

JEREMY COLLIER. A.M.

THE GREAT

HISTORICAL,

Geographical, Genealogical and Poetical

DICTIONARY:

BEING

A Curious Miscellany

OF

and

Containing, in short,

The and most REMARKABLE ACTIONS

Of the Patriarchs, Judges, and Kings of the Jews; Of the Apostles, Fathers, and Doctors of the Church; Of Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, *&c.* Of Heresiarchs and Schismaticks, with an Account of their Principal Doctrines; Of Emperors, Kings, Illustrious Princes, and Great Generals; Of Ancient and Modern Authors; Of Philosophers, Inventors of Arts, and all those who have recommended themselves to the World, by their Valour, Virtue, Learning, or some Notable Circumstances of their Lives. Together with the Establishment and Progress both of Religious and Military Orders, and the Lives of their Founders. As also, The Fabulous History of the Heathen GODS and HEROES.

Of Empires, Kingdoms, Common-Wealths, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Islands, Mountains, Rivers, and other considerable Places, both of Ancient and Modern Geography; wherein is observed the Situation, Extent and Quality of the Country; the Religion, Government, Morals and Customs of the Inhabitants; the Sects of Christians, Jews, Heathens and Mahometans. The principal Terms of Arts and Sciences; the Publick and Solemn Actions, as Festivals, Plays, *&c.* The Statutes and Laws; and withal, the History of General and Particular Councils, under the Names of the Places where they have been Celebrated.

The Whole being full of Remarks and Curious Enquiries, for the Illustration of several Difficulties in Theology, History, Chronology and Geography.

From the best Historians, Chronologers, and Lexicographers; as and others: But more especially

out of D. D. his Eighth Edition Corrected and Enlarged

by Monsieur In Two Volumes in Folio.

To which are added, by way of Supplement, intermix'd throughout the Alphabet,

The Lives, most Remarkable Actions, and Writings of several Illustrious Families of our and Nobility, and Gentry, and most Famous Men of all Professions, Arts and Sciences: As also, an Exact Description of these Kingdoms; with the most Considerable Occurrences that have happened to this present Time.

VOLUME

The Second Edition Revis'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd to the Year 1688;
By *A. M.*

Printed for near *Bride-Lane* in *Fleetstreet*; at the *Golden-Ball* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; the Assigns of at the *Star* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; and at the *Harrow* in *Little-Britain*;



PH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

THE PREFACE.

BEING now to give the Reader *ſome Account of the* Hiſtorical, *&c.* Dictionary *of Monſieur* Morery, *I think it no more than a decent piece of Juſtice to let the Gentleman ſay ſomething for himſelf. This* Author, *to recommend his* Undertaking, [Morery's *Preface*] *gives us to underſtand, That a* Performance *of this kind muſt be very ſerviceable even to Perſons of* Learning: *That for this Reaſon ſeveral Ancient* Writers, *before* Iſidore *and* Suidas, *have gone upon this* Subject, *tho' the Accidents of Time have deprived us of a great part of their* Works. *In the* XVIth. *Century* Thomas Elliot, *an* Engliſh *Gentleman, and an intimate Acquaintance of Sir* Thomas More, *made a Collection of all the Writers of* Dictionaries, *in a Treatiſe of his intitul'd,* Bibliotheca Dictionaria: *Thus we are inform'd by* Pits *in his* Famous Engliſh Writers.

But it may be the Inquiſitive Reader *would gladly know what Fortune theſe* Hiſtorical Dictionaries *have had in the World; and who was the firſt in the* XVIth. *Century that gave himſelf the trouble to undertake them.* Eraſmus *owns that he had ſome Thoughts this way, for the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who began to read the* Poets, *but he never executed his Deſign. An anonymous Author, and a Friend of* Eraſmus's, *publiſhed a Book of this Nature in the Year* 1534. *This* Work *was printed at* Baſil, *but not much valued, being little more than a Tranſcription of ſome part of* Ambroſius Calepinus. *Some time after,* Cibenius *a* German *publiſhed his* Lexicon Hiſtoricum & Poeticum. *This* Dictionary, *which was very well manag'd, was printed at* Lyons *in the Year* 1544. *Afterwards* Charles Stephens *made a* New One, *in which, beſide the* Hiſtorical *part, he added the Improvements of* Geography. *This* Dictionary *run through the Preſs ſeveral times, being enlarg'd upon every* Edition. *The Sieur* Boyer *likewiſe wrote one, containing the proper Names of Men, Countries, Towns, Animals, Plants, &c. of all which, in ſome places he gives a pretty large accouut.*

Beſides theſe abovemention'd, we have the Poetical Dictionary *of* Robert Stephens, *that of* Cities *written by* Stephanus *of* Byzantium, *the* Geographical Dictionary *of* Ortelius, *and that of* Ferrarius *augmented by* Baudrand: *Not forgetting the* Philoſophical Dictionary *of* Goclenius, *that of* Chymiſtry *compos'd by* Rutlandus, *the* Mathematical *one of* Diſapodius *and* Vitalis, *and ſome others for the Profeſſions of* Law *and* Phyſick, *&c. Theſe Performances have upon Experiment prov'd very ſignificant, and met with great Approbation from the* Learned.

To proceed, The general Regard paid to Authors *of Character, has occaſion'd* Catalogues *of them to be drawn up, to preſerve their Memory. This Project has been well purſu'd, by Writers of almoſt all Ages and Countries, particularly, by* St. Hierom, Gennadius, Honorius, Auguſtodunenſis, Ildefonſus, Iſidore, Sigebert *of* Gemblours, Henry *of* Ghent, Trithemius, Sixtus Senenſis, Bellarmin, *and ſeveral others. There have alſo been* Catalogues *made of all the Greek and Latin Writers:* Geſner *of* Zurich *led the way, and perform'd to a conſiderable degree, in his* Library of Authors *carry'd on to his own Time. This* Work *was ſo well receiv'd, that* Lycoſthenes, Du Verdier de Vauprivas, *and ſome others purſu'd his Method, and expected to find their Account in coming out with Enlargements upon the ſame* Subject. Simler *furniſh'd out an Abridgment; and the Learned Jeſuit* Poſſevin *ſtands the ſame Courſe with* Geſner *in his excellent* Apparatus. *The Sieur* de la Croix du Maine *had the ſame view in his* Bibliotheque, *where he men-*

tions all those Authors that wrote from 500 *Years upwards of his own Time. This was printed at* Páris *in* 1584. *The Year after* Antony du Verdier de Vauprivas *publish'd another* Bibliotheque, *in which the Design was much the same: Both these often mention the same* Authors, *but their Management is different:* La Croix du Maine *has a bigger List than* Verdier, *and gives some account of the Condition and Character of his Men; but* Verdier *dilates more upon the* Books, *and sometimes Transcribes his* Authors *at length. Father* Lewis Jacob, *a Carmelite, promis'd us an* Universal Library *of all the* French Writers. *It was to appear in Four Volumes in Folio; two French, and two Latin. 'Tis a Misfortune that this great* Work *is yet unprinted: For Father* Jacob *was a Man of Learning, as appears by several* Treatises *publish'd by him. 'Twas he that drew up a* Catalogue *of Books printed in* France *under the Title of* Bibliotheca Gallica Universalis: *He also wrote* Bibliotheca Pontificia, *and* Bibliotheca Fœminarum.

This Desire of securing the Memory of Authors *has prevail'd in most* Countries: Bale *and* Pits *have undertaken for the* English; *Sir* James Ware *for those of* Ireland; Cornelius Callidius *and some others for those of* Germany; *not to mention* Melchior Adam, *who wrote the Lives of the Divines, Philosophers, Lawyers, and Physicians of that Nation, who liv'd in the* XVI. *Century.* Suffridus Petri *has collected the Authors of* West-Friesland; Simon Starovolícius *those of* Poland; Andreas Schottus, Alfonsus Garcias, *and* Nicholas Antonius Hispalensis, *those of* Spain; Uberi Folieta, Raphael Soprano, *and* Michael Justiniani, *those of the Coasts of* Genoa, *and the rest of* Liguria. *Farther; The* Authors *belonging to such and such Towns have been taken care of by several* Collectors: Thomasinus *has given us a Register of those of* Padua; Bumaldi *those of* Bologna; Hieronymo Rubei *has preserv'd those of* Ravenna; Coria *and* Ripamonte *those of* Milan; Hugolino Verrino *has muster'd the* Writers *of* Florence; Sanders *has done as much for those of* Ghent, *and so has* Julius Puteanus *for the Lawyers of* Verona; Lewis Jacob *abovementioned, has left an Account of the Authors of* Châlon *upon the* Sône, *and the Sieur* Pitton *has done the same for those of* Aix *in* Provence. *Those also who have written the History of particular* Provinces *have taken notice of the Men of* Letters *that flourish'd there. This has been well perform'd in the History of* Dauphine, *by the Sieur* Chorier, *in that of* Languedoc *by* Catel, *and in that of* Provence *by* Bouche; *and thus I might go on to a great many others. All the Religious Orders have gone upon the same Design of making Collections of the* Writers *belonging to them.* Trithemius *and* Arnoldus Wionius *have done it for the* Benedictines; Dorlandus *and* Petreius *for the* Carthusians: Leander Alberti, Alfonsus Fernandes, Ambrosius Gorzæus, Malpæus, *&c. for the* Dominicans: Bostius, Lucius, Alegre, *&c. for the* Carmelites: Willot *and* Wading *for the* Franciscans; Page *for those of* Premôntre; *and for the* Jesuites, Ribadeneira *and* Alegambe. *This Concern has run through other eminent* Professions *and* Societies. *Thus* Rutilius, Gasneri, Forster, Nevisan, Fichard, Wolfgangus Friemonius, Bertrand, *&c. have written a Collection of Eminent* Lawyers. *The* Physicians *have had the like Justice done them by* Champier, Schenkius, Fuschius, Castellanus, Vander Linden, *&c. We have likewise the Lives of several* Members *of the* Academies, *as those of the* French Academy *in the History of that* Society *written by Monsieur* Pelisson: *This Method has been practis'd in several* Academies *in* Italy. *The Memory of the Professors of* Leiden *and* Groeningen *have also been preserv'd this way. Thus the Lives of the famous* Painters *have been transmitted to us by* Vasari, Rodolphi, Felibien, *&c. The Lives of the* French *Bishops may be seen in the* Gallia Christiana *of* M. M. de Sainte Marthe: *The* Italian *Prelates stand in the* Italia Sacra *of the Abbot* Ughel: *The* English *are to be met with in* Harpsfield's Ecclesiastical History; *(to which we may add,* Godwin, Anglia Sacra, *&c.) The History of the* Low-Country *Bishops is kept up by* Miræus, Sanders, *&c.*

The Lives of several Popes and Kings, (not to mention any other Records) may be seen

in

in the particular Hiſtories of the Miniſters *of* France; *and in a Treatiſe publiſh'd by Monſieur* le Comte d'Auteuil. *The Hiſtory of the* Cardinals *is written by* Ciaconius, Aubery, *&c. Thoſe of the* French *Nation, by* du Cheſne *and* Frizon: *The Lives of great Generals and other Secular Perſons of Fame and Quality, are written by M.* de Brantôme, *the Baron* de Forquevauls, *&c.* Paulus Jovius, Thevet, Papyrius Maſſonus, Miræus, Sanders, *and* Scævola de Sainte Marthe, *give* Characters *of Advantage to Men of Learning and Merit; the laſt of theſe confines himſelf to the Learned of the* French *Nation.* Theodore Beza *and* Boiſſard, *have drawn* Portraicts *of Perſons of Eminence and Figure:* Pierius Valerianus *has written the Characters of the Unfortunate Learned, and the Deſign of* Lorenzo Craſſo *takes in the Scholars of all Nations: This laſt Piece is written in Italian.* Victor Roſſi, *commonly called* Janus Nicius Erythræus *wrote an Account in Latin of the Men of* Wit *of his own time; his Book is call'd* Pinacotheca Imaginum Illuſtrium.

Boccace Betuſſi, Peter Paul de Ribera, Francis Serdonati, Auguſtin della Chieſa, Philip de Bergamo, Scardeoni, Cæſar Capacio, Pinto, Hilarion de Coſta, *&c. have endeavour'd to do Juſtice to the Worth of the other Sex, and made a Collection of celebrated and deſerving Ladies. And here M.* Brantôme *has treated this Subject for thoſe of his own Country.* Lilius Giraldus, Crinitus, Julius Scaliger *and* Voſſius *have done ſomething for the Poets: This laſt* Author *has compos'd* Treatiſes *concerning the* Works, Character, *&c. of Mathematicians, Philoſophers, Orators, together with the Greek and Latin Hiſtorians.* La Popeliniere *has drawn up a Body of* Hiſtorians; Martin Zeiller *has written a Book of the moſt Eminent Chronologers, Geographers, and Hiſtorians.* Andrew Quenſtedt *has likewiſe compos'd a Treatiſe of the Birth place of Men of Learning, intituled,* De patria illuſtrium Doctrina & ſcriptis virorum. *And laſtly, Father* Labbé *has oblig'd us with a* Collection *of all thoſe* Authors *who have written Panegyrical* Characters, Lives, Dictionaries, Libraries, *&c. in a Book of his call'd,* Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum.

Theſe Books are all Dictionaries *in ſome meaſure, and as ſuch I have made uſe of them in the Compoſing my own: In which* Work *I Report nothing but what the* Authors *cited by me will make good: And have endeavour'd neither to ſtuff it with Impertiment Matter, nor yet to baulk the Curioſity of the* Reader *in any thing that's ſignificant.*

Thus far Monſieur Morery.

As to the Condition, Abilities, and other Circumſtances relating to our Author, *I ſhall refer the* Reader *to the* Article Morery: *And proceed to give a ſhort Account of the Progreſs and Improvement of this* Work *after his Death. And not to inſiſt upon the Fifth* Edition, *which as the Sieur* Le Clerc *obſerves, was much larger, and more Correct, than either of thoſe two* Impreſſions *publiſh'd by Monſieur* Morery *in his Life-time: In the Year* 1689 *a Supplemental* Volume *to this* Dictionary *was printed by it ſelf: In the Sixth* Edition, *Revis'd, and Enlarg'd by the Sieur* Le Clerc, *the* Supplement *was thrown into the Body of the* Dictionary, *rang'd according to the Order of the* Alphabet, *and ſo manag'd, that ſeveral unneceſſary Repetitions of* Articles *were par'd off.*

In this Condition the Engliſh Undertakers *found it; and upon this Bottom they work'd for their* Edition *printed in* 1694. *The* Publiſhers *inform us, That* they *have corrected a great many Errors which eſcaped in the* French: *And taken care that the beſt* Hiſtorians, Chronologers, Lexicographers, *&c. ſuch as* Calviſius, Helvicus, Iſaacſon, Marſham, Baudrand, Hoffman, Lloyd, Chevreau, *and others, ſhould be conſulted. They likewiſe inform us, that they have added abundance of entire Paragraphs, with a* * *prefix'd to diſtinguiſh them: That the* Hiſtory *and* Geography *of* Great Britain, Ireland, *and our Foreign Plantations, are taken from the beſt of our own* Authors: *Beſides, there is a brief and exact Deſcription of every* County: *An Account of the* Engliſh *Nobility is likewiſe extracted from Sir* William Dugdale: *To which the Families of ſome of the Gentry are added by other Hands.* *The*

The Seventh Dutch Edition, *the Sieur* Le Clerc *tells us, was only Revis'd without any Addition of new Articles; but this Review was so carefully manag'd, that this Impression is incomparably more Correct than any of the former.*

In the Eighth French Edition *printed in* Holland *in* 1698, *the Sieur* Le Clerc *lets us know, That he has corrected all the Faults, which the famous Monsieur* Bayle *had remark'd in this* Dictionary; *unless in some places where he believes Monsieur* Morery *in the right. He farther informs us, That he has clear'd this last Impression of a great many Errors overlook'd by him before: That tho' the Additions are but small in their single Bulk, yet they are very considerable in their Number: So that upon the whole, this* Edition *is much more perfect than any of the former.*

Upon these Advantages of Ground we stand in this Second English Impression: *And here I conceive 'twill be expected, that I should say something about the present* Undertaking.

The Reader *then may please to take notice in the* 1st *place, That I have endeavour'd to correct the Inequality of the* Stile, *and bring it up to a tolerable and uniform Propriety. This Improvement could only be expected from a single Hand, it being impracticable when the* Work *was divided among several Persons, which was the Case of the former* London Impression.

2dly, *As to the* Matter, *the* English Translation *has not seldom mistaken the* French Original, *and lost the Sense of the* Author, *which I have taken care to recover.*

3dly, *There are considerable Additions in History both* Ecclesiastical *and* Secular; *in* Geography, Mythology, Painting, *&c. Particularly I found it necessary to melt down some part of the* English History *and throw it into a new Form; both to bring it up the better to Matter of* Fact, *and likewise to shew Things in their Natural Complexion, and treat them somewhat in the Language of the* Constitution. *To speak clearly, I have made a great many Alterations upon several Subjects, but I hope not without good Reason and Authority.*

There is likewise a Genealogical and Historical Account of several Noble and Ancient Families inserted, together with the Lives of many Eminent Persons in the Professions of Divinity, Law and Physick. In short, the larger Additions *besides* Patching, *amount to about* 80 Sheets. *'Tis true, I have set no particular* Mark *upon the* Enlargements, *being afraid so much* Distinction *might make the* Book *look Humoursome: If the* Reader *finds his Satisfaction, all's well, and he may reckon it to whom he pleases.*

A Recital of the Authors *made use of upon this occasion, would be Tedious, and therefore I shall only add, That I have all along endeavoured to apply to the* Best: *And here 'twill not be improper to mention, That I have gone no farther in* Time *than the Year* 1688; *so that whatever the* Reader *meets with of a fresher* Date, *is either the Remainder of the old* English Edition, *or else continu'd by some other Hand, at the Instance of the* Undertakers. *The* Article Argyle *is an Exception to what I have said; and therefore with all due Regard to a Noble Family, I am obliged to declare that had that* Article *been printed as I left it, it would have appeared with some* Alteration.

As for the Usefulness of this Work, *'tis a* Collection *of almost* Universal Knowledge, *and may be call'd rather a* Library *than a* Book: *It not only runs through the greatest part of Learning, and affords a vast variety of Matter; but also acquaints the* Reader *with most of the considerable* Authors *that have written upon any Subject, and which is more, their Writings are often distinguish'd and mark'd in their Intrinsick, and Value. But the* Title Page *having in a great measure perform'd the commending part of a* Preface, *I shall dilate no farther upon this* Argument.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE GREAT
HISTORICAL,
GEOGRAPHICAL,
GENEALOGICAL,
AND
POETICAL
DICTIONARY:

BEING

A Curious *Miscellany* of *Sacred* and *Prophane* HISTORY.

A, Is the first Letter of the Alphabet in all the known Languages of the World, except in that of the *Æthiopians*, where, according to *Ludolphus*'s *Grammar*, it is the 13th. The pronunciation of it is free and open, though some Nations, and particularly the *English*, vary in the sounding it sometimes open, sometimes close, as in the Words *all* and *take*. Christ in a mystical sence compares himself to the *Alpha* and *Omega* of the *Greeks*, to signifie that he was the beginning and end of all things. *Tertullian* says, that he uses this Simile, to make us understand, that God having reunited all in him, as in the Head, he will also finish all things by him; but S. *Epiphanius* and *Origen* by these Two Letters understand his Two Natures.

Aa, a Fountain in the Province of *Bearn*, which the Country People call the *Arquebusade*, because it has a peculiar Virtue to cure the Wounds of Fire-Arms. Also the name of several Rivers, of which one runs by *Aahaus* in the Diocess of *Munster*. A second rises in *Boulonnois*, crosses the Country of *Artois*, and running to S. *Omers*, falls into the Sea below *Gravelin*. This is thought to be the *Agnio* and *Exmeno* of the *Latins*. A third call'd also *Alpha* in the Province of *Friezeland*. A fourth that runs by *Steenwick* in *Over-yssell*, and throws it self into the Sea near the Fort of *Blockzill*. A fifth in *Switzerland*, which discharges it self into the Lake of *Lucern*. A sixth, by some call'd *Velicer*, that rises in *Westphalia* near *Velen*, runs thorough *Boeckholt* in the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and empties it self in the *Yssell* near *Anhault*. The seventh, another River of *Westphalia*, which runs by *Munster*, and casts it self into the *Ems*; and an eighth of the same Country, that washes *Stenfort*, and loses it self in the *Vecht*. The name of *Aa* being common to so many Rivers in *Upper* and *Lower Germany*, I cannot help remarking, that *Hesychius* explains the Word *Aa*, σύροια ὑδάτων, or a *confluence of waters*. This would make one suspect, that this Word was not originally *German*, for that Language is not very remote from the *Greek* as *Casaubon* has shewn us, in his Book of the *Saxon* Language. *Ortel Sanson*

Aap or **Aape**, a small River of *Brabant* which runs to *Helmont* and *Boisledun*, where it mixes with the *Dommel*.

Aagram or *Agram*. See *Zagrabia*.

Aalam or *Ben el Aalam*: the name of *Ali Elmo l'Hosain*, an *Arabian* of the Ninth Age, whose Skill in Astrology procur'd him the Esteem of all the Princes of his Country. *Pocock*'s *Hist &c.*

Aalburg, *Lat. Aalburgum*, a City of *North-Jutland*, which is a Bishop's See under the Arch-Bishop of *Lunden*.

Aalem or **Aulem**, an Imperial Town of *Swabia*, containing about 30 Families. It formerly belong'd to the Dukes of *Wirtembourgh*, but *Eberhard* the Third, Sirnamed the *Quarrelsom*, lost it.

Aama Bullandin, a King of *Æthiopia* who liv'd in the Eighth *Century*. *Genebrard* and some other Authors mention his Name, but say nothing of his Actions.

Aar or **Arr**, in Latin *Arola* or *Arula*, a River of *Switzerland*, which rising out of the Mountain *Leugschen*, glides through the Lakes of *Brientz* and *Thun*, after which being swell'd with a great number of other Rivers, it falls into the *Rhine* between *Basil* and *Constance*.

Aar, a River in the Province of *Hesse* in *Germany*, which passing by *Dudinek-hausen*, empties it self into the *Eder*.

Aar or **Aer**, said to be the *Abrinca* of the Ancients, another River of *Germany*, which runs to *Huinen*, thence to *Aldenaer*, and falls into the *Rhine* between *Bonn* and *Coblentz*.

Aarar, a Town in the Kingdom of *Persia* in the Province of *Hyrcania*. *Duval. in Tab. Geogr.*

Aarasso, in Lat. *Aarassus*, a Town in *Pisidia*, in *Asia* the Less.

Aarburgh, Lat. *Arburghum*, or *Arola Burghum*, a small but rich and pleasant City of *Switzerland* upon the *Aar*, between *Soleure* and *Araw*, famous for its many Fountains and Rich Merchandizes. It has handsome Suburbs. The conveniences of the River *Aar*, and the Fairs which are held there, make it considerable.

Aaron, as much as to say a *Mountain*, was the first High Priest of the *Jews*, the Eldest Son of *Amram*, of the Tribe of *Levi*, and Brother to *Miriam* and *Moses*. He was appointed by God to be the Interpreter of his Commands between *Moses* and *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*. Afterwards he was consecrated High Priest by the Appointment of God: at which Ceremony Fire descended from Heaven, and consumed the Victims. He had Four Sons, *Nadab*, *Abihu*, *Eleazar*, and *Ithamar*. The Two first neglecting the Sacred Fire ordained for the Incense of the Temple, and making use of strange Fire in their Censers, dy'd suddenly in the Tabernacle. Sometime after, *Corah*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, together with the Principal Heads of the *Israelites*, rebell'd against *Moses* and *Aaron*, pretending to have a share in the Government of the People and the High Priesthood, but the Earth open'd and swallow'd up the Three Ring-leaders, with all that

belong'd to 'em, and Fire from Heaven conſum'd their 250 unfortunate Abettors. Afterwards the remainder of the People making an Inſurrection againſt *Moſes*, God had puniſh'd them too as ſeverely, if *Aaron* had not made haſte with his Cenſer to pacifie the Divine diſpleaſure: God for a farther confirmation of *Aaron*'s Prieſthood, commanded every Tribe to bring a Rod into the Tabernacle, with the name of the Tribe inſcribed upon it; To the end, that the Rod that ſhould bloſſom, might determine which of the Tribes God had choſen. Upon which *Aaron*'s Rod flouriſhed both with Leaves and Bloſſoms. He died on Mount *Hor*, on the firſt day of the Month *Ab*, which in part correſponds with our *July*, in the 123d year of his Age, and in the year of the World 2583. *Exod.* 3. 4. *Joſeph.*

Aaron, call'd by the *Arabians*, *Harun Raſtid*, Caliph of *Babylon*, was one of the moſt Potent and Fortunate Monarchs of the *Saracens*. He began to Reign after his Brother *Moſes*, about the 785th year of the Chriſtian Calculation. He was an affable Prince, and a favourer of Learning, particularly of Poetry; and no leſs Magnanimous and Couragious, inſomuch that he made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of *Aſia* even to the *Indies*. He conquer'd *Egypt*, and conſtrain'd the *Greek* Emperor to pay him Tribute. He is reported to have been actually preſent in Eight pitch'd Battles, and always Victorious. He had ſuch a particular Eſteem of *Charlemaign*, that in the year 802, he ſent him an Embaſſy, and ſeveral Preſents; amongſt which were more ſingularly conſpicuous his own Elephant, and a Clock, admir'd for the Invention and Workmanſhip. *Charlemaign* being willing to make the beſt of his Friendſhip, deſir'd he might have leave to offer ſuch Preſents as he ſhould ſend to the Holy Sepulchre, which *Aaron* not only granted, but ſent him the Keys of the Sacred Places, proteſting withal, that they were abſolutely at his Service; which is the reaſon why *Baronius* aſſerts, that the *French* were the firſt Legal Poſſeſſors of the Holy Sepulchre. *Aaron* likewiſe had a great ſhare in the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Saltz* between *Charlemaign* and *Nicephorus* the *Greek* Emperor, who afterwards making his Son *Stauracius* Companion with him in the Empire, would needs enter into a War with the *Saracens*, but was utterly overthrown; after which *Aaron* pouring in upon him 300000 Men, conſtrain'd him to purchaſe his Peace by paying an Annual Tribute of 30000 Crowns of Gold ſtamp'd with his own Effigies, and 3000 ſtamp'd with the Pourtraicture of his Son, to ſignifie that they were both his Tributaries. He died in the 47th year of his Age, and 806th or 807th of Chriſt. *Sigebert. in Chron. Paul. Diac. l.* 24.

Aaron, a Magician, who inſinuated himſelf into the favour of the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus*, by means of certain ridiculous Promiſes which he made him; but his Impoſture being diſcover'd, he ſuffer'd condign Puniſhment. There was found about him an Idol of Tortoiſe with the Image of a man, having his Feet tied, and his Heart pierc'd with a Nail; as alſo a Book of Invocation of Devils, by which he us'd to bring Legions of 'em about him. *Nicetas.*

Aaron, or Ahron of *Alexandria*, a Phyſician who lived in the 7th Age, and wrote a Volume of Phyſick divided into 30 Treatiſes; to which *Sergius* added two. *Maſſerjawaih* afterwards tranſlated them into *Arabic.*

Aaron Ben-Aſer, a Rabbi, eſteemed very much for the pains he took in inventing the *Hebrew* Points and Accents. *Jacob Ben Napthali* had a ſhare in this Work, which hath made both their Names Immortal. *Pocock.*

Aaron the *Caraite*, a famous Rabbi, who lived about the year 1300, (The *Caraites* are a Sect among the *Jews*, who rely upon the Holy Scriptures, and refuſe to receive *Tradition*, unleſs founded on the Holy Text.) He is eſteem'd among the Rabbies to be one of the beſt Interpreters of the Old Teſtament; as appears by his Manuſcript Commentary upon the Pentateuch, which is ſtill preſerved in the King of *France*'s Library, and in that of the Fathers of the Oratory in *Paris*, *Morin. Exercit. Bibl.* Father *Symon*, *Hiſt. Crit.* Some will have him to be the ſame Perſon with

Aaron Parhon, who wrote the *Hebrew* Grammar under the Title of *Chelil Jophi*, or *Excellent in Beauty*, which was Printed at *Conſtantinople* in the year 1581. *P. Symon, Hiſtoire Critique.*

Aaron, a *Welſh Saint* of *Caerleon* in *Monmouthſhire*, was a wealthy Citizen of the ſaid place, who for the Teſtimony of the Chriſtian Faith, was, with St. *Julius* his dear Friend, Martyr'd in the Reign of *Diocleſian*, *Ann.* 303. As to theſe Saints Names, 'tis obſerv'd, that the Chriſtian *Britains* quitted their Native Names at the Font as Barbarous, to take thoſe of the Learned Languages.

Aaſbai, the Son of *Maachates*, and Father of *Eliphelet* was one of *David*'s Worthies.

Aabir, a City of *Bahrain* in *Arabia Felix*, 12 *German* miles N. W. of *Hems.*

Ab, the name of the 5th Month among the *Jews* conſiſting of 29 days. It was Remarkable for a Faſt mentioned by *Zachariah*, to put the *Jews* in remembrance of the Murmuring of their Fore-fathers, which obſtructed their entrance into the Land of Promiſe. In this Month it was that *Moſes* ſent his Spies from *Kadeſh-Barnea* into *Canaan. Numb.* 13. 14. *Deut.* 1. 19. *Torniel.*

Aba, A Mountain of the *Greater Armenia*, Twelve miles from *Simyra*, and which is thought to be the Town now call'd *Erzerum*. *Euphrates* riſes at the Foot of this Mountain, *Theo. Pliny, lib.* 5. *Cap.* 24. known by the name of *Capodes*, now vulgarly call'd *Caicol.* Alſo a City of *Arabia the Happy.*

Aba the Daughter of *Zenophanes* Tyrant of *Olbus* in *Cilicia*. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* inveſted her in the Abſolute Dominion of the Place, in acknowledgment of ſome Services which ſhe had done 'em. After her deceaſe, it returned to ſome of her remoter Kindred. *Strabo.*

Aba, or Aban, the Third King of *Hungary*, who uſurp'd that Kingdom *An.* 1042. after he had depoſed *Peter* the *German*, Succeſſor to *Stephen* I. but his Reign was ſhort, for he was ſlain in 1044. and *Peter* re-aſcended the Throne. Some years after he was buried, his Body was ſaid to be found entire, and without any Scars of the Wounds he had received. *Bonfin.*

Aba, a City of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous of old for the Oracular Temple of *Apollo*, who was from thence called *Apollo Abæus*. It was burnt by *Xerxes*, upon which the Inhabitants, formerly call'd *Abantes*, retir'd to the Iſland of *Negropont*, and gave it the name of *Abantis*. *Strabo.*

Ababa, or Abaqua, an *Alan* by Birth, was Married in *Thrace* to a certain *Goth*, whoſe Name was *Mecca* or *Micca*, by whom ſhe had *Maximin*, who ſucceeded *Alexander Severus* in the Empire, *Ann. Dom.* 235. after he had been for ſome time a Shepherd in the Village where he was born. *Herodian.*

Abach, a Borough of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, with a Fort upon the *Danube* two miles Weſt of *Ratisbonne* towards *Munick* or *Munchen*. *Baudr.*

Abathares, a People of the Southern parts of *America* near the River *Madera*, that diſcharges it ſelf into the River of the *Amazons*. *Texeira.*

Abathu vid. Bathu.

Abaroa, one of the *Lucaia* Iſlands in the North part of *America*, not far diſtant from *Lucaonequa*, between *Jabequem* and the Rocks of *Bimini*. The *Engliſh* are now Maſters of this Iſland. *Oviedo lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. *Herrera, Duval, &c. Sanſon.*

Abaddir, the name of the Stone that *Saturn* ſwallow'd inſtead of his Children; for he being forewarn'd, that he ſhould be expell'd his Kingdom by one of his Sons, ſent for his Male Off-ſpring as ſoon as his Wife *Rhea* was deliver'd, that he might devour 'em. But ſhe being once ſo ſerv'd, ſent him at other times a Stone wrap'd up in Swadling Cloaths, and ſo deceiv'd him. Thoſe who enquire into the Moral of this Fable, conclude that Time is ſignified by *Saturn*, which is ſo much the more probable, becauſe the *Greeks* call *Saturn* Κρόνος, which is almoſt the ſame with χρόνος, which ſignifies Time; And the *Latines* call him *Saturn*, becauſe as *Tully de Nat. Deor.* obſerves, *Saturatur Annis*, He feeds upon Years, or his own Children, which are all the things Time produces, and deſtroys. *Lactantius* and *Heſychius* affirm this Stone was the God *Terminus*. The *Greeks* call it Βαίτυλον. The *Latin*'s who call it *Abader*, ſeem plainly to have taken the name from the *Syriac* word *Abder* or *Abadir*: 'Tis probable *Lactantius*'s Conjecture is true, that this *Abadir* is *Terminus*, and that *Terminus* is the ſame with *Jupiter*. The Reader if he pleaſes may conſult *Bochart* upon the word *Abaddir*, and *Bætulium.* Vid. *Saturn.*

Abaddon, a Name which St. *John* in his *Revelation* gives to the King of the *Locuſts*, an Infernal Angel, and which he explains by the *Greek* word Ἀπολλυών, or, the Deſtroyer, and therefore generally it is one of the Names of Satan or the Devil.

Abaffi, or Apaff, (*Michael*) Prince of *Tranſilvania*, was the Son of one of the Magiſtrates of *Hermanſtadt*, the Capital City of that Province: He was elected Prince of *Tranſilvania*, *Anno Dom.* 1661. and being protected by the Grand Seignior, carried it againſt *Chimir Janos* his Competitor, ſupported by the Emperor. His Name made a great noiſe both in the preceding and preſent Wars, wherein he ſtill acted the beſt he could for his own advantage, ſuccouring under-hand the *Turks* and Malecontents of *Hungary*; but feeding the Emperor with fair Hopes and Negotiations of Agreement, till that Prince diſcovering his ſecret Correſpondencies with the *Port*, ſent his Army to ſeize upon his Principality, which nevertheleſs, together with his Children, he recommended upon his Death-Bed to the Emperor. He died at *Weiſſemburgh* after a long Sickneſs, towards the beginning of the Spring, *Anno Dom.* 1690.

Abaga, a King of the *Tartars* towards the end of the 13th Age, he invaded the *Perſians*, and ſubdu'd 'em, and rendred himſelf formidable to the Chriſtians by his continued Victories.

Victories. Nevertheleſs he ſent Ambaſſadors to the ſecond General Council of *Lyons*. *Genebrard*.

Abagarus, Agbarus: See *Abgarus*.

Abages, People of *Scythia* on this ſide Mount *Imaus*, and bordering on the *Sacæ*. They were converted to Chriſtianity under the Reign of *Juſtinian* in the 6th Age. *Zonaras*, *Evagrius*.

Abaibe: See *Abaimbe*.

Abailard, Lat. *Abelardus*, or *Abailardus*, *(Peter)* a *Frenchman*, born at *Palais* in the Dioceſs of *Nants* in *Britany*, famous for his Knowledge in Divinity, Philoſophy, and the Tongues, having taught with great Applauſe at *Paris* and elſewhere in all thoſe Faculties. He ſuffered in his Reputation by his Amours with *Heloiſe*, Niece to a Canon of *Paris* named *Fulbert*; ſhe was extream Handſom and Witty, being alſo learned in Philoſophy, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and Muſick. He afterwards perſwaded *Heloiſe* to Marry him, which ſhe conſented to, tho' unwillingly, as fearing ſhe might thereby prevent his Eccleſiaſtical Preferment. Her Uncle having notice of the Marriage, reſented it ſo much, that he found means to have *Abailard* emaſculated in the night time, whereof he was ſo much aſhamed, that he retired into St. *Denys*'s Abby, and put on the Habit. *Heloiſe* retired into a Nunnery at *Argenteuil*. About that time *Abailard* publiſhed a Book concerning the *Trinity*, which was Condemned in the Council of *Soiſſons*, *Anno* 1120. He was accuſed of Arianiſm, Neſtorianiſm, and Pelagianiſm, and to hold that the Holy Ghoſt was the Soul of the World. St. *Bernard* being his contemporary, wrote againſt him. He was made Abbot of St. *Gildas de Ruys*, but being diſſatisfied with the Irregularities of the Monks, he retired to *Champagne*, where he built an Oratory in the Dioceſs of *Troye*, and called it *Paraclet*, whither a great number of Scholars reſorted to him. About this time the Nuns being expell'd *Argenteuil* for their Irregularities, *Abailard* offered *Paraclet* to his Wife *Heloiſe*, where ſhe founded a Nunnery, which was in a little time enrich'd with Gifts on her account, more in one year, ſays *Abailard* in his Epiſtles, than it would if he had been to live in it in a 100. He mixt his Ariſtotelian Philoſophy with Divinity, and was condemn'd in a Council held by the Provinces of *Rheims* and *Sens*, *Anno* 1140. whence he appeal'd to the Pope, but in his way to *Rome*, was ſo taken with *Peter* the Venerable, Abbot of *Cluny*, that he put on a Monk's Habit there. *Peter* the Venerable, who was Abbot of that place, received him with a great deal of Frankneſs; and being perſwaded of his reſolution of Submiſſion to the Church, undertook to engage for him; in fine, *Abailard* being convinc'd that the true Philoſophy conſiſts in a good Life, ſet himſelf in earneſt upon the Practice; His great Auſterities were prejudicial to his Health; *Peter* the Venerable ſent him to the Priory of St. *Marcellus* at *Chalons* for the benefit of the Air; here, upon the 21ſt of *April* 1143. he died, being 63 years of Age. His Corps were Interr'd in the Church *Paraclet*. His Epitaph is as follows:

Petrus in hac Petra latitat, quem mundus Homerum
Clamabat, ſed jam ſidera ſidus habet.
Sol erat hic Gallis, ſed eum jam fata tulerunt;
Ergo caret Regio Gallica ſole ſuo.
Ille ſciens quicquid fuit ulli ſcibile, vicit
Artifices, Artes abſque docente docens.
Undecimæ Maii Petrum rapuere Calendæ,
Privantes Logices Atria Rege ſuo.
Eſt ſatis. in Tumulo Petrus hic jacet Abailardus,
Cui ſoli patuit ſcibile quicquid erat.

This Epitaph ſeems to be made by *Peter* the Venerable; however he compoſed another, which I am going to mention: The deſign of it is to ſhew the Reſpect which was due to the Memory of this Great Man, which ſome ill-temper'd People endeavour'd to aſperſe by Calumnies and Fabulous Stories. The Verſes are theſe:

Gallorum Socrates, Plato maximus Heſperiarum,
Noſter Ariſtoteles, Logicis quicunque fuerunt
Aut par aut melior; Studiorum cognitus Orbi
Princeps, ingenio varius, ſubtilis & acer,
Omnia vi ſuperans rationis, & arte loquendi,
Abailardus erat. Sed nunc magis omnia vincit,
Cum Cluniacenſem Monachum moremque profeſſus,
Ad Chriſti veram tranſivit Philoſophiam:
In qua longævæ bene complens ultima vitæ,
Philoſophis quandoque bonis ſe communerandum
Spem dedit, undenas Maii renovante Calendas.

Francois d'Amboiſe, Councellor of State, cauſed *Abailard*'s Works to be Printed in One Volume, *Anno* 1616, being his own and *Heloiſe*'s Letters. The Story of his Misfortunes, and a Comment on the *Romans*: See his Life, written by the ſame *d'Amboiſe*.

Abaimbe, or Abaibe, *Abaiba*. Mountains of Southern *America* in the Province of *Carthagena*.

Abala, a Sea-Port in *Italy* near *Sicily*, whither *Cæſar* fled from *Pompey*, having only one Servant with him. *Appian*.

Abalus, an Iſland in the *German* Sea, in which ſome believed that *Amber* flowed from the Trees, *Plin.* 37. 2. *Timæus* calls it *Baltia*. If a Man happened to be drowned there, and appeared no more above Water, the ancient Heathen uſed to Celebrate his Funerals 100 years to expiate the *Manes*.

Abana, a River having its ſource from Mount *Lebanon*, waſhes the South and Weſt ſide of *Damaſcus*, and runs through the Valley *Archadob* into the *Syrian* Sea, and ſome ſay it is ſwallowed up by the Sands. It's a moſt pleaſant River, and the Water very clear. It's alſo called *Amanah*, 2 *K.* 5. that is Golden Streams. *Davity deſcrip. Aſiæ.*

Abanbo, call'd by *Ptolemy Aſtapus*, and by the *Latin* Writers *Abanbus* or *Abanhus*, a River in the *Upper Æthiopia*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Nile* a little above the Iſland *Meroe*: *Pliny* makes mention of it. See *Iſaac Voſſius*'s Treatiſe concerning the Head of *Nilus*. ['Tis probable that this *Abanbo* of our Author, is the ſame with *Abanwi*, which is a Name generally given to *Nilus* by the *Æthiopians*, and ſignifies *Paternal*. As for *Aſtapus*, ſome Ancient Writers believe it was no more than our Name for *Nile*, and that *Aſtoboras*, an Arm of this River which runs on the left hand of *Meroe*, was ſo called. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æth. lib.* 1. *c.* 8.]

Abancay, Lat. *Abancaius*, a River of *Peru* in *South America*, which gives name to the Town of *Abancay* which it waſhes. It riſes in the Mountains called *Andes*, and falls into the River *Xauxa* or *Maragnon* in the Province of *Lima*. *Hoffman*.

"Abanitæ, or *Abanni*, a People in *Africa*, Neighbours to "the *Caprarians*, both of whom were ſubdued by the Em- "peror *Theodoſius*. *Amm. Marcel.*

Abano, in Lat. *Aponus*, a Village in the Territory of *Padua*, where *Titus Livius*, and the Great Phyſician *Peter d'Apono*, were born, It hath Fountains and Baths much eſteemed for preſervation of Health, and the cure of many Diſeaſes. It is mentioned by *Claudian*. The Ancients ſay, that *Hercules* came thither to Bathe and refreſh himſelf after his Labours. *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*, having fixed his Seat at *Ravenna*, cauſed fine Buildings to be raiſed about this Fountain. *Joan. Dondis*, *Tract. de Fontib. cal. Patav.*

Abantas, or Abantis, a Town near the Mountain *Parnaſſus*, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*. There is a little Precinct in *Epyrus*, in the Province of *Carrina*, now called *Abanta*.

Abantes, a People deſcended from *Thracia*, who retired to *Phocis* in *Greece*, where they built a Town called *Aba*, after their Chief, whence they are called *Abantes*, thence they paſſed into the Iſle called then *Macris*, next *Abantis*, ſince *Chalcis* and *Eubœa*, now *Negropont*. The *Curetes*, an Ancient People of *Creta*, were firſt poſſeſſed of this Iſle, and were ſo called becauſe they were ſhaven in the Forehead, leaving only ſome Locks behind, that their Enemies might not, as they had formerly done, pull them on their Faces by the Hair, wherein they were imitated by the *Abantes*, and thence *Homer* calls them ὀπιθεν κομόωντας, People with Hair behind. *Bochart* remarks, that there is an agreement in ſignification between *Abantes* and *Eubœans*; both coming from the *Hebrew* word *Abas*, which ſignifies a Graſier, they being accuſtomed to feed great Flocks. *Herodotus*, *lib.* 1.

Abantidas, General or King of the *Sicyonians*, Succeſſor to *Clinias* Father of *Aratus*, who ſurprized the Cittadel of *Corinth*. He was murdered by ſome Strangers quickly after his Advancement. *Pauſanias in Corinth. Plutarch. in Arato.*

Abanduwar, a Country of *Upper Hungary* on the Frontiers of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains. *Caſſovia* is its Capital City.

Abanwi, is the name of the *Nile* in the *Æthiopian*, and ſignifies Fatherly. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æth.*

Abaraner, a Town in *Armenia* the Great, ſituate upon the River *Alingiac*. The Arch-Biſhop of *Naſſevan* commonly reſides there. 'Tis ſaid 300 Families of *Roman* Catholicks are in it. This *Abaraner* is apparently that Town in *Armenia* which *Cedrenus* calls *Abara*.

Abaratis and *Aboraas*, an *African* Town in *Guinea* upon the River *Volta*: It ſtands about 25 Leagues from the Sea.

Abarbarea, a Nymph, one of the Maids by whom *Bucolion*, Eldeſt Son of *Laomedon*, had *Eſepus* and *Pedaſus*. *Hom. lib.* 6. *Iliad.*

Abarbinel, or Abrabinel, *(Iſaac)* a *Spaniſh* Rabbin; He lived in the beginning of the 16th Century. *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* having baniſhed him amongſt the reſt of the *Jews* from *Spain*, he retired into *Italy*, and died at *Venice* in the year 1608, in the 71ſt of his own Age. There are extant of his Commentaries on the *Talmud*, Books of *Kings*, and ſome of the Prophets, *&c. Buxtorf. P. Symon. Crit. Hiſt. Old Teſt.* See *Abravinel*.

Abarca, Sirname of *Sancho* II. 5th King of *Navarre*, so called because of a certain kind of Shooe which he wore. He succeeded his Father *Garcias* II. *An.* 925. or according to others *An.* 891. He obtained many Victories against the *Moors*; and after he had Reigned 37 years, was killed in a Battel against the *Castilians*, and succeeded by his Son *Garcias* III. surnamed the *Trembler*. Some call him by the same name with his Father. *Mariana Hist. Hisp. De Marca Hist. de Bearn.*

Abares: See *Avares*.

Abarim, a Mountain very high, and of difficult ascent, in *Arabia Petræa*, which separates the Countries of *Ammon* and *Moab* from *Canaan*. *Nebo* and *Pisgah* were parts of this Mountain: Betwixt which and *Jericho*, there is a Valley called *Baras*, famous for a Plant of that name, which seems to be on fire in the night time. See *Baaras*. *Jos. Dav. descrip. Asiæ.*

Abarimon, part of *Scythia* near Mount *Imaus*, in which are said to live wild Men, whose Feet are placed backwards. They equal the wildest of Beasts in swiftness; but seeing they cannot live in any other place, they were never brought under subjection, no, not by *Alexander* the Great. *Plin.* 7. 2.

Abaris, a *Scythian* Philosopher, Son of *Seutha*; he pretended by virtue of an Arrow, which he received from *Apollo*, to go as swiftly as the said Arrow when shot from a Bow; by virtue of this he also gave Oracles, and foretold Earthquakes, Plagues, *&c.* to the Countries through which he passed. *Jamblichus* says he was Disciple to *Pythagoras*; and some will have him to have flourished before *Solon*. Others say that he lived in the time of *Tullus Hostilius*, or *Ancus Marcius*, Kings of the *Romans*. 'Tis likewise supposed, that an Epistle which we have written to *Phalaris*, belongs to *Abaris*; but *Lillius Giraldus*, *Vossius* and other Learned Criticks, believe *Lucian* the Author of this Letter. It's said of him, that being sent on an Embassy from the *Hyperboreans*, or Country under the *Arctick* Circle, to *Athens*, he returned again without eating. He described *Apollo*'s Journey to the said *Hyperboreans*; and is said to have formed the Statue of the *Trojan Palladium* out of *Pelops*'s Bones. *Gregory Nazianzene* mentions him in an Epistle to *Basil* the Great. *Vossius*, *c.* 3. *de Poet. Græc.* *Strabo.*

Abarus, an *Arabian* General, who betrayed *Crassus* into an Ambuscade, which occasion'd his Defeat by the *Parthians*. He is by *Florus* called *Mezeras*, by *Plutarch*, *Andromachus*, and by *Sextus Rufus*, *Agbarus*.

Abas, the 12th King of the *Argives*, Son of *Belus*, or according to the common opinion, of *Lynceus* and *Hypermnestra*, famous for his Valour and Wit; he was Father to *Prætus* and *Acrisius*. and Grandfather to *Perseus*: From him the Kings of the *Argives* were called *Abantiadæ*. He Reigned 23 years. *Euseb. Pausanias.*

Abas, the *Centaur*, begot by *Ixion* on a Cloud, was a great Hunter, as the Poets feign. *Ovid Metam.*

Abas, Son of *Hippothoon* and *Melanira*, changed into a Lizard by *Ceres*, because he mock'd her Worship, and upbraided his Mother for entertaining her: She is said to have Metamorphos'd him by throwing certain compounded Water upon him. *Ovid* says it was for mocking her because she had drunk too much; *Ovid Metam. Cælius Rhodiginus*. It is called *Stellio* in *Latin*, hence the word *Stellionatus*, by which Lawyers signifie all manner of Fraud and Cozenage. *Digest. lib.* 47.

Abas, a Commander of a Body of the *Latins* in *Italy*. He was one of *Æneas*'s Allies, and brought him some Troops from *Populonia*, a Town in *Tuscany*, over against the Iland *Ilva*. *Virgil lib.* 10 *Æneid.*

Abas, a King of *Persia*: See *Sehu Abas.*

Abas, a Philosopher, who left some Historical Commentaries behind him, and wrote a Book of Rhetorick. *Vossius* and some other Authors are of opinion, that this *Abas* is the same with *Abro*, the Wife of *Candaules* King of *Lydia*, who (as *Herodotus* reports) caused her Husband to be Murdered upon a pleasant Occasion: The Conjecture of these Authors is founded upon some Passages which occur in the 5th Book, in the new History of *Ptolemy Chennus*, of which *Photius* in his *Bibliotheca* makes mention. There was another *Abas* who writ an account of the *Trojan* War, as we may see in *Vossius*.

Abas, a Mountain: See *Aba*

Abaxantor, one of the Names of *Æon*, or the God of the Heresiarch *Valentin*, as we understand by *Tertullian. Cont. Gnost.*

Abassines, or Abassinia, a Kingdom in *Africk* in the *Upper Æthiopia*, which some call the Empire of *Negus* or *Prester John*.

The Names, Situation and Division of the Abassine *Empire.*

Some Authors say that this Country had its Name from the *Arabians*; others are of opinion that the word *Abassinia* is of an *Egyptian* Original, and that it signifies a Country surrounded with Desarts. The first Conjecture seems best supported, it being most probable the derivation of it comes from the *Arabian* word *Habesch*, which signifies a Hotch-potch or mixture; because *Æthiopia* is inhabited by a Collection of a great many Nations, however the Natives call themselves nothing but *Æthiopians*. *Ludolph. Hist. Æthiop.*

Authors are still less agreed about the Title of the Emperor of the *Abassines*, some call him *Prester John* or *Prest-John*, either out of Raillery, or mistake of the word: But 'tis pretty certain that the true *Prester John* was a *Tartar* Prince in the Kingdom of *Tenduc* in *Asia*. As for the Grand *Negus* or *Abassine* Emperor, he is styl'd *Beldi-gian*, or *Belul-gian*, as much as to say, Respected *John*: Others add that the *Chaldeans* call him *John-Et-Con*, that is to say, Great and Valuable. This Title seems to be given from a Ring, which *Solomon* gave the Queen of *Sheba*, and which has been always kept as an *Heirloom* in the Family of *Negus*. (See *Ludolph. Hist. Æthiop. lib.* 2. *cap.* 1. where he shews the Rise of the fabulous Report about *Prester John*, and sets down the Emperor's true Titles.) But let this be as it will, the Empire of *Abassinia* has been much greater and much more considerable than at present: for about 160 years since, the *Arabians*, the *Turks*, and especially the *Gales*, began to make inroads upon the Country, and are now Masters of the best Kingdoms in't. The *Moors* likewise have gained all that part of it which lies on the *Arabian* Gulph. Formerly all the Country from the Lake *Niger*, to the strait of *Babel-mandel* on one side, and all that Tract of Land from the Mountains of the Moon, to the Cataracts of *Nile* on the other, were comprehended under the Name of *Abassinia*. The bounds last mention'd, contain'd the length of the Empire from *South* to *North*, and the other its breadth, from *West* to *East*. *Abassinia* confin'd on the *South* upon *Monomotapa*: On the *East* upon *Zanguebar*, the Red Sea, or the Sea of *Mecca*: On the *North* upon *Egypt* and *Nubia*; and towards the *West*, upon the *Negroes* and the Kingdom of *Congo*. But as I said before, the Face of things are now much alter'd. The *Abassines* have not so much as one Sea Port left them, so that they cannot Imbark upon occasion, without marching through the *Turks* Country. The Provinces which now remain in their hands are *Tigre*, *Dambea*, *Bagamedry*, *Goyam*, *Amahara*, *Narea*, *Magaza*, *Ogara*, *Salait*, *Holcad*, *Semen*, *Segurda*, *Salao*, *Ozaka*, *Doba*, and some others. They were formerly possess'd of *Angotz*, *Doare*, *Adea*, *Balli*, *Hemaly*, *Ogge*, *Gans*, *Oxeto*, *Bitexamora*, *Curaguz*, *Buzama*, *Bugamo*, *Marabet*, *Mans*, *Bizamo*, *Oifate*, *Dedem*, *Gambato*, *Doxa*, *Oura*, *Couch*, *Gumar*, *Mota*, *Damut*, *Holeia*, &c. The *Gales* have gain'd part of this Country, and the *Turk* has made himself Master of *Siraken* and *Arquyco* upon the Red Sea.

The Nature and Quality of the Soil.

The Country of the *Abassines* is sufficiently Fruitful; in some places they have a great deal of Corn, and particularly of Millet and Pulse; but this Plenty is not general. 'Tis said likewise, that there are Vines in some places, growing up in the fashion of an Arbour, and that their Grapes afford good Wine: However the common Drink of the *Abassines* in the best part of their Country, is Crab Cyder. Some Travellers say, that in the richest Provinces, they have 3 Harvests in a year, it being there the custom to Sow immediately after the Crop. 'Tis chiefly in these Provinces, that they are well furnish'd with Water. They have here a certain Beveridge which they call *Ized*, which is very pleasant; 'tis properly nothing but Mead or Hydromel. The Air is temperate enough, unless in the Valleys where 'tis generally hot. There are so many Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead and Sulphur, that one would imagine the Grand *Negus* had Exchequer enough to purchase a great many Worlds; but the Inhabitants have no skill to make the most of these advantages.

The Manners and Customs of the Abassines.

The *Abassines* are generally dextorous, full of Spirit, and not at all wanting in Understanding, but they are extremely Idle, and this laziness makes them unqualified for almost all sorts of Business. The *Portugueses* have given them a little relish for Trading. Their Complexions are either Black or Tawny, and they live a long time. *Vincent le Blank* tells us, that they drive a great Trade with Salt, which they carry into their neighbouring Countries: This Commodity they sell dear, and barter it almost for all sorts of Provisions; the same Author adds, that they make Coin of it, and that they have square pieces of this Money, which differ in their value proportionably to their bigness, as Gold and Silver does among us. The Wars which they have been forc'd to maintain against their Neighbours, and espe-

eſpecially againſt the *Gales* above-mention'd, has made 'em leſs unactive, and given 'em a greater inclination for Martial Exerciſes. Their Forces conſiſt chiefly in Horſe. 'Tis their cuſtom to Arm themſelves with Head-pieces, Coats of Mail and Targets: Their offenſive Weapons are Pikes, headed with Iron at both ends; Their Infantry fight with Arrows and Darts, and many of them with Slings; and others of 'em mount their Elephants, and ſo diſcharge upon the Enemy. They were ignorant of the uſe of Fire-Arms, till taught by the *Portugueſe*, who have been very ſerviceable to 'em in their Wars. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, that the *Abaſſines* are in themſelves good natur'd; they have a ſtrong inclination for Virtue, and are Religious, even to a degree of Superſtition: They are Loyal and Obedient to their Prince, and have a great Reſpect both for his Perſon and Intereſt. They value themſelves for the ſame deference and duty to the Church; they ſhew a very great Regard to the Prieſthood, and the Places Conſecrated to Religion: Their Language is particular to themſelves; the Pronunciation of it is Muſical and ſoft, and eaſily learned; *Vincent le Blank* relates, that he has ſeen *Abaſſines* in *China*, who have eaſily made themſelves underſtood.

The Kings of the Abaſſines.

The *Abaſſines* pretend to a long Genealogy of Kings, even before the Queen of *Sheba* made a viſit to *Solomon*, but the relation of this Pedigree is ſo Fabulous, that I ſhall not trouble the Reader with it. In the 6th Century about the year 522, in the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtin*, one *Elesban*, King of the *Abaſſines*, made War upon another *Jewiſh* Prince, who perſecuted the Chriſtians, and defeated him. The Kings of this Country draw their Deſcent from one *David*, who was a very wiſe and powerful Prince. About the year 1265, or 70, *Jeum Neuanelach* recovered the Throne, which had been for ſome time uſurp'd from the Family of this *David*. In the 16th Cent. *David* ſucceeded his Father *Nahew* in the year 1507, and was famous for his Conduct, and the Succeſs of his Arms. This Prince ſent Ambaſſadors to Pope *Clement* the 7th, and to *Immanuel* King of *Portugal*. His Titles, according to *Marmole*, were theſe: *David*, Beloved of God, Pillar of the Faith, of the Blood and Line of *Judah*, Son of *David*, Son of *Solomon*, Son of the Pillar of *Sion*, Son of the Seed of *Jacob*, Son of the Hand of *Mary*, Son of *Nahew* according to the *Fleſh*, Emperor of the *Great* and *Upper Æthiopia*, and of all the Kingdoms and Countries depending on it, King, *&c.* The Kings of the *Abaſſines* generally keep their Court in the Field, in Tents, where they are ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another: But theſe Tents are ſo regularly and handſomely ſet up, that they look like great Towns with fair Streets: On each ſquare of the Camp, there is a particular Officer, whoſe buſineſs it is, to do Juſtice and prevent Diſorder. There are likewiſe two Churches, one for the King and the Nobility, and the other for the common People.

The Religion of the Abaſſines.

This Nation pretends to have been inſtructed in the true Religion, by two of their Queens, *Maqueda* and *Candace*. *Maqueda* is the ſame with *Sheba*, who taught 'em the *Jewiſh* Religion, and by the other they were inſtructed in *Chriſtianity*. *Alvares*, *Ortelius*, *Malvenda*, and ſome others inform us from the *Abaſſine* Traditions, that their Queen *Maqueda*, had a Son by *Solomon*: This young Prince ſucceeded his Mother, and is by ſome Author's call'd *David*, by others *Menilehech*. They are ſo hardy as to affirm, that *Solomon* in the *Canticles*, ſpeaks in the Perſon of this Queen, *I am Black but comely, O ye Daughters of Jeruſalem, therefore the King delighted in me*, &c. They affirm likewiſe, that this *Hebrew* Prince ordered 12000 *Iſraelites*, a 1000 out of each Tribe, to wait upon the Queen of *Sheba* to her own Country: They add, that after ſhe was deliver'd of this Son *Menilehech*, ſhe ſent him to *Solomon* to be educated in the *Jewiſh* Religion, which was done accordingly; and afterwards *Solomon* ſent him home loaden with Preſents. This young Prince had *Zadoc*, the Son of *Azarias* for his Governor, and ſeveral other Rabbies in his Train, who afterwards kept up the *Jewiſh* Religion among the *Abaſſines*. Theſe fabulous Reports are ſupported by others no leſs ridiculous, and therefore *Pineda* had reaſon to blame *Malvenda* for giving credit to ſuch Stuff. In ſhort, neither *Joſephus*, nor any ancient Authors, mention any of theſe extraordinary Adventures: This is certain, that the *Abaſſines* were the moſt ſuperſtitious People living, and ſeem to have had their Inclinations furtheſt engag'd for their Idolatry: However this matter was, 'tis certain, that if they were *Jews*, they were not long ſo. 'Tis more probable, that the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, Baptiz'd by *Philip* the Deacon, was their Apoſtle for Chriſtianity. In proceſs of time, they were perverted by Hereticks; and more eſpecially, by the Followers of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*. 'Tis commonly ſaid, that they Circumciſed even their Women; that they Baptiz'd their Male Children 40 days after their Birth, and their Female at ſixty; that it was not lawful to perform this Ceremony unleſs upon Sundays and Saturdays, upon which days, 'twas their cuſtom to ſay Maſs: 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, that they gave the Euchariſt to little Children. But at preſent they are moſt of 'em (as our Author will have it) *Roman Catholicks*, having been brought over to this Church by *Portugueſe* Miſſionaries; which Function has been undertaken ever ſince the beginning of the 16th Century. We are aſſur'd likewiſe, that there are a great many Religious among them, of the Order of St. *Anthony*, and that their Churches are very well Ornamented.

Authors of the Hiſtory of Abaſſinia.

Marmol, Francis Alvares, Balthazar Telles, Marianus Victor, &c. *Hiſt. de Æthiop. Vincent le Blank, Thomas Herbert, Iſaac Voſſius de Origine Nil. Ortelius, Ludolphus*, &c.

Abaſia (*Bernard.*) He liv'd at *Thoulouſe*, and was both Phyſician, Lawyer, and Mathematician. He flouriſhed towards the end of the 16th Century, and taught Mathematicks, the Languages, and Law at *Paris* and elſewhere. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, which are mention'd with advantage, by the Authors of thoſe times. *Croix Dumain, Bibl. Franc.*

Abaſter, the Name of one of the three Horſes which drew *Pluto*'s Chariot, ſignifying *Black*, the ſecond *Metheus*, ſignifies *Obſcure*, the third *Nonius*, ſignifies *Warm*. *Bocace. Cartari, in Imagin. Deor. &c.* Some ſpeak of four Horſes, *viz. Orpheneus, Alaſtor, Æthon* and *Nyſteus*; by whoſe Names they would ſignifie the Anxiety, Blindneſs, Wicked Practices, and Eternal Deſtruction, into which Covetouſneſs involves Men. *Claudian.*

Abaton, an Edifice built at *Rhodes*, which no Man was permitted to enter, whence it had its Name, which ſignifies inacceſſible. The occaſion of building it was this; After the death of *Mauſolus* King of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*; *Artemiſia* his Wife took the Government upon her; the *Rhodians* being angry that a Woman ſhould Reign over all *Caria*, Armed a Fleet to make themſelves Maſters of that Kingdom; *Artemiſia* having notice of their deſign, ordered a Fleet to be prepared privately in the ſmall haven of *Halicarnaſſus*, which is covered from the View by a Mountain, and ordered the reſt of the Soldiers to ſtay on the Ramparts. The *Rhodians* having landed their Fleet near the great Haven; the Queen cauſed to give a Signal from the Walls, as if ſhe would ſurrender the Town, whereupon the *Rhodians* quitted their Veſſels to enter. *Artemiſia* opening the little Port, her Fleet came out, boarded the *Rhodian* Veſſels which were empty of Soldiers, and carried them off to Sea. In the mean time the *Rhodians* having no way left to eſcape, were every one kill'd. This Stratagem having ſucceeded ſo well, the Queen put her Soldiers and Seamen aboard the *Rhodian* Fleet, and ſteered ſtraight for *Rhodes*: The Inhabitants whereof ſeeing their Fleet return with Garlands of Laurel, concluded that their Men had obtained the Victory, but inſtead of them, received their Enemies; ſo that *Artemiſia* having poſſeſſed her ſelf of *Rhodes*, raiſed a Trophy in the City with two Statues of Braſs, one repreſenting the ſaid Queen, and the other the City of *Rhodes* in Habit of a Slave: The *Rhodians* durſt not break thoſe Statues, becauſe their Religion made them look upon Trophies as things Sacred; however to cover it from View, they raiſed the abovementioned Building over it. *Vitruv l. 2. c 8.*

Abaros, i. e. *Inacceſſible*, an Iſland in the Fens of *Memphis* in *Egypt*, famous for the Tomb of *Oſiris*, for Flax and Palm-Tree Leaves, on which the Ancients uſed to write inſtead of Paper. 'Tis mentioned by *Lucan* Book X

Abbedy, a City of *Norway*, in the Prefecture of *Aggerhuſe*, about 20 Leagues from *Anſloia*, and 25 or 30 from *Staſanger*. 'Tis a good Haven.

Abbeville, a City of *France* in *Picardy*, the Chief of the County of *Ponthieu* on the *Somme*; 'tis well fortified, neatly built, and of good Trade for Cloth, Wool, and Corn, has 12 Pariſh Churches, ſeveral Religious Houſes, and a Prefidial Court within it ſelf. It's called *The Virgin City*, becauſe never taken, nor its Privileges violated by any. Built by St. *Riquier* the Abbot, and therefore called *Abbeville*, or *Abbot* City: It lies 34 Leagues North of *Paris*. *Sanſon*

Abbeville, Cardinal: See *John de Abbeville*

Abbo, Abbot of *Fleury*, or St. *Benoit* upon the *Loire*, liv'd in the 10th Century; 'tis plain, by one of the Letters of *Fulbert* of *Chartres*, how much this Perſon was eſteemed for his Learning and great Experience; he is ſaid to be a moſt knowing Philoſopher, and call'd the *Preceptor* of all *France*. He was choſen Abbot of St. *Benoit* upon the *Loire*, in the Dioceſs of *Orleans* after *Gualland*. The *Monks* under his Conduct were conſiderably Learned. *Aimoin* or *Haymo* was

one of the moſt celebrated. This *Monk* wrote the Hiſtory of *France*, and Dedicated it to the Abbot *Abbo*. The Abbot was murder'd by a parcel of Villains the 13th of *November* 1004. *Aimoin* abovementioned, wrote his Life. *Abbo* wrote an Abridgment of the Lives of ſeveral Popes, extracted from the Hiſtory of *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*. He wrote an Apology to *Hugh Capet*, and *Robert* his Son, Kings of *France*; the Life of St. *Edmond* King of *England*; ſeveral Letters to Pope *Gregory* the 5th, and to other Perſons of Quality, and ſeveral other little Tracts. See his Life written by *Aimoin*, *Fulbert de Chartres*, *in Epiſt. Sigebert de vir. Illuſt. c.* 140. *& in Chron. ad An.* 990. *Voſſius*. *Mabillon in Analectis*, &c.

Abbon, a Monk of St. *Germain des Pres* at *Paris*, he lived in the 9th Century; he was a *Norman* by birth, and a Diſciple of *Aimoin* the elder, who was then in great Reputation. *Abbon* was at *Paris* in the year 886 or 887, when it was beſieged by the *Normans*: He writ the Hiſtory of this Siege in Verſe, tho' ſomewhat unpoliſh'd: This Poem he Dedicated to *Goſtlin* Biſhop of *Paris*, an Abbot of St. *Germain*, and afterwards wrote the Wars and Victories of King *Eudo*. 'Tis pretty plain, that this *Abbon* liv'd no further than 890 or 891. This remark may be made good by peruſing the end of the 2d Book of his Works, of which we have had ſeveral Editions from *Pithæus*, *du Cheſne*, &c. 'Tis worth our while to obſerve that ſeveral Authors have miſtaken this *Abbon*, *Monk* of St. *Germain*, for *Abbo* Abbot of *Fleury* abovemention'd: Tho' in reality, they liv'd at a 100 years diſtance the one from the other. *Pithæus*, *du Cheſne*, *Voſſius de Hiſt Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 38. *Mabillon in Act. ſſ. Ordin. S. Bened.* &c.

Abbot, the Name of the Head of a Monaſtery of *Canons Regular*. Some are ſtyl'd *Cardinal Abbots*, as the Abbot of *Cluny*: Some *Biſhop Abbots*, ſo named, becauſe their Abbies had been erected into Biſhopricks, but upon condition, that ſuch as were choſen Abbots ſhou'd be withal Biſhops of the Dioceſs: And others *Mitred Abbots*, independent on any but the Pope: Theſe wear a Mitre with a Gold Fringe, when they officiate on Solemn days. In *Charles the Bald*'s time, Perſons of the greateſt Quality in *France* were Abbots, having a Dean to officiate for them; eſteeming the Title of *Abbot* as Honourable as Duke or Count. But this was oppoſed by the Clergy in ſome Councils. The *Genoeſe* anciently call'd their Duke by this name. It ſignifies Father, and of old was given to all Miniſters. *Blondeau*.

Abbot, *(Geo.)* born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and bred at *Oxford*, where he became Maſter of *Univerſity-College*, was Nominated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by King *James* I. and continued ſo part of King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign; that he was a great Preacher, appears from his Lectures on *Jonah*; and it is agreed by all, that he was a very Grave, Learned, and Pious Man: He was ſuſpended ſome little time by King *Charles* I. as *Ruſhworth* reports, for being unactive in promoting the *Loan*; But the Supplement to Sir *Richard Baker* ſays, it was upon the account of his Remiſſneſs in ſome of the Functions of his Government. The words of the *Commiſſion*, by which his Juriſdiction is delegated to the Biſhops of *Durham*, *Rocheſter*, &c. favour this latter Opinion, and give a general hint of ſome Indiſpoſition, or Incapacity in the Archbiſhop, for the performing his Office. *Ruſhw. Collect. p.* 432. He died *Anno* 1633, having erected a large Hoſpital at *Guilford* with a Liberal Maintenance.

Abbot, *(Robert)* Biſhop of *Salisbury* in the Reign of King *James* I. born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and bred in *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, whereof he became Principal, and *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity. He was Learned and Acute, and every way a well accompliſh'd Divine. He confuted *Biſhop* a Roman Catholick, ſo that he never gave him an anſwer. He was made Biſhop of *Salisbury December* 3. 1615. and died leſs than two years after. His Brother *George* was at the ſame time Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and a more plauſible Preacher, but not ſo great a Scholar.

Abbot, the *Abbot* of *Battle*, a Man known by no other Name, who left a good Memory behind him. He liv'd in the 14th Age, in the days of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. in whoſe time the *French* landed in *Suſſex* without oppoſition, waſted and plundered the Country, and carried away Captive the Prior of *Lewes*, which animated our Abbot, though no Sheriff, to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, with whom he marched to *Winchelſea*, and fortified it: There he was ſoon after beſet by the *French*, who ply'd him with their great Guns, being the firſt that were ever planted by a Foreign Enemy in this Iſland, but the Country oblig'd 'em to retire ſpeedily.

Abbotsbury, a Market Town of *Uggſcomb* Hundred in the South-weſt parts of *Dorſetſhire*; it lies near the Channel.

Abcas, a People of *Georgia*, North-Weſt of *Mengrelia*; well Proportion'd, fair Complexion'd, Ingenious and Stout. They feed upon Milk-Meats, and what they take in Hunting. They live in great Companies on the tops of Hills, in little Huts, environed with Hedges and deep Ditches to prevent ſurpriſe, having neither Cities nor Caſtles. They put their Dead into the Trunks of hollow Trees, faſtening them to the uppermoſt Boughs to keep 'em upright, where they alſo hang the Deceaſed's Weapons and Habit. And that he may have his Horſe with him in the other World, they ride him full ſpeed till he dies near the Tree. Thoſe People though they have abundance of Fiſh in their Country, eat none. They ſteal and ſell one another for Slaves to the *Turks*, who value them for their Beauty and Induſtry. *Lamberti*. *Thevenot*'s Relation of *Mengrelia*. There is a Wall of 60 miles long to prevent their Incurſions into *Mengrelia*. *Hoffman*.

Abdageſes, a Noble *Parthian* in the time of *Tiberius*. Aſſiſted by the *Romans*, he made *Tiridates* King, and afterwards Ruled all at his own pleaſure. *Tacit. l.* 6.

Abdal, or Abdales, a ſort of Religious People in *Perſia*. See *Calenders*.

Abdala, Almoades, The firſt of the Family of the *Almoades*, who were formerly poſſeſs'd of the Kingdom of *Fez*. See *Almoades*.

Abdala, King of *Fez* and *Morocco*. He lived in the 16th Century; and was Son of *Mahomet Cheriff*, a Prince of great Courage and Conduct; but his Son addicted to Eaſe and Pleaſure, loſt ſeveral Battles, his Father yet living; he put to death his neareſt Relations, and *Ali Budcar* the moſt powerful Nobleman in the Kingdom; he was unfurniſh'd with good Qualities, but very Succeſsful; for when he came to the Crown, he Reign'd quietly, and divided his Dominions amongſt his 3 Sons. He fought the *Spaniſh* Army in their return from *Pignion de Velez* in 1564. Two years before his death, he undertook an unſucceſsful War againſt *Mazagan*, being provoked to it in the midſt of one of his Debauches, by the perſuaſions of a Rennegadoe of *Corſica*. He died in 1574. *Diego de Torres*. Hiſt. of the *Cheriffs*. *Thuan*.

Abdala, a King of *Perſia*, and 27th Caliph of *Babylon*, was Diſinherited by his Father; but after the death of his Brothers, ſucceeded to the Throne, and render'd himſelf formidable by Arms. He vanquiſh'd the *Greeks* in ſeveral Encounters, made himſelf Maſter of a part of *Candy*, and ſtruck a Terror into the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Calabria*. Some Authors are of opinion, that it was one of the Officers of this *Abdala*, who put St. *Placidius* and his Companions to death, who were ſent into *Sicily* by St. *Bennet*; but this Aſſertion can be nowiſe reconcil'd to Chronology; for theſe Religious were Martyr'd in the year 541. in the Reign of *Juſtinian*; whereas this King *Abdala* died in the 217th year of the Hegyra, that is, in the 833d year of our Lord; after he had Reigned 8 years, and added ſeveral ſpacious Kingdoms to his Dominions. *Mirkond Chron.*

Abdala, the Son of *Aben Maugi*, King of the *African Saracens*. Being Dethron'd by the Arms and Artifices of his Brother, he ſought Aid of *Charlemaign*; by whoſe Aſſiſtance he vanquiſhed the Uſurper, and Regain'd his Right. *Dupleix Hiſt. Franc.*

Abdala, King of *Toledo*, a Mahometan. He Married *Thereſia* Daughter of *Wermund* Prince of *Leon*, a Chriſtian, who ſav'd his Country by that Alliance, though much againſt her will; ſo that after his death, ſhe retired into a Monaſtery. *Volater*.

Abdala, Son of *Lopez*, King of *Toledo*. Being forc'd to follow his Father, whom one *Mahomet* had driven out of his Dominions; he manag'd his Affairs ſo well, that he retook *Saragoſſa*, where he Reign'd, and his Poſterity after him, maugre all the Attempts of *Mahomet* and *Alphonſus* III. King of *Oviedo*. He fought alſo againſt the Chriſtians, and was noted for his Courage. *Mariana*.

Abdala, King of *Tremeſen*, who finding his younger Brother preferr'd before him, threw himſelf upon *Charles* V. with a profer to become his Vaſſal, upon the ſame Conditions that his Grand Uncle *Buhama* had concluded. Hereupon the Emperor order'd Count *Alcaudeta*, Governor of *Oran*, to furniſh him with 600 Men to conduct him to *Tremeſen*, who were all kill'd except 25. Afterwards the Count ſet forward with 9000 Men, and having gain'd the Victory, Sack'd *Tremeſen*, and then purſued the Enemy to the Mountains. *Abdala* upon his return, thinking to enter the City, found the Gates ſhut againſt him; the Inhabitants being enaged, becauſe he ſuffer'd the *Spaniards* to Plunder them, whereupon his Soldiers forſaking him, he fled with 60 Horſe to ſollicit the *Arabians* for help, who treacherouſly ſlew him in the year 1546. *Marmol. lib.* 5. *c.* 11

Abdala I. Caliph of *Arabia*, being deprived of his Kingdom by his Subjects, he ſlew *Marvan* the Uſurper in Battle; but purſuing his Son *Abdulmaric*, was defeated himſelf, and forced to fly to *Damaſcus*; and finding no admittance either there or at *Cairo*, he Embarked with one Servant for *Greece*; in which Voyage, being caſt by ſtreſs of Weather upon a certain Iſland, he was known and kill'd, after he had Reigned only one year, *Anno* 686. *Marmol.*

Abdala II. Caliph of *Arabia*. Being informed at *Mecca*, that another *Abdala* was choſen Caliph of *Syria*; and that *Amir* another of his Rivals, was Maſter of all *Perſia*; to rid himſelf of two ſuch dangerous Competitors, he engaged the firſt to come to a Conference; received him with much ſeeming

ſeeming kindneſs, but lodged him in a Houſe which he had undermined, ſo that it fell and kill'd him in the night. The other he own'd for Caliph, and reſign'd the *Regalia* to him, but at next Meeting as they went aſide to Diſcourſe, he ſtabb'd him, and afterwards routing the *Perſians*, ſeiz'd their Country. After this he turn'd his Rage againſt the Chriſtians, prohibiting their Miniſters to Preach. He ſent his Army againſt *Leo* IV. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, which haraſſed all *Romania* and *Cappadocia*. Coming to *Jeruſalem*, he commanded that all *Jews* and *Chriſtians* ſhould be mark'd in the Hand, that they might be known, and that all that were not ſo mark'd ſhould be laid in Irons. He died 781. *Marmol. lib. 2. ch. 19.*

Abdala, Sirnamed *Muley*, Cheriff or Xeriff of *Morocco*, a Martial Prince; he took *Cape d'Aguer* in *Africa* from the *Portugueſes*, in the Sixteenth Century, during the time he was Partner with his Father in the Kingdom. Afterwards he Reigned alone, and left a Son, which he had by a *Negro*, who ſucceeded him. *Raul. Jov. Marmol.*

Abdala, a Mahometan Prince, famous for his Enterpriſes during the Wars of the Cheriffs in *Africa*. He made a League with *Philip* III. King of *Spain* in 1607, and was murder'd two years after, by *Hamet Ben Abdala*, a Religious Mahometan, ſet on by *Mulei Zeidan*, his Unkle and Enemy.

Abdala the Father of *Mahomet* the Grand Impoſtor, was a miſerable Slave, and got his living by driving Merchants Camels; he was a Heathen, and Married one *Emira* a *Jeweſs*. *Paulus Diaconus.*

Abdala. *Baronius*, a Mahometan Preacher, of the Sect of the *Mohaidins*. In 1543, he Rebelled againſt Cheriff *Mahomet*, having got together a great number of Barbarians upon *Nefuſa*, which is a part of Mount *Atlas*; but he was ſoon taken by the Cheriff, and beheaded; he was look'd upon as a Magician; for when purſued to the Rock, whither he had retired, abundance of diſſected Sheep were found in the way, with their Feet put in their Eyes, *&c.* for Inchantments, which the Mahometans were afraid of, but the Chriſtians mock'd at, and burnt them, ſo that when he was taken, he deny'd that he was overcome by the *Moors*, but only by the Chriſtians, againſt whom his Witchcraft was too weak. He was promiſed to be ſafely ſent over into the Kingdom of *Fez*, notwithſtanding which the Cheriff caus'd him to be beheaded, with his Family and Attendants. *Marmol. l. 3.*

Abdala, Surnamed *Mohavedin*, a Native of *Tenmellet* in *Barbary*, Schoolmaſter in the Mountain of *Atlas*, and Author of the Sect of the *Mohavedins*, that is to ſay the *Unitarians*. He was highly eſteemed for his Preaching by his own Countrymen, as well as the *Africans* of the Tribe of *Mucamuda*. By means whereof having got together a great number of People, he became ſo inſolent as to attack *Abraham* a *Mooriſh* Emperor, who neglecting to ſtifle the Rebellion in the Birth, loſt both his Crown and Life, by *Abdal Mumen*, Captain of the Impoſtor's Forces. *Marmol. Thuan.*

Abdala or Abdelaſis, a Warlike *Moor*. He ſignaliz'd himſelf in fighting for the *Turks* in 1550, but being ill Treated by the Turkiſh Commanders, made cruel War upon 'em, and at laſt was ſlain fighting. *Marmol.*

Abdala-Aben-Abo, was Elected King of *Granada* by the *Moors* of *Spain*, in 1570, in the place of *Aben Humeia* ſlain by his own Subjects. He took the City of *Orgiva* in a ſmall time, and forced the Duke of *Seca* to retire with great loſs. He won *Seros* and *Tijola*, two very ſtrong Towns, from the *Spaniards*. Afterwards he loſt *Guejar*, his chief Magazine for Arms; was Proud, Unſucceſsful, and died miſerable. *Marian. Thuan.*

Abdalmuralib, an *Arabian*, *Mahomet*'s Grandfather, the Handſomeſt Man of his time, and much belov'd by Women. *Peter of Clugny.*

Abdalominus, Vid. Abdolominus.

Abdar, the Name of an Officer of the King of *Perſia*, that gives him his Water to drink. He keeps it in a ſeal'd Pitcher, for fear of Poiſon. *Olearius*'s *Voyage of Perſia.*

Abdas, a *Perſian* Biſhop, a Virtuous and Zealous Man. He deſtroy'd their Deify'd Fire, or *Veſta*, which ſo enraged the King, that he cauſed him to be put to death, and pull'd down all the Chriſtian Churches. *Theodoret. Lib. 5. Cap. 39. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

Abdel Mamen, the Sixth King of *Morocco*, of the Race of the *Almohades*, ſucceeded his Nephew *Ceyed Barax* in 1213, but was obliged to ſhare the Empire with others of his Kin, who were all overthrown in Battle by *Abdulac* Governor of *Fez*, and he himſelf kill'd by one of *Budobuz*'s Captains. *Marmol.*

Abdelmon the Son of a Potter, who made himſelf Maſter of a great part of *Africk*, according to the Prediction of a certain Aſtronomer. He firſt aſſociated himſelf with one of the Religious *Almohadins*; and undertaking to make a new Explanation of the *Alcoran*, contrary to that of the *Arabian* Mufti, whom they believe to be deſcended from *Mahomet*, he gain'd ſo much upon the People, that by their Aſſiſtance he invaded the Kingdom of the *Almoravides*, and kill'd *Abbady* the Lawful Succeſſor. He afterwards Sail'd into *Spain*, where, having drawn the *Moors* to his Party, he exerciſed unheard-of Cruelties againſt the Chriſtians. He made *Morocco* the Seat of his Empire about the year 1147. *Roderic of Toledo. Fulgoſius.*

Abdelquivir, Eldeſt Son of *Haſcen* Cheriff, who was a *Numidian* Philoſopher, Magician, and of good Eſteem among the People, pretending to be deſcended from the ancient *Mahumetan* Princes, and to a great height of Sanctity. He bred his Sons to his own Principles at *Mecca*, who by Enthuſiaſtical Pretences drew Multitudes of People after them, the Rabble thinking it a happineſs to kiſs their Garments. They obtain'd the Government of *Morocco*, *Suſa*, *Treineſen*, *&c.* under pretext of defending them againſt the Chriſtians, wherein they were ſucceſsful enough at firſt, but at laſt *Yahai Ben Tafuf*, a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*, imploying the *Portugueſe* againſt them, put them to flight. They rallied again under *Abdelquivir*, but he was killed in the Battle. *Diego de Thorres. Marmol. Thuanus.*

Abdelatife, Grand Cham of the *Tartars*, the laſt of the Family of *Chiuguis*, who boaſted of their deſcent from *Tamerlan*; He died *Anno* 1542. *Texeira, lib. 2.*

Abderattas, a Martyr, beheaded by *Sapor* King of *Perſia* for profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion, as was alſo *Simon* Biſhop of *Seleucia* at the ſame time. *Hiſt. Trip. Lib. 3. Cap. 6.*

Abdemelech, or Muley Moluch, deſpoil'd of his Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, by *Mahomet* his Nephew, apply'd himſelf for Succour to *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*, while the other crav'd Aid of *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*, who levying an Army, landed at *Tangier*, *July* 9. 1578. The Battle was fought *Monday* the 4th of *Auguſt* following, in which both died; *Mahomet* in a Moraſs, *Abdemelech* in a Litter, and the King of *Portugal* was either kill'd, as the *Spaniards* ſay, or taken and made a Slave.

Abdemeneph, or Abdemonephes, an *Iſhmaelite* Merchant, remarkable for his vaſt Wealth. He purchas'd *Mahomet* for his Slave before he vented his Impoſtures, who afterwards Married his Widow, and made uſe of her Riches to bring about his Deſigns. *Theophanes.*

Abdemon, a young *Tyrian*, who had the gift of Interpreting *Solomon*'s hard Queſtions. *Menander* cited by *Joſephus*, ſpeaks of him in theſe words: *There was at that time, a young Man who interpreted all the Riddles that* Solomon *King of* Jeruſalem *propounded. Dius*, cited by the ſame Author, ſays, that *Hiram* King of *Tyre* having paid *Solomon* great Sums, becauſe he could not anſwer his *Ænigma's*, recovered it of him, becauſe he could not anſwer Queſtions propounded by *Abdemon.*

Abdera, a Sea-Port Town of *Thrace*, ſo call'd from a Siſter of King *Diomedes* of that Name: Some Authors fanſie it took its Name from *Abdarus*, a Companion or Servant of *Hercules*, by whom it was built. 'Twas afterwards rebuilt by the *Clazomenians*, enlarged and ornamented by the *Teians*, who made it ſo conſiderable in its Buildings, that it was call'd proverbially *Abdera* the *Fair*. It afterwards had the Name *Aſtrizza*, and is now call'd *Aſperoſa*; Some old Authors mention a Field within this Town, which makes the Horſes mad that feed in't. This Town was an Epiſcopal See under the Metropolis of *Philippopolis*. *Lucian* in the beginning of his Book, *Quomodo oportet Hiſtoriam ſcribere*, tells ye, that the *Abdarites* were ſeiz'd with an Epidemical Diſtemper for ſome Months, which ſtrangely affected the Brain, and diſordered their Underſtandings. *Arrian* mentions the Conqueſts that *Alexander* made upon the *Abdarites*. *Stephanus*, *Abder. Plin. Lib. 4. c. 11. Pomponius Mela*, *Lib. 2. Arrian*, *Lib. 1.* &c.

Abderama, the firſt King of the *Arabians* in *Spain*, who made *Cordova* his Seat. He ravag'd *Caſtile* with an Army of 200000 Foot and 30000 Horſe; and after he had conquer'd the Kingdoms of *Arragon*, *Navarr*, and *Portugal*, left nothing to the *Spaniards* but the Northern parts of *Spain*, which are fortified by Nature: Inſomuch that he was eſteemed the ſecond Deſtroyer of *Spain*. And ſeveral of their Kings were obliged to purchaſe an ignominious Peace of him, with the Annual Tribute of 100 Virgins. He began to build a Moſque at *Corduba*, but died before it was finiſhed, in 790, after he had Reigned 52 years, 3 months, and 4 days. *Mariana.*

Abderama II. King of *Corduba*, made a League at firſt with *Ramirus* King of *Caſtile*; but being ſolicited by the *Moors*, who paſſed over into *Spain* with prodigious numbers of new Succors, he brake the League, and re-demanded the Tribute of 100 Virgins. Upon which *Ramirus*, truſting to the Juſtneſs of his Cauſe, took the Field, and overthrew *Abderama*. After this he moleſted the Chriſtians no more, applying himſelf ſolely to the building of *Aqueducts*, erecting Moſques, and ſtoring his Country with Silk-Weavers, which he ſent for on purpoſe from *Damaſcus*, to encourage that Manufacture. He was the firſt that ſet his Name upon the *Arabick* Coin. He died in 846 or 859, leaving 42 Children behind him. In his time the *Engliſh*

beſieged

beſieged *Lisbon* in favour of the Chriſtians, but without effect. *Marmol. lib. 2. cap. 23.*

Abderama III. Sirnam'd the *Promoter of the Law*, was preferr'd before his Elder Brother to the Kingdom of *Corduba*. Loſing much in *Spain* by the Courage of Don *Garcias*, he ſent for new Supplies out of *Africa* in 916, and continued the Wars ſeveral years againſt the Chriſtians, who took from him *Pampeluna*, and divers other conſiderable Places: And, attributing his Loſſes to his ſuffering the *Chriſtians* and *Moors* to intermarry, he made a Law, That all *Chriſtians* who were Married to *Moors*, ſhould turn Mahometans, both they and their Children, which was the reaſon that many ſuffered Martyrdom: As *Victor*, *Pelagius*, *Lilioſa*, *&c.* He died in 958 or 961, after he had Reigned about 50 years. *Marmol.*

Abderama IV. Son of *Almanſor*, the laſt of that Race who Reigned at *Corduba*. He ſucceeded *Abdumalic*, his Elder Brother, in the Kingdom. He was ſo debauch'd, and ſo averſe to Warlike Affairs, that the *Arabians* revolted from him, and divided themſelves into Two Factions: Thoſe of *Africa* on the one ſide, commanded by *Solyman*; and thoſe of *Spain* by *Mahomet*, who poiſon'd *Abderama*, and ſet up for himſelf in 1062. *Mariana.*

Abderama, a Mahometan Prince, Son of King *Alimatan*, who ſurpriz'd the City of *Toledo*, and cut the Throats of above 6000 of the Citizens in the year 809. *Marmol.*

Abderama, Uſurp'd the Soveraignty of *Sofia* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, having murder'd his Nephew the Governor. He Reign'd a long time in Peace, but was at length murder'd himſelf: For, having a fair Daughter, belov'd by one *Ali Benguecimin*, one of the principal young Men in the City, who, by the aſſiſtance of her Mother and a Slave, debauch'd her; *Abderama* underſtanding it, reſolv'd to be reveng'd, which the Mother and Daughter miſtruſting, gave the young Man notice thereof, ſo that he prevented it by Stabbing *Abderama* at his Prayers in a Moſque. *Marmol.*

Abderama, Viceroy of *Spain* for the *Moors*, one of the greateſt Captains of his time. *Amer-el-Memunim* or *Miramomolin*, Emperor of the *African Saracens*, was ſo Confident of his Conduct, that he hoped by his Aſſiſtance to conquer *France* and *Italy*; for none of the Chriſtians could ever make head againſt him, but *Charles Martell* General of *France*. He began with *Languedoc* and *Provence*, pretending, that having been once poſſeſſed by the *Viſigoths*, they belong'd to them. He divided his Army, conſiſting of 400000 Men, and ſent part of them into *Aquitaine*, where they were routed by Duke *Eudo*, and forced to return to *Abderama*, then beſieging *Arles* with one part, while the reſt were ravaging *Provence* and *Dauphine*. To be reveng'd for the Diſgrace ſuſtain'd in *Aquitaine*, he ſent his whole Force that way, making himſelf Maſter of *Languedoc*, *Quercy*, *Auvergne*,, and all the Neighbour Provinces. After which *Charles Martell* gave him Battle, in a Plain near *Tours*, between the Rivers *Cher* and *Loir*, where *Abderama* loſt his Life with 375000, or, as the Moderns ſay, only 75000 of his Men, *Charles* loſing only 1500, which were ſlain in the beginning of the Fight; this was *Anno* 732. Duke *Eudo*, though he had call'd in the *Saracens* to invade *France*, yet upon the Remonſtrance of *Charles Martell*, that he ought to prefer the Welfare of his Country and Religion, to his private Reſentments againſt him, being mov'd with the Argument, made a ſecret League with him, and while the Victory was doubtful, fell upon the *Saracens* Camp, which caſt the Balance. *Sigebert*, *Anaſtaſius*, *Baronius.*

Abderama, King of the *Saracens*. He waſted all the Territories of *Barcelona* and *Catalonia* in 827. *Blondus.*

Abded, a ſort of Purification among the *Turks*; which is done by pouring Water upon their Heads, and afterwards waſhing their Feet three times ſucceſſively, before they begin their Ceremonies. *Ricaut.*

Abdias, pretended Biſhop of *Babylon*, ſaid to have been Chriſt's Diſciple, and Author of the Life of the Apoſtles, which is look'd upon as a Counterfeit. Theſe Lives are divided into Ten Books. 'Tis ſaid that *Eutropius* Tranſlated them out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*, and that *Julius Africanus* turn'd them into *Latin*. *Wolfgangus Lazius* publiſh'd them at *Bazil* in the year 1551. They are now bound up with the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Baron. Bellar. Voſſius*, &c.

Abdilkair, a Captain of the *Tartars*, who coming to aid the *Turks* againſt *Mahomet Hodabenda*, King of *Perſia*, was taken by *Emir-Hamet*, *Hodabenda*'s Son, and ſent Priſoner to the *Perſian* Court at *Caſmin*, where he was kindly Treated as a Priſoner at large; but being a very Lovely Perſon, *Hodabenda*'s Queen, *Begama*, became ſo enamour'd of him, as it was eaſily diſcern'd by the Nobles, and the King himſelf was not ignorant of it; wherefore he reſolv'd to ſend him into his own Country, and give him his Daughter in Marriage; hoping hereby to contract a laſting Friendſhip with the *Precopenſian Tartar*. But the *Perſian* Nobility refuſing to conſent to the March, and the King perſiſting in his Deſign, they ſlew *Abdilkair* in the Royal Palace.

Abdiramus, a King of the *Saracens*. He valiantly withſtood *Charles* the Great, and paſſing the *Garumna*, plunder'd and ſack'd *Burdeaux*, making it a ſink of all manner of Debauchery. *Sabell.*

Abdiſu, Patriarch of the City of *Moſul* in the Eaſtern parts of *Aſſyria*, of the Family of *Marc*, and of the City *Geſire* upon the *Tigris*. He was raiſed to the Dignity of a Patriarch, *March* 7. 1562. He was at the Council of *Trent*, where he preſented his Confeſſion of Faith in the XXII Seſſion. He was well Skill'd in the *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Syriack*, and anſwered pertinently to all Queſtions that were put to him, affirming, that the Doctrine he profeſs'd had been taught his Anceſtors by St. *Thomas*, St. *Thaddæus*, and their Diſciple St. *Mark*. His Juriſdiction was extended as far as the *Indies*, and he was ſuppoſed to be the Chief of the Eaſtern Patriarchs. *Spondanus* denies *Abdiſu*'s or *Abdieſu*'s being at *Trent*. *Thuanus.*

Abdolominus, or Abdalominus, deſcended from the *Sidonian* Kings, but reduc'd to that extream Poverty, that he was forced to work to a Gardener in the Suburbs of *Sidon*, by the day. *Alexander* having taken *Sidon*, and expelled *Strato*, who ſided with *Darius*, made *Abdolominus* King; but being blamed for his Choice, he ſent for the new King, and admiring his goodly preſence, ask'd him, How he could ſo patiently endure ſo much Miſery. To which he anſwered, *I wiſh to God I may be as able to bear this Burthen of my Greatneſs: Theſe Hands ſupplied all my wants; I neither had any thing, nor did I want any.* Which Anſwer poſſeſs'd *Alexander* with ſuch an Opinion of his Virtue, that he gave him *Strato*'s rich Furniture, moſt of the Booty he had taken from the *Perſians*, and added one of the adjoining Territories to his Dominions. *Quintus Curtius*, *lib.* 4.

Abdon, the Son of *Hillel*, a Native of *Pirathon* in the Tribe of *Ephraim*. He was the Twelfth Judge of *Iſrael*, and Govern'd Eight years. He had 40 Sons and 30 Nephews. He was buried in *Pirathon*, a Mountain of the *Amalekites*. *Judg.* 12. 13, 14, 15.

Abdon, the Son of *Micah*, one of thoſe *Joſiah* ſent to *Huldah* the Propheteſs. Alſo the name of a City in the Tribe of *Aſher*, appointed for the *Levites*, 2 *Chron.* 34. 20. *Joſ.* 21. 30.

Abdon and Sennen, Two *Perſian* Princes that embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and were impriſon'd by the Emperor *Decius* for burying the Bodies of certain Martyrs. He afterward carried them to *Rome* in Triumph in the year 254, where he put them to death, for refuſing to ſacrifice to his Pagan Idols. Having beforehand expoſed them in the Amphitheatre to Bears and Lions, who would not touch them, which he attributed to Magick. Their Bodies were three days unburied. *Vincent. l.* 11. *c.* 4. Some Authors ſay, that their Corps were found in the time of *Conſtantine* the Great, in the beginning of the Fourth Century. *Uſuard*'s Martyrology.

Abdula, a Cham of the *Tartars*. He lived about the end of the Sixteenth Century, and ravaging the Frontiers of *Perſia*, took *Heri*, and 32 Cities more, in the Province of *Choraſan*; but fled upon the approach of *Cha-Abas* Sophi of *Perſia*. After that he return'd with 200000 *Tartars*, and took *Turbeth*, being never drawn to a pitch'd Battle, though provok'd thereto by the *Perſians*, anſwering, That he would never change the Cuſtom of his Anceſtors. Relation of *Dom Juan de Perſia.*

Abdulath, a King of *Fez*, of the Family of the *Merini's*: He liv'd in the Thirteenth Age, and after he had taken ſome Cities in *Tremeſen*, made himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and about the year 1210, very much enlarged his Empire. There was another *Abdulach*, the laſt of this Family, ſo great a Coward, that he durſt not ſtir to oppoſe the Chriſtians when they took *Ceuta*. For which, his Subjects conſpir'd againſt him, ſo that his Viſier, whom he had highly favour'd, kill'd him, together with Six of his Sons, whoſe Death was afterwards reveng'd in Battle by the Cheriff *Said*, *Anno* 1481. *Marmol.*

Abdulaſis, Governor for the *Arabians* in *Spain*, fix'd his Reſidence at *Sevill*, whither having drawn ſeveral of his Friends out of *Africk*, as ſoon as he heard of his Father *Muſſa*'s death, he ſet up for himſelf. He Married the Widow of King *Roderigo*, a fair *African*, and Nobly deſcended. She adviſ'd him to take the name of King, and put a Golden Crown on his Head; which Two Noble *Moors* perceiving, and abhorring an Act ſo contrary to the *Mahometan* Law, firſt murder'd him in a Moſque, and after that his Wife. *Marmol.*

Abdulmatteb; Having made himſelf Maſter of what the *Arabians* held in *Spain*, he paſs'd into *Africk* to continue the Siege of *Tangier*, which he took, with ſeveral other Towns, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword; but, underſtanding that *Abeci* was made King of *Cordova*, he haſted back into *Spain*, and ſlew him. He brought with him great numbers of *Arabs*, who ſettled themſelves in *Spain*, and built ſeveral Towns; Laſtly, beſieging *Cartagena*, which ſtill held out for the Chriſtians, he took it, but died in his return home to *Cordova*. *Marmol.*

Abdul.

ABDULMALICH, Caliph of the *Arabians* in *Spain*. He at firſt Warr'd ſucceſsfully againſt *Habul-Agek* his Competitor at *Cordous*, but *Habul* being numerouſly reinforced out of *Africk*, purſued him ſo cloſe, that he took him, and cauſed him to be beheaded. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Son of the King of *Fez*. He went into *Spain* to aid the King of *Granada* againſt the Chriſtian Princes of *Caſtile* and *Leon*. Having perform'd great Exploits in that Kingdom, he was recall'd to aſſiſt his Father in the War of *Tremeſen*, which Kingdom he won, together with that of *Tunis*, and became one of the greateſt Princes that ever Reigned in *Africk*. But being return'd into *Spain*, he was ſurpriz'd by his Enemies Troops, and not having time to mount his Horſe, he hid himſelf in a Brake, where being found, and feigning himſelf dead, a Chriſtian run him twice through the Body with his Lance; notwithſtanding, when he ſaw the Coaſt clear, he got, with much pain, to the ſide of a Rivulet, where he expired, in the year 1339. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Brother to *Mulei Haſſen*. He made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, by the Expulſion of his Nephew, whoſe Eyes he burn'd out with a red hot *Baſon*, to puniſh him for the like Barbarity which he had committed on his own Father. He Reigned about 36 days. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Son to *Marvan*, Seventh Succeſſor to *Mahomet*. He began to Reign in 687, after he had defeated *Abdala*, who was ſlain in his flight towards *Greece*. Firſt he extirpated all the Remains of the Family of *Moavia*, the Father of *Jezid*, and *Abdala*; caus'd *Jezid's* Body to be dug up again and burnt, and then threw his Aſhes into a River: He overthrew *Abdala*, Chieftain of the *Saracens* that liv'd in Tents, who had uſurp'd the Title of Caliph of *Meſopotamia*, and had conquer'd *Perſia*, forcing him to retire to *Mecca*, where he was put to death. By this Stroke *Abdulmalich* became ſole Maſter of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Armenia*. In the year 699, he won *Carthage*, *Conſtantina*, and the greateſt part of *Mauritania*. *Anno* 700 he re-conquer'd *Armenia*, (which the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* had ſubdued by the Revolt of the Nobility) and burnt the Ring-leaders of the Rebellion all together in a Tower where he had ſhut them up. He died in 708, after a Reign of 21 years, and left his Son *Gualid* to ſucceed him. *Marmol.*

ABDUL-MUMEN, King of the *Saracens* in *Africk*: He began his Reign after the Death of *Abdala*, Founder of the Sect of the *Mahavedans*. This is the *Abdala* I before-mention'd, who being, at firſt, no more than a School-Maſter and a Preacher, made himſelf ſo Powerful, that he Conteſted the Sovereignty with *Abraham* Emperor of the *Moors* in *Africk*: They had a ſet Battle, and *Abraham* having loſt the day, was forc'd to retire to *Oran*; *Abdulmumen* purſu'd him ſo cloſe, that his Empreſs and himſelf deſpair'd of their Fortune, and threw themſelves down a Precipice. After that, the ſame *Abdul-mumen*, *Abdala* being dead of a Diſtemper, was choſen High-Prieſt and Emperor of *Africk*, tho his Riſe, no more than the others, was but the Government of a School. He beſieg'd *Morocco*, and in a years time took it; and having found *Iſaac*, the Son of the Unfortunate *Abraham*, in the Place, he Strangled him with his own Hands. He order'd the King's Palace, and the Moſques, to be pull'd down, to extinguiſh the Memory of his Predeceſſor; and afterwards built Stately Houſes in their places, and gave 'em his own Name. In fine, he perſecuted all thoſe that were of the Family of the *Almoravides*, and did not ſo much as leave one of 'em in *Africk*, that he could find out. And thus having deſtroyed this whole Family, he made himſelf Maſter of great part of *Africk*, and ſtretch'd his Empire as far as *Tripoly*. He rais'd a great Army for a Perſonal Expedition into *Spain*, but died before the Execution of this Deſign in the year 1156. After him *Joſeph* his Son, and *Jacob Almanzor* his Grandſon, reign'd ſucceſſively, who, to the greatneſs of their Empire, added the accompliſhment of Letters, which never before flouriſh'd, to that degree, in *Africk*. *Mahomet Enaſer*, Sur-nam'd *Miramolin*, the Son of *Almanzor*, was the next Prince: Theſe Emperors were Maſters of a great extent of Country, not only in *Africk*, but likewiſe in *Spain*, where the Prince laſt mention'd loſt a Battel in the year 1200. 'Tis obſervable, That *Abdul-mumen*, when he ſat down before *Morocco*, Swore he would not quit the Enterprize till he had taken the Place and ſifted it: To make his Oath good, he order'd a good part of the Houſes to be beaten to Powder, to ſift them for the Sieve; Notwithſtanding this Succeſs, the Viceroys and Governors refus'd to ſubmit to the *Almohades*, and cantoni'd the Empire into a great many Principalities. They ſet up diſtinct Kings at *Algier*, at *Tremeſen*, *Tenez*, *Tunis*, *Tripoly*, and in other Towns; and beſides this, the *Africans* that liv'd in the Mountains, made ſeveral Noblemen their Governors. However *Abdul-mumen*, having Conquer'd *Fez* and *Morocco*, poſſeſs'd himſelf, in a little time, of all *Mauritania Tingitana*, and, by degrees, became Maſter of the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Tremeſen*, tho after all, the *Arabian* Juriſdiction was ſtill kept up, in a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, till the Reign of *Jacob Almanzor*, the Fourth Prince of the Family of the *Almohades*. *Marmol, Lib.* 2. *Ch.* 34. *Marian. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 7.

ABDULUATES, the Name of the Kings of *Tremeſen*, of the Family of the *Magazoa's* and *Zinhagians*, who drove the *Abderama's* quite out of *Africk*, about the year 986. This Family Reigned above 300 years. *Marmol.*

ABDUS, a *Parthian* Eunuch: He was in the Conſpiracy againſt *Artabanus*, to ſet up *Phrahates*; which *Artabanus* perceiving, invited him to a Banquet, and poiſon'd him. *Tacitus.*

ABEA, or *Abæ*, a City of *Phocis*, built by *Abas* the Son of *Lynceus*; ſpar'd by *Philip* of *Macedon*, after he had demoliſh'd all the reſt in that Province, becauſe the Inhabitants were not concern'd in plundering the Temple of *Apollo*, under *Philomelus Pauſanias*. 'Tis alſo the name of a City of *Peloponneſus*, now call'd *Chiores* or *Catamata*, and ſeated upon the Gulph of *Coron*. *Juſtin. Plin.*

ABECI, a *Spaniſh Moor*: He uſurp'd the Throne of *Corduba*, during the abſence of King *Abdul-melech*. He Stil'd himſelf *Amir-el-Moſelemin*, and did much miſchief to the Country. Theſe Diſorders occaſion'd the War of the Great Men of *Spain*. 'Twas ſo call'd, becauſe all Perſons of Quality engag'd in't. King *Abdul-melech*, who was marching for *Africk*, order'd a Counter-march upon the Uſurper, and kill'd him. *Marmol, Lib.* 2. *Ch.* 14.

ABEDNEGO, one of the Three Children in *Daniel*, who refuſing to Worſhip *Nebuchadnezzar's* Golden Image, were thrown into the Fiery Furnace, and deliver'd by an Angel. The Church of *Langres* in *Champagne* in *France*, pretends to have the Reliques of this *Abednego*, and his Two Fellow Confeſſors, to which they aſcribe the Power of Chaſing away Evil Spirits. *Torniel. Salian.*

ABEL, Second Son of *Adam* and *Eve*, murder'd by his Brother *Cain*, *Anno Mundi* 130.

ABEL, King of *Denmark*, Son of *Valdemar* II. and Brother to *Eric* VI. who ſucceeded his Father. But *Abel* believing he ought to have a Share, gain'd ſome Seditious Malecontents to his Party. He prov'd ſucceſsful in this Violence, kill'd the Unfortunate *Ericus*, and ſeiz'd his Throne. This happen'd in the year 1250, but his Uſurpation was but ſhort liv'd: For 2 years after, he was ſlain himſelf in the *Frieſland* War, by the Country People. It's ſaid that the place where he was buried was haunted at night with Ghoſts. *Crant.*

ABELA, *Abel Bethmaacha*, *Abelmaucha*, *Bethmacha*. *Hierom.* A ſtrong City in the Eaſt part of the Tribe of *Napthali*, between *Cæſarea-Philippi* to the North, and the Lake *Meron* to the South. This City was beſieged by *Joab* for *Sheba*, a Rebel to King *David*, and deliver'd by a Wiſe Woman that dwelt in it. *Benhadad* King of *Syria* afterwards took it, and after him *Tiglath-Phalaſſer* King of *Aſſyria*. 2 *Sam.* 20. 1 *K.* 15. 2 *K.* 15. *Joſep. Antiq.* 7. 11.

ABELIANS, or *Abelites*, a ſort of *African* Hereticks, that liv'd in the Dioceſs of *Hippo*, who Married, but liv'd incontinents with their Wives; adopting Sons and Daughters to inherit their Eſtates, deeming Children by their Wives Illegitimate. They founded their Hereſy upon the words of St. *Paul*, 1 *Cor.* 7. 27. *It remains that they that have Wives, be as though they had none.* They were called *Abelites* becauſe of a Jewiſh Fable, that *Adam* abſtained from the Marriage-Bed 130 years after *Abel's* death. They were afterwards made ſenſible of their ridiculous Superſtition, and return'd to the Communion of the Church. St. *Aug. de Hær. c.* 87 *Bochart.*

ABELLINUM, now *Avellino*, a City and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, a mile from the River *Sabathus*; in the middle between *Beneventum* N. and *Salernum* S. 30 miles from *Naples*. A Biſhoprick united to *Ficenti*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*.

ABELMEHOLA, where *Eliſha* the Prophet was born.

ABEL-SHITTIM, a City upon the Plains of *Moab*, not far from *Jordan*, where the Children of *Iſrael* Encampt, and began to commit Whoredom with the Daughters of the Land. *Numb.* 25. 1.

ABELTERIUM, a City of *Portugal*, between *Lisbon* and *Merida*.

ABEN-BOEN, the name of the Bounds that parted the Tribe of *Reuben* from *Judah*. It was a great Stone in the form of an Oven, and lay Eaſt of the Highway that leads to *Adonis*, a River of *Phœnicia*. *Maſius.*

ABENCHAMOZ, a Captain of *Barbary*, and Lord of the *Aduars*. He was defeated by the *Portuguezes*, and loſt one of his Wives, named *Zora*; but being aſhamed with her upbraiding him for letting her be taken Captive, he rallied again, routed the *Portugueze*, and ſet her at Liberty. *Diego de Torſez Hiſt. of the Cheriff's.*

ABEN-EL-HACH, an *Arabian* of *Damaſcus*, made King of *Cordova* by his Companions, who hang'd *Alcataran* the Lawful Prince; and having defeated the Sons of his Predeceſſors that came from *Narbonne*, to revenge their Father's death, he died of Fatigue, as ſome ſay, or of Poiſon, according to others, after having Reigned Six Months. *Marmol.*

ABEN-EZRA, a famous Spaniſh Rabbin, wrote very good Commentaries upon the Scripture; He wrote likewiſe upon Grammar, Arithmetick, Aſtronomy, and ſeveral other Subjects. He's extreamly ſhort and ſparing in his Stile; which gave occaſion to the writing ſome Books call'd *Bieurim* or *Explanations*, for the better underſtanding of his Scripture Commentaries. Theſe Commentaries are Printed with the Large Bibles at *Venice* and *Bazil*; And thoſe who have perus'd ſome of the Manuſcript Copies, ſay, there are a great many Faults in the Impreſſion. His Treatiſes upon Grammar were Printed at *Venice* in the year 1546, with ſome other *Grammarians*. *Aben-ezra's*, *Jeſud Mora*, the ſcarceſt of all his Works, was likewiſe Printed at *Venice*. *Buxtorf* declares he never ſaw it. But *Morinus* and *Pere Symon* have perus'd it in Manuſcript. This latter finds fault with *Morinus* for miſtaking the reading of a Paſſage in't, and drawing falſe Conſequences from it againſt the Authors of the *Maſſoret*. 'Tis ſaid that the Subject of this Book is not Grammar, as *Buxtorf* fanſied, but rather Theology. In this Treatiſe the Author recommends the Study of the *Talmud*. This Rabbin, as we obſerv'd before, liv'd in the Twelfth Century. *Rich. Sym. Hiſt. Crit. Mor. Exe. Bibl.* See *Aben-tybbon*.

ABEN-HUMEYA, made King of *Granada* and *Cordoua* by the Revolted *Moors*. He was firſt called *Ferdinand de Valor*, from the Village where he dwelt in the Mountain of *Alpuxara*. He had been Baptiz'd, but renounced his Baptiſm upon his Election. He was Courageous, Daring, Proud, and Succeſsful. At laſt one *Diego Aguazil*, not enduring his Rivalſhip in a Lady whom he lov'd, Counterfeited Letters under his own Hand, as if he deſign'd to Maſſacre all the *Mahometans* in his Army; upon which he was ſurprized and Strangled *Anno* 1570, by *Abdala-Aben-Abo*. At his death he denied what he was charg'd with, and profeſſed he died a Chriſtian, and that he only turn'd *Moor* to Capacitate himſelf for the Regal Dignity, and that he might be Reveng'd of the *Spaniards*. *Mariana*.

ABEN-HUF, a Learned *Moor*, one of the Principal Noblemen of the Kingdom of *Granada*, who having made himſelf Maſter of the Strongeſt Cities thereof, call'd himſelf *The Reformer of the Mahometan Law*. He was murder'd by his own Subjects while he made War upon the Chriſtians, in 1234. *Marmol*.

ABEN-JOSEPH, of the Race of the *Beni-Merini's* in *Africk*. He uſurp'd the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco* from the *Almohades*, after having defeated *Mahomet Budobus*. He extended his Dominions over all *Mauritania*, and then took the name of *Muley-Cheic* or Ancient King. In 1275 he croſs'd over into *Spain* with 50000 Foot, and 7000 Horſe, and won *Tariſa* and *Algeſira*. After which he undertook ſeveral Expeditions againſt the Chriſtians, and Revolted *Moors*. He died in 1285, leaving his Son *Abuſayd* to ſucceed him. *Marmol*.

ABEN-ISHMAEL, King of *Granada*. He became Tributary to the King of *Caſtile*; but after his death, which was in 1465, his Son, *Muley Albohacen*, broke the Peace, which was the ruine of the *Moors*: For *Ferdinand* took *Granada* in 1492, and put an end to their Dominion in *Spain*. *Davies*

ABEN-MAHOMET, a Famous *Arabian*: He ſeiz'd the Crown of *Cerduba* and *Toledo*: He made a vigorous oppoſition againſt thoſe that diſputed this Pretenſion with him, and were ſupported by Intereſt of the *Almohades*. *Marmol. L. 2. Ch.* 38.

ABEN-MELECH, a Learned Rabbi, who writ a Grammatical Expoſition upon the whole Bible. It comprehends the Literal Interpretations and Grammatical Remarks of the Rabbins, *Jehuda* or *Judah*, *Jona*, *Kimchi*, and ſome others, but eſpecially thoſe of *David Kimchi*, whom he generally cites *tot. verbis*. 'Tis a thin Folio, Entitled, *Michlat Jophi*, or, *The Perfection of Beauty*, Printed firſt at *Conſtantinople*, afterwards in *Holland*, which laſt is the beſt, upon the account of ſeveral additional Remarks by *Aben-Dana*. *P. Simon Hiſt. Critic.*

ABEN-NEDEN, an *Arabian* Author, who wrote the Lives of the Philoſophers of his own Country.

ABENSPERG, a Town of the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, lies a *German* mile off the *Danube*, and is diſtant Three miles from *Ratisbonne*. It's noted for being the Birth-place of *Joannes Aventinus*, a Learned Hiſtorian, who writ the Annals of his Country from the Deluge to *Anno Dom.* 1460.

ABEN-TAAMON, a Prince of the Family of *Abdala* VI. Caliph of *Damaſcus*. He fled into *Africa*, to avoid the fury of the Uſurper *Abdulmalich*, who maſſacred all he could meet with of that Line; and arriving in *Mauritania Tingitana*, was made King thereof becauſe of his Birth and Merits. He Warr'd much againſt the *Romans* and *Goths*, and obtain'd ſeveral Victories. To out-brave the Caliphs of *Arabia*, he Styl'd himſelf *Amir-el-Moſelemin*. *Marmol*.

ABEN-TESPHIN, a *Numidian*, who drove the *Saracens* out of *Africa* in the Twelfth Century, after he had ruin'd the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Mauritania*. The *Saracens* of *Spain* call'd him to their Aſſiſtance againſt the Chriſtians, which prov'd fatal to both: For he drove the Chriſtians out of *Caſtile*, *Portugal*, and other Places which they had re-taken; and then put to death moſt of the *Saracen* Princes; others he made Tributary to his Sons, whom he left Governors of *Spain* at his return into *Africa*. *Birago*, Hiſtory of *Africa*.

ABEN-TYBBON, a Celebrated Rabbi: He lived in the 14th Century, and wrote divers Treatiſes. There was alſo one *Aben-Ezra* another Rabbi, call'd the *Wiſe*: He was a Philoſopher, and wrote 24 Books upon the Old Teſtament. 'Tis ſaid, that he was born in *Spain*, and that he died at *Rhodes*, *Anno* 1190 or 1217. *Sixt. Senenſ. lib.* 4. *Bibl. S. Genebrard. in Chron. Buxtorf. de Ab. Elv. p.* 34.

ABEN-VERGA, a Rabbin, who wrote Aſtronomical Tables. It is not certainly known in what Age he liv'd. *Voſſ. de Mathemat. C.* 35. *Sec.* 50.

ABEN-XAUHAR, one of thoſe unfortunate *Spaniſh Moors* that Revolted in the Sixteenth Century. He was of a good Family, and his Name was formerly *Ferdinand*: But he renounced his Baptiſm and turn'd *Mahometan*. He was one of the firſt, and the moſt forward, in adviſing the Mungrel *Moors* to take Arms. They would have made him King of *Granada*, and ſome of their Party ſaluted him as ſuch; but he choſe rather to have this Honour conferr'd on his Couſin *Ferdinand* of *Valor*, who was call'd *Aben-Humeya*, as I have already obſerv'd. *Aben-Xauhar* was his Lieutenant-General, but being diſſatisfied with his Buſineſs, he died either of Sickneſs, or the Spleen, in the year 1569 or 70. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 48.

ABEONA, the Goddeſs of Travellers.

ABERBROTOCH, formerly call'd *Abrinca* according to *Buchanan*, a Sea Town of *Scotland*, lying about half way betwixt the mouth of the *Tay*, and that of the South *Esk*.

ABERCONWAY, Lat. *Conovium*, a Market Town in the North Eaſt parts of *Carnarvanſhire*, at the mouth of the River *Conway* upon the *Iriſh* Sea, a ſtrong place both by Nature and Art.

ABERDEEN, Lat. *Abredonia*, or *Aberdonia*, a City of the County of *Marr* in *Scotland*, 85 miles N. E. of *Edinburgh*: It is ſituated on the mouth of the River *Don*; and there is another Town of the ſame Name at Two miles diſtance on the mouth of the River *Dee*; ſo that they are diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *New* and *Old Aberdeen*. The latter is famous for Salmon Fiſhing; and the other for an Univerſity founded by King *James* IV. and *William Ephinſton* Biſhop of the place, *Anno* 1494, they having procured the Privilege from Pope *Alexander* VI. who endowed it with as ample Immunities as any Univerſity in Chriſtendom; the Foundation relating to the Privileges of thoſe of *Paris* and *Bononia*. It was a Seminary of Learning long before it was an Univerſity, there being a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonicorum*, where there were Doctors of the Laws and of Divinity in the time of King *Alexander* II. *Anno* 1221. This Univerſity conſiſts of Two Colleges, the firſt founded by Biſhop *Ephinſton* above-mentioned, *Anno* 1500, called the *Kings-College*, becauſe King *James* IV. took upon him and his Succeſſors the ſpecial protection of it: The other is called *Mareſchal-College*, becauſe founded by *George Keith* Earl Mareſchal, *Anno* 1593, in *Old Aberdeen*. There have been Earls bearing the Title of *Aberdeen*, and it was alſo a Biſhop's See till Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed in *Scotland*. This is alſo a Place of good Trade, having many Ships belonging to it.

ABERFORTH, a Market Town of *Ikirach* Wapentake in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

ABERFRAW, Lat. *Gadiva*, is a Town of the Iſle of *Angleſey*, noted for having been the Reſidence of Eleven Kings of *North-Wales*. *Amarawd*, the firſt of theſe Princes, begun his Reign in 877, and *Llewelin*, the laſt, was kill'd in Battle in 1282.

ABERGAVENNY, by *Antoninus* call'd *Gobanium*, a Market Town of *Bergavenny*-Hundred in the North-weſt of *Monmouthſhire*, derives its name from *Gavenny*, a ſmall River which runs on the Eaſt-ſide of it into the *Uſk*, whilſt this waſhes the Weſt-ſide. This Town belong'd to the *Silures* when the *Romans* Conquer'd 'em; it's ſtill large and well built, Wall'd and Fortified with an ancient Caſtle; it drives a good Trade in Flannels, and gives the Title of Baron to the firſt of *England*, which is now the Right Honourable *George Nevill*.

ABERISTWITH, a Market Town of *Landahorn*-Hundred in the North-weſt of *Cardiganſhire*, ſo call'd from its ſituation on the River *Iſtwith* within a mile of its Fall into the *Iriſh* Sea.

ABERNETHY, the ancient Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*, ſituate on the Rivers *Tay* in *Strathern* in *Scotland*. It was alſo a Biſhops See until remov'd thence to St. *Andrew's* by Pope *Sixtus* IV. *An.* 1471. *Boet. Lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Scot.*

ABFOORT, a Sea Port of *Norway* in the Province of *Agger*, 15 *German* miles Weſt of *Anſlo*.

ABGARUS, or *Agbarus*, one of the Kings of *Edeſſa* in *Meſopotamia*, who was Contemporary with the Son of God. This *Abgarus* had heard of the great Miracles which Chriſt had wrought, which made him write to Jeſus, and give him an Invitation to *Edeſſa*, as in the following Letter. The Son of God approving the Faith and Zeal of *Abgarus*, is ſaid to have ſent him his Picture, and the following Anſwer.

ABGARUS, *KING OF* EDESSA,

To the Gracious Saviour JESUS,

Who has taken upon Him Flesh in the Country of *Jerusalem*, Greeting.

I Have been inform'd of the Miracles and Wonderful Cures which you perform, by Healing the Sick without Herbs or Medicines: And the Report is, That you restore Sight to the Blind; that you Cleanse the Leprous; that you cast forth Devils and Malignant Spirits; that you restore Health to those that have many years languish'd under tedious and incurable Diseases; and raise the Dead to Life. Understanding of you these things, I believe that either you are God himself, who has vouchsafed to descend from Heaven, or else, that you are the Son of God to work such Miracles as these; for which reason I have presum'd to send you this Epistle, most Affectionately beseeching you, that you would give your self the trouble of coming to see me. I know the Jews *to be your Persecutors, that they Murmur at your Miracles, and lie in wait for your Destruction. I have here a City both Beautiful and Commodious, which though it be but small, however will afford us all things that are Necessary.*

The Answer of JESUS CHRIST.

YOU *are happy,* O Abgarus, *in that you have believed in me, although you never saw me. For, it is written of me, That they who shall believe in me, and never saw me, shall be sav'd. As to your Request, that I would come to see you, I am to let you understand, That all those things for which I am sent, must be accomplish'd in the Country where I am; and after all things are by me fulfill'd, I must return to him that sent me. However, after my Ascension, I will send you one of my Disciples, who shall deliver you from your painful Disease, and shew both your self and all your Friends, the Way to Life Eternal.*

Which the same Author adds, was performed by St. *Thaddæus* who moreover Converted the *Osroenians*.

These Two Letters are by some said to be True, by others Fabulous. *Eusebius* affirms, that he Copied 'em from the Records of the City of *Edessa*, and Translated 'em out of the *Chaldee* into his Treatise, Entituled, *Ephrem's Last Will*. Count *Darius* cites 'em in an Epistle to St. *Austin*, and *Theodorus Studites*, in another to Pope *Paschal*. As for the Picture, St. *John* of *Damascus*, *Evagrius*, and several others make mention of it, and the *Greeks* observe a Festival which is call'd, *The Translation of the Picture*. Pope *Adrian* also, in an Epistle to *Charlemagne*, assures him, That the History was admitted for true, by a Council at *Rome* under Pope *Stephen*. But *Melchior Canus*, Bishop of the *Canaries*, and Cardinal *Bellarmin*, with several others, adhere to the Decision of Pope *Gelasius* I. who Condemn'd 'em as *Apocryphal*, as did also the Council held at *Rome*, *Anno Dom.* 494. Protestants are also divided in their Opinions about 'em. *Cock*, *Rivet*, *Honbeck*, *Spanheim*, and also one *Roman*-Catholick, *Du Pin*, *&c.* think them Suppositious, but the Learn'd Dr. *Cave* in his *Historia Literaria* is of another mind, as also *Pearson* in his Vindication of *Ignatius*.

ABGARUS, another King of *Edessa*, (Contemporary with the Emperor *Antonin* the Debonnaire) noted for his Piety and Vertue; he was Disciple to the famous *Bardesane*, who after a gallant Defence of Christianity against the Heathen Emperors, turn'd Heresiarch himself. *Epiph. de Hær. Baronius*, *A. C.* 175.

ABGARUS, another King of *Edessa* in the Third Cent. a Religious Christian, and Allie of *Severus* the Emperor, he was cheated by *Caracalla*, who seized him as he came to Visit him in confidence of the said Alliance, and Possessed himself of his Country; but it's supposed that he or his Son were again restored to their Thrones. This Name *Abagarus* or *Abgarus* Originally *Arabick*, signifies *Most Powerful*, and was common to all the Kings of this Country, as *Ptolemy* to those of *Egypt*. Several of them lived in good Correspondence with the *Roman* Emperors, and their Portraictures are to be found on the Reverse of the Medals of *Gordian*, *Aurelius*, and *Severus*. A *Greek* Epitaph is found in the Church of St. *Paul* at *Rome* on one of those Kings, who was cut off through Envy. *Tristan's* Commentaries on the *Roman History*. *Euseb. in Chron. Dion.* 77.

ABGILLE, *(John)* a certain Prince of *Friesland*. He wrote a Fabulous History of *Charlemagne*, and pretends to give an Account of his Expedition into *Palestine* and the *Indies*. *Vossius*, *de Hist. Lat.*

ABIAAH, a River in the Country of *Zagathay*; it runs into the River *Abiameu*, and was anciently an Arm of the River *Oxus*, near its Fountain.

ABIAMEU, or *Albiameu*, a River, or rather a Confluence of the Two Rivers, *Abia* and *Amus* in the Country of *Zagathay*: 'Twas formerly that part of the River *Oxus*, nearer its Mouth.

ABIATHAR, the Jewish High-Priest, Son to *Abimelech* the High-Priest. He alone escap'd the Slaughter of the Priests at *Nob*. He was Faithful to *David*, but Conspired with *Adonijah* against *Solomon*, who depriv'd him of his Dignity, and confin'd him to his Palace in the Country: Which was the fulfilling of *Samuel's* Prediction to *Eli*. 1 *Kings*, 2 *Kings*.

ABIBALUS, a King of *Tyre*, in the Reign of *David*; the Father of *Hiram*, *Solomon's* great Friend. *Josephus*.

ABIGAIL, the Wife of *Nabal* the *Carmelite* afterwards Contracted to *David*. There was also another *Abigail*, Daughter of *Nahash*, and Sister to *Zeruiah* the Mother of *Joab*. 1 *Kings* 25.

ABIHU, one of the Sons of *Aaron*, who, with his Brother *Nadab*, was destroyed with Fire from Heaven, for making use of strange Fire in their Sacrifices. *Moses* Commanded they should be buried without the Camp, without Mourning or Funeral Rite.

ABIJAM, or *Abijah*, King of *Judah*, and Son to *Rehoboam*. He fought with 400000 Men, against *Jeroboam* with 800000, and defeated him, kill'd 500000 upon the spot, and took *Bethel*, *Jeshanah*, *Ephraim*, and several other Cities from him, so that he could never recover his Losses. He followed the Sins of his Father *Rehoboam*; had 14 Wives, and after a short Reign of 3 years, died, *Anno Mund.* 3079. leaving *Asa* his Son to succeed him. He had 22 Sons and 16 Daughters. 1 *Kings* 15.

ABILA, a small City in *Syria* near the Springs of *Jordan*, on the South of Mount *Libanus*, East of *Chalcis*, and West of *Damascus*: *Lysanias* and *Archelaus*, *Herod* and *Philip*, all of them Sons of *Herod* the Great, were successively one after another Tetrarchs of this City, about the time of our Saviour. *Joseph.* *Priscillianus* of *Treves* was Bishop of this City, and was Murthered by *Maximus* the Tyrant, *Hieron. Com.* 1 *Ep.* 53. There is another in the same Tribe placed on the Borders of *Edom*, East of *Gaulon* and *Asteroth*, and a Third in the Tribe of *Reuben*, in which *Moses* gave his last Charge, containing the whole Book of *Deuteronomy*, or the Repetition of the Law, just before his death, the best Sermon but that on the Mount, that ever was preached to the Sons of Men. *Abila*, or *Abilap*, is likewise a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez*, called by the Ancients *Ampelucia*, upon the account of its being planted thick with Vines. *Marmol.* &c. *Luke* 3. *Joseph. Antiq.* 19. 5. 20. *&* 9.

ABIMELECH, K. of *Gerar*, where *Abraham* sojourning, feign'd *Sarah* to be his Sister. See the whole Story, *Gen.* 20.

ABIMELECH, Son of *Jerubbaal* or *Gideon*, by his *Shechemite* Concubine. He was made King of *Shechem* by means of his Friends on the Mothers-side, having first slain 70 of the Sons of *Jerubbaal*, *Jotham* only escaping; but the *Shechemites*, wearied with his Cruelties, expell'd him the City, and call'd *Gaal* the Son of *Ebed* to their Assistance, whom *Abimelech* defeated, levell'd *Shechem* to the Ground, sowing it with Salt, and pursued the Enemy to *Thebez*, where a Woman beat him down with a piece of a Mill-stone; upon which he commanded his Armour-bearer to run him thorow, that it might not be said a Woman slew him. *Judges* 9.

ABINADAB, 2d Son of *Jesse*, and Brother of *David*: Also the Father of one of *Solomon's* Purveyors for the Region of *Dor*, who had Married one of *Solomon's* Daughters.

ABINGTON, Lat. *Abingdonia*, a Corporation of *Berkshire*, situate upon the River *Thames*, between *Walingford* and *Oxford*, 5 miles Southward of this last. This Town was Garrison'd for the Parliament in 1644, which much incommoded King *Charles* I. The Right Honourable *James Bertue* was created Earl of *Abington* by King *Charles* II. the 30th of *November* 1682.

ABIOLICA, now *Le Bullet*, a Town in *Switzerland*, Six miles from *Ambrun*.

ABIOSI, *(John)* he liv'd at *Naples* towards the end of the Fifteenth Century, about the year 1494. He was Professor of Physick and Mathematicks, and left several valuable Treatises behind him: Among others, a Dialogue, concerning Judicial Astrology, Dedicated to *Alphonsus* King of *Naples*. This Book was afterwards censur'd by the *Index Expurgatorius*.

ABIRAM, the Eldest Son of *Hiel* the *Bethelite*; He rebuilt *Jericho* in the Reign of *Ahab*.

ABIRAM, Son of *Eliab* of the Tribe of *Reuben*, an Accomplice in the Conspiracy of *Korah* and *Dathan*, against *Moses* and *Aaron*; for which the Earth opening, swallowed them all three up. *Numb.* 16.

ABISARES, a King of a great part of the *Indies*, that submitted his Kingdom to *Alexander* the Great, who Treated him with much Generosity. *Q. Curt.*

ABISCA, a Province in the South part of *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, near the Springs of the River *Tapi*, which falls into the River of the *Amazons*, about 50 Leagues from *Cusco* to the East.

ABISHAG, a Beautiful Young *Shunamite*, sought out of all *Israel*, to cherish *David* in his Old Age. 1 *K.* 1.

ABISHAI, Son of *Zeruiah*, Brother of *Joab*, one of

David's Worthies. He ſlew 300 with his Spear at one time. He kill'd 18000 of the *Idumeans*, and made their Nation Tributary to the *Iſraelites*. In a Battel againſt the *Philiſtines*, he reſcu'd *David* out of the hand of a Giant, whom he ſlew. 2 *Sam.* 18.

ABISSINIA, or the *Upper Æthiopia*, I have mention'd ſomething of this Place under *Abaſſinia*; but having now ſome new Relations, containing ſomething of Curioſity come to my hands, I ſhall give the Reader a ſhort Account of it. Firſt then, The Government of Provinces under the *Abiſſine* Emperors, are generally, *durante bene placito*; 'tis true, this Rule has ſome Exceptions, for the Vice-Roy-ſhip of *Tigre* is Hereditary: The Government of the Kingdom of *Dambea*, is annexed to the *Cantibas* Family, who were anciently Princes of this Country. There are likewiſe ſome other Provinces, of which the Governors are poſſeſſed by Right of Succeſſion. The other Governments are uſually ſold by the Emperor; and the Governors don't ſpare to re-imburſe themſelves by rigorous Exactions upon the People, who dare not ſo much as complain of the Hardſhip. Formerly the two Betaudats, or Principal Favourites, had the Chief Management of the Adminiſtration: But now the Emperor has ſet up a *Raz*, or Firſt Miniſter, in their place, who commands all the Vice-Roys; the *Azages* and the *Umbares*, that is to ſay, the Emperor's Council, and the Prime Miniſters of Juſtice, even the Generaliſſimo, is Commanded by the *Raz*. The Emperor makes uſe of Slaves of ſeveral Nations for his Pages. They are ſometimes choſen out of the *Agau's*, *Gonga's*, *Cafere's*, or *Balou's*: Theſe Pages are afterwards preferr'd to the Principal Poſts of the Empire, becauſe they are thought to be more firm and true to the Crown than the Nobility of the Country. The Emperor makes Grants of Lands to his Officers and Soldiers, which they enjoy as long as they continue in Service; 'tis the only Pay they receive. All his Subjects ſerve in Arms, excepting Labourers and Handy-craft-men. Their principal Arms are Zagayes, or Demi-lances. The Gentlemen are allowed a Sword, but make little uſe on't. The Hilt is generally Silver, and the Scabbard of ſome rich Stuff. When they talk with any Perſon, or when they walk in the Fields, they hold their Sword in their Hand: But when they paſs along the Streets, one of their Servants carries it under his Arm. The Emperor's Force in the Field conſiſts uſually of about 35000 Foot, and 5000 Horſe, 1500 of which, both for ſhape and force, reſemble *Spaniſh* Jennets. Among theſe Troops, they pretend to entertain 1000 Muſqueteers; but when the Army marches, they are ſeldom above 500 effective. Their Camp takes up a prodigious compaſs of Ground: For the Suttlers, and other People that follow the Army, are twice as many as the Soldiers. 'Tis the Cuſtom for the Emperor and Empreſs, to go into the Field, and all the great Lords and Ladies of the Court attend them: The Emperor's Pavilion ſtands in the middle of the Camp, and ſo do the two others which ſerve for Churches: The Empreſs's and great Lady's Tents, are ſomewhtat remote, and ſo are thoſe of the great Lords, the Field-Officers, he Sub-alterns and Soldiers, whoſe Quarters are ſo rang'd, as that they may ſerve conveniently for Vaunt-guard, Rere-guard, and Wings. Both in time of Peace and War, the Emperor's Camp is as it were the Capital of the Empire; for there are no great Towns in *Abiſſinia* for him to reſide in. *Accum*, or *Auxum*, was formerly a conſiderable Town in *Æthiopia*, but now 'tis no more but a Village of about 100 Houſes: By reaſon that the Emperors have formerly kept their Court in that City, they are ſtill Crown'd there. *Accum* is about 3 Leagues from *Fremona*, and 45 from *Macua*, in the Latitude of 14 Degrees and 30 Minutes. There are ſtill to be ſeen ſome Ruines; among the reſt, there appears to have been a ſtately Church; there are likewiſe ſome Obelisks and Piramids, which were deſign'd as Ornaments for the Tombs of their Princes. The Emperor decamps ſometimes once a year, and ſometimes continues ſeveral years in the ſame place: When he changes his Quarters, the Churches are carried after him: The Altar upon which Maſs is ſaid, is carried by 4 Prieſts. This Altar is formed after the Model of the Ark in the Old Teſtament, which the *Abiſſines* pretend remains now in the Church at *Auxum*. Notwithſtanding there are no great Towns in *Upper Æthiopia*, yet there are ſo great a number of Villages in ſeveral Provinces, that the whole Country looks almoſt like a Town. Their Houſes or Cabbins are but One Story high, and Two Stories are ſtar'd at like a Miracle by the People: The Emperor wears a Crown plaited with Gold and Silver, with ſome Pearls upon't; as for other Jewels, they know nothing of them: He holds a little Croſs in his Hand, which is no Scepter, as ſome People fanſie, but a Badge of the Order of a Deacon, which the Emperor always takes to qualify him to communicate with the Prieſts in the Quire, and not in the Nave with the Laity. The great Lords likewiſe carry ſuch a ſort of Croſs for the ſame reaſon. Formerly, the Emperor never appear'd in Publick, and when he eat, there was a Curtain drawn before him, that no body might ſee him, excepting Two or Three Pages that waited at Table. But now this Prince is pleas'd to become viſible, eſpecially to his Troops. As to Religion, the *Abiſſines* have but one Biſhop, who is ſent them by the Patriarch of the *Cophti*, reſiding at *Grand Caire*: For this reaſon, they profeſs the Religion of the *Cophti*, or Chriſtians of *Egypt*. The Archbiſhop of *Goa*, and many other Learned Men, were miſtaken in ſuppoſing the *Æthiopians* had ſomething of Judaiſm in their Ceremonies: This Opinion was founded upon their Obſervation of *Saturday* as well as *Sunday*, their Practice of Circumciſion, and abſtaining from Things ſtrangl'd, and from Blood. But here we ought to obſerve, That the Circumciſion of the *Æthiopians*, as to the ground of it, is very different from that of the Jews; the Jews looking on this Ceremony as a Divine Precept, whereas the others conſider it only as a civil Cuſtom. As for *Saturday*, the keeping of that was practis'd by the whole Eaſtern Church, and therefore not particular to the *Abiſſines*. And laſtly, Their refuſing to eat Things ſtrangl'd, and Blood, is expreſly ordered in the New Teſtament, and was a long time obſerved in the Weſtern Churches. Beſides, there are a great many things put upon the *Abiſſines* which are foreign to their Belief: For inſtance, 'Tis not certain that they agree with the *Latins* about the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt: In this Article they ſeem rather to follow the miſtaken Opinion of the *Greeks*. *Almida*, *Tellez*, *Hiſt. de la Haute Æthiopia*, *Thevenot*, *Vol.* 4. *P. Simon*, *Hiſt. des Religions du levant*. *Hornius*, in the Introduction to the Ancient Geography, ſaith, It is certain this Nation is a Colony of the *Arabians*, where *Ptolemy* places the *Abaſenes* in *Arabia Felix*, from whence they croſſed the Sea in very ancient Times into *Africa*, which appears by their Language and Hiſtories, and the time may be almoſt aſſign'd. See *Abaſſinia*.

ABLAUDUS, wrote a Hiſtory of the *Goths*, for which he is cited by *Jornandes*, *cap.* 4. and 14.

ABLAVIUS, Conſul of *Rome*, *Anno* 331. He was afterwards put to death by *Conſtantine*. *Calviſ. in Chron*

ABLAVIUS, or *Ablabius*, a Famous Rhetorician, who lived in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the Younger; *Troilus* the Sophiſt was his Maſter; *Chryſantes*, a *Novatian* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, ordain'd him Prieſt. He was afterwards Biſhop of the *Novatians* at *Nice*, where at the ſame time he taught Rhetorick. *Socrat. l.* 7. *c.* 7.

ABLON, a ſmall Village in *France*, with a Caſtle, upon the *Seine*, Three Leagues above *Paris*, where the Proteſtants aſſembled before they had a Church at *Charenton*.

ABNAGUIOIS, *Abnaguoi*, a People in the North part of *America* in *New-England*. Their Country lies between the Sea, the River of St. *Lawrence*, and the Lake *Champlain*.

ABN-ARRAHEB, that is to ſay in *Arabick*, The Son of a *Monk*; This Man was an *Egyptian*, and of the Perſuaſion of the *Cophti*; He wrote a Book which he call'd *Chronicum Orientale*, Tranſlated into Latin by *Abraham Ecchellenſis*, Printed at the King's Printing Houſe at *Paris*, together with a Supplement of the *Arabian* Hiſtory. *Simon Hiſt. Critic.*

ABNER, the Son of *Ner*, *Saul*'s Father-in-Law, and General of his Armies; after *Saul*'s death endeavouring to ſet up *Iſhboſheth*, he was prevented by *Joab*. *Iſhboſheth* after this affronting him, he reconcil'd himſelf to *David*; but *Joab* being jealous of his Merits, treacherouſly ſmote him under the Fifth Rib that he died. Some think that *David* compoſed the 139th Pſalm on this Occaſion. 2 *Sam.* 3.

ABO, or *Aboa*, a City of *Sweden*. An Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*, in South-*Finland*, near the *Baltick* Sea, the Dioceſs conſiſting of Fifty Pariſhes. It's ſaid, that on the South-Eaſt of that Port, in the Gulph of *Finland*, there is a Rock, in paſſing which, the Mariners obſerve their Needle does not point to the North, as if it had loſt that Quality, which is thought to proceed from a Loadſtone Mine in the ſame. Q. *Chriſtina* founded an Univerſity here *Anno* 1640. and moſt of the Town was burnt *Anno* 1678. *Baudrand*.

ABOCHARANA, a City of *Arabia Felix*, ſo ſeated upon a Mountain, that there is but one way to it, and that ſo narrow for Seven miles together, that Two can hardly go abreaſt. Here the Sultan keeps his Treaſure. *Lud. Barth Hiſt. Arab. Felix*.

ABODRITES, a People in *Germany*, ſo call'd in the time of *Charlemagne*: Their Country is now called the Dutchy of *Mechinburgh*, near the *Baltick* Sea. *Bertius*.

ABOECROITUS, he Commanded the *Bœotians*, and was defeated, with a 1000 of his Country-men by the *Ætolians* at *Chæronæa*, in the time of *Aratus*, General of the *Achæans*. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABORIGINES, the Old Inhabitants of *Italy*, that is, in the opinion of ſome Authors, as much as to ſay, Vagabonds, and People whoſe Original was not known: The counterfeit, *Beroſus*, and ſome other Authors, pretend they were ſent into *Italy* by *Cham*; *Genebrard* affirms, They were thoſe People, that *Joſhua* drove out of *Canaan*: *Livy* is of the opinion of thoſe who make them a Colony of the *Arcadians*, and *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* adds, That this People were

were called *Aborigines*, as much as to ſay, *ab Origine*, becauſe the People of *Latium* or *Italy* are deſcended from 'em: But let theſe Matters of Genealogy be as they will, this is certain, theſe *Aborigines* were afterwards called *Latins* from their King *Latinus*: They were *Æneas*'s Allies, and *Rome* was afterwards built in their Country. *Beroſ. l.* 5. *Liv. l.* 1. *Dion. Halic. Ant. Rom.*

ABOY, or *Athboy*, a Town in *Ireland* in the Province of *Leinſter*, and County of *Eaſt-Meath*.

ABRACADABRA, a Myſterious Word, to which the Superſtitious in former times attributed a Magical Power to expel Diſeaſes, eſpecially the Tertian Ague, worn about their Neck in this manner.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Some think, that *Baſilides* the Inventor intends the Name of *God* by it. The Method of the Cure was preſcribed in theſe Verſes.

Inſcribes Chartæ quod dicitur Abracadabra
Sæpius, & ſubter repetes, ſed detrahe Summam,
Et magis atque magis deſint elementa figuris,
Singula quæ ſemper capies, & cætera figes
Donec in Anguſtum redigatur Litera Conum.
His lino nexis collum redimire memento.
Talia Languentis conducent Vincula Collo,
Lethaleſque abigent (miranda potentia!) morbos.

Scaliger, *Salmaſius* and *Kircher*, have given themſelves a great deal of trouble to find out the ſenſe of this word; the moſt probable Interpretation is, That ἀβρακάναξ is in *Baſilides*'s *Jargon*, the Name for God. Under this word, the deſign of this Heretick was to ſignify the 365 Divine Proceſſions of his own inventing: For, the Numeral Letters of this word being added, make up the Number of 365. Several of the Fathers read *Abraxas* inſtead of *Abraſax*, which amounts to the ſame number. See *Abraxas*.

ABRACAR, the Name given to God by *Baſilides* the Heretick, in the Second Century, who, he ſaid, was the Author of 365, meaning the 365 days in a year. To which number the Letters of *Abracadabra* abovemention'd amount.

ABRADARAD, King of *Suſiana*, Generous and Couragious; being prevailed on by his Wife to take part with *Cyrus*, he was ſlain in the firſt Battel, whereupon for grief ſhe killed her ſelf on his Corps. *Xenophon.* Κυρ. παιδ. *l.* 7.

ABRAHAM, i. e. *Father of a multitude*, one of the Patriarchs, Son of *Terah*, at firſt call'd *Abram*, i. e. *Glorious Father*. He was born in *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, after the Flood 292, before *Moſes* 425. He died in the 165th year of his Age, and was buried in the Cave of *Machpelah*. This Patriarch, according to *Joſephus*, taught the *Egyptians* Arithmetick and Aſtronomy, ſo that as the ſame Author affirms, it was through his Hands that theſe Sciences paſt from the *Chaldeans* to the *Egyptians*. He tells us likewiſe from *Nicholaus Damaſcenus*, That the Memory of *Abraham* was very famous in the Country of *Damaſcus* See the reſt of his Hiſtory from *Gen. c.* 12. to *c.* 25.

ABRAHAM, Emperor of the *Moors* of *Africk*; He liv'd in the Twelfth Century, and ſucceeded his Father *Ali*. Neglecting and deſpiſing at firſt the Rebellion of *Abdala* the Schoolmaſter, he at laſt grew too ſtrong for him. Being denied admittance at *Agmet* one of his own Towns, he fled to *Oran*, but doubting his ſafety there, and being hard purſu'd by the Enemy, he threw himſelf with his Wife headlong from a Precipice, where both miſerably died. *Marmol. Thuan.*

ABRAHAM, a certain Biſhop, who never made uſe of Bread, Fleſh, Fiſh, Water, Bed, Fire, Pulſe, or Roots, but lived only upon Raw Herbs, yet entertained others Hoſpitably with good Victuals and Wine. *Hoffman.*

ABRAHAM, Archbiſhop of *Baſſora* in *Arabia Deſerta*; He wrote ſeveral Epiſtles in *Syriack*, and a Book upon the Obſcure Words in the Works of *Theodorus Mopſueſtenus*. *Ebed-Jeſu*. There are ſome Rabbins of this Name, who have made themſelves Famous by their Writings: For the purpoſe, one of this Name writ a Book call'd *A Bundle of Myrrh*, and as *Genebrard* reports, lived in the Fifteenth Age. *Abraham* the *Levite*, wrote a Book called *Abodath Levi*, and *Abraham Cai* was another, who wrote a Book of *Algebra*, and is by *Cardan* rank'd in the Number of thoſe Twelve whom he accounted Men of the moſt ſubtile and penetrating Underſtandings in the World. *Card. de Subtilit. l.* 16.

ABRAHAM-ECCHELLENSIS, a Learned *Maronite*, Profeſſor of *Syriack* and *Arabick* in the Univerſity of *Paris*; during his ſtay there, he Tranſlated ſome Books out of *Arabick* into *Latin*, and at *Rome* Printed ſeveral againſt the Proteſtants in 1653. Where he endeavours to Reconcile the Opinions of the Eaſtern Churches with thoſe of *Rome*. He was Author of *Eutychius Vindicatus* againſt *Selden*; where we find an exact Critick upon the Miſtakes of *Hottinger* in his Oriental Hiſtory. *Morin. Exercit. Bibl. P. Simon, Hiſt. Critic.* Printed there alſo in 1661.

ABRAHAM, a King of *Æthiopia*, who turn'd Chriſtian upon the Preaching of *Frumentius*. He Reigned 27 years; 13 with his Brother *Atzbeha*, and 14 alone. He pretended it was Revealed to him from Heaven, that he ſhould keep in Priſon all the Male Off-ſpring of the Royal Family, except the Eldeſt, who was to ſucceed; which Cuſtom was a long time obſerv'd. There were ſeveral *Æthiopian* Kings of this Name. *Alvarez.*

ABRAHAM *Uſqua*, a *Portugueſe* Rabbi. Famous for his Jewiſh Bible Printed at *Ferrara* in 1553. and afterwards in *Holland*, 1630.

ABRAHAMI *Gerard*, a *Flemiſh* Captain, Native of *Boiſleduc* in *Brabant*, hearing a *French* Commander boaſt, that 20 *French* would beat 40 *Flemings*, he challenged him to fight with an equal number of 22, which was done in ſight of both Armies, where *Breauté* the *French* Commander was ſlain, and 16 of his Men. *Abrahami* alſo fell, with his Brother, and Two more of his Party. He was Honourably Interr'd at *Boiſleduc*, *Anno* 1600. *Beyerlink.* His Epitaph contains the Hiſtory.

ABRAVANEL, (*Iſaac*) a *Spaniſh Jew*, expell'd with the reſt from *Spain* in 1492. He writ large Commentaries on the Bible, Printed at *Vienna*, in which Work he boaſts of his Deſcent from *David*. In his Commentaries, he ſets down moſt of the Interpretations of the Rabbins, but ſticks notwithſtanding himſelf to the literal ſenſe; His Stile is very copious. *P. Simon, Hiſt. Crit.*

ABRENER, a Town in *Armenia*, 5 Leagues from *Naxivan*. The Inhabitants of this, and Seven Towns more adjoining, are *Roman* Catholicks, converted by a *Dominican* Monk, and always ſupplied by Prieſts of that Order. The Governor of *Naxivan* makes them uneaſie at the Inſtance of the Patriarch of *Armenia*, who would have them under his Juriſdiction. Sir *John Chardin.*

ABRENTIUS, left Governor of *Tarentum* in *Italy* by *Hannibal*. He fell ſo deſperately in Love with a fair Lady, that he deliver'd up the City to *Fabius Maximus* at her perſuaſion, becauſe her Brother was in his Army. *Polyen.*

ABREOIOS, or *Baxos de Babuccha, aperi oculos Babucci*, Rocks on the North-ſide of *America* near *Hiſpaniola*. The *Spaniards* call it *Abreoios*, that is to ſay, *Open they Eyes*, to caution the Seamen how careful they ought to be to ſtand clear of theſe dangerous Rocks.

ABRIL, a Grammarian, he lived in the 16th Century, and was born at *Alcaras*, a Village in the Dioceſs of *Toledo* in *Spain*; He taught Greek and Latin for almoſt 25 years: He Tranſlated ſeveral Pieces of Antiquity, and wrote ſome Originals, which the Reader may ſee in *Nicholas Antonio. Bibl. Hiſp.*

ABRINTÆ, or *Aurenches*, a Town in *Normandy*, on the Sea Coaſts, near the Confines of *Britany*, 8 Leagues Weſt from *Bayeux*, and 21 from *Falais*. Here was held a Council in 1172, to enquire into the death of *Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Alſo a River, commonly call'd *Aar*, running between *Andernach* and *Bonne*, diſcharging it ſelf into the *Rhine* near *Sinſich*.

ABRO, or *Abron*, an *Athenian*, that wrote the Hiſtory of the Ancient Feſtivals and Sacrifices. There were Four more of the ſame Name: A *Rhodian*, a famous Grammarian: An Excellant Painter of *Samos*: A Rhetorician of *Sparta*, Son of *Lycurgus*: And one of *Argos*, who ſav'd the Lives of 1000 young *Corinthians*, whom *Philo*, Captain of the *Argives*, would have put to death. *Plutarch.*

ABRODIÆTUS, Sirname of *Parrhaſius* the Famous Painter. He always went Clad in Purple, with a Crown of Gold upon his Head. The Buckles of his Shooes were Gold, and his Staff ſtudded with the ſame Metal. *Vid Parrhaſ. Ælian.*

ABRONOMUS, Son of *Darius*. He was Married to *Prat-Juno*, his Brother *Artarnes*'s Daughter: He attended *Xerxes* in his Expedition into *Greece*, and was kill'd at the Streights of *Thermopylæ* by the *Lacedæmonians*. *Herod. l.* 7.

ABRONICUS, an *Athenian* of Quality. He ſerv'd under *Themiſtocles* in the War againſt the *Perſians*, and was imployed to give Intelligence of the Condition and Succeſs of the Land-Army to the *Athenian* Fleet at *Artemiſium*. *Thucid. l.* 1.

ABRUZZA, *Abruſſa*, or *Abruzzo*, in *Latin*, *Aprutium*, a Country belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples* on the Gulph of *Venice*: Of this Name are Two Countries, the further, and nearer, one the Country of *Salluſt*, and the other of *Ovid*

It's

It's very fruitful, and hath so much Saffron, that the Inhabitants about *Aquila* make thereof 40000 Ducats *per Annum*. *Mercator*. This Country was the Seat of the Ancient *Samnites* and *Piceni*, whose Valour put the *Romans* to the last Refuge of chooſing a Dictator Four times, and afforded them Cause of 30 *Triumphs*, the last being in the 481 of *Rome*. It is now the greatest, richest, and best Inhabited of any part of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

ABSALOM, Son of *David* by *Maachah*, Daughter of *Talmai* King of *Geshur*. A Beautiful, but Ambitious and Daring Prince. He caused his Brother *Amnon* to be slain for Ravishing his Sister *Tamar*; then fled to his Grandfather at *Geshur*. After Three years he was reconcil'd to his Father by *Joab*'s means; but he Rebell'd, usurp'd the Government, and was at length slain by *Joab*. See his whole Story from 2 *Sam*. 14. to 19.

ABSALOM, Bishop of *Roschildt* in *Denmark*. He flourished in the Twelfth Cent. being famous for Learning and Piety. He was a Canon Regular of the *Austin* Friars in the Abby of *Genevieve* in *Paris*. *Waldemar* I. King of *Denmark*, sent him into the Isle of *Rugen* to Preach the Gospel; and at his return, made him Bishop of *Roschildt*, Chief Minister of State, and sent him Ambassador into *France*, whence he sent Regular Canons to *Denmark*. *Saxo Gram.*

ABSANDER, the 19th King of *Athens*. He succeeded *Hippomanes*, who was Dethron'd for Condemning his Daughter to an Extream Cruel Punishment, *Anno Mund.* 3326, and Reign'd 10 years. *Eusebius*.

ABSELIUS, *(William)* Born at *Breda*. He liv'd in the Fifteenth Cent. and was counted a valuable Person: He made himself a *Carthusian* Monk; and liv'd 40 years after he took the Habit. He wrote divers Pious Treatises; one *De vera Pace*, another in Verse upon the Lord's Prayer, Epistles, *&c.* and died in the year 1471. *Bostius de Illust. Cart. Vossius, l.* 3. *de Hist. Lat.*

ABSIMARUS, or *Apsimarus*, *(Tiberius)* Emperor of the East, set up by the Soldiers in the Room of *Leontius*, whose Nose he cut off, and thrust him into a Monastery. He conquer'd the *Saracens*, and was a professed Enemy of Pope *John* VI. He was surprised and put to death at *Constantinople* by *Justinian* II. assisted by *Trebellius* King of *Bulgaria*, in the year 705, after he had Reign'd Seven years. *Baronius*.

ABSORUS, now *Ossero*, an Island near the Shoar of *Liburnia*. There is in it an Episcopal City of the same Name, joined to *Cropsa* by a Bridge. Now under the *Venetians*. It's also the name of a Town built by the *Colchians*, who came with *Absyrtus* to seek his Sister *Medea*, who having kill'd him, his Followers fell a building, but being hindr'd by Serpents, *Medea* charm'd 'em into her Brother's Tomb. *Hig. in fabulis*.

ABSTINENTS a sort of Hereticks in *Gaul* and *Spain* toward the end of the Third Cent. in the Reign of *Diocletian*. They sprung from the *Gnosticks* and *Manichæans*: They decry'd Marriage, condemn'd the use of Meats, as believing them created by the Devil; and held the Holy Ghost to be a Creature. *Cardinal Baronius* seems to believe that these *Abstinents* were the same with the *Hieracites*, or Disciples of *Hierax*, whose Errors are describ'd by *Epiphanius Philastrius*, *c.* 26. *Baron. A. C.* 288.

ABSYRTIADES, Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, near the *Ister*: so call'd from *Absyrtus*.

ABSYRTUS, Son to *Æetes* and *Hypsea*. His Sister *Medea*, when she run away with *Jason*, cut him in pieces, and strew'd his Members in the way, to stop her Father's pursuit. Some say he was not murder'd, but came to the Isles called *Absyrtiades* after his Name. Also a *Nicomedian*, who serv'd under *Constantine* at the River *Ister*. He wrote a Book of the Method of Curing Horses, preserv'd in the Library of *Antonius* VI. Duke of *Milan*.

ABU, or *Abul-Hesn*, Son of *Abul-Hascen* King of *Morocco*. He War'd against his Father; and by the help of *Don Pedro*, King of *Castile*, won several Battles, and forc'd him to pay him Tribute for the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Tremesen*. He poison'd *Abdala*, King of *Granada*, with a rich Bonnet he sent him, in the year 1396.

ABUBABA, Son of *Mahomet*, and 16th Caliph or Successor to *Mahomet*, was Crown'd by the *Arabians* of *Syria*, after the death of *Marvan* in 754, over whom he only Reign'd. He died in 760. He was esteemed the Soveraign Caliph, though there were several others. *Marmol*.

ABUBEQUER, *Abubakar*, or *Abrocherim*, First Caliph or Successor to *Mahomet*, and his Son-in-Law. Though his Father had declar'd *Hali*, his Daughter *Fatima*'s Husband, his Successor, saying, he was a Saint of the Race of the Prophets; yet *Abubequer* being more Potent, was Elected, and settled first at *Cusa*, then at *Bagdet*. He entered *Palestine* with a great Army, and defeated *Theodorus Bogairus*, the Emperor *Heraclius*'s Brother. He died in 634, or as others say, 640, suppos'd to be Poison'd, and was buried at *Medina*. *Ali* retired into *Arabia*, being the Quarter assign'd him, and formed a distinct Sect of *Mahumetans*, from *Osman*, *Omar*, and *Othman*, who succeeded *Abubequer*, whom the *Persians* have in abomination, and therefore at each Marriage they have their Effigies in Sugar or Paste; that the Guests may look upon them, and may spend the malignity of their Eyes, if they have any, upon these Figures; it being the opinion of the *Persians*, That some People have Venom and Charm in their Looks; and are not sure but some of the Guests may have some of this Infection about 'em, to the prejudice of the Bride and Bride-groom. Afterwards they bruise them to pieces to testifie their dislike of them. *Marmol. Ricaut*.

ABUIA, one of the *Philippi* Islands in the *East-Indies*, between *Luzonia* and *Mindanao*. Abounding with Corn, Rice, and Mines.

ABU-ISAAC, *Ben Assal*, a Learned *Maronite*, who writ the Constitutions of the Church of *Alexandria* in Two Books; The first Treats of the Government of the Clergy; the second of the Laity. *P. Simon*.

ABULA, or *Avila*, an Episcopal City of *Spain* in *Castile*, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, almost in the midway between *Madrid* and *Valladolid*. Also a Town of South *America* in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and Province *de los Quitos*, upon the River *Napo*, Three *Spanish* Leagues from *Quito*, East.

ABULITES, Governor of the Province of *Susiana* in *Persia*; He deliver'd it up to *Alexander* the *Great*, who found therein 50000 Talents of Gold and Silver, besides other Immense Treasure. *Alexander* made him afterwards Governor of that Province. *Q. Curtius*.

ABULPHARAGES, *(Mark Gregory)* wrote a General History of the East in *Arabick*, which was Translated into *Latin* by Dr. *Pocock*, and Printed at *Oxford* in 1663. It begins at *Adam*, and ends with the History of the *Moguls*.

ABUNA, i. e. *Our Father*, a Name of the Christian Patriarchs of *Æthiopia*. He is Elected upon the Nomination of the *Cophti* who live at *Cairo*. They had sometime recourse to the See of *Rome* for a Metropolitan, but that lasted not long, for they quickly grew weary of him. *P. Simon*.

ABUNDANTIUS. He was Consul with *Theodosius* the Great, *Anno* 393. He sided with *Ruffinus*, and after his death, was banish'd to *Sidon*, and after that to *Cholcis* in the year 396. *Baron. ad Ann.* 395.

ABUNDIUS, Bishop of *Como* in *Italy*. He lived in the Fifth Century, and was one of the most Learned and Pious Prelates of his time. Pope *Leo* sent him his Legate *à Latere* to *Constantinople* in 450, where calling a Council, he condemn'd the Errors of *Nestorius* and *Eutychius*. At his return he procur'd a Council at *Milan*, where Pope *Leo*'s Letter to *Flavian* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, touching the Incarnation of Christ, in opposition to *Nestorius* and *Eutychius*, was subscrib'd. He died *April* 2. 469. *Baronius*.

ABUSAR, a Soldan of *Egypt*, who made War with the Knights of *Rhodes* Five years together. He died in 1499.

ABUSAYD, King of *Morocco* and *Fez*. He pass'd into *Spain* with a numerous Army, but being beat out again, he went into *Barbary*, where he died in 1302. *Marmol*.

ABU-TECHIFIEN, an *African Morabite*. He fled from the Tyranny of the *Arabians* in 1051, into the South parts of *Africa*, and drawing after him infinite numbers of People, under pretence of Liberty, and casting off the *Arabian* Yoke, crost'd the Mountains of *Atlas*, near the City of *Agmet*, made himself Master of the Province of *Morocco*, subdued the *Arabians* of *Mauritania Tingitana*, and settled himself at *Agmet*, by the name of *Emir-el-Moselemin*, or, *Commander of the Faithful*. His Successors were call'd *Almoravides* by the Historians, as being *Morabites*. He died in 1086, Succeeded by his Son *Joseph*. *Marmol*.

ABUZAID, King of *Persia*. He fell in Love with the Daughter of his Chief Minister, whom he put to death, together with his Son-in-Law, for opposing his Amours, and then Marrying the Lady, surrender'd the whole Government into her Hands, which she manag'd with admirable Prudence. He died in 1337. His Empire after divers Revolutions was subdued by *Tamerlan*. *Mirkond*.

ABYDENUS, as *Palæphatus* tells us, was one of *Aristotle*'s Scholars, whom he lov'd a little too passionately, as *Philo Judæus* and others have observed. He was Young, Handsome and Learned. This *Abydenus* wrote several Pieces of History concerning *Cyprus*, *Delos* and *Arabia*: Some Writers affirm, That he wrote the History of *Assyria*, cited by *Eusebius*, and which *Scaliger* has explained at the end of his Book *de Emendatione Temporum*. But 'tis certain, that this *Abydenus* was not the same that *Palæphatus* mentions. This latter *Abydenus* is quoted by St. *Cyril* in the beginning of his Book against *Julian*. *Philo Judæus, lib. de Admir. Hist. Euseb. Præpar. Evang. l.* 9. *Vos. l.* 1. *de Hist. Græc.*

ABYDOS. There are Two Towns of this Name; one in *Egypt* (now *Aburich*) between *Ptolemais* and *Diospolis*, 290 miles from *Memphis*, where formerly stood the Palace of *Memnon*, and the Temple of *Osiris*: The other in *Phrygia* the Less, over-against *Sestos* in *Thrace*, famous for the Amours of *Hero* and *Leander*. And for the Bridge of Boats laid over betwixt it and *Sestos* by *Xerxes* of Five miles length;

From

From which, and *Helles*, who drown'd her ſelf there, came the name of *Helleſpont*. The People of this Town were ſo ſubject to Raillery, that it became a Proverb; *Ne temere Abydum*. *Livius* ſays, That being beſieged, and having no hopes of Relief, they were ſo enraged, that they reproached and kill'd one another without diſtinction of Age, Sex, or Relation. There is a Town of *Egypt* of this Name, the ordinary Reſidence of *Memnon*, and firſt Burial-place of *Joſeph*, *Jacob*'s Son, as ſome think. It was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lampſaco*, from which it is ſeated 21 miles to the S. It was built by the *Muleſians* in the times of *Gyges* King of *Lydia*, and by his permiſſion, as *Strabo* affirms, and became more famed than *Lampſaco*. *Philip* Son of *Demetrius* King of *Macedonia*, deſtroyed this City; The building of it is placed by *Iſackſon*, *A. M.* 3240, of *Rome* 43. The *Turks* call it *Auco* and *Aidos*. *Strabo*. *Herodotus*. *Ortel*.

ABYLA, a high Mountain of *Mauritania Tingitana*, over-againſt *Calpe*, a Mountain in *Spain*, from which it is divided by the Streights of *Gibraltar*, about 18 miles over. They were formerly call'd *Herculis Columnæ*, or *Hercules*'s Pillars. The Poets feign that he, finding thoſe Mountains united, did ſeparate them. They are call'd the Mountains of Apes, becauſe of the great number of thoſe Creatures found there. Some ſay, that in the Iſles of *Gades* there were two Columns of Braſs 8 Cubits high, where Seamen uſed to Sacrifice to *Hercules*. There are ſtill Two Towers near the place, which are call'd *Hercules*'s Towers. *Plin. Marmol.*

ACACHUMA, a City of *Æthiopia*. The *Abyſſines* believe it to have been the Seat of the Queen of *Sheba*, and the place where ſhe kept her Treaſure. *Marmol.*

ACACIA or *Acakia*, (*Martin*) He profeſs'd Phyſick in the Sixteenth Century. He was born at *Chalons* in *Champagne*, and afterwards came to *Paris*, was Scholar to the Famous *Briſſolius*, and afterwards a Celebrated Phyſician himſelf. He liv'd about the year 541. The World is much oblig'd to him, for the great number of Tracts that he Publiſh'd in this Faculty; The moſt conſiderable of 'em are *Galeni Ars Medica*, *Galenus de Ratione Curandi*, *Acakia Interprete*; *De Morbis Mulieribus Libri duo*, *Concilia Medica*, *&c.* *Juſtus in Chron. Medic. ad An.* 1538. *Vander-Linden De Script. Medic. &c.*

ACACIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. He ſucceeded *Gennadius* in the Fifth Century. He claim'd precedence of the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, and *Jeruſalem*. Pope *Simplicius* oppoſed him, and ſent *Probus*, Biſhop of *Canoſa*, to tell him it was contrary to the Ancient Councils. *Felix* II. or III. Excommunicated him for it, and condemn'd him in a Council at *Rome* in 482, which ſo enrag'd him, that he denied him to be Pope, and ſtruck his Name out of the Diptychs in his Church, which he enjoyed in Peace till his Death, *An.* 488. *Baronius.*

ACACIUS, Patriarch of *Antioch*, ſucceeded *Baſil* in 458. The ſame year *Antioch*, with ſeveral Cities of the Eaſt, were almoſt ruin'd by an Earthquake. He died in 459, and *Martirius* ſucceeded him. *Baronius.*

ACACIUS, Biſhop of *Amida* in *Meſopotamia*. He flouriſh'd in the Fourth Age, and was famous for Piety and Learning. He ſold all his Church-Plate of Gold and Silver, to free and redeem 7000 *Perſian* Soldiers, whom the *Romans* had impriſon'd and retain'd in miſerable Slavery, and ſent them home to their own Country. Which had ſo much influence on *Varanes* the King of *Perſia*, that he would needs ſee the ſaid Biſhop. *Socrates.*

ACACIUS, Biſhop of *Berœa* in *Paleſtine*, one of the moſt famous Prelates of his Time. He was preſent at the General Council of *Conſtantinople* in 381, but believing that St. *Chryſoſtom* ſlighted him, in not procuring him Lodgings good enough, he became his Enemy, and was a chief cauſe of his Baniſhment. He was above 110 years old when he died. *Theodoret*, *&c.*

ACACIUS, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine*, a Diſciple of *Euſebius*, and his Succeſſor in the Biſhoprick. He was one of the Chief of the Semi-Arians, and being preſent at the Council of *Sardica*, was there Condemn'd. Afterwards, in hatred to St. *Cyril* of *Jeruſalem*, he declar'd himſelf at *Seleucia* for the *Anomeans*; of which being condemn'd, the Semi-Arians depoſed him; And in return, in the Council of *Conſtantinople* in 360, he condemn'd them. The time of his Death is uncertain. His Followers were call'd *Acacians* and *Anomeans*, being a ſort of more refined Arians. *Sozomen. Theodoret.*

ACACIUS, of *Alexandria*, a Captain under *Adrian*. He was hang'd on a Nut-Tree, for profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion. There was alſo another *Acacius*, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom under *Decius* the Emperor. *Hiſt. Tripartit.*

ACADEMIA, a ſhady Grove without the Walls of *Athens*, where *Plato* firſt taught Philoſophy, and hence his Followers were all call'd *Academicks*. Some call it *Academia*, from *Ecademus* an *Athenian* Hero. There were Three ſorts of Academicks, the *Antient*, the *Middle*, and the *Modern*. *Plato* was the Author of the *Ancient*; This Philoſophy was a mixture of the Doctrine of *Heraclitus*, *Pythagoras*, and *Socrates*. This Sect was ſucceſſively kept up by *Speuſippus*, *Xenocritus*, *Polemon*, *Crates Athenienſis*, and *Crantor*. *Arceſilas* was *Crantor*'s Diſciple, and founded the Sect of the *Middle Academicks*. This Philoſopher taught, That we could have no certain knowledge of any thing, and therefore ought to ſuſpend our Aſſent, and Dogmatize upon nothing. *Arceſilas* was ſucceeded by *Lacydes*, and this latter by *Hegeſippus* of *Pergamus*, (according to *Laertius*) or *Hegeſilaus*, (as *Clemens Alexandrinus* calls him) who was the laſt of this Perſuaſion. Afterwards *Carneades*, a *Cyrenian*, ſet up the Third or *Modern* Diſtinction of the Academicks. He taught, That there was not only a Probability, but a real Truth and Falſity in a great many *Propoſitions*, but that the Underſtandings of Men had not Strength and Fineneſs enough to point out the Difference. This laſt Academy continued but a little time. Some other Authors pretend there was a Fourth and Fifth Sect of the Academicks; but theſe, if the Obſervation was true, were but little remarkable. Afterwards, the Admirers of *Plato* choſe rather to be call'd *Platoniſts* than Academicks. Thoſe who would know more of this Matter, may Conſult *Voſſius*, *De Sect. Phil. Cap* 12, 13, *&c.* *Georg. Hornius*, *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 20. *Hiſt. Philoſ.* In the Seventeenth Century ſeveral of theſe Academies were ſet up in *Europe*, for the promoting of Knowledge and the *Belles Lettres*. The *Royal Society* in *England* is one of the moſt Celebrated; The Hiſtory of this Academy is written by Biſhop *Sprat*. There are few great Towns in *Italy* without Academies. They have different Names, and ſome of 'em pretty odd ones: At *Siena* they are called *Intronati*, at *Florence*, *Della Cruſca*; at *Rome*, *Humoriſti*, *Lincei*, *Fantaſtici*; at *Bologna*, *Otioſi*; at *Genoa*, *Abdormentati*. There are many more of 'em in *Italy* with Particular Names, but this may be ſufficient. *Cicero*'s Country Houſe, between *Puteoli* and the Lake *Avernus*, where he writ his *Academick* Queſtions, was likewiſe ſo call'd. *Plutarch*, *Diog. Laertius*, *Plin. Pauſanias.*

ACADEMY, (*Fr.*) The *French Academy* was ſettled and Confirm'd by the Edict of *Lewis* XIII. in 1635. It's Original was owing to ſome Learned Perſons, who met once a week to Confer together. They Judge of no Works but thoſe of their own Society. Yet they refuſe not to give their Advice or Opinion concerning others. They Treat of no Morals or Politicks, but at the Direction of the Prince; and if they meddle with Theological Books, 'tis only to conſider the Terms and Form. One of their deſigns was to bring their Language to the height of Eloquence, and for that end they begun their Dictionary in 1637; And they were come no further than part of *C* in 1687. The Chief Officers of this *Academy* are, a Director, a Chancellor, and a Secretary: The Two firſt choſen by Lot, the laſt by Voices. The Director preſides, and collects the Votes of the Body; The Chancellor keeps the Seals; and the Secretary Regiſters the Deciſions and Determinations of the Aſſembly, ſigns all their Acts, and keeps their Papers; They meddle not with Religion, but diſcuſs all other Subjects freely. They have very much beautified and reform'd the French Language. There are other *Academies* in *Paris*; As that of *Royal Painters* and *Statuaries*, erected by Mr. *Noyers*, Secretary of State, and Surveyor of the King's Buildings, in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII, and afterwards confirm'd by Decree of Council in 1648. Alſo an *Academy Royal of Sciences*, conſiſting of Phyſicians and Mathematicians, ſettled by Mr. *Colbert* in 1666, to make a new Diſcovery in Phyſick and Mathematicks. Likewiſe an *Academy Royal of Architecture*, ſettled by the ſame Mr. *Colbert* 1671. *Peliſon.*

ACADINA, a Fountain or Lake in *Sicily*; 'twas Conſecrated to the *Palici*, and famous for the finding out of Perjury; The Trial was thus: The Oath was written upon Boards, which were thrown into the Baſon, if they ſunk the Perſon was forſworn, but if they ſwam the veracity of the Oath was not queſtion'd. *Alexander ab Alexandro*. *Ariſtot. de Mirab. Diod. Sic Lib.* 11.

ACALIS, or *Acacalis*, ſaid to be the Daughter of *Minos*, and one of the Wives of *Mercury*, of whom he begat *Cydon*, thought to be the Founder of *Cydonia*, now *Canea*, in *Candy*. *Pauſanias.*

ACAMAPIXTHY, firſt King of *Mexico*, impos'd upon 'em by the King of *Culachan* for the injury they had done him, in cruelly murdering his Predeceſſor's Daughter. He enlarg'd *Mexico* with ſeveral Stately Buildings; and after a Reign of 40 years, died, leaving the *Mexicans* at Liberty to chooſe whom they pleaſed, though he had ſeveral Children of his own. *Acoſta.*

ACAMAS, a Prince of *Thrace*, who, as *Homer* ſays, aſſiſted the *Trojans*. He alſo ſpeaks of another of the ſame Name, the Son of *Antenor*, who, for his modeſty, was rank'd among the Gods. *Homer.*

ACAMAS, 'Tis called by others *Chruſocco*, and *Capo di Saint Epiphanio*, a Promontory on the Weſt-ſide of *Cyprus*. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 14.

ACAMANTES, one of the 12 Tribes of the *Athenians*: It had its Name, according to *Suidas*, from *Acamas* the Son of *Theſeus*.

ACANES, The Name of Two conſiderable Towns in *Guinea*. There's likewiſe a Town of Trade upon the *Red-Sea*, of this Name, according to *Ptolemy* and *Stephanus*, who write it *Acannes*.

ACANGES, a ſort of Volunteer *Turks* who receive no Pay from the Emperor, but take the Field only in proſpect of Booty.

ACANTHA, ſometimes called *Eriſſa*, a Town of *Macedonia*; 'Twas a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Theſſalonica*, and ſtands near *Mount Athos*. *Plin. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 10.

ACANTHUS, a young Prince, Metamorphos'd into a Plant of the ſame Name. Afterwards Carvers uſed to make Foliages in the Figure of this Leaf. *Ovid. Virg. Ecl.* 3.

ACAPULCO, a City of *New-Spain* in *North-America*, about 100 Leagues from *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* imbark for the *Philippi Iſlands*. It has a good Caſtle and Harbour. *Acoſta*.

ACARNANIA, a Province of *Epirus*, ſeparated from *Ætolia* by the River *Achelous*. It is noted for ſwift ſtrong Horſes, and is now call'd *Carnia* and *Deſpotato*. The Inhabitants were noted for Luxury and Lechery, hence the Proverb, *Porcellus Acarnanius*; And becauſe of their fine and dear Horſes came the Proverb Ἀκαρνικοὶ ἵπποι, applied to any fine thing. The Inhabitants reckon but Six months in the year. It had the moſt Ancient Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, which was burnt by the *Goths*. There is alſo a Town in *Sicily* of this Name, famous for a Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter*. *Cic. in Ver. Servius. Virg. Æneid.* 5. *Thuc. Ovid. Plin. Pauſanias*.

ACARNAS and *Amphoterus*, Sons of *Alcmæon* and *Alphesibœa*, kill'd their Mother's Brothers in revenge of their Father's death, whom theſe Uncles had murther'd, becauſe he had taken their Siſter *Alphesibœa*'s Collar of Gold from her, and preſented it to another Miſtreſs call'd *Caleroe*; Some Authors affirm, that *Acarnas* built a Town call'd *Acarnania* in *Epirus*, and Stock'd it with a Colony. *Thucid. Lib.* 2. *Strabo, Lib.* 10.

ACASTUS, Son of *Pelias*, King of *Theſſaly*, a great Hunter. He Married *Hippolyta*, who falling deſperately in Love with *Peleus* her Son-in-Law, and finding him not to anſwer her Deſire, accuſed him to her Husband of a Rape, who thereupon ſlew 'em both. *Hor.*

ACATHARTOS, a great Bay in the *Arabian* Sea toward *Egypt*. *Apollon.*

ACATHISTOS, a Hymn which the Clergy of *Conſtantinople* ſang to the Bleſſed Virgin, for having, as they ſuppoſed, delivered the City from the Barbarians three times, ſo call'd becauſe perform'd ſtanding and in the night. It is ſtill continued upon every *Saturday* of the Fifth week in *Lent*. *Curopalate*.

ACAXULTA, the Port of St. *Salvador* in *Guatimala* on the South Sea, to which all the Ships of *New Spain* come every year to load and unload; it lies in 13 d. of North Lat.

ACCA *Laurentia*, Wife of *Fauſtulus*, King *Numitor*'s Shepherd. She Nurs'd *Romulus* and *Remus*. She was alſo call'd *Lupa*, from her Rapacious, Whoriſh Temper. She uſed to proſtitute her ſelf to the Vulgar for Money, and having got a great deal, made *Romulus* her Heir. Whence ſhe had Sacrifices offered her in the Quirinal. *Voſſius de Idolis*.

ACCA or *Accus*, an *Engliſh* Biſhop: He liv'd in the time of Venerable *Bede*, was a Friend of his, and a Man of Reputation: *Boſa*, Arch-Biſhop of *York* had him Educated by the Clergy of his Chapter. *Bede* adviſ'd him to write Commentaries upon the Scriptures, and *Acca* return'd him a Letter upon this Subject, where he gives him his thoughts concerning the Methods for Explaining the Evangeliſts, and particularly St. *Luke*. He took ſome pains likewiſe in the Regulation of the Muſick of his Church. He died about the year 740. *Pitſæus de Script. Angl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ACCADIA, a Province of *New France*, in the North of *America*. The *Engliſh* were once Maſters of it, and call'd it *New Scotland*. It was given up to the *French* by the Peace of *Breda*, in 1667. The chief place in it is *Port-Royal*.

ACCARA, the Great and Leſs; Two Towns in *Guinea*, between the River *de la Volta*, and Fort *St. George de Mina*.

ACCARISI (*James*) of *Bologna* in *Italy*; He was a Philoſopher, a Doctor in Divinity, taught Rhetorick, and liv'd about the year 1627. He Printed a Volume of Orations, another of Letters, and a Hiſtory of the Propagation of the Faith, together with a *Latine* Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Troubles of the *Low-Countreys*, written by Cardinal *Bentivolio*. *Bumald. Bibl. Bonon. Mireus de Script. Seculi* XVII.

ACCEPTUS, Biſhop of *Ferdi*, who liv'd towards the end of the Fourth Century. To prevent his being choſen Biſhop, he accuſed himſelf wrongfully of ſeveral Crimes: Several others had likewiſe made uſe of the like Expedient: To prevent this inconvenience, the Council of *Valence* in the year 374, made a Canon, That thoſe who Belied themſelves falſly, ſhould be believ'd upon their own Teſtimony. *Baron. ad An.* 374.

ACCHO, a City of *Paleſtine*, never ſubdu'd by the *Iſraelites*.

ACCI, or *Acci Guadir*, once an Epiſcopal City of *Bætick Spain* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, at the Foot of the Mountains, about the Riſe of the River *Guadalentin*, 12 Leagues Eaſt of *Giennium*; taken from the *Moors* in 1489.

ACCIA, or *Actia*, a *Roman* Lady, Mother of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. She was Daughter to *M. Actius Balbus*, who had been Prætor. This *Accia* was ſecond Wife to *C. Octavius*, by whom ſhe had the Emperor *Auguſtus*: She died in the Firſt Conſulſhip of her Son. *Anno* 711 of *Rome*. *Sueton. in Auguſt. Dion Caſſ. Lib.* 45.

ACCIAIOLI, a Noble and Ancient Family of *Florence*, once Sovereigns of *Corinth*, *Thebes*, and *Athens*.

ACCIAIOLI, (*Reiner*) Duke of *Athens*. He made himſelf Maſter of it by the Expulſion of the *Arragonians*. For want of Legitimate Male Iſſue he bequeathed *Athens* to the *Venetians*, *Bœotia* and *Thebes* to his Natural Son *Antonio*, who getting the Start of the *Venetians*, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Athens* likewiſe, which after Two Deſcents, was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1455. *Chalcondyle*.

ACCIAIOLI, (*Donatus*) of the ſame Family: Famous for his Learning and Performances. He Tranſlated the Lives of *Alcibiades*, *Hannibal*, *Demetrius*, and *Scipio*, from *Plutarch*, and Abridg'd the Life of *Charlemagne*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Viror. Illuſt. Voſſius, Lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat. c.* 8.

ACCIAN, a *Mahometan* Prince, Sultan of *Antioch* about the year 1079. In *October* 1097, *Godfrey* of *Bologne* ſurpriz'd it by the Correſpondence of *Pyrrhus* an Inhabitant thereof; but *Accian* eſcaping in diſguiſe, was afterwards found hid in a Country Cottage, and kill'd. *Balderic*.

ACCIUS, a *Roman* Orator, whom *Cicero* mentions with advantage: He pleaded againſt him for *Cluentius*, *Cic. de Orat.* There was a *Latine* Tragedian of this Name: He was blam'd for the roughneſs of his Stile, but *Quinctilian* excuſes him, and ſays, it was more the fault of the Times than of the Man. *Val. Max. Lib.* 8. *Cap.* 14. *Gellius, Lib.* 13. *c.* 2. There was likewiſe another Poet and Hiſtorian call'd *Accius*, whom ſome Authors make the ſame with the Firſt. He wrote Annals in Verſe, cited by *Macrobius* in his *Saturnalia*. *Lib.* 1. *c.* 7. *Gellius, lib.* 3. *c.* 9.

ACCO, an Old Woman, ſo deform'd, that ſeeing her ugly Face in a Glaſs, ſhe fell mad. Hence *Acciſſare*, to dote or to be mad. It's alſo ſaid of her, that ſhe uſed to refuſe what ſhe greatly deſired, hence *Acciſmus*, Diſſimulation. Her Name is uſed for a Bugbear. *Plutarch, Cicero*.

ACCOLADE, a Ceremony which has given the Name to the moſt Ancient ſort of Knighthood; The Knights of this Order being made with the Ceremony of Kiſſing, and ſuch ſort of Careſſes. *Gregory* of *Tours* affirms, That the *French* Kings of the *Merovigniano* Line practis'd this Cuſtom; 'Twas likewiſe uſed at the Creation of Knights by *William* the Conqueror, where the Prince likewiſe gently ſtrok'd the Knight on the Shoulder with the Flat of his Sword. *Joan. Sareſburienſis. Th. Smith.*

ACCOLTI (*Francis*) of an Ancient Family in *Tuſcany*, remarkable for ſeveral Great Men in't: He was Biſhop of *Ancona*, and afterwards Cardinal. A Perſon of great Merit and Sufficiency, but died very young. There was another of the ſame Name at *Arezzo*, who was counted the Chief Lawyer of his time. He liv'd in the Fifteenth Century about the year 469, and left ſeveral very fine Treatiſes behind him.

ACCURSIUS, Born at *Florence*: He was one of the moſt Learned Lawyers in *Italy*. He liv'd in the Thirteenth Age, and was the firſt that Gloſs'd upon the whole Civil Law. *Trithemius* ſays, That he profeſs'd this Faculty at *Bologna* 1240. We muſt take great care, not to miſtake this Great Man for his Son *Francis Accurſius*, who was likewiſe a Perſon of great Learning and Worth, and practis'd the Law at *Bologna*. He wrote a Gloſs upon the Four Books of *The Inſtitutes*, a Book of Queſtions, and other Treatiſes. *Trith. ad An.* 1240. *Fichard in Vit. Juris Conſ. ad An.* 1226. *Eumaldi Bibl Bonon.*

ACELDAMA, near *Tophet*, South of the Valley of *Jehoſaphat* and Mount *Sion*; a place to bury ſuch Strangers in as died at *Jeruſalem*, call'd *Aceldama*, i. e. *Field of Blood*, becauſe bought with the 30 Pieces which *Judas* received to betray Chriſt, and call'd the Potters Field, either becauſe it belong'd to a Potter, or furniſh'd Potters Clay. There are various Opinions of the Extent and Value of the Field, and likewiſe of the Value of the 30 Pieces for which it was bought. Some value them at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a piece, ſome at a Crown of Gold, ſome at above 40 *s.* a piece, and ſome at 10 *d.* a piece, alledging, that there is one of them at *Rome* which is no more in real worth. The Knights of *Jeruſalem* uſed to bury poor Pilgrims there, and now the *Armenians* poſſeſs part of it, which they uſe as a Burial place, it being remarkable for ſpeedy drying of the Corps without emitting Noiſom Steams. *Doubdan's Voyage of the Holy Land.*

ACELUM, now *Aſolo*, a fair Town belonging to the *Venetians*, 7 miles from *Baſſano*, and 22 from *Trevigi*. Here was born *Ezelinus* the *Roman* Tyrant.

ACEPHALI, a ſort of Hereticks, acknowledging no Head or Supream. Their firſt appearance was about the year 500. They

They asserted one Substance in Christ, and therefore but one Nature. *Niceph.*

ACER *S. Marino*, a Little Republick in *Italy*, govern'd by its own Laws, having under it 12 Villages, upon the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbin* towards *Romandiola*, 10 miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and 6 from *Leone*, commonly call'd the Republick of St. *Maria*.

ACERRA or *Cerra*, the Ancients call'd it *Acerræ*; a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, lying in *Terra Di Laboro*, a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Naples*. *Strabo* and *Livy*.

ACERRAIOS, a Priest of *Delphos*, who with 60 only of the Inhabitants stay'd behind, when *Xerxes* took the City, and the Priests Arms were said to be miraculously remov'd to the Gate of the Temple, and there fixt. *Hoffman.*

ACES, a River of *Asia*. It springs out of a Mountain, and dividing its Streams 5 several ways, Waters the Countries of *Chorasmia*, *Hyrcania*, *Parthia*, *Sarangia*, and *Tomania*. *Herodotus.*

ACESEUS, an Excellent Painter of *Pataro*, who with *Helicon* Painted the famous *Peplum* or Veil of the *Athenian Pallas*: Whence the Proverb, *Acesei & Heliconis opus*, to express a thing well done. *Erasm. in Adag. Aristot.*

ACESIAS, an Ignorant Quack, who attempting to Cure a Poor Man of the Gout, encreas'd his Pain, and made his Distemper incurable. Therefore the Ancients, when they had a mind to rally a foolish Prescription, us'd to say, *Acesias* wrote the Bill. *Eras. Adag.*

ACESINES, a large River of *Persia*, falling into the *Indus*, where Bulrushes grew so tall and big, that each part between Joint and Joint, will make a Canow to pass the River in. *Plinius*, *Strabo.*

ACESIUS, a God ador'd by the *Epidaurians*, esteeming him next *Æsculapius*, to have the prime Care of their Health; Pictur'd in a long Garment that cover'd him all over. *Pausanias.*

ACESIUS, a *Novatian* Bishop. He would not receive any into Communion that had once fallen from him, saying, 'Twas not his Business to forgive Sin, but Gods. He was brought to the Council of *Nice* by *Constantine* the Great, to have reduced him to the Unity of the Church, but without effect. *Socrates*, *Sozom.*

ACESSÆUS, a kind of Fresh-water Sea-man, who always us'd to pretend, That the Moon did not present fair for a Voyage; from hence *Acessæus's Moon* became Proverbial, and was us'd to ridicule those who us'd to trifle and demur when they should be about their Business. *Erasm. Adag.*

ACESTES, King of *Sicily*. The Poets feign him to be the Son of the River *Crinisus*, and a *Trojan* Woman named *Egesta* or *Segesta*. He entertain'd *Æneas* and *Anchises* after the burning of *Troy*, and *Anchises* dying, he buried him under the Mountain *Eryx*. *Æneas* being cast a second time upon his Coast, out of Gratitude, built a City, and call'd it after his Name *Acesta*. *Virgil.*

ACESTES, a Navigable River of *India*, near which *Alexander* built the City *Bucephala*.

ACESTORIDES, a *Greek* Historian. His Writings were a Mixture of part Fable, part Truth; but to forestall the Calumny of a *Fabulous Author*, he Intituled his Books *Mythica*, or *Fabulous*, himself. He also wrote a Book of the Monstrous Forms of some People in *India*. *Photius.*

ACHA, a River of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, running into the *Inn*.

ACHACICA, a Town of *America* in *New Spain*, where are Silver Mines.

ACHÆA, an Epithet of *Pallas*, to whom the *Daunians* of *Italy* Dedicated a Temple, in which were laid up the Axes, Swords, *&c.* of *Diomedes*. 'Twas kept by Mastiffs that would fawn upon the *Grecians*, and fly upon all other Nations. *Aristot. de Mirab.* *Ceres* was also call'd *Achæa*, because of her Lamentation for her Daughter *Proserpina*. *Plutarch.*

ACHÆÆ *Petræ*, rugged Rocks of the Mountain whence *Jordan* flows, on which the City *Samos* is built. *Strabo.*

ACHÆMENIA, a part of *Persia*, rich in Sweet Odours and Perfumes. See *Persis.*

ACHÆUS, a young Lad, who kill'd *Hipparinus* Tyrant of *Syracuse*, mistaking him for *Coston* in the dark, whom *Hipparinus* had hired him to murder. *Parthenius.*

ACHÆUS, King of *Lydia*.

ACHÆUS, was Cousin to *Antiochus* the Great, and usurp'd the Title of King of *Syria*. He was entrusted with the Government of all *Antiochus's* Provinces beyond Mount *Taurus*. This great Post rais'd his Ambition, and made his Expectations unreasonable: He was resolv'd to grasp at the Soveraignty, and to this purpose made himself Popular by his Liberalities. In fine, He assum'd the Regal Stile, and contested for the Crown with *Antiochus*. The King immediately raised an Army to fight him, but *Achæus* made a shift to keep the Field for 7 or 8 years. However *Antiochus* having received a Reinforcement from *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*, was too hard for him, and drove him into *Sardis*. The Siege of this Place lasted Two years. At last, one *Bolis*, a *Cretan*, deliver'd the Usurper up to *Antiochus*, who having first order'd his Limbs to be lopt, and his Head cut off, sew'd up his Body in an Asses Skin, and had him tied to a Gibbet. *Polyb. Hist. Lib. 8.*

ACHAIA *Tota*, formerly call'd *Hellas* and *Græcia*, now *Livadia* and *Romelia*; bounded on the West by *Epirus*, on the North by *Thessaly*, on the East by the *Ægæan* Sea, and on the South by the *Saronick* Gulph, that of *Peloponnesus*, and the Gulph of *Corinth*. It is 92 *English* miles in length, and 281 in breadth. It had Six Provinces; *Bœotia*, *Attica*, *Locris*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, and *Megaris*. 'Tis sometimes taken for a small part of the *Peloponnesus*, now call'd *Romania Alta*, and *Ducatus Clarentiæ*; and sometimes for the whole *Peloponnesus*. Now it's call'd *Morea*. *Pliny* says, That the Wine of this Country made Women miscarry; and *Pausanias* says, That such as washed in one of its Rivers called *Slemnos*, forgot their Amours. The Apostle St. *Andrew* is thought by many to have suffer'd in this Country, the Preachers of the same having Writ the History of his Passion, whereof they pretend to have been Witnesses. *Lippoman, Saussay.*

ACHAIA *Propria*, was a Province of *Peloponnesus*, (*Morea*) extending from *Cape Araxus* (now *Chiarenza*) to the entrance of the Gulph of *Corinth*; on the West it had the *Ionian* Sea, on the North the said Gulph, (now *Lepanto*); on the East *Sicinia*, and on the South *Eis* and *Arcadia*. It was first possessed by the *Ionians*, who were expelled by the *Achæans*. It had once 12 Cities. This was first subject to Kings, then it became a Common-Wealth, and was conquer'd by the *Romans* at the same time with *Corinth*; The Soil was much more fruitful and pleasant than that of *Corinthia*.

ACHAIS, a Town upon the East Shore of the *Hyrcanian* Sea, near the mouth of the River *Oxus*, call'd *Heraclea*, till repair'd by *Seleucus*, and call'd *Achais*.

ACHAIUS, King of *Scotland*, Son of *Etfin*, begun his Reign *An.* 787. He made Peace with the *English* and *Picts*, and being threatned by a War from *Ireland*, he sent Ambassadors to acquaint the *Irish*, that they had no just cause of War, seeing their Countreymen, whose death they pretended to revenge, had fallen by their own Weapons, while they disagreed about the Prey in *Cantire*, so that the loss was not that so many of the Thieves were slain, but that any had escaped; but the *Irish* rejected the Embassy, and before the departure of the Ambassadors, rigged out their Fleet, which was totally destroy'd by a Tempest, and the *Irish* forced to beg for the Peace which they formerly disdain'd. This *Achaius* was the first King of *Scotland* that made a League with *France*, because the *Saxons* of *Germany*, and those who had settled in *Britain*, infested the *French* Coast with continual Piracies. Never was League better observ'd, nor longer continued, than this was on the part of the *Scots*, who shewed so much readiness to Assist *France* on all Occasions, that it became a Proverb: *He that would* France *win, must with* Scotland *first begin.* There was great Amity betwixt this King *Achaius*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*, whose Tutor was the famous *Joannes Scotus*, of whom the said *Charles* had so great an Opinion, that he sent for other Learned Men from *Scotland*, to Read *Greek* and *Latin* at *Paris*, as *Clemens* and others who were of great fame, there being at that time many Learned Persons in *Scotland*, the Ancient Discipline being not quite extinguish'd there. *Achaius* assisted the *Picts* against the *English* with 10000 Men, and died *An.* 809. in the 32d year of his Reign. *Buch. Boeth.*

ACHALE, a *Spanish* Island near *Malaga*.

ACHALY, King of the *Saracens*, who succeeded *Mahomet* after *Calipha*, *Anno* 657.

ACHAM, a Province of *Africa*, on the Coast of *Zanguebar*, subject to the *Arabians*.

ACHAMI, a Town of *Arabia*, where, *Eupolemus* says, *David's* Fleet was Rigg'd out, which he sent to *Ophir*. *Euseb. Lib. 9. Præpar. Evang.*

ACHAN, an *Israelite* of the Tribe of *Judah*, Son of *Zerah*, who stole the *Wedge of Gold, &c.* the Occasion of the *Israelites* defeat by the Men of *Ai*: But being detected, he, with his whole Family, were stoned to death, and afterwards burnt, with his Sheep, Oxen, Asses, and all that belong'd unto him, in the Valley of *Achor*. *Joshua* VII.

ACHARACA, a Village of the *Nyssaenses*, much noted for the Cavern dedicated to *Pluto*, surrounded with a sumptuous Grove, and a Temple Consecrated to *Pluto* and *Juno*. *Strabo.*

ACHARD, Bishop of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, in the Twelfth Century. He was Godfather to *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Henry* II. King of *England*, afterwards Wife to *Alphonso* IX. King of *Castile*. He died *March* 29. 1171. having writ several Books of Divinity, and continued *Sigebert's* Chronicle. He was an *Englishman* by Birth. *Pits.*

ACHARNA, a Town in *Attica*, about 8 miles to the West of *Athens*. The Inhabitants of this Town us'd to get their Living by selling Coals, which gave occasion to the Poet *Aristophanes* to rally 'em in his Comedy call'd *Acharnenses*. *J. Spon, De Voyage d'Italie, &c.* 1675.

ACHALBALUC, some call it *Achbaluc-Mangi*, or the *White Town*, a small Borough of the Kingdom of *Cathay*, in the Province of *Tanfu*: It gives its own Name to the Country which lies round it.

ACHARNES, a Senator and Soldier of *Rome*, ſlain by the Soldiers, becauſe ſaluting *Marius*, *Marius* did not reſalute him, which was the Sign he had given to his Soldiers, That whomſoever he did not ſalute again, they ſhould kill. Hence *Lucan*.

——Spes una ſalutis,
Oſcula pollutæ fixiſſe trementia dextræ.

ACHATES, a River of *Sicily*, now *Drillo*, which gliding through the Valley of *Noto*, empties it ſelf into the Sea between *Terra Nova* and *Camarana*; it was thought to have produced Precious Stones. *Pliny* ſpeaks of an Agate found in this River with *Apollo* and the Nine Muſes naturally Engrav'd upon it, and preſented to *Pyrrhus*. *Pliny*, *Sil. Ital.*

ACHATES, the Name of one of *Æneas*'s Companions, frequently mentioned by *Virgil* in his *Æneids*, ſo faithful to him, that it became a Proverb, *Fidus Achates*.

ACHELNOT, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Eleventh Century: He was much in Favour with King *Canutus*, who was pleas'd with his Diſcourſes, and follow'd his Advice. *Achelnot* had addreſs enough to ſweeten the Temper of this Prince, and bring him off from his roughneſs and barbarities. He wrote a Volume of Epiſtles, and died in the year 1038. *Pitſæus de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

ACHELOUS, Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*. He fought with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, but finding him too ſtrong, he chang'd himſelf into a Serpent, and then into a Bull, one of whoſe Horns *Hercules* having cut off, he fled to the River *Thoas*, afterwards call'd *Achelous* by his Name. *Strabo*, *Ovid.*

ACHELOUS, a River riſing out of Mount *Pindus* in *Theſſaly*, ſeparating *Ætolia* from *Acharnania*, and emptying it ſelf into the *Ionian* Sea; ſo call'd from *Achelous*, Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*. The Name of it at preſent is *Pachicholine*. It has two Mouths repreſenting two Horns, and the Stream roars like a Bull, one of which Horns or Arms *Hercules* damming up, might give occaſion to the Poets Fiction of *Hercules*'s cutting off his Rival *Achelous*'s Horn, when he chang'd himſelf into a Bull, in his Encounter with him for *Deianira*. *Ovid*, *Strabo*. There is another River of *Peloponneſus* of this Name.

ACHEM, a City of *Sumatra* in *India*, in the furtheſt part of the Iſland, about 5 degr. from the *Æquator*. This City is by the Sea ſide, and has but one long Street. The King's Palace is in the midſt of the City, fortified with Ditches and Ramparts. In 1616, he put to Sea with 60000 Men in 200 Ships and 60 Galleys, and expell'd the *Portugueſe* from the Fort in *Pacem*. He alſo beſieged *Malaca* often. *Linſchot* mentions a Piece of Artillery which this King ſent to his Son-in-Law the King of *Siam*, admirable for Workmanſhip, and ſurpaſſing all that we have in *Europe*. It was afterward taken by the *Portugueſe*.

ACHEMENES, firſt King of *Perſia*, whoſe Poſterity continued Kings thereof ſucceſſively till *Darius*. *Herodotus*.

ACHEMENES, Brother to *Xerxes*, who made him Governor of *Egypt*. *Herod. lib. 7.*

ACHEMENIDES, or *Achæmenides*, Companion of *Ulyſſes*, Son of *Admaſtus* and *Ithaca*. Being left by *Ulyſſes* in the Land of the *Cyclops*, fed upon Graſs, Roots, and Wild Fruits, till ſeeing *Æneas*'s Fleet paſs by, he got on board, and ſail'd with him into *Italy*. *Virgil. Ovid.*

ACHEMON, or *Achmon*, Brother of *Baſalas*, both *Cercopians*, and ſo Quarrelſom, that they fell upon every one they met. Their Mother *Semonis* the Propheteſs, knowing their Diſpoſition, adviſed them to have a care of a Man that was *Melampyx*, i. e. Black Breech'd: Accordingly finding *Hercules* aſleep under a Tree, they fell upon him; but he ſuddenly ſtarting up, catch'd hold of 'em, and bound 'em, hanging 'em upon his Club at his Back, with their Heads downwards like a couple of Hares; when, perceiving his Backſide all Black and Hairy, they remembred one another of their Mothers Caution, which put *Hercules* into ſuch a fit of Laughter, that he let 'em go. Hence came the Proverb: *Ne in Melampygum incidas* *Suidas* and *Nazianzen.*

ACHENRY, an *Iriſh* Town of the County of *Slego* in the Province of *Connaught*. It ſtands about 16 miles South of *Slego*, but is very much decay'd, eſpecially ſince its Epiſcopal See was united to *Elphin* in *Roſcommon*.

ACHEQUI, King of *Japan*. He murder'd *Nobienanga* the lawful Sovereign, becauſe he would be ador'd like a God. A Lieutenant of the deceaſed King, adhering to his Son, fought *Achequi* and worſted him, who thereupon flying, was ſlain by the Country People. *Mendoza.*

ACHERIUS (*Luke*) of the Order of St. *Bennet*; A Perſon very conſiderable both for his Probity and his Learning. He publiſh'd the Works of *Lanfrank* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the year 1647. Another call'd *Aſceticorum Opuſculorum, quæ inter Patrum Opera reperiuntur, Indiculus, &c.* He throughly Examin'd a great many Libraries, and ſelected ſeveral Curious Pieces from thence for the Preſs.: We have 12 Volumes of 'em in Quarto; The Title of 'em is, *Spicilegium.*

ACHERON, a River of *Epirus*, riſing out of the Lake *Acheruſia*, and, ſwell'd with ſeveral other Rivers, empties it ſelf into the Bay of *Ambracia*. The Poets feign'd it to be the Son of *Ceres* whom ſhe hid in Hell, for fear of the *Titans*; that threatned the deſtruction of her Family, and turn'd into a River, over which Souls departed, were ferry'd: Of which *Virg.*

Flectere ſi nequeo ſuperos, Acherontæ movebo.

The Name is thought to come from a *Hebrew* word ſignifying the Laſt, the Ancients placing Hell in *Epirus*, becauſe the Mines there conſumed abundance of Slaves, whence they gave this Name to certain Pools and Rivers which they paſſed to theſe Mines, as being never to return again. *Gyraldus* and *Nat. Comes* Treat largely of it in their *Mythologies*. The Water is of a bluiſh colour, and emits unwholeſom Streams. *Bibl. Un. T. 6.*

ACHERREZ, King of *Egypt*; in Scripture call'd *Pharaoh*; the ſame that ſo often refus'd to let the *Iſraelites* go, and was drown'd in the Red Sea with all his Hoſt. See *Pharaoh.*

ACHERUSIA, now *Lago de la Colluccia*, a Lake in *Campania*, between the Two ruined Cities, *Miſerium* and *Cumæ*. Alſo a Lake in *Epirus* whence *Acheron* flows. Likewiſe a Cavern in *Bithynia* near *Heraclea*, through which *Hercules* drew *Cerberus* out of Hell, at the mouth of the Lake of the ſame name, where *Charon* kept his Ferry. *Diodorus Siculus de Sepulcris Ægyptiorum* ſays, that the People of *Heliopolis* uſed to ſend their dead over a Lake called *Acheruſia*, to be buried on the other ſide, and in their Language the Boat was called *Baris*, and the Boat-man *Charon*, whence came the Fable of his carrying Souls over that River to Hell.

ACHEUS, a *Greek* Poet of *Eretria*, Son to *Pithodorus*: He writ ſome Tragedies, and liv'd from the 74th to the 32d Olympiad; *Turnebus* and *Cauſabon* are of Opinion, that he had once the good fortune to carry off the Poetick *Prize*, which they conclude from a Paſſage in *Lib. 7.* of *Athenæus*.

ACHEUS, another *Greek* Tragedian of *Syracuſe*, mention'd by *Suidas*. *Apollodorus* affirms, that *Achaia* had its Name from one *Acheus*, Son to *Xuthus* and *Creuſa*.

ACHIAB, Grandſon to King *Herod* the Great, who hinder'd this Prince from killing himſelf with a Knife, by holding his Hand, and crying out. *Joſ. Lib. 17. Ant. Jud. c. 9.*

ACHILL *Iſlands*, ſo they call certain Iſlands in the Weſt of *Ireland*, belonging to the County of *Mayo* in the Province of *Connaught*.

ACHILLÆUM, now *Capo di Croce*, a Promontory of *Aſiatick Sarmatia* in the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, at the mouth of the *Palus Mæotis*. Alſo a Town of *Troas*, not far from *Achilles*'s Tomb, built by the Inhabitants of *Mitylene*.

ACHILLAS, a Captain under the laſt of the *Ptolemies*, Kings of *Egypt*, at whoſe inſtigation he murder'd *Pompey*. *Plut. Luc.*

ACHILLEA, a Fountain near *Miletum*, whoſe Waters are brackiſh in the Spring, and ſweet in the Stream, ſo call'd from *Achilles* who bath'd himſelf in it, after he had defeated *Strambelus*, Son of *Telamon*, who carried Succour to the *Lesbians*. *Quintus Curtius.*

ACHILLEA, *Achilles* his Race, a Peninſula not far from the mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, where *Achilles* uſed to Exerciſe himſelf and his Men by Running in time of Peace. It was ſince Conſecrated to him, and if any happened to land in it, they return'd as ſoon as they had perform'd their Oblations, no Man being able to ſtay in it a night without hazard of his Life. *Pliny* and *Strabo* ſay, that no Fowl is ever ſeen in it.

ACHILLEIUS, a *Roman* Captain, Being ſent into *Egypt*, he aſſumed the Title of Emperor, and Rebell'd againſt *Diocleſian*, who taking him, caus'd him to be devour'd of Lions. *An.* 296. *Pomponius Lætus.*

ACHILLES, a *Grecian* Prince, Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*. His Mother dipt him, when an Infant, all over in the River *Styx*, except the Heel which ſhe held by, to make him Invulnerable: Afterwards put him to the Centaur *Chiron*, to be taught Phyſick, Muſick, and the Art of War, who fed him with Lions Marrow to make him Couragious. His Mother, being inform'd by the Oracle, that he ſhould be ſlain at the Siege of *Troy*, hid him in Women's Apparel, among the Daughters of *Lycomede*, where he deflower'd *Deianira*: But being diſcover'd by *Ulyſſes*, who preſented him with Jewels and Arms, he betray'd himſelf by chooſing the latter, and was thereupon forced to go, his Mother having firſt got him Arms from *Vulcan* that were impenetrable. Diſguſted at *Agamemnon* for taking *Briſeis* from him, he withdrew himſelf from before *Troy*, and could not be found, till hearing of the death of his Friend *Patroclus*, he return'd and ſlew *Hector*, dragging his Body at his Chariot three times round the Walls of *Troy*, and afterwards ſold it to *Priamus*. At laſt, *Paris*, Brother to *Hector*, ſhot him treacherouſly with an Arrow in that part of the Heel, which his Mother held in her Hand, when ſhe dipt him in the River *Styx*, to make him invulnerable. *Achilles*, when ſhot, was in *Apollo*'s Temple upon his Knees, expecting *Polyxena*, *Priam*'s Daughter, in Marriage, whence a Peace was to have been concluded. *Homer.* *Achilles* became an Appellative afterwards to Great Captains, as *Luſcus*, *Acmius*, *Dentatus*, and *Quintus Cotus*: his Funerals were Celebrated

by

by the *Theſſalian* Youth with Garlands of the Flower call'd *Everlaſting*. See *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Statius*, *Achill.*

ACHILLINI, (*Claudius*) of *Bologna*, Grandchild to *Alexander* of that Name, a great Philoſopher, a Learned Divine, an Excellent Lawyer, an Eloquent Oratour, a good Mathematician, and a moſt Ingenious Poet, admired by Pope *Urban* VIII and the Duke of *Parma*, for his Delicacy of Wit and Strength of Fancy. He died in 1640, in the 63d year of his Age. *Bumald. Loren. Craſſ.*

ACHIM, Son of *Sadoc*, and Father of *Eliud*. See the Genealogy, *Matth.* 1.

ACHIOCARUS, or *Achiacarus*, Son of *Anael*, Brother to *Tobit*; he got himſelf Preferr'd in the Court of *Aſarhaddon*, King of *Aſſyria*, who ſucceeded *Senacherib*. He was Firſt Cup-bearer to the King, and paſt through ſeveral Degrees of Promotion, till at laſt he was rais'd to be Firſt Miniſter of State; and in this Poſt of Advantage it was that he procured his Maſter's Leave for his Uncle *Tobit*'s return to *Nineveh*. *Salian. A. M.* 3326.

ACHIOR, Captain of the *Ammonites*. He ſo diſguſted *Holophernes* with ſpeaking in behalf of the *Iſraelites*, that he forbid him his Preſence, and order'd him to be ſent to *Bethulia*, where he deſign'd to deſtroy him with the reſt of the Inhabitants. After *Holophernes* was dead, and his Army diſcomfited, *Achior* was Circumciſed. *Judith. Salian.*

ACHIS, a King of *Gath*, to whoſe Protection *David* retir'd when he fled from *Saul*. Some Expoſitors have thought, that *David* being apprehenſive of Danger at *Gath*, wrote the 56th Pſalm: *Be merciful unto me, O God, for Man would ſwallow me up*, &c. And being delivered from his Fears, compoſed the 34th: *I will Bleſs the Lord at all times*, &c. *Torniel. A. M.* 2975.

ACHMET, Eldeſt Son of *Bajazet* II. Ninth Emperor of the *Turks*, ſtrangl'd by *Selim* his younger Brother, who did the ſame by his Father to make way to the Crown, *Ann.* 1513. *Paul. Jov.*

ACHMET, Firſt of that Name, Emperor of the *Turks*. He ſucceeded his Father *Mahomet* III. at 15 years of Age. The *Sophy* of *Perſia*, taking advantage of his Youth, took from him *Tauris* and *Ertzerum*. *Achmet* ſtrangl'd *Cigala*, Baſſa, whom he ſent to oppoſe him, becauſe of his not having acquitted himſelf well. He alſo recovered *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, by means of *Boſtcay*, who rebelled againſt the Emperor. Being beſet on every ſide, he rais'd Four Armies, to be employed Four ſeveral ways, but every one miſcarried; and while he was meditating greater Deſigns, he died, *November* 15. 1617. in the 30th year of his Age, and 14th of his Reign. He was a Magnificent Prince, and built one of the moſt Stately Moſques in *Conſtantinople*, which was contrary to the *Mahometan* Law, he having never Perſonally won a Battel in the Field. This Moſque was built in the Place call'd formerly the *Hippodrome*. It's the Statelieſt Temple that ever the *Turks* built, and called the Temple of the Unbeliever, becauſe *Achmet* would not liſten to the Mufti, who oppoſed the building of it as againſt their Law. It's the only Moſque which hath Six Towers, and each Tower Three Galleries: They are of White Stone like Marble, of a prodigious height, and very ſlender, whence it's wondred that they have not been overturned by Wind. *Grelot. Voyage Conſtantinople.*

ACHMET, Baſſa, made Grand-Vifier, by removal of *Ruſtan*; but was ſoon after put to death, and *Ruſtan* reſtored, though *Solyman* had promiſed him he ſhould never be removed. At his death, he was very unconcerned, and would not let the Executioners touch him, but deſired one of his Friends to do the Office for him.

ACHMET *Cupergli Pacha*, Grand-Vizier, ſucceeded his Father *Mahomet* in 1663, in the 22d year of his Age, much Reſpected both in the Divan and Army. He took *Newhauſel*, *Fort-Serim*, and Little *Comorra* in *Hungary*. At the Battel of St. *Godard*, he ſlew Three Officers that mutined, at the Head of his Army. He renewed Peace with the Emperor in 1664. In 1666, he went to *Candy*, which he ſubdu'd, though it had reſiſted the Attacks of the *Turks* formerly for 25 years. He died in 1676 of a Dropſie, by the immoderate drinking of a ſort of Cinnamon Water, having left off Wine, which he uſed to drink to exceſs. The Valour which the *French* ſhewed in Defence of *Candy*, occaſioned his Adviſing the Sultan to ſeek their Alliance, which hath continued ſince. He was much envied by other Miniſters, who created a Jealouſie of him in the Grand Signior, but he overcame them all. The laſt Publick Action of this great Miniſter was the making a Peace with *Poland*. *Hiſtoire des Grands Viſiers.*

ACHO, King of *Norway*. He took Two of the *Hebrides* from the *Scots*; and afterwards Invading that Kingdom with a Fleet of 500 Ships, took the Caſtle of *Aire*; but was routed by *Alexander* III. in 1263, who kill'd and took Priſoners 24000 of his Men, he himſelf eſcaping with Four Ships only into the *Orcades*: However he deſign'd to Reinvade 'em the next Spring, but was arreſted by death, and that Kingdom delivered from a dangerous Enemy. *Boetius.*

ACHOLIUS, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, in the Fourth Cent. born in *Cappadocia*. He ſhut himſelf up in a Monaſtery when very young, but grew ſo famous for his Learning and Piety, that he was ſoon remov'd. *Theodoſius* the Great, falling ſick at *Theſſalonica*, was baptiz'd by him, and ſoon after Publiſh'd a Decree there, dated *Febr.* 28. 380. that all under his Obedience ſhould turn Chriſtians. He was preſent at the General Council at *Conſtantinople* in 381, and that of *Rome* under Pope *Damaſus* in 382, where he came acquainted with St. *Ambroſe*. He died ſoon after, and *Aniſius* ſucceeded him. *Sozomen. Baronius.*

ACHOLIUS, an Hiſtorian, who liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Valerian* and *Galienus*, and was, as *Vopiſcus* relates, Maſter of the Ceremonies to the latter. He wrote the Life of *Alexander Severus*, and ſeveral others. *Lamprid. Voſſius, de Hiſt. Lat.*

ACHOMET, Son of *Cherſekius*, a Petty K. of *Illyria*. His Father having ſeen the Lady that he was juſt going to be Married to, fell ſo deſperately in Love with her, that he eſpouſed her the ſame day againſt all her Friends will: Which ſo enraged the young Prince, that he turn'd *Turk*, changing the Name of *Stephen* for that of *Achomet*, and got ſo far into *Bajazet* the Second's favour, that he gave him his Daughter. He retained notwithſtanding a favour to the Chriſtians, and releaſed ſeveral *Venetian* Gentlemen, who were deſigned for Slaughter, beſides a great many Slaves; perſuaded the Sultan to make Peace with the *Venetians*, and obtain'd Liberty for *John Laſcaris* to Viſit all the Libraries in *Greece*, at the deſire of Pope *Leo* X. *Paul. Jov.*

ACHOR, a Valley in the hither part of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, extending it ſelf towards the River *Jordan*, where *Achan* was Stoned to Death. *Joſhua.*

ACHRADINA, a part of *Syracuſe* ſo call'd, encompaſs'd with ſtrong Walls, and adorn'd with Beautiful Palaces and Temples. *Titus Livius.*

ACHRIDA, *Achris*, *Achridus*, a City in *Macedonia*, by the *Turks* called *Giuſtandi*, and ſince *Juſtiniana* from *Juſtinian*, who was born there, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia* and *Bulgaria*. 'Tis ſeated upon a high Hill, near the Lake of *Lychnidus*, 118 miles Eaſtward of *Dyrrachium*, a ſtrong and populous City, Govern'd by a *Sangiac*. *Le Mire.*

ACHSAPH, a Petty Regency of the *Canaanites*, ſubdu'd by *Joſhua*. In the Diviſion of the Land, it fell to *Aſher*'s Lot.

ACHYRUM, now *Achyr*, a City of *Poland*, upon the River *Worsklow*, in the Lower *Volhinia*, bordering upon *Moſcovy*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, about 25 *Polonian* Leagues North of *Boryſthenes.*

ACIAPONDA, a Town in the *Eaſt-Indies*, beyond *Ganges*, upon the Shore of *Bengala* in the Kingdom of *Pegu*, with a convenient Harbour, 80 miles South of *Aracham.*

ACIDALIA, *Venus* ſo call'd from a Fountain in *Bœotia*, wherein the *Graces* bathed themſelves, which was Dedicated to her by the *Orchomenians*. *Servius in Æneid.*

ACILINO, or *Acilius*, a River in *Sicily* near *Marſalla*. *Leander Albertus* ſays 'tis the ſame with the *Acithius* of *Ptolemy.*

ACILIUS, Head of the Illuſtrious Family of the *Acilii* in *Rome.*

ACILIUS *Balbus*, Conſul with *Portius Cato*, 639. *ab U. C.* in whoſe Conſulſhip it rained Blood and Milk. *Plin.*

ACILIUS *(Caius) Butas*, once Pretor. He became ſo poor, that he was forced to beg the Aſſiſtance of *Tiberius*, who diſmiſs'd him with this cold Anſwer, *You are wak'd a little too late*, alluding to his former cuſtom of turning day into night. *Sueton.*

ACILIUS *(Caius) Glabrio*, Tribune of the People with *Q. Minutius Thermus*, *U. C.* 533, Decemvir 554. Pretor 558. and Conſul with *P. Cornelius Scipio Mnaſica* in 562. He alſo ſtood for the Cenſorſhip with *Cato*, but loſt it. He overcame *Antiochus* at *Thermopylæ*, for which he Triumph'd, and Publick Thankſgivings were ordered for Three days.

ACILIUS *Caius*, a Valiant Soldier in *Julius Ceſar*'s Army, who Signaliz'd himſelf in a Sea-fight near *Marſeilles*; having ſeized one of the Enemy's Ships with his Right Hand which they cut off, he laid hold on it with the other, and leaping up upon the Hatches, made all thoſe who ventured to come near him, retire with his Buckler. *Sueton.*

ACILIUS *Glabrio Marcus*, M. f. *Duumvir*, who built a Temple in the Herb Market, according to his Fathers Vow when he defeated King *Antiochus* at *Thermopylæ*, and therein placed a gilded Statue to his Father, the firſt that ever was in *Italy*. *U. C.* 573. The Temple was built in that place where formerly a Woman had preſerved her Fathers Life by giving him Suck when ſhe went to ſee him, the Senate having forbid him all manner of Suſtenance; whereupon he was pardoned. *Val. Maximus.*

ACILIUS *Glabrio*, *(Marcus)* He made a ſevere Law againſt Bribery, not allowing the Perſon accuſed to traverſe the Indictment.

ACILIUS *Glabrio*, *(Marcus)* Conſul, *U. C* 843. under *Domitian*, and Colleague with *Ulpius Trajanus*. *Domitian* kill'd this *Acilius*'s Son under pretence that he fought with Wild

Beasts, but really because he dreaded his Strength, having kill'd a Lion in *Africa*.

ACIS, Son of *Faunus* and *Simethis*, a Beautiful Shepherd of *Sicily*, whom *Polyphemus* the Giant was so enraged at, on *Galatea*'s account, that he dash'd his Brains out against a Rock. Afterwards *Galatea* turn'd him into a River of his own name, rising in the Valley of *Demona*, and falling into the *Ionian* Sea, between *Catanea* and *Tauromenium*, now call'd *Freddo*. *Ovid.*

ACITANI, an ancient People of *Spain*, who worshipped *Mars* by an Image with Rayes. *Macrob.*

ACKERSUNDT, a small Island on the South of *Norway* toward *Fredrickstadt*.

ACLAMAR, a great Lake in *Turcomania*, call'd by *Strabo Mantiana*. *Marcus Paulus Venetus* gives it the name of *Geluchelat*: And by others 'tis called *Vastan*, or *Abaunas*. Some Authors say Eight Rivers run into't, and others say but Four.

ACLE, *Aclea*, or *Aclech*, a certain place in the Diocess of *Durham*: The Bishops met there in Council the 26th of *September*, in the year 788, and there made several Regulations concerning Church Discipline.

ACME, a Jewish Maid, Servant to *Julius Cæsar*'s Wife. Corrupted by *Antipater*, *Herod*'s Son, she accus'd *Salome Herod*'s Sister of a Conspiracy, but the fallacy being found out, *Acme* was put to death by *Cæsar*. *Josephus.*

ACMODES, *Acmodæ*, or *Æmodæ*, Islands on the North of *Scotland*. They are mention'd by *Pliny*, and have been taken for the *Hebrides*, but are, without question, no other than the Isles of *Schetland* in the *Deucalidonian* Sea; the name of the biggest of them is *Mainland*. *Pliny*, *l.* 4. *c.* 16. *Solin. c.* 25. *Cluvier*, *&c.*

ACMONIA, a City of *Dacia*, upon the *Danube*, near *Trajan*'s Bridge, built by *Severus* the Emperor, 12 Leagues East of *Temeswaer*. Also a Bishop's Seat in *Phrygia major*, under the Archbishop of *Laodicea*, bordering upon *Eumenia*. *Lon.* 59. 50. *Lat.* 39. 20.

ACOIMETÆ, a Society of Monks, first Establish'd at *Constantinople* in 459 in the time of *Gennadius*; so call'd because they continued Night and Day by turns in the Temple Singing, and Praising God. They were founded either by *Alexander* Abbot of *Apamia*, or by his Successor *Marcellus*. In 484 they opposed *Acacius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who revolted from the Church, and in the Sixth Century, they fell themselves into the Errors of *Nestorius*, and were Condemned by the Emperor *Justinian* and Pope *John* II. in 532. Some say they never allowed themselves any sleep, but it was only because they continued by turns at their Devotion without intermission. *Du Cange.*

ACOLYTÆ, the *Stoicks* so call'd by the *Greeks*, because they would never alter their Opinions; afterwards apply'd to such as continued permanent in the Faith: And also an Inferior Order in the Clergy, mention'd in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*. *Baronius.*

ACOMA, a Town of North *America* in *Mexico*, seated on a high Mountain in the Midland, having a fortified Castle, is subject to the *Spaniards*, and Metropolis of the Province; it is commonly called St. *Stephen d Acoma*. *Baudrand.*

ACONA, a little Town and Castle in Lower *Saxony*, Two miles from *Dessau*.

ACONE, or *Aconæ*, a Port and Town in *Bithynia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, near *Heraclea Pontica*, supposed to be that which we now call *Lagula*, 20 miles East of *Heraclea*. It is famous for noxious Herbs; hence *Aconitum*.

ACONIS, a Mountain in *Bithynia*, near to *Heraclea*, where the poisonous Herb *Aconitum* grows.

ACONTIUS a young Man of *Crete*, who going to *Delos*, to pay his Vows at *Diana*'s Temple, fell in Love with *Cydippe*, who was much above his Condition; but not knowing how to obtain her, writ these Two Verses on a Golden Apple, that she might read them, and so inadvertently swear to Marry him.

Juro tibi sanctam per mystica sacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturam comitem, sponsamque futuram.

And threw it into her Lap, which reading, she engag'd her self by Oath, and was constrain'd to Marry him. *Ovid. Epist.*

ACONTIUS, *(James)* a Divine of *Trent*. He likewise understood both Law and Philosophy, and liv'd in the 15th Age. He wrote several Tracts, and amongst others, one Entitul'd, The Stratagems of the Devil, in Eight Books.

ACORIS, King of *Egypt*; He Reign'd 12 years. In the beginning of the year 4308, according to the *Julian* Account, he sent considerable Succours in Men, Money, Corn and Arms, to *Evagoras* King of *Cyprus*, who was his Confederate against the *Persians*. *Diod. Sic. l.* 5. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ACOSTA, *(Christopher)* Vid. COSTA.

ACOSTA, *(Joseph)* a Jesuit, born at *Medina del Campo* in the Kingdom of *Leon*. He took Orders at *Salamanca*, and far exceeded his Four Brothers, who were also Jesuits. After he had taught a long time in *Spain*, he was sent into the *Indies*, where he was made Provincial of *Peru*, and spent 17 years in Converting those Infidels. After this returning into *Spain*, he was made Rector of the College of *Salamanca*, in which Station he died in 1599. *Anno Ætatis* 60. leaving several Works behind him, and particularly a Natural and Moral History of the *Indies*. *Ribadaneira.*

ACOSTA, or *Zacosta*, *(Peter Raymund)* a *Spaniard*, born at *Empostа* in *Castile*, and Grand Master of *Malta*. He built St. *Nicholas*'s Tower at the Mouth of the Haven of *Rhodes*, where the *Colossus* formerly stood. He refus'd to make a Peace with the *Turks*, though on fair Conditions, and died at *Rome* 1467. having come thither to hold a Grand Chapter of the Order. *Bosio.*

ACQUAPENDENTE, a City in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony abounding with Water, whence it has it's name. It's seated on a high Ground, by the River *Pelia*, was made a Bishops See in 1650, and is 40 miles from *Senis*.

ACQUARIA, or *Acquarium*, a little City of *Italy* in the Country of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Mantua*, famous for the Medicinal Springs that rise in the Neighbouring Fields.

ACQUI a City of *Italy*, famous for its hot Baths, frequented in *May* and *September*, in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, subject to the Duke of *Mantua*. It stands upon the River *Bormia*, near the *Appennine*, and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It is 16 miles North East of *Asta*.

ACRACARNES, *Ocrasapes*, or *Anasynderaxes* K. of *Assyria*: He Succeeded to *Epsachtres*, or *Ophratanes*, about the year 3117. His Reign was 40 years; but he is Remarkable for nothing, but for being the Father of *Sardanapalus*. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ACRAGAS, a famous Ingraver in Gold and Silver. In *Pliny*'s time, there was some of his Work to be seen in *Bacchus*'s Temple at *Rhodes*. *Plin. l.* 33. *c.* 12.

ACRA *Japygia*, or *Japygium Promontorium*, a Promontory of *Salentinum* in *Græcia major*; call'd now *Capo St. Maria*, or *St. Maria de Leuca*, a Promontory of the *Salentines*, 60 miles West from the neareſt Shore of *Epirus*, 24 East of *Gallipolis*, and Nine South of *Alexano*.

ACRATH, or *Bedez Velez*, now *Gomera*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Errifis*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 30 *Spanish* Leagues from *Malaga*. Long. 15. 50. Lat. 34. 55. It's under the *Spaniards*. *Baudrand.*

ACRATOS, the *Genius* of the *Athenian* Bacchantes or Drunkards. He was painted with nothing but his Mouth out of the Wall, to shew they made their Belly their God. *Pausanias.*

ACRATUS, a Servant of *Nero*'s, so atrociously Wicked, that his Master made chief use of him in all his Prophanations of the Sacred Rites and Temples, and Robbing the Deities of their Gifts and Images.

ACRE, *S. John de Acre*, *Acon*, and *Ptolemais*, an Episcopal City of *Palestine*, under the Archbishop of *Tyre*; so ancient and large, that *Strabo* says the *Persians* intrench'd themselves there in their Wars against the *Egyptians*. In the times of the *Romans* it was a Colony of the Emperor *Claudius*, afterwards falling into the hands of the *Arabian Turks*, they kept it till the *Holy War*, when it was retaken by the Christians, *March* 24. *An.* 1104. In 1187 the *Turks* under *Saladin* took it a Second time; and it was retaken *July* 13. 1191. by *Guy* King of *Jerusalem*, *Richard* King of *England*, and *Philip* King of *France*; but the Christians not agreeing to whom it should belong, Sultan *Melech Seraf* took it the Third time, and demolish'd it. The Town is well fortified, hath a good Haven, and was a place of extraordinary Trade. The Haven is a Gulph in form of an Arch, Six Leagues wide to the City of *Cayphas* on the other side. It was once the best of *Syria*, but now the Mole being ruin'd, it's full of dangerous Shelves. At the entry there is a Mosque, and near that, abundance of Marble Pillars of all colours lie in ruines; throughout the whole are to be seen the Vestiges of Ancient Churches, and Magnificent Structures, as the Arsenal of the Galleys, the Palace of the Knights of St. *John*, and of the Templars, and those of 19 or 20 Sovereign Christian Princes, either themselves or Ministers, having inhabited here from 1191, to 1291. About 300 paces from the City is the Mouth of the River *Padiga*, whose Sand is good for making Glass, which was discovered by some Seamen, who mixing it with Nitre to make a stand for their Kettle, perceived it melt like Glass with the heat, and thereupon made Glass of the same; And sometimes *Italian* Vessels load with it for that end. It is situated in a fruitful Plain, and well Watered from the Neighbouring Mountains. *Doubdan Voiage de la Terre Sainte.*

ACRIDOPHAGI, a People of *Æthiopia*, so call'd from their eating Locusts, which they catch in the Spring, when the East Wind blows, and salt 'em up for all the year. They are a light, nimble, swift, short-liv'd People, and die having their Guts eat out by Worms. They have no other manner of Nourishment, for the Country affords no Cattle nor Fish, and live near the Desart. Their manner of death, which seems incredible, is related thus; That at the 40th

year

year, which few of them exceed, a ſort of Winged Vermin, of different ſhapes, loathſom to the ſight, eat up their Bodies, beginning firſt at their Belly. When their end approaches, the Patient is firſt attacq'd with an extraordinary Itching, which makes them ſcratch till the Blood comes, with which iſſues ſuch abundance of Vermin that they cannot be cleanſed, and ſo the miſerable People tear up their own Bowels. This Diſtemper is thought to proceed partly from the Air, and partly from the Food. *Diodorus Siculus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*: And St. *Jerom* alſo mentions ſuch kind of People.

ACRION, a certain *Pythagorean* of *Locris* mention'd by *Tully*, *l.* 3. *de Fin.*

ACRISIUS, K. of *Argos*, Son of *Abas*; being told by the Oracle, that he ſhould be kill'd by his Grandchild, he caus'd his only Daughter *Danae* to be lock'd up in a Brazen Tower, that none might come at her: But *Jupiter*, finding his way through the Tiles in a Golden Shower, begot *Perſeus* on her; whom *Acriſius* put, together with his Mother, into a Cheſt, and threw them into the Sea, which caſt it luckily upon *Seriphus*, an Iſland of the *Cyclades*, where a Fiſherman found, and preſented it to *Piluminus*, King of thoſe Iſlands, who falling in Love with *Danae*, Married her. After *Perſeus* had ſlain the *Gorgons*, he carried *Meduſa*'s Head to *Argos*, which *Acriſius* ſeeing, was turn'd into a Stone. After this *Perſeus* Tranſlated the Royal Seat from *Argos* to *Mycenæ*. *Natalis Comes*.

ACROATHON, by the *Greeks* call'd ἅγιον ὄρος, or *Holy Mountain*, now *Cima di Monte Santo*, a Hill in that part of *Macedon* call'd *Jamboli*, where is a large Monaſtery of the *Greeks*. *Solinus* writes, that the Inhabitants live half as long again as other Men, and that the Duſt of that place is neither moved by Water nor Wind.

ACROCERAUNIA *Jugi*, now *Monti de le Chimere*, or *Montes Diaboli*; a Ridge of Mountains between *Albania* and *Epirus*. The Inhabitants are barbarous, and live on Robbing by Sea and Land.

ACROCOMES, a People of *Thrace*, ſo call'd, becauſe they wore their Hair long before like Women. The Cuſtom of the *Abantes* was contrary, who had only a long Lock behind. *Hom. Il.* 2.

ACRO-CORINTHUS, a Mountain hanging over *Corinth*, ſerving for a Cittadel, being encompaſs'd with a Wall; On the top of the Hill was a Temple dedicated to *Venus*. *Strabo*.

ACRON, a Captain or K. of the *Ceninates*, near *Rome*, who took Arms againſt *Romulus*, for having taken 643 of their Women and Virgins at ſome Feſtivals, becauſe they would give him and his People no Wives. *Romulus* kill'd him in Battel with his own hand, and Conſecrated his Spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius*.

ACRON, a Phyſician and Mathematician of *Freezland*, 1563. who wrote *De Terræ Motu*, *De Sphæra*, *De Aſtrolabii & Annuli Aſtronomici confectione*. *Valere Andre. Bibl. Belg.*

ACRON, of *Agrigentum* a City of *Sicily*, a famous Phyſician, in the Reign of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* King of *Perſia*. He flouriſhed *Anno* 310 *ab U.C.* and was founder of the Sect of *Empiricks*, who took their name from *Experiments*, and wrote ſome Tracts of Phyſick in the *Dorick* Dialect. He freed *Athens* of the Plague by Perfumes which he had learnt from the *Egyptians* to putrifie the Air with. He demanded Leave to build him a Tomb in the City, which was granted, tho' *Empedocles* oppoſed it as ſingular. The ſaid *Empedocles* ask'd *Acron* if he would be content with this Epitaph:

Acronem ſummum Medicum ſummo patre natum,
In ſumma tumulus ſummus habet patria.
Suidas, Plutarch.

ACRON, a Grammarian, who wrote Commentaries upon *Horace*.

ACRONIUS, an Iſland juſt below *Conſtance* upon the *Rhine*, not above 12 miles long, where were the Chief Schools of *Germany*, belonging to the Order of St. *Benedict*. The Lake of *Conſtance* about 40 miles long is alſo called by this Name. *Hoffman*.

ACROPOLIS, a Fortreſs belonging to *Athens*, built upon a ſteep Rock, having but one aſcent. At the bottom where-of ſtood the rich and beautiful Temples of *Minerva* and *Victory* without Wings, becauſe *Theſeus* killing the Minotaur, was not heard of till he came himſelf. Cloſe by was the Wall from whence *Ægeus* threw himſelf headlong, thinking his Son *Theſeus* had been ſlain. *Minerva*'s Temple is yet in being, and twice as long as broad. It has a Portal quite round, ſuſtain'd by Pillars. The whole Structure within and without is very Magnificent, and adorned with abundance of Figures by the beſt Maſters of Antiquity. *Pauſanias*.

ACROTATUS, Son of *Cleomenes* K. of *Lacedæmon*, who oppoſing the Power of the *Ephori*, was expell'd the City; and ſailing for *Sicily*, was driven by contrary Winds into *Italy*, where ſettling in *Tarentum*, he obtain'd the Supream Government, but through ill Management was quickly depoſed, and ſent back to *Lacedæmon*, where he died before his Father, leaving *Areus* his Son to ſucceed his Grandfather *Cleomenes*. *Plut.*

ACROTATUS, Son of *Areus*, and Grandchild of the foregoing *Acrotatus*. *Chelidonis*, Wife of *Cleonymus*, Uncle to *Acrotatus*, and King of *Sparta*, fell deſperately in Love with him, which *Cleonymus* not enduring, ſent for *Pyrrhus* to revenge his Quarrel, who came and beſieged *Sparta*, but being beat off by *Acrotatus* and defeated, the *Spartans* highly applauded him, and wiſh'd him Succeſs in his Amours with *Chelidonis*. *Plutarch.*

ACSAR, *Acſerai*, *Amzarba*, a City of *Cilicia* upon the River *Pyramus*, formerly an Archbiſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, now ruined by the *Turks*. Lon. 64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. The famous *Dioſcorides*, the Phyſician, was born here. It is 18 miles Eaſt of *Flaviada*.

ACSTEDA, or *Acſtede*, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, ſubject to the *Swedes*, Six *German* miles from *Bremen*. Northward.

ACTÆON, Son of *Ariſteus* and *Autonoe*, a great Hunter. *Diana* turn'd him into a ſtag, for looking upon her as ſhe was Bathing, and he was afterwards torn in pieces by his own Dogs. *Ovid. Metam.* Some think that the Fable is deſign'd againſt thoſe who ruin their Eſtates by Nouriſhing Dogs, and ſearching into Curioſities.

ACTÆON, Son of *Meliſſus*, and Grandchild of *Abron*, the moſt beautiful and modeſt Boy of his time, being paſſionately belov'd by *Archias* the richeſt of the *Corinthians*, he would not yield to his brutiſh deſires, whereupon endeavouring to take him by force, the Boy was pull'd in pieces. *Plutarch in Amatoriis*. *Meliſſus* carried the Corps of his Son to *Corinth* to demand Juſtice, but *Archias* being too Potent there, he could not obtain it, whereupon he upbraided the *Corinthians* with what *Abron* had done for them on a Feſtival day, and then threw himſelf into the Sea. The *Corinthians* were afterwards viſited with Peſtilence and Famine, and *Archias* was obliged to retire before it ceaſed.

ACTE, a Female Bondſlave, ſet free by *Nero*, and ſo lov'd by him, that he would have Married her; for that end endeavouring to perſuade the Senate that ſhe was Royally deſcended. *Sueton.*

ACTEUS, a Potent Lord in *Greece*; who firſt made himſelf Maſter of ſome Maritime Places, and afterwards of the Country call'd from him *Attica*. He left only one Daughter, nam'd *Agraulos*, who Married *Cecrops*, and brought him the Kingdom before-mentioned. This *Cecrops* ſtands in Chronology for the Firſt King of *Athens*; tho' *Acteus* Reigned in this Country before him. *Pauſan. in Attic.*

ACTIA, Mother of *Auguſtus*. Sleeping in the Temple of *Apollo*, ſhe dream'd that ſhe had lain with a Dragon; and before ſhe was brought to Bed dream'd again, that her Bowels were carried into the Air, and ſcatter'd all over the World. *Sueton.*

ACTISANES, He made himſelf K. of *Æthiopia*, in the time of *Jephtha*, by the expulſion of *Ammoſis*. He puniſhed Offenders, eſpecially Thieves and Robbers, by cutting off their Noſes, and baniſhing them to a *Rhinocorura*, a place ſo called from their cut Noſes, that others might avoid their Converſation. *Diodor. Sicul.*

ACTIUM, a Promontory of *Epirus*, now *Capo Figulo*, where was anciently a Temple of *Apollo*. Near this Place *Auguſtus* overcame *Mark Antony*, built the City *Nicopolis* in Memory of the Victory, inſtituted the *Actian* Games to be ſolemniz'd every Five years, and repaired the Temple of *Apollo*, new Dedicating it to *Mars* and *Neptune*. This Battel was fought *Anno Mundi* 4024. 30 before Chriſt, the 2d of *September*, 14 days after an Eclipſe of the Sun at *Rome*, whence begins the *Actiaque Epocha*. *Strabo*, *Dion.*

ACTIUS *Nævius*, an Augur in *Tarquin* I's time. He cut a Whetſtone in two with a Razor, to confirm the Science of Augury, which *Tarquin* diſcredited, and has a Statue erected in Honour of him. *Florus*, *Diodorus*. Some think this was only a Trick betwixt *Tarquin* and him; And others ſay, that *Tarquin* cauſed him to be murdered after this Experiment.

ACTIUS *Tullius*, Prince of the *Volſci*, who entertain'd *Coriolanus* being baniſh'd *Rome*. Going againſt the *Romans*, he took ſeveral Towns, and beſieged *Rome* it ſelf, having engaged the *Volſci* in this War by a Stratagem, in cauſing the *Romans* to affront the *Volſci* when they came to the *Circean* Games, under pretence that they had ſome Treaſonable Deſign againſt *Rome* in favour of *Coriolanus*, which ſo enraged the *Volſci*, that they took Arms to revenge themſelves, and beſieged *Rome* under the Conduct of *Coriolanus*. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ.*

ACTON, *(Ralph)* was bred at *Oxford*, where he attain'd to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity; he lived in the Fourteenth Age, wrote Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, upon the Maſter of the Sentences, Homilies, and other Pieces of Divinity. *Leland*, *Pitſeus*. *Script. Angl.*

ACTON, an *Engliſh-man*, he was a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, liv'd in the year 1270. He was, as *Leland* relates,

relates, a Learned Divine, and wrote a Tract *De Pace Ecclesiæ*, Sermons, and some other Works. *Pitseus de Illust. Script. Angl.*

ACTON, a Town about Five miles from *London*, Remarkable for Medicinal Waters.

ACTOR, a Companion of *Hercules* in the *Amazonian* War where he was wounded, and died in his return home, There was also another *Actor*, Father of *Menetius*, and Grandfather to *Patroclus*; He Married *Ægina*, who had formerly been debauched by *Jupiter*. *Ovid. l.* 1. *de Trist. Eleg.* 8.

ACTORIDES, *Patroclus* so call'd, Son of *Menetius*, and Grandchild of *Actor*. Also Two Brothers, Charioteers, so unanimous, that one held the Reins, the other the Whip, which caus'd 'em to be pictured with Two Heads, Four Hands, and One Body, to represent Unity. *Pindarus*.

ACTORIUS (*Naso,*) a *Latin* Historian; he liv'd about the time of *Julius* or *Augustus Cæsar*. *Suetonius* cites this Author in the Life of *Julius Cæsar*. *c.* 9. & 52. *Vossius, de Hist. Lat.*

ACTUARIUS, a famous Physician. He wrote a Treatise of the Composition of Medicines in *Greek*, Translated into *Latin* by *Ruellus*. He also wrote a Piece concerning the Method of Prescriptions, and Seven Books *De Urinis*. *Vanderlinden, de Script. Medic. Castelan. in Vit. Illust. Medic.*

ACUSILAUS, and *Damagetas*, Two Brothers, Sons of *Diagoras*, both Victorious in the Olympick Games, and much Honour'd by the *Greeks* for their Valour. They threw Flowers upon their Father *Diagoras*, and call'd him Blessed in having Two such Sons.

ACUSILAUS, an *Athenian* Rhetorician. He came to *Rome* in the time of the Emperor *Galba*, and grew so rich by keeping School, that when he died he left the *Athenians* 100000 Crowns. *Gronovius, Colonia.*

ACUUM *Promontorium*, or *Capo des Aiguilles*, the furthest part of the *Cape of Good Hope* in the Southern *Africa*.

ACZUD, in *Latin Aczudia*, a little Town in *Moldavia* upon the River *Mussovo*, below the Town of *Brainslow*.

ADA, Countess of *Holland*, succeeded her Father *Thierry* VII. 1203. she Married a Count of *Loes*, which so displeased her Subjects and Neighbouring Princes, that they set up her Uncle *William* I. against her, who made himself Master of *Holland* about 1204. *Grotius*.

ADA, a Princess of *Caria*; she was the Daughter of *Hecatomnus*, who was Wife and Sister to *Hydreus*. The Laws of the Country allowed of these Marriages, because by this expedient, 'twas practicable for Brothers and Sisters to Reign together. *Ada* Possess'd the Throne after the death of *Artemisia*, till deprived of it by *Pexadorus* her youngest Son, who Married his Daughter to *Orondabates*, a *Persian* Lord, to fortify himself in his Usurpation. She retired into the Fortress *Alinda*, and afterwards put it into *Alexander*'s Hands, whom she adopted for her Son: This Conqueror having taken *Halicarnassus*, made her Queen of *Caria*. *Arrian. l.* 1. *c.* 7. *Strabo, l.* 8

ADAD, the God of the *Assyrians*, signifying *One* in their Language; allowing him for Wife the Goddess *Adargyris*; by the First intimating the *Sun*, by the Second the *Earth*. They Pictur'd *Adad* with Beams shooting downwards, and *Adargyris* with Rays shooting upwards, to shew that all Earthly Productions were owing to the Influence of the Sun. *Macrob.*

ADAD, or *Hadad*, First of that Name, King of *Damascus* and *Syria*, who coming to help *Hadadezer* King of *Zobath* against *David*, was overcome with the loss of 22000 of his Men. It is thought that this *Adad* was the King of *Syria* mentioned in Scripture by the Name of *Benhadad*, whom the *Assyrians* had so much Respect for, that they Ador'd him after his Death, as was usual amongst them. *Josephus*

ADAD, or *Hadad*, an *Edomite*, of the Blood-Royal, whom God suffered to give some Disturbance to *Solomon*, to punish him for his Impieties. This *Adad* made frequent Incursions upon the *Israelites*, and did 'em a great deal of Mischief. 1 *Kings* 11 *Josephus, Antiq. Jud.*

ADADEZER, a King of *Soba* in *Syria*; *Josephus* calls it the Country of the *Sophenians* and the King *Adrazar*. This Prince was beaten by *David*. The 58th Psalm is supposed to be a Prayer for Success, and a Prophetick Presage of this Victory. *Joseph Antiq Jud. l* 7.

ADALBERT, Son of *Ladislaus* King of *Bohemia*, and Archbishop of *Saltsburg* in *Bavaria*. He was Elected in 1168. *Wiguleus Hund Alsatzenmos, Metropolis Salisburgensis*

ADALDAGUS, Archbishop of *Hamburgh*, and Chancellor to Three Emperors. He was Author of many of the good Laws they made, and erected Three Bishopricks in *Jutland*, a Province of *Denmark*, viz. *Sleswick*, *Ripen*, and *Arhusen*. *Crantz.*

ADALGARIUS, a Monk, afterwards Bishop of *Bremen*, being cited to *Rome* by *Formosus* to vindicate his Right to the Church of *Bremen*, he neither went, nor sent. He Instituted a College of Preachers to propagate the Christian Religion in the North. He Governed the Church of *Bremen* 10 years, and died *Anno* 909 *Hoffman.*

ADALGISUS, Son of *Desiderius* the last K. of the *Lombards*. This Prince, after his Father had been beaten by *Charlemagne*, and lost his Country, retir'd to *Verona*, and from thence to *Constantinople*, where he was oblig'd to take up with the Honour of a *Patrician*. 'Tis true, in the year 778, the *Greek* Emperor lent him some Troops, with which he made a Descent into *Calabria*, but being unfortunate in his Expedition, he return'd to *Constantinople*, and died there.

ADAM, the Name of the First Man whom God created, signifying *Red Earth*, to denote his Extraction. Some presume to say, that he fell on the 13th day of the World, being *Friday*, and that he was buried in a Cave in Mount *Calvary*, where Christ was Crucified. *Torniel* and *Baronius* say *Origen*, *Athanasius*, and several of the Fathers, were of this Opinion. They add, that he had a perfect knowledge in all Sciences, and especially in Astrology, which he taught his Children, and they theirs. *Josephus* says, he Engraved his Observations of the Stars in Two Tables, from which *Enoch* form'd a Treatise, but *Augustin* thinks this not probable. *Epiphanius* mentions several Books ascribed to *Adam* by the Ancient Gnosticks and Caballists, with whom some *Mahumetan* Doctors agree; Some of the Jewish Caballists say, that he was Instructed by the Angel *Raziel*, and ascribe a particular Angel to each Patriarch.

ADAM, by the *Greeks* called Κρόνος, by the Latins *Saturnus*, by the Germans *Mannus*, by the French *Dis*; In Three of his Sons are found the Vestiges of the Three Sons of *Saturnus*, mentioned by the Heathen Authors, *viz. Abel*, *Pluto*, the First who was delivered to death, that is according to them, to the Infernal Gods. *Cain*, *Neptune*, dwelling in the Land of *Nod*, a Vagabond and unstable. *Seth*, *Jupiter*, the Father of the Sons of God, in whose Family God was called upon. *Hornius.*

ADAM, Sirnamed *of Orlton*, was born at *Hereford* in the Fourteenth Age, proceeding Doctor of Law, he became afterwards Bishop of *Hereford*, *Worcester*, and *Winchester*; he occasion'd much Trouble in the Kingdom, and was the Author of that Ambiguous Answer which cost King *Edward* II. his Life; *Edwardum Regem occidere nolite timere bonum est*, which may be interpreted either for or against the Design. He lived blind for several years, and died in that condition unlamented, 1375.

ADAM or *Adamantio*, a Learned *Austin* Friar, born at *Florence*. He spoke *Hebrew* and *Greek* as fluent as his Native Language; was present at the Council of *Trent*, as Ambassador from the *Swiss* Catholick Cantons; and was sent for to *Rome* by *Gregory* III. to Translate and Correct the *Hebrew Talmud*, but died before he had finished it, *Jan.* 15. 1581.

ADAM *of Bremen*, Canon of the Church of *Bremen* about the year 1070. He wrote a Church History from *Charlemaign* to the time of *Henry* IV. Emperor of *Germany*, and is quoted by *Baronius* as Authentick. He Dedicated his Work to *Liemarus* Bishop of *Bremen*, telling him in the Conclusion, that he writ it when very young. It gives an Account of the Propagation of the Christian Religion in *Denmark* and the North. *Baronius.*

ADAM call'd the *Carthusian*, an *Englishman* in great Esteem in the Reign of K. *Edward* III. He wrote a Book *De Sumptione Eucharistiæ*, *De Patientia Tribulationum*, &c. *Petreius, Bibl. Carth. Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

ADAM *de Barkinge*, an *English* Monk of the Order of the *Cisterians*, and lived in the year 1217. He was a Doctor in *Oxford*, and valued by the most Learned Men of his time. He wrote upon the Old and New Testament, *De Duplici Christi Natura*, *De Serie Sex Ætatum*, &c. *Pitseus, Vossius.*

ADAM *de Muremuth*, an *Englishman*, and a Canon of St. *Paul*'s in *London*. He was looked upon as extremely Learned in Law and History. He wrote Two Chronicles, which take in the History of 68 years, and lived about the year 1380. *Pitseus.*

ADAMANTÆA She Nurs'd *Jove* in the Isle of *Crete*, hanging his Cradle in the top of a Tree, that his Father *Saturn*, who had threatn'd his destruction, might not find him either in Heaven, Earth, or the Sea; causing Boys to go round the Tree, rattling Drums, and clattering their Shields, to drown the Noise of his crying. *Hyginus.*

ADAMITES, a Sect of Hereticks that imitate *Adam*'s Nakedness before his Fall, believing themselves as Innocent since their Redemption by the Death of Christ, and therefore meet together naked upon all occasions, asserting, that if *Adam* had not sinn'd, there would have been no Marriages. They sprung from the *Carpocratians* and *Gnosticks*, and followed the Errors of an infamous Villain called *Prodicus*. They gave the Name of Deity to the Four Elements; rejected Prayer; and said it was not necessary to Confess Jesus Christ. This Sect was renewed at *Antwerp* by one *Tandeme*, who being followed by 3000 Soldiers, ravished Women and Maids, calling their Villainies by Spiritual Names. One *Pikard* a *Flandrian* renewed it also in *Bohemia*, whence they spread into *Poland*.

They

They were ſaid to meet in the night, and uſe theſe words, *Swear, Forſwear, and Diſcover not the Secret. Baron. Boter.*

ADAMANNUS, an Abbot in a *Scotch* Monaſtery. He liv'd about the year 690, and was famous for his Piety and Learning. He wrote a Deſcription of the Holy Places in *Paleſtine*, and another for fixing the time for the Celebration of *Eaſter*. He likewiſe wrote the Life of St. *Columbanus*. *Bede, lib. 5. Hiſt. Eccl. Angl. c. 16. Mat. Weſtmonaſt. ad An. 701. Sigebert, &c.*

ADAMS, (Sir *Thomas*) was born at *Wem* in *Shropſhire*, and bred a Draper in *London*, whereof he became Lord Mayor. King *Charles* the Second, before his Return, Knighted him at the *Hague*, being ſent thither a Commiſſioner from the City of *London*. He gave the Houſe he was born in, to be a Free-School, and Liberally Endow'd it for that purpoſe.

ADAMS, (*William*) was an Eminent Seaman of our Nation, born at *Gillingham* in *Kent* in the 16th Age. He was the firſt *Engliſhman* who effectually diſcover'd *Japan*, to which remote Iſland he began his Voyage *Anno* 1598, and where he died about the year 1612.

ADAR, the 12th Month of the *Hebrews*, anſwering to our *February*, the 14 and 15 days whereof were remarkable for their Feaſt of *Purim*.

ADARGATIS, *Adergatis*, or *Atergatis*, a *Syrian* Goddeſs, half Human ſhape and half a Fiſh, worſhipp'd by the People of *Edeſſa* and *Meſopotamia* by the name of *Dagon*. *Selden de Diis Syris*.

ADASA, a City of *Judæa*, near *Beth-horon*, where *Judas Machabæus* overthrew and kill'd *Nicanor*.

ADCANTUANUS, the Chief of the *Sontiates*, (a People of *Gaul* in *Guienne*) being advertis'd of the coming of *Craſſus*, whom *Cæſar* had ſent before him, to check the Rebels; He met him in his March, and ſo couragiouſly defended the Capital City, that *Craſſus* could gain it no other ways but upon Honourable Conditions. *Cæſar de Bel. Gal.*

ADDA, call'd alſo *Giera d'Adda*, a little Country in the Dukedom of *Milan*, between the Rivers *Adda* and *Serio*. In this Territory ſtands the Town *Agnadel*, famous for the great Victory which *Lewis* XII. gain'd over the *Venetians* there in the year 1509.

ADDUA, or *Adda*, a River riſing in *Rhætia*, out of the Mountain *Braulius*; running through the *Valtoline* and the Lake *Larius*, it divides part of the Dukedom of *Milan* from the *Venetian* Territories, and at length empties it ſelf into the *Po*, 6 miles above *Cremona*. It hath excellent Fiſh.

ADEA, a Province of *Æthiopia Superior*, bordering upon the Red Sea, Eaſt; Once ſubject to the Kings of *Abyſſinia*, who has now no more but the Title, it being moſtly ſubject to the *Portugueſe*. It is a fruitful Country, abounding in Woods, and thoſe with Cattle and Fruit. The People are Olive-coloured, and Originally *Arabians*. *Magadaro* is their moſt noted Town, pleaſantly ſeated, and much frequented by the *Portugals*, who barter *Indian* Commodities for Hony, Wax, and *Abyſſine* Slaves, the laſt being the chief Merchandize. *Heylin.*

ADEL, a Kingdom of *Africa*, lying between the *Abyſſines*, the Kingdom of *Ador*, the Streights of *Babel Mandel*, and the Oriental Sea; the King whereof is a Mahumetan, a Mortal Enemy to the Chriſtians, particularly to the *Abyſſines*, from under whoſe Dominion they revolted *An.* 1540, under their K. *Gradogna*, who defeated and kill'd the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, *An.* 1559, and ſince that time his Succeſſors look upon themſelves as greater than the ſaid Emperor *Gradogna* having at the Victory above-mention'd got the greateſt Maſs of Coin and Treaſure that ever was ſeen, he took the advantage of the *Abyſſines*, when ſo weakened by their Lenten Faſt, that they were not able to reſiſt. *Heylin.* He ſent ſuch of them as he took Priſoners to be ſold as Slaves to the *Turks*. *Claudius.*

ADEL the Firſt, an ancient King of *Swedeland*. He is ſaid to have Reign'd before the Birth of our Lord, was the Son of *Gothar*, and died with a fall off his Horſe at the Gate of *Diana's* Temple. *Saxo Grammat. Olaus Magnus.*

ADEL the Second, Reign'd in the year 427 to 433. *Olaus Mag. Hiſt. Suec.*

ADELAIS, Daughter of *Rodulphus* II. King of *Burgundy*, Wife of *Lothaire* II. call'd, *The Young King of Italy*, and Mother of *Lewis* V. Sirnam'd *Do-Little*. After *Lothaire's* Death ſhe was Courted by *Berenger* II. the Uſurper of her Kingdom; but ſhe refuſing, he beſieged her in *Pavia*, took, and ſent her to a ſtrong Caſtle of his own, where ſhe was forced to beg her Bread; whence eſcaping, ſhe Married *Otho the Great*, Emperor of *Germany*, and bore him 3 Sons, *Otho* II. *Henry*, and *Bruno*, and one Daughter, call'd *Adelais* after her own Name. The Mother governed the Empire during her Son's Minority with great applauſe. She died *Dec.* 16. 999. *Ditmar.*

ADELBERT, Son of *Berenger* II. Crown'd King of *Italy* by means of *Otho the Great*, but proving ungrateful, and revolting from him with his Brother *Guy*, they were both defeated in 965 by Duke *Burchard*, *Otho's* Lieutenant. After that in 968, *Adelbert* venturing another Battle, loſt it, and died with Grief. *Luitp.*

ADELBERT, a Biſhop of *Prague*, who deſerted the *Bohemians* becauſe of their Wicked Lives. He converted *Stephen* K. of *Hungary*, and almoſt all his Country, and being made Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* in *Poland*, he continued his Preaching till his death, which happened about the end of the Tenth Century. *Hoff.*

ADELBERT, Count of *Ivrea*, Father of *Berengarius*, who was afterwards King of *Italy*. He was ſo Charitable, that, if he had nothing elſe in his return from Hunting, he would give away his rich Hunting Horn from his Neck, and redeem it the next day; but ſo deſirous of Rule, that he endeavour'd to dethrone King *Lambert*, afterwards his Father in Law, who ſurprized and took him, as hiding himſelf in a Hedge. *Sigonius.*

ADELBERT, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*. He incenſed *Henry* the Son againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. his Father, and the Emperor againſt the Pope; and afterwards perſwaded *Calixtus* II. to Excommunicate the Emperor, which occaſion'd a Bloody Civil War in *Germany*. *Aventinus.*

ADELBERT, a Biſhop of *Prague*, 997, who endeavouring to Convert the *Pruſſians* from Heatheniſm, was by them cut in pieces, and thrown to the Fowls of the Air. *Hoff.*

ADELBERT, Sirnam'd *the Bear*, Lord of *Eaſt-Sclavia*, having extirpated the Rebellious *Sclavi*, who lived on the *Havela* and the *Elve*, repeopled their Cities with *Hollanders*, *Flemmings*, and other Borderers upon the *Rhine*. *Helmoldus*, *Sclav. Chron.*

ADELEIS, Daughter to the King of the *Ruſci*, Wife of the Emperor *Hen.* IV. who hating her extreamly, impriſoned her, proſtituted her to many, and Commanded his Son *Conrad* to be baſe with her, and after all this reproached her with theſe things, tho ſhe was forced to them; At length eſcaping out of Priſon, ſhe came to the Prince of *Tuſcany* the Emperor's Enemy, who received her Courteouſly, and recommended her to Pope *Urban* II. who ſent her home, and adviſed her to go into a Monaſtery. *Sigonius.*

ADELGER, King of the *Germans*. He ſucceeded his Father *Ingram*. In his Reign the *Amazons* march'd out of *Aſia* into *Europe*, but this Prince forc'd them to retire home again. His Son *Laertes* ſucceeded him. *Hemmingus, Tome 1.*

ADELHEIDIS, Wife to *Frederick* Prince of *Saxony*, beautiful but unchaſte, and baſe with *Lewis* Marqueſs of *Thuringia*, whom ſhe adviſed to come and Hunt in a Wood near her Husband's Caſtle with a Troop of Horſe, that ſo he might find an opportunity to kill him; which being agreed, ſhe went to her Husband at the Bath, and accuſed him of Cowardlineſs, for ſuffering the Marqueſs to Hunt ſo near his Caſtle, who being thereupon nettled, rid up to him with the few Attendants he had, and being ſlain, the Adulterer and Adultereſs did afterwards Marry. *Chronic. Mersburg.*

ADELHEIDIS, a *German* Gentlewoman of *Bingen* on the *Rhine*, who becauſe of a dangerous fall as going to Church in her Finery, became a Nun, had Raptures in her ſleep, during which ſhe learned the *Latin* Tongue ſo as ſhe could dictate to others; and had the Gift of Propheſy, if you'll believe *Nauclerus generat.* 39 *Hiſt. Ulmenſ.*

ADELITTI, a People of *Spain*, ſo call'd from their Divining Futurities by the Chirping of Birds, Meeting of Beaſts, *&c.* they were alſo ſo skilful, that they could find out what number of Horſes or Men had paſſed over any Ground or Rocks. *Laurent. Valla. Ob. 1. Hiſtor.*

ADELMUS, *Anthelmus*, or *Aldalmus*, an *Engliſh* Biſhop He liv'd in the beginning of the Eighth Century: His Birth and Learning were both very conſiderable. He was a Prince, Son of *Kenlemus*, who was Brother to *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. He was firſt Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and then Biſhop of the *Weſt-Saxons*. He wrote diverſe Treatiſes in Proſe and Verſe. *De Celebratione Paſchatis contra Britannos, de Laude Virginum, de Virginitate, &c.* He wrote alſo of Muſick, Aſtrology, and Ænigma's. *Bede, lib. 5. Hiſt. Eccl. Angl. Sigebert de Ver. Illuſt. C. 66. Sixtus Senenſis, Lib. 4 Bibl. S. Voſſius, &c.*

ADELMUS or *Adhermar*, very much eſteem'd by *Charlemain*. He writ a Hiſtory of *France*, which *Aimoin*, by his own Confeſſion, has almoſt wholly Tranſcrib'd into his own Works. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ADEMON, or *Ædemon*, a Domeſtick Servant of K. *Ptolemy*, who, to be reveng'd on *Caligula*, that had put his Maſter to death, caus'd the People of *Mauritania* to Rebel, but periſh'd in the Enterprize. *Dion*

ADEN, or *Adem*, a Mart Town of *Arabia Felix*, famous for *Æthiopian*, *Indian*, and *Perſian* Trade. It contains about 6000 Houſes very well built. It's fortified with a Wall, and high Mountains, on which Lamps burn in the night, to direct Strangers to the Haven. It was formerly a Peninſula, but now by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, ſurrounded with Water. It's ſituated 200 miles from the mouth of the Red Sea, and at the entrance of the great Sea It was taken by the *Turks* in 1538, who were again diſpoſſeſſed in a little time by the *Arabians*. The Mer-

chants

chants are ſaid to meet here in the night becauſe of the heat. *Marmol, Sanſon.* There is alſo a Mountain of this Name in the Kingdom of *Fez*, which hath Silver Mines. *Le Mire.*

ADENBURG, or *Aldenburg*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, ſubject to the Duke of *Newburgh*, 14 miles N. E. of *Cologne*, and 22 North of *Bonn.*

ADEODARUS, a Pope elevated to that Dignity from a Monk, he died *June* 26. *An.* 676.

ADEONA, a Goddeſs worſhip'd by the Heathens for Liberty of Acceſs.

ADERBORN, a Town of *Germany*, in *Pomerania*, a little below *Stetin*, upon the River *Oder*, ſubject to the *Swedes.*

ADERBURG, a ſmall City upon the River *Oder*, in the middle of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, 9 Leagues from *Stetin*

ADES, or *Hades*, the God of Hell ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins*, *Dis* and *Pluto.* Alſo a King of the *Moloſſi* by the River *Acheron*, whoſe Daughter *Perithous* would have Raviſh'd, which gave occaſion to the Story of his deſcent into Hell. It was alſo the name of a King of *Epirus*, who kept great numbers of Men at Work in Mines, where many dying, he was called the God of Hell and Riches; the Miners had made ſuch great numbers of Vaults under the Mountain of *Epirus*, that they dwelt there, and could Communicate with one another. Some ſay there was an Oracle in the deepeſt of thoſe Vaults, the Prieſts of which never appear'd in the day. Hence the People were call'd *Cimmerians*; and *Homer* ſaid they never ſaw the Sun. *Bibliotheque Univerſel Tom.* 6.

ADGANDESTRIUS, Prince of the *Catti*, a People of *Germany*, famous for nothing but his deſign to poiſon *Arminius*, General of the *Cheruſci*, and for that end having ſent to *Rome* for Poiſon, he was anſwered, That the *Romans* did not uſe to Revenge themſelves of their Enemies in ſuch a Cowardly manner. *Tacitus.*

ADHERBAL, King of *Numidia*, Brother of *Hiempſal*, and Son of *Micipſa*, was beſieged in *Cirta* his Capital City, forc'd to ſurrender, and put to death by *Jugurtha. Salluſt.*

ADIABENE, a Kingdom of *Aſſyria*, in the time of *Claudius*, bordering upon *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*, made Tributary to the *Romans* by the Emperor *Severus*: Now call'd *Botan.* The Inhabitants worſhipp'd the Sun and the Earth under the name of *Adargatis. Strabo. Botan.*

ADIABENES *Agiras*, a Jewiſh Soldier, who with two more, threw themſelves into *Titus*'s Camp, while he beſieged *Jeruſalem*, and ſet it on Fire with Torches, which put the *Romans* in great diſorder. *Joſephus.*

ADIAPHORISTS: See *Interim.*

ADIATORIX, Son of *Demeneclius*, Tetrarch of *Galatia.* To ingratiate himſelf with *Marc Antony*, he treacherouſly deſtroy'd the whole *Roman* Colony at *Heraclea Pontica*, and was afterward taken himſelf by *Auguſtus* at the Battle of *Actium*, led about in Triumph, and then kill'd. *Strabo.*

ADIGE, in *Lat. Atheſis*, a River in *Italy*, it riſes from Mount *Brenner* in the County of *Tyrole*, runs by *Trent* and *Verona*, and afterwards receiving the *Sarca* near *Bolzano*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Adriatick* Gulph near *Venice. Pliny, Lib.* 3. *C.* 15. *Leander Albertus Deſc. Ital.*

ADIMANTUS, an *Athenian* General, taken with his whole Fleet by the *Lacedæmonians*, who cut off all his Companions, becauſe they determin'd in Counſel to cut off the Hands of all ſuch *Lacedæmonians* as they ſhould take; but ſpared him becauſe he oppoſed that Reſolution. *Pauſanias.* There was another of this Name General to the *Corinthians*, who reproached *Themiſtocles* as an Exile, to which he anſwer'd, That he was no Exile who had 200 Galleys depending on him. Another was King of the *Phliaſians*, and kill'd by a Thunderbolt becauſe he thought *Jupiter* unworthy of his Sacrifice. Alſo the Brother of *Plato* according to *Diogenes Laertius.*

ADMETUS, King of *Theſſaly*, whoſe Sheep *Apollo* kept 9 years, being deſpoil'd of his Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*, that forg'd the Thunder-bolt which ſlew *Æſculapius.* For which Kindneſs he obtain'd of the *Parcæ*, that they would not cut the Thread of *Admetus*'s Life, if there could be found any that would die for him: But none being found, his Wife *Alceſtis* freely offer'd her ſelf to ſave her Husband, whom *Proſerpina* pitying, reſtored his Wife again *Ovid. Nat. Comes.*

ADMIRALITEITZ-EYLANDT, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Nova Sembla*, North of *Moſcovy.*

ADO, a Biſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, and a great Hiſtorian, who flouriſh'd in 859. He writ of the Six Ages of the World, continuing his Hiſtory to the year of Chriſt 900. *Bodinus.* His Works were publiſh'd by *Morellus* at *Paris* in 1512, and 1567. And at *Paris* 1568.

ADODUS a King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Sanchoniathon* calls King of the Gods, worſhipp'd by the *Aſſyrians* under the Name of *Adad.*

ADOLPHUS, Count of *Naſſaw*, Elected Emperor by the Cunning of *Gerard ab Appenſtein*, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, to the diſappointment of *Albert* of *Auſtria*, who thereupon became his Mortal Enemy. The Pope *Boniface* VIII. approv'd of the Election on condition that he ſhould make War on the K. of *France*, which he premiſed to do, and for that end Leagued with the K. of *England*, who return'd him 94000 Florens to raiſe Men. The Electors pretended that this Avarice diſgraced the Empire, and being vex'd that they had no ſhare of the Money, reſolv'd to dethrone him, and his greateſt Enemy was the Biſhop of *Mentz* aforeſaid. It's ſaid that *Adolphus*, for a Pretence of War with *Philip le Bel* of *France*, demanded the Crown of Thorns, and the Reſtitution of the Kingdom of *Arles*, and according to ſome Authors, had a Blank Sheet of Paper ſent him out of Contempt. The Princes *Palatine*, and D. of *Bavaria*, with other Lords and Imperial Towns, declared for him. From this Emperor came the Houſe of *Naſſaw Sarbruck*, beſides ſeveral other; and divers of his Deſcendants have been Electors of *Mentz. Serrarius.* But at length *Albert* of *Auſtria* made War upon him, and ſlew him with his own Hand in a Battle near *Spire*, *July* 1298, after he had Reign'd 6 years. This Emperor *Adolphus* had Children by *Imagina* Daughter of *Gerlac* Count of *Limburgh*, which make the Branch of the Houſe of *Naſſaw-Sarbruck. Gerlac*, the Eldeſt, Married *Agnes* Daughter to *Conrade*, Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, by whom he had a Son of his own Name, who was afterwards Archbiſhop of *Mentz.*

ADOLPHUS, King of *Sweden* before the Birth of Chriſt. He drove the King of *Denmark*, aſſiſted by the *Saxons* and *Vandals*, out of his Dominions, purſued him into his own Kingdom, and conſtrain'd him to pay him Tribute. *Saxo Gram.*

ADOLPHUS, Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, of the Houſe of *Schawenburg*, advanc'd to that Dignity by the Emp. *Charles* V. in 1547, was preſent at the Council of *Trent* in 1552, and died 1556. He was a great Enemy to the Proteſtants, and roſe on the Ruins of his Predeceſſor *Herman*, to whom he was Coadjutor till he was depoſed by *Car.* 5. at the Popes inſtigation. *Gazey.*

ADOLPHUS, Count of *Berg.* He kept *Sigefridus* of *Weſterbourg* 7 years in Priſon, but was afterwards taken in Battle by the ſaid *Sigefrid* in 1296, put naked into a Cage, and anointed with Honey in the Heat of Summer, which drew ſuch Swarms of Flies about him, that he died a moſt miſerable death, being allow'd neither Meat nor Drink. *Hiſt. Germ.*

ADONAI, a Name of God among the Jews.

ADONIBEZECK. King of the *Canaanites*, his Victories over 70 Kings, whoſe Thumbs and great Toes he had cut off, had render'd him formidable to the *Iſraelites.* But *Joſhua* took him in Battel, and ſerved him in the ſame kind, which made him cry out in his Anguiſh, *As I have done, God has requited me.* He died at *Jeruſalem.*

ADONIJAH, Son of *David* by *Haggith.* Being aſſiſted by *Joab* and *Abiathar* the High-Prieſt, he ſet up for Succeſſor to the Crown, which occaſion'd his ruine. *1 Kings, ch.* 1, 2.

ADONIRAM, Son of *Abda*, was over *Solomon*'s Tribute, and Overſeer of the Levy of 30000 Labourers ſent to cut down Cedar in *Lebanon* for the Temple.

ADONIS, a Beautiful Boy, Son of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, and *Myrrha* his Daughter, belov'd by *Venus*, and kill'd by a Wild Boar in the *Idalian* Woods. *Venus* bewailing the loſs, turn'd him into a Flower of a Blood colour, ſuppos'd to be *Anemony.* Afterwards *Proſerpine* contracted with *Venus*, to reſtore *Adonis* to her for 6 Months in the year, provided ſhe might have him to her ſelf the reſt. By which Fable the Ancient Heathens ſignify'd *Summer* and *Winter.* The Feſtivals of *Adonis* begun with Weeping for his Death, and ended with Joy for his ſuppoſed Reſurrection. St. *Jerom* thinks him to be *Tammuz*, which the Women are mentioned to weep for in *Ezekiel.* Some confound *Adonis* and *Oſyris* of the *Egyptians*; and others take *Adonis* to be the Sun, and the Bear which kill'd him the Winter hoar froſts, which being over he revives again.

ADONIS, a River of *Phœnicia*, ſo call'd from the abovementioned *Adonis*; by thoſe of the Country call'd *Nahar-Alcalb*, and by the new Geographers *Canis.* It riſes near Mount *Libanus*, and falls into the *Syrian* Sea near the City *Giblet*, formerly call'd *Byblis.* It divides the Patriarchate of *Jeruſalem*, from that of *Antioch*, and the Province of *Tripoli.* Near the mouth of this River is the *Canis Paſſus*, a Way cut through the Mountains *Climax* by the Emperor *Antoninus*, two Cubits wide, and four Furlongs in length. Some write, that once a year this River turns red, and gives that ſame colour to the Sea for divers Leagues. *Hoffman.*

ADONIZEDEK, King of *Jeruſalem*, who with 4 Kings more beſieged *Gibeon*: But *Joſhua* coming to the Aſſiſtance of the *Gibeonites*, he caus'd 'em to quit the Siege, and purſuing them to the Cave of *Makedah*, where they hid themſelves, he caus'd them to be drawn out, and put to death.

ADORAM, one of *David*'s Great Officers, ſet over his Tribute. He was Stoned to death by the Rebellious *Iſraelites.*

ADORF,

ADORF, a Town in *Germany* in *Voigtland*, upon the River *Elſter*, ſubject to the Elector of *Saxony*.

ADORIANUM, a Town in *Tranſilvania*, upon the Confines of *Hungary*, near the River *Berethon*.

ADORNI, an ancient Family of *Genoa* of *Plebeians* made Noble, and above 300 years ſtanding. Many of them haing been Dukes of *Genoa*. *Gabriel Adorne* was D. of *Genoa* in 1363, but chaſed thence by the People in 1370. *Anthony Adorne* ſucceeded in 1383, who was placed and diſplaced thrice ſucceſſively, and at laſt quitted the Government to *Charles* VI. of *France*. *George Adorne*, *An.* 1401, had charge of the City in Conjunction with the *French* Governor, and reſigned Voluntarily in 1415, after a furious Civil War. *An.* 1443, *Raphael Adorne* was choſen, and demitted on the 4th of *January* next year. *Barnabas Adorne* ſucceeded, but was chaſed from the Government in 27 days for having Caballed againſt his Predeceſſor. After this *Proſper Adorne* was choſen, but forthwith Depoſed; and afterward made Governor again by the D. of *Milan*, who ſubdued *Genoa*. On the 25th of *November* next year, he and the *Milanois* were expelled the City. In 1488 *Auguſtine* and *John Adorne* were made Governors, till 1499 that the Town ſubmitted to *Lewis* XII. who made *Antonio Adorne* Governor; and after divers Revolutions *Antonio* was choſen Duke in 1527, and a few days after chaſed to *Bourg de Haut*. *Hiſt. Genoa*.

ADORNI, (*John Auguſtino*) of the ſame Family, Founder of the Society of *Regular Clerks Minors*, confirm'd and approv'd by *Sixtus* V. He died at *Naples*, *Sept.* 29. 1591.

ADOUR, in Lat. *Aturus* or *Aturrus*, a River of *France* in *Gaſcoigny* It riſes in the Mountain *de Tournalet* in *Barege*, goes to *Tarle*, *&c.* and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea a little below *Bayonne*. There are Two other little Rivers in *France* of this Name. *Sanſon. Duval*, *&c.*

ADRA, a little ſtrong Sea-port of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, and Biſhoprick of *Guadix*, 45 miles S. E. of *Granada*, 36 W. of *Almeria*, and 38 S. of *Guadix*.

ADRAMMELECH, an Idol of the *Sepharvaites*, in form of a Mule, to which they burnt their Children alive. Alſo one of the Sons of *Sennacherib*, who with his Brother *Sharezer*, having ſlain their Father in the Temple of *Niſroch*, fled into *Armenia*, leaving room for their youngeſt Brother, *Eſarhaddon*, to ſucceed. Likewiſe an Idol of the *Samaritans*, which they worſhip'd in the ſhape of a Mule. *Selden de Dijs Syris*.

ADRAMYTTIUM, now *Landramiti*, by the Turks *Endromit*, a Sea-port of *Troas*, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*, at the foot of the Mountain *Ida*, between *Antandros* and *Elæa*. The place where St. *Paul* took Shipping when ſent to *Rome* by *Feſtus* on his appeal to *Cæſar*.

ADRANUM, now *Aderno*, an Inland Town of *Sicily*, at the foot of *Ætna*, water'd by a River of the ſame name, where was a Temple Dedicated to *Adranus* God of the *Sicilians*, kept by above 1000 Dogs, who fawn'd upon Strangers that came in the day time with Offerings, and conducted Drunken Men to their Lodgings at night, but would tear Mad Fellows and Robbers to pieces. *Ælian*.

ADRAON, or *Adraton*, otherwiſe call'd *Caſtrum Bernardi de Stampis*. A Town of *Arabia*, formerly a Biſhoprick under the Arch-Biſhop of *Botzra*: This Town is mention'd in the Sixth Seſſion of the Council of *Chalcedon*, where we ought to read Ἀσεγὼν for Ἐασεγὼν. *Guilielmus Tyrius*, *Myerus Holſtenius*.

ADRASTIA, otherwiſe call'd *Nemeſis*, Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*. The Poets feign her to be the Goddeſs of Juſtice or Revenge, and the *Egyptians* place her above the Moon, the better to Inſpect all Human Affairs. The *Athenians* repreſented her with Wings, to ſhew her Readineſs to Execute Juſtice.

ADRASTIA, a Town of *Troas*. 'Twas call'd ſo from *Adraſtus*, who built it, famous for the Temple of *Nemeſis*, and the Oracle of *Apollo*. *Strabo*, *lib.* 13. *Pauſan. lib.* 2.

ADRASTUS, Son of *Talaus* King of *Argos*, expell'd his Kingdom by *Amphiaraus* his Brother-in-Law. He Married *Amphithea* Daughter of *Polybus* King of *Sicyon*, and ſucceeded him in his Kingdom. He was told by the Oracle, that his Daughters ſhould be carried away by a Lion and a Bear. A little after, *Polynices* Cloath'd in a Lion's Skin, and *Tydeus* Son of *Oeneus* in a Bear's Skin, came to his Court, the firſt ſeeking help againſt his Brother, who excluded him from his ſhare of the Government of *Thebes*, and the other having fled for killing his Brother. *Adraſtus* asking the cauſe, the firſt told him, that he wore the Lions Skin as being deſcended of *Hercules*; and the ſecond, that being Son of *Oeneus* who overcame the *Caledonian* Bear, therefore he wore the Bears Skin; Whereupon *Adraſtus* remembring the Oracle, gave them his Two Daughters in Marriage; and aſſembling 7 Princes, made War upon the *Thebans*, who all but himſelf were kill'd in the Siege. *Adraſtus* defeated the *Thebans* at firſt, but at a ſecond Sally they defeated him. Upon his return he ſtirred up the Sons of the ſaid Princes to revenge their Fathers death, which they did, and defeated the *Thebans*, all returning Victorious, but *Adraſtus* his own Son *Agialeus*, at whoſe death he grieved ſo much, that he threw himſelf into his Funeral Pile. *Hygin.*

ADRASTUS, Son of *Gordius*, a *Phrygian* Prince, who having accidentally kill'd his Brother, fled to *Cræſus*, who received him courteouſly. A little after, a huge Bear waſting the Country about Mount *Olympus*, *Atys*, *Cræſus* his Son, importun'd his Father to let him go hunt him, which he was unwilling to do, becauſe he Dream'd that he was kill'd by an Arrow; but having prevail'd, *Adraſtus* accompanied him, and as he ſhot at the Bear kill'd him, and for grief ſlew himſelf upon his Corps. *Herodotus*.

ADRASTUS of *Philippopolis*, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, Diſciple of *Ariſtotle*. He wrote Three Books of *Harmony*, now in the *Vatican* Library.

ADRETS, (*Francis de Beaumont*, Baron of *Adrets*) a Native of *Dauphine*, being diſguſted at the Duke of *Guiſe* for protecting the Sieur *Pequigny* againſt him in Council, he put himſelf at the Head of 8 or 10000 Proteſtants, *An.* 1562, and made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of the *Dauphinate*, *Lyonnois*, and *Languedoc*; and taking *Grenoble*, forced the Parliament of that City to go to Church, and hear a Proteſtant Sermon. Popiſh Authors accuſe him of making his Two Sons dip themſelves in Catholick Blood, to inure them to Cruelty, and cauſing ſome hundreds of Men to leap from the top of a Tower and Rock, and the Soldiers receive them on the points of their Halbards. He turn'd Papiſt again becauſe the Prince of *Conde* took the Government of *Lyons* from him, being diſſatisfied with his Conduct. He was alſo ſet up againſt the Duke of *Guiſe* by the Q. *Kath. de Medicis*. *Allard*.

ADREVALDUS, *Adelwaldus*, or *Adoaldus*, a King of the *Lombards*, who with his Mother *Theodelinda* was diſpoſſeſs'd by his Subjects; who ſet *Arobaldus*, an *Arrian*, upon the Throne, in the year 626. This Prince was the Son of *Agilulfus*. 'Twas to *Theodelinda*, his Mother, that Pope *Gregory* the Great Dedicated his Dialogues. *Paulus Diaconus*. *Hiſt. Long.*

ADRIA, or *Adriaticum Mare*, now, *The Gulph of VENICE*, enlarging it ſelf between *Greece*, *Illyricum*, and *Italy*.

ADRIA, an Epiſcopal City in *Poleſina di Rovigo*, within the Territories of *Venice*, now inhabited only by Fiſhermen. *Rovigo*.

ADRIAN, the Firſt of that Name, Pope, of a Noble *Roman* Family, Elected after *Stephen* III. *Febr.* 9. 772. In the beginning of his Pontificate *Didier* King of the *Lombards* invaded St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, ravaging almoſt to the very Walls of *Rome*; but *Charlemaign*, coming to the Pope's Aſſiſtance, took *Didier* Priſoner in *Pavia*, upon which all Hoſtilities ceaſed. *Charlemaign* having ſubdued *Lombardy*, went to *Rome*, where in an Aſſembly of the Clergy *Adrian* gave him Power to Create Popes, and *Charlemaign* Confirmed to him what *Pepin* his Father had granted to the See of *Rome*. *Adrian* ſent his Legates to the Second Council of *Nice*, conſiſting of 350 Biſhops, which was called by *Conſtantine* the Young, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, againſt the Oppoſers of Image Worſhip, who were there Condemned, wherein *Adrian* was willing to join. This *Adrian* was ſo beloved by *Charlemaign*, that he is ſaid to have wept at his Death, and wrote his Epitaph with his own Hand, conſiſting of 38 *Latin* Verſes, to be ſeen ſtill in St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, wherein the Emperor join'd his own Name and Title with the Pope's. *Adrian* caus'd a Branch, in the Form of a Croſs, to be made, and hung before St. *Peter*'s Altar, which held 1370 Tapers. He ſate 23 years, 10 months, and 17 days, and died *Decemb.* 26. 795. *Bellarmine*.

ADRIAN the Second, Pope, ſucceeded *Nicholas* I. being choſen againſt his will, *Decemb.* 14. 867. Preſently after his Election he Excommunicated *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and the Emperor *Lothaire*, becauſe he Divorced his Wife *Dietberga* for Love of *Valdred* his Concubine. He ſate 4 years, 10 months, and 17 days, and died *Novemb.* 1. 872. He ſent 3 Legates who preſided at the *Oecumenick* Council of *Conſtantinople* in 869, and 970. *Platina* ſays, that this *Adrian* having received 40 Julio's, which is ſomewhat more then 20*s.* from Pope *Sergius*, he gave them to his Steward to diſtribute among the Beggars at his Door, but the Steward finding the number of the Beggars ſo great, that it would not ſerve a quarter of them, *Adrian* diſtributed them himſelf, giving every one of them 3 Julio's, that is about 18 *d.* apiece, and had as many left for himſelf; at which Miracle the Steward being aſtoniſh'd, *Adrian* ſaid to him, *Doſt thou ſee how Bountiful the Lord is to thoſe that are Liberal and Charitable to the Poor.* This pretended Miracle contributed much to his being made Pope, and the Clergy and People of *Rome* were ſo precipitant in his Election, that they did not ſtay for the Emperor's Conſent, which his Imperial Majeſty proteſted againſt as an Invaſion of his Privilege; but the *French* King commended them for their ſo doing. In this Pope's time alſo the *Bulgarians* ſubjected themſelves to the See of *Rome*, but quickly return'd again to the *Greek* Church.

ADRIAN the Third, Son of *Benedict*, a Couragious *Roman*, Elected two days after the death of *Martin* II. *Jan.* 20. 884. In the beginning of his Pontificate he caus'd a Law to be ratified by the Senate and People of *Rome*, That the Pope ſhould not be Elected by the Emperor's Authority, but that the Suffrages of the Clergy and People ſhould be free. He took the opportunity of doing this, while *Charles* the Emperor was in War with the *Normans*. He alſo refuſed to re-admit to the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, *Photius* the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, Excommunicated by his Predeceſſors, which incenſed the Emperor of the Eaſt againſt him, and occaſion'd his ſending threatning Letters to him. *Baronius*, *Platina*.

ADRIAN the Fourth, an *Engliſhman*, named *Nicholas Breakſpear*, of mean Parentage, at *Abbots-Langley* in *Hertfordſhire*, his Father being a Lay-Brother in the Abby at St. *Albans*, he himſelf received of their Alms daily at the Gate, and did much of their Drudgery for it; at laſt he ſolicited to be admitted into the Houſe, which being denied, he went to *Arles* in *France*, where he was admitted Servitor by the Canons of St. *Ruff*, and applying himſelf cloſe to his Studies, he came to be Abbot of their Order. He was made a Cardinal by *Eugenius* III. for Converting the *Norwegians* to the Chriſtian Faith, and upon his Return Elected Pope, 1154. He had ſome diſpute with *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, and leaving *Rome* he went to *Orvieto* for his ſecurity, where he was choak'd with a Fly which he ſwallow'd in his Drink, or, as others ſay, he died of a Squinzy; He caus'd *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, condemn'd by his Predeceſſor *Eugenius*, for a *Heretick*, to be Expell'd; the Senate to be Depos'd, and the Government of *Rome* to be left to his Diſpoſal. He alſo Excommunicated *William* King of *Sicily*, and Abſolv'd his Subjects from Obedience, as an Uſurper of the Church Lands, and died *Sept.* 1. 1159. having ſate 4 years and 8 months. *Platina* adds, that he Excommunicated the City of *Rome* for wounding one of the Cardinals; That finding himſelf too weak for the Emperor, he made Peace with him, and afterwards Crown'd him in St. *Peter's* Church, during which Solemnity the *Romans* fell upon the *Germans*, whom they look'd upon as the Pope's Friends, which ſo incens'd the Emperor, that he brought his Army into the City, and ſlew and took multitudes of the *Romans*, whom he releaſed again at the Pope's deſire, and reſtored *Tivoli* to the ſaid Pope becauſe part of St. *Peter's* Patrimony. *Adrian* did alſo make Peace with *William* King of *Sicily*, on condition that he ſhould attempt nothing againſt the Church.

ADRIAN the Fifth, a *Genoeſe* of the Family of *Ottoboni* of *Fieſco*, Son of *Theodoſius* of *Fieſco*, and Brother of *Innocent* IV. Created Cardinal by his Uncle, 1251, and ſent Legate into *England*, to Compoſe the Differences between the King and his Barons. Afterwards he was Elected Pope *July* 12. 1276, but died 36 days after his Election, *Aug* 18. before he was Crowned. To ſome of his Friends that came to Congratulate his Advancement, he ſaid, *He had rather they ſhould ſee him a Cardinal in Health, than a Pope a-dying*. *Platina* ſays, that he invited *Rodulphus* the Emperor into *Italy* againſt *Charles*, but it did not take.

ADRIAN the Sixth, born at *Utrecht* in *Holland*, made Doctor at the Expences of *Margaret*, Siſter to *Edw.* IV. King of *England*, then Widow of *Charles the Bald*, Duke of *Burgundy*. He was Tutor and Chancellor to *Charles* V. who made him Viceroy of *Spain*, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Louvain*; afterwards made Cardinal, *July* 1. 1517. by Pope *Leo*, whom he ſucceeded in the Popedom *Jan.* 9. 1522. He made a League with *Charles* V. the *Venetians*, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and ſome other Princes of *Italy*, againſt *Francis* I. King of *France*; but his Reign being ſhort, and Treaſury low, the *Turks* having alſo taken *Rhodes*, the Bulwark of Chriſtendom, he died *Sept.* 14. 1523, not effecting any thing. Cardinal *Palavicino* ſaid of him, that he was *a moſt Excellent Clergyman*, but *a Mean Pope*. 'Twas alſo ſaid of him, that *Trajectum plantavit, Lovanium rigavit, Cæſar Incrementum dedit*; under which was ſarcaſtically added, *Hic Deus nihil fecit*. The Continuation of *Platina* adds, that he was choſen by the Intereſt of *Charles* V. though he had never ſeen *Italy*, nor had any Experience of their Affairs, for which the Cardinals being blam'd, they excuſed themſelves, as having choſen him by the Impulſe of the Holy Ghoſt. He came to the Chair in a time when *Rome* was infected with the Plague, the Treaſury exhauſted by his Predeceſſors, the Jewels of the Triple Crown in Pawn, *Hungary* invaded, and *Rhodes* beſieged by the *Turks*. The firſt thing he did was the Recovering of *Rimini*; and Compoſing the Differences betwixt the Chair and the Duke of *Ferrara*, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome *Spaniſh* Forces. He attempted the driving the *French* out of *Italy*, but was diſappointed by the Treachery of Cardinal *Soderino*, who diſcovered his Secrets, and adviſed the *French* King to invade *Sicily*, whereupon the Pope Committed him, and from hence ſuſpecting all the Cardinals, he afterwards truſted none but *Dutchmen* with his Secrets. He deprived the Cardinals of the Benefices they had conferred on one another during the Vacancy; He was of a ſevere Life, raiſed none of his own Friends, but ſent them from him empty as they came, except Money to bear their Charges home. And while he endeavoured to Reform Manners, and perfect the League among the Confederates, to expel the *French* out of *Italy*, he died.

ADRIAN, *(John Baptiſt)* a *Florentine* of good Sence and Learning, who liv'd at the end of the 16th Century. He wrote divers Treatiſes, among others a Continuation of the Hiſtory of *Guicciardin*. The Reader may conſult *Thuanus*'s Character of him, *Lib.* 68.

ADRIANISTS, Diſciples of *Simon Magus*. *Baron. An. Ch.* 34. The Followers of *Adrian Hamſted*, the Anabaptiſt, were alſo ſo called. *Spond.*

ADRIANOPLE, now *Andernopoli*, by the *Turks* call'd *Ændrem*, a Mart Town of *Thrace*, and Metropolis of the Country, upon the River *Mariza*; once the Emperor's Seat, and the Reſidence of the late Depoſed Grand Signior, 146 miles W. of *Conſtantinople*, 74 E. of *Philippopoli*, 165 of *Sofia*, 390 of *Belgrade*, 550 of *Buda*, and 80 North of the *Ægean* Sea. It's the chief Town in *Thracia* next to *Conſtantinople*, and was enlarged every day becauſe of the Reſidence of the Court. There were Seven Towns in other Countries that all contended for the Name of *Adrianople* out of Complaiſance to the Emperor *Adrian* that rebuilt them, as he did this *An.* 122. but their old Names obtain'd ſtill. It was formerly an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. It was taken by *Bajazet* in 1362, and was the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Empire till the taking of *Conſtantinople*, *An.* 1403. See *Andrianople*.

ADRIANUS, *(Cæſar)* the *Roman* Emperor, born *An. Ch.* 76. Son of *Ælius Adrianus*, Sirnam'd *Afer*, becauſe he had been Governor of *Africa*, but was a *Spaniard* Originally, and adopted by *Trajan*, at the ſolicitation of *Plotina*, *Trajan*'s Wife, and began to Reign thein 117th or 118th year of Chriſt. A Prudent and Learned Perſon, well Skill'd in Military Affairs, yet a Lover of Peace, having on his firſt Advancement agreed one with the *Parthians*. Coming into *Britain*, he built a Wall 80 miles long, betwixt *Newcaſtle* and *Carliſle*, to hinder the *Scots* from invading the *Britons* and the *Romans*. Going againſt the Revolted *Jews*, that were Headed by *Bencochab*, who pretended himſelf to be the *Meſſias*, he ſlew 500000 of them. He caus'd a City to be built upon the Ruines of *Jeruſalem*, and call'd it *Ælia*. He Reigned 21 years, and being upon his Death-Bed, is ſaid to have repeated theſe Verſes, ſpeaking to his Soul:

Animula vagula, blandula,
Hoſpes, comeſque Corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut ſoles, dabis jocos?

He is alſo ſaid to be the Author of this Ingenious Epigram:

Ut belli ſonuere tubæ violenta peremit
Hyppolite Teuthranta, Lyce Clonon, Oebalon Alce,
Oebalon enſe, Clonon jaculo, Teuthranta ſagitta,
Oebalus ibat equo, curru Clonus, at pede Teuthras,
Plus puero Teuthras, puer Oebalus, at Clonus heros;
Figitur Ora Clonus, latus Oebalus, ilia Teuthras,
Epili Teuthras, Dorali Clonus, Oebalus Idæ,
Argolicus Teuthras, Mœſus Clonus, Oebalus Arcas.

He had a prodigious Memory, ſo that he remembred the Names of all Places and Rivers where he paſſed, yea, of all the Soldiers of his Armies. Having overcome the *Jews* in a ſecond Revolt, he inſulted over them, erected a Temple to *Jupiter* on *Calvary*, and a Statue of *Adonis* in the Manger of *Bethlehem*. He cauſed alſo the Images of *Swine* to be Engraven on the Gates of *Jeruſalem*. The Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians being ſevere in his time, eſpecially in *Aſia*, *Quadrat*, Biſhop of *Athens*, and *Ariſtides*, Two Chriſtian Philoſophers, are ſaid to have, by means of *Serenus*, one of his Lieutenants, preſented him Two Books in Defence of the Chriſtians, whereupon he promiſed to ſtay the Perſecution. He underſtood the Mathematicks, Aſtrology, Arithmetick, Geometry, Poetry, Philoſophy, and Phyſick. He exceeded moſt of the Ancients for Engraving, but all theſe fine Qualities were blackened by his Study of Magick He diverted himſelf ſometimes in Compoſing Verſes. *Florus* having writ familiarly to him on account of his Continual Journeys, and that on foot too, through all the Provinces of the Empire, thus——

Ego nolo Cæſar eſſe
Ambulare per Britannos,
** Scoticas pati pruinas.*

The Emperor anſwered forthwith:

Ego nolo Florus eſſe
Ambulare per tabernas,
Latitare per Popinas,
Culices pati rotundos

* It's commonly read *Scythicas*, but *Scaliger*, and that very reaſonably, ſeeing the Poet is ſpeaking of *Britain*, ſays it muſt be *Scoticas*.

He

He was the firſt of the *Roman* Emperors who wore a Beard, and that becauſe of the Warts on his Chin, but his Succeſſors wore it for Ornament. He was extreamly Superſtitious, and the firſt who brought the Worſhip of *Serapis* and *Iſis* (the *Egyptian* Deities) to *Rome*. He was ſo great a Lover of Learning, that he was jealous of his Secretary *Phavorinus* on that head. He was ſo ſtrong and robuſt, that he had always his Head uncovered, and made all his Journeys on foot; but at length falling into a Bloody Flux, which neither himſelf nor other Phyſicians could ſtay, he betook himſelf to Charms, which proved alſo ineffectual. He was a big Man, well made, of a good Mien, a middling Head, but a little ſharp, and curled Hair. He had no Children, and therefore adopted *Ælius Verus*; who dying before himſelf, he adopted *Antony le Debonnaire*, on condition that he ſhould adopt *Verus*'s Children. He died of the Bloody Flux, which was look'd on as a Judgment on him, becauſe of his Perſecution. *Hoffman, Dion. Spartian. Spond. Curieuſe Recherchez d'Antiquitez.*

ADRUMETUM, now *Mahometta*, built by the *Phœnicians*, and well fortified, in a fruitful Country between *Carthage* and the *Syrtes*. A Council was held here *Anno* 394. *Marmol.*

ADULA, now *Mount St. Gothard*, one of the *Rhætian Alpes* in *Switzerland* in the Canton of *Uri*. Out of its two parts, *Criſpaltberg* and *Vogelberg*, ſprings the *Rhine*: Out of *Mont Fruck* flows the *Rhone* and *Maaia*; and from *Mont Grimſel Arr* takes its riſe. *Sanſon.*

ADULATON, or *Adulis*, a Town upon the *Red Sea* in *Africk*, now called *Ercoco*. *Plin. l. 6. c. 29.*

ADYRMACHIDÆ, a People formerly inhabiting that part of *Libya* which lies next to *Egypt*, where the Women wore Copper Rings upon their Thighs, and let their Hair grow extraordinary long. They preſented their Daughters, when Marriagable, to be firſt deflower'd by the King, if he pleaſed; and were ſuch ſtrict Obſervers of *Lex Talionis*, that if they caught a Louſe or Flea biting of em, they would only bite 'em again, and let 'em go. *Cælius Rhodiginus.*

ÆA, a Virgin, who, the Mythologiſts tell us, was very much in love with Hunting. She was deſirous to avoid the Courtſhip of *Phaſis*, and to this purpoſe prayed the Gods to aſſiſt her; who thereupon changed her into an Iſland of that Name. The riſe of this Fable comes from the River *Phaſis* making the Iſland of *Æa* by the circulation of its Courſe. *Val. Flaccus. Argonaut. lib. 5. Vid.* EA.

ÆACIDAS, Son of *Neoptolemus*, and Brother of *Olympias*, Mother of *Alexander*, who by his continual Wars had made himſelf ſo burthenſom to his People, that he was forced to fly his Kingdom, and leave his only Son of two Years old to be brought up by *Chaucus* King of *Illyrium*. *Juſtin.*

ÆACIDES, a Name given to all the Princes deſcended from *Æacus*. *Pauſanias* ſpeaks often of the Succeſſes and Misfortunes of this Family, and particularly in his Firſt Book *de Atticis*.

ÆACUS, Son of *Jupiter* and *Ægina*: He intreated his Father *Jupiter* to re-people the Iſland of *Ægina*, which was almoſt deſtroyed by Peſtilence; whereupon *Jupiter* turned an innumerable Company of Emets into Men, which were called *Myrmidons*, from μύρμηξ, and Emet or Piſmire. All *Greece* labouring under a great Drought, it was anſwered by the Oracle, That *Jove* could only be atoned by the Prayers of *Æacus*; which accordingly fell out, for upon his Prayers the Calamity ceaſed. He had three Sons by two Wives; *Phocus* by *Pſammathe*, Daughter of *Nereus*; and *Telamon* and *Peleus*, by *Endais*, Daughter of *Cheron*. The Poets alſo feign'd him to be one of the Judges of Hell. This Fable had its Foundation from hence: The *Æginetæ* being almoſt depopulated by Pirates, hid themſelves in Caves and Holes like Piſmires, and never durſt venture out, but as they found the Coaſts clear.

ÆACUS, Brother to *Polyclea*, both deſcended from *Hercules*; of whom the Oracle ſaid, That which ſoever of 'em ſet firſt foot on Land, after paſſing the River *Achelous*, ſhould enjoy the City and Kingdom. *Polyclea* therefore feigning her ſelf lame, deſired her Brother to carry her over on his Back; which he did, ſuſpecting nothing; but ſhe, coming near the ſhore, skipp'd off his Back, while he was yet in the Water, and cried out, *Brother, the Kingdom is mine, by the Deciſion of the Oracle*: Which her Brother was ſo far from taking ill, that he commended her Wit, Married her, and ſo they Reigned together

ÆBORA, or *Æbura*, now *Talavera*, a City of *Spain* upon the *Tagus*, in *New Caſtile*, 12 Leagues Weſt of *Toledo*, in the Road of *Lisbon*

ÆCHMACORAS, Son of *Hercules* by *Philone*, Daughter of *Alcimedon*, whom he deflowered; which ſo enraged her Father, that he expoſed her and the Infant as ſoon as born to be devoured of wild Beaſts; but were both happily delivered by *Hercules*, being directed to the place by a Mag-pye imitating the crying of the Infant. *Pauſanias in Arcadicis.*

ÆDESSA, *Ægæ*, the Capital City of *Emathia* in *Macedonia*, ſeated upon the River *Erigonius*, eight German Miles from *Pella* to the Weſt, and fourteen from *Theſſalonica*. *Juſtin. lib. 7.* ſaith, *Caranus*, King of *Macedonia*, ſurprized this City, by following the Goats that fled from a Shower of Rain, and called it *Ægæ*, in remembrance of that Accident. The Kings of *Macedonia* were for many Ages buried here, upon a pretended Oracle, That the Line ſhould not fail as long as this was obſerved: And they attributed the extinguiſhing the Race of *Alexander* the Great to his being buried out of this City. It is now called *Vodena*. *Ptol.* Long. 48. 45. Lat. 40. 20. 58 Engliſh Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the Weſt. The River is now called *Viſtritza*.

ÆDILES, certain *Roman* Officers who had the Care of Buildings, providing Corn for the City and the Publick Shows. They had Juriſdiction without any Command, and after ſome time were permitted to ride in a ſort of Chairs, called *Ædiles Curules*. Their Office was to prevent Diſorders at Plays, and to repair and enlarge the Publick Buildings. This Office was the firſt ſtep to others of greater Honour and Truſt in the Commonwealth. *Cic.*

AEDON, Wife of King *Zethus*, the Brother of *Amphion*, who killed her own Son *Itylus* in the night-time, miſtaking him for one of *Amphion*'s, ſhe envying *Amphion*'s Wife becauſe ſhe had ſix Boys. Lamenting her Error, the Gods in Compaſſion turned her Son *Itylus* into a Goldfinch. *Bocat. l. 5.*

AEDON, Daughter of *Pandareus* of *Epheſus*, married to *Polytechnas*, a Carpenter of *Colophon*. They had one Son named *Itys*; and boaſting that they lived more lovingly together than *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the Goddeſs offended hereat, ſent *Eris*, or Contention among them; for he laying that he would finiſh a Running Chair before ſhe had wound off her Spindle, loſt his Wager, (which was, to provide his Wife a Maid-Servant) it ſo enraged him, that going to his Father-in-Law, under pretence to fetch his Wife's Siſter to bear her company, and having raviſhed her by the way, he cut off her Hair, and preſented her to his Wife for her Maid; which deceit ſhe diſcovering, killed her Son *Itys*, and made her Husband eat him; which as ſoon as he underſtood, he purſued them to their Father's; whoſe Family, to revenge the Affront he had put upon them, bound, ſtript, and anointing him with Honey, expoſed him to the Flies; but his Wife pitying him, drove them away; which her Father and Brothers were ſo enraged at, that they deſigned to kill her: But at laſt *Jupiter* commiſerating their Misfortunes, changed them all into Birds: *Pandareus* into a Pelican, *Aedon* into a Nightingale, and *Chelidonia* the Siſter into a Swallow. *Ovid. Metam.*

ÆDUI, an Ancient and Powerful People of *Gallia Celtica*, that were poſſeſſed of all that part of *France* we now call *Autunois*, the greater part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, the Territories of *Carolois*, *Chalon*, and *Auxois*. They had the Privilege of Senators of *Rome*, ſtiling themſelves the Brothers of the *Romans*. *Baudr.*

ÆGÆ, a Town in *Macedonia*, once the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and Burying-place of their Kings. Alſo an Epiſcopal City of *Cilicia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Anazarbenus*, upon the Sea-Coaſt, next to *Mallo* and *Iſſus*. It's now ruinous.

ÆGÆON, a notorious Pirate, ſo named from *Æx*, an Iſland in the *Ægean Sea*; ſometimes called *Briareus*, having 50 Men always to Row in his Galley; whence the Poets feign'd him to have 100 Hands, to be the Son of the Earth and Heaven, and to have rebelled againſt *Jupiter*, whereupon *Neptune* tied him to a Rock in the *Ægean Sea*.

ÆGÆUM *Mare*, the *Ægean Sea*, or *Archipelago*, a part of the *Mediterranean*; ſo called from a vaſt Number of Iſlands ſtrew'd up and down in it, which a far off look like a Flock of Goats, in Greek called Αἶγες. Or from *Ægæus* the Father of *Theſeus*, who drowned himſelf therein. The *Turks* call it *Acdeniz*, or the *Boiſterous Sea*; and ſometimes the *White Sea*, when 'tis oppoſed to *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*. It hath *Aſia* the Leſs on the Eaſt, *Thracia* on the North, *Macedonia*, *Græcia*, and *Peloponneſus* on the Weſt, and *Crete* on the South.

ÆGÆUS, King of *Athens*, had two Wives, *Æthra* and *Medea*, the latter whereof had been divorced by *Jaſon*. He threw himſelf into the *Ægean* Sea, and was drowned, believing, through miſtake, that his Son *Theſeus* had been devoured by the *Minotaur*, *Theſeus* returning with *Black* Flags, or Colours, in his Ship, inſtead of *White*, as his Father ordered him, if eſcaped. *Plutarch in Theſ. Ovid. Metam l. 7.*

ÆGEAN Iſles, ſuch as are in the *Archipelago*, or *Ægean* Sea, being about 43 in Number; of late Years had 1450000 Inhabitants that paid Poll-Money to the *Turks*, though few *Turks* live there. The People are of the *Greek* Church, and ſubject to the Metropolitan of *Scio*. *Morden.*

ÆGIALEUS, Firſt King of the *Sicyonians* in *Peloponneſus*, which Kingdom he ſet up in the Year of the World, 1890. He reigned 52 Years, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Europs*. But Chronologers are not perfectly agreed

either about the beginning or end of this Government. See *Petavius*, *Riccioli*, &c.

ÆGIDA, a Name anciently given to the Capital of *Iſtria*: In the time of the Emperor *Juſtin* it was called *Juſtinopolis*, and is now *Capo de Iſtria*. *Plin. l.* 3. *c.* 81. *Leandr. Albert.*

ÆGINA, or *Engia*, an Iſland in the *Saronick* Bay, between *Epidaurus* in *Peloponneſus*, and the *Pyræum*, or Port of *Attica*, ſo call'd from *Ægina* Daughter of *Aſopus*. Formerly a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*; remarkable for the Birth of *Paulus Æginet a*, the famous Phyſician. The Inhabitants of this Iſland are ſaid to be the firſt who Coined Money. Hence *Æginetum æs*.

ÆGIPAN, *Pan* ſo call'd by the Poets, whom they feign'd to have Feet like a Goat, from the Greek αἴξ, αἰγὸς, a Goat. Afterwards all Satyrs were call'd *Ægipans*; whom they repreſented with the Head of a Goat, and the Tail of a Fiſh; for that *Pan*, from whom they firſt derived, was worſhip'd by Fiſhermen as well as Shepherds. *Hyginus.*

ÆGIS, the Shield of *Jupiter*, ſo call'd, becauſe it was made of the Skin of the Goat *Amalthea*, by whom he was Nurs'd. He preſented it to *Pallas*, who Painted a *Gorgon*'s Head upon it; which turn'd the Beholders into Stones. From this Shield he was called *Ægiochius*.

ÆGISTHUS, Son of *Thyeſtes* and *Pelopeia* his own Daughter. *Thyeſtes* was told by the Oracle, That a Son whom he ſhould have by his own Daughter, ſhould revenge him upon *Atreus*: To prevent the Inceſt, he ſent his Daughter *Pelopeia* to be Prieſteſs to *Minerva*; but happening to meet her afterward in a Grove belonging to that Goddeſs, he Raviſh'd her, not knowing who ſhe was. *Pelopeia* ſnatch'd his Sword from him, and kept it; being delivered of a Son, ſhe expoſed him in a Wood, where he was found and nouriſhed by Shepherds till he came of Age, and then his Mother gave him the Sword. This young Man being afterward entertained at *Atreus*'s Court, was by him employed to kill *Thyeſtes*: At whoſe Palace being arrived for that end, *Thyeſtes* knowing the Sword, and underſtanding how he came by it, acknowledged him for his Son, and acquainted him with the Injuries his Family had endured by *Atreus*, againſt whom *Ægiſthus* went, ſlew him and his Son *Agamemnon*; and was afterward ſlain himſelf by *Oreſtes*, in revenge of his Father *Agamemnon*'s Death. *Hygin.*

ÆGLES, an *Atheman* Wreſtler, born Dumb; but finding the Prize which he had won, like to be fraudulently adjudged to another, through eagerneſs to right himſelf, broke the Ligaments of his Tongue, and ever after had the uſe of it.

ÆGOCEROS, or *Capricornus*, a ſort of Creature that *Pan* transform'd himſelf into, when he, with the reſt of the Gods, fled from the Gyant *Typho*, their mortal Enemy; for which Ingenuity, *Jupiter* tranſlated him to the Zodiack, where he continues by the name of *Capricorn*, *Lucret.*

ÆGON, firſt King of the *Argives*, after the Line of the *Heraclidæ* was broke. His Election was thus: They ſent to the Oracle to know whom they ſhould chuſe for their King, and were anſwered, An *Eagle* ſhould ſhew 'em. Within few days afterward, an Eagle came and ſat upon *Ægon*'s Houſe, whereupon he was unanimouſly choſen King.

ÆGOPHAGOS, *Juno* ſo called by the *Lacedæmonians*, becauſe they uſually ſacrificed a Goat to her. *Jupiter* is alſo called Αἰγοφάγος Ζεύς.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, a Town of the *Thracian Cherſoneſe*, upon the *Helleſpont*, and near a River of the ſame Name, at the Mouth whereof *Lyſander* the *Lacedæmonian* overcame *Conon*, Admiral of the *Athenian* Fleet, and put an end to the *Peloponneſian* War, which had continued 27 Years. *Plutarch.*

ÆGYPIUS, Son of *Antheus*, and Grandchild of *Nomion*, living in the fartheſt Parts of *Theſſaly*, who by Money and fair Promiſes debauched *Timandra*; to requite which Injury, her Son *Neophron* ſeduced *Bulis*, *Ægypius*'s Mother, and having intelligence where he was to meet *Timandra*, conveyed thither his Mother *Bulis* in her room, with whom he lay; and being fallen aſleep, his Mother more ſtrictly viewing him, knew him to be her Son, whoſe Eyes ſhe would have put out with his own Sword, if his waking had not prevented her. *Ægypius* ſeeing his Error, wiſhed the Memory of the Fact might be buried in his Death: Whereupon *Jupiter* turned *Ægypius* and *Neophron* into Vultures, *Bulis* into a Didapper, and *Timandra* into a Titmouſe. *Antoni Liberalis*, *Ovid* in *Metamorph.*

ÆGYPT. See EGYPT.

ÆGYPTUS, from whom, as ſome aſſert, *Egypt* derived its Name, Son of *Belus*, and Brother of *Danaus*, deſcended from *Neptune* and *Libya*: He had 50 Sons, whom he Married to as many of his Brother *Danaus*'s Daughters; and *Danaus* being told by an Oracle, That he ſhould be expelled his Kingdom by one of his Sons-in-Law, he perſuaded his Daughters to kill all their Husbands the firſt Night, which all of them, except *Hypermneſtra*, obeyed. *Hygin.*

ÆGYPTUS, a King of *Æthiopia*, who, the Inhabitants ſay, was converted to the Chriſtian Faith by St. *Matthew.* *Marmol.*

ÆLANA, a City of *Arabia Petrea*, upon the innermoſt Receſs of the *Arabian* Gulf, 60 Miles from Mount *Sinai*, and 150 from *Heropolis*: By ſome now called *Eltor*, by others *Aila*. Long. 65. 00. Lat. 29. 51.

ÆLIA *Lælia Criſpis*, the Name of a famous Inſcription in the Senator *Volta*'s Country-Houſe, near *Boulogne* in *Italy*, which is writ thus:

Ælia Lælia Criſpis,
Nec Vir, nec Mulier, nec Androgyna,
Nec Puella, nec Juvenis, nec Anus,
Nec Meretrix, nec Pudica,
Sed omnia.
Sublata neq; Fame, nec Ferro, neq; Veneno,
Sed omnibus.
Nec Cælo, nec Aquis, nec Terris,
Sed ubiq; jacet.
Lucius Agatho Priſcus,
Nec Maritus, nec Amator, nec Neceſſarius;
Neque mœrens, neque gaudens, neque flens;
Hanc neque Molem, nec Pyramidem, nec Sepulcrum,
Sed omnia.
Scit & neſcit quid poſuerit:
Hoc eſt, Sepulcrum intus cadaver non habens,
Hoc eſt, Cadaver, Sepulchrum extra non habens,
Sed Cadaver idem eſt, & Sepulcrum ſibi.

That is, *Ælia Lælia Criſpis*, neither Man, Woman, nor Hermaphrodite; neither Maid, nor Young-man, nor Old-woman, neither a Whore, nor Chaſte; but all. Died neither by the Sword, Hunger, nor Poiſon; but by all. She lies neither in the Heaven, nor Water, nor Land; but every where. *Lucius Agatho Priſcus*, neither her Husband, Gallant, nor Friend; neither ſad, glad, nor weeping; This neither Pile, Pyramid, nor Sepulchre; but all. Knows and knows not what he hath built: That is, a Sepulchre without a Carcaſe, a Carcaſe without a Sepulchre; for it is both the Carcaſe and the Sepulchre. The Learned are divided in Opinion about the meaning of this Inſcription; ſome think it to be the Rain-water, ſome think it the *Materia Prima*, ſome the Soul, or Idea; ſome *Mercury*, ſome Love; and others, that it is framed by ſome Modern Wit, meerly to puzzle others. This Account was Printed at *Padua*, and afterwards at *Dort*: But *Spondanus* affirms, That the Impreſſion was made only from a Copy, and that 'tis not known what's become of the Original. *J. Spon.* Voyage of *Italy.*

ÆLIANUS *(Claudius)* born at *Preneſte* in the Reign of *Adrian*, applauded by *Philoſtratus* for his Skill and Eloquence in the *Greek* Tongue, for which he was called *Honey-mouth*: He was a Hearer of *Pauſanias*, under the Emperor *Adrian*, and wrote a *Mixt Hiſtory*; He alſo wrote of *Animals* and *Military Diſcipline*. *Suid. Voſſ.*

ÆLIUS and *Ælia*, two *Roman* Names, from whom the *Ælii* deſcended, who were the pooreſt Family in *Rome*, 16 whereof were content with one little Houſe and a ſmall Farm, having not a Penny of Silver among 'em, till *Paulus*, having Conquered *Perſeus*, gave his Son-in-Law, *Quintus Ælius Tubero*, 5 Pounds out of the Booty. *Valerius Maximus.*

ÆLIUS *Pætus*, a *Roman*, whom the *Augurs* told, If he ſav'd a Mag-pye that perch'd upon his Head as he ſate in Judicature, he ſhould make his Family happy and flouriſhing, but the Commonwealth unfortunate; if he kill'd her, the contrary: Whereupon he immediately bit off her Head in the view of the Senate; and accordingly loſt a Family of 17 Stout Knights at the Battel of *Cannæ*, the Commonwealth afterward flouriſhing to the height of Proſperity and Empire. *Val. Maximus.*

ÆLIUS *Pertinax*, a *Ligurian*, and a Woodmonger's Son call'd *Pertinax* by his Father, becauſe he followed his Buſineſs cloſe; well-skill'd in the *Greek* Tongue. At firſt he heard *Sulpitius Apollinaris*, and afterwards taught School himſelf. Being made Senator by *Marcus Antoninus*, he Governed four Provinces. Not long after, he was ſent into *Britain* by *Commodus*, to quell ſome Commotions there; which effecting, he return'd, and was made Proconſul of *Africk*. After *Commodus*'s Death, he was made Emperor at 60 Years of Age, by the Soldiers, with the Conſent of the Senate, againſt his will, refuſing his Name ſhould be regiſtred in the Roll of the Imperial Poſſeſſions, ſaying, They belonged to the Publick, and were not the Emperor's: He refuſed alſo that his Wife ſhould be called *Auguſta*, or his Son *Cæſar*, ſaying, 'Twas ſufficient that one ſhould Rule at one time againſt his Will. Notwithſtanding, he was kill'd in his Palace by *Lætus*, Captain of the *Prætorian* Bands, *Didius Julianus* being privy to the Murder. *Capitolinus.*

ÆLIUS *Saturninus*, a Satyric Poet, thrown headlong down the *Tarpeian* Rock by *Tiberius*, becauſe he writ againſt him. *Nicæus.*

ÆLIUS *Sejanus*, a *Roman* Conſul, of ſo much Authority with *Tiberius*, that he call'd him his Aſſociate in the Empire; wherewith he grew ſo proud, that contemning *Tiberius*, he courted the Prætors, and all the Chief Men of *Rome*; wh ch

Tiberius

Tiberius underſtanding, gradually and privately wrought his Ruine. *Dion.*

ÆLIUS *Sextus Catus*, Cenſor with *M. Cethegus*. He made diſtinct Seats for the Commonalty at their Publick Shews, who before ſate promiſcuouſly with the Nobility. He likewiſe refuſed a Service of Silver Plate from the *Ætolian* Ambaſſador, who caught him, in his Conſulſhip, dining in Earthen Diſhes, having no Plate of his own, ſave two Silver Pots, which *Lucius Paulus* gave him out of the Spoils of *Perſeus*. *Ennius* beſtows upon him the Character of

Egregie cordatus Homo Catus Ælius' Sextus. Livius.

ÆMON, Son of *Deucalion*, mentioned by *Ovid* as a Perſon unfortunate in his Love; for, living ſcandalouſly with his own Daughter *Rhodope*, the Gods in revenge turned 'em both into a Mountain. Others ſay, that he married *Antigone*, Daughter of *Oedepus*; who following her Father into Baniſhment, *Æmon* was torn in pieces by *Sphynx*: But *Propertius* ſays, that he lov'd *Antigone* to that degree, that he ſlew himſelf upon her Grave, *Ovid.*

ÆMYLIA, an *Italian* Woman, who after ſhe had a Husband 12 Years, became a Man, and married a Wife. *Continuat. Vignetii.*

ÆMYLIANUS *Libycus*, Governour of the *Sarmatian* Confines in *Mœſia* under *Decius* and *Gallus*: He promiſed his Soldiers the Tribute which the *Scythians* refuſed to pay, if they came off Victorious; which they did, and had their promiſed Reward. This procured him ſo much Love among the Soldiery, that they choſe him Emperor, of which he gave the Senate notice, promiſing them to recover *Meſopotamia* and *Armenia*: But before he could ſet forward, the Soldiers that lay near *Italy* had proclaimed *Valerian*; whereupon *Æmylianus*'s Soldiers kill'd him, becauſe of his low Birth, to prevent a Civil War, and joined with *Valerian*, as being better deſcended. He lived 40 Years, and Reigned 5 Months. *Aur. Victor.*

ÆMYLIANUS *(Tiberius Ceſtius Alexander)* made Governour of *Egypt* by *Galienus*, about the Year 262: He rebelled againſt his Maſter, and was proclaimed Emperor by his Soldiers; but at laſt, being purſued by *Theodorus*, one of *Galienus*'s Generals, into *Alexandria*, was taken, and preſented to the Emperor, who cauſed him to be ſtrangled in Priſon. *Trebell. Pollio.*

ÆMYLII, or the *Æmylian* Family, one of the moſt Illuſtrious in *Rome*, whoſe Original is deduced by *Plutarch* from *Mamercus* the Son of *Pythagoras* the Philoſopher, called Αιμυλος by the *Greeks* for the ſweetneſs of his Humour. Of this Family was *Paulus Æmylius*, Sirnamed *Macedonicus*, Conſul and General of the *Romans*, and Son to *Lucius Paulus*, ſlain at the famous Battel of *Cannæ* againſt *Hannibal*. He was twice Conſul, and during his firſt Conſulate Triumphed over the *Ligurians*, *A. U. C.* 572. In his ſecond Conſulate, *An.* 586. he ſubdued *Perſeus* King of *Macedonia*, reduced his Country into a Province, diſmantled 70 of his Cities, and returned in a Glorious manner to *Rome*, where a Triumph of three Days was allowed him. King *Perſeus*, among the other Priſoners, went before his Triumphal Chariot, and was the greateſt Ornament of the Solemnity, the Generous Conqueror, in the mean time, not being able to refrain from Tears, in conſideration of the Misfortunes of *Perſeus*. But behold the Inconſtancy of Human Affairs! This Noble *Roman*, who was exalted to the height of Glory in the Morning, was engulphed into the depth of Sorrow e're the Evening, having loſt Two of his Sons amidſt the Triumph. He obtained a Privilege from the Senate afterwards, to wear his Triumphal Robes during the *Circean* Games, and was alſo made Cenſor that ſame Year, *An.* 586. in which he died. Of this ſame Family were the Great Men following:

ÆMYLIUS *Mamercus*, three times Conſul. He defeated the *Æqui* in their own Territories. His Son *T. Æmylius Mamercus* was twice Conſul, and defeated the *Sabines*. His Son *M. Æmylius* was firſt High-Prieſt, then Military Tribune. Afterwards, when he was firſt made Dictator, he overcame the *Fidenates*, the *Volſci*, and *Faliſci*, and Triumph'd. When he was Dictator the ſecond time, he reduced the Office of Cenſor from Five Years to One and a half, by which he very much enraged the Cenſors, but obliged the People; ſo that he was choſe a third time Dictator, reduced the *Fidenates*, and took their City in 16 days time. His Grandchild, *Titus Æmylius Mamercus*, was Conſul with *Q. Publius Philo*, who defeated the *Latins*, and had the Honour of a Triumph; which being denied to *Titus Æmylius*, who had ſubdued thoſe of *Præneſte* and *Velitræ*, he, in revenge, nominated a Plebeian for his Colleague in the Dictatorſhip.

ÆMYLIUS *Lepidus*, being very young, threw himſelf into the Battel, reſcued a Citizen, and killed his Enemy; in memory whereof, he had a Statue erected for him in the Capitol, by the Decree of the Senate, in his Robe of Nonage, adorned with Gold Claſps. *Kal. Max.*

ÆMYLIUS *Cenſorinus*, Tyrant of *Sicily*, who rewarded ſuch well as brought him any Inſtrument newly invented for Torment: Whereupon *Aruntius Paterculus* having made a Brazen Bull to burn People alive in, preſented him with it, whom *Æmylius* cauſed to make the firſt Experiment of himſelf, as a juſt Reward for his Art in contriving it. *Plutarch.*

ÆMYLIUS, a handſom young Man, and great Hunter, born at *Sybaris* in *Italy*, whoſe Wife being Jealous, hid her ſelf in the Woods to watch him, where his Dogs lighting upon her, tore her in pieces, which *Æmylius* perceiving, killed himſelf in deſpair. *Cleonymus.*

ÆMYLIUS *Papinianus*, Son of *Hoſtilius Papinianus*, and *Eugenia Gracilis*, Overſeer of the Exchequer next after *Septimius Severus*, by whom, when advanced to the Empire, he was made *Præfectus Prætorio*. *Severus* dying, he recommended his Sons, *Geta* and *Caracalla*, to his Care: But *Caracalla* killing *Geta*, and *Papinian* refuſing to excuſe the Murder, was ſtabb'd by the Soldiers before the Tyrant's Face, in the 38th or 39th Year of his Age. Abundance of great Lawyers came out of his School, and are called *Papinianiſts*. He wrote many things in the Civil Law. His Son was alſo put to death by *Caracalla*.

ÆMYLIUS *Scaurus*, Noble yet Poor, his Father, though a Patrician, Trading in Coals for a Livelihood: Yet *Scaurus* by his Eloquence acquired ſo much Fame as to be choſen *Ædilis*, in which behaving himſelf very juſtly, he was choſen Prætor, and fought againſt *Jugurtha*. Afterwards being Conſul, he made a Law againſt exceſſive Expences, and the Votes of Slaves made Free. He is highly commended by *Cicero*, *Orat. pro Fonteio*, who after a great Elogy of him, ſays, *Tamen hujus cujus injurati nutu prope terrarum orbis regebatur, jurati teſtimonio neque in C. Embriam, neque in C. Memmium creditum eſt.* While he was *Ædilis*, he built a Theatre, the greateſt Work ever made by the Hand of Man, both for Magnificence and Durableneſs. *Plin.* See *Scaurus.*

ÆMYLIUS *Victor*, concerning whom this Epitaph is extant at *Parma*, as related by *P. Manutius*: *D. M. L. D. Æmylio Victori qui pridie natalem ſuum viceſimum & ſecundum pruna in penſili (balneo ſcilicet) poſita, urgente fato, ipſe ſanum necavit ſe. L. Æmylius Victor principalis, & Ælia Venerea filio pientiſſimo & ſibi.* In Engliſh: *D. M. L. D.* To *Æmylius Victor*, who according to the Decree of Fate, on the 22d before his Birth-day, being in Health, did kill himſelf by a live Coal put in a hanging Bath. *L. Æmylius Victor principalis*, and *Ælia Venerea*, to their moſt Dutiful Son and themſelves.

ÆNEAS *Tacitus*, lived in the time of *Ariſtotle*, in the 111th *Olympiad*. He wrote concerning the Art of War and Military Diſcipline. He is cited by *Polybius* and *Ælian*: And the Abridgers of *Geſner* aſſure us, that his Works are in Manuſcript in the *Vatican*. *Cineas* the *Theſſalian*, one of the Privy Council to *Pyrrhus* King of *Epire*, Epitomized this Author. *Voſſius de Mathem. C.* 48. *De Hiſt. Græc. Lib.* 4. *C.* 11.

ÆNEAS, Biſhop of *Paris*, lived about the Year 860. He was a Perſon of Quality and great Senſe. At the requeſt of the Pope, and *Charles the Bald*, King of *France*, he wrote an excellent Book againſt the Errors of the *Greek Church*; where confuting all the hard Cenſures of the Patriarch *Photius*, he endeavours to demonſtrate, by *Scripture*, *Councils*, and *Reaſoning*, That the *Latin Church* was both Orthodox in her Doctrine, and Defencible in her Cuſtoms and Diſcipline. *Lup. Ferrar. Epiſt.* 98, 99. *Loduard.*

ÆNEAS, Son of *Anchiſes* and *Venus*, a *Trojan*, who after long Travels came into *Italy*, and after the Death of his Father-in-Law *Latinus*, was made King of the *Latins*, and Reigned three Years. He overcame *Turnus*, and took his Betrothed *Lavinia* to Wife: Then joining with the *Aborigines*, he was ſlain in a Battel againſt the *Tuſcans*, and buried on the Bank of *Numicus*, his Subjects giving him the Title of *Jupiter Indiges*. *Troy* being laid in Aſhes, he took his aged Father *Anchiſes* upon his Back, and reſcued him from his Enemies; but, being too ſollicitous about his Son and Houſhold-Goods, he loſt his Wife *Creuſa*. He landed firſt in *Macedonia*, whence he paſſed into *Sicily*, where he buried his Father at *Drepanum* It is believed by many that he never ſaw *Africk* nor *Dido*, ſo that the Fourth Book of *Virgil* muſt be all Figment: And even many Authors are cited by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus*, to prove that he was never in *Italy* neither, but that it was only ſome other of the Name. Read *Virgil*'s *Æneids*. *Leſches*, the Author of the *Little Iliad*, believed, that *Æneas* was taken Priſoner with the reſt of the *Trojans*, and given for a Slave to *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*. *Tzetzes* adds, That when *Pyrrhus* was ſlain at *Delphi*, by *Oreſtes*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, *Æneas* recovered his Liberty, retired to *Macedonia*, to a Town named *Recholus*, call'd afterwards *Ænus*; and from thence paſſed on to *Italy*. Some Hiſtorians, cited by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* relate, that *Æneas* was abſent when *Troy* was taken, being ſent by King *Priam* into *Italy* with ſome Troops. *Dares Phrygius* will have it, that *Æneas*, *Antenor*, and *Polydamas*, betrayed *Troy* to the *Græcians* upon the account of ſome diſguſt they had

had to *Priam*. Other Writers aſſure us, that when the *Greeks* took the Town, *Æneas* retir'd into the Caſtle, where the Images of the Gods, and the greateſt part of the Wealth of the Town were lodg'd: But finding himſelf in no condition to hold out, he conveyed away the Women, Children and old Men at a Poſtern, and order'd a Guard of Soldiers to conduct them with the Baggage toward Mount *Ida*: With the remaining Body of Men, he ſtood the ſhock of the Enemy for ſome time, and afterwards with his Troops, retired at the ſame Sally-port: And thus he join'd thoſe who were firſt ſent off, without being either perceived or purſued; the *Greeks* being then taken up with the Buſineſs of Plunder. The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns, upon the ſight of the Flames, concluding the Capital was taken, drew off likewiſe to Mount *Ida*, where they were attacked by the *Greeks*, but not beaten from their Poſt. Thus *Æneas* brought the Enemy to a Capitulation, and had the Liberty to retire whither he pleas'd with his Effects and Troops, provided he quitted *Phrygia*. After the *Greeks* were gone off, 'tis ſaid, that *Æneas* made himſelf Maſter of *Troas*, rebuilt the Town of *Troy*, was King of the Country, and left his Sovereignty to his Children. Other Authors, among which *Demetrius* of *Scepſis* is one, write, That *Æneas*, his Son *Aſcanius*, and *Scamandrius* the Son of *Hector*, Reign'd jointly in the Town of *Scepſis* aforeſaid, and that their Poſterity held the Government for a long time. If we will believe *Cephalon* and *Hegeſippus*, *Æneas* retired to *Thrace* and died there. *Strabo*, and ſome others report, That he fix'd in *Macedonia*, near Mount *Olympus*. This Geographer affirms, That other Authors maintain that *Æneas* went for *Arcadia*, and reſided at *Orchomenum*. Some Writers, endeavouring to reconcile theſe Hiſtorians, affirm, That *Æneas* went into *Thrace*, *Macedonia* and *Arcadia*, and at laſt ſailed further into *Italy*. *Chevreau, Hiſtoire du Monde.*

ÆNEAS of *Gaza*, a Platonick Philoſopher in the Fifth Century under *Zeno*. He wrote a Treatiſe Entitul'd, *Theophraſtus*, diſcourſing of the Immortality of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of the Body. *Bellarmin.*

ÆNEAS *Sylvius*, Fourth King of the *Latins*, who Reigned 31 years: Alſo another, choſe Pope in 1458, by the name of *Pius* II.

ÆNETUS, one who being declared Victor in the Five Principal Olympick Games, died for joy as ſoon as he received his Garlands. *Pauſan.*

ÆNOTHERUS, a Giant born at *Durgia* in *Suabia*, who ſerved under *Carolus Magnus* on Horſeback, he uſed to wade through Rivers which had not Bridges, and draw his Horſe after him; would Mow down his Enemies like Hay, and hang them on his Spear like Birds, and carry them on his Shoulder. *Aventinus, l. 4. Annal. Boiorum.*

ÆOLIA, a Country of *Aſia* on the *Ægean* Sea, now called *Sarcum*. The Poets call it the Country of the Winds, becauſe there are diverſity of Winds among the Iſlands, of which there are Seven betwixt *Italy* and *Sicily* called *Æoliæ*, one of them called *Lipara* hath a Biſhop's See, well fortified; another of them called *Strongyle* or *Stromboli*, exhales Smoak, which preſages Wind. *Plin. Strabo*

ÆOLIPYLE, a hollow Brazen Bowl with a very ſmall hole, by which, being fill'd with Water, and made hot ſtanding by the Fire, it ſends forth an impetuous Wind; which diſcovers admirably that the Wind is a flux of Air acted by a more violent motion, occaſioned by the influence of heat on the Vapours, which by its impetuous action produces a great quantity of new Air that puſhes the other violently. *Vitruvius.*

ÆOLUS, a King of thoſe Iſlands, very Hoſpitable, he taught his People to uſe Sails, and by obſerving the Fire or Smoak of *Strongyle*, could predict how the Winds would blow, whence the Poets call'd him the God of the Winds. He was alſo a skilful Aſtrologer, which contributed to this Fiction. There were Three of this Name.

ÆON, the Name which *Valentinian* the Hereſiarch gave to the Deity, which he diſtinguiſhes into 30, 15 Male and 15 Female, and of them he ſays, came the Saviour of the World *Tertullian. contra Valent.*

ÆPALIUS, a *Grecian* King, who being expell'd his Kingdom, and reſtored by *Hercules*, out of Gratitude, he Adopted as Succeſſor, *Hylas* eldeſt Son to *Hercules. Strabo.*

ÆPULO, a King of the *Iſtrians*, or *Hiſtrians*, who having taken the Camp of the *Roman* General *A. Manlius*, was ſo intent on the Booty, Wine and good Cheer, that the *Romans* rallying again defeated him; and, as ſome ſay, purſuing him to *Neſtium*, he kill'd himſelf, rather than he would fall into their Hands. But *Florus, lib. 2. cap. 10.* ſays, he was ſo drunk when taken, that he could ſcarcely be brought to believe that he was a Priſoner, when his drunkenneſs was off. *Livius.*

ÆPYTUS, a King of *Arcadia*, who entring *Neptune's* Temple on Horſeback, tho' forbidden, was of a ſudden ſtruck blind by Sea-Water which ſprung upon him; and afterward killed by the biting of a Serpent as a Hunting. *Homer, Pauſanias.*

AERIUS, a Presbyter of the Fourth Cent. about 349. who is ſaid to have turned *Arian*, becauſe *Arianiſm* obtained then in the Court of *Conſtantius*; and that he was not made Biſhop of *Sebaſta* in *Armenia*. The Hereſies charg'd on him and his Followers called *Aërians* are, That they held there was no difference betwixt Biſhops and Presbyters; That they oppoſed Lent, Prayers for the dead, and celebrating *Eaſter*; That they held the Son to differ from the Father, as the Inſtrument from the Artiſt; That the Spirit differs from them, as Time and Place differ from thoſe that uſe them; and, That the words, *from whom, by whom*, and *in whom*, differ among themſelves. They are alſo ſaid to condemn Marriage, and urge Abſtinence. *Epiph. Aug. Oecuphrius.*

ÆROPA, Daughter of *Atreus*, who being debauched by her Uncle *Thyeſtes*, had Two Sons by him at a Birth, both which *Atreus* ſlew, and ſet before his Brother to eat. The Title of one of *Seneca*'s Tragedies. Alſo the Daughter of *Cepheus*, who being deflower'd by *Mars*, died in Childbed, though the Infant liv'd and was called *Æropus* after her Name: As alſo *Lacturnus*, becauſe he ſuck'd his Mother's Breaſts ſo ſtrongly that tho' ſhe was dead, he forced out the Milk. *Pauſan.*

ÆROPUS, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* I. while an Infant, in the Kingdom of *Macedon*, *A. M.* 3456. The *Illyrians* taking the advantage of his Minority, made War upon the *Macedonians* and defeated them. Whereupon ſetting their young King at the Head of the Army, they were ſo encouraged, that they rallied again, beat the Enemy, and obtain'd a great Victory. *Juſtin.*

ÆSACUS, *Priam*'s Son by *Alyxothoe*, Daughter of *Drymas*; much addicted to Hunting. He fell ſo paſſionately in Love with *Heſperia*, that he left his Father's Court and followed her in the Woods: But ſhe flying from him, was ſtung to death by a Serpent, which he ſeeing, threw himſelf from a Rock into the Sea. However *Thetis* taking compaſſion of him, transformed him into a *Didapper*. *Ovid. Metam. l. 12.*

ÆSCHINES, an *Athenian* Tragick Poet and Eloquent Orator in the 106 Olympiad, was Competitor with *Demoſthenes* for Fame; but *Demoſthenes* defended himſelf ſo well, that *Æſchines* was baniſh'd his Country, and retired to *Rhodes*. *Diog. Laertius* reckons Seven more of the ſame Name, all Noted Orators or Philoſophers, and one Statuary. *Plut.*

ÆSCHINES, the name of one of the Three Sects that ſprung out of the Hereſie of the *Montaniſts*, who, among other things, affirmed Chriſt to be both Father and Son. *Epiphan.*

ÆSCHYLUS, the 12th Judge of *Athens*, who Govern'd the City 21 years; in the Second year of whoſe Reign, the Olympick Games were Inſtituted at *Elis*. The Firſt Olympiad being *Ann. Mund.* 3174.

ÆSCHYLUS, Brother to *Cynegyras*, a good Tragedian, and excellent Soldier. He was told by the Oracle he ſhould be kill'd by the fall of a Houſe; whereupon he left *Sicily* to dwell in the open Field, where an Eagle flying over his Head with a Tortoiſe in her Bill, took his Bald-head for a Stone, and letting the Tortoiſe fall to break the Shell, beat out his Brains. He is highly commended by *Horace*. *Val. Maximus, Voſſius.*

ÆSCULANUS, and *Argentinus*, certain Deities who were ſuppos'd to have power to enrich Men. Alſo *Memory*, ador'd under the ſame Name by the *Romans*. *Budæus.*

ÆSCULAPIUS, Son of *Apollo* by the Nymph *Coronis*, Daughter of *Phlegyas*: He was cut out of his Mothers Belly (whom *Apollo* had ſtabb'd for her Familiarity with *Iſchys*) and deliver'd to *Chiron* to be Inſtructed in Phyſick: Others ſay, that being expos'd on a Mountain, he was ſuckl'd by a Goat. At the requeſt of *Diana*, he reſtored *Hippolytus* to Life, who had been torn in pieces by his Horſes; for which *Jupiter* kill'd him with a Thunderbolt. He freed *Rome* from the Plague, for which they built him a Temple, and Worſhipped him under the form of a Serpent; moſt Countries offering him a Dunghill-Cock in Sacrifice, only the *Cyreneans* offered a She-Goat. He had Two Sons, eminent Phyſicians alſo, *Machaon* and *Podalirius*; and Three Daughters, *Hygiea*, *Ægle*, and *Panacea*. The whole Story is ſuppos'd by *Pauſanias* to be Enigmatical, and that by *Æſculapius* is meant Air; by *Hygiea*, perfect Health; and *Apollo*, or the Sun purifying the Air. *Tully* affirms, there were ſeveral Phyſicians of this Name: The Firſt was Son of *Apollo*; the Second, Brother to *Mercury*; and the Third, Son to *Arſippus* and *Arſinoe*. *Homer, Plutarch, Voſſius.*

ÆSON, Son of *Cretheus*, Brother of *Pelias*, and Father of *Jaſon*. He was by *Medea*, at the requeſt of *Jaſon*, with the help of her Charms and Hot Baths, reſtor'd to his youthful vigour when very old. Alſo a River in *Theſſalia* which falls into the River *Meta*, with a City upon it of the ſame name. *Ovid.*

ÆSOP, Born at *Ammorius* in *Phrygia Major*, was of a mean Birth, and contemptible Preſence, being Flat-Nos'd, Hunch-Back'd, Blubber-Lipp'd, having a long, ill-ſhap'd Head,

Head, Crooked Body, Big-belly, Bandy-Legs, and Swarthy-Complexion, whence he took his Name *Æſopus*, *quaſi Æthiopus*; He is alſo ſaid to have been very unhappy in his utterance, and ſcarcely to be underſtood, which was the moſt afflicting part of his misfortune. He liv'd when *Cræſus* Govern'd *Lydia*, and had been twice bought and ſold before he was purchas'd by *Xanthus*, from a little before his entrance into whoſe Service, we ſhall date his Adventures.

Being ſent with other Slaves to be ſold at *Epheſus*, each of them muſt carry a Burthen, and *Æſop* being weakeſt, had his choice which he would bear, and pitching upon the Pannier of Bread, which was twice as heavy as any of the reſt, they laughed at him as a Fool; but after a Meal or Two he had nothing to carry but the empty Basket, which convinced his Comrades of their miſtake. Arriving at *Epheſus*, his Maſter quickly ſold all his Slaves, except *Æſop*, a Muſician, and an Orator, upon which he carried them to *Samos*, habited according to their Profeſſion, ſetting *Æſop* betwixt them for a Fool; being in open Market, *Xanthus* a Philoſopher, with his Scholars, paſſing by, was mightily pleaſed with the other Two, and asking them what they could do? The one anſwered, *Any thing*; and the other, *Every thing*; at which *Æſop* fell a laughing. *Xanthus*'s Pupils enquiring the Cauſe, he told them, *If their Maſter ask'd he would acquaint him.* The Philoſopher not agreeing for the other Two, was about going his way; but his Scholars prevail'd with him to ask of *Æſop* alſo what he could do; who readily anſwered, *Nothing at all.* How ſo ſays *Xanthus? Becauſe my Companions*, ſays the other, *undertake every thing; ſo that there is nothing left for me to do.* Which diſcovered the cauſe of *Æſop*'s Laughter, and alſo his Wit. *Well*, ſays *Xanthus*, *If I ſhould buy you, will you be honeſt? Yes*, ſays *Æſop*, *whether you buy me or not. Ay*, but ſays *Xanthus*, *Won't you run away? Did you ever hear of a Bird in a Cage*, ſays *Æſop*, *that would tell he intended to eſcape? Xanthus* being pleaſed with his Wit, replies, *But your deformed ſhape will always expoſe you to hooting and gaping. Æſop* anſwers, *A Philoſopher ſhould value a Man's Mind, not his Body*: Which heightned *Xanthus*'s good opinion of him; ſo that he bought him alone, tho' his Maſter offer'd him in to the bargain, if he would buy the other Two. *Xanthus* preſenting this new Servant to his Wife, ſhe was ſo enraged, that ſhe ſcolded her Husband ſeverely for his Merchandiſe; who putting it upon *Æſop* to pacify his Miſtreſs with ſome witty expreſſion, *Æſop* made her ſtark mad, by ſaying, *From the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us*: But ſweetned her again, by adviſing her to rank her ſelf amongſt Virtuous Women. Sometime after, *Xanthus* being ask'd by a Gardner, Why the Weeds grew faſter in his Garden than the Plants he nouriſhed, *Æſop* laugh'd at his Maſter's anſwer, who referred it to Providence; and acquainted the Gardner, That his Garden was a Mother to the Weeds, but Stepmother to the Plants. *Æſop*'s Miſtreſs and her Husband being at continual jars, ſhe at laſt left him, which rendred the poor uxorious Philoſopher very penſive; whom *Æſop* pitying, contriv'd the following trick to bring her back: He goes about Town to cheapen Proviſions of all ſorts for a Marriage Treat, acquainting every body, That his Maſter was to be Married again; which coming to his Wifes Ears, ſhe poſted home to her Husband, and told him, ſhe would forbid the Banes; which *Xanthus* looking upon as one of *Æſop*'s Maſter-pieces, his Wife and he were reconcil'd, and for joy, charges *Æſop* to make the beſt Proviſion he could, to entertain his Friends the Philoſophers at a Feaſt; whereupon *Æſop* provided Tongues for all the Services, dreſſing them only in a different manner. His Maſter being enrag'd, ask'd him in a furious manner, *Is this according to my order? Æſop* anſwered readily, *You bid me make the beſt Proviſion that I could; and if the Tongue be the Key of Knowledge, what could be a more ſuitable Banquet for Philoſophers?* With which *Xanthus* being ſilenced, invites his Friends again next day, and bid him prepare the worſt Entertainment he could think of; and accordingly *Æſop* provides Tongues again, telling his raging Maſter, exaſperated at this Second Affront, That *there is no Wickedneſs in which the Tongue has not a ſhare, and conſequently the worſt entertainment he could think of.* And to one of the Company, who ſaid, that this Fellow was enough to make any Man mad, he anſwered, That *he was too curious to meddle in other Mens Matters; and it would ſeem he had little buſineſs at home. Xanthus* replied, *Sirrah, ſeeing you ſay this Gentleman is too curious, go find me out a Man that has no curioſity at all, or I'll lace your Coat for ye. Æſop* goes abroad, and finding a lazy Fellow lolling at his eaſe, as having nothing to do, he invites him to Supper with his Maſter, the Clown promiſed he would, without Ceremony, and follows *Æſop* ſtreight into the Parlour, dirty as he was, throws himſelf down upon a rich Couch without any more ado; and *Xanthus* coming in to Supper, asks who he was? *Æſop* anſwers, *The Man that you ſent me for that has no curioſity in him at all. Xanthus* thinking himſelf cock-ſure of an occaſion againſt *Æſop*, now whiſpers his Wife, and tells it her with a great deal of Joy, bidding her obſerve his Directions, and he would ſoundly drub *Æſop*, and ſo calling to her aloud, bids her bring a Baſon to waſh his Gueſts Feet, and bad him put forth his Feet for that end, little thinking the Fellow would have done it, but the Clown after ſome mumbling, anſwered, *Well, if it be the Cuſtom of the Houſe, it is not for me to be againſt it*, and ſo ſtretched out his dirty Feet to her. *Xanthus* being diſappointed in this, after having eaten ſome time, takes a Bumper full of Drink and gives it to the Fellow, not doubting but he would have had the Civility to ſay, *After you Sir*, but Clodpate ſups up his Liquor without ſaying a word, and gives *Xanthus* the empty Pot again; being diſappointed a Second time, he makes a Third Eſſay, and ſeeing the Clown feed unmercifully upon one Diſh, falls in a heavy rage, and ſends for the Cook, threatning to have him baſtinado'd in the Parlour before them all for not dreſſing the ſaid Diſh better; thinking, that becauſe the Fellow lik'd it, he would certainly excuſe the Cook, but not a Mum. *Xanthus* reſolves on a Fourth trial, and perceiving his Gueſt ſwallowing down the Cakes and Pies by ſhoals, ſends for his Paſtry Cook, and threatens to bang him ſoundly for not ſeaſoning them better; The Fellow replies, that he had put in all that his Miſtreſs allowed him; then *Xanthus* thinking he had at laſt hit his Mark, ſays in great fury to his Wife, *That ſeeing it was her fault, ſhe muſt ſtrip immediately to prepare for the Dog-Whip*, not queſtioning but the Fellow would have ſo much good nature, as to interpoſe for a Woman of Honour, but inſtead of that, the Brute drivels out a Proverb, *What have I to do to quench other Peoples Fires?* And deſiring *Xanthus* to ſtay a little, told him, that he would go home and fetch his own Wife too, that ſo they might take the Lath by turns. At which, tho' *Xanthus* was mad to find himſelf diſappointed, yet he could not but laugh at the Clowniſhneſs of his Gueſt, and confeſs that *Æſop* had brought him a Man who had no Curioſity at all.

Xanthus afterward ſending *Æſop* on an Errand, he anſwered a Magiſtrate who ask'd him whither he was going, That he knew not; which the Magiſtrate taking as a banter, ordered him to be Committed; upon which *Æſop* ſaid, *Is it not true now that I knew not whither I was going, for can you imagine that I thought of going to Priſon*; whereat, the Magiſtrate being pleaſed, releaſed him. *Xanthus* being drunk, undertook to drink up the Sea by ſuch a time, on certain Conditions, or to loſe his Houſe and Land, and pull'd his Ring off to Seal the Agreement; but miſſing his Ring next morning, he ask'd *Æſop* if he had ſeen it, who anſwered, That he knew not what was become of his Ring, but he was ſure he had loſt his Houſe and Land, and ſo acquainted him with his Bargain, which he had quite forgot; whereat *Xanthus* being amazed, deſired *Æſop*'s Advice, which he gave him thus: That he ſhould go to the Shoar, take up a large Glaſs full of Sea Water, and tell his Antagoniſts that he was ready to perform his Bargain, but they muſt ſtop the Rivers from running into it, for he did not undertake to drink them; which he did accordingly, came off with applauſe, while his Enemy was hiſs'd out of the Field. *Xanthus* on a time ſent *Æſop* into the Yard to look about him, telling him, that if he ſaw Two Crows, he ſhould have good luck, and if he ſaw but One, he ſhould have bad, whereupon *Æſop* returns, and tells him he ſaw Two. *Xanthus* going out, that he might ſhare in the good luck, ſaw but One, and coming in again, ordered *Æſop* to be whip'd for mocking him; Mean time comes in one to invite *Xanthus* abroad to Supper, which *Æſop* immediately laying hold upon, ſays, Maſter, *Where's the Credit of your Augury now, when I, who ſaw Two Crows, am to be whipt like a Dog, and you, who ſaw but One, are invited abroad to be Merry*, which ſav'd him from the Laſh at that time. After this, as *Æſop* and his Maſter were walking together, he diſcovered a hidden Treaſure by a *Greek* Inſcription, for which his Maſter promiſed him his Liberty, and one half of it, if he would teach him how he underſtood the Inſcription; wherein he fail'd, laid *Æſop* in Chains, and upon his reproaching him with breach of Promiſe, he took them off, but adviſ'd him to bridle his Tongue, if he expected his Liberty, which *Æſop* told him he ſhould have in a few days, whether he would or not, and accordingly it fell out thus: An Eagle having ſnatched up the Ring on which was the Town Seal, the Citizens looking upon it as an ill Omen, conſulted their wiſe Men, and eſpecially *Xanthus* about it, who taking time for his anſwer, found he could do nothing in it, and growing penſive acquainted *Æſop* with the Cauſe, and the danger he was in as to his Life and Reputation. *Æſop* adviſes him to ſignifie to the Senate, that Augury was not a Philoſophers Province, and conſequently did not fall under his Cognizance, but that he had a Servant who could give them ſatisfaction on that Head; and ſo, ſays *Æſop*, you will be excus'd, and if I miſcarry, the diſgrace will be mine. *Xanthus*, not perceiving

perceiving his drift, did accordingly; and when *Æſop* appear'd, the Senate flouted at him for his deformity, which he reprehending, wiſely told them, it was not the Comelineſs of Perſonage, but ſtrength of Reaſon which they now needed; whereat they bid him ſay on what he could for the Common good. He anſwered, that he was ready to ſerve them, but judg'd it not for their Honour that they ſhould be advis'd by a Slave, and therefore urged, that he might firſt be made free, which judging reaſonable, they ordered *Xanthus* to be paid his Ranſom, and he ſeeing that he muſt part with him, made a preſent of him to the Senate. So *Æſop* being now a Freeman, told them, that the Omen ſignified their danger of loſing their Liberty by a King: And accordingly *Cræſus*, King of *Lydia*, in a little time demanded Tribute of them, or threatned War. The *Samians* were for compliance at at firſt, but *Æſop*'s advice diverted them; which *Cræſus* underſtanding, he offered to ſtop the Courſe of his Arms, if they would ſend him *Æſop*; who acquainted them that he was willing to go, but put them in mind of the diſaſter which befell the Sheep, when for Peace with the Wolves, they gave the Dogs that guarded them for Hoſtages; upon which the *Samians* reſolved not to part with him, but go he would, and by his Prudence appeas'd the King's Anger againſt himſelf, and procured Peace to the *Samians*, telling the King, That he himſelf was like the Graſshopper, which being catch'd by a Boy, prevail'd with him to ſpare its Life, becauſe its Death could do him no good. At his return, the *Samians* received him with great Joy, and erected him a Statue. After which he went to *Cræſus*'s Court, and for his uſe compoſed the Mythologues which ſtill bear his Name; and having a mind to ſee *Babylon*, took *Greece* in his way, where he had Philoſophical Converſe with the Seven Wiſe Men, and a Debate about the Form of Government, *Æſop* being for Monarchy, and they for a Common-Wealth. Arriving at *Babylon*, he rendred himſelf extreamly ſerviceable to the King in reſolving of Riddles and Knotty Queſtions, by which the Princes of thoſe days challeng'd one another; and having no Children, he adopted one *Ennus*, of whoſe Education he took as much care as if he had really been his own; but this Villain counterfeited *Æſop*'s Hand to Treaſonable Letters againſt the King, to whom he carries them with a ſeeming Reluctancy, alledging, That Loyalty had ſurmounted all other Obligations of Duty and Intereſt. The King not ſuſpecting the Fraud, ordered *Æſop* immediately to be put to death, but thoſe who received the Charge, knowing his Innocence, and the Kings Paſſion, hid *Æſop*, and gave out that he was dead. A little after *Amaſis* King of *Egypt* ſends to the King of *Babylon* for an Architect to build a Tower in the Air, and one who could reſolve all Queſtions. *Labynetus* being at a loſs what to anſwer, wiſh'd that he could recover *Æſop*'s Life again, though with the half of his Kingdom, upon which thoſe who had ſaved him, acquainted the King that he was yet alive: And bringing him before the King, he made his Innocence ſo manifeſt, that his Accuſer was immediately ordered to be put to death by the moſt Exquiſite Torments, but *Æſop* begged his Pardon. And having the King of *Egypt*'s Letter given him to conſider of, he ſent him word, That he ſhould receive the Satisfaction he deſired next Spring, and in the mean time taking home his Son *Ennus* again, he writ Inſtructions to direct him to a Virtuous Life; as that he ſhould worſhip God with ſincerity of Heart, and without Oſtentation, knowing that he is Omnipreſent and Almighty, and abundance more tending to the moſt refined Morality; but all without effect upon *Ennus*, who grew worſe and worſe, and being at laſt ſtung in Conſcience for his Ingratitude, died in deſpair. The Spring being come, *Æſop* went into *Egypt*, anſwered all *Amaſis*'s Queſtions, and having bred Eagles to carry up little Children in Baskets into the Air, (as ſome Authors have it) told him there were his Architects to build, if he could find Labourers to carry them Stone and Mortar. *Amaſis* being mightily taken with his Wit, return'd him Loaden with Honours and Rewards to *Babylon*. Whence his fate drew him to *Delphos*, where he flattered himſelf with hopes of Converſe with Wiſe Men, but miſſing his expectation, he reprehended the *Delphians* by this Fable, *That he was like thoſe who being on the Shore ſee ſomething come bulling toward them far off at Sea, which they hope will be ſome great matter, but at laſt it proves only a heap of Weeds and Rubbiſh.* The Magiſtrates being offended at his freedom, and thinking that he would revile them elſewhere, they contrived his ruine by a Form of Juſtice, for which end conveying a Conſecrated Golden Cup into his Baggage as ready to depart, they purſued and charged him with Sacrilege, and finding the Cup which he knew nothing of, he was condemn'd to be thrown headlong from a Rock, and though he diſplayed his Innocence with the utmoſt of Wit and Eloquence, it availed him not, no more than did his flying to the Altar, and his Fables of the Frog and Mouſe, and Eagle and Beetle, for die he muſt right or wrong, and ſo he concluded his Life with a threatning, that the Gods would revenge his Death, and a Satyrical Application of the Fable, how a Man lamented that he ſhould be deſtroyed by an Aſs, the baſeſt of Beaſts; whereupon the enraged *Delphians* threw him headlong from the Rock, for which injuſtice and cruelty they were ſpeedily viſited with Famine and Peſtilence, and conſulting the Oracle, to know the cauſe, found it to be their Treatment of *Æſop*; which obliged them to erect a Pyramid to his Honour, while the Principal of the Conſpirators reveng'd his Death by depriving themſelves of Life. Sir *R. L'Eſtrange*'s Life of *Æſop*. It is to be Noted, that this Learned and Eloquent Author diſcovers ſeveral blunders of Chronology in the Story of *Æſop*, which make ſome of the abovementioned Relations inconſiſtent with truth, but it is ſufficient that we acquaint the Reader that *Æſop* was certainly a great Man, as is acknowledged by all, and his Works are a better Encomium than any that we can give him, though the Learned are not agreed neither which are genuine, and which are ſuppoſititious.

ÆSOPUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, he wrote the Hiſtory of *Alexander* the Great. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.*

ÆSOPUS, a Famous Hiſtorian, who liv'd in the time of *Mithridates*. He wrote a Character by way of Panegyrick upon this Prince, and another fine Piece concerning the Rape of *Helen*, in which he mentions a Stone call'd *Aſteri-tes*, which kindles with the Beams of the Sun, and is a ſurprizing Ingredient for the Compoſition of Love Potions. Naturaliſts ſay, that this Stone is found in the Head of a certain Whale call'd *Pan*. *Suidas*.

ÆSOPUS *the Lame*, a famous Tragedian, and *Cicero*'s intimate Friend. He got ſuch a vaſt Eſtate by *Acting*, that he made a Supper, where there was a Diſh of Singing Birds ſerv'd up, which would imitate a voice Humane, which coſt him 10000 Livres. *Pliny*, who reports this, obſerves likewiſe, that theſe Birds coſt 600 Livres a piece. And his Son was ſo Extravagant, that he diſſolved Pearls in all his Drink. *Pliny*, *Horace*, *Cic. Ep. ad Fam. Lib* 7. *Ep.* 1. &c.

ÆSYMNUS, a *Megarenſian*, who abhorring the Tyranny of their Kings, conſulted *Apollo*, what would be the beſt Courſe for the *Megarenſians* to Govern the Commonwealth by, was anſwer'd, *They ſhould conſult the* MOST; which he underſtood to be the Dead, and erected a Tomb to Deceaſed Hero's, with a Council Chamber round it, that thoſe Hero's might be preſent at their Conſultations. Alſo a *Græcian* Prince ſlain by *Hector*. *Pauſan.*

AETES, Son of *Sol* and *Perſa*, Daughter of the Ocean, to whom *Phryxus*, Son of *Athamas*, gave the Golden Fleece, of which, together with his Kingdom, he was deprived by *Jaſon*, through the Treachery of his own Daughter *Medea*, and in his old Age reſtored again by him. *Apollon.*

ÆTETTA, a Woman of *Laodicea*, that had lived a long time with a Husband, and afterward became a Man, changing her Name into *Ætetus*. Seen by *Phlegon Trallianus*, as he ſays, in his Treatiſe of Wonders.

ÆTHALIDES, Son of *Mercury*, Privileg'd to be ſometimes in the State of the Living, ſometimes of the Dead. He alſo begg'd of his Father, that, whether alive or dead, he might remember all things that ever he had done. And this was he whoſe Soul *Pythagoras* boaſted was tranſmigrated into himſelf. *Laertius*, *lib* 8.

ÆTHIOPIA. *Ludolphus* in his Hiſtory of *Æthiopia* ſays, That the Inhabitants call themſelves *Hjopiawjan*, and the particular Country *Ag-azian*, or the Land of Freemen. He adds, That their Thunders and Lightnings are dreadful; and their Rain falls down in ſuch Torrents, that it carries away Stones and Trees before it: That their Spring begins on the 25th of *September*, their Summer on the 25th of *December*, and their Winter on the 25th of *June*: That their Days and Nights are almoſt equal in length; and that they have no twilight. That the Country is generally full of Mountains, much higher than the *Alps* or *Pyrenoes*, but level, ſpacious, well inhabited, and fruitful on the top; yet of ſuch difficult aſcent, that they uſe Cranes and Ladders to get up to them. Their Cattel are very large; their Horſes and Camels Couragious and Stout. The People are generally proper, comely, and well-ſhaped, though Black or Swarthy; their Cavalry is good; they fight with Swords, Darts or Javelins, and uſe Targets. They have few Books but the Scriptures, a Chronicle, and Treatiſe of Philoſophy. Neither have they any good Artificers. To paſs by their Ancient Kings, of whom there's very little recorded. *Zara Jacob*, who ſent Ambaſſadors to the Council of *Florence*, was one of the moſt remarkable; being in Battel againſt the *Galani*, and perceiving his Troops ready to fly, he lighted from his Horſe, and called out aloud, *Here will I die, and you may fly if you pleaſe, to avoid the fury of the* Galani; *but can never fly the ignominy of deſerting your Prince*: Which inſpired them with freſh Courage, ſo that they obtain'd a Signal Victory. Their Kings ſit at Table alone; their Meſſes not being very neat nor coſtly, are ſerv'd in black Clay Diſhes, covered with Straw Caps finely woven. They uſe neither Knives, Forks, Spoons, nor Napkins; and thinking

thinking it below them to feed themſelves, have Youths on purpoſe to put the Meat into their Mouths. They have no Towns, but live in Tents, which are always ſo numerous and orderly where the King is, that they reſemble a great City; And they have alſo their Officers to prevent Diſorders; and all things are ſo well managed, that they can remove ſpeedily on all occaſions without Confuſion.

The Emperor of *Æthiopia* ſending two Ambaſſadors to *Aureng Zebe*, the great Mogul, one of them was a *Mahometan* Merchant, the other an *Armenian*, he gave them 32 Slaves of both Sexes to be ſold at *Moka*, to bear the Charge of the Ambaſſy; and 25 Choice Slaves for a preſent to the *Mogul*, 10 of which were young and fit to make Eunuchs of. A Slave is uſually ſold for 30 Crowns; to which he added 12 Horſes, which are eſteemed as much as thoſe of *Arabia*. See *Abaſſinia*.

ÆTHERIUS, a famous Architect in the Reign of *Anaſtaſius* the Firſt, in the beginning of the Sixth Century. He was one of the Privy-Council to this Emperor; 'Tis probable he built the Wall, which was made in his Time, to hinder the Incurſions of the *Bulgarians* and *Scythians*, which reach'd from the Sea, as far as *Selymbria*. *Cedrenus*, *Hiſt. Comp. Pomponius Lætus*.

ÆTHRA, Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, and Wife of *Atlas*, by whom he had 12 Daughters, and one Son, who was ſtung to death with a Serpent; for which five of his Siſters did ſo continually weep, that they kill'd themſelves: Whereupon *Jupiter* turn'd them into a Conſtellation call'd *Hyades*, which riſing about St. *Swithin*'s Day, commonly brings Rain. Alſo the Mother of *Theſeus*, Daughter of *Pittheus*, and Wife of *Ægeus*. *Aulus Gel. Ovid.*

AETIANS, Hereticks, the Diſciples of *Arius*, and *Aëtius*, call'd the Atheiſt; of which Sect were *Eunomus*, *Eudoxius*, *Acacius* of *Cæſarea*, *George* of *Alexandria*, and many others. They were alſo call'd *Eunomians* and *Anomians*, becauſe they held the Son to be every way different from the Father. Alſo *Exoucontians*, and *Troglodytes*, from their meeting in private Houſes and Places. Though this Sect was very Numerous, yet it was ſoon extinguiſh'd, having never been countenanc'd by any Emperor.

AETIUS Liv'd in the Fourth Century, and was one of the moſt zealous Defenders of the *Arian* Hereſie. He was firſt a Vine-Dreſſer, and afterwards a Tinker; *Philoſtorgius*, his Scholar and Admirer, to credit him a little, ſays, That he work'd with a Goldſmith. But he ſoon left off this Trade, becauſe, as St. *Gregory Nyſſen* obſerves, he cheated a Woman of a Gold Chain, which ſhe brought him to mend, returning her a Braſs one inſtead of it; This Knavery he was convicted of, and puniſh'd for; afterwards he put himſelf to *Sopolus* a *Quack*, and *Arius*'s Doctrine being ſpread about this Time, *Aëtius* became a Follower of this Hereſie. He was driven from *Antioch*, and afterwards retir'd to *Anazarba* in *Cilicia*, where he was received by *Athanaſius*, an *Arian* Biſhop of that Place. Afterward he travell'd to *Tarſus*, and from thence return'd to *Antioch*, where he was once again Expell'd for his Hereſie and Ungovernable Tongue, as *Photius* obſerves. In ſhort, after a great deal of Rambling, he came to *Alexandria*, where having learn'd Logick of an Ariſtotelian Sophiſt, he was reinforc'd with new ſubtilties to diſpute againſt the Son and the Holy Ghoſt. He was Ordain'd Deacon by *Lentius*, an *Arian* Biſhop, and by his recommendation in favour with *Gallus*. He had ſome ill Gnoſtick Opinions, beſides his proper Hereſie, and was at laſt diſcarded by the *Arians*, and baniſh'd. *Athan. de Synod. Greg. Nyſſ. Theodoret & Epiphanius, &c.*

AETIUS, Governour of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, in the Reign of *Valentinian* the 3d, the greateſt Captain of his time. He forced the *Franks*, who were pouring into *Gaul* under *Clodion* Sirnamed *Long-Locks*, to repaſs the *Rhine*, and overthrew him, returning with a greater force in the year 431. He defeated the *Goths* that ravag'd all the lower *Languedoc* and *Provence*; and overthrew *Gundicaire* King of the *Burgundians*, and then made a Peace. After this, *Attila* King of the *Huns*, invading *Gaul* with an Army of 700000 Men, made dreadful havock where-e'er he came. *Actius* therefore made a Peace with the *Franks* and *Viſigoths*; having perſuaded both them and the *Burgundians* to join with him againſt the Common Enemy, falls upon *Attila*, whom he firſt forc'd to raiſe the Siege of *Orleans*; and then purſuing him to the *Catalaunic* Fields, (which ſome ſay are near the Town of *Chalons* in *Champeigne*, and others take it for the Field of *Soulogne*) conſtrained him to a General Battel, wherein a Hundred and fourſcore thouſand Men were ſlain on both ſides, and the *Huns* quite overthrown. After all theſe great Actions, which purchas'd him the Title of Defender of the Empire, he was recall'd to *Rome* by *Valentinian*; where by the Treachery of *Maximus*, continually incenſing the no leſs envious than jealous Emperor againſt *Aëtius*, as the only Eclipſer of his Glory, He conceiv'd ſo a great Hatred againſt the only ſtay of his Empire, that he kill'd him with his own hand, and extinguiſh'd all the Glory of the Weſtern Empire. *Actius* had unjuſtly procured the ruine of Count *Boniface*, who had done the Emperor eminent Service in *Africa*, by ſuggeſting that he deſigned a Revolt; and therefore Juſtice purſued him, and alſo his ungrateful Maſter, from whoſe Hands he had deſerved better. This was about 454. *Caſſiodore*, *Procopius*.

AETIUS, the chief Eunuch in the Palace of the Empreſs *Irene*, and in ſo great power with her, that only *Staucaſius* could counterbalance his Authority. Theſe two, forgetting their Miſtreſſes favours, made oppoſite Parties to advance their own Friends to the Empire: So that *Irene*, weary of their Inſolencies, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Charlemain* to propoſe a Marriage between him and her ſelf; and a Conjunction of the two Imperial Dominions: And the Match had been aſſuredly concluded, if *Aëtius*, who had all the power in his hands, had not oppos'd it to ſet up his Brother *Leo*. At length he became ſo hateful to the Grandees and Patricians, that they reſolved to pull him down; which they did, by proclaiming *Nicephorus* Emperor. *Eginhard vita Car. Mag. Cedrenus*, *Theophanes*.

ÆTNA, now *Mongibello*, the greateſt Mountain in *Sicily*, eight Miles high, and ſixty in Compaſs. It lies 15 Miles from *Catana*, and 50 from *Meſſana*, continually vomiting up Fire and Smoak, and many times throwing up Calcin'd Flints, and burning Cinders, from a Mouth no leſs than 24 Furlongs wide; and that with ſuch a force, that they fly a conſiderable way before they fall. For this Reaſon the Poets feign'd it to be *Vulcan*'s Forge, where his Journeymen, the Cyclops were continually at work; and where *Jupiter* alſo threw down the Rebellious Giants into the Abyſs. On the tops of this Mountain Snow and Fire are to be ſeen at the ſame time, while the ſides are covered with delightful Woods and Vineyards. In the year 1669. Three whole Torrents of Fire iſſued from it; and with their flaming Inundations deſtroyed the Countrey for ſeveral Miles together; more eſpecially that part about *Catana*, where above 15 Caſtles were burnt. *Trogus*, *Lib.* 4. ſays, That the Ground of *Sicily* is full of Caverns and Spungy, and abounds with Mines of Sulphur; which by the force of the Winds through the Caverns does at laſt take Fire: And hence he alledges the Burning of *Ætna* proceeds. *Virg. Æneid.* 3. *Juſtin. Lib.* 4.

ÆTOLIA, now *Il Deſpotato*, a ſmall Country of *Achaia*, on the North-ſide of the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, bordering upon *Epirus*, *Acarnania*, and the *Locri*; repleniſhed formerly with many famous Cities, and ſeated almoſt in the very middle of *Greece*; now under the Dominion of the *Turks*. It was very Ancient, and much famed before the times of the *Trojan* War: Their moſt celebrated King was *Oeneus*, whoſe Son *Meleager*, having ſlain the *Calydonian* Boar, was much ſpoken of by the Poets. *Deianira*, his Daughter, was the Wife of *Hercules*, the Mother of *Hyllus*, whoſe Poſterity Reigned many Ages over the *Laconians*; his ſecond Son was *Tydæus*. This Nation in after times planted many Colonies on the Coaſt of *Italy*.

ÆTOLIANS, the Inhabitants of *Ætolia*, who are ſaid to have firſt invented Lances. By reaſon of their continual Wars, and exceſs in Diet, they were drown'd in Debt. When they went to War, they were wont always to go with the Right Foot bare, that it might be more nimble in motion; but the Left Foot ſhod, as being the Center about which the other turns. *Macrobius*.

AETOS, a Name which the Ancients gave to the River *Nile*, to expreſs the Rapidneſs of its Stream, coming from a word which in Greek ſignifies an Eagle, as *Cælius Rhodiginus* has obſerved from *Lycophron*. There's another River of this name in *Scythia*, which often overflowing its Banks, drown'd *Prometheus*'s Eſtate; which gave occaſion to the Fable, That *Prometheus*'s Heart was perpetually fed upon by a *Vulture* or *Eagle*. *Cælius Rhodigin*, *lib.* 7. *c.* 20. and *Lib.* 20. *c.* 13.

ÆVITERNS, certain Deities ſo call'd, becauſe they remain'd to perpetuity; as *Jupiter*, who is ſtil'd *Æviternus* by *Ennius*; and to theſe Deities Red Oxen were always offer'd in Sacrifice. *Plato* believ'd theſe Deities Immaterial, and that by conſequence they were Unchangeable and Immortal. *Apuleius de Dæmon. Socrat.*

AFER, (*Domitius*) a Native of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*; He was a Famous Orator in the Reign of *Caligula* and *Claudius*: The former of theſe Princes would have put him to death, but he avoided the ſtroke by his own Dexterity, and the Intereſt of his Friends: He lived till *Nero*'s time, and then burſt himſelf by being over-gorg'd. *Ziphilin. in Calig.*

AFRA, a ſtrong Caſtle on the Frontiers of *Zara*, built by Cherif *Mahomet*, King of *Sus*. It is always furniſh'd with a ſtrong Garriſon both of Horſe and Foot, to ſuppreſs the Incurſions of the *Arabians* out of the Deſart into *Numidia*, at the Entrance into which it ſtands, in a Soil fruitful in Dates, abounding with Goats, but bearing little either Barly or Wheat. *Marmol.*

AFRANIA, the Wife of one *Licinius Buccio*, a *Roman* Senator, who having laid aſide her Female Modeſty, pleaded her own Law-Suits before the Prætors, filling the Court

with Clamour. Hence it came to pass that all Impudent Women were called *Afraniæ*. *Eras. Valer. Maxim.*

AFRANIUS *Positus*, a Plebeian, who coming to *Caligula*, lying sick, told him he could willingly die, so *Cæsar* might recover. This the Emperor made him swear, and when he recover'd, caused the Man to be put to death, that he might not be perjur'd. *Dion.*

AFRANIUS, one of *Pompey*'s Generals. He and *Petreius* were defeated by *Julius Cæsar* in *Spain*; who, when he went to fight them, said, He was going to Attack an Army without a Commander in Chief. *Plutarch* often mentions *Afranius* in *Pompey*'s Life, and commends him for having quitted his pretensions to the Consulship, when he understood that *Pompey* stood Candidate. *Strabo* likewise mentions him. This *Afranius* was Consul with *Cæcilius Metellus Celer*. There was another *Afranius*, Consul with *Asclepiodorus*. There was likewise a Third *Afranius*, sirnam'd *Burrhus*, whom *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother, made Captain of the Guards, in the Place of *Lucius Geta* and *Rufus Crispinus*, because she knew this Officer was very much belov'd by the Soldiers, and likely to remember the Person that rais'd him. *Tacit. Annal. lib.* 12.

AFRANIUS, a Latin Poet: who, as *Horace* observes, wrote Comedies in imitation of *Menander*. *Tully* commends him for his Conduct and his Genius. *Quintilian* is somewhat more particular, who after having given him a Character for a Man of Sense, blames him for his scandalous management of Amours. *Togatis excellit* Afranius, *utinamque non inquinasset argumenta fœdis amoribus*. *Vossius* says, he liv'd in the Hundred and Seventieth Olympiad. *Cic. in Brut. c.*44. *Quintil. lib.* 10. *Inst. c.*11. *Horat. de Ar. Poet. lib.*2. *Æp.*

AFRICA, in the *Hebrew* called *Phul*, *Pul*, *Phut*, *Put*, *Isaiah* 66.19. *Nah.*3.9. is one of the four general parts of the known World, and the greatest Peninsula of the Universe. It is bounded on the East with the Red Sea and *Arabia*, on the West by the *Atlantick*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, and on the South with the *Æthiopick* Sea. It is joined to *Asia* by an *Isthmus* 60 miles long, which the *Ptolemies* and Sultans endeavoured to cut, but in vain: And *Cleopatra* thought to have hoisted her Fleet over it from the *Mediterranean* to the *Red Sea*, to be free of the *Romans*. The cause why the *Ptolemies* deserted the Enterprize, was the greatness of the Toil, the damage which they apprehended from the *Red Sea*, which is higher than the *Mediterranean*, and for fear of embittering the *Nile*, which is the only drink the *Egyptians* have, and proves healthful, sweet, and nourishing. Betwixt the Channel of the *Nile* and the *Red Sea*, the *Isthmus* is but nine Leagues, and the *Turks* have attempted to cut the same to bring the *European* Trade into the *East-Indies* that way, in hopes of a great Tribute, but could not effect it. This Country is of Pyramidical form, the Basis whereof may be reckon'd at *Tangier*, from whence to the *Isthmus* its accounted 1920 miles broad, but from the top of the Pyramid to the Northermost part of the Basis are 4155. *Morden* in his Geography says, that from *Cape Verd* to *Cape Guardasy* it is 5256 miles long, and from *Cape Bon* to the *Cape of Good Hope* it is 5110 miles broad. And *Sanson* makes it 5840 miles long, it being much less than *Asia*, and reckon'd thrice as big as *Europe*. *Josephus* says, that it takes its name from *Epher*, *Abraham*'s Grandchild. It is situated mostly under the *Torrid Zone*, and Crossed by the *Æquator*, the Latitude extends to 34 Degrees Southward to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and 37 Northward to the Point of *Barbary*. It is fruitful on the Sea Coasts, but in the middle full of Sands and Deserts: in regard of which, and the many hurtful Monsters, it's but ill Peopled. In the Deserts of *Libya* Houses and Fountains are at a hundred Leagues distance from one another, so that the Travellers must carry their Provisions with them. It's reported, that a Merchant gave 10000 Ducats for a Cup of Water here, and yet immediately died for Thirst, as did he that sold it; but the greatest part of those Regions which lie under the Line, are pleasant and fruitful, abounding with Woods, Rivers, and Fountains, the Dews of the Night and gentle Gales of Wind compensating for the Heat of the Day. Those who live under the *Æquator* have every Year two Winters, or Rainy Seasons, about the time of both *Æquinox*'s. However, the Mountainous Places make some exception to this Rule, because, as some Authors affirm, The Air, which moves from East to West, has its Motion check'd by the Tops of these Mountains; And being thus thrown back, condenses into Clouds, which make a Rainy Season on one side of the Hills, while there is Fair Weather on the other. To confirm this Observation, 'tis said, that upon the Coasts of *Malabar*, on this side the Gulf of *Bengall*, 'tis Winter, that is to say, Rainy Weather, from *April* to *September*; and that the *Summer* begins with *October*, and lasts to the end of *March*: Whereas on the contrary, upon the Coasts of *Coromandel*, which lie in the same Latitude, *Summer* begins in *April*, and going off at the end of *September*, returns no more till *April* following. This diversity of Seasons is supposed to be occasioned by the Mountains of *Gatis*, which divide this Country into East and West. The *Portugueze* and *Hollanders* have discover'd several Countreys of this nature in the Kingdom of *Congo*. The People are some Black, some Tawny, and few White, and are very ill reported of by the Ancients, as Treacherous, Cruel, Drunkards, Covetous, Impudent, and Blasphemous above measure. It's also said, That *Africa* produces nothing but extraordinaries; their Men being either Monsters for Vice, or Prodigies of Wit and Virtue; of the last sort are reckoned *Tertullian*, *Augustin*, *Cyprian*, *&c.* They are not so good Soldiers as in other parts of the World, but those of *Barbary* are of late pretty well Disciplined because of their War with *Europe*. The particular Nations thereof have their peculiar qualities, which will be taken notice of in their proper Places. For their Government, the Sons of *Cain*, and afterwards of *Cham*, *Josephus* says, were their Princes. The *Carthaginians* and *Numidians* had great Power, after them the *Romans*, whose Emperors were Chief there till the 5th Age, that the *Vandals* thrust them out, and about 534 the *Romans* obtained it again. In the 7th Age the *Arabians* and *Mahometans* over-run it, and possessed most of it. Now the *French*, *Portugueze*, *Dutch*, and *Spaniards* have several Places on the Coasts. For their Religion, they anciently Worshipped the Sun, Fire, Planets, Stars, the Elements, Turnips, Onyons, and every living thing they met first in the Morning. Now they have five Religions, the *Mahometan* divided into 62 Sects, the *Cafres* without God or Law, Heathen Idolaters, who abound in the Deserts, Jews, Christians, some of them Papists, others of the *Greek* Church, and a few Protestant Factors. This Countrey was formerly famous for Christianity, and since for Heresies, there have been many famous Councils at *Carthage*, which shall be spoken of in their proper place. The *English* had once *Tangier* in their Possession on the Coast of *Barbary*, but *Charles* the Second who had it in Dower with his Queen, abandoned and blew it up in 1682. *Africa* is divided into Eight parts, *viz. Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia* or *Biledulgerid*, *Zara* or the Deserts of *Libya*, *Nigritia*, *Abyssinia*, the Regions on the Sea beyond it, and the Islands; of all which in their proper places. The ancient Inhabitants spoke all one Language called *Abimalick*, but now they have different Languages, though that called the *Beribere*, or the *African*, derived from the *Punick* or *Arabick*, is the most Universal; Their Books are writ in *Arabick*, though from the time of the *Roman* to the *Arabian* Conquest, their Characters were *Roman*. The Ancients through Ignorance, Peopled the remoter Parts of *Africa* with strange sorts of Creatures, as Men with Dogs Heads, others without Heads, having their Mouths and Eyes on their Stomachs, and several other Chymera's of their own fancies; but later Discoveries have altogether dissipated those Errors. *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Sanson*, *Baudrand*, *Tacitus*, *Livy*, *Pocock*, *Sandys*, *&c.* In the Year of Christ 637 the *Mahometans* first entred *Egypt* under *Omer*. In 650 they went to the Conquest of *Barbary*, which in 699 became wholly subject to them. In 710 they fell upon *Numidia* and *Libya*; in 973 they passed into *Nigritia*; in 1067 they entred on the Lower *Æthiopia*; by all which steps they have spread their Faith over all the North Part of *Africa* to *Guinea*.

AFRICA, properly so called, or *Africa Propria*, is part of that which was afterward reckoned amongst the Parts of the World, and in truth but a small part of that which is now called *Barbary*. On the West it was bounded with the River *Ampsega*, which divided it from *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the East by the *Ara Philenorum* or *Cyrenaica*, and on the South by *Libya Zeuquitana*: This was one of the most fruitful places in all the then known World, and had *Carthage*, one of the most celebrated Cities for its Capital. A Bushel of Seed has in this Province yielded at the Harvest 150 Bushels, so that *Titus* called it *Altricem Orbis terrarum*, The Nurse of the World; and *Salvianus*, *Anima Reip. Romanæ*, *The Soul of the* Roman *Empire*. The People of it were a Crafty, Perfidious, Wrangling, Drunken, Lustful, and Impudent sort of Men, as *Salvianus* saith, *Lib* 7. *de Providentia*

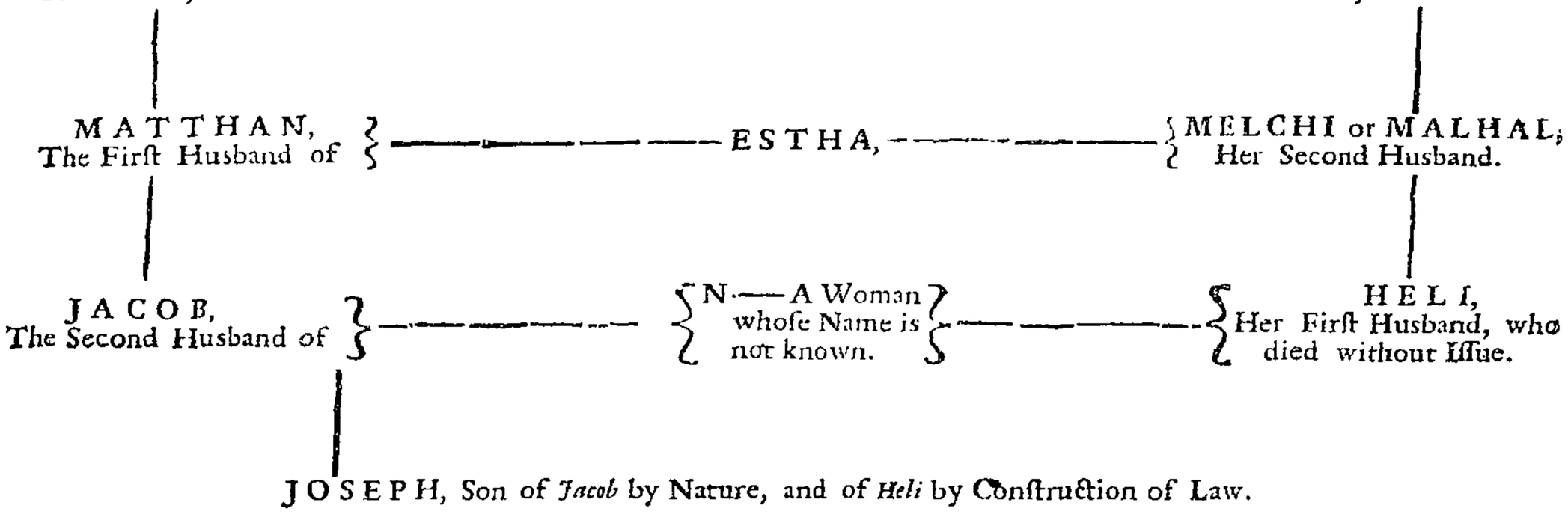
AFRICA, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; the *Aphrodisium* of the Ancients; lying 10 miles from *Mahometa*, or *Adrumetum*; so that *Marmol* was deceived, in affirming those two Towns to be the same. It was built upon a Point of Land running into the Sea, with a convenient Harbour, and a strong Castle; and being won by certain Pirates of *Sicily*, they gave it the name of *Africa*. After that, it was taken by one of the Kings of *Morocco*; but at length, coming into the hands of *Charles* V. he utterly demolished it, because not able to keep it. *Calvis.*

AFRICANUS, (*Julius*) an Historian, who lived in the third Age, under the Reign of *Macrinus*, *Heliogabalus*, and *Severus*. He was a Christian, and the Ancients speak of him with great applause. He acquired much Honour by a Deputation from the Inhabitants of *Emaus* to the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, for the re-establishment of their City; to whom he so carried himself, that he obtain'd whatever he

he desired in their behalf. He composed a most excellent Chronicle from the beginning of the World to the year 221 of Christ, of which we have no more than what is extant in *Eusebius*. He wrote a Letter to *Aristides* concerning the seeming contradiction in the two Genealogies of Christ recorded by St. *Matthew*, and St. *Luke*, which he reconciles by making it out, that one *Matthan*, who was descended from *Solomon*, Married a Wife whose name was *Estha*, by whom he had a Son named *Jacob*; After the death of *Matthan*, *Estha* Married *Melchi*, descended from *Nathan*, by whom she had *Eli*, so that *Jacob* and *Eli* were Brothers by the Mothers side. *Eli* dying without Children, *Jacob* was obliged according to the Law to Marry his Widow, by whom he had *Joseph* the Husband of *Mary*, who by consequence was the Son of *Jacob* according to Nature, and of *Eli* according to the Law. *Du Pin Novelle Bibliotheque des auteurs Ecclesiastiques. Vid. Julius Africanus.*

The Explaining this Genealogy being considerable, I shall give a distinct Representation of it.

DAVID.



AGA, is a Title given by the *Turks* to the Commander in Chief of the Janizaries; the Word signifies Master or Lord; and if it follow the Genitive, *si* is added to it, as *Capou Agasi*, Lord of the Port. The Aga of the Janizaries has the only privilege to appear before the Grand Signior with a free Countenance, and without his Arms a-cross upon his Breast, as all other Officers do. The Title of Aga is also given to the Deputy-Governors of Towns. *Tavernier, Ricaut.*

AGA, or *Agag*, a Kingdom of *Abyssinia*, with a Town of the same Name. This Country is near the Lake of *Zaire*, between the *Nile* and the Provinces of *Ambian* and *Nova*.

AGABO, a King of *Æthiopia*: Historians of this Country pretend he reign'd Two hundred Years, and tell a great many pleasant Stories of him.

AGABUS, a Prophet, that came from *Jerusalem* to *Antioch*, when St. *Paul* and St. *Barnabas* were there. He foretold a Famine, which came to pass in the reign of *Claudius Cæsar*. *Acts* 11.

AGADES, a Country in the middle of *Africk*, near the River called *Ghir*.

AGADEZ, a Province and City of *Africa* in *Nigritia*, walled round, the Houses are built like those of *Barbary*, the Inhabitants being mostly of that Nation, and Merchants who Trade between *Barbary*, *Cano*, and *Bonro*. They are Shepherds and Herdsmen, and live in Huts made with Boughs, which they remove from Place to Place on the Backs of Oxen, as they change for convenience of Pasture; This Country pays to the King of *Tombuto* 150000 Ducats Tribute. *Leo Africanus, pag.* 290. It lies North of *Niger*, between *Tombuto* to the West and *Cano* to the East, *Guber* to the South, and *Zuinzaga* to the North, and abounds in Manna, which the People preserve in Gourds, and sell to the Merchants, who pay great Duties to the Prince of this Country. *Marmol.*

AGAG, a King of the *Amalekites*, defeated by *Saul*, and slain by *Samuel*. 2 *Sam.* 15. *Joseph. Antiq. Judaic. Lib.*6. *c.*8.

AGALLA, or *Anagalla*. *Suidas* calls her by the latter, and *Athenæus* by the first Name; a Learned Maid, of whom several Authors have given a good Character. She was born at *Corcyra*; she understood Rhetorick very well. 'Tis likewise affirm'd, that *Agalla* read upon Grammar, and wrote a Treatise on this Subject. *Athenæus, Lib.* 1. *c.*8. *Calius Rhodiginus, Lib.* 8 *c* 1. *Vossius de Philol.*

AGAMEDES, and *Trophonius*, two famous Artists who built a Temple at *Delphos*, for which extraordinary Piece of Workmanship when they besought *Apollo* to bestow upon them what he deemed the greatest Benefit that could be conferr'd upon Mankind, they were both found dead in their Beds three days after. *Cic. Pausan.*

AGAMEMNON, the Son of *Atreus* by *Ærope*, according to *Homer*, but of *Plisthenes* according to *Hesiod*, who, by the consent of all the *Greeks*, was chosen Captain-General of the *Trojan* Expedition, where he gave great Proofs of his Courage and Conduct. After *Troy* was taken, amongst other things *Cassandra* fell to his lot, who foretold him his death; but he not giving any Credit to her words, returned to his Wife *Clytemnestra*, with whom he had entrusted the Administration of all his Affairs during his absence, and the Care of his Children, believing all well at home; but in the midst of his Security, with his Wife's consent, he was slain by *Ægisthus* the Son of *Thyestes*, who had vitiated *Clytemnestra* before his arrival, and privately got the power of all things into his own hands; which was afterwards fully revenged by *Orestes*, the Son of *Agamemnon*, with the Death of *Ægisthus* and his Mother too. *Ovid. Pettau.*

AGAMESTOR, the Eleventh King of the *Athenians*, who reign'd peaceably 20 Years. *Chron. Euseb.*

AGAMIDIDES, Great Grandson of *Ctesippus*, who was the Son of *Hercules*. *Pausan. p.*191.

AGAN, or *Pagan*, one of the Islands of Thieves, where the famous *Magellan* was assassinated going in search of the *Molucca* Islands through the South Sea. It lies between the Islands of *Chomocoan* and *Guagan*. *Baudrand.*

AGANARA, *Agonara*, or *Aganagara*, a Town of *India* on this side the *Ganges*. *Castaldus* and *Molesius* mention it after *Ptolemy*, and tell us it stands upon the Sea.

AGANIPPE, a Celebrated Fountain of *Bœotia* near the Mountain *Helicon*, flowing into the River *Germessius* not far from *Thebes*, consecrated to the Muses, because its Water inspired Men with a desire to make Verses. *Pausanias.*

AGAOS, *Agoast*, or *Agaosi*, a People in the Upper *Æthiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Bagannedri*, between the *Nile* and *Tacaza*.

AGAPÆ, Certain Suppers which the Primitive Christians solemnly observed in the Temples after the Lord's Supper, for the Confirmation of Mutual Love and Charity; they were made at the Expence of the Rich, who invited the Poor; but being abused, even in St. *Paul's* time, they were forbid. St. *Gregory* the Great permitted the *English*, when newly Converted, to keep these Feasts at the Consecration of their Churches, or upon Saints and Martyrs days, either in Tents, or under Shady Trees near the Churches, but not within 'em. *Tertullian, Clem. Alex. St. Jerome, St. Aug.*

AGAPENOR, Admiral of *Agamemnon*'s Fleet; also a King of *Arcadia*, Son of *Ancæus*, and Grandchild to *Lycurgus*, who after *Troy* was taken, being driven by Tempest to *Cyprus*, is said to have built the City of *Paphos*, and that so much Celebrated Temple of *Venus*. *Pausanias.*

AGAPETS, a Name given to Virgins, that lived together in the Primitive Times, so called from the *Greek* word *Agape*, signifying Union, Charity, and Alliance in Spiritual Affection. There were some of them that lived in the Houses of Churchmen, and other Religious People, by the Name of Adoptive Sisters. But St. *Chrysostom* utterly disliked these Associations, which he looked upon but as the Fuel of Temptation; and the *Lateran* Council under *Innocent* II. utterly abolished them. They call'd themselves Nuns, though they were under no Vow; yet kept Houses

to entertain Travellers under pretence of Religion and Hospitality. This Custom afterwards grew up into a Sect, being renewed by *Agape*, a *Spanish* Woman, and one *Elpidius* whom she had deluded. This Sect, or rather Custom, continued a long time; they lay with Men though unmarried, and yet pretended to be Virgins. The whole Story is to be seen in Mr. *Dodwell's* Third Dissertation on St. *Cyprian*.

AGAPETUS the First, created Bishop by *Theodatus* K. of the *Goths*, succeeded *John* II. in the Pontificate, and held it Eleven Months. He was sent to *Constantinople* to appease *Justinian*, who threatned *Theodatus* with a War, for causing to be put to death *Amalasuntha*, the Mother of *Athalaric*, a Learned Woman, especially in Languages. *Justinian* endeavoured to draw him to the *Eutychian* Heresie, and when he could not prevail by fair Persuasions, used Threats. The Pope answered him, *I thought I had come to the Emperor* Justinian, *but I find I have met with a* Diocletian, *however I fear not your Menaces.* Which resolute Reply so wrought upon the Emperor, that he embraced the Orthodox Faith. This Pope stirred up the Emperor against *Berengarius*, and died about 536. *Baron. An.*

AGAPETUS the Second, was advanced to the Popedom next after *Martin* III. in the Year 946. He called *Otho* the Emperor into *Italy* against *Berengarius* II. as being too Tyrannical over the Churchmen; He held the Pontificate Nine Years and seven Months, and died in the Year 955. *Baronius*.

AGAPETUS, a Deacon of the Church of *Constantinople*. He Lived in the Sixth Age, and in the Reign of *Justinian*. A little after the Coronation of this Emperor, he wrote an Excellent Letter to him, in which he has laid down Rules, how a Christian Prince ought to govern. This Letter is printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, with the following Title, *Agapeti Constantinopolitanæ Ecclesiæ Diaconi, ad Justinianum Imperatorem Oratio Paræneticæ, qua enim monet, quomodo in Imperio se gerere debeat.*

AGAR. See *Hagar*.

AGARENIANS, a People of *Arabia*, who are said to be descended from *Agar* and *Ishmael*. 'Tis thought they gave their Name to the Country and to the Town *Agranum*, which *Strabo* calls *Agarena*. These are the People who are called *Agarens*, in the Vulgar Translation, and made War upon the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and *Manasseh*, in the Reign of *Saul*.

AGARISTA, Daughter of *Clisthenes*, so beautiful and lovely, that all the young Men of *Greece* made Publick Plays and Tournaments to please her, and win her Affection. *Herodot*.

AGARUS, now *Schiret*, a River of *European Sarmatia*, which falls into the *Danube* in *Moldavia*; upon its Banks grows that Drug so much used in Physick, called *Agaric*. *Calius Rhodiginus*.

AGASICLES, a famous King of the *Spartans*, Son of *Archidamas*, and Father of *Ariston*, descended from the *Eurypontides*; he had Peace during his whole Reign, which gave him leisure to Study. One day being asked by a Friend of his, why he sent away the Sophister *Philophanes*, he answered, because he ought only to be Scholar to such as he might be Son to, meaning those who were older than himself. Another time to one that asked him, how a Prince might secure himself in his Dominions, he replied, If he uses his Subjects as a Father does his Children. *Pausan. Plutarch.*

AGASSAMENUS, First King of the Island *Naxus*, which lies in the *Ægean* Sea. He was chosen by the *Thracians*, who settled in this Island, called before *Strongyle*: The Colony was first commanded by *Butes*, Son of *Boreas*, King of *Thrace*, who afterwards grew Mad, and threw himself into the Sea. *Agassamenus* Married a Princess called *Paneratis*, Daughter of *Aloeus*, one of the Giants: But sometime after, the two *Aloides*, that is to say, *Otus* and *Ephialtes*, the Sons of *Aloeus*, and Brothers to *Paneratis*, had an order from their Father to take her away from him, in the Execution of which, they deprived him of his Crown and Life.

St. AGATHA, born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, of a Noble Family, and very Beautiful, whom the Proconsul *Quintianus* caused to be tormented most cruelly to death, because she refused to turn Pagan, and Marry him. Some Authors say, that on the same day Twelve-month of her Martyrdom, Mount *Ætna* broke first out with horrible Noise and Flames, whose Torrents came as far as *Catana*, where she was Executed; whereupon the Pagan Inhabitants ran to her Grave, took the Veil wherewith she was Covered, and opposing the same to the Flames, they came no farther; and this Miracle is said to have been wrought several times, But *Catana* was almost perfectly destroyed by Eruption and Earthquake in the beginning of the Year 1693. *Metaphrastes, Thom. Fasel. Histoire de Sicile.*

AGATHA, of the *Goths*, an Episcopal City of *Campania*, in the furthermost Principality under the Archbishop of *Beneventum*, 16 miles from thence towards *Capua*, as it were in the middle between *Capua* and *Telesia*. *Baudr.*

AGATHARCHIDES, of *Gnidos*, a great Historian, who lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philometor*, about 180 years before Christ. He Studied first the Peripatetic Philosophy, and afterwards wrote several Pieces of History; amongst the rest, that of *Alexander's* Successors, wherein he reproaches the *Jews* for their Superstition; asserting, that it was the Cause of the loss of their Liberty. *A People*, says he, *that call themselves* Jews, *and inhabit the great and strong City of* Jerusalem, *because they would not take Arms out of a silly Superstition, suffered* Ptolemy *to become their Master.* And in another Fragment, he speaks more particularly of *Stratonica*, the Wife of King *Demetrius*. Vid. *Stratonica*. There is another of the same name, an Historian also, quoted by the Ancients for having wrote one History of *Persia*, and another of *Phrygia*. *Vossius.*

AGATHARCHUS, a Famous *Athenian* Painter. He lived about the 75th Olympiad. He was the First of his Profession that assisted in the Decorations of the Theatre, and Ornamented the Scenes, upon the Rules of Perspective. 'Tis said, this Painter bragging one day, with how much ease he Drew; *Zeuxes*, who was by, gave him but a sort of a cold Commendation; adding withall, That as for himself, he was much longer in finishing his Pieces, because he *Painted for Eternity*. *Plut. in vit. Pericl. c.27.*

AGATHIAS, the Scholastick, or Lawyer, of the Sixth Century, much esteemed for his Poetie, but more for his Continuation of *Justinian's* History after *Procopius*, which Monsieur *Cousins* Translated into *French* from the *Greek*. *Vossius.*

AGATHO, a *Pythagorean* Philosopher, to whom when King *Archelaus*, knowing him to be 80 years of Age, put the Question, Whether he had any Strength still remaining, made answer, That *Autumn* afforded Flowers and Fruit as well as the *Spring*.

AGATHO, made Pope *Anno* 678, he was a *Sicilian* Monk, so mild, so courteous, and so affable, that he never dismiss'd any Person from his Presence unsatisfied. He condemned the *Monothelites*, and sent Legates to the Third General Council of 289 Bishops, held at *Constantinople* against *Gregory* Bishop of that City, and *Macarius* of *Antioch*, the former being reclaimed, but the latter Excommunicated. *Cyril, Athanasius, Ambrose, Augustin*, and *Jerome*, had great Authority in this Council. *Romish* Authors say, that this Pope cured a Leper only by a Kiss. *Platina*. He died the 10th of *January* 682. or the 10th of *June* 683. according to *Baronius*, the Chair being Vacant 17 Months.

AGATHO, a Musician, who sung so sweetly, that none could resist the Charms of his Voice: Whence the Proverb of *Agatho's* Songs, to signifie a thing more Delightful than Profitable. *Erasmus.*

AGATHOCLEA, a Courtezan celebrated for her Beauty, with whom *Ptolemy Philopator* fell so passionately in Love, that to Marry her he put to death his Wife *Euridice*, who was also his Sister, by whom he had *Ptolemy Epiphanes*. This *Agathoclea*, and a Brother of hers, with her Mother *Oenanthe*, governed the Kingdom. They concealed a long time the death of that unfortunate Prince, pillaged the Treasuries, and would have put to death the young *Ptolemy*, a Child of Four or five years of Age, but the People of *Alexandria* delivered him from that danger, upon which *Agathoclea* fled. *Plutarch. Polyb. Justin.*

AGATHOCLES, Tyrant of *Sicily*, who ascended to the Regal Dignity from a poor and mean Condition, his Father being no more than a Potter: His Youth he spent as Viciously as his Extract was base and low. For having a lovely Shape and handsom Countenance, he became a Catamite: Being come to Age, he followed Women; and after that he turned Thief. Weary of that Trade, he listed himself a Soldier; fit for any Mischief, as being Stout of his Hands, and Eloquent beside; which raised him first to a Centurion, then a Tribune; and lastly, *Damascon* the General dying, he was advanced in his room, and Married his Widow, whom he had Debauched before. But not yet content to become so Wealthy of a sudden, he turned Pirate against his Country; and nothing saved him, but that his Companions being taken, and put to the Rack, would not confess him to be of their number. He twice attempted the Government of *Syracusa*, and was twice Banished. He several times defeated the *Carthaginians* in *Sicily*, but was himself defeated in one Battel near the River *Hymerus*: Yet gathering new Forces, and having won *Messina*, and some other Cities, he first made himself Tyrant of *Syracuse*, and then of all *Sicily*, and after that vanquished the *Carthaginians* again, both in *Sicily* and *Africa*; where at length having ill success, and being in Arrears to his Soldiers, they mutinied, forced him to fly the Camp, and cut the Throats of his Children which he left behind. Recovering himself again, he relieved *Corcyra*, besieged by *Cassander*, burnt the *Macedonian* Fleet, and upon his return into *Sicily*, killed the Wives and Children of those who murdered his; and afterward meeting with the Soldiers themselves, he put them all to the Sword; and ravaging the Sea-Coast of *Italy*, took the City of *Hipponium*. Having thus struggled with various

various Fortune, he was at length poiſoned by his Grandchild *Archagathus*, in the 72d Year of his Age, and 122d *Olympiad*, after he had Reigned 28 Years, as *Juſtin* reports. *Plutarch* aſſerts, That *Agathocles* was not the Son of a Potter, but only bred up in a Potter's Houſe. Hiſtorians ſay, That he would be ſerved both in Veſſels of Earth and Gold, to mind himſelf of his Original, and teach his Children, That Vertue muſt advance them to the height of Fortune. *Plut. Diodor. Juſtin.*

AGATHOCLES, Son of *Lyſimachus*, was taken in the War which his Father waged with the *Getes*, and being returned, then ſailed over into *Aſia*, and ſubdued *Antigonus*'s Kingdom. He alſo built the City of *Epheſus* by the Sea, into which he removed the *Lebadii* and the *Colophanians*, after he had demoliſhed their own Cities. At length *Lyſimachus* growing old, took to Wife *Arſinoe*, the Siſter of *Lyſander*, who being afraid leſt her Children ſhould come into the Power of *Agathocles*, upon the Death of *Lyſimachus*, contrived his Death. Though others ſay, That *Arſinoe* falling in Love with *Agathocles*, ſhe plotted his Ruin, becauſe he refuſed to anſwer her Expectations. After this Murder, ſhe fled with her Children to *Seleucus*, againſt whom *Lyſimachus* fought; but being defeated, died ſuddenly after. *Strabo.*

AGATHOCLES, a *Babylonian*: He wrote a Hiſtory in Greek. *Athenæus* reports from him, That *Cyrus* having given Seven Towns to one *Pytharchus* of *Cyzicum*, a Favourite of his, this Promotion made him ſo inſolent, that he grew a perfect Tyrant to his Country. This Author is mentioned by *Feſtus*, *Cicero*, *Athenæus*, *Polybius*, &c.

AGATHOSTINES, a Greek Hiſtorian: He wrote a Deſcription of *Aſia*, cited by ſome Authors. *Voſſius* is of Opinion, that this Geographical Hiſtory is cited by *Tzetzes. Chil. 7. Hiſt. 144. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

AGATHURSI, a People of *Scythia*, where are now the Provinces of *Cargapoli* and *Vologhida* in *Muſcovia*. *Herodotus* gives 'em the Character of the moſt Effeminate of Men, and moſt Sumptuous in their Apparel; to which he adds, That they made uſe of their Women in common, that they might be all a-kin, and of one Family: There was neither Hatred nor Envy among 'em, but they lived in continual Peace, without Avarice or Ambition. But how this agrees with that of *Juvenal*,

Sauromatiq; truces aut immanes Agathyrſi.

is a Queſtion not yet decided by the Geographers. *Virgil* gives 'em the Epithet of *Picti*; and *Solinus* ſeems to intimate as if they went naked, and coloured themſelves with Sky-colour: So uncertain are the Reports of Antiquity. Some Authors ſay, That the *Picts*, who inhabited *Britain*, came from theſe People; and that from a Colony of them, the City of *Poictiers*, and Province of *Poictou* in *France*, alſo takes Name. *Herodotus*, *Du Cheſne.*

AGATHIUS-DEMON, an Hiſtorian and Geographer of *Alexandria*, who lived in the Fifth Age. St. *Iſidore* of *Damieta* has wrote one of his Epiſtles to him. *Ptolemy* reports of him, that he made ſome Geographical Tables. *Voſſius de Hiſt Græc. de Mathem. & Philolog.*

AGATHYLLUS, Sirnamed the *Arcadian*, a Greek Poet, who wrote Hiſtorical Elegies. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* approves what *Agathyllus* wrote concerning *Æneas*'s coming into *Italy*, *Lib. 1. Ant Rom. Voſſius de Hiſt. & Poet. Græc.*

AGATHYRSA, or *Agathyrnum*, called by *Livy Agathyrna*: Formerly a Town on a Promontory in *Sicily* near the ancient *Tindaris*. *Diodorus Siculus* reports, That this Town was built by *Agathyrnus* Son of *Æolus*. *Fazel* affirms, That the Ruins where *Agathyrſa* ſtood, are in the place now called *Campo di San Martino*; and that the Promontory is the ſame with *Capo d'Orlando*. *Strabo. Lib. 6.*

AGAVE, the Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, Wife of *Echirion* the *Theban*, by whom ſhe had *Pentheus*; who being an abſtemious Perſon, and therefore deſpiſing the debauch'd Myſteries and Feaſts of *Bacchus*, was torn Limb from Limb by his Mother, in the midſt of their Bacchanalian Fury, though he were at the ſame time King of *Thebes*. This Fable is handled with great Curioſity by *Ovid*, *Metam.*

AGAUNE, or *Agaunum*, St. *Maurice*'s Abbey in *Chablais*, between *Sion* and *Geneva*. *Venantius Fortunatus* gives the Name of *Agaunenſis* to the *Theban* Legion, which was Martyr'd in that place, with St. *Mauritius* who Commanded it. *Lib. 8.*

Et Legio felix Agaunenſis adeſt. See MAURITIUS.

AGAURI, a People inhabiting the Mountains of *Bagamedrum*, and *Æthiopian* Chriſtians, who not enduring the Innovations of the Jeſuits, Rebelled againſt the King of *Abyſſinia*, and calling one *Melacaxus*, of the Royal Family, to their Aſſiſtance, reduced the King to great Straits, till their ancient Religion was confirmed. *Ludolphus*, *Lib. 3. & 11.*

AGDE, in Latin *Agatha*, a City of *France*, in the *Lower Languedoc*, ſtrongly ſituated on the River *Eraut*, which makes it a place of Trade. It has a Cathedral with 12 Canons, 4 of them Dignified. It was formerly ſubject to Viſcounts of its own. In 506. *Alaric*, though an *Arian*, permitted the Meeting of a Council here of 31 Biſhops, who made 71 Canons, though there are but 48 of 'em to be ſeen in ſeveral ancient Manuſcripts; ordering, That none ſhould be looked upon as Catholicks, but ſuch as Communicated thrice a year. The Council of *Lateran* afterward reduced it to once a year. This City is 7 Leagues from *Narbon*, and 10 from *Montpelier*. *Labbe*, *Binius.*

AGDUS, a Rock in the Confines of *Phrygia* of a prodigious bigneſs, out of which *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* took the Stones, which, by the Command of *Themis*, they threw behind their backs; whence the World was Peopled, according to *Ovid.*

AGELAS, or *Agelaus*, the third King of *Corinth*: He ſucceeded *Ixion* in the Year of the World 3024, Reigned 37 Years, and had *Primnis* for his Succeſſor. *Pauſan. in Corinth. Euſeb. in Chron.*

AGELASTUS, the Sirname of *Craſſus*, Grandfather to him that was killed by the *Parthians*. This *Roman* was ſo called, becauſe he was ſo exceſſively Grave and Serious, that he never laugh'd but once in his whole Life, and that was, by ſeeing an Aſs eat Thiſtles: Which gave occaſion to the Proverb related by *Eraſmus*, That the Palate and the Salad were extreamly well ſuited. *Cic. de Fin. Lib. 4. Plin. Lib. 7. C. 19.*

AGELIUS, or *Agilus*, King of *Corinth*: He lived in the Year of the World 3131. in the time of *Achab* King of *Iſrael*. He Reigned 30 Years, and was ſucceeded by *Eudemus*. *Pauſan. in Corinth. Euſeb. in Chron.*

AGEN, in Latin *Agennum*, a City and Biſhoprick of *Guienne*, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, and the place of *Joſeph Scaliger*'s Nativity. The Country round about it is called *Le Pais d'Agenois*. The City was Founded by the *Nitiobriges*, an ancient People of *Gaul*, and is one of the Eldeſt and moſt Conſiderable Cities in *France*, 15 Leagues North-Weſt of *Bourdeaux*, large and well-peopled, with a fair Cathedral and a Collegiate Church: Both the City and the Territory round is called *Agennois*, was many years in the hands of the *Engliſh*. *Du Cheſne.*

AGENOR, Son of *Belus*, and Father of *Phœnix*; which *Phœnix*, having Reigned ſome time in *Egyptian Thebes*, came and ſetled at *Sidon*, a Sea-Port Town of that Country, which was afterwards called *Phœnicia* from him. Some People make *Cadmus* the Son of *Agenor*; and others ſay he was his Grandſon, who travelling into *Greece*, in queſt of his Siſter *Europa*, taught that Nation the uſe of Letters. See *Euſebius*, and *Marmora Arundeliana*. *Plutarch* often mentions this *Agenor*, affirming that the *Tyrians* worſhipped him as a God.

AGENORIA, the Name which the Ancients gave to the Goddeſs of Induſtry, as having a peculiar Power to make Men act with Life and Vigour. She had a Temple erected to her in the *Aventine Mount*. *Livy*, *St. Auſt.*

AGERNIUS, *Agrippina*'s Servant, who being ſent to *Nero* with the Tydings of her Eſcape out of the Ship, which was the moſt unwelcome News he could have brought him; *Nero*, quick at Miſchief, threw his Sword between the Fellow's Legs, as he was relating his Meſſage, and then cauſed him to be ſeized, as one that was ſent by his Miſtriſs to kill him; to the end, that when he had Murdered her, as he afterward did, he might have a fair Pretence to give out, that ſhe killed her ſelf, finding her Contrivance againſt the Emperor her Son was diſcovered. *Hoffman.*

AGES *of the World*: This Name is given to certain Limits of Time, diſtinguiſhed by the moſt memorable Accidents and Revolutions in the World, for the convenience of Chronology. Of theſe, the greateſt Number of Chronologers make Seven:

The Firſt, from the Creation of the World to *Noah*'s Flood.

The Second, from the Flood, to the Birth of *Abraham*.

The Third, from the Birth of *Abraham*, to the Departure of *Moſes* out of *Egypt*.

The Fourth, from *Moſes*'s Departure out of *Egypt*, to the Building of the Temple of *Solomon*.

The Fifth, from the Foundation of the Temple, to the Reign of *Cyrus* in *Babylon*.

The Sixth, from *Cyrus*'s Reign, to the Coming of the *MESSIAH*.

The Seventh, from the Birth of Chriſt, to this Time.

They ſay moreover, That the Firſt Age laſted 1656 Years. The Second, 382. The Third, 505. The Fourth, 479. The Fifth, 493. The Sixth, 538. The Seventh, 1700 Which in all makes 5753 Years, from the Creation of the World to this Time.

The ſeveral AGES *are reckoned thus:*

The Firſt, By the Hiſtory of *Geneſis*, taking the Years which *Adam* and his Deſcendants lived before they had the Children which compoſe the Liſt of the Patriarchs till *Noah*, *Gen.* 5. 6, 7.

	Years.
Adam had *Seth* at	130
Seth was Father at	105
Enos at	90
Cainant at	70
Mahalaleel at	65
Jared at	162
Enoch at	65
Methuſelah at	187
Lamech at	182
	1056
Noah's Age at the time of the Flood	600
Proves the Firſt Age to be	1656

The Second Age is reckoned by the Computation of the Age of *Sem* after the Deluge: *Arphaxad*, *Cainan* Jun. *Salem*, *Heber*, *Peleg*, *Reu*, *Sarug*, *Nachor*, and *Tharah*, till the Birth of their Sons named in that Genealogy.

	Years.
Sem had *Arphaxad* after the Flood	2
Arphaxad was Father at	35
Cainan Jun. at	30
Salem at	30
Heber at	34
Peleg at	30
Reu at	32
Sarug at	30
Nachor at	29
Tharah, Gen. 11. 26. ſays 70. But *Gen.* 17. 17. 11. 32. 12. 4. *Acts* 7. 4. compared, it appears to be	130

So that the Difference is to be reconciled by underſtanding *Terah* to have been a Father at 70. but not to have begot *Abraham* till 130. though he be mentioned firſt for Dignity's ſake, as *Sem* in another Caſe.

Which from the Flood to *Abraham*'s Birth is	382

The Third Age is proved thus:

Gen. 21. 5. *Abraham* begat *Iſaac* at	100
Gen. 25. 26. *Iſaac* was Father at	60
Gen. 47. 9. *Jacob* entred *Egypt* at	130
The *Iſraelites* ſtaid there	215
	505

Exod. 12. 40 41. 'tis called 430, which *Morery* reckons to be the time from *Abraham*'s being call'd, to *Moſes*'s departure out of *Egypt* with *Iſrael*.

Helvicus in his Chronological Tables is of the ſame mind; for which he cites *Galat.* 3. 17. and *Exod.* 12. 41.

The Fourth Age is proved from 1 *Chron.* 1. 6. from the coming out of *Egypt*, to laying the Foundation of the Temple, 480. And from the Reigns of the Kings and Princes which Governed *Iſrael* during that time; which make up juſt 479

The Fifth Age is proved thus:

Jeruſalem was taken, and the Temple ruined by *Nebuchadnezzar*, after the Foundation of the ſame	423
By computing the Reigns, it ſeems 425.	
The Captivity of the *Jews* in *Babylon*	70
	493

The Sixth Age is proved by calculating the *Olympiads*, and Years of the Foundation of *Rome*.

Cyrus took *Babylon* in the 215 of *Rome*, and the 3d Year of the 60th *Olympiad*; Chriſt was born in the 753 of *Rome*, and in the 4th of the 194 *Olympiad*: So that the difference is 538

For the Seventh Age, all Chriſtians agree, that this is the 1700 Year ſince Chriſt's Birth.

There are other Chronologers who alſo make Seven Ages, but with a different Computation of Time, thus:

The Firſt ending at the Deluge, which they make to conſiſt of 2256 Years.
The Second, to the Vocation of *Abraham* 1257.
The Third, to the Coming out of *Egypt* 430.
The Fourth, to the Foundation of the Temple 873.
The Fifth, to the Deſtruction of it 470.
The Sixth, to the Coming of Chriſt 586.
Which makes 5872. before the Birth of Chriſt, whereas other Chronologers ſay it is but 4053. or thereabouts.
The Seventh is 1700.

They compute the Ages *thus:*

According to the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, which they alledge to be conformable to the *Hebrew* Original, they ſay,

	Years.
Adam when he had *Seth* was Aged	230
Seth was Father at	205
Enos at	190
Cainan at	170
Mahalaleel at	165
Jared at	162
Enoch at	165
Methuſelah at	187
Lamech at	182
Noah's Age at the Deluge	600
	2256

The Second they prove thus:

	Years.
Sem had *Arphaxad* after the Flood at	2
Arphaxad was Father at	135
Cainan at	130
Salem at	130
Heber at	134
Phaleg at	130
Reu at	132
Sarug at	130
Nahor at	129
Tharah at	130
Abraham when he entred *Canaan*	75
	1257

The Third thus:

	Years.
In his 100 Year he had *Iſaac*, after his entring *Canaan*	25
Iſaac was Father at	60
Jacob entred *Egypt* at	130
Iſrael ſtaid in *Egypt*	215
	430

The Fourth thus:

	Years.
Iſrael was in the Wilderneſs	40
Joſhua Governed	27
Caleb and the other Elders	50
Then there was an Anarchy of	35
They ſerved the King of *Meſopotamia*	8
Othniel Governed	40
Then there was an Anarchy of	33
They ſerved the *Moabites*	18
Ehud Governed	80
Then there was an Anarchy of	37
They ſerved the *Canaanites*	20
Deborah and *Barak* Governed	40
Then there was an Anarchy of	18
They ſerved the *Midianites*	7
Gideon Governed	40
Abimelech	3
Thola	23
Jair	22
Then there was an Anarchy of	30
They ſerved the *Philiſtines* and *Ammonites*	18
Jephthah Governed	6
Abiſhan	7
Elon	10
Abdon	8
Then an Anarchy	50
Then they ſerved the *Philiſtines*	40
	710

Samſon Governed	20
Eli	40
Then an Anarchy or Servitude under the *Philiſtines*	20
Samuel Governed	20
Saul Reigned	40
David	3
And *Solomon* before the Foundation of the Temple	
	163
	710
	873

Note, That the Modern Chronologers include the Anarchies and Servitudes in the Reigns of the Judges.

The Fifth they reckon from Founding the Temple till *Nebuchadnezzar* deſtroyed it ——— 470
But the Proofs ſeem lame.

The Sixth they reckon thus:

	Years.
The Captivity of the *Jews* in *Babylon*	50
The *Perſian* Monarchy, Founded by *Cyrus* who deliver'd the *Jews*, continued	205
Betwixt that and the Kingdom of the *Seleucides*, eſtabliſhed by *Seleucus Nicanor* in *Syria*	18
That continued	250
And was afterwards turned into a *Roman* Province by *Pompey* the Great, before the Birth of Chriſt	63
	586

P. Peteau, Labbe. Hiſt. Chronol.

The Learned *Spanheim*, in his *Introductio Chronologica*, gives the Sum of the Epocha's, thus:

From the Creation to the Deluge	1656
From the Deluge to the Calling of *Abraham*, or his Entrance into the Land of *Canaan*, *Ætat.* 75.	427
From the Calling of *Abraham*, to the Children of *Iſrael's* coming out of *Egypt*	430
From the going up out of *Egypt*, to the beginning of *Samuel's* Prieſthood	396
From thence to the Diviſion of the Tribes in the firſt Year of *Rehoboam*	120
From thence to the beginning of the 70 Years Captivity	368
From thence to the firſt Year of *Cyrus*	69
From thence to the firſt Year of *Judas Macchabeus's* Prieſthood, or the Death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*	375
From thence to the Birth of Chriſt	162
	4003

Though he reckons 4004. and ſays, that the ſame agrees in general with the Computations of *Uſher*, *Lydiatus*, and others. The Curious may conſult his Book, to ſee how he inſtructs the Particulars.

AGESANDER, a Famous Architect of *Rhodes*, who worked with *Polydorus* and *Alexander*: They all three clubb'd in making *Laocoon*'s Statue, the Prieſt of *Apollo*, which is counted one of the greateſt Curioſities of that kind in all Antiquity. This Figure was found at *Rome* under the Ruins of *Veſpaſian*'s Palace, about the end of the Sixteenth Century. Theſe celebrated Statuaries are mentioned by *Pliny*, *lib.* 36. *cap.* 5.

AGESILAUS, the Sixth King of the *Lacedæmonians*, the Son of *Archidamus*, who after the death of his Brother *Agis*, was made King of *Sparta*, notwithſtanding the Pretenſions of *Leotichides* his Brother's Natural Son He haraſs'd all *Phrygia*, took ſeveral Cities from the *Perſians*, and vanquiſhed *Tiſſaphernes* in a great Battle near the River *Pactolus*: Which ſo aſtoniſhed the *Perſian* King, that he cut off *Tiſſaphernes*'s Head, and ſent Preſents to *Ageſilaus* to buy his Peace; which *Ageſilaus* refuſed, ſaying, *He would not enrich himſelf but with the Booty of his Overthrows.* After this, the *Athenians* and *Bœotians* having declared War againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, he was recalled by the *Ephori*; thereupon returning into *Europe*, he fell into *Bœotia*, fought the *Thebans*, made himſelf Maſter of *Corinth*, defeated the *Acarnanians*, ruined *Bœotia* a ſecond time, and took a City from the *Mantineans*. He put a ſtop to the growing Renown of *Epaminondas*, and prevented *Sparta* from being taken by Aſſault. At length, after he had fought in favour of *Nectenebo*, againſt *Thacon* King of *Egypt*, in his return home he fell ſick by the way, and died at *Cyrenaicum*, in the 84th Year of his Age, in the 104th *Olympiad*, 360 Years before Chriſt. Being told that the Oracle had excluded all that were Lame from the Crown, he made anſwer, That *the Oracle meant only thoſe that were defective in their Souls, or in their Birth, as* Leotichides *was, who was no more than* Alcibiades's *Baſtard.* Upon his Death-bed he forbid any Statues to be erected in his Memory, as deſiring no other Monuments than thoſe of his own Actions. *Xenoph. Plut.*

AGESILAUS, the Son of *Neocles*, or rather of *Themiſtocles*, employed as a Spy in the Army of *Xerxes*, who was marching with 800000 Men to the Conqueſt of *Greece*, as he ſuppoſed. This *Ageſilaus* ordered his Buſineſs ſo well, that he remained ſome time in the Army in *Perſian* Habit; and at length coming up to the King's Tent, he killed *Mardonius*, one of the Favourites, inſtead of the King. Upon which, being ſeized and brought to the King, who was then Offering at the Altar of the Sun, he thruſt his Right Hand into the Fire, where after he had held it a conſiderable time, *Such are all the* Athenians, O *King*, ſaid he; *and if you will not believe me, I will thruſt my Left Hand alſo into the ſame Flames.* Which undaunted Act ſo ſurprized *Xerxes*, that he ſet him at liberty. This Story *Plutarch* relates in his Treatiſe, wherein he compares the Courage of the *Greeks* with that of the *Romans*. *Plut.*

AGESILAUS, Uncle to *Agis* III. King of *Sparta*, who being deeply in Debt, perſuaded his Nephew to reſtrain the Luxury and Pride of the City, and to introduce Thrift and good Husbandry. Accordingly his Uncle made a Law, whereby all Debts were aboliſhed, and an equal Diviſion ordained to be made of all Lands amongſt the People. Preſently *Ageſilaus* cauſed all Creditors Bonds and Securities to be brought into the midſt of the Great Court, and threw 'em into the Fire, with ſo much Joy, that he could not forbear ſaying, he never beheld in all his Life-time a Fire that better pleaſed him. But the Lands not being divided according to the Edict, the People, fruſtrated of their juſt Debts and Expectations, both by *Ageſilaus*'s means, recalled *Leonidas*; who returning, revenged their Quarrel upon *Agis* and all his Family, the greateſt part of which he put to death, *Ageſilaus* himſelf eſcaping, by the Cunning of his Son *Hippomedon*. *Plut.*

AGESILAUS, a Name which the Ancients gave to *Pluto* the God of Hell; 'tis deriv'd from ἀγάειν to *bring*, and λαὸς the People: Becauſe the Heathen believ'd this pretended Deity brought the Souls of the Dead to the Shades below, by giving orders to *Mercury* to conduct 'em thither. *Calimachus. Athen.*

AGESIPOLIS the Firſt, King of *Sparta*, who entred the Territory of *Argolis* in the *Peloponneſus*, and laid the Country waſte; He took the City of *Mantinea*, and after he had ruin'd it, divided it into four Villages. He was General of the *Lacedæmonians* in the *Olynthian* War; But in the Career of his Victories, was ſtop'd by a Fever, of which he died within Seven days after he was ſeiz'd by the Diſtemper, in the firſt year of the Hundredth Olympiad, 380 years before the Birth of Chriſt. He was imbalmed in Honey, and carried to *Sparta*. There was another, and according to *Hoffman* a Third King of this Name, but no Memorable Action is aſcrib'd to either of them. *Xenoph. Pauſan.*

AGESISTRATA, a Princeſs of *Lacedæmon*, Mother of King *Agis*, Famous for her Virtue, Reſolution, and the Great Fortune ſhe left her Son. They prov'd unfortunate at laſt, and were both Strangl'd in Priſon. *Plut. in Vit. Agis.*

AGGENUS, *Urbicus*, a *Latin* Author, who has writ concerning the Abutteling and Bounding of Fields. *Turnebus* was the firſt that publiſh'd his Works, together with thoſe of *Siculus Flaccus*, *Julius Frontinus*, *Hyginus*, and ſome others, to which *Nicholas Rigaltius* has ſince added ſeveral curious Remarks. See theſe Works, and *Voſſius de ſcient. Math c.* 27.

AGGERHUSE, *Aggerhuſia*, a Fortreſs in the South of *Norway* in the Bay of *Anſlo*, within a League of the Town of that Name. The Fortreſs gives its Denomination to the whole Province, which brings a conſiderable Revenue in Fiſh to the King of *Denmark* (to whom it belongs;) The Province is 240 miles long, having *Sweden* on the E. *Bergen* on the W. the *Sound* on the S. and *Drontheim* on the N. *Baudrand.*

AGGRAMMES, King of the *Gangarades* and *Pharraſians*, was the Son of a Barber, who by his Shaving could hardly find himſelf Bread; but being a Handſom Comely Fellow, the Queen fell in Love with him, and in the height of her blind Paſſion, gave him the Tutelage of her Children. But it was not long before her Favourite rid himſelf of thoſe Obſtacles, that he might advance to the Throne his Son *Aggrammes*, whom he had by the Queen, a Perſon who ſoon betray'd his Mungrel Deſcent by his ignoble Conditions. *Q. Curtius.*

AGHER, a ſmall Burrough Town in the North of *Ireland*; It lies in the Province of *Ulſter*, and County of *Tyrone*, 15 miles Weſt of *Benburg*, and 9 South of *Omagh*.

AGHRIM, a Place in *Connaught*, in the way from *Athlone* to *Galloway*, famous for the Battel fought there *July* 11. 1691. Three weeks after our taking *Athlone* by Storm. The *Iriſh* Army under the Command of *St Ruth*, a *French* General, was moſt advantageouſly encamped at

Aghrim,

Aghrim, where they had Two Bogs before 'em, between which the Road goes to *Galloway*; on their left, the Ruines of an old Caſtle, which was retrench'd and lin'd with Foot; and on their right they had alſo made ſeveral Retrenchments for the greater ſecurity of their Camp: notwithſtanding which great advantage, beſides that of a far more numerous Army, they were attack'd by their Majeſties Forces with that Vigor and Bravery as procur'd 'em, with God's Bleſſing, a moſt entire and glorious Victory; and yet the *Iriſh*, eſpecially their Foot, were never known to fight with more reſolution, in ſo much that the Diſpute was very warm for two hours, and the Victory dubious, until the Left beat 'em off their Ground, and the Right preſſing upon 'em at the ſame time, made an entire Rout of the Enemy. About 5000 were kill'd upon the place, and amongſt 'em Monſieur *St. Ruth*, with many of their Prime Officers. All their Baggage, Tents, Proviſions, Ammunition, and Cannon, with a great many Colours and Standards were taken. The Foot alſo threw down their Arms. Lieutenant General *Mackay*, ſince kill'd in *Flanders*, had a great ſhare in the glory of that Action.

AGHMAT *Varichæ*, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, 12 miles S. of the City of that name, 8 days Journey from *Segelmaſſa*, 6 from *Tarudant*, ſeated near the foot of Mount *Atlas* on the North-ſide, in a pleaſant Plain, which affords great plenty and variety of Fruits, Garden-Plants, and Grapes; the Springs from the Mountains waſh their Streets day and night, and incompaſs and cool their Wall'd Orchards, Gardens and thick Groves; The Site of this City is one of the moſt Beautiful in all the Earth, the Climate the moſt pleaſant, the Soil the Richeſt, the Water the ſweeteſt, and the Air the moſt healthful. A ſmall River divides the Town from N. to S. which turns their Mills four days in every week, and waters their Fields on the reſt. The Inhabitants of this City ſold to *Joſeph*, Son of *Taſefin*, the Ground on which he built the City of *Morocco* in the year of Chriſt 1187. It had once, more than 6000 Families, and was one of the Civileſt and Richeſt Cities of that Kingdom, but in *Leo Africanus* his time it was inhabited by none but Wolves, Foxes, *&c.* and one Hermite, worſe than all the other, he being attended by an 100 of his Diſciples on Horſeback, who would have made the Hypocrite a King if they had been ſtrong enough.

AGIAM-OGLANS, or the Children of Strangers, in *Turkey*, are young Slaves, either taken in War, or purchas'd of the *Tartars*, or violently taken from their Parents, the Chriſtians, out of the *Morea*, *Albanie*, and other Places. Theſe Children amount every year to the number of Two thouſand, who when they come to *Conſtantinople*, are preſented to the Grand Signior, and by him diſpoſed of in ſeveral Places, where they are put to various Trades, and thoſe that are well ſhap'd are employed to ſerve, ſome in the Kitchens, ſome in the Stables, others in the Gardens, and other Imployments. *Ricaut.*

AGIDES, a Sirname of the Princes of the Family of *Agis* King of *Sparta*; They were likewiſe call'd *Euryſthenides* from *Euryſthines* the Father of *Agis*. See *Euryſthenides*.

AGILA, or *Agilanus*, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*. He began to Reign in the year 549 or 550. after the Death of *Theodiſilus*, who was murther'd by his Subjects. The End of *Agila* was equally unhappy. *Iſidor. in Chron. Procop. &c.*

AGILES, (*Raymond*) Sirnam'd *De Podio*, becauſe he was Canon of *Puy* in *Velay*. He went in the Expedition to the *Holy Land*, and about the year 1105 he publiſh'd a Hiſtory, Intituled, *Hiſtoria Francorum qui ceperunt Jeruſalem*; We have it now in the Firſt Volume of the Oriental Hiſtory, call'd, *Geſta Dei per Francos.*

AGILULPHUS, Duke of *Turin*, who in the year 586 became King of the *Lombards*, by his Marriage with *Theodelinda*, Daughter of *Garibald* King of *Bavaria*, and Widow of *Antarith* King of *Lombardy*. He was converted to the Catholick Faith from Arrianiſm, or, as ſome ſay, Paganiſm, and became ſo Potent that all *Italy* obey'd him, except *Ravenna* and *Rome*. However he committed great Spoil in the *Roman* Territories, which St. *Gregory* laments in his Epiſtles and Homilies upon *Ezekiel*. He died in the year 616. *Paul. Diacon.* St. *Gregory.*

AGINNIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who appear'd about the end of the Seventh Century, under Pope *Sergius* the Firſt. They condemn'd the uſe of ſome Meats and Marriage, as if God was the Author of neither. This Sect had but few Followers, and was ſoon extinguiſh'd. *Prateolus.* See *Agynn.*

AGION, *Oros*, *Athos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, a Peninſula joyn'd to the Continent by a Neck of a mile and half, which *Xerxes* is ſaid to have cut through. It is 90 miles in compaſs, call'd by the *Turks*, *Monaſtir*, there being 24 Cloyſters of *Greek* Monks in it; of which *Garopedas* and *Agia Laura* are the chief; in all are about 5000 Men. Moſt of the Monaſteries are fortified becauſe of Pirates. It's the Univerſity of *Greece*, and the Monks are the Seminary for Biſhops.

AGIRO, or *Agyra*, which *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Diadorus Siculus*, call by the different Names of *Agurium*, *Agyrium*, and *Argyra*, *&c.* A Town in *Sicily* near *Mount Ætna*, call'd at preſent *San Philipo d'Argirone*. 'Tis famous for being the Birth-place of *Diadorus Siculus*. *Diod. Sic. Lib.* 1. *c.* 4. *Bibl. Cluvier. Deſcr. Ital. &c.*

AGIS the Firſt, King of *Sparta*, as far as may be conjectur'd by the Chronicle of *Euſebius* in the year of the World 2998, at what time *Joab* beſieged the City of *Raab*, the Capital of the *Ammonites*; He Reign'd but one year. *Vid. Aguriam.*

AGIS the Second, waged moſt cruel War with the *Athenians*, waſted their Country, and reſtored the Cities of *Greece* to their Liberty. However, he laid a new Tax on the *Eleans*, which they refuſing and revolting, he reduced them to the Obedience of the *Lacedæmonians*. He was kill'd by his Subjects in Priſon, for acting too rigorouſly according to *Licurgus*'s Laws. *Quint. Curt. Diador. Sicul.*

AGIS the Third, King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Eurypontides*. He ravaged the Country of *Argos*, after he had greatly contributed to the famous Victory at *Mantinæa* over the *Athenians* and *Argives*: After that, followed a Truce, which the *Athenians* breaking, he harraſſed all their Country. His Prudence and Conduct got the *Lacedæmonians* many Advantages during the *Peloponneſian* War, however *Thraſippus* drave him out of *Attica*. He died without any Legitimate Iſſue in the XCIV Olympiad. To an impertinent Ambaſſador, demanding of him, at the end of a tedious Harangue, what Anſwer he ſhould make to thoſe that ſent him, *Tell 'em*, (ſaid *Agis*) *I ſuffered thee to talk as long as thou hadſt a mind to it.* To another, magnifying the freedom of Diſcourſe; *A Man* (ſaid he) *had need of Men and Money to maintain 'em.* Diador. Sicul. Thucydides.

AGIS the Fourth, King of *Sparta*, ſolicited the *Grecians* to ſhake off the *Macedonian* Yoke, and was aſſiſted to that purpoſe both with Money and Ships by *Pharnabazus* and *Autophradates* the *Perſian* Governors, but overthrown near *Megalopolis* in *Arcadia*, by *Antipater* one of *Alexander* the Great's Generals, and loſt his Life in the Battle. Olympiad 112. *Juſtin.*

AGITATORS, or *Adjutators*; This Name was given to that part of the Army, who were advis'd by *Ireton*, to erect a Council among themſelves: Their Number conſiſted of Two Soldiers choſen out of every Troop and every Company, who were to Conſult for the good of the Army, and to aſſiſt at the Council of War, to give their Advice for the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. Theſe were *Cromwell*'s Inſtruments, and perfectly manag'd by him: Who, when he was deſirous to effect any thing, needed do no more, but ſecretly put it into the Heads of this Martial Committee. Theſe *Agitators*, by *Cromwell*'s Inſtigation, gave a finiſhing Stroak to the Rebellion, and were the occaſion of the King's Murther; which Barbarity they ſet on foot by making a Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, wherein they Require; Firſt, *That the King be brought to Juſtice*; Secondly, *That the Prince and Duke of* York *be Summoned to appear at the day appointed, and proceeded with, according as they ſhould give Satisfaction*, &c. *Hobbs Behemoth.*

AGLAIS, or *Aglaia*, one of the *Graces*. Her Two Companions were *Euphroſyne* and *Thalia*. Theſe Three were the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*, and perpetual Attendants upon *Venus* or *Beauty*.

AGLAONICE, the Daughter of *Hegemon*, a Notable She-Aſtronomer. 'Tis ſaid, when ſhe foreſaw an Eclipſe of the Moon, ſhe us'd to brag, That ſhe had order'd that Planet to keep out of the way; but her Vanity being found out, ſhe was but laught at, for her pains. *Plutarch* mentions her, in his Treatiſe *De Defectu Oraculorum*. The Foppery of this Star-gazer gave occaſion to the *Greek* Proverb, mention'd by *Eraſmus*, which applies to ſuch ſort of Pretenders, *You have carried off the Moon to your diſadvantage.* See *The Scholiaſt of Apollonius* in *Lib.* 4. of *Argonaut.* p. 177. *Ed. Steph.*

AGLAURIS, the Daughter of *Cecrops*, an ancient King of *Athens*, turn'd into a Stone by *Mercury* for falſifying her promiſe to give him admiſſion to her Siſter *Herſa*, with whom he was paſſionately in love. *Ovid.*

AGLAUS, or *Aglaius*, a Pſophidian, the pooreſt of all the Arcadians, adjudg'd by the Oracle of *Apollo*, to be much more happy than *Gyges* King of *Lydia*, becauſe he never ſtirr'd beyond the bounds of his own ſmall Field, contented with the Fruits of his own Labour. *Plin. Val. Max.*

AGLIBOLUS, one of the Deities of the *Syrian* Idolaters, more particularly worſhip'd in the City of *Palmyra*. Some will have it to be the Sun, and others the Moon. *Spartian* ſays, that the *Meſopotamians* believed, that they who took the Moon for a God were Maſters of their Wives; but the Wives were Maſters of them who believ'd her a Goddeſs; And hence they Paint the Moon in Male Habit, and accordingly the *Germans* ſpeak of the Moon

Moon in the Maſculine, but of the Sun in the Feminine Gender. *Spon.*

AGMET, a Town ſituated Eight Leagues from *Morocco*. *Marmol* ſuppoſes it was the Ancient *Bochanum Hemerum*. *Agmet* ſtands towards the Foot of the Mountains of *Atlas*, and was the Capital of the Empire, before *Morocco* was built; 'Tis call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Emerea*. *Marmol Lib.* 3. *c.* 41.

AGMONDESHAM, a Market or Burrough Town of *Burnham* Hundred in the County of *Bucks*. It ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament, ſtands on a ſmall River nine miles North Weſt of *Uxbridge*, and Eight North Eaſt of *Maidenhead*.

AGNABET, or *Agnetlin*, one of the chief Towns of *Tranſilvania*, on the River *Harbach*, where Q. *Iſabella* Aſſembled a Diet for the preſervation of her Son, which *Martinſius* Diſſolved, and begun a War upon his Prince, that iſſued in the ruin of both.

AGNELLUS, deſcended of a Noble and Rich Family, was made Deacon by *Eccleſius* Archbiſhop of *Ravenna* after his Wife's death; and after *Maximianus's*, in 555. was choſen Archbiſhop himſelf. He obtain'd what had belong'd to the *Goths* for the uſe of his Church, by means of *Narſes*, *Juſtinian's* General, and procur'd for his Party the Churches built, and formerly made uſe of by the *Arians*. He died in 556. the 94th of his Age. *Cave* in *Hiſtoria Literaria*.

AGNES, a young Virgin, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom at the Age of Eighteen years, under *Diocleſian*, in the year 303. St. *Ambroſe* gives this Saint a great Character: Pope *Damaſus* made likewiſe Two Epigrams in Honour of her; and her Martyrdom is deſcrib'd by *Prudentius*.

AGNESIO, (*John Baptiſt*) a Perſon much eſteem'd; He liv'd about the year 550. This Perſon wrote divers Tracts in Proſe and Verſe; for inſtance, *An Apology for St.* Jerome, Two Books of Epiſtles, *&c.* *Andreas Schottus*. *Nicholaus Antonio. Bibl. Hiſp.*

AGNESLUS, or *Agnellus*, (*Andrew*) Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, a Prelate of great Learning and Capacity. He liv'd in the Ninth Age, in the Reign of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*. *Cocceius* is miſtaken in citing him among the Authors of the Sixth Century. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there goes a Letter under his Name to one *Armenius*, *De Ratione Fidei*. *Agneſius* alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Prelates of the Church of *Ravenna*. *Rubeus*, *Lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Raven. Miræus*, *Voſſius*, *&c.*

AGNO, one of the Nymphs by whom *Jupiter* was bred, who gave her Name to a Fountain in the Mountain *Lyceus*, which had formerly that wonderful quality in time of Drougth, that if the Prieſt of *Jupiter Lyceus*, after he had firſt perform'd his Sacred Ceremonies by it, in due form, ſtir'd it with an Oaken Bough, a thick Vapour roſe like a Miſt, and in a ſhort time condens'd into a Cloud that fell down again in plentiful Showers. *Pauſ.* in *Orcad.*

AGNODICE, an *Athenian* Virgin, who having a paſſionate deſire to learn Phyſick, frequented the *School* of *Hierophilus* in Man's Apparel; where having attained to perfection in the Theory, ſhe fell to Practiſe the Cure of Diſeaſes incident to Child-bearing Women, whom ſhe firſt acquainted with her Sex. Upon which, the Phyſicians, troubled that they were no longer ſent for by the Women, accus'd her before the Judges as a Debaucher of them: But *Agnodice* diſcovering her Sex before the Areopagites, not only clear'd her ſelf from the ſcandal, but occaſion'd the Judges to make an Order for any free Women to Learn and Practiſe Phyſick, and forbad the Men thenceforth to Act the Midwife. *Hygin. Fab.*

AGNOITES, a ſort of Hereticks about the year 370. Followers of *Theophronius* the *Cappadocian*, who joined himſelf with *Eunomius*. They queſtion'd the Omniſcience of God; alledging that he knew not Things paſt any other way than Memory; nor things to come but by an uncertain Preſcience. *Prateol. Niceph.*

AGNOITES, another ſort of Hereticks about the year 535. they followed the Errors of *Themiſtius*, Deacon of *Alexandria*, who believ'd that Chriſt knew not when the day of Judgment ſhould happen. *Baronius.*

AGNON, the Son of *Nicias*, and General of the *Athenians* in the *Potidian* War, wherein he had but ill ſucceſs. He alſo built *Amphipolis*; but the *Amphipolitans*, revolting to *Braſidas*, diſown'd their Founder, and putting down *Agnon's* Monuments, gave *Braſidas* all the Honour. *Thucydides*.

AGNON, or *L'Agno*, a River in *Campagnia* in *Italy*: 'Tis the *Clanius* of the Ancients. It riſes in the Neighbouring Mountains, and goes to *Acerra*, *Averſa*, and *Linternum*, now call'd *Torre de Patria*, where it ſtagnates into a Lake. *Virg. Georg. Lib.* 2. *Leander Alberti in Deſc Ital. p.* 167.

AGNONIDES, an *Athenian* Rhetorician, or rather Sycophant, who accus'd *Phocion* before *Polyſperchon*, for betraying the Port of *Pyreum* to *Nicanor*: But no ſooner was *Phocion* Condemn'd and Poiſon'd with *Hemlock*; but the People, who hated him before, perceiving what a Magiſtrate and Obſerver of Temperance and Juſtice they had loſt, erected a Brazen Statue to his Memory, and put *Agnonides* to death. *Cor. Nep.*

AGOBARD, or *Agobert*, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, one of the moſt famous Prelates of the Ninth Age; He was highly in the favour of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* and his Children; the firſt being both his Maſter and Benefactor: Nevertheleſs he conſpired with *Lotharius* againſt him, and was preſent at the Council of *Compiegne* in 833. wherein *Lewis* was Depoſed by the Sentence of the Prelates and Temporal Lords. His Books are numerous, and were met with by accident in a Bookbinder's Shop in *Lyons*, by *Papirius Maſſon*, and Publiſhed in 1666. See *Baluzius*, who publiſh'd them. Upon the Reſtoration of *Lewis*, he was outed of his Archbiſhoprick; but being again reſtored, he died in the year 840. He wrote againſt the adoring of Images. *Baronius*; *Sponden*.

AGOBEL, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tremeſen* in *Africk*. 'Tis by *Marmol* ſuppos'd to be the ſame with that *Ptolemy* and the Ancients call *Victoria*. However *Sanſon* is poſitive, that the ancient *Victoria* is now *Moaſker*, and ſufficiently conſiderable. *Marmol Deſc. Afr. lib.* 3. *c.* 4. *Sanſon*, *&c.*

AGON *Androgei*, a Play inſtituted by *Minos*, the Victors Rewards being the *Athenians* Children; where *Taurus*, one of *Minos's* Counſellors, ſtill carried the day at Wreſtling, till he was worſted by *Theſeus*: And ſo the *Athenians* were freed from this Tribute. *Ovid.*

AGON, *Olympius*, inſtituted by *Hercules*, from whence, to the firſt *Olympiad*, are reckon'd 430 years. *Euſebius*.

AGON, *Capitolinus*, inſtituted by *Domitian*, in imitation of the Olympick *Agon*, and in Honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, about the year of Chriſt, 88. *Cenſorin.*

AGONALIA, certain Anniverſary Feſtivals, ſolemnized by the *Romans*, in Honour of *Janus*; at the beginning of which the High-Prieſt offered a Ram. *Macrobius.*

AGONAX, *Azonax* or *Azonach*, one of *Shem* or *Heber's* Scholars. He apply'd himſelf very much to Aſtronomy, and endeavour'd to recover thoſe parts of Knowledge which were ſunk in the Flood. He's ſaid to have inſtructed the famous *Zoroaſtres*. *Delrio* takes *Agonax* and *Noah* for the ſame Perſon. *Plin. Lib.* 5. *&* 30. *c.* 1. *Delrio Diſq. Magic. Lib.* 1.

AGONES, a People of *Inſubria*, whoſe Country is called *La Val di Cogna*, in the Territory of *Ticinum*, or *Pavia*. There is a River here alſo called *Agonia*: Alſo thoſe that killed the Sacrifice in the *Agonalia*, ſo called, becauſe of their ſaying *Agon*, i. e. *Shall I ſtrike or cut the Throat on't*, before they killed it. *Macrobius.*

AGONIUS, the Name of a pretended Deity, upon whoſe Favour the *Romans* believ'd the Succeſs of their Enterprizes depended, and in Honour of whom, they celebrated the Feaſts call'd *Agonalia*. *Feſtus*, *Macrob. Roſin.*

AGONOTHETES, the Name of him, who had the Direction, and was the Judge of the Combats at the Olympick Games, and at ſuch other Exerciſes or Publick Sports as were call'd *Agones*.

AGONYCLITES, Hereticks of the Eighth Century, who always Pray'd ſtanding. *Prateol.*

AGORÆA, a Name given to *Minerva* by the *Lacedæmonians*. 'Tis likewiſe a River in *Thrace*, over which the Emperor *Juſtinian* laid a Bridge, near *Agora*. *Hiſtoire Miſſel. Liv.* 16. *Mercury*, *Jupiter*, *&c.* were likewiſe call'd *Agoræi*, when their Statues were ſet up in a *Square* or *Market-Place*. *Pauſan. Rhodig.*

AGORANOMUS, an *Athenian* Magiſtrate, whoſe Buſineſs was the ſame with our Clerk of the Market, that is, the inſpecting of Weights and Meaſures. This Imployment was a Branch of the Office of the *Roman Ædiles*. *Plaut. Captiv.*

AGRA, the Capital City of a Province of the ſame Name, in the Empire of the Great Mogul in the *Indies*, on this ſide the *Ganges*. It was the place where the Emperor kept his Court, till *Chagehan* built the City of *Gehan-Abad*, where he now reſides, by reaſon the Climate is more temperate. *Agra* is the largeſt City of *India*, where the Houſes of the Noblemen are ſpacious, and well built; but thoſe of private Men very ordinary, ſeparate one from another, and ſurrounded with high Walls, to keep their Women from being ſeen. All that is moſt remarkable in *Agra* is the Emperor's Palace, and ſome few Sepulchres in and about the City. The King's Palace is a ſpacious Incloſure with a double Wall, and is Terraſſed in ſome places. The firſt Court is environ'd with Portico's; the ſecond ſurrounded with Galleries; and the third Court is the Emperor's Quarter. *Cha Gehan* had a deſign to have cover'd the Roof of one of the Galleries in this Quarter with Silver; and one *Francis Auſtin* of *Bourdeaux* was to have been his Workman: But not having any other than him that was fit to be ſent to *Goa*, to Treat with the *Portugueſes*, that deſign fell. This Gallery is Painted with Foliages of Gold and Azure, and the Floor all ſpread with Tapeſtry. On that ſide next the River is a Jett, where the Emperor ſits to ſee his Elephants Fight. Before you enter that Jett, there is a

Gallery, which *Cha-Gehan* intended to have lin'd through with an Arbour of Emeralds and Rubies, which ſhould have repreſented to the Life Green and Ripe Grapes; but for want of Riches he could go no further than to make Two or three Branches ſprouting from the Body of a Vine of Gold, with their Leaves Enammel'd to the Life, laden with Grapes made of Emeralds, Rubies, and Granates. Of all the Sepulchres in *Agra*, that of *Cha-Gehan*'s Wife is the moſt ſuperb, erected near the Grand *Bazar* or Market-place, that every one might ſee it. The Sepulchre it ſelf is lin'd with Black and White Marble within and without; as alſo are all the Courts of which it conſiſts. There are Three Platforms raiſed one above another, with four Towers at the four Corners of each; the laſt of which Platforms is covered with a Dome more Magnificent than that of *Val de Grace* at *Paris*, being fac'd with White Marble within and without, and under that Dome lies a moſt Magnificent empty Tomb; for the Body of the Empreſs is buried under the Roof of the firſt Platform. In this Structure, 20000 Artificers and Labourers were employ'd for 22 years together. An Eunuch with 20000 Men is appointed for the Guard of it and the Market-place. Near the City is the Tomb of the Emperor's Father in a Garden; over the Portal of which is the Picture of his Tomb, with a Jeſuit at each end, becauſe they firſt taught him Mathematicks and Aſtrology. This City lies in 27. 31. Lat. in a Sandy Soil extreamly hot. It was built in 1584, or 85. *Hackl. Tavernier.*

AGRÆI, a People in *Attica* near *Athens*. The Country was call'd *Agræ*, becauſe there was great ſtore of Game in it. The Huntreſs *Diana* had a Temple in it, which is now turn'd into a little Church, call'd *Stauromenos Petrou*, where the Floor is Moſaick Work. *Meurſius.*

AGRARIA *Lex*, certain Laws among the *Romans*, which were Enacted for the Diviſion of Lands taken from the Enemy. *Tiberius Gracchus* would have made a Law, forbidding any *Roman* to have more than 800 Acres for his own ſhare; and ordering the ſurplus to be divided among the People: Theſe Laws were the occaſion of many Seditions in *Rome*, and contributed much to the overturning the Commonwealth by *Julius Cæſar*. *Liv. Florus & Appian.*

AGRAULES, the Daughter of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*, who being a little too curious to open a Wicker-Hamper, wherein *Minerva* had encloſed young *Erichthonius*, incens'd the Goddeſs to that degree, as to ſtrike her with ſuch a Frenzy, that in a mad fit ſhe threw her ſelf headlong from a Precipice. *Apollodorus.*

AGREABLE, an Iſland made by the River *Liſſe* in the Kingdom of *Fez*.

AGREDA, a Town in *Arragon* upon the River *Quilos*, bordering upon *Old Caſtile*. Some take it to be *Gracuris* of the Ancients. But other Authors pretend that *Gracuris* is *Cagurria* in *Navarr*, and that *Agreda* was formerly call'd *Auguſtrobiga*. *Sluſius, Nonius, Sanſon.*

AGREMMES, an *Indian* King of the *Gangarides*, who oppoſed *Alexander* the Great with 20000 Horſe, 200000 Foot, 2000 Chariots and 3000 Elephants. *Q. Curtius.*

AGRIA, by the *Germans* call'd *Eger*, by the *Hungarians Eclaw*, a City of *Upper Hungary*, upon a River of the ſame Name, which about three Leagues farther falls into the *Tibiſcus* or *Theyſſe*. The City is ſmall, but well fortified; was Beſieged by *Solyman*, *An.* 1552. without effect: But *Mahomet* the Third won it in 1596. after having defeated the Forces ſent to relieve it; from which time it continued in the Hands of the *Turks*, till it was retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1687. after a Blockade of three years; during which, there died of Hunger and Diſeaſes above 10000 *Turks*. When this City was Beſieged in 1552. with 70000 Men, it was neither ſtrong by Nature nor Art; but the Courage of the Garriſon ſupplied that defect. There were in it 2000 *Hungarians*, and 60 of the chief Nobility, with all their Wives, Children, and Moveables. They bound themſelves by Oath to hold to the laſt extremity, and put all their Proviſions into Publick Magazines; when the *Turks* Summon'd them, they ſhew'd them a Coffin from the Battlements, ſignifying that they would rather die than ſurrender. The Town was batter'd 40 days with 50 Pieces of Cannon; and the *Turks*, making three Aſſaults in one day, were repulſed with the loſs of 8000 Men. The Courage of the Women, during the Aſſaults, was incredible. One inſtance was of a Woman, who fighting in preſence of her Husband and Mother, her Husband was kill'd behind her; whereupon her Mother call'd on her to go and bury him; to which ſhe anſwer'd, God forbid, till ſuch time that I avenge his death; ſo that taking her Husband's Sword and Buckler, ſhe fell upon the Enemy, and kill'd three of them 'ere ſhe retired. Another Woman carrying a great Stone to throw upon the *Turks*, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball; her Daughter followed her, took up the Stone beſmear'd with her Mother's Blood, and threw it upon the Enemy who were Scaling the Wall. The *Turks*, being terrified with ſuch Prodigies of Nature, raiſed the Siege; and the Garriſon Sallying out, kill'd a great number of 'em, and took all their Baggage *Hiſt. Turk. Thuanus.* When it was taken in 1596. the Infidels, contrary to the Capitulation, Murder'd the Garriſon; ſo that when the *Turks* Capitulated, their Governor, for fear of the like uſage, would not ſurrender till the Emperor ſign'd the Articles. Four Thouſand Inhabitants went out with the Garriſon, 300 ſtaid and demanded Baptiſm, and abundance of Chriſtian Slaves were releaſed: They left 150 Cannon, 7 Mortars, and ſtore of Proviſions behind 'em; and all the Dependances thereof ſubmitted to the Emperor. This City ſtands 7 *German* miles from *Tockay*, 17 N. E. of *Buda*, and 10 N. of *Zolnock*.

AGRICOLA, *(Cneus Junius)* a Native of the City of *Frejus* in *Provence*, who liv'd in the Reigns of *Galba*, *Veſpaſian*, and *Domitian*; his Merits raiſed him to the higheſt Employments in the Government. He was ſent into *Aſia*, *Gaul*, and *England*, and died in the Reign of *Domitian*. *Tacitus* who was his Son-in-Law wrote his Life.

AGRICOLA, *(George)* a *German* Phyſician, born at *Glauch* in *Miſnia*, highly commended by *Thuanus* for his Writings, more eſpecially for his Treatiſe of Minerals, and Subterranean Creatures, wherein he excelled all his Predeceſſors. *Melch. Adam. Thuan.* He lived in the Sixteenth Century. His Works are theſe: *De ortu & cauſâ ſubterraneorum. De Natura eorum quæ effluunt ex terra. De Natura Foſſilium. De Medicatis Fontibus. De Re Metallica. De veteribus & novis Metallis. De pretio Metallorum, & Monetis*, &c.

AGRICOLA, *(Rodulphus)* born at *Baſſlon*, a ſmall Burrough in *Friſeland* near *Groninghen*, in the year 1442, a Perſon of a Prodigious Wit, and a profound univerſal Learning, for which reaſon he was admir'd by *Eraſmus*, who wrote his Encomium. He died in the flower of his Age at *Heidelbergh*, *An.* 1485. He wrote a Hiſtory and other things which were Printed by *Allard* of *Amſterdam* in Two Volumes. *Melch. Adam. Geſner in Biblioth.*

AGRICOLA, *(John)* *Luther*'s Contemporary and Townſman, and of his Sentiments in Religion; he was a very Learned Man, much eſteemed by the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*; he wrote afterward in Defence of the *Saxon* Confeſſion with *Brentius* and *Melanthon*, and was imployed in the *Interim*, and other Accommodations, about Religion; he died at *Berlin*, where he was Miniſter, leaving ſome Commentaries on *Luke*, *&c.* *Sleidan. Thuanus.*

AGRICOLA, *(Francis)* a Native of *Leonen*, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, famous for his Writings and Devotion. His Works are, *Commentarium de Verbo Dei Scripto & non Scripto. De lectione Sacræ Scripturæ ejuſque Interpretibus. Demonſtrationum Evangelicarum. De Chriſto Salvatore. De Primatu Divi Petri. De Reliquiis Sanctorum. Valerius Andreas, Bibl. Belg.*

AGRIMONTE, or *Agromont*, *Grumentum*, a Town in *Italy* in the *Baſilicate*. 'Twas formerly a conſiderable Town with a Biſhop's See, which has ſince been united to that of *Marſico*. *Gregory* the Great mentions the Church of *Agrimonte*, and we have a Letter of Pope *Pelagius* to *Julian*, who was Biſhop of it. *Gregor. Regiſt. Lib.* 10. *Ep.* 47. *Gratian. Diſt.* 76. *c.* 12. *&c.*

AGRIONIA, certain Annual Feſtivals ſolemnized by the *Bœotians* in honour of *Bacchus*. In this Ceremony the Women ſearcht for *Bacchus* as a Fugitive; but not finding him, they give over and cry, *He has hid himſelf among the Muſes*; and then, after the Feaſt was ended, they fell to putting Riddles and hard Queſtions one to another, to denote, that after all the Vanities of exceſs, there is nothing like converſing with the Muſes.

AGRIPPA, *(Silvius)* a King of the *Latins*. He ſucceeded *Tiberinus*. *Dion. Halic Antiq Rom Lib* 1

AGRIPPA, *(Caſtor)* flouriſh'd about 132, and wrote a moſt Learned Confutation of *Baſilides* the Heretick, diſcuſſing all his Fraudulent Arguments, as he did alſo thoſe of *Iſiodorus*, *Baſilides*'s Son. *Euſeb. l.* 4. *c.* 7. *Cave Hiſtoria Literaria.*

AGRIPPA, Sirnam'd *Herodes*, the Son of *Ariſtobulus* by *Berenice*. After the death of *Herod Antipas*, his Uncle, he went to *Rome*, where his Wit and Profuſeneſs acquired him Friends in *Tiberius*'s Court. He was in great favour with *Druſus* and his Wife *Antonia*, who eſteem'd him for the ſake of *Berenice* Mother of *Ariſtobulus*. But his Generoſity having run him in Debt, he return'd to *Judæa*, and being reſupplied by his Wife *Cypros*, he return'd to *Rome*, where, for wiſhing that *Caius* his Friend might Reign, he was impriſon'd by *Tiberius*. *Caius Caligula* being Emperor, releas'd him, and gave him a Chain of Gold of equal weight with the Chains that bound him in Priſon, which in Teſtimony of Gratitude *Agrippa* hung in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, after that, *Caligula* confer'd upon him the Kingdom of *Judæa*. He put St. *James* the Apoſtle to death, and impriſon'd St. *Peter*, and for his Pride in admitting the Deifying Acclamations of the People, was eaten up with Worms. There was alſo *Herodes Agrippa*, the ſecond Tetrarch of *Galilee*, (Son to *Herod* the firſt, who ſent back Chriſt Royally Habited in deriſion to *Pilate*) he was Prudent, and well ſkill'd in *Hebrew* Cuſtoms, and the *Latin* Tongue; and

and therefore St. *Paul* was glad to be heard before him. He was the laſt King of the *Jews*; and by them hated ſo much for his Mildneſs, and foretelling them their Deſtruction, that they Stoned him from his Throne: Whereupon he retired to *Rome*, with his Siſter *Berenice*, and lived privately, but in much Honour with *Titus* and *Veſpaſian*, and died at *Rome* 30 years after the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Chr.* 100. *Joſephus*, *Dion. Acts* C. 12.

AGRIPPA, (*Menenius*) choſen General of the *Romans* againſt the *Sabines*, triumph'd over that People; and when the Commonalty of *Rome* withdrew themſelves into the *Aventine* Mount, not able to endure the Burthen of Tribute, nor continual Warfare, *Agrippa* being ſent to reduce 'em by fair means to Obedience; *The Members of Man's Body*, ſaid he, *when they ſaw the Belly idle, revolted from it, and denied it their aſſiſtance, but when they underſtood that the Belly concocted, and diſtributed the nouriſhment received to all the Members for their ſubſiſtence, they return'd to their former friendſhip; ſo the Senate and People make up all but one Body, which by diſcord periſhes, but by concord becomes healthful and ſtrong.* By this ſimilitude the People were pacified, and liſtned to Terms of Accommodation, which were, *That Popular Magiſtrates ſhould be choſen*, called Tribunes. *Agrippa* died very ancient, and though the great Offices which he bore in the Republick, might have enriched him, yet he was ſo poor, that he was buried at the Publick Charge. *Livius. Florus.*

AGRIPPA, (*Marcus Vipſanius*) the intimate Friend and Son-in-Law of *Auguſtus*, with whom he was twice Conſul, and once with *Caninius Gallus*. He was the greateſt Captain of his time, and one of the moſt conſiderable Men that ever *Rome* had, though of mean Parentage: *Salmaſius* maintains, that *Agrippa* is Originally a *Greek* Word, coming from ἀγρεὺς and ἵππος. We find it likewiſe in the *Scholiaſt* of *Theocritus*, and in an ancient Epigram; *Auguſtus* owed the Victory over *Pompey* and *Marc Anthony* to his Counſel. There are ſeveral ancient Medals made by the Senate repreſenting *Agrippa* Crowned with Sterns of Ships, and on the Reverſe *Neptune* holding a Dolphin and Trident: He is on others repreſented with *Auguſtus*. When he was Ædile, he adorn'd the City at his own Charge with the famous Gallery of *Neptune*, where the Conqueſts of the *Argonauts* is Painted, as alſo with Publick Baths, Common Shoars, Aqueducts, and the Pantheon or Temple of *All Gods*, which Pope *Boniface* IV. turn'd into that of *All Saints*. He was the firſt that Conquer'd *Egypt*, and was made Governor of *Aſia*. He was magnificently receiv'd by *Herod* at *Jeruſalem*, the People going before him with loud Acclamations, at which being extreamly pleaſed, he Feaſted them, offer'd a Hecatomb, and granted the *Jews* what Privileges they demanded. *Auguſtus* ſeeing himſelf Maſter of the Empire, conſulted with *Agrippa* and *Mæcenas*, whether he ſhould retain the Government in his own Hands, or reſtore it to the Republick, *Agrippa* was for the latter, but *Mæcenas* not, whom *Auguſtus* alſo followed: But had ſo good an Opinion of *Agrippa*, that being extreamly ſick, he named him for his Succeſſor, and gave him his Daughter *Julia*, who proved a looſe and bad Wife. *Sueton. Joſeph.*

AGRIPPA the *Poſthumus*, Son of *M. Vipſanius Agrippa*, was baniſhed by his Grandfather *Auguſtus* into the Iſland *Planaſia*, between the Iſlands *Ilva* and *Corſica*, for ſome Treaſonable Deſigns, where he was murder'd by the Command of *Tiberius*. One of his Slaves afterwards counterfeited himſelf to be the ſame *Agrippa*, and had not *Tiberius* been rather too cunning than too ſtrong for him, he had probably found him work enough; for he was ſtout and daring, and being brought before *Tiberius*, told him to his Face he had as much reaſon to be *Agrippa*, as *Tiberius* had to be *Cæſar*. The Emperor not daring to bring him to publick Execution, order'd it to be done privately. *Tacitus.*

AGRIPPA, (*Henry Cornelius*) a *German* born at *Cologne*, of the Noble Family of *Nettesheim*, Doctor of Law and Phyſick, and a Knight of the Military Order beſides. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, but none more approv'd than his Tractate of the Vanity of Humane Sciences. *Paulus Jovius* calls him a Portentous Wit: And *Ludovicus Vives* ſtiles him the Miracle of Learning and Learned Men. Some People tax him for being a Magician and a Conjurer, which was occaſion'd by his addictedneſs to ſecret Sciences. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Emperor *Maximilian's* Army in *Italy*, both by Conduct and Bravery; he ſpoke 8 Languages, and was much eſteem'd by all the great Men of his time, as *Trithemius*, *Eraſmus*, and *Melanchthon*. He was Phyſician to the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Counſellor and Hiſtoriographer to the Emperor *Charles* the V. Syndic and Advocate General to the Town of *Metz*. He was at one and the ſame time invited to the Service of the Dutcheſs of *Auſtria*, the King of *England*, and the Emperor *Charles* the V. which ſhews the great Reputation he had; but he preferred Liberty to Travel, to thoſe Offers, and after paſſing ſome time at *Fribourg*, *Geneva*, &c. he died at *Grenoble* in 1534. Some of his Enemies ſay he had Two Familiars in the ſhape of Dogs, whom he called *Monſieur* and *Madamoiſelle*, and that at his death he ſaid to one of them, *Abi, perdita beſtia, qui me totum perdidiſti; Get you gone, you wretched Beaſt, who have deſtroyed me*; whereupon it ran into the River, and was never more ſeen. But *John Wier*, his Domeſtick, ſays, that thoſe were but Calumnies. His Treaty of the Vanity of Sciences procured him Enemies. His other Works are in Two Volumes in *Octavo*, viz. *De occulta Philoſophia. Commentaria in Artem brevem Raymundi Lulli. De triplici ratione cognoſcendi Deum. Dehortatio à Theologia Gentili. Expoſtulatio cum Johanne Carlineto Epiſt. lib. 7. &c. Wier* ſays, that *De Cæremoniis Magicis* is not his. His Enemies ſaid of him:

Inter Divos nullos non carpit Momus,
Inter Heroas Monſtra quæque inſectatur Hercules,
Inter Dæmones Rex Erebi Pluto iraſcitur omnibus Umbris,
Inter Philoſophos videt omnia Democritus,
Contra deflet cuncta Heraclitus,
Neſcit quæque Pyrrhon,
Et ſcire ſe putat omnia Ariſtoteles,
Contemnit cuncta Diogenes,
Nullis hic parcit Agrippa,
Contemnit,
Scit, neſcit, deflet, iraſcitur, inſectatur, carpit omnia
Ipſe Philoſophus, Dæmon, Heros, Deus, & omnia
Sint vana hæc humana licet: ſed vanius illud
Hæc à latranti te didiciſſe Sopho.

Wierius. Paul. Jovius, Thevet, Melchior Adam in vit. Germ. Medic.

AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of *M. Agrippina*, Married to *Tiberius*, who had *Druſus* by her, and lov'd her with a perfect kindneſs, but was forc'd to put her away to Marry *Julia*: She was afterwards Married to *Aſinius Pollio*, which *Tiberius* diſguſting, threw him in Priſon under pretence of being diſaffected to the Government, and ſtarved him to death. *Tacitus.*

AGRIPPINA, (*Vipſania*) the Daughter of *M. Agrippa* by *Julia* the Daughter of *Auguſtus*, who was Married to *Germanicus*, a Woman highly ambitious, and of an invincible Courage, but more remarkable for her Chaſtity and Love to her Husband. *Tiberius* laid ſeveral Crimes to her Charge, for proſecuting the Murderers of her Husband, whom he mortally hated, and baniſh'd her into the Iſland *Pandateria*, with her Sons *Nero* and *Druſus*, whom he put to death: For which, reproaching the Emperor's Cruelty, he ordered a Centurion to beat her, who perform'd it ſo barbarouſly, that he ſtruck out one of her Eyes: after which ſhe refuſed all Nouriſhment that was offered her, and ſo ended her days. *Tacitus, Dion, Sueton.*

AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of *Germanicus*, Siſter of *Caligula*, Wife of *Claudius*, and Mother of *Nero*, all *Cæſars*, ſo that ſhe ſaw more Emperors in her own Family than ever one Woman did: She was born in a City of the *Ubians*, which ſhe rais'd to much Grandeur afterwards, and called *Colonia Agrippina*, now *Cologne* in *Germany*. She had a delicate and ſolid Wit, and compos'd ſeveral Memoirs, out of which *Tacitus* confeſſes that he glean'd many Paſſages for his Hiſtory. She was a Woman very vicious, and extreamly proud; ſhe was very handſom, and Thrice Married, the laſt time to her own Uncle *Claudius* the Emperor, whom ſhe courted, and overcame by her Beauty. As ſoon as ſhe was on the Throne, her chief Care was to have her Son *Nero* made Emperor, for which end ſhe perſuaded *Claudius* to adopt him: cut off ſeveral great Men to make room for her Deſigns, and proſtituted her ſelf to others for that ſame end. Being told that *Nero* would requite her kindneſs by murdering her, ſhe anſwered, *Let him kill me ſo he Reign.* She poiſoned her Husband to make way for him, and recalled *Seneca* from Exile to inſtruct him. For a time ſhe governed all her ſelf, but at length *Nero* depriv'd her of the Government, which touch'd her ſo ſenſibly, that ſhe left no Stone unturn'd to re-obtain it, and as ſome ſay, did for that end proſtitute her ſelf to her Son, who afterward ſought to have drown'd her, but failing in that, cauſed her afterwards to be murdered in her Chamber, where ſhe bid the Executioner Stab her in the Belly firſt, that had brought forth ſuch a Monſter as *Nero*. This was in 59. or 60 *Tacitus, Sueton. Dion.*

AGRIPPINUS, a Biſhop of *Carthage*, in the Third Age, the Firſt who denied that the Sacrament of Baptiſm adminiſtred by Hereticks was valid, and therefore they ought to be re-baptized. St *Auguſtine* affirms, That notwithſtanding his different opinion, he did not ſeparate from the Communion of the Church. *Baron* St *Auguſt* St *Cyprian*

AGRON, a King of *Illyria*, who having vanquiſh'd the *Ætolians*, drank ſo exceſſively for joy at a Feaſt which he made his Army, that he fell into a Pleuriſie, and died immediately. The *Romans* having been jealous of this Kings Power, countenanced a Rebellion of his Subjects in the Iſle of *Eſſios*, againſt whom having diſpatched a Fleet, the *Romans* ſent Ambaſſadors in their favour, but *Agron's* Avant Guard having taken both the *Roman* Ambaſſadors coming to him, and thoſe of the *Eſſios* going to *Rome*, he

was ſo enraged: that he cut them both off, or, as ſome ſay, his Queen *Teuta* did it after his death. This happen'd in the 524 of *Rome*. *Appian*. There was another *Agron* alſo, a famous Phyſician, who by making Fires without the City, clear'd *Athens* from a moſt terrible Peſtilence.

AGUATULCO, a Town in *New-Spain* upon the *Mer del Zur*, over-againſt *Spiritu Santo* on the Bay of *Mexico*, taken by *Thomas Cavendiſh* in the year 1587 without reſiſtance, and burnt down to the ground. Lat. 15. 40. N. of the Line. It was one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in *New-Spain*. The Haven is very large, and much frequented, as being the Port of *Peru* for both the *Indian* and *European* Goods. *Drake* took and plunder'd it in 1578. *Laet. p.* 263.

AGUECCHIO, *(John Baptiſt)* of *Bononia*, was one of the Learnedeſt *Italian* Prelates of the Sixteenth Century. His Learning was Univerſal: He was both Divine, Philoſopher, and Mathematician. He wrote a Treatiſe of Commets; of Meteors; the Life of Cardinal *Sega*; the Antiquities of *Bononia*, &c. *Thomaſin. Elog. Viror. Illuſt. Burnald. Bibl. Bonon.*

AGUEDA, or *Agada*, a Town in *Portugal*, ſtanding upon the Ruines of the old *Æmenium*, which was very conſiderable, and is mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

AGUER, a City of *Africa* at the foot of Mount *Atlas*, on a Promontory that was anciently called *Viſugrum*. It was taken by the *Portugals* in the year 1536. Not long after, *Cheriff Mahomet* ſent his Son with 50000 Men to beſiege it, and afterwards followed himſelf with a numerous Reinforcement, and took it, tho' with the loſs of 18000 Men. To revenge himſelf, he put all to the Sword that he found in the City; the Governor *Monroi* and thoſe who retired to the Towers, were made Priſoners; *Monroi* had a Daughter called *Donna Mencia* of extraordinary Beauty, with whom *Mahomet* fell paſſionately in Love, but ſhe would by no means redeem her own and her Fathers Liberty with the loſs of her Honour; *Mahomet* ſeeing that ſhe deſpiſed him, commanded her in a rage to be expoſed to the Luſt of the *Negroes*. The poor Lady being reduc'd to that extremity, promiſed to give herſelf to him, provided he held her as his lawful Wife, and permitted her the free exerciſe of her Religion, which he agreed to, and ſo they were Married, but upon her proving with Child, his other Wives grew jealous, and poiſoned her; yet out of Reſpect to her Memory, he gave her Father his Liberty, and ſent him to *Portugal* in an Honourable manner with abundance of rich Preſents. *Thuanus*.

AGUI, or Sultan *Agui*, King of *Bantam* in the year 1688. was the Son of Sultan *Agoum*, who being weary of his Crown, and willing to ſpend the reſt of his days with Pleaſure in his Seraglio, reſign'd it to his Son. But the young King diſpleaſing his Father, by baniſhing Two Lords whom he had chiefly commended to him, and rendring himſelf odious to his People, Sultan *Agoum* took Arms to recover the Kingdom out of his Son's Hands; who being in diſtreſs, craved Aid of the *Hollanders*, whoſe Council there deſign'd to have continued Neuter; but General *Spelman* being an enterprizing Man, reſolv'd to aſſiſt the young Prince. This *Spelman* having rais'd the Siege of *Bantam*, and ſeeing himſelf Maſter of the Capital, had a deſign to poſſeſs himſelf of the Two Kings, and make Prize of the whole Kingdom. To this purpoſe, he ſent Succours to the young Prince, by whoſe Aſſiſtance his Father was defeated, and put in Priſon. *Tachard. Voyage de Siam.*

AGUILA, a City of the Province of *Habut*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Enguila*; it is almoſt gone to ruine, though the Land about it is very fertile. There are great numbers of Lions in the Neighbouring Foreſts, but ſo fearful, that a Child will make 'em run; inſomuch that 'tis a Proverb in *Fez*, when they ſpeak of a Coward, to ſay, *He's as fierce as a Lion of* Aguila, *that lets the Calves eat his Tail*. Marmol.

AGUILANNEUF, the name of a certain Ceremony of the ancient Druids, who being to gather *Miſſletoe* againſt *New-Years-Day*, they went about the Fields adjoyning to their Foreſts, crying out, *To the* Misſletoe, *the New-Year, to the* Misſletoe, *Druids, the New-Year*. The Proceſſion was after this manner: Firſt marched the Prieſts, with the Bulls for the Sacrifices, attended by the Bards, and their Diſciples, who ſung Songs and Hymns to their Deities. After them went a Herauld in White, with a White Cap on his Head, and *Mercury*'s Wand in his Hand, which was a Branch of Vervein wreath'd in the ſhape of Two Serpents. After the Heraulds came the Druids in front, the Firſt of which carried the Wine in a Veſſel, the Second the Bread for the Sacrifice, and the Third the Hand of Juſtice. Theſe Three were attended by the Prince of the Druids, who went by himſelf in a White Caſſock, and a White Surplice over it, with a White Cap on his Head, tufted with White Silk, and the Strings hanging down behind. If the Prince were in the Country, he went along with the Prince of the Druids, attended by his Nobility. Then the Prince of the Druids went up into the Tree, and with a Golden Sickle cut the *Miſſletoe*, which the other Druids in their Albs received in White Napkins, and theſe Branches were ſent to the Nobility, and diſtributed amongſt the People, for New-Years Gifts, as moſt Sacred Things, and Remedies againſt all Miſchiefs. It was not gathered but in *December*, for which reaſon that Month was called Sacred. There was always reſerves of it in the Temples, and People carried it about their Necks to War, and put it over their Doors. It was hard *Miſſletoe*, called in *Latin Robur*, which is bred on the Tree by the Muting of Birds. This name was alſo given to a certain Begging in ſome Dioceſſes, on New-Years-Day, for the Tapers in Churches, managed by the Youth of both Sexes, who choſe themſelves a Chief called *Follet*, and committed many Extravagances in the Church, every whit as Impious as the Feaſt of *Fous* ſpoken of in its place, ſo that it was condemned by a Synod at *Angers*, *Anno* 1592. but the ſame Cuſtom being continued in Private Houſes, it was condemned again in 1668. This was alſo called by the name of *Bachellettes*. The Children in *Picardy* and *Burgundy*, where the ancient Cuſtoms do ſtill obtain, ſing the Words *Aguillaneuf* at the beginning of the New-Year. *Pliny*, *Thiers*.

AGUILARD, in Lat. *Aguilaria*, a conſiderable Town in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*.

AGUILLON, *(Francis)* a Jeſuit of *Bruſſels*, who profeſs'd Philoſophy, Mathematicks and Divinity, with great Reputation, and died in the year 1617. He wrote Six Books of Opticks. *Aligamb. Bibl. Societ. Joſ. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

AGYEUS, a Name which the *Athenians* gave to *Apollo*, becauſe they rais'd Altars to him in their Streets.

AGYNNII, or *Agynnians*, ancient Hereticks that ſaid God forbad eating of Fleſh and Marriage. They began about 694.

AGYRIS, Tyrant of the *Agyrini*, the moſt Potent in all *Sicily* next to *Dionyſius*, with whom *Dionyſius* the Great made a League, when *Mago*, in the firſt year of the 97th Olympiad, Invaded *Sicily* with 80000 Men. *Agyris* ingroſs'd almoſt all the Riches of the Place into his own Hands, and ſtored up the Goods of the Citizens whom he cut off. *Diodor*. The principal City was called *Agyrium*, and is very ancient and populous.

AHA, The Name of a famous Rabbi, who liv'd in the Seventh Century. He wrote a valuable Piece called *Seelloth*, that is to ſay, Queſtions upon the Decalogue. *Genebrard. in Chron.*

AHAB, King of *Iſrael*, a great Idolater, yet Victorious over *Benhadad* King of the *Syrians*, whom he overthrew in Two great Battels; but becauſe he let *Benhadad* go when he had him in his Power, God ſuffered him to be ſlain at *Ramoth Gilead*: And his violent ſeizing of *Naboth*'s Vineyard coſt him the Extirpation of his Poſterity. 2 *Kings*.

AHASUERUS, was *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, confirmed King of *Perſia* by the neighing of his Horſe, and who put away his Wife *Vaſhti* to Marry *Eſther*; tho' others will have the *Perſian* Monarch that Married *Eſther* to be *Xerxes*, and not without reaſon.

AHAZ, King of *Judah*, an Idolater, who finding himſelf not able to withſtand the united Force of *Pekah* King of *Iſrael*, and *Rezin* King of *Syria*, took the Silver and Gold that was in the Temple, and hired *Tiglath Pilnezer* the King of *Aſſyria* to aſſiſt him, who ſlew *Rezin*, took *Damaſcus*, and carried the People away Captive. 2 *Chro.* 28

AHAZIAH, King of *Iſrael*, began his Reign in the Seventeenth year of *Jehoſaphat* King of *Juda*. Falling down through a Lattice in his upper Chamber, he ſent to enquire of *Baalzebub* the God of *Ekron*, whether he ſhould recover or no, for which he was foretold his death by *Elijah*.

AHIJAH, a Prophet of *Shilo*, who meeting *Jeroboam*, rent his Garment in 12 Pieces, and gave him 10 back again, to ſhew him God had deſign'd him to be King of the Ten Tribes of *Iſrael*. After that, he foretold the Queen his Wife the deſtruction of his Family, and the death of his Son *Abijah*. Alſo *Abijah* the *Pelonite*, one of *David*'s Worthies. 1 *Kings* 11, 12. *Bellarm.*

AHIMAAZ, the Son of *Zadock*, ſwift of Foot, brought the Firſt Tidings of *Abſalom*'s overthrow to King *David*.

AHIMELECH, the Prieſt who relieved *David* coming to *Nob*, and furniſh'd him with *Goliah*'s Sword; for which, being betrayed by *Doeg*, *Saul* put both him and all the reſt of the Prieſts to the Sword, and ſack'd the City of *Nob* it ſelf.

AHITOPHEL, one of *Abſalom*'s Counſellors, when he revolted from his Father, who being out-witted by *Huſhai*, and fore-ſeeing the ruin of *Abſalom*, in neglecting his Advice, went and hang'd himſelf, for fear of falling into the Hands of *David*. 2 *Sam.* 17.

AHMET, or *Achmet*, Governor of *Egypt* for the *Saracens*. In the year 878 he took *Antiochia*, and ſo well eſtabliſh'd his Dominion, that he left *Syria* and *Egypt* to his Children, and reſided himſelf at *Damaſcus*. After his death, there were found in his Treaſures Ten Millions of Gold, beſides Seven Thouſand Slaves, as many Horſes, and Eight thou-

thouſand Camels; and more than this, he had Five and thirty Sons who ſurviv'd him. He was very charitable to the Poor; and one day that he was at *Bagdat*, he gave Twelve hundred pieces of Gold to Perſons conſiderable for their Birth, their Parts, or their Virtue, who were reduc'd to neceſſity. *Hiſtoire Saracens.*

AHUSA, *Ahauſen*, a Town in *Schonen* upon the *Baltick* Sea, near *Chriſtianſtadt*, with a convenient Harbour, within theſe few years under the *Swedes*. It lies 12 *Daniſh* Leagues from *Copenhagen*, and Five from the Confines of the Province of *Imatland*. *Baudrand.*

AJALA, or *Martin Perez* of *Ajala*, Archbiſhop of *Valencia* in *Spain*; He liv'd in the Sixteenth Age. His Works which he left behind him are a ſufficient proof of his Learning; the moſt conſiderable is that *De Divinis Traditionibus*, in Ten Books. He wrote ſeveral other Tracts, as his *Commentarium in Univerſalia Porphyrii, &c. Media de recta in Deum fide, l. 1. c. 4. Arrius Montanus in Itin. Ben. Jam.*

AJALA, (*Balthazar*) born at *Antwerp*. A Man of Learning and Probity, and eſteem'd of by the Duke of *Parma*. He died in the year 1583. He left a Treatiſe *De Jure & Officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Diſciplinâ. Valerius Andreas, Bibl. Belg. Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

AJALA (*Gabriel*) a Phyſician of *Antwerp*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Century. He was much valued for his Learning, and wrote *Popularia Epigrammata. De lue Peſtilenti, &c. Vander Lindin. de Script. Medic. Valerius Andreas in Append. Bibl. Belg.*

AJALON, a City of the Tribe of *Dan* in *Canaan*, which belonged to the *Levites*, it was taken by the *Philiſtines*, and being recovered in the days of *Saul* or *David*, it was fortified by *Rehoboam. Joſh.* 21 *Judges* 1. 2 *Chr.* 11. 1 *Sam.* 14. It ſtood Weſt of *Jeruſalem* between it and *Gath.*

AJAN, or the Coaſt of *Ayan*, a Country of *Africa*, lying upon the Sea of *Zanguebar*. It is a Region of *Æthiopia*, between the City of *Magadoxus* upon the Eaſtern Shoar of *Africa*, and *Cape Guarda fui*, comprehending ſeveral Kingdoms; and probably among the reſt the Kingdom of *Dancale*, which lies upon the left hand at the entrance into the *Red Sea*, and the Kingdom of *Adela*, which adjoins more inward to the Former, and borders upon *Abyſſinia*. Neither doth *Ludolphus* make mention of any other Kingdom of *Adela* but this. *Sanſon. du Val.*

AJAS, a City of *Arabia* the Happy, Two days Journey from *Aden*, ſeated between Two Hills, in the midſt of which is a fair Valley, where the Inhabitants keep their Markets and Fairs. *Thevet* calls it *Hegias*, and makes a Kingdom of it. But Travellers in their Relations of *Africa* and *Aſia*, furniſh us with Kingdoms no bigger than the ſmalleſt Provinces of *Europe*. *Davity.*

AJAX, the Son of *Telamon*, the ſtouteſt of all the *Greeks*, who was ſo admir'd by *Hector*, after they had fought a whole day together, that at parting *Hector* preſented him with a Sword, and he preſented *Hector* with a Belt. The Sword was that wherewith *Ajax* kill'd himſelf, and the Belt that by which *Achilles* dragg'd *Hector* round *Troy*. After the death of *Achilles*, when *Ajax* claim'd his Arms as bequeathed to him, and found that the Judges had given 'em to *Ulyſſes*, whoſe Eloquence made his Claim better than *Ajax*'s, for Vexation he ran diſtracted, and in his madneſs ſlew a great number of Sheep, together with a Ram conſpicuous for the beauty of it, believing they had been *Ulyſſes* and the *Greeks*. But recovering his Senſes, and perceiving his miſtake, he retired into a ſolitary place, and for grief and ſhame kill'd himſelf with *Hector*'s Sword; at what time his Blood was turn'd into a Hyacinth, or rather into a Flower of his own name, as *Ovid* teſtifies. And they ſay that the Flower of *Royal Conſound* ſhews the Letters *AI*, *AI*, the Two firſt denoting the name, and the other Two the complaint. *Alexander* the Great is reported to have gone to viſit his Tomb, together with that of *Achilles*. Alſo the name of a Tragedy, which *Auguſtus* having begun with great earneſtneſs, but not liking his own ſtyle, wip'd quite out again, and being ask'd what was become of his *Ajax*, reply'd, that his *Ajax* had encounter'd a Spunge, and was worſted. *Sueton.*

AJAX, the Son of *Oileus*, King of the *Locrenſes*, very ſwift of foot, and dextrous at managing a Spear, who after *Troy* was taken, deflower'd the Propheteſs *Caſſandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*; for which, at his return, he was ſtruck with Thunder by the Goddeſs. *Ovid.*

AJAX, Son of *Teucer* King of *Salamis* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*. *Strabo, l* 4.

AJAZZO, *Adjacium*, and *Urſinum*, a City of *Corſica*, with a ſtrong Caſtle and convenient Harbour upon the *Mediterranean*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Juriſdiction of *Piſa*. It belongs to the *Genoeſe*, and was formerly the Capital City of the Iſland, about a mile from the Old *Adjacium*, and is almoſt ſurrounded with the Sea. *Baudrand.*

AICHSTAD, *Eiſtadium & ala Nariſca*, a Town in *Germany* in the Upper Palatinate, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. It ſtands upon the River *d'Altemult*, and holds of the Biſhop.

AIDANUS, the 49th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kinnatellus* about the year 570. He was the Son of King *Goranus*, who Reign'd before *Eugenius* II. for fear of whom he fled into *Ireland*, from whence he came in the Reign of *Kinnatellus*, by the perſuaſion of *Columba* a *Scots Iriſhman* of great Repute in his Court, for being a Holy Man; his Authority was ſo great in thoſe days, that neither Prince nor People would undertake any thing without his Advice. By this *Columba*, *Aidanus* was brought to the King, who received him very courteouſly, and finding himſelf worn out by Age and Sickneſs, wiſh'd him to be of good chear, for he ſhould ſhortly be King, which prov'd accordingly; for *Kinnatellus* dying not long afterwards, *Aidanus* was with the conſent of the People admitted to the Crown, and received the Royal Habiliments from *Columba*. Then was *England* under the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and the Kingdom of *Northumberland* under King *Etheldred*, who being greedy to enlarge his Dominions, perſwaded the *Picts* to break with the *Scots*. *Aidanus* making a League with the ancient *Britains*, proved too hard for the *Saxons*, till *Ethelfrid* being reinforc'd by *Ceulinus* King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, the *Scots* and *Picts* were beaten in *Northumberland*. After which King *Ethelfrid* being joyn'd with the *Picts*, marched into *Galloway*, but was fruſtrated of his hopes, and forc'd at laſt to retire; being purſued, they came to a Battel, wherein the *Saxons* were totally routed; of which Victory its ſaid *Columba* told his Companions at *Icolmkill*, at the very time, though at a great diſtance; After which, the *Britains* having forſaken the *Scots*, *Ethelfred* fell upon theſe, while in expectation of the *Britains*, and defeated 'em; which, together with *Columba*'s death, broke the heart of King *Aidanus*, now grown old, who having Reign'd 34 years, died *Anno* 604. In this time *Auguſtine* the Monk came into *England*, and converted the *Saxons*. *Buchan. Aidanus*, the name of a *Scottiſh* Biſhop about 635. famous for having converted *Northumberland*, and in thoſe times he governed the Province of *York*. He was Countenanced by *Oſuald* King of the *Northumbrians*, who had been himſelf bred and converted in *Scotland*, and ſending for this *Aidan*, interpreted his Sermons in *Scotch* to his own Subjects in the *Saxon* Language. He gave *Aidan Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Iſland*, for a place of Reſidence, ſo that he was called Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, and the See was afterwards tranſlated to *Durham*. *Buch. Cave Hiſt. Lit. Anglia Sacra.*

AIDONEUS, otherwiſe called *Pluto*, Reigned in the time of *Lyceus* King of the *Argives*, and *Erectheus* King of the *Athenians*; alſo the King of the *Moloſſi*, who put *Theſeus* in Priſon, becauſe that he together with *Perithous* would have raviſh'd his Daughter near the River *Acheron*, which occaſioned the Fable of *Theſeus*'s deſcending into Hell. This King *Aidoneus* was called *Pluto* or *Hades*, becauſe he made his Priſoners work in the Mines of *Epire*, where they quickly died. *Plutarch in Theſeo.*

AIGUE *Perſe*, Capital of *Montpenſier*, and Dauphinate of *Auvergne*, has particular Juriſdiction over all the Lands that depend upon it, and the ancient Caſtle of *Montpenſier*, ſo conſiderable for its Fortifications, but demoliſhed in 1634. ſtood above this City, which lies about a League from *Montpenſier* to the South, and Five from *Aarcmont* to the North.

AIGUES *Mortes*, a City of *Languedoc* near the Sea, and the Seat for the *Gabells* for Salt. 'Tis ſaid that *Marius* built this Town, and brought thither that ſame Arm of the *Rhoſne* called *Foſſa Mariana*, but without any ground, it being more probable this City derived its name from the ſtillneſs of the Waters and Ponds adjoining to it.

AILESBURY, a Market Town of *Ailesbury* Hundred, about the middle of *Buckinghamſhire*, finely ſeated on the Riſing of a little Hill near the *Tame*, of ſpecial note for the rich, pleaſant, and fruitful Vale, which lies South from it, and is hence call'd *The Vale of Ailesbury*. A Vale in great Repute for grazing of Cattle, and feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, whoſe fine Fleeces are much eſteemed. *Ailesbury* was much reſorted to in the times of Popery, for the pretended Miracles of St. *Edith*, who having this Town alotted for her Dowry, bad the World and her Husband farewell, and took upon her the Veil of Devotion. Of late it is become more remarkable for conferring an additional Honour upon *Robert Bruce*, Baron of *Kinlos*, and Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and Lord *Whorlton* in *Yorkſhire*, *Anno* 1664. which Title is ſince devolv'd upon his Son the Right Honourable *Thomas Bruce*, the preſent Earl of *Ailesbury*.

AILMER, an *Engliſh* Monk, of the Order of St. *Bennet*, was much eſteem'd in the 12th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts; *De Inquiſitione Dei. De Abſentia Vultus Dei, &c. Pitſeus de Script. Angl.*

AILZE, *Alza*, or *Aliſa*, a rocky Iſland in the Weſt of *Scotland*, 24 miles from *Arran*, having but one paſſage into it, and is only inhabited at certain Seaſons of the year, when Buſſes and other Veſſels flock thither to Fiſh Cod and Whiting. It abounds with Conies and Sea Fowl, but eſpecially with *Soland* Geeſe. It has alſo an excellent ſafe Harbour for Shipping, in which the Waters being perpe-

tually

ually ca lm, becauſe environed with Rocks, there are ſuch ſtore of Fiſh, that if the Inhabitants catch more than ſerves 'em one day, they throw 'em into the Water again. *Buchan.*

AIMOIN, a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*, of the Abbey of *Fleuri* upon the *Loire*; lived about the latter end of the Tenth Century. He wrote ſeveral Things, but his moſt celebrated Piece is the Hiſtory of *France*, in Four Books, to which, after his death, a Fifth was added, which reaches to the year 1165. *Sigebert. de Script. Eccl. c.* 101. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Du Cheſne, &c.*

AINAON, or *Ahinaon*, an Iſland on the South ſide of *China*, and as 'tis ſaid, the Capital is of the ſame name.

AINS, a River of *France* common to *Breſſe* and *Bugey*. It riſes in the Valley of *Miege* in the Country of *Burgundy*, a League above the famous Fountain of *Seros*. It runs to *Chaſteau Vilain*, *La Chaux*, *Monſaugein*, under the Bridge *de Poete*, to *Condes*, *Poncin*, *Pont d'Ains*, *Varembon*, *Chaſei*, and *Loyettes*, where it throws it ſelf into the *Rhone* toward *l'Port d'Ain*, after it has received the *Surent*, the *Arbolaine*, and ſeveral other Rivulets. *Guichenon.*

AIN *Semes*, a ſmall Town over-againſt *Grand Cairo* N. of *Memphis*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Nile*, under Mount *Moccatta*, which is famous for the Gardens of *Balm* or *Balſam*, which grows here and no where elſe, ſaith the *Nubian* Geographer, p 98, 99. This Balm was by *Herod* the Great, ſent to *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, from *Jericho*, as *Joſephus* ſaith.

AINULPHUS, an Holy Hermit, was of the Royal Britiſh Blood, who waving the Trifles and Vanities of this World, betook himſelf to a ſolitary Life; but when, is not exactly known. Sure it is, that *Anulphsbury*, a Town upon the Borders of *Bedford* and *Huntingdon-ſhires*, was erected in his memory; part whereof corruptly called *Aimsbury*, is extant to this day; and the reſt is diſguis'd under the new name of St. *Neots*.

AINY, a ſmall Country North-weſt of *Buchan* in *Scotland*.

AION, Duke of *Breſcia*, Father to *Rotharis*, who was King of the *Lombards* after *Arioaldus*. *Paul. Diac. Hiſt. Longob.*

AION, an *Engliſh* Monk, lived in the time of the Emperor *Otho* II. He wrote the Memoirs of his Monaſtery of *Croyland*. This Work takes in about Two hundred and Seventy years, that is to ſay, from 700 to 970. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

AIORA *(Gonſalvus)* of *Corduba*, who having been a Soldier in *Italy*, *France* and *Africk*, at the Siege of *Madalquivar* and *Oran*, wrote notwithſtanding ſeveral Ingenious Tracts, and was the King of *Spain*'s Hiſtoriographer. He lived in the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

AIR, Latin *Æria*, the name of a Town and River of the Country of *Kyle* in the South-weſt of *Scotland*: The River runs through the midſt of the County, and the Town ſtands upon it near the Sea, it is a place of good Trade, and an ancient Town.

AIRAS, an Heretick, about *Anno* 377 who maintain'd that the Holy Ghoſt was not Conſubſtantial with the Father and the Son. *Athanaſius* wrote againſt him, and Pope *Liberius* ſummon'd the Biſhops of *Aſia* together, who condemn'd his Opinion. *Davity.*

AIRAULT *(Peter)* a Lieutenant Criminal, or Recorder of *Angers* in *France*. He wrote a Tract of Paternal Authority, which has been ſeveral times Printed. He's likewiſe Author of a very curious Book, called *l'Ordre & Inſtruction Judiciaire*, practis'd by the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, in the Caſe of Publick Impeachments, and ſuited to the Cuſtoms of *France*.

AIRE, a very ſtrong Town, with a good Caſtle, on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, within Three Leagues of St. *Omers*; the River *Lys* runs through it. It hath fine Churches and large Streets. The *French* took it in 1641. after a memorable Siege, but it was quickly after retaken by the *Spaniard*. It was again taken by the *French* in 1676. under the Command of *Humieres*. It hath a very ancient Collegiate Church called St. *Peter*'s, to which *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, added 14 Prebendaries, *Anno* 1064. *Mayer* and *Marchantius.*

AIRE, Latin *Aturium*, an Epiſcopal City of *France* in *Gaſcony*, under the Archbiſhop of *Auch*. It is ſeated in a fertile Country, governed by the Seneſchal of *Bazas*; and for Juſtice repairs to the Parliament of *Guyenne*. It was formerly much larger and fairer than now, as being the reſidence of the Kings of the *Viſigoths*; the Ruins of *Alaric*'s Palace being ſtill to be ſeen upon the Banks of the *Adour*: And here it was that the ſame *Alaric* cauſed *Theodoſius*'s Code to be publiſhed, after *Anianus* his Chancellor had reviewed it. *du Cheſne.*

AIRIACUM, *Airy*, a Caſtle in the Dioceſs of *Auxerre*, in *Burgundy*, where in the year 1020. a Council was held, wherein was preſent *Robert* King of *France*, together with the Archbiſhops of *Bourges* and *Sens*. *St. Pierre de Vif.*

AISNE, in Latin *Axona*, a River in *France*, often mentioned in *Ceſar*'s Commentaries.

AISTULPHUS, King of the *Lombards*, after his Brother *Rachiſius*, took *Ravenna*, and ſeiz'd upon all the reſt of the *Exarchate*; he alſo threatned *Rome* it ſelf, and all the Territories of the Holy See; which forced Pope *Stephen* III. to crave Aid of *Pepin* King of *France*, (whom, as alſo his Sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, he Crown'd while he was in the *French* Court) who entring *Italy* with a powerful Army, Beſieg'd *Pavia*, wherein *Aiſtulphus* had ſhut himſelf up, and conſtrained him to a Peace with the Pope, and ſolemnly to ſwear the Reſtoration of whatever he had uſurp'd from the Eccleſiaſtical State. But no ſooner was *Pepin*'s back turn'd, but he betook himſelf again to his Arms, Beſieged *Rome*, and committed moſt barbarous havock in all the Territories round about: Upon which *Stephen* craves Aid of *Pepin* a Second time; who re-entring *Italy*, ſhut up *Aiſtulphus* in *Pavia* once more, and then conſtrain'd him to ſurrender into the hands of *Fulrad*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, his Commiſſioner, whatever he had uſurp'd from the Eccleſiaſtical Church, that is to ſay, the Exarchate of *Ravenna*, together with all the Country between *Po*, and the *Appennine*, from *Piacenza* to the *Moraſs* of *Venice*, and all between the River *Foglia*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, which was given to the Pope. Some time after, *Aiſtulphus* was kill'd as he rode a hunting in the year 758. *Baronius, Paul. Æmylius, Paul. Diac.*

AIT, a Place upon the *Euphrates*, Two days Journey above *Bagdat*, in which is a Mouth or Chaſme in the Earth, that perpetually ſendeth forth Smoak and melted Pitch, or *Bitumen*, which is received in a large Field, and ſerves to Pitch their Boats. *Hacl.* T. 2. p. 25.

AIUS, or *Locutius*, a Deity, to whom the *Romans* erected a Temple in the New Way, as an expiation to atone the neglected Voice that was heard in the Night, to give them notice of the coming of the *Gauls*, and of the Slaughter that ſhould befall 'em. *Cicero, Aul. Gel.*

AIX, the Capital of *Provence* in *France*, founded by the *Romans*, 15 Leagues from *Arles*, and 13 from *Avignon*, of great Antiquity, as appears by their Monuments and Inſcriptions ſtill in being there. In Latin it was called *Aquæ Sextiæ*, becauſe of its hot Baths, and was the Capital of the *Salii*, a People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*. The *Roman* Conſul *Marius* defeated the *Germans* near this City, and it was afterwards ruined by the *Goths* and *Saracens*; but always rebuilt. It was the uſual Reſidence of the Counts of *Provence*, and is at this time one of the fineſt Cities in *France*, for its Noble Buildings, large Streets and Piazza's. The Metropolitan Church of St. *Saviour* is a very ſtately Structure, and remarkable for its curious Font of exquiſite Workmanſhip, and all of white Marble. It is alſo an Archbiſhoprick, Univerſity, and Parliament Town; and the Seat of other Courts of Juſtice. The Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* was Publiſh'd here with great Solemnity in 1660. the King aſſiſting at the *Te Deum*. The Prelates have held many Provincial Counſels here, particularly one in 1585. for Reformation of Manners, and Propagation of Faith. This City is large, ſituated on the ſide of a Hill, having a large Court with Four Rows of Trees, where the People take the Air both in Coach and an Foot: The Parliament Rooms are curiouſly Guilt and Painted with repreſentations of Juſtice. Their hot Baths are uſed both for Bathing and Drinking. In the Chappel of the Noble Ladies of the Order of St. *Bartholomew*, they pretend to have an Arm Bone of the Bleſſed Virgins Mother, Two Thorns of Chriſt's Crown, ſome of the Virgins Milk coagulated, a little Silk Girdle wrought by her, and one of her Needles; with one of the Stones that Stoned St. *Stephen*. In the great Church they have a ſide Chappel, into which, they ſay, if any Woman enters, ſhe is immediately ſtruck blind. *Moreri. Grand Tour* of *France*.

AIX *la Chapelle*, in *French*, *Aquiſgranum*, in Latin, called by the Inhabitants *Aken*, an Imperial Town in *Germany* on the Frontiers of *Juliers* and *Limburg*, and protected by the Duke of *Juliers*. It is ſaid to have been built by *Granus* the Brother of *Nero*, and thence called *Aquis Granum*; others think it took its Name from *Apollo*, called *Granius*, becauſe of its Medicinal Waters and Baths. The Inhabitants however alledge, that it was firſt founded by *Granus*, *Ann Chr* 50. and ſhew part of an ancient Building at the Eaſt-end of the Town-houſe, called *Turris Grani*, which they alledge he built for his own reſidence; but the faſhion of the Building looks more Modern. About 400 years after, *Charlemagne* riding through the Woods a hunting, his Horſe's foot ſtruck into one of thoſe hot Springs, which occaſion'd his obſerving of the Place, and the ruins of many Palaces adjoyning; the City having been ruined by *Attila* King of the *Huns*. He found the Place ſo agreeable, that he choſe it for his Reſidence, conferred great Privileges upon it, and made it the Seat of the Empire on this ſide the *Alpes*, ordaining that the King of the *Romans* ſhould be Crowned here with an Iron Crown, as at *Milan* with one of Silver, and at *Rome* with one of Gold. He built alſo a Collegiate Church dedicated to the Virgin; enlarged and fortified the City, ſo that it flouriſhed till 882. that it was deſtroyed by the *Normans*. It has ſuffered much by Fire divers times ſince.

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and particularly in 1656. when 26 Churches and 5000 private Houſes were conſum'd. The Town-houſe is well built of Free-ſtone, having a Hall of 162 Foot long, and 60 broad, where the Emperors, at their Coronation, Treat the Electors and other Princes. The Church of our Lady, built by *Charles the Great*, is adorn'd in the inſide with Pillars of white Marble, and Braſs Gilt Statues, Braſs Doors, and much Moſaick work. In the middle of the Church, where *Charles the Great* was buried, hangs a Crown of Silver and Braſs, adorn'd with 16 little Towers, and 48 Statues of Silver of about a Foot high, and 32 which are leſſer; between which ſtand 48 Candleſticks to receive the Lights burnt here upon Feſtivals. This was the Gift of the Emperor *Frederick* the Firſt, who took up the Body of *Charles the Great*, and buried it again in a Silver Coffin, under his own Tomb-ſtone which is of white Marble, and ſaid to have been that of *Julius Cæſar*: It has the Figure of *Proſerpina* upon it. Out of this Tomb were taken a great many Rarities and Reliques which the ſaid Emperor had got from *Aaron* King of *Perſia*, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and others; as ſome of the Bleſſed Virgins Hair, a Link of St *Peter*'s Chain, the Picture of the Virgin with our Saviour in her Arms, Emboſſed on a Jaſpis by St. *Luke*, as they ſay, and hung about *Charlemagne*'s Neck at his death. There were alſo found in the ſaid Tomb a Noble Manuſcript of the Goſpels, the Emperor's Crucifix, pretended to be of the very Wood of the Croſs; our Saviour's Leathern Girdle, with *Conſtantine the Great*'s Seal at each end; a piece of the true Manna; ſome of St. *Stephen*'s Bones and Blood richly enchaſed, upon which the Emperors are ſworn at their Inauguration; a piece of one of the Nails of the Croſs, and many others. Here are alſo ſhewn *Charlemagne*'s Head, his Arm bone, and Sword with which the Emperors are Girt at their Coronation. They pretend alſo to have *Joſeph*'s Hoſe, and ſome of our Saviour's Blankets. In this Place is alſo the Tomb of the Emperor *Otho*, who is ſaid to have firſt conſtituted the Electors, *Anno* 1000. Near this City are many Mines, as Lead, Sulphuro, Vitriol, Iron, Coal, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, with which they make Braſs, or multiply Copper in their Furnaces. This City is alſo famous for its hot Baths, which are very much frequented, and exceeding convenient; Three of them are within the Walls, and very convenient, the Principal called the Emperor's Bath, which has Five Bathing Rooms; in one of which *Charles the Great* uſed to Bath and Swim. Theſe Baths are reckoned *Nitro-ſulphureous*: They riſe ſo hot, that they let them cool 12 hours before they uſe them. The Principal Spring is kept covered; and not opened but in preſence of ſome of the Magiſtrates. Dr. *Brown* ſays, that he ſaw taken out of this Fountain hard Brimſtone about an Inch thick, Saltpeter, and a Petrefied ſubſtance finely variegated. Beſides thoſe, are Three other Baths near the Inner Wall, which are *Sulphureo-Nitrous*; the Water ſmells offenſively, and is not tranſparent. There is alſo a Fountain of this hot Water, much reſorted to, and drunk of in the Summer: It has a Sulphureous taſte, and reckoned good againſt Chronical Diſtempers. A little from this City, on the other ſide of a Hill, at a Village called *Borſett*, are many hot Springs on both ſides of a little Rivulet, which compoſe 28 Baths, whoſe Springs are hotter than any at the City, and are cool'd 18 hours before they be uſed. There are many cool Springs riſe near thoſe hot ones, by which they might be tempered. This City ſuffered much in the late Wars, being taken by the Proteſtants, and retaken by *Spinola* in 1614. Several Councils have been held in this City, one particularly in 799. where *Alcuin* diſputed againſt *Urgel*, and convicted him of Hereſie. *Charlemagne* called another in 809. about the Proceſſion of the Holy-Ghoſt. There was another in 816. about Nuns. Another in 819. for Reformation of Manners, and Regulating of Monks. Another in 836. about thoſe who meddled with the Poſſeſſions of the Church, which obliged the King of *Aquitain* to reſtore what he had taken. Beſides ſeveral other Councils of leſs Note. In 1668. there was a famous Treaty of Peace concluded here between the *French* and *Spaniards*. *Moreri. Brown's Travels.*

AIX, a City of *Savoy*, dignified with the Title of a Marquiſate, at the foot of the Mountains, between *Chambery*, *Annecy*, and *Rumilly*: The City is ancient, but ſmall, and ill-built: However it is famous for the hot Baths of Allom and Sulphur adjoyning to it, which are very much frequented.

AIZU, a Kingdom of *Japan* in the Iſland *Niphonia*, having *Aiſon* and *Nanbus* on the North, and *Voxus* on the South: The Capital City is of the ſame Name, and ſituated on the Eaſtern ſhore. *Baudrand.*

AKALZIKE, is a Fortreſs built upon Mount *Caucaſus*, with a double Wall, and Flank'd with Towers, having Battlements, to which belong'd a New Town of 400 Houſes, peopled with *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Greeks*, and *Jews* upon the River *Kur (Cirus)* and is the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Baſha. It was built by the *Georgians*, and taken from them by the *Turks*.

AKERMAN, in Latin *Alba*, a Town in *Moldavia*.

AKERTEWE, a Town in the Iſland *Maragnan* in *Brazile*. *Sanſon. c.* 31.

AKIBA, a Rabbi who lived in the Second Age, in great eſteem amongſt the *Jews* of *Paleſtine*, where he was Maſter 40 years together in a College which they had at *Tiberias*. Some ſuppoſe it was he that altered and endeavoured to corrupt the Sacred Scripture, by abridging the Number of the Patriarchs years ſet down in the *Hebrew* Text, to make the World believe the time for the coming of the *Meſſiah* is not yet arrived; for according to their Tradition, he was not to come till the 6000 year of the World. *Pezeron. Antiq. des Tems.*

AKIBA, a famous Rabbi, who lived in the Second Century. The Jewiſh Doctors follow his Explications of the Law, as *Genebrard* obſerves. 'Tis thought, he was *Aquila* of *Pontus*'s Maſter, who quitting the Chriſtian Religion, turn'd Jew, and afterwards Tranſlated the Bible into *Greek*. St. *Hierom in cap.* 8. *Iſai. Baron. A. C.* 137.

AKILUS, a King of *Æthiopia*, who lived in the Firſt Century. *Genebrard. in Chron.*

AKINGIS, the Names that the *Turks* give their Voluntiers, that follow the Army in hopes of Booty and Plunder; but receive no Pay: Some call 'em *Acanges*. *Ricaut.*

ALABA, a Petty Country of *Spain*, formerly belonging to *Navarr*, afterwards to *Biſcay*, now united to *Caſtile*. It lies along the River *Hebro*, having *Victoria* for its Capital, which Don *Sancho* King of *Navarr* fortified for a Barricado againſt the King of *Caſtile*. *Mariana.*

ALABA, *(Diego)* Biſhop of *Corduba*: He was at the Council of *Trent*: and at that time Biſhop of *Aſtorga*. He wrote *De Conciliis Univerſalibus, ac de his quæ ad Religionis & Reipublicæ Chriſtianæ Reformationem inſtituenda videntur. Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

ALABANDA, a City of *Caria*, of which Place *Menacles*, *Ferocles*, and *Apollonius Molo*, Three great Orators, were Natives. *Cicero*, in his *Natura Deorum*, ſpeaks of one *Alabundus*, whom thoſe People ador'd as a God; and from whom perhaps the City might derive its Name. Though others will have *Alabandus* a Son of *Carus* to be the firſt King and Founder of it; who having won a famous Horſe-Race, was called *Alabundus*; from *Ala*, a Horſe, in their Language and Barde, *Victorie*. The Trade of the Town conſiſts in very ordinary pieces of Workmanſhip; whence any thing that was Trivial was proverbially called *Opus Alabandicum*. *Juvenal.*

ALABANDA, there were Two Towns of *Caria* of this Name; one of them was before called *Antiochia*, and had its new Name from *Alabandus* Son of *Enippus*; the other was built by one *Car*, and likewiſe called *Alabanda*, which was the Name of his Son.

ALACENUS, or *Alhazenus*, a Learned *Engliſh* Mathematician. 'Tis not known when he lived, but he is mentioned by *Leland* and *Bale*. He wrote Two Treatiſes, *Perſpectiva*, and *De aſcenſu Nubium.*

ALACRANES, Iſlands of *New-Spain*, ſo called from the great Number of Scorpions that breed therein: They lie to the North, and within 20 Leagues of *Juratan*, in the Northern *America*.

ALADIN, Soldan of *Egypt* and *Damaſcus*, was the Son of *Saladin*, who did ſo much miſchief to the Chriſtians in *Paleſtine*. In his time, *viz.* about 1193. the Chriſtians recovered ſome Places which his Father had won from 'em, as *Beritus* and *Jafa*; to which the aſſiſtance of the Knights of St. *John*, and the Knights Templars greatly contributed However they made not that advantage they might have done of the fair opportunity offer'd 'em through the Conteſts of the Sons, to revenge themſelves for the Injuries which the Father had done 'em in his proſperity. *Baronius.*

ALAF, King of the *Saracens* in *Aſia*, he took the City of *Edeſſa*, then very Rich, by Aſſault, and Ranſack'd it after a moſt Cruel and Barbarous manner. This accident befell the Chriſtians upon Chriſtmas day at Night, in 1145. This rouſed the Chriſtian Princes, who at the Prayers of St. *Bernard*, *Louis le Jeune*, and others, undertook a Croiſade to recover the Holy Land; but without ſucceſs. This is ſuppos'd to be the ſame *Alaf*, or *Alaph*, who took *Baldwin* the Second, and kept him Three years in Priſon. *Baron Marmol.*

ALAGON, *John d'Alagon*, a Gentleman of *Provence*, who thinking to make his Fortune with the King of *Spain*, laid a Deſign to deliver *Marſeilles* into his Hands; and to that purpoſe kept a Correſpondence with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Secretary at *Paris*. But wanting Men enough to bring his Contrivance about, he imparted his Deſign to one of his Galley-ſlaves; (for he had obtain'd the Command of Two Galleys) but being by him diſcovered to the Duke of *Guize*, and convicted of the Crime, was put to Death. *Mezeray.*

ALAHAMARE, otherwiſe called *Mahomet Abuſard*, was the Firſt King of *Grenada*. The Diſorders among the *Moors* in *Spain*, were the cauſe of his Greatneſs; for ſeeing the

the Emperor of the *Almohades* declining apace, and every body ſtriving to lay hold on what they could get, he cauſed himſelf to be choſen by thoſe of *Archone*, of which he was Governor, and ſeizing upon the Cities of *Jaen*, *Gadiz*, and *Grenada*, made that City the Seat of his Dominion, in 1237. where his Succeſſors Reign'd for 250 Years, by the Name of *Alahamares*, till they were expell'd by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabell* in 1492. *Mariana.*

ALAIN the Firſt, Sirnamed the *Doe-little*; *Alain* II. Sirnamed the *Long*; *Alain* III. the Son of *Paſguitanus*, all three Dukes, or Petty Kings of *Bretagne* in *France*; the laſt of which falling upon an Army of *Normans* of 15000, about the Year 890. left but 400 alive. They had before laid Siege to *Paris*, whence they were repulſed; and afterwards Invading *Britany*, kill'd one of the Dukes, which ſtir'd up *Alain* againſt them. *Baronius.*

ALAIN the Firſt, Sirnamed *Wry-beard*; *Alain* II. *Alain* III. Sirnamed *Fergant*; *Alain* IV. Sirnamed the *Black*, all four Counts of *Bretagne*; of which, *Alain* III. was one of the devout Combatants in *Paleſtine*, and was at the taking of *Nice*, *Antioch*, and *Jeruſalem* by the Chriſtians. *Argentré P. le Baud.*

ALAIN, King of the *Goths*, who Ravag'd all *Thrace*, *Epirus*, and *Theſſaly*, by reaſon of the Covetouſneſs of one *Maximus*, who was appointed their Protector by the Emperor *Valens*; from whom for that Cauſe they Revolted; and having defeated the Emperor's Army, conſtrain'd him to fly to a poor Cottage, not far from *Conſtantinople*, where he was burnt to death. *P. Diacon.*

ALAIN *de Inſulis*, for his Learning was ſirnamed the *Great* or *Univerſal*. He was Rector of the Univerſity of *Paris*, and died in 1294. after he had Lived above 100 years. He was ſo famous that it was ſaid of him, *Sufficiat vobis vidiſſe Alainum*: 'Tis ſufficient for you that you have ſeen *Alain*. As alſo that fearing leſt he ſhould be too much elevated with his Fame, he withdrew himſelf, *incognito*, into a Monaſtery; the Abbot of which perceiving his Learning, took him to the *Lateran* Council, where he was admired by all the Cardinals for his Diſputations, and Commanded by the Pope to write. *Le Mire*, *Crantz.*

ALAIN, a Monk, of the Order of St. *Bennet*. He had acquaintance with *Thomas* of *Becket*, and writ the Hiſtory of his Baniſhment. He wrote ſeveral other Works, the greateſt part of which are unprinted: The moſt Conſiderable, are *Acta Clare Donentia*, *Problematum Lib.* 1. *Sermones*, *Epiſtolæ*, *&c.* *Bale. Leland.*

ALAINS, Latin *Alani*, a Barbarous People who overſpread *Europe* and *Africa* in the 4th Century. Some ſay they were the *Meſſagetæ*, others *Scythians*, or *Sarmatians*; they were the bloodieſt People in the World; join'd themſelves to the *Vandals* and *Goths* in the 5th Age, carrying Deſolation and Terror where-ever they went: They were known in *Domitian*'s time. Their Captain was *Gonderic*, Son of *Aodegigile*, in 505. They fought againſt the *French*, and deſtroyed the Country on the *Rhine*. They Ravaged *Spain* alſo; but being defeated by the *Viſigoths*, they thought of paſſing over into *Africa*. *Salvian*, in his 7th Book of *Providence*, obſerves that ſo many Barbarous People were rais'd up againſt the Chriſtians, to puniſh their Diſorders. *Ammian. Marcellin. Beda*

ALAIS, a *French* Town in the *Lower Languedoc*, in the Dioceſs of *Niſmes*, which Revolted in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. becauſe of the Perſecution. *Maſſon.*

ALALÆI, ſeveral ſmall Iſlands in the *Arabian Bay*, where Tortoiſes are caught in great Numbers. *Hoffman.*

ALALCOMENÆ, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, built by a Prince of the ſame Name, famous for the Sepulchre of *Tireſias*, and a Temple of *Minerva*. For which reaſon it was ſo reverenced by the Heathen, that though it were but ſmall, and ſeated on a Plain, they always abſtained from doing any Violence to it. The Town of *Ithaca* alſo, in the Iſland of the ſame Name, was likewiſe called *Alalcomenæ* by *Ulyſſes*, in Memory of the Place of his Birth. *Strabo. Plut.*

ALAMANDER, King of the *Saracens*, who being about to turn Chriſtian, and finding the Diſciples of the Arch Heretick *Severus* contending to have him their Convert, and conſequently the Honour of Baptizing him, to put 'em off, feign'd, that he had received Letters, wherein he underſtood that the Arch-Angel *Michael* was dead: To which they anſwering, That it was a meer Story, Ridiculous, and Impoſſible. *How!* ſaid he, *Is it impoſſible that an Angel ſhould either ſuffer or die? How then could Jeſus Chriſt die upon the Croſs, if, as you ſay, he has but one Nature.* Anaſtaſius. Cedrenus. Baron.

ALAMAT, the Sixth and Laſt King of the *Perſians*, of the Race of *Uſſun Caſſan*, dethron'd, and kill'd by *Iſmael*, the Son of *Chec Aidart*, about 1499. whom *Alamat* put to death; and *Iſmael* ſucceeding, kill'd *Alamat*, was the firſt of the Sophi's. *Spond Marmol.*

ALAMBA'TER, *l'Iſle de Dieu*, upon the Sea Coaſt of the Province of *Guzarate*, in *India*, 50 Leagues from the Mouth of the River *Indus*, with a convenient Harbour and a Caſtle, ſtrongly Fortified by the *Portugueſe*, formerly beſieged by the *Turks*, but in vain. It lies 80 Leagues from the City of *Cambaia*. *Hoffman.*

ALAMIR, Prince of *Tarſis*, who aſſuming the Name of *Calyph*, with a vaſt Army entred the Territories of the Empire in the Ninth Age, but was vanquiſh'd, and put to death by *Andreas Scytha*, Governor of the *Levant*, which was the more remarkable, becauſe the Tyrant ſent him word before the Battel, *That the Son of* Mary *ſhould not ſave him.* *Marmol.*

ALAN, (*William*) or *Allen*, an *Engliſh* Cardinal, was born in *Lancaſhire* in the laſt Century, *Nobilibus Parentibus*, as my Author has it. He was bred in *Oriel* College at *Oxford*, and became Head of St. *Mary*'s *Hall*. Then going beyond Seas, he was King's Profeſſor at *Douay*, Canon of *Cambray*, and *Rheims*, here collecting the *Engliſh* Exiles, he united them into a Body, firſt at *Douay*, then at *Rheims*, ſo that he may be looked upon as Founder of that Seminary. At laſt his Zeal for the Church of *Rome* got him advanced to the Cardinalate, being made Cardinal Prieſt of St. *Martins* in *Rome* by Pope *Sixtus* V. *An.* 1587. He had been about Seven years a Cardinal when he died at *Rome* of a Retention of Urine, Aged 63. and was buried in the *Engliſh* Church. *Athen. Oxon.*

ALAND, a *Swediſh* Iſland at the Mouth of the Bay of *Bothnicum*, E. of *Finland*, and W. of *Upland*. It's chief Town is *Caſtleholm*. There are ſeveral other adjacent Iſlands. *Baudr.*

ALAP, a *Turkiſh* Prince, who was Souldan of *Egypt* and *Babylon*, retook *Edeſſa* in *Meſopotamia* from the Chriſtians, where he exerciſed all manner of Barbarities; which obliged the Emperor *Conrade*, and King *Lewis* the 7th, to undertake an Expedition into the *Levant*. *Blond.*

ALARBS, a Clan of the *Arabians*, ſettled in *Barbary*, and lived upon Robbing.

ALARIC the Firſt of this Name, King of the *Goths*, ſucceeded *Rhadagaiſeus*. After the Death of *Theodoſius* the Great, *Ruffinus* called him into the Eaſt in 395. where he laid ſeveral Provinces waſte. Sometime after, allur'd with hopes of greater Booty, he marched into the Weſt, and fell into *Italy* in 403. but was overthrown by *Stilico*, who nevertheleſs gave him liberty to retreat back again, and promiſed him a large Sum of Gold if he would aſſiſt him to dethrone the Emperor *Honorius*, whom he alſo perſuaded to bribe *Alaric* with Money, which being diſcover'd, *Stilico* was kill'd at *Ravenna*, having at the ſame time commanded his Troops to oppoſe *Alaric*, though contrary to his Agreement, which ſo enraged him, that he return'd again into *Italy*, and ſack'd *Rome* in 409. and conquer'd all before him as far as *Reggio*, where being hinder'd paſſing into *Sicily*, he died in his return at *Coſencia*, and was buried in the midſt of a River. *Zoſimus*, *Baronius.*

ALARIC the Second, King of the *Viſigoths*, ſucceeded *Evaric* or *Euric* in 484, or 485. He continued the Peace which his Subjects had made with the *Franks*; and, though an Arian, permitted the Catholick Prelates to hold a Council at *Agde*: He then alſo publiſhed, at *Aire* in *Gaſcoigny*, an Abridgment of the Sixteen Books of *Theodoſius*'s *Code*. But *Clovis* King of *France* hating Arianiſm, fell upon *Alaric*, and in a Battel near to *Vouille*, and *Civaux ſur le Clain*, five Leagues from *Poitiers*, ſlew him with his own Hand, after he had Reign'd 23 years. *Gregory de Tours.*

ALASCHEHER, or *Upſu*. The Modern Name of the Town *Hipſius*, in *Phrygia* the Great. It has been a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Sinada*.

ALASCO, or *John Alaſco*, a Noble *Poloman*, who had been a Popiſh Biſhop, but turning Proteſtant, was call'd over by *Edward* VI. to the Reformation of *England*, where he was Miniſter of the *Dutch* and *French* Churches. In the following Perſecution, he retired with his Congregation into *Denmark*, where being ill us'd, ſome went to *Wiſmar*, others to *Roſtock*. He himſelf, after he had ſet up a *Dutch* Church at *Franckfort*, was recall'd into his own Country by the Letters of above Forty of the Poliſh Nobility and Miniſters, and died in the Year 1560. The King of *Poland* adviſed with him in his weightieſt Affairs; he was a Perſon of great Piety, Parts, and Learning. *Melch. Adam.*

ALATRI, or *Alatrio*, *Aletrum*, *Aletrium*, *& Alatrinum*, a Town in *Campagnia* in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See immediately depending on the Pope. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Leander Alberti de Script. Ital.*

ALBA *Pompeia*, *Alba*, a City in the Dukedom of *Monferrat*, but rent from it of late years by the Peace of *Quieras*. It now obeys the Duke of *Savoy*, having undergone many Viciſſitudes in theſe latter times, and runs daily to decay for want of Inhabitants.

ALBA, called *Longa*, Built by *Aſcanius* the Son of *Æneas*, in *Italy*, about the Year of the World 2902. *Aſcanius* made this Town the Capital of his little Kingdom, and afterwards it grew ſo Powerful, that it became the Seat of the Latin Kings. It loſt its Freedom by the Victory of the Three *Horatii* over the *Curiatii*; for thereupon *Tullus Hoſtilius* order'd the Town to be raz'd, and its Effects and Inhabitants

habitants removed to *Rome*. *Strabo*. *Dio*. *Halic*. *Liv*. & *Florus*.

ALBA *Regalis*, *Stul-Weiſſenburg*, by the Sclavonians *Stolni Biograd*, and by the Hungarians call'd *Ekekeis Feierwa*, a City of *Upper Hungary* on this ſide the *Danube*, ſeated on a Lake; famous formerly for the Coronations and Sepulchres of the Kings of *Hungary*. It lies upon the River *Sarwitze*, 45 Miles from *Buda* to the Weſt, and was taken by the *Turks* in 1543, but retaken again by the Duke *de Mercoeur* in 1601. But the Infidels retook it the next Year after, and impal'd Forty of the Inhabitants for a deſign to have Betray'd it again. *Boiſſard*. On the 18th of *May* 1688. it ſurrender'd to the Imperialiſts, and one of the Gates was put into the Hands of the Chriſtians, till the Emperor Ratified the Treaty under the Great Seal of the Empire; and having ſpent three Days in providing for their Departure, on the 20th of *May*, they march' out about 4000 Souls in all, but not above 700 bearing Arms; the Imperialiſts found in it 84 Pieces of Cannon, great quantities of ſmall Arms, and an incredible Quantity of all ſorts of Ammunition, but no Proviſion. The *Germans* found it Fortified with three Baſtions, and two other Works on one ſide, the reſt of the Town being covered by the Moraſs in which it ſtands. *Thuan*. *Memoirs du Temps*.

ALBAN, a famous Painter of *Bologna*, who flouriſhed about the Year 1630. He married a handſom Wife with little or no Portion, that he might have an Original by which to Copy *Venus*'s, the Graces, the Nymphs, and other Goddeſſes; and by his Children to draw little *Cupids* to the Life playing about *Venus* and the Graces, his Wife holding them over her Head Naked while he drew them. He died 1660.

St. ALBAN, the Proto-martyr of *Britain*, was a Citizen of *Verulam* in *Hertfordſhire*, ſince called St. *Albans*. He lived in the early times of Chriſtianity, and was Martyr'd for it under *Dioclesian*, *An.* 303. Some Authors of the Church of *Rome* ſay, That he walk'd dry-foot through the *Thames*, and 1000 Men with him, the Waters parting on each ſide to make way for him; which converted the Executioner ſo as he ſuffered Martyrdom with him. *Gildas*.

ALBANA, a Town of *Aſia* in *Albania*; 'tis alſo call'd *Stranu*, *Zambanach*, and *Bachu*. This Town ſtands upon the *Caſpian*, and is conſiderable for Trading.

ALBANEL, (*Garceran*) Archbiſhop of *Granada*. He wrote an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Spain*, and ſome other Pieces. We have likewiſe an Harangue of his, which he made at the Marriage of King *Philip* the Fourth, with *Elizabeth* of *France*. *Nicholas Antonio*. *Bibl. Hiſp*.

ALBANI, (*John Jerom.*) Cardinal, born at *Bergamo* in *Italy*; He was Son to Count *Francis Albani*. A Man famous both for Arms and Letters. He died in the Year 1591. And wrote *De immunitate Eccleſiarum*, which he Dedicated to Pope *Julius* the Third: *De Poteſtate Papæ & Concilii*. *De Cardinalibus*, *&c*. *Mireus de Script*. *Sæc*. XVI.

ALBANIA, ſo called from the Colour of the People, a Region of *Aſia* lying upon the *Caſpian* Sea to the Eaſt, bordering upon *Iberia* to the Weſt, and *Atropatia* to the South. The greateſt Part of it is bounded Weſtward by *Zuria* and *Chimithe*, and Northward by *Litrachan*. The chiefeſt Cities of it are *Albana*, and *Oſica*. *Iſiganus* of *Nicea* reports, that in *Albania* there are ſome People that are born with blue Eyes, who grow grey from their Childhood, and ſee as well by Night as by Day. *Sanſon*.

ALBANIA *Epirus*, a large Province or Kingdom in *Macedonia*, called by the *Turks ARNAUT*, which is always called by *Leunclavius*, *Albania*. It is bounded on the North by *Servia* and *Dalmatia*; on the E. by *Macedonia*; on the S. by *Livadia*; and on the Weſt, by the *Adriatick* Sea; it extends from N. to S. 200 Miles, as *Baudrand* ſaith; as others, 170. and was heretofore all of it ſubject to the *Turks* for 200 Years laſt paſt, except the Iſland of *Corfu*: The Capital of it was *Scutari*. It contains about 70000 Souls, which are for the moſt part Chriſtians, or Renegades. The principal Sea-port, Cities, and Towns, are *Antivari*, *Dulcignio*, and *Durazzo*. The Inſland Towns are *Scutari*, *Aleſſio*, *Croa*, and *Berati*. It was a celebrated Part of Ancient *Greece*, as will appear in the word *Epirus*. At preſent the Inhabitants ſeem much diſpoſed to ſhake off the *Turkiſh* Yoke, and to put themſelves under the Protection of the State of *Venice*. This Country was anciently Famous for the Courage, Swiftneſs, and Dexterity of their Cavalry, to whom the *Turks* have been beholden for many a Victory. Theſe People, who have lived under the Dominion of the *Turks* ever ſince *Mahomet* II. won the Country from the Succeſſors of *Geo. Caſtriote*, alias *Scanderbeg*, are for the moſt part Chriſtians. The chief Cities that belong to it, are *Scutari*, *Antivari*, *Croya*, *Cutaro*, *Drivaſto*, *&c*. The People are called *Albaneſi*. It's obſerved of moſt of the Horſes of this Country, and moſt of the *Turkiſh* Horſes, that they are ſo accuſtomed to go on the near ſide on their own accord, to gain the Enemies Crupper, as ſoon as ever the Rider gives his Blow, that thoſe that fight againſt them muſt either check the Horſe at half turn, or ſurprize his Rider as he puſhes on his Blow *Volaterranus*.

ALBANO, a Town in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; It has the Title of a Principality, and is famous for the Fruitfulneſs of its Soil.

ALBANOIS, a ſort of Hereticks that ſprung up in the Eighth Age, and renewed the greateſt part of the *Manichean* Errors. They held Two Principles or Beginnings of Things, the one Good, the Father of Jeſus Chriſt, the Author of Good, and of the New Teſtament; and the other Bad, the Author of the Old Teſtament, which they rejected, and exclaimed againſt all that *Abraham* and *Moſes* could ſay. They maintain'd, that the World was from all Eternity; that the Son of God brought a Body from Heaven; that there is no other Sacrament but Baptiſm; that the Church had no power to Excommunicate, and that Hell was a meer Fable. *Prateolus*. *Gautier*.

ALBANOPOLIS, an Inland City of *Macedon*, the Metropolis of the *Albaneſi*, about 40 Miles from *Dyrrhachium*.

St. ALBANS, Lat. *Fanum St. Albani*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Caiſho* Hundred in the South of *Hertfordſhire*, ſo called from St. *Alban* the Proto-Martyr of *Britain*, in whoſe Honour *Offa* the great King of the *Mercians* founded a Monaſtery here *An.* 795. the Abbot whereof obtain'd from Pope *Adrian* the Precedency of all *Engliſh* Abbots. This Town was built out of the Ruines of the Ancient *Verulamium*, oppoſite to the Place where it ſtood upon the River *Ver*, and is to this Day a great Thorough-fare, and the beſt Traded Place in the County. It conſiſts of Three Pariſh Churches; and the Abbey Church, yet ſtanding, retains the Aſhes of many Nobles ſlain in two Field Battels fought here in the Quarrel of *York* and *Lancaſter*. This Town has been Dignified with the ſeveral Titles of Viſcount, Earl, and Duke. With the firſt, *An.* 1620. in the Perſon of *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Viſcount *St. Albans*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*. With the Title of Earl, *An.* 1628. in the Perſon of *Richard de Burgh*, in whoſe Family it continued but 29 Years. *Anno* 1660 King *Charles* the Second confer'd it upon *Henry Jermin*, the laſt Lord of *St. Albans*, who dying without Iſſue, his Grace *Charles Beaucler*, Earl of *Burford*, a Natural Son of K. *Charles* II. was by him created Duke of St. *Albans*.

ALBANUS, *Monte Albano*, alſo a Lake by the name of *Caſtell Gondolpho*; both the Lake and the Mountain lie in the *Campania di Roma*, about 16 Miles from *Rome*. *Strabo* gives an exact Deſcription of the Mountain, where he ſays it was covered with Houſes, Vineyards, Woods, and Foreſts. And *Plutarch* reports a wonderful Thing of the Lake, that ſometimes the Waters would ſwell ſo high in one Night, that they roſe above the Mountains. *Propertius*.

ALBANY, *Braidalbin*. Lat. *Albania*, a County in the Weſt parts of *Scotland*, North of *Argyle*; the Word ſignifies *High Scotland*, or the Higheſt Part of *Scotland*, which ſome derive from the *Lat. Album*. For it's plain by ancient Authors, that *Album* and *Alpum* were *ſynonymous*, and that both ſignified with 'em not only Colour, but Height; witneſs *Feſtus*, who ſays, That what the *Latins* call'd *Alba*, the *Sabines* call'd *Alpa*, from whence the *Alps* had their Name; and it is very probable the *Alps* were ſo called, rather from their Height than Whiteneſs; 1. Becauſe the Learned *Buchanan* obſerves *Alba* is the Name of many Cities in *Italy*, *France*, and *Spain*, which are all ſituated upon Hills or near 'em. 2. Becauſe the *Alps* are moſt properly ſo call'd where they begin to grow high. Certain it is, that the old *Scots* called their Countrey *Albin*, and themſelves *Albinicks*, which hardly differs from *Albion*, the ancient Name of *Britain*. This is to be obſerved, that this Country gives the Title of Duke to the Eldeſt Son of *Scotland*, call'd the Duke of *Albany*.

ALBARAZIN, in Latin *Lobetum*, *Albaracinum*, *& Turia*, a Town of *Spain* in *Arragon*, ſtanding upon the River *Guadalquivir*.

ALBATEGNIUS, or *Albatenius*, a *Syrian* Prince, and famous Aſtronomer, who liv'd in the Ninth Age. He wrote very curious Obſervations on the Sun, the Moon, the fixed Stars, and the Oblique Figure of the Zodiack. He is alſo known by the name of *Mahomet* of *Arach*, which is a City of *Chaldea*, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his time. *Genebrard*. *Voſſius*.

ALBATI, a ſort of Hermits ſo called from the White Linen which they wore *Anno* 1399. in the time of Pope *Boniface* IX. they came down from the *Alps* into ſeveral Provinces of *Italy*, having for their Guide a Prieſt cloath'd in White, and a Crucifix in his Hand; He pretended ſo much Zeal and Religion, that he was held a Saint, and his Followers multiplied ſo faſt, that the Pope growing Jealous of their Leader's aiming at his Chair, ſent Soldiers, who apprehended and put him to death, upon which his Train diſperſed. They profeſſed Sorrow, and Weeping for the Sins and Calamities of the Times, they eat together in the Highways, and ſlept promiſcuouſly like Beaſts. *Roſſ. View of all Relig*.

ALBEMARLE, The moſt Northern part of *Carolina* in the *Weſt-Indies*, where there are Two Colonies ſettled.

ALBEN, a Mountain in *Carniola*, in Latin *Albanum*, *Albius*, and *Albium*. There are Mines of Quickſilver in't.

ALBENGA, a Sea-port Town belonging to the Republick of *Genoua*, with a Biſhop's-See, under the Archbiſhop of the Capital. It's called in Latin, *Albiga*, *Albingaunum*, *Albia*, & *Alba Inganum*. The Town is Ancient, Large, and well Built, but thinly Inhabitated, becauſe of the Unhealthineſs of the Place. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Auguſtin Juſtiniani*. *Hiſt. de Gen. &c.*

ALBERGATI, (*Nicholas*) a Cardinal under the Title of *Santa Cruce*, Biſhop of *Bologna*, in great favour with *Martin* V. who ſent him Legate into *France* in 1431. and with *Eugenius* IV. who ſent him to preſide in the Council of *Baſile*, but the Fathers aſſembled there would not acknowledge him. He ſent him alſo Legate into *Germany*, and upon his return made him Grand Penitentiary of the Church. He died in the Year 1443. having had the Honour to have *Thomas de Sarzana*, and *Æneas Silvius* in his Family, both afterwards Popes. *Platina. Sigonius.*

ALBERIC, Marquis of *Hetruria*, Son of *Adelbert* and *Marozia*, the Mother of *John* XI. by Pope *Sergius*, who envying the growing Greatneſs of Pope *John*, puffed up with his Victories over the *Saracens*, called in the *Hungarians* into *Italy*, for which he was put to death by the *Romans*. It is alſo ſaid of *Alberic*, that giving Water to *Hugo* King of *Arles*, and *Italy*, whom his Mother had married, and pouring it out too faſt, *Hugo* gave him a Box o'th Ear, which *Alberic* to revenge cauſed a Revolt at *Rome*, which *Hugo* beſieged, but in vain, and was fain to agree with *Alberic*, who afterward handled Pope *Stephen* roughly. He died about 950. *Baronius.*

ALBERIC, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, who undertook a Croiſado againſt the *Albigenſes* and *Saracens*. He was taken Priſoner at *Lisbon* by the latter, and died at *Pavia*, *An.*1218. *Marlot. Hiſt. Rem.*

ALBERIC, a French Monk of the Abbey *de Trois Fontaines*, of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, in the Dioceſs of *Chalon* in *Champagne*. He wrote ſeveral pieces of Poetry, and a Chronicle from the beginning of the World, to the Year 1241. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.*1. *Charles de Viſch. in Bibl. Ciſter.*

ALBERIC, or ALBRICE, an *Engliſhman*, born at *London*, about the Year 1217. He applied himſelf to the Study of Ancient Learning, and wrote ſeveral valuable Pieces: The moſt Conſiderable, are, *Virtutes Antiquorum*. *Canones Speculativi de Origine Deorum*. *Leland. Bale, &c.*

ALBERIC, or *Aubrey Vere*, of the Family of the Earls of *Oxford* and *Clarence*. A celebrated Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*. He wrote a Treatiſe concerning the *Euchariſt*, and ſeveral other Works: And lived about the Year 1250. *Leland, &c.*

ALBERT the Firſt, the Son of *Rodulphus* the Emperor, and the firſt of the Archdukes of *Auſtria*, (their Title before being Count of *Hapsburg*, a Caſtle betwixt *Baſil* and *Zurick*) by the Gift of his Father, who won it from *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*. Finding *Adulphus* of *Naſſaw* preferred to the Empire before him, he became his Mortal Enemy; and perceiving him forſaken by the chiefeſt of his Friends, put it to the deciſion of a Battel, wherein he ſlew *Adolphus* with his own Hand in the Year 1298. ſaying, *Here it is that you ſhall reſign the Empire*; and then was Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, where the Concourſe was ſo great, that *Albert* II. Duke of *Saxony* was ſtifled in the Crowd. The Pope would not Ratifie his Election, but on Condition that he ſhould Conquer *France*, which he promiſed, but never performed. He is ſaid to have fought Twelve ſet Battels, but with various Fortune; nor had he always the juſteſt Grounds for his Wars. He deſigned to have made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; but fail'd in his Deſigns, and was at length ſtabb'd by *John* Duke of *Sweve.*, from whom he had taken the Adminiſtration of the Government as being a Prodigal. *Spond.*

ALBERT the Second, was the Son-in-Law of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, whoſe only Daughter he Married, and in her right after *Sigiſmund*'s death, was Crown'd King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; He drove the *Polanders* out of the Empire, and reduced the *Moravians* to Obedience: But going to Aid the Deſpot of *Servia* againſt *Amurath* II. he fell into a Dyſentery by the way, occaſioned by a Surfeit of Melons in the parching Heat of Summer; and being brought back from *Buda* to *Vienna* there died in 1435. in the 35th of his Reign. He was a Prince both Mild, Patient, and Liberal, and who had laid Deſigns greatly to the Advantage of the Church and Empire. *Æneas Sylvius.*

ALBERT, Firſt Duke of *Mechelburg*, choſen King by the Nobility of *Sweden*, who could not endure the Tyranny of *Magnus* the 4th, but afterwards through Idleneſs falling into the ſame Extravagances, he was forſaken by thoſe that raiſed him, and overthrown in a Bloody Battel by *Margaret* the Widow of *Haquin*, Queen of *Denmark* and *Norway*, taken, and after ſeven Years Impriſonment, forced to renounce all his Right and Title to his Kingdom. *J. Magnus.*

ALBERT Archduke of *Auſtria*, the youngeſt Son of the Emperor *Albert* I. Sirnamed, *The Ill Shap'd*, becauſe his Limbs were contracted by Poiſon which had been given him. He was firſt deſigned for the Church; but came to the Dukedom after the Death of Five Brothers one after another. He was a Prudent and Judicious Prince, whoſe continual Sickneſſes did in no way hinder him from governing his Subjects happily. He died in the Year 1358.

ALBERT the Third, Sirnamed, *The Aſtrologer*, for his Love to that Science, reſtored the Univerſity of *Vienna*, and built the Fortreſs of *Laxemburgh*, but his immoderate Hunting brought him into a Diſtemper that carried him to his Grave in 1395. *Bertius. Sanſovin.*

ALBERT the Fourth, called, *The Patient*, ſucceeded *The Aſtrologer*, but being conſtrained to take Arms againſt *Joſſe*, Marquis of *Moravia*, was Poiſoned, and died in the Year 1404. This Prince is by ſome call'd *Mirabilia Mundi*, becauſe he Travell'd to the Holy-Land, and took Pleaſure to ſee the Wonderful things of thoſe Parts. He was a Prince Religious and Debonnaire. *Bertius. Sanſovin.*

ALBERT the Sixth, Son of the Emperor *Maximilian* II. deſigned firſt for the Church, and made Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. After that, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, made him, firſt, Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, and then, Governor of the *Low-Countreys* in the Year 1596. *Philip* dying, he threw off his Purple, and Married the Infanta *Iſabella*, who brought him the *Spaniſh Belgium* and the County of *Burgundy* in Dowry. Being overthrown by Count *Maurice* of *Naſſaw* at *Newport*, in the Year 1609. he beſieged *Oſtend*, and at the end of Three Years, Three Months, and Three Days, took the Town reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh, with the loſs of a Hundred thouſand Men, and the Expence of vaſt Sums, while Count *Maurice* took *Sluys*, *Graves*, and other Places, at leiſure. This *Albert* died without Iſſue in 1621. *Thuanus. Grotius.*

ALBERT the Third, the Devout and Debonnaire, Duke of *Bavaria*, remarkable for his Prudence and Moderation. He refuſed the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, which was offered him, becauſe he would not prejudice the Right of *Ladiſlaus* the *Poſthumous*, Son of the Emperor *Albert* II. He died of the Gout in 1460. *Bertius. Sanſovin. Gans.*

ALBERT the Fourth, Duke of *Bavaria*, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe*, came to the Dukedom, though he was the Youngeſt Brother. Died in the Year 1508. *Sanſovin, &c.*

ALBERT the Fifth, Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded his Father *William* III. in 1550. He married *Ann* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and was a Zealous Oppoſer of the Reformation in *Germany*.

ALBERT the Firſt, Duke of *Saxony*, Sirnamed, *The Proud*, who becauſe his Mother had given the Marquiſate of *Miſnia* to his younger Brother, which his Father *Otho* refuſed to recall, he Rebell'd againſt, and ſurpriz'd him, *Anno* 1195. and kept him in Priſon; but he out-lived not his Rebellion long, and died without Iſſue. *Bertius. Bang.*

ALBERT the Second, *The Degenerate*, Duke of *Saxony*, Married the Daughter of the Emperor *Frederick* II. a Lady both Virtuous and Beautiful, by whom he had two Sons, *Frederick the Strong* or *Bitten*, and *Diceman*. But falling paſſionately in Love with a mean Wench, whoſe Name was *Cunegunda*; that he might Marry her, he firſt attemped to Poiſon his Wife, but that not ſucceeding, would have hir'd a Mule-driver that ſerved his Houſe with Wood, to have Strangled her, who abhorring the Treachery, adviſ'd her of it: She took leave of her Children with Tears in her Eyes, and embracing the Eldeſt ſo paſſionately, bit his Cheek ſo, as that he carried the Mark while he liv'd, and being let out of a Window in a Basket, ſhe eſcaped to *Francfort*, and retiring to a Nunnery, died for Grief; whereupon *Albert* Married *Cunegunda*, and by her had a Son called *Lewis*, whom he deſign'd for Heir. After her death, her two Sons took Arms againſt their Father, to revenge the Wrongs done to their Mother; and *Albert*, after a long Conteſt with his own Children, was forced to retire to a Monaſtery, where he died in 1314, without Eſtate or Honour. *Bertius. Bangius. Hagelgans. &c.*

ALBERT the Firſt, Elector of *Saxony*, was advanced to that Dignity by *Frederick* I. *An.*1180. He governed with Honour and Reputation, and was much beloved by the Emperor *Frederick* II. and undertook a Croiſado beyond Sea. According to ſome Authors he was ſucceeded *Anno* 1260 by *Albert* II. his Son, who was ſtifl'd in the Crowd at the Coronation of *Albert* the Emperor, who kill'd *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* 1298. *Spangenberg. Bertius, &c,*

ALBERT the Third of that Name, Duke of *Saxony*, being benighted with his Wife in a Foreſt, where they had been a Hunting, and forced to take ſhelter in a Peaſant's poor Cottage, which happened to be on Fire the ſame Night; ran out in his Shirt in ſuch a terrible Fright, that he could not recover himſelf, but died ſoon after. This was 1422. *Bertius.*

ALBERT, Duke of *Saxony*, Sirnamed, *The Courageous*, called alſo, *The Right Hand of the Empire*, was Governor of *Frieſland* in the *Low-Countreys*, which he reduc'd by Arms for

for the Emperor *Maximilian* I. in whoſe Service he ſignaliz'd himſelf by ſeveral Noble Exploits. He lived in the 15th Century. This *Albert*, and his Brother *Erneſt*, afterward Elector, had a notable Adventure in their Infancy. One *Kaufung*, who pretended to have been ill uſed by their Father, ſeized theſe two Princes at a Caſtle in the Country where they were brought up, and carried 'em away into a Wood. A Party of Soldiers carried away *Erneſt*, and *Kaufung* himſelf took charge of *Albert*, who meeting ſome Colliers, demanded their Aſſiſtance, and ſo was delivered, and his Brother alſo at the ſame time. *Albert* was Father to *George*, who was the Great Protector to *Luther*. *Thuanus*.

ALBERT the Firſt, Sirnamed *The Bear*, Son to *Otho* Prince of *Anhalt*, by his Courage and Conduct won the Love of all the Princes of *Germany*, and more eſpecially of the Emperor *Comade* III. who made him Marquiſs and Elector of *Brandenburgh* in 1150. the Houſe of *Staden* failing, who had enjoy'd the Electorate before. He diſforeſted all the *Marche* of *Brandenburgh*, which was nothing till that time but Woods, built ſeveral Towns, and peopled 'em with Inhabitants, which he invited out of *Holland*, *Flanders*, and other places. He alſo repeopled thoſe other parts of *Brandenburgh* which the Incurſions of the *Swedes* and *Danes* had laid waſte: And after he had Founded ſeveral Churches, Monaſteries, and Colleges, for the Inſtruction of Youth, died in the Year 1169. leaving *Otho*, who was afterward Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, and *Bernard*, who was Duke and Elector of *Saxony*. So that from the Family of *Anhalt* proceeded Two Electors. *Angelus*, *Bertius*.

ALBERT, Marquiſs and Elector of *Brandenburgh*, Sirnamed *The Achilles*, and *Fox of Germany*. He was Politick in Underſtanding, full of Courage, and an undaunted Captain. He had Wars in *Sileſia*, *Bohemia*, *Pruſſia*, and *Germany*; and though engaged in ſeveral bloody Combats, came off ſtill with Advantage; and of Nine Battels that he fought with the Citizens of *Norembergh*, who contended for the Liberty they had purchaſed of his Father, won Eight, but fail'd in the laſt. He died in 1486. in the 72d Year of his Age. *Bertius*, *Crantz*.

ALBERT, Grand Maſter of the *Teutonic* Order, and Firſt Hereditary Duke of *Pruſſia*, ſo created by his Uncle *Sigiſmund Auguſtus*, King of *Poland*, with whom he had conteſted the Right of Homage for ſome time, but unſucceſsfully. A Peace was at length concluded in 1525. and *Albert* embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and Married *Dorothy*, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, a Princeſs of great Vertue; and died in 1568. *Surius*, *Spond*.

ALBERT-FREDERICK of *Brandenburgh*, Son of *Albert* and *Ann-Mary* of *Brunſwick*: He was Duke of *Pruſſia*, and ſolemnly Inveſted by *Sigiſmund* II. call'd *The Auguſt*, at an Aſſembly of the Eſtates of *Lublin*, held in 1566. *Thuan. Hiſt. Henenberger*, *Deſc. Boruſſ.*

ALBERT, Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, Son of *Caſimir*, in 1547. was ſent to *Saxony* by the Emperor *Charles* V. where he received from that Elector the Town of *Roclitz*, in which he was afterwards made Priſoner, but ſpeedily releaſed. In 1552. he publiſhed a Manifeſto againſt the Emperor, complaining of the Male-adminiſtration of *Charles* V. and his Miniſters, and entred into the Confederacy againſt him; and raiſing an Army, pillag'd *Pruſſia*, rais'd vaſt Sums from Duke *Albert*, took the Town and Caſtle of *Lichtenaw*, on the 5th of *May*: And not being ſatisfied with the Anſwers of the *Nurembergers*, to whom it belonged, burnt it, with 100 Villages, and 70 Caſtles. The Biſhop of *Bamberg* was forced to quit him 20 Cities, beſides that of *Wirtſburg*, paying him in ready Money 200000 Crowns, and giving Security for 900000 Livres beſides. The Towns of *Swabia* Treated with him; and *Nuremberg*, which he beſieged, promiſed him 200000 Crowns, with 6 great Battering Pieces. He alſo laid waſte the Territories of the Electors of *Ments* and *Treves*, took the Cities of *Spires* and *Wormes*, haraſs'd *Lorrain* and *Luxemburg*, and cruelly uſed the Eccleſiaſticks where-ever he came; and with a moſt inhuman Barbarity burning and plundering Places conſecrated to Religion; and thought to have ſurprized the Duke of *Guiſe* at *Metz*. At length he agreed with the Emperor, and aſſiſted at the Siege of the ſaid *Metz*, in the Year 1553. Being returned into *Germany*, he continued his Outrages, and perſecuted the Biſhops and Towns, with whom he had already Treated. The Biſhop of *Bamberg* having obtain'd Letters from the Chamber of *Spires* againſt him, was about getting them put in execution. In the mean time *Albert* invades *Saxony* and *Brunſwick* with Fire and Sword, but was totally routed by *Maurice* of *Saxony*, *Aug.* 7. 1553. the latter dying quickly after of his Wounds. He was routed again at *Schwinfurt*, *June* 1554. put into the Imperial Ban, and forfeited; whereupon he retired into *France*: But having leave to return home, and plead his own Cauſe, coming to his Kinſman the Marquiſs of *Baden*, out of a deep and melancholy Conſideration of his former Greatneſs, and a Life intemperately led, he there fell ſick, and died, *An.* 1557. An egregious Example of the Inconſtancy of Humane Affairs, That he who was wont to be ſurrounded with ſo many Thouſands of Armed Men; He who had filled all *Germany* with the Terror of his Name, ſhou'd end his Days, deſerted by his Fortune and his Friends, in extremity of Miſery! He was of a quick Wit, but Violent, and much inclin'd to Drink, ſo that he ſeem'd to be in a continual Fury; but by his Prodigality he engaged his Soldiers to him. He was called the *Alcibiades* of *Germany*. *Thuan. Davil. Sleidan.*

ALBERT the Firſt, Sirnamed *The Great*, Duke of *Brunſwick*, and Son of *Otho* I. He was a Martial and Enterprizing Perſon. He died in 1297. *Albert Crantz. Bertius de German. Lib.* 2. &c.

ALBERT the Second, Duke of *Brunſwick*, younger Son to *Albert* I. He was call'd the *Groſs*, from his Corpulence, and ſucceeded his Brother *William*. *Crantz. Cypræus*, &c.

ALBERT, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, Duke of *Lorrain*, Chancellor to the Emperor *Henry* V. who made him one of his Electors: At firſt his great Friend, but afterward ungratefully rais'd all *Saxony* againſt him, and took part with the Pope his moſt bitter Enemy, and contributed to the chuſing *Lotharius* of *Saxony* to ſucceed *Henry* V. Died in 1137. *Hiſt. Germ.*

ALBERT *Aquenſis*, a Canon of *Aix la Chapelle*: He lived in the latter end of the 12th Century. He made a Voyage to the *Holy Land*, and wrote a Hiſtory of it in Twelve Books, under the Title of, *Hiſtoria Expeditionis Hieroſolymitanæ, ſuper Itinere ſive Paſſagio Godofredi Bulloinii.* He finiſh'd this Work about the Year 1190. 'Twas Printed by one *Reiner Reineccius* in 1602. without the Author's Name to't; but the Collection of the Authors of the *Oriental Hiſtory*, call'd *Geſta Dei per Francos*, gives it to this *Albert*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. *c.* 6.

ALBERT *Argentinenſis*, or of *Strasburg*: He wrote a Hiſtory or Chronicle of the *German* Empire, from *Rodolphus* I. to *Charles* IV. that is to ſay, from *An.* 1270. to 1378. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

ALBERT of *Padua*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*; a Perſon of great Reputation in the 14th Century, for his Learning and his Writings. He wrote Comments on the Five Books of *Moſes*; upon the Four Goſpels, the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and Five Volumes of Sermons. His Statue, with a Panegyrical Inſcription, is to be ſeen at *Padua*, which was ſet up at the Charge of the Government. *Trithem. de Script. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in Appar. Miræus*, &c.

ALBERTI *(James)* of *Bologna* in *Italy*, in the 14th Century. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Difference between the Civil and Canon Law, Bound up with *Bartolus's* Works. *Alidoci de Doc. Bonon. Bumaldi*, &c.

ALBERTI *(John)* a *German* Lawyer, born at *Widmanſtadt*; a Perſon of Note in the 16th Century. He was knowing in the Oriental Languages, and eſpecially in Hebrew and Arabick, with a good ſhare of Greek. He publiſhed an Abridgment of the *Alchoran* at *Nurenburg*, with Remarks upon the Impoſtures of *Mahomet*. in the Year 1543. with ſome other Treatiſes. *Miræus de Script. Sac.* 16.

ALBERTI *(Leo Baptiſta)* of *Florence*, a conſiderable Man in the 16th Century: He was not only a Learned Perſon, but a great Architect, and called the *Archimedes* and *Vitruvius* of his time. He wrote ſeveral Pieces; *De Pictura*, *Lib.* 3. *De Architectura*. *Momus*, &c. *Riccioli*.

ALBERTUS *Magnus*, by Profeſſion an *Auſtin* Friar, a Native of *Padua*, *Thomas Aquinas's* Maſter, who got his Learning in the Univerſity of *Paris*, and then ſow'd it again over all *Italy*. Others will have him to be a *German Dominican*, born at *Lavingen* in *Suabia*, and deſcended from the Family of the Counts of *Bolſtaten*. Pope *Alexander* IV. ſent for him to *Rome*, where he officiated as Maſter of the Sacred Palace: And *Urban* IV. forced him to accept of the Biſhoprick of *Ratisbon*. He died at *Cologne*, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his time, in the Year 1280. in the 87th Year of his Age. The love of Solitude made him quit his Publick Employments, to betake himſelf to his Cloiſter again. Some Authors accuſe him of Magick, ſay he knew the Philoſopher's Stone, invented Gun-powder, and had a Brazen Head, which gave him Reſponſes. But the World is long ſince come off from theſe ridiculous Fancies. *Trithem. Bellarm. Voſſius.*

ALBIA, *Albiga*, *Albi*, a City of *France* in the *Upper Languedoc*, and a Seat of a Biſhop under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*. It is the Chief City of a ſmall Country called *Albigeois*. The Cathedral Church, *Santa Cecilia*, has one of the moſt Beautiful Quires in *France*. From this Town and Country were the *Albigenſes* named. *Le Mire*.

ALBICUS, Archbiſhop of *Prague*, advanced to that Dignity by *Sigiſmund* King of *Bohemia*, a great Friend to *John Huſs*, and the Diſciples of *Wicliff*; a Perſon of great Wit and Learning, but is ſaid to have been Covetous to a great Degree. He wrote three Treatiſes in Phyſick; that is to ſay, *Praxis Medendi*, *Regimen Sanitatis*, and *Regimen Peſtilentiæ*. *Spondæ A. C.* 1412.

ALBIGENSES, in French *Albigeois*, ſo called becauſe of their firſt increaſe in *Albi*, and *Albigeois*, from whence they ſpread themſelves all over *Lyennois* and *Languedoc*, *Thoulouſe*, *Aquitain*, and *Agennois*, in a very ſhort time. Their Opinions were, in a great meaſure, the ſame with the *Waldenſes*: They were Excommunicated by the Pope, and a Holy War raiſed upon them: *Peter* King of *Arragon*, and the Earls of *Tholouſe*, *Foix*, *Cominges*, &c. undertook their Protection. This Religious Diſpute was very Bloudy. *Simon* Earl of *Montfort* having defeated the Confederates, and a Peace being made between *Raymund* Count of *Tholouſe*, and *Lewis the Godly*, the *Albigenſes* ſunk, and were moſt of 'em reconciled to the Church of *Rome*. The remainder of thoſe that ſtood out, retired to the *Alps* and *Piedmont*, where, after *Zwinglius* and *Calvin* appeared, they ſent for ſome of their Miniſters, and began to form a Church upon the Model of *Geneva*. Theſe Proceedings provoked the Parliament of *Provence*; upon which, the Baron of *Oppede* got an Order of Council to fall upon 'em, and deſtroyed 4000 of 'em with Fire and Sword. The Regiſter of *Tholouſe*, containing the Proceedings againſt the *Albigenſes*, Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1692. gives a large Account of the Tenents of the *Albigenſes*, and *Waldenſes*, or *Vaudois*; who though they held many things in common, yet they had ſomething diſtinct and peculiar. The *Albigenſes* are accuſed of being *Manecheans*; but this is not charged upon the *Vaudois*. Theſe latter are ſaid to deny the Lawfulneſs of Magiſtracy, to deny Purgatory, and the Significancy of Praying for the Dead. Dr. *Cave*, in his *Hiſtoria Literaria*, proves from *Æneas Sylvius*, and *Reinerius Sachonus*, that the *Albigenſes* were Orthodox; and that their only Crime was, their Remonſtrances againſt the Juriſdiction and Conduct of the Church of *Rome*. *Hiſt. Liter.* p. 632.

ALBIGERIUS, a *Carthaginian* Magician, who, by the help of the Devil, could give a ſhrewd Gueſs at Peoples Thoughts. St. *Auguſtine* declares he has ſeveral times ſeen ſome of his Conjurations.

ALBINACT, a Son of *Brutus*, the ſuppoſed Planter of *Britain*, to whom was allotted, after his Father's Death, *Albania*, now *Scotland*; being invaded by *Humber*, King of the *Hunns*, he was ſlain in a Fight, and his People driven back into *Loegria*, his Brother *Locrine*'s Country. *Humber* marching forward, was encountred by *Locrine* and his Brother *Camber*, who being defeated by 'em, was drowned in a River, which retains his Name to this day.

ALBINOVANUS *Pedo*, a Poet, Contemporary with *Ovid*, to whom he gives the Epithet of Celeſtial, and graces him with one of his *Pontick Elegies*. He wrote the Voyage of *Germanicus*; and there is yet extant an excellent Elegy of his upon the Death of *Druſus*: But the Elegy upon the Death of *Mecena*, ſeems to be erroneouſly attributed to him. *Scaliger*, *Voſſius*.

ALBINUS, *Decimus Claudius*, a Native of *Adrumetum* in *Africa*, who cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor in *England*. And *Septimius Severus* allowed him the Dignity of *Cæſar*, and told him alſo he had deſigned him for his Succeſſor: However, it was known that at the bottom he did not love him; for after he had vanquiſhed *Niger*, who was declared Emperor in the Eaſt, he fell upon him, and in a bloody Battel, near *Lyons*, overthrew him. After which, *Albinus* being beſieged in a Houſe near the *Rhone*, and ſeeing no way to eſcape, fell upon his own Sword, and ſlew himſelf. *Severus* uſed the Corps barbarouſly, made his Horſe paſs over it, and cut off his Head, which he ſent to *Rome*, and ſpoke outrageouſly to him, as if he had been alive. Hiſtorians ſay, that he could eat 10 Melons, or 500 Figs, at a Breakfaſt. *Albinus* was very tall, and, for an *African*, had a delicate Complexion, and a Voice as ſhrill as a Woman's. He was Cholerick, but Courageous: He Drank little, but Eat unmercifully. He had Learning, and made paſſable Verſes. *Julius Capitolinus*, *Dion*.

ALBINUS, in the Reign of *Nero*, ſucceeded *Feſtus* in the Government of *Judæa*. He uſed great Application to quiet the Diſorders of the Country, and to clear it from Robbers. *Joſeph. Lib. vlt. Antiq. C.* 8.

ALBINUS (*Lucius*) perceiving *Romulus*'s Prieſt, and the Veſtal Virgins, carrying off the Images of the Gods on Foot, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, ordered his Wife and Children to go out of his Chariot, to make room for theſe Religious Perſons, preferring the Intereſt of Religion to that of his own Family, he went out of his way to conduct theſe Veſtals to a place of Security. *Plutarch in Camil. Val. Max Lib* 2. *C.* 1. There were likewiſe ſeveral of this Name Conſuls

ALBION, the ancient Name of the Iſle of *Great Britain*, ſo called from the Latin, *Album*, White, by reaſon of the white Chalky Clifts on the Sea-Coaſts thereof; or, as ſome will have it, from *Albion* a Son of *Neptune*, it being not improper that ſo great an Iſland of the Ocean ſhould be denominated from the Son of the Prince of the Sea. See GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBION, the Son of *Neptune* by *Amphitrite*, who was ſtoned to death by *Jupiter* for oppoſing *Hercules*, endeavouring to paſs the *Rhone* near *Aigues-Mortes*, at what time *Hercules* having ſpent all his Arrows, was forced in his Extremity to implore the Aid of *Jupiter*. *Pomponius Mela*. *Pliny*.

ALBION: He and *Witikind* Commanded the *Saxon* Forces againſt *Charlemain*; but being frequently Unfortunate, hearken'd at laſt to the Friendly Propoſals of that Emperor; and being very much affected with his Generoſity, after a ſafe Conduct came to him to *Paderborn*, and from thence follow'd him into *France*, where they were Baptized at his Palace of *Atigny*. *Mezeray*'s Life of *Charlemain*.

ALBIS *de (Thomas)* or *Thomas White*, Second Son of *Rich White* of *Hutton* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; bred from his Childhood a *Roman Catholick*, became at length a Secular Prieſt, and one of the moſt noted Philoſophers of his time, as his publiſh'd Writings, much admired and ſought after by the Learned, ſhew. *Hobbs* of *Malmesbury* and he viſited each other, and often wrangled and ſcolded about Philoſophical Queſtions like young Sophiſters, tho' they were both, at that time of their Acquaintance, paſt 80 years of Age. The Scholars that were preſent at their Diſputes, held that *White* carried the Laurel. He died in 1676. the 94th Year of his Age.

ALBOHAZEN *Hali*, the Son of *Abenragel* the *Arabian*, who lived in the 13th Age, and compoſed a Book of the Judgment that was to be made by the Stars, which *Alphonſus* X. King of *Caſtile*, Sirnamed *the Aſtronomer*, caus'd to be tranſlated into Spaniſh, from whence it was afterwards turned into Latin. *Voſſius*.

ALBOIN, King of the *Lombards*, extirpated the *Gepidæ*, already much broken by continual Wars, and ſlew their King, whoſe Daughter *Roſamond* he had Married, making a Cup of her Father's Skull, which he tipp'd with Gold. Afterwards he fell into *Italy* with Fire and Sword, took *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Ravenna*, and all the moſt conſiderable Cities, except *Rome*. But at length, after ſo many Victories, his Wife *Roſamond*, who look'd upon him as the Murderer of her Father, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated by her Gallant *Helmiges*, after he had Reigned 32 Years; and then ſhe retired to *Ravenna* with a vaſt Treaſure, and part of the Army, in the Year 574. *Paulus Diaconus*. See ALBOVINUS.

ALBON, a County of the *Dauphinate* in *Viennois*, from whence the Counts of *Albon* derive their Title, and from whoſe Lineage deſcended an Ancient and Illuſtrious Family, ſtill remaining in *France* in divers Branches, under the Titles of Marquiſſes *Forgeaux* and *Fronſac*, and Sieurs *de St. Andre*. *Chorier*.

ALBORAN, called by others *Albuſama*, a little Iſland in *Africa*, near the Kingdom of *Fez*. It has ſeveral little Villages, and is fortified with a Caſtle againſt Pirates.

ALBORG, a Town of *Denmark* in *Jutland*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*. Latin Authors call it *Arburgum*, or *Ælburgum*.

ALBORNOZ, *Giles Alvarez*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, Royally deſcended both by Father and Mother; he was made a Cardinal by *Clement* VI. in 1350. and by his Succeſſor *Innocent* VI. ſent into *Italy* Legate and General in the War he had undertaken againſt the Uſurpers of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, whom the Cardinal reduced to their Obedience, reſtored Peace to *Italy*, and recalled *Urban* V. from *Avignon* to *Rome*. He died in 1367. When he was created Cardinal, he quitted his Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo*; for which being blam'd, he made anſwer, That *he was no more to be blam'd for quitting a Wife to whom he could not be ſerviceable, than* D. Pedro *King of* Arragon, *was for quitting his Wife* Blanch *of* Bourbon, *to careſs* Mary de Padilla *his Miſtreſs*. Being asked by *Urban* V. what he had done with all the vaſt Sums of Money ſent him during the Wars of *Italy*? He ordered a Wagon laden with Bolts, Locks, Bars, and Keys, to be driven under the Pope's Palace; and then deſiring his Holineſs to look out at a Window, told him, *The Money which he ask'd for, had been ſpent in making him Maſter of all thoſe Cities, of which theſe were the Keys and Locks which he ſaw in the Waggon.* The Pope, pleaſed with this Anſwer, careſs'd and thanked him; and regretted his Death ſo much, that, to put a Reſpect on him, he promis'd an Indulgence to thoſe that would carry the Litter which his Corps lay in; whereupon *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, and moſt of the Grandees of his Court, carried it, to obtain this Indulgence. *Ciaconius*, *Spond*

ALBOROUGH, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town of *Plumſgate* Hundred, in the Eaſt parts of *Suffolk*, pleaſantly ſeated in a Dale, between the Sea Eaſtward, and the River Ore Weſtward, and chiefly noted for its Fiſhery.

ALBOVINUS, King of the *Lombards*: He invaded *Pannonia* as ſoon as able to bear Arms, and Reigned 42 Years; but after he had conquer'd, he quitted it to the *Hunns*; and being reinforced by the Succours of ſeveral Princes, and chiefly of the *French*, amongſt whom he had taken

taken his Wife, he invaded *Italy*, and made himself Master of it in 586. And thus began the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, which ended in 774. by the Conquests of *Charlemain*. His Death was contrived about 571. by his Second Wife *Rosamond*, provoked by him, for forcing her, at a great Banquet at *Verona*, to drink in the Skull of King *Chunimond* her Father, with this Sarcasm, *Drink heartily with your Father*: Which so incens'd her, that she caus'd him to be kill'd by two of her Officers, with one of which she had committed Adultery to engage him in the Murder. *Hoffman.*

ALBRET, in Latin *Lebretum*, a County of *Gascoign*, in that part call'd *Les Landes de Bourdeaux*, and in the Diocess of *Bazas*, Dignified with the Title of Dukedom. The Capital City of this Province is *Albret*; the other Towns are *Nerac*, *Montreal*, *Castel-Aloux*. In 1556. King *Henry* II. erected it into a Dukedom, in favour of *Anthony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarr*, and *Jane d'Albret* his Wife, and Mother to *Henry* IV. At present it belongs to the House of *Bouillon*. The Family of *Albret* has been very Ancient in *France*, and Fruitful in Great Personages of both Sexes: Amongst the rest, *Charles d'Albret*, who oppos'd the *English* in *Gascoigny* in 1402. but in 1415. was kill'd in the Battel of *Agencourt*, where he Commanded the Vanguard of the *French* Army, *&c.* *Du Chesne.*

ALBUCASA, or *Albucassis*, an *Arabian* Physician of the 11th Century, about the year 1085. He wrote several excellent Tracts, which are still remaining; and amongst others, a Method of Curing Diseases: 'Tis in Three Books, with Chirurgeons Instruments in Cutts, Chirurgery being this Doctor's principal Talent. *Justus in Chron. Medic. Vander Lindin de Script. Medic.*

ALBUFERA. a Lake in *Valencia* in *Spain*, call'd by *Pliny Amenum Stagnum.*

ALBUHASCEN, King of *Fez*, who having defeated and dethron'd the King of *Tremessen*, made himself Master of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and became one of the most Potent Monarchs of *Africa*, since the Empire of the *Caliphs* declined. He conceived such Hatred against the Christians, who kill'd his Son, that he pass'd the Sea, attack'd *Tariffa* in *Arragon*, in 1440. with 500000 Men, whereof he lost 200000 before it: Afterwards, repassing the Sea, he was expell'd his Kingdom by another Son that bore his own Name, assisted by Don *Pedro* King of *Castile*. *Marmol.*

ALBUMAZAR, a Learned *Arabian* in the 9th or 10th Age, who wrote a Treatise of the Revolution of the Years, which shews him to have been one of the greatest Astrologers of his time. *Blancanus*, *Vossius.*

ALBUNA, a Goddess worshipp'd by the *Romans* in a Grove belonging to the Territory of *Tyburtum*, which some suppose to have been the Nymph that presided over the Medicinal Waters at *Tivoli*; others believe her to be the 10th Sybil born at *Tivoli*; and some will have her to be *Ino* the Daughter of *Athamas*, who, to avoid the Fury of her Husband, threw her self, together with her Son *Melicerta*, into the Sea. *Ovid Metam.*

ALBURNUS, *Alborno*, a Mountain of *Lucania*, near the River *Silarus*, now call'd *Montagna di Sicignano*, and *M. Della Petina*, out of which the River *Zmmgar* takes its rise, not far from *Auleta*. The *Romans* worshipp'd a God of this Name. *Tertul.*

ALBURQUERQUE, a small City of *Portugal*, Dignified with the Title of Dukedom, which was enjoyed by the Famous *Alphonso d'Alburquerque*, Viceroy of the *East-Indies*, who greatly enlarged the Territories of the *Portugueses* in those Countries, but died of Displeasure, *An.* 1515. that he was recall'd; at which the King was so griev'd, that he made his Son change his Name from *Blaise* to *Alphonso* to preserve his Memory, because he had Conquer'd several *Indian* Crowns, and procur'd him the Friendship of the King of *Persia*. This Son was advanced to the Chief Place next the King, and wrote the History of his Father's Life in Portuguese. There was also one *Edward Alburquerque*, Knight of the Order of Christ, who wrote the History of the War of *Brasil*. *Marmol.*

ALBUTIUS *Silus*, an Orator of *Novaro*, highly esteem'd at *Rome*, who being in his old Age tormented with an Imposthume in his Breast, return'd to *Novaro*, his Birth-place; and after he had call'd the People together and given 'em his Reasons for so doing, starv'd himself to death to be rid of his Pain. *Sueton.*

ALBUTIUS, the Father of *Canida*, so fordidly Covetous, that when he sent his Servants to buy Victuals, he threatned 'em with no less than Death, if they bought any other than he ordered 'em. *Horace* laugh'd at one of the same Name, who was wont to beat his Servants before they had committed any Offence, *For fear*, said he, *I should not have leisure when they really do amiss. Plutarch.*

ALCÆUS, a Lyric Poet born in *Mitylene*, a City of *Lesbos*: He is reported to have been an Enemy to *Pittacus*, one of the Seven Wise Men, and to have been so well belov'd, that by the Authority of his Verses, he expell'd several out of the City. His Style was lofty, concise, and much like *Homer's*. His Arms being found in the Field of Battel between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, from whence he made his escape, the Enemy hung 'em up in the Temple of *Minerva* at *Sigæum*. *Herodot. Euseb. Suidas.*

ALCAI, a high and very fertile Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez*, about 12 Leagues from the Capital City, inhabited by the Nobility of the Country, as being naturally strong by its situation. *Marmol.*

ALCAIDE, a Name given in *Barbary* to him that is intrusted with the Administration of Justice, and the Guard of the City. He is the absolute Judge both in Civil and Criminal Matters, and all Forfeitures belong to himself; but cannot condemn the Guilty to any other Punishment but Death. *Marmol.*

ALCALA, call'd *d'Henarez*, upon account of a River near it of that Name: It has this distinction to prevent its being mistaken for *Alcala* in *Andalusia*. This Town stands in *New Castile*, and is call'd in *Latin*, *Complutum*. 'Tis famous for an University, Founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*, Archbishop of *Toledo*. *Medendorpius.* See *Complutum.*

ALCALA *Real*, in Latin *Alcala Regalis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada* upon steep Hills, 7 Leagues N. W. of *Granada*: The Moorish Kings, when possessed of that Country, made it their chief Place of Solace.

ALCAMINES, the Ninth King of the *Spartans*, Successor to *Teleclus*, Reigned 17 Years. He was eminent for his Justice and Abstinence; and *Plutarch* reports of him, That being asked which was the best way to preserve a Commonwealth, he made answer, *To prefer all things above Self-Interest.* To another that asked him why (being Rich) he lived so poorly, he reply'd, That *'twas most Reputable for a Man of Fortune to Govern himself rather by Reason than Appetite.* To those that laugh'd at him for refusing a Present of the *Messenians*, he retorted, That *he could never be at peace with Justice, had he accepted the Liberality of his Country's Enemies.* Being resolved to revenge the Death of his Father slain by the *Messenians*, he took the City of *Amphea*, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, even in the very Temples. *Plutarch.*

ALCANDER, one of the Companions of *Sarpedon*, King of *Lycia*, kill'd by *Ulysses* at the Siege of *Troy*. Also a young Man of *Sparta*, who put out one of *Lycurgus*'s Eyes in a Popular Insurrection against that Lawgiver; whom *Lycurgus* was so far from punishing, that he carried him home, and preferr'd him above all his Domestick Servants; by which he won so far upon the young Man, that he lov'd and honour'd him afterwards above all Men living. *Plutarch.*

ALCANTARA, a small but strong City of *Spain*, on the River *Tajo*, or *Tagus*, near the Borders of *Portugal*, 120 Miles North of *Seville*, Long. 10. 30. It is an ancient Town, having a Bridge 670 Foot long, and 28 wide, standing on 6 Pillars, built by *Trajan*, and was ruined by *Pompey*'s Captains. It's noted for an Order of Knights, who take the Denomination of *Alcantara*, formerly Knights of the Pear-Tree. This Town being taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonso* IX. King of *Leon*, *An.* 1212. he gave it to the said Knights, who thereupon wore the Green Cross Flower-de-Luc'd. At first they swore Chastity; but Pope *Paul* IV. permitted them to Marry; and Pope *Alexander* VI. united the Great Mastership of it to the Crown of *Spain*, in favour of King *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*. *Mariana.*

ALCARAZ, a City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, on the River *Guadana*, 14 miles from *Andaluzia*, 83 S. of *Cuenza*, and 125 S. E. of *Madrid*, Long. 10. 30. Lat. 39. 25.

ALCATARAN, made King of *Cordoua* by the *Arabians*, after the death of *Abdumalic*, but because he favour'd the Foreign Mahometans, especially those of *Damascus*, he incurr'd the hatred of his Subjects, who therefore sought to depose; him however he vanquish'd these Rebels, but his ungrateful Favourites making head against him, besieg'd and took him in the Fortress of *Cordoua*, and there hung him up over one of the Battlements. *Marmol.*

ALCATHOUS, the Son of *Pelops*, who being suspected for the murther of *Chrysippus* his Brother, fled to *Megara*, where having kill'd a Lyon which had torn in pieces *Euripus* the King's Son, he Married the Queen's Daughter, and succeeded him in the Kingdom, by whose Name *Megara* was afterwards call'd *Alcathoe*. Vide *Megara. Pausanias.*

ALCAZAR, the Name which the *Moors* gave to their Royal Palaces, as to that of *Toledo*, repair'd and much adorn'd by *Charles* V. where is to be seen that wonderful Hydraulick Engine, which draws up the Water from the River *Tagus* to so great a height, that it is thence convey'd in Pipes to the whole City.

ALCAZAR, *Quivir*, or the Great, the Capital City of the Province of *Asgar* upon the Coasts of *Barbary*, famous for the Battel of *Alcazar*, where *Sebastian* King of *Portugal* lost both the Field and his Life. It was built by *Jacob Almanzor*, King of *Fez*, for a Port to take Shipping in for *Granada*: *Alphonsus* V. King of *Portugal*, won it in the Year 1448. and 11 Years after, the *Moors* sate down before

before it, but were forced to quit their Design with Loss and Shame. *Marmol.*

ALCAZAR-CEGUER, or the *Little Palace*, a City of the Province of *Habet* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, seated towards the Streights of *Gibraltar*, which in that part is but 3 Leagues over, right against *Tariffa*. It was built by *Jacob Almanzor*, and so call'd to distinguish it from *Alcazar-Quivir*. *Alphonso* V. took this City also in 1458. but King *John* III. quitted it in 1540, as being of no advantage to him. *Marmol.*

ALCENOR, or *Alcinor*, an *Argive*, who in a Combat of 300 *Argives*, with as many *Lacedæmonians*, to determine the bounds of their Territories, was one of the two that escap'd, the rest being all slain, and all but one of the other side. *Herod. Clio.*

ALCESTE, or *Alceftis*, the Daughter of *Pelias*, and Wife of *Admetus* King of *Thessaly*, who offer'd to die to save her Husband's Lite. Vide *Admetus*. *Euripides.*

ALCETAS, King of *Macedon*, Son of *Eropus*, and Father of *Amyntas*, Reign'd Eight years, and died *An. M.* 3527. *Eusebius* mentions him, but *Justin* leaves him out in his Catalogue of the Ancestors of *Alexander* the Great. *Euseb. Justin.*

ALCETAS, Son of *Arybdas*, and King of the *Epirotes*. He was of so hot and violent a Temper, that his Father, not enduring his Cruelties, was forc'd to banish him the Kingdom. When it came to his turn to succeed, he continued his Extravagant Rigours, and was at last, together with his Children, murther'd by his Subjects: And *Pyrrhus* was chosen in his Place. *Pausan. Lib.* 1.

ALCHYMIE, a name given to the Art of Purifying Metals, and changing the less perfect into Gold and Silver; and to the Extracting of the Spirits of Minerals and Plants. The Followers of this Art pretend, that *Adam* taught it *Enoch*, and that from him it descended to *Moses* and others. Some are so prophane as to alledge *Solomon*'s Song to relate to this Subject, and to be the *Epithalamium* of the Sun and Moon. *Pliny* says, the Emperor *Caligula* was the first who prepar'd Natural Arsenick in order to make Gold of it, but left it off because the Charge exceeded the Profit. Others say, the *Egyptians* had this Mystery, which, if true, how could it have been lost? The *Arabians* are also said to have invented this Mysterious Art, wherein they were follow'd by *Raymond Lullus*, *Paracelsus*, and others, who never found any thing else but Ashes in their Furnaces. So that *Kirker* observes judiciously, that the Quadrature of the Circle, Perpetual Motion, Inextinguishable Lamp, and Philosophers Stone, have rack'd the Wits of Philosophers and Mathematicians for a long time without any effect. *P. Kircher mundi subterranei Tom.* 2.

ALCIAT, (*Andrew*) a *Milanese* Lawyer, who liv'd in the 16th Century. The Commonwealth of Learning is very much oblig'd to him for clearing his own Faculty from Barbarisms and Obscurity, setting it in a due light, and representing it with just Advantage. The Munificence of *Francis* the First invited him to *France*, where he read upon his Profession at *Avignon*, *Bourges*, *&c.* He died at *Pavia* in the year 1550. He left several Law Treatises behind him, and also a Book of Emblems, which shew the extent of his Learning. *Thuanus* gives a great Character of him. *Hist. Lib.* 8.

ALCIAT, (*Tirentius*) a Jesuit and Divine of *Rome*, of great Reputation: He wrote the Acts of the Council of *Trent*, *&c.* And died in the year 1651.

ALCIAT, (*Paul John*) a *Milanois*, first a Soldier, and then one of *Socinus*'s Partners in Preaching that the Son and Holy Ghost are not Almighty and Eternal, and that the Father gave 'em not his own being, but one inferior. The King of *Poland* having banish'd 'em his Kingdom, *Alciat* became a *Turk*, and died miserably, as some say, but others, that he died at *Dantzick*, and not a *Turk*. *Spond.*

ALCIBIADES, the First of that Name. He was the Son of *Æantides*, and Soveraign of *Lampsacum*: He joyn'd with *Clisthenes*, the Son of *Megecles*, to expel *Pisistratus*, and his Sons, from *Athens*; but growing too Potent and Popular afterwards, he was banish'd by *Ostracism*. *Thucid. Lib.* 3.

ALCIBIADES, General of the *Athenians*, nobly descended, and adorn'd with great Endowments of Wit and Beauty. During the *Peloponnesian* War his Councel and Courage caus'd the *Athenians* to declare War against the *Syracusians*, and to make him their General. His Enviers accusing him of Sacrilege, tho' wrongfully, he would not trust the lightness and cruelty of his Citizens, but fled to *Thebes*; where understanding that his Person was condemn'd, and his Estate confiscated, he fell in with the *Lacedæmonians*, and caus'd 'em to enter into an Alliance with the King of *Persia*, to besiege *Athens*; nevertheless mistrusting the *Lacedæmonians*, no less distrustful of him, he fled to *Tissaphernes*, *Darius*'s General. Soon after which, he was recall'd by the *Athenians*; but before he would return to the City, he constrain'd the *Lacedæmonians*, five times beaten by Land, and three by Sea, to sue for a Peace, took *Ionia*, *Byzantium*, and several other Cities upon the frontiers of *Asia*; for which he was receiv'd in triumph into *Athens*, had all his Estate restor'd, and was laden with Honours. In the mean time his Lieutenant-General fighting the *Lacedæmonians* without order, and losing the Battel, gave his Enemies occasion to prosecute him a-fresh, upon which he fled to *Pharnabazus*, who gave him *Grunium*, a strong City in *Phrygia*, worth 50 Talents a year: While, he stay'd there, he was contriving to League himself with the King of *Persia* for the destruction of the *Lacedæmonians*, not being able to suffer the ruine of his own ungrateful Country. *Lysander* having notice of his Intreague, wrought so effectually with *Pharnabazus*, that he sent *Sisamithres*, and *Bagoas*, to kill him, who having surpriz'd him in a Country Cottage, as he was upon his Journey to the *Persian* Court, endeavour'd first to have burnt him alive, by setting fire to the House, but that failing, they shot him to death with their Arrows, after he had escap'd the Flames, *An.* 350 of *Rome*. *Plutarch.*

ALCIDES, a Name given to *Hercules*, to express his Strength and Courage according to the signification of the *Greek* word *Alke*, or else from *Alcæus*, his Grandfather by the Father's side, as *Herodotus* relates. Also a Name given to *Minerva* by the *Macedonians*, as *Tit. Liv.* testifies, who reports of *Perseus*, that before he undertook the War with the *Romans*, he sacrific'd a Pompous Sacrifice to *Minerva* sirnam'd *Alcides*. *Plutarch.*

ALCIMUS, a Renegado *Jew*, and a Traytor to his Country, who was put in possession of the High Priesthood by *Bacchides*, at the command of *Demetrius*, but outed again by *Judas Maccabæus*, who slew *Nicanor* that was sent to restore *Alcimus* a second time. This *Alcimus* was succeeded in the Priesthood by *Judas Maccabæus*, the first of the *Assamonean* Line. *Josephus.*

ALCINOUS, the Son of *Nausitous* King of the *Phæaces*, a People of *Corcyra*, a most just Prince, and one that delighted much in Gardening and Planting, so that his Orchards were not only most delightful, but fruitful and profitable withall. *Ulysses* being cast by foul Weather upon his Island, was by him so magnificently Entertain'd, that in recompence the Hero thought he could do no less than amuse him with long Stories of the *Cyclopes*, *Lotophagi*, *Circe*, and a hundred other Adventures, whence the Dreams and Figments of impertinent People are proverbially denoted under the Name of *Alcinous*'s Fables. *Homer. Ovid. Virgil. Tertul. Plato.*

ALCINOUS, a Platonick Philosopher, who has given us an Abridgment of his Master's Philosophy, Translated into *Latin* by *Marcilius Ficinus*, and Corrected by *James Charpentier*, set forth also at *Leiden* by *Daniel*. *Eusebius* cites a good part of *Alcinous*, under the name of *Didymus*. *Præpar. Evang. Lib.* 11. *Heisius.*

ALCIONE, or *Alcyone*, the Daughter of *Neptune*, or of *Æolus*. She was Marry'd to King *Ceyx*, who was wreck'd as he came back from consulting *Apollo*'s Oracle. This Accident affected his Wife to that degree, that she threw her self into the Sea, near the place where she saw her Husband's Corps floating.

ALCIONEUS, a Gyant, the Brother of *Porphyrion*. He kill'd 24 of *Hercules*'s Soldiers, and was going to knock down that Hero, but *Hercules* parry'd his Club, and laid him dead upon the spot. Seven young Maids, who had a fancy for *Alcioneus*, were so concern'd at this Misfortune, that they drown'd themselves in the Sea, and were turn'd into Halcyons. *Natalis Comes*, *Lib.* 7. *c.* 1.

ALCIPPE, the Daughter of *Mars* and *Aglaurus*, who was pursued by *Halirrothius*, the Son of *Neptune*, with a design to Ravish her, for which he was kill'd by *Mars*. The Poets say, that *Neptune* accus'd him for this before the 12 Gods, who being equally divided in their Opinions, *Mars* was acquitted. The place where the Gods sate in Judgment was call'd *Areopagus*, and the Judges *Areopagites*. There was also another *Alcippe*, the Daughter of *Oenomaus*, Wife of *Evenus*, and Mother of *Marpessa*, who being Ravish'd away by *Idas*, *Evenus* pursued the Ravisher, but not being able to overtake him, he flung himself into the River *Lycornas*, and became Immortal. *Pliny* makes mention of one *Alcippe*, who brought forth an Elephant. *Pliny.*

ALCIPPUS, a Citizen of *Lacedæmon*, of great Authority in his Country, and most Studious of the Welfare of it, nevertheless through the continual Accusations of those that envied his Virtues, was at length sent into Exile. His Wife *Alcippe* designing to follow him, was prevented by the Magistrates, who confiscated his Estate, so that she had nothing whereon to subsist, nor maintain her Daughters, whom they would not suffer to Marry, lest their Children should revenge the Injuries done to their Grandfather; whereat *Alcippe* being enraged, took opportunity to revenge her self by setting Fire to the Temple, where all the Women of Quality were Assembled, so that they all perished in the Flames, and while the People were about extinguishing them, kill'd her self and her Two Daughters. *Plutarch. Narrat. Amor.*

ALCITHOE, a *Theban* Woman, who contemning *Bacchus* and his *Orgia*, and when other Women were solemnizing his Festivals, keeping close to her Spinning at home, was by the Incens'd *Bacchus* transform'd into a Bat, and her Spindle and Yarn into a Vine and Ivy. This Fable teaches, that the Worship of the Gods is not to be contemned, and that the supream Deity oftentimes manifests the Glory of his Justice by the punishment of his Despisers. *Ovid.*

ALCMÆON, the Son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphyle*; his Father being forc'd to the Wars of *Thebes*, discover'd to him his Mother's unkindness in disclosing where he lay hid, and left it to him to revenge his impending death, who mindful of his Father's commands, so soon as he heard of his death, kill'd his Mother. For which Fact being tormented by the Furies, and his Mother's Ghost, he was at length purified in the Waters of the River *Phlegeus*, who gave him his Daughter *Alphesibœa* in Marriage, to whom he presented his Mother's Necklace; but afterwards falling in Love with *Callirrhoe* the Daughter of *Achelous*, he promis'd her the same Necklace, which when he went home to fetch, he was kill'd by *Themon* and *Axion*, *Alphesibœa*'s Brothers. *Ovid. Pausan.*

ALCMÆON, the last of the Perpetual *Archontes* of *Athens*, to whom *Charops* the Son of *Æschylus* succeeded in the new erected Dignity for the Term of Ten years, *An. M.* 3300. This *Alcmæon* kindly received the Ambassadors of *Crasus*, who sent to know whether he would go along with him to the Oracle of *Delphos*, which when he had promis'd to do, *Crœsus* presented him with as much Gold as he was able to carry, and observing that he had overloaded himself, caus'd him to be carried home with his Burthen. *Herodotus. Eusеb.*

ALCMÆON of *Crotona*, the Son of *Pirithus*, and Disciple of *Pythagoras*, of whom *Diogenes Laertius*, in his Life, reports, That he was the first that wrote of Natural Philosophy: He believ'd that the Stars had Life, and that their immortal Soul made 'em observe the course of the Sun. *Diogenes. Plutarch.*

ALCMÆONIDÆ, the Posterity of *Alcmæon* in high reputation at *Athens*, who oppos'd *Pisistratus*, and freed their Country from his Tyranny. After they were expell'd *Athens*, they went with the *Amphyctions* to build the Temple of *Delphos*, which they finish'd with a great deal of Magnificence, all the fore-part being of *Parian* Marble. *Herodotus* reports farther, that they brib'd the *Pythian* Priestess to admonish the *Lacedæmonians*, whenever they came to consult the Oracle, to free the *Athenians* from their Tyranny and Oppression. So that they still hearing the same Admonitions, sent *Anchimolius* with a Fleet to expel the *Pisistradæ*, tho' their most entire Friends and Allies, having more regard to the Commands of the Deity, than the Interest of their Confederates. However *Plutarch* differs from this Relation in a small Treatise which he has written against *Herodotus*. *Plutarch.*

ALCMAER, a Town in *North-Holland*, or *Freezland*, Five Leagues from *Haerlem* to the North, and from *Amsterdam* to the North West, which is one of the neatest and pleasantest Cities of the *Low-Countreys*, as also one of the oldest Towns in *Holland*, being built *An.* 550. It was very often in after-times taken and burnt by the *Friselanders*, till *William* King of the *Romans* fortified it, and *Florus* his Successor improved its Strength. In the year 1517. there was a Contest between the *Friselanders*, and *Guelderlanders*, in which this City was taken and Plundered for 8 days by the latter, upon which the Inhabitants obtain'd leave to rebuild their Walls. In the year 1573. the *Spaniards*, after they had taken *Haerlem*, besieged this Town under *Frederick de Toledo*, but were forced to rise with great loss, Prince *William* of *Orange* having been here the year before, and ordered some new Fortifications, which proved of great use to them in this Siege. It is now the Capital City of the North-Quarter of *Holland*, and as such has her Deputies in the States of *Holland*, and States-General at the *Hague*, in the Treasury and Admiralty, and in the *East* and *West-India* Companies. It is seated in a very fruitful and pleasant Country, both as to Cheese, Butter, and Corn, and the Y affords a Convenient Passage between it and *Amsterdam* by Water. *Zuer. Theat. Holl.*

ALCMAN, a Lyrick Poet of *Lacedæmon*. He is one of the most ancient *Greek* Authors, and liv'd in the Reign of *Ardys* King of *Libya*, in the 27th Olympiad, that is to say, 655 years before Christianity. *Pausan. Lib.* 3. *Vossius, &c.* We have nothing remaining of him, but some little Fragments, cited by old Authors. *Plutarch.*

ALCMENA, the Daughter of *Electryo* and *Lysidice*, Married to *Amphitryo* upon condition he should revenge the death of her Brother *Telebais*, in which War whilst he was busily imploy'd, *Jupiter* passionately in love with her, put himself in her Husband's Shape, and lay with her, tho' already with Child by *Amphitryo*, by which means she was deliver'd of Two Sons, *Iphicles* by her Husband, and *Hercules* by *Jupiter*. *Plutarch* speaks of her Tomb, and observes, that after *Amphitryo*'s death, she Married *Rhadamanthus*; and *Pliny* makes mention of her Picture drawn by *Zeuxis*, and highly valued by those of *Agrigentum*. *Ovid. Plutarch.*

ALCOCK, (*John*) was born at *Beverly* in *Yorkshire*, bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*. Henry VII. preferr'd him to the See of *Ely*, and to be Lord Chancellor of *England*; he built a Chappel at *Beverly*, founded a Chantry for his Parents, and turn'd St. *Radegunda*'s old Nunnery in *Cambridge*, first founded by *Malcolm* King of the *Scots*, into a new College, call'd *Jesus-College*.

ALCON, the Son of *Erectheus*, Prince of the *Athenians*, who directed his Arrows with so true an aim, that he kill'd a Dragon that had seiz'd upon one of his Children, without hurting the Infant. *Virgil. Pausan.*

ALCORAN, the Book of the *Mahometan* Law, an *Arabian* Word signifying Reading or Collection. *Mahomet* Composed it by the help of *Batiras* a Jacobin, and *Sergius* a Nestorian Monk, with the Assistance of some Jews. The Book is divided into Four Parts, and each of them into Chapters, which have ridiculous Titles, as the Chapter of the Cow, of the Emmet, of the Spider, and of the Flie. It is Composed in *Arabian* Verse, of a very good Stile, but of so disorderly a Method, that it is a continued Gallimafry; The Author speaks sometimes in his own Name, and sometimes (as he pretends) in God's Name, and at other times in the Name of the Faithful. Most of the Principles of the same are those of *Arius*, *Nestorius*, and *Sabellius*, and other Heresiarchs. Sometimes he makes use of Scripture Histories, which he falsifies, and adds many Fables to that of the Patriarchs, Christ, and *John* the Baptist. This Book is in such Veneration among the Infidels, that it's death for a Jew or Christian to touch it, and for a Mussulman himself, as they call their true Believers, if he touch it with unwashen Hands. They say that God sent it to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*, writ on Parchment made of that Ram's Skin which *Abraham* sacrificed in stead of his Son *Isaac*; for its Doctrine, they say that it is as ancient as the first Prophets, since God chastised *Adam*'s Children; that *Noah* repair'd what the first had lost; that *Abraham* succeeded the second, *Joseph* the third, and *Moses* the fourth; that Christ Establish'd, and *Mahomet* Confirm'd it. Our Saviour is therein call'd the *Word*, the *Power*, the *Soul*, and *Strength* of *God*. They admit Prayers for the Dead, and Purgatory, they believe that the Punishment of the Damned will cease, and that the Devils shall be converted by the *Alcoran*. They say, that the Soul is a part of God, maintain Freedom of Will and Destiny. They say there are Seven Paradises, all of which *Mahomet* viewed on a Creature called *Alberak*, bigger than an Ass, and less than a Mule: The first they say is of fine Silver, the second of Gold, the third of Precious Stones, where there is an Angel, betwixt whose one Hand and the other, is 70000 days Journey, and that he is always reading on a Book; the fourth is of Emerald, the fifth of Chrystal, the sixth of the colour of Fire, and the seventh a delicious Garden watered with Fountains and Rivers of Milk and Honey, and Wine, with divers sorts of Trees always green, and Apples whose Kernels are changed into Girls so handsom and sweet, that if one of them should spit in the Sea, the Waters thereof would no more be bitter. They add, that this Paradise is guarded by Angels, of which one has a Cow's Head, with Horns which have 40000 Knots. and that there are 40 days Journey betwixt each Knot. There are others which have 70 Mouths, and every Mouth 70 Tongues, and each Tongue praises God 70 times a day in 70 different Idioms. Before the Throne of God there are 14 Wax Candles lighted, which contain 50 years Journey from one end to the other; That all the Apartments of Heaven are garnish'd with what may be conceived most Pompous, Rich, and Magnificent; That the Blessed are there fed with the most rare and delicious Messes; that they Marry Women who are always Virgins. And in the whole, they Accommodate their Heaven to the most Sensual and Brutish Appetite. They add, that their Wives do not enter Paradise, but behold the Happiness of their Husbands at a distance. For Hell, they say, that it consists in Pains which shall have an end by the bounty of *Mahomet*, who is to wash the Damned in a Fountain, that they may eat the remainders of a Feast which shall be made to the Blessed. They alledge, that after death Two black Angels come to the Tomb, and restoring the Soul to the body of the deceased, ask it, *If it hath carefully observed the Law*: If the dead answer *Yes*, the Transgressing Member gives him the Lye, if it be not true, and upbraids him with his Crime. Whereupon one of those black Spirits knocks him on the Head with a Hammer, which drives him Seven Fathom into the Earth, where they torment him a very long time. And, on the contrary, the Corps of those which are Innocent be preserv'd by Two White Angels till the day of Judgment. This Book says the Earth was created in Two days, that it is sustain'd by an Ox which is beneath it standing on a White Stone, with his Head to the East, and Tail to the West, having 40 Horns, and as many Teeth, and betwixt

every

every Horn is as great diſtance as a Man could Walk for a thouſand years together. They Lay, as the foundation of their Law, 1. Predeſtination; believing that all things are ſo in Eternal Idea's, that it is impoſſible to prevent the effects. 2. That their Religion is to be planted without Miracles, Diſpute or Contradiction, and the Opponents are to be cut off without other form of Proceſs; And that the Muſſelmans who kill Unbelievers deſerve Paradiſe. In a ſhort time after *Mahomet*'s death there came forth above 200 different Comments upon his Book, whereupon *Mohavia*, Calyph of *Babylon*, ſummon'd an Aſſembly at *Damaſcus* to reconcile ſo many diſcording Opinions, but finding it labour loſt, he made choice of Six of the moſt Learned *Mahometans* out of the whole number, whom he ſhut up a-part, ordering 'em to write what they thought beſt, and was moſt agreeable to their Judgment. Which being done, thoſe Six Books, call'd the *Alcoran*, to this day were compil'd and kept, and all the reſt were caſt into the River, with ſevere and ſtrict Prohibitions, neither to Teach, Speak, or Act any thing contrary to what was contain'd in thoſe Six Books. Nevertheleſs all that ſeverity could not hinder the ſpreading of Four different Sects. The firſt and moſt Superſtitious, founded by Rabby *Melich*, is embraced by the *Moors* and *Arabians*; The ſecond, commonly call'd the *Imenian*, according to the Traditions of *Haly*, and which is the moſt Rational, follow'd by the *Perſians*; The third, which is that of *Omar*, and the looſeſt, venerated by the *Turks*; And the fourth, ſet up by *Odman*, which is the moſt ſottiſh, Idoliz'd by all the *Tartars*. *P. de Cluni. John* of *Segovia*. Concerning the *Alcoran*, ſee *A. Pfeifferi Theologia Muhammedica Diſſ.* 6. where the Reader may find a Collection of the moſt conſiderable Obſervations upon't.

ALCORAZ, a Town of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, near the Mountains of *Oroſpeda*, from it call'd *Sierra de Alcoraz*, memorable for the great Overthrow given here to the *Moors* in the year 1094.

ALCOSSIR, a Sea-Port Town upon the *Red-Sea*, where the *Europeans* by the way of *Cairo* take Shipping for *Abyſſinia*, and is the uſual and ſafeſt way which the Metropolitans obſerve when they go to attend the Patriarch in *Egypt*.

ALCUDIA, a Town of *Majorca* lately fortified with a Haven, 7 Leagues from the City of *Majorca*, and one from *Pollentia*.

ALCUINUS, (*Flaccus*) brought up under the Venerable *Bede*, and St. *Egebert* Archbiſhop of *York*, became the moſt famous Man of his time for Learning and Piety, and being ſent into *France* by *Offa*, the *Saxon* King of the *Mercians*, at *Charlemain*'s deſire, the latter admir'd him ſo much, that he ſolicited him to ſtay at his Court, gave him many Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, and employed him to write againſt *Felix Orgelitanus*, the Heretick, and the Canons of the Second Council of *Nice*. He Accompanied the ſaid Emperor to the Synod at *Francfort*, *An.* 794. where he was admitted amongſt the Fathers; and having after much ſolicitation obtain'd leave to retire from Court, he applied himſelf to the inſtructing of Youth in his Abby of *Tours*, where he died in *June* 804. He was very Learned in the Tongues, and whatever Polite or Abſtruſe Literature *France* boaſts of in that and the following Ages, was wholly owing to him; and the Academies of *Paris*, *Tours*, and many others, were either founded, enlarged, enrich'd, or inſtructed by him, or his Intereſt with *Charlemain*. So far Dr. *Cave* in his *Hiſtoria Literaria*. *Moreri* ſays, that he was an Orator, Poet, Philoſopher, Mathematician, and a Divine, being ſo thoroughly accompliſh'd in all ſorts of Learning, that he was called the Univerſal Scholar, and Secretary of the Liberal Arts. He adds, that *Andrew du Cheſne* Printed his Works in a Folio at *Paris*, 1617, with his Life at the beginning. The Work is divided into Three Parts; the firſt is Treatiſes on the Scripture; the ſecond on Divinity and the Liberal Arts; and the third Hiſtory, Letters, and Poetry. Dr. *Cave* gives a Catalogue of his Works in his *Hiſtoria Literaria* above-mentioned.

ALCYONE, a Town of *Theſſaly*, ſeated upon the Bay call'd *Sinus Maliacus*; Out of the Ruines of which *Methone* was built, where *Philip* of *Macedon* loſt one of his Eyes; alſo a Lake in the Territory of *Corinth*, now the *Morea*, call'd the Fountain of *Amphiaraus* by reaſon of an adjoining Temple Dedicated to that famous Soothſayer. The Lake is ſo deep, that the Emperor *Nero*, who had the Curioſity to ſound it, could not find the depth, though he made uſe of ſeveral Ropes faſtened together. *Pauſan.*

ALDANA, (*Bernard*) a *Spaniard*, and Governor of *Lippa* in *Tranſilvania*, who at what time the *Turks* beſieged *Temiſwaer* in 1552. hearing that ſome Troops of the *Turks* were marching towards his Garriſon, and believing they came to beſiege him, in a Panick Fear ſet Fire to the Arſenal, the Caſtle, and the City, and quitted his Poſt; which the *Turks*, who before had no deſign that way, perceiving, haſtened to the Place, put out the Fire, and took poſſeſſion of the Town; he was condemned to Death, but the Sentence was changed into perpetual Impriſonment by the Mediation of *Mary* Queen of *Bohemia*, which was alſo afterwards remitted by the ſame Princeſſes Interceſſion, ſhe being of *Spain*, the Emperor's Daughter in Law, and willing to hide the faults of her Countrymen. *Thuan.*

ALDBOROUGH, an ancient Burrough Town of *Hangeaſt* Wapentake in the North Ridings of *Yorkſhire*.

ALDEBERG, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Upper Saxony*, upon the Confines of *Bohemia*, not far from the River *Elbe*, four Leagues from *Dreſden* to the South, under the Elector of *Saxony*, and is very well Peopled.

ALDEBRET, a famous *French* Impoſtor of the Eighth Century, who pretended to have a Letter written by Jeſus Chriſt, which fell from Heaven at *Jeruſalem*, from whence it was brought him by the Archangel St. *Michael*; he pretended to have Reliques, of extraordinary Virtue, which he diſtributed to the People, with his own Hair, and the Parings of his Nails; he and *Clement* were both Condemned at the Council of *Lepcines*. *Baronius.*

ALDEBURGH, Lat. *Iſurium*, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk* on the Sea Shoar, which ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

ALDEGRAF, *Albert*, born at *Soeſt* in *Weſtphalia*, a famous Painter and Graver, ſeveral Pieces of his Painting are to be ſeen at *Soeſt* and *Norimberg*. The Excellency of his Graving appears in his own, and the Pictures of *John* of *Leyden*, and *Knipperdolling*, which are Pieces of Curioſity. The Sieur *Spiring*, Ambaſſador from the King of *Sweden* to the States, bought his Draughts in *Holland* at a Dear Rate; He was admirable for his Deſigns with Pen and Paper.

ALDENBURG: See *Oldenburg*.

ALDERBURY, a ſmall Place in *Shropſhire*, noted for being the Birth-place of old *Thomas Parre*, who being born *Anno* 1483. died in 1635. ſo lived 152 years, during which time he ſaw no leſs then 10 Kings Reigns. Two years before he died he was brought up to *London* to King *Charles* I. and when he died was buried in *Weſtminſter*-Abbey.

ALDERNAY, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, famous for the Great Sea-Fight betwixt the *Engliſh* and *French* in *May* 1692. moſt of the *French* Ships who eſcap'd that Defeat, making their way through the Race of *Aldernay*, whither our Ships could not follow for want of Pilots.

ALDHELM, Biſhop of *Shirburn*, *An.* 705. Son of *Kenten*, of Noble, ſome ſay, Royal Lineage, and a Man of ſo great Learning, that he was conſulted by the moſt Learned of *Europe*, as the Oracle of the Age; to Reform which, he Compoſed ſeveral Theological Poems to allure the People's Attention. *He was a Man*, ſays *Bede*, *every way Learned, of a Delicate Style, and well ſeen both in Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Learning*. He wrote a Book Dedicated to *Aldfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, about Brotherly Charity, the Dignity of the Number Seven, and making *Latin* Verſes, being the firſt *Engliſhman* that ever wrote in *Latin*, according to *Cambden*. His Style was Sharp, Eloquent, Delicate, and Stately. He founded the Monaſteries of *Malmsbury*, *Frome*, and *Bedford*; and though of great Eſteem in the World, yet he was affable to all, and extreamly Devout and Chaſte, it being cuſtomary with him to ſtay in a Neighbouring Pond a whole night together to reſtrain the Motions of the Fleſh. He was a great Champion for Celebrating *Eaſter* according to the *Romiſh* manner, and wrote on that Subject to the *Welſh*. *William* of *Malmsbury* ſays, That by his Prayers a great Beam which had been brought from afar to build a Church, being much ſhorter than it ought to have been, was ſuddenly brought to a due length, adding, that the ſaid Beam only remained untouched, when all the reſt of the Abby was twice burnt; and ſeveral other Fabulous Things, which may be ſeen in *Anglia Sacra*, *Part* 11.

ALDINELLI, a Province containing *Caria*, and part of *Lycia* in *Leſſer Aſia*, between the *Mediterranean* to the South, the *Archipelago* to the Weſt, *Sarchan* to the North, *Germia* and *Menteſe* to the Eaſt. In the ancient times there was in *Lycia* 60 Cities, 36 of which were extant when St. *Paul* Preached the Goſpel here. The Principal of which were *Xanthus* and *Patara*.

ALDRIC, Biſhop of *Mans*, the Son of *Syon Saxon* and *Gerilda Bavaroiſe*, both of Royal Deſcent. He was in great favour with *Charlemain*, and *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, who choſe him for his Confeſſor; He was preſent at the Councils of *Paris* in 846. and that of *Tours* in 849. and died in 856. In his time the Feaſt of all Souls was inſtituted, and the uſe of Organs invented, he being the firſt that ſet 'em up in his own Church. *Thuan.*

ALDRICK, (*Robert*) was Biſhop of *Carliſle* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. *Burnham* in *Buckinghamſhire* was his Birth-place, and the *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, that where he got moſt of his Learning. *An.* 1525. he was made Proctor of that Univerſity; about which time many Letters paſs'd between him and *Eraſmus* his familiar Friend, who ſtiles him, *Blandæ Eloquentiæ Juvenem*. Afterwards he became Schoolmaſter, then Fellow, and at laſt Provoſt of

Eton,

Eaton; till King *Henry* VIII. made him Bishop of *Carliste* in 1537. Though he complied with some Superiors, yet he never was a thorow-pac'd Papist, much less a Persecutor of the Protestants; he died at *Horn* Castle in *Lincolnshire*, a House belonging to his See, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, *An.* 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, (*Ulysses*) of *Bologna*, a famous Philosopher and Physician. He wrote 120 Treatises, still extant in several Volumes; more especially those wherein he Treats of Birds, Beasts and Fish. He died in 1605. and had the Honour to have his Elogie written by *Maphæo Barbarini*, afterwards *Urban* VIII. *Vander Linden. Lorenz. Crasso.*

ALDRUIDUS, an *Englishman*, of great Sense and Understanding in Natural Philosophy. This made the ignorant Age he liv'd in count him a Conjurer. He wrote a Treatise, *De Quinti is Essentiis. Leland, &c.*

ALDULF, King of the *East-Angles*, succeeded his Unkle *Ethelwald* in 664. and prov'd a good King.

ALE, a Kingdom belonging to the more barbarous sort of *Negroes*, where the Virgins of the Country believe their beauty to consist in Carving the Shapes of several Animals upon their Skins. The King, when he designs a War, assembles his Council in a Wood near his Palace, where they make a Dike, and laying their Heads upon the brink of it, give their Advice; When the Resolution is taken, the Prince assures 'em, That the Ditch, which is then to be fill'd up again, will never discover the Secret, unless they first discover it themselves. It's true, they are so discreet as not to do it, for fear of being punished as Traitors; by which means their Enterprizes are generally very fortunate. *Sanutus.*

ALECTO, one of the Furies, said by some, to be Daughter of *Acheron* and the Night; by others, of *Pluto* and *Proserpine*. These Furies of the Ancients were nothing but the Passions of the Mind; and *Alecto*, which signifies *without Repose*, represents Concupiscence and Voluptuous Pleasures, which never let a Man be quiet for one Torment of Mind or other; and they are said to be the Daughters of *Pluto*, because Riches are the Fuel that nourisheth this Tormenting Passion. *Plutarch. vid. Furiæ & Eumenides.*

ALECTRYO, a Youth so much in *Mars*'s favour, that he made him privy to his Adultery with *Venus*, and set him to watch the Door lest he should be surpris'd by the *Sun*; but he falling asleep, the Two Lovers were taken tardy by *Sol*, and discovered to *Vulcan*, who display'd 'em in Adamantine Nets to the View of all the Gods; upon which *Mars* was so displeas'd with his Favourite, that he transform'd him into a Cock, who still remembring the misfortune of his Drowsiness, makes it his business now to watch the Sun so strictly, that he cannot stir but he gives notice of it.

ALEDRISI, or *Nubiensis Geographus*, who above 500 years ago divided the World into Seven Climates; he liv'd in the time of *Roger* King of *Sicily*. His Geography was Translated into *Latin*, by *Gabriel Sionita.*

ALEGAMBE, (*Philip*) a Jesuit of *Brussels*. He continued and augmented the *Bibliotheca*, containing the Writers of his Order, which had been publish'd by *Rebadeneira* in 1608. This Work was manag'd with a great deal of Exactness, and Father *Alegambe* omitted nothing to give it its due perfection. He publish'd his *Bibliotheca* in 1643. Father *Sotwell* Printed a new Edition of it at *Rome* in 1675. with the Additions which *Alegambe* had left behind him.

ALEGRANSA, a little Island near the *Canaries*, having a convenient Harbour, defended by a strong Castle.

ALEGRINUS, (*John*) Cardinal and Patriarch of *Constantinople*, born at *Abbeville* in *Piccardy*, and of the Noble Family of the *Alegrines*. He died in the year 1240. and left several fine Tracts behind him, which shew the greatness of his Genius. *Ciaconius. Onuphrius, &c.*

ALEMANNI, a People of *Germany* adjoyning to *Belgic Gaul*, and *Rhætia*, formerly inhabiting *Suabia*. Some believe that *Alemanni* was a Name peculiarly given to five petty People, the *Eburones*, *Cendrusi*, *Segni*, *Ceresi*, and *Parmani*; who having quitted their Country, and passed the *Rhine* to settle themselves in *Gaul*, assum'd the Name of *Tongin*. However it were, *Alemanni* is now a general Name for the *Germans*. Some think this word *Alemanni* signifies all kind of Men, the first Plantation being a mixt Colony; others, that it signifies All Man, that is to say, Strong, Warriour, a Man every bit. *Du Chesne, Zonrs.*

ALEMANNUS, a King of the Ancient *Germans*, who succeeded his Father *Teuta*, so much fam'd for his Strength and Courage, that he was call'd the *German Hercules*; and it's thought the *Germans* were call'd *Alemanni* from his Name. It was his Custom always to have a chain'd Lyon to follow, whence the Princes of *Germany* bear one in their Archievements: His Statue was first set up in the Island of *Reichenaw*, but afterwards remov'd by *Maximilian* to *Ostrogen*. *Helvetius, Hemings.*

ALEMDAR, an Officer in the Grand Signior's Court, who carries the Green Standard of *Mahomet*, when the Sultan appears at any Publick Solemnity. *Ricaut* of the Ottoman Empire.

ALEMDIN, a great and Populous Town four miles West of *Hascora*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, seated in a Valley between four high Mountains; the Inhabitants of which maintained a War against *Hiscora* many years, till at last both of them were Conquered by the King of *Fez*. *Leo Af.* p. 92.

ALENCON, Lat. *Alenconium*, a large and fair built City of *Normandy*, dignified with the Title of a Dutchy and Bailliage: It's very Ancient, and stands in a fertile Plain, between the Forest of *Escorit* and *Perseigne*. It has a Bridge over the *Sarte*, where it receives the *Briante*, which forms a little Island in the City, wherein stands the Convent of *Santa Clara*; also in the Parish of *Nostredame* are to be seen the Tombs of the Dukes of *Alencon*. The Bailliage is also one of the largest of the Province. It suffer'd much in the last Age, during the Civil Wars; and *M. de Matignon*, afterwards Mareshal of *France*, prevented in this place the Massacre of the Reform'd upon St. *Bartholomew's* Day, in the year 1572. He afterwards took the City for the Leaguers under the Duke of *Maine* in 1577. After it had been under the Counts of the House of *Valois*, and reunited again to the Crown, by intervals, for some years it was erected into a Dukedom and Peerie of *France*, by *Charles* the Sixth, in 1414. and so continued for Three Successions; and then returning to the Crown again, was given to *Francis*, the Son of *Hen.* the Second, who dying without Issue, it now continues annexed to the Crown as before. *Du Chesne.*

ALENDORF, a City of *Hesse* on the *Weser*, much esteem'd for the Springs or Fountains of Salt thereabouts. *Heylin.*

ALENTEJO, a Province of *Portugal*, so call'd, because it lies between the Rivers of *Teio* or *Tagus*, and *Guadiana*. It is about 36 Leagues in length, and 34 broad: Within this Province lies *Evora*, the ancient Seat of the Kings; and here it was that *Alphonsus* I. King of *Portugal*, in 1139. won the famous Battel of *Orique* from Five Kings or Generals of the *Moors*. It's a Country so extreamly fruitful, and the Inhabitants so industrious, that the Children of Country Husbandmen become Magistrates of the City. *Mariana.*

ALEPPO, by some call'd *Hierapolis*, by others *Larissa* and *Borrea*, is a City of *Syria*, between *Alexandrineta* and the *Euphrates*: It's built upon four Hills, and the Castle upon the highest, in the middle of the City, supported with large Vaults in some places, for fear the Earth should moulder away. It's about Two Leagues in Circuit. Without the City runs a small River nam'd *Coic*, that serves to Water the Gardens that bear most excellent Pistachies. The Buildings, as well private as publick, are nothing beautiful on the outside; but within the Walls, are double lin'd with Marble of several colours, and the Roofs adorn'd with Fret-work and Grotesco, and Sentences in Golden Letters. There are in the City above 16 Mosques, Seven of which have their Domo's cover'd with Lead. The biggest was a Christian Church, and, as some believe, was built by St. *Helena*. There are Three Colleges in *Aleppo*, where Grammar, Philosophy, and other Things that concern the *Mahometan* Religion, are taught. There are also 40 Caravansera's, or Inns for Travellers and Merchants; and about 50 publick Baths. The Suburbs of the City are very large, and well inhabited; and it's in them that most of the Christians have their Churches and Houses. Of the Christians there are several sorts, *Roman Catholicks* and *Maronites* the least in number; *Greeks* about 15 or 16000, under an Archbishop; *Armenians* about 12000, under a Bishop; and *Jacobites* and *Copticks* equal to 'em in number, who likewise have their Bishop; and every one their several Churches. The chief Trade of *Aleppo* consists in Silk, Stuffs, Hair-Camblets, Galls, Soap, and several other Merchandices, which causes a great resort of *Italians*, *French*, *English* and *Hollanders*, who have every one their particular Consuls. The vast Commerce of this City proceeds not, as some have written, from the conveniency of the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, the first being shallow by the great quantity of its Water, drawn off by a number of Mills built upon it to Water the adjoyning Lands; and the latter is not Navigable, but from *Bagdat* to *Balsora*. Here resides a Bassa who Commands the whole Province, with a Guard of 300 Men, an Aga with 400 Horse; and another Aga with 700 Foot, with the Governor of the Castle, who has under him 100 Musquetteers, and the Command of all the Guns: This is reckon'd the Third City in *Turkey*, and so populous, that *Anno* 1585. One hundred and twenty thousand Men died there of the Plague in Three Months time. It hath Twelve Gates and Three Suburbs. *Tavernier* adds, That this is the most Noble and Celebrated Mart for Trade in all the East; that besides the *European* Merchants, there are great numbers from *Persia*, *Armenia*, and the *Indies*, that Trassick here: That its Port *Scanderoon* is Three days Journey

ney to the Weſt, whither come numerous Fleets every year. That the Fields about it are fruitful in Corn and Olives; and ſome covered with great Groves of *Mulberry* Trees, from which vaſt quantities of Silk-worms are fed, to the enriching of the People. It's ſix miles in compaſs, Wall'd and Dik'd, but not of any ſtrength, except the Caſtle. It was taken in the 15th year of the *Hegyra*, and 637 of Chriſt, by the *Mahometans*, *Heraclius* being then Emperor of the Eaſt. *Mango* King of the *Tartars* raz'd it to the Ground in 1260. and *Selim* the *Turkiſh* Emperor retook it again in 1515. and found in it ineſtimable Riches; in Minted Money 1100050 *l.* and a vaſt quantity of *Bullion*, beſide Silks, Jewels and Furniture of great value; and eight great and well-ſtored Magazines, which rich Plunder ſo encouraged his Soldiers, that nothing could ſtand before them. It's now no leſs Rich nor Glorious than it was then, being thought the richeſt City in the *Ottoman* Empire, next to *Conſtantinople* and *Grand Cairo*. The Caravans that go to *Mecca* and *Medina*, meet here, and the *Turkiſh* Sultans have often viſited it in the *Perſian* Wars. *Tavernier's Travels.*

ALERED, King of *Northumberland*, Reign'd in the 8th Age, next to King *Ethelwald*, from whom he uſurped the Crown; but after Nine years Reign he was depoſed, and forced with a few Attendants to fly from place to place.

ALERIA, an ancient City of the Iſland of *Corſica*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Piſa*, but now ruinous; wherefore the Biſhop doth reſide at *Cervionnis*, in the middle of the Iſland. The Ruines of *Aleria*, are called *Aleria deſtructa*; and near to it is a River called *Aleria*; but *Leander Alberti* calls it *Tavignano*: It is ſuppos'd to be the *Rhotanus* of *Ptolemy*.

ALESA, a City of *Sicily*, built by *Archonides* Captain of the *Herbitenſes*, upon a Hill about Eight Furlongs from the Sea, Peopled at firſt by the meaner ſort of Trades, and Mercenary Labouring Rabble, whom the fear of War drave from *Herbita*; ſome believe it to be at this day called the Borough of *Toſa* in the Valley of *Demona*, where alſo runs a River, anciently called *Aleſus*, now *Pittineo*. This City gave its name to a Fountain, of which it was reported, That in a ſerene Seaſon, if a Man play'd upon a Flute near it, the Water would preſently move by degrees, then bubble up, and by and by, as if charm'd with the melody of the Inſtrument, ſwell up, and overflow its Banks. *Solin. deſcrip. Sicil.*

ALESCO, or *Aleſſo*: Lat. *Liſſus*, a City of *Albania*, upon the Gulf of *Venice*, near the Mouth of the River *Drin*, famous for the Tomb of the renown'd *Scanderbeg*, who died there in 1467. and for whoſe memory, the *Turks* have ſo great a veneration, that happy are they who can approach his Monument, and carry away ſome of the Earth, or a piece of the Sepulchre, which they tie to their Elbows as a precious Relique that raiſes their Courage in Battel. *Barill.*

ALESHAM, a poor Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in *Epingham* Hundred, inhabited chiefly by Knitters, 99 miles from *London*: Their Market is kept on *Saturdays*.

ALESTRY (*Richard*) Dr. of Divinity, born in 1619. at *Upington* in *Shropſhire*, and Son to *Robert Aleſtry*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in *Derbyſhire*. He was admitted at *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford* in 1636; and upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, took the Field for the King. His Majeſty having made *Oxford* his Head Quarters, Mr. *Aleſtry* return'd to his Study; but afterwards the King's Affairs growing more preſſing, he carried Arms in a Regiment rais'd by the Univerſity for the King's Service; continuing in this Poſt, with as much application to his Studies as the occaſion would permit till the end of the War: And when *Oxford* fell into the hands of the Rebels, and was Garriſon'd by them, Mr. *Aleſtry* was very active in paſſing the Solemn Decree of the Univerſity againſt the Rebellious *Covenant*. *Oxford* being viſited by Order of Parliament, the Loyal Members of the Univerſity were turn'd out, Mr. *Aleſtry* loſing his Fellowſhip with the reſt. From *Oxford* he retired into *Shropſhire*. After the Fight at *Worceſter*, he was, by the Managers of the King's Affairs, diſpatch'd to attend his Majeſty at *Roan*; from whence, returning into *England*, he ſettled in *Oxfordſhire*, and was frequently concerned with the Royaliſts for the Reſtoration. After the King's return, he was made Canon of *Chriſt's Church*, King's Chaplain, Regius Profeſſor and Provoſt of *Eaton*. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of a regular Life, a good Scholar, and a celebrated Preacher, and acquitted himſelf in his reſpective Stations with Advantage and Reputation. He died *Jan.* 28. 1680. was buried in the Collegiate Church at *Eaton*, where his Memory is Honoured with a Monument and Inſcription. He left a Volume of Sermons in Folio, where the Reader may ſee a further Account of his Life.

ALETH, a Biſhoprick of *Languedock* in *France*, Suffragan of *Narbon*, at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, 16 miles S. of *Carcaſſon*, and 40 W. of *Narbon*. Pope *John* XXII. founded it in 1317. This Town is called *Alotta*, or *Eleſta*, in Latin, which is mentioned, that the Reader may not miſtake it for *Aletha*, which is St. *Maloes* in *Britany*; nor for *Alecia*, which is *Ales* or *Alais* in *Languedoc*; nor laſtly, for *Aletium* which is *Lecca*, an Epiſcopal See in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Papyr. Maſſon. &c.*

ALETHES, the Son of *Hippotas*, who followed the deſcendants of *Hercules*, that firſt made an Irruption into the *Peloponneſus*; this was 24 years compleat after the taking of *Troy*; at which time he ſeiz'd upon *Corinth*, in the year of the World 2952. where he Reign'd 35 years, the Firſt King of that City. *Pauſanias.*

ALETHES, was Captain of a Ship under *Æneas*, and was caſt away in the Storm rais'd by *Æolus* at *Juno's* requeſt. *Virg. Æneid.* 1.

ALETIDES, the name which the *Athenians* gave to certain Sacrifices, in Honour of *Icarus* and *Erigone*, Inſtituted, for that ſeveral young Virgins hang'd themſelves in imitation of *Erigone*; upon which the Oracle being conſulted, commanded them to offer Sacrifices with little Images of Earth, ſuch as Antiquity offer'd to *Pluto*: The name being derived from the *Greek* word 'αλάω, which ſignifies to wander; as *Erigone* did up and down after her Father *Icarus*, till ſhe found him dead. *Hyginus.*

ALETIUM, *Lecca*, an Epiſcopal City in the Province of *Otranto*, under the Archbiſhop of *Otranto*, between *Brunduſium* to the Weſt, and *Otranto* to the Eaſt, the Principal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, next to *Naples* it ſelf, 50 miles from *Tarentum*: Lon. 42. 30. Lat. 40. 15.

ALEUS, King of *Arcadia*, ſucceeded *Epytus*, and was famous for the number of Temples built by him. He had Three Sons, and a Daughter call'd *Augæa*, who let *Hercules* debauch her. *Pauſan. l.* 8.

Kings of Egypt.

ALEXANDER (*Ptolemæus* I.) 9th King of *Egypt*, advanced to the Throne by the Artifices of his Mother *Cleopatra*, who hated his Brother *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, and ſhared the Government with him; until not content with being Partner, ſhe expell'd him, ſome time after ſhe ſent for him again, whereupon he, to prevent for the future her former uſage, put her to death. However the *Alexandrians* deteſted the Fact ſo, that he was murdered by a Pilot whoſe name was *Chereas*, *A. M.* 3964. *Joſeph. Juſtin. Euſeb.*

ALEXANDER the Second, Son of the former, bred up in the Iſland of *Coos*, was delivered into the hands of *Mithridates*, from whom, after he made his eſcape, he fled to *Sylla*, by whom he was reſtored to his Kingdom; but was put to death by his Subjects 19 days after his Coronation. *Appian.*

ALEXANDER *Ptolemy* the Third, King of *Egypt*, advanced to the Throne after the death of his Brother *Alexander* II. having Reign'd happily for 17 years together, was at length expell'd by his Subjects, and died at *Tyre*. *Appian.*

Kings of Epirus.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, King of the *Epirotes*, Son of *Neoptolemus*, and Brother of *Olympias*, the Mother of *Alexander the Great*, was killed in a War with the *Lucanians*, in the 113 Olympiad, about the 428 year after the foundation of *Rome*; for being told that he ſhould die by the River *Acheron*, he left his own Country, thinking to elude the Oracle, but met with another *Acheron* in *Lucania* in *Italy*, which he never dreamed of. It's reported of this *Alexander*, That he complained of the inequality of his Fortune to that of his Nephew *Alexander the Great*, who he alledg'd found nothing but Women to Fight againſt; whereas he found Men in *Italy*. *Tit. Liv. Juſtin. Oroſius.*

ALEXANDER the Second, King of *Epirus*, and Son of *Pyrrhus*, invaded *Macedon*; but was not only expell'd from thence by *Demetrius*, Son of *Antigonus*, but deſpoyl'd of his own Kingdom: Which however, he recovered by the Aſſiſtance of the *Acarnanians*. *Juſtin.*

Kings of the Jews.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, Brother of *Ariſtobulus*, and Son of *Hyrcan*, advanced to the Throne by *Salome* the Widow of *Philellen*, who kept him in Priſon with the reſt of his Brothers. *Alexander* kill'd his own Brother that was his Competitor for the Kingdom; beſieged *Ptolemais* and *Gaza* defended by *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, from whom receiving a great overthrow, he begg'd aſſiſtance of *Ptolemy's* Mother, who afraid leaſt her Son having ſubdued *Judea*, ſhould break into *Egypt*, aſſiſted him with a numerous Army to invade *Cyprus*; in the mean time, his own Subjects Rebelling againſt him becauſe of his cruelty and ill conduct, after he had ſubdued them by the help of *Demetrius*, he cauſed above 800 of the Chiefeſt to be Crucified in his ſight, as he was Feaſting with his Concubines, and ordered their Wives and Children to have their Throats cut before their Faces; in this Civil War above 50000 Lives were loſt. *Alexander* being defeated by *Demetrius Eucerus*, and vanquiſh'd by *Aretas*,

King

King of the *Arabians*; through immoderate Drinking, he fell into a *Quartan*, of which, after it had held him Three years, he died, *A. M.* 3978. 76 years before the Birth of Jesus Christ. Upon his Death-bed, he adviſed his Wife *Alexandra*, if ſhe intended to hold the Government, to cloſe with the Phariſees. *Joſeph. Salian.*

ALEXANDER the Second, Son of *Ariſtobulus*, made Head againſt the *Romans*; but being defeated in Two Battels by *Gabinius*, fled to *Antioch*, where *Scipio*, Proconſul of *Syria*, caus'd his Head to be cut off by *Pompey*'s Order. *A. M.* 4005. and 45 before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Salian.*

ALEXANDER, the Son of *Herod* the Great, by *Mariamne*, bred up in *Auguſtus*'s Court, where he was accuſed by his Father of conſpiring to deprive him of his Crown, and acquitted; but afterwards, upon new Suſpicions, Condemned by his Father at *Beritus*, and ſtrangled at *Sebaſtia* in the year of the World 4049. Two years before the Birth of Chriſt. After his death ſtarted up a *Pſeudo-Alexander*, ſo like the young Prince, that the *Jews* of *Crete* and *Melos* believing him to be the true Son of *Herod*, ſupplied him with Money; but coming to *Rome*, he was preſently diſcover'd by *Auguſtus*, and ſent to the Galleys. *Joſeph. Torniel.*

Kings of Macedon.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, the Son of *Amyntas*, was frequently victorious at the *Olympick* Plays, in ſeveral Tryals of Skill; he ſlew the *Perſian* Ambaſſadors for being too Licentious with the Ladies of his Father's Court. He Reigned in great Reputation 43 years, and died about the year of the World 3618. He was the firſt that rais'd the Reputation of the *Macedonians*. *Juſtin. Euſeb. Diodor. Siculus.*

ALEXANDER the Second, Son of *Amyntas* III. was treacherouſly ſlain by his Brother *Ptolemy*, ſirnamed *Morites*, in the 103d Olympiad, about the year of the World 3686. But the Uſurper enjoy'd the Crown only Three years. *Juſtin. Euſeb. Diodor. Siculus.*

ALEXANDER the Third, otherwiſe call'd *Alexander the Great*, King of *Macedon*, was born the 6th day of the *Greek* Month *Hecatombeon*, which anſwers our *July*, in the 106th Olympiad, *A. M.* 3698. 398 after the building of *Rome*, and 356 before the Birth of Chriſt: Moreover his Mother was deliver'd of him the ſame Night that the famous Temple of *Epheſus* was burn'd to Aſhes; whence Magicians predicted, that he would kindle a War which would conſume the moſt part of the Eaſt. In his Infancy there were ſeveral things which foretold his Grandeur, as Backing of *Bucephalus*, which none of the *Quirrees* could do; whereupon his Father told him, with Tears in his Eyes, *That he muſt go ſeek other Kingdoms, for* Macedonia *was not enough for him.* He was reputed to be the Son of *Philip* and *Olympias*, tho' his Mother would fain have a Nobler Father, when ſhe affirm'd her ſelf big with Child by a Dragon; and indeed he afterwards became ſo great a Man, that he might ſeem to be the off-ſpring of a Deity. His Father going to War, left him Governour of *Macedon* at 15 years of Age, and he acquitted himſelf of his Commiſſion ſo well, that he quell'd a dangerous Revolt; and then accompanying his Father to the Wars, ſaved his Life in a ſet Battel, and became the admiration of all his Father's moſt experienc'd Officers. *Philip* being diſſatisfied with his Wife, Divorc'd her, and Married *Cleopatra*, a young Gallant Princeſs, which ſo much diſguſted *Alexander*, that he quarell'd with *Attalus*, *Cleopatra*'s Brother, and occaſioning his death, quitted the Court, and retired to his Mother; but being recalled, gained the People by his bounty and affability after his Father's death; he puniſh'd all thoſe that had a hand in it, and after that he had Conquered *Thrace* and *Illyrium*, and taken *Thebes*, he declared War againſt the *Perſians* in the 111th Olympiad, about 420 years after the Foundation of *Rome*; and having vanquiſh'd *Darius* at *Granicum*, ſubdued all *Lydia* and *Ionia*, travers'd *Caria*, ſubjected *Pamphylia*, and reduced *Cappadocia* under his obedience: After which, having given *Darius* Two Overthrows more, he made himſelf Maſter of all *Syria* and *Egypt*, made *Media* and *Perſia* the Seats of his Empire, whence he rang'd into *India*, Conquering all before him farther than ever *Bacchus* went, in imiration of whom, after his Victories over *Cleophis* and *Porus*, he wore a Crown of Ivy. *Joſephus* ſays, that being denied aſſiſtance from the *Jews* at the Siege of *Tyre*, he was ſo provoked, that after ſubduing it, he marched with his Army againſt *Jeruſalem*, but *Jaddus* the High-Prieſt being warned in a Dream, went to meet him, accompanied with the Prieſts and People, he himſelf being in his Prieſtly Ornaments, whom as ſoon as *Alexander* beheld in his *Ephod* of *Azure* colour, enriched with Gold, and a Mitre upon his Head, having the Name of God written upon a Plate of Gold, he worſhipped the ſaid Name, and ſaluted *Jaddus*, telling *Parmenio*, one of his Generals, who reprov'd him for it, that he did not worſhip the Prieſt but his God, who appeared to him in that likeneſs in his ſleep, bidding him not to fear but paſs the *Helleſpont*, and ſubdue *Aſia*; whereupon the High-Prieſt ſhewing him the Prophecy of *Daniel*, *That a* Grecian *ſhould deſtroy the* Perſian *Empire*, obtain'd what he would from *Alexander*, who offered Sacrifice to God. He wept upon the news of *Darius*'s death, puniſhed his Murtherers, and treated his Wife and Daughters courteouſly. A little before his death, he received Ambaſſadors from almoſt all Nations, either to ſubmit to him, or congratulate his Victories. He died at the Age of 32 Years and Eight Months. His form and ſhape was comely, a well raiſed Neck, his Eyes ſparkling, and his Glances pleaſing, an amiable Ruddineſs in his Cheeks, and the other parts of his Body Majeſtically proportionable; yet all this while but ſhort of Stature. He had ſuch a high value for Men that excell'd in Wit and Knowledge, that he commanded *Homer*'s *Iliads* to be lock'd up in a Cabinet overlaid with Precious Stones, which he found among the Spoils of *Darius*. Upon the taking of *Thebes*, he took care to ſpare the Houſe and Family of *Pindar*; and in the height of his Conqueſts ſent to *Ariſtotle* at one time 800 Talents and 480000 Crowns. Yet when a Conqueror, and Victorious over all others, he periſhed in the midſt of his Debaucheries, and died at *Babylon* of a Diſtemper contracted by immoderate Drinking; or as ſome ſay, of Poiſon given by *Antipater* in the firſt year of the 114th Olympiad, which was about the year of the World 3730. of the building of *Rome* 430. and 324 before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt. As to his Birth, ſeveral Hiſtorians affirm, that he was neither the Son of *Jupiter Ammon*, nor *Philip*, but of a Magician, whoſe name was *Nectanebus*, or *Nectanebo*, who had Reign'd in *Egypt*, from whence he privately departed, well knowing by the Stars, that the *Perſians* would ſuddenly expel him thence; upon which he came to *Philip*'s Court, where being well received, he fell in Love with *Olympias*, and debauched her in the ſhape of *Jupiter Ammon*, whoſe Son *Alexander* bribed the Prieſts of his Temple to ſay he was. Hiſtorians give this Character of *Alexander*, that he was Handſom, Prompt, and Vigilant, Couragious, Generous, but inſatiably deſirous of Glory, inſomuch, that being but a Child, he wept when he heard of his Father's Conqueſts, thinking that nothing would be left for him to do. He was Dexterous, Hardy, Reſolute, true to his Promiſes, moderate in his Pleaſures, prodigal in his Liberalities, and the raſh Acts he committed are to be attributed to his Youth and Proſperity. He admired *Homer* ſo much, that he envied *Achilles* for having ſuch an Hiſtorian. He was ſo kind to his Maſter *Ariſtotle*, that he ſent him the above-mention'd Sum to try Phyſical Experiments, and for that end, furniſhed him with Hunters and Fiſhers to bring him all the rarities of Nature, whereon he made his Obſervations. Abundance of Medals are yet extant repreſenting *Alexander*, ſome with a Helmet of Gold on his Head, and a Ram's Head at his Stomach: The Prieſts of *Jupiter Ammon* having ſhewn him the ſaid *Jupiter* in that ſhape. There are alſo extant ancient little Stones fit for Rings with ſuch Cuts, repreſenting alſo the Prieſt who ſhew'd him the Ram's Head. *Druſius Miſcel. Q. Curtius. Pliny. Plutarch. Diodor. Siculus. Juſtin. Joſeph.*

ALEXANDER, Son of *Eropus*, named *Lynceſtes*, was accuſed to have had a hand in the death of *Philip* of *Macedon*; but *Alexander the Great*, who executed Two of his Brothers upon that ſcore, pardon'd *Lynceſtes*, becauſe he was the firſt Perſon that wiſhed him Joy of the Crown. Afterwards he ſent him into *Phrygia* at the Head of a Body of *Theſſalians*, but underſtanding *Darius* had gained him to diſpatch his Prince, he ordered him to be ſtopt, and put to death, after Two years lying in Irons. *Arrian, &c.*

Kings of Syria.

ALEXANDER *Epiphanes*, Son of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, vanquiſhed *Demetrius Soter*, and wreſted the Kingdom out of his hands, which done, he married *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Ptolemy Philometor*, whom when he had had Four years, *Ptolemy* took her from him again, and gave her to *Demetrius Nicanor*, *Alexander*'s Enemy, with whom he join'd in a League, and expelled *Alexander* out of his Dominions, who flying into *Arabia*, had his Head ſtruck off by *Abdiel* an *Arabian*, who ſent it to *Philometor*. 1 *Maccabees* 10. *Joſeph. Juſtin.*

ALEXANDER the Second, ſirnamed *Zebina*, made King of *Syria* through the favour of *Ptolemy Phyſcon*, and his Succeſs againſt *Demetrius Nicanor*, whom he overthrew in Battel, but being himſelf aſſailed by *Antiochus Gryphus*, the Son of *Nicanor*, was ſlain in the Field, and left his Kingdom to the Victor. *Joſephus.*

Roman *Emperors.*

ALEXANDER *Severus*, Vid. *Severus.*

ALEXANDER, a *Phrygian* by Birth, was inveſted with the *Roman* Empire by the Soldiers at *Carthage*, but being

being timorous, and not fit for Government, was at the firſt onſet vanquiſh'd by *Voluſianus*, ſent againſt him by *Maxentius*, and no ſooner taken but ſtrangled. *Herod. Euſeb. Caſſiodorus.*

ALEXANDER, ſucceeded his Brother *Leo* the Philoſopher in the Eaſt, a Man abandoned to Luxury and Sloth, and ridden by his Flatterers. He Reigned one year, and having filled his Belly over full, broke a Vein in getting a Horſeback, of which he died, *An.* 912. *Baron. Curopalat.*

ALEXANDER, King of *Poland*, *Anno* 1501. He was formerly Duke of *Lithuania*, and ſo belov'd by his People, that tho' they were Enemies to *Poland*, they willingly united with it in his favour, on condition, that the *Lithuanians* ſhould have Voice in chooſing the King. His General *Glinski* ſlew 20000 *Vallachians* in a Battel juſt as the King was dying, ſo that his laſt words were a Thankſgiving for the Victory. *Michovius. Guagninus.*

Kings of SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, ſirnamed *Acer*, or the Fierce, ſucceeded his Brother *Edgar*, who died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1107. His Fierceneſs he ſhewed in the very beginning of his Reign, upon a Rebellion raiſed by ſome Youngſters. To Fiſh in troubled Waters, theſe got over the River *Spey*, and the King in purſuit of them, neither the rapidneſs of the River, nor coming in of the Tide, being able to ſtop him, until his own Men drew him back by force; however he ſent part of his Forces over, under *Alexander Carron*, whoſe marvellous paſſing the River ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the Enemies, that they preſently betook themſelves to their Heels; but many of their Ring-leaders were taken and hanged. Another proof of his Fierceneſs he gave upon this remarkable occaſion: Some of the Heads of the Thieving Clans having corrupted one of his Bed-Chamber, got private entrance whilſt he was aſleep, but being awaked with their ruſhing in, he firſt ſlew his treacherous Servant, and then 6 of the Thieves, and purſued the reſt until moſt were killed and put to flight. He is no leſs famous for his Juſtice to a poor Woman, who meeting him in his return from defeating the Rebels, complained that the Earl of *Mern*'s Son had ſcourged her Husband with a Whip of Thongs, becauſe he ſued him for a juſt Debt, whereat the King was ſo enraged, that he leaped immediately from his Horſe, and cauſed the young Nobleman, who was in Company, to be puniſhed e're he would ſtir farther. He built ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, particularly that of *Æmona* in Honour of St. *Colm*, endowing them, and eſpecially that of St. *Andrew*'s, with large Revenues. He died after 17 years Reign, having no Iſſue by *Sibyll* Daughter of *William* the Conqueror. *Buchan.*

ALEXANDER the Second, King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Father *William* in the year 1213. and was but 16 years of Age when he began to Reign; he ſettled things more prudently than could be expected of one of his youth. His firſt Expedition was into *England*, at the requeſt of the Churchmen, to bridle the Tyranny of King *John*; and accordingly he deſtroyed the Lands of thoſe that adhered to him; in Revenge, King *John* invaded the Neighbouring Countries of *Scotland* with Fire and Sword, was offered Battel by *Alexander*, which he declined, and in his retreat burnt the Monaſtery of *Coldingham*, and took *Barwick* which was but ill fortified. *Alexander* following, ravaged the Country as far as *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, returned by *Weſtmorland*, deſtroying all to the Gates of *Carliſle*, which he took and fortified. Next year *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* being invited by the Clergy to take the Crown of *England*, King *Alexander* haſtned to his Aſſiſtance; but King *John* having made his Peace with the Pope by ſurrendring his Crown, and making it Feudatory to the See of *Rome*, the King of *Scots* and Dauphin were both forced to return, being Excommunicated by the Legate *Galo*. The *Scots* met with ſome difficulty to get home, King *John* having broken the Bridges, Guarded the Paſſes, and drove ſharp Stakes into the Fords of the River *Trent*, and had he not died at *Newark* upon that River, would have probably cut off their Retreat; but *Alexander* having repaſs'd it, plundered the whole Countrey, and carried off a great Booty. At laſt *Alexander* and his Kingdom were abſolved from the Pope's Curſe, and Peace made between him and *Henry* III. of *England*, the *Scots* reſtoring *Carliſle*, and the *Engliſh Barwick*, the Boundary of the Kingdoms being made at *Recroſſe* in *Stanmoor* in *Cumberland*. After this, *Alexander* and *Henry* met at *York*, and in Preſence of *Pandulphus* the Legate, agreed that *Alexander* ſhould Marry *Henry*'s Siſter; and *Henry* Swore, that he would beſtow *Alexander*'s Siſters in Marriage according to their Dignities, which he did not perform. After this, *Alexander* ſuppreſs'd a Rebellion in *Roſſe*, and another in *Galloway*, where 5000 of the Rebels were killed: Having afterwards gone to *York*, with his Queen, to accommodate Differences between King *Henry* III. and his Nobility; She died without Iſſue after her return from *Canterbury*, whither ſhe had gone in Pilgrimage with the Queen of *England*. A while after, he Married a *French* Lady, by whom he had *Alexander* III. his Succeſſor. *Alexander* died in the 51ſt year of his Age, and 35th of his Reign, *Anno* 1249. *Buchanan.*

ALEXANDER the Third, Son to *Alexander* II. ſucceeded to the Crown of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1249. During his Minority, all things were Governed by the Faction of the *Cumins*, who ſpent the Publick Revenue, and oppreſſed the Subjects of all Ranks. A Convention being called, the Peace was confirmed, and an Affinity propoſed with the *Engliſh*, leſt they ſhould take the advantage from the preſent ſtate of Affairs. The *Scots* Ambaſſadors were kindly received in *England*, and richly preſented by King *Henry* III. betwixt home and the King of *Scotland*, there was an Interview at *York*, *Nov.* 1251. On *Chriſtmas*-day King *Henry* Knighted *Alexander*, and next day concluded a Match betwixt him and *Margaret* his Daughter; and becauſe *Alexander* was but a Child, *Henry* was appointed his Guardian: But notwithſtanding this, thoſe who were of the King's Council ruled as they pleaſed, and oppreſſed the People; which *Henry* being informed of, went to *Wark* Caſtle on the Borders, and out of a Fatherly Affection, ſent for his Son-in-Law, and the *Scottiſh* Nobility, and by his Advice, many advantageous Alterations were made, and profitable Statutes Enacted; but the Faction of the *Cumins*, and the Highland Clans, pretending that this was an *Engliſh* Yoke, ſurprized the young King after his return, thruſt away his faithful Counſellors, and Governed as they pleaſed: But this Sedition was allayed by the death of *Walter*, chief of the *Cumins*, who was poiſoned by his Wife, an *Engliſh* Woman, who was thereupon impriſoned, but bought her freedom, and cited the *Scots* to anſwer her at *Rome* before the Pope's Legate, which they diſdain'd, as never being obliged to anſwer out of their own Kingdom. When the King came of Age, he pardoned the *Cumins* all their Offences; thinking himſelf obliged to it in Policy. *Aug.* 1263. *Acho* King of *Norway*, with 160 Sail, landed 20000 Men at *Air*, to claim the Weſtern Iſlands, having reduced Two of the greateſt of them. *Alexander Stuart*, Grandfather to the firſt of that Name who was King of *Scotland*, marched againſt, and defeated him, killing 16000 of his Men, with the Loſs of 5000 *Scots*; *Acho* eſcaping to his Fleet, was alſo overtaken with a Storm, ſo that with much difficulty, he and they reached *Orkney*, where he died for grief. His Son *Magnus*, finding things in this condition, made Peace with the *Scots*, quitted his Pretenſion to the Weſtern Iſles for 1000 Marks in hand, and 100 *per Ann.* and concluded a Match betwixt *Alexander*'s Daughter *Margaret*, and *Hangonan* his Son. The King of *Scots* about this time ſent 5000 Men under *Robert Bruce*, and *Alexander Cumin*, to aſſiſt his Father-in-Law *Henry* III. of *England*, involved in a Civil War. *Cumin*, with the greateſt part of the *Scots*, was killed, the *Engliſh* King and his Party routed, and himſelf and Son taken. The King of *Scots* at the ſame time had ſome Diſpute with his Clergy, and the *Romiſh* Legates, who demanded Money for the Holy War; whereupon the King took up the Difference with his own Clergy, and forbid the Legates to enter *Scotland*, telling them, that he would ſend Men and Money for the Holy War by other hands; and accordingly ſent his Men under the Earls of *Carrick* and *Athol* to *Lewis* of *France*, and 1000 Marks to the Pope. Next year *Henry* of *England* died, and *Alexander* with his Queen aſſiſted at the Coronation of his Son *Edward* I. After which, the Queen of *Scots* died ſpeedily, and alſo her Daughter the Queen of *Norway*. *Alexander* afterward Married a *French* Lady, Daughter to the Earl of *Dreux*, by whom he had no Iſſue; and falling from his Horſe as a Hunting at *Kinghorn*, *Anno* 1285. broke his Neck in the 45th of his Age, and 37th of his Reign: More miſſed than ever was King of *Scotland*, becauſe of the Troubles which threatned the Kingdom about a Succeſſor, his whole Lineage being extinct. He made many excellent Laws, divided the Kingdom into Four Parts, which he travelled through yearly, ſtaying a quarter in each, and adminiſtring Juſtice impartially to the meaneſt, ſo that he was acquainted with all his Subjects of Quality, and never troubled the Country with a Court nor Guards, but was attended by the Sheriffs in the reſpective Counties: He commanded all idle Perſons to be puniſh'd, reduc'd the Train of the Nobility to a certain number, and finding the Merchants ruined by Shipwracks and Piracies, forbid Traffick by Sea; which was reckoned a Publick prejudice, and therefore it was aboliſhed after a years continuance, at which time, ſuch a vaſt quantity of Foreign Commodities was imported, that they were never known ſo cheap; and to gratifie the Merchants, he ordered, that none but they ſhould buy by Wholeſale, and that others ſhould buy from them by Retail. *Buchan.*

ALEXANDER, Duke of *Albany*, Brother to *James* the Third, King of *Scots*, lived in the 15th Century. Returning from *France*, where he had been to viſit his Grandfather by the Mother's-ſide, he was taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, but was ſoon after releaſed upon the demand of the *Scots*, whoſe Nobility offended at the King for the meanneſs of his Spirit, who ordinarily made Tradeſmen his Favourites, reſolved to purge the Court from that ſort of Cattle. The Courtiers hearing of it, ſeized upon *John*, the King's youngeſt Brother, who had ſpoken a little too boldly

ſy and raſhly concerning the State of the Country, for which he was put to death. *Alexander* the Second's Son, next in Blood, was alſo next in danger, though he did what he could to avert the ſuſpicion from himſelf. In ſhort, the King's Officers not holding themſelves ſecure as long as he was alive, preſently clapt him up Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, but he found means to make his eſcape thence, and carried his Servant off upon his Back, who broke his Leg in trying whether the Rope they were to come down by was long enough. Being come to the Court of *England*, he informed King *Edward* IV. of the Diſſention between the King of *Scotland* and his Nobles, and aſſured him, that if he thought fit to take an advantage of it, great numbers of Horſe and Foot would come to him as ſoon as he ſhould enter *Scotland*. Whereupon King *Edward* ſent an Army under the Command of his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, whereby he recovered *Barwick*, and *Alexander* his Eſtate and Dignity, being in the next Aſſembly of States made Regent by an unanimous conſent. Now that he might extinguiſh the Remainders of the King his Brother's old Hatred againſt him, and ſo obtain new Favours by a Courteſie; he brought him out of the Caſtle wherein he was Impriſoned, and reſtored him to the free poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. But the memory of old Offences prevailed more with him than that of his late Courteſie. His Jealouſie of *Alexander*, a popular Prince, increaſed by the daily Inſinuations he received from malicious Men, as if he did affect to ſupplant him, whom he ſo fairly reſtored to the Crown and Government. In ſhort, *Alexander* being advertiſed by his Friends, that the Court was hatching his Ruine, fled privately into *England*, and was condemned in his abſence. He travelled from *England* into *France*, where he died, leaving Two Sons behind him, *viz. Alexander* by his firſt Wife, Daughter to the Earl of *Orkney*, and *John* by his ſecond, who was afterwards Regent of *Scotland* for ſome years. *Buchanan.*

ALEXANDER, Sirnamed of *Hales*, from the famous Monaſtery of *Hales* in *Glouceſterſhire*, wherein he was bred, lived ſome time at *Oxford*, from whence he went over to *Paris*, to poliſh and improve his Learning, followed *Peter Lombard*, ſo was the Leader of *Thomas Aquinas*, and all the reſt of the Schoolmen; he was the firſt that wrote a Comment upon the Four Books of Sentences, at the Inſtance of Pope *Innocent* IV. to whom he Dedicated the ſame, which got him the Title of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*; he likewiſe compoſed a Body of Divinity divided into Four Parts; he alſo writ *Metaphyſicks*, and very Judicious Annotations upon moſt parts of the Bible, beſides Comments upon the *Pſalms*, St. *Paul's Epiſtles*, and the *Revelation*; he endeavours to prove, in a Treatiſe upon that Subject, That the Bleſſed Virgin was conceived without Sin; he publiſhed many other Works, which were generally entertained with great Applauſe. At *Paris* he was Doctor and Profeſſor both of Philoſophy and Divinity; nor did his Piety fall ſhort of his Learning. He died at *Paris*, *Anno* 1245. and was buried in the Franciſcan Church, whoſe Order he took upon him a little before his deceaſe. *Pitſeus*, *Willet*, *Bellarm.*

ALEXANDER *de Medicis*, Firſt Duke of *Tuſcany*, Natural Son to the Duke of *Urbin*, was Married to the Natural Daughter of *Charles* V. who forthwith eſtabliſhed him at *Florence* as perpetual Governor, ſo that relying on his Father-in-Law, he carried it ſo ill to the *Florentines*, that he became odious to them, and was killed by his Kinſman *Laurence de Medicis*, under pretence of bringing him a handſom Girl, *Jan.* 6. 1537. He is nevertheleſs ſaid to have been Witty, and a good Juſticiary, having obliged a Gentleman who had Raviſhed a Peaſant's Daughter, to Marry her; and gave a Purſe of 60 Ducats to a Peaſant, who brought it to a Merchant that had loſt it, and promiſed 10 Ducats to the Reſtorer; but to avoid the Payment, alledged there were 70 in the Purſe when he loſt it; ſo that the Duke told him laughing, It was not his Purſe, ſeeing there were but 60 Ducats in it. *Thuan. Paul. Jovius.*

ALEXANDER *Farneſe*, Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, Son of *Octavio Farneſe*, and *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Natural Daughter to *Charles* V. one of the greateſt Generals of his Age: He was made Governor of the *Low-Countreys*, *An.* 1578. at a time when his Predeceſſors had almoſt loſt all by their Cruelties and Severity in preſſing the Inquiſition; and as well by his Moderation as his Arms recovered all the *Spaniſh Low-Countreys*; a Perſon no leſs remarkable for his Prudence, Fidelity, Vigilance, and Conſtancy, than for his Succeſs and good Fortune, all which Virtues render'd him Famous, as he was alſo for the Relief of *Roan* and *Paris*, beſieged by *Henry* IV. of *France* in 1592. However, being wounded in his retreat, he ſtopt at *Arras*, where he died in the flower of his Age, being but about 46 Years old. To this Prince's Story may be added, That he was at the Battel of *Lepanto* againſt the *Turks* at 18 years of Age, where he gave Preſages of his after-Conduct and Courage; He undertook the recovery of the *Netherlands* with a very few Troops, yet perform'd very great Things; He chaſed the *French* out of the *Netherlands*, who followed the Duke of *Alençon*, and defeated divers Parties of them, took *Maſtricht*, *Breda*, and *Nimeguen*, and beſieged *Antwerp*, though his Officers were againſt it, it being thought impregnable becauſe of the Ditch of *Covenſtein*. However it ſubmitted after a Years Siege, *Aug.* 1584. the Merchants within preſſing a Surrender to ſave their Effects. And it's probable he had puſh'd his Conqueſts farther, had not *Philip* II. of *Spain*, who was Headſtrong in his Reſolutions, obliged him to take other Meaſures, and join the *French* Leaguers. He prepared Ships at *Antwerp* for the Invaſion of *England* in 1588. but the Dutch having block'd up the Mouth of the *Scheld*, that he could not get to Sea, he cauſed a Canal to be dug between *Antwerp* and *Newport* to carry the Ships thither, but the Deſign miſcarried e're he could do any thing. *Thuanus. Strada. Grotius.*

POPES.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, a Native of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Euariſtus*, was the Firſt that order'd the Holy-Water to be bleſt with Salt, and ſprinkled in Private Houſes to chaſe away the Devil; he ſuffer'd Martyrdom in the Reign of *Adrian* the Emperor, after he had ſate Ten Years and Seven Months. He added *Pridie quam Pateretur* to the Clauſe, *Hoc eſt Corpus meum*, and inſtituted that Water ſhould be mingled with Wine, to ſignifie the Union of Chriſt and his Church; He ordered alſo, that the Hoſt ſhould be only of Unleavened Bread. *Platina.* There are three Epiſtles father'd on this Pope, *viz.* To the Orthodox, to the Biſhops, and Prieſts; but *Morery* thinks they are none of his. *Anaſtaſius*, *Baronius*, *Platina.*

ALEXANDER the Second, before nam'd *Anſelm*, ſucceeded *Nicholas* II. in the Year 1061. He was no ſooner Elected, but the *Italian* Biſhops, ſupported by the Emperor *Hen.* IV. ſet up *Cadolus* by the Name of *Honorius* II. and afflicted the Church with a long Schiſm. *Alexander* favour'd *William* the *Norman* in his Conqueſt of *England*, and depriv'd Laicks of the Right of Inveſtiture to Sacred Functions. He died in the Year 1073. after he had ſate Eleven Years and Six Months. The Parties of theſe two contending Popes fought it out in a bloody Battel in *Prati di Nerone*, and *Cadolus* was repulſed from *Rome*; and being afterwards recall'd, enters with a greater Force, but the *Romans* falling upon him, put his Men to flight; he himſelf narrowly eſcaping, was carried by a ſtrong Squadron through the Enemies Army to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, where being Beſieged, he bribed the Beſiegers, and made his eſcape on Horſeback. In the mean time, *Otho* Archbiſhop of *Cologne* having a Commiſſion to ſettle the Affairs of the Church, rebuk'd *Alexander* for taking the Chair without the Emperor's Leave; but a Council being call'd at *Mantua*, Matters were adjuſted, *Alexander* pardoned *Cadolus* on his Submiſſion, and by his Legate *Hildebrand* recover'd by Military Force what had been taken from the Church by Neighbouring Potentates. *Platina. Genebrad. Baron.*

ALEXANDER the Third, ſucceeded *Adrian* IV. in the Year 1159. The Emperor *Barbaroſſa* ſet up *Victor* IV. *Paſchal* III. and *Calixtus* III. againſt him; however at length he got the better, and after three Years abſence in *France*, was recall'd by the *Romans*; The Emperor was forced to beg his Pardon at *Venice*, where the haughty Pope ſet his Foot upon his Neck, with this Expreſſion, *Super aſpidem & Baſiliſcum ambulabis*; to which the Emperor replying, That that Power was not given to him but to *Peter*, he rejoin'd, *both to Me and Peter*. During his Troubles, *Emanuel*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſent to offer him Aſſiſtance, provided he would conſent to the Re-union of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empire, to which the Pope anſwered, That he could not conſent to Unite what his Predeceſſors had induſtriouſly Divided. After his return to *Rome*, he called the Third Council of *Lateran* for the Reformation of Manners. *Platina, Genebrard, Baron. Nauclerus.*

ALEXANDER the Fourth, ſucceeded *Innocent* IV. in the Year 1254. In his time the Two Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines* fill'd all *Italy* with Blood and Slaughter. He oppoſed the Pretenſions of *Manfred*, Natural Son of the Emperor *Frederick*, vex'd *England* with his Exactions, as intending a War againſt the *Turks*, but being diſappointed of that Deſign by the Wars between the *Venetians* and *Genoeſes*, died for Grief in 1261. after he had govern'd the Church ſix Years and odd Months. He was a great Favourer of the Religious Mendicants, and condemn'd a Book written by *William de Sancto Amore*, for ſaying, That thoſe who took Religious Habits to live by the Alms of other Men could not be ſav'd. He had ſome Bloody Conflicts with the *Gibelines* with various Fortune. *Platina* ſays, he condemn'd a Book call'd the *Eternal Goſpel*, which maintain'd, that a State of Grace was not attainable by the Law of the Goſpel, but by the Law of the Spirit. *Platina. Du Cheſne. Genebrard. Onuphrius.*

ALEXANDER the Fifth, was choſen upon the Depoſal of *Gregory* XII. and *Benedict* XIII. During the long Schiſm of *Peter de Luna* he depoſed K. *Ladiſlaus*, who had

haraſſed the Church-Dominions, and taken ſome Towns; He ſate but 10 Months after his Election, and died in the Year 1410. He was applauded for his great Soul, and Liberality to Men of Merit, which made him often ſay of himſelf, that he was a Rich Biſhop, a Poor Cardinal, and a Beggarly Pope. He was firſt a Poor Boy, taken up as he was begging in the Streets of *Cam...* by a *Franciſcan*, who ſaw ſomething more than ordinary in his Phyſiognomy, and therefore gave him the Rudiments of *Greek* and *Latin* in his own Convent, where he improv'd ſo faſt that he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and afterwards to that of *Paris*, where he took his Doctor's Degree. And this mean Beginning made him uſe to ſay of himſelf, when he came to be Pope, he had this Advantage above his Predeceſſors, that he could not be compelled to raiſe his Kindred, as never having known Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, *&c.* *Platina, Volaterran. Spond.*

ALEXANDER the Sixth, having changed the Name and Arms of his Father *Lenzoli*, deſcended from one of the greateſt Houſes of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to take that of his Mother *Borgia*, Siſter to *Calixtus* III. ſate in St. *Peter*'s Chair with the Character of *Paparum Spurciſſimus*. He obtained the Popedom by bribing the Grandees of the Conclave. When he was Cardinal, he got four Sons and a Daughter by *Madonna Vanoza*, the Wife of *Dominico Arimano*: For the ſecond of which Sons he had ſuch an immoderate Affection, that he overturn'd all the Laws of God and Man to advance him to the Throne of the *Cæſars*; and to obtain his end, he gave the Title of *Catholick* to *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, Vanquiſher of the *Moors*, and divided the *Indies* between him and the King of *Portugal*, to make them favourable to his Deſigns. In his time *Charles* VIII. K. of *France*, ſubdued the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in ſpight of the Pope's Treachery, in his return won the famous Battel of *Fornovo*, having but 9000 Men againſt 40000. and paſſed the *Appennine* Hills with great difficulty, 300 *Swiſs* drawing his Artillery. He made a Sport of ſelling Benefices and uſurping the Rents and Lands which belong'd to them, and frequently put thoſe to Death that blam'd his Extravagancies. He was publickly Lampoon'd thus,

Vendit Alexander Claves, Altaria, Chriſtum,
Vendere Jure poteſt, emerat ille prius.
Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus & ipſe,
Semper ſub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

At length, having deſign'd to Poiſon certain Cardinals at a Country-Houſe of Cardinal *Adriano Cornetto*, he invited himſelf thither with a great Train. At which time his Son *Cæſar* had given to one of his Confidents a Bottle of Poiſon'd Wine, with Orders to give it none but ſuch as he ſhould direct; but the Pope coming in Hot and Dry, he that had the Bottle by miſtake gave him the Poiſon, of which he died in 72 of his Age, and 1503 of Chriſt's Nativity, after he had held the Pontificate Eleven Years and Three Days. *Cæſar Borgia* drunk alſo of the Poiſon, but eſcaped, by cauſing himſelf to be wrapt up in a Mules Belly, but was deſpoil'd of all his unjuſt Acquiſitions after his Father's Death; the ſucceeding Popes giving the true Owners leave each to ſeize his own. *Platina* adds, That he cut off by violent Deaths moſt of thoſe who were bribed to Elect him. *Charles* VIII. of *France* enter'd *Rome* in his time with his Army; whereupon the Pope fled to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, but finding that the *French* behaved themſelves modeſtly, upon the Civil Treatment of the Citizens, he came out and made a League with them; but the *French* K. diſtruſting him, would needs have his Son *Cæſar Borgia* for Hoſtage. This Pope finding himſelf unſucceſsful in War, endeavoured to ſtrengthen himſelf by Powerful Alliances, and Married one of his Daughters to *John Sforza* Lord of *Peſaro*, contrary to his Promiſe to a *Spaniſh* Nobleman, to whom ſhe was contracted. He afterwards took her from *Sforza*, and gave her to *Lewis* of *Arragon*, Baſtard-Son to *Alfonſo D'Eſte* Duke of *Ferrara*. He deluded the *Urſini* and their Confederates into a Treaty with his Son *Cæſar Borgia*, who under pretence of giving them a courteous Reception, ſurprized and murder'd the Chief of them, and the Pope cauſed Cardinal *Urſini* of that Family to be Poiſon'd. This Pope was exceedingly given to Women and Plays; in a word, he was prodigiouſly Vicious. *Platina, Du Cheſne, Volaterran. Mariana.*

ALEXANDER the Seventh, a *Sieneſe* of the Houſe of *Chigi*, ſucceeded *Innocent* X. he aſſiſted the *Venetians* both with Men and Money, to carry on the War againſt the *Ottomans*, and was very bountiful to the People of *Rome* that had ſuffer'd extreamly by Peſtilence, Inundations, and Earthquakes. Moreover, He effectuated the Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain*, by the Marriage of *Lewis* XIV. with the *Infanta* of *Spain*. Soon after, the *Corſi* of his Guards having offended the Duke of *Crequi* the *French* Ambaſſador, he gave the King all the Satisfaction he could demand, even to a mean Submiſſion, by erecting a Pyramid, and diſmiſſing the *Corſi* for ever. He Canoniz'd *Villa Nova*, and *Francis* of *Sales*, Baptiz'd the King of *Morocco*, and decided the Controverſie about the Birth of the Virgin *Mary*. Died in 1667. after he had ſate 12 Years and ſome Months. *Platinæ.*

ALEXANDER the Eighth. See *Ottoboni.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Comana*, reputed a Saint, was Sirnamed, *The Collier*, becauſe he was of that Trade, chuſing it to hide himſelf from the Eyes of the World, to mortifie his Fleſh, and to prevent his being polluted with Luſts, being a handſom well made young Man. His Election to the Biſhoprick is ſaid to have been thus: The People of *Comana* requeſting St. *Gregory* of *Neocæſarea* to found them a Church. After ſome days Converſe among them, they came to chuſe a Biſhop; The Chief of the Town had their Eyes on thoſe who were eminent in Learning and Birth; but *Gregory* telling them they muſt only conſider Merit in the Perſon, one of the Chief being diſſatisfied with this Prelate's Conduct, ſaid to him in ſcorn, *If you reject thoſe who are moſt Illuſtrious, then chuſe* Alexander *the Collier*, who being there all ſmutty and ragged, occaſion'd Laughter; but *Gregory* being, according to our Authors, inſpired from Heaven, did really chuſe him Biſhop; and that the People might know his Worth, cauſed him to Preach publickly, which he did with ſo much Solidity, that they were at the ſame time Charm'd and Amaz'd at his Doctrine. This happened *Anno* 232. or 233. ſays *Baronius*. He afterward proved a Learned Biſhop, and ſuffered Martyrdom under *Decius* the Emperor.

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, was impriſoned for his Religion in the time of *Severus*, and Coadjutor in that Charge at *Jeruſalem* to *Narciſſus*, who was then Aged above 106 Years, and at laſt ſuffered Martyrdom under *Decius*. He Collected a good Library at *Jeruſalem*, which is mentioned by St. *Jerom. Euſeb.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Hierapolis*, *Anno* 431. was ſent by the Biſhop of *Antioch* to the Synod of *Epheſus* in defence of *Neſtorius*, to whom he was as great a Friend, as he was Enemy to *Cyrillus*, with whom he would hear of no accommodation upon what Terms ſoever, and renounced Communion with all ſuch as were for an Agreement with him; inſomuch, that at laſt he was Baniſh'd to *Famothis* in *Egypt* by the Emperor. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, according to *Theodoret*, ὁ γενναῖος τῆς ἐκκλησιαστικῶν δογμάτων πρόμαχος, the moſt Valiant Champion of the Truth, ſucceeded *Achillas* about 312. or 313. In his time *Arius* broached his damnable Hereſie, taking occaſion from ſome of his ſubtil Expreſſions, while diſputing ſomewhat Vain-gloriouſly about the Trinity; whereupon *Conſtantine the Great* writ ſharply both to him and *Arius*; but the latter being refractary, *Alexander* call'd a Synod, wherein *Arius* was condemned, and degraded from being Presbyter; and this Sentence was afterward confirmed in a Council of 100 Biſhops. A third Synod was call'd upon that ſame Subject, and *Conſtantine* wrote again to both Parties about an Accommodation; but without effect: Whereupon, the Great and Famous Council of *Nice* was called, *Anno* 325. wherein, chiefly by *Alexander*'s means, *Arius* was Condemn'd and Baniſh'd: And five Months after *Alexander* died, *Anno* 325. Of 70 Epiſtles which he wrote againſt *Arius*, there are only two extant, one of them very large againſt *Arius*'s Opinions to the Biſhop of *Byzantium*; and the other to all Biſhops, laying open *Arius*'s Blaſphemies, and deſiring that his Followers might not be admitted into their Communion. *Cave. Hiſt. Literaria.* See the Life of *Euſebius Cæſarienſis*, in the 10th Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, about 212. being, according to *Euſebius*, admoniſhed by God in a Dream to go in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*, to Pray, and ſee the Holy places; the Clergy of that City being alſo forewarn'd in that ſame Manner, did meet him without the Gates, as a Biſhop ſent to them from God; ſo that with conſent of the Biſhops of *Paleſtine*, and *Narciſſus* of *Jeruſalem*, then 116 Years old, they compelled him to ſtay as his Coadjutor, and after his Death he became his Succeſſor, erected a Noble Library at *Jeruſalem*, whence *Euſebius* owns, that he had abundance of help for his Hiſtory. *Alexander* ſuffered much under *Severus* and *Caracalla*; and in the Reign of *Decius*, was Impriſoned at *Cæſarea*; and after a Noble Confeſſion of Chriſt, received the Crown of Martyrdom. *Cave Hiſt. Literaria.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Byzantium*, about 313. and firſt Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, of whom *Gregory Nazianzen* gives this Character, That he was the Great *Alexander*; the Ornament of the Church of *Conſtantinople*; the Generous Defender and Propugnator of the Trinity: He ſubſcribed the Condemnation of *Arius* at the Council of *Nice*, and died about the Year 336 or 37. during the Reign of *Conſtantine*, who being impoſed upon by a falſe Confeſſion of *Arius*, conſented to his re-admiſſion into the Communion of the Church, which *Alexander* being not able to hinder, had recourſe to God by Faſting and Prayer, to which he alſo exhorted the Church; ſo that it was obſervable, that after this, *Arius* died by voiding of his Bowels, juſt as his Party were carrying him in Triumph to be re-admitted. *Theod.*

ALEX-

ALEXANDER, Patriarch of *Antioch*, choſen to that See in the Year 408. after the Death of *Porphyrius*. *Theodoret* gives him the Character of a great Divine, and ſays, He was very remarkable for his Auſterities, and retir'd way of Living: And that he was generally admir'd for his Moderation, his Prudence, and his Elocution. His principal Care was, to reconcile the Differences in his Church. There had been a lamentable Diviſion for a great while, upon the Account of *Euſtathius*, the Catholicks being ſplit into two Parties, about the Right of Succeſſion, which occaſion'd their having Two Orthodox Biſhops in that See for ſome conſiderable time. *Alexander* took great pains to bring the oppoſite Parties to a right Underſtanding; and God bleſs'd his Zeal and Charity to that degree, that the Obſtinacy of the *Euſtathians*, was at laſt conquered by his Arguments and obliging Behaviour. Afterwards *Alexander* diſliking the Heats of his Predeceſſor *Porphyrius* againſt St. *Chryſoſtome*, put the Name of this Father into the *Diptychs* of the Church of *Antioch*. And, Laſtly, He diſpatch'd ſome Perſons from him, to *Innocent the Firſt*, and deſired his Communion: The Pope received his Requeſt very kindly, and wrote him a Friendly Letter. *Theodor. Lib.* 5. *c.* 35. *Innocent* I. *in Epiſt. Baronius. A. C.* 408. and 411.

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Liege*, Son of the Count of *Juliers*, famous for the great Victory he won from *Godfrey* Duke of *Louvain* in 1130. The Duke, beſides a great number of Men, loſt his Standard, which was afterwards carried about in the publick Proceſſions of the City of *Liege*: He was depoſed however by *Innocent* II. upon falſe Suggeſtions, and died for Grief in 1135. At that time the Chapter of *Liege* was very *Auguſt*, having in it nine Kings Sons, 24 Dukes Sons, and 28 Earls Sons, ſeven Barons Sons, and many Gentlemen. *Gazay.*

ALEXANDER, a Heretick, the Diſciple of *Valentinian*, who maintain'd, that the Fleſh of Chriſt could not be Humane, without being of the Subſtance of Man; adding, That it was the Sinful Fleſh which was condemn'd in our Saviour's Perſon. He wrote a Treatiſe of nine Chapters concerning what Chriſt did in the Fleſh, with abundance of particular Opinions. *Pamelius, Tertullian.*

ALEXANDER, a *Jew*, who being ſent *Anno* 315. by the Patriarch of the *Jews*, to gather the Tithes and Firſt-Fruits of that People, was by Converſe with the Chriſtians, and Reading the Goſpel, Converted; at which the *Jews* were ſo enraged, that they took, beat, and caſt him into the River *Cydnus*; but he eſcaping, complain'd to *Conſtantine*, who gave him power to build Churches; and on his account its thought, that the Law mentioned in the *Code* of *Theodoſius*, was made, condemning the *Jews* to be burnt, who ſhould torment any Chriſtians. *Le Sueur Hiſtoire de L'Egliſe.*

ALEXANDER *ab Alexandro*, an eminent Lawyer of *Naples*, where the Family has been of long ſtanding, and fruitful in Great Men; he wrote *de Diebus Genialibus* in ſix Books, and flouriſh'd about the Year 1494. and was Contemporary with *Jovianus Pontanus. Geſner. Le Mire. Poſſevin.*

ALEXANDER *Aphrodienſis*, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, in great eſteem about the End of the Second Age, or the Beginning of the Third, and its thought he outliv'd the Reigns of *Severus* and *Caracalla* his Son; he was the firſt Profeſſor of Peripatetick Philoſophy at *Rome*, ſet up by *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Lucius Verus* his Son; and the firſt that opened the way for all the Crowd of Commentators upon *Ariſtotle*. St. *Jerom* Tranſlated his Commentaries into *Latin. Porphyr.* St. *Jerom*, St. *Cyril*, *Poſſevin.*

ALEXANDER of *Abonoteichos*, a famous Impoſtor, who by his cunning Artifices cheated the People into a perfect Adoration of him. He had a quick Wit, and very good Preſence, and an extraordinary Talent to perſuade what he pleaſed; He learn'd of a Mountebank, whom he ſerved when a Boy, a Secret to make People Love or Hate, *&c.* and after his Maſter's Death aſſociated with one *Cocconas* of *Conſtantinople*, a very expert Artiſt: Theſe two, after they had deluded a great Number of credulous and weak People, reſolved to ſet up an Oracle amongſt the *Paphlagonians*, whom they knew to be Dull and Superſtitious; for which purpoſe they had two Plates of Braſs in the old Temple of *Apollo* in *Chalcedonia*, with an Inſcription, ſignifying, that *Æſculapius* and his Father would ſoon ſettle there. A little after, *Cocconas*, whilſt he rendred his ambiguous Anſwers, died by the Sting of a Viper: Then *Alexander* begun to deliver his Oracles, and the better to delude the ignorant People, he bred up two of the greater Serpents of *Macedonia*, and made them ſo tame, that they ſuck'd Womens Breaſts, and play'd with Children, without doing them the leaſt harm; having brought his Project to this Perfection, he ſecretly conveys a Gooſe's Egg, wherein he had put a young Serpent, into the Foundation of the Temple that they were a building, and the next Morning coming to the Market-place, he cried, That *the Town was happy in the birth of a God*, and immediately runs and takes up this Myſterious Egg, and having broke it open, ſaid, *He had found* Æſculapius: And the little Creature appearing, the Croud manifeſted their great Joy by loud Acclamations. Some time after this, he ſhewed one of the great Serpents, holding its Head under his Arm, to the Aſtoniſhment of the Spectators, who imagined it was the ſame they had but lately ſeen ſo little; then he declar'd, that this God would render Anſwers at certain times, and deſired that the Queſtions might be ſent Seal'd, and ſhutting himſelf up in his Sanctuary, had a Herald to call the People in their due order, and delivered them their Papers Sealed, as he received them, after he had cunningly open'd them with a hot Needle, and done them up again without the leaſt damage to the Wax; but if he chanced to break it, he had a Compoſition of Maſtick, Pitch, Wax, and Bitumen, mix'd with the Powder of Talk, which being ſoft, receiv'd the Impreſſion when rub'd over with Hogs-Greaſe, and when hardned Seal'd perfectly well. As for the Anſwers, they were all Dark and Myſtical, except ſuch as related to Phyſick, wherein he was well skill'd. He had about Ten Pence for every Anſwer, which amounted to a vaſt Sum; He kept ſeveral Officers under him, whereof ſome turn'd the Oracles into Verſe, and others Interpreted them: His Fame reach'd as far as *Rome*, where he had acceſs to the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, *Anno Dom.* 174. In fine, after he had impoſed upon infinite Numbers of People, and foretold he ſhould die Thunder-ſtruck as *Æſculapius* did, the 150 Year of his Age, he died miſerably before he had attained 70. of a ſpreading naſty Ulcer in his Leg, which at laſt reached his Belly. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes D'antiquite.*

ALEXANDER *Trallienſis*, Born at *Tralles* in *Bithynia*, was both a Phyſician and Philoſopher. It is not certain in what time he Lived, but moſt probable 'twas in the Reign of *Juſtinian*. He was both the Son and Scholar of *Dioſcorus*: He writ ſome Treatiſes in Phyſick, which were publiſhed in the 16th Century by the order of *Peter Caſtilan* Biſhop of *Mâcon*. *Agathias Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Caſtilan. in Vit. Medic.*

ALEXANDRETTA, a City of *Syria*, ſeated at the extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea, with a commodious Haven, where the Merchants put in that go to *Aleppo*; the *Turks* call it *Scanderoon*: There are in it an *Engliſh* Conſul, and a *French* Vice-Conſul. The Air of the Place is extreamly unwholeſom, by reaſon of the Lakes and Moraſſes that extend themſelves into the adjoining Plains: About half a League without the Town ſtands a Tower, upon which are Engraven the Arms of *Godfrey* of *Bologne*, which in all probability was built to defend the High-way, that is encloſed with Marſhes on both ſides. See *Scanderoon.*

ALEXANDRIA, There are many Cities of this Name; but to begin with the Firſt, call'd the *Great*, to diſtinguiſh it from the reſt, it is ſeated upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, dignified with the Title of a *Patriarchate*. The *Turks*, who are now Maſters of it, call it *Scanderia*: The Situation is moſt convenient, between the Sea and one of the Arms of the River *Nilus*, by which means it enjoys two Havens, the Old and the New; it was built by *Alexander the Great*, as one of the Monuments of his Conqueſts, in the 112 Olympiad, and about 330 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. In proceſs of time *Alexandria* became famous over all the World, and not only the firſt City of *Africa*, after the Deſtruction of *Carthage*, but the firſt in the World next to *Rome*; and indeed, whether you conſider the Advantage of the Situation, the Fertility of the Soil, the Magnificence of the Buildings, the Convenience of the Harbour; or whether you look upon it in reſpect of the Sciences and Arts that have been profeſſed therein, it ſeems to ſurpaſs all others, as having bred within her Schools many and moſt famous Aſtrologers, Phyſicians, and Hiſtorians. The *Ptolemies* of *Egypt* chuſing it for their Capital Seat, beautified it to that degree, that it gave way to none but *Rome* it ſelf; and the *Romans*, when Maſters of it, were no leſs careful to preſerve its Splendour; divers Emperors adding new Ornaments, and enlarging its Privileges. The Emperor *Caracalla* was not ſo kind, for the Citizens being given to raillery, and having ſpoken diſadvantageouſly of him, under the pretence of compoſing a Battalion of the Youth of the City, he aſſembled them in a Plain, where he cauſed them to be Maſſacred in Revenge. The Air of this Place is bad, occaſioned by the Vaulted Ciſterns under the Houſes for containing their Water, which comes in an Aqueduct from the *Nile*, when it over-flows; and from thence its let into each particular Ciſtern on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, with great joy, it being to ſerve 'em till that time Twelve-month; but its Exhalations corrupt the Air, and the Water it ſelf contracts an ill Smell. The Commodities of this Place are Spiceries, *Oſtrich* Feathers, and Medicinal Roots, *&c.* In this City are St. *Mark*'s Church and Sepulchre, poſſeſſed by the *Copticks*, and viſited by the *Roman* Pilgrims. The *Turks* pretend that *Alexander*'s Tomb is here, and viſit it much: The Walls of the City are fortified with 120 Towers, four Stories each, and capable to lodge 100 Soldiers; the Roofs of the Houſes are Platformwiſe, therefore in the Summer the People Eat and Drink upon them. Since this City came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks*

it loſt much of its Ancient Splendour, or rather is almoſt ruin'd to what it was, there not being in it above 8000 Inhabitants: The main occaſion of which is, becauſe it has loſt the Trade of the *Indies*, ſince the *Portugueſes* found out a ſafer Way, by the *Cape of Good Hope*. Near the Haven is the Iſland *Pharos*, now join'd to the firm Land by a Mote which *Cleopatra* cauſed to be raiſed; upon that Iſland ſtood the Tower of *Pharos*, one of the Seven Wonders of the World; upon the Ruines of which, the *Turks* have now built a Caſtle, and another upon the Harbour; but notwithſtanding the great decay of the City, there are yet to be ſeen the Ruines of *Cleopatra*'s Magnificent Palace, the Cells and Chambers appointed for the Seventy that Tranſlated the Bible, and without the City, the Remains of *Pompey*'s Pillar, the Pedeſtal of which is eight Fathom high, all of one piece of Caſt Marble: But the greateſt Loſs was that of the ineſtimable Library of 500000 Volumes collected by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, conſumed in the Wars between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. *Tavernier*'s Travels.

This City is thought to have been the *Noph* of the *Hebrews*, the Strongeſt, Richeſt, and beſt Inhabited of *Egypt*, having the *Nile* on the E. and W. the *Palus Mæotis* on the S. and the *Mediterranean* on the N. but it was entirely ruined by *Nebuchadnezzar*, about *An. M.* 3380. as Propheſied by *Jer.* c.44. *Ezek.*29. *Jer.* 43. 46. and *Nehem.*3. When *Alexander the Great* built, or rather repaired it in form of a *Macedonian* Cloak, it was about ſix miles round; but at laſt grew ſo much, that it was 15 *Italian* miles in compaſs. The Haven was made inacceſſible to Strangers, by Works concealed in the Water; on the Left ſide it had an Artificial Mole, and on the Right the Iſland *Pharus*, with a Light-Houſe diſcernible 100 miles at Sea, according to ſome Authors: It had Noble Schools, and the beſt Library in the World, begun by *Ariſtotle*, augmented by one of the *Ptolemies*, and burnt by *Julius Cæſar* when he took the City by Storm, *An.M.*3903. It was taken again by *Auguſtus* in 3920. was reckoned the Metropolis of *Egypt*, furniſhed *Rome* with four Months Corn, and paid as much Tribute in a Month, as *Jeruſalem* did in a Year: The number of Freemen in it being reckon'd at that time 300000. St. *Mark* is ſaid to have been the firſt who Preached the Goſpel here, and to have Seal'd it with his Blood after Twenty years Miniſtry. It was taken by the *Saracens* in 641. *Nubienſis* ſays, That the *Nile* paſſes under its Houſes, which are all Arched, and particularly notes its Light-Houſe, as exceeding all that are on the Earth, being built with Marble, Cemented with melted Lead, and 300 Cubits high. On the South-ſide of the City is a Noble Palace, then called *Solomon*'s Houſe, and ſuppoſed to have been built by him. Concerning the Light-houſe, he ſays, That the Cauſe of its building was the Lowneſs of the Plain in which the City ſtands, there being no Mountain near to direct Sailers to it; ſo that the ſaid Light-houſe appears like a Pillar of Smoak by Day, and a Star at Night to thoſe afar off at Sea. After the *Mahometans* took it, it remained deſolate for ſome Ages; but repeopled again by one of the *Caliphs*. In 1147. the *Venetians* and King of *Cyprus* took this City, and not being able to keep it, burnt it to the Ground; ſince which it never recovered its former Luſtre. The Land about it will bear no Corn; ſo that what they have is brought thither at 40 miles diſtance; but on the ſide of the *Nile* they have a few Gardens that bear unwholeſom Fruits. In 1167. it was taken by *Almarick* King of *Jeruſalem*, after a long and tedious Siege: It was then very Potent and Rich; but more accuſtomed to Merchandiſe than War, and had but a ſmall Garriſon of *Turks* who were hateful to the Citizens. When the Chriſtians entred it, they admired to ſee that ſuch a Multitude of People could be kept within bounds, under ſuch ſtreights as they were reduced to, and that being above 50000. they ſhould have ſurrender'd to them, who were not above 500 Horſe and 5000 Foot. The Buildings of the City are now mean, and erected on the ruines of the Former; neither is the ſixth Part of the Ancient bounds inhabited. The Walls are Quadrangular, and have four Gates; and there are about 100 Churches and Moſques in it. The Inhabitants are *Moors*, *Jews*, *Copties*, and *Græcians*, who live here for Trade: But the Haven is very Unſafe and Dangerous; it is guarded by two ſtrong Caſtles, and the City by a Third, all well planted with Cannon. *Hackluit*. *Nubienſis*, *Strabo*, *Sandys*, *Diodorus*.

The Church of *Alexandria*, founded by St. *Mark*, Diſciple of St. *Peter*, had great Privileges, and was famous for its Learned Men, as *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, *&c.* and for its Pious Prelates, St. *Heraclius*, *Athanaſius*, *Cyrillus*, *&c.* until its Doctrine was corrupted by *Arius* and *Meletius*. The Clergy met ſeveral times in this Town to adjuſt differences; Their conſiderableſt Aſſemblies are theſe that follow. Firſt, That of the Biſhops of *Egypt* and *Libya*, under Saint *Alexander*, wherein *Arius* was a Second time Excommunicated. Secondly, A Council held in 324. by *Hoſius* Biſhop of *Corduba* in *Spain*, ſent to *Alexandria*, by *Conſtantine the Great*, to ſuppreſs *Arianiſm*, and the Schiſm of *Meletius*; and alſo to fix the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, obſerved at that time, by ſome on the 14th of *March*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*; by others on the following *Sunday*. Here have been alſo ſeveral Councils to juſtifie St. *Athanaſius*, who held one himſelf in 362. after the Death of the Pſeudo-Prelate *George*, Maſſacred by the *Alexandrians*. It was reſolved in this Aſſembly, That the Defenders of Hereſie ſhould be pardoned upon their Repentance, but not allow'd to be of the Clergy; That thoſe that were forced into a Compliance might continue in their Places, on ſubſcribing to the Council of *Nice*: The Biſhops wrote to *Lucifer* of *Cagliari*, concerning the Church of *Antioch*, declaring, That the Holy Ghoſt had the ſame Subſtance and Divinity with the Father and Son; That there was no created thing, nothing Poſterior nor Inferior in the Trinity: They alſo condemned *Apollinarius*'s Hereſie. St. *Athanaſius* held another in 363. after *Julian* the Apoſtate's Death, and wrote to the Emperor *Jovian* his Succeſſor, who had recall'd him from Baniſhment: This Letter is to be ſeen in his Works, and in the Collection of the Councils. St. *Cyril* held one in 430. againſt *Neſtorius*: And *Dioſcorus*, who ſucceeded him, upon Information that Pope *Leo* in a Council at *Rome* had condemned that called the Cabal or pretended Council of *Epheſus*, aſſembled ſome of his Party in 449. and Excommunicated the Pope. But two Years after *Proterius* ſubmitted to the Ordinances of the Council of *Chalcedon*, which, after he was Maſſacred by the Hereticks, were condemn'd in a Council held by *Timothy Ælurus* his Succeſſor, in 459. In 633. *Cyrus*, choſen Archbiſhop of *Alexandria*, held a Synod; where, in the Decree call'd the *Agreement*, he publiſhed Nine Articles, in the 7th of which, he boldly defended the Hereſie of the *Monothelites*, and threaten'd to Anathematize any that durſt oppoſe it. *Le Mire*, *Bibl. Eccleſ.*

ALEXANDRIA *di Paglia*, an Epiſcopal City in *Milanois*, Suffragan to the Achbiſhop of *Milan*: It was built in the Year 1178. by the Inhabitants of *Cremona*, *Piacenza*, and *Milan*, who took part with *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Barbaroſſa*. Afterward the ſame Emperor beſieg'd it; and though the Walls at that time were only made of Mud and Straw, from whence it had the additional Name of *di Paglia*: The Inhabitants, being about 15000, defended it ſo bravely, that he was forced to leave it, after he had lain before it 6 Months. Then the Citizens put it under the Protection of *Alexander* III. After that, it became ſubject to the Dukes of *Milan*, the *French*, and the *Spaniards*. It ſuffer'd much in the 15th Century, though the Siege that the Prince of *Conti* and the D. of *Modena* laid to it in 1657. prov'd none of the moſt ſucceſsful. It is now ſtrong, and well fortified againſt the Surprizes of the *French*, become near Neighbours to it. This Town ſtands in the middle, betwixt *Genoa* and *Turin*, 52 Miles Weſt of *Milan*. *Blondus*, *Baudr.*

ALEXANDRIA, in *Albania*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Caucaſus*, upon the Shoar of the *Caſpian* Sea, and the Chief Emporium of that Country; by the *Turks* call'd *Temur-Capi*, or *Iron-Gates*; 10 days Journey from *Echatana*, the Royal Seat of *Perſia*, where there is a Paſſage out of *Aſia* into *Scythia*, through the Streights of the Mountains. *Baudr.*

ALEXANDRIA, in *Arachoſia*, now *Cabul*, or, as others ſay, *Candahar*, a fortified City of *India* on this ſide *Ganges*, the Metropolis of that Region, upon the Confines of *Perſia*, at the foot of the Mountains, 100 Miles from the River *Indus* to the Weſt, under the Great *Mogul*. *Baudr.*

ALEXANDRIA, in *Poland*, a new City in the *Upper Volhinia*, upon the River *Horin*, 20 Poliſh Leagues from *Lucco*, 8 from *Corzee*, and 12 from *Oſtrorog*.

ALEXANDRIA, a Town in *Suſiana* in *Perſia*. *Dionyſius*, a Geographer, mentioned by *Pliny*, was born there.

ALEXANDRIA, a Town 7 Miles and an half in compaſs, built by *Alexander the Great*, near the River *Tanais*, or the *Don*. *Quintus Curtius*, who mentions this Town, tells us, *Alexander* built ſeveral of the ſame Name; as, one in the *Indies*, and elſewhere. *Lib.* 4. 7. *&* 9.

ALEXANDRINI *di Neuſtain (Julio)* born at *Trent*: He was Phyſician to the Emperor, and much eſteem'd about the Year 1556. He has wrote ſeveral Treatiſes; *De Sanitate tuenda*; *De Medicina & Medico*; *Annotationes in Galenum*.

ALEXANDRUM, a Caſtle in the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, on the Weſt of *Jordan* in *Canaan*, in which *Ariſtobulus*, King of the *Jews*, rendred up himſelf into the hands of *Pompey the Great*. Afterwards *Alexander*, the Son of this *Ariſtobulus*, endeavoured to fortifie it againſt the *Romans*; but was forced, by a Siege, to yield it up to them, upon which it was demoliſhed. *Ariſtobulus* eſcaping from *Rome*, endeavoured to rebuild it, but was prevented by *Gabinius*. *Herod the Great* employ'd *Pheroras*, his Brother, to rebuild it; and in this Caſtle depoſited *Mariamne*, his Beautiful and Beloved Wife, when he went to *Auguſtus Ceſar* to *Rhodes*. *Joſeph.* 13. *Antiq.* 12. 14. 6, 7. 16 11. 1 *de Bello*, 5, 6, 12, 17.

ALEXAS, a *Jew*, and a great Friend of *Herod's*, whom he cauſed to Marry his Siſter *Salome*, though againſt her will; but ſhe conſented, in Obedience to the Commands of the Empreſs *Livia*. *Herod*, upon his Death-bed, ſent for 'em both, and conjur'd 'em, That as ſoon as he was dead, they ſhould cut the Throats of a great Number of Perſons of Quality, whom he kept Priſoners in the *Hippodrome*, that all the great Families in the Nation might weep at his Death, which they promiſed to do; but before the News of his *Exit* was fully divulged, they releaſed 'em all, and gave out they did it by his Order. *Joſephus*.

ALEXAS of *Laodicea*, preſented by *Timagines* to *Mark Anthony*, and was the occaſion of the Amours of this *Roman* with *Cleopatra*, and of his Divorce from *Octavia*, Siſter to *Auguſtus*. This Emperor afterwards puniſh'd *Alexas* ſeverely, having gotten him in his Power. 'Tis ſuppoſed this *Alexas* is the ſame with *Alexander* in *Joſephus*, whom he relates that *Auguſtus* refuſed to pardon at the Interceſſion of *Herod the Great*. *Plut. in Vit. Ant. Joſeph. Lib. 1. de Bell. Jud. c 15.*

ALEXIA, or *Aliſe*, a City of *France* in *Burgundy*, ſeated upon the deſcent of a Hill, near to which the two Rivers *Loze* and *Ozerain* fall into the *Brenne*. It was formerly the Metropolis of the *Mandubii*, famous for being beſieged and taken by *Cæſar*, notwithſtanding the ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Gauls*, and the Attempts of *Vercingetorix* with a prodigious Succour to relieve it. *Sanſon*.

ALEXIS, A very handſom Boy, whom *Aſinius Pollio* preſented to *Virgil*, who had a great kindneſs for him, and wrote his Second *Eclogue* upon his account.

ALEXIUS the Firſt, *Comnenus*, Son of *Iſaac*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, uſurp'd the Imperial Crown, after he had ſhut up *Nicephorus Botoniates*, the lawful Heir, in a Cloiſter. His Liberality to his Brothers, for aſſiſting him in his unjuſt Uſurpation, reduced him to thoſe Neceſſities, that he was conſtrain'd to Tax his Subjects after a moſt cruel and barbarous manner; and his Avarice went ſo far, that he ſeized upon the Eſtates of the Church. *Robert Guichard*, Duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria*, offended with his Conduct, marched into *Greece* with no more than 15000 Men, and having defeated 160000 which *Alexius* ſent to oppoſe him, put him into ſuch a fright, that he made a League with the Emperor *Henry* IV. to invade his Teritories by way of Diverſion. His Cruelty and Infidelity to the *French Croiſado's* under *Godfrey* of *Boloigne*, had like to have ruined the Deſigns of the Chriſtians, in denying 'em due Refreſhments and Neceſſaries; for which they fought, and defeated him in a bloody Battel, 1097. His Jealouſie of the Chriſtians Succeſſes over the Infidels, did much retard the Progreſs of the Holy War. He died abandon'd by all the World, in the Year 1118. having ſcarcely Friends enough to bury him. *Annâ Comnena*, his Daughter, publiſh'd the Hiſtory of his Reign in 14 Books. *Baronius, Zonar. Glycas*.

ALEXIUS the Second, Sirnamed *Porphyrogennetes*, was the Son of *Manuel Comnenus*, and ſucceeded in the Year 1180. under the Tuition of *Andronicus* his Unkle, who affecting the Empire, firſt murder'd *Xena* the Emperor's Mother, and afterwards cauſed the young Prince *Alexius* to be ſtrangled with a Bow-ſtring, being but 15 Years of Age, and his Body to be thrown into the Sea, incloſed in a Cheſt; and then Married his Widow, a Daughter of *France*, about 1183. *Nicetas, Guill de Tyre*.

ALEXIUS the Third, aſſum'd the Sirnames of *Comnenus* and *Porphyrogennetes*, whereas before his Name was *Angelus*. He depriv'd his Brother *Iſaac* both of his Empire and Eyes, though he had releaſed him out of the hands of the *Turks*, who had for ſome time kept him in Chains. He was Bruriſh, Outrageous, and ſo Covetous, that he cared not what Villainies he committed, which rendred him odious to all Mankind. Thereupon *Alexius* the Son of *Iſaac* repaired to the *Venetians* for Aid, who compaſſionating his Misfortunes, ſail'd to *Conſtantinople*, and having taken the City in 8 days, *An.* 1203. releaſed *Iſaac* out of Priſon, and expell'd *Alexius*. At length, being ſurprized by *Theodorus Laſcaris*, one of his Sons-in-Law, whom he had alſo diſobliged by his cruel Treatment, while he was treating with the *Turks* for his Reſtoration, he ſhut him up in a Monaſtery at *Nicea*. *Nicetas*.

ALEXIUS the Fourth, had the Satisfaction to ſee his Father reſtored to his Throne, and was himſelf Crown'd Emperor in *Auguſt* 1203. But *Iſaac* dying in *January* following, *Alexius Ducas* ſeiz'd upon the Empire, and ſtrangled him in Priſon with his own hands. *Nicetas, Gregoras*.

ALEXIUS the Fifth, Sirnamed *Murtzuphilus*, becauſe the Hair of his Eye-brows met, and hung very thick over his Eyes, which is generally look'd upon as an evidence of a wicked Man, was of the Illuſtrious Family of *Ducas*: After he had ſtrangled *Alexius* IV. he ſeized upon the Empire; but oppoſing Prince *Henry*, Brother to *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, in his March againſt *Conſtantinople*, was over-thrown, 20 of his Chief Captains being killed, and the Great Standard of the Empire, with the famous Image of the Virgin, which the *Greek* Emperors uſed to carry before them in Battel, was taken. The City being alſo ſeized, he fled with his Family by Night to *Meſſinopolis*, where old *Alexis* diſcovering him, he cauſed him to be ſeiz'd, and his Eyes pull'd out; but old *Alexis* flying before the Emperor *Baldwin*, *Murtzuphilus* eſcaped; and wandring about in Diſguiſe, was apprehended, brought to *Conſtantinople*, and condemned for Murdering young *Alexis* with his own hands; upon which, he was thrown headlong from a high Tower, and had his Body cut in bits by the promiſcuous Multitude. *Maimbourg, Nicetas, Logetheta*.

ALEXIUS *Comnenus*, Firſt Emperor of *Trebizund*, which Empire continued ſeparate from that of *Conſtantinople*, till the *Turks* became Maſters of both. The Empire of *Trebizund* was ſet up in the manner following: After the Principal Confederates of the Holy War had choſen *Baldwin* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, they eaſily made themſelves Maſters of all that the *Greek* Emperors held in *Europe*, where they formed ſeveral diſtinct Principalities. The Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, who Married the Widow of the Emperor *Iſaac*, had *Theſſaly* for his Share, under the Title of a Kingdom, upon condition of relinquiſhing *Candia* to the *Venetians*. The *Greek* Princes preſerv'd themſelves in *Aſia*, and ſet up ſeveral Sovereignties. *Theodorus Laſcaris* took the Imperial Purple at *Nicea* in *Bithynia*, and had the largeſt Dominions of any of the Family of the *Comneni*. *Michael* got part of the Empire for his Share. *David* ſeized *Heraclea*, *Pontus*, and *Paphlagonia*; and *Alexius* above-mentioned was poſſeſs'd of *Trebizund*, and Crown'd Emperor there. *Mezer*. Reign of *Philip* II.

ALEXIUS *Studita*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, *An.* 1025. being corrupted by Gold, Crown'd the Parricide *Michael Paphlagonus*, and Married him to the Adultereſs *Zoa* the Empreſs. He was too hard for *John* the Emperor's Brother, who thought to have depriv'd him of the Patriarchate; and when the Biſhops, who were for *John*, objected againſt his Election as not Canonical, he ſtopp'd their Mouths by telling them, That *if he was not Canonically Elected, they themſelves could not be ſo, who were Elected by him*. *Cav. Hiſt. Literar. Baronius*.

ALEXIUS *Michalowitz*, Grand Duke, or Czar of *Muſcovy*, ſucceeded his Father *Michael* in the Year 1645. He took *Smolensko* from the *Polanders*, and made himſelf Maſter of all *Lithuania*, which was reſtored by a Treaty in 1656 only the *Muſcovites* kept *Smolensko*. Soon after, he renewed the *Poliſh* War again with ill Succeſs, and died in 1676. His Embaſſie to *England* is freſh in Memory: To this add, That he broke his Treaty with the *Poles* at firſt, who worſted his Troops in divers Rencounters during the Siege of *Smolensko*, which he took, but broke the Capitulation The Cruelty of his Troops was deteſted by all *Europe*; They murder'd the Children, and carried Men and Women into Slavery; perhaps to people *Muſcovy*, in whoſe Capital alone 400000 Perſons are ſaid to have died of the Plague. Thus *Moreri*. *Hoffman* ſays nothing of this; but, on the contrary, commends him for his Prudence.

l'ALFANDEGUE, the Name of the Cuſtom-Houſe at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*.

ALFENUS *Varus*, firſt a Shoemaker, then went to *Rome*, where he ſo well improv'd his time under *Sulpitius Severus*, that he became a famous Lawyer and Antiquary, and was Conſul with *Publius Vinicius* in the Second Year of Chriſt. *A. Gellius* reports his Opinion concerning the Annual Tribute which the *Carthaginians* paid the *Romans*, called *Purum putum*. *Horace* Libels him in a Satyr.

ALFESIUS, or *Alphoſius*, a Rabbin, who wrote an Abridgment of the *Talmud*, very much valued by the *Jews*. He died in the Year 1103. *Buxtor. Bibl. Rabb*.

ALFISSAH, a Country in the Southern part of the Iſland *Madagaſcar*: There are a great many Vines, and much Silk in't. *Flacourt Hiſt. de Madagaſcar*.

ALFORD, a Market-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*; it belongs to *Calceworth* Hundred in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and is about 5 Miles diſtant from the Sea, and 107 from *London*.

ALFRED, or *Alphred*, an *Engliſh* Writer of the 12th Century, born at or nigh *Beverly* in *Yorkſhire*. He writ a Chronicle from *Brutus* to his own Death, which happened in 1136.

ALFRED, the youngeſt Son of *Ethelred*, Sirnamed *The Unready*, was cruelly handled by *Canute*, the *Daniſh* King of *England*, for which ſee the Word *Canute*.

ALFRED, King of *England*, was the 4th Son of *Ethelwolf*, and ſucceeded his Brother *Ethelred* in 871. Immediately after his Coronation he took the Field againſt the *Danes* (whom he had fought in ſo many Battels in the former Reign) with a ſmall Force; he encountred their numerous Army at *Wilton*, and foil'd 'em moſt part of the day; but his eager Purſuit made him loſe the Advantage

This Battel was follow'd by ſeveral others the ſame year, with great *effuſion* of Blood, but various Succeſs. Winter being come, they Quartered in *London*, and the Year following they rov'd back to the North, where they ſeiz'd upon the Kingdom of *Mercia*, forcing *Burhed*, King thereof, to fly into foreign Parts. In the Year 875. they Winter'd by the River *Tine*, ſubjecting all thoſe Parts, and waſting all on the North-ſide of the River. The next Year a Body of 'em being come to *Dorſetſhire*, they were met by *Alfred*, with whom they ſwore a Peace, promiſing to depart the Land with all ſpeed; but inſtead of that, their Horſe ſtole to *Exeter*, and there Winter'd. *An.* 877. they ſuſtain'd a great Loſs at Sea by a Tempeſt, above 100 of their Ships being wreck'd, and the reſt being over-aw'd by King *Alfred*'s Galleys, whereby he ſtraitned *Exeter* of Proviſions, which he then beſieged. The *Danes* now humbled with the loſs of their Navy, began to Capitulate, and gave as many Hoſtages as King *Alfred* requir'd for the performance of Articles. They bound themſelves to depart into *Mercia*, and did accordingly; but ſoon after, all Oaths forgotten, they came into *Wiltſhire*, where they ſhew'd themſelves as inſolent as ever, inſomuch that *Alfred*, with a ſmall Company, was fain to keep for ſome time in Woods and fenny places, until having got a good Force together, he ſurprized and made a great Slaughter of 'em in their Tents. The *Danes* upon this Blow, renew'd their Oaths to depart the Kingdom, and their King *Gothurn*, amongſt others, offered to become Chriſtian, and was accordingly Baptized: Some write, that he had therefore the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles* beſtow'd upon him, to hold it of *Alfred*. In ſhort, the *Danes*, in the Year 879. paſs'd over from *England* into *France* and *Flanders*, with a great Fleet newly arriv'd, to ſeek their Fortunes in thoſe Parts; wherein they made ſuch progreſs, that it appeared the *French* and *Flemiſh* were no more able than the *Engliſh* to keep off the *Daniſh* Inundation. *Alfred* thus rid of 'em, reſolved to prevent their Landing for the future, by keeping a good Fleet at Sea: With this Navy he took four *Daniſh* Ships that appeared on our Coaſt in 882. But 3 years after, another vaſt Fleet of *Danes* put to Sea, one half againſt *England*, and the other againſt *France*, wherein they were diſappointed; for *Alfred* coming with a greater Force upon 'em, drove 'em back to their Ships, and ſending his Fleet towards the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles*, then inhabited by the *Danes*, they took 16 *Daniſh* Ships at the mouth of the River *Stoure*, and put all the Soldiers aboard to death; but as they lay carleſs in their way home, they were overtaken by other *Daniſh* Ships, and came off with loſs. The next Year, 886. King *Alfred* took care to repair the City of *London*, much ruined and depopulated by the *Danes*, ſo that the *Londoners* who had eſcap'd their Fury, ſoon return'd to their Dwellings; Then he gave it with a Daughter of his in Marriage to *Ethelred* Duke of *Mercia*, after whoſe Death it returned to the Crown. *An.* 893. after 13 years Peace, two *Daniſh* Fleets came upon our Coaſts, one of 250, and the other of 80 Sail; both landed their Men, the firſt in the Eaſt of *Kent*, and the other at the *Thames* mouth. *Alfred* upon this, took a new Oath of Fidelity of thoſe *Danes* that dwelt in *Northumberland*, and Hoſtages of thoſe in *Eſſex*. Then was the Battel fought at *Farnham* in *Surrey*, wherein the *Danes* were put to flight. Mean while thoſe of *Northumberland*, contrary to their late Oath, came by Sea to the *Eaſt-Angles*, and with 100 Ships ſail'd thence to *Exeter*, and beſieg'd it. King *Alfred* marched with all ſpeed to its Relief, and fruſtrated their Deſign; yet they continued to be troubleſome in ſeveral parts, though generally to their Coſt. At laſt they gave ſome reſpite to *Alfred*, and let him Reign three years in peace before his Death, which happened in the Year 900. He was a Comely Prince, of Graceful Behaviour, ready Wit and Memory, a Lover of good Men, and ſo great an Encourager of Learning, that he ſuffered no unlearned Perſon to bear Office either at Court, or in any Place of Truſt. The Muſes, long before baniſhed from *Oxford*, he recall'd, where he Founded *Univerſity-College*. Whatever he was before he came to the Crown, it's certain, that afterwards no Prince was more Patient in Hearing of Cauſes, more Inquiſitive in Examining, more Exact in doing Juſtice, or more Severe in Puniſhing both Unrighteous Judges and Obſtinate Offenders. He was alſo very careful in Providing Good Laws, moſt of which are yet extant. In ſhort, Juſtice did not only flouriſh, but even triumph'd in his days; and, which is obſervable, he cauſed certain Chains of Gold to be hung upon a Poſt in Croſs-ways, daring, as it were, the boldeſt Robbers or Thieves to take 'em off. No Man was more Frugal of his Time and Revenue, nor Wiſer in the diſpoſal of both. His Mother was *Osburga*, Daughter of *Oſlac*, Cup-bearer to his Father *Ethelwolf*, a *Goth* by Nation, but of Noble Deſcent. His Wife *Egelwitha*, whom he had Married at 20 years of Age, before he came to the Crown, was Daughter of *Ethelred* a *Mercian* Earl. *Wanading* in *Berkſhire* was his Birth-place, and *Wincheſter* that of his Sepulture. *Matt. Weſtminſt. Polyd. Virgil. Pitſeus.*

ALFRED, called *the Baſtard*, King of *Northumberland*: He lived about the beginning of the 8th Century; *Oſwin* his Father had him by one of his Concubines. The little Kingdom of *Northumberland* was almoſt quite ruined with Civil War in the Reign of *Ecfred*, *Alfred*'s Brother. This latter retired into *Scotland*, and ſpent his time in Study and Devotion; and having made a great Improvement both in Vertue and Learning, he returned into his Country, began his Reign, and Governed with a great deal of Prudence. Some Authors affirm that he reſign'd the Crown for a Monaſtery, and others ſay that he was afterwards a Biſhop: But let this be as it will, *Bede* informs us, that he was a great Friend to Learning, and wrote ſeveral Pieces himſelf. He is ſaid to have died in 705. *Bede Hiſt. Angl. Pitſeus de Script. Angl.*

ALFRED, An *Engliſh* Biſhop, flouriſh'd in the 10th Age: He was a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*, in the Monaſtery of *Malmesbury*, and afterwards preferr'd to the See of *Exeter*. He was counted one of the moſt Learned Men of his Time, and wrote a Treatiſe *de Naturis Rerum*, The Life of *Adelmus*, and the Hiſtory of his own Abbey. 'Tis ſaid that *Alfred* was very intimate with St. *Dunſtan*, and was Famous about the Year 990. *Gul. Malmeſ. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2.

ALFRED, called *The Philoſopher*, an *Engliſh*-man of great Reputation in the 13th Century. He wrote Five Books upon *Boethius De Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*; Four upon *Ariſtotle*'s Meteors; One concerning Vegetables; *De Naturis Rerum*; *De Educatione Accipitrum*; *De Motu, ſeu Vita Cordis*. *Rog. Bacon. Lib. de Util. Ling. Leland, Baleus.*

ALFRETON, a Market-Town of *Scarſdale*, in the Eaſt parts of *Derbyſhire*, 100 miles from *London*.

ALFRIC, called *The Grammarian*, becauſe he wrote ſeveral Pieces upon Grammar, lived in the beginning of the 11th Century. He was firſt Abbot of *Abingdon*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: Beſides what has been mentioned before, he wrote a Latin Dictionary, a Chronicle of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, *&c. Pitſ. de Script. Angl.*

ALFWOLD, King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded *Eardulf*, and Reigned but two years; after which, this Kingdom fell to pieces of it ſelf, ſo many of its Kings being cut off by the People, that the moſt Ambitious Men had not the Courage to take up the Scepter which many had found ſo hot; ſo that many Noblemen and Prelates fled the Country, which by this means lay expoſed to the Invaſion of the *Danes*, who were yet Heathens, taking an advantage of theſe Diſtractions, whereas before they only infeſted the Sea-Coaſt, now they made bold to pierce into the Kingdom, and drove all before them, to the utter Ruin of Towns and Churches; of which Calamities the People are ſaid to have been forewarned the *Lent* before, when on the North-ſide of St. *Peter*'s Church in *York*, Blood was ſeen to drop from the Roof: But the Wickedneſs of thoſe Times was perhaps a more certain Preſage of God's Judgments, when Lewdneſs and Luxury triumph'd among thoſe Orders that ought to be a Pattern of Holy Life and Converſation, the very Altars being defiled with Perjuries, and the Cloiſters with Fornications, the very ſame Crimes which *Gildas* alledged of old to have ruined the *Britains*. The *Northumbrians* being thus invaded, fled to *Egbert*, the Potent King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, for Refuge, and threw themſelves under his Protection, who Ruled here a while by Deputies, and Protected them as long as he could from the *Danes*, under whoſe Yoak they were at laſt forced to ſubmit, until by the Valour of *Ethelſtan* and *Edred*, the Fortunate Subduers of the *Danes* in this Iſland, they were at laſt recovered to the Crown about the middle of the 10th Age.

ALGARBIA, or *Algarve*, a ſmall part of *Spain* added to *Portugal*, by the Marriage of *Beatrice*, Natural Daughter of *Alphonſus* of *Caſtile*, to *Alphonſus* III. King of *Portugal*; the Metropolis of which is *Tavira*. It has *Portugal* to the North, *Andaluzia* to the Eaſt, and the Ocean to the Weſt and South. It abounds with Wine, Figs, Raiſins, Olives, and Almonds. *Montanus.*

ALGERUS, a Learned Prieſt of the Church of *Liege*, who lived in the beginning of the 12th Century: He wrote a Book againſt *Berengarius*, concerning the Reality of our Saviour's Body and Blood in the Sacrament: This Treatiſe is much eſteemed by Cardinal *Perron*, and other Divines of the Church of *Rome*. *Bellarm. de Scripſ. Eccl. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

ALGERUS *(Pomponius)* of *Nola* in *Italy*. He ſtudied at *Pavia*, where he quitted the *Roman* Communion, for that of the Proteſtants. He endeavoured to propagate his Perſuaſion privately; but being diſcovered, he was had before the Governour of the Town, who ſent him to *Venice*, from whence he was carried to *Rome*, and ordered to be burnt for a Heretick by *Paul* IV. which was executed accordingly, in the year 1555. *Theod. Bez. de Hom. Illuſt.*

ALGHER, Lat. *Algherium*, a Sea-Port of *Sardinia*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Saſſari*, where there is a Fiſhery of Pearl.

ALGISI-

ALGIERS, in Latin *Algiria*, *Algirium*, or *Algaria*, the Capital City of a Kingdom of the ſame Name, upon the Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea, by the *Africans* called *Gezeir de Beni Moſgana*, and by the *Arabians Algeſir*. It is the richeſt City in *Africk*, ſeated upon the ſide of a Hill which riſes inſenſibly, ſo that the Houſes that are built from the Sea-ſide to the top of the Mountain, ſtand upon ſo many Aſcents, that they look like Stairs, ſo as not to take the ſight of the one from the other; and which affords a moſt noble Proſpect: The whole Building repreſents an Amphitheatre, every Houſe having a Gallery round it, and a fair Tarras at top. They are built for the moſt part of Brick, with ſeveral Palaces after the modern Faſhion, rear'd by curious Architects. Near the principal Moſque is the chief Priſon called *Mahmora*, where they keep their Slaves. The Walls of the City are very high, and flank'd with good Baſtions. The principal Gates are Four, and over-againſt the North-Gate lies the Harbour, and an Iſland now join'd to the firm Land by a Mole, which makes it much ſurer and larger. There are ſeveral Fortreſſes in the parts adjoining to the City, with good Garriſons, and ſtore of Artillery. To the Landward the City is environ'd with Rocks, at the foot of which lie vaſt Plains fertile in Corn and Paſturage. The number of the Inhabitants is reckoned above 100000; that is to ſay, 12000 Soldiers, who are almoſt all Chriſtian Renegadoes, 40000 Slaves, and the reſt *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Jews*. The Kingdom of *Algiers* is bounded by that of *Tunis* to the Eaſt, *Biledulgerid* to the South, and the Sea to the North. It is divided into Five Provinces, wherein, under the Empire of the *Romans*, were comprehended *Mauritania*, *Cæſarienſis*, and *Sitifenſis*, together with *Numidia*; and that it is at this day a very large Kingdom, is not to be queſtioned, for that we find they have declared War againſt the Potent Monarch of *Fez*. It is more properly a Republick under the Protection of the *Turk*, who ſends Baſſa's thither. It was formerly a Biſhop's Sea, Suffragan to that of *Cæſarea*. The Town is now infamous for being a Neſt of Pirates. The Fort of *Burche* is a quarter of a League from the Caſtle, defended by four Baſtions mounted with Braſs Cannon, and hath a place of Arms capable of 1000 Men. In 1541. *Charles* V. attempting the Conqueſt of this place with 370 Ships and Gallies, 3000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, loſt his Fleet by a terrible Tempeſt. In 1655. the *Engliſh*, under Admiral *Blake*, entred this Harbour, and burnt their Ships. In 1668. Sir *Thomas Allen* forced them to a Peace, which they broke in 1669. In 1670. Captain *Beach* forced 7 of their Men of War on Shoar, 2 of which they burnt themſelves, and he the other 5, at which time he releaſed 250 Chriſtian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* deſtroyed 9 of their Ships near the Caſtle of *Bugia*, which play'd upon him with their Cannon: After this, they begg'd a Peace, which they have kept better with the *Engliſh* ſince. In *July*, 1688. the *French* Fleet, Commanded by the Mareſchal *d'Eſtree*, threw 10420 Bombs into the Town, by which two thirds of it were deſtroyed, as alſo 5 of their Ships; at which the *Algerines* being enraged, ſhot off the *French* Conſul at the mouth of a Cannon. The *French* in revenge ſhot three *Algerine* Officers to death, and put their Bodies upon a Hurdle of Planks to be driven aſhoar, that their Country-men might ſee them; but the Year after, the *French* made a Peace with them, to have their Aſſiſtance againſt the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. *Marmol.*

ALGIONUS, one to whom the Commonwealth of Learning is beholden for his Exactneſs in Correcting the Impreſſions of the *Greek* and *Latin* Authors Printed by *Aldus Manutius*. But he is accuſed of ſuppreſſing one of *Cicero*'s moſt excellent Pieces *de Gloria*, after he had culled the chiefeſt Notions out of it to compoſe his own Treatiſe, *De fortiter toleranda Exilii Fortuna*. He was reckoned the Learned'ſt *Venetian* of the 16th Century. *Varillas.*

ALGISIRA, a Port-Town in *Spain* upon the Streights of *Gibralter*: It has been formerly conſiderable, but now 'tis ruined: 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Carteia*, or *Charthea*: It had its new Name from the *Moors*, and was taken from them by *Alphonſus* XI. King of *Caſtile*, in the year 1344. *Mariana*, *Paſcus*, *&c.*

ALGOW, Lat *Algovia*, a Country of *Germany* in *Suabia*, between the *Danube*, the River *Leck*, and the Lake *Conſtance*, where ſtand *Ausburgh*, *Kempten*, *Muniken*, *Bibrac*, and *Wangen*

ALGUER, or *El-Alguer*, a Town of *Sardinia* on the Weſtern ſide of the Iſland. This Coaſt is the moſt noted of all in the *Mediterranean* for the Fiſhery of Coral: The other Fiſheries for this purpoſe are at *Boſa*, near the Iſle of St. *Peter*, upon the Coaſt of the above-mentioned *Sardinia*. They fiſh likewiſe upon the Coaſts of *Corſica*, *Sicily*, *Africk*, *Catalonia*, and *Majorca*; and theſe are all the places where they fiſh for Coral, for the Ocean affords none of it. *Taver. Voyag. des Indes.*

ALHAMA, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, thought to be the *Artigi*, or *Artigis* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

ALHAZEN, or *Alhazon*, a Learned *Arabian* living in the 11th Age. He has left us ſeveral Pieces, of Opticks, *De Crepuſculis*, *&c. Blancanus*, *Chron. Math. Voſſius de Mathem.*

ALI, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law, whom he declared his Succeſſor upon his Death-bed, affirming him to be a Saint of the Race of the Prophets; but being fruſtrated by *Omar* and *Oſman*, he retired into *Arabia*, of which he was Governour, and made a Collection of all *Mahomet*'s Doctrines, allowing many things which *Omar* and *Oſman* diſapproved, and by the Gentleneſs of his Alterations drawing Multitudes of *Arabians* after him, he made himſelf Caliph of the *Saracens* and *Agarenians*, and conquered *Mahomet*, *Odman*'s Son; but being oppoſed by *Moavia*, *Odman*'s General, he was by his procurement murdered whilſt at his Devotions in a Moſque; though others ſay he was killed by a *Jew*, with whoſe Wife he was too familiar, *Anno* 659. *Marmol.*

ALI, the Son of *Joſeph*, third King of *Morocco*, of the Line of the *Almoravides*. In the year 1114. he invaded *Spain*, beſieged *Toledo*, and ravaged all the Country round about; but deſpairing to take the City, he raiſed the Siege, and Winter'd at *Corduba*. The next year *Alphonſus* II. having obtained a *Croiſade* of *Paſchal* II. gave him Battel, and ſlew him in the Field with 30000 of his *Moors*. Thoſe who eſcaped fled into *Barbary*, and made his Son *Baham* King. *Marmol.*

ALI Baſſa, one of the greateſt and moſt experienced Captains in the *Ottoman* Empire in this Age. He began to bear Arms under *Amurath* II. and perform'd ſuch Noble Exploits in the *Perſian* War, that the Emperor Married him to one of his Siſters. After that, he acquired ſuch Reputation under *Ibrahim* and *Mahomet* IV. that *Mahomet Cuprogli* the Grand Viſier grew jealous of his Power, and was reſolv'd to take from him the Command of the *Tranſilvanian* Army; but *Ali*'s Death prevented him. He died in the year 1663. in the 70th year of his Age. *Hiſt. Grand. Viſiers.*

ALIATAN, a King of the *Africans* in *Spain*, who ſent forth a Puiſſant Navy to ravage the Coaſts of *Italy*, plunder the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and take *Corſu* and *Sardinia* about 780. But *Charlemain* oppoſed him with another Fleet, that ſunk 11 of his Gallies. After that, *Charlemain* join'd his Forces with *Alphonſus* II. King of *Caſtile*, took *Lisbon*, where they ſlew 60000 of the *Barbarians*. At length *Aliatan*, after many Defeats by *Lewis the Debonnaire*, died of a Fever going to attack *Barcelona*, in 819. *Marmol.*

ALIATTES, or *Aly Attes*, King of *Lydia*, vanquiſh'd the *Cimmerians*, by letting looſe among them a great Number of Maſtiffs, which put 'em in diſorder. He defeated the *Mileſians*, ravaged their Country, and put all to Fire and Sword. After 5 Years War with the *Medes*, made a Peace with *Cyaxares*, and gave his Daughter *Ariena* in Mariage to his Son *Aſtyages*. *Herodotus.*

ALIBALUC, an Iſland in the *Caſpian* Sea, over againſt the Province of *Terriſtan*, belonging to the King of *Perſia*. 'Tis ſituated over againſt the mouth of *Araxis*.

ALICANT, a City of *Spain* upon the *Mediterranean*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, with a Harbour, famous for the Trade of Wine, and other Products of the Country. The Harbour lies at the foot of a Mountain, defended by a very ſtrong Caſtle: It hath alſo a Mole, which ſhelters ſmall Barks that bring Goods to the Key from the great Veſſels which cannot ride ſo near. This City is not very great, but rich and populous; nor is there any queſtion to be made but that 'tis the *Alone* of the Ancients.

ALICATA, a Town upon the Coaſts of *Sicily*: Some Authors fanſie it built upon the Ruines of the ancient *Gela*; but they are miſtaken; for *Gela* is now *Terra Nova*, in the Valley of *Noto*, as *Cluvier*, *Leander Albertus*, and others have demonſtrated.

ALIFA, or *Alipha*, an Epiſcopal City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, ſeated at the foot of the *Appennine*, upon the Banks of the River *Vulturnus*. Near this Town *Quintus Fabius* overthrew the *Samnites*, took their Camp, and made 'em all paſs under the Yoke. *Liv. Strabo.*

ALIPIUS, the Companion of St. *Auſtin*, Baptized at the ſame time by St. *Ambroſe*: He procured a great Amity between St. *Auſtin* and St *Jerome*; was ſent to the Emperor *Honorius* againſt the *Pelagians*, and choſen one of the Diſputants againſt the *Donatiſts*. There was alſo a Geographer of this Name, ſuppoſed to be him who Governed *England* for the *Romans*, and whom *Julian the Apoſtate* entruſted with the Rebuilding of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. *Baronius.*

ALIZEES, a ſort of Wind in the *Caribbee* Iſlands, which carry Veſſels from Eaſt to Weſt; they are very regular and periodical, and blow at certain times of the Year in different parts of the *Atlantic*, *Æthiopic*, *Indian*, and *Pacific* Seas. An Abridgment of their Hiſtory and Cauſes is to be ſeen in the *Univerſal Bibliotheque*.

ALIZUBIER, one of *Mahomet*'s Generals, very Courageous, but ſo Humourſome, that he would neither let his Horſe be dreſs'd, nor his Clothes be clean'd, during the War; and then he had the Duſt and Dirt taken off to lay in his Tomb. *Marmol.*

ALLA, or *Ella*, King of the South-*Saxons*: He began the Second Kingdom of the Heptarchy in *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, in the year 488. *Baker's Chron.*

ALLA, or *Ella*, with the Aſſiſtance of *Ida*, Founded the Fifth Kingdom of *Northumberland*, in the year 547. This Government comprehended the Counties of *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, and continued 370 years. *Baker's Chron.*

ALLADIUS, a King of the *Latins*, by *Caſſiodorus* named *Aremulus*, and by others *Romulus*. His Pride was ſuch, that he equall'd himſelf to *Jupiter*, had Engines made on purpoſe to imitate his Thunder, but was himſelf at length ſtruck with real Thunder from Heaven, *A. M.* 3197. 855 years before Chriſt. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* writes, that he was drown'd in *Tiber*; but certain it is, that his Palace was burnt by Fire from Heaven. *Tit. Liv.*

ALLAH, *Allah*, twice repeated in the *Turkiſh* Language, is the Name of GOD: They pronounce thoſe Words when they wiſh good Succeſs to themſelves or others: They repeat this Word from thrice to eight times in their Prayers. Their great Cry in War is, *Allah! Allah! Allah! Ricaut's Hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire.*

ALLATIUS (*Leo*) Keeper of the *Vatican* Library, in great Reputation among the Papiſts for his Learning. He was employed by the Pope in 1621. to transfer the *Bibliotheque* at *Heidelberg* to *Rome*. He laboured much for an Union of the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches, endeavouring to ſhew that they agreed almoſt in every thing. He was a great Antiquary and wrote abundance, as, *De Libris Eccleſiaſticis Græcorum*; *De menſura temporum Antiquorum*; *Orthodoxi Græcæ Scriptores*; *De Eccleſiæ Occident. & Orient. perpetua Conſenſione, &c.*

ALLELUIA, an Abbey in *Æthiopia*, ſo called by the firſt Abbot and Founder, becauſe a Hermit told him, that being in an Ecſtaſie, he had ſeen and heard thouſands of Angels ſinging *Alleluiah* inceſſantly. The Cuſtom of ſinging *Alleluiah* obtained both among the *Greeks* and *Latins* in St. *Jerome*'s time, who ſays it was uſual at the Funerals of Saints. The firſt Word taught by the Chriſtians to their Children, and commonly uſed at *Jeruſalem* inſtead of ordinary Songs. *Bede* ſays, that the Singing of it did on a time ſo animate the *Saxons* going to Battel, that they obtain'd a Victory. *Alvarez, St. Aug. Bede.*

ALLEN (Sir *Henry Fitz*) afterwards Earl of *Arundel*, liv'd in the Reigns of *Henry* VIII. and his two Succeſſors *Edward* and *Mary*: His Natural Parts, which were the Admiration of his Age, he improved with Learning, Experience, Integrity, Vigour, and a graceful Behaviour: His firſt appearance in the World was to adorn the Court, and the next to ſerve it with his Eſtate and Train: He attended King *Henry* to the Interview with *Francis* I. of *France*, and was created Earl of *Arundel*, and ſoon after commanded to the War; and being before *Bologne*, ran up with his Squadron to the very Walls, which opened a Paſſage to the Beſiegers, and forced the Town to Compoſition. In Peace he was as active as in War; whilſt other Noblemen were made King *Edward*'s Overſeers for their Integrity, he was made one of his Aſſiſtants for his Abilities. When an Enemy was to be aw'd to a Submiſſion, he was General, ſuch was his Fame; and when the Country was to be oblig'd to a Loan, he was the Agent, ſuch his Popularity: The firſt advanced him to the Comptrollerſhip under *Henry* VIII. the ſecond to be Chamberlain under *Edward* VI. after whoſe Death he ſtood for the Right of Succeſſion, and, being a ſtiff Catholick, declared for Queen *Mary*: Yet when he came from the Queen to *Cambridge*, to Arreſt the Duke of *Northumberland*, he managed it ſo, that he would neither trample upon Miſery, nor be trampled on by Greatneſs, being of an equal Temper between Pity and Reſolution. In ſhort, as long as his Years gave him leave he was for Action, and when he grew old, for Counſel. See *Fitz-Allen*, Earl of *Arundel*

ALLERA, *Aller*, and *Alre*, a River in *Germany* in the *Lower Saxony*, which falls into the *Weſer* below *Verden*, the Walls of which it waſhes. It riſes within the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, and waters *Giſorn* and *Zell*, and receives into it the Rivers *Ombra* and *Lema*, within the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*.

ALLERTON, *North-Allerton*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Allerton* Hundred in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, 166 miles from *London*

ALLIA, a River of the *Sabines*, now called *Cammata*, or, as others ſay, *Rivero di Moſſo*, which falling from the Mountains of *Cruſtumnum* with a deep Channel, intermixes with the *Tiber* not far from *Rome*. By this River it was that the *Gauls*, under the Conduct of *Brennus*, defeated the *Romans*, purſuing them to the very City, and plundering it. For which reaſon afterwards the *Romans* held this River in abomination, and *Virgil* ſtiles it *Infauſtum Nomen*. *Livius.*

ALLIER, in Latin *Elavir*, a River in *France*, in *Auvergne* and *Bourbougnois*; it riſes out of the Mountain of *Loſere*, and is loſt in the *Loire* at *Bec d'Allier*, below *Nevers*.

ALLIN, *(Edward)* a *Londoner*, was bred a Stage-Player, and proved the *Roſcius* of our Age, ſo Acting to the Life, that he made any Part, eſpecially a Majeſtick one, to become him. *Per fas aut nefas*, he made a ſhift to rake up a good Eſtate; and to get a Bleſſing to it, he built a fair College at *Dulwich* in *Kent*, for the Relief of Poor People; but ordered it ſo, that the Poor of his own Pariſh, *St. Botolph Biſhopſgate*, have a Privilege to be provided for therein before others. Thus he out-acted others in his Life, and outdid himſelf before his Death.

ALLINGTON, *(Giles)* the preſent Lord *Allington* is the Son of *William*, who of an *Iriſh* Peer was made an *Engliſh* Baron by King *Charles* II. In this Family is now the Right of being Cupbearer at the Coronation of our Kings, which was originally in *William the Conqueror*'s time by *Grand Serjeantry*, from the Tenure of *Wimondly*, in the Family of the *Fitz-Tecas*. Thence it came by Marriage to the *Argenton*'s, derived from *David Argenton*, who ſerved under *William the Conqueror*; whoſe Iſſue-Male failing in *Henry* VI.'s time, the Right came to the *Allington*'s Family, by Marriage of *Eliz. Argenton* to Sir *William Allington*, from whom this preſent Lord *Allington* is the 7th.

ALLOBROGES, an ancient People of *Gaul*, ſo called, ſays *Beroſus*, from their King *Allobrox*, Contemporary with *Moſes*: They inhabited *Savoy*, and a ſmall part of *Dauphine*, the *Greek Alps*, *Lake Leman*, with the Rivers *Rhone* and *Iſera*; and their Chief Cities were *Chambery*, *Geneva*, *Grenoble*, *Muſtiers*, and *Vienne*. They were famous for their Courage, and aſſiſted *Hanibal* againſt the *Romans*, who in revenge ſent *Domitius Ænobarbus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, to ruine their Country; which he did, and vanquiſh'd them *An* 632. of *Rome*; whereupon he was call'd *Allobrogicus*. Their Ambaſſadors were tempted with Promiſes of great Advantages to their Nation to take part with *Catiline*; but preferring Certainties before Uncertainties, after ſerious Deliberation, they diſcovered the whole Conſpiracy to *Fabius Sanga*, and received a Publick Reward. *Dion. Oroſius.*

ALLUCIUS, Prince of the *Celtiberians* in *Spain*, vanquiſh'd and taken by *Scipio*, together with his Affianced Lady, a moſt beautiful Virgin; whom *Scipio* not only reſtored him again ſafe and untouched, but gave her, in part of her Dower, the Ranſom that had been paid him down for both their Enlargements. This Beauty was brought to *Scipio* by the Soldiers, to whom he ſaid, That if he had been a private Man, they could not have made him a more agreeable Preſent; but as he was a General, he could not accept of it. And underſtanding that ſhe was Affianced unto, and Lov'd, the ſaid Prince, he ſent for him preſently, with her Friends, acquainting them that he approved the Marriage: After which, taking *Allucius* aſide, he told him very obligingly, That he had preſerved her on purpoſe to give him a Preſent worthy of himſelf, and all the Recompence he deſired, was, That he ſhould be a Friend to the Republick. Whereat the young Prince being tranſported with Joy, pray'd that the Gods might recompence ſo Generous an Action. Whereupon *Scipio* gave him the Money, (which her Friends pray'd him to accept, as a Token of their Gratitude) ſaying, *Take this from me as a Second Dowry, over and above what you have from your Father-in-Law. Livius.*

ALMABERGE, Wife of *Hermenfroy*, King of part of *Thuringia*, Brother to *Baudry* and *Berthier*, who had equal Shares with him. This Princeſs perceiving that her Huſband had cauſed *Baudry* to be aſſaſſinated, had a mind he ſhould alſo rid himſelf of *Berthier*, that ſo he might enjoy the whole; and therefore ordered the Table to be but half covered at Dinner; of which when he demanded the Reaſon, ſhe anſwer'd boldly, *That he who had but half a Crown, ſhould have his Table but half ſerved. Hermanfroy* being animated by thoſe Words, join'd with *Thierry* King of *Metz*, made War upon *Berthier*, routed and kill'd him; but enjoy'd not this unjuſt Conqueſt long; for being perfidious to *Thierry*, he cauſed him to be thrown headlong from the Walls of *Tolbiac*, *An.* 531. and the cruel *Almaberge* fled to *Athalarick*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*, where ſhe liv'd a private Life *Paul Æmilius.*

ALMAGRA, *(Diego)* a *Spaniard* of obſcure Birth and Education, having no other Name but that of the Town where he was born, and could neither Read nor Write. He join'd with *Pizaro*, who diſcover'd and conquer'd *Peru*, both of them being Brutiſh mad Fellows, exerciſ'd unheard-of Cruelties upon the *Indians*. They at laſt fell out with one another, and *Almagra* being taken by *Pizaro*, was put to death, which his Son revenged, by working *Pizaro*'s Ruin, and occaſioning him to be Beheaded, *An.* 1546. *Thuan. Mariana*

ALMA-

ALMAGUER, or *Almagra*, in *Latin*, *Almagrum*. A little Town in the Southern part of *America*, in the Kingdom of *Popayan*, near the Head of the River *Cauca*.

ALMAIN, (*James*) a School-man of *Paris*, a Perſon of great Reputation among thoſe addicted to that ſort of Learning. The moſt conſiderable of his Writings are, *A Treatiſe of Ethicks, with the Additions of* David Craiſton. *Lectura in* III. *Magiſtri Sententiarum completa. Lectura in* IV. *Sententiarum imperfecta. De Poteſtate Eccleſiaſtica. De Authoritate Eccleſiæ, &c. Bellarmin de Script Eccl. Hiſt. Univer. Pariſ.*

ALMANCE, Lat. *Almentia*, Two Leagues from *Nancy*, formerly the principal Town of *Gallia Belgica*, in *Lorrain*, where the General Aſſemblies of that Country were held. *Hoffman.*

ALMANSOR, King of *Cordoua*, uſurp'd that Kingdom after the death of *Alhaca*. He took *Barcelona* in 985, and beſieg'd *Leon* for a whole year together. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Chriſtians, and died in 1002, after he had Reign'd 26 years. *Roderick.*

ALMANSOR, (*Joſeph*) King of *Morocco*, being Invited by the *Spaniſh Moors*, he croſſed the Sea with 60000 Horſe and 100000 Foot, *An.* 1158, and was preſently acknowledged by the Infidel Princes; But being ſeveral times beaten by the Chriſtians, he uſurp'd the Territories of them that call'd him over in revenge Afterward repaſſing into *Africa*, he return'd with a more numerous Force, attended by 13 Kings of the *Moors*; but at the Siege of *Santaren* in *Portugal*, received a Wound by an Arrow, of which he died. *Marmol.*

ALMANSOR the Second, (*Jacob*) Son of *Joſeph* above-mention'd, Sirnamed *Emir el Memounim*, or Prince of the Faithful, croſs'd over into *Spain* with 400000 *Moors*, whom he had aſſembled by the publication of the *Gazie*, which is the ſame among the *Moors* that the Croiſade is among the Chriſtians, and won the famous Battel of *Alarcos* about 1199. Afterwards returning into *Africa*, where his Subjects were revolted, he took *Morocco*, and puniſh'd the Rebels, contrary to his Word and Agreement. For which being reprehended by a *Marabout*, he went wandring about the World in Penance, and died a Baker at *Alexandria*. *Marmol.*

ALMEDINE, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It was formerly Rich and Populous, but now it lies in Ruines through the Incurſions of the *Arabians*, upon whom it was a Bridle. *Marmol.*

ALMEIDA, (*Immanuel*) a Miſſionary Jeſuit of *Portugal*. He was above Forty years in the *Eaſt Indies* and *Æthiopia*, and died at *Goa* in the year 1646 His Works are ſaid to be, *The Errors of the* Abaſſines. *An Hiſtorical Account of* Æthiopia, *with an Apology againſt that of Father* Lewis Urreta, *a Dominican. Alegambe. Bibl. Script. Soc. J. &c.*

ALMERIA, an Epiſcopal City of *Bætic Spain*, under the Archbiſhop of *Grenada*, from whence it lies 21 Leagues, between *Cabo de Gates*, and *Abdana*, to which it ſucceeded in the Dignity of an Epiſcopal See. In the time of the *Saracens* it was ſo great, that it had a King of its own named *Aben Hut*. *Alphonſus* VIII. King of *Caſtile*, took it from the Infidels. It is called *Almeria* from *Almericus*, a *Gothiſh* King, who founded it, and was the uſual Port at which the *Moors* arrived in *Spain*.

ALMERIA, call'd alſo *Villa Ricca*, a Town of *America* in *New Spain*, and Province of *Flaſcala*, upon the Shoar of the Bay of *Mexico*. By the Natives it is called *Naothalan*, and is ſeated at the mouth of the River of the ſame Name, 70 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Mexico* to the Eaſt. It has a good Haven.

ALMISSIA, in Lat. *Almiſum, Dalmiſum, Dalmatium & Pagantium*, a very ſtrong Town in the Province of *Dalmatia* on the Sea, 16 miles Eaſt of *Spalatro*. Lon. 39 33. Lat. 36. 50

ALMO, a Brook in *Campagnia di Roma*, which falls into the *Tiber* at *Rome*. In this Stream *Cybele*'s Victims were waſh'd by her Prieſts.

ALMOHADES, the Names of the Fourth Race of the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, the firſt of 'em being *Abdalla Elmohadi*, a School-maſter, who form'd the Deſign of changing his Ferula into a Scepter: In 1139 he found means to raiſe an Army under pretence of Reforming Religion, and having conquer'd the King of *Fez*, uſurp'd his Throne. His Succeſſors *Abdelmumen*, and *Jacques Almanſor*, enlarged their Conqueſts in *Africa* and *Spain*, where *Muhamed Enaxir* being defeated, returned into *Africa*, and dying there, left Ten Sons, who diſagreed about their Shares. The Empire was divided into many particular Kingdoms. *Hornius Orb. Imp.*

ALMORTADI, *Bila*, a Caliph of *Perſia*, He recover'd what the Generals of his Predeceſſors had uſurp'd, and died in the year 1161. *Texeira.*

ALMONDBURY, Lat *Camulodunum*, a Village in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, on the River *Calder*, Seven miles South Eaſt of *Halliſax*; it was a famous City in the time of the *Romans* and *Saxons*

ALMONSTACEN, the laſt Caliph of the Family of *Abax*. He was kill'd by the *Tartars*, who made themſelves Maſters of *Bagdat*, in the year 1258. *Texeira.*

ALMOPS, was the Son of *Neptune* and *Athamantis*, one of the Gyants that made War upon *Jupiter*, from whom, 'tis ſaid, a great part of *Macedon* was call'd *Almopia*. *Steph. in Geogr.*

ALMORAVIDES, a People of *Africa* who liv'd about the Mountain *Atlas*, and expell'd the *Zenets* out of *Fez*, *An.* 1052. Their firſt King was *Abul Texif*; his Succeſſors enlarged their Conqueſts, and the ſecond of them, called *Joſeph*, built the City of *Morocco*, which he made his Capital. Their Line was extinguiſh'd by *Abdalla Almohadi* before-mentioned. *Hornius Orb. Imp.*

ALMOUCHIQUOIS, *Almouquiquois*, certain Savages of *America*, that inhabit towards the River of *Chovocovet*, and the Iſland of *Bacchus* in *Canada*. They differ from the reſt of the Savages of *New France*: For they Shave their Heads from their Foreheads to the Crown, wearing their Locks long behind, which they tie in Knots, and adorn with Feathers. They Paint their Faces with Red and Black. Their Weapons are Bows, Arrows, a Club, and a Lance. They ſow Maize and *Turkey* Beans in *May*, and reap their Harveſt in *September*. They plant Tobacco, and have great plenty of Vines, of which the *French* make excellent Verjuice. Their Cottages are covered with Bark of Oaks, and ſurrounded with great pieces of Timber to defend 'em from their Enemies. Neither do they change their Habitations like the other Savages of thoſe Parts. *De Laet. Hiſtoire de Noveau Monde.*

ALMUNECAR, Lat. *Almunecaria*, a Town of *Spain* upon the Coaſt of *Grenada*, 14 Leagues from *Malaga* to the Eaſt, and 13 from *Grenada* to the South, formerly called *Moenoba*.

ALNE, a River of *Northumberland*, upon which ſtands *Alnwick*. Its Courſe is from Weſt to Eaſt into the *German* Sea.

ALNEY, a ſmall Iſland in the *Severn* near *Glouceſter*, famous for the Duel fought there for the Crown of *England*, after many Field Battels, between King *Edmond Ironſide* and *Canute* the *Dane*, in the ſight of both Armies; wherein *Canute* finding himſelf over-match'd and wounded, immediately propoſed an Agreement, with ſo much Senſe and Judgment, that both caſting down their Swords, embrac'd one another, each overcome with the others Kindneſs; the ſight whereof made the Two Armies give a general Shout: In ſhort, it was agreed, that the Kingdom ſhould be divided amongſt 'em, the South part falling to *Edmund*'s, and the North to *Canute*'s Share, which was done accordingly.

ALNWICK, a Market-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Northumberland*, 226 miles North from *London*, call'd *Alnwick* from the River *Alne*, on the South Banks whereof it is ſeated, about Six miles from its fall into the *German* Ocean. It's an indifferent good Town, once defended with a great Caſtle, but now gone to decay, famous however for the ſurprizing of *William* King of *Scots* near it, accompanied only with 60 Horſe in the time of King *Henry* II.

ALOES, a Holy-day kept by the Labourers of *Athens*, after they had receiv'd the Fruits of the Earth; in Honour of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*. *Girald.*

ALOGIANS, certain Hereticks that denied the *Revelation*, and the *Goſpel*, wherein the Son of God is ſaid to be the Word of the Father. *Tertullian.*

ALOIDES, the Name of *Otus* and *Ephialtes*, Sons of *Aloeus* and *Iphimedia*; others ſay *Neptune* was their Father, and that this Marine Deity threw ſome particular Ingredients into their Conſtitution, which made 'em grow, every year a Foot and a half in length, and as much in compaſs. They confederated with the Giants, declar'd War againſt *Jupiter*, and laid *Mars* in Irons, who was afterwards ſet at Liberty by the Conduct of *Mercury*: Nothing leſs would ſerve them, than the Marrying of *Juno* and *Diana*, but *Jupiter* diſappointed their Pretentions. They made themſelves Maſters of the Iſland *Naxos*, and releas'd their Mother and Siſter from Impriſonment, but at laſt were ſhot to death by *Apollo* and *Diana*. *Hom. Odyſſ. Diod. Sic. Lib.* 3.

ALOPECIE, an Iſland in the *Palus Mæotis*, now called the Iſland of Foxes. Alſo another of the ſame Name over-againſt *Smyrna*, where *Socrates* was born. *Diogenes*

ALOST, by the Natives *Aelſt*, and in *Latin*, *Aloſtum*, a City of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* upon the River *Dender*, Five miles from *Bruſſels*, and Fifteen from *Ghent*. It is the Capital City of the Imperial *Flanders*, and formerly had Counts of its own. It ſuffer'd very much in the laſt Age The *Spaniards* ſurpriz'd it in 1576, and committed a thouſand diſorders. In 1582 the Duke of *Anjou* made himſelf Maſter of it: After which the *Engliſh*, who had it in keeping, ſold it to the Prince of *Parma*. In 1667 the *French* took it, but now it is again in the Hands of the *Spaniard* unfortified. The Territory of *Aloſt* comprehends about 170 Villages, the County of *Waes*, and Four Cities which

are

are call'd Offices, *Hulſt*, *Axile*, *Bouchout*, and *Aſſenede*. *Peter Silvius*.

ALPES, or the *Alps*, by the *Italians* called *Alpi*, by the *Germans Alpen*, are a prodigious Ridge of Mountains ſeparating *Italy* from *France*, *Switzerland*, *Rhætia*, *Hungary*, and *Germany*, extending about 3000 furlongs in length from the *Ligurian* Sea at *Genoa*, to the *Adriatick* at *Friouli*, and call'd by ſeveral Names according to the variety of their ſituation. Some go by the name of the *Maritime Alps*, as lying neareſt the Sea, now *Les Montagnes de Tende*. They begin at the City of *Nice*, and reach as far as *Barcelonetta*, extending themſelves between *Provence* and *Liguria*, and terminating in *Mont Viſo*, where the River *Po* takes its riſe. *Cotticæ* and *Cotti*, and *Mont Cenis*, dividing the *Dauphinate* from *Piedmont*, through which the River *Po* takes its Courſe. *Graiæ* or the *Greek Alps*, *Monte di St. Bernardo Picolo*, dividing the *Allobroges*, that is, the *Savoyards*, from the *Salaſſi*, or *Val d Oſta*, by the *Germans*, *Augſthal*. Otherwiſe beginning from *Mont Cenis*, and extending to *Mont St. Bernardo Majore* in the Confines of *Walais*. *Poeninæ* or *Appennine Mont de St. Bernardo a Maggiore*, which divide a part of *Piedmont* and *Inſubria* from the *Savoyards* and the *Haut Walais*. The high *Alps*, *M. de S. Gothard*, contiguous to the *Poenine*, ſeparating the *Helvetians* from a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*: The feet of which extend themſelves to the Lake *Verbanus* or *Lago Maggiore*, out of which the *Rhine*, *Teſſino*, and the *Rhone*, derive their Fountains. *Zepontiæ Monte di St. Bernardine*, join to the high *Alps* where the *Rhine* breaks forth. *Rhæticæ* or *Juga Rhætica*, by the *Germans* called *Warnſerloch*, divide the *Griſons*, largely ſo taken, from the reſt of the *Inſubrians*. From whence the *Inn*, taking its courſe through *Noricum* in *Germany*, falls into the *Danube*, the *Atheſis* running through the Territories of *Venice*, and the *Addua*, dividing the *Venetians* from the *Milanois*. *Tridentinæ*, or thoſe of *Trent*, Weſtward *Monte Bernina*, and *Monte di San Nicola*, Eaſtward *M. Zelam*, out of which the Rivers *La Brenta* and *La Piave*, derive their Sources, ſeparate *Tirol* from the *Venetians*, and extend themſelves to the River *Natiſſone*. *Noricæ*, lie between the County of *Tiroll*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburg* and *Carinthia*, about *Villach* call'd *Villacher Alben*, and by thoſe of *Saltsburg* call'd *Swamberger*. *Juliæ*, called alſo *Carnicæ*, now *Zuglie* or *Zeglie*, running between *Carinthia* and *Friuli*, and terminating upon the *Adriatic* Sea. In theſe Mountains the *Save* takes its riſe. There are ſeveral Paſſes through theſe *Alps* that give an entrance into *Italy*, of which the chiefeſt are *Col de Tende*, *Col de L'Argentiere*, *Mont Viſo*, *Mont Genevre*, *Mont Cenis*, *Petit S. Bernard*, and *Col de la Croix*. The Emperor *Auguſtus* ſubdu'd all the People inhabiting the *Alps*, and parts adjacent, and to eternize his Memory, ſet up a Trophy near *Suſa*, with this Inſcription, *Quod ejus Ductu, auſpiciſque Gentes Alpinæ omnes quæ a Mari ſupero ad inferum pertinebant, ſub Imperium P. R. redactæ ſunt, &c.* Some of thoſe Mountains are continually cover'd with Snow, from whence, or from the White Rocks, Authors think they take their Name. *Tacitus*, *Livius*, *Dion*. *Sanſon*.

ALPHENUS, *Varus*, a Friend of *Virgil*, who together with *Pollio* and *Gallus*, preſerv'd the Poet's Eſtate from forfeiture, which elſe had been given to *Auguſtus's Veterans*, which had ſerv'd againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*.

ALPHERGANUS, or *Alfraganus*, *(Mahomet)* an *Arabian* Mathematician, who liv'd to the end of the Ninth Century. He wrote a Book in *Arabick*, call'd, *The Elements of Aſtronomy*, Tranſlated into *Latine*, and Printed by *James Gelius*. He wrote another Book, *De Sciateriſis*. And one *De Planiſphæriæ Forma*, *Diviſione atque Uſu*.

ALPHEUS, now *Orphea*, by the Inhabitants, and by the *Italian* Seamen, *Carbon*, a large River of the *Morea*, riſing out of the Mountain *Stymphalus*, runs through the Countreys of *Arcadia* and *Elis*, and being ſwell'd by the Rivers *Erymanthus* and *Celadon*, and near 140 of leſſer note, which it receives as it runs along, falls at length into the Gulph of *Caſtel di Tornese*, after it has waſh'd the Walls of *Langanico*, not above 80 furlongs from the mouth of it. The Poets talk of the miraculous courſe of this River, under or through the *Ionian* Sea, till it mixes with the Fountain *Arethuſa* in *Sicily*, but *Strabo* derides that Poetical Courſe of the River, not only as ridiculous, but impoſſible. *Strabo*

Kings of Arragon.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, about 738 united thoſe Two Kingdoms to *Leon* and *Caſtile*. He was famous for his Victory againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Son of *Raymond Berenger*, Count of *Barcelona*, forced the Count of *Tholouſe* to quit his Claim to *Provence*, oppos'd the *Saracens* with good ſucceſs, and died at *Perpignan* in 1196. This Prince was Chaſt, Wiſe, Virtuous, and Couragious; and forbad the Notaries of *Catalonia* to date from the Reigns of the *French* Kings, as they were accuſtomed formely. *Voſſius*, *Noſtradam*.

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſirnam'd the Benefactor, Son of *Peter* the Third, drave the *Moors* out of *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, and died of the Peſtilence in 1285. Aged 27. *Mariana*. *Surita*. *S. Anton*.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Debonnair*, and Son of *James* the *Juſt*, ſucceeded his Father in 1327. founded the Univerſity of *Lerida*, and died in 1336. *Mariana* adds, That he obliged the King of *Caſtile* to ſue for Peace with him. *Mariana*. *Spond*.

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and *Magnanimous*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand the Juſt* in 1416. In proſecution of his Right to the Kingdom of *Naples*, as being adopted by *Joan* the Queen, he beſieged and reduced the City of that Name, with the whole Realm, and died in 1458. *Mariana*, *Mezeray*, *Blondus*, *Spond*. *Surita*.

Kings of Leon *and* Caſtile.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Son of *Peter* Duke of *Biſcay* and *Navarre*, Reigned 18 years, and died in 757. He was not that *Alphonſus* which had the Name of *Catholick*, a Title which the Popes gave the Kings of *Spain* in the Sixteenth Century. This *Alphonſus* was ſucceſsful in his Wars againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana*, *Baronius*, *L. Pudenſis*.

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Chaſt*, ſucceeded *Veremund*, in 791. He took *Lisbon*, and ſeveral other Places, from the *Saracens*, of whom he ſlew 70000 in one Battel, and died in 821, or 824, as others will have it. He alſo obtain'd other Victories againſt the Infidels, by the Aſſiſtance of *Charlemain*; His Siſter *Ximene*, having Married *Xanche*, the Earl of *Sardinia*, without his permiſſion, he ſhut her up in a Monaſtery, and impriſon'd him, after having put out his Eyes; but bred up their Son *Bernard del Carpio*: Who, as ſoon as he underſtood his Original, prayed his Uncle to ſet his Parents at Liberty, which becauſe he obtain'd not, he left the Court, and ſo loſt the Crown which was deſign'd for him. *Mariana*, *Roderic*. *Marmol*.

ALPHONSUS the Third, Sirnam'd the *Great*, was a mighty Benefactor to the Clergy, a Repairer of Churches, and a ſtout Oppoſer of *Mahomet* and *Abdala*, both *Saracen* Kings. At length his Son *Garcia* Revolted, and forced him to reſign his Crown, after he had Reign'd 48 years with much Honour. He died in 912. His Son Rebell'd to favour the Deſigns of his Father's Wife, who was not in good intelligence with him. *Baronius*.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Monk*, becauſe he vow'd a Religious Life, which he broke, and aſſum'd the Government in 914. but after a languiſhing Reign for Six or ſeven years, his Brother *Ramir* the Second, coop't him again into his proper Station, that he might have leiſure to perform his Vow; and to fit him the better for Contemplation, as ſome ſay, put out his Eyes. *Ambroiſe Moral*.

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, ſucceeded his Father *Veremond*, *An.* 1000. at Five years of Age, under the Turelage of *Melenda Gonſalez*, Count of *Galicia*: He Corrected the Laws of the *Goths* in an Aſſembly of the States-General, held at *Oviedo* in 1220. He wag'd War againſt the *Moors*, and was kill'd with an Arrow at the Siege of *Viſeo* in *Portugal* in 1228. after he had Reigned 29 years. *Mariana*, *Genebrard*

ALPHONSUS the Sixth, Sirnam'd the *Valiant*, was taken out of a Cloiſter, to ſucceed *Sancho* his Brother, ſlain at the Siege of *Zamora*, *An.* 1072. He took *Toledo* in 1085, and wreſted from the *Moors*, *Tallavera*, *Illeſcas*, *Madrid*, *Medina Cæli*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places, and died in the Seventieth year of his Age. *Mariana*. *Roderic* of *Toledo*.

ALPHONSUS the Seventh, Divorced his Wife *Urraca* for her incontinency, and then reſign'd to her the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, which he had in her Right: He acquir'd the Name of Warrior, as having been preſent in 29 Pitch'd Battles; in the laſt of which, after he had taken from the *Moors*, *Cordova*, *Saragoſſa*, and divers other Places, he periſh'd, *An* 1134. or 1137 after he had Reign'd about 30 years. He call'd himſelf Emperor of *Spain*. *Mariana*, *Genebrard*, *Marmol*.

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, Son of *Raimund* Count of *Burgundy*, and *Urraca* his Wife, was ſeated upon the Throne of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, *An.* 1122. and Crown'd Emperor by the Archbiſhop of *Toledo* in 1135. The vaſt Army of 60000 Horſe, and 100000 Foot, which *Joſeph* the Second brought into *Spain*, forced him to ſeek Aid of the Pope, and the King of *France*; at firſt he prov'd ſucceſsful, but haſtning to the Siege of *Almeria*, beſieged by the *Moors*, fell ſick at *Baeca*, and croſſing the Mountains of *Sierra Morena*, vanquiſhed by the violence of his Diſtemper, he expired, leaning againſt a Tree in 1157 after he had Reign'd 35 years. He alſo overcame the Kings of *Navarre* and *Arragon*; but granted them Peace on diſadvantageous Terms *Mariana*, *Marmol*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, or Ninth, Sirnam'd the *Noble* and *Good*, was declared King after the death of *Sancho* *the*

the Deſired, his Father, in 1158. at Four years of Age; of which his Neighbours taking advantage, deſpoiled him of good part of his Dominions, which he recovered when he came to Age. After that, turning his Arms againſt the *Moors*, he obtain'd a Croiſade, and reduced 'em to that extremity, that *Almanſor Emir* was forced to come from *Africa* to their relief, with 100000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot; upon which, *Alphonſus* failing of the Succour which he expected from other Chriſtian Princes, came off with loſs, but was quickly revenged by the death of 20000 of the Infidels. *Mahomet Emir* breaking the League, and bringing along with him 120000 Horſe, and 300000 Foot, *Alphonſus* gave him Battel, and overthrew him, with the ſlaughter of 150000 Foot, and 30000 Horſe at *Muradat*. He died in 1214. in the 59th year of his Age. His Queen was *Elianor*, Daughter to *Henry* the Second of *England*. *Mariana*, *Turquet*. *Marmol*. *&c.*

ALPHONSUS the Ninth, of whom nothing is conſiderable; he Reign'd in Peace, and died in 1230. *Mariana*. *Roderic*.

ALPHONSUS the Tenth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and the *Aſtrologer*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand* III. in 1252. He made the Aſtronomical Tables, ſtill extant, which are called, from his Name, *Tabulæ Alphonſinæ*; and 'tis certainly affirm'd, That he ſpent 400000 Crowns in the Compoſition of them. He refuſed the Imperial Crown of *Germany*, which was offer'd him after the rejection of *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, contenting himſelf only with the Title of Emperor, which ſome ſay he reſigned to Pope *Gregory* the Tenth, whereof he repented, and would have reaſſumed the Imperial Title and Arms; but was deterred for fear of an Excommunication againſt him. He was ſucceſsful againſt the *Moors*; but at length dethron'd by his own Son *Sancho*, and died for grief in *An.* 1284. In a great Sickneſs, after many Remedies uſed in vain, he began to read *Q. Curtius*'s Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, which he did with ſo much delight, that he recovered his Health; whereupon he ſaid, *Farewell* Avicen, Hippocrates, *and the whole Crowd of Doctors*; *give me* Curtius *that hath ſaved my Life*. He had read the Bible 14 times, with ſeveral Commentaries upon it; he was a great Aſtrologer, and after he had deeply conſidered the Fabrick of the World, the following ſaying of his, reported by *Lipſius*, denotes him to have been none of the moſt Pious, *viz. That if God had adviſed with him in the Creation, he could have given him good counſel*. *Marian. Turquet. Roderic. Geneb. Spond. Bzovius.*

ALPHONSUS the Eleventh, was ſaluted King in his Cradle upon the death of *Ferdinand* the Fourth, who died ſuddenly, *An.* 1312. He overthrew the *Moors*, with the ſlaughter of 200000 in one Battel, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. ſo that the Fields were covered with dead Bodies for three Leagues round; and the number of Priſoners of Quality, and the Booty was ſo great, that the Price of Gold fell a Sixth part. He died of the Plague at the Siege of *Gibraltar*. The *Moors* invaded him with 270 Ships, 70000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot. The Cauſe of their coming with ſuch a Multitude was, that the King of *Fez* had vowed Revenge on him for the Death of his Son *Abdulmalic*, ſlain in Battel. *Mariana. Villani, &c.*

Kings of Naples.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt. See *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*.

ALPHONSUS the Second, King of *Naples*, *An.* 1494. hated for his Cruelty by his Subjects, who therefore called in *Charles* the Eighth, King of *France*, upon whoſe taking of *Naples*, *Alphonſus* reſign'd his Crown to his Son *Ferdinand*, and retired into a Monaſtery in *Sicily*, where he died ſoon after. *Philip Comines. P. Jov. Guichardin.*

Kings of Portugal.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Sirnamed *Henriquez*, the Son of *Henry* of *Burgundy*, of the Houſe of *France*, defeated five Kings, or Generals of the *Moors*, at *Ourique*, in 1139. and the ſame year was Crown'd King of *Portugal*. After that Battel he inſtituted the Order of *Avis*, and took for his Arms the ſame number of Crown-pieces, or *Bezants*, as he had vanquiſh'd Kings of the *Moors*, which are the Arms of *Portugal* to this day. He died in the year 1185. He was forced to keep his Mother in Priſon, becauſe ſhe would needs Marry with Count *Triſtemare*, to whom he gave his Siſter, which occaſioned a cruel War betwixt him and *Alphonſus* the Seventh, King of *Caſtile*, in which he came off with advantage. *Mariana*, *Surita*, *Guichenon*. *Catel*.

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Fat*, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Firſt. He maintain'd a bloody War with the King of *Leon*, which was at length compos'd by the great Care of *Innocent* the Third. He took *Alcacer do Sal* from the *Moors*, rendred himſelf conſiderable for his Bravery, and died in 1233. *Vaſconcellos*.

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Second. *Alex.* the Fourth, and *Gregory* the Tenth Interdicted his Kingdom; but he laught at their vain Thunder, and carried on his Wars with Succeſs; he died in 1279. *Mariana* adds, That he Divorced his Wife, Daughter to Count *Dammartin*, and Married *Beatrix*, Natural Daughter to *Alphonſus* the Tenth, called the *Wiſe*. *Mariana*, *Nugnes*, *Surita*.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Brave*, wag'd War with the *Moors* and *Caſtillians*; and afterwards aſſiſted the latter to win the famous Battel of *Tariffa*, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. He died in 1357. in the 65th year of his Age, and 32d of his Reign, *Duard. Mariana*.

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnamed the *African*, becauſe he took *Tangier*, *Arzile*, *Alcacer*, and *Sequer* from the *Moors*. He was defeated at the Battel of *Toro*, by *Ferdinand* the Fifth King of *Arragon*, and then made Peace with him. In his time his Subjects diſcovered the Country of *Guinea*. He died in 1481. in the 49th year of his Reign. He Coin'd Pieces of that Gold call'd *Croiſats*, becauſe of the Croiſade granted him by Pope *Nicholas* the Fifth. He Married his Niece for Second Wife, by diſpenſation of Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth. But the Pope complain'd afterwards, that he was ſurpriz'd, and order'd this Princeſs to be ſhut up in a Nunnery. *Mariana*, *Turquet*.

ALPHONSUS *Henry*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *John* the Fourth, in 1656. and prov'd very ſucceſsful againſt the *Spaniards* in 1659. 1663. and 1664. However for his ill Qualities, and Incapacity, he was at length dethron'd, and carried away into the Iſland of *Tercera*, and his Brother *Don Pedro* was declared Regent of the Kingdom; afterward he return'd to *Portugal*, but never appear'd, and died in 1683. He Married a Daughter of *Savoy* in 1666. and the Marriage being declar'd Null in 1668. his Brother Married her a year after.

ALPHONSO *d'Eſte*, Duke of *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *&c.* ſuffer'd very much under the Pontificats of *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. who were his implacable Enemies, but ſav'd his Countries by the Favour and Protection of *Charles* the Fifth, upon Condition that he ſhould hold *Modena* and *Reggio* as a Vaſſal of the Empire; he died in 1534. He Married *Lucretia*, a Daughter of Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, to ſave himſelf; but *Julius* II. was his great Enemy. After his death *Alphonſus* ſeized *Reggio*, and *Rubiera*, during the Vacancy. In the Pontificate of *Clement* the Seventh, he made an Alliance with the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, on Condition that he ſhould protect him againſt the Pope, he perſuaded the Duke *d'Bourbon* to go to *Rome*, and while the Pope was beſieged in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, he took *Modena*, and ſo recover'd his Eſtate, and was confirm'd by a Treaty of Peace in 1526. He Married for a Second Wife one of his Miſtreſſes, by whom he had *Alphonſus*, Father of *Cæſar*, ſince Duke of *Modena*. *Thuan. P. Jovius*, &c.

ALPHONSUS the Second, Duke of *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *&c.* ſucceeded his Father in 1559. ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Emperor's Service againſt *Solyman* the *Turk* in *Hungary*, and died in 1597. He commanded part of the Emperor's Forces, and lent him others. *Du Cheſne. Jo. Bapt. Pigna. Spond. Thuan.* &c.

ALPHONSUS the Third, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded his Father *Cæſar* in 1628. and after the death of his Wife *Iſabella* of *Savoy*, took upon him the Habit of a Capuchin, and died in 1644.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded *Francis* the Firſt in 1658. and was ſeveral times General of the *French* Armies in *Italy*, and died in 1662. He Married Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Francis* the Second, now Duke.

ALPHONSUS *Spina*, a *Spaniard*, who of a *Jew* became a *Franciſcan* Monk, Rector of the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, and Inquiſitor, he lived about 1459. and is famous for his Book, Intituled, *Fortalitium fidei contra Judæos, Saracenos, alioſq; Chriſtianæ fidei inimicos*; the ſcope of which is, a Hiſtory of the Religion of the Church of *Rome* at that time, and by what Arguments thoſe mentioned in the Title did impugne it; he proves the Catholick Faith to be elder than the *Jewiſh* Law, and the fulfilling of all the Old Teſtament Prophecies concerning Jeſus Chriſt; but mixes abundance of Trifles with the uſual Arguments, having made Twenty two Sermons concerning the wonderful Properties of the Name Jeſus. In his Second Book he gives an Account of what he calls Hereſy, with the Arguments, and ſome feeble Anſwers. He acknowledges that Confeſſion was not received into the Church in *Ambroſe*'s time; and pleads furiouſly for the Extirpation of Hereticks, whom he reckons the worſt of Criminals. In the Third he exhibits the Arguments of the *Jews* againſt Chriſtianity, and particularly thoſe againſt Image-worſhip and Tranſubſtantiation, which are indeed very cogent, and the ſame, tho not all, which Proteſtants uſe; to which *Alphonſus* gives but very weak ſolutions. The reſt of the Book is concerning the Hatred of the *Jews* to the Chriſtians; their Infatuations, the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, and other Calamities ſince. In his Fourth Book he gives

are call'd Offices, *Hulſt*, *Axile*, *Bouchout*, and *Aſſenede*. *Peter Silvius.*

ALPES, or the *Alps*, by the *Italians* called *Alpi*, by the *Germans Alpen*, are a prodigious Ridge of Mountains ſeparating *Italy* from *France*, *Switzerland*, *Rhætia*, *Hungary*, and *Germany*, extending about 3000 furlongs in length from the *Ligurian* Sea at *Genoa*, to the *Adriatick* at *Friouli*, and call'd by ſeveral Names according to the variety of their ſituation. Some go by the name of the *Maritime Alps*, as lying neareſt the Sea, now *Les Montagnes de Tende*. They begin at the City of *Nice*, and reach as far as *Barcelonetta*, extending themſelves between *Provence* and *Liguria*, and terminating in *Mont Viſo*, where the River *Po* takes its riſe. *Cottiæ* and *Cotti*, and *Mont Cenis*, dividing the *Dauphinate* from *Piedmont*, through which the River *Po* takes its Courſe. *Graiæ* or the *Greek Alps*, *Monte di St. Bernardo Picolo*, dividing the *Allobroges*, that is, the *Savoyards*, from the *Salaſſi*, or *Val d Oſta*, by the *Germans*, *Augſthal*. Otherwiſe beginning from *Mont Cenis*, and extending to *Mont St. Bernardo Majore* in the Confines of *Walais*. *Poeninæ* or *Appennine Mont de St. Bernardo a Maggiore*, which divide a part of *Piedmont* and *Inſubria* from the *Savoyards* and the *Haut Walais*. The high *Alps*, *M. de S. Gothard*, contiguous to the *Poenine*, ſeparating the *Helvetians* from a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*: The feet of which extend themſelves to the Lake *Verbanus* or *Lago Maggiore*, out of which the *Rhine*, *Teſſino*, and the *Rhone*, derive their Fountains. *Zepontiæ Monte di St. Bernardine*, join to the high *Alps* where the *Rhine* breaks forth. *Rhæticæ* or *Jugæ Rhætica*, by the *Germans* called *Warmſerloch*, divide the *Griſons*, largely ſo taken, from the reſt of the *Inſubrians*. From whence the *Inn*, taking its courſe through *Noricum* in *Germany*, falls into the *Danube*, the *Atheſis* running through the Territories of *Venice*, and the *Addua*, dividing the *Venetians* from the *Milanois*. *Tridentinæ*, or thoſe of *Trent*, Weſtward *Monte Bernina*, and *Monte di San Nicola*, Eaſtward *M. Zelam*, out of which the Rivers *La Brenta* and *La Piave*, derive their Sources, ſeparate *Tirol* from the *Venetians*, and extend themſelves to the River *Natiſſone*. *Noricæ*, lie between the County of *Tiroll*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburg* and *Carinthia*, about *Villach* call'd *Villacher Alben*, and by thoſe of *Saltsburg* call'd *Swamberger*. *Juliæ*, called alſo *Carnicæ*, now *Zuglie* or *Zeglie*, running between *Carinthia* and *Friuli*, and terminating upon the *Adriatic* Sea. In theſe Mountains the *Save* takes its riſe. There are ſeveral Paſſes through theſe *Alps* that give an entrance into *Italy*, of which the chiefeſt are *Col de Tende*, *Col de L'Argentiere*, *Mont Viſo*, *Mont Genevre*, *Mont Cenis*, *Petit S. Bernard*, and *Col de la Croix*. The Emperor *Auguſtus* ſubdu'd all the People inhabiting the *Alps*, and parts adjacent, and to eternize his Memory, ſet up a Trophy near *Suſa*, with this Inſcription, *Quod ejus Ductu, auſpiciſque Gentes Alpinæ omnes quæ a Mari ſupero ad inferum pertinebant, ſub Imperium P. R. redactæ ſunt, &c.* Some of thoſe Mountains are continually cover'd with Snow, from whence, or from the White Rocks, Authors think they take their Name. *Tacitus, Livius, Dion. Samſon.*

ALPHENUS, *Varus*, a Friend of *Virgil*, who together with *Pollio* and *Gallus*, preſerv'd the Poet's Eſtate from forfeiture, which elſe had been given to *Auguſtus*'s *Veterans*, which had ſerv'd againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*.

ALPHERGANUS, or *Alfraganus, (Mahomet)* an *Arabian* Mathematician, who liv'd to the end of the Ninth Century. He wrote a Book in *Arabick*, call'd, *The Elements of Aſtronomy*, Tranſlated into *Latine*, and Printed by *James Golius*. He wrote another Book, *De Scaterijſis*. And one *De Planiſphæriæ Forma, Diviſione atque Uſu.*

ALPHEUS, now *Orphea*, by the Inhabitants, and by the *Italian* Seamen, *Carbon*, a large River of the *Morea*, riſing out of the Mountain *Stymphalus*, runs through the Countreys of *Arcadia* and *Elis*, and being ſwell'd by the Rivers *Erymanthus* and *Celadon*, and near 140 of leſſer note, which it receives as it runs along, falls at length into the Gulph of *Caſtel di Tornese*, after it has waſh'd the Walls of *Langanico*, not above 80 furlongs from the mouth of it. The Poets talk of the miraculous courſe of this River, under or through the *Ionian* Sea, till it mixes with the Fountain *Arethuſa* in *Sicily*; but *Strabo* derides that Poetical Courſe of the River, not only as ridiculous, but impoſſible. *Strabo*

Kings of Arragon.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, about 738 united thoſe Two Kingdoms to *Leon* and *Caſtile*. He was famous for his Victory againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Son of *Raymond Berenger*, Count of *Barcelona*, forced the Count of *Tholouſe* to quit his Claim to *Provence*, oppos'd the *Saracens* with good ſucceſs, and died at *Perpignan* in 1196. This Prince was Chaſt, Wiſe, Virtuous, and Courageous; and forbad the Notaries of *Catalonia* to date from the Reigns of the *French* Kings, as they were accuſtomed formely. *Voſſius, Noſtradam.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſirnam'd the Benefactor, Son of *Peter* the Third, drave the *Moors* out of *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, and died of the Peſtilence in 1285. Aged 27. *Mariana. Surita. S. Anton.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Debonnair*, and Son of *James* the *Juſt*, ſucceeded his Father in 1327. founded the Univerſity of *Lerida*, and died in 1336. *Mariana* adds, That he obliged the King of *Caſtile* to ſue for Peace with him. *Mariana. Spond.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and *Magnanimous*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand the Juſt* in 1416. In proſecution of his Right to the Kingdom of *Naples*, as being adopted by *Joan* the Queen, he beſieged and reduced the City of that Name, with the whole Realm, and died in 1458. *Mariana, Mezeray, Blondus, Spond. Surita.*

Kings of Leon *and* Caſtile.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Son of *Peter* Duke of *Biſcay* and *Navarre*, Reigned 18 years, and died in 757. He was not that *Alphonſus* which had the Name of *Catholick*, a Title which the Popes gave the Kings of *Spain* in the Sixteenth Century. This *Alphonſus* was ſucceſsful in his Wars againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana, Baronius, L. Pudenſis.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Chaſt*, ſucceeded *Veremund*, in 791. He took *Lisbon*, and ſeveral other Places, from the *Saracens*, of whom he ſlew 70000 in one Battel, and died in 821, or 824, as others will have it. He alſo obtain'd other Victories againſt the Infidels, by the Aſſiſtance of *Charlemain*; His Siſter *Ximene*, having Married *Xanche*, the Earl of *Sardinia*, without his permiſſion, he ſhut her up in a Monaſtery, and impriſon'd him, after having put out his Eyes; but bred up their Son *Bernard del Carpio*: Who, as ſoon as he underſtood his Original, prayed his Uncle to ſet his Parents at Liberty, which becauſe he obtain'd not, he left the Court, and ſo loſt the Crown which was deſign'd for him. *Mariana, Roderic. Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, Sirnam'd the *Great*, was a mighty Benefactor to the Clergy, a Repairer of Churches, and a ſtout Oppoſer of *Mahomet* and *Abdala*, both *Saracen* Kings. At length his Son *Garcia* Revolted, and forced him to reſign his Crown, after he had Reign'd 48 years with much Honour. He died in 912. His Son Rebell'd to favour the Deſigns of his Father's Wife, who was not in good intelligence with him. *Baronius.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Monk*, becauſe he vow'd a Religious Life, which he broke, and aſſum'd the Government in 914. but after a languiſhing Reign for Six or ſeven years, his Brother *Ramir* the Second, coop't him again into his proper Station, that he might have leiſure to perform his Vow; and to fit him the better for Contemplation, as ſome ſay, put out his Eyes. *Ambroiſe Moral.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, ſucceeded his Father *Veremond*, *An.* 1000. at Five years of Age, under the Tutelage of *Melenda Gonſalez*, Count of *Galicia*: He Corrected the Laws of the *Goths* in an Aſſembly of the States-General, held at *Oviedo* in 1220. He wag'd War againſt the *Moors*, and was kill'd with an Arrow at the Siege of *Viſeo* in *Portugal* in 1228. after he had Reigned 29 years. *Mariana, Genebrard.*

ALPHONSUS the Sixth, Sirnam'd the *Valiant*, was taken out of a Cloiſter, to ſucceed *Sancho* his Brother, ſlain at the Siege of *Zamora*, *An.* 1072. He took *Toledo* in 1085, and wreſted from the *Moors*, *Tallavera*, *Illeſcas*, *Madrid*, *Medina Cæli*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places, and died in the Seventieth year of his Age. *Mariana. Roderic of Toledo.*

ALPHONSUS the Seventh, Divorced his Wife *Urraca* for her incontinency, and then reſign'd to her the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, which he had in her Right: He acquir'd the Name of Warrior, as having been preſent in 29 Pitch'd Battles; in the laſt of which, after he had taken from the *Moors*, *Cordova*, *Saragoſſa*, and divers other Places, he periſh'd, *An.* 1134. or 1137. after he had Reign'd about 30 years. He call'd himſelf Emperor of *Spain*. *Mariana, Genebrard, Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, Son of *Raimund* Count of *Burgundy*, and *Urraca* his Wife, was ſeated upon the Throne of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, *An.* 1122. and Crown'd Emperor by the Archbiſhop of *Toledo* in 1135. The vaſt Army of 60000 Horſe, and 100000 Foot, which *Joſeph* the Second brought into *Spain*, forced him to ſeek Aid of the Pope, and the King of *France*; at firſt he prov'd ſucceſsful, but haſtning to the Siege of *Almeria*, beſieged by the *Moors*, fell ſick at *Baeca*, and croſſing the Mountains of *Sierra Morena*, vanquiſhed by the violence of his Diſtemper, he expired, leaning againſt a Tree in 1157. after he had Reign'd 35 years. He alſo overcame the Kings of *Navarre* and *Arragon*; but granted them Peace on diſadvantageous Terms. *Mariana, Marmol*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, or Ninth, Sirnam'd the *Noble* and *Good*, was declared King after the death of *Sancho*

the

the Deſired, his Father, in 1158. at Four years of Age; of which his Neighbours taking advantage, deſpoiled him of good part of his Dominions, which he recovered when he came to Age. After that, turning his Arms againſt the *Moors*, he obtain'd a Croiſade, and reduced 'em to that extremity, that *Almanſor Emir* was forced to come from *Africa* to their relief, with 100000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot; upon which, *Alphonſus* failing of the Succour which he expected from other Chriſtian Princes, came off with loſs, but was quickly revenged by the death of 20000 of the Infidels. *Mahomet Emir* breaking the League, and bringing along with him 120000 Horſe, and 300000 Foot, *Alphonſus* gave him Battel, and overthrew him, with the ſlaughter of 150000 Foot, and 30000 Horſe at *Muradat*. He died in 1214. in the 59th year of his Age. His Queen was *Elianor*, Daughter to *Henry* the Second of *England*. *Mariana*, *Turquet*. *Marmol*. *&c.*

ALPHONSUS the Ninth, of whom nothing is conſiderable; he Reign'd in Peace, and died in 1230. *Mariana*. *Roderic*.

ALPHONSUS the Tenth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and the *Aſtrologer*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand* III. in 1252. He made the Aſtronomical Tables, ſtill extant, which are called, from his Name, *Tabulæ Alphonſinæ*; and 'tis certainly affirm'd, That he ſpent 400000 Crowns in the Compoſition of them. He refuſed the Imperial Crown of *Germany*, which was offer'd him after the rejection of *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, contenting himſelf only with the Title of Emperor, which ſome ſay he reſigned to Pope *Gregory* the Tenth, whereof he repented, and would have reaſſumed the Imperial Title and Arms; but was deterred for fear of an Excommunication againſt him. He was ſucceſsful againſt the *Moors*; but at length dethron'd by his own Son *Sancho*, and died for grief in *An.* 1284. In a great Sickneſs, after many Remedies uſed in vain, he began to read Q. *Curtius*'s Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, which he did with ſo much delight, that he recovered his Health; whereupon he ſaid, *Farewell* Avicen, Hippocrates, *and the whole Crowd of Doctors*; *give me* Curtius *that hath ſaved my Life*. He had read the Bible 14 times, with ſeveral Commentaries upon it; he was a great Aſtrologer, and after he had deeply conſidered the Fabrick of the World, the following ſaying of his, reported by *Lipſius*, denotes him to have been none of the moſt Pious, *viz. That if God had adviſed with him in the Creation, he could have given him good counſel*. *Marian. Turquet. Roderic. Geneb. Spond. Bzovius.*

ALPHONSUS the Eleventh, was ſaluted King in his Cradle upon the death of *Ferdinand* the Fourth, who died ſuddenly, *An.* 1312. He overthrew the *Moors*, with the ſlaughter of 200000 in one Battel, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. ſo that the Fields were covered with dead Bodies for three Leagues round; and the number of Priſoners of Quality, and the Booty was ſo great, that the Price of Gold fell a Sixth part. He died of the Plague at the Siege of *Gibraltar*. The *Moors* invaded him with 270 Ships, 70000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot. The Cauſe of their coming with ſuch a Multitude was, that the King of *Fez* had vowed Revenge on him for the Death of his Son *Abdulmalic*, ſlain in Battel. *Mariana*. *Villani*, *&c.*

Kings of Naples.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt. See *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*.

ALPHONSUS the Second, King of *Naples*, *An.* 1494. hated for his Cruelty by his Subjects, who therefore called in *Charles* the Eighth, King of *France*, upon whoſe taking of *Naples*, *Alphonſus* reſign'd his Crown to his Son *Ferdinand*, and retired into a Monaſtery in *Sicily*, where he died ſoon after. *Philip Comines*. *P. Jov. Guichardin.*

Kings of Portugal.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Sirnamed *Henriquez*, the Son of *Henry* of *Burgundy*, of the Houſe of *France*, defeated five Kings, or Generals of the *Moors*, at *Ourique*, in 1139. and the ſame year was Crown'd King of *Portugal*. After that Battel he inſtituted the Order of *Avis*, and took for his Arms the ſame number of Crown-pieces, or *Bezants*, as he had vanquiſh'd Kings of the *Moors*, which are the Arms of *Portugal* to this day. He died in the year 1185. He was forced to keep his Mother in Priſon, becauſe ſhe would needs Marry with Count *Triſtemare*, to whom he gave his Siſter, which occaſioned a cruel War betwixt him and *Alphonſus* the Seventh, King of *Caſtile*, in which he came off with advantage. *Mariana*, *Surita*, *Guichenon*. *Catel.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Fat*, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Firſt. He maintain'd a bloody War with the King of *Leon*, which was at length compos'd by the great Care of *Innocent* the Third. He took *Alcacer de Sal* from the *Moors*, rendred himſelf conſiderable for his Bravery, and died in 1233. *Vaſconcellos.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Second. *Alex.* the Fourth, and *Gregory* the Tenth Interdicted his Kingdom; but he laught at their vain Thunder, and carried on his Wars with Succeſs; he died in 1279. *Mariana* adds, That he Divorced his Wife, Daughter to Count *Dammartin*, and Married *Beatrix*, Natural Daughter to *Alphonſus* the Tenth, called the *Wiſe*. *Mariana*, *Nugnes*, *Surita.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Brave*, wag'd War with the *Moors* and *Caſtillians*; and afterwards aſſiſted the latter to win the famous Battel of *Tariffa*, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. He died in 1357. in the 65th year of his Age, and 32d of his Reign, *Duard. Mariana.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnamed the *African*, becauſe he took *Tangier*, *Arzile*, *Alcacer*, and *Sequer* from the *Moors*. He was defeated at the Battel of *Toro*, by *Ferdinand* the Fifth King of *Arragon*, and then made Peace with him. In his time his Subjects diſcovered the Country of *Guinea*. He died in 1481. in the 49th year of his Reign. He Coin'd Pieces of that Gold call'd *Croiſats*, becauſe of the Croiſade granted him by Pope *Nicholas* the Fifth. He Married his Niece for Second Wife, by diſpenſation of Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth. But the Pope complain'd afterwards, that he was ſurpriz'd, and order'd this Princeſs to be ſhut up in a Nunnery. *Mariana*, *Turquet*.

ALPHONSUS *Henry*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *John* the Fourth, in 1656. and prov'd very ſucceſsful againſt the *Spaniards* in 1659. 1663. and 1664. However for his ill Qualities, and Incapacity, he was at length dethron'd, and carried away into the Iſland of *Tercera*, and his Brother *Don Pedro* was declared Regent of the Kingdom; afterward he return'd to *Portugal*, but never appear'd, and died in 1683. He Married a Daughter of *Savoy* in 1666. and the Marriage being declar'd Null in 1668. his Brother Married her a year after.

ALPHONSO *d'Eſte*, Duke of *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *&c.* ſuffer'd very much under the Pontificats of *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. who were his implacable Enemies, but ſav'd his Countries by the Favour and Protection of *Charles* the Fifth, upon Condition that he ſhould hold *Modena* and *Reggio* as a Vaſſal of the Empire; he died in 1534. He Married *Lucretia*, a Daughter of Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, to ſave himſelf; but *Julius* II. was his great Enemy. After his death *Alphonſus* ſeized *Reggio*, and *Rubiera*, during the Vacancy. In the Pontificate of *Clement* the Seventh, he made an Alliance with the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, on Condition that he ſhould protect him againſt the Pope, he perſuaded the Duke *d'Bourbon* to go to *Rome*, and while the Pope was beſieged in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, he took *Modena*, and ſo recover'd his Eſtate, and was confirm'd by a Treaty of Peace in 1526. He Married for a Second Wife one of his Miſtreſſes, by whom he had *Alphonſus*, Father of *Cæſar*, ſince Duke of *Modena*. *Thuan. P. Jovius*, &c.

ALPHONSUS the Second, Duke of *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *&c.* ſucceeded his Father in 1559. ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Emperor's Service againſt *Solyman* the *Turk* in *Hungary*, and died in 1597. He commanded part of the Emperor's Forces, and lent him others. *Du Cheſne*. *Jo. Bapt. Pigna*. *Spond. Thuan.* &c.

ALPHONSUS the Third, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded his Father *Cæſar* in 1628. and after the death of his Wife *Iſabella* of *Savoy*, took upon him the Habit of a Capuchin, and died in 1644.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded *Francis* the Firſt in 1658. and was ſeveral times General of the *French* Armies in *Italy*, and died in 1662. He Married Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Francis* the Second, now Duke.

ALPHONSUS *Spina*, a *Spaniard*, who of a *Jew* became a *Franciſcan* Monk, Rector of the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, and Inquiſitor, he lived about 1459. and is famous for his Book, Intituled, *Fortalitium fidei contra Judæos*, *Saracenos*, *alioſq*; *Chriſtianæ fidei inimicos*; the ſcope of which is, a Hiſtory of the Religion of the Church of *Rome* at that time, and by what Arguments thoſe mentioned in the Title did impugne it; he proves the Catholick Faith to be elder than the *Jewiſh* Law, and the fulfilling of all the Old Teſtament Propheeies concerning Jeſus Chriſt; but mixes abundance of Trifles with the uſual Arguments, having made Twenty two Sermons concerning the wonderful Properties of the Name Jeſus. In his Second Book he gives an Account of what he calls Hereſy, with the Arguments, and ſome feeble Anſwers. He acknowledges that Confeſſion was not received into the Church in *Ambroſe*'s time; and pleads furiouſly for the Extirpation of Hereticks, whom he reckons the worſt of Criminals. In the Third he exhibits the Arguments of the *Jews* againſt Chriſtianity, and particularly thoſe againſt Image-worſhip and Tranſubſtantiation, which are indeed very cogent, and the ſame, tho not all, which Proteſtants uſe; to which *Alphonſus* gives but very weak ſolutions. The reſt of the Book is concerning the Hatred of the *Jews* to the Chriſtians; their Infatuations, the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, and other Calamities ſince. In his Fourth Book he gives

an account of, and refutes *Mahometaniſm*, adding a Hiſtory of the *Mahometan* Wars to his own time. The Fifth is concerning the Eſſence of Devils, their Hatred againſt Chriſtianity, their Order, Difference, Government, Witchcraft, Power, Habitation, and Torments. *Cave Hiſt. Lit.*

ALPHONSUS *Toſtatus*, a *Spaniard*, who flouriſhed about 1434. an Univerſal Scholar, a Perſon of great Piety, and of ſo great a Memory, that he never forgot any thing he Read; and of ſo great Induſtry, that in 22 years time, he wrote more than another Man can attentively read in an Age; beſides the numerous Volumes extant, whereof he was Author, more than 400 were Shipwrack'd as going to be Printed in *Italy*: But amongſt thoſe great Qualities, he is accuſed by ſome, as not having Treated of the Sacred Trinity with Veneration; nor of the Fathers with Reverence enough. The Papiſts own that he impugned the Papal Authority, and that not obſcurely. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

ALPHONSUS *Zamora*, a *Spaniard*, but of Jewiſh Parentage, very Learned in the *Hebrew*; he became a Chriſtian, was Baptiz'd *Anno* 1506. and imploy'd by Cardinal *Ximenes* in that Noble Edition of the *Complutenſian Bible*. He wrote alſo a *Hebrew* Grammar, Vocabulary and Lexicon, and a Treatiſe about the Points. *Cave Hiſt. Literaria.*

ALPINI, *Proſper*, a famous *Venetian* Phyſician, who died in 1644. he was a Botaniſt and Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Padua*, and Author of the Books *De Medicinâ Methodicâ*; *De Medicina Ægyptiorum*; *De Plantis Ægypti*; *De præſagienda Ægrotantium vita*; *De Balſamo, &c.* *Vander Linden.*

ALPINUS, King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Dongallus*, the Son of *Solvathius*, in the Ninth Century; he was Son to King *Achaius*, who died in the year 809. his Reign was chiefly memorable for his fatal War with the *Picts*, whoſe Government *Frederethus* had ſeiz'd upon, and arrogated to himſelf. *Alpinus* reſolv'd to remove this Uſurper, met him with his Forces at *Reſtenot*, a Village of *Angus*, where the Fight was maintain'd on both ſides with great obſtinacy, till the *Pictiſh* King happened to be ſlain, whereby the *Scots* got the Victory; but *Brudus*, one of high Deſcent, and Noble Atchievements, being Elected King by the *Picts*, turn'd the Scale, and by a Stratagem defeated, and took King *Alpinus*, *An.* 834. and put him, with many of his Nobles cruelly to death: His Head was faſtned to a Pole, and carried about the Army, and at laſt ſet up for a Spectacle in *Abernethy*, their chief Town, which was afterwards ſeverely reveng'd by the *Scots*, who call'd the place where he was ſlain *Bas Alpin.* *Buchan.*

ALPINUS, (*Cornelius*) a Poet, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Memnon*, ſlain by *Achilles*. He liv'd in *Horace*'s time, and, by what he remarks of him, we have reaſon to conclude, he affected Rumbling and Bombaſt. *Horat. Lib. 1. Sat.* 10. *Voſſius, lib. 1. cap.* 17. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

ALPUXARÆ, *Alpujares*, or the Mountains of the *Sun*, Mountains of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, between *Grenada* and *Almeria*. They were formerly Inhabited by the *Moors*, but now lie deſart, as they have done ever ſince the expulſion of the Infidels.

ALRESFORD, a Market Town of *Sutton* Hundred, about the middle of *Hampſhire*, 39 miles from *London*.

ALRIC, a *Saxon* King of *Kent*, ſucceeded *Alaric*, the laſt of the Line of *Hengiſt*, and uſurp'd the Regal Power. After Two years Reign, contending with *Kenulph* King of *Mercia*, he was by him taken Priſoner, and ſoon after ſet free, but not receiv'd by his own Subjects.

ALRIC, born and bred in *Cumberland*, lived moſt part of his Life in the Eleventh Age, and died the beginning of the next, *viz. An.* 1107 He led a Hermit's Life in a Foreſt near *Carliſle*; and when he died, (ſays *S. Goderick*, another Hermit that was preſent at his death) his Skull aſcended to Heaven in the Spherical form of a burning-wind.

ALSATIA, *Alſatz*, a Province of *Germany*, having the *Rhine* on the Eaſt, *Lorrain* on the Weſt, the *Palatinate* on the North, and *Suntgaw* on the South, with ſome part of the *Franche Comtè* and *Switzerland*; one of the moſt fertile and beſt water'd Parts of all *Germany*, and remarkable for Numbers of Cities, of which the chief are *Strasburg*, *Colmar*, *Haguenaw*, *Savern*, *Schelſtad*, *Landaw*, *Benefeldt*, *Weiſſenberg*, *Melſheim*, &c. lately a wealthy and lovely ſpot of Ground, nine *German* Leagues in length, and three in breadth, only that the Plain is ſomewhat broader about *Haguenaw*, where the Mountains retire at a farther diſtance from the *Rhine*. It is reputed to have been the Seat of the ancient *Tribocchi*, who retained their Name till the time of *Charlemain*, The *Romans* were Maſters of it near 500 years; then it was under the King of the *Franks* till *Otho* I. By *Otho* II. it was erected into a Landtgraviate, and the Houſe of *Auſtria* enjoy'd it till the Uſurpations of the *French* in the late Wars made it a Wilderneſs, by their unheard of Devaſtations: So that the Emperor was forc'd to reſign it to the *French* Crown by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *Spaniard* reſigning his Right alſo by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It is one of the fruitfulleſt Countries in *Germany*. *Cluver. Bern. Herr.* [*] *Dr. Burnet*, who Travelled that Country, ſays, It is ill Peopled, becauſe a Frontier, and the Seat of War. It is in many Places overgrown with Wood, and has abundance of Iron-works which bring Money into the Country: The Woods being upon the Bank of the *Rhine*, do ſecure the Country againſt the Rapidity of that River.

ALSEN, Lat. *Alſenæ*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea belonging to the King of *Denmark*, Eaſt of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Fryth; in this Iſland ſtands the magnificent Caſtle of *Sunderburg*, and the Fortreſs of *Nordeburgh* belonging to the Dukes of *Holſatia*; it is well ſtored with People and Cattel, has 13 Pariſhes, and four Towns, and can raiſe ſome Thouſands of Men in a trice. *Heylin.*

ALSFELDT, a Town of great Antiquity in *Heſſe*, the Inhabitants of which were the firſt who embraced *Luther*'s Reformation.

ALSFORD, a Market Town in *Hantſhire*.

ALSTEDIUS, a great *German* Writer in this laſt Age, as appears by his Works, of which his *Encyclopædia* alone makes four Volumes; He died in 1646. or thereabouts: He wrote the *Conſiliarius Academicus, ſeu Methodus formandorum Studiorum*; *Philoſophia reſtituta*; *Panacea Philoſophica*; *Elementa Mathematica*; *Theſaurus Chronologiæ*; *Encyclopædia.* *Zeil. Voſ. &c.*

ALSTON-MOOR, a Market Town in *Cumberland*, 209 Miles from *London*. There are abundance of Lead-mines in the Neighbourhood.

ALTA, *Alten*, and *Aenbotten*, a River and Road for Ships in *Norway*, in the Province of *Finmarch* toward the North Promontory in the Prefecture of *Wardhouſe*. This River gives denomination to that part of the Ocean into which it falls.

ALTADAS, or *Althadas*, by *Julius Africanus* named *Sethos*, the Eleventh King of the *Aſſyrians*, who is reported to have preferr'd Eaſe and Tranquility of Life before all things, being of opinion, that it was a fooliſh thing for a Prince to toil himſelf for the enlarging his Dominions, as tending rather to miſchief and ſervitude, than to the ſafety and benefit of Mankind. *Euſeb. Tornel. &c*

ALTAHEIM, or *Altahaem*, in Lat. *Altaheimum*, or *Altheimum*, an ancient Town in the Country of the *Griſons* There was a Synod held in it in the year 917. *Tom. 9. Concil.*

ALTAI, and *Althai*, by others called *Belgian*, certain Mountains of *Aſia*, in the Northern *Tartary*, near the City of *Caracoran*, in the Kingdom of *Montgall*; upon which are to be ſeen the Sepulchres of ſeveral Kings of the *Tartars*.

ALTAMONT, a very fair Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*; 23 Miles W. of *Roſſano*, and 15 N. W. of *Biſignano*. Lon. 38. 25. Lat. 39. 40.

ALTA-VILLA, by ſome *Altamura*, a ſmall Town, dignified with the Title of a Principality, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Bari*, called *Terra di Bari*, upon the River *Savuto*; but thinly inhabited.

ALTDORF, Lat. *Altdorfium*, the Capital City of the Canton of *Uri* in *Switzerland*, near the foot of the *Alps*, on the River *Ruſs*, environ'd with Gardens and Country-houſes. The Houſes in the City are generally Painted with Pictures repreſenting the Victories won by the Inhabitants of *Altdorf*; which renders them extreamly delightful. It has no Walls, nor does it fear any Enemy, there being no way to come at it, but through ſuch narrow and difficult Paſſes of the Mountain, where 20 Men may keep out an Army. This Canton is *Roman* Catholick.

ALTEMBERG, a City of *Tranſilvania*, ſeated upon a Hill, ſix *German* Miles from *Alba Julia*, and as many from *Albruchbania*, built out of the Ruins of *Zalnatra*

ALTEMBURG, a City of *Germany* in *Miſnia*, upon the River *Pleis*, dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, inveſted in the Houſe of *Savony* It is 24 Miles S. of *Leipſick*.

ALTEMBURG, in the *Hungarian* Language *Owar*, a fortified Town of the *Lower Hungary* near the *Danube*, ſix Leagues from *Raab*, under the Emperor.

ALTEMBURG, a Caſtle almoſt demoliſhed in the Country of *Argow* in *Switzerland*; from whence the Earls of that Name take their Title, and from whence ſome Authors derive the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Rappoton* Earl of *Altemburg* built the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, of which the Ruins only are now remaining. *Plantin. Deſcrip de la Swiſſe.*

ALTENA, is a ſmall Town about a mile diſtant from the City of *Hamburgh*, and made remarkable by the Treaty concluded there in 1689. between the King of *Denmark* and Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*, by the Mediation of the Emperor, the States of *Holland*, divers *German* Princes, and more particularly of *William* III. King of *England*, whereby the Duke was reſtor'd to his Country of which he had been diſpoſſeſt for divers years.

ALTENIUS, a Mountain of *Caria*, that breeds great numbers of Scorpions, harmleſs to Strangers, but deſtructive to the Inhabitants of the Country. *Alexand. ab Alexand.*

ALTH, a River which ſeparates *Tranſilvania* from *Walachia*, and falls into the *Danube*.

ALTHEA, the Wife of *Æneus* King of *Calydonia*, to whom ſhe bare *Meleager*, with ſeveral other Sons, who hearing that all her other Sons, except *Meleager*, were ſlain in a certain Sedition, in a paſſion threw the brand into the fire, upon which the Deſtiny of that Prince depended: But after his

his death, repenting of what ſhe had done, ſhe went and hang'd her ſelf. *Ovid* writes that ſhe ſtab'd her ſelf with a Sword.

ALTHEMENES, the Son of *Catreus*, King of *Crete*, who underſtanding by the Oracle that he ſhould kill his Father, retired to *Rhodes*, where he built the Temple of *Atamyrius*, upon a Mountain of the ſame Name; whither his Father coming in ſearch of him, he ſlew him accidentally, not knowing who he was. *Diodor. Sicul.*

ALTINUM, *Altino*, once a flouriſhing City of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Venice*, deſtroyed by the *Hunns*; afterward a Biſhop's See, which is now Tranſlated to *Torcello*. However, the Ruins of *Altino* are ſtill to be ſeen upon the River *Sile*.

ALTON, a Market Town of *Alton* Hundred in the North-Eaſt of *Hampſhire*, 39 Miles from *London*.

ALTORF, a little City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, with a Caſtle and an Univerſity, ſeated upon the River *Schwartzac*, and depends upon the Imperial City of *Nuremberg*; in 1552. it was burnt, with its Inhabitants, by *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburgh*. The Magiſtrates of *Nuremberg* founded the Univerſity here in 1579, and obtained ſeveral Privileges to encourage it from the Emperor *Rodulphus* II. in 1581.

ALTRINGHAM, a Market Town of *Bucklow* Hundred, in the North Parts of *Cheſhire*, 137 Miles from *London*; their Market is on *Tueſdays*.

ALVAREZ, a *Portugueſe* Prieſt, and Confeſſor to *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, who ſent him his Ambaſſador to *David* King of *Æthiopia*, where he ſo ordered his Affairs, that the *Abyſſines* ſent Ambaſſadors to *Clement* VIII. with their Submiſſions to the See of *Rome*; his Relation of *Æthiopia*, written in the *Portugueſe* Language, was afterwards Tranſlated into *Latin* and *French*. *Bodin.*

ALVAREZ *Caprall* (*Peter*) diſcovered *Brazile*, where he ſet up a Marble Pillar with the Arms of *Portugal*. He made War upon the King of *Malabar*. He wrote a Relation of his Voyage, which is Tranſlated into *Latin* by *John Ramuſſio*. *Maffee. Oſorio. Barros.*

ALVAREZ, (*Emanuel*) a Jeſuite born at *Madera*, was a Learned Grammarian, whom *Scioppius* and others commend highly. He was Rector of *Conimbria*, *Lisbon*, and *Evora*, where he died *Decemb.* 30. 1582. *Ribadeneira*, *Alegamb.*

ALVAREZ, (*Diego*) Archbiſhop of *Trani* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He lived in the year 1640, and wrote Commentaries upon *Iſaiah*; *De Auxiliis Divinæ Gratiæ*; *Reſponſiones ad Objectiones adverſus Concordiam Liberi Arbitrii, & Præſcientiæ Divinæ*; *De Origine Pelagianæ Hæreſis*. *Nicholas Antonio*, *Bibl. Hiſp.*

ALVAROTUS, (*James*) a famous Lawyer of *Padua*. He lived in the 16th Century, and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes. *Commentarii in Libros Feudorum, &c.*

ALVERNUS, *Monte d'Alverno*, a Mountain of *Tuſcany* not far from *Florence*, where the *Roman* Catholicks will have it, that Chriſt appeared to St. *Francis*, and imprinted upon his Body the Scars of his Wounds.

ALYATTES, King of the *Lydians*, the Father of *Cræſus*, expelled the *Cimmerians* out of *Aſia*, waged War with the *Medes*, and died after he had waged a War againſt the *Mileſians* for ſeveral years: He made uſe of Fifes and ſtringed Inſtruments in his Wars. His Tomb was erected at *Sardis*, at the expence of the *Lydian* Virgins, who raiſed the Money for that purpoſe by proſtituting their Bodies. *Herodotus*, *Euſebius*.

ALYXOTHOE, a Nymph, by whom *Priam* had *Eſſacus*, who was afterward metamorphos'd into a Didapper. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 11.

ALZIRA, a little City in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, pleaſantly ſeated between two Arms of the River *Xucar*, which a little below it, throws it ſelf into the Sea. The City is neatly built, and paſſes for a wealthy Town: It hath a fair Suburb, with two Bridges over the ſame River, and ſtands about Five or Six Miles from *Valencia*, the Capital City of that Kingdom.

AM, a City of *Armenia*, wherein were 100000 Houſes, and 1000 Churches, taken by the *Tartars* in 1219. after a Siege of 12 days. *Vincent. St. Antonin.*

AMACAXI, a People in *America*, in the middle of *Brazile*, towards the Prefecture of St. *Sebaſtian del Rio Janeira*

AMACUSA, an Iſland, Province, and City of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximo*, 12 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Arima*, and 16 from *Mangaſach*, formerly full of Chriſtian Inhabitants.

AMADABAT, *Amedabatum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Guzurat*, in the Empire of the Great Mogul, 18 Leagues from *Cambay*, near the River *Indus*, and 82 Leagues N. E. of *Surat*, in the Road to *Agria*. The City is very large and well Peopled; and the Buildings, as well Publick as Private, very magnificent. There is always a great Garriſon lies in this Place, by reaſon of the *Badures* an adjoyning People, who not acknowledging the Great Mogul, make daily Incurſions into the Country. Here are made abundance of Silk and Cotton Stuffs, Satins and Velvets of all ſorts of Colours; Cloth of Gold and Silver, and Carpets with Ground-work of Gold. The other Commodities of this City are Sugar-candy, Lacker, Ginger, Indico, *&c.* The Moſque that belongs to it is very magnificent; adorn'd with Moſaic Work, and inlay'd with Agats of divers Colours found in the Mountains. This City keeps in Pay for the Service of the Mogul, 12000 Horſe, and 50 Elephants, under a Governor, who takes upon him the Title of *Raja* or Prince. In the Neighbourhood of this City are abundance of Apes, whom the Idolatrous Inhabitants have in great eſteem, and have built Hoſpitals for them. *Tavernier's* Voyage to the *Indies*.

AMADAN, one of the faireſt and moſt conſiderable Cities of *Perſia*, between *Monſul* and *Iſpahan*, from which it is nine days Journey: It is ſeated at the foot of a Mountain, whence flow an infinite number of Springs that water the Country. The Soil is fertile, and furniſhes the Neighbouring Provinces with Wheat and Rice; which is the Reaſon that the King of *Perſia* values it at as high a rate as *Bagdat*, which affords him leſs Profit, and yet coſts him more. *Tavernier's* Voyage to *Perſia*.

AMADIA, a great City of *Curdiſtan* in *Aſia*, two days E. of *Gezira*, ſeated on a high Mountain, which is two hours march to the top; in the middle of the City is a large Piazza full of Merchants Shops: It is under the Command of a Bey who can raiſe 10000 Horſe, and more Foot than any other of his Station. The City drives a good Trade for Galls and Tobacco, with *Aſſyria* and *Turky*.

AMAEK, is a little Iſland of *Denmark* that joins cloſe to the City of *Copenhagen*, from which 'tis only ſeparated by a ſmall Arm of the Sea, which is paſt over by a Drawbridge, and in Fruitfulneſs exceeds any ſpot of Ground in *Denmark*: This Land was many years ago given to ſeveral Families of North *Hollanders*, who were planted there to make Butter and Cheeſe for the Court; the Deſcendants of whom retain to this day the Habit, Language and Cuſtoms of their Predeceſſors, together with their Cleanlineſs and Induſtry; neither will they amix with the *Danes*, but Intermarry with each other: They had formerly extraordinary Privileges granted to them, whereof ſome continue to this time, but others are retrenched, and by degrees 'tis to be feared, they will be treated like unto the other *Daniſh* Subjects. The Iſland, through the Induſtry of theſe laborious People, is as it were the Kitchin Garden of *Copenhagen*, and ſupplies its Markets plentifully with all ſorts of Roots and Herbs, beſides Butter, Milk, great quantities of Corn and ſome Hay; whatever it produces, being the beſt in its kind that is to be found in the whole Kingdom.

AMAGER, *Amagria*, or *Amac*, an Iſland of *Denmark* upon the *Baltick* Sea, over againſt the City of *Copenhagen*, from whence there is a Paſſage to it over a Bridge. The Inhabitants call this Iſland the Nurſe of *Copenhagen*, by reaſon of its fertility.

AMAGUANA, an Iſland of North *America*, and one of the *Lucayes*, near *Hiſpaniola*.

AMAJA, (*Francis*) a *Spaniard* of *Antiquara*, one of the moſt celebrated Lawyers of his Country. He has left ſeveral Tracts behind him: For inſtance, *Obſervationes Juris*; *Commentaria in tres Poſteriores Libros Codicis Juſtiniani*. He died about the year 1640. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

AMALARIC, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and *Lower Languedoc*, an *Arian*, defeated and purſued to death by *Childebert* King of *France*, *Amalanck* his Brother-in-Law, in revenge of his ill uſage of *Clotilda* his Siſter, whom he perſecuted for her Religion. *Iſidore*, *Gregoire de Tour.*

AMALARIUS, called *Fortunatus*, Archbiſhop of *Treves*, one of the moſt eminent Prelates in the Reign of *Charlemain*. He was the Scholar of the famous *Alcuinus*. The Book of the Sacrament of Baptiſm, Dedicated to *Charlemain*, which goes under the Name of *Alcuinus*, is ſuppos'd to be his: The other Book of *Divine Offices* which has, for a great while, been believed to have been written by *Amalarius Fortunatus*, belongs to another *Amalarius* of *Metz*. *Broverius in Annal. Eccl. Trev. Miræus in Not. ad Honor. Auguſt. &c.*

AMALARIUS, a Deacon of the Church of *Metz*. He lived a little after *Amalarius* of *Treves* abovementioned; for this reaſon, ſeveral Authors have miſtaken the one for the other. *Trithemius* gave the firſt occaſion to this confuſion, and has miſled *Poſſevin*, *Bellarmine*, and ſeveral others. This *Amalarius* lived in the Reign of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, who being convinc'd of the Sufficiency of *Amalarius*, put him upon writing the Book *De Eccleſiaſticis ſeu Divinis Officiis*, now extant in four Books. He likewiſe wrote *De Ordine Antiphonario*. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, he wrote a third, called *Forma Inſtitutionis Canonicorum & Sanctimonialium Canonice Viventium*, but this is uncertain. *Miræus in Not. ad Honor. Auguſt. Baluz, in Not. ad Agobard.*

AMALASONTHA, Daughter of *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*, a Princeſs of an admirable Wit; not only Miſtreſs of the *Greek* and *Latin*, but ſo well ſkill'd in all the Dialects of the *Barbarians*, that ſhe never wanted an Interpreter to anſwer the Deputies of any Nation within

the compaſs of the *Roman* Empire. After the death of *Adthalric* her Husband, ſhe Married *Theodat* her Kinſman, in hopes to have his aſſiſtance in the Government, who moſt ungratefully put her to death. *Juſtinian* the Emperor, who had a great eſteem for her, ordered *Beliſarius* to revenge it; which he performed to the extirpation of the *Goths* in *Italy*. *Procopius*, *Caſſiodorus*.

AMALECK, the Son of *Eliphaz*, (the Son of *Eſau*) by *Timna* his Concubine, from whom the *Amalekites* deſcended; they were implacable Enemies to the *Iſraelites*, and by them utterly extirpated in the Reign of *Saul*. *Gen.* 36. *Joſh.* 14.

AMALFI, or *Amalphis*, an Archiepiſcopal City and Dutchy of *Naples*, being but ſmall and ill built: It is ſituated on the Bay of *Salerno*; here they pretend to have the Body of St. *Andrew*, and that *Flavio Gioſa* found out the Compaſs, *Anno* 1300. It is 24 Miles Eaſt of *Naples*. See *Malphi*.

AMALRIC the Firſt, King of *Jeruſalem* in 1163. Succeeded his Brother *Baldwin* III. and expell'd *Siracon* twice out of *Egypt*: But after he had taken *Peluſium*, and might have taken *Grand Cairo* with the ſame eaſe, had he not been afraid his Army ſhould have enriched themſelves with the Spoil of that Town, (as they had done with the Plunder of *Peluſium*) he gave *Siracon* the opportunity to re-eſtabliſh himſelf, after he had Gull'd him with a promiſe of two Millions of Gold, till *Moradni* came up to his ſuccour, and then was *Amalrick* forced to return home with ſhame and diſhonour, having loſt his pains, and the Tribute which the *Egyptians* paid him, through his Covetouſneſs. He withſtood *Saladin* with much bravery, and died in the year 1174. in the 38th year of his Age. *Guil. Tyre.*

AMALRIC the Second, bought the Kingdom of *Cyprus* of *Richard* King of *England*, being at the ſame time King of *Jeruſalem*, which he loſt in 1187. and died in 1194. *Sanut. Vilardhouin.*

AMALRIC, of *Chartres*, publiſh'd in the year 1204. That if *Adam* had not ſinn'd, Men had multiplied without Generation; That there was no other Pleaſure but the ſatisfaction of well-doing, nor any Hell but Ignorance and Darkneſs of Sin; and that the Law of the Holy-Ghoſt had put an end to the Laws of Chriſt and the Sacraments, as the accompliſhment of the *New-Teſtament* had put an end to the Ceremonies of *Moſes*. He maintain'd that Adultery, if committed in Charity, was not ill; and abundance of other groſs things, which he was made to abjure by *Innocent* III. The Biſhop of *Paris* having diſcover'd a great number of his Diſciples, they were condemn'd at a Council held there, *Anno* 1209. where they were delivered to the Secular Power, who hang'd all the Men, but pardon'd the Women, and caus'd *Almaric*'s Corps, which had been buried for ſome years, to be digg'd up again. *Sponde.*

AMALTHEA, the Daughter of *Meliſſus* King of *Crete*, and Nurſe of *Jupiter*, who fed him with Goat's Milk and Honey. Others affirm, it was a Goat that was called by the Name of *Amalthea*; which *Jupiter*, when grown up, tranſlated into the Sky, with her two Kidds, and gave one of her Horns to the Daughters of *Meliſſus* for their aſſiduity, with this property, that whatever they deſired, they ſhould be largely furniſhed withal out of that Horn. *Diodor. Sicul.*

AMALTHEA, *Demophile*, or *Hierophile*, the Name of the *Cumean* Sybil, who offer'd *Tarquin* the Proud, Nine Books, wherein were contain'd the *Roman* Deſtinies, and the Means to avoid them, and demanded 300 Pieces in Gold for the whole. But *Tarquin* thinking it too much, derided her; upon which ſhe threw three Books into the Fire, and required the ſame for the remainder. Which being alſo denied her, ſhe burnt three more, ſtill demanding the ſame Price. Whereupon *Tarquin* conſulting the Pontiff, he was adviſed to pay the Money. Theſe Books were afterwards in ſuch eſteem at *Rome*, that two Magiſtrates were created who had nothing elſe to do but to look after and conſult them upon all occaſions when they were under any preſſure. *Lactan. Liv. Flor.*

AMANA, a Mountain of *Cilicia*, by ſome called *Amanus*, thought to be that mention'd by *Solomon* in the *Canticles*, where he ſays, look from the top of *Amana*, and the Mountains of *Panthers*, and the rather, becauſe *Amana* is a Mountain full of Wild Beaſts: But then they who make this Conjecture, will have *Amana* to be a part of *Libanus*, as well as a Mountain of *Cilicia* by it ſelf; in which latter are White Wolves with Gold-colour'd Lips, very beautiful and ſtrong. *Hoffman.*

AMANA, one of the *Luccay* Iſlands in Northern *America*, ſubject to the *Engliſh*.

AMANCE, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, Seven Miles N. of *Nancy*, and 28 S. of *Metz*. Lon. 25. 48. Lat. 48. 47.

AMANDUS, (*John*) Sirnam'd *Fayta*, Abbot of St. *Bavon* at *Ghent* in the *Low-Countries*; a Perſon of Note in the 14th Century. He appear'd vigorouſly againſt a certain ſort of Hereticks called *Floggers*, or *Flagellantes*, who, out of a pretence of Auſterity and Devotion, deceived the weaker ſort of People. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *De Uſu Carnium*, mention'd with advantage by *Trithemius*. *Manipulum Exemplorum*; *Quæſtiones ſuper Sententias*. *Valerius Andreas*, *Bibl. Belg. Trithemius*, *&c.*

AMANDUS *de Ziriczee*, a *Zealander*, and Monk of the Order of St. *Francis*, lived in the 16th Century. He wrote *De* LXX *Hebdomadibus* Danielis; *Commentaria in Geneſin*, *Jobum & Eccleſiaſtem*. We have likewiſe a Chronicle of his in Six Books, from the beginning of the World to 1534. called *Scrutinium*, *ſeu Venatio veritatis Hiſtoricæ*. *Valer. Andreas*, *Bibl. Belg.*

AMANTIA, by ſome called *Adamantia*, a Town upon the *Tuſcan* Sea, under the Juriſdiction of the Prince of *Biſignano*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle well fortified upon the River *Oliva*, 35 Miles from *Tropea*, and 12 from *Martorano*.

AMANTIUS, (*Bartholomew*) a *German* Lawyer, born at *Landsberg* in the 16th Century. He wrote a Book called *Flores Celebriorum Sententiarum Græcarum & Latinarum*. Printed at *Ingolſtad*, *Anno* 1556.

AMAPAIA, a Province of new *Andaluzia* in the Southern *America*, near the River *Orenoque*.

AMARA, a Mountain of *Æthiopia*, with a Town and Kingdom of the ſame Name. Here the Princes of the Blood are ſecured: After the Death of the King, he that is to ſucceed of courſe, is brought from thence to the Throne. Theſe Princes are confin'd in this Place, for prevention of Civil Wars. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æth. &c.*

AMARACUS, a Page of *Cynarus* King of *Cyprus*, who who was ſo concern'd for having ſpilt a Viol of rich Ointment, that he died of the Accident, and was afterwards metamorphos'd into Sweet-marjoram. *Pliny* mentions the Virtues of this Plant, *lib.* 21. *c.* 11, 12.

AMARANTHUS, *Amaranthe*, a conſiderable Town of *Portugal*, ſeated upon a Hill, among Woods. It lies between *Lamego* and *Brataro*, near the River *Tamaga*, 24 miles from *Biganſa* Weſtward, and three from the River *Duero*. *Baudr.*

AMARAT, (*Andrew*) Great Chancellor and Standard-bearer to the Knights of *Rhodes*, a *Portugueſe* Nobleman, infamous in Hiſtory for facilitating the taking of that Iſland by *Solyman*, out of envy to the Glory of *Philip de l'Iſle Adam* the Grand Maſter. But one of his Domeſticks being diſcover'd ſhooting Arrows with Notes ty'd to them into the *Turkiſh* Camp, he was too late convicted, degraded, and his Head cut off; his Servant being alſo hang'd. *Boſio Hiſt. Malt.*

AMASA, the Son of *Ithra* an *Iſraelite*, and *Joab*'s near Kinſman, whom *Abſalom* made his General when he revolted from his Father. Afterward, *David* incens'd againſt *Joab*, for killing *Abſalom*, and to gain the good Will of the *Jews*, ſtill wavering under *Amaſa*, ſent *Zadock* and *Abiathar* the Prieſts to court him, and promiſe him the chief Command of all his Forces in *Joab*'s room: Nor was he worſe than his Word, for he made him General, and ſent him againſt *Sheba* the Son of *Bichri*, who had cauſed new Commotions in the Kingdom; which *Joab* not enduring, treacherouſly ſlew him. 1 *Kings* 19. 3. *Joſephus.*

AMASIA, a famous Archiepiſcopal City of *Cappadocia* in *Pontus*, upon the River *Iris*, now the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and Reſidence of a Baſſa. The *Turks* at this day call it *Amaſan*. It is noted for the Martyrdom of St. *Theodorus*, and for being the Reſidence of the Grand Seignior's eldeſt Son from their Circumciſion to the Sultan's dearh. * It now gives the Title of Archbiſhop to Seignior *d'Adda*, the late Nuncio in *England* in King *James* the Second's time, from Pope *Innocent* XI. who promoted him to a Cardinalate *Febr.* 13. 1689. Lon. 65. 52. Lat. 44. 25.

AMASIS, the Firſt of that Name, who is alſo called *Ammoſis*, and *Amos Pharao*, Reign'd in *Egypt* according to the Calculation of *Euſebius*, from the year of the World 2312. to 2337.

AMASIS the Second, of a common Centinel, was made King of *Egypt* by the revolted Soldiers, *Anno Mund.* 3448. Being ſettled in his Throne by the death of *Apries*, the Legitimate Sovereign, he was forc'd to ſtruggle with the *Egyptians*, who deſpiſed the meanneſs of his Birth. However, he vanquiſh'd their Averſion by his Mildneſs, and an Ingenious Piece of Policy in moulding a Golden Tub (wherein he was wont to waſh his Feet) into an Idol. After that, he bent his Mind to reform and beautifie his Kingdom; he built the Temple of *Iſis*, gave ſeveral Privileges to the *Greeks*, and made a Law, That all Perſons ſhould annually give the Magiſtrate an account how he lived, and by what ſort of calling he ſubſiſted, upon pain of death. Which Law *Solon* learn'd from the *Egyptians*, and recommended to the *Athenians*. Being tax'd by his Friends, becauſe that, after he had been from Morning till Noon buſily employed in the Affairs of the Government, he ſpent the reſt of the day in Plays, Merriment, and dreſſing and trimming his Body, he made anſwer, *They who make uſe of Bows, when they have occaſion for 'em, bend 'em; when they have none, unbend 'em again.* There is a moſt eloquent Epiſtle

Epiſtle of his to *Polycrates*, upon this Subject, That proſperous Fortune was not always to be expected, but temper'd with Labour and Trouble. *Herodotus*.

AMATA *Sixminus*, Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* in the Univerſity of *Faneker* in *Frieſland*, publiſhed a Book under the Title of *Anti-Barbarus Biblicus*, to ſhew the Errors of the Tranſlation of the Vulgar *Latin* Bible, and inveighs againſt the Council of *Trent* for authorizing it. *F. Simon*.

AMATA, Wife to *Latinus*, King of the *Latins* in *Italy*, and Mother to the Princeſs *Lavinia*; ſhe took *Turnus*'s part againſt *Æneas*; at laſt, apprehending *Turnus* had been ſlain, ſhe hang'd her ſelf in Deſpair. *Virg. Æneid.* 12. *Amata* likewiſe was the firſt Virgin, that was Conſecrated to the Goddeſs *Veſta*; and for this reaſon they gave the Name of *Amata* to the Chief Veſtal Virgin. *Gellius, Lib.* 1. *c.* 12.

AMATHUS, *Amathuntis*, an ancient City of *Cyprus*, which bore the Name of *Amathuſa*, and was conſecrated to *Venus*, who had a famous Temple there, but being offended with the cruel Cuſtom of the Inhabitants in offering Strangers, ſhe turned them into Bulls, to the end that they might be the Sacrifices themſelves. Many Geographers will have it ſtill ſtanding under the modern Name of *Limiſſo*, but others affirm, That *Limiſſo* ſtands above ſeven miles from the Ruines of *Amathus*. *Hoffman, Ovid, Pliny*.

AMATICUE, in Latin *Amaticucus*, a River of North *America* in *New-Spain*, in the Province of *Soconuſco*: It diſcharges it ſelf into the *Pacifick* Sea, upon the Confines of the Province *Guaxecca*.

AMATO, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*, call'd in Latin *Amatius*, and *Lametus*; it riſes in the Appennine Hills, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*, near the Town of *St. Euphemia*.

AMATUS, a Famous *Portugueſe* Phyſician, Living about the Year 1550. He wrote ſeveral Excellent Treatiſes: As, *Remarks upon* Dioſcorides; *Curationum Medicinalium Centuriæ* 7. *Commentaria in Avecennam, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden, De ſcript. Medic.*

AMAURI. See *Amalrick*.

AMAXIA, an ancient City of *Troas* memorable for the Altar that *Agamemnon* conſecrated to Twelve Gods. Alſo a City of *Cilicia* in a Country abounding with Timber for Shipping, which *Mark Anthony* gave to *Cleopatra*. *Pliny, Strabo*.

AMAZIA the Son of *Joaſh*, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Judæa*, defeated the *Amalekites*, *Idumæans*, and *Gabalitans*, and after this Succeſs revolted from God to Worſhip the Idols of his Enemies that could not ſave their Adorers. For which being reproved by the Prophet, he ſeemed to juſtifie it as an Act of Policy. Afterwards he would needs be quarrelling with the King of *Iſrael*, who would fain have made him ſenſible of his Vanity, but finding himſelf reſolv'd, he met, defeated, took, and carried him in Triumph to *Jeruſalem*, to behold the diſmantling of his chief City, and to ſee the Temple plunder'd. *Joſeph*.

AMAZONS, certain Warlike Women of *Sarmatia* on the River *Thermodon*. They ſuffer'd no Men to live among them; ſo that if they brought forth any Male-Children by the Converſation which they had with the Men of Neighbouring Countreys once a Year, they either kill'd or maim'd them as ſoon as born: But the Females they bred up to the uſe of Arms. On the Left ſide, their Boſom was uncover'd, and they burnt one of their Dugs that it might not hinder them in bending their Bow, but the other they kept to ſuckle their Girls. They are ſaid to have extended their Empire as far as *Epheſus* in *Aſia*; but coming into *Europe*, they were defeated by the *Athenians* under *Theſeus*, and driven back again; but the Story of *Thaleſtris* and *Alexander the Great* is look'd upon as a meer Fable: And indeed the whole Story of the *Amazons* ſeems to be derived from ſome particular Nation of *Aſia the Leſs*, where it was the Cuſtom of the Women to go along with the Men to the Wars. *Sanſon*.

AMAZONUM *Fluvius*, *Rio de las Amazonas*, a famous River of the South *America*, by others called *Orelhana*, as being diſcovered by *Juan Orelhan*, a *Spaniard*, in 1541. This River has its Source in the Mountains adjoining to the City of *Quito*, in *Peru*. Some while after, it receives the Rivers *Coca, Napo, &c.* and runs into the Province of *Canella*, thence into the Country of the *Paccamoras*, where it mixes with the Rivers of *Xauxa*, and thence traverſing the Provinces of *Surina*, *Matajan*, *Apante*, *Coropa*, *Tapaian*, *&c.* at length after it has ſwell'd it ſelf with the Rivers of *Arumaia*, *Catua*, and *Gaiana*, and a Courſe of about 800 Miles, throws it ſelf into the North Sea, between *Braſilia* and *Gaiana*. There is an excellent Deſcription of this River compoſed by *Peter Texeira*, a *Portugueſe*, who ſurvey'd it all over in 10 Months. He aſſures us, That at the Mouth of the ſaid River there are a very great number of Iſlands, as is obſerved in the Geographical Maps of *Sanſon* and *Du Val*. *Orelhan* obſerves, that after he had ſail'd ſome Days up the River, he met with a great number of Men and Women arm'd alike, where the Women ſeem'd to have the Command and Conduct of the Men. To the Deſcription of this River add, That from the Source to its Mouth are 1800 Leagues. The Provinces contain'd in this vaſt Tract of Ground, called by ſome, The Empire of the Great *Amazons*, are very well Inhabited, and Villages ſo frequent, that the Sound of thoſe at Work in one Village, is heard at another. The Air is Temperate, though near the Line, and the Country very Fruitful. The Rivers and Valleys are mighty Pleaſant; the Trees abound with Fruit, and the Rivers with Fiſh. The Tortoiſe and Sea-Calf are very common there; and the Flies which are ſo noiſom in other Places of *America*, are not ſo here. The principal Riches of the Country are Coco-Trees, Ebony, Braſil, Cedar, and Party-coloured Wood. Tobacco and Sugar Canes are wondrous plenty here. Cotton and Scarlet-Die, Odoriferous Roſin, Gum, and Medicinal Herbs, abound alſo in this Country. The People are more Reaſonable, and leſs Cruel than other *Americans*. Moſt go Naked, but ſome have Garments of Cotton. They are not ſo Black as thoſe of *Braſil*, they are Affable, and naturally Pleaſant and Faithful. Their Arms; are Bows and Arrows and a Javelin, which they throw with an incredible Force. They are Idolaters, and make Images of Wood, which they ſet up in the Corners of their Houſes, having no Temples. They know not the Uſe of Iron nor Steel, but cut out thoſe Images with Hatchets of Stone, or very hard Wood. Their Prieſts made them believe that thoſe Divinities came down from Heaven to dwell among them. *De Laet. Hiſtoire de Noveau Monde. Relation of the River of the* Amazons.

AMBARRES, in Latin, *Ambarri*, a People of ancient *Gaul*, mention'd by *Julius Cæſar* in his Commentaries. They ſeem to have Inhabited the Dioceſe of *Maſcon* and *Charolois*.

AMBARVALIA, certain Feſtivals, or rather Hallowings of the Ground and Harveſt, us'd by the *Romans* before they went to Reaping. At what time they carried a Sow with Pig three times round the Field, and all the while one of the Company with an Oaken Garland upon his Head ſung the Praiſes of *Ceres*, which done, they poured Wine and Milk upon the Altar, then Sacrific'd the Sow: They were call'd the *Arval Brethren*, who preſided over this Ceremony. *Virgil*.

AMBER, in Latin, *Ambro*, *Ambra*, and *Amber*. A River in the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, riſing about two Leagues from *Fuxen* in the Confines of *Tirone*.

AMBERG, *Amberga*, a City of *Germany*, and Capital of the *Upper Palatinate*, is ſeated upon the River *Wills*, between *Ratisbonne* and *Nuremberg*. The Inhabitants Trade in Iron and other Metals, which they dig out of the Neighbouring Mountains. *Lewis* II. Duke of *Bavaria* and Elector *Palatine*, in the Year 1266. purchaſed this City of *Conrade* Duke of *Swabia*; afterwards it became ſubject to the *Palatine* Princes; and the Emperor *Robert*, who was of that Family, endowed it with many Privileges. It now belongs to the Duke of *Bavaria*; It is 32 miles Eaſt of *Nuremberg*, and 28 North of *Ratisbonne*. *Bertius. Cluverius*.

AMBERKELETHUS, the 58th King of *Scots*, about *Anno* 700. At firſt he diſſembled Temperance, but afterwards turn'd a Profligate, and ſo ſluggiſh, that though invaded by the *Picts*, he could not be got to take Arms. He was ſlain in the ſecond Year of his Reign, ſome ſay by an Arrow while eaſing himſelf, and others by the *Picts* whom he purſued into a Wood. *Buchan*.

AMBIAM, Lat. *Ambianum*, a Town and Kingdom of *Æthiopia* near the Lake *Zafflan*. It lies betwixt the Kingdoms of *Bagmid* and *Quara*.

AMBIANCATIVA, a Town and Kingdom of *Æthiopia* in *Abyſſinia*, lying on the *Nile*, betwixt *Nubia*, and the Kingdom of *Bagamedri*.

AMBIATINUM, a Town of *Germany* near to *Coblentz*, where the Emperor *Caligula* was born.

AMBIBARRI, a People of the Ancient *Gauls* mentioned by *Cæſar*. It is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Dioceſe of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, and the Town of *Ambie* is ſtill thought to retain their Name; it is within ſix Leagues of Mount *St. Michael*.

AMBIGATUS, a King of the *Celtæ*, in the time of *Tarquin* the Ancient, who finding his People too numerous for his Dominions, ſent his two Nephews *Belloveſus* and *Segoveſus* with a vaſt Number of the *Senones*, to ſeek new Habitations, the one into *Italy*, and the other beyond the *Hircynian* Foreſt. *Segoveſus* paſſing the *Rhine*, croſſed through the Great *Hyrcinian* Foreſt, and quartered and ſettled one Part of his Troops in *Bohemia*, another upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and a third Part towards the Ocean in *Frieſland* and *Weſtphalia*; from whence afterwards the *Franks* marched back into *Gaul*, under *Pharamond* and *Clodion*. *Belloveſus* made a Deſcent upon the Country near the *Mediterranean*, where he aſſiſted the New Colony of *Marſeilles*, againſt the *Salians*; and afterwards, having paſſed the *Alps*, he fix'd in *Lombardy*, where his Forces built the Towns of *Milan*, *Bononia*, *Cremona*, *Bergamo*, and *Breſcia*, *&c.* *Livy. Duplex.*

AMBIORIX, King of the *Eburones*, which is now the Country of *Liege*, a profeſſed Enemy of the *Romans*, defeated

a Whole Legion commanded by two of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants. Afterwards, thinking to have had the ſame Succeſs againſt a Legion under the Command of *Q. Cicero*, Brother to *Tully*, was overthrown by *Cæſar*, together with 60000 of his *Gauls*. *Cæſar Comment.*

AMBLESIDE, Lat. *Amboglanna*, a Market Town of *Kendal*-Ward in the Weſt Parts of *Weſtmorland*. It's 206 miles from *London*.

AMBOISE, Lat. *Ambacia*, a City of *Tourraine* upon the *Loir*, with a Royal Caſtle which *Charles* VIII. cauſed to be built, to Honour the Place of his Birth: And here it was that *Lewis* XI. inſtituted the Order of St. *Michael*, in the Year 1469. The City is very Ancient, and remarkable for an Iſland now enclos'd within the City, where *Clovis* and *Alaric* came to an Interview. *Moreri* gives an account of a Conſpiracy in 1560. carried on by the Proteſtants againſt *Francis* II. Queen *Catherine de Medicis* his Mother, and the Princes of *Guiſe*; the Prince of *Conde* being the Chief of the Conſpiracy. Which being diſcovered, he owns that they Executed all thoſe concern'd, and amongſt others *Caſtelnau* Lord of *Chaloſſes*, who at his Death denied that he was guilty of Treaſon, having no deſign againſt the King or his Family, but only the Princes of *Guiſe*, who being Strangers, uſurp'd the Publick Adminiſtration of the Government, contrary to the Laws; and before that could be made Treaſon, they muſt be made Kings. And adds, That they found a Pape: about him with the Order of the Conſpiracy againſt the Princes of *Guiſe*, but with a Proteſtation that the King's Name was ſacred to them.

AMBOISE, an Ancient and Illuſtrious Family of *France*, which has produced ſeveral great Perſonages. Amongſt the reſt, *Emeric d'Amboiſe* Grand Maſter of *Rhodes*, Succeſſor to *Peter d'Abuſſon*, who defeated the Soldan of *Egypt* by Sea near the Port of *Lajazzo* in *Caramania*. *George d'Amboiſe*, Cardinal, chief Miniſter under *Lewis* XII. and General of his Army in the reducing of *Milan* that revolted from him, which he re-conquer'd in 1500. He died about the Year 1510. The firſt of his Family mentioned in Hiſtory was *Anno* 1100. *Charles* II. was Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *Michael*, as alſo Mareſchal and Admiral of *France*. *Aimery* was Great-Maſter of *Rhodes*, as was alſo *Emeric d'Amboiſe*, who defeated the *Egyptian* Fleet of 25 Men of War, which he cauſed to be repreſented in Pieces of Tapiſtry, and ordered that on the Eve of the Nativity of St. *John*, the Grand-Maſter and Bailiffs ſhould have a Collation under the Tent which covered the Deck of the Ship wherein the Sultan's Nephew was killed. Some others of leſſer Note are omitted. *Verdier. Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc.*

AMBOULE, a moſt Fertil Valley in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, towards the Eaſtern Part, and to the North of the Province of *Carcanoſſi*. It yields great ſtore of Oyl of Seſamum, Mines of Iron and Steel, and abounds in excellent Paſturage, which makes the Beef in that Iſland very Fat and Pleaſing to the Taſte. Adjoining to this Town is a Hot Well, good againſt cold Diſtempers of the Limbs; and this Well is about four Fathom from a ſmall River, of which the Gravel is ſo Hot that there is no treading upon it, though the Water be very Cold. The Natives are govern'd by a Voadziri or Black Prince: It contains about 3000 Men, but very wicked; the Place being the Aſylum of all Vagabonds. *Flacourt Hiſt. Madagaſcar.*

AMBOYNA, an Iſland in the *Indian Sea*, 25. Leagues in Circuit, and one of the Great Molucca's. The chief City of it bears the ſame Name, with a ſtrong Caſtle call'd *Victoria*. Towards the Weſtern part of this City is a Bay which is ſix Leagues over, where Ships ride ſecure from all Winds. This Iſland was firſt diſcovered in the Year 1515 by the *Portugueſe*, under the Command of *Antonio Abro*; but in the Year 1603. *Stephen Verhagen*, the Admiral of the *Hollanders*, took the Caſtle, and expell'd the *Portugueſe*. In the Year 1620 the *Spaniards* re-enter'd the Iſland, but after that, the *Hollanders* got Poſſeſſion of it again, in whoſe hands it ſtill remains, and is one of the beſt Plantations they have in thoſe *Indies*; which they have now ſecur'd with three ſtrong Forts, of which one is furniſhed with 60 Cannon, and a Garriſon of 600 Men. The Barbarous Cruelties committed here by the *Dutch* upon the *Engliſh* in 1618 make this Place memorable. The Natives were formerly Cannibals, and worſhipp'd the Devil under the Name of *Nito*, or Wicked Spirits, being of Opinion that no Ill can befall them without his Order, and therefore they worſhip him to make him favourable. They alledge, That he appears to them oftentimes in Humane Shape, and delivers his Oracles. To make him ſpeak they aſſemble about 20 or 30. and call upon him by a little Drum, pronouncing ſome Charms, which they believe efficacious. They embraced *Mahometiſm*, but their Circumciſion differs from the *Turks*. They are a ſtupid diſtruſtful People, and apply themſelves moſt to Fiſhing. *Mandeſlo's Voyage to the Indies.*

AMBRACIA, a City of *Epirus*, where *Phyrrhus* kept his Court, now call'd *Larta*; *Auguſtus* gave it the Name of *Nicopolis* after his Naval Victory over *Mark Anthony*; and *Alexander the Great* reſtor'd it to its former Liberty, after he had drawn off the Garriſon which the *Macedonians* kept in it. The Bay of *Ambracia*, is called *Golpho di Larta*, or *Golpho di Preveſa*, and is look'd upon as one of the goodlieſt Bays in all thoſe Seas. *Strabo, Pliny, Aul. Gellius.*

AMBRESBURY, Lat. *Ambroſii Vicus*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, five miles Weſt of *Salisbury*, and two North of *Stonehenge*, upon the River *Avon*. It derives its Name from *Ambroſius*, the firſt King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forſook them, Hiſtory giving an Account that he was ſlain and buried here. *Camden.* In 977. a Council was Celebrated here which made 56 Canons.

AMBRONES, a People about *Ambrun*, in *Swiſs, Provence, &c.* who with other Confederates gain'd ſome Advantages over the *Romans* about 647. but in 652 of *Rome*, *Marius* defeated them, ſo that 200000 of them fell in the Field. There is yet the remainders of a Pyramid to be ſeen as a Monument of that Victory. *Florus, Cluvier.*

AMBROSE, a Town in *Piedmont* on the *Doire* near *Suſa*, not far from the famous Abbey of St. *Michael de l'Ecluſe*, one of the Chief of the Order of St. *Bennet*, on which many others both in *Italy* and *France* depend. It is called *de l'Ecluſe*, becauſe the King of the *Lombards* built a ſtrong Rampart there to guard the Avenues againſt Strangers; it being at the Entry of *Piedmont*.

AMBROSIA, the Diet of the Gods. An immortal ſort of a Diſh, ſo call'd, becauſe, none but the Divinities fed on't; or becauſe it exempted thoſe that uſed it from Dying. *Hom. Lib.4. Iliad. & Oyſſ. Lib.5.*

AMBROSIUS, otherwiſe call'd *Ambroſius Aurelianus*, a King of *Britain* after the withdrawing of the *Romans*. He ſucceeded to *Vortigern* about the Year 480. and was the laſt of the *Roman* Stock here; but ſome think he came from *Britany* in *France*, and was Son to *Conſtantine* a former *Britiſh* King: His Parents, according to *Gildas* and *Bede*, had loſt their Lives in the Wars againſt the *Picts*. *Vortigern* having uſurp'd the Crown, his Jealouſie of *Ambroſe* made him call in the *Saxons* to his Aſſiſtance, both againſt the Right of *Ambroſe* and the *Picts*. *Ambroſe* being in Poſſeſſion of his Right, prov'd a good King, and the *Saxons* did much prevail in his time, eſpecially after a Signal Victory which he obtain'd againſt them, that oblig'd them to a Peace.

AMBROSIUS, St. *Ambroſe*, into whoſe Mouth it's ſaid a Swarm of Bees were ſeen to go in and out as he lay in his Cradle, was born at *Treves* or *Arles*, where his Father was Governor of *Gaul*. He was ſent Governor to *Milan*, at which time *Anicius Probus* told him he muſt rather Govern as a Prelate than a Judge. After he was choſen Biſhop he is ſaid to have celebrated the Sacrament every Day, and preached each Sabbath to the People; He was univerſally concern'd for the Welfare of Chriſtians; and for the ſweetneſs of his Expreſſions he was called *Doctor Melliſluus*. He was elected Archbiſhop of *Milan* before he received the Gift of Baptiſm; He ſtoutly oppos'd *Juſtina* the Empreſs, who favour'd the *Arians*; as alſo *Valentinian*, who favour'd *Symmachus* in his requeſt for ſetting up the Statue of *Victory*; and ſold the Conſecrated Plate, to Redeem the Chriſtians, and Relieve the Poor under the Tyranny of *Maximus*, whom he twice viſited in *Gallia*, at the Emperor's requeſt, to perſuade him to lay down his Arms. And becauſe *Theodoſius* had been too ſevere in puniſhing a Sedition of the Inhabitants of *Theſſalonica* with a general Maſſacre, he denied him entrance into his Church, and conſtrain'd him to do Penance, which the Emperor was ſo far from taking ill, that upon his Death-Bed he recommended his Children to his Care. St. *Ambroſe* died in 397. Aged 64. *Paulin. Baron. Euſeb. St. Jerome, S. Baſil, Theodoret, Sigebert. Bellarmin.*

AMBROSIUS, Deacon of *Alexandria*, converted from the Error of *Marcion* and *Valentinus* by *Origen*; he liv'd in the Third Age, and died before *Origen*. He was a Perſon of Quality, Rich, Eloquent, and Witty, he put *Origen* upon writing Commentaries on the Scriptures, and maintain'd Fourteen Men to aſſiſt him in Writing. He made a Generous Confeſſion of his Faith before *Maximinus* the Emperor, and became a Martyr. *Euſeb.*

AMBROSIUS of *Alexandria*, a Scholar of the Famous Blind *Didymus*, Liv'd towards the end of the Fourth Century. He wrote a Poem againſt *Apollinarius*. Commentaries upon *Job*, and other Tracts. St. *Jerome in Catal* C. 126. *Trithem, &c.*

AMBRUNE. See *Embrune*

AMBUBAJIE, a ſort of Women, who got their living by Lewdneſs, and by playing upon the Flageller. They liv'd much after the rate of thoſe Strowlers, whom we call Gypſies, and pretended to have Sovereign Remedies for all Diſeaſes. *Juvenal. Sat.* 3. *Hor. Lib.*1. *Ep.*2. *Sueton Vit. Neron. c.* 27.

AMEDEUS, the Name of ſeveral Princes of *Savoy*, *Amedeus* I. *Amedeus* II. *Amedeus* III. of whom nothing conſiderable.

AMEDEUS the Fourth, was created Vicar-General of the Empire by *Lodovick* II

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AMEDEUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd the Great, who is ſaid to have made Two and thirty Sieges. A Prince of that Prudence, that when *Henry* VII. ſent his Son *Charles* Prince of *Bohemia* into *Italy*, he advis'd him to follow no bodies Counſel but that of *Amedeus*. He made conſiderable additions to the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and died at *Avignon*, whither he went to perſuade Pope *John* II. to undertake a Croiſade againſt the Infidels, in favour of *Andronicus* Emperor of the Eaſt, who Married his Daughter. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye.*

AMEDEUS the Sixth, called the Green Count, becauſe at a Tournament he appear'd all in Green Armour, with his Horſe cappariſon'd in the ſame Colour. He aſſiſted *John* of *France* againſt *Edward* of *England*, fought the Prince of *Achaia*, and inſtituted the Order of the *Annunciade*. *Anno* 1336 he went to aſſiſt, and deliver'd the Emperor of *Greece*. In the Year 1383. going to aſſiſt *Lewis* of *Anjou* in the Conqueſt of *Naples*, he died of the Peſtilence, after he had Reign'd 40 Years, and by his good Quality made himſelf Arbiter of all the Grand Affairs of his time. *Guichenon.*

AMEDEUS the Seventh, Sirnam'd the Red, enlarged his own Dominions, with the Conqueſt of *Nice*, aſſiſted *Charles* VI. of *France*, and died by a Fall from his Horſe in purſuit of a Wild Boar.

AMEDEUS the Eighth, the Firſt that Erected *Savoy* into a Dukedom in the Year 1416. and then leaving his Territories to his Children, he retired to the Priory of *Ripaille*, where he founded the Order of St. *Maurice*. He was after this elected Anti-Pope to *Eugenius* IV. by the Name of *Felix* V. But at the requeſt of *Charles* VII. of *France*, reſign'd the Pontificate to *Nicholas* V. in 1449. However, Pope *Nicholas* ſent him a Cardinal's Cap, made him Dean of the Sacred College, and Legate of *Germany*. He was a Generous Prince, great Juſticiary, and eſteem'd the *Solomon* of his Age; great Princes having made him Arbiter of their Differences. *Æneas Sylvius, Guichenon.*

AMEDEUS the Ninth, more commended to the World for his Piety, than for any thing Remarkable in his Government. He referred all to the Management of his Princeſs *Yoland* of *France*; whereat his Nobles being jealous, put in for a ſhare of the Government, ſeized *Montmelian*, and the Duke, who being aſſiſted by *Lewis* XI. of *France*, overcame them, and died in 1503. *Guichenon.*

AMEL, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Sea, within the Mouth of *Niger* in the Region of *Nigritia.*

AMELAND, an Iſland of the *German* Sea upon the Coaſt of *Weſt-Frieſland*, ſix Leagues from *Leewarden*, part Sandy, part very Fertile; under the Juriſdiction of the *Hollanders*. Here is a great Fiſhing of Sea-Dogs.

AMELESAGORAS, one of the moſt Ancient *Greek* Hiſtorians, who lived in the 87th Olympiad, 430 Years before the Birth of Chriſt. *Clement* of *Alexandria* taxes *Gorgias Leontinus*, and *Eudemus* of *Naxus*, of pillaging from this Author. *Voſſius.*

AMELIA, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, which depends immediately on the Holy See; by the *Latin* Authors called *Ameria*. It is ſeated on a Hill between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Nera*, and is ſaid by ſome Authors to have been built at the time of the Wars with *Perſeus*; that is to ſay, in the 153d Olympiad, and that *Amarina* or *Ameroe* was the Foundreſs of it. But *Cato* in *Pliny* affirms, That it was built 964 years before this War, and by conſequence is much older than *Rome*. *Pliny, Lib.* 3. *Leander Alberti.*

AMENOPHIS the Firſt, King of *Egypt*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame that gave order to the Midwives for killing the *Hebrew* Children. He ſucceeded *Chebron* in the Year of the World 2360. and Reigned 20 years. *Joſephus contra Appion.*

AMENOPHIS the Second, or *Memnon*, ſubdued *Greece, Syria, Phœnicia*, and part of *Scythia*, and carried his Army into *Thrace*, by ſome called *Vexores*, by others *Seſoſtris*. He is ſuppoſed to be the firſt that brought the *Iſraelites* under Slavery, and to have had a Statue ſo made, that it ſounded when the Rays of the Sun ſhew'd firſt in a Morning. *Tornel Salian.*

AMENOPHIS the Third, ſuppoſed to be that *Pheron* mentioned by *Herodotus*. See *Pheron*. *Joſephus.*

AMENOPHIS the Fourth, hated by his Subjects for his Cruelty, and dethron'd by *Æthiſanes*, King of *Æthiopia*. *Joſephus.*

AMERBACHIUS (*John*) of *Baſil*, a Learned Printer, well known by the Editions of his Books, by which he did great Service to Civil and Religious Learning. *Melchior Adam.* He died *Anno* 1562.

AMERICA, or the *Weſt-Indies*, one of the four Parts of the Habitable World, firſt diſcovered by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a *Genoeſe*, in 1492. And from *Americ Veſpuccio* a *Florentine*, who made ſome additional Diſcoveries in 1497. firſt called *America*. It is compoſed of two ſpacious Peninſula's, which are clos'd together at *Panama* or *Nombre di Dios*, by an Iſthmus not above 17 miles broad. The Southern Peninſula is about 1000 Leagues in length, lying out towards the Streights of *Magellan*: The other extends it ſelf much farther. It is encompaſſed on every ſide by the Sea, and as ſome ſuppoſe ſeparated from all other Continents. It's thought by ſome, that at the Streights of *Anian* it is but 100 Leagues ſeparated from *Tartary*. On the Eaſt lie the North and *Æthiopick* Seas; on the Weſt lies the South or *Pacifick* Sea, towards *China* and *Japan*; to the South, the Streights of *Magellan* and *Maire*'s Frith; but the Northern Bounds are not yet known; though ſome will have the Frozen Sea to be the Bounds of it on that ſide towards *Greenland*. This vaſt Continent is divided into the Northern and Southern *America*. The Northern, which is alſo called *America Mexicana*, from *Mexico*, is bounded by the *Pacifick* Sea, and *L'Eſtrecho d'Anian* to the Weſt and South; to the Eaſt by the Bay of *Mexico* and the North Sea; and to the North by thoſe Arctick Frozen Regions yet unknown; containing *Canada* or *New-France*, *Eſtotiland*, *Florida*, *New-England*, *New-Nederlandt*, *New-Denmark*, *New-Spain*, or the Kingdom of *Mexico*, comprehending *Jucatan*, *Nicaragua*, *Nova-Galicia*, *Mechoacan*, *Guatimala*, and *Honduras*, *New-Granada*, *Virginia*; the Iſle of *California*, *Cuba*, *Hiſpaniola*, and innumerable others call'd the *Antilles*.

The Southern *America*, which is alſo called *Peruvian America*, has to the North the North Sea, to the Eaſt the *Æthiopic* Ocean, to the South the *Magellanic* Sea and the Streights of *Magellan* and *Maire*, and to the Weſt the *Pacifick* Sea. The Regions of Southern *America* are *Braſil*, *Chili*, *Guaiana*, *Terra Magellanica*, *New-Andaluſia*, *New-Granada*, *Paraguay*, *Parana*, *Paria*, *Popajan*, the Kingdom of *Peru*, the *Terra Firma*, *Tierra Del Fuego*, *Tucuman*, *Venezuela*. The *Spaniards* have within their Dominions, which are the largeſt Part of *America*, five Archbiſhopricks, and about 34 Biſhopricks. The *Engliſh*, *Portugueſe*, and *Dutch*, have alſo Plantations there. The Air of *America* differs as the Countreys are at a diſtance from the Line, but is generally temperate even under the *Torrid Zone*. The different quality of the Air occaſions particular Diſtempers. The Soil of *America* is generally very Fertile, even in the colder Climates, and in ſome Places ſo abundantly Rich, that it yields a Hundred for One. They have alſo ſeveral Trees, Plants, and Animals, which are not naturally the Product of any other parts of the World. They make Bread of their Maiz which we call *Indian* Wheat, and ſqueeze a Liquor out of it beſides, which they call Chica, Acua, and Sora, but the latter is too intoxicating. Their *Mangouai*, ſo *Vincent le Blank* calls it, has ſomething more than ordinary in it, for it furniſhes the Natives with Water, Wine, Oyl, Vinegar, Honey, Syrrup, Thread, Needles, and ſeveral other Things; which is the reaſon they highly prize it in *New-Spain*, where the *Indians* have always ſome of them growing about their Habitations. Their Trees yield Balſom, Cotton, Dragons Blood, Roſin, Liquid Amber, and Ginger. Not to ſpeak any thing of their Gold and Silver, which Enriches all other parts of the World. They who deſire more of *America*, may read *John de Laet*, *Antonio Herrera*, and ſeveral others. The Gold is found here in three ſorts; in little pieces without any Mixture; in Duſt, and that generally in Rivers; and in Stone in the Mines. Silver is more abundant, eſpecially in *New-Spain* and *Peru*, where there is alſo abundance of Quick-Silver and Pearl. The *Spaniards* have drawn vaſt Sums from thence from the Mines of *Potoſi*. And it's ſaid it was no extraordinary thing to ſee Temples cover'd with Silver, and Houſes with Plates of Gold. The *Indians* brag, That they have ſtill abundance of Treaſures hid, and the *Spaniards* ſay, that they raiſe 12 Millions thence yearly, beſides what pays their Officers. The Mountains called the *Andes*, are reckon'd the greateſt of the World. *Canada*, *Plata*, and the River of the *Amazones*, are their greateſt Rivers. The *Americans* are of four ſorts. The *Europæans* who have ſettled there. Secondly, Thoſe who are born of *Europæans* and *Indians*, call'd *Metis* and *Criols*. A Third Part of them conſiſt of *African* Negroes. And the Fourth are Savages. Theſe laſt live upon Hunting and Maiz; They have neither Laws nor Government, but ſtrowl about in the Fields. The Incurſions of the *Spaniards* have lately obliged them to ſome Union, for their better ſecurity; ſo that they make a ſhift to appear in Bodies againſt an Attack, for the Defence of their Lives and Fortunes. The People were generally Savage, Cowardly, and Wicked, many of them Cannibals, the Civileſt of them were thoſe of *Incai*. The *Patagons* are from 10 to 11 foot high, and extraordinary Drinkers. Their Clothing is Skins, and their Arms Bows and Arrows. For their Religion, ſome of 'em Worſhip the Sun, and others had no Religion, as thoſe of *Braſil*. Some of them ſacrificed Men, pulling out their Hearts alive. And ſome have obſerved, that there are among them who lead a Harmleſs Life, and have good Impreſſions of a Deity. The firſt Diſcoverers found the Natives Idolaters, Savage, and Ignorant, yet with a Mixture of Civility among ſome, more than others. *Roſſe* ſays of them, that ſome, eſpecially in *Canada*, worſhipped the Devil, who when Angry ſtrugs

Duſt

Duſt in their Eyes; that they Dance round Fires to him, and ſing his Praiſes; that they bemoan the Dead, and bring preſents to the Grave; that they believe the Souls aſcend into the Stars, and go down with them under the Horizon to Paradiſes of Pleaſure. They believe alſo that God ſtuck a multitude of Arrows at the Beginning into the Ground, whence came Men and Women. They ſay, that God having once drunk much Tobacco, gave the Pipe to their Governour, with a Command that he ſhould keep it carefully, and he ſhould want nothing; but loſing the ſame, he fell into Want and Miſery. The Jeſuits in 1637. and 1638. brought over many of them to the Church of *Rome*. *Moreri* has a Diſſertation, whether *America* was known to the Ancients, and alledges *Plato*, *Origen*, *Porphyrius*, *&c.* for the Affirmative: He introduces the *Egyptian* Prieſts, giving an account of an Iſland called *Atlantides*, beyond the Columns of *Hercules*, greater than *Aſia* and *Africa*, which was drown'd by an Earthquake and a Rain, that endured a Night and a Day. He alledges alſo that the *Carthaginians* knew it, but endeavoured to conceal it from the *Europeans*, and made no Benefit of it themſelves, becauſe of their unskilfulneſs in Navigation.

AMERICUS *Veſpuccius*, a *Florentine*, under the Auſpices of *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, was the firſt who after *Columbus* diſcovered *America*, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Four Years Voyages, which he Dedicated to *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*. *Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat.*

AMERSFORD, a City of *Belgium* in the Province of *Utrecht* upon the River *Ema*, well fortified. It was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1624. but afterwards bravely recovered by the *Hollanders*, in whoſe hands it ſtill remains. *Heſſman.*

AMESBURY, a Market Town of *Amesbury* Hundred in the South-Eaſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, about 6 Miles North of *Salisbury*, and 65 from *London*. Its Market is on *Friday*.

AMESTRATUS, a Town in *Sicily* belonging to the *Carthaginians*, which coſt the *Romans* a terrible Siege of 7 Months in vain; but ſitting down before it another time, they carry'd it, levell'd it with the Earth, and ſold all the Inhabitants for Slaves. *Diodor.*

AMESTRIS, the Wife of *Xerxes* King of *Perſia*, who jealous of the King for being in Love with *Artaynta*, her Son's Wife, took her opportunity, when *Xerxes* made his Royal Feaſt call'd *Tyčta*, which ſignifies Perfect, or Accompliſh'd, to beg her Enemy of the King; and when ſhe had her in her Power, cut off her Breaſts, her Ears, her Tongue, her Noſe, and her Lips, and threw 'em to the Dogs. She is alſo ſaid to have buried alive ſeveral of the *Perſian* Nobility, in performance of a Vow ſhe made to the Gods for her long Life. *Herodot.*

AMHARA, now the moſt Noble Kingdom of all *Æthiopia*, in the Centre of *Abyſſinia*, having to the North the Kingdom of *Bagemder*, to the Weſt the River *Nile*, and beyond that the Kingdom of *Gojam*, upon the Eaſt *Angota*, and contains 56 large Provinces.

AMIANUS, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſaid to be St. *Mark*'s Diſciple, and to have pull'd out one of his own Eyes, becauſe of his wanton Glances upon ſome Women. *Sabell. in Exemp.*

AMIDA, an Idol of the *Japanmois*, being a Statue with the Body of a Man, and the Head of a Dog, mounted upon a Horſe with 7 Heads. He is alſo repreſented as a young Man, with a Crown of Gold on his Head environ'd with Rays. *Ambaſſad. des Holland*

AMIDA, an ancient City of *Meſopotamia*, ſeated upon a high Hill by the River *Tigri*, taken in the year 359. by *Sapor* II. King of *Perſia*, notwithſtanding the ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Romans*, who valiantly defended it againſt his Army, conſiſting of 100000 Men. *Ammianus Marcellinus* was then in the Town, and had much ado to eſcape. The Emperor *Conſtantine* had ſome time before enlarged and beautified it, and call'd it *Conſtantia*. Now it is in the poſſeſſion of the *Turks*, who call it *Caramit*. *Davity.*

AMIDA, or *Amides*, a King of *Tunis*, who ſeiz'd upon this Kingdom in the year 1545. during the abſence of his Father *Muliaſſes*, or *Haſſen*. Afterwards he made War upon his Father and his Brothers, and was a cruel Tyrant over the People. But at laſt *Selim* II. the *Ottoman* Emperor defeated him in the Field, and depriv'd him and all that Family of that Kingdom: So that this inhuman Prince was forced to live the reſt of his days in Miſery. *Peter Dan, Hiſtoir de Barbarie & des Corſairs.*

AMIENS, in Latin *Ambianum*, or *Samarobriva Ambianorum*, is a delightful City of *France*, the Capital of *Picardy*, and a Biſhop's See, with large Streets, fair Houſes, and ſeveral Piazza's, of which that of *Des Fleurs*, and the great Market-place, are the Chief. The Ramparts make a pleaſing Walk, by reaſon of the Rows of Trees which are planted upon 'em. The River of *Somme* runs through it with three Branches under three Bridges; and after it has beſtow'd its Waters in divers places for the uſe of ſeveral Manufactures, reunites again at the other end of the Town, where ſtands St. *Michael*'s Bridge. But the faireſt Ornament of *Amiens* is the Cathedral Church of *Noſtre-Dame*, one of the moſt beautiful, largeſt, and beſt adorn'd in the Kingdom. *Cæſar* made this Town a Magazine for his Army, and the place of Meeting for the *Gauls*. In 905. it was totally conſum'd by Fire, but ſoon repair'd. In the year 1597. the *Spaniards* took it by a Stratagem; but *Henry* IV. moſt gloriouſly recover'd it, and built a Citadel to defend it, which is look'd upon as one of the beſt and moſt regular Fortreſſes in *Europe*. It gives its Name to a ſmall Territory call'd *l'Amiennois*, wherein ſtand the Cities of *Corbie*, *Dourlens*, *Pecquigni*, *Comti*, and *Pois*. *Cæſar* ſpeaks advantageouſly of this Town, and he and other *Roman* Emperors, as alſo ſeveral *French* Kings, took great delight in it. The *Romans* found ſtout reſiſtance from the Inhabitants, who fought and defeated thoſe of *Rheims*, becauſe they ſubmitted ſo quickly to *Cæſar*. *Du Cheſne.*

AMILCAR, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, about the year of *Rome* 274. was ſent into *Sicily* at the ſollicitation of *Xerxes*, but utterly defeated by *Geto* King of *Syracuſe*, *Anno Rom.* 274. *Diodor.*

AMILCAR, the Son of *Giſco*, firſt oppos'd *Agathocles*, then made Peace with him, and caus'd the *Syracuſians* to receive him with ſubmiſſion; for which they made heavy Complaints againſt him at *Carthage*: Whereupon the Senate, who durſt not openly provoke him, ſent their Judgment ſeal'd up in a Box; but *Amilcar* died before the opening of it. *Diod. Sicul.*

AMILCAR, Sirnamed *Barchas*, Commanded the *Carthaginian* Fleet, and infeſted the Coaſts of *Italy* for five years together; upon which, the *Romans*, reſolv'd to remove him, ſet forth all their Naval Strength at once. Both Fleets met near *Trapany*, and the Iſland of *Ægates*, in the 512th year of *Rome*; and the *Carthaginians* being utterly defeated, ſued for Peace. In the 517th year of *Rome* he began the Second *Punic* War, to ſupport which, he Arm'd all *Africa*, having firſt ſubdued 100000 Rebels, and ſome revolted Towns, enriching *Africk* with their Spoils: But as he was preparing for *Italy*, he was ſlain in Fight, in the 526th year of *Rome*, leaving the Conduct of his Army to his Son-in-Law *Aſdrubal*. *Polybius*, *Titus Livius.*

AMILCAR, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, fell into *Umbria*, in the 550th year of *Rome*, and defeated *Ser. Geminus*, and *Claudius Nero*, the Conſuls; but was afterwards overthrown himſelf by *L. Furius* the Prætor, with the Slaughter of 30000 of his Men. *Tit. Livius.*

AMILCAR, Sirnamed *Rhodanus*, a *Carthaginian* Captain of great Eloquence and Induſtry, who by the Conſent of the *Athenians*, inſinuating himſelf into the Councils of *Alexander the Great*, gave the *Athenians* Information of all *Alexander*'s Deſigns. *Juſtin.*

AMILO, a River in the Foreſt of *Mauritania*, mentioned by *Pliny*, whither he ſays that the Elephants, upon the firſt appearance of the New Moon, went in Herds to purifie themſelves in the Stream; and after they had worſhipp'd that Luminary, returned with their young ones from whence they came. *Plin. l. 8. c. 1.*

AMIOT *(James)* born *Anno* 1514. a Boy that ran from his Parents for fear of being whipp'd, and begg'd about the Streets of *Paris*, but at length came to be Biſhop of *Auxerre*, and Grand Almoner of *France*, tranſlated *Plutarch* and *Diodorus Siculus*. He had not run far till he fell ſick in a Field, when a Gentleman happening to come by, pitied him, and taking him up behind him on Horſeback, brought him to the Hoſpital of *Orleans*; where being recovered, they gave him Six-pence, and ſome Bread, and ſent him away. (In regard of which Charity, he afterwards left the ſaid Hoſpital a Legacy of 1200 Crowns.) Coming afterwards to *Paris*, he was forced to beg, and asking Alms of a certain Lady, ſhe being pleaſed with the Boy's Mien, took him to carry her Children's Books to the College; which Opportunity he improved ſo well, that he profited mightily, and became ſo Learned in the *Greek*, that he taught it publickly afterward in the Univerſity of *Bourges*; but being ſuſpected of Proteſtantiſm, he left *Paris*, and was entertain'd by a Gentleman at *Berri* to Teach his Children. The King happening to lodge in that Houſe, *Amiot* was perſuaded to write ſome Verſes in Honour of the King, which being preſented by the Children, the King, as ſoon as he ſaw it was *Greek*, laid it down. The Chancellor hearing it was *Greek*, took it up, and being charm'd with it, ſaid, That if the Author had as much Vertue as Wit, he deſerved to be Preceptor to the King's Children, which was the firſt ſtep to his Preferment. He was afterwards made an Abbot, and ſent to the Council of *Trent*, where he made a Bold and Judicious Proteſtation. At his return he was made Preceptor to the King's Children, *viz.* *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. In 1560. he was made Great Almoner of *France*, which ſo enraged the Queen-Mother, that ſending for him to her Cloſet, ſhe told him, That if he did not demit the Charge, he ſhould not live 24 Hours; he excus'd himſelf, as having refus'd it, and

then

then abſconded. The King miſſing him at his Table, ſent to ſeek him, and was ſo enraged at his not being found, that the Queen-Mother was forced to publiſh that ſhe would not moleſt him. The King had ſo much Reſpect for him, that one night when they were talking at Table of *Charles* V. having made his Preceptor Pope, he ſaid, That he would do as much for his, if he had an opportunity. At laſt, *Amiot* having ſeen the *Exit* of all his Three Scholars, died *Anno* 1593. *Thuan.*

AMIPSIAS, *Amepſias*, or *Amiphias*, a Comedian of *Athens*, rally'd by *Ariſtophanes* for the Heavineſs of his Expreſſion. *Diogenes Laertius*, in the Life of *Sophocles*, relates ſome Satyrical Verſes which he made upon this Philoſopher.

AMIRAS, a Prince of the *Saracens*, under whoſe Conduct they vanquiſh'd *Hormiſda* King of the *Perſians*, took *Jeruſalem*, and made themſelves Maſters of *Egypt*, *Antiochia*, *Damaſcus*, and all *Syria*, about 632.

AMIR-EL-MOSELEMIN, that is to ſay, *Emperor of the Children of Salvation*; the Sirname of certain Caliphs of *Perſia*, of the Sect of *Hali*. *Marmol de l'Afrique.*

AMISODORUS, called by the *Lycians*, *Iſarus*: He was one of the Pirate *Chimera*'s Crew, ſlain by *Bellerophon*. *Plutarch.*

AMITERNUM, *Amiterno*, an ancient City of *Italy*, of which the Ruines are ſtill to be ſeen in *Abruzzo*; remarkable for being the Place of *Saluſt*'s Nativity. It was formerly the Seat of a Biſhop; ſince tranſlated to *Aquila*, the Capital City of the farthermoſt *Abruzzo*. However, there remains a little Village ſtill, which was afterwards built upon the Ruines of it, by the Name of *St. Victorino*. About the year of *Rome* 458. *Spurius Carvilius* the Conſul took it, after he had ſlain 2800 Men, and taken 4270 Priſoners. It was built upon the ſlope of a Hill, where there is nothing now left but a piece of a Theatre, ſome Foot-ſteps of a Temple, and a great Tower. *Leander Alberti*, *Dion. Halicarnaſſ.*

AMIXOCORES, a People of *America* in *Braſil*, near the Government of the River *Janeiro*.

AM-KAS, the *Grand Salle* in the *Great Mogul*'s Palace, where he receives his Subjects, and appears alſo in Collar-days, with extraordinary Splendor: His Chair of State ſtands upon ſix Feet of maſſie Gold, ſet round with Rubies, Emeraulds, and Diamonds; 'tis valued at about 60 millions of Livres. *Chagehan*, Father of *Aurengzebe*, made this Magnificent Throne to ſhew his Riches in Jewels, which he had gotten from the Spoils of the old *Patans* and *Raia's*, conquer'd by him, and by the Preſents which the *Omhra's* are obliged to make the *Great Mogul* every year upon certain Holy-days. This Throne, as to the Curioſity of the Workmanſhip, does not come up to the Richneſs of the Materials: The greateſt inſtance of Art in it are two Peacocks, cover'd with Pearls and other Jewels, wrought into this Figure by a *French-man*, who was an admirable Workman, who having deceived a great many *European* Princes, by putting Doublets upon 'em, handſomly counterfeited, fled to this Court, and there made his Fortune. The Emperor, when on his Throne, appears in a white Satin Veſt, curiouſly embroider'd with Gold and Silk: His Turban is Cloth of Gold, ornamented with a Plume of Heron's Feather's, ſet round at the bottom with Diamonds of an extraordinary Bigneſs and Luſtre, with a vaſt Oriental Tophaz, which ſhines and blazes, like a little Sun, and is beyond all compariſon. He wears likewiſe a Necklace or Collar of large Pearls, which reaches almoſt down to his middle. At the Foot of his Throne all the *Omhra*'s are rang'd in Order, and richly Habited: They ſtand upon an Alcove, with a brocaded Canopy, with deep Gold Fringes over it: The Alcove is rail'd in with Silver Balaſters. All the Pillars of the Hall are hung with Brocade, upon a Gold Ground: The Roof is adorn'd with a ſort of Canopy-Stuff with Satin Flowers: The Floor is covered with exceeding rich Carpets, of a very extraordinary largeneſs. In a Court near this Hall, there's a Tent call'd *Aſpek*, of the ſame bigneſs with the *Am-kas*, ſurrounded with great Balaſters, covered with Plates of Silver: 'Tis likewiſe ſupported by Pillars fac'd with Silver Plates: The outſide of this Tent is red, and the Inſide is lin'd with painted Cloth, the Colours of which are ſo freſh, and the Flowers ſo natural, that they appear like a Garden hung i'th' Air. *Bernier Hiſt. du Grand Mogul, Tome* 3.

AMMAN, the Name of the Chief Magiſtrate in ſeveral of the *Swiſſe Cantons*, who preſides in their Aſſemblies. *Simler. Deſcript. de la Suiſſe.*

AMMER, *Ammerzee*, a Lake in *Bavaria*, by which the River *Amber* takes his courſe; from *Munichen* 5 Leagues, and 2 from *Lansberg*.

AMMIANUS *Marcellinus*, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, but a *Grecian* by Birth, and Native of *Antiochia*. Of 31 Books, of which his Hiſtory conſiſted, which begun from the End of *Domitian*, and continued to the Death of *Valens*, 13 are loſt. The beſt Edition of *Ammianus Marcellinus* is that publiſhed by *Henry Valeſius* with Notes, in 1636. He is look'd upon as an Author of great Credit, and much eſteemed for the *French*, *German*, and *Burgundian Antiquity*. He was a Heathen, but writes favourably of the Chriſtian Religion. *Voſſ.*

AMMIRALI, (*Scipio*) a Canon of *Florence*, and a famous Hiſtorian: He has wrote the Hiſtory of *Florence* in *Italian*, Two Volumes of the Conſiderable Families in *Naples*, and one of thoſe in *Florence*, *&c.* He died in the year 1603. *Lawr. Craſſ. Elog. d'Huom. Letter.*

AMMON, the Sirname of *Jupiter*, worſhipp'd in the ſhape of a Ram, in regard it was a Ram which diſcover'd a Fountain to *Bacchus* in his march for *Libya*, when he was ready to periſh for Drought, together with his whole Army. In requital of which Favour, he built a Temple to his Father *Jupiter*, to which he gave the Name of *Ammon*, or the Sandy.

AMMON, King of *Judah*, the Son of *Manaſſeh*, more Idolatrous than his Father, was murder'd by his own Servants, after he had Reigned two years. 2 *Chron.* 23.

AMMONITES, a People deſcended from *Ben-Ammin*, the Son of *Lot* by his youngeſt Daughter, who inhabited that part of *Syria* which *Joſephus* calls the *Hollow*, after they had expell'd the *Zanzummins*. *Jair* being dead, they invaded the Land of *Canaan*, and made the *Iſraelites* Tributary; but at length they were defeated, and their Country haraſſed by *Jephthah*. In the Reign of *Saul*, they invaded *Canaan* again under their King *Nahaſh*, who beſieged *Jabeſh-Gilead*, with a Reſolution to have put out all the Right Eyes of thoſe that he ſubdued; but *Saul* gave him a total Overrow, with the Slaughter of the greateſt part of his Army. Afterward, they were ſubdued by *Joab*, vanquiſhed and made Tributary by *Jotham*, and defeated by *Judas Machabeus*. *Geneſ.* 14. *Deuter.* 2. *Judges*, *Joſeph.*

AMMONIUS, an Eaſtern Monk, who cut off his Right Ear, to make himſelf uncapable of being made a Biſhop; however, his Modeſty did not hinder his Promotion, for the Patriarch *Theophilus* got him Conſecrated. *Baron. A. C.* 385.

AMMONIUS of *Alexandria*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, lived in the 3d Age, who among the reſt had *Origen* and *Plotinus* for his Diſciples; firſt he was a Corn-Porter, and therefore called *Saccas*: But he excelled ſo much after he applied himſelf to Study, that he was called *Theodidact*; and tho' ſome ſay he abandoned Chriſtianity, yet others ſay the contrary. He wrote ſeveral fine Tracts cited by St. *Jerome*, as the *Canones Evangelici*, or the Harmony of the Goſpel, which *Victor* of *Capua* has miſtaken for *Tatian*'s *Diateſſeron*. *Euſeb.* St. *Jerome.*

AMORBACHIUM, *Amorbach*, a City of *Franconia* on the *Muldt*, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, five Leagues from *Asbarch*, and three from *Wertheim*. *Hoffman.*

AMORGOS, modernly call'd *Murgos*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea; Authors are not agreed about the placing on't; ſome make it one of the *Cyclades*, and others one of the *Sporades*. 'Twas the Country of the Poet *Simonides*. *Strabo, l.* 10.

AMORITES, deſcended from *Canaan* the Son of *Ham*: They were a flouriſhing People in the time of *Moſes*, who had, under *Sihon* their King, driven out the former Natives, and planted themſelves in that ſpacious Tract of Ground between *Jabbock* and *Arnon*: In memory of which Victory, an ancient Poet of *Canaan* compos'd a Song, inserted in part by *Moſes*, *Numb.* 6. 21, 27. Afterwards, *Sihon* denying the *Iſraelites* paſſage through his Dominions, was overthrown; and the *Amorites* being expell'd, their Country was given to the Tribe of *Gad*. *Geneſ.* 10. *Numb.* 21. 23.

AMORIUM, an ancient City of *Phrygia*, upon the Frontiers of *Galatia*, once a great and beautiful City, with an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ruined by *Amerumnas*, Caliph of the *Saracens*, in the 9th Age, to wreck his Revenge upon the Emperor *Theophilus*, by ruining the Place of his Nativity, as the Emperor before had levell'd *Soſopetra* in *Syria*, where the *Saracen* was born. *Zonaras*, *Curopalates.*

AMOS, one of the ſmaller Prophets, at firſt a Herdſman and a Gatherer of Sycomore-Fruit, till God inſpired him, and then he Propheſied under *Jeroboam* King of *Iſrael*, and *Uzziah* King of *Judah*. There was alſo another *Amos*, the Father of the Prophet *Iſaiah*.

AMOUQUES, a Name which the *Indians* give to the Governours and Paſtors of the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*: They are call'd *Chriſtians of St. Thomas*, becauſe their Anceſtors were Converted by that Apoſtle. They are ſtill very numerous about the Mountains of *Malabar*. *Voyage d l'Archeveque de Goa, l.* 2. *c.* 9.

AMPATRI, a People inhabiting the Southern parts of *Madagaſcar*, between *Carcanoſſi* and *Carambola*. The Country is very fertile, and abounding in Wood, wherein the Natives make their Villages, incloſ'd with Stakes and Briars. They are Governed by the Lords of the Villages,

lages, and acknowledge one Senior, who is above all the reſt. They are frequently at Wars one among another, being able to raiſe about 3000 Soldiers in the whole extent of the Territory. *Flacourt. Hiſt. Madagaſcar.*

AMPELUSIA, a Promontory of *Africa* near the Kingdom of *Fez*, and that part which is call'd *Mauritania Tingitana*. It had its Name from the great quantity of Vines which grow upon it: The modern Name is now call'd *Eſparto*, or *Cabo Spartelle*. There is a Cape of this Name alſo in *Macedonia*, now call'd *Cape Caniſtro* near St. *Ani's Gulph*, the *Sinus Torenaicus* of the Ancients. There is alſo a Town and Promontory of this Name in *Crete*, and likewiſe a Cape call'd *Cap. Spartello*, in the Province of *Hasbata* in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, near *Tangier*. *Strabo, Baudr.*

AMPHAXIS, a ſmall City of *Macedon*, upon the Bay of *Conteſſa*, which gave its Name to the little Territory of *Amphaxitis*, comprehending the Cities of *Theſſalonica*, whither *Cicero* was baniſh'd, and *Stagyra*, where *Ariſtotle* was born.

AMPHIARAUS, the Son of *Oecleus* and *Hypermneſtra*, a *Grecian* Soothſayer, who foreſeeing that if he went to the *Theban* War with *Adraſtus*, he ſhould be kill'd, hid himſelf; but his Wife *Euriphyle* betray'd him to *Adraſtus* for the ſake of a Gold Necklace. The firſt day that he came before *Thebes*, as the General was Feaſting the Principal Officers of his Army, an Eagle ſnatch'd an Arrow out of his Hand, which having dropp'd, turn'd into a Lawrel-Tree; and the next day the Earth opened in the ſame place, and ſwallow'd him up in his Chariot: However, he was Honour'd as a Deity, and had a Temple Conſecrated to him by the Name of *Harma*, or the *Chariot*. *Pauſan.*

AMPHIBALUS, Sirnamed *Brito: Hector Boetius* and *Pitſeus* ſay he was a very Learned, Pious, and Zealous Man, and Preached in *England* and *Scotland*, Converting the Heathens, and Confirming the Chriſtians, Writing againſt the Superſtition of the one, and for the Comfort of the other. He is ſaid to have been Biſhop of *Angleſey*, and to have ſuffered Martyrdom, *An.* 291. But this Story is reputed Fabulous by the Learned Archbiſhop *Uſher*.

AMPHICLEA, a Town in *Greece*, where was formerly a Temple Dedicated to *Bacchus*, whoſe Prieſts pretended to foretell future Events to all that made enquiry. *Pauſanias.*

AMPHICTYON, the Son of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, who invented the Interpretation of Dreams and Portents, the 3d King of the *Athenians* after *Cranaus*, and Reigned 10 years. *Euſeb. Juſtin.*

AMPHICTYON, the Son of *Hellen*, who inſtituted that Famous General Council of the *Greeks* call'd *Amphyctionium*, the Members of which were choſen out of ſeven Principal Cities, but afterwards out of thirteen: *Philip* of *Macedon* was admitted among 'em, and allow'd to have Two Voices, as the *Phocenſes* had. The Preſidents of theſe Councils were call'd *Amphictyones*. *Euſeb. Juſtin.* The *Amphictyones* are ſaid by *Diodorus Siculus* to be a Tribe of *Attica*, and of that People that were call'd the *Thury*. But that which has drawn the Eyes of all Men on this Word, was, the giving this Name to the Twelve Judges of that Great Court, which aſſembled from all parts of *Greece* to the *Thermopylæ*. This Court is mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, *Halicarnaſſæus*, and many other of the *Greek* Writers. *Pauſanias* is of Opinion, that *Amphictyon*, the Son of *Deucalion* King of *Theſſaly*, was the firſt Inventer of this Council: *Strabo*, on the other ſide, refers it to *Acriſius*, the 14th King of the *Argives*. *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 8. agrees with *Pauſanias*, and adds, that the Seat of the *Amphictyons* was the Temple of *Ceres* upon the River *Aſopus*; and he deſcribes both that Temple and the Seats of that Court which was held there. The greateſt part of the People of *Greece* were ſubject to the Juriſdiction of this Court, which are enumerated by *Strabo*. Its firſt Seat was at *Thermopylæ*, and after this, it was removed to the Temple aforeſaid, and then to *Delphos* in *Phocis*. This Council was the Supream Tribunal of all *Greece*, and determined all the great and difficult Caſes, or Controverſies, that aroſe between private Men, or the States and Cities ſubject to its Juriſdiction. Their Sentences did often put theſe People into great Commotions, and were put in execution by Force and Arms. They met twice in the year, in Spring and Autumn. Every Nation in this Society ſent one, two, or three Deputies to this Court, according to their Power and Greatneſs, and *Eſchines* ſaith in his life-time there were twelve. *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander the Great*, in the end of the Sacred War, deprived the *Phocæans* of this Court, and removed it into *Macedonia*; but the *Phocæans* 60 years after recovered it back again, as a Reward for their good Services againſt the *Gauls*. *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and *Antoninus Pius*, renewed this Court; and *Pauſanias*, who lived under the latter of theſe, ſaith, that in his time it was in great Eſteem, and had then thirty Judges. It fell, and came to nothing, in all probability, about the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, when the *Roman* Power declined.

AMPHIDAMUS, of the Family of the *Inachides*: The Son of *Alceus*, and Brother of *Lycurgus*, as *Pauſanias* will have it; but from what *Apollodorus* ſays of him, we may rather conclude him the Son of *Lycurgus*, and the Grandſon of *Alceus*. *Pauſan. in Arcad. l.* 8. *Apoll. l.* 3.

AMPHIDANIAS, the Son of *Buſiris*, whom *Hercules* ſlew, together with his Father, as they were offering their Strangers in Sacrifice. *Hoffman.*

AMPHIDROMIA, Feaſts of the ancient Pagans, ſolemniz'd on the 5th day after the Birth of the Infant, at what time the Goſſips that were at the Labour, ran round about the Chamber and the Houſhold-Gods; then waſh'd their Hands, and deliver'd the Child to the Nurſe: Which done, the Parents and Friends gave ſmall Preſents to the Women, and made 'em a Feaſt. *Athenæus.*

AMPHILITUS, an *Acarnanian* Soothſayer, who to encourage *Piſiſtratus* to fall upon the *Athenians*, counterfeited Divine Pomp, and pronounced two Verſes in Greek, of which the Sence was, in Latin, thus:

Eſt nummus projectus, item ſunt retia tenta,
Nocte meant Thynni claro ſub ſidere Lunæ.

Upon which *Piſiſtratus* falling on the *Athenians* after their Supper-time, found ſome at play, others aſleep; and by that means gaining an eaſie Victory, became Maſter of *Athens* a third time. *Herodot.*

AMPHILOCHIUS, Biſhop of *Iconium* in the time of *Theodoſius the Great*, one of the moſt eminent Prelates of that Age, and one of the greateſt Defenders of the Orthodox Faith, againſt the Attacks of the *Arian* Hereticks. *Amphilochius* wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, cited not only by *Theodoret*, St. *Jerom*, *Leontius Byzantinus*, St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, and *Joannes Damaſcenus*, but likewiſe by the General Council of *Epheſus*, and the Second Council of *Nice*. All Learned Men agree, that the Life of St. *Baſil*, ſaid to be writ by *Amphilochius*, is none of his. *Baron.*

AMPHILOCHUS, a Demi-God. *Plutarch* reports, that he gave an Oracular Anſwer to one *Theſpeſius* of *Solos*. This *Theſpeſius* had been a Libertine, and enquired of the Gods whether ever there was any likelihood of his Reformation? *Amphilochus* told him, *Yes, after he was dead:* Which happen'd accordingly; for being kill'd, he came to life again three days after, and became a new Man. *Plutarch de ſera Numinis Vindicta, cap.* 42. *Item de Defectu Orac.*

AMPHIMADON, the Son of *Melanthius*, one of *Penelope's* Humble Servants, who was afterwards kill'd by *Telemachus*, *Ulyſſes's* Son. *Odyſſ.* 22, & 24.

AMPHINOME, *Jaſon's* Mother, who kill'd her ſelf with a Dagger out of impatience for the abſence of her Son. *Natalis Comes, l.* 6. *c.* 7.

AMPHINOMUS and *Anapus*, two *Sicilian* Brothers, who when the Flames of *Ætna* had ſet the City of *Catana*, and all the adjoining places, on fire, ventured through the Flames, and brought off their Parents upon their Shoulders. *Val. Max.*

AMPHION, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, play'd ſo rarely on the Harp, that the Poets, to ſhew the Force of Sounds, feign'd that his Muſick made the Rocks to follow him, and that the Stones that form'd the Walls of *Thebes*, danc'd into that Order of themſelves, charm'd, as it were, by the Melody of his Lyre. By which it is to be underſtood, that being an Eloquent Man, he perſuaded the People to build Walls for their Defence. *Apollonius, Natalis Comes.*

AMPHIPOLI, Archontes, or Magiſtrates, ſet up by *Timoleon* at *Syracuſe*, after the Tyrannical *Dionyſius* the Younger had been chas'd from thence. This Alteration happen'd in the 411th year of *Rome*; and the Authority of theſe Magiſtrates continued to the time of *Diodorus Siculus*, which was about 300 years after. *Diod. Sic. Bibl. l.* 16.

AMPHIPOLIS, a Town of *Thracia* on the ſide of *Macedonia*, being an Archbiſhoprick; the *Greeks* call'd it *Chriſtopoli* ſince, and its modern Name is *Emboli*: It's ſituated on the River *Strymon*, which waſhes it on every ſide. It was formerly call'd *Neuf-chemins*, or *Nine-ways*. *Ariſtagoras* the *Mileſian*, flying from *Darius*, would have ſettled here, but was hindred by the *Edonians*, in the 69th *Olympiad*. The *Athenians* ſent 10000 Inhabitants thither afterward, who were all cut in pices at *Drabeſque* by the *Thracians*. This did not hinder *Aginon*, the Son of *Nicias*, to ſettle a new Colony there, after having chaſed away the *Edonians*. Thoſe People eſpouſing the Quarrel of the *Lacedemonians* againſt the *Athenians*, were the cauſe of the War being renewed in the time of *Philip* of *Macedon*. *Perdiccas* took *Amphipolis* in the 89th *Olympiad*. *Thucydides, Juſtin.*

AMPHISCII, the Name of thoſe People that liv'd between the Tropicks, becauſe, according to the Sun's coming up to the Two Solſtices, the Shadow changes, and falls ſometimes on the right hand, and ſometimes on the left. The *Heteroſcii* live within the Temperate Zones, and have their Shadow always pointing towards the ſame Pole. The *Periſcii* live under the Arctick Circle, and have their Shadows go round 'em.

AMPHISTIDES, a Man that had a great deſire to learn Arithmetick, but could never count above 5; from whence all Dunces in Arithmetick were called *Amphiſtides's*. *Suidas*.

AMPHISTRATUS and *Recas*, Coach-men to *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, who had the Government of ſeveral Towns beſtow'd upon 'em by *Jaſon*. *Juſtin*, *l*. 42. *c*. 3.

AMPHITHEATRE, a large Structure built either round or oval, with Rows of Benches, or Seats, for the convenience of ſeeing Sights, which were ſhewn in the Area of it: The Ground was covered with Sand, that the Gladiators and Beaſts might fight there with the better convenience. The ancienteſt Amphitheatres now remaining, are, that of *Verona* in *Italy*, and the other of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*. *Lipſ. de Amphith. c*. 2, *&* 3.

AMPHITRIO, a *Theban* Prince, married *Alcmena*, ſlew his Father-in-Law by an Accident, and vanquiſh'd the *Teleboans* by the aſſiſtance of *Cometho* the Daughter of *Pterelaus*, who being paſſionately in Love with *Amphitrio*, cut off her Father's Golden Lock, upon which the Fate of his Kingdom depended. See more in *Alcmena*. *Apollodore*.

AMPHITRITE, A Sea-Goddeſs, Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, and Wife of *Neptune*: 'Tis ſaid ſhe had an Averſion for Marriage at firſt, but was perſuaded to let *Neptune* gain her by means of a Dolphin, which he ſent in queſt of her. The Name of *Amphitrite* is ſuppoſed to have been given her, becauſe ſhe encompaſſes the Earth, and grates upon the Extremities of it. *Heſiod*, *Heſychius*.

AMPHORITES, a certain Game, or Trial of Skill for the Exerciſe of Wit, ſet up in the Iſland *Ægina*, wherein an Ox was the Reward for ſuch *Dithyrambic* Poets as compos'd the nobleſt Panegyricks upon *Bacchus*.

AMPHOTERUS, Brother to *Craterus*, one of *Alexander*'s Principal Officers. He was ſent, with 60 Ships under his Command, to ſubdue the Iſle of *Coos*; and afterward to *Peloponneſus*, to quiet ſome Diſturbances there, which the *Lacedæmonians* had raiſed: And in all his Employments, he behaved himſelf with great Courage and Conduct.

AMPHRYSUS, a River of *Theſſaly*, noted in fabulous Hiſtory, for that by the Banks of it *Apollo* is ſaid to have fed *Admetus*'s Sheep. It runs by the foot of the Mountain *Othrys*, and empties it ſelf into the River *Sperchini*.

AMPHRYSUS, a River of *Phrygia* in *Aſia* the Leſs, the Waters of which made Women barren, if they drank them. There is alſo a Town in *Phocis* of the ſame Name. *Plin. l*. 32. *c*. 2. *Steph*.

AMPTHILL, or, as ſome ſpell it, *Anthill*, a Market-Town of *Redbornſtoke* Hundred in *Bedfordſhire*; it lies about 5 miles South of *Bedford*, and is an Honour belonging to the Crown, graced with a fine Seat and Parks in its Neighbourhood, belonging to the Earl of *Ailesbury*. It's 36 miles from *London*; the Market on *Thurſday*.

St. AMPULLA, an Order of Knighthood, inſtituted, as is ſuppoſed, by *Clovis* I. King of *France*, in memory of the Viol of Balſam which the Angel is feign'd to have brought to St. *Remigius* at the Baptizing the ſame *Clovis*, who was anointed with it alſo at his Coronation. The Knights of the Order bear, in a black Ribband, a Gold Croſs Anglée, enamel'd with Silver, and charged with a Dove holding a Viol in her Beak, received by a moving Carnation Hand. The Reverſe of the Medal is ſtamp'd with St. *Remigius*. Theſe Knights are Four Barons Feudaries to the Church of *Rheims*, who at the Coronation of the King of *France*, bear up the Canopy under which the Ampulla is carried in Proceſſion. *Aimoin*. *Hincmar*. *Gaguin*. *Ervin*.

AMPURDAN, a ſmall Province in *Catalonia*, the Capital City of which is *Emporias*, formerly famous under the Name of *Emporiæ*: It conſiſted of three Cities, one of which the *Phocian Greeks* had; another which the Native *Spaniards* kept; and a third that was built by a Colony that *Ceſar* left there, after he had vanquiſh'd *Pompey*'s Sons; which afterwards embodied into one. Near this City it was that *Cato* won a ſignal Battel from the *Spaniards*, with the Slaughter of 40000 of their Men, about the year of *Rome* 558. In proceſs of time it became an Epiſcopal See; but being often ruined by the *Moors*, the See and Trade of the City are removed to *Gironne*. *Strabo*, *Ptolem*. *Steph*.

AMRAM, the Son of *Koath*, the Son of *Levi*, the Father of *Aaron*, *Moſes*, and *Miriam*. *Exod*. 6.

AMRAPHEL, King of *Shinar*, one of the Four that made War againſt five other Princes, and was vanquiſh'd by *Abraham*, who took part with the Inhabitants of *Sodom* for the ſake of his Nephew *Lot*. *Torniel*.

AMSTEL, a ſmall River of *Holland* that runs by *Amſterdam*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Arm of the Sea call'd the *Y*.

AMSTERDAM, Lat. *Amſtelodamum*, or *Amſterodamum*, vulgarly call'd *Amſterdam*, was at firſt a ſmall Caſtle by the Name of *Amſtel*, which deriv'd its Name from the River upon which it was built, and gave Title to the Lords that built it. *Gisbert*, or *Giſelbert*, drew ſome Inhabitants thither; ſo that it became at firſt an abode for Fiſhermen that liv'd in Thatch'd Cottages. But their Fiſhery procur'd a Trade among their Neighbours, which enrich'd 'em by degrees; and at length the Convenience of the Situation invited a great Number of Inhabitants; ſo that the Caſtle of *Amſtel* became firſt a Village, afterwards a conſiderable Town. *Florentius* IV. granted them certain Immunities in the year 1235. After this, another *Gisbert* built 'em Bridges and Towers. The Inhabitants alſo built new Houſes in the Neighbourhood, and then the Borough began to aſſume the Name of *Amſterdam*. Soon after, this little City was united to the County of *Holland*; and *William* IV. gave it new Privileges, which *Albert* of *Bavaria* confirm'd; and the Situation, the Trade and Induſtry of the Inhabitants rendred it ſtill more and more Conſiderable, though as yet it had no Walls, but only a Paliſado, till the year 1482. After a long Siege, it ſurrendred to *William* of *Naſſaw*. However, it is built upon ſo low a Foundation, that it would be in continual danger, but for the Damms and Sluces that over-top the utmoſt Heighth, to which the Swelling of the Wave are obſerved to aſcend. The little River of *Amſtel*, which now runs through the City, forms the great Canal of *Dammerach*: This Canal hath ſeveral Bridges, among which, that at the mouth of the River, call'd the *New Bridge*, is the faireſt, by reaſon of the Sluces, and that from thence one may ſee the famous Port where the variety of Ships and Merchandiſe, and the infinite Number of Seamen, make a Show worthy to be admired. There is alſo the Emperor's Canal, that of the Lords, and that of the Cingel, the Keys of which are pav'd with ſquare Stone, and beautified with Rows of Tile-Trees and Elms. The Streets of *Amſterdam* are very fair, large, and extreamly neat; the Merchants Shops full of precious and rare Commodities, the moſt rich and delicate that either *China* or the *Indies* afford. The Piazza's, Churches, and Publick Buildings, are very Magnificent; among the reſt the Town-Houſe is to be admired; the Entrance is remarkable for its Architecture, and ſeven leſſer Doors, wide enough for three Perſons to go a-breaſt: The Frontiſpiece is embelliſh'd with three Statues of Braſs, repreſenting Juſtice, Power, and Abundance; and a Marble Sculpture in *Baſſo Relievo* of a Woman ſupporting the Arms of the City, with a Neptune, Lions, Unicorns, and ſome of the ancient Heroes. The Exchange and *Eaſt-India* Houſe are Structures alſo worthy of the Obſervation of Travellers, not to omit their Magazines for all ſorts of Merchandices brought from all parts of the World, and their vaſt Store-houſes for their Shipping. Their Chief Churches, among ſeveral others, are that of St. *Nicholas*, and that of St. *Catharine*, where the Pulpit is ſaid to have coſt 60000 Livres. Their Houſe of Correction has this in particular, That lazy Vagabonds are put into a wide Vat with a Pump, into which the Water continually flows; ſo that the Offenders muſt either continually pump, or drown. There are alſo Houſes for Orphans, Hoſpitals for the Sick, and Bedlams for Madmen; and indeed all things are here to be ſeen order'd with extraordinary Charity and Prudence; a City from ſmall beginning become one of the moſt celebrated *Emporiums* of the Univerſe, Long. 24. 00. Lat. 52. 29. The Government of *Amſterdam*, for what concerns Matter of State, is by a Senate of 36 Men, who continue in that Charge during life: They were formerly choſen by the Burghers; but for theſe 150 years they have quitted that Privilege to the Senate, who chooſe ſuch as they think fit to fill up the Vacancies; and their Example is follow'd by all the Towns of *Holland*, but with ſome difference of Number. This Senate chooſes the Magiſtrates of the Town, as Burgomaſters and Eſchevins. There are Four Burgomaſters at *Amſterdam*, Three being choſen every year, and One continuing two years: The Three laſt are called the Burgomaſters in Charge, and preſide one after another after the firſt Quarter, that the old Burgomaſter preſides to inſtruct 'em in their Office. The Burgomaſter is choſen in Senate, by the Plurality of Voices of thoſe who have been formerly Burgomaſters, or Eſchevins. Thoſe Magiſtrates repreſent the Honour of the City on all Occaſions, and diſpoſe of other Offices which are ſubject to theirs. They have the only Power to meddle with the Publick Treaſury, and to judge what is good and neceſſary for the Safety of the City. They keep the Key of the Bank of *Amſterdam*. They are not obliged to expend any more than others upon what occaſion ſoever; and

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are re-imburſed out of the Common Stock for their Charges in Publick Ceremonies, as Entertaining Foreign Ambaſſadors, *&c.* There are Nine Eſchevins at *Amſterdam*, of which Seven are choſen yearly, there always remaining Two of the fore-going year. The Senate names Fourteen, of whom the Burgo-Maſters chooſe Seven when there is no Stadtholder, but at preſent *William*, King of *England*, being Stadtholder, as Prince of *Orange*, and General to the States, makes the Choice. They are abſolute Judges in all Cauſes Civil and Criminal, but on paying a Fine there may be an Appeal from them to the Courts in each Province: There are ſeveral other Officers under thoſe Sovereign Magiſtrates, of which the Principal are the Treaſurers. The Scout is Commiſſioner of the Policy, and the Penſioner is a Perſon Learned in their Laws and Cuſtoms, of which he inſtructs the Senate and Burgomaſters on occaſion, and makes all the publick Harangues. The Bank of this City paſſes for the greateſt Treaſury in the World: It is kept in a great Vault under the Stadthouſe, where all imaginable Precautions are taken for its Security, it being never open'd, but in the preſence of one of the Burgomaſters; ſo that the Riches of the Treaſury is not known. It is like the General Repoſitory, whither all the World carry their Money, looking upon it to be in as great ſurety as in their own Houſes; and on Bills of Exchange drawn hence, are the ordinary Payments among Merchants. The Revenues of this City are raiſed by a Tax on Merchandiſe, Houſe-Rent, and Lands belonging to it, beſides ſome extraordinary Impoſts. Sir *William Temple*'s State of the *United Provinces*. This City is Judg'd impregnable becauſe of its ſituation. They tolerate all Religions; but none have Authority except *Calviniſts* and *Lutherans*. *Hoffman*.

AMSTERDAM, (*New*) a City of *New Belgium*, built upon the Mouth of the North River, with a ſpacious Harbour; alſo an Iſland belonging to the *Hollanders* in the Frozen Sea, not far from *Spitzbergh*; alſo another Iſland called by the ſame Name in the *American Sea*, near the Iſland of *Rotterdam*, between *Peru*, and the Iſlands of *Saloman*.

AMSTERDAM, a little Iſland near the *Eaſt-Indies*, towards *Terra Auſtralis incognita*, between *New Holland* and *Madagaſcar*. The *Hollanders*, likewiſe, have given this Name to another Iſland, near *China*, between *Japan* and *Formoſa* or *Bel-Iſle*.

AMULIO, (*Marc. Antonio*) made Cardinal by *Pius* IV. whoſe Credit was ſo great in the Sacred College, that he miſt but little of ſucceeding that Pope. He built a fair College at *Padoua*, and an Alms-Houſe for Twelve decay'd *Venetian* Noblemen, with 60 Ducats a year each for their Maintenance, and died in 1570. He was ſo Eloquent, that the *Venetians* ſent him as Ambaſſador to the Emperor, King of *Spain*, and Pope *Pius* the Fourth, who made him Biſhop, Cardinal, and Bibliothecary Apoſtolical. The *Venetians* were ſo offended that he ſhould have contravened an Ancient Law of the Republick, which forbids their Ambaſſadors to receive any thing from Foreign Princes, that they rais'd an Indictment againſt him, and Treated his Friends harſhly for his ſake in his abſence. *Davity*. *Onuphr*.

AMULIUS, (*Silvius*) King of *Latium*, the Son of *Procas*, and younger Brother of *Numitor*, whom he Dethron'd, and Murder'd his Son *Lauſus*; his Daughter *Ilia* he made a Veſtal Nun, to deprive her of Progeny; but he was afterward ſlain by *Remus* and *Romulus*, her Sons by a Sweet-heart; who reſtor'd their Grandfather *Numitor* to his Right. *Procas* left his Treaſures to *Amulius*, and the Crown to *Numitor*, whoſe Right was too weak for the others Money. *Tit. Liv. Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ.*

AMUND, or *Amond* the Firſt, King of *Swedeland*, Son of *Sibdager*, lived a great while, as is pretended, before our Saviour; but this Opinion of the *Swediſh* Hiſtorians is ſomewhat to be ſuſpected. But however this may be, *Sibdager* having Conquer'd *Norway* and *Gothland*, and united 'em to *Swedeland*, *Amund* took care not only to maintain theſe Advantages, but made a farther Progreſs. He was buried at *Upſal*, with *Gunilde* his Queen, and *Uffo*, his Son, ſucceeded him. *Saxo-Grammat. Lib.* 1.

AMUND, or *Amond* the Second, Son of *Ragwald*, began his Reign about the year of our Lord 220. He rais'd an Army to revenge the death of his Father, upon *Swald* King of *Denmark*, who had kill'd him. But Reigning no more than Two years, he liv'd not long enough to execute this Deſign. *Saxo-Grammat.*

AMURATH the Firſt, Emperor of the *Turks*, Sirnamed *Gaſis*, or the *Illuſtrious*, one of the greateſt Princes they ever had: He began his Reign 1357. ſucceeded *Solyman* the Firſt, his Brother, made *Adrianople* the Seat of his Empire, after he had Conquer'd all *Thrace*, and the adjoyning Provinces, taking advantages of the weakneſs of *John Palcologus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. He was the firſt that form'd the Militia of the *Janizaries*: He Ravaged the Coaſts of *Macedon*, paſs'd the *Streights* of *Gallipoli* with 6000 Men, and defeated the Prince of the *Bulgarians*, and the Deſpot of *Servia*; whoſe Head he cut off. Afterward he made an Alliance with the Deſpot's Son, and took his Siſter to Wife, the faireſt Perſon in all *Greece*, with whom he was paſſionately in Love. He made a Peace with the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who ſent him for Hoſtage one of his Sons named *Theodorus*. He ſubdu'd his Rebellious Baſſa's, and put out the Eyes of his Son *Saux*, who, with the Son of the *Greek* Emperor, had taken Arms to dethrone their Fathers. Afterwards, making War with *Lazarus*, Prince of the *Triballians*, he was kill'd by a *Triballian* Soldier in his Camp, in 1390. or thereabouts, after he had been Victor in 37 Battels: Some ſay that he was ſlain amidſt his Janizaries, by a Cavalier nam'd *Milo*, who kill'd him, as deſiring to ſpeak to him on ſome Matter of importance. *Leunclav. Chalcondile. Baudier.*

AMURATH the Second, ſucceeded his Father *Mahomet* in 1421. *Muſtapha*, the Son of *Bajazet*, encouraged by the *Greeks*, ſtruggled with him for the Crown; but being defeated in *Aſia*, and found in a Buſh, was ſtrangl'd before *Amurath*'s Face. He beſieg'd *Conſtantinople* in Revenge with much Vigour, but was forced to raiſe his Siege. The Emperor of *Conſtantinople* ſet up his younger Son *Muſtapha* againſt him, whoſe Deſtiny was the ſame with the other *Muſtapha*'s. He took *Theſſalonica*, which the *Venetians* had purchas'd of *Andronicus*, attack'd *Caramania*, beſieg'd *Belgrade* in vain; but made the Prince of *Boſnia* and *John Caſtriot* his Tributaries, *Caſtriot* being forc'd to ſend him his Five Sons as Hoſtages, who, contrary to his Promiſe, he cauſed to be Circumciſed, and Poyſon'd Four of 'em. *Hunniades* ſtop'd his Career, defeated him, and forced him to make Peace with the Chriſtians, which they perfidiouſly breaking, upon the Solicitations of the Legate of Pope *Eugenius* the Fourth, gave him the opportunity of gaining the famous Battel of *Varna*, where perceiving his Men to be worſted, he drew the Treaty out of his Pocket, and divers times ſpoke theſe words, *Jeſus Chriſt, if thou be God, as thy People ſay thou art, Revenge the Injury which they have done thee, in breaking the Treaty which they have Sworn to me in thy Name.* And the next year he overthrew *Hunniades*, of whoſe Men he ſlew 20000. In the mean time *George Caſtriot*, the Fifth of *Caſtriot*'s Sons abovemention'd, commonly call'd *Scanderberg*, defeated ſeveral of his Baſſa's, and forc'd him to raiſe the Siege of *Croy*, Capital of *Albania*; for grief of which, he retired amongſt the Zichites, a Religious ſort of *Turks* in *Aſia minor*, but through the continual Sollicitations of the *Janizaries*, he reaſſum'd the Government, and brought a numerous Army before *Croy* a ſecond time; but finding he could not ſucceed, he was carried out of the Camp to *Adrianople*, where he expir'd in a Raving Condition, in the year 1451. and 75th of his Age. *Leunclavius, Chalcondile.*

AMURATH the Third, began his Reign in 1574. with the Murder of Five of his Brothers, according to the *Turkiſh* manner; bending his Forces againſt the *Perſians*, he took the City of *Tauris*, and defeated the *Maronites*; but having no other great ſucceſs that way, he invaded *Croatia*, whence he was repulſed with the loſs of 10000 Men. He oppos'd the Election of the Emperor *Maximilian* the Second, to the Crown of *Poland*, and ſet *Bathori*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*, on that Throne. The Emperor *Rodolph*, to revenge himſelf of the Affronts done to his Ambaſſadors, ſent an Army againſt him under the Command of Two Generals; the Baron *de Tauffenbach* being one of them, did wonders, with 12 or 14000 Men, againſt him: At length, the Revolt of the Janizaries, and the Vayvods of *Tranſilvania* and *Moldavia*, perplexed him to that degree, that being otherwiſe tormented with the Stone, he died in the year 1594. and 48th of his Age. *Baudier, Chalcondile. Mezeray.*

AMURATH the Fourth, the Son of *Achmet*, was ſaluted Emperor in 1623. being but 15 years old. In 1626 he beſieged *Bagdat*, but was forc'd to riſe from before it by the *Perſians*. The *Polander* and *Coſſacks* ſo hotly alarm'd him, that his Viſiers reſolv'd to have dethron'd him, had he not ſuddenly made a Peace with thoſe Enemies. In the year 1638. he beſieg'd *Bagdat* a ſecond time, with the greateſt Army that ever the *Turks* had on foot, and took it in 40 days: But not long after, his Debauches laid him in his Grave in 1640. and in the 32d year of his Age; being an exceſſive Drinker of Wine and Burnt-Brandy. *Mezeray, Contin. Chalcond.*

AMURATH, Prince of *Graves*, Count *d'Egmont*, Governor of *Flanders* and *Artois*. He made an Alliance between his Maſter the King of *Spain*, and the King of *England*; ſuppreſſed ſome Diſorders in *Flanders*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf by the Two Victories of St. *Quintin* and *Graveling*, where he took the Mareſchal *de Thermes*, General of the *French* Army. But after theſe great Exploits, he was taken with Count *Horne*, and at laſt convicted of High-Treaſon before the Duke of *Alva*, and beheaded at *Bruſſels* in 1568. 'becauſe he Patroniz'd the Liberties of the *Netherlands*. *Meteren. Hiſt. Netherlands.*

AMYCI *Portus*, a Harbour of the *Thracian Bosphorus*, fam'd for the Tomb of *Amycus* King of the *Bebrycians*, who was slain there, which Tomb was shaded with a Laurel-Tree, planted at the time of his Interment, and is called the Mad Laurel, because that if any one carry a Branch of it on Shipboard, all the Ship's Company presently fall together by the Ears, not to be pacified till the Branch be thrown into the Sea. It is now called *Lamia*, and *Scala Marmorea*. *Gyllius in suo Bosphoro. Hoff.*

AMYCLÆ, a City of *Italy*, between *Gaieta* and *Terracina*, built by the *Laconians* that accompanied *Castor* and *Pollux*; who gave it the name of their own City *Amyclæ* in *Laconia*. The Inhabitants of this City were so bewitch'd to the Doctrine of *Pythagoras*, who forbid the eating of Flesh and killing of living Creatures; that believing it unlawful to kill the Serpents that bred in the Neighbouring Marshes, they were frequently stung to death by them. Being often terrified with vain Rumours of the Enemies approach, they ordain'd, that no body should offer to speak of an Enemies coming; so that when the Enemy came indeed, and no body durst open their Lips to declare it, they were surprized, and all put to the Sword. Hence the Proverb of unseasonable Silence, *Amyclas perdidit silentium.* Near to this City is the Den called *Specus Amycleum*, now *Sperlinga*, whence also the Neighbouring Sea was called *Mare Amycleum*, now *Mar d'Sperlinga*; and the Bay call'd *Sinus Amyclanus*, now *Golpho di Gaieta. Plin. Erasm.*

AMYCLÆ, a City of *Laconia* not far from *Sparta*, at the Feet of the Mountain *Taygeta*, famous for the Birth of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and a Race of Couragious Dogs; as also for a Temple Dedicated to *Apollo*, seated in a place shaded with all manner of Trees, and abounding in Fruit, and no less signal for the Structure and Riches within it: Whence *Apollo* was Sirnamed *Amycleus. Virgil. Pausanias.*

AMYCLAS, the Master of a small Shallop which *Cæsar* went on Board with his Face muffled up, and in an ordinary Garb, to whom, when he would have gone back, being tost'd by a furious Tempest, *Cæsar* shewing his Face, cried out, *Fear nothing, thou carriest* Cæsar *and his Fortunes. Lucan.*

AMYCLAS, the Fifth King of *Sparta*, *Lacedæmon*'s Son, to whom he succeeded. The Poets feign, that he was *Hyacinthus*'s Father that *Apollo* had such a Passion for, and afterwards Metamorphos'd into a Flower. *Ovid. Lib.* 10. *Metam.*

AMYCUS, King of *Bebrycia* in the *Lesser Asia*, who was wont to carry Strangers to Combat with him, and then to surprize 'em with Ambuscadoes, and murder 'em; but was at length slain by *Pollux*, one of the *Argonauts*, for whom he had laid the same Snare, which *Pollux* was aware of, and made provision against it. *Theocrit.*

AMYDON, an ancient Town in *Macedonia*, upon the River *Axius*, some call it *Verdari*; 'tis mention'd both by *Homer*, and *Juvenal*, *Sat.* 3.

AMYMONE, the Daughter of *Danaus*, who, as she was practising to draw a Bow in the Woods, wounded a Satyr, who thereupon would have Ravish'd her; upon which she imploring the aid of the Gods, *Neptune* came and rescued her from the Satyr, but deflour'd her himself, and by him she had *Nauplius*. Her Effigies *Alexander the Great* caused to be Engraven in a Saphire. *Strabo.*

AMYNTAS the First, King of *Macedon*, succeeded his Father *Alcetas*, *An. Mund.* 3527. against whom *Magabyzus* sent a formidable Army to revenge the death of his Ambassadors under the Command of *Bubares*; but the *Persian* falling in Love with *Amyntas*'s Daughter, Married her, and protected his Father-in-Law instead of doing him an injury. *Amyntas* Reign'd 48 years, and died about the year of the World 3575. *Justin.*

AMYNTAS the Second, succeeded *Archelaus* about the year of the World 3662, and Reign'd one year.

AMYNTAS the Third, succeeded *Pausanias*, and was Father to *Philip*, Father of *Alexander the Great.*

AMYNTAS, Son of *Perdiccas* the Third of *Macedon*, the Lawful Heir of the Crown, but put by by his Uncle *Philip*, who was appointed his Guardian, and having the Sovereign Power in his Hands, would not be perswaded to resign it. *Amyntas* Married one of his Uncle *Philip*'s Daughters; and being enraged that another should enjoy his Right, laid Ambush for *Alexander*, which being discovered, occasioned the loss of *Amyntas*'s Life. *Justin.*

AMYNTAS, the Seventeenth King of the *Assyrians* after *Ninus*, succeeded *Ascatades*, Reign'd 45 years in great prosperity, and died about the year of the World 2624. There are several others of the same Name mentioned by those that write the Life of *Alexander*. One who was the Favourite of *Alexander* himself; another that deserted *Alexander*, and went over to *Darius*, and others of lesser Note.

AMYNTIANUS, a *Greek* Historian living in the Reign of *Marcus Antoninus Philosophus*, to whom he Dedicated a Panegyrick upon *Alexander* the *Great*, where he brag'd, *his Stile should come up to* Alexander's *Actions*, tho, indeed, it sunk much below the Dignity of the Subject. This Author likewise wrote the Life of *Olympias*, *Alexander* the *Great*'s Mother, with a Comparison between *Dionysius* of *Sicily* and *Domitian*, together with the Life of *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Augustus*. *Photius*, *Cod.* 131. *Vossius*, *Hist. Græc. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 14.

AMYNTOR, King of the *Dolopians*, a People of *Epirus*, succeeded his Father *Ormenus*. He was kill'd by *Hercules*, for denying him free passage through his Dominions: His Wife was *Hippodomea*, but he had a Concubine, call'd *Clytia*, who falsly accus'd *Phœnix*, of a Design to Ravish her. *Apollodorus.*

AMYRIS, a *Sybarite*, who being sent to *Delphos* by his Countrymen, the *Italians*, to know whether the Prosperity they enjoy'd should long endure, receiv'd for answer, That *they should be ruin'd when they paid more Honour to Men than to the Gods.* It happen'd soon after that a Servant being beaten by his Master, ran to the Altar of the Gods for shelter, which nothing avail'd him; but having recourse to a Friend of his Masters, obtain'd to be more kindly us'd. Which *Amyrus* understanding, he retired to *Peloponnesus*, foreseeing the destruction of his Country. *Apollodorus.*

AMYRUTA, a Peripatetick Philosopher, who liv'd at the Court of *David*, last Emperor of *Trebizond*, in the year 1461. He wrote against the Council of *Florence*, with great applause from the *Greek* Church: But afterwards he and his Children turn'd *Turks*, and he had a considerable Post in the Seraglio. *Guillel. Life of* Mahomet II. *Lib.* 4.

AMYTHAON, Son of *Cretheus*, King of *Elis*. He reign'd at *Pilos* in *Peloponnesus*, and was Father to *Bias* and *Melampodius*, who were afterwards Kings of *Argos*. *Pausanias* is of Opinion, that he restor'd the Olympick Games, or at least added some Circumstances of Pomp to the Solemnity. *Pausan. Lib.* 5. *Steph. Bizantius* adds, that the Country of *Elis* was call'd *Amythaonia* from him.

AMYZON, or *Mezo*, an old Town in *Caria*, with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Stauropolis*. The Acts of the Council of *Ephesus* call it *Amazon* by mistake; It stands in *Asia* the *Less*, and is mention'd by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. See *Miræus. Notit. Episc. Orbis.*

ANA, or *Anna*, an ancient City, which some Authors place in *Mesopotamia*, in *Arabia Deserta*, upon the *Euphrates*, where there is a Fortress near an Island. It was formerly well Peopled, an Episcopal See, and had a good Trade; but now is ruined by the Wars. *Texeira. Le Mire.*

ANABAGATHA, a City of *Asia*, and Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It's mention'd by *Leonard Abel* Bishop of *Sarde*, sent thither by Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1582. *Le Mire. Notit. Episcop.*

ANABAPTISTS, *Katabaptists*, or *Antipædobaptists*; so called from their re-baptizing Adult Persons, and denying the Lawfulness of Baptizing Infants. *John* of *Leyden*, *Mancer*, *Knipperdoling*, and other *German* Enthusiasts, (of which *Nicholas Stokius* was the first) about the time of the Reformation were called by this Name, and held, That Christ was not the Son of *Mary*, nor true God; That we are Righteous by our own Merits and Sufferings; That there is no Original Sin; That Infants are not to be Baptiz'd; rejecting also Communion with other Churches, Magistracy and Oaths; maintain'd a Community of Goods, Polygamy, and that a Man may put away his Wife if of another Religion; That the Godly should enjoy a Monarchy here on Earth; That Men have Free-will in Spiritual things; and that any Man may Preach and give the Sacraments. The Anabaptists of *Moravia* call themselves Apostolical, going barefoot, washing one another's Feet, and having a Community of Goods; They have a Common Steward who distributes equally things necessary; They admit none but such as can get their livelihood by working at some Trade; They have a Common Father for their Spirituals, who instructs them in their Religion, and Prays with them every morning before they go abroad; They have a general Governor of the Church, whom none know but themselves, they being obliged to keep it secret; They are silent a quarter of an hour before Meat, covering their Faces with their Hands and meditating, doing the like after Meat, their Governor observing them in the mean time, to reprove what is amiss; They are generally clad in Black, discoursing much of the Last Judgment, Pains of Hell, and Cruelty of Devils, teaching, that the way to escape those is to be Re-baptized, and embrace their Religion. *Rosse*'s View of all Religions. The Author of the History of the *Bohemian* Persecution, gives a favourable account of those Anabaptists, as that they were diligent in their Callings, injurious to no body, and very Charitable. *Calvin*, as appears by his Institutions, charges the Anabaptists of his time, particularly, *Servetus*, with denying Infant-baptism; the Validity of Baptism by wicked Ministers or Popish Priests; the Lawfulness of Magistracy, and Assurance of Salvation; adding, that they denied Oaths, Unchurch'd all Churches, because of

the Faults of Miniſters and Members; and aſſerted, That the *Jews* knew nothing of Eternal Life; and their Promiſes and Adminiſtration had no other proſpect but to Temporal Advantage. But our *Engliſh* Anabaptiſts are not to be judged of by any of thoſe Deſcriptions: They are generally for the Independant way of Church-Government, which, together with the denying of Infant-baptiſm, and not ſinging of *Pſalms*, (which yet ſome of them practiſe) are the only things they differ in from other Proteſtants; tho' there are among them who alſo deny the Lawfulneſs of Oaths, maintain Free-will, the Seventh day Sabbath, and the Thouſand years Reign. Thoſe that deſire to be more fully ſatisfied, may have recourſe to a Confeſſion of Faith Publiſhed by the Repreſentatives of above 100 of their Congregations in 1689. being the ſame in ſubſtance with the Aſſembly's, or *Weſtminſter* Confeſſion, except as before excepted. The Practiſe of Re-baptizing is charged upon *Marcion*, who maintain'd a third Baptiſm for Expiation of Sins; and that the ſame might be adminiſtred by Women. *Epiphan. Hær.* 42. The *Cataphrygians*, *Novatians*, and *Donatiſts*, Re-baptized thoſe of their Communion; and *An.* 256. thoſe of *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, declared in an Aſſembly, That the Baptiſm of Hereticks was null. *Firmilian* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, and St. *Dennys* of *Alexandria*, were Patrons of this Opinion, and upon this Head wrote to *Stephen* Biſhop of *Rome*, who declin'd Communion with the Eaſtern Churches on that account, ſays *Euſebius*. *Anno* 256. St. *Cyprian* call'd a Council at *Carthage*, where they agreed that Baptiſm adminiſtred without the Church was invalid, which the Biſhop of *Rome* oppoſed. *Tertullian*, in his Book of Baptiſm, held, That Baptiſm conferred by Hereticks was Invalid: And *Agrippinus*, who liv'd 40 years, or above, before St. *Cyprian*, was of the ſame Opinion. This created a deal of Trouble in the Church; ſo that this Method to allay the ſame was found out by the Council of *Arles*, *Can.* 8. *viz.* To Re-baptize thoſe newly Converted, if ſo be it was found that they had not been Baptized in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt: And ſo the Firſt General Council of *Nice*, *Can.* 19. ordered, That the *Paulianiſts*, or Followers of *Paul Samoſatenus*, and the *Cataphrygians*, ſhould be Re-baptiz'd. The Council of *Laodicea*, *Can.* 7. and the Second of *Arles*, *Can.* 16. Decreed the ſame as to ſome Hereticks. *Auguſt. lib.* 2. *de Bapt. Cont. Donat. Euſeb. l.* 7. *c.* 4. *Baron. An. C.* 217, 218. In *Theodoſius*'s Code, and that of *Juſtinian*, it is obſerved that thoſe Emperors put Anabaptiſts to death, *L.* 7. *N.* 5. *Bapt. Her. L.* 2. *Cod. Juſtin.*

ANACALIPTERIA, certain Feſtivals among the Ancient Pagans, after the Nuptials were over, when the Married Woman laid aſide her Veil, and ſhewed her Face to all the World. *Cælius Rhod. Philoſtratus.*

ANACANDRIANS, a Family in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, deſcended from one *Roandrian*, a *White* Prince, who broke the Cuſtom of his Country, by Marrying a Woman beneath his Quality. *Flacourt. Hiſtoir de Madagaſcar.*

ANACHAMOUSTI, a People in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, North of *Manambonle*; The Country abounds in Cattel, Rice, and other Proviſions, and is well Peopled. *Flacourt. Hiſt. Madagaſcar.*

ANACHARSIS, a *Scythian* Philoſopher, who Travelling to *Athens*, improv'd himſelf by converſing with *Solon*, and became famous for his Knowledge, his Contempt of Riches, and Auſterity of Life. He was wont to ſay, That Laws not duly obſerved, were like Spiders Webs, that only caught the little Flies; and that the Vine bare Three ſorts of Fruits, Drunkenneſs, Pleaſure, and Repentance. He was kill'd by his Brother, King of the Country, for endeavouring to introduce the *Athenian* Laws among the *Scythians*. He is ſaid to be the Inventor of the Potters Wheel. *Herodotus*, *Cicero.*

ANACHIS, one of the Four *Penates* or Houſhold Gods, which, as the *Egyptians* believ'd, accompanied every Man from his Birth, and took particular Care of him, which they called *Dymon*, *Tyches*, *Heras* and *Anachis*: Others believe the Words to be corrupted, and that they ought to be read, *Dynamis*, Power; *Tyche*, Fortune; *Eros*, Love; and *Anance*, Neceſſity. *Alexander ab Alexand.*

ANACLETUS, Pope in the 103d year of Chriſt, ordered, That every Biſhop ſhould be ordained by Three Biſhops at leaſt, and that no Prieſts ſhould let their Hair or their Beards grow; He ſat Eleven years, and was crown'd with Martyrdom in the Reign of *Trajan*. This *Anacletus* is properly *Anencletus*, and the ſame with *Cletus* the Predeceſſor of *Clemens*. See *Pearſon* and *Dodwell*. *Platina.*

ANACLETE, an Antipope, who conteſted with *Innocent* II. and getting the better of his Adverſary, ſat Eight years, and died in the year 1134. He called a Council at *Rome*, where he Excommunicated *Innocent* II. who alſo Excommunicated him in Councils held in *France*; but *Anaclete* died poſſeſſed of the Chair. *Baronius.*

ANACREON, a Native of *Teos*, a City of *Ionia*, and an eminent *Greek Lyric* Poet, flouriſh'd about the Sixtieth Olympiad; He was highly belov'd by *Piſiſtratus*, Tyrant of *Athens*, who ſent a Gally of 50 Oars for him and *Polycrates*, Tyrant of *Samos*; from whom having got 3000 Crowns, he was never quiet till he was rid of 'em, Voluptuous to exceſs, and at length choak'd with a Grape-ſtone. *Herodotus*, *Pauſanias.*

ANACTORIA, ſuppos'd to be *Voniza*, a Town of *Epirus*, upon the Gulph of *Zarta*, which formerly belong'd to the *Corinthians* and the *Corcyreans* in common; and was often the Pretence of War among the *Greeks*. The *Athenians* once made themſelves Maſters of it, and Peopled it with the *Acarnanians*, that aſſiſted 'em to take it. *Thucyd. Lib.* 1. *&* 2. *Pauſan. lib.* 5.

ANACTORIA, a Town in *Ionia*, call'd afterwards *Miletum*. *Plin. lib.* 5. *cap.* 29.

ANACUIES, a People of *America* in *Braſil*, near the Dominions of the *Portugueſe*, under the Name of the *Capitany* of *Seregippa.*

ANADYOMENE, the Name of a Picture drawn by *Appelles*, of a *Venus* coming out of the Sea. This Piece was given by *Auguſtus*, to the Temple of *Julius Cæſar*. *Plutarch*, &c.

ANÆTIS, a Goddeſs formerly in ſuch Veneration among the *Lydians*, *Perſians*, and *Armenians*, bordering upon *Tartary*, that they did nothing but under her Auſpices, and held their moſt Important Conſultations in her Temple. She was ſerv'd only by Female Prieſts, who were the moſt beautiful Virgins in all the Country, and who thought it an Honour to proſtitute themſelves to thoſe that came to Sacrifice to their falſe Deity; and, in effect, the blind Idolaters thought the better of 'em, and would the ſooner Marry them. The Feſtivals of this Idol were Annually celebrated with all manner of Debaucheries; ſome think they were inſtituted by *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, in Memory of the Victory which he obtain'd over the *Sacæ*, by abandoning his Camp, which was full of Proviſions, wherewith that People had ſurfeited themſelves ſo, that they were eaſily ſurpriz'd. *Herodotus*, *Pauſan. Plin.*

ANÆTIUS, one of the 30 Tyrants of *Athens*, ſet up by *Lyſander*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, after he had conquer'd this Country. *Anætius*, with his Colleagues, was defeated by *Thraſybulus*, the *Athenian*, and afterwards baniſh'd. *Zenophon.*

ANAFA, *Anfa*, a celebrated Town on the *Atlantick Ocean*, in the Province of *Temeſna*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, built by the *Romans*, 60 miles from *Azamur* to the N. E. and 40 from *Rebat* to the W. in a fruitful Soil as to Corn, on the edge of a Plain 80 miles over; and having excellent Gardens, and plenty of Fruits: They drove a good Trade with the *Portugueſe* and *Engliſh*: The *Portugueſe* after ſet out a Fleet againſt it of 50 Sail, by whom it was laid deſolate and burnt down, becauſe of its incurſions upon the Chriſtians; ſo that *Leo Africanus* ſaith, he deſpaired of ever ſeeing it again inhabited, *Page* 110. The *Portugueſe* endeavoured to raiſe a Fort there, upon the River of *Mamora*, in 1515. but were prevented by the King of *Fez*. *Marmol.*

AN-AGHELOME, Lat. *Anagelum*, a ſmall Town in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, and County of *Down*, on the River *Ban*.

ANAGNIA, *Anagni*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, or *La Campagna di Roma*, by *Virgil* called the *Rich Anagnia*. And here it was that *Mark-Anthony*, after he had link'd himſelf to *Cleopatra*, Coyned Money with her Stamp: No leſs ſignal for being the Place of the Nativity of Four Popes, *Innocent* III. *Greg.* IX. *Alex.* IV. and *Boniface* VIII. now gone to decay, and very thinly inhabited. *Alberti Deſcrip.* of *Italy.*

ANAGYRUS, a Place famous in *Attica*, ſo named, as *Stephen* ſays, from a certain Plant which ſtinks abominably when handled; whence the Proverb, *Anagyrim commoves*: Others ſay from *Anagyrus*, a certain Deity, who deſtroyed the Society for prophaning his Temple. And to revenge the ſame injury on an old Man, inſpir'd his Concubine with Luſtful Deſires after his Son, whom ſhe accus'd of deſigning a Rape, becauſe he would not conſent to her: Whereupon his Father threw him from a Rock, and Hang'd himſelf quickly after on diſcovery of his Son's Innocence. *Suidas.*

ANAH, the Son of *Zibeon* the *Horite*, recorded in Scripture to have been the firſt who made known to the World the Generation of Mules by the Copulation of Aſſes with Mares, as he fed his Father's Aſſes in the Wilderneſs. What we render Mules, the Vulgar Tranſlate Mineral Waters. *Torniel.* St. *Jerome.*

ANALIUS, the Fifth King of the *Aſſyrians*, ſucceeded his Father *Aries*, and Reign'd 40 years from the year of the World 2158, to 2198, which was the 116th of *Abraham*'s Life. *Euſebius.*

ANAM, and *Sava-Sirei*, Two Rabbins, who liv'd in the Eighth Century, and reviv'd the Sect of the *Sadducees*. *Genebrard. in Chron.*

ANA-

ANAMELECK, an Idol of the *Samaritans* in the Figure of a Horſe, was deſign'd to repreſent *Mars*; however ſome Rabbies repreſent him in the Form of a Pheſant. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus*, Tom. 1.

ANAN, a ſmall River in the South parts of *Scotland*, which runs into the *Solway*, of chief Note for giving the Name of *Anandale* to the Neighbouring Country.

ANANDALE, a ſmall Country in the South-weſt parts of *Scotland*, ſo call'd from the River *Anan* which waters it, and gives Name to the chief Town of it, which ſuffered much, and loſt all its ſplendor by the *Engliſh* War. This Country gives Title of Earl to the chief of the Family of the *Johnſtons*.

ANANEL, a Perſon of a very obſcure Family, made High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, by *Herod the Great*. He had this Perſon brought from *Babylon*, being apprehenſive, that one of Blood and Quality might have given him ſome diſturbance, and wreſted the Government from him. At the Inſtance of *Mariamne*, and by the Intereſt of *Cleopatra* with *Mark-Anthony*, he was forc'd to quit his Poſt to *Ariſtobulus*, *Mariamne*'s Son; but after the death of *Ariſtobulus*, was again reſtored. *Joſeph. Lib.* 15. *Antiq. Judaic. Cap.* 2.

ANANIAS, or *Annas*, High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, the Father-in-Law of *Caiaphas*, had Five Sons who ſucceeded him in that high Function one after another. Jeſus Chriſt was carried firſt of all before him, after his being apprehended in the Gardens of Mount *Olivet*. Authors have difficulty to reconcile *Annas* and *Caiaphas*, being both High Prieſts at the ſame time. Some ſay *Annas* was the others Deputy, as *Serajah* and *Zephaniah*, both call'd High Prieſts in *Zedekiah*'s time: Others, that the one was Chief Prieſt, and the other Chief of the *Sanhedrim*; and *Euſebius* thinks that *Annas* had been depoſed by the *Romans*, and reſtor'd again after *Caiaphas*. *Janſenius*, *Baronius*, *Sigonius*.

ANANIAS, one of *Daniel*'s Companions, being of the Children of the Captivity, he, together with *Miſhael* and *Azarias*, was caſt into the Fiery Furnace, becauſe he would not fall down and Worſhip the Image which *Nebuchadnezzar* ſet up; but God delivered them miraculouſly from the Fire, that their Garments were not ſo much as ſinged, which ſo convinced *Nebuchadnezzar*, that he own'd the God of *Iſrael* to be the moſt High God. This happened *An. M.* 3462. or 3455. *Joſeph. Torniel. Dan.* 3.

ANANIAS, a *Jew*, one of thoſe convinced by the Apoſtles Sermons, he pretended to have brought all the Money which he had for his poſſeſſion, and laid it at the Apoſtle's Feet; but he and his Wife were both ſtruck dead for lying to the Holy Ghoſt. *Acts* 5.

ANANIAS, of *Damaſcus*, to whom our Lord appeared in a Viſion, ordering him to go and pray with St. *Paul*, and open his Eyes after his Converſion, which he did accordingly, and then St. *Paul* was Baptiz'd. *Acts* 9. 22.

ANANIAS, a *Jewiſh* Prieſt of great Reputation; He was ſo much reſpected by *Albinus*, the Governor of *Judæa*, that he ſet 10 Highwaymen at liberty, that *Ananias* might have an opportunity of recovering his Son, whom ſome of their Gang had carried off, and threaten'd to kill him, unleſs he releas'd their Companions. *Joſeph. Lib.* 20. *Ant. Judaic. cap.* 8.

ANANUS the Second, of the Sect of the *Sadduces*, a ſevere Man, put St. *James*, the Brother of our Lord, to death, and was depos'd from the High Prieſthood by *Agrippa*. The *Jews* were extreamly angry at his putting *James* to death, thinking that their following ruine was occaſion'd by it. *Joſephus*.

ANANUS the Third, applauded by *Joſephus* for his Prudence and Piety, oppos'd the Zealots; but being overpower'd by the Recruits of the *Idumeans* that came to their aſſiſtance, was by them ſlain. *Joſeph.*

ANAPAUMENE, a Fountain in *Moloſſia*, a Province of *Epirus* in *Greece*, of which *Pliny* ſays, That its Waters extinguiſh Flambeaux when lighted, and lights them when extinguiſh'd; That it ceaſes flowing at mid-day, and a little while after flows again till midnight, when it ceaſes a ſecond time. *Plin.*

ANAPHE, *Naxſio*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, neareſt to *Cozi*, an Hundred miles from *Scille*, and Ten from *Santerini*, about 30 miles in compaſs. It will endure no Serpents.

ANAPEUS, a River of *Sicily* near *Syracuſe*: The Poets feign, that he was in Love with *Cyane*, who attempting to hinder *Pluto*'s carrying off *Proſerpina*, was turn'd into a Fountain, whoſe Waters mix with this River, and run into the *Sicilian* Sea together. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 5. *Fab.* 5. *Faſti. Lib.* 4.

ANAPHAS, King of *Cappadocia* in *Aſia Minor*: He aſcended the Throne after having kill'd *Itaphernes*, who rais'd Diſturbances in *Perſia*; *Darius* aſſiſted him in his Election, however *Anaphas* would not accept the Crown, but upon Condition of not paying Tribute to the *Perſian* King. *Darius* did him the Honour of making him one of the *Satrapæ*, or Grandees, of his Kingdom. *Herod. Lib.* 3.

ANAPLISTE, an ancient Seaport of *Attica* in *Greece*, near which there are Silver Mines: It is near to *Athens*, toward *Cape Colias*, whither the Wreck of the *Perſian* Fleet, after the Battel of *Salamine*, was carried. It was alſo famous for the Temples of *Pan*, *Ceres*, *Venus*, and the Goddeſſes called *Genityllides*, who preſided at the Birth of Men. The Veſſels of painted Earth made here are much eſteemed. *Athenæus. Ariſtophanes.*

ANAPUIA, a Province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, near the Mountains of St. *Peter*, and the Source of the *Buria*.

ANAQUITO, a large Plain in *Peru*, in the Kingdom of *Quito*, where in 1546, a terrible Battel was fought between *Almagro*, Viceroy of *Peru*, and *Piſaro*, with great ſlaughter on both ſides.

ANASTASIUS the Firſt, ordained ſtanding upon reading the Goſpel; and that no Lame or Infirm Perſon ſhould be received into Orders. He ſucceeded *Siricius* in the See of *Rome*, ſate Four years, and died in 438.

ANASTASIUS the Second, a Favourer of the *Eutychians* and *Neſtorians*, about 496. held the See Two years, and died voiding his Bowels, as *Platina* ſaith, as a Judgment for being an *Acacian*, when he had Excommunicated the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* for the ſame thing. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS the Third, ſucceeded *Sergius* the Third, *An.* 910. ſate Two years, and did nothing remarkable. *Sigebert*, *Onuphrius.*

ANASTASIUS the Fourth, ſucceeded *Eugenius* III. ſate One year and five months, and died in 1154. However in that ſhort time he raiſed that Noble Structure of *Maria Rotunda*, in the room of the *Pantheon*: He has a Tomb of *Porphyry*.

ANASTASIUS, *Antipope*, againſt *Benedict* III. about 855. but expell'd by the Emperor *Lewis*, at the requeſt of the Clergy and People of *Rome*. *Baron. Onuph. Genebrard.*

ANASTASIUS, Patriarch of *Antiochia*, a Virtuous and Learned Prelate, and a greater Writer, died in the year 599. He was call'd *Sinaita*, becauſe brought from Mount *Sinai*. He was hated by the Emperor *Juſtinian* for oppoſing the Sect of the *Incorruptibles*, and was Baniſh'd by *Juſtin* the *Younger*. He has writ a great many Tracts, but the Criticks are not all agreed about their being genuine; as *De S. Trinitate*; *De Incircumſcripto*; *De Divina Incarnatione*; *De Paſſione & impaſſibilitate Chriſti*; *De Reſurrectione Chriſti*. There are other Pieces go under his Name, which I ſhall omit to mention, becauſe of the uncertainty of their Author. *Bellarmin*, *Poſſevin.*

ANASTASIUS the Martyr, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, labour'd for the Converſion of the *Jews*, who put him to a moſt cruel death in 608. *Nicephor. Baron.*

ANASTASIUS the Third, Patriarch of *Antioch*, the moſt paſſionate of the *Jacobite* Hereticks; his Ambition to gain the Patriarchate, made him ſeemingly turn Orthodox; but having gain'd his deſire, he relaps'd, and drew the Emperor *Heraclitus* into the Errors of the *Monothelites*. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, of the Opinion of the Image-breakers, but expoſed to publick Ignominy by *Conſtantine Copronymus*, who cauſed him firſt to be ſoundly Baſtinadoed for ſome Miſdemeanors, and carried through the Streets on an Aſs, with his Head towards the Tail; yet afterwards re-eſtabliſh'd him as Patriarch. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, from a very mean Perſon, rais'd by the Artifices of *Adriadne*, *Zeno*'s Widow, whoſe Gallant he was, to the Imperial Throne. In the beginning of his Reign he Govern'd with much Juſtice and pretended Devotion, but afterwards turn'd Vicious and Heretical, which occaſion'd ſome Troubles betwixt him and his Subjects, headed by *Longinus*, the former Emperor's Brother; but he overcame them. He perſecuted the Orthodox, and depoſed *Euphemius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; for which being reproved by *Hormiſda*, the *Roman* Pontiff, he made Anſwer, *Nos Imperare Volumus, nobis Imperari nolumus*. *Vitalianus*, General of the *Goths*, revolted, and brought his Army to beſiege *Conſtantinople*; but being vanquiſh'd by Sea by the firing his Navy with Burning-Glaſſes, the Invention of the famous Mathematician *Proclus*, *Anaſtaſius* eſcap'd that danger. Being foretold that he ſhoul'd be kill'd by Thunder, he rais'd a round Structure to ſave himſelf; but after a moſt terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, he was found dead in his Chamber, in the 88th year of his Age. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS, Biſhop of *Nice*: A Holy and Learned Prelate, living in the Eighth Century: The Treatiſe *De Sacra Synaxi*, *De non Judicando*, *Deque Oblivione Injuriarum*, which goes under the Name of *Anaſtaſius Sinaita*, does more probably belong to this Biſhop; becauſe there are ſeveral Paſſages concerning raſh Judgment tranſcrib'd from *Johannes Climachus*. *Bellar. De Script. Eccl Gretſer. &c.*

ANASTASIUS, who wrote the Life of St. *Maximus*, and was his Scholar. This Life is inſerted in the Acts of *Maximus*, and is Tranſlated by *Peter Morinus* into Latin. We have it likewiſe in *Baronius*'s Annals, under the year 656.

ANASTASIUS *Bibliothecarius*, a *Roman* Abbot, floriſh'd in the Ninth Century, under Pope *Nicholas* the Firſt, *Adrian* the Second, and *John* the Eighth; He was at the Eighth General Council, wrote the Acts and Canons of it, as he did alſo of the Sixth and Seventh, that is to ſay, the Third of *Conſtantinople*, and the Second of *Nice*. *Sigebert* reports, That this was done by Pope *Nicholas* the Firſt's Order. He Tranſlated likewiſe out of *Greek*, The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, called, *Tripartita*, *&c.* We have one Epiſtle remaining of *Photius* to *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, and one of *Anaſtaſius* to *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. c.*103. *Bellarm. Baron. Voſſius*, *&c.*

ANASTASIUS, a *Perſian* Magician, converted to Chriſtianity, and Baptiz'd at *Jeruſalem*; He afterwards preach'd in his own Country, and died a Martyr in 627. *Baron. Annal.*

ANATALICO, a Village of *Deſpotato*, formerly *Ætolia*, ſeated like *Venice* in a Moraſs, and conſiſting of about 200 Houſes. The People plant Currants in the Fields adjoining, which are there a more delicious Fruit, and larger than at *Zant*. *Spon.*

ANATOLIA. Vid. *Aſia.*

ANATOLIUS of *Alexandria*, Biſhop of *Laodicea* about 283. no leſs ſignal for his Piety than his Learning; an Eminent Orator, an Excellent Mathematician, a Compleat Philoſopher, and one of the beſt Interpreters of *Ariſtotle* in his time. *Baron. Voſſius.*

ANATOLIUS, though of mean Birth, yet by the Strength of his Parts he arrived to the higheſt Dignity in *Antiochia*; but being diſcovered to be a Worſhipper of Idols, he was ſent to *Conſtantinople*, and there torn in pieces by Wolves, to which he was expos'd by the People. Some Authors ſay, that as he caſt his Eyes on the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin to implore her aid, the ſaid Image turn'd away its Head. *Evagrius.*

ANATOLIUS, a Deacon of *Alexandria*, promoted afterwards to the See of *Conſtantinople*, by the Strength of his Conduct. *Dioſcorus*, the Head of the *Eutychians*, preferr'd him, as believing him to be of his Opinion; but after the Death of *Theodoſius* the Younger, when *Marcian* came to the Throne, he openly declar'd for the Orthodox Faith, held a fair Correſpondence with Pope *Leo*, and ſent him a Confeſſion of his Faith. He afterwards aſſiſted at the Council of *Chalcedon*, and there ſeem'd to incline to the *Eutychians*. His Ordination of Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſie, occaſioned great diſturbances in the Church. *Concil. Chalced. Act.* 1. 3. *&* 6. *Leo*, *Ep.* 51, 52, *&c. Baron. A. C.* 449. 458.

ANAXAGORAS, a *Clazomenian* Philoſopher, the Diſciple of *Anaximenes*, forſook a great Eſtate and vaſt Wealth to betake himſelf to Contemplation. For which he being asked, why he took no more Care of his Country, *I take a great deal* (ſaid he) *pointing with his Finger to the Skies*. He was the firſt that join'd Underſtanding to *Materia Prima*; He affirm'd, That the Sun was a Maſs of burning Iron, much larger than *Peloponneſus*. See the reſt of his Opinions and Sayings in *Diogenes Laertius*.

ANAXAGORAS, King of the *Argives*, as 'tis ſuppos'd, about the time that *Perſius*, Grandſon to *Acriſius*, Tranſlated the Kingdom of *Argos* to *Mycenæ*. *An. M.* 2741. *Pauſan. Lib.*2.

ANAXANDRIDES, King of *Sparta*, ſubdued the Citizens of *Tegea* that had vex'd the *Lacedæmonians* in his Fathers time. His Wife being Barren, the *Ephori* order'd him to Divorce her, which he being loath to do, to pleaſe the *Ephori* Married another, and was the only *Lacedæmonian* who ever before had had two Wives: After which the firſt Wife brought forth Children. There was another *Spartan* King of this Name who ſubdued the *Tegeans* by means of one *Lychas* who diſcover'd *Oreſtes*'s Tomb, the Oracle having told, That they ſhould never be overcome till it was found, which was to be by removing the Wind, the Beater, with the Thing Beaten, and the Ruine and Peſt of Mankind. *Lychas* coming into a Shop where he perceived a pair of Bellows, a Hammer, an Anvil and Iron, he concluded thoſe to be the Wind, the Beater and Beaten, and Ruine of Men; and removing them, found *Oreſtes*'s Tomb, which carrying to *Lacedæmon*, the *Tegeans* were ſuddenly reduced. *Herodot. Plutarch.*

ANAXARCHUS, a Philoſopher of *Abdera*, and Hearer of *Democritus*, who being ſeiz'd by *Nicocreon*, Tyrant of *Cyprus*, his mortal Enemy, and by him pounded in a Stone Trough, with a Fortitude unimitable cry'd out, *Pound on, pound on the Bag of* Anaxarchus, *(meaning his Skin) thou pound'ſt not* Anaxarchus: And at the ſame time the Tyrant threatning to cut out his Tongue, *I'll prevent thee*, ſaid he, biting it off himſelf, and ſpitting it in the Tyrant's Face. *Alexander the Great* had ſo much reſpect for him, that he ordered him to have whatever he demanded, who accordingly having ask'd 300 Talents, at which the Officers grumbled, *Alexander* caus'd to give him them, ſaying, That he took it as a Mark of his Eſteem that he would ask him a Gift ſuitable to himſelf. *Anaxarchus* was called Happy and Fortunate becauſe of the Greatneſs of his Spirit and Intrepidity in time of Danger. *Diog. Laertius.*

ANAXENOR, a Player on the Harp, highly eſteemed by the City of *Tiana*, but more by *Mark-Anthony*, who gave him the Revenue of four Cities for his Muſick. *Strabo.*

ANAXIDAMUS, King of *Sparta*, Son of *Zeuxidamus*, Reign'd with *Alexander* II. Under the Government of theſe two Princes; the *Lacedæmonians* reduc'd the *Meſſenians*. *Anaxidamus* being ask'd, Who govern'd handſomly in *Sparta*, anſwer'd, The Laws, and thoſe Magiſtrates that put them in Execution. *Pauſan. in Meſſen. Plut. in Apophthegm.*

ANAXILAS, Tyrant of the *Rhegini*, ſo moderate and juſt in his Government, that when he had left his Children, upon his Death-Bed to the Care only of *Micalus*, no more than one of his moſt Truſty Servants, the Princes and People choſe rather to obey a Servant, than deſert the Children: And the Servant diſcharg'd his Truſt faithfully and with Honour. *Juſtin. Macrob.*

ANAXIMANDER, a *Mileſian* Philoſopher, who held, that the Incomprehenſible and Infinite Univerſe was the Principle of all Natural Beings, incorruptible in the whole, but corruptible as to its parts. He was alſo the firſt Inventer of Sphere Rules for Dyalling and Geography. He is ſaid to have foretold an Earthquake to the *Lacedæmonians*. *Diogenes Laertius.*

ANAXIMENES, a *Mileſian* Philoſopher, held that the Air was Infinite, and the Original of all Things, even of the Gods; and that the Stars did not move above the Earth, but round about it. He was the firſt Inventer of the Quadrant. *Diogenes*, *Voſſius.*

ANAXIMENES, a Native of *Lampſachus*, both an Orator and Hiſtorian, and one of *Alexander the Great*'s Tutors. He ſav'd his Country by a Wile: For *Alexander* having already reſolv'd the Deſtruction of it for favouring *Darius*, and fearing to be vanquiſh'd by the Intreaties of his Tutor, Swore by all the Gods of *Greece* whatever *Anaximines* begg'd him to do, he would do quite contrary; which the Philoſopher underſtanding, beſought him to ruine *Lampſachus*, *Alexander* being bound by his Oath, and taken with the readineſs of his Tutor's Wit, pardon'd the Town. *Valer. Max. Suidas.*

ANAZARBUS, or *Anazarba*, upon the River *Pyramus*, a Town of *Cilicia*, with an Archbiſhoprick in the Patriarchate of *Antioch*. It was a Metropolitical See in the ſecond *Cilicia*, and had nine Dioceſſes in its Province. 'Tis called at preſent *Aſera*. *Ptolemy*, *Mireus*, *&c.*

ANAZZO, a Town in the Province of *Barri*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; 'tis now ſometimes call'd, *Gnazi.*

ANCÆUS, the Son of *Neptune* and *Aſtipalea*, who over-working his Servants in his Vineyard, one of them told him, he ſhould never drink of the Wine which it produced. After the Vintage was over he took a Cup to taſte his Wine, laughing at his Servant's prediction, who immediately replied, *Many things fall out between the Cup and the Lip*; *Multa cadunt inter Calicem Supremaque labra.* And preſently word was brought him, that a Wild Boar was got into his Vineyard, upon which throwing down his Cup, he ran to drive out the Boar, and was kill'd by the Wild Beaſt. *Pauſan. Homer.*

ANCAMARES, a People of South *America*, along the River *Madera*, which afterwards falls into the River of the *Amazons*.

ANCASTER, a Market Town near *Lincoln*: In *Antoninus's Itinerarium*, 'tis called *Crococolana*, or *Crorolana*. *Camden*, *Deſc. Brit.*

ANCENIS, upon the *Loire*, a Town of *Britany* in *France*, Lat. *Anceniſium*, Capital of the Ancient *Ambites*. It formerly had a ſtrong Caſtle built by *Aremberge*, Wife of a *Briton* Marquis named *Gueric*. The Town is ſtill populous, but the Caſtle ruinous. *Argentré. Du Cheſne.*

ANCHARANO, a Famous Lawyer of *Bologna*, who maintain'd the Lawfulneſs of the Council of *Piſa* againſt *Gregory* XII. and *Benedict* XIII. in the time of the Pontifical Schiſm, *Anno* 1409. He wrote *Commentaria in Decretales*; and *Concilia Varia*. Printed at *Lyons*, *& alib. Du Pin*, *Geſner.*

ANCHARIA, a Goddeſs, Worſhipp'd by the People of *Aſculum* in *Puglia*. *Tertul. Apolog. Cap.* 24. *Ed. Pamel.*

ANCHARIUS, a *Roman* Senator, put to Death by *Marius*, who had ordered his Soldiers to kill all thoſe who were not ſalured by him. *Plut. in Mar.*

ANCHEMOLIUS, a Sophiſter who eat nothing but Figs, and drank nothing but Water, yet was both ſtout and ſtrong. *Cælius Rhodiginus.*

ANCHIALUS, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; by the *Turks* call'd *Penkis*. There is another of this Name

in

in *Cilicia*, fam'd for the Tomb of the effeminate *Sardanapalus*, whose Statue is also here.

ANCHIALIUS, *Michael*, Patriarch of *Constantinople* in 1166, who ordered, that no Clergyman should enjoy Secular Employments. *Baronius.*

ANCHIDOLIUM *Mare*, part of the Eastern Ocean, extending it self from *Java* to the *Terra Australis*, as yet undiscovered, called, *Mar di Lonchodol. Hoffman.*

ANCHIETA, (*Joseph*) a Jesuit, call'd *Thaumaturgus Novi Orbis*, or the Apostle of *Brazile.*: He liv'd toward the latter end of the Sixteenth Century, and wrote a Grammar and Dictionary in the *Brazilian* Tongue, with some other Works. *Aligamb. Bib. Soc. Jesu. p.*289. 419.

ANCHIMOLIUS, Son of *Rhetus*, King of the *Marubians*, debauch'd his Mother-in-Law *Calperia*, and being forc'd to fly from Court, went to *Daunus* King of the *Rutilians*, and follow'd *Turnus* into the Field against *Æneas*. *Virg. Æneid.*10.

ANCHISES, a Trojan of the Royal Family, the Son of *Capys*, and the Nymph *Nais*, and Father to *Æneas*. He accompanied his Son in his Voyage to *Italy*, and died in *Sicily. Virg. Dion. Halic. Livius.*

ANCHITE, Queen of *Sparta*, famous for her Justice against *Pausanias* her Son, who was a Traytor to his Country; and being condemned to Death fled to the Temple of *Minerva*, which she caused to be kept shut that he might not escape but die of Hunger. *Diodor. Plutarch.*

ANCHORA, a small City in *Peloponnesus*, the *Asine* of the Ancients. The Old Geographers give an Account of many other Towns of this Name; and the Gulph of *Coron* was hence called the *Gulph of Asine. Strabo, Ptolemy.*

ANCHURUS, Son of *Midas* King of *Phrygia*, who threw himself into a Gulph made by an Inundation of Water near the Town of *Celena*, because the Oracle said the most Precious Thing they had ought to be thrown into it to fill it up, perceiving that his Father's throwing in of Treasures was not available, and looking upon the Heir of the Crown to be the most Precious Thing of the Kingdom. *Plutarch* says it thereupon join'd, and the King his Father erected an Altar of Gold to *Jupiter* in memory of so Generous an Action. *Plutarch.*

ANCILE, the Name which the *Romans* gave to a Copper Buckler, which they pretended to have fallen from Heaven into the City after a destroying Pestilence, with a Voice in the Air, signifying, *That so long as they preserved it in* Rome *that City should surpass all others.* King *Numa* having consulted his Nymph *Egeria* about it, she answer'd, *That it would not only preserve them from Enemies, but Contagious Distempers*, and for its security advis'd to make Eleven more so like it, that it might not be known in case any came to steal; upon which twelve Priests were instituted to guard them, and were called *Salii*, because of their Dancing at Festivals, repeating the Name of *Veturius Mamurius* often in their Songs, being the Artist who made the Eleven Bucklers. The *Romans* observed this Festival, which was in *March*, with so much exactness, that their Armies where-ever they were did not move that Day. During the War wherein *Marcus* overcame the *Cimbri*, these *Anciles* are said to have moved of themselves, which was look'd upon as a good Augur. *Tit. Livius. Cicer.*

ANCION-FU, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Xansy. Martin, Atlas, Cynic.*

ANCLAM, a City in *Pomerania*, between *Volgast* and *Stetin*, upon the River *Pene*; first belonging to the *Swedes*, then taken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in 1676. and restored again to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen.* It is Eight *German* miles S. E. of *Stetin.*

ANCONA, an Episcopal City in *Italy* under the Archbishop of *Fermo*, seated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and the Capital of *La Marca d' Ancona*, part of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, built by the *Cicilians* that fled from the Tyranny of *Dionysius the Elder.* The Emperor *Trajan* built the Harbour, and adorn'd it with a Triumphal Arch, still remaining, a graceful Ornament to the City. The *Goths* took it; afterwards it became subject to the *Lombards*; and lastly *Gonzaga*, *Clement* the 7th's General, surpriz'd it in the Year 1532. pretending that they would build a Citadel to defend it against the *Turks*, but put a Garrison in it to Command the City; since which time it has belong'd to the Ecclesiastical State. The Harbour is large, and lies convenient for a Trade with *Sclavonia*, *Greece*, and *Dalmatia*, but the Entrance is dangerous. The City is seated upon the descent of the Cape call'd *Mont S. Ciriaco*, where the Cathedral of *S. Ciriaco* has jostled away the Temple of *Venus*, a Church signal for its Portal and Pillars of Marble. Overtopping the City stands the Citadel, where the Popes Legates have their Palace; besides which, the Town-House, and Palace where the Merchants meet, the several Churches of *La Incoronata*, *&c.* and the Fortifications of the City, are worth a Traveller's View. It is 110 miles N.E. of *Rome*, and 53 S.E. of *Urbino. Alberti.*

ANCORA, *Ancre*, a Town of *Picardy* upon a River of the same Name between *Corbie* and *Bapaume.*

ANCUS *Marcius* IV. King of the *Romans*, endeavour'd a Pacifick Reign, which his Neighbours ascribing to Cowardice attack'd him; but they found it otherwise, for he subdu'd the *Latins*, reduc'd the Revolted *Fidenates*, defeated the *Sabines*, *Volsci*, and *Veientines*, enlarged *Rome*, built the Harbour of *Ostia*, and died in the 138th year of *Rome*, after he had Reign'd 21 years. *Dion. Halic. Lib.* 3.

ANCYRA, *Anguri*, by the *Turks Enouni*, a Metropolitan City of *Galatia*, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, famous in Ecclesiastical History for eminent Orthodox Prelates, and remarkable Hereticks. It is still a reasonable good Town, driving a great Trade in Hair Camblets; And the Plains of *Anguri* are famous for the Overthrow of *Bajazet*, taken Prisoner by *Tamberlain.* There was a Council held here *Anno* 314. where matters of Penance, and several other parts of Discipline were determin'd. *Strabo. Le Mire.*

ANCYRA, a Town of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, under the Metropolis of *Hierapolis*; the *Greeks* call it *Angyra. Ptolemy, Strabo, &c.*

ANDABATES, a sort of Gladiators that fought with their Eyes shut. *Cic. Lib.*7. *Epist. ad Trebat.* See *Voss. in Andabata.*

ANDAIA, *Andaye*, a Town of *Spain*, but very near to *France*, over against *Fontarabie*, two Leagues from *St. Juan de Luz*, upon the Shore of the *Aquitain* Sea.

ANDALUSIA, so called from the *Vandals* that conquer'd it, a large Province of *Spain*, comprehending almost all the ancient *Bætica*; It is bounded by the Kingdom of *Granada* to the East; by *Estremadura* and *New Castile* to the North; by the Ocean and the *Mediterranean* to the South; and *Portugal* to the West, where the River *Arnas* separates it from *Algarva.* The River *Guadalquivir* divides it almost in the middle, and renders it the most fruitful Province in all *Spain*, of which it is called the Granary. The Capital City of it is *Seville*, and the other Cities that belong to it are *Cordoua*, *Jaen*, *Cadiz*, *Ossuna*, *Gibraltar*, *Medina-Cidonia*, *Barsa*, *Xores de la Frontera*, *Ecija*, *Uveda*, *&c.* The Horses which it breeds are extreamly priz'd for their Swiftness and Mettle. The *Moors* formed two Kingdoms in this Province, that of *Cordoua*, and that of *Seville*, which *Ferdinand* afterwards united to *Castile. Mariana.*

ANDALUSIA *Nova*, *Andaluzia Nueva*, a Province of South *America*, between *Venezuela* and *Guadiana.* The chief City of the Country is *Gordoua*, in a Territory considerable for Pearl Fishing, and great store of Salt Pits that bring it a Trade. *Roderic. Sanctius.*

ANDANAGAR, a Town of a Peninsula in *India*, on this side the *Ganges* in the Kingdom of *Decan*; it has lately been almost ruin'd by the Great Mogul's Troops.

ANDANS, Lat. *Andantia*, a small Town of the *Vivarets* in *Languedoc*, where the River *Dome* falls into the *Rhosne.*

ANDAYE, a Town in *France* on the *Spanish* Frontiers, within two Leagues of *St. Jean de Luce.*

ANDELI, upon the *Sein*, a Town of *Normandy* between *Paris* and *Rouen*, where *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre*, the Father of *Henry* IV. died of the Wound he receiv'd at the Siege of *Rouen.*

ANDELOT, a Town of *France* in *Champagne* upon the River *Rougnon*, with Royal Jurisdiction and Provostship. 'Tis thought to have been formerly a considerable City, as the Ruines of it seem to testifie.

ANDEMAON, an Island in the Gulph of *Ganges* near the Kingdom of *Pegu*, environ'd with five or six other small Islands, which are all known by the Name of *Andomaon.*

ANDERA, a Town of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*; here are Stones which being put into the Fire are converted into Iron, which being mix'd with a certain sort of Earth yielded Silver, to which if they added Brass it changed again into Tin. *Strabo.*

ANDERNACH, a Town upon the *Rhine* in the Diocese of *Cologne* at the Foot of the Mountains.

ANDERSKAW, or *Andershaw*, anciently a great Monastery, now a strong Castle in the Island of *Zeland* in *Denmark*, finely built. It is noted for the Death of *Frederick* II. *Anno* 1548.

ANDERSON, (*Alexander*) a *Scotch* Mathematician, living towards the end of the 16th Century. In the Year 1592. he Printed a Book called, *Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi*, which he dedicated to Cardinal *Perron.* He wrote likewise several other Pieces. *Vossius de scient. Math.*

ANDERSON, (*Lionel*) Esq; Lineally Descended from the ancient Family of the *Andersons* of *Northumberland* (as appears by a Grant from *Glarenceux*) afterwards settled in *Lincolnshire*, from whom this *Lionel* is in the Genealogy the 17th. Their first Name was (as Sir *Henry Anderson* the Antiquary relates) *Liste*, but Marrying an Heiress, were obliged to take her Name of *Anderson.* The chief Seat of this Family is *Broughton* in *Lincolnshire*: There are likewise Three other Branches of it; as Sir *Edmond Anderson*, in *Hertfordshire*; Sir *Richard*, in *Buckinghamshire*; and Sir *John*, of *New-Castle.* This Family (of which *Lionel* is the Eldest Branch) Intermarry'd

marry'd with ſeveral of the Nobility, and a great many of the Principal Gentry of ſeveral Counties; As that of *Sheffeild*, *Clinton*, alias *Fines*, *Sherwood*, *Butler*, *Beaumont*, *Booth*, all Noble Families: And as for Commoners, they are Related by Marriage to the *L'Eſtranges*, *Mounſons*, *Dalliſons*, *Fitz-Williams's*, *Cottons* of *Huntingtenſhire*, *Conſtables* of *Yorkſhire*, *Johnſons* of *Lancaſhire*, (the Name of this *Lionel*'s Mother) and to ſeveral other Families of Figure and Conſideration. His Arms are, Argent, a Chevron between three croſs Croſlets Sable.

ANDERSON, (Sir *Edmund*) of *Broughton* in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from the Family above-mentioned, and was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* by Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1582. He was Learned in the Municipal Laws, a ſevere Proſecutor of the *Browniſts*, and Chief Juſtice on the Bench at the Tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, as *Camden* ſays. There are extant of his, Reports of many Principal Caſes adjudged in the Common Bench in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time. Printed at *London*, *fol.* 1664. And Reſolutions and Judgments on all the Caſes pleaded in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* in the latter end of her Reign. He died *Sept.* 5. 1605. and was buried at *Eworth* in *Bedfordſhire*, where ſome of his Poſterity enjoy his Eſtate. *Camden*, *Dugdale*, *Chron. Series*

ANDES, *les Andes Cordillera de los Andes & Sierra Nevada*, Mountains in the Southern *America*, ſtretching out about a thouſand Leagues in length; for they extend themſelves from the North part of *Perou*, to the South of the Kingdom of *Chili*, and to the Streights of *Magellan* They are of an exceſſive Height, but Fertile and well Peopled; and ſome of them throw up Fire.

ANDOCIDES, one of the Ten Orators whoſe Life *Plutarch* has written: We have four Orations of his. *Plutarch* ſays, his Stile was Plain without Flouriſh. *Vit. Decem Orat. Voſſius de Rhet. Natur.*

ANDORRE, a moſt Fruitful Valley among the *Pyrenean* Mountains in the Dioceſe of *Urgel* in *Catalogna*, not far from *Ceret* and the *Conté de Foix* upon the River *Balira*.

ANDOVER, a Market and Borough Town of *Andover* Hundred in the North-weſt parts of *Hampſhire*, 66 miles from *London*, the Market on *Saturday*. It gives Title of Viſcount to the Earls of *Berkſhire*.

ANDRADIUS, (*Anthony*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit, and a Laborious Miſſionary in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and *Tartary*. In 1624 he diſcover'd the Country of *Cathay*, and afterwards that of *Thibet*, both in *Tartary*. We have a Relation of this Voyage in *Spaniſh* and *Italian*; and ſeveral Letters of this Father's return to *Goa* *Aliganb. De Script. Soc. J.*

ANDRADIUS *Conimbricenſis*, a Perſon of Bloud and Learning. He aſſiſted in the Quality of a Divine in the Council of *Trent*, and afterwards defended it againſt *Chemnitius's Examen*: He likewiſe publiſhed a Latin Harangue, ſpoken before the Council. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

ANDRAGATHUS, one of the Emperor *Maximus*'s Generals, who ſurpriz'd the Emperor *Gratian*, and ſlew him between *Grenoble* and *Lyons* by a Stratagem, making himſelf to be carried in a Litter, which *Gratian* thought had been that of his Empreſs *Conſtantina* whom he loved paſſionately, and out of an eager deſire to ſee her, left his Army to meet her, and ſo was ſurpriz'd. For which *Maximus* gave him the Command of his Fleet, and ſent him into *Scots*, which he held till hearing that *Maximus* was defeated, he flung himſelf headlong into the Sea *Marcellin. Socrates*

ANDRAGATHUS, the Philoſopher, who Liv'd in the Fourth Century, and inſtructed St. *Chryſoſtom*. *Sozom. Lib. 8. Hiſt. Cap. 2.*

ANDRAGIRI or *Gudawiri*, the Name of a Kingdom and City of *Aſia*, in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, almoſt under the Equinoctial.

ANDREAPOLIS, *St. Andero*, a City of *Spain* upon the Coaſt of *Biſcay*, ſix *Spaniſh* Leagues diſtant from *Henda* to the Weſt, and as many from *Santillana* to the Eaſt, having a convenient Harbour, and an ancient Caſtle.

ANDREAS *Cretenſis*, call'd likewiſe *Hieroſolumytanus*, Liv'd in the latter End of the Seventh Century. He was one of the moſt Learned Men of his Time; and aſſiſted at the Sixth General Council at *Conſtantinople* in 680 and 681. He has left ſeveral Writings, collected in the *Bibliotheca Patrum* *Poſſevin in Appar Sac Gretſer, &c*

ANDREAS *Cæſarienſis*, Archbiſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, flouriſhed in the Beginning of the Sixth Century: He wrote Comments upon the *Revelations*, inſerted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum* *Bellar. De Script Eccl &c*

ANDREAS, (*John*) an Eminent Lawyer of *Bononia*, Living in the Fourteenth Century. He wrote *Novellæ* upon the Five Books of the *Decretals*; Collected ancient Authors of his own Profeſſion, and digeſted 'em in order. His other Writings are, *Additions* upon the *Speculum Juris* of *Guliel. Durandus*; *Gloſſæ in Sextum, & Clementinas, &c.* *Thebaldus Leodi, &c*

ANDREAS, (*Valerius*) of *Deſſel*, a Village in *Brabant*; Was born in 1588 He Profeſſed the Law at *Louvaine*; was a great Maſter of Languages, and the Polite Parts of Learning. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, but I ſhall mention none, but his *Bibliotheca Belgica*; *De Belgis*; *Vita Scriptiſq; Claris*; The beſt Edition was Printed 1643. This Author is frequently cited by me.

St ANDREW the Apoſtle was born at *Bethſaida*, a City of *Galilee* on the Lake of *Geneſareth*, Son to *John* or *Jonas* a Fiſherman, and younger Brother to *Simon Peter*, as generally believed, though *Epiphanius* ſays he was elder; he was firſt Diſciple to *John* the Baptiſt, preſent with him at our Saviour's Baptiſm, and one of them that followed him to his Home, on the Baptiſt's Teſtimony that he was the Meſſiah; On which account he is by the Ancient Writers ſtiled the firſt called Diſciple, as being the firſt of them that came to Chriſt, though not called till afterwards. After ſome Converſe with Chriſt, he went and brought his Brother *Simon* to him, and ſtaying a little, returned to their Calling again. Somewhat more than a Year after, our Lord convinced them fully of his Divinity, by the Miraculous Draught of Fiſhes which they took at his Command on the Sea of *Tiberias*, where he found them Fiſhing, and thenceforth commended them to follow him, which they did accordingly. So far the Holy Scriptures.

Socrates, *H. Eccl. l* 1. *c* 19. *p* 50. ſays, That it fell to Saint *Andrew*'s Lot to Preach the Goſpel in *Scythia* and the Neighbouring Provinces, ſo that in inſtructing *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and *Bithynia*, he Travelled by the Coaſt of the *Euxine* Sea into the Deſarts of *Scythia*. An ancient Author in *Menæo Græcor* Νεκτ. Νοεμβρ. *ſub lit.* Α. ſays, That he came firſt to *Amyntus*, and being entertain'd by a *Jew*, prov'd in their Synagogue from the Prophets, that Chriſt was the Meſſiah; and having converted many, and conſtituted a Church here, went to *Trapezus*, a City on that ſame Coaſt, and thence to *Nice*, where he Preach'd and wrought Miracles two years, thence to *Nicomedia* and *Chalcedon*, and ſailing through the *Propontis* came to *Heraclea* and *Amaſtris*, overcoming abundance of Difficulties and Diſcouragements. Next he arrived at *Sinope*, a City on the *Black Sea*, ſtill famous for the Birth and Burial of *Mithridates*, where he met his Brother *Peter*, and ſtaid with him a conſiderable time, the Author alledging for Proof, that he himſelf ſaw the Chairs of white Stone there, whence they us'd to teach the People. He adds, That moſt of the Inhabitants being *Jews*, attempted to burn him in the Houſe, but failing in that, threw him on the Ground, trod him under Foot, dragged him about, beating him with Clubs, pelting him with Stones, and ſome of them biting off his Fleſh, till conceiving him dead, they threw him out of the City, but recovering again Miraculouſly, he re-entred the ſame publickly, by which and other Miracles he converted many. He went thence again to *Amyntus*, *Trapezus*, and ſo to *Neo-Cæſarea*, and *Samoſata*, where having baffled the Acute Philoſophers, he deſign'd thence for *Jeruſalem*; but after ſome time, returning to his former Provinces, he came to the Country of *Abaſgi*, and at *Sebaſtopolis*, between the Mouths of the *Phaſis* and the *Apſarus* on the *Euxine* Sea, he preached ſucceſsfully; hence he went to the *Zecchi* and *Boſphorani*, a People of the *Aſian Scythia* or *Sarmatia*, but finding them untractable ſtaid not long, only at *Cherſoneſus*, a great City within the *Boſphorus*, he continued Preaching for ſome time. Hence he ſailed to *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, to confirm the Churches which he had lately planted; and ordaining *Philologus*, one of St. *Paul*'s Diſciples, Biſhop, he went to *Byzantium*, now *Conſtantinople*, where he preached the Goſpel, and ordained *Stachys*, whom St *Paul* calls Beloved, firſt Biſhop of this Place. *Baronius* indeed aſcribes this Honour to St. *Peter*, but *Nicephorus Calliſtus*, *H Eccl. l* 2 *c* 39 *l* 1 *c* 6. and *Nicephorus* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſay it was St. *Andrew* Ἀνδρέας ὁ Ἀπόστολος ἐν Βυζαντίῳ πρῶτον κήρυξας, &c *Niceph C P. in Chronogr a Scal. edit p* 309. Our Apoſtle being baniſh'd that City, fled to *Argyropolis*, a Neighbouring one, where he preach'd two years with good ſucceſs, and afterward travelling over *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſaly Achaia*, and *Epirus*, he propagated the Faith, confirming it by Miracles, and ſealed the ſame with his Blood at *Patræ*, a City of *Achaia*, in manner following, as recorded by the Presbyters and Deacons of *Achaia* who were Eye-Witneſſes, and though there is ſome doubt whether they be really the Authors, yet the Account is ancient, becauſe mentioned by *Philaſtrius de Hæreſ c* 89 who lived about 380. It is thus

Ægeas, Proconſul of *Achaia* obſerving the multitudes turn'd Chriſtians, endeavour'd their reduction to Paganiſm by Flattery and Force The Apoſtle addreſſing him reſolutely, did calmly offer to inſtruct him, but was derided as an Innovator, and an Aſſertor of that Religion whoſe Author the *Jews* had Crucified Whence the Apoſtle took occaſion to explain the Doctrine of the Croſs, to which the Proconſul anſwered, That he might talk to them who would believe him, but if he would not ſacrifice to the Gods, he ſhould ſuffer on that Croſs which he ſo much extoll'd Whereupon he was committed, and had certainly been reſcued by the People if he had not forbid them.

Next day *Ægeas* would have flattered him to renounce Christianity, and St. *Andrew* dealt with him to abandon Idolatry, despising his Threats and Torments, and so was condemned, the Proconsul being the more enraged because the Apostle had cured *Maximilla* his Wife, and *Stratocles* his Brother, of desperate Distempers, and converted them. Seven Lictors successively whipt his naked Body; and the Proconsul seeing his invincible Constancy, ordered that he should be fastened to the Cross with Cords, and not Nails, to make his death the more lingring and tedious. He went to Execution with a cheerful Countenance, and through the Croud of People, who cried out, that he was unjustly condemned. The Blessed Apostle approaching the Cross, saluted it joyfully, and in a Triumphant manner, that it might receive him as a Disciple of him who once hung upon it, and having Pray'd and Exhorted the People to Constancy in the Faith, he was fasten'd to the Cross, where he hung two days teaching the People all the while; and when great Interest was made with the Proconsul to spare his Life, he earnestly begg'd of the Lord that he might then Seal the Truth with his Blood, and expired on the last of *November*, but what year is uncertain; thô *Morери* says it was *Anno* 69.

The form of this Cross is said to have been peculiar like a Saltire, or Letter X. thô *Chrysostom in St. Andr. Serm.* 133. affirms, that he was Crucified on an Olive-Tree. His Body was Enbalm'd, and Honourably Interr'd by the Proconsul's Lady. And *Gregory* Bishop of *Tours* says, That on the Aniversary of this Martyrdom, there flow'd from his Tomb a precious and fragrant Oil, which according to its quantity denoted the scarceness or plenty of the ensuing year; and that this Oil restored the Sick to their health if anointed therewith. He adds, that some years the Oil burst out in such plenty, that the Stream arose to the middle of the Church, if you'll believe him. This Apostle's Body was afterward removed to *Constantinople* by *Constantine the Great*, and buried in the great Church, which he Dedicated to the Apostles; which being taken down some hundred years after by *Justinian* the Emperor, the Body was said to be found in a Wooden Coffin. *Caves Antiquit. Apostol.*

The said Apostle was in times of Popery reckoned Tutelary Saint of *Scotland* on the following Occasion. *Athelstan*, King of *England*, or the *Dane*, to whom *Alared* granted *Northumberland*, as *Buchanan* thinks, having invaded the *Picts*, who then inhabited the South of *Scotland*, and overtaking their King *Hungus* at *Hadington*, about 28 miles from the Borders, in 790. the *Picts* being inferior in strength, kept strong Rear-guards in the night, while *Hungus* betook himself to Prayer; and falling asleep, thought he saw *Andrew* the Apostle standing by him, and promising Victory, and having declared this Vision to his People, it inspired them with Courage next day for the Battle, which as soon as begun, they add, that St. *Andrew's* Cross in form of an X. appear'd in the Air, which did so terrifie the *English*, and animate the *Picts*, that they obtain'd a Signal Victory, and slew *Athelstan*, the place of Battel on the River *Tyne*, bearing the Name of *Athelstan's* Ford to this day; upon which, *Hungus* ascrib'd the Victory to St. *Andrew*, and besides other Gifts, offer'd him the Tithes of his Royal Demeins. *Buchan.* So that the *Scots* having succeeded the *Picts* in those Countries, thought they had also a Right to St. *Andrew's* Tutelage. *Sect.* Much about this time, *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, instituted an Order of Knighthood in Honour of *St. Andrew*, the Collar being made up of Thistles and Rhue, the one not to be touch'd without hurt, and the other being an Antidote against Poison. Hence the Motto, *Nemo me impune Lacesset.* At the Collar hangs the Picture of St. *Andrew* with his Cross. *Rosse's View of all Religions.* This Order was in a manner obliterated, and King *James* VII. attempted a reviving of it, having created several of the Order.

ANDREW, first King of *Hungary*, surpriz'd and put out his Brother *Peter's* Eyes as a Hunting; he made the Pagans rebel against him, promising to re-establish their Idolatry, which nevertheless he did not perform, but cut off the Bishops and other Ecclesiasticks that were of *Peter's* side, and shar'd the Kingdom with his Brother and Complotter *Bela*; who afterwards affecting the whole Monarchy, did, by the assistance of the *Polonians*, overthrow his Brother *Andrew*, and put him to death about 1061. *Bonfin, Istuhanfius, Hist. Hung.*

ANDREW the Second, King of *Hungary*, sirnamed *Hierosolymitanus*, from his Expedition to the *Holy Land*, Reigned 31 years, and died about the year 1239. He signaliz'd his Valour in the *Holy Land*, and acquir'd much Glory, but had some Controversie with the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and also with his own Subjects. From this King it was that the *Hungarian* Gentry obtain'd their Privileges which they are so zealous of. *Hoffman* says he was very unfortunate in the Holy War, and that the Christians were great losers by him. This Prince granted 'em Privileges with a Condition annexed to the Charter, That if either himself or his Successors oppressed them in their Rights, it should be lawful for them to make themselves Reparation by force of Arms, without the Imputation of Treason. This Charter is exemplify'd in the Vatican at *Rome*, and Count *Teckeley* appeal'd to it in a Letter to the Pope, about 1683. justifying his War with the Emperor upon this Score. In 1687. when *Joseph* Arch-Duke of *Austria* was Crown'd King of *Hungary*, this Charter was resign'd by the Nobility. Upon which the Historian remarks, That by delivering up their Privilege of Resistance, and lodging the Sword solely in the Crown, they had constituted their Prince Arbitrary and Unaccountable. *Life of Count Teckeley, Thuan.*

ANDREW the Third: Notwithstanding all the opposition of the *Germans*, and *Boniface* VIII. who favoured *Charles Martell*, having grasped the Scepter of *Hungary*, he held it two years, subdued almost all *Austria*, and died about 1301. *Bonfin.*

ANDREW, King of *Naples*, was strangl'd in 1345. by his Wife *Joan*, at the same time Queen of *Naples* also, for endeavouring to introduce his *Hungarians* into the Government. Besides the difference of their Inclinations, the misunderstanding was fomented by an *Hungarian* Monk who govern'd him, and an *Italian* Laundress who became her favourite, and govern'd her, each of them striving to be absolute. *Spond.*

ANDREW, *James*, a great *Lutheran* Minister, about 1590. He was of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, effectuated an Union among the Princes of the *Augsburg* Confession, and was by them employed in Affairs of greatest Consequence: He was Rector of the University of *Tubinga*. *Melchior Adam.*

ANDREW of *Harclay*, so call'd from *Harclay* in *Westmorland*, the Place of his Birth; he lived in *Edward* the Second's time, and behaved himself with so much Gallantry, that at the Battel of *Burroughbridge*, which prov'd so fatal to the Barons, he slew *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, and took *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, with many other Nobles; for which the King created him Earl of *Carlisle*, and gave him the *Isle of Man*: But upon some disgust, he conspired against the King, to bring in the *Scots*, for which he was condemn'd and forfeited.

ANDREWS, *Lancelot*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles* the First; he was born in *London*, his Father, a Merchant of good Repute, sent him from *Merchant-Taylors* School to *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*; such was his Pregnancy in all sorts of Learning, that few things escaped his knowledge: What was said of *Claudius Drusus*, might well be applied to him, That he was a Man of as good Parts as mortal Nature could receive, or Industry make perfect. Mr. *Hugh Price*, Founder of *Jesus College* in *Oxford*, nominated him to be one of the Fellows there; at last he took the degree of Master of Arts, and then wholly applied himself to Divinity. *Henry* Earl of *Huntington* sent for him to accompany him to the North, whereof he was President; and there, by his painful Preaching, he converted many Papists. By means of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Secretary of State, he became Vicar of St. *Giles's* without *Cripplegate*, *London*, then Prebendary and Residentiary of St. *Paul's*, and afterwards Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*; next, upon Dr: *Fulk's* decease, he was elected Master of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*; then he became Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, who made him first Prebend, and not long afterwards Dean of *Westminster*. King *James* created him Bishop of *Chichester*, whence he was translated to *Ely*, and then to *Winchester*, and was made Dean of the Chapel: He was a Pious, Acute, and Prudent Preacher, of a blameless Life, and very Charitable, having in his last six years given 1300 *l.* in private Alms; and at his death left 4000 *l.* to Purchase 200 *l. per Annum*, for the use of poor Men and Widows. He died *Septemb.* 25. 1626. in the third year of King *Charles* I. and 71st of his Age, and lies buried in the upper Isle of the Parish-Church of St. *Saviours* in *Southwark*, over whom is erected a very fair Monument of Marble and Alabaster, with a long *Latin* Epitaph: He writ several Works still extant, amongst which is a Body of Sermons, being 96 in all.

St. ANDREWS. See in *St.*

ANDRIA, *Andri*, an Episcopal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, dignified with the Title of Dukedom, in the Family of the *Caraffa's*.

ANDRISCUS, counterfaited himself to be the Son of *Philip*, the fifth King of *Macedon*, *Anno* 606 of *Rome*, and being at first despised by the *Romans*, defeated *Juventius* the Prætor; but being vanquished by *Cecilius Metellus*, and flying to a petty King of *Thrace*, was by him delivered to the *Romans*, who after they had led him in Triumph, put him to death.

ANDROCLEUS, or *Androclos*, Son of *Phintas* King of the *Messenians*; he was killed because he advis'd the delivering up one *Polycares* to the *Lacedæmonians*, to be punish'd by them for his misbehaviour. *Pausan. lib.* 4.

ANDROCOTTUS, or *Sandrocottus*, a King of *India*, who finding himself in some danger, for having spoken

ſlightly of *Alexander the Great*, fled for his Life, and being quite tir'd, lay down under a Tree, where a huge Lyon came and fawn'd upon him: By which good omen being encouraged, he took the Field, expell'd *Alexander*'s Captains, and recovered a good part of *India*, which he left to his Poſterity. *Juſtin.*

ANDRODUS, the Name of the *Roman* Slave, ſo well rewarded by a Lyon for pulling the Thorn out of his Foot; that being expos'd to the ſame Lyon in the Amphitheatre, becauſe of his running from his Maſter, the grateful Beaſt would not ſo much as touch him, but fawn'd upon him to the admiration of the Spectators: So *Androdus* eſcap'd, and was made his Keeper. *Gellius.*

ANDROGEUS, the Son of *Minos* King of *Crete*, murdered by the *Athenian* Youth, who envied his being always Victor at the Attick Games. In revenge of whoſe death, his Father having taken *Athens*, impos'd an Annual Tribute of Seven Boys, and as many Virgins, which were expoſed to the cruelty of the Minotaur, till the Monſter was ſlain by *Theſeus*. *Plutarch, Ovid.*

ANDROGYNES, an ancient People of *Africk*, who were Hermaphrodites, having one Breaſt like a Man, and another like a Woman. *Plin. lib. 7. cap. 2.* Some of the *Jews* alledged that *Adam* was at firſt created ſo; but that afterwards the Man and Woman were ſeparated. *Sixtus Senen.*

ANDROMACHE, *Hector's* Wife, the Mother of *Francion*, or *Francis*, who was the firſt King of the *Gauls*, as the pretended *Manetho*, and ſome other ſuch Romantick Authors will have it. *Hom.*

ANDROMACHES, a Phyſician of *Crete*, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Nero*; who by compounding the Fleſh of Vipers with *Mithridate*, invented the Medicine *Theriacum*, or *Theriacle*. *Caſtellan in Vit. Medic. Voſſius, De Scient. Mathem. cap.* 33.

ANDROMACHUS, who call'd himſelf King of *Syria*, one of the moſt redoubted Princes of *Aſia*, he fought for *Seleucus Callinicus* King of *Syria*, againſt *Antiochus*, whom he defeated; but purſuing him too far, was taken by *Ptolemy Euergetes* King of *Egypt*, who ſet him at liberty on the deſire of the *Rhodians*. *Polybius, lib. 4.*

ANDROMEDA, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, expos'd to a Sea Monſter for the Pride of her Mother, in comparing her Beauty with that of the *Nereides*, but reſcued by *Perſeus*, who made her his Wife. *Ovid. Metam.*

ANDRONICUS the Firſt, uſurp'd the Imperial Diadem of *Conſtantinople*, having firſt ſtrangl'd his Nephew *Alexis* II. who was under Age, and committed to his Care, as alſo his Mother, and others, ſparing neither Age, Sex, nor Relation to ſecure his Government. One of his Nephews whom he had baniſhed, ſtir'd up the King of *Sicily* againſt him, who beſieging *Conſtantinople*, *Andronicus* flatter'd his Subjects into a reſolute Defence; but returning to his Cruelty, and purſuing to death all whoſe Names begun with *If.* being warned by a Magician, that ſuch an one would Dethrone him, he ordered *Iſacius Angelus* to be apprehended, who flying to a Temple, the People took his part, and proclaimed him Emperor, ſeized *Andronicus*, put out his Eyes, ſet him on a ſcabbed Camel, ſpared none of his Family, and tormented him with Hooks and Harping-Irons for three days; during which time he was ſo ſenſible of the Juſtice of God, that he acknowledged it amidſt his greateſt Torment, and thank'd his Tormentors; and was at laſt hang'd betwixt two Pillars, after he had Tyrannized two years. *Baron. Nicetas.*

ANDRONICUS the Second, ſucceeded *Michael Paleologus*, a ſlothful and unfortunate Prince, who neglecting his *Aſiatick* Affairs, gave the *Turks* an opportunity to extend their Empire, and vanquiſh the *Alans* or *Maſſagetes* which he ſent to oppoſe 'em. He hir'd alſo for that end *Rogerius Lauria*, Admiral of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in *Sicily*, with better ſucceſs at firſt; but not being able to pay his Forces, they mutinied, and did him more hurt than good. At laſt his Grandchild *Andronicus*, whom he had indulg'd to exceſs, by the help of the *Genoeſes* invaded the Empire, Dethron'd his Grandfather, and thruſt him, almoſt blind with Age, into a Monaſtery, where he died, *Anno* 1332. This Prince perſecuted thoſe that were for uniting the *Greek* and *Roman* Church, and on that account digged his Father out of his Grave; for which he was Excommunicated by Pope *Clement* V. *Gregoras Cantacuzen.*

ANDRONICUS the Third, ſirnamed the *Young*, was made Emperor, after he had Dethron'd his Grandfather; and murder'd his Brother to rid himſelf of a Rival. With the aſſiſtance of the *Turks* he ſubdued the *Mitylenians* and *Phocenſes*; and while he was more intent upon the recovery of revolted *Theſſaly*, than to keep the *Turks* out of *Europe*, gave them opportunity to ſettle themſelves, and extend their Dominions; he died *Anno* 1341. in the 45th year of his Age. *Gregoras Cantacuzenus.*

ANDRONICUS *Paleologus*, Son of the Emperor *Calo Johannes*, being accus'd to his Father for conſpiring his death, was ſeiz'd by his order, and his Eyes put out with boyling Vinegar; yet, blind as he was, he fled to *Bajazet*, by whoſe Aid he Dethron'd his Father, put both him and his Brother *Manuel* in Priſon, and was Proclaimed Emperor: But then *Manuel* eſcaping, and making a contract with *Bajazet*, to hold the Empire of him as his Tributary, *Bajazet* ſent him aſſiſtance to expel his Brother, and ſet the Imperial Diadem upon his Head. *Moreri* ſays, that *Andronicus* reſtor'd his Father to his Honour, and ſuffered his Brother to be Crown'd.

ANNDRONICUS of *Rhodes*, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, purchas'd *Ariſtotle*'s Works (which *Sylla* had carried to *Rome*) from *Tyrannion*, *Sylla*'s Library-keeper; made it his buſineſs to review 'em, and correct the faults which had happened by length of time and careleſneſs, and then Publiſh'd them. *Porphyrius.*

ADRONICUS, Præfect of *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, lived in the 5th Century, and was guilty of horrible Impieties towards God, Sacrileges and Outrages to Religious Things and Perſons: He was ſo inſolent as to ſay, That the Biſhops ſhould not be protected from his Severities, thô they held Jeſus Chriſt by the Feet. He was afterwards Excommunicated at a Council held at *Ptolemais*, where *Syneſius* was Biſhop. After the Execution of the Cenſure, he asked pardon for his Barbarities, and ſubmitted to the Penance. *Syneſius, Ep. 52. 57. & 68.*

ANDRONICUS, (*Tranquillus*) one of thoſe Learned *Greeks* who were driven from *Conſtantinople* after the taking of that Town by the *Turks* in 1453. He travell'd firſt into *Italy*, and from thence to *Bazil*, where he Profeſs'd the *Greek* Language; from which Place he came to *Paris*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. And here *Hermonymus* of *Sparta* and himſelf, were both *Greek* Profeſſors.

ANDROPOMPUS, King of *Athens*, deſcended from *Neleus* King of *Theſſaly*, who accepting the Challenge of the King of *Thebes*, refus'd by *Timoetes* King of *Athens*, to end the War by a ſingle Duel, met his Antagoniſt at the Place appointed, and alledging that he had broke the Agreement by bringing a Second with him, killed the *Theban* King, as looking about to ſee who his Second ſhould be; for which the *Athenians* elected him, and depoſed *Timoetes*, *A. M.* 2875. *Strabo.*

ANDROS, *Andro*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, with an Epiſcopal City, formerly under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*, 93 miles in compaſs, 10 miles from the Promontory of *Gereſto* in *Eubœa*, and 20 from the Iſland of *Delos*. Here was formerly a Temple of *Bacchus*, the Water of whoſe Fountains was by the Ancients alledged to taſte of Wine each 7th of *January*. *Plin.*

ANDUZE, Lat. *Anduſa, Sur le Gardon*, a City of *France* in *Low Languedoc*, formerly a ſtrong Town, and one of thoſe that declar'd for the Proteſtants under the Duke of *Rohan*; but at length ſurrendred to *Lewis* XIII. who diſmantled it.

ANENAS, an Iſland of *Norway*, upon the South Coaſt of *Finmark*, near the Iſlands of *Veſtrol* and *Sumien*, and in the midſt between *Nidroſia* and *Wardhouſe*.

ANET, upon the River *Eure*, a Town in the Iſland of *France*, dignified with the Title of Principality, belonging to the Duke of *Vendoſm*. The Caſtle is very magnificent, built in the Reign of *Henry* II. in favour of *Diana de Poitiers*, Dutcheſs of *Valentinois*. The Portal is a moſt admirable Structure, over which there ſtands a large Clock, and a Hart of Braſs, that with his Foot ſtrikes the Hours; and a little before the Clock ſtrikes, a Pack of Beagles of the ſame Metal are ſeen to move. The Gardens and Apartments of the Caſtle are alſo admirable.

ANGAMALA, upon the River *Aicotta*, a ſmall City of *India*, an Epiſcopal See which was tranſlated to *Cranganor* by *Paul* V. in 1609. It is ſeated in the Country of *Malabar*, and there, and in the Parts adjoyning, live the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*. *Le Mire.*

ANGEDIVA, a little Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, ſubject to the *Portugueſe*, who had a Town there, which is now demoliſh'd.

ANGELES, *Angelopolis*, an Epiſcopal City of *New-Spain*, built *An.* 1531. in the Province of *Tlaſcala*, 22 *Spaniſh* Leagues from the City of *Mexico*. *Hoffman.*

ANGELICI, a ſort of Hereticks ſuppoſed to have their riſe in the Apoſtles time; but grew moſt about *An.* 180. They were for worſhipping of Angels, and thence had their Name. *Roſſe's* View, *&c.*

ANGELITES, a ſort of *Sabellian* Hereticks, ſo call'd from *Agelius*, or *Angelius*, a Place in *Alexandria* where they uſed to meet. *Niceph. l.* 18. *c.* 49.

ANGERMANIA, *Anger-man-land*, a Province of *Swedeland*, where is alſo the River *Algermannus*, and one only City *Hernoſandt*, upon the *Bothnic* Bay. To the North it has *Bothnie*, to the Eaſt the Bay of *Bothnie*, to the South *Midelſadia*, and to the Weſt part of it *Lapland*. *Hoffman.*

ANGERMUND, a Town of *Livonia*, in the Dukedom of *Courland*, upon the ſhoar of the *Baltick* Sea, two Leagues from *Wenden* to the North.

ANGER-

ANGERMUND, *New*, a little City of *Germany*, in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, toward *Pomerania*, upon the River *Wysel*, defac'd in the last Wars, hardly one League from the River *Oder*, two from *Aderburg* to the North, and six from *Stetin* to the South.

ANGERONA, the Goddess of Silence, Worship'd by the ancient *Romans*, who placed her Image under the Altar of the Goddess of Pleasure, to signifie the satisfaction that Men reap by the benefits of Silence. *Festus* derives her Name from *Angina*, because she cur'd the *Romans* of the Squinancy. *Plut. Plin.*

ANGERS, Lat. *Juliomagus Andicavorum*, *Andegavorum* and *Andium*, *Andegava* and *Andegavum*, in *Cæsar*, *Andes*, a fair, large, and populous City, Capital of the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, situate in a pleasant open Country, and rich Soil, upon the River *Mayenne*, which divides it into two Parts, is a Bishop's See, Suffragan to the Archbishops of *Tours*. Here are still to be seen several Remains of its ancient Grandeur under the *Romans*; Its Cathedral built upon a height, is very remarkable for its three stately Towers, over the Portal whereof, the middlemost, upheld by the two others, seems to hang in the Air: Besides these, there are several other Churches and Religious Houses of both Sexes well worth the seeing Not far from the Cathedral stands a Castle, Flank'd with 18 great round Towers, and some Half-moons: It's built upon a Rock, encompassed with a large and deep Ditch; yet it was taken by the Protestants in 1585. The famous University of *Angers*, founded by *Lewis* XI. in 1398 is still much resorted to for Law and Divinity, also for Philosophy and Mathematicks, taught by the Fathers of the Oratory The City is noted for its Procession on *Corpus Christi* Day, thought the finest in all *France*; so that its commonly said, the Rogations of *Poitiers*, the Mayory of *Rochelle*, and Procession of *Angers*, are the finest Sights that can be seen In 1665. some Members of the University, and Learned Citizens, desirous to advance themselves in Sciences, Petitioned *Lewis* XIV. for a Patent for their Academy, which being granted, they limited the number of the Members to 30. and since have obtain'd the same Privileges with the Royal Academy of *Paris*, (excepting the Right of *Committimus*) but they are not to debate Matters of Religion, nor treat of Politicks, but with a due regard to the King's Authority, the Nature of the Government, and the Laws of the Realm: Neither are they to judge of any Works but their own: If any be sent 'em from other hands, they give their opinion, but neither censure nor praise it Their Officers are a Director, a Chancellor, a Secretary, and under Secretary. This City is 26 Leagues West of *Tours*, and within one mile of the *Loire*, which here has a Bridge over it, call'd to this day *Pont Ce*, because built by *Cæsar*. It is also fam'd upon the account of *Berengarius*, who was Archdeacon here *Sainte Marthe, Du Chesne*

ANGERVILL, (*Richard*) a Knight's Son, born at *Bury* in *Suffolk*, bred at *Oxford*, and because of his Learning, made Governour to *Edward* III before he came to the Crown, by whom he was afterwards advanc'd to be successively his Cofferer, Treasurer of the Wardrobe, Dean of *Wells*, Bishop of *Durham*, Chancellor, and at last Treasurer of *England* He was a great Lover of Books, insomuch that he alone had more Books than all the Bishops of *England* in that Age, and chose the Learnedest of the Clergy for his Chaplains. But Charity was the Virtue he most excell'd in Every week he bestowed eight Quarters of Wheat, bak'd into Bread, on the Poor; and when he went from *Durham* to *Newcastle*, (which is but 12 miles) he gave 8 *l* to the Poor, and so proportionably when he went to other Places He died in 1345

ANGLES, so call'd from *Anglen*, a Place near *Sleswick* in *Holstein*, the Inhabitants whereof, and of the adjacent Parts, came over with the *Saxons*, and joyn'd with 'em in such multitudes, that their native Soil is said to have remain'd in the days of *Beda* unhabited, of which Nation probably was *Egbert*, the first sole Monarch of the *Saxons*, who caus'd the Kingdom to be called *England*, quasi *Angle-land*, from whence came the Name of *English*

ANGLESEY, in Lat. *Mona*, an Island and County of *North Wales*, called by the *Britains Mon* or *Evnon*, and by the ancient *English Saxons*, *Money*, but since it became subject to the *English Anglesey*, the *Englishmen's* Island (*Ey* in the *Saxon* Language signifying an Island) Lies situate in the *Irish Sea* within a mile of *Caernarvonshire*, from which it's parted to the North-west by a narrow Straight called *Menai*, 22 miles long and 12 broad, the whole divided into two Hundreds, wherein are 74 Parishes, and but two Market-Towns This is a Country seemingly barren and really fruitful, affording so much Wheat, that it's called the Mother of *Wales*, and such excellent Millstones, that when once in motion, if there be no Gust, they will fire one another Here is also found an Aluminous Earth, whence may be made *Allum* or *Copperas* There are Trees dug'd up daily here out of the moist and moorish Places The Market Towns are *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*, the first tendring

Burgess to serve in Parliament, besides the Knight of the Shire.

ANGOLA, a Kingdom in *Africa*, to the South of *Congo*: This Kingdom is reckon'd to comprehend eight Principal Provinces, every one of which is divided into small Seigniories The Provinces are *Lovanda*, *Sinso*, *Ilamba*, *Icollo*, *Onsaca*, *Massingan*, *Cambamba* and *Embacca*: The Country is become very fruitful by good Manuring; and the Lands of *Lovanda*, which were barren, are made fertile by the Industry of the *Portugueses*, who make no spare of the Pains of the Natives: They have also Peopled the Banks of the River *Calucala*, and Planted 'em with Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, and Vines, and have made another *New-Spain* of the Province of *Ilamba*. There is a certain Creature bred in this Island, by the *Negroes* called *Quojas Morron*; by the *Portugueses*, *Salvage*, which may be esteem'd a kind of Satyr; It has a large Head, and a Face something resembling that of a Man, but the Nose is flat, and turns up towards the Eyes: The rest of the Body is very like to that of a Man; their Foreparts are bare, but their Backs hairy and black: This Creature is very strong, vigorous and active; stands upright, and often walks on his two hind Legs. The Female has a Breast, Nipples, and Belly, like to that of a Woman. About 40 years since, one of the Females was brought into *Holland*, and presented to Prince *Frederic Henry*; it was about the bigness of a Child of three years old, and somewhat fat, yet nimble and vigorous: It eat and drank very cleanlily, and lay in Bed as if it had been a humane Creature The *Negroes* say, That the Males resist Armed Men, are very strong, and many times Ravish Women. There is another sort of Water-Monster, which the Natives call *Ambissiangulo*, and *Pesseengoni*; the *Portugals*, *Pezze-Mouller*; and the Seamen, *Sirene*. It is about eight Foot long, and four in breadth, with an oval Head and Eyes, a high Forehead, flat Nose, wide Mouth; but without either Chin or Ears: These Creatures the *Portugueses* take in Ginns, and when they are fast in the snare, kill 'em with Darts; during which time they cry out like Men: Their Flesh hath both the smell and savour of Pork. In the Lakes of this Country there are *Hippopotami*, or River-Horses, and likewise store of Whales. The greatest Trade which the *Portugueses* drive in *Angola* consists in Slaves, which they buy and send into *America* 15000 in a year, to work at their Sugar-Mills, and in their Mines The Principal Commodities which they import are Woollen Stuffs, Silks, Linen, Gold and Silver Laces, Wine, Brandy, Oyl and Spice The Inhabitants use Bows and Arrows, with a kind of long Pike, and have of late learn'd to handle a Battel-Ax and Scimiter, but do not yet know the use of Fire-Arms: Their King can raise an Army of 20 or 30000 Foot, but they prove sorry Soldiers, as well as the *Congoes*; for 200 *Portugueses*, with some *Negroes*, have often worsted their numerous Armies The Kingdom of *Angola* was formerly divided into several large Seigniories, and each *Sova* or Lord was Soveraign within his own Territories, yet all acknowledged the King of *Congo*, and payd him Homage as their Protector The King of *Angola* keeps his Court in a Village built upon a very high Rock, call'd *Mipongo*, inaccessible of all but one side, though above two Leagues in Circuit This Prince breeds a great number of Peacocks, and forbids his Subjects, upon pain of death, either to keep any, or to do his the least damage Most of the Inhabitants of *Angola* are still Idolaters, and adore *Mequisses*, or tall Deities of Wood, to which they build Temples The Gangi's or Priests are held in great veneration, because they pretend that by vertue of their *Mequisses*, they can even open the Heavens, and make Rain fall at pleasure, discover the greatest Secrets, and foretell things to come; but if they ever perform any extraordinary matter, it's by some secret in Physick, or by certain Charms, for they are all Magicians The Jesuits in 1584 Baptiz'd a great number of the Natives, so that in 1590 there were above 20[illegible] Christians *Angolans* The Bishop of *Angola* resides at *Loanda* [illegible] *Dapper description de l'Afrique*

ANGOT, a Kingdom or Province in the middle of *Ethiopia*, environ'd with steep and impotable Mountains, resembling an *Amphitheatre* in which are kept all the Children of the Royal Family till one of them is called to the Throne On the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Egge* and on the South by that of *Ioamba*, it has fruitful Valleys and plenty of Corn and Cattel

ANGOULEME, or *Engolisme*, a Town of *France*, upon the River *Charante*, Capital of *Angoumois* with the Title of a Dutchy, Prefidial, Seneschalship, and Bishop's See, suffragant to *Bourdeaux*, the Ancients named it promiscuously *Iculisma*, *Ecolisma*, *Equolisma* &c It's one of the Ancientest Towns of the Kingdom, situate on the top of a Mountain at the corner of a great Plain between the Rivers *Charante* and *Angoumne*, which meet at one end of it It's inaccessible on all sides but one and that very well fortified, as is also the Castle, but the Citadel is almost ruin'd [illegible] That it was built by *Agrippa* or *Marcus*, a *Roman* Consul or *Lugdunensis Provincia*, but this is uncertain

French Hiſtorians ſay, that the Walls of it fell of their own accord, when King *Clovis* took it from the *Goths*, *An.* 508. It ſuffer'd much in the 9th Century by the *Normans*, but more in the laſt Civil Wars.

ANGOUMOIS, a Province of *Aquitain* in *France*, between *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Perigord*, and *Limoſin*: It's 25 Leagues in length, and but 16 or 18 broad: It is very fruitful in Corn, Wine, Saffron, and has excellent Paſture. Beſides *Angouleme* the chief Town, here are ſeveral others of Note, as *Cognac*, *Bouteville*, *Roche-Foucault*, with many more. This Province is watered with the *Charante*, and three other Rivers: The Inhabitants are Civil, Courteous, and good Wits. *Du Cheſne.*

ANGRA, a City of the Iſland of *Tercera*, one of the *Azores*, an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*, and the Metropolis of all the Iſlands under the King of *Portugal*, a ſmall City, but well fortified with a large Caſtle bearing the Name of St. *Philip*.

ANGRIA, *Angern*, and *Encern*, a Town of *Weſtphalia*, where *Hengiſt* and *Horſus* were born, and the Burial-place of Duke *Witikindus*, the famous *Saxon* Warrior, with whom *Charlemain* fought ſo long. It is one League from *Hervorden*, and 8 from *Munſter*.

ANGUIEN, call'd *Enguien* by thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, is a little Town in *Hainault*, between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, noted for being the firſt Barony of the Province, and for its Manufactories of all ſorts of Tapeſtries: It gives the Title of Baron to the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

ANGUILLA, *Anguis Inſula*, one of the Leeward or Caribby Iſlands belonging to *England*, call'd *Anguilla*, or *Snake-Iſland* from its ſhape: It's in the Latitude of 18 Degrees and 21 Minutes on this ſide the Equinoctial, 33 Longitude, reaching about 10 Leagues in length, and 3 in breadth. Tabaco is its principal Commodity: There is alſo abundance of Tame Cattel ſince the *Europeans* ſtock'd it, whereas formerly none were to be found in thoſe parts; but inſtead of them, ſtrange kind of Creatures, as the *Javaris*, *Opaſſum*, *Tatous*, *Aganty*, and *Allegators*.

ANGUILLARA, a Town and Lake belonging to the State of *Venice*, in the Territory of *Padua*, near the River *Adige*, 8 miles from *Rocuigo* to the North, and 15 from *Padua* to the South.

ANGUILLARA, a Town of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, under the Juriſdiction of the Pope, upon the Lake *Bracciano*, or *Sabbatinum*, 5 miles from *Bracciano*, and 18 from *Rome*. The Lake *Bracciano* is alſo call'd *Anquilaria*; and at the expence of *Adrian* I. was brought to the Vatican for the Service of the Prieſts, to waſh the Poors Feet at *Eaſter*.

ANGUS, Lat. *Anguſia*, anciently *Æneia*, or *Horreſtia*, a County in the Eaſt of *Scotland*, bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, and *North-Esk* on the North: It was famous of old for giving Title of Earl to a Branch of the Great Family of the *Douglas's*, many of whom were not only Illuſtrious Generals, but Hero's: It now gives Title of Earl to the Eldeſt Sons of the Marquiſs of *Douglas*, the laſt of whom was the much-lamented Earl of *Angus*, a Young Nobleman of great Expectation, unfortunately kill'd in the famous Battel of *Steenkirk* in *Flanders*, *An.* 1692. whilſt ſignalizing himſelf, under King *William*'s Standard, againſt the *French*, at the Head of his Regiment, ſo well known for the ſtupendious Victory they obtain'd over ſome Forces that appear'd for King *James* at *Dunkell* in *Scotland*, under the Command of their Gallant and Valiant Commanders, Lieut. Col. *William Cleand*, and Major *Henderſon*, who both fell in the Action, *A.* 1689.

ANHALT, a Principality of *Germany*, in *Upper Saxony*, with a little City of the ſame Name, almoſt utterly ruin'd: It is bounded by *Saxony* on the E. *Halberſtadt* on the W. *Magdeburgh* on the N. and *Mansfeldt* and the County of *Hall* on the S. The Houſe of *Anhalt* is one of the moſt Ancient, not only of all *Germany*, but alſo of all *Europe*: From this Family are ſprung thoſe of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*. *Bertius deſcript. Germ.*

ANHALT, *George*, a Prince of that Family, born *Aug.* 14 1507. He was a great Linguiſt, Lawyer, and Divine, and Privy Councellor to the Elector of *Mentz*, and Provoſt of *Magdeburg*: At laſt he turn'd Proteſtant Miniſter, a very ſucceſsful Preacher; was made Superintendant of their Churches in the Dioceſs of *Magdeburg*, obtain'd great Fame, wrote divers Books, and died *An.* 1553. *Surius*, *Melchior Adam.*

ANIAN, a famous Streight which the *Spaniards* call *Eſtrecho d'Anian*, between the Iſland of *California* and *Terra de Jeſſo*: It's thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to ſeparate *Aſia* from *America*; but of this there is no certainty.

ANIAN, or *Anian-fu*, in Latin *Aniana*, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Chuquanai*.

ANIANUS, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, and Succeſſor to St *Mark*, in the year 62. according to *Euſebius*; but *Baronius* places it in 64. He was a Perſon of great Vertue, and ſate 22 years. *Euſeb. in Chron. Baron. Annal.*

ANIANUS, an Abbot, born in *Caſſel* in *Flanders*. He liv'd in the 5th Century, about the year 450. and wrote a General Chronicle from the Beginning of the World to his own Time.

ANIANUS, an *Egyptian* Monk, liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Arcadius*, to the year 390. He wrote a Chronological Tract, in which he ſometimes agrees with the Opinion of *Euſebius Cæſarienſis*, and ſometimes contradicts him, as we may learn from *Georgius Syncellus*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Gr. l.* 2. *c.* 20.

ANIAVA, by the Natives *Aniwa*, a famous Promontory in the Land of *Jezo*, North of *Japan*, diſcover'd of late by the *Hollanders*.

ANICETUS, Biſhop of *Rome*, ſucceeded St. *Pius*, as ſome ſay; and others, that *Pius* ſucceeded him: He forbade Clergy-men to wear long Hair; and after he had ſate 11 years, was Martyr'd about 178. The Sect of the *Gnoſticks*, with ſome others that troubled the Church, came to *Rome* in his time. St. *Polycarp* came alſo thither about the celebrating of *Eaſter*; but they could not agree, *Polycarp* maintaining that it ſhould be upon the 14th of *March*, according to the Cuſtom of the Eaſt, and *Anicetus* holding with the Weſtern Church, that the following *Sunday* was the time. But this difference of Opinion did not abate their Affection, nor hinder a good Correſpondence between 'em; for they received the Sacrament together, at which *Anicetus* gave St. *Polycarp* the Reſpect of the Conſecration. *Bar. A. C.* 167. *Plat.*

ANICETUS, *Nero*'s enfranchis'd Bondman, Admiral, and Tutor, who contriv'd the Ship deſign'd for the Murther of *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother; and accus'd *Octavia*, *Nero*'s Wife, of Adultery with himſelf, to gratifie his Maſter, who ſought occaſion to be rid of the one, and to divorce the other. *Hoff.*

ANICIUS *Probus*, Captain of the Pretorian Bands, and Conſul, was in great requeſt at *Rome* with *Gratian* the Emperor, about the year 371. He was a Man of ſingular Vertues, famous through the World for his Piety, and the Richeſt Citizen of *Rome*. When he ſent St. *Ambroſe* to be Governor of *Inſubria*, *Liguria*, and *Emilia*, he admoniſh'd him to Govern as a Biſhop, and not as a Judge. He at laſt retired from all his Publick Affairs, to ſpend his time in Devotion. *Zoſim.*

ANICIUS *Baſſus*, a *Roman*, of the Noble Family of the *Anicii*; firſt Conſul with *Philip*, in the year 408. and afterwards with *Flavius Antiochus*, in 431. He thought himſelf diſoblig'd by Pope *Sixtus* III. and plotted a Revenge, by the Aſſiſtance of *Marinianus*, another Senator. In the year 433. they accus'd the Pope of Debauching a Nun: The Emperor *Valentinian* having receiv'd this Information, call'd a Council at *Rome*, to which the Pope ſubmitted: But after a ſtrict Examination of the matter, he was acquitted; and *Baſſus* and *Marinianus* Excommunicated by the Synod, without any hopes of Communion till the point of Death. However, the Emperor did not think this Puniſhment ſufficient, but confiſcated *Baſſus*'s Eſtate, and gave it to the Church. *Anaſtaſ. in Sixt.* 3. *Baron. A. C.* 433.

ANIGRUS, or *Anicre*, a River of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*, where the Poets feign'd that the Centaurs, encounter'd by *Hercules*, waſh'd their Wounds, which made the Water bitter and muddy, that before was clear and ſweet.

ANILEUS, and *Aſineus*, two *Jews*, who, of private Men, became very Powerful: They were Brothers, and lived at *Neerda* near *Babylon*, where their Father dying, their Mother bound 'em to a Trade: Being beat by their Maſter for coming late to work, they took Arms, and retired into an Iſland of the *Euphrates*, where they built a Fort: The great Number of young Men that flock'd thither, put them in a condition to raiſe Contributions on their Neighbours; and their Number encreaſing daily, they grew formidable to the whole Country. *Artaban* King of *Parthia* ſent Troops to fight 'em, which they met, and defeated; whereupon that Prince was ſo taken with their Reſolution, that he deſired to ſee the Two Brothers, whom he entertain'd, and diſmiſs'd very kindly. Thus they proſper'd 15 years, until they abandon'd themſelves to Pleaſures, and neglected the Laws of their Anceſtors. *Anileus* fell paſſionately in Love with the Wife of the Governor of *Parthia*, and to enjoy her, made War againſt her Husband, kill'd him in Battel, and then Married her, who afterwards poiſon'd him. *Aſineus* after this, entred the Country of the *Parthians*, and won ſeveral Battels againſt *Mithridates*; but was defeated at laſt, and murder'd in the night, by the *Babylonians*. *Joſeph. l.* 18 *Ant. Jud.*

ANIMACHA, a River of *India*, in the Kingdom of *Malabar*: It riſes in the Kingdom of *Calicut*, and falls into the Ocean 6 Leagues from *Cranganor* There is likewiſe a Town of the ſame Name ſtanding upon it.

ANJOU, a Province of *France*, divided into Higher and Lower, formerly a County, and now a Dutchy. The ancient Inhabitants are call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Cæſar*, *Andes*, and *Andegavi*: It has the Country of *Maine* to the North, *Britany* to the Weſt, *Touraine* to the Eaſt, and *Poitou* to the South: Its length is 30, and breadth 20 Leagues:

It's

It's extraordinary Fruitful, produces pleasant and wholesom Wines, and abounds in fine Rivers, as the *Loire*, *Mayenne*, *Dive*, *Eure*, *&c.* Rich Fish-Ponds, and excellent Slate-Quarries. *Angers* is Capital of the whole, and lies in the Lower, as *Samur* in the Upper Province. The Old Inhabitants were Governed by Captains of their own, and then subdued by the *Romans*. Its Counts furnish'd the third Race of Kings to the *French*, and the *Plantagenets* to the *English*, and is now united to the Crown of *France* since *Lewis* XI. and gives Title to a Prince of the Blood. *Du Chesne*, *Du Haillan*. *Henry* II. of *England* was Hereditary Earl of *Anjou* by his Father; but it was lost by his Son King *John*.

ANISTIUS, a *Lacedæmonian*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Couriers: 'Tis said that he travell'd on foot in one Day from *Sicyon* to *Elis*, which was 1200 Stadia, *i. e.* 150 Miles. *Solin. l.* 1.

ANIUS, King of *Delos*, and High-Priest of *Apollo*, had three Daughters so much in *Bacchus*'s Favour, that he gave them the Power of changing whatever they touch'd into Corn, Oil, and Wine: *Agamemnon* therefore would have taken them with him by force to the *Grecian* Army; but they complain'd to their Patron *Bacchus*, who metamorphos'd them into Pigeons. *Ovid.* The great store of Corn, Wine, and Oil, exacted by *Apollo*'s Priest, by the instigation of the Devil, to imitate the Sacrifice and Offerings of the True GOD, gave occasion to the Fable. *Hoffman.*

ANNA, a City of *Arabia Deserta*, upon the River *Euphrates*, of great Trade, and very populous, until the *Turks* destroy'd above 4000 Houses in it during their last Wars.

ANNA, another Town of *Arabia Deserta* upon the River *Astan* near the mouth of it.

ANNA, a Goddess presiding over the Year: The Heathens Sacrific'd to her in the Month of *March*. Some People take her for the Moon, who, by her ordinary Revolution, makes Months and Years. *Ovid. Fast. l.* 3.

ANNABERG, *Annaberga*, a small Town of *Germany*, in the Province of *Misnia*, upon the Hill *Segneberg*, towards *Bohemia*, near the River *Schop*, nine *German* Miles from *Marpen* to the South, and one from *Marienberg*.

ANNA *Comnena*, Daughter to *Alexis*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, flourish'd *Anno* 1118. solacing her self, after her Mother and Husband's Death, by Reading, she became extraordinary Learned. She wrote the History of her Father's Reign in 15 Books call'd *Alexiada*. *Zonaras* commends her as a Woman of a great Soul, indefatigable Study, excellent Wit, elegant Stile, great Converse with the Learned, and acquainted with the most abstruse Parts of Learning. *Cave Hist. Liter.*

ANNA *Xinga*, the eldest Daughter of the King of *Angola*, seiz'd the Kingdom after her Father's Death, in 1640. Being a Princess of Masculine Spirit, she made War her chief Diversion, assuming the Name and Apparel of a Man, that she might Command with more Authority. She had some Skirmishes with the *Portugueses*, and afterwards turn'd her Arms against the *Jagos*, whom she defeated in several Battels; and in 1646. sack'd all the Villages of the Province of *Oando*, and carried the Inhabitants Captives.

ANNAACIOUS, Lat. *Annaciengi*, a People of *Brasil* in *America*, whose Country borders on the Government of *Porto Seguro*.

ANNAGH, a Town of the County of *Cavan*, in the Province of *Ulster*, and another of the County of *Downe*, in *Ireland*.

ANNARUS, King of *Babylon*, was so abandon'd to his Pleasure, that besides the Excesses of his Table, he used to sit at Dinner perfum'd in a Woman's Dress, with 150 Musicians thrumming about him. *Alex. ab Alex. lib.* 5. *cap* 2.

ANNE, Mother of the Virgin *Mary*, was the Daughter of *Matthan*, a Priest of *Bethlehem*, of the Tribe of *Aaron*: She was Married to *Joachim*, and after 20 or 22 years Barrenness, bore *Mary* the 8th of *September*, in the 739th of *Rome* Some great Authors are of Opinion, that St. *Anne* had three Daughters by *Joachim*; others, with *Gerson*, say, she had 'em by three several Husbands. This Opinion they confirm by St. *John*, *cap.* 19. 25. mentioning that the Mother of Jesus, her Sister *Mary*, Wife of *Cleophas*, and *Mary Magdalen*, stood near the Cross. Yet *Baronius*, and other Modern Authors assert, That these pretended Daughters were *Anne*'s Sisters; saying, That she did not Marry after she bore the Virgin *Mary*; and answer the Words of St. *John* thus, That in Scripture near Kinsfolks are often term'd Brothers and Sisters.

ANNE, Wife of *Elkanah* a *Levite*, took her Barrenness so much to Heart, that she wept continually. One day at the Tabernacle she pray'd to God earnestly that she might become a Mother, vowing, That if He did bless her with a Son, she would consecrate him to His Service. God heard her Prayers, and *A. M.* 2900. she bore *Samuel*, whose Name signifies *Begg'd of God*. *Anne*, to fulfill her Vow, committed the Child to *Eli* the High-Priest. She had other Sons, and three Daughters. 1 *Sam. Joseph. lib.* 5. *Antiq. Jud. c.* 11.

ANNE the Propheteſs, Daughter of *Penuel*, being a Widow after seven years Marriage, pass'd the rest of her days in Fasting and Prayer in the Temple, and join'd with *Simeon* in Publick Praise that Day, when our Saviour was first presented there; and having received the Consolation of seeing him, died a little after, in the 84th of her Age, and first of Christ. *Luke* 2. 36.

ANNE, Sister of *Pygmalion* the King of *Tyre*, who using her hard, she retired first to *Carthage*, with her Sister *Dido*, and after her death, to *Battus* King of *Maltha*, and thence into *Italy*, where, after many Adventures, she drown'd her self in the River *Numicus*, to shun the Anger of *Lavinia*, Wife of *Æneas*: But she appear'd to him afterwards, and told him she had taken the Name of *Anna Perennis*, by which she was worshipp'd among the *Romans*, who solemniz'd her Feast, in the *Ides* of *March*, with Debauchery and hard Drinking, believing that this Nymph would add as many Years to their Life, as they took Glasses to her Honour: Others say, they drank as many Glasses as their Mistresses Name contain'd Letters. *Martial* alludes to this in these Verses:

Nænia Sex Cyathis, septem Justina bibatur,
Quinque Gycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus.

ANNE, Dutchess of *Britany*, Daughter and Heiress of Duke *Francis* II. was born in 1476. and promis'd in Marriage to *Maximilian* of *Austria*; but the Duke her Father dying soon after the loss of the Battel of *St. Aubin*, she was Married to *Charles* VIII. of *France*, who thereupon sent away *Margaret* of *Austria*, Daughter of *Maximilian* aforesaid (to whom he was contracted) who highly resented this double Affront. Queen *Anne* was a Vertuous Princess; she Govern'd *France* with great Prudence, during her Husband's Voyage into *Italy*, to Conquer the Kingdom of *Naples*. Being left a Widow in 1498. *Lewis* XII. who succeeded her Husband, declaring his Marriage with *Joan*, *Lewis* XI.'s Daughter, null, Married her, with whom he had been in Love, when Duke of *Orleans*, before her first Marriage. He left the Revenues of *Britany* to her own disposal, which she bestowed generously on his good Officers and Servants. She died in 1514. *Brantome vie des Dames Illustres.*

ANNE of *Hungary*, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, Daughter to *Ladislaus* VI. King of *Hungary*, *&c.* was Married to *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, Brother to *Charles* V. and succeeded her Father as Heir of both the Kingdoms, in virtue whereof *Ferdinand* was Crown'd at *Alba Regalis* in 1527. This occasion'd cruel Wars in *Hungary*; for *John de Zapol*, Count of *Scepus*, and Vaivode of *Transilvania*, being also declared King by some Malecontents, and unable to cope with *Ferdinand*, put himself under the Protection of *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, who marched with a Powerful Army thro' *Hungary*, and sate down before *Vienna* in 1529. This Princess bore all these Rubs of Fortune with great Patience, and died of her 15th Child, in 1547. *Thuan. Marian. &c.*

ANNE, Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, was Married to *James* VI. of *Scotland* and 1st of *England*, in the year 1589. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

ANNE of *Cleves*, Daughter of *John* III. Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, was Marry'd to *Henry* VIII. King of *England*, and was afterwards Divorced from him. *Burnet Hist. Reform. Vol.* 1.

ANNE of *Austria*, eldest Daughter to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*, and of *Margaret* of *Austria*, was Married to *Lewis* XIII. call'd *The Just*, in *November*, 1615. After the Death of her Husband, she was declared Regent by *Lewis* XIV. in 1643. and had the Administration of the Government during the Minority of her Son. This Queen built the stately Church of *Val. de Grace*, in the *Fauxburgs* of *St. James*, in *Paris*, *&c.*

ANNE, third Daughter of K. *Charles* I. was born at *St. James*'s, *March* 17, 1637. She was a pregnant Lady above her Age, and died when not full four years old: Being minded by those about her to call upon God, when the Pangs of Death were upon her, *I am not able*, says she, *to say my long Prayer*, (meaning the Lord's Prayer;) *but I will say my short one*; which was, *Lighten my Eyes*, O *Lord*, *lest I sleep the Sleep of Death!* This done, she gave up the Ghost.

ANNEAU, a Town of *Chartres* in *la Beauce* in *France*, made famous by the Defeat of a formidable Army of *Germans*, by *Henry* Duke of *Guise*, in 1587.

ANNEBAUT, *Claude*, Baron of *Retz*, Commandant of the Order of St. *Michael*, Mareschal and Admiral of *France*, signaliz'd himself in defence of *Mezieres*, *An.* 1521. against the Count of *Nassaw*; was taken at the Battel of

Pavia;

Pavia; defended *Turin* afterwards againſt the Imperialiſts; took *Quieras*, *Saluces*, and other Towns in *Piedmont*; was taken Priſoner again near *Perouane*, *An.* 1537. ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Venice*, *An.* 1543. defeated the *Engliſh* thrice at Sea, two years after; and managed the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Imperialiſts, *England*, and *France*. He was Chief Miniſter to *Francis* I during *Montmerency*'s Diſgrace, but ſet aſide by *Henry* II. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Probity, and without all Avarice. *Thuanus*, *Mezeray*.

ANNECY, in Lat. *Anneeum*, a pretty large Town of *Savoy*, at the foot of the Mountains of *Saymenoz*, a Lake of the ſame Name, ſix Leagues South of *Geneva*, and reckon'd formerly the Capital of that Dutchy: The Lake is unfathomably deep, four Leagues long, and half a League broad, and gives riſe to the River *Tioud*. This Town is the Reſidence of the Titular Biſhops of *Geneva*, hath ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and the Houſes are all built upon Arches, which, with the ſeveral ſmall Channels that run from the Lake, render it a fine and pleaſant Place. *Baudrand*.

ANNESLEY; *James* Earl of *Angleſey* in *North-Wales*, is Son of *Arthur Anneſley*, the firſt who brought this Title into his Family. Being Lord *Mount Norris*, and Viſcount *Valentia* in *Ireland*, was, in the year 1661. created by the late King *Charles*, Earl of *Angleſey*, in recompence of his Good and Faithful Service, to the hazard both of his Life and Fortune. This Nobly Family is deſcended, by the Father, from the Ancient and Honourable Family of *Anneſley* in *Nottinghamſhire*; and by Mother, from the *Phillips* of *Piſton-Caſtle* in *Pembrokeſhire*. The ſaid *Arthur* was Lord Privy-Seal moſt part of King *Charles*'s Reign, and died in the Reign of King *James* II. being eſteem'd a Perſon of very great Learning and Parts. He was ſucceeded in his Eſtate and Title by his Son and Heir, *James*, the preſent Earl of *Angleſey*, Wedded to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rutland*, by whom he has ſeveral Children. *Dugdale*.

ANNIANUS of *Campania*, Deacon of *Celedon*, *Amanuenſis* to *Pelagius*, a great Champion of that Hereſie. He flouriſh'd *An.* 415. wrote againſt St. *Jerome*, and Tranſlated St. *Chryſoſtome*'s Homilies. *Cave*, *Hiſt. Lit.*

ANNICERIS, a Diſciple of *Ariſtippus*. He ranſom'd *Plato*, and was Author of one of the Five Sects of *Cyrenaicks*. *Diog. Laert. in Ariſtip.*

ANNIUS *de Viterbo*, a *Dominican* Friar, and Maſter of the Sacred Palace; a good Linguiſt and Antiquary, but a far greater Impoſtor, as appears by the ſeveral falſe Pieces and forged Treatiſes, which he would have impoſed upon the World as real. *Antonius Auguſtinus*, in his 10th Dialogue, ſays, That he got ſome Inſcriptions engraved, which he afterwards hid in Meadows and Vineyards, and took care that they ſhould be found after ſome time, and then carry'd 'em in Triumph to the Magiſtrates of *Viterbo*, perſuading 'em that their City was of a longer ſtanding than *Rome*, and was built by *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, who liv'd 2000 years before *Romulus*. He died in 150[illegible]. *Leander Alberti* has been impos'd on by him; and ſo has *Sixtus Senenſis*, *Naudeus*, *Driedo*, *Marſus*, and others: For this reaſon *Joſeph Scaliger*, *Suarez*, *Voſſius*, *Mariana*, and ſeveral other Great Men, have caution'd young People againſt giving credit to the Relations of this *Annius*. *Scalig. Not. ad Eusebian. Tempor.*

ANNOBON, an Iſland of *Africa* upon the Coaſts of *Guinea* towards the *Cape de Lopo Gonſalves*, and the Iſle of *Fernando*. It's about 4 Leagues round: The *Portugueſes* diſcover'd it on *New-year's day*, and therefore call it *Annobon*.

ANNOMEANS the Name of the thorough-pac'd *Arians* in the 4th Century, becauſe they held the Eſſence of the Son of God unlike to that of the Father. Theſe Heretick were condemned by the *Semi-Arrians* at the Council of [illegible] *An.* 359. But they revenged themſelves of the Catholicks a year after, at a pretended Synod in *Conſtantinople*. *Socrat. Hiſt. Eccleſ. Lib.* 2.

ANNONAY, in Lat. *Annonaum*, a Town in *France* in the Upper [illegible] two Leagues from the *Rhoſne*; has the Title of Marquiſate belonging to the Family of *Tantadour*. Some Authors think it a place very ancient, and that it had its Name from the *Romans*, who laid up great Proviſions of Corn in it, which they call'd *Annona*. However, it ſuffer'd extremely in the laſt Civil Wars, being then twice pillag'd and burnt. *Du Chesne*, *Du Chesne*.

ANNONCIADI. There are ſeveral Orders and Societies of this Name, but the moſt remarkable is an Order of Knights, inſtituted by *Amadeus* Count of *Savoy*, in 1355. under the Name of the *Knot of Love*, which Name *Amadeus* VIII. the firſt Duke of *Savoy*, changed for that of *Annonciade*. The Collar had theſe Letters engraven in it, F. E. R. T. which ſignifie *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. His Valour held out *Rhodes*, becoming *Amadeus the Great*, who forc'd the *Saracens* to raiſe the Siege of *Rhodes*, in 1[illegible]. The Chain was firſt Red [illegible] than Blue, and now of the Form of an Amaranth, Enamell'd with Cheſts of Silver, on a Ground of Blue, fring'd and border'd with True-Lovers Knots curiouſly wrought. The Great Collar of the Order, which the Knights wear at Solemn Feſtivals and Publick Ceremonies, weighs 250 Crowns of Gold. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye.*

ANNONCIATION, a Feaſt kept by the Church of *Rome*, in memory of the Angel's ſaluting the Virgin *Mary*, and acquainting her that ſhe ſhould bring forth Chriſt. It us'd to be ſolemniz'd on the 25th of *March*, which is the Day, as St. *Auguſtine* thinks, whereon the Divine Word united it ſelf to Human Nature, until 659. that the 10th Council of *Toledo* in *Spain*, order'd it ſhould be ſolemniz'd upon the 18th day of *December*, becauſe it often fell in Paſſion-Week, a time of Penance rather than Mirth: But it was ſoon chang'd to its proper Day again, with Orders, That when it fell upon a Day deſtin'd to the Ceremonies of our Saviour's Death or Reſurrection, it ſhould then be kept after *Eaſter*. *S. Greg. Thaumaturg.*

ANOSSI, and *Carcanoſſi*, a Province of *Africa*, in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, where are ſome *French* Colonies. *Flacourt. Hiſt. de Madag.*

ANOT, a ſmall City of *Provence* in *France*, which has a Vote in the Aſſembly at *Provence*, and is the Chief Town of that mountainous part of the Country where it ſtands.

ANOTH, one of the *Scilly* Iſlands that lies Weſt of the Lands end of *Cornwal*, and are call'd the *Sorlingues* by the *French*.

ANPADORE, a River in *Candia*, call'd by the Ancients *Catharactus*. *Ptol. Sud.*

ANSA, a River in *Friuli* in *Italy*; it runs by *Aquileia* and diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *Venice*. The *Latins* call'd it *Alſa*, which is likewiſe the Name of *Hellarius*, or the *Ill* in *Alſatia*.

St. ANSCHAIRE, Sirnam'd *The Apoſtle of the North*, firſt Archbiſhop of *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, was born in *France* about 805. and brought up in the Monaſtery of *Corbie*. The *Sweeds* ſending for ſome Clergy-men to Preach the Goſpel in their Country, *Anſchaire* went thither in 829. became Archbiſhop of *Hamburgh* in 834. and died at *Bremen* of a Bloody-flux, in 869. after he had Converted a great part of the North. *Paulin. Corbei Sax.*

ANSE, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Lyonnois*, near the *Sone*, four Leagues North of *Lyons*. The Emperor *Auguſtus* kept a Garriſon of 2400 Men here, and call'd it *Antuan*. Part of the Walls that ſurrounded the *Roman* Camp, as alſo part of that Prince's Palace, are ſtill to be ſeen, though the Town was almoſt utterly deſtroy'd in the laſt Civil Wars. A Council was held here by the Pope's Legate, *An.* 1[illegible]. where all thoſe who had vow'd an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, till they had put themſelves into a Condition to perform the Service, were Excommunicated. *Paradin Hiſt. de Lyon.*

ANSELM, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſucceeded to *Lanfrank* about the end of the 11th Age, and the beginning of the 12th: He was before Abbot of *Le Bec*, about 6 Leagues from *Rouan* in *Normandy*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and *Henry* I. his Brother. *Baronius* gives him this Glorious Character, That he was the great Light of the Church, becauſe the Holineſs of his Life, Soundneſs of his Doctrine, and Virtue of his Miracles, both alive and dead, his Devotion and Learning, are unqueſtionable. But it's added, That he was ſomewhat rigid, and ſpar'd no Man, no, not the King himſelf. Before his time, moſt of the Clergy led a Conjugal Life; but *Anſelm* order'd that they ſhould not Marry, and that none ſhould be admitted to Orders without a Vow of Celibacy. Such as were Married he turn'd out, cauſing their Goods to be ſeiz'd to the uſe of their reſpective Biſhops, and declaring them and their Wives in a ſtate of Fornication. Nor could the King himſelf, who commiſerated their Caſe, incline him to any Moderation, being hurried on, not ſo much by Ill nature as by the prevalent Error of thoſe Times. Whereupon he was baniſh'd by King *Rufus* but recall'd by *Henry* at his coming to the Crown. Soon after his Reſtauration, broke out the Quarrel about the Biſhop's Inveſtiture, being a Branch of the King's Prerogative, againſt which Pope *Urban* had decreed, That none ſhould be Conſecrated Biſhop that was Inveſted by the King, the manner of which was by giving the Biſhop a Ring and a Paſtoral Staff. *Anſelm* thereupon refuſed to Conſecrate ſuch as were Inveſted by the King, or to own any for Biſhop that had been Conſecrated in his abſence; ſo that he was forc'd to quit the Country again, till the matter being ſettled between the Pope and King, he was recall'd about 1107. In 1109 he died of a lingring Diſeaſe, and 400 years after, was Canoniz'd for a Saint. Mr *Wharton*, in his *Anglia Sacra*, adds, That, *An.* 1095 *Anſelm* being at the Council of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Pope forgot to aſſign him his Place, becauſe of the Crowd of Prelates thronging in; but was quickly oblig'd to call for him, by the Subtilty of the Arguments brought by the *Greeks*, to prove that the Holy Ghoſt

Ghoſt did not proceed from the Father; and finding himſelf run a-ground, he thought of *Anſelm*, and call'd for him aloud, thus: *Father, Maſter,* Anſelm *Archbiſhop of* England, *Where are you?* At which *Anſelm* ſtanding up, the Pope beſpoke him thus: *Now, Maſter, there is need of your Learning and Eloquence: Come up hither, and defend your Mother the Church againſt the* Greeks, *as being ſent by God for that end.* At which the whole Aſſembly faſtning their Eyes upon him, the Pope order'd him to come and ſit before him, by the Archdeacon of *Rome*, ſaying, *Let us incloſe, in this World of ours, the Pope of the other World:* And then diſcourſing before them all of his Genealogy, Ability, and Fidelity to the *Roman* See, for which he had ſuffer'd, the Debate was put off till next day, (though *Anſelm* was ready to undertake it *extempore.*) The Diſpute being renew'd at the time appointed, our Archbiſhop did ſo clearly and acutely diſcuſs the Enemies Arguments, as rejoic'd the *Latins*, and confounded the *Greeks:* Whereupon the whole Council applauded him, ſome commending his Faith, others his Learning; and all his Eloquence. To conclude, the Pope turning toward him, ſaid, *Bleſſed be thy Heart, thy Underſtanding, thy Mouth, and the Words of thy Mouth:* And becauſe it was the firſt time that ever any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* aſſiſted at a *Roman* Council, a Place was appointed in the Circle, by the Archdeacon of *Rome*, for him and his Succeſſors for ever. This Learned Prelate wrote abundance of Books, the Catalogue of which is too long here to inſert; ſuch as are curious may ſee both his real and ſuppoſititious Works, in the Learned Dr. *Cave's Hiſt. Literaria.*

ANSELM, Deacon of *Laon* in the Iſle of *France*, flouriſh'd about 1103. He was a famous Man in his time, Author of the Bible with the Marginal and Interlineary Gloſſes, gathered from the Fathers: He wrote alſo Commentaries on other Places; the laſt Edition was at *Antwerp*, *An.* 1634. and ſome of his Works are aſcrib'd to *Anſelm* of *Canterbury* above-mention'd. *Cave, ſupra.*

ANSELM, Abbot of *Gemblours* in *Brabant:* He liv'd in the 12th Century. He continu'd the Chronicle of *Sigebert* his Predeceſſor, from the year 1112. to 1137. It was afterwards continu'd to 1149. and laſtly, a Monk of *Anchin* carry'd it on to 1225. This *Chronicon* was publiſh'd by *Albertus Miræus*, at *Antwerp*, in 1608. *Miræus in Proleg. ad Chron. Sig. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

ANSELM, a *Benedictine* Monk of *Rheims*, liv'd in the 11th Century. He wrote a Journal of Pope *Leo* IX. Travelling into *France* in the year 1049. this Pope came to *Cologne*, where he had an Interview with the Emperor *Henry* III. and afterwards paſs'd on to *Aix la Chapelle, Liege, Rheims, Metz, Mentz, &c.* where he held ſeveral Councils. *Anſelm* relates all theſe Matters, and the Reaſons why the Pope took this Method. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. cap.* 152. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 44.

ANSENE, call'd in Latin *Angira*, a little Town in *Egypt*, 20 Leagues from *Grand Cairo:* This Place is mention'd by *Ptolemy.*

ANSER, a Poet very much in favour with *Mark Anthony*, whoſe Actions he wrote in Verſe, for which he was rewarded, by *Mark Anthony*, with a Country-Houſe at *Falernum. Cicero* makes an alluſion to this Buſineſs, in his 13th *Philippick*, where he tells us, *De Falerno Anſeres depellantur. Virgil* had no fanſie for this Poet, as we may underſtand by his pointing at him, in theſe Verſes, in his 9th *Eclog.*

Nam neq; adhuc Varo videor, neq; dicere Cinna
Digna: ſed argutos interſtrepere Anſer Olores.

ANSIANACTES, a People of *Africa*, in the Weſtern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, near St. *Mary*'s Iſland. *Flacourt.*

ANSIQUAINS, Lat. *Anſicani*, a People of *Africa* in the *Upper Æthiopia*, North of *Congo* towards the *Loanchi*, ſaid to be very Faithful and Dexterous.

ANSLO, in Latin *Anſloga*, a Town of *Norway* near the Sea, 56 *German* Miles Weſt of *Stockholm*, where there is a convenient Port upon a Streight, to which this Town has given its Name. It was almoſt burnt to aſhes under *Chriſtiern* IV. King of *Denmark*, who rebuilt it again, and deſign'd to have call'd it *Chriſtienſtadt:* It's the Seat of a Sovereign Court, and Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Drontheim*, and one of the conſiderableſt Towns in *Norway*, near the Fortreſs of *Aggerhus*, towards *Frederickſtadt.* Here is alſo a fine Navigable River. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials between King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and *Anne* of *Denmark*, *Nov.* 23. 1589. *Baudr.*

ANSPACHIUM, *Anſpach*, a City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, with a Caſtle upon a little River of the ſame Name, which ſome call *Onoltzbach*, 6 Leagues from *Norenberg*, from whence the Princes of *Anſpach*, of the Houſe of *Brandenburgh* derive their Title: He has a Voice in the Diet of the Empire, but no Power to determine any Law-Suits among his Subjects, if the Sum exceeds 400 Florins.

ANTA, a little City with a Harbour, about 3 Leagues from *Cape de Tres Puntas*, towards *Maure* and St. *George de Mina.*

ANTÆAS, a King of *Scythia*, who having taken *Iſmena*, a famous Muſician, ordered her to Sing at Supper; and when all that were preſent admired her Voice, ſwore a great Oath, That he had heard many a Horſe Neigh more pleaſantly; ſo little Delight had he in Muſick. *Plutarch.*

ANTÆUS, a Giant of *Libya*, Son of *Neptune* and *Terra*, who when he was tired, was wont to refreſh himſelf by touching the Earth; and who having deſign'd to erect a Temple to *Neptune* of Men's Skulls, kill'd all he met; which *Hercules* underſtanding, went and fought him; but finding that *Antæus* was ſtrengthned by his Mother the Earth, he lifted him up in his Arms in the Air, and ſqueez'd him to death. This Fable is grounded in good part upon a real Truth; for *Antæus* is ſaid to be the Chieftain of an *African* Colony, which got thither partly by Land, partly by Sea, who being ſettled, had fortified himſelf in ſuch a manner, that the place was altogether impregnable; but *Hercules* drew him out of this Strong-hold by a Stratagem, and vanquiſh'd him. *Hercules* Married his Wife *Tingæ*, and had *Syphax* by her, from whom *Juba*, King of *Mauritania*, pretended to have his Original; and *Plutarch* ſays, that *Sertorius* found the Corps of this *Antæus* at *Tingis*, ſuppoſed to be *Tangier*, and that it was 60 Cubits long.

ANTAGORAS, a *Rhodian* Poet, in great Favour with *Antigonus*, King of *Macedon*, who carried him always with him; and underſtanding that he was very buſie one day in cooking a Conger, as he ſate at Dinner call'd to *Antagoras*, and ask'd, whether *Homer* ever minded Cookery, when he wrote the Acts of *Agamemnon?* To which *Antagoras* made this quick Reply, That *Agamemnon* never went about his Camp to enquire who dreſs'd Fiſh. *Pauſanias, Plutarch.*

ANTAVARES, a People of the Southern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, between the Country of *Matatane* to the South, and the *Vohitmenes* to the North: Their Country is very fruitful in Rice, Sugar-Canes, and Honey, whereof they make Wine; nor do they want good Oxen, Fowls, *&c.* Theſe Conveniencies invited the *French* to ſettle there ſome years ago, but they were ſoon maſſacred by the Natives. There are ſome Mines of Gold in the Hills, whence the Blacks bring Gold-Duſt. *Flacourt, Hiſt. de Madagaſcar.*

ANTEGOA, one of the *Caribby* Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies* belonging to *England*, Lat. 16. 00. betwixt *Barbadoes, Guadaloupe*, and *Peſirée*; 6 or 7 Leagues long, and as much broad in ſome places: It's ſurrounded with Rocks, and of dangerous acceſs for Ships. It was formerly conceived uninhabitable for want of Freſh Water; but the *Engliſh* have met with ſome few Springs, beſides Ponds and Ciſterns, which the Inhabitants, who are about 8 or 900, have made for the preſervation of Rain-Water. It abounds with Fiſh and Fowl, and hath alſo Veniſon and Tame Cattel. The chief Commodities are Sugar, Indigo, Ginger, and Tabaco: It has plenty of Sea-Fiſh; the Dorada, by ſome call'd the Sea-Bream, and by others the Amber-Fiſh, is here common, being as good as Trout or Salmon, and ſo beautiful, that its Head in the Water ſeems to be of a Green gilt, and the reſt of the Body as yellow as Gold. The Sea-Parrots are alſo admirable both for Beauty and Goodneſs, and ſome of 'em have been found of 20 pound weight. Here are alſo plenty of excellent Tortoiſes of an extraordinary bigneſs. Amongſt its Sea-Monſters, the Shark and the Becune, both very greedy of Man's Fleſh, are of chief Note. They have alſo a Sea-Urchin, or Hedgehog, round as a Ball, and full of ſharp Prickles. The Canades and Flamets, amongſt the Wild-Fowl, deſerve our notice: The firſt, reckoned the moſt Beautiful Bird in the World, is about the bigneſs of a Pheaſant, exceeding kind and familiar with its Friends, but as ſevere to its Enemies. The Flamet is a very Beautiful Bird, but larger than the Canade, almoſt as big as a Wild-Gooſe. In the laſt place, this Iſland is liable to the Inconveniencies of an exceſſive Heat and troubleſome Hurricanes.

ANTEIUS *Publius*, being falſly accuſed of conſpiring *Nero*'s Death, and fearing to fall into the Tyrant's hands, poiſon'd himſelf; but tired with the ſlow working of the Potion, cut his Veins to haſten his Death. *Tacit.*

ANTENOR, a *Trojan* Prince, accus'd by ſome to have join'd with *Æneas* to deliver *Troy* to the *Greeks*, at leaſt, that he betray'd his Country, becauſe he entertain'd the *Grecian* Ambaſſadors that came to demand *Helena*, and did not diſcover *Ulyſſes*, though he knew him in his Diſguiſe. However it were, he came into *Italy* at the head of a conſiderable Number of *Trojans* and *Heneti*, and expelling the *Euganians* that inhabited the Banks of the *Po*, built the City of *Padua*, the Inhabitants whereof do ſtill preſerve his Tomb, and in their Publick Shows repreſent ſomething of *Troy* and the *Trojan* Horſe. *Brown's Travels, Homer, Virgil.*

ANTEQUERA, a ſmall City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, famous for the Rebellion of the *Moors* under *Ferdinand Valerio*, who aſſum'd the Name of *Mahomet Aben Humeia*. *Thuan.*

ANTEQUERA *Nova*, an Epiſcopal City of *New-Spain* in *America*, and in the Province of *Guaxaca*, erected into a Biſhoprick by *Paul* III. in the year 1547. It has a Noble Cathedral built upon Marble Pillars.

ANTEROS, or *Counterlove*: Poets feign, that *Venus* obſerving her Son *Cupid* did not grow, adviſ'd with the Goddeſs *Themis*, who told her ſhe muſt get him a Brother, and that then there being a Reciprocal Love, *Cupid* would certainly grow; whereupon *Venus* got this *Anteros*, and immediately *Cupid*'s Wings began to ſtretch. Theſe two Brothers were painted like two little *Cupids*, ſtriving to ſnatch a Branch of Palm-Tree one from the other, to intimate that True Love endeavours always to overcome in Kindneſs and Good Turns. The *Grecians* repreſented them in their Academies, to teach their Scholars to be grateful to their Benefactors, and return Love for Love. The *Athenians* worſhipp'd *Anteros* as a God, and built him Altars. *Cic. l.* 3. *de la Nat. des Dieux.*

ANTERUS, the 19th Biſhop of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Pontianus*, *Dec. An.* 237. order'd the Acts of Martyrs to be diligently recorded, and carefully laid up in the Treaſury of the Church. He alſo made an Order againſt Tranſlating Biſhops for their private Benefit, but only for the ſake of the Flock committed to 'em, and by the Leave of the Supream Biſhop. He was advanc'd in the Reign of *Maximinus*, ſate 11 years, and then ſuffer'd Martyrdom, according to *Platina*; but Dr. *Pearſon* and others think he ſate but one year.

ANTESSA, or *Antiſſa*, a City in the Iſle *Lesbos*, formerly a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Mitylene*. *Ovid*, and the ancient Geographers, ſpeak of it as having been formerly an Iſland of it ſelf, but in proceſs of time the Canal between it and *Lesbos* has been fill'd up.

ANTEVORTA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the *Romans* for things paſt, as they did *Poſtvorta* for things to come, reckoning them the Councellors of Providence. *Macrob.*

ANTHARITUS, or *Antharis*, a King of the *Lombards*, Son of *Clephis*. After the Death of this *Clephis*, the *Lombards*, by Common Conſent, made choiſe of 30 Dukes to Govern in ſo many reſpective little Provinces, independantly of each other. But this Form of Adminiſtration laſted but 10 years, upon the account of the ill Conduct of theſe Governors, and their Diſputes and Miſunderſtandings with each other: For this reaſon *Antharitus* was declar'd King, in the year 586. *St. Greg. l.* 6. *Ep.* 21. *Paul. Diac. l.* 3. *Hiſt. Long. c.* 18. *&c.*

ANTHARIUS, King of the *Sicambrians*, who poſſeſſed the Dukedom of *Guelders*, plunder'd the City of *Mayence*, then a *Roman* Colony, but was afterwards ſlain by them in a Battel, 37 years before the Birth of Chriſt, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Francus*, whence the People were call'd *Franks*.

ANTHEMIUS, a famous Architect, exquiſite Statuary, and Learned Mathematician, ſignaliz'd by his Inventions to imitate Thunder, Lightning, and Earthquakes, by which he frighted *Zeno* the Rhetorician out of his Houſe, which was next to his.

ANTHEMIUS (*Flavius*) Emperor of the Weſt: He marry'd *Euphemia*, Daughter to the Emperor *Marcian*. The Emperor *Leo* ſent him into *Italy*, to Govern in the Weſt, where he was declared Emperor by the Army of *Ricimer*, 8 miles from *Rome*. He was afterwards kill'd by the Perfidiouſneſs of his Father-in-Law *Ricimer*, *An.* 472. *Sidon. Apoll. Caſſiod. Evag. l.* 2. *c.* 18.

ANTHEMIUS, Governour of *Conſtantinople*, a Perſon of great Worth: The Government of this City was entruſted with him, after the Death of *Arcadius*, and during the Minority of *Theodoſius* the Younger, *An.* 408. There was another *Anthemius*, Conſul with *Florentius*, in the year 415. *Socrat. l.* 7. *c.* 1. *Caſſiod. in Faſt. Conſul. &c.*

ANTHESPHORIA, certain Feſtivals ſolemniz'd by the ancient *Greeks* in Honour of *Proſerpina*, who at times adorn'd the Temple of that Goddeſs with all ſorts of Flowers, becauſe that when *Proſerpina* was raviſh'd by *Pluto*, ſhe was gathering Flowers upon Mount *Ætna* in *Sicily*. *Claudian.*

ANTHISTERIA, Feſtivals celebrated in the Spring by the ancient *Athenians*, during which the Maſters feaſted their Slaves, as the *Romans* were wont to do during their *Saturnalia*. *Macrob*

ANTHIUS, a City built by the *Romans* on the Eaſtern Shore of the *Nile*, as appears by many Marble Inſcriptions ſtill extant: It is now a beautiful, populous, well-govern'd City, and has many Skilful Workmen. The Fields about it yield plenty of Corn, Rice, and Dates, and the Inhabitants are very rich. *Leo. Af. p.* 304. This ſeems to be the *Athribis* of *Ptolemy*

ANTHONY, the Sirname of an *Engliſh* Family, deriving their Original from the *Saxons* before the Conqueſt: The firſt of 'em appearing on Record, is *John Anthony* of *Attleſtone*, who Married the Daughter and Heir of one *Deltoron* a *Norman*, and for his Service to *William the Conqueror*, was reſtored to his Lands. From the ſaid *John*, are all thoſe of this Sirname in *England* deſcended, who for 20 Generations have lived in Fame and Honour, without a Blot in their 'Scutcheon, two of them having been Knights Batchelours, Signed by *William Ryley*, Herauld at Arms, *Lancaſter*, *June* 20. 1646. Since that time, there have been two Generations more; of this Family *Joſeph*, a Merchant of *Amſterdam*, is deſcended.

ANTHONY. See *Antony.*

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, otherwiſe call'd *Audeans*, from *Audeus* their Leader, were Hereticks that maintain'd God had a Human Shape, and that thereupon Man was created after his Image. The Followers of *Montanus* believ'd the Soul alſo to be corporeal; and *Tertullian* is charg'd with this Error. *Sigebert*, *An.* 939.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, Men-eaters, or Canibals, a People of *America*, eſpecially towards *Braſil* and the *Magellanic* Province. In the upland Countries the *Spaniards* have endeavour'd to extirpate them; but all to no purpoſe, having been frequently worſted by them, and repuls'd with great ſlaughter: But upon the Sea-Coaſts the Chriſtians have been too hard for them, and brought 'em under Subjection. There are likewiſe ſome of theſe Canibals in the Lower *Æthiopia*, confining upon the *Caffres*, and alſo in *Zanguebar.*

ANTIADIAPHORISTS, a Party of rigid *Lutherans*, who, according to *Prateolus*, diſallow'd of the Government of Biſhops, and the Ceremonies of the Church.

ANTIBES, Lat, *Antipolis*, a City and Sea-Port of *Provence* in *France*, formerly an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, which was afterwards tranſlated to *Graſſe*. It was a Colony of the Inhabitants of *Marſeilles*, who built it, which ſtill preſerves ſeveral Monuments of its Antiquity, as Inſcriptions, Urns, Statues, Pillars, *&c.* In 1608. *Henry* IV. purchas'd this City of *Alexander Grimaldi*, and *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mayne*, and united it to the Demeſns of *Provence*. It is defended with a Caſtle, has a convenient Port, and the adjacent Country is fruitful. St. *Math. Godeau.*

ANTI-CATONES, a Name which *Julius Cæſar* gave to two Books wrote againſt *Cato*, or rather againſt *Tully*, who wrote a Book call'd *Cato*, in Commendation of that Senator. *Plutarch.*

ANTI-CHRIST, by way of Eminence, the Name of a Perſon, whom St. *Paul* calls the *Man of Sin*, and the *Son of Perdition*, who at the latter end of the World is to appear more remarkably in oppoſition to Chriſtianity: His Reign is ſuppoſed to continue 3 years and a half, during the which time there will be a moſt terrible Perſecution. This is the Opinion of the *Roman Catholicks*. The *Proteſtants* are divided about the Perſon of *Antichriſt*: *Grotius*, and Dr. *Hammond*, apply the Scripture-Deſcriptions of this Perſecutor and Impoſtor, to *Caligula*, *Simon Magus*, and the *Gnoſticks.*

ANTICYRE, an Iſland of *Theſſaly*, famous for Hellebore, which is good for purging the Brain, whence came the Proverb, *Naviget Anticyras*, applied to thoſe who are fooliſh. *Suetonius* mentions a Prætor of *Rome*, who having repair'd hither for his Health's ſake, requeſted *Caligula* that he might have leave to ſtay there longer; which the cruel Emperor refus'd, and order'd him to be put to death, ſaying, It was high time to Bleed, ſeeing Hellebore had not cured his Madneſs.

ANTI-DICOMARIANI, a ſort of *Helvidian* Hereticks, who held that the Bleſſed Virgin had Children by *Joſeph*, after our Saviour. *Epiphan. Hær.* 78. *Hieron. contra Helvid.*

ANTIFELLO, Lat. *Antiphellus*, a City of *Lyſia* in *Aſia*, ſituate on the *Mediterranean* near *Patara*, formerly a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Mira*. *Pliny.*

ANTIGINES, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Commanders: He had the Second Prize adjudged to him, of thoſe Eight which were given to Eight of the Braveſt Men in the Army. This Reward was a Regiment of Men conſiſting of 1000, whereas before, the *Macedonian* Regiment was but 500. He afterwards Commanded the Legion, or Brigade, call'd *Algyraſpides*. He betray'd *Eumenes* to *Antigonus*, and after having receiv'd the Reward of his Perfidiouſneſs, he was burnt alive in an Iron Cage, by the Order of that Prince, for fear he might ſerve him ſo afterwards. *Quint. Curt. l.* 5. *c.* 10.

ANTIGONIA, the Name of Two Cities, one in *Epirus*, now call'd *Caſtro Argiro*, another in *Macedon*, now *Cologna* and *Antigoca*, alſo an Iſland diſcover'd by the *Portugueſe* near that of St. *Thomas*, another in the *Propontis*, betwixt *Conſtantinople* and *Nicomedia*.

ANTIGONUS, one of *Alexander* the *Great*'s Captains and Succeſſors, to whoſe Share, by the Dividend agreed on amongſt 'em, *Aſia* fell; but this Contract being quickly violated,

violated, he killed and defeated *Eumenes*, when the *Argyraſpides* had deliver'd him into his Hands. After that he expell'd *Seleucus* out of *Syria*, who flying to *Ptolemy Lagus* in *Egypt*, it occaſion'd a bloody War between *Antigonus* and *Ptolemy*, aſſiſted by *Caſſander*; but *Antigonus*, by the help of his Son *Demetrius*, made good his Party, and having defeated *Ptolemy* in a Signal Battel, for joy thereof he built the City of *Antigonia* upon the ſpot, *An.* 448 of *Rome*; after which *Caſſander*, *Seleucus*, and *Lyſimachus*, united againſt him with 75000 Foot, 10000 Horſe, 6000 Chariots, and 67 Elephants. *Antigonus* joining with *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, oppos'd them with 70000 Foot, 10000 Horſe, and 75 Elephants, but loſt the Battle and his Life near *Epheſus*, in the 80th year of his Age, and 453 of *Rome*. It's ſaid of this *Antigonus*, that ſeeing his Soldiers Playing at Tennis in their Armour, he ſent for the Officers to divert himſelf with 'em, but finding that they ſotted away their time in Taverns, he took their Commiſſions, and gave 'em to the Common Soldiers. To one that wonder'd at his mildneſs in his old Age, ſeeing he was ſo very ſevere when Young, he anſwered, That Mildneſs is the ſureſt way of preſerving what was got by force. To a Poet that call'd him Divine, ſays he, *My* Valet de Chambre *can inform you to the contrary*. He told one of his Sons, a Proud young Man, that to be a King, was to be but a Royal Slave, and that if he knew the weight of a Crown, he would have a care how he put it on his Head.

ANTIGONUS, King of the *Jews*, and Son of *Ariſtobulus* II. who being defeated by *Herod*, and forſaken of all the World, enter'd into an Alliance with the King of the *Parthians*, who upon the Promiſe of 1000 Talents, and 500 Women, ſent him a conſiderable Army under the Command of his Son *Pacborus* and *Barzaphenez*, with whoſe Aſſiſtance he beſieged *Jeruſalem*, cut off his Uncle *Hircanus*'s Ears, to make him incapable of the High Prieſthood, defeated *Joſephus* the Brother of *Herod*, and having taken him Priſoner, cut off his Head. But at length being routed and taken by the *Romans*, under *Soſius* that aſſiſted *Herod*, he was ſent to *Mark Anthony*, who to gratifie *Herod*, from whom he had receiv'd a Sum, cut off his Head, and put an end to the *Aſmonean* Family, which had Reign'd 126 years. This happen'd 36 before Chriſt. *Joſ. l.* 14. and 15. *Ant. Jud.*

ANTIGONUS the Firſt, Son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, was King of *Macedon* after the death of *Soſthenes*; he was defeated by the *Gauls* under *Brennus*, who took his Camp, and afterwards expell'd his Kingdom by *Pyrrhus*; upon the death of his Enemy he recovered it again, and left it to his Son *Demetrius*, after 36 years Reign. *Uſher. An. Juſtin.*

ANTIGONUS the Second, King of *Macedon*, defeated *Cleomenes* King of the *Lacedæmonians*, *An.* 532. and taking *Sparta*, forc'd him to fly into *Egypt* next year; he vanquiſh'd the *Illyrians*, and after many other Victories died in the 12th year of his Reign. *Uſher. Juſtin.*

ANTIGONUS, or *Antigonius Caryſtius*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian. His *Collectanea Hiſtoriarum Mirabilis*, were Printed with Notes by *Meurſius* in 1619. He liv'd in the Reign of *Ptolemy Lagus*, and was very much in favour with the Princes of his time, for his Learning and Abilities. He wrote the Lives of *Polemon*, *Pyrrho*, *Antipater*, *&c.* A Treatiſe of Animals: Another concerning the Management of the Voice, *&c.* *Athenæus*, *Lib.* 3. & 7. *Diog. Laert. in Chryſ. & Pyrrh. Dion. Halic. Lib* 1. *Hiſt. Rom. Plut. in Vit. Rom.*

ANTILEBANON, a Mountain of *Syria* over-againſt Mount *Lebanon*, there being a very fruitful Valley between 'em; ſome Authors ſay, that there was formerly a Wall which reach'd from one to the other. It is now inhabited by the *Druſes*, who are a ſort of Chriſtians; their chief Burrough is *Albano*. *Strabo*, *Joſephus*, *Petro de la valle.*

ANTILLES, ſeveral Iſlands that lie between the Continent of *America Meridionalis*, and the Eaſtern Coaſt of St. *John Porto Rico*. *Columbus* was the firſt that diſcover'd them in 1492. there are 28 of 'em conſiderable, which our Modern Geographers place in the Northern Sea, between *Florida*, *New-Spain*, and *Southern America*; they are all very fertil; the Air is temperate in the hotteſt Seaſons, never exceeding the heat of *July* in *France*; they are never troubled with Cold, and do not know what Ice is. The Trees are always green, and bear excellent Fruit. Theſe Iſlands are Peopled with Four different Nations, *viz.* the *Cannibals*, which are the Natives, the *French*, the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, who eſtabliſh'd themſelves here in 1625. The *French* are Maſters of *Deſiderade*, *Grenade*, *Guadeloupe*, *Marigalante*, *Martinique*, *St. Croix*, *St. Alouze*, *St. Bartholomy*; *St. Chriſtophle* is partly theirs, and the *Engliſh* have the other part of it, and are Maſters of *Anguila*, *Antegoa*, *Barbadoes*, *Barmudas*, *Monſerrat*, and *Nevis*. The *Dutch* poſſeſs *Saba*, *St. Euſtache*, and *Walkeren*. The *Cannibals* are Maſters of *Bekia*, *la Dominique*, and *St. Vincent*. There are 3 or 4 other ſmall Iſlands that are not inhabited at all. *St. Thomas* belongs to the *Danes*, *Trinidad* and *La Margrite* to the *Spaniards*

ANTILOCHUS, the Son of *Neſtor* and *Euridice*, kill'd at the Siege of *Troy* by *Memnon*.

ANTIMACHUS, an *Ionian*, who wrote a large Poem upon the *Theban* War; all the *Greek* Grammarians eſteemed him next to *Homer*, and he was preferr'd before him by the Emperor *Adrian*. *Voſſius*,

ANTIMACHUS, a *Trojan* Officer of Quality. 'Tis ſaid *Paris* brib'd him, to diſſuade the returning of *Helena*, which he afterwards effected. *Hom. Iliad. Lib.* 11.

ANTINOE, *Antios*, and *Antinopolis*, a City of *Egypt*, and Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Thebes*; it was formerly call'd *Adrianople*, becauſe rebuilt by the Emperor *Adrian*, and at times very conſiderable. It is now entirely demoliſh'd, and it's Ruines are to be ſeen within 10 Leagues of the *Nile*. *Paladius* ſpeaks of it, as having been ſo Populous in his time, that it had 12 Nunneries, *Hiſt. Tripart. Palad. Hiſt. Lauſ.* This Town had its Name from *Antinous*, a Youth ſo paſſionately belov'd by the Emperor *Adrian*, that being drown'd in the *Nile*, he lamented him with as much tenderneſs as a Woman would her Husband, which occaſioned different Diſcourſes, ſome attributing it to the Fidelity of *Antinous*, others to the Emperor's Criminal Amour, who ordered the *Greeks* to Conſecrate him, and build him a Temple and Altar, whence he pretended that *Antinous* gave Oracles, tho' he himſelf compoſed 'em. He alſo commanded Sacrifices to be offer'd to him, and Honour'd him as a God, alledging ſometimes, that he was chang'd into a Star, and at others into a Flower, ſo that the Chriſtians had reaſon to upbraid the *Greeks* with this Idolatry. *Spartian* in *Adria*. *Tertullian*, *Origen*, *Euſebius*.

ANTINOMIANS, Hereticks, ſo call'd for rejecting the Law as a thing of no uſe under the Goſpel; They ſay that Good Works do not further, nor Evil Works hinder Salvation; That the Child of God cannot Sin; That God never Chaſtiſeth them, nor puniſheth any Land for their Sin; That Murder, Adultery, Drunkenneſs, *&c.* are Sins in the Wicked, but not in them; and therefore *Abraham*'s Lying and Diſſembling was no Sin; That the Child of Grace being once Aſſured of Salvation, never doubteth afterward; That no Man ſhould be troubled in Conſcience for Sin; That no Chriſtian ſhould be exhorted to perform the Duties of Chriſtianity; That an Hypocrite may have all the Graces which were in *Adam* before his Fall; That Chriſt is the only Subject of all Grace; That no Chriſtian Believeth or worketh any Good, but Chriſt only Believeth and Worketh; That God doth not love any Man for his Holineſs; That Sanctification is no Evidence of Juſtification, *&c.* *Pontanus*, in his Catalogue of Hereſies, ſays *John Agricola* was the Author of this Sect. *An.* 1535.

ANTIOCHIA, now *Antachia*, once call'd *the Great*, and eſteem'd the Third City of the World. It is the Capital of *Syria*, and has the Title of a Patriarchate, ſituated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Plain, divided by the River *Orontes*, in Scripture call'd *Pharpar*. It has been often deſtroy'd by Fire and Earthquakes, and as often rebuilt by the *Roman* Emperors, who admir'd its ſituation. The *Saracens*, who had ſubdu'd all *Syria*, took it *An.* 637 or 38, in *Heraclius*'s Reign; but being retaken from 'em again by *Nicephorus Phocas*, in 966, the *Saracens* beſieg'd it again with 100000 Men, and took it in 970, fortifying it ſo, that it was thought impregnable. Yet the Chriſtians under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, beſieged it in 1097. and after a long and bloody Siege, took it on the 3d of *June* 1098. The *Saracens*, after many Attacks, carried it again on the 29th of *May* 1268. under the Conduct of the Sultan of *Egypt*, who demoliſh'd it. Since that time it has loſt its Reputation and Grandeur, there being now ſcarcely any thing ſtanding but the Walls, which in 1594 had 360 Turrets upon 'em. *Strabo*, *Pliny*. It was in this City about *An.* 41. that the Diſciples of Chriſt were firſt call'd Chriſtians; and Authors of the Church of *Rome* ſay, that St. *Peter* made it a Patriarchal See in his own Perſon, *An. Chr.* 38. and was ſucceeded by St. *Evodius*, St. *Ignatius*, and above 70 more, of whom they give a Catalogue, beſides many others, of whoſe Names they profeſs Ignorance; and add, that ſeveral of theſe in the ſaid Catalogue, which they bring down to the year 1242. were intruded by Arians and others, and that the *Saracens* having taken the City about the Seventh Age, there was a long Vacancy; but the famous *Calvin* ſays, *Inſtit. l.* 4 *c.* 4. *Sect.* 4. that Patriarchs were firſt conſtituted by the Council of *Nice*; and though the Scripture ſpeaks of St. *Peter*'s being at *Antioch*, they are ſilent as to the Patriarchate. This Church was infeſted by the Arians in the Fourth Century, who occaſion'd the Exile of their Patriarch *Euſtathius*, whereupon the People were about taking Arms in his Defence, but forbore, becauſe the Emp ror *Conſtantine* approv'd his Depoſition Hence follow'd a Schiſm, the Orthodox refuſing to Communicate with the Arians; ſeveral Prelates and Councils attempted a Reconciliation, but in vain, till about 412. that they agreed with the Church of *Rome* in the Papacy of *Innocent* I. The Councils of this City are ſaid to be once held by the Apoſtles *An.* 56 whoſe Canons are aſſerted as genuine by ſome, and denied by

others. *Moreri* owns them to be uncertain. *An.* 253. a Council was held here againſt the Novatians. In 265 another Condemned the Errors of *Samoſatenus*. In 270 another was held againſt the Heretical Patriarch, who denied the Divinity and Eternity of Chriſt. In 335 ſome Heterodox Biſhops condemned and depoſed the Patriarch *Euſtathius*, becauſe he oppoſed them, but under pretext of Adultery, whereof the Woman who accus'd him, clear'd him afterwards. In 341, 90 Biſhops being aſſembled there, and moſtly Arians, depoſed St. *Athanaſius*, and publiſh'd divers Confeſſions of Faith, in one of which the Son was own'd to be *Conſubſtantial with the Father*. In 345 they Aſſembled again, and publiſh'd a new *Formulary*, which was rejected by the Biſhops of the Weſt. In 357 *Eudoxius*, the Patriarch, held another, and confirmed the Doctrine of the *Anomeans*. In 361 the Emperor *Conſtance* called another, deſigning to condemn the Doctrine of *Conſubſtantiality*, and baniſh'd St. *Meletius*, juſt then choſen Patriarch, for maintaining it, ſetting up *Euzoius*, an Arian, in his room. About 363, in the time of the Emperor *Jovian*, St. *Meletius* call'd a Council of 27 Biſhops, who wrote to the Emperor, owning the Conſubſtantiality of the Word, and the Council of *Nice*. In 378 a Council was call'd to Heal the Schiſm betwixt the *Meletians* and *Euſtathians*, where they alſo condemned the Errors of *Apollinaris*. In 383 another was call'd for that ſame end, and againſt the *Meſſalians*. Several other Leſſer Councils were held here, and the laſt mention'd was held by *Innocent* the Second's Legate, againſt *Rodolphus Mamiſtan*, a *Frenchman*, who denied the Pope's Supremacy over his See, whereupon he was Depos'd, and put into a Monaſtery, and coming afterward to *Rome*, to ſollicite his Reeſtabliſhment, he was Poiſon'd as about to return to *Antioch*. *Euſeb. Epiph. Chryſoſtom. Baronius.* The Epocha of *Antioch*, which ſome Hiſtorians uſe, begun in the 48th or 49th before Chriſt, and 4664 or 4665 of the *Julian* Period. *Scaliger. Petav.* *Antiochia* was the Name of 10 or more ſeveral other Cities, of which the moſt conſiderable at this day is one upon the River *Meander*, now call'd *Tathiali*; one on the *Euphrates*, and another in *Cilicia*, which the *Turks* call *Iſlenos*. The *Spaniards* have one of this Name in South *America*, 15 Leagues from St. *Foy*.

ANTIOCHUS the Firſt, King of *Syria*, the only Son of *Seleucus Nicanor*, fell in Love with *Stratonica*, whom his Father had Married in his old Age, and not being able to ſubdue his Paſſion, it brought him into a conſuming Fever; the true cauſe of which being diſcover'd by his Phyſician *Eraſiſtratus*, through the irregularity of his Pulſe when the Queen came to viſit him, he gave notice of it to his Father, who, to ſave his Life, conſented he ſhould have her. He vanquiſh'd the *Galatians*, that frequently annoy'd his Subjects with their Incurſions, for which he acquir'd the Sirname of *Soter* or *Saviour*, the fury of his Elephants breaking the Enemies Cavalry, and contributing to the Victory; he wept becauſe they had a ſhare in it. He Reign'd 19 years, and died *A. M.* 3793. *Polybius. Appian.*

ANTIOCHUS the Second, Sirnam'd *Theos* by the *Mileſians*, for putting their Tyrant *Timarchus* to death, ſucceeded his Father *Antiochus Soter*, made War with *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, which was concluded by his Marrying *Berenice*, *Ptolemy*'s Daughter, and putting away *Laodice*, by whom he had Two Sons. The Injured Queen Meditating Revenge, *Antiochus*, to prevent it, took her again, and put off *Berenice* after *Ptolemy*'s death; but *Laodice* not being thus to be pleas'd, Poiſon'd him, and ſuborning *Artemon*, who did perfectly reſemble him, to lie a-Bed, and Counterfeit himſelf ready to die, ſhe ſent for the Grandees, to whom, as the real *Antiochus*, he recommended his Son *Seleucus*, Sirnam'd *Callinicus*, for Succeſſor; and this being done, *Laodice* publiſh'd the King's Death, ſolemniz'd his Funerals, and caus'd *Berenice*, who, ſome ſay, was her Siſter, to be Stabb'd, *A M.* 3807. *Appian. Alexandrin.*

ANTIOCHUS *Hierax*, ſhall be mention'd here, who, tho he is not commonly rang'd among the Kings of *Syria*, yet he wore the Title of that Crown. He was Son to *Antiochus Theos*, and Brother to *Seleucus Callinicus*, whom he aſſiſted againſt their Uncle *Ptolemy Euergetes*, King of *Egypt*. This *Antiochus* was unfortunate in all his Attempts. His own Brother purſued him, and he was alſo diſcarded by his Brother-in-Law *Artamenes*, King of *Cappadocia*; and by theſe exceſſes of ill Luck, he was forc'd to retire to his Uncle *Ptolemy Euergetes*, who order'd him to be ſeiz'd. Notwithſtanding, he found an opportunity to ſlip the Guards, and eſcape out of Priſon, but was afterwards kill'd by a Parcel of High-way Men, in the year of *Rome* 527, and much about the ſame time that his Brother *Seleucus* died with a fall from his Horſe. *Appian. Polyb. Juſtin. &c.*

ANTIOCHUS the Third, Sirnam'd *the Great*, Son of *Seleucus Callinicus*, began his Reign *A M.* 3830. After the death of *Philopater*, taking advantage of the Minority of his Son *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, he broke the League which he had made with the Father, and reſolv'd to recover his former Loſſes upon the Son. But the *Romans*, to whoſe Care *Philopater* had recommended him, forbid *Antiochus* to meddle with *Egypt*, which he took ſo hainouſly, that after he had ſubdu'd a great part of *Greece*, at the ſollicitation of *Hannibal*, he made War againſt the *Romans*, by whom, after many Battles with various ſucceſs, he was at laſt totally routed, and confin'd to *Syria* beyond *Tauris*, loſing all betwixt that Mountain and *Ionia*. After this, finding his Exchequer low, and going to recruit himſelf with the Plunder of the Temple of *Belus*, he was kill'd by the Rabble, who came to reſcue their Conſecrated Treaſure. *Joſephus.*

ANTIOCHUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd *Epiphanes the Illuſtrious*, or *Epimanes the Furious*, Son to *Antiochus* III. uſurp'd the Throne of his Nephew *Demetrius*, depos'd *Onias* High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, offering the Succeſſion to him who bid moſt. He pretended to the Guardianſhip of his Nephew *Ptolemy Philometor* King of *Egypt*, which he invaded on that account, *An.* 582 of *Rome*, but in vain. He attempted it again in 586, but was deterred by *Popilius* the *Roman* Ambaſſador, who order'd him to depart out of *Egypt*, the Kingdom of their Ally, and drawing a Circle round himſelf, told him, that if he did not give a poſitive Anſwer, he would declare War againſt him e're he ſtirr'd from the place, ſo that *Antiochus* was forc'd to obey. At the ſame time *Jaſon* endeavour'd to poſſeſs himſelf of *Jeruſalem*, whereupon *Antiochus* came and beſieged it, to make up his Loſſes elſewhere, and took it on the 16th of *November*, in the 568 of *Rome*, 168 before Chriſt, 80000 being kill'd, 40000 taken, and as many ſold for Slaves. He entred the Sanctuary, profan'd the Temple, ſet the Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* upon the Altar, ſacrific'd to him, and carried away all the holy Veſſels. At his return to *Antioch*, he cut off the Seven Brethren, the *Macchabees*, and all the *Jews* in his Dominions, who would not abjure their Religion. After which *Matthias*, and *Judas Macchabeus*, put ſome ſtop to his fury, defended their Country and Religion, and purified the Temple, and defeated his Armies, while he himſelf was routed by the *Elymeans*, as deſigning to rob the Temple of *Perſepolis* or *Diana*. Being adviſ'd of what the *Jews* had done on his return to *Babylon*, he Vow'd the utter ruine of *Jeruſalem*; but was prevented by a terrible death, being ſmitten by the Hand of God, *A. M.* 3891, and the Eleventh of his Reign. St. *Auguſtin*, St. *Jerome*, and others of the Fathers, look'd upon him as a Type and fore-runner of Antichriſt, from *Dan. c.* 11. To this it is added by Monſieur *Le Clerk* and *Hoffman*, that he was a Cunning, Violent, Cruel, and Profuſe Prince. Being Hoſtage at *Rome*, he ſpent exceſſively to gain the Love of the Grandees and People; and underſtanding that his Father *Antiochus the Great* was dead, eſcaped thence, uſurp'd his Nephew *Demetrius*'s Throne, as above, ſeized all that belong'd to his Nephew the King of *Egypt* in *Syria*, and Impriſoned *Cleopatra* his Siſter, and *Phyſcon* his other Nephew, who complain'd of him to the *Romans*. He ſpent vaſt Treaſures in Banqueting and Drinking; and in his Cups would throw about huge Bags of Money in the Highways, ſaying, *Let them take them for whom Fortune has deſign'd them*. At other times he would go about in his Royal Apparel, with a Garland of Roſes, and a Lap full of Stones to throw at whomſoever he met. It was Cuſtomary for him to Bath among the Common People, and at the ſame time to Anoint with the moſt precious and fragrant Ointments; upon which one of the Vulgar telling him he was very happy, he caus'd a whole Veſſel of Ointment to be pour'd on the Fellows Head, which caſting a Perfume through the whole City, the People following the ſcent, came in ſuch Crouds to ſee what was the matter, that they tumbled upon one another, which was ſo good ſport for him, that he fell flat on the Ground, having almoſt kill'd himſelf with Laughing. Being at *Antioch* in the time of Publick Shews, he invited all the *Grecians* to a Treat, anointed each of them with Precious, Odoriferous Ointments, ſat down at Table, and ſerv'd them by turns, and did ſo far debaſe himſelf, that he Danced with the common Stage-Players, and meaneſt of the People, whereof they were more aſhamed than he. The reaſon of this Extravagant Humour, was aſcribed to his being exalted to the height of Regal Dignity, from being an Hoſtage, which ſubjected him to confinement. *Macchab.* 1. 2. *Joſeph. Polyb. Liv. Plutarch.*

ANTIOCHUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd *Eupator*, ſucceeded his Father *Epiphanes* in the year of the World 3810. and hearing that *Judas Macchabeus* beſieg'd one of the Towers of *Jeruſalem*, at the inſtigation of the Apoſtate *Jews*, he entred *Judæa* with 100000 Foot, and 20000 Horſe, and took *Bathſura*; but hearing that *Philip*, to whoſe Guardianſhip his Father had recommended him, was come from *Perſia* to *Antioch*, with an intention to ſeize the Kingdom, he made Peace with the *Jews*; in the mean time *Demetrius*, the Son of *Seleucus Eupator*, having made his eſcape from *Rome*, took *Tripolis* in *Syria*, whither the *Syrians* repairing as to the right Heir, he ſoon got *Antiochus* and *Lyſias* into his

his Power, and order'd 'em both to be put to death. *Josephus, Macchab.* 1. 2.

ANTIOCHUS the Sixth, call'd also the *Noble*, supposed to be Grandchild to *Antioch. Epiphan.* was chased from his Country by *Demetrius Nicanor*, who being hateful to the People, *Tryphon* found out this *Antiochus*, and setled him on the Throne, by the assistance of the discontented Soldiers in the 609 of *Rome*, defeated *Demetrius*, took *Antioch*, and made a League with *Jonathan* High Priest of the *Jews*: *Demetrius* being broke, *Tryphon* thought to have made away with *Antiochus*, but was himself put to death by *Jonathan* at *Ptolemais*, who after *Antiochus*'s death assum'd the Title of King, 2 *Macch. Josiph.* 13. according to *Morreri*; but *Hoffman* says *Tryphon* cut off *Antiochus*.

ANTIOCHUS the Seventh, call'd *Sidetes*, the Son of *Demetrius Soter*, by the help of *Simon* the High Priest of the *Jews*, vanquish'd the Usurper *Tryphon*; who thereupon fled to *Apamea*, whither *Antiochus* pursued him, took the Town by Storm, and put *Trypho* to death, who had Tyranniz'd Three years over *Syria*; nevertheless *Antiochus* prov'd ungrateful to the *Jews*, and besieg'd *Hircanus* the High Priest in *Jerusalem*, with whom having made a Peace, he march'd against the *Parthians*, but was vanquish'd and slain in Battel by *Arsaces*, in the Eleventh year of his Reign, and 625 of *Rome*. *Polybius*.

ANTIOCHUS the Eighth, called *Gryphus*, or *Hawknose*, the Son of *Demetrius Nicanor* and *Cleopatra*, who after the death of her Husband, murder'd her other Son *Seleucus*, for assuming the Crown without her consent; and advanced *Gryphus*, in hopes to keep the Government still in her own hands: But finding he began to be too busie, prepar'd a Dose of Poison for him, which *Gryphus* suspecting, made her drink it off her self. He Reign'd Peaceably for 12 years, not daring to attack the *Jews* for fear of his Brother *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum*, who at length engag'd him in a bloody dispute for the Crown, which continued 18 years, and at last he was slain by *Heracleon* in the 45th year of his Age, and 29th of his Reign, *An. M.* 3958.

ANTIOCHUS the Ninth, called *Cyzicenus*, because bred at *Cyzicum*, was Son of *Sidetes* and *Cleopatra*, made War upon his Brother *Gryphus* for the Crown, after whose death he was defeated, taken, and put to death by *Seleucus* VI. *Gryphus*'s Son. *An. M.* 3959. *Joseph. l.* 13.

ANTIOCHUS the Tenth, Son to *Antioch. Cyzicenus*, called *Pius* in Railery, because he Married *Selena*, first his Father's, then his Uncle's Wife; he revenged his Father's death, by burning *Seleucus* at *Mopsuestia* in *Cilicia*, and made brave resistance against his Cousins, *Philip* III. and *Demetrius Eucerus*, Son of *Gryphus*, but was kill'd fighting Valiantly against the *Parthians*, in the Queen of the *Galatiani*'s Quarrel, *An. M.* 3963. *Joseph. Appian.*

ANTIOCHUS the Eleventh, Son of *Gryphus*, endeavouring to recover what his Brother *Seleucus* burnt, as above, was defeated, and killed in Battel by *Antiochus Pius*. *Joseph.*

ANTIOCHUS the Twelfth, Sirnamed *Dionysius*, youngest Son of *Gryphus*, usurp'd the Soveraignty in his Brother *Philip*'s absence, and was kill'd in Battel against the *Arabians*, *An. M* 3969. the First of his Reign.

ANTIOCHUS the Thirteenth, Son of *Antiochus Pius*, called the *Asiatick* in Mockage, because he hid himself in *Cilicia* during the War with *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, who took his Throne at the People's desire. *Lucullus* having defeated *Tigranes*, restored *Antiochus*; but *Pompey* dethron'd him, thinking him not worthy to Reign, who hid himself while another usurpt his Crown. *Justin.* There were Three other *Antiochus*'s, Kings of *Comagenia*, a Province of *Syria*, the first of which was Conquer'd, and restored by *Pompey*, whom he afterwards assisted against *Cæsar*, and was beheaded at *Rome* by *Augustus* for murdering his Brother. Of the Second there's nothing remarkable. The Third was enthron'd by *Caligula*, deposed and restored by *Claudius*, assisted *Vespasian* against *Vitellius*, persecuted the *Jews*, and was dethron'd afterwards by the Emperor, for making an Alliance with the *Parthians*. *Dion. Tacit.*

ANTIOCHUS of *Ascalon*, a famous Philosopher, whose Disciple *Cicero* became, both at *Athens* and *Rome*; *Lucullus* and *Brutus* were also his great Admirers. *Strabo*

ANTIOCHUS, Bishop of *Ptolemais* in *Phœnicia*, liv'd in the beginning of the Fifth Century. He came to *Constantinople* in the year 400, when St. *Chrysostome* was absent, and being naturally a Man of Elocution, he Preach'd there, with great Success and Reputation; However, 'tis said, this Prelate was somewhat too much a Courtier, and made use of his Talent to promote his Ambition. *Severianus* of *Gabala*, to whom St. *Chrysostome* had intrusted the Care of his Church, during his absence, made an Acquaintance with *Antiochus*, and let him Preach in his Church, as hopeing, by the Assistance of his Rhetorick, to gain the Audience. Afterwards *Antiochus* and *Severianus* joyn'd against St *Chrysostome*, with *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, *Acacius* of *Berœa*, and *Cyrinus* of *Chalcedon*; These Bishops prosecuted St *Chrysostome* at the pretended Council at *Quercum*, and the Emperor *Arcadius* sent him word, that *Acacius*, *Antiochus*, *Severianus*, and *Cyrinus*, had undertaken to justifie his Condemnation, at the Peril of their Heads. St. *Chrysostome* refus'd to be Tried by these Judges, and charges *Antiochus* and *Severianus*, with being openly Scandalous. *Socrat. Lib. 6. Sozom. Lib.* 8. *Palad. Vit. S. Chrysost.*

ANTIOCHUS, a *Persian* Lord, of great Worth. The Emperor *Arcadius* dying in the year 408, requested *Isdigerdes* King of *Persia*, to be Guardian to his Son *Theodosius* the Younger. *Isdegerdes* accepted the Charge, and it not being Practicable for him to quit his Kingdom, and execute the Trust in Person, he sent *Antiochus* to *Constantinople* for this purpose, as being well assur'd of his Honesty and Discretion. *Antiochus* answer'd the Expectation of his Prince, and acquitted himself with all imaginable sincerity and advantage. *Theophanes, Hist. Missil. Lib.* 13.

ANTIOPE, Queen of the *Amazons*, who with the assistance of the *Scythians*, invaded the *Athenians*; but was vanquish'd by *Theseus*. Also another of the same Name, Wife of *Lycus*, King of *Thebes*, who being deflower'd by *Jupiter* in the shape of a Satyr, brought forth *Amphion* and *Zethus*. *Natal. Com.*

ANTIPATER the First, King of *Macedonia*, Son of *Cassander*, and Brother to *Philip*, put his own Mother *Thessalonica* to death, thinking that she favour'd his Brother *Alexander* more than him; fearing the Power of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, and *Demetrius* the Son of *Antigonus*, whom his Brother *Alexander* had Armed against him; he fled to his Father in Law *Lysimachus* King of *Thrace*, who detesting his Crimes, put him to death. *Justin.*

ANTIPATER the Second, King of *Macedonia*, was dethron'd after 45 days Reign, and succeeded by *Sosthenes*, a Valiant Captain. *Polybius. Liv.*

ANTIPATER, an *Idumean*, a Man really Politick and Daring, the Father of King *Herod*; he assisted *Cæsar* in his *Egyptian* Wars, where he gave good Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, and so insinuated himself into his favour, that being then Governor of *Judæa*, *Cæsar* continued him, and proffer'd him a more considerable Preferment; but the *Jews* uneasie under the Government of a Foreigner, one *Malchus*, who pretended to be his Friend, and a Person to whom *Antipater* had been extreamly kind, Poison'd him under pretence of securing *Hircanus*'s Authority. *Joseph. L.* 14. *Ant. Jud.*

ANTIPATER, the Eldest Son of *Herod the Great*, by an *Idumean*, whose Name was *Doris*; This Son he recall'd from a Private Education, to oppose him to *Alexander* and *Aristobulus* which he had by *Mariamne*. *Antipater* laying hold of the opportunity, so incens'd his Father against those Two unfortunate Princes, that he carried 'em to *Rome*, and accus'd 'em of a design against his Life: But they being dead, *Antipater* himself contrived in earnest to hasten his Father's end; whereof being convicted before *Varus*, he was put to death, *An. Chr.* 1. *Joseph. L.* 14, 15. *Ant. Jud.*

ANTIPATER, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Commanders, and his Lieutenant in *Greece*, subdu'd the Revolted *Thracians*, Reliev'd *Megalopolis* besieg'd by the *Lacedæmonians*, and overthrew 'em in Battel in the 424 of *Rome* Notwithstanding all this, the hatred which *Olympias*, *Alexander*'s Mother bare him, made her Son recall him from his Government, which so incens'd *Antipater*, that he Poison'd him in the 430 of *Rome*; after that he was defeated by the *Athenians*, but overthrew the *Greeks* in *Thessaly*, and being nominated Guardian to *Alexander*'s Sons, died in the 433 of *Rome*. *Quint. Curt. Lib. 6.*

ANTIPATER, (*Celius*) a *Latin* Historian, liv'd about the 630 of *Rome*: He wrote a History of the *Punick* War, of which *Brutus* made an Epitome; it was much esteem'd by *Cicero*, who often cites him; and the Emperor *Adrian* preferr'd him to *Sallust*. *Tit Liv. L* 13.

ANTIPATER of *Hieropolis*, first Secretary to the Emperor *Severus*, afterwards Tutor to his Children *Caracalla* and *Geta*, lastly, made Governor and Prætor of *Hieropolis*; where, understanding that *Caracalla* had murther'd his Brother *Geta*, he starv'd himself to death out of grief. *Tit. Liv.*

ANTIPATER, Son of *Seleucus Ceraunus*. Notwithstanding he is not reckon'd among the Kings of *Syria*, had a great share in the History of those Princes, both upon the account of the great Posts he held in the War, and his Administration in other Affairs. He commanded the Horse, for his Uncle *Antiochus the Great*, against *Ptolemy Philopater*, and afterwards Treated the Peace between those Two Princes. He follow'd his Uncle's Fortune in his Dispute with the *Romans*, and after this *Antiochus* was routed at *Magnesia*, *Antipater* procur'd a Peace from *Scipio*, and got it confirm'd by the Senate. *Polyb. Lib.* 4.

ANTIPATER of *Sydon*. A Stoick Philosopher, and a Poet; he liv'd in the 171 Olympiad. *Cicero* commends him for a very Ingenious Person, and he is rang'd, by *Seneca*, amongst the Stoical Authors of the First Class. In the *Anthologia*, we have still 22 Epigrams of his Composing. There was another Poet of that Name, of *Thessalonica*, who liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Augustus*. He wrote several things in *Greek*, of which we have some

Remains, in the Collection of the *Greek* Epigrams. *Cic. Lib.* 2. *&* 3. *De Offic. Senec. Ep.* 92. *Suidas in Aul. Voſſius De Poet. Græc. Cap.* 9. *&c.*

ANTIPATRIS, a Town of *Phœnicia* upon the *Mediterranean*, 16 miles North of *Jaffa*, or *Joppa*; It was near this Place that *Judas Macchabeus* defeated the King of *Syria*'s Army commanded by *Nicanor*; near this City *Obadiah*, Steward to *Ahab*, fed Three Prophets whom he hid from *Jezebel*'s fury. St. *Paul* was convey'd hither by *Lycias* in his way to *Cæſarea*, to preſerve him from a Conſpiracy of the *Jews*, *Acts* 23. It's ſeated in one of the richeſt and beſt water'd Soils of *Canaan*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, very convenient for Trade or War: But it was inconſiderable until *Herod the Great*, or *Aſcalonite* rebuilt it, and call'd it *Antipatris* in Honour of his Father *Antipater*: The Chriſtians made themſelves Maſters of it in 1101. under *Baldwin*, and the *Saracens* retook it in 1265. *Doubdain. Voyage de la Terre Saincte.*

ANTIPHERON *Oretanus*, a certain Man mention'd by *Ariſtotle*, who always imagined he was his own Image; *Seneca* ſaid it was a Diſtemper which ſeveral labour'd under, proceeding from the weakneſs of the Eyes, which are not able to penetrate the neighbouring Air.

ANTIPHON, a Native of *Rammus*, a Town in *Attica*, an Orator, of whom *Thucydides* gives this Elogy, That he gave place to none of the *Athenians*, either for Wit, Eloquence, or Virtue; he was put to death, as ſome ſuppoſe, by *Dionyſius* the Elder, for the ſharp Anſwer which he gave him; for the Tyrant asking him which was the beſt Braſs? He anſwered, That which made the Statues of *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogiton*, who where the two Perſons that kill'd the Tyrants of *Athens*. *Herodotus*. There were Eleven more of this Name, all Learned Men. 'Tis ſaid, he was the firſt Perſon that ever took a Fee for Pleading.

ANTIPODES, a Name given to thoſe that live under the ſame Meridian, and yet are Diametrically oppoſite; it comes from ἀντὶ againſt, and πούς a Foot, becauſe their Feet are oppoſite to one another; they have the ſame Elevation of their different Poles, as they are in different Hemiſpheres; ſo that our Mid-day is our Antipodes Midnight, and *vice verſa*. In former Ages it was thought impoſſible that there ſhould be ſuch a Place, eſpecially Peopled; our good Anceſtors not being able to conceive how the Deſcendants of *Adam* could croſs the vaſt Seas, that in their thoughts ſeparated both Hemiſpheres; but *Chriſtopher Columbus*, in 1452, and *Americ Veſpucie*, in 1497, undeceiv'd them. *Jerom Vital, Lexicon Mathematicum.*

ANTIPOPES is a Name by which ſuch are call'd that pretend to paſs for Popes, to the prejudice of them that are Legally choſen, and ſo cauſe a Schiſm in the Church of *Rome*. Here follows a Catalogue of all thoſe that have been ſince the Third Age to this preſent Time.

1. *Novatian* roſe againſt Pope *Cornelius* choſen in 254.
2. *Urſicin* againſt *Damaſus* in 367.
3. *Eulalius* againſt Pope *Boniface* I. in 418.
4. *Laurence* againſt Pope *Symmachus* in 498.
5. *Dioſcorus* againſt Pope *Boniface* II. in 530.
6. *Peter* and *Theodorus* Concurrents in 686. until *Conon* was choſen.
7. *Theodorus* and *Paſchal* excluded by the Canonical Election of *Sergius* in 687.
8. *Theophylact* againſt *Paul* I. in 757.
9. *Conſtantine* after *Paul*'s death in 767.
10. *Philip* in 768.
11. *Zinzime* againſt Pope *Eugenius* II. choſen in 824.
12. *Anaſtaſius* againſt *Benet* III. choſen in 855.
13. *Sergius* againſt Pope *Formoſus* choſen in 891.
14. *Boniface* after Pope *Formoſus*'s Death in 896.
15. *Leo* diſputed the Chair with *John* XII. and *Benet* V. in 955. and 964.
16. *Gregory* was choſen againſt Pope *Benet* VIII. in 1012.
17. *Sylveſter*, call'd the Third, and *John* call'd the Twentieth, yielded to *Gregory* VI. in 1044.
18. *Mincius*, called *Benet*, was choſen againſt Pope *Nicholas* II. in 1059
19. *Cadalous*, under the Name of *Honorius* II. roſe againſt *Alexander* II. in 1061.
20. *Gilbert* of *Ravenna*, under the Name of *Clement* III. oppoſed Pope *Gregory* VII. choſen 1073.
21. *Thibaud*, call'd *Celeſtin* II. yielded to *Honorius* II. in 1124.
22. *Peter*, called *Anacletus* II. againſt *Innocent* II. in 1130.
23. *Octavian*, who aſſumed the Name of *Victor* IV. diſputed the Chair with *Alexander* III. choſen Pope in 1159.
24. *Peter* a *Franciſcan*, was ſeiz'd, and kept Priſoner all his Life time by *John* XXII. choſen in 1316.
25. *Robert*, under the Name of *Clement* VII. diſputed the See with Pope *Urban* VI. and *Boniface* IX. his Succeſſor, in 1378
26. *Peter de Luna*, choſe by the Schiſmaticks in 1394. held the See for 30 years againſt *Boniface* and his Succeſſors.
27. *Gilles de Munion*, a *Spaniard*, took the Name of *Clement* VIII. and Uſurp'd the See for five Years, from 1424. to 1429 againſt Pope *Martin*.
28. *Amedeus* Duke of *Savoy*, choſen by the Council of *Baſil* in 1439. took the Name of *Felix* V. oppoſed Pope *Eugenius* IV. and *Nicholas* V. but reſign'd in favour of the latter in 1449. *Baron. Sponde, Du Puy, Hiſt. de Schiſm. Genebrard in Nicol.* V.

ANTISCOTI, or the Iſle of *Aſſumption*, an Iſland of N. *America* in *New France*, on the Gulph of St. *Laurence*, where the *French* have ſome Colonies.

ANTISTHENES, the Diſciple of *Socrates*, firſt of the *Cynick* Philoſophers, about 350 of *Rome*, which *Diogenes* one of his chief Auditors render'd ſo famous. His Doctrine was not quite ſo refined as that of other Philoſophers, his Morals harſh and abuſive, though he ſpoke reaſon in a great many things. To one that told him War carried off the Miſerable, *You are deceiv'd*, ſaid he, *it makes a great many More than it takes off.* To another who ask'd him, what he had learnt by Philoſophizing? *To do voluntarily*, anſwer'd he, *what others do by conſtraint.* He alſo us'd to ſay, He wonder'd that People took ſuch care in making the Body clean and neat, that did not mind the Soul. He ſaid, That the moſt neceſſary Knowledge, was to unlearn that that was Ill; and that Enemies were more neceſſary than Friends, becauſe, they uſually corrected thoſe Faults, which the other did but flatter. *Diog. Laer.*

ANTISTES, Sirnam'd *Soſianus*, a *Latin* Poet, who liv'd in the time of *Nero*. He was ſo hardy as to write a Satyr upon the Emperor, and yet lucky enough to eſcape with Baniſhment *Tacitus Lib.* 13. *&* 16 *Annal.*

ANTITACTES, Hereticks ſprung from the Gnoſticks, who taught that Sin deſerved rather Reward than Puniſhment, and accordingly wallowed in all Crimes. *Clem. Alex. Baron.*

ANTITRINITARIANS, a Name given in general to all that deny the Trinity, though it's more particularly applied to the *Socinians*, that are alſo call'd *Unitarii*. *Sandius*'s *Bibliotheca Antitrinitariorum*, gives a Catalogue of the Works of the *Unitarians*.

ANTIVARI, Lat. *Antibarum*, a Town of *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Sea. Pope *Alexander* II. of a Biſhop's See made it a Metropolis in 1062. and gave it 10 Suffragans, but it has ſince fallen under the Tyranny of the *Turks*. Some Authors take it to be the ancient *Doclea*; it is 10 miles E. of *Dolcigno*, and 18 of *Scutari*. *Baron. An C.* 1062.

ANTIUM, now call'd *Antio Rovinato*, formerly the Metropolis of the *Volſci*, whither *Coriolanus* retir'd, famous for the Temple of Fortune. *Auguſtus* had alſo an Altar at *Antium*; and being *Nero*'s Birth-place, he repair'd and beautified it with ſeveral Palaces. The *Saracens* deſtroy'd it; it is ſuppoſed to be the Place where now ſtands the Borough of *Nettuno* belonging to the Family of *Colonna*. *Strabo, Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſius.*

ANTOECI, are thoſe that live under the ſame Meridian, but in different Parallels, equally diſtant from the *Equator*, ſome in the Northern, others in the Southern Hemiſphere. They have Noon and Midnight at the ſame time; but their Seaſons differ, for whilſt one has Summer and the Longeſt days, the other has Winter and the Shorteſt.

ANTONGIL *Bay*, Lat. *Antonii, Ægidii ſinus*, *Baye d'Antongil*, a ſmall Bay belonging to the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, ſo call'd by the *Portugueze*, but by the Natives *Manghabei*. It appears in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland towards the Iſle of *Sancta Maria*, which lies near it to the South; it's above 15 Leagues in length, having the Country of *Vohemari* to the North. The Bay is nine Leagues wide; and at the Mouth of it lies an Iſland which ſhelters the Ships that ride in the Haven from all Winds. *Natal. Metel.*

ANTONIA, the Daughter of the Emperor *Claudius*, refuſed to be Married to *Nero* who had already kill'd two of his Wives. In revenge of which denial, *Nero* accuſed her of Conſpiring againſt the State, and caus'd her to lay violent hands upon her ſelf. *Sueton.*

ANTONII *Diemeni Regio*, *Iſland Van Antoni Diemens*, a part of *Terra Auſtralis*, diſcover'd under *Anthony Diemens*, Governor of the Dutch *Eaſt-India* Company, the 4th of *November* 1642. That part which lies next to the Sea is only known, for the *Hollanders* do not yet know whether the whole be an Iſland or a Continent; there are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands not far from the Coaſt, and it lies upon the *Pacifick* Sea, in the mid-way between *New-Holland* and *New-Zealand*.

ANTONINUS, Sirnam'd *Pius*, was born *Anno C.* 86. adopted by *Adrian*, and ſucceeded him in the Empire, *Anno* 138. He was a Prince of goodly Preſence, Learn'd, Witty, and Eloquent, a good Politician, Prudent and Moderate. *Philoſtrates* remarks two notable Paſſages of his good Nature; the firſt, that when he was Proconſul of *Aſia*, and arrived at *Smyrna*, he was lodged in the Houſe of *Palemon* the Sophiſt, as moſt Commodious: The Sophiſt being in the Country, came home very late at Night, and kept ſuch a Clamour and Noiſe that he forc'd him to leave his Houſe at Midnight. This ſame *Palemon* coming afterwards to ſalute him at *Rome*, when made Emperor, he aſſign'd him an Apartment in the Palace, and told him, That he might take it freely, without hazard of being put out at Midnight. The ſecond was his Anſwer to a Come-

Comedian, who complain'd, that *Palemon* had put him off the Stage becauſe he Acted not to his Satisfaction; *At what Hour* (ſays the Emperor) *did he put you off? At Noon*, anſwers the Comedian; *Then*, replied the Emperor, *You have no reaſon to Complain, for he put me out of his Houſe at Midnight, and I ſaid ne'er a Word.* He had the tenderneſs of a true Father to his Subjects; and was ſo far from ſhedding Blood, that he had always the ſaying of *Scipio* in his Mouth, *That he had rather preſerve one Citizen than kill* 1000 *Enemies.* During his Reign he begun no War, in regard the Barbarians were more ſubmiſſive to his Virtues than his Arms; only the *Daci*, *Alans*, and *Moors*, he ſuppreſs'd by his Lieutenants, and by the Conduct of *Lollius Urbicus* quieted the *Britains*, and rais'd a Wall to defend them from the *Scots* and *Picts*. He perſecuted the Chriſtians it's true at firſt, but having read the Works of *Juſtin Martyr*, and the Apologies of ſome others, he recall'd his Decrees. He repair'd ſeveral Cities ruin'd by Fire and Earthquakes, both in *Rhodes*, in the Eaſt, in *Africa* and *Gaul*. He made a Law forbidding Husbands to accuſe their Wives of Adultery, if they were guilty thereof themſelves. He died of a Fever in the 77th Year of his Age, *An.* 161. *Euſebius*, *Baronius*. He adopted *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, and *Lucius Aurelius Verus*, who ſucceeded him together in the Empire. *Verus* carried on the War againſt the *Parthians* with ſucceſs, whilſt *Antoninus* managed Affairs at home; and *Verus* being dead, he Govern'd alone, and was ſucceſsful againſt the *Germans*, *Sarmatians*, *Vandals*, *&c.* He was the Author of the twelve Books, according to *Suidas*, Entituled, *Ἰδίων βίβλοι.* containing the Duty of a good Prince, and not a Hiſtory of his own Life, as ſome have imagined, but only writ by him as a Rule for himſelf. Printed at *London* with an Excellent Commentary by *Thomas Gataker* in 1652.

ANTONINUS *Commodus*. Vid. *Commodus*.

ANTONINUS, Vid. *Caracalla*, *Heliogabalus*, *Geta*, *Diadumenus*, and *Mar. Aurelius*.

ANTONINUS: The Author of the Itinerary that bears this Name, is not yet well known; ſome Authors holding it was *Antony* the Meek that compos'd this Piece, others attributing it to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* the *Philoſopher*, or to ſome of the Princes of that Name. *Jerome Surita*, a *Spaniard*, conſidering the divers Paſſages of the Book in which *Great Britany* is mention'd, is confident it was writ in the time of *Antoninus Caracalla*. In fine, ſome pretend that the unknown Author liv'd in 337. and *Simler* ſeems to be of opinion that it was the ſame that compos'd this and another Itinerary, affirm'd to have been written by *Æthicus Iſter*. *Voſſius*, *l.* 3. *H. L.*

ANTONIUS, *(Marcus)* a Man of ſo vaſt a Memory that he never forgot any thing, but expreſſed his Conceptions in as great order as a General draws up an Army, putting every thing in its proper place where it was moſt ſignificant. He was ſo ready at Pleading, that he confounded the Judges on the Bench, and never had any occaſion to meditate. *Cicero.*

ANTONIUS *Nebriſſenſis*, a *Spaniard*, and one of the greateſt Scholars of his time, was born in 1455. Studied in the Univerſity of *Bologne* in *Italy* to that advantage, that at his return into *Spain* he was employed to Teach in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, which he quitted after 28 years ſtay, and offer'd his Service to Cardinal *Ximenes*, who was glad to have a Man of Reputation and Parts in his new Univerſity of *Alcala*. Here *Nebriſſenſis* taught until he died, in 1522. being then 77 years of Age. He left us a great many Pieces of his own Work, as new Methods for Learning the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues, Commentaries upon ſeveral Eminent Authors, as *Juvenal*, *Perſeus*, with Treatiſes of Hiſtory, and Coſmography *Voſſius*, *le Mire*, *Merula*.

ANTONIUS *Auguſtinus*, Archbiſhop of *Tarragon*, one of the Learned'ſt Perſons *Spain* ever bred. He was born at *Saragoſſa*, Son of *Antonius Auguſtinus*, Under-Chancellor of *Arragon*, and Brother to *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Cardonna*. At the Age of 25 years, he wrote a Treatiſe, call'd, *Emendationes & Opiniones Juris Civilis*, which got him great Reputation. He was not only a great Lawyer, but likewiſe a Maſter of Polite Learning. He was at the Council of *Trent* in 1562. where he appear'd with advantage; and afterwards retiring to his Church at *Tarragon*, died there in the Year 1586. He has left ſeveral Treatiſes behind him; as, *De Legibus & Senatûs Conſultis*, with *Fulvius Urſinus*'s Notes on 'em. *Collectio Conſtitutionum Codicis Juſtiniani. Antiquæ Collectiones Decretalium*, with very Learned and Judicious Notes. *Canones Pœnitentiales. Conſtitutiones Provinciales & Synodales Tarraconenſium. Dialogi* 40 *de Emendatione Gratiani. Inſtitutiones Juris Canonici. Epitome Juris Pontificii Veteris.* We have likewiſe Dialogues of his concerning Medals and ancient Inſcriptions, which he wrote in *Spaniſh*; and likewiſe Notes upon *Varro*, *Feſtus*, *&c.* *Antonius Auguſtinus* is an Author of great Eſteem among the Learned. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

ANTONIUS *Galateus*, ſo call'd from *Galatina*, a Village in *Italy* in *Otranto*. He lived in the 15th Century, and was very much eſteem'd for his Wit and Learning. He was a Philoſopher, a Phyſician, a Poet, and a Geographer. *Paulus Jovius*, *Pontanus*, and *Hermolaus Barbarus*, gave a great Character of him; and he was conſulted by the Learned Men in his Time, for the Reſolution of difficult Points. We have a Deſcription of *Gallipolis* of his Writing, which he dedicated to *Sannazarius*; a Method for the Study of Philoſophy, which he Entituled, *De Optimo genere Philoſophandi*; and other very valuable Pieces. Towards the latter end of his time he was afflicted with the Gout, and to divert himſelf, he wrote a Panegyrick upon that Diſeaſe, call'd, *Laudatio Podagræ*. He died, as near as we can gueſs, about the Year 1490. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. c.* 119. *Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital. Voſſius Lib.* 4. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

ANTONIUS *De Godis* (*Henry*) of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, a Famous Lawyer, who practis'd at *Venice* with great Reputation. He liv'd in the beginning of the 14th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in his own Profeſſion, together with the Hiſtory of *Vicenza*. *John Baptiſt Pajarin*, *Lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Vicent.*

ANTONIUS *Primus*, Sirnam'd *Becco*, Born at *Tholouſe*, was, in the Opinion of *Tacitus*, one of the greateſt Commanders of his time. The moſt remarkable of his Actions, was the Victory he gain'd for *Veſpaſian* againſt *Vitellius*, near *Cremona*, when *Arrius Varus* had raſhly charged the Enemy without his order. *Tacitus* obſerves likewiſe, that he had Elocution as well as Courage and Military Conduct. *Tacitus Hiſt. Lib.* 3.

St. ANTONY, called, *The Great*, was born in 251. *Decius* being Emperor, and died in 356 at the Age of 105. He was an *Egyptian*, and became the Patron of many that retir'd to the Deſarts of *Thebaide* to live ſolitary Lives; ſome hold that he was bred an Attorney, others, that he never Studied; but moſt agree that he was the firſt that preſcrib'd the Rules of a Monaſtick Life. *Polydor Virg.*

St. ANTONY, an Order of Monks that obſerve St. *Auguſtine*'s Rules; their chief Abbey is that of St. *Antony* of *Viennois* in *Dauphine*, which was firſt of all an Hoſpital to receive ſuch as were troubled with certain Inflammations, ſaid to be cur'd by St. *Antony*'s Reliques, and therefore call'd St. *Antony*'s Fire. Pope *Boniface* VIII. converted this Hoſpital into an Abbey in 1297.

St. ANTONY's Knights, a Military Order inſtituted by *Albert* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, when he deſign'd to make War againſt the *Turks* in 1382. The Knights wore a Collar of Gold made in form of a Hermit's Girdle, from which hung a Stick cut like a Crutch, with a little Bell, as they are repreſented in St. *Anthony*'s Portraitures.

ANTONY of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, Prince of *Bearn*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, *&c.* Eldeſt Son of *Charles* of *Vendoſme*, Duke of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, by *Jane D'Albert* the only Daughter and Heireſs of *Henry D'Albert* King of *Navarre*; He was declared Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of *France*, during the Minority of *Charles* IX. and commanded the Royal Army which took *Bourges*; ſoon after he beſieged *Roan*, where, as he was viſiting the Trenches, he was wounded in the Shoulder with a Muſket Buller, of which he died the ſame Year. He was the Father of *Henry* IV. of *France*, and ſometimes a Zealous Champion for the Reformed Religion. *Thuan. D'Avila.*

ANTONY, who aſſum'd the Quality of King of *Portugal*, was Son of *Lewis*, (the ſecond Son of King *Emanuel* and *Mary* of *Arragon*) by a Miſs called *Yoland*; he was born in 1500. and became Prior of *Crato*; but after *Sebaſtian*'s death, he took the Quality of King at *Lisbon*, the 24th of *June* 1531. but finding the *Spaniards* Party more powerful than his own, he fled for ſuccour to *France*, where he died in 1595. and was buried in the *Franciſcans* Church. He left ſeveral Baſtard Children, as *Emanuel*, and *Chriſtopher*, who alſo took the Title of King, and died at *Paris* of a Palſy in 1638. the 66th Year of his Age. He had another Son who turn'd Monk, and two Daughters who became Nuns, *&c.*

ANTONY, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, third Son of *Rene* Duke of *Lorrain* and *Philippa* of *Guelders* his Second Wife, was born in 1489. and brought up at the Court of *Lewis* XII. of *France*, whom he follow'd into *Italy*, where he was at the Battel of *Agnadel*, and afterwards ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel of *Marignan* in 1515. and on ſeveral other occaſions during that War. His Conduct and Addreſs in bringing the Peaſants of *Alſace*, and of the Biſhoprick of *Strasbourg* to their Duty, who revolted in 1525, got him conſiderable Reputation; he died in 1544. This Duke Married *Rene* of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Gilbert* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Montpenſier*, and Vice-Roy of *Naples* in 1529. This Lady obtain'd of *Francis* I. the forfeited Eſtate of her Brother *Charles Bourbon*, Lord High Conſtable of *France*. They had two Sons and a Daughter, *Francis* Duke of *Lorrain* who ſucceeded *Anthony*; *Francis* who begun the Branch of the Dukes of *Mercœur*; and *Anne*, firſt Married to *Rene* of *Naſſau* and *Chalon*, Prince of *Orange*, and afterwards to *Philippe de Croui*, the firſt of the Name, Duke of *Arſcot*.

ANTONY the *Sicilian* render'd his Name famous by burning the Arſenal of *Gallipolis* in 1475. This young Man was taken by the *Turks* when *Mahomet* II made himſelf

Maſter

Maſter of the Iſle of *Negrepont*, and made his eſcape to the *Venetian* Fleet commanded by *Peter Mocenigo*, then at Anchor at *Napoli di Romania*; he preſented himſelf to the Admiral, and told him he knew how to deſtroy all the *Turkiſh* Fleet, That to execute his deſign, he required nothing but a Bark and ſome few truſty Companions; which being granted him, he took in Fruit, croſs'd the *Dardanelles*, and feigning himſelf a Merchant, ſpent the Day in ſelling his Fruit, and at Night bore up and fir'd the Arſenal; but the People flocking from all ſides, he had not time to burn the Ships: So when he ſaw that the Flame had reach'd his own little Veſſel, he led his Companions into a Wood that ſtood near the Coaſt, where he was ſearch'd for and found by the *Turks*, who ſeeing his Ship ſink, and the Fruit ſwim on the Water, did not doubt but it was he that did this bold Action. Being had before the Grand Signior, and ask'd why he did ſo ill a thing, he made this reſolute Anſwer, That it was to ruine the Forces of the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom, and that he could wiſh, he had Stabb'd him to the Heart, as he had ſet Fire to the Arſenal. *Mahomet* admir'd this Generoſity, ſomewhat like that of *Mutius Scævola*, but did not imitate *Porſenna*, for he order'd him and his Companions to be Saw'd through the middle. The States of *Venice* gave his Brother a conſiderable Penſion, and Match'd his Siſter very well. *Sab. L.9.*

ANTONY of *Lorrain*, Count of *Vaudemont, &c.* Sirnam'd, *The Undertaker*, was the Son of *Ferri* of *Lorrain*, Sirnam'd the Couragious. *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, claim'd the Dukedom of *Lorrain* from him by the Mariage of *Iſabelle*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Charles* the Firſt, Duke of *Lorrain*, and had the Emperor's Deciſion in his favour; but *Anthony*, aſſiſted by *France*, withſtood him, defeated his Army, and having taken him Priſoner at the Battel of *Bullegneville*, ſent him to *Dijon*, where he was forc'd to condeſcend to hard Terms before he could obtain his Liberty. He died in 1447. *D'Avila.*

ANTONY of *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, a Famous Painter, who flouriſh'd about the Year 1430. *Felibian.*

ANTRIM, a County, Barony, and Borough Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*. This Town is but ordinary, and ſtands by the Lake call'd *Lough-Neah*, five miles South of *Connor* along the North-Eaſt Coaſt. The County is divided into nine Baronies, whereof *Antrim* is one: The County is bounded by St. *George*'s Channel on the Eaſt, the River *Ban* on the Weſt, the *Deucalidon* Ocean on the North, and the County of *Down* on the South. *Carickfergus* is now the chief Town.

ANTRONIA, was a City of *Theſſaly* upon the Sea-Coaſt, ſo call'd from the great number of Dens and Caverns in the parts adjoining to it, but more particularly remarkable for the great ſtore of Aſſes bred thereabouts of a more than ordinary Bulk and Height; whence all huge ignorant ſottiſh Fellows were call'd *Antronii Aſini*.

ANTROS, vulgarly *Cardovan*, an Iſland of *France* in *Guien*, ſeated at the Mouth of the *Gironde*, where *Henry* IV. built the Tower of *Cardovan*, magnificently repair'd by *Lewis* XIV. which ſerves for a Light-Houſe to ſuch Ships as enter the River bound for *Bourdeaux*.

ANTRUM *Sibyllæ*, Lat. *Grotta della Sibilla*, a moſt Celebrated Place, ſtill viſited by Travellers, being a Den or large Room cut out of a hard Rock, eight Foot wide, fourteen in length, and thirteen high, the Floor pav'd with ſquare Tiles of Moſaick Work, the Walls lin'd with Stones of various colours, and the Roof embelliſh'd with Gold and Azure, where the *Cumæan Sibyl* had her Habitation and return'd her Oracles. It's in the *Terra di Lavoro*, near *Cumæ*.

ANTSIANACH, a Province of the Iſland *Madagaſcar* in *Africa*, with very high Mountains towards the Eaſt, almoſt in the middle of the Iſland, a Province large and rich, but little known to the *Europeans*.

ANTWERP, Lat. *Antwerpia*, *Antwerpen* by the Natives, by the *Italians*, *Anverſa*, vulgarly *Antwerp*, is a City of *Brabant* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Capital of the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Malines*. Some derive the name of this City from *Hant* a Hand, and *Werpen* to throw away, for that before *Cæſar*'s coming into *Gaul*, a certain Giant whoſe name was *Antigonus*, kept in a Caſtle upon the *Scheld*, demanding of ſuch as paſſed by, half of what they carried about 'em, which if they in the leaſt refuſed, he cut off their Right Hands, and threw them into the River. This City was formerly one of the Richeſt and moſt Beautiful of the whole World, ſeated in a ſpacious Plain upon the right ſide of the *Scheld*, where the River divides the Dutchy of *Brabant* from the County of *Flanders*. It was enlarged by *John* I. *John* III. and *Charles* V. It contains 212 Streets, and 22 publick Piazza's. The Houſes are all Neat and Faſhionable, and many of them Magnificent. In a word, all the Structures both Sacred and Secular admirable. Our Lady's Church, the Cathedral, is a Piece of incomparable Workmanſhip, it's above 500 Foot long, 240 broad, and 340 high, contains 66 Chapels, embelliſh'd with Marble Pillars, all different in ſhape, and adorn'd with lovely Pictures as well as the Body of the Church. The Tower is one of the higheſt and faireſt of *Europe*, built of white Stone, wherein are 33 large Bells. The chief Doors are Cas'd with Marble, and gilt with Gold. This fine Church was almoſt burnt to the Ground in the Year 1533. and after that pillaged, during the Civil Wars, for Religion. It was erected into a Cathedral by *Paul* IV. in the Year 1559. There are four other Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *George*, St. *James*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Malburge*, beſides a great number of other fair Churches belonging to Religious Houſes, amongſt which the Jeſuits Church is very magnificent; it's pav'd with Marble on the two lower ſides one above another, which are ſupported by 56 Marble Columns; the four Roofs are hung with 38 large Pictures in Gold Frames, and the Wall has 40 croſs Windows fac'd with Marble. The chief Altar is all of Marble, Jaſper, Porphyry, and Gold. Our Lady's Chapel is no leſs conſiderable; the Pavement, Sides, and Vaults are all Marble. Its 50 Chapels, the Portal, and Jeſuits Houſe, are worth the ſeeing. Almoſt all the Fine Paintings there, are done by the Famous *Rubens*. The Town-Houſe conſiſts of four large Apartments, and the Eaſterlings-Houſe, the Exchange, and the Galleries that ſurround it, are worthy of Conſideration. The Cittadel, one of the ſtrongeſt, and moſt regular, is of a Pentagon Figure, with five Baſtions that defend one another, well Terraſſed, with large and deep Moats. It encloſes two little Hills that give a Proſpect all over the Countrey. This Cittadel was built in the Year 1567. by the Duke of *Alva*, the Deſign drawn by *Paccotti*, the famous Architect of *Urbin*. The City lies 18 Leagues from the Sea, between *Malines*, *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Bruges*, the Harbour is very lovely, and moſt convenient, there being no leſs than Eight Canals for Ships to come up by to the City, in the chiefeſt of which 100 may ride together. There are 74 Bridges upon theſe Canals, all which Conveniencies brought a great Trade to the Town. It ſuffered much in the Revolt of the *Low-Countreys* from the *Spaniards*, who plundered it three days together, burnt above 600 Houſes, and kill'd and drown'd 10000 of the Inhabitants. The Confederates repair'd it, but it was after that retaken by the Prince of *Parma*, after a Years Siege, memorable in Modern Hiſtory for the many Machines and Devices us'd in it; and has ſince recover'd much of its former Beauty, though the Neighbourhood of *Amſterdam* has deprived it of the greateſt part of her Trade. There are 25 Colleges, Nunneries, and Religious Houſes. The Jeſuits Treaſure is valued at Two Millions. Lon. 25. 51. Lat. 41. 16. *Guichardin deſcription de pais bas.*

ANUBIS, one of the Deities of the *Egyptians*, painted with a Dog's-Head holding a Palm-Branch in one Hand, and a *Caduceum* or *Mercury*'s Wand in the other. Some ſay *Anubis* was Son of *Oſiris*, and follow'd his Father to the Wars, and that for his Martial Atchievements, and extraordinary Acts of Valour, he was Deify'd after his Death by the *Egyptians*; who, becauſe he was alſo a great Lover of Dogs, whoſe Picture he always painted upon his Shield, and bore in his Standards, they repreſented him with a Dog's Head. His Worſhip was tranſlated to the *Romans*, and ſo highly eſteem'd by *Commodus* the Emperor, that he cauſed his Head to be ſhav'd, that he might carry the *Idol* of *Anubis* about the Streets of *Rome*. But *Mundus* having Enjoy'd *Pauline* in this God's Temple, by the Contrivance of one of the Prieſteſſes, who made her believe that *Anubis* himſelf deſired her company in Private; and the Cheat being diſcover'd, the Emperor *Tiberius* commanded the Temple to be demoliſhed, the Statue of *Iſis* and *Anubis* to be thrown into the *Tiber*, and ſentenced the Prieſts and Prieſteſſes to be Crucified. *Diod. Sicul. Lib.* 1.

ANYSIS, a blind Man, born in a Town of the ſame Name. He ſucceeded *Aſychis* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*. He was Invaded and Diſpoſſeſſed by *Sabach* K. of *Æthiopia*, which *Sabach*, being afterwards frighten'd in a Dream, march'd back into his own Country; whereupon *Anyſis* reaſſumed the Government, and when he died, made *Sethon*, a Prieſt of *Vulcan*, his Succeſſor. *Herod. Euterp.*

ANYTUS, a Rhetorician of *Athens*, conceiv'd ſuch a mortal Hatred againſt *Socrates*, becauſe he us'd to inveigh againſt ſuch Knaviſh Fellows as he was, that he reſolv'd to have his Life. To which purpoſe, getting *Ariſtophanes* on his ſide, he made that Comedian to beſpatter him in one of his Plays; then joining with *Melitus* and ſome others, he got him condemned to Death in the 95th Olympiad; but when the Philoſopher's Innocence came to be known, the People mutinied againſt his Accuſers; and *Anytus* being forc'd to fly to *Heraclea*, was there, as ſome ſay, ſton'd to death by the Inhabitants. *Plutarch in Vit. Socratis.*

ANZERMA, a ſmall City of the Southern *America* in the Kingdom of *Popajan*, upon the River *Cauca* near *Cape Corrente*, about 50 Leagues from the City of *Popajan* to the North, and 12 from *Calamanta* to the South. *Quintus Curt Lib.* 8.

ANZICHI, a People of *Africa* in the East of the Kingdom of *Loango*, govern'd by one Supream Monarch, having many Petty Kings under him. They barter Slaves, Ivory, and Cloath made out of Palm-Tree, with those of *Congo*, for Salt and Shells, which is their Money. They are Cannibals, but esteemed Valiant and Faithful to their Masters.

ANZUQUI, a Town in the Island of *Japan*, in the Province of *Vomi*, upon the Bay of *Meaco*, the chief City of *Japan*, from whence it stands about 20 Leagues.

AON, the Son of *Neptune*, who being driven out of *Apulia* by his own Subjects, planted himself in *Bœotia*, and call'd that Country *Aonia* from his Name.

AONIA, the Mountainous part of *Bœotia*; but the ancient Poets apply that Name to the whole. Here the Muses were said to have dwelt, and therefore call'd *Aonides*. Hence also *Aonium Nemus*, and *Lyra Aonia*, celebrated by *Ovid*.

AORNOS, a Rock in *India*, so high, that it was thought inaccessible to the very Birds. *Hercules* besieged it in vain, but *Alexander the Great* understanding that it was kept by a Coward, said, it was easie to be taken, and so found it. *Arian.* Also a River of *Arcadia*, and a certain contagious Lake of *Epirus*, and a Lake in *Italy* mention'd by *Virgil*.

AOSTE, the Country of the ancient *Salassi*, now a Dutchy belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, comprehending six large Valleys amongst the *Alps*, besides that from whence it is named, which the River *Doera* divides in the middle. It's now called *La Val d'Aosta*, from the chief City, formerly *Augusta Salassorum*, either as being built by *Augustus*, or else inhabited by a *Roman* Colony. It's a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Tarantaise*, and hath a Triumphal-Arch rais'd by *Augustus*, remaining almost entire, besides a Colossus, and several other Monuments of *Roman* Grandeur. This City is 50 miles E. from *Turin*, and was the Birthplace of the Famous St. *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Guichenon Hist. de Savoye.*

APACI, *Apaches*, a People of Northern *America* in *New Mexico*. Their Country is very large, and divided by the *Spaniards* into four sorts of Nations, which are *Apaches de Parillo*, towards the South; *Apaches de Xila*, *Apaches de Novaio*, to the North; and *Apaches Vaqueros* to the East: They are all Idolaters, and live under the Government of their *Caciques*, having several Strong Holds upon the Mountains, whither they retire upon the approach of the *Spaniards*.

APALACHI, or *Apalachites*, a People of *Northern America* in *Florida*, towards the Mountains of *Apalatai*. The Kingdom of the *Apalachites* contains several small Provinces, of which some are in a fair Valley bounded to the East and North by a long Ridge of the Mountains *Apalatai*; to the South by the Province of *Tagouesta*, the Inhabitants of which are Cruel and Barbarous; to the West by the River of *Hitanachi*, which the *Spaniards* call the River of the Holy Ghost. The most considerable of the Provinces which are in the Valley, is call'd *Bermarin*, the next to that is *Amana*, and the third *Matiqua*. This last extends to the Mountains, where lie *Schama Meraco*, and *Aqua Laqua*. The Capital City of the Country is *Melitot* in the Province of *Bemarin*, where the King keeps his Court, who is acknowledged for Sovereign by the particular Chiefs of the other, which they call *Paraconsses*. The Country is Good and Fertile, the Inhabitants Open-hearted, and without Malice. However, their Neighbours force them often to betake themselves to their Arms, which are Bows and Arrows, Clubs, Slings, and long Javelins that they throw with their Hands when they have once emptied their Quivers, which are of an Oval Form made of Rushes twisted and pitch'd together, so artificially, that though cover'd but with a single Leather, and extreamly light, no Arrow will pierce them. They formerly ador'd the Sun, but are now for the most part Christians, being instructed by a *French* Colony carried thither by Captain *Ribauld*, in the time of *Charles* IX. *Linschot Descript. de l'America.*

APAMEA, now *Hama* or *Amam*, upon the *Orontes*, a City of *Syria*, once an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antiochia*, and therefore considerable, and frequently mentioned by the Ancients. One of its Bishops call'd *Thomas*, by his Address and Prudence, preserv'd it from the Arms of *Cosroes*, King of *Persia*. It was built by *Seleucus Nicanor*, who gave it his Wifes name, by which means it became in a short time the next City to *Antiochia*, and her Rival for Beauty and Riches. It is seated upon a pleasant Hill, in the midst of a Plain, encompassed with other Hills, and extreamly Fertile in all sorts of Grain and Fruits. The City it self is surrounded with the River *Orontes* and a Lake, which render the Gardens Lovely and Beautiful: The Neighbouring Fields abound in Pasturage, which the Kings of *Syria* did formerly reserve for their own Horses; and though at this time the City is much decayed, yet it is still the most Populous in *Syria* next to *Aleppo*. On the top of the Hill stands a Castle, which not only commands the Town, but also the adjacent Plain. Lon. 70. Lat. 34.45. *Plin. Lib.* 5.

APAMEA, *Apami*, an Archiepiscopal Town of *Phrygia* upon the River *Marsyas*, where it mixes with the *Mæander*, 80 Miles from *Synnada* to the South, and about 100 from *Laodicea* to the West, now but thinly Inhabitated. Long. 59.50. Lat. 39.50.

APAMEA, *Apami*, an Archiepiscopal City of *Bithynia*, by the Turks now called *Myrlea*, seated upon the *Propontis* towards the Gulf of *Polmeure*, between *Bursa* and *Cyzicum*. Lon. 56.50. Lat. 49.56.

APAMEA, call'd also *Miana*, a Town of *Mdia*, confining upon *Parthia*. There are also two other Towns of this Name in *Mesopotamia*, one upon the *Euphrates*, and the other upon the *Tygris*.

APANTA, a Province of the Continent of Southern *America*, between the Lake of *Parime* and the River of the *Amazons*. *Texeira* affirms, That the Country of the *Apantes* extends it self on the other side of the same River, to the West of the Province of *Coropa*.

APARIA, a Province of *Peru* in the Southern *America*, near the River of the *Amazons*, towards that part where it receives the *Curavaya*, to the North of the Province *Pacomoro*. On the other side it has to the West the Country call'd *Canella*.

APATURIA, certain Festivals solemniz'd by the *Athenians* in Honour of *Bacchus*, which *Budæus* calls the Festivals of Treachery, from the *Greek* word *Apate*, that signifies *Fraud*; for the *Athenians* and *Bœotians* being at variance about the Bounds of their Countreys, their two Kings *Melanthius* and *Xanthius* resolv'd to determine it by single Combat, wherein *Xanthius* the *Bœotian* was slain by a Trick; for while the two Princes were engaged, there appeared behind *Xanthius* a third Person clad in a black Goat's Skin, at which they of the contrary Party crying out, That it was foul Play to bring a Second, whilst *Xanthius* looked about to see who the Second was, *Melanthius* slew him. The *Athenians* thinking it to be *Bacchus* who appeared thus in their favour, instituted the *Apaturia* in acknowledgment of his Kindness. Others add, That *Æthra*, because of some favour she had received from *Pallas*, dedicated a Temple to her, ordering that the *Trœzenian* Virgins should consecrate their Girdles to *Pallas Apaturia* before their Nuptials. *Venus* was also call'd *Apaturia*, because when the Giants sought to have kill'd her, she is said to have hid her self, till by the help of *Hercules* she slew them every one. *Hesychius*, *Herodotus*.

APELLES, call'd the Prince of Painters, born at *Cos*, liv'd in the 112th *Olympiad*, about the 422d of *Rome*. *Alexander the Great* would suffer none but him to draw his Picture, and gave him one of his Concubines named *Campaspes* of *Larissa*, hearing that he fell in Love with her as she sat to be drawn. He painted several Pieces mentioned with admiration by the Ancients, as the Portraiture of *Antigonus*, whom he drew with a side Face to hide the Deformity of his lost Eye; a Picture of a Stone Horse, so much to the Life, that the Mares neighed when they saw it; the two Portraitures of *Venus*, one issuing out of the Sea call'd *Anadyomene*, the other drawn for his own Countreymen; applauded by *Ovid*, with several others famous in the Writings of the Ancients. *Valerius Maximus. Plin. Horace.*

APELLES the Heretick, Disciple of *Marcion*, alledg'd there were Two Gods, one Good, and another Bad. This last he said form'd the World, and gave the Mosaick Law; the other was Author of the Gospel and Redeemer of the World. These Errors were common to him, with his Master *Marcion*, but being expell'd his Communion, he invented a new Heresie, or rather Learn'd it of *Philumene*, a young Woman possess'd with an Evil Spirit, which she pretended was the Holy Ghost. He then admitted but one God, made up of infinite Parts, despis'd the Laws and Prophets, and allow'd Jesus but a Body of Air, which he distributed amongst the Elements when he ascended to Heaven. He also denied the Resurrection of the Body. *Bar. A. C.* 146.

APELLICON, a Citizen of *Athens* in the 638 of *Rome*, heap'd up all the Books that he could get, not that he unstood them, or had any love for Learning, but to make himself spoken of for his Library. He purchased *Aristotle's* Writings at a dear rate, but *Sylla* having taken *Athens*, carried them to *Rome*. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 13.

APENNINE, *Apennino*, a vast Mountain of *Italy*, which begins near *Savona* upon the Coasts of *Genoa*, where it joins the *Maritime Alps*, from whence it runs through the middle of all *Italy*, forming a long ridge of Mountains that extend themselves like a Bow to the very Streight that parts *Italy* from *Sicily*. The *Apennine* is call'd in several parts by several Names, between *Linca* and *Modena*, *Monte S. Peregrino*, and is of a prodigious Height, though not quite so high as the *Alps*, and 700 miles long. *Cluvier*, *Lib.* 30.

APENRADE, a small City of *Denmark* in South *Jutland*, and the Dutchy of *Sleswick* seated upon the *Baltick* Sea, with a good Haven, three Leagues from *Hadersleben*, three from *Thenisburgh*, and two from the Island of *Alsen*.

APER *Arius*, Captain of the *Pretorian* Bands, slew his Son-in-Law *Numerianus* the Emperor, *Anno* 284. to advance himself, and conceal'd his death till it was discover'd by the Stench of the Corps; whereupon he was seiz'd, and *Diocletian* being proclaim'd Emperor, put him to death, and so fulfill'd the Prediction of a Magician, who told him, That he should be Emperor after he had kill'd a savage Boar, being the signification of *Aper*'s Name. This Family of *Aper* was famous at *Rome*, several of 'em having been Consuls; as, *M. Flavius Aper*, who had been Consul with *T. Vetrassius Pollion*, in the time of the Emperor *Aurelius*; and *M. Flav. Aper* under *Caracalla*, *An. Ch.* 208. as also *Aper*, an ancient and much noted Grammarian.

APERIC, *Oculos*, *Abrothos*, a small Island encompassed with several Rocks, about 70 Leagues from the Coast of *Brasil*, betwixt *Europe* and *Pernambuca*; they are terrible to the Mariners, extending themselves under water above 50 Leagues: There are also other Rocks in these parts call'd by this same Name. *Hoffman.*

APETOUS, Lat. *Apetubæ*, a People of *North America* in *Brasil*, near the Government of *Puerto Seguro.*

APHEK, a City of *Palestine*, famous for a Temple of *Venus*, where her Adorers gave themselves up to all manner of Lasciviousness, as being the place in which she is said to have embraced her *Adonis*; but more memorable in Sacred Writ for the Overthrow of the *Israelites* by the *Philistines*, and the signal Victory of *Ahab* over *Benhadad* King of *Assyria*. *Bochart des Colonies Phœnicians.*

APHETÆ, a City of *Magnesia*, in a Province of *Thessaly*, seated upon the Bay call'd *Il Golfo del Vollo*, from whence the *Argonauts* put to Sea, when bound to *Colchos*. *Ap. de Argon.*

APHGASI, a Clan of the *Tartars*, that inhabit on the West-side of the *Wolga*, towards the South of the Kingdom of *Astracan*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, to the River *Cupa*, which falls into the *Palus Mæotis*, beyond whom the *Cyrcassian Tartars* inhabit between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas. *Guagn.*

APHION, *Caracter Hieropolis ad Mæandrum*, a great City in the Lesser *Asia*, but dirty and ill built. It had an ancient Castle of Freestone, on a high Rock, separated from the Mountains which lie South of it, and form a kind of Semi-circle. This City was at first a Bishop's See, but now an Archbishop's. It lies 35 miles from *Philadelphia* to the South, in the Borders of *Cairo*. *Baudr.*

APHRODISIUM, a strong and well-fortified City of *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, upon the Sea-Coast, 20 Leagues distant from *Adrumetum*, or *Mahumeta*. *Hoff.*

APHRODISIUS, an *Egyptian*, one of St. *Peter*'s Disciples, and afterwards Bishop of *Bourges* in *France*, as *Volaterran* will have it. Some are of opinion, that our Saviour was hid two years in his House at *Grand Cairo*, during *Herod*'s Persecution. See *Joseph. Antiq. Jud. Lib.* 18.

APHRODITE, one of the Names of *Venus*, from the *Greek* Word *Aphros*, which signifies Froth, because the Poets feign her to have been engendred of the Froth of the Sea; by which Fiction, the Ancients signified, that Moisture was one of the Principles of Generation, of which *Venus* was reputed the Goddess. *Hesychius.*

APHTHARDOCITÆ, a Sect sprung from the *Eutychians* in the 6th Century: They could not comprehend our Saviour's Passion, holding that He was Immortal from the very first moment of His Conception. *Bar. A.C.* 535.

APHTON, a Sophist and Rhetorician of *Antioch*, living in the second Century. He wrote several Tracts, particularly one of Rhetorick, still remaining. *Suid. in Apht. Volaterr. Anthrop. l.* 13.

APHYTE, or *Aphytis*, a City of *Thrace*, not far from *Pallene*, fam'd for an Oracle of *Apollo*: The Inhabitants had also *Jupiter Ammon* in great Veneration, because he appear'd in the Night to *Lysander*, besieging this City *Ammon*, and oblig'd him to desist. *Pausan.*

APIAN, *(Peter) Binewitz*, a *German* Mathematician of *Leisnick* in *Misnia*. He made a great Progress in the Mathematicks, and read in that Faculty in the University of *Ingolstadt* with great Applause. He dedicated one of his Tracts, call'd *Cosmographicus, Geographica Institutio*; or, *Astronomicum Cæsarium*, to *Charles* V. He likewise publish'd a Book, call'd *Quadrans Universalis, & Astronomicum Instrumentum*. His Son, *Philip Apian*, was likewise a considerable Mathematician and Physician, and Printed a Treatise *De Umbris*. *Hen. Pantaleon, lib.* 3. *Prosopogr. Vossius de Scient. Math.*

APIARIUS, a Priest of the Church of *Sicca* in *Numidia*, being accus'd of several Crimes, was condemn'd by the Bishops of that Province, about 417. Upon which, appealing to Pope *Zosimus*, he defended himself with so much Artifice, that *Zosimus* acquitted him. This is said to have been the beginning of Appeals to *Rome*, of which several Authors have so variously discoursed. *Bar. An. C.* 419. the 5th Council of *Carthage*, *C.* 101.

APICATA, the Wife of *Sejanus*, who being divorced, wrote a Memorial with her own Hand to *Tiberius*, discovering the secret Contrivances of *Drusus*'s Death, the treasonable Concurrence of young *Livia* his Wife, debauch'd by *Sejanus*, the Villanies of *Eudemus* the Physician, and *Ligdus* the Eunuch; and so reveng'd her self on her Rival. *Tacit. Annal.* 4.

APICIUS, a famous Glutton, that spent a considerable Stock, meerly to satisfie his Intemperance, and wrote a Treatise of the Delicacy of Eating: And after this, if we believe *Seneca*, he hang'd himself out of Despair, when he reflected that he had lavish'd away all his Substance. *Athen. l.* 11. *Senec. l. de Consol.*

APINA, an ancient Town of *Italy*, built by *Diomedes*, who at the same time founded *Trica*; and both of them being ruin'd since, gave occasion to the Proverb, *Apinæ & Tricæ*, to denote Trifles: And hence *Buffoons* and *Parasites* are call'd *Apinarii*. *Mart. Plin.*

APIOLÆ, an ancient City of *Italy*, taken by *Lucius Tarquinius the Ancient*, with the Plunder of which he laid the Foundations of the Capitol. *Plin.*

APIS, King of the *Argives*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, Reign'd in *Achaia* about 35 years; after which, leaving his Kingdom to his Brother *Ægialeus*, he pass'd into *Egypt*, where he was known under the Name of *Osiris*, and married *Isis*. He civiliz'd the *Egyptians*, who were before a dull and brutish People; and having taught them the manner of Planting and Dressing Vines, was unanimously chosen to be their King. He Govern'd them prudently, and with so much Moderation and Justice, that after his Death they ador'd him as a God, under the shape of a Living Bull, which was kept in a Temple in the Island of *Delta*; and it was one of the principal *Arcana* of the *Egyptian* Religion, not to let this Bull live long, but after such a time, to kill him in the Priests Fountain; and then they shav'd their Hair in sign of Mourning. Great Sums were expended at the Interment of this Sacred Beast, and the Kings of *Egypt* themselves were accustomed to attend the Funerals, giving from 50 to 100 Talents at a time towards them: Which Ceremony being ended, the Priest appointed for that purpose, sought another young Beast resembling the former, which so soon as he had found, the Mourning ceas'd. This Beast they tended with great care for 40 days, during which time the Women only were permitted to see it; but then they were also forbidden to approach it. After this, the Priests put the Bull into a cover'd Boat, which had a separate Apartment enrich'd with Gold; and in that manner they carried him with great Solemnity to *Memphis*, whither the *Egyptians* repair'd to know the Truth of several things; for the Bull having two Chambers one within the other, it was taken for a good sign if he enter'd in one, and a bad if he stay'd in the other: He also portended good or evil, according as he took or refus'd his Provender. When he was publickly shewn, he was always environ'd with Guards, and a Gang of young Children went before him, singing Hymns in his Praise, who many times, transported with a sudden Fury, foretold things to come. See more in *Serapis*. There was also another *Apis* of *Egypt*, who was the first Inventor of Physick, as *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and *Theodoret*, affirm; adding withal, That *Æsculapius* did but enlarge and bring to perfection what the other had found out. Some Authors say, *Æsculapius* himself was the *Apis* spoke of; others, that it was the *Nile* so call'd: But a great many hold *Apis* to have been a rich *Egyptian* Merchant, who in time of a great Famine, help'd those of *Alexandria*, and they in acknowledgment built him a Temple, which was demolish'd by *Theodosius the Great*. He had another Temple at *Canopus*, a Town of *Egypt*, whither Men and Women flock'd from all places, singing and dancing in very undecent Postures. And this Superstition of the *Egyptian* Bull, did also infect the *Indies*. *Pietro de la Val Tom.* 4. *Cic. Ovid. Tacit. Euseb. St. Aug. Ælian.* The following Authors add concerning *Apis*, That this Ox, worshipp'd by the *Egyptians*, was consecrated to *Isis* and *Osiris*; That it was black, white fac'd, and had white Spots over the Body; That he had the Figure of an *Eagle* upon the Back, and that of a *Beetle* on the Tongue, and a Crescent on the side, with the Hair of the Tail double; That he was call'd the Celestial Bull, and was thought to be conceived by the sole Force of the Rays of the Moon; which agrees with the Sentiment of *Ælian* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*: Finally, That when this Beast happen'd to die, the Priests, cover'd with Buck-skins, made a hideous Noise, which the People answer'd as mournfully; so that there was nothing but Sadness until the New Bull was found, *&c. Strab. Herodot. Pomponius Mela, Pliny.*

APIS, King of *Sicyon* in *Peloponnesus*, succeeded his Father *Telechin*: He made himself Master of the whole *Corinthian* Isthmus; and from him, part of *Greece* was call'd *Apia*. He Reign'd 25 years, and died in the year of the World 2016. and was succeeded by his Son *Thelxyon*. *Pausan Euseb.*

APODISIA, or *Aphrodisias*, formerly a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Stauropolis*, now almost ruined, is in *Caria*, under the *Turks*, fam'd for giving Birth to *Alexander Aphrodisius*, with some other great Prelates and Hereticks.

APOLLINARES *Ludi*, certain Solemnities instituted in Honour of *Apollo* by the *Romans*, (at the instance of *Cor-*

nelius

nelius Rufus the *Decemvir*, upon a Prediction of the Soothsayer *Martius)* who at that time were Crown'd with Lawrel, and Sacrific'd a Bull and two Goats at their first Solemnization. It's reported, that an unexpected Invasion forced them to quit their Sport, and take to Arms; and that during their Distraction, a Cloud of Arrows was seen to fall upon their Enemies; so that they presently return'd Victorious to their Festival, where they found one *C. Pompejus*, an old Man dancing to a Minstrel; and overjoy'd, that their Sport had been continued without interruption, they cried out, *All is safe, seeing an Old Man dances:* Which Speech became afterwards Proverbial, when any sudden Evil is seconded with good Event. *Macrob.*

APOLLINARIS, Bishop of *Laodicea* in the 4th Age, taught Rhetorick at *Berytus*, and other places; turn'd part of the Scriptures into Verse, and wrote many Books to supply the want of Publick Schoolmasters, which *Julian the Apostate* had forbidden: After which, he became a great Heretick, and affirm'd, That the Divinity of Christ was to him instead of a Soul; That his Flesh was sent down from Heaven, and convey'd through the Virgin as through a Channel; That there were two Sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin; That Jesus Christ was conceived a pure Man, and that afterwards the Word descended into him, and had such Operation in him as in the Prophets, but was not united to his Nature; That it was only by his Good Works that he became Great and Perfect; That God was Crucified, and that Jesus Christ has no Body now: To which his Disciples added many other Figments borrowed from the *Manicheans*, *Tertullian*, and *Sabellius*, which were all condemned in the Synod of *Alexandria*, where *Athanasius* was present, and also in the Second Oecumenical Council of *Constantinople*. He wrote a great many Books; but of all his Works, there is nothing now extant but an Interpretation of the *Psalms* in Verse. *St. Jerom in Chron.* 366. *Sozom. Socrat. Ruffin.*

APOLLINARIS, call'd *the Elder*, to distinguish him from his Son of the same Name, was a Priest, and taught Grammar at *Laodicea* in *Syria*: He was Father to *Apollinaris*, Bishop of *Laodicea*. *Socrat. l.* 2. *c.* 36.

APOLLO, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and Brother of *Diana*, born at *Delos*: He is said to have kill'd the Serpent *Pitho*, because the Heat of the Son dries up the Pestilential Vapours of the Earth: He was feign'd to wear long Hair, in resemblance of the Sun-Beams: The Lawrel was consecrated to him, because the Heathens believed that a Lawrel-Leaf, being laid under a sleeping Man's Pillow, made him dream true Dreams. The Fable of his Feeding *Admetus*'s Sheep, was to denote, That all Creatures receive particular Benefit from the nourishing Warmth of the Sun; and his killing the *Cyclops* for forging *Jupiter*'s Thunderbolts, alluded to the Sun's dispersing those Vapours that occasion the Changes of the Air, and various Distempers in Human Bodies. He is call'd *Sun* in *Heaven*, *Bacchus* on *Earth*, and *Apollo* in *Hell*; and is represented with a Harp, to shew us the Harmony of the Spheres; with a Buckler, to signifie that he is Defender of the Earth; and with Arrows, to denote his Power of Life and Death. *Natalis Comes, Macrob. Cic.*

APOLLODORUS, the Name of several Persons mention'd in ancient Authors; one an *Epicurean* Philosopher, who wrote 300 several Treatises, and amongst the rest the Life of *Epicurus* himself: Another a Rhetorician and Grammarian of *Pergamus*, and *Augustus Cæsar*'s Master in the Art of Speaking: Another who wrote the History of the *Parthians*, cited by *Athenæus* and *Strabo*: Another of *Athens* in the time of *Ptolemy Physcon*, a celebrated Grammarian, Author of the *Bibliotheca* of the Original of the Gods, *&c. Lactant. c.* 2. *de Institut.*

APOLLODORUS, an *Athenian* Painter of great Reputation, living about 410 years before Christianity. He was the first that began to refine upon Nature, and to collect the Beautiful Parts from several Bodies to draw 'em into one; whereas before him, Painters were contented to come up to the Resemblance. His Colouring likewise, for the Grace and Strength of it, exceeded all before him. *Felebien Entretiens sur les Vies des Peintres.*

APOLLONIA, now *Piergo* in the Kingdom of *Albania*, 35 Miles from *Dyrrachium* to the South, meanly Inhabited: There is another in *Macedon* upon the River *Chabrias*, or *Cilargo*, between *Thessalonica* and *Amphipolis*, now known by the Name of *Erisso*: Another, formerly call'd the *Great*, in *Thrace*, 20 miles from *Renkas*, now in ruins, yet known by the Name of *Sespoli*: Another in the Kingdom of *Barca* in *Barbary*, with a capacious Port, yet meanly Inhabited by the *Arabians* call'd *Bonandrea*; Another in *Asia the Less*, by the Sea-side, and thought to be the *Assos* mention'd in the *Acts*, with several others of no great Consideration.

APOLLONIA, a Promontory of *Africa*, upon the Southern Coast of *Guinea*, near the mouth of the River *Mancu*, 20 Leagues from the Castle of St. *George Della Mina.*

APOLLONIUS, General of *Antiochus Epiphanes*'s Army, and Governour of *Samaria*, who made War against the *Jews*, and was slain by *Judas Macchabeus*. *Josephus* speaks thus of him: When *Apollonius*, Governour of *Samaria* for King *Antiochus*, heard how *Judas Macchabeus* went on, he march'd against him; but the Valiant Commander of God's People defeated his whole Army, kill'd him, then plunder'd his Camp, and carried his Sword in Triumph. He is supposed to be that same who was sent by *Seleucus* to Rob the Sacred Treasury at *Jerusalem*; whereupon a Vision of Angels appear'd like Horsemen, and withstood him, so that he fell down half dead; but was restored by the Prayers of the Priests.

APOLLONIUS, Sirnamed *Davus*, General of *Alexander Balas* King of *Syria*'s Troops, enter'd *Judæa*, and sent word to *Jonathan*, Prince of the *Jews*, That he design'd to Fight and Conquer him. *Jonathan* moved at this Bravado, marched immediately from *Jerusalem* with 10000 chosen Men, accompanied with his Brother *Simon*, and made himself Master of the Town of *Joppe*, and afterwards attack'd *Apollonius*; and having defeated his whole Infantry, pursued the Horse to *Azor*, and burnt the Temple of *Dagon*, where part went to shelter themselves; so that *Apollonius* lost above 10000 Men by his ill Conduct and Rashness. This happen'd in the 606 of *Rome*. *Joseph. l.* 13. *Ant. Jud.*

APOLLONIUS *Tyanæus*, living in the first Age, was look'd upon a great Magician, and to have understood the Language of the Birds. At the same Hour that *Domitian* was kill'd at *Rome*, he stopp'd in the middle of his Speech, that he was making to the People of *Ephesus*, and cried out, *Strike the Tyrant, strike the Tyrant! Thou hast hit him, thou hast wounded him, thou hast slain him*; adding, that *Domitian was kill'd*: The Truth of which agreeing with the Certainty of the Fact, won him great Reputation. *Philostratus*, who wrote his Life, reports, that he died about the year 97. or 99. no body being present at his death, after he had impos'd a long time upon the World, and done the Christians much mischief. *Ælius Lampridius*, who extols him for a Saint, adds, that *Alexander Severus*, among the rest of his Deities, privately worshipp'd Christ. *Abraham Orpheus, Apollonius Tyanæus.*

APOLLONIUS of *Arabanda*, Sirnamed *Molon*, a *Greek* Author, who flourished about the 670th year of *Rome*. *Tully* tells us he was his Master, first at *Rome*, and afterwards in *Asia*. He wrote a Piece of History; and *Josephus* complains he has misrepresented the *Jews*. *Cic. in Brut. Suet. in Jul. Cæs. c.* 4. *Joseph. l.* 2. *cont. Ap.*

APOLLONIUS of *Chalcis*, a Stoick Philosopher, flourished about the middle of the second Century. He was Præceptor to the Emperors *Marcus Aurelius*, *Antoninus*, and to *Verus*. He endeavoured all he could to persuade *Bardisanes Syrus* to renounce the Christian Religion. *Antoninus Pius* had brought him from *Chalcis* to *Rome*, upon which *Apollonius*, being very much conceited of his Sufficiency, was so hardy as to tell the Emperor, That the Master was not obliged to run after the Scholar, but that 'twas the Scholar's Business to wait upon his Master. This Philosopher being come to *Rome*, imagined that the Emperor should have made him a Visit in his Lodgings; *Antoninus* understanding his Vanity, rallied him upon't, and told him, smiling, That *he perceived 'twas easier for* Apollonius *to come from* Chalcis *to* Rome, *than from his Lodgings to the Palace.* This Philosopher was very much in favour with *Marcus Aurelius*. *Jul. Capitolin. in Anton Pio, & in M. Aurel.*

APOLLONIUS (*Lavinius*) born near *Bruges* in *Flanders*, and lived in the 16th Century, in the year 1567. He published a Description of *Peru*; and the year after, he Printed the *French* Expedition into *Florida*, and the Defeat of the *Spaniards*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

APOLLONIUS of *Perga* in *Pamphylia*, call'd the great Geometrician, flourished about the 560th year of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Ptolemy Euergetes*, King of *Egypt*. *Cardan* gives him the seventh Place among the fine Wits of the World. He has wrote several Treatises; the most considerable is that of *Cones*, translated into Latin by *Johannes Baptista* of *Mesmes*, and afterwards by *Frederick Commandon*. *Strab. l.* 17. *Card. l.* 6. *de Subtil.*

APOLLOPHANES, a Stoick, who affirmed there was but one Vertue, and that was Prudence. Also another of the same Name, to whom, at the time of Christ's Passion, *Dionysius* the *Areopagite* cried out, *Aut Author Naturæ patitur, aut Mundi Machina dissolvetur.* *Vossius.*

APOLLOS, or *Apollo*, an *Alexandrian Jew*, who being converted to Christianity, came to *Ephesus* in the year 51, and did the Church much Service, as being a Person of great Elocution, and very Understanding in the Old Testament. 1 *Cor.* 3. *Acts* 18.

APONUS, modernly call'd *Abaxe*, a hot Fountain in the Neighbourhood of *Padua*, in the State of *Venice*: Bathing in it cures a great many Distempers. *Suetonius* says, that the Emperor *Tiberius* order'd a Lot to be thrown into't,

there being then a Report, that ſuch an Expedient would let him into the Knowledge of future Events. *Sueton. in Tiber. c.* 14. *Lucan, l.* 7.

APOSTOLICKS, or *Apotacticks*, Hereticks that ſprung from the *Encratites* and *Cathari*, took this Name, becauſe they made Profeſſion of never Marrying, and renounc'd Riches. St. *Epiphanes* obſerves, That theſe Vagabonds that appear'd about 260. made uſe for the moſt part of the Apocryphal Acts of St. *Andrew*, St. *Thomas*, St. *Epiphanes* and St. *Auguſtine*. *Bar. An. C.* 260. There was another Sect of this Name about the 12th Century; they were againſt Marriage, and never went without lewd Women: They alſo deſpis'd Infant-Baptiſm, Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, and Prayers for the Dead; and call'd themſelves the True Body of the Church, condemning all uſe of Fleſh with the *Manichees*. St. *Bernard* wrote againſt them in 1147. *Baron. Genebrard.*

APOTHEOSIS, the Ceremony which the *Romans* obſerv'd when they Deified their Emperors or Great Perſonages, that had deſerved well of their Country: To this purpoſe they made the Figure of the Party deceaſed in Wax, and laid it in a Bed of State; this Bed was plac'd in a great Hall in the Palace, whither the Senators, Ladies, and Phyſicians, came for ſeven days to viſit and bear it company: On the eighth day the moſt conſiderable Senators and Knights carried the Bed to the Publick Place, the New Emperor, High Prieſt, Magiſtrates, and Ladies, following the Pomp. Here the Emperor having taken his Place, the Quire of Muſicians ſung the Praiſes of the Deceas'd; which being done, they walk'd in fine Order to the Field of *Mars*, thoſe that bore the Statues of all Great Commanders from *Romulus*'s time, and the Repreſentations of the Cities and Provinces ſubject to the *Roman* Empire, going firſt: After theſe came the Knights and *Roman* Soldiers with led Horſes, and ſuch Preſents as were made for the Ornament of this Pomp: The laſt bore an Altar cover'd with Ivory, and enrich'd with Gold and Pearls. In *Mars*'s Field was a Pile five or ſix ſtories high in form of a Pyramid, cover'd with very rich Tapiſtry, having the deceas'd Emperor's Golden Chariot on the higheſt; here the Knights deliver'd the Bed to the High Prieſt, who placed it on the ſecond Story, which they perfum'd with all ſorts of Aromatick and precious Liquors. This done, the new Prince and the Deceaſed's Kinsfolks broke the Image, whilſt the Knights on Horſeback and the Soldiers afoot ran round the Piles, with great numbers of Chariots driven by Coachmen in Purple, repreſenting the Famous Commanders and Noble *Roman* Lords. At laſt the Emperor roſe, and ſet fire to the Pile; and whilſt the Repreſentation burn'd, an Eagle was let looſe from the top, which frighted by the Flame, made haſte to ſoar out of ſight; and this they made the People believe was the Soul of the Emperor departed going to Heaven. If it were an Empreſs, or other Lady of High Quality, they let looſe a Peacock. There was but one of theſe Solemnities in the time of the *Roman* Kings, and that was for *Romulus*: His Mother was alſo reckon'd a Goddeſs, but not with ſolemn Conſecration. In the time of the Republick, *Anna Perennis* alone was the only one to whom the Senate order'd Sacrifice; and *Julius Cæſar* was the only Emperor to whom they order'd ſuch Divine Honours. *Goltzius, Roſin. Ant. Rom. Herodian, l.* 4. *c.* 2.

APPENZEL, Lat. *Abbatis Cella*, a Village of *Swiſſerland*, in all reſpects equal to a City, being very rich, well inhabited, and large, and gives Name to the laſt of the *Swiſs* Cantons, which in ſo few, producing ſo many Warlike Men, that one of them ſometimes put a Troop of the Enemy to flight, it was admitted the 13th into the *Helvetian* League, *An.* 1513. The Town is ſituated on the River *Sintra*, four Leagues from *St. Gall*, and ſix from *Conſtance*. The Country is encompaſſed with extraordinary high Mountains on the Borders of *Rhetia*, and hath eight other remarkable Towns beſides *Appenzel*, which were formerly ſubject to ſeveral Lords and Counts then united under the Abbot, and at laſt form'd themſelves into a Commonwealth, by the Approbation of the Emperor *Rupertus*, having obtain'd their Liberty from the Abbot, partly by Arms, and partly by Money, *An.* 1408. But three years after, the Abbot renewing his Pretenſions, they entred into a Confederacy with ſix of the other Cantons, but were, through the Abbot's means, Proſcribed by the Emperor, and Excommunicated by the Pope. To the latter they oppoſed a contrary Decree, baniſhing his Legate, with ſome of the more obſtinate Prieſts, and cutting off others; and from the former they were protected by their Mountains. The Abbot accuſing them to the College of Electors, obtain'd a Decree, That the other Towns off *Swiſſerland* and the *Upper Rhine* ſhould reduce them; ſo that thoſe of *Appenzel* having loſt two Battels, a Peace was concluded, but violated by the Neighbouring Nobility four years after; and the Canton having obtain'd a Victory, poſſeſſed themſelves of two Neighbouring Valleys, and for a Sum got the Emperor's Proſcription taken off; and entring a League, as beforeſaid, were receiv'd as a part of the *Helvetick* Republick. This Canton is now divided into 12 parts; 6 of them call'd the *Inner Appenzel*, lying near the Town, are Popiſh; and the other 6, call'd the *Outer Appenzel*, being partly free, and partly ſubjected to Noblemen, are Proteſtants, who think it their Intereſt to live a-part from the Papiſts. *Hoffman.*

APPIAN, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, deſcended from one of the beſt Families of *Alexandria*, where he became ſo conſiderable at the Bar, that he was choſen to be one of the Emperor's Procurators. His Hiſtory, containing about 24 Books, began with the Burning of *Troy*, to the Reign of *Auguſtus*, from whence he continu'd it down to *Trajan*; but of all theſe numerous Volumes, we have only ſome few left, containing the *Punic*, *Syrian*, *Parthian*, *Mithridatic*, *Spaniſh*, *Civil*, and *Illyrian* Wars, and a Fragment of the Wars with the *Gauls*, of which one Edition was Printed by *H. Stephens*, and another at *Amſterdam* in 1670. *Voſſ. l.* 2. *de Hiſt. Græc.*

APPIAN, *James*, Prince of *Piombino* in *Tuſcany*, Nephew to Pope *Martin* V. liv'd in the 15th Age; and having no Children by his Wife, made uſe of a young Woman which he fanſied, and ſhe being with Child, and coming near her time, he invited the *Florentines* and *Sienois* to ſtand Goſſips. The Deputies of theſe Citizens coming accordingly, were ſtrangely ſurpriz'd to ſee a Child as black as any *Egyptian*, which unexpected Accident alſo amaz'd the Prince, and hindred the Celebration of the Ceremony; ſo that the Deputies return'd as they came. A *Moor*, one of the Prince's Servants, was ſuſpected to have been beforehand with his Maſter, and his Flight confirm'd the Suſpicion. *Æn. Sylv. Eur. c.* 56.

APPIAN-WAY, a High-way from *Rome*, through *Capua* to *Brunduſium*, 350 miles in length, of which, ſome of the Pavement ſtill remains, firſt done by *Appius Claudius*, from the *Port Capena* to *Capua*, and continu'd to *Brunduſium*, either by *C. Gracchus* the Tribune, or *C. Cæſar*, or elſe by *Auguſtus*.

APPION, a famous Grammarian of *Alexandria*, living in the Reign of *Tiberius*. *Aulus Gellius* mentions him as a Perſon of great Learning, but his Pride made him intolerable: He us'd to ſay, that thoſe People he Dedicated his Books to, were all immortaliz'd; for which reaſon, *Tiberius* the Emperor us'd to call him *Cymbalum Mundi*. This *Appion* was ſent by the Heathen *Alexandrians* to *Caligula*, at the ſame time the *Jews* of that City diſpatch'd *Philo* to this Emperor. This Affair gave afterwards occaſion to *Joſephus* to write againſt *Appion*. *Aul. Gell. l.* 5. *c.* 14. *Joſ. l.* 18. *Antiq. Jud.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, or *Clauſus*, born at *Regillum*, a City of the *Sabines*, who, becauſe he diſſuaded his Country-men from entring into a War with the *Romans*, was conſtrain'd to retire to *Rome*, where he was receiv'd into the Number of the Senators, and changing his Name of *Clauſus* into *Claudius*, became the Head of the *Claudian* Family, which was afterwards ſo Illuſtrious. Being thus become a Naturaliz'd *Roman*, he was made Conſul with *P. Servilius Priſcus*; and having defeated the *Volſci*, he cut off the Heads of all the Hoſtages which thoſe People had at *Rome*, becauſe the *Volſci* had violated the Treaties for which their Hoſtages were Guarrantees. But *Claudius* being the moſt violent of all the Senators againſt the Plebeians, and moſt rigid in his Military Diſcipline, he drew upon himſelf the Hatred of the People and Soldiers; ſo that the firſt were continually moving Tumult and Sedition; and the other, being under his Command in a ſecond Expedition againſt the *Volſci*, wilfully ſuffer'd a Defeat to bring him into Diſgrace: So that he died in favour with none but the Nobility. *Plut. in vit. Pub.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, his Son, had neither the Virtue nor Merits of his Father; for abandoning himſelf to his Luſts, he committed thoſe Crimes which coſt him both Life and Honour. Upon the Change of the Conſular Government, he was made one of the *Decemviri*, who had the abſolute Authority of the Conſuls; and while he was in that high Place, he fell in love with *Virginia*, the Daughter of *Lucius Virginius*, a Military Tribune, affianc'd to *Lucius Icilius*, who had been a Tribune of the People; but not being able to compaſs his ends by the fair means of Preſents and Flatteries, he ſuborn'd one *M. Claudius*, to demand the Virgin as his Fugitive-Slave, born in the Houſe of one of his Bond-Slaves, who had ſold her to *Virginius*'s Wife. The Suit coming before him, he adjudg'd *Virginia* to *Claudius*, who carried her away by force: Upon which, *Virginius*, ſeeing his Daughter dragged into Captivity, ſnatch'd a Knife from the next Butcher's Stall, and ſtabb'd her to the Heart. Theſe Violences occaſion'd Tumults; the Effects of which were, That the *Decemviri* were pull'd down, and the Conſuls reſtor'd. *Appius* was accus'd for his Injuſtice by *Virginius*, and committed to Priſon, where, for fear of worſe Puniſhment, he poiſon'd himſelf. *T. Liv. Flor.*

APPIUS,

APPIUS *Claudius*, Dictator, overthrew the *Hernici*, after they had defeated one of the Conſuls, and recover'd the declining State of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, Sirnam'd *the Blind*, becauſe he grew dim in his old Age, was he that Pav'd the High-way to *Brunduſium*. His Antipathy to the Plebeians made him mad, that he ſhould be aſſociated with *Volumnius*, a Plebeian, in the Conſulſhip, and had like to have loſt him all his Honour in the War wherein he Commanded againſt the *Tuſcans* and the *Sabines*, had not *Volumnius* come in time to his Succour; which enraged him ſo much the more, to ſee the Honour of the Victory attributed to the Perſon whom he hated. However, he was Grave and Eloquent, and oppoſing the Peace which *Pyrrhus* ſent to make with the *Romans*, then at low ebb, carried it by dint of Argument. *Flor. Plut.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, his Son, croſs'd over into *Sicily*, to ſuccour the *Mammertines* againſt the *Carthaginians*, and was the firſt of the *Romans* that made Conqueſts out of *Italy*: He defeated *Hiero*, and overthrew the *Carthaginians*. *Polybius.*

APPIUS *Herdonius*, a Slave in *Rome*, having got together a Rabble of Slaves and Exiles, in hopes of recovering their Liberties and Fortune, ſeiz'd upon the Capitol, which they kept until it was recovered again with the death of *Publicola* the Conſul, and the Slaughter of *Herdonius* and a great Number of his Accomplices, *An.* 294. *Tit. Liv.*

APPLEBY, a Market and Borough Town in the Eaſt of *Weſtmorland*: It's the *Abellada* of the ancient *Romans*, therefore the more conſiderable for its Antiquity, ſituate on the South-ſide of the River *Eden*, with a fair Stone-Bridge: It chiefly conſiſts of one broad Street riſing from North to South, upon an eaſie Aſcent; in the upper part ſtands a Caſtle, at the other end a Church and Free-School, with an Alms-houſe, endow'd by the Lady *Clifford* in 1652. The Aſſizes and Seſſions for this County are uſually held in this Town, which is 197. miles from *London*, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

APPLEBY, Sir *Edmund*, was Son to Sir *John Appleby*, and born at *Great Appleby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which gave Name to their Family: He ſignaliz'd his Valour in *France*, at the Battel of *Creſſy*, and in the Reign of *Richard* II. went twice into *France* with *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, the firſt time to treat of a Peace betwixt both Kingdoms: and the ſecond, to wait upon that Duke, and the Lady *Conſtance* his Wife, as far as *Caſtile* in *Spain*, whither he went with a great Power to take poſſeſſion of that Kingdom, in right of his Wife.

APPLEDORE, a Market-Town of *Blackbourn*-Hundred in the South parts of *Kent*: 'Tis ſeated upon the *Rother*, from *London* 54 miles.

APPRIES, the Son of *Pſammis*, Reign'd in *Egypt* 15, or, as others ſay, 35 years. This is that *Appries* whom the Prophet *Jeremiah* calls *Pharaoh-Hophrah*, chap. 44. and whom God threatens with the Swords of the *Cyreneans*, *Ezek.* 29. 1. and 30. 20. where he Propheſies againſt *Egypt*. This *Appries* ruin'd *Sidon*, and is ſaid to have put *Jeremiah* to death. It's reported of him, That he was of Opinion that neither God nor Man could deprive him of his Kingdom, he had ſettled himſelf, as he thought, ſo firmly in it: Nevertheleſs, he was vanquiſh'd by *Amaſis*; and being taken, was ſtrangled by the *Egyptians*, who hated him mortally. *Euſebius*, *Mariana.*

APRIO, *Apros*, *Apri*, or *Theodoſiopolis*, ſo call'd, becauſe the Emperor *Theodoſius* lov'd it, and reſided much in it. It ſtands in *Thracia*, and was formerly an Archiepiſcopal See, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

APROSITA, or the *Inacceſſible Iſland*, one of the *Canaries* in the *Atlantick* Ocean: Some will have it to be *Porto Santto*, near *Madera*; though *Sanſon* is of Opinion, that it is *Iſla de San Borondon*, otherwiſe *Ombrio*, by the *Spaniards* often call'd *La Incantada*, *E la non Tronada*.

APT *ſur le Calavon*, Lat. *Apta Julia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Provence*, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Aix*, very ancient, and formerly one of the largeſt and moſt famous of the *Celtic Gauls*, and withal a *Roman* Colony, as the Ruines of an Amphitheatre ſufficiently teſtifie. The famous M. *Scuderi* was a Native of this place. There is ſtill to be ſeen, in the Court of the Biſhop's Palace, the Epitaph which was made upon the Emperor *Adrian*'s Horſe that was nam'd *Boryſthenes*. In the year 1365. there was a Council held at *Apt*, concerning Church-Diſcipline, made up of the three Provinces of *Arles*, *Aix*, and *Ambrun*. *Bouche Hiſt. de Provence.*

APTERA, ſo called from the *Greek* Word ἀπτέρος, which ſignifies without Wings; a City in the Iſle of *Crete*, where the Poets ſay, that the Sirens loſt their Wings, and fell into the Sea, being overcome with Grief that they were conquer'd by the Muſes. The *Greeks* call'd Victory alſo by this Name, repreſenting her without Wings, that ſhe might not leave 'em.

APTERAS, King of *Crete*, ſucceeded his Father *Cydon*: He was Contemporary with *Cranæus*, King of *Athens*. *Pauſan.*

APUA, a large Town of *Liguria*, upon the Confines of *Tuſcany*, 5 miles from the Source of the River *Magra*, about 4 miles from the *Appennine*, and Confines of the Dukedom of *Parma*, and 15 from *Brugneta*. It's under the Juriſdiction of the Dukes of *Tuſcany*, who redeem'd it from the *Spaniards* within theſe few years; a very ſtrong Town, and formerly a Fief of the Dutchy of *Milan*.

APUEIS, a People of the Southern *America* in *Braſil*: Their Country lies towards the Springs of *Rio del Janiero*, adjoining to the Province which the *Portugueſes* call *Capitania di Rio Janiero*, of which they are preſent Maſters.

APULEIUS, a *Platonic* Philoſopher born at *Madaura*, a City of *Africa*, lived in the ſecond Age, in the Reigns of *Adrian* and the two *Antoninus's*: He ſtudied firſt at *Carthage*, afterwards at *Athens*, where he applied himſelf to the Doctrine of *Plato*; then going to *Rome*, he fell to the Law, and became an excellent Pleader: But being more charm'd with Philoſophy, he preferr'd it before the Law. He was the Son of *Theſeus*, a Perſon of good Quality, and *Salvia*, *Plutarch*'s Kinſwoman. He married a rich Widow of *Tripoli*, whoſe Name was *Pudentilla*; upon which, *Sicinius Æmillianus* accus'd him before *Claudius Maximus*, Proconſul of *Aſia*, as if he had kill'd *Pudentilla*'s Son, and forced her Affections by Magical Charms; but *Apuleius* acquitted himſelf by an Apology, which is ſtill extant. He wrote upon ſeveral Subjects, though the greateſt part of his Works are loſt; but his *Golden Aſs*, in eleven Books, we have ſtill. The other Tracts of *Apuleius*, are his *Oratio de Magia*: *De Dogmate Platonis, ſive de Philoſophia*: *De Deo Socratis & Florida, &c. Scal. Voſſ. St. Aug. l. 8. de Civ. Dei.*

APULEIUS, *Panſa*, was Conſul with *Valerius Maximus Corvinus*, in the 454th year of *Rome*. 'Twas in his time that there were 4 Prieſts and 5 Augur's choſen out of the Body of the Plebeians; ſo that from this Date, the Commons ſhar'd the Honourable Offices of the Government with the Patricians, or Nobility. Some time after, *Apuleius* beſieg'd *Nequoynum*, now call'd *Narni*, in *Umbria*; which place was, after a year's League, betray'd to the *Romans* by two of the Garriſon. *Liv. Hiſt. Rom. l.* 10.

APULIA, now *Puglia*, a large part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and once a Kingdom of it ſelf, under *Roger the Norman*, *Charles of Anjou*, and ſeveral other Princes. It lies between the *Appennine* Southwards, and the *Adriatick* Sea to the North. It's divided into *Apulia Daunia*, for which ſee *Capitanata* and *Apulia Peucetia*, now *Terra di Bari*: This part, beſides the Province of *Bari*, comprehends alſo ſome part of *Baſilicata*, and ſtretching out from the River *Aufidus*, now call'd *Lo Fanlo la Terra de Otranto* Eaſtward; contains theſe modern Cities; *Andria*, *Aſcoti*, *Bari*, *Barleta*, *Bitonto*, *Bovino*, *Gravina*, *Luceria*, *Manfredonia*, *Trani*, *Troia*, *Venoſa*, for which ſee under their Names. See *Puglia*. *Apulia* is a great Corn-Country, but exceſſive hot, and in ſome years all is burnt up. The Jeſuits are the Proprietors of one half of this Province, and they treat the Tenants with the ſame Rigour that the Barons of the Kingdom of *Naples* do generally uſe towards their Farmers; ſo that they ſometimes die of Hunger in the moſt plentiful Years, their Corn being exported from them into *Spain*. *Burnet.*

APURIMA, a River of the South *America*, in *Peru*, riſes in the Province of *Parinococha*, at the foot of the Mountains call'd *Cordillera de los Andes*, and running through *Cuſco*, after a courſe of about 50 or 70 *Spaniſh* Leagues, throws it ſelf into the *Xauxa*, or *Rio de Maragnon*, between the Rivers *Albancai* and *Incai*, which empty themſelves into the *Xauxa*.

APURWACA, by ſome *Caperwaca*, a River of South *America* in *Guiana*, one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable in the Country.

AQUA-DOLCI, *Glacinero*, or *Athiras*, a River of *Thrace*, falling into the *Propontis* by *Celiverea*.

AQUA-PENDENTE, Lat. *Acula*, and *Aquula*, a City in St. *Peter's Patrimony*, ſeated on a riſing Ground by the River *Pelia*, abounding in Waters, from whence it has its Name. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Innocent* X. in the year 1650. inſtead of *Caſtro*, which was demoliſh'd for the Murther of their Biſhop.

AQUARII, Hereticks ſo call'd, becauſe they us'd only Water at the Lord's Supper. *St. Cypr. Epiſt.* 63. *St. Aug. Her.* 64.

AQUA-SPARTA, a ſmall City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, ſeated upon a Hill between *Amelia* and *Spoleto*, Dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Family of the *Ceſi*'s.

AQUATULCO, a Town and Harbour of *North America* in *New-Spain*, and Province of *Guaxaca*, upon the *Pacifick* Sea, about 34 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *New Antequera* Southward, where the *Spaniards* have a Caſtle and ſome Inhabitants.

AQUA *Viva*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Bari*, which gives its Name to an Illuſtrious and Ancient Family, which hath produced ſeveral Great Men.

AQUELUNDA, a vaſt Lake in the Eaſt Parts of *Congo*, and *Angola*, in *Africa*, 600 miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, to which it ſends many conſiderable Rivers. *Pory.*

AQUI, and *Aquita*, a City and Province in the Iſland of *Niphonia* which belongs to *Japan*, near the *Streights* of *Sangua.*

AQUIGIRES, Lat. *Aquigiræ*, a People of *Braſil* in *North America*, near the Province of the *Holy Ghoſt.*

AQUILA, a City of the farther *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragant to *Civita de Chiari*. 'Tis ſaid this City was built, or repaired by the Emperor *Frederick* II. or, as others ſay, by *Charles* King of *Naples*, upon the deſcent of a Hill, along the ſide of the River *Peſcara*: It roſe from the ruines of *Amiterno* and *Fortuno*, from which laſt place *Alexander* IV. tranſlated the Biſhop's See to *Aquila. Leand. Alber. deſcript. Ital.*

AQUILA, Sirnam'd *Ponticus*, as being a Native of *Synopus*, in the Province of *Pontus*, flouriſh'd in the Second Century, under the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who made him Surveyor of his Buildings, and gave him order to rebuild the City of *Jeruſalem*, which he call'd *Ælia* after his own Name; during which time, he got ſome inſight into the Chriſtian Religion, inſomuch that he was Baptiz'd; but being Excommunicated for his fond adherence to Aſtrology, he turn'd *Jew*, and being Circumciz'd, Tranſlated the *Bible* into *Greek*; but by the remaining Fragments it appears, that the *Hebrew*, from whence he took it, was extreamly corrupted by the *Rabbins*: However it was pleaſing to the *Jews*, who afterwards read it in all their Synagogues; not long after, he made a Second Tranſlation, which the *Jews* liked better than the former; for beſides that it was wholly according to the Letter, it was alſo ſtuffed with *Jewiſh* Traditions, which he learn'd from his Maſter *Rabbi Akiba*, by which means both the Verſion and Notes were held ſo dangerous, that the Emperor *Juſtinian* forbid the *Jews* to read it. St. *Jerome*, *Baronius.*

AQUILA, (*Henry*) a Carmelite Monk of *Germany*, liv'd in the Fourteenth Century: He wrote divers Treatiſes. In *Cantic. Canticor. Lib.* 1. *Quodlibetorum, Lib.* 2. *Quæſtiones Ordinariæ, &c. Poſſevin. in App. Sacro. Lucius in Bibl. Carmel.*

AQUILEIA, upon the confluence of the *Anſa* and *Torre*, a City of *Italy* in *Friuli*, dignified with the Title of a Patriarchate, formerly ſo conſiderable, that it was call'd *Roma Secunda*. It receiv'd its firſt riſe from a *Latin* Colony ſent thither by the Senate of *Rome*, conſiſting of about 3000 Foot, which were afterwards augmented to 1500 Families more: The Emperor *Auguſtus* enlarg'd, embelliſh'd, and frequently made it the Place of his Reſidence; for there it was that *Herod* the *Great* accus'd his Two Sons by *Marianne*, before him. *Tiberius* alſo reſided there for ſome time; and *Veſpaſian* was alſo proclaim'd firſt in this City. The Tyrant *Maximin* beſieg'd it, and was ſlain before it in 234. at which time the *Aquileians* wanting Bow-ſtrings, out of their fidelity to the *Romans*, cut off their Wives Hair to ſupply that defect: In memory of which Action, the Senate ordered a Temple to be erected, and dedicated to *Venus* the *Bald*. This City was 12 miles in circuit, the Seat of ſeveral of the *Roman* Emperors; and at laſt became the Bulwark of *Italy*, againſt the Inroads of the *Barbarians*. *Attila* took it after Three years Siege, with the greateſt Army ever heard of, which well nigh periſhed before it in 452. and the *Lombards* utterly ruin'd it again in 590. After which, *Charlemain* having quite extinguiſh'd the Empire of the *Lombards*, *Aquileia* belong'd to the Emperors and Kings of *Italy*; but their claim ceaſing, it fell to the Dukes of *Friuli*, and Patriarchs, then to the *Venetians*, and afterwards to the Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria*: But now this City, that was formerly Imperial, is become the Habitation of Fiſhermen, the ill Air having driven away all the reſt of the Inhabitants. *Leand. Alb. deſcript Ital.* Lon 30. 10. Lat. 45. 45. Popiſh Authors ſay, That St. *Mark* wrote his Goſpel, and founded the Church in this place. The firſt Council of *Aquileia* was Aſſembled in 381 againſt the *Arians*, in the time of Pope *Damaſus*, which laſted but one day, from one in the Afternoon till ſeven; They wrote a Letter to the Emperors, *Gratian* and *Valentinian*, for the Union of the Churches of the Eaſt. *Gregory* XII who had been depoſed by the Council of *Piſa*, held a Synod here to propoſe an Accommodation. *Sponde Rainald.*

AQUILIUS *Manius*, ſent Ambaſſador to King *Mithridates*, who cruelly put him to death, by pouring melted Gold down his Throat. *Pliny, Lib.* 33

AQUILIUS *Sabinus*, a Noble *Roman*, call'd the *Cato* of his Age; In the year of our Lord 214. he was Conſul with *Silius Meſſala*, and in *Anno* 216 with *Sixtus Cornelius Anulinus*. He Profeſs'd the Law, and was Father to *Fabius Sabinus* another great Lawyer, whom the Emperor *Alexander Severus* took into his Privy Council. *Rutilius in Vit. Jurisc. in Lat. Sabine*

AQUILONIUS, or *Aquillon*, (*Francis*) a Jeſuit of *Bruſſels*. His Talent for the Mathematicks was ſo conſiderable, that he gave the *Low-Countreys* an inclination for this Study. He Publiſh'd Six Books of Opticks, and was preparing other very curious ones, among the reſt, ſome *Catoptrica*, and *Dioptrica*, but was prevented the finiſhing of them by death in 1617. *Alegamb. Deſc. Soc Jeſ. Voſſius de Mathem.*

AQUIN the Firſt, King of *Norway*, appropriated the Revenues of the Church to his own uſe; for which *Gregory* the Ninth threatned to Excommunicate him. Of *Aquin* the Second and Third there is nothing remarkable.

AQUIN the Fourth, King of *Norway*, Married *Margaret* Daughter of *Voldomar* III. King of *Denmark*, her Father's Heireſs, at whoſe Inſtigation *Aquin* laid claim to *Sweden*, and having defeated *Albert* in the year 1387. conſtrain'd him to reſign his Crown, and ſo united the Three Northern Kingdoms, thô others ſay that *Aquin* died, and that his Wife perform'd this Heroic Action her ſelf. *Crantz. Hiſt. Sept.*

AQUINO, Lat. *Aquinum*, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra Di Lavoro*, being a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Capua*; it's very ancient, and was formerly a *Roman* Colony, but now almoſt ruin'd, and only noted for the fam'd *Thomas Aquinas*, the Poet *Juvenal*, and other great Men. It ſtill gives the Title of Count to the Duke of *Sora. Tit. Liv. Tac. Cluvier.*

AQUISGRANUM: See *Aix la Chapelle.*

AQUITAIN, a Province of *France*. The Third part of the Ancient *Gauls*, which *Julius Cæſar* encloſes between the *Garonne*, the *Pyrenees*, and the Ocean. That which may be truly call'd the *Modern Aquitain*, that is to ſay, as it lies at this day, is enclos'd by the *Loire*, the Ocean, and the *Pyrenees*; ſome Modern Authors divide all *Aquitain* into Three parts, the firſt of which comprehends *Berry* and *Bourbonnois*, both on this ſide, and beyond the *Allier*, the *Upper* and the *Lower Auvergne*, *Rouvergne*, *Albigeois*, *le Velay*, *Gevaudan*, *le Querci*, the *Upper* and *Lower Limoſin*, and the *Upper* and *Lower Marche*; The Second includes the *Bourdelois*, and *Medoc*, *Xaintonge*, and *Aunis*, and *Angoumois*; The Third takes in *Armagnac*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, and *Coſſerans*, *Bearn* and *Lower Navarr*, *Baſques* and *Lands*, *Bazadois*, and the *Leſſer Gaſcoign*, all which Three parts contain the Cities of *Auch*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bourges*, *Agen*, *Aire*, *Albi*, *Angouleſme*, *Bayonne*, *Clermont*, *Cahors*, *Condom*, *Dax*, *Leſcar*, *Lectoure*, *Limoges*, *Lombez*, *Oleron*, *Periguex*, *Le Puy*, *Cominges*, *Coſſerans*, *Baſas*, *Rodez*, *Xaintes*, *Sarlat*, *Tarbes*, *Vabres*, *Moulins*, *Bergerac*, *Blaye*, *Brive*, *Pau*, St. *Licer*, &c. *Aquitain* derives its Name from the abundance of Water with which it is ſupplied. As for the *Romans*, they made ſeveral Attempts upon this Province. *Pompey* ſubdued the People of *Cominges* and *Coſſerans*, by the Name of *Conſoranni* and *Convenæ*; and *Craſſus*, *Cæſar*'s Queſtor, Conquer'd all the reſt. After the *Romans* Fortune fail'd, *Aquitain* came under the *Goths* in the year 409. until they were expell'd in 507. by *Clovis*, who regain'd the Provinces of *Aquitain*, which the *Goths* had uſurped from the Empire: Afterwards *Aquitain* was erected into a Kingdom by *Charlemain*, who added ſome other Territories to it, and made his youngeſt Son, *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, the firſt Soveraign of this new Realm; until *Charles the Bald*, after the death of his Second Son *Charles*, ſuppreſs'd the Kingdom of *Aquitain*, and gave it to ſeveral Dukes, whoſe Governments were either for Life, or during Pleaſure; which afterwards ſeveral of thoſe Governors taking advantage of the Diſorders in the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, turn'd it into particular and Hereditary *Fiefs*, that form'd the Earldoms of *Poitou*, *Auvergne*, *Limoges*, and the Dutchy of *Guienne*, *&c.* Sometime after the *Engliſh* poſſeſs'd it entire, *Henry* III. was created Duke of *Aquitain*, and Peer of *France*, by *Lewis* the IX. *Edward* I. was ſaid to have loſt it; but being reconcil'd to *Philip the Fair*, receiv'd it again; and *Edward* III. in this very Province, overthrew, and took King *John* Priſoner. *Charles* VII. recovered it, after a bloody Battel won from the *Engliſh* in 1452. *Lewis* XI. gave it to his Brother *Charles*; but he dying without Iſſue, it return'd to the Crown. *Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

ARABIA, in *Hebrew*, *Harab*, *Hereb* and *Ereb*, which the Oriental People call *Arabiſtan*, is a ſpacious Region of *Aſia*, the length of which, taken from the moſt Northerly part next to *Egypt*, to *Cape Razalgate*, between the *Arabian* Sea and the *Gulph* of *Ormus*, is above 600 Leagues. The breadth from North to South, between the Mouths of the Two Gulphs, the *Perſian* and the *Arabian*, is above 500 Leagues. *Arabia* is ſurrounded with the *Red Sea*, which makes it almoſt a *Peninſula*: To the Eaſt lies the *Perſian Gulph*, to the South the *Arabian* or *Indian Sea*; To the Weſt the *Red Sea*, or the Sea of *Mecca*, call'd alſo the *Arabian Gulph*; and to the North, *Syria*, *Diarbec*, and *Euphrates*. It is uſually divided into *Arabia Petrea*, now *Barrab*; *Arabia Deſerta*, at this day *Beriara*, or *Arden*; and *Arabia Felix*, call'd alſo *Hyaman*; which latter Name, 'tis ſaid, the *Saracens* gave it. It's thought alſo, that *Iſhmael* ſeated himſelf

ſelf in this Country, and that the *Arabians* are deſcended from him. *Arabia Petrea* derives its Name from the City of *Petra*, ſeated on the Lake of *Sodom*, now call'd *Arach*, as being built upon a Stony place, or rather Rocks. This part is bounded with the *Red Sea*, and *Egypt* to the Weſt; the *Deſart* of *Arabia* to the Eaſt; by *Paleſtine* and *Syria* to the North; and to the South by a Chain of Mountains that divide it from *Arabia the Happy*; beſides *Petra*, it contains the Cities of *Boſtra* and *Buſſereth*, *Mada*, and *Madbah*, and *Toror Eltor* on the *Red Sea*, near to which is white Alabaſter, Coral, and Mines of Load-Stone, which oblig'd the Mariners formerly to uſe only Wooden Pins in their Ships. 'Tis thought the *Iſraelites* took their March this way into the Deſart. *Arabia Petrea* is a very barren Country, where the Children of *Iſrael* made their abode for 40 years together: In this are the Mountains of *Sinai* and *Horeb*, ſo famous in Scripture, *Horeb* to the Weſt, and *Sinai* to the Eaſt. *Arabia Deſerta* extends it ſelf from *Syria* and *Arabia Petrea*, to the Gulph of *Balſora*, between *Euphrates* and the Mountains of *Arabia the Happy*: It is more level than *Arabia* the Stony, but fuller of Sands and Deſarts; and if it has any fertile Parts, they lie moſtly on that ſide next *Euphrates*. It contains Two Cities, both call'd by the Name of *Amà*; but that which lies upon the *Euphrates* is the moſt conſiderable. The Plains of Sand are ſo ſpacious and long as to take up 12 days Journey, and Travellers are forc'd to direct themſelves by the Mariners Compaſs, and ſuffer much for want of Water, that which they have being alſo of an ill taſte. Some ſay that it is governed by one King, who has a moving Court, and others, that it is governed by Petty Princes who have their dependance upon the Turks. *Arabia the Happy*, call'd in Scripture *Saba* and *Sabæa*, from *Saba*, *Ham*'s Grandſon, is a vaſt Peninſula that ſtretches out from the Mountains that ſeparate the Two other *Arabia*'s to the Ocean. Upon the right hand of it Weſtward lies the *Red Sea* or Sea of *Mecca*, call'd alſo the *Arabian Gulf*; on the left hand Eaſtward the Gulf of *Balſora*, and *Ormus*, call'd the *Perſian Gulf* Southward; right before it lies the Eaſtern or *Indian* Sea, call'd alſo the Sea of *Arabia*. This is a fertile Country, and produces *Balſom*, *Myrrh*, *Frankincenſe*, *Caſſia*, *Manna*, and ſeveral other Drugs and Spices, but the moſt fruitful part of the Country is that which lies between *Cape Razalgate* and *Cape Mozandon*. The chief Towns of this Country are *Medina*, *Mecca*, *Zibit*, *Tatach*, *Almacarana*, *Maroba*, *Miſfa*, *Maſcat*, *Sohar*, *Bahr*, *Maſcalat*, and ſeveral others; ſome of which are under particular Princes, and others, which is rare in *Aſia*, obſerve a Democratical Government. The Air of all *Arabia*, and the Neighbouring Country, is pretty healthful, though extraordinary hot; in ſome Places it Rains but twice or thrice in a year, in other Places rarely at all, but there is a Dew in the Night which ſupplies that want. The Sands are carried about by the Winds, and rais'd in Mountains, ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another, ſo that no body can be certain of their way any otherwiſe than by the Compaſs, and many times Travellers are choak'd and overwhelm'd with the Sands. In *Arabia Felix* they have abundance of Animals of different *Species*, but their Camels and Horſes are moſt eſteem'd. In their Seas are found Coral, Pearl, and the Cornelian much eſteem'd becauſe eaſie to be Engraved. Moſt of the *Arabians* pretend to be deſcended from *Iſhmael*; they are lean and ſwarthy, have a wild kind of Look, wear their Beards long, looking upon them as ſacred, and therefore perfume their Gueſts Beards as a ſign of their great eſteem for them; They are alſo Superſtitious, Melancholy, Thoughtful, Sober, and contented with little; Sowre Milk is a Delicious Drink amongſt them. Thoſe that live in Cities are Tradeſmen, Traffick, or addict themſelves to the Study of Philoſophy, Phyſick, Aſtrology, and Mathematicks. They that live in the Country are divided into ſeveral Clans, or Tribes, under their particular Cherifs, or Heads, to whom they are very obſervant; Theſe lie in Tents, and make no longer ſtay in any place than there is Food for their Cattel: They agree well enough among themſelves, and Rob in whole Regiments, ſetting ſometimes upon great Caravans, and Plundering thoſe who carry the Grand Signior's Revenues; They are always Arm'd, and for the moſt part on Horſe-back, and Rob Strangers, but ſeldom kill; They bring their Horſes up to any thing, and are ſuch great Lovers of 'em, that they keep their Genealogy, tho they are generally ignorant of their own. At their Entertainments they ſit round on the Earth, or upon their Knees, holding their Arms a-croſs upon their Stomachs, or putting one of their Hands under their Elbow, and Combing their Beard with the other; Their Beards they eſteem Sacred, Swear by them, and look upon it as a great injury to have any body touch them, or caſt any foul thing upon them. The *Arabians* of *Africa* came thither in 635. and another Race of them in 999. They live in Villages compoſed of Tents, having Two Paſſages, which in the Night they ſhut up with Thorns to keep out Lions; They are Lazy, Poor, and Miſerable, degenerating from their Anceſtors, who extended their Conqueſts into *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*. They are Lovers of Philoſophy, Aſtrology and Phyſick, and have had great Men in all theſe Faculties; Their Language is fine and ancient, and their Letters join'd together, ſeveral of them being not diſtinguiſhable but by Points. Their *Æra* or Date is the *Hegira*, from the 16th of *July* 622. They had formerly very Potent Princes, who made War againſt the *Aſſyrians*, *Ægyptians*, *Perſians*, and *Romans*, *Jews* and *Græcians*, and under their *Califfs* had a great Command in *Aſia* and *Africa*, under the Name of *Saracens*. There were Two Councils held in *Arabia*, the firſt againſt *Beryllus*, Biſhop of *Boſtra*, who denied that Chriſt had a diſtinct Eſſence from the Father before his Incarnation, from which *Origen* Reclaim'd him about 229. Another was held about 246. againſt ſome Biſhops, who held, That the Soul died and roſe again with the Body; which *Origen* alſo refuted. The Ancient Inhabitants of *Arabia Felix* had a Cuſtom, that one Wife ſerved all the Kindred, or at leaſt all her Husband's Brethren. An Inſtance there is in *Strabo*, *Lib.* 6. of a certain King that had a beautiful Daughter, and 15 Sons, who were all in Love with her; and being Married to the eldeſt, ſhe nighted with him, but the reſt had acceſs to her by day; and as they went in they left their Staff at the Door, ſo that none muſt enter while that was there. This Woman being wearied out, got a Staff like one of theirs, and ſet it at the Door to prevent their coming ſo frequently; which one of the Brethren perceiving, and knowing where he had left the other Fourteen, he accuſed her of Adultery, which their Laws puniſh'd by death; but the Matter being diſcovered, ſhe was acquitted. They uſed to Circumciſe all their Males at 13 years old, becauſe *Iſhmael* was Circumcis'd at that Age, *Gen.* 17. Theſe People were from him firſt called *Iſhmaelites*, next *Hagarens*, and at laſt *Saracens*, chuſing rather to be called after the Miſtreſs than the Maid. They call themſelves the Nobleſt People in the World, and for that reaſon Match with no other. They were never ſubdued by the *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, nor *Turks*; but according to *Morden*, the Grand Signior's Baſſa's pay to thoſe Vagabond *Arabians*, to preſerve themſelves from being Spoiled in their Journeys. The *Beduins*, noted for Robbery, have their principal maintenance that way; and are ſo dextrous on Horſeback, in managing their Bows and Half-pikes, that 10 of them will attack 30 *Turkiſh* Muſqueteers. *Arabia Petrea* was anciently poſſeſs'd by the *Midianites*, *Moabites*, *Amalekites*, and *Edomites*; and in this Country Reigned Og, King of *Baſhan*: It has its Name from *Petra*, a Rock, and a ſtrong City built upon it, Beſieged in vain by *Severus* and *Trajan*, who threw away his Imperial Habit, and fled from before it for his Life. It is thought to be the ſame which *Amaziah* King of *Judah* took by War, and called *Joktheel*, after he had ſlain 10000 *Edomites*, 2 *Kings* 14. 7. The *Soldans* of *Egypt* kept their Treaſure therein, becauſe of its ſtrength. The *Arabians* in former Ages were Idolaters, adoring the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and ſometimes Trees and Serpents: They alſo had a particular Veneration for the Court of *Alcara*, or *Aquebila*, which they believ'd was built by *Iſhmael*. And it's generally thought, that the *Magi*, who came to adore our Saviour, were the firſt Apoſtles of their Country, where St. *Jude* afterwards Preach'd the Goſpel: But *Mahomet* perverted his ſimple and credulous Country-men, who propagated this new Sect after his death; now they adhere to *Melick*'s Interpretations of the *Alcoran*, thô ſome follow *Odman*: But the *Arabians* of *Africa* have ſet up above 60 different Sects. The *Arabick* Language is ſo well underſtood in *Abyſſinia*, that they that ſpeak it may Trade and Travel in that Country, as well as in their own. Amongſt the *Arabians* of *Aſia* there are ſome *Greek* Chriſtians towards Mount *Sinai* and *Horeb* towards the *Red Sea*, and in the Deſarts of *Arabia Petrea* and *Deſerta*; but there are few or none at all in *Arabia the Happy*, unleſs it be at *Maſcate*, *Galaſate*, and in ſome other Places that belong to the *Portugueſes*. *Tavernier*, *Chriſtoph. Furerus*, *Herodot. Hottinger. Joſeph. Strabo Diodor. Sicul. Zonaras. Marmol. Paul. Jov.*

ARABICUS *Sinus*, the Red Sea, *Mer Rouge*, and *Mer de la Mecque* by the *French*, extends it ſelf between the *Upper* and *Lower Æthiopia*, *Egypt* and *Arabia*, dreaded by the Seamen, by reaſon of the Rocks and Shallows near to both Shoars, eſpecially that of *Arabia*, where it is ſupplied but with few Rivers. It was that which the *Iſraelites* paſs'd through. *Hoffman.*

ARABINUS, an Infamous Judge, eſpecially for taking Bribes, turn'd out of the Senate by the Emperor *Alexander Severus*, with this Exclamation, *O Deities! O Jupiter! O Immortal Gods!* Arabinus *not only lives, but has the Impudence to come into the Senate.* Herodian.

ARACH, or *Petra*, the chief City of *Arabia Petrea*, ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Rabath* Capital of *Moab*, it was afterwards an Archbiſhop's See, firſt under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and then under him of *Jeruſalem*. It was formerly alſo call'd *Syracopolis*, and *Mons Regius*, and now call'd

call'd *Arach*: It ſtands on the Borders of *Paleſtine*; Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20. There was alſo a Town of this Name built by *Nimrod*. *Gen.* 10.

ARACHNE, the Daughter of *Idmon*, a *Lydian* Virgin, ſo skilfull at the Needle, that ſhe ventur'd to contend with *Minerva*, who to puniſh her Inſolence tore her work in pieces; which grieved *Arachne* ſo much, that ſhe hang'd her ſelf: However *Minerva* was ſo compaſſionate to her, that ſhe turn'd her into a Spider. The *Mythologiſts* by *Arachne* denote Nature, by *Minerva* Art, which Poliſhes the former. *Ovid.*

ARAD, *Arath*, *Hudar*, one of the Kings of *Canaan*, when the *Iſraelites* Conquered that Country, which was afterwards the boundary of the Tribe of *Judah* to the S. E. He beat them in a Battel, till they called in the Divine aſſiſtance by a Vow, after which they prevailed, ſlew him, and deſtroyed his Cities, and called the Place they ſtood on *Hormah*, that is, an utter deſtruction. Here the Poſterity of *Jethro*, *Moſes*'s Father-in-Law, choſe to live, *Numb.* 21. 1. There is alſo a Mountain in *Aſia* of this Name, well known for the Fable of *Prometheus*, and is that part of Mount *Taurus*, which lies between the *Euxin* and *Caſpian* Sea from Eaſt to Weſt, running through the Countries of the *Mingrelians*, *Cetachians*, *Achæans*, and the *Aſiatick Tartars*: Theſe Mountains are very high, and always cover'd with Snow. This ridge of Mountains has ſeveral Names.

ARADUS, the Name of an Iſland and Town of *Phœnicia*, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, near *Syria*, hard by the City *Tortoſa*, (call'd *Antharadus* and *Orthoſia*) Theſe Two Towns were formerly Epiſcopal Sees, but are now under the *Turk*, and almoſt ruin'd. St. *Jerome* in *Ezek.* *Mela*, *&c.* obſerve, that *Aradus* took up formerly the greateſt part of the Iſland. The Ancients were of Opinion, that *Andromeda* was expos'd to the Sea Monſter near this Place. Between the Iſland and the Continent, there was formerly a famous Fountain of Freſh-water, at the bottom of the Sea, where the depth was 75 Foot; which Freſh-water, notwithſtanding, was brought to the Town of *Tortoſa*, by certain Pipes, made of boil'd Leather. *Plin. lib.* 5. *c.* 31.

ARAFAT, a Mountain in the midſt of a ſpacious Plain, about a League from *Mecca*, with a Moſque at the Top, whither the *Turkiſh* Pilgrims, after they have taken ſeven turns about the Temple of *Mecca*, and ſprinkled themſelves with the Waters of the Wells *Zemzem*, retire in the Evening, and ſpend that night and the next day in Devotion. The day following they kill a great many Sheep in the Valley, at the foot of the Hill, of which they ſend part to their Friends, and diſtribute the reſt to the Poor, in memory of the Oblation which *Abraham* would have made of his Son *Iſaac*. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

ARAGON, otherwiſe in Latin *Tarraconenſis Hiſpania*, where formerly the *Jacetani*, *Lacetani*, and *Acitani* liv'd, lies between the *Pyreneans* next to *France*, *Navarre*, *Caſtile* and *Catalonia*. At preſent *Aragon* is a barren Country, and but thinly inhabited. The Chief City of the Country is *Saragoſſa*, upon the *Ebro*, the others are *Hieſca*, *Jacca*, *Tarraſona*, *Monſon*, *Albara*, *Sin*, *Balbaſtro*, *Daroſa*, *&c.* There is alſo a River of this Name which riſes out of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, near the Village of *Sancta Chriſtina*, runs by *Sangueſſa*, *&c.* and joining with the *Arga*, throws it ſelf into the *Ebro*, a little below *Calahorra*. *Mariana*, *De Marca*. *&c.*

A Chronological Account of the Kings of Aragon.

1035.	*Ramirez* the Firſt.	Reigned 32
1067.	*Sancho* the Firſt.	27
1094.	*Peter* the Firſt.	10
1104.	*Alphonſo* the Firſt.	30
1134.	*Ramirez* the Second, call'd *The Monk*.	4
1138.	*Petronilla*, Wife of *Raimond*. *Beringarius* the Fifth, Earl of *Barcelona*.	24
1162	*Alphonſo* the Second, call'd *The Chaſt*.	34
1196.	*Peter* the Second.	17
1213.	*James* the Firſt, Sirnam'd *Victorious*.	63
1276.	*Peter* the Third.	10
1286.	*Alphonſo* the Third, call'd *The Beneficent*.	4
1291	*James* the Second, call'd *The Juſt*.	37
1327	*Alphonſo* the Fourth, call'd *Debonnaire*.	8
1336.	*Peter* the Fourth, Sirnam'd *The Ceremonious*.	21
1388.	*John* the Firſt.	7
1395.	*Martin*.	15
1410.	*Ferdinand* the Firſt, call'd *The Juſt*.	6
1416.	*Alphonſo* the Fifth, Sirnam'd *The Wiſe and Magnanimous*.	42
1458.	*John* the Second.	21
1479.	*Ferdinand* the Second, and Fifth of *Caſtile*, united theſe Kingdoms.	

ARAGUIES, or *Araouates*, a People of the *Southern America* in *Braſil*; Their Country lies near the *Portugueſe* Government of *Pernambuco*.

ARAKIL-VANC, a Village and famous Monaſtery at the foot of Mount *Ararat* in *Armenia*. This Name ſignifies *the Monaſtery of the Apoſtles*, and is a Place the *Armenians* have a great Devotion for, becauſe they believe *Noah* retir'd thither after the Deluge, to Sacrifice to God for his own and Families preſervation. They alſo give out, that St. *Andrew*'s and St. *Matthew*'s Corps were found there. Sir *John Chardin*'s Deſc. of *Perſia* in 1673.

ARAM, Son of *Shem*, and Brother to *Arphaxad*. He liv'd till about the year 1680 of the World. He is ſuppos'd to be the Anceſtor of the *Aramites*, afterwards call'd *Syrians*. *Gen. cap.* 10. *Joſeph. l.* 1. *c.* 6. *Antiq. Jud. Bochartus Phaleg.*

ARAM, Son of *Ezrom*, and Father of *Aminadab*. *Ruth c.* 4. *St. Matth. c.* 1.

ARAN, or the Valley of *Aran*, *Arantia*, a very fertile Valley of *Aragon*, in the *Pyrenees*; *La Vieilla* is the moſt conſiderable Borough of the Country. This Valley is near St. *Beat*, and it's in its Mountains that the *Garonne* has its Source.

ARANIAS, in Lat. *Aranus*. A River in *Tranſilvania*, riſing near *Cloſſemburgh*, and joins afterwards with the *Mariſe*, or *Merich*.

ARARAT, a Mountain of *Armenia*, near the City of *Erivan*, upon which the Ark of *Noah* reſted after the Deluge, ſo high, that a *Dutch* Traveller aſſures us, that in the year 1670. he was ſeven days a going up to the top, at five Leagues a day; That before he got thither, he came into the Second Region of the Air, where the Clouds are thickn'd into Rain, Snow, *&c.* which renders it ſo cold, that he was ready to periſh; that afterwards, when he got higher, the Air was more temperate. He adds theſe other Particularities, That he is ſatisfied this Mountain is higher than either *Caucaſus* or Mount *Taurus*; That at every five Leagues diſtance he found a Hermit's Cell; That theſe Hermits gave him Guides to lead him the right way; That a Hermit which liv'd on the very Summet, told him, that for 20 years that he liv'd there, he neither felt Heat or Cold, nor ſaw a drop of Rain; he would alſo make him believe, that *Noah*'s Ark was ſtill entire in a certain place of the Mountain, the Temperateneſs of the Air hindring it from rotting away, and gave him a Croſs which he pretended was of that Ark. *Mallet deſcriptien de l'Univers.*

ARARI, a River of the *Southern America* in *Braſil*, falling into the *Northern* or *Atlantick Sea*, in the Government of *Tamaraca*.

ARAROS, Son of the Comedian *Ariſtophanes*. He wrote ſeveral Plays, but with ſo little Genius, that he became a Proverbial Block-head; it being common to ſay of an ill Poem, that 'twas more heavy than *Araros*. *Suidas in Araros*. *Athenæus*, *lib.* 3. *c.* 2. & 35.

ARAS, a *Sicyonian*, and the Firſt King of the *Phliaſians* in *Peloponneſus*. He built a Town call'd *Arantia*, from whence the Province afterwards had its Name. *Pauſan. in Corinth.*

ARASTH, a City of the Province of *Aſgar* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the Weſtern Coaſt, where the River *Luca* falls into the Ocean. It's ſurrounded with good Walls, and has the advantage of a convenient Harbour for ſmall Veſſels. The Country round about affords good ſtore of Cotton, and the River furniſhes the Inhabitants with excellent Shad Fiſh. *Marmol.*

ARATUS, General of the *Acheans*, defeated *Nicocles*, Tyrant of *Sicyon*, and united that City to the Republick of the *Acheans*, when but 20 years of Age, about 502 of *Rome*; Nine years after, he ſurpriz'd the Caſtle of *Corinth* call'd *Acrocorinthus*, and expell'd the Garriſon of *Antigonus Gonatas* King of *Macedon*. He made Alliances with *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, and delivered *Argos* from its Tyrants. He reſtor'd *Philip* II. of *Macedon*, to his Kingdom, for which Kindneſs that ungrateful Prince caus'd him to be Poyſon'd in the 540 of *Rome*. *Plut. Pauſ. Polybius.*

ARATUS, born at *Soli*, a City of *Cilicia*, flouriſh'd in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* toward the 480 of *Rome*, and ſpent moſt of his time in the Court of *Antigonus Gonatas*, the Son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, where he wrote his *Phænomena* and *Dioſemia*, ſo pleaſing to *Cicero*, *Claudius*, and *Germanicus Cæſar*, that all Three tranſlated 'em into *Latin*. Several Learn'd Men have beſtow'd Comments upon theſe Pieces, amongſt others Sir *Edw. Sherburn*. *Voſſius.*

ARAUCO, a River, City, and Valley of *South America*, the moſt fertile in the Country, between the Cities *de la Conception* and *Imperiale*, on the Sea of *Chili*, and near the River *Lebo*. The People of *Arauco* were at continual Wars with the *Spaniards* for above 100 years, but a Peace was concluded betwixt 'em in 1650.

ARAYA, one of the moſt Celebrated Capes in *South America*; it ſtretcheth with a ſharp point from Weſt to Eaſt, over againſt the Weſt Point of *Margaretta*, forming the North Point of the River *Oronoque*. It has Salt Pits that yield a vaſt quantity of fine Salt, much beyond whatever was diſcovered elſewhere in the World. There is a great Controverſie from whence this Salt ſhould come, the Sea

never

never overflowing it, and the Author thinks it comes from the nature of the Soil, coagulated by the Rain Water, and boil'd up to Salt by the heat of the Sun, which is here very intenſe; and the ſame is obſerved in the inland parts of *Africa*, and *Aſia*, where Sea Water could never come. The Soil yields nothing elſe of Uſe to the Life of Man, but the Inhabitants fetch their Water at 3 miles diſtance. Till the year 1605. the *Dutch* fetched Salt freely here, but then 18 *Spaniſh* Men of War fell unexpectedly upon them, and deſtroyed their Ships. In 1622 there was a great Controverſie about theſe Salt Pits between the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company, whereupon the King of *Spain* built a Fort to hinder them from coming at it. *Laet.* p. 671. *Lat.* 11. 22. *N.*

ARAXES, a large and rapid River riſing out of the *Ararat* Mountains of *Armenia*, which after it has been ſwell'd with ſeveral leſſer Rivers and Torrents, falls at laſt into the *Caſpian* Sea. Bridges have been built over it ſeveral times, but all the Art of Man could never make 'em ſtrong enough to reſiſt the violence of its Stream, wherefore *Virgil* 8 *Æneid.* gives it this Epithet: *Et pontem indignatus Araxes.* When the Snow melts from the Hills, there is no Mould or Dam but what its impetuoſity will beat down before it, but when the Waters are low it may be foorded over upon Camels near to *Eſqui Julfa*, where the Channel being broad, is neither too deep, nor the Stream over violent. *Strab. Lib.* 8.

ARBA or *Arbee*, a City of *Paleſtina*, formerly call'd *Hebron* and *Mamre*; it was, as ſome ſuppoſe, the burying-place of the Four Patriarchs, *Adam*, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, and *Jacob*, *Gen.* 23. There is alſo an Iſland and City, with a Biſhop's See of this Name, in the *Adriatick* Gulf on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*.

ARBACES, Governor of the *Medes* for *Sardanapalus*, ſo highly concerned to ſee his Sovereign Spinning amongſt a Company of Women, that he caus'd the People to Revolt, and put himſelf at their Head to dethrone the Effeminate Monarch; The Iſſue was, that *Sardanapalus* burnt himſelf in his Palace, and *Arbaces* being proclaim'd King, began the Monarchy of the *Medes*, which laſted 317 years under Nine Kings, till *Aſtyages* was expell'd by *Cyrus*. *Arbaces* Reign'd 22 years, and died *A. M.* 3206. *Juſtin. Petav. Rat. Temp.*

ARBE, by the *Sclavonians*, *Rab*, *Arba*, *Arbum* and *Scardona*; an Iſland in the *Adriatick* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, near *Auſtria*. There's a Town likewiſe of the ſame Name, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Zara*. *Plin. Lib.* 3. *c.* 21. *Miræus*, *&c.*

ARBELA, a City of *Sicily*, whoſe Inhabitants were ſo Sottiſh, that it gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Quid non ſes Arbelas profectus.*

ARBELA, a Town of *Aſſyria* upon the River *Lycus*, famous for the Third Battel which *Alexander* fought againſt *Darius*, the gaining of which won him the Empire of *Perſia*. This Battel was fought *Oct.* 1. in the Second year of the CXII Olympiad, 331 years before Chriſt; and ſeveral Authors obſerve, that there was a great Eclipſe of the Moon Eleven days before the Fight. *Tavernier. Q. Curt. l.* 1. *c.* 1. The place of Battel was a pleaſant and fruitful Plain, about 15 Leagues in compaſs, and well Watered. In the middle it has a Mountain, upon which riſes a Hill half a League in compaſs, covered with lovely Oaks. The Memory of *Darius*'s Defeat here is conſerved by Tradition from Father to Son.

ARBELUS, Son of *Nimrod*. The firſt Mortal that was Deify'd. *Cyril. contr. Julian. Lib.* 3.

ARBEN Lat. *Arbor Felix*, a City of *Switzerland*, under the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, between *Windiſch* and *Bregents* in *Suabia*.

ARBES, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Barbary*, two days Journey from *Bona* to the South, and three from *Cairuan* or *Cairoan* to the S. W. *Nub. p.* 88. It ſtands on the moſt beautiful Plain in *Africa*, and is watered by plenty of delicate Fountains. Here are many *Roman* Antiquities and Inſcriptions, and its Walls are beautiful and ſtrong.

ARBOGASTUS, born in *Gaul*, inſinuated himſelf ſo well into the favour of *Valentinian* the Younger, and *Theodoſius*, that he was ſent to oppoſe *Victor* the Son of *Maximus*, who endeavoured to preſerve that part of the Empire which his Father had uſurped, and acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he defeated and ſlew *Victor*, which gain'd him a high Reputation both at Court and in the Army. Afterwards his hatred to *Sumon* and *Marcomir* engaged *Valentinian* in an unſucceſsful War againſt thoſe Princes, which made him grow ſo weary of *Arbogaſtus*, that he gave him a Diſcharge from his Employments with his own hands. But *Arbogaſtus* was then arrived at ſuch a height of inſolence, that he tore the ſaid Diſcharge before the Emperor's face; but fearing his Reſentment, plotted with the Chamberlain, and ſtrangled the Emperor in his bed. *Arbogaſtus* was after this vanquiſh'd by *Theodoſius*, and to prevent his falling into his Power, laid violent hands upon himſelf. *Gregoire de Tours*, *l.* 2.

ARBOGEN, or *Arbe*, a City of *Sweden* in the Province of *Weſtmania*, upon a River of its own Name.

ARBOIS, a ſmall City in the *Franche-Comte*, ſuppoſed to be the *Arboroſſa* of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, famous for good Wine.

ARBORICHES, ſuppos'd by ſome to be the ancient Inhabitants of *Zealand*, and by others the ancient *Taxandri* about *Maeſtricht*, converted by St. *Lambert*. Biſhop *Mire*, *Becan.*

ARCADIA, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, now called *Traconia*, bounded with the Country of *Argos* to the Eaſt, *Elis* to the Weſt, *Achaia Propria* to the North, and *Meſſenia* to the South. It was firſt call'd *Pelaſgria* from *Pelaſgus* King of the Country, afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas* Son of *Jupiter* and *Caliſto*. Its chief Towns are *Megalopolis*, *Mantinea*, famous for the Battel fought by the *Thebans*, commanded by *Epaminondas*, againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, which laſt kill'd 10000 *Arcadians*, about the 386th of *Rome*, without the loſs of one Man of their ſide, and ſometime after they drew all *Greece* upon 'em for their Sacrilege in plundering the Temple of *Jupiter Olympicus*. This Country has been theſe 280 years under the *Turks*, till of late it was regain'd by the *Venetians*, with the reſt of the *Peloponneſus*. This Country was govern'd by Kings until about *A. M.* 3210. when *Ariſtocrates* their King being engaged in a bloody War with the *Lacedæmonians*, kill'd himſelf at his Daughter's Tomb. The Country is Mountainous and Woody, but fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and abounds with Springs, Lakes, Pools and Rivers. The People are Valiant and Warlike. *Polyb. Pauſanias.*

ARCADIA, formerly a conſiderable Town in *Crete* or *Candia*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Candia*. The Gulph of *Arcadia* was called by the Ancients *Cypariſſius Sinus*. There is likewiſe another Town in *Peloponneſus* near *Meſſinia* call'd *Arcadia*.

ARCADIUS, the Son of *Theodoſius* the Great, Emperor of the Eaſt, Married *Eudoxia* the Daughter of *Leontius*, which *Ruffinus* his Tutor, and Captain of the *Pretorian* Bands, who deſign'd him for his own Daughter, reſenting, ſtir'd up the *Goths* againſt him, in hopes that *Arcadius* ſhould be forced to make him his Companion in the Empire; but this deſign was ſo odious to the Soldiers, that they kill'd him before the very Tribunal, when he came thither to be propos'd. *Ruffinus* thus put out of the way, *Gainas* a *Gothick* Captain, and an *Arian*, reduc'd the Emperor to thoſe ſtreights, that he was forc'd to deliver him up his deareſt Friends and beſt Counſellors to be cruelly murdered; however *Gainas* was afterwards defeated, and his Head cut off, and brought to *Conſtantinople*, and there expos'd to the deriſion of the People. After this happy Execution, *Arcadius* deſtroy'd the Temples of the *Gentiles*, expell'd the *Arians*, and caus'd the Laws againſt Heretick, and *Arians* to be exactly put in execution. A happy Emperor had he govern'd himſelf, not been led away by his Wife, and *Eunuchs*, through whoſe perſuaſion he baniſh'd St. *Chryſoſtom*. He died *Anno* 408. aged 31. *Socrates*, *lib.* 5. *Theophanes*.

ARCADIUS, a Biſhop, and Pope *Celeſtin*'s Legate to the Council of *Epheſus*. *Projectus* and *Philip* were join'd in Commiſſion with him, but the Pope's Repreſentation did not procure him the Honour of Subſcribing firſt to the Council. *Baron. in Annal. Peron. Reponce au Roi de Grand Britain.*

ARCADIUS, a Biſhop in *Africa*, living in the fifth Century; a Perſon of great Piety and Learning, and a ſtrong oppoſer of the *Arians*. He was afterwards, upon the Score of his Zeal, put to death by *Genſericus*, King of the *Vandals*, who was an *Arian*. *Victor Uticenſis*, *Hiſt. Perſ. Vandal.*

ARCANDAM, or *Alcandrinus*, an *Arabian* Aſtrologer. There is a Book of his Printed at *Paris* in 1542. Entituled, *De Veritatibus & Prædictionibus Aſtrologiæ, & præcipue Nativitatum. Voſſius de Scient. Mathem. c.* 64.

ARCAS, the *Arcabrica* of the Ancients, now a ſmall Town of *Spain* in *Caſtile*, formerly very conſiderable, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. The Biſhop's See was tranſlated to *Cuenca* by *Lucius* III. at the requeſt of *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Caſtile*. *Garſias Loaiſa.*

ARCAS, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Caliſto*, who narrowly miſs'd killing his Mother, whom *Juno* had transform'd into a Bear; and therefore to prevent the like misfortune, *Arcas* was alſo chang'd into one, and both placed in the Heaven to form the Conſtellations of the greater and leſſer Bear, ſo much obſerv'd by Mariners. *Ovid. Metam*

ARCATHON, a Harbour of *France* in *Aquitain* upon the Ocean, between the Mouths of the *Garonne* and the *Alour*, hardly ſix Leagues diſtant from *Bourdeaux* to the Weſt.

ARCE, the Capital of *Arabia Deſerta*, and the ſame with *Petrea*. *Joſeph. lib.* 4 *cap.* 4. *Antiq. Jud.*

ARCESILAUS, a Native of *Pitane*, a City of the *Æolians*, firſt the Diſciple of *Autolycus* the Mathematician, whom he follow'd to *Sardis*, then of *Xanthus* the Muſician,

and *Theophraſtus*; but coming to *Athens*, he betook himſelf wholly to *Crantor*, and was Founder of the Second or Middle Academy: He taught that all things were ſo uncertain, that it was above the Power of Man to diſtinguiſh Truth from Fallhood; he was a ſubtil Diſputant, and a good Orator, very obliging, and extreamly Liberal, as appears by his Favours to *Atteſtibius*, to whom he ſent a Thouſand Crowns, with all his Gold and Silver; and at another time lay'd a Bag full of Crowns under his Pillow. One day being ask'd, Why ſo many of his Sect turn'd *Epicureans*, when none of the *Epicureans* ever quitted theirs? He anſwered, That *a Man might eaſily make himſelf an Eunuch; but an Eunuch could never make himſelf a Man.* Meaning, that it was eaſie to ſlip from Wiſdom to Debauchery, but almoſt impoſſible to return from Debauchery to Wiſdom. *Laët. l.* 30. *Heroā.*

ARCHAGATHES, (Son of *Agathocles* King of *Sicily*) a Perſon of great Courage, but inſulting and paſſionate; his Temper diſoblig'd the Soldiers to that degree, that at laſt they cut his Throat. He left a Son of his own Name, who poiſon'd his Grandfather *Agathocles. Diod. Sic. l.* 20. *Bibl. Hiſt.*

ARCHANGEL, Lat. *Archangelopolis*, St. *Michael Archangel* in *French*, a famous *Emporium* in the Province of *Duris*, in the N. of *Muſcovy*, upon the River *Dwina*, which near this Place divides into two Branches, making the Iſland of *Podeſmeske*, and falls into the White Sea, ſix *German* miles beneath this City. This Paſſage was firſt diſcovered by *Richard Chandler* an *Engliſhman*, *Anno* 1554. before which time the *Muſcovites* had no Commerce with theſe Parts of the World, but by the *Baltick*, the *Narve*, and *Poland*; whereupon the *Engliſh* were at firſt treated with great kindneſs by the *Muſcovites*, and their Emperor *Baſilowitz* granted the *Engliſh* the ſole Privilege of Trading thither, *Anno* 1569. but the *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Swedes*, have now as much Liberty as they: And *Archangel* being but a Village at that time, is now become a Rich and Populous City. Lat 64. Mr. *Lane* relates, that in the year 1553. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was ſent to diſcover the North-Eaſt Paſſage to *China*; *Richard Chandler*, the Maſter of one of the Ships, was ſeparated from the Fleet, and by chance arrived at *Archangel*, and Wintered there that year; of which ſee more below. Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, with 70 Men, periſhed that year in *Lapland*. When *Chandler* firſt came into the *White Sea*, he found a Boat Fiſhing, which having never before ſeen a Ship, fled from him, and when he came up with them, fell down at his feet, and would have kiſſed them, and were hardly to be perſuaded to ſell him any thing without leave of their Prince; but they gave him plenty of Victuals for nothing: The Emperor was very kind, and in 1555. a Company was ſettled there under Mr. *George Killingworth* upon good Privileges. This Place, in all the ancient Voyages, is called *Colmogro*, and is placed 100 *Verſts* from the Bay of St. *Nicholas*, Lat. 64. 25. by Mr. *Jenkinſon* the River is called *Pinego*. In the year 1566. the Emperor of *Ruſſia* granted to Queen *Elizabeth*, That no Ship, of any other Nation but the *Engliſh*, ſhould Trade to any of his Ports on the North Sea, from *Wardhouſe* to the River *Obb*. The Ports are reckoned thus: *Petzora*, *Cola*, *Mezen*, *Petchnigo*, the Iſland of *Shallaway*, on the mouth of *Dwina*, *Colmogro*, or the River *Obb*. From *Colmogro* to *Wardhouſe* is 800 *Verſts*; from *Colmogro* to *Uromo*, the fartheſt Place of Trade with the *Samoieds*, are 345 *Verſts*. *Burrough*, an *Engliſhman*, obſerved the true Latitude of *Michael Archangel* to be 64. 54. That of *Colmogro* to be 64. 25. The *Meridian* Altitude at *Archangel* 42. 30. At *Colmogro* 42. 15. *Archangel* is placed on the Eaſt ſide of the *Dwina*, and when we were there (in 1663.) was not very great; but yet ſo Populous, that it could ſcarce hold the Inhabitants and People that reſorted thither to Trade with the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*. *Carlile's* Ambaſſy, *p.* 79. Soon after this it was burnt, and almoſt all reduced to Aſhes, *p.* 91. The Caſtle of this Place was built about 1506. and this Town became a Mart about 1591. the Road for Ships being at St. *Nicholas* on *Roſe* Iſland, and the Mart at *Colmogro*.

ARCHELAUS, Son of *Herod the Great*, ſucceeded him as King of *Judea*, in the ſecond year of Chriſt. As he was preparing to go to *Rome* for *Ceſar's* Confirmation, he put 3000 Men to death for a Sedition that happen'd when he puniſh'd certain Perſons that had pull'd down a Golden Eagle ſet up over the Portal of the Temple. *Antipas*, his Brother, contended with him for the Crown; and the *Jews* who deteſted the Cruelties of *Archelaus*, favour'd his Title: So that *Auguſtus*, under the Title of *Ethnarch*, gave him the half of what *Herod* poſſeſs'd, over *Judea*, *Idumea*, and *Samaria*. Returning to *Judea*, he diſplac'd *Joazar*, and conferr'd the High Prieſthood upon *Eleazar*; and after that he Married *Glaphyra*, *Alexander's* Widow, the King of *Cappadocia's* Daughter; but in the 10th year of his Government, *Auguſtus*, upon the Complaints which the *Jews* made of his Tyranny, baniſh'd him to *Vienna* in the Dauphinate, where he died. *Joſeph. l.* 17. *Antiq. Jud.*

ARCHELAUS the Firſt, King of *Macedon*, Son and Succeſſor of *Perdiccas* II. was a moſt cruel Prince, and deſigning to ſecure his Kingdom by the death of all his neareſt Relations, threw his own Brother, not above ſeven years of Age, into a Well; and murder'd *Alcetas* and *Alexander* at a Banquet to which he had invited 'em. He adorn'd his Kingdom with beautiful Edifices, fortified all his Cities, and increas'd the Number of his Forces both by Sea and Land: But one of his Favourites, to whom he had promis'd his Daughter, which he gave to another, kill'd him. *Thucydides*, *lib.* 2.

ARCHELAUS, King of *Lacedæmon*, ſucceeded *Leotychidas*, or as *Pauſanias* will have it, *Ageſilaus's* Father, *Anno Mundi* 3144. He Reign'd 60 years, and took the Town of *Ægis*, and ſeveral other Places of Importance. *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 3. *Euſeb. Chron.*

ARCHELAUS the Second, King of *Macedon*, Son of *Archelaus* the Firſt, to whom he ſucceeded, and Reigned four years. He was killed in Hunting by *Craterus*, one of his Favourites, who thereupon uſurp'd the Crown, and held it three days. *Diod. Sic. lib.* 14.

ARCHELAUS, General of *Mithridates's* Forces in *Athens*, valiantly defended the Haven of that City, call'd the *Piræum*, againſt *Scylla*, General of the *Roman* Army. It's reported, that when he perceiv'd *Scylla's* deſign of putting fire to one of the Towers, he rub'd it over with *Allum*, which fruſtrated all his Efforts; yet the City was taken, and *Scylla* caus'd *Archelaus* to be ſlain at the foot of the Altar, whither he fled for refuge. *Aul. Gellius*, *lib.* 15. *Strabo*, *l.* 12. & 17.

ARCHELAUS, a Philoſopher, was the Diſciple of *Anaxagoras* and *Socrates's* Maſter, nor did he leſs deſerve the Title of a Phyſician, becauſe he was the firſt that brought the Phyſick of *Ionia* to *Athens*. He affirm'd that Heat and Cold were the Principles of all things; and was the firſt that diſcover'd that the Voice was nothing but a certain modification of the Air. He likewiſe held that the World was Infinite; and that whatever was juſt or unjuſt, was only ſo by cuſtom. He flouriſhed about the 84th Olympiad, 444 years before Chriſt, *Dieg. La. vit. Phi.*

ARCHELAUS, Biſhop of *Chaſchara* in *Meſopotamia*. This Prelate underſtanding that the Heretick *Manes* had wrote a Letter to pervert a Perſon of Quality, and apprehending his Doctrine would be very infectious in his Dioceſs, oblig'd him to a Conference, in which he confounded him to that degree, that he made him quit the Country. St. *Jerome* affirms, that the Biſhop wrote this Conference in *Syriack*, and that afterwards it was Tranſlated into *Greek*. *Archelaus* liv'd in the third Century, in the Reign of *Probus*. *Euſeb. Chron. St. Hierome, de Script. Eccl. c.* 27.

ARCHIAS, a Native of *Corinth*, deſcended from *Hercules*, built the City of *Syracuſe* 13 years after the Foundation of *Rome*: Having his choice given him by the Oracle which he conſulted, whether he would have Health or Riches, he choſe the latter. *Dion. Halicarn.*

ARCHIAS, (*Aulus Licinius*) a *Greek* Poet, defended by *Tully* in the Conſulſhip of *Piſo* and *Maſſala*, in the 694th year of *Rome*. *Archias* wrote a Poem of the *Cymbrian* War, and began another of the Conſulſhip of *Cicero*; but we have now nothing remaining of this Poet but ſome Epigrams. *S. Cic. pro Arch-Poet.*

ARCHIBONZ, the High Prieſt in *Japan*: The other Prieſt being called *Bonzai*.

ARCHIDAMIA, the Daughter of *Cleonymus* King of *Sparta*, underſtanding that the Senate had made a Decree, That all the Women ſhould depart the City before *Pyrrhus* ſate down before it, as he threatned to do, went with a Sword in her hand into the Council-Chamber, and told the Senators, That *the Mothers of ſo many brave Warriors as were preparing to fight the Publick Enemy, had no leſs Courage than themſelves, in the defence of their Country*; and by that means obliged the Senate to revoke their Decree. *Plutarch in Pyrrho.*

ARCHIDAMUS, King of *Sparta*, Son of *Ageſilaus* the Great, ſucceeded his Father in the year of *Rome* 392 cut off 10000 *Arcadians*, without the loſs of one Man on his ſide; furniſh'd the *Phoceans* under-hand with Men and Money, which they made uſe of to Plunder the Temple of *Delphos*. Being call'd by the *Tarentines* to aſſiſt 'em againſt the *Lucanians* and *Brutians*, he Sail'd into *Italy* with a numerous Fleet, but was kill'd as ſoon as he Landed by the *Meſſapians*. When firſt he ſaw the *Arcubaliſta's*, or Engines to fling Stone, he ſaid, That *True Manhood and Courage was going out of the World, when Men were inventing ways to fight at a diſtance*. Being ask'd how far the *Lacedæmonians* Dominions extended? He replied, *As far as they could carry their Lances*. Seeing a Phyſician that would needs be making Verſes without any good Succeſs; *I wonder*, ſaid he, *You ſhould chuſe rather to be counted a bad Poet, than a good Phyſician*. Hearing how *Philip*, after a Victory obtain'd, threatned the *Lacedæmonians*, he bid him look upon his Shadow in the Sun, and he ſhould find it no bigger than before the Victory. *Plutarch in Apophtheg.*

ARCH-DEACON, a Name anciently given to the First Deacon, or he who was Head of the reſt. St. *Auſtin* gives this Title to St. *Stephen*, becauſe St. *Luke* names him in the firſt place. In the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, none but Deacons were capable of this Preferment, ſo that when he that had it took Prieſt's Orders, he could no longer be Arch-Deacon: But in proceſs of time, this Title was likewiſe given to Prieſts, as we may ſee in *Hincmar* in the year 877. Now the Arch-Deacon is, as it were, the Biſhop's Vicar, and viſits in the Dioceſs for him.

ARCH-DUKE, his Privileges among others are, That he receives his Inveſtiture from the Emperor or his Ambaſſadors, with the Ceremony of the Sword within his own Territories. He receives it ſitting on Horſeback, cloath'd in a Royal Mantle, having a Leading Staff or Trunchion in his hand, and a Ducal Crown upon his Head. He is, by Birth, Chief of the Emperor's Council, and cannot be proſcrib'd or baniſh'd; all Attempts againſt his Perſon are puniſh'd with the Penalties of High Treaſon: And he Adminiſters Juſtice within his own Territories without Appeal, by virtue of a Privilege granted by *Charles* V. *Du Cange.*

ARCHIDAMUS, King of *Sparta*, Son of *Endamidas*, march'd againſt *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who took *Athens* in the year 455 of *Rome*, and continued his march towards *Sparta*. *Archidamus* preſented him Battel, but was unfortunate, and forc'd to retire; *Demetrius* purſu'd him to *Sparta*, where *Archidamus* rallied, and fought a ſecond Battel, but loſt it. *Plut. Demetrio.*

ARCHIDAMUS, a Biſhop, and Legate of Pope *Julius* to the Council of *Sardica*. *Athan. Apol.* 2.

ARCHIGALLUS, that is to ſay, Head of the *Eunuchs*. He was *Sibyl*'s High-prieſt. *Tertullian* rallies this Office, with a great deal of Wit and Satyr, in his Apologetick, and in his Book *De Reſurrectione Carnis.*

ARCHILOCHUS, an Iambic *Greek* Poet, born at *Paros*, 666 years before Chriſt, was ſo ſharp and Satyrical upon *Lycambes*, who Married his Daughter to another, thô he had promis'd her to him, that he caus'd him to Hang himſelf; he was ſo careleſs of what he ſaid to the diſgrace of any one, that the *Spartans* were forbid to read his Works. *Pauſanias.*

ARCHIMANDRITA, the Head of a Monaſtery, in the Language of the *Greeks*, the ſame with an Abbot with us. *Mandra* ſignifying the ſame with *Monaſterium.*

ARCHIMEDES, of *Syracuſe*, an excellent Mathematician, ſo very much given to his Studies, that his Servants were often forc'd to break open his Cloſet, and take him from his Contemplation to eat. He invented many fine Machines, and made a Sphere of Glaſs, whoſe Circles repreſented the Motions of the Heavens. He diſcover'd the Goldſmith's Cheat, and how much other Metal he had mix'd with the King's Gold in making the Crown, without melting or otherways ſpoiling that curious Piece; and was ſo extraordinarily pleas'd when he had made this Diſcovery, that he ran naked from his Bath into the Town, crying out like a mad Man, *I have found it, I have found it*; no body underſtanding what he meant. When *Marcellus* beſieged *Syracuſa*, he found means to raiſe the *Roman* Ships into the Air, and ſet 'em on fire with Burning-Glaſſes of his own Invention. When the Town was taken, he was ſo very intent upon a Demonſtration of Geometry, that he neither heard the noiſe, nor minded any thing elſe, until a Soldier that found him tracing of Lines ask'd him his Name, and upon his Requeſt to be gone, and not diſorder his Figure, kill'd him. *Marcellus*, who had given expreſs Orders to uſe him civilly, was much concerned for his death, and receiv'd his ſurviving Friends very kindly for his ſake. He was ſlain in the 542 of *Rome*, and 212 before Chriſt. We have ſeveral Pieces of his Works, as *Opera Mechanica*; *Circuli dimenſio*; *De numero Aren. &c. Plutarch in Vita Marcelli.*

ARCHINUS, a Citizen of *Argos*, who being order'd to diſtribute new Arms to the Inhabitants, and put up the old ones, Arm'd a Company of Mercenary People, and made himſelf Maſter of the City. *Polyenus.*

ARCHIPELAGO, which the *Engliſh* Seamen call the *Arches*, is that part of the Ocean which lies between *Aſia*, *Macedon*, and *Greece.*

ARCHIPELAGO *de Maldivas*, a part of the *Indian* Ocean toward the Coaſt of *Malabar* and *Maldivas*, where are 600 different Iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO *di Mexico*, is the Gulph of *Mexico*, commonly ſo called by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, where there are infinite numbers of Iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO *du Nouveau Païs bas*, part of the Northern Ocean in North *America*, between the Coaſt of the *New Belgium*, and the Iſland vulgarly call'd *l'Ange Eylandt*, ſtrew'd with little Iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO *di St Lazaro*, part of the Eaſtern Sea toward the Iſland of *Theeves*, between *Japan*, the *Philippines*, and *New Guinea.*

ARCHIPHERACITES, a Title which the *Jews* gave to them, whoſe Office it was to read the Law, and expound it to the People. *Grotius in Nov. Teſt.*

ARCHIPOLIS, one of the Conſpirators againſt *Alexander the Great*. This Plot was diſcover'd by *Dymnus*, one of the Party, to *Nicomachus*, who inform'd the King of it. *Quint. Curt. lib. 6. cap. 7.*

ARCHITECTURE, or the Art of Building. This Art is not ſo ancient as the uſe of Houſes, which neceſſity forc'd Men to build in the very beginning, but neither durable nor beautiful until the firſt Inhabitants left wandring, and ſettled in particular Places, then they began to build more ſolidly, and at laſt becoming powerful and rich, would be magnificent in their Building, which gave occaſion to invent the Rules of Architecture, whereof the Ancients had two ſorts, Civil and Military, the firſt is ſtill in uſe, but the ſecond has chang'd, becauſe of the different ways of defending Places, and fortifying 'em, ſince the invention of Powder and Cannon. The Maſters of this Art have invented five different Orders of Architecture, with Proportions and Ornaments ſuitable to the bigneſs, ſtrength and beauty of the Work that is deſign'd. Theſe Orders are the *Tuſcan*, the *Dorique*, *Ionique*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*, differing each from other in the proportion of the Colonne, or in their Entablements, which comprehends the *Architrave*, *Friſe* and *Corniche*. Some add to theſe five the Order of the *Caryatides*, and the *Perſick*, the firſt differing from the *Ionique* in this only, that Statues of Women are made uſe of inſtead of Pillars, the other is the *Dorique* Order with the Statues of *Perſians* bound like Priſoners in places of Pillars. When theſe ſeveral Orders are made uſe of together in any great Building, they are diſpos'd ſo, that the moſt ſolid and ſtrong bear the delicate and weak, as the *Dorique* the *Ionique*, the *Ionique* the *Corinthian*, and the *Corinthian* the *Compoſite*. *Felibien Vies des Architects.*

ARCHONTES, a Name the *Athenians* gave to the nine Magiſtrates or Governours of their City. The firſt took the Title of King, the ſecond that of *Archon*, the third of *Polemarque*, the others were called *Theſmothetes*. The King was the head of the State, and had power to aſſemble all the other; the *Archon* was to take care that every body had juſtice done him, eſpecially Widows, and their Pupils; and ſuch Women as were with Child after their Husband's death. The *Polemarque*, or Generaliſſimo of the Armies was overſeer of all things that belong'd to the War; the *Theſmothetes* or Law-makers ſate in the Council of State with the other three. Before *Solon*'s time theſe Magiſtrates were choſen by Suffrages, but he thought more convenient it ſhould be done by Lot, with this proviſo, That ſuch as were choſen that way, ſhould appear before the Senate, who upon an enquiry into their Lives and Deportments, were to judge of their Merit, and at laſt their Sentence was to be approv'd in the general Aſſembly of the People. *Pauſanias, Juſtin, Euſeb.*

ARCHONTIQUES, Hereticks that appear'd about 175. ſo call'd becauſe they held that Archangels created the World, they denied the Reſurrection, and plac'd perfect Redemption in a Chimerick Knowledge. They ſaid, that God of *Sabaoth* exercis'd a cruel Tyranny in the 7th Heaven; that he engendered the Devil, who begot *Abel* and *Cain* of *Eve*. Theſe Errors they defended by Books of their own making, which they called the Revelation of the Prophets and the Harmony. *Baron. Godeau. A. C.* 175.

ARCH-PRIEST, an Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, formerly given to the Principal Prieſt in the Cathedral Church. His buſineſs was to inſpect the conduct of the Prieſts, and the reſt of the Clergy; to Adminiſter the Communion in the Biſhop's abſence, and to take care of Widows, Orphans, and poor Travellers, no leſs than the Arch-Deacon. Afterwards the Title of Arch-Prieſt was given to the Principal Parſons of the Dioceſs, or to the Deans; they are diſtinguiſh'd into Arch-Prieſts of the City, and Arch-Prieſts of the Country, or Rural Deans: They are mention'd in the Second Council of *Tours*, in *Anno* 567. and in the Capitularies of *Charles the Bald*, who died *Anno* 877. *Du Cange, Gloſſarium Latinitatis.* In the *Greek* Church, the Arch-Prieſt is call'd ἀρχιερατικός; and in the Catalogue of the Officers of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, he is ſaid to give the Communion to the Patriarch, and the Patriarch to him; That he is the Head of Buſineſs in the Church, and in many Caſes repreſents the Patriarch. *Goar*, in his Remarks upon this Catalogue, affirms, That the Arch-Prieſt among the *Greeks* ſucceeds in ſome meaſure to the Ancient Chorepiſcopi, and that in the Iſlands which belong to the *Venetians*, he ordains Readers, and is Judge in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. *Richard Symon.*

ARCHYTAS, of *Tarentum*, a Pythagorean Philoſopher, redeem'd *Plato* out of the hands of *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who would have put him to death; his Vertue was in ſo great eſteem, that he was choſen ſeven times Governor of *Tarentum*; he was an excellent Mathematician, and the firſt that found out the Cube in Geometry; he alſo made a Pigeon of Wood that flew, which needs not ſeem impoſ-

impoſſible, ſeeing of later times a Workman of *Norimbergh* made an Eagle of Steel that flew to meet *Charles* V. This *Archytas* regulated the Order of the Predicaments, and was one of the moſt famous Pythagoreans of his time. *Cardan. Voſſius.*

ARCIGOVINA, a Province of *Dalmatia*, bounded by *Boſnia*, *Mantenero*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, and call'd by the *Italians*, *Santa Sabata*. It is 70 Leagues long, and 30 broad, and is ſuppoſed to contain about 70000 Families. The Capital of it is *Caſtel-Novo*, which was taken by the *Venetians* in the Year 1687. The only Places now Poſſeſſed and Garriſon'd by the *Turks*, are the Caſtle of *Mocrovatz*, and the Town of *Blaſaia*. The reſt of the Province is a fruitful Plain full of Populous Villages, and for the moſt part inhabited by Chriſtians, who after the taking of *Caſtel-Novo*, in the beginning of the Year 1688. appeared very willing to caſt off the *Turks*, and ſubmit to the *Venetians*.

ARCISSA, a great Lake of *Armenia Major*, which ſeveral Modern Authors call *Mer de van*, by reaſon of the City *Van* which ſtands near it. They gave it the name of a Sea becauſe the Waters are ſalt; and *Pliny* ſays, That nothing ſinks in it. Some call it *Lac de Vaſtan*, and others *La Mer de Armenie*. *Baudrand.*

ARCLOW, a ſmall Town which gives Denomination to a County in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; it lies upon the Sea, 31 miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Dukes of *Ormond*.

ARCUDIUS, A Prieſt of the *Greek* Church, born at *Corfu*; Famous for his Worth and Learning. He was much valued, and employ'd by Pope *Clement* VIII. He died in the Year 1621. He publiſhed ſome Pieces of Antiquity, and wrote ſeveral of his own. The moſt Conſiderable of the laſt ſort are, *De Concordia Eccleſiæ Orientalis & Occidentalis——in 7 Sacramentorum Adminiſtratione. De Purgatorio, Adverſus Barlaamum. De Proceſſione Spiritus Sancti. Leo Allatius, de Conſenſu Eccleſ. C. 7. Miræus de Script. Sæc. 17.*

ARCUEVIL, a fair Village within a League of *Paris*, corruptly ſo called, whereas the true Name of it is *Arcus Julianus*, from an Aqueduct built there by *Julian* the Apoſtate, in 357. when he came to refreſh himſelf at *Paris* after the *German* War.

ARCULUS, a Pagan Deity, who took care, that Trunks and Cabinets were not broke open. There was ſome Diſpute between this pretended Divinity and *Laverna*, a Goddeſs, who was ſaid to be a Well-wiſher to Thieving. *Feſtus*, *St. Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

ARDAGH, There are Four Towns of this Name in *Ireland*, the firſt in the County of *Letrim*, the ſecond in the County of *E. Meath*, the third in the County of *Longford*, and the fourth in the County of *Cork*.

ARDALEON, a Comedian of *Alexandria*, who acted the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion upon the Stages, to render them ridiculous; but being afterwards converted of a ſudden, he ſuffered Martyrdom for the Faith. *Martyrologe Romain.*

ARDASCHAT, anciently *Artaxat*, a City of *Armenia* upon the Confines of *Erivan*. It now lies in Ruines, only there are ſtill ſome remains of the Palace of *Tiridates*, as the Front, and four rows of Pillars of Black Marble, and ſeveral pieces of an Ancient Building, the Structure of which ſeems to have been very magnificent. This Heap of Ruines the Natives call *Taki-Tirdat*, or the Throne of *Tiridates*. Sir *John Chardin*'s Hiſtory of *Perſia*.

ARDEA, an Ancient City of *Latium*, the Royal Seat of *Turnus*, and Metropolis of the *Rutuli*, now in Ruines; only there is a Caſtle ſtill which bears the Title of Marquiſate, belonging to the Family of the *Ceſarini*, upon the Coaſt of the *Tyrrhene* Sea, Long. 36. 25. Lat. 41. 30. Alſo a River of *France* in *Normandy*, which falls into the *Britiſh* Ocean near the City of *Auranches*.

ARDEBEL, or *Ardevil*, lies in 38. 50. Lat. in the Country of *Adrilegizan*, in a round Valley encompaſſed with Mountains of a great height, and in Winter covered all with Snow, which render this Place unhealthful, eſpecially to Strangers, that are not uſed to ſudden Changes. Every day at Noon here is a Whirlwind, which laſteth an Hour; for theſe Cauſes they have no Oranges, Lemons, or Grapes, but Corn is plentiful and very cheap, as alſo Paſturage. To this City belongs 75 Villages. It is great, but not cloſe built, nor at all fortified. It is watered by a ſmall Rivulet called *Baluchlu*, which in *April* is very great, increaſed by the Rains, and Mountain Snows, ſo that it endangereth the Town, if care be not taken againſt it. This Place, beſides Natural Baths of Warm Water, is honoured with the Sepulchres of Twelve Kings of *Perſia*, viz. *Shack Sephy*, *Sedredin*, *Tzind*, *Sultan*, *Aidor Shack*, *Aidor Iſmael*, *Tinnas Iſmael* II. *Mahemed*, *Coddebende* Brother of *Iſmael*, *Iſmael Myrſa*, *Hemſe Myrſe*, *Abas*. The Revenue belonging to theſe Sepulchres is greater than that of the Crown. It drives a great Trade with *Giſlan*, *Georgia* and *Curdiſtan*. It was the Capital of *Perſia* before *Alexander the Great*'s time. The King of *Perſia* has a fine Garden here, and becauſe of the Tombs of his Anceſtors it is a Sanctuary to Offenders, much viſited by Pilgrims, and accounted ſo Holy, that they forbid the Uſe of Wine in it, but in vain. It's the Road for the Caravans of Silk which go for *Smyrna* and *Conſtantinople* by 900 Camels at a time. *Hackluit.*

ARDECA, *Ardeſche*, a River of *France* in *Vivarez*. It comes from *Mirabel* and *Montpezat*, runs to *Aubenas*, and having receiv'd the *Aboſejac*, *Hebrie*, *Logni*, *Bordeſac*, &c. falls into the *Rhoſne*, a League beyond the Bridge of *St. Eſprit*, where it ſeparates *Languedoc* from *Vivarez*.

ARDEE, a Market and Borough Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*, and County of *Louth*, where the late King *James* II. Encamped with 20000 Men, while Duke *Schomberg* lay at *Dundalk* with a much ſmaller Force; and yet the ſaid King never offer'd Battel, until a *French* Captain, who had run his Country for Murder, and Liſted himſelf as a Trooper under Duke *Schomberg*, had Conſpir'd with other *French* Papiſts, and promiſed to betray that Quarter; but the thing being diſcover'd, the Traitors were ſeiz'd, Seven hang'd, and about 170 expell'd the Army. Lieutenant-General *Douglas* having made all the *French* Regiments ſtand to their Arms, commanded ſuch as were Papiſts to come out, and quit their Arms upon pain of Death. After which, the Duke kept cloſe in his Camp until reinforced with new Succours; and the late King retreated to *Ardee*, *October 16. 1689.* and thence to *Drogheda*, burning the Country, not daring to attack the Duke.

ARDEMBURG, Lat. *Ardemburgum*, a very ancient Town in *Flanders*, within a Mile of *Sluce*, where is a College of Canons, and a fine Church dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. It was taken by the Dutch in 1604, and remains in their hands ever ſince.

ARDENNE, a great and noted Foreſt of the ancient *Belgick Gaul*, of far greater extent in *Julius Cæſar*'s time than now; a great many Towns and Boroughs being built where part of it was cut down. In *Cæſar*'s time it began near the Banks of the *Rhine*, and ſtretch'd through the Country of *Treves* as far as *Tournay*, but now it begins at *Thionville*, near the Country of *Liege*, and reaches to *Donchery* and *Sedan*, upon the Frontiers of *Champeigne*. About the middle of it is the Abby of St. *Hubert* Patron of Huntſmen. *Cæſar in Comment. l. 6. Guichardin Deſcript. du Pais Bas.*

ARDEVIL, Lat. *Ardebila* and *Ardevila*, a large and beautiful Town in the Province of *Servan* in *Perſia*, built in a great Plain 20 Leagues from *Bacu*, and as far from the *Caſpian* Sea, famous for many Sumptuous Sepulchres of the Kings of *Perſia*, and memorable for the great Victory gain'd by the *Perſians* over the *Turks* near it in 1618. *Olearius* ſays, That it is not Wall'd, nor otherwiſe Fortified, though it is one of the moſt Populous and Richeſt Cities of that Country. See *Ardebel.*

ARDES, a Tract of Land in the Province of *Ulſter* and County of *Down* in *Ireland*, in form of a Peninſula, it lies upon the Lake *Coin*.

ARDESCHE. See *Ardeca*.

ARDFART, a mean Borough Town and Biſhop's See in the South-weſt parts of *Ireland*. It lies by the Sea in the Province of *Munſter* and County of *Kerry*.

ARDIS, King of the *Lydians*, the Ninth from *Argo*, one of the *Heraclidæ*. He reign'd 36 Years, according to *Euſebius*. *Herodotus* makes him the Son of *Gyges*, and reports, That he fought the *Miletians*, and reign'd 49 Years.

ARDMONACK, a ſmall Territory in the County of *Roſſe* in *Scotland*, that belong'd to the Royal Family of that Kingdom, whereof *Charles* I. bore the Title of Baron when but two years old.

ARDRA, *Ardres*, a Kingdom with a Capital City of the ſame Name in *Guinea* in *Africa*. The City is 12 Leagues from a little Bay call'd *La Praye*, where the Ships ride. The Walls are made only of Earth, but ſo ſolid that no Mortar is comparable to it, and their Ditches are within the Wall. No body enters the King's Apartment unleſs he be expreſly ſent for, except the Grand *Marabout* who enters at all hours. The Palace is large and well built, with lovely Gardens belonging to it. The King is held in ſo great veneration, that none but the Grand *Marabout*, appears before him any otherways than proſtrate upon the Earth. The Great *Marabout* is he whoſe Deciſions are Authentick, and without Appeal, in all matters as well of Religion as State. This Prince in 1670 ſent an Ambaſſador to the King of *France*, to offer him an Aſſurance of Commerce, a particular Protection for his Ships, and an Abatement of Cuſtoms in favour of the *French*. This Emperor's Ambaſſador, called *Matheo Lopez*, was Accompanied with three of his Children, three of his Wives, and ſeveral Slaves. *Delbee Voyage de Guinee in 1669.*

ARDRACH, a Town in the County of *Longford* and Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*.

ARDRET, *Ardrathen*, or *Ardrat*, *Ardatum*, a City and Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Armagh* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*.

ARDRES, *Ardea*, a City of *France* in *Picardy*, upon a Hill in the *Upper Boulonnois*; It's divided into the Upper and

and Lower Town, both ſtrongly Fortified. *Henry* VIII. of *England*, and *Francis* I. of *France*, had an Interview near this City in *June* 1520. at which time the Court was ſo ſplendid, and the Gentlemen ſo richly Cloath'd, that the Place was call'd the Field of Cloth of Gold. In 1596. Cardinal *Albret* of *Auſtria* took *Ardres*, but it was ſoon after reſtor'd again. Since that the *Spaniards* have often attempted the taking of it, but in vain.

ARE, a River in *Yorkſhire*, that has its Source in the Weſt-Riding, from whence it runs South-Eaſtwards into the *Ouſe*, ſix or ſeven miles below *York*. *Otley* and *Wetherby* ſtand upon this River.

ARELLIUS, a very ingenious Painter, living in the Time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, but loſt his Reputation, by Drawing his Pictures. *Laud. Plin. lib.* 35. *c.* 10.

AREMBERG, *Areburgum*, a City and Principality of the Empire in the County of *Ecfeildt*, between the Dutchy of *Juliers* and Archbiſhoprick of *Treves*. It was formerly an Earldom, until the Emperor *Maximilian* II. erected it into a Principality, in favour of the Counts of *Areſchot*, who had done the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but particularly that of *Spain*, great Services, and therefore ſeveral Lords of this Family have been Honour'd with the Order of the *Golden Fleece*; beſides that, they have ample Territories in the *Spaniſh* Low-Countreys. *Aremberg* it ſelf is ſeated upon the River *Aer*, ſeven Leagues South from *Juliers*, and four Weſt from the *Rhine*.

ARENSWALD, a Town of *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, near the Lake *Slavin* upon the Confines of *Pomerania*, four Leagues from *Lanſpergh* to the North, and eight from *Stetin* to the N. E.

AREOPAGITES, and *Areopagus*, the Senators and Senate-Houſe of *Athens*, ſtanding upon the top of a Hill of that Name near the City, founded the ſame Year that *Aaron* was Conſecrated High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, viz. *A. M.* 2545. in the Reign of *Cecrops*. *Areopagus* took its Name from Agnus *Mars*, who was the firſt Perſon that ever was indicted there, and accuſed by *Neptune* for killing his Son *Halirrothius*. As for the Judges, who were called *Areopagites*, they never heard any Cauſe but in the Night, that they might diſcuſs Matters with more ſedateneſs of Mind, or elſe becauſe they would not be ſurpriz'd with Objects that might move either their Hatred or Compaſſion. Before theſe Judges it was that St. *Paul* was call'd to give an Account of his Doctrine, and at the ſame time Converted *Dionyſius*, one of their number. *Herodotus, Thucydides. Act.* 17.

AREQUIPA, a City of *Peru* in South *America*, 26 Leagues from *Lima*, 70 from *Cuſco*, and ſeven from the South-Sea. The *Spaniards* report, That in the Reign of the *Incas* they would convey Fiſh from *Arequipa* to *Cuſco* in a very ſhort time, the *Indians* being laid upon the Road at ſuch diſtances as to hand them from one to the other. It is one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Peru*, as well for the Goodneſs of the Soil, which produces both Corn and Wine, as for the Convenience of the River *Chila*, which runeth along by the City, falls into the South Sea, and makes a convenient Harbour, from whence all ſorts of Merchandizes are brought up to the City; nor is it leſs Wealthy by reaſon of the Silver Mines not above 14 Leagues from it. It's alſo a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, but the Country where it ſtands is ſubject to Earthquakes; beſides that, there is a kind of Vulcano or Burning Mountain, which in 1600 threw up burning Stones and Aſhes, with ſuch a roaring and noiſe, that it was heard as far as *Lima*, and ſpoil'd the Fruits of *Peru*. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

ARETAPHILE, the Wife of *Nicocratus*, Tyrant of *Cyrene*, paſſionately belov'd by her Husband, as being one of the moſt beautiful Ladies of her time; but in regard he exerciſed unheard of Cruelties upon his People, *Aretaphile* reſolved to Revenge her firſt Husband, whom he had ſlain to gain her, and to deliver her Country from Oppreſſion, by Poiſoning him; but being catch'd in the Deſign, was Rack'd, and pretending that it was only a Philtre, was acquitted. Afterwards ſhe gain'd *Lyſander*, the Tyrant's Brother, by promiſing him her Daughter, to Murder *Nicocratus*, and ſupply his room; to which *Lyſander* was eaſily perſuaded; but proving no leſs cruel than his Brother, ſhe got him ſurpriz'd, ſew'd in a Sack, and thrown into the Sea, by the Aſſiſtance of *Anabus* Prince of *Libya*. After this, the *Cyrenæans*, in acknowledgment of their Liberty, offer'd her the Sovereignty, which ſhe refuſed, that ſhe might live a private Life with her Friends. *Plutarch de virt. Mul.*

ARETAS, King of the *Arabians*, Reign'd in the *Lower-Arabia*, Invaded *Judæa*, defeated *Alexander Janneus*, and then concluding a Peace, return'd home; He entertain'd *Hircanus*, and promiſed to reſtore him to the Throne of the *Jews*; for which purpoſe he rais'd a great Army, and beſieg'd *Ariſtobulus* in *Jeruſalem*; but was forced to raiſe the Siege, upon the advance of *Scaurus*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant: Afterwards *Ariſtobulus* overthrew *Aretas* and *Hircanus* in a great Battel at *Papyron*, and *Scaurus* had carried the War into *Syria*, had not *Aretas* diverted the Storm by a Preſent of 300 Talents. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. L.* IX. 13.

ARETAS, another King of the *Arabians*, who ſucceeded *Obodas*, without the conſent of *Auguſtus*; but was afterwards confirm'd by him upon the Mediation of *Herod* the *Tetrarch*: However, upon *Herod*'s divorcing his Daughter, to make room for *Herodias*, *Aretas* entred *Judæa*, and defeated the *Jews*, which ſo incenſed *Tiberius*, that he ſent *Vitellius* to declare War againſt him; but the Emperor's death deliver'd *Aretas* from that danger. 'Twas under this *Aretas* that the *Jews* ſet a Guard upon S. *Paul* at *Damaſcus*, to prevent his Eſcape, 2 *Cor.* 11. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Lib.* 13.

ARETEUS, a Phyſician of *Cappadocia*. He liv'd a conſiderable time before *Julius Cæſar*, and wrote in the *Ionick* Dialect. His Works now remaining are, *De Morbis Acutis, Lib.* 11. *De Morborum Curatione, Lib.* 11. *De Diuturnis, &c.* They are now tranſlated, and after two former Editions, were Printed at *Baſil* in 1581. *Caſtilan. in Vit. Illuſt. Med.*

ARETHUSA, Daughter of *Nereus* and *Coris*, and Companion of *Diana*, who chang'd her into a Fountain to eſcape the purſuit of her Lover *Alpheus*. The Ancients founded the Fable upon this, That they believ'd the River *Alphee*, which is in *Peloponneſus*, croſſes the Sea to join the Fountain *Arethuſa* in *Sicily*, *Ovid. Metam.* There were alſo of this Name an Epiſcopal City of *Syria*, Suffragan of *Apamea*, another of *Macedonia*, and a Lake of *Armenia*, wherein things naturally heavy, which ſunk in other Waters, would ſwim, and the Fiſh of the Rivers could not live.

ARETIA, or *Areta*, *Ariſtippus* the *Cyrenaick* Philoſopher's Daughter, and Scholar. She ſucceeded him in his School, and held up the Sect with conſiderable Reputation. *Diog. Laert. Lib.* 2.

ARETIUM, *Arezzo* a City of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, with a Biſhop's See, built upon the deſcent of a Hill, in a fertile Plain, famous in the time of the *Romans*, waſted by the *Goths*, *Lombards*, and ſeveral other Tyrants, till it fell under the Juriſdiction of the *Florentines*. Towards the beginning of the laſt Age, it was often taken and re-taken during the Wars of *Florence*.

ARETIUS, a Miniſter of *Calvin*'s Church, born at *Bern* in *Switzerland*, Died in the Year 1577. His Works are, *Expoſitions on the New Teſtament. Problemata Sacra. Examen Theologicum, &c. Melchior Adam in Vit. Theol. Germ.*

AREVALLO, (*Bernardino*) a *Franciſcan* Monk of the 16th Age. He was a *Spaniard* by Birth, and wrote ſeveral Tracts; *De Correptione Fraterna. De Libertate Indorum, &c. Nich. Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

AREUS, King of the *Lacedæmonians*. He was a Competitor with *Cleonymus* for the Crown, and ſucceeded. *Cleonymus*, upon this Diſappointment, brought King *Pyrrhus* upon his Country, who ſat down before *Sparta*, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. He began his Reign in the 443d year of *Rome*, and Reign'd 44 years. *Pauſan. Plutarch.* See *Meurſius de Regno Laconiæ. Cap.* 13.

ARGADUS, a Nobleman of *Scotland*, entruſted with the Adminiſtration of the Government, after the Meeting of the States had Impriſoned King *Conarus*, for his Miſmanagement. He behaved himſelf like a good Juſticiary at firſt, but degenerating, aimed at the Crown; with which being Charged in a Convention of States, he acknowledg'd his Fault, begg'd Pardon on his Knees with Tears, and promis'd Amendment; whereupon he was continued, Governed with great Honour, made many excellent Laws, and was ſtill entruſted with the Adminiſtration, after *Conarus*'s death, in the Reign of *Ethodius* his Nephew; but was at laſt ſlain in a Battel againſt the Rebellious Iſlanders, who were aſſiſted by the *Iriſh* and *Picts*, about *Anno* 160. *Buchan.*

ARGÆUS, King of *Macedon*, Son of *Perdiccas*, to whom he ſucceeded, in the Year of the World 3389. *Euſeb Chron. Juſtin. Lib.* 7.

ARGAN, a City of *New Caſtile* in the Dioceſe of *Toledo*, noted for a Council in 1473. where all thoſe who did not underſtand *Latin*, were excluded from Church-preferments; all Biſhops obliged to ſay Maſs thrice, and every ſingle Prieſt four times a Year.

ARGANTHONIUS, King of the *Tarteſſians*, an Ancient People in *Spain*, according to *Anacreon* and *Herodotus* He liv'd 150 Years, though *Pliny* will allow him but 120 However, *Silius Italicus*, to mend the Matter, gives him 300. *Sil. Ital. Lib.* 3.

ARGEUS, the Son of *Lycimnius*, forcibly taken away by *Hercules*, who promis'd to bring him again to his Father; but the Boy dying by the way, *Hercules* burnt his Body, and ſwept up the Aſhes, that he might in ſome meaſure perform his Promiſe; from whence it's ſaid came the Cuſtom of burning the Dead. *Plut.*

ARGEES, the Figures of Men made up with Ruſhes, which the Prieſts of the *Roman* Veſtals us'd to throw into the *Tiber*, from the Wooden Bridge, every 15th of *May* Some ſay this Ceremony came from *Evander* King of *Arcadia*, who having paſs'd into *Italy* out of *Greece*, us'd to caſt the Figures of 30 Men into the River, to repreſent 30 *Ar-*

Gients his great Enemies: But others hold, that the occaſion of it was this, The Barbarous Nations, that firſt inhabited the *Latin* Country, us'd to throw all the *Greeks* and *Achaians* they caught, into the River; until *Hercules*, in his Voyage through *Italy*, perſuaded them to leave off that Barbarous Uſage of Strangers; and that they might not ſeem to change their Ancient Ceremony, bid them make uſe of Ruſhes made up in Man's ſhape. *Tit. Liv.*

ARGENS, *Argenteus*, a River of *France* in *Provence*, which has three Springs, one that comes from *Seillons*, another from *St. Martin de Varages*, and the third not far from *Bariols*; afterwards this River, receiving the *Caulon*, *Caramie*, *Grannegonne*, and *Lendolle*, throws it ſelf into the Sea near *Frejus*.

ARGENTAN, upon *Orne*, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, between *Secx* and *Falaiſe*, the *Argentomagum* of the Ancients; there is another of this Name in the Dukedom of *Berry*.

ARGENTARIUS *Mons*, the *Col de Argentiere*, one of the *Alps*, confining on the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, which opens a Paſſage out of *France* into *Italy*.

ARGENTEA, *La Plata*, a large City of *South America*, one of the moſt remarkable of *Peru*, and Capital of the Province of *Los Charcas*, near the River *Picolmago*, wonderful rich in Silver Mines, 180 Leagues S. from *Cuſco*, 18 E. of *Potoſi*: It's alſo an Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*.

ARGENTINUS, a pretended Deity, who preſided over Silver Coin, as *Æſculanus* did over Copper. St. *Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

ARGIA, *Argolica*, *Argolis*, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, bounded to the S. by *Laconia* and the *Sinus Argolicus*, now *Golfo di Napoli*, to the E. by the *Egean* Sea, to the N. by *Sinus Saronicus*, now *Golfo de Engina*, and *Corinthia*, and to the W. by *Arcadia*. The ancient Inhabitants of which were the *Argivi*, and the latter the *Danai*: It's a Marſhy Soil and full of Vines. The Capital of it was *Argos*, ſeated on the River *Inachus* 11 *Germain* miles from *Corinth* to the S. and 16 from *Lacedæmon* to the N. It had a Caſtle called *Lariſſa*, which ſtood above the City. *Ptol.* Long. 51. 20. Lat. 36. 16. This was one of the moſt ancient Cities in *Greece*, being built by *Inachus* in the time of *Moſes*, and the firſt of thoſe alſo that freed themſelves from the Dominion of their Kings. They had great Wars with the *Lacedæmonians* their Neighbours; but eſpecially in the time of *Darius Hyſtaſpes*, Father of *Xerxes*. It kept its Liberty till the year of the World when it firſt fell into the hands of the *Acheans*, and with them under the *Romans*, towards the end of the 157 Olympiad. It was an Archiepiſcopal See. The *Venetians* bought it in 1383. The *Turks* took it in 1463. And in 1686. General *Moroſini* retook it for the *Venetians*.

ARGINUSÆ, a little Iſland belonging to *Greece*. 'Twas there that the *Athenians*, under *Conon*, gain'd a Victory over the *Lacedæmonians*, who loſt their General *Callicratides*. *Plutarch in Conon.*

ARGIPPEI, Ancient People of *Sarmatia*, who, according to *Herodotus* and other ancient Authors, were born Bald, with a large Chin, and little or no Noſe at all; Their Voice was different from that of other Men: They fed on the Fruit of Trees, and were never troubleſome to their Neighbours, by whom they were often choſen to decide Differences. *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 2.

ARGIROPHILUS, (*John*) born at *Conſtantinople*. He Liv'd in the 15th Century. He travell'd to *Italy* after the taking of *Conſtantinople*, and was well received at the Court of *Florence*, the Duke making him Præceptor to his Son and Nephew: He dedicated his Works to the *Medicean* Family, *i. e.* His Tranſlation of *Ariſtotle*'s Ethicks and Phyſicks. His own Book *de Regno*. *Conſolatio ad Imperatorem Conſtantinopolitanum*. *Monodia*, *&c.* *Paulus Jovius*, *in Elog. c.* 27. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. Lib.* 4. *c.* 19.

ARGLAS, a ſmall Town of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, and County of *Downe*. It has a Haven belonging to it, and gives the Title of Earl to the Lord *Cromwell* of *Oakham*.

ARGO, the Ship in which *Jaſon*, with his 54 *Theſſalian* and *Argive* Hero's, ſail'd to *Colchos* to fetch the Golden-Fleece; It was ſaid to have been 50 Cubits in length, allowing two Cubits diſtance between every two holes, according to the Proportion ſet down by *Vitruvius*. The firſt long Ship that ever was ſeen in *Greece*.

ARGOLUS, or *Argoli*, (*Andrew*) of *Tagliacozzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He was a great Philoſopher and Phyſician, but his Inclination lay moſtly for Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. He died about the Year 1650. His Works are, *De Diebus Criticis*. *Ephemerides ab Anno* 1630, *ad* 1700. *Aſtronomicorum*, *Lib.* 3. *Problemata Aſtronomica*, *&c.* *Lorenzo Crazzo in Elog.*

ARGONAUTÆ, a Name given to thoſe Valiant *Grecians* that accompanied *Jaſon* to *Colchos*, in his Expedition for the Golden-Fleece, *An. M.* 2791. The number of thoſe Adventurers was 52 or 54. whereof *Hercules*, *Hylas*, *Theſeus*, *Peritheus*, *Orpheus*, *Peleus*, and *Telamon*, famous both in *Greek* and *Latin* Poets, were the Chief. Some ſay theſe *Argonauts* ſail'd to *Scythia*, and that the Golden-Fleece was nothing but the vaſt Riches of that Country, the Inhabitants getting great quantity of Gold in the Rivers that ran from, or by Mount *Caucaſus*: And becauſe they made uſe of Sheep-skins with the Wooll on, to take up this Metal in Powder, it gave occaſion to call them Golden-Fleeces. Several Authors give different Explications of this Fable, ſome ſaying, That the Golden-Fleece ſignifies Virtue; and that when Poets ſpeak of *Jaſon*'s conquering Bulls that vomited Flames, they would repreſent by theſe furious Beaſts, our headſtrong and unruly Paſſions. Others ſay, That this Fable is a Leſſon of Chymiſtry, denoting by the ſeveral Paſſages of that tedious Voyage, the long and many alterations of Bodies, before they are brought to the Perfection meant by the Golden-Fleece. *Suidas* thinks, That famous Fleece was a Book made of Sheep-ſkins, containing the Secret of the Tranſmutation or Philoſophers-ſtone; and that *Medea* ſtole it from her Father *Æetes*, King of *Colchos*, and gave it to her Lover *Jaſon*. In fine, according to the Opinion of ſeveral others, which ſeems the moſt reaſonable, The Golden-Fleece ſignifies Honour and Glory; and this Fable teaches young Men, not to live idle in their own Country, when there is no occaſion to ſhew their Courage, if they can ſignalize themſelves elſewhere; and that ſuch as aſpire to any conſiderable Place, or are call'd by their Birth or Parts to Govern, ſhould have ſeen ſeveral Countreys to learn their Cuſtoms and Ways, and to make themſelves known by their good Qualities, that ſo they might be the more eſteemed by Strangers, with whom afterwards they may have occaſion to deal. *Apollonius Argonaut* 4.

ARGOS, a Noble and Ancient City of *Peloponneſus*, the Capital of *Argia* or *Argolis*, now *Parva Romania de la Morea*. The Territory belonging to this City was bounded Eaſtward by the *Egean Sea*, and Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*; Weſtward by *Arcadia*; to the South by *Laconia*; and Northward by *Corinth*, and the Gulf of *Engina*. The Kingdom of the *Argives* is very ancient, for it began with *Inachus* in the year of the World 2197. and ended with *Acriſius*, *Anno M.* 2742. *Inachus* lived 346 years before the departure of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*. In the time of Chriſtian Religion it was a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*, afterwards erected into a Metropolitan it ſelf. In 1383. the *Venetians* purchas'd it of the Widow of *Peter Cornari*, Lord of *Argos* and *Napoli*. In 1463. the Sangiac of *Corinth* made himſelf Maſter of it; but in the Year 1686 General *Moroſini* recover'd it again from the *Turks*. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 8. The Caſtle of *Argos* is about three Hours diſtant from *Napoli di Romania*, ſituate on a high Hill, at the foot of which is a Town, containing about 100 Houſes; the Inhabitants of which being for the moſt part Rich and Wealthy, when the *Venetians* approached, they carried the beſt of their Moveables and Houſhold-ſtuff into the ſaid Caſtle, which is well defended by the Natural Situation of it. It had alſo eight Iron Guns, and ten Patereroes, ſome ſmall quantity of Proviſion in it, with a Ciſtern not very well furniſhed with plenty of Water. The *Argives*, an ancient People of *Greece*, derive their Original from *Inachus* the Builder of *Argos* in *Peloponneſus*, who was the Founder of the *Argivi*. The beginning of this Kingdom was *A.M.* 2091. 300 years before the Reign of *Cecrops*, the firſt King of the *Athenians*; 674 years before the Ruine of *Troy* in the time of *Abraham*, and in the 44th Year of the Life of *Iſaac*. This *Inachus* was the Progenitor of the moſt celebrated Royal Families in the *Peloponneſus*.

ARGOW, a Country of *Swiſſerland*, Neighbouring upon the Lake of *Conſtans*, ſo call'd from the River *Arg*. Some Modern Authors, that divide *Swiſſerland* into four Parts, make *Argow* to be one.

ARGUIN. There is here a knot of Iſlands, which lie South of Cape *Blanco*, in a Bay on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, 30 miles from the Continent: They were firſt diſcovered in 1443. and call'd *Arguin* from the Principal of them, which only hath freſh Water. They are Seven in number, inhabited by the *Azenaghi*, who ſubſiſt on the Fiſhing Trade. *Pory*, p. 55. *Hackluit*, *T.* 2. p. 2. p. 188. *Lat.* 19. 00.

ARGUIN, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Negritia*, firſt poſſeſſed by the *Portugueſe*, who built a Fort in it in 1455. but were beat out by the *Hollanders* in 1633. thoſe outed by the *Engliſh* ſome years after, which laſt were diſpoſſeſſed, and the Place ruin'd by the *French* in 1678. The *Dutch* begin to ſettle there again. It lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Gualata*, about the 20 D. of Northern Latitude.

ARGUS, the Son of *Phrixus*, by *Minerva*'s direction, built a Galley of 50 Oars, which from the Builder's name was called *Argo*, and carried the *Argonauts* to *Colchis*. The fourth King of *Argos* in *Peloponneſus*, was likewiſe called *Argus*, and, as 'tis ſuppoſed, left his Name upon the Town and Country. *Euſeb. Chron. Apollod. Biblioth. Lib.* 1.

ARGUS, the Son of *Ariſtor*, whom the Poets fain to have had 100 Eyes, with 50 of which he ſlept and wak'd by turns. *Juno* made choice of him to guard *Io*, belov'd by

by *Jupiter*; but *Mercury* lull'd him asleep with his Flute, and slew him by *Jupiter*'s command. *Juno*, to recompence his Fidelity, chang'd him into a Peacock, and placed his Eyes in the Bird's Tail. The Moral of this Fable shews, That he who is entrusted with considerable Affairs, can never be too watchful in the Discharge of his Duty. *Ovid.*

ARGYLE, Lat. *Argathelia*, or *Argadia*, a County in the *West-Highlands* of *Scotland*, having *Tarbat*, formerly a distinct County, united to it, so that this Shire contains the Countries of *Argyle*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, and *Lorne*, part of *Lochabor*, *Morbem*, *Sunart*, and *Annamurchan*, on the Continent, and the Islands of *Hay*, *Jura*, *Collonsay*, *Mull*, *Tirie*, and several others. It is bounded on the South with the *Irish* Sea, on the West with the *Western Islands*, on the North with the Shire of *Innernes* and part of *Perthshire*, and to the East with *Lenox* and another part of *Perthshire*. The Country of *Argyle* hath for a long time belonged to the Chief of the *Campbels*, to whom it gives the Title of Earl; a Family whose very Name denotes their Valour, as signifying the *Field of War*; nor has their behaviour at any time been unanswerable. He is the first Earl in *Scotland*; and besides the Title of *Argyle*, is Lord *Kintyre*, *Campbel*, and *Lorne*, the last of which gives always Title to the Eldest Son of the Family, which makes a great Figure in *Scotland*, because of the Greatness of their Clan, Number of their Vassals, Honourable Allies, and Hereditary Offices, such as Justice-General of the Shire of *Argyle* and the Isles, Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff of *Argyle*, Heretable Master of the Houshold (*i.e.* Hereditary Lord High-Steward of the House) to the King, and several other Offices within his own Bounds: They were Justice-Generals of all *Scotland*, till by Contract betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Marquis of *Argyle*, then Lord *Lorne* in 1628. he resigned that Office into the King's Hands, and got secured to himself and his Posterity to be Justice-General of *Argyle*, and the Isles, and where-ever he had Land in *Scotland*. The Chief of the *Campbels*, one of the said Earl's Predecessors, in *September* 1308. made that famous Indenture, yet extant, with Sir *Alexander Seaton*, and Sir *Gilbert Hay*, whereby they bind themselves to stand to their outmost to the Defence of their Sovereign Lord King *Robert Bruce*, as well against *French* and *English*, as *Scots*, subscribed with all their Hands, and Seal'd at *Cambuskenneth*. He Honourably Entertained and Assisted the said K. *Robert* against *Baliol*; and for his good Service the King gave him *Margery Bruce* his own Sister in Marriage. His Son assisted King *David Bruce* in his Minority, joined with the Lord *Robert Stewart*, one of the King's Royal Predecessors, defeated the *English* at *Dunoon*, and took that Castle from them, for which the King made him Hereditary Governour of the said Castle, allowing him a yearly Pension, and created his Cousin *John Campbel*, Earl of *Athol*, who died without Succession. King *James* I. being detained for a long time Prisoner in *England*, one of the said Earl's Predecessors, whose Eldest Son was Married to the Daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, and Sister to Duke *Mundoch* the Governor of *Scotland*, improved that Opportunity so effectually for the Advantage of the said King *James* I, that he prevailed with the Governour to Ransom and Restore him to his Father's Throne. *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, did constantly adhere to K. *James* II. who in his young years was reduced to great straits by those who conspir'd against his Authority, but was settled on the Throne by this Earl's Assistance; for which good Service he made him Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and gave him several Lands. *Gilespicus*, or *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, was kill'd at *Flodden-Field*, as fighting Valiantly for King *James* IV. *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, was one of the Three that Govern'd *Scotland* in King *James* Vth's Minority, and the only Man able to make head against the *Douglasses*, being Commissionated for that effect. *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, was Lord High Chancellor in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, a great Promoter of the Reformation, and Opposer of the *French* Tyranny, and then Current Persecution. *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, his Son and Successor, was also Lord-Chancellor of *Scotland* in King *James* VIth's Reign. *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, was in 1641. Created Marquis, joined with the Parliament of *Scotland*, was a Zealous Assertor of the Presbyterian Government, was look'd upon as one of the greatest Statesmen of his time, contributed much to the Reception and Coronation of *Charles* II. in *Scotland*, and put the Crown upon his Head. Yet after the Restauration, *Anno* 1661. he was Condemn'd and Beheaded, on an Indictment for alledged Compliance with *Oliver*, being the Epidemical fault of the time. He declared himself Innocent on the Scaffold. *Archibald* his Son, when Lord *Lorne*, Commanded King *Charles* II's Foot Guards, signaliz'd himself against *Oliver*, and never Capitulated till he was ordered to do so by the King, yet was forfeited also, but soon after restored to the Title of Earl, and Condemn'd again in the latter end of *Charles* II. his Reign, for Explaining the *Test* in these Words. *I have considered the* Test, *and am desirous to give Obedience as far as I can. I am confident the Parliament never intended to impose Contradictory Oaths, and therefore I think no Man can explain it, but for himself, and reconcile it as it is Genuine, and agrees in its own sense, and I take it in so far as it is consistent with it self and the Protestant Religion, and I do declare, I mean not to bind up my self in my Station, and in a Lawful way to endeavour any thing I think to the Advantage of Church or State, not repugnant to the Protestant Religion, and my Loyalty, and this I understand as part of my Oath.* But escaping from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, (his Estate being disposed of to others) he got over into *Holland*, whence with a few Men he landed in *Scotland* in the beginning of the late King *James*'s Reign, a little before the Duke of *Monmouth* landed in *England*, but never having gotten above 2000 Men together, was defeated, taken, and beheaded at *Edinburgh*, *June* 30. 1685. upon the *Sentence of Explaining the Test*. His Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and against introducing of Popery, was said to be the Cause of his fall. He was reckoned an Accomplish'd Statesman and a great Soldier. His Son *Archibald*, the present Earl, came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very Instrumental in the Revolution in *Scotland*, and owned as Earl of *Argyle* by the Parliament before they took off the Attainder against his Father, which by the Claim of Right was declared to be a Reproach to the Nation. His Lordship was sent from the Nobility, with other two from the Barons and Boroughs, to offer the Crown of *Scotland* in the Name of the Convention of States, to Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*; for whose Service he carried over a Regiment to *Flanders*, consisting almost all, both Officers and Centinels, of his own Name and Family. His Eldest Son the present Lord *Lorne*, is a Youth of great Expectation, concerning whom it is remarkable, that when he was but Five Years old, he jumpt out of a Window Three Stories high, without receiving any hurt; and as near as can be Calculated, it happened in the very Minute that his Grandfather suffered. ☞ This Account was given by the Present Lord's Direction.

ARGYRA, a Nymph whom *Solemnus* was so deeply in Love with, that finding her always Cruel, he died of grief. *Venus* chang'd him into a Fountain that bore the Nymph's Name, whose Waters were a Sovereign Remedy against Love, by making such as wash'd themselves with them immediately forget their Mistresses. *Pausanias.*

ARGYRASPIDES, or the Silver-Shield-bearers, were a Part of *Alexander*'s *Macedonian* Army, who having signaliz'd themselves by so many Victories, scorn'd any other Captain but *Alexander* himself; they are frequently mention'd by *Arian* in his History of *Alexander the Great*. The Emperor *Alexander Severus* had a Band of Soldiers also that bore Silver Shields, in imitation of his Name-sake. *Q. Curt. Just.*

ARHUSEN, an Episcopal City of *Denmark* in North *Jutland*, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, seated upon the *Sound*, and belongs to the King of *Denmark*; but in the Year 1644. was taken, and almost ruin'd by the *Swedes*. It's 10 miles S. of *Albourg*, two W. of *Funen*, and 26 N. of *Lubec*.

ARIA, a Country of *Persia*, now call'd *Chorasans*, having to the North *Bactriana* and *Margiana*; to the East *Parapomisus*; to the South *Drangiana*; and to the West *Parthia*; but somewhat more remote from *Hyrcania*. The chief City of the Province, formerly bearing the Name of *Aria*, is now call'd *Herat* or *Serberi*, 31 *Spanish* Leagues from *Burgian*, a large and wealthy City, much celebrated for the Roses that grow about it: Also a small Island of the *Baltick* Sea, near the South part of the Isle of *Funen*, where stands the Castle of *Roping*, belonging to the Dutchy of *Sleswick*.

ARIA, a Lady of *Padua*, the Wife of *Pætus Cecinna*, a *Roman* Senator, who being convicted of being an Accomplice in *Scribonius*'s Conspiracy against the Emperor *Claudius*, was condemn'd to death, and brought from *Illyrium* to suffer at *Rome*; *Aria* follow'd him in a Fisher's-Boat, and exhorted him to die Couragiously, Stabbing her self, and then giving him the Dagger to do the like, saying, That she did not feel her Wound, but that his would prove her death. This was *An. Chr.* 48. *Plin. lib.* 7. Her Daughter would have imitated her example on just such another occasion, but was persuaded by her Husband to forbear for her Children's sake.

Casta suo Gladium cum traderet Aria Pæto,
Quem de Visceribus traxerat ipsa suis:
Si qua fides, Vulnus quod feci non dolet, inquit,
Sed quod tu facies, hoc mihi, Pæte, dolet.

ARIADNE, Daughter of *Minos* King of *Crete*, who compell'd the *Athenians* to send him a yearly Tribute of young Boys, which Poets say, were to be devour'd by the Minotaure; tho' others think, that *Taurus* was a Valiant, but Cruel, Barbarous, and Passionate Commander of King *Minos*. However *Theseus* being sent into *Crete*, with a Tribute of young *Athenians*, *Ariadne* was much taken with his Mein, Strength, and Address; and as a Testimony of her Love, gave him a Clew of Thred, and shew'd him

him how by the guidance of that, he might come out of the Labyrinth. *Theseus* kill'd the Minotaure, and carried the young *Athenians* and *Ariadne* off, leaving her afterwards in an Island of the *Archipelago*, called *Naxos* or *Dia*. The Authors cited by *Plutarch* speak differently of this; some hold, That *Ariadne* hang'd her self for Despair; others, That being with Child, and not able to bear the tossing of the Waves, she was put a-shore in the forementioned Island; There are also some that say, She Married *Onarus*, one of *Bacchus*'s Priests; others say, *Oenopion*, King of the Country, call'd afterwards *Bacchus*; who, if we give credit to Poets, plac'd *Ariadne*'s Crown among the Stars. *Plutarch* in *Thes.*

ARIADNE, the Wife of *Zeno*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, being, as some fansie, weary of her Husband, finding him dead Drunk, commanded him to be put up in an empty Tomb, where coming to himself, he fell Mad and Died. After his death she set the Imperial Crown upon the Head of *Anastasius* her supposed Gallant, excluding *Longinus*, *Zeno*'s Brother. *Zonar. Annal.*

ARIAMNUS, an *Asiatick Gaul*, of such vast Wealth, and so extraordinary Liberal and Magnificent, that he promised all those of his own Nation, settled in *Galatia*, to give 'em a whole year's Entertainment; which he perform'd with wonderful Order and Decorum, tho' the People of the Neighbourhood throng'd to him in Shoals. He divided his whole Estate into several Quarters, and all along the Road set up Tents, that in whatever part the People arriv'd, they might not want a good Reception. *Athenæus.*

ARIAN, a Philosopher, Geographer, and famous Historian, born at *Nicomedia*, a Town of *Bithynia*, where he studied, and was afterwards Priest of *Ceres* and *Proserpina*: He writ also the History of *Alexander the Great*, his Master *Epictetus*'s Discourses, and his own *Enchiridion*. *Suidas* calls him the Young *Xenophon*, and says his great Parts raised him first to the Dignity of a Consul, and afterwards to be Governour of *Cappadocia* under *Adrian*. *Vossius*, *l.* 2. *Hist. Græcor.*

ARIAN of *Athens*: He wrote a Book *De Venatione & Cura Canum*, published by *Holstenius* in 1644.

ARIANO, an Episcopal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province call'd *Principato Oltra*, under the Archbishop of *Beneventum*, seated upon a Hill of difficult access, and Dignified with the Title of a Dukedom. Also a City upon the *Po*, Capital of *Polisino*. *Arino.*

ARIARATHES the Second, succeeded his Unkle *Holophernes* about the 112th *Olympiad*, 330 years before Christ: This Prince, who during *Alexander*'s Reign had kept himself neuter, was, after his death, attack'd by *Perdiccas*, whom he oppos'd with an Army of 30000 Foot, and 20000 Horse; but being overthrown, was taken, and crucified with his Principal Officers. But *Justin* says, That on this Defeat, the *Cappadocians* kill'd their Wives and Children, and having set fire to all their most valuable Goods, threw themselves into the Flames. *Strabo*, *l.* 12. *Diod. de Sicil.*

ARIARATHES the Third, not able to withstand the Victorious *Macedonians*, retired into *Armenia*, where understanding that *Perdiccas* and *Eumenes* were dead, and *Seleucus* and *Antiochus* were together by the ears, he took Courage, and, assisted by *Ardoata* King of *Armenia*, vanquish'd *Amyntas*, one of *Alexander*'s Lieutenants, and recover'd the Kingdom of his Ancestors. *Diod.*

ARIARATHES the Fifth, King of *Cappadocia*, assisted his Brother-in-Law *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, against the *Romans*: But *Antiochus* being defeated, he sent Ambassadors to *Rome* to make his Peace with the Senate, which cost him 100 Talents. This Prince spent his time in trivial Occupations; he stopp'd the River *Mela*'s entrance into the *Euphrates*, and having made a great Lake, raised the Ground in the middle, to form small Islands: But the *Euphrates* overflowing its Banks, drown'd a great part of *Cappadocia*, and did considerable Damage in the Country of the *Galates*. The *Romans* hearing of this, order'd *Ariarathes* to pay 300 Talents towards the Damage. This Prince afterwards built the Town *Ariarathe* in *Cappadocia*. *Tit. Liv. l.* 5.

ARIARATHES the Eighth, being expell'd by *Nicodemus*, was restor'd by his Unkle *Mithridates Eupator*; who afterwards, upon some Disgust, made War upon him with 80000 Foot, 10000 Horse, and 600 Chariots; whom *Ariarathes* opposed with as great a Force: But *Mithridates* being unwilling to hazard the Success of a Battel, caused him to be assassinated before the Armies engaged. *Just. lib.* 30.

ARIAS *Montanus*, (*Benet*) one of the Learnedest Divines that *Spain* ever bred, flourish'd in the 15th Century: His Friends, tho' of Noble Extraction, could not allow him a Competency to go through his Studies, which made some considerable People in *Seville* take an occasion to supply him. Here he made great Progress in the Sciences; and then going to *Alcala*, did not only learn Divinity, perfecting himself in the *Greek* and *Latin*, but also learn'd the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldaic* Tongues: Afterwards travelling into *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *&c.* became a good Proficient in their Languages; and being received into the Order of the Knights of St. *Jaques*, was soon after made Priest. He accompanied the Bishop of *Segovia* to the Council of *Trent*, where he gain'd great Reputation; and at his return thence, retired to a pleasant Place near *Aracena*, in the Mountains of *Andalusia*, to be the less diverted from his Studies. *Philip* II. of *Spain* employ'd him to prepare and publish another Edition of the Bible, after that of *Alcala*, finish'd by the Care of Cardinal *Ximenes*: *Arias* accomplish'd this Work with great Glory. He died at *Seville*, in the House of the Knights of St. *James*, in 1598. His other Works are, *Elucidationes in Evangelia, in Acta Apostolorum, in Epistolas, in Apocalyps. in Commentaria, in* 12 *Prophetas, in* 30 *priores Psalmos, in Isaiam. Antiquitatum Judaicarum, l.* 9. *Sponde in Annal. Le Mire.*

ARIATHES, Son of *Mithridates Eupator*, Conquer'd *Cappadocia*, and chas'd King *Ariobarzanes* from thence: This Success rais'd such a Jealousie in his Father *Mithridates*, that not being able to endure the Reputation of the Son, he order'd him to be poison'd. *Appian*, *Plutarch.*

ARICA, a Port of *Peru*, with a capacious Haven and a strong Castle. In the year 1578. Sir *Fran. Drake* entred it with Two Ships, and took Three belonging to the *Spaniards*, in which there was not one Mortal found, thô they had 57 Wedges of Silver aboard, each of 20 pound weight: So secure were the *Spaniards* then in those parts. Mr. *Tho. Cavendish*, our Country-man, who visited it in the year 1587. saith, it lies in 18 Deg. 31 Lat. The Town was then very Populous and Rich, and he having but a few Men, durst not attempt it; but he took Two Ships in the Port. The *Dutch* in 1599. Sailed to this Port, and found it rather to be a safe Road than a Haven, it being well defended from the North, East and South Winds, but not from the West, nor of easie and safe approach. The Gold and Silver is brought hither from *Potosi* by *Peru* in a Ship guarded by a few *Indians* and *Spaniards*, who come hither in *March* or *April*, and here they Ship the Plate, which in *May* goes to *Lima*. In the beginning of last Century, the *Spaniards* first fortified this place, being driven to it by the Depredations of the *English* and *Dutch*: The Town is Governed by a Corrigidor, nominated once in six years by the King of *Spain*. When Sir *Francis Drake* was here, the Town consisted but of 20 Houses; afterwards it arose to 100. *Laet.* 465. 66. This Town stands, according to *Acosta*, 70 Leagues from *Potosi*, according to others 80. *Oliver Vander Noort* placeth it Lat. 18. 40. *Drake*, and most others, 11. 30, or 31.

ARICIA, now call'd *Riccia*; formerly a considerable Town in *Italy*, but is now reduc'd to a small Village. It stands in *Campagnia di Roma*, and gives a Duke's Title. The Lake of *Aricia* is now call'd *Lago-dinemi*. *Plin. Liv.*

ARIDÆUS, a Bastard Brother of *Alexander the Great*, whom his Father had by *Larissa* an Actress, was advanc'd to the Throne after *Alexander*'s Death, which *Olympias* not enduring, retired to *Epyrus*, where having strengthned her Party before *Cassander* could send succour to *Aridæus*, got the unfortunate Prince into her power, and put him to death, *Euridice* his Wife, and 100 Noble *Macedonians* that were of his Party. *Justin*, *Eusebius.*

ARIDICES, a certain Philosopher, of whom *Macrobius* reports the following Passage. Being invited, with some other Men of Letters, to dine with one of the Kings manumiss'd Slaves, he had the dissatisfaction to see himself and the other Philosopher's laugh'd at, by this Purse-proud Fellow; who designing to put him to a stand, desir'd to know, what was the reason that the Flower of a Black Bean and a White, were of the same colour. The Philosopher, being angry at this ridiculous Question, desir'd the Free'd Man, to resolve him first, whence it came to pass, that Two Whips, one made of White Thongs, and another of Black, made the same Marks upon a Slave's Shoulders. *Macrob. Saturnal.* 7.

ARIMA, a City and Sea-port of *Japan*, in the Kingdom of *Ximo*; the Inhabitants have banish'd all the Christians thence.

ARIMANES, one of the three Sovereigns, to whom some Pagan Philosophers attributed the Government of the World, That is to say, God, the Spirit, and the Soul, under the Names of *Orimanes*, *Mithra*, and *Arimanes*: To God the Unity of Parts, and of the Whole; to the Spirit, the Order of Parts, united by the Power of God: And to the Soul, the Motion of that which is in good Order, by Virtue of the Superior Powers. The *Persians* gave this Name to the Principle of Evil, as that of *Oromazes* to the Cause of Good. *Stanly*, *Orient. Philosophy.*

ARIMASPI, certain People of the *European Sarmatia*, who possess those Countries, which at this day include *Ingermaland*, the Dukedom of *Novogrod*, and the Dutchy of *Pleskow* in *Muscovy*. *Herodotus*, *Farnebius*

ARI-

ARIMATHEA, *Arimathia, Ramatha, Rama, Ramula*, a City in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, in which *Saul* firſt was anointed, *Samuel* was born, lived and died here; and *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, who buried our Saviour, was of this Place. 1 *Sam.* 1. 1. *Math.* 11. *Matt.* 27. It is now by the *Turks* called *Ramola*. See *Rama*.

ARIMAZES, Sovereign of part of *Sogdiana*, toward *Scythia*, who kept himſelf in a Caſtle built upon an inacceſſible Rock, where he had 30000 Soldiers, and Proviſions for two years; and being ſummon'd by *Alexander* to ſurrender, ask'd him whether he could fly, which ſo incens'd that Prince, that he reſolv'd to attack him. The next night about 300 young *Macedonians* gain'd the top of the Rock, which was ſteep on every ſide, and above 30 Furlongs high, which ſo terrified *Arimazes*, that he came down to *Alexander's* Camp, with his Kindred, and the principal Nobility, in hopes of Pardon; but *Alexander* was ſo provok'd by the inſolence of his Anſwer, that he order'd 'em all to be firſt whipt with Rods, and then hung upon Croſſes at the foot of the Rock, *Q. C. l.* 7.

ARIMOA, an Iſland of *Aſia*, near *New Guinea*, diſcover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1616. under the Conduct of *Will am Schouten*.

ARINTHIUS, a *Roman*, Conſul with *Modeſtus*, in the Reign of *Valens* and *Valentinian*, *Anno* 372. He favoured the Orthodox againſt the *Arians*, was an intimate friend of St *Baſil's*, and much valued by him. *Leſueur, Hiſt. l'Egl. & de l'Empire.*

ARIOBARZANES, King of *Cappadocia*, Elected by the People of that Country, with leave of the *Roman* Senate, upon which he was immediately attacked by *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, and *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*; but finding himſelf too weak for ſuch potent Enemies, he retir'd to *Rome*, where he ſtay'd till *Sylla* having overthrown *Tigranes*, reſtor'd him to his Throne: After this, *Ariobarzanes* vanquiſh'd *Ariarathes*, the Son of *Mithridates*, and by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, join'd to his Territories Two Provinces of *Greater Aſia*, and part of *Cilicia*. *Plutarch. Eutropius.*

ARIOBARZANES, King of *Armenia*. Some Authors believe him the ſame with him of *Cappadocia*. *Diodorus Siculus* mentions a *Perſian* Governor of *Phrygia* of this Name; And *Quintus Curtius* ſpeaks of another, who oppos'd *Alexander the Great's* Paſſage into *Perſia*, and was kill'd in the Field. *Diod. Sic. Lib.* 15. *Quint. Curt. Lib.* 4 & 5.

ARION, a Muſician and Poet, born at *Methymna* in the Iſland of *Lesbos*; He was the firſt Inventor of *Dithyrambicks* or Songs in Praiſe of Wine and *Bacchus*. *Periander* Entertain'd him a long time in his Court, after which he Travelled into *Italy* and *Sicily*, and got a great Eſtate in Money, with which returning to *Corinth*, the Seamen out of Covetouſneſs to make themſelves Maſters of his Wealth, threw him into the Sea, where a Dolphin charm'd with the ſound of his Harp and Voice, took him upon her Back, and carried him to *Cape de Maini*, which is the moſt Southern Point of all *Morea*, and there ſet him aſhore, upon which *Arion* went to *Periander* at *Corinth*, who puniſh'd the Seamen according to their Deſerts. They that will have this a real Truth and no Fable, grounded upon the Story of *Jonas*, refer it to the XLI Olympiad, which anſwers to the 138 of *Rome*, and 3438 of the World. *Solin. Herodotus.*

ARIOSTO *Lewis* of *Ferrara*, an *Italian* Poet, he liv'd with Cardinal *Hippolyto D'Eſte*, who carried him into *Hungary*, but he refus'd to accompany the Prelate a ſecond time. *Alphonſo* I. Duke of *Ferrara*, the Cardinal's Brother, took him into his Family, as his Companion in all his Divertiſements; and in that time of leiſure it was, that *Arioſto* compos'd the greateſt part of his Satyrs, his Comedies, his Poem of *Orlando*, and the Wars of the *Moors* againſt *Charlemain* under their King *Agramont*. The Poets of thoſe times waſted their Wits upon Knight Errantry and Romances, which is the reaſon that his Digreſſions are too affected to be true, however his Style is pure, and his Expreſſions lofty, his Deſcriptions wonderful, though ſometimes he wants Judgment. 'Tis ſaid of him, that he ſpoke well, but thought amiſs, and therefore having Dedicated his Poem of *Orlando* to Cardinal *D'Eſte*, upon his Preſenting it; *Mr.* Lewis (ſaid he) *where the Devil did you pick up ſo much Trompery.* He died *July* 13. 1533. *Paul. Jov. in Eleg. c.* 84.

ARIOVISTUS, King of the *Germans*, an Ambitious Prince, at firſt declar'd a Friend to the *Romans*, but afterwards falling into *Gaul* with a Powerful Army, was utterly routed by *Cæſar* in the year of *Rome* 696.

ARIPERT the Firſt, King of the *Lombards*, Son of *Gondebaud*. He ſucceeded *Rodald*, who was murther'd by a *Lombard*, in the year of our Lord 657. He Reign'd 5 or 6 years, and left Two Sons, *Pertharit* and *Godebert*, who diſputed the Right to the Crown for ſome time, and gave *Grimoald* an opportunity to carry it from 'em both. *Paulus Diac. Lib.* 5. *Longobar.*

ARIPERT the Second, Son or Kinſman to *Reginbert* Duke of *Turin*, who had uſurp'd the Crown of the *Lombards*, from *Luitbert* Son of *Cunibert*. This Uſurper enjoyed the Crown but 3 months: After which *Aripert* Reign'd, and to fix himſelf in his Government, order'd *Luitbert* to be ſeiz'd, who was but an Infant. He gave the *Cottian Alps* to Pope *John* the Sixth, and wrote a Letter to him in Gold. A *Lombard* Duke call'd *Anſprand* or *Ariſprand*, revolted from *Aripert*; This latter not finding himſelf ſtrong enough to fight him, retir'd for *France*. And being in a Barge, over-laden with Treaſure, was drown'd in the *Teſin*. *Luitprand* ſucceeded him, and confirm'd the Donation which he had given to the Holy See. *Paul. Diac. Lib.* 6. *Bede, Ado Vienen.*

ARISTAGORAS, the Son of *Melpagoras*, Son-in-Law and Kinſman to *Heſtiæus* Tyrant of *Miletum*. About the year 247 he revolted from the *Perſians*, and perſwaded the *Athenians* and other *Greeks* to take Arms againſt 'em. Afterwards in the year of *Rome* 250, having got together about 20 Ships, he made incurſions into the Enemies Country, and burnt the City of *Sardis*, which ſo incens'd *Darius*, that he order'd his Attendants, every evening before he went to Supper, to put him in mind of revenging the Affront he had ſuffer'd by the ſack of that City. *Herodotus.*

ARISTARCHUS of *Samos*, a Grammarian and Critick, Scholar to *Ariſtophanes* of *Byzantium*, and Contemporary with *Crates*, in the 158th *Olympiad*, and 606th of *Rome*. He wrote nine Books of Animadverſions upon *Homer's Iliads* and *Odyſſes*, and lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philometor*, King of *Egypt*, who made him Præceptor to his Son *Ptolemy Lathurus*. *Voſſ.*

ARISTEUS, a *Jew*, that liv'd at the Court of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*: This Prince eſteem'd him ſo much for his Moderation and Wiſdom, that he gave 6000 *Jewiſh* Slaves their Liberty for his ſake, and ſent him to *Jeruſalem* to the High Prieſt *Eleazar*, to ſend him Learned Men to Tranſlate the *Jewiſh* Laws out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*: *Eleazar* choſe Seventy two, ſix of each Tribe, who made that Verſion commonly call'd the Verſion of the *Septuagint*: And *Ariſteus* compos'd a Hiſtory of all that paſs'd in this Buſineſs. The *Bibliotheca Patrum* has a *Greek* and *Latin* Tract, tranſlated by *Mathias Gorbitius*, whom *Bellarmin*, *Binius*, and ſome others believe to be the genuine *Ariſteus*, cited by *Tertullian*, *Euſebius*, and St. *Jerome*, &c. But ſeveral Criticks are of another Opinion, amongſt which we may reckon *Ludovicus Vives*, *Salmeron*, *Scaliger*, &c. who make no queſtion of this Book's being ſuppoſititious, and counterfeited by ſome Rabbin; which Opinion ſeems to be confirmed beyond diſpute by *Valeſius*, in his Notes upon *Euſebius*. *Euſeb. l.* 9. *Præpar. Evang. Hieron. Præf. in Pentat. Ludovic. Viv. l.* 18. *de Civ. Dei*; *Valeſ. ad Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 5. *Joſeph. l.* 2. *Ant. Jud.*

ARISTEUS, Son of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*, (*Cicero* calls him the Son of *Bacchus*;) he fell in love with *Euridice*, *Orpheus's* Wife, who endeavouring to get rid of him, was bit by a Serpent, of which ſhe died. The Nymphs were ſo angry at this, that to be reveng'd, they kill'd *Ariſteus's* Bees; who having Sacrific'd ſome Bulls, by the Advice of the Oracle, recover'd what he had loſt. He is ſaid to have invented the way of making Honey, Oil, and Cheeſe. *Apollod. l.* 2.

ARISTIDES, an *Athenian*, Sirnamed *The Juſt*, the Son of *Lyſimachus*, was by the means of *Themiſtocles*, who look'd upon him with an envious Eye, baniſh'd for 10 years, after he had given many ſignal Proofs of his Conduct and Probity. However, he was recall'd at the end of 6 years, or, as others ſay, ſooner, and was at the Battel of *Salamine*: He alſo Commanded, together with *Pauſanias*, in the year of *Rome* 275. at the Battel which the *Greeks* won from *Mardonius*, near the City of *Platea* in *Bœotia*, and by his Moderation and Equity perſuaded the *Greeks* to unite againſt the *Perſians*; and that there might be a Fund of Money to carry on the War, he ordered the Receivers to carry into *Delos* 460 Talents every year, every Talent amounting to 600 Crowns. But notwithſtanding that he managed the Publick Treaſury, and had been all along in great Employments, he died ſo poor, that he was buried at the Publick Charge. The States alſo took care to Marry his two Daughters, and allow'd his Son a good Maintenance. *Cornel. Nepos.*

ARISTIDES, an *Athenian*, and *Platonick* Philoſopher: He flouriſhed in the ſecond Century, in the Reign of *Adrian*. He was a Chriſtian, and wrote an excellent Apology for Chriſtianity, which he preſented to the Emperor. St. *Jerome* and *Euſebius* mention this Defence as extant in their time. *Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 4. *c.* 3. & 5. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl.* & *Ep.* 35. *ad Mag. Orat.*

ARISTIDES, a Painter of *Thebes*, who flouriſh'd in the time of *Apelles*: He is ſaid to be the firſt who attempted to draw the Mind and repreſent the Paſſions. *Plin l.* 34. *c.* 8. & *l.* 35. *c.* 10.

ARISTION, an *Athenian*, greatly eſteem'd by *Mithridates* King of *Pontus* for his Policy and Wit; was by him ſent to the Cities of *Greece*, to perſuade them to throw off the *Roman* Yoak. He wrought upon the *Athenians* ſo far, that

that he perſuaded them to join with *Mithridates*, as Defender of *Aſia* and *Greece*; which was the reaſon that *Sylla*, having taken *Athens*, caus'd *Ariſtion* to be drawn from the Altar, whither he fled for Sanctuary, and to be ſlain before the Statue of *Minerva*. *Pauſan. in Atticis.*

ARISTIPPUS of *Cyrene*, call'd *the Elder*, the Diſciple of *Socrates*, liv'd about the 96th *Olympiad*, and year of *Rome* 360. He founded a new Sect of Philoſophers, who were call'd *Cyreneans*. He is tax'd for being the firſt that took Money of his Scholars, and taught Philoſophy for Gain. He made no ſcruple to frequent the Courts of Princes, keep his Miſtreſſes, and fare deliciouſly, anſwering thoſe that tax'd him for it, That *if it were not a good thing to Feaſt and Eat well, People would not practice it on their Holy Feſtivals.* He had a nimble Wit, and was quick at Repartees. One time a Fellow purſuing him with opprobrious and ſcurrilous Language, and asking him why he made ſuch haſte away? *Becauſe*, ſaid he, *thou art accuſtomed to give foul Language, and I am not accuſtomed to hear it.* Another time *Dionyſius* the Tyrant telling him, That he ſaw a great many Philoſophers haunt the Gates of Great Men, but few Great Men trouble Philoſophers Houſes: *'Tis becauſe the Phyſicians*, ſaid *Ariſtippus*, *always viſit the Sick.* The ſame *Dionyſius* having refus'd him a Kindneſs which he begg'd for another, he fell at his Knees: Which the Company wondring at, *'Tis*, ſaid he, *becauſe the Prince's Ears are in thoſe Parts.* He wrote 3 Books of the Hiſtory of *Libya*, which he Dedicated to *Dionyſius*; and 25 Dialogues under the Title of *Artabazus*. *Diog. Laert.*

ARISTIPPUS *the Younger*, Grandchild to the former, was inſtructed in Philoſophy by his Mother *Aretia*, and therefore call'd *Metrodidactos*. He became a moſt ſtout Defender of the *Cyrenaic* Sect, which admitted the two Motions of the Soul, Pain and Pleaſure, for Principles, calling Pleaſure a Motion of Gentleneſs, and Pain a Motion of Violence. *Diog. Laert.*

ARISTOBULUS the Firſt, Sirnam'd *Philellen*, King of the *Jews*, and eldeſt Son of *Joannes Hircanus*, Prince and High Prieſt, ſucceeded his Father *A. M.* 3951. and join'd the Royal Diadem to the Pontifical Tiara. During his Father's Life, he took care of the Siege of *Samaria*, and defeated the Forces of *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum*; afterwards, having chang'd the Principality of *Judæa* into a Kingdom, he made his Brother *Antigonus* his Companion in the Government, and put the other three in Priſon, together with his Mother, whom he ſtarv'd to death; and for an accumulation of his Crimes, having conceiv'd a Jealouſie of his Brother, he cauſed him alſo to be ſlain, and then died for grief himſelf the firſt year of his Reign. He enlarg'd his Dominions with this addition; he added *Iturea* to his Dominions, and compelled the Inhabitants to turn *Jews*. *Joſeph. l.* 13.

ARISTOBULUS the Second, King of the *Jews*. After the death of his Mother *Alexandra*, *A. M.* 3985. he aſſum'd the Crown, tho' younger than *Hircanus*, whom he defeated in Battel, and forc'd him to confirm him in the poſſeſſion: In the mean time, *Aretas*, King of the *Arabians*, taking part with *Hircanus*, beſieged *Ariſtobulus* in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*; who being reliev'd by *Scaurus*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant, purſued his Enemies, and defeated 'em. Upon which, *Hircanus* repair'd to *Pompey*, then at *Damaſcus*, for Succour; thither alſo went *Ariſtobulus*: *Pompey* promiſed to reconcile them, as ſoon as he had ſettled ſome other Buſineſs. In the mean time, *Ariſtobulus* withdrawing himſelf privately, without ſpeaking a word, ſo incens'd *Pompey*, that he beſieged and took *Jeruſalem*, and ſent *Ariſtobulus* and his two Sons Priſoners to *Rome*: From whence eſcaping with his Son *Antigonus*, he returned to *Judæa*, and raiſed an Army to maintain his Right: But being defeated by *Gabinius*, was again ſent to *Rome*, where he was ſoon after ſet at liberty by *Julius Cæſar*, who deſign'd to make uſe of him againſt his Enemies in thoſe Parts: But then he was poiſon'd by *Pompey*'s Party; and at the ſame time *Scipio* beheaded his Son *Alexander*. *Joſ. Ant. Jud. l.* 13.

ARISTOBULUS, High Prieſt of the *Jews*, Son of *Ariſtobulus* II. and *Alexandra* the Daughter of *Hircanus*, to whom *Herod the Great* gave the High Prieſthood at 17 years of Age, feigning a Reconciliation with *Alexandra*, the young Prince's Mother, and *Mariamne*'s Siſter. But the extraordinary Joy of the People to ſee *Ariſtobulus* advanced to that Dignity, occaſion'd his Ruine; for it ſo raiſed *Herod*'s Jealouſie, that he cauſed him to be ſmother'd in the Bath, *An. M.* 4005. and to conceal the Murder, made a pompous Funeral for him.

ARISTOBULUS, the Son of *Herod* and *Mariamne*, who was ſo unfortunately engag'd in thoſe Crimes which were charg'd upon his Brother *Alexander*, that notwithſtanding the Innocency of both of 'em was ſufficiently known, they were ſtrangled at *Sebaſtia*, in the year of the World 4349.

ARISTOCLEA, the Daughter of *Theophanes*, a Citizen of *Halyartus*, belov'd by two young Gentlemen, whoſe Paſſion and Jealouſie occaſion'd her death. One of theſe Lovers was called *Strato*, the other *Calliſthenes*, who was the better Gentleman, but not ſo rich as the other; and therefore *Theophanes* had promiſed him his Daughter in Marriage. *Strato* diſſembled his Reſentment, and came to the Wedding, pretending a deſire to preſerve the Father's Friendſhip, ſince he had loſt all hopes of Marrying the Daughter: But his real Deſign was to take her away by force; and watching his opportunity, when *Ariſtoclea* went to ſacrifice to the Nymphs at the Fountain of *Chiſſoeſſa*, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, being ſeconded by ſome of his beſt and ſtouteſt Friends, he ſeiz'd upon the Bride. *Calliſthenes* generouſly oppoſed Violence with Violence; but whilſt they fought on both ſides, the poor Lady expired in the Scuffle: Upon which *Strato* kill'd himſelf; and *Calliſthenes*, not able to endure ſo ſad a Spectacle, went whither his Deſpair led him, and never appear'd more. *Plut. Amat.*

ARISTOCLIDES, Tyrant of *Orchomene* in the *Peloponneſus*, not being able to win the Affection of the fair *Stymphalide*, put her Father to death, and afterwards more barbarouſly cauſed the Virgin her ſelf to be ſlain at the foot of *Diana*'s Altar, where ſhe thought her ſelf ſecure: But the whole Country reſenting that deteſtable Action, roſe up unanimouſly to revenge the Virgin's Death, and deprived the Tyrant both of his Crown and Life. *S. Jerome.*

ARISTOCRATES the Firſt, King of *Arcadia*, having forc'd a lovely Virgin, that was Prieſteſs in the Temple near *Orchomene*, his Subjects revolted, and ſton'd him to death; and afterwards ordered, That the Prieſthood of that Temple ſhould never be conferr'd but upon a Married Woman. *Pauſan.*

ARISTOCRATES the Second, and laſt King of *Arcadia*, Son of *Hicetas*, and Grandſon of *Ariſtocrates* I. This Prince raiſed an Army to aſſiſt his Allies the *Meſſenians* againſt the *Lacedæmonians*; but being bribed, he ordered his Troops to fall back as ſoon as the Battel was begun; and by this means the *Meſſenians* were totally routed. Afterwards he refuſed to Command the *Meſſenian* Army, which provok'd his Subjects to a general Revolt, and occaſion'd his being murther'd. *Pauſan. in Meſſen.*

ARISTODEMUS, King of the *Meſſenians* in the *Morea*, maintain'd a furious War againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, who took ſeveral Places from him. He retired to *Rome*; and being reinforced with new Recruits, made a great ſlaughter of the Enemy; who to re-people their Land, were forced to proſtitute their Wives and Daughters to Strangers; whence ſprang the *Parthenians*, who 30 years after, under the Conduct of *Phalantus*, the Son of him that gave the Counſel, went into *Italy*, and took the City of *Tarentum*. In the mean time *Ariſtodemus* having ſacrific'd his Daughter by advice of the Oracle, kill'd himſelf upon her Tomb, after 6 years Reign, in the 14th *Olympiad*, about 30 years after the Foundation of *Rome*.

ARISTODEMUS, the Son of *Ariſtocrates* II. King of *Arcadia*, would have ſucceeded his Father; but the *Arcadians*, looking upon him as a Tyrant, rejected him: Thereupon he paſſed into *Italy*, and was very ſerviceable to the *Romans* in their Wars againſt *Tarquin the Proud*. Returning into *Arcadia*, he got poſſeſſion of his Father's Throne: But ſuch was his Pride and Luxury, that his Subjects ſoon grew weary of him; and the Friends of ſeveral Citizens, whom he had baniſh'd, that he might ſeize upon their Eſtates, conſpired and ſtabb'd him in his Chamber, being let into it by *Zenocrita*, Wife to one of the Exiles, but kept by him as his Miſtreſs. *Plutarch de virtute Mulierum.*

ARISTODEMUS the Second, Tyrant of *Arcadia*, vanquiſh'd the *Lacedæmonians*, and ſlew their King *Acrotatus* in Battel; yet was murther'd by his own Subjects, who would endure no other Sovereigns after *Ariſtocrates* II. *Plut.*

ARISTODEMUS of *Sparta*, being ready to enter that famous Battel of *Thermopylæ*, between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Perſians*, was taken on a ſudden with ſuch a Defluxion upon his Eyes, as rendred him altogether unſerviceable, by which means he was the only Man of 300 that eſcap'd. Upon his return to *Sparta*, being tax'd with Cowardice, he was ſo ſenſible of the ſeeming Diſgrace, that he ſacrific'd himſelf at the Battel of *Platea*, ruſhing in among the thickeſt of his Enemies, who kill'd him. *Herod. l.* 7.

ARISTOGITON, an *Athenian*, of the Family of *Alcmæon*, who, together with *Hermodius*, kill'd *Hipparchus* in the 66th *Olympiad*. His Brother *Hippias*, to revenge his Death, put ſeveral in vain to the Torture, and among the reſt a Courteſan, who bit off her Tongue to prevent a Diſcovery. The *Athenians* afterwards erected Statues to *Ariſtogiton* and his Companions, for ſhewing 'em the way to regain their Liberty. *Thucyd.*

ARISTOLAUS, Commanded a Legion under the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger: He was, upon the account of his Parts and Piety, made choice of, to reconcile St *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, and *John* of *Antioch*, which he happily effect-

ed,

(3) the latter being perſuaded to ſubſcribe the Council of Ephe-, to quit the *Neſtorians* and join the *Orthodox* Party. *Anno* A. C. 433.

ARISTOMENES, a General of the *Meſſenians*, that perſuaded them to revolt from the *Lacedæmonians*, whom they worſted in ſeveral Rencounters, until the latter borrow'd a Commander from the *Athenians* by advice of the Oracle; and then they overcame the former. *Ariſtomenes* is applauded for his Juſtice and Chaſtity, becauſe he would not ſuffer his Soldiers to violate the Daughters of the *Spartans*, whom they had ſurpriz'd at a ſolemn Sacrifice. *Ariſtomenes* being afterwards taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, and in danger to loſe his Life, thoſe Virgins would not return home, until they ſaw their Deliverer at Liberty; who after he had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by many Noble Atchievements, was at laſt ſlain; and being opened, his Heart was found hairy. *Pauſ. l.* 4.

ARISTON, a Stoick Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Zeno*, to whoſe Opinion he added ſo much, that he paſſed for the Founder of a new Sect. He held, That the main Scope of Man was to live between Vertue and Vice: That a wiſe Man was like a good Actor, who, whether he play'd a King or a Servant, did very well. He did not value Natural Philoſophy, nor Logick; his only Studies were Morals. He compared Logicians Arguments to Spiders Webs, which ſignifie nothing, though there be a great deal of Artifice in 'em. He liv'd about 480 of *Rome*. *Strab. l.* 7.

ARISTON, a King of *Lacedæmon*, famous for Prudence and Courage: Being told, That it was the Duty of a King to do Good to his Friends, and Evil to his Enemies; he anſwer'd, *It was moſt becoming a Prince to preſerve his Friends, and endeavour to gain his Enemies by kind Offices.* Another time being aſk'd, How many *Lacedæmonians* he had? he anſwer'd, *As many as were neceſſary to repel his Enemies.* Underſtanding that there were Funeral Orations made for certain *Athenians* who fell as fighting valiantly againſt the *Lacedæmonians*; *If the Vanquiſh'd are ſo highly Honour'd* ſays he, *What Applauſes do the Victorious deſerve.* *Plut. in Apoph. Lacon.*

ARISTONICUS, Son of *Eumenes*, by an *Epheſian* Concubine, diſguſted that *Attalus* had left his Kingdom of *Pergamus* to the *Romans*, raiſed an Army to wreſt it out of their hands, and defeated the Conſul *Licinius Craſſus*, in the 623d of *Rome*: But the next year he was taken by *Perpenna*, ſent to *Rome*, and ſtrangled in Priſon by order of the Senate. *Liv. Epit. l.* 59.

ARISTOPHANES, a *Greek* Comedian, Contemporary with *Euripides*, *Demoſthenes*, and *Socrates*, in the 86th *Olympiad*: He wrote above 50 Comedies, of which there are but 11 extant. His Hatred againſt *Socrates* ſufficiently appears in his *Plutus*, and Comedy of the *Clouds*, full of Invectives againſt that Philoſopher, and by ſeveral other Satyrs. *Plutarch* made a little Treatiſe, wherein he compares *Menander* to *Ariſtophanes*, and prefers the firſt to the latter, blaming *Ariſtophanes* for his Smut and Scurrilities. *Vossius.*

ARISTOTIMUS, one of the Principal Men of *Epi-*, and Tyrant of the Chief City of that Country, where he exerciſ'd his Authority with extraordinary Cruelty, putting ſeveral of the Inhabitants to death, and baniſhing others: Being requeſted by the *Ætolians* to ſend the Baniſh'd their Wives, denied 'em that Favour at firſt; but upon ſecond Thoughts granted it; and as they were ready to go, he ſtripp'd 'em of all they had of any Value, expoſ'd them and their Daughters to be Raviſh'd, and cut the Throats of their young Infants. But he was at length ſlain by *Hermeas*, after he had Tyrannized 5 Months. *Vid. Hellenic.*

ARISTOTLE, the Chief of the Peripatetick Philoſophers, was born at *Stagyra*, a ſmall City of *Macedon*, in the 99th *Olympiad*, about 384 before the Birth of Chriſt. It's ſaid, That *Nicomachus*, his Father, Phyſician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, deriv'd his Original from *Æſculapius*. He loſt his Parents in his Infancy, at what time *Proxenes*, a Friend of his Father's, took care of his Education, but bred him looſly; ſo that he quitted his Studies, and betook himſelf to the Follies of Youth, and, having ſpent moſt of his Eſtate, turn'd Soldier: But that not ſuiting his Temper, he conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos* what Courſe he ſhould ſteer, and was adviſed to go to *Athens* and ſtudy Philoſophy. Thither he went, being 18 years old, and ſtudied under *Plato* till 37; in which time, having ſpent his whole Eſtate, he got his Bread by ſelling Sweet Powders, and venting ſome Receipts which he had learn'd. He followed his Studies with that extraordinary Diligence, that he ſoon ſurpaſs'd all the Great Men in *Plato*'s School. He eat little, and ſlept leſs, and that he might not overſleep himſelf, he is ſaid to have lain with one hand always out of the Bed, having a Ball of Braſs in it, which by its fall into a Baſon of the ſame Metal awak'd him. He converſed with a *Jew* to inform himſelf of the Sciences and Religion of the *Egyptians*, and to prevented the trouble of travelling into that Country. After *Plato*'s death, he quitted *Athens*, and retired to *Atarnea*, a little City of *Myſia*, where his old Friend *Hermias* Reigned, and gave him his Siſter *Pythias* in Marriage, whom *Ariſtotle* loved ſo paſſionately, that he offer'd her Sacrifice. About three years after, *Hermias* being taken by the King of *Perſia*'s General, *Ariſtotle* retired to *Mytelene*, the Capital of *Lesbos*, where he ſtay'd, till *Philip* of *Macedon*, hearing of his great Reputation, ſent for him to be Tutor to his Son *Alexander*, then about 14 years of Age; which *Alexander* undertook, and in 8 years taught him Rhetorick, Natural Philoſophy, and Ethicks, and a certain ſort of Philoſophy which he taught no body elſe: So that *Philip* and *Olympias* erected him Statues, and rebuilt *Stagyra* for his ſake, which had been almoſt ruined by the Wars. But afterward, loſing *Alexander*'s Favour for adhering to *Calliſthenes*, his Kinſman, accuſed of a Conſpiracy againſt *Alexander*'s Life, he retired to *Athens*, where he ſet up his New School, and the Magiſtrates gave him the *Lyceum*, ſo famous afterwards for the Concourſe of his Diſciples. He was thought to have conſpired againſt *Alexander*, but without any Foundation, as 'tis believed, becauſe *Alexander* at the ſame time order'd him to apply himſelf to the Study of Animals, and ſent him for his Encouragement 800 Talents, which amounts to 480000 Crowns, beſides a great number of Fiſhers and Huntſmen, to bring him all ſorts of living Creatures. Being accuſed of Impieties, by a Prieſt of *Ceres* call'd *Eurymedon*, he wrote a large Apology for himſelf; but knowing the *Athenians* to be jealous of their Religion, and being terrified with the hard Uſage which *Socrates* met with on that account, he retired to *Chalcis*, a City of *Eubœa*, where, according to St *Juſtin* and St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, he threw himſelf into the *Euripus*, becauſe he could not comprehend the Reaſon of its Ebbing and Flowing. A ſecond ſort ſay he poiſon'd himſelf, rather than he would fall into the hands of his Enemies: And a third, That he died of the Colick in the 114th *Olympiad*, the 432d of *Rome*, and 63d of his Age, two years after *Alexander*. The *Stagyrites* carried away his Body, and erected Altars to his Memory. His Philoſophy did not render him moroſe, for he was gentle, affable, and a good Friend. Being asked one day, What a true Friend was? he anſwer'd, *One Soul in two Bodies.* He had a Daughter by *Pythias*, Married to *Demaratus* King of *Lacedæmon*, and a Son call'd *Nicomachus*, whom he loved tenderly, and addreſs'd his Books of Morality to him. *Diogenes Laertius* adds, That after *Ariſtotle* had Studied 15 years under *Plato*, he begun to differ from him in Opinion, which the Old Man reſented to that height, that he call'd him Rebel, and an ungrateful Fellow. He held, That there was a certain Knowledge, or Science, which the Soul learns by the Senſes, as ſo many Meſſengers deſtined to acquaint her with what paſſes abroad: That from the Knowledge of Particulars, by the help of Underſtanding, ſhe form'd certain evident, general Propoſitions, the Foundation of Science: This Method he learn'd of *Archytas*, who had it of *Dexippus*; who in his Categories which he form'd, plac'd Subſtance at the Head of all the reſt. But becauſe this Knowledge depends on our Senſes, which are ſubject to Errour, *Ariſtotle* ſought to find out an infallible Principle, by means of an Univerſal Organ, which is Demonſtration by way of Syllogiſm. Beſides Philoſophy, he writ of Poetry, Rhetorick, Law, *&c.* to the Number of 400 different Treatiſes, according to *Diogenes Laertius*; but *Francis Patricius* of *Venice* ſays, he wrote 747. He left his Writings with *Theophraſtus*, his beloved Diſciple and Succeſſor in the *Lyceum*, and forbad they ſhould be ever publiſh'd: *Theophraſtus*, at his death, truſted them to *Neleus*, his good Friend and Diſciple; and he being alſo dead, they were buried in the Ground at *Scepſis*, a Town of *Troas*, to ſecure them from the King of *Pergamus*, who made ſtrict ſearch for Books to embelliſh and augment his Library: Here they lay 160 years, until being almoſt ſpoil'd, they were ſold to a rich Burgeſs of *Athens*, call'd *Apellicon*, where *Sylla* found them when he made himſelf Maſter of that City, and carried them to *Rome*, where, after ſome time, they were purchaſed by a Grammarian, call'd *Tyrannion*, whoſe Heirs ſold them to *Andronicus* of *Rhodes*. This laſt begun to make our Philoſopher better known; for he not only repair'd what they had loſt by Time and Ill-keeping, but alſo put them in a better Order, and got them Copied. So that there were many that follow'd *Ariſtotle*'s Doctrine in the Reigns of the Twelve *Cæſars*; and their Number increaſed much under *Adrian* and *Antoninus*. *Marcus Aurelius* and *Lucius Verus* appointed *Alexander* of *Aphrodiſium* to teach the Peripatetick Philoſophy at *Rome*; and the Learned in ſucceeding Ages commented upon it: Yet the Firſt Doctors of the Church diſapproved this Doctrine, as allowing too much to Reaſon and Senſe, until *Anatolius*, Biſhop of *Laodicea*, *Didymus* of *Alexandria*, St *Jerome*, and St *Auguſtine*, appear'd in its Favour. In the 6th Age, *Boetius* tranſlated *Ariſtotle* into Latin, and made him known in the Weſt. But from his time to the 8th Century, *Joannes Damaſcenus* was the only Man that made an Abridgment of his Philoſophy, and wrote ano-

thing of him. The *Grecians*, in the 11th and following Ages, applied themſelves much to it, as did the *Arabians* in *Africa*, who wrote Commentaries upon moſt part of his Works: The Chief Men were *Avicenna* and *Averroes*. The *Africans* brought it into *Spain*, and the *Spaniards* into *France*, where it was taught in the Univerſity of *Paris*, until *Amaury*, defending ſome particular Opinions by its Principles, was condemn'd of Hereſie in a Council held there in 1210. And then all *Ariſtotle*'s Works that could be found were burned, and the reading of them forbidden, under pain of Excommunication. This Prohibition was confirm'd, as to the Phyſicks and Metaphyſicks, in 1215. by the Pope's Legate, who gave leave to read his Logick, inſtead of St. *Auguſtine*'s, uſed at that time in the Univerſity: But *Albertus Magnus*, and *Thomas Aquinas*, ſoon after wrote Commentaries upon the whole; and the Cardinals, ſent Commiſſioners by Pope *Urban* V. to reform the Univerſity, in 1366 licenſed all People to read what the others had forbidden; and in 1448. Pope *Stephen* approved all his Works, and had them tranſlated afreſh into Latin. This Encouragement, with the Emulation of ſome Popiſh Orders and Sects, as the *Nominaliſts*, *Realiſts*, *Thomiſts*, and *Scotiſts*, occaſioned ſo many Commentaries and particular Explications, that *Patricius*, in his time, reckons above 12000 Printed Volumes on this Subject, which brought much Diſcredit to the Doctrine of that Great Man. The Univerſity of *Paris* obliged themſelves, in 1611. to teach no other Philoſophy but *Ariſtotle*'s; and this was confirm'd by Acts of Parliament in 1624, and 1629. *John de Launoy*'s Books of *Ariſtotle*'s Fortune. *Peripateticæ diſcuſſiones Patricii*. *P. Rapin*'s Compariſon of *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*.

ARISTOTLE, *Battus*, King of the Iſland *Thera*, in the *Ægean* Sea, and afterwards of *Sirene* in *Libya*. He built this Town, and Reign'd there 57 years. *Herodot.*

ARISTOTYMUS: See *Ariſtotimus*.

ARISTOXENUS, a Philoſopher of *Tarentum*, and Diſciple of *Ariſtotle*, hoped that his Maſter would name him his Succeſſor; but being diſappointed, ſpoke of him always with contempt. He compos'd 453 Pieces of Muſick, Philoſophy, and Hiſtory. His Treatiſe of Harmonick Elements was Printed not long ſince at *Oxford*. *Aul. Gell. l. 4. Cic. St. Jer.*

ARIUS, or *Thuras*, King of the *Aſſyrians*, ſucceeded *Ninias*, and ſubdued the *Bactrians*, a People of *Scythia*. He began his Reign *An. Mund.* 2039 and Reigned 30 years. In his time Circumciſion was inſtituted, *Sodom* and *Gomorrha* were burnt, and *Iſaac* was born. *Euſeb. Genebr. Suid.*

ARKLOW, a Market, Borough, and Sea-Town of *Lenſter* in *Ireland*, 12 miles South of *Wicklow*: It formerly gave Name to a County, and now is a Barony in the County of *Wicklow*, the Title whereof is enjoy'd by the Duke of *Ormond*.

ARLES, Lat. *Arelatum*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Provence*, to which *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, *St. Paul Trois Chaſteaux*, and *Orange*, are Suffragan, was one of the moſt ancient and famous Cities of the *Gauls*, and where the Aſſemblies of the *Seven Provinces* of *Viennois*, the *Firſt* and *Second Aquitain*, *Novempopulania*, the *Two Narbonnoiſes*, and the *Maritime Alpes*, were bound to meet every year, and ſate from the middle of *Auguſt* to the middle of *September*. And indeed *Arles* ſtill retains ſeveral Monuments of its Antiquity and Opulency; as, the Remains of an Amphitheatre, Aqueducts, Columns, and Statues, among the reſt, one of *Diana*, ſtill to be ſeen in the Town-Houſe. *Conſtantine the Great* made choice of it for his Reſidence, and the Seat of the Empire of the *Gauls*. The *Viſigoths* beſieg'd it in 429 but *Aetius* reliev'd it. About the year 513. it was taken by the *Franks*, who made themſelves Maſters of all the reſt of the Province. In the year 730 the *Saracens* took it; but it was ſoon recover'd by *Charles Martel*, and ſo remain'd in the poſſeſſion of the *French* till 879 that *Boſon* caus'd himſelf to be declar'd King of *Arles*, that is, of the Province of *Burgundy*. And this was the beginning of the Kingdom of *Arles*. In 1213 *Frederick* II granted ſuch particular Priviledges to this City, that it declar'd it ſelf a Commonwealth, and was Govern'd by a Chief Magiſtrate, ſtil'd a Podeſtat, by Conſuls, and a Judge. The People elected the Podeſtat, the Archbiſhop nam'd the Conſuls, and the Podeſtat appointed the Judge. But this Republick laſted not above 37 years, being utterly diſſolv'd by *Charles* I Count of *Provence*, in the year 1251. The Fidelity of this City to the Succeſſors of *Rodolphus*, gain'd it great Advantages, for the Emperors enlarg'd its Priviledges from time to time, eſpecially *Conrad* III and *Frederick* I. who in 1167 confirm'd the Dukes of *Zaringen* to quit all their Claims to the Kingdom of *Arles*, to *William de Baux*, Prince of *Orange* in 1214. And *Raymond* the Son of *William* ſurrendred all his Title to *Charles* I. Count of *Provence*; under which Counts it remain'd, until at length it was reunited, with the reſt of the Province, to the Crown of *France*. *An.* 312. or 314 a Council was held here of *African* Biſhops, by order of *Conſtantine*, who came thither in Perſon to take cognizance of the Accuſations againſt *Cecilian*, Biſhop of *Carthage*: There were 200 Biſhops there, who made 22 Canons, in ſome of which they condemn'd the *Donatiſts*: This was 16 years before the General Council of *Nice*. The Emperor *Conſtantius* held another here in 354 where the *Arians* condemn'd St. *Athanaſius*. In 449 *Ravenius*, Archbiſhop of this Place, held ſeveral Councils for Reforming of Manners, and the Diſcipline of the Church. In 475. another Council was held here againſt the *Predeſtinarians*. The firſt of thoſe Councils is Learnedly treated of by Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, and the fourth by Archbiſhop *Uſher*. *Arles* is at this day a very large City, with a fair Cathedral, and 8 Pariſh-Churches, a Royal Academy for Languages and Sciences, confirm'd by the King's Letters Patents in 1669. Nor is the *Roman* Obelisk one of the meaneſt Ornaments of this City, firſt diſcover'd in the Reign of *Charles* IX in a private Garden, but not erected till the year 16--. It's all of one entire piece of Oriental Granite, which is a Stone both harder and more precious than Marble; it's 52 foot high, and 7 foot thick in the Baſis. *Gregoire de Tours.*

ARLEUX, a little Town in the *Netherlands*, ſubject to the *French*, 6 miles S. of *Douay*, and 8 N. E. of *Cambray*, in *Hainault*.

ARLINGTON, a ſmall Village in the middle, between *Harlington* and *Shepeſton*, the Birth-place of *Henry Bennet*, created Baron of *Arlington* by King *Charles* II. *March* 4 1664. Earl of the ſame, *April* 22 1672. Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to King *Charles* II. *Septemb.* 11. 1674. and died *July* 28. 1685. He was Son to *John Bennet* of *Arlington*, bred at *Oxford*, and there, during the Civil War, became Under-Secretary to *George* Lord *Digby*, Secretary of State; afterwards a Voluntier in the Army, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at *Andover*. He follow'd King *Charles* II beyond Sea, who Knighted him at *Bruges*, *March*, 1658. and ſent him Leiger to the Court of *Spain*: After his return, he was made Privy-Purſe, Principal Secretary of State, Knight of the Garter, and one of the Plenipotentiaries to treat of a Peace betwixt the *French* King and the States, in 1672. and the Emperor and *French* King, in 1674.

ARLON, Lat. *Arlunum*, a City of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, Dignified with the Title of a Marquiſate, in the year 1163. ſeated upon a Hill, where the ancient Inhabitants were wont to adore the Moon, 4 Leagues from *Luxemburgh*, and 6 from *Montmedy*. *Guicciardin.* Lon. 25 18. Lat. 49 25.

ARMA, a City and Province of *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Popayan*, 25 miles from *St. Jey*, and 50 from *Popayan*.

ARMADABAT, a very large and rich City of *Aſia*, near the *Indian* Sea, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Guzarata*, and one of the Chief Towns belonging to the *Mogul*. It is 18 Leagues from *Cambay*, and 45 North of *Surat*, thought to be the *Barbari* of the Ancients. *Barar.*

ARMADEL, a Regiment that keeps Guard at the Gate of the King of *Portugal*'s Palace, and which only has the Privilege of Lodging in the City.

ARMAGH, a County, Barony, and Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*. The County is divided into five Baronies, whereof *Armagh* is one; the Town, miſerably defac'd by Fire in *Tir-Owen*'s Rebellion, ſhews nothing but the Ruins of an ancient City, reduc'd to a few poor Cottages, which hardly preſerve the Reputation of a Market and Borough-Town; and yet it's the Seat of the Primate of all *Ireland*, call'd *Armacha*, or *Ardmacha*. The Primate was ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, until 1122. that it was exempted by one *Paparo*, the Pope's Legate. This Place was taken by *Oliver Cromwell* in 1650. The County is one of the Fruitfulleſt in *Ireland*. *Joſelinus* ſays, that St. *Patrick* Founded *Armagh* about 445. it's ancient Name being *Druim Silogh*, i. e. *Willow-Grove*, and upon his account made Metropolis of *Ireland*; and according to that Author, was a famous City, until about 848 that it was burn'd by the *Danes*, being then an Univerſity.

ARMAGNAC, *Armoricia*, a Country of *France* in *Gaſcoigne*, between *Bearn*, *Bigorre*, *Le Pais de Comminges*, *Languedoc*, and *Guienne*. It is extreamly populous and fertile, containing above 14 Cities, and water'd with ſeveral Rivers that fall into the *Garonne*. It has had its particular Counts, famous

famous in the Hiſtory of *France*; and there are counted in it above 1800 Fiefs ſubject to the Ban and Arrierban.

ARMAIS, or *Armeſes*, King of *Egypt*, and Son of *Acencheres* XI. It's ſaid he built a Baſon of 3600 Stades, or Furlongs, in compaſs, and 40 Cubits deep, to preſerve the Waters of the *Nile* in a great Drought. In the middle of this Pond he built a manificent Tomb, and upon this, two high Pyramids, one for himſelf, and the other for his Queen, with two great Statues plac'd each upon a Throne. Authors add, That he gave the Profit of the Fiſh of this vaſt Pond to his Queen, to buy her Eſſences and Pomatums. *Joſ. cont. Appion.*

ARMAND of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, Knight of the King's Order, Governour of *Guienne*, and afterwards of *Languedoc*. His Father *Henry* II. of that Name, Prince of *Conti*, deſigning him for the Church, kept him cloſe to his Studies, and procur'd him the Abbeys of *St. Denys*, *Clun*, *Lerins*, and *de Moleme*; but he quitted all theſe for the Army. He was made Governour of *Guyenne* in 1654. afterwards General of the King's Forces in *Catalonia*, where, in 1655. he took *Villefranche*, *Puycerda*, and *Chatillon*; whereupon he was made Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, and then diſpatch'd into *Italy*, to Command the Forces there with the Duke of *Modena*. He was made Knight of the King's Order in 1662. and died four years after.

ARMELLINO, made Cardinal by *Leo* X. becauſe he was an excellent Projector for raiſing Money; but ſo extreamly hated by the People for his Taxes and Impoſitions, that in a Conſiſtory call'd by *Adrian* VI. to raiſe Money for the Neceſſity of the Church, Cardinal *Colonna* told his Brethren, That *if they would flea* Armellino, *and demand a* Quatrino, *or Farthing, of all that would be willing to ſee him in that Condition, the Coffers would ſoon be fill'd.* He was beſieg'd in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, together with *Clement* VII. and died of Grief for being plundered of all he had by the *Germans*. *Paul. Jov.*

ARMENIA, a large Country of *Aſia*, moſtly under the *Turks*: It's uſually divided into Greater and Leſſer; the Greater, now call'd *Turcomania* and *Curdiſtan*, was much more famous anciently than now, as having no other Advantages but what Nature has afforded it in its Bounds and Situation; for the whole *Armenia* is encloſed between Mountains, Rivers, and Seas. To the North lie the *Montes Moſchiſi*, that ſeparate it from *Colchis*, *Iberia*, and *Albany*, which is generally call'd *Georgia*: To the South it has the Mountains *Taurus* and *Niphates*, which part it from *Meſopotamia*, or *Aſſyria*, now call'd *Diarbeck*: Weſtward the *Euphrates* divides it from *Leſſer Aſia*, or *Anatolia*: The *Caſpian* Mountains bound it Eaſtward on that ſide next to *Media*, at this day known by the Name of *Servan*. There are other Parts of *Armenia* that lie towards the *Caſpian* Sea, between *Albania* and *Media*; and others towards *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*; and therefore ſome Geographers extend the Bounds of *Armenia* as far as thoſe Seas. The Cities of *Curdiſtan*, or *Turcomania*, are *Erzerum*, *Cars*, *Van Shildir*, *Teflis*, *Revan*, *Derbent*, &c. of which ſome belong to the King of *Perſia*. The *Leſſer Armenia*, now call'd *Aladuli*, or, according to others, *Pegian*, is entirely under the *Turk*: The principal City of this Country is *Maraz*. There is alſo *Savas*, or *Sebaſta*, and ſome others, which are uſually placed in *Anatolia*, or *Aſia* the Leſs. *Armenia* is full of Valleys, Lakes, and Rivers. The Mountains of *Anti-Taurus* cuts it from Eaſt to Weſt. The Air is wholeſom, tho' ſomewhat cold by reaſon of the Mountains: They have abundance of Fruit and Corn, but little Wine: There is alſo *Bole Armene*, *Amomum*, which is a kind of odoriferous Shrub, Honey, Silk, and Silver-Mines towards *Servan*. The Paſture is very good, eſpecially for Horſes. It was upon the Mountains of this Country that the Ark reſted; and ſome will have Paradiſe to have been alſo here. The *Armenians* are a good ſort of People, ſatisfied with a very little; many of them induſtrious, and great Traders in *Aſia* and *Europe*. This Country was formerly ſubject to the *Perſians*, and afterwards to the *Macedonians*; yet it has had ſome Kings of its own, whereof *Tigranes*, the Firſt, and moſt conſiderable, ſided with his Father-in-Law *Mithridates* againſt the *Romans*, but was at laſt forced to hold his Crown of them. The *Armenians*, in the following Ages, pay'd Homage to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, until 1515. that they were utterly Conquer'd by *Selim* the *Turkiſh* Emperor. *Ricaut Hiſt. of the Turkiſh Empire.*

The Apoſtle St. *Bartholomew* Preach'd the Goſpel in *Armenia*, and the Number of the Faithful increaſed conſiderably in the following Ages; ſo that in the Fourth Century their Church flouriſhed under their Biſhop *Gregory*, when not only the Clergy, but alſo Laicks and Virgins ſuffer'd for the True Faith. About the end of this ſame Age it was perſecuted by the *Arians*. It withdrew it ſelf from the Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* in the Ninth Age, and ſeparated quite from the *Greek* Church, having now two Patriarchs of their own; one in the Greater, the other in the Leſſer *Armenia*: The firſt reſided generally at *Sebaſte*, but now lives in the Monaſtery of *Etchemiazin* near *Ervan*: The ſecond, that formerly kept his See at *Melilene*, lives now at *Sis*, near *Tarſis* in *Cilicia*. The *Armenians* held, That the Holy Ghoſt proceeded from the Father alone, mix'd no Water with the Wine in the Chalice, and gave the Communion to little Children: They denied that the Sacraments conferr'd Grace; as alſo Purgatory, tho' they pray'd for the Dead, and imagin'd that there was no Enjoyment of Glory until after the General Reſurrection. Their Monks and other Clergy live ſingle, and obſerve two or three very rigorous Lents in the year. Father *Galanus* a *Theatin*, in his Book Printed at *Rome*, *An.* 1650. adds to this former account, That the *Armenians* affirm St. *Jude* and St. *Thaddæus*, were Apoſtles of that Country, as well as St. *Bartholomew*, who, they ſay, were put to death by King *Sanatrug*: That their firſt King, who believed in Chriſt, was *Abagarus* of *Edeſſa*, or *Upper Syria*. He adds, That they follow *Eutyches*'s Doctrine, and hold that there is neither a Paradiſe for Saints, nor Hell for the Damn'd, till after the laſt Judgment; but that the Souls of all deceas'd expect that Day, all in one Place, where the Juſt have Joy in their Hope of Bliſs, and the Bad ſuffer in foreſeeing their certain Damnation. Some there are amongſt them, who believe that our Saviour deſcended into *Limbus Patrum*, and deſtroy'd Hell, and that Damnation conſiſts only in being deprived of God. They keep Chriſt's Birth and Epiphany on the 6th of *January*, which they ſay was our Saviour's Birth-day; and that he was Baptized on that ſame Day of the Month, the 30th year of his Age: They deny the Pope's Supremacy, admit but One Nature in Chriſt, compos'd of Humane and Divine, without any mixture. Their Reſpect for Doctors and Maſters is very great, becauſe they think their Dignity repreſents that of Jeſus Chriſt call'd *Rabbi*; for they prefer them to Biſhops, and allow them greater Privileges. The Patriarchs ſay, The Ignorance of theſe latter forced them to it; and that this ſhould not ſeem ſtrange, ſeeing that in the Chuach of *Rome*, ſome Cardinals, who are neither Prieſts nor Deacons, precede Archbiſhops and Patriarchs. Some of the *Armenians* own the Church of *Rome*, and were united to the ſame at *Caminieck* in 1666. having a particular Patriarch of their own. And Popiſh Authors ſay, That there was an Union in 1036. when *Maximus* their Patriarch, with the Biſhops of *Media* and *Perſia*, aſſiſted at the Council of *Jeruſalem*. But this Union hath been ſeveral times renewed and broken. They add, That in 1552. ſome of them ſeparated from the Patriarch of *Babylon*, and choſe another, who ſubmitted to Pope *Julius* III. and that the Succeſſor of this Patriarch aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*: But ſince that time, they have again ſubmitted to the Patriarch of *Babylon*. *Strabo*, *Juſtin*, *Euſeb. Spond. Scalig. Petav. Le Mire.*

AMENTIERS *ſur le Lys*, in Lat. *Armentariæ*, a City of *Flanders*, 3 Leagues from *L'Iſle*, 3 from *Ypres*, and 4 from *Baſſe*: It has been often taken and retaken in this laſt Age. The Archduke, Governour of the *Low Countries*, in 1647. took it from the *French*; who not long after, became Maſters of it again, and ſtill are in poſſeſſion of it, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. It's conſiderable for its Linnen Manufactury and Trade.

ARMIERS, a Town of *Hainault* in the *Low Countries*, ſubject to the *French*; it ſtands on the *Sambre*, 8 Miles S. W. of *Maubeuge*, and 15 S. of *Mons*. Lon. 23. 6. Lat. 52. 4.

ARMINIUS, General of the *Cheruſci*, a People of *Lower Germany*, revolted from the *Romans* about the 9th year of Chriſt; ſurpriz'd and defeated *Varus* in *Weſtphalia*, not far from *Paderborn*, and cut off three *Roman* Legions; but was afterwards routed by *Germanicus*, whoſe Soldiers he endeavoured to debauch; and, laſtly, killed by his own Followers, for affecting a Kingly Government. *Tacitus* extols him, both for his Generoſity and Courage. *Tacit.*

ARMINIUS, *(James)* Head of the Perſuaſion of the *Arminians*, or *Remonſtrants*; born at *Oudewater* upon the *Yſſel*, a Town of *Holland*, in the year 1560. He ſtudied at *Utrecht* firſt, and afterwards at *Marpurgh* in the Country of *Heſſe*; from whence returning to *Holland*, he was ſent to *Geneva*, and was *Beza*'s Scholar. He was ſome little time at *Baſil*, and travell'd from thence to *Padua*, to hear *Zabarella*, who profeſs'd Philoſophy in that City. His ſtay in *Italy* was not many Months, from whence he travell'd back into *Holland*, and was made a Miniſter at *Amſterdam*; and ſome time after, Divinity-Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*; Here it was that he ſet up that which ſome People call the *New Doctrine*, concerning Predeſtination, tho' it had been held before by *Melanchton*, *Nicholaus Hemingius*, and many other Divines. He held, That Predeſtination did not conſiſt in any abſolute and irreſpective eternal Decree of ſaving ſome Perſons, which God had not then ſo much as decreed to create; which was *Beza*'s Opinion; Neither upon the ſuppoſition of Creation, and the Fall of *Adam*, to ſave ſome particular Perſons, without any antecedent Reſpect to our Saviour, as the Brethren of *Delft* believed: But his Scheme of Predeſtination was, That all thoſe were predeſtinated to be ſaved, who being in a lapſed

Condition, ſhould reſign themſelves to the Call of God Almighty, believe in our Saviour, and live up to the Terms of the Goſpel. *Gomarus*, who died Profeſſor of *Groningen*, was then at *Leyden*, where they wrote one againſt another. *Arminius* publiſh'd ſeveral Tracts to defend his Opinion, as *Declaratio Jac. Arminii*; *Examen Libelli Perkinſii de Prædeſtinationis modo & ordine*; *Analyſis Cap. 9. ad Romanos*; *Diſſertatio de vero ſenſu Cap. 7. ad Romanos, &c.* He died *An.* 1609. in the 49th year of his Age. He was a Perſon of conſiderable Learning, very Regular in his Life, and Obliging in his Converſation. His Doctrine was condemn'd afterwards in the Synod of *Dort*, and ſome of the Principal Perſons ſeiz'd, who would have had it tolerated: *John Barnevelt*, Penſioner of *Holland*, was put to death upon this account, in 1619. *Hugo Grotius* was impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Lovenſtein*, where a great many other *Arminian* Miniſters were confined: But no Rigours and Severities whatever, could fright *Arminius*'s Party from their Doctrine, or prevent their meeting together. At preſent their Religion is tolerated all over *Holland*. *Spondanus in Annal. Meurſius, Ath. Batav. Arminius de Clar. Sententiæ*, p. 95, 96, *&c.*

ARMIRO, *Eretria*, a Sea-Port, and City of *Theſſalia*, mention'd by *Livy*, *Strabo*, *Thucydides*, *Polybius*, and *Stephanus*: It lies upon the *Sinus Pelagicus*, which from it now is call'd the *Gulph of Armiro*, 17 *Engliſh* miles from *Lariſſa* to the South. Out of this Gulph the *Argonauts* looſed, when they went to *Colchis* for the Golden Fleece; and in it the Navy of *Xerxes* was ſorely ſhatter'd by a Tempeſt, which then ſaved *Greece*. In the ſame Bay, or Gulph, lies *Volo*, *Demetrias*, and *Pagaſe*; in which laſt, the Ship *Argo* was built. *Ptolem.* Long. 51. 00. Lat. 38. 50.

ARMLEDER, a Captain that headed a great Number of Peaſants in *Germany*, who maſſacred all the *Jews* they could meet with, becauſe a *Jew* ran a Penknife into a conſecrated Hoſt. After they had plunder'd and baniſh'd the *Jews*, they fell upon the *Chriſtians*, until the Emperor, *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, cauſed their Leader to be ſeiz'd, and put to death. This happen'd in 1338. *Boſquet in Vita Bened.* 12. *Sponde*, *A. C.* 1331.

ARMORICA, *Bretaigne* in *France*, anciently ſo call'd; but the Word in the *Gaulick*, originally ſignifies *Maritime*, and may take in all thoſe Parts under the Second *Lyonnois*, bordering upon the Sea.

ARMS, or Coats of Arms, Marks of Nobility and Honour, compos'd of Figures, Metals, and Colours, repreſented in Eſcutcheons, for the diſtinction of Perſons and Families. Theſe were not uſed before the 10th or 11th Age; for the Tombs of Princes and Noblemen dead before that time, are obſerved to have none at all: The moſt ancient to be ſeen are ſimple Croſſes with *Gothick* Inſcriptions. Tho' this is the Common Opinion, That Coats of Arms begun to be made uſe of about the time of the firſt Croiſade; and that the ſeveral Marks of Diſtinction which the Princes and Noblemen of that League wore, gave occaſion to their uſe: Yet ſome will have them to be of a much longer ſtanding; for *Favin*, in his *Theatre of Honour*, ſays, That the Offspring of *Seth* made uſe of the Figures of divers natural Things, as Fruit, Plants, and Beaſts, in their Arms, to diſtinguiſh them from the Deſcendants of *Cain*; and that the Children of *Cain* had for their Coats of Arms, the Figure of the different Inſtruments they uſed in their ſeveral Mechanical Employments. Others will have Coats of Arms to have been uſed at leaſt when the *Iſraelites* came out of *Egypt*, becauſe it's ſaid in the Book of *Numbers*, *Ch.* 2 That God's People encamped by Tribes or Families, diſtinguiſh'd from each other by their Colours and Standards: And hence ſome will have theſe 12 Tribes to have repreſented the Signs of the Zodiack, and for their Coats of Arms aſſign them the Images of theſe Conſtellations. This Subject is ſo Noble, that it will not be amiſs to mark the chief Cauſes and Occaſions of chuſing the different Colours and Things repreſented in Coats of Arms: The moſt conſiderable are the Name, ſome remarkable Actions, Dignities, and Offices, the Croiſades, Devices, and ſymbolick Alluſions. *Lewis the Young*, the firſt King of *France* that took the Lilies, is ſaid to have taken them becauſe *Lys* founds ſomewhat like his Name: Others ſay, it's becauſe that Prince was call'd *Ludovicus Floras*. The three Martins, in the Arms of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, is in memory of the three which *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* ſpitted upon one Arrow, as they ſate upon a Tower of the Walls of *Jeruſalem*, when he laid a Siege to it. Cupbearers, Carvers, *&c.* took the Cup and Knife in their Arms, as Marks of their Office. The Towns which croſs'd themſelves for the Popes, during their Wars with the *Germans*, took the Croſs, and retain it ſtill in their Arms. The Arms of the States of *Holland*, being of the lateſt, are very remarkable, *viz.* Seven Arrows in a Lion's Paw, repreſenting the Seven *United Provinces*, and a Sword, denoting the Arms they took in their own Defence: They alſo put a Hat upon this Lion in the beginning, to ſhew their Liberty; and have Crowned him ſince, as a ſign of their Sovereignty. As for ſymbolick Alluſions, Lions were given to the Courageous and Valiant, and the Eagle to the Sagacious and great Wits. The Town of *Orleans* gives three Hearts of Lilies for its Arms, to ſhew the Cordial Love it bears *France*. *St. Maloes* has Dogs, alluding to the Dogs that Guard it, *&c.* *Pere Menetrier Origine des Armiries.*

ARMSTRODER, (Sir *Robert*) lived in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and was a skilful Antiquary, and a noted Soldier; brought off 500 *Engliſh-men* from 6000 *Spaniards*, for 3 Leagues together, croſs a long Plain, without the loſs of one Man, tho' they might have ſurrounded him at pleaſure. Being a Man of good Diſcourſe, that could Droll well, and Drink hard, he was ſent to *Denmark*, where he no ſooner arrived, but he went to wait on the King, and begg'd a quick Diſpatch: The King, pleas'd with his Good Humour, order'd his Buſineſs to be diſpatch'd that Night, and him to be ſent aboard when aſleep. Amaz'd at it when he awak'd, he preſently made his way for *England*, whither he return'd before it could be well ſuppoſed he was landed in *Denmark*. To him, and Sir *Henry Wotton*, we owe the Art of making Tapiſtry here in *England*, brought over hither by *Klein* a *German*.

ARMUYDENA, a Town of *Zeland*, in the Iſland of *Valachria*, half a League from *Middleburg*, almoſt deſolate, becauſe the Port is ſpoil'd with Slime. *Baudr.*

ARNAY *le Duc*, *Arnæum Ducum*, a ſmall City of *Burgundy* in *Auxois*, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Autun*, pleaſantly ſeated, where the Bailiff of *Auxois* ſometimes keeps his Seat.

ARNEDE, a Town of the Southern *America* upon the *Pacifick* Sea in *Peru*, with a pretty good Haven.

ARNHEIM, *Arenacum*, a City of *Guelderland* in the *Low Countries*, ſeated upon the *Rhine*, in the poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*, large, well fortified, and populous. *Otho* IV. Duke of *Gueldres*, order'd it to be made a Place of Strength and Defence. *Charles* V. ſettled there in 1543. the Council of *Gueldres* and *Zutphen*. The *Hollanders* took it in 1585. However, it's ſtill the Place where the Chancellor and Governour of *Guelderland* reſides, as being the Chief Town of the fourth Quarter of that Dutchy, two Leagues from *Nimeguen*, and as many from *Doesburgh*. It was taken by the *French* in 1672. but ſoon after quitted. Long. 27. 20. Lat. 32. 2.

ARNHEMII *Regio*, *t'Land van Arnheimd*, a part of the *Terra Auſtralis*, lately diſcover'd by the *Hollanders*, upon the Coaſt of *Auchidol*, South of *New Guinea*, between *Carpentaria* and the Region of *Concord*.

ARNHUSIA, *Arnhuſen*, a little City of *Germany* in the *Lower Pomerania*, under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, near the River *Riga*, four Leagues from *Colberg* and the *Baltick Sea*.

ARNO, Lat. *Arnus*, a River of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, which riſes near the Fountains of *Tiber*, and runs betwixt *Piſa* and *Florence*: It's Navigable as far as the latter.

ARNOBIUS the Elder, an *African*, who flouriſh'd about 297. He taught Rhetorick at *Sicca*, a City of *Numidia*, and was *Lactantius*'s Maſter. He turn'd Chriſtian in the Reign of *Dioclefian*; and to evidence the Sincerity of his Converſion, writ Seven Books againſt the *Gentiles* before he was Baptized, the ſlight Errors whereof are the more pardonable, becauſe writ before he was well grounded in the Chriſtian Faith. *Poſſev. Le Mire, Bellarm.*

ARNOBIUS the Younger, writ of *Unity*, the *Trinity*, *Concord* of *Grace*, and *Free-will*, by way of Dialogue between him and *Serapion*, wherein he affirms the Writings of St. *Auſtin* to be of equal Authority with thoſe of the Apoſtles. He flouriſh'd in the 5th Century, after the Council of *Chalcedon*, about the year 460. *Bellarmin*, *Poſſev.*

ARNOLD, Lord of *Andilli*, (*Robert*) born at *Paris* in 1589. of a Noble and Ancient Family of *Auvergne*, appear'd at Court very young, and was employ'd in the moſt important Affairs of State: His known Integrity made his Prince, with whom he was very free, take no exception at any thing he ſaid, and conſent to moſt things he deſired for his Friends or others. At laſt, weary of the World, quitted this Intereſt at Court at 55 years of Age, and retired to the Convent of *Port-Royal des Champs*, where his Mother, ſix of his Siſters, and five of his own Daughters, were Nuns. It was here he compoſed his fam'd Works, and finiſh'd his excellent Tranſlations, Printed in Eight Volumes in Folio. He died in 1674. the 86 year of his Age. *Arnold de Pomponne*, his Son, was Ambaſſador in *Sweedland*, and whilſt there, choſen Secretary of State by *Lewis* XIV. *Thuan. S. Marthe*, *Godeau.*

ARNOLD *de Mechtal*, of the Canton of *Underwal* in *Switzerland*, who, to be reveng'd on *Landenberg*, Governour of that Province for the Emperor, who had put out his Father *Henry*'s Eyes, join'd himſelf with *Werniher Stauffacher* of the Canton of *Switz*, and *Walter Furſtius* of the Canton of *Uri*, in order to throw off the Imperial Yoke; and accordingly, in the year 1307. effected their Deſign, and laid the Foundation of Liberty, each for his ſeveral Canton. *Simler.*

ARNOLD

ARNOLD *de Villa Nova*, a *Catalonian*, the moſt famous Phyſician of his time. He wrote againſt the Church of *Rome*, and was therefore condemn'd by *Clement* V. and his Inquiſitors, for an Aſtrologer, a Magician, and an Heretick. He died in 1309. *Vander Linden, Spond.*

ARNOLD *de Breſcia*: He affirm'd, That Lands and Eſtates belong'd not to the Clergy, but only to the Laity; That *Rome* was to be reſtored to her ancient Liberty, by the Expulſion of the Pope and Cardinals. Upon which he was much careſs'd and follow'd by a Company of Libertines, who are generally ready to ſeize the Patrimony of the Church, and abet the Doctrines of Sacrilege: This erroneous Opinion raiſed great Commotions in *Italy*, which were ſuppreſs'd by the Arms of the Government: And *Arnold* being at laſt delivered up, was firſt hanged, and then burnt. He alſo maintain'd ſome Errors in the Sacrament of Baptiſm. He was executed *Anno* 1155. *Otho Friſingen, l. 2. de Reb. Geſt. Fr. Platina, Onuphrius, Genebrard.*

ARNON, a River, having its Source in the Mountains of *Arabia*, and paſſing through the whole Deſart, falls into the Lake *Aſphaltites*, dividing the *Moabites* from the *Amorites*; which was very difficult to paſs, becauſe it abounds with Stones; tho' God made it eaſie to the *Iſraelites*, as may be gather'd from *Numb.* 21. 14. where it is mention'd what he did in the *Red Sea*, and at the Brooks of *Arnon.*

ARNOTS, People of *Albany*, upon the Eaſtern Coaſts of the Gulph of *Venice*; they are a kind of Vagabonds that have no ſettled Habitations. The *Albanois*, that live in the Iſle of *Nio*, in the *Archipelago*, towards *Europe*, are alſo call'd *Arnots*

ARNSBERG, a County of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*, with its Chief Town of the ſame Name, having *Paderborn* on the E. *March* on the N. and W. and *Weſterwald* on the S. formerly ſubject to Counts of its own, but now to the Biſhop of *Cologne*. *Baudr.*

ARNSBURG, a ſmall City, Capital of the Iſle of *Oeſel* in the *Baltick Sea*, ſubject to the King of *Sweden*: It's defended with a ſtrong Caſtle.

ARNSTADT, a ſmall Town in *Germany* on the River *Gera* in *Thuringioman*, 3 *German* Leagues S. of *Erford*, and ſomewhat more from *Gotha*. It's the uſual Reſidence of the Counts of *Schwartzenburg*. *Baudr.*

ARNULPH, King of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Carloman* by a Miſtreſs of his nam'd *Litovinda*, Elect Emperor of the Weſt in 888. when *Guy* Duke of *Spoleto*, and others, aſſum'd the ſame Title in *Italy*. He ſuppreſs'd the *Sclavonians*, aſſigning them *Moravia* by Treaty; which being broke on their part, he totally rooted them out. After that, he expell'd the *Normans*, and haraſs'd *Lorrain*, which he had given to his Son *Zuenebald*: Thence marching to aſſiſt Pope *Formoſus* in *Italy*, againſt *Lambert*, Son of *Guido*, Duke of *Spoleto*, he join'd with *Berengarius*, Duke of *Friuli*, and took *Bergamo*, and *Rome* it ſelf, where he was Crown'd by *Formoſus* in 896. and in a few days after beſieg'd *Spoleto*; but being poiſon'd by one of his Servants, at the inſtigation of *Guido*'s Lady, his Body was ſo infected, that returning into *Germany*, he died of the Louſie Diſeaſe, *Nov.* 14. 899. *Luitprand.*

ARNULPH *the Wicked*, Duke of *Bavaria*: He flouriſh'd about 930. He was ſo barbarouſly Cruel, that he gloried in ſacrificing every thing to his Paſſion and Intereſt. About 920. he call'd in the *Hungarians* to pillage *Franconia* and *Thuringia*, and was always at War with his Neighbours: But going into *Italy* about 932. at the Perſuaſion of *Rathier*, Biſhop of *Verona*, he was defeated by King *Hugo*: After which, returning into *Germany*, he was kill'd upon the Sacking of *Augsburg*. *Baronius, Sigonius, Bertius.*

ARNULPH *the Great*, Count of *Flanders*, ſucceeded his Father *Baldwin* II. about 917. a Daring and Courageous Prince: He kill'd, or at leaſt was preſent when *William Longſword*, Duke of *Normandy*, was murdered, whom he ſent for, under pretence of a Conference, near *Pequigni* on the *Somme*, in 943. His Hatred towards him proceeded from the taking of *Montreuil* by the *French*. He died in 963. aged 92. *Sigebert, Flodoard.*

ARNULPH, Biſhop of *Mets*, from whom were deſcended the Kings of *France* of the ſecond Race, was conſiderable for his Birth, Employments, and great Parts: He had the Care of ſix Royal Houſes under *Theodebert* II. King of *Auſtraſia*; afterwards his Wife *Dode* dying, or, as ſome think, withdrawing into a Nunnery, he was choſen Biſhop of *Mets*, after *Papolus Clotair* II. perſuaded him to keep in with his eldeſt Son *Dagobert*, to whom he had given the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*; but the love of Solitude, and a retired Life, made him quit the Court and his Biſhoprick, to live in the Deſarts of *Voſge* with St. *Romaric*, which was a little before *Clotair*'s death, in 628, or 29. It's not known what year *Arnulph* died in: He left by his Wife *Dode*, *Clodulfe*, who was afterwards Biſhop of *Mets*, and *Anchiſe*, Father of *Pepin Heriſtel*, *Ch Martel*'s Father. *S. Marth. Valois, Annal. Franc.*

ARNULPH, Biſhop of *Lizieux*, lived in the 12th Age, and ſucceeded his Unkle *John* in that See, *An.* 1141. This Prelate was much eſteem'd by Pope *Alexander* III. whoſe part he took againſt the Schiſmaticks; and by *Henry* II. of *England*, whom he viſited to make up the difference between him and *Thomas* of *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but without ſucceſs. He reſented the Archbiſhop's Death very much, and wrote ſomething concerning it that diſpleaſed K. *Henry*; whereupon he retired to the Abbey of *St. Victor Lez.* where he died in 1182. *S. Marthe, Bellarmin, Poſſevin, Le Mire, &c.*

ARNULPH, a Magician of *Egypt*, who deluded a great many by his Charms and Inchantments: He came to *Rome*, and commonly kept at the Court of the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. *Dion* writes, That he occaſion'd the Defeat of the *Germans* in 174 by a Rain that he cauſed, in invoking *Mercury*, and the other *Dæmons* of the Air. But *Xiphilin* ſays this is not true; and that the Glory of that marvellous Succeſs was altogether due to the Legion of the Chriſtians, then call'd *Melitine*, and after that Battel, *Fulminant*. *Tertul. Euſeb. l. 5. Hiſt. c. 5.*

ARNULPH of *Weſel*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, Canon and Doctor of Divinity at *Cologne*; a Perſon of Note in the 16th Century: He was skill'd in the Languages, and wrote ſeveral Tracts; as *Epitome Magiſtri Sententiarum*; *Confeſſio quadruplex ſuper Confeſſione Auguſtana*; *Partitiones Locorum Communium Religionis Chriſtianæ*, *&c.* He died in the year 1534. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mireus de Script. 16. ſæc.*

ARNULPH of *Lens*, or *Lenci*, in *Hainault*, a famous Phyſician and Mathematician: His *Iſagoge in Geometrica Elementa Euclidis*, was Printed at *Antwerp* in the year 1565. *Voſſ. de Scient Mathem. cap.* 57. *ſec.* 17. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

AROE, or *Arren*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*: It has one Town, call'd *Copen*, and depends on the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*.

AROER, one of the Cities mention'd in the Word *Arnon*, was call'd *Rabbath Moab*, it being the Capital City of that Nation; but loſing it to *Seon*, King of the *Amorites*, before the Children of *Iſrael* came up to it, it fell to the Children of *Gad*. Near it *Jephthah* overthrew the *Ammonites*, *Numb.* 21. 22, 23.

AROMAIA, a Province of *South-America* in *New-Andaluſia*, near the mouth of the River *Orinoque*, and adjoining to the Country of the *Caribbes*.

ARON *Rachid*, the 19th Caliph, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, Elected in 792. who not contented with the Tribute which *Mahomet Mehedi* his Predeceſſor had conſented to take, broke with the Empreſs *Irene*, and waſted ſeveral Provinces of her Empire; but was the next year forced to accept the ſame Tribute, that he might have leiſure to quell two Factions in *Perſia*, then grown to a Head, *viz.* the Sects of *Abubequer* and *Hali*. In 801. he again refuſed the Emperor *Nicephorus*'s Tribute, and ravag'd all *Romania*; but afterwards made a Truce with him, upon Condition of 30000 Byzantines of Gold *per Annum*. At laſt *Nicephorus*, diſdaining the Perfidiouſneſs of *Aron*, who had ſo often broke his Word, took the Field, and recover'd all he had loſt before Whereupon *Aron* ſent an Army to haraſs *Romania*, with the Iſlands of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, and at laſt died in *Perſia*, *An.* 814. *Marmol.*

ARONA, a ſmall City of *Italy* in *Milanois*, upon the Lake call'd *Lago Maggiore*, belonging to the Family of the *Borromei*, remarkable for the Birth of Cardinal *Charles Borromeo*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*; fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, and very Populous.

ARONCE, or *Aruns*, Grandchild of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, King of *Rome*, Brother to *Tarquin the Proud*: *Servius Tullius*, that ſucceeded *Tarquinius Priſcus*, married his Daughter *Tarquinia*, by whom he had two Daughters; the eldeſt of a mild and virtuous Temper, the other cruel and ambitious: He married theſe two to his Nephews; the beſt-condition'd to *Tarquin*, a haughty, furious, and paſſionate Spark; and *Tullia*, the cruel and ambitious, to *Aronce*. The mild Temper counterbalanced Paſſion for ſome time; but at laſt Nature join'd what Fortune had ſeparated; for *Tarquin* not being able to ſuffer a mild Humour that check'd his Pride, and the furious *Tullia* being weary of living with *Aronce*, becauſe he valued no Greatneſs but what was Juſt and Virtuous, poiſon'd the other two to come together. This happen'd in the 216th year of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus.*

AROSEN, or *Weſteras*, Lat. *Aroſia*, a City of *Sweedland*, the Capital of the Province of *Weſtmania*, with a Fortreſs upon the Lake *Meler*, near which there are Silver Mines. Here it was that *Guſtavus* I. afterwards King of *Sweden*, defeated *Chriſtiern* II. of *Denmark* in 1521. and in 1540. having ſummon'd the States to meet at this Place, he caus'd the Kingdom to be declar'd Hereditary, which was before Elective. This Town is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*.

AROT,

AROT and *Marot*, two Angels feign'd by *Mahomet* to be ſent from God, to admoniſh Men to abſtain from Murder, falſe Judgments, and all manner of Exceſs; adding, That a handſom Woman having invited them to Dinner, made 'em drink plentifully; and being heated therewith, they attempted her to Folly, to which ſhe made ſemblance as if ſhe would yield, on condition, that they ſhould teach her the Words by virtue whereof they aſcended to Heaven: Which being done, ſhe retracted her Promiſe, and was immediately ſnatch'd up thither; where having told her ſtory to God, ſhe was turn'd into the Morning-Star, or *Lucifer*. And hence it was, ſays *Mahomet*, that God forbad the Uſe of Wine. *Alcoran.*

AROW, a Free City of the Canton of *Bern*, in the Country of *Argow*, between *Olten* and *Biberſtien*, upon the River *Aar*, whence it takes its Name; The Place where the Proteſtant Cantons hold their Dyets, as the Roman Catholicks do at *Bern*. *Stumpf. Hiſt. de Swiſſe.*

ARPAIA, formerly call'd *Caudium*, near to which are the *Furcæ Caudinæ*, now call'd *Straito d'Arpaia*, being a Paſſage betwixt two Mountains, where not above two Perſons can paſs a-breſt, famous for the imprudent Conduct of *T. Veturius*, and *S. P. Poſthumius*, who having unadviſedly brought their Army into that Paſs, they were beſieged by the *Samnites*, and obliged to ſurrender on theſe diſgraceful Conditions, That they ſhould paſs by Couples through a Yoke compoſed of two Pikes, croſs'd with a third a-top, without Arms, their Hands tied behind their Backs, and bare Headed; whence that of *Lucan*:

——— *Romana quæ Samnis,*
Ultra caudinas ſperavit vulnera furcas.
Tit. Liv. Lucan.

ARPAJON, the Eldeſt Barony of *Rovergue*, a Province of *France*, erected into a Dutchy in 1651.

ARPENTRAS, formerly a City, now a Village call'd *Vidy*, upon the Lake *Leman*, below the City of *Lauſanne*. A Countryman plowing in the adjoining Fields, *An.* 1629. turn'd up the Effigies of a Braſs Bull, together with that of the Sacrificer; and there are commonly found Medals, broken Bricks and Tiles, which ſhew it to have been a City, or at leaſt a Town of greater Note than now it is. *Plantin*

ARPHAXAD, Son of *Sem*, born the ſecond Year after the Flood, and 1659 after the Creation. He liv'd 438 years, and is thought to have given Name to that part of *Aſſyria*, call'd *Arphaxitis*, which *Ptolemy* calls *Arrapachitis*.

ARPINO, a Caſtle with a Town call'd *Santo Dominico*, belonging to the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, bordering upon St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. Anciently a City call'd *Arpinum*, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Volſci*, where *Caius Marius*, Seven times Conſul of *Rome*, was born, and therefrom Sirnam'd *Arpinas*.

ARQUES, a Borough of *France* in *Normandy*, two miles from *Dieppe*, memorable for the Victory obtain'd there by *Henry* IV. *Sept.* 21. 1589. where he routed the Duke of *Main*'s Army, conſiſting of above 30000 Men, with only 500 Horſe, 1200 *French* Foot, and 2000 *Swiſſes*.

ARQUES, by others call'd *Arc*, a Borough of *France*, near the *Meuſe*, in the Dutchy of *Barr*, the Place (as is ſuppoſed) where *Joan* of *Arc*, or the Maid of *Orleans* was born, in the Reign of *Charles* VII.

ARRACAN, or *Arracaon*, a City of *India*, ſeated in the *Peninſula*, on the farther ſide of the *Ganges*, upon the River *Martaban*, ſix miles from the Sea, and the Metropolis of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. The King of *Arracan* is very powerful. He and the King of *Tangu* in this Age ruin'd him of *Pegu*.

ARRAN, the Iſlands of *Arran*, ſo we call three Iſlands that lie in the Weſt of *Ireland*, at the Entrance of the Bay of *Galloway*, the biggeſt whereof is call'd *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kiltronon*, and the third *Shere*. Theſe were made an Earldom in 1661. in favour of *Richard* the ſecond Son to *James* Duke of *Ormond*.

ARRAN, *Arranna*, an Iſland in the Weſt of *Scotland*, lying betwixt *Cantyr* on the Weſt, *Argyle* on the North, and *Cunningham* on the Eaſt. It is ſituated 24 miles from *Ailze* to the Northward, is 24 miles long, and 16 broad, and ſo full of craggy Mountains, that only the Sea-Coaſts thereof are inhabited; where it is loweſt the Sea breaks into it, and makes a great Bay, the Entrance whereof is ſhut in by the Iſland call'd *Lamlach*, which together with the height of the Mountains breaking the force of the Wind, makes it a very ſafe Harbour; ſo that the Waters being here perpetually calm, there is ſuch plentiful Fiſhing, that if the Inhabitants catch more Fiſh than what will ſerve them for one Day, they throw 'em again into the Sea, as into a Fiſh-Pond, to be taken out thence at pleaſure. This Iſland is noted for giving Title of Earl to the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Eldeſt Son.

ARRAS, a Town of the *Low-Countreys*, Capital of *Artois*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragan to *Cambray*. This is a Rich and Trading Town. *Lewis* XI. of *France* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1493. but reſtor'd it to the Emperor *Maximilian*. Afterwards the Mareſchals of *Chaune*, *Chatillon*, and *Millerayе*, laid Siege to, and carried it in 1640. after they had defeated the Cardinal *Infanta* that came to Relieve the Place. The *Spaniards* ſate before it in 1654. but were beat off with great loſs, ſo that it ſtill belongs to the *French*, who made its Fortifications very ſtrong and regular. *Guichardin deſcription du Pais bas.*

ARRIANS, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo nam'd from *Arrius* their firſt Founder. They denied the three Perſons in the Trinity to be of the ſame Eſſence, and affirm'd the Word to be a Creature, and that there was a time when he was not, *&c.* Being condemn'd by the Council of *Nice* in 325. they notwithſtanding proceeded in ſpreading abroad their falſe Doctrines, and having allur'd to their Party the Sons of *Conſtantine the Great*, the *Goths*, and *Lombards*, with a great many Biſhops, they perſecuted *Athanaſius* in the Eaſt, *Hilarius* in the Weſt, and held divers Councils: One at *Antioch* in the Preſence of *Conſtantine*, where they compos'd a new Form of Faith, abrogated the Acts of the *Nicene* Council, depos'd *Athanaſius*, and ſet up *George* of *Cappadocia* in his Place. They were afterwards condemn'd by the Synod of *Sardica*, which confirmed that of *Nice*, and reſtored *Athanaſius*, which ſo incenſed them, that they ſet up an Anti-Synod at *Philippopolis*, and expell'd *Athanaſius* a ſecond time. A third Synod was held at *Milan* to confirm the *Arrian* Hereſie, and the Condemnation of *Athanaſius*, but they only ſent *Hilarius*, *Liberius*, and *Oſius*, into Exile. Beſides *Arrians*, they were call'd *Exoucontii*, becauſe they held that Chriſt was created, ἐξ ὄντων, *out of things which had no being*. In their Doxologies they aſcribed the *Glory to the Father* through *the Son* in *the Holy Ghoſt*, not, *to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt*. They alſo baptized Converts, ſprinkling their upper Parts as low as their Navle. At laſt, falling out among themſelves, they were quite ſuppreſs'd by the Laws of *Theodoſius*. The *Arrian* Principles, according to *Spanheim*, were, That Chriſt was only called God, by way of Title; That he was leſs than the Father, even on account of the Godhead, nor was he Conſubſtantial with the Father, who was only Eternal and without beginning; That he was a Creature, having a Beginning of Exiſtence, created out of Things, having no Being before the beginning of all Things; hence he was made God, and the Son of God by Adoption, not by Nature; and that the *Word* was alſo ſubject to Change; That the Father created all things by him as an Inſtrument; and that he was the moſt Excellent of all Creatures; That the Eſſence of the Father was different from the Eſſence of the Son, neither was he Coeternal, Coequal, nor Conſubſtantial with the Father; That the Holy Ghoſt was not God, but the Creature of the Son, begot and created by him, inferior in Dignity to the Father and Son, and Co-worker in the Creation. The principal Favourers of this Hereſie were (as ſome ſuppoſe) *Conſtantine* in his old Age, after the Council of *Nice*, being ſway'd by *Conſtantia* his Siſter. *Conſtantius* did alſo protect them; and the Emperor *Valens* was their chief Patron. The Biſhops who ſided with them were *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, *Theognis* of *Nicea*, *Maris* of *Chalcedon*, *Secundus* of *Ptolemais*, and *Theonas* of *Marmarica*. The *Arrians* were noted for Craft, Perfidiouſneſs, Inconſtancy, Reproaching the Orthodox, Flattering Princes, and Ambition to acquire the greateſt Biſhopricks. The Factions into which they ſubdivided were, *Anomeans*, *Semi-Arrians*, *Acacians*, *Pure-Arians*, ſome who agreed with the Orthodox in every thing, but calling Chriſt Conſubſtantial with the Father, as the *Photinians* or *Scotini*. *Spanheim.*

ARRIANUS. See *Arian.*

ARRIERE-BAN, a Name given in *France* to the Convocation or Meeting of Gentlemen or others, that hold Fiefs of their Prince, upon condition to ſerve him at their own Charges in his Wars for the Defence of their Country. This Name is thought to be derived from *Heribannum*, which ſignifies a Convocation or Aſſembly order'd by the Prince or Lord, or perhaps it is call'd *Arriere-Ban* becauſe it is a ſecond or after Convocation. the *Ban* being the firſt. See *Ban.*

ARRIUS, a Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, who preſented himſelf to *Auguſtus*, at his coming thither from the Battel of *Actium*, and was ſo highly Honour'd by him, that he declar'd there were but three Reaſons why he ſpar'd *Alexandria*, *viz.* the Memory of *Alexander*, the Beauty of the City, and his Reſpect to *Arrius* the Philoſopher. *Plutarch.*

ARRIUS, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, who being diſappointed of the Biſhoprick thereof, which he endeavour'd to obtain againſt *Alexander* then Biſhop, broach'd and maintain'd ſeveral Erroneous, Heterodox Opinions, afterwards know by the Name of *Arrianiſm*: For which being convicted, he was firſt Excommunicated; but being an Excellent Diſputant, and well Learn'd, he behaved himſelf with ſo much Art and Cunning, that he gain'd a great

many Biſhops and inferior Clergy to his ſide; and among others *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Nicomedia*, a Crafty and Lewd Perſon, in great Familiarity with *Conſtantia*, Siſter of *Conſtantine*. He was admoniſh'd by *Conſtantine*, both by Letters, and by Biſhop *Hoſius*, whom the Emperor ſent on purpoſe, to retract his Errors; but obeying neither, he was at the Council of *Nice* condemn'd to be Baniſh'd, and his Writings to be burnt; but *Conſtantia* and *Euſebius* prevail'd upon the Emperor to recal him, admit his cunningly contriv'd Confeſſion, and order'd him a new Hearing. For which purpoſe the Biſhops being ſummon'd to *Conſtantinople*, there happened a moſt terrible Conteſt between *Alexander* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, and *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Nicomedia*, *Arius*'s great Friend; inſomuch that *Alexander* ſhut himſelf up in the Temple all Night, praying to God that he would be pleaſed to work ſome Miracle for the Defence of his Truth; which he did accordingly; for after ſeveral days ſpent in Vexatious Diſputes, the next Morning after *Alexander* had thus pray'd, *Arius* with his Followers, coming to the publick Meeting Place, he felt himſelf griped in his Guts, and turning aſide to a Houſe of Eaſement, together with his Excrements voided his Bowels, and in that died in unexpreſſible Torment, *Anno* 336 the Year before *Conſtantine*'s Death. *Theodoret. Socrat. Lib* 1. See the Life of *Cæſarienſis*, in the 10th Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle*

ARROIS, the chief Caſtle in the Iſle of *Mull*, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſles. It is over-gainſt *Lochaber*. *Tim. Pont*

ARSACES, firſt King of the *Parthians*, elected by the People, who had revolted from the *Macedonian Seleucidæ*, *A M* 3808 *ab U C.* 508. He reign'd 38 years in great Proſperity, ſpending all his time in eſtabliſhing his new Empire. After him ſucceeded two of the ſame Name, of whom nothing is Remarkable.

ARSACES, King of *Armenia*, to whom *Julian* the Apoſtate writ ſeveral Blaſphemous Letters againſt Chriſt; and, becauſe he was a Chriſtian, conſtrain'd him to join in the War againſt the *Perſians*, refuſing the ſuccours of all other Princes. After the Death of *Julian*, the *Romans* making Peace with the *Perſians*, quite excluded him the Treaty; ſo that he was wholly left to ſhift for himſelf againſt ſo potent an Enemy, which he did with good ſucceſs, till *Sapor*, under pretence of an Alliance, got him into his power, put out his Eyes, and made him die a miſerable Death. *Ammian. Marcellin. Sozomen.*

ARSACIA. See *Casbin*.

ARSACIUS, a Pagan High-Prieſt, to whom *Julian* the Apoſtate, deſigning to imitate the Chriſtians, wrote a long Letter, perſuading him to introduce Alternate Singing into the Temple, Diſtinction of Places, and ſome Reſemblance of Publick Penance after Scandalous Crimes committed. He farther admoniſhed him to erect Hoſpitals for the Sick, Alms-Houſes for the Poor, and Nunneries for Virgins. *Sozomenes.*

ARSACIUS, a Prieſt of *Conſtantinople*. He was put into St *Chryſoſtome*'s See, upon his Baniſhment. He was Brother to *Nectarius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*: *Palladius* ſays pleaſantly of him, that he had not ſo much as the Elocution of a Fiſh, and therefore muſt needs fill the Place very indifferently after St *Chryſoſtom*. *Socrat. Lib* 6 *c.* 18. *Pallad*

ARSAGALER, The Name of thoſe, who were Maſters of Requeſts to the Grand Signior: Our Author obſerves, this Office is pretty different from that of the ſame Name in *France*. *Ricaut Turkiſh Hiſt*

ARSANES, Uncle to *Ochus*, and Father to *Darius Codomannus*. There was another of this Name, who was Governor of *Caria* and *Cilicia*, for the ſame *Darius*. *Quint Curt. Lib* 3 *c* 4

ARSCHOT, *Arſcotium*, a ſmall City of *Brabant*, upon the River *Demer*, ſubject to the *Spaniards*, a Dukedom belonging to the Dukes *de Croy*, four Leagues Eaſt of *Mechlin*, and three of *Louvain*.

ARSENAL, is a Magazine of Arms, where all things belonging to the Artillery are laid up, as Mortars, Bombs, Granado's, Bullets, Lead, Muſquets, Armour, *&c.* and the Powder in a more ſecure and remote place from Fire. The beſt furniſh'd *Arſenal* in *Europe* is thought to be that of *Venice*, which is now far beyond what it was before it was burnt during the Wars of *Cyprus*. It's ſaid, That *John Meſes*, a *Jew*, and great Favourite of *Selim* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, adviſed him to ſend ſome *Turks* privately to *Venice* to ſet it on fire, that Deſign, which much weaken'd the *Venetians*.

ARSENES, or *Arſenius*, Tutor and Godfather to *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, Sons to the Emperor *Theodoſius*, in much eſteem with the Emperor for his Piety and Learning. *Theodoſius* finding *Arſenius* ſtanding whilſt *Arcadius* kept his Seat to be taught his Leſſon, told him, He did not what became a Man in his Station; and *Arſenius* excuſing himſelf, That having the Honour to ſpeak to an Emperor, (for *Arcadius* was Allocated to the Empire at Six years of Age) he did but put the beſt Manners to ſit down. The Emperor took off the Sons Imperial Robes, made *Arſenes* take a Chair and order'd the Child to ſtand always bare Headed, when he either ſaid, or was taught his Leſſon; often repeating this excellent ſaying, That *his Children would be then truly worthy of the Empire, when they join'd Piety with their Learning*. *Arcadius* made ill uſe of this Reprimand, eſpecially being afterwards near Correction, conceiv'd a mortal Hatred againſt his Maſter, whom he deſign'd to have put to death like a ſecond *Nero*, which *Arſenes* miſtruſting, withdrew ſecretly from Court after *Theodoſius*'s Death, 394. and ſpent the reſt of his Life in the Deſart of *Scethe* in *Egypt*. *Socrates, Surius, Baronius.*

ARSENIUS, Biſhop of *Hypſele* in *Thebais*, of whoſe Murder *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, and ſome of his Gang, accuſed St. *Athanaſius*; for proof whereof they produced an Arm cut off from a dead Corps; though he was afterwards found alive, having been concealed for the purpoſe, and produced by St. *Athanaſius* at the Council of *Tyre* in 335 to give his Vote in behalf of that Holy Prelate. *Socrat. Baronius, Theod Hiſt. Eccl.*

ARSENIUS, a Monk of Mount *Athos* in *Macedonia*, afterwards Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; in the Year 1255, he drew up a New *Nomo-Canon*, *i. e.* A Collection of Canons, and Civil Laws, which were conformable to them, and made to fortifie them. He did not tie himſelf to the words of the Canon, but to the Senſe, and threw in Notes in ſome places, to ſhew how far the Emperor's Laws agreed with the Orders of the Patriarch. *Doujat Hiſtoire du droit Canon.*

ARSES, or *Arſames*, Son of *Darius Ochus*, made King by *Bagoas* the Eunuch, who had murder'd his Father. He reign'd Three years, but *Bagoas* fearing he would revenge his Father's death, ſlew him alſo, and all the reſt of the Royal Line. *Diodor. Sicul. Juſtin.*

ARSINOE, ſeveral Cities ſo call'd, and among the reſt one in *Egypt*, now call'd *Azirut*, 15 miles from *Suez*. And another in *Africa*, between *Bernice* and *Ptolemais*, now call'd *Trochara*. *Ptolemy Stephanus.*

ARSINOE, Daughter of *Ptolemy Lagus*, Married to *Lyſimachus* King of *Macedon*, by whom ſhe had two Sons, *Lyſimachus* and *Philip*. After her Husband's death, ſhe reign'd as Guardian to her Children, and Married *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, her own Brother, who put his Nephews to Death, and Baniſh'd her into the Iſland *Samandrachi*, in 474 of *Rome*. *Juſtin Lib* 17.

ARSINOE, Siſter to the laſt *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, ſhe was put to Death by *Mark Anthony*, to ſatisfie the Ambition of her Siſter. *Appian Lib.* 5.

ARSYLIA, a vaſt Lake in *Armenia*, 60 miles long, but narrower, in the Dominions of the *Turks*, upon the Confines of *Perſia*, now call'd *Lac de Vaſtan*, or *Mer d'Armenie*.

ARTA, a City of *Epirus* in *Greece*, 15 miles from the Sea, upon the ancient River *Acheron*. The Inhabitants are about 2000. more *Greeks* than *Turks*. The Cathedral or Metropolitan Church, call'd *Evangeliſtra*, is very large, having as many Doors and Windows as there are Days in the Year; and was built by *Michael Comnenus*, as an Inſcription over the Entrance ſhews, having now but four Suffragan Biſhops under it, whereas formerly it had eight. *Spon. L.* 1. *de ſes Voyages*

ARTABANUS the Firſt, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Phraates* I. ſucceeded his Nephew *Phraates* II. He made War upon the *Tagarians*, and died of a Wound receiv'd in the Arm, but the time when not certainly known. *Juſtin.*

ARTABANUS the Second, Firſt King of the *Mede*, and then made King of the *Parthians*, as being of the Race of the *Arſacidæ*. He had *Vonones* for his Competitor, who defeated him in the firſt Battel; but *Artabanus* preſented him Battel a ſecond time, got an entire Victory, and ſettled himſelf upon the Throne, and put moſt of the *Arſacidæ* to Death, who had any colourable Pretenſions to the Crown. Afterwards deſpiſing the Age of *Tiberius*, he made himſelf Maſter of *Armenia*, and ſet up one of his Sons King there. This young Prince is call'd *Arſaces*, by *Tacitus*, and by *Joſephus*, *Orodes*. *Artabanus* ſent to the *Romans* to demand the Treaſure, which *Vonones* had left in *Silicia* and *Syria*. He was at laſt reduc'd by *Vitellius*, who commanded in the Eaſt, and was forced to retire into *Hircania*, where he liv'd in the Woods for ſome time, while *Tiridates* was poſſeſſed of the Throne. But *Vonones* being Expell'd by his Subjects, *Artabanus* recover'd the Crown, and was forced to quit it a ſecond time; However it was not long before his Subjects re-eſtabliſhed him. He died about the Year of our Lord 48. *Joſ. Lib* 18 *Antiq. Tacit. Ann. Or. Tacit Lib* 6 *Annal*

ARTABANUS the Third, took part with the Counterfeit *Nero*, in oppoſition to *Veſpaſian*, and died after ſo ſhort a Reign, that he is ſcarcely numbered among the *Parthian* Kings. *Goulard*

ARTABANUS the Fourth, and laſt King of the Race of the *Arſacidæ*, ſucceeded his Brother *Vologeſes* III. He made [illegible] Wars againſt the *Romans* [illegible] *Caracalla*, who deſigned to kill [illegible]

(courting his Daughter. In 223. *Artabanus*, a Common Soldier of *Perſia*, ſet himſelf up againſt him with that ſucceſs, that having worſted him in three ſeveral Battels, he depriv'd him both of his Crown and Life; ſo putting an end to the Race of the *Arſacidæ*, and tranſlating the Kingdom of the *Parthians* to the *Perſians*, *A.C.* 229. *Dion Herod. l.* 11.

ARTABANUS of *Hyrcania*, becauſe he could not diſſuade *Xerxes* from his Expedition into *Greece*, murder'd him before he return'd, and made his Son *Darius* believe that his Brother *Darius* had done it, perſuading him to revenge it, and take poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, which *Artaxerxes* effected, and made *Artabanus* Partner in the Kingdom for ſeven Month, after which his Ambition and Wickedneſs being diſcovered, *Artaxerxes* pretending that his Coat of Mail was ſhorter than *Artabanus*'s, deſired him to change, and while he was pulling it off, ran him through, and afterwards ſecured his Sons. *Juſtin. Lib.* 2.

ARTABASDUS, made Emperor of the Eaſt in the room of *Conſtantine Copronymus*, who was hated for his Wickedneſs: But being afterwards defeated by *Copronymus*, and beſieged in *Conſtantinople*, *Copronymus* took him, and put out the Eyes of his 2 Sons, and the Chief of his Friends, and cauſed them to be led in Chains through the City. *Theoph.*

ARTABASES, Son of *Pharnaces*, one of *Xerxes*'s Generals. He beſieged *Potidæa*, but was forced to riſe. Afterwards, he was at the Battel of *Platæa*, where the *Perſians* were routed, for preferring *Mardonius*'s Advice to his. He retir'd with 40000 Men under his Command, refuſing to ſupport *Mardonius* in the Action. This happen'd in the 72d *Olympiad*. *Herodot. Lib.* 8

ARTABAZANES, Eldeſt Son of *Darius*, excluded from the Crown of *Perſia*, becauſe born before his Father obtain'd the Sovereignty, and his younger Brother *Xerxes*, preferr'd, becauſe he was born after. This happen'd in the 72d *Olympiad*. *Herodot.*

ARTABAZUS, Son of *Pharnabazus* and *Apamea*, Daughter of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, Governor of *Myſia*, *Phrygia*, and *Bithynia*. He rebell'd againſt his Sovereign *Ochus*, and being defeated, fled for Protection to *Philip* King of *Macedon*. During his Exile he obtain'd his Pardon, and returning to *Perſia*, ſerved *Darius* faithfully againſt *Alexander*. However, *Darius* being routed, he preſented himſelf and ſeven of his Sons to the Conqueror, who kindly receiv'd them, and made him Governor of *Bactriana*, valuing him highly for being true to his own Prince, notwithſtanding the Favours he receiv'd from his Father *Philip*. *Q. Curt. l.* 5 &c.

ARTAPHERNES, one of the ſeven *Perſian* Princes that pretended to the Crown when *Darius* carried it; He was Governor of the Sea-Ports, and commanded an Army againſt the *Ionians*. After *Darius*'s Death, he voted that *Xerxes* ſhould ſucceed him, and not *Ariabazanes*, becauſe the firſt was born after the Father was King, and the other when but a private Lord. *Herodotus.*

ARTAVASDES, King of the *Medes*, maintain'd the War vigorouſly againſt *Mark Anthony*. Afterwards this King was Friends with that *Roman* General, who ſurpriz'd *Artaxias* King of *Armenia*, and carry'd him to *Alexandria* in Gold and Silver Chains, and there cut off his Head, and ſent it to *Artavaſdes* King of the *Medes*. *Dio Lib* 49.

ARTAVASDES the Firſt, King of *Armenia*, Son of *Tigranes*. He was the Occaſion of *Craſſus*'s being defeated, by failing to ſend him the Troops, which he had promiſed: He likewiſe prov'd falſe to *Mark Anthony*, but was puniſh'd for his inſincerity, in the manner above related, in the laſt Article. *Appian de Bell Parth. Plut in Caſ Tacit Annal Lib* 2

ARTAVASDES the Second, King of *Armenia* He was ſet up by *Auguſtus*, after the Reign of *Tigranes*'s Children, who ſucceeded their Father *Artavaſdes*. He Reign'd but a little while: For *Caius Cæſar*, being ſent into *Armenia* by *Auguſtus*, to quiet the Diſorders of that Realm, gave the Crown to *Ariobarzanes* ſoon after. *Joſ Antiq Jud l* 18 *Tacit Annal l* 2

ARTAXERXES *Longimanus*, or *Long-Hand*, ſucceeded his Father *Xerxes*, *Anno ante U. C.* 28[illegible] and *Olympiad* 78. He ſent his Uncle *Ariamenes* againſt the *Egyptians*, who demanding Aid of the *Athenians*, occaſioned a long War between the *Greeks* and *Perſians*. 'Twas under this Prince that *Nehemiah* and *Ezra* had leave to go to *Jeruſalem* to rebuild the City and Temple *Nehemiah* 2. He reign'd 40 Years, and died *Ætat.* [illegible] *Scaliger, Euſ. de Emendat. Temp*

ARTAXERXES *Mnemon* or *Good Memory*, ſucceeded *Darius* about the Year of *Rome* 349. He ſlew his Brother *Cyrus*, who contended for the Crown, in the firſt Battel he put to death his Son *Darius*, for revolting from him, after he had declared him his Succeſſor. He had fifteen Sons by ſeveral Women, Reigning above forty Years, in the height of Eaſe and Plenty, but being once confin'd to fix for his Life, and to eat dry Figs and Pulſe bread to ſatisfie Hunger, he cry'd out [illegible] *Heat a Delicacy hard Upon command of* Died [illegible] *A.U.C.* 389 *Died Juſtin Lib* 10

ARTAXERXES Ochus, ſucceeded his Father [illegible] [illegible] in the year of *Rome* 389 and ſix'd himſelf in his Kingdom by the Murder of 8 of his Brethren and Kindred, as *Q. Curtius* relates it. He put *Artabanus* to death for conſpiring againſt him, recover'd *Egypt* by the help of *Melanabo*, deſtroy'd the City of *Sidon*, and ravag'd all *Syria*. In his time 'tis believ'd *Bagoas* profan'd the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, and impoſ'd a Tribute of 50 Drachma's upon the *Jews* for every Lamb that was offer'd in Sacrifice. However it was, *Artaxerxes* continuing his Cruelties, was Poiſon'd by *Bagoas* in the Year of *Rome* 414. after he had Reign'd 25 years. *Joſephus Lib.* 11.

ARTAXERXES, King of *Perſia*, Brother to *Sapores* the Second, to whom he ſucceeded in the year 380. He had often given great proof of his Courage in the Wars which *Sapores* made with the *Romans*; But his own Reign was more peaceable, continuing no longer than four years *Sapores* the Third ſucceeded him.

ARTAXERXES, from a private *Perſian* Soldier, rais'd himſelf to be King: He rebell'd againſt *Artabanus*, K. of the *Parthians* in the year 226. and after ſeveral leſſer Advantages, he at laſt killed *Artabanus* in a pitch'd Battel: And thus the Government of the *Parthians* was extinguiſhed, and that of the *Perſians* reviv'd, which had been interrupted ever ſince *Darius*. *Artaxerxes* ſent Ambaſſadors to *Alexander Severus* the Emperor, to demand the Reſtitution of *Syria* and ſeveral other Countries of *Aſia*; and to make good his Claim, came againſt him with an Army of 120000 Horſe, and 700 Elephants; all which *Alexander* defeated, and forced him back into *Perſia*, according to *Lampridius*, though *Herodian* ſays, the *Romans* had the worſt. He died *Anno Chriſti* 242. after he had reign'd 15 years. See more of him in *Artabanus* IV. *Oroſius*, *Lib.* 7. *c.* 11.

ARTAXIAS, Governor of the Greater *Armenia* for *Antiochus the Great*, revolted from his Sovereign, relying on the Friendſhip of the *Romans*, and erected his Province into a Kingdom, which his Poſterity enjoy'd, though himſelf was defeated by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and died in Captivity. *Strabo Lib* 11.

ARTAXIAS, the Second of that Name, King of *Armenia*, and Son of *Artavaſdes* that was ſurpriz'd and taken Priſoner by *Mark Anthony*, who put this Son upon his Father's Throne. *Artaxias* was no ſooner proclaim'd King, but he ſought means to ſet his Father at Liberty: failing in his generous Deſign, he was baniſh'd to *Parthia*, where after ſome time, he rais'd an Army, and dethron'd him that was ſet up in his Place, but was kill'd by his own Officers. *Joſephus*, *Lib.* 15. *Tacit. Lib.* 2.

ARTEMBARES, a Great Nobleman of *Media*: His Son being a little Boy, was beaten by young *Cyrus*, who was much about his pitch, and paſs'd for no more than the Son of the King's Shepherd: *Artembares* went to Court, and complain'd of his Boy's being Box'd, to *Aſtyages* King of *Media*, which gave that Prince an occaſion of diſcovering *Cyrus* to be his Grandſon. *Juſtin. Herod. l.* 1.

ARTEMIDORUS of *Cnidus*, a City of *Caria*, Son of *Theopompus*; He flouriſh'd in the Reigns of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, being *Greek* Profeſſor, and ſo intimate with *Brutus*, that he made him privy to his Conſpiracy againſt *Julius Cæſar*, the Particulars whereof *Artemidorus* writ down, and preſented them to *Cæſar* by way of Caution, as he went to the Capitol; but ſuch was *Cæſar*'s Deſtiny, that he put up the Paper without Reading, thinking it might be read at leiſure, and ſo was Murder'd, the Paper being found about him after his Death. There were likewiſe ſeveral others of this Name, *Artemidorus* a Grammarian of *Tarſus*, in the time of *Trajan*. One Surnam'd *Ariſtophanes*, Diſciple of *Ariſtophanes* of *Byzantium*. And two of *Epheſus*, one a Geographer, the other an Aſtrologer. *Strab l* 14

ARTEMIDORUS, of *Epheſus*, commonly called *Daldianus*, becauſe his Mother was born at *Daldis* a Town of *Lydia*. He liv'd in the time of *Antoninus Pius*, and wrote a Book of *Chiromancy*, and another of *Oneirocritics*, or the *Interpretation of Dreams*.

ARTEMISIA, Queen of *Caria*, and Wife of *Mauſolus*, bore ſo great a Love to her Husband, that ſhe erected a Monument for him, eſteemed one of the ſeven Wonders of the World, Drunk his Aſhes mingled with her ordinary Drink, and ſet up a Prize for him that wrote the beſt Panegyrick in praiſe of him, which was won by *Theopompus*. *Suidas*

ARTEMISIA, Queen of *Halicarnaſſus*, Liv'd in the 74th *Olympiad*, and was more Ancient than the former. *Herodotus* ſays, She was *Lygdamis*'s Daughter, That ſhe met with *Xerxes*, in his Expedition againſt the *Greeks*, and gave him better Advice than any other of his Allies. *Herod l*

ARTEMON, a *Syrian* of very mean Birth, but to like *Alexander* King of *Syria*, Surnam'd *Zebina*, that the Queen, after ſhe had poiſon'd this Prince, made uſe of him to get the Crown for her own Son *Antiochus Gryphus*; for his ogling the King's Body, ſhe pretended he was very well, and threw'd the Lords *Garments* on a Bed, who deſir'd Leave to make Choice of his Succeſſor, and ſome time after the King's Death was publiſhed. Then [illegible] in the Name of *Rome* [illegible] *Cardinal. II*

ARTEMON

ARTEMON, a Hereſiarch in the third Century, denied Chriſt's Divinity, or that he had any conſiderable advantage over the Prophets. His Diſciples join'd with the *Theodotians*, and ſaid, Their Doctrine was always held in the Church until Pope *Victor*'s time; That *Zephyrinus*, who ſucceeded him, begun to queſtion its Truth. *Euſeb. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. c.* 26. 27. *Baron. A. C.* 296.

ARTEMON of *Clazemenium*, Inventor of the Battering-Ram, Tortoiſe, and other Warlike Machines, accompanied *Pericles* to the Siege of *Samos* in 312. of *Rome*: There was another of this Name that wrote the Lives of Painters. *Voſſius lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Græc.*

ARTEVELDT, *James*, a *Fleming*, born in *Ghent*; he lived in the 14th Century, Married *Richard Brewer*'s Widow, and taking part with *Edward* III. of *England*, he raiſed himſelf almoſt to an Abſolute Power in *Flanders*: But ſtriving to make the Son of *Edward* III. of *England*, Count of *Flanders*, he was kill'd in 1345. His Son *Philip Arteveldt*, not ſo Politick, though Richer, Revolting from the Count of *Flanders*, put himſelf at the Head of 40000 *Flemings*; but was defeated at the Battel of *Roſebeque* in 1382. and there ſlain. *Meyer. Hiſt. de Flanders.*

ARTHEMIUS, a General under *Julian* the Apoſtate, who Impriſon'd and put him to death for defending the Innocency of the Chriſtians, and breaking the Idols. *Baron.*

ARTHUR, a *Britiſh* King, one of the World's Nine Worthies, Reign'd, as his Hiſtory tells us, in the beginning of the 6th Age; firſt he was, ſays *Nennius*, Chief General for the *Britiſh* Kings, in their Wars againſt the *Saxons*; but 'tis certain, that he was more magnified in Songs and Romances than in true Stories: Beſides the 12 great and ſucceſsful Battels he is ſaid to have fought againſt the *Saxons*, (the laſt of which was at *Baden-hills*) ſome Hiſtorians will have him to have expell'd hence the *Saracens*, then unknown in *Europe*; to have conquer'd *Friezland*, and all the North-Eaſt Iſles as far as *Ruſſia*; and to have made *Lapland* the Eaſtern bound of his Empire; but when all theſe Exploits ſhould be done, it does not appear: Certain it is, that he had no reſt from the *Saxons* till after the 12 Battels, and then the *Britains*, far from ſeeking Conqueſts abroad, fell to Civil Wars at home, for which we have *Gildas* his Teſtimonies. One would think Policy requir'd of King *Arthur*, rather to have carried the War into *Saxony*, to keep the *Saxons* from coming hither, than to have gone about to Conquer Kingdoms as far as *Ruſſia*, being ſcarce able here to defend his own. In ſhort, who this *Arthur* was, and whether any ſuch ever Reign'd in *Britain*, has been doubted heretofore, and is by ſome to this very day.

ARTHUR, the Firſt of this Name, Count of *Britany*, Son of *Geofrey*, ſirnam'd the *Fair*, Count of *Anjou*, and third Son of *Henry* III. King of *England*: This *Arthur* was born at *Nantes* in 1187. and bore the Title of Count of *Anjou* in 1199. *Richard* I. call'd the *Proud*, Son and Succeſſor of *Henry* II. dying, *Arthur* endeavouring to ſucceed him, was deprived of his Right by his Uncle *John*, who after many Battels, ſurpriz'd him at the Siege of *Mirebeau*, and carried him to *Roan*, where he was never heard of: Some ſay his Uncle had him aſſaſſinated, and order'd his Body to be thrown into the River. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angleterre, Argentre Hiſt. de Bret.*

ARTHUR the Third, Duke of *Britany* and *Touraine*, Peer, and Lord Conſtable of *France*, *&c.* ſecond Son of *John* V. and *Jeanne* of *Navarre*, was born in 1393. taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Agincourt* in 1415. carried to *England*, and kept until 1420. At his return thence, he ſided with the Duke of *Burgundy* for ſome time, but left him, and joined with *Charles* VII. of *France* in 1424. by whom he was made Lord Conſtable of *France*. This Duke was very ſucceſsful againſt the *Engliſh* in *Normandy*, *Poitou*, and at the Battel of *Patai* in *Beauſſe* in 1429. and no leſs afterwards in reconciling the Duke of *Burgundy* to the *French* King, and reducing the City of *Paris* in 1437. He alſo made himſelf Maſter of *Meaux* in *Brie*, *Bayeux* and *Caen* in *Normandy*, and defeated the *Engliſh* at the Battel of *Formigni* in 1450. In 1457. he ſucceeded his Brother *John* VI. and his two Nephews, *Francis* I. and *Peter* II. in the Dutchy of *Britany*, but died ſoon after, leaving no Iſſue by any of his three Wives. *Froiſſard Hiſt. T.* 3. *Argentre Monſtrelet.*

ARTILLERY. By this Word are underſtood all ſorts of great and ſmall Cannons, and other Warlike Engines, us'd now inſtead of the Battering-Rams and other Machines of the Ancients. Cannons were firſt made uſe of in 1318 after *Berthold Schwartz*, a *Franciſcan*, and great Chymiſt, invented Gunpowder, and the *Venetians* were the firſt in *Europe* that made uſe of 'em in their War againſt the *Genoueſe*. The Count of *Salisbury* beſieging *Mans* in *France*, in 1425. taught the uſe of them to the *French*; and the *Jews*, ſome time after Baniſh'd out of *Spain*, taught it the *Turks*. The Great Maſter of the Artillery Commands all the Officers of the Artillery, Cannoneers, Pioneers, *&c.* Orders the Works at Sieges and Incampments, takes care of Tents and Pavillions, of Caſting Cannons, and making Powder, *&c.* Before the invention of Cannons, there was a Great Maſter of the Croſs-bows, whoſe uſe the *French* learn'd in 1199. of *Richard* I. call'd *Lyons Heart*, King of *England*, who died himſelf of a Wound by one of theſe Croſs-bows, at the Siege of the Caſtle of *Chalus* in *Limoſin*. *Mezeray Etat de la France.*

ARTOIS, Lat. *Arteſia*, a Province of the *Low-Countries*, an Earldom under the King of *France*, between *Flanders*, *Picardy*, *Boulonnois* and *Cambreſis*, comprehending the Cities of *Arras*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Heſdin*, *Renti*, *St. Paul*, &c. fertile in Wheat, being water'd by the Rivers *Lys*, *Scarpe*, *Aa*, &c. *Artois* was ſubject to the *Romans*, and afterwards to the Kings of *Auſtraſia*; ſince whoſe times it has often chang'd Maſters. *Lewis* the XIth of *France* made himſelf Maſter of *Arras* in 1477. after *Charles* the *Bold* or *Raſh*, Duke of *Burgundy*; but *Mary* of *Burgundy*, this *Charles*'s Daughter, Marrying *Maximilian* the Firſt of *Auſtria*, Father of *Philip* I. and Grandfather of *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand* I. *Francis* the Firſt of *France*, was forc'd by the Peace of *Madrid* in 1529. to quit 'em to *Artois*, which was afterwards poſſeſſed by *Philip* II. and III. but the *French* Re-conquer'd it under *Philip* IV. Son of the laſt, who yielded it 'em by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenean* Peace in 1659. reſerving to himſelf the Towns of *Aire*, and St. *Omer*, ſince taken by the *French*. *Cæſar Comm. lib.* 2. *Guicciardin deſcript. du Pais Bas. Meyer, Froiſſard, du Puy.*

ARU, a City and Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the Iſle of *Sumatra*; the Town is on the Streight of *Malaca*, over-againſt the City of that Name.

ARVA, or *Orova*, a City and County on the Borders of *Poland*, near the *Carpathian* Mountains in *Hungary*.

ARVA, or *Arve*, a River of *Foſſigny* in *Savoy*, riſing out of an inacceſſible Mountain, (on which Rock Chryſtal is form'd) always cover'd with Snow, much more rapid than the *Rhone* (in which it loſes it ſelf, within a Musket-ſhot of the Gates of *Geneva*, at a place called *la Queüe d'Arve*.) When the Snow thaws, or great Rains fall, it ſwells ſo of a ſudden, that it makes the *Rhoſne* remount towards the Lake, as may be ſeen by the Mills turning that way. A little before the Maſſacre on St. *Bartholomew*'s day, in 1572. the *Arva* overflow'd to that degree, that the Age of Man could not remember the like. There is ſome Powder of Gold found in the Sands of this River; ſome that underſtand how to pick it up, get above a Crown a day by it.

ARVALES, a Society of 12 Noble *Romans* that met on certain days to Sacrifice for the Fruits of the Earth: This Ceremony was firſt begun by *Acca Laurentia*, *Romulus*'s Nurſe, who every year, aſſiſted with her 12 Sons, us'd to Sacrifice to the Gods, and pray for a good Harveſt; one of theſe Sons dying, *Romulus* took his place to compleat the Number of 12. and order'd, that this Society ſhould be afterwards call'd *Fratres Arvales*, from *Arvum* a Field: They generally met in the Capitol, in the Temple of *Concord*, or in the Wood conſecrated to the Goddeſs *Dia*, five miles from *Rome*, upon the Road now call'd *Via Campana*; when they ſacrificed, they wore a Crown made up with Ears of Corn, enterwoven with white Ribbons, which is thought to have been the firſt ſort of Crown us'd by the *Romans*. *Varro, Plin. Fulgentius.*

ARUNDEL, *(Henry)* the preſent Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, is the Grandchild of *Thomas*, who for his great Service againſt the *Turks*, at *Gran* in *Hungary*, where he took their Banner with his own hands, was by the Emperor *Rodolphus*, dignified with the Title of Earl of the Sacred Empire, to continue to him and his Heirs for ever; but the Peers of this Realm diſputing his having any Precedency by virtue of the ſame, King *James*, in conſideration of his Merit, advanc'd him to the Dignity of an *Engliſh* Peer, under the Title of Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*. To the ſaid *Thomas* ſucceeded his Son of that Name, Father of the preſent Lord *Arundel*, who was Lord Privy-Seal to King *James* the Second. His Arms are Sable, and Swallows Argent 3. 2. and 1. in regard the Name ſeems to come from the *French*, *Hirondelle*, which ſignifies a Swallow. This Family hath been eminent in the Weſt of *England* ever ſince the Conqueſt. *Dugd.*

ARUNDEL, *John*, of *Trerice* in *Cornwal*, the preſent Baron of that Name, is the Son of *Richard*, by *Gertrude* the Daughter of *James Bagge* of *Saltham*, and Widow of *Nicholas Haning*, Kt. which *Richard*, was by King *Charles* II (*March* 29. 1664.) created Baron *Arundel* of *Trerice*, in conſideration of his own, and his Father's Service againſt the Parliament Army; he having loſt two Brothers, held out *Pendennis* Caſtle, and ſignaliz'd himſelf in divers occations in that War. *Trerice* has been the Ancient Seat of the Family, ever ſince *John Arundel*, the firſt known Anceſtor, who came in with the Conqueror, fix'd his Seat in that Place, from whom deſcended the famous Sir *John Arundel*, who in the Reign of *Henry* VII. was Vice-Admiral of the King's Fleet; and amongſt his other Exploits, overcame, and took *Duncan Cambel*, whom the *Scots* call'd their Admiral, and the *Engliſh* a Pirate, but a valiant Man. The Arms of this Family are the ſame with thoſe of *Arundel* of *Wardour*. *Dugdale's Baron. of England*

ARUNDEL, Sir *John*, Sheriff of *Cornwall* in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who being forewarn'd that he ſhould be ſlain on the Sands, left his Houſe at *Ebbingford*, near the Sea, and remov'd to *Trerice*, his more inland habitation; but it happen'd the ſame year he was Sheriff, that the Earl of *Oxford* ſurpriz'd Mount *Michael* for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; and as he went about to reduce it by Command from the King, he loſt his Life in a Skirmiſh on the Sands thereabouts: *Sic Fata viam invenerunt.*

ARUNDEL, in Latin *Aruntia*, a Town of the County of *Suſſex* in *England*; is neither big, nor well Peopled, yet is much noted for its famous Earls. *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Lord Marſhal of *England*, who ſent *William Petty* into *Aſia*, to ſearch for ſome curious Monuments of Antiquity, where he bought thoſe which we call *Arundel* Marbles, of a *Turk* who had taken 'em from a Learned Man, ſent by the famous *Peyreſch* into *Greece* and *Aſia* upon the ſame deſign: Theſe precious Marbles were plac'd in the Earl's Houſe and Gardens, upon the Banks of the *Thames*. *Selden* wrote a Book of what they contain'd in 1629. which has been a great help to *P. Petau*, *Salmaſius*, *Voſſius*, and ſeveral other Learned Men in their Works. Theſe Ancient Marbles diſcover ſeveral things, both concerning the Hiſtory and Chronology of the *Greeks*. Amongſt the 79 Epochas mark'd in 'em, there are three very particular, *viz.* the 9th, which they reckoned from the arrival of the firſt Ship out of *Egypt* into *Greece*, 1512 years before the birth of Chriſt; the 12th, which they counted from the time that *Ceres* came to *Athens* in *Erichteus*'s Reign, and the 40th from the day that Comedies begun to be Acted at *Athens*, according to *Suſarion*'s Invention. Another of theſe Marbles ſhews what gave occaſion to the Fable of the Centaurs, *viz.* Hunting the wild Bull, firſt invented by the *Theſſalians*, and afterwards practis'd in the *Roman Cirque*, by *Julius Cæſar*'s Orders; they alſo furniſh us with ſeveral other curious Obſervations, as, that the Cuſtom of burning Bodies was laid aſide in *Macrobius*'s time; and that none but Emperors, Veſtals, and Men of ſpecial Note, were ſuffer'd to have their Tombs within the Walls of *Rome*. The Name, State, and Dignity of Earl, belongs to him that is poſſeſs'd of this Manor and Caſtle, without any other Creation, as appears by the Parliament Rolls of the Second of *Henry* the Sixth. The Corporation ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. *Selden*, *Gaſſendi*, *Lydiat*, *Prideaux*.

ARUNTIUS, Grandchild of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, King of *Rome*, and Brother to *Tarquin* the *Proud*, Married *Tullia*, *Servius Tullius*'s Daughter, a haughty, imperious Woman, who poiſon'd him becauſe too mild, to Marry his Brother *Tarquin*, who was more agreeable to her Temper.

ARUNTIUS, Son of *Tarquin* the *Proud*, and *Tullia* the *Cruel*, was expell'd *Rome* with his Father. Afterwards marching with him to recover his Kingdom, and ſeeing the Conſul at the Head of his Army, *Yonder is the Man*, ſays he, *that drove us out of our Country*; *Ye Gods! Avengers of Kings, aſſiſt me*: At which words, ſetting Spurs to Horſe, he rid directly to *Brutus* the Conſul, who received him as Gallantly, running one another quite through the Bodies with their Spears, dropping both from their Horſes, and expiring at the ſame inſtant. *Liv.*

ARUNTIUS *Nepos*, *(Lucius)* Conſul with *M Claudius Marcellus Æſernianus*: He wrote the Hiſtory of the *Punick* War in the time of *Auguſtus*, and died in the Reign of *Tiberius*.

ARUSPICES, certain Southſayers among the *Romans*, predicting things to come from the Entrails of Beaſts: So call'd *ab aris inſpiciendis*, from inſpecting the Altars. They firſt of all obſerv'd the Victim when brought to the Altar, then conſider'd of the Entrails, the Liver, Heart, and Lungs, and took notice how the flame environ'd and burn'd the Sacrifice, what ſmell it emitted, and how the Incenſe ſmoak'd. By all which, they endeavour'd to underſtand the Will of their Gods, the Good they were to hope, *&c.* The People of *Hetruria* were the firſt inventers of this Superſtitious Divination, which was often accompanied with Magick, and *Romulus* choſe a certain number, whereof he compos'd a College of *Aruſpices*. *Dion Halic. Pomer.*

ARUVIAE, or *Aruveques*, a People of *South-America*, in the Country of the *Caribbees*, near the River *Eſſekebo*, very ſtrong, and at continual enmity with the Inhabitants of the *Caribees*.

ARZILLE, a Sea-Town of the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the province of *Hasbata*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, ſmall, but well fortified, with a good Harbour, anciently call'd *Zilis*. *Alphonſus* V King of *Portugal*, took it by Storm in 1471 built a Fort to it, and brought away all the Inhabitants to *Portugal*, particularly *Mahomet*, about ſeven years of Age, afterwards King of *Fez*, who, in 1508 beſieging *Azzare* with [illegible] Men, retook it from the *Portugueſe*, all but one Tower; but Don *Pedro* of *Navarre*, coming with timely Succours, beat him out again. After this the *Portugueſe* quitted it, with ſome other Places, to ſave the expence of Garriſons. In 1578 *Muley Hamet* reſign'd it again to *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*; but the Cherifs of *Morocco* retook it, and hold it to this day. It's 140 miles N W of *Fez*. *Davity de l'Afrique.*

ARZINA *Reca*, a River in *Lapland*, between *Cola* to the Weſt, and the entrance of the *White Sea* to the Eaſt; the Country about which being deſolate, Sir *Hugh Willoughby* and all his Ship's Company periſhed here by Hunger and Cold, in the year 1553. after he had firſt paſſed the North Cape; the Ship was found the next year, and a Relation of his Voyage in Writing. *Hacklut, Part* I.

ASA, *Aſhſa*, a ſmall but very beautiful City in *Arabia Felix*, on the Shoars of the *Perſian Gulph*, two Stations North of *Baharaim* in the way to *Balſara*. *Nub. p.* 122.

ASA, King of *Juda*, ſucceeded *Abiah*. He was a fortunate and good Prince, but fell into ſome few Miſcarriages towards the latter end of his Reign. 1 *Kings* 15 2 *Chron.* 13.

ASAN, King of the *Bulgarians* in the XIth Age, who, with the aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, made Progreſs in *Syria* and *Aſia*, in the unactive Reign of the Emperor *Michael*. This Prince quitted the Communion of the Church of *Rome* for that of the *Greeks*, which change diſguſted Pope *Gregory* the IXth to that degree, that he perſuaded *Bela*, King of *Hungary*, to declare War againſt him, and order'd a Croiſade upon this account. There have been three Kings of *Algier* and *Barbary* of this Name, after the death of *Barberouſſe*, and *Aſan*, or *Aſſan Cigale*, famous in the *Turkiſh* Hiſtory in the Reigns of *Mahomet* III. and *Achmet* I. *Spondanus*, *A. C.* 1238.

ASAN *Calaffat*, a famous Pirate of *Algiers*, was a *Greek* Renegado; he took a great many Prizes in the Seas of *Candia* and *Greece*, but was at laſt met, as he was Sailing home with a very rich Booty, and his whole Squadron defeated, and taken by ſome Chriſtian Gallies. It's ſaid, he was a great Magician, that every day after Sun-ſet, he us'd to lay a Book of the Black Art upon his Table, which he found open every morning, with directions in the firſt Page of what he was to do, and ſhould happen to him that day: They add, That he uſed to lay two Arrows, or Swords upon this Book, and that he knew by the motion of theſe, whether he was to fight the Ships he met, or no. *Mercure Francois.*

ASANDER, Governor of *Boſphorus* for King *Pharnaces*, who, being overcome by *Julius Cæſar*, fled to him for Sanctuary; but he diſloyally and treacherouſly ſlew him, and carried his Head to the Conqueror, who, as a recompence, gave him *Dynamis*, Daughter of the unfortunate King, to Wife, together with the Kingdom of *Pontus* and *Boſphorus*. After the Death of *Julius Cæſar*, *Mark Anthony* gave the Sovereignty of *Boſphorus* to *Darius*, *Pharnaces*'s Brother; but he was repuls'd by *Aſander*, who, after he had Reign'd a long time, in the 80th year of his Age he was expell'd by *Scribonius*, and died of Grief. *Dion. lib.* 54.

St. ASAPH, Biſhop of the Dioceſe of that Name in *North-Wales*, was born of Honourable Parentage in *Flintſhire*, and lived in the Sixth Age. *Llan-Elwy* in this County, afterwards call'd from him St. *Aſaph*, is the Place where he was bred, under *Kentigern* the *Scotch* Biſhop, who had a Convent conſiſting of 663 Monks, ſome employed abroad in Husbandry, others about work at home, the reſt attended Divine Service in the Convent; *Aſaph* among thoſe was eminently conſpicuous for Piety and Learning, inſomuch, that *Kentigern* being call'd back into his own Country, reſign'd both his Convent and Cathedral to him, who liv'd ſo Religious a Life, that after his death, the Name *Llan-Elwy* was chang'd into St. *Aſaph*.

ASAPH, of the Tribe of *Levi*, a conſiderable Muſician, and one of the Quire of the Temple. He is ſuppoſed to have been the Penman of 12 of the Pſalms 1 *Chron. chap.* 6. *Kimchi.*

ASBAMEA, a Fountain of *Cappadocia*, thus deſcrib'd by *Philoſtratus*: *There is*, ſays he, *in the Neighbourhood of* Tyanæa, *a Water which is cold at the Spring-head, and afterwards boils like a Caldron over a hot Fire*; *immediate Death to Villains and Perjured Perſons, but pleaſing and wholſom to the Virtuous and Upright*. Bochart, Ammianus Marcel.

ASCALAPHUS, Son of the Nymph *Orphea* and the River *Acheron*, told Tales, and prevented *Proſerpine*'s Reſcue This enrag'd her to that degree, that ſhe threw ſome of the Water of *Phlegeton* upon him, and made him an Owl *Ovid Metam. lib.* 5.

ASCALON, a City of *Judæa*, in the Tribe of *Dan*, upon the Sea-ſhore; one of the ſtrongeſt Forts of the *Philiſtines*. About the year 1153 it was taken by *Baldwin* King of *Jeruſalem*, after a Siege of five or ſix Months. It's now ſo mean, that there are not above 60 Families of *Moors* in it, and a Garriſon of *Turks*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Arabs*, the Chriſtians taking in freſh Water at the River *Sorec*, which runs hard by it. This City was fam'd for a Temple dedicated to the Mother of *Semiramis*. It was alſo the Birth-place of *Herod the Great*, call'd the *Aſcalonite*, and a Biſhop's See, Re-fortified by *Richard* I King of *England*, during the Holy War. *Joſeph. l.* 6 *c.* 1 *Mæus*, *&c.*

ASCANIA, a very ancient Caſtle in *Germany*, which formerly gave Title to the Princes of *Anhalt*, and was the chief

chief Place of the County, half a League from *Asbenſleben*, which roſe from its Ruins. *Baudr.*

ASCANIUS, Son of *Æneas* and *Creuſa*, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of the *Latins*, and defeated *Mezentius* King of the *Tuſcans*, who refus'd to make a Peace with him. He founded *Alba Longa*, which he made the Capital City of his ſmall Kingdom, and died *Anno Mundi* 2915. after a Reign of 38 years. *Dion Halicarn lib* 1.

ASCARIC, a Prince of the *Gauls*, who not liking the *Romiſh* Government, broke the Truce he had made with them, and joining himſelf with *Rhadegaiſus*, they were both defeated, and taken by *Conſtantine* in the beginning of his Reign; who cauſed them to be devour'd by Dogs; ſays *Eutropius*, *Euſeb.*

ASCENSION, an Iſland in the Bay of St. *Lawrence*, in *North-America*, 50 Leagues from *Cape Briton* to the N.W. and 15 from the Continent to the N.E. the middle of the Iſland is in 49. It is a goodly Champaigne Land, without any Hills, ſtanding all upon White Rocks and Alabaſter; the Sea-ſhoar abounds with Trees of all thoſe ſorts that are in *France*, and it has many Wild Beaſts. This Iſland, I take to be the ſame with *Natiſcoteck*. *Hackluit*, T. 3. p. 238.

ASCENSION Iſland, or *Acenſaon*, upon the Coaſt of *South-America*, about 100 Leagues from *Braſile*, four Leagues long, and one broad; ſubject to the *Portugueſe*, who diſcover'd it on *Aſcenſion-day*, whence it had its Name. There are neither Trees, Graſs, nor freſh Water to be ſeen in it; and Rain-Water ſtinks in 24 hours It ſerves for a Harbour to ſuch Ships as have miſs'd of St. *Hellens*, and abounds with extraordinary large Tortoiſes, very pleaſant to the Taſte. *Mandeſloe Voyage des Indies.*

ASCETÆ, a ſort of Chriſtians in the Primitive Times, who practis'd greater Auſterities than ordinary. Their Habit was ſomewhat particular, wearing a Cloak like the *Greek* Philoſopher's Pallium, as is obſerved by *Euſebius*, concerning the Prieſt *Heraclas*, *lib 6. c.* 19. *Tertullian* is ſuppos'd to be of the number of theſe *Aſcetæ*. This Name was afterwards given to Monks. *Scolast. Evagr. lib.* 2.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, upon the *Maine*, between *Wirtzburg* and *Francfort*, ſubject to the Elector of *Mentz*, and his uſual Seat. It was formerly an Imperial Town, and is now divided into the Upper and Lower. It has a very fine new Palace, where the Elector reſides, which is called *Joansburg* *Baudr.*

ASCHAM, *Roger*, was born at *Kirby Wilk* in *Yorkſhire*, and bred in St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, being both born and bred for that Age which was to refine *Greek* and *Latin* to a Politeneſs, and raiſe 'em to an Eloquence: He was Tutor to the Princeſs *Elizabeth* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for the *Latin* Tongue, and Secretary for that Language in her own; from his Cradle a Royal Servant, and to his Grave a great Favourite; a Great Man he might have been, had his Ambition been as great as the occaſion was fair. He was alſo the Univerſity Orator at *Cambridge*. He and his dear *Smith* were the greateſt Pattern of true and diſintereſted Friendſhip, ſo open-hearted they were to each other, without reſerve, jealouſie, or fear, abhorring all Artifices, hating all Concealments: Their Thoughts they vented into each others Breaſts, and there looked upon 'em by Reflection: If one obſerved in the other any Inadvertency, Neglect, or Miſcarriage, he was plain with him, and rebuk'd him for it, and then they lov'd again. In ſhort, ſo great was their happineſs in Friendſhip, that neither of them could call any thing his own; and as they enjoyed each others Felicity, ſo they eas'd one another upon all incident Croſſes with their common Cares and Pities. He was an honeſt Man, and a good Shooter, Archery (whereof he wrote a Book call'd *Toxophilus*) being his principal Exerciſe in his Youth, which in his old Age he exchang'd for a worſe Paſtime, neither ſo healthful for his Body, nor profitable for his Purſe, I mean Cock-fighting, which very much impair'd his Eſtate, ſo that he died Rich only in two Books, his *Toxophilus* and *Scholarcha*, wherein lay both his Eſtate and Monument. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

ASCHERLEBEN, a little City of *Germany* in *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the *Wiper*, between *Halberſtadt* and *Mansfield*, almoſt ruin'd by the *German* Wars.

ASCITES, certain *Arabian* Robbers, ſo call'd, becauſe they uſed to tie Bladders together to paſs the Rivers. *Plin*

ASCLEPAS, Biſhop of *Gaza* in *Paleſtine*. He flouriſhed in the fourth Century: He was a Prelate of great worth, and one of the General Council of *Nice* The *Arrians*, who had a great Intereſt in *Conſtantine*'s Court, charged him with ſeveral Crimes, and got him depos'd about the year 330 but his Faults were only an Averſion to that Hereſy After the death of *Conſtantine*, he was reſtor'd; but the *Arrians* got him expell'd the ſecond time He retir'd to Pope *Julius*, who declar'd him both Innocent and Orthodox, in a Council at *Rome* in 331. He was afterwards juſtify'd and reſtor'd by the Council of *Sardica* *St Athan. ad Solit. Epiphan. Hier.* 69. *Socrat. lib* 3. *Theod. lib* 1.

ASCLEPIADES, Son of *Diotimus*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Epiphanes*. He wrote the Life of *Alexander the Great*, cited by *Arian*; the Hiſtory of *Bithynia*, *&c.*

ASCLEPIADES, a Phyſician of great Eſteem at *Rome*, in the time of *Pompey the Great*: He rejected the Doctrine of *Hippocrates*, which he call'd the *Doctrine of Death*; allowing his Patients much more freedom, and recovering them with the uſe of Wine, won himſelf great Reputation: But fearing leſt he ſhould fall ſick, and ſo loſe his Credit, he threw himſelf down Stairs, when very old, and died. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 1. *c.* 18.

ASCLEPIODORUS, of *Alexandria*, a Great Mathematician, Herbaliſt and Lapidary, who travelling over all *Syria*, ſaid, he found only three ſober, modeſt Perſons. Alſo a Painter of the ſame Name, much eſteem'd by *Apelles*, to whom *Mnaſon* the Tyrant gave 43200 *l.* for 12 Pictures of 12 Gods. *Suidas in Aſclepiod.*

ASCLEPIODOTUS, Captain of the Guards under *Conſtantius Chlorus* in the year 296. He defeated *Allectus*, who having killed *Carauſius*, got himſelf proclaimed Emperor in *Great Britain*, as both *Eutropius* and *Euſebius* obſerve. 'Tis probable, that 'twas this *Aſclepiodotus* that wrote the Life of the Emperor *Dioclesian*, cited twice by *Vopiſcus*, in the Life of *Aurelian.*

ASCLETARION, an Aſtrologer, mentioned by *Suetonius*, who having predicted *Domitian*'s Deſtiny, and being ſent for, not denying it, the Emperor ask'd him what death he himſelf ſhould die? To which the Aſtrologer anſwer'd, *He ſhould be torn in pieces by Dogs.* *Domitian*, to convince him of a falſe Prediction, commanded him to be immediately kill'd, burnt, and his Aſhes thrown into *Tyber*; but he was no ſooner laid on the Pile, but there aroſe ſuch a Storm of Rain, as diſperſed the People, and put out the Fire; whereupon ſeveral Dogs coming, ſeiz'd the Body, tore it in pieces, and devour'd it in a moment. *Suetonius in Domitian.*

ASCODROGILES, or *Aſciles*, Hereticks that appear'd about the year of our Lord 173. they pretended they were repleniſh'd with *Montanus*'s Paraclet, and introduc'd the *Bacchanals* into the Churches, where they had a Buckſkin full of Wine, and went in Proceſſion round it, ſaying, *This was the Veſſel of New-Wine ſpoken of in the Goſpel.* St *Auguſtin*, *Baronius*, *A* C. 173.

ASCOLIA, Feaſts that the Peaſants of *Attica* celebrated in honour of *Bacchus*, ſacrificing him a Buck, becauſe this Beaſt is a great deſtroyer of Vineyards; they fill'd up the Skin, and took pleaſure to ſtand upon it with one Foot, holding the other up in the Air that they might fall. *Suidas*, *Pollux*, *Virgil.*

ASCOLI *ſur Tronti*, or *Aſculum in Piceuis*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*: The Inhabitants whereof having enter'd into League with the *Romans* in the *Marſic* War, grew weary of their Government, and plotted the death of the two Conſuls on the *Latin Holy-days*; but being diſcover'd, they openly kill'd the Proconſul, his Lieutenant *Fonteius*, and all the *Romans* that were in their City, and then betook themſelves to Arms, in the year of *Rome* 663. but being worſted, their City was laid in Aſhes; and being repair'd, was one of them that became the Temporal Demeſnes of the Pope. *Leander Albert's Deſcription of Italy.*

ASCOLI *di Satriano*, a City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, a Principality, and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*: It lies in *Puglia* at the foot of the Mountains, towards the farther Principality. Near this Place, C. *Fabritius*, the *Roman* Conſul, fought with *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epirotes*, in the year of *Rome* 476 In the 12th Century it was ruin'd by *Roger Guiſkard*, but ſoon repair'd, though at preſent of little conſideration. See the following *Aſcoli*

ASCOLI, Lat. *Aſculum Picenum*, an Epiſcopal City in *Italy*, in the Territories of the Church, on the River *Tarenum*, well built, and fortified at the foot of the Mountains, divided into four parts, having two Ancient Caſtles, 100 ancient Towers, 6 Bridges, 9 Gates. It was taken in 485. from the *Picni*, whoſe Capital it was; made more famous by the Battel between *Fabritius* and *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, and after this the Seat of the *Bellum Sociale* under *Popedius*, which ſhook the *Roman* Commonwealth; in the end of which War it was ruin'd It is 20 miles W. from the *Adriatick* Sea, 9 S. of *Montalto*, and 18 N. of *Firme*. Pope *Nicholas* IV was born here *Baudr.*

ASCONIUS *Pedianus*, an excellent Grammarian of *Padua*, living in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and a particular Friend of *Virgil* and *Livy* 'Tis this *Aſconius* who is ſuppos'd to have wrote thoſe curious Remarks upon ſeveral Orations of *Tully*, which are ſo much valu'd: We have loſt a good part of theſe Notes, which were written for the uſe of his own Children 'Tis probable that there was another *Aſconius Pedianus*, who wrote ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory and is cited by *Pliny* Some Authors ſuppoſe 'em

but one; but 'tis more likely that the Hiſtorian was the Son of the other. *Euſeb. Chron. Scaliger in Animad. Voſſius lib. 1. de Hiſt. Lat.*

ASCOUGH, (*William*) Biſhop of *Sarum*, and Confeſſor to King *Henry* VI. He was dragg'd from the High Altar by *Jack Cade*'s followers, as he was officiating, and barbarouſly Murder'd upon a Neighbouring Hill, where they ſtripp'd his Body ſtark naked, *June* 29. 1450.

ASCRAZAPES, King of *Aſſyria*, ſucceeded *Ophratanes*, in the year of the World 3050. 'Twas in the Reign of this *Aſcrazapes* or *Anatyndaraxes*, (for ſo he is alſo call'd) that *Jonas* Preach'd Repentance to the City of *Nineveh*. Some Chronologers place this Converſion of *Ninivites* under *Sardanapalus*; but the circumſtances of Time and Perſon agree much better with the other. *Euſeb. Calviſ. Chron.*

ASDRUBAL, Son of *Mago*, defeated firſt in *Africa* by *Attilius Regulus*, and after that by *Cæcilius Metellus*, near *Palermo* in *Sicily*, where he had 26 Elephants kill'd, and 104 taken, which were carried to *Rome* firſt, and then led about all over *Italy*.

ASDRUBAL, *Amilcar*'s Son-in-Law, *Hannibal*'s Father, govern'd *Spain* 8 years, and rais'd the Reputation of *Carthage* more by his Cunning than Courage. He was ſtabb'd in the midſt of his Guards by a Barbarian Slave, whoſe Maſter he had put to death; who being apprehended, appear'd undaunted, and derided the moſt cruel Torments of his Executioners. *Cornelius Nepos in Amilcar.*

ASDRUBAL, the Brother of *Hannibal*, another *Carthaginian* General, who having enter'd *Italy* with a numerous Army, and being come as far as *Piacenza*, with a Reſolution to join his Brother *Hannibal*, was there ſurprized, and utterly defeated by *Claudius Nero*, and *Livius Salinator*, with the loſs of his own Life, 50000 of his Men ſlain, and 5000 taken Priſoners. His Head was cut off, and thrown into *Hannibal*'s Camp, which he beholding, cry'd out, *I now doubt no longer of the Ruine of* Carthage. *Liv. Flor.*

ASDRUBAL, Son of *Giſco*, a *Carthaginian* General in the third *Punick* War, being driven out of *Spain*, return'd into *Africa*, and by giving his Daughter *Sophonisba* to *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, engaged him in the common Quarrel, ſo that when *Scipio Æmilianus* beſieged *Utica*, he aſſiſted his Father-in-Law with 100000 Men, but were both utterly defeated. *Jit. Liv. Eutrop. Florus.*

ASDRUBAL, Sirnam'd *Hædus*, a noble *Carthaginian*, and one of thoſe that were ſent to *Rome* to ſue for Peace, after *Hannibal* was beat by *Scipio*, and was ſo fortunate as to obtain a Truce for 40 years, which was afterwards broke by the *Carthaginians* themſelves. This Peace or Truce was concluded in the year of *Rome* 605. upon Terms very diſadvantageous to the *Carthaginians*. *Aſdrubal* took the Field with 200000 Men, harraſſing the *Roman* Quarters violently, and ſparing no body he could ſurprize. This happen'd in the year 606. The year after *Scipio* the Younger being arrived in *Italy*, forc'd *Aſdrubal* to quit the Field, and took the Garriſon of *Nephera* from him, with the loſs of 60000 *Carthaginians*. After this misfortune, *Aſdrubal* retir'd to *Carthage*, which was taken by *Scipio* in the year of *Rome* 608. Then this unfortunate General threw himſelf into *Æſculapius*'s Temple, a place of impregnable Situation, where he defended himſelf for ſome days; but finding he could not hold out long for want of Proviſions, ſurrender'd to *Scipio*. *Aſdrubal*'s Lady cut her own and Children's Throats before her Husband's Face, chooſing rather to periſh in the Temple, than to fall into the Enemy's Hands. *Liv. Eutrop. Florus*

ASELLA, a *Roman* Lady of great Quality and Virtue. She liv'd about the year 380. and was one of thoſe Ladies who conſulted St. *Jerome* about the meaning of the Holy Scriptures, which ſhe ſtudied with great application. *Hieron Epiſt. ad Marcel.*

ASELLATA, and *Hamata*, the Names of two Factions in *Belgium*, that plagu'd the Country for 200 years; firſt rais'd by *Margaret*, Siſter to *William*, Count of *Holland*, and Wife to Count *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, who ſucceeding her Brother, brought to the Houſe of *Bavaria* the Counties of *Hainault*, *Zealand*, and *Holland*, and introduced *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, which gave riſe to many Troubles, that continu'd till *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* was declar'd Heir to *Jacoba* Daughter to *William* IV. who was firſt Married to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, and afterward being Divorced, was Married to the Duke of *Gloceſter*, whom *Philip* of *Burgundy* vanquiſh'd

ASELLIUS, (*Gaſpar*) of *Cremona*, a Learned Phyſician, who flouriſhed about the year 1630. and was the firſt that found out the Milky Veins in Man's Body, whereof he writ a Book, publiſhed in 1627. Intituled, *De Venis Lacteis, quarto vaſorum Meſaraicorum genere Vander Linden de Scriptis Medicor.*

ASGAR, a Province of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the Weſtern Coaſt, joining to the Province of *Hasbat*: The richeſt part of *Africk* for Corn, Cattel, Wooll, Leather, and Butter. It's chief Cities are *Araſch*, and *Alcaſar-quiver*

ASHBEY, or *Aſhby de la Zouch*, a Market Town and Barony of *Weſt-Goſtcoat* Hundred in the North-Weſt of the County of *Leiceſter*, bordering upon *Derbyſhire*, belonging to the Earls of *Huntington*, 89 miles from *London*, Market on *Saturdays*.

ASHBOURN, a Market Town of *Wirkſworth* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Derbyſhire*, Bordering upon the County of *Stafford*.

ASHBURTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Tingbridge* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Devonſhire*.

ASHDOD, a City, formerly one of the Principalities of the *Philiſtines*, afterwards a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Cæſarea*, but now a ſmall Village called *Alzeste* by the *Turks*.

ASHER, Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, *Leah*'s Handmaid, liv'd 226 years, and died *A. M.* 2413. His Father Bleſſing him, told him, his Land ſhould be *Fat, and yield Royal Dainties*.

ASHFORD, a Market Town of *Chart* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Kent*, 48 miles from *London*, Market on *Saturdays*.

ASIA, one of the largeſt Quarters of the World; ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, from the Nymph *Aſia*, Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, the Wife of *Japhet*: Or, as others ſay, from one *Aſius*, Son of *Cotys*, Grandchild of *Manes* a *Lydian*. This part of the World was firſt Peopled; here the Law of God was firſt promulgated, and Chriſt appeared in the Fleſh. In this Quarter many of the greateſt Monarchies in the World have had their riſe. From hence all Arts and Sciences derive their Original; as alſo almoſt all the ſeveral Religions that have been practis'd in the World; as *Paganiſm* in *Aſſyria*, *Judaiſm* among the *Jews*, *Chriſtianiſm* in the *Holy Land*, and *Mahometiſm* in *Arabia*. On the North 'tis bounded by the Northern, Frozen, *Scythian*, or *Tartarian* Sea; on the Eaſt by the Sea of *China*; on the South by the Seas of *India* and *Arabia*; and on the Weſt 'tis divided from *Africa* by the *Red Sea*, and the Streights of *Babel Mandel*. 'Tis parted from *Europe* by the *Archipelago*, the Streight of *Caffa*, the Lake *Mæotis*, the River *Don*, and a Line from *Don* to the River *Obi*. From the *Helleſpont* to the City *Malaca*, the fartheſt part of *India* in the *Levant* Sea, it extends it ſelf 1300 *German* Leagues; from Eaſt to Weſt, *i. e.* from the *Archipelago* to the Ocean of *China* 1750. and from North to South, *i. e.* from *Malaca* to the Sea of *Tartary* 1550. The Ancients uſually divided it into the *Greater* and *Leſſer*: The *Greater* comprehending the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, *Scythia*, *Gedroſia*, *Carmania*, *Drangiana*, *Arachoſia*, *Sogdiana*, *Bactriana*, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Parthia*, *Perſia*, *Suſiana*, *Media*, *Albania*, *Iberia*, *Colchis*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *India* on both ſides the *Ganges*, *Paleſtine*, *Phanicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, *Galatia*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, &c. The *Leſſer* containing *Phrygia*, *Myſia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Æolis*, *Ionia*, and *Doris*. But Modern Writers divide the whole among Five particular Monarchies, *viz.* The Grand Signior, the King of *Perſia*, the Great Mogul, the Emperor of *China*, and the Cham of *Tartary*: *Aſia Minor*, which is *Natolia*, is under the Grand Signior, bounded by the *Mediterranean*, the *Black Sea*, the *Archipelago*, the Sea of *Marmora*, and *Euphrates*. By the Moderns it is divided into four Beglerbegſhips or Prefectures: The firſt (which lies upon the moſt Weſtern Parts of the *Egean* or *Mediterranean* Sea) containing *Bithynia*, *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, *Papilagonia*, *Myſia*, *Caria*, *Ionia*, *Æolis*, and part of *Galatia*. The ſecond (which is the moſt Northern part) comprehending the other part of *Galatia*, *Pontus*, and *Cappadocia*. The third (toward the South of the *Mediterranean*) including *Cilicia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Lycaonia*. And the fourth (lying Eaſtward next *Euphrates*) containing the *Leſſer Armenia* of the Ancients. After the Deluge, the Empire of the *Aſſyrians* began in this part of the World by *Belus* or *Ninus*, and continued to *Sardanapalus*; then it paſs'd to the *Medes* by *Arbaces* to *Aſtyages*; to the *Perſians* by *Cyrus* to *Darius*; to the *Grecians* and *Macedonians* by *Alexander the Great*. The *Parthians* alſo eſtabliſh'd a very powerful Empire, which ended under *Alexander Severus*, and paſs'd again to the *Perſians*, until it was deſtroy'd by the *Turks* and *Saracens*; but it flouriſh'd again about 1515. under *Iſmael*. The Air of this great part of the World is very temperate, and if we conſider its Gold, Silver, Rarities, Fruit, plenty of Corn, Simples, Drugs, &c (all which will be ſpoken in their particular places) we ſhall readily judge it the richeſt part of the whole World. *Strabo, Plin. Herodot. Cluvier, Sanſon, du Val, Baudr Merula*

ASINARA, now *Zanara*, formerly call'd *Hercules*'s Iſland, an Iſland of *Italy* Weſt of *Sardinia*, reaching Northward 28 miles in Circuit, belonging to the Town of *Saſſari*, from which it is 15 miles to the North. It has a good Caſtle, and is memorable for the defeat of the *Genoeſe* by the *Arragons* in a Sea-fight near to it. *Anno* 1409. *Baudr*

ASINARIA, a Solemnity kept by the *Syracuſians*, in memory of the Victory gain'd over *Nicias* and *Demoſthenes*, two *Athenian* Generals, who were taken near the River *Aſinarus* in *Sicily*, now call'd *la Falconara* *Plut in Vit Nic*

ASINDUM, or *Medina Sidonia*, a Town of *Andaluſia*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of the *Guſmans*, ſeated upon a Hill between *Cadiz* and *Munda*, 17 Leagues South of *Seville*.

ASINIUS *Pollio*, a *Roman* Orator in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and Conſul with *Domitius Calvinus*, in the year of *Rome* 714. He Triumph'd over the *Dalmatians*, and was very ſerviceable to *Mark Antony*, joining him with 7 Legions. After the Peace at *Brunduſium* between *Antony* and *Cæſar*, he lay quiet, and refuſed to accompany *Cæſar* to the War of *Actium*, for the Love he bore to *Antony*. He wrote a Hiſtory in 17 Books, and left behind him ſeveral Orations and Tragedies. *Auguſtus* writing Verſes againſt him, preſs'd him to anſwer them; to which he reply'd, *He would never write Verſes againſt a Man, in whoſe Power it was to Proſcribe him.* He died in the 80th year of his Age, in the 159th *Olympiad*, and the 47th of *Auguſtus* his Reign. *Voſſius, Geſner.*

ASINIUS *Gallus*, Son of *Aſinius Pollio*, hated by *Tiberius*, firſt for marrying *Vipſania* his Wife, whom he lov'd, tho' oblig'd by *Auguſtus* to quit her for *Julia*; ſecondly, for ſtanding up in the Senate, and telling him he might chuſe which Part he pleaſed, when, out of pretended Modeſty, he deſired to know of the Senate what Part of the Government he ſhould aſſume: For which *Gallus* afterward in vain endeavoured to appeaſe him; but not being able to compaſs it, ſtarv'd himſelf voluntarily, as ſome ſay; tho' others affirm he was forced upon this Puniſhment. He wrote a Compariſon between his Father and *Cicero*, preferring the firſt, which the Emperor *Claudius* anſwered. *Tacitus, l. 1.*

ASKRIG, an inconſiderable Market-Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, 175 miles from *London*.

ASLAN, General of the *Tartars*, who, in the beginning of the laſt Age, made ſeveral Incurſions into *Muſcovy* and *Poland*; and having dethron'd *Sat* in 1525. was elected Cham in his room. But *Sat* flying to *Conſtantinople* for the Grand Seignior's Protection, *Aſlan* encamped at the Head of 60000 Horſe upon the *Boriſthenes*, with the King of *Poland*'s Leave, watching the Motions of the *Turks*; but they not ſtirring, in 1533. he raiſed a War againſt the *Muſcovites*, and died ſoon after. *Neugebeau Hiſt. de Pologne.*

ASMODAI, a Name the *Jews* give to the Prince of the Devils, as we may ſee in the Chaldaick Paraphraſe upon *Eccleſiaſtes, chap. 1.*

ASOPH, *Aſaphi, Saffia*, or *Azaphi*, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, 5 Leagues South of *Cape Contini*, which anciently was the moſt Southerly Port known on this Shoar. It was built by the *Africans*, and contained about 4000 Families in the *Nubian* Geographer's time. The Soil about it is very fertile, but the Inhabitants know not how to improve it: The *Portugueſe* taking advantage of the Diſorders thoſe People were in, fortified their Factory, and being furniſh'd with Ammunition and Cannon, pick'd a Quarrel with a Townſman, and ſlew him; and after that, 150 more, who would have reveng'd his Death. The King of *Portugal* hereupon ſent 5000 Men, who joining the *Arabians*, conquer'd moſt of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and laid waſte many of their flouriſhing Cities. *Leo Africanus.* It lies in Lat. 32. 00. The next Port is *Santa Cruz.*

ASOPH, a City ſituate not to the North of the *Tanais* on the *Crim* ſide, but to the South by *Circaſſia*, upon a rising Ground near the *Palus Mæotis*, and not built upon an Iſland, (as ſome have falſly writ:) It's found, by the lateſt and correcteſt Obſervations, to be 51 Degrees North Latitude. When the Czar of *Muſcovy* laid ſiege to it in 1695. it was begirt with an irregular Wall, ſtrengthen'd with ſeveral old-faſhion'd Towers, whereof the two oppoſite ſides ſtood almoſt parallel with the River: In the middle of that ſide that looked to the Eaſt, there was a great and very high Tower, beſides another Fortification in the form of a Citadel for the Garriſon: The Wall form'd many Angles on the Eaſt-ſide, and had one Bulwark only on that of the Weſt. The *Turks* had moreover added, as it were, a new Wall to it, which conſiſted of Earth, and four high Bulwarks, with a Ditch, not well built. The two Bulwarks to the South-Eaſt ſtood near enough to one another, and over-againſt the Hill that Commanded the City: The third to the South-Weſt was at a good diſtance from the other two; and the fourth to the Weſt yet farther from the third. The Curtain between the two laſt Bulwarks had an obtuſe Angle in the middle: There was alſo ſuch another Angle to the Curtain that looked to the Eaſt, and touch'd upon the River, with Paliſado's along the Shoar. A little above the City ſtood two ſquare Stone-Towers, one on each ſide of the River, which, by a thick Chain that croſs'd it and their Artillery, could hinder the Coſſacks Barks to paſs by, who were wont in the Night to go a robbing upon the *Black Sea*. The Czar laid ſiege to it in Perſon, in the year 1695. but turn'd the Siege into a Blockade for that Winter. He renewed the Siege the following year, beat the *Turkiſh* Fleet near it, and ſoon after the Town ſurrendred to him upon Articles. The Czar has ſince fortified it very much; for where the above-mention'd obtuſe Angle is, they have added two New Bulwarks, and enlarged and mended the Old, according to the Art of Modern Fortification: They have raiſed an Half-moon between each Bulwark, and a Counterſcarp by the Ditch; as alſo a Cover'd-way on the other ſide, from whence they have drawn a Line to the top of the Hill that Commands the City; for the defence of which Line, they have built a Fort. They have likewiſe erected a new Fortreſs over-againſt *Aſoph* in the Moraſs, with which it has a Communication by a Bridge of 30 Arches. The City, which is in the middle, they have named *St. Peter*; and the Body of the Place conſiſts of 6 Bulwarks; the 2 firſt face the River, with an Half-moon between them: The Bulwarks on each ſide of them ſtand near one another; and the 2 laſt, that look to the North, are farther diſtant, and have 3 Half-moons: They have raiſed the Ground, that ſo it may Command *Aſoph*; and when the Wind is Southerly, the Moraſs is all under Water; ſo that there is no coming at the Fortreſs but by the way of the Bridge: The Czar has alſo been indefatigable in making the Harbour fit for the receiving of large Men of War. So that upon the whole, *Aſoph*, if conſider'd in reſpect to its vaſt Strength and commodious Situation, may be reckon'd one of the moſt conſiderable Places in the known World; and undoubtedly his Czariſh Majeſty, for all the Pretenſions of the *Turks* to have it reſtor'd them, will never be brought unto it, but rather venture a War with the *Mahometans* for the detention of a Place he ſo much values, and may be of ſo much real Uſe and Benefit to him.

ASOPUS, a River of *Achaia* call'd *Arbon*; 'tis one of the Branches of the River *Scephiſus*. There's another River of the ſame Name in *Peloponneſus*, near the Promontory of *Malea*; and a third in *Aſia*, hard by *Laodicea*. *Strabo l. 8. Pauſan. l. 2.*

ASPAR, (*Patricius*) General to *Theodoſius* the Younger in 425. He ſet his Father *Ardaburus* at Liberty, who had been taken Priſoner by *John* the Tyrant of *Ravenna*; but was beat by the *Vandals* in *Africk*. After his return he grew ſo Powerful, that the Emperor *Leo Iſauricus* being afraid of him, gave his Daughter *Ariadne* in Marriage to one of his Sons, to gain his Friendſhip: But growing ſtill more inſolent, and being alſo a profeſs'd *Arrian*, the Emperor put him and his Father to death in 471. *Marcell.* in *Chron.*

ASPASIA, born at *Miletum*, and Daughter of *Axiochus* flouriſh'd in the 87th *Olympiad*. She was a Perſon of great Learning, Elocution, and Beauty: Theſe Qualities in conjunction, captivated the *Athenian* General *Pericles* to that degree, that after ſome unreputable Correſpondence between them, he was perſuaded to marry her. She had ſo much the Aſcendant over him, that ſhe put him upon a War againſt *Samos*, who at that time diſputed the Town of *Pryene* with the *Milesians*. In ſhort, *Pericles* took *Samos* about the year 313. of *Rome*. This *Aſpaſia* likewiſe was part of the occaſion of the *Peloponneſian* War. *Plut. in Vit. Pericl. Athenæus, &c.*

ASPENDIUS, a famous left-handed Harper, who touch'd the Strings with ſo delicate and ſmooth a Stroke, that he could ſcarcely be heard by any body but himſelf: From whence the *Grecians* uſed to ſpeak Proverbially of Thieves, That they were *Aſpendian* Harpers, becauſe they lov'd to do their Buſineſs without noiſe. *Aſconius in Orat. in Varr.*

ASPENDUM, a City of *Pamphylia*, upon a high Hill, overlooking the Sea, tho' a pretty way diſtant from it, built by the *Argives*, the place where they offer'd Sows in Sacrifice to *Venus*, being the firſt Beaſt *Mopſus* the Builder thereof met with, after he had vow'd to ſacrifice the firſt living Creature he met to that Goddeſs.

ASPER, a little Piece of Silver Coin in *Turkey*, about the value of 8 or 9 Deniers *French*, which amounts to about 2 *d. Engliſh. Ricaut.*

ASPERUM *Mare*, part of the *Æthiopian* Sea, between *Aromata* and the Iſland of *St. Laurence*, now call'd *Coſte de Melinde.*

ASPHALTITES, a Lake of *Judæa*, ſo call'd from the great Flakes of Bitumen that continually boil up in it, the place where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* ſtood, that were deſtroy'd with Fire from Heaven. It is alſo call'd the *Dead Sea*, becauſe no Fiſh will live in it, and Birds flying over it drop down dead. 'Tis 580 furlongs in length, and 150 broad, 35 miles Eaſt of *Jeruſalem*, and receives the River *Jordan* into it, environ'd with Mountains. *Joſeph. lib. Ant. Jud.*

ASSARACUS, Son of *Tros* and *Calirrhoe*: He was Father of *Capys*, and Grandfather of *Anchiſes*. He is well known in *Homer* and *Virgil*

ASSASINIANS, a *Mahumetan* People that poſſeſs'd 10 or 12 Cities near *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*. They choſe a King among themſelves, whom they call'd *The Ancient of the Mountains*, and bred up their Youth to *aſſaſſinate* whom they pleas'd,

peared; whence they had their Name. They paid a yearly Tribute to the *Knights-Templers*, and offer'd to turn Chriſtians, if they would acquit them of it; but the *Knights-Templers* refus'd, which had no ſmall Influence on the Ruine of Religion in the Eaſt. Authors ſpeak diverſly of theſe People; ſome ſay they were an Order of *Mahumetan* Knights; that they call'd the place they liv'd in *Paradiſe*, paſſing their time in all manner of Pleaſures and Delight; and holding that they ſhould enjoy more ſolid Satisfaction in the other Life, freely expos'd themſelves to all Dangers. They aſſaſſinated *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in 1231. and in 1252. ſent Preſents to St. *Lewis* of *France* then in *Syria*. In 1257. *Halden*, the *Cham* of *Tartary*, took their Towns, and put their *Ancient of the Mountains* to death. *Guillaume de Tyr. Hiſt. Orient.*

ASSEES, a ſort of Magiſtrates in *Perſia*, which the Sophy diſpatches into his reſpective Provinces in the place of ſome of the *Kans*, which he has ſet aſide, becauſe of the numerouſneſs of their Under-Officers and Retinue, which came up almoſt to the Royal Grandeur, and conſum'd a great part of the Revenue of the Provinces. *Tavern. Voyage de Perſ.*

ASSER, a Rabbin, living in the 4th Century, about the year 370. He was Author of the *Babyloman Talmud*, which notwithſtanding was not finiſh'd by him, ſome others having a hand in this Work about the year 500.

ASSERIM, a Caſtle well fortified upon a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, 15 *Spaniſh* Leagues Eaſt of the *Indian* Sea, and as many South of *Surat*; in the poſſeſſion of the *Portugueſe*, and by them call'd *La Roche d'Aſſerim*.

ASSIDEENS, a ſort of *Jews* ſo call'd from *Chaſidim*, or *Tſadikim*, its Synonymon, which ſignifies Juſt: But after ſome time, the *Chaſidim* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves from the *Tſadikim*; theſe holding precisely to the Holy Scripture, the other affecting a more eminent Degree of Sanctity than was commanded by the Law. The People had great Veneration for theſe laſt, who inſtituted Works of Supererogation, not as indifferent, but neceſſary to Salvation. It was from them that the *Phariſees* ſprung, and from theſe the *Eſſenes*, who all preach'd, That their Traditions were more perfect than Scripture; and by little and little fell into the Errors of the *Sadducees*, who taught, That we were not to hope for any Recompence for our Good Works in the other World, nor to fear any Puniſhment for our Crimes; and denied the Reſurrection of the Dead. 2 *Maccab.* 14 *Vid. Joſ Scal & Druſium.*

ASSISE, or *Aſſiſi*, Lat. *Aſſiſium*, a Town of *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See in *Umbria*: It ſtands in the Pope's Territories, and is famous for the Birth of St. *Francis*.

ASSOCIATION, or *Portuga*, an Iſland in *America* ſubject to the *Engliſh*, 14 miles Weſt of *Margarita*, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, yielding 3 or 4 Ships load of Salt every year; abounds with Goats and Guiacum, is naturally fenc'd with Rocks, and hath a convenient Harbour. *Heylin*

ASSONAH, or *Aſſonna*, a Book of the *Turks*, which contains their Traditions: This *Arabian* Word ſignifies the ſame with the *Jewiſh Miſna*; that is to ſay, *A Secona Law*: For the *Alcoran* is, as it were, the *Mahometan* Bible, and *Aſſonah* a ſupplemental Book of Traditions. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

ASSUMPTION, This City is ſeated 25. 00. Lat 300 Leagues above *Cape Mary*, on the Eaſt Bank of the River *Paraguay*; it is commended for the Convenience of its Site, And the Number of its Inhabitants, above any City in *La Plata*, of which it is the Capital. About the year 1630. it had 400 *Spaniſh* Families, and ſome thouſands of *Mulattoes*. The Country is very pleaſant and fruitful, and the Air ſo temperate, that the Trees are ever green. It was built by *Cavaca de Leca*, about the year 1542. *Laet. p.* 529

ASSUR, or rather *Aſhur*, the Son of *Sem*: He liv'd ſome time in *Shinar* with his Kinſman *Nimrod*, but leaving him, he built *Ninive* and *Calah*.

ASSYNT, a ſmall Country in the North of *Scotland*, part of the County of *Roſſe* on the Weſt-ſide, lying on the *Deucaledon* Sea to *Strathnaver*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Creones*, or *Cerones*. It has a Lake called *Loch-Aſſin*, and on the Eaſt, Mountains of Marble and Alabaſter.

ASSYRIA, now call'd *Aſſyrium*, a large Province of *Aſia*, under the Grand Signior, bounded with *Media*, *Suſiana*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Armenia*; the chief Cities whereof are, *Moſul*, which is the ancient *Ninive*; *Teſiphon*, the Royal Seat of the *Parthians*, *Arbella*, now a Village, famous for *Darius*'s Defeat by *Alexander*, *Sabanazar* towards *Perſia*, &c. The firſt Monarchy of the World began in *Nimrod*, who without diſpute was the *Aſſyrian Belus*, and the Country was call'd *Aſſyria*, from *Aſſur*, or *Sonar* his Son; for the Dynaſties of the *Egyptians*, and Antiquities of the *Celts*, *Spaniards*, *Cimbrians*, *Scythians*, *Arabians*, &c. are but Fables. *Nimrod*, whom prophane Authors call *Belus*, was its firſt King, *A. M.* 1879. 2175 years before Chriſt; he began his Reign at *Babylon*, which he built upon the *Euphrates*, and liv'd there 65 years. *Ninus* his Son ſucceeded, and remov'd the Royal Seat to *Ninive*, which he built upon the *Tigris*. *Semiramis* Reigned after her Husband *Ninus*; and *Ninyas*, or *Zames*, ſucceeded her; betwixt whom to *Sardanapalus*, there are none famous in Hiſtory. *Arbaces* revolted from this laſt King, and oblig'd him to burn himſelf at *Ninive*, in *A. M.* 3178. 876 years before Chriſt, and 100 before the firſt *Olympiad*. The Kings of *Aſſyria* are reckon'd 37 from *Nimrod* the firſt, to *Sardanapalus* the laſt; and the duration of the Monarchy is reckon'd 1300 years. The Name of King is alſo given in the Scripture to ſeveral Governours of *Ninive*, as *Ziglath Pilnezer*, &c. *Juſt. Clem. Alex. St. Aug. l.* 12. *de Civ. Dei.*

AST, Lat. *Aſta*, an Epiſcopal County and City of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. This City is ſituated upon *Tanare*, large, and well fortified with a ſtrong new Caſtle and Citadel. The County formerly depended upon the State of *Milan*; but in 1531 *Charles* V. gave it to *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*. It is 15 miles off of *Caſal*, and 16 Weſt of *Alexandria*.

ASTABAR, a City of *Turcomania*, upon the Frontiers of *Perſia*, a League from the River *Arras*, not large, but very neat, containing four *Caravanſera's*, or Inns, with a Fountain to every Houſe. 'Tis alſo remarkable for its excellent Wine, and the Root *Roxas* in great abundance, which ſerves to dye Cloth Red, and generally uſed all over *Perſia* for that end; more eſpecially in the *Mogul*'s Country: This is the only place this Root grows in; it's ſmall, and ſomewhat like Liquorice; whole Caravans come to *Ormus* to buy and ſend it to the *Indies*. It gives ſuch a ſtrong and quick Tincture, that an *Indian* Bark laden with ſome, being ſplit upon the Rocks, the Seas all along the Coaſt appear'd red for a long time. *Tavern. Hiſt. de Perſia.*

ASTACHAR, Lat. *Aſtacara*, a City in *Perſia*, near the River *Bendimir*.

ASTARAC, or *Eſtarac*, *Aſtaracum*, & *Aſtaracenſis Tractus*, a little Country of *France* in *Gaſcoigne*: It gives a Title to an Earl, and lies between *Armagnac* and *Bigorre*.

ASTAROTH, an Idol of the *Philiſtines*, which *Samuel* commanded the *Jews* to pull down. It was alſo the Name of the falſe Deity of the *Sidonians*, ador'd by *Solomon* when he turn'd Idolater. The Word ſignifies a Flock of Sheep and Riches: And ſome ſay, That as *Jupiter Ammon* was ador'd under the ſhape of a Ram; ſo *Juno Ammon*, or the Moon, was worſhipp'd under the Form of an Ewe. But others believe that *Aſtaroth* was King of *Syria*, thus call'd for his great Wealth. *Tho. Goodwin de ritibus Hebræorum.*

ASTARTE, a certain Heathen Divinity, call'd in Scripture the Goddeſs of the *Sidonians*. *Solomon*, in complaiſance to his Concubines, built Altars to this Idol. 'Tis generally thought that *Aſtarte* is the ſame with *Atergatis*, or *Derceto*, ſo much worſhipp'd by the *Syrians*. *Tully* believes this Goddeſs to be one of the four *Venus's*, and the ſame that marry'd *Adonis*. *Ælian. Tertul. in Apologet. Cic. de Nat. Deor l.* 3.

ASTER, a Citizen of *Olynthus*, who ſhot out one of *Philip* of *Macedon*'s Eyes, as he belieg'd *Methon*, having writ upon the Arrow, *After ſends this Arrow to Philip*. *Plut. in Philip.*

ASTERABATH, or *Starabath*, *Aſterabaſſa*, a Town and Province of *Perſia*, in *Tabareſtan*, towards the *Caſpian Sea*. See *Olearius*.

ASTERIA, Daughter of *Cæa*, *Latona*'s Siſter; ſhe fled from the amorous Purſuits of *Jupiter*, and was turn'd into a Quail. *Ovid Metam l.* 6

ASTERIUS, King of *Crete*, Son of *Apteras*: He ſucceeded his Brother *Lapithas*, and continued the *Syrian* War which his Brother had begun, bringing away by force *Europa*, *Agenor*'s Daughter; and his Surname being *Taurus*, the Poets feign'd that *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a Bull run away with her. He had three Sons, *Minos*, *Sarpedon*, and *Rhadamanthus*. *Herodot l.* 4.

ASTERIUS, an eloquent Defender of the *Arrians* in the Reigns of *Conſtantine* and *Conſtans*, call'd by St. *Athanaſius* the *Arrians* Advocate. Yet they durſt not prefer him to Orders, for fear of expoſing Themſelves and Cauſe, he having openly ſacrificed to Idols, in the Reign of *Maximianus Hercules*. *Herman. Vit St. Athan.*

ASTERIUS, Biſhop of *Amaſia* in *Pontus*: He lived towards the end of the 4th Century. *Photius* has preſerved us ſome Extracts of his Sermons, or Homilies. *Rubenius* publiſh'd five of his Homilies at *Amſterdam*, in the year 1608 which are ſince inſerted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Combefis*, a *Dominican*, publiſh'd ſeven other Homilies of this Author, in the year 1648. *2d Council of Nice, Act.* 4 & 6 *Phot. Cod* 271

ASTERIUS, Biſhop of *Petra* in *Arabia*, in the 4th Century, was firſt engaged in the *Arrian* Party, but afterwards came over to the Catholicks at the Council of *Sardica*. His holding conſtant to the Orthodox Belief, occaſion'd his Baniſhment into *Libya*, where he was ill treated: Afterwards, in the year 362. he aſſiſted in the Council held by *Athanaſius* at *Alexandria*, and was from thence diſpatch'd to *Antioch*, to reconcile the Differences of that Church. *Hilar. Athanaſ. ad Solit. Baron. in Annal.*

ASTLEY, (Sir *Jacob*) of *Melton-Conſtable* in the County of *Norfolk*, Kt. Bar. Eldeſt Son of Sir *Edward Aſtley* and *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Jacob* Lord *Aſtley*, Baron of *Reading*; Marry'd *Blanch*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Woodhouſe*, of the ſaid County, Bar. This Sir *Jacob* is Lineally deſcended from *Philip de Aſtley*, who was poſſeſs'd of Lands at *Aſtley* and *Hillmerton*, in the County of *Warwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. from which *Philip*, *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley* deſcended; who was ſo unhappy as to be miſled into the Intereſt of *Simon Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, with whom he was ſlain at the Battel of *Eveſham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. The Mannor and Lands at *Hillmerton* above-mention'd, have continued in the Family of the *Aſtleys* ever ſince the time of *Henry* I. and are at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, who is deſcended from the aforeſaid *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley*, by *Editha* his ſecond Wife, Siſter and Coheir of Sir *Peter Conſtable* of *Melton* in the County of *Norfolk*; which ſaid *Editha* gave her Lands in *Melton*, and ſeveral other adjacent Towns, to her Son *Stephen Aſtley*, in 1236. which Eſtate has, without Alienation, come down to the preſent Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, who is the Seventeenth in Deſcent, ſince the *Aſtleys* remov'd from *Warwickſhire* to *Melton-Conſtable* in *Norfolk*. There was of this Family one Sir *John Aſtley*, in the 17th of King *Henry* VI. famous for maintaining a Duel on Horſeback againſt one *Peter de Maſſic*, a *French-man*: This Combat, at which *Charles* King of *France* was preſent, was fought at *Paris*. Sir *John Aſtley* coming off with a full Advantage. Afterwards, in the 20th of King *Henry* VI. he engaged in another ſingle Fight with Sir *Philip Boyle*, an *Arragonian*, who had been ſent into *France* by the King his Maſter, to find out ſome Perſon of Courage and Character to encounter with; but not meeting with an Anſwer to his Challenge, he came into *England*, where Sir *John* undertook him in *Smithfield*, the King and Court being Spectators: This Duel was managed on Foot, with Battle-Axes, Swords, and Daggers; in which *Aſtley* perform'd ſo well, that he was Knighted by the King, and had 100 Marks *per Annum* ſettled upon him for Life: And afterwards giving further Proofs of his Bravery, was made Knight of the Garter. *Jacob* Lord *Aſtley*, Baron of *Reading* above-mention'd, was a younger Son of *Iſaac Aſtley* of *Melton-Conſtable*, Eſq; and *Mary*, the Daughter of *Edward Walgrave*, Eſq; He was bred to the Profeſſion of Arms, and was Major-General of all the *Engliſh* Forces in the Service of the *United Provinces*: He likewiſe ſerved the King of *Denmark* againſt the Emperor; afterwards he was made Serjeant-Major-General of all the *Engliſh* ſent over, under the Command of the Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, to the Aſſiſtance of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, againſt the Emperor: In all which Honourable Poſts, he acquitted himſelf to general Satisfaction. Upon his Return for *England*, the unhappy Diviſions here, call'd him again to Action for the Defence of his King and Country: In the firſt Expedition againſt the *Scots*, he was made Major-General of the King's Army, Commanded by the Earl of *Arundel*: He had the ſame Poſt in the ſecond Expedition againſt *Scotland*, under the Earl of *Northumberland*, and was likewiſe made Governour of *Plimouth*: And when the Rebellion in *England* broke out, he had his old Poſt of Major-General of the King's Army; in which Command, both at *Edgehill*, *Brentford*, *Glocester*, *Newbury*, *Cropredy-Bridge*, *Leſtithiell*, &c. he behaved himſelf with great Courage and Conduct. He was likewiſe Governour of the Garriſons of *Oxford* and *Reading*, and one of the Principal Directors of His Majeſty's Military Affairs. In conſideration of which eminent Services, he was, in the year 1644. created Baron of *Reading*, to him and his Heirs. He died at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, in 1652. The Arms of this Family are, Azure, a Cinque Foyle, Ermin, with a Border Engray'd Or. *Dugd. Warwickſhire*, *Sir Edw. Walker Garter*, *or Principal King at Arms*, &c.

ASTOMI, a People of *India*, about the Fountains of *Ganges*, hairy all over like the Downe that grows on Leaves of Trees: They are likewiſe a ſort of People who are ſaid to have no Mouth. *Pliny* places them in *India*; and others, with more probability, in the heart of *Africk*. The Original of this Fable about them, is derived from a Cuſtom of certain *Africans* beyond *Senega*, a Branch of the River *Niger*; theſe People counting it a Diſcredit to ſhew their Faces, gave occaſion to others to ſay they had no Mouths. *Vin. le Blanc*, *Part* 2. *Plin. Bendr.*

ASTORGUE, or *Aſtegga*, Lat. *Aſturica Auguſta*, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, formerly under the Archbiſhop of *Braga*, now under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, ſituated near Plains upon the River *Torto*, well fortified, but thinly inhabited, having nothing conſiderable in it but a few Towers, a Market-place, and a Cathedral at the end of the Town.

ASTRACAN, now a Province ſubject to the Great Duke of *Muſcovia*, tho' formerly a Kingdom under a King of *Tartary*, upon the Frontiers of the *Tartarian* Deſart, toward the mouth of the River *Volga*. It was taken from the *Tartars* by *John Baſilowitz*, Grand Duke of *Muſcovy*, in 1554. 'Tis as hot there in *September* and *October*, as 'tis in *France* in the middle of Summer; yet in the deep of Winter, (which is not above two Months) the Weather is ſo ſevere, that the Ice on the River bears laden *Traineaux*, or Travelling Sledges. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Salt, which is of a violent Flavour, and ſold very cheap: This Salt they gather in the Iſle *Dulgoi*, and in the Deſarts, where there are abundance of Veins of Salt: It ſwims upon the Water an inch thick like Rock-Cryſtal, and in ſuch great quantity, that one may have as much as he pleaſes, paying but a Half-penny Cuſtom for a *Poude*, or 40 Pound weight; and ſome ſay that there are Mountains two Leagues from *Aſtracan*, where 30000 Men may work inceſſantly, without finding the bottom of ſome Salt-Mines that are there. From *Aſtracan* to the *Caſpian Sea*, the River is ſo ſtock'd with Fiſh, that the greateſt Carps are ſold for the 6th part of a Penny. There are alſo great Numbers of Tortoiſes, becauſe the *Tartars* nor *Muſcovites* never eat of them. In former Ages all *Nagaya* was inhabited by *Tartars*, who had their King, and liv'd in good Intelligence with thoſe of *Crim* and *Cazan*: But the Great Duke, *John Baſilowitz*, having reduced the *Tartars* of *Cazan* under his Obedience in 1552. attack'd thoſe of *Nagaya*; two years after, made himſelf Maſter of *Aſtracan*, whence he drove the ancient Inhabitants, and Peopled it with *Muſcovites*, who alſo inhabit all the Walled Towns of the Country, keeping the *Tartars* in their Tents and Huts in the open Field, leſt they might rebell. In 1558. the Caſtle of *Aſtracan* was neither ſtrong nor fair, but wall'd with Timber; the Czar had order'd that Wall to be pull'd down, and rebuilt with Freeſtone; and they were then doing it. The Town was alſo wall'd with Earth and Timber, but the Buildings within it left baſe and ſimple. The Air ſtunk by reaſon of the great quantity of Sturgeon taken here, on which the Inhabitants for the moſt part live; and there was then a Famine and a Plague in the Town, occaſion'd by a vaſt number of Naked *Tartars* who died about the Town of Hunger, and were left unburied. This was then the fartheſt Fortreſs the *Ruſſians* had towards the South-Eaſt. In the year 1596. *Selim* ſent an Army of 25000 Horſe, and 30000 Janizaries, againſt this City, to which 80000 *Crim-Tartars* join'd themſelves, the far greateſt part whereof periſh'd, without doing the *Ruſſians* any conſiderable Damage. In the year 1574. this Kingdom was invaded by an Army of 70000 *Turks* and *Tartars*; but Winter, and the News of a great Army from *Muſcow*, forced them to retreat without any Succeſs, after they had beſieged *Aſtracan* 6 Weeks. But the *Crim-Tartars* made themſelves Maſters of it in the year 1661. and it was recovered by the *Ruſſians* in 1662. In 1669. it was environ'd with a ſtrong thick Stone-Wall, (not uſual in *Ruſſia*) and mounted with 500 Braſs Cannon, and had a ſtrong Garriſon, and Ammunition proportionable. It affords a Noble Proſpect without, having many Towers and Steeples. It is much frequented by the *Tartar* Nations, *Perſians*, *Armenians*, and *Indians*, who bring their Goods over the *Caſpian Sea* in ſmall Veſſels, the chief Trade here being Silks. In 1669. *June* 23. the ſtrong City of *Aſtracan* was betray'd by its own Garriſon into the hands of *Stenco* (*Stephen*) *Radzin*, a Rebellious *Coſſac*, who with intolerable Cruelty maſſacred all the Great Men and Officers that fell into his hands, and many of the Citizens that betray'd the City. It was retaken by the *Czar* in 1671. The Iſlands below it ſwarm with Wild-Fowl, which they catch with Hawks. It abounds with large Melons and excellent Grapes. The City of this Name is very beautiful to ſee to, having abundance of Towers and Steeples; but the Houſes within are only of Wood, and ill-built, being upon the Borders of *Europe* and *Aſia*. It's much frequented by *Tartars*, *Muſcovites*, *Perſians*, *Armenians*, and *Indians*, which makes it a Town of good Trade. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcovie*, &c.

ASTRÆA, Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and Goddeſs of Juſtice. She came from Heaven in the Golden Age to live on the Earth, but the Wickedneſs of the Iron Age was ſuch, that ſhe fled to Heaven again, and was plac'd in the Zodiack. *Heſiod in Theog.*

ASTURIAS, or *Aſturia*, by the *Spaniards Las Aſturias*, a Province of *Spain*, between *Galicia* and *Biſcay*, divided into two Parts, *Aſturia de Oviedo* towards *Galicia*, and *Aſturia de Santellano* towards *Biſcay*. The whole Province is barren, mountainous and but thinly inhabited. It formerly gave Title to the Eldeſt Son of the King of *Caſtile*. In the beginning of the 8th Age, the Chriſtians here were forced to the Mountains by the *Saracens*, where abiding *Don Pelayo*, of the Roy[al] B[loo]d of the Go[thick] Kings, [illegible] they

again beat out the Infidels, and founded their Kingdom anew. The People of this Country ſtill retain the ſame Name they had in the *Romans* time: They took this Name from the River *Aſtura*, now call'd *Iſtura*, *Yſtura*, and *Aſtura*, which waſheth *Leon*, and falleth into the *Douro*. They were then divided by the Mountain *Vendius* into two parts: That part which lay on the North of theſe Mountains was cold, barren, and very rugged; but yet was famous for fine Saddle-Horſes. The Inhabitants were obſerved alſo to be a rude, barbarous ſort of People; ſo that *Auguſtus* forced them from the Mountains into the Plains, that they might be the more eaſily Civilized, after he had in Perſon Conquer'd them in the year of *Rome* 727. *A. M.* 3924.

ASTYAGES, Son of *Cyaxares*, and Grandchild of *Phraortes*, the 9th and laſt King of the *Medes*. He began his Reign in the 46th *Olympiad*, about the year of *Rome* 160. He dream'd, when his Daughter *Mandana*, whom he had married to *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, was with Child, That a Vine ſprung out of her Boſom that ſpread it ſelf over all *Aſia*; which ſo troubled him, that he reſolv'd, by the Perſuaſion of the *Magi*, to kill the Infant as ſoon as born. Accordingly when *Mandana* was delivered of *Cyrus*, he ſent *Harpagus*, who, inſtead of deſtroying, found a way to preſerve the Child; which *Aſtyages* a long time after hearing of, he was ſo incens'd, that he caus'd *Harpagus* to eat his own Son, who, in revenge, call'd in *Cyrus*, who dethron'd his Grandfather, in the year of *Rome* 196 and 56th *Olympiad*; and thereby put an end to the Monarchy of the *Medes*, after it had continued 317 years. *Herodot. Cleo. Juſt.*

ASTYANAX, Son of Hector and *Andromache*: He was thrown (after the taking of *Troy*) from the top of a Tower by *Ulyſſes*'s Order *Ovid. Met. l.* 13.

ASTYNOMI, a Name which the *Athenians* gave to Ten Men, who had Authority to inſpect the Muſick and Behaviour of Singing-Women and Muſicians. Some ſay they were likewiſe Surveyors of the Highways. *Meurſ. in Pyr. Plat. l.* 6. *de Repub.*

ASYCHIS, King of *Egypt*, ſucceeded *Mycerinus*: We can't tell preciſely in what time he lived. He made a Law, by which every one was obliged to lend a Man Money, upon condition of Pawning his Father's Corps; with this Proviſo, That the Burying of the mortgaged Corps ſhould be in the Creditor's Power. This King likewiſe built the largeſt Pyramid which was then in *Egypt*. *Herod. l.* 2.

ASYLE, a Name given to Privileged Places, whence Offenders could not be forced, without offending the Gods and Religion. *Cadmus* built one at *Thebes*, *Romulus* one at *Rome* in the Sacred Grove, between the Capitol and Palace: The *Meſſenians*, *Lacedæmonians*, and other Nations, appropriated this Privilege to their Temples. *Tiberius* obſerving that the greateſt Crimes paſs'd thus unpuniſhed, aboliſh'd them. Pope *Boniface* V. to put a greater Value upon the Chriſtian Religion, order'd that the Churches and Altars ſhould be Places of Shelter, to any that could make their eſcape to them. The *Aſyles*, or Privileged Places, which God permitted among the *Jews*, were very different from theſe other, becauſe they were but for ſuch as kill'd a Man by chance, or ſome unexpected Accident. *Sueton Plut. in Romul*

ATABALIPA, a King of *Peru*, of the Family of the *Incas*, about the beginning of the 16th Age, and one of the moſt Magnificent Monarchs of *America*. He put to death one of his Brothers, and made *Cuſco* the Capital City of his Kingdom. He lived in Peace, having ſubdued moſt of the neighbouring People, (till *Francis Pizaro*, in 1525 made a Diſcovery of his Country, and ſettled in ſome of the beſt Cities thereof, occaſion'd all his Misfortunes: At firſt he offer'd him his Service, thinking thereby to entangle him; that Bait failing, he defeated and took him, uſing him very cruelly, pillaging his Treaſuries, and at laſt, contrary to his Promiſes, ſtrangled him *An.* 1533. which God reveng'd in a little time *Garcilaſ de la Vega. Hiſt. de Peru*

ATALANTA, the Daughter of *Schaneus*, King of *Scyros*, extreamly ſwift of foot: She told her Suitor, That he that could out-run her, ſhould have her: Which Challenge *Hippomanes*, admiring her Beauty, accepted, throwing behind him, as he run, 3 Golden Apples at three ſeveral times; which ſhe ſtooping ſo often to take up, he outran her, and ſo won her according to her own Propoſals. But they were afterwards both turn'd into Lions, becauſe, in contempt of Religion, they lay together in the Temple of *Cybele*. *Ovid*

ATALANTA, Daughter of *Jaſius*, King of *Arcadia*: Hunting was only her Inclination. She was the firſt that wounded the *Caledonian* Boar, and had the Honour of Advantage firſt drawn by *Meleager*. *Ovid l.* 8. *Metam.*

ATAS, or *Atius*, a young Footman, who ran 60 miles [illegible]. He lived in the Conſulſhip of *Lepidus* and *Paulus* [illegible]. There are now in *Perſia* a ſort of Couriers call'd [illegible] or Poſt-meſſengers, who perform their Journies [illegible] by Expedition. They are beaten to this Trade from their Infancy, and are never admitted into the Number of theſe Meſſengers, without ſome extraordinary Performance, which is ſhewn in the preſence of the Court, and with a great deal of Solemnity. *Tavern. Thevenot.*

ATAULPH, Brother-in-Law to *Alaric*, King of the *Goths*, was with him at the ſacking of *Rome*, and ſucceeded him the next year in 410. The ſame year he plundered *Rome* a ſecond time, and carry'd away *Placida*, the Emperor *Theodoſius*'s Daughter, and married her at *Narbonne*, in 414. Going into *Spain* he was kill'd by one of his own Men, call'd *Vernulphus*, at *Barcelona*, in 415. after he had Reigned 5 years. *Genebrard. Chron.*

ATE, a miſchievous and ill-natured Goddeſs, who took delight in engaging Men in Troubles and Quarrels, perverting their Underſtanding, and dulling their Reaſon. There was no way to be ſecured from her, but by having recourſe to the *Lites*, Daughters of *Jupiter*, who ſaved Men from her Anger with this Circumſtance, That the more ſhe was in Paſſion, the leſs Power they had with her, *&c.* This *Ate* is nothing elſe but the Evil and Injuſtice we commit, which is the real Source of our Trouble and Misfortunes. The *Lites* are our Prayers, which we are to make uſe of in our Calamities. Laſtly, it is evident, That when our Crimes are very great, that then we meet with the greater Difficulties in obtaining our Pardon. *Eraſmus in Adag.*

ATELLA, an ancient Town in *Campania* in *Italy*. Here was formerly a great Amphitheatre, where the Comedies call'd *Fabulæ Atellanæ* were play'd: The Argument of theſe Plays were Satyr and Ridicule; but afterwards theſe Farces growing lewd and ſmutty, they were forbidden to be Acted by the Senate. *Schrad. Monum. Ital.*

ATEPOMARUS, a King of the *Gauls*, who having almoſt reduced the *Romans*, ſent them word, That unleſs they would reſign him their Wives and Daughters, he would farther purſue his Conqueſts. Which being underſtood by the *Romans*, the Maids adviſed their Maſters to ſend them in their Miſtreſſes Habits: Which Advice being follow'd, and the *Gauls* overcome with Wine and fallen aſleep, one of the Servants, as was agreed, gave notice to the *Romans* by a lighted Torch from the top of a Tower; whereupon all at once ruſhing upon the Enemy, they obtain'd a great Victory; in memory whereof, the *Romans* kept an Annual Feaſt, call'd *The Maid's Feaſt. Plut. in Parallel.*

ATERGATIS, Goddeſs of the *Aſcalonites*, half Woman, half Fiſh, the ſuppoſed Mother of *Semiramis*, who, having been deflower'd, fell into ſo deep a Melancholy, that ſhe threw her ſelf into a Lake; and being never found, it was believed ſhe was turn'd into a Fiſh. *Kircher Oedipus Ægyptiacus, Tom.* 1.

ATERNUM, or *Peſcara*, a well fortified Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither *Abruzzo*, 15 miles Eaſt from *Lanciano*, and 12 from *la Citta di Penna*.

ATH, or *Aeth*, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Hainault*, not very large, but beautiful, rich, and well fortified; taken by the *French* in 1667. and confirm'd to them by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*; but reſtor'd to the *Spaniards* in 1678. ſituate upon the River *Dender*, upon the Borders of *Flanders*, 2 Leagues from *Leſſine*, between *Mons* and *Oudenard*. It was alſo beſieged by the *French* under Monſieur *Catinat*, in 1697. and ſurrendred to them upon Articles; but reſtored the ſame year to the *Spaniards* by the Peace at *Reſwick*.

ATHALARIC, King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, Son of *Eutharic* and *Amalaſuntha*, ſucceeded *Theodoric*, under the Tutelage of his Mother, in 526 and ſhar'd with his Couſin *Amalaric*, King of the *Viſigoths*, what his Grandfather left him in *Gaul*, reſerving *Provence* to himſelf, over which he made *Felix Liberius* Governour, who was preſent at the Second Council of *Orange*, in 529. At the Requeſt of Pope *Felix* III. he publiſh'd an Edict for preſerving Eccleſiaſtical Privileges. At laſt the *Goths*, diſdaining he ſhould be under the Tutelage of a Woman, took him from his careful Mother, pretending to breed him in Military Diſcipline; but inſtead thereof, he was led into all manner of Debaucheries, which ſo waſted his Body, that he died of a Conſumption, *An.* 534. after a Reign of 8 years. *Greg. de Tours.*

ATHALIAH, Daughter of *Ahab*, and Mother of *Ahaziah*, put to death by *Jehu*. See more of her 2 *Kings* 11.

ATHAMANIA, a Country of *Epire*, between *Thessalonania*, *Aetolia* and *Theſſaly*. 'Twas a Commonwealth for ſome time, and afterwards Govern'd by ſeveral private Lords: Theſe petty Princes ſurrendred to *Philip*, Father to *Perſeus*, King of *Macedon*. *Liv.* 36. & 38.

ATHAMAS, Son of *Aeolus*, King of *Thebes*. He married *Nephele*, by whom he had *Phryxus* and *Helle*. But *Cupid* [illegible] running mad by the impulſe of *Bacchus*, and wandring among the Woods, he married *Ino*, who proving a hard Stepmother to his Children, they betook themſelves to flight. Which ill Treatment, contriv'd and by *Athamas* favo[illegible] reveng'd, poſſeſſing him with ſuch a raving Frenzie, that when *Ly*[illegible] came to him he thought him to be a Lion.

and the Children her Whelps; wherefore ſnatching her Son *Learchus* from her Arms, he daſh'd his Brains out againſt a Rock; which *Ino* ſeeing, fled with her Daughter *Melicerte*, and threw her ſelf headlong into the Sea. *Ovid. l. 4. Metam.*

ATHAMAS, a River of *Ætolia*, of that wonderful Quality, that it would light a Torch dipp'd in it when the Moon was in the Wain. *Ovid.*

ATHANAGILDUS, King of the *Viſigoths*, murder'd *Agila*, againſt whom he rebell'd, and plac'd himſelf in his Throne, in 554. He had two Daughters, *Geleſwintha* and *Brunechildis*; the firſt married to *Chilperic*, King of *Soiſſons*, and the other to *Sigebert*, King of *Auſtraſia*. *Iſid. in Chron. Greg. de Tours.*

ATHANARIC, a Judge of the *Goths* towards the end of the 6th Age, the moſt Potent of all the *Goths*, yet refuſing the Title of King. He began his Government about the year 369. and warring with the Emperor *Valens*, conſtrain'd him to ſue for Peace. He was a violent Perſecuter of the Chriſtians: At laſt being expell'd by his own Subjects, he went in Perſon to *Conſtantinople* to beg Aid of the Emperor *Theodoſius*, who received him kindly; but he died within a Month after his arrival, and was magnificently buried at the Emperor's Charge. *Baron. An. C. 381. Marcell. Oroſius.*

St. ATHANASIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, bred up by *Alexander*, Patriarch of the ſame City, a bitter Enemy to the *Arrians* in the Council of *Nice*; who joining with the *Meleſians* and *Euſebians*, and having ſlily wrought upon the Emperor *Conſtantine*, got him depoſed, and baniſh'd as far as *Treers*: Whereupon, for fear of the worſt, he fled to *Conſtantine* the Younger, King of *France*, by whom he was reſtored two years after, and form'd his Confeſſion of Faith at *Alexandria*. Not long after, he was a ſecond time accus'd by the *Arrians*, in a Synod held by them at *Antioch*, and again expell'd in 341. And that very year he took his ſecond Journey to *Rome* to Pope *Julius*, where he continued until his Expulſion being reverſed in the Council of *Sardica* in 347. and in that of *Jeruſalem* in 349. he returned to *Alexandria*: But being ſtill expoſed to new Attacks under *Conſtantius*, *Julian*, and *Valens*, he was at laſt forced to fly to the Deſarts, where he liv'd in Grotto's and Caves the ſix remaining years of his Life. The Orthodox Prelates that appear'd for him, were Companions of his Exile; and Pope *Liberius* was roughly handled, becauſe he refuſed, for ſome time, to ſubſcribe his Condemnation, which he was ready enough to do afterwards. Amongſt the Doctors of the Church, he had this Advantage whilſt he lived, That his Condemnation and that of the Orthodox Faith, paſs'd for the ſame thing. He died the 2d of *May*, *An.* 371. after he had labour'd vigorouſly in the defence of the Church 46 years. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, whereof that of *Paris* in 1627. with *P. Nannius*'s Corrections, is the moſt valued. *Voſſ. Le Mire, St. Jer. Greg. Naz. Maimb. Hiſtoire d'Arrianiſm.*

ATHANASIUS, Biſhop of *Ancira*; he lived in the 4th Century. There was another of this Name, Sirnam'd *Herniofus*, an Heretical Patriarch of *Alexandria*, who ſucceeded *Peter Mengus*, in the year 491. *Evag. Baron.* There was likewiſe a Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* call'd *Athanaſius* in 1290.

ATHANATES, or the *Immortal*, a Name the *Perſians* gave a Body of 10000 choice Men, which was always kept compleat, by filling up the Number as ſoon as any were kill'd, or died: They had great Confidence in this Body of Men, and never engag'd them but in deſperate Caſes. *Q. Curtius* ſpeaks of them thus: *Proximi ibant quos Perſæ Immortales vocant ad decem millia. Herodot. l. 7. Heſychius, Suidas*

ATHBOY, a well inhabited Market and Borough-Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; it lies in the County of *Eaſt-Meath*, 8 miles S. W. of *Cavan*.

ATHDORA, once a fortified Town of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, about 9 miles S. of *Limerick*

ATHEAS, King of *Scythia*, ſucceeded his Father *Scyles*; was a Warlike, Haughty, and Politick Prince, ſucceſsful in his War with the *Triballians* and *Illyrians*; and promis'd to declare *Philip* of *Macedon* his Succeſſor, upon condition that he would ſend him ſuch and ſuch Supplies: Which *Philip* agreed to; but the Supplies coming too late, *Atheas* ſent them back without Pay for the Expedition; which being demanded of him, he anſwer'd, *Courage was all the Wealth of the* Scythians. Afterwards *Philip*, by his Ambaſſadors, deſiring leave to enter *Scythia*, and ſet up the Statue of *Hercules* at the mouth of the *Danaw*; he replied, That *he might come alone, but not with an Army*. Upon which an open War enſu'd, and the *Scythians* tired out the *Macedonians* by their continual Incurſions, and avoiding ſet Battels. *Juſt. l. 9. c. 2. Oroſ. l. 3. c. 3.*

ATHENÆUM, a Name by which the Ancients call'd their Publick Academies, where all ſorts of Sciences were taught. They had alſo Feſtivals call'd *Athenæa*, which they celebrated once in 5 years in Honour of *Minerva*. The *Athenæum* that was at *Lions*, where now the Abbey *d'Ainai* ſtands, was famous for the Plays inſtituted by the Emperor *Caligula*, where, near the Altar of *Auguſtus*, there were Prizes propos'd for *Greek* and *Latin* Eloquence: They that put in for any, and did not carry it, were forced to blot and deface their Compoſition with their Tongue; or if they would not do this, were whipp'd, or duck'd in the *Soane* that runs by the Town. *Juvenal* alludes to this; when expreſſing a certain Perſon's Fear, he compares him to one that was to walk barefoot upon Serpents; or to an Orator that was to declaim before the Altar at *Lions*:

Aut Lugdunenſem Rhetor dicturus ad Aram.

ATHENÆUS of *Naucratis*, wrote a Treatiſe of the *Deipnoſophiſts*, in 15 Books, epitomiz'd by *Hermolaus* of *Byzantium*, and Learnedly commented on by *Iſaac Cauſabon*. He alſo wrote a Hiſtory of the Kings of *Aſſyria*, in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, in the ſecond Age. *Cauſab. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.*

ATHENAGORAS of *Athens*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, who ſeeing the Cruelty of the Perſecution of the Chriſtians, wrote an Apology in Defence of their Innocence, and preſented it to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe of the *Reſurrection of the Dead*; both which have been often Printed in ſeveral places. *Trithem. Bellarm.*

ATHENODORUS of *Tarſus*: He flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and was Tutor to *Tiberius*, obtaining, as his Reward, the exemption of *Tarſus* from Tribute. To reſtrain the natural Impetuoſity of his Pupil, he order'd him to repeat the 24 Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet, before he obey'd the Dictates of his Paſſion. *Euſeb Vign. Voſſ.*

ATHENS, now *Setines*, the Capital City of *Attica*, anciently a Kingdom, the Chief Seat of Learning and Valour, taking its riſe *A. M.* 2496. and continuing 487 years, under 17 Kings, the firſt whereof was *Cecrops*, and the laſt *Codrus*, Son of *Melanthus*. After that, they were Govern'd by 10 *Archontes*, or Rulers, during Life; then by *Archontes* for 10 years; and at laſt by annual Prætors. *Draco* firſt gave them Laws, which were too ſevere; then *Solon* inſtituted milder, introducing Democratical Government, in 160 of *Rome*, and 594 before Chriſt, 34 after *Piſiſtratus* uſurp'd the Soverignty; and tho' twice Baniſh'd, left the Power, after 18 years Reign, to his two Sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who held it 14 years, until *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*, of the Family of *Alcmeon*, ſworn Enemies to *Piſiſtratus*, kill'd *Hipparchus*, in the 241ſt of *Rome*. *Hippias* was baniſh'd in 244. He invited in the *Perſians*, who in 264. loſt the Battel of *Marathon*, and 10 years after were defeated at Sea, near the Iſle *Salamis*, now call'd *Coluri*. After this Advantage, the Republick of *Athens* flouriſh'd extreamly, and became as fruitful in great Commanders and Learned Men, as any of the whole Univerſe. The *Lacedæmonians*, jealous of its Greatneſs, rais'd it Enemies; all *Greece* engag'd in the Quarrel. This was the firſt *Peloponneſian* War, begun by the *Thebans* by the taking of *Platea*, that belong'd to the *Athenians*, and ended 27 years after, in the taking of *Athens* by *Lyſander*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, in the 350th of *Rome*, who ſettled 30 Tyrants to Govern it, which were expell'd by *Thraſibulus* in 353. and Democracy reeſtabliſh'd by *Pauſanias*. Thus it grew Powerful again, and not only maintain'd a War againſt the *Thebans* and *Spartans*, but alſo againſt *Rhodes* and its ſtrong League. In 416. *Philip* of *Macedon*, after he had gain'd the Battel of *Chæronea*, intended to have levell'd *Athens*, but was diſſwaded by the Orator *Demades*. It ſuffer'd under *Alexander the Great*; and after his death, more under *Antipater*, *Craterus*, and *Caſſander*. *Demetrius* made it free again; but being refus'd ſhelter there, after his Defeat in *Phrygia*, he inveſted and made himſelf Maſter of the Town, after a year's Siege, in 458 of *Rome*. Some time after, it ſhook off the *Macedonian* Yoak, and put it ſelf under the Protection of *Rome*, until *Ariſtion* making himſelf Tyrant thereof, irritated the *Romans*, who took and plunder'd it under *Sylla*, in the 667th of *Rome*, and 87th before Chriſt. After this, *Pompey* permitted it the uſe of its Laws, for which Kindneſs it declar'd for him againſt *Cæſar*; who after the Battel of *Pharſalia*, when he had Power to puniſh his Enemies, ſaid, *Truly the* Athenians *deſerve to be chaſtiz'd; yet in conſideration of the Merit of the Dead, I pardon the Living*. In fine, *Athens* was one of the moſt famous and flouriſhing Cities in the World; all was Magnificent in it, and worth the Admiration of Poſterity. The *Areopage*, the *Lyceum*, the *Academy*, *Porticus*, *Temples*, and other fine Buildings, are well deſcribed in the Works of ancient Authors. St. *Paul* Preach'd here, and ſeveral Perſons of Note embrac'd Chriſtianiſm, as *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*, and a Noble Lady call'd *Damaris*. And after that, the Church of *Athens* became very conſiderable, for in the ſecond Century a great number of the *Athenians* ſuffer'd Martyrdom, animated by the

Example of their Bishop *Publius*. This happen'd in 123 under *Adrian*, who came to *Athens* in 126. This City was afterwards erected into an Archbishoprick. Their Victories, Captains, and famous Philosophers, see in their proper places This Famous City, formerly the chief Place in the known World, for all manner of polite Learning, is defended by a Citadel call'd *Acropolis*, inaccessible on every side, save the West; seated in the middle between two Hills; the one call'd *Musæum*, within Cannon-shot; the other *Anchesmus*, which has no place to mount great Guns on, being spired like a Sugar-loaf, and having no more compass on the top, save that in which St. *George*'s Chapel is built, the place where formerly the Statue of *Jupiter* was worshipp'd. The City is North of the Citadel, and so cover'd by it, that it can hardly be seen on that side next the Sea; well situated, and wealthy, tho' in a hot Climate, which is temper'd by the North Winds. The Inhabitants are about 10000, *Greeks* and *Turks*; the latter have 4 Mosques in the City, and one in the Castle. The Citizens are reckon'd Treacherous and Cunning, whence the Proverb, *From a Jew of* Salonica, *a Greek of* Athens, *and a Turk of* Negropont, *good Lord deliver us*. They speak *Greek* and *Turkish* promiscuously, and differ only in Habit, which the *Greeks* wear closer on their Bodies. Their Women, who seldom stir abroad, cover their Heads with a Veil of Calico, and throw over them a large Crimson Velvet, or Violet-colour'd Mantle, with their Silver Clasps. The Maids never go abroad till their Wedding-day, being courted by Proxies. Upon their Nuptials they wear a large Crown of Filigram and Pearls, and are led from Church to the Bridegroom's House, with Hautbeaux, Drums, and other musical Instruments playing before them. The Archbishoprick of *Athens* is not worth above 4000 Crowns a year, wherefore most of the Jesuits are retired to *Negropont*; but the Consuls of *England* and *France* keep each of 'em a Chapel here. The Soil about it is fruitful in Wine and Olives, especially those call'd *Colymbades*, reserv'd for the Grand Signior's own eating, being large and well tasted. The Castle stands on the North, on a descent from the City, in which is a magnificent large, white Marble Temple, supported with beautiful Pillars of black Marble and Porphyry. On the Frontispiece are the Figures of Horsemen as big as the Life, prepar'd for Combat: Round about it are to be seen the Noble Atchievements of the ancient *Greeks* in *Basso Relievo*, every Figure almost two foot and an half high. Close by this Temple is a beautiful white Marble Palace, much decay'd. At the foot of the Castle are 17 Columns, (18 foot about, and proportionable in height) the remainder of 300, which they say formerly belong'd to the Palace of *Theseus*. Over the Portal, yet entire, is this Inscription in *Greek*:

This ancient City of Athens *is certainly the City of* Theseus.

And another within, thus:

The City of Athens *is the City of* Adrian, *and not of* Theseus.

Here is also the *Lantern*, or Lanthorn, of *Demosthenes*, whither he retired to Study in privacy. It is a small Marble Tower, with 6 Columns round it, and a Lamp with 3 Branches over the *Dome*, which covers it; whence perhaps it was called *The Lanthorn*, supposed to have been Dedicated to *Hercules*, by the several Figures cut in the Frizes thereof, combating in Lions Skins. Here are also the Ruines of the *Areopagus*, whose Glacis, or Senate-House, 42 paces long, is supported by vast pieces cut out of the Rock, and pointed like a Diamond, in the midst whereof is a kind of Speaker's Chair cut out of the Rock, with Seats round it for the Senators. Add to these the Remains of the Temple of *Victory*, built after the *Ionic* Order, where the *Turks* lay their Powder: The Arsenal of *Lycurgus*, and the Temple of *Minerva*, both of *Doric* Order. It was taken by *Mahomet* II in 1455 but regained by the *Venetians* in 1687. *Tavern. Voyage de Perse, Spon Voyage d'Italie, Coronelli Descript. de Morée.*

A Chronological Succession of the Kings of Athens

		Reigned Years
2376	*Cecrops* I	50
2426	*Cranaus*	9
2435	*Amphictyon*	10
2585	*Erichthonius*	50
2615	*Pandion* I	40
2665	*Erechtheus*	50
2715	*Cecrops* II	40
2745	*Pandion* II	25
2770	*Ægeus*	54
2824	*Theseus*	30
2864	*Menestheus*	7
2871	*Demophoon*	33
2904	*Oxynthes*	12
2916	*Apidas*	1
2917	*Thymetes*	16
2953	*Melanthus*	9
1962	*Codrus*	21

ATHENUM, or *Athene*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither *Principate*, near the River *Tanagro*, at the foot of the *Appennine*, not very large, tho' a Princedom, 9 miles West of *New Marsico*, and 16 of *Potentia*.

ATHERSTON, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire*, 48 miles from *London*; the Market kept on *Tuesdays*.

ATHESIS, a river of *Italy*, rising out of Mount *Brenn*, the biggest of all the *Alpes*, in the County of *Tyrol*, and augmented by *Eisoc*, and some other Rivers, and falls into the *Adriatic* Sea, 15 miles from *Venice*.

ATHIRCO, the 29th King of *Scotland*, making great shew of Valour, Ingenuity, and Bounty in his Youth, succeeded after his Father's death; but his Vices increasing with his Age, he did so offend his People by his Avarice, Peevishness, Luxury, and Sloth, that they conspired against him with *Nathalocus*, a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had deflour'd, ignominiously beaten with Rods, and prostituted to his ruffianly Courtiers, that finding himself deserted of all, he became his own Executioner, in the 12th year of his Reign, about the year 240. *Buchan.*

ATHLONE, a Barony and City of the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*: The Town is seated on both sides of the River *Shannon*, about 15 miles S. E. of *Roscommon* Town, in the County of *Wicklow*, is a Bishop's See, and call'd the Key of *Connaught*; that part on the East-side of the River is call'd *English*, and the other part on the West, *Irish Athlone*, which of the two was best fortified, when Their Majesties Forces sate down before it in the Month of *June*, 1691. under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*; but its principal Strength consisted in its Castles; notwithstanding which, it was taken, after a few days siege, by Storm, *June* 20. the Granadiers marching up to the Breast in Water, under the shelter of our Cannon, forced the Enemy from their Posts, and in less than an hour made themselves Masters of the Town, where 1000 of the *Irish* and *French* were kill'd, and 500 taken Prisoners. An Action as great as any this Age has afforded, to which none can be compared but the famous Battel of the *Boyne*: To the good Success whereof, the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Nassau*, Major-Generals *Tetau*, *Mackay*, *Talmash*, and Brigadier *Bellasis*, did very much contribute by their Conduct and Bravery. His Majesty, upon his return from *Flanders*, confer'd upon Lieutenant-General *Ginkle* the Title of Earl of *Athlone*, for his good Conduct in the Reduction of that Place and the rest of the Country.

ATHOL, *Atholia*, a fruitful Country in the very heart of *Scotland*, in the woody Passages of Mount *Grampius*, part whereof extending into a Plain at the foot of the Mountain, is call'd the *Blare of Athol*, which signifies a place without Trees. This County gives the Title of Marquis to the Chief of the *Murrays*.

ATHOS, a great Mountain of *Macedon*, in that part now call'd *Jamboli*, running out into the *Ægean* Sea like a *Peninsula*, between the Bay of *Monte Santo*, and the *Golfo di Contessa*, over-shadowing the Isle of *Lesbos* 87 miles to the East. *Xerxes*, in his Invasion of *Greece*, caused it to be dug a mile and half through, to make way for his Ships. 'Tis join'd to an Isthmus 12 Furlongs broad, in which are 24 Monasteries of *Greek* Monks, and is the only part of *Greece* where the Christians pay a Respect to carv'd Images, they having a Marble Image of the *All-Holy Virgin*, call'd *Panagia*, plac'd upon a high point of the Rock, most commonly cover'd with Snow, yet resorted to by the Devouter sort. *Herodot. l. 7. Belon. De la Guilletier*

ATHY, a Borough of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, seated upon the River *Barrow*, in the County of *Kildare*, near the Borders of the *Queens-County*.

ATLANTIDES, the Name of those Stars call'd *Pleiades*, or *Hyades*: They are said to be the Daughters of *Atlas*, because he first discover'd them. There are likewise some Islands in *Africa* and *America* of this Name, as also some People living about *Atlas*, mention'd by *Diodorus Siculus*, *l.* 3.

ATLAS, King of *Mauritania*, and Brother of *Prometheus*, an excellent Astronomer, suppos'd to be Contemporary with *Moses*, and to have invented the Use of the Sphere; feign'd by the Poets to be turn'd into a Mountain, from his taking his Observations of the Stars upon the Mountains of *Mauritania*. *Scaliger, Vossius, Petau.*

ATLAS, a Mountain in *Africk*, divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser*: The *Greater*, by the Natives call'd *Aydaad*, parts *Barbary* from *Biledulgerid*; the *Lesser*, call'd *Erif*, extends it self all along the Coast of the *Mediterranean* Sea, from the Streights of *Gibraltar*, to the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The *Greater*, in several places, is full of Deserts, and extream cold; but where the Air is more temperate, the Towns are well Peopled. They have no Spring nor Autumn, the Winter falling from *October* till *April*, all the rest being Summer. The *Nubian* Geographer, *p.* 75 tells us, *The Mountain near its rise, is called* Mount Dara, *which exceeds most of the Mountains of the World in Height, Fertility, Length, and the Plenty of its Castles and other Buildings. It begins from the*

West

West Ocean in the Borders of the Kingdom of Sus *to the South, and runs East as far as* Tripoli, *where it ends, the most Eastern part of it being called* Nafsua. *There is upon this Mountain above* 70 *Castles and Strong-holds, the most unaccessible of which is* Tanimal. The Truth is, this Mount begins at *Cape de Non*, or *Nao*, in 28. 40. Lat. between the Deserts of *Zanhaga* to the South, and *Tesset* to the North, and running East to almost 15 Degrees of Long. it turns N. E. as far as the Borders of the Kingdom of *Fez*, separating *Tesset*, *Sus*, and *Morocco*, on the West from *Biledulgerid*, to the East at 29 Degrees of Lat. it turns N. E. and divides *Barbary* to the North, from *Biledulgerid* to the South; and tho' about *Tripoli* it takes the Name of *Servai*, yet it continues its course by various turnings to the *Red Sea*, parting the Kingdom of *Nubia* from *Egypt*, where the *Nile* crosseth it. It is called *Giandel*, and it ends at *Bugie* on the *Red Sea*. This Mountain is inhabited still by the old Natural *Africans*, who speak their ancient Tongue, and tho' they are Tributaries to the *Arabians*, are still under their own Princes, and some are perfectly free, and they continue in the Pagan Idolatry of their Ancestors: This is also true of the other mountainous Countries. *Leo, p.* 26. They worship the Sun and Fire, which have had stately Temples, wherein they maintain'd Fires that were never suffer'd to go out. *Marmol de l'Afric, lib.* 1.

ATMIDON, a Square in *Constantinople*, anciently call'd the *Hippodrome*, design'd for Horse-racing.

ATOSSA, Daughter of *Cyrus* King of *Persia*; *Democedes*, a *Greek* Physician, cur'd her of a Distemper, which, by the Description, seems to be the same with the *French* Disease. *Herodot. l.* 3, & 4

ATQUANACHUQUES, a People of *North-America*, in the S. E. part of *Virginia*, toward *New Belgium*, now inhabited by the *English*.

ATRAX, or *Voidanaz*, a City of *Thessalia*, 30 miles West of *Larissa*, 60 East of *Tricca*, and about 50 from Mount *Olympus*, the Inhabitants whereof were formerly such great Magicians, that *Statius* calls Magick *Artem Atracian.*

ATREUS, Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, succeeded his Uncle *Eurystheus* in the Kingdom of *Mycenæ* and *Argos*, *A. M.* 2845. The Poets feign, That being vex'd at his Brother *Thyestes* for Courting his Wife *Ærope*, he banish'd him the Court; but understanding that he had two Children by her, sent for him again, and made him eat them; at which horrid Act the Sun withdrew his Light. 'Tis also the Title of one of *Seneca*'s Tragedies. *Ovid.*

ATRI, Lat. *Atria*, a City of *Naples* in the hither *Abruzzo*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Aquaviva*; now but thinly Peopled.

ATROPALUS, a Governour of *Media*, under *Darius Codomannus*: After the Defeat of his Prince, he cast himself at *Alexander*'s Feet, and presented him with an hundred *Amazons*, who were sent back by this Prince, who would not suffer them to be affronted by the Soldiers. After *Alexander*'s Death, *Atropalus* return'd to *Media*, possess'd himself of the Government, and left it to his Family. *Strabo, lib.* 11.

ATROPOS, one of the *Parcæ*, or Fatal Sisters, *Lachesis* and *Clotho* were the other two.

ATTALUS I. King of *Pergamus*, Liberal and Courageous: He succeeded *Eumenes* in the year of *Rome* 512. and subdu'd the *Galatians*, extending his Conquests into *Asia* as far as Mount *Taurus*. He Reign'd 43 years, and died in the 556 of *Rome*. *Strab. T Liv. Polyb. l.* 5.

ATTALUS II. His Brother *Eumenes* sent him to *Rome*, where accomplishing his Embassie, he return'd, and was left Tutor to his Brother's Son, under whom he Reign'd 20 years. He held out *Pergamus* against *Antiochus*, and made him quit the Siege; and afterwards fought against him at *Magnesia* for the *Romans*. He also assisted *Manlius* against the *Galatians*, wag'd War with *Perseus*, King of *Macedon*, and defeated *Prusias*, King of *Bithynia*, took him Prisoner, and deliver'd him up to his Son *Nicomedes*. Farther, he took *Diegilus*, King of *Thrace*, put a stop to the Incursions of *Demetrius*, King of *Syria*, and utterly overthrew the *Pseudo-Philip* He built *Attalia* and *Philadelphia* in *Lydia*, sent Presents to *Scipio Æmilianus* before *Numantium*, and was stil'd the Friend and Ally of the *Romans*, and was slain at last by the Treachery of his Nephew *Attalus* IV. *Appian, Strabo*

ATTALUS III. Sirnamed *Philopater*, King of *Pergamus*, began to Reign in the year of *Rome* 616. Reigned 5 years, and dying Issueless, made the *Romans* his Heir. *Liv.*

ATTALUS *Ariamus*, Præfect of *Rome*, when *Alaric* besieg'd it the second time, against whom he so gallantly behav'd himself, that the Senate, in consideration thereof, created him Emperor; whereupon growing Proud, he slighted the Embassie of *Honorius*, who sent to offer him a share of the Empire However, the year following, *A. C.* 410 *Alaric* despoil'd him of his Empire; and being afterwards taken going into *Spain*, and presented to *Honorius*, he only cut off one of his Hands, and pardon'd all the Soldiers that had taken his part. *Oros. Zosim.*

ATTEIUS *Capito*, the Elder, a Tribune of the People, and afterward Commander of a considerable part of the Forces during the Wars between *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*. He, together with *Agrippa*, subscrib'd the Accusation against *Caius Cassius*. *Vell. Paterculus.*

ATTEIUS *Philologus*, a Native of *Athens*, but a *Latin* Grammarian in the time of *Augustus*, intimately acquainted with *Salust* and *Asinius Pollio*; the first of whom he taught Rhetorick, and for the last he writ an Abridgment of the *Roman* History. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ATTICA, a Province of *Achaia* in *Greece*, now call'd the Dutchy of *Athens*: The People were divided formerly into 10 Tribes, who took their Names from so many of their Heroes; each Tribe had a part of *Athens*, with several Boroughs and Villages. Afterwards there were 3 others join'd to the 10, and had some of the Towns allotted them: Out of each of these, 50 Persons were chose to make up the Number of the *Prytani*, who were the Judges of *Athens*, and had their Tribunal in the *Prytanæum*. The Names of these 13 Tribes were, 1. *Erechtheidæ*, call'd so from King *Erechtheus*. 2. *Egeidæ*, from *Egæus*, *Jason*'s Father. 3. *Pandionidæ*, from *Pandion*, King of *Athens*. 4. *Leontidæ*, from *Leon*, who sacrific'd his Daughters for his Country. 5. *Ptolemaidæ*, in Honour of *Ptolemy*, Son of *Lagus*. 6. *Acamantidæ*, from *Acamas*, the Son of *Theseus*. 7. *Hadrianidæ*, from *Hadrian*. 8. *Oeneidæ*, from *Oeneus*, Son of *Pandion*. 9. *Cecropidæ*, from King *Cecrops*. 10. *Hippothoontiquæ*, from *Hippothoon*, Son of *Neptune*. 11. *Aiantidæ*, or *Æantidæ*, from *Ajax*, Son of *Telamon*. 12. *Antiochidæ*, from *Antiochus*, Son of *Hercules*. 13. *Attalidæ*, from *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*. *Spon. Voyage to Greece and Italy*, in 1675.

ATTICUS, (*T. Pomponius*) a *Roman* Gentleman, and intimate Acquaintance of *Marc. Cicero*, as appears by his several Epistles to him: He withdrew from *Rome* to *Athens* during the Civil Wars of *Cinna* and *Sylla*, where he learn'd to speak *Greek* as well as *Latin*. When these Troubles were over, he came back again to *Rome*, where he behav'd himself so well during the Civil Wars of *Pompey*, *Cæsar*, *Mark Antony*, and *Brutus*, that without siding with any, he was beloved by them all. He refus'd all Publick Employments, to spend all his time in his Studies, keeping no Servants but such as could read for him upon occasion. He writ *Annals*, and divers other Pieces both in *Greek* and *Latin*, and died very old. *Cicero* wrote many of his Epistles to him. *Atticus* was likewise the Name of a *Platonick* Philosopher of the 2d Century, who was also an Historian. *Euseb. C. Nepos, Cic.*

ATTICUS, Son of *Herodes Atticus*, a Wealthy and Noble *Athenian*, so stupid, that he could never learn his Letters, which made his Father get him 24 Servants, and name them after the 24 Letters of the Alphabet, pinning the Letter or Name of every Servant upon his Breast, that his Son might be able to call each by their Names: By which means at last he learn'd to read, but could never make any use of it. *Philostrat.*

ATTICUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, living in the 5th Century: He was a good Man, but had little Learning. His Promotion to the See of *Constantinople* was in the Life of St. *Chrysostome*, about 4 Months after the death of *Arsacius*. This method of getting into the See, was altogether unjust and uncanonical: Upon this score, neither Pope *Innocent* I. nor a great many other Bishops, would communicate with him. The Pope had sent Legates for the restoring St. *Chrysostome*, which were ill treated, and sent back without effect. 'Twas thought *Atticus* had a share in this Business, which made the Misunderstanding between the Pope and him still greater; however, St *Chrysostome* dying in the mean time, Pope *Innocent* receiv'd *Atticus* to Communion, upon condition that he should put St. *Chrysostom*'s Name in the Church-Diptychs. *Atticus* wrote several Treatises, particularly *De Fide & Virginitate*, in two Books, which he compos'd for the Emperor *Arcadius*'s Daughters. *Socrat l* 6. *c.* 18. & *l* 7. *c.* 25, 26. *Sozom. l.* 8. *c.* 17. *Trith De Script. Eccl.*

ATTIGNY, a Borough of *Champaigne* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Rheims*, 11 miles S. E. from the Town of that Name, much defaced during the Wars between the *French* and *Spaniards*, but well recover'd since the Peace in 1659. Remarkable for a small Council held there under Pope *Paschal* I. where *Lewis the Debonnaire*, King of *France*, touch'd with remorse for having put to death his Nephew *Bernard* King of *Italy*, and shut up his other Nephews in a Cloister, confess'd his Crimes, and did publick Penance in the Presence of the Bishops and People of *France*. *Flodoard. Aimoin.*

ATTILA, King of the *Huns*, a *Scythian* and a Pagan, first fell into *Thrace*, which he wasted, *An.* 441 then ravag'd all the East, and compell'd the Emperor *Theodosius* to pay him Tribute. After that, having put his Brother *Bleda* to death, he invaded the Empire, pass'd forward into

the Weſt, and was call'd *The Scourge of God*. In 450. and 451. having over-run *Hungary* and *Germany*, he entred *Gaul* with 500000 Men, pretending to attack the *Viſigoths* in *Aquitain*; and after he had Sack'd *Metz*, *Treves*, *Tongres*, *Arras*, and all the Cities that lay in his way, Beſieged *Orleans*, which had Capitulated, if *Merovæus*, *Aetius* and *Theodorick*, joining their Armies, had not fallen unexpectedly upon him, beat him off, and afterwards fought that memorable Battel in the Plains of *Chalons* in 451. where the *Hunns* loſt above 200000 Men. But notwithſtanding this great loſs, he march'd into *Italy*, fell into *Friuli*, and ruin'd *Aquileia* and ſeveral other Cities; and marching for *Rome*, was hinder'd by the Prayers of St. *Leo*. Returning into his own Country, upon his Wedding Night he was taken with a ſudden Bleeding, of which he died. *Jornandes de l'Origine des Goths*.

ATTILIUS *Calatinus*, Conſul with *Sulpitius Paterculus* in the year of *Rome* 496. They offer'd the *Carthaginians* Battel in ſight of *Palermo*, which they refus'd, and put to Sea; upon which *Attilius* follow'd them ſo cloſe, that his Rear was at a great diſtance when he engaged them, which had coſt him dear if his Rear-Admiral had not made haſte to his Relief. In 500. being again Conſul with *L. Manlius Vulſo*, they defeated a Navy of 120 Sail, and took *Palermo*: And in 505. he was choſen Dictator. *Tit. Liv. Polyb. Flor. Oroſe*, &c.

ATTILIUS *Regulus*, Conſul with *Julius Libo*, in the year of *Rome* 487. who together ſubdued the *Salentines*, and took their chief City *Brunduſium*. In the year of *Rome* 498. being Conſul a ſecond time with *Manlius Vulſo*, they defeated the *Carthaginians* by Sea and Land; and after *Manlius*'s Return to *Rome*, *Regulus* took *Aſpis*, routed *Amilcar* and *Aſdrubal*, and took ſeveral Towns almoſt within ſight of *Carthage*. But refuſing to give the *Carthaginians* ſuch Articles of Peace as they deſired, they ſent for *Zantippus* from *Sparta*, who kill'd 30000 of his Army, and took himſelf and 15000 more Priſoners, in the year of *Rome* 499. Nevertheleſs in 503. the *Carthaginians* ſued for Peace, and ſent *Regulus* with Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, obliging him by Oath to return if Peace was denied. And though they imagin'd his deſire of Liberty would make him ſollicitous for Peace, he violently oppos'd it: Yet according to his Oath, he return'd into *Africa* with the Ambaſſadors, where the enrag'd *Carthaginians* are ſaid to have put him to a moſt tormenting Death; though ſome are of opinion, that he died a natural Death, and that the other Report was only rais'd by *Regulus* his Wife, to excuſe their hard uſage of the *Carthaginian* Priſoners: *Boſtar* and *Amilcar* were committed to her Cuſtody, as a Pledge for the Redemption of her Husband. *Attilius Cimber* was one of the Aſſaſſines of *Julius Cæſar*. *Pomponius de Origine Juris*.

ATTLEBURG, a Market Town of *Shoreham* Hundred in the South of *Norfolk*.

ATTOLLON, a heap of little Iſlands almoſt join'd together. The *Maldivian* Iſlands are parted into 13 Attolons; one being ſeparated from another by a little Strait, or Canal. See *Maldives*

ATYS, Son of *Craſus* King of *Lydia*, unfortunately kill'd by *Adraſtus*, to whoſe care *Craſus* had committed him, to prevent Accidents, which he apprehended upon the account of a Dream. But *Adraſtus* and *Atys* being Hunting a Boar, the latter was unfortunately ſlain by ſtanding in the way of *Adraſtus*'s Javelin, which was thrown againſt the Boar. *Herodot lib 1 Strabo, lib. 5*.

ATYS, a young Man, lov'd by *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, who made him her Prieſt, upon Condition he ſhould preſerve his Chaſtity, but he falſifying his Vow, and lying with the Nymph *Sangaritis*, that Goddeſs put him into ſuch a frenzy, that he guelded himſelf, and going about to do further miſchief, the Compaſſionate Goddeſs turn'd him into a Pine-Tree. Apply'd by *Macrobius* to the Earth and Sun *Macrobius, l. 1 Ovid l. 4*

AVA, or *Aba*, a Kingdom, City, and River of the ſame Name, in the Farm Land of *India*, between the Dominions of *Siam* and *Aracan*. The Country is fruitful, and full of Mines *Sanſon*

AVA, a Province and Town of the ſame Name in the Iſland of *Xicoco*, which is one of the third Parts of *Japan Vid Xicoco*

AVALITES, an Emporium of the *Adelenſes*, bordering upon *Aethiopia*, now called *Zeylan*, ſeated upon the mouth of the *Red Sea*, a ready, but unſafe Paſſage into *Aethiopia* by reaſon of the mortal hatred which the *Adelenſes* bear the *Aethiopians*

AVALONIUS, a *Britain*, living in the ſecond Century He is ſaid to have Preached Chriſtianity to his Country-men and to have converted King *Lucius* and all his Court It is ſaid alſo, that this King ſent him to Pope *Eleutherius*, and that he was made Biſhop of *London* at his return, which was about the year 180 *Gildas*, and *Mat. of Weſtminſter* make mention of him *Baleus de Script Brit.* Vid *Uſher & Stillingfleet*, in their Antiquities of the *Britiſh* Churches

AVALOS, or *D'Avalos*, (*Ferdinand Francis*) Marqueſs of *Peſcara*, one of the greateſt Captains that *Charles* V. ever had, was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Ravenna*, but was afterward at the Battel of *Bicoque*, and mightily contributed to the Victory of *Pavia*. He died in 1525. in the 32d year of his Age. *Thuan. Mezerai*.

D'AVALOS, (*Alphonſo*) Marqueſs of *Guaſt*, Lieutenant-General of *Charles* V's Army, in *Italy* and *Milaneſe*. He was at the Battel of *Bicoque*, the Plundering of *Genoa*, and all the Sieges in the *Milaneſe*. Afterward he accompanied *Charles* V. into *Africa*: But being defeated at *Cerizoles* by the *French*, he died of grief in 1546. *De Thou Guicciardin, Montluc*.

AVANCHES, Lat. *Aventicum*, a Town in *Switzerland* upon the Lake *Morat*. The Natives call it *Wiflisburgh*, formerly a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, but now a ſmall Village, two Leagues from *Fribourg*. *Cluvier, Sanſon*.

AVARI, a part of the *Hunns* ſo called, who having ravag'd the Empire beyond the *Danaw*, ſettled in the Eaſt part of *Dacia*, then poſſeſs'd by the *Oſtrogoths*, and now Inhabited by the *Wallachians*, *Moldavians*, *Ruſſians*, *Coſſacks*, and other People that lie upon the North Coaſt of the *Black Sea*, and drove out the *Hunns*, who made themſelves Maſters of the greateſt part of *Pannonia*, and laid the Foundations of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. *Maimbourg, Hiſt des Iconoclaſtes*.

AVAUX, a County of *Champagne* in *France*, in the Neighbourhood of *Rheims*, where *Charlemain* vanquiſh'd the *Normans*, after they had ravag'd the Country, and pillag'd the Suburbs of *Rheims*, and forced them to retreat in ſo much haſte, that moſt of them were drown'd in paſſing the River *Aine*. It belongs to the Family of *Meſmes*.

AUBAGNE, a ſmall City of *Provence*, in the Dioceſs of *Marſeilles*, with the Title of a Barony, belonging to the Biſhop.

AUBESPINE, a Noble Family, originally of *Burgundy*, now of *Chartrain*, whence were deſcended *Claudius de l'Aubeſpine*, Baron of *Chaſteau-Neuf*, &c. Secretary of State, &c. to *Francis* I. and II. *Henry* II. *Charles* IX. died in 1567. And *Charles*, Chancellor of *France*, Marqueſs of *Chaſteau-Neuf*, highly favour'd by *Henry* IV. who after an Impriſonment of 10 years, was reſtor'd to all his Honours, and died in 1653. *Gabriel Aubeſpine* was alſo of this Family: He was Biſhop of *Orleans*, and a Perſon of great Learning, particularly in the Cuſtoms and Diſcipline of the ancient Church. He has made Remarks upon ſeveral Canons of ancient Councils, upon Eccleſiaſtical Authors, and particularly on *Optatus Milevitanus*.

AUBIGNY, a Town of *France* in *Orleans*, 24 miles North of *Bourges*, and 30 South-Eaſt of *Orleans*. Lon. 21. 10. Lat. 47. 18.

AUBRIOT, (*Hugo*) a *Burgundian*, made Treaſurer of the *Finances*, and Provoſt of the Merchants, by the King of *France*. He built the *Baſtile* by order of *Charles* V but the charge of Hereſie, and ſome other Crimes being prov'd againſt him at the Proſecution of the Clergy, he was condemned to be immur'd between two Walls, till ſet at Liberty by the *Maillotins*, who would have made him their Captain in their Inſurrections againſt the Impoſitions; but that night he made his eſcape from them into *Burgundy*, where he ſoon after died. *Du Cheſne, Mezerac*.

AUBRUN, a Market Town of *Ramsbury* Hundred in the Eaſt Parts of *Wiltſhire*.

AUBUSSON, the ſecond City of *La Marche*, bordering on *Auvergne*, well Peopled, and full of Tapiſtry Weavers.

AUBUSSON, (*Peter d'*) the 39th Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*. He appear'd early in the Field, and ſignaliz'd himſelf in that great Victory obtain'd by *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, Son-in-Law to the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, over the *Turks*. After which, being wholly bent to fight againſt thoſe Infidels, he was elected Knight of *Rhodes*, and by degrees came to be Grand-Maſter: In which Station he gallantly defended *Rhodes* for two Months againſt *Mahomet* II and made ſuch a havock amongſt his Men, that he forced them to raiſe the Siege and haſte to their Ships. He protected *Zizim*, one of the Sons of *Mahomet* II. againſt his Brother *Bajazet* II did many other advantageous things for the good of Chriſtendom, and died in 1503 in the 80th year of his Age. The Example of *John Hunnades*, and *George Caſtriot*, who won ſignal Victories over *Amurat* in 1442 and 1443. and the *Turks* Cruelty after the Battel of *Varnes* in 1444 inſpir'd this great Man with a Zeal to become Knight of *Rhodes*, that ſo he might always have occaſion to fight againſt the Infidels. Before the Siege of *Rhodes* he came Ambaſſador thence to *Charles* VII. of *France*, who gave him 16 Millions in Gold, and conſented to raiſe the Tenths of the Clergy for a farther Aſſiſtance. At his return, being choſen Great Maſter, he finiſhed the Fortifications begun by his Predeceſſors, and made ſeveral new Works to ſecure the Coaſt. And after the *Turks* had raiſed the Siege, he built a magnificent Church under the Title of *St Mary of Victory*

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near the *Jews* Wall, where the Enemy had their laſt defeat. You will find all the Particulars of this famous Siege under *Rhodes*, and more of this great Man in the Article of *Zoſime*.

AUCH, a City of *France* in *Gaſcoigne*, the Capital of *Armagnac*, and an Archbiſhop's See with ten Suffragans under it, ſituate upon the River *Gers*. The Cathedral is one of the moſt magnificent in *France*, ſuppos'd to be founded by *Clovis the Great*, who gave the Archbiſhop the Signiory of half the City. *Sancte Marthe*, *Sanſon*,

AUDEUS, a *Meſopotamian*, Head of the *Audeans*, a Man extremely chagrin, and particular in his humour. He was very Satyrical upon ſome of the Clergy. This Liberty drew an Odium upon him ſo far, that he was oblig'd to quit the Country: To revenge himſelf, he form'd a Schiſm, and got himſelf made a Biſhop by his Party. He is ſaid to have been a Perſon of competent Learning, and not without a good meaning in his Invectives, which drew theſe Inconveniencies upon him. He is ſaid to have converted ſeveral Infidels in his Baniſhment. He taught, that Darkneſs, Fire, and Water, had no beginning, ſolemnized *Eaſter* as the *Jews* do, and attributed a Human Shape to God. *Baron. A.* C. 341.

AUDLEY, *James* Lord *Audley*, ſo famous for his Valour againſt *France*, that no leſs than the Counties of *Devon*, *Dorſet*, *Stafford*, and *Hereford*, contend for his Birth; but a Learned Antiquary gives it for *Devon*, and ſays the Caſtle of *Barnſtaple* was his chief Manſion. He behaved himſelf to Admiration at the Battel of *Poitiers*, and therefore the Black Prince gave him a yearly Penſion of 5000 Marks; which he giving as freely to his four Eſquires who ſtood by him in the Fight, the Black Prince queſtion'd him about it, as if he had thought his Gift not worthy his Acceptance: To which he anſwered, *That what he had done was to requite the faithful Service of his Eſquires, eſpecially in the Battel; that the fair Eſtate left him by his Anceſtors, enabled him freely to ſerve his Highneſs, whereas thoſe his Men might ſtand in need of ſome Support, and crav'd his Pardon for parting with his Preſent without his Licence.* The Prince highly pleas'd thereat, prais'd his Bounty as much as his Valour, and doubled his Penſion. This Noble Lord liv'd in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and died in the beginning of *Richard* the Second's, in the 14th Age.

AUDLEY, Sir *Thomas*, Lord *Audley*, and Lord High Chanceilor of *England* under *Henry* VIII. he was born in *Eſſex*, bred a Lawyer, made Attorney of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Speaker to the Commons, then Knight, next Lord High Chancellor, and laſt of all Lord Baron *Audley* of *Audley-End* in *Eſſex*; his Perſon was comely and majeſtick, and in ſhort, he was a Man of conſummate Parts and Prudence; his maintaining of the Prerogative in Parliament, brought him into the King's favour, which he kept by humouring him in every thing; he ſucceeded Sir *Thomas Moor* as Lord Chancellor, enjoin'd the Preachers to deteſt the Folly of Popery, had a large ſhare in the Abbey Lands, founded *Magdalen* College, and having by his wary management weathered King *Henry*'s boiſterous humour, came off with great Honour, and died *April* 30. 1544. and was buried in the Church at *Saffron-Walden* in *Eſſex*, leaving a great Eſtate to his Daughter *Margaret*, afterwards Married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*

AUDLEY-*End*, a Royal Houſe in the North-Weſt of *Eſſex*, firſt built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, and Treaſurer of *England*, then the beſt Houſe of a Subject in the whole Iſland.

AVEIN, a Borough Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, two Leagues North of St. *Hubert*, near to which in 1635. the *French* under the Command of Mareſchal *de Chaſtillon*, and Mareſchal *de Brezé*, defeated the *Spaniards*, under the Command of Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, and the Count *de Bucquoi*.

AVEIRA, a City of *Portugal* in the Country of *Beira*, at the Mouth of the River *Vouga*, about a Mile from the Sea.

AVELLA, a City of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, dignified with the Title of Marquiſate, 4 Miles from *Nola*, and 15 from *Naples*.

AVELLINO, a City of *Naples*, being a Principality, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*

AVENAY, a ſmall City in *Champaigne*, near to the River *Maine*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Rheims*.

AVENNE, (*Bouchard d'*) Biſhop of *Metz*, defeated the Duke of *Lorrain* at the Wood of *Warray*, and afterward laying Siege to *Chaſteau-Prenay*, conſtrain'd the Duke to a diſhonourable Peace. He died in 1296.

AVENTINUS, (*Sylvius*) the XIIth King of the *Latins*, ſucceeded his Father *Alladius* in the year of the World 3199. and was kill'd in Battel *Anno* 3236 after he had Reign'd 37 years, and was buried under Mount *Aventine* in *Rome*, which was ſo call'd from his being buried there

AVENTURIERS, are a certain ſort of *Engliſh* and *French* Privateers that live on Plunder in *America*; they have no ſettled Habitation, but range up and down, looking upon every thing as their own that they can take away by force. 15 or 20 of theſe looſe Fellows join in a Company, and chuſe one of their number for Captain, being Arm'd each with a good Fuſil, a Caſe of Piſtols, and Scymeter, they imbark in a Canoo, or ſmall Boat made of one Piece of Wood, and lie in wait at the mouth of ſome River for *Spaniſh* Ships, which they often ſnap. *Oexmelin Hiſt. des Indes Occidentales.*

AVENZOAR, an *Arabian* Phyſician in the XIIth Age, Contemporary with *Averroes* and *Avicenna*. He began to ſtudy Phyſick at 10 years of Age, and liv'd 136. he was ſurnam'd the Wiſe and Illuſtrious, and highly extoll'd by *Averroes*. *Caſtella in vita Medicor.*

AVERNO, a Lake in the *Terra di Lavoro*, near *Baiæ*, *Cumæ*, and *Puzzuolo*. *Nero* attempted to make a Navigable Canal from it to the Mouth of *Tyber*, according to the Project of *Severus* and *Celer*, two famous Surveyors; but fail'd, thô he employ'd all the Gariſon'd Soldiers and Criminals in *Italy* about it. The Ancients report, That Birds flying over it, fell down dead; and thinking it to be unfathomable, the Poets call'd it the *Deſcent into Hell*: But *Anthony Doria* ſounding it, found it not above 238 foot deep. Weſt of *Averno* is a Cave cut out of a Rock, where was an Oracle, and there the Heathens Sacrificed to the Infernal Gods. Eaſt of it, are the Ruines of a ſtately Structure, ſuppos'd to have been the Temple of *Pluto*, or a Bathing place; for there are hot Springs adjoining. *Tacitus*, *Strabo*.

AVERROES, an *Arabian* Phyſician, ſirnam'd *Commentator*: He liv'd at *Cordoua* in *Spain* about the year 1140. He writ Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy; he call'd the *Chriſtian* Religion an Impoſſible Religion, becauſe of the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation: The *Jewiſh* Religion, the Religion of Children, conſiſting of nothing but Rules and Precepts; and the *Mahometan* Religion he call'd a Swiniſh Religion, becauſe it affects only the Senſe: Being often heard to cry out, *Moriatur Anima mea morte Philoſophorum.* He wrote Commentaries upon almoſt all *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſopoy. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral other Treatiſes, as *De Natura Orbis*, *De Re Medica*, *De Theriaca*, *De Diluviis*, *&c.* *Vander Linden de Scriptis Medicor. Voſſius.*

AVERRUNCUS, a pretended Deity of the *Romans*. He was Worſhipp'd, that he might guard 'em againſt Accidents and Misfortunes, that being his peculiar Province. *Apollo* and *Hercules* were ſuppos'd to have this Faculty. *Var. lib. 6. de Ling. Lat.*

AVERSA, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhop's See, to which that of *Atella* and *Cumæ* is united; built by *Robert Guichard*, Duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria*, in oppoſition to *Naples*; ſituate in a fertile Soil between it and *Capua*, ruin'd by *Charles* I. King of *Naples*, for Revolting, but ſoon repair'd: Much celebrated by Travellers for its Nobility, Caſtle, Hoſpital, and Cathedral. *Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital.*

AVESNES *le Compte*, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*, upon the Frontiers of *Picardy*, and an Earldom, ſubject to the *French*, but very much ruin'd by the Wars.

AVESNES, a City and Earldom of *Hainault*, upon the River *Hepre*, pleaſant and well fortified; 4 or 5 Leagues from *Landrecy*, and as many from *Maubeuge*, granted to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* in 1659.

AVESNES, the Name of an Illuſtrious and Potent Family in the *Low-Countries*, that were Counts of *Holland*, *Hainault*, *Zealand*, &c.

AUFIDIUS *Baſſus*, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, in the Reigns of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. He wrote two Hiſtories, the one of the *German* War, the other of the Civil Wars; both cited by the Ancients.

AUGE, a ſmall Country of *France* in *Normandy*, bordering upon *Sens*, between *Argentan* and *Falaiſe*.

AUGEA, Daughter of *Alæus*, deflower'd by *Hercules*, by whom he had *Telephus*: So ſoon as *Alæus* underſtood ſhe was brought to Bed, he put both the Mother and Son into a Cheſt, and threw them into the River *Caycus*; but *Venus* ſteering the new-faſhion'd Veſſel to the Mouth of the River, it was taken up by *Teuthras*, who falling in Love with the Beauty of the Mother, Married her, and left his Kingdom to *Telephus*. *Euripides*.

AUGEAS, King of *Elis*, Son of *Apollo* or as others ſay, *Neptune*: He had a large Stable that held 3000 Oxen, and had not been cleans'd for 30 years, till *Hercules*, hired to do it, let in the River *Alpheus*, which carried away the Dung without any Trouble: But *Augeas* ſhuffling, and refuſing to pay *Hercules*, he referred it to *Phyleus*, *Augeas*'s Son, who giving it againſt his Father, he thereupon baniſh'd him to the Iſland *Dulichium*. This ſo incens'd *Hercules*, that he Sack'd *Elis*, kill'd *Augeas*, and recalling *Phyleus*, plac'd him on his Father's Throne. *Ovid*.

AUGURS, a ſort of *Roman* Prieſts, that foretold things to come by the Chattering, Chirping, or Crowing of Birds. The College of Augurs was firſt inſtituted by *Romulus*, who was himſelf very expert in the Art of Soothſaying. Their number at firſt was but three, one out of every Tribe; then *Servius Tullius* added a fourth, and choſe them

them out of the Nobility. Afterwards *Quintus*, and *Cæsus Agellius* obtain'd that five should be elected out of the Commonalty; the Senate at the same time decreeing, that their Number should not exceed nine. Notwithstanding *Sylla* added six more, the eldest whereof was call'd Master of the College. They preceeded all other Orders of Priests, and were never depos'd, nor any substituted in their place, though they should be convicted of the most enormous Crimes. When the *Augur* made his Observations, he sate upon a high Tower in a clear day, holding a crooked Staff or *Lituus* in his hand, clad in his Soothsaying Robe, called *Læna*, with his Face directly East: Thus placed, he quartered out the Heavens into so many Regions, observing in which Region the Bird appear'd, and then killing his Sacrifices, and having said certain Prayers, call'd *Effata*, he proceeded to Divination. This Mystery of Southsaying came first from the *Chaldeans*, who taught it the *Greeks*, amongst whom *Amphiaraus*, *Mopsus*, and *Colchas*, were very eminent: From the *Greeks* it pass'd to the *Hetrurians*, or *Tuscans*, and from the *Tuscans* to the *Romans*. *Valerius Maxim. Pompon.*

AUGUSTA, a Sea Town of *Sicily*, in the East part of the Island, in the Valley *di Noto*; well fortified, with a large and convenient Port, 18 miles South of *Catana*, and 25 North of *Syracuse*.

AUGUSTALIA, a Festival Solemnity held yearly at *Rome*, upon the 12th of *October*. 'Twas instituted to the Honour of *Augustus*, in memory of his prosperous return to *Rome*, after he had left *Sicily*, *Greece*, *Asia*, *Syria*, and the new Acquisitions in *Parthia*, in a good condition of Peace and Security. *Dio. lib.* 54. & 56. *Plin. lib.* 7. *c.* 25.

AUGUSTBURG, a City of *Germany* in *Upper Saxony*, and Province of *Misnia*, upon the River *Schop*, toward *Bohemia*, six Leagues South of *Dresden*, and five East of *Suic*.

AUGUSTIN (Saint) Son of *Patricius* and *Monica*, born at *Tagaste* in *Numidia* in 354. Being put early to School, he abhor'd the *Greek* Learning, as being generally Fabulous. Being sent thence to *Madaura*, and afterwards to *Carthage*, he led a more loose sort of Life, till reading *Cicero*'s Dialogue, Entituled *Hortensius*, it somewhat reclaim'd him; and seeking farther after Truth, he had like to have fallen into the *Manichean* Errors. Before he was 20 years of Age, he had Learn'd of his own accord, *Aristotle*'s Predicaments, and understood all the Liberal Sciences. He first taught Rhetorick at *Tagaste*, then at *Madaura*, then at *Rome*; whence he was invited by *Symmachus*, where hearing St. *Ambrose*, he suck'd in the Principles of pure Religion, and was Baptized in 387. when he was 33 years old. After this, being inclin'd to a Religious Life, he resolv'd to return into *Africa*, and taking *Rome* in his way, writ two Treatises against the Hypocrisie and Imposture of the *Manichees*; and three years after was ordained Priest at *Hippo*, where he liv'd till elected Bishop thereof in 395. when he became a sharp and zealous opposer of the *Manichees* and *Donatists*, desiring the Emperor's Aid, as to their Extirpation, which so incens'd the Hereticks, that they laid wait for his Life. He and St *Jerome* had some small difference, occasion'd by an Epistle of his, touching the dispute of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, but they were soon reconciled. He also plainly confuted *Pelagius*; and hearing that *Semipelagianism* began to spread it self among the *Gauls*, he published two Treatises, *De Prædestinatione*, and *De Perseverantiæ Dono*. Being after this invited to the Council of *Ephesus* by *Theodosius* the Younger, he died in 430 in the 76th year of his Age, and 36th of his Bishoprick, *Hippo* being then besieged by the *Vandals*; who, though they took the City, spared the dead Body, Writings and Library of that Holy Man. *Luitprand* King of *Italy* in 725. bought the Relicks of his Body from the *Vandals*, and Transported them from *Sardinia* to *Genoua*, and from thence to *Pavia*, where they were laid in a Church Dedicated to his Memory. The Popes and Learned Men of his time consulted this great Man, and the Councils of *Africa* nam'd him alone to write against the *Pelagians*, nor was his Doctrine less esteemed since: The Councils of *Carthage*, *Tolet*, *Orange*, *Florence*, and *Trent*, use his Terms, and form'd their Decrees according to his Conclusions, all Doctors, both Ancient and Modern, Glory to be his Disciples, Popes have given his Doctrine as a Rule of their Belief concerning Grace. *Clement* VIII. wish'd he were to sit Judge of the Dispute between the *Dominicans* and Jesuits of his time. We have several Editions of his Works, whereof that of *Antwerp*, *An* 1577. and of *Paris* 1586. are reckon'd the most Correct. *Possidius*, *Prosper*, *Marcellin Orosius*, *Bellarmin*, *Baronius*, *Petau*, *Tillemor*, *Rivault*.

AUGUSTINS, a Religious Order who follow St *Augustin*'s Rule, order'd 'em by Pope *Alexander* IV. in 1256. and is now divided into several Branches, as Hermits of St *Paul*, the *Recommitans*; Monks of St. *Bridget*; the *Augustins* call'd *de Chaussée*, that go without Stockings, begun in 1574. by a *Portugueze*, and confirm'd in 1600. and 1622. by Pope *Clement* VIII. *Possidius*, *Baronius*, *Le Mire*.

AUGUSTOW, a City of *Poland*, upon the Frontiers of *Lithuania* in *Podlassia*, between *Bielsko* and *Grodno*, upon the River *Bebretz*.

AUGUSTOW, a very strong City of *Poland*, in the Dutchy of *Massovia*, and Palatinate of *Bielsk* on the *Narew*, 65 miles N. of *Bielsk*, 140 N. E. of *Warsaw*, and 180 E. of *Dantzick*. Lon. 44. 38. Lat. 53. 14.

AUGUSTUS *Cæsar*, the second *Roman* Emperor, Son of *Octavius* and *Accia*, and *Julius Cæsar* was his Great Uncle, born in the year of *Rome* 691. in the Consulship of *Cicero* and *Antonius*. When his Father died, he was but four years old; and at 12. he made his Grandmother *Julia*'s Funeral Oration. At 20. he was made Consul, and *Julius*'s Heir. He quell'd five Civil Wars; in the last of which he overthrew *Mark Antony* at *Actium*, *An. U. C.* 721. having before defeated *Brutus* and *Cassius* at *Philippi*, in 712. *Lucius Antonius* at *Perugia*, in 714. and the younger *Pompey* at Sea, in 718. He shut up the Temple of *Janus* three times; offer'd twice to restore the Supreme Power to the Senate, was a severe Administrator of Justice, made excellent Laws, was 13 times Consul, and after he had settled a firm and well-grounded Peace, he died at *Nola*, 14 years after the Birth of Christ, in the 57th of his Reign, and 76th of his Age. Of Stature rather low than tall, a handsom Countenance, with a modest Look, and his Nose somewhat rising next his Forehead, his Hair lightly Curling, and his Eyebrows meeting: His Behaviour Prudent and Courageous, without Ostentation. He was very exact in the execution of Justice; Corrected many ill Customs that got ground during the Civil Wars; and to add Pleasure to Profit, instituted Plays, visited all the Provinces excepting them of *Africa* and *Sardinia*, and reform'd the Kalendar in 746. of *Rome*, ordering that the Intercalation of the Bissextil day in *February* should be omitted until 12 years were pass'd. The meeting of his Eye-brows, according to Physiognomists, was a sign of his inclination to Virtue, and of his firm and solid Friendship; others will have it denote an inclination to Study, which suites him very well, for he was a great admirer of Learning, and wrote good Prose and Verse himself; his small and ill-joined Teeth, according to *Suetonius*, presaged a short Life: but this Temperance counterbalanced that defect, for he liv'd 76 years; but was much troubled with Rheums, Gout, and the Gravel. *Spon. Recherche de l'Antiquité*, *Suetonius*, *Tacit. Plutarch. Dion. Velleius*.

AUGUSTUS, *Romulus*, or *Augustulus*, the last of the *Roman* Emperors, Son of *Orestes*, a Patrician, and Master of the Militia, who caus'd him to be saluted Emperor at *Ravenna*, after he had expell'd *Nepos*, that call'd in *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, who entring *Italy*, made himself Master of *Rome*, put *Orestes* to death at *Piacenza*, defeated his Brother *Paul* at *Ravenna*, and shut up the little *Augustus* in a Castle of *Campania*, call'd *Lucullana*. *Cassiodorus*, and *Marcellan*.

AVICEN, an *Arabian* Physician and Philosopher in the XIIth Age, at first nam'd *Hasen*, Son of *Hali* and *Citara*, born at *Balech* or *Usbech* in 992. very Witty, and of so prodigious a Memory, that 'tis said he could say all *Aristotle*'s Metaphysicks by heart: But his extraordinary Debauches bred in him several Diseases, of which he died in the 58th year of his Age. He wrote *Canon Medicinæ*, *L. 5. De Medicinis Cordialibus*, *Cantica*, *Opera Philosophica*, *&c.* which are all Translated out of *Arabick* into *Latin*. *Vossius*, *Vander Linden*.

AVIENUS *Festus*, a *Latin* Poet in the Reigns of *Festus* and *Gratianus*, who turn'd all *Livy*'s History into *Iambick* Verse.

AVIGLIANO, *Avilana*, a Town in *Piedmont*, 20 miles W. of *Turin*; it is seated on a Hill, and has a ruinous Castle.

AVIGNON, a City of *Provence*, subject to the Pope. It is also an University, and was made an Archbishopric, with four Suffragans under it, in 1475. by *Sixtus* IV. suppos'd to have been built by the *Marseillans* or *Phocæans* that founded *Marseilles*. It has had several Masters, *Goths*, *Franks*, and *Saracens*, who were quickly driven out by *Charles Martel*, with very great slaughter. Pope *Clement* VI purchas'd it of *Jane* I. Daughter of *Charles* II. Count of *Provence*, for 80000 Florins of Gold, or 48000 Livres of *Rome*, which Sum they say, was never paid neither, but in good part deducted for Tributes due to the Pope for the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. It has 7 Parishes, 7 Colleges, 7 Hospitals, 7 Gates, 7 Palaces, 7 Monasteries, and 7 Nunneries, all in the Mysterious number 7. The University was founded by *Charles* II. Count of Provence in 1303. who endowed it with many fair Privileges. The Trade of the Town is very considerable, and the Walls beautiful, all of Freestone, with several Towers. The *Jews* have here a small Synagogue, for which they pay Tribute. The *French* affirm that Queen *Jane* had no power to alienate this Town, nor any other part of her Domaine; besides they pretend she was not of Age; That her Grandfather *Robert* had forbid it expresly in his Will; That his Council declar'd this Alienation null and unlawful; That the same

Pope

Pope *Clement* VI a year after this Sale, declar'd all Alienations that this Princeſs made, or ſhould make, null: It was upon this pretence, that the Parliament of *Provence* reunited this Town and the County *Venaiſſin* to the Crown in 1663. upon a Quarrel that happen'd between the King of *France* and the Pope, about the Duke of *Crequi*, Ambaſſador then at *Rome*; but it was reſtor'd again by the Peace of *Piſa* in 1664. The *French* took Poſſeſſion of it likewiſe in 1689. but return'd it to the preſent Pope, who governs it by a Vice-Legate, and has a Seat of Juſtice and a Mint there. The Town is very well ſituated in a fruitful Plain, having the *Rhone* to the Weſt, and on the other ſide an Arm of the *Sorgue*, the main Stream running through the middle of the Town. The *Durance*, a League from it, parts its Territory from *Provence*. Here are ſtill fine Monuments of the Magnificence of the ſeveral Popes that reſided in it. The Palace they liv'd in, built by *John* XXII. and the fine Church of *Nôtredame*, *&c.* are worth ſeeing. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 43. 25.

AVILA, upon the *Adaia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in *Old Caſtile*, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*: It is a Town of great Antiquity, at the Foot of the Mountains call'd *Sierras d'Avila*.

AVILA, *(Lewis)* a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, born at *Plaſencia*, a Favourite of *Charles* V. who beſtow'd on him a Commandery of the Order of *Alcantara*, and ſent him Ambaſſador to *Paul* IV. and *Pius* IV. He wrote Commentaries of the Wars of *Charles* V. with the Proteſtants of *Germany*: As alſo Memoirs of the Wars of *Africa*; but is tax'd by *Thuanus* for being too partial in the Emperor's behalf. *Thuan Hiſt. lib.* 4.

AVILA, or *Avilles*, in Latin *Avilla*, a Town of *Spain* in *Aſturia*, in the Kingdom of *Oviedo* Some Modern Authors ſuppoſe it the *Flaviomavia Poeſicorum* of the Ancients. It is near the mouth of the River *Nalon*, near the Bay of *Biſcay*, and the Cape of *Guzan*.

AVIQUIRINA, an Iſland of the Southern *America*, in the *Pacifick* Sea, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Chili*, near the Town of the *Conception*.

AVIS, a Military Order in *Portugal*, inſtituted by *Alphonſus* I. after he had won the City of *Evora* from the *Moors*, call'd the *Fraternity of St.* Mary *of* Evora: It was confirm'd by *Innocent* IV. in 1234 They wore a black *Ciſtercian* Habit, and bare for their Arms a Croſs Flower de Luce in a Field Or, having for their Creſt, two Birds Sable. *Vaſconcellos*, *Le Mire*, *Orig Ordin. Equeſt.*

AVITUS, (*Flavius Eparchius*) of the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*: By perſwaſion of *Theodoric*, King of the *Viſigoths*, his Brother *Frederic*, the Senators and Principal Officers of the Empire, he aſſum'd the Title of Emperor, after the Death of *Maximus*, Crown'd firſt at *Orgon*, and afterwards at *Arles* in 455. But the Faction of *Ricimir*, Colonel of the *Roman* Guards, was ſo ſtrong againſt him, that he was depos'd two years after, and created Biſhop of *Piacenza*, in *Lombardy*, and died in a ſhort time after, *Gregoire de Tours*.

AVITUS *Alpius*, a *Latin* Poet, in the time of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*: He wrote two Books in Verſe of the Lives of famous Men.

AVITUS, (*Alcimus*) Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, a Perſon of great Quality, having an Emperor to his Uncle, but more remarkable for his Learning and Piety, *Eloquentiâ & Sanctitate præcipuus*, as *Ado*, one of his Succeſſors ſpeaks of him. This Prelate preſided firſt at the Council of *Epaune*, and afterwards at another at *Lions* about the year 517. He left likewiſe ſeveral Tracts, which are Printed with Notes, by *Sirmondus*: Amongſt them are 87 Epiſtles; A Homily concerning *Rogations*; Eight Pieces of Homilies; A Poem frequently cited by the Ancients, divided into five Books: The firſt concerning the Origin of the World, the ſecond of Original Sin, the third of the Order of Providence, which he calls *De Sententia Dei*; the *Deluge* is the Argument of the fourth, and the fifth treats of the Children of *Iſrael*'s Paſſage through the *Red Sea*. *Gregor Turon lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Franc. c.* 24. *Ado Vienn. in Chron Sigebert*, *Baronius*, *&c.*

AUKLAND, *Biſhop-Aukland*, a Market Town in the South Parts of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a Hill, at the fall of the *Gaunleſs* into the River *Were* Here is a fair Caſtle, the Biſhop's Summer Palace, beautifully repair'd by Dr *Couſins*, late Biſhop of *Durham*; and a fine Chapel rais'd by the ſame Biſhop from its Ruines

AULCESTER, a Market Town of *Barlichway* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Warwickſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Arew*, within four miles of its fall into the *Avon*

AULERCES, or *Aulercens*, a People of *Old Gaul*, divided into three Branches; the *Aulerci*, *Cenomani*, *Diablantes*, and *Eburovices*: At preſent, thoſe of *Maine*, *Perche*, and the Dioceſe of *Evreux*. *Livy* and *Cæſar* mention 'em as one People, but they were afterwards divided into three *Ptolomy*, *Cæſar de Bello Gallico*

AULIS, a City of *Bœotia*, upon the Streight of *Negropont*, famous for the Harbour that belongs to it, where *Agamemnon* and all the *Grecian* Captains Rendezvous'd before they ſet ſail for *Troy*.

AULON of *Valona*, a large Harbour defended by two Caſtles, in the *Upper Albany*, not long ſince taken by the *Venetians*, but retaken by the *Turks*.

AULUS *Gellius*, a *Latin* Grammarian of *Athens*, in the 11th Age, under the Emperor *Adrian*: He wrote XX Books call'd *Noctes Atticæ*, being an ingenious Collection of ſeveral different Obſervations relating to Criticiſm. *Vignier*, *A. C.* 128. *Voſſius lib. de Annal.*

D'AUMONT, *(John)* made Mareſchal of *France* by *Henry* III. He ſerv'd his Apprenticeſhip of War at the Battel of St. *Quintin*, where he was wounded and taken Priſoner. He was afterwards preſent at the taking of *Calais*, the Battels of *Dreux*, *Moncontour*, and St. *Denys*, and at the Siege of *Rochel*. After *Henry* III's death, he took part with *Henry* IV. to whom he was highly ſerviceable in the Battel of *Ivri*; in *Bourbonnois* againſt the Duke of *Nemours*, and other occaſions. At the Siege of *Comper*, he was ſhot in the Arm with a Muſket Bullet, whereof he died in 1595 and in the 73d year of his Age.

AUNEAU, a little City of *France* in *Beauſſe*, 14 Leagues from *Paris*, and 4 from *Chartres*; memorable for the overthrow of the *Germans*, *Reiters*, *Swiſſes*, and *Lanſquenets*, who were there cut in pieces by *Henry* I Duke of *Guiſe*, in 1587.

AUNIS, or *le pais d'Aunis*, a ſmall Country of *France* in *Xantoigne*, the Capital whereof is *Rochel*.

AVOGASSIA, a Province of *Aſia*, between the *Black Sea*, *Georgia*, and *Comania*: It extends it ſelf upon the Sea-Coaſt, and contains the Cities *Sancta Sophia*, *Coſta Anaze*, *&c.* *Avogaſſia* and *Mingrelia* anſwer to *Colchis* of the Ancients.

AVON, the Name of ſeveral Rivers in *England*; one riſing in the South-weſt Parts of *Leiceſterſhire*, from whence it runs Weſtward through the County of *Warwick* into *Worceſterſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire*, where it falls into the *Severn*; upon this River ſtands *Rugly*, *Warwick*, *Stretford*, and *Bitford*, all four in *Warwickſhire*. *Everſham* and *Perſhore* in *Worceſterſhire*; and *Tewksbury* in *Gloceſterſhire*. Another *Avon* riſing in the North-weſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, and parting afterwards *Gloceſterſhire* from *Somerſetſhire*, where it falls into the *Severn*; upon this *Avon* ſtands *Chippenham* and *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*; *Bath* and *Briſtol* in *Somerſetſhire*. Another *Avon* riſing in *Wiltſhire*, and running from thence Southward into the Sea through *Hampſhire*; upon this River are ſeated *Salisbury* and *Amesbury* in *Wiltſhire*; *Ringwood* and *Christ-Church* in *Hampſhire*. Laſtly, you will find an *Avon* in *Monmouthſhire*, which after a ſhort courſe South-Eaſtwards, falls into the River *Usk* near *Caerleon*.

AUPS, or *Aulps*, a City of *France* in *Provence*, within the Dioceſs of *Freyus*, anciently call'd *Alpes*, *Alpium Urbs*, and *Caſtrum de Alpibus*, the *Alpes* riſing near it. It has a Bailliage, and a Collegiate Church. *Du Cange*, *Hiſt. de Conſtance*

AURACH, Lat. *Auracum*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, on the River *Ermſt*, two *German* miles above its fall into the *Neckar*, four miles from *Tubingen*, ſeated at the foot of the Mountains, newly fortified, with a ſtrong Caſtle, the uſual Reſidence of the ſecond Son of the Family of *Wirtemberg*. *Baudr.*

AURANCHES, a City of *France* in the *Lower Normandy*; a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, ſeated upon a Hill, not far from the Sea, and Mount St. *Michael*. It is large, ſtrong, and well ſituated, containing, as remarkable, the Cathedral called St *Andrews*, the Dean's Houſe, the Auditory, and the Walk in the Leſſer Palace. Here was a Council held by two of the Pope's Legates, *Theodin* and *Albert*, to find out the Contrivers of the Murder of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This is an ancient City, and Authors call it by the different Names of *Abrincæ*, *Abrincatum*, *Legedia*, *& Ingena Abrincatorum*. *Du Cheſne*. *St Marthe*.

AURAY, a ſmall City of *France* in *Bretagne*, upon the Arm of the Sea call'd *Morbilan*, near *Vennes*; memorable for the overthrow of *Charles de Blois*, contending with *John* V Earl of *Monfort* and *Richmond*, ſirnam'd the Valiant Duke of *Bretagne*, for his Earldom.

AURL, a ſmall River of *France* in *Perche*, which riſing in the Foreſt of *Perche*, runs to *Vernuel*, *Tiller*, and *Nonancourt*, and throws it ſelf into the *Eure*. Alſo another River of *France* in *Normandy* which riſes at *Livoy* near *Coumont*, and paſſing by *Vaux* and *Baleux*, falls into the *Drome*.

AUREA *Cherſoneſus*, *Pais de Malaca*, a *Peninſula* beyond *Ganges*, ſo nam'd from the chief City of the Country; Extended Southward, not far from the Equator, and is divided into ſeveral Kingdoms.

AURELIANUS, *Lucius Domitius*, an *Hungarian*, or, as others ſay, a *Dacian*, ſaluted Emperor by the Soldiery. He drove the *Scythians* out of *Pannonia* and confirm'd them to live in Peace, [illegible] *Pannonia*.

and having vanquiſh'd *Zenobia*, who held the Eaſt after the death of her Husband *Ordenatus*, led her in Triumph; and at laſt was murder'd by ſome of his own Officers, whom *Mneſtheus* had incens'd againſt him. *Caſſiodorus, Euſebius.*

AURELIUS, or *Aurelio*, King of the *Aſturians*, eldeſt Son of *Alphonſus* I. ſirnam'd the *Catholick*, and Brother of *Frivla*, whom he murder'd, and then aſcended the Throne about the year 768. He made an Alliance with the *Moors*, giving his Siſter in Marriage to *Silo* their Prince: 'Tis alſo ſaid, he paid *Abderames* an Annual Tribute of Money, and ſo many young Virgins. He died in 775. after a ſhort Reign of about 6 years. *Mariana.*

AURELIUS *Victor*, a *Latin* Hiſtorian in the fourth Age, under *Conſtans* and *Julian* the Apoſtate: He wrote the Hiſtory of Illuſtrious Men, from *Procas* to *Julius Cæſar*: Alſo the Lives of the Emperors, which he finiſh'd in 360. in the third Conſulate of *Julian*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

AURELIUS, a famous Painter, living in the time of *Auguſtus*. 'Twas his cuſtom when he painted the Goddeſſes, to draw 'em in reſemblance of a Wench he lov'd. This made *Juſtin Martyr* rally the Heathens, letting them underſtand, that they worſhipp'd their *Painter's* Strumpets, and the Catamites of their *Statuaries*. *Plin.*

AURELIUS, Biſhop of *Carthage* in *Africk*, living in the time of St. *Auſtin*, toward the latter end of the fourth, and in the beginning of the fifth Century. He was a Prelate of great Piety and Primitive Behaviour. He was at ſeveral Conferences with the Hereticks, and held a great many Councils. *Baron. Annal. Perron. Reſp. ad Reg. Mag. Brit lib.* 1 *c.* 48. *&c*

AURELIUS, (*Cornelius*) of the Family of *Lopſen*, born at *Goude* in *Holland*. He flouriſhed about the year 1500 in the Reign of *Maximilian* I. He was a Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auſtin*, and Maſter to *Eraſmus*. He wrote two Treatiſes, one called *Defenſio Gloriæ Batavinæ*; and the other, *Elucidarium Emarum Quæſtionum ſuper Batavina Regione*. *Benaventura Vulcanius* publiſh'd theſe two Treatiſes under the Title of *De Situ & Laudibus Batavinæ*. There are likewiſe ſome other Pieces aſcrib'd to him. *Vulcanius in Præf. Aurel. Voſſius lib.* 3. *de Hiſt Lat.*

AURENG *Zeb*, third Son of *Cha-Jehan*, the Great *Mogol*, made himſelf Emperor, (which he ſtill holds without moleſtation) by depoſing his Father, who ſoon after died, murdering two of his Brothers, baniſhing a third, turning out the *Cadi* that oppos'd his Coronation, and advancing others more obſequious in their ſtead. See this at large under *Cha-Jehan*. He has Reign'd now 40 years, and is computed to be 100 years old.

AURIEGE, *Ariega* and *Aurigera*, a River of *France* in the Country of *Foix*, where it takes its beginning; ſo called from the Gold Sand that appears at the bottom and ſides of it. Being augmented with the *Lers*, *Arget* and *Leze*, it empties it ſelf into the *Garonne*, within two Leagues of *Tholouſe*.

AURICK, Lat. *Auricum*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *East Friſland*, the uſual reſidence of the Counts of *Embden*. The Country about, is hence called *Auricker Land*.

AURIFICUS, (*Nicholas*) of *Siena*, a *Carmelite* Monk, flouriſhing in the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, which are ſufficient Proofs of his great Learning. The moſt conſiderable are, *De Vita & Moribus Clericorum*; *Summa Aurea*; *De Cambiis*; *De Velamine Mulierum*. *Poſſev. in Appar. Lucius Bibl Carm &c.*

AURILIAC, Lat. *Aurilacum*, a neat and well-built City of *France* in the *Upper Auvergne*, noted for the Trade it drives in Bone-Lace.

AURONZO, a Town of *Italy*, under the *Venetians*, upon the River *Auſia*, in the Confines of *Tirol*, eight miles North of *Pave di Codora*.

AURORA, Daughter of *Titan* and *Terra*. The Poets feign that ſhe was Married to a very old Man, and therefore did uſe conſtantly to riſe before day. See *Cephale* and *Memnon*. *Ovid.*

AUSIN, a River of *Italy*, now call'd *Serchio*, which riſing not far from *Monticiano*, runs through *Graſſinance*, and being augmented in its courſe by ſeveral other Streams, falls into the *Tyrrhene* Sea, about 12 miles below *Lucca*.

AUSONE, or *Auxone*, a pleaſant, ſtrong City of *France* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, upon the *Soame*, five Leagues from *Dijon*, and about four from *Dole*.

AUSONIUS *Decius Magnus* of *Bourdeaux*, a Rhetorician, Poet, and Tutor to the Emperor *Gratian*, by whoſe means he was created Conſul in 379.

AUSPURGH, or *Ausburgh*, an Epiſcopal and Imperial City of *Germany* in *Suabia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, ſeated upon a part of the Rivers *Lech* and *Werden*. 'Tis ſo ancient, that *Pliny* ſpeaks of it as the Capital City of the *Rhætians*, and that *Auguſtus* ſent a *Roman* Colony thither, where it was call'd alſo *Auguſta*, rendring it ſelf very conſiderable, till about the year 451 when *Attila* almoſt ruin'd it. Afterwards it was repair'd, and reduc'd by the *Swedes* and *Germans*, who contain'd ſome Poſſeſſors thereof, till *Clovis* in 496. defeated the *Germans* at the Battel of *Zulpick*, and brought it under the Power of the Kings of *Auſtraſia*. In the 9th Age the *Germans* recover'd it, and made it a Free and Imperial City, only the *Hungarians* were a little troubleſom to it, till vanquiſh'd by the Emperor *Otho* in 955. In *Lothaire* II's time, it was almoſt burnt down to the Ground, but roſe again with greater Splendour under *Conrade* III. and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. In 1632. the Duke of *Bavaria* beſieged and took it, having reduced the Inhabitants and Soldiers within it to live upon Rats, Mice, and ſuch like Vermin. At laſt it was reſtor'd to its Liberty by the Peace of *Oſnabrug*. The Air is good, Streets large, and it abounds with Artificers of all ſorts, chiefly Goldſmiths. The Senate-houſe is a curious Piece of Architecture, before which is a Fountain, in the midſt whereof is the Statue of *Auguſtus* in Braſs, with other Figures of the ſame Metal. The Arſenal alſo and the College are ſtately Buildings. The Walls are built after the ancient manner with Towers, the Moats are wide, deep, and well fill'd with Water, and in ſome places defended with Half-moons and Baſtions. *Maximilian* I. aſſembled the Diets of the Empire in this City, whither *Luther* came in 1518. to give an account of his Faith. *Charles* V. held a Diet here in 1530. where the Proteſtants preſented their Confeſſion of Faith, form'd by *Melanchthon*, and the ſame Emperor in one held in 1548. propos'd the Formulary call'd the *Interim*, for the Communion under both kinds, and Prieſts Marrying. Now *Lutherans* and *Catholicks* have an equal Liberty of Conſcience, and ſhare in the Government of the Town; for of the ſeven Councellors that compoſe the Privy-Council, the two chiefeſt call'd Preſidents of the Republick, are Proteſtant and Catholick; three of the other five are Roman-Catholicks, and the Senators, Syndicks, and other Officers are of both Religions. As for the three Treaſurers, they are two Proteſtants and one Catholick one year, and two Catholicks and one Proteſtant the next, *&c.* *Ausbourg* is Capital of the Circle of *Suabia*. This Place is rendred very famous for the League made here between the Emperor, *Swedeland*, *Holland*, *Franconia*, and other Free and Imperial Cities againſt the growing Greatneſs of *France* in 1683. and was chiefly accompliſh'd by Addreſs and Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange*, now K. of *England*. *Marcus Velſerus*, *Bertius*, *Cluvier*, *Thuan. Le Mire.*

AUSTERLITZ, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Moravia*, almoſt ruin'd by the *Swedes* during the *German* Wars.

St. AUSTIN, the Apoſtle of the *Anglo-Saxons*, and firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a *Roman* Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and liv'd in the ſixth Age. Then Reign'd over part of this Iſland *Ethelbert* the Potent King of *Kent*, whoſe Wife was *Bertha*, Daughter to *Clotaire* I. King of *France*. *Ethelbert* and his People were Pagans, and the Queen only with her Servants did openly profeſs the Chriſtian Religion, which they had liberty to do by her Contract of Marriage. The King had a great Affection for the Queen, and ſhe made an advantage of it to work him by degrees into a good opinion of the Religion ſhe profeſs'd. When ſhe ſaw him in a fair Diſpoſition, ſhe gave Intelligence thereof to the then Pope *Gregory the Great*, and pray'd him to ſend over fit Perſons to compleat the Work, in order to Plant the Goſpel in this Iſland. The Pope ſent *Auſtin*, with ſeveral others, about the year 596. by whom the King was converted, which contributed much to the Converſion of the People. The King upon his Converſion remov'd to *Reculver*, a Sea Town of *Kent*, and left *Auſtin* in poſſeſſion of his Royal Palace, who conſecrated the Church in the Palace, and prevail'd with the King to build a Monaſtery without the Walls, dedicated to *Peter* and *Paul*, with a Church-Yard to it. Upon *Chriſtmas-day*, *Auſtin* Baptized above 10000 *Saxons*, beſides Women and Children. Soon after this he was Ordain'd Biſhop by the Archbiſhop of *Arles*, according to the Pope's Mandate, who ſent him the Pall by *Mellitus*, *Juſtus*, and *Paulinus*, *Anno* 601. Three years after this *Auſtin* conſecrated *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* Biſhops, to Preach the Goſpel to the *East-Saxons*, whom the *Thames* divided from *Kent*, whoſe King *Segebert* was then converted by *Mellitus*, and St. *Paul's* Church in *London* built. *Juſtus* was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and a Church built there by King *Ethelbert*, dedicated to St. *Andrew*. At laſt having Ordain'd *Lawrence* a Prieſt to ſucceed him in the See of *Canterbury*, he departed this Life *Anno* 614. Thus Chriſtianity was planted again in this part of the Iſland, which having flouriſh'd before in the time of the *Britains* ſince the Reign of King *Lucius*, was, after the *Saxon's* Eſtabliſhment, confin'd amongſt the *Britains* in *Wales*, the reſt of the Iſland being over-ſpread again with Heathenſm. But it is obſervable that *Auſtin* was the firſt who ſubjected the Church of *England* to *Rome*, by owning the Pope's Supremacy, contrary to the Practice of the *Britiſh* Church, which own'd no ſuch dependency, nor would the *Britiſh* Biſhops in the time of *Auſtin*, acknowledge the Papal Authority, nor *Auſtin* himſelf to be their Archbiſhop, which he took ill of 'em. *St Greg. lib.* 7. *Ep* 30 *Bede, l.* 1 *c.* 25 *Hiſt. Eccl. &c.*

AUSTRA-

AUSTRASIA, a part of *Germany*, or rather of *France*, on this ſide the *Rhine*, comprehending all that lies between the *Rhine*, the *Scheld*, the *Meuſe*, and Mount *Vauge*, the ſame very near with that which we now call *Lorrain*, only larger, and having greater Appendages. *Thierri* I Son of *Clovis the Great*, was the firſt King of it, and *Dagobert*, Son of *Sigebert*, the laſt; after whoſe Reign it was united to the Crown of *France*, and never had any particular King afterwards. The chief Cities hereof, which are now comprehended in the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, have, together with their Dependencies, belong'd to the Kings of *France* for above theſe 100 years. *Gregoire de Tours, Mezeray.*

AUSTRIA, a Region of *Germany*, comprehending a part of *Noricum*, with ſome part of *Pannonia*, and part of *Germany*, bordering upon the *Danube*, bounded on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, on the Weſt by *Bavaria*, on the North by *Moravia*, and on the South by *Stiria*. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper beyond, the Lower on this ſide the *Danube*; *Vienna* is the Capital City. The Country is very fruitful, and has ſome Mines, eſpecially of Sulphur. 'Twas firſt made a Marquiſate by *Otho* I. afterwards made an Arch-Dukedom by *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, in 1136. and is the only one of that Title in the World. Of this Houſe are lineally deſcended the Emperors of *Germany.*

The Houſe of Auſtria.

To omit the opinion of *Spaniſh* Genealogiſts, whereof ſome fix the Original of the *Auſtrian* Family in one of the *Grecians* hid in the famous *Trojan* Horſe, and others derive it from *Noah*'s Ark: Let us examine their Teſtimony that offer nothing upon the ancientneſs of Families, but what they ground upon ſolid and inconteſtable proof. This Noble Family begun but in the 13th Century, and *Charles* V. is thought to have been of this opinion when he return'd this remarkable Anſwer to a flattering Genealogiſt, *That he made more Account of Vertue and Glory than of long Succeſſion of Anceſtors, that for want of good evident proof was and might well be conteſted.* Nor do Authors agree concerning the Original of this Family, ſome pretend it to be derived from the Kings of *Auſtraſia*, ſome from the Counts of *Altembourg*, others hold *Peter Frangipani* an *Italian* withdrawing into *Switzerland* in 1130 or 35 during the Schiſm of *Peter* of *Leon*, call'd *Anacletus* II againſt *Innocent* II. had a Son, by Name *Albert Frangipani*, who built the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, and was Grandfather of *Rodolphus*, acknowledged by all to be the firſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who being choſen Emperor at *Francfort* in 1273. neglected nothing to promote the Intereſt of the Empire, and eſpecially of his own Family. *Ottocare* II King of *Bohemia*, had taken poſſeſſion of *Auſtria* in right of his Wife, which he pretended was next Heireſs to *Frederick*, who died in 1246. or 48. without Iſſue. *Rodolphus* maintain'd that it was a Fief-Male, and for that reaſon was to return to the Empire upon the default of Heirs Male; hereupon he takes Arms, and having kill'd the King of *Bohemia* in a Battel fought at *Vienna* in 1278. gave the Inveſtiture of the Dutchy to his Son *Albert*, who chang'd the Title of *Hapsburg* for that of *Auſtria*: And his Succeſſors, to render it the moſt Important Principality of *Germany*, erected it into an Arch-Dutchy, and were privileg'd to create Counts, Barons, and Gentlemen, throughout the Empire, and were not to be depoſed nor call'd to an account on any pretence whatſoever. *Stiria* and *Carinthia* were alſo united to *Auſtria*. *Rodolphus* died in 1291. and had ſeven Sons and eight Daughters, whereof *Albert* I and *Rodolph* II only had Iſſue. *Albert* being Emperor, was kill'd in 1308 by his Nephew the Son of *Rodolphus*. He left ſix Sons, *Frederick the Fair*, *Rodolph* III. *Leopold*, *Otho*, *Henry*, *Albert* II and five Daughters. *Frederick* was choſen Emperor in 1314 and died in 1329 his Children did not ſurvive him any conſiderable time; his Brothers had alſo the ſame misfortune. Whereupon *Albert* III ſirnamed the *Wiſe*, and *Diſſembler*, quitted his Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and Married to continue the Family, and dying in 1358 left *Rodolphus* IV who died without Iſſue, *Albert* III *Leopold* II and *Frederick* II. *Albert* died in 1395 leaving *Albert* IV ſirnam'd the *Wiſe*, or the *Mathematician*, who died in 1404 leaving *Albert* V Second Emperor of the Name, who did in 1439 and in whoſe Sons *George* and *Ladiſlaus* ended the Race of *Albert* III. But the Family was preſerved in the Poſterity of *Leopold* II Son of *Albert* II. This *Leopold* died in 1386 and left *William* the *Ambitious*, who died without Iſſue in 1406. *Leopold* III ſirnam'd the *Fat* and *Haughty*, who died in 1411. *Frederick* III. who died in 1440 from whom the Emperor *Sigiſmond* took the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, and *Ernelt* I who after the death of his Brothers and Nephews, quitted his Church-Living, as his Grandfather *Albert* had done. Married, and left five Sons whereof *Frederick* IV the Eldeſt, was the firſt that took the Title of Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*. He was choſen Emperor in 1440 and died in 1493 leaving many Children, who died Ile-leſs, except *Maximilian* I who having Married *Mary* of *Burgundy*, Daughter of *Charles* the *Bold*, the richeſt Heireſs then in *Europe*, ſucceeded his Father in the Empire in 1493. and died in 1519. leaving *Philip* I. call'd the *Fair*, King of *Spain*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, &c. who in 1496. Married *Jane* of *Arragon*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Ferdinand* V ſirnam'd the *Catholick*, King of *Arragon*, *Granada*, and *Sicily*, and of *Iſabella* Queen of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; which new Alliance rais'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* to that height which it has ever ſince appear'd in, and gave occaſion to this Diſtich:

Bella gerunt fortes, tu felix Auſtria Nube,
Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.

Philip I died in 1506. leaving two Sons, *Charles* V and *Ferdinand*, who were both Emperors, and made the Diviſion of the two Branches of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Charles* V rais'd the Grandeur of this Family to the higheſt period. He was born at *Ghent* in 1500. and being King of *Spain*, *Arragon*, and *Sicily*, was choſen Emperor in 1519. He died in 1558. having given the Crown three years before to his Son *Philip* II who govern'd 42 years, and died in 1598. He had four Wives, *Mary* of *Portugal*, *Mary* of *England*, *Iſabella* of *France*, and *Anne* of *Auſtria*, by which laſt he had *Philip* III. who died in 1621. This Prince had four Sons and three Daughters, *Philip* IV. *Charles* who died without Iſſue, *Ferdinand* Cardinal, and *Alphonſus* who died young, the eldeſt Daughter was Married to *Lewis* XIII. of *France*. *Philip* IV. died in 1665. he was Married to *Elizabeth* of *France*, by whom he had *Mary Tereſe* of *Auſtria*, Married to *Lewis* XIV and by his ſecond Wife *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* III. and Siſter to the Emperor *Leopold*; he had three Sons that died young. *Charles* II. the preſent King of *Spain*, born the 6th of *November* 1661. and *Margaret Mary Tereſe* Married to the ſame *Leopold* in 1663. and died in 1673. The famous Don *John* of *Auſtria* who was born in 1629. and died at *Madrid* in 1679. was *Philip* the IVth's Natural Son.

The Houſe of Auſtria *in* Germany.

Ferdinand, firſt Emperor of this Name, and firſt of this Branch of *Germany*, was the ſecond Son of *Philip* I. and Brother to *Charles* V who generouſly reſign'd him all his Poſſeſſions in *Germany* in 1520. made him be choſen King of the *Romans* that ſame year, and ſettled him in the Empire in 1556. This *Ferdinand* was alſo King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* in right of his Wife, Daughter of *Ladiſlaus* VI. King of *Hungary*, he died in 1564. and had four Sons and two Daughters. All the Hereditary Eſtate of the Houſe fell to his youngeſt Son *Charles* II. who alſo had 15 Children. *Ferdinand* II his Son, was adopted by the Emperor *Matthias* in 1617. and Crown'd Emperor in 1629. he died in 1637 and was ſucceeded by his Son *Ferdinand* III. who died in 1659. He was thrice Married, and left many Children, as *Leopold* the preſent Emperor, *Eleanor Mary*, firſt Married to *Michel Koribut Weiſnowiski* King of *Poland*, and after his death to *Charles* IV Duke of *Lorrain* in 1678. *Mary Anne*, Wife of *Philip* IV. and Mother to *Charles* II. the preſent King of *Spain*, &c. *Leopold* I. call'd *Leopold-Ignace-Francis-Balthaſar-Joſeph-Felician*, was born the 19th of *June* 1641. choſen Emperor in 1658. Married *Margaret Mary Thereſe*, Daughter of *Philip* IV. of *Spain* in 1666. by whom he had a Son that died young, and a Daughter: This Empreſs dying in 1673. he Married *Claude* of *Inſpruck*, and this dying in 1676. took for his third Wife *Anne Mary Joſeph* of *Neubourg*, born in 1655. by whom he has *Joſeph-Jacob-John-Ignace-Euſtace*, born in 1678. and ſeveral other Children. *Guillman Hiſt Arch Auſt. Nicolas Bellus, Wolfangus Kazius de Auſt Berſius l 2 rerum German. Froiſſard, Philip Comines, Spenser, &c*

AUTHIA, in Latin *Altilia*, a River of *Picardy* in *France*. It riſes at *Coigny*, near the Borders of *Artois*, a little above the Caſtle of *Authie*, runs to *Dourlenſe* and *Auxie*, and falls into the Sea at *Pont de Collines*, at a place call'd *l'Pas d'Authie*.

AUTOLYCUS, Son of *Mercury*, and a famous Robber, harbouring in Mount *Parnaſſus*. Alſo a famous Philoſopher and Aſtronomer in the year of *Rome* 414. Tutor to *Arcefilas*.

AUTOMENES, King of *Corinth*, ſucceeded his Father *Teleſtes* about the year of the World 3274. and Reign'd but one year. In the year 3275 three years before the firſt Olympiad, there was an Annual Magiſtracy ſet up at *Corinth*, call'd *Prytanes*. It is not certain whether this change happen'd after the death of *Automenes*, or that he made a voluntary Reſignation of the Crown, but this may be affirm'd, that the new Government laſted till the time of *Cypſelus* and his Son *Periander*, who were Tyrants, as they called them, of *Corinth*. *Euseb in Chron Pauſan l 2*

AUTONOE, Daughter of *Cadmus* King of *Thebes*, and *Hermione*. She was Married to *Ariſtæus*, and *Actæon*'s Mother. *Ovid Metam lib 3*

AUTRE, a Market-Town of *St. Mary Ottery* Hundred in *Devonshire*, about 12 miles East of *Exeter*.

AUTUN, in Lat. anciently *Bibracte*, now *Augusto-dunum*, an Episcopal City of *France* in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Arroux*, under the Arch-Bishop of *Lyons*, memorable for the Council of the *Druids*, and School of the *Gauls*, anciently had in much Veneration. 'Twas about 2000 paces in circumference, wall'd round, beautified with a Capitol, several Temples, and other Magnificent Edifices, whose Ruines speak its ancient Grandeur. 'Twas first wasted by *Attila*, then plunder'd by the *Normans*, and afterwards very much impoverish'd by the ancient Kings of *Burgundy*, who kept their Court at *Chalon*. Yet it is still considerable for its Churches and other Ecclesiastical Buildings.

AUVERGNE, a Province of *France* with the Title of an Earldom, bounded on the East by *Le Forets*, on the West by the *Upper Limosin*, *Quercy*, and *La Marche*; on the South by *Cevenes* and *Rovergue*; and on the North by *Bourbonnois*. 'Tis divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, the *Lower* extends it self by the Banks of the River *Allier* in a most fertile Plain, whose Capital City is *Clermont*. The Soil is fruitful of Corn and Wine, and abounds in Mineral Waters; The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Tapestry, Bone-Lace, Linen Cloth, Knives, Kettles, and other Commodities. The *Upper* is remarkable for Mount *Cantal*, high, and much frequented by Botanists for the abundance of Simples which grow there. The Soil is good for Pasturage, and the People Trade much in Cheese and Mules. The Inhabitants of the whole Province are naturally Industrious, Ingenuous, and good Soldiers.

AUVERGNE, *(Marshal)* born in *Limosin*: He flourish'd about the year 1480. and wrote the History of *Charles* VII. in *French* Verse, which he call'd *Les Vigiles du Roy Charles* VII. *La Croix du Maine, Bibl. Franc. p.* 312.

AUX, Lat. *Auscі*, an Archbishoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in *France*; it stands on the River *Sers*, a little above its fall into the *Garonne*. It is 20 miles North-West, and one of the Richest Archbishopricks in *France*.

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AZEM, a Kingdom of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, joining to the Lake *Chiamay*, one of the best Countries of *Asia*, affording all that is necessary for the Life of Man, besides Gold, Silver, Iron, and Lead-Mines, and great store of Silk. Here is also the best *Gum-Lac*, growing upon Trees in great abundance; and excellent Grapes, of which they make no Wine, only dry them, and extract a strong Water from them. Tho' they have no want of Cattel, yet they delight most in Dogs-flesh, and supply their want of Salt by a Ponder made of Fig-leaves dry'd and burn'd, and then boil'd in Water, at the bottom whereof is a sort of very good white Ponder, which they use for Salt. The Capital City is *Kemmerouf*, and their Kings are inter'd at *Aeoo*, their Tombs being cramm'd with all manner of Riches, as believing that they shall enjoy all sorts of Delights in the other World: For this reason also such Women as love the Deceased, poison themselves, that they may be buried with them, as are also Elephants, Horses, Dogs, &c. for their Service. The People are naturally Idle, and have never any Taxes impos'd upon them by their Kings, who content themselves with the Income of their Mines, and purchase Slaves of their Neighbours to work in them. This Kingdom was discover'd by *Morgimola*, General to the Great *Mogul*, about the year 1663. It lies upon the River *Ganges*, in 29 or 30 Deg. of N Lat. The King is a Pagan, Powerful, and very Rich, and his Subjects happy. The principal City is *Aeoo*, which this General took, and found a vast Treasure buried with their Kings for many Ages; but their King lives at *Kemmerouf*, 25 days Journey beyond *Aeoo*. The Inhabitants of this Country are very Valiant, and admire Dogs-flesh above all other Dainties. *Tavern. Voy. l.* 3. *c.* 17. This General embarked at *Daka* upon the Gulph of *Bengala*, and went up about 100 Leagues N E to ---- which

which belong'd to this Kingdom of *Bengala*; from thence he marched 26 days farther to the North, when the *Raja* met and fought him; but being beaten, was forced to retreat to *Guerguon*, his Metropolis, which the General took alſo, and there found a vaſt Treaſure, it being a Place of Traffick; but the Rains coming on, the General was forced to Winter there, and his Army was reduced to great ſtraits for want of Proviſions; after which, with much difficulty he returned into the Kingdom of *Bengala*, and the next year died of a Sickneſs he got in this Expedition. *Bern. Hiſt. Mogul, p.* 52.

AZINCOURT, a ſmall Village in *Picardy* near *Blangi*, famous for the great Victory won by the *Engliſh* under *Henry* V. over the *French* the 25th of *October*, 1415. The *French* loſt above 10000 killed upon the ſpot, amongſt whom were four Princes of the Blood, with *Charles d'Albret*, Lord High Conſtable of *France*, and above 1500 taken Priſoners. This Defeat proved of very ill Conſequence to them, as may be ſeen in the Article of *Charles* VI. of *France*, and under *Henry* V. of *England*.

AZONES, a Name which the *Greeks* gave to certain Idols, which were Deities at large, not appropriated to the Worſhip of any particular Town or Country, but acknowledged in general by all; of this ſort were the *Sun*, *Mars*, *Luna*, *&c.* Theſe pretended Gods were called by the *Latins*, *Dii Communes*, and are mention'd by *Virgil* in the 12th *Æneid*:

——— *& Dîs communibus aras.*

See *Servius in loco.*

AZORES, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, about 9 in Number, under the Juriſdiction of the King of *Portugal*; ſo call'd from the abundance of Hawks bred therein. Their Names are *Tercera*, or the *Iſle of Jeſus Chriſt*, *St. Chael*, *St. George*, *Dico*, *Fayal*, *Graciosa*, *Flores*, and *Corva*; which two laſt, becauſe remote from the reſt, are much expos'd to Pirates. They are full of Rocks, yet abound in Fruit, and eſpecially in what they call Batatas, which grows like Turneps, and eats very well: They have alſo good Beef, Corn, Wine, *&c.* Some think that theſe Iſlands are the *Cathiterides* of *Ptolemy*, or the *Caſſiterides* of *Pliny*; and *Boterus* is of Opinion, that they began to be inhabited in 1449. *Alphonſo Henry* of *Portugal* was carried Priſoner to *Tercera*, the chiefeſt of the 9, in 1669. and is kept there ſince. The chief Town of this Place is *Augra*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to *Lisbonne*. *Ortel. in Theat. Geogr. Golnitz, &c.*

AZORIUS, (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Louca*, a Town of *Spain*, in the Dioceſe of *Carthagena*: He lived in the 16th Century. His Merit preferr'd him to the beſt Poſts in his Society, where he was Rector of ſeveral Colleges: He was a conſiderable Linguiſt, a good Scripturiſt, and Moral Philoſopher. He wrote three Tomes; *Inſtitutionum*; *Moralium*; *In cantica*, *&c. Ribadeneira*, *& Algamb. De Script. Soc. Jeſ.*

AZUAGUES, a diſperſed People of *Africa*, reſiding chiefly at *Tremeſen*, *Fez*, and *Tunis*, tho' ſcattered here and there all over *Barbary* and *Numidia*. They generally ſpeak *Arabick*, and boaſt themſelves to have been originally Chriſtians, diſtinguiſhing themſelves from the *Africans*, *Arabians*, and other *Mahometans*, by never ſhaving their Beards, nor cutting their Hair, and are always at enmity with them.

B.

B. Several Nations give this Letter a middle Sound, between U and B, as the *Spaniards* and *Gaſcoigns*. The *Egyptians*, who made the Figure of ſome Animal ſtand for their Characters, made uſe of a Sheep for B, which ſeem to pronounce this Letter by their bleating. *Pierius, l.* 47. *Deſ. Hierog. c.* 28.

BAAL, or *Bel*, an *Hebrew* and *Chaldaick* Word, which ſignifies Lord, or Mighty. It was the Name of the Idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, and of moſt of the Nations that border'd upon the *Jews*. It ſeems that the Idolaters amongſt them pretend to adore the True God under the Name and Figure of *Baalim*, *Hoſ.* 2. 16, 17. The *Grecians*, who were accuſtomed to take the Eaſtern Divinities for their own, call'd this *Bell*, ſometimes *Jupiter*, ſometimes *Mars*; but the truth is, That the *Babylonians* underſtood by it either the Stars and Hoſt of Heaven, or ſuch Kings and Hero's whoſe Memory they had conſecrated to Poſterity by a Religious Worſhip. The *Phœnicians* ador'd the *Sun* under the Name of *Baal* and *Moloch*. 'Tis thought this Idol was the firſt invented by Superſtition, and the original Worſhip of Idolatry. *Selden de Dis Syris.*

BAAL, a King of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, who ſucceeded *Ithobalus*: He undertook the Government after the Town was demoliſhed by *Nebuchadonozor*. After him, for about 13 or 14 years the Adminiſtration of *Tyre* was in the hands of Judges, who depended on the *Aſſyrian* Empire. *Joſ. cont. Appion, l.* 3.

BAALGAD, *Bagad*, or *Begad*, an Idol of the *Syrians*, which they accounted the Goddeſs of Fortune, *Kerch.*

BAALHASOR, a place in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; whither *Abſalom* invited his Brethren, and kill'd *Amnon* the eldeſt.

BAANA, one of the Murtherers of *Iſboſheth*, *Saul*'s Son, whom the generous *David* rewarded with Death.

BAANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees* in the 9th Century. *Pier. de Sicile.*

BAAR, a Country of *Suaben* in *Germany*; the ancient Inhabitants of which were call'd *Vargiones*; it lies near the Fountains of the *Danube*, and takes its Name from the Mountain *de Baar*, in Lat. *Abnobi*, whence the *Danube* has its Original and Name *Danubius*, *quaſi de Abnobius.* The Prince of *Furſtemberg* is Sovereign of this Country. *Baudr.*

BAARAS, the Name of a wonderful Plant on Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*: It begins to appear in *May*, after the Snow is thaw'd; when it begins to grow dark, it gives a Light like that of a ſmall Torch, and continues ſo until morning. The *Arabs* call it the *Herb of Gold*, and believe it may perform the great Work of Tranſmutation; however, they dare not pluck it up, becauſe they have obſerved, That ſuch as attempted it, died ſuddenly. The reaſon of it is, That this Plant grows in a Soil that makes it exhale ſuch venomous bituminous Steams, as choak thoſe that gather it; and is alſo the cauſe of its ſhining in the night.

BAASHA, one of the Generals of *Nadab*, King of *Iſrael*, who kill'd that Prince while he beſieged *Gabath*, a City of the *Philiſtines*, and uſurp'd the Crown. 1 *Kings.*

BABAS, an intimate Friend and Miniſter of State to *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, who in recompence of his great Services, had his Eyes pull'd out. *Joſeph.*

BABEL, the Name of a City and Tower, which the Sons of Men began to build before their ſeparation in the Plains of *Meſopotamia*. Now becauſe this Word ſignifies Confuſion, and it's ſaid, *Gen.* 12. 7. That *God confounded their Language, that they might not underſtand each others Speech*; the *Jews* have invented a heap of Fables, telling us, That the Language of Mankind, that was then the ſame, was changed into 72 different ones: But the Opinion of *Caſaubon* the Younger, and of ſeveral other Learned Men of this Age, ſeems more probable, *viz.* That this Confuſion was nothing elſe but a Miſunderſtanding amongſt them, that hindred the Work to go on, and occaſion'd their ſeparation: After which, they having but little or no Communication with one another, and meeting with ſeveral things unknown to them before, they call'd them by differing Names; whence aroſe our various Speeches. This ſeems the more likely, becauſe we perceive in reading the Hiſtory of *Moſes*, That the Language of thoſe Nations that did not live far aſunder, was much the ſame *Heylin* writes, That this prodigious Work was undertaken by the Advice of *Nimrod*, to ſecure the People from a ſecond Deluge, which *Heber* and his Family oppos'd as unlawful; but the Majority prevailing, they began to build, and advanced it 5146 paces from the Ground, with a Baſis and Circumference proportionable, having a winding Paſſage to go up on the outſide, ſo large, that Carts might meet and turn; and, according to *Verſtegan*, not only affording Lodging, but Fields of Corn and Graſs for Maintenance. *Heyl. l.* 3. *p.* 113. St. *Jer.* St. *Aug. Clem. Epiphan.*

BABEL-MANDEL, call'd by the *Spaniards*, *El Eſtrecho de la Mecca*; by the *French*, *Les Detroits de Babel-Mandel*; by the *Engliſh*, *The Streights*, *&c.* from a River of the ſame Name, which flows thither from the Kingdom of *Adel*; or, as ſome ſay, from an Iſland of that Name, which lies at the very mouth of the *Red Sea*, betwixt *Africa* and *Arabia Felix*. The *Arabians* call it the *Gulph of Weeping*. *Baudr. Strabo* ſays, That the Paſſage into the *Red Sea* was anciently ſecured by a Chain drawn from each ſide of the Iſland to the Shoar, from whence it's 3 miles diſtant, is 2 Leagues in compaſs, and 20 paces high above the Water.

BABILUS, an Aſtrologer in *Nero*'s time; he told this Emperor, who was in fear of his Life upon the apparition of a Comet, That the Stroke might be diverted by the Death of other Illuſtrious Perſons: Whereupon he reſolved to ſacrifice the Leading Men of the *Roman* Empire. *Sueton.*

BABINGTON, (*Gervaſe*) Biſhop of *Worceſter*, born in *Nottinghamſhire*, and of a conſiderable Family: Queen *Elizabeth* made him firſt Biſhop of *Landaff*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Worceſter*. He was famous for his Preaching, and wrote ſome Books in Divinity. He died at 60 of the Jaundice, in the year 1610. *Hierolog. Anglicana.*

BABOLITZA, or *Babolza*, call'd *Manſuetinum* in *Antonin*'s Itinerary, a Town and Caſtle of *Lower Hungary*, 5 miles Weſt of *Zigeth*. *Baudr.*

AUTRE, a Market-Town of *St. Mary Ottery* Hundred in *Devonshire*, about 12 miles East of *Exeter*.

AUTUN, in Lat. anciently *Bibracte*, now *Augusto-dunum*, an Episcopal City of *France* in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Arroux*, under the Arch-Bishop of *Lyons*, memorable for the Council of the *Druids*, and School of the *Gauls*, anciently had in much Veneration. 'Twas about 2000 paces in circumference, wall'd round, beautified with a Capitol, several Temples, and other Magnificent Edifices, whose Ruines speak its ancient Grandeur. 'Twas first wasted by *Attila*, then plunder'd by the *Normans*, and afterwards very much impoverish'd by the ancient Kings of *Burgundy*, who kept their Court at *Chalon*. Yet it is still considerable for its Churches and other Ecclesiastical Buildings.

AUVERGNE, a Province of *France* with the Title of an Earldom, bounded on the East by *Le Forets*, on the West by the *Upper Limosin*, *Quercy*, and *La Marche*; on the South by *Cevenes* and *Rovergue*; and on the North by *Bourbonnois*. 'Tis divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, the *Lower* extends it self by the Banks of the River *Allier* in a most fertile Plain, whose Capital City is *Clermont*. The Soil is fruitful of Corn and Wine, and abounds in Mineral Waters; The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Tapestry, Bone-Lace, Linen Cloth, Knives, Kettles, and other Commodities. The *Upper* is remarkable for Mount *Cantal*, high, and much frequented by Botanists for the abundance of Simples which grow there. The Soil is good for Pasturage, and the People *Trade much in Cheese and Mules*. The Inhabitants of the whole Province are naturally Industrious, Ingenuous, and good Soldiers.

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AZAZEL; neither the Jewish nor the Christian Commentators of the Bible are agreed about the Signification of this Word, which we find in the sixteenth Chapter of *Leviticus*: Some Rabbins believe that it was the Name of a Mountain, whither the High Priest sent the Scape-Goat mention'd in this Place. St. *Jerome* translates the Word *Azazel*, by *Caper Emissarius*; and herein he follows the *Septuagint*: This Opinion is likewise supported by *Grotius*. *Spencer de Leg. Heb. Ritual.*

AZEK, a City of the *Amorites*, which fell to the Tribe of *Judah*: It was here that God smote the Army of the five Kings, who besieged *Gibeon*, with Hail-stones. This City was afterward fortified by *Rehoboam*.

AZEM, a Kingdom of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, joining to the Lake *Chiamay*, one of the best Countries of *Asia*, affording all that is necessary for the Life of Man, besides Gold, Silver, Iron, and Lead-Mines, and great store of Silk. Here is also the best *Gum-Lac*, growing upon Trees in great abundance; and excellent Grapes, of which they make no Wine, only dry them, and extract a strong Water from them. Tho' they have no want of Cattel, yet they delight most in Dogs-flesh, and supply their want of Salt by a Pouder made of Fig-leaves dry'd and burn'd, and then boil'd in Water, at the bottom whereof is a sort of very good white Pouder, which they use for Salt. The Capital City is *Kemmerouf*, and their Kings are inter'd at *Azoo*, their Tombs being cramm'd with all manner of Riches, as believing that they shall enjoy all sorts of Delights in the other World: For this reason also such Women as love the Deceased, poison themselves, that they may be buried with them, as are also Elephants, Horses, Dogs, &c. for their Service. The People are naturally Idle, and have never any Taxes impos'd upon them by their Kings, who content themselves with the Income of their Mines, and purchase Slaves of their Neighbours to work in them. This Kingdom was discover'd by *Mirgimola*, General to the Great *Mogul*, about the year 1663. It lies upon the River *Ganges*, in 29 or 30 Deg. of N. Lat. The King is a Pagan, Powerful, and very Rich, and his Subjects happy: The principal City is *Azoo*, which this General took, and found a vast Treasure buried with their Kings for many Ages, but their King lives at *Kemmerouf*, 25 days Journey beyond *Azoo*. The Inhabitants of this Country are very Valiant, and admire Dogs-flesh above all other Dainties. *Tavernier's Travels, l. 2. c. 17.* This General embarked at *Daka* upon the Gulph of *Bengala*, and went up about 100 Leagues N. E. to *Azoo*, which

which belong'd to this Kingdom of *Bengala*; from thence he marched 26 days farther to the North, when the *Raja* met and fought him; but being beaten, was forced to retreat to *Guerguon*, his Metropolis, which the General took alſo, and there found a vaſt Treaſure, it being a Place of Traffick; but the Rains coming on, the General was forced to Winter there, and his Army was reduced to great ſtraits for want of Proviſions; after which, with much difficulty he returned into the Kingdom of *Bengala*, and the next year died of a Sickneſs he got in this Expedition. *Bern. Hiſt. Mogul, p.* 52.

AZINCOURT, a ſmall Village in *Picardy* near *Blangi*, famous for the great Victory won by the *Engliſh* under *Henry* V. over the *French* the 25th of *October*, 1415. The *French* loſt above 10000 killed upon the ſpot, amongſt whom were four Princes of the Blood, with *Charles d'Albret*, Lord High Conſtable of *France*, and above 1500 taken Priſoners. This Defeat proved of very ill Conſequence to them, as may be ſeen in the Article of *Charles* VI. of *France*, and under *Henry* V. of *England*.

AZONES, a Name which the *Greeks* gave to certain Idols, which were Deities at large, not appropriated to the Worſhip of any particular Town or Country, but acknowledged in general by all; of this ſort were the *Sun*, *Mars*, *Luna*, *&c.* Theſe pretended Gods were called by the *Latins*, *Dii Communes*, and are mention'd by *Virgil* in the 12th *Æneid*:

——— *& Dis communibus aras.*

See *Servius in loco.*

AZORES, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, about 9 in Number, under the Juriſdiction of the King of *Portugal*; ſo call'd from the abundance of Hawks bred therein. Their Names are *Tercera*, or the *Iſle of Jeſus Chriſt*, *St. Chael*, *St. George*, *Dico*, *Fayal*, *Graciosa*, *Flores*, and *Corva*; which two laſt, becauſe remote from the reſt, are much expos'd to Pirates. They are full of Rocks, yet abound in Fruit, and eſpecially in what they call Batatas, which grows like Turneps, and eats very well: They have alſo good Beef, Corn, Wine, *&c.* Some think that theſe Iſlands are the *Cathiterides* of *Ptolemy*, or the *Caſſiterides* of *Pliny*; and *Boterus* is of Opinion, that they began to be inhabited in 1449. *Alphonſo Henry* of *Portugal* was carried Priſoner to *Tercera*, the chiefeſt of the 9, in 1669. and is kept there ſince. The chief Town of this Place is *Augra*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to *Lisbonne*. *Ortel. in Theat. Geogr. Golnitz, &c.*

AZORIUS, (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Louca*, a Town of *Spain*, in the Dioceſe of *Carthagena*: He lived in the 16th Century. His Merit preferr'd him to the beſt Poſts in his Society, where he was Rector of ſeveral Colleges: He was a conſiderable Linguiſt, a good Scripturiſt, and Moral Philoſopher. He wrote three Tomes; *Inſtitutionum Moralium*; *In cantica*, *&c. Ribadeneira*, *& Algamb. De Script. Soc. Jeſ.*

AZUAGUES, a diſperſed People of *Africa*, reſiding chiefly at *Tremeſen*, *Fez*, and *Tunis*, tho' ſcattered here and there all over *Barbary* and *Numidia*. They generally ſpeak *Arabick*, and boaſt themſelves to have been originally Chriſtians, diſtinguiſhing themſelves from the *Africans*, *Arabians*, and other *Mahometans*, by never ſhaving their Beards, nor cutting their Hair, and are always at enmity with them.

B.

B. Several Nations give this Letter a middle Sound, between U and B, as the *Spaniards* and *Gaſcoigns*. The *Egyptians*, who made the Figure of ſome Animal ſtand for their Characters, made uſe of a Sheep for B, which ſeem to pronounce this Letter by their bleating. *Pierius*, *l.* 47. *Deſ. Hierog. c.* 28.

BAAL, or *Bel*, an *Hebrew* and *Chaldaick* Word, which ſignifies Lord, or Mighty. It was the Name of the Idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, and of moſt of the Nations that border'd upon the *Jews*. It ſeems that the Idolaters amongſt them pretend to adore the True God under the Name and Figure of *Baalim*, *Hoſ.* 2. 16, 17. The *Grecians*, who were accuſtomed to take the Eaſtern Divinities for their own, call'd this *Bell*, ſometimes *Jupiter*, ſometimes *Mars*; but the truth is, That the *Babylonians* underſtood by it either the Stars and Hoſt of Heaven, or ſuch Kings and Hero's whoſe Memory they had conſecrated to Poſterity by a Religious Worſhip. The *Phœnicians* ador'd the *Sun* under the Name of *Baal* and *Moloch*. 'Tis thought this Idol was the firſt invented by Superſtition, and the original Worſhip of Idolatry. *Selden de Dis Syris.*

BAAL, a King of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, who ſucceeded *Ithobalus*: He undertook the Government after the Town was demoliſhed by *Nebuchadonozor*. After him, for about 13 or 14 years the Adminiſtration of *Tyre* was in the hands of Judges, who depended on the *Aſſyrian* Empire. *Joſ. cont. Appion, l.* 3.

BAALGAD, *Bagad*, or *Begad*, an Idol of the *Syrians*, which they accounted the Goddeſs of Fortune, *Kerch.*

BAALHASOR, a place in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; whither *Abſalom* invited his Brethren, and kill'd *Amnon* the eldeſt.

BAANA, one of the Murtherers of *Iſhboſheth*, *Saul's Son*, whom the generous *David* rewarded with Death.

BAANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees* in the 9th Century. *Pier. de Sicile.*

BAAR, a Country of *Suaben* in *Germany*; the ancient Inhabitants of which were call'd *Vargiones*; it lies near the Fountains of the *Danube*, and takes its Name from the Mountain *de Baar*, in Lat. *Abnobi*, whence the *Danube* has its Original and Name *Danubius*, *quaſi de Abnobius.* The Prince of *Furſtemberg* is Sovereign of this Country. *Baudr.*

BAARAS, the Name of a wonderful Plant on Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*: It begins to appear in *May*, after the Snow is thaw'd; when it begins to grow dark, it gives a Light like that of a ſmall Torch, and continues ſo until morning. The *Arabs* call it the *Herb of Gold*, and believe it may perform the great Work of Tranſmutation; however, they dare not pluck it up, becauſe they have obſerved, That ſuch as attempted it, died ſuddenly. The reaſon of it is, That this Plant grows in a Soil that makes it exhale ſuch venomous bituminous Steams, as choak thoſe that gather it; and is alſo the cauſe of its ſhining in the night.

BAASHA, one of the Generals of *Nadab*, King of *Iſrael*, who kill'd that Prince while he beſieged *Gabath*, a City of the *Philiſtines*, and uſurp'd the Crown. 1 *Kings.*

BABAS, an intimate Friend and Miniſter of State to *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, who in recompence of his great Services, had his Eyes pull'd out. *Joſeph.*

BABEL, the Name of a City and Tower, which the Sons of Men began to build before their ſeparation in the Plains of *Meſopotamia*. Now becauſe this Word ſignifies Confuſion, and it's ſaid, *Gen.* 12. 7. That *God confounded their Language, that they might not underſtand each others Speech*; the *Jews* have invented a heap of Fables, telling us, That the Language of Mankind, that was then the ſame, was changed into 72 different ones: But the Opinion of *Caſaubon* the Younger, and of ſeveral other Learned Men of this Age, ſeems more probable, *viz.* That this Confuſion was nothing elſe but a Miſunderſtanding amongſt them, that hindred the Work to go on, and occaſion'd their ſeparation: After which, they having but little or no Communication with one another, and meeting with ſeveral things unknown to them before, they call'd them by differing Names; whence aroſe our various Speeches. This ſeems the more likely, becauſe we perceive in reading the Hiſtory of *Moſes*, That the Language of thoſe Nations that did not live far aſunder, was much the ſame *Heylin* writes, That this prodigious Work was undertaken by the Advice of *Nimrod*, to ſecure the People from a ſecond Deluge, which *Heber* and his Family oppos'd as unlawful; but the Majority prevailing, they began to build, and advanced it 5146 paces from the Ground, with a Baſis and Circumference proportionable, having a winding Paſſage to go up on the outſide, ſo large, that Carts might meet and turn; and, according to *Verſtegan*, not only affording Lodging, but Fields of Corn and Graſs for Maintenance. *Heyl. l.* 3. *p.* 113. St. *Jer.* St. *Aug. Clem. Epiphan.*

BABEL-MANDEL, call'd by the *Spaniards*, *El Eſtrecho de la Mecca*; by the *French*, *Les Detroits de Babel-Mandel*; by the *Engliſh*, *The Streights*, *&c.* from a River of the ſame Name, which flows thither from the Kingdom of *Adel*; or, as ſome ſay, from an Iſland of that Name, which lies at the very mouth of the *Red Sea*, betwixt *Africa* and *Arabia Felix*. The *Arabians* call it the *Gulph of Weeping*. *Baudr. Strabo* ſays, That the Paſſage into the *Red Sea* was anciently ſecured by a Chain drawn from each ſide of the Iſland to the Shoar, from whence it's 3 miles diſtant, is 2 Leagues in compaſs, and 20 paces high above the Water.

BABILUS, an Aſtrologer in *Nero's* time; he told this Emperor, who was in fear of his Life upon the apparition of a Comet, That the Stroke might be diverted by the Death of other Illuſtrious Perſons: Whereupon he reſolved to ſacrifice the Leading Men of the *Roman* Empire. *Sueton.*

BABINGTON, (*Gervaſe*) Biſhop of *Worceſter*, born in *Nottinghamſhire*, and of a conſiderable Family: Queen *Elizabeth* made him firſt Biſhop of *Landaff*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Worceſter*. He was famous for his Preaching, and wrote ſome Books in Divinity. He died at 60 of the Jaundice, in the year 1610. *Heroleg. Anglicana.*

BABOLITZA, or *Baboltza*, call'd *Manſuetinum* in *Antonin's* Itinerary, a Town and Caſtle of *Lower Hungary*, 5 miles Weſt of *Zigeth*. *Baudr.*

BABRIAS, or *Gabrias*, a *Greek* Poet, who turn'd *Æſop*'s Fables into *Iambicks*; but when he lived is not certain. *Suid. & Avien. in Præf. Fab.*

BABUL, Lat. *Pattala*, one of the greateſt Cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*, pleaſantly ſituated in an Iſland of the River *Indus*, ſubject to the Great *Mogul*: Some think it to be *Cambaia*; but others take it to be *Patan*.

BABYLAS, a Biſhop of *Antioch*; he ſucceeded *Zebinus* in the year 239. He's deſervedly reckoned among the moſt worthy Biſhops of this Church, which having Govern'd 12 years with great Care and Exemplarineſs, he died a Martyr in Priſon in the *Decian* Perſecution, *An.* 251. *Euſeb. Hiſt. l. 6. c.29. & ſeq. St. Chryſoſt. Hom. de S. Babyl. Baron. &c.*

BABYLON, the Metropolis of *Chaldæa*, ſaid to be built by *Nimrod*, or *Belus*, the firſt King of the *Aſſyrians*, enlarged by *Ninus*, his Son and Succeſſor, and beautified by *Semiramis*, who made it one of the Wonders of the World. Its Walls were ſaid to be of brick, cemented with Bitumen, 32 foot thick; ſo that two Coaches with four Horſes abreaſt might eaſily go upon them; beſides that, it was 50 cubits high, with Towers 10 foot higher. The Circuit was about 360, or 368 furlongs; the Houſes were at an acres diſtance from the Walls, ſo that the City took up but 90 furlongs; nor were the Houſes join'd together, but the remaining Ground was till'd, partly to ſtop the ſpreading of Fire, and partly to nouriſh the Inhabitants in caſe of a Siege. The *Euphrates* ran through the middle of the City, and on both ſides of it were deep Ditches to receive the Water, when that River overflow'd: The two parts of the Town had a Communication by means of a Stone-bridge, that was alſo reckoned one of the Wonders of the Eaſt: But nothing was ſo ſurprizing as the Caſtle, which was 20 furlongs round, environ'd with Towers 30 foot in the Ground, and 80 above it: Upon the top of this Caſtle were the marvellous Gardens, that appear'd afar off as if they hung in the Air; they were ſupported by ſquare Pillars, and by 20 ſtrong Walls, diſtant but 11 foot from each other; they were fill'd of very good Earth, in which there grew Trees of 8 cubits breadth, and 30 foot high, that bore exquiſite Fruit, being watered by the help of Pumps and ſecret Pipes. As to the Inhabitants, they were very Luxurious, and much addicted to Aſtrology; however, the City was fam'd for the Manufacture of Cloth of various Colours. *Babylon* began to decay in the time of the *Seleucides*, after *Seleucus Nicanor* had built *Seleucia*, near the Banks of the *Tygris*, and but 300 furlongs from *Babylon*, which in proceſs of time eclypſed the Luſtre of that ancient City, and even robb'd it of its Name. This is alſo the cauſe that the modern Geographers have taken *Bagdat*, which is built on the Ruines of *Seleucia*, for the Old *Babylon*. The Inhabitants were noted for their Skill in Aſtrology, and, as ſome ſay, invented it. *Rauwolf*, a Phyſician in *Germany* in 1574. ſaw, and thus deſcribes the then State of this City; By a ſmall Village on the *Euphrates* called *Eulogo*, or *Felugo*, is the Seat of the Old *Babylon*, a day and a half's Journey from *Bagdat*: The Lands about it are ſo dry and deſolate, that one may juſtly doubt the Fertility of it, and the Greatneſs of this City, if the vaſt Ruines, ſtill to be ſeen, did not baniſh all Suſpicion. There are ſtill extant ſome Arches of a Bridge over the River, which is here half a mile broad, and exceeding deep: Theſe Arches are built of Brick, and wonderfully compacted. A quarter of a mile beneath the Village, in a Plain, is the fallen Ruines of a Caſtle, and beyond that, the Ruines of the Tower of *Babel*, half a *German* mile in compaſs, which is now a Receptacle of Serpents and venomous Creatures; and amongſt them, Lizards with 3 Heads, call'd by the *Perſians Eglo*, and ſaid to be very venomous. A little above the fall of the *Tigris* into the *Euphrates*, is a City now call'd *Ivax*, but formerly *Apamea*. All that travel over theſe Plains, will find vaſt Numbers of the Ruines of very ancient, great, and tall Buildings, arched Towers, and other ſuch-like Structures of wonderful Architecture, which being now for a long time deſerted, are in part tumbled down into heaps, and in part are yet ſtanding: There is only one Tower, which is call'd *Daniel*'s, ſtill entire, and inhabited, from whence may be ſeen all the Ruines of this vaſt City; which ſufficiently demonſtrate the Truth of what ancient Writers have ſaid of its Greatneſs, by the vaſtneſs of their extent. *Heylin* ſays, That the Walls were 46 *Engliſh* miles in compaſs, and finiſh'd in one year by 200000 Workmen daily employ'd on them. *Ariſtotle* ſays, that it ought rather to have been call'd a Country than City; for when it was ſurprized by the *Medes* and *Perſians*, it was 3 days before the Inhabitants of the fartheſt parts were aware of it: But this is a great Miſtake, and the alteration of a Letter in the Greek might poſſibly occaſion it, and make the 3d part of a day be taken for 3 days: For *Xenophon*, in his *Anabaſis*, *l.* 7 tells us, That the Enemies having entred the Town, thoſe who liv'd at the other end of it, did not know it was taken till the 3d part of the day, *i. e.* not till 3 hours after Sun-riſe, it being the Cuſtom of the *Greeks* to follow the *Babylonians* in dividing the day into 12 parts, as we may learn from *Herodotus*, *l.* 2. When it revolted in *Semiramis*'s Reign, ſhe had notice of it, as dreſſing her Hair, whereupon leaving her Head half dreſs'd, ſhe went and beſieg'd it, and never would dreſs the other half until ſhe recover'd it. *Xenophon* likewiſe tells us, That *Cyrus* took it, by cuting many deep Channels on the Banks of the *Euphrates*, into which having drain'd the Water, when the *Babylonians* were in the height of their Mirth and Feaſting, he march'd his Forces into the City by the dry Channel, and became Maſter of it. When it revolted from *Darius Hydaſpes*, *Zophyrus*, one of his Captains, mangling his Body, and cuting off his Noſe and Ears, fled to the *Babylonians*, and telling 'em that the King had treated him ſo for ſpeaking in their Favour, obtain'd the Command of their Forces, which he quickly ſurrendred, with the Town, into the hands of his King; who thereupon ſaid, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* than 20 *Babylons*. It's alſo noted for *Alexander the Great*'s Death. *Q. Curtius* ſays, it was leſſen'd a 4th part in his time; *Pliny*, That it was reduc'd to a Wilderneſs in his. St. *Jerome* ſays, That it was turn'd into a Park, wherein the King's of *Perſia* uſed to Hunt in his time; which was occaſion'd by the Injury of Time, the Removal of the Seat of the Empire thence by the *Macedonians*, and the Building of *Seleucia* near unto it by *Seleucus*. This City gave the Name of *Babylonia* to the adjacent Country. The Kings that Reigned in *Babylon* before *Cyrus*, are firſt *Nabonaſar*, famous for his Æra, which the Aſtronomers fixed upon the 26th day of *February*, *A. M.* 3306. in the 8th *Olympiad*, the 6th year after the Founding of *Rome*. Here followeth a Catalogue of the others:

A. M.		Years Reign.
3306.	*Nabonaſar*,	27
3333.	*Merodach*, or *Mardokempandus*	42
3375.	*Ben-merodach*,	33
3408.	*Nebuchodonoſor* I. or *Nabopolaſſar*,	18
3426.	*Nebuchodonoſor* II. call the *Great*,	46
3472.	*Evil-merodach*,	23
3495.	*Balthaſar*,	4
3499.	*Darius*, or *Nabonadius*,	17

BABYLON, a City of *Egypt* near the River *Nilus* over-againſt *Memphis*, out of whoſe Ruines ſprang the Great *Cairo*, which is not far from it. It is in this *Babylon* that St. *Peter* is ſaid to have wrote his firſt Epiſtle, the other being a Deſart at that time. *Marſh. Geneb. Torn.*

BACAIM, a City in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on this ſide of the *Ganges*, near the Gulph of *Cambaya* towards the S. The *Portugueſe* poſſeſs it ſince 1534. and have there a ſtrong Fortreſs: The Churches are rich and magnificent, the Houſes well built, the Market-places very large, and the River that runs by the Walls is able to carry Veſſels of the greateſt Burthens, which renders it very convenient for Commerce. *Dellon. Relat. des Ind. Orient.*

BACAR, a Valley on the North-ſide of Mount *Libanus*, in the Tribe of *Nephthali*, which reaches as far Eaſtward as *Salmira* in *Syria*. It is famous for its excellent Soil, good Paſturage, and numerous Flocks. *Hoffm.* Others ſay, That it was called in Latin *Iturea Trachonitis*, belong'd to the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*, and was fam'd for excellent Archers. *Cicero* call'd its Inhabitants, *Omnium gentium maxime Barbaros*. There is alſo, a Country in *India* beyond *Ganges* of this Name, having the Kingdom of *Dellium* on the W. and *Patno* on the E. from which it's ſeparated by the River *Ganges*.

BACCHANALIA, Feaſts celebrated in Honour of *Bacchus*, with ſo much Debauchery and ſuch infamous Ceremonies, that the *Romans* thought fit to ſuppreſs them, *An. Rom.* 568. This Feſtival had its Original in *Egypt*, whence it was brought into *Greece* by one *Melampus*, where the *Athenians* kept it more ſolemnly than all their Neighbours.

BACCHANETS, the Name of ſuch Women as followed *Bacchus* in the Conqueſt of the *Eaſt-Indies*. It was afterwards given to the Female Prieſts of that falſe God, who celebrated his Feaſt covered with Skins of Tygers or Panthers, and running all the Night, ſome with their Hair looſe with Torches and Links in their Hands, others crowned with Vine and Ivy-leaves, carrying a *Thyrſus* or Stick covered with the like Leaves. They had along with them Cymbal-players, Drummers, and others with Hunting-Horns, and they themſelves made a terrible Noiſe, ſhouting and bawling as they went along. The Men were apparelled like Satyrs, ſome riding upon Aſſes, and others led He-goats to ſacrifice them. *Tertul. St. Auſtin.*

BACCHARACH, or *Bacharac*, a ſmall Town on the *Rhine*, in the *Low Palatinate*, famous for its excellent Wine, which made it be call'd *Bacchiana*, the Altar of *Bacchus*. 22 miles Weſt of *Mentz*, 23 South of *Coblentz*.

BAC-

BACCHAREL, (*Giles*) a famous Landskip Painter, born at *Antwerp*. *Acad. Pict. par.* 2. *l.* 3.

BACCHIADES, the Name of some Families among the *Corinthians*, which derived their Original from *Bacchis*, Daughter to *Bacchus*, during whose Festivals they tore in pieces *Acteon*, Son to *Melissus*; which brought this Prince into such Despair, that at the time of the *Isthmian* Plays, he put himself before the Altar, and made horrid Imprecations against the *Corinthians*, if they neglected to revenge his Death; after which, he threw himself down from the top of a high Hill. The *Corinthians*, to avoid *Melissus*'s Curses, expell'd the *Bacchiades* out of their City; who shipping themselves, arriv'd in *Sicilia*, and settled between the Promontories of *Pachini* and *Pelorio*. The *Bacchiades* Govern'd *Corinth* very happily for about 200 years, and made its Havens renowned for Trade. *Strab.*

BACCHIDES, General to *Demetrius Soter*, King of *Syria*: He was sent into *Judæa* to constitute *Alcimus* High-Priest: At another time, being at the head of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, he met with *Judas Macchabæus*, who had not above 800 Men with him; however, *Judas* put him to flight, but receiv'd his Death's Wound in the pursuit. *Jonathan* being chosen General of the *Jews* upon his Brother's Death, courageously withstood *Bacchides*, who endeavour'd to have him treacherously murdered; but his Design miscarrying, and he himself being worsted in all Rencounters, he made Peace with the *Jews*, and went back to *Antioch*; and never return'd after with Arms into *Judæa*. *Joseph.*

BACCHILIDES, a *Greek* Poet, with whose Writings *Julian* the Apostate was much taken; he read them daily, and learned several good Precepts out of them, amongst others, That Chastity is the most beautiful Ornament of an Illustrious Life.

BACCHILUS, Bishop of *Corinth*: He lived in the latter end of the 2d Age, and writ an excellent Treatise concerning the Celebration of the Feast of *Easter*, on the account of a Dispute that arose in his time upon that Subject.

BACCHIO *Bar-Ptolemeo*, born at *Savignano*, a Village about 10 miles from *Florence*, *An.* 1469. was a Disciple of *Cosimo Rosselli*, but much more beholden to the Works of *Leonardo de Vinci*, for his extraordinary Skill in Painting. He was very well vers'd in the Fundamentals of *Design*; and besides, had so many other laudable Qualities, that *Raphael*, after he had quitted the School of *Perugino*, applied himself to this Master, and under him studied the Rules of *Perspective*, together with the Art of Managing and Uniting his Colours. He turn'd *Dominican* Friar, *An.* 1509. and after some time was sent by his *Superiours*, to the Convent of St. *Mark* in *Florence*. He Painted both *Portraicts* and *Histories*; and, by the Persuasion of *Hieronymo Savonarola*, a *Dominican*, he burn'd all his immodest Paintings, and afterwards declin'd that Liberty. He died at the Age of 48. *An.* 1517. *Serafino Razzi*, *Felibien Entr. des Peint.*

BACCHIO, (*Peter James*) born at *Rezzo*, and afterwards an *Orator* at *Rome*. Besides some other Works, he wrote the Life of *Philip Nerio*, the Founder of his Order, in *Latin* and *Italian*. *Miræus de Script. sect.* 17.

BACCHIUS, a famous Fencer or Gladiator, who lived in the Emperor *Augustus*'s time: His Antagonist was one *Bithus*, equal in Years, and so much alike in Strength, that neither could worst the other; which occasion'd the Proverb, *Bithus contra Bacchium*, when Combatants happen'd so equally match'd, that one could not get the better of the other, *Erasm. Suet.*

BACCHUS, look'd upon by the Ancients to be the God of Wine, was Son of *Jupiter* by *Semele*, according to some Authors, according to others by *Proserpina*; nor will some stick to say he had two Mothers; which indeed is as likely as other things said of him; as, That *Jupiter* drew him out of his Mother's Womb, and put him into his Thigh, to make up what he wanted of the 9 Months, when the Mother lost her Life through her indiscreet Curiosity to converse with his Father in the Rays of his Divinity. He was an Hermaphrodite, if we believe the Poet *Orpheus*, and accordingly it's said he was always young. He was in great esteem among the *Egyptians*; nor do we read of any People which at that time denied him the Veneration that was usually paid to the Gods, except *Scythia*, those of that Country holding it unreasonable and ridiculous to adore a God that rendred People Fools or Mad. The various Opinions concerning the time and place of *Bacchus*'s Birth, the manner of his Education, the Country where, and the Persons that had the Care of his bringing up, are to be seen all at length in the 4th Book of *Diodorus Siculus*; where also is the Description of his Exploits and memorable Actions, and of the Ceremonies of his Feast and Triumphs. The *Indians* worship him under the Name of *Dionysius*; the *Egyptians* under that of *Osiris*. The *Romans* call him *Liber*; and the *Greeks* give him several Names. *Bochartus* is of Opinion, That *Bacchus* comes from *Bar-Chus*, i. e. in *Chaldee*, the Son of *Chus*; And that *Nimrod* and *Bacchus* were the same Person. *Bochartus Phaleg. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2.

BACCIUS, or *Baccio*, (*Andrew*) an able Physician in the 16th Century, Author of several good Books: 1. *De Thermis*. 2. *De Naturali Nivorum Historia*. 3. *De Venenis & Antidotis*. 4. *De Gemmis & Lapidibus pretiosis*, &c. *Vander Linden.*

BACH, a small Town of *Lower Hungary*, at the Confluence of the *Danube* and *Sarwizze*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Colocza*: It was under the *Turks* until 1686. but after the taking of *Quinque-Ecclesiæ*, it returned to the Obedience of the Emperor. It stands 70 miles S. E. of *Buda*, and 20 S. of *Colocza*.

BACHARIUS, or *Bacchiarius*, was a Person of Reputation in the 5th Century, living about the year 460. He was an *English-man*, or, as others say, an *Irish-man*, and a Disciple of St. *Patrick*. In his Youth he studied Poetry and Mathematicks, and wrote a Book about the Calculation of Nativities. He wrote also a little Tract by way of Letter, *De Recipiendis Lapsis*, which is now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Gernard. in Cat. c.* 24. *Miræus in Auct. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

BACHIAN, Lat. *Bachianum*, an Island and Kingdom of *Asia* in the *Indian Sea*, reckoned one of the *Molucco's*: It's small, but wonderfully fruitful, and belongs to the King of *Machian*, whence it lies 20 miles Southward; and about as far from the Island *Gilolee* Westward, almost under the Line: Its chief Town is of its own Name: It has a Castle call'd *Barnevelt*, which belongs to the *Dutch*. The Temperature of the Air is very unwholesom, because of the Vapours extracted by the scorching Heat of the Sun. The *Chinese* possess'd these Islands in 1013. after them the *Persians*, *Arabians*, *Portuguese*, and *Dutch*.

BACIOSARY, or *Bacha-serai*, the Capital City of *Little Tartary*, call'd *Precope*: It is situated in the middle of the Country, upon the River *Nabarta*, and is considerable for being the Residence of the Cham of the *Crim-Tartars*. *Tavern. Baudr.*

BACKER, (*James*) an excellent Painter, Native of *Harlingen*, a City of *Friseland*, one of the United Provinces; his chief Aim was to draw to the Life, wherein he was so expeditious, that a *Harlem* Woman, that came to *Amsterdam*, had her Picture begun and finish'd by him that very day, to the full length, with all the Embellishments that could be bestow'd upon it by Art.

BACKOW, Lat. *Backovia*, a City of *Moldavia* well inhabited: It was made a Bishop's See, and Suffragan of *Colocza*, by Pope *Clement* VIII. It stands on the River *Alansa*, 25 miles N. W. of *Targovisco*: Some call it *Braisslow*. *Baudr.*

BACON, (Sir *Nicholas*) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Bacons* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, but born at *Chiselhurst* in the County of *Kent*. He was bred in *Bennet*'s College in *Cambridge*, and having applied himself to the Study of the Common Law, he became Attorney of the Court of Wards; then was preferr'd to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in which he continued about 18 years. He was not only a good Lawyer, but a Man of great Wit and Wisdom, and of deep reach into all sorts of Affairs: He had a special Memory to recollect all the Circumstances of a Business, and as great Patience to debate and consider them; witness his usual Saying, *Let us stay a little, and we shall have done the sooner*. In short, he understood the true Interest of *England*, and promoted it to the utmost of his Power. To secure his own, he made use of the Policy of those Times, *viz.* great Alliance; he and *Cecil* Married two Sisters; *Walsingham* and *Mildmay* two more; *Knowls*, *Essex*, and *Leicester* were also linked together. As for Greatness, Sir *Nicholas* never affected it, giving for his Motto, *Mediocri firma*; nor was he so much for a large as a good Estate. His House at *Gorhambury* in *Hertfordshire* was convenient, but not at all stately; which made the Queen tell him, when she call'd there in her Progress, That *it was too little for his Lordship*: To which he made this Answer, *No, Madam*; *but Your Highness has made me too big for it*. He was very corpulent in his old Age, to which the Queen alluding, us'd to say, *Sir* Nicholas's *Soul lodgeth well*. He died *An.* 1578. leaving two Sons, Sir *Nicholas* the first Baronet of *England*, and Sir *Francis* the Honour of his Age and Country.

BACON, (Sir *Francis*) created Lord *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*, by K. *James* I. in 1620. and advanced by the same King to the Dignity of Lord High Chancellor of *England*; was a younger Son of Sir *Nich Bacon*, by his Lady *Anne Cock*. With this Advantage of Great Birth, he had a suitable Education; and such Natural Parts, as rais'd him to a greater Esteem in the World by his Knowledge, than he was in his own Country by the Honours and Dignities conferr'd upon him. He was born at *York*-House in the *Strand* in 1560. Queen *Elizabeth* took Delight in his witty Discourses, and admired him in his Childhood for his witty Repartees. He was sent to *Trinity*-College in *Cambridge* at 16 years of Age, where he made such progress, that he soon became the Admiration of the whole University. He quickly discover'd the

the Emptineſs of *Ariſtotle*'s Natural Philoſophy, as fram'd for Diſputations, and no ways tending to the Benefit of Humane Life; and tho' he always ſpoke of that Author with Praiſe, he perſiſted in this Opinion all his Life-time. After he had run through the whole Courſe of Liberal Arts, he applied himſelf particularly to the Study of Politicks, to which his Genius led him. And when Sir *Amias Paulet* went Ambaſſador to the *French* Court, he was ſent with him into *France*, where he was ſoon after employ'd Agent between the two Courts, till his Father's Death call'd him home to look after his own private Concerns. Then he grew a great Stateſman, and was choſen the Queen's Advocate at 30 years of Age: His Generous and Affable Diſpoſition procur'd him all Men's Love and Wonder. He inſtill'd wholeſom Precepts of Prudence and Honour to Noblemen; Sound Principles of Arts and Sciences to the Learned; Noble Maxims of Government to Princes; Excellent Rules of Life to the People. His Port was ſtately; his Speech flowing and grave; his Religion was rational and ſober; his Spirit publick; his Love tender to his Relations, and faithful to his Friends; liberal to the Hopeful, juſt to all Men, and civil to his very Enemies. One Fault he had, That he was above the Age he lived in, in his Bounties to ſuch as brought him Preſents; and over-indulgent to his Servants, whoſe Riſe prov'd his Fall. How little he valued Wealth, appears in that when his Servants would take Money from his Cloſet, he would ſay, *Ay, poor Men, that is their Portion.* But he wanted at laſt what he was ſo careleſs of, if what is ſaid be true, That he grew a Burden to Sir *Julius Cæſar*, who kept him; and that the Lord *Brook* denied him Small-beer: Yet he had kept his Chancellor's Place 19 years, and did not forfeit it by any Offence againſt the King, but fell by the ſame Hand that rais'd him, the then Duke of *Buckingham*. He died without Iſſue at *Highgate*, in the Earl of *Arundel*'s Houſe, *Apr.* 9. 1626. in the 66th year of his Age, and was buried in St. *Michael*'s Church near *St. Albans*, where Sir *Thomas Mutis*, formerly his Secretary, erected a Monument of white Marble to his Memory, with an Epitaph compos'd by Sir *Henry Wotton*. It was ſaid of him, That as *Socrates* brought Morality to Diſcourſe, ſo did he Philoſophy from Speculation to Experience. Sir *Walter Raleigh* uſed to ſay, That the Earl of *Salisbury* was a good Orator, but bad Writer; the Earl of *Northampton* a good Writer, but bad Orator; and that Sir *Francis Bacon* excell'd in both. He left us theſe following Books: *Hiſtoria Regni Henrici* VII. *De Sapientia Veterum. De Bello Sacro. De Naturali & Univerſali Philoſophia. Hiſtoria Ventorum. Hiſtoria Vitæ & Mortis. De Dignitate & Augmentis Scientiarum. Novum Organum Scientiarum.*

BACON, (*Roger*) an *Engliſh Franciſcan*, lived in the 13th Century; and for his extraordinary Parts and Learning, was Sirnamed *Doctor Mirabilis*. His great Skill in Mathematicks got him the Name of *Magician*, inſomuch that the General of his Order cited him to *Rome*, where he was impriſoned; but having clear'd himſelf of the Imputation, was ſent back again into *England*, where he ſent Pope *Clement* IV. ſeveral Pieces of his Invention. He died in 1284. leaving ſeveral Works, whereof ſome, ſtill in Manuſcript, are to be ſeen in *Oxford* and other Libraries. *Pitſæus.*

BACOTI, the Name of the great Witch which the People of *Tonquin* conſult, beſides their two Magicians, *Taybou* and *Tayphowthouy*. When a Child dies, the Mother, to learn the ſtate of the parted Soul, goes to this *Bacoti*, who takes a Drum, and beats a Call, to make that Soul appear before her, and tells the Mother ſhe ſees the Soul, which acquaints her of her good or evil Condition; but to pleaſe the Mother they generally ſay the Child is happy. *Tavern.*

BACQUET, (*John*) the King's Advocate of the Exchequer at *Paris*. He was very Learned both in the Municipal and Civil Laws, and wrote ſeveral Tracts in that Faculty. His Works have been enlarged with ſeveral Remarks, written by *Claude de Ferriere*, a Councellor of Parliament, and Printed for *Denys Thierry*, 1688.

BACQUIAN, or *Bachian*, *Bachianum*, one of the *Moluccо* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea: It's between *Machian* and *Gilole*, and belongs to the *Hollanders*. It abounds with Fruit, and is water'd with ſeveral ſmall Chanels.

BACTRIA, an ancient Province of *Perſia*, between *Margiana*, *Scythia*, the *Indies*, and the Country of the *Maſſagetes*; part of it now lies in *Charazan*, a Province of *Perſia*, and part of it in *Mawarahnahr*, commonly call'd *Usbeck* in *Tartary*: So that now *Baſtria* is bounded by the River *Albiamu*, or *Gehon*, which is the *Oxus* of the Ancients. So that this Country lies between *Perſia*, the Dominions of the Great *Mogul*, the Kingdom of *Thibet*, and *Tartary*, under which it is comprehended. The Town of *Baſtria* is the *Termend* of the Moderns in the ſame Country: 'Tis at preſent inconſiderable, and almoſt ruined. *Diod. Sic &c.*

BACTRIANS, an ancient People of *Perſia*, who, according to *Quintus Curtius*, were the beſt Soldiers in the World, but rough and brutal, and had nothing of the Politeneſs of the *Perſians*. Some hold that they kept Dogs to devour ſuch as became uſeleſs either through their great Age or long Sickneſs; and it's ſaid that their Wives were well Apparelled, but were not Chaſte. They were much addicted to Aſtrology, and their *Zoroaſter* was ſuppoſed to be the Author of Magick.

BACU, *Baruic*, or *Bathu*, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Servan*, upon the *Caſpian* Sea, great and famous for Traffick. Near to it is a Spring of Black Oil, which is uſed to burn throughout all *Perſia*: It gives its Name to the *Caſpian* Sea. There is another of the ſame Name in *Arabia Felix.*

BACUCEN, Lat. *Baduhennæ Lucus*, the Name of a Village 3 leagues Weſt from *Groninghen*, ſo called for the greateſt Foreſt in *Frieſland*, one of the United Provinces, which the common People call *Seven-Walden*, thence Seven Woods: Others will have it *Coevarden*, a ſtrong Town of *Over-Yſſel*, in the Borders of *Weſtphalia*; but the firſt Opinion obtains. This Foreſt is famous for a Defeat of the *Romans*, who loſt 900 Men in the Skirmiſh. *Tacit. Baudr. Hoffm.*

BACURIUS, or *Baturius*, King of the *Iberians*, a People that lived towards *Mont-Caucaſus* on the ſide of the *Caſpian* Sea. He and his Subjects were converted about *An.* 327. in the Emperor *Conſtantine*'s time, who made him Governour of the *Holy Land*. A Chriſtian Slave that was of his Court cured his Wife and Son, and ſo generouſly refuſed the Reward offered him, that his Virtue was much admired. This Prince being a Hunting, and having loſt ſight of his Retinue in a great Storm and ſudden Darkneſs, made his Application to the God that his Slave believ'd in, with a Promiſe to adore Him alone, if he delivered him from that Danger: He had hardly finiſh'd his Vow, when the Day clear'd up; and the grateful Prince fulfill'd his Promiſe, and became the Apoſtle of his Country.

BADAI, People of the Deſart *Tartary*, who adore the Sun, or a Piece of Red Cloth, which they lift up in the Air.

BADAJOZ, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, Suffragan to the Biſhoprick of *Compoſtella*: It is the *Pax Auguſta* of the Ancients. The *Moors* gave it the preſent Name. It is ſituated upon the River *Gaudiana*, well fortified, being the Bulwark of *Spain*, againſt the *Portugueſe*, who beſieged it to no purpoſe in 1658. It has a Fort on the other ſide of the River, called *St. Chriſtopher*'s *Fort*. It's large and populous, built upon a Hill. Longitude 13 Deg. Latitude 38 Deg. 45 Min. It's 85 miles North-Weſt of *Seville*, and 190 South-Weſt of *Madrid*. *Plin. Marian.*

BADARA, a Kingdom of *India* on this ſide the *Ganges*, in the *Calicut*: It's principal Town is of the ſame Name, and ſtands in a *Peninſula*, 6 leagues North from *Calicut*. *Baudr.*

BADE, or *Baden*, *Bada*, and *Thermæ inferiores*, a Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, that bears the Title of Marquiſate: It is famous for its Baths, being 5 leagues off of *Strasburg*, and 8 of *Spire*. This Marquiſate is upon the *Rhine*, between *Briſgaw* and the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. Its Marquiſes are Princes of the Empire, and are of a Noble and Ancient Family. The *Baden Durlach* Branch has two Voices in the Diet of the Empire, and in the Circle of *Suabia*; one for *Durlach*, and the other for *Hochberg*. Theſe two Branches act by turns in all theſe Diets, as it was regulated in the Peace of *Munſter*. This Noble Family of *Baden* derives its Original from the Duke of *Zering*, *Bartholdus* I. being Father to *Herman* the Founder of this Family. It's divided into two Branches, *Hochberg* and *Durlach*; the former Popiſh, the other Proteſtants. The preſent Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who hath been General for the Emperor in *Hungary*, and obtain'd ſuch great Victories, is of the firſt Branch.

BADE, or *Baden*, a Town in *Swiſſerland*, upon the River *Limague*: It is the Meeting-place of the Cantons for their Publick Concerns, and where Foreign Ambaſſadors come. It's between *Bale* and *Zurich*, and is an ancient Town. It was call'd by the *Romans Aquæ Helveticæ*; in ſucceeding Ages it was called *Caſtellum Thermarum*, and *Thermæ Superiores*, for its hot Baths, which are in great Repute. Theſe Baths are not in the Town, but a little below it, in a Village well built, in the middle of which there is a great Square, or Market-place, ſurrounded with well-built Inns, which are all furniſhed with Baths, for the Convenience of thoſe that Lodge there: There are 30 of them in all, beſides thoſe beyond the River. *Tacitus* ſays, That *Cecinna*, a Captain of *Vitellius*'s Party, defeated near this Town an Army of *Swiſſers* that adhered to *Otho*, *An. C.* 69. *Bade* is Capital of a County that bears the ſame Name, and is one of the Free Towns of *Swiſſerland*, which, according to *Simler*, may be called Tributary, becauſe they raiſe Soldiers at their proper Coſt for the whole Republick. Tho' the Eight ancient Cantons are Sovereigns of it, nevertheleſs their Bailiff, who reſides there, has no Power, becauſe

cauſe it Governs it ſelf by its own Laws, and chuſes its Magiſtrates; the ſmall Council conſiſts of 12 Perſons, who manage the Buſineſs of the Town, and examine all Civil and Criminal Proceſſes and Suits. Their Great Council is of 40, including the 12 of the Little Council, and the Chief of theſe is called *Avoyer*. It was in this Town that the Cantons ordered the famous Conference to be held in 1526. upon the Difference of Religion between *Faber*, *Eccius*, *Murnerus*, and the Deputies of the Biſhops of *Conſtance*, *Baſle*, *Coire* and *Lauſanne* on the one ſide, and *Oecolampadius* and his Companions on the other. This City is famous for the League the Cantons entred into in 1526. and for the General Diet of the Cantons held here in 1690 wherein they reſolved on a Neutrality in reference to the War between the Confederates and *France*, and to ſecure the Paſſage againſt the Biſhoprick of *Baſle*, and the four Foreſt Towns, in which the *French* did pretend to take Winter Quarters. This Town is 14 miles N. W. of *Zurick*, and 42 S. E. of *Baſil*. *Simler. de Rep. Helvet.*

BADEGISLE, Biſhop of *Mans*, he was Steward to *Childerick* King of *France*, who got him made Biſhop of that Place. He was married when he was choſen Biſhop, and without quitting his Wife, exerciſed his Function.

BADEN, a Town of *Auſtria* in *Germany*, belonging to the Emperor, ſtands 18 miles S. of *Vienna*.

BADENOCH, in Latin *Badenacha*, a Place in the North of *Scotland*, in the Province of *Murray*, towards the Mountains and the ſmall Province of *Athol*; it is a cold and barren parcel of Ground, parted in two by the River *Spey*.

BADENWELIER, a City in the Province of *Brisgaw* in *Germany*, between *Friburg* and *Bazil*, famous for its hot Baths. It's 15 miles N. of *Bazil*.

BADERIC, Son of *Baſin* King of *Thuringia*: He was kill'd by his Brother *Hermenfroy*, who was reſolv'd to make himſelf Maſter of all the Dominions which their Father had left between 'em. *Gregor Turon lib.* 1. See *Amalaberge*.

BADET, *(Arnulph)* a *Frenchman* of the Order of St. *Dominick*: In 1499 he publiſh'd a Treatiſe at *Avignon* call'd *Breviarium de Mirabilibus Mundi*; and in 1529 two other Pieces of his were printed at *Lions*, entituled, *Margarita Virorum Illuſtrium*: *Margarita Sacræ Scripturæ*. *Miræus de Script. ſec.* 16.

BADILLON, or *Bodillon*, a *French* Lord, who being ſtretched upon the Ground, and unmercifully whipp'd by King *Childerick* II.'s Order, join'd himſelf to ſome other Great Men, who reſented his ill Uſage, and conſpired to murther the King: To execute which, they way-laid him as he was coming from Hunting, and *Badillon* himſelf kill'd him with his own Hand, together with his Son and the Queen *Bilechide*, then with Child.

BAERT, or *Bertius*, *(Arnulph)* a celebrated Lawyer, born at *Bruſſels*, and Councellor of the Great Council at *Malines*: He has left ſeveral Treatiſes in his Profeſſion, *i. e. Ad L. Unicam C. de Sententiis. Ad L. Vinum* 22. *De Rebus Creditis. Ad Tit. de eo quod Loco dari oportet*, &c. This Lawyer died in the year 1627. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

BÆTICA, one of the 3 Parts of *Spain*, which the *Romans* divided into *Tarraconenſis*, *Bætica*, and *Portugal*. It derives its Name from the River *Bætis*, call'd now *Guadalquivir*, and comprehended *Andaluſia*, and a great part of the Kingdom of *Granada*. *Aben Joſeph*, the King of *Morocco*, took it from *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*, in the year 1195. Since that time the *Sarazens* held it till *Ferdinand* V. Grandfather of the Emperor *Charles* V. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan.* The chief Cities of *Bætica* were *Seville* and *Corduba*.

BAEZA, in Latin *Biatia*, a City of *Bætica* in *Spain*, according to *Pliny*; but now belonging to *Andaluſia*; is a Biſhop's See, Suffragant to *Toledo*; but in 1249. united to that of *Jaena* by Pope *Innocent* IV. It was taken from the Infidels by *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*, in 1227. It was formerly called *Bætica*, is large, ſituate on a Mountain, one league North of the River *Bætis*, as much Weſt from *Ubeda*, and hath an Univerſity, which was founded in 1538.

BAFFIN, or *Baffin's Bay*, *Sinus Baffini*, a Gulph in the Ocean in the Southern Lands beyond *America Septentrionalis*; it was lately diſcovered by the *Engliſh* under one *Baffin*, who called it by his Name. *Sanſon*, *Du Val*. *Baudrand*.

BAGAIA, *Bagy*, or *Vagai*, a Town of *Numidia* in *Africa*; the Emperor *Juſtinian* named it *Theodoria*, becauſe his Wife's Name was *Theodora*. *Primianus* a *Donatiſt*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, held a Council here in the year 394. againſt the Deacon *Maximian*, whom he had excommunicated.

BAGAMEDRI, or *Bagamidri*, *Bagamidræ Regnum*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Higher *Ethiopia* or *Abyſſinia*: It has the River *Nilus* to the Weſt of it, and is divided into 17 Provinces, whereof ſome make ſo many Kingdoms.

BAGAUDES, Peaſants in *Gaul*, who revolted about the end of the third Century againſt the *Romans*, they were Headed by *Amand* and *Elian*, two experienc'd Men *Herculeus Maximianus*, whom *Dioclefian* aſſociated to the Empire after *Carinus*'s Death, overthrew theſe *Bagaudes* about 85. or 86. The *Bagaudes* of *Spain*, in the Neighbourhood of *Terragone*, revolted about 452. but were beaten the year after by the *Roman* Troops and the *Viſigoths*, led by *Frederick*, Brother to their King *Theodoricus*.

BAGDEDIN, *(Mahomet)* an *Arabian* Mathematician; 'tis ſuppos'd he lived in the tenth Century: Several Tracts of Geometry are aſſign'd him, and amongſt others, one *De Superficierum Diviſionibus*: This Book was tranſlated into *Latin* by *John Dee* of *London*, and *Frederick Commendini de Urbin*; notwithſtanding the Criticks are of opinion, *Euclide* was the Author of this Piece, and that *Bagdedin* did no more than tranſlate it into *Arabick*. *Proclus in Euclid. Voſſius de Math. C.* 16. *Sect.* 4.

BAGDET, or *Bagdad*, a Town of *Aſia* upon the River *Tygris*, and in the Province of *Hurac* or *Yerac*, where the ancient *Seleucia* was, and ſtands about 38 miles from the ancient *Babylon*. *Bagdet* joins a Suburb by a Bridge of Boats, where, according to the Tradition of the Country, the Town was formerly built, which Situation deſtroys the Opinion of thoſe that call it *Babylon*; for the ancient *Babylon* was on the *Euphrates*, whereas this is upon the *Tygris*, where *Seleucia* ſtood. The *Arabians* call it *Dar-al-Sani*, that is, the Place of Peace. It's three miles in Circuit; its Walls are all Brick, Tarraſſed in ſeveral Places, and defended with Towers, in form of great Baſtions, on which are ſixty Pieces of Cannon. The Grand Signior keeps a Garriſon of 5000 Men in a Caſtle which ſtands in a Corner of the Town on the Water-ſide. The *Baſha* is generally choſen among the *Viziers*: The *Cadi*, or Judge, does the Functions of a *Mufti*. There are five Moſques in the Town, whereof two are very ſumptuous and remarkable for their Domes, covered with Tiles varniſhed with different Colours. There are ten Carvanſeras, and ſeveral Bazars, or Market-places, all vaulted and covered over head to keep off the ſcorching Heat. *Bagdet* is much reſorted to from all ſides, both for Commerce and Devotion, for all the *Perſians* hold, that their Prophet *Ali* lived there; and here dwell two ſorts of *Mahometans*, whereof ſome obſerve *Mahomet*'s Law, according to the *Alcoran*; the reſt are a particular Sect called *Rafedis*. There are *Roman-Catholicks*, *Neſtorians*, *Arminians*, or *Jacobites*. The firſt have a Church ſupplied by *Capucins*, the ſecond likewiſe have one; but the others ſay their Prayers in the *Capucin*'s Church, who adminiſter the Sacraments to them. There are alſo *Jews*, and a great many more come thither every year to viſit the Tomb of the Prophet *Ezekiel*, which is a day and a half's Journey hence. The *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of this Town in 1638. when the King of *Perſia* was taken up in his War againſt the *Mogul*. Three Leagues off *Bagdat*, at an equal diſtance between the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, are to be ſeen the Ruines of a Tower, called by the Country People that of *Nimrod* or *Babel*. But what the *Arabians* ſay, ſeems more probable, *viz.* that it was built by an *Arabian* Prince as a Beacon, or Light-Tower, to aſſemble his Subjects upon any preſſing Occaſion. Its Baſis is 300 Paces round, and is but 40 Yards high, built of Bricks, baked in the Sun, whereof each is 10 Inches ſquare, and three thick. It's hard to determine what form it had, becauſe the Ruines lay ſo confuſed; yet there is more reaſon to think that it was ſquare than round. *Tavernier's Voyage*, *Thevenot*.

BAGLIONI, *Aſtor*, a Noble *Venetian*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Famagouſte* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*; in 1570. and 1571. he killed the *Turks* 3000 Men, but was forced at laſt to capitulate, becauſe the Republick of *Venice* were too ſlow in ſending him Succour. *Muſtapha* gave them Honourable Conditions, but being in Poſſeſſion of the Town, he got him and *Bragadin*, *Tiepoli*, and ſeveral other Officers put in Irons, whom he afterwards cauſed to be Maſſacred in *Baglioni*'s ſight, but reſerved him for ſome more cruel Puniſhment.

BAGNA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Servia*, Subject to the *Turks*, 44 miles from *Niſſa*, and 18 from *Uſcopia*.

BAGNAREA, a Town of *Italy* in the Country of *Orvieto*, in the Church-State, with a Biſhoprick depending immediately on the Holy See. It's the *Balneum Regis*, or *Balneo Regum* of the *Latin* Authors. It's noted for the Birth of *Bonaventure* the Seraphical Doctor, who flouriſh'd in the 13th Century. It's ſix miles S. E. of *Orvieto*, upon the River *Adcar*.

BAGNERES, a Town of *France* in the Valley of *Campan* in *Bigorre*. It's the *Aquenſis vicus* of the *Latin* Authors, which others take for *Aquæ Convenarum*, or *Oneſorum* of the Ancients. It's Famous for its hot Baths, known ſince the time of the *Romans*, who embelliſh'd it with ſeveral Buildings, in whoſe Ruines were found Gold and Silver Medals. It's 18 miles S. of *Tarbe*. *Baudr. Pap. Maſſon.*

BAGNOLENSES, Hereticks, who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, and began to appear in the eighth Century; they rejected the Old Teſtament, and part of the New, maintaining that God foreſaw nothing of himſelf,

tell, and that he created no new Souls, and that the World had no beginning, &c. *S. Antonin. Pratcol.*

BAGOAS, is rather a Common, than a Proper Name, and ſignifies an Eunuch in the *Perſian* Language, according to *Pliny*; and this is the reaſon why there are many that are not known by any other Name.

BAGOAS, or *Bagoſe*, a *Perſian* Eunuch, who was ſo great at the Court of K. *Artaxerxes Ochus*, that nothing could be done without his Mediation. He led the Armies of the King to *Judæa*, and Prophaned the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, impoſing a Tribute of 50 Drachms upon the *Jews*, for each Lamb they Sacrificed, after the High-Prieſt *John* kill'd his Brother *Jeſus* in the Temple, whom the Emperor loved very well. At his return into *Perſia*, he poiſoned the King, and placed *Arſes*, the youngeſt Prince, on the Throne, in the 414th year of *Rome*; and upon a bare Suſpicion, he poiſoned this young Prince four years afterwards; but *Darius*, Sirnamed *Codomanus*, who ſucceeded *Arſes*, put this ungrateful Eunuch to death, who alſo had a deſign to cut him off. *Quintus Curtius, Joſephus.*

BAGOAS, another Eunuch, whom *Alexander the Great* loved with an Affection not altogether Chaſt; he was ſo enraged againſt *Orſines*, a Peer of the Realm, deſcended from *Cyrus*, for making great Preſents to the King's other Favourites, and for calling him Concubine, that he vowed his Deſtruction; and played his part ſo well with *Alexander*, that *Orſines* was put to death, and this Villain had the Impudence to ſtrike him as he died. *Q. Curtius.*

BAGOE, a Nymph that taught the *Tuſcans* the Art of Divining by Thunder-Bolts. Some think her to be the Sibyl *Erythræa*, called otherwiſe *Herophyle*; others will have her to be after *Herophyle*'s time, and ſay ſhe lived in *Alexander the Great*'s days, and was the firſt Woman that interpreted Oracles. *Alex. ab Alex.*

BAGOPHANES, Governor of the Citadel of *Babylon*, received *Alexander* very magnificently at his Entry into this Town; that he might not ſhow himſelf leſs affected to that Monarch's Service than *Mazeus*, he ſtrewed the Ways with Flowers, and ſet up Altars of Silver on each ſide of the Cavalcade, on which not only the common Incenſe, but all ſorts of rich Perfumes were burn'd: In this Solemnity, the Preſents deſign'd for the King followed *Bagophanes*; they were Herds of Cattel, Horſes with rich Trappings, with Lions, Leopards and Panthers. *Alexander* was pleas'd with this Reſpect, and ordered *Bagophanes* to follow him in his Wars, and beſtowed ſeveral Marks of Honour upon him. *Q. Curt. lib. 5.*

BAGRADA, or *Bagradas*, a River of *Africa*, which waſhes *Utica*, near unto which *Attilius* and his Army, with Croſs-Bows and other Engines, kill'd a Serpent 120 Foot long. *Plin. Aulus Gellius.* The *Nubian* Geographer calls this River *Negarda*, whoſe Mouth being obſtructed by Sand at ſome Seaſons of the year, it overflows the Neighbouring Countries.

BAHAMA, an Iſland of *America Septentrionalis*, one of the *Lucay* Iſlands, 50 Leagues from *Florida*: This gives its Name to the Canal of *Bahama*, betwixt *Florida* and *Cuba*; ſo renowned for its Ebbing and Flowing, and its great Storms.

BAHIA *de Todos los Santos*, i. e. the *Bay of all Saints*, *Sinus omnium Sanctorum*, the ſixth Prefecture in *Braſil*, 30 Leagues from *Ilheos* to the North, 100 from *Pernambuc* to the South, at the heighth of 13 Deg. South Lat. It has this Name from a great deep Bay, full of lovely and fruitful Iſlands, abounding with Cottons, which reacheth into the Continent 14 Leagues from the South to the North. In the year 1627. *Peter Heyns*, the Admiral of the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company, entred this Bay, and finding before St *Salvadore*, the Principal City, 22 *Portugueſe* Ships, four of which were Ships of War, and the reſt well Mann'd and Arm'd, and defended by 42 Cannons planted on the Shore, yet he entred and took the whole Fleet, with the Loſs only of his own Ship. He returned to this Bay again the ſame year, and took in it ſeveral other Ships laden with Sugar, which he afterward ſent into *Holland*. *Laet. p.* 587. In the year 1588 ſome *Engliſh* Ships entred this Bay, and attempted to Land, but were forced to Sea again by the *Braſilians*, as *Tarrico* a Jeſuite reports. *Ib. p.* 550. See St *Salvadore*.

BAHIR, which is to ſay, Famous or Illuſtrious. *Buxtorf*, in his *Bibliotheca of the Rabbins*, takes notice, that the *Jews* have a Book of this Name, which is the ancienteſt of the *Rabbins*, and where the moſt profound Myſteries of the *Cabbala* are treated of, and that this Book was not Printed; but that there were ſeveral Paſſages out of it in the Works of the *Rabbins*. Its Author calls himſelf *Rabbi Nehonia Ben Hakana*, who, according to the *Jews*, was contemporary to *Jonathan*, Author of the *Chaldee* Paraphrafe; that is to ſay, about 40 years before Chriſt. The ſame *Buxtorf* quotes this Book to prove the Antiquity of the *Points*, which are read with the Text of the *Hebrew* Bible, but he's miſtaken, for this *Bahir* is not ſo ancient as he pretends. *P. Simon* obſerves in his Catalogue of *Jewiſh* Books, that a ſmall Book alſo Entituled *Bahir*, was lately Printed in *Holland*; but ſays, that it is not at all likely that it ſhould be the ancient *Bahir* of the *Jews*, which was much larger, and never Printed.

BAHREM, or *Baharen*, an Iſland in the *Perſian* Gulf, over againſt *El-katif*, a Port of *Arabia the Happy*. This Iſland belongs to the King of *Perſia*, and is very famous for the great Fiſhery of Pearls, which holds from *July* to *September*, and has 3000 Barks employ'd in it: There is a good Town and Fortreſs about a League and a half diſtant from it. All them that fiſh are *Arabians*, and they pay a Tax to the Prince they are ſubject to for having Liberty to Fiſh, another to the King of *Perſia*, and a third to the Governor of *Bahrem*. Some of them that fiſh, dive to gather the Shells, whilſt the reſt guide the Bark, and draw the Ropes which the Divers are ty'd to. *Thevenot.*

BAHUS, a Caſtle and Government belonging to the King of *Sweden* in *Norway*. The Caſtle was built by *Aquir*, the 11th King of *Norway*, in 1309. It ſtands in the Iſland formed by the River *Trelkete*, and was confirmed to the *Swedes* by the Peace of *Roskill* in 1658.

BAHUS, one of the five Governments of *Norway*, where there is a ſtrong Caſtle of the ſame Name built upon a Rock, environed with Water. The *Danes* ſurrendred it to the *Swedes* in 1658. and beſieged it in 1678. to no purpoſe. Near unto this Caſtle is the Town of *Malſtrand*, conſiderable for Herring-Fiſhing: The *Swedes* became Maſters of it by the Treaty of the two Crowns in 1679. at *Fontainbleau* in *France*. This Town is 12 miles North of *Goteburg*, 120 North of *Copenhagen*.

BAIARIA, a River of *Sicily*, otherwiſe call'd *Admiratt*. It is the *Eleuterus* of the Ancients, and falls into the *Tuſcan* Sea on the Eaſt-ſide of *Palermo*. *Cluver. Deſcrip. Sicil.*

BAJAZET, the firſt of this Name, and fifth Emperor of the *Turks*, ſucceeded his Father *Amurath* the Firſt in 1389. or the 791 of the *Hegyra*; he was ſirnam'd *Gilderin*, that is, Lightning, or a Thunder-bolt, to expreſs the Expedition of his Conqueſts. To mount the Throne, he got his Eldeſt Brother *Jacub*, or *Jacob*, ſtrangled, and was the firſt who introduced that barbarous Cuſtom of the *Ottomans*, of putting their Brothers to death at their coming to the Crown. He took from the Chriſtians, in the very beginning of his Reign, *An.* 1391, 92, 93. the Provinces of *Macedonia*, *Bulgaria*, *Theſſaly*, and ſeveral Places from the *Greeks* and *Armenians*, and turned moſt of the *Aſiatick* Princes out of their Eſtates and Poſſeſſions. This Torrent of Succeſs made the Chriſtian Princes tremble, and moved *Sigiſmond*, King of *Hungary*, to propoſe a League againſt the Tyrant. *France* granted him a conſiderable Number of common Soldiers, with 2 or 3 Perſons of Quality that went Volunteers, under the Command of *John* Count of *Nevers*, Son to the Duke of *Burgundy*. Theſe did great Feats in the beginning, but were all at laſt either kill'd or made Priſoners at the Siege of *Nicopolis* in *Bulgaria*; and in the Battel near that place, *Sept.* 28. 1395. the *Hungarians* taking little care to ſecond them, *Bajazet* cut to pieces above 600 of the *French* in the preſence of their General, and then ſet the Count and 15 more at liberty, for which 15 the Count promiſed to remit him 2000 Ducats Ranſom. After this Succeſs, *Bajazet* marched to *Conſtantinople*, and laid ſiege to it, which was relieved by Mareſchal *Boucicaut*, who returned into *France* with the Emperor *Emanuel* II. who came to thank *Charles* VI. for the Succour he had ſent him, and to beg a new Supply. Whilſt *Bajazet* continued his Cruelties, the *Aſiatick* Princes applied themſelves for Succour to *Tamberlain*, King of the *Tartars*, who having conquer'd the *Parthians*, made all the Eaſt to tremble: This *Tartar* gave *Bajazet* Battel near *Angora* in *Galatia*, upon a *Friday*, the 28th of *July* 1402, took him Priſoner, and having got him, led him through his Army on a Mule, to puniſh his extraordinary Pride, and put him in an Iron Cage; and in this poſture ſet him under his Table to pick up Crumbs like a Dog, which, with the ſight of his Wife thus ignominiouſly uſed, enraged him to that heighth, that he daſhed his Brains out againſt his Cage, *Anno Chriſti* 1403. in the 15 year of his Reign, and 8th Month of his Captivity. *Chalcondyl. Leunclavius.*

BAJAZET the Second, came to the Crown after the death of his Father *Mahomet* II. in 1481. *Zizim*, his younger Brother, diſputed the Crown with him for ſome time, upon this Pretence, That *Bajazet* was not born when *Mahomet* came to the Throne; but after he was beaten in *Aſia*, and had begged Succour in *Rhodes*, *France*, and *Italy*, he died unfortunately of Poiſon, as it's thought, in 1495. *Bajazet* took from the *Venetians Lepanto* in *Acarnania*, *Modon* in the *Morea*, and *Durazzo* upon the Coaſt of *Sclavonia*. It's true, he was not ſo ſucceſsful in *Egypt*, for he was always worſted there. The *Janizaries* did alſo much diſquiet him by their Revolts, ſo that he was reſolved to have put them all to death, had not two Baſſa's diſwaded him. After he had Reigned 13 years, there was ſuch a ſtrong Conſpiracy againſt him, that he was forced to yield the Crown to his Son *Selim*, who cauſed him to be poiſoned, as he withdrew him-

himſelf to *Didymotheicos* in *Thrace*. He died *June* 23. 1512. aged 74. *Chalcondyl.*

BAJAZET, a *Turkiſh* Prince, Son to *Solyman* II. and Brother to *Selim* II. This laſt, Heir to the Empire, had few good Qualities to recommend him, but was moſt loved by the Father: But *Bajazet* was a handſom Man, a well-bred, liberal, and learned Prince, beloved by all, and his Mother *Roxana*'s Darling: But with all theſe commendable Qualities, he was exceedingly Ambitious, and tried all Methods to get the Crown; which provoked *Solyman* very much againſt him, but was appeaſed by the Mother. After the Sultaneſs's Death, he raiſed a great Storm, which fell heavy upon him. He Commanded in the Province of *Cogne*, near the Place that *Selim* was Commander of; This Neighbourhood fomented their Hatred. *Solyman* thought fit to put them farther aſunder, and ſo gave them other Governments. *Bajazet* taking this for a Deſign to ſurprize him, delay'd ſo long to obey, that they made all things ready to force him to it: This made him Arm and come to a Battel in 1559. wherein he was worſted. After this loſs he went off to *Tacmas* or *Tacmaſes*, King of *Perſia*, where he with his four Sons were ſtrangled. *Thuan.*

BAJÆ, a Town fallen to decay in *Italy*, ſtanding in *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: This Town was in great Repute in the time of the *Romans*, who had a great many *Villa's*, or *Country-Seats* round about it; which made *Horace* ſay there was no Place in the World more pleaſant than *Baiæ*:

Nullus in Orbe locus Baiis prælucet amœnis.

'Tis parted from *Puteoli* by a Gulph, or Arm of the Sea, about 2 or 3 miles in length, over which the Emperor *Caligula* built a Bridge. The firſt Emperors loved the Town and Neighbourhood of *Baiæ* extreamly. The Remains of *Baiæ* ſhow the Structure of the Town has formerly been very ſtately. *Strab. Plin. Suet. Tacit. &c.*

BAJEUX, upon the River *Aure*, a Town of *Low Normandy* in *France*, which has the Title of Viſcounty, and is a Seat of a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Rouen*: It's the Capital of the ſmall Country of *Baſſin*, and is but a League and half from the Sea. Some think that it is the People of this Dioceſs that *Cæſar* Names *Bellocaſſi*. This Town is 16 miles North-Weſt of *Caen*, and 84 Eaſt of *Rouen*.

BAIF (*Lazarus*) Abbot of *Charroux* and *Grenetiere*, Maſter of the Requeſts, and Councellor of the Parliament of *Paris*: He was a great Linguiſt, and particularly much a Maſter in Greek and Latin, which gain'd him a great Reputation with *Fran* I. who put him in ſeveral honourable Poſts. He publiſhed ſeveral Pieces, and among others, that which gain'd him the greateſt Applauſe, was one *De Re Veſtiaria, de Re Navali, & de Vaſculis*; Printed by *Robert Stephens* at *Paris*, and by *Froben* at *Baſil*, in the year 1541. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. c. ult. Blanchard Hiſt. des Maitr. des Requêt*

BAILIFF, the Name of an Office brought hither by the *Normans*, which was an Office of Honour among the *French*, derived from the Greek Word βαλλειν, as one to whom the Care and Charge of Affairs was committed. Provincial Baliffs in *France* have the Chief Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Counties. It's alſo uſed in *Scotland* as the Name of a Judge, and the Appellation of Aldermen. *Spelm. Gloſſ. Archæon.*

BAILLEUL, or *Belle*, *Balliola*, or *Belliola*, a Market-Town in *Flanders* about 3 leagues from *Ypres*.

BAILLI, (*Yoland*) Widow of *Denys Capet*, an Attorney in *Paris*; ſhe died in 1514 aged 88 years, and was buried in *St Innocent*'s Church-yard: Her Epitaph is to be ſeen there, which bears, That before ſhe died, her Children and Grandchildren made up 288. which ſhe might have ſeen all together.

BAILLI, or *Bailliff*, Lat *Balliſius*, known by the Name of *La Riviere*, a Phyſician of Note about the year 1580. He was born at *Falaiſe* in *Normandy*, and Phyſician in Ordinary to the King: He was much celebrated for his Learning; but his particular *Paracelſian* way of Practice, made him cenſured by the Envious. He was at laſt obliged to write an Apology for his Method. In the year 1578 he publiſhed a Treatiſe call'd *Demoſterion*, *ſive tres* CCC. *continentes ſummam Doctrinæ Paracelſicæ*: This Tract is both in Latin and French. He likewiſe Printed a Book *de Peſte*, *An* 1580 and likewiſe another of the Antiquities of *Britany*. *La Croix du Maine*, *& du Verdier. Vouprivas Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden, de Script. Medic. &c.*

BAILLON, (*William*) a famous Phyſician, born about the year 1538. of a conſiderable Family in *Perche* in *France*. He was ſo ſmart a Diſputant, that in the Phyſick-Schools he was commonly call'd *The Batchelor's Scourge*. *Henry the Great* would have preferr'd him at Court, but he choſe Quiet and Retirement rather than Intereſt and Honour. He writ ſeveral valuable Pieces, which were Printed after his Death with Commentaries, written by *James Thevart*, his Nephew's Son. *R. Moreau de Hiſt. Med.*

BAILY, (*Lewis*) a *Scotch-man*, Chaplain to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*, Author of the Famous Book, called *The Practice of Piety*, Dedicated to the Prince of *Wales*, ſo often Printed and Tranſlated into moſt Languages of *Europe*.

BAINES, (*Ralph*) Biſhop of *Coventry and Lichfield*, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, was born in *Yorkſhire*, was bred Fellow of *St. John*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he made ſo good Progreſs in Greek and Hebrew, that being gone over into *France*, he was choſen Hebrew-Profeſſor at *Paris*, where he wrote a Comment in 3 Volumes upon the *Proverbs*, which he Dedicated to King *Francis* I. Returning into *England* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, he was made Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*; but was deprived of both in the firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*; after which, he ſoon died of the Stone; *An.* 1560.

BAIONNE, a Town of *France* in *Gaſcoigny*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Auch*: It is ſituated on the Confluence of the River *Adour* and *Nive*: It's the Key of *France* towards *Spain*, and is a very rich and ſtrong Place. Its ancient Name is *Lapardum*; that of *Baiona* is modern, and is derived from the Language of the *Baſques*, in which *Ona* ſignifies Good, and *Baia* Bay, Gulph, or Port; whence comes *Baiona*, *Baionne*, that is, a Good Port. *Baionne* is conſiderable for its Commerce and Situation; the River *Adour* lies on one ſide, and *Nive* runs through and divides it into two unequal Parts: Both theſe Rivers join at the end of the Town, and form a commodious and famous Port for Commerce. The leſſer Part of the Town is call'd *New-Borough*, or little *Baionne*, which communicates with the greater by divers Bridges, the greateſt whereof leads to a large and rich Street. In the middle of the City ſtands the Cathedral in a large place, whence there is a Street that leads to the Market-place, where is a Gate with a great Tower on each ſide, near the Key, where the Boats lie that come from *Dax upon the Adour*. The Bridge call'd *Baregave*, leads into the *New-Borough*, where at the end of the Street of that Name, ſtands a Caſtle flanked with 6 great Towers, which defend one of the Gates where the *Nive* enters the City. There is another Caſtle in the Town, which has 4 round Towers, ſurrounded with a Ditch always fill'd with Water. There was a famous Congreſs in this City in 1565. between *Charles* IX. *Catharine de Medicis* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* his Siſter, Wife to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, in which, as 'tis ſuppoſed, an Agreement was made between the two Crowns, to ſuppreſs the Proteſtant Religion both in *France* and the *Netherlands*. *Baionne* is 32 miles South-Weſt of *Dax*, and 96 South-Weſt of *Bourdeaux*. *Greg. de Tour, Sanſon*

BAIONNE, call'd *Baionia de Galicia*, a Town of *Galicia* upon the Sea, on one ſide of the Mouth of the River *Minho*, and the Town of *Tui*. Some Moderns take it to be the *Aquæ Celinæ* of *Ptolemy*; but *Nonnius* and others maintain that it is *Orenſe* upon *Minho*. It's 52 miles S. of *Compoſtella*, and 40 N. W. of *Braga*.

BAIRAM, a Feſtival of the *Turks*, which they keep after the Faſt of *Ramazan*: They have two yearly; the firſt follows immediately the *Ramazan*, as *Eaſter*, with us, follows *Lent*, and is call'd the *Great Bairam*; the other is call'd the *Little Bairam*, and is 70 days after the firſt. During the *Bairam*, the People leave their Work for 3 days: They make Preſents to one another, and divert themſelves extraordinarily. This Feaſt begins upon the firſt appearance of the next New Moon after their *Ramazan*. If the Clouds hinder the ſeeing this Planet, they ſtay a day; but if the Air continues dark and cloudy for ſeveral days together, they begin their Feaſt tho' they have not ſeen the Moon. The *Bairam* is publiſh'd at *Conſtantinople*, by diſcharging 3 Great Cannon that are upon the top of the *Seraglio* on the Sea-ſide; and then Drums are beaten, and Trumpets ſounded in all publick Places of the Town, and at the Greateſt Men's Houſes. Then all the Chief Officers of State, that are at *Conſtantinople*, aſſemble in the *Seraglio*, to pay the Grand Signior their Reſpects, and wiſh him a happy time of it; all which is done with much Ceremony. After this, the Sultan gives them a magnificent Dinner, and beſtows 16 Veſts, lined with Sables, upon 16 of the Chief of them. After this come the Sultaneſſes of the Old *Seraglio*, who are permitted to divert themſelves, and make good Cheer with them of the Great *Seraglio*, during the 3 days of *Bairam*. They have in this Feaſt very fine Conſorts of Muſick, and all other Recreations they can wiſh for. *Ricaut.*

BAIVA, an Idol of the *Laplanders*, adored as the Lord of Light and Heat. Some think it is the Sun; others, that it is the Fire. Some relate, That the great God *Thor* was called by theſe People *Tiermes*, or *Airke*, when they call'd upon him to preſerve their Lives, and to ſecure them from the Inſults of the *Daemons*; but that they nam'd him *Baiva* too; for to this very day they have not a particular Idol for this God; whether it be becauſe he is viſible enough of himſelf, or, as ſome ſkil-

ful Men in the Myſteries. It have it, That *Hercules* and *Bacchus* are the ſame God, adored for different Reaſons. *Scheff. Hiſt. Lap.*

BAKER, (Sir *Richard*) Author of the Chronicle of the Kings of *England*, was born in *Oxfordſhire*, whereof he was High Sheriff in the Reign of King *James* I. *An.* 1621. Beſides his Chronicle, he wrote an Expoſition on *The Lord's Prayer*, not inferiour to the beſt Comments on that Subject, and died about the beginning of the Civil Wars.

BAKREN, an Iſland in the *Perſian* Gulph, belonging to the King of *Perſia*, who maintain'd a Garriſon of 300 Men in it: The Water is ſalt, and can be drank by none but the Natives; ſo that this Place would be deſerted but for the Fiſhery of Pearls about this Iſland, which maintains the Garriſon. *Tavern.*

BAKWELL, a Market-Town in *Derbyſhire*, of *High-Park* Hundred: It's a large Town, conſiſting but of one Pariſh, but has 7 Chapels, and is a Peculiar exempted from all manner of Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. It is a good Market for Lead, and all manner of Proviſions. It ſtands 150 miles from *London*.

BALA, a Market-Town in the Hundred of *Penllyn*, and County of *Merioneth in Wales*. This Town enjoys many Immunities, and is 145 miles from *London*.

BALAAM, a Prophet, according to ſome; and a Magician, according to others; lived *Anno Mundi* 2584. It was he whom *Balac*, King of the *Moabites*, ſent to Curſe the *Iſraelites*; but God guiding his Tongue, he was forced to Bleſs them. However, that he ſhould not loſe the Recompence he expected from that King, to make amends for the Benedictions he was compell'd to give the *Iſraelites*, he adviſed him to ſend ſome *Moabite* Women into the Camp of the *Hebrews*, who made ſeveral of them commit Fornications, and worſhip the Idol *Baal-peor*, which provoked God againſt them. *Balaam* was found dead afterwards among thoſe *Madianites* whom *Joſhua* ſlew.

BALACON, Lat. *Volcea*, by the *Germans* call'd *Platzee*, a great Lake in the Weſt of the *Lower Hungary*, about 30 miles long from North-Weſt to South-Weſt, but not above 6 in breadth. It is bounded by *Alba Regalis* on the Eaſt, *Canſa* on the Weſt, and *Veſprim* on the South. *Baud.*

BALAD or *Eſbalad*, King of *Babylon*, lived *An. Mund.* 3330. He ſent Ambaſſadors to *Hezeziah*, King of *Judea*, to make Alliance with him. Some Criticks perſuade themſelves, That this King is the *Nabonaſſer*, whoſe *Æra* is ſo famous.

BALAGATA, a Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of the River *Indus*, on this ſide *Ganges*; it makes part of that of *Decan*, and ſtretches between the Branches of the Mountain *Gate*, beyond which are the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Narſinga*. In it is *Balabad*, a Town of great Traffick.

BALAGUER, or *Balaguer*, *Bellagurium*, *Valaguaria*, and, according to ſome, *Bergaſia*, a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Segre*: It was taken by the Count of *Harcourt*, in 1645 after having defeated the *Spaniſh* Army which came to relieve it. It lies 3 Leagues South-Eaſt of *Leida*.

BALAMBUAN, a Sea-Port Town of the Iſle of *Java* in *Aſia*, which gives Name to the Channel called the Streights of *Balambuan*.

BALAMIR, King of the *Huns*, lived in the 4th Century, about 376. having paſſed the *Boſphorus Cimmerianus*, and the *Palus Mæotis*, on the other ſide of which his People lived. He ſet upon the *Alans*, ſome of which he ſubdued, and made the reſt join his Troops; and then attack'd and defeated the *Goths* called *Groutonges*. *Ermenric* their King murthered himſelf, that he ſhould not out-live this Diſgrace, and *Vithimir* his Succeſſor was ſlain in another Battel: So that the *Goths* loſing Courage, begg'd ſome Land of the Emperor *Valens*, on this ſide the *Danube*, to retire thither; which this over-eaſie Prince granted them, to his own and the Empire's Deſtruction. *Balamir* died a little after. *Sozom. Ammian. Marcellin. Procop. de Bello Gott. &c.*

BALANCE, Lat. *Libra*, a Name given to one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, which conſiſts of 8 Stars that reſemble a Balance. The Sun enters this Sign in *September*, the *Autumnal Æquinox*, which is perhaps the reaſon that this Conſtellation is called *Balance*, becauſe the Days and Nights are as it were in *æquilibrium*; whence the Poets ſay, That it is the Balance of *Aſtræa*, Goddeſs of Juſtice, who in the Iron Age quitted the Earth, and withdrew to Heaven. *Heſiod.*

BALANOS, King of the *Gauls*, who lived 165 years before Chriſt; *T. Livius* ſays, That he ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Romans*, to aſſure them of great Succours againſt *Perſeus*, King of *Macedonia*, which the Senate took ſo kindly, that they preſented him with a Golden Chain, a Chair of Cypreſs Gold that weigh'd two Pounds. They ſent him alſo very fine Arms, and Horſe richly capariſon'd.

BALATORIUS, King of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*: He made himſelf Maſter of this Kingdom, after the Government of the Judges who ſucceeded *Baal*. *Joſeph. contr. Appion. lib.* 3.

BALATRONS, *i. e.* a debauch'd ſort of People. We are inform'd by Hiſtory, That the Emperor *Henry* III. at his Marriage with *Agnes*, Siſter to *William* Duke of *Aquitain*, ſent back all *Farce-Players*, *Balatrons*, or *Mummers*, and other ſuch ſort of Fellows, who came to divert him at this Solemnity, empty and diſcountenanc'd. *Spelman* makes this Remark from a *French* Book, call'd, *Preuves de l'Hiſtoire des Comtes de Poictou*. *Horace*, in the firſt Book and ſecond Satyr, calls leud People *Balatrones*; and an ancient Commentator upon this Poet, brings the Etymology from one *Servilius Balatro*, who is mention'd in his ſecond Book. This Man being a leud Libertine, gave his Name to thoſe who reſembled his Qualities.

BALBASTRE, upon the River of *Cinca*, in Latin *Barbaſtrum*, *Balbaſtrum*, and, according to ſome, *Belgida*. It is a Town of *Arragon* in *Spain*, which has a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Saragoſſa*. This Town was taken from the *Moors* by ſurprize, in the Reign of *Peter*, firſt King of *Arragon* of that Name, about 1101. It is 50 miles E. of *Saragoſſa*, and 38 N. W. of *Balaguer*.

BALBEC, Lat. *Heliopoli*, or *Cæſarea Philippi*, a City at the foot of Mount *Lebanon*, at firſt a Biſhop's See, afterwards a Metropolitan, Subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*: It is ſurrounded with high Hills, and about 32 miles diſtant from *Damaſcus*, *Tripoli*, and *Abyla*. *Baudr.*

BALBI, or *Balbus*, *(Jerome)* Biſhop of *Gurck*, or *Gorits* in *Carinthia*, lived in 1525. His Works and his other valuable Qualities, made him much eſteem'd. His Book *De Coronatione Principum*, which he Dedicated to *Charles* V. was publiſh'd by *Griphius* at *Lyons*, in the year 1530. He writ likewiſe another Book, *De Civile & Bellica Fortitudine*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

BALBINUS, *(Decimus Cælius)* Emperor, of a Noble Family, which he himſelf, by his proper Merit, raiſed to great Riches, was Governor of *Aſia*, *Africa*, *Bithynia*, &c. and was choſen Conſul the ſecond time in 227. *Julius Capitolinus* ſays, That *Balbinus* was much eſteem'd for his Eloquence. He was one of the beſt Poets of his Time. He and *Papienus* were choſen to oppoſe the *Maximian* Faction, after the Death of the *Gordiani*, and they were both proclaimed Emperors a little after. *Papienus* took the Field, and *Balbinus* ſtaid in *Rome*, where the People liked his Conduct very well. *Papienus* proving Cruel, he and his Son were maſſacred by the Soldiers, and *Maximus* was receiv'd at *Rome* in a kind of Triumph, and put in his Place. *Balbinus* was very ill pleaſed with this, tho' he durſt not ſhew it: But at length, the Soldiers not liking Emperors that were choſen by the Senate, and obſerving that there was no good Underſtanding between them, they managed this Opportunity to deſtroy both; for upon a day that the Plays of the Capitol were celebrated with great Magnificence, both the Emperors ſtaying in the Palace with a ſlight Guard, the Soldiers forced the Gates, and ſlew both in 237. *Herodian.*

BALBUS, *(Lucius Cornelius)* was Conſul in the year of *Rome* 714. He was born at *Cadiz*. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf very handſomly in the Wars which the *Romans* made in *Spain* againſt *Sertorius* and the *Luſitanei*, inſomuch that *Pompey* being extreamly well ſatisfied with his good Services, declar'd him a Citizen of *Rome*. *Lucius Gellius*, and *Cn. Cornelius*, being Conſuls a little after, made a Law, That all thoſe that *Pompey* had made Citizens of *Rome* by the Conſent of a Council of War, ſhould be, to all Intents and Purpoſes, eſteem'd as ſuch: Upon this, *Balbus* added the Names of *Lucius* and *Cornelius* to his own. He made himſelf ſo much conſider'd at *Rome*, that Perſons of the firſt Quality entertain'd a Friendſhip and Correſpondence with him; particularly *Pompey*, *Craſſus*, *Cæſar*, and *Tully*, had a great Regard for him. He was adopted by *Theophanes*, for whom *Pompey* had a great Reſpect. 'Tis upon the account of this Adoption, that *Capitolinus* calls him *Balbus Cornelius Theophanes*, where he tells us the Emperor *Balbinus* was deſcended from him. The good Fortune of *Balbus* procur'd him Enemies, who diſputed the legality of his Naturalization: When this Right came to be tried, *Craſſus*, *Pompey*, and *Tully* pleaded for him, and carried the Cauſe. In fine, *Pliny* obſerves, That *Balbus* was the firſt Foreigner who had the Honour to be Conſul. *Cic. Orat pro Cornel. Balb. & Epiſt. 7 ad Attic. l. 7.*

BALDERICK, or *Baldric*, Biſhop of *Utrecht*, was Son to *Ludger* X. Count of *Cleves*, and Brother to Count *Baldwin*. He ſucceeded *Radbode* in 917. went gloriouſly through ſeveral Enterprizes. He drove the *Danes* away, added to the Fortifications of *Utrecht*, and Rebuilt the Cathedral of St. *Martin*. In 966 he went into *Italy* to the Emperor *Otho* I. and obtained the Privilege of Coining both Gold and Silver, with a Confirmation of the Collegiate Church of *Xanten* in *Guelderland*. He Ruled *Utrecht* 59 Years, and died in 975. *Joan. de Beka.*

BALDI, or *Baldo Bernardum*, Abbot of *Guaſtallo*, born at *Urbin* in 1553. He writ divers Treatiſes of Mathematicks, 1. *De Tormentis Bellicis & eorum inventoribus.* 2. *Commentaria in Mechanica Ariſtotelis.* 3. *De Verborum Vitruvii ſignificationibus.* 4. *De Scamillis imparibus Vitruvii.* 5. *Novæ Gnomonices, Lib. V.* 6. *Horographium univerſale de firmamento & aquis*; *Paradoxa Mathematica*; *Templi Ezechielis deſcriptio*; *Vitæ Mathematicorum.*

BALDI, or *Baldus Baldius*, an eminent Phyſician of *Florence*, and much valued at *Rome* in the year 1630. where he was Phyſician to the Pope. He left ſeveral Treatiſes behind him, (*viz.*) *Prælectio de Contagione Peſtifera*, Printed at *Rome* in the year 1631. *Diſquiſitio Iatro-Phyſica*, Printed in 1637. *De Loco affecto in Pleuritide*, Publiſhed at *Paris* in 1640. *Janus, Nicius, Erythræus, Pinac.* 3. *Imag. Illuſt. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

BALDOCK, a Market Town of *Broadwater* Hundred, in the North of *Hertfordſhire*, 30 miles from *London.*

BALDRICK, Native of *Orleans*, or, as ſome will have it, of *Mehun*, a ſmall Town upon the River *Loire*, lived in the 12th Age. He was made Abbot of *Bourgueuil* in 1089. and afterwards Biſhop of *Dol* in *Britany* in 1114. He ruled his Church 22 years and 44 days, and aſſiſted at ſeveral Councils, and compoſed the Hiſtory of the War of the *Holy Land* in four Books, which contained all the remarkable things that happened from the beginning of that War to the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* in 1099. He writ two other Hiſtorical Books in Proſe and Verſe.

BALDUS *de Eubaldis*, (*Peter*) lived in the 14th Cent. and was one of the moſt eminent Lawyers of his time. He was born at *Perugia*, Son of a famous Phyſician, who took great care of his Education: He ſtudied Philoſophy and the *Belles Lettres*: He applied himſelf to the Law under *Bartolus*, and made a prodigious Progreſs in the Civil and Canonical part of this Faculty. He was Præceptor to Pope *Gregory* XII. He lived 76 years, and died in 1400. of the Bite of a favourite Dog, who being provok'd by ſome accident, bit him by the Lip. He has left ſeveral Works behind him. *Super Codice, Lib.* IX. *Super F. novo, Lib.* XII. *Super F. Veteri, Lib.* XXIV. *Super F. Infortiati, Lib.* XIV. *Super* 11 *Decretalium, Lib.* VIII. *Conſilia, &c.*

BALDWIN, or *Baudovin*, (*Francis*) a Lawyer of a Noble Family of *Arras*, where his Father was Counſellor, and the King's firſt Advocate; he came to *France*, and became very intimate with *Cujas*, *Bude de Baif*, with *Charles du Moulin*, and ſeveral other Learned Men of thoſe times. He taught the Laws ſeven years at *Bourges*, and afterwards at *Strasbourg*, *Heidelberg*, and other Places; he had the Curioſity to ſee *Calvin*, and the reſt of the Chief Learned Proteſtants; and it's ſaid he inclined that way, and *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, had a great Eſteem for this *Balawin*, and accepted very kindly the Inſtitutions of Hiſtory that he Dedicated to him, and made him Governor and Companion to his Natural Son *Charles*, who died Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, and ſent him to be his Envoy at the Council of *Trent*, where he was when that Prince was kill'd at the Siege of *Rouen* in 1562. His Death ruin'd *Baldwin*'s Fortune, and check'd his Hopes, who being uneaſy in the Univerſity of *Doway*, and *Beſançon*, whither he was invited, he came back to *Paris*. He was much eſteemed by thoſe that had ſeen his Works, but much more by them that were acquainted with his Perſon; his Eloquence, and Knowledge in Hiſtory, and in all the Tranſactions of his time, made him be much admired whenever he ſpoke in Publick; and it's aſſured by many, that when he taught in *Paris*, there came Biſhops, Counſellors, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality and Learning to hear him. *Henry* III. then but King of *Poland*, took ſuch a liking to his Character, that he ſent for him from *Angers*, where he taught, and made him Counſellor of State: He died of a burning Fever the 24th of *October* 1573. He left us theſe following Treatiſes: 1. *Leges de re Ruſtica* 2. *Novella conſtitutio prima* 3. *De Hæredibus & Lege falcidia.* 4. *Prolegomena de Jure Civili* 5. *Commentarii in 4 Lib. inſtitut.* 6. *Commentarii in leges Romuli & 12 Tabularum* And publiſhed ſeveral other Books of Hiſtory, Controverſie, *&c.* *Papire Maſſon, St Marth.*

BALDWIN, Sirnamed *Devonius*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, lived in the 12th Century, and owed his Riſe to his Virtue; he was born at *Exeter* in *Devonſhire*, whence his Sirname *Devonius*; he was Charitable, Good, and Patient to an exceſs, which made *Urban* III. write to him in theſe Terms; *Urbanus ſervus ſervorum Dei Monaco ferventiſſimo, Abbati calido, Epiſcopo tepido, Archiepiſcopo remiſſo ſalutem.* This Prelate follow'd *Richard* I. in his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, and ended his days when they were before *Acre.* He writ ſeveral Books; 1. *De Corpore & Sanguine Domini.* 2 *De Sacramento Altaris.* 3. *De Sacramentis Eccleſiæ.* 4. *De Commendatione fidei.* Pitſæus, Goodwin

BALDWIN, (*William*) an *Engliſhman*; he lived in 1553. and writ ſeveral Learned Works: *De Adagiorum ratione, De ſimilitudinibus & proverbiis vitæ, & Reſponſis Philoſophorum, &c.*

BALDWIN, See *Baudovin.*

BALE, or *Balens*, (*John*) an *Engliſhman*, born in *Suffolk*, he took Habit at *Norwich*, in the Monaſtery of the *Carmelites*; he ſtudied in *Cambridge*, and afterward was made Prieſt, but married publickly in *Yorkſhire*, where he was much admired, until *Edward Lee*, who ſucceeded Cardinal *Wolſey* in the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, in 1531. got him taken up, and having ſent him thence, he was ſecured in *London* by Order from *John Stocks*, then Biſhop of that City. But *Cromwel*, whom *Henry* the Eighth had made Vicar, ſet him at Liberty. His Protector died a little after, and *Bale* left *England*, and did not return again until King *Edward* the Sixth's Time in 1547. Then, by the help of Friends, he got a Grant of the Biſhoprick of *Oſſory* and *Kilkenny* in *Ireland*, where he lived to Queen *Mary*'s Time, and then fled to *Baſil*, from whence he returned again in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and died a little after, being 67 years old.

BALE, or *Baleus*, (*Robert*) called the Ancient, a Lawyer of *London*, lived about 1460. and was in great Eſteem for his Skill in the Law and Hiſtory. He writ the Chronology of *London*; A Treatiſe of its Liberties and its Conſuls; And the Hiſtory of *Edward* the Third.

BALEARES, Iſlands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, near the Coaſt of *Valencia* in *Spain*, known now by the Names of *Majorca* and *Minorca*. The firſt, which is towards the Eaſt, is 120 miles in circuit; its principal Towns in old time, were *Palma* and *Pollentia*, now *Majorca* and *Puglienza*. The other is leſs by the half. *This Name is derived from the Greek* Βάλλειν, which ſignifies to Dart or Throw, becauſe the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands were very expert at the Dart and Sling. *Florus* ſays, they accuſtomed their Children to theſe Exerciſes from their very Infancy, and that a Child was not to have his Breakfaſt until he did beat it down from ſome high Place where the Mother put it. They lived in Dens under Ground, and wore Skins, as a Defence from Cold in Winter, and in Summer they went quite naked. They uſed to rub themſelves all over with an Ointment made of a certain Gum and Hog's Greaſe; they did not know what Gold or Silver was; they were very greedy of Wine, though they had none in their Iſland. As for their Women, when they Married, they lay firſt with all their own Kindred, before they came to Bed to their Husbands. When they liſted themſelves for the Army, they required no other Pay but Women and Wine, and did freely give four Men in exchange for one Woman. They did not burn their Dead, but beat their Bodies to pieces with Sticks, and put them into Urns, which they cover'd with Stones. When they went to the War, thay carried no other Arms but a Dart and three Slings, whereof they carried one in their Hand, hung another about their Necks, and girded themſelves with the third. *Pliny*, in his eighth Book, Chap. 55. ſays, That in former times there was ſuch a prodigious Number of Rabbits in this Iſland, that the Inhabitants were forced to beg Help of *Auguſtus* to clear their Land of them. *Alphonſus* of *Arragon* made himſelf Maſter of theſe Iſlands in 1344. and killed his Kinſman, who was Sovereign of it, in Battel. At the Battel of *Creſſi*, where the *Engliſh* defeated the *French* Army in 1346. and where a great number of Noblemen were left dead upon the Place, the King of *Bohemia*, and the King of the *Baleares*, were in the number of the ſlain. At preſent theſe Iſlands belong to the *Spaniard*, and are part of the Kingdom of *Arragon*. *Mariana.*

BALEUS the Firſt, Sirnamed *Xerxes*, ſucceeded his Father *Aralius* in the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*, *A. M.* 2111. He was a Warlike Prince, and made great Conqueſts in *Syria* and the *Indies*, which got him the Sirname of *Xerxes*, which ſignifies Conqueror, or Triumpher: He died *A M.* 2140 when he had Reigned 30 years.

BALI, an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea, on the Coaſt of *Java*, from which it is ſeparated by the Channel of *Palambuam* It's not above 40 Leagues in Circuit, but well Inhabited: The Men there having many Wives, ſo that beſides the great numbers Sold thence, it's reckon'd to nouriſh 600000. It has abundance of Cattel, Game, and Corn; as alſo whole Foreſts of Citron and Orange Trees; and a great quantity of Cotten. There are alſo Gold Mines, but the King will not ſuffer them to be dug, leaſt it might entice his Neighbours to come for a ſhare: Notwithſtanding he has a great deal of Gold Plate for his own uſe. The Inhabitants are Pagans, and adore what they firſt meet with in the morning, as they go out of their Houſes. They Trade but very little, though all the Ships that Sail from the Firm Land to the *Molucco* Iſlands, go juſt by them, and take in freſh Water and Proviſions there, which are Sold them very cheap The Capital, which gives the Iſland its Name, is a very fine Town, where the King has a Magnificent Palace: He is ſeldom ſeen; and People addreſs themſelves to his Miniſter of State, whom they call *Patch*; Under this Miniſter are ſeveral Governors of Provinces. The common ſort of People have a great Love and Honour for the King, and Courageouſly reſiſt thoſe that

that endeavour to diſturb the Publick Tranquillity. *Mandeſlo, Voyage des Indes*

BALIOL, (*John*) after the Death of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, in 1285. without any other Heirs, ſave a Grand-Daughter, who died before Marriage, was Competitor with *Robert Bruce* for the Crown of *Scotland*. The Controverſie betwixt them being intricate, and both Factions too powerful to have it decided at home, the States choſe *Edward* I. of *England* to be Umpire, not doubting of his fair Dealing, becauſe of his Relation to their late King, and the Obligation put upon him by the *Scots*, in conſenting to Marry the above-mentioned Heireſs to his Son; whereupon coming to *Berwick*, he Summoned the Nobility to appear before him, proteſting, That he did not cite them as Subjects before their Sovereign, but as before an Arbitrator choſen by themſelves; and having taken the Oaths of all Parties to ſtand to his Award, he choſe 12 *Engliſh*, and as many *Scots*, of the moſt Prudent of all the States, and obliged them by Oath to determine according to their Conſciences; which fair procedure was very taking with the People: But to carry on his own Deſigns, he ſtir'd up more Competitors privately; and having ſent for the ableſt Lawyers in *France*, and propounded a falſe State of the Caſe, they devolv'd the Supream Power of Judging upon him, which rendred the Matter more intricate, ſo that the Meeting Adjourn'd until the following year; when being Conven'd again, the Crown was adjudg'd to *Baliol*; whereupon *Edward*, before Sentence was publiſh'd, ſent for *Bruce*, and promis'd him the Crown if he would Subject himſelf to the King of *England*, which he generouſly refuſed; then ſending for *Baliol*, he baſely ſubmitted to his Propoſals, and ſix years nine months after the Death of *Alexander*, was Crown'd at *Scone*, where all except *Bruce* Swore Fealty to him. Being thus Enthron'd, he went to *Edward*, who was at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, and there, with ſuch of the Nobility as follow'd him, Swore Fealty to the ſaid King *Edward*; at which the reſt of the Nobles were extreamly enrag'd, but had not Force enough to make a Rupture with the two Kings; But not long after, *Macduff* Earl of *Fife*, being wrong'd in Judgment by *Baliol*, Appeal'd to King *Edward*, ſo that the Cauſe being removed to *London*, and *Baliol* caſually ſitting by *Edward* in the Parliament Houſe when it came to be mov'd, he was denied the Privilege of Anſwering by a Proctor, and forc'd to riſe from his Seat and anſwer at the Bar; whereat he was ſo incens'd, that he thenceforth ſought how to Reconcile himſelf with his Subjects, and break with King *Edward*; and a convenient opportunity happen'd by a War betwixt *England* and *France*; whereupon Ambaſſadors were ſent to the Parliament of *Scotland* from both Nations. The *French* deſir'd a Renovation of the ancient League with the new King, and the *Engliſh* demanded Aſſiſtance againſt *France*, according to their new Submiſſion. The Parliament anſwered, That the Requeſt of the *French* was juſt, as being agreeable to a League made by Univerſal Conſent above 500 years before, and inviolably kept; but that this Surrender to the *Engliſh* was Extorted from their King, and if it had been voluntary, was not binding, their Kings having no Power to act any thing relating to the Publick without the Advice of the States: Whereupon Ambaſſadors were ſent to renew the League with *France*, and demand a Wife of the Royal Blood for the King's Son; and others were ſent into *England* to ſignifie, That *Baliol* revoked the Surrender of himſelf and the Kingdom, which had been Extorted from him. *Edward* in the mean time making a Truce with the *French*, ſent his Fleet, deſigned for *France*, againſt *Scotland*, ordering them to block up *Berwick* by Sea; but the *Scots* fought his Fleet at the Mouth of the River, took 18 Ships, and put the reſt to Flight. *Edward* being thereupon enrag'd, levied a great Army, march'd to *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, and once more Summoned *Baliol* to come and anſwer to what was laid to his Charge; but finding this did not take effect, he ſent for *Bruce*, and offer'd to ſet him on the Throne if he would help to drive *Baliol* out; to which *Bruce* agreed, ſo that *Edward* marching, Beſieged *Berwick*, but deſpairing to take it by Force, compaſſed it by Stratagem; by Raiſing the Siege, and informing the Town by *Bruce*'s Party, That it did ſo becauſe *Baliol* was at hand to relieve it. The unwary Officers and Promiſcuous Multitude iſſuing out of the Town to receive their King, as they ſuppoſed, were immediately ſurpriz'd by a Body of *Engliſh* Horſe, who trod them down, and ſeizing the Gate, King *Edward* entred with his Foot, and ſlew 7000 Men, among whom were the Chief Nobility of *Lothian* and *Fife*; and a little time after the Caſtle Surrendring, he march'd forward to *Dunbar*, when encountring the *Scots* under *Baliol*, he defeated them after a ſharp Fight, *Bruce*'s Friends according to Agreement having withdrawn in time of Battel. But notwithſtanding, when *Bruce* demanded to be ſet upon the Throne according to Promiſe, he was anſwered by *Edward*, *What have I nothing elſe to do, but to Conquer Kingdoms for you*. The Caſtle of *Dunbar*, whither many of the Nobility had fled, was Surrendred ſoon after, and the Priſoners cruelly uſed by *Edward*. Thoſe of *Edinburgh* and *Sterling* having alſo yielded, he purſued *Baliol* as far as *Montroſs*, where by the Perſuation of *Cumin* of *Strabogi*, he made a new Surrender of himſelf and Kingdom, and was thence ſent Priſoner to *England* by Sea; and *Edward* returning to *Berwick*, Summon'd the *Scotch* Nobility to come thither, where he compell'd them to Swear Fealty; but *William* Lord *Douglaſs* refuſing it ſtoutly, was caſt into Priſon, where he died. *Edward* having thus Succeeded, made *John Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, Governor of the Kingdom, and return'd for *London*. *Baliol* a little while after was on the Pope's Solicitation, and his own Promiſe to raiſe no diſturbance in *Scotland*, Releas'd, and ſent into *France*, his Son *Edward* being retain'd as an Hoſtage. After this, *Edward* being abſent in the *French* War, and the *Scots* reſolv'd to recover their Liberty, they choſe 12 Men to Govern the State, and under Conduct of *John Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*, Invaded *Northumberland*, and Beſieged *Carliſle*, but could not take it. This Expedition did ſomewhat Encourage, but tended little to the Freedom of *Scotland*, whoſe ſtrongeſt Forts were Garriſon'd by the *Engliſh*: However, in this deſperate State of Affairs, *William Wallace*, of whom in his proper place, roſe up to be their Deliverer; and having been ſucceſsful in ſeveral Expeditions, his Followers proclaim'd him Regent. After which he took many of the *Engliſh* Garriſons, overthrew them in a great Battel at *Sterling-Bridge*, and in a ſhort time made ſo great a Change, that he quite expell'd them the Kingdom: This Battel happen'd in 1297. The Country being Untill'd during theſe Confuſions, a Famine and Peſtilence enſued; to prevent the direful Effects of which, *Wallace* having gather'd together all that were able to bear Arms, entring *England*, liv'd at Diſcretion from the latter end of *October* to the beginning of *February*, returning home with great Riches and Renown, none having dar'd to offer him Battel: Upon which, *Edward* return'd from *France*, march'd againſt *Wallace*, who met him in *Stanmore*, and obliged him to retire without daring to Fight. *Wallace*'s Succeſs created him many Enemies among thoſe that were Superior to him in Riches and Quality, who accus'd him of Aſpiring to the Crown, and thereupon rais'd Factions againſt him; which *Edward* underſtanding, he entred *Scotland* next year with a powerful Army, and gave the *Scots* a great overthrow at *Falkirk*, within ſix miles of *Sterling*, though they were 30000 ſtrong; their Generals, *Cumin*, *Stuart*, and *Wallace*, falling out about leading the Van, juſt as the *Engliſh* advanced, the two former envying the Glory of the latter, who was mightily griev'd when he found himſelf alſo charg'd by *Bruce* in the Rear; yet he made an an honourable Retreat; and *Bruce*, being Charm'd with his Valour and Conduct, deſir'd a Conference with him, which he agreed to on the Banks of the River *Carron*, and endeavour'd to perſuade *Bruce*, who charg'd him with aiming at the Crown, that he had no other Deſign but to defend his Country, deſerted by him his Lawful Prince, and expoſed to the Butchery of a cruel Enemy; this happened *July* 22. 1298. The *Scotch* loſt 10000 Men in this Battel. *Cumin* with his Body having retir'd without Fighting, ſome of the Chief of the Nobility being ſlain, amongſt whom was *John Graham*, the greateſt Captain next to *Wallace* for Valour and Conduct; *Wallace* diſmiſs'd his Army, and never acted more as General, though he did many conſiderable Services afterwards againſt the *Engliſh* with his own Friends. *Edward* having waſted the Country as far as *Perth*, return'd with his Army; and thoſe of the *Scots*, who aſſerted their Liberty, choſe *John Cumin* for their Regent, who by the *French* King's Mediation, obtained a Truce; but *Edward* having committed the Ambaſſadors which the *Scots* ſent to Pope *Boniface* VIII. they reſolv'd to Fight it to the laſt, and expell'd all the *Engliſh* Governors and Garriſons; upon which *Edward* ſent a great Force againſt them under *Ralph Confrey*, who advancing as far as *Roſlin*, within five miles of *Edinburgh*, divided his Army into three Bodies, to lay the Country deſolate; *Cumin* having got together about 8000 Men, with the Aſſiſtance of *John Fraſer*, attack'd one of their Camps, which he forc'd, and in a little time after obtained a bloody Victory over the ſecond; but was mightily aſtoniſhed at the advance of the third, his Men being weary, and many of them wounded: But the Captains having encourag'd their Men, with the remembrance of their double Victory, they begun again with a great deal of Courage; and after a long and bloody diſpute, put the Enemy to flight, *February* 24 1301. *Edward* being incens'd that his three Armies were beat by one, on the ſame day, Levied a greater Force than he had ever done before; and attacking *Scotland* by Sea and Land, ravag'd the whole Country, and calling an Aſſembly of the States at St *Andrews*, moſt of them ſwore Fealty to him, except *Wallace* and his Adherents. *Edward* courted him by great Promiſes; but his conſtant Anſwer was, *That he had devoted his Life to his Country; and if he could do it no other Service, would die in its Defence*. But fearing to be given

up

up by the Nobility, who envied his Honour, he retir'd to his old Faſtneſſes. *Edward* appointed Governors and Magiſtrates all over the Kingdom, ſettled all things in Church and State according to the manner of *England*, and endeavour'd to aboliſh the very Name of *Scots*, deſtroying and carrying away all their own and the *Roman* Monuments and Records; and taking with him all thoſe from whom he fear'd any new trouble; and not only ſo, but tranſported into *England* all their Learned Men and Books, and among other things the Marble Chair, in which the Vulgar believ'd the Fate of the Kingdom did conſiſt. At his return to *England*, he left *Aulmer Valentin* as Vice-Roy to ſuppreſs all Diſturbances in the Bud; and the invincible Champion *Wallace* being betray'd into his hands, by one *Monteith*, whom he had brib'd, was inglorioufly Hang'd and Quarter'd at *London*; ſo that *Edward* promis'd himſelf a perpetual Peace from *Scotland*, but found his miſtake when *Bruce* begun his War; Of whom in his own place. *Buchanan.*

BALIOL, (*Edward*) Son to *John Baliol* abovemention'd, being ſtir'd up by one *Twine*, an *Engliſh* Fugitive, who had fled from Juſtice in *Scotland*, where he had an Eſtate, did, with the aſſiſtance of the King of *England*, invade *Scotland* in the Minority of *David Bruce*; and having defeated his Army near *Perth*, in a little time became ſo powerful, that being join'd with the Remains of his Father's Faction, he was declar'd King, and entred on the Kingdom in 1332. In the mean time *Bruce*'s Friends having convey'd him and his Wife ſafe to his Father's Friend, *Philip* King of *France*, they choſe *Andrew Murray*, Son of the Siſter of *Robert Bruce*, Regent, and diſpatch'd Meſſengers to all Parts of the Country, to confirm their old Friends, and excite the reſt to Revenge; whereupon *Bruce*'s Party took *Perth* after three Months Siege: But *Baliol*'s Succeſs having rendred him ſecure, *Archibald* Lord *Douglas*, and *Douglas* Earl of *Lideſdale*, ſurpriz'd him in the night, routed his Army, and kill'd the Chief of his and the *Engliſh* Faction, *December* 25. 1332. After this they declar'd War againſt *England*, and ſent to viſit their King in *France*, and demand Succours of that Crown; but a little after *Douglas* of *Lideſdale* being defeated and taken by the *Engliſh*, who eſpouſed *Baliol*'s Cauſe, *Bruce*'s Intereſt declin'd; and as a Cauſe of War, the *Engliſh* pretended that the *Scots* with-held *Berwick* from them; but they anſwered the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, That their King himſelf, by Advice of his Parliament, had renounced all Pretenſions of Right to the Kingdom of *Scotland* in general, and to that Town in particular: However he laid Siege to the Town, which was valiantly defended by Sir *Alexander Seaton*, until want of Proviſions conſtrain'd them to capitulate; That if he was not reliev'd by the 30th of *July*, he ſhould ſurrender, upon which he gave his eldeſt Son as Hoſtage. The *Scots* in the mean time call'd a Parliament, and the Regent being taken Priſoner not long before, choſe *Archibald Douglas* their General, ordering him to invade *England*, and ſo oblige King *Edward* to raiſe the Siege; but as he was on his March, he received the News of the Capitulation, which mov'd him, contrary to the Advice of his beſt Officers, to make Head againſt the *Engliſh*, who were advantagiouſly Encamp'd on a Hill above the Town. The King of *England* perceiving their approach, though the day was not come, ſent to demand an immediate Surrender, threatning, if denied, to hang the Governor's Son, his Hoſtage, and for that end erected a Gibbet in ſight of the Town. The Governor Anſwered, That *the time was not expir'd, and that both were oblig'd by Oath to obſerve the Capitulation*; but perceiving his eldeſt Son led to Execution, as alſo his Brother who was taken in a Sally, he was extreamly perplex'd, being toſs'd betwixt Fatherly Affection, and Duty to his Country; his Wife perceiving it, did with a manly Courage exhort him to prefer the latter, though ſhe her ſelf was Mother to the two young Gentlemen; and ſo they withdrew, that they might not behold that diſmal Spectacle: Which did ſo much enflame the Earl *Douglas*, that he Charg'd furiouſly up the Hill to force the *Engliſh* Camp, whilſt they hurl'd Stones and Darts ſo thick, that they wounded and diſorder'd his Men before they came to a cloſe Fight; ſo that they tumbled in Multitudes from the Precipices, and by his Raſhneſs they were entirely defeated, and loſt about 14000 Men, amongſt whom was the General himſelf, with moſt of the Nobility of *Bruce*'s Party. This is that famous Battel of *Halidon-Hill*, which happen'd on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s day, in 1333. a little after which the Town and Caſtle ſurrendred. *Edward* having ſtay'd a few days, left *Baliol* to carry on the War, with the Aſſiſtance of *Edward Talbot*, a Noble and Gallant Commander. The Remains of *Bruce*'s Party retired to Faſtneſſes and Garriſons; the next year Ambaſſadors came from the Pope and *French* King to mediate a Peace, and put an end to thoſe Controverſies; but *Edward* being puffed up with Succeſs, refus'd to admit them, thinking now that the Strength of the *Scots* was utterly broke But not long after, Diſſentions ariſing among the *Engliſh* themſelves, particularly the *Mourrays*, about Lands in *Scotland*, and alſo betwixt *Baliol* and the Nobles of his Faction, who join'd with *Andrew Murray*, Regent for *Bruce*, they broke out into a new War, and were ſucceſsful in ſome ſmall Enterprizes. Upon this the *Engliſh* invaded them afreſh, with a mighty Force both by Sea and Land; but their Fleet ſuffer'd much by a Tempeſt. The Land Army entred as far as *Glaſcow*, and *Bruce*'s Party not being able to make Head againſt them, retired again to their Faſtneſſes; whereupon *Edward* Aſſembled a Council of his own Faction, took *Baliol* with him for *England*, and left *David Cumin*, Earl of *Athol*, as Vice-Roy. A little after, *Robert Stuart*, and *Calen Campbel* Earl of *Argile*, ſurpriz'd the *Engliſh* at *Dunoon*, cut off ſuch Forces as came to oppoſe them, and conſtituted new Regents for *Bruce*; and *Cumin* the Vice-Roy being reduced, did alſo ſwear Fealty to him, but did treacherouſly join with King *Edward*, who in a little time after invaded *Scotland* again. *Bruce*'s Party were not ſtrong enough to give Battel to the *Engliſh* and *Baliol*'s Faction, the Regent *Stuart* being ſick, and *John* of the Iſles having ſet up for himſelf; ſo that *Randolph* the conjunct Regent, being aſſiſted by *Douglas* of *Lideſdale* and *Ramſay*, march'd toward *Edinburgh*, and near unto it defeated a ſtrong Army of *Gelderlanders*, who were coming to the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*; but *Randolph* was unhappily afterward taken in an Ambuſh, and carried to King *Edward* of *England*, then Beſieging St. *Johnſton*: But the *Engliſh* Fleet having ſuffer'd much by a Storm, he return'd for *England*, and appointed *Cumin* Vice-Roy again, who, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Douglaſſes*, was ſoon after routed, and kill'd by the *Brucians*, who choſe *Andrew Murray* for Regent; he in a little time laid Siege to a Caſtle of *Cumin*'s, which the *Engliſh* relieved; and waſting the North of *Scotland* with Fire and Sword, they left *Edward Baliol* then to manage the War, and return'd home. *Bruce*'s Party, though brought very low, beſieged and took an *Engliſh* Garriſon, and in a little time reduced moſt of the Country beyond the *Forth*. Next year, being 1337. the *Engliſh*, under the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Arundel*, beſieged the Caſtle of *Dunbar* for ſix months, but in vain; and *Bruce*'s Party defeated two *Engliſh* Armies Commanded by *Monfort* and *Talbot*; ſo that in a little time the *Engliſh* were almoſt totally expell'd the Kingdom: But the brave Regent *Murray* dying, *Stuart* was choſen in his place, who was very ſucceſsful in his Attempts againſt the *Engliſh* and their Adherents; and was ſo extream diligent, that tho he had been worſted five times in one day, in ſmall Parties, by one *Abernethy*, he purſued him till he ſlew all his Men, and took himſelf at night. He Sailed over to *France*, to acquaint King *David Bruce* with the State of Affairs; and at his Return, which was in 1339. he Levied an Army, and by the Aſſiſtance of *Douglas*, reduced *Perth* and *Edinburgh* Caſtle, which was ſtill held out by the *Engliſh*; after which, *Alexander Ramſay*, at that time the greateſt Soldier in *Scotland*, invaded *England* with an Army, and being attacked by a much greater Force as he was returning laden with Spoil, he defeated them; after which he took the Caſtle of *Roxborough* from the *Engliſh*, *March* 30. 1342. On the ſecond of *July* that ſame year, King *David Bruce* returned from *France* after nine years abſence, when his Affairs were at a very low ebb, in regard of the three years Truce made betwixt *England* and *France*; and that the valiant *Edward* III. prepared to invade *Scotland* with 40000 Foot, 6000 Horſe, and a numerous Fleet, which Sail'd in *November*, but were ſo broken by Storms, that they were rendred uſeleſs: He advanced with his Army to *Newcaſtle*, whither the *Scots* ſent Ambaſſadors to obtain a Pacification for ſome Months, on condition, That if King *David* did not arrive in ſuch a time, they would become Subjects to the King of *England*; but King *David* had ſet Sail beforehand. At his Arrival he found his Party grievouſly divided among themſelves about *Meum* and *Tuum*; but having compoſed theſe Differences, declared War againſt *England*, which he invaded three times, without doing any thing conſiderable, beſides waſting the Country. After this, a Truce was concluded for two years; but the *Engliſh* having defeated the *French*, and beſieged *Calais*, the *French* King prevail'd with *David* King of *Scots* to invade *England*, contrary to the mind of the Nobility; and juſt as he was Levying his Army, the Earl of *Roſs* laid an Ambuſh for *Reginald* of the Iſles, and ſlew him with ſeven other Noblemen, which divided the Kingdom into new Factions: However the King perſiſted in his Deſign, and entring as far as *Durham*, deſtroyed the North of *England*, where part of the *Engliſh* Army being returned from *Calais*, he was defeated, moſt of his Nobility being ſlain, and himſelf taken by *John Copland*, two of whoſe Teeth he ſtruck out with his Fiſt, though he was grievouſly wounded by two Arrows, and diſarm'd; upon this, abundance of Caſtles in the South of *Scotland* were ſurrendred to the *Engliſh*, with the two bordering Counties, and the *Scots* oblig'd to quit their Claim to all the Lands which they held in *England*; and at the ſame time *Baliol* haraſs'd thoſe Counties which oppos'd him with Fire and Sword: And to all thoſe Calamities ſucceeded a Peſtilence, and mutual Wars amongſt

amongſt the Highland Clans, *&c.* which together conſum'd one third of the People: However *Douglas* took Courage, and with his Friends expell'd the *Engliſh* from his own Poſſeſſions, and reduced great part of the South of *Scotland*. In the mean time *John* King of *France* ſent a Noble Embaſſy to *Scotland*, deſiring that they would not make Peace with *England* without his conſent; and for that end, ſent them ſome Money, which the Nobility divided among them, and attack'd and carried *Berwick*, *&c*, which oblig'd *Edward* to enter *Scotland* again with a powerful Army. *Baliol* his Vaſſal, met him at *Roxburgh*, where he made a new ſurrender of himſelf and the Kingdom, and in an unnatural manner incenſed him againſt his Country, becauſe they would not own him as King. *Edward*, according to his deſire, intended ſo to break the *Scots*, that they ſhould never more be able to Revolt; but his Fleet being ſhattered by a Tempeſt, he was forced to return for want of Proviſions, after having laid waſte ſome part of the Country. And *Douglas*, *&c.* upon his departure, drove the *Engliſh* out of three Counties. About the ſame time the *French* King being alſo taken by the *Engliſh*, the *Scots* ſent to treat about the Redemption of theirs, which was obtained, the Pope granting the Tenths of the Benefices for three years toward it; after which, *Baliol*'s Claim to the Crown expired, and *David* returned; of whom in his proper place. *Buchanan.*

BALK, a City in the *Usbeg Tartary*, ſeated on the River *Jihun*, in the Confines of the Province of *Choraſun*, in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, between *Samarhand* to the N. W. and *Candahar* to the S. E. This City is under a particular Kan, who in the time of *Cha-jehan*, prevailing againſt the Kan of *Samarhand*, the latter called in the *Indians* to aſſiſt him under *Aureng-Zeb*: This Prince would have taken *Balk*, had not the two Kans foreſeen the Conſequence, and clapped up a Peace, and forced him to retreat.

BALKAN, Lat. *Ilæmus*, call'd by the *Sclavonians*, *Cumomza*; the *Italians*, *Coſtegnazzo*, or *La Catena del Mondo*, *The Chain of the World*; and by *Laonicus*, *Praſovo*. It is the greateſt Mountain of *Thracia*, and divides it from the *Lower Meſia*. It lies E. and W. and terminates at the City of *Meſembria*. It is ſo high, that the *Black Sea* may be ſeen from the top of it. It gives ſource alſo to the Rivers *Hebrus*, now call'd *Marira*, which runs by *Adrianople* and *Stromona*. *Baudr.*

BALL, *(John)* an *Engliſh* Prieſt, one of *Wicliff*'s Scholars, (as *Varillas* reports) and who had eſcap'd out of Priſon, where his Biſhop had got him clapt up. He Preach'd up *Wicliff*'s Doctrine, and added ſome new Hereſies of his own to ſtir up the People to Sedition; and opportunity preſenting it ſelf, he joined with *Tyler*, *Jack Straw*, &c. and aſſiſted them to carry on that Rebellion, which ſpread to that degree, that at laſt the Rebellious Commons were 100000 ſtrong, who after ſeveral other Outrages, inveſted the Tower of *London*, whither the King and Court were retired: They forc'd this Garriſon, and murder'd the Archbiſhop, who was Lord-Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord-Treaſurer, with ſeveral other Perſons of Note. *Ball* went on with his Seditious Hereſies, but was taken at laſt at *Coventry*, and executed at St. *Albans* when the King was there. *Baker* and *Varillas*.

BALLANTINE, *(John Baptiſt)* a *Scotchman*, liv'd about the year 1520. and writ a Coſmography, or Deſcription of *Scotland*. 'Tis probable this Treatiſe was writ in the Language of his Country, he having tranſlated the *Latin* Hiſtory of *Hector Boethius* into *Scotch*. *Baleus de Script. Britan. Voſſius de Math. cap.* 44. *Sec.* 5.

BALLI, *(Joſeph)* a Canon of *Barri* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*. He was thought to be the beſt Philoſopher and Scholaſtick Divine of his time. He came to *Padua* in 1635. where he publiſhed two Treatiſes of his own; *De Fœcunditate Dei*; *& De Motu Corporum naturali Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt. Vir.*

BALLICORA, a ſmall Borough Town of *Munſter* in the S of *Ireland*; it lies in the County of *Cork*, 14 miles W. of *Cloyne*.

BALLIMORE, a Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, which the *Iriſh* in their late Rebellion took great care to fortify; it is wholly ſurrounded with a Marſh, and when our Forces attack'd it in *June* 1691. the Cauſey that led unto it was defended by an old Caſtle: before the Gate whereof were three ſmall Forts to ſecure it. The middle Fort was Regular, with a Mote 20 Foot wide, and 10 Foot deep, about it; and had within it ſome Huts, inhabited by poor People The 17th about Noon it was inveſted, and ſeveral Batteries being rais'd for the Attacks, the Governor was ſummon'd to ſurrender; but he refuſing, we play'd upon the Place with our Cannon and Mortars, and having made ſufficient Breaches, the Pontons for paſſing the Moraſs, and all other things for an Aſſault being in a readineſs, the Garriſon ſurrendred at diſcretion: It conſiſted of 830 Diſciplin'd Men, and 250 Rapperies.

BALLINASLOE, a little Town of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; it lies on the River *Suc*, in the Province of *Roſcommon*, about 10 miles South-Weſt of *Athlone*, in the Road from thence to *Galloway*, noted for the Encampment of our Forces before the Battel of *Aghrim*, *June* 1691.

BALLINEKIL, a Borough Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, in the *Queen's* County, 10 miles from *Kilkenny*, and 8 S. of *Marisborough*.

BALLINGACARRIGY, a Caſtle in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland*, which was Gariſon'd by 200 *Iriſh*, and naturally ſo ſtrong, that it was thought impoſſible to take it without Cannon; yet when Colonel *Wolſley* came before it, the *Iriſh* ſurrendred after ſmall reſiſtance, *May* 13. 1690.

BALLISHANNON, a Sea Town in the North of *Ireland*, and County of *Dunnagall* on the Weſtern Coaſt, 8 miles S. of *Dunnagall* Town; it has a good Haven at the mouth of the River.

BALLORINUS, King of *Sidon* in *Phœnicia*, was but a ſingle Soldier, raiſed to that Dignity by *Alexander the Great*, for ſome conſiderable Service he did to his Favourite *Ephæſtion*. *Q. Curtius.*

BALOUFEAU, *(James)* who went by the Name of the Baron of *St. Angel*, was an Attorney of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux*, who ſpent all his Father left him, run in Debt, and became one of the greateſt Cheats that ever was heard of: He had four Wives in ſeveral places all at one time, cheated the *French* King, the Marqueſs of *Spinola*, and the King of *England*; his Tricks were all diſcover'd at laſt, and he was hang'd at *Paris* in 1626.

BALSAC, or *Balzac*, is a ſmall ſpot of Ground in *Angoumois* in *France*, upon the River *Charente*, and it was from this Place that the Family of the *Guez*, allied to ſo many noble Families, took the Name of *Balzac*. *John Lewis Guez*, Sieur of *Balzac*, well known in this Age for his great Eloquence, was of *Angouleſme*, he lived with Cardinal *Valette*, whilſt his Father was with the Duke of *Eſpernon*; this brought him acquainted at Court, where he was ſo much looked upon by Cardinal *Richelieu*, that he honoured him with his Letters. The Repute he had of being the Eloquenteſt Man in *France*, created him ſome Enemies; as appears by the difference he had in 1627. with Father *Goulu*, chief of the *Feüillans*, and others: He died in the year 1654. The ſeveral Editions of his Books are now in two Volumes in Folio.

BALSAMON, *(Theodore)* a Deacon, and then Keeper of the Decrees and Charters of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, was call'd *Nomophylax*, and *Chartophylax*, and was afterwards made Patriarch of *Antioch*; he lived in the latter end of the 12th Century, with the repute of being the moſt Learned Man of his time: He writ ſeveral Works, whereof we have ſome in *Juſtel's Bibliotheque* of Canon Law; as his *Notes upon the* Nomocanon *of* Photius; and his *Collection of Decrees and Conſtitutions of the Church*, with the Notes of *Charles Annibal Fabrot*. The *Roman-Catholicks* pretend that this great Man being diſpleas'd with the *Latins* being Maſters of the Town of *Antioch*, where he was a *Greek* Patriarch, imploy'd his Wit and Learning to the diſadvantage of the Church of *Rome*, as appears in his *Notes upon the Nomocanon*; In his *Meditations upon the Privileges of the Patriarchs*; and in his *Anſwers to Mark, Patriarch of Alexandria*: Theſe Pieces, they pretend, are carried to that exceſs of Prejudice, that they have been condemn'd even by *thoſe of his own Party. Baron. Bellarmin, Poſſevin.*

BALTHASAR, thought to be the Name of one of the three Kings, or Wiſe Men, who were guided by a Star, and came to Worſhip our Saviour at *Bethlehem*: The Prophet *Daniel* was alſo called by this Name.

BALTHASAR *Gerard* of *Villafar*, a Town of *Burgundy*, murder'd *William* I Prince of *Orange*, the 10th of *July*, 1584. as he came through the Hall from Dinner, ſhooting him with a Piſtol into the Heart. The Prince's Guards took him as he was going out of the Town, and he was immediately tortur'd, to make him own who it was that put him upon that wicked Action; he anſwered, *It was a Divine Inſpiration*: Nor did he ever confeſs any thing elſe, if we believe *Strada* a Jeſuit, a great Friend to the *Spaniards*, and Enemy to the Prince, who ſays, That *they who ſaw him Quartered, wondred to ſee a young Man, hardly* 26. *die with ſuch Conſtancy and Courage*. Others ſay, That he confeſs'd at his Execution, That *he was promiſed a Martyr's Crown in Heaven*; and ſaid, *That in hopes of that, he would have done what he did, if* 50000 *Men had been about him, and no hopes left for eſcape* But after all, *Strada* is not ſo hardy as to commend this Action; and *Mezeray*, in his *Chronological Abridgement*, calls it a horrible Fact. *Mezeray.*

BALTHASAR, Son of *Evilmerodach*, and Grandchild to *Nabuchodonozar*, the Great King of the *Chaldees* and *Babylon*, ſucceeded his Father *A M* 3495. in the 55th Olympiad; he is the *Nerigliſſar* of Prophane Authors, which the *Babylonians* called *Nabcander*; he is alſo the *Neriſſolaſſer* of the Aſtronomick Canon. *Sal. in Jornel Pererius*, and others ſay, that *Balthaſar* Reign'd 17 or 13 years, and that he was killed when *Cyrus* beſieged *Babylon*

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But we are well assured, that it was in the 56th Olympiad that his Subjects put him to death, and placed *Darius* the *Mede* upon the Throne. It was this last that *Cyrus* dethroned, and is called *Nabonnadius* in the Astronomick Canon, and is the *Nabondinus* of *Berosus*, and the *Labinet* of *Herodotus*.

BALTICK, the Name of a Sea between *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, and *Poland*, it's call'd *Oostzee* and the *Belt* by them that live about it. It has a great many Islands, and is the *Sinus Codanus* of the Ancients: It joins to the Ocean or *German* Sea by that famous Channel called the *Sund*, and then stretching wider, it forms at last two great Gulphs, whereof one is called the Gulph of *Boddes*, or *Botnia*, and by them of that Country *Bothenzee*; the other is the Gulph of *Finland*, which the *Germans* call *Finnichzee*; besides the Gulphs of *Riga* and *Dantzick*, which are less considerable. It is on the Coast of the Sea towards *Prussia*, that the Amber is found, which is believed to distil, or drop from the Pine and Fir-Trees that grow near the Sea-side, and are cast in Tempestuous Weather upon the Shoar. It reaches S. E. as far as the Island of *Zealand*, where the *Sound*, or *Belt*, whence it takes its Name of *Baltick*, is Commanded by the Castles of *Elseneur* and *Elsembourg*, which bring a great Tribute to the King of *Denmark*; thence it runs Southward by the Dukedoms of *Mecklembourg* and *Pomerland*, as far as *Dantzick*; thence it turns Northward by *Courland* and *Livonia*, as far as *Margen*, where it forms the two Bays already mention'd; and Northwards of them receives the River *Severi*, into which fall the two vast Lakes *Ladoga* and *Onega*, which part *Megrena* and *Cornelia*, and have some communication with the *White Sea*; hence the *Baltick* runs N. as far as *Weyburg*, turns again, and runs S. W. as far as the Isles of *Aland*, where it forms the *Bodenzee* which runs N. and S. having *Finland* and *Bothia* on the E. and *Sweden* on the W. At the most Northern Point lies *Torna*, a Sea-Port.

BALTIMORE, a Borough Town, and convenient Port of *Munster* in *Ireland*, gives the Title of Baron to the present Lord *Baltimore*.

BALTINGLASS, or *Ballinglass*, a Borough Town of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, seated upon the Banks of the *Uzzin* or *Slane*, in the County of *Wicklow*, 12 miles S. of *Blessinto*. and not far from *Caterlough*.

BALUE, (*John*) a famous Cardinal in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. but of mean extraction, being a Taylor's Son of *Poictiers*; he studied hard, and became fit for employment; he lived first with *Juvenal* of *Ursins*, Bishop of *Poictiers*, and afterward with *John* of *Beauveau*, Bishop of *Angers*, who made him his Vicar, and a Canon of the Cathedral. Afterwards *Lewis* XI. made him Bishop of *Evreux*, and then of *Angers*, and got him a Cardinal's Hat from *Paul* II. but he was imprisoned a little after, for holding a Treasonable Correspondence with the King's Enemies. He had his Liberty by the solicitation of the Pope's Legate in *France*, and went to *Rome*, where he sped so well, that *Sixtus* IV. sent him Legate *a Latere* into *France*, and the King and he had a new Quarrel, because he began to act without asking the King's Leave, and without shewing his Patent to the Parliament, which upon all such occasions, is to examine whether the Patent contains any thing contrary to the Prerogative of the Crown, or the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church; but this difference was adjusted, and the Legate went back to *Rome* after the death of *Sixtus*, where he was made at first Bishop of *Albana*, and then of *Præneste*, by *Innocent* VIII. he died in 1491. *Philip de Comines*.

BAMBA, a Town and Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africk*, between the Rivers *Lelunde* and *Loze*.

BAMBA, or *Wamba*, King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*; *Julian* Bishop of *Toledo* speaks of various Troubles which happened at his Coronation, as that immediately after the Ceremonies were over, he had News brought him, that *Hilderick* Count of *Nismes* had dispossess'd the Bishop of *Aregius*, put the Abbot *Ranimir* his Favourite in his place, re-established the *Jews*, and committed violence in the Province of *Languedoc*; upon this News, *Bamba* sent one *Paul*, a Kinsman of the former King's, against the Count, who made Peace with him, and after he had got himself Crowned at *Narbonne*, he rifled all the Churches of that Province. *Bamba* takes the Field to punish this Rebel, and in his return home again, destroyed a Fleet of 160 Ships from *Arabia*, that came from *Africk* to *Spain*; after which he left the Crown to *Erwige*, who had married a Kinswoman of *Recessuntus*, and went himself into a Convent, where he lived seven years, and died in 689. 'Tis said, *Recessuntus* being impatient to stay for the natural death of King *Bamba*, gave him a slow Poison. *Roderic*, *Mariana*.

BAMBERG, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*: It has a Bishoprick depending immediately on *Rome*, and is situated upon a Hill, a little above the place where the River *Mein* and *Rednitz* join. *Latin* Authors call it *Bamberga*, and *Babenberga*, others think it is the *Virgum* of the Ancients. This *Bamberg* was built but in the 10th Century. The Duke of *Franconia* augmented it much in a little time; and the Emperor *Henry* II called the *Saint*, who was Duke of *Bavaria* and *Franconia*, liked it so well, that he solicited Pope *John* XIX. to make it a Bishoprick, and he himself assisted at the Dedication of the Church; in 1014. there was a Council held in this Town, where *Theodore* of *Luxemburg*, the Empress's Brother, was suspended from his Bishoprick of *Metz*. It's a pretty Town, but of no considerable strength; but there are strong Places that belong to it, as *Forkheim* upon the River *Rednitz* and *Cronach*, where the River *Cronach* and *Haslach* join the River *Rabach*; the Castle of *Bodenstein* upon the River *Putlag*, with the Forts of *Kupperberg* and *Hochstat*; the Country is very fruitful in all manner of Grain, bears Wine, Saffron, Liquorice, and Melons. The Bishop of it has the Honour of having the four principal Electors of the Empire his Vassals for some part of their Estate, as the King of *Bohemia* for *Prague*, the Elector of *Bavaria* for *Abersbach*; the Elector of *Saxony* for *Wittebeg* and *Trebits*, and the Marquess of *Brandenburg* for *Custrin*: And these four Electors are Officers of this Bishoprick; but they constitute Vicars in their places, to exercise their Offices of Cup-bearer, Lord Steward, Lord High Marshal, and Chamberlain, when the new Bishop is inaugurated, and when he makes his Publick Entry. *Melchior Ott-Voit* of *Strasbourg*, when Bishop of *Bamberg*, founded an University in it, whither a great many *Bohemians* came to Study, and to learn the *German* Tongue. This City is 32 miles N. of *Nuremberg*, 40 E. of *Wurtzburg*, and 70 N. W. of *Ratisbonne*. *Heiss. Hist. de l'Empire*.

BAMBERG, which some People mistake for *Bamberg* in *Germany*, is a Town in *Bohemia* upon the Frontiers of *Moravia*, near the River *Orlitz*, five or six Leagues from *Glatz* or *Glasgoe*.

BAMBYCATIANS, People that live near the River *Tygris*, they dreaded Gold and Silver, and all other Metals that might be Coined into current Money, so much, that they buried all they could light on, lest it should introduce amongst them those Corruptions and Vices which they saw amongst those who made use of such Commodities. *Alex. ab Alex.*

BAMPTON, (*John*) an *English* Carmelite, living till about the year 1341. He was reckoned one of the best School Divines of his time. He is suppos'd the Author of several Tracts, as *Lecturæ Scholasticæ in Theologia*; *Quæstiones octo de Veritate Propositionum*, &c. *Pitsæus de Script. Angl.*

BAN, or *Barno*, a great River of *Ulster* in the N. of *Ireland*, having its Source in the County of *Armagh*, passes through the vast Lake call'd *Lough Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, and falls into the Sea a little below *Coleraine*; this River is famous for its great number of Salmons.

BAN, and *Arrierban*, a Publick Proclamation, requiring all the King of *France*'s Subjects to meet in an appointed place to serve in the King's Armies, or furnish Horse and Foot according to the Rent-Rolls of their Free and Copy-holds; the *Ban* consists of Free-holders, and the *Arrierban* of Copy-holders: Thus some say; others think that the *Ban* is an ordinary Service, which every Vassal owes according to the value of his Estate; and that the *Arrierban* is an extraordinary Service which every Vassal owes the King: And others are of opinion, that *Arrierban* comes of the *German* word *Heriban*, which signifies the Proclamation or Cry of the Sovereign, and that so it's the same thing with *Ban*. These Assemblies of the Vassals begun in the time of the Kings of the second Race, and are mention'd in *Charlemain*'s Records; but were much more frequent in the Reigns of the Kings of the third Line: Nor were the Clergy that had Estates exempted from this Service, but obliged either to come in Person, or send others. When they came in Person, they had the Command of their own Tenants, whom they incourag'd to fight, they being often so zealous for the defence of their Country, that they have signaliz'd themselves by their proper Actions, and the defeat of the Enemy. They wore Armour over their other Church-Garments, which is the reason that the Painters of old represented the Prelates of *France* with Armour over their Surplices; and why in some Bishop's Coats of Arms there are Head-pieces as well as Mitres. The Clergy were often dispensed with from Personal Service, and are now quite exempted from such Duty; *Lewis* the XIII having on the 29th of *April* 1636. agreed with them for a certain Sum of Money, which they promis'd to furnish him with, when the Condition of the Country required it. The Kings of *France* have also exempted the Burgesses of several Cities from this Service, as also the Members of the Parliament of *Paris*, the King's Secretaries, and several others are exempted because of their Places. The *Ban* and *Arrierban* were first assembled thus: The *Missi Dominici*, call'd *Legati Regales*, the King's Ambassadors, Persons of highest Rank, went into the Provinces.

vinces. Afterwards they were raiſed by the Bannerets, or Standard-bearers, who were ordered by the King or Lord-High-Conſtable of *France*, to pitch their Standards, and aſſemble their Vaſſals together; but now the King ſends his Letters-Patents to the Bailiffs or Seneſchals of the Provinces, and ſometimes to the Governors. *De la Rocque traité du Ban & Arrierban.*

BANAIAH, Son of *Jehoiadah*, one of *David*'s great Warriors, and Captain of his Guards, he was of the Prieſtly Race, and lived about *A. M.* 3020. he killed two Brothers that had ſet upon him, who were *Moabites*, of Gigantick Stature, and the moſt Valiant amongſt them; afterwards he killed a huge *Egyptian* well-armed, though he himſelf had nothing but a Staff. He alſo killed a Lion in the midſt of a Pit in Snowy Weather. *David* commanded him to put *Salomon* upon his Throne, and *Salomon* ordered him to cut *Joab*'s Head off, to whom he ſucceeded as General of the Army. *Joſeph. l. 7. Ant. Jud.* 2 *Sam.* 23.

BANBURY, a Market and Borough Town of *Banbury* Hundred in the North of *Oxfordſhire*, ſeated in a Flat on the Weſt Bank of the *Charwell*, counted for Wealth and Beauty next *Oxford*. Near this Place *Kinrick* King of the Weſt *Saxons* overthrew the *Britains* in a ſet Battel, manfully fighting for their Lives and Fortunes. Here alſo *Richard Nevill* of *Warwick* overcame *Edward* IV. and took him Priſoner, whereby *Henry* VI. was reſtored to the Crown. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. this Place was taken and Garriſon'd for the King, *Anno* 1642. after *Edgehill* Fight; and two years after, it endur'd a ſharp Siege, and ſeveral Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl of *Northampton*. Ten weeks together was this Town afterwards belieged *An.* 1646. under the ſame Governor that defended it before, *viz.* Sir *William Compton*, who having no proſpect of Relief, ſurrendred it upon honourable Terms. The Family of the *Knolles* have been Earls of this Place from the year 1626. This Town lies 53 miles from *London*.

BANCA, an Iſland in the *Eaſt-Indies*, with a Town of the ſame Name ſituated at the Eaſt-end of the great Iſland *Sumatra*, from which it is parted by the Channel of *Anca* over-againſt *Biras*, *Palimban*, and the Cape of *Lucapara*.

BANCHIN, a *Londoner*, of the Order of St. *Auſtin*: He lived towards the end of the 14th Century, and wrote divers Treatiſes, *Contra Poſitiones Wicleffi*; *Determinationes variæ*, *&c.*

BANCHO, a *Scottiſh* General of Royal Extract, who is very famous for his Victories againſt the Highland Rebels and the *Danes* in the Reign of *Donald* VII. but ſtain'd his Honour by conſpiring with *Macbeth*, and murdering the King; for which, Juſtice puniſh'd him by the hand of the ſame *Macbeth*, who cauſed him to be cut off, becauſe of a Propheey, That his Poſterity ſhould afterward enjoy the Kingdom. See *Donald* VII. and *Mackbeth. Buchan.*

BANCOK, a Fortreſs in the Kingdom of *Siam*; it is a place of great Importance, becauſe it defends the Paſſage of the River. *Le Sieur le Marc*, a *French* Ingenier, was left there by the *French* Ambaſſador in 1685. to fortify the Place regularly. *P. Tachard.*

BANDA, an Iſland of the *Sonde*, in the *Eaſt-Indian* Seas, three Leagues to the Southward of the Iſle *Ceram*. It is ſix miles long, and two broad. It is ſaid, that Nutmegs grow in no other Iſland but this, and the little Iſlands *Nera*, *Gunapi*, *Lantor*, *Puloway*, *Pulorin*, and *Beſſingin*, which belong to it; and are ſo full of Nutmeg-Trees, that there is not one Acre but what is covered with them, except a Mountain that caſts up Flames in *Gunapi*: The Trees are in all Seaſons loaden with Flowers, and green and ripe Fruit. They call the Nuts *Palla*, and their fine Bark, which is our Mace, *Bruma-Pella*. The *Hollanders* have built two Forts there, which they call *Naſſau* and *Belgica*. The Road and Key are ſo good, that Ships can come within Piſtol-ſhot of the Forts, and lie under their Cannon. It is a common thing to ſee People live here above 120 years, the Air is ſo good, and the Nuts ſtrengthening the Stomach ſo much: The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, who have a particular care of their dead; and ſome among them are of opinion, that they will not riſe to Life without being prayed for. *Mandeſlo.*

BANDE, a Military Order in *Spain*, now extinct; it was eſtabliſhed in 1332. by *Alphonſus* XI. King of *Caſtile*, who was the Chief of it, as were his Succeſſors after him. The Knights wore a Red Scarf upon the Right Shoulder, tied under the Left, and none could pretend to this Honour but ſuch young Men that had ſerved either at Court or in the Army for ten years. It is thought that the Knights of St *James*, who are ſo numerous in *Spain*, and wear a Red Croſs, ſucceeded this Military Band. *Mariana.*

BANDER-*Abaſſi*, otherwiſe called *Gomron*, a Town in *Perſia* upon the Coaſt of *Farſiſtan*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Ormus*; it is ſirnamed *Abaſſi*, becauſe the King *Cha-Abas* firſt brought this Place in Reputation for Commerce. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their diſtinct Exchanges here near the Sea-ſide; and all the Ships that bring Goods out of the *Indies* for *Perſia*, *Turky*, and a great part of *Europe*, touch here, becauſe it is the beſt Harbour in the *Perſian Gulph*. The Air of *Bander* is very unhealthy, ſo hot, that Strangers cannot live there but from *December* to *March*; nor the very Natives but to *April*. In the beginning of *May* they remove to the Mountains, three days Journey from it, where they ſpend what they gain'd by their Commerce. The Wind begins to change in *April*, and at certain times is ſo hot and choaking, that it hinders reſpiration, and is for that reaſon called by the *Arabs El Samiel*, that is to ſay, a Poiſonous Wind, and by the *Perſians*, *Bade Sambour*, becauſe it kills in a moment. What is moſt ſurprizing is, that if one takes hold of any part of their Body who die ſo, it ſticks to his hand like ſlimy, naſty Fat, as if the Body had lain a Month. This Wind reigns principally in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and is ſometimes ſo hot, that it burns like Lightning: But what is very ſtrange and remarkable is, that it does no harm to them that are upon any River. There are two Forts in *Bander*, one towards the Eaſt, and the other towards the Weſt. *Tavernier.*

BANDER-*Congo*, a Town of *Perſia*, two days Sailing from *Bander-Abaſſi*; it neither wants good Air, nor wholeſom Water, but hath no Trade, becauſe there lie ſo many Iſlands between it and *Ormus* that the Paſſage is dangerous, eſpecially for Ships of Burthen.

BANDO, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies* belonging to the Great *Mogul*, and lies between *Geſtemere*, *Delli*, and *Agra*; beſides the Capital which bears the ſame Name, it has *Touri*, *Moaſta*, *Godach*, *Aſmere*, which laſt is famous for the Tomb of *Hoghe Mondee*, whom the *Mahometans* Honour as a Saint. It is ſaid that King *Ekbar* came hither on foot from *Agra* to pray God for a Succeſſor.

BANDONBRIDGE, a Borough Town of the Province of *Munſter* in the South of *Ireland*; It ſtands in the County of *Cork*, on the N. Banks of the River *Bande*, eight miles Weſt of *Kingſale*.

BANDOULIERS, or *Michelets*, a famous ſort of Robbers, ranging about the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. The *Martolois* in *Hungary* have the ſame Reputation in their Profeſſion. *Ricaut. of the Ottoman Empire.*

BANGOR, Lat. *Bangertium*, a City in *Carnarvanſhire* in *North-Wales*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragant to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; it ſtands on the *Menay* which parts this County from the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and has been in times paſt very large, and therefore called *Bangor Vaur*, or *Great Bangor*. *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* fortified it with a Caſtle, which is now fallen in Ruines: Its Cathedral, Dedicated to St. *Daniel*, its firſt Biſhop in 516. was cruelly defac'd by that notorious Rebel *Owen Glandowr*, and afterwards repair'd by *Henry Dean*, a Biſhop of this Dioceſe. This Dioceſe contains in it all *Carnarvanſhire* and the Iſle of *Angleſey*, with part of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomeryſhires*, which make up in all 170 Pariſhes, whereof 37 are Impropriated. Here are three Arch-Deaconries, *viz. Bangor*, *Angleſey*, and *Merioneth*; but one is united to the Biſhoprick for the better ſupporting thereof. The Biſhoprick is valued in the King's Books, 131 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Clergy's Tenths amount to 151 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

BANGOR, or *Banchor*, Lat. *Boncum*, a City of *Flintſhire* in *North-Wales*, famous for a Monaſtery of great Antiquity, but long ſince ruinated. *Beda* ſays, the Monks were divided into ſeven Companies, each conſiſting of no leſs than 300 Perſons: It ſtood on the River *Dee*, where the two Gates of the Monaſtery, ſtill to be ſeen, are a mile from one another. *Speed* ſays, this was the firſt Monaſtery of the World; and *Bede* ſaith, that the Monks had their different Rulers, and lived all by their handlabour; that *Ethelfred*, King of *Northumberland*, ſlew 1200 of them at the Inſtigation of *Auſtin* the Monk, as it's ſuppos'd, becauſe they refus'd Submiſſion to the See of *Rome*.

BANJALUCH, upon the *Cetina*, a large and ſtrong Town of *Boſnia*, belonging to the *Turks*, it is at the foot of the Mountains, and upon the Frontiers of *Dalmatia*, 30 miles N. E. of *Spalatro*, and 60 S. of *Jaicza*.

BANJANS, Idolaters that have ſpread themſelves in all the Provinces of the *Indies*; but more numerous in the Kingdom of *Cambaya* or *Guzurate* than in any other place. They believe there is a God who created Heaven and Earth, and yet worſhip the Devil, whom they believe to have been created to Govern the World, and plague Mankind. They have no light in their Country Churches, but that of Lamps, which burn day and night, and no other Ornaments but the Pictures of Beaſts and Devils Painted upon the Walls. But their Moſques or Temples in the Cities are well furniſhed with Statues of Gold, Silver, Ivory, Ebony and Marble. The Shape they repreſent the Devil under, is very dreadful. Their manner of Worſhip is this, The Bramen or Prieſt of the Place ſeats himſelf near the Altar, and gets up at ſome times to Pray, and to Mark ſuch as come to adore the Devil, with a Yellow Mark on the Foreheads; the ſtuff they uſe for it is a compoſition of Water, Red-wood, and Rice

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pul'veriz'd, incorporated together. They wear their Hair short, but their Heads are not shaved. The *Turks* use them as the Christians do the *Jews*. They are a sort of People that understand Business pretty well, and that Trade in all things but living Creatures; but those they will not meddle with, lest they might sell their Friends Souls, for they believe the Metempsychosis: The *English* and *Dutch* make use of them for their Interpreters and Factors in several parts of the *Indies*. They Marry their Children at seven years of Age, to them of the same Trade or Calling that the Parents are of. The Women do not Veil their Faces as the *Mahometans* do, but wear Neck-laces and Pendants of the Richest Pearls; the Beauty of their Teeth they reckon to consist in Blackness. Boys and Girls go naked until they are five years old. They agree in this with the *Mahometans*, that they think the chiefest part of Religion consists in the purification and cleansing of their Bodies; for which Reason they Bath themselves every day, and hold a Straw in their hand, which is given them by the Bramen to keep evil Spirits off: This Bramen Preaches to them whilst they are washing themselves. They are divided into 83 principal Sects, and these subdivided into an infinite number of others; for each Family has its particular Superstitions, the four chief are, the *Ceurawath*, the *Samarath*, the *Bishow*, and that of *Goegby*. There is a very remarkable Tree in their Country, known by the name of *Banyan's Tree*, which alone makes a little Forest; for the great Branches of the Body of the Tree produce other little ones which incline downward by little and little, until they reach the Ground, where they take Root, which way of growing holds up the great Arms, which grow to the length of 300 paces, having these Supports at every 15 yards distance. The Fruit of this Tree is about the bigness of a Walnut, the Shell is Red, and contains a small Seed which nothing but Bats feed upon, which are of an extraordinary bigness here, being almost as large as Hens, and have Wings a foot and half long; they hang by their Claws with their Heads downwards: The *Portugueses* make a dainty Mess of them, and prefer them to Pullets. *Tavernier*.

BANKWELL, a Market Town of *High-Peak* Hundred in *Derbyshire*; it lies on the South Banks of the River *Wye*, which a few miles from hence empties it self into the *Derwent*.

BANNARA, a Town in the *Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Bengall*, in the Province of *Patan*, belonging to the Great *Mogul*; it stands near the River *Ganges*, and has *Goure* to the South, and *Halabassa* to the North.

BANNERETS, a Name formerly given in *France* to Gentlemen of great Estates, who were privileged to carry Colours in the King's Army; he was a Banneret that could raise a Troop of Gentlemen, his own Vassals, and could maintain them at his Charge. There were also Esquire Bannerets, which had Free-holds with privilege of a Banner; but they wore white Spurs, to distinguish them from the others that wore gilt Spurs. This Title at the beginning was Personal, and he that had it held it by his Valour and Merit; but it became Hereditary afterward, and descended to those that held the Banneret's Estate. *De la Roque*.

BANNIER, (*John*) General of the *Swedish* Army in *Germany*: *Gustavus* esteemed him much for his Courage; He Commanded in chief in 1636. after *Gustavus*'s death, he defeated the *Saxons* twice, reduced several Towns in *Misnia*, and beat the Imperialists commanded by *Hatzfeldt* at the Battel of *Witstoc*; after which he went back into *Misnia* again, and took *Torgaw*, but understanding that his Enemies had joined their Forces, he retired to *Dresden*, and afterwards to the Isle of *Usedom*, where being Reinforced with 8000 Men from *Sweedland*, he march'd into *Bohemia*, defeated General *Mazarini* near *Chemnitz*, and General *Hostech* near *Prague*. The year after, he entred *Thuringia*, and in the Winter drew near *Ratisbonne*, where the Emperor held a Diet; but *Piccolomini* made him retire. This happened in the beginning of the year 1641. about which time he was taken with a Fever, and died of it on the 20th of *May* at *Albersladt*. *Loccenius*, *Puffendorf*.

BANNO, a Borough and Sea Town of *Leinster* in the S. E. Parts of *Ireland*, upon a Bay of its own name, 4 miles S. of *Clanmine*.

BANNOCHBURN, a little Town of *Scotland* within two miles of *Sterling*, upon a River of the same Name, famous for one of the greatest Battels that was ever fought in *Britain*, 100000 *English* being there defeated under the Command of *Edward* the Second, by 30000 *Scots*, Commanded by their King *Robert Bruce*: 200 of the *English* Nobility being killed, and as many taken. See *Robert Bruce*.

BANS, in Latin *Bani*, were in former times Governors of the Provinces that depend on the Kingdom of *Hungary*, as *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*. This Name is still in use amongst the *Turks*, who put them in the same Rank with their *Beglarbeys*, and give them the Government of Provinces, and sometimes of whole Kingdoms.

BANS, or *Bagues*, a Dominican of *Montdragon* in *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*. He is counted the most eminent Commentator upon *Thomas Aquinas*, and has written five or six Folio's upon the *Summes* of this Schoolman. He has published likewise Remarks upon *Aristotle*'s *Logick*, upon his Treatise of *Generation* and *Corruption*, &c. This Author died at *Medina del Campo* in 1604. being 77 years of Age. *Razzi Hist. Hom. Illust. Domin.* p. 304. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVII.

BANTAM, the Name of a Town in the Island of *Java* in the *Indies*; it's a very convenient Sea-Port, situated at the bottom of a Hill, whence it receives three Rivers, whereof one runs through it, and the other two by its Walls, and forms divers Canals. It has the most Traffick of any Town in the *Indies*: The *French*, the *English*, and the *Hollanders*, have great Magazines in it. The *Hollanders* are Masters of a Place called *Batavia*, fifteen Leagues Eastward of *Bantam*. The *Dutch* made themselves Masters of *Bantam* in 1680. by assisting the King of *Bantam*'s Son against his Father, whom they defeated, and afterwards Imprisoned; so that no other Nations can touch there without their leave. All the Gardens of the Town of *Bantam* are full of Coco-Trees. They have no Bells there, But they supply the want of them by beating a great Drum, as big as one of the *German* Hogsheads, called *Voeder*; this is done at morning, noon and night. All the Gentry entertain a Guard at the Entry of their Houses, and keep Slaves to watch in the night, because they are then in fear of their Lives. Strangers live out of the Town. Girls are married here at eight years of Age, and that not only because the Country is extraordinary hot, but because the King Inherits the Estates of such as die whilst their Children are under Age, which he makes Slaves, as well as the Wife and Domesticks of the Deceased. Women of the best Quality have but inconsiderable Portions, which are generally four Slaves, and a Sum of *Caxas*, whereof 3000 (a great Portion with them) hardly makes 25 Crowns of our Money. The Magistrates sit in the Court of *Pacebân*, where the Plaintiffs and Defendants appear without Solicitors or Attorneys. All Criminals have the same Punishment, which is to be bound to a Stake and run through the Heart with a Dagger. The Strangers are privileged from Death for a Compensation, if they have not killed in cold Blood, and with Malice prepense. The King's Council meet under a great Tree when the Moon is up, and keep together until it disappears. The Persons of Quality, when they walk the Street, have a Pike and a Sword in a black Velvet Scabbard carried before them, to make them they meet to give them the Way, and sit upon their Heels until they are gone by; they have a great number of Slaves behind, whereof one carries a Parasol or Umbrello; they all go bare-foot, and would be ashamed to be seen with Shooes in the Street, though they often wear them in their Houses: They have an extraordinary care of their Diggers, they wear them at their side all the day, and put them under their Bolster at night; they are Pagans; there is a great Mosque or Temple near the King's Palace, and besides that, every Lord has one in his own House. *Mandesso*.

BANTRY, a Sea Town of the Province of *Munster* in the South-west Parts of *Ireland*, from whence the adjoining Bay is called *Bantry Bay*, noted of late for the Sea-fight on *May-day*, 1689. between part of our Fleet, under the Command of Admiral *Herbert*, now Earl of *Torrington*, and a *French* Squadron newly got thither with fresh Supplies for the *Irish*. Though the *French* had the Weather-gage, and a greater number of Ships, yet we lost not one Man of War, and by impartial Account, the *French* lost more Men than we.

BAPAUME, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*; it was left to the *French* by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. It is very strong, lies five Leagues from *Arras*, and has *Peronne* on its other side, it is 14 miles E. of *Arras*, 15 South-west of *Cambray*.

BAPTES, Priests of *Cotytto*, Goddess of Impurity, which was in great Esteem at *Athens*, where her Festivals were kept at night with all manner of Lewdness and Debauchery; they were called *Baptes* from the *Greek* Word Βαπτειν, which signifies to Wash or to Dip, because they used to plunge themselves in luke-warm Water. *Eupolis* having writ a Satyr against their Impurities, they threw him into the Sea. *Suidas*.

BAPTISTA, (*Spagnolus*,) Sirnamed *Mantuanus*, because born at *Mantua* in 1448. &c. He was General of the *Carmelites* for some years; he writ abundance of Poems, which are now comprehended in four Volumes. He was a sharp Satyrist against the Vices and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, being Author of that Poem,

——— Venalia Romæ
Templa sacerdotes altaria sacra coronæ
Ignis, Thura, Preces, Cœlum est venale Deusque.

He died in 1516. Aged 68.

BAPTISTA, (*Fregoſius*) an eminent Jeſuite, born at *Silvis* in *Portugal*. He wrote a Book called *Regimen Rei-publicæ Chriſtianæ*, in three Volumes in Folio. He died in the year 1639. *Alegamb. in Script. Soc. J.*

BAPTISTA, (*Fulgoſius*) a Duke of *Genoua*, was outed of his Dominions by his Grandfather in the year 1483. During his Baniſhment, he writ nine Books of memorable Examples in Imitation of *Valerius Maximus*, which he Dedicated to his Son *Peter*. *Camillo Gillino* of *Milan* tranſlated this Treatiſe out of *Italian* into *Latin*.

BAR, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*. See *Bari*.

BAR, or *Barrois*, a Country between *Lorrain* and *Champagne*, has the Title of a Dutchy, and belongs now to *France*; it is divided into two Parts by the River *Meuſe*; its Capital is *Bar-le-duc*, built by *Frederick* the Firſt, Duke of High *Lorrain*, he called it *Bar*, becauſe he deſign'd it ſhould be a *Barriere* againſt thoſe of *Champagne*, that uſed to make Incurſions into his Country; it was built in 951. the Country about is pretty Fertile. This Dutchy after ſeveral Marriages and Donations came to the Houſe of *Lorrain*; 'twas anciently held by Homage and Fealty of the Crown of *France*, to which the Dukes and Counts of *Bar* were Vaſſals. In the 16th Century the Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, who governed at the Court of *France*, procur'd of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. the Regale for the Dutchy of *Bar*. The King's Attorney-General oppos'd the Verification of this Grant, ſo that the King was forc'd to come in Perſon to the Parliament. This happened in the year 1571. Afterwards in 1575. *Henry* III. made another Declaration in favour of the Duke of *Lorrain*, which the Attorney-General *de la Gueſle*, found contrary to the Rights of the Kingdom. After ſeveral Revolutions, by the 63d Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. the Dutchy of *Bar* was returned to the King, and united to the Crown; and by a particular Treaty which the late Duke made with *Lewis* XIV. 1662. he yielded up all his Dominions to him after his Death, as I ſhall inform the Reader more at length when I come to ſpeak of *Lorrain*. *Du Cheſne, Hiſt. de Bar-le-duc, Du Pui Droits du Roi, Vigner de Roſiers, &c.*

BAR, (*Henry* II.) Count of *Bar*, and Lord of *Liney*, &c. A Man of great Parts; he was much admired for his Bravery in the Battel of *Bouvines*, where he had the Honour to fight by King *Philip Auguſtus*. After that War was at an end, he went to *Rome*, and took the *Croiſade*, went to the *Holy Land* in 1239. and was mortally wounded at the Battel of *Gaza*. *Rigordus vit. Phil. Aug.*

BAR-*le-duc*, *Barro-ducum*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Bar*. This Town was built by *Frederick* the Firſt, Duke of *Lorrain*, in 951. and was afterwards augmented and Embelliſh'd by the Counts and Dukes of *Bar*. It was taken in the laſt Age in 1632. and its ſtrong Caſtle, built upon a Rock, is demoliſhed. The Lower Town is well built, has fine large Streets, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral Churches, a College, and other Sumptuous Structures. This Town is 60 miles South-Eaſt of *Rheims*, 50 South-Weſt of *Metz*, and 115 Eaſt of *Paris*.

BAR-*ſur-Aube*, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, upon the River *Aube*. It is indifferent well built, and much eſteemed for its good Vineyards; 25 miles Eaſt of *Troyes*, and 20 North-Eaſt from *Bar-ſur-Seine*.

BAR-*ſur-Seine*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*, called in Latin *Barrum ad Sequanam*; it is ſituated upon the River *Sequana* or *Seine*, where it receives the *Ource*, the *Arſe* and *Laigne*, towards the Frontiers of *Champagne*, and five Leagues above *Troyes*. It is very pleaſant and well built, the Soil is fertile, and there are fine Meadows along the River ſide, and Hills on the other ſide, full of good Vines, which renders the Avenues very agreeable. It is 16 miles Eaſt of *Troyes*, and 56 North from *Dijon*.

BAR, upon the River *Kow*. *Barrum & Barium*, a little Town of *Podolia* in *Poland*: 'Tis very ſtrong, being defended with a Fort upon a Rock, and encompaſs'd with a Moat's and a River.

BARABALLI *de Gayette*, an *Italian* Poet, who did not think himſelf inferior to *Petrarcha*; he was deſcended of an ancient Family, was of a good Preſence, but his conceit of himſelf made him the Laughing-ſtock of the Court of *Rome*, he lived in the time of *Leo* X. who granted him the Honour of the Triumph, and mounted him upon an Elephant, that threw him down near the Bridge of the Capitol.

BARABBAS, a ſeditious Man, and Murtherer; who being Priſoner for his Crimes, was ſet at Liberty by *Pilate*, at the Requeſt of the *Jews*, who would have him ſaved, according to the Cuſtom of pardoning a Criminal at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and preferred him to Jeſus Chriſt, whom they would ſee put to Death by all means.

BARACH, of the Tribe of *Nephtali*, the fourth Judge of the *Iſraelites*; he ſucceeded to *Ehud* in 2720 and with the Aſſiſtance of *Debora*, who was alſo Judge of the People, he overthrew General *Siſera* in 2740. and delivered the *Iſraelites* from their third Servitude, that laſted 20 years under *Jabin* King of *Canaan*; he and *Debora* Judged the People for almoſt 40 years, from *Anno Mundi* 2721. to 2760.

BARACHIAS, a *Jew*, Father of the Prophet *Zacharias*, as we may learn from the firſt Chapter of his Prophecy. The Learned have found ſome difficulty to know who this *Barachias* was, whoſe Son *Zacharias* was kill'd between the Temple and the Altar: Some are of opinion, that it was him who is call'd the laſt of the Prophets, but this is very improbable, becauſe the Temple was then demoliſh'd. *Baronius* believes that he was the Father of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and put to Death by *Herod*, becauſe he would not deliver up his Son *John* at the Maſſacre of the *Innocents*. The Cardinal ſupports his opinion by the Authority of *Peter* of *Alexandria*, in his *Regulæ Eccleſiaſticæ*, which were approved by the ſixth General Council, as likewiſe by the Authority of the Author of the *Lives of the Prophets*, aſſign'd to *Epiphanius*, of St. *Bazil*, of St. *Gregory Nyſſen*, of *Origen*, and ſeveral other Doctors. He adds, that *Nicephorus Calliſtus* reports from *Hippolytus* the Martyr, That the Father of this *Zacharias* was called *Barachias*, and that the refuſal to give up his Son was the cauſe of his Death. But St. *Jerome* affirms, that this Hiſtory is taken from an Apocryphal Author, and that the *Zachary* in queſtion was that Perſon whom King *Joaſh* order'd to be put to Death, 2 *Chron.* 24. 22. and that his Father *Jehoiada* might have two Names, as 'twas common among the *Jews*, or at leaſt that the Name *Barachias* might be given him as a Title of Religion, becauſe in *Hebrew* it ſignifies *The Bleſſed of the Lord*. Moſt of the Moderns go into St. *Jerome*'s Sentiment, and amongſt others, *Janſenius*, in the 23d Chapter of St. *Matthew*, where he ſupports his opinion by very ingenious Reaſonings, and makes a very handſom Remark upon the occaſion of this *Zacharias*, Son of *Baruch* or *Barachias*, mention'd by *Joſephus* in his fourth Book *De Bello Judaico*. Some of the Learned maintain, That *Zacharias*, the Son of *Barachias*, was killed in the Temple a little before the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, and that 'tis this Perſon whom our Saviour ſpeaks of in the 23d of St. *Matthew*. *Cyril. in Anthrop. Origin Hom.* 16. *in Matth. Hieron. lib.* 4. *in Matth. Baron. in Annal Hamond.*

BARAMPOUR, or *Berampore*, *Barampura*, a Town of the *Eaſt-Indies*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Candis*, in the *Mogul*'s Territories, ſituated upon the River *Tapte*, which falls into the Gulf of *Cambaie* below *Suratte*. It's a great Town of Trade, but ill built, and unwholſome.

BARAS, See *Hormiſdas*.

BARATHRUM, a deep Gulf of *Attica* in *Greece*, in which they were wont to throw Criminals. It was fac'd with Stone like a Well, and had Iron Hooks turn'd upwards to receive the Criminal. There followed an unfruitful year upon the caſting one of *Cybele*'s Prieſts into it, which the Oracle ſaid, was occaſion'd by *Cybele*'s Wrath, which could not be appeas'd until that Hole were filled up; upon which there was care taken to ſatisfie her. *Suidas.*

BARBANCON, (*Marie de*) Daughter to *Michael* of *Barbancon*, Lord of *Cany*, being beſieged in her Caſtle of *Benegon* in *Berry*, by *Montare* Lord Lieutenant of *Burgundy*, ſhe got to the moſt dangerous Place in the Breach, and with a Half-pike in her Hand, ſhe repulſed the Enemies in three Aſſaults; but at laſt, want of Proviſions made her ſurrender; the King was ſo taken with her Courage, that he ordered ſhe ſhould be left in Poſſeſſion of her Caſtle and Eſtate. *Thuan.*

BARBADOES, is one of the *Caribbe* Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, and the moſt conſiderable Colony the *Engliſh* enjoy in thoſe Parts; it lies in 13 deg. 10 min North Latitude, ſo that the Days and Nights are here almoſt of an equal length all the year round, the Sun riſing and ſetting at ſix, or in leſs than half an hour before or after, but in three quarters of an hour after Sun ſetting is dark night, the twilights being no longer in thoſe Parts. It is ſomewhat of an Oval Form, broad toward the South-end, growing narrow to the North, with a bending in on the Eaſt-ſide, not above ſeven Leagues in length and four in breadth in the broadeſt Place, and contains ſomething above 100000 Acres. It was ſo well Peopled, that within that ſmall compaſs, it was ſaid to have contain'd near 50000 Inhabitants, beſides the *Negro* Slaves, who were almoſt double the number; it improved to this degree ſince the year 1627 but in the year 1698. they were leſs than half that number. The firſt Planters for want of Trade were driven to great Extremities, until ſome years after their firſt ſetting; but about the year 1640 their numbers being increaſed, and the Iſland yielding at that time good ſtore of Tobacco, Indico, Cotton, &c. Ships began to Trade there by way of Exchange, after which it began to flouriſh conſiderably, eſpecially after they had gotten Canes from *Brazil*, and planted them with good ſucceſs, and had learn'd the Art of making Sugar. This is now their principal Commodity, and beſides the Brown or Muſcovadoes, they make Clay'd Sugars in forts, ſome whiter

whiter and as good as *Brazil*, and likewiſe choice Refin'd Sugars; but the Refin'd is kept out of *England*, (and the Clay'd in great meaſure) by very high Duties, which have the effect of a Prohibition, to the great damage of the *Barbadians*, as they themſelves complain. This Iſland is hotteſt in *July*, *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*, though not near ſo hot as while the Woods were ſtanding; and it would be unpleaſant living in it were it not for the cool Breezes that riſe with the Sun, and blow freſh almoſt all the year long, eſpecially all the other Months as the Sun mounts higher. Theſe Breezes blow always from the Eaſt, (with a Point two, or three, to the North) ſave ſometimes in the Months before-named, in which ſome years the Turnadoes or Hurricanes are. It is the Windward-moſt Iſland of all the *Caribbees*, by which it hath many Advantages, and hath in all times of War been the means of preſerving the reſt of the *Engliſh* Leewards Settlements from the Inſults of the Enemy. Notwithſtanding this Heat, the Air is ſo very moiſt, that any thing of Iron without conſtant uſage is ſoon eaten up with Ruſt. The Country in general is gradually riſing Ground, level in ſome Parts, and in others ſome high Hills, affording moſt lovely Proſpects all over the Iſland, with a continual Verdure: It is but indifferently watered with freſh Rivers or running Springs; but there are ſeveral Pools beſides, with which the Inhabitants are ſupplied, as alſo Ponds made by hand, and very good Draw-Wells. In ſhort, the Inconveniencies are over-balanced with the Pleaſantneſs of the Air, and heretofore with the Fruitfulneſs of the Soil, which yielded Crops all the year long; yet the Inhabitants obſerve two principal Seaſons for Planting of *Indian* Corn, Potatoes, *&c. viz. May* and *November*; but Sugar-Canes are planted from *July* to *December*: The Land is now much worn out by continual Planting, but that Defect is in ſome meaſure ſupplied by the great Charge and Induſtry of the Inhabitants in Dunging and Manuring the Land. Next to Sugar, their chief Commodities for Exportation are Cotton, Rum, Moluſſes, and Ginger. For the uſe of the Inhabitants, here are Oxen, Sheep, Goats, plenty of Hogs, ſeveral ſorts of extraordinary good Poultry, Fruits, Herbs, Corn, Pulſe, *&c.* Here they have the beſt and moſt delicious China-Oranges in the World, Shaddocks, Sweet, Sower, and Civil Oranges, Citrons, Limons, Limes, Guavers, Cocoenuts, Plantains, Bonanoes, Pomegranates, Figs, and Pine-Apples, the laſt being the moſt delicious and fineſt of all Fruits whatſoever, with many other ſorts of very good Fruit, as alſo ſeveral moſt excellent Roots, *viz.* Potatoes, Yames, Eddoes, Carrots, Turnips, and ſeveral other ſorts of Roots. Of Trees, here are Cedar, Maſtick, Bully, Locuſt, Manchanneele, Red-Wood, White-Wood, Silk-Cotton-Tree, and that called Iron-Wood-Tree, *Caſſia*, *Colocynthis*, *Semper-vivum*, of which good Aloes is made, *Lancewood*, and *Caſſavy*, of which laſt they make very good Bread of the Root grated, the Juice being firſt ſqueezed out, which is poiſonous: Here is alſo the Poiſon-Tree, the Phyſick-Nut, Mangrove-Tree, *Palmeto*, and *Lignum-vitæ* and the Dumb-Cane, which being bitten or taſted, immediately ſo enflames the Mouth, Tongue, and Throat, that it hinders Speaking for a conſiderable time after. Trees here continue green all the year, except ſome few in the dry time, and at what time ſoever they are lop'd or cut, they ſpring again. In this Iſland is a Weed called the Senſitive-Plant, eſteemed one of the greateſt Rarities in the World, which as ſoon as touched with the Hand, the Leaves immediately cloſe together as if they were withered, but ſoon after the Hand is removed, ſpreads again, as alſo the Humble-Plant, which being touched, falls as the other cloſeth. Here are Snakes of ſeveral ſorts, which are no ways poiſonous or hurtful, otherwiſe than that they ſometimes but very rarely deſtroy Chickens, and ſuck Eggs; but then they are uſeful in deſtroying Rats, Mice, and other Vermin. The chief Town in the whole Iſland is St. *Michael's*, ſituated on or near *Carlile Bay*, in the South-weſt Part of the Iſland, where Ships have good Riding in an open Road; there are three other Port-Towns, *Auſtins*, the *Hole*, or St. *James* Town, and *Speyers*, or *Little-Briſtol*. Their Militia is ſix Regiments of Foot and two of Horſe, beſides a Life-Guard for the Governor. Formerly theſe Regiments were full, and the Life-Guard was at leaſt 100 Gentlemen; but the Taxes laid upon Sugars have ſo impoveriſhed that Iſland, that the Regiments are not half ſo full as they were, and the Guard much leſs, the Inhabitants being reduced to half their number, and much of their Land lying waſte. Before the Taxes like wiſe, 400 Ships commonly came yearly to this Iſland laden with all ſorts of Commodities, which here they vended, and Returned with the Commmodities of this Place, but now the number of theſe Ships ſeldom exceeds 200. The Iſland is Governed by the Laws of *England*, except where their own particular Laws make ſome alteration, which Laws are made by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly; the Governor and Council are appointed by the King, and the Aſſembly choſen by the People.

BARBARY, a Country in *Africa*, bounded with *Egypt* on the Eaſt, and *Biledulgerid* and Mount *Atlas* to the South, with the *Atlantick* Ocean in the Weſt, and the *Mediterranean* on the North. Its length, from the *Atlantick* Sea to *Egypt*, is 600 *German* Leagues; and its breadth, between Mount *Atlas* and the *Mediterranean*, is about 80 Leagues. It is divided into five Parts, *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Tremeſen*, *Fez* and *Dara*, whereof the firſt is a Province, and the other four are Kingdoms. Though *Barbary* be under one of the Torrid Zones, yet the Mountains and Sea Coaſt between the Streights of *Gibraltar* and *Egypt* are more Cold than hot; it begins to rain through all *Barbary* about the middle of *October*, and their greateſt Cold is in *December* and *January*, but ſo inſenſible, that they never have occaſion for any Fire. In *April* the Trees begin to flourith, and at the end of the ſame Month you have Cherries ripe in the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Algier* and *Tunis*, and in ſome Parts of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. In the middle of *May* they gather their Figs; and the middle of *July* is the Seaſon for Apples, Pears, Plums and Grapes; but all their Fruits are not ready till the beginning of *September*. Their Spring begins the 25th of *February*, and laſts till the 28th of *May*, and all thoſe three Months the Weather is fair. The Inhabitants of *Barbary* are of three different Nations; for beſides the Natives, there are *Turks* and *Arabians*. The Men are allowed many Wives, yet generally they have but one Married Wife, but they keep ſeveral Slaves and Concubines. The Women and Girls are always veiled in the Preſence of Men, ſo that a Man knows no more of the Beauty of the Wife he Marries, than what he learns from the Father and the Mother, untill he goes to Bed to her. Enchantments and Witchcraft are very frequent in this Country, and they uſe Magicians and Witches for their Phyſicians, who cure them with *Characters* and ſome Words out of the *Alcoran*: When any falls ſick, they lay ſome Meat upon the Tomb of the *Marabouts*, who are the Saints of that Law, and imagine, that if any Creature eats it, he will immediately take the Sickneſs. It is obſerved, that in the three Languages they uſe, *viz.* the *Arabick*, *African* and *Turkiſh*, there is no Oath againſt the Name of God. The People are of a good mild Humour, ſeldom quarrel among themſelves, and when they do, ſeldom kill one another; they are very watchful of their Wives, and ſuch of them as live abroad under Tents, as the *Arabians* and Shepherds, are Laborious, Valiant and Liberal; but they that live in Cities, are Proud, Covetous, Revengeful; and though they Traffick much, they underſtand it but very little, and neither keep Banks, nor have Bills of Exchange. In former times they addicted themſelves to the Study of the Liberal Sciences, but their Princes have forbidden ſuch Studies for the future. They that live near the Sea Coaſt, uſe Fire-Arms and Pikes: but they that live in the Inland Towns, carry nothing but a Lance, which they uſe very dextrouſly. As for Age, they hardly exceed 60 or 70 years, unleſs it be ſuch as live in the Mountains, and are ſtrong and luſty at an Hundred years of Age. *Barbary* furniſhes Strangers with a great quantity of Goods, as Beef, Hides, Linen and Cotton, Raiſins, Figs and Dates. It is a very rich Country, as appears by the prodigious Revenues of the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and of the Baſhaws of *Tunis*, *Algier* and *Tripoli*, by its great Commerce with *France*, *Italy*, *England*, *Holland*, &c. The great Number of Moſques, and their Rents, is a Mark of the Wealth of the Country; there are an hundred at *Algier*, three hundred at *Tunis*, as many at *Fez*, ſeven hundred at *Morocco*, whereof the Chiefeſt have two hundred Ducats Rent a day. As for Government, part of *Barbary* is under Kings, as *Morocco* and *Fez*, and ſome other Places that are under *Arabian* Kings; the other Part is Governed by Baſhaws from the Grand Signior, as *Algier*, *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, who have Kings that are Vaſſals to them, as are thoſe of *Conſtine* and *Labez*, which are Tributary to *Algier*, and ſome *Arabian* Princes, who are to furniſh a certain Sum of Money and a Number of Men upon neceſſity. They that live on the Mountains, and in Tents in the Plains, are Governed by a kind of Commonwealth. In all Towns where the Grand Signior has a Baſhaw, he has alſo a *Cadi*, or Judge, who gives Sentence without Appeal in all Civil and Criminal Matters; and throughout all *Barbary*, every one pleads his own cauſe, except in *Sally*, a Town of *Fez*, where the *Moors* make uſe of Attorneys after the Faſhion of *Spain*. As for Religion, they have the Chriſtian, Jewiſh and Mahometan, and thoſe that live in the Mountains and Fields with their Flocks hardly have any at all. The *Iman* or *Marabout*, which is their Prieſt, Prays in the Moſque, and the People repeat what he ſays. The Women never go into their Moſques, for fear the ſight of them ſhould diſturb the Devotion of the Men. They have long Beads of 100 Coral Stones, all of a bigneſs, and at each Stone they ſay *Mo Jagrai*, which ſignifies, *God preſerve me*. The [illegible] of Parſle, and of

the *Santons* or Religious, is Judge in all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. Their *Morabouts* apply themſelves much to Magick, and are in ſuch Veneration amongſt the *Moors*, that a Criminal is ſafe enough, if he can but get into one of their Cells, which are built near the Moſques. When theſe Prieſts die, they honour them as Saints, and burn Lamps before their Tombs. Their greateſt Feaſt is on *Mahomet*'s Birth-day, which they keep the 5th of *September* with great Solemnity, ſinging that Prophet's Praiſes through the Streets, accompanied with a great Number of Muſicians: This Feaſt laſts 8 days, during which time the very Chriſtians are permitted to be in the Streets at night, which is prohibited under rigorous Puniſhments at any other time. When any one dies, his Friends hire Women that cry and take on ſtrangely, and tear and ſcratch their Faces till they bleed. The Body is not laid all at length in the Coffin, but is ſeated with its Face Southwards towards *Mecca*. Their Burying-places are in the Fields, near the Towns; they are wall'd in, and over-run with Flowers, which ſerve partly for Ornament, and partly to mind People of the tranſitory Pleaſure of this World. Since the *Engliſh* quitted *Tangier*, the Chriſtians have no Places in *Barbary*, but *Larache*, *Oran*, and *Mamora*, that belong to *Spain*, though there are ſome remainder of the ancient Chriſtians in *Morocco*, *Fez*, and *Lybya*, who ſay *Moſarabick* Maſs, which is tranſlated into the *Arabick* Tongue out of *Latin*; and there are ſome *Greek* Families, who have great Veneration for St. *Stephen*: The Jews that live amongſt them, are much the ſame with them among us, and are above 160000 Families. For Apparel, the Men wear wide Linings, and above them a ſtriped Gown, which hangs down to their Knees, buttoned before with Gold and Silver Buttons. Their Turban is of red Cloth, that has a piece of white Cotton winded ſeveral times about it. They wear painted Shooes without Ears, that tie under the Foot, as the *Turks* do: They wear Shooes looſe, that they may put them off, which they do as often as they go into their Houſes, and eſteem it uncivil and undecent to do otherwiſe. They ſhave off all their Hair, except a Bunch they leave on the top of the Head, by which they expect *Mahomet* will pull them up to Heaven. They wear Muſtaches, and ſometimes they have their Beards all of a length. They have a Sheath to their Belts, enrich'd with coſtly Pearls and three fine Knives. The Women cover their Faces with a fine Linen Cloth, and wear a Gown to their Knees: When they go to Town, they wear a pair of Cotton Linings, and wrap their Bodies in a great Cloak, and hide their Faces, that nothing can be ſeen but their Eyes; ſo that they cannot be known in the Streets: But when they go into any Friend's Houſe, they leave their Attires and their Shooes at the Door, to give the Man of the Houſe notice that they are there, and that their Husbands would take it ill if he came in whilſt they paid his Wife a Viſit. The People of *Barbary* live for the moſt part on Rice, Beef, Veal, and Mutton; Wine is forbidden them by *Mahomet*'s Law, yet many Drink of it for all that. The Country is very fertile in all manner of Fruit, which grows better and bigger there than elſewhere. *Dapper*'s Deſcription of *Africk*.

BARBERINI, a Noble and Ancient Family in *Italy*: Pope *Urban* VIII and ſeveral Cardinals were of this Houſe; and *Lucretia Barberini* married *Francis d'Eſte*, Duke of *Modena*, 1654.

BARBERINO, a little Town in *Tuſcany*, upon a low Hill, between *Sienna* and *Florence*, from which the famous Family of the *Barberini's* took their Name and Title.

BARBEROUSSE I (*Aruch*, or *Horuc*) born in *Mitylene*, a Town in the Iſland *Lesbos*, in the *Egean* Sea, was a Pirate for many years, and then went to *Barbary*, where he became ſo famous, that the King of *Algiers* begg'd his Aſſiſtance againſt the *Spaniards*. He came to *Algiers*, and having ſecured the Town, he ſtrangled the King in his Bath, and uſurp'd the Crown: After which, he conquered the King of *Tunis*, and enlarged his Conqueſts on every ſide, until the Count of *Gomares*, Governour of *Oran* for the King of *Spain*, ſurprized him at the Paſſage of the River *Hueda*, eight Leagues from *Tremeſen*, where he and 1500 *Turks* that accompanied him, were cut off, in 1518.

BARBEROUSSE II *Cheredin*, ſucceeded his Brother in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, and in a little time made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantina*, reduced ſome Kings his Vaſſals, and drove the *Spaniards* out of a Fort that they had over-againſt *Algiers*. *Solyman* II made him his Admiral, and with his help he took *Tunis*, plundered and ravaged *Sicily*, made frequent Deſcents on *Italy*, fought the *Spaniards*, and joining himſelf with *Francis* I's Army, took *Nizza* in 1543. Before this, the Emperor *Charles* V pretending to ſucceed *Muley Haſſan*, diſpoſſeſs'd *Barberouſſe* of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, but this Misfortune did not put him out of the Grand Seignior's Favour, who made him both Baſſa and Admiral. He died in 1547 at *Conſtantinople*.

BARBOSA, (*Alvarus* or *Alvarez*) born at *Aveiro* in *Portugal*. He was a great Reſtorer of Learning in *Spain*, an excellent Linguiſt, and applied himſelf more particularly to *Greek*. He lived towards the end of the 15th Century, and wrote *Quodlibeticæ Quæſtiones de Proſodia, Epometria, &c. Lælius Giraldus, Dial. de Poet. Nichol. Antonio Bill. Script. Hiſp.*

BARBOSA, (*Auſtin*) a *Portugueſe*, Biſhop of *Elgento*, and Son of *Emanuel* hereafter mentioned: He was a great Proficient in the Civil and Canon-Law, which he ſtudied at *Rome*. There are ſeveral Treatiſes of his Writing: *De Officio Epiſcopi. Remiſſiones Doctorum ſuper varia loca Concilii Tridentini. Formularium Epiſcopale. Variæ Juris Tractationes De Officio Parochi. De Canonicis. Repertorium Juris Civilis & Canonici, &c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

BARBOSA, (*Emanuel*) Father to the above-mention'd: He was a conſiderable Lawyer, and the King of *Portugal*'s Council in the Province of *Aventeio*. He Printed a Volume in Folio, called *Remiſſiones Doctorum ad Contractus, &c.* The reſt of his Works were publiſh'd by his Son. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

BARBOSA, (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer and Chancellor of *Portugal*, flouriſhing about the year 1590. In his Life-time he publiſh'd two Volumes in Folio, called *Commentaria ad Interpretationem Tituli Digeſtorum, Soluto Matrimonio quemadmodum Dos petatur*. Afterwards, in 1662. there were ſome of his poſthumous Works Printed at *Lions*, Entituled, *Commentaria ad Titulos de Legatis, & de Vulgari Subſtitutione, & de Probatione per Juramentum. Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

BARCA, Son of *Belus* King of *Tyrus* in *Phœnicia*, Brother to *Pygmalion*, came out of *Tyrus* in *Africa* with his Siſters *Dido* and *Anna*. He was the Founder of that Renowned Family of the *Barcas*, whence *Hannibal* deſcended.

BARCA, a great Country of *Africa* in *Barbary*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Egypt* and *Tripoli*: It is a very barren Country, being dry and rocky: It has the Town *Garuena*, called alſo *Cerene*, and ſome other Towns along the Coaſts. This Kingdom is bounded on the Eaſt by *Egypt*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, on the Weſt by the Gulph of *Sidera*, the Great *Syrtis*, and *Barbary*, and on the South by Deſerts. It takes its Name from the City of *Barca*, which is ſmall, and ſtands towards the Weſt-end 550 miles from *Alexandria*. This City ſprung out of the Ruines of *Berenice*, near which it ſtood. In this Kingdom was the celebrated City of *Cyrene*, ſomething more to the Eaſt than *Barca*; and 'tis a very fruitful Spot of Ground, and in the *Greek* and *Roman* times was very Populous, and well Cultivated, but is now almoſt wholly deſolate. *Nub. p.* 92. The Gulph of *Sidera*, mentioned above, is the Great *Syrtis* of the Ancients, a Bay infamous for Shipwrecks, and the Shoars of it for Thieves and Deſolation, there being not one drop of freſh Water to be found in 4 days Journey between the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*. The *Arabians* inhabiting theſe Countries between *Barbary* and *Egypt*, feel great Miſery, the Country being ſo poor and barren, that it will hardly keep their Cattel alive; and they have no Corn, nor any thing but Dates, ſo that they pawn their Children for Bread in *Sicily*, which are frequently made Slaves upon Non-payment. This Neceſſity makes them alſo very Thieviſh, taking all that a Man has, and then ſelling his Perſon to the *Sicilians* for Corn, to the diſcouragement of all Merchants and Trade. In ſhort, they are a rude, beggarly, hunger-ſtarved, perfidious People, diſtruſted by all Men. *Barca* is in part mountainous, and in part level. All along the foot of Mount *Atlas* on the North, is a ſpacious fruitful Plain, well watered with beautiful Rivers and Fountains. The Air is more ſubject to Cold than exceſſive Heat, and in Winter is often covered with deep Snows. The Mountains yield Fruit, but no Corn. The Inhabitants of thoſe places eat Barley-bread. The vaſt Woods are full of wild Beaſts of all kinds; but in the Plains and Hillocks between theſe Mountains and *Atlas*, there is plenty of Corn; but then they have no great plenty of Wood. *Leo Af. p.* 31. *Pag.* 266. he ſaith, The Deſart of *Barca* contains in length from Eaſt to Weſt 1350 miles, and in breadth 200, and is deſtitute of Corn and Water. The Inhabitants are barbarous and beggarly beyond belief. The *Moors* began the Conqueſt of this Country next after *Egypt*, in the year of Chriſt 608. or, as their own Chronologers place it, in 686. *Procopius* ſaith, That *Libya*, properly and firſt ſo call'd, lay between *Cyrene* to the Weſt, and *Alexandria* in *Egypt* to the Eaſt; and it was alſo of old call'd *Marmarica*.

BARCALON, the Name of the Firſt Miniſter of State in the Kingdom of *Siam* in the *Indies*, beyond the Gulph of *Bengala*. Beſides his Care of the King's Buſineſs, he ſits with the Oya's, or Ordinary Judges, to decide the Differences that happen between Merchants and Strangers.

BARCAPPARA, a Rabbi who lived in the Third Century, and compoſed a Work which the *Jews* call *Seſaphra*, and make uſe of it to explain the hard places of the *Miſna*.

BAR

BARCELONA, a Town of *Cattalonia* belonging to the King of *Spain*; it is a Sea-Port of the *Mediterranean*, bears the Title of a County, has a Sovereign Court and University, a Court of Inquisition, and a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Tarragona*. It is a great, rich, fair, and well-fortified Town; some Authors think it was built by *Amilcar Barca*, a *Carthaginian* Captain, about 300 years before our Saviour's Birth. It's this Town *Ptolemy* calls Βαρκίνων; St. *Paulinus*, *Barcinus*; *Jornandes*, *Barcelona*; and others *Barcino*, and *Barcilona*, and think it was the place *Plinius* calls *Faventia*. It was under the *Romans*, and afterwards under the *Visigoths*, where their first King *Ataulfus* was murthered in 415. In the Eighth Age, when the *Saracens* settled themselves in *Spain*, they became Masters of *Barcelona*, the *Spaniards* endeavoured to retake it, but in vain. The *French* took it in 801. Its Governours had the Title of Counts, who afterwards became Proprietaries of it; From thence it fell to the House of *Arragon*, and afterwards to that of *Anjou*; notwithstanding the *Spaniards* kept possession, the Emperor *Charles* V. was so well satisfied of the *French* Right, that he procured an express Renunciation of it from *Francis* I. at the Treaty of *Crespi*, in the year 1544. It's situated in a Plain by the Sea-side; There is the old and new Town, parted by a Wall, and round both is a strong Rampart, with Towers, and some Bastions; the Ditch is very deep. The Cathedral is a stately Building, as are most of the other Churches: The Streets are great and very clean, and the Key is very convenient and safe, being sheltered from Winds on one side by Mount *Imi*, and by another lesser Hill on the other side; At the end of the Key is the Light-House, and a little Fort. In the year of Christ 412. during the Reign of *Honorius*, this City was taken by *Athaulphus* King of the *West-Goths*, the Husband of *Placidia* that Emperor's Sister, and from thence forward it was the Seat of the Kings of that Nation, which was called *Gottalonia* and *Cattalonia*. In time they conquered the rest of *Spain*, and then *Toledo* became the Royal City till it was taken by the *Saracens*. This City was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom by *Lewis the Good*, after he had taken it from the *Saracens*. *Charles the Gross* gave this Earldom to *Godfrey d'Arria*, for his Service against the *Normans*, and his Heirs. After the death of *Raimond* the last Earl, it was united to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, in 1162. There were Three Councils celebrated in this City, one in 540. one in 603. and the last in 1064. *James* II. King of *Arragon*, died here in 1327. *Alphonso* IV. in 1336. and *John* II. in 1479. This Place was taken by the *French* in 1640. but returned under the *Spaniard* in 1652. after a very sharp Siege; but nothing has made it more Memorable than the Siege of 1697. when after the most vigorous and obstinate Defence the Besieged made for several Weeks against the *French* Army, it was at last, *July* 15. surrendred upon very Honourable Articles, but very soon after given up again to the *Spaniards* by vertue of the Peace of *Reswick*. It is 60 miles North of the Isle of *Majorca*, 134 South of *Narbonne*, and 300 miles East of *Madrid*.

BARCELONNE, or *Barcelonette*, *Barcelona* and *Villa Barcelonæ*, a Town and Valley formerly of *Provence*, but now belonging to *Savoy*, built in 1231. in the time of *Raimundus Berengueravius*, the Fifth of that Name, Count of *Provence*, who called it so in memory of *Barcelona* in *Cattalonia*, whence his Predecessors came into *Provence*; others say it was built before, but being ruined by the Wars was rebuilt by *Raimundus*.

BARCELOR, a Town of the *Indies* upon the Coasts of *Malabar*, with a convenient Port; it has *Goa* to the North, and *Mangalor* to the South; it formerly belonged to the *Portuguese*, but now the *Hollanders* have it.

BARCELOS, a Town in *Portugal* upon the River *Cavado*; it is called *Celobriga Celerinorum*; it has the Title of a Dutchy, and is below *Braga* about a League from the place where the River *Cavado* joins the Sea; it is 13 miles West of *Braga*, and 20 North of *O-Porto*.

BAR-CEPHA: See *Mons Bar-Cepha*.

BARCHOCHEBAS, *Barcochab*, or *Bencochab*, a famous Impostor and a *Jew*; his Name signifies *Son of the Star*, wherefore he call'd himself that Star of *Jacob* that was to deliver the Nation from Slavery. He found some Followers, and revolted against the Emperor *Adrian* about the year 130. because this Prince built the Temple of *Jupiter* over-against theirs in *Jerusalem*. During this Rebellion they committed unheard of Cruelties upon such Christians as would not favour their Design. This War perfectly crush'd the *Jews*, in which there was above 580000 killed, besides an infinite number that perish'd by Famine and Contagious Diseases. *Euseb.*

BARCLAY (*William*) a Lawyer, descended of one of the best Families in *Scotland*; he spent his youth at Court, but having lost all by the Civil Wars, and seeing his Country ruin'd, he went into *France*, where he began to Study, though 30 years of Age, and made such progress, that he became Law-Professor in the University of *Pont-à-Mousson* in *Lorrain*, and afterwards Counsellor of State to the Duke. He came into *England* in 1603. upon King *James*'s coming to the Crown, hoping that the change of Ruler would be followed with a change of Religion, but meeting with disappointment, he returned into *France*, where he had the Place of First Royal Professor in the University of *Angers*. He died in 1609. He writ some Books, as *De Potestate Papæ*. *De Regno & Regali potestate adversus Monarchomaxes*. *In titulos pandectarum de rebus creditis & de Jure jurando*. *Philip Thomazin*, *Lorenzo Crasso*.

BARCLAY (*John*) Son of *William Barclay*; he was born in *France*, when his Father was Professor of Law there; he came into *England* after his Father's death, and had considerable Employments under King *James*. He gain'd a great Reputation by his *Satyricon Euphormionis* wherein he imitated *Petronius*'s Style. Being uneasie in *England*, he went into *France*, and thence to *Rome*, where he found a good friend of Cardinal *Maffeus Barberinus*, who was afterwards Pope under the Name of *Urban* VIII. *Paul* V. was kind to him, as was also his Successor *Gregory* XV. It was about this time that he writ Something against the Protestants, and published his *Argenis*, which was much more approved of than his Controversy. He likewise writ a Treatise, Entituled, *Icon Animorum*, and a Collection of Poetry in 3 Books, and was about others before his death, which happened in 1621. *Lorenzo Crasso*.

BARCLAY, (*Robert*) was born at *Edenburgh* in the year 1648. was the Son of Colonel *David Barclay*, descended of the *Barclays* of *Mathers*, and Representative of that Family. His Mother was *Catharine Gordon*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonstone*, Son to the Earl of *Sutherland*. Was Educated at *Paris*, under the Tuition of his Uncle *Robert Barclay*, President of the *Scotch* College there. He returned to *Scotland* in Company of his Father, who went over for him about the year 1664. being 16 years of Age: A little after his coming over, he join'd himself to the People call'd *Quakers*, among whom he married about the 22d year of his Age, leaving 7 Children surviving him. He was reputed a great Man, as most in his Age, both with respect to Natural and Acquired Parts. He writ many Books in Defence of Christianity, as held by the same People, particularly his *Apology for the True Christian Divinity*, Dedicated to King *Charles* II. which he first writ in Latin, and then translated it into English. The Character given of him when dead, was, That he was of a sound Judgment, strong in Argument, chearful in Travails and Sufferings, of a pleasant Disposition, yet solid; plain and exemplary in Conversation, a Learned Man and good Christian. He died in the 42d year of his Age, at his own House at *Ury* in the Shire of *Mearns* in *Scotland*, upon the 3d day of *October* 1690.

BARDANES, Sirnam'd *the Turk*, was General of the Troops of the Eastern Empire: He was proclaimed Emperor by the Soldiers; but hearing that *Nicephorus*, Treasurer of the Empire, had got himself Crown'd, he refused that Honour, and went into a Monastery, where *Nicephorus* caus'd his Eyes to be put out. This happned in the Empress *Irene*'s Reign. *Theophanes*.

BARDAS, a Patrician of *Constantinople* in the 9th Age. The Emperor *Michael* III. Sirnamed *the Drunker*, made him *Cæsar* in 854. He was so wicked, that he advised the Emperor to banish his Mother, and Learn'd him all manner of Vice and Wickedness: He himself put away his lawful Wife, and kept another; but he was murthered by the Command of the Emperor his Nephew, *An.* 866.

BARDAS, call'd *Schere*, Emperor, was a Captain under *John Zimisca*, and gain'd great Reputation: Being Ambitious and Daring, he thought, after *John*'s Death, which happen'd *An.* 975. that it would not be hard to usurp the Crown from *Basilius* II. and *Constantine* the Young *Porphyrogenetes*; and to that end he made sure of a strong Party, and got himself proclaimed Emperor by the Army. *Basilius* II. tho' but young, dispatch'd *Phocas* to fight him; which he did, and defeated him, *An.* 986. but revolted himself a little after. *Curopalate*.

BARDES, Poets and Musicians amongst the ancient *Gauls*; they made Verses in Praise of Noble Persons. It's said they deriv'd their Name from *Bardus* 5th King of the *Gauls*, who addicted himself to that Study. It is there that they lived on a Mountain in *Burgundy*, call'd to this very day *Mont-lard*, or *Mont-barri*, in Latin *Mons Barcius*. There are still *Bardes* in the High-lands of *Scotland*, entertain'd by the Heads of Clans to Record their Genealogies, and the memorable Atchievements of their Families. *Martell's Welch Bards*.

BARDESANES, a *Syrian* Heretick. He lived in *Mesopotamia* in the 11th Age. First of all he was Disciple to *Valentine*; but quitted that Heresie, and wrote not only against that, but also against the *Marcionites* and other Heresies of his time. He afterwards fell unluckily into the Errors he had refuted before; and besides those of the *Valentinians*, which he still some time touched, he taught that the Doctrine of the Resurrection was false. He [illegible]

his Followers, called *Bardesanistæ*, who invented new Errors; and he left a Son called *Harmonius*, who composed many Books that were refuted by St. *Ephraim* of *Edessa*. *S. Jer. S. Aug. Baron.*

BARDESANES of *Babylon*, liv'd in the Third Century, in the time of *Alexander Severus*. He wrote a Treatise of the *Indian Brachmans* and *Gymnosophists*. *Porphyr. Lib.* 4. *De Abstin. Hieron. Lib.* 2. *Adverss. Jovin.*

BARDEWICK, an ancient City in *Lower-Saxony*, supposed to have been built 990 years before Christ; it stands within a mile of *Luneburg* Northward, which grew from its Ruines. It consists now of a Castle, and some few Houses, having been almost destroyed by *Henry the Lyon* Duke of *Saxony* in 1189. *Baud.*

BARDT, Lat. *Bardta*, a little Town of *Pomerania* in *Germany*, which hath a very fine Castle and Harbour, with a Lordship belonging to it near the River *Bardt*, whence it takes its Name. It lies 3 *German* miles from the Borders of *Mecklenburg*, 3 North-East from *Damgarden*, and 8 West from *Bergen* in the Isle of *Rugen*, it was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1647. and since taken by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, but restor'd in 1679. by the Mediation of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*. *Baud.*

BARDUS the First, Fifth King of the ancient *Gauls*, he Reigned in the time of *Ataliah* King of the *Assyrians*, which was about *Anno Mundi* 2140. he was a great Admirer of Musick and Poetry, and established People of that Profession that were afterwards call'd *Bardes*.

BARENTZ (*William*) Captain of a Ship, being the Third sent by the *Hollanders* to discover the North Passage in 1596 he died in that Expedition, but deserves no less to be remembred, says *Hoffman*, than *Vespucius* and *Columbus*, 12 only of his Company return'd, after they had viewed the uttermost Corners of the World under the Conduct of *Heemskirk*

BARLY, a Town in *Franconia*, the ordinary Residence of the Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, of the Branch of *Culenbach*. It is not very big, but rich, and well built, in a Country that is full of Game. This Prince's Castle stands very convenient, and wants nothing that can contribute to the Pleasures of one of the most polished Courts in *Germany*, especially since the Prince's second Marriage with the Princess of *Wirtemberg*

BARGATES, a famous *Persian*, who was Great Chamberlain to *Smerdes* the Magi, having the Keys of the Palace under his Command, he let the Conspirators into the Magi's Chamber, where they found him a-Bed with one of his Mistresses, and soon made an end of him. *Bargates* having laid aside his Arms wherewith he might otherwise have defended himself. *Ctesias.*

BARGEMON or *Bergamen*, *Bargemonum* and *Bargamonum*, a little Town of *Provence* in *France*, at 5 Leagues distance from the Sea, in the Diocess of *Frejus*, it was formerly an Appanage or a Portion given to the youngest Brothers of the Counts of *Provence*.

BAR-GIORAS, which signifies Son of *Gioras*, was that stout and valiant Captain *John*, who defended *Jerusalem* courageously when it was besieged by *Titus*. *Joseph.*

BARI, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, situated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and is Capital of a Province called the Land of *Bari*, some call it *Barium*, *Barium*, *Bario*, and *Barium*. It has the Title of a Dutchy and Archbishoprick, which has under it *Biturito*, *Malfetta*, and 5 others. It is a very ancient Town, and is mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and several other ancient Writers. Since the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it was often taken by the *Saracens*, and other *barbarians*, after which the *Grecians* became Masters of it. But after that *Melo* Duke of *Bari* had made *Apulia* and *Calabria* Revolt against the *Grecians*, it had Dukes of its own, that paved Homage to the Kings of *Naples*, they were Crown'd and Consecrated in St *Nicholas*'s Church in *Bari*. Pope *Urban* II held a Council in *Bari* on the first of *October*, 1098 where St *Anselme* Archbishop of *Canterbury* Disputed against the *Greeks* upon the Union of the *Latin* and *Greek* Church. This City pretends to the Body of St *Nicholas* Bishop of *Myra*, one of those who opposed the *Arrians* in the first Council of *Nice*. This Town is 7 miles S E of *Trani*, 25 N E of *Cirenze*, and 124 E of *Naples*.

BAR-JESU (*Elymas*) a false Prophet, whom St *Paul* struck Blind in the Town of *Paphos* in the Island of *Cyprus*, because he endeavoured to seduce and hinder *Sergius Paulus*, the *Roman* Proconsul, from embracing the Christian Religion. *Elymas* in the *Arabick* Tongue signifies *Magus Vanus*.

BARJOLS, Lat. *Forojulium*, a Town and Bailiwick of *Provence* in *France*, in a fruitful Soil, has been adorn'd with a Collegiate Church ever since 1060. and during the Civil Wars was taken by the Protestants in 1562 and re-taken by the Leaguers in 1592.

BARKAMSTED, a Market Town of *Dacor* Hundred in the West of *Hertfordshire*

BARKING, a Market Town of *Becontree* Hundred in the South-West parts of *Essex*. It stands upon the *Roden*, within a mile of its influx into the *Thames*, 7 miles from *London*.

BARKLEY, a Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, 89 miles from *London*.

BARKSHIRE, an Inland County of *England*, parted Northward by the *Thames* from *Oxford* and *Buckinghamshire*, bounded Southward with *Hampshire*, Eastward with *Surrey*, Westward with *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire*, containing in length from E. to W. about 40 miles, in breadth from N. to S. where broadest 24. in which extent are 20 Hundreds, 12 Market Towns, and 140 Parishes. This County was anciently the Seat of the *Atrebatii*, in the time of the Heptarchy, a Member of the Kingdom of the *W. Saxons*, now it makes up with *Wiltshire* the Diocess of *Salisbury*; The Air is very sweet, and the Soil fruitful, water'd besides the *Thames* with several other Rivers. The chief Trade of this Shire consists in Malt and Clothing. The Market Towns, besides *Reading*, the chief place of the County, are *Windsor*, *Wantage*, *Abington*, *Faringdon*, *Okingham*, *Wallingford*, *Maidenhead*, *Hungerford*, *East-Ilsley*, *Newbury*, and *Lamborn*. It is dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of the Right Honourable *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Barkshire*, Viscount *Andover*, *&c.* devolved to him from his Brother *Charles*, and to *Charles* from their Father *Thomas Howard* created Earl of *Barkshire* by King *James* I. *An* 1625. Out of it are chosen, besides Two Knights of the Shire, 7 Members of Parliament, *viz.* from *Reading*, *Windsor*, and *Wallingford*, Two each, and one from *Abington*.

BARKWAY, a Market Town of *Edwinstree* Hundred in the N. of *Hartfordshire*.

BARLAAM, a Frier of St. *Basil*'s Order, afterwards Abbot of St. *Sauveur* at *Constantinople*, he lived in the Fourteenth Century about 1350. He disputed against the Errors of *George Palamas* Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, who held, That the Light which the Apostles saw upon Mount *Tabor* was increated, and consequently the Divine Essence it self. This Doctrine was approved in a *Conciliabulum* or Petty Council of ignorant *Greeks* assembled in *Constantinople* in 1350. This same *Barlaam* was sent by the Emperor *Andronicus* to *Avignon* to Pope *Bennet* XII. to propose an Union between the *Greek* and *Latin* Church. He made some Treatises of Algebra and Arithmetick, and concerning the Celebration of *Easter*. *Spond. A. C.* 1332. 39. *Vossius de Mathem.*

BARLÆUS, (*Jaspar*) a *Hollander*, that was a great Poet and Orator, and had some fine Thoughts, but disordered. We have some Heroick Poems, some Elegies, and other Works of his making. He was a Minister in *Holland* before the Synod of *Dort*, and became a Remonstrant afterwards; he was Professor of Philosophy in the famous School of *Amsterdam* when it was first Established

BARLÆUS (*Melchior*) of *Antwerp*, he was an excellent Poet, and lived in 1565 published divers Ingenious Poems, as *Brabantiados*, *lib.* 5. *De Dis Gentium*, *lib.* 2. *Bucolica*, *&c* *Valerius Andr. Bibl. Belg &c.*

BARLAND or *Barlandus*, (*Adrian*) born at a Town of the same Name in *Zeland*, he liv'd in the 16th Century. He wrote several Books, as *De Christianæ Hominis Institutione Locorum Veterum ac Recentiorum*, *Lib. III Scholia in Selectas Plinii Epistolas*. *In Menandri Carmina*, *&c* *Barland* likewise published a Chronology from the beginning of the World to 1532 as also a History of the Dukes of *Venice*, the Counts of *Holland*, Bishops of *Utrecht*, *&c.* *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Miræus in Elog. Belg.*

BARLAND (*Hubert*) born at the same Town with the other above-mentioned, and living in the same time *Erasmus* had a value for him. He wrote several Treatises, as *Felitatio Medica De Aquarum distillatione*, *&c* He likewise Translated some Parts of *Galen* into *Latine*. *Erasmus*, *l.* 2. *Ep.* 101. *Justus in Chron Medic &c*

BARLEMONT, a Town of *Hainault* in the *Low Countreys*, subject to the *French*; it stands on the River *Sambre*, 17 miles South of *Mons*, and 25 East of *Cambray*

BARLETA, Lat. *Barulum*, a City near to *Ofanto* Castle with a Haven or Sea-Port; it was reckon'd one of the Four strong Holds of *Italy* in the middle Ages, it lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, about 24 miles West of *Bari*, and 4 South from the mouth of the River *Ofanto*, and 34 North East of *Cirenza*. It's a large and well inhabited City, belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is an Archbishoprick

BARLINGUAS, or *Berlingas*, Lat *Erythiæ*, *Spanish* Islands on the Coast of *Portugal*, call'd formerly *Londobris*, they are about Two Leagues off the Shoar of the *Portugese Estramadura*. *Geryon* the Gyant is said to have dwelt here. There is a small Island in *Portugal* of this Name with a Castle

BARLOW (*William*) Bishop of *Chichester*. He was first Bishop of St *Asaph* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. When Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, he was obliged to retire into *Germany*, After her death, he returned into *England* and was made Bishop of *Chichester*, where he died in the

year

year 1569. He wrote a Book of Cosmography, and some other Tracts. *Bale de Script. Brit. Godwin, &c.*

BARMACH, a famous Mountain upon the Coasts of the *Caspian* Sea in *Schirvan* or *Servan*, a Province of *Persia*. It is very high, and has a great straight Rock upon the top of it, which occasion'd its being call'd *Barmach*, that signifies a Finger, because it looks like a Finger rais'd above all the Neighbouring Mountains. It is very cold upon the top, though in the Plain at the Foot of it the Air be very mild. Here are yet to be seen the Ruines of Forts, which the *Persians* say were built by *Alexander the Great*, and demolished by *Tamberlain*. They are perhaps the *Portæ Caspiæ* mention'd in ancient Writers.

BARNABAS, (*Joseph*) a Disciple of the Apostles, born in *Cyprus*, and living in *Jerusalem*: He quitted all his Temporal Interest for Christianity; sold a considerable Estate, and laid at the Apostles Feet. 'Tis said, he planted Christianity at *Milan*, and preach'd in *Liguria*, or the Territories of *Genoua*. The *Roman* Martyrology likewise informs us, that St. *Barnabas* died for the Faith in the Isle of *Cyprus*, under *Nero*. The time of his Martyrdom is generally fix'd on the 11th of *June* in the year 61. His Corps was afterwards found in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, *Anno* 485. with the Gospel of St. *Matthew* upon his Breast. *Origen*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and St. *Jerome*, mention an Epistle of St. *Barnabas*'s, tho it was not placed among those of the other Apostles. 'Tis not to be doubted but that the Epistle which we have is the same; See *Menardus* upon this Epistle, and the New *Amsterdam* Edition at the Head of the *Patres Apostolici*. *Tertullian* and some others believ'd St. *Barnabas* to be the Author of the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, *Acts*, *c.* 4. 9. *&c. Tertul. de Pudic. Clem. Alex. Lib.* 2 *&* 5. *Strom. Hieron. in Cat. c* 6 *&c*

BARNABITES, call'd Canons Regular of St. *Paul*; they were approved by Pope *Clement* VII. and *Paul* III. There have been many Learned Men of this Order, and they have several Monasteries in *France*, *Italy*, and *Savoy*; They call themselves Canons of St. *Paul*, because their first Founders had their Denomination from reading St. *Paul*'s Epistles; and they are call'd *Barnabites* for their particular Devotion for St *Barnabas*. *Spond. Le Mire.*

BARNAGASSA, a Kingdom of *Upper-Æthiopia* in *Africa*, between the River *Nilus* and the *Red-Sea*, along the Coast of *Abex*; *Barua* is its Capital: It is a large Country, but ill inhabited. The *Turks* of *Suaquen* upon the *Red-Sea* us'd to make Incursions into it, until the King of *Barnagassa* agreed to pay them 1000 Ounces of Gold as a yearly Tribute.

BARNAVELD, an Island of the *Magellanick Streights* near *Terre del Fogo*, and the Channel of *Maire*. It belongs to the *Hollanders*, who discovered it in 1616.

BARNESLEY, a Market Town in the West of *Yorkshire*, well built, stands 126 miles from *London*, and is noted for its Manufacture of Ware.

BARNET, *High-Barnet*, a Market Town of *Cassho* Hundred, in the South of *Hartfordshire*, seated upon a Hill in the Northern Road, 10 miles from *London*, of some Account for its Medicinal Waters, which by their taste are thought to run through Allom Minerals, and memorable for a Battel fought here on *Easter-Day* 1471. between the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, wherein the former prevail'd

BARNEVELDT, or *John* of *Olden Barnefelt*, a *Hollander*, famous in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century for the good Service he did the United-Provinces; he contributed much to the Establishing of that Commonwealth; His great Zeal for the Liberty of his Country occasion'd his having some Disputes with the Prince of *Orange*; he was much esteem'd by *Henry* IV of *France*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; The disingageing the *Brill*, *Flushing*, and *Ramekens*, from the *English*, was effected by his Conduct. In 1609 he strongly advised the Truce which was concluded for 12 years between the Arch-Duke and the United-Provinces, and afterwards prevail'd with the States, not to concern themselves with the War in *Bohemia*. *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, who upon the Score of private Interest, was desirous to keep on the War, was much disgusted with *Barneveldt*. In the Dispute between *Armenius* and *Gomar*, the Two Heads of the *Remonstrant* and *Contra-remonstrant* Parties, *Barneveldt* declared for the First, who desired no more than bare Toleration, and the Prince of *Orange* espous'd the *Contra-remonstrants* side, who would not allow any manner of Liberty to the other. The Prince being the stronger, got the Synod of *Dort* conven'd in 1618 where the *Arminians* were condemn'd. After this *Barneveldt* was apprehended and beheaded, being 72 years of Age. He was accus'd of being in a Practice to deliver up the Country to the *Spaniards*: This Charge he positively denied to the last; neither was there the least proof of it in his Papers. *Leutichius*, *Thuldenus Hist. Nost Temp lib.* 1. *Parival. Hist. de ce Siecle, lib.* 2 *&c. Du Maurier Memoirs*, *&c* He was Ambassador for the Republick, and was in several other great Employments, but at last beheaded for endeavouring to deliver up the Country to the *Spaniards*. One of his Sons endeavour'd to stab Prince *Maurice*, for which he was condemned. *Leutichius. Thulden.*

BARNIMUS the First, sirnamed the *Good*, Son to *Bogislaus* II. Duke of the higher *Pomerania*; he succeeded his Brother *Bogislaus* III. He built 2 Cities, and founded some Monasteries; he had 3 Sons, whereof the 2 youngest were *Otho*, from whom descended the Branch of *Stetin*, and *Bogislaus* IV. who was the first of that of *Wolgast*. The Eldest, who succeeded the Father under the Name of *Barnimus* II. was kill'd by *Morcavitz*, who surprised him a-bed with his Wife. *Barnimus* III. called the *Great*, Son to his Brother *Otho*, succeeded him, who made War against *Lewis* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and worsted him in several Rencounters, but made Peace with him at last, and consented that *Pomerania* should fall to the House of *Brandenburg*, Heirs of his own Family failing. *Spener.*

BARNSTAPLE, a fine Market Town in *Devonshire*, 154 miles from *London*, upon the River *Taw*, over which it has a fine Bridge; it sends Two Burgesses to Parliament.

BARO, a Learned Woman, who in old times had applied her self much to Philosophy; and *Suidas* thinks, this is the Reason that such as Argued ill were formerly call'd *Baros*.

BAROCHE, a Town in the Province of *Guzerate* in the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, belonging to the Great *Mogol*. It is in great esteem for its River, which has a particular Property to make Linen very white, and for that Reason People come to it from all parts of the Great *Mogol*'s Territories. The *English* have here a very stately Building, where their President lives. There are great Flocks of Peacocks about this Town, but are so wary that there is no coming nigh them in the day time. The way they take them is thus: At night, they carry a kind of Banner with Peacocks drawn upon it to the Life, and on the top of the Poles that support this Banner are two lighted Candles; this they reach up towards the Peacocks, who stretch out their Necks to admire the Light, and so are taken with Snares and Wires that are tied to the long Poles, and slipt upon their Necks. *Tavernier.*

BARON, an ancient Honourable Title amongst the Nobility, especially of *France* and *Germany*. It was taken differently at several times and places. Now we understand by it, a degree of Nobility that comes after Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, and Viscounts; though there are some Barons in *France* and *Germany* that would not exchange their ancient Title of Baron for the new Title of an Earl, nor in publick Assemblies give place to either Count or Marquis. Barons are much Honoured in *England*, and have their Places in the House of Lords, and this partly for their Birth, and partly for the Services they did the former Kings, who gave them Patents for this high Degree of Honour. The *Scots* Barons were anciently the only Title of Honour in that Kingdom, and had Power of Life and Death in their own Lands, but now Knights take place of them; yet there are of those ancient Barons who slight the Honour of Knighthood. The Name is now much laid aside, but retain'd still by the Knights of Shires, who are chosen for Parliament. The Word in the *Saxon* Language signifies Man. There are 3 sorts of Barons in *England*, some Feudal, descended from those Barons to whom *William* the Conqueror divided the Country to be held of him; Others call'd by the Kings Letters to sit in Parliament, which Custom began in the time of *Henry* III. The Third sort are Barons by Patents, who began in the time of *Richard* II. *Spelman.*

BARON, (*Egmard*) Native of *Leon* in *Britany*, was a famous Lawyer that lived in the Sixteenth Age.

BARONIUS or *Baronio* (*Cæsar*) Cardinal, he was of *Sora*, an Episcopal Town in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and born in 1538. About the Twentieth year of his Age, he was employed by *Philip* of *Neri*, Founder of the Fathers of the Oratory, to Catechize Children: Sometime after, to be more serviceable to the Publick, and especially to the Clergy, he applied himself with great diligence for 20 years consecutively in holding Conferences of the Ecclesiastick History in the Church of the Oratory at *Rome*, and undertook to refute the Books of the *Centuriators* of *Magdebourg* in his Annals of the Church, which are in 12 Volumes, and reach to the 13th Age. Pope *Clement* VIII made him Cardinal in 1596. and he had been made Pope in the Promotion of *Leo* XI and *Paul* V. if the *Spanish* Faction had not hindred his Election, because in his Annals he alledged, that the Crown of *Spain* founded its Right to *Sicily* on false Evidence The plain dealing and sincerity of this great Man displeased the *Spaniards* And it is well known why they burnt the 6th Volume of his *Annals*, for a certain Person of that Nation made heavy Complaints, that the *French* were always spoken of, and little or no mention made of the *Spaniards*. To which *Baronius* reply'd, *That his Work being but a Collection of what the Ancients had writ, it was not possible for him to Enlarge upon a Nation that was barren of Learned and great Men.*

There

There are Three Things which hinder'd *Baronius*'s *Annals* from being perfect; First, His great want of *Greek*, which made him but a sort of a Stranger to a great part of Ecclesiastical History, being in no Condition to Converse with the *Greek* Fathers, but by the help of Translations, which being often-times faulty, 'tis no wonder if they mislead him. Secondly, *Baronius* was no absolute Master in Chronology, nor indeed could be, considering the time he liv'd in, for then the *Fasti Consulares* were not exactly corrected, nor the *Olympiads*, and other famous Epocha's certainly adjusted: The Reigns of Emperors, the Successions of Popes and Bishops, not well settled: This gave occasion to so many Chronological failures in *Baronius*, for which see the Learned *Pagius* in *Critico-Historica Chronologia in Baronii Annales*. The Third and greatest Misfortune of *Baronius*, was his being prepossess'd in favour of the Church of *Rome*. This Bias of Inclination frequently puts him upon the Use of suspected and spurious Authorities for the Advantage of that See. *Cave. Hist. Liter. Pars altera in Præfat. Spondanus* abridged and continued *Baronius*'s *Annals*, which were also continued by *Bzovius*, a *Polander* of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and by *Olderick Raynald* Father of the Oratory, and others. Besides this Laborious and tedious Work, *Baronius* writ Notes upon the *Roman* Martyrology, and Compos'd the Life of St *Ambrose*. He was Library-keeper of the Church, and died in *1607*. being then 69 years of Age. He was very thoughtful, of few words, and seem'd morose, which proceeded from his continual application to his Work, which weakned his Stomach to that degree that he relished no Meat, and thought it a great punishment to be forced to sit at Table. *Causabon* and other Protestant Writers made Remarks upon his Works, which though they are somewhat faulty in the Chronology and History, as being overaw'd in many things, yet if the greatness of the Design be considered without prejudice, it may be justly wondered how it succeeded so well as it did. Father *Anthony Pagi* has attempted a Critick upon *Baronius*, one Volume of which in Folio was wrought off in *1697*. This Volume takes in the first four Centuries. *Spond. Bellarmin. Raynaldi.*

BARRA, one of the *Scotch* Western Islands, about 7 miles in length, very fruitful in Corn, and noted for a great Fishing of Cod and Whitings. It hath a Bay which is narrow at mouth, but hath an Island within it, and in that Island a strong Castle. In the North part of the Island there is a Grassy-hill, at the top of which is a fresh Water Spring, which flowing down with a Rivulet into the Sea, carries a shapeless Creature with it, representing a Cockle; and in the Sands, where this Stream spreads at the ebbing of the Tide, the Inhabitants dig up great Shell-fish, of which they believe this Fountain to be the Seminary, and that they grow in quantity and shape by the Sea Water. *Buchan*

BARRA, a small Kingdom of *Guinea* in *Africa*, whose King was, by the instigation of the *Dutch*, prevailed with to attack the *English* Factory there in 1663.

BARRAUT, a Marquisate of *Guienne* in *France*, and also a Fort upon the Frontiers of *Dauphine* in *Savoy*, one League from *Montmelian*. It was taken by the Duke of *Lesdiguieres* in 1528 on the 13th of *March* at night, in less than two hours, though the Garrison had notice of his Design, and were ready to receive him with lighted Matches *Mezeray*

BARRIERE, call'd *la Barre*, (*Peter*) born in *Orleans*, was first a Boatman, and afterwards a Soldier. He was of a Melancholick Temper, and designed to kill *Henry* IV. in 1593. but was discovered by *R Seraphin*, a Dominican of *Florence*, to whom he had communicated his pernicious Design, and could by no means be dissuaded from it. He suffered for this Wickedness the 26th of *August* at *Melun*, without shewing the least apprehension of the Judgment of God, and confessed, That he was put upon this Murther by a Capuchin of *Lyons*, *Aubri Curate* of St *Andrew* of *Paris*, and the Jesuite *Varade*. *Mezeray, Thuan.*

BARROS, or *de Barros*, (*John*) a *Portuguese*, known well enough by his History of *Asia*. He was born in 1496 and brought up in King *Emanuel*'s Court. He nam'd his Work *Decadas de Asia*. He writ but 4 Decades, but others continued the Work after his Death, which happened in 1570 and they made up 12 in all.

BARROW (*Isaac*) Son of Mr *Thomas Barrow*, Citizen, and Grandson of *Isaac Barrow* Esq. in *Spiny-Abby* in *Cambridgeshire*. He was born in *London*, *Octob.* 1630. His Mother was *Ann*, Daughter to *William Buggen* of *North-Cray* in *Kent*, Esq. He was admitted in *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. His Circumstances at first were very strait, his Father having suffered much upon the account of his Loyalty, insomuch that he was chiefly supported by the Generosity of Dr *Hammond*, to whose Memory he payed his Thanks in an Excellent Epitaph, inserted in his Poems. When he was a Young Man he was so much a Royalist, that he would not take the *Covenant*. He Travell'd a good part of the time of the Rebellion under *Cromwell* and the *Rump*. At first he Studied Physick, and made a great Progress in Anatomy, Botanicks, and Chymistry; but afterwards went into *Holy Orders*. He was chosen *Greek* Professor in *Cambridge* 1660; 1662 he was chosen to the Geometry Lecture at *Gresham-College*, and the next year was made Mathematick Professor at *Cambridge*. And in 1672. the King made him Master of *Trinity-College* in that University, and was pleas'd to say, when he bestow'd it upon him, that he gave it to the best Scholar in *England*. He was a good Poet, and much valued that part of Poetry which consists in Description; as for our Plays, he was an Enemy to them, as being a Principal Cause of the Debauchery of the Times; To finish him in a Word, He was a Person of great and universal Learning, of an Exemplary Life and Obliging Behaviour. He died in *May* 1677. and lies buried in *Westminster*-Abby with a Monument. His Works make Three Volumes. The First contains, *Thirty Two Sermons on several Occasions*; *A Brief Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*; *Of the Decalogue*, &c. *A Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy*; *A Discourse of the Unity of the Church*. The Second contains, *An Exposition of the Apostles Creed*; *Euclidis Elementa*; *Euclidis Data*; *Lectiones Opticæ* 18. *Lectiones Geometricæ*; *Archimedis Opera*; *Apollonii Conicorum Lib.* 4. *Theodosii Sphærica Lectio de Sphæra & Cylindro*. A Third Volume not yet Printed, containing, *Sermons*, &c. *Lectiones Mathematicæ*, *Opuscula Theologica*, *Poematia*, *Orationes*.

BARRY, an Island in *Glamorganshire*, so call'd from *Baruch*, a Holy Man buried there. It gave Sirname to the Noble Family of the Viscounts *Barries* in *Ireland*. In a Rock or Cliff hereof by the Sea-side, saith *Giraldus*, there appeareth a very little Chink, unto which if you lay your Ear, you shall hear as it were the noise of Smiths at work, one while the blowing of Bellows, another while the striking of Sledge and Hammer, sometime the sound of the Grindstone, and Iron Tools rubbing against it, as also the hissing Sparks of Goads from the Furnace. *Cambd. Brit.* 643.

BARSANIANS, or *Semidulites*, Hereticks that began to appear in the Sixth Age. They maintained the Errors of the *Gradanaits*, and made their Sacrifices consist in taking Wheat Flower on the top of their Finger, and carrying it to their Mouth. *Baron. An.*

BARSINE, Daughter of *Artabazas*, a *Persian* Captain: She was taken at *Damascus* by *Parmenio*, *Alexander*'s General, and was presented to the King, who fell in Love with her, and Married her. She bore him a Son named *Hercules*, who lived to be Seventeen years of Age, and being then upon the point of succeeding his Father, both he and his Mother were murthered by *Cassander*. *Diodor. Sicul.*

BARTAS, a Spot of Ground in *Armagnac* near *Auch*, whence *William* of *Salluste* took the Name of *Du Bartas*.

BARTAS, (*William du*) was Born in 1545. descended of a Noble Family of *Gascoign*; his Father was Treasurer of *France*. He published several Works in Verse, and a Poem of the Creation of the World, intituled, *The First Week*. The King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry* the Fourth, sent him to *Denmark*, and employ'd him in his Affairs in *England* and *Scotland*, where King *James* would fain have retain'd him, but he lov'd his own Master too well to leave him for any other. He was as great a Soldier as a good Pen-man, and made a Description in Verse of the Battel of *Ivry*, won by King *Henry* the Fourth in 1590. and died the year after that, being the 46th of his Age.

BARTHE (*Paul*) Lord of *Thermes*, Mareschal of *France*, and Knight of the King's Order, &c. He went through most of the Military Offices, was first a Captain, afterwards he was made a Colonel, and at last General of the King's Army in *France*, *Piemont*, *Scotland*, *Italy*, and *Flanders*, where he did several great Exploits. He lived in the Reigns of *Francis* the First, *Henry* the Second, and of *Francis* the Second. He died at *Paris*, *May* the 6th, in 1562.

BARTHIUS, (*Gaspart*) a *German*, who in the year 1634. publish'd his *Adversaria* in *Francfort*; 'Tis a Critical Treatise, and has a good many good Things in't. He wrote Notes upon *Statius* and *Claudian*. His *Soliloquies* were published in 1664. In short, he was a very Learned Person, both in Secular and Ecclesiastical Studies. *Bayle Dict. Histor.*

BARTHOLINUS (*Jaspar*) a Physician of great Reputation in 1625 and 30. He was of *Malmoe* or *Ellebogen*, a Town of *Schonen*, that then belonged to *Denmark*, but now to *Swedeland*. He writ several curious Works of Physick, as *Problemarum Philosophicorum & Medicorum Nobilorum & variorum miscellanea propositiones*. *Anatomicæ institutiones*. *Controversiæ Anatomicæ*. *Syntagma Medicum & Chirurgicum*, &c. *Vander Linden*

BARTHOLINUS (*Thomas*) Son of *Jaspar Bartholin*. He was a very able Physician, and made some Discoveries of the Lacteal and Lymphatick Vessels. His Books, *De Lacteis Thoracicis in homine brutisque nuperrime observatis*. *Vasa lactea dubia Anatomica*, were published in 1652 and 53. *Vander Linden*

S BARTHOLOMEUS, Apostle. He was called by our Saviour in the year 30. He Preached after the Reso-

rection of *Jesus Christ* in *Armenia Major*, in *Albania*, and in the *East-Indies*, on this side the River *Ganges*, or rather in *Æthiopia*, where he was in the year 71 Flea'd alive, by Order of a Prince whose Brother he had Converted. *Pantænus*, a Christian Philosopher, that made a Voyage into those Parts about 183. found that his Memory flourished much there, and brought thence the Gospel of St. *Matthew*, which St. *Bartholomæus* had left. Some of the Holy Fathers took him to be *Nathanael*, and the ancient Hereticks ascribed a Gospel to him. *Cave*, in his Life of the Apostles, supposes him to be *Nathanael*, and observes, that as St. *John* never mentions *Bartholomew* in the number of the Apostles, so the other Evangelists never take notice of *Nathanael*; because, as he thinks, they were one and the same; and as in S. *John*, *Philip* and he are mentioned together, as coming to Christ; so in the rest of the Evangelists, *Philip* and *Bartholomew* are constantly put together, because called to the Discipleship at the same time; and adds, as a clearer proof, that *Nathanael* is mention'd among the other Apostles to whom our Saviour appear'd after his Resurrection, *John* 21.12. He thinks *Bartholomew* was not his proper Name, and that it only imported his Relative Capacity, as Son or Scholar of *Tholmæus Bar*, signifying Son in the *Hebrew*; there being one *Tholmæus*, from whence the Sect of the *Tholmæans*, Doctors of the Law, took their Denomination. After his Labours in *India*, he is said to have return'd to the more Western and Northern Parts of *Asia*. At *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia* he was at the same time with *Philip* design'd for Martyrdom, and for that end fastned to the Cross, but on a sudden Conviction upon the Governor, that God would Reven ge their Death, he was taken down and dismiss'd: After this he Preach'd in *Licaonia*, and at *Albanople* in *Armenia Major*, where the Governor Commanded him to be Crucified with his Head-downward. *Daras* a City in *Persia*, *Liparis* one of the *Æolian* Islands, and *Beneventum* in *Italy*, do all of 'em pretend to have had his Body successively. *Cave's Lives of the Apostles.*

BARTHOLOMÆUS, Super-Intendant of the *Waldenses* scatter'd in *Bohemia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Germany*, in 1223. whom *Matthew Paris* calls Antipope, and alledges, that he us'd this Subscription, *Bartholomæus Servus Servorum Sanctæ Fidei Salutem. Crantz.*

BARTHOLOMÆUS of *Brescia*, called so because he was of the Town of *Brescia* in *Italy*: He lived in the XIII. Age, having the Repute of being the Learnedst Man of that time. He Sacrificed his Life in 1258. to free his Country from the Oppression of the Tyrant *Acciolini*. He made some Law Books, as *Repertorium Decret. Disputationes Decretalium*, and composed the Chronology of the Towns of *Italy*.

BARTHOLOMÆUS *Albici*, was also of *Pisa*, but a *Franciscan* Fryar: It was he that wrote a Book in Folio of the Resemblances or Conformities of St. *Francis* with *Jesus Christ*; his Blasphemous Zeal making him raise that Patriarch of Monks above all the rest, and endeavouring to prove that he did as great Miracles as *Jesus Christ*. This Author died about the year 1380.

BARTHOLOMEW (*Charles*) Lord of *Bienville* near *Compeigne*, liv'd in the Seventeenth Century. He was a very Learned Man, and particularly valued by Cardinal *Richlieu* and Chancellor *Seguier*. The Cardinal spoke Honourably of his Book, call'd, *Les Veritez Francoises*, and gives him the Title of an Historiographer.

BARTHOLUS, born at *Sarsso Ferrato*, a Town in *Umbria* in *Italy*, call'd *Sentinum* by the Ancients. He liv'd in the 14th Century, and was one of the most Learned Lawyers in his time. The most Considerable of his Works are these which follow, *Super Codic* Lib. II *Super F. Veteri*, Lib. XXIV. *Super F. Novo*, Lib. XII *Super F. Infortiati*, Lib. XIV. *Super Institutis Conciliorum. De Guelphis & Gibelinis*, &c.

BARTON, a Market Town in the North of *Lincolnshire*. It belongs to *Yarborough* Wapentake in *Lindsey* Division, and is situated on the South-side of the River *Humber*, almost against *Hull* in *Yorkshire*.

BARTON (*Elizabeth*) vulgarly call'd, *The Holy Maid of Kent*, noted in the Annals of *England* for her Religious Imposture in the time of King *Henry* VIII. She had been a long time troubled with Convulsions, that not only Distorted her Mouth, but other Parts of her Body, in such a manner, that most were of Opinion it could not proceed from any Natural Cause: The continuance of this Distemper disposs'd her Body so, that she could, when recover'd and well, Counterfeit the Distortions; which she imparted to her Curate, who advis'd her to practice it often; and whereas she us'd, when the Fit seiz'd her, to lie still without motion, she should now sometimes in her pretended Extasie, utter Godly Sentences, inveigh against the Wickedness of the Times, but especially against Hereticks, and Broachers of new Opinions, and should relate strange Visions revealed by God to her. By these Jugglings, her Sanctity was held in Admiration, not only among the Vulgar, but among the Wiser sort, such as Archbishop *Warham*, Bishop *Fisher*, and others. The better the Imposture took, the more her Boldness increas'd; She prefix'd a Day whereon she should be restor'd to perfect Health, and the Means of her Recovery, by a Pilgrimage to a certain Image of our Lady. The Day being come, a great number of the People were deceiv'd by this pretended Miracle, when she appear'd streight and perfectly well: Then she pretended a special Command from God to become *Nun*, and that one Dr. *Bockings*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, there present, was Ordain'd to be her Confessor, which he undertook willingly; and under that pretext resorted to her very often at *Canterbury*, not without some Suspicion; And the King's Divorce being then set on Foot, persuaded her to deter him from it, by Denunciation of God's Reveal'd Judgment. The King hearing of it, caused the Impostrix to be apprehended; who upon Examination discover'd the Cheat, and her Accomplices; whereupon they were adjudg'd by the Parliament to Die, and accordingly they were Hang'd, having first publickly confess'd the Imposture, and their Heads set over the Gates of the City; Others as Accessary, for not Revealing what they knew of the Matter, amongst which was *Fisher* Bishop of *Rochester*, were Condemned in *Præmunire*, *viz.* Confiscation of Goods and perpetual Imprisonment.

BARULES, certain Hereticks who held, that the Son of God had only a Phantome of a Body; that Souls were Created before the World, and that they lived all at one time. *Sanderus.*

BARWICK, *Lat. Bervicium*, *Borcovicum*, a Market, Sea Port, and Borough Town of *Northumberland*, upon the Borders of *Scotland* on the North-side. 'Tis seated at the very Mouth of the *Tweed*; from whence it's called *Barwick upon Tweed*, over which is a fair Stone Bridge, supported by many Arches. This is one of the strongest Holds in *England*, formerly belonging to the *Scots*, but deliver'd up by *William* their King, to *Henry* II. as a Pledge for his Ransom, being then Prisoner in *England*, upon Payment of the Money King *John* restor'd it to the *Scots*: But *Edward* I. retook it *Anno* 1297. After this it was won and lost divers times, till in the Reign of *Edward* II. Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it the last time from the *Scots*. Most of its strong Works are owing to the *English*, the Castle being built by *Henry* II. the Walls by other Princes: But the main Strength thereof, besides that of its Situation, is owing to the Famous Queen *Elizabeth*, who added a new Wall to the old, and other Outworks according to the times she lived in. The Town is large and populous, and the Houses well built. It's like *Newcastle*, a County of it self. 'Tis now made a Dukedom, King *James* II. bestowing the Title of Duke hereof upon *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, *An.* 1686. This Town sends Two Burgesses to the *English* Parliament. *Lon* 21. 43. *Lat.* 55. 48.

BASCI (*Matthew de*) Founder of the Order of Capuchins. He was Born in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*; and Fryar of the Monks called *Observantines*, in the Convent of *Montefalcon*. He affirm'd that God admonished him in a Vision to exercise a stricter Poverty, and that he shew'd him the true Habit of St. *Francis*. He withdrew in 1525. into a Solitude, where he was soon followed by a great many. Pope *Clement* XIV. approved this Congregation in 1528; and *Basci* died in 1552.

BASIL on the *Rhine*, a Town of *Switzerland*, Capital of a Canton; has an University and a Bishoprick depending on *Besançon*. *Latin* Authors call it, *Basilea Rauracorum*, but it is not the same with *Augusta Rauracorum*, which is *Augst*, a Village near *Basil*; Authors differ much about the Derivation of its Name: It is a rich, fair, great, and well situated Town, divided into two parts by the *Rhine*; the greatest of the two is on the *French* side, built on the Declension of a Hill in form of an Amphitheatre; The other part stretcheth into a fertile Plain, and both are joyn'd together by a good Bridge. The *Rhine* receives here the Two little Rivers of *Birs* and *Wies*, whose Water serves to cleanse the Town, and to make several Mills go: It is much increased since the Ruine of *Augst*; it was fam'd in *Ammianus Marcellinus*'s time, because this Author, who lived in the Fourth Century, speaks advantageously of it The Emperor *Gratian* built Two Forts in it to hinder the *German* Incursions, and it grew bigger and bigger every day until the Twelfth Age, wherein it became a Free and Imperial Town. In the latter end of the Thirteenth Age, its Inhabitants were divided into Two Parties, by Reason of a War that then begun between *Henry* of *Newcastel* Bishop of *Basil*, and *Rodolph* Count of *Hapsbourg*, which is a Castle that lies between this Town and *Zurick*; but the News coming, that this last was chosen Emperor, those that were of the Bishops side Petitioned for Peace, which *Rodolph* generously agreed to. Afterwards *Basil* join'd it self to the other Cantons, and made up the Ninth. In the last Age they embraced *Calvin*'s Doctrine, and drove their Bishop away; so that now that Republick is the Powerfullest, and their Town the biggest and fairest in all *Switzerland*, and of great Commerce too, lying between *France*

and *Germany*. It has theſe Privileges by the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648. That it ſhall be Subject to no Decrees of the Empire, but ſhall enjoy a perfect Liberty; and that no Fort ſhall be built on the *Rhine* between it and *Philipsbourg*; nevertheleſs *Lewis* the XIV. built the Fort of *Huninguen*, within Cannon Shot of the Town. Since the Proteſtants made themſelves Maſters of *Baſil*, which happened under *Philip Gandolphan*, the Biſhops thereof reſide at *Porentru*, and are Princes of the Empire; And the Chapter is at *Freibourg* in *Briſgaw*. *Oecolampadius* in 1522. promoted the Reformation; And in 1529. the Images, and other Ornaments of Churches, being loaded on Twelve Wagons to be diſtributed among the poorer Sort for private Uſes, to prevent Quarrels, that were like to enſue by the Dividend, they were publickly burnt, and the Reformation was accompliſhed without any greater Tumult, chiefly by the prudent Management of their Conſul *James Meyer*. Since that time, this City has been a Place of Retreat to Perſons of the greateſt Quality from *France* during their Perſecutions. From this City *Sebaſtian Bak* and *Volfgangus Meyer*, were ſent to the Synod of *Dort*, in 1618. The Town-Houſe is a very ſumptuous Building, the Streets are large and fair, and there are very curious Paintings in the ancient Cloiſter of the *Dominicans*. Their Univerſity was founded in 1459 and had ſeveral famous Profeſſors in it, as *Eraſmus*, *Amerbach*, *Buxtorf*, *Baukin*, and many others. Their publick Library, beſides Printed Books of all Kinds, has many curious Manuſcripts. The General Council held at *Conſtance*, that ended in 1418. decreed, That there ſhould be ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Aſſemblies called very often; and *Pavia* was agreed upon to meet in *Anno* 1423. but the Peſtilence that happened there, made it be changed for *Siena*, where the Council began on the 8th of *November* of that ſame year, and ended in *February* the year after. Pope *Martin* the Fifth preſided in it, and ordered that another ſhould be held in *Baſil* ſeven years after, and accordingly he himſelf ſent Cardinal *Julian Ceſarini* to preſide there in 1431; but this Pope dying ſoon after, *Eugenius* the IV. ſucceeded him, and began the Council on the Month of *July* of the ſame year. The firſt Seſſion was celebrated on the 14th of *December*, and this Council held about Eighteen years, either at *Baſle*, or at *Lauzanne*; but notwithſtanding all the Precautions that were taken, there never could be a perfect Intelligence between that Pope and theſe Fathers, for they maintained that the Council was above the Pope; whereupon they differed to that degree, that *Eugenius* declared the Meeting Diſſolved, and called another at *Ferrara* in 1437. which he afterwards removed to *Florence* in 1439. and thence in 1442 to *Rome*. All which time the Fathers of *Baſil* continued their Seſſions, which amounted to XLV. And though they were but few in Number, and at difference amongſt themſelves, they depoſed *Eugenius*, and choſe *Amedeus* VIII. Duke of *Savoy*, on the 5th of *November* 1439. who was then in the Wilderneſs of *Ripaille*; and at the ſame time they Decreed, That not only ſuch as had been Married, but alſo thoſe that actually were, might be choſen Popes. This Pope took the Name of *Felix* the Fifth, but yielded to *Nicholas* the 5th on the 19th of *June* in 1449. At the beginning of the Council in 1431, the *Huſſites* of *Bohemia* were invited to *Baſle*, and were admitted into the Aſſembly on the 19th of *January* of the year 1433. and debated for ſome days upon Four Articles. This Aſſembly was approved by the Pope upon the Requeſt of the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, who came in Perſon and protected it, when the Difference happened between the Pope and the Fathers thereof. The XLV. and laſt Seſſion, was held the 16th of *May* 1443 yet the Council was not diſſolved until the end of *Felix* the Fifth's Schiſm. It was this Council that ordained the *Pragmatick Sanction*, or Decree, which was received by an Aſſembly of the Clergy of *France* held at *Bourges* in 1438. in Preſence of King *Charles* the Seventh. The Art of making Paper was firſt found here in 1417. by *Anthony* and *Michael Galicion*, which gave great incouragement to Printers. *Bernard Richel* began to Print here in 1478. It's ſuppoſed to have taken its Name from *Baſiliane*, Mother to *Julian* the Apoſtate. Dr. *Burnet*, who ſaw this Place, ſaith, it is a Town of the greateſt extent of any in *Switzerland*, but it is not inhabited in proportion to its Extent. It ſtands upon a riſing Ground on the *Rhine* from the Bridge, over which it looks like a Theatre. *Little Baſil*, on the oppoſite Side of the River, makes about a fourth part of the whole Town. It is ſurrounded with a Wall and a Ditch, but it is expoſed on ſo many ſides, and hath ſo dreadful a Neighbour of the Fort of *Huninguen*, built by the preſent King of *France* within a quarter of a League of it, that it has nothing to truſt to but its Union with the other Cantons. Their Fondneſs for their Privileges, and refuſing to ſhare them with Strangers, are the Reaſons why this City and Canton are no better Peopled. In this Place lies buried the great Advancer of Learning, *Eraſmus*, who dy'd here, ſaith *Hoffman*, *July* 11. 1536. in the Seventieth year of his Age. And in this City, *Holben*, the great Painter, (about the Time of *Henry* the Eighth) was born. The Library here is the beſt in all *Switzerland*, and has a fine Collection of Medals, and Manuſcripts of *Latin* Fathers and *Latin* Tranſlations of the *Greeks*, in a Noble Room, and well methodized; moſt of the old Books were preſerved here at the Reformation, and they believe the Council brought many hither which were never carried away. They reckon there is in this City 30000 Men able to bear Arms, and that they can raiſe in the Canton four more. It ſtands Nine Leagues from *Zurick*, and Twenty four from *Nancy*. *Hoffman* adds, That this City being Excommunicated by the Pope for adhering to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, the Legat growing inſolent thereupon, the Inhabitants drowned him in the *Rhine*, which obliged them to enter into a League with *Zurick*, *Bern*, &c. for mutual Defence. In the time of the Council of *Baſil*, which *Lewis* XI. came with a great Army to diſſolve, he defeated 6000 *Swiſſers* near this City. In 1444. they joined with the reſt of the *Swiſſers* againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Nobility of the City was ſo enraged at the City's being Neuter, after the Victory obtain'd by the *Swiſſers* over the Emperor *Maximilian*, that they withdrew into *Franche Comte*, *Alſace*, &c. which adminiſtred Cauſe of continual Quarrel; but the City happily overcame. The ancient Government was by the Nobility, whoſe frequent Diſcords amongſt themſelves occaſioned great Commotions, many of them were baniſhed for ſiding with *Catharine* of *Burgundy*, and their publick Enemies in the time of the Council, and many left the City upon the General League of the Cantons, and ſuch as remained at the time of the Reformation withdrew into the Neighbouring Caſtles, from which time the Senate has been choſen by the People. This City has been often viſited with Peſtilence, Fire, and Inundations. *An.* 1400. *Joannes Maulbergius*, a Dominican, who inveighed ſharply againſt the Errors and Vices of the Age, foretold the Reformation. *Baſil* is 54 Miles South of *Strasburg*, 120 North Eaſt of *Genoua*, and 256 Eaſt of *Paris*.

BASILICA, or *Baſilicate*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which comprehends the greateſt part of the ancient *Lucania*, *Calabria*, the Land of *Bari*, and the Gulph of *Tarentum*. *Cirenza* is its Capital; the other Towns are *Venoſa*, *Tricarico*, *Potenza*, *Fercondina*, &c. This Province is very barren, and thin of Inhabitants.

BASILICA, this Name was at firſt given to thoſe ſpacious Halls, wherein Kings ſate in Perſon to hear their Subjects Grievances, and to do them Juſtice. It is derived from the *Greek* Word Βασιλικὸς, which ſignifies Royal. Theſe Halls were afterwards given to Judges, and the Chriſtians turned ſome into Churches, and built moſt of their other Churches upon that Model, which differ only from the Temples of the Ancients in this, that the Columns or Pillars are in the inſide, whereas thoſe of the Temples were without. *Cicero* and other *Latin* Authors, called all publick Structures by the Name of *Baſilica*; ſo that all Courts of Juſtice, Princes Palaces, Colleges, and other Magnificent Buildings, went by that Name.

BASILICÆ, the Laws and Ordinances of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; this Name comes of the *Greek* Word Βασιλικος, which ſignifies Imperial, in the Sence the *Grecian* Emperors gave it; for they attributed to themſelves the Name of Βασιλευς, *Baſileus*, giving other Sovereigns that of Ρηξ, *Rex*. Theſe Ordinances writ in *Greek*, were publiſhed in 888 by the Emperor *Leon* VI. Sirnamed the *Philoſopher*, Son to *Baſilius*, and Brother to *Conſtantine*; they are divided into Sixty Parts, and are called Εξηκοντα βιβλοι, that is, *The Book of Sixty Parts*. It was the Emperor *Baſilius* that was the firſt Projector of this Method, and it's thought that *Baſilica* was derived from his Name, *Baſilius*. *Cujacius*

BASILIDES, Biſhop of *Aſtorga* in *Spain*; he lived in the Third Age, about 258. and was accuſed of being a *Libellaticus*, that is, one of thoſe, that during the Perſecution, denied Jeſus Chriſt publickly, and received the Judges Protection. St. *Cyprian*.

BASILIDES, the Hereſiarch of *Alexandria*, Diſciple of *Simon Magus*, lived in the Second Age; he imagined a ridiculous Series of Gods, proceeding one from another, and from them Angels, who created each a Heaven, he made the number of theſe Heavens amount to 366 to anſwer the Number of Days in the Year; and added, that the Angels of the laſt Heaven created the Earth and the Men that inhabit it, and that their Prince was the God of the Jews, who deſigned to make all the other People ſubject to them. But the Father, who they ſay was unborn, and had no Name, ſent his Son to hinder this Injuſtice. The Son appeared in the Shape of a Man, but was none, and the Jews put to Death *Simon* the *Cyrenean* inſtead of him. And for this Reaſon they held, that they ought not to believe in *Jeſus Chriſt* Crucified, but in him that appeared to be Nailed on the Croſs, though he was not really ſo, he permitted all Carnal Luſt, and made uſe of Images of Wax, and of all the Impieties of Magick. He denied the Reſurrection of the Body, and maintained that God would pardon any Sins, but ſuch as were committed through

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Ignorance. He died in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, about the year 125. and left a Son and Heir of his Impieties, by Name *Isidorus*, who writ a Treatise, *De adnata Anima*. St. *Epiph. Baron. Iren. lib.* 2. *c.* 23.

BASILIDES, Bishop of *Astorga* in *Spain*. He liv'd in the Third Century, about the year 258. He was accus'd of several Crimes, and amongst others, of being one of the *Libellatici*, who privately denied Christ in the Persecution, and got Certificates from the Judges to keep 'em from being disturb'd. *Basilides* attempted to return to the Government of his Church, without going through the Penance appointed by the Canons, this Business gave some Trouble to the Churches of *Spain*. St. *Cyprian, Ep.* 68.

BASILINA, Second Wife to *Julius Constantius*, Brother to *Constantine* the *Great*, she was of a very Noble Family, and Mother to *Julian* the *Apostate*, and died not long after the Birth of that Prince. 'Tis plain she was a Christian, by her granting some Lands to the Church of *Ephesus*; but 'tis probable she was concern'd with the *Arrians*, otherwise she would not have been so passionately displeased with *Eutropius*, the Famous Bishop of *Adrianople*, of whose Exile and Deposition she was in some measure the Cause. St *Athan. ad Solit. Ammian Marcellin. lib.* 25. *&c.*

BASILISCUS, who usurped the Eastern Empire in the Fifth Century; he was Brother to the Empress *Verina*, Wife of *Leo*, called the *Old*, and made *Generalissimo* of the Army that was sent against the *Vandals*; but having Intelligence with them, and a great Sum of Money sent him by *Gensericus*, he suffered the Fleet which he commanded to be burned. He sometime after dethroned the Emperor *Zeno*, and seated himself in his Place, but was abhorred by every body for his Impieties; he had the Confidence to condemn the Council of *Chalcedon*, and openly declared for the Followers of *Eutyches*; he recalled the banished Heretick Bishops, and published an Edict in their favour against the Decision of the above mentioned Council. In the mean time *Zeno* returns with a powerful Army, gains *Armatus* General of *Basiliscus*'s Army, reconciles himself to *Verina* his Step-Mother, and for her Sake pardoned his Enemy, who fled with his Wife *Zenonida* and his Children into the great Church. This second Revolution happened in 477. *Basiliscus* was sent into *Cappadocia*, where he died of Hunger and Cold. *Armatus* had also a Son named *Basiliscus*, who perswaded his Father to revolt against the Tyrant, and was for that reason made *Cæsar* by *Zeno*, but was afterwards, upon his Fathers being put to Death for Treachery, reduced to be a Reader in our *Lady Church* of *Blachernis*, and some time after made Archbishop of *Cyzicum* in the *Hellespont*, that he might wear the Purple as if he were *Cæsar*. This happened about the year 484. 'Tis thought *Zeno* was carried to these Extremities against *Armatus* out of fear, this latter being a General of great Experience, and much belov'd by the Souldiers *Procopius. Evagr. lib.* 3. *c* 3 & 4, *&c.*

BASILIUS the *Great*, Bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, was Son of *Basilius*, that afterwards became Priest, and Brother to *Peter*, Bishop of *Sebastia*, to *Gregory* of *Nyssa*, and to *Macrina*, all famous for Holiness of Life. He was born in 328. his Father took Care to teach him Humanity, after which he spent some time at *Cæsarea* and *Constantinople*; and in 344. he went to continue his Studies at *Athens*, where he became very intimate with St. *Gregory Nazianzen*. Being returned from *Athens*, he visited the Monks of *Ægypt*, *Palæstina* and *Syria*, and then withdrew himself into the Desart of *Pontus*, where he writ the Rules of a Monastick Life. This was in 362 and 370. after the Death of *Eusebius*, he was chosen Bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, but much against his Will. He was persecuted by the *Arrians* and other Hereticks, but he opposed them all with great Courage; they, and also divers of the Orthodox, accused him of many Errors, as that he admitted a Plurality of *Essences* in the Holy Trinity, because he made use of the Word *Hypostasis*, a Term in those days used to signifie *Substance*, and not *Person*. Besides this, he was accused of befriending *Eustathius* of *Sebastia*, an *Arian* Bishop; but he shewed clearly that these were groundless Calumnies, and when he found that there was no hopes of rendring that Bishop any better by fair Means and Forbearance, he writ against his Errors, and refuted them. He also writ against *Apollinaris*, and laboured with so much Zeal to unite the Faithful, that he was looked upon as the Peace-maker of all the Churches of the World. He died on the First of *January* in 379. But the *Latin* Church transferred his Feast to the Fourteenth, which was the day of his Ordination. He writ many Books, which are all well known. The Religious Order of St *Basilius* is the most ancient of all other. It flourished much in the East, and there are scarce any other Religious Orders there, but such as observe his Rule.

BASILIUS, Bishop of *Ancyra*, Chief of the *Semi-Arians*, lived in the Fourth Age. St *Jerome* thinks that he was an *Arabian*, he was very laborious, and a good Scholar. The *Arians* put him in Mind of [illegible] Place, whom the Council of *Constantinople* banished in 336. but he was deprived, and his Ordination declared null in 347. by the Council of *Sardica*. In 351 he disputed against *Photinus* with good Success; and afterward, when the *Arians* divided themselves into pure *Arians* and *Semi-Arians*, set up for Chief of the last, jointly with *George* of *Laodicea*. They acted vigorously in the Council of *Ancyra*, and *Sirmium* in 359. against the *Arians* and the *Anomæans*. *Basilius* gain'd much Credit in the Emperor *Constantius*'s Court, and had a hand in the Third Confession of Faith that was made at *Sirmium*, and made his Part good in the Council of *Seleucia* in 359. The *Acacians* were his powerfullest Enemies, against whom he disputed in the Emperor's Presence, and upon some Occasion, took the Liberty to tell this Prince, that he went about to ruine the Apostles Doctrine; to which the Emperor made Answer, that it was he himself who occasioned all the unhappy Disorders of the Church; from this time his Party grew weak, and himself was at length deposed in 360. by the Council of *Constantinople*, being accused of divers Crimes. He wrote a Book, *De Virginitate*, which possibly is the same which is assign'd to St. *Basil* the *Great* against *Marcellus*, *&c.* St. *Jerome Socrates*.

BASILIUS, Bishop of *Seleucia* in *Isauria*, lived in the Fifth Age, and was a Pious and Learned Prelate, but too easie to be seduc'd. It is likely he succeeded *Daxen*, who subscribed in 431. to the Council of *Ephesus*. He was against the Decisions of this Assembly, and favoured *John* of *Antioch*. In 348 he assisted at the Council of *Constantinople*, and the year after, at that which was called *Latrocinium Ephesi*: He condemned *Eutyches* in the first, and in the last, the Reasons of this Heresiarch, upon a false Confession of Faith, took so with him, that he received him again into his Communion, for which he was reprehended and deposed by the General Council of *Chalcedon* in 451. but was re-established a little time after upon the humble Acknowledgment of his Fault. We do not certainly know the time of his Death. *Photius* attributes but Fifteen Orations or Homilies to him, though we have Forty three that bear his Name, Translated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, by *Claudius Dausquei* of St. *Omer*, Canon of *Tournay*. They are inserted in the Works of *Gregory Thaumaturgus* and St. *Macarius*, Printed at *Paris*: Father *Francis Combefis* has publish'd a Homily of St. *Stephen* in *Greek* and *Latin*, which he reckons to be this *Basil*'s.

BASILIUS, Patriarch of *Antioch*, in the Fifth Century, and much Celebrated for his Piety, Prudence and Zeal for the Orthodox Faith, which he defended against the Enemies of the Council of *Chalcedon*. He was made Bishop in 456. and liv'd but Two years.

BASILIUS the First of that Name, Emperor of the *Greeks*, sirnamed the *Macedonian*, because he was of *Macedonia*, though his Flatterers would have him descended from the *Arsacides*. From a Private Gentleman to the Emperor he was associated to the Empire by *Michael* the Third, called the *Drinker*, whom he endeavoured to reclaim from his disorderly Life; but it was Labour lost, and he found that this Prince had a Design upon his Life, whereof he took care to hinder the Execution. He was Crowned Emperor in 867. and he imploy'd his first Labour for the Repose of the Church; he deposed the Patriarch *Photius*, to put *Ignatius* in his Place; but re-established him again, and took his Part so far, that he was angry with the Popes who refused to admit him into their Communion. He had good Success in the War which he begun in the East; he took *Samosata*, and his Fleet regained several Towns which the *Saracens* had taken before in *Sicily*, and it was by his Care that the People of *Russia* were made Christians. He died the First of *March* 886. a little after he had set his Son and Heir at Liberty, whom he kept Prisoner for Seven years, through the Lyes of one *Theodorus Santabarenus*. 'Tis said, that *Basilius* being a Hunting, was knock'd down by a Stag, and that one of his Retinue endeavouring to disengage him, hurt his Side to that degree that he died on't. *Curopalates*.

BASILIUS the Second, called the *Young*, was Emperor of the *East*, Son to *Romanus* the *Young*, and *Theophania*, who being a Widow, Married *Nicephorus Phocas*. He and his Brother *Constantine Porphyrogenetes* succeeded *John Zimisces* in 975. He took some *Saracen* Troopers into his Pay, and employ'd them in *Italy*, where he took *Barri*, *Matera*, and the Part of *Apulea* and *Calabria*, which *Zimisces* gave the Emperor *Otho* for the Portion of the Empress *Theophania* his Daughter; he overthrew the Inhabitants of *Tripoli* and *Damascus*; as also the *Bulgarians*, which got him the Name of Conqueror of the *Bulgarians*, who were the most dangerous Enemies the Empire had; they made themselves Masters of *Servia*, and of the best Places in *Thessaly*, and ravaged the Neighbouring Provinces in a strange manner. But *Basilius* drove them out of all those Places in 1001. and gained a memorable Battel in 1013 against *Samuel*, Prince of the *Bulgarians*, who was endeavouring to settle in those Parts again. He took 15000 Prisoners in this

light, whom he punished cruelly, putting out their Eyes, and sending them to their Homes, allowing each Company a Guide, with one Eye. This Cruelty broke *Samuel*'s Heart, and got the Emperor no Credit, though he was famous for other Vertues. He died suddenly in 1025. and left his Crown to his Brother *Constantine* the *Young*. *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*.

BASILIUS the First of this Name, Great Duke of *Muscovy*, who lived in the latter end of the Tenth Age; his first Name was *Woldimer*, and he was Son of *Stesslaus* He embraced the Christian Faith in 988. and changed his Name *Woldimer* for *Basilius*, which became a Name common amongst the Dukes that succeeded him. *Basilius* II. Son to *Demetrius* II. lived about the year 1400. and left *George* III. Father to *Basilius* III. This had *John Basilides*, to whom *Basilius* IV. succeeded in 1505. and was much esteemed for his Wildom, Courage, and several Victories which he gained against the *Tartars*. He died in 1533. *Sansovin*.

BASILIUS *Suiski*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*, mounted the Throne in 1606. when *Demetrius* was murthered by the Rebels, but was rival'd by another *Demetrius*, backed by the *Polanders*, who defeated his Army at *Kovelsko* in 1607. worsted him the next year at *Bolchow*, and at last dethroned him in 1610. and shut him up in the Fort of *Goslin*, where he ended his Life miserably. *Jacob. Buseif Is.*

BASILIUS, a Priest of *Cilicia*, lived in the latter end of the Fifth Age, in the Reign of *Zeno* and *Anastasius*. He composed an Ecclesiastical History in Three Books, and made Sixteen others against *John* of *Scythopolis*, which we have lost. *Photius*, *Cod* 42. 107. *&c.*

BASILIUS, a certain Physician who lived in the latter end of the Eleventh, and the beginning of the Twelfth Age. It is said of him, that he put on a Friars Habit, and went about to teach the Errors of the *Bongomiles*, of which he himself was the Head; and that after he had followed this Office fifty years, he was taken at *Constantinople*, where the Emperor *Alexis Comnenus* the *Ancient*, caused him to be burnt about 1118 *Baron. A. Ch.* 1118.

BASILIUS (*John* of *Padua*) a Lawyer and Cosmographer, lived in the Thirteenth Century, about 1320. He writ divers Books, and among the rest one of the Illustrious Families of *Padua* *Vossius*

BASINA, Wife to *Bysinus* King of *Thuringia*, to whom *Childeric* King of *France* fled in 459. *Basina* was so enamoured with this Stranger, that she left her Husband and followed him: *Childeric* Married her, and begot *Clovis* I.

BASINGSTOKE, a Market Town of *Basingstoke* Hundred in the North Parts of *Hampshire*, 39 miles from *London*; near to it the Duke of *Bolton* has a Seat, formerly a Stately and Beautiful Structure, and the greatest House of any Subject in *England*, but now ruinous.

BASQUES, or the Country of the *Basques*, which some call the *French Biscay*, is part of *Gascony*, between the *Spanish Navarre*, the *Bearne*, the *Landes*, and that part of the Ocean which is call'd the *Sea of the Basques*. It comprehends the *Lower Navarre*, in which is St. *Palace*, the Country of *Labour*, where are *Bayonne*, and the Viscounty of *Soule*, whereof the Capital is *Mauleon* of *Soule*. The Name of *Basques* or *Bascos* comes from the *Latin Vascones*, for so these People were called before *Charlemain* subdued *Gascony*. The *Basques* are commended for their Address and Fidelity, and for their Skill in Commerce with the *Spaniards*; they make certain Bargains, which they term *Lies* and *Passeries* Their Language is particular, and they are known by their Drums. *De Marca*.

BASSA, See *Bacha*

BASSANELLO, or *Bassano*, a little Town in the Patrimony of St *Peter* in *Italy*, near the place where the River *Nero* joins the *Tiber*, and not far off the Lake which the Ancients called *Lacus Vadimonis*, where *P Cornelius Dolabella*, the *Roman* Consul, defeated the *Gauls* and *Tuscans* in 471 of *Rome* *Tit liv Polyb*

BASSANO, a Town of *Italy* in the *Marcha* of *Trevisana*, belonging to the State of *Venice*: It is situated upon the River of *Brente*, in a Country which abounds in all things, and especially in Silks The *Carraras*, ancient Lords of *Padua*, were of *Bassano*, which was also the Birthplace of several famous Painters, and of *Lazarus Bassanus*, that Learned Linguist, who first taught *Greek* at *Bologna*, and afterwards at *Padoua*

BASSE'E upon *Ducle*, a Town in *Flanders* on the Frontiers of *Artois*, five Leagues from *Lisle* It has been often taken and re-taken in this Age, but was at last left to the *French* by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1668

BASSE, an Island in the River *Forth* in *Scotland*, about eight miles South of the Ile of *May*. It is nearer the Coast of *Lothian* than that of *Fife* by several miles, yet is reckoned to belong to the latter It was formerly in possession of a Family Sirnamed *Lauder*, who though they had ample Possessions elsewhere, chose the *Basse* for Title It is on every side a steep and inaccessible Rock, except on the South-west, and there only accessible by one at a time, and that not without the help of a Cable or Crane; at the top of that small Passage there is a Fort mounted with some Cannon, so that it is altogether impregnable. It was surpriz'd since the Revolution by some of King *James*'s Party, with the Help of some Prisoners within; but being of small Circuit, and at a great distance from the Shoar on each side, as it is not capable of receiving, neither is it capable of doing much hurt. It hath Grass for about 20 Sheep, and a small Warren with some Rabbets, and rises to a great height in a Conical Form above the Sea. It hath a Fountain of very clear fresh Water, and is especially noted for Birds called *Soland-Geese*, which come thither in *April* or *May* in great Numbers, at which time the Inhabitants are careful not to disturb them till they have built their Nests, after which they cannot be frighted by any Noise whatever. They are somewhat less than common Geese, but fatter than any other Fowl, and tast much like Herring, on which they feed. They lay but one Egg, and that no oftner than once a year; and if their Egg be removed from its Place, no Man can make it lie there again A great Profit is made by their young ones, which are taken from the Nests by one let down over the Rock with a Cable: They are of an Ash Colour, but the old ones are all White; their Feathers do also bring a great Income for filling of Beds; they have a long Neck like a Crane, and a *Bill* as long as ones Middle-finger, which is extreamly sharp, and so firmly fix'd to their Breast-bone, that it cannot be pull'd thence. Nature having provided thus for its Preservation, lest it should break its Neck by striking at its Prey, which it does with that Violence, as to strike through a Fish so deep into a Plank, that they cannot pull their Beak out again, so that they are often taken by fastning a Herring to a Board on purpose It is also observed concerning them, that if they be out of sight of the Sea, they cannot fly. The Sticks of their Nests furnish Fuel to the Inhabitants *Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.*

BASSENTIN (*James*) a *Scotchman*, in great esteem in the last Age, composed several Treatises of Mathematicks; amongst others, one of the Use of the *Astrolabe*, and another of the *Sphere*.

BASSI (*Angelo*) called *Politian*, one of the Learnedest Men that were in *Italy* in the end of the Fifteenth Age; he was of *Monte Pulciano*, which is a little Town of *Tuscany*, called in *Latin*, *Mons Politianus*, whence he had the Name of *Politian*. He was much esteemed for his Wit and great Skill in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, which he taught for Twelve years at *Florence*, whither he was invited by *Laurence de Medicis*, who drew all the ablest Men of his Time thither *Bassi* being then a Priest, got a Canonicate, and was made Tutor to *Cosmus* of *Medicis*'s Children, whereof one was *John*, who afterwards was Pope, under the Name of *Leo* the Tenth. Here *Bassi* enjoyed himself quietly, converting daily with learned Men, but most of all with *John Picus* of *Mirandula*. It was then he composed his *Greek* and *Latin* Epistles, which are in such great esteem among the Learned, and writ the witty Verses, for which *Paul Jove* called him the Divine Poet, together with his admirable Translation of *Herodian*. But *Medicis*'s Disgrace occasioned that of all the Learned Men of *Florence*: *Angelus Politian* had his Part in it, which also broke his Heart, for he died in 1594, being Forty years of Age *Paulus Jovius*, *Vossius*.

BASSIANUS *Landus*, an Eminent Physician of *Placentia* in *Italy*, living in the Sixteenth Century; He has written several considerable Pieces *De Humana Historia De Incremento. Iatrologia, &c. Wolfangus Justus in Choas Medic Vander Linden De Script Medic. &c.*

BASSOLIS (*John*) a *Franciscan*, some will have him to be a Disciple of *Scotus* He got the Title of Doctor *Ordinatissimus*, and recommended himself to Posterity by several Books that he published, as *Commentaria seu Lectura in quatuor Libros sententiarum Miscellanea Philosophica & Medica, &c.* He lived in the Fifteenth Century *Bellarmine*.

BASSOMPIERRE (*Francis*) Knight of the Kings Orders, Colonel of the *Switzers*, and Marechal of *France*, was born in 1579. of a Noble Family in *Lorrain*. *Christopher* of *Bassompierre* his Father, a Man of Worth and Courage, was wounded in the Battel of *Moncontour*, and had the Title of Baron of *Haroué*, a Place in *Lorrain* *Francis Bassompierre* was made Master of the Artillery in 1615. at the Siege of *Castle Pocien*; and in 1620 he served *Marechal de Camp* at the Light of *Pont de ce*, and at the Sieges of St. *John de Angely* and *Montpelier*, *&c* The King made him Knight of his own Order, and *Mareschal* of *France* the 29th of *August* 1621. and sent him Extraordinary Ambassador into *Spain*, where he was when *Philip* the Third died He was afterwards imploy'd in *Switzerland* and *Ireland* by King *Lewis* the Thirteenth. He was at the Siege of *Rochel*, at the Attack of the Passage of *Suza*, and on all Occasions gave great Proofs of his Conduct and Valour, notwithstanding all which, he was [illegible] in 1631 and committed to *Bastile*, where he was kept as long as Cardinal *Richelieu* [illegible]

It was in his Impriſonment there that he compos'd his Memoirs, and his Remarks upon the Hiſtory of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, written by *Duplein*; with the Relation of his Embaſſies, and his Conduct in thoſe Negotiations. After *Lewis* the Thirteenth had ſet him at Liberty, he reſtored him to his Place of Colonel of the *Switzers*, and would have him be Governor of his Perſon; which he declin'd by reaſon of his great Age and Weakneſs. He died in 1646. of an Apoplexy, at the Duke of *Vitry*'s Houſe in *Brie*.

BASSORA, the Capital of a Kingdom called of *Baſſora*, ſituated at the farther corner of *Arabia Deſerta*, upon the Borders of the Province of *Ierak*, near the River *Schat-el-Arab*, which is nothing but the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* joined together. It is 12 Leagues from the *Perſian* Gulph, which is thereabouts called the Gulph of *Baſſora*. Its Port is very good and ſafe, and ſince the Ruine of *Ormus*, a great number of Ships with Goods from the *Eaſt-Indies* come hither. The ſituation of this Town is ſo very advantageous, that it might be made one of the fineſt Places in the World, and as Rich as any, becauſe it lies ſo well for Commerce, that all Nations may Trade with it. Though there grow abundance of excellent Grapes about *Baſſora*, yet none dares to make either Wine or Brandy, both being prohibited under very great Penalties; the Baſhaw indeed had given the *Carmelites* Leave to make Wine, but this Privilege coſt them ſo much, that now they ſend to *Schiras* for the Wine they uſe at Maſs. The Baſhaw of this Place is not changed every three years, as the others of *Turky*, but is in ſome manner Hereditary, and ſometimes he prevails with the Grand Signior, by making him ſome conſiderable Preſent, to have his Son ſucceed him. Beſides his ordinary Revenues, he is a great Gainer by the *Perſians* that go to *Mecha*, for they come all by *Baſſora*, and he furniſhes them with Camels for their Journey, and makes them pay what he pleaſes for them. He has moreover 35 Sequins of every one of them to Guard them to *Mecha* and back again. This Baſhaw's Subjects are either *Arabians* or *Sabeans*; he has alſo ſome that are *Perſians*, and ſome *Indians*, who have two Pagodes at *Baſſora*. There are no other *Franks* or *Chriſtians* here, but bare-footed *Carmelites*, whoſe Church ſerves the *Neſtorians* and *Armenians*, who Pray, but never ſay Maſs in it. The other *Franks* that come to *Baſſora*, as *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, &c. come only to Traffick. The Baſhaw poſſeſſes all the Country of Calde towards *Perſia*, and on *Bagdat* ſide; and his Deputy, an Iſland with a Fort in it to command the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, which meet at the Point of this Iſland, and in *Arabia Felix*, he is Maſter of Port *Eltarif*, and the Town of *Zeila*. This City was built by *Omar* II Caliph of the Saracens, about the year of Chriſt 643 as *Abul Pharaius* ſaith. It is 15 days Journey from *Babylon*, 600 Miles from *Ormus*, and 25 Leagues from the *Euphrates*, *Tavernier*, *p.* 65. Within two Leagues of it ſtands the Ruines of *Teredon* an ancient City, and of great Extent. *Baſſora* ſtands half a League from the *Euphrates*, and the Tide runs up beyond this City as far as the Fort of *Gazno*. About 150 years agone, this City belonged to the *Arabians*, and then it was taken by the *Turks*, and by one of their Baſhaws, ſold to *Eſpahan*, who was the Grand Father of *Huſſein*, Prince of *Baſſora* in 1652. and ſo they Revolted from the *Turks*. *Sha-Abas* and *Amurath* both attempted this City; the latter after he had taken *Bagdat*, the other after he had reduc'd *Ormus*, both unſucceſsfully. This Prince has ſince made it a free Mart for all the World, and Governs it with great Order and Juſtice; ſo that it is thronged with all Nations, and is a Center of Trade between the *Indies* and the reſt of *Aſia*, to the Weſt and North, as far as *Smyrna* and *Moſcow*. The Prince takes not above four *per Cent.* yet is able to lay up three Millions of Livres in a year; his principal Gain ariſing from Horſes, Camels, Dates, and Money Re-minted. The Chriſtians of St *John* are very numerous hereabout, amounting to 25000 Families, but of a degenerate corrupted Faith, for want of Knowledge, and the Books of the Scriptures, which the *Mahometans* have deprived them of. It is worth obſerving what direful Ignorance follows this Sect, moſt excellently deſcribed by *Tavernier*, *B.* 1. *C.* 3. The *Nubian* Geographer every where calls it *Baſra*, and placeth it 15 Stations from *Bagdat*, 8 from *Waſit*, and 2 from *Abadan*, (that is 36 Miles, as he explains it) to the North, *P.* 119. 121. *Avicenna*, the great *Arabian* Phyſician, was born here in the year of the *Hegyra* 375. *An.* Ch. 1002. and died at *Hamadan*, being 58 years old. — *Frederick Lautus*, who ſaw it in 1563. calls it *Baſora*, an *Arabian* City, now under the *Turk*, who keeps it by an Army with vaſt Charges. The *Arabians*, called *Zizarri*, poſſeſs the Country about it, and the *Turks* cannot yet Conquer them, they being a Warlike populous Nation. This City is from the Gulph of *Perſia* 15 Miles, and drives a great Trade with *Ormus* for Spice and Drugs, carrying thither Rice and Dates of her own Growth; from *Ormus* it is diſtant 600 Miles. *Hakl. Vol.* 2. *P.* 215. *Ib. P.* 251. It has ſtore of Wheat, Rice, and Dates, wherewith they ſerve *Babylon*, *Ormus*, and all Parts of *India*. It is one *Engliſh* Mile and half in Circuit; all the Buildings of the Caſtle and Walls are of Brick dry'd in the Sun. Every Month there came then hither from *Ormus*, divers Ships, from 40 to 60 Tuns, laden with Spices, Drugs, Indico, and *Calecut* Cloth, now called *Calico*. *Hak. P.* 270. *Thevenot*.

BASSUS, an Heretick of the ſecond Age, he was Diſciple to *Cerinthus*, *Ebion*, and *Valentinus*; he held that the Lives of Men, and the Perfection of all things, conſiſted in 24 Letters and ſeven Planets; adding, that we are not to hope for true Salvation in Jeſus Chriſt. *Pratcol.*

BASTE, (*George*) General of the *Imperialiſts*; he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the beginning of this Age by his great Valour and Conduct. Commanded in *Hungary* in 1601. defeated the Rebellious *Tranſilvanians*, cut 10000 of them in pieces at the Battel of *Moran*, took 42 Cannons, 106 Colours, and all their Baggage, made himſelf Maſter of *Clauſenburg*, and the next year, by carrying *Biſtritz* or *Noſa*, forced the Rebels to have recourſe to the Emperor's Clemency. *Cuno, Spontan Hiſt. di Tranſilvania.*

BASTIA, or the *Baſtie*, Capital of the Iſle of *Corſica*, has a ſtrong Fort and convenient Haven: It is thought to be the *Mantinum* of the Ancients. The Iſland belongs to the *Genueſes*, and the Governour reſides at *Baſtie*, whoſe Inhabitants are good Seamen, and great Pirates. This Town is 64 Miles South of *Legborn*.

BASTILE, a Royal Caſtle, which *Charles* the Fifth built for the Defence of *Paris* againſt the *Engliſh*. 'Tis ſaid that it was *Hugues Aubriot*, Provoſt of the Merchants, or Mayor of the Town, that gave the Deſign of the Work, and laid the firſt Stone of the Building the 22d of April 1369. It's remarkable, that he himſelf was the firſt Priſoner that was put into it, being accuſed of Hereſy, and of Impiety againſt the Holy Sacrament. It is now ſtrongly environed with a Ditch and Bulwarks. This Caſtle conſiſts of eight great Towers, with Apartments between two. It is here, that all Priſoners of State, that have done any thing againſt the Publick, or Government are kept. *Le Maire, Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

BASTINGIUS, (*Jeremy*) Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Leyden*. He was born in 1554. at *Calais*, whither his Parents came from *Ghent*, where they were perſecuted for being Proteſtants. They bred their Son up in their own Sentiments, and ſent him to ſtudy at *Bremen*, whence he went to *Geneva*, and thence to *Heidelberg*, and ſo became very knowing in all Languages, eſpecially in the *Greek* and *Hebrew*. He was invited to *Antwerp* by thoſe of his Party and was made a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Church; but the Town being taken in 1585 by the Duke of *Parma*, *Baſingius* withdrew to *Dordrecht*, after which he was made Profeſſor of Divinity in the new Univerſity of *Leyden*, where he dy'd in 1598. *Meurſius*.

BASTION of *France*, a Fortreſs in *Barbary*, ſix Miles from *Bonne*, between the Kingdom of *Tunis* and *Algier*, the *Black Cape*, and the *Cape of Roſes*. There was formerly a Building of this Name within three Miles of the Fort, built in 1560. by two Merchants of *Marſeilles*, with the Grand Signior's Conſent, to ſerve as a Magazine and Place of Retreat for the Fathers of Coral, and ſuch as advanced Traffick in Corn, Skins and Wax, which they brought thither. But ſome time after, this Building was demoliſh'd by the Soldiers of *Algier*. In 1628. *Lewis* XIII gave Order to Monſieur *d'Argencour*, Governor of *Narbonne*, and Architect to His Majeſty, to build a Fort there; but having laid the Foundation within three Miles of the Old, he was attack'd by the *Moors* and *Arabians*, who forc'd him to quit the Work, and Encamp bark for *France*. Theſe ſent afterwards and finiſhed the Work in 1633, which is ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of *France*, and has good Cannons mounted upon the Point of the Baſtion, with a ſtrong Garriſon in it. It comprehends within its Walls two Magazines, one for Merchandice, and another for Proviſions, with a Chapel and Hoſpital. *Dapper*.

BASTOINE, or *Bilomach*, *Baſtona* and *Baſtonacum*, a little Town of the *Low Countries* in *Luxemburg*, near the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, three Leagues from *Neuf Château*, and eight from *Luxemburg*. It is a Town ſo well built, and of ſo great Trading, that the People of the Country call it *Paris en Ardenne*.

BASTON, (*Robert*) a *Carmelite* Friar, and famous Poet, in the time of *Edward* the Second, who carried him with him to *Scotland* to Celebrate his Victories; but receiving a total Overthrow at the famous Battel of *Bannockburn*, *Baſton* being taken, was obliged to Celebrate the Victory of the *Scots* for his Ranſome. He begun his Poem thus:

De planctu cudo metrum cum carmine nudo,
Et non retrudo dum tali themate ludo

And after a melancholy Deſcription of the Battel, in the ſame ſort of jingling Rhime, he concludes thus:

Sum Carmelita, Baſton cognomine dictus,
Heu! dole vitâ in tanta ſtrage relictus
Si quid deliqui, ſi quæ recitanda reliqui,
Hæc addant bi qui non ſint ſermonis inopes

He was born at *Nottingham*, and bred at *Scarborough*

BATALE, a Player on the Flute: It was he that firſt made uſe of Womens Apparel upon the Stage, which is the reaſon that the Ancients called Laſcivious and effeminate Men, *Batales*.

BATAVI, ancient People of the *Low Countries*, renowned in the Writings of ancient Authors, and in the Commentaries of *Cæſar*. They poſſeſſed the moſt part of the Iſle of the River *Rhine*, that is, a part of *South Holland*, part of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and of the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, which was formerly inhabited by the *Batavi* and the *Menapians*. The *Hollanders* are now called *Batavi*.

BATAVIA, formerly *Jacatra*, a Town of the Iſle of *Java* in *Aſia*, belonging to the *Hollanders*, diſtant fifteen Leagues from *Bantam*, which is Weſtward of it, towards the Channel of the *Sonde* in a very large and fruitful Plain The *Hollanders* had a Magazine at *Jacatra*, and were ſo great Traders there, that the King began to grow Jealous of them The *Engliſh* obſerving this, perſuaded the King to declare War againſt them, and aſſiſted him The King attacked them about the latter end of 1618. and they defended themſelves to the Month of *March in 1619* when they were relieved by their General *Koen*, who returning from the *Moluccа* Iſlands, took and ruin'd *Jacatra*; but the *Hollanders* built afterwards upon its Ruines their *Batavia*, which is the fineſt Town of all the *Eaſt-Indies*, and would paſs for a good Town in *Europe*; for the *Hollanders* have ſpared no Coſt, as though they deſign'd it for the Capital of their Empire. The Streets are long, large and even, between two Rows of Trees, that are always green, and afford a Shade in all Seaſons: And what adds much to the Embelliſhment of the Town, is, that it hath fine Canals, bordered with great Trees as in *Holland*, ſo that the Inhabitants may go almoſt where they pleaſe both by Land and Water. The Houſes are well built, and the Utenſils kept ſo clean and handſome, that they ſhine like poliſhed Glaſs The Circuit of *Batavia* is very great, and it is exceeding populous, there being People of all Nations that live in it, and pay a certain Tax each, for having Liberty of Trading there. One may ſee here well nigh 5000 *Chineſe*, the moſt part of them fled from *China*, when the *Tartars* became Maſters of their Country; and as they are induſtrious and expert People, they make Money of all things, for they Till the Ground, and there are few other Tradeſmen in *Batavia* but the *Chineſe*. Nothing can be imagined more pleaſing than the Avenues of the Town, the Roads that lead to the Gates being bordered with Sets of high Trees always green; beſides that, both ſides are adorned with Pleaſure-houſes and Gardens very neatly kept. At half a League diſtance from the Town, is the Fort, where is kept a Garriſon of 50 or 60 Soldiers, and beyond the Fort is the *Chineſe* Burying-place, where their *Bonzes* often make merry for their Dead, imagining that they are well pleas'd with their Mirth and Ceremonies. To act this part, they place themſelves in a Bower of Branches and Leaves, where they have divers Idols, which they hang upon the Bows that cover this Bower. The moſt part of their Tombs are as many magnificent *Mauſoleums*, wrought with a great deal of Art. Their Temple near that Place, is built both within and without like our little Churches. Their Prieſts are Clothed much after the Chriſtian Faſhion; during the Sacrifice, they take ſome Turns in the Church, ſinging and obſerving the Sound of two Kettle-Drums, and four ſmall Bells, which make a pleaſant ſort of Noiſe. The two Altars, whereof one is at the end, and the other on the Left-hand, are perfumed and adorned with Candleſticks and lighted Tapers. The Service holds a long time, and they perform the Ceremonies with a great deal of Gravity and Modeſty It is a very curious thing to obſerve the Government of the *Hollanders* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The General, who reſides in *Batavia*, has Command over all the other Officers, but is himſelf accountable to the Company, and may, if he pleaſes, quit his Charge after three years Service. The Council of State conſiſts of the General, the Director-General, and ſix Counſellors, and in the Decision of Affairs, the greateſt Vote carries it; but the General, who has commonly but two Voices, ſometimes does not obſerve this formality, eſpecially when he takes upon him the Succeſs of a Buſineſs, and promises to anſwer for it A Counſellor's Place is worth 2000 Livres a Month, and the General has but 12000 Livres a year, with the Charge of his Houſe born; though, having all at his Diſpoſal, and rendring Account to none, he may be ſaid to be worth what he pleaſes The great Council of the Country conſiſts of a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, two Attorney-Generals, and of the ſix Counſellors This Tribunal can judge and condemn the General himſelf The third Council is that of the Sheriffs, that have the Care of the Town-buſineſs. The fourth anſwers to our *Preſidials* and *Bailywicks*; theſe Judge of Matters of leſs moment. The Director-General has the ſecond Place in the Government; all that belongs to the Commerce, paſſes through his Hands, but he is obliged to give an Account of it. There are ſix Governors of Provinces, viz one of *Coromandel*, who reſides at *Paſicate*; one at *Amboyna*, whoſe Capital is *Victoria*; one at *Ternate*, a Place whoſe King the *Hollanders* oblig'd to yield to them, and allow him 1200 Crowns. They have another at *Banda*; another at *Ceylon*, who keeps at *Colombo*; and finally, one at *Malaca* Next to the Governors of Provinces, the moſt conſiderable are the firſt Merchant, the Governors of Places, eſpecially the Governor of *Batavia*, the Preſidents, or Chiefs of the Counters. In the Martial Affairs, the Major-General is next in Command to the General. He that had this Office in 1687. was the Baron of St. *Martins*, a *French* Man: Next him, are the Captains, which become Colonels when they go out of the City. Their Army conſiſts of 12000 Men of ſtanding Forces, and they can equip 150 Veſſels. *P. Tachard.*

BATAVIA, is alſo the Name of a River in the Southern Lands near the Sea, firſt diſcovered by the *Hollanders*. It is in that Country particularly called *Carpentaria*, or *Carpenter Landt*

BATCHELOR, a Name formerly given to thoſe Superior in Quality to Eſquires, but not able to raiſe a Company of *Gens d'Arms*, and therefore ſerved under the Standard of *Bannerets*, being allow'd Colours of their own, and to conduct their Vaſſals: They were ordinarily young Gentlemen, who endeavoured to acquire the Title of Batchelors by their Valour; and being an Order inferior to thoſe called *Chevaliers*, or *Knights*, *Fauchet* ſuppoſes, that they took their Name from *Bas-Chevaliers*; but common Cuſtom hath now obtained, both in *England*, *Spain*, and part of *France*, that young unmarried Men be all called by that Name. *Bannerets* and *Batchelors* begun to decline in *France* under *Charles* VII. who deprived the *Bannerets* of the Command of his Armies; though formerly all Perſons of Gallantry aſpired to that Title, as being next to an Officer of State. At preſent this Title obtains in Univerſities, being given to thoſe who finiſh their Study in any Faculty, becauſe of a Batoon put in their Hands to denote the ſame: Hence they will have the Name to come from *Baculus* or *Bacillus*, becauſe the Ancients uſed, when any one was enfranchiſed, or dignify'd with any Office, even that of a King, to preſent him with a Lance, Rod, or Batoon: Hence it comes that in all the Contracts which are made in *England* in the Court of Barons, betwixt the Lord and his Vaſſals, who are called Tenants of the Verge, the Ceremony of preſenting a Batoon is performed *Spelman* ſays, That the Original of this Word from *Baculus* is not certain, becauſe no Batoon is given to Students that take their Degrees, except that carry'd by the Beadle at their Promotion be hereby meant. In War, thoſe young Soldiers are called *Batchellors*, who having ſignaliz'd themſelves in the firſt Campaign, receive the Military Belt, or Guilt Spurs. In the ancient Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Admiralty, the Name of *Batchelor* was given to all Dignities below that of Baron. *Spelman in Gloſſ. Arcæol De la Roque.*

BATEN, (*Henry*) of *Malines*, Doctor and Chancellor of *Paris*, Chanter and Canon of *Liege*, lived in the 14th Age, and compoſed ſome Books, wherein were ſeveral curious Queſtions of Philoſophy and Muſick, and ſhewed the Errors of the Tables, called the Tables of *Alphonſus*, King of *Caſtile*

BATENBOURG, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, two Leagues from *Nimeguen*, with a ſtrong Citadel in it In 1568 two Brothers, both Barons of *Batenbourg*, were Beheaded in this Town by the Duke of *Alva*'s Orders, who ſaid, *That one Salmon's Head was worth a great number of the Heads of leſſer Fiſhes* Hiſt Belg

BATH, Lat *Bathonia*, *Aquæ calidæ*, *Aquæ ſolis*, *Thermæ* is a Weſtern City in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Somerſetſhire* about 90 Miles Weſt and by South from *London*. It lies in a Valley ſurrounded with ſteep Hills, and watered by the River *Avon* The Name of *Bath* is derived from its Medicinal and hot Baths, which are four in Number viz the King's and Queen's, the Croſs, and the Hot Bath, much reſorted unto for the Cure of ſome Diſtempers The City is but little, having but one Pariſh Church beſides the Cathedral, but is grac'd with fair Houſes 'Tis alſo a Place of good Antiquity, witneſs the many *Roman* Inſcriptions and Images frequently found in its Walls It became a Biſhop's See *Anno* 1088 at which time the Seat was tranſlated from *Wells* hither by *Johannes de Villula* the 16th Biſhop of *Wells*, which occaſion'd a Difference between the Canons of *Wells* and Monks of *Bath*, about the Biſhop's Election, which was at laſt compoſed thus, That the Biſhop ſhould be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Stole ſhould be given to *Bath* That in the Vacancy of the See, a certain Number of D-

Digni-

legates from both Churches ſhould elect their Prelate, who, when elected, ſhould be inſtalled in both; That both ſhould be reckon'd as the Biſhop's Chapter, and all Grants and Patents confirm'd in both; and thus things ſtood until the Monaſtery being diſſolv'd by King *Henry* VIII. there paſs'd an Act of Parliament for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one ſole Chapter; for the Biſhop, whoſe Dioceſs in the Province of *Canterbury* contains the County of *Somerſet*, wherein, of 388 Pariſhes, 160 are Impropriations; for the Government whereof, under the Dioceſan, there are three Arch-Deacons, *viz. Bath*, *Wells*, and *Taunton*. In the King's Books the Biſhoprick is valued at 535 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and the Clergy's Tenths amount to 353 *l.* 18 *s.* This City is alſo dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom: Firſt in the Reign of *Henry* VII. by whom *Philebert* of *Chandee*, a Gentleman of *Britany* in *France*, was created Earl of *Bath*, which Title failing with him, it was revived in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in the Perſon of *John Bourchier*, *Anno* 1536. in whoſe Line it continued above 100 years; and being vacant by the death of *Bourchier*, King *Charles* II. conferred it in the year 1661. upon the Right Honourable *John Greenvile*, the preſent Earl of *Bath*. Vid. *Granville*.

BATHCOMB, (*William*) an *Engliſhman*, living in the Reign of *Henry* V. to about the year 1420. He ſtudied at *Oxford*, and was one of the beſt Mathematicians of his time, as appears by ſeveral of his Works, which are, *De Operatione Aſtrolabiæ*; *De Sphæra concava*; *De Sphæræ Fabrica & uſu*; *De Sphæra Solida*; *De Concluſione Sophiæ*. *Pitſæus de Script. Angl. Voſſius de Matth. &c.*

BATH-KOL, which is to ſay, the Daughter of the Voice. So the *Jews* call one of their Oracles, which is ſo often mentioned in their Books, eſpecially in the *Talmud*. The Author of the Supplement to the *Jewiſh* Ceremonies, takes notice of ſeveral kinds of Inſpirations which they admitted, and that they generally believe, that Prophecy, or Divine Inſpiration, laſted until about the 40th year of the ſecond Temple, after which came another, which they call *Bath-kol*. The Rabbies ſay, as *Buxtorf* remarks in his Great Dictionary, That after the death of *Haggai*, *Zachariah*, and *Malachi*, the Holy-Ghoſt, or Spirit of Prophecy, withdrew from *Iſrael*; but that they had the Daughter of the Voice, which they endeavour to confirm by ſeveral Stories. *Buxtorf.*

BATHON, a Valley of *Macedonia*, where the Ancients thought the Giants fought againſt the Gods; *Pauſanias* mentions, that they uſed formerly to Sacrifice there, repreſenting Lightning, Thunder, and Thunderbolts, to imitate by this Artifice the Noiſe and Fire of that great Combat. *Pauſan.*

BATHORI, a Noble Family of *Tranſilvania*, which has furniſhed that State with ſeveral Princes. *Stephen Bathori* was choſen in 1571. after the death of *John Sigiſmond*, with the conſent of *Maximilian* and *Selim*, the one Emperor of *Germany*, the other of the *Turks*. He was afterwards preſented with the Crown of *Poland*, when *Henry* III. quitted it, and after he had done great Feats againſt the *Muſcovites*, he died in 1586. and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Chriſtopher Bathori* in the Principality of *Tranſilvania*, who being hated by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, becauſe his Brother *Stephen* was preferr'd to the Kingdom of *Poland* before *Maximilian* II. he ſought a Support at *Conſtantinople*. He baniſhed the *Socinians* out of his Territories, and died in 1581. *Sigiſmond Bathori* his Son ſucceeded him, and was much in the favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with whom he made a League againſt the *Turks*, and afterwards put his Uncle *Balthazar Bathori* to death, for a Rebellion that happened in his State, and proclaimed *Stephen* and *Andrew*, his Couſins, guilty of High-Treaſon; after this, he beſtowed his Principality on *Andrew Bathori*, a Cardinal, and his Uncle; but nothing being able to ſupport him in it, he made a Gift of the ſame to the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. and died at *Prague* in 1603. *Gabriel Bathori* was choſen Prince of *Tranſilvania* in 1608. after that Principality had been for ſome time Governed by *Bokquay* and *Ragotski*, who yielded it to him. *Bathori* was an inconſtant Prince, at one time he beſought the Emperor for Succour, and then at another he would have recourſe to the Grand Signior; ſo that, *Bethlehem Gabor* having attack'd him, his Cruelty, together with the Lewdneſs of his Life, rendred him odious to all People, and he was killed in 1618. The Cardinal *Andrew Bathori* is the ſame whom the Imperialiſts put to death in 1590. three days after the Battel that was fought on the 28th of *October*. *Iſtbuanffi.*

BATHYLLUS, the famous *Pantomime*, Native of *Alexandria*; he came to *Rome* in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Reign, and help'd *Pylades* to invent a kind of Dance, wherein, by ingenious well-contrived Geſtures, were repreſented all Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick Subjects. Theſe made a Company of their own, and would not join with other Comedians; ſo that they acted their dumb Comedies by themſelves, upon the *Orcheſtrum*, and had no other Actors but *Pantomimes*. *Pylades* excelled in Tragedy, and *Bathyllus* was incomparable for Comick and Satyrick Subjects, which made them ſeparate themſelves and to make each a Company apart. *Lucian.*

BATHYLLUS, a certain *Roman* Poet, who pretended he was Author of this Diſtich that *Virgil* ſtuck in the night time on the Gate of *Auguſtus*'s Palace:

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt ſpectacula mane·
Diviſum Imperium cum Jove Cæſar habet.

But did not enjoy that Honour any long time, for *Virgil* put in the ſame place this beginning of Verſes, *Sic vos non vobis*, repeated four times; and the Emperor deſiring that ſome one ſhould compleat the ſenſe, there was none found that could perform it but *Virgil*, that did it thus:

Hos ego verſiculos feci tulit alter honores,

Sic vos non vobis, vellera fertis oves.
Sic vos non vobis, fertis aratra boves.
Sic vos non vobis, nidificatis aves
Sic vos non vobis, mellificatis apes

Thus the right Author of the firſt Diſtich was found out, and *Bathyllus* met with the confuſion he deſerved, and became a Proverb.

BATICALA, a Town of *Aſia* in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, ſituated upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*, between *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Gorcopa*, and *Mayandur*, Capital of a ſmall Kingdom of its own Name, belonging to the King of *Onor*, who is Vaſſal to him of *Biſnagar*.

BATICALE, a Town of the Iſle of *Ceylan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, Capital of the moſt Eaſterly Kingdom in that Iſland, parted from that of *Colombo* by great Mountains: The *Portugueſes* have a good Port in this latter, and are Maſters of *Chilao*, and ſeveral other Places; but *Baticale* belongs to the *Hollanders*.

St. BATILDA, or *Baudour*, Queen of *France*, renowned for Wiſdom and Piety, deſcended of the *Saxon* Princes of *England*, whence ſhe was brought in her youth by Pyrates, who ſold her afterwards in *France* to *Erchinoald* Mayor of the Palace, and he beſtowed her upon his Wife, who became mightily taken with her, as did all that knew her. King *Clovis* II. enamoured with her Virtue and Goodneſs, Married her, and had three Sons by her, *Clotaire* III. *Childeric* II. and *Thierri* I. She out-lived *Clovis*, and Governed the Kingdom very wiſely during the minority of *Clotaire* III. her Son. She was Canonized by Pope *Nicholas* I.

BATIS, an Eunuch, Governor of *Gaza*, which being taken after a very reſolute defence, and he himſelf extreamly wounded, he was tied to a Chariot, and drag'd about the Streets by the Heels, becauſe he would not become a Suppliant to *Alexander*. *Q. Curt.*

BATON-*Iſle*, or *Buton*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Sea: It has the Iſland of *Macaſſar* on the Eaſt, and lies between *Wawany*, *d' Calinca* and *d' Cabince*.

BATTEL, a Market Town in *Suſſex*, where excellent Gun-powder is made; it took its Name from the great Victory which *William the Conqueror* obtained there over King *Harold* in *October* the 14th, 1066. in memory of which, he built an Abbey, call'd *Battel-Abbey*, near this Place.

BATTERBEE, a ſmall Place on the River *Ware*, two miles South of *Durham*, noted for certain Stones, from whoſe ſides at Low-water, in Summer, iſſues a Salt reddiſh Water, which turning white by the Sun, and growing into a thick Subſtance, is us'd inſtead of Salt by the Neighbouring People.

BATTERSEY, and *Wandſworth* Mannor, in the County of *Surrey*, now part of the Inheritance of Sir *Walter St. John* Baronet, formerly the Eſtate of Sir *Oliver St John* Kt (ſecond Son to *Nicholas St. John* of *Lidyard-Tregoz* in the County of *Wilts* Eſq;) Baron *Tregoz* of *Highworth* in *Wiltſhire*, and Viſcount *Grandiſon* of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, ſometime Lord-Deputy of that Kingdom, and General of all His Majeſty's Forces, as alſo Lord High-Treaſurer there, and Counſellor of State in both Kingdoms at the time of his deceaſe, *Anno* 1630. He made Sir *John St. John* Knight and Baronet (Father to the preſent Sir *Walter St. John*) of *Lidyard-Tregoz* aforeſaid [his Nephew and Heir] ſole Executor of all his Eſtate in *England*, to whom he likewiſe gave this Mannor of *Batterſey* and *Wandſworth*.

BATTO, Son to *Changius* King of the *Tartars*, and Brother to *Ochlans*, having ſent his Brethren to ſubdue other Parts of the World, he himſelf over-ran *Muſcovy*, *Polonia*, and *Sileſia*; and, by the help of Magick, overcame Duke *Henry* at *Lignitz*, in a bloody Battel; and for a Monument of his Victory, ſent home nine great Sacks fill'd with the Ears of thoſe he had ſlain, *Anno Chriſti* 1242. *Bonfin dec* 11. *lib.* 7. *Cromer*, *lib.* 8.

BATTUS, a *Lacedemonian*, Founder of *Cyrene* in *Africa*, in the 37th Olympiad, to whom the *Africans* Conſecrated the Herb *Benjoin*, becauſe all things belonging to

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it are much valu'd by them: They alſo Coin'd a Medal, repreſenting his Face on one ſide, and this Herb on the other, whence it came to paſs, that *Battі Silphium* was proverbially taken for any new Gift or Honour. This *Battus* was of ſuch a ſtammering Tonge, that the *Greek* word Βατταρίζειν, took its Original from him. *Suidas.*

BATTUS, a Shepherd in the Neighbourhood of *Pylæ*, a Town of *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*, was chang'd into a Touch-ſtone by *Mercury*, whilſt *Apollo*, Cloath'd like a Shepherd, took care of King *Admetus*'s Flocks in *Theſſaly*. *Mercury* ſtole ſome Cows which he hid in a Wood that was hard by; none was aware of the Theft but *Battus*, from whom *Mercury* got a promiſe, not to reveal it; yet not truſting much to his word, he diſguiſed himſelf, and diſſembling his Voice, he came and offered a couple of Cows to him that could direct him whither his Cattel had ſtray'd: *Battus* being coverous, embraced the proffer; to puniſh which Treaſon, *Mercury* turned him into a Touch-ſtone, which has this quality, That no Metal can touch it without being diſcovered. The Moral of this Fable ſhews a cunning Diſſembler in *Mercury*; and in *Battus*, one that ſuffers himſelf to be corrupted by the leaſt likelihood of Gain.

BATTUS, a Poetaſter, who often repeated the ſame words out of ſeaſon: This fault *Ovid* makes the Shepherd *Battus* fall into, when he anſwered *Mercury*;

——— *Sub illis.*
Montibus inquit, erant, & erant ſub montibus illis.

'Tis ſaid that the word *Battology* comes from this Poet *Battus*, which conſiſts in a ſuperfluity of Words, and an improper repetition of the ſame thing. See *Suidas Heſychius* and *Theophylact*, on the 6th Chapter of St. *Matthew*.

BATUECOS, or *los Batuecos Batueci*, People of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, that inhabit the Mountains between *Salamanca* and *Corica*, and are thought to be deſcended from the *Goths*.

BAVAIS, towards the little River of *Oſneau*, is a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Hainault*, about four Leagues from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Mons*. There is mention made of it in *Antonine*'s *Itinerary*, and in the Tables of *Peutingerus*: It's named *Bagacum* in the firſt, and *Bar-Jacum Nerviorum* in the Tables. Beſides this, *Bavais* has many things that ſhews it to be very ancient, as an *Aqueduct*, a *Cirque*, and ſeveral old Medals. *Miræus, in Annal. Belg.*

BAVARI, a Warlike People of *Germany*, formerly known by the Name of *Boii*, *Boiares*; they have carried their victorious Arms into *Italy*, *Greece*, and to the other ſide of the *Helleſpont*, and were the firſt *Germans* that travers'd the *Alpes*, and pitcht their Standards on the Banks of the River *Tyber* and *Thermodon*. They poſſeſſed that part of *Germany* that lies between *Pannonia*, *Suabia*, *Italy*, and the *Danube*. Some ſay, *Clovis* overcame them when he Conquered *Germany*, but he never preſcrib'd them Laws, for they always had a Duke of their Nation, who was confirm'd by the King of *Auſtraſia*, one of the Race of the *Agilolfingues*, Deſcendants of *Agilolfus*, who very probably was he that brought them into *Germany*. The *Bavarians* of theſe laſt Ages have not degenerated from the Valour of their Anceſtors; for they have ſtopt the Arms of the Northern People, and have been ſo ſerviceable to the Empire, that it may be well ſaid, That the Emperor never did any conſiderable thing without them.

BAVARIA, called by the *Germans Baiern*, a large Country in *Germany*, has the Title of Dutchy, and is now an Electorate. It has *Auſtria* to the Eaſt, the *Danube* to the North, the County of *Tyrol* to the South, and *Suabia* to the Weſt. All this Country does not belong to the Duke of *Bavaria*, for there are many Princes that have ſome part of it: The Duke has *Munichen*, Capital of his Eſtates, beſides *Ingolſtadt*, *Ram*, *Burchauſen*, *Landſhut*, &c. The other parts of *Bavaria* are the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltzbourg*, the Biſhopricks of *Ratisbonne*, *Paſſau*, and *Freſingen*, the Dutchy of *Newbourg*, the Counties of *Hag*, of *Orthembourg*, &c. The Elector of *Bavaria* poſſeſſes a great part of the Palatinate of *Bavaria* to the North of the *Danube*, which has for Capital *Amberg* upon the River *Vils*, and there are alſo the County of *Chamb*, and the Landtgraviate of *Leuchtemberg*, whereof *Pfreint* is Capital, with the Biſhoprick of *Aichſtadt*, and the Lordſhip of *Saltzbach*, the County of *Caſtel*, &c. *Bavaria* is divided into four great Baliwicks, viz. *Munich*, *Landſhut*, *Straubing*, and *Burchauſen*. As for the High Palatinate that was joined to *Bavaria* by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* in 1648. it is a Dukedom that comprehends ſeveral Countries and Cities, whereof *Amberg* is the moſt conſiderable, and the Seat of the High-Court of Juſtice in that Country, whence there is no Appeal: The Landtgraviate of *Leuchtemberg* fell to the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1556 by the death of *Maximilian Adam*, laſt Landtgrave of that Province, according to an Agreement made between both Houſes of mutual Succeſſion upon the failing of either Family. There is the like brotherly Agreement of mutual Succeſſion between the Houſe of *Bavaria* and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. This Houſe of *Bavaria* has had ſeveral Illuſtrious Princes; for, not to mention the Kings that were of it, when *Bavaria* had the Title of a Kingdom, and reached as far as the Borders of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, which held from the 5th to the beginning of the 9th Age; the ſame Houſe that now is, has furniſhed *Germany* with two Emperors, *Swedeland* and *Norway* with Kings, as alſo the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and ſeveral of it have been Counts of *Holland*, and Electors of the Empire; which Dignity was conferred upon that Family in 1648. at the Peace of *Munſter*; the Electoral Dignity, whereof *Frederick* V. Count Palatine of the *Rhine* was deprived after the year 1621. being then given to *Maximilian*, Count Palatine, and Duke of *Bavaria*, and his Heirs; an eighth Electorate was created for *Charles Lodowick*, Son to *Frederick*.

The Genealogy of the Family of Bavaria.

Authors differ about it, ſome deriving their Original from *Antenor*, General of the *Henetians* and *Paphlagonians*, who came into *Italy* after the ruine of *Troy*, ſome from the Emperor *Arnold*, who died in 899. And others recount five or ſix different Princes, who all had the Titles of Dukes of *Bavaria* at the ſame time, as the Emperor *Henry* II. the Dukes of *Saxony*, &c. but Modern Authors agree, That they are deſcended from the Counts of *Schiren* and *Wittelſpatch*, of which opinion is *Schowart*, whoſe Account is thus: *Henry* the *Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, being proſcrib'd by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* in 1180. he inveſted therewith *Otho* I. call'd the Great Count of *Schiren* and *Wittelſpatch*; he was ſucceeded by his Son *Lewis*, whoſe Son *Otho* II. Married *Agnes*, Grand-Daughter to *Henry* the *Lion*, which united the contending Parties; and in 1227. the Emperor *Frederick* beſtowed upon *Lewis* the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, with the Electoral Dignity. *Lewis* died in 1253. ſucceeded by *Lewis* the *Severe*, his eldeſt Son, whoſe Son *Lewis* III. was the Propagator of the *Bavarian* Line: He was born in 1287. brought up at *Vienna*, Inveſted in the *Upper Bavaria*, choſen Emperor in 1314. and after the death of his Kinſman, the Duke of the *Lower Bavaria*, enjoyed moſt of his Dominions. *Waldemar*, Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, being dead, he gave that Electorate to his own Son *Lewis*: He had War with, and took *Frederick* the *Fair* of *Auſtria* in 1323. was engaged in Controverſies with the Pope, and died by a fall from his Horſe in 1347. He was twice Married, had a numerous Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Stephen* I. who died in 1375 having been Married to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Lewis*, King of *Hungary* and *Sicily*, by whom he had many Children, of whom *Stephen*, *Frederick*, and *John*, are moſt remarkable. *Stephen* II. had *Ingolſtadt* for his ſhare, was extreamly beloved by his Subjects, and famous for Piety and Virtue; he had a Son called *Lewis* the *Bearded*, of a turbulent Temper, who could neither endure an Equal nor Superior, and he had War with his own Son *Lewis* the *Crouch-back*, whom he would have Diſinherited in favour of a Baſtard Son; but being worſted, he was Impriſoned at *Newburg*, and was ſold to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, and again to the Prince of *Bavaria* of *Landſhut*, in whoſe Priſon he ended his days. *Frederick*, ſirnamed the *Wiſe*, ſecond Son to *Stephen* I. was famous for compoſing Diſcords among Neighbouring Princes. One of his Daughters was Married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and another to the Viſcount of *Milan*. His Son *Henry* ſucceeded, who by the Male-adminiſtration of his Guardians, was reduced almoſt to want; but yet by his own good Husbandry, did afterwards lay up ſo much Wealth, that he was ſirnam'd the *Rich*. His Son *Lewis* ſucceeded in 1450. and Confiſcated the *Jews*: He was ſucceeded by his Son *George*, who founded the Univerſity of *Ingolſtadt*, and made his Daughter *Elizabeth*, Married to *Robert* X. Elector *Palatine*, Herels, which occaſioned the bloody *Bavarian* War: So that the *Bavarian* Line was preſerved by *John* abovementioned, youngeſt Son to *Stephen* I. who had *Munichen* for his ſhare, where he died in 1397. The moſt noted of his Children were *William* III who defended the Council of *Baſil*, *Sophia*, Married to the Emperor *Wenceſlus* in 1428. and *Erneſt*, whoſe Son *Albert* III continued the Line; the moſt remarkable of his Children were *Chriſtopher*, born in 1450. famous for his Valour and Strength; and *Albert* IV who had cruel War with *Philip*, Elector *Palatine*, for the Inheritance of *George* the *Rich*, of the *Lower Bavaria*: He died in 1508 and by *Cunigunda* of *Auſtria*, had amongſt others, *Erneſt*, choſen Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg* and *Paſſau*, who freed thoſe Churches from Debt, and augmented their Wealth without ſqueezing his Subjects; at laſt he reſign'd them, and liv'd on his own Eſtate in *Seleſia*. *William Albert* IV. was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *William* IV who by *Mechtilda* of *Baden*, had *Albert* V. Married to *Anna*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* I and dying in 1579 left *William* V. his Succeſſor, *Erneſt* and *Ferdinand*, from whom are deſcended the Counts of *Wertenberg* and *Schaumbourg*.

Married to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. *Philip* Biſhop of *Ratisbonne* and Cardinal; *Ferdinand* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, Biſhop of *Liege*, *Munſter*, *Hildeſheim*, and *Paderborn*, who died in 1650. *Albert* IV. Tutor to the Son of his Brother *Maximilian*, and Adminiſtrator of the Electorate, and Father to *Maximilian Henry*, Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, Biſhop of *Liege*, *Hildeſheim*, *Munſter*, &c. who had a Controverſie with the Elector of *Mentz*, about Crowning the King of the *Romans* in 1658. and died *May* 24. 1688. *Maximilian* ſucceeded his Father *William* as abovementioned, *April* 17. 1573. he ſeiz'd *Donawart* in 1607. was General of the Popiſh League in 1609. obtain'd the Electoral Dignity in 1623. with the Upper Palatinate, and County of *Chamb*, taken from *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, choſen King of *Bohemia*, and confirm'd to him by the Peace of *Oſnabrug* in 1646. He ſucceeded alſo to the Landtgraviat of *Leuchtenburg* by the death of the Landtgrave, and died *Septemb.* 1651. He had for his firſt Wife *Elizabeth* of *Lorrain*; and for his ſecond *Anne* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. by whom he had *Ferdinand-Maria-Franciſcus-Ignatius-Wolfgangus*, who ſucceeded him in 1651. Married *Henrietta* of *Savoy*, who died in 1676. and he followed in 1679. His Children were, 1. *Maria-Anna-Chriſtina-Victoria*, Married to the Dauphin of *France* in 1680. and died in *April* 1690. She was a Princeſs extreamly Witty and Ambitious, but oppos'd her Husband's being employed againſt the *Germans*: It being preſumed, that if ever ſhe lived to be Queen, ſhe would have a great ſhare of the Government, abundance Addreſſed themſelves to her, which is thought to have haſtened her Fate: However ſhe hath left three Sons to ſecure the Succeſſion of the *French* Crown. 2. *Maximilianus-Maria-Emmanuel-Cajetanus-Ludovicus-Franciſcus-Ignatius-Antonina-Felix-Nicolaus-Pius*, the preſent Elector, born *June* 11, 1662. who hath already immortaliz'd his Fame in the War againſt the *Turks* and *French*; and as an earneſt of greater things, the King of *Spain* has conſtituted him Hereditary Governor of the *Netherlands* in 1692. where he paſs'd the following Campagne in Conjunction with King *William* III. of *Great Britain*, and hath brought the diſordered Affairs of that Country into a better poſture: He Married *Mary-Antoony*, Daughter to the preſent Emperor *Leopold* in 1686. who died *January* 169½. at *Vienna*, in Child-bed of the Electoral Prince. 3. *Joſephus-Clemens-Cajetanus-Franciſcus-Antonius-Caſparus-Melchior-Balthaſar-Joannes-Baptiſta-Nicolaus*, born *December* 5. 1671. Biſhop of *Ratisbonne* and *Friſingen*; and *July* 14. 1688. choſen Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, after a long Controverſie with Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, who was ſupported by the Intereſt of the *French* King *Lewis* XIV. 4. *Violanta Beatrix*, born in 1673. and Married in 1688. to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*'s eldeſt Son. Beſides the gradual increaſe of this Family mention'd in the Genealogy, they have purchas'd abundance of Cities and Counties, beſides what they have acquired by Marriages; the preſent King of *Sweden* is deſcended from this Family, and has Pretenſions to the Durchy of *Deuxponts*; and the Duke *Newburg*, who is alſo of this Family, did, by amicable Compoſition, obtain from the Duke of *Brandenburg* the Dutchy of *Juliers* and *Mouts*, and County of *Ravenſtein*. The greateſt part of their Decreaſe has been in our Age, for by the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, they parted with the *Upper-Auſtria* to the Emperor, which they had by the way of Mortgage, and with *Bergſtraet* to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*; and the *French* have ſeized the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*, County of *Weldentz*, and many Cities as Dependencies of *Alſace*, beſides the Counties of *Sponheim*, *Simeren*, and *Lauteren*, and the Devaſtations they have made in the *Palatinate*. *Schouart. Obſerv. Hiſt. General.* *Moreri* ſays, that the Electoral Dignity was conferred on this Family with this Proviſo, That if the *Wilhelmine* Branch ſhould fail, the eighth Electorate is to ceaſe, and the *Rhodolphin* or *Palatine* Branch are to return to their ancient Dignity and Poſſeſſion. The youngeſt Sons of the Houſe of *Bavaria* ſit amongſt the Princes at the Diet of the Empire next to the Temporal Electors, and have nine or ten Voices. *Aventinus in Annal. Boior. &c.*

BAUCIS, a poor old Woman, who liv'd with her Husband *Philemon* in a Cottage in *Phrygia*. The Fable ſays, That *Jupiter* and *Mercury* Travelling over *Phrygia* in a Humane Shape, were refus'd Entertainment by all the Country, excepting *Philemon* and his Wife *Baucis*, who received them with as much civil Hoſpitality as their little Circumſtances would give them leave: Theſe Divinities therefore intending to puniſh the People for their Inhumanity, ordered *Philemon* and *Baucis* to follow them to the top of a Mountain, where looking behind them, they ſaw the Country all under water, excepting their little Cottage, which was turn'd into a fine Temple. Then *Jupiter* being deſirous to reward the Piety and good Nature of his Hoſts, and the good uſage he had receiv'd from them, gave them their choice to ask what they had a mind to; They deſir'd to officiate in this Temple as Prieſt and Prieſteſs to that Deity; To live to a great Age in a good Underſtanding; To die both together, without one of them ſurviving ſo long as to ſee the other's Funeral: This was granted them, and they had the Care and Buſineſs of the Temple during their Life; and after they had reach'd to a thorough old Age, as they were one day converſing together at the Gate of the Temple, they died both in the ſame minute, and were metamorphos'd into Trees. The Moral of this Fable teaches us, that Hoſpitality and Beneficence are Qualities very acceptable to God Almighty, rewarded here in the *Perſon*, and hereafter in the *Memory*. *Ovid. lib.* 8. *Metam. Fab.* 7.

BAUDISEA, or *Vodiſea*, a *Britiſh* Queen, who being incens'd againſt the *Romans* for their Pride and Avarice, cut off 70000 of them and their Aſſociates, but was at laſt overcome by *Suetonius*, and Poiſon'd *A. C.* 62. *Cambd.*

BAUDIUS, *(Dominick)* a Learned Lawyer, Profeſſor of Rhetorick at *Leyden*, Native of *Liſle* in *Flanders*, where he was born in 1561. He began his Studies in *Aix la Chapelle*, whither his Parents withdrew, becauſe the Duke of *Alva* was very rigorous to all Proteſtants in the *Low Countries*. He continued his Studies in *Leyden* and *Geneva*, and afterwards applied himſelf to the Law under *Hugo Donellus*, and became Doctor of it in 1585. Sometime after he went along with the Ambaſſadors of the States ſent to Queen *Elizabeth*, and was much eſteemed for his great Parts by all the Learned Men in *England*. Afterwards he went back to the *Hague*, and thence into *France*, where he was much looked upon by *Harlay*, firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, who made him a Counſellor to it, and ſent him along with his Son, whom *Henry* IV. was at that time ſending Ambaſſador into *England*. After this *Baudius* returned to *Leyden*, where he died in 1613. He wrote *Monitæ Civilis Sapientiæ*; *De Inducus belli Belgici*; *Commentariolus de fœnore*. *Johannes Wouwer* made him the following Epitaph;

Vultus & Ora finxerit Artifex manus
Sculptoris, at mens indoleſque pectoris,
Et illa vox, Sermone mellco fluens,
Miranda cunctis, æmulanda nemini,
Nec exprimi colore, nec Cælo poteſt.
Monumenta Laudis, ingeniique pignora,
Quæ Sæculo ſacravit, ac nepotibus
Legenda liquit, (ſi quæ fortibus ſui
Spes eſt, & altas reſpicit mentes honor
Perennitatis in Lararlo) ferent
Illuſtre Nomen, donec in Terris erit
Qui Literas amabit & Probos colet.

BAUGE, or *Beauge* upon *Coueſnon*, *(Balgium)* a little Town of *Anjou* in *France*, built by the Counts of *Anjou*; it was the Seat of a Preſidial Court in times paſt, but that is now removed to *La Fleche*, which is but three Leagues diſtance from *Bauge*. *Charles* VIII. when Dauphin of *France*, obtain'd a ſignal Victory here over the *Engliſh*, Commanded by the Duke of *Clarence*, who was kill'd in the Fight in 1420.

BAUGE, Lat. *Balgiacum*, a little Town of *Breſſe* in *France*, with the Title of Marquiſate ſituated upon a pleaſant and fertile height, within a League of *Macon*. It is very likely that it has been much bigger in times paſt than it is now, and that it was the Capital of *Breſſe*.

BAUGE, the Title of an Illuſtrious Family that governed the Province of *Breſſe* for 400 years.

BAUGENCI, *Baujenci*, or *Bois-jenci*, upon the *Loire*, Lat. *Balgentiacum* and *Baugentiacum*, a Town in *France* between *Orleans* and *Blois*. It is a pleaſant Town, with a good Bridge upon the River *Loire*, and the Country about is very fertile in Corn and Wine, and has abundance of Game. The *Engliſh* under the Earl of *Salisbury* made themſelves Maſters of this Town in 1428. but quitted it at the approach of the *French* the year following. *Richard*, Cardinal and Legate from *Rome*, held a Council there in 1104 *Paſchal* II. being then Pope, which was about the inceſtuous Marriage of *Philip* I. and *Bertrade* of *Montfort*, whom he Married againſt the Advice of the Peers of his Kingdom. They promiſed to live aſunder until they were diſpenſed with by the Pope, A ſecond Council was held here in 1152. to learn what degree of Kindred it was that annull'd the Marriage of *Lewis* VII. called the *Young*, with *Eleonor* Dutcheſs of *Guyenne*, Counteſs of *Poitou*, and Daughter to *William* laſt Duke of *Aquitain*; who, after her Divorce, Married *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, and apparent Heir to the Crown of *England*, which occaſioned a great deal of diſorder and loſs to the Kingdom of *France*.

BAUHIN, *(Jaſpar)* of *Baſle*, a Phyſician that lived in the 15th and 16th Age; he writ the *Pinax Theatri Botanici*

five index in Opera Botanicorum, and divers other Works of Phyſick and Anatomy, &c. See *Vander Linden*.

BAUHIN, (*John*) Native of *Amiens*, and one of the ableſt Phyſicians of his time, was well skill'd in Chirurgery; after he had paſt ſome years in *France*, *England*, and *Flanders*, he went to *Baſle*, where he practis'd Phyſick and Chirurgery for 40 years with great ſucceſs and applauſe, and died there in 1582. leaving two Sons Heirs of his great Parts and Skill; one of theſe named *John*, Compos'd the *Prodromus Theatri Botanici*, and ſeveral other Books of Phyſick.

BAUIA, (*Lewis*) of *Madrid*, Royal Chaplain in the Cathedral of *Grenade*; he continued *Gonſalvo*'s of *Illeſcas*'s Hiſtory of the Popes; his Work is Entituled, *Hiſtoria Pontifical y Catholica*.

BAVIERE, (*John William*) an excellent Painter, born at *Strasburg*, Capital of *Alſatia* in *Germany*: He has left a great many fine Pieces, not only at *Strasburg*, but alſo at *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Vienna*, at which laſt Place he died in 1640. *Melchior Kuſſelle*, an Engraver at *Ausburg*, has made a great many fine *Prints* of moſt of his Pictures. *Acad. Piét. Part* 2. *lib.* 3.

BAVIUS, a *Latin* Poet, that lived about 40 years before our Saviour's Birth; he made pitiful Verſes, and thought to gain ſome Eſteem in the World by jeering *Virgil*, which rendred himſelf the more ridiculous. He is the ſame that *Virgil* laughs ſo much at in his *Eclogues*, as when he ſays, *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua Carmina, Mævi.*

BAULDWIN the Firſt, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was before Count of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, and Son of *Bauldwin* the *Couragious*, and of *Margaret* of *Alſace*. He join'd with the *French* in the *Croiſade*, *An* 1200. took *Zara* with the *Venetians*, put the young *Alexis* on the Throne of his Father *Iſaac Angelo*, made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantinople*, after he had driven thence *Murzuflae*, the Tyrant that ſtrangled *Alexis* IV. This happened in 1204. and he himſelf was choſen Emperor ſome Months after. He beſieged *Adrianople* in 1205. but was forced to raiſe the Siege to meet *Jonnitze* King of the *Bulgarians* coming to its Relief. This Expedition proved very unlucky to him, for he was taken in an Ambuſcade, and was kept cloſe Priſoner at *Trinobis* or *Ernoe*, Capital of *Bulgaria*, to the end of *July*, 1206. when he was put to death, leaving his Right of the Empire to his Brother *Henry*. After the death of this *Banldwin* the Firſt, he was counterfeited by an Impoſtor in *Flanders*, who pretended to be the ſame Perſon, and by a Wife had made his eſcape out of Priſon in *Bulgaria*. He was much followed by the credulous People; but *Jane* Counteſs of *Flanders*, and Daughter to the Prince deceas'd, got him apprehended, and executed at *Liſle*, *October* 1225. *Du Cange*, *Onuphr. Spondan. &c.*

BAULDWIN the Second, Son to *Peter Courtenai*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, by his ſecond Wife *Yoland* of *Hainault*, Siſter to *Bauldwin* I. He was born in 1217. and ſucceeded his Brother *Robert*, who died in 1228. but being too young to govern the Empire, *John* of *Brienne* King of *Jeruſalem* was ſent for, who came to *Conſtantinople* in 1234. *Bauldwin* Married his Daughter, and both were Crowned in 1239. which is generally reckoned the firſt year of his Reign. He came to *France* in 1237. for help from St. *Lewis*, and engaged the County of *Namur* to him. He alſo conſented that King *Lewis* ſhould redeem the Thorns of our Saviour's Crown, the Spunge, and the Lance that pierced his Side, which he himſelf pawned to the *Venetians* for a conſiderable Sum. St. *Lewis* paid the Money, and *Bauldwin* went back to *Conſtantinople*, declared War againſt *John Varace* Emperor of *Nice*, defeated his Army, and took ſome Places from him in *Thrace*; after which he made a League with the Sultan of *Iconium*, one of the Powerfulleſt Princes among the Infidels, and then came to *France*, where he was preſent at the General Council held at *Lyons* in 1245. and receiving the News of the death of *Theodorus Laſcaris*, he returned to *Conſtantinople* in great hopes of becoming Maſter of all the Empire. But at the time that he laid Siege to *Daphuſi*, a Town upon the *Black Sea*, he himſelf was ſurprized by *Alexis Cæſar*, ſirnamed *Strategopulus*, General to *Michael Paleologus*, who entred into *Conſtantinople* by a Water Conduit under Ground, being led by ſome of the Treacherous Inhabitants, on the 25th of *July* at night, in 1261 after that City had been for 58 years governed by the *Latins*. The Emperor came into *Italy*, with *Pantaleon Juſtinian* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* along with him, and made ſome ſtay at *Naples*, and was about a Treaty with *Charles* I. for the recovery of the Empire, but to no purpoſe. He died in 1273. *Nangis & Du Cange*.

BAULDWIN, the Firſt of the Name, King of *Jeruſalem*, was Son to *Euſtach* Count of *Bologne*, and followed his Brother *Godfrey* into the *Holy Land*, where he had the Principality of *Edeſſa*. He ſucceeded his Brother *Godfrey*, and was Crowned King of *Jeruſalem* the 25th of *December* 1100 the ſame year that his Brother died. In 1101 he took *Antipatris*, *Cæſarea*, and *Azotus*, and kill'd ſome Saracens at *Aſcalon*, and with the Succour of 70 *Genoeſe* Ships, made himſelf Maſter of *Acre* the 24th of *May* 1104. by a Siege of 20 Months; and after ſome other Advantages over the *Saracens*, he died without Iſſue in the year 1118. *Gulielm. Tyr.*

BAULDWIN the Second, of *Bourg*, Son to *Hugh* Count of *Rethel*, was Crowned this ſame year, when *Euſtach* Count of *Bologna*, Brother to *Godfrey* and *Bauldwin* I. had quitted his Pretenſions to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*. On the 14th of *Auguſt*, 1120. he kill'd 14000 *Saracens* that had defeated 9000 of *Roger* of *Antioch*'s Army. He was made Priſoner the year after, Ranſomed in 1124. and died in 1131. the 13th year of his Reign.

BAULDWIN the Third, Son of *Fouques* of *Anjou*, ſucceeded the former in 1143. but being young, his Mother *Meliſinde* governed the Kingdom. In 1145. the Chriſtians loſt the Town of *Edeſſa*, and their Affairs began to be in a very ill poſture in *Paleſtine*; to redreſs them, *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, called the *Young*, the Emperor *Conradus*, and ſeveral other Princes, took the Croſs in 1146 at St. *Bernard*'s ſolicitation; but this Undertaking had no ſucceſs. *Bauldwin* beſieged *Aſcalon* in *February* 1153. and took it the 20th of the following *Auguſt*, and made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Towns on the Sea-ſide. His Courage and Wiſdom ſupported the Affairs of the *Holy Land* a long time, but he died the 23d of *February* 1163. It's ſaid, that when the *Saracens* deſired Sultan *Noradin* to fall upon the Chriſtians at his Burial, he made Anſwer, *That it became themſelves to have ſome concern for their grief, ſince it was for the loſs of ſo great a Prince as the whole World could not Parallel.* Guil. de Tyre, Otho Friſingen. St. Bernard in Ep.

BAULDWIN the Fourth, Son of *Amauris* and *Agnes* of *Courtenay*, came to the Crown after his Father's death, which happened in 1174. *Raimond* Count of *Tripoli* governed the Kingdom in this King's minority, who was ſirnam'd *Ladre* or *Leper*. This Diſtemper hinder'd him from Marrying; but that there might be Succeſſors of his Blood, he Married his Siſter *Sibylle* to *William* Count of *Montferrat*, ſirnamed *Long Sword*, who was Father to *Bauldwin* V. *William* dying ſome time after, *Bauldwin* Married his Siſter to *Guy* of *Luſignan*, and defeated about the ſame time *Saladin*, who came to ſurprize *Jeruſalem*. *Bauldwin* died in 1185. his Nephew ſurvived him but a year, being Poiſoned, as was thought, by his Mother *Sibylle*, to get the Crown for her Husband *Guy*. *Guil. de Tyre.*

BAULDWIN the Firſt, ſirnam'd *Iron-Arm*, Count of *Flanders*, Son, as ſome ſay, to *Audacker*, Great Foreſter of that Country; for the *Low Countries* being all covered with Trees, the Governors ſent thither by the Kings of *France* were call'd Foreſters. This *Bauldwin* died in 877. *Le Mire.*

BAULDWIN the Second, call'd the *Bald*, Son of *Bauldwin* I. ſucceeded in his Eſtate, from whom *Charles* the *Simple* took *Arras*, though he had done conſiderable Services againſt the *Danes* and *Normans*. This *Bauldwin* II. died the 2d of *January* 918. and was ſucceeded by *Arnoul* the *Great*, his Son.

BAULDWIN the Third, ſirnam'd the *Young*, was Son to *Arnoul*, and began to Reign in the year 958. with much Wiſdom and Judgment; he died in 961.

BAULDWIN the Fourth, Count of *Flanders* and *Artois*, call'd *Fair-beard*, was Son of *Arnoul* II. He ſucceeded his Father in 989. took *Valenciennes* and other Places, and would have probably been the moſt fortunate Prince of his time, had not his Son *Bauldwin* V. made War againſt him. *Guillaume*, *Moine de Jumieges.*

BAULDWIN the Fifth, called the *Frieſlander*, and afterwards the *Meek*, was one of the greateſt Princes of his time; he can only be diſcommended in liſtning more to his Ambition than to the Voice of Nature, for he drove his Father *Bauldwin Fair-beard* out of his Dominions; but the old Prince was afterwards reſtor'd by the Aſſiſtance of *Richard* III. or, as ſome will have it, of *Robert* II. Duke of *Normandy*. He ſubdued the *Friſons*, and declared in favour of *Godfrey* III. againſt the Emperor *Henry* III. call'd the *Black*. After the death of *Henry* I. King of *France*, *Bauldwin* was choſen Guardian to his Nephew *Philip* I. was entruſted with the Government of the Realm, during the young King's minority, and gave manifeſt Proofs how well he deſerved the Honour that was done him. He died *September* 1. 1067.

BAULDWIN the Seventh, Son to *Robert* II. call'd the *Hieroſolymitan*; ſome Authors ſirnam'd him the *Young*, becauſe he ſucceeded his Father when very young; he ſided with *Lewis* the *Burly*, againſt *Henry* I. King of *England*, and died in 1118. of a Wound he received at the Attack of a little Caſtle in *Normandy*.

BAULDWIN the Eighth, ſirnamed the *Couragious*, Son to *Bauldwin* VI. call'd the *Builder*, ſucceeded to the County of *Flanders* after the death of *Philip* of *Alſace* in 1191. being Count of *Hainault* from 1170. He did Homage to *Philip Auguſtus* in 1192. and delivered him the County of *Artois*, after which he died in 1195.

BAULD-

BAULDWIN the Ninth. See *Bauldwin* the Firſt of this Name Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. Sect. *Badowin* I. of *Hainault*, did nothing conſiderable.

BAULDWIN the Second, Sirnamed of *Jeruſalem*, was youngeſt Son to *Bauldwin* VI. called of *Mons*, Count of *Flanders*, and Brother to *Arnoul* III. ſirnamed the *Unlucky*. *Robert* the *Friezlander*, or of *Caſſel*, their Uncle, deprived them of their Lands in *Flanders*, and gave a great defeat to their Party at the Battel of *Mont-Caſſel* in 1071. wherein *Arnoul* the *Unlucky* was killed, and *Bauldwin* eſcaped but narrowly, and was at laſt killed in 1098. in his Journey to *Jeruſalem*.

BAULDWIN the Fourth, Sirnamed the *Builder*, ſucceeded his Father in 1120. being then but 12 years of Age: He ſhewed the greatneſs of his Courage by reducing thoſe of *Valenciennes* that had revolted, and by his vigorous reſiſtance againſt *Thieri* of *Alſace*, Count of *Flanders*, who had joined himſelf with ſeveral other Princes againſt him. He died in 1170.

BAULDWIN of *Padarborne* in *Germany*. He is known by the Name of *Baulduinus Parachus*, becauſe he was Curate or Rector of *Padarborne*. He flouriſh'd about the year 1418. and writ an Univerſal Hiſtory, which he carried on to the ſame year. *Voſſius De Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *Geſner. &c.*

BAULME, a Town of the *Franche-Compte*, 4 Leagues from *Beſançon*, near to which is a Cave, that ſerves all the Country for an *Ice-Houſe*, the Entrance is about 20 Paces large, whence People deſcend 300 Paces to the Door of the Grotto, which is very wide and high, and the Cavern is mighty ſpacious, being 60 Paces wide, and 35 Paces deep, and is not at all obſcure. In Summer, there hang great pieces of Ice on the ſides of it, and down from the Vault. There is alſo much Ice upon a ſmall Brook that takes up part of this Cavern, which is frozen in Summer, and not in the leaſt cold in Winter. The Country People about it foretel the change of Weather by the temper of the Air in that Cave, for if they find it pure they do not queſtion a fair time, but if they ſee it foggy they are in as great apprehenſion of Rain. There are Stones in it perfectly reſembling the Skins of Citrons confected.

BAUMAN, a very remarkable Cavern in the County of *Regenſtein* in the Circle of *Low-Saxony* in *Germany*, the Entrance is ſo round and narrow that many cannot get in at a time; it is very deep, and ſome have gone 4 *German* miles forward in it towards the Town of *Goſlar*. Near the Entrance is a Spring of clear Water, which is commended as good againſt the Stone or Gravel, and has this property, that it never corrupts if kept in a Glaſs, and that it has no Sediment at all. There fall ſome drops of Water from the Vault that freeze as they fall, and form very pretty Figures. Theſe ſmall Petrefied Drops are called *Lapides Salactites*, and crumble into powder when they are broke, which is ſaid to be good for drying of Wounds. There are many Bones found in this Cave, and ſome have dug Teeth out of the bottom of it that were thrice as big as Horſe-Teeth, and ſome Bones of a Man's Body that were of a prodigious bigneſs; beſides theſe there are found many Bones of Beaſts, which ſilly People buy for Unicorns Horns, and lay up as rare for curing ſeveral Diſtempers. There are the Bodies of Men of an ordinary ſize, thought to have been People that for curioſity engaged themſelves ſo far that they could not find the way out again. *Eckſtormius Hiſtoria Terremot.*

BAUME, *Baulme*, or *Balme*, the Name of divers Lands, and many Noble Families of *Dauphine*, *Breſſe*, and *Burgundy*, *&c.* amongſt which there are 3 more Ancient and Illuſtrious than the other, which are that of *Baume Sur Cerdon*, *Baume Montrevel*, and *Baume Suſe*.

BAUMGARTNER (*Jerom*) a Lawyer of *Nuremberg*, who took part with the *Proteſtants*, and was a particular Friend to *Luther* and *Melanchthon*, who ſpeaks very often of him in his Letters. He was an honeſt, good, and obliging Man, and much bemoaned by all the Town of *Nuremberg*, when he died in 1565.

BAUTRE, a ſmall Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, near *Nottinghamſhire*, of great Trade for Mill-ſtones and Grind-ſtones, which are thence ſent to *Hull*; it is 117 miles from *London*.

BAUTSEN, Lat. *Budiſſinum*, the chief Town of *Luſatia* in *Germany*, on the River *Sprehe*, belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*: It was formerly an Imperial Town; It ſtands 4 *German* miles Weſt from *Grolik*, and 7 Eaſt from *Dreſden*; The Imperialiſts were poſſeſs'd of it in 1634. when the Duke of *Saxony* coming to attack *Goltz*, the Governor of the Town ſet Fire to the Suburbs, thinking to put a ſtop to the Enemies progreſs, but the Fire reaching the Town it ſelf, conſum'd it all, with abundance of the Inhabitants. *Baud*

BAUX, or *The Baux*, a ſmall Town in *Provence*, which in former times had the Title of a Barony, and has now that of a Marquiſate; it belongs to the Prince of *Monacho*, and is ſituated upon a Rock with a good Caſtle, at 2 or 3 Leagues diſtance from *Arles*, in a fertil Soil, abounding in *Vines*, *Olive-Trees*, *&c.* This Town is much renowned for the Family of *Baux*, ſo famous for its Power and Alliances.

Some Miſtakes of the former Edition Rectify'd under the Word Orange, *relating to the Words* Arles, Baux, Châlon, Dauphine, Orange *and* Provence.

The Territories of *Baux*, now call'd *Bauſſenques*, have formerly been call'd a Principality, or County, and the Lords of the Family of *Baux* have always taken the Title of Prince or Count, as appears from ancient Hiſtorians. Thus the Emperors *Conrade* II. and *Frederick* I. and II. Stile them in their *Golden Bulls*, dated 1146. 1173. 1178. 1214. The ſame advantage of Title is likewiſe given them in the Treatiſe with the Counts of *Provence*, made in the years 1150. 1177 and 1257. The Lands call'd *Bauſſenques* were were divided into 77 Portions, under which were comprehended the Town of *Aix*, the Iſles of *Martigues*, *Bourg-neuf*, *d'Arles*, *Trinquetaille*, and other Places which the Princes of *Baux* poſſeſs'd, with great Privileges and Advantages of Tenure, doing Homage to the Earl of *Provence* according to the Treaty concluded in 1150. And being made Independent by the Interpoſition of the Emperor *Frederic* II. by vertue of a Treaty in 1177. *Secondly*, The Viſcounty of *Marſeille* was likewiſe the Patrimonial Eſtate of this Family, which *Bertrand de Baux*, Son of *Hugo*, ſold to the Biſhop and the Town, for Eighty four thouſand Royal Sols: This ſame *Bertrand* likewiſe alienated the remaining Parts of his Inheritance, by Extravagant Grants and Legacies, as appears by his Will dated in *July* 1170. This Will was very much to the prejudice of the Family, and contradicted the Will of *Hugo de Baux* his Father, who had Deviſ'd the Territories in ſuch manner, that another *Bertrand*, Uncle to him above-mention'd, Prince of *Orange*, and his Heirs, had a Right in 'em; Upon which account the Emperor *Frederick* I. declared theſe Grants and Alienations of *Bertrand* void in his *Golden Bull*, dated *Auguſt* 1178. *Thirdly*, The Kingdom of *Arles* came into the Hands of *William* V. Prince of *Orange*, Son of *Bertrand* I. by vertue of a Grant made to him by the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1257. *Raymond*, Grandchild to *William*, parted with it to *Charles* I. Earl of *Provence*, and Brother to St. *Lewis* King of *France*. Afterwards, it appears by the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, that this Earl obliged *Raymond* to do Homage for this Kingdom, which he held of the Empire, under pretence of having purchas'd the Right to demand it; which notwithſtanding does not at all agree with the Act of *September* 10. 1257. where all the Rights and Privileges, as well Imperial as others, are expreſly ſecured to the Prince of *Orange*. *Fourthly*, It evidently appears, that *Raymond de Baux* and *Stephanilla* his Wife, only Daughter of Earl *Gilbert*, were lawfully ſeiz'd of all *Provence*, both by the death of *Gilbert* above-mention'd, who was Lord and Proprietor of the Country, and likewiſe by the Infeoſment of the Emperor *Conrade*, bearing date *Auguſt* 1146. 'Tis true, that ſome little time after, the Right was conteſted by *Raymond Berenger* II. call'd the *Younger*, as it was likewiſe afterwards by his Uncle, Count of *Barcelona* and King of *Arragon*, who pretended that *Provence* belong'd to him, by vertue of the Will of old Earl *Raymond Berenger* and his Counteſs *Douce*, who were Father and Mother to *Gilbert* above-mention'd. This Difference was taken up by a Treaty bearing date *September* 1150. between *Raymond Berenger* and *Stephanilla*, being then a Widow. This *Stephanilla* had Three Sons, who refus'd to ſtand to their Mother's Agreement, pretending ſhe was over-reach'd, and diſpoſſeſs'd the *Berengers* almoſt of all *Provence*, by force of Arms; upon which the Emperor *Frederick* II. Uncle of *Rechild*, who was Married to Young *Berenger*, Interpos'd his Authority, and procur'd a Peace, which was concluded *Anno* 1177. At laſt, for want of Heirs Male, *Provence* fell to the Four Daughters of *Raymond Berenger* V. From whence it follows, that the Princes of *Orange*, as being deſcended from *Stephanilla*, have a Right to come in for their Share of *Provence* with the reſt of the Daughters above-mention'd, or thoſe deſcended from them: Farther, the Princes of *Baux d'Orange* had the ſole Right of Coining Money for the uſe of all *Provence*; They had likewiſe the Privilege to March their Armies with Colours flying through all the Country which lies between the *Alps* and the *Iſere*, the *Rhone* and the *Mediterranean*, by vertue of the Treaties of 1146. 1178 and 1214. To Rectifie the Hiſtory of *Châlon*, relating to the Houſe of *Orange*, we are to obſerve, That in the year 1237 *John d'Châlon* exchang'd his Earldom of *Châlon* upon the *Saone*, with *Hugo* Duke of *Burgundy*, for the Barony of *Harley*, with the Dependencies belonging to it: This Barony had Two hundred ninety five Vaſſals under its Juriſdiction, (the Count of *Neuf-Châtel* being one) which Juriſdictions and Privileges the Princes of *Orange*, of the Houſe of *Châlon*, have always reſerv'd, they being all Prior to the

Grant which *Rodolphus*, King of the *Romans*, made in *April*, 1288. to *John* II. of the Branch of *Châlon*, who was Son to him laſt mentioned. *John* granted away this Right to the Houſe of *Hoeberg*, reſerving only Fealty and Homage to himſelf; which Services were accordingly perform'd, and *Lewis*, Earl of *Neufchâtel*, the only remaining Male of the Family, died in 1373. and left an only Daughter, nam'd *Elizabeth*. This Lady had a Daughter call'd *Frena*, who was married to *Conrade* II. Earl of *Friburg*, who had Iſſue *Conrade* III. During whoſe Government, and by whoſe Conſent, the Council and Commonalty of *Neufchâtel* made a publick Declaration in *Auguſt*, 1406. That if *Conrade* ſhould happen to die without any lawful Iſſue-Male, that then the Earldom ſhould revert to *John de Châlon*, Prince of *Orange*. Some little time after, *Conrade* had a Son call'd *John*, who married *Mary de Châlon*, Daughter of *John* I. Prince of *Orange*, who dying without Children in 1458. left all his Territories and Eſtate by Will to his Couſin *Rodolphus*, Marquiſs of *Hoeberg*, who was married to *Anne*, Daughter of *Conrade* III. Earl of *Friburg*, whoſe Poſterity carried their Right and Pretenſions into the Family of *Longueville*. *Mary de Châlon*, who ſurviv'd her Husband *Conrade*, diſpos'd of all her Fortune and Eſtate to her Nephew *Lewis de Châlon*, Prince of *Orange*; and, among other things, bequeathed to him the Reverſion of the Juriſdiction upon the Earldom of *Neufchâtel*, which her Father *John* I. had given her by Articles of Marriage; which *Lewis* diſpoſed of by Will to his Succeſſors, in 1476. who tho' they maintain'd their Right to the beſt of their Power, yet it ſunk by degrees, after that this Earldom went to the Houſe of *Orleans Longueville*, which Branch was ſupported in their Claim by *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* VIII. This Diſpute was the ground of that implacable Hatred between *John* II. Prince of *Orange*, and the Count *de Dunois*, which notwithſtanding was ſomewhat moderated by *Charles* VIII. and *Anne* of *Britaigne* his Queen, they having paſs'd an Order in *December*, 1491. That the Pretenſions of the Houſe of *Orange* ſhould be fairly conſidered and adjuſted without Blows; which notwithſtanding was not done, both becauſe *John* Prince of *Orange* died in the year 1501. and likewiſe *Philibert* his Son took the part of the Emperor *Charles* V. againſt *France*; and beſides, becauſe the Civil Wars happen'd to break out in *France*, in the beginning of this Century. Before we conclude, 'tis not improper to obſerve, That *Beatrix* of *Vienne*, only Daughter to *Guy* XIII. and Grand-daughter to *John* II. was Rightful Heireſs of *Dauphine*, and married to *Hugo de Châlon*, Lord of *Harlay*; which clearly proves, That *Chorier*, and thoſe Hiſtorians that follow'd him, are miſtaken, when they affirm, That the Dauphin *Guy* XIII. died without Iſſue; or at leaſt they had a mind to diſſemble their Knowledge, to paſs the Right of this Province the better to *Humbert* the laſt, and by this means to make good the Conveyance which *Humbert* made of it to the Crown of *France*, in the year 1341. The *French* Hiſtorians have likewiſe forborn to mention, how *Humbert* being poſſeſs'd of the Perſons of *Beatrix* his Aunt, and *John* her Son, Lord of *Harlay*, oblig'd them by *Dureſſe* to quit all their Claim to *Dauphine*, as appears by two Acts; the firſt of the 10th of *February*, 1334. and the other of the 20th of *January*, 1344. Which Renunciation was afterwards repeated at the inſtance of *Philip de Valois*, King of *France*, and at the inſtance of his Son, in the Months of *June* and *July*, 1349. upon the Conſideration of ſome Baronies in *Dauphine*, and a certain Sum of Money; which Baronies notwithſtanding neither *Beatrix*, her Son *John*, nor any of her Poſterity ever enjoy'd; neither did any of them ever receive the leaſt part of the Money agreed for, as appears by ſeveral Records, from the year 1351. to 1436. which it would be tedious to recite: Which Failure gives the Princes of *Orange* a Pretenſion to their ancient Right. *Itinerar. du Moulin, & Belli en leurs Conſeils. Du Maurier en ſes Memoires, &c.* See *Orange*.

BAYÆ, an ancient Town, now ruin'd, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, near the Gulph of *Pouzzol*, called formerly *Bajanus Sinus*. The Emperor *Caligula* got a Bridge of Boats made over it that was two *French* Leagues long, and went over this Bridge to *Pouzzol*, and returned the next day in Triumph, bringing a Prince of the Royal Race of the *Parthians* along with him, who was named *Darius*, and an Hoſtage at *Rome*. When he came to the middle of the Bridge, he made a Speech to his Army, and bragg'd that he did exceed *Xerxes*, who tho' he join'd *Aſia* and *Europe* together by a Bridge, yet that Bridge was not ſo long as his. *Sueton* See *Baia*.

BAYNARD (*Ralph*) a Valiant *Norman*, came over with *William* the *Conqueror*, as *Odericus Vitalis*, in his Hiſtory of *Normandy*, reciteth; and was for his Conduct and Courage in the Battel againſt *Harauld*, Rewarded with Eighty five fair Lordſhips, as appears by *Doomſday-Book*; And are alſo cited, with their Names and Places, by that famous Antiquary Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Baronagium Anglicanum*, *viz.* In *Norfolk* 44, *Eſſex* 25, *Suffolk* 13, and in *Hertfordſhire* 3. This *Ralph Baynard*, ſaith *Gwinn* of *Tilbury*, and alſo *Fitz-Stephen*, conſiderable Hiſtorians, built *Baynard's* Caſtle in *London*, being a Stately Edifice of Stone, and ſome ſay the firſt Nobleman's Houſe (after the Conqueſt) built on the Banks of the River of *Thames*, but was demoliſh'd and rebuilt in the Reign of King *John*, according to ſome Hiſtorians: He died in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, and his Son *Geffery Baynard* ſucceeded, whoſe Mother *Juga Baynard*, the Widow of *Ralph*, procured *Mauricius* Biſhop of *London*, to Dedicate the Church of *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, unto the Bleſſed Virgin, which Church ſhe built, and gave thereunto half a Hide of Land. *Geffery Baynard*, Baron of *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, and Lord of Caſtle *Baynard* in *London*, by the Conſent of *Anſelme* then Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, placed Canons in the Church of *Dunmow*, and gave to the Abbey of St. *Mary*'s in *York* the Church of *Burton*, with thoſe other Churches and Lands belonging to *Burton*, *viz. Arpham*, *Foxhole*, and *Butterwicke*, together with the Tythes of *Burton*. This *Geffery Baynard*, living very Happily, and without the leaſt Miſunderſtanding with his Wife, is ſuppoſed to be the Founder of the *Dunmow* Flitch of Bacon, as a Gift to thoſe who Repented not their Marriage in a Year and a Day, *&c.* Unto *Geffery* ſucceeded *William Baynard* his Eldeſt Son and Heir, who being a Man of Spirit, and Impatient under the Reign of King *Henry*, reſolved to venture all to Enthrone *Robert* the Eldeſt Son, who had a Paternal Right to the Crown, took part with *Philip de Bruoſe*, *Hulius* Earl of *Mayne*, *William Mallet*, and other Perſons of Quality and Fortune; but being betrayed in their Deſign, he loſt his Barony, together with the Honours of his Caſtle called by his Name; and King *Henry* I. gave it, with his Barony, to *Robert Fitz-Gilbert*, Progenitor to the Ancient Earls of *Clare*, from which *Robert*, the Noble Family of *Fitz-Walter*, is deſcended. This former Loſs falling ſo heavily on the Family of *Baynard*, ſo clouded the ſame, until Sir *Robert Baynard*, that held ſome Lands in *Norfolk* and *Eſſex*, a Deſcendant from a younger Son of *Geffery*, and Brother to the Lord *William Baynard*, went with King *Edward* I. among the Flower of the Gentry, to the Siege of *Kairlaveroth*, and the Conqueſt of *Scotland*; The Roll of which Service containing the Coats of all thoſe Cavaliers, is the exacteſt Piece of Armory now extant; and this is that Sir *Robert Baynard* (as I conceive) who was ſummoned to Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, in the 6th year of the Reign of King *Edward* II. This Sir *Robert*'s Eldeſt Son was named *Robert*, and he had Iſſue *Robert*, which *Robert* had Iſſue *Thomas*, of the County of *Eſſex*, who had Iſſue *John*, *obiit* 2 *Edw.* III. who had Iſſue *Thomas*, who had Iſſue *Edmond*; which *Edmond Baynard* of *Eſſex*, was married unto *Eleonor*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Blewet* of *Leckham*, in the County of *Wilts*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. from whom, in a continued Series of that Name and Family, as followeth: This *Edmond*, by his Wife *Eleonor*, had Iſſue *Philip*, who had Iſſue *Robert*, who had Iſſue *Philip*, who had Iſſue *Robert*, married to *Elizabeth Ludlow* of *Hill-Daverill* in the County of *Wilts*, who had Iſſue *Philip*, married to *Jane*, Daughter to *Nicholas Stewkley* of *Awſton*, Eſq; in *Com. Devon*, who had Iſſue *Robert*, married to *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert Blanke* of *Pennills* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; who had Iſſue *Edward Baynard*, married to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Warnford* of *Sevinhampton* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; who had Iſſue *Robert*, which *Robert* by Queen *Elizabeth* was made Sir *Robert*, who at his own Charges raiſed two Companies for the Service at *Tilbury* againſt the *Spaniſh* Invaſion; which Sir *Robert* had Iſſue *Mary*, his ſole Daughter and Heir, by *Urſula*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Stapleton* Kt. in the County of *York*; which *Mary* was married to *James Montague*, third Son to the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Mancheſter*, Viſcount *Mandeville*, Baron of *Kimbolton*, and Lord Privy-Seal: This Sir *Robert Baynard* had ſix Brothers, *viz. Giles*, *Edward*, *Philip*, *Thomas*, *Ralph*, and *Benjamin*. *Giles* had Iſſue *Robert*, who died without Iſſue: *Edward* had Iſſue *Edward*, who had Iſſue *Edward*, Doctor in Phyſick, and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, who was married to *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert Rawlinſon* of *Carke* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; and Relict of *Chriſtopher Crackanthrop* of *Newbiggin* in the County of *Weſtmorland*, Eſq; by whom he had only one Daughter named *Anne*; which *Anne Baynard*, for her Prudence, Piety, and Learning, very well deſerves to have her Memory perpetuated, being not only well-skill'd in the Learned Languages, but in all manner of Learning and Philoſophy, without Vanity or Affectation: Her Words were few, well choſen, and expreſſive: She was ſeldom ſeen to ſmile, being rather of a Reſerv'd and Stoical Diſpoſition, which Sect of Philoſophers ſhe moſt affected, their Doctrine (in moſt Points) ſeeming agreeable to her Natural Temper; for ſhe never read or ſpake of them but with a ſort of Delight and Pleaſingneſs in her Countenance. She had a great Contempt of the World, eſpecially of the Finery and Gaiety of Life. She had a great Regard and Veneration for the Sacred Name of GOD, and made it the whole Buſineſs of her Life to promote His Honour and Glory, and the great End

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of her Study was to encounter Atheists and Libertines, as may be seen in some severe Satyrs written in the Latin Tongue, in which Language she had a great readiness and fluency of Expression, which made a Gentleman of no small Parts and Learning say of her,

Annam Gens Solymæa, Annam Gens Belgica jactat;
At superas Annas, Anna Baynarda, duas.

So that 'tis a question which has done most Honour to the Name and Family of *Baynard*, *viz.* the first *Ralph* or the last *Anne*. She was born at *Preston* in *Lancashire*, and died on the 12 of *June*, 1697. (at *Barnes* in *Surrey*, where she lies buried) in the 23d year of her Age. The Arms of this Family are *Sable*, *a Fess between two Cheverons*, *Or*; the Motto, *Vive ut Vivas*. *Dugd. M. Paris.*

BAYRAS, an Heretick *Jacobite*; he lived in the beginning of the 7th Age, and was one of the Masters and particular Friends of the Impostor *Mahomet*, whom he help'd to make his *Alcoran*.

BAZ, *Orite*, a small Island on the West of *Ireland*, over-against the Earldom of *Desmond*, in the Province of *Munster*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*, called by the *Irish Blasquo*.

BAZA, or *Basa*, *Basti*, a Town in *Spain* near the River *Gaudalentin*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, upon the Borders of *Murcia* and *Castile*; it was in times past a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Toledo*. This Town stands to the North-East of the City of *Granada*, a Place strong by Art and Nature, and the best Defence of the Kingdom of *Granada*. When it was in the hands of the *Moors*, in the year 1489. they defended it 7 months against an Army of 37000 *Spaniards*, Commanded by *Ferdinand the Catholick* in Person, and at last was yielded on most Honourable Terms. *Heylin.*

BAZA (*Francis*) an *Italian*, who undertook with *Salcedo* to kill the Prince of *Orange*, and the Duke of *Brabant*; and being taken with *Salcedo*, he acknowledged his Crime, and kill'd himself with a Knife in Prison, in 1582. His Body was dragg'd to the Gallows, where it was hanged and quarter'd; and there was a Writing stuck to the Gibbet, shewing how he had undertaken to murther or poison the Duke and Prince, and that by an express Command of the Duke of *Parma*. *Meteren. Hist.*

BAZAIM, *Barcue*, a vast Tract of Land, but very barren, which lies between *Egypt* and the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, the same which was called *Marmarica*. There is a Town of this Name in the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, upon the Coast of the Gulph of *Cambaia*, 26 Leagues from *Damon* to the South. It has been in the hands of the *Portuguese* ever since 1534. who have built a good Citadel, with several stately Churches in it, and made it a fine Town. The Gentry resort much hither, insomuch that *Fidalgos de Bazaim*, a Gentleman of *Bazaim*, is become a Proverb with the *Portuguese*.

BAZARIA, a Province of the *Scythians*, where the Inhabitants made their greatest Magnificence to consist in having Parks well stocked with wild Beasts, chusing for this purpose great Forests, that had the conveniency of Water; these they environed with Walls and Towers for Huntsmen to lodge in. *Alexander the Great* being in this Country, they shewed him a Park where none had Hunted for 400 years before; and it was here he had the good Fortune to kill a great Lion with his own Hand, that was coming towards him; and in regard of this Danger, the *Macedonians* ordered that the King should not go a-foot to Hunt, without some of the Guards and Officers along with him. *Q. Curtius.*

BAZAS *upon Buve*, a Town of *France* in *Guienne*: It has a Bishop's Seat, Suffragan of *Auch*: It is an ancient Town, mentioned by *Ausonius*, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, *&c.* under the Name of *Cossio*, or *Cossium*, *Vasatum*, *Civitas Vasatica*, and *Vasatæ Arenosæ*. The Ancients call'd the Inhabitants of this Town *Vasates*, who perhaps were the same with the *Cocosates* of *Cæsar* and *Pliny*. It is situated upon a Rock, at the foot whereof the River *Buve* runs; the Land about it is woody and unfruitful. This Town is 25 miles South of *Bourdeaux*, and 55 North-West of *Aux*.

BAZIN, (*John*) Resident for the King of *France* at the Court of *Poland*, was born at *Blois* in 1538. of a Noble and Ancient Family of that Country: After he had laboured successfully for the Election of the Duke of *Anjou*, he returned into *France*, to acquaint the King with what passed in *Poland*; who finding his Wit and Wisdom, both he and *Henry*, then chosen King of *Poland*, named him Resident for *France* in that Kingdom, where at his arrival he stifled the Factions that he found amongst the Gentry, whereof some made Propositions for a new Election, in case the King did not come to *Poland* before the latter end of *September*; he beshrew'd himself, and opposed strongly the Calling of a General Diet, knowing that there were some who had a Design to deprive the King of the Power of Administring Justice, under pretence that he did not understand their Laws, to the end they might settle that Prerogative on the Senate. In fine, he brought things to that pass, that all was peaceable at the arrival of Monsieur *Rambouillet*, Ambassador from the King of *France* to *Poland*. At this time *Bazin*, willing to return into *France*, was ordered by the Queen-Mother to wait there until the King came, and to stay with him; which he did for a time, but at last came into *France*, where being discover'd to be a Protestant, he left the Kingdom, but returned again some time after, and died in 1592. his Son *Isaac* being Deputy-General for the Protestants at Court. *Bernier.*

BEARN, a Province of *France*, which had the Title of Principality, lying at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains. It hath the County of *Bigorre* on the East; the Provostship of *Acqs*, *Lower Navarre*, and part of the Country of *Soule*, on the West; on the South the Mountains of *Aragon* and those of *Roncal*, in *Upper Navarre*; and on the North *Lower Armagnac*, and part of *Gascoigny*: *Pau* is the Capital City of it; the others are, *Lascar*, *Oleron*, *Nay*, *Orthez*, *Navarriens*, *Morlas*, *Sauveterre*, *Pontac*, *Laubege*, *Salies*, and 434 Boroughs or Villages, 2 Bishopricks, and 5 Abbeys. The Figure of its Situation is much like a Triangle, whose length, not comprising the Valleys, is 14 miles off *Gascoigny*; that is to say, about 20 or 25 Leagues of *France*. It is of an unequal breadth, the greatest being of 10 Leagues, the middle of 6, and the least of 2. There are two principal Rivers which are named *Gave*, the first whereof hath its Source in the Mountains of *Bareiges* in *Bigorre*, and is commonly called the *Gave* of *Bearn*. The other is that of *Oleron*, composed of the *Gaves* of *Aspe* and *Ossau*; and its Source is in the highest of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, where *Bearn* and *Spain* are parted. These Rivers or Gaves are not Navigable, but they abound mightily in Fish. There are very high Mountains, and amongst the rest that of *Ossau*, with 3 Heads, called the *Pike of the South*, and the *Pike of Tres Serous*; that is to say, of 3 Sisters, because there are 3 Points, 2 of which are on the side of *Bearn*, and the third on the side of *Arragon*. From the top of this Mountain both the Seas and the Mountains of *Castile* are seen. 'Tis only the Labour and Industry of the Inhabitants which render this Province fertile. There are Mineral Waters, Salt, and much Cattle fed on the Mountains. *Bearn* was under the Government of its Natural Princes almost 800 years, from the time that *Lewis the Meek* establish'd Viscounts there, after he had banish'd *Loup Centulle*, Duke of *Gascoigny*, about the year 819. Two years after, this Country fell to the House of *Moncade*, and afterwards to that of *Albret*, whence *Henry* IV. descended, who united that Country to the Kingdom of *France*. The Government of the Lords of *Bearn* was ruled by the Customs of the Country, which were named *Fors*, and they judged decisively betwixt their Subjects in the Court called *Major*, composed of the Bishops of *Lascar* and *Oleron*, and 12 Barons of the Country. Since then, *Alein* of *Albret*, Grandfather of *Henry* II. King of *Navarre*, erected an Ordinary Council and a Sovereign Court at *Pau*; and it is of this Council and the Chancellorship of *Navarre* that King *Lewis* XIII. established the Parliament of *Pau*, consisting of 4 Presidents, 21 Counsellors, and 5 King's Attorneys. There is besides in *Bearn* a Seneschal, who has 5 Lieutenans, whose Seats are at *Pau*, *Oleron*, *Orthez*, *Morlas*, and *Sauveterre*. The Chamber of Accounts of *Pau*, and that of *Nerac*, have been joined together, and erected into a Chamber of Accounts of *Navarre*, composed of 2 Presidents, 10 Masters of the Rolls, a King's Attorney and Serjeant in Law, and 2 Secretaries. The Name of *Bearn* is drawn from that of the ancient *Venamians*, or *Venarnians*, whence by corruption came *Benearnians*, *Bearnians*, and *Bearn*. The City of the *Bearnians* is spoken of in the ancient Itineraries and Descriptions of the Empire. This City is thought to be *Lascar*. The *Bearnois* are dexterous, laborious, faithful, and good Soldiers. Their Country was at first subject to the *Romans*, and afterwards to the *French* since *Clovis*, and then to the Dukes of *Gascoigny*. One of the Princes of this Country united it to the Kingdom of *Navarre*, by marrying *Eleonora* their Queen; and since that time *Henry* IV. brought it to the *French* Crown, to which it was annexed for ever, by a Decree in 1620. The Protestant Religion was establish'd here in 1560. and continued so till 1620 that Popery was restored, and the Exercise of the Reformed Religion only permitted, till *Lewis* XIV. revoked the Edict of *Nantes*. *De Marca Histoire de Bearn.*

BEATRIX, Wife to *Frederick* I. Daughter to *Renaud* Earl of *Burgundy*, was married to this Emperor in 1156. She had one day the Curiosity to go to *Milan* to see this famous City; but the People, incens'd at the Loss of their ancient Liberty, laid violent hands on her, put her upon an Ass, her Face turned towards the Tail, which they put in her Hand instead of a Bridle; and in this manner led her about the whole City. So high an Insolence was not long unpunish'd; for the Emperour besieged them in 1163. took and rased their City to the Ground, their Churches excepted, caused the rest of the Soil to be tilled,

and

and Salt to be ſown upon it in ſtead of Corn. There are Authors who have written, That after all this, thoſe who were taken could not ſave their Life, but upon the Condition, that they ſhould draw with their Teeth a Fig which was put into the Fundament of the Aſs upon which the Empreſs had been led through the City; and there were ſome (ſay they) who choſe to die ſooner than to ſuffer ſo great an Ignominy; Whence comes that Proverb of the *Italians*, when in ſhewing a Finger betwixt two others, they ſay through Mockery, *See the Fig. Felibien. Krantzius.*

BEATRIX of *Provence*, Queen of *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c. was the Fourth Daughter and principal Heireſs of *Raimond-Berenger* V. Earl of *Provence*, &c. and of *Beatrix* of *Sara*. Divers Princes ſought her in Marriage, and ſhe Married in 1245 *Charles* of *France*, Son to King *Lewis* VIII. and Brother to St. *Lewis*, who had Married *Margaret* of *Provence*, Siſter to the ſame *Beatrix*. And as her other Siſters were Queens, ſhe moved her Husband to the Conqueſt of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; which was the cauſe of endleſs Wars and Evils. This Prince was Crowned at *Rome* with *Beatrix*, *January* 6. 1267. or 66 *New Stile*. The Queen died in 1267. at *Nocerra*. *Sainte Marthe Bouche*.

BEATUS, a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, who lived about the end of the Eighth Century. He writ with *Heterius* Biſhop of *Oſma*, againſt *Elipand* Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, a Work in two Books, under this Title, *De Adoptione Chriſti Filii Dei*. *Peter Stevart* having brought this Work from the Library of *Toledo*, publiſhed it at *Ingolſtad*, and it hath been ſince put into the Library of the Fathers.

BEATUS (*Rhenanus*) a *German*, of *Schleſtadt* in *Alſatia*, was born in 1485. He left Commentaries upon divers Authors, as upon *Tertullian*, *Pliny*, *Titus Livius*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Tacitus*, and others. He alſo compoſed a Hiſtory of *Germany*. *Beatus Rhenanus* died at *Strasbourg*, being 62 Years old, in 1547. *Thuan. Voſſius*, *Boiſſard.*

BEAUCAIRE upon the *Rhone*, a City of *France* in *Languedoc*. Some Authors think it is the *Urgenum* of the Ancients. The Moderns call it *Belloquadra*. It is renown'd for the Fair which is held there every Year at the Feaſt of St. *Mary Magdalen*. This City in time paſt, belonged to *Provence*. *Raimond Berenger*, the firſt of this Name, Earl of *Provence*, yielded it to *Alphonſus Jourdain*, Earl of *Toloſa*, by an Act paſſed the 16th of *September*, 1125. It was taken ſince, during the Wars of the *Albigeois*, but ſome time after it yielded voluntarily to *Raimond* the Young. In 1251. *Charles* of *France*, Earl of *Provence*, and *Alphonſus* his Brother, Earl of *Toloufe*, being aſſembled at *Beaucaire*, to regulate ſome important Buſineſſes, thoſe of *Avignon* forc'd them to take the Oath of Allegiance the 7th Day of *May*. *Beaucaire* ſuffered much in the latter Age; during the Civil Wars, the *Proteſtants* and *Roman Catholicks* taking and re-taking it ſeveral times. It had a ſtrong Caſtle built on a Rock by the River, which King *Lewis* XIII. cauſed to be demoliſhed. It's 10 Miles Eaſt of *Niſmes*, and 15 S. W. of *Avignon*. Long. 29. 96. Lat. 49. 14. *Bouche Thuan.*

BEAUCAITE (*Francis*) of *Peguillon*, Lord of *La Creſte*, and of *Chommieres*, Baron of *St. Didiers*, and Biſhop of *Metz*, born of a Noble Family in the County of *Bourbon*, is famous amongſt the Illuſtrious of the Sixteenth Age, He compoſed a great many Works, a Treatiſe of Children dead in their Mother's Womb; ſeveral Poems, and a Hiſtory, Entituled, *Rerum Gallicarum Commentarii*, *ab Anno Chriſti* 1461. *ad Annum* 1580. He died in 1591. *Sponde. Sainte Marth.*

BEAUCE, *Beaulſe*, or *Beauſſe*, *Belſia*, a Province of *France*, whoſe Limits are not known. Some do divide it into Upper, Middle, and Lower: Others particularly give the Name of *Beauce* to the Country which is betwixt *Paris* and *Orleans*, which ſo much abounds in Corn, that it is call'd the Granary of *France*. There are ſome who comprehend under the Name of great *Beauce*, the Country of *Chartres*, the *Gatinois*, *Puiſſay*, that of *Orleans*, *Sologne*, part of the *Blaoſois* about the River *Loire*, and even the *Vendômois*, and *Dunois*, on the ſide of *Perche*; ſo *Beauce* would have Thirty or Thirty five Leagues in breadth from *Dreux* to *Romorentin*, and near Fifty in Length from the *Maine* to *Champaigne*.

BEAUCHAMP, thoſe of this Family, have been Poſſeſſors of *Bedford*, *Eton*, *Elmley*, Earls and Dukes of *Warwick*, Lords *Bergavenny*, *Powyke*, *Holt*, *Bletſho*, *St. Amand*, *Leſſex*, and *Hatch*

BEAUCHAMP (Sir *John*) was Steward of the Houſe to King *Richard* II. and by his Letters Patents made Baron *Beauchamp* of *Kiddermiſter*; and reckon'd the firſt created by Letters Patent: He was afterwards beheaded by the Barons, who accuſed him and others of Miſgovernment. *Camden Brit.*

BEAUCHAMP (*Richard*) Earl of *Warwick*, was born in *Worceſterſhire* in 1381. and liv'd in the ſeveral Reigns of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. Being ſcarce 22 years Old in the Fifth of *Henry* IV. he Challenged and Juſted with all Comers at the Queen's Coronation. He routed *Owen Glendower*, the Welch Rebel, put him to flight, fought a pitch'd Battel againſt the two *Piercies* at *Shrewsbury*, and overcame them. In his Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, being challenged by an *Italian* Prince to fight at Axes, Swords, and ſharp Daggers, he had kill'd him at the ſecond Weapon, had not ſome interpoſed. He ſignaliz'd himſelf in ſeveral Battels in *France*; was ſent by King *Henry* V. to the Council of *Conſtance*, with a Retinue of 800 Horſemen. Here he kill'd a *German* Duke, who challeng'd him, and that in the Preſence of *Sigiſmund* the Emperor, and his Empreſs; which laſt was ſo taken with his Valour, that ſhe took the Badge from one of his Men (being a plain Bear in Silver) and wore it on her Shoulder; but the next day the Earl preſented her with one made of Pearls and precious Stones. Being ſent by King *Henry* V. with 1000 Men at Arms to fetch Queen *Katharine*, ſole Daughter to the King of *France*, he fought the Earls of *Vendoſm* and *Limoſin*, kill'd one of them with his own Hand, routed a Body of 5000 Men, and brought the Lady ſafe to the King. He was by the ſaid King's Will, appointed Governor to his Son, during his Minority, and made Lieutenant of *France*. He died at *Rouen*, *April* 30. 1439. whence his Body was brought into *England*, and buried in a ſtately Tomb in a Chapel of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, where his Epitaph in Braſs is pointed with Bears (which was the Creſt of his Arms) inſtead of Comma's, Colons, and Periods.

BEAUCHAMP (*Henry*) Earl of *Warwick*, &c. Son to *Richard Beauchamp* aforeſaid, ſucceeded to his Father's Titles and Inheritance, was by King *Henry* VI. who had a particular Affection to him, Crown'd King of the Iſles of *Wight*, *Guernſey*, and *Jerſey*, *An.* 1445. but the Title expir'd with his Life two years after.

BEAUCHAMP, a Place near *Calais* in *Picardy*, whence the Duke of *Somerſet* takes part of his Title.

BEAUCLAIR (*Charles*) the preſent Duke of *St. Albans*, is a Natural Son of King *Charles* II. by *Eleonor Gwyn*. He was created Baron of *Haddington* and Earl of *Burford* in 1676. and Duke of *St. Albans* in 1684.

BEAUCLERE (*Charles le*) Lord of *Acheres* and *Rougemont*, Secretary of State under *Lewis* XIII. was Son to *John le Beauclere*, Treaſurer General of the Extraordinary Expences of War. He died at *Paris* in 1630. He valued Honour more than Riches; and it is obſerv'd, that excepting 20000 Crowns which the King gave him to buy his Houſe at *Paris*, it can hardly be ſaid that he augmented his Eſtate, during fifty years that he was in the Imployments, wherein ſo many others do enrich themſelves. *Favelet du Toc.*

BEAUFORT in *Valee*, a City of *France* in *Anjou*, with the Title of County, and a Seat of Juſtice, depending on the Preſidial of *Angiers*. It is a pretty Town, near *Angiers* and *Pont de Cé*. It ſtands 18 Miles Eaſt of *Angiers*, and 42 Weſt of *Tours*. Long. 18. 18. Lat. 47. 25.

BEAUFORT, a little City of *France* in *Champagne*, belonging to the Houſe of *Vendoſme*; King *Henry* the Great erected it into a Duchy in 1597. in favour of *Gabrielle d'Eſtree's*, who was named the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*. *Francis* of *Vendoſme*, a Peer of *France*, &c. bore the Title of Duke of *Beaufort*, and was in *Candia* in the Year 1669.

BEAUFORT (*Margaret*) Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, Great Grand-Child to *Edward* III. and Mother to *Henry* VII. was Born in *Bedfordſhire*; ſhe was ſo Zealous, according to the Manner of thoſe Times, as to ſay, That if the Chriſtian Princes would raiſe an Army to recover the *Holy Land*, ſhe would be their Landreſs. She Founded *Chriſt's* and St *John's* Colleges in *Cambridge*, and died in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, her Grand-Child.

BEAUFORT (*Henry*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* He was Son to *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* and *Katharine Swinford*, and Brother of King *Henry* the Fourth He ſtudied in the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Aix le Chapelle*, was made Biſhop of *Lincoln* in 1397. and of *Wincheſter* in 1404. He was afterwards put into publick Civil Poſts, Three times Lord Chancellor; and ſent Ambaſſador into *France* in 1414 In the Year 1426. Pope *Martin* V. ſent him a Cardinal's Hat. He was then return'd into *England*, and by his intereſt procur'd *James* the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, his Liberty, who was there a Priſoner. He oppos'd the Project of his Nephew, King *Henry* the Fifth, for the raiſing New Tenths upon the Eſtates of the Clergy; this Deſign fell by the Cardinal's intereſt, who to ſhew his Inclination to the King's Service, preſented him with 20000 Pounds *Sterling*. In the year 1431. the Cardinal accompanied young King *Henry* the 6th into *France*; and in *November* that Year, he Crown'd him in the Church of *Noſtredame* at *Paris*; afterwards he endeavour'd the Reconciliation of the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Bedford*; but their private deſigns were ſo different, that he could not bring it about. At laſt being advanced in years, he retir'd to *Wincheſter*, where he founded an Hoſpital, and died on the 11th of *April*, 1447 *Tho. Walſingham in Hen* 5. *Godwin de Epiſ. Winton*, &c.

BEAU-

BEAUFORT is a Caſtle in *France*, which belonged heretofore to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and was much beloved by *John* of *Gaunt*; who called all his Children that he had by *Katharine Swinford* to be called *Beaufoxts*, who were afterwards Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Exeter*, and Marquiſſes and Earls of *Dorſet*. The Son of the Duke of *Vendoſme* in *France*, was honoured with the Title of Duke of *Beaufort*, by *Lewis* the Thirteenth of *France*; and in *England*, the moſt Noble *Henry Somerſet*, late Marquis of *Worceſter*, being deſcended from the ancient Dukes of *Somerſet*, had that Title beſtowed upon him by *Charles* the Second, of moſt bleſſed Memory, who, in the 24th year of his Reign, alſo Conſtituted him Preſident of the Council in the Principality of *Wales*. On the 17th of *April* 1672, he was Sworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and on the Third of *June* next following, was inſtall'd at *Windſor*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. This Duke derives his Genealogy by a Male Line, from *Geoffrey-Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, Son of *Foulke*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and Grand Son of *Foulke Rechin*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine* and *Maine*, by *Maude* the Empreſs his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* the Firſt, King of *England*, Son of King *William* the Conqueror, Seventh Duke of *Normandy*, in Deſcent from *Rollo* the *Dane* —— Whence it is obſervable, that his Progenitors have flouriſh'd with the Titles of Kings, Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls, and have not deſcended to a Lower Dignity for above theſe 700 years. *Ragland-Caſtle*, a Princely Seat in *Monmouthſhire*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Family, which his Grand-Father, *Henry* Marquis of *Worceſter*, maintained with a Gariſon of 800 Men, during the late Civil Wars, for King *Charles* the Firſt, from 1642. till *Auguſt* 19th 1646. without receiving any Contribution from the Country, and then yielded it to the Parliament's *Generaliſſimo*, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, (who in Perſon beſieged it) upon very Honourable Articles, for all the Officers and Soldiers that were therein, and was the laſt Garriſon that held out againſt that Victorious Army. After its being yielded, it was demoliſhed, and all the Timber in the three Parks that lay to the Houſe, cut down, and ſold by the Committees for Sequeſtration, the Offal of which (for there was no Coppice-Wood in any of the Parks) amounted, according to the Sub-Committees (who were not uſed to acknowledge the Utmoſt of the Profits they made) to 37000 Cords of Wood, by which the Value of the Timber may be a little gueſs'd at. The Lead that covered the Caſtle was ſold for 6000 *l.* and the Timber, a great Part of it to *Briſtol*, to build up the Houſes upon the Bridge, which hapned to have been lately burnt. The Loſs to this Family in the Houſe and Woods, has been modeſtly computed at 100000 *l.* beſides at leaſt as great a Sum lent to his then Majeſty, by the aforeſaid Marquis, and the Maintaining the above-mentioned Garriſon, and Raiſing and Maintaining two ſeveral Armies at his Expence, Commanded by his Son, *Edward* Earl of *Glamorgan*, and the Sequeſtration from 1646. and afterwards the Sale of that whole Eſtate by the *Rump*, which amounted, as appears by that Years Audit, to above 20000 *l. per Annum*, and was not reſtored till his Majeſty King *Charles* II's Happy Reſtoration in 1660. when *Edward*, then Marquis of *Worceſter*, Father to the now Duke of *Beaufort*, had the Poſſeſſion delivered him, of what Part of that Eſtate he had not, during that neceſſitous time, ſold and paſt away. *Badminton*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, is the preſent Dwelling of the Duke of *Beaufort* (his Ancient and Chief Seat, viz. *Ragland-Caſtle* in *Monmouthſhire*, having been pull'd down and demoliſhed by the Rebels in the year 1646.) This Seat is by the Contrivance and Expence of the preſent Owner of it, put into ſuch a Condition, as to be eſteemed for Number and Largeneſs of Parks and Gardens, Number and Length of Walks and Avenues, of Orange-Houſes, Orange-Trees, Fountains, and other Embelliſhments, Padocks, Hare-Warrens, and other Contrivances for Sport, and the Openneſs of the Country about it (taking all together) one of the moſt accompliſh'd in *England*, or perhaps, of a Subject, any where elſe. *Chepſtow* is part of the Poſſeſſions, and one of the Titles of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*. *Swanzey*, the Chief Town of *Gowerland*, or *Seigniory* of *Gower* (a large Tract of Land, lying to the Sea, in the County of *Glamorgan*) one of the Titles, and part of the Poſſeſſions of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*. *Monmouth-Caſtle* and Town, part of the Poſſeſſions of *Charles* Marquis of *Worceſter*, Son and Heir apparent to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*. The Caſtle formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Lancaſter*, and was the Place where our famous King *Henry* the Fifth was born.

BEAUFREMONT, one of the moſt Illuſtrious, and moſt Ancient Families of *Burgundy*.

BEAUJEU, in Latin *Baujovium*, or *Belliocum* upon *Andiere*, a Borough of *France* in *Beaujolois*, with a Caſtle, which gave its Name to the ſame Country of *Beaujolois*, and to the Lords of the Houſe of *Beaujeu*. It ſtands 30 Miles North of *Lions*, and 14 South Weſt of *Maſcon*; Long. 23. 50 Lat 45. 50

BEAUJEU, a Family which draweth its Original from *Beraud*, Lord of *Beaujeu*, who lived about the Year 950. and who died about the Year 967.

BEAUJOLOIS, a ſmall Country of *France*, with the Title of *Barony*, ſituated betwixt the *Soне* and the *Loire*, the *Lyonnois*, the *Forets*, *Charolois*, and the *Mâconnois*. *Ville-Franche* is the Capital City thereof. The moſt conſiderable Boroughs after *Beaujeu*, are *Belle-Ville*, *Thizi*, *Amplepui*, *Pereux*, *St. Saphorin*, &c. This Country is fertile enough in Corn, Wines, Hemp, *&c.*

BEAULIEU (*Auguſtin* of) Native of *Roan*, commonly named General *Beaulieu*, made his firſt Voyage to the Country of the *Negroes*, upon the Coaſt of *Africk*, in 1612. with the *Chevalier de Briqueville*, a Gentleman of *Normandy*, deſigning to eſtabliſh there a *French* Colony. In 1616. there was a Company ſetled for the Commerce of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which ſent two Ships thither; the biggeſt of them was commanded by *De Nets*, and the ſecond by *Beaulieu*. In 1619. the Company ſent again two Ships thither, with a Pinnace, and made *Beaulieu* General of this little Fleet. He detached his Vice-Admiral, upon his parting from the *Cape of Good Hope*, to ſend him to *Jacatra* or *Batavia*, in the Iſle of *Java*, one of the Iſles of the *Sound*; where, as he was about to return with his Cargo, the *Hollanders* by Night ſet Fire to his Ship. That hindered not *Beaulieu* to come back with one Veſſel ſo richly laden, that there was enough to pay the Charges of the Voyage, which would have been very profitable, had the other Ship come home with its Goods, which were valued at more than 500000 Crowns. *Beaulieu* ſerved the King afterwards in very important Affairs, chiefly in the Iſle of *Rhee*, and in taking the Iſles of *St. Margaret* and *St. Honorat* upon the Coaſt of *Provence*. After which he fell ſick at *Thoulon*, of a hot Fever, whereof he died in 1637. Aged Forty eight years. *Thevenot*.

BEAULIEU (*Jeofrey* of) a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, lived in the Thirteenth Age, and he was Twenty years Preacher and Confeſſor to St. *Lewis*. He writ the Life of this King in ſeveral Letters.

BEAUMANOIR, a Family, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Province of *Maine*.

BEAUMARIS, in Latin *Bellomarſcus*, a City of *England*, in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, with a Port at the Chanel of *Menai*. It depends on the Principality of *Wales*, has a pretty good Trade, and ſends one Burgeſs to Parliament. It's 184 Miles from *London*.

BEAUMONT, or *Baumont*, *Bellomontium*, a little Town of *France* in *Normandy*. It is near the Sea in the *Coutantin*, betwixt *Cherbourg*, *Valogne*, and *St. Saviour* the Viſcounty.

BEAUMONT, a Town of the *Low-Countreys* in *Hainault*, with the Title of County. Its Name ſheweth its Situation, which is very fine, upon a little Hill; wherefore the Latin Authors call it *Bellus-mons* and *Bellomontium*. It is not big, but pleaſant, and about four Leagues from *Bins* and *Chinai*, and ſeven from *Mons*. It was taken from the *French*, and burnt by the Confederates, *An.* 1691. It lies nine Miles South East of *Maubeuge*, 15 South East of *Mons*.

BEAUMONT in *Argonne*, a ſmall City of *France* in *Champagne*, in the little Country of *Argonne*. It is near the *Meuſe*, betwixt *Stenai* and *Pont-a-Mouſſon*, and ſuffered much during the Wars in the middle of this Age.

BEAUMONT upon *Oiſe*, a City of *France*, in the Iſle of *France*, with the Title of County. It is ſituated upon the Deſcent of a Hill, which extends it ſelf to the Bank of the River of *Oiſe*, where there is a fine Bridge.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, upon the River of *Rille*, a City of *France*, in *Normandy*, betwixt *Evreux* and *Lizieux*. It hath the Title of a County. *Roger*, one of its Earls, built, or at leaſt augmented it, from whom it hath its Name.

BEAUMONT (*Francis*) one of our chief Dramatick Poets; lived in the laſt Age, contemporary with *Fletcher*, *Ben Johnſon*, and *Shakeſpear*; he was intimate with the firſt, and wrote no leſs than 52 Plays with him. They being once in a Tavern together, to contrive the rude Draught of a Tragedy, *Fletcher* undertook to kill the King therein; which being overheard, he was accuſed of High-Treaſon, till upon Demonſtration, that the Plot was only againſt a Dramatick and Scenical King, it went off in Mirth.

BEAUMONT *le Vicomte*, upon the *Sarte*, a City of *France*, in the *Maine*, with the Title of a Dutchy: It is pretty fine, betwixt *Mans* and *Alençon*. This City was in times paſt a Viſcounty, and therefore is yet named *Beaumont le Vicomte*. It ſtands 17 Miles South of *Alençon*, and 13 North of *Mans*.

BEAUNE upon *Bourgeoiſe*, *Belna*, a City of *France* in *Burgundy*, four Leagues from the *Soane*, betwixt *Dijon*, *Autun* and *Chalon*. It is very ancient, ſtrong by ſituation, well built, and its Soil extraordinary Fruitful, eſpecially in good Wines. Several Dukes of *Burgundy* have made it their ordinary Reſidence, and King *Lewis* the Twelfth built the Caſtle, which is yet there to be ſeen, with many Churches and Monaſteries; as the famous Abbey of the *Ciſtercians*, the

the Head of the Order, which is in the Territory of this City. It was the first Seat of the Parliament of *Burgundy*, under the Name of General *Diets*. *Burgundy* being returned to the Crown in 1361. by the Death of *Philip de Rouvre*, King *John* gave that Parliament leave to judge in a Sovereign Manner; and since that time the same Province having been re-united to the Crown in 1477. after the Death of *Charles the Hardy*, King *Lewis* the Eleventh fixed this Sovereign Court of Justice, and made it a Parliament. *Beaune* revolted at the same time, and for this reason the King setled a Council-Chamber at *Dijon*, where the Parliament hath continued ever since: This was done in *May* 1477. *Beaune* hath a Chancellorship and Bayliwick. It suffered much in 1562. during the Wars about Religion. Its Hospital is one of the finest Structures of the Kingdom.

BEAUNE, a Family which hath had divers Prelates of great Name.

BEAUNE (*Dreumond de*) Councellor of the Presidial-Court of *Blois*, was born in that City in 1601. He was well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and was much esteemed by *M. Des Cartes*, who went to *Blois* that he might discourse with him. *Beeckelen* visited him too, in the Name of the United Provinces, to confer with him upon some very difficult Matters, and he was willing himself to write what this Learned Man dictated. *Dreumond de Beaune* invented several Astronomical Instruments, and amongst others, Spectacles or Eye-glasses of an admirable Artifice. He died in 1652. being 51 years old. *Bomier*.

BEAUVAIS upon *Therin*, a City of *France*, in the Ile of *France*, with a Bayliwick Presidial, and a Bishoprick, the Bishop of which is an Earl and Peer of *France*, and Suffragan of *Reims*. It is the Capital of the small Country of *Beauvoisis*, which hath besides *Clermont*, *Gerberoi*, *Bulles*, &c. *Beauvais* is very ancient, and was in great consideration even in *Cæsar*'s time, who speaks advantageously of the *Beauvoisins* saying, That they did commonly raise 60000 Men, and could encrease them to 100000. The Latin Authors have named it *Bellovacum*, *Bratuspantium*, *Cæsaro-magus*, *Bellovacadæ*. It submitted to *Cæsar*, and was under the *Romans*, till subdued by the *French* under *Clovis*, to whom it hath been so faithful, that it was never taken from them; for which reason, some Authors call it the *Maiden*. The *English* endeavoured to surprize it in 1433. but without success, being forced to raise the Siege. *Charles the Hardy*, last Duke of *Burgundy*, was more happier in his Enterprize upon *Beauvais*, in 1472. for after 25 days Siege he was obliged to rise from before it; upon which this little Story was made; The Artillery of that Duke was Excellent, and he said one day, That he carried the Keys of the Cities of *France* in his Carriage. A Jester, whom he had in his Court, laughing at this Vanity, affected to look into all the Pieces of Artillery; and his Care having made the Duke curious, he asked him what he looked for: *My Lord*, answered the Jester, *I look for the Keys of* Beauvais, *but I cannot find them.* In the latter Age *Beauvais* had its share of the Troubles of the Civil Wars. *Odet*, Cardinal of *Chatillon*, was Bishop of this City, and a Protestant, which often made the Roman Catholicks mutinie, and chiefly on the Holy-days of *Easter*, in 1561. that this Prelate communicated after the Protestant Manner, in the Chapel of his Episcopal Palace, refusing to celebrate Mass in the Cathedral. *Beauvais* is a very Pleasant City, pretty well built, and environ'd with a Ditch, filled with the Water of the *Therin*, part of which serves for the Workmen that make several sorts of Cloths, Silks, and other Manufactures. The Streets are large and fair, but the Houses almost all of Wood. Strangers do admire its Market, which is perhaps the greatest and finest in the Kingdom, the Episcopal Palace, which is very strong and well built, and the Quire of the Cathedral Church of St *Peter*, which was begun about 991. and is an incomparable Piece of Architecture. It is commonly thought that St *Lucian* was the first Bishop of *Beauvais*, but it is not well grounded, nor do they speak with certainty of his Successors for seven or eight Centuries. Since that time it has had great Prelates. A Council was held at *Beauvais* in 1114. by *Conon* Bishop of *Præneste*, Legate for the Holy See. The Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated there, as also *Thomas de Marle* Lord of *Coucy*, who was degraded from his Nobility for plundering the Churches and People of the Bishoprick of *Reims*, *Laon*, and *Amiens*. The same *Conon* held there two other Synods in 1120. and 1124. according to some Authors. *Lewis* the *Young*, King of *France*, assembled one there in 1161. against the Anti-Pope *Victor*, opposed to *Alexander* III. *Odet* of *Chatillon*, Cardinal and Bishop of *Beauvais*, held two Synods in 1554. and 1557. before he declared for the Protestants.

BEAUVIAU, a Family in *Anjou*, illustrious for its Nobility, by the great Men it hath produced, and by its Alliances.

BEAUVILLIER, a Noble Family, that hath produced the Earl and Dukes of St *Aignan*.

BEAUVOIR (*James*) or *Bellofilius*, a Learned Lawyer of *Bononia*, much esteemed about the Year 1270. He was Councellor to *Charles* II. King of *Naples*, who put him in several considerable Posts. He wrote seven Books *de Feudis*, and afterwards made Comments upon them. *Leander Albert*, *Descr. Ital. Bumald. Bibl. Bonon.*

BEBIUS, Consul of the *Romans* with *P. Cornelius*, in the same year that the Books of *Numa Pompilius* were found. In digging the Earth at the Foot of the Hill *Janiculus*, two Chests of Stone were discovered, one of which had an Inscription, bearing, that the Body of *Numa Pompilius* lay in it; and that of the other shew'd, That there were Books hidden therein; It being opened, seven Latin Volumes were found in it, with as many Greek. The Latin ones treated of the Right of Pontiffs, and were carefully kept; but because those in Greek seemed in some Places to speak against their Religion, the Prætor *Petilius* ordered the Priests to burn them, by the Authority of the Senate, and in the Presence of the People, that the *Romans* should have nothing in their City, which might turn Men from the Worship of their Gods. *Valer. Maximus*, *Lib.* 1.

BEBON, a Baron of *Abensperg* in *Bavaria*, had Forty Children by two Lawful Wives, Thirty two Sons, and Eight Daughters. He being a Favorite of the Emperor *Henry* II. took the Opportunity when he accompanied this Prince at a Hunting, and presented unto him his Thirty two Sons, very Brisk and well Mounted. The Emperor received them kindly, and gave them considerable Posts, not only for the Desert of their Father, but also for the great Qualities which he discerned in their Persons, and for that so great a Number of Brothers being well united, could accomplish extraordinary Matters for the Glory of the Empire. *Aventin.*

BECA, or *Beka* (*John*) Canon of the Church of *Utrecht*, Liv'd to the Year 1350. He wrote a Chronicle of his Church, and Dedicated it to his Bishop *John*, and to *William* III. Earl of *Holland*, the Affairs of that Province being mention'd in his Treatise: This Chronology takes in all that happen'd from St *Willibrode*, first Bishop of *Utrecht*, to the Year 1346. 'Tis published by *Bernard Furmer* and *Arnold Buchelius*, under the Title of *Chronicon Episcoporum ultra-jectentium & Comitum Hollandiæ*. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Vossius de Hist. Lat. Lib.* 3.

BECAN (*Martin*) a Jesuit born at *Hilvarenbec*, a little Village in *Brabant*. We have two Volumes in Folio of his, the First whereof comprises the Sum of Scholastick Divinity; and the Second, divided into five Parts, treats of Controversies. He hath moreover left, *Analogia veteris & novi Testamenti*. *De Censuris Ecclesiasticis*, *De Jure & Justitia*, &c. He died the 24th of *January* 1624. being 63 years old.

BECCAFUMI, or *Macherino* (*Dominic*) of *Siena*, a famous Painter, in the Sixteenth Age: It is said, that being very Young, and leading his Father's Sheep, *Laurenzo Beccafumi* of *Siena*, found him near a River, delineating on the Sand, and judging him capable of an higher Employment, than that of a Shepherd, asked him of his Father; and when he was in his Service, he sent him to a Painter to learn to draw. *Peter Perugin* was his first Master, but having heard of the great Performances of *Michael Angelo* and *Raphael* at *Rome*, he went thither, and changed the Name of *Macherino*, which his Parents had given him from his Childhood, for that of *Beccafumi*, in remembrance of his Benefactor, to whose Family he afterwards ally'd himself; *Dominick* wrought at *Rome* with much Success, and being returned to *Sienna*, ended the fine Pavement of Marble that is in the Cathedral Church, which a Painter named *Duccio*, of that Country, had begun. He went also to *Genoa*, where he wrought for Prince *Doria*; and being afterwards returned to *Pisa*, and thence to *Sienna*, he passed the remainder of his Life there, till he died the 18th of *May*, *An.* 1549. being 65 years old. *Felibien*.

BECEK (*Cornelius*) a Regular Canon of the Order of St *Austin*, and Prior of a Religious House in *Utrecht*, call'd, *The Division of the Apostles*. He liv'd in the 15th Century, and wrote a Chronicle of his Monastery; and some other Pieces. *Valerius Andreas*, *Bibl. Belg.*

BECH (*Lambert*) a devout Clergy-man of *Liege*. He took care of the Direction of some Nuns, and from him they had the Name of *Beguines*.

BECHAI, or *Batrye*, as he is cited by *Rabbi Menasse Ben-Iseael* in his *Conciliador*, is a famous *Rabbi*, who writ Commentaries upon the Five Books of *Moses*. They are prolix, but of a pure Style. He relates therein the Literal, Allegorical, and Mystical Sense. He shews great Skill of Jewish Literature in this Work, and enlarges sometimes upon the Opinions of Philosophers. This Book was Printed at *Constantinople* in 1517. and at *Venice* in 1526. and in 1546. In this latter Edition, some Places have been left out, which were against the Christians. *Buxtorf in Biblioth.*

BECHIRES, People of *Scythia*, which coming to *Italy* with *Attila*, and having drank Wine, found it so good, that their very Name got into a Proverb for a good Drinker. *Suidas*.

BECKET, (*Thomas*) Lord Chancellor of *England*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Liv'd in the 12th Age, in the Reigns of King *Stephen* and King *Henry* II. He was Born in *London*, and ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Paris*; at his return into *England*, *Theobald* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made him his Archdeacon. *Henry* II. ſucceeding King *Stephen*, preferr'd him in the very firſt Year of his Reign, to be Lord-Chancellor of *England*, in which Honour he carried himſelf very high in his Retinue, Houſe-keeping, Furniture, *&c.* In *France* he ſerved King *Henry* with a Body of Men, whereof 700 were of his own Family, with whom he did good Service; but being rais'd to the See of *Canterbury*, he ſided with the Pope, and began the great Controverſie between *Regnum* and *Sacerdotium*, the Crown and the Miter; becauſe the King would have the Clergy try'd in his Temporal Courts, for Cauſes Criminal. This Affront of a Subject, rais'd by the King's Favour, could not be digeſted by a Prince ſo jealous of his Prerogative as King *Henry* was; therefore, having drawn to his Side moſt of the Biſhops, he call'd an Aſſembly of their whole Body at *Weſtminſter*, wherein he offered ſix Articles in Defence of the Prerogative againſt Papal Incroachments, which he urged *Becket* to aſſent to; he refuſing, was at laſt prevailed upon, by the Importunities of ſeveral Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, to ſign them: But revoking his Aſſent, and growing more Troubleſome than before, the King ordered his Peers to Summon and Try him as a Traitor; upon which he fled into *Flanders*, under the Name of *Dereman*; whereupon the King baniſhed all his Kindred out of his Dominions; and *Becket*, to be revenged, Excommunicated all that had acted againſt him. At laſt the King of *France*, by his Intreaties, and the Pope, by his Threats, effected a Reconciliation, ſo that he returned in Triumph after ſeven Years abſence. The King being then in *Normandy*, the Archbiſhop refus'd to Abſolve thoſe Biſhops and others whom he had Excommunicated. The King hearing of this, and how he went up and down like a King, attended both with Horſe and Foot, expreſs'd his utmoſt Diſpleaſure againſt him; upon which, four of his Knights, thinking to oblige him, haſten'd over into *England*, and moſt barbarouſly murther'd *Becket* in his Cathedral the 29th of *December*, *An.* 1170. His unparallel'd Stedfaſtneſs to the pretended Rights of the Papal See, procur'd him a Place in the Calendar of Saints; and the Miracles ſaid to be performed by his dead Body, enrich'd his Shrine from all Parts of *Chriſtendom*; ſo that at the Defacing thereof, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the Spoil in Gold and precious Stones, filled two great Cheſts, each requiring Eight ſtrong Men to carry them out of the Church.

BECKINGHAM, a Market Town in the South-Weſt Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, ſeated on the River *Witham*, in *Loveden Wrpentake*, and *Keſteven Diviſion*.

BECKLES, a Market Town in *Wangford* Hundred in *Suffolk*, ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Waveney*; it has a Grammar-School, endowed with ten Scholarſhips for *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*. It's Eighty three Miles from *London*.

BECONSFIELD, a Market Town of *Burnham* Hundred in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſituate on a high Hill in the Road from *Oxford* to *London*; from whence it is Twenty two Miles.

BECS-DE-CORBIN, or the Gentlemen *au Bec de-Corbin*, Officers of the King's Houſe, inſtituted for the Guard of the *French* King's Perſon. They were only 100 at the beginning; but ſince 100 more have been added, and yet they are ſtill called the 100 Gentlemen. They march by two and two before the Monarch on the Days of Ceremonies, bearing the *Bec-de-Corbin*, or Faulcon, in their Hand; and in a Day of Battel, they are to encompaſs the King, and keep cloſe to his Perſon. *Memoire de Temps.*

BECTAS Aga, General of the *Janiſaries*, was a great Favourite of *Kioſem*, Regent, and Grand-Mother to *Mahomet* IV. during the Minority of that Prince. He upheld the Authority of that Empreſs againſt the Party of the *Spahi's*, and *Baſha's*, who eſpouſed the Intereſts of the young Queen, Mother to *Mahomet*, and of the *Sultan* her Son. His Exactions having rais'd a Sedition at *Conſtantinople*, *Solyman Aga*, Chief of the Black Eunuchs, adviſed the Grand Signior to create a new Grand Vizier, who would be zealous for the Conſervation of the Empire, and oppoſe the Pride of *Bectas*. The Sultaneſs Regent writ to *Bectas* all that paſſed in the *Seraglio*, and adviſed him, that the young Princeſs was the Cauſe of all theſe Diſorders, ſo that to remedy them, it was neceſſary that *Sultan Mahomet* ſhould be Depoſed, and his Brother *Solyman* put upon the Throne. *Bectas* having received this Advice, aſſembled the Council in the *Moſque* of the *Janiſaries*, and ſent for the Grand Vizier, who made him believe he approved his Deſign, and withdrew, after having ſworn that he would maintain his Party againſt the young Queen: But being at Liberty, he went in all haſt to the *Seraglio*, with two Men only, and having met with *Solyman Aga*, who made the Round about the Apartment of the old Queen, he entered it with him and ſome of the King's Eunuchs, ſeiz'd this Princeſs, and put her in a Place of Surety, whence ſhe was afterwards drawn out to be Strangled. *Bectas* having underſtood the Death of *Kioſem*, endeavoured to keep the *Janiſaries* on his ſide; but the Grand Seignior deſerted him, and made *Kara-Haſſen-Ogli* Aga of the *Janiſaries*: So having no other recourſe but Flight, he took the Garb of an *Albanian*, and hid himſelf at a poor Man's Houſe, who had been in former times his Confident; but being the next day diſcovered, he was taken and carried upon a Mule to the *Seraglio*, where he was Strangled. He was ſo hated by the Mob, that after his Death, Cooks and Tradeſmen thruſt their Spits and Forks into his Body, pull'd his Beard off, and treated him with all manner of Ignominy. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

BECTASCHITES, a Sect of Monks amongſt the *Turks*, whoſe Founder was named *Bectaſch*, and was Preacher to *Amurath* the Firſt's Army, when he vanquiſhed the Deſpot of *Servia*. This Prince being ſtabb'd by a *Croatian*, *Bectaſch*, who was very near him, would not make his Eſcape, but prepared himſelf for Death. In this Reſolution, he took a white Habit with long Sleeves, and made his Diſciples to kiſs them, recommending to them the Obſervation of his Rule. They ſay it is from thence that the Cuſtom proceeded of kiſſing the Grand Signior's Sleeve. The Religious of this Order wear white Caps of divers pieces, with Turbans of Wooll twiſted like a Rope. They are alſo Cloathed in White. The Janiſaries of the Port make profeſſion of this Religion; and Hiſtorians relate, that *Bectaſch*, as he died, did cut one of the Sleeves of his Gown, and put it upon the Head of a Monk of his Order, ſo as one of the ends hung behind upon his Shoulders, ſaying, *Ye ſhall be henceforward Janiſaries*, to wit, a new Soldiery. Wherefore the Janiſaries do wear Caps which hang backwards as a Sleeve. They call this Sleeved Cap *Ketché* or *Zercole*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

BECTASCHITES, another Mahometan Sect which is followed by ſome Janiſaries. They are otherwiſe called *Zeratites*, and the Vulgar call them *Mum ſcondurin*, (*i. e.*) thoſe who put out the Candle. This Sect obſerve the Law of *Mahomet*, in what concerneth the Worſhip of God; but thoſe who profeſs it, do not believe it lawful to aſcribe Attributes unto God, and to ſay that he is Great, that he is Juſt, *&c.* becauſe he is a very ſimple Being, and that our Conceptions cannot reach to the Perfection of his Eſſence. Theſe *Bectaſchites* have no regard to the Proximity of Blood, nor Degrees of Kindred, and commit without ſcruple all manner of Inceſts, even the Fathers with their Daughters, and the Mothers with their Sons. Their Protector was *Bectas Aga*, General of the Janiſaries in the beginning of the Reign of *Mahomet* IV. who was Depoſed in 1687. but ſince the death of *Bectas* they have had no great credit, and appear not ſo much as before. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

BECTOZ, (*Claudia*) a Nun of the Monaſtery of St. *Honore* of *Taraſcon*, where ſhe was named *Scholaſtica*; and was afterwards Abbeſs, ſhe was Daughter to *James de Bectoz*, a Gentleman of *Dauphine*, and *Michelette de Salvaing*. *Denys Faucier*, or *Foucier*, taught her the *Latin* Tongue, and other Parts of Humanity, wherein ſhe made ſo marvellous a Progreſs, that ſhe equalled the greateſt Men of her time. She writ ſeveral Works in Verſe, the moſt part Saphick, and others in Proſe, both *Latin* and *French*. She died in the year 1547. She had one of her Relations with her, by Name *Katharine de Bectoz*, who was alſo Learned. *Paradin. Chorier.*

BEDA or *Bede*, Sirnamed the *Venerable*, a Religious Man, and the greateſt Scholar of his Age; was Born in the 7th Century at *Girwy*, now called *Yarrow*, near the Mouth of the River *Tine*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. He was bred under St. *John* of *Beverly*, and became a Monk in the Town wherein he was born. In this Solitude he grew acquainted in all ſorts of Sciences. *Let a Sophiſter*, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, *begin with his Axioms; a Batchelor of Arts proceed with his Metaphyſicks; a Maſter to his Mathematicks, and a Divine conclude with his Controverſies and Comments on Scripture, and they ſhall find him better in all than any Chriſtian Writer in that Age, in any of thoſe Sciences.* He Expounded almoſt all the Bible, and Tranſlated almoſt all the *Pſalms* and *New-Teſtament* into *Engliſh*. He had a Sweet Temper, which being accompanied with ſo many excellent Qualifications, prov'd the more efficacious to thoſe whom he wrought upon. Some Authors write, that Pope *Sergius* I. ſent for him to *Rome*, to adviſe with him about the Government of the Church; but it's certain he never ſtirr'd out of *Britain*: And ſome credible Authors avouch, that he never went out of his Cell. His Death happened in 734. being 63 years of Age. Beſides the above-mentioned Works, he wrote the Hiſtory of the Six Firſt Ages a Martyrology, and ſeveral Pieces, Collected into Eight Volumes: Printed at *Baſil* in 1563. and afterwards at *Cologne* in 1612. His Corps was removed to the Cathedral of *Durham*, wherein he lies buried.

BEDAL, a Market Town in *Hemg-Eaſt Wapentake*, in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, 167 miles from *London*.

BEDFORD, Lat. *Bedfordia*, *Lactodurum* and *Lactodorum*, one of the moſt ancient Towns in *England*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, is the chief Town in *Bedfordſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Banks of the River *Ouſe*, over which it hath a good Stone Bridge; both the Town and Country ſuffered much by the *Danes*, and the Town particularly in the Time of the Civil Wars between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs. In the Reign of King *John*, it yielded, with its Caſtle, to the prevailing Barons; and in the Reign of *Henry* III. it was laid level with the Ground, ſome ruinous Walls appearing ſtill towards the *Ouſe*, but none upon the Mount, where ſtood the main Part of the Town, which at this time conſiſts of Five Pariſhes; famous of old for the great Battel fought near it, *An.* 570. between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, wherein the laſt became Maſters of the Country. Noted alſo for giving the Title of Duke, firſt to *John* of *Lancaſter*, Son to *Henry* IV. and Brother to *Henry* V. who was the Regent of *France* under *Henry* VI. The ſame Title was continued to *Jaſper* of *Hatfield*, Uncle to *Henry* VII. The Right Honourable *William Ruſſell* and his Anceſtors have born the Title of Earls of *Bedford* ever ſince the Third year of *Edward* VI.

BEDFORD, (*John*) Duke of, was Third Son to King *Henry* IV. by *Mary*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex* and *Northampton*. On the Eve of his Father's Coronation, he was made Knight of the *Bath* with great State and Solemnity, and in the Fourth of that Reign, Conſtable of *England*, Governor of *Berwick upon Tweed*, and Warden of the *E. Marſhes* towards *Scotland*; and for his better Support in thoſe great Truſts, had the forfeited Eſtate of *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*. In the Eleventh of *Henry* V. he was called *John* of *Lancaſter*, and Created Earl of *Kendal* and Duke of *Bedford*; at the Parliament at *Leiceſter*, he obtain'd for himſelf and Heirs, the Lordſhip and Honors of *Richmond*; and in the Third of that Reign, he had a Grant of the Iſlands *Gernſey*, *Sarke* and *Averny*; and upon the Reſtitution of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, he had 3000 Marks *per Annum* Compenſation. That ſame year, the King being abſent in *France*, he was conſtituted Lieutenant of the Kingdom of *England*; and for his further Support, had many other Lordſhips given him; about that ſame time he was retain'd to ſerve the King in his Wars for one quarter of that year, with 200 Men at Arms, whereof 15 were to be Knights, and the reſt Eſquires, beſides 400 Archers, and was conſtituted *Generaliſſimo* by Sea and Land; whereupon ſetting Sail with his Forces to encounter the *French* not far from *Southampton*, he took eight of their Veſſels, and forced three others to fly, one whereof periſhed in the Sands, and another ſunk with 800 Men in *Light Harneſs*. In the Fifth of that Reign, he was again conſtituted Lieutenant in the King's Abſence. There were Treaties of Marriage betwixt him and a Kinſwoman of the Emperor *Sigiſmond*'s, the Duke of *Lorain*'s Daughter, and the Burgrave of *Nurinburgh*'s, but without effect. About this time *Joan*, Queen of *Apulea*, adopted him for her Son, and he forced the *Scots* to raiſe the Siege of *Roxborough*. In the Seventh year of that Reign, he was again retain'd to ſerve the King in *France*, with 6 Knights, 113 Men at Arms, and 360 Archers. In the Eighth of that Reign, he aſſiſted the King in reducing the ſtrong City of *Melun* in *France*. In the Ninth, he was again made Lieutenant, during the King's Abſence, and was God-Father to Prince *Henry*. In the Tenth, he forced the *French* and *Dutch*, commanded by the Dolphin, to raiſe the Siege of a Town belonging to the Duke of *Burgundy*; and upon the Death of King *Henry*, which happened ſoon after, he was made Governor of *Normandy*, Regent of *France*, and Protector to the young King *Henry* VI. After which he reduced *Crotoy*, entred *Paris* with a great Power, put ſeveral Plotters to Death, and Garriſoned the Neighbouring Forts and Caſtles with *Engliſh*. In the Second of *Henry* VI. he took in the Caſtle of *Ivre*, Married *Ann*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, and defeated *John* Duke of *Alençon*, recovered *Vernol*, which he had taken, took the Duke himſelf, kill'd 5000 *French*, Garriſon'd the Town, and return'd to *Paris*. In the Fourth of that Reign, he was made Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain*, Governor of *Calis* and the Marſhes of *Picardy*. In the Eighth he called a Parliament for *Normandy* at *Roan*, and took St. *Denys* from the *French*. In the Eleventh his Wife died, whereupon his Friendſhip with the Duke of *Burgundy* declined: He buried her in the Chapel of *Orleans* at *Paris*, and erected a ſtately Monument of black Marble, having her Effigies thereon: Before the year expired, he Married the Daughter of the Earl of St. *Paul*. He died at the Caſtle of *Roan*, *An.* 1435 and was interred in the Cathedral of *Notre Dame* there, under a plain Tomb of Black Marble, with an Epitaph beginning thus: *Here lies the moſt High and Mighty Prince*, John, *late Regent of* France, *Duke of* Bedford, *&c.* Camden ſays, he was ſlain in a Battel before *Vernol*, and with him fell all the *Engliſh* Men's good Fortune there. *Charles* VIII. of *France* coming to ſee his Tomb, and being adviſed by one of his Nobility to raze it, anſwered, *Let him reſt in Peace now he is dead, of whom, when he was alive, all* France *ſtood in Fear*. Dugd Cambden.

BEDFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Bedfordienſis*, from *Bedford*, the Chief Place of it, an Inland Country of *England*, having on the North *Northamptonſhire*, on the South *Hartfordſhire*, and on the Weſt *Buckinghamſhire*; in which Compaſs, it reaches from North to South 24 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 13, the whole divided into Nine Hundreds, wherein are 10 Market Towns, and 16 Pariſhes. This, together with the Counties of *Hartford* and *Buckingham*, was the Seat of the *Catieuchlani* in the time of the *Romans*, a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, in the *Heptarchy*, and now makes part of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*. Here the Air is very temperate, the Country for the moſt part Champion, and the Soil abundantly fruitful, eſpecially the North Parts, being watered with the River *Ouſe*; the South is more lean, but yields as good Barly as any part of *England*. Near *Woburn* they dig up great ſtore of *Fullers-Earth*, commonly called *Woburn-earth*; and near *Aſpley*, on the Confines of *Buckinghamſhire*, is a Rivulet which turns Wood into Stone. Out of this County are elected, beſides the Two Knights of the Shire, but Two Members of Parliament, choſen by the Town of *Bedford*. Sir *John Ruſſell*, Comptrouler of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. was created Baron in 1538. and Earl of *Bedford* by *Edward* VI. in 1548. whoſe Deſcendant, *William*, the Fifth Earl of that Family, now enjoys it; but ſince His preſent Majeſty, K. *William* III's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, the ſaid Earl has been advanced to be Marqueſs of *Taviſtock*, and Duke of *Bedford*.

BEDIFORD, a Market Town of *Shebbear* Hundred, in the North Weſt Parts of *Devonſhire*. It ſtands on the *Towridge*, within three miles of its Confluence with the *Tow*, and is particularly noted for its Bridge upon that River, which conſiſts of 24 Peers, and is ſo high, that a Barge of Sixty Tuns may paſs and repaſs, with her Maſts betwixt the Tents thereof. Its Foundation is very firmly fixed, and yet it ſeems to ſhake at the ſlighteſt ſtep of a Horſe.

BEDLE, (*William*) Bred in *Emmanuel-College* in *Cambridge*. He went Chaplain with Sir *Henry Wotton* to *Venice*. *Padre Paulo* was very intimate with him. He was afterwards made Biſhop of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*, and was much Celebrated for his Learning, his Regular Life, and his Exact Obſervance of the Faſts and Holidays of the Church. His Charity and good Nature were ſo Exemplary, that the *Roman* Catholicks had a great regard for him, and ſhew'd it, by concealing and protecting him in the *Iriſh* Rebellion He died in the year 1643.

BEDOVINS (anciently called *Scenitæ*, becauſe they lodge in Tents inſtead of Houſes, and from the *Greek* Word σκηνὴ Tent,) are *Arabians* who inhabit the Deſarts of that Country, and whoſe principal Trade is to rob the Caravans going to *Mecca*. When they are Conquerors, they are commonly ſatisfied with the Plunder, except they meet with *Turks*, to whom they ſeldom give Quarter. Theſe Men have Herds of Camels, and Flocks of Sheep and Goats, which they lead about for Paſture, changing Places as the Graſs fails. They live upon the Milk of theſe Beaſts, and ſome Cakes made with Flower and Butter, or Honey. Their Deſarts are divided amongſt the Tribes, and each Tribe into ſeveral Families, which take up different Quarters. The Head of a Family is named *Scheik*, which ſignifies Captain; and that of a Tribe *Scheikel-Kebir*, that is Grand *Scheik*, or Colonel. Sultan *Amurath* would have had them to live in Cities, and promiſed to exempt them from all Taxes, but they refuſed it. Their Arms are Lances or Half-Pikes, Scimetars and great Poniards. They uſe no Fire-Arms, neither do they know how to handle them. They wear Shields covered with the Skin of a Fiſh of the Red Sea, which hath Two Hands like a Man, and a Skin reſembling a Camels. They have excellent Horſes, which are ſmall, but ſwift, and endure Fatigues. They ſay they are *Mahometans*, yet do not obſerve their Ceremonies, but worſhip the Riſing Sun, and have no other Prayer but *Riſmillah*, *i. e.* in the Name of God. *Thevenot*.

BEDWIN, Great *Bedwin*, a Borough Town of *Kings-Bridge* Hundred, in the North of *Wiltſhire*.

BEEL-PHEGOR, or *Baal-Peor*, an Idol of the *Moabites*, to which they offered Sacrifices. *Origen*, *Homil* 20. on the *Numbers*, ſaith, That he could find nothing in the Writings of the *Hebrews* concerning this Idol, but that it was an Idol of Impurity and Luſt. *Beel-Phegor*, ſaith he, *is the Name of an Idol which is adored in the Country of* Madian, *chiefly by the Women*. The People of *Iſrael* devoted themſelves to its Service, and were initiated in his Myſteries *Rabbin Salomon* of *Lunel*, or *Jarchi*, in his Commentary upon the 25th of *Numbers*, believing this Name ſignifies to looſe a Point before ſome Body, and that theſe Idolaters

did

did this dirty Action before *Beel-Phegor*. St. *Jerome*, upon the 4th and 9th of the Prophet *Hoſea*, and in the Firſt Book againſt *Jovinian*, *Chap.* 12. thinks, that this *Beel-Phegor* of the *Moabites* and *Midianites*, is the ſame with the *Latin Priapus*. Others believe that this Idol received its Name from ſome Prince, who was reckoned among the Gods; or from ſome Mountain of that Name: For there was in the Country of *Moab* a Mountain called *Phegor*, and it's believed there was a Temple of *Baal* there, where Sacrifices were offered to him. *Balac* (ſaith *Moſes*, *Numb.* 23. v. 28.) *conducted* Balaam *to the Top of* Phegor, *over-againſt the Deſart of* Jeſimon. *Theodoret* upon *Pſalm* 105. makes the Name of *Beel-Phegor* to come thence. There is mention made in the 34th of *Deuteronomy*, of *Beth-Phegor*, or the Houſe of *Phegor*, in that Country of *Moab*, near the Valley where *Moſes* was buried. The Names of *Beth-Dagon*, of *Bethſhemeſh*, &c. ſeem to be Proofs that *Beth-Phegor* may there be taken for the Mountain where the Temple of the Idol was: For the *Hebrews* call a Temple *Beth*, that is, a *Houſe*. See *Voſſius*, *Of the Idolatry of Pagans*, *Lib.* 2. *Chap.* 7.

BEELZEBUB, or *Balzebub*, that is *God-Fly*, or *God of a Fly*, was the Name of a famous Idol of *Ekron*, mentioned in the Second Book of *Kings*, *Chap.* 1. Some Authors believe that the *Jews* gave it this Name in Deriſion, becauſe in the Temple of *Jeruſalem* there were no Flies ſeen on the Victims. *Scaliger* is of this Opinion; but it is much more probable that the *Ekronites* themſelves gave this Name to their God ſince *Ahaziah*, who ſent to conſult this falſe Divinity, calls him by that Name, and that there is no likelihood that he would conſult a God, whom he derided. It ſeems this Idol was named the God *Fly*, or *of a Fly*, becauſe he was called upon againſt Flies; for the *Arcadians* ſacrificed every year to ſuch a like God, called *Myagros*. The *Jews*, becauſe of the Hatred they had againſt this Idol, called the Devil *Beelzebub*.

BEELZEPHON, or *Baalſephon*, an Idol of the *Egyptians*. This Name is compoſed of *Beel*, Lord or God, and of *Zephon*, hidden, or the North, as if one ſhould ſay the hidden God, or the God of the North. This Name was alſo given to the Place where that Idol was put upon the Borders of *Egypt*, about the Red Sea. *Rabbi Aben-Ezra* ſaith, That it was a *Taliſman* of Braſs, which *Pharaoh*'s Magicians had made, to hinder the *Iſraelites* from flying out of *Egypt*, that their endeavours might be ſtopt by the Magick force of theſe Idols. There are ſome who believe that this Idol of *Beelzephon* had the Figure of a Dog, and that it barked when any *Iſraelite* paſſed by that Place to get away. *Kircher Oedip Egypt.*

BEFORD, or *Befort*, *Beforda & Beforticum*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Suntgaw*, or County of *Ferrete* in *Alſatia*, two Leagues from *Montbeliard*. It was quitted to the *French* by the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648. *Befort* was in times paſt the Capital of the County, and almoſt ruined during the laſt Wars. It's Seven Leagues Weſt from *Baſil*, and 18 South Weſt of *Straſbourg*.

BEG or *Beyſ* in the *Turkiſh* Tongue ſignifieth Lord. This Word is often joined to others, as *Beglerbeg*, *viz.* Lord of Lords. *Aſſambey* or *Aſſambeg*, the Lord or Prince *Haſſan*.

BEGLERBEG, in *Turkey*, is a Governor of one of the Chiefeſt Governments of the Empire. The Sultan gives each of theſe *Beglerbegs* three *Enſigns*, which are call'd *Tougs*, for a Note of their Quality. They have under their Juriſdiction ſeveral *Sangiacs*, or particular Governments, and *Begs*, *Agas*, and other Officers, who obey them. There are Two ſorts of *Beglerbegs*; the one have a certain Revenue aſſigned upon the Cities, Boroughs, and Villages of their Government, which the Officers raiſe by the Power of the Commiſſion which they receive from the Sultan. This Revenue is called *Chas*. The others have a certain Rent paid them by the Treaſurers of the Grand Signior in their Government, and this Penſion is called *Saliane*. There are 22 *Beglerbegs* with *Chas*, and 6 with *Saliane*; but they are become almoſt independant on the Grand Signior. There are Five of theſe *Beglerbegs* who have the Title of Viſiers, or Counſellors of State. In each *Beglerbegſhip* or Government, there are Three Principal Officers with the *Beglerbeg*, who are the *Mufti*, the *Reis-Effendi*, called otherwiſe *Reis-Kitab*, and the *Teſterdar*. The *Mufti* is the Head of the Religion; *Reis-Effendi* is the Secretary of State, and the *Teſterdar* is the Treaſurer of the Exchequer. Theſe Three Officers are the Principal Counſellors of the *Beglerbegs* and *Baſſas* of Provinces. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

BEGUARDS, and *Beguines*, a certain Sect of pretended Hereticks, who roſe in *Germany* and in the *Low-Countreys*, about the end of the Thirteenth Age. They made profeſſion of Monaſtical Life, without obſerving Celibacy, and maintain'd, if we may believe the Monks, moſt pernicious Errors. For they believed, that Man could become as perfect in this Life, as he ſhall be in Heaven; That every intellectual Nature is of itſelf happy, without the favour of Grace, and that he who is in this State of Perfection, ought to perform no good Works, nor worſhip the Sacrament. Theſe Heretick[illegible] ſwarm'd in the lower Germany, though they were condemned in ſeveral Councils. They were Baniſh'd *Baſil* by the perſuaſion of *Mulberg*, a Dominican Preacher; Their Houſes were given to the Biſhops and others, and their Furniture to the *Franciſcans* in 1411. *Stumpfius Hiſt. Baſil.* The *Beguines* were of Two ſorts, the firſt made no Vows, and followed the Opinions of the *Beguards* and *Margaret Paretc.* The others were not condemned, and lived under the Conſtitutions of one St. *Begga*, Siſter to St. *Gertrude*; or, as others ſay, of a holy Prieſt named *Lambert Begha*. Pope *John* XXII. Succeſſor to *Clement*, diſtinguiſheth theſe Two ſorts of *Beguines*, which is worthy of Obſervation, for there are as yet in the *Low-Countreys* ſome of theſe Nuns. *Sander. Pratcol.*

BEHEMOTH: This Word ſignifies in general Beaſts of Burden, and all manner of Cattel, and it is taken in *Job*, *ch.* 40. for an Ox of an extraordinary bigneſs. The *Talmudiſt* Doctors, and Allegorical Authors of the *Jews*, and amongſt others *R. Eliezer*, ſays, that God created this great Beaſt named *Behemoth*, the Sixth day, and that it feeds upon a Thouſand Mountains in a day, and that the Graſs of theſe Thouſand Mountains grows up again during the night; and that the Waters of *Jordan* ſerve him for drink. They add, that this *Behemoth* is deſtined to make a great Banquet to the Juſt at the end of the World. The moſt Judicious *Jews* take not this Story for a Truth: but ſay, 'tis an Allegory, that ſignifies the Joy and Pleaſures of the Juſt, which are figured by this Feaſt. *Bochart* hath ſhewn at large in the Second Part of his *Hierozoicon*, *l.* 5. *ch.* 15. That the *Behemoth* of *Job* is the *Hippopotamus*, or a River Horſe. *Ludolf*'s Hiſtory of *Abyſſinia*.

BEJA, a City of *Portugal*, with the Title of Dutchy: It is the *Pax Julia* of the Ancients, as the moſt Learned Criticks are perſwaded. *Beja* was a *Roman* Colony, and there are yet illuſtrious Monuments of what it has been in times paſt; as the remainders of its Water-Conduits, Medals, Inſcriptions, *&c.* It is betwixt *Cadaon* and *Guadiana* or *Anas*, two Leagues from the latter, and ten or twelve from the Sea. Its Territory is pretty Fertile, and the City Rich and Strong. *Antonin*, *Merula*, *Mariana*.

BEJERLINCK, *(Lawrence)* Canon and Archdeacon of *Antwerp*, was a Perſon of great Induſtry and Learning. He died in the year 1627. in the 49th year of his Age. He wrote abundance for the ſhort time he liv'd. *(viz.) Magnum Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*, in 7 Volumes. *Biblia Sacra Variarum Tranſlationum*, in Two Tomes. *Opus Chronographicum*, being a Continuation of *Opmeer*'s Chronology from the year 1570 to 1612. *Promptuarium Morale ſuper Evangelia Feſtorum*, and *Commune Sanctorum*, in Two Volumes. *&c. Valerius Andreas Bibl Belg. &c.*

BEILA, or *Beia*, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, ſituate in a Soil ſo fruitful, that the *Africans* ſay, *That if they had but Two* Beia's, *there would be as many Grains of Corn in* Africa *as Sands in the Sea.*

BEILA, a Town of *Italy* in the Principality of *Piedmont*, and Sig. of *Vercelli*, the Head of a Territory Subject to the D. of *Savoy*; It ſtands on a Hill 8 miles W. of *Maſſerano*, and 32 N. of *Turin*. Lon. 72. 43. Lat. 45. 03.

BEILSTEIN, in Latin *Bilſtinum* and *Bilſtinum*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Veteravia*, with the Title of a County which hath ſome Villages depending on it: It is betwixt *Marpurg*, *Naſſaw*, and *Coblentz*.

BEIMA, *(Julius)* of *Dockum* or *Dorkum* in *Friezland*. He was a Councellor in the Sovereign Court of this Province, and died at *Leuwarden* in the year 1595. He wrote Comments upon *Juſtinian*'s *Inſtitutes*, *De Pignoribus*, *Uſuris*, *Fructibus*, *& Mora*, *&c.*

BEIRA, a Province or Government of *Portugal*, which comprehends the Country called *Ribeira* of *Coa*, from *Coimbra* unto *Guarda* and *Aveiro*: It is the dwelling place of the ancient People of *Spain* called *Tranſcudani*, as *Voſconcellos* hath remarked. This Province is 130 Leagues long, and 30 broad.

BEISEL, of *Aix la Chapelle*. A Lawyer, Philoſopher, and Orator, living in the year 1474. and Councellor to the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*. He wrote, *De Optimo Genere Muſicorum*. *De Myſteriis Roſarum*. *Geſta Flandrorum*, *&c. Valer. Andreas Bibl Belg. Voſſius De Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

BEITO-LLAH, the Name of the Moſch at *Mecca* in *Arabia*. It ſignifies, *The Houſe of God*. The *Mahometans* likewiſe call this Moſch *Kiblah*, becauſe the *Turks* are obliged to turn their Faces towards it when they ſay their Prayers. See *Kiblah*.

BEL, or *Belus*, whom the Scripture nameth *Nimrod*, was the firſt King of *Aſſyria* after the Flood, and the confuſion of Tongues. He begun to Reign at *Babylon*, which he built upon the Banks of *Euphrates* in 1879. of the World, and died after he had Reigned 65 years in 1914. He was Honoured as a God after his Death. According to other Chronologers, who follow *Herodotus*, *Belus*, Father to *Ninus*, lived in the time of the Judges of *Iſrael*, and the Empire of the *Aſſyrians* laſted but 600 years. *Marſham*.

BEL (*Iohn*) Canon of St. *Lambert* in *Liege*. He flouriſh'd in the beginning of the Fourteenth Century. He

wrote a Chronicle, and Collected a great many Memoirs of the Wars of his own time. *John Froiſart* form'd his Hiſtory upon theſe Memoirs, which he preſented to *Philippa* of *Hainault*, Queen of *England*, and Wife of *Edward* III. *Froiſart* Preface.

BELA the Firſt, King of *Hungary*, was Son to *Boleſlaus* the *Bald*. He aſſociated to the Crown his Brother *Andrew* I. and then about 1061. he drove him out with the help of *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland*, who gave him his Daughter in Marriage. *Bela* died after a Reign of Three years, in 1063. It is ſaid he cauſed Silver Money to be Coined, regulated Weights and Meaſures, and put to death all the *Hungarians* who had quitted the Chriſtian Religion to return to Idolatry. *Geiſa* his Son fearing the Arms of the Emperor *H.* IV. yielded the Kingdom to his Couſin *Solomon*, Son to *Andrew* I. *Bonfin.*

BELA the Second, Son to *Armes* called the *Blind*, becauſe his Brother *Coloman* had cauſed his Eyes to be pull'd out, and baniſh'd him with his Family: He was retalled, after the death of his Uncle *Stephen*, the ſecond Succeſſor, and Brother to the ſame *Coloman*, about 1132. and Reigned with a great deal of Prudence. He waged War againſt ſome Rebels, and amongſt others, againſt *Boricus*, Baſtard to *Coloman*, who would have raviſh'd the Crown from him, but was Baniſhed. *Bela* II. Married the Daughter of the Earl of *Servia*, of whom he had *Geiſa* III. and Two other Sons who Reigned ſucceſſively after him. He died in 1141.

BELA the Third, came to the Crown after his Brother *Stephen* III. in 1173. and purged the Kingdom of a great many Thieves that Robbed on every ſide. He Married in 1185 *Margaret* of *France*, Daughter to *Lewis the Young*, Siſter to *Philippa Auguſta*, and Widow to *Henry the Young*, called *Short-Mantle*, King of *England*. *Bela* III. died in 1196. leaving Two Sons, *Emerick* and *Andrew* II. who were both Kings.

BELA the Fourth, Son to *Andrew* II. ſucceeded his Father in 1235. He was very Valiant, but not ſucceſsful, having had the misfortune to ſee his Son *Stephen* V. Revolt againſt him, and *Hungary* laid deſolate by the *Tartars*, ſo that he was forced to fly, and retire into the Iſles of the *Adriatick Sea*. Pope *Clement* V. reconciled him to his Son, and *Gregory* IX. publiſhed a Croiſade in his favour, againſt the *Barbarians*. He was re-inthroned by the Succour of the Knights of *Rhodes*, and the *Frangipani*, and he died in 1260. or 1275. according to *Bonfinius*, *l.* 2. *dec.* 8.

BELCASTRO, or *Belcaſtro*, a City of *Italy* in *Calabria*, with a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of St. *Severina*; it is betwixt the latter City and the Sea: The Modern Authors call it *Bellicaſtrum*. It is commonly taken for the *Chona* of the Ancients; but there is a greater likelihood that it hath been built upon the ruines of *Petillia*, whereof *Strabo*, *Plinius*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pomponius Mela* make mention: It ſtands 5 miles from the Sea, and 13 S. W. of St. *Severino*.

BELENUS, or *Belenos*, a Name which the *Gauls* gave to the Sun, which they alſo called *Mithra*, and whoſe Letters taken for Figures make 365.

BELESME, a City of *France* in the *Upper Perche*, with a Caſtle: Its Territory is very conſiderable; The States of the Province are commonly held there. It is on the Frontiers of *Perche*, on the ſide of *Normandy* and *Maine*, upon a Brook which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Ronne* to join the *Huigne*. See *Perche*.

BELESTA, a marvellous Fountain of the County of *Foix*, in the Dioceſe of *Mirepoix*, which Ebbs and Flows all hours of the day, from the end of *July* to the beginning of *January*. *Davity*

BELFAST, a thriving Sea-Port Town of the Province of *Ulſter*, in the N. of *Ireland*; 'tis ſeated on the Mouth of *Lygan-Water*, ſome miles S. and by W. of *Carrickfergus*, upon the Bay of that Name

BELGICK, or Fort *Belgick*, *Arx Belgica*, a Fort belonging to the *Hollanders*, ſituated in the Iſle of *Nera*, which is one of the Three principal of *Banda*, amongſt the *Moluco*.

BELGIUM, one of the Three parts of the *Gauls*, which was ſince divided into *Belgium* the firſt, *Belgium* the Second, *Upper Germany* and *Lower Germany*, where are now the Archbiſhopricks of *Treves*, *Reims*, *Mentz*, and *Cologne*. *Julius Cæſar* ſpeaks advantageouſly of the *Belgick Gaul*, which he places in the Firſt Book of his Commentaries, betwixt the *Rhine*, the Ocean, and the Rivers of *Seine* and *Marne*. He confeſſeth, that in his time the *Belgæ* were the moſt Valiant People of *Gaul*, becauſe they were the leaſt given to Luxury, and that they were in continual Wars with the *Germans*. Now the Name of *Belgæ* and *Belgium* is given to *Low Germany*, which comprehends the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands*, that lie betwixt *France*, *Germany* and *England*. Of theſe 17 Provinces there are Four Dutchies, to wit, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and *Gueldres*: Seven Counties, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Hainault*, *Flandres*, *Zutphen*, *Artois*, and *Namur*. A Marquiſate, which is that of the Holy Empire, wherein is *Antwerp*, and Five Lordſhips, *Malines*, *Utrecht*, *Friſe*, *Groningen*, and *Over-Yſſell*. This Country is not great; but Rich, and well Peopled, and the Territories fertil, chiefly in Paſtures. There are divers Rivers in it, from which Canals have been cut, in order to Trade from one City to another. The chief of theſe Rivers are, the *Rhine*, the *Meuſe*, the *Scheld*, *Aa*, *Yſſell*, the *Lys*, *Moſelle*, *Sambre*, *&c.* It has 200 Walled Cities, and 150 Boroughs, which are equal to the incloſed ones in Greatneſs and Riches, and 6300 Pariſhes, tho' all this Country is not above 340 *Flandrian* miles in circuit. *Cæſar*, *Tacit.* *Ammian.* *Marcellin.* *Thuan.* See *Low-Countries*.

BELGIUS, a *Gauliſh* Captain, who paſſed into *Illyria* and *Macedonia*, and rendred himſelf ſo formidable to theſe People, that they bought Peace of him. *Ptolemæus Ceraunus*, or the *Thunder-bolt*, ſcorning to acquire it after this manner; and having even dared to give him Battel in CXXV Olympiad, and 474 of *Rome*, was taken Priſoner, and had his Head cut off, which the *Gauls* carried upon the Point of a Lance. *Belgius* was killed a little while after. *Polybius*.

BELGRADE, or *Alba Græca*, and *Alba Bulgarica*, a City of *Hungary* in the Country called *Raſcia*: It is a little below the Confluence of the *Save* and *Danube*, conſiderable for its greatneſs, and by its ſituation upon a Hill, which renders it extraordinary ſtrong. Some do take it for the old *Taurinum*; but that was too far from the Confluence of the *Save* and *Danube* to be the ſame with *Belgrade*: There is more likelihood that the latter being encreaſed by the ruine of the other, its Neighbourhood made it to be taken for the ſame City. *Amurath* II. loſt a Victorious Army before it in 1439. and *Mahomet* II. his Son, loſt another Army of 250000 Men before it in 1456. which the brave *Humades* ruin'd by this Stratagem; He ſuffered a Party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilſt they were Plundering, Sallied out, and took their Cannon, turn'd 'em againſt themſelves, kill'd 40000 of 'em, and forc'd the reſt to an inglorious flight, leaving all their Baggage and Ammunition behind. In 1521. *Soliman the Magnificent* took it after Two Months Siege, *Lewis* King of *Hungary* being then but 15 years of Age, and the other Chriſtian Princes being engaged in a mutual War. It was for many years after neglected by the *Turks*; but in 1686. they begun to refortifie it after the loſs of *Buda*. In 1688. the Emperor ſent the Duke of *Bavaria* againſt it with a Potent Army, he forced his way over the *Save*, *Aug.* 8. and defeated 6000 of the beſt of the *Turkiſh* Troops; on the 10th he marched towards *Belgrade*, whereupon the *Turks* ſet fire to the Lower Town, and abandoned it, tho' they had 20000 Men incamp'd, and a ſtrong Work which reach'd from the Town to the *Save*. An old *Baſſa* was left to Command the Upper Town and Caſtle. On the 12th, the Chriſtians begun their Approaches, the *Turks* making a vigorous Defence; but Breaches being made, the Chriſtians Storm'd it thrice ſucceſſively on the 6th of *September*, and at the Third Aſſault entred the Place, putting all to the Sword at firſt, ſo that there were about 7000 kill'd and thrown into the *Save*; but the Baſſa, and about 3000 more, obtain'd Quarter, having Chain'd 200 Chriſtian Slaves, whom they ſet betwixt them and the Imperialiſts, to put a ſtop to the fury of the Soldiers. There were 70 Pieces of Canon, with a vaſt deal of Plunder, tho' the Inhabitants had been removing their Effects a long time, and 1000 Boats went down the River the day before the Lower Town was burnt: The Chriſtians had about 4000 killed and wounded in this Siege. In 1690 the Emperor being attack'd by the *French* K. on the other ſide. The Prime Vifier ſat down before *Belgrade*, *Oct.* 3. with 60000 Men; the Garriſon conſiſted of 6000 Men well provided, who made a gallant defence, and killed abundance of *Turks*; but on the 8th a Bomb falling into the Magazine, blew it up, with 1700 *Germans* going to Mount the Guard, and ſet fire to the other *Magazines*, blew up part of the Walls, and fill'd the Ditches; ſo that the Enemy entred by whole Squadrons, putting all to the Sword. The Fire deſtroyed the Town and Caſtle; and only the Governor with 300 of the Garriſon eſcaped: He was afterwards brought to his Trial for not having done his part, but acquitted. Since that time the *Turks* have refortified it. This Place was beſieged again by the Imperial Army, who opened the Trenches before it on the 13th of *Auguſt* 1693. under the Command of the Duke of *Croy*, and continued the Siege with good ſucceſs till the 7th of *September* following, when failing in the general Aſſault made upon the Counterſcarp, and underſtanding the Grand Vifier, with 80000 Men, was marching up to the relief of it, they drew off on the 10th without moleſtation, and made a Safe Retreat. Its Long. is 47 00 Lat. 46 50

BELIAL, the Name of an Idol of the *Sidonians*. St. *Paul* gives this Name to *Satan*. *Apulia* expounds this Word by that of Apoſtate; and the *Chaldeans* by that of Malignity.

BELICHI, a Name which the People of *Madagaſcar* give to the Evil Spirit, to whom they draw the laſt bit

of

of the Victim, to render him favourable unto them. *Flacourt Hiſtoire de Madagaſcar.*

BELIDES, or *Danaides*, the Name of the 50 Daughters of King *Danaüs*, Son to *Bel* ſirnamed the *Ancient*. See *Danaides*.

BELISARIUS, General of the Armies of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, the ſtay of his Throne, and one of the greateſt Captains of his Age. In 529 he marched againſt *Cabades* King of the *Perſians*, who took Arms by reaſon of the Protection which the Emperor gave to *Tzathus* King of *Colchis*. This Expedition was very ſucceſsful to *Beliſarius*, who was recalled to go and Command the Army which was to be ſent to *Africk*. In 532. a Treaty of Peace was made with the *Perſians*. In *January* ſuch a Sedition aroſe at *Conſtantinople*, that *Juſtinian* propoſed to withdraw; but *Beliſarius* diſſwaded him, and the Rebels were brought to their Duty, tho' they had proclaimed for Emperor one *Hipatius*, upheld by *Probus* and *Pompeius*, Nephews to *Anaſtaſius*. In 533. *Beliſarius* having conducted into *Africk* a Naval Army conſiſting of 500 Ships, took *Carthage*, and ſubdued *Gilimer* in 534. who had uſurped the Crown of the *Vandals*, after having cauſed his Couſin *Hilderic*, Son to *Hunneric* and *Eudoxia*, to be Maſſacred. Thus *Africk* was re-united to the Empire, after it had been ſeparated from it more than 100 years, and the puiſſant Monarchy of the *Vandals* (who were infected with the Hereſie) was ruined. *Gilimer* was taken and brought to *Conſtantinople*. *Beliſarius* went through the City on foot to go into the *Hippodromus*, where *Juſtinian* expected him upon a Magnificent Throne, in order to receive the Honours of this Triumph. After ſo great an advantage, it was reſolved to deliver *Italy* from the Tyranny of the *Goths*. *Beliſarius* prepared himſelf for this ſecond Expedition. In 535. being Conſul, he paſſed into *Sicily*, where he immediately took *Catena*, *Syracuſa*, *Palermo*, *&c.* and the enſuing year, he went with part of his Army to beſiege *Naples*: In the mean time the *Goths* had put to death King *Theodatus*, at the perſwaſion of *Vitiges*, who was put upon the Throne. This Attempt helped on the Deſigns of *Beliſarius*: He preſented himſelf before the City of *Rome*, where he was received the 10th of *December* 536. The year following *Vitiges* came to beſiege him; but he found ſo much reſiſtance, that he retired in 538. Two years after, this unfortunate King was taken in the City of *Ravenna*, with his whole Family; and *Beliſarius* choſe rather to carry 'em Priſoners to *Conſtantinople*, than to receive the Crown of the *Goths*, which was offered to him, preferring Loyalty to a Crown. In 541. *Beliſarius* having been ſent into the Eaſt againſt the *Perſians*, waſted *Aſſyria*, as he did alſo in 543. In the mean while, the Affairs of *Italy* wanted his preſence; *Totila* was choſen King of the *Goths*, and after having taken *Naples*, *Tivoli*, and other conſiderable Places, he had turned all his Forces againſt *Rome*, taken it in 546. ruined its Houſes, demoliſh'd the Walls, and Plundered it during four days. The year following *Beliſarius* threw himſelf into it, rebuilt its Walls, and defended it. In 549 *Totila* retook it. In the mean time *Beliſarius* paſſed into the Eaſt to oppoſe the *Perſians*. In 558 he beat back the *Huns* that made an irruption upon the Territories of the Empire. They ſay, that in 651. this great Man being accuſed of having conſented to a Conſpiracy againſt *Juſtinian*, the ſame Emperor deprived him of all his Means, took from him his Imployments, and pulled out his Eyes. It is the Opinion of the *Latin* Authors, who ſay, that *Beliſarius* was reduc'd to beg in the Streets of *Conſtantinople*. The Author of the mixed Hiſtory of *Conſtantinople* writes, That the year enſuing he was re-eſtabliſhed in his Dignities: And *Cedrenus* ſaith, That he died in Peace at *Conſtantinople*. *Alcuat*, to defend *Juſtinian*, is of this Opinion, againſt *Crinitus*, *Volaterran*, and others: They aſſure, that *Beliſarius* died the 13th of *March*, 565. *Procopius*, *Agathias*, *Glycas*, *&c.*

BELKNAP (Sir *Robert*) Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* in the Reign of *Richard* II. He and ſome of the Judges were baniſh'd by Order of Parliament, tho' it muſt be ſaid, the Lords of this Parliament having drawn up 40000 Men upon the King, over-aw'd him to conſent to Bills, which he did not like. *Baker's Chron.*

BELLAC, a little City of *France* in the County of *La Marche*, upon the River *Vincou*, two Leagues South from *Dorat*, and ſeven North from *Limoges*.

BELLAGINES, a Name which the *Goths* gave to their Municipal Laws, according to *Jornandes*, *l.* 1. *c.* 11 of the Hiſtory of this People: But the Word is corrupted, and *Bilagines* is the proper one.

BELLAGIO (*Guy*) Cardinal of the Title of *Chryſogono*, was of *Florence*. He died at his return from the *Holy Land*, about the year 1153.

BELLARMIN (*Robert*) a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Capua*, was Native of *Montepulciano* in *Tuſcany*, and Son to *Cinthia Cervina*, Siſter to Pope *Marcellus* II. He was admitted Jeſuit at 18 years of Age, *Sept.* 20. 1560. He made in a very ſhort time ſo marvellous a progreſs in Sciences, that he was judged capable to Preach, even before he received Prieſt's Orders; for he received that Order but in 1569. *Bellarmin* was then at *Louvain*, where he Preach'd in *Latin*, with ſuch a reputation, that Proteſtants went on purpoſe out of *England* and *Holland* to hear him. He taught at the ſame time Divinity in *Hebrew*; and was taken up in Reading the Fathers, the Hiſtory of the Church, of the Councils, and of the Canon Law, which was of uſe to him in his Work of Eccleſiaſtical Writers, where he paſſes his Cenſure upon 400 Authors. Being afterwards returned to *Rome* about the year 1576. Pope *Gregory* XIII. appointed him to Teach the Controverſies againſt Proteſtants in the new College which he had founded. There it was that he wrote his Treatiſes upon this Subject. In 1590. Pope *Sixtus* V. gave him to Cardinal *Henry Cajetan*, to be his Divine, during his Legateſhip in *France*. After ſome other Imployments in his Order, Pope *Clement* VIII. created him Cardinal in 1599. and next Archbiſhop of *Capua*. In 1605. the ſame Pope being dead, Cardinal *Bellarmin* was obliged to return to *Rome*, and aſſiſted at the Creation of *Leo* XI. and *Paul* V. the latter having obliged him to remain with him, wanting his Counſels and Lights for the Government of the Church, this great Man quitted the Archbiſhoprick of *Capua*, believing he could not in Conſcience keep the ſame, and not watch over the conduct of his Flock. Thoſe of *Capua* teſtified thereupon an incredible grief, and in truth that City never had a greater Prelate. Cardinal *Bellarmin* continued to ſerve the Church of *Rome* until 1621. That finding himſelf ill, he came out of the Vatican where he lodged, and withdrew into the Novitiate Houſe of St. *Andrew*: This happened the 16th of *Auguſt*, under the Pontificate of *Gregory* XV. who viſited him in his Sickneſs, and embraced him twice with much tenderneſs: This Cardinal died *September* 17. 1621. being 79 years of Age. We have of his Treatiſes of Controverſie in Three or Four Volumes in *Folio*. *Explanatio in Pſalmos*, *Opuſcula*, *Conciones Sacræ*, *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis*; An Anſwer to the Book of King *James* I. intituled, *Triplex nodus*, *triplex cuneus*, *&c.* His Life hath been written by *James Fuligati*, who may be conſulted as well as *Alegambus*, *Poſſevinus*, *Sponde*, &c. *Godeau*

BELLASIS *Thomas*, Earl of *Faulconberg*, or *Faulconbridge*, deſcended from an Ancient Family in the North of *England*. Of this Family was Sir *Henry Bellaſis* of *Newborough* in the County of *York*, Son and Heir to Sir *William Bellaſis*; from this *Henry* ſprang *Thomas*, who for his great Merits, and faithful Service to King *Charles* I. was by him advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Faulconberg*, and afterwards Viſcount of *Faulconberg* of *Henknowl* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. He had Iſſue Two Sons, *Henry* and *John*: *Henry* dying before his Father, left Two Sons, *Thomas* who ſucceeded his Grandfather in his Honour, and Sir *Rowland Bellaſis*; which *Thomas* was Captain of the Band of Penſioners to King *Charles* II. and was ſent by His Majeſty, *An.* 1670. His Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Princes of *Italy*. His preſent Majeſty was pleas'd to confer upon him, ſince the Revolution, the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Faulconberg*, to make him one of the Lords of Their Majeſties Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*: His Arms are *Argent*, a *Chevron Gules* between *Three Flowers de Luce*, *Azure*.

BELLASIS (*Henry*) a Baron of *England*, is the only Son of Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, Son of *John* Lord *Bellaſis*, and younger Brother of *Henry*, Father to the preſent Earl of *Faulconbridge*; which *John*, for his firm adhering to King *Charles* I. upon divers occaſions, was by him made Lord *Bellaſis* of *Worlaby* in the County of *Lincoln*, and had afterwards ſeveral Places of Truſt conferr'd upon him by King *Charles* II. But making ſcruple at the Oath injoyn'd by Act of Parliament, *An.* 1672. to be taken by all ſuch as did then, or ſhould thenceforth bear any Office under the King, he reſign'd all his Commands as followeth: His Government of *Tangier* to the Earl of *Middleton*; his Lieutenancy of the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire* and Government of *Hull*, to the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Captainſhip of Penſioners to his Nephew *Thomas*, now Earl of *Faulconbridge*, and a Regiment of Foot, rais'd during the late Wars with the *Dutch*, to the Earl of *Northampton*. This *John* Lord *Bellaſis* Married Three Wives, *Jane* his firſt Wife, being Daughter and Heir to Sir *Robert Butler* of *Woodhall* in *Herefordſhire*: by whom he left *Henry* the preſent Lord *Bellaſis*, who was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. His Arms are much the ſame as the Earl of *Faulconbridges*.

BELLAY, near the *Rhoſne* and *Furan*, a City of *France*, Capital of *Bugey*, with a Bayliwick, Election, and a Suffragan Biſhoprick of *Beſançon*: Some *Latin* Authors call it *Bellicum* and *Bellica*. The City is pretty Ancient, but it was all burnt in 1385. It's thought that *Amedeus* VIII. rebuilt it, and environed it with Walls and divers Towers. The Biſhop is the Temporal Lord of it. *Adaxe* is the ancienteſt of them that we know, ſince he lived in 412. It's 12 miles E. of *Lions*, 10 N of *Grenoble*, and 12 from *Geneva*.

BELLAY, a conſiderable Family in *France*, for the great Men it hath produced, and by its Antiquity.

BELLAY *(John)* Cardinal, Biſhop of *Paris*, of an ancient and conſiderable Family, was born in 1492. He had conſiderable Imployments under *Francis* I. and got much Honour by the ſucceſs of many Embaſſies. At the Enterview of King *Francis* I. and Pope *Clement* VII. at *Marſeilles* in 1533. the Marriage of *Henry* II. then Duke of *Orleans*, and of *Katharine de Medicis*, the Pope's Niece, was then concluded. *William Paget*, Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, and ſince Chancellor of *France*, was to Harangue *Clement*; but being ordered to change his Speech the very day he was to pronounce it, he was ſo ſurpriſed, that he deſired the King to free him of this Commiſſion. It was given to *John du Bellay*, and he ſpake with the applauſe and ſatisfaction of every one, tho' he was not prepared. In the mean time, the *French* King preſſing hard upon the Pope, to give him ſome ſatisfaction as to the King of *England*, and to ſtifle the ſeparation from the Church of *Rome*, which was forming in that Kingdom, it was reſolved to ſend the Biſhop of *Paris*, who freely underwent that Commiſſion. Having taken Poſt, he embarqu'd to paſs into *England*, where he happily brought the King to all ſorts of reaſonable accommodation, provided he had time given him to defend himſelf by Proxy. This Wiſe Prelate repaſſed the Sea, and went to *Rome* in the depth of Winter. He obtained of the Pope the delay which the King of *England* demanded, to whom he ſent a Courier for the Proxy which he had promiſed: But the Courier not being able to return to the Pope at the day fixed, the Agents of the Emperor *Charles* V. prevail'd ſo, that the Excommunication was thunder'd againſt *Henry* VIII. and his Kingdom was interdicted, what Proteſtations ſoever the Biſhop of *Paris* might make; who judiciouſly remonſtrated, that it was very unjuſt to refuſe a reſpite of 5 or 6 days to a great Prince, whom they had detained by inſufferable delays 6 years together. The Courier arrived two days after; and the Court of *Rome* had no ſmall reaſon to be diſpleaſed at its Precipitation, and to deteſt the violence of thoſe who had ſacrificed the *Romiſh* Religion, and the Glory of that Church, to their Ambition. It put the Biſhop of *Paris* into deſpair of ſucceſs, and the Proxies which the King of *England* ſent him were uſeleſs. After this misfortune he continued his Cares for the Affairs of *France* under *Paul* III. who ſucceeded *Clement*; and it was of the ſame *Paul* that he had his Cardinal's Hat, *May* 25. 1535. The year enſuing he aſſiſted at a Conſiſtory, where the Emperor *Charles* V. furiouſly inveighed againſt *Francis* I. The Cardinal dexterouſly diſſembled his diſpleaſure; but he had ſo good a Memory, that he retained Word for Word the ſtudied Harangue of the Emperor: And as it was very important for the King's Affairs, to know from the Original the deſigns of the Emperor, *Du Bellay* took Poſt, to give him advice of it. Then it was that *Charles* came into *Provence* in 1536. The King, willing to oppoſe this Enemy, left his Capital City with Cardinal *Du Bellay*, and made him his Lieutenant General, to relieve the Neceſſities of *Picardy* and *Champagne*: The Cardinal ſhewed in this Occaſion, that he was as intelligent in Warlike Affairs, as in the Intrigues of the Cloſet; he undertook to defend *Paris*, which was in a Tumult, and fortified it with a Rampart and Bulwarks, which are to be ſeen at this day. He provided with the ſame Care for the other Cities. After the death of *John de Langeac*, which happened in 1541. the King named him to the Biſhoprick of *Limoges*. He had the Archbiſhoprick of *Bourdeaux* in 1544 and finally he ſucceeded in 1546 to *Renatus du Bellay*, his Brother, Biſhop of *Metz*. Thus it was, that the King fought all Occaſions to Reward the Fidelity of this Cardinal, whom he alſo made a Member of his Privy Council. But after the death of that great Prince, in 1547 Cardinal *du Bellay* was deprived of his Rank and Credit, by thoſe who ſucceeded him in favour; and chiefly by the Cardinal of *Lorrain*. He withdrew to *Rome*, where he was made Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and Dean of the Cardinals, during the abſence of thoſe of *France* and *Lorrain*. His Worth was in ſo great eſteem at *Rome*, that he was in Election to be made Pope after the death of *Marcellus* II. He died in the ſame City, *Febr.* 16 1560. being 68 years of Age; and was interr'd in *Trinity-Church* of the Mount. This great Prelate left ſome Speeches in Apologs for King *Francis* I. and divers Poems in Three Books, the Reſt of which ſheweth his piercing and delicate Wit. *Joan. Paladius* was his Domeſtick, and he conferred upon him the Parſonage of *Meudon*, near *Paris*. *Nicolas Bonnet* of *Paris* was his Secretary, whoſe Fidelity the Emperor could never corrupt. *Thuan. Paul. Jov. Scævo. Mirlet.*

BELLAY, *(Martin of)* Brother to the Cardinal, and Prince of *Leon*. King *Francis* I. eſteem'd him much, and employed him in the Wars, in important Embaſſies, and Extraordinary Adions. To reward his Services, he gave him the Government of *Piedmont*, and made him Knight of his Order. He married his Sons to well as great Imployments, that he found vacant Hours to write his Memorials, which contain the moſt memorable Tranſactions under the Reign of *Francis* I. to the time of *Henry* II. *Thuan.*

BELLEFOREST, *(Francis)* of the County of *Comminges*, was eſteemed under the Reign of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. His *Coſmography*, Printed in the year 1575. is in 3 Volumes: The *Annals* of *France* are in 2. He compoſed alſo the *Hiſtory of the Nine* Charles's, Kings *of* France; tranſlated divers Treatiſes from *Greek* into *Latin*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, &c. He died at *Paris*, *Jan.* 1. 1583. being 53. years old. *Thuan. Spond.*

BELLEGARDE *upon the Soan*, a City of *France* in *Burgundy*, with the Title of a Dutchy: It hath been in times paſt pretty ſtrong, whence it got the Name of *Secure*; but King *Lewis the Juſt* having erected it in *An.* 1620. into a Dutchy and Peerdom for *Roger* of *St. Lari*, *Bellegarde*, the Name of that Nobleman's Family, was tranſlated thither. It is about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Châlon* above *Verdun*, and upon the Frontiers of *Franche Comté*.

BELLEGARDE, a ſtrong Place in the County of *Rouſſillon*, upon the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, betwixt *Ceret* and *Jonquere*, was taken in 1674. by the *Spaniards*, who tho they had fortified it, were forced to ſurrender it to Marſchal *Schomberg*.

BELLE-ISLE, in Lat. *Formoſa Inſula*, Gr. Καλοσ νησος, an Iſle of *France* upon the Coaſts of *Brittany*, with the Title of a Marquiſate: It is about 6 Leagues in length, and 2 in breadth with a good Port, and ſome Caſtles, over-againſt *Vannes* and *Auray*, being but 5 or 6 miles from the Continent. *Belle-Iſle* is conſiderable for its Salt-works, and the ordinary Paſſage of Ships along its Coaſts.

BELLE-ISLE, or *Formoſa*, an Iſle of *Aſia* upon the Eaſtern Ocean of *China*, betwixt the Province of *Fokien* on the Weſt, the Iſle *Manille*, or of *Lucon*, on the South, and divers other ſmall Iſlands on the Eaſt, as *Pakan*, *Tobaco-Miguel*, *Tobaco-Xima*, &c. It is pleaſant and fertile; and the *Hollanders* endeavour'd to eſtabliſh themſelves there, but they have been expell'd by the *Chineſe*. The principal Boroughs of *Belle-Iſle*, are *Toyoan-Gillira*, *Waukan*, &c.

BELLERE, *(John)* a Famous Printer at *Antwerp*, acquir'd great Reputation by his Works. He Printed a Dictionary extracted from *Robert Stephens* and *Geſner*, and compoſed another in *Latin* and *Spaniſh*, as is to be ſeen in the Lives of the *Stephens*. *Bellere*'s Editions were eſteem'd, becauſe of the fairneſs of their Characters, and the good Paper. They ſet up alſo at *Douay*, where *Balthaſar Bellere*'s Editions are valued. *Malinkrot Art. Typograph.*

BELLEROPHON, Son to *Glaucus* King of *Lycia*, is renowned in the Writings of the Poets. He ſo obſtinately refuſed the Love of *Sthenobea*, Daughter to *Itobates* King of *Lycia*, and Wife to *Pratus* King of *Argos*, to whom *Bellerophon* fled, that this Princeſs accuſed him before her Husband, as tho' he had made an Attempt upon her Honour. *Pratus*, unwilling to violate the Law of Nations, ſent him into *Lycia*, with Letters directed to *Itobates*, Father to *Sthenobea*, with Orders to put him to death. Thence came the Proverb, *Literæ Bellerophontis*, for Letters written againſt the Bearers of them. But *Bellerophon* Triumph'd over the Enemies of that King; and being mounted upon the Horſe *Pegaſus*, he defeated the *Chimæra*, in the year of the World 2693. The true Name of *Bellerophon* was *Hipponous*, and the other was given him becauſe he had killed *Bellerus*, one of the Chief of the City of *Corinth*, whence he was forced to fly, and withdraw to *Argos*: There it was that *Sthenobea* ſaw and loved him. *Itobates* expoſed him to great Dangers, but he always went through them by his Prudence and Courage. He made uſe of a Brigantine, or, according to others, of a ſmall Fleet, whoſe Admiral had a winged Horſe for a Banner; with this Ship he ſailed every where with much eaſe, and defeated a Pirate who had his Retreat upon *Mount Chimæra*, and whoſe Ship had a Lion upon its Prow, a Dragon on the Poop and a Goat in the middle. This occaſioned the Fables which the Poets have mixed in the Hiſtory of *Bellerophon*, who became at length Son-in-Law to *Itobates*. *Homer*, *Natalis Comes*, *Lucian in Adag.*

BELLIN, or *Belinus*, an old fabulous *Britiſh* King. He pretended that he was Son to *Dunvallo*, and Brother to *Brennus*, a famous *Gauliſh* Captain, who carried the War into *Italy*. They pretend that theſe two Brothers waged againſt one another; and that as they were ready to cut Battel, their Mother brought them to an Accommodation. That *Belinus* accompanied his Brother into *Italy*, and died at his return, leaving the Crown to his Son *Gurgustius*, about the year of the World 3650. This time, 'tis true, agreeth with that wherein *Brennus* lived, who defeated the *Romans* near the River *Allia* and took their City in the year 364 of its Foundation, in the third year of XCVII *Olympiad*, which was the year 664 or 665 of the World.

BELLIN, *(Gentil)* of *Venice*, Eldeſt Son to *James Bellin*, was born in 1421. There happened a very ſingular thing to *Gentil Bellin*; for *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, having ſeen ſome of his Paintings, was ſo charm'd therewith, that not being able to comprehend how a mortal Man was capable of making Works, which he look'd upon as altogether Divine, he deſired to have the Author, and to ſee him Work: Therefore he writ to the Republick, and prayed them to ſend *Bellin* to him; who went to *Conſtantinople*, and made very fine Pictures for the Grand Signior. He Painted, amongſt other Pieces, the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt*, whom the very *Turks* do Honour as a great Prophet: *Mahomet* admired the Proportion and Shadowing of the Work, but he found a Defect in it, *viz.* That the Neck was too high and too large, being ſeparated from the Head; and to convince him of the Truth of his Obſervation by a natural Example, he call'd for a Slave, had his Head cut off in his preſence, and made him obſerve that the Neck ſeparated from the Head, grew extreamly ſmall. But this Play not pleaſing the Painter, he was ſeized with a mortal Fright, which left him not before he had obtained his Diſmiſſion; for the Example of the Slave, ſo barbarouſly maſſacred, could not be put out of his Mind: However, the Grand Signior preſented him with rich Gifts; he himſelf put a golden Chain of great Value about his Neck, and ſent him back to *Venice*, with Letters of Recommendation to the Republick, from which he had a conſiderable Penſion aſſign'd him during his Life. *Bellin* made beſides ſeveral Works at *Venice*, as that wherein he repreſents the Ambaſſadors of the Republick ſent to *Frederick* II. to perſuade him to a Peace with Pope *Alexander*. *Vaſari*, *Ridolfi*, *Felibien*.

BELLIN, *(John)* Son of *James*, and Brother of *Gentil*, and of the ſame Profeſſion: He made ſeveral admirable Pieces, which are now to be ſeen in the Hall of the Council of *Venice*. He Painted with more Art and Sweetneſs than his Brother. He drew ſeveral Pourtraicts of his Friends, as that of *Bembo*. He died in the year 1512. being 90 years old. 'Twas this year in which he began, at the inſtance of the Duke of *Ferrara*, the Repreſentation of the *Bacchanalia*, which are now to be ſeen in the Family of the *Aldobrandini*, but died before he could finiſh it. *Titian* afterwards added an admirable Landskip to it. *Felibien Entrette des Peint.*

BELLINZONA, *Bilitionum*, a Town in the Confines of *Milan*, upon the River *Teſino*, at the North end of the Lake, called *Lago Maggore*, 45 *Italian* miles from *Milan* to the North: It was heretofore a Place of great Note, and Subject to the Earls of the ſame Name, whoſe Iſſue failing, it was poſſeſſed by the Earls of *Muſaxo*, but the Dukes of *Milan* being ſtronger, Uſurped and took it; The Earls by Stratagem recovered it, and ſold it to the *Griſons* in 1421. The Duke of *Milan* retook it by Fraud, and in 1422. there was a ſharp War between him and the *Griſons* for it, which continued till that the *French* invading that Dutchy, the Inhabitants in the year 1500. put themſelves under the *Griſons* for Protection. The *French*, whilſt they poſſeſt *Milan*, attempted many times to recover it, but without any Succeſs. In 1515. it ſuffered much by an Inundation. There is a Tradition that *Valentinian* the Third was Buried here.

BELLONA, the Goddeſs of War, was the Companion or Siſter of *Mars*. She had Prieſts called *Bellonarii*, who uſed to make Inciſions in their Body, in Honour of her; and after having gathered their Blood in the Palm of their Hand, gave it to thoſe who were Partakers of their Myſteries. *Bellona* is often taken for *Pallas*, and others do make her Goddeſs of Blood, Slaughter, and Fury. She was one of the Principal Divinities of the *Cappadocians*, where the Prieſts of *Bellona* were the firſt and the moſt conſidered next to their Kings. The Ancients repreſented her variouſly, ſometimes with a Pike in her Hand, and ſometimes with her Hair hanging in diſorder. *Tertullian*, *Lactantius*, *Ivonian*

BELLOVESUS, Son to a Siſter of *Ambigat* King of the *Gauls*, about the year 164 of *Rome*. He is thought to be the Builder of the City of *Beauvais*, and to have given it his Name. He went out of his Country with *Segoveſus* to Conquer new Lands. The latter paſſed into *Germany*, and *Belloveſe* went into *Provence*, where he aſſiſted the *Phocenſes*, new Inhabitants of *Marſeilles*, againſt the *Salians*. Afterwards he entred into *Italy*, became Maſter of that part which we call *Lombardy*, and built there the Cities of *Milan*, *Breſce*, *Bononia*, *Cremona*, *Bergamo*, &c. He favoured the paſſage of the other *Gauls* who went to eſtabliſh themſelves in that Country, and his Victories were the Cauſe that the Name of *Gallia Cis-Alpina* was given to the beſt and fertileſt Land of *Italy*. The Expedition of *Belloveſe* is commonly fix'd in the year 164 of *Rome* the XLVII Olympiad, and about the year 3564 of the World, which agreeth with the Account of *Titus Livius*, who ſays, that it happened 80 years before the taking of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. Dec. 1. Lib. 5.*

BELLUNE, or *Ciutad de Belun*, *Belunum*, a City of *Italy* in *Marchia Treviſana*, belonging to the Republick of *Venice*, with a Suffragan Biſhoprick to *Aquileia*. It is ſituated betwixt the Mountains, is little, but pleaſant, and has been the Birth place of ſeveral Learned Men, as *Pierius Valerianus*. It is 13 Leagues S. E. of *Venice*.

BELOCHUS, or *Belotis* the Firſt of the Name, King of *Aſſyria*, ſucceeded *Armamitres* in the year of the World 2214. and Reigned 35 years, till 2249. when *Baleus* ſucceeded him. *Belochus* II. Reigned 25 years after *Aminies*, from the year 2566 of the World, to 2591. Others mention one *Belochus* King of the *Aſſyrians*, whom they confound with *Phul*, who Reign'd in the time of *Manahel* King of *Iſrael*, about the year of the World 3265.

BELON, *(Peter)* Doctor of Phyſick, of the Univerſity of *Paris*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Century. He was of the Province of *Maine*, born in a Hamlet call'ed *La Sourletiere*, near *Fouilletourt* in the Pariſh of *Oiſe*. He Travelled a pretty while, and wrote a Book of what he had ſeen in *Judea*, *Egypt*, *Greece*, *Arabia*, *&c.* He compoſed alſo Treatiſes of the Nature of Fiſhes, Fowls, *&c.* Made Commentaries upon *Dioſcorides*, whom he had Tranſlated into *French* with *Theophraſtus*, and Publiſhed other curious Pieces. His Parts got him the Eſteem of King *Henry* II. and *Charles* IX. and the Friendſhip of Cardinal *Tournon*. Several think that the Pieces which got him ſo much Reputation were the Works of *Peter Gilles* of *Albi*, whom he had accompanied in his Voyages. It's thought, ſaith M. *Thuan*, ſpeaking about the year 1555. of the Death and Works of the ſame *Gilles*, That part of them was Subſtracted by *Peter Belon* of *Maine*, who writ under him, and who accompanied him ſometime in his Travels; and though he hath got them ſince Printed in his own Name, and not that of *Gilles*, yet he was thereupon Eſteemed by the Learned, becauſe he did not deprive the Publick of ſuch Excellent Things. *Peter Belon* was aſſaſſinated in 1564. *Simler*, *Thuan*

BELT, is the Name which is commonly given to Two Streights of the Sea of *Denmark*, which are diſtinguiſhed into great and little. The great One of four Hours paſſage is betwixt the Iſles of *Funen* and *Zealand*; and the little, otherwiſe named *Middlefort*, of two Hours paſſage, is betwixt the ſame Iſle of *Funen* and the Continent of *Jutland*: But neither of theſe Streights, which are not very deep, ſerve for the paſſage of the great Ships, which, as they enter from the *German* into the *Baltick Sea*, Sail through a Third Streight called the *Sund*, betwixt the Iſle of *Zealand*, and the Province of *Schonen* in *Swedeland*, becauſe this Channel, which is not much more than one League in breadth, is ſtraiter and deeper. The Paſſage of *Belt*, upon the Ice, by *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Swedeland*, with his Army, is one of the boldeſt and moſt Memorable Actions of the Wars in the Seventeenth Age, and there is no ſuch Example in all Antiquity. See *Baltick*.

BELTINGHAM, a Market Town of *Randal Ward* in *Northumberland*, 212 miles from *London*.

BELTURBET, a Borough Town of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*: 'Tis in the County of *Cavan*, at the Eaſt-end of *Lough Erne*, about 16 miles South Eaſt of *Inniſkilling*

BELTZ, in Latin *Belza*, a Town of *Poland* in *Black Ruſſia*. It is almoſt all built with Wood, in a fertile Soil near the River *Bug*, and betwixt the Cities of *Leopold* and *Zamoski*. It is 32 Miles North of *Lemburg*, and 120 Eaſt of *Cracow*.

BELVAIS. See *Damieta* and *Peluſium*.

BELVEDERE upon the River *Peneus*, a City of *Greece*, belonging to the *Turks*. It is the *Elis* of the Ancients, which gave its Name to the whole Province. But it ought to be obſerved, that under the Name of *Belvedere*, not only *Elis* is comprehended, but alſo the Country of the *Meſſenians*. See *Meſſena*.

BELVOIR Caſtle, a Noble Seat in *Lincolnſhire*, belonging to the Earl of *Rutland*: It has a moſt delightful and large Proſpect: The Stone called *Aſtroites*, which hath Rays like a Star, and is look'd upon as an Infallible Token of Victory to him that wore it, is found near this place

BELUS, a King of *Orkney*, who Landing in the North of *Scotland* with an Army in the Reign of King *Evenus* II. was defeated, and all his Men kill'd and drown'd as endeavoring into their Ships, and he deſpairing of Quarter, kill'd himſelf. *Buchanan.*

BELUS, a River of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, takes its Source from the Lake *Cendevia*, at two Furlongs from the City *Acre*. It is ſmall, but deep, and it paſſeth through a Valley of about 180 Paces in Circuit, where *Pezyla* ſo. That Glaſs was at firſt found. A prodigious quantity of Sand is gathered there, which is turned into Glaſs, and that which adds to the Wonder is, That the Sand which the Place had rendered Tranſparent, looſeth the quality if it be carried hence. This Sand is no wiſe exhauſted, though Tranſported in great quantity, and many Ships loaden with

it, for the Winds carry it down continually from the tops of the Neighbouring Mountains, and do ſoon fill the place. This admirable Valley changeth not only the Sand into Glaſs, but even the Metals which are left in it for a time. *Euſebius. Nieremb. De Mirab. Terræ Prom.*

BEMARIN, a Province of the Northern *America* in *Florida*. It belongs to the King of the *Apalechites*, and is ſituated at the foot of the Mountains: The City *Melitot* is the Capital of the Country.

BEMBO, *(Peter)* Cardinal, a Gentleman of *Venice*, Son to *Bernard Bembo* and *Helena Marcella*, was born in 1470. His Family hath produced Eminent Men, who have all render'd great Services to the Republick. He is Renowned for his Poetry, and the Elegancy of his Style. *Leo* X. made him his Secretary, and *Paul* III. Created him Cardinal in 1539. and Biſhop of *Eugubio*, and then of *Bergamo*. He died in 1547. in the 68th Year of his Age, of a hurt on his ſide, which he got by his Horſe's juſtling him againſt a Wall. *John de la Caſa* hath written this Cardinal's Life, where he giveth an exact Account of his *Italian* and *Latin* Works. Amongſt the latter there are Sixteen Books of Letters written for *Leo* X. in the time he was his Secretary; Six Books of Familiar Epiſtles; a Dialogue, which contains the Life of *Guy Ubaldo* of *Montefeltro*, Duke of *Urbin*; Divers Speeches; The Hiſtory of *Venice* in Twelve Books, &c. Theſe Works, eſpecially the laſt, are written in pure Latin. *Thuan. Spond. Boſio.*

BEMYSTER, a Market Town in *Dorſetſhire*, Head of its Hundred, 111 Miles from *London*.

BENA, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* of *Africk*, whoſe People are called *Souſos*. It is ſituated on the South of the Kingdom of *Mandinga*, and on the Eaſt of that of *Melli*. The Capital City hath given this Name to the Country, which is full of Mountains, where there are Mines of finer Iron than in *Europe*. Here are Serpents as thick as a Man's Thigh, ſpotted with very lively Colours. The King keeps commonly one of theſe Serpents in his Arms, and cheriſheth it as we do little Dogs: Wherefore he is called the King of Serpents. Theſe People are Idolaters, and believe that the Dead will find in the other World what is Inter'd with them in their Grave: Whence came their Cuſtom of putting into the ſame great Sums of Gold and Silver, chiefly in the Sepulchres of Kings and great Lords, which are hidden in retired Places, or in ſome deep place of a River, whoſe Waters are Sluced another way, whilſt they are digging the Grave, but afterwards are made to run in their ordinary Bed. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique.*

BENACUS, an ancient Name of one of the greateſt Lakes of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, called now *Lac de la Garde*, according to *Leander*. This Author obſerveth, That there hath been of old in thoſe Places a Town called *Benacus*, from which the Lake hath its Name, and is ſpoken of in an ancient Inſcription of the *Orthography* of *Aldus*. This Lake is in the Territory of *Verona*, betwixt high Mountains, where the Winds meeting violently together, do raiſe Waves in it as at Sea. Its length from Weſt to Eaſt is of 30 Miles, and about ten in breadth. It is Famous for its excellent Fiſhes, eſpecially for a kind of a Carp which is not found elſewhere. This Lake empties it ſelf by the River *Mincio*, into that of *Mantua*, and thence into the *Po*.

BENARES, a City of *Indoſtan*, or Empire of the *Great Mogul*, ſituated upon the *Ganges*, in a very fair Country. It's where the General School of the Gentiliſm of the *Indies* is kept, and where the Bramans and Pendets, or Doctors of Paganiſm are brought up. They have no Colleges nor Schools, as in *Europe*: But the Maſters are diſperſed over the City in Houſes with Gardens; of theſe Maſters ſome have four or five Diſciples, others eight or ten, and ſome fifteen or twenty, who Study during 10 or 12 Years. This Study is long, becauſe the *Indians* are of a ſlow and ſloathful Humour, and are ſeldom animated to Work by Emulation or Reward. Their firſt Occupation is to Learn the *Banſcrit*, which is an ancient Language, quite different from the common *Indian*, and which is not underſtood but by the People and Learned. It is of this Tongue that Father *Kircher* hath given an Alphabet. It is called *Hanſcrit*; that is a Pure, Holy, or Divine Tongue, becauſe they hold that it was in this Tongue that God gave the Beths or Sacred Books to *Brahma* their Prophet. As ſoon as they have Learned the *Hanſcrit*, they betake themſelves to Read the *Pouane*, which is an Abridgment of the Beths, or Books of the Law. Then they apply themſelves for a time to Philoſophy. Amongſt their Philoſophers, there are Six very Famous, who teach Six different Sects. Some ſpeak of the firſt Principles of Things, much like to *Democritus* and *Epicurus*. Others have Opinions not much differing from thoſe of *Thales* and his Interpreters. Some of them have Tenets which has a Relation to the Doctrine of *Plato*, but Subtle to Extravagancy, that the Pendets do not very well underſtand them themſelves. Doctors, nor do they make them underſtood to their Diſciples. They have Philoſophers, who Teach other Celeſtial

ons of Remedies than Phyſical Diſcourſes. As for Anatomy, they know nothing of it, becauſe they dare not open the Body of Men nor Animals. They are much given to Aſtrology; but they have no great light in this Science; and they invent Fables to expound the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. They ſay, That one *Deuta*, a God, or Genius, Enemy to the Sun, ſeizeth this Planet, infects and darkneth it ſometimes; and that another *Deuta*, named *Rah*, Enemy to the Moon, doth it the ſame Injury. They make three ſorts of *Deuta's*; one ſay they are Good, the other Evil, and the other neither Good nor Evil. As to Geography, they imagine that the Earth is Flat and Triangular, and that all this Maſs is upheld by the Heads of ſeveral Elephants, who cauſe Earthquakes when they move. Within theſe few Years there hath appeared in *Indoſtan* a Famous Cabal of theſe Pendets of *Benares*, which make much noiſe, becauſe they have gain'd *Dara-Chan*, and *Sultan-Sujah*, Son to *Cha-Gehan*, the Great Mogul. The Pendets of this Cabal hold the Doctrine of theſe ancient Philoſophers, who admitted of an Univerſal Spirit, and a Soul ſpread through all the World, of which all the Souls of Men and Beaſts were Portions. It is this ſame Doctrine which makes the Cabal of the *Soufys*, and moſt of the Learned in *Perſia*. *Bernier Hiſtoire du Grand Mogul.*

BENAVIDIUS, (*Mark*) or *Marcus Mantua Benavidius*, a Famous Lawyer of *Padua*, Son to *John Petre Benavidio*, a Phyſician. He ſtudied Humanity with much application, and then the Civil and Canon Law, which he Taught during Sixty years. His fineſt Treatiſes, are, *Collectanea Jupejus Cæſareum. Apophthegmata legalia. Conciliorum*, To. 11. *Problematum legalium*, Lib. 4. *Topica. Encomium Sacerdotis. Obſervationum Legalium*, Lib. 10. *Polymathiæ*, Lib. 12. *De illuſtribus Juris Conſultis. Locorum Communium*, Lib. 3. *Equilibrium, pro jure Candidandis. De Privilegiis Militaribus. De Puppillorum favoribus, &c.* He was thrice Knighted, in 1245. by the Emperor *Charles* V. In 1561. by *Ferdinand* I. And in 1564. by Pope *Pius* IV. He died the 28th of *March*, 1582 in the 93d of his Age. *Thomaſini in illuſt Viror. Elog.*

BENCIIS, (*Hugo*) of *Sienna*, in *Italy*, Living in the 15th Century: *Trithemius* ſpeaks honourably of him. He wrote Notes upon *Avicenna*, upon *Hippocrates*'s Aphoriſm's; upon *Galen*, &c. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl.*

BENCIO, *(Francis)* an *Italian* Jeſuit, born at *Aqua-pendente*: He wrote ſeveral ingenious Tracts both in Proſe and Verſe, as *Annuæ Literæ de Rebus Societatii*, in four Parts. A Poem, called, *Quinque Martyres de Societate Jeſu in India*, &c. Several Great Men have ſpoken very much to the advantage of *Bencio*; as *Bozius, Strada, &c.* but I ſhall only report the Teſtimony of Cardinal *Baronius*, to this purpoſe; *Franciſcus Bencius*, ſays he, *Vir maximè Pius, & inſignitèr Eruditus, qui & Muſas reddit Chriſtianas, & ſuaviore concentu, canoras.* He died at *Rome* in the Year 1594. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. S. J. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac. 2. Imag. Illuſt*, C 50. *&c.*

BENDA, an ancient City of *Macedonia*, which had a Biſhoprick depending upon *Durazzo*. This City is now Ruined, but the Country adjacent to its Ruines in *Albany*, retains unto this Day the Name of *Benda*, and is under the Turks.

BENDERMASSEN, or *Bendermaſſin*, a City of the *Indies* in the Northern part of the Iſle of *Borneo*. It is upon the Mouth of the River *Saccadano*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Java*, and hath its particular King.

BENDIS, is the Name which the *Thracians* gave to *Diana*, underſtanding by this Word the Earth or the Moon. The Feaſts which theſe People kept in Honour of this Goddeſs, were like the *Bacchanalia*: They were celebrated at *Athens* in the *Pireum*, the 20th of the Month called *Thargelion*, a little before the *Panathenaica*. *Procl.*

BENDOCDAR, Sultan of *Babylon*, and a great Perſecutor of the Chriſtians. He aſcended the Throne by the help of his Friends; whence he had expelled the Lawful Sovereign. He beſieged *Acre* with 30000 Men, about the Year 1265. Ravaged *Armenia*, and died at *Damaſcus* the 15th of *April*, 1277. coming to Fight the *Tartars*. 'Tis thought that he was Poiſoned. *Sanut.*

BENI, a ſmall Town of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, near to which formerly had the Title of a County. In the Age the Earl of *Bene* ſided with the *French*, and the *Trinity* his Brother, with the *Spaniards*. In 1552 the latter perſuaded *Ferdinand de Gonzaga* to Lay Siege which he did; but *Montluc*, at the perſuation of putting himſelf into it with ſome others, them to raiſe the Siege. The Fortifications has demoliſhed ſince.

St BENEDICT, a Patriarch of Famous Order called *Benedictine* by his Name, was the firſt who Monaſtical Life to be eſteemed in the Weſt. He was at *Nurſe*, a Town of *Italy*, about 480. This Order is the moſt Ancient, and alſo the moſt Famous of the Church. St *Bennet* died at *Mont Caſin*, where he had formed to God. Of Abbot of *Clun* to Reform the and the

St *Juſtina* of *Padua*, and *Mont-Caſſin*, was eſtabliſhed in *Italy* in 1408. and renewed in 1504. That of St. *Maurus* in *France* was begun in 1621. and hath been fruitful in Great Men. Moreover, the Order of St. *Benedict* hath been the Source of ſeveral others, who follow the Rule of the firſt Founder, and have made new Branches of Monks in the Church of *Rome*. The moſt conſiderable are the Orders of the *Camaldoli* of *Valombre*, of the *Carthuſians*, of *Citeaux*, of *Grammont*, the *Celeſtins*, the *Humiliati*, the *Sylveſtrians*, the *Olivators*, and ſome others, of which in their proper Place. *St. Gregoire*, *Tritheme*, *Baronius*, *le Mire*.

BENEDICTUS *Tlumaſenſis*, a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Moravia*, who being Burn'd for his Religion about 1460. People were ſo much griev'd at it, that they came in great numbers for Eight Miles round to viſit the Place, and gather ſome of his Bones.

BENEFICE. The Word Benefice is a Term uſed in times paſt to ſignifie the Funds given to Soldiers for a Reward of their Services; and theſe Soldiers were called *Milites Beneficiarii*. It may be ſeen in the Books which Treat of Fiefs. This Name afterwards paſſed unto Eccleſiaſticks, to whom the like Funds were given for their Subſiſtence, and they have alſo been called *Beneficiaries*, becauſe in effect they enjoy ſuch *Benefices*. Their true Original appears not to have been before the Twelfth Age, when the Revenues of the Church were divided; whence came the new Law upon this Matter, the Cognizance whereof the Popes retained unto themſelves. Though this be true in general, there are ſome Veſtigies of Benefices to be found from the Year 500. under Pope *Symmachus*, but it was not common. At that time, a Clerk, who had ſerved the Church well, had a Field given him for an Eſtate, from which he drew his Subſiſtence; which then was very rare, becauſe the Eccleſiaſticks lived on the Liberalities that were given them, and were divided amongſt them every Month, as it appears by the Canons of ſome Councils. The Oblation was made after the Goſpel till the Twelfth Age; and it is what is yet called *Offertory* at the Maſs. This Oblation was laid aſide when the Fryars called *Mendicants*, were introduced into the Church; for then the People left off making their Offering. When this Offering was preſented a whole Pſalm was Sung, whence the Word *Offertory* in the Maſs proceeded. There are moreover found in one of the Canons of the firſt Council of *Orange*, ſome Veſtigies of the Foundation of Benefices, and of the Right of Patronages, as well Eccleſiaſtick as Laick. See thereupon the Letter of Pope *Symmachus*, and the firſt Tome of the Councils of *France*. By *Sirmund*.

BENEFICES *(Conſiſtorial)* Great Benefices, as Biſhopricks, and other Prelatures, ſo called in the Roman Church, becauſe the Pope gives the ſame, after Deliberation in the Conſiſtory of the Cardinals. This Name is given in *France* to the Dignities of which the King hath the Nomination, according to the *Concordat* made between Pope *Leo* X. and *Francis* I. However, this *Concordat* was no more than a Revival of the Right that the Kings of *France* have been poſſeſſed of from the beginning of the Monarchy. This Right of Nomination belongs to the King of *France*, in the Quality of King, becauſe the chuſing of Prelates is an important thing for the Preſervation of the State, and that he is the firſt Patron and Protector of the Churches of his Kingdom; and other Kings and Sovereign Princes enjoy the like Right. *See* Pithæus *of the Liberties of the* Gallican *Church*.

BENET the Firſt of that Name, Pope, to whom *Evagrius* and others give the Sirname of *Bonoſus*, was a *Roman* born, and choſen after *John* III. in 573. In his time the City of *Rome* was afflicted with Famine, and by the Incurſions of the *Lombards*; *Benet* appeared in theſe Occaſions as a true Father of the Poor. There is an Epiſtle under his Name, written to *David* a Biſhop in *Spain*, upon the Belief which we ought to have of the moſt Bleſſed Trinity. He died the 30th of *July*, 577. after he had held the See four Years, four Months, and Twenty eight Days, or two Months and five Days, according to others. *Baron. du Cheſne*.

BENET the Second, Succeeded on the 20th of *Auguſt*, 684. to *Leo* II. He was a Native of *Rome*. Two Epiſtles are aſcribed to him, the one to *Peter Notary*, and the other to the King of the *Wiſigothes*, but ſeems rather to be of his Predeceſſor's Writing. He died eight Months and ſeventeen Days after his Election; *viz.* the 7th or 8th of *May*, 685. The Emperor *Conſtantine* had ſo great an Opinion of this Man's Sanctity, that he ſent him a Decree, importing, That for the time to come, he whom the People and Clergy of *Rome* choſe their Pope, ſhould be forthwith acknowledg'd as Chriſt's true Vicar, without expecting the Confirmation of the Emperor's Exarch, which was before that neceſſary to his Creation. In his time an extraordinary Comet appear'd, and Mount *Veſuvius* firſt broke out into Flames, which *Pliny*, having left the Ships that he Commanded for *Baiæ*, to enquire into the Cauſe, approaching too near, loſt his Life. *Platina*.

BENET the Third, a *Roman*, was choſen the 21ſt of *July*, 856. after the Death of *Leo* IV. He died the 17th of *February*, 858. after having Governed the Church of *Rome* two Years, ſix Months, and ten Days. There are two Epiſtles of his, one to *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, and the other to the Biſhops of the Kingdom of *Charles the Bald*, againſt *Hubertus* a Sub-Deacon, accuſed of great Crimes. Almoſt all the other Epiſtles of this Pope are loſt. Authors that mention him, give him a very good Character. *Baronius*, *du Cheſne*.

BENET the Fourth, a *Roman*, held the See after *John* IX. Hiſtorians ſay of him, That in a depraved Age he governed the Church with great Probity, and had a very particular Care of the Poor. He held the Pontificate but ſome Months of the Year 905, and 906. *Du Cheſne*, *Papire Maſſon*.

BENET the Fifth, was Pope after *John* XII. when the Church of *Rome* was divided by the Schiſm of *Leo*, called the VIII. created Pope by the Emperor *Otho*, who having taken the City of *Rome* by Famine, the 23d of *June*, 964. cauſed *Benet* to be Conducted to *Hamburg* in *Germany*; where he died the 10th of *June*, 965. about 13 or 14 Months after his Election. *Baronius*.

BENET the Sixth, a *Roman*, Son to *Hildebrand*, was Pope during one Year and three Months, after *Donus* or *Domnio* II. He was choſen the 20th of *December*, *An.* 972. *Boniface*, Sirnamed *Franco*, Cardinal Deacon, put him in Priſon, and got him Strangled by means of *Crutius*, a Potent Man. This was in 974. After that, the ſame *Boniface* aſcended the Chair. *Onuphr*.

BENET the Seventh, paſſed from the Biſhoprick of *Sutri* in *Tuſcany*, to the Throne of the *Roman* Pontiffs, where he lived from the Year 975. unto 984. *Platina* and *Ciaconius*, tell you how the Infamous *Boniface*, who had Strangled *Benet* IV. was ignominiouſly Baniſhed from *Rome*. *Benet* VII. was received there with great Demonſtrations of Joy: He prudently Governed his Church in very difficult Times, and died the 10th of *July*, 984. *John* XIV. was put in his Room: And *Boniface* had yet ſo ſtrong a Party as to throw this new Pontif into Priſon. *Baronius*, *& Cheſne*.

BENET the Eighth, Deſcended of the Family of the Earls of *Tuſculum*, was Biſhop of *Porto*, when he was choſen after *Sergius* IV. the 7th of *June*, 1012. The Tyranny of Anti-Pope *Gregory* obliged him to retire into *Germany*, to beg the Succour of *Henry* II. called, *The Holy* and *The Lame*, who re-eſtabliſhed him upon the See; and the Pope for a Recompence Crown'd him. He defeated the *Saracens*, who in his time had made themſelves Maſters of part of *Italy*, and likewiſe fought the *Greeks*, who Ravaged *Apulia*. Afterwards the Emperor entreated him to paſs into *Germany*, where he Conſecrated the Church of St. *Stephen* of *Bamberg*, in the Year 1014. *Benet* VIII. died at *Rome* the 20th of *February*, 1204. having Govern'd his Church about 12 years. He writ ſeveral Epiſtles which are all unknown to us, except that which he writ in favour of the Monaſtery of *Mont-Caſſin*. *Du Cheſne*.

BENET the Ninth, called firſt *Theophylactus*, was Son to *Alberius*, Earl of *Treſcati*, ſucceeded his Uncle Pope *John* XX. Brother to *Benet* VIII. though he was but a Child. His Youth and Ignorance made him commit horrible Vices, which cauſed him to be Baniſh'd in 1043. In his place ſucceeded *John* Biſhop of *Sabina*, who took the Name of *Sylveſter* III. but was Depoſed by the Faction of the Earls of *Treſcati*, and *Benet* IX. ſet up again; who continuing his ſcandalous Debaucheries, reſigned the Pontificate to *John* Arch-Prieſt of the Church of *Rome*, according to the Relation of *John* of *Oſtia*. He returned notwithſtanding afterwards, and ſcandalouſly aſcended five or ſix times conſecutively the Pontifical Throne under *Gregory* VI. after *Clement* II. in 1047. and in 1048 after *Damaſus* II. living ſtill in his Debaucheries and Impieties. He died in 1054. *Platina* ſays, That after his Death he appeared in a very monſtrous Shape; and being ask'd why, did anſwer, That it was becauſe he liv'd without Law or Reaſon. *Genebrard Tritheme*.

BENET the Tenth, Anti-Pope, was Biſhop of *Velitri*, named *John Minutius*, Son to *Guy Minutius* of the Noble Family of the Earls of *Tuſculum*. *Leo* IX. Created him Cardinal, and gave him the Biſhoprick of *Velitri*. Afterwards he roſe againſt *Nicholas* II. in 1059. and begged Pardon of the ſame Pontiff, who permitted him to live in the Church of St. *Mary Major*, without Power of exerciſing any Function of Prieſthood. They ſay he died ſoon after out of Grief, the Second of *April* of the ſame Year, 1052. *Du Cheſne*, *Baronius*.

BENET the Eleventh, His Name before his Election was *Boccaſini*, he being Son to a Shepherd, or according to others, of a Recorder of *Marca Trevigiana*, where he was born in 1240. Pope *Boniface* VIII. Created him Cardinal in 1294. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Oſtia*, and employed him in divers important Affairs. After the Death of this Pope, *Nicholas Boccaſini* mounted the Pontifical See the 22d

of *October*, 1303. At the beginning of his Pontificate, he iſſued three Bulls which annulled all thoſe of the ſame *Boniface* againſt K. *Philip the Fair*, of *France*, and revoked the Condemnation againſt the two Cardinals of *Columna*, whom *Boniface* perſecuted for being of the *Guelphian* Faction, and would fain have oppoſed the Tartars in the Conqueſt of *Syria*; but in the midſt of theſe great Deſigns he was Poiſoned eight Months after his Election, at *Perugia*. This was on the 6th or 7th of *July*, 1304. It is obſerved, that he refuſed to ſee his Mother who came to ſee him in Magnificent Cloaths, and that he receiv'd her with Joy before all his Court, when ſhe was in her old Rags. *Bzovius* and *Spondanus* do remark all theſe Particularities. This Pope compoſed ſeveral Works, Commentaries upon *Job*; upon almoſt the whole *Pſalter*; upon the *Apocalypſe*; and upon St. *Matthew*; Part of the latter hath been Printed. He writ moreover, *De Ritibus. Sermones in diebus ſolemnibus*, &c. *Papire Maſſon, Spondanus*.

BENET the Twelfth, of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, named Father *James Fournier* or *du Four*, and by Alluſion to his Cloathing, *The White Cardinal*. He was Son to a Miller named *William*, and Native of *Saverdun* in the Country of *Foix* upon *Ariege*. He was made Cardinal in 1327. and laſtly, Pope, after *John* XXII. the 20th of *December*, 1334. at *Avignon*, where he was Crown'd the 5th of *January* following. He Confirmed the Cenſures of his Predeceſſor againſt *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and Excommunicated the *Fraticelli*, againſt whom he had written formerly. His Care in Conferring Benefices was admired, and his denial of ſeeing his Relations. He ſtrove alſo to Reform the Monks; Writ a Treatiſe of the State of Souls after Death; and he kindly received the Cities of *Italy*, who quitted the Party of his Enemies. He died at *Avignon* the 25th of *April*, 1342. after having held the See ſeven Years, four Months, and ſix Days. Beſides the two Works, whereof I have already ſpoken, *Benet* XII. compoſed Commentaries upon the Pſalms, *De Statu Canonicorum. Decretale Religioſorum. Conſtitutio de Reformatione Benedictinorum.* The Life of *John Gualbert*, Founder of the Monks of *Val-Ombre*, &c. He often Mediated a Peace between *Philip* of *France* and *Edward* of *England*, but in vain, the latter refuſing to liſten to his Propoſitions, becauſe always Victorious. *Ciaconius*, *Rainaldi*.

BENET the Thirteenth, Anti-Pope, called *Peter de Luna*, was a *Spaniard*, Born at *Caſp*, or according to others, at *Hueſca* in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, Son to *John Martin de Luna*, and *Mary Perez* of *Gotar*. He was Educated carefully enough, and chiefly in the Study of Civil and Canon Law. His Inclination was for War, and in effect, during the Diſorders of the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, on the occaſion of the Pretenſions of *Peter* called the *Cruel*, and *Henry* Earl of *Triſtemare*, he bore Arms in favour of the latter; but having not the Succeſs he expected, he betook himſelf to the Study of the Law, and came to *Avignon*, whither the Holy See was Transferred. *Ciaconius* ſaith, He taught the Law in the Univerſity of *Montpelier*, and that he got much Eſteem there. *Peter de Luna* had then the Arch-Deaconſhip of *Saragoſſa*, afterwards the Provoſtſhip of *Valencia* in *Spain*; and finally, Pope *Gregory* XI. Created him Cardinal, with the Title of *St. Mary* in *Coſmedin* the 20th of *December*, 1375. The Pope was ſo perſuaded of the Merit of this new Cardinal, that he conſulted him in the moſt important Affairs, and named him one of the Commiſſaries, who had Orders to Examine a Book of *Revelations* of St. *Bridget*. Then after the Death of *Gregory* XI. in 1378. the Cardinal *de Luna* was at the Election of *Clement* VII. and followed him to *Avignon*, not regarding *Urban* VI. who was at *Rome*. *Clement* ſent him Legate to *Spain*, and then to *France*, where he was almoſt always accompanied with St. *Vincent Ferrier*, ſpeaking continually againſt the Schiſm, deteſting the Diviſion, and proteſting, That if he was in the Room of one of the Popes, there was no Conſideration which ſhould hinder him to work efficaciouſly towards the Reuniting of the Faithful under the ſame Head. In the mean time *Clement* VII being Dead, the 16th of *September*, 1394. the Cardinals of his Obedience entred the Conclave, to the Number of 22. the 26th Day of the ſame Month; and on the 28th following, choſe *Peter de Luna*, who took the Name of *Benet* XIII. Before this Election, they made an Act, which they all ſigned, by which they promiſed to renounce the Pontificate, at the requeſt of the Sacred College, to end the Schiſm. *Benet* ſoon forgot this Promiſe, and nothing could perſuade him to the Peace of the Church: Immediately King *Charles* VI. the Clergy of *France*, the Univerſity of *Paris*, and divers Princes of *Europe*, propoſed the way of Ceſſion, as being the ſureſt and ſhorteſt Method to eſtabliſh Peace. But he was too ambitious to give his Conſent unto it: He firſt eluded that Propoſition, and promiſed to yield, that he might have time to take contrary Meaſures; and then he openly laughed both at the Demands, and his own Promiſes. He was ſeiz'd at *Avignon*, but he found means to make his Eſcape in a Diſguiſe in 1402. and retired to *Chateau Re-*

nard in the Territory of *Provence*, where he found ſome Troops for his Guard. In the Council of *Piſa*, held in 1409. *Benet* and *Gregory* XII. were declared Schiſmaticks, Breakers of their Faith, and thereupon fallen from the Right they pretended to the Pontificate. This was done in the Fourteenth Seſſion, held the 5th of *June*; and the 26th of the ſame Month, the Cardinals entring the Conclave, choſe *Alexander* V. *Benet* never yielded, but created new Cardinals, to make the breach greater, becauſe he ſaw himſelf abandoned of moſt of thoſe who had choſen him, and Excommunicated and Depoſed in the Council of *Conſtance*. He was inſtantly preſſed by all the Potentates and Honeſt Men of *Europe*, to give Peace to the Church, which he always deſpiſed; at laſt he retired into a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, named *Paniſcola*, and there died in the Month of *September*, 1424. after having liv'd 30 years in Schiſm, and obliged two Cardinals, who followed him, to chuſe one named *Giles* of *Munion*, an *Aragonian*, Canon of *Barcelona*, who took upon him the Name of *Clement* VIII. but ſoon after yielded his pretended Dignity. *Froiſſard, Genebrard, Spondanus*.

BENET, a Cardinal, lived in the Eleventh Age; Pope *Urban* II. created him Cardinal, and *Paſchal* II. ſent him Legate into *France*, where he aſſembled a Council at *Poictiers*, and Excommunicated King *Philip* the Firſt, who had repudiated the Queen, his Spouſe, to Marry *Bertrada*.

BENET, (*Renatus*) of *Angiers*, a Doctor of *Paris*, Dean of the Faculty, and Curate of St. *Euſtache* in the ſame City, was very Famous for his Virtue, Science, and Employments. He preached often, and with Succeſs. He was very moderate upon the Subject of Religion, as may be ſeen by a Book ſpoken of in the *Univerſal Bibliotheck*, T. II. Here he juſtifies moſt of the Tenets of the Proteſtants: Wherefore the Court of *Rome* would never grant him his Bulls for the Biſhoprick of *Troye* in *Champagne*, to which he was named, by King *Henry* the *Great*, who had made him his Confeſſor. *Sainte Marthe, Mezeray*.

BENET, (*Cyprian*) a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, flouriſhed to the Year 1520. He was a *Spaniard*, born in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and, as ſome ſay, Doctor of the Univerſity of *Paris*. He wrote a Book which got him much Reputation, and made a great deal of Noiſe. This Work comprehends four Treatiſes, which he dedicated to Pope *Julius* II. and afterwards to *Leo* X. (Viz.) *De Prima Orbis ſede. De Conſilio. De Eccleſiaſtica Poteſtate*: Afterwards he publiſhed a Dialogue of the Uſefulneſs and Excellency of Theology. *Bellar. De Script. Eccl. Vincentius Blaſcus in Chron. Aragon. Sixtus Senenſis, &c.*

BENEVENT, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of a Dutchy and Archbiſhoprick. It is ſituated upon the Rivers of *Sabato* and *Calore*, in a Fertile Country, where it gives its Name to a Valley. The Popes are Maſters of *Benevent*, which the Latin Authors name *Beneventum*; it is thought that *Diomedes* built this City, and then it was called *Maleventum*, as we are informed by *Plinius* and *Titus Livius*; but the *Romans* having ſince ſent a Colony thither, this Name was changed into *Beneventum*, which it bore ever ſince. *Benevent*, which ſome place in the Country of the *Hirpians*, and others in that of the *Samnites*, was one of the 18 Colonies, which ſent the *Romans* a conſiderable Succour of Men and Money, to be employed againſt *Hanibal*, who had waſted the Country even to the Walls of *Rome*. This City was ruined by *Totila*, about the Year 545. The *Lombards* repaired it afterwards, and erected it into a Dutchy. Theſe Dukes have been pretty Famous, and amongſt the reſt, *Grimoald*, Fifth Duke of *Benevent*, who baniſhed *Aripert* from the Throne of the *Lombards*, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in it about the Year 663. The firſt of theſe Dukes was *Zotho*, whom *Autharis*, King of the *Lombards* eſtabliſhed about the Year 598. *Aragiſe*, Duke of *Benevent*, was Son-in-Law to *Didier*, the laſt King of the *Lombards*, whom *Charlemagne* overcame, and reduced to what Terms he would, becauſe he had been in League with *Taſſillon*, Duke of *Bavaria*, his Brother-in-Law: This fell out in 787. *Grimoald* II. Duke of *Benevent*, ſucceeded his Father *Aragiſe*, and was Aſſaſſinated in 818. In 1053. *Henry* III. called the *Black Emperor*, gave the Dutchy and Principality of *Benevent* to Pope *Leo* IX. who was his Kinſman, whom alſo he raiſed to the Pontificate. It was an Exchange for *Bamberg*, which he was willing to free from a Gift, or Debt, which it paid every Year to the Holy See. The Pope himſelf eſtabliſhed at *Benevent*, a Duke or Governour, named *Rodolphus*; he was ſucceeded in 1071. by another named *Landulphus*; but ſince, this City hath been ſubject to the *Roman* See. Pope *Victor* III. celebrated there a Council in the Year 108[illegible] where the Anti-Pope *Guibert* was Excommunicated with his Adherents, as we are informed by *Leo* of *Oſtia*. *Urban* II. held another there in 1091. againſt the ſame Man [illegible] was one held in 1108. againſt the Inveſtiture of [illegible] by Lands. One in 1113 for ſome Affairs of the Province and of *Mont-Caſſin*. A Synod in 1[illegible] and another in 1594 where Ordinances were publiſhed. This Town [illegible]

fered much by an Earthquake, in 1688. moſt of the Houſes, and all the Inhabitants, except 600, being utterly deſtroyed. It ſtands on the River *Sabato* and *Tamara*, amidſt pleaſant Plains, 26 miles Eaſt of *Capua*, 27 North of *Salerno*, 30 North-Eaſt of *Naples*, and 120 South-Eaſt of *Rome*

BENEZET, a young Shepherd, Native of *Alvilar* in *Vivarets*: He came by Divine Inſpiration (ſay the Papiſts) to *Avignon*, and there cauſed a Bridge to be built upon the *Rhone* in 1177. Thus being but 12 years of Age, he publiſhed the Cauſe of his being ſent; and to confirm the Truth of his Miſſion, did himſelf carry a great Stone which thirty Men could ſcarcely move, and laid it at the Foundation of the firſt Pile of the Bridge. This young Architect built afterwards an Hoſpital, where he inſtituted Religious Men named *Les Freres du Pont*, amongſt whom he retired himſelf, and died there in 1195. and was interred in a Chapel, which is on the third Arch of this Bridge, on *Avignon* ſide. This was the cauſe that ſeveral other Bridges were built upon the *Rhone*, where ſtill the People had very much difficulty to paſs over, becauſe of the violent ſwiftneſs of this River.

BENEFELD, or *Beinſelt*, *Benefeldia*, and *Beniofeldia*, a little Town of *Germany* in *Elzas*: It is ſituated upon the River *Ill*, about three Leagues from the City of *Straſbourg*, on which it depends, and in times paſt it hath been very ſtrong and conſiderable; but now it's not ſo It ſtands on the River *Ill*, 13 miles South-Weſt of *Straſbourg*, and 18 North of *Briſac*. Long. 27. 18. Lat. 48. 17.

BENGALA, a Kingdom of *Aſia* in the *Indies*, belonging to the Grand Mogul, is the Centre of the Commerce of the *Indies*, extreamly frequented by the *Europeans*, particularly the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Portugueſe*, *Hollanders*, *&c.* who have all the free Exerciſe of their Religion there. It has its Name from the Gulph of *Bengala*, which is the greateſt and moſt famous of *Aſia*. This State is commonly divided into 3 Parts; into *Prurop*, which is on this ſaid the *Ganges*; into *Patan*, which is on the other ſide of the ſame River; and *Bengala*, which is along the Coaſt. They aſſure us, That this Country is about 160 Leagues in length, and a little more in breadth betwixt the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Pegu*. *Bengala* is the fertileſt Country in the World, in Sugar, Silks, and Rice, wherewith it furniſheth even the remoteſt Provinces, and alſo with divers ſorts of Fruits, Salt-Petre, Wax, Civet, Lacca, Opium, Long Pepper, *&c.* Beſides, about 100 Leagues on both ſides of the *Ganges*, from *Raje-Mehale* to the Sea, are great Chanels, which have been digged and drawn from the *Ganges* with infinite Labour, very far in the Country, for the tranſport of Merchandiſes. Theſe Chanels are on both ſides bordered with Villages very well Peopled, and large Fields of Rice, Sugar, and Wheat; of 3 or 4 kinds of Pulſe, of Muſtard, and Seſam-Seed to make Oils, and a great Number of ſmall Mulberry-Trees to breed and nouriſh Silk-worms. *Linſchot*, *Bernier*

BEN-GORION, or *Gorionides*, is the Name which the *Jews* give to the Hiſtorian *Joſephus*, whom they call *Joſippus Ben-Gorion*; and becauſe they have been ignorant of a long time in the *Greek* Tongue, they read no other Hiſtory of *Joſephus*, but that which one of their Rabbins hath written in pretty pure *Hebrew*, and is an Abridgement of the true *Joſephus*, tho' mixt with ſeveral fabulous things. It's obſervable, that there are two Editions of this Book, whereof the firſt is of *Conſtantinople*, in 1510. and the other at *Baſle*, with the Latin Verſion of *Munſter*, 1541. but the latter is imperfect: There want ſome Chapters at the beginning of it, and many at the end, and it is maimed in ſeveral places. There is an Abridgment of this Hiſtory of *Ben-Gorion*, with a Latin Tranſlation of *Munſter*, and this Abridgment was Printed at *Wormes* in 1529. See *Joſephus*

BENGUELA, a Country of *Africk* in the *Lower Æthiopia*, and the Kingdom of *Angola*, with a City of this Name: It is upon the Ocean or Sea of *Congo*, with a pretty good Port, of which the *Hollanders* made themſelves Maſters ſome time paſt. This Country of *Benguela* hath on the South the Mountain of *Zibil*, and on the other ſide the Rivers of *Bengela* and *Sucigo*, about the City *Angola*

BEN-HADAD, King of *Syria*, whom *Joſephus* calls *Hadad*, began to Reign about the year of the World 3060 and became formidable to his Neighbours. *See the Hiſtory*, 1 Kings 15. 20, 21. *and* 2 Kings 1. 8. *and* 2 Chron 18

BENI, *(Paul)* a Native of *Gubio*, or *Igubio*, in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Padua*, was one of the Learneſt Men that *Italy* had at the beginning of the laſt Age: He was full of Fire, and pretty prone to Critick He thought he had found great Faults in the *Italian* Dictionary, which the Academy *De la Crusca* of *Florence* had publiſhed; this afforded him the thought of mark of them with more Care in a Book Printed [illegible] of *Anti-Crusca*, or *Paragone della Lingua Italiana*. *Paul Beni* pick'd another Quarrel with the ſame Academy, upon the Subject of *Taſſo*, whoſe Defence he publickly undertook, and made two Treatiſes concerning the ſame: In the one he compares *Taſſo* with *Virgil*, and *Arioſto* to *Homer*; and in another he anſwereth to what had been criticized upon in the Poetry of this excellent Author. The latter is entituled, *Il Commento ſopra il Goffredo di Torquato Taſſo*. He publiſh'd ſome other Diſcourſes upon the *Paſtor Fido* of *Guarini*. All theſe Pieces were in *Italian*; but he hath left a greater number in *Latin*. The moſt conſiderable are Commentaries upon the Poetry and Rhetorick of *Ariſtotle*, upon the firſt Six Books of the *Æneids*, and the Hiſtory of *Salluſt*, a Poem and Rhetorick drawn from the Writings of *Plato*. *De Hiſtoria*, *lib.* 4. *Diſputatio de Annalibus Eccleſiaſticis Card. Baronii*, *&c.* He died the 12th of *February*, 1625. *Lauren. Craſſo*, *Thomaſin*, *in Elog. Vir. Illuſtr.*

BENJAMIN, the 12th Son of *Jacob*, and the 2d of *Rachel*, was born in the year of the World 2355. See *Gen.* 35. and foll. *Joſ.* 18. *Judg.* 19. 20.

BENJAMIN, Deacon and Martyr, who ſuffer'd for the Faith about the year of Chriſt 422. *Varanes* King of *Perſia*, a great Perſecutor of Chriſtians, having caſt him into Priſon, ſet him at liberty two years after, upon the Interceſſion of an Ambaſſador of *Theodoſius*, on condition he would no more teach the Chriſtian Doctrine. *Benjamin* ſaid that he could not hide the Light, nor bury the Talent which the Lord had committed unto him to make others Partakers thereof. Upon which this King preſſing him to renounce the God whom he ſerved, he made him ſo convincing a Reply, by the Compariſon which he gave him of the Crime which a Subject ſhould become guilty of who ſhould quit the Service of his King, to embrace that of his Enemy, that *Varanes*, filled with Shame and Anger, made this holy Deacon ſuffer the moſt barbarous Torments, in which he rendred his Soul to God. *Baronius.*

BENJAMIN, or *Rabbi Benjamin*, Native of *Tui* in *Spain*, a famous *Jew*, who lived in the 12th Age. He viſited almoſt all the Synagogues in the World, to know their Cuſtoms, their Ceremonies, and the Great Men they had. We have ſeveral Editions of his Obſervations in this Journey.

BENIBESSARA, a great Country of *Africk* in *Libya*, or in the Country of *Segelmeſſe*, which is in *Biledulgerid*. It is ſituate about *Mount Atlas*, on the ſide of the Kingdom of *Tremeſcen*.

BENI-GEBARA, a Mountain of the Province of *Cuzt* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*: It is very Populous, and its Avenues are very difficult, wherefore the Inhabitants do keep their Liberty to this day. Here is great quantity of Corn and Flocks, with a great deal of Vines, Olives, and other Fruit-Trees: Several Fountains do abundantly furniſh them with Water; ſo that they have all that is neceſſary for Life, and may ſuffer a Siege of 10 years without fear of Famine. They are to the number of 7000 Fighting Men, armed with Muſquets and Croſs-bows. They pay a Tribute to the King of *Fez*, to have a free Trade in the Plain, where there is a great Market held. *Marmol d'Afrique.*

BENIGNUS, firſt Biſhop of *Dijon*, where he, according to *Gregory of Tours*, ſuffer'd Martyrdom, and was buried.

BENI-GUAZEBAL, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, near the Mountain of *Alcai*: It contains more than 120 Villages, with a pretty populous City. At the very top of the Mountain may be ſeen an Opening, whence ariſe a great many ſulphureous Steams and Flames, as from *Mount Gibel* in *Sicily*. *Marmol.*

BENI-MERINIS, a Name of a Family of the Tribe of the *Zenetes* of *Africk*, whereof *Aben-Joſeph*, King of *Fez*, was deſcended.

BENIN, a City and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Guinea*: The City is the beſt of all thoſe of the *Negro's*, and ſituate upon a River of this ſame Name, which evacuates it ſelf a little after into the Gulph of *St. Thomas*. The Inhabitants are brutiſh Idolaters. The Country affords large Pepper better than that of *India*

BENIOATARES, the Name of a Race of the Tribe of the *Zenetes* of *Africk*, which uſurped the Kingdom of *Fez* upon the *Beni-Merinis*.

BENI-ORIEGAN, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, about the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea. It hath 3 Leagues in length, and but one and an half in breadth, and is planted with Vines and Olives. Here are alſo a great many Cedars, an odoriferous Wood, very fit to build Galleys with; and other things, which are much eſteemed in that Country There grows no Corn here but Barley, and there is not much Cattel

BENI-SUAID, a City of *Egypt* upon the Bank of the *Nile*, 20 Leagues from *Cairo*, in going up along the River. It is in the middle of a large Country, where great Plenty of Linen and Hemp groweth. The Linen is excellent, and is that which is called *Alexandrian*, becauſe it is tranſported to *Alexandria*. *Marmol de l'Egypte.*

BENI-TEUDI, a City of the Province of *Habat*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, upon the River *Erguile* It is now ruined; but the Relicks of ſome Magnificent Buildings are yet to be ſeen there, and ſome ancient Tombs that denote them to be Sepulchres of Perſons of great Quality. There are alſo 3 fair Fountains, with great Baſons of Marble and Alabaſter. *Marmol.*

BENITI, or *Beniſi*, *(Philippa)* Founder of the Order of the *Annunciade*, call'd the *Servites*, or Servants of the Bleſſed Virgin, was born at *Florence*. He followed ſeven Merchants, who being retired to the Mountain *Senere* near this City, lived there practiſing all manner of Virtues. His Example animated them more, and drew ſeveral Companions unto them. Afterwards he got his Order approved, which marvellouſly increaſed by the Reputation of his Holineſs, which was ſo great, that after the Death of *Clement* IV. he was upon the point of being made Pope. He died the 23d of *Auguſt*, 1285. Pope *Clement* X. Canonized him in *An.* 1671. *Bzovius & Spond.*

BENI-USA, or *Bereira*, a Mountain of the Province of *Duſ*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, near that of *Garbate*. The Inhabitants of theſe two Mountains are almoſt continually at War; and the Women, if they are never ſo little abuſed, fly from the one to the other, where they marry a ſecond time; which makes them take Arms to have them again; and if they ſometimes make Peace, it is upon Condition that the new Husband will quit the Wife of the former, or reimburſe the Charges of her Marriage, which are conſiderable amongſt the *Moors*. They have ſome Alfaques, or Doctors of the Law, who make them agree thereupon; but take greater care to become Rich than to adminiſter Juſtice. *Marmol*

BENI-YASGA, a Mountain of the Province of *Cuzt*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, near the River *Cebu*, or *Subu*. It is Peopled with rich Folks, who are good Soldiers. Here are every where fertile Lands in Wheat, with a great many Vines and Olive-Trees, and ſeveral Flocks of great and ſmall Cattel. Their Wooll is ſo fine, that Women do make thereof as fine Stuffs as any Silk. Near this Mountain the River *Cebu* paſſeth between two Rocks, ſo narrow and craggy, that to go over it this Artifice is uſed; There are in the Rock two great Beams planted on both ſides, with two great Rings, through which a great Cable paſſeth, which comes twice about: At one of the ſides is tied a great Basket of Bulruſh, which holds more than 10 Perſons; and thoſe who would paſs putting themſelves therein to, are drawn on the other ſide by the other Rope. If at any time the Basket happeneth to break, they fall into the River 1500 Fathom deep, unleſs they have the good luck to take hold of the Cables to be drawn up again. *Marmol*

BEN-MERODAC, the 30 of the 8 laſt Kings of the *Babylonians*, ſucceeded *Merodac* about the 76th year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was in the 3376th of the World, 678 years before Jeſus Chriſt, and the 25th *Olympiad*. The moſt common Opinion is, That *Ben-Merodac* reigned 22 years, and ſo he died in 107 of *Rome*, *An. Mund.* 3454 or 692 before Chriſt, the 33d *Olympiad*. *Uſſerius, Genebrard*

BENNET, *(John)* Lord *O'Caſſon*, the Elder Brother of [illegible] Earl of *Arlington*, was advanced to the Dignity of Baron of the Realm by King *Charles* II.

BENNET, *(Henry)* Earl of *Arlington* deceaſed, was deſcended from the Bennets in Holt, by King *Charles* II. being deſcended from Worthy Anceſtors, and in his Youth train'd up in the Studies of Learning fit for a Gentleman. He quitted [illegible] in the time of the Civil Wars, and ſignalized [illegible] under the King. As he was a Scholar and a Soldier, ſo he proved an excellent Statesman, whereof he gave ſignal Proofs in the Special Employment he had to the King of *Spain*. Therefore ſoon after King *Charles*'s Reſtauration, he was made Principal Secretary of State, and of a Knight a Peer of the Realm, being firſt created Baron of *Arlington*, *An.* 1664. and afterwards, *viz. An.* 1672 Viſcount *Thetford*, and Earl of *Arlington*, a Manor in *Middleſex* wherein he was born, after which, he was made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and conſtituted Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold. He married the Lady *Iſabella* of [illegible] the preſent Counteſs-Dowager of *Arlington*, Daughter to *Lewis* of *Naſſaw*, Lord *Beverwaert*, Son to the late Illuſtrious *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, and Count of *Naſſaw*, by whom he had Iſſue one only Daughter named *Iſabella*, married to *Henry*, late Duke of [illegible], one of K. *Charles*'s Natural Sons, who being ſlain at the late Siege of *Cork* in *Ireland*, left Iſſue by her the preſent Duke of *Grafton*. The ſaid *Henry Bennet*, Earl of *Arlington*, died at his Houſe in St. *James*'s Park, *Aug.* 28. 1685. being in the 67th year of his Age. He was then Lord Chamberlain to King *James* II. who was pleaſed, upon the deceaſe of His Brother King *Charles*, to continue him in that great Office.

BENNO, Cardinal, a *German* born: He was created Cardinal by Anti-Pope *Guibert*, who took the Name of *Clement* III. compoſed ſeveral Satyrical Works, accuſed *Sylveſter* II. of Magick, *Gregory* VI. of Simony, and writ the Life of *Gregory* VII. or rather a Satyr againſt this Pontif. *Baron. Voſſius.*

BENSHEIM, a Town of *Germany* in the lower Circle of the *Rhine*, and Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz*, ſubject to that Prince. It ſtands 11 miles Eaſt of *Wormes*, 13 South of *Darmſtadt*, and 19 North of *Heydelberg*. Long. 28. 18. Lat. 49. 36.

BEN-SIRACH, an ancient *Hebrew* Author, who hath written ſome Moral Sentences, and whom the *Jews* take to be Grandſon to *Jeremiah* the Prophet.

BENTHEM, a Town and Caſtle of *Weſtphalia*, ſituate upon the River *Vidrus* near *Oldenzael*, is the Head of a ſmall County in the Weſt Parts of *Weſtphalia*. It's call'd in the *German* Tongue *Das Grathrtchaft ven Benthem*, and lies between the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* to the Eaſt, *Over-Yſſel* and the Territory of *Twvent* to the Weſt, and upon the North and South is incloſ'd by the River *Vechta*. The Caſtle of the Town of *Benthem* lies two miles from *Oldenzael*, a Town in the South-Eaſt Angle of the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, ten miles from *Deventer* to the Eaſt.

BENTIVOGLIO, is a Borough of *Italy*, in the Territory of *Bononia*, on the ſide of *Ferrara*. It hath been in times paſt ſtronger and more conſiderable than it is now. It ſtands on the River *Reno*, 18 miles North of *Bologne*, and 16 South of *Ferrara*. Long. 37. 8. Lat. 44. 19.

BENTIVOGLIO, a Family: The Family of *Bentivoglio* draweth its Original from *Enzius*, King of *Sardinia*: and the Kings of *Arragon*, the Dukes of *Milan*, and divers other Potentates, have called thoſe of that Family Kinſmen. It had a long time the Lordſhip of the City of *Bononia*. *John Bentivoglio* II. of that Name ſucceeded his Father *Annibal*; and when he was very young, one of his Relations Governed until about 1462. *John* was compelled through Policy to maintain himſelf by cruel Maxims. He put ſeveral of the *Malvezzi* to death, and baniſhed the *Marſcotti*; becauſe both made ſecret Cabals to take the Government from him. That Vice excepted, he was one of the greateſt Men of his time, a good Soldier, a wiſe Captain, undaunted in Danger, and the truſtieſt Friend in the World. He entred into a League with Pope *Sixtus* IV. and *Hercules* Duke of *Ferrara* againſt the *Venetians*, beat *Jerome Riario*, and then bravely oppoſed *Cæſar Borgia* Duke of *Valentinois*, Son to Pope *Alexander* VI. about the year 1506. Pope *Julius* II. being come to *Bononia*, drove thence *John Bentivoglio* and all his Family; ſome of his Children were murthered, his Goods plundered, and his very Houſe demoliſhed by the People: And all this was barbarouſly executed, againſt the Promiſe which was made to him. He retired into the City of *Milan*, others ſay to *Buſſet* in the *Parmeſan*, where he died in 1508. almoſt 70 years of Age. The reſt of the Family of *Bentivoglio* eſtabliſh'd themſelves at *Ferrara*.

BENTIVOGLIO, *(Francſca)* Wife to *Galeota Manfredi*, Prince of *Forli* in *Italy*, ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed by her Husband, ſhe ſuborned two Phyſicians, and counterfeiting her ſelf ſick, made them enter his Chamber with Arms hidden, to aſſaſſinate him: And becauſe *Galeota* defended himſelf againſt theſe two Men, ſhe took a Poinard which ſhe wore her ſelf, and thruſt it into his Breaſt. They ſay ſhe underſtood that this Prince had contracted a ſecret Marriage with a Damoſel of *Faycnza* before he married her, which brought her to this Deſpair. *Vulg*

BENTIVOGLIO, *(Guy)* a Cardinal, much celebrated by abundance of Authors; born at *Ferrara*, 1579 of *Cornelius Bentivoglio* and *Elizabeth Bendadei*. In his Youth he made an extraordinary Progreſs in the Univerſity of *Padua*. He was Nuncio to the Pope in *Flanders*, and afterwards in *France*, and acquitted himſelf ſo worthily in theſe Employments, that Pope *Paul* I. promoted him to a Cardinalate in 1621. In ſhort, *Bentivoglio* underſtood Buſineſs extreamly well, was a Perſon of great Learning, Prudence and Integrity, and generally belov'd. He died in the year 1644. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *The Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of* Flanders: *A Relation of* Flanders *Letters* and *Memoires*. *Gualdo Priorato Scrut de Gli Hiſtor Illuſt de Ital. Moreri de Script. Sec.* 17

BEORGOR, or *Borgor*, King of the *Alani*, in the 5th Age. He occaſioned ſtrange Diſorders amongſt the *Gauls*, and in *Italy*. *Reimer*, Maſter of the *Roman* Militia, pref.

pursued him, and having overtaken him near *Bergamo*, defeated him the 6th of *February*, 464. *Thomasini.*

BEOTIA, or *Baotia*, a Province of *Greece*, called at this day *Stramulipa*, under the *Turk*. It is commonly put in *Achaia*, or *Livadia*. It was betwixt the Country of *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Thessaly*, and *Attica*, the *Archipelago*, and the Isle of *Negrepont*, and divided into Upper and Lower. The first had the City of *Lebadia*, call'd now *Badia*, *Cheronea*, famous for the Birth of *Plutarch*, *Orchomenes*, *Platea*, where *Pausanias* and *Aristides*, Generals of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians*, defeated *Mardonius* in the 75th *Olympiad*, and in the 275th year of *Rome*; besides *Amphiclea*, *Hyampolis*, *Coronea*, *&c.* The Lower had *Thebes*, Capital of all *Beotia*, called now *Stives*, *Phocea*, *Mycalessus*, or *Malacassa*, which *Statius* makes mention of in the 7th Book of his *Thebais*; *Anthedon*, *Acrephium*, *Tanagra*, *&c.* *Beotia* was washed with the Rivers *Asopus*, *Cephisus*, *&c.* Here was the Mountain *Helicon*, and the Fountain *Aganippe*, famous in the Writings of the Poets. Several of the Ancients have imagin'd, that *Bœotus*, Nephew to *Æolus*, and Son to *Neptune* and *Arnea*, gave his Name to *Beotia*: others relate it variously. Howbeit, the Name of *Beotians* and *Thebans* is famous enough in the Works of the Ancients, where we see they had a great share in all the Wars of the *Greeks*. *Miconides*, General of the *Athenians*, having defeated the Army of the *Lacedæmonians*, in the 4th year of the 81st *Olympiad*, which was the 297th of *Rome*, subdued *Beotia*, the *Locrenses*, *&c.* Two years after, *Tolmides*, General of the same *Athenians*, made farther Ravages there. Since that time, the *Thebans* had a great hand in the War of *Peloponnesus*, or *Morea*. In the year 344 of *Rome*, which was the 3d of the 92d *Olympiad*, those of *Chalcis* in the Isle of *Negrepont*, revolting against the *Athenians*, joined the *Beotians*, and made in the Streight of *Euripus* a Ditch, to hinder the Ships from passing there, leaving room for one only. Six years after, they were at the taking of *Athens*, in the 359th year of *Rome*. Being in Confederacy with the *Athenians*, they opposed the *Lacedæmonians*; but *Agesilaus* had some advantages in *Beotia*. In the 376th of *Rome*, they sent Troops into the Isle of *Negrepont*; since which time, they had the common Destiny of the rest of *Greece*, until it was altogether subdued by the *Turks* in the 16th Age. *Pausan. Lauremb. Strabo.*

BERAUN, which the *Germans* call *Bern*, *Berauna*, and *Veroun*, a City of *Germany* in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*: It is situate upon a little River, which renders the adjacent places pleasant 2 or 3 Leagues from *Prague*, and as many from *Pilsen*; but *Beraun* was half ruined in the late Wars.

BERBICE, or *Berbeu*, a great River in *Brasil*, 6 deg. 30 min. N. Lat. a quarter of a mile broad at the mouth, and 2 fathom deep; the Land on both sides low and woody, has plenty of Logwood and Cotton, and in the beginning of the last Century, the *Hollanders* planted a Colony on the River.

BERCHIN, Curate or Rector of *Nielle* in the Dutchy of *Guelders*, a Person in esteem in the 15th Century: He left a Chronological Abridgment of this Province to the year 1466. See *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Vossius*, *Simler*, *&c.*

BERCHTOLD, a Bishop of *Strasbourg*, descended from the Dukes of *Teck* in *Suabia*. He defeated the Earls of *Ferrete*, and their Allies, and in 1228. signalized himself near *Brisac*, where he carried a famous Victory over several *German* Princes. He had moreover an Advantage over *Henry* of *Thuringia*, King of the *Romans*, whom he overcame twice. The very Emperour *Frederick* II. fought the Friendship of this Valiant Prelate. He retook the Landgraviate of *Alsatia*, after the death of *Henry* last Landgrave, and died about the year 1244. *Guillimanus Episc. Argentinens.*

BERCI, or of *Bersi*, whom others call *Bresi*, or *Bersil*, (*Hugh*) a *French* Knight and Poet, about the year 1250. He writ Satyrs against the Vices of his time.

BERCORIUS, or *Berthorius*, (*Peter*) a *Frenchman* of *Poitou*. His Learning and exemplary Virtue made him much valued by divers Princes and Scholars of the 14th Century. He wrote a Cosmography and Abridgment of the History of the *Bible*; a Book call'd *Repertorium Morale*; and by King *John*'s Order translated *Livy* into *French*. He was counted the most Learned Divine of his time, was Prior of *St. Eloy*, a Monastery in *Paris*, and died in the year 1362. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Possevin. in Appar. Spondan. A.C* 1350. *n* 11, *&c*

BERDOA, a great and waste Country of *Africk*, with a Town of this Name in *Lybya* or *Zaara*, where there is hardly any thing but Sand, Scorpions, and Monsters. This Country is betwixt those of *Gaoga* and *Lempta*: It has 3 Castles, and 5 or 6 Villages, abounding with Dates. One *Hamet*, a blind *Arabian*, who conducted the Caravans by his Smell, is said to have discover'd this place at 40 miles distance. The Inhabitants frighted at the sight of Strangers, flew themselves up in their Castles, and refused to give Victuals to the Caravan, until their Castles were forced [illegible]

BEREBERES, an ancient People of *Barbary* in *Africk*, originally of *Arabia*. It's said they passed into *Africk* with *Melec-Ifriqui*, King of *Arabia-Felix*, and at first settled themselves in the Eastern part of *Barbary*; whence dispersing into divers places, they became Masters of the greatest part of *Africk*. They were divided into 5 Tribes, *viz.* *Mussamudins*, *Zenetes*, *Haoares*, *Zinhagians*, and *Gerreres*, and from each Tribe issued several very Illustrious Families, so that the greatest of *Africk* draw their Original from them. After having dwelt some years in Tents, there arose Civil Wars amongst 'em, and the Conquerors established themselves in the Plains, because they were very rich in Flocks; the rest withdrew towards the Mountains, where mixing themselves with the ancient *Africans* named *Chilohes* or *Getulians*, they built Villages and Boroughs. The *Mussamudins* do possess the Oriental part of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and inhabit the Places about *Mount-Atlas* in the extent of Four Provinces, *Hea*, *Sus*, *Guzala*, and *Morocco*; and their Capital is *Agmet*. The *Zenetes* have yet their old Habitations in the Country of *Tremecen*, which is the Westerliest Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and are otherwise called *Charcams*. Some do live about the Mountains of great *Atlas*, and are often in War with the King of *Fez*. Others are in the Provinces of *Tunis* and *Constantina*, where they live for the most part in the Fields, as the *Arabians*. But the most Potent are those of the Kingdom of *Algiers*. With this Tribe of the *Zenetes* are mixed the *Haoares*, who are their Vassals. The *Zinhagians* extend themselves from the Mountains of *Barca* unto those of *Nefusa* and *Guenceeris*, and some do wander with the *Zenetes*. The *Gonivres* live in the Mountains of *Little Atlas*, towards the Coasts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and enjoy the Lands from the Frontier of *Ceuta*, near the Streights of *Gibraltar*, unto *Telinsin*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Algiers*. Of these Five Tribes, the *Mussamudins*, the *Zenetes*, and the *Zinhagians*, have reigned at divers times in *Barbary*, upon the declining of the Empire of the *Arabian* Califfs; for afore they were governed by Cheques or Princes. But during the Reign of the House of *Jeris*, which founded the City of *Fez*, the Line of the *Mequinecians*, a Family of the *Zenetes*, usurped the Empire, in the time that the *Abderames* began to Reign in *Spain*, about 740. After that another Line of the *Zenetes*, named *Magaroas*, conquered several Provinces, and having overcome the *Mequinecians*, established divers States in *Barbary*: But they were expelled by the *Lumptunes* of the Tribe of the *Zinhagians*, named by Historians *Almoravides*, because they had with them many *Mahometan Moravites*. The *Moahedins* or *Almohades*, of the Tribe of the *Mussamudins*, were then Masters of *Africk*, which afterwards was subjected to the *Benimerinis*, a Family of the *Zenetes*, and the latter were driven by the *Benioatares*, from whom the Cherifs, who reign now, took the Empire. From these Five Tribes also descended the Kings of *Tunis* and *Tremesen* or *Algiers*, until the *Turks* became Masters of them. *Marmol.*

BEREBISTAS, a Warlike and Valiant Captain of the *Getæ*, who got so much Authority among those of his Nation, that the Sovereignty was conferred on him. He made wholesome Laws, which obliged the People to Sobriety and continual Exercise of the Body: By this means in a few years he extended the Limits of his Empire very far. He passed the *Ister*, and entred *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and *Illyria*. He conquered all these Countreys; and the People comply'd with so much cheerfulness, that they readily obeyed his Orders to pluck up all their Vines, and to drink no more Wine. *Strabo.*

BERECYNTHUS, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, where *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, was Honoured, whence she was named *Berecynthia*.

BERENGER or *Berengarius* the First, Son to *Eberard* Duke of *Friuli*, and *Gisle* Daughter to the Emperor *Lewis the Meek*; he lived in the Tenth Age, was an Ambitious, Cruel, and Hasty Prince. About 893 he caused himself to be declared King of *Italy*, against *Guy* Duke of *Spoleto*, who defeated him in Two pitched Battels. *Berenger* found himself constrained to beg succour from the Emperor *Arnulphus*, who being come into *Italy*, subdued there several Cities in 894 and 96. Afterwards in 898, the *Italians* not being satisfied with *Berenger*, who was unsufferably Proud and Cruel, called in *L. Bozon* King of *Arles* or *Burgundy*, and made him hope for a considerable Succour, which never appeared, so that this Prince being rashly engaged in the Enemies Countrey, found himself surprised by *Berenger*, of whom he begged to let him return into his Countrey. But the following year *Lewis Bozon* repassed the *Alps* at the Head of a Potent Army, to which all yielded; he advanced to *Rome*, where he got himself Crowned Emperor, and Reigned 4 or 5 years with indifferent good Luck, but not being cautious enough in the guard of his Person, *Berenger* surprised him at *Verona*, and pull'd out his Eyes. *Regimon* saith, that this happened in 904. After this *Berenger* caused himself to be Crowned Emperor by Pope *John* IX. in the same year; [illegible] there by *John* X. in 915. The following

Year

seu he joined his Troops to those of the Pope and other Princes; they defeated the *Saracens*, who caus'd great Disorders in *Italy*: But the Grandees of *Italy* conspired against him, and call'd in *Rodolf* II. King of *Burgundy*. *Berenger* had recourse to the *Hungarians*, who at that time ravaged *Germany* and *Italy* with Fire and Sword, wherefore *Berenger*, who had sent for them, became more odious than those very Barbarians, so that all entred into a League against him. He lost the Battel *June* 28. 922. near *Placentia*, whither *Rodolf* was already advanced; and *Berenger* had nothing left but *Verona*, where he shut himself up, and was assassinated in 924 by the Treachery of *Flambert*, having but one only Daughter *Gisle* or *Giselette*, Mother to *Berenger* II. *Luitprand*.

BERENGER, or *Berengarius* the Second, called the *Young*, Son to *Albert* Marquis of *Ivrée*, and *Gisle* Daughter to *Berenger* I. revolted about 939. against *Hugh* King of *Italy* and *Arles*, but was unsuccessful, and forced to fly to the Emperor *Otho* in *Germany*, of whom he demanded Succour, and returning in 945. when that the *Italians* had abandoned *Hugh*, he became Master of a part of *Italy*, and took the Title of King in 950. after the death of *Lotharius*, Son to the said *Hugh*. In the mean time he sent the Historian *Luitprand* to *Constantin* VIII. Emperor of the *Greeks*, on some Designs which succeeded not. He was so Tyrannical over his Subjects, that they were obliged to call *Otho* to their Succour. *Adelais* Widow of *Lotharius*, whom *Berenger* would have to Marry his Son *Adelbert*, was another motive o. the Emperor *Otho*'s Journey into *Italy*. In 964. he took and sent *Berenger* to *Bamberg* in *Germany*, where he died two years after. *Luitprand*.

BERENGER, or *Berengarius*, (*Raimond*) Thirtieth Grand-Master of the Order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, whose Convent was then at *Rhodes*, succeeded in 1365 to *Roger Pins*. He was a Native of *Provence*, and of the ancient Family of the *Berengers* of *Dauphine*, issued from the *Berengers*, Princes in *Italy*. He made a League with the K. of *Cyprus* in 1366. and having joined their Army together, he went to re-take the City of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which he plundered and burnt. He lost but 100 Knights, and brought thence a rich Booty. He ransack'd likewise the City of *Tripoly* in *Syria*. In 1371 Pope *Urban* V. sent the Grand-Master *Berenger* into the Isle of *Cyprus*, as Nuncio, to pacifie the Commotions of that Kingdom, after the death of *Peter* King of *Cyprus*, who had been murthered by his Brothers. In the mean time there was great abuse committed in the Administration of the Goods of the Religion in the Provinces on this side the Sea: therefore the Grand-Master call'd a Chapter at *Avignon*, where he was willing to assist; but the Pope desired him to stay at *Rhodes*, for the publick good of the Christians. Some time after *Berenger* would have laid down that Dignity, which the Pope hindered, knowing how necessity he was to the Order, and to the Christian State. He held Two general Chapters, and ordered, amongst other Things, That for the Election of the Grand-Master Two Knights of each Language should be named, whereas before they were indifferently named of all Tongues; and that each Religious should have but one Commanderie of the great ones, or two of the little. He died in 1373. and was succeeded by *Robert de Juliac*. *Bosio*.

BERENGER, or *Berengarius*, (*Raimond*) a Prince of *Aragon*, Provisor of St *John* of *Jerusalem*, instituted in 1188 the Nuns of the same Order, which are commonly called the *Mal-hoises*, whereof there are several Convents in *Spain*, and some few in *France*. *Sixeme*

BERENGER, or *Berengarius*, Arch-Deacon of *Angiers*, Treasurer and Rector of St *Martin* of *Tours*, whereof he was a Native, he lived in the Eleventh Age, and was reputed a very Learned and Pious Man. He was one of the first who durst oppose the growing Tenet of Transubstantiation in *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, and he drew to his Party *Bruno* Bishop of *Angiers*, with several other Pious and famous Men. He was in so great Esteem for his Learning, that when he came to *Rome* the Pope stood up, [illegible] he Honoured his Natural Parts. *Durand* Bishop of [illegible] of *Berle*, and *Guy Aretin*, writ against him, nevertheless many several Churches did embrace his Doctrine, which compell'd the *Roman* Clergy to call several Synods at *Rome*, and *Vercelli*, both held in 1050. five years after *Hildebrand*, Legate of Pope *Victor* II. being sent into *France*, held a Council at *Tours*, where he oblig'd *Berengarius* to Sign a Recantation of his Opinion; however, he continued in his former Sentiment, but, being Cited once more to a Council at *Rome* 1059. he Subscribed a Confession of what was then call'd the Orthodox Faith, and burnt *Johannes Scotus Erigena*'s Book, which was suppos'd to have made him disagree with the Council; but being at Liberty, he revived the Dispute again, which lasted to the year 1079. when *Gregory* VII. at another Council at *Rome*, brought him over to his own Opinion. He died in the year 1091. *Hildebert De Tour. Alpad Math. Marian. Raynaud. A. C.* 1004. [illegible] *Antonin Chron.* He learn'd this pious Doctrine from *John Scot*, *Erigena* born at *Ayr* in *Scotland*, Tutor to *Charles* the *Bald*, King of *France*. Several others defended his Opinion, especially in *Scotland*, particularly a certain Clergyman named *Bernard*. At the same time *Fluentius* Bishop of *Florence* asserted, that Antichrist was already come into the World: And *Arnulphus* of *Brisse*, because he inveighed against the Errors and Vices of the Popish Clergy, was burned at *Rome*. See *Platina*, *An.* 1116 1118. *Hoffm.* I must not forget the Epitaph, which *Hildebert* Arch-Bishop of *Tours*, *Berenger*'s intimate Friend, made upon him.

Quem modo miratus, semper mirabitur Orbis
Ille Berengarius non obiturus obit.
Quidquid Philosophi, quidquid cecinêre Poetæ,
Ingenio cessit, eloquioq; suo.
Cui vestis textura rudis, cui non fuit unquam
Ante sitim potus, nec cibus ante famem.
Quem Natura Parens Mundi cum contulit, Inquit
Degenerant Alii, Nascitur ille mihi.

BERENICE, Wife to *Ptolemæus Lagus*, or Son to *Lagus* King of *Egypt*, was Mother to *Ptolemæus* call'd *Philadelphus* who being the youngest of her Children, was notwithstanding exalted to the Throne in prejudice of his Brothers. *Berenice* was still alive in the 124th Olympiad, and 470th year of *Rome*, when the same *Ptolemæus Lagus* died the 40th year of his Reign. *Berenice* was one of the Maids of Honour to *Euridice* Daughter to *Antipater* first Wife of the same *Ptolemæus*, who falling in love with her, made her his Queen. *Appian.*

BERENICE, Daughter to *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe*, espoused her Brother *Ptolemæus Euergetes*; which was no scandal amongst the *Egyptians*. Some time after, this King being compelled to make War with the *Assyrians* about the 508 of *Rome*, *Berenice*, to obtain Victory for her Husband, vowed her Hair to *Venus*. At his Return she cut her Hair, and hung it in a Temple; and because it was not to be found the next day, a Mathematician, named *Conon*, affirmed it had been carried up into Heaven, and placed amongst the Stars. Which gave the Poet *Callimachus* an occasion to compose a Poem thereupon, which *Catullus* Translated. This *Berenice* was a Wise Princess, of whom Authors speak much to her praise. Her Son *Ptolemæus Philopater* put her to death about the year 533 of *Rome*, and afterward built her a Temple under the Name of *Berenice* the Guardian. *Ælian. Catul.*

BERENICE, another Daughter to *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, Married about the 497 of *Rome* to *Antiochus Soter* King of *Syria*. This latter had then another Wife, named *Laodice*, who fearing the unconstant mind of this Prince, poysoned him, and caused *Berenice*, who had retired into the *Asylum* of *Daphné* in the Suburbs of *Antioch*, to be murdered. *Ptolemæus Euergetes* immediately took the Field to revenge this death. *Appian. Justin.*

BERENICE, Sister, or according to others, Daughter of *Ptolemæus* called the *Piper*, or *Auletes*, King of *Egypt*; she was beloved of the *Egyptians*, who being dissatisfied with their Prince, banished him in the 697 of *Rome*, and submitted themselves to *Berenice*. She Married *Sybiosates* of the Race of the *Seleucides*, and afterwards caused him to be strangled to take *Archelaus*, who was afterwards kill'd in a Fight. But *Ptolemæus* being re-established in 699. put his Sister *Berenice* to death.

BERENICE, Daughter to *Agrippa* the *Elder*, or *Herod Agrippa* King of the *Jews*, and Sister to *Agrippa* the *Younger*, lived about the 50th year of our Lord. *Josephus* mentions her thus; *As for* Berenice (saith he) *the eldest of the Three Sisters of* Agrippa, *she remained sometime a Widow, after the death of* Herod, *who was both her Husband and Uncle; but upon the Report of Criminal Correspondence with her Brother, she proposed Marriage to* Polemon *King of* Cilicia, *if he would embrace the Religion of the* Jews, *believing that this would make the Discourse appear false.* This Prince gave his Consent because she was extreamly rich; but they were not long together, she having quitted him through Incontinence. The Emperor *Claudius* had destined her to be Wife to *Mark*, Son to *Alexander Lysimachus Alabarchus*, whom he loved mightily, but this *Mark* being dead before the Marriage was consummated, *Agrippa* the *Elder*, Father to *Berenice*, gave her in Marriage to *Herod* his Brother, for whom he obtained from *Claudius* the Kingdom of *Chalcis*. This *Herod* died in 48, leaving by *Berenice*, of which I spake, 2 Sons, named *Berenicianus*, and *Hyrcanus*. This Princess was with her Brother *Agrippa* in [illegible] when St. *Paul* pleaded his Cause before them and the Pro-Consul *Porcius Festus*. *Joseph.*

BERENICE, Daughter to *Mithridates* the *Great* and *Laodice*: She would not survive the defeat of her Father by *Lucullus*, and willingly took the Poison which her unhappy Father caused to be presented her; but struggling long with death, because of her great strength, she ordered the Slave *Bacis* to strangle her, which he performed. *Plutarch.* This *Berenice* was born at *Chios*, and Wife of *Mithridates*, as *Plutarch* assures us, in the Life of *Lucullus*, *Page* [illegible] *Plutarch* affirms farther, that *Berenice* gave her Mother part of the Poison, which *Bacchides*, (and not *Bacis*) Eunuch of *Mithridates*, gave her, and that having taken too little, *Eunchide* strangled her to hasten her death. BE

BERENICIA, now called *Bernicho* or *Vernich*, a City of *Africk* in the Country of *Cyrene*, and Capital of the Province of *Pentapolis*, which the Moderns call *Meſtrata*. They ſay it was built by *Ptolemæus Euergetes*, who call'd it *Berenice* after his Wife and Siſter. It was in times paſt a Biſhop's See.

BERG, called the Dutchy of *Berg*, or of *Mons*, *Bergenſis*, and *Montenſis Regio*, a ſmall Country of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia* upon the *Rhine*, betwixt the County of *Marck* and the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*. Its Capital City is *Duſſeldorp*. The others are *Sollingen*, *Berg*, &c. This Country now belongs to the Duke of *Newbourg*: It abounds with excellent Corn and Coal-Mines.

BERGAMO, *Bergamum*, a City of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Milan*. It is the Capital of the ſmall Country of *Bergamaſque* in *Gaul*, beyond the *Po*, called ſince *Lombardy*. This Country hath the Boroughs of *Malpango*, *Sonero*, *Bergamo*, &c. it is very ſtrong by its Caſtle-walls and advantageous ſituation upon a Mountain, which overlooks the Plains of *Milan* for 20 or 30 miles, which gives a very fine Proſpect. It's but one days Journey from *Milan*, and ſituated betwixt *Breſſe*, *Creme*, *Lodi*, and *Como*, and the Rivers *Brembo* and *Serio*. *Bergamo* was built by the *Gauls*, called *Cenomanois* or *Manceaux*, who paſſed into *Italy* about 170 of *Rome*, and the XLIX Olympiad. *Paul* the *Deacon* numbers it amongſt thoſe which were ruined by *Attila*. The *Lombards* repaired it, and were Maſters of it until the Eighth Age: Then it fell under the Empire of *Charlemagne* and his Succeſſors; but afterwards remained a free City until 1264. Or, according to others, 1301. that *Philip Turriani* made himſelf Maſter of it. After *Turriani*, it was ſubject to *Viſconti*, *Suardi*, *Coglioni*, *Maſtin* of *Eſcale*, and *John Pincinnino*; the latter was aſſaſſinated about 1409. and *Roger Suardi*, whom the Inhabitants eſtabliſhed as Governor, ſold *Bergamo* to *Pandolf Malateſta*; ſome time after, it was ſubdued by *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, about 1419. and this Duke dying, *Auguſt* 13. 1447. thoſe of *Bergamo* ſubmitted themſelves to the *Venetians*; but in 1509. the latter being defeated by King *Lewis* the Twelfth, at the famous Battel of *Aignadel*, *May* 14. this great Monarch took *Bergamo*: It returned again about the year 1516 to the *Venetians*, who have ſtill kept it. It is a pleaſant City, and pretty well built. The Language of the *Bergamois* is the moſt unpolite of all *Italy*, and therefore affected by the Mountebanks of this Country *Plin. Paul. Diacon. Merula*, *Guichardin.*

BERGEN, a City of *Germany*, Capital of the Iſle and Principality of *Rugen* upon the *Baltick Sea*, towards *Pomerania* It belongs to the *Suedes* ſince 1630.

BERGEN, *Berghen*, *Bergue*, *Bearn*, *Bergos* and *Bergia*, a City of *Norway*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, upon the Streight of *Carmeſund*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Drontheim*. It is the Reſidence of the *Vice Roy* of *Norway*, and one of the beſt and richeſt of the Country. It is defended by the Fortreſs of *Fredericks-borough*, and hath a ſafe Port for Ships, becauſe it is betwixt the Mountains. *Plinius* ſpeaks of *Bergen* under the Name of *Bergi*; but he miſtook in taking it for an Iſle. See *Berghen*.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, there is a Mountain upon the *Zoom*, Lat. *Berga ad Zomam*, *Berga*, or *Mons ſupra Zomam*, and *Pagi Zoma*, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *Brabant*, with the Title of Marquiſate. It is partly ſituate upon the River *Zoom*, and partly upon a little Mountain. The Church of St. *Gertruda* was converted there into a Collegiate Church about 1442. *Bergen-op-Zoom* hath had particular Lords, ſince 1212. the Emperor *Charles* V. being at *Tournay* in 1528. or according to others, in 33. erected it into a Marquiſate; ſince that time the *Hollanders* got it, after the death of the Marquis *de Bergues*, whom the Dutcheſs of *Parma* had ſent into *Spain*, where he was arreſted, and dy'd in 1567. They have fortified this Place well and regularly with a Chanel that goeth to the Sea, defended by divers Forts. The Commandant of *Requeſens* was defeated in 1574. near this City, which the Prince of *Parma* beſieged in vain, *An.* 1588. and Duke *Spinola* in 1622. This Town is 18 miles North of *Antwerp*, and 18 Weſt of *Breda*: Lon. 23. 30 Lat 51. 32 *Guichard. deſcrip pais bas*, *Strada*, *Grotius de Bell Belg.* This Place lying within the Dominions of the Republick of *Holland*, the Marquiſate thereof, with all its Rights and Revenues, which belonged to the Count *d'Auvergne*, Colonel General of the Light Horſe of *France*, was ſeized by the States, but ſince reſtor'd again to the Marquis by the Peace of *Ryſwick* in 1697

BERGERAC upon the *Dordogne*, a City of *France* in *Perigord*, with a Royal Seat, and Juriſdiction of the Seneſchal It is of great Conſequence by reaſon of the paſſage of the River: The *Engliſh* fortified themſelves therein in the fourteenth Age: *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to *Charles* V. took it from them about 1371 with the help of the Conſtable of *Gueſclin*. Thoſe of *Bergerac* rendered themſelves famous, during the Wars, for Religion: The Inhabitants received the Reformation, and held out againſt the Papiſts in 1562 ſince which it hath been often taken and re-taken. In 1621 it ſubmitted to King *Lewis* the Thirteenth.

BERGHEN, a City of the *Low-Countries*, Capital of *Hainaut*. See *Mons*.

BERGHEN, One of the Five Governments of *Norway*, whoſe Capital hath the ſame Name. The Ancients ſpeak of the City of *Berghen*, as of a Place oppoſite to the Iſle of *Thule*, when they ſaid Men took Ship there to go into that Iſland. Here is a very ſtrong Caſtle, where the Governor reſides, whom the King of *Denmark* ſends. The City, which is one of the *Hanſe-Towns*, is full of Merchants, becauſe of the Goodneſs of its Harbour, where Veſſels of 200 Tuns ride ſafe. Here dwell ſeveral different Nations, but the *Norwegians* and *Germans* make the greateſt Number. The Merchants of *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, *Dantzick* and *Brunſwick*, have their particular Magazines there, and a publick Houſe beſides, which they call *Contor*. They carry from thence a great deal of Fiſh, taken up in *January*, and dry'd in the Cold, which the *Germans* call *Stock-Fiſh*. There are alſo ſtore of Skins and Furs that are brought thither from all Parts; ſo that this City is accounted the Magazine of all *Norway*. The longeſt Days in Summer are of Twenty Hours, and the ſhorteſt in Winter only of Four. It has a Caſtle called *Bergen-Hus*, which lies in a ſmall Territory of *Nord-Horland*, Subject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*: It is 23 Leagues from *Linſe Noes*, or the moſt Southern Point of *Norway*, and 80 from the neareſt Coaſt of *Scotland*. The City is without diſpute the richeſt of *Norway*; the *Engliſh* entred its Port in 1665. and fell upon the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Fleet, which they had certainly deſtroyed, had not contrary Winds given the *Dutch* time to draw their Cannon aſhore for their Defence. *Janſon Theatrum Civitatum.*

BERGION and *Albion*, two Gyants, both Sons to *Neptune*, who attempting to hinder *Hercules* from paſſing the *Rhone*, near its Mouth, were overthrown by a Rain of Stones, which *Jupiter* cauſed to fall upon them. *Mela.*

BERGS.VINOC, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Flanders*, belonging to the King of *France*: Thoſe of the Country call it *Vinoxberg*, in Lat. *Berga S. Winoci*, or *Winoci-Montium* and *Vinoberga*; and in times paſt, *Groemberga*, and *Mons Viridis*. It is about a League and a half from *Dunkirk*, and 6 or 7 from *Ipris*. It hath the Title of a Vicounty and *Caſtelanſhip*, and hath many Villages under its Juriſdiction. It's ſituate in a moſt fertile Country. *Berg S. Winoc* was taken by the *French* in 1658. and it remained to them by the 31ſt Article of the *Pyrenæan* Peace in 1659. They have built there a Royal Fort.

BERKLEY, a Market Town of *Berkley* Hundred in *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Severn*, noted for its Caſtle, which gave Name to the Noble and ancient Family of *Fitz Harding* in King *Henry* the Second's Reign; which deſcended from *Robert Fitz Harding*, of the Blood Royal of the *Danes*. 'Twas in *Berkley* Caſtle that King *Edward* the Second was barbarouſly Murthered, after his Reſignation of the Crown.

BERKLEY (*George*) the preſent Earl of *Berkley*, is deſcended in a Collateral Line from *William* Lord *Berkley*, deſcended from the *Mowbraies*, who in the year 1482. was by King *Richard* the Third created Viſcount *Berkley*, from a Caſtle of that Name in *Gloceſterſhire*, the Chief Seat of the Family, as he was ſoon after Earl of *Nottingham* and Earl Marſhal, and at laſt Marquis *Berkley* by King *Henry* the Seventh; but dying without Iſſue, all thoſe Titles ended with him; only that of Lord *Berkley* continued in the collateral Line, till the late King *Charles* was pleaſed to create the preſent Lord, Viſcount *Durſley*, and Earl of *Berkley*, *An.* 1679. His Father's Name was *George*, Lord *Berkley*, Grand-Son of *Henry*, who Married *Elizabeth*, the ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Michael Stanhope*, of *Sudburn*, in the County of *Suffolk*, by whom he had Two Sons and a Daughter, the eldeſt Son *Charles* was drowned in his Paſſage to *Dieppe* in *France*, *An.* 1640. the other is *George*, the preſent Earl: *Elizabeth* the Daughter was Married to *Edward Coke*, Son and Heir to *John Coke* of *Holkham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; who was Son of Sir *Edward Coke*, Chief-Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*. The late Earl, when Lord *Berkley*, took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt Daughter, and Co-heir to *John Maſſingberd*, Merchant of *London*, of the *Eaſt-India* Company; by whom he had Iſſue ſeveral Sons and Daughters: The eldeſt of his Sons, *Charles* Lord *Durſley*, in his Father's Life-time, was employed by Their Majeſties as Ambaſſador to the States of *Holland*, and is now one of the Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland* The Arms of this Honourable and ancient Family, are *Gules*, a *Cheveron* between 10 *Croſſes* pale, *Argent*.

BERKLEY (*John*) a Baron of this Realm, the younger Brother of *Charles*, lately deceaſed, is Son of Sir *John Berkley*, of *Bruton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, deſcended from the moſt Noble and Ancient Barons, *Berkley* of *Berkley-Caſtle*, which Sir *John*, for his Great Services to King *Charles* the Firſt and Second, was by the latter, during his Exile, created Baron *Berkly* of *Stratton* in *Somerſetſhire*, *Anno*

1658. After the Reſtauration, he was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, where he continued three years, and was then ſent Ambaſſador into *France*, and upon his Return from thence, he fell ſick, and died at *London*, *An.* 1668. By *Chriſtian* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Andrew Riccard*, Preſident of the *Eaſt-India* Company, and Widow of *Henry* Lord *Kenſington*: He had Iſſue four Sons, *Charles* Deceaſed, *John* the late Lord, who was ſome time Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet in the Channel, *William* and *Maurice*, who died young, and a Daughter called *Ann*. The Arms ſomewhat near thoſe of the Earl of *Berkley*, as being collaterally of the ſame Family, are *Argent*, a *Chevron Ermin* between 10 *Croſſes*, *Patee* 6 and 4.

BERLIN, upon the River *Sprehe* or *Spree*, a Town in *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, it is large, fair, well built, the Capital of the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and his ordinary Reſidence: The River divides it into two Parts, the one of which hath the Name of *Berlin*, and the other that of *Coln* or *Cologne*. The Palace of the Prince, divers great Squares, regular Houſes, and fine Streets, contribute to render this City pleaſant. The River makes it full of Trade; great Barks do continually arrive there from *Hamburg*, and other Cities which are upon the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*; for *Spree* communicates with theſe two Rivers by means of the *Canals* that have been drawn from it. *Berlin* on one ſide hath Vines, on the other Ponds, and on the other a Foreſt full of Game. *Berlin* is 32 miles Eaſt of *Brandenburg*, 42 North Weſt of *Francfort*, 50 North Eaſt of *Wittenberg*, 74 South Weſt of *Stetin*, and 300 North Weſt of *Vienna*.

BERMUDAS, or Summer-Iſlands, lying directly Eaſt, about 500 miles from *Virginia* in *North America*, 1600 from *England*, 1000 from *Madera*, 400 from *Hiſpaniola*, and from *Carolina* 300 Leagues; they are 400 in Number, are call'd *Bermudas* from *John Bermudas*, a *Spaniard*, who firſt diſcovered them, and *Summer-Iſlands* from Sir *George Summers*, who being Shipwrack'd on their Coaſts, *Anno* 1609. view'd them, and being taken with their Beauty and Fruitfulneſs, did his utmoſt to ſettle a Plantation there; about three years after, a Colony of about Sixty People was ſent thither, under the Command of *Richard Moor*, who built Eight Forts for their Defence; to him ſucceeded *Daniel Tucker*, who being arriv'd there *Anno* 1618. did much incourage the Improving of ſo good a Soil, and the Planting of Trees and Tobacco. The next that had the Command of theſe Iſlands, was Captain *Butler*, who carried 500 Perſons thither, he divided the Iſlands into Diſtricts, which were Peopled in ſo ſhort a time, that in the year 1623. there were reckoned above 3000 *Engliſh*. The biggeſt of theſe Iſlands is called *Bermuda*, or St. *George*'s *Iſland*, is about Six Leagues long, and a League broad where broadeſt, ſituate in 32 Degrees and 30 Minutes of Northern Latitude. The Soil, both in this and the Neighbouring Iſles, is exceeding fertile, yielding two Crops a year, which they generally gather in *July* and *December*. Here are plenty of Tortoiſes, good ſtore of Hogs, great Variety of Fowls and Birds, among the reſt, a ſort of Sea-Fowl that breeds like a Rabber in Holes. Oranges, Dates, Mulberries, both White and Red, grow here in great abundance; theſe Trees breed a vaſt number of Silk-Worms, which yield much Silk. Here has been found likewiſe ſome Pearls and Ambergreaſe; no venomous Beaſts are found here, neither will any live if brought thither. Their Spiders are no ways venomous, but are of ſundry and various Colours, and in hot Weather make their Webs ſo extraordinary ſtrong, that little Birds are often intangled, and caught in them. There grows in this Iſland a ſort of Cedar-Tree, which differs from all other in ſeveral reſpects. The Air is ſo very temperate and ſerene, that People live there to a great Age, and are ſeldom troubled with any Sickneſs, which has occaſioned many to remove from *England* thither. In fine, theſe Iſlands are ſo ſtrong by Nature, being environed with Rocks on all ſides, that without a perfect Knowledge of the Paſſage, a ſmall Veſſel cannot be brought into the Haven, whereas skilful Pilots may ſteer Ships of the greateſt Burthen into it: Beſides this, the *Engliſh* have fortified the Approaches by Block-houſes and Forts, that they need not fear any Inſult; ſo that they would be too happy, were it not for their want of freſh Water, having none but what they draw out of Wells, Pits, and Ciſterns, and then being ſubject to violent Storms that happen there, ſometimes with terrible Clattering of Thunder, and diſmal Flaſhes of Lightning.

BERNABON, of the Family of the *Viſconti*, Lord of *Milan*; he was Son to *Stephen*, and Brother to *Galeas* the Second. He was educated upon the Sea, and returned thence Cruel, Diſhoneſt, and Haſty, though otherwiſe he lacked neither Courage nor Conduct, when his Intereſt were in queſtion. It is obſerved, that he had 5000 Dogs which he forc'd his Subjects to keep; ſo that their Goods and Lives were to anſwer for theſe Beaſts. He deſpiſed the Cenſures both of the Pope, and Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, and exerciſed unheard of Cruelty againſt his Subjects, having cut off 100 of them for killing ſome Boars which ruined the Country, burnt the Houſes of thoſe who fled, and two Capuchins, who told him of his Faults. Beſides, he was Potent, Rich, and had a great many good Alliances: He continued in theſe Violences, and it's ſaid he deſign'd to cut off his Nephew *John Galeas*, who was the firſt Duke of *Milan*, and then Earl of *Vettus*. The latter affected a very great Simplicity, for fear of being ſuſpected by his Uncle, and yet he conſpired ſo dexterouſly againſt him, that his Friends declaring opportunely in his Favour, he arreſted *Bernabon*, and cauſed him to be put in Priſon, where he died ſeven Months after in 1383. being 66 years of Age. Divers Authors have ſpoken advantagiouſly of this Lord, and look'd upon him as one of the greateſt Men of his time. *Paul. Jov. Spondan.*

St. BERNARD, firſt Abbot of *Clervaux*, Native of the Village of *Fountains* in *Burgundy*. He was in ſo high Eſteem amongſt the Biſhops, Grandees, and People, that there was ſcarce any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe, conſiderable Difference, or important Undertaking, wherein his Counſel was not asked. It was alſo by his Means that *Innocent* II. was acknowledged Soveraign Pontiff; and that after the Death of *Peter Leonis* Anti-Pope, *Victor* made a voluntary Abdication of his Dignity; St. *Bernard* laboured for the Extinction of Schiſm from the year 1131 to 1138. He convicted *Abaillard* at the Council of *Sens*, in the year 1140. He oppoſed the Monk *Raoul*, who preached that all the *Jews* ſhould be put to Death, purſued the Followers of *Arnaud de Breſſe*, and cauſed *Gulbert de la Porrée*, Biſhop of *Poitiers*, to be Condemned, and *Eon de l'Etoile*, in the Council of *Reims*, in 1148. He preached the *Croiſade* under *Lewis* the *Young*: He often calmed the Differences of Princes, and gave Rules for the Knights of the *Temple*. The *Croiſade* had not the Succeſs which was expected, whence his Cenſurers took occaſion to blame him. We have a very exact Edition of the Works of this Man, by the Care of *Don John Mabillon*, a Learned Monk of the Congregation of St. *Maurice*. He publiſhed them in 1667 at *Paris* in Six Parts, with Notes, a Chronological Table for the Life of St. *Bernard*, and Obſervations upon the difficult Places. In this Edition are found divers Treatiſes which we had not elſewhere.

BERNARD, Son to *Pepin*, and Grand-Son to *Charlemaigne*: In the year 813 he was made King of *Italy*, whither he had been already ſent, under the Conduct of *Vala* or *Galon*, Son to another *Bernard*, his Uncle. The Archbiſhop of *Milan* Crowned him at *Modoëce*, and he valiantly repelled the *Saracens*, who had entred upon his Territories. Sometime after the Death of *Charlemain*, he perſuaded himſelf that he could dethrone *Lewis* the *Debonnair*, his Uncle, and that the Kingdom belonged to him, as Son to the Eldeſt Brother. His Plot was diſcovered in 817. his Forces fled at the firſt Noiſe of the March of thoſe of the Emperor, and as for him, he came to caſt himſelf at the Feet of this Prince, who was at *Châlon* upon *Marne*. He was carried to *Aix*, where he was try'd, and afterwards having his Eyes pull'd out, he dy'd three days after, the 17th of *April* 818. He left but one Son, named *Pepin*, who was Father to another *Bernard*, who dy'd without Iſſue. *Thegan* of *Treves* ſaith, that *Bernard* was a Baſtard to *Pepin*, but others are not of his Opinion.

BERNARD-CASTLE, a Market Town of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. It ſtands on the River *Tees*, adjoyning to *Marwood-Park*. It takes its Name from one of the firſt *Saxon* Families that came into *England*.

BERNARD, Count of *Barcelona*, and Great Chamberlain to the King and Emperor *Lewis* the *Meek*: He was accuſed of being a Favourite of the Empreſs *Judith*, and even of having been too familiar with her. This Favour made him vain and arrogant, and created him Enemies; notwithſtanding he defended the Frontiers very well againſt the *Saracens* of *Spain*. In 829. he aſſiſted at the Parliament which the Emperor held at *Worms* about the Month of *Auguſt*; and the year enſuing, the Diſorders of the Royal Family having begun, he was accuſed of having been the ſole Cauſe thereof, becauſe the Three Sons which the Emperor had by his firſt Wife, would not ſuffer that *Bernard* ſhould be in ſuch great Favour with their Step-Mother *Judith*. In 831. *Lewis* the *Meek* being reconciled to his Sons, *Bernard* came to the Parliament at *Thionville*, to fight him that would accuſe him; but none preſenting himſelf, he purged himſelf by Oath. The following year, the Emperor being come into *Limouſin*, deprived him of his Employments. Afterwards, in 844. he was Condemned by the Grandees of the Kingdom, and put to Death. He eſpouſed a Lady named *Duodena*, of whom he had Two Sons, *William* and *Bernard*, who unfortunately periſhed *Thegan*, *Caſeneuve*.

BERNARD (*James*) Guardian of the *Franciſcans* of the Convent of *Rive* at *Geneva*, having reſolved to imbrace the Reformation in 1535. cauſed a Writing to be affixed to the Doors of Churches and Suburbs, in the Form of Theſes, containing Five Propoſitions againſt *Maſs* and the

Corporal

Corporeal Preſence, the Worſhip of Images, the Invocation of Saints, Purgatory, and the Monaſtical Vows, which ſhould be maintained within a Month at his Convent, under him as Preſident, by a young Fryar, named *Lewis Bernard*, who had already quitted his Habit. Theſe Diſputes were opened the 30th of *May*, and they ended about Midſummer. The Council of *Geneva* aſſiſted at this Action, had four Secretaries to write what ſhould be ſaid on both ſides, that all being examined at a General Aſſembly by the Syndicks, and 200 Chief Citizens, a final Reſolution might be taken about the Party they ſhould eſpouſe. In the mean time, *Bernard*, to let all the World ſee that he doubted not of the Truth of theſe Theſes, quitted his Habit of Monk, and a few days after married the Daughter of a Printer at *Geneva*. *Maimbourg*.

BERNARD, Youngeſt Son of *Albert*, Sirnam'd, the *Bear*, or the *Fair*, Prince of *Aſcania*, and Head of the Houſe of *Saxony*; as his Brother *Otho* the Firſt, was of that of *Brandenburgh*. He was much in favour with the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who at the Diet of *Wortzburg*, in the Year 1180. inveſted him with the Dutchy of *Saxony*, taken from *Henry Leo*, and added to his Arms, *A Noſegay of Rue*. He made *Wittenberg* his Seat, which was given him by the Emperor *Conrade* III. and built the Town of *Lawenburg*, after *Eralemburg* had been demoliſhed. He vigorouſly oppoſed *Henry* VI. in his deſigns of making the Empire Hereditary; and after having gain'd the Reputation of a Juſt and Generous Prince, preſerv'd his Honour untarniſh'd to his Death, which happen'd in the Year 1212. He had two Wives, *Judith* of *Denmark*, and *Sophia* of *Thuringia*: By the firſt he had *Albert*, the Head Branch of the Houſe of *Saxony*; and by the Second, *Henry*, who was the Chief of the Family of *Anhault*.

BERNARD, of *Luxemburg*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, Living in the 16th Century. He died at *Cologne* in the Year 1535. and wrote *Catalogus Hereticorum*, in five Books. *Quodlibetum de Jubileo. Tractatus de Purgatorio. De Ordinibus Militaribus, &c.*

BERNARD, of *Bruxelles*, a famous Painter, in very great Eſteem with the Emperor *Charles* V. for whom he did thoſe five Pieces of Hunting, wherein he repreſented this Prince to the Life, and the moſt conſiderable of his Court, who accompanied him in this Noble Exerciſe. Theſe Hunting-Pieces have been repreſented in very fine Tapeſtries, which are to be ſeen in the Palaces of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with ſome other that have been made upon the Deſign of this excellent Painter, by the Orders of the ſame Emperor, and the Dutcheſs of *Parma*. *Bernard* made alſo at *Antwerp* an admirable Picture of the laſt Judgment, whoſe Field he gilded with God before he laid the Colours on, that the Luſtre of this Metal might render its upper part more radiant. He left beſides ſixteen Paſtboards, which repreſent each of them a Prince, or an Illuſtrious Princeſs of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, which the Prince of *Orange* recovered, and which *John Jordans*, one of the beſt Painters of *Antwerp*, copied in Oyl. *Vaſari*.

BERNARDINS, Monks founded by *Robert* Abbot of *Moleſme*, and afterwards of *Citeaux* or *Ciſtercians*, in *Burgundy*, whence they are named Monks of *Citeaux*. They followed the Rule of St. *Benet*; but becauſe their Order hath been amplify'd and render'd Famous by St. *Bernard*, they are named *Bernardins*. They have a white Robe with a black Scapulary; and when they officiate, they are Cloathed with a large Gown, which is all white, and hath great Sleeves, with a Hood of the ſame Colour. The *Feuillans* are properly *Bernardins* of a new Model, who begun in the latter Age, in the Abbey of that Name, in the Dioceſe of *Rieux* in *Languedoc*. There are alſo Nuns called *Bernardins*, who follow St. *Benet*'s Order, and are Cloathed as the *Bernardins*.

BERNARDINUS *de Sahagun*, a Monk of the Order of St *Francis*, Living in the latter End of the 16th, and as ſome ſay, to the 17th Century. He was a *Spaniard*, and Travelling to the *Weſt-Indies*, ſettled in *Mexico*, where he learned the Language of the Country, and made a Grammar and a Dictionary, beſides ſome other Treatiſes in this Language. He likewiſe wrote a Hiſtory of the Religion, Government, and Cuſtoms of the ancient *Weſt-Indian* Idolaters, as alſo a Treatiſe of the Conqueſt of *New-Spain* or *Mexico*. *Antonio de Leon. Bibl. Indica Occident. Nicholas Anton o Bibl Hiſp*

BERNAZZANO, of *Milan*, a Famous Painter, excelled in making Landskips. He repreſented Animals very well; but becauſe he could not draw Figures, he aſſociated with *Cæſar de Seſto*. They ſay that *Bernazzano* having painted ſome Landskips in *Freſco* againſt a Wall, where he had alſo repreſented Strawberries, ſome Ripe, and others in their Flower; there were Peacocks, which, deceived by the appearance of this Fruit, went ſo often to pick at them, that they brook down the very Walls. *Felibien*.

BERNBURG, *Bernaburgum*, a Town in *Germany* in Upper *Saxony*, and the Principality of *Anhalt*, with the Title of County. It is upon the Confluence of *Wiper* and *Sale*, which throws it ſelf a little after into the *Elbe*. It is defended by a Caſtle, lies four or five Leagues from *Magdebourg*, and as much from *Deſſau*.

BERNE, *Berna*, a City and Canton of *Suiſſerland*, upon the River *Aar*: *Berthold* IV. Duke of *Zeringhen*, began to build that City towards the Year 1174. and *Berthold* V. his Son, continuing it, it was ended about the year 1191. His Name which ſignifies *Bear*, is the Cauſe of divers Stories. They ſay, That the Earl of *Zeringhen* having kill'd one of theſe Beaſts, as laying the Foundations of this City, gave it the Name of that Bear. Others do relate the thing diverſly; but however that may be, this Town gives *Bears* for their Coat of Arms, and the *Bernois* do keep ſome of theſe Beaſts in the Ditches of their City. They ſay that *Berthold* V. having reaſon to complain of the Inhabitants of this new City, ſubmitted it to the Empire in *Frederick* the Second's time, who gave the Government thereof to *Otho* of *Ravenſpurg*; but the *Bernois* behaved themſelves ſo well, that they were made free, and had alſo great Privileges granted them. An Earl of *Kibourg* would have ſubdued them, under pretence that they built a Bridge upon *Aar*, which they had no Right to do. This Buſineſs had evil Conſequences, but the *Bernois* freed themſelves, by the help of *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, who defeated the Earl of *Kibourg*: His Name was *Eberard* of *Hapsbourg*, Earl of *Lauffenbourg* and *Kibourg*. The *Bernois* had ſo much reſpect for this *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, that they acknowledged him for their Protector, by Treaties of the 25th of *November*, 1266. They add, That this Earl having amplified that City, he had the Title, not only of Defender, but alſo of Father, and ſecond Founder of *Bern*. In 1268. *Philip* Earl of *Savoy* was again acknowledged Protector of that City, after his Father's Death, in the Month of *June* that ſame Year. This Alliance re-eſtabliſhed the Liberty of *Bern*, which they were like to loſe in 1286. and 87. when *Rodolph* of *Hapsbourg*, elected Emperor, made War with them. They found Means to obtain Peace, and maintained themſelves till 1353. when they made Alliance with the other Cantons. In 1527. they followed the Example of the Canton of *Zurick*, and received the Doctrine of *Zuinglius*, and after having publiſhed ſome Decrees concerning Religion, they renounc'd the Pope's Authority. They ſtill continue in the ſame Profeſſion, excepting that their Doctrine is now brought to an Agreement with the Opinions of *Calvin*. It is a rich City, and well ſituate. There are three great Streets, whoſe Houſes are built with embelliſhed Free Stone, and Piazza's that reach almoſt over the whole City, and are very commodious to walk in in rainy dirty Weather. The ancient Church of St. *Vincent*, the Arſenal, and the publick Library deſerve to be ſeen. *Bern* is ſituate upon a low Ground, in Form of a Peninſula, made by the River *Aar*, which waſhes this City in three different Places, and the fourth is pretty regularly fortified with four great Baſtions, ſurrounded with a very deep Ditch that is always filled with the Water of a Neighbouring Torrent. The Canton of *Bern* is the greateſt and powerfulleſt of the Thirteen, having on the Eaſt thoſe of *Uri*, *Underwall* and *Lucerne*, and the Territory of *Baden* and *Bremgarten*; on the Weſt, the Counties of *Burgundy* and *New-Caſtle*; on the North, the Territories of *Soleurre* and of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and on the South, the Land of *Walais* and *Savoy*, a part of *France*, and the Republick of *Geneva*. This Canton is very large, and takes up in length more than four ordinary days Journey on Horſeback, and in breadth above two; but it is not equal every where. Generally it is very fertile, and furniſheth Corn and Wines in abundance, but particularly the Country of *Vaux*, one of the faireſt and pleaſanteſt of the World, which reacheth betwixt Mount *Jura* and the Lake of *Geneva*, and includes a long and excellent Vineyard, commonly called the *Coaſt*, reaching along the ſame Lake, betwixt *Lauſanne* and *Vevay*. All this Country is full of Nobility, pleaſant Cities, and fair Caſtles. This Canton generally is divided into the *German* and *Roman* Countries. The firſt is thus named, becauſe they ſpeak there the Language of the *Switzers*, which is as a Dialect of the *German*, and comprehends ſeveral Countries, as the Uppear and Lower *Argow*, the Higher and Lower *Sybental*, the Valley *Hoſil*, &c. with ſeveral good Cities, and great Bailiwicks. The four principal named *Landtgrichi*, are governed by the four Benets of the City of *Bern*, under the Enſigns of which, the Bailwicks march to War, *viz. Chonolfingen*, *Soſtingen*, *Seenenberg*, and *Zolligkoffen*. The others are, *Arburg*, *Erlangen*, *Biberſtein*, &c. with the free Cities governed by *Avoyers*, who are ſent thither, as are *Zanberg*, *Aaron*, &c. The *Roman* Country, ſo called, becauſe the Country ſpeak the *French* Tongue, which is derived from the *Roman*, but the Vulgar uſe the Dialect of *Savoy*. This *Roman* Country comprehends the following Bailwicks: *Aubonne*, *Lauſanne*, *Morges*, *Moudon*, *Nion*, *Oron*, *Romainmotier*, *Yverdun*, and *Yverdun*; with four others that the *Bernois* jointly poſſeſs with thoſe of *Fribourg*, *viz. Morat*, *Echalens*, *Grandſon*, and *Schwartzenbourg*. It alſo contains the *Mandements* of *Aigle*, *Oulon*, *Bex*, and *Ormont* the Government of *Pont*-

in times past an Abbey, at the Foot of *Mount Jura* near *Nion*, and the *Baronies* of *Aubonne*, *Chattelar*, *&c.* As for the City of *Payerne*, it enjoyeth great Privileges, and hath its *Avoyer* taken from amongst their Burgesses to govern it, but confirmed by the Lords of *Bern*, who keep there a Schafner or Receiver, that dwells in the Abbey, and is as a Baily, though he hath no Jurisdiction in the City, but only upon two or three neighbouring Villages. The City of *Bern* stands 14 miles North-East of *Friburg*, 50 South of *Basil*, 54 South-West of *Zurich*, and 74 North-East of *Geneva*. Long. 27. 1. Lat. 46. 45. Before the Change of Religion, *Bern* depended, as to Spirituals, on the Bishop of *Lausanne*; but in 1528. there was a Consistory of Eight Judges established in it, two of the small Council, four of the Great, and two Ministers, with a Secretary and an Officer. As to the Politick Government, it depends on two Councils, the Great and the Little: The Great is composed of 200 Men, who represent the Sovereign Magistrate, and there is no Appeal from their Arrests. The Little is of 26 Senators, who assemble every day for the Affairs of State; and the Head of these two Councils is called in High-Dutch *Schultheish*, a Word which is often found in the Laws of the *Lombards*, and in French *Avoyer*. *Sinler Republique des Suisses.*

BERNINI, (*John Lawrence*) commonly called *Cavaliero Bernin*, was originally of *Tuscany*, and born at *Naples*. He excelled in the Knowledge of Painting as well as in Sculpture, Architecture, and the Mechanicks. He began to appear under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. who foretold the Greatness which he rose to afterwards, at seeing his first Works. *Rome* is beholding to him for its greatest Ornaments. They reckon in the sole Church of St. *Peter*, fifteen different Works of his Invention, whereof one might justlice to eternize his Memory Amongst these, the most admired are, the great Altar and the Tabernacle; St. *Peter*'s Chair; the Tombs of *Urbane* VIII. and *Alexander* VII. the Statue of *Constantine* the Emperor on Horseback; the Columnate, *i. e.* the Portico's, supported by a great Number of Pillars, which surround the Court of St. *Peter*; the Fountain in the Square *Navonna*; the Church of St. *Andrews* for the Novitiate Jesuits, which looks like a Jewel in Architecture; the Statue of *Daphne*, in the Palace of the Family of the *Borgheses*. In 1665. *Bernini* was called into *France* to work on the Design of the *Louvre*, and there he made the King's Statue to the Middle, which got him the Applause of the whole Court. He returned with a Brevet of 2000 Crowns Pension, that his Majesty gave him, which made him undertake the Statue of the King on Horseback. It may be said that he was the *Michael-Angelo Buonaroti* of our days, having excelled in the Practice of all the Liberal Arts, almost during an Age, and even in *Italian* Poesie. He was somewhat austere in Humour, hasty and violent; which is well marked in a Statue of himself drawn to the Middle, newly come to *Paris*, that is so done to the Life, that it may be compared with the Masterpieces of that Art. He died at *Rome* the 29th of *November*, 1680 being 82 years of Age.

BERNON, or *Berno*, a Monk of St. *Gal*, and afterwards Abbot of *Richnou*, near the Lake of *Constance*; a *German*, and living in the 11th Century. He wrote a Treatise *De Officio Missæ*, or *De Rebus ad Officium Missæ pertinentibus*, now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He wrote likewise the Life of St *Ulrick*, Bishop of *Augsburg*; *Sigebert* and *Trithemius* make him the Author of several other Treatises, as, *De Musica seu Tonis. Lib.* II. *De Instrumentis Musicis. De Administratione Domin. ad Aribonem. De jejunio Quatuor Temporum. De jejunio Sabbati, &c. Baronius A. C.* 1014. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. Lib.* 2. c. 44.

BERNSTADT, *Bernardi Urbs*, a Town of *Germany* in *Silesia*. It is upon the River *Veid* or *Veida*, in the Dutchy of *Olss*, about three or four Leagues off *Breslau*, Capital of *Silesia*.

BERNULF, King of *Mercia*, usurped the Crown from *Kelwulf*, his Predecessor, in the Year 828. He reigned three Years, during which he was overthrown by *Egbert* at *Canduna* and flying to the *East-Angles*, he was by them slain.

BEROALDUS, (*Philip*) born at *Bononia* in *Italy*, one of the most Learned Persons in the 15th Century. He Professed Humanity at *Paris*, *Parma*, and elsewhere; and the Works which he has left us, are sufficient Proof of his being Master of all the Delicacies in that sort of Learning. His Works were printed at *Basil*, in 1513.

BEROALDUS, (*Philip*) Son to him above-mention'd, was Library-keeper in the *Vatican* to Pope *Leo* X. *Lilius Gyraldus* makes him one of the best Poets of his time, and *Erasmus* mentions him to advantage in *Ciceron*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Cap.* 91. *& Lib.* 3. *De Vita Leonis* X. *Vossius*, *de Hist. Lat. Lib.* 3. *Possevin in Appar. &c.*

BERODACH *Baladan*. See *Merodach*.

BEROT, *Berea*, and *Berchea*, a City of *Syria*, renowned in the Words of the Ancients, was re-established by *Seleucus Nicanor*. Some Authors make it *Aleppo*. It had the Seat of an Archbishoprick under the Patriarchate of *Antioch*. Others believe it to be *Berœa*.

BEROE, or *Berea*, *Berœa*, or *Berrhœa*, a City of *Macedonia*, near the River *Lydius*, which some Moderns call *Castoro*. *Strabo. Pliny* and *Ptolemy* speak of this City, upon which the Moderns have various Conjectures.

BEROSUS, or *Berossus*, named by the *Greeks* Βηρωσσὸς, that is Son to *Osé* or *Oseas*, was a *Chaldean* born, and Priest of *Belus*. Authors do speak diversly of his Age, and *Clement Alexandrinus* seems to say, that *Berosus* lived in *Alexander the Great*'s time, which may be, but then he must have been very young, for it is more certain, that he was in esteem in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*, the 126th Olympiad, the 478 Year of *Rome*, 3778 of the World, and about 276 before the Birth of *Jesus Christ*. He writ in three Books, a History of *Chaldæa*, which the ancient Authors spoke well of, and of which we have now but some Fragments in *Josephus*. For as to the History that bears his Name, all learned Men are persuaded that it is a Cheat of *Annius* of *Viterbo*. *Berosus* dedicated his Work, either to *Antiochus Soter*, King of *Syria*, who began to Reign in 473 of *Rome*, or to *Antiochus* II. his Son, called the *God*, who succeeded him in the 129th Olympiad, and 492 of *Rome*; but it is more likely that it was to the First. The *Athenians* had so much Consideration for this great Man, that they erected a Statue for him, as we are informed by *Pliny*. *Justin Martyr* saith, that *Berosus* was Father of the *Sibylla Cumana*: And if that be so, she differs from her that lived in the Time of *Tarquinius*. *Pliny*, St. *Justin*.

BERRI, a Province of *France*, with the Title of Dutchy, *Bituricensis Provincia*. It hath the *Bourbonnois* and the *Nivernois* on the East, *Touraine* on the West, *La Marche* on the South, and the *Sologne* on the North. The River *Cher* divides it into two Parts. *Bourges* is its Capital: The others are *Issoudun*, *Sancerre*, *Argenton*, *la Chastre*, *Chateau-roux*, *S. Aignan*, *Le Blanc*, *Graçai*, *Chateau-neuf* upon *Cher*, *Lignieres*, *Sainte Severe*, *Valancai*, *Aubigni*, *Vatan*, *Buzancais*, *Monfaucon*, *&c.* This Province abounds in Corn, Wine, Pasture, Cattle, *&c.* There is admirable Wooll in it, which makes the Cloth of *Berri* to be sought for, whereof there are several Manufacturies. It is watered by divers Rivers, which render the Country fertile and pleasant. The Principal is the *Cher*: The others are *Indre*, *Auron*, *Auret*, *Eure* or *Yere*, *Arnon*, &c. The *Berruiers* or *Bituriges* were in times past famous amongst the People of *Gaul* for their Courage, and for the Conquests they made in *Germany* and *Italy*, having held the Empire of the *Gauls*, especially of the *Gallia Celtica*, a pretty long time, and it was they that gave *Cæsar* the greatest Trouble. He saith himself that the *Berruiers* burned Twenty of their Cities, fearing they should become a Prey to the Conquerors. However, *Bourges* was taken. After that time *Berri* was subject to the *Romans*, and then to the *French*, making part of the Kingdom of *Aquitain*. Upon the Declining of the Second Race of the *French* Kings, the Province of *Berri* had particular Lords, who took the Title of Earls of *Bourges*, as *Herard*, *William* the *Devout*, *Bernard*, &c. *Geofrey*, who lived under *Hugh Capet*, left *Harpin* or *Herpin*, who, willing to go on a Voyage to the *Holy Land*, sold *Bourges* to King *Philip* the First, for 60000 Sols of Gold. From that time the County of *Bourges* was united to the Crown until 1360. that King *John* erected it into a Dutchy and Peerdom for *John* of *France* his Son, on condition, that it should return to the Crown upon Default of Male Children. The King of *Berri* was named *Ambigat*, in the time of *Tarquinius Priscus*, the Fifth King of *Rome*. We do not know the Name of those who succeeded him; but *Livy* tells us, that two Nephews of *Ambigat*, Sons to his Sister, named *Segovesus*, and *Bellovesus*, signalized themselves by the famous Colonies which they led into *Germany* and *Italy*. *Segovesus* having passed the *Rhine*, and gone through the Forest *Hircinia*, now called the *Black Forest*, established part of his People in *Bohemia*, the other upon the Borders of the *Danube*, and the third in *Freezeland* and *Westphalia*, whence came the ancient *French*, who more than a Thousand years after, under *Faramond* and *Clodion*, passed the *Rhine* to conquer part of *Gaul*, that was the Country of their Ancestors. *Bellovesus* took his way towards *Italy*, passed the *Alps*, and became Master of the Country, which since was called *Lombardy*. His Conquests gave the Name of *Gallia Cisalpina* to the best part of *Italy*. This generous Expedition was made about the year of the World, 3464. the year 164 of the Foundation of *Rome*, and 591 years before the Birth Jesus Christ. *P. Labbe Hist. Chronologick.*

BERSARIANS, or *Beverarians*, certain under Officers of the Court of *Charlemagne*. Some take the *Bersarians* for those which the Ancients named *Bestiarii*, and were condemned to fight for their Lives against Beasts in the Amphitheatres. *Spelman* puts them amongst *Hunters*, and chiefly those who attacked Wolves, and by *Beverarius* he understands those who went to hunt after *Castors*, which most Nations name *Bever*.

BERSHEBA, or *Beersheba*, a City of *Palestin*, on the side of *Gaza*, and the same which hath been since called

Gibelin, according to *Volaterran*, *Bochart*, and ſome others. The Name of *Beerſheba* was given it ſometime after the League made between *Abraham* and *Abimelech*, as it is related in *Geneſis*, Ch. 21. It became afterwards the Lot of the Tribe of *Simeon*, as we ſee it in the Book of *Joſhua*.

BERTHE, or *Edithberge*, Daughter to *Charibert* King of *France* and *Ingoberge*, was Married to *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, about the end of the Sixth Century. This Prince was a Heathen; but Queen *Berthe* drew him, by her Example and Virtue, to the Chriſtian Religion.

BERTHE, or *Bertrade*, whom ſome Hiſtorians have Sirnamed *Great-Foot*, was Daughter to *Charibert* Earl of *Laon*. She Married *Pepin the Short*, afterwards King of *France*, and was Mother to *Charlemain*, *Carloman*, &c. She died at *Choiſſy*, *July* 22. 783. and was interred at St. *Denys* by the King her Husband.

BERTHE, Daughter to *Lotharius* II. and *Valrada*, in the Tenth Century, was one of the moſt Illuſtrious Princeſſes of her time; She was Beautiful, Courageous, and of ſuch Wit, that ſhe could manage all ſorts of Affairs. She Married firſt *Theobaldus* Earl of *Arles*, of whom ſhe had *Hugh*, who was King of *Arles*, and afterwards of *Italy* in 928. After the Death of the Earl *Theobald*, being ſtill very young, ſhe made a ſecond Marriage with *Adalbert*, or *Adelbert*, Marquis of *Toſcany*, called the *Rich*; who was not ſo conſiderable in Wit as in Riches; and the Princeſs his Wife would ſay unto him ſometimes in Jeſt, *That ſhe muſt make him either a King or an Aſs*; ſo much did the good Man ſuffer himſelf to be led by her. She made a League to deſtroy *Berenger* King of *Italy*, whom *Adelbert* had eſtabliſhed upon the Throne, and ſhe managed it pretty well; but ſhe loſt her Husband, and this Loſs broke her Meaſures. She had by this ſecond Marriage *Guy*, and *Lambert*, Marquiſſe of *Toſcany*, and *Hermengard* Married to *Adelbert* Marquis of *Ivre*. After the Death of the Marquis of *Toſcany*, *Berenger* ſeized on *Berthe*, and *Guy* her Son, and ſent them Priſoners to *Mantua*, having firſt propoſed unto them that they ſhould yield to him the ſtrongeſt Towns and Caſtles of *Toſcany*; but *Berthe* refuſed it Courageouſly. As ſhe had great Wit, Beauty, and Riches, ſhe equally employed thoſe Advantages; and *Berenger* was at laſt forced to ſet her at Liberty, after having, perhaps, loſt his own. She did not ſurvive this Prince a long time; for *Berenger* was killed in 924. and *Berthe* died in 925. at *Luca*, where her Tomb is to be ſeen, with an Epitaph that contains an Abridgment of her Life, and ſpeaks of her Wit, and the Earneſt Deſire which thoſe of Quality had for her Converſation.

BERTHOLD of *Rorbarch*, a Heretick in the Fourteenth Age, who Preached the Opinions of the *Beguards*; and that Jeſus Chriſt was ſo deſerted at his Paſſion, that he doubted of his Salvation; They compell'd him firſt to abjure theſe pretended Errors at *Wirtzburg* in *Germany*; but having afterwards taught them at *Spire*, he was burned there in 1359.

BERTHOLDUS, Sirnamed *Niger*, or the *Black*, a Chymiſt, and according to ſome, a Monk of *Germany*; It's ſaid he invented Fire-Arms, and Gunpowder, upon a caſual Experiment; for having put Powder of Brimſtone into a Mortar, and covered it with a Stone, in order to prepare, and turn it into a Medicine, it happened that by ſtriking Fire hard by, a Sparkle fell into the Mortar, fired the Powder, and made the Stone fly off. This put him in the head to make an Iron Pipe, reſembling the Barrels of Guns and Muskers; which ſucceeding, he ſhewed the Uſe on't to the *Venetians*, who made their Advantage of it in the Battel of *Chioza*, againſt the *Genoeſe* in 1380.

BERTIN, or *Bertini* (*George*) an Eminent Phyſician, Living in the latter end of the Sixteenth Century. He was born in *Terra di Lavoro*, in *Italy*; and wrote *Medicina methodice abſoluta*, in 22 Books; *De Conſultationibus Medicorum*, &c. *Vander Lindin de Script. Medic.*

BERTINORO, or *Bertinoro*, *Britinorium*, *Bretinorium*, and *Petra-Honoris*, a Town of *Italy* in *Romania*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Ravenna*; It belongs to the Pope, and is ſituated on the Frontiers of *Tuſcany*, upon a Hill near the River *Ronco*, or *Bodiſe*, not far from *Ravenna*, *Forli*, *Coſenza*, &c. The Biſhoprick was in times paſt at *Forlimpopoli*, which is now a ſmall Borough near *Bertinoro*.

BERTIUS, Born at *Beures*, a little Town in *Flanders*, in 1565. He travell'd into moſt Parts of *Europe*, was well accompliſhed in the Polite part of Learning, and profeſs'd Humanity at *Leyden* almoſt 26 years; but being at laſt of *Arminius*'s Perſuaſion, he was turn'd out, and forc'd to leave *Holland*: Upon this Occaſion, he travell'd into *France*, and turn'd *Roman Catholick* in *Paris*, where he died, having been ſometime Coſmographer to *Lewis* XIII. His Works are, *Commentaria rerum Germanicarum*, *Lib.* 3. *Ptolemæi Geographia*. *Breviarium totius Orbis Terrarum*. *Logica Peripatetica*, &c. *Meurſius Athen. Batav. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.* &c.

BERTOLDE, Lord of *Mirebeau* in the Province of *Poitou*, ſeeing himſelf not able to defend the Place againſt the Army of St. *Lewis*, which was not far from it, in 1242. went to caſt himſelf at the Feet of *Henry* III. King of *England*, to whom this City was ſubject at that time, and asked him, if he might hope for any Succour? Or if he would have him hold out to the laſt Extremity? *Henry* touched with this Zeal, and not being able to relieve him with any Troops, permitted him to ſave himſelf with his Family as he could. *Bertholde* afterwards came into the Camp of St. *Lewis*, to promiſe him Obedience; but he appeared with a ſurpriſing Reſolution, and ſpoke thus to that Prince; *I am yours, Sir, but look not upon me as leſs ſubdued by force, than if I had been taken fighting. If the King, my old Maſter, had not given me to my Family, you ſhould not have had me after this manner; as I ſhall never ceaſe to be yours, till you ceaſe to care for me.* Then the King ſtretching his hand to him; *I receive you*, ſaith he, *with joy*; *and be you joyful in like manner: Remain Maſter of your Place, and keep it for me.* Hiſt. *St Lewis.*

BERTRAM, a Monk, of the Order of St. *Dominick*. He liv'd in the 14th Century, was Suffragan to the Biſhop of *Metz*, and very conſiderable for his Learning. He left ſeveral Tracts behind him, particularly two, *De Sacramate; & Illuſionibus Dæmonum. Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Piſſevin. Sixtus Sinenſis*, &c.

BERTRAM, (*Cornelius*) a Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue at *Geneva*; He publiſh'd ſome Works, and amongſt others, a *Republick of the Hebrews*, which is ſhort and methodical. But that which gave him moſt reputation amongſt thoſe of his Party is, That he is the firſt who Tranſlated the whole *Bible* into *French* from the *Hebrew*, with the aſſiſtance of ſome other Miniſters; which Tranſlation has been uſed ever ſince by the *French* Hugonots.

St. BERTRAND, Biſhop of *Mans*, was of the Blood-Royal, and of the Houſe of the Princes of *Aquitain* *Theodebert* and *Thierry*, having won the Battel againſt the King of *France*, *Clotharius* II. their Couſin, who yielded to theſe Princes the greateſt Part of his Kingdom, the City of *Mans* fell to the Lot of King *Thierry*; This Prince immediately urged *Bertrand* to quit the Party of *Clotharius*, and take the Oath of Allegiance to him. And upon the denial of this Prelate, he deprived him of his Biſhoprick and Goods, and ſent him into Captivity; but *Bertrand* was re-eſtabliſhed after the Death of theſe two Princes, when *Clotharius* had recovered the Province of *Maine*. This Illuſtrious Prelate died in the year 624. the 70 of his Age, and the 38 of his Governing the Church.

BERTRAND, Earl of *Provence*, was Son to *Geofrey* and *Stephana*, called the *Sweet*, whom he ſucceeded about the year 1063. He join'd with Pope *Gregory* VII againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. whom he had a deſire to drive from *Provence*, and oppoſed, on that Account, *Aicard*, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, who favoured the ſame Prince. Earl *Bertrand* died about the year 1090. and it is not known whether he left any Children by *Matrand* his Wife; for there is no certainty that *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded him, was his Son.

BERTRAND, the Sirname of a Family of *Toulouſe*, that has produced ſeveral Wiſe Magiſtrates and Illuſtrious Perſons. One *Nicholas Bertrand*, of this Family, liv'd in the Reign of *Francis* the Firſt, was Advocate to the Parliament of *Toulouſe*, and Profeſſor of Law. He wrote a Book called *Geſta Toloſanorum*; and another, *De Juris-conſultis*, in which there is a great deal of Learning. *La Croix du Maine* gives him a great Character.

BERTRAND, (*Peter*) Son to *Blaiſe* of *Montluc*, Lived under the Reign of *Charles* IX. King of *France*. That his Country ſhould not yield to the *Portugueſes*, he formed a Deſign to build a Fort in ſome place of the Kingdoms of *Mozambick*, *Melinda*, or *Manicongo*, that might ſerve the *French* as a Retreat for their Commerce into *Africk* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. For this end, he had Armed three great Men of War and ſome Barks, into which he put 1200 ſtout Men; but the Tempeſt having caſt him upon the Coaſt of *Madera*, and his Men being willing to go athore to take in Water, the *Portugueſe* received them with Cannon-ſhots, and ſallied upon them to cut them to pieces *Bertrand*, incens'd at their violating the Law of Nations, and the Alliance betwixt the Crown of *France* and *Portugal*, Landed 800 Men, and made ſtreight towards them, whilſt his Brother *Fabian* attack'd them behind, having kill'd moſt of them: He immediately went to the City, which bears the Name of the Iſle, planted his Cannon, and took, and ranſack'd it; but as he attacked the great Church, where ſome of the Garriſon ſtill defended themſelves, he was wounded in the Thigh, whereof he died ſome few days after; and thus this worthy Undertaking remained without ſucceſs. *Mezeray.*

BERTRAND of *Rheims*, an Hermit, of the City whoſe Name he bore, Lived a long time very Religiouſly in the Foreſt of *Portenay*, and that of *Glancon* near *Tournay*, whither he withdrew, juſt when it was ſaid, That Earl *Baldwin*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, had made his Eſcape from the Infidels and liv'd in an Hermitage This Con-

juncture made some believe that *Bertrand* was Earl *Baldwin*; and at first, the Monk accepted the Honours which were rendred him as such; and afterwards affirm'd, That the Opinion which Men had of him was true; and suffered himself to be magnificently treated in the Cities of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, where he was received with much Joy: But this Cheat having been found out, he was convicted of Imposture, and hang'd at *Lisle* in Iron Chains, in 1225. However, others are of Opinion, That this pretended *Bertrand* was the true *Baldwin*, whom Countess *Joan*, his Daughter, chose rather to hang, than to yield her Crown to him. See *de Rocolles*.

BERTRAND, (*Peter*) called *the Elder*, was Cardinal-Bishop of *Autun*, Son to *Mat. Bertrand*, born at *Anonay* in *Vivarets*. He studied the Law from his Youth, and was Doctor of the Canon and Civil Branches of it: He profess'd this part of Learning at the Universities of *Avignon*, *Montpelier*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*. His great Attainments in this Faculty made him admired by the Men of Letters in the Pope's Court, and likewise at that of *Paris*, where King *Philip the Long*, or *the Tall*, had a particular Esteem for him. It happen'd that the Lay-Judges complain'd of the Extent of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and that it was inconsistent with that of the Prince. King *Philip* of *Valois*, being willing to put an end to this Controversie, which might have ill Consequences, convened the Prelates and Barons of the Realm at *Paris*. *Peter de Cugnieres*, the King's Council, pleaded for the Lay-Judges; and this *Bertrand*, Bishop of *Autun*, was Council on the other side, who supported the Rights of the Clergy so well, that the King gave Judgment for them. This Prelate died at *Avignon*, in 1348. His Defence of the Rights of the Clergy may be seen in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elsewhere. He likewise wrote a Book *De Origine & Usu Jurisdictionum*. *P. Æmilius*, *Du Tillet*, *Mezeray Hist. de France*, *Spond. A. C.* 1329. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

BERTRAND *d'Argentre*, Lieutenant-General, or High Steward of *Rennes* in *Brittany*. We have a History of *Brittany* of his Compositure, which he undertook at the Request of the States of that Province. He had finished other Works, which he had not leisure to Print; for being obliged to quit *Renne* during the unhappy Factions of the League, he died of Grief, *Feb.* 13. 1590. 71 years of Age. He wrote such Learned Remarks upon the Customs of *Brittany*, that the most Learned Lawyers, and particularly *Chopin* & *Mornac*, gave him a high Character. *Thuan.*

S. BERTRAND, a handsome City of *France* in the Government of *Gascogny*, chief Place of the County of *Comenge*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Auch*; it's situate on the River *Garonne*, 44 miles S. of *Auch*, and 38 S. E. of *Tholouse*. Long. 18. 53 Lat. 42. 54.

BERTUE, (*Robert*) the present Earl of *Lindsey*, is the Son of *Montague*, Son of *Robert Bertue*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, who was created Earl of *Lindsey* in *Lincolnshire*, by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1626. and slain in his Majesty's Service at *Edge-hill* Fight, *Octob.* 23. 1642. In which Battel was also his Eldest Son *Montague*, Father of the present Earl, who seeing his Father wounded and taken Prisoner, voluntarily yielded himself to a Commander of Horse on the Rebels side, that he might attend his Father, and when upon exchange of Prisoners he was set at liberty, he perished in the King's Service. This Family fetches its Descent from *Tho. Bertue* [illegible] Captain of *Hurst-Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*, [illegible], in the Reign of *Henry* VI. married the Lady [illegible], Dutchess-Dowager of *Suffolk*, sole Daughter and [illegible] to *William* the last Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, by [illegible] amongst other Children, his Eldest Son *Peregrine*, who should be much wonder'd at, was born beyond Sea in the time of their flight from Persecution in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and *Peregrine* was the Father of *Robert* aforesaid, the present, and 23d Lord Great Chamberlain of the part of *England*, and 22d Earl of *Lindsey*. This Family [illegible] Instance, since the Institution of that Peerage, of the Title and Dignity of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* [illegible] the Heirs of which Office are, [illegible] upon Him with [illegible] to be Chief in Dressing or [illegible] Bason of Water, both before and [illegible] this Service the Lord Chamberlain is [illegible] Scarlet, gloun'd Silk to make his Chamber [illegible] the Bed and Furniture belonging to it, [illegible] the Night before, the Bason and [illegible] with Water, and, lastly, the Cup [illegible] for the King to drink, for his Lordship [illegible] The Arms of this Family are Argent, three Bucklers Roms Barways, in Pale Azure, Armed and [illegible] Gules, with Frette-Azure.

BERTUE (*James*) Earl of *Abingdon*, Half-Brother of *Robert* the present Earl of *Lindsey*, is the Son of *Montague* the [illegible] *Bertue* by [illegible] He was [illegible] [illegible] *Peter* in *Westminster* by K. *Charles* II. [illegible] *Lincolnshire*, in 1682. The [illegible] The [illegible] was [illegible] Mother's Family [illegible]

being Daughter and sole Heir of *Edward Wray* Esq; by *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter and Heiress of *Francis* Lord *Norris*, Earl of *Berkshire*. As for his Paternal Descent, see *Bertue* Earl of *Lindsey*.

BERTULF, King of *Mercia*; but the *West-Saxons* succeeded to *Withlof*, *Anno* 839. The *Danes* coming upon him, routed his whole Army, and forced him beyond Sea.

BERULLE, (*Peter*) a Cardinal, Founder of the Congregation of the Oratory in *France*, confirm'd by Pope *Paul* V. in 1613. was born of a Noble Family, originally of *Champagne*. He made a Vow, That he would accept of no Ecclesiastical Dignity; but Pope *Urban* VIII. dispensed with it, and commanded him to accept of a Cardinal's Hat in 1627. which he obey'd, and died as saying Mass, *Octob.* 2 1629. St. *Marth. Gal. Christ.*

BERWALD, a Town in *Germany* belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, famous for the League made there in 1631. between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Princes of *Germany*. It is on the other side of the River *Oder*, in the *New Marquisate* of *Brandenburgh*, between *Conigsberg*, *Landsperg*, *Soldin*, *Furstenfeld*, *&c.*

BERYLLUS, Bishop of *Bostra* in *Arabia*, lived about *An.* 240. He governed his Church very well for some time; but afterwards fell into Heresie, maintaining that the Son of God had not an Essence distinct from that of the Father before the Incarnation. Several Bishops endeavoured by their Conferences to reclaim him; but *Origen* prevailed by force of Argument. These Conferences were long preserved; and St. *Jerome* testifies, That in his time the Dialogues of *Origen* and *Beryllus* were to be seen: whom, for this reason, he puts amongst the Ecclesiastical Writers.

BERYTE, or *Barut*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, a City of *Asia* in *Phœnicia*, which in times past had an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*: It is ancient, and mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*. *Baldwin* I. King of *Jerusalem*, the Earl *Tancrede*, and other Princes, with the help of the *Genoa* Fleet, took this City in *April*, *Anno* 1110. They establish'd particular Lords in it; and some time after, *Gautier* exchanged it with the King of *Jerusalem* for *Blanchegarde*. *Barut* was then an important City; but being taken by the Infidels, after the loss of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, it was almost ruined, and hath now but a small Commerce. It lies between *Tripoli* and *Saide*, not far from *Damascus* and Mount *Lebanon*. There was a Council here in 448. to examine the Accusations of the Priests of *Edessa*, against *Ibas* their Prelate, *Daniel* of *Carres* in *Mesopotamia*, and *John* of *Batenes*. They imputed to the first, That he said, *He could be made such as Jesus Christ made God*; which he denied. They produced, besides the Fragment of a Letter, another written by him to *Maris*. It is the same which since occasioned a great Contestation in the Church. They said, That, in this Letter, *Ibas* called St. *Cyril* a Heretick; but as it had been written before the Reconciliation of this Prelate with *John* of *Antioch*, these things were not considered, and *Ibas* was declared Orthodox. This Town is five miles North from *Sidon*.

BESANÇON *upon the Doux*, a City and Archbishop's See of the *Franche-Comte* in *Burgundy*, with an University and Parliament, that hath for Suffragans *Belai*, *Lausane*, and *Basle*. In times past it had others, as *Nion*, *Avrenches*, *Ifflisbourg*, *Verdun*, and *Colmar*; but these Towns are not now Episcopal Sees. *Besançon* is Great, Fair, and Ancient, but it's scarcely credible that the *Trojans* were the Founders of it. It hath yet some Illustrious Remains of Antiquity. The *Druides* exercised their Religion in it; which afterwards yielded to that of the *Romans*, who conquer'd the *Gauls*, and valued *Besançon* for its Situation: Divers Quarters of it have still the *Roman* Names; as, *Chamars*, *Mont-Arenes*, *Vieux Temples*, *&c.* and Urns, Medals, and Instruments of Sacrifice, are daily found here. *Besançon* was then a very flourishing City, and the *Romans* neglected nothing that could forward Traffick, make the Laws firm, or entice Strangers thither. It continued so for two or three Ages, especially under the Empire of *Aurelian*, about [illegible] which they erected a Triumphal Arch for him, whose Remains are yet to be seen. But a little while after, this City was taken and ruined by the *Germans* and *Marcomanni*, who entred *Gaul* with *Crocus*. It was ruinous when *Julian the Apostate* passed through it in 356. as he saith, writing to the Philosopher *Maximus*. Some time after, *Besançon* was rebuilt but attack'd by the *Vandals*, who could not take it, in 406. About 413 it was subdued by the *Burgundians*, and *Attila* ruined it a second time in 451. or 52. It was then built in the same situation which it now hath. The River *Doux* divides it into two unequal Parts, the greatest whereof, in the form of an *Isthmus*, is shut up by a Mountain upon which a Citadel hath been built of late. The City lies in a Plain, on the Bank of the River which passes from the other half, whither they pass upon a Stone Bridge. It was a long while a Free and Imperial City and the Emperors gave it divers Privileges. *Ferdinand* I. Founded the

Church

University about 1564. It was afterwards under the *Spaniards*, till *Lewis* XIV. took it with the reſt of the *Franche-Comté*, in the beginning of 1668. and reſtored it a little while after by the Treary of *Aix la Chapelle*: But in 1674. he retook not only the City of *Beſançon*, where they had built a Citadel, tho' they had promiſed the contrary, but all the *Franche-Comté* too. 'Tis a Noble and Strong City, being fortified both by Art and Nature: The neighbouring Mountains are covered with Woods and Vines; and the adjacent Fields are ſo fruitful in Corn, that it's reputed the Granary of *Burgundy*. Authors do name this City variouſly, *Viſontio*, *Biſuntium*, *Veſuntium*, and ſometimes *Chryſopolis*. It hath had two Metropolitan Churches, St. *Stephen* and St. *John*. The Chapter of the Church of *Beſançon* is compoſed of a Dean, an Archdeacon, a Chaunter, a Treaſurer, 2 Under-Chaunters, 43 Canons, and 24 Chaplains. The Dioceſe contains about 780 Pariſhes, 15 Deanaries, and 5 Archdeaconries. They pretend that St. *Linus* was the firſt Prelate of that City, and the Apoſtle of the *Franche-Comté*. Its Archbiſhops are Princes of the Empire. There are ſtill at *Beſançon* divers Collegiate Churches and Pariſhes, the Abbeys of St. *Vincent* and *Paul*, a great many Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes, with a College of Jeſuits. The City is great, and well built; the Streets are clean, and there are every where fine Houſes, with a great many magnificent Places and Fountains: That of the Town-Houſe is moſt conſiderable; for an Eagle with a double Head (being the Arms of *Beſançon*) bearing the Statue of King *Charles* V. and ſpouting Water by its two Bills. Beſides this Building, the Palaces of *Cantecroix* and *Granvelle* deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers, for their great number of Statues and Pictures.

BESCHEBIEN, *(Peter)* Biſhop of *Chartres*, was born at *Blois* about 1380. of an ancient and conſiderable Family; he was very Learned in Phyſick and Divinity. *Mary* of *Sicily*, Queen of *France*, Wife to King *Charles* VII. choſe him for her Phyſician. He died in 1459. It is remarked on this occaſion, That in the paſt Ages, almoſt all the Phyſicians to Popes, Kings, and other Sovereigns, have been Clergy-men; and particularly, that Profeſſors of Phyſick and of the Law, had not the liberty to Marry; and it was but in 1452. that the Cardinal of *Eſtouteville*, Legate in *France*, brought them a Permiſſion from *Rome* to Marry. *Bernere Hiſt. de Blois.*

BESLY, *(John)* the *French* King's Advocate in the City of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, whereof he was a Native, had a perfect Knowledge of the Antiquities of *France*, as appears by his Works; but chiefly his Hiſtory of the Earls of *Poitou*, which his Son Printed with ſome other Pieces. He hath alſo written ſeveral Treatiſes inſerted in divers Authors, and cited by the Learneſt of that Age. *Colomiers Biblioth. Choiſie*

BESSARABIA, a great Province of *Europe*, belonging to the *Turks*; it's betwixt *Podolia*, *Moldavia*, and the Mouths of the *Danube*, along the *Black Sea*, near the Country of *Budziack*, about the Mouth of the *Nieſter*, where the *Drobrace Tartars* inhabit. *Moncaſtro*, now *Budziack*, is the Capital City.

BESSARION, a Cardinal, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Archbiſhop of *Nice*; he lived in the 15th Age, and was born at *Trebizonde*, a City on the Borders of *Armenia* in *Aſia*. *Georgie Gemiſte Plethon*, one of the Learneſt Men of his time, was his Maſter, under whom he made a great Progreſs in Sciences. He took the Habit of the Order of St *Baſil*, and his Merit cauſed him to be choſen Biſhop of *Nice*. After that, joining with the Patriarch of *Conſtantinopl*, and Archbiſhop of *Ruſſia*, they perſuaded the Emperor *John Paleologus* to promote the Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Latin*: For this Deſign they paſſed into *Italy*, to go to *Ferrara*, where Pope *Eugenius* IV. had aſſigned the Council, which was afterwards tranſferred to *Florence*. *Beſſarion* made a Speech there; and having ſubſcribed the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, the Pope gave him a Cardinal's Hat in 1439. After that, he writ againſt *Alexis Laſcaris*, *George Palamas*, and *Mark* of *Epheſus*, Metropolitan of *Antioch*, who perſuaded the Emperor and *Greek* Prelates to ſhake off the Yoak of *Rome*. Several Popes choſe him for their Legate. But the Legation of *France* coſt him his Life; for *Sixtus* IV. having ordered him at the ſame time to viſit the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Cardinal paid his firſt Viſit to the Duke, which King *Lewis* XI. took ſo ill, that as he preſented himſelf to the Audience, he put his Hand upon his great Beard, and ſaid unto him,

Barbara Græca genus retinent quod habere ſolebant.

and commanded him to be ſo ſpeedily diſpatched, that he might eaſily perceive his Stay was no more pleating to him than his Indiſcretion. The Reſentment of this grieved him ſo, that a little while after, returning to *Rome*, he died, and was interred in a Chapel of the Church of St. *Paul*

Paulus Jovius ſaith, That after the Death of *Paul* II. the Cardinals had elected *Beſſarion* for Pope; and that three of them being gone to his Houſe to tell him the News, *Nicholas Perrot*, his Chamberlain, would never open the Cloſet-door to them where the Cardinal ſtudied; ſo that they choſe *Sixtus* IV. They ſay, That *Beſſarion*, being inform'd of what had paſſed, teſtified his Reſentment to his Servant thus: *Perrot*, ſaid he, *your Uncivility loſt me the Triple Crown, and you a Cardinal's Hat.* *Beſſarion*'s Houſe was a Receptacle of the Learned: He had a very fine Library, which he had enriched with 30000 Crowns worth of *Greek* Books; this Library he gave to the Senate of *Venice*, who keep it ſtill with Veneration. *Beſſarion* admired the Doctrine of *Plato*, and wrote againſt *George* of *Trebizond*, who preferred *Ariſtotle*. He neglected nothing which might render this Philoſopher Commendable. He left ſeveral other Works of Philoſophy and Divinity, which we have ſeparately, with his Orations and Epiſtles. It were to be wiſhed that ſome would take the pains to collect into one Volume all the Works of this Great Man. *Paul. Jovius*, *Le Moré*.

BESSUM, a Town of *Auvergne*, within a quarter of a mile of a Hill called the *Golden Mountain*, on the top of which is a large Lake of unfathomable depth, although no Water runs into it: It has this remarkable Quality, That if any thing be thrown into it, there ſtreight follows Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and Hail. *Mirabellius.*

BESSUS, General of the *Bactrians*, and Governour of the Province of *Bactria*. After the Battel of *Arbella*, in the 424th of *Rome*, and 112th *Olympiad*, he Aſſaſſinated *Darius* laſt King of the *Perſians*, and took the Title of King. *Spithamenes*, or, according to others, *Ptolemeus Lagus*, took *Beſſus* two years after, and ſent him to *Alexander*, who reproached him with his Crime, and delivered him to *Oxathres*, Brother to *Darius*, who firſt cut his Noſe and Ears off, and then cauſed him to be tied to a Croſs, where the Soldiers kill'd him with their Arrows. *Q. Curtius*, *Juſtin.*

BESSUS, a certain Parricide, of whom *Plutarch* makes mention: This wicked Man diſcovered his Crime himſelf, by putting, as he ſaith, Swallows to death, who reproach'd him with the Murther of his Father. *Plut de ſera numinis Vindicta.*

BESTERIZE, Lat. *Biſtricia*, a ſmall City of *Tranſilvania*, which ſtands in a very large Plain, upon a River of its own Name, 5 *German* miles N. E. from *Burgles*, and 15 N. W. from *Weiſſemburg*. *Baudr.*

BETANZAS, Lat. *Flavium Brigantium*, ſo called from *Flavius Veſpacianus*, a Town of *Galicia* in *Spain*, upon the *Bay of Biſcay*, eight Leagues North from *Compoſtella*. *Baudrand.*

BETAW, or *Betau*, a Tract of the *Low Countries*, in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, part of the ancient *Batavia*, whence it takes its Name; it's divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, and reacheth from *Schenkenſchans*, where the *Rhine* divides it ſelf to the Town of *Teel on the Vahal*. *Nimeghen* is the Capital of this Tract.

BETHANY, a Borough and Caſtle of *Judæa* near *Jeruſalem*, where Chriſt raiſed *Lazarus*: It was the ordinary Reſidence of *Martha* and *Magdalen*, as is noted in the Goſpel of St. *John*. There was another Borough of that Name on the other ſide *Jordan*.

BETHEL, a City of *Samaria*, called before *Luz*. The firſt Name, that ſignifies *Houſe of God*, was given to it, becauſe of the Ladder which *Jacob* ſaw in a Viſion hard by it: 162 years after that, *Abraham* ſtopped betwixt this City and *Hai*, as it is noted in *Geneſ.* 12. 28. It was ſince named *Bethaven*, by way of reproach, which ſignifies *Houſe of Iniquity*, becauſe of the Calves that were adored there by *Jeroboam*'s Order, *Hoſea* 4. 5. King *Joſias* deſtroyed the Altar of Abomination, which *Jeroboam* had built there.

BETHENCOURT, (*John* of) Baron of *St. Martin de Gaillard*, in the County of *Eu*, Lord of *Bethencourt*, and *Grainville in Tenturiere*, in the Country of *Caux*: Being willing to make new Diſcoveries upon the Weſtern Ocean, he engaged his Lands of *Bethencourt* and *Grainville*, in 1401. to *Robert de Braquemont* his Coulin, who was Admiral of *France* in 1417. and ſent by *Charles* VI. King of *France*, to the Succour of *John* II. King of *Caſtile*, againſt the *Moors*. He diſcovered the *Canaries* in *July*, 1402. and conquered ſome of thoſe Iſlands; but not finding himſelf ſtrong enough to become Maſter of the reſt, he paſſed into *Spain*, where he received Victuals and Money from *Henry* III. King of *Caſtile*, who gave him the Sovereignty of theſe Iſles, upon condition that *Bethencourt* would do him Homage for theſe Conqueſts. He had alſo the Title of King; and amongſt his Succeſſors are reckoned *Menaud*, and *Menaciot* his Nephew; *Peter Barbe*, *Fernand Peraza*, and *Diego de Herrera*. So *Bethencourt* was the firſt Chriſtian who conquer'd the *Canaries*, tho' there had been ſome Adventurers before, who came on Shore in Time at theſe Iſlands to pillage them for,

For, they ſay, That in 1395. thoſe of *Guipuſcoa* and *Andaluſia* went to diſcover thoſe Iſlands, and that they plunder'd *Lancelotte*. *Jerome Surita* ſaith, That *Henry* III. King of *Caſtile*, in 1401. allowed *Robert* of *Braquemont*, after Admiral of *France*, who had ſerved him in the Wars againſt *Portugal*, to Conquer the *Canaries*: That *Braquemont* gave that Commiſſion to *John de Bethencourt* his Relation; and that afterwards Queen *Katharine*, the King's Widow, confirm'd it: That *Bethencourt* had the Title of King, and cauſed a Fortreſs to be built at *Lancelotte*, not being able to become Maſter of the *Great Canaries*. *John le Verrier*, *Surita*, *Benzoni Hiſtoire de Nouveau Monde*.

BETHESDA, the *Sheep-Market Pool*, a Reſervatory of Water near the Porch of the Temple. This Pool is called in *Greek*, *Probatick*, becauſed it ſerved to waſh the Sheep, and other Animals deſigned for Sacrifices. The *Hebrews* named it *Bethesda*, which ſignifies a Houſe, or place of Running, becauſe it was filled with the Waters, which ran to it from the Sealed Fountain, and that of the Rains which fell thereinto from the Porch of the Temple. It was digged two foot deep in the Ground; the 4 ſides on't, which made a long Square, were covered with Free-ſtones very well cemented; and the 5 Porches are as yet to be ſeen, together with the Steps by which People deſcended thereunto; but the bottom is full of Woods, and drained. At certain times of the year, the Water of this Pool was Troubled by an Angel; and immediately after ſtirring, the firſt ſick Man that could deſcend into it, was infallibly cured, whatever his Diſtemper was: Therefore at that time a great Number of Lame, Blind Men, and Dropſical Folks, and ſuch as were troubled with the Pallie, and other ſick Perſons, were expecting under the Porches that Agitation of the Water; as we read, *John* 5. That Chriſt found one at it, to whom he reſtored his Health. Betwixt the Pool and the Town-wall, was a great place, where the Beaſts were put together that were to be ſacrific'd. *Doubdan*.

BETHLEHEM, a ſmall Town, the Capital of the Family of *David*, and Birth-place of our SAVIOUR: Its Name ſignifies *The Houſe of Bread*. The Emperour *Adrian* prophaned this Town, in *An.* 135. building a Temple to *Venus* there. It was erected into a Biſhoprick in 1110. when the Chriſtians became Maſters of the *Holy Land*. It was Suffragan to *Jeruſalem*; but now that this Country is ſubdued by the *Turks*, *Bethlehem* is only a Borough. The way betwixt *Bethlehem* and *Jeruſalem* is ſo pleaſant, with Trees, Gardens, and odoriferous Herbs, that Paſſengers look upon it as an earthly Paradiſe. The Situation of this ſmall City is very pleaſant, being built on a Mountain of a middling heighth, environed with Hills and Valleys, planted with Olives, Fig-Trees, and Vines, whoſe Wine is excellent. The adjoining Fields yield great plenty of Corn; but the Buildings are ruined, and there are now no more than 150 Houſes, where *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabians*, with ſome *Greeks* and *Maronite* Chriſtians dwell, whereof ſome follow Husbandry, and others live by the ſelling of Croſſes, Beads, and other ſmall Works of Olive and Pine-wood, which they ſell to Pilgrims. The Church of our Lady, built by St. *Helena*, ſtands entire; but part of the Ornaments have been taken away. The Building is of Free-ſtone, in the form of a Croſs: The Quire hath two Wings on both ſides, upheld by four Ranks of Marble Columns, all of one piece. This Altar of the Quire, and the two Chapels, which are on the ſides of it, are no leſs Magnificent. This Church is not vaulted; but inſtead of Vaults, it hath a Cover of Lead, upheld by a Carpentry of Cedar-wood; and what is remarkable, it is not covered flat, as the other Churches and Buildings of *Paleſtine*, but has a pointed Roof as ours. The Walls were in times paſt lined with Tables of Marble, all which the Infidels have almoſt taken away to adorn their Moſques There are 13 Windows on each ſide of the Veſtry, which give a great Light to all the Church; and theſe Windows are adorned with *Moſaick* Figures, repreſenting the Life, Miracles, and Death of Jeſus Chriſt. The Colours of the Stones of this *Moſaick* Work, are ſo lively and ſhining, and the Bottom of the Gold ſo pure, that the Work ſeems to be new, tho' it is more than 1300 years ſince it was done. Under the Quire is the Grotto, where 'tis ſaid our Saviour was born: It is about 13 Steps in length, 5 in breadth, and 10 in heighth. Now they deſcend into it by two pair of Stairs, which are on both ſides of the Quire, over-againſt the Great Altar. At the foot and middle of the two pair of Stairs, is a ſmall Altar of Marble, with Silver Rails, environed with Rays like a Sun, about which are theſe Words engraven: *Hic de Virgine Maria Jeſus Chriſtus Natus eſt* Before the Altar there are three Silver Lamps which burn continually: At 5 or 6 Steps from thence, in a corner of the Grotto, is a Manger of Porphyry, which St. *Helena* cauſed to be put there The Vault of the Grotto is upheld with 3 ſmall Columns of Porphyry, and adorned with a fine *Moſaick*. The Pavement and Walls are laced with grey Marble. St *Jerome* ſaith, That the Pagans had raiſed upon the Grotto an Idol of *Adonis*; and *Genebrard* ſaith, That this Idol was put there by the Emperor *Adrian*. The *Greeks* are Maſters of the Church of our Lady, and of the Chapel of the Nativity: Their Lodging, and that of the *Armenians*, is on the Eaſt-ſide. Towards the North is the Convent of the *French* Monks, with the Church of St. *Katharine*, where they officiate. This Convent is incloſed with high Walls, and is liker to a Fortreſs than a Monaſtry. The Monks do receive the Pilgrims there, and are obliged to give Victuals to all the *Mahometans* who go by *Bethlehem*, and muſt ſuffer patiently the Diſorders they commit. There is a Chapel to be ſeen, at the place where the Chamber and Oratory of St. *Jerome* ſtood, with an Altar upon his Tomb, whence his Body was, as 'tis pretended, tranſported to *Rome*; and ſeveral other Chapels. *Doubd. Voyage de la Terre Sainte*.

BETHLEHEM, the Title of a Biſhoprick of *Nivernois* in *France*. The *Barbarians* having driven the *Chriſtians* from the *Holy Land*, *Reinaud* Biſhop of *Bethlehem* follow'd *Guy* Earl of *Nevers* into *France*, in 1223. who gave him the Government of an Hoſpital at *Clomeci*, a ſmall Town in *Nivernois*, in the Dioceſe of *Auxerre*; ſince which, the Title of Biſhop of *Bethlehem* hath been eſtabliſh'd here, at the Nomination of the Earls and Dukes of *Nevers*: So that there have been ſucceſſive Biſhops to this day, altho' without Dioceſe. *Le Mire*, *St. Marth.*

BETHLEM *Gabor*, or *Gabriel Bethlem*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*, was Son to a Gentleman of this Country of great Quality, but ſmall Eſtate: He follow'd the Reformation of *Calvin*, and inſinuated himſelf into the Eſteem of *Gabriel Bathori*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*. He alſo ſpent ſome time at *Conſtantinople*, and got the Love of the *Turks* there by his Courage. But being over-grown with Ambition, he prov'd ungrateful to *Bathori*, who had rais'd him. It's ſaid, that he was in 42 Battels. With the aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, he defeated *Bathori* in 1613. and got himſelf proclaimed Prince of *Tranſilvania*. In 1619. *Bohemia* making Alliance with him, he came into *Hungary*, and not only made a powerful Diverſion in favour of his Allies, but had like to win a Crown; and at the very firſt took *Caſſovia*, or *Caſchau*, *Poſſen*, and ſome other places; and being favoured by the Malecontents and Proteſtants, he was likely to have puſh'd his Conqueſts farther. He cauſed himſelf to be declared King of *Hungary*, and called the *Turks* and *Tartars* to his Aid againſt the Emperor, who, in 1620. ſent the Earl of *Dampierre* againſt him; but he was killed whilſt about to ſurprize *Poſſen*; and *Bucquoy* being made Imperial General afterwards, had the ſame Deſtiny. But the Letters which *Gabriel* writ to the Infidels being intercepted, 'twas apparent that his Deſigns were pernicious to Chriſtendom: Upon this, the *Hungarians* began to abandon him. So to prevent his being oppreſſed, he then made Peace; but took Arms again oftner than once, tho' not ſucceſsfully; for being abandoned by his Allies, he was conſtrained to make a diſadvantageous Peace, in 1629. *Bethlem* married *Katharine*, Daughter to *John Sigiſmund*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and being fallen into a Dropſie, he died *Novemb.* 15. 1629. He left the Emperor 40000 Ducats, with a Horſe, whoſe Saddle was embroider'd with Pearls and precious Stones; and the like Legacy to *Ferdinand* II. and the Grand Signior. *Lotichius*, *l.* 4. *& ſeq. Thuldenus Hiſt. Noſt. Tempor.*

BETHORON, a City of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, between *Samaria* and *Jordan*, which in the time of *Hadrian* the Emperour was the Capital City and Seat of Government to thoſe Rebellious *Jews*, who, under *Barchochab*, endeavoured to reſtore the *Jewiſh* Religion and Commonwealth, which iſſued in the utter Ruine of that Nation.

BETHSAIDA, one of the Cities of *Decapolis*, and Principal of the Tribe of *Zabulon*, ſeated on the North-end of the Lake of *Tiberias*. Three of our Lord's Apoſtles were of this place, *viz. Peter*, *Andrew*, and *Philip*. Our Saviour honoured it with many of his Miracles, yet it did not reform; whereupon he threatned it, and accordingly it is ſince come to ruine, there not being above 6 Houſes in it. *John* 1. 12. *Matth.* 8. *Mark* 1. *Luke* 4. 10. *Matth.* 11. *Mark* 4.

BETHSHAN, *Berſan*, *Niſa*, *Scythopolis*, the City of the *Scythians*, becauſe built by them. *Solinus* pretends it was built by *Bacchus*. It was one of the greateſt Cities of *Decapolis*, ſeated on the River *Jordan*, about two miles beneath its Fall out of the Lake of *Tiberias* to the South: The Inhabitants defended it againſt the *Iſraelites*, when they had Conquer'd the reſt of *Canaan* under *Joſhua*. 1 *Kings* 4 1 *Chron.* 7. 1 *Macch.* 5. 12. 2 *Macch.* 12. *Joſh.* 17. *Judg.* 1. Upon the Walls of this Town the *Philiſtines* hanged the Body of *Saul* and his Sons, 1 *Sam.* 21. *Joſephus* alſo relates a ſignal cruelty of this place towards the *Jews* his Country-men. The Marbles that are digged out of the Ruines of this City, ſhew what it has been; but it is now a poor Village in a Marſh, with very few Inhabitants.

BETHSHEBA, was at firſt Wife to *Uriah*: *David* who had ſeen her Bathing from the Battlements of his Palace, was ſo taken with her Beauty, that he fell in love with her; and having got her with Child, he commanded *Joab* to expoſe her Husband to death: After which, having repented of his Crime, upon the Reproof of *Nathan* the Prophet, he married *Bethſheba*, *A. M.* 2999. and by her had *Solomon*, who ſucceeded him.

BETHSHEMESH, that is, *Houſe of the Sun*, or *Miniſtry*, a City belonging to the Prieſts in the Tribe of *Judah*, *Joſh.* 15. 10. It was before called *Abel*, 2 *Chron.* 28. and afterwards given to the *Levites*, *Joſh.* 21. It is to this place that the Ark, which had been taken by the *Philiſtines*, was brought again, and where God ſtruck 50000 of the People for having dared to look into it; which was expreſly prohibited by the Law, *Numb.* 4. 20. There was another *Bethſhemeſh* in the Tribe of *Naphtali*, whence this Tribe could not drive the ancient Inhabitants, *Joſh.* 19. *Judg.* 1. and another in the Tribe of *Iſſachar*, at the foot of *Mount Carmel*.

BETHULIA, a Tribe of *Zebulun* in *Galile*: The Victory which *Judith* gain'd over *Holofernes*, who beſieg'd this Town, has made it remarkable. The Chriſtians built a Fort near *Bethlehem*, called *Bethuliæ Francorum*. *Judith.*

BETHUNE, upon the ſmall River *Biette*, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Artois*, belonging to the *French*: It is a very good place, pretty well fortified, 5 leagues from *Aire*, and 2 and a half from *Lilers*. Here are two Fairs, which bring it a conſiderable Trade. The *French* took it in 1645. and it was yielded to them by the 35th Article of the Treaty of the *Pyrenées*, *An.* 1659. and hath produced ſeveral Great Men, who have been Dukes, Peers, and Mareſchals of *France*, and done their Kings great Service in the Wars.

BETIS, Governour of *Gaza* for *Darius*, is noted in Hiſtory as a Man of Courage and great Loyalty to his King. He defended, with a few Men, a place of great Conſequence, when *Alexander* went to attack it; and this Prince was wounded there in a Sally, by a Dart, which pierced his Armour, and entred into his Shoulder. *Betis* thinking he was dead, returned into the City in a victorious and triumphant manner: But in a ſecond Aſſault, he was ſorely wounded, and abandoned by his Men; yet he fought courageouſly, until he was on all ſides environed, and brought to *Alexander*, who made him ſuffer cruel Torments, becauſe he would not humble himſelf to him. *Q. Curtius.*

BETISAC, (*John*) Principal Counſellor and Miniſter to *John* Duke of *Berry* in his Violences and Cruelties: He was burned alive for a Crime againſt Nature, which made an acceptable Bonfire to the People, whom he had tormented in a horrible manner. *Mezeray.*

BETLEY, a Market-Town of *Staffordſhire* in *Pyrehill* Hundred.

BETLIS, a Town of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, ten days Journey from *Diarbekir*; it belongs to the Bey or Prince of the Countrey, who is very Potent, acknowledging neither the Grand Signior, nor the King of *Perſia*, whereas moſt of the other Beys depend of the one or of the other; but both are obliged to keep in with him, becauſe he can cut off the Paſſage betwixt *Aleppo* and *Tauris*: For the Streights of the Mountains are ſo eaſily kept, that Ten Men may defend them againſt a Thouſand. The laſt days Journey betwixt *Aleppo* and this Place, is betwixt high craggy Mountains, which reach two Leagues beyond *Betlis*, and have Torrents on both ſides in ſeveral places; the way is ſo cut in the Rocks, that there is ſcarce paſſage for a Camel or Mule to go without danger of falling into the Water. The City is betwixt two Mountains, which are about a Cannon Shot diſtant from one another, and the Caſtle is upon a Point at an equal diſtance from the two Mountains: It is much in the form of a Sugar-Loaf, and ſo craggy on both ſides, that it cannot be aſcended but by windings. The top is like a Platform, where the Caſtle is built. The Bey, or Prince of that Countrey, can raiſe 20, or 25000 Horſe, and a great Body of very good Infantry, compoſed of Shepherds, who are always ready at the firſt Command. *Tavernier Voyage de Perſe.*

BETON, (*David*) Cardinal, with the Title of St *Stephen*, Biſhop of *Mirepoix*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of St *Andrews* in *Scotland*, living in the Sixteenth Century; He was Son to the Baron of *Balfour* of the Family of the *Beton*'s, being one of the moſt Noble in *Scotland*. He appear'd very warm againſt the Reformation in that Kingdom, and by his Intereſt and Proſecution it was, that *George Wiſhart*, being convicted of the Errors of *Luther*, (as they call them) and Head of the pretended Schiſm, was burnt. Upon this Account, or upon the Differences between him and my Lord *Lefley*, he was Aſſaſſinated in the morning as he was riſing out of Bed, in the year 1546. and afterwards he was hang'd out of the Window of his Palace, in his Cardinals Habit. *Biſhop* Leſley, *lib.* 9. & 10. *Hiſt. of* Scotland. *Buchanan*, *Spondan. in Annal.*

BETULEIUS, (*Sixtus*) commonly call'd *Birck*, a *German*, born at *Memmingen* in *Suabia*, in the year 1500. He Studied at *Baſil*, and made ſo great a progreſs in the *Belles Lettres* and Philoſophy, that he quickly found himſelf in a Condition to profeſs it with Reputation. *Betuleius* had very conſiderable Men for his Scholars, as *Wolfgangus Muſculus*, and *William Xylander*, who gave him a great Character: He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as the *Comedies*, *Judith*, *Suſannah*, *Joſeph*, &c. *Symphonia in Novum Teſtamentum Græcum. Annotationes & Collationes in Carmina Sibyllina. In Lactantium. Commentaria in Lib. Ciceronis De Officiis. Crucius*, *Annal. Lib. par.* 3. *Thuanus Hiſt. Lib.* 13. *Xylander*, &c.

BETUWE. See *Betaw.*

BEVELAND, an Iſle of the Province of *Zealand* in the *Low Countries*, which was cut in two from the Eaſt to the Weſt by a great Tempeſt, in the year 1532. which made it to be diſtinguiſhed into *Nort-Beveland* and *Zud-Beveland*, in which lies the fair and well-fortified City of *Goes*.

BEVERLEY, a Market and Borough-Town of *Hartlull Wapentake* in the E. Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the W ſide of the River *Hull*, about 6 miles N. and by W. from the Town of *Hull*. Tho' there be no ſigns extant of great Antiquity, yet *Cambden* takes it to be the ancient *Petuaria*, noted however for being the principal place of *John* Sirnamed *de Beverley*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who in his old Age reſigned his Biſhoprick, and retired hither, where he ſpent the reſidue of his Life in pious Meditations until he died in 721. The *Saxon* Kings granted the Town great Immunities and large Privileges for his ſake, whereby it grew rich and populous. It was at firſt Govern'd by Wardens, till Q. *Elizabeth* made it a Mayor Town. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

BEUTHERIUS, (*Michael*) born at *Carlsburg*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Bremen* in *Lower Saxony*, Son of *Michael Beutherius*, Governour of *Carlsburg*. He underſtood Humanity, Philoſophy, and Divinity, to a great degree. After having been employ'd at the Court of the Emperour *Charles* V. in ſeveral important Negotiations, he ſetled at *Strasburg*, where he read publickly upon Hiſtory and Chronology, and wrote ſeveral Tracts upon this Faculty: He wrote likewiſe upon the Law, Philoſophy, Mathematicks, and Divinity, and died at the Age of 65 years, *An.* 1587. *Melch. Adam Vitæ Germ. Phil.*

BEUVRAY, *Buvray*, or *Beurect*, a Borough of the Territory of *Autun*, which is thought to be the ancient *Bibracte*, mentioned by *Cæſar* in his 7th Book of *Commentaries*, as a place whither he ſent his Troops often into Winter-Quarters, and where he aſſembled the Deputies of *Gaul*. At that time it was a famous Place, and amongſt the moſt conſiderable of the Country, and called *Julia* by his own Name.

BEUX, a Village near *Seignelay* in *Burgundy*, where at firſt the famous Phyſician *Covaillere* ſettled himſelf, afterwards called the Phyſician of *Beux*. It is a ſurprizing thing, That a Man exercis'd in Employments in the Country, could acquire ſo particular a Knowledge of all manner of Diſeaſes and their Remedies, without having ſtudied Phyſick either in Schools or Books. The Reputation which he acquired, induced Mr. *Colbert* to perſuade him to come and live at *Seignelay*, where he was conſulted from all Parts. He left behind him his Son, a very able Phyſician, and 100000 Crowns of Eſtate, beſides a great many pious Legacies *Memoires du Temps.*

BEWDLEY, a Market and Borough-Town of *Pudlington* Hundred in the N. W. parts of the County of *Worceſter*: It's neat and well built, ſeated betwixt the River *Severn* on the E. and the Foreſt of *Wire* on the W. near which King *Henry* VII. built a Houſe, call'd *Tukell-Hall*, for his eldeſt Son Prince *Arthur.*

BEWLAN, an *Engliſh* Prieſt, living about the year 600. in the time of *Gregory the Great*. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Original of the *Engliſh Saxons*, called, *De Genealogiis Gentium.* This *Bewlan* had either a Son or a Nephew of his own Name living in the year 650. who wrote *Annotationes in Nennium*; *De Geſtis Regis Arthuri*, & *Hiſtoria Itineraria. Pitſeus de Script. Britan. Voſſ de Hiſt. Lat. l.* 2 *c.* 21.

BEY, they Name given to the *Turkiſh* Governours of the Sea-Coaſts.

BEY-CURDE, he is Prince of the Country which is called *Curdiſtan*, betwixt *Armenia* and *Perſia*. There are ſeveral of theſe Beys, who have fortified themſelves on the Mountains, and make no account either of the Grand Signior or King of *Perſia*, becauſe they are Maſters of certain Streights, where they cannot be attacked. However, ſome have put themſelves under the Protection of the King of *Perſia*, and others under that of the *Sultan. Tavern.*

BEZA,

BEZA, (*Theodorus*) Minister of *Geneva*, was born in 1519. at *Vezelai*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, where his Family was in good esteem; he was sent to *Paris* very young, and his Uncle *Nicholas Beza*, Councellor of the Parliament, took great care of his Education, and sent him thence to *Orleans*, and afterwards to *Burges*, to Study under *Melchior Wolmar*, a *German*, and Professor of the *Greek* Tongue: *Beza*, then a very hopeful Youth, gain'd the affection of the Learned, who were extreamly taken with his Civil Deportment and Wit; and most of the Poets of that time extol him mightily in their Works. His Uncle *Nicholas* dying in 1532. who design'd him for the Church, *Claude Beza*, Abbot of *Froimont*, took care to promote him that way; having finish'd his Study of the Law at 20 years of Age, he commenc'd Doctor thereof at *Orleans*, and having an extraordinary Genius for Poetry, Compos'd some Pieces that were applauded by all the Learn'd, and esteem'd worthy even of *Augustus* his Reign; but afterwards, some new Pieces of his, especially a witty Epigram that he compos'd, being censur'd Licentious, and too free, and some envious Persons calumniating his Life, he quitted his Priory of *Longjemeau*, and retir'd to *Geneva* in 1548. whither *John Crispin*, a particular Friend of his, accompanied him, where they resolv'd to set up a Press, and render it famous by their Works: But *Beza* taking a Journey to *Tubingen*, to see his old Master, *Melchior Wolmar*, chang'd his Resolution, and settled to teach *Greek* at *Lausanne*, where he became very famous for his Tragi-Comedy of *Abraham* Sacrificing *Isaac*, and begun his Translation of the *Psalms* of *David* in Verse: He afterwards wrote a Treatise of the Right that Magistrates have to punish Hereticks; it was upon the occasion of *Michael Servetus*, whom the Senate of *Geneva* had order'd to be burnt. *Calvin*, who was well skill'd in Men, intended him for his Successor, and often commission'd him to confer with the *Lutherans*; and at last invited him to *Geneva*, where, after he had Taught for some time, he was received Minister in *Claudius Pontanus* his stead: It was then he compos'd his Confession of Faith. He was at the Conference of *Poissi* in 1561. and the Civil Wars breaking out soon after, he followed the Prince of *Conde*, was with him at the Battel of *Dreux*. Peace being concluded in 1563. he return'd to *Geneva*, and succeeded *Calvin*, and wrote an Apology for his *Latin* Translation of the *New Testament*, which *Sebastian Castillon* had found fault with. His Brother *Nicholas Beza* came to see him at *Geneva* in 1568. and the next year after he came into *France*, endeavour'd to Convert his Father, and his Sister that was a Nun. He presided in a Synod held at *Rochelle* in 71. at another at *Nismes* in 72. was invited to several Conferences at *Berne* and other Places, and look'd upon as the chief of the Protestants of *France*, *Flanders*, and *Swisserland*: He died *October* 13. 1605. being 86 years, 3 months and 9 days old. Besides the Works spoken of, he wrote many others, whereof there are several Editions, and many Catalogues. *Thuan. Melchior Adam. Sanderus.* He defended the Truth against the Anabaptists and Libertines, and confuted in a very Learned manner Transubstantiation, and Consubstantiation; nor was he less successful in exploding the Doctrine of the Real Presence by the Authority of St. *Austin*, and *Vigilius* Bishop of *Trent*; and a few days after, maintain'd a Learned Debate concerning the Authority of the Church. He told *Anthony* of *Navar*, who was too much affected with the Massacre of *Vassy*, That *the Church was an Anvil that had withstood many Hammers*. In 1600. he came to see *Henry* the *Great*, in the Neighbourhood of *Geneva*, and recommended that City to his Protection. The King, who in he knew from his Infancy, receiv'd him very graciously, admitting him to his Table, and presented him with 500 Pistols in remembrance of the good Services he had done his Father and Mother. In his old Age his Memory fail'd so much, that he could not remember present Transactions; yet he never forgot the *Psalms* in *Hebrew*, nor the Chapters of the *New-Testament* which he had learn'd in *Greek*. *Hoffman* See *Bayle Hist. Dict.*

BEZALEEL, Son to *Uri* and *Miriam*, Sister to *Moses*, was imployed with *Aholiab* in the building of the Tabernacle which *Moses* caused to be made in the Wilderness, two years after they came out of *Egypt*. These Two Excellent Workmen made all the Works of Brass, Silver, Gold, and Precious Stones, wherewith the Tabernacle was enriched, *Exod. ch.* 31.

BEZANS, a piece of Money of *Bysance*, or *Constantinople*. This Name was afterwards given to the Eastern Coin; so that we Read of the *Bezans* of the *Saracens*, before the *Turks* were Masters of *Constantinople*. *Du Peyrat. l.* 2 *of the Chapel of the Kings of* France, saith, That the *Bezans* were not received in *France*, until the Reign of the Third Race of their Kings, that *Lewis the Young* brought *Bezans* of Gold taken from the *Arabians* and other Infidels whom he had overcome. So that from that time, Kings began to make use of them at their Coronations, and Offerings at Masses. *Henry* II. Coin'd 13 *Bezans* on purpose for [illegible] which were worth a double Ducat, or a [illegible] *Besantes Orgenes Armatas.*

BEZECK, The City of *Adonibezeck*, a King, taken by the *Israelites*, *Judg.* 1. Here *Saul* Assembled *Israel* against the *Ammonites*, 1 *Sam.* 2. The best Wines in the Land of *Canaan* grew here. It stood S. W. from *Jerusalem* two *German* miles.

BEZESTAIN, a Name which the *Turks* give to a great round Hall built of Free-stone, having Shops all round, where the most precious Merchandizes are sold; much like the Exchange. There are Two of them in *Constantinople*, called the *Great* and *Little Bezestain*. *Thevenot.*

BEZIERS upon the *Orb*, a City of *France* in *Languedoc*, with the Title of Vice County, Royal Baylwick, Presidial, and a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Narbon*. It is great and ancient, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Pomponius Mela*, *&c.* mention it, and name it diversly, *Biterra*, *Baitira*, *Biterræ*, *Bliteræ*, *Beteris*, *Biterrensis*, and *Bederensis Civitas*. *Beziers* is situate upon a Hill, whose avenues are something difficult, with the River *Orb* at the foot: It is one of the greatest and best Peopled Cities of *Languedoc*. It is not known who was the Founder of this City; but the ancient Inscriptions inform us that the *Romans* considered it much; That it became a Colony in *Julius Cæsar*'s time, and was repaired under *Tiberius*. It had then Two Temples; built in the Honour of *Augustus* and *Julia*. It was again augmented, and became very flourishing in the Fourth Century. The *Goths* took it in the following Age, and according to their Custom, ruined the finest Buildings, taking pride in demolishing all the Monuments of the *Roman* Magnificence. *Beziers* was re-established, and maintained it self pretty well until the Eighth Age, when it suffered much by the Incursions of the *Saracens* in *Languedoc*; for these *Barbarians* took it in 736. or 37. *Charles Martel* drove them thence in the following year; and as *Beziers* was an important Place, he entirely ruined it, fearing the Infidels should come again and lodge themselves there. A little while after the Inhabitants rebuilt it, and it recovered its former luster, under the Reign of *Pepin*, *Charlemain*, and *Lewis the Meek*. Afterwards it had particular Lords called Viscounts. The Dukes of *Septimania* had the Government of *Provence*, and that of the Cities of *Carcassone*, *Narbon*, *Beziers*, *&c.* where they put Lieutenants, in quality of Viscounts. During the decay of the House of *France* in the second Race, these Viscounts took advantage of the disorders of the State, to render themselves Proprietors of what they held. But St. *Lewis* afterwards united *Beziers* to the Crown. The *Arrians*, who were headed by *Saturninus* of *Arles*, held a Synod at *Beziers* in 356. for opposing of which, St. *Hilary* was banish'd by the Emperor *Constantius*. *Walter* Bishop of *Tournay*, the Pope's Legate in 1223. held a Council against the *Albigenses*; and another was assembled there in 1246. to consult how the Inquisitors should reduce those pretended Hereticks. *Du Chesne*, *St. Marthe*, *Du Puy.*

BIAFARA, a City of *Africk* in *Guinea*: It is situate upon the River *Dol Camarones*, and gives its Name to a Kingdom which is betwixt that of *Benin*, the River of *Niger*, and the States of *Congo*.

BIAS, Son to *Teutamus* a Philosopher, was born in *Priena*, a Town of *Caria*, and one of the Seven to whom the *Greeks* gave the Name of *Wise*. He flourish'd under the Reign of *Alyattes* King of *Lydia*, in the Forty second Olympiad, and 144 of *Rome*. In his time some Fishermen found a Golden Trevet, with this Inscription, *To the Wisest*; which being brought to him, he sent it to the Temple of *Apollo*. *Valerius Maximus* saith, that the City of *Priena* being besieged, the Inhabitants fled, endeavouring to carry off their most precious Goods. *Bias* was observed to make his escape empty-handed, and being asked the Reason, He answer'd, That *he carried his All with him*. *Diogenes Laertius* says, That he composed more than 2000 Verses upon *Jonia*; and that he died in the Arms of a Grandchild of his own, whilst he Pleaded for one of his Friends. He commonly said, That a Man who could not bear with a Misfortune, was unfortunate; and that it is a sickness of the Mind to wish for impossible things. Being at Sea, and hearing impious Fellows call upon the Gods during the Tempest, *Hold your peace*, said he, *lest they should take notice that you are here*. *Plutarch*, *Valerius Maximus.*

BIBLE, the Name is given to a Collection of Holy Books, written by the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost, divided into the Old and New Testament. The most ancient Translation of this Part is the *Septuagint*, which, as is commonly suppos'd, was done by 72 *Jews*, at the Instance of *Ptolemæus*, Son of *Lagus* King of *Egypt*. *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, afterwards made new Translations. *Origen* inserted all these Versions in his *Hexapla*, setting 'em on the side of the *Hebrew* Text, and dividing them by Columns. The Evangelists, Apostles and Fathers made use of the *Septuagint*; and the *Italick* or ancient *Latin* Translation, was likewise made from this Version, tho St. *Jerome* afterwards Translated from the *Hebrew*. See *Septuagint* and *Testament.*

BIBLES (*Arabick.*) There is a very great number of *Arabick Bibles*, of which ſome are for the uſe of the *Jews*, in the Countries where they ſpeak *Arabick*, and others for the uſe of Chriſtians of the Eaſt who ſpeak that Language. Thoſe which are for the uſe of the Jews have all been made from the *Hebrew*: But thoſe which are uſed by the Chriſtians, have been Tranſlated from other Verſions. The *Syrians*, for Example, when the *Syriack* Tongue ceaſed to be commonly underſtood, turn'd their *Syriack Bible* into *Arabick*. The *Cophti*'s have alſo Tranſlated theirs into *Arabick*, that it might be underſtood by the People.

BIBLES (*Armenian.*) There is alſo a pretty ancient Verſion of the whole *Bible* in the *Armenian* Tongue, for the uſe of theſe People which are now ſcattered into divers Countries. It was Tranſlated from the *Septuagint*, and becauſe the Manuſcript Copies were very dear, an Archbiſhop of that Nation Printed at *Amſterdam* an entire *Armenian Bible* in 1664. but the *Pſalter* had been Printed long before in that Language.

BIBLES (*Chaldaick.*) They are otherwiſe called *Paraphraſe* or *Targum*, and are a kind of Gloſſes which the *Jews* made upon the *Bible*, at what time they ſpoke *Chaldaick*. But ſeveral things were added in proceſs of time, which renders them not very exact. *Elias Levita*, in the Preface which is before his *Chaldaick Dictionary*, ſpeaks of theſe Paraphraſes with more exactneſs than any other *Jew*. The beſt are thoſe of *Onkelos*, which is but upon the Five Books of *Moſes*: and that of *Jonathan*, upon all the Books that the *Jews* call Prophets; to wit, upon *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, and great and leſſer Prophets. The *Chaldaick* Paraphraſes upon the other Books of the *Bible*, are for the moſt part full of Fables, and deſerve not to be Printed.

BIBLES (*Cophtick.*) They are the *Bibles* of the Chriſtians of *Egypt*, called *Cophti*'s, or *Copti*'s, written in the ancient Language of that Country. Nothing of them has been Printed hitherto; but Manuſcript Copies are found in ſome Libraries of *Europe*, eſpecially in the *French* King's Library. That which is worth obſerving is, that as this ancient *Coptick* Tongue has not been commonly uſed by the *Cophti*'s themſelves for a long time; they commonly join to the *Cophtick* another *Arabick* Verſion, which is the Language of their Country.

BIBLES (*Ethiopian.*) We have no *Bibles* altogether *Ethiopian*; but ſome fragments only: As the *Pſalter*, the *Canticles*, the *New-Teſtament*, which had been ſeparately Printed, and re-printed ſince in the *Polyglott* of *England*. This Verſion was made from the 70. and perhaps upon the *Cophte* taken from the 70. becauſe this Nation depends on the *Cophti*'s. Mr. *Seguier*, late Chancellor of *France*, had in his Library a very great number of Books in *Ethiopian* Manuſcripts; but they are of no uſe, being only Tranſlations, and thoſe not very exact, from the *Greek* Books.

BIBLES (*Greek.*) Hereof are ſundry Editions, yet they may all be reduced to Three Claſſes, *viz.* to that of *Complutus* or *Alcala*, which was Printed in the great Bible of Cardinal *Ximenes* in 1515. and re-printed in the Royal, or *Plantin*'s Bible, in the Bible of *Comelin*, and in the great Bible of Mr. *le Jay*. The ſecond is that of *Venice*, in 1518. which hath been ſeveral times re-printed by the Proteſtants of *Germany*. For Example, at *Strasburg*, in 1526. at *Baſil* in 1545. with a Preface of *Melanthon*; at the ſame Place in 1550. with a *Latin Verſion*; at *Francfort* in 1597. with Notes, as is ſuppoſed by *Francis Young*. The Third is the *Roman* Edition in 1587. drawn from an ancient Manuſcript which is in the Library of the *Vatican*. The enſuing year was publiſhed a *Latin* Tranſlation of it with the Notes of *Flaminius*, and Father *Morinus* of the Oratory, Printed at *Paris* in 1628. the *Greek* and the *Latin* upon Two Columns, with the Diſtinction of Verſes, which was not in the Edition of *Rome*. The *Engliſh* have Printed in their *Polyglott Bible*, this Edition of *Rome*, believing it to be the beſt of all; to which they added the various Reading of the *Alexandrian* Manuſcripts.

BIBLES (*Hebrew.*) The *Hebrew* Bibles are either Manuſcript or Printed. The moſt ancient Manuſcripts do not paſs 700 years, and 'tis very rare to find any of this Antiquity. The beſt are thoſe which have been written by the *Spaniſh* Jews, as *Rabbi Elias Levita* hath obſerved in his Book, Entituled, *Maſſoreth Hammaſſoreth*. There are ſeveral of this kind in the *French* King's Library, and in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory in *Paris*; but there is not one of them which exceeds 500 years. Thoſe that have been written by the *German* Jews, are the worſt of all, for the Characters are neither fair nor ſquare, as are thoſe of the *Spaniſh* Hebrew Bibles.

BIBLES (*Latin.*) I do not pretend to ſpeak of the *Latin* Bibles which have been made in theſe latter Times, becauſe they are of little moment; but only of thoſe that have been Tranſlated for the uſe of the *Latin* Church. They are of two ſorts, to wit, the ancient, which is called *Italick*, Tranſlated in the firſt Ages from the *Septuagint*, was read throughout all the Churches of the Weſt, till after the Time of Pope *Gregory the Great*. The other which is ſtill in uſe, and called *Vulgar*, is the Verſion of St. *Jerome* from the *Hebrew*, excepting the *Pſalms*, which were kept after the Old Tranſlation, becauſe they were ſung in the Churches. The Council of *Trent* decreed, that the Vulgar ſhould be corrected, and then only uſed in the *Latin* Church. This was performed by the Cenſors of *Rome*, under Pope *Sixtus* V. and *Clement* VIII. but before the Corrections of theſe Two Popes, ſeveral had taken the Liberty to reform it, as may be ſeen in the *Latin* Edition, which hath been Printed in the Bible of *Complutus*. The Divines of *Louvain* and *Paris* alſo applied themſelves to this Correction, and chiefly the firſt, who have given ſeveral Editions of the *Vulgar*, with uſeful and curious Amendments. *Robert Stephens* hath alſo done the ſame thing; but the beſt of all theſe *Latin* Editions, is that of 1541 in Folio, where are ſeen in the Margins, the Various Readings drawn from a great Number of Manuſcript Copies.

BIBLES (*Moſcovite*) Theſe People have alſo Printed a Verſion of the Bible in their Tongue from the *Greek*, ſeeing they profeſs to follow the Belief and Rites of the *Greek* Church. Thoſe who have a deſire to be throughly informed of the Bibles in all Languages, which have been Tranſlated in theſe latter Times, as well by *Papiſts* as *Proteſtants*, may conſult the new Book of *Kortholthus* a *German*, Entituled, *De variis Bibliorum Editionibus*. Wherein they will find ſeveral curious things concerning the Northern Tranſlations of the Bible.

BIBLES (*Perſian.*) The ancient Fathers made mention of a Verſion of Scripture in *Perſian*; but there remaineth nothing of it. The Jews of *Conſtantinople* have Printed a Tranſlation of the *Pentateuch* into *Perſian*, in this latter Age, in *Hebrew* Characters. It is re-printed in *Perſian* Characters in the *Polyglott* of *England*, where alſo hath been Printed a *Perſian* Verſion of the New Teſtament.

BIBLES (*Samaritan.*) The *Samaritans* do admit only of the Five Books of *Moſes*, which they read in *Hebrew* as well as the *Jews*, being only different from them in Characters, as St. *Jerome* hath obſerved. Father *Morin* was the firſt that Printed this *Hebrew Pentateuch* of the *Samaritans*, with a Verſion which is called *Samaritan*, the Copy of it is in a Tongue that is almoſt the ſame with the *Chaldaick*. Both of them are in the great Bible of Mr. *Le Jay*, and in the *Polyglott* of *England*. The *Samaritans* have, beſides this, an *Arabick* Verſion of the *Pentateuch*, which hath not been Printed, and is alſo very rare. Two Copies of it are in the *French* King's Library. The Author's Name is *Abuſaid*, and he hath joined to it ſome literal Notes in the Margin. They have alſo a Hiſtory of *Joſhua*; but they do not look upon it as a Canonical Book: Neither doth it agree with the true Book of *Joſhua*, that makes part of Holy Scripture.

BIBLES (*Syriack.*) There are Two ſorts of *Syriack* Verſions of the Old Teſtament. The firſt from the *Septuagint*, not Printed. The other Tranſlated from the *Hebrew*, firſt Printed in the great Bible of Mr. *Le Jay*, and is uſed by the Chriſtians of the Eaſt, who followed the *Syrian* Rites. As to the *Syriack* New Teſtament, ſome Authors believe it to be very ancient, and others not. *John Albert Widmanſtadius* was the firſt who Printed it in 1562 at *Vienna*, in very fine *Syriack* Characters. *R. Elias Levita*, *P. Morin Kortholthius de variis Biblior. Editions.*

BIBLIA, or *Billia*, Wife to *Duellius*, a *Roman* Captain. She anſwered her Husband, who complained that ſhe never told him of his Stinking Breath, with which one of his Neighbours had reproached him, that ſhe thought all Men had the ſame Defect. *Plutarch* ſaith the ſame thing of the Wife of *Hiero*.

BIBLIANDER, (*Theodorus*) a Native of *Switzerland*, of the Sixteenth Age. He was a Learned Linguiſt and Divine; he was a Proteſtant, and taught a long time at *Zurich*, where he died of the Plague *November* the 29th, 1564. He hath written divers Theological Works, and Commentaries upon Scripture: *Explicatio ſomni Ezræ in Epiſt. Petri. In Apocalyp.* &c. *Thuanus* ſpeaks of him in the year 1564. *Theodorus Bibliander*, ſaith he, *a learned Man in all things, died very old of the Plague at* Zurich, November *the 29th.* He adds afterwards: Bibliander, *aided by* Conrad Pelican *and* Peter Cholin, *Learned Men in the* Greek, *put the laſt Hand to the New Edition of the Bible, which was made at* Zurich *in* 1543. *and which* Leo *of* Juda *had begun; and two years after* Robert Stephens *added in his Edition this ancient Tranſlation, without mentioning thoſe who had wrought therein. A long while after the* Spaniſh *Divines got it again to be Printed at* Lions, *having been reviewed by* William Roville.

BIBLIOLACHAS, a Name which was given to *Didymus*, for having written 3500 Books, according to *Carlius Rhodig.*

BIBLIS, a Woman, who courageouſly ſuffered Martyrdom, during the Cruel Perſecution raiſed in *France*, about the year 177. in the time of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Verus*, againſt the Chriſtians of *Lyons* and *Vienne*; ſhe at firſt

renounced

remembred her. [illegible] time after she was condemned to die for [illegible] Crime whereof she was accused: Cleomenes revealed to her in Prison, that he had abandoned her, because she had forsaken him; which made her repent, and induced her openly to confess unto the last Gasp, that she was a Christian. *Sueur Hist. de L Egl.*

BIBLIS, or *Miletis*, Daughter to the Nymph of *Cyana*, who not being able to gain the Friendship of her Brother *Caunus*, cry'd until she was turned into a Fountain.

BIBRACH, or *Bibach*, *Bibacum* and *Biberacum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Country of *Algow* in *Suabia*. It is an Imperial City, situate upon the River *Russ*, and famous for its Mineral Waters, called the *Waters of Jordan*. This City stands about five *German* miles from *Ulm* to the North West, it takes its Name from a Castor or Beaver. It was a Village under *Pepin* King of *France* about 751. but *Frederick* the Second walled it for some signal Services performed under *Maximilian* the First: The publick Arms of it were changed from a Crown'd Castor or Beaver, to a Crown'd Lyon. It obtained also from *Maximilian* the Second, the Right of Sealing with Red Wax.

BIBULUS, (*M. Calpurnius*) a *Roman* Consul, Married *Porcia*, Daughter to *Cato* of *Utica*. He was Consul with *Cæsar* in the 695th of *Rome*. *Cæsar* immediately proposed the *Lex Agraria* to the People, and omitted nothing of what could procure his Friendship. *Bibulus* opposed these Novelties, but it was in vain, because *Lucullus* and *Cato*, who supported him, could do nothing when the Interest of the People was in question. *Cæsar*, who was persuaded of the Weakness of his Colleague, insulted over him, causing the Rods which his Lictors carried to be broken; some of his Party went to that excess of Contempt, as to throw Filth upon the Head of this Consul, who being thus affronted, durst no more appear in Publick, but kept at his own House during eight months, making his Oppositions by Placaets, which he took care to stick up in the Night in publick Places, and Corners of the Streets. And as this Consul did no more appear, and *Julius Cæsar* bore alone the Administration of the Republick, the People used to say in Mockery, *Julio & Cæsare Consulibus*. *Bibulus*, Son to this Consul, composed the Abridgment of the Life of *Cato*, his Uncle by the Mother's Side, as we are informed by *Plutarch* in the Life of the same *Cato*.

BICESTER, a Market Town in *Oxfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Ploughly*.

BICON, a *Grecian*, being jealous of the Greatness of *Athenodorus* his Country Man, who had made himself Chief, and as 'twere King of the *Grecian* Troops, which *Alexander* the *Great* had left in Colonies about *Bactria*, and who had rebelled. *Bicon* laid a Trap for him, and having invited him to a Feast, got him assassinated by one *Boxus* of *Mauritania*. The next morning he assembled the Troops, and made some believe that *Athenodorus* had a mind to destroy him, but was prevented, but most doubted of the Imposture, and by little and little, the rest having found it out, they took Arms, being resolved to kill him at the first Rencounter. Nevertheless, the Officers fearing that the Evil should spread farther, appeased the Soldiers, as upon the Point of Execution *Bicon* was no sooner delivered from this Danger, against his Expectation, but he plotted the Death of those who had saved him; which Design being discovered, he was seized with *Boxius*, who was killed upon the Place. As for him, they were resolved to put him to Death by violent Torments. They were going to put him to the Rack, when the *Greeks* (for what Reason is unknown) ran to their Arms as if they had been Frantick; so that those who carried him to be Executed, being frighted at this Tumult, left him alone, thinking that they were going to rescue him, whereupon he came and threw himself, quite naked as he was, into the Hand of the *Grecians*, who seeing him in this wretched Condition, took pity on him, and commanded that he should be let loose; so that having escaped Death twice, he returned into his Country, with those who quitted the Colonies which *Alexander* had assigned unto them. *Q. Curtius, Lib. 9.*

BICOQUE, a small Town of the *Milanese*, 3 miles from *Milan*. *Odet de Foix*, Lord of *Lautrec*, Marshal of *France*, was defeated there by the *Switzers*, in a Battel, the 27th of *April* 1522.

BIDACHE, a small Town of *Bearne*, or, as they say, between the Country of *Labour* and Lower *Navarre*. It has the Title of Principality, belongs to the Mareschal of *Grammont*, and hath a Castle, which the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth could never carry. *Bidache* is five or six Leagues distant from *Bayonne*, and upon the River *Bidouse*, which begins to be Navigable there, and dischargeth it self a little after into the *Adour*, below *Guiche*.

BIDASSOA, a River which springs from the *Pyrenean* Mountains towards *Maya*, and runs into the Sea, near *Fontarabia*. It separates *France* from *Spain*, upon an Isle which the River formeth, called *the Isle of Pheasants*. Here Cardinal *Mazarin*, and *Don Lewis Mendez de Haro*, concluded the Peace in 1659. betwixt the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, whereof they were Plenipotentiaries.

BIDER, or *Beder*, one of the strongest and most important Places in the Kingdom of *Visapour*, between *Golconda* to the North, and *Visapour* to the South, which was taken by *Aurenzeb* in his first Expedition against the King of *Golconda*. *Bernier*, Pag. 7.

BIDERMAN, (*James*) a *German* Jesuit. He Profess'd Philosophy at *Delingen*, and afterwards Divinity at *Rome*, and died in the year 1639. He wrote several valuable Pieces, as *Carollaria Philosophica, Lib.* VIII. *Opuscula Theologica, Lib.* X. *Heroum Epistolæ. Deliciæ Sacræ, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. S. J.*

BIDESTON, a Market Town of *Cesford* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Suffolk*.

BIEL, (*Gabriel*) a *German* born at *Spire* in the Fifteenth Century. He Profess'd Divinity at *Tubingen*, with great Reputation. His Works are, *Four Books of Commentaries upon the Master of the Sentences*. *An Exposition upon the Canon of the* Mass. *Several Sermons*. And likewise a Treatise, *De Monetarum Potestate simul & Utilitate*. Printed at *Nuremburg* in 1542. And at *Lyons* in 1605. *Bellarmin De Script. Eccl. Miræus, Possevin. &c.*

BIELA, or *Biella*, *Bugella*, *Gaumellum* and *Laumellum*, a Town of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. It is Capital of a small Country called *Bielese*; is a good Town, rich, populous, and adorned with divers Churches. *Francis* the Second, Duke of *Modena*, died here in 1658.

BIELOZER, or *Bielejesioro*, a Dutchy in *Moscow*, having a Capital of the same Name, situate on the West of the Lake *Biel Ozer*. Here is a strong Citadel, whose situation in the middle of several Bogs, renders it impregnable: Therefore the Great Duke shuts up part of his Treasures in it, and retires thither during the War, when he is forced to put himself into a Place of Surety. *Biel Ozer*, in the Country Language signifies a white Lake. *Biela* stands almost in the middle between *Novigrod* to the East, and *Wologda* to the West; about 62 *German* miles North West of *Moskow*.

BIELSKI, a Principality in *Russia*, with a Castle and a City of the same Name, upon the River *Opska*, in a Woody Country, 60 miles from *Moskow* towards the West. It is one of the Titles which the Duke of *Moscovy* takes.

BIELSKO, or *Bielsk*, in Latin *Bielca*, a City of *Poland*, Capital of *Polakia*: It is on the River *Biala*, from which it had its Name, with a very good Fortress, betwixt *Varsovia* and *Brescia*. This Place was surrendred by Treaty to the *Moscovites* in 1634. together with *Smolensko*, *Novograd*, and other strong Places, and the Territories belonging to them.

BIENNE, or *Biel*, *Bienna*, a Town in League with the *Switzers*, near a Lake of the same Name, betwixt *Neufchastel* and *Soleurre*. *Bienne* was in times past under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Basle*; but having embraced the Reformation, it became free, and made Alliance with the Cantons in 1547. The Bishop of *Basle* made some Pretensions to this City, in 1303. they entred into a League with those of *Bern*, *Strasburg*, *Basil*, and others; and in 1532. they entred into a particular League with *Bern*, granting mutual Immunities; which the Bishop being offended at, he of a sudden attacked the Town, killed some of the Inhabitants, and then set fire to it, whereupon those of *Bern* coming to their Assistance, they took the Bishop's Castle, and ravaged his Territories; which Service those of *Biel* thankfully repay'd, by assisting their Confederates of *Bern* against the Dukes of *Burgundy* in 1415. The Lake of this Name is very pleasant and full of Fish, and hath its Banks planted with Vines. It has also some Islands, of which that called St. *Peter*'s is very pleasant, the rest are frequently overflowed. This Lake is principally remarkable for plenty of those Fish called *Heurlings*, and because it swells in the greatest Frosts.

BIETALA, or *Butala*, a Fortress situated in the farthest part of the Kingdom of *Barantola* in *Great Tartary*. It is famous for being the common Residence of one of the Two Kings of the Country called *Grand Lama*, or Grand Priest of their Law. This Fortress, which is on the top of a Mountain, is fortified by several great square Towers without its Circumference, upon the Ground where Besiegers might have lodged themselves, are built several Redoubts, whereof some are joyned by a Wall in the middle of the Place; and that the Enemy might not annoy it from a Neighbouring Mountain, the Top of that is also fortified by square Towers, whose Angles set out towards the Fields, as the flanked Angles of our Bastions: But to strengthen this Post yet more, its Rampart is stretched unto that of the Castle; and that the Besiegers should not easily gain the Foot of these two Mountains, where they are accessible, there is built a Wall flanked at certain Distances by great square Towers. *Kirker*.

BIEVRE, called also the River of the *Gobelins* and *Gentilli*, a small River of *France*, which dischargeth it self into the *Seine*, near the Gate of St. *Bernard* at *Paris*. It takes

its rife above a Village named *Bievre*, three Leagues from *Paris*, and is famous, becauſe of its Waters, which are excellent to Dye Scarlet.

BIGLESWORTH, or *Bigleſwade*, a Market Town of *Biggleſworth* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It ſtands on the Eaſt ſide of the *Iſſell*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge, diſtant about ſix miles from *Bedford* to the Eaſtward.

BIGNONIUS, (*Jerome*) Attorney General to the Parliament of *Paris*, born in 1590. He was even from his Youth look'd upon as a Prodigy of Learning: He apply'd himſelf more particularly to the Civil and Canon Law, and to the Municipal Law of the Country; He publiſh'd Notes upon *Marculfus*, much eſteem'd by the Learned; In the year 1610. he Dedicated his *Treatiſe* of the *Excellency* of the *Kings of France*, to *Henry* the *Great*; His Notes upon *Marculfus* were re-printed by *Stephen Baluſius* in 1677. with the Capitularies of the *French* Kings: Several great Men of the Seventeenth Century, ſpeak with advantage of *Bignonius*, particularly *Grotius*, *Du Cheſne*, *Du Puy*, *Juſtellus*, *Rigaltius*, *De Marca*, *Baluſius*, &c.

BIGORRE, a Country of *France* in *Gaſcony*, with the Title of County. It hath on the Eaſt the Valley of *Aure*, the Viſcounty of *Nebouſſan*, River *Verdun*, and *Pardiac*: *Bearn* on the Weſt; on the South, the Valleys of *Broton* and *Penticoſe*, otherwiſe *de Tena* in *Aragon*; and on the North, the Country of *Riviere-baſſe*, incorporated with *Armagnac*. Its length, to take it from the heighth of the Mountains, is Ten Leagues from the South to the North, its breadth, Three Leagues from the Eaſt to the Weſt. It is divided into Three Parts, the Mountains, the Plain, and *Rulan*. The Mountains are incloſed betwixt thoſe of the Valley of *Aure* to the Eaſt, thoſe of *Aragon* on the South, and thoſe of *Bearn* on the Weſt. This ſpace contains Two principal Valleys, *Lavedan* and *Barege*. The Plain of *Bigorre* is an Oval, that begins to open it ſelf at the Town of *Beagneres* on one ſide, and near that of *Lourde* on the other, to that of *Vic-Bigorre*, and a little lower. It hath Five Leagues in length, and about one in breadth. On the Eaſt of the Hills is that part which is called *Le Ruſtan*, along the River of *Arros*. *Tarbe* is the Capital of the County of *Bigorre*. This Country is that of the ancient *Bigerri* or *Bigerrones*, of whom *Cæſar*, *Plinius*, *Auſonius*, and *Sidonius Apollinaris*, ſpeak. The Mountains ſerve for Barriers betwixt *France* and *Spain*. There are Four difficult Paſſages, which the Inhabitants are obliged to keep, to wit, *Azun*, *Cauteres*, *Barege* and *Campan*, which alſo enters into the Land of *Aure*. *Bigorre* affordeth Marble, Jaſper, Slate, and the Mountains have divers Mines of Silver, Braſs, Lead and Iron; but they are not wrought. *Bigorre* was, together with *Aquitain*, ſubdued by the *Romans*, and by the *French* Kings of the firſt Race. It had ſince particular Lords of its own; but *Henry* IV. united it to the Crown of *France*. A ſtout Man of this Country, called *Eneccus*, founded the Kingdom of *Navarre*, expelled the *Moors*, and left the Crown to his Succeſſors. The Inhabitants were formerly called *Pellis Bigerri*, becauſe they wore Skins to defend themſelves againſt the Cold; they are alſo noted for a kind of *Turban* on their Heads, and ſtrip'd or Party-coloured Garments, which were from them called *Bigerra*.

BILBAO, a City of *Spain*, Capital of *Biſcaia*. This is commonly eſteemed to be the *Flaviobriga* of *Ptolemy*. It is ſituate upon the River *Nervio*, called in times paſt *Ibaizaval*, within two Leagues of the Sea, and rendred conſiderable by its bigneſs and Traffick, which draweth Merchants from all Parts thither. It is very well built, and ſeated in a fertile Territory, where the Air is excellent. They pretend that it was re-eſtabliſhed in 1298. It is 13 Miles from St. *Andrew* to the North Eaſt, and 24 from *Vitoria* to the South.

BILBILES, an ancient City of the *Celtiberians*, in that Part of *Spain* called *Terra nova*, upon the *Salon*. It was famous for excellent Iron, and its being the Country of the Poet *Martial*. *Ferreras* believes that *Bilbilis* is now *Carinena*, and *Davity* that it is *Xelon*. *Bilbo* alſo, according to *Ingram*, is the Name of a River of the ſaid Country, the Water of which hath a marvellous Vertue for hardning Iron. This River is now called, according to ſome, *Rio d'Arcuda*, and loſeth its Name in the *Salon*.

BILEDULGERID, or *Beledulgerid*, a great Country of *Africa*, thought to contain part of that which was inhabited by the ancient *Gætulians*. Its Name ſignifies a Land fertile in Dates, but much eſteemed in that Country, becauſe the Inhabitants Traffick in it. It extends from Eaſt to Weſt from *Egypt* unto the Ocean, but it is not very large. It hath *Barbary* on the North, and the Deſert of *Zaara* on the South. Here are alſo ſome Mahometan Kings, whoſe Power is much limited. *Tanudant* on the Ocean is the moſt conſiderable City of *Biledulgerid*. It is divided into [illegible] Branches into *Sale* [illegible]. The Cape of [illegible] Ocean was for a long time the fartheſt Part known by the *Portugueſe* did ſail, who called it thus, becauſe they went no farther Southerly. The *Arabians* are powerful enough in this Country, and are retained in the Pay of the Kings as the *Switzers* in *France*. It's ſaid that they hunt after Oſtriches, eat their Fleſh, ſell their Feathers, and tan their Skins to make a kind of Port-Mantle for their Cloaths, uſing alſo their Heart for Witchcrafts, their Greaſe for Medicines, and they make Ear-rings of their Talons. *Marm. de Leon. acſor. Afr. Mariana.* The Capital of *Biledulgerid* lies 500 Miles South Weſt of *Tunis*, and ſomewhat more South Eaſt of *Algiers*. The People are Rude, Ignorant, and Lawleſs, Jealous of their Women to Exceſs, and never Marry a Whore; they are exceeding Fond of their Wives, who uſe Paint, the more to engage their Husbands. They are poor and meanly Clad, dwell in Tents covered with Hair Cloth and the Bough of Dates, and endure Labour to Admiration. The Country is generally [illegible] ſome Places affords no Water for 6 or 7 Days Journey. The *Moors* began the Conqueſt of this Country about [illegible].

BILEFELD, an Hanſe Town of [illegible] in *Weſtphalia*. It lies amongſt the Mountains towards *Mingden* in the County of *Ravenſberg*, with a Handſome Caſtle.

BILICHILDE, firſt Wife to *Theodebert* Second King of *Auſtraſia*. She was a young Slave, very Comely which *Brunehaut* bought at *Metz*, and Married to [illegible] who had Two Sons and One Daughter by her. But the Prince having obſerved ſome fault in the Conduct of *Bilichilde*, cauſed her to be kill'd in 609.

BILLE, in Lat. *Billena*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Source in the Province of *Wagerien*. It ſeparates *Holſtein* from *Lower Saxony*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Elbe* at *Hamburgh*.

BILLERECAY, a Market Town of *Barnſtable* Hundred, in the South of *Eſſex*.

BILLESDEN, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in *Gartrey* Hundred.

BILLINGHAM, a Market Town in *Northumberland*, in *Tindale* Ward.

BILLOM, a City of *France* in *Auvergne*, within [illegible] ſix Leagues of *Clermont*, in a moſt fertile Country, which chiefly abounds in Vines. Divers ſorts of Works and Manufactures are alſo made there.

BILSON (*Thomas*) Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was born there, and liv'd in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. He was bred in *Wincheſter* School, of which he afterwards became Maſter, and then Warden of the College. In 1596 he was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, and from thence tranſlated next year to *Wincheſter*. He was a Man of great Learning, and his Works of the Perpetual Government of Chriſt's Church, and of Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, are eſpecially noted. King *James* had ſo great an Opinion of his Learning, that he committed unto him the laſt Care of the preſent Tranſlation of the Bible. Biſhop *Bilſon* died in 1618 having continued above Twenty years in his See of *Wincheſter*.

BIMINI, an Iſland of Northern *America*, one of the *Lucaies*, on the South of that of *Bahama*. Its Acceſs is difficult, becauſe of the Rocks and the Sea, which is extream rough. The Country is pretty pleaſant, and abounds with handſome Women, which formerly drew a great many Men thither, and gave occaſion to the Saying, That there was a Fountain of Waters there, which had the Vertue of making People Young.

BINBROOK, a Market Town in the North Eaſt of *Lincolnſhire*, belonging to *Walſhroft Wapentake* in *Lindſey* Diviſion.

BINBURG, a little Town of *Ulſter*, in the North of *Ireland*, and County of *Tyrone*, upon the Borders of *Londonderry*, ſix Miles South of *Dungannon*.

BINCH, or *Bins*, *Binchium*, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Hainault*, belonging to the King of *France*. It is ſituate upon a Branch of the River *Haine*, within 4 Leagues of *Mons*. It is an ancient and pleaſant City, in a fertile Country, abounding in all manner of Game, and the Air is very good, for which reaſon *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. built in it a very fine Houſe, which the *French* ruined in 1554 after the Siege of *Marienbourg* and *Dinant*. It hath been ſince rebuilt and called *Marmont*. The *French* are Maſters of it ſince 1668 it being yielded unto them by the Second Article of the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. Since which they have repaired and added ſome Fortifications to it.

BINCHESTER, the *Roman Benovium*, now a ſmall Place, is about a Mile from *Aukland*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; noted for the *Roman* Coins that have been there digged up.

BINGEN, a Borough upon the mouth of the River *Nave* or *Nava* on the *Rhine*, betwixt *Mentz* and *Coblentz*, [illegible] of it, as alſo *Hermannus Marchomirus*, and the Sorcery of *Stozingen*. This City was once Imperial. It has a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, and ſtands four [illegible] Eaſtward and Weſtward and [illegible]

Creutznach to the North; near it, in an Iland in the *Rhine*, is a Caſtle call'd *Muſe-thurn*, wherein it's ſaid that *Hatto*, ſecond Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, was eaten alive by Rats; it's now almoſt wholly ruined.

BINGHAM, a Market Town in the County of *Nottingham*, Capital of its Hundred.

BINIUS, (*Severinus*) a Doctor in Divinity, and Canon of *Cologne*, was born at *Randerath*, a ſmall Borough of *Juliers*. He taught Divinity a long time at *Cologne*, where he was Canon of our Lady's Church, then of S. *Gereon*, and afterwards of the Cathedral in 1606. He publiſhed in 1606. in this City, an Edition of the Councils in IV Tomes. But this Edition is not regarded, becauſe *Binius*, though he had no ſkill in Criticks, often took the liberty to change what he underſtood not. *Uſher*, in his *Britiſh Antiquities*, calls him *Contaminator Conciliorum*.

BINSFELD (*Peter*) of *Luxemburg*, liv'd in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. He was Canon of *Treves*, and Grand Vicar to the Archbiſhop. His Works are, *Enchiridion Theologiæ Paſtoralis*, and ſome other Pieces in the Canon Law, as, *Commentarium in Tit. Decret. De Immunit. & Decimis dato. Comment. ad Tit. de Simonia. Commentar. in Tit. Cod. de Maleficis & Mathematicis, &c.* *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

BION, a Philoſopher born near the *Boryſthenes* in *Scythia*, lived in 126 Olympiad, and 478 of *Rome*. He was at firſt Diſciple to *Crates*, after that he became a Cynick, then he ſided with *Theodorus* Sirnamed the *Atheiſt*, and laſtly with *Theophraſtus* the Peripatetick. He had a particular Genius for Poetry and Muſick, and delighted chiefly in Merry Words. He lived in the time of *Antigonus*, Sirnamed *Gonatas*, King of *Macedonia*, to whom he pleaſantly told his Genealogy, ſaying, That he was Son to a Slave and a Debauched Woman, as *Plutarch* and *Diogenes Laertius* relate it. *Bion* was an Atheiſt, Preſumptuous, and fill'd with a good Conceit of himſelf, and went from Town to Town to get his fine Wit to be admired, and divert himſelf there. They ſay, that falling into a dangerous Sickneſs, he acknowledged his Crimes, and begged forgiveneſs of the Gods for the ſame. King *Antigonus* at that time ſent Two Men to attend him. His diſſwative againſt Marriage was *That an ill favour'd Woman grieved the Heart, and a fair one the Head.* A great Talker asking a kindneſs of him. *If you will have me*, ſaid he, *to grant it to you, take care to get one to ſpeak for you, but come not your ſelf.* Being at Sea with Pyrates, they ſaid that they were loſt if they were known, *and I alſo* anſwered he, *if I am not known.* Meeting with an envious Man very ſad, *One cannot tell*, ſaid he to thoſe who followed him, *whether evil hath happened unto him, or good unto others.* Diogenes Laert. Plutarch.

BION, the Name of Ten great Men, of whom *Diogenes Laertius* ſpeaketh. The firſt is the Philoſopher; The Second Contemporary of *Pherecydes* of *Scyros*, who was Originall, of *Proconeſe*; The Third a Syracuſan, who writ concerning Rhetorick; The Fourth was of the Sect of *Democritus*, and a Mathematician of *Abdera*; He is the firſt who held, that there were certain Regions, where day and night laſted 6 month; The Fifth was a Native of *Soles*, and both written of *Ethiopia*; The Sixth was a Rhetorician, and compoſed Nine Books bearing the Names of the Muſes; The Seventh was a Lyrick Poet; The Eighth was a Carver of *Miletum*; The Ninth was a Tragick Poet, of the number of thoſe called *Tarbani*; The Tenth was alſo a Carver of *Clazomenium* or of *Chios*. *Clemens Alexand. Plutarch. Diogenes in Bio*

BIOPHIO or *Biobio*, a River of Northern *America* in the Kingdom of *Chili*. It hath its Source in the Mountains of *Andes* called *Cordillera de los Andes* and *Sierra Nevada*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Pacifick* Sea near the City of the *Conception*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Arquero*.

BIORNO, King of *Sweddland*, ſent to *Charlemagne* for Learned and Wiſe Men to Preach the Goſpel in his Kingdom. The Emperor ſent *Ebbon*, and ſeveral Prieſts, who were further than *Lapland*, having heard that the Faith was hopefully Eſtabliſhed amongſt his People, ſent new Ambaſſadors to *Charlemagne* to crave a greater number of Preachers. But the death of this Emperor happening about that time, they were then Addreſs to his Succeſſor *Lewis the Debonnaire*, who choſe for the Conduct of this Miſſion *Ansgare*, a Monk of *Corbie*, who Preached the Goſpel there in 826. and was afterwards Biſhop of *Hamburg*. *Leonard. Baronius*

BIRAGUE, (*Renatus*) a Cardinal, was born at *Milan*, of a Family who had always taken part with *France*, whither he retired, to avoid the fury of *Louis Sforza*. He died at *Paris* *November* 24. 1583. being 74 years of Age. He uſed to ſay of himſelf, that he was a *Cardinal without Title, a Prieſt without Benefice, and a Chancellor without Seals*, for *Charles* IX. had made him Chancellor of *France*, *An.* 1573. and *Henry* III. diſcharged him *An.* 1578.

BIRGER King of *Sweddland*, ſucceeded in 1282. to *Magn.* II. his Father, under the Conduct of *Turgel* II. Governed at firſt with much Wiſdom, and added *Carelia* to his Empire. But having afterwards Married a *Saxon* Wife, by her Counſel he uſed ſo much Violence againſt the Clergy, and his other Subjects, that he was driven from his States, and put in Priſon. Yet part thereof was yielded unto him, upon condition that he would exerciſe his Violences no more. He forgot what he had promiſed, and would re-conquer his Dominions with the Help of *Eric* King of *Denmark*. Two of his Brothers oppoſing his Enterprize, he was worſted, and forced to be contented with a leſſer Part than that which he had before: But continuing his extravagant Humours, he was made Priſoner, and died about 1319. or, according to others, in 1326. He had put to Death *Eric* and *Valdemare* his Brothers; *Mathias Chelelmont* governed the Kingdom during *Birger*'s Imprisonment, to whom *Magnus* the Fourth, called *Smeik*, ſucceeded.

BIRGER, Biſhop of *Lincopen* in *Sweddland*. He liv'd in the Fourteenth Century. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and ſome other Works. *Spondan. A. C.* 1363.

BIRKA, or *Birkopin*, *Birka*, a Town in *Sweddland*, Capital of *Oſtro-Gothia*. It hath been conſiderable in times paſt, but is now almoſt ruined.

BIRKENFELD, a ſmall Town in *Germany*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, with the Title of Principality, belonging to the Palatinate of *Bavaria*. It is in the ſmall Country of *Hunſruk*, near the *Nab*, within five or ſix Leagues of the City of *Treves*.

BIRMINGHAM, a Market Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred, in the North Weſt Borders of *Warwickſhire*. 'Tis a large, well built, and populous Place, driving a great Trade in ſome ſorts of Manufactures, particularly in Iron and Steel Wares.

BIRON, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Perigord*, one of the ancient Baronies of the Country, which King *Henry* IV. erected into a Dutchy in Favour of *Charles* of *Gontaut*. It hath now the Title of Marquiſate, and it is ſituated on the Mountains towards *Querci*.

BIRON, or *Armand* of *Gontaut*, Lord of *Biron*, Knight of the King's Order, and Marſhal of *France*, ſignalized himſelf in the Reigns of *Henry* II. *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV. His Houſe is Noble and Ancient. After the fatal Death of *Henry* III. *Biron* was the firſt who declared for *Henry the Great*, by going over to this Monarch's Side, for whom he fought ſucceſsfully at the Battels of *Argue*, *Ivry*, and elſewhere, and brought part of *Normandy* under his Subjection. He was killed with a Cannon Shot at the Siege of *Eſpernay* in *Champaign*, *Anno* 1592. being 65 or 68 years old.

BIRON (*Charles*) of *Gontaut*, Duke of *Biron*, Peer, Admiral and Marſhal of *France*, Governor of *Burgundy* and *Breſſe*, was eldeſt Son to *Armand de Gontaut* above mentioned, and renowned for his Courage. He acquired much Reputation at the Battels of *Argues* in 1589. of *Ivri* in 1590. at the Sieges of *Paris* and *Roan*, and the Battel of *Aumale* in 1592. and elſewhere. King *Henry the Great* Honoured him with his Favours, and in 1594 he made him Marſhal of *France*, having already provided him with the Government of *Burgundy*, where *Biron* took *Beaune*, *Auxonne*, *Autun*, &c. and was wounded at the Battel of *Fontaine Françoiſe*, in 1595. After that, he ſerved, during the War againſt *Spain*, at the Sieges of *Amiens*, *la Fere*, and ravaged *Artois*, where he made the Marquiſs of *Varenlon* Priſoner. Afterwards he took the City of *Bourg* in *La Breſſe*, and being returned from *England*, whither his Majeſty had ſent him in Quality of Ambaſſador Extraordinary *Biron* was erected into a Dutchy and Peerage. But having loſt the Charge of Admiral, and on ſome other ſmall Reaſons of Diſcontent, he Treated with the Duke of *Savoy* and the *Spaniards*, the King's Enemies; and his Obſtinacy was ſo great in denying his Fault to the King, who deſired him three or four times to confeſs the ſame, with a gracious Promiſe of Pardon, that his Majeſty put him into the Hands of Juſtice, though with much Regret. Being found Guilty of High Treaſon, he was Condemned to have his Head cut off, his Goods Confiſcated, and the Dutchy of *Biron* Extinguiſhed. This Sentence was executed in the Court of the *Baſtile* at *Paris* the 31ſt of *July* 1602. and his Body was buried in the Church of St. *Peter Davida*, *Hiſtoire de Louis*

BIRS, Lat. *Birſa*, a River which hath its Source on *Mount Jura*, is of a very great uſe for carrying Veſſels and Floats of Timber to *Baſil*, and is chiefly noted for a ſuſpendious Breed, and great Fiſhing of a ſort of Scale called *Naſo*, about *Eaſter*. *Hoffm.*

BISAGNO, or *Beſagno*, *Biſannis & Feritor*, a River of *Italy* in the State of *Genoua*, it riſes in *Mount Appennine*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* near the Town of *Genoua*.

BISANCE, (*Byzance*) a City of *Europe*, upon the *Propontis* of *Thracia*. *Suidas* writes, that *Pauſanias*, King of *Sparta* built it. *Euſebius*, in his Chronicle, thinks that *Byzas* was the Reſtorer, or the Founder of it, about the Year of *Rome*. The Emperor *Severus* fortified it, it was ſeiz'd by

by Constantine the Great to be the Seat of the Empire of the East. See *Constantinople*.

BISCAYE, which those of the Country name *Viscaya*, a Province of *Spain*, betwixt the Ocean or the Sea of *Biscaye*, *Oceanus Cantabricus* on the North, the *Asturies* on the West, the Country of *Guipuscoa* on the East, and *Old Castile* on the South. *Bilbao* is its Capital City, the others are *Orduna*, *St. Andero*, *Laredo*, *Santillano*, &c. *Biscaye* is very Pleasant and Fertile. It is the Country of the ancient *Cantabri*, which the *Romans* had so much Difficulty to subdue; they were so Industrious and Indefatigable, that neither Labour, nor Hunger, nor the Rigours of Seasons were capable to make them quit their Arms, and to render them Slothful in conserving their Liberty. Yet *Augustus* subdued the *Cantabri*, and since that time they have had almost the same Destiny with the other People of *Spain*. According to other Authors, *Biscay* is but a Part of *Spain*. According to other Authors, *Biscay* is but a Part of the *Cantabri*, an Ancient and Warlike People of *Spain*; for it included *Santillana*, *Guipuscoa*, and *Biscay*, and all that Country that lay between the Ocean and the River *Ebro*. *Strabo* saith, They were a Colony of the *Lacones*, and they had much of their Temper; so that *Augustus* was not ashamed to become their Conqueror in Person, in the Year of *Rome* 727. 22 Years before the Birth of Christ; so that *Horace* might justly say of them, *Bellicosus Cantaber sera domitus catena*. It has the Title of a Principality, because heretofore it had Princes of its own. The first of which was *Sorie*, a Gentleman of the Royal Family of *Scotland*, who headed this People against the *Moors* in 870. It continued for 14 Descents in this Family till 1309. and by Marriages, to 1351. when *Don Pedro*, the *Nero* of *Castile*, by a strong Hand, subjected it to the Crown of *Spain*. *Strabo Lib* 3. *Pomponius Mela*.

BISCAYE, or *New Biscaye*, *Nova Biscaya*, a Province of *New Spain*, in *Northern America*. It hath the New Kingdom of *Mexico* on the North, the Province of *Panuco* on the East, *Zacatecas* on the South, and *Culiacan* on the West. It hath the Boroughs of St. *John*, of St. *Barbo*, *&c.* with two Silver Mines. This Country is not far from *Noribre de Dios*, upon the side of the River *Panuco*.

BISCIOLA, (*Lelio*) a Jesuit in *Modena*, who understood Languages, Humanity, and Divinity, very well: He wrote several Tracts, as *Horarum subcesivarum, seu rerum in omni genere excellentium*, *Tom.* 2. *Observationum Sacrarum*, *Lib* 12. *Digressionum in Evangelia Matthæi & Joannis. Item in Epist. Pauli ad Roman. Galat. & Hebr. Lib.* 4. &c. *Aligamb. Bibl. script. S. J. Mireus de Script. Sæc.* 17. &c.

BISERTE, a City of *Africk*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, betwixt *Carthage* and *Tabarca*, towards the Bastion of *France*. It is not doubted but *Biserte* is the *Utica* of the Ancients; 'tis now become the Retreat of Pyrates. It was formerly a Place of great Strength and Note, and hath a Lake East of it 16 Miles long, which falling into the Sea, serves instead of a Haven; and on the West of it runs the River *Megadra*; so that its Situation seems very convenient for Trade; but the Exactions of the Kings of *Tunis*, and the *Arabians*, reduced it to this pitiful Condition.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a Market and Borough Town of *Purslaw*, in the South-West Parts of *Shropshire*. It sends two Members to Parliament.

BISNAGAR, a Kingdom of *Asia* in a Peninsula of *India*, on this side the *Ganges*. They say that it hath five other Kingdoms which depend on it. It is betwixt those of *Malabar*, *Decan*, and *Golconda*, and hath *Sapphires*, *Amethysts*, and other precious Stones. It derives its Name from its Capital City called *Bisnagar* or *Chandegri*, and it is built upon a Mountain, on which is a Citradel. The City is four Miles in Circuit, and is Encompassed with many Walls. In 1565 four *Moorish* Kings leagu'd against this City, and besieged it; but without effect, till it was betray'd into their Hands, after which they plunder'd and burnt it, with the adjacent Country; and in six Months time their King coming back, repair'd it. The Circuit of the Walls is 24 Miles, but it is ill Inhabited. Their King keep his Court at *Pennegonde*, six Days Journey from it, and is the greatest Court, says *Hacklut*, that ever he saw. *Purch. Hist. G. Mogul.* The Inhabitants of this Country are Idolaters, and there are Pilgrims who resort to their Idols with their Hands bound, Ropes about their Necks, Knives sticking in their Arms and Legs; and if the Wounds made by them Pester, they reckon them Holy. They give Gold, Silver, and Jewels, to maintain their Idol's Temples, and the Women prostitute themselves for that same end; and all the Gifts are cast into a Lake to be kept for that purpose. This Idol is carried Annually in Procession, with Virgins and Musick going before. The Pilgrims strive to be crush'd to Death under the Idol's Chariot, and such as happen to be so, their Bodies are burnt, and their Ashes kept as Holy. Some cut their Flesh in pieces, and slash themselves with Knives, in Honour of this Idol and he reckons himself Blessed that can but touch the Idol's Chariot. *Parkinsonus, Fernandez.*

BISNOW, the Name of a Sect of *Banjans*, in the *Indies*. They call their God *Ram-Ram*, and gave him a Wife. They adorn their Idols with golden Chains, Neck-laces of Pearls, and all sorts of Stones. They sing in their *Agages* or *Moskeys*, Hymns, in Honour of their Deities, mixing their Devotion with Dances, Drums, Flagelets, Brazen Basons, and other Instruments, upon which they play during their Prayers. This God hath no Lieutenants, as that of the Sect of *Samerath*; but he does all by himself. These *Banjans* do commonly live upon Herbs and Pulse, New Butter and Milk. Their best Dainties are the *Atscha*, which is composed of preserved Citrons in Salt, with Ginger, Garlick, and Mustard-seed. The *Bisnow* do all of them deal in Merchandizes, and they understand Trading very well. Their Wives are not burnt upon their Husbands Pile, as those of the Sect of *Samarach*, but remain always Widows. *Mandesio*, *Olearius*.

BISSEXTILE, the Intercalary Day which is added every Fourth Year, that the Civil Year may agree with the Course of the Sun. See *Calendar* and *Year*.

BISSIGNANO, a Town in *Calabria Citerior*, having the Title of a Principality and Bishoprick, which depends immediately on the Holy See. It is built upon a Hill with a Castle, and at its Foot it hath the River of *Catis*, which falls into the *Crate*. *Bissignano* was in the Country of the *Brutians*, and *Livius* hath mention'd it. The Latin Authors do name it diversly, *Besidiæ*, *Dedisiæ*, *Besianum*, and *Bisinianum*. It is not very Populous, 'tis situated betwixt the Sea of *Tuscany* and *Rossano*, towards the Gulph of *Tarentum*.

BITETTO, a Town in *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, 'tis a Bishop's See, Suffragant to *Bari*.

BITHIA, *Scythian* Women, who, according to *Pliny*, had two Apples in each Eye, which had such natural Strength, that they bewitched with the very Sight, and killed any living Creature if they looked long upon it.

BITHYNIA, a Province of Lesser *Asia*, containing the City of *Nice*, famous for two General Councils; *Chalcedonia*, also famous for a General Council; *Heraclea*, *Apamea*, *Bursa*, which at present is the most considerable, *&c.* This Country is now in *Natolia*, about the *Black Sea*, or *Pontus Euxinus*, and *Archipelago*. It hath had in times past, very potent Kings; but the Successions are uncertain and interrupted. For the Story of those Princes is known but since the Death of *Alexander the Great*, to *Nicomedes* IV. which is about 210 years. This latter had a great share in the Favours of *Julius Cæsar*, and dying without Issue, in 679 of *Rome*, 15 before the Birth of Christ, he left the *Romans* Heirs to his Estates.

BITONTO, in Latin *Bituntum*, a Bishop's See and Marquisate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*.

BITUITUS, King of the *Auvergnats*, lived 125 years before Christ. He was so Potent that he raised 100000 Men to fight the *Romans*, commanded by *Fabius Maximus*; but was defeated entirely near the River *Isere*, in *Dauphine*, and carried Prisoner to *Rome*, with his Son *Cogentiat*, in the 633 year of *Rome*, and the 4th of the 164th Olympiad, 121 years before the Birth of Christ. Some Authors say, That *Bituitus* going to *Rome*, was made a Prisoner there; and others assure us, That *Cneus Domitius* finish'd this War, and surpriz'd *Bituitus* very dishonourably, and that the Senate only oblig'd this Prince to live at *Alba*, being asham'd of the Practice. *Florus*, *Valerius Maximus*.

BIZACENE, or Province of *Bizacene*, an ancient Country of *Africk*, pretty well known by the ancient Authors, and chiefly by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, *&c.* It is now in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The City of *Bizacene* had a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Carthage*. This Country is about the City of *Mammometha*, or *Machomette*, which is the *Adrumetum* of the Ancients. There have been four Councils in this Province: The first was assembled in 522. according to *Baronius*, in favour of the Bishops, who had been banished, and were recalled to their Sees after the Death of *Thrasimond*, King of the *Vandals*. *Dacian* the Metropolitan, celebrated the second in 541 about Discipline. The Emperor *Justinian* writ to him, that he was the Guardian and Revenger of the Canons, and that he would give Order that the Decrees of this Synod should be put in Execution. There was held another Synod in 602. upon the account of *Clement*, Primate of that Province, which may be seen in the Tenth Book of the Epistles of *Gregory the Great*. The last, wherein *Stephen* presided, was held in 646. by 41 Prelates against the *Monothelites*. *Gregory*, *Baronius*.

BIZEBANI, the Name of the Grand Signior's Mutes *B.* signifying *Without*, and *Zeban*, a *Tongue*. *Ricaut.*

BIZES, Governor of the People of the Isl. of *Naxos*; he had almost a Sovereign Authority; but did not take the Title of King no more than *Democritus* his Predecessor. They say he invented the way of Sawing and Polishing Marble. *Pausanias in Eliacis*.

BLACADER, the Name of a Barony in *Scotland* in the Shire of *Berwick*, which gave Surname to an ancient Knightly Family, the Heirefs where of Married a Gentleman of the Sirname of *Hume*, whose Posterity now enjoys it, and were made Knights and Baronets by King *Charles* the Second.

BLACKBURN, a Market-Town of *Blackburn* Hundred in *Lancashire*, finely seated betwixt the *Derwent* and a small River that runs not far off into it.

BLACKHEATH, a noted Heath near *Greenwich*, in the North-West of *Kent*, where several Battels have been fought against the Rebels in the Reigns of *Richard* II. *Hen.* VI. and *Henry* VII.

BLACKNEY, a Town of *Blidflow* Hundred, in the West of *Gloucestershire*, situate on the West side of the *Severn*, near the Fall of a small River into it.

BLACKWATER, otherwise called *Awiduff*, or *Avenmore*, is a River of *Munster* in *Ireland*, which rises in *Kerry*, takes its Course Eastward, and waters *Newmarket*, *Mallo*, *Lesmore*, and *Youghall*, near which last it empties it self into the Sea.

BLACKWATER, an *Essex* River, which meets the *Chelmer* near the Mouth of it.

BLAEU, or *Blaauw*, or *Janſſon*, (*William*) called *Janſonius Cæſius*, a famous Printer of *Amſterdam*, much esteemed in the beginning of this Age. He was a particular Friend and Disciple to *Tycho Brahe*. His Geographical Works, and fine Impressions, will make his Memory everlasting. The Atlas, the Treatise of the Globes, the Institution of Astronomy, and divers other Pieces of his, are also in great Esteem. *Blaauw*, died *October* the 18th, 1638. being the 67th Year of his Age. His Sons *John* and *Cornelius Blaauw*, have finished what he had so happily begun. *Voſſius de Scient. Math.*

BLAIR the *Blaire* of *Athol* in *Scotland*, noted for the Battel fought there, *Aug.* 1. 1689. betwixt Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Forces, commanded by Major-General *Mackay*, and the Rebels of *Scotland*, under the Command of the Viscount of *Dundee*, those consisting of 4000 Foot, and four Troops of Horse and Dragoons; and these of 6000 Foot and 100 Horse. The Fight began between Four and Five a Clock in the Afternoon, and lasted till very near Night, both Sides fighting with great Courage and Resolution for some time, till some of our Regiments being over-power'd by the Enemy, gave way, which made the Major-General draw off, and retire towards *Sterling*, where he arrived with a Body of 1500 Men in very good Order. *Dundee* was killed in the Fight by a Shot in his Left-Eye, which caused great Divisions among the Rebels, while the Earl of *Dumferling* and Colonel *Cannon* contended for the Command. There was great Suspicion that Their Majesties Forces were betray'd by the *Athol* Men, who misinformed them as to the Enemies Motions, and fell upon their Baggage during the Battel; However, the Earl of *Leven* and Colonel *Hasting*'s Regiment remained Masters of the Field, the Rebels drawing off first, when they found their General kill'd, he having made his greatest Effort upon the New raised Regiments, having cruelly persecuted those of their Perswasion, and knowing that they were thoroughpac'd for Their Majesties Interest.

St BLAISE, a Military Order in *Armenia*. The Knights wear Blue Cloaths and a Cross of Gold, which serveth for an Additional Armory to the Lion of *Armenia*. The Kings of this State established this Order in Honour of St. *Blaise*, as being the Patron of their Kingdom. *Favin. Theatre d'Honneur.*

BLAKE, (*Robert*) an *English* Man, Admiral under the Parliamentarians. He had this Commission given him in 1649. He fought the *Dutch* to Advantage in 1652. This Year he was near *Goodwin-Sands*; the same Year he fought the *Dutch* Fleet commanded by *Tromp*, *De Ruyter*, and *De Witt*, in which Engagement he behaved himself with great Conduct and Resolution, and the *Dutch* were beaten. In 1655. he commanded a Fleet of 25 Sail for *Cromwell*, Cannonaded the Castle of *Tunis*, and burnt nine *Turkish* Ships, which lay in the Road, and Landing 1200 Soldiers, cut off 3000 *Turks*, which were Encamped about the Town. From thence he sail'd towards *Algiers* and *Tripoly*, brought those Places to Terms, and made them deliver up all the *English* Slaves. In the Year 1656 he fought the *Spaniards* in the Bay of *Cadiz*, and took two of their Plate Fleet; for this signal Service, *Cromwell* and the Parliament sent him a Diamond of great value, designing him a much greater Reward, but this was prevented by his Death, which happen'd in 1657. *Phillips* Continuation of *Baker*'s Chron. *Du Chesne*, *Skinner*, &c.

BLANCANUS, (*Joseph*) a Jesuit of *Bononia* in *Italy*, and one of the most Eminent Mathematicians of his time. He was likewise an Universal Scholar; for besides the Languages, and the Polite part of Learning, he was well vers'd in Philosophy, Mathematicks and Divinity. He died at *Parma* in 1624 and his Works are as follow; *De sphæra Tractatus Mathematica ex universis ejus operibus collecta & explicata. Disputatio de Mathematicarum Natura. Clarorum Mathematicorum Chronologia. Echometria; Sphæra Mundi, seu Cosmographia demonstrativa. Brevis Introductio ad Geographiam. Apparatus ad Mathematicarum Studium, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. S. J. Bunaldi Bibl. Bonon. &c.*

BLANCHE, of *Castile*, Queen of *France*, illustrious for her Wisdom, Conduct, and great Piety, was Daughter to *Alphonsus* IX. of *Castile*, and *Eleanor* of *England*. She was married in 1200 at *Parmor* in *Normandy*, to *Lewis*, called the *Lion*, afterwards King of *France*. She was Mother to nine Sons and two Daughters, and was Crowned in 1223. at *Reims*, with the King her Husband, who being perswaded of her Virtue and Conduct, declared her, by his Last Will, Regent of the Kingdom, during the Minority of his Son. This Princess inspired St. *Lewis* with Sentiments of great Piety, telling him very often, That she had rather see him Dead, than know him to be in a mortal Sin. She brought him up with her other Children, under Men of great Probity and extraordinary Learning. Her Government was quickly disturb'd with a powerful League; but she being Wise and Dextrous, dissipated all these Domestick Factions. In the mean time she reduced *Raimond* Earl of *Tholose*, and suppressed the Party of the *Albigenses*. St *Lewis* the King, her Son, going in his Voyage beyond Sea, in 1248 left her Regent of the Kingdom, which she prudently governed, though disturbed by some Seditions. She died at *Paris*, *December* the 1st. 1252.

BLANCHE of *Burgundy*, Queen of *France*, Daughter to *Otho* IV. Earl Palatine of *Burgundy*, and *Maud* Countess of *Artois*. She was married in 1308 to *Charles* of *France*, Earl of *Marche*, afterwards *Charles* IV. Sirnamed the *Comely*. *Philip* his Brother, who was also V. of the Name, called the *Long*, married *Jane*, Eldest Sister to *Blanche*. Both the Sisters were accused of Adultery. *Philip* and *Walter de Launoy* Brothers, being convicted of it, were flea'd alive, dragg'd through a Meadow newly mow'd, then beheaded, and their Carcasses hung by the Arms to the Gibbet. *Blanche* was confined in *Castle-Gaillard* of *Andely*, and Divorced in 1322. under pretence of Consanguinity. After this, she became a Nun in the Abbey of *Maubuisson*, where she endured Penance, and died. *Ste. Marthe Histoire de France*, *Mezerai*.

BLANCHE, Wife to Baptist *de la Porte*, a Citizen of *Padua*, render'd her self famous by her Chastity and Courage. She accompanied her Husband when he was sent from *Padua* to *Bassano* in *Marca Trevisana*, to command the Garrison there, in 1233. and she generously assisted him in the Defence of this Place, against the Tyrant *Accelini*, who besieged it; but the City being taken by Treachery, her Husband was kill'd, and the Enemies lead her Captive to their Prince. This Tyrant, charmed with the Beauty and Majesty of this *Amazone*, who appeared with her Arms in his Presence, intended to force her; which she avoided by throwing her self out at the Window. Being recovered of this Fall, *Acciolini* redoubled his Endeavours to possess her; and finding no other Means to satisfie his Passion, he caused her to be ty'd to a Bed. This afflicted Woman dissembled her Despair, and obtained that she might see her Husband in his Tomb, there to bewail his Death. The Sepulchre being opened, she flung her self upon the Carcass, and with an extraordinary Strugling, she made the Grave Stone to fall upon her, which crush'd her Head to pieces; so that not being able to resist the Violence of the Tyrant, she repaired this Dishonour by dying in her Husband's Grave, and acquired an immortal Name. *Scardeon Hist. Patav. l.* 3.

BLANDFORD, (*Walter*) Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Melbury-Abbats* near *Shaftsbury* in *Dorsetshire*. Being sent to *Oxford*, he was admitted first of *Christchurch*, *An.* 1628. Afterwards of *Wadham*-College, under the Care of the Reverend Mr *George Ashwell*, B.D. (who has written Letters against the Socinians) chosen Scholar of that House 1638. and Fellow *An.* 1644. By his Industry, Pregnancy and Virtuous Deportment, he was worthily qualified to his Degrees in the Arts. Their accurate and celebrated Systems, used to be read to the Young Men in that College (and other Places) in MSS. were all (or most of them) ascribed to him. During the Parliament's Proceedings, 1648. and Usurpation, he retired into the Country, and educated in the Family of the Lord *Lovelace* where, by the Esteem and Favour he had in the College and the Interest by his own Merit abroad, he lived secure in those turbulent Times, preserving both his Fellowship and his Integrity. Upon the Restauration of King *Charles*, he was Elected, and admitted Warden of that College, and became Chaplain to my Lord Chancellor *Hyde*. In the Year 1660. he was made Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of the Church of *Gloucester*, and one of his Majesties Chaplains in Ordinary. He was twice Vice-Chancellor of the University; viz. *An.* 1662. and 1663. In the discharge of which Trust, as also of that in his own College, while for several years he presided there; he seem'd to have a peculiar Talent of mingling Prudence with the greatest Strictness. And as he did not hide his Talent, so [illegible]
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no longer conceal himself from being taken notice of as a Person qualified for Government of a higher Nature; and accordingly, upon the Death of Doctor *William Paul*, Bishop of *Oxford*, he was Elected to that See, *Nov.* 7. 1665. and *December* 3d following, (the King and Queen with their Courts, being in *Oxford* by reason of the Plague in *London*) he was Consecrated in *New-College* Chapel by the Bishops of *London*, *Gloucester*, and *Exeter*. Soon after, the King (having a singular Esteem for him) made him Dean of his Royal Chapel, which, with the Bishoprick of *Worcester* (to which he was translated upon the Death of Doctor *Skinner* the 23th of *June*, 1671.) he held for about Ten years, till his Death. He was a Person of Regular and Exemplary Life. He died the 9th of *July*, 1675. in the 59th year of his Age, in the Bishop's Palace at *Worcester*, and lies buried in the Cathedral Church, in the Chapel, which is at the East end beyond the Quire, with a decent Monument and Inscription, of which this is part;

Gualterus Blandford, SS. T. P. &c. Ad primorum Ecclesiæ temporum exempla factus, & futurorum omnium natus; summis honorum fastigiis ita admotus, ut perpetuo super invidiam, citra meritum consisteret; non seculi artibus, assentatione, aut ambitu; sed pietate, modestia, animi demissione, & dignitatum fuga clarus. Ab Academiæ gubernaculo ad Ecclesiæ clavum (quæq; anceps magis procuratio) ad conscientiæ Principis regimen evocatus, muneribus omnibus par, quasi unico impenderetur. Nimirum eruditione recondita Academiam, sanctissima prudentia Diœcesin, illibata pietate Aulam illustrabat. Donec perpetuis laboribus, & morbo diutino, (quem invicta animi constantia toleraverat) confectus, facultatibus suis Deo, Ecclesiæ, Pauperibus, distributis, &c.

BLANDFORT, a Market Town of *Pimperne* Hundred, in the County of *Dorset*, seated on the River *Stoure*, about half way betwixt *Sturminster* Westward, and *Wimborn-Minster* Eastward, all three on the same River. *Blandford* is a good Town, well Inhabited, and neighboured with Gentry.

BLANDRATA, (*George*) a Heretick in the Sixteenth Age; was of *Piedmont*, or as others say, a Native of the Marquisate of *Saluces*. He practis'd Physick in *Poland* and *Transilvania*, from whence returning into *Italy*, he was seiz'd for his Heterodoxy. Having escaped the Inquisition at *Padua*, he retired to *Geneva*; and being uneasie there, travell'd back into *Poland* and *Transilvania*. He taught a refined *Arianism*, maintaining three Persons, and three Essences in the Trinity, and that the Father only was true God; and being Physician to *John Sigismond*, King of *Poland*, poison'd him with his Errors, *Florimond de Remond. Spond. An. Christ.* 1551.

BLANGY, a Town in the Province of *Arras*, which hath been subject to the *French* since the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It stands three miles North from *Hesdin*; the Monastery and Church here, was built by the Princess *Bertha*, Daughter to the Count Palatine, after the Loss of her Husband *Adrian*. *Valesius*.

BLANKA, *Blanca*, an Island in the Bay of *Mexico*, on the Coast of South *America*, 12 Degrees from the Line to the North; as others say, 11. 48. 40 Leagues from *Granada* to the South West, in Compass six *German* Miles. The West Side is Champagne, the East Woody, and full of sweet Shrubs under the greater Trees. The Soil is Barren and Rocky, and destitute of Water, except what comes by Rain: The Woods are filled with thorny Plants, yet the Plains are covered with a Grass Knee deep; on which the Goats thrive so well, that they are encreased to thousands. There live neither *Spaniards* nor *Indians* upon it, but the former go thither to hunt the Goats, and the *Hollanders* for that same end, and to fetch Salt.

BLANKEBERCHE, a Borough of *Flanders* in the *Low-Countreys*, which lies upon the Sea with a Port and a Castle, about two Leagues from *Bruges*, and somewhat more from *Ostend*.

BLANMONT, or *Blamont*, a small Town in *Lorrain*, with the Title of a County. It is situate upon the River called *Vezouze*, at the Foot of the Mountains towards *Germany*.

BLASCUS *Nuñez*, a *Spanish* Lord, having several times viewed the Coasts of the Countries of *Paria* and *Darien*, in the Southern *America*, discovered, near the Gulph of *Uraba*, an Isthmus 160 Paces long, which separates the two great Seas; and to profit by the Commodity of this Passage, he caused four Fortresses to be made on it, having gained some of the Princes of this Country by Gifts, and conquered the rest by his Arms. This Success augmented his Ambition, insomuch that he endeavoured to Usurp the Sovereignty in these conquered Countries, of which being convicted, his Head was cut off by Order of the King of *Spain*. Had it not been for this Treachery, he deserved a great Reward, for opening the Way into *Peru* to *Francis Pizarr*, and *Diego Almagro*, who were the first

1525. This Country abounds in Gold and Precious Stones.

BLASTARES, (*Matthew*) a Monk of the Order of St. *Basil*, who in the year 1335. made a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, to which he added another of the Civil Law, and rang'd them Alphabetically under certain Heads, calling it *Syntagma*: There are 23 Titles, according to the number of the *Greek* Alphabet, and under every Letter several Chapters, as of the *Agape*, of the *Anathema's*, &c. He chooses rather to report the Sense than the Words of the Canons and Laws, and sometimes only refers to the Places of the Canons where the Matter is cited. *Doujat Histoire du Droit Canon.*

BLASTUS, a Disciple of *Valentinus* in the Second Century. He maintain'd, that *Easter* was to be Celebrated on the 14th day of the Month, according to the manner of the Jews. Pope *Eleutherius* degraded him from the Priesthood, and *Irenæus* confuted him both by Conference and Writing. *Eusebius Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 14. *Hist. Eccl. Iren. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 3.

BLAVET, or *Port Lewis*, a small Town of *France* in *Britany*, with an excellent Port. It is situated upon the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, which gives it its Name. This River hath its Source at the Borough of *Grace*, in the Diocese of *St. Bajeux*; it passeth through *Pontivi* and *Hennebon*, and discharges it self into the Sea, at the Port of *Blavet*. This Place is one of the best fortified of all *Britany*. Those of the Leaguers gave it to the *Spaniards*, by means of the Duke of *Mercœur*, Governor of the Province; but it was restored by the Peace of *Vervins* in 1598. In the Reign of *Lewis* the *Just*, the Malecontent Princes fortified it; but the Duke of *Vendosme* delivered it to the Marquis of *Cœuvres*. A little while after, the King demolished it; but afterwards observing the Importance of this Place, he re-built it. About 1625. the Lord of *Soubize*, one of the Chiefs of the Revolted Protestants, surprized the Town of *Blavet*, and thinking to carry the Fort, was prevented by the Cannon of the Place.

BLAUUS, a *Roman*, who hearing that his Son was kill'd by Order of the Triumvirate, desired that they might kill him also, to bear him company, which was granted. *Hoffm.*

BLAYE, a well fortified City of *France* in *Guienne*. It is six or seven Leagues below *Bourdeaux* upon the *Gironde*, the Name which is given to the *Garonne*, after that it hath received the *Dordagne*. It is one of the most important Places of the Kingdom; and though it is ancient, there is but little likelihood that it is the *Promontorium Santonum* of *Ptolemy*, as divers Authors have written. I should rather believe, that the Cape, of which this Author spoke, is that which the *French* now call the Point of the *Tremblade*, or perhaps that of *Maumusson*, about the Mouth of the *Seudre*. It is thought that *Blaye* is spoken of in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, under the Name of *Blavium* and *Blavutum*; but the Manuscripts do not well agree, some having *Plavium*, others *Planutum*, *Blauntum*, &c. Howbeit, *Blaye* was considerable about the end of the Fourth Age, in the time of *Ausonius*, who speaks of it as of a Place of War, in the Twelfth of his Epistles, written to *Paulus*, whom he invites to come to see him at *Saintes*, *&c.* King *Charibert* died in 570. at *Blaye*, where he was buried in the Church of St. *Roman*. Those of the Country say, that the Famous *Roland*, Nephew to *Charlemaign*, was Lord of *Blaye*, and that he was buried in the same Church. The Protestants took this City in 1568. as did afterwards those of the League; the Marshal of *Matignon*, then Governor of *Guienne*, besieged it in 1593. without being able to take it. But he defeated the *Spanish* Fleet there, which came to assist the *Leaguers*. *Blaye* is two Leagues below the Point of *Bec d'Ambes*, where the *Garonne* and *Dordagne* Meet. It is built upon a Rock, and very well fortified: This is what they call the Upper City; the Lower, or the Suburb, is separated by a small Channel, where the Tide comes up. It is inhabited by Merchants, who have great Stores of Wine here. The *English* Ships, and others which go up to *Bourdeaux*, leave their Artillery at *Blaye* since 1475. that King *Lewis* the Eleventh ordered it so. *Du Chesne*, *Sanson*.

BLECHINGLY, a Borough Town of *Tanridge* Hundred, in the East Parts of *Surry*, now very much decayed from what it was formerly, when fortified with a fair and strong Castle.

BLEDA, Brother to *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, lived in the Fifth Age. He ravaged *Illyria* and *Thracia* in 441 Three years after *Attila* caused him to be killed, upon Suspicion of his being False.

BLEKING, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, upon the Baltick Sea, which in times past had the Title of Dutchy, and belonged to *Denmark*; but it was yielded to *Swedeland* by the Peace of *Roschild* in 1658. *Bleking* hath *Gothland* on the North, and *Schonen* on the West, and lies over against *Germany*. Its principal Cities are *Retzhbi*, [illegible], *Christianople*, &c The two latter were carried by

by the *Danes*, during the laſt Wars in 1676. and retaken in 1677. by the King of *Sweden*.

BLEMYES, or *Blemmyes*, an ancient People of *Æthiopia*, who were ſubdued by *Florus*, ſent by the Emperor *Marcian*, in 450. to reduce them. St. *Auguſtine* ſpeaks of them in the 37th *Sermon to the Brothers of the Deſert*; and *Pliny* alſo, *l.* 5. *c.* 5. *of his Natural Hiſtory*. They ſay, That the Inhabitants of this Country look as if they had not a Head, becauſe that, through ill Cuſtom, they hold it ſo as if 'twere ſunk down between the Shoulders; ſo that one would think they have their Mouth and Eyes in their Stomach; and beſides their long Hair covers their Neck, and keeps it altogether from view. This is what *Borel*, a Learned Phyſician, hath obſerved upon the Voyages of one of his Relations, *Centur.* 3. *Obſerv.* Hence cometh the Fable that the *Blemyes* had no Head. See *Bochart* touching the Original of this Name, which he derives from the Hebrew Words *Beli*, or *Bli*, and *Muach*, that is, *without Brains*. *Dionyſ. in Perieg.*

BLENE, a moſt fruitful Country in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, watered by the River *Amnius*, where *Mithridates*, named *Eupator*, did, by his Generals, entirely defeat the Army of *Nicomedes*, King of *Bithynia*; who, with much difficulty, ſaved himſelf, with a ſmall Number of his Men, and retired into *Italy*. *Strab.*

BLESUS, a *Roman* Captain, and Unkle to *Sejanus*, Favourite of *Tiberius*: Beſides the Services he had rendred the Commonwealth in *Pannonia*, where he contributed more than all the reſt, to aſſiſt *Druſus* in appeaſing the Sedition of the Legions; the Favour of his Nephew got him acquainted with the Emperor. It was for this, that when a Proconſul was to be ſent into *Africk*, to wage War with *Tacfarinas*, *Tiberius* propoſed *Lepidus* and *Bleſus* to the Senate, who for fear of the Diſpleaſure of *Sejanus*, whom People feared to offend as much as the Prince, choſe the latter, though they eſteemed him leſs Worthy than his Competitor. But though it ſeemed that Favour, rather than Deſert, gave this Charge to *Bleſus*, the happy Succeſs of this Enterprize acquired him a great Reputation, and for a Reward the Emperor ordered him a Triumph; declaring nevertheleſs, That it was in conſideration of *Sejanus*. In effect, after the Death of *Sejanus*, *Tiberius* poured a thouſand Reproaches on *Bleſus*, and cry'd ſhame on the Senate, for having preferr'd him to *Lepidus*, whoſe was a Man of great Worth, and whoſe Manners were blameleſs. *Tacit. Annal.* 3.

BLIBURG, or *Blithborough*, a ſmall Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the South-ſide of the River *Blithe*, which a little farther falls into *Southwold*-Bay. In this Town *Anna*, a Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, lies buried, who was ſlain by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, together with *Ferminus*, his Eldeſt Son, in 654. *Henry* I. King of *England*, Founded afterwards a Priory of Black Canons; but that being demoliſhed, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very ſmall place.

BLITH, a Market-Town in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Hundred of *Buſſetlaw*

BLITHE, a *Staffordſhire* River, runs Southward into the *Trent*, and waters in its Courſe *Pagets-Bromley*. There is another River of this Name in the N.E. Parts of *Suffolk*, runs from W. to E. into the Sea near *Southwold*, not far from its Spring; it waters *Haleſworth*.

BLOIS *upon the Loire*, a City of *France*, Capital of the Country of *Bliſois*, with the Title of a County, a Preſidial or Bailiwick, and a Chamber of Accounts. It is commonly placed in *Beauce*, becauſe it is of the Dioceſe of *Chartres*, and that its Country extends on this and the other ſide of the River of *Loire*, about *Sologne* on the one ſide, and unto *Château-dun* on the other ſide. *Blois* is an ancient City, and tho' we do not find its Name in the Commentaries of *Ceſar*, yet there is a likelihood that it was built before his time. This Town is remarkable for the true Pronunciation of the *French*: It's likewiſe famous for Clocks and Watches. Near the City there is found *Terra Sigillata*, old Aqueducts, and the Remains of an *Orcheſtra*, which ſerv'd for a Gramary to *Julius Ceſar*. *Gregory of Tours*, *Aigulphe*, *Aimoin*, &c. mention it under the Name of *Bleſum*, *Bleſa*, and *Caſtrum Bleſenſe*. It is ſo pleaſant a City, and ſo well ſituated, the Air ſo good, and the Country ſo fertile, that it was called the *City of Kings*; not only becauſe in times paſt the Children of *France* were brought up there, but alſo becauſe ſeveral of the *French* Kings made it their ordinary Reſidence, and took great delight in it. We may add, that it is alſo becauſe that theſe firſt Earls were of the Family of *Hugh Capet*, the Head of the Kings of the third Race. *Lewis* XII. was born here in 1461. and *Anne* his Queen died in 1514. *Claude* Queen of *Francis* I. in 1524. and *Catharine de Medicis*, the Relict of *Henry* II. in 1589. Here was alſo that famous Aſſembly of the States of *France*, in which, by Order of King *Henry* III. *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe* was kill'd, together with the Cardinal his Brother.

BLONDEL, *(David)* a *French-man* born, and a Proteſtant, was of *Châlon* in *Champaign*. From his Youth he ſhewed a great Inclination for Learning, wherein he ſucceeded extreamly well; for he Learned the Tongues and Divinity; but he applied himſelf particularly to Hiſtory. He had the happieſt Memory in the World; he alſo had a great Penetration of Wit, whereof he made uſe to make new Diſcoveries. He publiſhed a Work, to ſhew that what had been believed of the Pope *Joan*, was a ridiculous Fable. Beſides this Work, we have of his an Anſwer to the angry Tranſports of *Chiflet* againſt the Houſe of *France*, under the Title of *Aſſertatio Genealogiæ Franciæ*: A Treatiſe of the *Sibylls*: *De Formula Regnante Chriſto*: *Iſidorus Vapulans*, which is a Piece againſt the Decretal Epiſtles: A Commentary upon the *Euchariſt*: The Primacy in the *Church*, *&c.* There were Marginal Notes of his promiſed upon the Annals of Cardinal *Baronius*, which one of his Friends was to have put into the Preſs. *David Blondel* having extraordinarily applied himſelf to Learning, had neglected to take care of his Fortune; it was very indifferent in *France*. The Adminiſtrators of the Illuſtrious School of *Amſterdam*, ſent to invite him thither, to be Profeſſor of Hiſtory. He accepted of it in 1650. and filled there the place of the famous *John Gerard Voſſius*. In the mean time, the Continuation of his Studies, the Air of *Amſterdam*, and perhaps his writing too ſmall a Character, made him loſe his Eyes. He died ſome time after, on the 6th of *April*, 1655. being 64 years of Age. One of his Brothers, who died young, a Learned Man too, writ ſome Works.

BLONDUS, (*Flavius*) an Hiſtorian, Native of *Forli* in *Romania*, was in Eſteem in the 15th Age. He was Secretary to Pope *Eugenius* IV. and ſome other Pontiffs; and he hath rendred his Name Famous to Poſterity by his Works, which teſtifie that he was an exact and inquiſitive Writer, though his Stile ſmells of the Barbarity which Men begun to baniſh in his Age. The Pieces which we have of his, are, *Romæ Triumphantis*, *Lib.* 10. which he Dedicated to P. *Pius* II. *Romæ Inſtauratæ*, *Lib.* 3. which he Dedicated to *Eugenius* IV. *Italiæ Illuſtratæ*, *Lib.* 8. *Hiſtoriarum Romanarum Decades*, *Lib.* 3. And *De Origine & Geſtis Venetorum*. *Leander Alberti* ſaith, That *Flavius Blondus* had five Sons, all Learned Men. He lived as a Philoſopher, without troubling himſelf to acquire great Riches; and he died at *Rome* the 4th of *June*, in the year 1463. being 75 years of Age. *Paul. Jov. Bellarm. Merula*, *Voſſius*.

BLONICZ, a Town of Great *Poland*, upon the Frontiers of *Mazovia*, within 7 or 8 miles of *Warſovia*. It is large and very populous; but the Houſes are all of Wood.

BLOUNT, or *le Blound*, (Sir *Walter Kirkham*) of *Sodington*, Lord of the Mannor of *Mamble*, *&c.* in the County of *Worceſter*, Baronet, Son to Sir *George Blount* Baronet, and *Mary Kirkham*, Daughter of *Richard Kirkham* of *Blagdon* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue 5 Daughters and 8 Sons. Sir *Walter* above-mentioned, being the Eldeſt, married *Alicia*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Strickland* of *Thornton-bridge* in *Yorkſhire*: This Lady dying, he afterwards married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Cæſar Cranmer* of *Aſtwoodbury* in the County of *Bucks*. This Sir *Walter* is the 13th in a direct Line, ſince the Family of the *le Blounds*, or *Blounts*, ſettled at *Sodington*, by the Marriage of Sir *Walter le Blound* with *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Sodington*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. This Family of the *le Blounds*, or *Blounts*, was very conſiderable in the time of *William le Conquerour*; *Robert le Blound* being *Dux Mannum Militarium*, and his Brother *William le Blound*, Captain-General of the Foot, their Father *le Blound* being Lord of *Guines* in *Normandy*. *Robert le Blound* was made Baron of *Ickſworth* in *Suffolk* by the Conquerour, and poſſeſs'd of thirteen Lordſhips in that County. His Brother *William le Blound* likewiſe held the Mannour of *Croesby*, and five other Mannours in the County of *Lincoln*. *Gilbert Blount*, Son of *Robert* above-mentioned, founded a Priory of 280 *l. per Annum*, being in thoſe days Fourteen Knights Fees, taken notice of by *Cambden* in his *Britannia* in theſe Words: *Cernitur ubi Prioratus Antiquus a Gilberto Blount, Magnæ Nobilitatis Viro Domino de Ickſworth fundatus.* From *Robert* and *William* above-nam'd, the ſeveral Branches of the *Blounts* are deſcended; as *Charles Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Devonſhire*; Sir *Walter Kirkham Blount* of *Sodington*; Sir *Henry Blount* of *Tittenhanger*; [illegible] *Blount* of *Maple-Durham*; *Thomas Blount* of *Kent*, &c. *William*, the 6th from *Robert* above mention'd, being ſlain in the Battel of *Lewis*, 47 *Hen.* III. left his two Siſters, *Agnes*, Wife of *William de Creketot*, and *Roiſia*, married to *Robert de Valonis*, his Heirs. And thus the Male Line of the Elder Houſe failing, 'twas ſome time before any Younger Branch of the Family was raiſed to the ſame Greatneſs: However, they made no inconſiderable figure in the mean time; for in the 39th of *Henry* III. *John le Blound* was made Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, and *Hugh le Blound* was Sheriff for the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Hertford*, in the 14th of *Edward* I. *Thomas le Blound*, in the 5th of *Edward* II. was Governour of *Droſſelan*-Caſtle in *Wales*; and *Stephen le Blound*, being Chamberlain and Receiver to the

the ſame King *Edward* in *Scotland*, was employed in Guarding the Marches. To return to *Thomas*, who married *Juliana*, Daughter to *John* Lord of *Abergavenny*, by whom he had ſeveral Lordſhips, of which he died ſeized, being in the 20th year of King *Edward* II. made Steward of his Houſhold. In the firſt of *Edward* III. *William le Blound* had a *Charter* of Free Warren, in all his Demeſn Lands at *Hampton-Lovet*, with ſeveral other Privileges: He married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Theobald de Verdon*, with whom he had ſeveral Lordſhips. He had likewiſe a Command in the Wars of *Scotland*, and was ſeveral times ſummon'd to Parliament as a Baron by King *Edward* III. in the 11th year of whoſe Reign he died, leaving *John* of *Sodington*, his Brother, his Heir, from whom the *Blounts* of that Houſe derive themſelves in a direct Line. In the 4th year of *Henry* IV. Sir *Walter Blount*, being the King's Standard-bearer, was ſlain in the Battel of *Shrewsbury*, with the King's Coat-Armour upon him: And in the 14th of the ſame Reign, Sir *John Blount*, Governour of a Garriſon in *Aquitain*, being beſieged there by a Mareſchal of *France*, defeated the Mareſchal's Army with 300 Men only, took the Mareſchal, 12 Priſoners of Note, beſides 120 others. There have been ſeveral other conſiderable Perſons of this Family, both for their Fortunes, Services, and Employments, in the Reigns of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. And in the 5th of *Edward* IV. *Walter Blount* was, in conſideration of his great Fidelity, Wiſdom, *&c.* by Charter advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Montjoy*: He was ſucceeded in the ſame Honour by his Grandſon *Edward*, who dying in his Minority, left his Peerage and his Eſtate to his Unkle *John*, to whom *William* his Son and Heir ſucceeded, who was made Privy Councellor to *Henry* VII. Commanded in the Army for ſuppreſſing the Inſurrection of the *Corniſh-men*, and enjoy'd ſeveral other Great Offices under that Prince. After his Deceaſe, the Honour was continued in his Son and Heir *Charles*, who died in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. leaving by his Wife, Daughter of *Willoughby* Lord *Brook*, *James Montjoy* his Son and Heir; which *James*, in the 15th of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſate in Judgment upon the Trial of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*. Upon his Deceaſe, the Honour fell to *William*, who dying in the 36th of Queen *Elizabeth*, was ſucceeded by *Charles* his Brother: This *Charles*, being a Military Perſon of great Bravery, Commanded in the Fleet againſt the *Spaniſh Armado*, and was afterwards made Governour of *Portſmouth*, Lieutenant of the Queen's Forces in *Ireland*, Commanded by the Earl of *Eſſex*, and afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; in which Poſt he repulſed the *Spaniards* at *Kinſale*, and in general Governed that Kingdom with great Honour and Succeſs; for which Services, in the firſt of King *James* I. he was made Earl of *Devonſhire*, and Knight of the Garter: At his Death he left all his Eſtate to *Montjoy Blount*, his Natural Son, who, by King *James* I. was made Lord *Montjoy* of *Montjoy-Fort* in the North of *Ireland*; and afterwards Earl of *Newport* by King *Charles* I. This Lord married *Anne*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Butler* of *Woodhall* in the County of *Hertford*, and died, leaving two Sons, *George* and *Charles*, who died without Iſſue. *Doomſd. Cambd. Brit Dugd. Rot. Pip.*

BLUNDELL, (Sir *Francis*) of *Edenderry*, in the *King's County* and Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baronet, by Patent, the 14th of *October*, in the 18th of King *James* I. granted to his Grandfather Sir *Francis Blundell*, then Vice-Treaſurer of that Kingdom, who married *Joyce Serjant* of *Denbon* in *Buckingbamſhire*, and had by her Sir *George Blundell*, who married *Sarah Cooly*, alias *Colly*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *William Cooly*, alias *Colly*, of *Edenderry* aforeſaid, and had by her the preſent Sir *Francis*, who was firſt married to *Urſula Davys*, Daughter of Sir *Paul Davys* of *Ireland*, and is now married to *Anne Ingoldesby*, ſole Daughter to Sir *Henry Ingoldesby* of *Buckinghamſhire*, Baronet, and has by her now living two Sons and one Daughter, *viz. William* and *Montague*, and *Anne Blundell*.

BOBADILLA, (*Nicholas*) a *Spaniard*, one of the firſt Nine Companions of *Ignatius Loyala*; had a quick Wit, a fiery, open, and bold Humour, and a great Zeal for the *Roman* Faith. Being at the Court of the Emperour *Charles* V. in 1548. and ſeeing himſelf beloved of moſt of the *German* Princes, he inveighed againſt the *Interim*, and with ſo much noiſe, that *Charles* V. commanded that he ſhould be ſent back into *Italy*, yet giving him all that was neceſſary for his Journey. He returned with Joy, ſaith *Orlandin*, thinking that he ſhould be welcomed at the Court of *Rome*; but he found himſelf deceived, when he ſaw that *Ignatius*, at his arrival, would not receive him into his Houſe. As he had great Acquaintance at the Pope's Court, he knew very well the Counſel that Cardinal *Morgon*, and ſome Biſhops of the Council, had given to the Pope, not to complain of the *Interim*. In effect, we do not find that this wiſe Pontif diſapproved the ſevere Treatment of *Ignatius* towards this *Spaniſh* Father, whoſe Zeal was ſomewhat indiſcreet. *Maimbourg, Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm.*

BOBIO, *Bobbio*, and *Bobi*, *Bobium*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Genoa*. It is ſituated on the River *Trabia*. There is an old Abbey, Founded by St. *Colomban*, and it was this Abbey which gave a beginning to the City, which belonged to the Houſe of *Maleſpine*, to that of *Verme*, and ſome others.

BOCACCIO, (*John*) of *Certalde*, a City of *Tuſcany*, lived in the Fourteenth Century, and was Diſciple to *Petrarch*. In an Age that Men began to reliſh Learning, he cultivated them advantageouſly, and his Books are a Proof of it. He compoſed a Work of the Genealogy of the Gods, which he Dedicated to *Hugh*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*: One, Of the Rivers, Mountains, and Lakes: An Abridgment of the *Roman* Hiſtory: Of Great Men: Of Illuſtrious Women: Of the Wars of the Emperours: Of the *Florentines*: Of the Taking of *Jeruſalem*: and ſeveral others, amongſt which there are his Novels. *Bocaccio* died in 1376. being 62 years of Age. *Paul. Jov. Voſſ.*

BOCCALINI, (*Trajano*) was eſteemed at the beginning of the Seventeenth Age, under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. He was a *Roman*, Son to an Architect, who had not Means enough to forward him in his Studies: He raiſed himſelf however by his Wit. His Inclination led him naturally to Satyr, at which he had no ill ſucceſs: He thought it would be the means to get the Eſteem of the World. Yet the Profeſſion was dangerous, and the Deſtiny of *France*, who was hanged at *Rome*, ſhould have deterred him. But the good Reception which ſome of his Pieces had, that he communicated in Manuſcript to his Friends, perſuaded him ſo much of his own Worth, that nothing was capable to make him take another Courſe. He was received with Delight in the Academies of *Italy*, and Societies of the Learned, where he was admired for his Diſcourſes of Policy, and his ſhrewd and delicate Criticks. The Cardinals *Borgheſe* and *Cajetan* declared themſelves his Protectors, and ſerved him in many occaſions; ſo that he ſeemed to have nothing more to fear either from Men or Fortune. *Boccalini* then publiſhed his *Ragguagli di Parnaſo*, and *Secretaria di Apollo*, which is a Continuation of it. Theſe Works were received with extraordinary Applauſe, and this Succeſs inſpired him with a Deſire of puſhing on his Satyrical Reflections. He Printed his *Pietra di Paragone*, and diſcover'd ſomewhat too boldly of the *Spaniards* Deſigns on the Liberty of *Italy*, and inveighed too ſharply againſt their Tyranny in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and elſewhere. The *Spaniards* made their Complaints, and reſolved to be revenged on him. *Boccalini* was frighted, and retired to *Venice*, where he ſoon got Illuſtrious Friends. He was about his Political Diſcourſes upon *Tacitus*, when he was murthered in the moſt ſurprizing manner that can be. He lodged with one of his Friends, who being gone out early in the morning, left him in bed; a minute after, four arm'd Men entred his Chamber, and gave him ſo many Blows with Bags full of Sand, that they left him for dead: So that his Friend returning ſome time after, found him in ſo miſerable a Condition, that he could not utter one Word. The Murderers concealed themſelves ſo well, that what diligence ſoever was uſed at *Venice*, they could never be diſcovered, though the Malice of thoſe who had ſet them on Work was not doubted of. *Lorenzo Craſſo, Cornelius Tollius.*

BOCCARIS, an *Egyptian* King and Legiſlator: He regulated and adjuſted all that part of Polity which concerned the Authority of the Crown, and private Contracts between Man and Man. When he lived is uncertain. *Diod. Sic. l. 1. c. 52, & 59.*

BOCCHUS, King of *Mauritania*, Father to *Volux*. He joined with *Jugurtha* his Son-in-Law, againſt the *Romans*, and was twice overcome by *Marius*, in 646. and 647. of *Rome*. And afterwards, to make his Peace with the *Romans*, he delivered *Jugurtha* to *Scylla*, who was Treaſurer in the Army of *Marius*, and had part of his Kingdom left him, as a Price of this Treachery. *Florus, Velleius Paterculus, Salluſt.*

BOCHARA, or *Bockora*, *Buchara*, a Town of *Aſia* in *Zachatay*, or *Maurenaher*, part of *Tartary*. It is near the River *Albiamu*, which is the *Oxus* of the Ancients, and therefore called *Tranſoxiana Regio* by the *Romans*, about 50 Leagues from *Samarcand*. *Bochara* was the Birth-place of *Avicenna* the Philoſopher, and is a Town of great Trade, it lies low, is encompaſſed with a high Wall of Earth; moſt of the private Houſes are alſo of Earth; but the Temples, and ſome of the Publick Buildings, are Stone. A ſmall River runs through the middle; but its Waters are not wholeſome. This City and adjacent Country were formerly under the *Perſians*; but being poſſeſs'd by a *Tartar* Prince, in 1558. they made cruel Wars upon the *Perſians*, becauſe of their wearing Hair on their upper Lip, which the *Tartars* count a great Sin. The Kings are generally poor and Tyrannical, and ſeldom Reign above 2 or 3 years, being either expell'd or [illegible] it was formerly much frequented

quented by Caravans from *India*, *Perſia*, *Ruſſia*, and *Calbia*, from which laſt it is 9 Months Journey, and 20 days Journey from *Tercem*. Lat. 39. 10.

BOCHART, (*Samuel*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Caen*, was Native of *Roan*, and deſcended from the Illuſtrious Family of *Bochart de Champigny*, and of the Branch of *Menillet*. He ſtudied Divinity; but his Inclination leading him to other Studies beſides, he not only read all the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets, and the Holy Fathers, but alſo learned moſt of the Oriental Tongues. The beſt Editions of his Works are thoſe of *Leiden* and *Utrecht*. His Worth procured him the Eſteem not only of thoſe of his Communion, but of thoſe alſo who regarded Learning and Probity. The Queen of *Sweden* engaged him, in 1652. to make a Journey to *Stockholm*, where ſhe gave publick Marks of the Eſteem ſhe had for his Learning. At his return into *France*, in 1653. he continued his ordinary Exerciſes, and was of the Academy of *Caen*, which then was compoſed of Great Men. He died ſuddenly, whilſt he was ſpeaking in the ſame Academy, on *Monday*, *May* 6. 1667. which gave M. *de Brieux* occaſion to make this fine Epitaph upon him:

Scilicet hæc cuique eſt data ſors æquiſſima, talis
Ut ſit mors, qualis vita peracta fuit.
Muſarum in gremio teneris qui vixit ab annis,
Muſarum in gremio debuit ille mori.

He was rich, and left an Eſtate to his only Daughter, who was married to a Counſellor of the Parliament of *Rouen*. The conſiderableſt Works which he publiſh'd during his Life, are his *Phaleg*, or Sacred Geography; and the *Hierozoicon*, or, *De Animalibus Scripturæ*. He writ alſo a Treatiſe of Minerals, Plants, and Precious Stones, whereof the Bible makes mention; another of the Terreſtrial Paradiſe; Commentaries upon *Geneſis*; and a Volume of Diſſertations. It were to be wiſhed, that thoſe who have thoſe Fragments, would publiſh them.

BOCHIUS, or *Bocqui*, (*John*) born at *Briſſels*, in 1555. He was a good Latin Poet; ſo that we may call him the *Virgil* of the *Low Countries*. His Works are, *De Regii Principatu. Paradiſi Heroica Pſalmorum Davidicorum. Obſervationes Phyſicæ, Ethicæ, Poeticæ, & Hiſtoricæ, in Pſalmos. Vita Davidis. Orationes, Poemata, &c. Val. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Melch. Adam. in Vit. Philoſ. Germ. &c.*

BOCTONER, or *Butoner*, an *Engliſh* Knight, born in *Somerſetſhire*. He was both Phyſician, Hiſtorian, and Mathematician. He flouriſhed about the year 1460. and wrote the *Antiquities of England*; ſome Pieces of Aſtrology, and others in Phyſick; as, *Collectiones Medicinales: De Aſtrologiæ Valore*; *Abbreviationes Doctorum*, &c. *Pitſ. de Script. Angl. Voſſ. l. 3. c. 9. de Hiſt. Lat.*

BODEGRAVE, a Town in *Holland* upon the *Rhine*, 3 Leagues from *Utrecht*, remarkable for a Battel fought here betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*, in 1672.

BODENSTEIN, (*Andrew*) or *Caroloſtadius*, for ſo he was called, being born at *Caroloſtadt* in *Franconia* in *Germany*. He was Canon and Archdeacon of *Wittenburg*; afterwards he ſided with *Luther*, and publiſhed ſome *Theſes* againſt Free-will, and the Merit of Good Works, which occaſion'd a Diſpute between him and *Eckius*. He declared againſt the Real Preſence in the Euchariſt, which made *Luther* diſengage from him. *Moreri* affirms, That he taught People to deſpiſe Humane Learning, pretending that Men ought to read nothing but the Bible; and perſuaded the Scholars at *Wittenberg* to burn all their Books, and follow ſome Trade; and to ſhew them an Example, he turned Labourer himſelf: But he did not engage in this way of living, till he had rambled to *Strasburg*, *Bazil*, *Zurick*, and all *Switzerland*, from whence he was expell'd as an Anabaptiſt and ſeditious Perſon. He died in 1541. *Spondan. A. C.* 1518. &c. *Sleidan Comment. Melchior Adam. in Vit. Juriſc. Germ.* &c.

BODIN, (*John*) a Lawyer of *Angiers*, was in great Eſteem in the 16th Age. He had ſo particular a Knowledge in Hiſtory, that he would anſwer immediately to any Difficulties propoſed to him. He died about 1585. very poor; for which reaſon, his Name was thus turned by an Anagram, *Joannes Bodinus, Audius ſine bono*. He hath left divers Works, *viz. The Republick*, in Six Books; A Method for the Knowledge of Hiſtory; ſeveral Commentaries, as that upon the Treatiſe of Hunting of *Oppian*, &c.

BODLEY, (Sir *Thomas*) was born at *Exeter* in *Devonſhire*, *March* 2. 1544. of Worſhipful Parents, who being Proteſtants, retired out of *England* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and fix'd their abode in *Geneva*, where Sir *Thomas*, then 12 years old, became Auditor of *Chevallerius* in Hebrew, of *Beroaldus* in Greek, of *Calvin* and *Beza* in Divinity, and had Domeſtick Teachers beſides in the Houſe of *Philiberto Saraceno*, a famous Phyſician, where he boarded. Here he continued until his Father returning to *England*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, he came to *Oxford*, took the Degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1563. and was that year choſen Probationer of *Merton*-College, and the next year admitted Fellow. In 1565. he undertook a publick Reading of a Greek Lecture in the ſame College-Hall. In 1566. he proceeded Maſter of Arts, and was choſen Proctor in 1569. and for ſome time ſupplied the Office of University-Orator, beſtowing his time on ſeveral Studies, until a deſire of Learning the Modern Languages made him travel beyond Seas. At his return in 1585. the Queen employed him as Reſident to the King of *Denmark* and *German* Princes, and then to *Henry* III. King of *France*; and in 1588. ſent him to reſide at the *Hague*, to be preſent at the Council of the State, according to the Agreement made between her and the *Dutch*. He diſcharged this Office ſo well, that the Queen deſigned him to Places of greater Honour, when he withdrew himſelf from State-Buſineſs to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and tho' call'd upon both by the Queen and King *James*, to ſerve as Ambaſſador in *France*, and in other Court-Employments, he always declined them, and applied himſelf to the forming of the Library there, ſince called the *Bodleian* Library; and with no ſmall Charge, Care, and Curioſity, furniſhed it with the Choiceſt of Books in all Faculties from all Parts, to his immortal Honour, and the unſpeakable Advantage of the Commonwealth of Learning: In memory of which, the Earl of *Dorſet*, when Chancellor of that Univerſity, erected him a Noble Monument, with an Honourable Inſcription. *Cambd. Brit. &c.*

BODMIN, a Market and Borough Town of *Trigg* Hundred in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Cornwal*. It is ſeated on the River *Alan*, was formerly a Biſhop's See, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It is 195 miles from *London*.

BODON, a Town of *Servia*, ſubject to the *Turks*; it ſtands on the *Danube*, 26 miles Weſt of *Weiden*.

BODROCH, a City of *Upper Hungary*, ſeated on the *Danube*; it was formerly the Capital of an Earldom: It is in the poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts ſince the Conqueſt of *Buda* and *Segedin*, in 1686. lies 7 *German* miles South of the latter, 16 Eaſt of the former, and 4 miles North of *Eſſeck*.

BOEDROMIA, Feaſts which the *Athenians* celebrated, in remembrance of the Succour that *Ion*, Son to *Xuthus*, gave them, in their War with *Eumolpus*, Son to *Neptune*, in the time of K. *Erechthæus*. Some ſay that this Name came from a Greek Word, which ſignifies to run with eagerneſs, or in crying out, (from *Boia*, *Clamour*, and Δρομος, *Race*) or to run to the help of; from *Boneer*, *to ſuccour*, and Δρομειν, *to run*; becauſe *Ion* run in haſte to ſuccour the *Athenians*. Others believe, That this Feaſt was inſtituted in Honour of *Theſeus*, becauſe he had conquered the *Amazons* in the Month of *June*, which they called *Boedromian*. *Suidas*, *Pauſanias*, *Plutarch*.

BOEMOND, Prince of *Antioch*, and formerly Prince of *Tarentum*, Son to *Robert Guichard* of *Apulia*. He paſſed with the *French* Lords into the *Holy Land*, where he ſignalized himſelf at the taking of the City of *Antioch*, which was beſieged from the 21ſt of *October*, 1097. unto the 3d of *June* 1098. and he received it for his Share. After which, he maintained many Wars againſt the *Saracens* and the *Greeks*; and came into *France* to marry *Conſtantia*, Daughter to King *Philip* I. and *Bertha* of *Holland*. This happened in 1106. and he died in *April*, 1111. He was buried at *Canoſa* in *Apulia*. *William of Tyr.*

BOEOTIA. See *Beotia*.

BOETHIUS, (*Hector*) a *Scotſman*, and famous Hiſtorian of that Kingdom; he was Contemporary with *Erasmus*, and ſtudied with him at *Paris*. He writ the Hiſtory of *Scotland* in the time of the Emperor *Charles* V. He publiſhed ſeveral other Treatiſes; as, one of the Biſhops of *Aberdeen*, &c. His Hiſtory was continued by *Ferrier*, a *Piedmonteſe*; and *P. Jovius* and *Dempſter* wrote his *Elogium*. *Humph Lloyd* treats him rudely in his Deſcription of *England*; but *Dempſter* defends him; and he is mentioned honourably by *Leland*, *Le Mire*, *Voſſius*, *Simler*, *Bellarmin*, and *Buchanan*.

BOETIUS, (*Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus*) deſcended from the ancient Families of the *Anicii* and *Torquati*, lived towards the end of the 5th and 6th Age. He was educated from his Infancy in all manner of Sciences, wherein he became ſo able, that none could ſurpaſs him. He was Conſul in 510. and was made Principal Miniſter of State by *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*. *Caſſiodorus* relates, That this Prince commends *Boetius* in a Letter which he writ him, for enriching himſelf at *Athens* with the Spoils of *Greece*, and for having made the Books of *Pythagoras* the Muſician, of *Ptolemæus* the Aſtronomer, of *Nicomachus* the Arithmetician, of *Euclid*, *Plato*, *Ariſtotle*, and *Archimedes*, known in *Italy* by Tranſlations as good as the Originals. *Boetius* chiefly applied himſelf to the Doctrine of *Ariſtotle*. And afterwards the ſame *Theodoric*, upon a Suſpicion conceiv'd againſt

againſt the Senate, of ſome Intelligence with *Juſtin* the Emperor, cauſed *Boetius* to be arreſted, with his Father-in-Law *Symmachus*, as the moſt Powerful of this Body. *Boetius* was conducted to *Pavia*, where, after 6 Months Impriſonment, he had his Head cut off, the 23d of *October*, 524. He compoſed, during his Impriſonment, the 5 Books of the Conſolation of Philoſophy. Several other Philoſophical Works are aſcribed to him. *Henricus Laricius Glareanus* of *Baſle* recollected in the laſt Age all his Works, and Printed them in 1546. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*, *Le Mire*.

BOGA, a Mountain of *Egypt* abounding with Mines of Gold and Silver. This and the adjacent Country are inhabited by a ſort of *Greek* Chriſtians, a wandering and unſettled People, who make Incurſions ſometimes as far as *Nubia*. *Nubienſis*.

BOGISLAUS, or *Boguſlaus*, the youngeſt of the Sons of *Miſevan* King of the *Vandals*, and Brother to *Udo*, from whom are deſcended the Princes of *Meckelburg*. He left a Son named *Suantibar*, who was overcome by *Bela* King of *Hungary*, aſſiſted with the Forces of *Miciſlaus* King of *Poland*. This defeat would have been advantageous unto him, if he had perſiſted in the profeſſion of Chriſtianity, which he then embraced; but having recovered his liberty, he return'd to Heatheniſm, and could not endure to hear *Chriſt* ſpoken of. He left Four Sons, *Wartiſlaus*, *Ratibor*, *Suantopulcus*, and *Bogiſlaus*, who divided *Pomerania* amongſt them. The hithermoſt part which is on this ſide the *Oder*, fell to the Two firſt, and the farthermoſt to the Two others. *Spinge*

BOGISLAUS the Firſt, after the death of *Suantopulcus* his Brother, (whom *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland* had taken Priſoner in Battle) Reigned alone on the other ſide the *Oder*, where the Inhabitants ſtill retained the Language and Manners of the ancient *Henetes*, and had nothing common with that of the People on this ſide the River, who followed the Cuſtoms of the *Germans*. It is from him that the Dukes of that part of *Pomerania* are deſcended, who always had ſome jars with the *Danes*, *Pruſſians*, and *Polanders*. He left a Son named *Subiſlaus*, who is ſaid to have founded the famous Abbey of *Oliva* in 1180. within a League of *Dantzick*; others add, that he likewiſe laid the foundations of this City. This Branch being extinct in *Miſlevan*, *An.* 1295. the *Polanders* claimed the Succeſſion, which the Dukes of *Pomerania* diſputed with them, whence arole ſeveral Wars.

BOGISLAUS the Fifth, Son to *Uratiſlaus* IV. of the Name, founded the Line of the Dukes of the Eaſtern *Pomerania*. He was Son in Law to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*, and Father in Law to the Emperor *Charles* IV. He and his Brother *Barnome* acquired the County of *Gutskou*, after the death of *John* the laſt Earl without Iſſue, and obtained alſo ſome Land which belong'd to the Houſe of *Brandenburg*.

BOGISLAUS the Ninth, Duke of *Pomerania*, having deſpiſed the Decree of the Council of *Conſtance*, ordering the Reſtitution of the Church Lands, which the Duke his Father had taken to himſelf, was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with thoſe of *Stralſond*, who had burned 3 Prieſts, falſly accuſed of having been the Authors of a great Sedition. He died in 1448. leaving but one Daughter named *Sophia*, who was Married to *Eric* II. her Couſin in 1459.

BOGISLAUS the Tenth, called *The Great*, youngeſt Son to *Eric* II. Duke of the Weſtern *Pomerania*, poſſeſſed all *Pomerania* alone. One *Langius*, a ſimple Peaſant, gave him good Counſel, by which this Prince found much advantage. Having refuſed to render Homage to *Albert* Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the latter declared War againſt him, but the Difference was adjuſted by his Marriage with *Margaret*, Daughter to the Elector *Frederic* II. After which he reconciled thoſe of *Meckelbourg* with the Confederate Cities; and made the Voyage of *Paleſtine*, where he ſuffered much. At his return he found great alteration in Religion, *Luther* having begun to Preach againſt the Pope. He died in 1523 and left by *Anne* of *Poland* his ſecond Wife, *George* Prince of *Volgaſt*, and *Barnome* the Tenth, Prince of *Stetin*

BOGISLAUS the Fourteenth, the laſt of this Houſe, who poſſeſſed all *Pomerania*, was forced in 1627 to receive in his Country the Imperial Troops, which in three years time conſumed Ten Millions, and committed all imaginable Diſorders. In 1630 the King of *Sweden* entring *Pomerania*, forc'd the City *Stetin* to receive him; and obliged the Emperor to withdraw his Troops out of the Country. *Bogiſlaus* had no Children by his Wife *Elizabeth*, and ſo the Family expired in him, *An.* 1637. *Anne* his Siſter, Widow to *Ernſt* Duke of *Croy*, lived to the year 1660. and after her death the Country was divided between the King of *Sweden* and the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Spener*.

BOGORIS, King of the *Bulgarians*, who made Peace with *Theophilus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, but ſeeing that after his death in 841. the Empire was in the hands of *Theodora*, he declared War againſt her, in hopes of an eaſie Victory over a Woman. But this generous Princeſs commanded the Envoys to tell their Maſter, that he ſhould find her at the Head of her Army, with her Arms in her Hand, to puniſh him for having ſo baſely violated the Peace. *Bogoris* ſurpriſed at this Anſwer, conceived ſo great an eſteem for the Empreſs, that he ſent to demand Peace, which was made on Condition that *Theodora* ſhould ſend back *Bogoris*'s Siſter, who had been taken during the War; and that he ſhould alſo render to *Theodora*, *Capharas*, who was a Man of great Worth. This *Bulgarian* Princeſs, who had been converted to the Chriſtian Faith during her Captivity, endeavoured alſo to convert the King her Brother, whom *Theodora* had already urged to renounce Paganiſm. *Bogoris* was much inclined that way, when the Picture of the laſt Judgment determined him entirely, and made him embrace Chriſtianity. He had given Orders to a Monk named *Methodius*, an able Painter, to draw him Repreſentations of terrible things, in which he delighted, having been accuſtomed to divert himſelf in looking upon Pieces of Hunting and Battles, whereupon *Methodius* Painted the Univerſal Judgment with the moſt frightful Circumſtances; and taking a fit opportunity, he informed *Bogoris* of the aſtoniſhing Truth which this Painting repreſented, wherewith this Prince was ſo touched, that he deſired Baptiſm; whereupon the Empreſs *Theodora* ſent him a Biſhop, who Baptized him, and gave him the Name of *Michael* in 845. *Maimburgh Hiſt Icon.*

BOHEMIA, a great Country of *Germany*, near the *Sylva Hercynia*, with the Title of a Kingdom, *Boïemum*, *Boïo Hemuno*, and *Boëmia*. It has *Sileſia* and *Moravia* on the Eaſt, *Luſatia* or *Lauſnitz* and *Upper-Saxony* on the North, *Franconia* on the Weſt, and *Bavaria* on the South. *Bohemia* is eſteemed to be the higheſt Country of *Europe*, becauſe ſeveral Rivers have their Source in it, and that not one runneth into it. Although this Kingdom is in *Germany*, and the King is Elector of the Empire, yet it hath its particular States, Cuſtoms, and Speech, different from thoſe of the *Germans*. *Prague* is its Capital City. The others are *Cuttember*, *Koningrats*, *Pilſen*, *Czaſlaw*, *Budweis*, *Egra*, *Zatecz*, *Bohmisbroda*, *Glatz*, *Tabor*, and a great number of others, above 100 in all, amongſt which are 40, called *Royal Cities*. *Bohemia* comprehends alſo the Marquiſate of *Moravia*, where is *Olmutz* upon the *Morava*; The Dutchy of *Sileſia*, where are *Breſlaw* and *Glogaw* upon the *Oder*; and the Marquiſate of *Luſatia*, yielded in 1632. to the Elector of *Saxony*. The Name of *Bohemia* or *Boïohemia* comes from *Boii*, a People of *Gaul*, who under the Conduct of *Segoveſe* eſtabliſhed themſelves in that Country about 164 of *Rome*, 3464 of the World, and 590 before Chriſt. The *Marcomans* afterwards drove the *Boians* away, and ſome People of *Sclavonia* did the like about 550. At firſt they were governed by Dukes unto *Wratiſlas* or *Ladiſlas*, who ſucceeded *Spinge* in 1061. and in 1086 took the Title of King. Since that time theſe Kings became Electors and great Cupbearers of the Empire, and the Kingdom Elective. Now the Houſe of *Auſtria* claim it as Hereditary, which was partly the occaſion of the Wars that had well nigh ruin'd *Bohemia* in the beginning of this Century, which at laſt did not only engage *Germany*, but other parts of *Europe*. Although this Country is very Woody, and hath many high Mountains, yet it's fruitful, and abounds in Braſs, Silver, and Gold Mines. The *Huſſites*, *Taborites*, *Waldenſes*, or according to the Modern name *Vaudois*, were formerly very ſtrong in this Kingdom; but ſince the fatal Battle of *Prague*, which *Ferdinand* II. gain'd in 1620 over the Elector *Palatin*, who was choſen King of *Bohemia*, the Popiſh Religion hath only been allowed there. *Ferdinand* II. having been choſen King of *Bohemia* in 1617. King of *Hungary* in 1618 and Emperor in 1619. thought himſelf ſtrong enough to deprive the *Bohemians* of the Liberty which the Emperor *Ferdinand* I had allow'd the Proteſtant Gentlemen to have Churches in their own Lands. In 1616 they went to build one at *Brunau*, the Abbot of the Place oppoſed it, and complained thereof to the Emperor, who commanded them to deſiſt until the Cauſe were decided. The Church however was finiſhed; but as ſoon as *Ferdinand* was Crowned at *Prague*, he ordered it to be demoliſhed, which was the fatal cauſe of a deplorable War; The Proteſtants look'd upon this Order as a manifeſt Violation of their Privileges, murmured highly at it, entred into Conſultations, and at laſt broke out into an open War. They aſſembled publickly at *Prague*, took Arms; and the Emperor's Miniſters inveighing againſt them, the rebellious *Bohemians* threw at them out at the Windows of the Chamber where they were aſſembled, and declared themſelves Enemies to all who durſt reprove them for their Inſolence. Then they expelled the Jeſuits, and all the Emperors Officers, *An.* 1619. The *Bohemians* moreover drew the *Sileſians* and *Moravians* to their Party, and had Correſpondence in *Hungary*, *Auſtria*, and in all *Germany*. They founded the Juſtice of their taking Arms upon pretence of the deſign of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to render their Kingdom Hereditary, urging farther, that the Election of *Ferdinand* the Emperor, as their King, was not legal, and therefore they deprived him

of the Crown; but however none of the *German* Princes would accept it, but *Frederick* Prince *Palatin* of the *Rhine*, who presumed that he should be able to maintain his Title by the help of King *James* of *Great-Britain* his Father-in-Law, the *Dutch*, and some other States who were in his Interests. The *Bohemians* had for Generals the Counts *de la Sour* and *Mansfeld*. The Elector *Palatin* was chosen King of *Bohemia* in 1619. He made his Entry into *Prague*, and was Crowned in *November*, but having on the 8th of *November* next year lost the famous Battle near *Prague*, he was constrained to fly into the *Low-Countreys*. This Victory re-established *Ferdinand* in his Right, but it was the Source of the Wars in *Germany*, where there was not a settled Peace until the Treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648. But to ascend higher, this Country was almost all covered with Wood, when in 540 and 550. or according to some in 644. *Czechens* and *Leche*, Two Brothers, conducted thither a flourishing Colony, and cultivated most part of the Ground; and after a long *Interregnum*, the People being vexed to see themselves torn in pieces by continual Divisions, submitted to a young Man named *Crocque*, Son to *Hlede*, who gave them Laws and Political Constitutions. He left a Son of his own Name, or, according to others, these Three Daughters named *Bela*, *Techa*, and *Libussa*. The latter being very Wise and Prudent, was chosen to govern the Kingdom, which she did with great applause for 13 or 14 years. Her Subjects afterwards having pressed her to Marry, she took for her Husband a Man named *Bramislas* or *Przemysk*, about 46 years old. This Man lacked neither Conduct nor good Sense, begun to Reign about 632. and died in 676. He governed with great Prudence, establish'd good Laws, and his Son succeeded him. The Emperor *Otho* IV. caused the King of *Bohemia* to be admitted, as a Privileged Prince, into the number of the Electors of the Empire in 1208. And this Electoral Dignity was confirm'd by the Golden Bull of *Charles* IV. in 1356. In times past the Kings of *Bohemia* received the Kingdom as a Freehold from the Empire, and this Ceremony was performed upon the Frontiers; after which they had the Arms of the Principalities which composed the Kingdom given 'em, without their being torn and scattered among the People, as are the Ensigns of the other Imperial Tenures. In case of vacancy, the Emperor had a Right to confer the Kingdom, as he did the other Freeholds devolved to the Empire. But the Kings of *Bohemia* did by degrees disengage themselves from the Empire, and the States of the Kingdom pretended a Right to choose their own King. But the House of *Austria* hath rendered this Kingdom Hereditary by the Treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648. having been possessed of it a long time before. For *Ferdinad* I. of *Austria*, having espoused *Ann*, Sister to *Lewis* the last King of *Bohemia*, who died without Issue, and having caused himself to be chosen in 1527. this Crown, notwithstanding of their having reserved a Power of Election, hath always continued in this Family. The King of *Bohemia* is the first Secular Elector, and gives his Opinion after the Elector of *Cologne*; though he doth not assist at the Assembly of the Electors, but when an Emperor is to be chosen: For, as to the Dyets and Collegial Assemblies, where the Electors Debate upon other Affairs of the Empire, the Kings of *Bohemia* have pleaded an Exemption for 200 years, that they may thereby preserve their independency on the Empire. This was more particularly observed after the *Hussites* had by force of Arms obtained from the Emperor *Sigismund*, not only Liberty of Conscience, But also an entire Exemption from their Subjection to the Empire, which together with the diversity of Religion, was the cause that they were not called to the Dyets of the Empire. *Bohemia* was divided in 1346 by the Emperor *Charles* IV. into 12 Provinces, in each of which he ordered that Two Captains should be established every year to govern it, *viz.* a Baron and a Gentleman. He also erected the Church of *Prague* into an Archbishoprick, and invested the Prelate with the Privilege of Crowning the King of *Bohemia*, which formerly belonged to the Archbishop of *Mentz*. Now *Silesia* and *Moravia* are incorporated with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and possessed by the House of *Austria*. *Lusatia* was Mortgaged in 1620 by *Ferdinand* II. to the Elector of *Saxony*, who enjoyeth it at this time. *Heiss. Hist. de l'Empire Liv* IV. *Hoffman* gives this Account, That *Charles* the *Great* fortified *Dresden* against the *Bohemians*, *An* 808. and his Son *Charles* made them Tributaries to the Empire, which continued till *Frederick* II's time. *Lewis* King of the *Romans* made War upon them with various success, and brought 12 of their Dukes to be Christians in 862. Duke *Borzivoi* united *Moravia* to *Bohemia*, and converted the whole Kingdom. Their Prince *Wenceslaus* was brought to a Peace by the Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler* about 930. and their King *Boleslaus* was subdued by *Otho* the *Great*, and became his Vassal, *An.* 954. They were brought under by *Otho* II in 976. and for their bad Lives deserted by *Adelbert*, their Bishop, in 999. who going thence to *Hungary* converted many of that People. In 1196 Cardinal *Capuan* being sent thither by *Clement* III. to urge the Celibacy of the Clergy, did narrowly escape being kill'd by the Priests. In 1230. being taught by the *Waldenses* who fled thither, a great part of them embraced their Doctrine. In 1414. a great number were added to their Church by the Preaching of *John Huss*, their King *George Podiebracius* himself being his Convert. In 1467 the *Waldenses* being expelled from *Austria*, *&c.* retired thither, and about that time form'd 200 Congregations in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. They were cruelly persecuted in 1500. and in 1536 united with *Luther*. Their Churches being shut up by the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. they were again opened by *Maximilian*, *An.* 1564. In 1565 they were persecuted a-fresh by *Neuhcusius* Chancellor of the Kingdom, who was drowned in the *Danube*, as returning from *Vienna* with Bloody Orders against them. In 1574. the *Waldenses*, or Brethren of the *Bohemian* Confession being expelled from *Prussia*, retired to *Bohemia*, in which together with *Moravia* there were 17 Barons and 146 Knights of their Communion, and being reproached by their Enemies, they drew up their Confession, which they presented to the Emperor *Maximilian* in 1575. and obtain'd Peace to the Church. At this time the Psalms were Translated into Verse, and accommodated to the *French* Notes by *Vetterus*, a Learned Divine; and in 1588 the Bible was Translated into the Vulgar Language by very Learned Men, and their Liberty was confirmed by the Emperor *Rodolph* II. in 1611. but in a little time after the Grievance of the Protestants not being redressed by the Emperor *Matthias*, it gave rise to the *Bohemian* War in 1618. which having the issue above-mentioned, they were banished the Kingdom in 1639. since which time no publick Assemblies for Protestant Worship hath been suffered there, so that the Brethren were dispersed into *Silesia*, *Poland*, *&c.* *Spanheim* gives this Account of the *Bohemian* Brethren, That in the Fifteenth Century King *Wenceslaus* Reigned in *Bohemia*, being deprived of the Empire, and hated at *Rome* because of his defence of *Hus* and the *Bohemians*, and refusing to put the Popes Bulls in Execution against them; Hence came those reproachful Stories of his having defiled the Baptismal Font by easing Nature, as they alledge against *Constantine Copronymus*. After the Cruel Judgment of the Council of *Constance* against *John Hus*, the *Bohemians* sent Expostulatory Letters thither, but without effect; after which the whole Kingdom did in a manner embrace the Doctrine of *Hus*, in so much that their Number became formidable to the King *Wenceslaus*; whereupon they were persecuted, and their dispersion tended to the propagation of their Perswasion as far as *Scotland*, where *Paul Craw*, a *Bohemian*, was burnt on that account, *An.* 1432. But the People, to whom the Memory of *Huss* and *Jerome* of *Prague* was dear, revenged their death upon the Monks, Abbies, *&c.* Then the Complaints about Witholding the Cup were repeated, *An.* 1417. a little before the end of the Synod of *Constance*. And Communion in Both Kinds was asserted by the University of *Prague*. King *Wenceslaus* being dead, *An.* 1419. all things tended to a War against the *Hussites*, Pope *Martin* V. darting out the Thunderbolts of Excommunication against them, appointing a Croisade, and stirring up the Emperor, Kings, and Princes to root them out. Whereupon the Emperor *Sigismund* having entred *Bohemia* with an Army, persecuted the *Hussites* cruelly, which laid the foundation of a War for 14 years, which not only afflicted *Bohemia*, but *Moravia*, *Misnia*, *&c.* and all *Germany*. The *Hussites* chose *Ziska*, a Valiant Nobleman, for their Captain, who by his great Atchievements became formidable to *Sigismund* and his Party. This General built the City *Tabor*, about 11 miles from *Prague*, in a place naturally fortified with Rocks, and almost inaccessible, whence his Followers were called *Taborites*, as others were also called *Horebites*, from another *Bohemian* Mountain which they called *Horeb*. *Ziska* having defeated the Papists so often, they had no other way to overcome but to divide the *Hussites* amongst themselves. Hence Dissentions ensued betwixt the *Taborites*, the true Disciples of *Hus*, and the *Calixtins*, who only demanded Communion in Both Kinds, agreeing in all other things with the Church of *Rome*, and these were most numerous: But a more dangerous Evil was imminent by the defection of *Ziska*, who was ensnared, by the Flatteries and fair Promises of *Sigismund*, into the Party of the *Calixtins*, and in danger of making War upon the *Taborites* as Hereticks, as some write; but he died of the Plague not long after. His death occasioned a Third Division of the *Hussites*, his Followers calling themselves Orphans, and kept a middle Course betwixt the true *Hussites* and *Calixtins*, whose principal Leader was *Rokizanus*, being corrupted with the hopes of the Archbishoprick of *Prague*, of which notwithstanding the Pope disappointed him because he would not renounce the Cup. The Emperor having been defeated by the *Taborites*, and the Popes Thunderbolts and Croisades taking no effect, they had recourse to fraud. Hence came their inviting of the *Bohemians* to the Synod of *Basil* in 1431. of which a faithful Account is given by *Orthicinus Gratius in fasciculo rerum expetendarum*, and having

with Flattering Promiſes, and giving Hoſtages for Safe-Conduct, engaged the *Bohemians* to ſend Deputies to the Council, they went accompanied with above 300 Horſe, and an Agreement being made among themſelves, the *Calixtins*, headed by *Rokizanus*, demanded the Reſtitution of the Cup. The *Taborites*, headed by *Procopius*, demanded a Reformation of Manners and Things ſcandalous in the Church. The Orphans demanded free Liberty for Preaching the Word of God. And *Peter Payne*, an *Engliſh Wickleite*, who join'd the *Huſſites*, demanded the Interdicting of the Clergy from Secular Dominion. And thoſe Articles were the *Compacta* ſo famous in the *Bohemian* Hiſtory. Theſe things being debated for 50 days, and the *Bohemians* finding themſelves impoſed upon, they prepared to depart, but were Circumvented by a new Fraud, the Council ſending Meſſengers into *Bohemia*, who deceived the *Huſſites* with School Subtleties. So that the *Taborites* were diſappointed of their hopes, and nothing more was obtain'd but the uſe of the Cup, which *Rokizanus* and his Party pretended to be ſufficient, and ſo a Peace was concluded, principally by the means of *Rokizanus* in hopes of the Archbiſhoprick of *Prague*, and *Mainard*, a Valiant *Bohemian* Nobleman and General, who envied the Honour of *Procopius*, whom he afterwards defeated in Battle with the *Taborites* and *Orphans*, being ſuperior in Strength. The Gallant *Procopius* falling in the Fight, being not ſo much Conquered as weary with Conquering, ſaith *Æneas Silvius*, the *Taborites* were almoſt extinguiſh'd in a barbarous manner, but the Remainders of them continued for ſome time in the City of *Tabor*, having ſeparated from the Communion of the other *Bohemians*, but being betrayed by *Rokizanus* to ſubmit themſelves to the Decree of the States, their Town was beſieged and taken by the Viceroy, and the poor People condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and this was the reſult of going to the Council of *Baſil*. *Rokizanus* being diſappointed, he and his Party inveighed againſt the Pope as Antichriſt, and declared they would not ſtand to the *Compacta*, but have the Word of God for their only Rule. Whence followed mutual Excommunications, the Pope having anathematiz'd him and *Georgius Podebradius* the Viceroy. Both of them died in 1471. and particularly *Rokizanus* in deſpair, having told the Viceroy, who came to ſee him, That both of 'em muſt anſwer for their Cruelty againſt their Brethren at the Tribunal of God in a little time. It muſt not be omitted, that the true *Huſſites* were perſecuted by them, and the Papiſts both, though they were at Mortal Variance with one another. *Rokizanus* did alſo propoſe an Agreement with the *Greek* Church, and for that end Mutual Letters and Meſſengers paſſed betwixt them, the *Greeks* Commending the *Bohemians* for withſtanding the *Romiſh* Innovations, and appealing to the Scripture as the only Judge. But *Conſtantinople* being taken by the *Turks* quickly after, this Deſign was broke. Now as to the Original of the *Bohemian* Brethren, *Rokizanus* being wearied with the Reproaches and Intreaties of the true *Huſſites*, obtained Leave from the Viceroy that they might retire into the Mountainous Country next to *Sileſia*, with whom many of the Sincerer *Calixtins* did join, and hence aroſe that Society of the Nobility and Commons of all ſorts who conſtituted a new Diſcipline, and were called by the Name of the Brethren of the Unity; but in a little time they were cruelly perſecuted by *Rokizanus* and the Viceroy, and reproached with all the Contumelies which the Heathens charged upon the Primitive Chriſtians; and being treated in the ſame manner by following Princes, they were forced to abſcond in Caves and Dens. They afterwards united with ſome Remains of the *Waldenſes* in *Moravia* and *Auſtria*, whence that Name became common to both; And when *Luther* begun to appear, there was found to be a great Concord and Harmony betwixt him and them in Doctrine and Diſcipline. *Joannes a Laſco*, a Noble *Polander*, and *Amos Comenius*, have given an account of their Diſcipline, that they had Superintendants and Particular and General Synods. *Spanheim. Epit. Hiſt. Eccl.*

BOHUN, the Sirname of a great Family which was related unto *William* the *Conqueror*, and came along with him into *England*; their Deſcendants have been Earls of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, and Lords of *Midhurſt*; they did conſiderable Service to their Princes and Country, and were honour'd with the Dignity of High Conſtables of *England*. *Humphrey* the Tenth, and laſt of the *Bohuns*, being Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, *Northampton*, and Lord High Conſtable of *England*, left Two Daughters, *Eleonor* Married to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glocester*, and *Mary* Wedded to *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, Earl of *Derby*, Duke of *Hereford*, and afterward King *Henry* the Fourth. *Camb. Dugdale.*

BOHUSSA *Roſſea*, a *Bohemian* Baron, who is ſaid to have ſent Ambaſſadors to all parts of the World in 1480. to ſee if there were pure Churches to be found in any. Theſe at their return aſſur'd him, they met with none beſides that of the *Waldenſes* in *France* and *Italy*, adding, that there were ſome at *Rome* who ſecretly profeſſed that Doctrine. *Lett. Hiſt. Gen.*

BOIANS, Lat. *Boii*, the Name given firſt to the ancient Inhabitants of the *Celtick Gaul*, who were very famous in *Cæſar*'s time, and inhabited the Country which now makes part of *Auvergne*, and *Bourbonnois*. 2. To another People of *Germany*, originally *Gauls*, according to *Tacitus*, who, as *Cæſar* ſaith, having paſſed the *Rhine*, retired into *Vindelicia*. They were afterwards named *Bojoares*, according to *Cluvier*, and their preſent Country is *Bavaria*. 3. Another People of *Gallia Ciſpadana*, that is on this ſide of *Po*, in ancient *Italy*, where are now the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Modena*.

BOJARES, a Name of the Lords of the Court of the Great Duke of *Moſcovia*. They are commonly Thirty who are the Heads of the Council of State, and obliged to ſtay at *Moscow*, and to follow the Prince when he goeth any where elſe. They go every morning to ſalute the Grand Duke, in whoſe preſence they ſtrike their Forehead, for a Token of their Fidelity. Their Houſes are great and magnificent. When they go abroad on Horſeback, they tie to the Saddle a little Kettle-Drum, which they beat from time to time with the Handle of their Whip, to advertiſe the People to make them room. In the Days of Ceremony they are Cloathed with a Brocard Gown, enriched with large Pearls, and wear great Fur'd Caps of a Black Fox Skin. They are imployed not only in Affairs of State, but alſo in the Trying of Cauſes, and other Private Buſineſs, in Quality of Preſidents. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcowie.*

BOJARES, is alſo the Name which is given to the Nobles of *Tranſilvania*, who are Relations, or Allied to the Illuſtrious Family of the ancient *Vaivods*, and are often choſen for Princes of this Country. This Name ſignifieth Lord. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire.*

BOID, the Sirname of a Family which had great Power in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* the Third. *Robert* the chief of this Family, and his Brother named *Alexander*, who was appointed to inſtruct that King in Military Affairs, and brought himſelf and his Family to be the Prince's chief Minions, perſwaded him to withdraw from his Guardians, and put himſelf wholly in their Management, upon which they carried him from *Sterling* to *Edinburgh*, which being ill reſented by the States, they were forced to beg the King's Pardon; and in a little time after, *Robert Boid* above mentioned, was conſtituted the Regent of the Kingdom during the King's Minority, and his Son *Thomas* was Married to the King's Eldeſt Siſter, which as it rais'd the Family to the greateſt height that Subjects were capable of, it made 'em the Object of Envy, and occaſion'd their ruine; for the *Kennedies*, who were their Enemies, improving the opportunity of *Thomas Boid* his abſence, to bring the newly betroath'd Queen from *Denmark*, did render the King their Enemy: So that *Robert* fled into *England*, *Alexander* was beheaded, *Thomas* was declared Rebel, and the King's Siſter Divorc'd from him, and Married to another. He himſelf died at *Antwerp* in *Flanders*, and was Honourably interred by *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*. Thus the Family of the *Boids*, at that time the moſt flouriſhing in all *Scotland*, grew, and was put down in few years, and may be a warning to Poſterity how ſlippery young Princes Favours are. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* is of this Sirname *Buchanan.*

BOILE: See ROBERT.

BOILEAU, (*Giles*) a Councellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, Tranſlated *Arrian*'s *Abridgment of Epictetus*'s *Philoſophy*, and wrote the Life of this Philoſopher in *French*. He wrote likewiſe Two Diſſertations againſt *Menagius* and *Coſtartius*; and after his Death, there was a Tranſlation of his Printed of the Fourth Book of *Virgil*'s *Æneids*, with ſome other Poems. He was admitted into the *French* Academy, after a great deal of Diſpute: His Genius led him to Satyr, for which way of Writing his younger Brother had likewiſe a Talent, who wrote a Book call'd, *Satyrs Du Sieur D. . .* *Giles Boileau* died in the year 1671 being 38 years old.

BOINE, a ſmall County in the North of *Scotland*, which lies North of *Buchan*.

BOJORIX, King of the *Boians*, eſtabliſhed in *Italy*, on this ſide the *Po*, lived about 194 years before Chriſt. Having Rebell'd againſt the *Romans*, he attack'd *Sempronius* in his Camp, and preſſed upon him ſo vigorouſly, that the *Romans* endeavouring to come out, and the *Gauls* to enter, neither the one nor the other Party could ſtir, until *C. Victorius* and *C. Atinius*, took the Enſigns from the Hands of thoſe who carried them, and flung them among the *Gauls*, thus ingaging the *Romans* to attempt impoſſibilities to ſave their Honour; but the *Gauls* who attacked the other ſide the Camp, entred the ſame by the *Quæſtorian Gate*, and cut to pieces all whom they met. *Lucius Poſthumius*, *Atinius* and *Sempronius*, were killed in this Rencounter. Nevertheleſs the Conſul having ſent freſh Troops thither, the *Boians* were forced to retire. *Tit. Liv. L. 34.*

BOIS, or *Silvius* (*Andrew*) Prior of the Abby of *Marchiennes* in the Dioceſs of *Arras*, liv'd in the Twelfth Century, and at the Inſtance of *Peter* Biſhop of *Arras*, wrote

a History of the Kings of *France*, of the firſt Line, Intituled, *De Rebus geſtis, & ſucceſſione Regum Francorum ex Familia Merovingica*. *Dom. Raphael* of *Beauchamp* publiſhed this Book at *Doway* in 1633. with Notes, and call'd it, *Synopſis Franco-Merovingica*. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BOISBELLE, or *Enrichemont*, *Boſcabellum*, a Borough of *France* in *Berri*, with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the Houſe of *Bethune-Sulli*; Here is a very fine Caſtle betwixt *Bourges* and *Sancerre*.

BOIS-DE-TRAHISON, or *Bois-de-Ganelon*, a Foreſt betwixt *Paris* and *Pontoiſe*, upon the Bank of the *Seine*, ſo called, becauſe they ſay that the famous *Ganelon* laid ſeveral Ambuſcades there for *Charlemaign*'s Captains. It is obſerved, that there is a place of this Foreſt, whoſe Wood immediately ſinks to the bottom of the Water, although all the reſt doth float upon the top. *Andrew du Chesne*.

BOIS-LE-DUC, *Bolduc*, or *Boſſe-duc*, *Boſcum-Ducis*, *Sylva-Ducis*, *Bolducum*, and in *Dutch*, *Hertogenboſch*, a City of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, ſituated upon the River *Domel*, which there receives the *Aade*, and afterward the *Dieſe*, and diſcharges it ſelf about two Leagues from thence into the *Maſe*, at the place where it formeth the Iſle of *Bommel*. *Bois-le-duc* is built in a Plain, where there was a Hunting-Foreſt belonging to the Duke of *Brabant*: But Duke *Henry* going to oppoſe the Incurſions which thoſe of *Guelderland* made into his Country, cauſed this Wood to be cut down in 1172. where the foundations of this City were laid, which Duke *Jeffrey* finiſhed in 1184. This City is naturally ſtrong, as well by its ſituation, being environed with Rivers and Meadows covered with Water, as by its Fortifications. Its Ditches are filled with the Waters of the ſaid Rivers, which enter into the City by divers Channels, very commodious to the Inhabitants. They are almoſt all Soldiers, tho' they do not neglect Trade; which occaſioneth this ſaying, That *the Inhabitants of* Bois-le-Duc *are Warlike Merchants*. The City is large, fair, well built, and very populous. The Cathedral Church of St. *John* is one of the moſt magnificent of the *Low-Countries*, with a very fine Clock. The Market-place is invironed with fine Buildings, where 10 of the greateſt Streets meet. The *Hollanders* became at laſt Maſters of it in 1629. by the Valour and Conduct of *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*. We have a particular Hiſtory of this Siege, written by *Peter Borri*. This Town is 20 miles Eaſt of *Breda*, 43 North Eaſt of *Antwerp*, 50 South of *Amſterdam*. *Guichardin deſcrip. du Pais ... Miræus*

BOIS-OLIVIER, Abbot of *Beaulieu*, a *Frenchman*; Cardinal *Seraphino Olivier* adopted him into his Family, and procur'd him his Preferment; when this Cardinal died, he made his Funeral Oration at *Rome* in 1609. He died in the year 1626. He wrote ſeveral Things, and amongſt others *Bibliotheca Horatenſis* in 1605. *Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin. 1 Imag. Illuſt. C. 81.*

BOIS-ORSILVIUS, (*John*) born at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, and Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Doway*, was Eminent in his way in the Sixteenth Century. He died 1576. and wrote, *De Morbi Antiqui Curatione*; *Academiæ Duacenſis & Profeſſorum Encomium, &c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Vander Linden. De Script. Med.*

BOISSARD, (*John James*) of *Beſançon*, liv'd to the year 1595. publiſh'd a Book of the Antiquities of *Rome*, in Two Volumes in Folio, call'd, *De Romanæ Urbis Topographia & Antiquitate*. He likewiſe wrote, *The Lives of Men of Learning*, with Cuts, done by *Theodore de Brie*; And another Book, call'd, *Theatrum Humanæ Vitæ*, in Quarto.

BOISTUAU, or *Boaiſtuau*, (*Peter*) call'd *Launay*, born at *Nantes* in *Britany*. *La Croix du Main* gives him a great Character for his Learning and Elocution, beſides ſeveral other very ingenious Pieces. He wrote an Excellent Book call'd, *Theatre Du Monde*, which has run through 20 Editions. *Du Verdier Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. &c.* This Author died at *Paris* in 1566.

BOLAKI, Son to *Koſrou*, eldeſt Son to *Gehan guir*, King of the *Indies*; His Father *Koſrou* being dead, he was named Succeſſour to the Crown by his Grandfather *Gehan-guir* in 1627. and recommended to *Aſſouf-Kan*, Generaliſſimo of the Armies, and firſt Miniſter of State. But this Miniſter, who had given his Daughter to *Aurom*, ſince called *Chageban*, Brother to *Koſrou*, betrayed the Intereſts of *Bolaki*, and authoriſed the Uſurpation of his Son in Law. He ingaged moſt part of the Lords of the Court in *Chageban*'s Party; and the better to hide his Intreagues, and ſurprize the young King *Bolaki*, who did not underſtand Affairs, he ſpread a Rumour that *Chageban* was dead, and that having deſired to be interred near *Gehan guir* his Father, his Body was to be brought to *Agra*. The Stratagem was cunningly managed. *Aſſouf-kan* perſwaded *Bolaki* to go meet the Body of his Uncle, within a League of *Agra*. In the mean time *Chageban* marched *incognito*, and as he was in ſight of the Army which was near *Agra*, he put himſelf into a Coffin, where he had Air enough to draw his breath. This Coffin being carried into a Tent, all the Heads of the Conſpiracy came on pretence to honour the Body of the deceaſed Prince: The young King alſo being come out of *Agra* to meet it, *Aſſouf-kan* cauſed the Coffin to be opened, and *Chageban* riſing, appeared to the whole Army, whoſe Generals and Officers declared him King with publick Acclamations. The young King *Bolaki* being informed in his way of theſe Proceedings, was ſo troubled at it, that he fled into *Perſia*, where King *Chaſefi* ordered him a Penſion ſuitable to his Birth. *Tavernier Voyage des Indes.*

Kings of Bohemia.

BOLESLAUS the Firſt of the Name called *Cruel*, King or Prince of *Bohemia*, was youngeſt Son to *Wratiſlas* and *Drahomira*, and Brother to *Wenceſlaus*, whom he Murthered *Septemb.* 28. 929. or 932. and uſurped his Throne. He defended himſelf during 14 years againſt the Emperor *Otho*, who would have deprived him of his Crown, on account of his Fratricide; but was at laſt conſtrained to come to a Peace on paying a certain Tribute, making publick Penance for the death of St. *Wenceſlaus*, and recalling the Chriſtians whom he had Baniſhed. *Boleſlaus* died *July* 15. 967. being 58 years of Age. *Martin Cromer Hiſt. de Pologne.*

BOLESLAUS the Second, called the *Pious* and *Meek*, was youngeſt Son to *Boleſlaus* I. much admired for his Mildneſs, Piety, and Courage. He made Incurſions as far as *Ruſſia*, and the Frontiers of *Poland*. In 976. he defeated at *Pileſne* the Army of the Emperor *Otho* II. Commanded by *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*. He concluded Peace afterwards with *Otho* III. Son to *Otho* II. by the interceſſion of his Brother *Mieſco*, and ſent for *Ditmar* the *Saxon*, who was a moſt Zealous Preacher of the Goſpel, and made him Biſhop. *Boleſlaus* died in 999. *Cromer. Crantz.*

BOLESLAUS the Third, called the *Red*, the *Covetous*, and the *Blind*, was Son to *Boleſlaus* II. whom he ſucceeded: Through his negligence he loſt all that his Father had Conquered in the Neighbouring Provinces. His Uncle *Mieſko* ſeizing upon his Perſon, cauſed his Eyes to be put out, and became Maſter of *Prague*, and divers other Places, which he left to his Son named *Boleſlaus*. In the mean time the unfortunate Prince being driven from his Kingdom, implored the Succour of the *Saxons* and *Sclavonians* in *April* 1008. and after a long and miſerable Life, he died in 1037. aged above 80. *Jacomire*, the youngeſt of his Sons, was named Regent of *Bohemia*; but his eldeſt Brother *Ulric*, cauſed his Eyes to be put out. *Dubravius.*

Kings of Poland.

BOLESLAUS the Firſt of the Name, Sirnamed *Crobius*, Duke, and afterwards King of *Poland*, ſucceeded in 969. to his Father *Miciſlaus* or *Meciſlaus*, who had become Chriſtian: He bore the Title of King with conſent of Pope *Sylveſter* II. and the Emperor *Otho* III. who in 1001. acquitted his Country from all Juriſdiction of the Empire. This Prince laboured much for the good of Religion, and advantage of his Country, having rendered thoſe of *Pruſſia*, *Ruſſia*, and *Moravia*, his Tributaries. He ſuppreſſed the Rebellion of the latter, re-eſtabliſhed *Stopocus* Duke of *Ruſſia*, whom his Brother *Jaroſlaus* had deprived. *Boleſlaus* was a Warlike Prince, and liberal towards the Churches. *Martin Cromer.*

BOLESLAUS the Second, called the *Bold* and the *Cruel*, born in 1043. was choſen King after *Caſimir* I. his Father, in 1058. He waged War againſt the *Bohemians* and *Ruſſians* with good ſucceſs; He triumphed in *Hungary* over *Andrew* that had uſurped the Crown from *Bela*, whom he re-eſtabliſhed upon the Throne. He did the ſame Service to *Izaſlaus*, Prince of *Kiovia*, his Kinſman, after having puniſhed his Rebellious Subjects: And yet this Virtuous Youth, apparently ſo full of Zeal for Religion and Juſtice, and always Victorious, degenerated into Sacrilegious Tyranny, and effeminate Pleaſures, during his Winter-Quarters in *Ruſſia*, which corrupted his Martial Mind. Yet it is aſſerted, That on his return, he puniſhed, even againſt the Minds of the Soldiers, the Women, who, in abſence of their Husbands, during this ſeven Years War, had forfeited their Honour, making them ſuckle Dogs inſtead of Children. He at laſt became guilty of Rapes and Adulteries, and in a word, altogether Cruel and Diſſolute. *Stanſlaus* Biſhop of *Cracovia*, a Prelate of ſingular merit, reprehended him for his Debaucheries, which coſt him his Life as he was ſaying Maſs, *May* 5. 1079. Pope *Gregory* VII. Excommunicated *Boleſlaus*, who being Curſed by all Men abandoned his Kingdom, and killed himſelf in deſpair about 1081. Some ſay that he was torn to pieces by Dogs as a Hunter, and others, that he endur'd Penance in a Monaſtery where he lived incognito, near *Inſpruch*: But it is certain, That he retired into *Hungary* with *Maſco* his Son, whom he had by *Wiſleſlave*, Daughter to a Prince of *Ruſſia*, and died there. *Cromer, Crantz.*

BOLESLAUS the Third, Sirnamed *Lubaccus*, was born in 1085. and ſucceeded in 1103. to *Ladiſlaus* I. Brother

ther to *Boleſlaus* II. He re-eſtabliſhed, by his great Actions, the Name which his Uncle had render'd odious. The *Bohemians*, who were going to invade his Kingdom, felt the weight of his Arms twice in their own Country: He puniſhed alſo the Levity of the *Pomeranians*, who had thrice Rebelled; He Conquered the *Ruſſians*; but being ſurprized by them afterwards in an Ambuſcado, he was obliged to fly; and 'tis ſaid, that he took this Misfortune ſo impatiently, that he died for grief a Year after; though it was a ſmall Misfortune for a Prince, who had been at Wars from Nine years old, and fought 47 Battels. In that which he fought *An.* 1109. near *Breſlaw*, he defeated the Emperor *Henry* V. who ſent to ask Peace of him. *Boleſlaus* went to meet the Emperor to conclude the ſame, and it was followed with a double Alliance; for this *Poliſh* Prince having left his Wife *Sibilavia*, Daughter to *Michdel* Duke of *Kiovia*, eſpouſed *Alix*, Siſter to *Henry*; and *Ladiſlaus* his Son was married to *Chriſtina*, younger Daughter to the Emperor. *Boleſlaus* was alſo engaged in a Civil War againſt one of his Baſtard Brothers named *Sbingeus*, whom he often pardoned for his Rebellions and Conſpiracies againſt his Perſon; but his Subjects forc'd him at laſt to put this Rebel to Death. *Boleſlaus* was a juſt, liberal, and blameleſs Prince. He died in 1139. after a Reign of 37 years, leaving ſeven Children by his ſecond Wife. *Cromer*, *Guagnini*, *Stanislaus*.

BOLESLAUS the Fourth, called *the Curled*, or *the Hairy*, Son to *Boleſlaus* III. was choſen Prince of *Poland* in 1146 after *Ladiſlaus* his Brother, who was Baniſhed. He gave him *Sileſia* upon the entreaty of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; defeated the Rebellious *Pruſſians*, and obliged them to receive Baptiſm, and died after a Reign of 27 years, in 1173.

BOLESLAUS the Fifth, called *the Chaſte*, becauſe he lived in perpetual Continency with *Cunegonde* of *Hungary* his Wife, Daughter to *Bela* IV. He was choſen in 1227. after his Brother *Leſcus the White*; He reigned 52 years, and ſuffered much during his Minority, by the Ambition of thoſe who aſpired to the Throne. *Conrad* Duke of *Maſſovia*, his Uncle, ſeized his Perſon, and uſurp'd the Government; but he was delivered by *Henry* Duke of *Breſlaw*, his Couſin, to whom, on pretence of Guardianſhip, the Government was committed. *Henry the Pious* ſucceeded the latter. In 1240. the *Tartars* made their firſt Incurſions into *Poland*, Plunder'd *Cracovia*, and waſted *Moravia* and *Sileſia*, where the ſame Duke of *Breſlaw* was ſlain. *Boleſlaus* was a kind of Exile with *Bela* his Father-in-Law, and *Poland* divided into two Factions, between *Conrad* and *Boleſlaus the Bald*, Son to *Henry the Pious*: But the *Polanders*, being weary of all theſe Diſorders, recall'd their Prince, defeated *Conrad*, and obtain'd a famous Victory over the *Tartars* in 1267. Theſe *Barbarians* Plunder'd *Cracovia* a ſecond time in 1258. and returning again Nine years after, *Peter* Palatine of *Cracovia* defeated them *June* 19. whilſt *Boleſlaus* was at his Prayers. *Boleſlaus* died *December* 10. 1279. *Cromer*.

BOLGIUS, or *Belgius*, Prince of the *Celtæ* and *Galatians*, ſucceeded his Father *Cerethrius*. He made War on the *Macedonians*, and killed their King *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, or the *Thunderer*, *in Battel*.

BOLL, (*John*) a famous *Flemiſh* Painter, born at *Malines*. He was Excellent at Painting of Landskips, and particularly conſiderable for Miniature. He uſed to be employ'd at *Bruſſels* for the Drawing of Tapeſtry. He died in the year 1593. *Felibien. Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

BOLLANDUS, (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Tillemont*, in the *Low-Countreys*; A Perſon of great Learning, and indefatigable Induſtry: He attempted to write the Lives of the Saints, and in 1643 he publiſh'd Two Volumes in Folio for the Month *January*; He continued the Work, and publiſh'd Three Volumes more for the Month *February*; but beginning the Month of *March*, he was prevented in the proſecution of the Argument by Death, which happened in *September* 1665. Monſieur *Rapine* made him this Funeral Elegy.

Bollandus Sacrum Faſtis dum ſcriberet Annum,
Mors imperfectum barbara rapit opus.
Mandabat Scriptis Divos Divumque Labores,
Et qua quiſque olim venit ad Aſtra viâ.
Scriptori Menſis proceſſerat unus & alter,
Tertius incœptum cum male ſolvit iter
Parce tuo, Bollande, quære de Funere, Faſtis
Hic demum ipſe tuis annumerandus eras.

Alegamb. in Bibl. Script. S. J. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.

BOLLERBRUN, a Lake near *Altembek* in *Weſtphalia*, which overflows the adjacent Sands twice a day, with an extraordinary Noiſe, and re-enters its Banks ſometime after. *Beckman.*

BOLOGNE, or *Bononia*, upon the Sea, near the *Liane*, a City of *Picardy* in *France*, with the Title of a County, Bailiwick, and Biſhoprick, ſuffragan of *Rheims*. It is no doubted but that the Port of *Bononia* is the *Iccius Portus* of *Ceſar*, called alſo *Portus Morinus*, *Portus Morinorum*, *Geſoriacis Portus*, *Geſoriacum Navale*, *Etnonia*, and *Bolonia*; which ſhews that this City is Ancient. *Bologne* had Earls of its own, and gave Name to an illuſtrious Family, deſcended by the Mothers ſide from the *French* Kings of the ſecond Race; which after having paſſed through divers renowned Families, was at laſt united to that of *Auvergne*, in the Perſon of *Robert* VI. of the Name, Earl of *Auvergne*. In 1477. King *Lewis* XI. took the County of *Bologne* from *Margaret* of *Burgundy*; and *Bertrand* II. Earl of *Auvergne*, yielded it to the ſame King, who gave him in exchange the County of *Lauragais*, with ſome particular Revenues, and united this County to the Crown. *Henry* VII. of *England*, in 1487. reduc'd this City to a very low Condition, when he enter'd *France* for the Protection of the Dutchy of *Britain*; but the *French* King, *Charles* VIII. bought his Peace, and preſerv'd it. His Son *Henry* VIII. took it afterwards in 1544. and kept it all his Life. In the Minority of *Edward* VI. it was ſold, or ſurrender'd to the *French* again for a much leſs ſum than it coſt. It lies in Longitude 22. 42. Lat. 50. 30. *Bologne* is divided into Higher and Lower; the Firſt is ſtrong, and defended with a good Citadel; the Lower lies along the Port, at the Mouth of the River *Liane*: This Haven is none of the beſt. The Lower City is inhabited by Merchants, and contains the Pariſh of St *Nicholas*, with divers Religious Houſes; The Higher City is well built, and adorned with ſeveral Markets and Fountains: And beſides the Citadel, the Palace where Cauſes are try'd, the Abbey of St. *Wilemer*, which now belongs to the Fathers of the Oratory; the Cathedral Church of our Lady, with the Pariſh Church of St. *Joſeph*, and ſome other Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes, contribute much to embelliſh it. The Biſhop's See was in times paſt at *Terouane*; but this City having been ruined in 1553. by the Emperor *Charles* V. Pope *Pius* V. by his Bull in 1566. transferr'd the Biſhoprick to *Bologne*. *Bologne* is ſeven Leagues from *Calais* to the South, and five North from *Eſtaples*. It was formerly the uſual place of paſſage from *France* into *Britain*; and according to *Pliny*, the ſhorteſt and moſt convenient. The Countrey called *Boulenois*, or belonging to *Bologne*, is bounded by *Picardy* on the North, by the *Britiſh* Sea on the Weſt, *Artois* on the Eaſt, and *Ponthieu* on the South; from which laſt it is ſeparated by the River *Canche*. It had its own Earls, the laſt whereof ſold it in 1477. to *Lewis* XI. of *France*.

BOLOGNIA: See *Bononia*.

BOLOGNINI, (*Lewis*) Doctor of Law of *Bononia* in *Italy*, a Perſon of Note in the 15th Century; He wrote ſeveral Pieces, *Lecturæ ſuper totum Jus Civile & Canonicum. Liber Conſiliorum. Tractatus de Indulgentiis. Hiſtoria Summorum Pontificum, &c. Alidoſi de Jur. Bonon. Panciro. De Clar. Juriſc. Leand. Albert. Hiſt. Bonon &c.*

BOLSEC, (*Jerome Hermes*) Born at *Paris*, and practis'd Phyſick at *Lyons*, towards the latter end of the 16th Century. He made an Acquaintance with *Calvin*, which improv'd to ſuch an intimacy that he follow'd him to *Geneva*, and embrac'd his Opinion; but afterwards he returned to the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and proved a Zealous *Roman* Catholick. He wrote *Calvin*'s Life in 1577. and in 1582. he publiſhed part of *Beza*'s. This Author wrote ſome other pieces both in Divinity and Phyſick. *La Croix du Main. Du Verdier, Vauprivas, Bibl. Franc.*

BOLSENA, a Town of *Italy*, formerly belonging to *Tuſcany*, and now to St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*: It is the *Volſinium* of the Ancients. It was a Biſhoprick; but the See is now tranſlated to *Orvieto*, which is not far from it. *Bolſena* gives its Name to a Lake, wherein are two Iſlands, of which, the one named *Mattana*, is famous for the *Exit* of Queen *Amalazunthe*, put to Death there by the Ungrateful *Theodatus*.

BOLSOVER, a Market Town in *Derbyſhire*, pretty large and well built, noted for its glaz'd Tobacco Pipes. It hath a pretty Caſtle, built on a Riſing-ground, thought to have been a Garriſon of the *Danes*, there being two huge Trenches ſtill to be ſeen there: It's 144 Miles from *London*.

BOLTON, a Market Town of *Salford* Hundred, in the S. of *Lancaſhire*, 146 Miles from *London*.

BOLTON, a Noble Seat in *Yorkſhire*, belonging to his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke hereof by our preſent King *William* III.

BOLWERT, or *Bolſwart*, a Town of *Weſt-Friezland* in the *Low-Countries*, one League from *Sneck*, and about three from *Leeuwarden*. It is one of thoſe which entred into a Confederacy with the *Germans*. *Peter* of *Bolſwart*, who wrote an Hiſtory of *Friezland* from 781 till 1550 was a Native of this Town.

BOMAL, a City on the River *Ourt*, in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, ſubject to the *French*; it ſtands 18 Miles South of *Liege*, and 48 North of *Luxemburg*.

BOMB, a great Bowl of Iron, filled with Artificial Fire and Nails, which is thrown into beſieged Places, in order to ruine them. *Mezeray*, in the Reign of *Francis* I. deſcribes Bombs after this manner: *They are*, ſaith he, *certain great Granades, long, or round, which are charged with Gun-powder, and fired from a Mortar to make them fall upon any place, where they make a double Havock, both by their weight when they fall, and by the violence of the Powder.* They put to the Hole of the Bomb a Squib, which is ſo ordered, that it gives fire to the Powder of the Bomb about a Moment after its fall. To throw the Bomb, the Match is put to the Squib, and at the ſame time to the Hole of the Mortar, which driveth the Bomb into the Air.

BOMBARD, a thick and ſhort Cannon, ſo named, from the Latin word *Bombus*, or from the Greek Βόμβος, becauſe it makes a great Noiſe.

BOMBEI, or *Bombaira*, a Town in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which was reſigned to the *Engliſh* by the *Portugueſe*, as a Part of the Portion of *Katharine* the Wife of *Charles* II. It lies in the *Indian* Ocean, on the Weſt ſide of the Cape of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Decam*, between *Surat* to the N. and *Goa* to the S.

BOMBERG, (*Daniel*) a Famous Printer of *Antwerp*, went to ſettle himſelf at *Venice*, where he Printed a great quantity of *Hebrew Bibles*, the moſt part of which are much eſteemed for the Exactneſs of the Correction, and the Beauty of the Characters. From this Preſs came alſo ſeveral Works of Rabbins in their Tongue, that have render'd the Name of *Bomberg* as famous amongſt the Jews as amongſt us. They ſay that he ſpent vaſt Sums of Money to Print Books; and that he Printed amongſt others, the *Thalmud* three times. *Iſaac Voſſius*.

BOMBINI, (*Paul*) Born at *Coſenza* in *Calabria*, liv'd under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. and *Urban* VIII. He was a good Linguiſt, underſtood the Polite part of Learning; and was both Orator, Philoſopher, and Divine. He wrote the Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Spain*, and publiſh'd it in the Year 1634. *Leo Allatius in Apparb. Urban. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Lat. Hiſp. &c.*

BOMBON, a Province of Southern *America* in *Peru*, about the Lake of *Chincacocha*, and the River *Xauva*, called alſo *Rio* of *Maragnon*.

BOMILCAR, General of the *Carthaginians*, was ſo allarm'd at the Exploits of *Agathocles* in *Africk*, that he deſign'd to deliver him the City of *Carthage*, had it not been for a Sedition which aroſe in the Enemies Camp. The *Carthaginians*, full of Indignation for this Deſign, hanged him in the Market-place, that he might receive the Punithment of his Crime in the ſame Place where he had received the Ornaments of his Dignity, *Anno* 448. of *Rome*.

BOMILCAR, Murthered *Maſſiva* at the Inſtigation of *Jugurtha*, but having afterwards conſpired with *Mabdalſa* againſt *Jugurtha* himſelf, the Treachery was diſcovered, and the Traytor puniſhed. *Salluſt. Bell. Jugurth.*

BOMMEL, a ſtrong Place of the Dutchy of *Guelderland* in the *Low-Countries*; which gives Name to the Iſle of *Bommel*, formed by the *Meuſe* and *Vahal*, betwixt *Utrecht*, *Bois le Duc*, *Buren*, &c. *Otho* VII. Earl of *Guelderland*, cauſed it to be ſurrounded with Walls, in 1229. and *Raimond* I. founded there a College of Canons in 1303. Some call it *Saltsbommel*, that is, *Bommel* of the Salt-Houſes, to diſtinguiſh it from another ſmall Village, which is not far from it, called *Maesbommel*. Others believe that the Iſle of *Bommel*, called *Bommelweert*, is the Iſle whereof *Cæſar* ſpeaks, and calls it *Inſula Batavorum*. The Geographer *Sanſon*, in his Remarks upon the Ancient *Gaul*, places this Iſland betwixt the ancient Chanel of the *Rhine* and the *Vahal*, which now comprites the *Betuwe* that makes part of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and of *South-Holland*. The *French* took this Town in 1672 and the next Year quitted and diſmantled it. It is eight Miles North of *Boiſleduc*, 18 South of *Utrecht*, and 42 South of *Amſterdam*, &c. *Valerius Andreas*.

BOMONICKS, Young Men of *Lacedæmonia*, who took pride to endure the laſhes of Whips, which were given them at the Sacrifices of *Diana*. This Name cometh from Βωμός, Altar, becauſe they were ſcourged before the Altar of this Goddeſs.

BONA, a *Piemontoiſe*, a very Learned and Devout Man; was created Cardinal by *Clement* IX. who being dead, moſt did wish that *Bona* ſhould have ſucceeded him; whereupon this Epigram following was compos'd:

Grammaticæ leges plerumque Eccleſia ſpernit:
Forte erit ut liceat dicere Papa Bona.

To which this Anſwer was made:

Vma ſolæciſmi ne te conturbet imago;
Eſſet Papa Bonus, ſi Bona Papa foret.

This Great Man died *October* 25. 1674. His Works are, *De Divina Pſalmodia. Manuductio ad Cœlum. Via compendii ad Deum. De rebus Liturgicis. De diſcretione Spirituum. De diſcretione vitæ Chriſtianæ, &c.*

BONACIOLI, (*Lewis*) an eminent Phyſician of *Ferrara*, flouriſhing in the year 1530. Authors mention him with advantage, and the Works which he has written, juſtifie that Character. *De Uteri Partium; confectione. De Conceptionis Indiciis, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

BONAROTA, (*Michael Angelo*) a famous Painter and Carver, was Son to *Lewis Buonarruoti Simoni*, of the ancient Houſe of the Earls of *Canoſſa*. He was born in 1474. in a Caſtle called *Chiuſi*, in the Country of *Arezzo*, where his Father and Mother then lived. And ſome time after, being returned to *Florence*, he was put to Nurſe at a Village called *Settignano*, wherein the moſt part of the Inhabitants were Carvers, and amongſt others, the Husband of his Nurſe; which made him ſay, that *he had ſuck'd the Art of Carving with his Milk.* He had ſo ſtrong an Inclination for Deſigning, that his Parents were forc'd to bind him Prentice to *Dominick Ghirlandajo*. At the Age of 16 Years he betook himſelf to Carve Figures in Marble, which ſurprized all thoſe who ſaw them. Pope *Julius* II. employed him, and often gave him marks of his Eſteem and Gratitude. *Michael-Angelo* was alſo beloved, and courted by the Popes, *Leo* X. *Clement* VII. *Paul* III. *Julius* III. and *Paul* IV. He was much eſteemed by King *Francis* I. Emperor *Charles* V. *Coſmo de Medicis*, the *Venetians*, and even by *Solyman* Emperor of the *Turks*, and all the Princes and great Lords of *Europe*. He died at *Rome* in 1564. being 88 Years and 11 Months old; and a little while after, his Body was tranſported to *Florence*, where all the fine Wits in Arts and Sciences laboured to make him magnificent Obſequies. Thus *Michael-Angelo* was profoundly skill'd in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and has the Name of the greateſt *Deſigner* that ever was; and it's Univerſally allow'd him, That never Painter in the World underſtood Anatomy ſo well. His moſt celebrated piece of Painting, is that of the Laſt Judgment, in the Pope's Chapel. *Freſney*'s Tranſlation of the Art of Painting, *p.* 265. &c. *Vaſari*, *Felibien*, &c.

BONASIANS, Hereticks of the Fourth Age, who ſaid, That *Jeſus Chriſt was the Son of God only by Adoption.*

BONAVENTURE, or *Bahya de Bonaventura*, *ſinus Bonaventuræ*, a Gulph of *Southern America*, in *Popayan*.

BONAVENTURE, *Cardinal*, called the *Seraphick Doctor*; his own Name was *John Fidauze*, and he was a Native of *Balnea Regia*, commonly *Bagnarea*, a ſmall Town in *Tuſcany*. He took the Habit of a *Franciſcan* Monk, Studied under *Alexander Alenſis*, was Doctor of *Paris*, and taught Divinity in that City and elſewhere, with great applauſe. At 34 years of Age, he was made General of his Order, in 1256. After the Death of *Clement* IV. the See being vacant about Three years, and the Cardinals not agreeing upon the Election of a new Pope, left the chuſing of one to *Bonaventure*, engaging themſelves by a mutual Promiſe, to acknowledge him whom he ſhould Name, though it ſhould be himſelf. But he choſe *Theobald* Archdeacon of *Liege*, who was then in the *Holy-Land*, and took the Name of *Gregory* X. This Pope made him a Cardinal, and Biſhop of *Alba* in 1272. and ordered him to aſſiſt at the Eleventh General Council of *Lyons*. He was preſent at the firſt Seſſion held *May* 7. 1274. and died ſome days after in that City on *Sunday*, *July* 15. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, conformable to thoſe of *Rome*, in Eight Tomes, where ſome other Treatiſes have been inſerted; but thoſe of this Cardinal are eaſily diſcerned from the reſt. *Bellarmin*, *Spondan. John Gerſon.*

BONAVENTURE, or *Bonaventura*, (*Frederick*) Born at *Urbin*, where he lived in the latter End of the 16th Century. He was a General Scholar, and particularly, a great Grecian and Philoſopher. He was a Favourite to the Duke of *Urbin*, and minded Learning more than Intereſt. His Works are, *De Ventis. De Oſto-Meſtri Partu. De Monſtris. De Æſtu Maris. De Via Lactea. De Cane Rabido. De Jure Regni, &c. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin. 1. Imag. Illuſt. C.* 151.

BONCIARI, (*Mark Antony*) of *Perugia*, in *Italy*. He liv'd to the Beginning of the 17th Century, and was very much valued for his Learning. He wrote a Volume of Epiſtles; a Greek Grammar; divers Poems; *Triumphus Auguſtus*; *Seraphides*, *Lib.* 3. *&c. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin. 1. Imag. Illuſt. C.* 53.

BONCONVENTO, or *Bonconvent*, a ſmall City of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, near *Sienna*, ſituated on a Hill. It was here that the Emperor *Henry* VII. was Poyſon'd in 1313.

BONCOURT, a Village ſituated upon the *Eure*, within a League and quarter of *Paſſy*, in the Dioceſe of *Evreux* in *Normandy*. This Village was burnt in 1666, 1667, 1668, and 1669. by an extraordinary Fire, the natural Cauſe whereof could never be diſcovered. It ſeized moſt of the Houſes at different Seaſons; ſometimes in Rooms, ſometimes in Barns, ſometimes in Stables, ſometimes on the Walls and Dunghills. It reſembled an *Ignis fatuus*, or *Will*

Will of the Wisp, which went and came upon all sorts of Materials: It burnt violently, was of a Bluish colour, and stunk exceedingly. Having on a time seized a House which was joined to two others, it consumed the first and last, without touching the middlemost. There were 80 Houses in the Village before this Conflagration, which were all burnt excepting two or three; and it was observed, that during the four years wherein this Fire appeared, it was most ardent about the latter end of *August*, and the beginning of *September*, and that before it begun, they only perceived some Reddish Clouds in the Air; and that in those Years the Land brought forth commonly all sorts of Fruits. About fifteen or sixteen Houses which stood but 50 Paces from the Village, and composed a Hamlet, were exempted from those Flames. The Intendant of the Generality of *Roan* caused a Narrative thereof to be drawn, in 1670. which was attested by the Lieutenant of *Passy*, and the Dean of the Diocese of *Evreux*. *Memoirs du Temps*.

BONDELMONT, a *Florentin* Cavalier, had promised to Marry a Gentlewoman of the Family of the *Amidees*; but the Wedding being delay'd, he was gain'd by a Lady of the Family of the *Donati*, and perswaded to Marry her Daughter. The *Amidees* resolving to be revenged for this Injury, Murthered *Bondelmont* on *Easter Sunday*, 1215. as he was going to Church. This caused a great Disorder in the City, and the Nobility was divided into two Factions; those who were for the *Bondelmonts*, took the Name of *Guelfs*; and those who upheld the *Donati*, were called *Gibelins*. *Villan.*

BONE, a City of the Province of *Constantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, or *Tunis*, according to *Marmol*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean*. The ancient City which was called *Hippo*, was destroyed by *Calif Odman*, in 651. so that there remains nothing but the ruines of a Temple, and a great Palace, upon the Bank of the River *Jadoc*. Sometime after, the *Mahometans* built another a League West from thence, which the *Arabians* call *Beled-el-Ugneb*, that is, *Place of Jujubes*, because of the Plenty of that Fruit thereabouts. The Christians call it *Bone*, either from the ancient Name *Hippo*, or because it is the best and fertilest Country of all *Barbary*. The Castle was built upon a Hill which Commands the City, by the King of *Tunis*, *An.* 1500. *Bone* has a little Port, where the Merchant Vessels Trade in Leather, Wooll, Dates, and other Product of the Country. The Inhabitants suffer much for want of good Water, having none but Rain Water reserved in Cisterns. There is a long shallow Road Eastward of the Town, where there's a Fishery for Coral; The *Genoese* built a Fort upon a Rock, to defend themselves from Pyrates, in this Fishery, which they farm'd of the King of *Tunis*. The Emperor *Charles* V. after having taken *Tunis*, in 1535. sent *Andrew Doria* with 30 Galleys, and 2000 Men to seize *Bone*, which he found abandoned by the Inhabitants. Sometime after, he caused it to be dismantled; but the *Turks* have fortified and re-peopled it since. *Marmol de L'Afrique.*

BONFINIUS, (*Anthony*) a Native of *Ascoli*, flourish'd in the 15th Century; He was a Learned Man, and good Linguist, and much esteemed by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, at whose persuasion he wrote the History of that Kingdom to 1495. consisting of 45 Books; He was a good Man, and impartial in his relations, telling things as they were, for which he is censured by some Criticks, particularly *Raderus*. *Bonfinius* published also Dialogues *de fide Conjugali & Virginitate*. *The Life of* Philostratus. *S. Sophists*. *The Rhetorick of* Hermogenes, *&c.* The best Edition of his History of *Hungary*, was Printed by *John Sambucus* of *Tirnaw*, or *Durn*, in *Hungary*, in 1568. This Edition has fifteen Books more in it, than that that was first Printed by *Brenner*. *Bellarmin*, *Vossius*.

BONGOMILES, or *Bogomiles*, Hereticks, so call'd, from *Bogomilus* a Monk. This Heresie is made up of *Manicheism* and *Massalianism*, and contains many monstrous and absurd Tenets. These Hereticks despis'd the Mysteries of Christianity: They call'd Churches, the Devil's Temples, and made no account of the Eucharist. They were strangely positive in their Heterodoxies, and firmly believ'd, they could endure any Torture without sense of Pain. They believ'd GOD had a Humane Form, and that St *Michael* the Arch-Angel, was Incarnate. They made use of none but the Lord's Prayer; and believ'd they could Conceive, and bring forth the *WORD*, as well as the Blessed Virgin; and understood nothing of the Resurrection, but Repentance and a Good Life. This Heresie was condemn'd in a Council of *Constantinople*, held in 1143. *Baronius*, *A C.* 1118 *Cave. Hist. Later. Pars* 1. *pag.* 679. *Pars* 2. *p.* 414.

BONI, a little Town in *France* upon the River *Loire*, between *Nevers* and *Orleans*, in the Country of *Puisaie* in *France*, a little above *Briare*. It suffered much during the Civil Wars, the Importance of the Pass on the River drawing this Mischief upon it. The Protestants took and plundered it in 1561. The King's Troops retook it; afterwards it returned again to the former, until 1568. that the Roman Catholicks retook it; nor did it suffer less during the Wars of the League. It is 30 Miles North-East of *Bourges*.

BONIFACE the First, a *Roman*, succeeded *Zozimus* in the Popedom, *December* the 24th, 418. His Election was controverted by some of the Clergy, who ordained *Eulalius*. The Emperor *Honorius*, who was prepossest in his Favour, by the Relation of *Symmachus*, Governor of the City, sent a Rescript to maintain this *Anti-Pope*; but having found out the Truth, he ordered *Boniface* and *Eulalius* to come to *Ravenna*, and there assembled in 419. the Prelates of the *Gauls*, of *Italy* and *Africk*, who decided the Cause in Favour of *Boniface*. In the mean time, this Pope having received Letters, which *Julian* the *Pelagian* writ to his Predecessor; he sent them to St. *Augustin*, who was rudely treated by them; and this Holy Doctor answered them by four Books, which he dedicated to *Boniface*, Entituled, *Against the two Epistles of the* Pelagians. He ordered that no Woman should touch the consecrated Pale or Incense, and that no Servant or Debtor should be received into the Clergy. *Boniface* died *October* the 25th, in 423. having held the See four Years ten Months.

BONIFACE the Second, a *Roman*, was made Pope after *Felix* III. *October* 15. 530. Some Malecontents opposed *Dioscorus* to him, who died a little while after. In the mean time *Boniface*, who had seen the Disturbance at his own Election, and feared such another after his Death, called a Synod of Bishops *December* 531. to prevent it, and designing *Vigilius* the Deacon for his Successor, caused this Designation to be subscribed by the Prelates, before the Sepulchre of St. *Peter*. But this Novelty being contrary to the Canons, was revoked by another Synod. *Boniface* acknowledged his Fault, and died *October* 17. 532. having held the See two Years and 26 Days; or, according to others, a Year and two Days. *Platina* says, That he decreed that no Bishop should appoint his own Successor; and that upon the Decease of any Bishop of *Rome*, another should be chosen, if possible, in three days, to prevent Dissension. He ordered likewise, that the Clergy should sit apart from the Laity at the time of Celebration of the Mass.

BONIFACE the Third, a *Roman*, succeeded *Sabinianus*, was chosen the 13th of *February*, and died the 12th of *November* 606. During his Pontificate, he obtained from the Emperor *Phocas*, to whom he had formerly been sent Nuncio by *Gregory* I. that the Title of *Universal Bishop* should be given to none but him of *Rome*. In a Synod of 72 Bishops, 30 Presbyters, and three Deacons, he ordered that no Person should succeed any Bishop or Pope until three days at least, after his Predecessor's Death; and that whoever made use of Bribes to raise themselves to the Popedom, or any other Bishoprick, should be Excommunicated. He also ordered, that Bishops should be chosen by the Clergy and People, and approved by the Pope and Civil Magistrate.

BONIFACE the Fourth, a Native of *Valeria*, a City of the Dutchy of *Marsi*, succeeded *Boniface* III. after a Vacancy of ten Months and six Days. It was *September* 18. 607. he obtained the *Pantheon* of the Emperor *Phocas*, which he changed into a Church, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, and the Martyrs, which is now called our Lady *de la Rotonda*. He held the Pontificate six Years, six Months, and thirteen Days, and died *May* the 8th, 614. The Acts of a Council, which he celebrated in 610. about the Affairs of the *English* Church, are still extant.

BONIFACE the Fifth, a *Neapolitan*, was chosen after *Deus-Dedit*. He prohibited the Judges to meddle with those who took Sanctuary in the Churches. He was chosen *December* the 24th, 617. and died *October* the 25th, 625. There are several Decretal Epistles assigned him, of which there are not above three or four remaining.

BONIFACE the Sixth, a *Roman*, is reckon'd by some in the Catalogue of the Popes, being created two days after the Death of *Formosus*, *December* the 16th, 896. and driven from the Chair fifteen days after. *Baronius* says, he was a very ill Man, and not Canonically chosen, and that he was Condemned in a Council under *Leo* IX. But *Platina* affirms, that his Election was Regular and Canonical.

BONIFACE the Seventh, *Anti-Pope*, Surnamed *Franco* possessed the Chair by Violence for thirteen Months, having strangled *Benet* VI in Prison, in 974. After this *Benet* VII was Canonically chosen, and *Boniface* banished; but he robbed the Treasures of the Church of St. *Peter*, as he fled

retired to *Conſtantinople*, whence he returned after the Death of *Benet*, in 985. Then he put *John* XIV. to death, who had ſucceeded the ſame *Benet*, and held the Chair again 4 Months: But the ſame year he died ſuddenly, and was dragged naked about the Streets after his Death.

BONIFACE the Eighth, formerly called *Benet Cajetan*, from *Cajeta* in *Catalonia*, where he dwelt. His Father Educated him with a great deal of Care in the Liberal Arts and Civil and Canon Law. He was yet very young when he received the Doctor's Cap; and as he was Bold and Ambitious, he ſoon made Acquaintance at the Court of *Rome*, where he had the Charge of Conſiſtorial Advocate, and Proto-Notary. He was afterwards made Canon of *Lyons*, and Pope *Martin* II. created him Cardinal the 23d of *March*, 1281. *Nicholas* III. ſent him Legate into *France*, in 1290. with *Gerard de Bianchi*. In the mean time *Celeſtine* V. being choſen at *Perouze*, the 5th of *July*, 1294. Cardinal *Cajetan* was continually with him, and by telling him that he would be damned if he did not leave the Government of the Church to ſome Perſon more capable than himſelf, prevailed ſo far, that *Celeſtine* made a voluntary Abdication of it in *Naples*, *December* 13. that ſame year; and *Benet* was choſen Pope on the 24th, and ſecured *Celeſtine* in a Caſtle, where he died ſome time after. The new Pope, who took the Name of *Boniface* VIII. would fain have begun his Pontificate, by making Peace amongſt Chriſtian Princes; but he could not effect it betwixt *England* and *France*, though he did betwixt *France* and *Arragon*; and then begun a War himſelf with King *Philip the Fair*, which coſt him his Life. Having a mind to engage all Chriſtian Princes in the Holy War, he commanded the Kings of *England* and *France* to lay down their Arms upon pain of Excommunication. *Philip* of *France* anſwered, That he would receive Laws from none about the Government of his own Kingdom; and that the Pope might Exhort, but not Command him. The Pope having afterwards erected the Abbey of St. *Anthony* of *Pamiez* into a Biſhoprick, gave it to *Bernard Seiſſet*, who was an ambitious Man, and did not pay due Reſpect to his Prince; wherefore the King would not conſent to his Election; and after ſome Grudges for two or three years, his Majeſty was ſo incenſed at the raſh and opprobrious Reflections uttered againſt his Perſon, by this Prelate of *Pamiez*, that he cauſed him to be arreſted in 1301. And *Boniface* diſpatched the Archdeacon of *Narbonne*, with Command to the King to ſet *Bernard* at liberty; the Bull importing, That his Majeſty was under his Correction, and had no Right to confer Beneficies. By another Bull he ſuſpended the Privileges granted the King. By a third, he commanded all the Prelates of the Kingdom to come to *Rome*: And by another, he excommunicated *Philip*. This Pope had ſo great a Hatred againſt the *Gibelins*, that he furiouſly perſecuted the Family of the *Columneſi*, which maintained this Party; and eſpecially *Sciarre Columna*, who having been taken at Sea by Pirates, and forced to rug at the Oar, ſaid, That *he had rather live the miſerable Life of the Galley-Slaves, than endure the Violence of* Boniface. It is alſo noted, That when the Archbiſhop of *Genoa* preſented himſelf before him the firſt day of *Lent*, to receive the Aſhes, according to the Cuſtom of the Church, he flung a handful of them in his Face, ſaying, *Remember that you are a* Gibelin, *and that one day you will be reduced into Aſhes with the* Gibelins. King *Philip*, out of his Hatred againſt *Boniface*, reſolved to make him come willingly, or by force, to a Council, which he had a mind to Aſſemble at *Lyons*; and for that end he ſent *Sciarre Columna* into *Italy*, with *William Nogaret* his Confident, who having treated with the *Gibelins*, entred *Anagnia*, where *Boniface* was, and took him, *Sept.* 7. 1303. on the Eve of the Nativity of our Lady. The Pope was to have publiſhed next day a Bull, by which he excommunicated the *French* King, abſolved his Subjects from their Obedience, and gave his Kingdom to the firſt that could take it, having offered it before to the Emperor *Albert*, and confirmed his Election, the more to engage him; but he declined it notwithſtanding. The fourth day after the Confinement of *Boniface*, the People of *Anagnia* expell'd the *French*, and the Pope went to *Rome*, where he died of a burning Fever, *Octob* 12. 1303. after 8 years, 9 months, and 10 days Reign. This Pope was Learned, but too Ambitious. He Canonized *Lewis* IX. King of *France*, in 1297. and inſtituted the *Jubilee* from Age to Age in 1300. It's ſaid of him, That he entred the Pontificate like a Fox, he lived in it like a Lion, and died in it like a mad Dog; according as *Celeſtine*, whom he ſo much injured, is ſaid to have Prophecied. He was buried in the Church of St *Peter*, under a magnificent Sepulchre, which he had made for himſelf. Beſides a great many Epiſtles, two Diſcourſes which he made at the Canonization of St *Lewis*, and the Oration *Ave Virgo Gloriosa*; ſome Treatiſes are aſcribed to him; as, *De Regalis Juris Reſcriptum de Indulgentiis Anni Jubilei Conſtitutio de Privilegiis Doctorum & Studentium almæ Urbis Contra Petrum Petri & Romanorum Pontificum Perſecutionibus*. But this latter Treatiſe the Criticks think was writ by *Bonifacius Simoneta*. This Pope moreover employed ſome Cardinals, *&c.* to make the Collection of the Decretals, which he called the *Sexte*, containing the Decrees of two General Councils of *Lyons*, and others. He would inſert theſe new Conſtitutions in the Decretals of *Gregory* IX. but made a diſtinct Work of them, either for the convenience of Scholars, or, as 'twas generally believed, for the Pleaſure of doing ſomething new himſelf: For this Reaſon he made this *Sextus Decretalium*, a Supplement or Continuation of the Five Books of Decretals, publiſhed before. This Book conſiſts of the New Decretals, made in the ſpace of 60 or 68 years; partly by *Gregory* IX. after the Collection which he had publiſhed, and partly by following Popes, and ſome of them by *Boniface* himſelf. This Work is divided into Five Books. *Platina* adds, That he prevailed with P. *Celeſtine* to diveſt himſelf of the Triple Crown, by ſuborning one to ſpeak to him thro' a Cane, thus: *Celeſtine, Celeſtine, Demitte Papatum ſi vis Salvus fieri; negotium ſupra vires eſt.* Which the ſimple Pope thinking to be a Voice from Heaven, obey'd. Having baniſhed the *Columna's*, he appointed a double Anniverſary, one in Honour of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts, and the other in Honour of *Gregory*, *Auſtin*, *Jerome*, and *Ambroſe*. In his *Jubilee*, he gave a full Pardon to all thoſe who viſited the Apoſtles Tombs, which drew People from all ſides to *Rome*. *Hoffman* ſays, That in a Synod and Parliament, called by *Philip the Fair* of *France*, this *Pope* was condemn'd of Simony, Murther, Uſury, Atheiſm, Adultery, and Underhand-Contracts with the *Saracens*. When he was taken by *Nogaret*, the *French* General, who threatned to carry him to *Lyons*, where he ſhould be degraded by the Council; he anſwer'd, That *he was not frighted at the Threats of a Paterin*. Whereupon the ſaid General ſtruck him on the Face with his Gantlet, and taking him by the Neck, forced him to *Rome*, where he died. *Spanheim* adds from the *French* Annals, That when *Boniface*'s Bull arriv'd in *France*, aſſerting that he was Supream Lord of Temporals as well as Spirituals, and that King *Philip* held his Kingdom of him; the ſame was publickly burnt by Order of the Parliament of *Paris*, and by the Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, that ſame year, who declared againſt the Papal Uſurpations, as Reſervation and Collation of Benefices, and Taxing the Clergy, *&c.* and the King writ in anſwer to his Letter, *Philippus Dei Gratia Francorum Rex, Bonifacio ſe gerenti pro ſummo Pontifice ſalutem modicam ſeu nullam: Sciat Maxima tua Fatuitas, in Temporalibus nos alicui non ſubeſſe, Eccleſiarum & Prebendarum collationem ad nos jure Regio pertinere, &c. Secus autem credentes fatuos & dementes reputamus. i. e. Philip*, by the Grace of God, King of *France*, to *Boniface* the pretended Pope, little or no Greeting: Be it known unto your Fooliſhneſs, That we are ſubject to none in Temporals, and that the Collation of Churches and Prebendaries belong to us by our Royal Prerogative; and thoſe who think otherwiſe, we account Fools and mad Men. He concludes, That this Pope died frantick, gnawing his Fleſh off his Hands with his Teeth. *Du Cheſ. Papyr. Maſſon. Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Poſſevin, &c.*

BONIFACE the Ninth, Named before *Peter Tomacella*, was of a Noble Family of *Naples*, but reduced to Miſery. Of a poor Eccleſiaſtick he was made a Cardinal in 1381. by the Title of S. *George* I. and then of S. *Anaſtaſius*, and created Pope after *Urbin* VI. *Novemb.* 2. 1389. in the time when the Cardinals who were at *Avignon*, had choſen *Clement* VII. and after that *Benet* XIII. This Pope inſtituted the Firſt Fruits of Beneficies; *i. e.* half a year's Revenue of each; celebrated the *Jubilee* in 1390. and pretended to be much for putting an end to the Schiſm: But his ſecret Intrigues to maintain himſelf on the Throne, were not hid. He is commended for an admirable Chaſtity, which made him prefer Death to a Remedy which offended this Virtue; but the Liberty he allowed his Relations, is blamed by all Writers. *Theodorus* of *Niem*, who had been his Domeſtick, ſpeaks of him with great Diſparagement for his inſatiable Covetouſneſs, having introduced, ſaith he, unlawful Means to draw Money from Benefices, and diſhonoured his Pontificate by making Merchandize of all manner of Places at the Court of *Rome*. *Boniface* IX. died *October* 1. 1404. having been Pope 5 years wanting 14 days. *Platina* adds, That he was the firſt who inveſted all the Power of *Rome* in the Pope himſelf; That he created Magiſtrates as he pleaſed, and fortified the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*; and that he was ſuſpected of having put to death, out of meer Envy, a certain Prieſt, who came down from the *Alps* cloathed in White, and pretending a great deal of Modeſty, was eſteemed a Saint, and followed by a numerous Multitude, who from their white Apparel were called *Albi*: But the Pope prerended that he aimed at the Triple Crown, and therefore cut him off. *Spanheim*, from ſeveral other Authors, accuſes this Pope of Tyranny, Simony, and Idolatry, ſelling Beneficies to thoſe who bid moſt, and thundring his Excommunications againſt *Lewis* of *Anjou*, and *Richard* and *Edward* of *England*, for conferring of Beneficies. He alſo excommunicated all Princes who claimed any Right to Govern the Temporal Concerns of the

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Church, and upon this account did abrogate the Authority of the Emperour *Winceſlaus*. He further ordered That thoſe ſuſpected of Hereſie, ſhould be flea'd and burnt alive.

St. BONIFACE, Firſt Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and then Biſhop of *Utrecht*. He was a Learned *Engliſh* Prieſt, Named *Wilfride*, or *Winfride* before. He came into the Dioceſe of *Utrecht* whilſt *Willibrod* had the Conduct thereof, and by Order of this Prelate he Preached 13 years in *Lower Friezland*. Being afterwards at *Rome* to viſit the Sepulchre of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, he was ſent back by *Gregory* II. to *Thuringia* and *Heſſe*, in the Quality of Legate, where he re-eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Religion. In the mean time the Biſhop of *Mentz* died, and the Fathers of the Synod at *Charles Martel*'s Command aſſembled there, named *Wilfride* to ſucceed. His Election was confirmed by Pope *Gregory* III. who changed his Name to *Boniface*, gratified him with the *Pallium*, and created him the firſt Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. In this Quality he founded, with the Conſent of Pope *Zachariah*, and King *Pepin the Brief*, the Biſhopricks of *Aichſtet* and *Wurtzburg*, both in *Germany*, and the famous Abbey of *Fuld*, of the Order of St. *Bennet*. Having Governed that Church during 21 years, and hearing of the Death of *Willibrod*, he convocated a Synod, and reſigned the Archbiſhoprick in favour of his Couſin *Lulley*, and went to take the Conduct of the Biſhoprick of *Utrecht*. He built the Church of St. *Salvator* of *Utrecht* in 738. and founded there 40 Canonſhips; and King *Pepin*, in acknowledgment that he had Crown'd him, whilſt he was Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, confirmed all the ancient Privileges of *Utrecht*. After having held this See 16 years, he Conſecrated *Gregory*, and having put him in his Place, he went with ſome Great Perſons to Preach the Goſpel into *Friezland*, where he ſuffered Martyrdom in 753. His Body was immediately buried in the Cathedral of *Utrecht*, and afterwards carried in Pomp, and put into the Abbey of *Fuld*. The Death of *Boniface* was ſoon revenged; for the Lieutenant of King *Pepin* being gone with a powerful Army to *Dockum*, did not only put his Murtherers to the Sword, but all thoſe that he could meet with. There was ſince a fair Monaſtery built upon the Place where *Boniface* was killed. *Jean de Beka.*

BONIFACIO, a City of *Italy*, in the Iſle of *Corſica*, belonging to the *Genoeſe*. It is thought to be the *Palla* of *Ptolemy*. It lies in the South part of the Iſle, with a Port extreamly commodious, and a Fortreſs eſteemed to be one of the beſt in *Europe*, becauſe of its advantageous Situation in a *Peninſula*. *Bonifacio* is a Trading Town, and well built: It gives its Name to the Streights between the Iſles of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*. The Inhabitants call it *Le Bocche di Bonifacio*, which is the *Fretum Tiphros* of *Pliny*, and the *Fretum Etruſcum* of *Pomponius Mela*, the *Sinus Sardonicus* of *Euſtatius*, and by ſome Moderns called *Le Bocche di Beixomere*. The *French* took it in 1553.

BONIFACIUS, an Earl in the Fifth Century: He had acquired a great Reputation at the War; and being ſent into *Spain* againſt the *Vandals*, he was ſo much abuſed by *Caſtinus* his Companion, in 422. that he went into *Africk*, where the Services he had rendred the Empire acquired him great Riches. He contracted Friendſhip with St. *Auguſtine*, whoſe Converſation influenced him with a Deſire to embrace a Monaſtical Life; but this Holy Biſhop perſuaded him to lead rather a Chriſtian Life in the World, where he might do good Service to the Church. He married afterwards an *Arrian* Wife, ſuffered his Daughter to be Baptized by the *Arrians*, and even fell into ſome Debaucheries; which obliged St. *Auguſtine* to write him that excellent Letter, the 70th of his Epiſtles, and afterwards to excommunicate him, becauſe he had taken a Criminal by force out of a Church, whither he had withdrawn. Count *Bonifacius* acknowledged his Fault, deliver'd up the Criminal, and was readmitted to the Communion. Some time after, he was accuſed of Rebellion, and attack'd in *Africk* in 427. and 28. He defended himſelf courageouſly, and called *Genſeric* to his Aſſiſtance; but having made Peace with the Emperor *Valentinian* III. the *Vandals* drove him out of *Africk*. *Aetius* alſo purſued and fought him, and he received a Wound, whereof he died 3 months after, in 432.

BONIFACIUS, *(John)* born at *Rovigo* in the State of *Venice*; an eminent Lawyer, and a good Poet and Hiſtorian. He ſtudied the Law at *Padua*. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Trevigi*, and ſeveral Tracts in the Law; as, *Commentario Sopra La Feudal Lege Venuta. De feriis, & de componendis Epitaphiis. L'Arte de Gemmi. Methodo delle Legge della Seren. Rep. Venuta, &c. Jam. Philip, in Thomaſin. Illuſt Vir. Vitæ, &c.*

BONIZO, Biſhop of *Sutri*, and afterwards of *Placentia* in *Italy*, was murthered in 1082. by the *Placentians*, becauſe he maintained the Intereſt of the Pope. They pulled out his Eyes, and cut off his Arms and Legs. He has left an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Popes. *Barthold*

BONNA *deeſſe*, Lat. *Bona dea*, or the *Good Goddeſs*, a Nymph, one of the *Dryades*, Wife to *Faunus* King of *Italy*, whoſe Feaſt the *Roman* Women celebrated by night in a place where Men were not allowed to come. They ſay ſhe was ſo Chaſte, that no Man had ever ſeen her Face, nor known her Name, and therefore they did not aſſiſt at her Sacrifices. Myrtle was not employed amongſt the Ornaments of her Altar, becauſe this Tree was dedicated to *Venus*, an unchaſte Goddeſs. In the time of *Cicero*, *Publius Clodius* profaned the Ceremonies of this Feaſt, by entring into the Houſe of *Julius Cæſar*, then *Sovereign Pontiff*, in Women's Apparel, to debauch *Mutia*, *Cæſar*'s Wife, who was celebrating the Feaſt of that Goddeſs with other *Roman* Ladies. There are ſome who ſay, That the Wife of *Faunus* having drank exceſſively, her Husband beat her to death with Myrtle-branches; and that this King afterwards, being much grieved at her Death, built her an Altar: Therefore there was no Myrtle made uſe of at this Altar, but a Pitcher full of Wine, covered with a Table-Cloth, was ſet upon it. The *Greeks* did alſo Sacrifice to the *Good Goddeſs*, whom they called the *Goddeſs of Women*, and one of *Bacchus*'s Nurſes, who was forbid to be called by her true Name. *Plut. in Quæſt. Rom. q.* 20. *Macrob. Saturn. l.* 1. *c.* 12.

BONNE, a Town of *Low Germany*, in the Dioceſe of *Cologne*, ſituate upon the *Rhine*, four Leagues from *Cologne*, in a fine Country, environed with Hills, and covered with Vines and Wood. Several Authors think that it was built by the *Trojans*, after the Deſtruction of *Troy*. However, it is certainly the *Ara Ubiorum* of the Ancients. *Ptolemy* ſpeaks of it under the Name of Βόννα, and there is mention made of it in *Tacitus*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, the Itinerary of *Antonimus*, and the Tables of *Peutinger*. Its Name was alſo found in ſome Medals of *Auguſtus*, related by *Goltzius*, under the Name of *Colony*, *Col. Julia Bona*. It is pretty well fortified with broad, dry Ditches. It is the ordinary Reſidence of the Elector of *Cologne*, who is Lord of it, and has there a very fine Caſtle, and curious Gardens in the Neighbourhood. The Town-Houſe is alſo very well built, with divers Paintings, and a Clock with a melodious Chime, after the faſhion of the Country. There are ſtill fine Churches to be ſeen, the Principal of which is Dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, *Caſſius*, *Florentius*, and *Maluſius*. This City ſuffered much in the firſt Wars of the *Low Countries*, and was fiercely attacked, partly by the *Bavarians*, and partly by the Troops of the Duke of *Parma*, who carried it at laſt by Famine, in 1588. In this City, *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, choſen in Oppoſition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, was Crowned Emperor in 1314. It was in times paſt an Imperial City; but now it is under the Obedience of the Elector of *Cologne*. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* having given Troops to Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, to render himſelf Maſter thereof, in the Quality of Elector, it was beſieged in Summer, 1689. by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who after having almoſt ruined it with Bombs, took it by Capitulation. In 1673. the Prince of *Orange*, having taken *Naerden*, and ſecured *Holland* by a part of the Army, he march'd with the reſt into *Germany*, and join'd part of the Confederate Troops to beſiege *Bonne*, which had been put into the *French* K.'s hands by the Elector of *Cologne* at the beginning of the War; and the taking this Place forced the *French* to withdraw their Forces out of the *United Netherlands*. It is (ſaith Dr. *Burnet*) a regular Fortification; the Walls are faced with Brick, and the Ditch, which is dry, is pretty broad; but the Counterſcarp is in ſuch ill Condition, that it is not able to make a great Defence. At the laſt Siege of this Place, they found a Vault, in which there was an Iron Cheſt, that was full of Medals of Gold, to the value of 100000 Crowns: The Metal was Ducat Gold, and the Impreſſions made for *Roman*, but very ignorantly, as being not above 4 or 500 years old; and one muſt be extreamly ignorant in Medals to be deceived by them: Some few of them that ſeem'd true, were of the latter *Greek* Emperors. This Place is ſmall and poor. It's 14 miles South of *Cologne*, 28 South-Eaſt of *Juliers*, 55 North-Eaſt of *Triers*, and 60 North-Weſt of *Mentz*.

BONNE, a Borough of *Savoy*, in the Country of *Foucigni*, upon the Brook of *Menay*, or *Monole*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of *Geneva*. *Simler* ſaith, That its Name of old was *Banta*. It's aſſerted, That it received its Name from the Houſe of *Bonne*, which has ſince ſettled in *Dauphine*.

BONNE, or *Bona Sforza*, a Queen of *Poland*, ſecond Wife to *Sigiſmund* I. and Daughter to *John Galeas Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, by *Iſabella* of *Aragon*. She was brought into *Poland* in 1518. and had 5 Children, a Son, and 4 Daughters: The Son was King *Sigiſmund* II. Surnamed *Auguſtus*, born in 1520 and died *July* 18 1572 at *Knichin*, upon the Frontiers of *Lithuania* and *Maſſovia*. This Prince left no Children, though he had three Wives, and ſo was the laſt of the *Jagellans*, or *Lithuanian* Princes, who Reigned in *Poland* near 200 years. Queen *Bona* was very Vertuous and Generous, and her Love to the King her Huſband was ſtream, which appeared by her being [illegible]

Perſon whilſt he lived; and particularly when 30 years after their being married, this Prince fell into a languiſhing and continual Indiſpoſition, which laſted till his Death During this time, ſhe would her ſelf alone take care to give him all that was neceſſary, notwithſtanding the earneſtneſs of her Husband to perſuade her to take a little more Reſt. After the Death of *Sigiſmund* I. *Bonæ* took ſome Diſpleaſure at King *Sigiſmund* II. her Son, who was fully reſolved to take to his ſecond Wife *Barba Radzivil*, Widow of *Gaſtold*, a *Lithuanian* Lord. Then ſhe ſided with the Princes and Lords of *Poland*, who ſcorning to ſee their King marry the Widow of a plain Gentleman his Vaſſal, had withdrawn from Court; but ſome time after, Queen *Barba* dying ſuddenly at *Cracovia*, perhaps by Poiſon, the Troubles of the Kingdom were appeaſed, and the King and the Queen his Mother reconciled: Yet this Reconciliation laſted not long; for the Queen often reproaching the King her Son with this Alliance, which ſhe found very unequal, *Sigiſmund* one day anſwered her haſtily, That he had not done ſo much Diſhonour to his Houſe and Crown in eſpouſing *Barba* publickly, and in the face of the Church, as ſhe had diſhonoured it by marrying ſecretly to *Pappacoda*, a Man of a mean Condition. Theſe Diſcourſes inflamed their Minds, and were the beginning of a great Miſunderſtanding betwixt the King and the Queen his Mother, of which the Emperor *Charles* V. and his Brother *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, were ſoon advertiſed by their Ambaſſadors in *Poland*, and by *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, Queen, and third Wife of *Sigiſmund Auguſtus*. Whereupon theſe two Princes, to feed the Diſcord between the Mother and the Son, and by that means to hinder that the Queen and *Poles* ſhould come together a ſecond time, to ſuccour *Iſabella* Queen of *Hungary*, who would have re-eſtabliſhed her Son *Stephen* or *John Sigiſmund* in his Territories, which *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand* had invaded, writ very engaging Letters to *Bonne*, which ſhe received with the more pleaſure, becauſe they were both of the Royal Houſe of *Arragon*, whence ſhe iſſued; therefore ſhe determined to quit *Poland* and the King her Son. On this Deſign ſhe asked Leave to retire to her Lands in *Apulia*, in the furtheſt parts of *Italy*; and having obtained the ſame, ſhe went thither, after ſhe had been magnificently entertained in all the Countries belonging to *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand*; and particularly at *Venice*, where three years after, about 1558. ſhe died, loaden with Honour, having been Mother to a King and three Queens. This Queen hath been undeſervedly blamed for having made *Pappacoda* her Heir, a *Neapolitan* Lord, of the Noble Family of *Pappacoda*, who was, as ſome ſay, her Husband; for, according to the Hiſtorians who hold for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, Son to the Emperor *Charles* V. was true Heir to this Queen. This occaſioned a great Suit betwixt the Kings of *Spain* and the Princes of *Poland*, which is not as yet decided: For their Hiſtorians maintain that this Teſtament is falſe; that Queen *Bonne* never made *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, or *Pappacoda*, her Heir; but that ſhe left all her Eſtate to her Daughters, and to her Son *Sigiſmund Auguſtus*, King of *Poland*, with whom ſhe was reconciled ſome Months before her Death, and had ſent to the *Venetians* to lend her their Galleys to conduct her into *Poland* *Hilarion, de Coſte*.

BONNE, a *Lombard*, Native of the *Valtoline*, of a low Condition; but by her Courage ſhe became very Illuſtrious in the 15th Age. She was at firſt Concubine, and afterwards Wife to *Peter Brunoro*, an Illuſtrious Captain of *Parma*, who, as he was leading an Army into the *Valtoline*, perceived *Bonne* in the Field feeding Sheep; and obſerving that ſhe was lively and haughty, carried her with him. He took delight to cloth her in Man's Apparel, that ſhe might the better accompany him on Horſeback, and follow him a Hunting. She attended him when he ſerved Count *Francis Sforza* againſt *Alphonſus* King of *Naples*; and alſo when he re-entred into the Service of *Alphonſus*. Some time after, *Brunoro* would have returned to *Francis Sforza*, and deliberated about the Means of making his Eſcape, and to keep it from the Knowledge of the King of *Naples*; who having diſcovered it, arreſted and clapp'd him in Priſon. *Bonne* immediately reſolved to enlarge *Brunoro*; and to compaſs her Deſigns, ſhe went to all the Princes of *Italy*, the King of *France*, *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and the *Venetians*, from whom ſhe obtained Letters of Recommendation on *Peter Brunoro*'s behalf. *Alphonſus* being entreated by ſo Great Powers, was obliged to let him at liberty, and reſtore him to his Warlike Girl, who afterwards prevailed with the Senate of *Venice* to give him the Command of their Troops, with a Penſion of 20000 Ducats. Then *Brunoro*, conſidering the great Obligation which he owed *Bonne*, reſolved to marry her, and took her for his lawful Wife. After her Marriage, ſhe made the Greatneſs of her Courage appear more and more, being at all Rencounters, where ſhe fought valiantly, and became very Underſtanding in the Military Art, the Effects whereof were ſeen on divers Occaſions, and chiefly in the Enterprize of the *Venetians* againſt *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, where ſhe forced the Enemies to ſurrender the Caſtle of *Pavono* near *Breſſe*, after having aſſaulted it at the Head of her Troops; inſomuch that the Senate of *Venice* having an entire Confidence in the Conduct and Valour of *Peter Brunoro* and his Wife, they ſent them to defend *Negrepont* againſt the *Turks*; which they performed ſo well, that during the time they remained there, the *Turks* durſt undertake nothing more on that ſide. *Brunoro* died in the City of *Negrepont*, where he was very honourably Interred; and *Bonne* returning to *Venice*, died by the way in 1466. in a City of the *Morea*, leaving two Children behind her.

BONNE-COURCY, (*John* of) a *Franciſcan* Monk of *Luca* in *Italy*. He ſtudied at *Paris* in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, under the Reign of King *Lewis* XII. and put this Aſſertion in his *Theſis*, That *the Pope was above the King in Temporals*. The Parliament, incenſed at the Impudence of this Fryer, arreſted him: He was condemned to be ſtripp'd of his Habit of *Cordelier* by the Hangman; was clothed with another, half yellow and half green, and led before the Image of the B. Virgin, which is on the Palace-Gate, holding a Torch of ſeveral Colours in his Hand, and declaring on his Knees, with a Rope about his Neck, That *he had impiouſly, and againſt the Commandments of God and Orthodox Principles, maintained pernicious Errours, whereof he repented, and called to God for Mercy; and craved Pardon of the King, the Court of Juſtice, and the Publick*. After this Execution, he was led by the Hangman in the ſame Apparel unto *Ville-Juife*, where he had his *Franciſcan* Habit reſtored, and thirty Livres given him to withdraw whither he would, being forbidden to return into *France*, on pain of being hanged. *Bouchel, Collection of the Decrees of the Gallican Church.*

BONNEFOY, (*Ennemond*) known by the Name of *Bonefidius*, one of the moſt famous Lawyers of his time. He was born at *Chabueil*, a ſmall Borough of *Dauphiné*; was Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Valencia*, in 1572. *Joſeph Scaliger* and he were to have been killed there, during the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*: They owed their Preſervation to the Care of *Cujacius*. The Fear that *Bonnefoy* had on't, made him conceive ſuch a Hatred againſt his Country, that he withdrew to *Geneva*, where he ended his days; and no Entreaties were able to make him return. His Latin Works, and, amongſt others, his Treatiſe of Civil and Canon Law in the Eaſt, ſhew how great and ſolid his Erudition was.

BONNER, (*Edmund*) Biſhop of *London*, and a cruel Perſecuter of the Proteſtants in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was the Natural Son of *George Savage*, Prieſt, Parſon of *Davenham* in *Cheſhire*, Natural Son of *George Savage* of *Clifton*, in the ſaid County, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counſellor to *Henry* VII. In 1512. or thereabouts, *Edmund Bonner* became a Student of *Broadgate's-Hall*, now *Pembroke-College*, in *Oxford*, then a noted Nurſery for Civilians and Canoniſts; and having made a ſufficient Progreſs in Philoſophy and the Laws, was admitted Batchelor of the Canon, and a month after, *An.* 1519. Batchelor of the Civil Law, Some years after this, he became one of King *Henry* VIII.'s Chaplains, a Favourer of the *Lutherans*, of the Divorce between the King and *Katherine* of *Spain*, and of the King's Proceedings in annulling the Pope's Authority in the Kingdom of *England*; a great Stickler for *Tho. Cromwell*, Secretary of State, as appeared by ſome tart-pointed Repartees betwixt him and Biſhop *Gardiner*. At laſt he became Maſter of the Faculties under Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, then Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, in the room of *Edward Fox*, promoted to the See of *Hereford*. By the means of *Cromwell*, he was employ'd as Ambaſſador to the Kings of *Denmark* and *France*, to the Pope and the Emperor; and in the year 1538. promoted to the See of *Hereford*: But before he was Conſecrated thereunto, he was Elected Biſhop of *London*, *Octob.* 1. 1539, being then in an Embaſſie. After the Death of King *Henry* VIII. the Reformation being encouraged by his Son and Succeſſor, King *Edward* VI. *Bonner* ſeem'd at firſt to be for it; but recanting, was enjoin'd to Preach at *Paul's Croſs* for the Reformation; which he did; but ſo faintly, that it manifeſted his Mind rather to betray than defend it; beſides, he omitted the Article of the King's Authority, for which he was proſecuted, and committed Priſoner to the *Marſhalſea* in *Southwark*; then deprived of his Biſhoprick: But being releaſed by Queen *Mary*, he ſhewed himſelf a true Zealot of the *Roman* Religion, in occaſioning the Death of many of the Proteſtants After Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, (for he lived to ſee Four Reigns) he was, for denying the Oath of Supremacy, deprived again of his Biſhoprick, and ſent to the *Marſhalſea*, where he lived ten years a Priſoner, in a chearful and contented Condition, till the time of his Death in *Anno* 1569. which made his Adverſaries ſay That he was like *Dionyſius* the Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, Cruel and Peremptory in Proſperity, Patient and Pleaſant in Adverſity

BONNEVAL, a ſmall Town of *France*, in the Province of *Berry*, and Country of *Chartrin*. It is ſituated upon the *Loire*, which receiveth there the Brook called the *Meſure*, in a fertile Country, about ſix Leagues from *Chartres*, and three from *Chateaudun*. There is a famous Abbey of the Order of St. *Benet*, which gave Name and Riſe to the Town.

BONNEVILLE, or *La Bonne-ville*, *Bonnopolis*, a ſmall Town of *Savoy*, Capital of the Country of *Foucigni*. It is ſituated upon the Bank of the River, over which it hath a Wooden Bridge, two Leagues from *Cluſe*, one from *la Roche*, five from *Annecy*, and about as many from *Geneva*. *Bonneville* is at the Foot of the Mountains, but the Plain on the other ſide the River *la Roche*, belongs to *Geneva*. It is not conſiderable, yet ſeveral Noble Families of *Savoy*, as of St. *Alban*, *de Millet*, *de Chales*, *&c.* have had their Original from thence.

BONNON, or *Bavon*, Abbot of *Corbie* or *Corvey*, in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, lived in the time of the Emperor *Lewis* IV. and in the Ninth Century, and wrote the Hiſtory of his own time with ſufficient exactneſs. *Poſſevin in Appar. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2. *C.* 38.

BONOMI, (*John Francis*) born in the Seventeenth Century at *Bononia* in *Italy*, an Eminent Author. His Principal Works are theſe, *Monarchia Apollinis*. *Democritus*, *ſeu Moralis Riſus*. *Chiron Achillis*, *ſive Navarchus humanæ vitæ*. *Heraclitus*, *ſive Moralis Fletus*, *&c.* *Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Lorenzo Craſſo*, *Elog. De Huom. Letter.*

BONONIA, called the *Fat*, a City of *Italy*, belonging to the See of *Rome*, with an Archbiſhoprick and famous Univerſity. It is one of the greateſt and faireſt Cities of *Italy*, and the ſecond in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It's Sirnamed *Fat*, becauſe of the Goodneſs of its Territory, which is at the Eaſtern End of *Lombardy*, where there are a great many Sources which water it, falling from the *Appennine* Mountains, at the foot of which it is ſituated, near the ſmall River of *Reno*. Authors ſpeak variouſly of the Foundation of *Bononia*; ſome pretend that it was built by the *Greeks*, and others by the *Tuſcans*, and inhabited by the *Gauls*. It is certain that it is an old City, whereof the Ancients ſpeak with Praiſe. The *Romans* ſent a Colony thither, and were Maſters of *Bononia*, till about the Eighth Age, that it was ſubdued by the *Lombards*. *Pepin* and *Charlemain* delivered it from the Slavery of theſe barbarous People, and ſince that, *Bononia* belonged to the Emperors, whoſe Abſence, after they had tranſlated their Seat into *Germany*, gave a Beginning to the Republick of *Bononia*. Their Differences with the Pope were the occaſion of their farther Eſtabliſhment, and this City became ſo potent, that without mentioning a War, which it maintained for three years againſt the Republick of *Venice*, with 40000 Men, nor its Battels againſt the Marquiſs of *Ferrara*, the Lords of *Milan*, and other *Italian* Princes, it ſufficeth to ſay, that it oppoſed the Emperor *Frederick* II. vigorouſly, and that *Euzelin*, Natural Son to this Prince, was taken Priſoner in that War. The *Bononians* poſſeſſed the beſt part of *Romania*, which they loſt, together with their Liberty, by their frequent Diviſions. They began their Republick in the Thirteenth Age, and it endured more than 200 years. The firſt Factions were thoſe of the *Jeremei*, and the *Lambertazi*, who were driven thence in 1274. with their Partiſans, to the number of 15000. Some time after *Bononia* fell under the Dominion of the *Bentivoglio*'s, *Cannetules*, and *Pepoli*, who baniſhed each other. *Annibal Bentivoglio* was murthered about 1445. leaving *John* his Son, who was Maſter of *Bononia*, and Policy obliged him to follow cruel Maxims, putting ſeveral of the *Malvezzi* to Death, baniſhing the *Mareſcotti*, and oppoſing himſelf to the other contrary Factions. Yet with all his Precautions, he could not avoid his Ruine. Pope *Julius* II. baniſhed him in 1506. and this Misfortune ruined his Family. Since *Bononia* came under the See of *Rome*. It is governed by a *Legat à Latere*, whom the Pope ſends thither, and by a particular Privilege, hath an Ordinary Ambaſſador at *Rome*, where this City is treated rather as a Siſter than a Subject. The City is very well built, and moſt of its Streets have Galleries and Arches, ſo that one may walk without being incommoded either by the Sun or Rain. It is five or ſix miles in Circuit, and longer than broad, ſo that its Form is much like that of a Ship. There is, in the middle of the City, a Tower called *de gli Aſſinelli*, which is very ſtreight and high, and is called the Maſt of this Ship. Beſides this Tower, there is another, *de la Carriſeuda*, which ſtoops on one ſide. *Bononia* hath no Fortifications but a ſingle Brick Wall with ſome Towers. The Metropolitan Church of *Bononia*, is that of St. *Peter*, built after the Model of St *Peter* at *Rome*: The largeneſs of its great Vault is admirable, the Quire is very handſome, and underneath it has a Cellar ſtored with Relicks of Saints. The head Altar is deckt with ſome Pillars of Marble, and the Steeple is ſeparate from the Church, whoſe Chapter is very Auguſt. St *Apollinarius* preached the Goſpel at *Bononia*, and St *Zama* is thought to have been its firſt Biſhop. Pope *Gregory* XIII. who was a Native of *Bononia*, of the Family of *Bon-compagno*, erected this Cathedral into a *Metropolis*, *An.* 1583. whoſe Suffragans are now *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Reggio*, *Modena*, *Crema* and *Borgo*: St. *Donnino*, *Cervia* and *Imola*, which the ſame Pope had ſubmitted to the *Metropolis* of *Bononia*, have been ſince reſtored to that of *Ravenna* by *Paul* V. Beſides *Gregory* XIII. this City hath furniſhed Four Popes, to wit, *Honorius* II. called before *Lamberto Fagnani*, *Lucius* II. of the Family of the *Caſianimici*, *Innocent* IX. of that of *Fachineti*, and *Gregory* XV. of that of the *Ludoviſi*. The Church of St. *Petronia* is at the end of the great Market. *Leander Alberti*, who writ more than an hundred years ago, thought that this Church would not be finiſhed till the end of the World. They work continually at it, and yet there is but the half of it done. In this Church it was that *Charles* the Fifth was Conſecrated Emperor by Pope *Clement* VII. in 1529. The Convent of the *Dominicans* is one of the moſt Magnificent Structures of *Bononia*. There is a Bible in Parchment to be ſeen in the Church, which they ſay was writ by *Eſdras*. The Quire is behind the great Altar, and remarkable for its Seats, which are all inlaid with Stones ſo Artificially coloured, that they repreſent the Hiſtory of the Old and New-Teſtament. It is ſaid to be the Work of a Lay-Brother, named *Francis Damian*, of *Bergamo*. The Monaſtery of the Nuns of *Corpus Domini*, of the Order of St. *Clare*, is one of the moſt famous in this City, which has perhaps the moſt magnificent Churches, and Religious Houſes in the World. It abounds alſo with large Streets, pretty Fountains, fine Markets, and magnificent Palaces; amongſt which, thoſe of the *Malvezzi*, *Campeggi*, *Bentivoglio*, *Facchinetti*, *Popoli*, and *Coſpi*, and the Pope's Legat, are the handſomeſt. The Houſes are generally well built, and in Summer, the Doors are for the moſt part left open, ſo that Travellers ſee unto the bottom of the Courts and Gardens, whence the Orange-Flowers, and Jeſſamin, exhale an odoriferous Scent. There is abundance of Nobility and Learned Men at *Bononia*. Here is alſo to be ſeen the Cloſet of the famous *Ulyſſes Aldrovandus*, a Native of this City, with 2 or 300 Manuſcripts, that contain his Remarks, whence the Works which we now have of his, are formed: The Curious may conſult the *Bibliotheque* of the Writers of *Bononia*, of *John Antonius*, *Bumaldi*, &c. for a farther Account. The Univerſity of this City is very ancient and famous: They pretend that it was founded by *Theodoſius the Young*, in the time of St. *Petronio*, Biſhop of *Bononia*, about 423. Yet it is certain, that for the Study of Civil and Canon Law, it is the firſt of all *Italy*, where they ſay in a Proverb, *Bononia docet*. The Colleges are very well built, and filled with a great number of Doctors. Here is that of the *Spaniards*, founded by Cardinal *Albarnoz*; and that of the Jeſuits, which are very fine. Beſides the Univerſity, *Bononia* has the Academy of *Gli Otioſi*, which is a famous Society of Men of Wit; ſo called from the *Latin* Word *Otium*, to denote their Tranquility of Mind. This City is about 6 miles in Compaſs, and lies in Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15. The Council of *Trent* was tranſlated to *Bononia* in 1547. becauſe of the Plague in the former, and the Ninth and Tenth Seſſion was held there. Dr. *Burnet* ſays, the Civil Government is in the Hands of the Senate, who grant the Taxes; yet after all, the Pope draws more Money from this Free, Rich, Populous City, than from thoſe which are abſolutely in his Power, and are therefore diſ-peopled. The Inhabitants of this City are ſuppoſed to be 70000 Perſons.

BONOSUS, a Captain, originally of *Spain*, Son to a Profeſſor of Rhetorick; he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor in *Gaul*, but was defeated, and afterwards hanged by the Command of *Probus*, who ſaved the Life of his Two Sons, and their Mother *Humila*, Daughter to a King of the *Goths*. It is obſerved that he was an exceſſive Drinker, and that thereupon one of his Enemies, who ſaw him on the Gibbet, called him a hanging Bottle. This happened about 280. *Aurelian* ſays of him, that he was born to drink and not to live; and that he uſed to fuddle Foreign Ambaſſadors, thinking that they would tell the Truth in their Cups.

BONOSUS, a Biſhop of *Macedonia*, toward the end of the Fourth Century. He maintain'd, That the Holy Virgin did not remain ſo after her Childbirth; beſides this Error, he fell into the Hereſie of *Photinus*. The Council of *Capua*, held in 389. order'd, that *Amyſius* Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, with the aſſiſtance of the Neighbouring Prelates, ſhould give Sentence in the Cauſe: Theſe Delegated Judges Condemn'd him, and Excommunicated his Ordainers. *Baron. A. C.* 389.

BONS-HOMMES, Monks eſtabliſhed in 1299 in *England*, by Prince *Edmund*. They profeſſed the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, and wore a blue Coat. *Spondanus* believes, that they followed the Inſtitution of *John le Bon*, who lived in that Age. This Name was alſo given to the *Minims* in *France*.

BON-

BONZES, Prieſts of *China*, *Japan*, and the *Indies*, who amidſt their ſecret Debauches, make ſhew of great Continence and Sobriety. They have divers Univerſities, where they teach the Myſteries of their Sect, and live in common. They have alſo Women, who live after the ſame manner in Houſes apart. *Xavier.*

BONZI (*Clement* of) Biſhop of *Beziers*, acquired much Reputation during the Civil Wars. The Sollicitations of the Duke of *Montmorency*, who had taken up Arms againſt *Lewis* XIII. could not ſhake the invincible Loyalty of this Prelate. He raiſed a Regiment of Foot at his own Charges, and heading the ſame, he went in 1637 to relieve *Leucate*, a Town in *Languedoc*, which the *Spaniards* beſieged, and joined Marſhal *de Schomberg*, who entirely defeated the Enemies. He made alſo ſeveral fine Foundations in his Biſhoprick. St. *Marth.*

BOOT, or *Botius*, (*Gerard*) a Phyſician, born at *Gorcum* in *Holland*, and Brother to *Arnoldus Boot*, alſo a Phyſician. They have written ſeveral Treatiſes, as *Philoſophia Naturalis reformata*, publiſhed in 1641. another in *Dutch*, Entituled, *The Pleaſant Hours*, &c.

BOOT, or *Boetius*, (*Anſelm*) born at *Bruges*, and Phyſician to the Emperor. He publiſh'd a Treatiſe, *De Gemmis & Lapidibus*, in 1609. Afterwards he added a Third Volume to his Two former, which *Typotius* calls, *Symbola Divina & Humana Pontificum, Imperatorum, Regum, &c. Valer. Andreas, Bibl. Belg.*

BOOT, an Iſland in the South Weſt Parts of *Scotland*, about ſix Miles diſtant from *Arran*. 'Tis ten Miles long, four broad, and all in a manner low Land, therefore fit for Corn and Paſturage. It has but one Town in it, bearing the Name of the Iſland, and an old Caſtle, called *Rothſey*, and another called *Kcams*.

BOOTES, called otherwiſe *Autophylax*. It is a little Star near *Urſa Major*, which ſeems to follow the Cart like a Shepherd. The Poets ſay, that it was *Icarus* of *Athens*, Father to *Erigone*, who having received ſome Bottles of Wine from *Bacchus*, laid them upon his Wagon, and having given ſome of the Liquor to the *Athenian* Shepherds, they became drunk with it; ſo that by their beaſtly Actions, and ridiculous Speeches, their Comerades were ſurpriz'd, and not knowing what to make of it, concluded that they were poyſoned, and therefore killed *Icarus*, whoſe Daughter *Erigone* hanging her ſelf for Grief, *Jupiter* tranſlated her, with her Father and their Dog, among the Stars, calling him *Bootes*, her *Virgo*, and it *Canicula*. *Cic. de Nat. Deor. Ovid.*

BOOTH, *Henry* Earl of *Warrington* was advanced to that Dignity from the Title of Lord *de la Mere*, ſince the late Revolution: His Father, Sir *George Booth*, a worthy and Religious Gentleman, was noted for his Loyalty to King *Charles* II. and Zeal for his Service, ventured hard to bring him in during the Uſurpation; and headed, in order to it, an Inſurrection in *Cheſhire*, but was routed by *Lambert*, and being taken afterwards in a Diſguiſe, attempting to make his Eſcape, was clapt up in the Tower. Whence, upon the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. he was freed, and afterwards created Lord *de la Mere* of *Denham Maſſey* in *Cheſhire*. After his Deceaſe, his Son, the preſent Earl, enjoy'd his Eſtate and Title, and Married *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *James Langham*, of *Colebrook*. Being accuſed of High Treaſon on the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Account, he was Try'd for his Life on the 24th of *January* 1686. but made ſo good a Defence for himſelf, that he was quitted by his Peers. Upon the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, he made all the Party he was able, and raiſed conſiderable Forces for him, firmly adhering ever ſince to Their preſent Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Lord is Paternally deſcended from a very ancient and Knightly Family in *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*, and by Heirs Female from the *Maſſies*, *Montforts*, and *Clintons*, Honourable Families of this Realm; and his own Mother was the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Stamford*. He died much lamented, 169--- leaving Two Sons, and as many Daughters, behind him, and was ſucceeded in Eſtate and Honours by *George* the preſent Earl of *Warrington*. His Arms are, *Ar.* 3 Boars Heads erected and eraſed, *S.* armed, O. *Dugdale*, &c.

BOPART, and *Boppart*, *Bopartium* and *Bodobriga*, a ſmall Town in *Germany*, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Treves*, upon the *Rhine*, betwixt *Coblentz* and St. *Goar*.

BORBORITES, a Sect of the *Gnoſticks* in the Second Century, which beſides the Errors of theſe Hereticks, deny'd the laſt Judgment. St. *Epiphan. Baronius.*

BORCH-LOEN, or *Loots*, a Town of the *Low-Countries*, in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, Subject to that Biſhop. It ſtands on River the *Nereck*, 13 Miles Weſt of *Maeſtricht*, and 16 North Weſt of *Liege*.

BORCHOLM, a ſmall Town and Fortreſs of *Sweden*, in the Iſle of *Oeland* near *Goria*, two Miles Eaſt from *Calmar*. Lat 56 50. Long 34 17

BORCHOLT, upon the *Aa*, a ſmall Town of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*, which belongs to the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

BORCHSTENFORD, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, Chief of a County of the ſame Name, Subject to a Count of *Benthem*: Stands fifteen Miles North Weſt of *Munſter*.

BORDELONG, or *Bordelone*, *Bordelona*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *Peninſula*, on the other ſide of the *Ganges*. It is ſituated upon the Gulph of *Siam*, with an indifferent good Port, betwixt *Lingor* and *Singora*.

BORDUNI, (***) Son to a Notary of *Marſeilles* in *Provence*, died about 1615. being 50 years old, and was interred in the Convent of the *Obſervants*, where his Head is kept, becauſe it is prodigiouſly big. He was but four foot high, and yet his Head three foot round, and almoſt a foot high. The Bones, by ſpreading out too much, were become very thin, and were the breadth of a Crown aſunder in two places. Though he had much Brains, his Wit was but very little; ſo that it was a Proverb at *Marſeilles*, *Thou haſt no more ſence than* Borduni. When he became aged, he could not hold up his Head without laying it on a Cuſhion. *Spon.*

BOREAS, Son to *Aſtræus*, ran away with *Orithya* Daughter to *Erectheus*, the Sixth King of *Athens*, three years before *Eumolpus* Inſtituted the Myſterious Ceremonies of *Ceres*, in the City of *Eleuſis* in *Attica*, which happened about *A. M.* 2655. (as *Euſebius* affirms in his Chronicon) *Ovid* alſo makes mention of *Boreas* and *Orithya* in the Sixth Book of the *Metamorphoſis*.

BOREU, (*Herbert*, or *Heribert*) Biſhop of *Utrecht*, ſucceeded to *Andrew*, who died in 1138. It was in the time of Biſhop *Boreu*, that *Theodoric*, Earl of *Holland*, laid ſiege to *Utrecht*, and reduced it to ſo great a Want, that *Boreu*, to move this obſtinate Enemy, being cloathed in his Prelatical Habits, cauſed the Gates of the City to be opened, and went thus accompanied with his whole Clergy, to meet this Earl, as did in times paſt Pope *Leo*, when *Attila* appeared before *Rome*. *Theodoric* being taken with the Majeſty of this Venerable Prelate, caſt himſelf immediately at his Feet, and asked him Pardon; after which he ſpeedily raiſed the Siege. *Boreu* then return'd with great Honour into the City, having Conquered the Enemy, and Succoured his People in ſo preſſing a Neceſſity; and having received there the publick Acclamations, he was Zealous for the Intereſt and Advantage of his People as long as he liv'd, which was till the year 1150. *William Gazey Hiſt. Eccl. of the Low-Countreys.*

BORGES, made Governor of *Eion* by the King of *Perſia*, and being much preſſed by the *Grecians* in a cloſe Siege, choſe rather to be burnt than yield up the Town *Polyæn.*

BORGIA, an Illuſtrious Family of *Spain*: Said to be deſcended from the ancient Kings of *Arragon*.

BORGIA, (*Cæſar*) a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and afterwards Duke of *Valentinois*, ſecond Son to Pope *Alexander* VI. and *Vanoza* a *Roman* Lady. From his Infancy his Father deſigned him for a Clergyman; and when he was Studying the Law in the Univerſity of *Piſa*, he gave him the Biſhoprick of *Pampeluna*, and immediately after, named him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Valencia*, and then created him Cardinal in 1493. and ſeeing the Promotion of a Baſtard might have been rejected in the Sacred College, he thought it convenient to aſſert in a Conſiſtory, that *Vanoza* had this *Cæſar* by her Husband *Dominick Arimano*, though at other times he was not aſhamed to own him publickly for his Son, as *Guichardin* teſtifies. Some time after, this new Cardinal having more ambitious Deſigns, reſolved to make away with his eldeſt Brother *John de Borgia*, Duke of *Candia*, and in 1497. he was actually found dead in the *Tiber*, with Nine Thruſts of a Sword There were convincing Proofs that *Cæſar* was the Author of this *Fratricide*; and beſides the Enmity upon the Account of Intereſt and Ambition, he could not ſuffer that the Duke of *Candia* ſhould have a greater Share than himſelf in the Favours of *Lucretia Borgia*, their Siſter and Miſtreſs. And *Giles* of *Viterbo* ſaid with a great deal of Truth, that in his time there was to be ſeen at *Rome* a ſecond *Romulus*, who, like the firſt, could neither endure a Companion nor Brother. In the mean time, *Cæſar* being freed from the Fear of his Brother, quitted the Eccleſiaſtical Profeſſion, and entred into a League with *Lewis* XII King of *France*, who was thinking upon the Expedition of *Milan*. This Prince made him Duke of *Valentinois*, in recompence for a Bull which he had brought unto him, by which the Pope appointed Commiſſioners to diſſolve his Marriage with *Jane*, Daughter to *Lewis* XI. having moreover brought him a Cardinals Cap for *George of Amboiſe*. After that, the King cauſed him to be Married to *Charlotte*, Daughter to *Alain*, Lord of *Albert*. By this means, *Cæſar* made uſe of the Kings Arms to accompliſh his Deſigns though he was not always faithful unto him. He took the beſt Places of *Romandiola*, ſeized *Imola*, *Forli*, *Faenza*, *Peſaro*, *Rimini*, *Camerine*, &c. and exerciſed an unſufferable Tyranny over the moſt part of the *Italian* Princes, and afterwards being deſirous to be enriched with the Spoils of

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Cardinal *Adrian Cornette*, he invited the Pope to Supper with the ſaid Cardinal in a Garden the 17th of *Auguſt*, and cauſed poyſoned Wine to be prepared for him; yet it happened, that the Father and the Son coming in ſooner than the reſt, and being dry, by reaſon of the Heat of the Seaſon, called for ſome Drink; but in the Abſence of the Servant, who was privy to the Plot, another gave them of the Poyſoned Wine. The Pope, who was aged, died of it in 1503. *Cæſar* held out better, and having cauſed himſelf to be wrapped up in a Mule's Belly, eſcaped. Notwithſtanding, under the Pontificate of *Pius* III. Succeſſor to *Alexander*, he was like to be overcome, and deſtroyed by his Enemies; but the Protection of the King of *France* ſaved his Life; in recompence of which, this Traytor abandoned his Intereſt. Of ſo many Places which he had invaded there, he had none left but four, which he offered to ſurrender to *Julius* II. who was choſen after *Pius*. This Pope refuſed at firſt to accept of them, and permitted *Cæſar* to withdraw; but having been afterwards better adviſed, he cauſed him to be ſeized at *Oſtia*, and kept him in Priſon until he yielded theſe Places. Then he ſuffered him to go to *Gonzales* of *Corduba*, who gave him his Word of Honour, and yet ſent him into *Spain*, where he was condemned to a perpetual Impriſonment. He afterwards made his Eſcape, and fled to *John Albert*, King of *Navarre*, his Wife's Brother. This Prince being in War with *Lewis d. Beaumont*, his Vaſſal, Conſtable of *Caſtile*, *Cæſar Borgia* beſieged the Caſtle of *Viane*, which belonged to the ſaid Conſtable, who putting Sixty Men into the Place by Night, the Duke of *Valentinois* purſuing them, was killed on *Friday*, *March* 12. 1507. *Cæſar Borgia* had for Device, theſe Words, *Aut Cæſar, aut nihil*, which gave occaſion to ſome Poets of his time to make the following Diſtichs.

1.
Borgia Cæſar erat, factis & nomine Cæſar:
Aut nihil, aut Cæſar dixit; utrumque fuit.

2.
Aut nihil, aut Cæſar, vult dici Borgia: quid ni,
Cum ſimul & Cæſar poſſit & eſſe nihil?

3.
Omnia vincebas, ſperabas omnia, Cæſar:
Omnia deficiunt, incipis eſſe nihil.

Spondan. Bzovius. Annal. &c.

BORGO, a Town of *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Finland*, called *Nyland*. It is ſituated upon the Gulph of *Finland*, betwixt *Vibourg* in *Carelia* on one ſide, and *Revel* in *Livonia* on the other.

BORGO S. DONNINO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Parma*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Bononia*. It is an ancient Town, the *Fidentia* of *Titus Livius*, of *Ptolemy*, and the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*. It was ſince Sirnamed *Julia*, as may be ſeen in the *Roman Martyrology*, and then that of *Burgus S. Domnini*. *Blondus* ſaith, that here was in times paſt a famous Abbey of St. *Columbus*, which was deſtroyed by the Emperor *Frederick* II. Pope *Clement* VIII. made it an Archbiſhoprick, and *Paul* V. rendered it Suffragan to *Bononia*. This Town did formerly belong to the Family of *Pallavicini*.

BORGO-SAN-SEPOLCHRO, a Town in *Italy*, in the Dominions of the *Great Duke of Tuſcany*, with a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Florence*.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Parma*, which in times paſt belonged to the Houſe of *Landi*. It has a ſtrong Fortreſs, called *Val de Taro*, on the ſide of *Genoa*.

BORICHUS, Natural Son to *Coloman*, King of *Hungary*, joined the Troops of *Lewis* VII. called the *Young*, King of *France*, as he paſſed through *Hungary* to the *Holy Land* in 1147. and he ſought an Opportunity to ſeize his Father's Crown; but *Geiſa* II. King of *Hungary*, croſs'd his Deſigns, and ſent to demand him of King *Lewis*. *Borichus* ſeeing himſelf diſcovered, flung himſelf at the Feet of *Lewis* VII. imploring his Protection, which this generous King granted him. And when the Ambaſſadors of *Geiſa* exaggerated the Perfidiouſneſs of *Borichus*, he anſwered them, That he could not ſuffer that a Prince ſhould be taken ſo nigh his Perſon; That the Tent of a King was an Altar, and that the Feet of a Soveraign were a Shelter for the Unfortunate. *Borichus* notwithſtanding, fearing the Power of *Geiſa*, fled away ſecretly, mounted upon one of the Kings Horſes, to ſeek for Safety elſewhere. *Bonfin. Dec. 2. l. 6.*

BORIQUEN, one of the moſt conſiderable Leeward Iſlands in Northern *America*, belonging to the *Spaniards*. It lies amongſt the *Antilla*, betwixt the Iſle of the *Holy Croſs*, and that of *Porto Rico*. *Boriquen* is ſmall of extent; but there is Sugar, Caſſia, Ginger, and Leather in it. They ſay that the Inhabitants reckoned the *Spaniards* immortal, until they ſaw one named *Salſede* drowned at the Paſs of a River called *Guarel*.

BORIS *Gudenion*, Great Maſter of the Horſe, and Brother-in-Law to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, whoſe Siſter he had Married; he was *Regent* of that State during the Reign of *Fedor*, or *Theodorus*; and to ſecure the Crown to himſelf, ordered a Gentleman to go and murther *Demetrius*, Son to *John Baſilowitz*, and Brother to *Fedor*, a young Prince of Nine years old, in the City of *Uglitz*, where he was brought up; and this Tyrant, to conceal the Murther, killed this Aſſaſſinate and his Accomplices as ſoon as they returned to *Moſcow*, and ſent Soldiers to raze the Caſtle of *Uglitz*, and drive away the Inhabitants, as if they had favoured the Murther. It is believed that he poyſoned King *Fedor* afterward, to render himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Empire; and though he made a ſhew of refuſing the Royal Dignity, yet he uſed all poſſible means to obtain it by the Election of the Grandees, which he accompliſhed: But his Reign was diſturbed by the Impoſture of *Griska*, who appeared under the Name of *Demetrius*, and obtained the Protection of the Vaivod of *Sandomira*, whom he perſuaded that the Murtherer ſent by *Boris*, had killed a young Lad who reſembled him, and was on purpoſe put in his Room by his Friends, whilſt he made his Eſcape. This Vaivod raiſed an Army, entred *Moſcovia*, and declared War againſt the Great Duke. At firſt he took ſeveral Cities, and drew into his Party ſeveral of the Officers of *Boris*, who died for Grief in 1605. The *Knez* and the *Bojares* did immediately Crown *Tedor Boriſſovitz*, Son to *Boris*, who was as yet very young; but afterwards conſidering the Succeſs of the Arms of Counterfeit *Demetrius*, they took a Reſolution to acknowledge him for their Prince, and having perſuaded the People accordingly, they ran haſtily to the Caſtle, where they made the young Duke and his Mother Priſoners; and in the mean time they ſent to pray *Demetrius* to come and take poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, who immediately commanded a *Deak*, or Secretary, to go and Strangle the Mother and the Son, and to give out that they were Poyſoned; which was performed *June* the 10th 1605. See *Demetrius*. *Olearius*'s Voyage to *Muſcovy*.

BORISTHENES, *Dnieper*, or *Nieper*, a River of *Poland*, which has its Source in *Moſcovia*. As it enters into *Lithuania*, it waters *Smolensko*, *Orſa*, *Sklon*, *Mohilou*, *Rohaczou*, &c. Thence it comes into *Volhinia*, where upon its Banks are *Czernobel*, *Kiou*, *Circaſſi*, &c. It runs alſo through a Corner of *Ukrania*, near *Trethimirow*, which was the firſt Town given to the *Coſſacks* by King *Stephen Bathori*. Then come the Shelves of the *Boriſthenes* or *Porohi*, the ſafeſt Retreat of the *Coſſacks*. *Porohi* is a *Ruſſian* Term, which ſignifies a Stone of a Rock. This River, for 50 Leagues from its Fall into the *Black-Sea*, is travers'd with Rocks, which raiſe a kind of Bank in the midſt of its Channel, and renders it unfit for Navigation. There are ſome of theſe Rocks which are even with the Water, others that are ſix, eight, or ten Foot above it, and from this inequality, are formed ſeveral *Caſcades* or Water-falls, which the *Coſſacks* paſs in ſmall Boats with a great deal of danger. There are Thirteen of theſe Water-falls or Cataracts, ſome whereof are higher than others. There are alſo many Iſles on the other ſide of *Porohis* of the *Boriſthenes*: There is one amongſt others, to be ſeen below the River called *Czertomelik*, encompaſſed with above 10000 more, whereof many are Marſhy, and covered all over with Reeds, which hinders one from diſcerning the Channels that ſeparate them. In theſe Places alſo the *Coſſacks* make their Retreat, which they call their *Skarbnica Woiskowa*, that is, The Treaſure of the Army, becauſe there they keep all the Booty they make in their Incurſions upon the *Black-Sea*. In the mean while, beſides the River of *Czertomelik*, the *Boriſthenes* receiveth a great number of others, as *Bereſine*, *Przipiecz*, *Soſa*, &c. and being extreamly increaſed, it diſcharges it ſelf into the *Black-Sea* near the Town of *Ocziacou* belonging to the *Turks*, who endeavoured to become Maſters of the Mouth of the *Boriſthenes* for the Security of *Conſtantinople*, and the Towns that are upon the ſame *Black-Sea*. This River is formed of Two principal Rivers, almoſt equal in Breadth and ſtrength of Current; the *Nieper* is one, and the *Prepice* or *Pripece* the other; and becauſe the latter has its Source farther towards the South, and the other towards the North, the *Nieper* is eſteemed to be the moſt Northern *Boriſthenes*, and the *Pripece* the moſt Southern *Boriſthenes* of *Ptolemy*. This *Nieper* has its Source in *Moſcovia*, not far from *Moſco*. The *Nieper*, after having received the *Berezina*, croſſeth the Country at *Rzeczica*, and receives the *Prepice*, which has its Source in *Black Ruſſia* in *Poland*, upon the Borders of the *Upper Volhinia* and *Poleſia*, where it waters *Pinsk*, *Mozi* in *Lithuania*, *Czernobel* in *Volhinia*, and a little lower is loſt in the *Nieper*. This is next to *Iſter* or the *Danube*, the greateſt River of *Scythia*. It is Navigable for 600 furlongs, and towards its Mouth, are found great quantities of Natural, or Bay-Salt, and huge Whales without Fins.

BORMIO, or *Vorms*, a ſmall Town in the Country of the *Grizons*, with the Title of a County, upon the River *Adde*, near the *Valtoline*, and Capital of all the Boroughs of this County.

BORNEO, a very great Iſland in the *Indian* Sea, and the Chiefeſt of the Iſlands of the *Sond*. It is ſituated betwixt the Iſles of *Celebees* Eaſtward, *Java* Southward, *Sumatra* Weſtward, with *India* and the *Philippine* Iſlands Northward. It's round in Form, and about 1600 Miles in Circuit, according to ſome, and but 1400 according to others, at moſt. Here the Air is very hot, becauſe it lies under the Equinoctial Line. It contains ſeveral Kingdoms, the moſt renouned of which is that of *Bornea*, whoſe Capital, of the ſame Name, is built in a Marſh upon Piles, as the City of *Venice*, and they go from one Street to another in Boats. It has a large and commodious Haven, but the Air is unwholſome. The King is a *Mahometan*, as moſt of the People who dwell on the Coaſts; but thoſe who live far up in the Country are *Pagans* and *Idolaters*. They are Cloathed much like the other *Indians*, having a Linen Cloth about their Reins, and a little *Turban* on their Head. The beſt Camphir of all the *Indies* comes from *Bornea*. Here is Gold alſo to be found, and *Bezoar*, which is a Stone formed in the Stomach of a Sheep or He-goat, about a bit of Straw which ſtayeth in the Stomach, and is often found in the Stone. The *Perſians* call theſe Beaſts *Bazans*, and the Stone *Bazar*, whence we have the ſaid *Bezoar*. Here are alſo Diamonds, a great quantity of Pepper, Frankincenſe, and other Gums. The Country is reaſonably fruitful, as to Corn and Cattel: The Inhabitants go naked in Summer, and in Winter wear Skins of Beaſts. The King has 3000 Horſes, and a vaſt Number of Foot under his Command; his Revenue is the Tenth Part of the Subjects Corn; he has Horſes ſent him from *Barbary*, for which he exchangeth Slaves.

BORNERUS (*Gaſper*) a *German*, born in a Village of *Miſnia*, lived in the Fifteenth Age. He taught, during Eighteen years, at *Leipſick*, and died in the beginning of *May* 1574. He was a Man of great Probity, Mild, Honeſt, and Learned in all manner of Literature, but chiefly in Divinity and Mathematicks. We have divers Works of his, as *Analogia: De ſtellis. Indices in Ptolemæi Geographiam*, &c.

BORNHEIM, a Borough of the *Low-Countries*, in the County of *Flanders*, with a Caſtle. This Borough hath under it ſeveral Villages, and the Country where it is ſituated, is called the Country of *Bornheim* or *Borhem*, betwixt the *Scheld* and *Aloſt*. *Bornheim*, *Bendermonde*, and *Montgerard*, with their Territories, are the proper Demeſne of the Earldom of *Flanders*.

BORNHOLM, an Iſle of *Denmark*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, near *Schonen*, with ſome ſmall Towns, which have often ſuffered by the Arms of the *Swedes*. This Iſland was yielded to them in 1658. by the Peace of *Roſchild*; but ſince that time, the *Danes* have parted with ſeveral Lands in *Schonen* to redeem it.

BORNO, a City and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Nigritia*, with a Deſart and a Lake of that Name. It is the Country of the ancient *Garamantes*. It's ſaid that the People of this Country do live in Common, and that Men do acknowledge for their Children thoſe who are like unto them. The Lake of *Borno* is famous, becauſe the *Niger* goes through it. The Kingdom of *Borno* has *Nubia* on the Eaſt, *Berdoa* and *Ganga* on the North, *Gangara* on the Weſt, and the *Niger* on the South. The Inhabitants of this Iſland are ſo Curious to have a Lawful Heir upon the Throne, that the Husband not being certain the Children which he has by his Wife are his own, but ſhe certain that they are hers, therefore they rather chooſe to be Governed by a Woman, to whom they give the Title of Queen; her Husband being only her Subject, and having no Power, but what ſhe permits him. *Tavor. Part.* 2. *Pag.* 140. In this Iſland there is a River called *Succadan*, in the Sand of which are found Diamonds, but the Queen will not ſuffer them to be exported. There is a certain Bird found in this Iſland, which the *Portugueze* call the *Sparrow of the Sun*, having the moſt beautiful Feathers of any Bird in the World; they are never found alive, and according to Fame, they never fly but in the Sun-ſhine, whence they are called Birds of the Sun. They have no Feet, and conſiſt moſt part of a Tail, with a little Head and Belly; they are very rare, and extreme Dear. *Baud.*

BOROUGH-BRIDGE, a well built Market, and Borough Town, in the Weſt Riding in *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the River *Yore*, over which it hath a large, fair Stone Bridge; it's 204 miles from *London*, a great thorough-Fare in the Northern Road, noted for the Devil's Bolts, of which in their own Place.

BORRA, a *Spaniſh* Buffoon, who applied himſelf chiefly to jear at Learned Men, and to reproach them with their Poverty. He was beloved of ſeveral Kings, who beſtowed many rich Preſents upon him, and particularly the Emperor *Sigiſmund* gave him once ſo much Money at a Feaſt, that he could not carry it. He lived Ninety years, having laid up above an Hundred thouſand Crowns. It's ſaid, that being preſent at the Death of *Martin*, King of *Aragon* and *Sicily*, at *Barcelona*, in 1410. he perceived a little Shadow which roſe from the Middle of the Belly, moving towards the Head, and vaniſhed near the Throat, juſt when this King expired; but it is look'd upon as the Story of a Jeſter, and made for Diverſion. *Valla Hiſt.*

BORRELISTES. M. *Stoup* in his Treatiſe of the Religion of the *Hollanders*, ſpeaks of this Sect, whoſe Chief was *Adam Boreel* of *Zealand*, who had ſome underſtanding in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Tongues. The *Borreliſtes*, ſaith Mr. *Stoup*, entertain for the moſt part the Opinions of the *Memnonites*, though they never frequent their Aſſemblies: They are of a very ſevere Life, imploying part of their Means to give Alms, and acquitting themſelves in many things as good Chriſtians. But then they have an Averſion to all Churches, the uſe of Sacraments, Publick Prayers, and all other External Acts of Worſhip. They aſſert, That all the Chriſtian Churches ſince the death of the Apoſtles, and their firſt Succeſſors, have degenerated from the purer Doctrine, becauſe they have ſuffered the Word of God, which is Infallible, to be expounded, or rather corrupted by Doctors who are not Infallible, and yet would make their Confeſſions, Catechiſms, Liturgies, and Sermons to paſs for what they are not.

BORRHAUS, (*Martin*) known by the Name of *Cellaris*, was born at *Stutgard* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* in 1499. He became one of the moſt famous Divines amongſt the Proteſtants, and learned the *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and *Chaldean* Tongues. He taught Rhetorick, Philoſophy, and Divinity at *Baſle*, where he died of the Plague, *Oct.* 11. 1564. He has compoſed divers Works, as *De Cenſura veri & falſi. Annotationes in Politica Ariſtotelis*, *Mathematica*. Commentaries upon the *Pentateuch*, *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, *Job*, *&c.*

BORROMEA, (*Bianchà*) a Damſel of *Padua*, illuſtrious for her Learning and Virtue. She had a perfect Knowledge of Sciences, and Foreign Tongues, which procured her the Eſteem of all the Learned of her time, who came to ſee her at *Padua*, where ſhe taught with applauſe. She died in 1557.

BORROMEUS, (*Frederick*) Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, Brother to *Charles Borromee*. In 1609 he celebrated the Seventh Council of *Milan*. He was the Founder of the *Ambroſian* Library in this City, which *Anthony Olgiati*, to whom he committed the care thereof, enriched with Nine thouſand Manuſcripts, and at one time there were added 70 Packs of Books which were ſaved from the Shipwreck of the Library of *Vincent Pinelli*. Cardinal *Boromee* died in 1632. We have ſeveral Works of his. *Sacra Colloquia. Principum Favor. Divinæ Laudes. Sermones Synodales. De Epiſcopo concionante. Meditamenta literaria. De Chriſtiana mentis jucunditate, &c.*

BORROMEUS, (*Charles*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Milan*, born in the year 1538. and Son to Count *Gilbert Borromeus*, and *Margaret de Medicis*, Siſter to Pope *Pius* IV. He held Six Provincial Councils, and Eleven Synods, provided very well for the Government of his Province, and was a very Regular and Exemplary Prelate. He died in the Forty ſeventh year of his Age, and was Canoniz'd by Pope *Paul* V. in 1610. See *Giuſano Godeau*, and *Ripa Monſtius*, who wrote his Life.

BORSHOLDER, a Name which was anciently given in *England* to the Dean or Head of a certain Society called *Decuria*, becauſe it conſiſted of Ten Men, who obliged themſelves for one another, and then one for all to anſwer what ſhould be done amiſs by any of the Aſſociates; ſo that if one of them ſhould run away, the reſt were obliged to bring him back in 30 days, or to ſatisfie for him, according to the Nature of his Crime. King *Alfred*, who lived about 880. divided *England* into Counties, the Counties into Hundreds, and thoſe into *Decuries* or Tithings of Ten conſiderable Citizens, whoſe Dean was called *Borſholder*, or Tithingman, that is, principal Surety. See *Henry Spelman*, *Gloſſ. Archæol.* where he tells us, that *Alfred* by this Laudable Conſtitution endeavoured to keep his Subjects in order, and to ſtop the career of ill diſpoſed Perſons.

BORSIPPA, a Town of *Babylonia*, formerly conſecrated to *Apollo* and *Diana*. It is noted for a great Woollen Manufactury, and the vaſt Multitude of Batts which they pickle for eating. *Strabo.*

BORSIUS, Prince of *Ferrara*, in *Italy*, uſurped the Principality from his Brother *Hercules*, to whom it belong'd. But he would not Marry, fearing that the Love of his Children might prevent his deſign to reſtore it. He died in 1466.

BORYSTHENES, the River: See *Boriſthenes*.

BORYSTHENES, the Emperor *Adrian*'s Horſe remembred in Hiſtory, becauſe this Emperor built him a Sepulcher, with an Epitaph of his own compoſing. *Salmaſ. in Æl. Spart.*

BORZIVOGE, or *Borzivoi* I. King or Duke of *Bohemia*, Son to *Noſtrice* or *Heſtivite*, whom he ſucceeded in 856. He was fortunate enough in ſome of his Wars; but happier in this, that he was the firſt Duke of *Bohemia* who received Baptiſm, *June* 23. 894. in the 60 or 65 of his Age. After this he was baniſhed, and then recall'd by his Subjects; but at laſt he abdicated the Government in favour of his Son *Spitigne* or *Zpitizvene*, and retired into a Wilderneſs to follow his Devotions, and died a little after. *Dubr. Hiſt Bohem*

BORZIVOGE, or *Borivori* II. was eſtabliſhed King of *Bohemia* at *Ratisbonne*, by the Emperor *Henry* IV. in 1100. after the Death of *Bretiſlaus* II. who was murder'd on the 22d of *December* that ſame Year. The States of the Kingdom not having elected him, would not acknowledge his Authority, ſo that he was driven from his Throne, and reeſtabliſhed three ſeveral times. So that finding it impoſſible to maintain himſelf on the Throne, and againſt the Ambuſhes which were continually laid for him, he was forced to withdraw into *Germany*, *May* 14. 1107. *Dubrav. Hiſt Bohem*

BOSA, *Boſi*, and *Boſſa*, a Town in the Iſle of *Sardinia* with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tore*, whoſe See is at *Savari*. It is ſituated on the Weſtern Coaſt, at the Mouth of a ſmall River betwixt *Ariſtan* and *Oriſtagni* on the South, and *Saſſari* on the North: It is an ancient Town, and mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*

BOSCAGER, (*John*) a famous Lawyer, much Honoured by the Univerſity of *Paris*, was born at *Beziers*, *Aug* 13 1601 He came very young to *Paris*, where his Uncle the Learned *Forret* was a famous Profeſſor of the Law, in which Employment he ſucceeded after his Death. The Method in which *Boſcager* taught was very Particular: He had reduced the whole Law to certain Principles or Definitions, whence he drew Conſequences, which comprehended all that could be ſaid on each Matter. But he never thought of Printing any thing, till he was not in a Condition to do it. He had alſo compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes in *Latin*, which he turned into *French* at the ſollicitation of the late Mr. *Colbert*, and they were ſince publiſhed by the Title of *Inſtitutions of the French and Roman Law*. This 'tis ſaid was done without his conſent, nor are the Remarks upon them of his Compoſure. He died *Septemb* 15. 1687. Aged 87

BOSCOBEL a Wood which ſerved for a Retreat to King *Charles* II of *Great Britain*, after the Battel of *Worceſter*, *September* 1651 thought to have been named *Boſcobel* becauſe of its Beauty There are two Houſes in the midſt of this Wood, the one whereof is alſo called *Boſcobel*, and the other *White-Ladies*, becauſe it was in times paſt a Convent for Nuns cloathed in White The ſaid King being obliged to ſave himſelf in this Place, remained there ſeveral days, retiring at Night to the Houſe, and hiding himſelf by day in a thick Oak, which is look'd upon as a Prodigy, becauſe it is ſo large and thick of Boughs, that 20 Men may eaſily hide themſelves in its high Branches, and ſince this famous Accident, it has been called the *Royal Oak*

BOSIUS, (*Anthony*) of *Milan*, a Lawyer, and Agent of the Order of *Malta* Having quitted it, he reſolved to apply himſelf to ſome great Deſign which might acquire him Reputation, and ſo undertook the Work of *Roma Sotterranea*, at which he laboured from 1567, till about 1600 and deſcended often into the *Catacombs*, where he would paſs ſome times five or ſix Days without interruption, yet he had not the ſatisfaction to ſee this Work perfected, but after his Death *John Severani*, Prieſt of the Oratory of *Rome*, preſented and publiſhed it in 1632 and *Paul Aringhi*, another of that Society, Tranſlated it into *Latin*, and Printed it in 1651

BOSIUS, (*James*) of *Milan*, Uncle to *Anthony*, was a Knight, Servant of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and their Agent at *Rome*, wherein he acquitted himſelf with much reputation, and wrote their Hiſtory, which we have in three Parts. He wrote alſo the Hiſtory of the *Holy-*

BOSKENA, a ſmall Place of *Penwith* Hundred in the Weſt Parts of *Cornwall*, near the Sea-ſide, upon the South-weſt of whoſe Promontory is a Trophy erected, which are 18 Stones placed round, and pitch'd 12 Foot from each other, with another in the Center far bigger than the reſt, which ſeems to be a Monument of ſome great Victory obtained either by the *Romans*, or the *Saxon* King *Ethelſtan*

BOSNIA, or *Boſſina*, a Province of *Europe* formerly a Kingdom It is ſituated betwixt the Rivers of *Unna*, *Save*, and *Drina*, and took its Name from the River *Boſna* It borders on the Eaſt, *Dalmatia* on the South, *Croatia* on the Weſt, and *Sclavonia* on the North The principal City of this Kingdom was in times paſt *Iaicza*, then *Harſan*, and now *Sara*, which is alſo named *Iaicza* This Province was anciently part of *Pannonia*, and ſince ſubject to the *Triballi*, and after by the *Scordiſci* who became

Tributaries and Subjects to the *Hungarians*, *Boſnia* had the ſame Fate. It conſiſted then only of one Province, which hath ſince had Princes of its own. *Mahomet* II ſeized it in 1463. and flea'd *Stephen* the laſt King of *Boſnia*. *Chalcondylas*. In 1688. at the ſame time that the Duke of *Bavaria* marched to the Siege of *Belgrade*, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went with a ſtrong Detachment of *Germans* and *Hungarians* to the Conqueſt of *Boſnia*. The *Croatians* having Order to join with him, the 14th of *Auguſt* his Army paſſed the River *Unna*, though the Baſſa oppoſed him with 15000 Men, after which he took *Caſtanovitza*, which is a Caſtle of 3 ſtrong Towers, and a Wall according to the ancient way of Fortification, and ſeated on the *Unna* between *Croatia* and *Boſnia*, which yielded without Reſiſtance. The 15th the Army went towards *Gradiſca*, which was ſet on fire and deſerted, as was alſo *Delitza* and *Jaſſenewitz*, and 3000 *Turks* were intercepted and cut off near the former. The 25th he marched towards *Brod* (the *Croats* being ſent home) in order to reinforce the Siege of *Belgrade*, but finding the Baſſa had ſtill a conſiderable Body of Men in the Field, he reſolved to diſperſe them before he went. The Baſſa lay then at *Terwent*, five *Hungarian* miles from *Brod*, and the 4th of *September* he marched towards the Baſſa in the Night with a Body of 3000 *German* Horſe, without any Foot; the 5th by break of Day they fell upon the Enemies Camp 15000 ſtrong, and defeated their Horſe, and of 7000 Foot, which could not ſo well ſhift, 5000 were ſlain, and 2000 taken, with the loſs of 150 of his Men, upon which *Bagnaluca* the laſt Town yielded to him, and ſince that the *Germans* are become Maſters of all the other Places, and have re-conquered the whole Province from the *Turks*

BOSON, or *Bozon*, King of *Arles*, *Provence*, and *Burgundy*, *Ciſpirana*, was Son to *Buves* or *Buvon*, Earl of *Ardenne*, and to a Daughter of *Theutberges* Wife to *Lotharius* II King of *Lorrain*, whom he Divorced in 857 to eſpouſe *Valdrade* King *Charles* the *Bald* who had been in Love with *Rubilda*, Siſter to *Boſon*, eſpouſed her in 870 after the Death of *Hermentruda* his firſt Wife; and for her ſake did great kindneſſes for the Prince her Brother, gave him the Government of *Burgundy*, made him Duke of *Aquitain*, and Grand Maſter of the *Door-Keepers* Pope *John* VIII. adopted him for his Son; or, as Cardinal *Baronius* expounds it, made him Temporal Governor of *Italy*, and in this Quality he aſſiſted at the Council of *Pavia* in 876. Afterwards he accompanied this Pope in his Journey to *France*, in 878. that ſame Year he Married *Hermengarda*, ſole Daughter to *Lewis* II King of *Italy* and *Provence*, and would fain have invaded the Crown of *France*, after the death of *Lewis* the *Liſper*, in 879. but this Deſign ſucceeded not; yet being always animated by his Wife to make himſelf King, he cauſed himſelf to be Crowned Sovereign of *Burgundy* and *Arles*, in a Council held at the Caſtle of *Mantaille* in *Dauphine*, *Octob* 15. 879. *Lewis* and *Carloman* who had divided the Kingdom, made War with him, carried and almoſt ruined *Vienne* in 882. where *Boſon*'s Wife and Daughter were made Priſoners This Prince however did not loſe his Courage, but managing his Friends and Subjects dexterouſly, recovered his Eſteem and Intereſt; ſo that in a little time he appeared as powerful as ever: And the death of King *Carloman* in 884 reſtored *Boſon* to his firſt Dignity, and the *French* being over-run by a Deluge of Barbarous People, they were not in a way to oppoſe the Proſperity of this Prince, who could not deſire a fitter time to recover from his fall So that *Charles* the *Corpulent* yielded him the Lands, which he had erected into a Kingdom, and was ſatisfied with the Homage which *Boſon* render'd him in 885 After which he lived in great Tranquility, and died *January* 11 888 *Du Cheſne*, *Du Puy*, &c

BOSPHORUS *Cimmerianus*, or *Streight of Caffa*, it is this famous Streight which makes the Communication of *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black-Sea*, with the *Palus Maotis* It is alſo named *Streight of Caffa*, becauſe the Town of this Name, which is in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, or *Little Tartary*, is built in the *Peninſula* form'd by theſe two Seas, known alſo by the Name of *Mare Majori*, or *Sea of Zabak*: and *Lont* The *Cimmerian Boſphorus* is alſo called the *Streight of Kerch*, from a ſmall Town of that Name in *Little Tartary* *Boſphorus* or *Boſporus*, was an antient, but now ruined City, which gave its Name to this Streight, and to the People called *Boſphori*, of whom *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Stephanus*, *Polybius*, &c have made mention

BOSPHORUS of *Thracia*, or the *Streights* of *Conſtantinople*, and *Chanel of the Black Sea*, is the Streight which is betwixt *Thracia* and *Aſia Minor*, or betwixt the *Black Sea*, and the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Marmora*, where are *Gallipoli*, the Caſtles of the *Dardanelles*, and the Towers of the *Black Sea* at the Mouth of the *Boſphorus* It is called the Chanel of *Conſtantinople*, becauſe this City is built upon it, and this Chanel is ſo narrow, that from ſome Places of the City the Cocks may be heard when they Crow upon the *Aſian* Shore, which is on the other ſide The Seven Towers are a Fortreſs where the Priſoners of State are kept

BOSRA, or *Bostra*, a Town of *Asia* in *Arabia Petræa*, call'd at present, *Bosseret*, or *Bossereth*; was formerly an Archbishop's See, first under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and afterwards under him of *Jerusalem*. The Council held against *Beryllus* sat in this Town. The Emperor *Marcus Julius Philippus*, who succeeded *Gordian* in the Year 244. was born at *Bostra*; and, as *Zonaras* reports, order'd it to be call'd *Philippopolis*. *Strabo* mentions another Town, called *Bostra*, in *Phœnicia*. *Stephanus de Urbibus*. *Strabo Lib.16*. *Adrichomius*, *pag.* 80, &c.

BOSSIO, or *Bossius*, (*Matthew*) of *Verona*, was Canon, and afterwards Abbot of the Order of St. *Augustin*, and lived towards the end of the 15th Century. He published several valuable Pieces, the Principal of which, are, *De Animi Gaudiis*. *De Sapientiæ Cultu*. *Epistolæ de Gerendo Magistratu*, &c. *Gesner*. *Bibl. Miræus de Script. Sæc.*16. &c.

BOSSU, a small Town and County in *Hainault*, near *Valenciennes*. The Family of the Counts of *Bossu* has produced Valiant Men, and amongst others, *Maximilian Hennin*, Earl of *Bossu*, who was General of an Army in the *Low-Countries* against *Don John* of *Austria*, in 1578. He had been taken before in a Sea-fight by the States, whose Party he follow'd because not able to pay his Ransom, but he was afterwards brought over by *Alexander* Prince of *Parma*, whose kindness drew a great many Nobles, but chiefly *Walloons*, into the *Spanish* Interest; but *Bossu* fell sick, and a little while after died.

BOSTANGI *Baschi*, in *Turkey*, is the Master Gardener; and though he be taken from amongst the *Agiam-oglans*, yet he has great power. He has the Charge of all the Grand Signior's Gardens, of Fountains, and Houses of Pleasure, and is capable of being made Bassa of *Grand-Cairo*, *Babylon*, or Grand Visier.

BOSTANGI'S are the *Agiam-oglans* who work in the Grand Signior's Gardens, some of them are raised to a higher Degree, and called *Hassaki*, or *Chassaki*, that is, the King's Messengers. *Ricaut*, of the Ottoman Empire.

BOSTKAY, (*Stephen*) was a Relation to *Sigismund Bathori*, Prince of *Transilvania*, to whom he succeeded in 1604. and by the Favour of the *Turks* had the Title of King conferred on him, which the Emperor *Rodolphus* opposed, and took part with *Bethlem Gabor*, but *Stephen* was Crowned in 1605. by the assistance of the *Turks* who took *Gran*, *Octob.*3. after which *Bostkay* obtain'd a Truce of 20 years betwixt the Emperor and the *Turk*, and Liberty of Religion, and died *December* 28. 1606.

BOSTON, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town in the S.E. parts of *Lincolnshire*; it belongs to *Skirbeck* Wapentake in *Holland* Division, and is seated on the River *Witham*, within five miles of its fall into the Sea. This is one of the most considerable Towns in the whole County, Rich, and Populous, well Traded, and resorted to. It has a fair high wooden Bridge, is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. The Tower of it's fair and large Church, is thought to be one of the best built in the World; it serves as a Lanthorn to Sailors; it's 114 Miles from *London*.

BOSTON, the Metropolis of *New-England* in the Northern *America*, is commodiously seated for Traffick on the Sea-shore, called *Boston*, with reference to as noted a Sea-Port in *Lincolnshire*. 'Tis a large and spacious Town, composed of several well order'd Streets, grac'd with fair and beautiful Houses, and well inhabited by Merchants and Tradesmen, who drive a considerable Commerce in such Commodities as that Country affords with other Parts of *America*, as also with *England* and *Ireland*, taking by way of Exchange such Commodities as each Place affordeth that are to their purpose. 'Tis likewise a Place of good strength, having Fortifications on two or three adjoining Hills, with great Pieces of Cannon mounted thereon, and a suitable Guard.

BOSWORTH, a Market Town of *Sparkenhoe* Hundred in the West of *Leicestershire*, seated upon a Hill in a fertile Soil, memorable chiefly for the great Battel fought near it at *Redmore Aug.*22. 1485. betwixt King *Richard* III. and *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, wherein *Richard* being slain, the Crown returned in the Person of *Henry* from the House of *York* to the House of *Lancaster*. This Town is of some Note besides, for giving the Title of Baron *to James Fitz-James* the present Duke of *Berwick*. It's 83 Miles from *London*.

BOTAL, (*Leonard*) born in the County of *Asti*, in *Piedmont*; was Physician to King *Henry* III. and brought in the frequent Use of Letting Blood, into *Paris*. He was a Person very much esteem'd in his Profession, and has left several Tracts, which are sufficient Proofs of his Skill in Physick and Chirurgery. *Vander Linden, de Script. Medic.*

BOTEON, (*John* of) in Latin *Botco*, was a Monk of the Order of St. *Anthony* of *Vienna*, and one of the greatest Persons of the last Age. He was born in *Dauphiné*, where he entred into the Abby of St. *Anthony*. He received the first Tinctures of Mathematicks from *Orontius Finæus*, whom he surpassed in some things. *De Boteon* understood also the Law, and was very skilful in making all sorts of Mathematical and Musical Instruments. He invented several things, which before his time never entred the thought of any. He perfected things which were already invented, and in every thing shewed so much Art and Exactness that nothing could be added. His desert procured him the esteem of the Learned of his time, and he died at *St. Anthony*, in 1560. He writ, *De Quadraturis circulorum tam antiquis quam modernis*. *De Libra & Statera*. *De arca Noë, cujus formæ & capacitatis fuerat*. *De sublicio Ponte Cæsaris*. *Explanatio ad Quintilianum locum Geometricum*. *Emendatio figurationis organi à Columella descripti*. *De fluviaticis Insulis secundum Jus Civile dividendis*, &c. Thuanus, Vossius.

BOTERICUS, Governor of *Thessalonica*, a City of *Macedonia*, who having been killed there, was the Occasion of the Murther of 7000 Men, whom the Emperor *Theodosius* sacrificed in revenge, *An.*390. *Sozomen*.

BOTERUS (*John*) liv'd to the Year 1598. and wrote several Pieces; amongst others, that call'd, his *Universal Relations*, is the most considerable: It is written in *Italian*; and *Renatus de Lucinge*, in his *Treatise of the Manner of Reading History*, gives a great Character of it, both for the Beauty of the Stile, and the Care and Integrity of the Author.

BOTHNIA, a Province of *Sweden*, betwixt *Lapland* and the most Northerly part of the *Baltick*, known by the Name of the Gulf of *Bothnia*, and formerly *Dumasbaff*. This Province is commonly divided into three Parts, Eastern, Western, and Northern. *Torn* is its Capital City.

BOTLESHAM (*Nicholas*) a *Carmelite English* Monk, living in the 15th Century. He was call'd *Botlesham*, upon the Account of his being born in a Village of that Name, in *Cambridgeshire*. This *Nicholas* commenc'd Doctor of Divinity at *Paris*, and wrote several Pieces, as *Quæstiones Theologicæ in Magistrum Sententiarum*. *Tabulare Studentium*, &c. *Lucius Bibl. Carmel*. *Pitsæus de Script. Angl.*

BOTTANTI, a certain People who border on the Kingdom of *Laor*, near the River *Indus*; they are very much inclined to Pious Works, especially those of Mercy towards the Indigent; They are of a fair Complexion, and wear a *Turkish* Vest, so well adapted to their Bodies, that no wrinkles are to be seen in it; they never put it off, no not when asleep, till such time as it is wore to pieces. They never wash their Hands, alledging, That such a pure Element as Water, ought not to be defil'd. They have no King, but live in great Liberty. They are in Features much like the *Europeans*, their Hair is generally flag and yellow; They are of a middle Stature, and very Robust; their Dishes, Platters, and Cups are the Skulls of Dead Men. *Hoffin*.

BOTTIFANGA, (*Julius Cæsar*) a Knight of the Order of the *Militia of Christ* in *Portugal*, who lived in the beginning of this Age, under the Pontificate of *Paul V.* He was Native of *Orvieto*, and one of the most Ingenious Men in the World; he could not only play upon all Instruments of Musick, but make 'em also; he Painted and Embroidered extreamly well; nor was there any Art or Profession but what he could exercise, though he had never learned them. His Genius was his Master, and he Learn'd of no body but his own Ingenuity. He did moreover write extreamly well in Prose and Verse; he composed a Poem of *Orvieto*, and some other very ingenious Treatises. *Pinac. Imag. Illustr.*

BOTWAR, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Suabia* and Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, it stands 14 Miles South of *Hallbron*, and 21 N.E. of *Stugard*.

BOUCANIERS, People of the *Caribby* Islands, between the Southern and Northern *America*; so called, because they live upon Humane Flesh, Rosted or Grilled. *Boucanier* in their Language, signifying to Roast or Smoke. The Name of *Boucaniers* is likewise now given to those People that Hunt in these Islands, and eat Roast-Beef. The *Spaniards* call them *Matadores de Toros*, and the *English*, *Cow-Killers*. These *Boucaniers* make Hunting their Business; sometimes Cows, and sometimes Boars, are their Game. The *Spanish Boucaniers* Hunt differently from the *French*; they never make use of any Fire-Arms, but Lances; they send out their Servants in quest of the Bulls, and when they have found one, they run him into a Meadow, where the *Boucanier* Stands Mounted, and prepared, and upon the sight of the Bull, rides up to him, gives him a Cut in the Leg, and then kills him with his Lance: This way of Hunting is so full of Humour and Ceremonies, that 'tis almost as Pleasant to see, as a Royal Bull-Combat at *Madrid*. *Oëxmelin. Hist. des Ind. Occid.*

BOUCHAIN, Lat. *Buchonium* and *Bucinium*, a Town of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countreys*, situated upon the left Bank of the *Scheld*, with a very good Castle, betwixt *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*. It is a small Town, but well fortified, and Capital of the County of *Ostrevand*, which in times past belonged immediately to the Eldest Sons of the Earls of *Hainault*. *Bouchain* belongs now to the *French*, who took it 1676. *Jacobus Leffinæus*. *Bouchain* is 16 miles S W of *Valenciennes*, and 28 W. of *Mons*

BOUCHARD, Conſtable, or *Comes Stabuli* of *France* in the Reign of *Charlemain*, on divers occaſions gave ſignal Proofs of his Conduct and Valour, eſpecially when he defeated the *Saracens* at Sea, *Ann.* 806. *Mezerai.*

BOUCICAUT, or *John le Maingre*, called *Boucicaut* II. of the Name, Count of *Beaufort*, and Viſcount of *Turenne*, Marſhal of *France*, eldeſt Son to *Boucicaut* I. His Name is famous in the *French* Hiſtories; for he begun to carry Arms at the Age of Ten; and King *Charles* V. was raviſh'd with his Virtue. He accompanied *Charles* VI. into *Flanders*, with whom he had been Educated as Page of Honour, and fought near his Perſon at the Battel of *Roſebec*, in 1382. At the Battel of *Nicopolis*, in 1396. *Boucicaut* was taken; but his Beauty ſaved him from Death, amongſt 600 more, whom *Bajazet* cauſed to be cut in pieces. He was afterwards Ranſom'd. The King ſent him in 1399. to the Succour of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, where with 1200 Men he forced the *Turks* to raiſe the Siege, and gave ſo many Marks of his Valour in the Eaſt, and in *Italy*, that the *Venetians* became jealous of his Glory, whilſt his very Enemies were his Admirers. He was eſtabliſhed Governor of *Genoa*, where he made his Entrance in 1401. and brought the City of *Famagouſta* under their Obedience. At his return from an Expedition againſt the Infidels, he was defeated by the *Venetians* in 1403. and afterwards in 1409. being gone to the aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Milan* againſt thoſe of *Verona*, the *Genoeſe* improving the abſence of this Mareſchal, killed *Hugh Cholet* his Lieutenant, and ſubmitted themſelves to *Theodorus Palæologus*, Marquis of *Montferrat*. *Boucicaut* having attempted, but in vain, to re-eſtabliſh himſelf, retired to *France*, where he embraced the Party of the Duke of *Burgundy*. In 1415. he lead the Vantguard of the Battel of *Azincourt*, where he was made Priſoner, and being carried into *England*, died there in 1421.

BOUDICEA, a Hardy and Enterprizing Queen of the *Iceni* in *Great Britain*: She was *Proſutugus*'s Widow, which Prince being very Rich and Potent, when he perceiv'd himſelf likely to die, made the Emperor *Nero* his Heir. He pitch'd upon this Expedient, in hopes of protecting his Family the better, from being inſulted by the *Romans*, but was perfectly miſtaken in his Proviſion, for his Eyes were no ſooner clos'd, but the *Romans* plunder'd his Palace, outrag'd his Queen, and abuſed his two Daughters almoſt in her preſence. This Princeſs, having juſt reaſon of Provocation for ſuch Uſage, rais'd the Country to the number of 120000 Men; and after having harangu'd them, with a great deal of Spirit led them on to the Charge. The beginning of the Battel was fortunate enough, upon the account of *Paulinus Suetonius*, the Emperor's General, being abſent; but the *Romans* being re-inforced by his Return and Conduct, the *Britains* being raw and ill-arm'd, were entirely defeated, and 80000 kill'd upon the Spot. *Boudicea* deſpairing to recover this Loſs, poiſon'd her ſelf. *Tacitus Annal.* 14. C. 31, 37, *&c.*

BOUET, (*Charles*) Lord of *La Noüe*, deſcended from the *Boüets* of *Tourraine*. He became conſiderable for his inviolable Fidelity to the Crown of *France* during the League, and was one of thoſe who opened the Gates of *Tours* to King *Henry* III. after the Parliament of *Blois*, upon which his Majeſty made him one of the Sheriffs of that City, and advanced him to the degree of Nobility. King *Henry* the *Great* employed him in conjunction with the Lord *de la Valiere*, in 1595. to view the Frontier Towns of *Picardy*, in which he acquitted himſelf very well. He was afterward choſen to be Mayor of the City of *Tours*, and was alſo named by his Majeſty, with the Earls *Schomberg* and *Rochepot*, to mediate a Truce with the Duke of *Mercœur*, which was the fore-runner of a Peace, which concluded the Civil Wars. But the Lord *de la Noüe* died of a Strangury during the publick Rejoycing on this Account. *Souliers Hiſt. Nobleſſe. Touraine.*

BOUFFLERS, a Territory ſituated upon the River of *Authie* near *Hedin*, in the Dioceſe of *Amiens* in *Picardy*, which hath given name to one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious Families of this Province.

BOUFFLERS, (*James*) Lord of *Boufflers*, *Noële*, *Sailly*, and *Caigny*, was Son to *Peter* II. Lord of *Boufflers*, and *Iſabell* of *Neuveille*. He was born about 1436. This ſtrange particular is obſerv'd of him, that he never drank out of any Glaſs, but his Lips ſwell'd, and he felt intolerable pain.

BOUFFLERS, (*Lewis*) Sirnamed the *Strong*, Lord of *Boufflers*, was born in *Picardy* about 1534. He was the eldeſt Son of *Adrian* Lord *Boufflers*, and he was educated with *John* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, Brother to *Anthony* King of *Navarre*, Father to *Henry* the *Great*, to whom he had the Honour of being related; he was called *Strong* becauſe of his prodigious Strength, wherein he ſurpaſſed not only all the Lords of his time, but almoſt all the Heroes, whoſe Memory has been preſerved by Antiquity, either for Greatneſs of Courage, Comely Stature, or Natural Vigour. It ſeemed, ſay the Hiſtorians, that Nature had formed him on purpoſe to make him admired and feared by all Men. When he would fix himſelf ſtedfaſtly on his Feet, there was no Man that could move him; when he put the top of his Finger upon his Forehead, none was able to take it thence; neither could any thing be taken from him that he held with his Right Hand; when he ſtretched out his Right Arm, no Man could bend it; and he could break a Horſe-ſhooe in two with his Hand; he would hold an Ox by the Tail, and drag him whither he pleaſed; he would take up a Horſe in his Arms, and carry him very far; for all which he has been compared to *Milo* the Wreſtler of *Crotona*: But what was moſt remarkable in him was, that he had no leſs Dexterity than Strength; he overcame all the Wreſtlers of *Britany*; and when he went a Fowling, he would leap over very large Ditches and Brooks, Booted and Spurr'd; he could kill with a Stone Beaſts running, and Birds flying; he could mount on Horſeback, Armed *Cap-a-pee*, without putting his Foot in the Stirrup; for 200 ſteps he would out-run the ſwifteſt *Spaniſh* Horſe; and in a word, could perform ſo many incredible things, that they would make him paſs for a fabulous Hero, if they were not related by Writers worthy of Credit, as *Loiſil*, in his *Memories of Beauvaiſis*, and *La Morliere*, in his *Illuſtrious Houſes*. The rare Qualities of this *French Hercules* made Men hope for great Exploits from him in the Armies; but Death took him off in the Flower of his Age, by a Muſket-Bullet at the Attack of *Pont Sur Yonne*, whither he accompanied the Duke of *Anguien*; he left three Brethren, from whom are deſcended the three Branches of the Families of *Boufflers*. *Adrian Boufflers* ſucceeded him, and ſignaliz'd his Valour on many Occaſions in the Reigns of *Henry* III. and IV. againſt the Leaguers. He was alſo a Perſon of great Learning, and wrote an Hiſtorical Collection, wherein in imitation of *Plutarch* he compares the Modern with the Ancient Hiſtorians. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, always deputed by the Nobles of his Province to the Meetings of the States, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Siege of *Casal* in 1630. He had two Sons, the Eldeſt called *Francis*, who died in *February* 1672. leaving a Son called *Henry*; and *Louis Francis* Marquis *de Boufflers*, Colonel-General of the Dragoons of *France*, Grand Baily of *Beauvais*, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, and Governor-General of a great many Provinces; He was lately made Mareſchal of *France*, and is noted for his Valour and Conduct, bearing a great Command in the War againſt the Allies; And to ſpeak the Truth of him, he ſhewed himſelf upon all Occaſions to be an Active and Prudent General in the Courſe of the late War. In 1695. he threw himſelf, with Eight Regiments of the beſt Dragoons, into *Namur*, juſt as the Confederates were going to lay Siege to it; and during the whole Siege, commanded there with equal Reſolution and Glory; but being at length forced to Surrender, he was (as he marched out at the Head of the Dragoons of the Garriſon) ſeized by the Orders of the King of *England*, by way of Repriſal, for the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, detained by his Maſter; but treated very Civilly, and offered his Liberty, upon his Parole to return in caſe the Garriſons were not releaſed; but his Anſwer being, That he could not paſs his word of Honour, in a Matter which he could not execute himſelf, *&c.* he was from *Namur* conducted to *Maeſtricht*, and ſoon after ſet at Liberty by his Maſter's Compliance with the Confederates Demands: A little before the Concluſion of the Peace at *Ryſwick* he had ſeveral interviews with the Earl of *Portland* by his Maſter's directions, between the Camps, which did not a little haſten and facilitate that great Work.

BOUHIN, or the Iſle of *Bouin*, an Iſle of *France*, upon the Ocean, betwixt the Coaſt of *Poitou* and *Britain*. It is below the Mouth of the *Loire*, betwixt the City of *Ganache*, and the Iſle of *Nermourſtier*. *Bouin* is alſo a Borough of *France*, in the Province of *Forez*, near the River *Lignon*, having the great Plain of *Forez* on the Eaſt towards *Feurs* upon *Loire*, and on the Weſt, the Mountains of *Auvergne*, about *Thiers*. It is a very pleaſant Place, and one of the beſt Boroughs of the Country. It ſuffered much in the 16th Century during the Civil Wars.

BOVIGNES, or *Bouvines*, *Bovinæ*, &c. *Bouviniacum*, a Town of the *Low-Countreys*, in the County of *Namur*. It was environ'd with Walls in 1173. by *Henry* the *Blind*, Earl of *Namur*. After which, the Counteſs *Yolande* granted it the Rights and Privileges of a City. In 1154. it was taken by the *French*. *Bouvines*, ſaith *Thuanus*, being only defended by the Inhabitants, was beſieged by the King's Troops, and taken by Aſſault, after having been battered by the Cannon; at firſt there was a great Slaughter, ſome were drowned in the River, and thoſe who eſcaped preſent Death, were taken and hanged for their Obſtinacy, becauſe they would not yield, till the Cannon had play'd upon 'em, though they were in no condition to hold out a Siege. This City has ſince recovered. *Bouvines* is likewiſe the Name of a ſmall Village in *Flanders*, near *Tournay*, famous for the Victory which King *Philip Auguſtus* obtained there, on *Sunday* the 27th of *July*, 1214. over the Emperor *Otho* IV.

and his Confederates, where he took Priſoners *Ferrard* Earl of *Flanders*, *Renaud* Earl of *Bologne*, &c.

BOUILLE, or *D. Bouelles*, (*Charles*) Canon of *Noyon*, flouriſh'd about 1520. *La Croix du Main* makes him a Mathematician, Philoſopher, Orator, Divine, and Grammarian. He wrote ſeveral Books in *French*, and *Latin*, as, *The Art and Practice of Geometry*. *Liber de differentiâ Linguarum Vulgarium, & Gallici Sermonis Varietate*. Six Books, being, *An Introduction to Geometry*. *De Quadraturâ Circuli*; and ſeveral other Pieces in Mathematicks. *Voſſius de Mathem.* C. 16. *&c. Du Verdier. Vauprivas Bibl. Franc.*

BOVINO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Benevent*. It is in the Province of *Capitanata*, ſituated near the River *Cervaro*, at the Foot of Mount *Apennine*.

BOULLIAUD, (*Iſhmael*) Born at *Loudun*, in 1605. was a celebrated Aſtronomer in the middle of the 17th Century. His *Aſtronomia Philolaica*, in which he maintains *Copernicus*'s Syſtem, and draws ſeveral Conſequences from it, gave him a great Reputation. He publiſh'd a Book of *Claudius Ptolemæus*, in *Greek* and *Latin*, Entituled, *De Criterio & Facultate Principe*, and made Remarks upon it. He wrote ſeveral other Books in Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. *Voſſius de Scient. Mathem.* The Reader, if he pleaſes, may ſee the Character of this Author in *Le Journal des Scavans* of 1695. *Journal* VII.

BOULONOIS, or *Boulenois*, a Country of *France* in *Picardy*, about the City of *Bologne* upon the Sea. It is hard to mark the Limits of this Country: They extend it commonly along the Coaſt from the Re-conquered Country unto the River *Canche*, and ſo take in *Bournonville*, *Delvre*, *Montkulin*, *Eſtaples*, *&c.* The *Boulonois* is fertile enough, and has a very good Race of Horſes. *Bologne* is the Capital City, and gives its Name to the whole.

BOULONOIS, or *il Bolognoſe*, a ſmall Country about the City of *Bononia* in *Italy*. It is fertile in all ſorts of Grains and Fruits.

BOURBON, or the *Iſle of Bourbon*, formerly called *Maſcarenhe*, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Ethiopick* Ocean, now belonging to the *French*. It is on the Eaſt of the Iſle of St. *Lawrence*, or *Madagaſcar*, about 25 Leagues long, and 14 broad. The *Portugueſe* were formerly Maſters of it. It's ſaid that there is a Mountain which caſts out Fire, but the reſt of the Country is fruitful, well Watered, and hath all the Commodities of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, with the Ports of St *Paul* and *Aſſumption*, where the *French* inhabit.

BOURBON *l'Anci*, *l'Ancien*, or *l'Anceaume*, a Town and Caſtle of *France* in *Burgundy*, with a Bayliwick. The Territory of *Bourbon l'Anci* is in the Dioceſe of *Autun* near the *Loire*, which ſeparates it from the *Bourbonnois*. It is environed on the ſide of *Burgundy* with fertile Mountains, and ſeveral Coppices. *Bourbon* is ſituated on a Hill, and built after the modern way, though the Walls are old. The Town is, as it were, the lower Court of the Caſtle, which has a good Ditch digged in the Rock on the ſide toward the City, and very ſtrong Walls, ſo that it could never be taken during the Civil Wars, being defended by the Lord of *Chantiers*; it hath near it the Boroughs of St *Leger*, St. *Lazarus*, St. *Martin*, &c. This Place is very famous for its Baths which are under the Caſtle, in the Suburbs of St *Leger*. The Waters come out of a Rock, upon which the City is built, and fall into Baſons of *Roman* Structure. What diſorder ſoever the length of time could cauſe in the Buildings of the Fountains and Baths of this Place, there are as yet fine Remains, which ſhew the Riches of the Matter, and the Ornaments of *Roman* Architecture. The Baſons are compoſed of great Quarters of white Marble, and their Pavement, as well as that of the Baths, is of Grey Marble. All the Statues that adorned the Baths, were alſo of White Marble. The Work the Steps the Niches, and other Works of Architecture, were covered with Tables of Marble of different Colours. The Fragments which remain thereof, ſhew the Magnificence of the *Romans* who knowing the Vertuſneſs of theſe Waters, ſpared nothing to beautifie the Place. The *French* Kings in this Century, have cleared this great Work from the Ruins under which they were buried. *Henry* III ſent thither his Head Phyſician, the Comptroller of his Buildings, and his Chief Architect, who wrought at it ſome time. Mr. *Bourſier*, Secretary of State, in 1602. and Mr. *Dolbeau* in 1603 under King *Henry* IV continued to take up part of the Ruins of theſe Baths: And Mr. *Moreau*, one of the *French* King's Phyſicians, and Intendant of the Mineral Waters in 1680. took care to have a conſiderable Sum laid out upon it, which was finiſhed by the States of *Bourbonnois*. Of the Five Baths which are at *Bourbon*, Three have been digged up of late, and amongſt thoſe Ruins, as well as in thoſe of the Baths, which had been ſearched before, there have been found ſeveral Fragments of Pillars, Cornices, Statues and Pavements, after the Moſaick Faſhion, and a great many bits of Jaſper, Porphyre, Porphyre, Copper, and Brick. There is alſo found an entire Statue, which King *Lewis* XIV. cauſed to be carried to the *Louvre*, in the Hall of the Anticks. There have alſo been found divers Medals of Gold, Silver, and caſt Copper, which repreſent the Effigies of *Julius Cæſar*, *Auguſtus*, and other Emperors. The Waters of *Bourbon l'Anci* are no leſs conſiderable for the admirable Virtues which they have from a Mixture of Brimſtone and Bitumen, with ſome little Salt, Niter, Alum, and Vitriol. Theſe Waters are light, without Savour or Smell, and being ſettled, they leave no thick Matter. Though they are actually very hot, yet they do moderate the Heats of the Body, and quench Thirſt in a Trice, better than any cooling Ptiſane. They agree well with the Stomach, ſtrengthen the weakned Sinews, cure Palſies, Sciaticks, Rheumatiſms, Dropſies, and eaſe the Gout, and are alſo a Remedy againſt lingering Poiſons. They have moreover a ſpecifick Virtue againſt the Barrenneſs of Women, as hath been often found by Experience. There are five Baths, and ten Fountains, ſeven of hot Water, and three of cold. The firſt hot Fountain, called *Le Limbe*, is the moſt conſiderable. It is round, and made after the Form of a Well: Its Source comes out of a craggy Rock of about forty Foot high. The Water is ſo hot, that one cannot drink a Glaſs, but at ſeveral Draughts. The ſecond Fountain has the ſame degree of Heat as the firſt. The third, named of St. *Leger*, is more temperate, as well as the Fourth and Fifth. The Queen's Fountain (which is the Sixth) is cooler than the two firſt, and hotter than the three others: It is called the Queen's Bath, becauſe it was repaired by the Liberalities of *Ludovica* of *Lorrain*, Queen of *France*, Wife to *Henry* III. The Seventh is called *Deſcures*, becauſe of its being diſcovered by a Lord of that Name in 1609. Its Water is a little leſs warm than that of the Queen's Fountain. Theſe ſeven Fountains diſtribute their Waters into the Baths by divers Channels, which warm or temper them according to what degree of Heat is required. The firſt of the three Fountains of cold Water, diſtributes it ſelf into the ſame Baths; but the two others are now hidden under Ground. Theſe ten Fountains are incloſed in a Court of 180 Foot long: Joyning to this Court, on the North ſide, is the Royal Bath, of a round Figure; Afterwards three other Baths, built in a long Square; and on the ſide of the Fifth, called the *Poors Bath*. All theſe Baths and Fountains are emptied by Pipes of Copper, Lead, and Stone, into a great *Aqueduct*, where the Mouths of the 53 Pipes diſcharge themſelves, the moſt part of which convey cold Waters. And as this Number of Pipes exceeds that of the Fountains and Baths, it is eaſie to judge that there are more Baths and Fountains under the Ruines. *Comier's Letter* 1681.

BOURBON *l'Archambaud*, a Town and Caſtle of *France*, in *Bourbonnois*, with the Title of a Dutchy. It is near the River *Allier*, within four or five Leagues from *Moulins*, and gives Name to the Province. It had in times paſt the Title of a Barony, and King *Charles the Fair*, by Letters, Dated at *Paris*, *December* the 27th, 1327. erected it into a Dutchy and Peerdom, in favour of *Lewis* I. called the *Great*. It's ſaid, that under the firſt Race of the Lords of *Bourbon*, this Barony having been divided betwixt two Brothers, named *Anceaume* and *Archambaud*, they gave their Names to theſe two Cities. Howbeit, that which I now ſpeak of, is in a Valley, environed with four Mountains, and the Caſtle is at the Weſt, upon the top of a Rock, encompaſſed with 24 Towers. The Chapel is very fine. The Glaſs Windows do repreſent the Sacred Hiſtories, ſeveral Actions of the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and their Arms, which are thoſe of *France*, with the Diſtinction of a Baroon, *Pari en Bande*. This I remark, becauſe divers Hiſtorians relate a thing which is very particular: Namely, that at the ſame time that King *Henry* III. who was the laſt King of the Branch of *Valois*, was murthered, a Thunder-Bolt carried away the Addition of theſe Arms, without touching the reſt of the Coat; which was look'd upon as a Preſage, that the Branch of *Valois* ſhould yield the Crown to that of *Bourbon*. This Chapel hath other particular Curioſities; the Princes of *Bourbon* have founded twelve Canons, and one Treaſurer in it, as at the Holy-Chapel at *Paris*. There is near to the Caſtle a great Pond, and Baths, which have always been very famous. *Du Cheſne, Papire Maſſon*

BOURBON, (*Nicholas*) a famous *Latin* Poet, and alſo well ſkill'd in the *Greek* and *Belles Letters*. He was *Greek* Rhetorick Profeſſor, at the Recommendation of Cardinal *Perron*. He was put in Priſon, for writing a *Latin* Satyr againſt an Order of Parliament, called, *Indignatio Valeriana*. We have a Volume of his Works in *Latin*: He had ſo great a Memory, that he could repeat almoſt all the Hiſtory of *Thuanus*, and all the *Elogia* of *Paulus Jovius*. He died in the year 1644. Monſieur *Balzac* and he had ſome Miſunderſtandings, but were at laſt reconciled by Monſieur *Chapelain*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. St Marthe In Elog. Doct. Gal. Lib* 1. *Pelliſon Hiſt. De l'Academ. Franç. &c.*

BOURBONNOIS, a Province of *France*, having the *Loire* on the East, which ſeparates it from the Dutchy of *Burgundy*; *Berry* on the Weſt, *Auvergne* and *Forez* on the South, and *Nivernois* on the North, with part of *Berry*. *Moulins* is its Capital City; the others are, *Bourbon l'Archambaud*, which gives its Name to the Province; *Montegat*, *Montlucon*, *Gannat*, *Sancoin*, *St. Amand*, *Caſſet*, *Meris*, *La Paliſſe*, *&c.* Some Geographers divide *Bourbonnois* into the Upper and Lower; *Moulins* is in the latter, and *Montegat* in the former; and they add thereto the ſmall Country of *Combraille*, which others aſcribe to the Country of *Merche*, with its Town of *Eſſuaon*. The River of *Allier* goes through *Bourbonnois*, which has alſo the *Cher* on the Weſt, on the ſide of *Berry*, and the *Loire* on the Eaſt. The Country is fertile in Fruit and Corn, and furniſheth much Cattel, Oil of Nuts, *&c.* and there are alſo divers kinds of Manufactures made in it. The ancient People of *Bourbonnois*, who made part of the *Bojans*, are renowned for the Colonies which they carried into *Germany* and *Italy*, under the Reign of *Ambigat*, Prince of the *Berruiers* in *Gaul*, and by the Wars which they maintained againſt the *Romans*, according to *Titus Livius*, *Polybius*, *Strabo*, *Juſtin*, and *Cæſar*, who ſpeaks often of them in his Commentaries. But this Country is ſince become more famous by the Merit of the Lords, who have been Maſters thereof. The firſt had the Title of Barons, and the others are the Princes of the Royal Family of *Bourbon*, whence is deſcended the preſent King of *France*. *Guichenon*, in his Hiſtory of *Savoy*, is of Opinion, That the ancient Lords of *Bourbon* were deſcended from *Ademar*, who founded the Priory of *Souvigny* in *Bourbonnois*, in 921. But becauſe it would be too tedious to follow the Genealogy from him, we will deſcend to *Archambaud*, Lord of *Bourbon*; who dying in 1249. left but two Daughters, *Mahaud* and *Agnes*, who married two Brothers, Sons of *Hugh* IV. Duke of *Burgundy*. The firſt had for her Portion the Counties of *Nevers*, *Auxerre*, and *Tonerre*: The ſecond was Lady of *Bourbon*, and left but one Daughter, named *Beatrix*, who married *Robert* of *France*, 6th Son to St. *Lewis*, or the 9th of that Name, and Founder of the third and preſent Race of the Kings of *France*. *Lewis* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded, whoſe third Son *James*, Count of *Marche*, left *John*, and he *Lewis*, Count of *Vendoſme*, Father of *John* II. born in 1495. who was ſucceeded by his Son *Charles*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, born in 1489. who by *Frances* of *Alençon*, Dutcheſs of *Beaumont*, Widow of *Francis* Duke of *Longueville*, left, 1. *Margaret*, born in 1516. 2. *Anthony*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, and King of *Navarre*, who ſucceeded him. 3. *Francis*, Count of *Enghein*; born in 1519. but died without Iſſue. 4. *Magdalen*, Lady Abbeſs of *Poitiers*. 5. *Katharine*, Abbeſs of *Soiſſon*. 6. *Renate*. 7. *John* of *Arghien*, born in 1528. 8. *Lewis* Prince of *Condé*. And, 9. *Eleonora*, born in 1535. *Anthony* Duke of *Vendoſme* ſucceeded, rendred himſelf very famous under *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. and after the Death of his Father-in-Law *Henry* II. King of *Navarre*, whoſe only Daughter, *Joan* of *Albret*, he had married, he poſſeſſed himſelf of what he could of that Kingdom, and of the Principality of *Bearn*. He was much perſecuted by the *Guiſes*; died in 1562. and left *Katharine*, married to the *Guiſes*; died in 1562. and left *Katharine*, married to *Henry* Duke of *Lorrain* in 1509. and *Henry* IV. Sirnamed *the Great*, born in 1553. for whoſe great Actions, and tragical End, ſee his Life. King *Henry* IV. took to his firſt Wife *Margaret* of *Valois*, Daughter of King *Henry* II. but put her away, and married *Mary* of *Medicis*, Daughter of *Francis the Great*, Duke of *Florence*; by whom he had, 1. *Lewis* XIII. 2 *Elizabeth*, married in 1615. to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*. 3 *Gaſton John Baptiſt*, Duke of *Orleans*, born in 1608. who left four Daughters: 1. *Anna Maria*, Dutcheſs of *Montpenſier*, born in 1627. and died unmarried in 1693. 2. *Margaret Louiſa*, born in 1645. and married to *Coſmo* III. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, in 1661. 3. *Iſabella*, born in 1646. and married to *Joſeph Lewis* Duke of *Guiſe* in 1667 now a Widow. 4. *Frances Magdalen*, born in 1648. and married to *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*. The 5th of K *Henry* IV.'s Children was *Maria Henrietta*, born in 1609. married to *Charles* I King of *Great Britain* in 1625. and died in 1669 *Charles* I King of *Great Britain* in 1625. and died in 1669 *Lewis* XIII. born in 1601. married *Anne*, Daughter of *Philip* III. King of *Spain* in 1645. by whom he had *Lewis* XIV. born in 1638. and *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, born in 1640 who married *Henrietta Stuart*, Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *England*; and after her Death, took to his ſecond Wife, in 1671. *Charlotte Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*: By the firſt he had *Maria Aloiſa*, born in 1661. and married in 1679 to *Charles* II King of *Spain*, ſhe died in 1689. Two other Children that died young; *Anna Maria*, born in 1669 and married to *Victor Amadeus* II the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, in 1684 By the ſecond he had *Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, born in 1674 and *Elizabeth Charlotta*, born in 1676. *Lewis* XIV Crowned in 1654 married *Maria Thereſa*, Daughter of *Philip* IV King of *Spain*, and by her has one Son the preſent Dolphin. *Lewis* XV. born in 1661 who in 1685 married *Anne Chriſtina*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, Elector of *Bavaria*; by whom he hath Three Sons [illegible] born *Auguſt* 6. 1682. 2. *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, born *December* 19. 1683. 3. *Gaſton* Duke of *Berri*, born *Auguſt* 31 1686.

BOURBOURG, a ſmall Town of *Flanders* in the *Low Countries*: It was in times paſt pretty ſtrong, and is ſtill conſiderable. It lies within a League of *Graveline*, and about 5 Weſt from *Dunkirk*. The *French* took it in 1645. and it was ſince confirmed unto them by the 41ſt Article of the Treaty of the *Pyrenées*.

BOURCHIER, (*Thomas*) Cardinal-Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: He was an *Engliſhman*, and Brother to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, *Edward* IV.'s Favourite. The Cardinal was firſt a Student at *Oxford*, and afterwards Vicechancellor of that Univerſity. He was Biſhop of *Worceſter*, of *Ely*, and laſtly promoted to the See of *Canterbury*: It was in this Station that he Crown'd *Edward* IV. *Richard* III. and *Henry* VII He died at *Canterbury* in the year 1486. having been a Biſhop 51 years. *Godwin. de Præſ. Angl. P. Virgil Hiſt. Angl l.* 24. *&c.*

BOURDEAUX, upon the *Garonne*, a Town of *France*. Capital of the Province of *Guienne*, with an Univerſity, Parliament, and Archbiſhoprick, that hath for Suffragans, *Agen*, *Angouleſme*, *Xaincles*, *Poictiers*, *Perigueux*, *Condom*, *Maillezais*, or *Rochelle*, *Luçon*, and *Sarlat*. It is one of the ancienteſt, faireſt, greateſt, and beſt Trading Cities of *France*, ſituated in a Country extreamly fertile. *Auſonius* ſpeaks of it in theſe terms:

Burdegala eſt natale ſolum: clementia Cœli
Mitis, ubi & riguæ larga indulgentia terræ,
Ver longum, brumæque breves, juga frondea ſubſunt, &c.

The Latin Authors call this City *Burdegala*. *Pliny* and *Strabo* mention thoſe of *Bourdeaux* by the Name of *Bituriges Viviſci*, or *Viviſca*, to diſtinguiſh them from the Inhabitants of *Bourges*, whom *Cæſar* calls *Bituriges Cubi*. *Ptolemy*, *Columella*, *Auſonius*, *Am. Marcellinus*, *Aimonius*, and *Iſiodorus*, ſpeak of this City, as Illuſtrious for its Antiquities and Haven, which is one of the moſt famous of *Europe*, and called *The Haven of the Moon*, becauſe it is in the form of a *Creſcent*, and the City of *Bourdeaux* reſembles a Bow, whoſe String is the *Garonne*. This River, 7 Leagues below *Bourdeaux*, hath at its Mouth the famous *Pharos*, named *The Tower of Cordoüan*, the Work of *Lewis de Foix*, an able Engenier. The Univerſity of *Bourdeaux* was one of the moſt flouriſhing Univerſities in ancient times; and *Charles* VII. reſtored it to its former Luſtre. Pope *Eugenius* IV. gave it great Privileges; and *Lewis* XI. augmented them ſince. St. *Jerome* and *Auſonius* ſpeak of the Great Men it had produced; and, in a word, it hath all the Qualities and Prerogatives which can make a City Conſiderable. The *Romans* valued it as a Free City, and there are ſtill many Marks of their Liberality to be ſeen; as, the *Palace of Safeguard*, and the *Palace of Galienus*. The firſt, in all likelihood, was a Temple conſecrated to the *Tutelar Gods*; and the other, an *Amphitheatre*, which is eſteemed to have been built in the time of the Emperor *Galienus*. The great number of Statues, Inſcriptions, and ancient Medals, which are every day found there, are further Arguments of the Value which the *Romans* had for *Bourdeaux*. This City was poſſeſſed by the *Goths* in the Fifth Age, and ſubdued ſince by the *French*. In 415. they firſt burned it. The *Saracens* took it in 732. and it alſo ſuffered much by the Invaſion of the *Vandals* and *Normans*, who often ruined it Therefore we ſee that its Form is very different now from what it was in *Auſonius*'s time, who repreſents it as a ſquare City:

Quadrua murorum ſpecies, ſic turribus altis
Ardua, ut aerias intrent faſtigia nubes, &c.

After this, *Bourdeaux* had particular Lords, ſome of whom were Counts, Dukes, *&c.* *Eleonor*, Daughter and Heireſs to *William* X. laſt Duke of *Guienne*, reunited this Province to *France*, by her Marriage with *Lewis* VII. called *The Young* in 1137. but being divorced in 1152. ſhe married *Henry* of *Normandy*, afterwards King of *England*; ſo that the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed *Bourdeaux* until the time of *Charles* VII This Monarch having reunited *Guienne* to the Crown, *Bourdeaux* follow'd the ſame Fate. He eſtabliſhed there a Parliament in 1451. or 52. but this City revolting afterwards in favour of the *Engliſh*, he took it from them; and *Lewis* XI his Son reſtored it about 1463. Since that, it was tranſlated elſewhere, but only for a ſmall time. *Thuanus* ſpeaks of a Sedition here in *An.* 1548. at *Bourdeaux*, on account of a Tax upon Salt, and how ſeverely the Conſtable *Montmorency* puniſhed the ſame. Afterwards this City had ſhare enough in the Misfortunes of the Civil Wars. The Mareſchal of *Matignon*, Governour of *Guienne*, kept it for the King againſt the League, which had divers Partiſans there It has not been without Diſorders in this Age, but the King to prevent them in time coming, hath built *Chateau-Trompette* near the City It is Governed by Four Jurats, &c.

or Sheriffs, and by a Mayor, who is always a Person of Quality. The Metropolitan Church of St. *Andrew* is large and fair, with two high Towers. As to the Ecclesiastical part, it is only subject to the *Roman* See. Its Chapter is one of the most August of the Kingdom, composed of a Dean, three Archdeacons, a Singer, a Treasurer, a Vestry-keeper, a Prebend, a Subdean, a Subsinger, and 23 Canons. The Diocese has about 400 Parishes, under 10 Archpriests. There is a great Key at *Bourdeaux*, where the Tide swelling 12 foot high, enableth the greatest Ships to come up to it. There are a great many of them during the Fairs which come from the North, and elsewhere, to take in Wines and other Commodities. At the entrance of the Key is *Chateau-Trompette*, flank'd with 6 great Bastions: Most of the great Streets of *Bourdeaux* terminate at this Key. Those of the *Chapeau-rouge* and *Fossé* are the most considerable. Besides *Chateau-Trompette*, there is that of *Ha*, which consists of a great square Tower, flank'd with 4 Turrets. The Town-House, the Arsenal, the Palace of Justice, *&c.* entertain the Curiosity of Strangers; but that which is most admired is its Haven, Markets, fair Houses, and Fountains, amongst which, that of *Duge* forms a Brook, spoken of by *Ausonius*:

Salve fons ignote ortu, sacer, alme, perennis,
Vitree, glauce, profunde, sonore, illimis, opace;
Salve Urbis genius, medio potabilis haustis,
Divona Celtarum lingua, fons addite Divis, &c.

Besides the Parliament, *Bourdeaux* has, a Chamber of Justice, a Seneschal's Seat, a Court of Admiralty, an Exchequer-Office, another of General Treasurers, and a Mint, where Silver is marked with the Letter K. *&c.* Pope *Clement* V. decided the famous Controversie for the Primacy of *Aquitain*, in favour of the Church of *Bourdeaux*, so that the Primacy of *Bourges* is no more acknowledged there. The same Pope did moreover grant great Privileges to the Metropolitan Church of St. *Andrew*, whereof we have a History, composed by M. *Lopez*. The Prelates of *Gau* assembled a Council here in 385. when *Priscillian* was condemned. There were several other Provincial Councils held here. *Du Chesne.*

BOURDEILLE, or *Bordeille*, (*Elias*) Cardinal and Archbishop of *Tours*, Son to *Arnaud de Bourdeille*, of a Noble ancient Family of the Country of *Perigord*. King *Lewis* XI. having arrested *Balüe*, called the Cardinal of *Angiers*, with *William* of *Harancour* Bishop of *Verdun*, *Elias* of *Bourdeille* complained of it, as an attempt against the Body of the Clergy. But finding that his Remonstrances were not considered, he published a Monitory, threatning to excommunicate those who should undertake any thing against the Clergy: And the Parliament stiled this Violence and Passion; ordered him to recall his Censures; and upon his Denial, his Revenues were seiz'd, and he suspended: But the King concluded this Business himself. *Elias* of *Bourdeille* writ also against the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and a Treatise of *Concord*, as touching Benefices; and Pope *Sixtus* VI. recompensed his Zeal on the 15th of *November*, 1483. with a Cardinal's Hat. He died near *Tours*, *July* 5. 1484.

BOURDEILLE, (*Peter* of) who lived about the latter end of the 16th Century, known by the Name of *Sieur Brantome*, was a Commendator of the Abbey of *Brantome*, and considerable for his Birth, Good Qualities, and Wit. He speaks thus of his own Adventures, in the Life of M. *du Gua*: *As soon as I got from under the Subjection of Father, Mother, and Schoolmaster, I began to travel to the Courts of* France, Spain, *and* Portugal, *the King of which last, honoured me with the Habit of* Christo, *which is the Order of that Country. Being returned from* Pignon *of* Valez *in* Barbary, *I went again into* Italy; *then to* Malta; *then to the Siege of* Goulet *in* Africk; *afterwards into* Greece, *and other strange Places, which I loved an hundred times better than my own Country.* De Thou speaks of *Brantome*, upon the account of his Voyage to *Malta*, and names him amongst those who went thither in 1565. when the *Turks* besieged it. *Brantome* confesseth that he had a Design to make himself a Knight there; but that *Strozz*, his good Friend, hindred him. *I suffered my self to be thus rul'd*, adds he, *by the Persuasions of my Friend, and I returned into* France, *where being big with Hopes, I received no other Fortune but that I have, God be thanked, been always well-beloved, known, and welcomed by the Kings my Masters, by the Lords and Princes, by my Queens, by my Princesses, and, in short, by every one; so that without Bragging, I may say, That the Name of* Brantome *hath been there very famous: But all these Favours, Grandeurs, Vanities, Boastings, pretty Feats, and good Times, are vanished; and nothing remains unto me, but the having been all this, and a Remembrance which sometimes pleases, and sometimes displeases me, advancing towards cursed hoary Old Age, the worst of all the Evils in the World, and Poverty, which cannot be repaired, as in a flourishing Age, to which nothing is impossible; repenting me a thousand times of the brave and extraordinary Expences which I have made in times past, &c.* He died in the Reign of *Henry the Great*, about *Anno* 1600. for he speaks of the Death of Mareschal *Matignon* in 1597. and, as appears by his Memoirs, which have been published in several Volumes, after they had been a long time in Manuscripts in the Closets of the Learned.

BOURDELOT, (*John*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, and Master of the Requests to Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*; lived in the 15th Age, and beginning of the 16th. He has Translated and Commented on *Heliodorus* and *Lucian*, whereof he published a fine Edition in Folio. We have yet of his a Commentary upon *Petronius*, which is much esteemed. He composed besides an Universal History: Commentaries upon *Juvenal*: A Treatise of the Etymology of the *French* Words; and a great many other Works, which have not been published. He died at *Paris* in 1638.

BOURDILLON, Mareschal of *France*; his proper Name was *Imbert de la Blatiere*, Knight of the King's Order, and Lieutenant-General in *Champaigne*. *Imbert de la Blatiere Bourdillon*, saith *de Thou*, an Illustrious Captain, by his Prudence and Courage was made Mareschal of *France*, in the place of the Mareschal of *St. Andrew*. In 1563. he was present at the taking of *Havre de Grace* from the *English*; and in the following year he was sent into *Guienne*, to appease some Troubles between the *Roman* Catholicks and the Protestants. He died at *Fontainbleau* in *August*, 1567.

BOURG, upon the *Reissouse*, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Bresse*, with a Bailiwick and Presidial. Latin Authors name it *Forum Sebusianorum*, and some *Tanum*: This Place, saith *de Thou*, is situated in a marshy, but fertile Country. It hath Eastward the Mount *St. Claude*, and pleasant Hills planted with Vines: It looks towards *Franche Comte* Northwards, *Lyons* Eastward, and Westward it hath a great Plain, which reaches unto the *Soone*. It followed the Destiny of the rest, being taken under *Francis* I. and afterward rendred, until it was subjected to *France* by *Henry the Great*. The Government of *Bourg* is Aristocratick; for two Syndics, or Sheriffs, have the Direction of all the Affairs of the City. *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, built a Citadel there in 1569. which was demolish'd in 1601. King *Henry the Great* erected a Presidial there in *July* 1601. Here is also a Collegiate Church, with divers Monasteries of both Sexes. At the Sollicitations of *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*, Pope *Leo* X. established a Bishoprick in this Town, *An.* 1515. which was suppressed the year ensuing, and re-established again in 1521. *Paul* III. entirely suppressed it by another Bull in 1534. The Church of our Lady of *Brou*, near *Bourg*, is very Renowned. *Margaret* of *Austria*, Wife to *Philibert* II. called *the Fair*, Duke of *Savoy*, having spent 200000 Crowns in building it. This Town stands 34 miles N. E. of *Lyons*, and 48 W. of *Geneva*.

BOURG, (*Anias*) Councellor-Clerk to the Parliament of *Paris*, was Native of *Ryon* in *Auvergne*, Son to *Stephen de Bourg*, Lord of *Silloux*, Comptroller-General of the Customs in *Languedoc*, and Brother to *Anthony de Bourg*, President in the Parliament of *Paris*, and afterwards Chancellor of *France*. He was designed for the Church, and ordained Priest; but embracing the Protestant Religion, it occasioned his being Honoured with the Crown of Martyrdom. He was a Person of great Wit and Learning, especially in the Law, which he taught at *Orleans* with much Applause. He was received Councellor-Clerk to the Parliament of *Paris* the 19th of *October*, 1557. In that high Station, he declared himself the Protector of the Protestants, endeavouring to mollifie the Punishments, and to hinder the Severity of the Judgments that were passed against them. Several famous Merchants were of his Opinion: But King *Henry* II. took other Measures. Those who had Credit with him, persuaded him to rid himself of the Protestants; and, amongst others, *Giles le Maitre*, First President; *John* of *St. Andre*, and *Anthony Minart*, Presidents, told him, That the Evil was so great, that it could not be dissembled any longer: That to oppose it, he should begin, by punishing the very Judges, whereof some by their Favour upheld the Protestants secretly, and others did it by the Credit and Recommendation of their Friends: That this was the Root which was to be plucked up; and that they believed it was necessary for the King to come unexpectedly into Parliament, which he should find assembled on the Subject of the *Mercurials*, or *Checks*, a kind of Censure against the Magistrates, which *Charles* VIII. instituted; and were thus named from the Day whereon they were to be held. This Monarch had concluded a Peace at *Chateau Cambresis*, *April* 3. 1559. and came at the beginning of the Month of *June* following into the Parliament, where Councellor *de Bourg* having spoken too freely to him, so far as to mention the Example of *Achab*, and the great number of Adulteries which were committed at Court, the King caused him and some others to be Arrested. On the 19th, Commissioners were appointed to

Try

Try them; and *de Bourg* was declared a Heretick by the Biſhop of *Paris*; who ordered, That he ſhould be deprived of the Character of Prieſt, and then delivered into the hands of the Secular Power. But the King, on the 29th of *June*, having received the Wound whereof he died the 10th of *July* following, this Affair was ended: But in *December* next, he was condemned by the Biſhop of *Paris*, and the Archbiſhop of *Lyons* and *Sens*, his Appeals being rejected by the Parliament. *Frederick*, Elector *Palatine*, and other Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*, ſollicited his Pardon, which had been granted, had it not been for the Accident of the Preſident *Minart*'s being aſſaſſinated. It ſeems *Minart* had been challenged on the Bench by *de Bourg*, and deſired not to ſit as Judge upon him: This, as *Moreri* intimates, made the *Roman* Catholicks ſuſpect ſome unfair Practice from *de Bourg*; ſo that he was hanged, and his Body burned, *December* 20. *An.* 1559. And thus died *Annas de Bourg*, at the Age of Thirty eight, being *A Learned Man, a Good Magiſtrate, and a Faithful Friend; who could be reproached with nothing by his Enemies, but his Application to the Proteſtant Religion.* He wrote divers Works. The *French* Proteſtants reckon him in the number of their Martyrs; and his Hiſtory may be ſeen more at large in their *Martyrology*.

BOURGES, upon the Rivers *Auron* and *Eure*, a City of *France*, Capital of the Province and Dutchy of *Berri*, with a Bailiwick, Preſidial, Generality, Univerſity, and Archbiſhoprick, which hath the Title of Primacy and Patriarchate. It is the *Avaricum Biturigum* of the Ancients; which has alſo been diverſly named *Biturix*, and *Biturigum*. It is certain, That *Bourges* hath been not only one of the moſt ancient Cities of the *Gauls*, but alſo one of the faireſt and moſt conſiderable; and was ſo reckoned in the 47th Olympiad, or the 164th of *Rome*, about 590 before Chriſt: For *Titus Livius* aſſures us, That under the Reign of *Tarquin the Ancient*, King of the *Romans*, the Monarchy of the *Celtæ* was in this Capital of *Berri*, whereof *Ambigat* was Sovereign. *Julius Cæſar* took this City about the 702d of *Rome*, which was the firſt of the 172d Olympiad, 52 years before Chriſt. He ſpeaks of it in the 7th Book of his Commentaries; and ſaith, That *Vercingetorix*, Head of the *Gauls*, having aſſembled a Council, cauſed twenty Cities of *Berri* to be burned; and that they had it even under Debate to do the ſame to *Bourges* it ſelf; but that thoſe of the Country oppoſed it, beſeeching the reſt not to conſtrain them to burn their Capital, the Ornament and Safeguard of *Berri*, and one of the firſt Cities of the *Gauls*. *Cæſar* writes afterwards the Hiſtory of that Siege; and ſaith, That of 40000 Men who were in it, there ſcarcely eſcaped 800, all the reſt having been put to the Sword, the Soldiers ſparing neither Age nor Sex. It ſuffered in the 5th Age, by the Incurſions of the *Viſigoths*; and being ſubjected to the *French* under *Clovis*, who took *Aquitain* from the ſaid *Viſigoths*, *Bourges* fell to the Lot of *Clodomir*, and afterwards of *Gontran* King of *Orleans*. It was from the latter that one *Didier*, General of the Troops of *Chilperic* I. took *Bourges* in 583. and burnt it almoſt entirely. It was afterwards repaired at divers times, chiefly under *Charlemaign*; and became again ſo conſiderable, that *William the Breton* took delight to give a magnificent Deſcription of it, ſpeaking, in the 8th Book of his *Philippides*, of its Riches, Strength, and the great Number of Inhabitants. *Bourges* had particular Earls of its own in 1412. During the Factions of the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Orleans*, the Duke of *Burgundy* ſeized upon the Perſon of *Charles* VI. and led him before *Bourges*, where were incloſed the Dukes of *Berri* and *Bourbon*, with a great many Lords, and an Agreement was made on *July* 15. King *Charles* VII. during the firſt years of his Reign, made his Reſidence commonly in this City, which he fortified; and thereupon his Enemies in mockery called him King of *Bourges*. In the latter Age, during the Wars about Religion, the Prince of *Conde* being at *Orleans*, ſent *Gabriel* Earl of *Montgomery*, who ſurprized *Bourges* for the Proteſtants, *May* 27. 1562. The Duke of *Guiſe* beſieged it for King *Charles* IX. and *Troy*, who was Governour thereof, ſurrendred it on *September* 1. that ſame year; and *Bourges* afterwards followed the Party of the League; but in 1594. was ſubjected to *Henry* IV. *John* Duke of *Berri* erected here, in *May* 1379. a Chamber of Accounts for the Lands of his Portion; and K. *Charles* VII. tranſlated thither that for the Kingdom, while his Enemies were Maſters of *Paris*: But now the Government of this City depends on the Mayor and Sheriffs. It is believed, That King St. *Lewis* founded the Univerſity; *Charles* Duke of *Berri*, Brother to King *Lewis* XI. re-eſtabliſhed it, and obtained ſeveral Privileges for it of *Paul* II. in 1464. And it hath had many famous Profeſſors of the Civil and Canon Law. *Bourges* is naturally ſtrong, by ſcaſon of [illegible] tion, the Rivers having rendred the adjacent Country full of Marſhes, which makes it of difficult acceſs [illegible], and on the other ſide it riſes pretty high: [illegible] roned with good Walls, defended by [illegible] ſide which may be the moſt eaſily approached. It had a great Tower, which is partly ruinous ſince 1651. The River of *Eure*, which others call *Yeure*, begins there to be Navigable, by the encreaſe of the Waters which it receives from the *Auron*, *Aurette*, *Molon*, *Colin*, and ſome other Brooks. *Bourges* is a great City, well-built, with fine Palaces, a great number of Fountains, and very clean Streets. The Palace of the ancient Dukes of *Berri*, ſerves now for a Seat to the Preſidial, and is joined to the Holy Chapel. Strangers do entertain themſelves here with the ſight of the King's Houſe, the Town-Houſe, that of the *Germains*, and that of the famous *James Colur*, beſides the Amphitheatres, and other Antiquities. The Church of St. *Stephen* is the Metropolis, and thought to have been built in 254. under the Empire of *Decius*. There is a fine Chapter in it. Beſides this Church, *Bourges* hath ſeven Collegiate ones: That called the *Holy Chapel*, which immediately depends on the See of *Rome*, is the firſt. *John* of *France*, Duke of *Berri*, Son to King *John*, and Brother to King *Charles* V. founded it, and was buried there in 1416. in the middle of the Quire, where his Tomb is to be ſeen. Beſides theſe Collegiate Churches, there are 17 Pariſhes at *Bourges*, 3 Abbeys, and a great number of Monaſteries, with a College of Jeſuits. The Diocece, which is one of the largeſt in the Kingdom, contains near 900 Pariſhes, under 12 Archdeaconſhips, and 20 Archprieſts, 34 Collegiate Churches, 35 Abbeys, and 10 Commanderies of *Malta*. The Church of *Bourges* has had Illuſtrious Prelates, amongſt which 18 are Canonized. The Archbiſhops of *Bourges* take the Title of Patriarchs and Primates of *Aquitain*, it having begun to enjoy this Title in the 9th Age. *Theodulfe* of *Orleans* ſaith, That *Aigulfe*, who lived in 830. was the firſt Patriarch of *Bourges*. The *Engliſh* afterwards becoming Maſters of *Guienne*, the Archbiſhops of *Bourdeaux* refuſed to acknowledge this Primacy of *Bourges*. King *Philip Auguſtus* complained thereof to Pope *Innocent* III. who did not determine the Affair; but ſome time after, *Gregory* IX. declared in favour of the Church of *Bourges*: For *Clement* V. had tranſlated this Primacy to *Bourdeaux*, whereof he had been Archbiſhop. The Metropolis of *Bourges* has had 11 Suffragans; *Clermont*, *le Puy*, *St. Flour*, *Mende*, *Rodez*, *Vabres*, *Caſtres*, *Cahors*, *Tulles*, *Limoges*, and *Albi*: But as this laſt Church has been of late erected into an Archbiſhoprick, it has had part of its Suffragans; to wit, *Caſtres*, *Cohors*, *Meude*, *Rodez*, and *Vabres*. Cardinal *Robert*, Legate, called a Council here in 1215. But the Biſhops of *France*, having reaſon to complain of his Conduct, oppoſed it, and made their Appeal to the Council of *Lateran*, which Pope *Innocent* III. held towards the end of that year. The Legate-Cardinal *Roman* held one there in 1225. or 26, to judge of the Lands of *Raimond* Earl of *Toulouſe*, in which his Son demanded to be re-eſtabliſhed. There were 7 Archbiſhops; but he of *Lyons* pretending to the Primacy over that of *Sens*, and that of *Bourges* over thoſe of *Bourdeaux*, *Auſch* and *Narbonne*; it is ſaid that they took their Seats as in a Council of State, and not as in a Council of the Church. *Simon* of *Brie*, Cardinal-Legate, held one in 1276. for the Peace of the Church, the See of *Rome* being then vacant by the Death *Innocent* V. In 1286. *Simon* of *Beaujeau*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, held there a Provincial Synod. There were alſo ſeveral Councils held in this Age, for the Primacy of firſt *Aquitain*, whereof the Prelates of *Bourges* were in poſſeſſion ſince *Charlemaign*'s time; who having made that City Capital of the Kingdom of *Aquitain*, compoſed of three Provinces, would, for the better uniting of them together, that they ſhould all depend on it, as to Spirituals. The Prelates of *Narbonne* ſhook off this Yoke, as ſoon as there were Earls of *Tholouſe*: That of *Bourdeaux* attempted the like, when the third *Aquitain* was left to the Kings of *England*, under the Title of the Dutchy of *Guienne*; but thoſe who were in poſſeſſion oppoſed it. *Simon* of *Salli*, whom ſome Authors make a Cardinal by the Title of *St. Sixtus*, Legate of the See of *Rome*, and Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, held a Council in 1228. and ſuſpended the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, who would not aſſiſt at it. This Quarrel went ſo far, that *Celes* of *Rome* gor *Bertrand* of *Got*, Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, afterwards Pope, under the Name of *Clement* V. to be excommunicated by *Walter* of *Bruges*, Biſhop of *Poitiers*, about 1300. and this Pope did afterwards highly expreſs his Reſentment of it. The Clergy of *France* aſſembled in 1438. at *Bourges* under *Charles* VII. acknowledged the Council of *Baſle*, and drew up the famous Conſtitution named the *Pragmatic Sanction*. The Council approved of it, and it laſted till 1516. that it was ſuppreſſed by the Concordate between Pope *Leo* X. and King *Francis* I. The ſame King *Charles* VII. about two years after, Aſſembled the Clergy again in that City; and *Eugenius* IV. was acknowledged for Pope. In 1584. *Renaude* of *Beaune*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, celebrated a Provincial Council for the Reformation of Manners, and the Diſcipline of the Church. *Anthony* [illegible], a Cardinal held a Synod there in 1516. and *Peter* of [illegible] celebrated another in 1643. *Bourges* is 7 Leagues from *la Charite* to the Weſt, 22 from *Orleans*,

to the North. Its great Towers were raſed by Order of the preſent King of *France*, becauſe it ſided with the Prince of *Condé* in the laſt Civil Wars. *Baronius, Spondanus, &c.*

BOURGOING, (*Edmund*) Prior of the *Jacobins* of *Paris*, was made Priſoner at the Aſſault of the Suburbs of *Paris* during the League, where he was armed as a Soldier. He was brought to *Tours*, where the Parliament ſat in 1589. and being convicted of having publickly praiſed *James Clement* in his Sermons, a Friar of his Convent, who had committed the horrid Parricide on the Perſon of King *Henry* III. and of having compared him to *Judith*, who kill'd *Holofernes* before the City of *Bethulia*; he was condemned to be drawn betwixt 4 Horſes; and the Sentence was executed at *Tours, Jan.* 26. 1590. *Cailliere Hiſt. du Mareſ. de Matignon.*

BOURGOIN, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Dauphiné* in *Viennois*; it hath been in times paſt dependant on the Barony of *La Tour du Pin*, and is renowned for its Hemp-Trade. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars in the 16th Century. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 31.

BOURIGNON, (*Antonietta*) was born at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, in 1616. having reſolved to quit the World, ſhe took a Hermit's Habit at the Age of 18. to retire into the Deſarts; but ſhe was known, and ſtopp'd in the Dioceſe of *Cambray*, where the Biſhop granted her a Solitude. She was forced afterwards to withdraw elſewhere, becauſe ſhe would live there with ſome other Virgins, without any Vow or Rule, but the Love of God and the Goſpel. After this, ſhe ſhut her ſelf up in a Chamber, where ſhe lived alone for four years. Her Parents being dead, ſhe contributed to the Foundation of an Hoſpital, and was there nine years taken up in inſtructing ſeveral poor young Women. Having received ſome Diſcontent there, ſhe abandoned this Hoſpital, and travelled into ſeveral other places during the reſt of her Life. She died at *Franeker* in 1685. Her particular way of Life, has given occaſion to believe that ſhe was for making ſome new Sect. She has left divers Treatiſes of Piety, which are bound in 18 Volumes in *Octavo*. *Republique de Lettres.*

BOURN, a Market-Town in the South of *Lincolnſhire*, of *Avcland Wapentake* in *Keſteven* Diviſion: Here are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruines of a good Caſtle; and not far from it ſtood *Swinſted* Abbey, a Monk whereof, named *Simon*, poiſoned K. *John*, as moſt Hiſtorians relate. From *London* 153 miles.

BOURON, a City of *Romania*, near the *Archipelago*, on the ſide of *Aperoſe*. There is a Lake of the ſame Name, which is on this ſide of Mount *Argontaro*. The City of *Bouron* had in times paſt a Biſhop's See, and was known to *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Stephanus*, who often ſpeak of it under the Name of *Biſtonia*.

BOUTAN, a vaſt, populous, fruitful Kingdom in the middle of *Aſia*, 3 months Journey beyond *Patua* to the N. bounded to the S. by the Kingdom of *Nupal*, from which it is ſeparated by Mount *Naugracut*, which is probably the *Taurus*, and is 8 days Journey over. The Prince of this Country is very Potent, and wonderfully Honoured by his Subjects, who Trade in *Indoſtan* for Beads of Amber and Coral, in exchange for Rhubarb and Wormſeed, and Silver. The Country is fruitful, and rich in Furrs; but ſurrounded with ſnowy deſart Countries, and lies in the Road between *Ruſſia* and *China*. *Tavern. Part* 2. 182. *c.* 15. *lib.* 2.

BOUTHEROUE *de Chartres*, (*Michael*) a Learned Phyſician, living in the beginning of the 17th Century. He wrote ſeveral Books in his own Faculty; as, *Pyrotologia*, *&c.* Another of this Name, who was a Lawyer, wrote a Treatiſe of ancient Coins.

BOWE, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, 153 miles from *London*.

BOXHORNIUS, known under the Name of *Marcus Zuerius Boxhornius* of *Bergen-op-Zoom* in *Brabant*. In 1631. he publiſhed the Authors of the *Hiſtoria Auguſta*; the Panegyrick of *Pliny*, *Juſtin*, and ſome Satyrical Poets: And ſince that time he has publiſhed other Pieces; as, the Deſcription of the Towns of *Holland*; the Hiſtory of the Siege of *Breda*; a Diſſertation of Printing, and the Inventers of this Art; *Monumenta Illuſtrium Virorum*, *&c.* He was born in 1612. was Profeſſor at *Leyden*, and afterwards went into *Sweedland*. He was eſteemed no good Critick, as appears by his Notes on *Plautus* and *Sulpitius*

BOYLE, (*Richard*) Earl of *Burlington*, had this Honour conferr'd upon him by King *Charles* II. *Ann.* 1664. and is the firſt *Engliſh* Earl of that Title: His Father was *Richard*, Baron of *Youghall* and *Bandon*, Viſcount of *Kinalmeaky* and *Dungarvan*, and Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*; which Titles are now enjoyed by the preſent Earl of *Burlington*, whereunto King *Charles* I. added that of Baron *Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*. But that which adds much to the Glory of this Family, is the Fame of the preſent Earl's two Brothers, lately deceaſed, *viz. Roger Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery*, and Baron *Broghul* in *Ireland*, ſufficiently recommended to the World by his Elegant Writings both in Proſe and Verſe; and *Robert*, no leſs known by his large Improvements in Experimental Philoſophy, and the many excellent Volumes he has publiſhed to the World. See *Robert.*

BOYNE, a River of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, famous for the Glorious Victory His Majeſty King *William* obtained there over the late King *James* and his *French* and *Iriſh* Army, *July* 1. 1690. The Paſſage of the River was attempted by Count *Maimard*, now Duke *Schomberg*, with a Body of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, three miles higher than the Camp; which was done with great Gallantry, notwithſtanding eight Squadrons of the Enemy that ſtood there to diſpute the Paſs: Upon Information whereof, the King ordered his Infantry to make over the River in another place, where the Water took them up to their Arm-pits; and the Horſe ſwam over in another, notwithſtanding all Oppoſition. Preſently the King, accompanied with the Prince of *Denmark*, paſſed the River, and appeared at the Head of his Troops in the greateſt Heat of the Action. In ſhort, the *Iriſh* were routed; and the *French*, under the Command of *Lauzun*, retreated in good Order. In the Heat of the Fight, a Cannon-Bullet carried off a piece of the King's Boot, and broke a Horſe's Leg that was cloſe by him. But our greateſt Misfortune was the Loſs of that Great General the Duke of *Schomberg*, who was ſlain with a Piſtol-ſhot. The day before the Fight, King *William* viewing the Enemy's Camp, and obſerving the Fords of the River, received a Wound upon the Shoulder, from a Cannon-Bullet of ſix pound weight, which took away a piece of his Coat, Waſtcoat, and Shirt, and drew a little Blood. This Victory was attended with the ſurrender of *Drogheda* the next day; and King *William* entred *Dublin* on the 6th without reſiſtance.

BOZIUS, or *Bozio*, (*Thomas*) Prieſt of the *Oratory* at *Rome*, lived in the beginning of the 17th Century, in the Pontificate of *Clement* VIII. He wrote Ten Volumes in Hiſtory, entituled, *Annales Antiquitatum*; but being prevented by death, there are but Two of them publiſhed. He wrote likewiſe a Book, *De Signis Eccleſiæ*, Printed in 1591. *De Ruinis Gentium & Regnorum. De Antiquo & Novo Italiæ Statu*: Both againſt *Machiavel. De Imperio Virtutum. De Robore Bellico, &c.* His Brother *Francis* was a Prieſt of the ſame Order; wrote *De Temporali Eccleſiæ Monarchiæ*; *Annales Mundi. Vita Beati Petri. Janus Nicius, Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. p.* 1. *c.* 50. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

BOZOLO, a ſmall Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Mantua*, with the Title of Principality, betwixt *Mantua* and *Cremona*, 18 miles W. of *Mantua*.

BRA, (*Henry*) commonly known by the Name of *Henricus à Brâ*, a Phyſician of the *Low Countries*, who acquired great Reputation by his Books, *De Curandis Venenis*: *De Febribus, &c.* He was born at *Dockham* in *Weſt-Frizeland*; and having travell'd to the moſt celebrated Univerſities in *Italy* and *Germany*, took his Doctor's Degree at *Bazil*, in 1585. *Sufridus Petri Decad.* 16. *De Script. Friſiæ. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

BRABANT, a Province of the *Low Countries*, with the Title of a Dutchy: It is in a manner an Iſland, environed with Rivers, having the *Meuſe* on the Eaſt and the North, the *Demer* on the South, which runs through part of this Province; and the *Scheld* on the Weſt, with the Ocean on the ſide of *Breda* and *Bergen-op-Zoom*. It has part of the Country of *Guelderland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt; *Flanders* and part of *Zeland* on the Weſt; the Country of *Hainault* and the County of *Namur* on the South; and on the North, *Holland*, and another part of *Guelderland*. This Country is 20 Leagues in breadth, and about 80 in circuit. Thoſe who ſeek for the Original of the Name of *Brabant*, are too fabulous for us to rely upon. The Air there is good, the Country is fertile; and beſides the Rivers, there is a great number of Lakes and Ponds. The Cities of it alſo are very fine, whereof there are 26 walled and very ſtrong, not mentioning others of leſs Importance, which are, however, pretty good Cities. The Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, where *Antwerp* is, the Lordſhip of *Malines*, and even the Dutchy of *Limbourg*, are comprehended in *Brabant*; where there are, beſides the Durchy of *Arſchot*, the Marquiſate of *Bergues*, the County of *Hooghſtraet*, the State of *Maeſtricht*, formerly of *Liege*, 19 Baronies, *&c. Louvain* was in times paſt Capital of *Brabant*; but now *Bruſſels*. The others are *Antwerp*, *Malines*, *Tillemont*, *Lire*, *Arſchot*, *Nivelle*, *&c.* belonging to the *Spaniards*. The *Hollanders* have there, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Boiſleduc*, *Williamſtadt*, *Lillo*, and *Maeſtricht*. The *Brabanders* are deſcended from a Colony of *Saxons*, brought from beyond the *Elbe* by *Charlemaign*, and planted in this Country in 806. Divers Authors ſay, That *Anchiſes*, or *Anchiſiſes*, Father to *Pepin* of *Heriſtel*, was Lord of *Brabant*. *Charlemaign* and his Children were Maſters of this Country, until ſuch time as *Otho*, Son to Prince *Charles* of *France*, Duke

Duke of *Lower Lorrain*, being dead in 1004. without being married, *Brabant* became the Portion of *Gerberge*, second Daughter to the ſame *Charles* of *France*, and his firſt Wife *Bonne* of *Ardenne*, married to *Lambert* II. Earl of *Monts* and *Louvain*, the Founder of the Branch of the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Lothier*. At firſt they took only the Title of Earls; but in 1235. *Henry* I. took the Title of Duke of *Brabant* and *Lorrain*. *Philip* III. called *the Good*, ſucceeded to the Duke of *Brabant*, which he left to *Charles the Raſh* his Son, Father to *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who carried it into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by her Marriage to *Maximilian*, afterwards Emperor. *Brabant* has been fruitful in Illuſtrious Men and Learned Writers.

BRABO, an Illuſtrious *Roman*, Kinſman to *Julius Cæſar*, came with him into *Gaul*, and gave his Name to *Brabant*, according to the Opinion of ſome. They ſay, That here was a Giant named *Antigonus*, upon the Banks of the *Scheld*, where ſtands now the City of *Antwerp*, who lived in a Fort that he had built there, and cut off the hands of all thoſe he met with thereabouts: That *Brabo* overthrew him, and as a juſt Reward of his Cruelty, cut off his hand before he killed him, and flung it into the *Scheld*, whence the Fortreſs of this Giant was named *Hantwerpen*; that is, *A Hand caſt away*; and the Country, *Brabant*, from *Brabo*. This is looked upon as a meer Fable: But there is ſtill to be ſeen, at the Gate of *Antwerp*, the Place which is ſaid to have been the Fortreſs of this Giant, and ſome Bones of a prodigious bigneſs, ſaid alſo to be his. They have alſo in this City a Statue of Marble, which repreſents that Illuſtrious *Brabo*: And they make two Proceſſions every year; the one on *Trinity-Sunday*, and the other on the *Octave* of the *Aſſumption*, wherein they carry a great *Coloſſus* repreſenting this Giant; under which, is to be ſeen this Inſcription:

Cernitis immanem hunc immenſa mole Gigantem:
Talem olim, ut fama eſt, tulit Andoperva Tyrannum.

Goropius, who believes this Relation to be a Story, ſaith, That the Bones which are ſhown as his, are the Bones of a Whale. *Corn. Graph.*

BRACCIAN, or *Bracciano*, *Braccianum*, and *Arcenum*, a ſmall Town of *Italy*, in the Province called the *Patrimony of St. Peter*. It is ſituated upon a Lake which gives it Name, and has the Title of a Dutchy belonging to the Houſe of the *Urſins*.

BRACCIO, an Illuſtrious Captain of the Family of *Forte Bracci* of *Perugia* in *Italy*: After having ſhewn his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions, in 1409. he was choſen General of the *Florentines*, who took part with *Lewis* II. Duke of *Anjou*, againſt *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples*. In 1414. Pope *John* XXIII. going to the Council of *Conſtance*, made him General of his Troops, and Governour of *Bononia*. At this time he re-eſtabliſhed the Gentry in *Perugia*, whence they had been driven by the Mob. He waged War afterwards againſt Pope *Martin* V. who agreed with him, and ſent him to *Bononia*, to reduce that City, which had revolted; and having overcome theſe Rebels, he Commanded the Army of *Johanna* II. Queen of *Naples*, and of *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*, againſt *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, and routed General *Sforza*, who held for *Lewis*. After this Victory, *Johanna* gave him the Principality of *Capua*, and made him Great Conſtable of the Kingdom. But his Ambition prompted him to aſpire to the Kingdom it ſelf: He took Arms againſt Queen *Johanna*, *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, and General *Sforza*, who was reconciled to this Princeſs, and laid Siege to *Aquila*: But he was wounded in a bloudy Fight; and being made Priſoner, would neither ſpeak nor eat; and ſo died rather of Grief than of his Wound, in 1424. He became Maſter of a great part of *Marca Anconitana*, all *Umbria*, ſeveral places of *Tuſcany*, and of ſome of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Pompil. Totti.*

BRACCIOLIN, or *Bracciolini*, (*James*) a famous Orator, Son to *Poggio* of *Florence*, Author of an Hiſtory which this *James*'s Son tranſlated into *Italian*. He compoſed alſo other Books, and had a hand in the Conſpiracy of the *Pazzi*, againſt *Julian* and *Laurence de Medicis*: He was convicted of it, arreſted, and hanged at a Window in the Houſe of one of the Chief Conſpirators, in 1478. We muſt remember, That this *James Bracciolin* is different from another Son of *Poggio*, Pope *Leo* X.'s Favourite, as *P. Jovius* tells us. *Polit. Hiſt. Conj. Pacl.*

BRACELLI, (*James*) born at *Zarzano* in the State of *Genoa*, and flouriſhed to the year 1460. He was Secretary of State to the Republick of *Venice*, and wrote the Hiſtory of the War between the *Spaniards* and the *Genoeſe*, from 1412. to 1444. He wrote likewiſe another Book of the Eminent Men of *Genoa*: A Deſcription of the Coaſt of that State, &c. *Paul. Jov. Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat, &c.*

BRACHELI, (*Adolphus*) born at *Cologne* in the beginning of the 17th Century, wrote the Hiſtory of his Time; it takes in the Wars of *Germany* from 1618. to 1652. This Work, which was written in Latin, is continued by *A. Tholden* to 1660. and by *Hen. Brewer* to 1671.

BRACHITES, a Sect of Hereticks in the third Age, who followed the Errours of *Manes* and the *Gnoſticks*. *Bateole.*

BRACHMANS, a Sect of Gymnoſophiſts, or Philoſophers of the *Indians*, famous enough in the Works of the Ancients: They lived partly in Woods, where they conſulted the Stars, and exerciſed themſelves in the Knowledge of Nature; and partly in Cities, to adviſe Princes, and teach Morality to the People. They believed that the Souls of Men paſſed into thoſe of Beaſts, and eſpecially of Oxen; deſpiſed Death, and made their Happineſs conſiſt in rejecting the Advantages of Fortune. The ancient Philoſophers paſſed often into the *Indies* to conſult the *Brachmans*; and it's thought that *Pythagoras* had learned the Opinion of the *Metempſycoſis* from them. At this time the *Gentiles*, called *Banians*, who are in the *Indies*, and particularly in *Indoſtan*, have their Prieſts, whom they call *Brachmans*, or *Brahmens*. They ſay, That GOD, whom they Name *Achari*, having reſolved to create the World, he created Three moſt Perfect Beings to be Inſtruments: The Firſt was *Brahma*, which ſignifies Penetrating: The Second *Beſchen*, which ſignifies Exiſting in all Things: And the Third, *Mehahden*; *i. e.* Great Lord. That he Created the World; by *Brahma* Preſerves it; by *Beſchen* and *Mehahden* he will deſtroy it. They add, That this *Brahma* publiſhed Four Books, which they call *Beths*, that is, Science; becauſe they pretend that all the Sciences are compriſed in them. The Firſt is called *Atherbabed*; the Second *Zagerbed*; the Third, *Rekbed*; and the Fourth, *Samabed*. Theſe People are diſtinguiſhed into Four Tribes: The Firſt are *Brahmens*, who teach Religion and Law; the Second, *Quetteties*, or Soldiers; the Third, *Beſcue*, or Merchants, who are properly the *Banians*; and the Fourth conſiſts of Trades and Husbandmen, whom they call *Scidra*. They all agree in the Doctrine of the *Metempſycoſis*, and in that it is not lawful for them to Eat nor Kill any living Creature. Yet there are ſome of the Second Tribe, who may Eat them, provided they be neither Cow nor Peacock, having a great Reſpect for theſe Creatures. *Kercher, Bernier, Hen. Lord.*

BRACKLAW, Lat. *Braclavia*, a ſtrong Town of *Poland* in *Lower Podolia*, ſituated upon the River *Bog*, towards the Frontiers of *Volhinia*; but all this Country has been ruined by the *Turks* ſince the taking of *Camineck*. It's 110 miles Eaſt of *Camineck*.

BRACKLEY, a Market and Borough-Town of *Sutton* Hundred, in the South parts of *Northamptonſhire*, upon the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*. It ſtands near the Spring of the *Ouſe*, conſiſts of two Pariſhes, and had formerly a College, now made uſe of for a Free-School; a noted Place, and was formerly in a manner the Staple Town in the County for Wooll: It is Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and is 48 miles from *London*.

BRADFIELD, a Market-Town of *Treſſwell* Hundred in *Eſſex*, 39 miles from *London*.

BRADFORD, a Market-Town of *Bradford* Hundred in the Weſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, 83 miles from *London*. His Majeſty King *William* III. has been pleaſed to confer the Honour of Earl of *Bradford* upon *Francis* Lord Viſcount *Newport*, Treaſurer to his Houſhold.

BRADFORTH, a Market-Town in *Morley* Hundred and Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, near the Fall of a ſmall Stream into the *Are*, 145 miles from *London*.

BRADING, a Market-Town in the Hundred of *Eaſt-Medine* in the Iſle of *Wight*, 70 miles from *London*.

BRADNIDGE, a Market-Town of *Halberton* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Devonſhire*; from *London* 185 miles.

BRADSHAW, or *Bradſaus*, (*Henry*) an *Engliſh* Monk of the Order of St. *Benidict*, living to the beginning of the Fifteenth Century. He left ſeveral Hiſtorical Pieces behind him. A Chronicle *De Antiquitate Urbis Ceſtriæ, &c. Baleus, Cent.* 14. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

BRADSHAW, (*John*) Preſident of the pretended High Court of Juſtice, ſet up by the Rebels for the Murther of King *Charles* I. *The Continuation of Sir Richard Baker, &c.*

BRAERSIUS, or *Tekenſtil*, (*Henry*) Mathematician and Printer of *Louvain*, in the beginning of the 16th Century. His Works are, *Tabulæ Perpetuæ Longitudinum & Latitudinum Planetarum. De Compoſitione & Uſu Decretorii Planetarum. De Compoſitione & Uſu Quadrantis. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

BRAGA, or *Brague*, *Bracara*, a City of *Portugal*, an Archbiſhop's See; is ſituated upon the River *Cavado*, in the Province of *Entre Douro* and *Minho*, five Leagues from the Sea. *Braga* has been in times paſt in *Galicia*, and is one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Spain*. *Ptolomy* names it *Bracara Auguſta*; and the *Itinerary* of *Antonius*, *Bregara*. *Auſonius* puts it amongſt the four Chief Cities of *Spain*:

Quæque maris ſinu jactat ſe Braccara dives.

They ſay it was the Seat of the ancient *Sueviun* Kings, and that it was very conſiderable under the *Goths*; as alſo for its Church, which has had many Illuſtrious Prelates. They Stile themſelves Primates of *Spain*; for *Alfonſus* I. having taken this City in 1240 from the *Moors*, all the Biſhops of *Spain* then ſubmitted themſelves to its Church. That of *Toledo* diſputes this Honour with it; but this Proceſs has not, as yet, been finiſhed; and the famous *Dom Barthelmi* of *Martiers*, Archbiſhop of *Brague*, being at the Council of *Trent* in 1561. maintained the Rights of this Church there. This Town ſtands 75 Miles South of *Compoſtella*, and 180 North of *Lisbon*. The firſt Council of *Brague* was held in the year 408. by *Pancratian* Biſhop of the Town, who with Nine other Prelates, condemn'd the Errors of the Barbarous Nations, who had invaded *Spain*. There was another little Provincial Council held there in 563. where the Errors of the *Priſcilianiſts* were condemn'd in 17 Articles. There was alſo held there another in 572. under *Ariamirus*, for the Regulation of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. *Baron. In Annal. Labee in Edit. Concil.*

BRAGADIN, (*Marcus Antonius*) a Noble *Venetian*, Governour of *Famagouſta*, in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, in 1570, and 1571. After he had defended this City with an invincible Courage, during a long Siege, againſt *Muſtapha*, General of the *Turkiſh* Army, who loſt above 80000 Men, he was at laſt forced, becauſe the Succours from *Venice* were too long delay'd, to ſurrender the City upon Honourable Terms. But *Muſtapha* did not obſerve the Articles, but by a Treachery, common to theſe Infidels, made him Priſoner, with *Aluis Bigliom*, who commanded the Garriſon, *Lawrence Tiepoli* Magiſtrate of the City, and ſeveral other Officers. All theſe Chriſtians were cruelly Maſſacred in the ſight of *Bragadin*, who was reſerved for a more rigorous Puniſhment. *Muſtapha*, to make him indure the more, cauſed a Cimeter to be put thrice to his Throat, which this Illuſtrious Captain look'd on always without Fear. They cut off his Noſe and Ears, and afterwards caſt him bolted into the bottom of a Dungeon, whence the Hangman drew him up afterwards to make him carry Earth in a Basket to thoſe who repair'd the Fortifications of *Famagouſta*, and made him ſtoop with his Load to kiſs the Earth, every time he paſſed before *Muſtapha*, who ſaw the Fortifications of the Place carried on himſelf. To make him ſuffer all manner of Indignities, he was ty'd to a Sail-yard of one of the Galleys, afterwards dragg'd into the publick Place, where being ty'd Hands and Feet, he was flea'd alive. This Cruelty did not pull down his Courage, for he dy'd with great Conſtancy, reproaching the Infidels with their Perfidiouſneſs and Inhumanity. His Skin was dipped in Salt and Vinegar, which *Muſtapha* cauſed to be ſtuffed with Hay, and to be ty'd to the Admiral, to ſhew it along the Coaſts of *Egypt* and *Syria*. It was put in the *Arſenal* of *Conſtantinople*, whence the Children of this Illuſtrious Hero recover'd it, and conſerve it as the moſt glorious Title of their Family. *Muſtapha*'s Fury being ſomewhat appeaſed by this barbarous kind of Death, he ſpared the Garriſon which remained, and put them in Chains. *Gratiani Hiſtoire de Cypre*

BRAGANZA, or *Berganca*, *Brigantia* and *Brigentium*, a Town of *Portugal*, with the Title of Dutchy. Some take it for the *Cæliobriga* of the Ancients in the *Aſturies*: It is ſituated upon the little River of *Sabor*, in the Province of *Tralos Montes*, in the Mountains, near the City of *Miranda*, not far off the Frontiers of *Gallicia*, and the Kingdom of *Leon*. It is the chief Town of a Dutchy, and has about 50 Boroughs depending on it: Here are Mines of Silver in this Dutchy. The Dukes of *Braganza* deſcended from the Kings of *Portugal*, made their ordinary Reſidence at *Villaviciosa*, and were privileg'd to ſit under the Canopy with the Kings of *Spain*. They have been in Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Portugal*, from the year 1640. *Braganca* ſtands 35 Miles North-Weſt of *Bracalaw*.

BRAHEM, Son to *Ali*, and Fourth King of *Morocco*, of the Race of the *Almoravides*, ſucceeded his Father in 1115. and ſubdued one *Alfeque*, a *Mahometan* Doctor, who would have dethron'd him, and having put out his Eyes, ſentenced him to Death; but in 1140 having loſt the Battel againſt *Abdala*, an *African Berebere*, and ſeeing no ſafe Retreat, he ſpurr'd his Horſe through deſpair, and made him leap from the top of a Rock, where he was cruſhed in pieces, chooſing rather to die thus, than to fall into the Hands of his Enemies. *Abdala* being dead, ſome time after, *Abdulmumen*, General of the Army, was choſen King, under the Title of *Amir-el-Mumnin* (or *Miramolin*) and beſieged the City of *Morocco*, where the Son of *Brahem* was then a Child, yet declared King after his Father. And ſeeing that the Beſieged reſiſted with an extraordinary Courage, he ſwore he would never quit the City until he had made himſelf Maſter of it; and having taken it by Storm, he ſeized the young Prince, and ſtrangled him with his own Hands; and in him extinguiſhed the Line of the *Almoravides*. *Marmol. de L. Afrique.*

BRAID ALBIN, which in the Highland Dialect ſignifies the higheſt place of *Scotland*, is a Country in the Highlands which gives Title of Earl to one of the Family of *Campbell*. The higheſt place of this Country is call'd *Drum Albin*, *i. e.* the Back of *Scotland*, from whence ſeveral Rivers derive their Original, ſome of which run into the *German*, others into the *Iriſh* Seas.

BRAINTRY, a good large and populous Market Town of *Hinckford* Hundred in *Eſſex*; from *London* 34 miles.

BRAMA, one of the chiefeſt Gods of the People of *Toniquin*, betwixt *China* and *India*. Theſe Idolaters ſacrifice to the Seven Planets, and have Five Idols, for whom they have a particular Veneration, *viz.* Four Gods, named *Brama*, *Raumu*, *Betolo*, *Ramonu*, and a Goddeſs whom they call *Satibana*. The King, the *Mandarins*, that is, the Lords of the Court, and the Learned, ſcarcely adore any thing but Heaven. *Tavernier Voyage des Indes.*

BRAMBER, a Borough Town which gives Name to one of the Six Rapes or Diviſions of *Suſſex*.

BRAMENS, *Bramins* or *Bramans*, a kind of Pagans in the *Indies*, who devote themſelves to the Worſhip of their Idols, and to the Miniſtery of their Temples. They boaſt that they ſprung out of the Head of their God *Bramha*, which they ſay produc'd ſeveral other things, but not ſo Noble, becauſe they iſſued from the Stomach, Arms, Thighs, or Feet. *Abraham Rogers*, who lived a long time upon the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, obſerves in his Treatiſe of Paganiſm, that the great God of the *Bramens* is called *Wiſtnu*, and ſometime *Iswara*; and that *Bramha* is the firſt Man whom this God created, and to whom he gave the Power of creating the World, together with the conduct thereof; ſo that *Bramha* was eſtabliſhed as Lieutenant to God, with an abſolute Power over all things. The *Bramins* ſay, that there are Eight Worlds like this we inhabit, and that theſe Eight Parts of the Univerſe are governed by Eight Lieutenants of *Bramha*. They believe the Immortality of the Soul, but hold the *Metempſychoſis* or the *Tranſmigration* of the Soul from one Body into another; and they ſay, that the Soul of a mild Man paſſes into the Body of a Pigeon, or a Hen; that of a cruel Man, into the Body of a Tyger; that of a crafty Man, into that of a Fox; that of a Glutton, into that of a Hog; that of a Traitor, into the Body of a Serpent; and thus into other Beaſts according to the different Qualities of the Deceaſed. They believe that theſe Souls are retained in the Body of theſe Beaſts during a certain time before they can enjoy a Happineſs purely Spiritual: Therefore they have ſo much reſpect for Beaſts and Inſects, that they found Hoſpitals for the wounded or ſick Animals, and redeem Birds taken by the *Mahometans*, thinking they render this Service perhaps to one of their Kindred, and that after death, care ſhould alſo be taken of their Souls. Some ſay, that the Souls of thoſe who have done good Actions, paſs into the Body of a King, a Prince, or a great Lord. The *Bramens* are very much reſpected by the *Banians* in all the *Indies*, but thoſe of the Coaſt of *Malabar* have for them an extraordinary deference; for the Bridegroom preſents his Wife to a *Bramen*, to diſpoſe of her before the Conſummation of the Marriage, that he may be happy and bleſſed. They have amongſt the *Banians* the Direction of the Affairs of Religion, whereof they expound the Myſteries, and by this Means gain great Credit amongſt the Simple People, who conſult 'em upon all Emergencies as infallible Oracles. They have alſo the Care of the Schools, where they Teach Children to Read, Write, and Caſt Accounts. What augments the Veneration People have for them, is the auſterity of their Life, and their frequent Faſtings, which are ſo rigorous, that ſometimes they are three or four days without eating, at leaſt they make People believe ſo. *Mandeſlo.*

BRAMHAL, (*John*) Lord Primate of *Ireland*, was born at *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire* in 1593. He was a Gentleman of an Ancient Family, deſcended from the *Bramhal's* of *Bramhal-Hall* in *Cheſhire*. He was Educated at *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts, from thence he removed to a Benefice in *Yorkſhire*, and engaging a Jeſuit in a Conference about Tranſubſtantiation, had the advantage in the Diſpute: Upon this, he was made Chaplain to *Matthews*, Archbiſhop of *York*; and not long after Prebendary of *York* and *Ripon*. He was competently Skill'd in the Common and Statute Laws of *England*, (a Study generally too much neglected by the Clergy) He Commenc'd Doctor of Divinity at *Cambridge*. In 1633 he reſign'd all his Preferments in *England*, and went over, upon Invitation, into *Ireland*: And, by the Recommendation of the Lord *Strafford*, then Deputy, was made Biſhop of *Derry*. At his coming to *Ireland*, he found the Revenues of the Church miſerably waſted, and for the Remedy of this Miſchief, procured ſeveral Acts of Parliament for ſecuring the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue; Among others, an Act *for the*

Poſſeſſ.

Preservation of the Inheritance, Rights, and Profits of Lands belonging to the Church and Persons Ecclesiastical. He regain'd the Rights of the Church by Argument, Law, and Purchase; got *Fee-Farms* surrendered, and recover'd between Thirty and forty thousand Pounds *per Annum* in Four years time. By his Interest and Sollicitation, the *Nine and Thirty Articles of the Church of England* were pass'd in the Convocation at *Dublin*, and a new Book of *Canons* made, into which several of the *English Canons* were incorporated. Afterwards, Affairs growing troublesome in that Kingdom, he was Impeach'd and Imprison'd at the Prosecution of Sir *Bryan O Neal*; but the Impeachment appearing Unreasonable and Malicious, he was set at Liberty by the King's Order. He had like to have been destroy'd by a Malicious Contrivance of Sir *Phelim O Neal*, Head of the *Irish* Rebels: This Gentleman had a Design to get the Bishop and his Reputation Murther'd at the same time; To this purpose, he directs a Letter to his Lordship at *Derry*, in which he desires, that according to their Articles, such a Gate should be delivered to him, at his approach. The Garrison, being upon their Defence, and expecting the Enemy, Sir *Phelim* knew the Letter would be open'd before it came to the Bishop's Hands, and the *Scots*, upon seeing the Contents (tho' altogether false) would not fail to Murther him: But, by the Providence of God, the Messenger sent with this Letter, deserted, and ran away with it, the Plot never coming to light, till Sir *Phelim* himself discover'd it. The Rebellion gaining ground in *Ireland*, the Bishop comes over for *England*, and does the King great Service in the Civil Wars. After the Battel of *Marston-Moor*, which the Bishop dissuaded, he set Sail for *Brussels*; During his being beyond Sea, he wrote against Monsieur *Militieri*, the Bishop of *Chalcedon*, &c. At the Restauration he was made Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Speaker of the House of Lords in the Parliament of *Dublin*. The Charge abovementioned against him, and the Lord *Strafford*, are torn out of the Journals of Both Houses. To conclude, He was very considerable in the Argumentative part of Learning, a great Controversial Divine, a good Governor and Statesman, and had a Courage suitable to his Character and Principles. He was far from being straight Lac'd in his Notions, or Uncharitable in his Censures, being Famous for his Distinction between Articles of *Peace* and Articles of *Faith*. See his Life before his Works in Folio.

BRAMPOUR, a City of the Province of *Candis* in the Empire of the Great *Mogul*. Most of its Houses are ruinous, but there is yet standing a great Castle in the middle of the City, where the Governor of that Province resides, and which is so considerable, that it is given to none but to the Kings Son, or to his Uncle. But since the Wealth and Revenue of the Province of *Bengala* came to be known, its Government is the first of the Empire of the Great *Mogul*. They make at *Brampour*, and in all the rest of the Province, a vast quantity of Cotton Cloth, which is transported into *Persia*, *Turkey*, *Moscovia*, *Poland*, *Arabia*, *Great Cairo*, and elsewhere; some are Dyed in several Colours, and imbellish'd with Flowers; others left all White, with a Stripe or two of Gold and Silver along the Piece, and at each of the Two Ends there is a Thread woven with Gold or Silver and Silk, with Flowers; This Cloth has no outside, the one side being as fine as the other. Some of these Cloths are Striped, half Cotton, and half Gold or Silver, and these Pieces are called *Ormis*. *Tavernier Voyage des Indes*.

BRAMPTON, a Market Town in *Cumberland*, in *Eskdale* Ward, not far from the *Picts* Wall, 225 miles from *London*.

BRAMYARD, a Market Town of *Broxach* Hundred on the East of *Herefordshire*, seated on the River *Frome*, 104 miles from *London*.

BRANCACIO, a Family. The Family of *Brancacio* is of the most ancient and noble of the Kingdom of *Naples*, where it has produced the Branches of *Brancacio Imbriachi*, *Brancacio del Pesavo*, *Brancacio del Glevolo*, and *Brancacio del Vodavile*. It was also established in *France* 300 years ago, and known under the Name of *Brancas*.

BRANCACIO, *(Francis)* Cardinal, Bishop of *Viterbo*, of the House of *Brancacio* abovemention'd. He was a Person of Worth and Learning, and amongst other Pieces, wrote one about Chocolate. After the Death of *Clement* the Ninth, in 1669. he was propos'd in the Conclave to succeed him, but his Election miscarried by the Interest of the *Spaniards*.

BRANCASTER, Lat. *Branodunum*, a Town in the North-west parts of *Norfolk*, was of great Note in the time of the *Romans*, who kept a Garrison in it.

BRANCHIDES, Priests of the Temple of *Apollo*, which was at *Didymus* in *Ionia*, a Province of *Lesser Asia*, towards the *Egean* Sea, upon the Frontiers of *Caria*. The Inhabitants of *Didymus* had also the same Name. They opened to *Xerxes* the Temple of *Apollo*, whose Riches he took all away. After which, thinking it unfit to stay in *Greece*, they fled into *Sogdiana*, or the Isle beside the *Caspian* Sea, upon the Frontiers of *Persia*, where they built a City, which they named *Branchides*; but they escaped not the punishment of their Crime; for *Alexander* having conquered *Darius* King of *Persia*, and being informed of their Treachery, put 'em all to the Sword, and rased their City, punishing the Impiety of the Fathers in their Posterity. *Suidas*, *Q. Curt. l.* 3.

BRANCUS, King of the *Allobroges*, the ancient People of *Dauphiné*, lived in the time of *Hannibal*. He was disturbed in the possession of his Kingdom by his younger Brother, who had drawn into his Party all the young People, and had almost banished him out of his States. *Hannibal* being chosen Arbitrator of this Quarrel, after he had Examined the Reasons on both sides, pronounced in favour of the Eldest, who acknowledged his Obligation in furnishing him with Provisions, and all that could be necessary for his Army for the passing the *Alps*. *Liv. Lib.* 21.

BRANDENBOURG, a Country of *Germany*, with the Title of Marquisate, and Electorate of the Empire, betwixt *Prussia*, *Pomerania*, *Mecklebourg*, Upper and Lower *Saxony*, the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and *Lusatia*. It is divided into Three Parts, or *Marches*, *i. e.* Marquisates, *Old Marche*, or *Altemark* on the West of the *Elbe*; the Middle or *Mittelmark* betwixt the *Elbe* and the *Oder*; and the *New Marche*, or *New Mark* on the East of the *Oder*. The *Elbe* discharges it self into the Ocean, and the *Oder* into the *Baltick Sea*; and of late there has been a great Channel made for the joyning of these Two Rivers together by the *Havel*: So the Commerce has been facilitated, and People endeavoured to free themselves from the Payment of the Duties of the *Sound*. *Berlin* is the Capital City of the Country, upon the *Spreke*, as well as *Brandenbourg*, which is also a City. The others are *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, *Tangermund* upon the *Elbe*, *Seunemberg*, *Landsperg*, *Havelberg*, *Verben*, &c. with the Fortress of *Kustrin*, *Spandau* and *Peits*. This Country is good and fertile, and the Inhabitants are almost all *Lutherans*, though the Elector of *Brandenbourg* is a *Calvinist*. The Electoral Dignity is annex'd to the Marquisate; but besides that, it has the Dutchies of *Prussia* and *Cleves*, with those of *Cressin* and *Jargendorf* in *Silesia*, the Principalities of *Halberstad* and *Minden*; the Reversion of the Dutchy of *Magdebourg*, *Lower Pomerania*, with the Administration of the Bishoprick of *Camin*. The Five last were yielded to him by the Peace of *Westphalia* in 1648. with the Port of *Wiltzberg*, for part of *Pomerania*, which he yielded to the *Swedes*. There are besides in the Family of *Brandenbourg*, the Marquisates of *Culembach*, *Anspach*, or *Onspach*, the County of *Ravensbourg*, &c. the Fortresses of *Rustrin*, *Pillau*, *Memel*, *Colberg* in *Pomerania*, *Driessen*. The Possessions of the Elector of *Brandenbourg* are considerable, extending from the Dutchy of *Cleves* unto *Prussia*, distant from one another the space of 200 *German* Miles; but his States are not united. The Family of *Brandenbourg* is divided into Three Branches. In the Order of the Assemblies, he is the last save one of the Electors, since the Eighth Electorate hath been created. He has his Seat and Voice as Prince of *Halberstad* and *Minden*. As Duke of the farthermost *Pomerania*, he takes his Turn with the Duke of hithermost *Pomerania*, for the Suffrage which belongs to them in common; and as Duke of *Magdebourg*, he does the like with the Duke of *Bremin* in the Direction of the inferior Circle of *Saxony*, whereof he is a Member. His younger Brothers are called to the States, and give in their Opinion each apart; but they cannot Definitively Judge their Subjects, if the Sum exceeds 400 Florins, of the *Rhine*, which are about 60 *l.* Sterling. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* is Grand Chamberlain of the Empire: He has his Place on the Right-hand of the Duke of *Saxony*, and carries the Scepter before the Emperor. In discharging at Solemnities the Duty of Great Chamberlain, he rides on Horseback from the Hall-Door to the Cupboard, where he takes the Bason, the Ewer, and the Napkin, and then he returns after the same manner, and alighting, he pours out Water for the Emperor to wash his Hands. The Country of *Brandenbourg* has been in times past possessed by the *Teutons*, the *Suevians*, and afterwards by the *Semnons* or *Semnonois*, the *Vandals*, and the *Saxons*. The latter were subdued by *Charlemain*. *Brandenbourg* was then possessed partly by the *Henetians*. The Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler* defeated them about the year 927. and made *Sigefroy*, Count of *Rifugelheim*, Brother to the Empress, Marquis, that is, Governor of that *Marche* or Frontier. In the Marquisate of *Brandenbourg*, with its Dependencies, are 55 large Cities, 64 great Towns, 16 lesser Towns, 38 Castles, 17 Abbeys, and 10 large Deer-Parks. The Country produces Coral, Eagle-Stone, Plume-Allum, and other rare Stones. Authors speak differently of the Original of the Noble and Powerful Family of *Brandenbourg*, for some are of Opinion that the Marquis of *Baden*, the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, are descended of the ancient Family of *Alsace*, but it's more probable that the Counts of *Zolern*, or *Hohen Zollern* in *Suevia*, from whom the pre-

ſent Elector is lineally deſcended, were the Off-ſpring of *Peter Colonne*, baniſhed out of *Italy* by Pope *Paſchal* II. as being a Guelph, and endowed with large Poſſeſſions by the Emperor *Henry* V. in *Suabia*. We will begin at *Conrad*, Count of *Zolern*, who having Married *Ann*, Heireſs to the Burgrave of *Nuremburg*, was inveſted in the Burgraviate by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*: *Frederick* I. his Succeſſor, dy'd in 1218. whoſe eldeſt Son *Conrad* dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Frederick* II. ſucceeded, who left Two Sons. *Conrad* III. who gave all his Poſſeſſions to Pious Uſes, and made his Three Sons Clergymen; and *Frederick* III. who was ſucceeded by *John* I. and this by *John* II. who left *Frederick* V. Father of *John* III. Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, and of *Frederick* VI. Firſt Elector of *Brandenbourg*, of the Family of *Zolern*, who ſold a great part of the Burgraviate to the City of *Nuremberg*; made War againſt *Pomerania* and the *Huſſites*, and againſt *Bernard* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*. *Frederick* II. Sirnamed *Ironteeth*, ſucceeded him, refuſed the Crowns of *Poland* and *Bohemia*, which was offered him, was choſen Protector of the Council of *Baſil* in 1434. made War againſt *Bohemia* for *Luſatia* in 1461. and againſt the Duke of *Pomerania*, about the Succeſſion; and in 1470. reſigned his Electoral Dignity to his Brother *Albert*, to go into the *Holy Land*. This *Albert*, Sirnamed the *Ulyſſes* and *Achilles* of *Germany*, was ſo powerful, that the Emperor did nothing without his Advice, which gave People occaſion to ſay, that *Albert* adminiſtred the Empire by the Emperor *Frederick*. He made a Compact of Mutual Succeſſion with the Houſe of *Saxony* and *Heſſe*. His Son *John*, called the *Great* for his Stature, and the *Cicero* of *Germany* for his Eloquence, was ſucceeded by *Joachim* I. called *Neſtor Germanicus*, a very Learned Prince, who excelled particularly in the Knowledge of Languages, Mathematicks, Aſtrology and Hiſtory, founded the Univerſity of *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*, and was ſo Zealous a Papiſt, that he deſign'd to have impriſon'd *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John*, King of *Denmark*, for Embracing *Luther*'s Doctrine; puniſhed 38 *Jews* and one *Chriſtian*, the laſt for ſelling an *Hoſt* to the other, and them for running their Knives into it. His Son *Joachim* II. made open Profeſſion of *Lutheraniſm*, was declar'd General of the Imperial Army in 1542. broke the Power of the *Turks*, and was poyſon'd by a *Jewiſh* Doctor in 1571. *John George*, his Son, reveng'd his Death, baniſh'd the *Jews* out of his Dominions, renewed the Agreement of Mutual Succeſſion with the Houſe of *Saxony* and *Heſſe*, and dy'd in 1598. *Joachim Frederick*, Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, ſucceeded his Father, and dy'd of an *Apoplexy* in 1608. His Son *John Sigiſmond* ſucceeded, and in 1614 embrac'd *Calvin*'s Doctrine, Married *Ann*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Albert Frederick* Duke of *Pruſſia*, and of *Mary Eleonor* of *Cleves*, by whom he had a Right to the Dukedoms of *Pruſſia* and *Cleves*; he dy'd in 1619. His Son *George William* ſucceeded, and at firſt ſided with *Guſtavus Adolphus*, but afterwards turn'd his Arms againſt the *Swedes*, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral Places in *Pomerania*: He dy'd in 1640. and was ſucceeded by *Frederick William* the *Great*, who for his Power in the Empire, and incredible Experience of Things, was eſteem'd the common Father of *Germany*. In a word, He was a Pious, Victorious, Juſt, and Merciful Prince, one of the Heroes of the Age, and a Zealous Aſſerter of the Proteſtant Religion. His Siſter *Loviſa Charlotte* was Married to *James* Duke of *Curland* in 1645. and *Hedwidge Sophia* Married in 1649 to *William* Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſell*. *Frederick William* took to his firſt Wife, in 1646. *Loviſa Henrietta* of *Naſſau*, Daughter to *Fredrick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, and *Amelia* Counteſs of *Solm*. This Electoreſs dying in 1667. he took to his ſecond Wife, in 1668. *Dorothy* of *Holſace*, Daughter to *Philip* Duke of *Holſace Glucksbourg*, and Widow of *Chriſtian* Duke of *Lunenbourg Zell*: He had 13 Children by both; by the firſt, 1. *William Henry*, born in 1648. who dy'd in 1649. 2. *Charles Æmilius*, born in 1655. and dy'd in 1674. 3. *Frederick* III. born in 1657. 4, 5 *Henry* and *Amalia*, Twins, born in 1664. but both dead. 6. *Lewis*, born in 1668. who Married *Loviſa Charlotte Ratziwilia*, dy'd Iſſueleſs in 1687 7. *Philip William*, born in 1669. gave ſeveral Proofs of Valour againſt the *French* in the late War. By the ſecond Wife he had 8. *Maria Amelia*, born in 1670. Married in 1687 to *Charles*, Hereditary Prince of *Guſtrave*, who dying in 1688 ſhe Married *Maurice William*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Adminiſtrator of *Naumburg*. 9 *Albert Frederick*, born in *January* 1672. 10. *Charles Philip*, born in 1673. 11 *Elizabeth Sophia*, born in 1674. 12 *Dorothy*, born in 1675 and 13. *Chriſtianus Ludovicus*, born in 1677 *Frederick William* dying in 1688. his Son *Frederick*, the preſent Elector, in 1679 Married *Elizabeth Henrietta*, Daughter of *William*, Landrgrave of *Heſſe Caſſell*; and ſhe dying in 1683 he took to his ſecond Wife, in 1684. *Sophia Charlotta*, Daughter of *Erneſt Auguſt*, Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, and Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*. By the firſt he had *Louiſa Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1680. By the Second, *Frederick Auguſt*, born in 1685. who died the next year, and *Frederick William*, born in 1688. This Elector takes the Title of Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, Great Chamberlain, and Elector of the *Roman* Empire, Duke of *Magdebourg*, *Pruſſia*, *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Mons* or *Berg*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Ceſubia*, *Vandalia*, *Sileſia*, *Croſſen*, and *Jargenderff*: Burgrave of *Nuremburg*, Duke of *Rugia*, Prince of *Alberſtad* and *Minden*, Earl of *Marche* and *Ravensperg*, Lord of *Reſſen*. The Collateral Branches of this Family will be mentioned in their proper Places. *Crantz. Leti.*

BRANDENBOURG, a Town of *Germany*, in the middle Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg*, to which it gives its Name, and whereof ſome make it the Capital. It is ſituated upon the *Havel*, betwixt *Berlin* and *Magdeburg*. The River ſeparates it into two Parts, the Upper, or Old, is ſurrounded with Walls, fortified with little round Towers; and the other called the New, has no other Defence than that of Nature, but is conſiderable enough, being ſituated betwixt Ponds, Marſhes, and a River, which carries thither great Boats coming from the *Elbe*. The Upper City hath great Streets, built in form of a Croſs, and at the Place where they meet, a fine Market, with the Town-Houſe. It alſo has on one ſide a Hill covered with Vines, with the Church of *Our Lady*, which in times paſt was a rich Abbey. Some ſay, that this Town was called *Brenoburgum*, from *Breno*, General of the *Gauls*; and others derive its Name from *Brando*, a Prince of the *Franks*, Son to *Marcomirus*. This City has many Privileges granted to it by Emperors, Kings, and Princes, in token whereof there is a Statue of a Man erected in the New Town, with a Naked Sword in his Right Hand, which the Inhabitants called *Rowland*. It was taken by the *Swedes* in 1675. but re-taken again. Long. 35 00. Lat. 52 39. 12 miles Weſt of *Koningsberg*, and 72 from *Dantzick*.

BRANDENBOURG, *Brunsberg*, or *Braunsberg*, a Town of *Poland*, in the Ducal *Pruſſia*, built by the late Elector of *Brandenbourg*. It is ſituated upon the River *Pregala*, where it empties it ſelf into the Gulph of *Friſch-Haff*, near that of *Dantzick*, and betwixt *Elbing* and *Koningsberg*.

BRANDENBOURG, or *Iſle of Vulcan*, *Inſula Vulcani*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Sea, about the Eaſtern Coaſt of *New Guinea*, ſo called, becauſe it often vomits Fire, like Mount *Ætna*.

BRANDEUM, a famous Name in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which was given to a little Bit of the Cloath, wherewith the Tombs of Holy Martyrs were covered; or to a Piece of the *Corporal*, whereupon the Euchariſt was celebrated, which was ſent to thoſe who demanded the Relick: For anciently, and in the time of St. *Gregory* the *Great*, who held the See of *Rome* in the Year 600 the Bodies of Saints were not touched, but inſtead of their Bones, a bit of this Cloath or *Corporal*, was ſent in a Box.

BRANDINYLLER, (*John*) a famous Divine, Native of *Biberach*, and Miniſter at *Bale*; he publiſhed 400 Funeral Sermons out of the Old Teſtament, and 80 out of the New; as alſo 40 Marriage Sermons from the Former, and 20 from the Latter, at *Baſil*, in 1572. He died in 1586. and had a Son called *John James*, who Commented upon the Apoſtles Creed, Decalogue, all the Epiſtles of the New Teſtament, as alſo upon the Goſpels and Revelations, &c. His Son *James* was lately Profeſſor of Law at *Baſil*, having publiſhed *Manuductio ad jus Canonicum & Civile Dub. juridica ad Schatanum*, Catalog Oxon. &c.

BRANDOLINI, (*Aurelius*, or *Aurelio*) Sirnamed *Lepus*, of *Florence*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, flouriſhed in the Fifteenth Age. He was an Hiſtorian, Orator, and Poet, and his Works got him a great Reputation. He compoſed a Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament. *De Iumanæ vitæ conditione & toleranda Corporis ægritudine. De ratione ſcribendi Epiſtolas. Paradoxa Chriſtiana*, &c. He Dedicated his laſt Treatiſes to *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*. They were ſince Printed at *Bâle*, in the year 1498.

BRANDON, (*Charles*) Duke of *Suffolk*, was the Son of Sir *William Brandon*, ſlain at *Boſworth* Battel in *Henry* the Seventh's Service, by the Hands of *Richard* III. being brought up with *Henry*'s Son, and Succeſſor, he grew ſo intimate with him, which the Sympathy of their Spirits improved into a firm Friendſhip. Being imployed to bring over Queen Dowager *Frances*, the King's Siſter, and *Lewis* the XII's Widow, he won her Affection, and Marry'd her, without the King's Privacy or Conſent, and then moſt humbly beſought him to give way to the Match, which he did, after ſome State Form. When the King's Divorce with his firſt Queen *Catherine* of *Spain* was on foot, the Duke being vexed at the Delays of *Rome*, and the Cardinals Deluſions at *Bridewell*, though they proceeded according to their Inſtructions, roſe in a Paſſion, and ſaid, *That* England *ever fared the worſe ſince Cardinals had any thing to do with it*: And from that time forward endeavoured to his utmoſt the abolishing the Pope's Power, and weakning his Party in *England*; as for his Prince's Favours, he us'd them with ſo much Moderation, that he diſoblig'd none. He dy'd in 1544 leaving Two Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*

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who dy'd in six years after of the Sweating Sickness, and Two Daughters, whereof one of 'em was Mother to the Lady *Jane*, who usurp'd the Crown against Queen *Mary*.

BRANDON, or *Brandon Ferry*, a Market Town of *Lackford* Hundred, in the North West of *Suffolk*, situated on the South side of the little *Ouse*, with a Bridge over it, 64 Miles from *London*.

BRANKLEY, a small Island belonging to *Dorsetshire*, about four Miles South of *Pool*, just at the Entrance of an Inlet of the Sea into that County; also called by the Name of *Pool*.

BRANT, (*John*) a Lawyer of *Antwerp*, living to the year 1639. He wrote Political Remarks upon *Cæsar*'s Commentaries, and several other Learned Treatises. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

BRANTOSME, or *Brantolmi*, *Brantosme*, and *Brantosomum*. It is an Abbey of *France*, with a Borough in *Perigord*, upon the small River of *Droune*, which receives there the *Colle*. It is believed that *Charlemain* was the Founder of it.

BRAQUEMONT, (*Robert* of) Admiral of *France*, which Post was given him in 1417. was sent by *Charles* VI. King of *France*, to the Succour of *John* II. King of *Castile*, against the *Moors*, whom he defeated at Sea. *Jerome Zurita*, who calls him *Robin* of *Braquemont*, saith, That *Henry* III. King of *Castile*, suffered him, in 1401. to Conquer the *Canaries*, in consideration of his Services in the Wars against *Portugal*; and that *Braquemont* resign'd the Commission thereof to *John* of *Bethencourt*, Baron of St. *Marin le Gaillard*, his Kinsman. See *Bethencourt*.

BRASIDAS, a General of the *Lacedæmonians*, lived in the LXXXIX *Olympiad*, about 424 before *Christ*. He defeated the *Athenians* by Sea and Land, took several Places in *Thrace* and elsewhere, so that his Fame rendered his Country terrible to all that made War against it. Dying soon after his Victory over the *Athenians*, who were going to surprize *Amphipolis*; the Inhabitants of that City bury'd him with all imaginable Magnificence, and erected a stately Tomb for him in the middle of the great Square. His Mother answered with so much Modesty, to those who spoke to her of his Valour, that the *Ephori* Decreed publick Honours for her, because she had preferred the Glory of her Country to the Praise of her Son. He was kill'd in the year 332 of *Rome*. *Cleo*, General of the *Athenians*, perished in the same Fight. *Thucydides*, *Plutarch*.

BRASIL: See *Brefil*.

BRASKOU, or *Braskovia*, a Town of *Walachia*, had in former times the Title of a Bishoprick. It is situated at the Foot of the Mountains, about the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and *Transilvania*.

BRASLAW, a Town of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, with a pretty good Castle. It is situate below *Wilna*, about the Frontier of *Courland* and *Livonia*, upon a Lake, whence springeth a Brook, which discharges it self into the *Duna*, or *Dwina*, that is but five Leagues from it. *Braslaw* is the Capital of a Palatinate: It stands 72 Miles East of *Wilna*.

BRASSAW, or *Cronstat*, *Patrovissa*, a Town of *Transilvania*, with a Bishoprick; situated near the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and the Mountains. Some take it for the *Prætoria Augusta* of *Ptolemy*, and others call it *Corona* and *Stephanopolis*. They pretend that it is one of the Seven Cities, built or repaired by the *Saxons*.

BRAVA, a Town of the Coast of *Ajan* in *Africk*, situated near the Sea, and fortified with good Walls. Its Houses are well built, after the Moorish Manner. It is the only Republick in all *Africk*, at least that we know of. Its Inhabitants are governed according to the Laws of Twelve *Xeques* or Princes, whom they chuse amongst the Posterity of the Seven *Arabian* Brothers, who withdrew towards that Coast, to shun the Persecution of the Kings of *Laab* in *Arabia Felix*. *Villaut* Relation *D'Africk*.

BRAVADE, a Feast which is celebrated at *Aix* in *Provence*, on St. *John*'s Eve. He that carries the Prize, by shooting off the Head of a Bird, which is exposed in a Field some days before, is declared King of the Feast by the Consuls and other Magistrates of the City; and he afterwards chooses a Lieutenant and an Ensign, who are received in the Town-House. These Three Officers raise each a Company of Musquetiers, and meet all at the Publick Place, whither the Parliament comes also, to kindle the Eve of St *John*'s Feast. This Custom was instituted in 1256. by *Charles* of *Anjou*, at his return from the *Holy Land*, and the Prize established by him, to keep the People in Warlike Exercise. They shot then with Arrows at the Bird; but since the Invention of Guns, they have made use of those kind of Arms. *Memoirs du Tem.*

BRAUNSBERG, a well Traded Port of *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Prussia*, upon the *Baltick Sea*, 50 Miles East of *Dantzick*, and 25 North East of *Elbing*.

BRAWER, (*Adrian*) an Excellent Painter, Native of *Oudenard* in *Flanders*, whose Lacretons and Burlesk Paintings were admired, as well as his Miniatures, which sometimes were sold for their Weight in Gold. He got himself a Reputation in *Holland*, and at *Antwerp*, where he dy'd, being but 32 years of Age, consumed with Debaucheries, and so Poor, that he did not leave wherewithall to Bury him: Yet he was Interred in the Cloister of the *Carmelites* of *Antwerp*, whence he has been since removed to their Church, where the Magistrates have Erected him a Magnificent Tomb, with an Epitaph to his Praise. *Acad. Pict.*

BRAY, a Word, which either begins or ends the Names of several Places in *France*; it comes from *Braium*, which in the ancient Language of the *Gauls*, signifies Puddle, Marish, or a Moist Place. This we learn from the ancient Manuscript of the Miracles of St. *Bernard*, Abbot of *Clervaux*; which is a confused Collection of several Pieces, where these Words are to be found: *Castrum Braium quod lutum interpretatur*; in speaking of *Bray* upon *Seine*, in the Diocess of *Sens*, in a Marshy Place. There is also *Bray* upon *Somme* in *Picardy*; *Bray* upon *Epte* in *Normandy*, in the Country of *Vexin*, whereof mention is made in the Actions of *Lewis* VII. King of *France*; and a *Bray* in *Burgundy*, upon the *Armançon*, near *Semur*, in the Territory of *Auxois*, &c. Amongst the Places of *France*, whose Names end in *Bray*, these are the Chief, *Guibray* in *Normandy*, near *Falaise*, renowned for its Fairs; *Vaubray*, in the Neighbourhood of *Langres*; *Follembray*, in the Diocese of *Laon*, one of the Royal Houses of *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. of which *Hincmar*, Bishop of *Laon*, makes mention in a Letter, which he directs to another *Hincmar*, Bishop of *Rheims*; *Tinchebray*, in the Country of *Perche*: All which Places have taken their Names from the Nature of the Wet and Marshy Ground whereon they are situated. *Adr. Valois.*

BRAZZA, *Labraza*, or *Baac*, *Brachia*, *Brattia*, an Isle of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It is near that of *Lesina*, betwixt *Spalato* and *Ragusa*; and there is a Borough which gives the Name to this Isle.

BRECHIN, formerly a Bishop's See, in the East of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, on the River *Esk*, 55 Miles from St. *Andrews*.

BRECHIN, or *Breckyn*, *Brechinium*, a Town of *Bohemia* with a Fortress, situated upon the small River of *Lauconitz* near *Tabor*, was often taken and retaken, during the Wars of the *Taborites*.

BRECKNOCK, Lat. *Brechinia*, the chief Place of *Brecknockshire* in *South-Wales*, is seated at the confluence of the *Usk* and the *Outhy*; This Town has good Walls about it, with Three Gates for entrance, and Ten Towers for defence, besides an old Castle, which in its ruinous condition, shews a great deal of Magnificence: It hath also a fair Stone Bridge, and Three Churches, of which one is Collegiate; The Houses are well built and inhabited, and neatly compacted: It's Govern'd by Two Bailiffs, has a good Trade for Cloathing, and Two good Markets on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; from *Lond.* 161.

BRECKNOCK-MEES, is a large Pool Two Miles from *Brecknock*, containing some Miles in compass, call'd by the *Welsh*, *Linsavethen*; Here were in times past plenty of *Otters*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, *Brechinensis Comitatus*, an Inland County of *South-Wales*, is so called from *Brecknock* its Principal Place: It lies between the Counties of *Radnor* on the North, *Glamorgan* on the South, *Hereford* and *Monmouthshires* on the East, and *Cardigan* and *Carmarthenshires* on the West; so that it reaches from N. to S. about 28 miles in breadth, from E. to W. 30. The whole divided into six Hundreds, wherein are 61 Parish Churches, and 4 Market Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Silures*, and now in the Diocese of St. *David's*. A Country much like the rest of *Wales*, swelling into Hills of a lean, and hungry Nature; but the Valleys therein so well Watered by many fresh Springs, that they make plentiful amends by their fruitfulness. Besides the River *Wye*, which parts it from *Radnorshire*, here the *Usk* has its rise, which Waters the South part of it; As for the Wonder of *Mounch-Denny*, and the *Meer Llynswathen*, they will be found under those Names. *Brecknock* is the only Place in this County privileged to send a Member to Parliament, besides a Knight of the Shire.

BREDA, upon the River of *Merke*, a City of the *Low-Countreys* in *Brabant*, with the Title of Barony: It is three or four Leagues from the Sea, eight from *Antwerp*, six from *Boisleduc*, a little less from *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, and one of the strongest Places of the *Low-Countreys*. The Barony comprehends now about seventeen Villages, but it had more formerly, and *Bergen-Op-Zoom* did then depend upon it. *Breda* had anciently particular Lords of its own, and was sometime in possession of the D. of *Brabant*; but *John* III Duke of *Brabant*, sold it again in 1350. to *John Polon*, Lord of *Leck*, who left an only Daughter *Johanna*, Married in 1404. to *Engelbert* of *Nassau*. *Henry* of *Nassau* begun the Castle of *Breda*, where the Tomb of *Renatus* of *Nassau* is to be seen in the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter* founded about 1303. This City suffered very much towards the end of the latter Age, during the War betwixt the States and the *Spaniards*. The Prince of *Parma* took it from the *United Provinces*, *July* 13

1581.

1581. *Maurice* of *Naſſau* became Maſter of it again in 1590. The Stratagem was a Boat loaden with Turff, under which he hid 60 Soldiers, who render'd themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle, and he afterwards took the City by Capitulation. They tell a very remarkable thing of one of theſe Soldiers who was hidden under the Turff, *viz.* That not being able to abſtain from Coughing, he deſired one of his Companions to kill him, for fear his Cough ſhould diſcover the Enterprize. The *Hollanders* kept *Breda* until 1625. that the Marquis of *Spinola*, General of the Troops of *Spain*, beſieged it *Auguſt* 27. 1624. and took it the 5th of *June* next year. This Loſs afflicted the *Hollanders* extreamly; but they retook it in 1637. *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, having beſieged it *Wedneſday*, *July* 22. and took it on *Sunday*, *October* 11. ſince which time, the *Hollanders* are Maſters of that City. It is of a Triangular Figure, and its Ramparts bordered all round with young Elms, are of Turf. At each Angle there is a Gate built with Brick, and the Curtins are flanked with fifteen Bulwarks mounted with Cannon. *Breda* however is not very well built, yet there is a pretty fair Street in it; the Caſtle is fortified, the Town-houſe and ſome other Places indifferent: It is in a Marſhy-Ground, and often overflown. Its Fields are plentiful in Paſtures, watered by the Rivers of *Aa* and *Merke*, which being joined, enter into the City, and form divers Chanels It has produced ſeveral Great Men, and ſeveral Writers, as *Adam Kecelius*, *Anthony Buſenmius*, *William Aſſius*, *Gerard* of *Breda*, *&c.* The Ancient Fortifications of this Town were lately repaired, and new ones added by the Prince of *Orange*, ſo that now it is a large Regular City, and is both by Nature and Art thought impregnable: Beſides the Ramparts, which are all ſupported by very ſtrong Brick Arches, and raiſed above the Houſes of the Place, there are Two Pair of Out-works, each of which are ſurrounded by broad, deep Waters. It is 27 Mile North East of *Antwerp*, 20 Weſt of *Boiſleduc*, 24 from *Rotterdam*, and 52 South of *Amſterdam*.

BREDERODE, a Caſtle in *Holland* near *Harlem*, which gave Surname to a Noble Family of the *United-Provinces*. *Henry Brederode* was one of the Heads of the Confederate Proteſtants of the *Low-Countreys*: He preſented divers Memorials and Petitions to *Margaret* of *Parma*, and cauſed Braſs Money to be Coyned with the Arms of the Houſe of *Burgundy*, having this Motto on one ſide, *Per tela, per ignes*; and on the other, *Inſigne Vianenſe*. *Brederode* pretended to be independent Lord thereof, as deriving his Original from the Earls of *Flanders*. This happened in 1567. in the mean time the face of Affairs being changed, he put himſelf into a Ship with his Family, and what Moveables he could tranſport, and went to *Embden*, and thence into *Germany*, where ſoon after he died of Grief. His Widow, who was of the Houſe of the Earls of *Meurs*, a Woman of a great Courage, Married the Elector *Palatine* afterward. *Lancelot Brederode*, one of the Chief of the ſame Confederates, was Beheaded, after the taking of *Harlem* in 1573. There was alſo *Peter Cornelius* of *Brederode*, of the *Hague* in *Holland*, a famous Lawyer, who lived in the Sixteenth Century, and Publiſhed divers Tractates of Law. *Theſaurus ſententiarum, regularum & diſtinctionum Juris Civilis*, which *Francis Modius* has augmented, and Printed under the Name of *Repertorium Specimen Juris. Loci communes in Bartolum Tractatus de appell. tenibus*, &c *Thuanus*, *Strada*, *Grotius*

BREEFORT, *Breſort*, or *Brederwoerde*, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countreys*, in the County of *Zutphen* It is ſituated pretty ſtrong, in a Marſhy place, with a pretty good Caſtle. *Maurice* Prince of *Orange* took in this Town, in 1591. by Storm, the Garriſon conſiſting of 300 Men; it is ſituated two Leagues of *Grol*, and about as much from *Arbolt*, near a Canal which falls into the *Iſſel*.

BRIGNIS, a ſmall Town of *Germany*, with the Title of a County: It is ſituated upon a River of the ſame Name, was formerly reckoned part of the *Griſons* Countries, but now part of *Suabia*, and united to *Tirol* Under it is Wooden Bridge are a great many Corn and Gunpowder Mills.

BRILAND, a ſmall Iſland near the Weſtern Coaſt of *Cornwall*, and but a few Miles North from the Lands End

BREMA, upon the River *Menan*, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula*, beyond the *Ganges*, near *Pegu*, which lies on the South. Some ſay that the King of the Country dwells at *Corpa*; and others, that he makes his ordinary Reſidence at *Brema*. His other Cities are *Aldama*, *Udep*, *Ora*. This Prince is Powerful, and the Country has Mines of Precious Stones, Benjamin, Lacca, and certain Herbs, whence Silk is ſaid to be drawn.

BREMERFERDE, or *Bremerferdes*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Bremen*, in *Lower Saxony*, with a good Caſtle, where the Governor of the Dutchy reſides

BREMEN, an Hanſe Town in *Lower-Saxony*, upon the *Weſer*. It had in times paſt the Title of Archbiſhoprick; but ſince the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648 this Dioceſe has been ſecularized, and granted to the King of *Swedeland*, under the Title of Dutchy. But the Town of *Bremen* is governed as a Common-wealth and free City. It was conſiderable in the Eighth Age, when *Charlemain* founded an Archbiſhoprick in it about 788. and made it *Metropolis* of the North, having united the Church of *Hamburg* with it. Latin Authors name it diverſly, *Brema*, and *Bremenſis Civitas*, and they take it for the *Phabiranum* of *Ptolemy*. The Prelates took care to augment, beautifie, and fortifie it. In the laſt Age it received the Reformation, and appeared one of the moſt zealous Proteſtant Cities, and the Archbiſhop, in vain, endeavoured to reduce it. In 1547. *Groenghen*, Governor of *Zealand*, beſieged it, by the Emperor *Charles* V's Order, and was killed there. After his Death, Colonel *Uribergue* commanded till the 15th of *March*, that *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick* ſucceeded; but finding his Labour to be in vain, he raiſed the Siege the 23d of *May* following. Whereupon the Emperor made ſuch heavy complaints againſt the City of *Bremen* at the Diet of *Ausbourg* in 1550. In that ſame Age the *Suedes* alſo beſieged it, but in vain. Its Territory conſiſts of three or four Leagues. The River *Weſer*, which there receives the *Ems* divides it into two, the one called the *New Town*, and the other the *Old*, both equally ſtrong, though they are not of the ſame Extent. It is ſituated upon a *Peninſula*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle at the end, and the two parts of the City have Communication by Bridges, the greateſt of which has a ſingular Engine, being a Wheel of admirable Height to draw up Water, which it diſtributes to all the Places of the City. Under its Wooden Bridge are a great many Corn and Gun-powder Mills. The Old Town has great Streets which center at a Square, where ſtands the Statue of *Charlemain*; on that ſide is alſo the Town-Houſe the ancient Metropolitan Church of St. *John*, and ſome others. The New Town has the Arſenal, the College, and divers Hoſpitals. *Bremen* is a City of War and Traffick. Its Beer is renowned all over *Germany* and the *Low-Countreys*. It lies about 15 Leagues from *Hamburg*, eight or ten from *Oldenburgh*, and a little more from the Mouth of the *Weſer*.

BREMEN, or *Dutchy of Bremen*, a Province of *Germany* in *Lower Saxony*; lies betwixt the *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and the Sea The Town of *Bremen* gives its Name, but is ſeparated from it. The Governor keeps at *Bremerferde*; and beſides this Town, there are thoſe of *Staden*, *Bruxtehud*, *Humeſport*, and ſeveral Boroughs. The *Germans* and *Danes* took this Dutchy from the *Swedes* in 1675.

BREMGARTEN, in Latin *Bremocartum*, a ſmall Town of *Switzerland*, with a Bayliwick belonging to the eight ancient Cantons. It ſtands upon the River of *Ruſs*, betwixt *Baden*, *Soleurre*, *Zurich*, and *Lucerne*.

BRENE, (*Walter*) Duke of *Athens*, was ſent in 1341. by *Robert* King of *Naples*, with ſome Soldiers, to aſſiſt the *Florentines* againſt the *Piſans*. Being arrived at *Florence*, he put *Malateſta*, Lord of *Rimini*, who maintained the Party of that Republick, out of Credit, and gained ſo much upon the *Florentines*, that they entruſted him with the Government of their City, and the general Command of their Armies. The Duke ſeeing himſelf in Credit, aſpired at the Sovereignty: At firſt he got himſelf to be choſen, during Life, Lord of the City and State of *Florence*; but this diſpleaſed the Senators, and bred many Malecontents The Duke diſſembled what was ſaid of him; and to perſuade the People that he did not believe that the Nobility was capable of conſpiring againſt him, he cauſed publickly to be put to Death ſeveral Perſons who had informed him of the Deſigns againſt him; but in fine, the Conſervators having choſen for their Heads the *Acciaioli*, the *Medices*, and the *Donati*, reſolved to make a general Revolution in the City This Deſign was executed, and the Duke's Palace was inviron'd. He reſiſted for a while, but was at laſt conſtrained to deſire an Accomodation, and obtained, by much Intreaty, that he might go out of the City with his Life, provided he would put into the Hands of the People the Conſervator and his Son, and *Guccio Diſdomi*. His Men, who were no longer willing to endure Famine in the beſieged Palace, took the Conſervators Son, and flung him as a Prey to the Fury of the Conſpirators, who maſſacred and cut him in pieces They afterwards demanded the Father, whom they had alſo delivered unto them, and dealt more cruelly with him than the Son; and ſome were ſo inhumane, as to eat the Fleſh of theſe two Lords, broiling it on the Coals before they were quite dead In the mean time *Diſdomini* found means to make his Eſcape On the third day Articles were drawn betwixt the *Florentines*, and the Duke, who left the Caſtle, and retired with his Family.

BRENE, or *Breine-Aleu*, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countreys* in *Brabant* It is very ancient, and lies within two or three Leagues of *Bruſſels*, where there is alſo *Breine-le-Chateau*.

BRENIUS, (*Daniel*) Diſciple to *Epiſcopius*, a famous *Arminian*, but his Doctrine is altogether *Socinian*, in the ſhort Commentaries on the Bible, neither did *Socinus* ever

to reckon him in the Number of the other *Unitarians*, in his Bibliotheque of *Anti-trinitarians*. He joined with the *Mennonites* of *Holland*, amongſt whom are many *Socinians*. Beſides his Commentary upon the Bible, he has compoſed ſeveral other Works, whereof ſome are written in *Flemiſh*; the Catalogue of them may be ſeen in *Sandius*'s Bibliotheque. He compoſed, amongſt other things, a Treatiſe, Entituled, *De Regno Eccleſiæ glorioſo per Chriſtum in terris erigendo*; where he endeavours to prove this Kingdom of *Jeſus Chriſt* upon Earth, by ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture, chiefly of the Prophets; wherein he is oppoſite to *Socinus*, who believed that this Temporal Kingdom of *Jeſus Chriſt* upon Earth, which ſome *Unitarians* pretended to found on the *Prophecies* and *Revelation* of St. *John*, did entirely ruine the Chriſtian Religion, and uphold the Principles of the *Jews*, who expect the Reign of their *Meſſiah* to re-eſtabliſh them in *Jeruſalem*.

BRENNUS, a Captain of the *Gauls*, was in great eſteem amongſt his Country-men: He paſſed with a puiſſant Army into *Italy*, in the 363d of *Rome*, about 390 before Chriſt, and after having made great Conqueſt, laid Siege to *Cluſium*, now *Chiuſi*, in *Tuſcany*. The Inhabitants being preſſed, demanded the Succour of the *Romans*, whoſe Ambaſſadors, after having made their Addreſs to the *Gauls*, fought for thoſe of *Cluſium*, which occaſioned the *Gauls* to lay Siege to *Rome*. In effect, after having fought the *Romans* near the River of *Allia*, they carried the City in 364. and ranſack'd it; but were beaten off from before the Capitol by *Camillus*, with great Loſs, and *driven out of Italy*; if we believe *Livy*, who ſays, That the *Gauls* having plundered the City attacked the Capitol, but raiſed the Siege upon the *Romans* agreeing to pay them a certain Number of Talents of Gold, which, as they were weighing, *Brennus* drew his Sword, and would have that Weight too; the *Romans* refuſed this as altogether beſides the Bargain and Unjuſt, which occaſioned a Debate; during which, *Camillus* pour'd his Forces upon the *Gauls*, forced them away with great Slaughter, and without their Gold. But *Hoffman* is of a different Opinion, which he confirms by the Authority of *Trogus Pompeius* a *Roman*, and of *Polybius*, who had all his Dependance on the *Romans*, and therefore was not like to blemiſh them in a Matter that concerned their Honour as much as this did. The firſt introduces the *Ætolians*, ſpeaking thus to the *Roman* Ambaſſadors. *Adverſus Gallos urbem eos ſuam tueri non potuiſſe, captamque non ferro ſed auro redemiſſe.* And *Polybius*, ſpeaking of the Return of the *Gauls*, ſays, they went off, *Habentes emolumentum*; which had been falſe, and not ſafe for him to ſay, had the thing happened as *Livy* writes. *Tit Liv. Florus.*

BRENNUS, another *Gauliſh* Captain, being at the Head of 152000 Foot, and 20000 Horſe, he entred *Macedonia*, killed *Softhenes*, ravaged *Theſſaly*, and paſſed into *Greece* by the Streight of the *Thermopylæ*, in the ſecond Year of the 125th Olympiad, under the *Archon Anaxicrates*, in the 476th of *Rome*, 3778 of the World, and 278 before *Jeſus Chriſt*. After having ruined the whole Country, he advanced to *Phocis*, to plunder the famous Temple of *Delphos*, where he loſt his Life, with part of his Troops.

BRENT, a Market Town of *Stanborough* in *Devonſhire*, 168 Miles from *London*.

BRENTFORD, a Market Town of *Elthorn* Hundred in *Middleſex*, is ſix Miles from *London*, and lies upon the *Thames*, in the Weſtern Road, called *Brentford* from *Brent*, a ſmall River that runs here into the *Thames*; otherwiſe, *New*, *Great*, and *Weſt Brentford*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Old*, or *Little Brentford*, which lies about a Mile Eaſt from it. Here King *Edmund Ironſide* overcame the *Danes* in the Year 1016 which made them raiſe the Siege of *London*. Here was alſo a Battel fought *November* the 12th, 1642. betwixt K. *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces, in which the King's ſide got the Reputation of a Victory, more than the Effect thereof; Two years after this, the King created *Patrick Ruthen*, then Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, Earl of *Brentford*, which Title was extinct with him.

BRENTIUS, or *Brentzen*, (*John*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, and one of the Faithfulleſt Diſciples of *Luther*, was Native of *Weil*, a ſmall Borough of *Suabia*, where he was born in 1499. He ſtudied at *Heidelburg* with *Melanchthon* and *Bucer*. The reading of *Luther*'s Books, and ſome Converſation that he had with the Chief of the Proteſtants, convinced him, ſo that he Preached that Doctrine publickly. He Married a young Widow, named *Margaret Greterine*, and Preach'd and Writ againſt the *Celebacy* of the Clergy and the *Maſs*. *Chriſtopher*, Son to *Uric*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*, made him his ordinary Councellor, loaded him with Riches, and mentioned him on all Occaſions as a Man for whom he had a particular Eſteem. *Brentius* had a Hand in all the great Affairs of his Time, concerning Religion, and therefore his Life was ſought after by the Emperor *Charles* V. He was Head of the Party after *Luther*'s Death, about 1550. He loſt his Wife, by whom he had four Children. He Married another, Named *Catharine Iſemmane*, by whom he had twelve. *Brentius* compoſed two or three Confeſſions of Faith; He was called to ſeveral Conferences about uniting the *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*, and died *September* the 11th, 1570. aged 72. We have ſeveral Works of his in eight Volumes. He is looked upon as the Patriarch of the *Ubiquitarians*.

BRESCH, an ancient Town built by the *Romans*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, (37 Leagues Eaſt of *Oran*, and 20 Weſt of *Algier*, in the Kingdom of *Tremeſen*) which containeth many Inhabitants, moſt of them Weavers. The Inhabitants had a Cuſtom to make a Black Croſs on their Forehead and Hands, as they did alſo at *Bugia* and *Algier* in our Author's time, who ſaith, it is a Remainder of Chriſtianity, though they are now *Mahometans*. It has Plenty of Figs, Barly, and Flax. This Town was conquered by *Barbaroſſa* the *Turk*, when he took *Tremeſen*, in 1534. which occaſioned the Expedition of *Charles* V. the next year into *Barbary*, where he defeated *Barbaroſſa* in a Battel. *Leo African.*

BRESIL, or *Braſil*, a great Country of Southern *America*, lying on the Sea, from the River of the *Amazons*, unto the Provinces of *Paraguay*. Its Coaſt is in Form of a great half Circle, of near 12000 Leagues, and the Sea waters it on three ſides. *Alvarez Cabral* was the firſt who diſcovered this Country, in 1501. having been driven thither by a Tempeſt, and erected a Pillar with the Arms of the King of *Portugal* his Maſter, and *Americus Veſputius* diſcovered it afterwards more exactly. The People there are all Naked, they neither Sow nor Reap, but live by Hunting, and upon the Fruits, which the Land produceth abundantly of its own accord. They eat their Enemies, whom they take, rather to ſatisfie their Revenge, than their Taſte; They have no Prince, no Laws, little Religion, and ſeveral amongſt them did not think that there was a God before they learned it from the *Europeans*. Thoſe in the Heart of the Country are ſtill unknown, and have mutual Wars: Modern Relations name a hundred Sorts of theſe People, which is but a few, in regard of thoſe we know not. The moſt famous, and beſt known, are the *Margajas*, the *Toubinambours*, the *Morpions*, *Cariges*, *Tobajares*, *Paraibas*, *Ouetacas*, the *Petiguares*, &c. The *Portugueze* have render'd themſelves Maſters of what they found moſt pleaſing and commodious along the Coaſt, where they eſtabliſhed divers Governments, which they call Captainſhips. There are now 14 of them along the Coaſt, from the River of the *Amazons* to *Paraguay*; to wit, *Tamaraca* the moſt ancient, *Bahia de todos los Sanctos*, the moſt famous; *Pernambuco*, *Paras*, *Maraham*, *Ciara*, *Rio Grande*, *Paraiba*, *Seregippe*, *Los Iſleos*, *Porto Seguro*, *Spirito Sancto*, *Rio Janeiro*, and *St. Vincent*. The principal Cities of *Breſil*, are *Salvador* of *Bahia de todos los Sanctos*, *Olinda* of *Pernambuco*, *Puerto Seguro*, *St. Sebaſtian* of *Rio Janeiro*, *Spirito Sancto*, *Siera*, and others, which bear the Name of Captainſhips. This Country, which gives Name to the ſort of Wood which we call *Braſil*, and which it abundantly furniſhes, was called the Country of the *Holy Croſs*, when *Alvarez Cabral* diſcovered it the firſt time in 1501. Though it is under the *Torrid Zone*, the Air is nevertheleſs temperate enough, and the Waters excellent. And ſome Relations aſſure us, that theſe People live to 150 years. They are of a middle Stature, have big Heads, large Shoulders, reddiſh Complexion, brown Skin, and value nothing ſo much as War and Revenge. They divert themſelves by Hunting, Fiſhing, and Feaſting. The *Mandiache*, a kind of Root, ſerves for Bread, and the *Cumin* ſerves for Malt to brew Drink; Salt or ſmoak'd Fleſh, or Fiſh, are their delicious Dainties. They alſo eat Serpents, Adders, Toads, &c which are there without Poiſon. They Comb all their Body, upon which they leave no Hair, no, not ſo much as upon their Eye-brows; but a Crown only round about their Heads. They put to their Under-Lips, or Cheeks, ſome little Bone very well poliſhed, or a ſmall Stone, which they eſteem highly. Others cut their Skin in various Figures, and mix certain Colours which never wear out. They make themſelves Caps, Neck-Laces, Cloaks, Girdles, and Bracelets of Feathers of divers Colours. The Women do commonly let their Hair hang over their Shoulders. The Soil is more proper for Fruits, Paſtures, and Pulſe, than for the Grains and Vines of *Europe*; ſo that they have abundance of ſorts of Pulſe, Fruit-Trees, Herbs, Beaſts, Birds, and Fiſh, altogether unknown to us. They make great Advantage of their Palm-Trees. The Wood of *Breſil* comes from their *Arabeutan*, which is a thick Tree without Fruit. Here are alſo ſome Mines of Gold, but many more of Silver. Here are alſo Saffron, Cotton, Red Wood, Lacca, Balſam, Tobacco, ſome Ambergreeſe, and Mines of Jaſper, with White and Red Chryſtal, and a very great quantity of Sugar, and amongſt other ſorts, that of *Canda* or *Canti*, whereof ſo great an Eſteem is made, takes Name from this Place, and neither from its Whiteneſs, nor from the Iſle of *Candia*, as has been thought. There is moreover ſuch a diverſity of Tongues amongſt the People of *Breſil*, that *Jarric* aſſures us, that in his time, there were 60 different ſorts. Thoſe who remain among the *Portugueze* are almoſt all Chriſtians, and inhabit the *Al-*

dees

etc., which are Villages conſiſting of no more than four or five Houſes; but ſo long, that they will contain more than 800 Perſons each. The Miſſionaries have made a great Progreſs there, and converted many of the Infidels.

BRESLAW upon the *Oder*, a Town of *Germany*, Capital of *Sileſia*, and of a particular Dutchy, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Gneſna*, about 1033. or 35. The Latin Authors call it *Urbiſlavia Budorgis*, and *Butorigum*. It is one of the greateſt and fareſt of all *Germany*, and became conſiderable ſince the Eleventh Age. In 1109. *Boleſlaus* III. King of *Poland*, defeated the Emperor *Henry* V. there. It ſuffered much in the Thirteenth Age by the Incurſions of the *Tartars*, who burned it almoſt to the Ground; and it has been twice ſince almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, to which it is very ſubject, as being built moſtly of Wood. The Emperor *Charles* IV. who loved *Breſlaw*, enlarged it, and gave great Privileges to the Inhabitants, eſpecially in 1348. when he himſelf came to that City. *Wenceſlaus*, his Son, augmented thoſe Privileges; and they ſay he gave occaſion to the great Miſchief which happened there afterwards, by the Miſunderſtanding of the Inhabitants, and principally in 1418. The Emperor *Sigiſmund*, Brother to *Wenceſlaus*, cauſed Twenty two of the Ringleaders of the Sedition to be puniſhed; and ſince that time this City became extreamly flouriſhing. In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ages it had a ſhare in the Evils which afflicted *Germany*, during the Wars about Religion. Divers of its Inhabitants are Proteſtants, and the Emperors have been obliged to grant them particular Privileges, by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The River of *Oder* ſerves both for a Rampart and Ornament, and Conveniency for Trade to *Breſlaw*, becauſe of the Merchandiſe which is carried thither from all Parts. It is watered on the other ſide by the little River *Olan*, which falls there into the *Oder*. Here are great Market-places, long and large Streets, fair Houſes, and magnificent Churches. The Town-Houſe, built in one of theſe Markets, is one of the faineſt Buildings of the Country, with a Clock, and an admirable Conſort of Trumpets, after the manner of the Country. Near to this, are three great Halls, where the richeſt Merchants have their Warehouſes and Shops. The New Market and the Salt-Market are alſo very fine Places. The fineſt Churches are thoſe of St. *Magdalen* and St. *Elizabeth*, which are in the hands of the Proteſtants. The Cathedral of St. *John* is in a Suburb of that Name, with a Collegial, called that of the *Holy Croſs*. There are alſo ſome Religious Houſes of *Auguſtines*, *Franciſcans*, and *Jeſuits*, who have a fine College there. *Breſlaw* is very ſtrong, and of an admirable Situation. The Inhabitants themſelves keep Guard in it, and though it depends on the Emperour, with the reſt of *Sileſia*, yet it is Governed as a Common-wealth. It ſtands 125 miles North-Eaſt of *Prague*, 130 North-Weſt of *Cracow*, and 170 North of *Vienna*.

BRESSE, a Province of *France*, betwixt the Rivers of *Soone*, *Seille*, *Rhone*, and *Ains*. The latter is on the Eaſt of it, the *Rhone* on the South, the *Soane* on the Weſt, and the *Seille* on the North. It is in length about 16 Leagues, reaching from *Montſymond* unto *Caluire* near *Lyons*; and runs in breadth from *St. Laurence* near *Macon*, to the Port of *Sorrieres*, upon the River of *Ains*. The *Rhone*, which this Country has on the Eaſt and South, ſeparates it from *Savoy* and *Dauphin*. The *Soane* ſeparates it from the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, *Beaujolois*, and *Lyonnois*; and *Franche-Compte* lies on the North of it, having beſides a Corner of *Switzerland* at the Eaſt. This Situation made *Cluverius* believe that this is the Iſle in the form of a *Delta*, ſo plentiful in Wheat, through which *Hannibal* paſſed going into *Italy*, as is deſcribed by *Polybius*. But others are not of this Sentiment. *Breſſe* is fertile in Corn and Hemp; it has alſo Vines, and a great deal of Game and Fiſhing. There are ſeveral Rivers and Ponds, which make the Country unwholeſome in ſome places. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. The firſt is on the ſide of *Bourg*, Capital of the Province; and the *Lower* about the *Soane*, on the ſide of *St Trivier* and the Bridge of *Pont-de-Vaux*. *Breſſe* was part of *Gaul*, under the Protection of the *Sequanois*, when *Cæſar* conquer'd it. About 413 or 10 it became ſubject to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, until about 534, that it was united to *France*. In the 9th Age it made part of the Kingdom of *Arles*, and afterwards of *Burgundy* beyond the *Jura*. But about a hundred or ſix ſcore years after, it was ſubjected to divers Lords, and chiefly to four, to the Sieurs of *Bauge*, *Coligni*, *Villars*, and of *Montluel*. They poſſeſſed divers Lands which came in reverſion to the Houſe of *Savoy*, by the Marriage of *Sibylla* Lady of *Baugé* with *Amedeus* I. believing he had lawful Pretentions to it by *Beatrix* of *Savoy* his Mother, and having beſides ſome juſt Reaſon to complain of *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*, who refuſed to render him Homage for *Bourgon*, and to give him an account why he uſurped the County of *Nice*. This King, Hen. IV. conquered *Breſſe*, in 1535. and it was ſubjected to *France*, under the Reign of this Monarch and *Henry* II. his Son, in the Peace of *Chateau-Cambreſis*, in 1559. that it was reſtored to *Emmanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*. This Duke died in 1580. leaving *Charles Emmanuel* his Son, who taking advantage of *France*, during the Wars of the League, in 1587. ſeized the Marquiſate of *Saluces*. King *Henry the Great*, when in Peace, demanded Satisfaction, which the Duke promiſed in 1598. but not keeping his Word, the King was obliged to take Arms, at which time he carried *Breſſe*, and almoſt all *Savoy*. Pope *Clement* VII. being urgent to put an end to this War, ſent the Cardinal *Aldobrandin* to his Majeſty at *Lyons*, where a Peace was concluded *Jan.* 17 1601. and the King had for the Marquiſate of *Saluces*, *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, *Valromey*, and the Bailiwick of *Gex*. So that a great Politician of that time, ſpeaking of this Peace, ſaid, That the King had dealt like a Merchant, and the Duke like a Prince. *Sieur Guichenon*.

BRESSE, a Town of *Italy* in *Lombardy* upon the *Gozo* near the *Mela*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Milan*. It was the Country of the ancient *Cenomani*, who came thither from *Gallia-Tranſalpina*. The Inhabitants name it *Breſſe*, and the Latins *Brixia*. Authors ſpeak differently of its Foundation, tho they agree that it was built by the *Gauls*, and afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*. St *Apollinaris* of *Ravenna* Preached the Goſpel there the firſt: *Attila* burned it; and it was immediately after rebuilt about 452. It was afterwards under the *Lombards*, *Charlemagn*, the Kings of *Italy*, and at laſt it became free. The Emperor *Henry* VI. carried it after a long Siege; and it ſuffered great Hardſhips during the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. The Dukes of *Milan* became Maſters of it, until ſuch time as this City ſurrendred it ſelf to the *Venetians*, and afterwards to King *Lewis* XII. in 1509. and *Francis* I. delivered it again to the *Venetians*, who now poſſeſs it. As it is a Frontier-City, it is defended with a ſtrong Caſtle, good Ramparts, and an Arſenal very well furniſhed. The Caſtle is built upon a Hill, whence it commands the City, which has fine Churches, a fine Town-Houſe, and divers Rivulets of clear Water which run in the Streets. The Biſhop of *Breſſe* has the Title of Duke, Marquis, and Earl; and there is kept in the Cathedral a Croſs or Oriflame, alledged to be that which appeared to *Conſtantine*. *Breſſe* is pretty large, and has about 50000 Inhabitants. It is the Capital of the ſmall Country called *Le Breſſan*, and by the *Italians Il Breſſano*, which comprehends from the N. to the S. all between *Valtrebina* and the River *Oglio*, and from the Weſt to the Eaſt what is betwixt the Lake of *Iſeo*. Dr. *Burnet* aſſures us it is now a great Town, and full of Trade and Wealth; and that in it are made the beſt Barrels of Piſtols and Muſquets in all *Italy*. The Citadel lies over the Town on a Rock, and commands it abſolutely. This Place is Governed by a Podeſta ſent yearly from *Venice*.

BRESSICI, a City and Palatinate of *Poland* in *Poleſia*, ſituated upon the River *Buge*, or *Bug*, and has a pretty good Caſtle, being the moſt conſiderable of *Poleſia*, towards the Frontiers of *Polakia* and *Black Ruſſia*.

BREST, or *Brezeſt*, *Breſtia*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Poland* in *Cujavia*. It is pretty well built, with a good Caſtle, in a marſhy place, near *Uladiſlaw* and the *Viſtula*. Here was a Council celebrated in 1595. for the Union of the *Greeks* of *Lithuania* with the *Latin* Church, and another in 1620. on the ſame account. This Town ſtands 112 miles Eaſt of *Warſaw*.

BREST, a Town of *France* in *Bretagne*, with a great Harbour: It is the *Brivates Portus*, *Geſoriacate*, or *Geſſoriacate* of the *Latins*. The Town is ſituated on the Deſcent of a Hill by the Haven, whoſe Entrance is defended by a good Caſtle built upon a Rock. It lies in a Bay, where the Sea enters by four different places, and Ships may ride there at Anchor the whole year. It is the Magazine of the Admiralty of *France*, for the Ships which Trade upon the Ocean. It is 125 miles Weſt of *Rennes*, 120 South-Weſt of *St. Malo*, and 320 Weſt of *Paris*.

BRETAGNE, a great Province in *France*, with the Title of a Dutchy. The Ancients called it *Armorica*; 'tis now called *Britannia Minor*, or *Little Britain*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Iſland of *Great Britain*. It's bounded with the Ocean on the North, South, and Weſt, and has the *Lower Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, and *Normandy* on the Eaſt: It's one of the greateſt Provinces of the Kingdom, having above 80 Leagues in length, and from 35 to 40 in breadth. Some Geographers reſemble it to a Horſe-ſhoe; and it's commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Bretagne*. *Rennes*, the Capital, ſtands in the upper part of this Province, this City has a Parliament and a Biſhop's See. *Nantes*, *St Malo*, *St Brieux*, *Dol Evêchez*, *Fougiere*, *Vitre*, *Lamballe*, *Quimper*, *Montfort-la-Cane*, *Jocelin*, *Ploermel*, *Redon*, *Guerande*, *Château-Briant*, *Ancenis*, *Machecou*, *Cliſſon*, *St Aulin du Cormier*, &c. ſtand in the ſame Province. In the *Lower Bretagne* to the Weſt, are the Dioceſes of *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, *St Paul de Leon* and *Treguier*, *Goüarnaux*, *Penmark*, *Le Croiſic*, *Lanion*, *Breſt*, *Blavet*, *Morlaix*, *Hennebon*, *Plumpeleau*, *Carhaix*, &c. *Bretagne* is Hilly, diverſified upon the account of the difference of Languages; as to that part which [illegible] *French*, into that which ſpeaks *Britiſh*, or *Welſh*.

ſpeaks a mix'd Language of *French* and *Britiſh*. The Biſhopricks of *Rennes*, *Dol*, and *St. Malo*, uſe the *French* Language: The Biſhopricks of *Cornouaille*, *St. Paul de Leon*, and *Treguier*, expreſs themſelves in *Britiſh*; and the mix'd Language is ſpoken in the Biſhopricks of *Nantes*, *Vannes*, and *St. Brieux*. Theſe Nine Biſhopricks are under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. There are ſeveral Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Bretagne*; the moſt conſiderable are *Bell-Iſle* and *Ouëſſant*. The River *Loire* parts *Bretagne* from the *Lower Poictou*; its other Rivers are, *La Vilaine*, *La Rance*, *Blavet*, *&c.* There are likewiſe ſeveral Foreſts in *Bretagne*; thoſe of *Liſſay* and *Breſſelian* are the moſt remarkable. This Province is ſufficiently fruitful in Corn, and produces good ſtore of Hemp and Milk, though but little Wine. There are likewiſe Mines of Iron, Lead, and even of Silver: It has likewiſe good Paſturage; for which reaſon they have great ſtore of Cattel, and many Horſes bred. The *Bretaignes* are excellent Seamen; and though they appear ſomewhat heavy to a Stranger, yet upon further Acquaintance, one may perceive that they want neither Management nor Underſtanding. Some Authors affirm, That the *Bretaignes* came from *Great Britain*, where being ill handled by the Barbarous Nations, they tranſported themſelves and their Effects into *Armorica*, about the year 442. That the *Romans* ſuffer'd them to ſettle in the Country of *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, or *Cumper Corentin*; from whence ſpreading themſelves into the Biſhopricks of *Treguier* and *Leon*, they gave the Name of *Bretagne* to this Province. On the contrary, 'tis aſſerted by other Authors, That this Country was ſo called in the time of *Pliny*; and that the *Gauliſh Bretaignes*, inſtead of receiving a new Appellation, gave the Name of *Britaigne* to the Iſle of *Albion*. The inquiſitive Reader may conſult the Original Authors at his leiſure; for my part, I ſhall only remark, That *Julius Cæſar* made himſelf Maſter of this Province, which continued part of the *Roman* Empire, till *Maximus* ſet up himſelf for Emperor in *Great Britain*, in the year 382. This Prince gave *Conan Meriadoc*, one of his Generals, leave to Erect a Kingdom in this *Armorica*: This Sovereignty laſted till the Reigns of *Clovis* and *Childerick*, who obliged them to ſtoop to the Title of an Earl. However, they continued revolting till *Dagobert* II. who made them Tributary; in which condition they continued till 787. when they were reduced by *Charlemain*. Their Inclination for Liberty made them revolt againſt *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* and *Charles the Bald*: Afterwards they were Governed by Princes and Dukes of their own, till the year 1491. when *Anne*, only Daughter to *Francis* II. the laſt Duke, was married firſt to *Charles* VIII. then to *Lewis* XII. Kings of *France*, who reunited the Dutchy to the Crown. *Alain Bouchard les Chron. Annal. de Bret. Bertran d'Argent. Hiſt. de Bret.*

BRETEUIL, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Upper Normandy*, ſituated upon the little River of *Iton*, near a Pond, betwixt *Aigle*, *Evreux*, and *Verneuil*. *Henry* II. Duke of *Normandy*, *&c.* King of *England*, gave this Town to *Robert* of *Montfort*, which his Siſter *Amicia* ſold in 1210. to King *Philip Auguſtus*. Afterwards it fell to the Lot of *Charles* King of *Navarre*, who yielded it in 1410 to King *Charles* VI. who gave him other Lands for it.

BREWOOD, a Market-Town of *Cudleſton* Hundred in the Weſt of *Staffordſhire*. Before the Conqueſt, the Biſhops of this Dioceſe had their Palace here. It is 107 miles from *London*.

BRIANCON, a Town of *France* in the Mountains of *Dauphiné*, Capital of a ſmall Country called the Bailiwick of *Briançon*, or *Briançonois*. It is built at the bottom of a Rock, upon which there is a Caſtle; and it is eſteemed, by reaſon of its ſituation, the higheſt Town of *Europe*. Two ſmall Rivers meet below this Town, *viz.* the *Dure* and *Ance*, which give Name and Original to the *Durance*. *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* give that of *Brigantion* to *Briançon*, which the Itinerary of *Antoninus* names *Brigantium*; and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Virgantia*. About two Leagues from this Town, there is a great Rock cut open, which the Inhabitants name *Porte Roſtang*. Some Authors believe that *Julius Cæſar* cauſed this Rock to be opened at his coming into *Gaul*: Others do think that it was this ſame Rock that *Hannibal* cut with Fire and Vinegar, to make a commodious Paſſage through it for his Elephants. And others maintain, That it was King *Cottius* who cauſed this Gate to be wrought out, to please *Auguſtus*, whoſe Statue he ſet on the top of it. *Briançon* is an ancient City, and became conſiderable in the Twelfth Age. In the laſt Century it was in the hands of the Leaguers, who conſidered it as a Town of Importance, and the Lord *Leſdiguieres*, afterwards Conſtable of *France*, took it from them in *Anno* 1590. This Town is fine enough, if we conſider its Situation upon the Mountains; it has a Bailiwick, a fine Church, and three Monaſteries. It has alſo produced Men of Learning, and amongſt others the famous *Oronce Fine*, one of the moſt Learned Mathematicians of his time. This Town ſtands 23 miles North-Eaſt of *Ambrun*, 36 Weſt of *Pignerol*. *Chorier Hiſt Dauph*

BRIANCON, or *Briançonnet*, a Village of *Provence* in the Dioceſe of *Glandeves*. Divers Medals of Gold, Silver, and Braſs, which are found in it every day, with a great many Inſcriptions, do witneſs that this Place has been more conſiderable in times paſt than now; and that which perſuades me of it, is, That in ſome of theſe Inſcriptions theſe Words are to be found; *Ordo Brig. F. C.* to wit, *Ordo Brigantium*, or *Brigantinus fieri curavit*. The Curious do know, That this Name *Ordo* was not given but to great Cities, which had the Three Orders of the Senate, the Soldiery, and the People.

BRIANCON, or *Fort Briançonnet*, a Caſtle of *Savoy*, in the Country of *Tarantaiſe*. It is built upon a Rock along the *Iſere*, about a League below *Montiers*. There is alſo a Village of this Name. Some Authors believe, That the Caſtle of *Briançon* has given its Name to the Houſe of *Briançon* in *Dauphine*, which is Noble and Ancient, and hath produced a great many Illuſtrious Men.

BRIANSFORD, a Village in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, where there is a Linen Manufactury.

BRIARE upon the *Loire*, a ſmall Town of *France* in Great *Beauce*, or, as others ſay, in the Government of *Orleans*, or particularly in *Gaſtinois*. Latin Authors name it *Brivodurum*, *Bridoborum*, and *Breviodurus*. It gives its Name to the Canal which joins the *Loire* and *Seine*. It was undertaken in the beginning of the laſt Age, and it was ended under the Reign of *Lewis the Juſt*, by the Care of Cardinal *Richelieu*. *Briare* ſuffered much during the Civil Wars of the League. There was a Battel fought near this Place in 1650. by the King's Troops and thoſe of the Princes. *Briare* ſtands 37 miles South-Eaſt of *Orleans*.

St. BRICE, a Biſhop of *Tours*, ſucceeded St. *Martin* in that See, as it is related by *Gregory*, Biſhop of the ſame Place, in the Second and Tenth Book of his Hiſtory. *Brice* was Deacon of the Church of *Tours* in St. *Martin*'s Life-time, and was wont to laugh at that good Man, and call him a doting and ſilly Fellow. St. *Martin* believing he ſpake thus rather out of Indiſcretion and Lightneſs of Mind than Malice, was not at all offended; but foretold that he ſhould ſucceed in the Biſhoprick, and ſhould undergo a great many Croſſes therein. In effect, 33 years after his Promotion to the Epiſcopacy, he was accuſed of having debauched a Nun, and to have got her with Child. When ſhe was brought to bed, the People were going to ſtone *Brice*, as guilty of this Crime: But he, to ſhew his Innocency, cauſed the Child, who was but 30 days old, to be brought to him; and in preſence of all the People, adjured him, by the Son of God, to declare if it was true that he himſelf was Father. To which the Child is ſaid to have anſwered, That *it was not true*. The People not ſatisfied with this, would oblige *Brice* to make him declare who was the Father. To which he anſwered, That this did not concern him; and, that if they had any thing to propoſe to the Child, they might interrogate him. Whereupon the People told him, That he made the Child ſpeak by Witchcraft, and proteſted that they would no more acknowledge him for their Biſhop. *Brice*, to purge himſelf ſtill better, put burning Coals in his Gown, and cloſing them to his Stomach, carried them to St. *Martin*'s Tomb; after which, he ſhewed that his Clothes had not been endamaged by the Fire. But the People ſtill grew more obſtinate; and having driven him from his See, ſet up in his room one *Juſtinian*. *Brice* withdrew to *Rome*, and lived there 7 years, until the Pope commanded him to return to his Dioceſe, where he arrived ſome days before the Death of Biſhop *Armence*, Succeſſor to *Juſtinian*. The Inhabitants of *Tours* chearfully received him, and he held the See 7 years after his return. He died about the middle of the Fourth Age

BRICKINGTON, (*Stephen*) an *Engliſh* Monk of *Canterbury*, of the Order of St. *Bennet*, living in the 14th Century: He wrote an Hiſtorical Account of the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Ely*. *Pitſeus in Append Illuſt. Script Ang' Poſſev Voſſ. &c.*

BRICONNET, (*William*) Biſhop of *Meaux*, was a Man of great Worth, and very good Morals. He entertained a long time at his Houſe *William Farel* of *Dauphiné*, *James Fabri*, or *le Fevre*, *Arnaud Rouſſel*, and *Gerard Rouſſel* of *Picardy*. But the Parliament of *Paris* having named Commiſſioners to examine theſe Four Reformers, they fled into *Germany*; whereupon the Biſhop returned to his firſt Sentiments, condemned in a Synod the Books of *Luther*, and forbad the Reading of them. *Maimb*

BRICSTAN, or *Briſtan*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*, living in the Ninth Century. He was a good Hiſtorian, and underſtood Mathematicks and Muſick. He wrote ſeveral Poems likewiſe; amongſt others, one which he calls, *A Lamentation upon the Deſtruction of his Monaſtery by the* Danes: The Title in Latin is, *In Cineres Monaſterii Croilandenſis Threni*. And begins thus:

Quomodo ſola Sedes, dudum Regina Domorum
Nobilis Eccleſia, & nuper Amica Dei, &c.
Pitſ. de Script. Angl. &c.

BRIDFERTH, an *Engliſh* Monk, of the Order of St. *Bennet*, living towards the end of the Tenth Century: He was well ſkill'd in Philoſophy and Mathematicks Some of his Works are extant among thoſe of Venerable *Bede*; as, *De Principiis Mathematicis. De Inſtitutione Monachorum, &c.* He likewiſe wrote Commentaries upon ſome of *Bede*'s Works. *Pitſ. de Script. Angl. &c.*

BRIDGE-END, a Market-Town of *Newcaſtle* Hundred, in the South parts of *Glamorganſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Ogmore*, over which it has a ſtone Bridge. 135 miles from *London*.

BRIDGENORTH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Stolſdon* Hundred, in the Eaſt parts of *Shropſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the *Severn*, with a fair ſtone Bridge over it, and divided into 2 Parts, the Upper and the Lower Town, conſiſting of two Pariſhes: Formerly it was fortified with a good Wall and a Ditch, beſides a ſtately Caſtle, ſeated in a Rock now decayed. It is 135 miles from *London*

BRIDGE-TOWN, the principal Town of *Barbadoes*, was burnt, *April* 18. 1668.

BRIDGEWATER, a Market and Borough-Town of North *Perberton* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Somerſetſhire*; a large, well-inhabited, and frequented Town, ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Parret*, about three miles from the *Iriſh* Sea, Dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *John Egerton*, the preſent Earl of *Bridgewater*, derived to him from his Anceſtor *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James* the Firſt, in the year 1617. This *John* was Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton*, who was created Baron of *Elſemere* in 1603 and Viſcount *Brakely* in 1616. From *London* 143 miles.

BRIDPORT, a Market and Borough-Town of *Thorn* Hundred in *Dorſetſhire*, ſeated between two Rivers, with a Bridge over each of them, about two miles from the Sea: A Town of good Account in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign, and then a good Sea-Port, but now choaked up with Sands It was once the only Place appointed for the Twiſting of Cordage and Ropes for the Navy of *England*, the neighbouring Soil yielding great ſtore of good Hemp. It ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament; and is 115 miles from *London*.

BRIE, a Country of *France* in *Champagne*, betwixt the Rivers *Seine* and *Marne*. *Ammon* calls this Country *Brigenſis Saltus*; and in the Teſtament of King *Dagobert*, it is named *Brigium* Modern Authors call it *Bria*. It abounds in Corn, Fruits, Paſtures, *&c.* *Meaux* upon *Marne* is the Chief Town of it: The others are, *Provins*, *Lagni*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, *Seſane in Brie*, *&c.* There are divers fine Houſes, and ſeveral Abbeys and Priories Now part of *Brie* belongs to the Government of the Iſle of *France* and part to that of *Champagne*. The Counts Palatine of *Champagne* were alſo Lords of *Brie*, and that Country was united to the Crown at the ſame time with the other.

BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT, near the ſmall River of *Jere*, a Town of *France* in *Brie*, within 4 or 5 Leagues of *Paris*; Dignified with a Court of Juſtice depending on the *Chaſtelet* of *Paris* *Brie* is ſituated in an extraordinary fertile Country

BRIEG upon the *Oder*, *Brega*, a Town of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, betwixt *Breſlaw* and *Oppeln*, which ſtands upon the ſame River *Brieg* is Capital of one of the Chief Dutchies of *Sileſia*, and gives it its Name

BRIEL, or *Brill*, a Town of *Holland*, on the Mouth of the *Meuſe*, with a pretty good Port: It is indifferent well built and peopled, in a Country which produces very good Wheat, but the Air is thick and foggy Countess *Matilda* Founded a Collegiate Church there, about 1372 *Cluverius* and *Junius* ſpeak of the Original of the name of the Town of *Briel* It became famous in the 16th Century; for it was there that the Confederate Provinces laid the firſt Foundations of their Republick in 1572 The Duke of *Alva* having driven them from the *Low-Countries*, they retired into *England*, where having equipped a Fleet of about 40 Sail, under the Conduct of Count *Louis*, they continually infeſted the Coaſt, and were therefore in Raillery called *Beggars of the Sea*, or *Sea-Gueux* The Duke of *Alva* making his Complaint to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, That theſe Confederates, whom he named *Pirates*, had a Retreat in her Ports, ſhe was obliged to order them away, ſo that, ſaith *Thuanus*, being come to *Enchuyſen*, they took three Ships belonging to *Antwerp*, richly laden with *Spaniſh* Effects, and another of *Biſcay*. Thence having no very good Wind, they landed in the Iſle of *Briel*, where the *Rhine* and the *Meuſe* meet together, before they empty themſelves into the Sea; and there a lucky Occaſion offering itſelf, they attacked the Town, which bears the Name of the Iſland, flung down the Gate, mounted the Wall, and became Maſters of the Place on *Palm-Sunday*, 1572. After that, they plundered the Churches, and neighbouring Convents, and fortified the Town. This was the very beginning of their Commonwealth. In 1585. it was put into Queen *Elizabeth*'s hands for a Cautionary Town, and reſtored to the *Hollanders* by K. *James* I. *Thuan. Cluv.*

BRIENNE upon the *Aube*, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Champagne*, with the Title of County. It was one of the Seven Peerages, eſtabliſhed in that Province by the Counts Palatine. *Brienne* is near *Troyes*, betwixt *Bar-ſur-Aub* and *Plami*. It gave its Name to the Ancient Houſe of *Brienne*.

BRIGANTES, was a Name given to People of different Nations, whither the ancient *Gauls* ſent Colonies, as in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Great Britain*; and the People ſo named, did generally inhabit the hilly Parts of thoſe Countries; and the Towns whoſe Names ended in *Brica*, *Briga*, and *Bria*, were for the moſt part ſituate on riſing Grounds. *Buchan*

BRIGG, *Glanford-Brigg*, a Market-Town in the North of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies in *Yarborough Wapentake*, part of *Lindſey* Diviſion; 153 miles from *London*.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, a Market-Town in *Suſex* in *Lewis* Rape, by the Sea-ſide.

St. BRIGIT, or *Brigitte*, a Princeſs of *Swedeland*, lived in the 14th Age: She married Prince *Ulfon*, or *Wlfon*, of *Neritia*, and was Mother to 8 Children After the Death of her Husband, who turned *Ciſtercian* Monk, and with whom ſhe had been in Pilgrimage at St. *James*'s of *Compoſtella*, ſhe went into *Italy* and the *Holy Land*. She writ to *Avignon* to Pope *Gregory* XI. to perſuade him to return to *Rome*, where ſhe had founded a Religious Order, called *The Holy Saviour*, and preſcribed it Rules in 31 Chapters. She hath alſo compoſed a Volume of Revelations in 8 Books, which are approved of by the Popes. St. *Brigit* died in 1373 Pope *Boniface* IX. Canonized her in 1391. and the Council of *Conſtance* confirmed this Canonization in 1415. *Surius*, *Le Mire*.

BRIGNOLLE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Bailiwick and Seneſchal's See. It is ſituated near the ſmall River of *Caramie*, in a pleaſant Soil, and extraordinary fertile in Corn, Olives, Vines, and excellent Prunes. Latin Authors call it *Brinonia*, and *Brinnola*, which laſt Name is mentioned in a Bull of Pope *Gregory* VII. in 1084 Some take it for the *Forum Voconii*, and others for the *Mutatorium viæ Aureliæ*. It is well built, adorned with fine Churches and Monaſteries. Beſides the Lieutenant Seneſchal and Bailiwick, there is alſo a Regal Judge, and another called *Vignier*. The Earls of *Provence* took great Delight in this Town. *Noſtradamus* ſaith, That the Children of the Earls of *Toloſa* were brought up there, and that it was thence Sirnamed the Nurſery of Children. Inſcriptions found here, teſtifie that this Town is ancient. Queen *Joanna* I. alienated it in 1357. to *John* II. Earl of *Armagnac*, who had ſome Troops in *Provence*; but that was for a ſhort time In 1536. *Brignolle* was carried by the Vanguard of the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. Commanded by *Ferdinand* of *Gonzague*, who ſurprized and defeated ſome of the Kings Troops in it It ſuffered much during the Wars of the League. *Hubert de la Guarde*, Lord of *Vins*, Head of the Leaguers in *Provence*, ſurprized *Brignolle* in 1589. plundered it, and drew 30000 Crowns from the Inhabitants. *Noſtradam Bouche*

BRINDES, or *Brendici*, *Brundiſium*, and *Brunduſium*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Land of *Otranto*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It is ſituated at the beginning of the *Adriatick* Sea, betwixt *Otranto* (which is at the Mouth of the Gulph) and *Bari* *Brindes* has one of the fareſt and fateſt Ports of *Italy*, defended by a Caſtle built in the Sea, and by ſome Forts. It has been in former times a Colony of the *Salentini*, and afterwards of the *Romans*, who took it in 487. of the Foundation of their City They eſteemed the Port of *Brindes* as moſt commodious for Shipping off Forces, *&c.* and becauſe it ſtood at the Extremity of *Italy* *Cæſar* purſued *Pompeius* thither in 705 of *Rome*; and upon his abandoning it, embarked there the next year *Virgil* died there in 735 of *Rome*, about 19 years before the Birth of CHRIST *Brindes* has been often taken and retaken by the *Barbarians*, ruined twice or thrice, and repaired *Leander Alberti*. *Lit. Liv. Cæſ. &c.*

BRION, an Iſland in the Bay of *Canada* in *North-America*, one League long, and three in compaſs It was diſcovered in 1534 by the *French* The Soil is very good, full of large Fir-Trees, Meadows, Fields ſtored with wild Corn, wild Peaſe, Gooſeberries, Strawberries, Damask-Roſes, Parſley, and excellent Herbs Lat 49. 30. *Hak. p.* 205

BRIOUDE, upon the *Alier*, Lat *Brivas*, *Brivatum* and *Liſſa Praetoſa*, a Town of *France* in *Auvergne*, below *Iſſoire*, which ſtands upon the ſame River It is ancient and great, adorned with divers Churches and Monaſteries

in a fertile Soil. Amongſt the Churches, St. *Julian*'s is the moſt conſiderable, having a great Steeple, a fine Clock, and a Chapter, conſiſting of 25 Canons, who call themſelves Earls of *Brioude*. This Church was firſt an Abbey, and afterwards Canons were put into it, who in times paſt were Knights, inſtituted by *William* I. called the *Pious*, Duke of *Guienne* and Earl of *Auvergne*, in 898. to make War againſt the *Normans*. And therefore *Belli* and *Juſtel* ſay, That this Duke was the firſt who inſtituted Knights for the Defence of the Faith. Within about half a League of this Town, is the Borough of *Brioude the Old*, upon the *Allier*, remarkable for its Bridge of one Arch only, ſo extreamly high and long, that it is believed it cannot be parallell'd in all *Europe*. *Gregory of Tours*, *Juſtel Hiſt. d'Auverg.*

BRIQUERAS, or *Briqueraſco*, *Briqueraſcum*, a conſiderable Borough of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Pignerol*, with a good Caſtle; famous by the Sieges it ſuffer'd towards the end of the 16th Age. The Lord of *Leſdiguieres*, ſince Conſtable of *France*, took it about the year 1592. and cauſed it to be very well fortified; ſo that it paſſed for an important Place. *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, neglected nothing to recover it; but in vain: He afterwards took juſter Meaſures, and ſucceed; for, making his Preparations during a Truce agreed upon, he beſieged *Briqueras* at the expiration of it in 1594. with Ten thouſand Men, and Eighteen Pieces of Artillery. The Borough was taken by Aſſault, and the Caſtle, having endured eight thouſand Cannon-ſhots, which made five Breaches, ſurrendred by Compoſition, *Octob.* 24. *Briqueras* has alſo been famous during the Wars of *Piedmont*, in 1629, 30, and 31.

BRISACH, or *Briſſac*, Lat. *Briſacum*, and *Briſacuſmons*, a City and Fortreſs of *Germany*, in *Briſgaw* in *Alſatia*, lately belonging to the King of *France*. It is ſituated upon the *Rhine*, which there has a Stone Bridge over it. *Briſach* is now eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt Places of *Europe*, whether its Situation upon a Hill be conſidered, or what Art has contributed to render it regular: And ſome Author call it the Citadel of *Alſatia*; others the Head of *Germany*; and a modern Author, the Pillow upon which the Houſe of *Auſtria* repoſed. *Guſtavus Horn*, a *Swede*, made an Attempt on this City in 1633. after his great Advantages over the Imperialiſts; but the Duke of *Feria* broke his Meaſures, and threw Succours into the Place. *Bernard* of *Saxony*, Duke of *Weimar*, General of the *Swediſh* Army, had better Succeſs in 1638. He beſieged *Briſach* after he was reinforced by the *French* Troops, Commanded by Mareſchal *Guebriant*, and took it in the Month of *December*: There were great Riches found in it, and more than 200 Pieces of Cannon. The Duke of *Weimar* being ſick at *Newembourg* near *Briſach*, the 18th of *July*, 1639. the Mareſchal of *Guebriant* poſſeſſed himſelf of this and the other Places which were left to the *French* King by a Treaty, the 9th of *October* following, and which have been yielded by the 47th Article of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648. to be united to that Crown; and again confirmed by the 60th Article of the Peace of the *Pyrenés*. in 1659. *Briſach* is ſituated upon the farthermoſt Bank of the *Rhine*, which it commands, as it does the Country on the other ſide, which it diſcovers all along, becauſe it is upon a Hill. This is (ſaith Dr. *Burnet*) a poor miſerable Town, though a notable Fortification. It hath on the Weſt-ſide of the River (over which a Bridge is laid) a regular Fort of 4 or 5 Baſtions. The Town riſeth on a Hill a conſiderable heighth: There were near it two other Hills, the one of which is taken within the Fortifications, and the other is ſo levelled with the Ground, that it cannot be diſcerned; and all the reſt of the Country is plain for many miles; ſo that from the Hill within the Works, all the Motions of an Enemy may be exactly ſeen in caſe of a Siege. The Fortification is a *French* League in compaſs; the Baſtions are filled with Earth, and faced with Brick, and ſecured by a hugh broad Ditch full of Water. The Counterſcarp, the Covered Way, which hath a Paliſado, with the Parapet and the Glacis, are all in good repair; and there is a Half-moon before every Curtain; and the latter are ſo diſpoſed, that a good part of them defend the Baſtions; and it will require, in time of War, 8 or 10000 Men to defend it. It is 3 Leagues off *Colmar*, 7 off *Schelеſtad*, 10 or 12 off *Baſle*, and about 15 or 18 from *Strasbourg*. This Place, by the Treaty of *Reſwick* in 1697. was conceded by the *French* to the Emperor, after it had been in the hands of the former for near 60 years; but the Treaty was not fulfilled till about two years after, the *French* having in that interim laid the Foundation of, and brought to a great forwardneſs a New *Briſach* over againſt the Old, on the other ſide of the *Rhine*. *Labourer*, *&c.*

BRISAG, or *Briſago*, a Borough of *Italy* upon the Lake *Major*, belonging to the *Griſons*, betwixt *Locarna*, *Canobia*, and *Domo*.

BRISEIS, a *Trojan* Lady, who was taken by *Achilles*, from whom *Agamemnon* took her. See *Achilles* and *Agamemnon*.

BRISES and *Chriſes*, were two Brothers: The firſt had a Daughter called *Hippodamia*, whom *Homer*, from her Father, calls *Briſeis*. Some ſay that this *Briſeis* firſt taught the Way of Managing and Making up Honey. *Euſtath. Cæl. Rhodiginus*, *l.* 24. *c.* 5.

BRISGAW, or *Briſgou*, Lat. *Briſgovia*, and *Briſgoia*, a Country of *Germany*, which ſome place in *Alſatia*, betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Black Foreſt*. *Briſach* has given its Name to it, and has been in former times its Capital; but ſince, *Fribourg* has carried it, and is become Renowned by its Riches and other Advantages. It is ſo likewiſe by the famous Battel that *Lewis* Duke of *Anguien*, ſince Prince of *Condé*, won there in 1644. where General *Merci* was killed. The other Places of *Briſgaw* are *Newembourg*, betwixt *Briſach* and *Baſle*, *Zentzingen*, *Nuyhuit*, *&c.* Its Name, which ſignifies *Praiſe-worthy Soil*, expreſſeth pretty well the Qualities of the Country, which is plentiful. It belonged in times paſt to the Dukes of *Zeringuen*; and it's ſaid, that afterwards the Earls of *Furſtemberg* were Maſters of it. *Hugh*, or *Hegon*, ſold it in 1367. to the Dukes of *Auſtria*, to whom the Emperor, *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, had already mortgaged *Briſach*, about the year 1326. Since that time, the Country of *Briſgaw* has always belonged to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but now it belongs for the moſt part to *France*.

BRISSAC upon *Aubance*, a ſmall Town of *France*, in the Country of *Angiers*, with the Title of a Dutchy erected in Favour of *Charles de Coſſé*, Second of the Name, Mareſchal of *France*. It is ſeated in a plentiful Country near *Pont Cé*, or the Bridge of *Cæſar*, and below *Saumur*. *Briſſac* has a very fine Caſtle, a great Park, and a Pond, which is almoſt a mile long. It is become famous by the Worth of its Lords, under the Name of *Coſſé*.

BRISSE, Lat. *Brixius*, *(Germain)* born at *Auxerre*, and lived in the 16th Century: He was a great Linguiſt, and particularly a great *Grecian*. He tranſlated St. *Chryſoſtome*, *De Sacerdotio*, into Latin, and ſome other Pieces, which are much eſteemed. The Fight which happened between one *French* and two *Engliſh* Ships, gave occaſion to a Paper-Combate between him and Sir *Thomas More*. His Deſcription in Verſe of this Sea-Fight, was thought a finer Poem than Sir *Thomas More*'s. He was alſo a good Greek Poet, and kept open Houſe for the Entertainment of Men of Learning. *P. Jov. Elog. c.* 130.

BRISSONIUS, *(Barnaby)* Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, one of the moſt Learned Lawyers of his time. *Henry* III. ſent him Ambaſſador for *England*; at his return, his Majeſty employed him to make a Collection of his own Ordinances, and of thoſe of his Predeceſſors. He wrote ſome other Works in Law: *De verborum quæ ad jus pertinent ſignificatione*. *De Formulis & Solemnibus Populi Romani verbis*. *De Regio Perſarum Principatu*, *&c* He gave an Expectation of more conſiderable Performances; but his Life was ſhortned by a very unfortunate Accident: Living at *Paris* when that Rebellious City was beſieged by King *Henry the Great*, the Preſident *Briſſonius* remonſtrated againſt the Treaſonable Practices of the *Leaguers*, who under pretence of the *Holy Union*, contemned the Royal Authority, which was much more Sacred. Theſe Religious Traitors, being diſſatisfied with *Briſſonius*'s Loyalty, dragged him to Priſon, and ſtrangled him cruelly in it, the 15th of *November*, 1591. *Thuan. St. Marthe*, *Le Mire*.

BRISTOL, Lat. *Briſtolium*, is, next to *London*, the greateſt Place for Trade in *England*, and a flouriſhing City, near upon 100 miles Weſt and by South from *London*. It ſtands partly in *Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Glouceſterſhire*, at the very Fall of the *Frome* into the *Avon*, which running through the midſt of it, empties it ſelf 8 miles lower into the *Severn*. Over this River is a fair Stone Bridge, like that of *London*, with Houſes upon it, which makes it look more like a Street than a Bridge. Its Streets are neatly ordered, and ſet out with many fine Edifices, among which I reckon the Cathedral, and moſt of the Pariſh-Churches, whoſe number is about 18; of theſe, St. *Mary Radcliff*, without the Walls, is looked upon to be the faireſt Pariſh-Church in *England*. The Croſs and the Tolſtall, where the Merchants meet, are alſo two great Ornaments to this City, which being of it ſelf a County incorporate, is independant from the Juriſdiction both of *Somerſetſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, and owns no other Officers but its own. At the end of it ſtood a Caſtle, wherein King *Stephen* was kept Priſoner by *Maud* the Empreſs; but it was demoliſhed during the Civil Wars, and is now built into Streets. That which has moſt contributed to make *Briſtol* ſo conſiderable, is the goodneſs of its Port, where at Spring-Tide the Sea flows about 40 Foot, which brings in Ships of great Burthen. Thus it became a Place of great Reſort both for Merchants, and Tradeſmen; thoſe driving a great Trade to moſt Places of the known World; theſe a home-Trade, eſpecially to *Wales*, *Shropſhire*, and other Counties. About *Briſtol* is great ſtore of Coals, alſo a ſort of precious Stone, call'd from hence *Briſtol-Stones*, and taken out of *St. Vin-*

cent's Rock, at the bottom whereof is a hot Well of a Medicinal Nature. *Briſtol* was made a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, by King *Henry* VIII. with five other of his erecting, upon the Foundations of ſuch ancient Monaſteries as he thought fitteſt, and beſt ſeated for that purpoſe, wherein he failed not any where ſo much as in this of *Briſtol*, the Juriſdiction whereof being *Dorſetſhire*, which formerly belonged to the See of *Salisbury*, is many miles diſtant from the Biſhop's Seat. The Cathedral Church, Dedicated by the Name of St. *Auſtin*, was Founded by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, Son to a King of *Denmark*, and by him ſtored with Canons Regular, *An.* 1148. But this Foundation being diſſolved, King *Henry* VIII. placed therein a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, as it ſtill continueth. In this Dioceſe, containing the City of *Briſtol*, and, as was ſaid before, the whole County of *Dorſet*, are reckoned 236 Pariſhes, whereof 64 are Impropriated. 'Tis valued in the King's Books 338 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 353 *l.* 18 *s.* It has only one Archdeacon, which is he of *Dorſet*. Laſtly, this City was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *John Digby*, deſcended to him from his Grandfather *John* Lord *Digby* of *Sherburn*, created Earl of *Briſtol* by *James* I in 1622. But he dying in 1699. without Iſſue, the Honour died with him. In the beginning of the Troubles againſt King *Charles* I. it ſided with the Parliament, and was on that account beſieged by *Prince Rupert*, *July* 24. 1643. who took it in two days; under whom it continued till *September* 10. 1645. when it was ſurrendred to *Fairfax*, General of the Rebel-Forces. It was preſerved from falling into the hands of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Vigilance of the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was Lord Lieutenant of this City and its County.

BRISTOL, *Little Briſtol*, the Principal Town and Pariſh of *Barbadoes*, was formerly called *Sprights-Town*, and lies about four Leagues from *St. Michael*'s. It hath a commodious Road for Ships, which makes it well frequented and traded unto, and two Forts for its Defence.

BRITAIN, (*New*) a Country in Northern *America*, between *Hudſon*'s *Bay* and *New France*, diſcovered, named, and poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*; formerly called *Eſſotiland*

BRITAIN, or *Great Britain*, the greateſt Iſland of *Europe*, and little leſs than the greateſt in the known World; is every where ſurrounded with the Ocean, which parts it Northwards from the cold Regions of the Frozen Zone, Southward from the Continent of *France*, where it is called the *Channel*; Eaſtward from the *Low Countries* and *Denmark*, where it has the Name of *German Ocean*; and Weſtward from *Ireland*, where it has the Name of *Iriſh Sea*, otherwiſe known by that of St. *George*'s *Channel* It's ſituate under the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Climes; ſo that the longeſt Day, in the moſt Southern Parts of it, is 16 Hours at leaſt; and in the moſt Northern parts 18, not reckoning the long Twilight theſe have after Sunſet, inſomuch that there is ſcarce any Night at all about the time of the Summer Solſtice. The whole Length of this Great and Famous Iſland, is reckoned from North to South about 600 miles; the Breadth various, by reaſon o the Crooks and Bendings of the Sea-Coaſt; but where it is broadeſt, as towards the Channel, it reaches about 270 miles. The Name of *Britain* is moſt probably derived from *Brit*, which in the ancient Britiſh, ſignifies *Painted*, and the Word *Tain*, a *Nation*. So that *Britain*, by this Interpretation, does denote a Painted Nation, or Nation of Painted Men, agreeable unto the Cuſtom of the Ancient *Britains*, who, to appear the more terrible to their Enemies, uſed to paint and diſcolour their bodies It was alſo anciently called *Albion*, moſt probable from the Latin *Albus*, White, by reaſon of the White Chalky Cliffs that appear along it's Coaſt It's at preſent divided into Three Principal Parts, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, in the Deſcription whereof you will find that of *Great Britain*

BRITANNICUS, Son to the Emperor *Claudius* and *Meſſalina*, was excluded from the Empire, whereof he was preſumptive Heir, after his Father had Married *Agrippina* This Princeſs put her Son *Nero* upon the Throne, and cauſed *Britannicus* to be poyſoned during the *Saturnalia*, in the Fifty fifth year of the Chriſtian *Æra* *Tacitus*, *Sueton Nero*

BRITISH SEA, *Mare Britannicum*, by the *French* called *La Manche*, becauſe it reſembles a Sleeve, is the known Sea betwixt *England* and *France*, extending, according to *Pomponius Mela*, to the Iſlands of *Sain* and *Oſiſmens*

BRITOMARE, or *Viridomare*, Chief of the *Inſubrian Gauls*, who inhabited about *Milan*, was overcome by the Conſul *Marcellus* in 532 of *Rome*, as he was ready to Vow, that he would not put off his Belt before his Army had taken *Rome*, and Seal'd the *Capitol* *Horus*, *Polybius*, *Oroſius*

BRITOMARTIS, a Nymph of *Crete*, Daughter to *Jupiter* and *Charmea*, was, ſay the Poets, much beloved of *Diana*; being one day a Hunting, ſhe happened to fall into the Nets, and ſeeing her ſelf in danger of being devoured by ſome wild Beaſt, ſhe had recourſe to that Goddeſs, who diſingaged her. *Britomartis*, to ſhew her Acknowledgment, built a Temple in Honour of *Dictyn Diana*, that is, the Goddeſs of Nets: for Δικτυς in *Greek*, ſignifies a Net. Others ſay, That *Britomartis* invented the Nets whereof Hunters make uſe, which got her the Sirname of *Dictyn*, whence ſome have taken her for *Diana*. It is thought ſhe was beloved by *Minos* King of *Crete*, and that ſeeing ſhe could not ſhun his Embraces but by flight, ſhe flung her ſelf headlong into the Sea from the top of a Rock. *Britomartis*, in the ancient Language of *Crete*, ſignifies *Dulcis Virgo*, and was the Name of *Diana*. See *Salmaſius in Solinum*, *Cap.* 11. *Diodorus*, *Heſychius*, *Solinus Scaliger*.

BRITWALD, a *Benedictin* Abbot, and afterward Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Eighth Century, in the time of Venerable *Bede*, who mentions him with advantage. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as, *The Life of St.* Edwin *Biſhop of Worceſter*. *De Origine Eveſhamenſis Cœnobii*, &c and died about the year 731. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat Lib* 3 *Cap.* 3. *Bede*, *Lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Cap.* 9. *Godwin*, *De Epiſc Ang. &c.*

BRIVE-LA-GAILLARDE, a Town of *France*, in the Lower *Limoſin*, towards the Frontiers of *Quercy*, within two or three Leagues of *Tulle*, and five or ſix from *Sarlat* It is ſeated upon the River *Coureza*, and hence it is that the *Latin* Authors name it *Briva Curretia*. *Brive* is an ancient Town; *Gregory* of *Tours* makes mention of it often: It's in this Town that *Gombaud*, called *Ballomer*, who pretended to be Baſtard to King *Clotaire* I. got himſelf Crowned in 584 having heard of the Death of *Chilperic* I. *Brive* has a Seneſchal See, and beautiful Churches, amongſt which there is a Collegial, and two Pariſh Churches, *&c.* Though it is not ſpacious, yet it is ſo pleaſant, that it is believed it has from thence the Name of *Gaillarde*. Its Territory is fertile, beautified on all ſides with fine Proſpects, formed by the Intermixture of Meadows, Vineyards, ſtately Woods and Orchards. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Du Cheſne*.

BRIXEN, or *Breſſenon*, or *Brixino*, *Brixina*, and *Brixinum*, a Town of *Germany* in *Tyrol*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Saltzbourg*. It ſtands at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Aiſech*, which receives there the *Rienez* This River divides *Brixen* into Two Parts, the greateſt of which has Two or three fine Streets, with the Cathedral Church, divers Market-places, and very neat Piazza's; yet the Town is not well Peopled, its Inhabitants being only a few Merchants, who live there for the Conveniency of Traffick, it being a Paſs from *Italy* into *Germany*. Its Biſhop has good ſtrong Places, *viz. Brauneck*, a Caſtle in *Tyrol*, upon the River of *Rientz*, and *Feldex* or *Feis*, a Caſtle in *Carniola*. He has great Officers as well as the Biſhop of *Bamberg*; to wit, the Duke of *Bavaria* for Marſhal, the Duke of *Carinthia* for Chamberlain, the Duke of *Meran* for Cupbearer, and the Duke of *Suabia* for Steward of his Houſhold: But theſe Officers have Vicars to officiate for them at the Conſecration and Entrance of the new Biſhop. This Town ſtands 25 miles Eaſt of *Tyrol*, and 48 of *Trent*. The Emperor *Henry* IV. called the *Old* or the *Great*, conven'd a Council at *Brixen*, in the Month of *June*, 1080. in which he preſided over 30 Biſhops of his Party Theſe Biſhops ſeconded the Emperor's Reſentments againſt Pope *Gregory* VII. who had Excommunicated and Depos'd him: They return'd the Pope's Freedoms upon himſelf, Depos'd him, and ſet up *Guibert* Archbiſhop of *Ravenna* in his Place, who took the Name of *Clement* III They likewiſe agreed that the Emperor ſhould make an Expedition into *Italy*, to put theſe Canons in Execution. *Abbas Uſpergenſ. in Chron Baronius in Annal. &c.*

BRIZO, Goddeſs of Dreams, adored in times paſt in the Iſle of *Delos*. Her Offerings were Cockboats filled with all ſorts of Goods except Fiſh She is ſo nam'd from the old *Greek* word Βριζειν, which ſignifies to *Sleep Coal*

BROITZCHIA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Guzurate*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, in *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, within 12 Leagues of *Surate* It is built upon an indifferent high Mountain, and is one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the *Indies*. All the Country about it is flat and even, except ſome Mountains, 5 or 6 Leagues from the City, out of which Mountains very fine Agat is drawn, which they make Cups of, and ſeveral other Works that are carried to *Cambaye*

BROMLEY, *Paget*'s *Bromley*, a Market Town on the *Blithe* in *Staffordſhire*, 101 Miles from *London*

BROMLEY, a Market Town of *Bromley* Hundred in the North Weſt of *Kent*, ſeated upon the *Ravenbourn*, which from hence runs Northward into the *Thames*, and is noted for its fair College founded by Dr *Warner* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for 20 Clergy-men's Widows. In which each has convenient Lodgings, and 20 *l per Annum* Rent-Charge duly paid, beſides a Chaplain for Publick Devotions provided with fair Lodgings and 50 *l* a year Hard by this Town is a fine Summer Seat for the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* It's 10 miles from *London*

BROMES-

BROMES-GROVE, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire* in *Half-ſhire* Hundred, upon the Banks of the River *Salwerp*, well inhabited by Clothiers, 82 Miles from *London*.

BRONCHORST, a Town of the *Low-Countreys* in the Province of *Gueldres*, with the Title of a County: It is ſituated on the right Hand of the *Iſſel*, within half a League of *Zutphen*.

BRONSBROO, or *Broenſebroo*, *Bronsbroa*, a Borough of *Swedeland* in *Oſtro-Gothia*, famous by the Treaty of Peace which was concluded there the 13th of *July* 1645. betwixt the Kings of *Swedeland* and *Denmark*. By this Treaty the King of *Denmark* obliged himſelf to reſtore *Jempterland* and *Herendal* to *Swedeland*, to yield to that Crown for ever the Iſles of *Gothland* and *Oeſel*, with the Province of *Halland* for 30 years.

BRONSCHORST, (*Everard*) born at *Deventer*, and Son of *John* hereafter mention'd, was one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of the *Low-Countreys*. He profeſs'd this Faculty at *Wirtenburg* and *Erfort*, and returning into the *Low-Countreys*, was Law-Profeſſor at *Leiden*, where he died in 1627. He has left us Two Orations, *De Studio Juris. Controverſiæ Juris.* Ἐναντιοφανῶν *Centuriæ* IV. *&c. Meurſius Athen Bat. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg &c.*

BRONSCHORST, (*John*) of *Nimeguen*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Century, and was Principal of the College of *Deventer*: Afterwards he taught the Mathematicks at *Roſtock*, and died at *Cologne* in 1570. His Works are *Scholia in Dialecticam Georgii Trapezuntii. Arithmetica, &c.* He likewiſe Tranſlated Eight Books of *Ptolemy*'s Geography into *Latine*, and made Remarks upon Venerable *Bede*'s Treatiſe *De ſex mundi ætatibus. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Voſſ. De Mathem &c.*

BRONTES, one of the *Cyclops*, who work'd in *Vulcan*'s Forge, was ſo call'd from his making *Jupiter*'s Thunder-Bolts; *Steropes* and *Pyracmon*, were his Fellow Journeymen, and are thus mention'd by *Virgil* in his Eighth *Æneid.*

Ferrum exercebant vaſto Cyclopes in antro
Bronteſque, Steropeſque, & nudus Membra Pyracmon.

BRONTEUS, one of the Names which the *Greek* Antiquity gave to *Jupiter*; from the *Greek* Βροντη, that ſignifies Thunder, whence it comes that the *Latins* call him *Thundering Jupiter*. Some have given the ſame Name to *Bacchus*, becauſe of the Noiſe and Quarrels which Drunkenneſs occaſions. *Blondus Flavius, Lib.* 1. *of his Triumphant Rome*, ſaith, That *Bacchus* was called *Father Liber*, and *Bronteus*. The Ancients uſed in their Publick Games an Engine called *Brontea*, becauſe it imitated the noiſe of the Thunder, by the means of a large Copper Veſſel which was hidden under the Theater, and in which Stones were roul'd. *Feſtus* calls this Machin, the *Claudian Thunder*, from the Name of *Claudius Pulcher*, who was the Inventor of it.

BRONZERIO, (*John Jerome*) an Eminent *Italian* Phyſician; He was well vers'd in the *Belles Lettres*, Philoſophy, Aſtrology, and Phyſick, which laſt he practis'd at *Venice*, *Padua*, and *Belluno*, where he died in 1630. His Works are, *De Principatu jecoris ex Anatome Lamſetræ. De Principio effectivo ſeminis inſito De innato calido & naturali Spiritu, &c. Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt Vir. P* 2. *Vander Linden. De Script Medic. &c.*

BROSSE, or *De Broche*, (*Peter la*) was born in *Touraine*, of low Extraction, but he had a great deal of Wit, becoming very expert in Chirurgery. He came to St. *Lewis* his Court, where he was immediately receiv'd Chirurgeon to *Philip* of *France*, afterwards King under the Name of *Philip* III. Sirnamed the *Bold*, who when he mounted the Throne, he made *La Broſſe* his Chamberlain, and ſuffered himſelf to be governed altogether by him, which rendered the Favourite ſo inſolent, that he made an attempt upon the Perſons of the Princes and Great Lords of the Kingdom He Poyſoned *Lewis* of *France* in 1276. Eldeſt Son to King *Philip* III by *Iſabeau* of *Arragon* his firſt Wife, and endeavoured to perſwade the King, that Queen *Mary* of *Brabant*, his ſecond Wife, was the Author of it, to bring ſome of her own Children to the Crown His Ambition made him commit ſeveral other Crimes which came to the King's knowledge, whereupon he aſſembled his Council at *Vincennes*, where it was reſolved to ſeize *La Broſſe*, who being Tried in preſence of ſome Barons, he was condemned to be Hanged, and his Goods to be confiſcated to the King, which was executed in 1276. The Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Brabant*, the Earl of *Artois*, and ſeveral other Lords, were willing to ſee this Execution, and there were a great many Gentlemen to whom the Death of this wicked Man was very acceptable, becauſe he had ſerved them ill Turns with the King *Du Puy.*

BROSSES, (*Francis Sanchez des*) in Latin *Sanctius Brocenſis*, was the moſt famous Grammarian of *Spain* towards the end of the laſt Age. *Lipſius* calls him the *Mercury* and *Apollo* of *Spain* *Scioppius* uſed to ſay, that he was a Divine Man That of his Works which made moſt noiſe, is his Treatiſe of the *Cauſes of the Latin Tongue*, or of *Minerva*, which got him the Title of *Father of the Tongues*, and *Inſtructor of the Learned.* This Book was Printed at *Franeker*, with *Scioppius* and *Perizonius*'s Notes. He wrote a Book, Entituled, *The Art of Speaking, and of the Manner of interpreting the Authors* Nicol. Antoine. Biblioth. Hiſpan.

BROTHERTON (*Thomas*) of *Hey*, in the County of *Lancaſter* Eſq; deſcended from an ancient Family of that Place. Having ſpent ſome time at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, removed from thence to *Gray*'s-*Inn* for the Study of the Law, where, at leiſure Hours, he made ſeveral Curious Obſervations and Experiments concerning the Growth of Trees, Publiſh'd by the Royal Society in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions for* June 1687. *Numb.* 187. by which he clearly proves the Three following Propoſitions; *Firſt*, That moſt, if not all the Sap, aſcends in the Veſſels of the Lignous part of the Tree, and not in the Cortical part, nor between the Cortical and Lignous parts. *Secondly*, That the encreaſe and growth of a Tree in Thickneſs is by the deſcent of the Sap, and not by the aſcent; and if there was no deſcent, a Tree would encreaſe but very little, if at all. *Thirdly*, That there is a continual Circulation of the Sap all the Summer Seaſon, and during ſuch time as the Sap is ſtirring, and not a deſcent at *Michaelmaſs* only, as ſome have held. Now, notwithſtanding theſe Principles diſagree with the Opinions of many Learned and Ingenious Gentlemen, who have Treated upon Planting, yet when rightly apprehended, they will be found to tend much to the improving and accelerating the growth of Trees, as Mr. *Brotherton* has Experienced in his Plantations, and particularly in his Groves and Avenues of Firs, which for number and bigneſs are hardly to be parallell'd in *England. Cambd. Brit. Ed. London.* 1695. p. 801. *Theſaurus Geographicus*, p. 29.

BROWER, a Streight of Southern *America*, in the *Magellanick* Sea, about the Iſland called *Statenland*, which parts it from the Streight of *Le Maire*. It was diſcovered about the year 1643 by the *Dutch*, under the Conduct of one *Brower*, who gave his Name to it.

BROWER *Shaven*, a ſmall Town of *Zealand* in the Iſland of *Schouwen* with a Sea Port. It is within two Leagues of *Zirczea*, rich and well Peopled.

BROWN, (*Francis*) Viſcount *Montague*, came to this Title *An.* 1629. upon the deceaſe of his Father *Anthony*, Grandſon of that *Anthony*, who being Grandchild of the Lady *Lucy*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *John Nevil* Marquiſs *Montague*, was by Queen *Mary* created Viſcount *Montague* in 1554. whereupon he was by Order of Parliament ſent with *Tho. Thurlby*, Biſhop of *Ely*, to the Pope, for reducing of this Realm to an Union with the Church of *Rome*. And in the Second year of Queen *Elizabeth*, upon the grand Diſpute in Parliament for aboliſhing the Popes Supremacy, and reſtoring it to the Crown, he was the only Perſon, who with the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, then Voted againſt it. Yet as he was a Perſon of Integrity, and that what he did was not out of Faction, but Zeal to his Religion, he was employed by the Queen as Ambaſſador into *Spain*. He was alſo one of the Peers who ſat upon the Trial of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. By *Jane* his firſt Wife he had Iſſue *Anthony*, his Son and Heir, who died before him, ſo that his Eſtate and Title fell immediately from him to his Grandſon *Anthony*, the Father of the preſent Viſcount, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* late Marquiſs of *Worceſter*, has Two Sons, and a Daughter Married to *Chriſtopher* Lord *Tenham*. The ſaid *Anthony*, who firſt got the Title, was Grandſon of Sir *Thomas Brown* Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VI. who had Two Sons, *George*, from whom Sir *Adam Brown* of *Beckworth* in *Surrey* is deſcended, and *Anthony*, who was made Standard-Bearer to King *Henry* VII. which *Anthony* dying, left amongſt his other Iſſue *Anthony* his eldeſt Son, from whom the Title is devolved to *Francis* the preſent Viſcount.

BROWNISTS, ſo called, from their Chief, *Robert Brown*, born at *Northampton*; He was at firſt Maſter of a School in *Southwark*, and afterwards Author of a Hereſie; His Followers condemn'd all Ceremonies, and Eccleſiaſtical Diſtinctions; they will not endure any Forms or ſtated Prayers, and believe that all the Laity are qualified to interpret the *Scripture* *Alex. Roſs, View of Religion.* Colonel *Stoupp*, alias *Stubs*, who was acquainted with theſe Sectaries both in *England* and *Holland*, gives this Account of them, in his Book, call'd, *The Religion of the Hollanders* The *Brownists*, ſays he, are Separatiſts from the Church of *England*, and from all other Reform'd Churches, becauſe they believe there is a Mixture of Corruption in all Communions but their own, not with reſpect to Articles of Faith, for in theſe they agree with the Churches of *Holland*, *Germany*, and others, but with relation to the Form of Government; They equally condemn Epiſcopacy and Presbytery, as to the Juriſdiction of their Conſiſtories, Claſſes, and Synods They refuſe to unite with theſe Churches, pretending they are not ſufficiently aſſur'd of

the

the Converſion and Probity of their Members; and becauſe they tollerate and admit of vicious Perſons, with whom, as the *Browniſts* affirm, 'tis not lawful to communicate. Theſe Sectaries condemn the Religious Solemnity and Prieſtly Benediction at Marriages; affirming, this Condition to be no more than a Civil Contract, and therefore the Confirmation of it, ſhould depend upon the Secular Magiſtrate. They refuſe Baptiſm to thoſe Children, whoſe Parents are not Members of the Church, or who have not been ſufficiently careful of the Education of their Children formerly Baptized; as I obſerv'd before, they reject all Forms of Prayer, and aſſert, that the *Lord's Prayer* ought not to be uſed in the Method and Words 'tis delivered, the deſign of it being only for a Model to form our own *Extempore* Prayers upon: They are for no Bells in Churches, and object againſt them more particularly, becauſe, as they pretend, they were conſecrated to the Service of Idolatry.

BRUCÆUS, (*Henry*) Born at *Aloſt* in *Flanders*; He was both Phyſician and Mathematician, liv'd in the 16th Century, and was taken notice of for the Correſpondence he held with *Turnebus* and *Ramus*. He publiſhed ſeveral conſiderable Works, as *De Motu Primo. Inſtitutiones Sphæræ, &c. Vide Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BRUCE, (King *Robert*) See *Robert*.

BRUCE, (*Thomas*) Earl of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*, is the ſecond Earl of that Title devolv'd to him by Inheritance from his Father *Robert Bruce* Baron of *Skelton*, Viſcount *Bruce* of *Ampthill*, and Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles* II. *An* 1664. This Honourable Family derives its known Original from *Robert de Bruce*, who coming in with *William* the *Conqueror*, was endowed with ſeveral Caſtles and Manors, particularly that of *Skelton* in *Yorkſhire*, from which time it ſtill flouriſh'd more and more, till at laſt it gave Two Kings to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, viz. *Robert* and *David Bruce*, the laſt whereof died without Iſſue in *Edinburgh-Caſtle*, ſo that *Margery*, his Siſter, became his Heir, who was married to *Walter Stuart*, from whom the Kings of that Realm afterwards deſcended. Upon the coming of King *James* to enjoy the Crown of *England*, *An.* 1603. amongſt many other worthy Perſons that came with his Majeſty, was *Edward Bruce* of *Kinloſs*, who being a Man of great Parts, had the Office of Maſter of the Rolls conferr'd upon him for Life, and was afterwards made a Baron of *Scotland* by the Title of Lord *Bruce* of *Kinloſs*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Thomas*, and a Daughter named *Chriſtian*, who was Married to *William* Earl of *Devonſhire*, Grandfather to the preſent Earl of that Name; *Edward* had the hard fate to be kill'd in a Duel by Sir *Edward Sackville* Knight of the *Bath*, afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*, whereupon *Thomas* his Brother became his next Heir, who was by King *James* created Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, *An.* 1612. and by King *Charles* I. a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Bruce* of *Whorton* in *Yorkſhire*, *An* 1663. Dying, he left his Honours and Eſtate to *Robert* his Son and Heir, by *Anne* his firſt Wife, who, as it's before ſaid, was created Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles* II. He Married *Diana*, Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Stamford*, by whom he had Eight Sons and Eight Daughters, part whereof are now living. About the beginning of the late King's Reign, he was made Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Earl of *Arlington* deceaſed; but dying ſoon after, he left for his Succeſſor to his Eſtate and Titles the preſent Earl, his 6th Son, but Eldeſt alive. *Dugdale.*

BRUCHSAL, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and Biſhoprick of *Spire*, ſubject to that Biſhop, ſituate on the River *Saltza*, ſix miles South Eaſt of *Philipsburg*, and 12 North Eaſt of *Durlach*.

BRUDENEL, (*Robert*) Earl of *Cardigan*, is the ſecond that has born this Title, derived to him from his Father *Thomas* Lord *Brudenel* of *Stanton-Wivel* in the County of *Leiceſter*, who was created Earl of *Cardigan* by King *Charles* II *An* 1661. This Family, whoſe chief Seat for divers Ages has been at *Dene* in the Eaſt part of *Northamptonſhire*, fetches its deſcent from that *Robert Brudenel* who became one of the King's Serjeants in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* in the next ſucceeding Reign. *Robert* had Iſſue Sir *Thomas Brudenel*, ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, and he by the aforeſaid *Thomas*, Father of the preſent Earl, which *Thomas* was one of that number whom King *James* I. raiſed to the degree of Baronet, at that time firſt inſtituted. Then in the Reign of *Charles* I. he was advanced to the Dignity of Baron, to which K. *Charles* II. in conſideration of his Loyalty, Services, and great Merits, added as aforeſaid the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Robert* his Son and Heir, the preſent Earl of *Cardigan*, who was twice Married, firſt to *Mary*, Daughter to *James Conſtable*, Viſcount *Dunbar*, by whom he had *Mary*, Married to the Earl of *Kenoule* in *Scotland*: Afterwards *Anne* Daughter of *Thomas*, Viſcount *Savage*, by whom he had Iſſue *Francis* Lord *Brudenel*, and *Joſeph*, both deceaſed, and three Daughters, *Anna-Maria*, Married to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, ſecond *Katharine*, third *Dorothy*, Wife of *Charles* Earl of *Westmorland*. His Lordſhip's Arms are, Pearl, a Cheveron Ruby, between three *Morions*, Sapphire *Dugdale*, *Orig. Jurid.* in *Chron. p.* 77.

BRUGES, (*James*) Lord *Chandos*, is the Succeſſor of *William* the 6th in Title, and 5th in Deſcent from that *John Bruges* who was created by Queen *Mary* Baron *Chandos* of *Sudley*, whoſe eldeſt Son *Edmund*, renowned for his notable Exploits in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. left two Sons, *Giles* and *William*; *Giles* dying without Iſſue-Male, *William* ſucceeded him in the Title, who dying in the laſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, left it to *Grey* his Son and Heir, who by reaſon of his great Intereſt in *Glouceſterſhire*, and numerous Attendants when he came to Court, was commonly called the King of *Catſwold*. By his Wife, the Lady *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Ferdinand* Earl of *Derby*, he left two Sons, *George* and *William*: *George* his next Heir ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Service of King *Charles* I. particularly in *Newbery* Fight, where he had three Horſes kill'd under him at the Head of his Regiment. In conſideration whereof he had an offer from the King to be advanced to the Title of Earl of *Newbery*, which he modeſtly refuſed till it might pleaſe God to reſtore his Majeſty to the peaceable Enjoyment of his Crown and Dignity. Departing this Life *An.* 1654. he was ſucceeded in his Honour by *William* his Brother, and *William* by the preſent Lord. *Dugdale.*

BRUGES, or *Bruggen*, Latin *Bruga* and *Brugæ*, a Town of the *Low-Countreys* in the County of *Flanders*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Malines*. It is ſituated in a great Plain within three Leagues of the Sea, upon the Canal called *Reye*, which being divided into ſeveral Navigable Torrents runs in divers places of the City, and afterwards theſe join in the ſame Canal which goes to *Sluce*. But this laſt belonging to the *Hollanders*, the Inhabitants of *Bruges* about 40 years ago made a new Canal, which goes to *Oſtend*, that is but about three Leagues from it, and the Tide mounting almoſt half way, it bears Ships of 400 Tuns to *Bruges*, which maintains a ſtanding Trade there. But it flouriſhed more in former days, before Merchants had thought of retiring to *Antwerp*. *Bruges* is one of the greateſt and beautifulleſt Cities of *Flanders*, fortified with good Ditches, great Ramparts, and ſtrong Walls. It is equally eight Leagues diſtant from *Ghent*, *Courtray*, *Furnes*, and *Middlebourg*. The publick Buildings are very ſumptuous, the Streets large and ſtreight, with ſeveral fine Squares, and chiefly that of the Market, whereat ſix great Streets begin that lead in a ſtreight Line to the ſix principal Gates of the City. There are above 60 beautiful Churches. The Cathedral is that of St. *Donat* or *Donatian*. The Provoſt of this Collegial Church was born Preſident of the Court called *St. Donat*, and Hereditary Chancellor of *Flanders*. But this Dignity has been united to the Epiſcopal Title, and the Biſhop enjoys the Privileges now. Pope *Paul* IV. founded in 1559. this Biſhoprick, with the others of the *Low-Countreys*, and *Peter Curtius* of *Bruges* was the firſt Prelate of it. This City is divided into ſix Quarters, and nine Pariſhes, comprehending the two which are in the Suburbs. Beſides St. *Donat*, there are the Collegial Churches of St. *Salvator* and *Our Lady*, the Abbies of St. *Andrew*, of *Audembourg*, and divers Religious Houſes. At the ſide of the Cathedral is the Biſhop's Palace, and over-againſt it is a great Market-Place, where the Town-Houſe is, an ancient Building enriched with Figures, and divers curious Pieces of Sculpture. In the great Market is a high Tower, with a Clock, the Chiming whereof is Muſical. There alſo is an old Building ſupported on Pillars, under which the Water runs, and Boats may paſs. The Caſtle alſo deſerves to be ſeen. Juſtice is render'd here by ſix Magiſtrates, who all have a particular Juriſdiction; to wit, the City, the Frank, the Provoſtſhip at preſent, the Biſhoprick, the Court for Feodal Tenures, *Zizleele*, and *Mandaſche*. There is alſo the Water-Houſe, where there is an admirable Machine to convey Water into all the Quarters of the City. The *Spaniards* have a great Trade here in Wooll, Silk, Cotton, *&c.* There are a great many Tradeſmen who make Fuſtians, Tapeſtries, Cloths, Stuffs of Silk, *&c.* They are divided into 68 different Profeſſions. This City had a ſhare in the Troubles of the *Low-Countreys*, during the Civil Wars. It has given its Name to divers great Men that were born in it; as to *Bartholomew* of *Bruges* a Learned Phyſician, to *Walter* of *Bruges*, and to divers others. The *Engliſh* loſing *Calais* in 1558. removed the Staple for Wooll to *Bruges*, and that for ſome time preſerved it from decaying. *Philip* the Firſt, King of *Spain*, was born here in 1478. *Bruges* ſtands 34 miles N. W. of *Ghent*, 11 E. of *Oſtend*, 34 N. E. of *Dunkirk*, and 40 W. of *Antwerp*. *Caſſander Guichardin, Meræus, &c.*

BRUGES, (*John* of) a Famous Painter in *Flanders*, and a great Admirer of Chymiſtry. He was the firſt that found the Secret of Painting in Oil, having obſerved after ſeveral trials, that in grinding Colours with Nut or Linſeed Oil, it made a ſolid Painting, which not only reſiſted Water, but moreover gave a briſk Luſtre which needed no Varniſh, as that which was done in Water Colours or Freſco.

He

He alſo obſerved, that the Mixtures and the Dyes of Colours were better performed thus, and that Pictures were more uniform and agreeable. He preſented his firſt Picture drawn after this manner to *Alfonſus* I. King of *Naples*, which much pleaſed him, and ſurprized all the Curious of that Country. *Bruges* liv'd in the 15th Century. See *Antonello Felibien ſur les vies des Peintres.*

BRUGNETO, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Genoa*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of the Metropolis of *Genoa*. It is ſituated at the foot of the Mount *Apennin* upon the Frontier of *Verra*, about ſeven or eight Leagues from the Sea.

BRULART, a Family Originally of the Country of *Artois*, both ancient and illuſtrious in Military and Civil Employments.

BRUMA, a falſe God of the *Brachmanes*, who, according to their Fables, produced as many Worlds, as he has conſiderable Parts in his Body. They ſay, that the firſt World which is over Heaven, was form'd of his Brains; the ſecond, of his Eyes; the third, of his Mouth; the fourth, of his left Ear; the fifth, of the Roof of his Mouth and Tongue; the ſixth, of his Heart; the ſeventh, of his Belly; the eighth, of his Privy Parts; the ninth, of the left Thigh; the tenth, of his Knees; the eleventh, of his Heel; the twelfth, of the Toes of his right Foot; the thirteenth, of the ſole of the left Foot; and the fourteenth, of the Air which environed him. In ſome of the Figures of this Idol, the firſt World is marked on the top of his Head; the ſecond, upon his right Eye; the third, upon his Mouth; the fourth, upon the left Eye; the fifth, upon his Throat; the ſixth, the ſeventh, the eighth, and the ninth, as I juſt now ſaid; the tenth, upon his right Thigh; the eleventh, upon his right Foot; the twelfth, upon his left Foot; the thirteenth, under the ſole of the left Foot; and the fourteenth, upon an Oval which repreſents the Air wherewith he is environed. The *Brachmanes* make People believe, that there is a relation betwixt theſe Worlds, and the Parts from which they have ſprung, and that each Man has different qualities conformably to the World which hath produced him. That from the firſt World come the Wiſe Men, the Learned and fine Wits; from the ſecond, Prudent Men; from the third, Eloquent; from the fourth, Crafty and Subtil; from the fifth, Gluttons; from the ſixth, Liberal; from the ſeventh, Cowards; from the eighth, Laſcivious; from the ninth, Tradeſmen and Labourers; from the tenth, Gardeners; from the eleventh, Handy Tradeſmen; from the twelfth, Murderers and Thieves; from the thirteenth, the Violent Oppreſſors of the Poor; from the fourteenth, thoſe who have the Gift of doing all things well. *Kircher de la Chine.*

BRUMALES, a Feaſt in Honour of *Bacchus*, whom the ancient *Latins* called *Brumus*. The *Romans* celebrated it twice a Year, *viz.* the 18th day of *February*, and the 15th day of *Auguſt*. *Rhodig. Lil Gyrald*

BRUNEHAUD, or *Brunichilde*, ſecond Daughter to *Athanagilde* King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and to *Goſwinthe*, Married to *Sigebert* I. King of *Auſtraſia* in 568 and Mother to *Childebert* II. to *Ingonde*, and to *Clodeſinde*. She abjured the Errors of *Arius*, and at firſt appeared Pious and Liberal; the Foundation of the Abbies of St *Martin* of *Autun*, St *Peter*, and *Eſtuay* of *Lyons*, and St *Vincent* of *Laon*, being aſcribed to her. She became infamous afterwards for her Cruelty, Vengeance, Avarice, and Impudicity, though Pope *Gregory* I. and *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*, were at the Pains to make her a Panegyrick. After the death of *Sigebert* ſhe Married *Merouee*, Son to *Chilperic*, and returning to her Son *Childebert*, ſhe became Regent of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*. Her Ambition made her extreamly reſtleſs, ſo that ſhe ſacrificed all things to this violent Paſſion. She took part againſt her own Son with *Contran* or *Gondebaud*, who pretended to be Son to *Clotaire*, and was accuſed of having poyſoned him, for his Majority excluding her from the Authority which ſhe had, ſhe was reſolved to recover it in the Nonage of her Grandſons. She governed the States of *Theodebert*, who had *Auſtraſia* for his Portion, made uſe of the Sword and Poiſon to ſatisfie her Avarice and Luſt. *Winton* Duke of *Champagne*, with ſeveral others experienced what I ſay. Thus ſhe rendered her ſelf ſo odious to all the Lords of the Kingdom, that they baniſhed her quite naked out of *Auſtraſia*. A Poor Man, named *Dreo*, knowing her, conducted her to *Châlon* upon *Saône* to her other Grandſon *Thierry*, who gave her the whole Authority. Her Conductor had for a Reward the Biſhoprick of *Auxerre*. In the mean time this Cruel Queen inſpired the Prince with Love of Women, and fearing leſt a Lawful Wife ſhould perſwade him to take away the Authority from her, ſhe provided Miſſes for him her ſelf. And though ſhe was twice Grandmother, ſhe had notwithſtanding Gallantry, as *Procade*, whom ſhe advanced to the Office of Mayor of the Palace, by the death of *Bertoalde* who exerciſed the ſame. The Scandal of her Amours was ſo Great, that St *Didier* Biſhop of *Vienne*, thought himſelf neceſſitated to reprove her. But this *Jezebel* not liking his Liberty, got him condemned in 603 at *Châlon*, in an Aſſembly of Biſhops devoted to her Intereſt, and two years after ſhe cauſed him to be ſtoned to death by her Guards. In the mean time, to be revenged on *Theodebert*, ſhe perſuaded *Thierry* II. to make War againſt him, which ended in the loſs of the formers whole Family, in 611. and then, as it's thought, ſhe poiſoned the latter in 612. So many Crimes at laſt obliged the *French*, being in a Military manner, aſſembled to rid themſelves of her. *Clotaire* II. was preſent, repreſented her Crimes, and accuſed her of having put to death ten Kings. She was therefore condemned to an infamous death, in 613. or, according to others, in 614. She was put to the Rack three days together; then ſhe was led upon a Camel round about the Camp; and afterwards tied by the Feet to the Tail of a Wild Mare, who dragged her upon the Stones: Others ſay, that ſhe was drawn betwixt four Horſes, and afterwards burnt.

BRUNI, (*Leonard*) called *Aretin*, becauſe he was of *Arezzo*, lived in the 15th Century. He learned the *Greek* Tongue under *Emmanuel Chryſoloras*, and became one of the moſt able Men of his time. His Worth procured him conſiderable Employments, Pope *Innocent* VII. made him Maſter of the Briefs, and he was afterwards Secretary to the Republick of *Florence*. He was alſo a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian, and Orator. Divers great Men have writ his Panegyrick. He lived in *Celibacy*, and the only thing which he is reproached with, was his having been too Worldly. He Tranſlated from *Greek* into *Latin* ſome of *Plutarch*'s Lives, Compoſed three Books of the *Punick* War, Tranſlated the Hiſtory of the *Goths* from *Procopius*, Wrote the Hiſtory of his own time, and another of the *Greeks*. He alſo left a Tranſlation of the Morals of *Ariſtotle*, and ſome other Works in *Greek* and *Latin*. He died in 1443. being Seventy four years of Age, and was interr'd in the Church of the Holy Croſs of *Florence*, with this Epitaph.

Poſtquam Leonardus e vitâ migravit,
Hiſtoria luget, Eloquentia muta eſt:
Ferturque Muſas tum Græcas, tum
Latinas, Lachrymas tenere non potuiſſe.

Æneas Silvius, Ep. 51 Paul Jov in Elog. cap. 9. Voſſius, &c.

St BRUNO, Founder of the Order of the *Carthuſians*. It is a Subject of Debate amongſt the Learned *Roman* Catholicks, whether the occaſion of the retreat of St. *Bruno*, was the Prodigy ſaid to have happened in our *Lady*'s Church of *Paris*, when the Body of a famous Doctor, whoſe Name was *Diocre*, at what time Maſs was ſaying for him in that Church, lifted his Head from off the Bier, and cryed out firſt, that he was accuſed, then judged, and finally damned by the juſt Judgment of God. Thoſe who believe not this Hiſtory alledge theſe Reaſons, *viz.* That St. *Bruno* himſelf in a Letter, which he writ from his Monaſtery of *Calabria* in *Italy*, to *Raoul le Verd*, Provoſt of the Church of *Rheims*, excites him to become a Monk, *to accompliſh the Vow they had made together at Rheims*, of quitting the World, after having found its vanity, *in the Converſations they had had in that City*. He ſpeaks nothing of this Prodigy, which would have been a powerful motive to excite him to embrace the Religious State, and to fulfill his Promiſe. *Guibert*, Abbot of *Nogent*, in the Life of St *Bruno*, relates, That after the Death of *Gervais* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, one *Manaſſes* had obtain'd that Dignity by Simony, and maintained himſelf in the ſame by force of Arms, having raiſed a Company of Guards who followed him every where: That *Bruno* entertaining a horror of this Diſorder, went from *Rheims* with ſome of the Clerks of the Cathedral Church to *Grenoble*, where he retired into a Wilderneſs. Here is another Cauſe of St *Bruno*'s retreat, written by an old Author, and one in whom we may confide. If ſo prodigious a Miracle, as the ſpeaking of a Dead Body, had contributed thereunto, Abbot *Guibert* would not have omitted it; the thing was too extraordinary to be forgotten. *Peter* of *Clury*, called the *Venerable*, ſpeaking of the Order of the *Carthuſians* inſtituted in his time, by St *Bruno* and his Companions, ſays, That theſe firſt Hermits of the *Chartreuſe* renounced the World, and made profeſſion of a very auſtere Rule, *after having ſeen the diſorders of ſeveral Monks who lived in a luke-warmneſs and criminal negligence*. He ſpeaks nothing of the Prodigy of the Man raiſed from the Dead, though he had ſaid in the Preface of his Book, that his deſign was to write all the Miracles, whereof he ſhould have a certain knowledge, and which might augment the Faith, or regulate the Manners of Chriſtians. Several other ancient Authors, who wrote near 40 years after the Inſtitution of the Order of the *Carthuſians*, ſpeak nothing of this Miſerable Doctor. The firſt who writ this Hiſtory, which was invented ſome time before, was *John Gerſon*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, in his Treatiſe of the Simplicity of the Heart, which he compoſed

ſed about 1420. He relates this Prodigy, as an Example which ought to move us to the Fear of God, and which *was ſaid* to have given beginning to the Order of the *Carthuſians*: But he mentions it only as a common Report, without citing any Author for it. *Antoninus* Archbiſhop of *Florence* alſo deſcribes the Reſurrection of the Doctor, and ſaith, That St. *Bruno*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Paris*, was preſent at this dreadful Spectacle: But he names no Authors, and it's known, that he did not always examine the Truth of the things which he writ in his Hiſtory, as *Canus* a Learned Monk of the ſame Order has obſerved, who aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*. Thoſe who have ſince ſpoken of this Prodigy, add new Circumſtances, which contradict each other. Some have ſaid, That the dead Man ſpoke three days ſucceſſively; and others, that it was in the three Nocturns of the ſame Day. Some affirm, that his Body was flung on the Dunghill; and others, that a Ghoſt drew near the Coffin, and carried it away. Some ſay that he was Canon of *Noſtre-Dame*, and alledge, that ſince the time of this horrid Spectacle, theſe words, *Reſponde mihi*, were no more uſed in the Dioceſe of *Paris*, but that in ſinging this Song of the Office of the Dead, they begun at *Quantas habeo iniquitates*. Which are all groundleſs Forgeries. About 100 years ago, this Doctor was called *Raimond Diocre*. See *Diocre*. *De Launoy*, *De verâ cauſâ ſeceſſûs S. Brunonis*. Howbeit, it is certain, that Saint *Bruno* went in 1084. or in 1086. to *Hugh* Biſhop of *Grenoble*. He was followed by his Companions, and this Prelate appointed them a Deſart which was in his Dioceſe, whither he ſent them. It is a frightful Solitude of the *Chartreuſe* in *Dauphiné*, which gave name to the famous Order that St. *Bruno* founded there. Pope *Urban* II. who had been his Diſciple and Friend, called him into *Italy*. But *Bruno* being no more able to endure the Converſation of great Perſons, retired into *Calabria*, and died there in 1101. Pope *Leo* X. Canonized him in 1514. He has written an Expoſition upon the *Pſalms*. Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and ſeveral other Treatiſes which *F. Theodorus Petreius*, a *Carthuſian*, in 1611. put into three Volumes, Printed at *Cologne*. The firſt of which has the Life of St. *Bruno* in the Front, and yet the Criticks are perſuaded, that amongſt the Works which are attributed to him, there are ſome of *Bruno* of *Segni's*. *Arnulph Boſtius*, *Petrus Bleſenſis*, *&c.*

BRUNO, or *Brunon*, Brother to *Wittikind* King of the *Saxons*, ſwore Allegiance to *Charlemaign* about 785 and gave riſe to the Family of the preſent Princes of *Saxony*. Some hold that the *Guelphs*, Earls of *Altorff* and Dukes of *Bavaria*, are deſcended from him, and that the Earls of *Zollern*, and conſequently the Marquiſſes of *Brandenburg* owe their Original to the *Guelphs*; and others add, that the *Othos* of *Saxony*, who have been Emperors, were his Deſcendants. *Spener. Hiſt. Geneal.*

BRUNO, called *the Great*, Archbiſhop of *Cologne* and Duke of *Lorrain*, was Son to the Emperor *Henry* I. of *Saxony*, called the *Fowler*, and Brother to *Otho* I and to *Haldwige* Mother to *Hugh Capet*. He was well ſkill'd in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues; ſome aſcribe unto him Commentaries upon the Five Books of *Moſes*, and ſome Lives of Saints. He ſucceeded in 953. to *Wiefred* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, and was afterward Legate to the See of *Rome*. The Emperor *Otho* I. his Bother, gave him the Government of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*. He was concerned in all the great Affairs of his time, and died in 965. *Le Mire*, *Molan*, *Cratepolius*, &c.

BRUNO, Biſhop of *Wurtzburg* in *Franconia*, known by the Name of *Bruno Herbipolenſis*; He was Son to *Conrade*, Duke of *Carinthia*, and Uncle to the Emperor *Conrade* II. He died about the middle of the Eleventh Century. He is reputed the Author of Annotations on the *Pſalms*, on the *Canticles*, and on the reſt of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*; upon the *LORD's PRAYER*, the *Apoſtles Creed*, and that of St *Athanaſius*: Theſe Works were revis'd by *John Cochleus*, and are inſerted in the 10th Volume of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, Printed at *Cologne*. *Trithem De Script. Eccl. Miraeus in Auct. Poſſevin*, &c

St BRUNO, Biſhop and Apoſtle of *Pruſſia*: He is ſaid to be an *Italian*, and a *Benedictine* Monk; and that travelling into *Pruſſia* to preach the Goſpel, he converted a great Number of the Heathens; was Biſhop of the Country, and ſuffered Martyrdom *October* 15 in 1008. *Tirth.*

BRUNSBERG, or *Bronsberg*, a Town of *Poland* in *Royal Pruſſia*; ſtands upon a little River near the Gulph of *Dantzick*. *Brunsberg* has formerly been the Seat of the Biſhop of *Warmoland*, but is now Engag'd, or Morgag'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, being ſituated upon the Frontiers of Ducal *Pruſſia*. This Revolution has given it the Name of *Brandeburg*. See *Brandeburg*.

BRUNSBUTTEL, a ſmall Town of *Holſtein* in *Dithmarſon*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*. It is indifferent ſtrong, ſituated near the Mouth of the *Elve*, within two or three Leagues of *Gluckſtadt*.

BRUNSVIC, or *Brunſwick*, a Country of *Germany* in *Lower-Saxony*, with the Title of Dutchy, betwixt the Biſhopricks of *Halberſtat*, and *Hildeſheim*, the Country of *Lunenbourg* and *Weſtphalia*. *Brunſwick* is the Capital Town thereof, the others are *Goſlar*, *Gottinghen*, *&c.* Under the Name of *Brunſwick* is alſo comprehended all that the Princes of this Houſe poſſeſs in *Lower-Saxony*, where they form different Branches, and have the Dutchies and Countreys of *Lunenbourg*, *Gottinghen*, *Grubenhagen*, and *Gallemberg*, *Wolfembuttel*, *Hanover*, *Zell*, *Urzen*, *Danneberg*, *Garbug*, *Gifforne*, *Eimbech*, *Hamelen*, *&c.* This Country is good and fertile, well furniſh'd with Mines, and Stock'd with Game and Corn. It is watered by divers Rivers, the Chief of which are the *Weſer*, the *Oker*, the *Glein*, the *Humenaw*, the *Viper*, *&c.* Here are alſo divers fine Sources of Water, and vaſt Foreſts. Trade flouriſhed there formerly, but the laſt Wars have occaſioned a Change there, as well as in other parts of *Germany*. Here are ſtill very fine Towns, *Hanover*, *Gifforne*, *Wolfenbuttel*, *&c.* which laſt made a good defence in 1641. againſt the *French* and *Swedes*, who pretended to carry it by raiſing the Waters of the *Oker*, having for that purpoſe made Ditches below the Place. The Houſe of the Princes of *Brunſwick*, and *Lunenburg*, are deſcended from *Azo* of *Eſte*, Marquis of *Tuſcany*, who lived in the 11th Age, and about 1028. or 30. and followed the Emperor *Conrade* II. into *Germany*, where he Married *Cunegonde*, Siſter to *Guelph* III. of the Family of the ancient *Guelphs*, of whom it's ſaid he was the laſt.

BRUNSWICK, or *Brunſvic*, upon the *Oker*, *Brunopolis Brunſriga*, and *Brunonis vicus*, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower-Saxony*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. It's pretended that it was built about 868. by *Brunon*, Son to *Alphonſus* Duke of *Saxony*, who gave his name to it. The Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler* augmented it ſince, and divers other Princes have contributed in rendring it one of the beautifulleſt Cities of all *Germany*. It's form is almoſt ſquare, and it is half a *German* League in circuit. The River of *Oker* divides it into two. Here are five or ſix fair Squares, and fine Houſes, amongſt which the Town-Houſe is very magnificent, and ſeveral Churches that are all in the Proteſtants hands. For the Inhabitants of *Brunſwick* were among the firſt who ſubſcribed *Luther's* Doctrine. The Chief of theſe Churches is that of St. *Blaſius*. *Brunſwick* was one of the chief Hanſe Towns, and governed in manner of a Republick, pretending to have bought its Liberty from the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, which they have oppoſed vigorouſly, taking Arms to aſſert their Titles, but this City had always the advantage. In the 16th Age *Henry* the *Young* beſieged it, in 1542. 1550. and 1553. It ſuffered much during theſe Sieges; but with the help of their Confederates, ſtill maintained its Liberty. In 1569. the Diſputes that were betwixt the Dukes of *Brunſwic* and that City, were accommodated amicably upon theſe Conditions, that Duke *Julius*, Son to *Henry* the *Young*, aſſented to, *viz.* That the Senate ſhould render to the Duke the whole Bailiwick of *Aſſemburg* near *Wolfembuttel*; That the Duke ſhould alſo ſurrender the Bailiwicks of *Eich* and of *Wenthauſen* to the two Conſuls, in the Name of the Republick; and that he ſhould renounce for him and his Heirs all Claims to *Sate* and the *Old-ſtreet*, which *Henry* his Father pretended to be Part of the City of *Brunſwick*, mortgag'd by his Anceſtors, but not ſold to the Senate. This Agreement did not fully compoſe the Differences; for *Frederic-Ulric* laid Siege to *Brunſwick*, and preſſed it furiouſly in 1614. but the Hanſe Towns and the Dutch reſcued it from this Danger. The Duke levying new Forces the year following, forced it to render him Homage in 1617. ſo ſeemed to have put an end to all the Differences, which moſt of his Anceſtors had with this City. But his Succeſſors pretending other Rights, took their Meaſures ſo well, that they entirely ſubdued *Brunſwick* in 1670. It was then very ſtrong, they have fortified it regularly ſince, and put it in a condition of being no more able to revolt. In the mean time the numerous Garriſon which they keep there, and the noiſe of Arms, have driven thence moſt of the Merchants, and put a ſtop to Trade. *Brunſwick* is ſeated in a Plain, ſurrounded with a double Wall, and two deep Ditches, and in ſome places with three; in the reſt its fenced by Moraſſes between the Ditches, it hath a thick Rampart round the Town, planted with divers ſorts of Trees. *Bertius*, *Le Comment Germ Thuan*

BRUNUS, or *Brum*, (*Anthony*) a famous *Italian* Poet, who flouriſh'd in the beginning of this Age. He was Native of *Monduria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ſo much eſteemed for the Delicacy of his Wit, his Natural Mildneſs, his Merry Humour and Civility, that not only the moſt famous Academies of *Italy* thought it an Honour to admit him a Member of their Body; but the Learned, and Perſons of Quality, ſtrove to have ſhare in his Friendſhip. The Duke of *Urbin* invited him to his Court where he gave him a Place of Counſellor and Secretary of State. He died in 1635. as he was ending a Poem, Entituled,

The

The Metamorphoſis. The Works which we have of his, are, *Il Parnaſo. Lettre Grazie. Le Veneri. L'Epiſtole Heroiche, &c. L. Graſſo.*

BRUNUS, *(Conrade)* Canon of *Ausbourg*: He lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was counted a great Lawyer. He publiſhed a Treatiſe concerning Ceremonies, in Six Books: The reſt of his Works are, *De Hæreticis. De Sedi-tioſis. De Legationibus. De Imaginibus.* And likewiſe a Book againſt the *Centuriatores Magdeburgenſes.* They were Printed in one Volume at *Mentz*, in 1561. *Miræus de Script. Sæc. 16.*

BRUTIDIUS, *(Niger)* lived in the Reign of *Tiberius*: He was Scholar to *Apollodorus*, and wrote a Hiſtory, in which he gives *Tully* a high Character, as *Seneca* obſerves. *Tacitus* likewiſe makes mention of him. This *Brutidius* was very much in *Sejanus*'s Intereſt, and out-liv'd the Fall of that great Favourite; which made *Juvenal* ſay, That *the Fear of miſcarrying with his Friend, made him turn pale.*

——————————— *Palidulus mî*
Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius Aram.

Senec. Contr. 9. & Suaſ. Tacit. l. 3. Annal. Juven. Sat. 10, &c.

BRUTII, a People of *Italy*, which drew their Original from the *Lacedæmonians*, according to *Juſtin, lib.* 10. who placeth them in the extremity of *Italy*, in that part which was called *Great Greece*. They were diſtinguiſhed into *Ciſmontani* and *Tranſmontani*, and inhabited the Country now called the Furthermoſt *Calabria*, in the Southern part of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Inhabitants of *Lucania* called them *Brentians*, or *Brettians*, which in their Language ſignifies *Fugitives*, becauſe they having been their Slaves, ſhook off the Yoak, and went to ſettle on the other ſide the River *Laüs*. The *Romans* called them *Brutians*, as if one ſhould ſay *Brutiſh* People, by reaſon of their Clowniſhneſs, Stupidity, and the Cowardice which they ſhewed in the time of the Second *Punick* War, where, inſtead of fighting for the *Romans* againſt *Hannibal*, they ſubmitted baſely to this General; for which reaſon, they were never afterwards regarded, nor employed but in ſervile Works; and it's hence that the *Romans* called all thoſe *Brutians* who lived mean, and without Publick Offices. *Aul. Gell. Diod. Strabo.*

BRUTON, a good Market-Town of *Burton* Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Somerſetſhire*, graced with a fine Church, a Free-School, founded by King *Edward* VI. for the Education of Youth, and an Alms-Houſe for the Relief of the Poor.

BRUTUS, a King, often mentioned in the Annals of *Britain*, is ſaid to have been the Son of *Sylvius*, and he of *Aſcanius*, whoſe Father was *Æneas*, a *Trojan* Prince, who at the burning of *Troy*, made his eſcape with his Son *Aſcanius* and others; and after a tedious Voyage, arrived in *Italy*, where *Brutus* is ſaid to have been born. Being 15 years of Age, he happened to kill his own Father with an Arrow; for which unhappy Fact, being baniſhed by his Kindred, he retired into *Greece*, where he undertook the Deliverance of the *Trojans*, kept there in ſervile Condition by *Pandraſus*, then King, whom he had the good Fortune to make Priſoner; but gave him his Liberty upon theſe Conditions: That he ſhould give him his Daughter *Inogen* in Marriage, with a rich Dowry; and, That he ſhould provide Shipping, Proviſions, and Money, for the *Trojans* to depart the Land, and ſeek their Fortune elſewhere. Which being punctually performed by *Pandraſus*, they, under their Leader *Brutus*, ſet out with a Fleet, as 'tis ſaid, of 324 Sail. After two days ſail, they came to an Iſland then called *Leogetia*, but long before diſpeopled and left waſte by Sea-Rovers. There was however a Temple and Image of the Goddeſs *Diana* that gave Oracles, which *Brutus* thought fit to conſult before he went any further. Being adviſed by the Oracle to proceed Weſtward beyond the Realm of *Gaul*, he ſteer'd his Courſe accordingly; and after ſome Encounters on the *Africam* ſide, he happened to land at a place on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea on the ſide of *Italy*, where he found the Race of thoſe *Trojans* who came with *Antenor* thither, and whoſe Chief Leader was *Corinæus*, a Brave and Valiant Commander: Theſe join'd with *Brutus*, and being come to the *Aquitain* Ocean, caſt Anchor at the Mouth of the *Loire*, where they had ſeveral Conflicts with the Natives with different Succeſs *Touron*, a Valiant Nephew of *Brutus*, fell in the laſt Battel, whoſe Aſhes being left in that Place, gave Name to the City of *Tours*, built by the *Trojans*. *Brutus* finding his Power much leſſened, and that this was not the Place foretold him, leaves *Aquitain*, and landing where now ſtands *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*, he was ſoon ſatisfied that it was the Place promiſed by the Oracle. The Iſland, then called *Albion*, was only inhabited by a remnant of Giants, whoſe Tyranny had conſumed the reſt of the Inhabitants Theſe *Brutus* deſtroy'd, and with ſome reference to his own Name, called the Iſland *Britain*; in the Diviſion whereof, that part we now call *Cornwal*, fell by Lot to *Corinæus*. After this, *Brutus* built a City called *Troja Nova*, or *New Troy*, changed in time to *Troynovantum*, now *London*, and began to enact Laws. He Governed the Iſland 24 years, and at his Death divided it by Conſent amongſt his Three Sons, *Locrine*, *Camber*, and *Albanact*. The firſt had the middle part, called *Locgria*; *Cambria*, or *Wales*, fell to *Camber*; and *Albania*, now *Scotland*, to *Albanact*. Thus is made out the Story of *Brutus*'s Planting of *Britain*, by thoſe that maintain the ancient *Britains* to be an Offspring of the *Trojans*: But many count the whole fabulous.

BRUTUS, (*Lucius Junius*) Son to *Junius*, who married the Daughter of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, King of *Rome*. This Name of *Brutus* was given him, becauſe he counterfeited the Fool, to avoid the Fury of *Tarquin the Proud*, his Uncle, who put his Father and Brother *Marcus Junius* to death. The Violence that *Tarquin*'s Son did to *Lucretia*, in 245 of *Rome*, gave occaſion to *Brutus* to perſuade the *Romans* to take Arms, and baniſh the Kings from *Rome*; which was accordingly effected, and *Brutus* declared Conſul with *L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, *An.* 245. in the 66th Olympiad, and about 509 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. He diſcharged this Office with ſuch Zeal for the good of the New Commonwealth, that having diſcovered that his two Sons had conſpired with the young Men of *Rome* to reſtore the *Tarquins*, he cauſed them to be brought to the Publick Place, where they were firſt ſcourged, and then beheaded. After that, he ſingled out one of *Tarquin's* Sons in a Battel, and fought ſo deſperately, that both of them were killed. *Florus, Liv. l.* 1.

BRUTUS, (*Marcus*) deſcended from the Family of Ancient *Junius*, according to ſome Authors; but others affirm him of a different Houſe; lived in the 700 of *Rome* He was a great Admirer of Learning. He compoſed an Abridgment of the Annals of *Fannius*, of *Cælius*, and ſome other Works. His Contempt of Riches was ſo great, that he refuſed the Charge of Quæſtor of the *Gauls*, an Employment of great Gain. He preferred the Philoſophy of the Stoicks to the reſt. He ſided with *Pompey* during the Civil War; and after the Death of this Great Man, was pardoned by *Cæſar*, who beſtowed great Favours upon him. The Love he had for the Liberty of his Country, rendred him Ungrateful towards his Benefactor; ſo that with a great many Conſpirators, he murthered him in full Senate, in the 710th of *Rome*, 44 before Jeſus Chriſt. This Piece of Ingratitude is pretty well expreſſed in the famous Gallery of the Palace of the Great Duke of *Florence* There is a Head of *Brutus* begun by *Michael Angelo*; but ſtill unfiniſhed: An Ingenious Gentleman has given the Reaſon of it in a Diſtich engraven in Copper under the Head, thus:

Dum Bruti Effigiem Sculptor de marmore ducit,
In mentem ſceleris venit, & abſtinuit.

After the Death of *Cæſar*, *Brutus* withdrew into *Macedonia*, joined *Caſſius*, and was overcome by *Auguſtus* and *Antonius*, in the *Philippick* Fields, in the 712th of *Rome*: So that fearing he ſhould fall into the hands of his Enemies, he obliged his Friend *Strato* to kill him. His Wife *Porcia*, upon the news of his Death, made her ſelf away. *Liv. Flor. Suet*

BRUTUS, (*Peter*) a *Venetian*, and Biſhop of *Cattara* in *Dalmatia*, lived to the year 1490. He was a good Linguiſt, and wrote an Excellent Book againſt the *Jews*, with ſome other very valuable Pieces. *Trithem. De Script. Eccleſ*

BRUXEL, a ſmall Town of *Germany* in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and Dioceſe of *Spiers*: It belongs to the Biſhop, and is ſituated upon the River *Saltz*, about 2 or 3 Leagues from the *Rhine*.

BRUXELS, or *Bruſſels*, a Town of the *Low Countries*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Brabant*, Seat of the Chancelery and Court of *Brabant*: The Council of State, the Courts for the Exchequer, and the War, are held here, it being the ordinary Reſidence of the Prince, or Governour, whom the King of *Spain* keeps in the *Low Countries*. It is ſituated upon the ſmall River of *Sinne*, or *Saine*, which diſcharges it ſelf in the *Schelde*, by a Canal of the length of five Leagues, which was made in 1561. It is built part in the Plain, and part upon a Hill, extreamly pleaſant, environed with a double Wall, pretty far diſtant from each other, having betwixt both, Eaſtward, the Court, with a fine Park. *Bruxels* is about 4 Leagues from *Louvain*, and as many from *Nivelle*, near the Foreſt of *Soignies*. It is one of the greateſt, beautifulleſt, and beſt Peopled City's of the *Spaniſh Low Countries*. The River *Sinne*, which waſhes it in ſeveral places, is no ſmall Ornament to it: The Two Branches of the great Canal are the Lower City, bordered with great Keys, filled with a prodigious Number of Boats, that come thither from the Sea by the *Schelde*. This makes *Bruxels* a Trading Town, as well as its ſeveral Manufa-

ctures. There are Fifty two Trades, divided into Nine Guilds, or Companies, called the *Nine Nations*. Here you find some Footsteps of the Ancients Fancy for the Number Seven; for there are Seven Gates, Seven principal Churches, Seven considerable Families, and Seven Sheriffs, who have the care of Affairs. The Streets of *Bruxels* are beautiful, its Houses well built, its Market-places and Squares spacious, and its Fountains and Palaces magnificent. That of the Governour stands on a rising Ground, with rich Apartments and fine Gardens. The Chapel belonging to it is also very curious: The King's Palace, the Town-House, and the Churches deserve to be seen by Strangers. Among the Churches, the Collegial, Dedicated to St. *Gudule*, is the Chief, and the most ancient, where they pretend to have an Host, stabbed by a *Jew* in Indignation, at the supposed Presence of the Body of Christ, which shed Blood out of the Wound; whereupon, they say, the *Jew* was immediately struck with Death; whereas his Life and Conversion had been a greater Proof. It is adorned with rich Paintings, divers Statues, and costly Furniture. In 1695. while the Confederates were busie in the Siege of *Namur*, and Prince *Vaudemont* too weak to oppose the *French* Army; the latter, under the Command of the Duke *de Villeroi*, so severely Bombarded this Place, that a great part of it was reduced to Ashes. *Guichard. Sand. Miræus, Notit. Eccl. Belg.*

BRUYS. (*Peter*) born, as is believed, in the Mountains of *Provence*, or *Dauphine*, in *France*, in the 12th Century: He Preached at *Toulouse* 10 years, and solidly impugn'd Mass, Prayers for the Dead, and other Tenets of the Church of *Rome*, out of Scripture; for which he was persecuted, and at last burned alive at St. *Gille's*. *Moreri* calls him an Heresiarch, Founder of the *Petrobrusians*; and says he held, That People ought rather to have an Indignation than Veneration for the Cross on which our Saviour suffered: That he condemned *Pædobaptism*, and was for pulling down of Churches.

BRYDALL, (*John*) of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Son and Heir of *John Brydall* of the *Rolls* Liberty, Esq; who was a Batchelor in the Civil Law, a good Mathematician, well skill'd in the Oriental Tongues, and Secretary to Three Masters of the *Rolls*, (viz.) Sir *Charles Cæsar*, *John* Lord *Culpeper*, and Sir *Harbottle Grimston*. He was likewise Captain-Lieutenant of the Foot-Regiment of Auxiliaries, consisting of Gentlemen, Officers, and Servants, belonging to the Inns of Court and Chancery, raised against the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* I. for the Defence of the University and City of *Oxford*, and Commanded by *Edward* Lord *Littleton*, Keeper of the Great Seal. Captain *Brydall* was so remarkably Famous for the Managing a Pike, that he was once commanded upon an Exercise before the Prince of *Wales*, in *Christ-Church* Quadrangle, where, after some lower Essays by way of Flourish, he toss'd three gag'd Pikes at once, to the great Satisfaction and Surprize of the Prince and Company: And for his Dexterity in this Performance, and his Loyalty to the King, had a Patent for a Coat of Arms, blazon'd as follows: Argent, three Mullets in bend Gules, double cottiz'd Azure; upon a Canton Gules, a Portcullis Or: The Crest, upon a Helmet proper, mantled Gules, doubled Argent, and Wreath of his Colours, an Arm attired Azure, turned up Argent; the Hand proper, holding three Pikes Or, headed Argent

BRYENNIUS, (*Nicephorus*) who bore the Quality of *Cæsar* and *Augustus*, because of his Alliance with *Alexis Comnenus*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, was as considerable by his Wit, as by his Birth and Employments. He was born at *Orestia*, a Town of *Macedonia*, where his Father making some Enterprize against the Empire, obliged the Emperor *Nicephorus Botoniates* to send against him *Alexis Comnenus*, then General of his Army, who caused his Eyes to be pull'd out. But observing a great deal of Wit and Majesty in the Person of his Eldest Son, of whom I speak, he married to him his Daughter *Anne Comnene*, so famous by her Writings. When *Alexis* came to the Empire, he gave his Son-in-Law the Quality of *Cæsar*; but would not hearken to the Empress *Irene*, who having extraordinary Love for the Princess *Anne* her Daughter, did what she could to make him declare *Bryennius* his Successor, to the Prejudice of *Jean Comnene* her Son. After the Death of the Emperor, *Jean Comnene* having taken upon him the Government of the Empire, the Empress *Irene*, and her Daughter *Anne*, would fain have put *Bryennius* in his room; but he would not content to it. He was afterwards sent, about 1137. to besiege the City of *Antioch*, where falling sick, he died after his return, at *Constantinople*. The Historical Memoirs which he has left of the Actions of *Alexis Comnenus*, his Father-in-Law, shew well enough, that his Employments and Affairs did not hinder him to apply himself to his Study. He writ them, as he testifies himself in his Preface, at the Solicitation of the Empress *Irene*, his Mother-in-Law. This Work which he divides into Four Books, begins at the the Reign of *Isaac Comnenus*, a long time before his Father-in-Law came to the Empire, and contains what passed under this Emperor and his Successors, *Constantine Ducas*, *Romanus*, *Diogenes*, and *Michael Ducas*, *Parapinaces*; ends with the Account of the Expedition that *Nicephorus Botoniates* undertook against *Nicephorus Melissenus*, who, with the Assistance of the *Turks*, went to make himself Master of the Empire. Father *Poussin* the Jesuit, has translated this Work, which he caused to be printed in Greek and Latin, with Notes, at *Paris*, in 1661. and in 1670. were added the Historical and Philological Remarks of *Charles du Fresne*. *Zonar. Annal. Tom.* 3.

BUA, the Name of the King of *Tonquin*, who indeed has little besides the Name of Prince, the whole Authority being lodged in the *Choüa*. See the Article *Tonquin*, in the Title of the Kings and Government.

BUA, which those of the Country call *Chiovo*, a small Island of *Dalmatia*, near that of *Taucor Troghir*, which are joined by a Bridge: They are near *Spalatro*, and belong to the *Venetians*. *Plinius* has spoken of the Isle of *Bua*; and *Ammianus Marcellinus* makes also mention thereof, under the Name of *Bous*. See *John* of *Lucio*, *Descr. Dalm.*

BUABIN, an Idol of the People of *Tonquin*, betwixt *China* and *India*, whom they invoke when they are about building a House, *&c.* They erect an Altar, and call some of the *Bonzes* to offer Sacrifices upon it to this Idol. After the Sacrifice is over, they prepare a Feast of the Meats which have been offered; then they present to this false Divinity several gilded Papers, which have some Magick Words writ in them; and afterwards burn these with Perfumes before the Idol, to oblige it, by this Ceremony, to preserve the Structure they were about from all unlucky Accidents. *Tavern. Voyage des Indes.*

BUBONA, a Goddess of Pagan Antiquity, to whom was ascribed the Care of Oxen and great Cattel.

BUBOICI, (*John Nicholas*) Bishop of *Sagena* in the Island of *Corsica*, lived towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. In 1496. he published a Book at *Naples*, *De Origine & Rebus Gestis Turcarum*; which is bound with *Chalcocondylas*.

BUCCAFERREI, (*Jerome*) a celebrated Professor of Law at *Bononia*: He died in the year 1623. But his Works are Immortal; we have them in one Volume, containing 1400 Consultations; and 'tis to be hoped more of them will appear shortly. *Thomas. in Vit Vir. Illust.*

BUCCELLAIRE, Lat. *Buccellarius*, a kind of a Vassal amongst the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, and properly he who received *Buccellam*, the Morsel of his Lord, that is, who eat at his Table, or was kept by him. In the Laws of the *Visigoths*, *Lib.* 1. *Tit.* 2. by the Word *Buccellari*, is understood an Ancient Soldier, or a Gentleman holding a Fief, for which he obliges himself to serve in Person at the War. *Turneb*, *Advers.* 24. *Ch.* 46. quotes one *Maurice*, a certain *Greek* Author, who describes after what manner these were Armed. Their Armour was a Cuirass, or Coat of Mail, which hung almost to their heels. He adds, That they were a kind of Archers; and speaks in the same place of a certain Order of *Buccellaires*, who in times past were very much considered, and marched in Companies before and after him who had the General Command of the Army. *Suidas* seems to intimate, that they were *Gallogreeks* born. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *l.* 2. *c.* 8. of his History, remarks, That whilst the Emperour *Valentinian* made a Harangue to the People, one *Occylla*, a Buccellar belonging to *Aëtius*, came on a sudden, and run his Sword through his Body. There are some who hold, That these *Buccellaires* were those whom the *Latins* named *Latrones*, that is, Guards to a Prince, *quasi Laterones*, as *Plautus* expresseth himself in these Words: *Rex Seleucus me opere oravit maximo ut sibi Latrones cogerem.* *Albert* believes that these *Buccellars* were Thieves, who having received a Commission to make War in the East, gave themselves up to all manner of Licentiousness, and lived on Plunder and Rapine. *Spelm. Gloss. Archæol.*

BUCENTAURE, a Galeass, or great Gally of the Doge of *Venice*, adorned with fine Pillars on both sides, and gilt over from the Prow to the Stern. The Doge's Seat is upon the uppermost Deck, where the Standard of the Republick is displayed, with the Prince's Arms on the side. Justice is represented in Gold upon the Prow, holding a naked Sword in her Right Hand, and a pair of Scales in her Left. This Vessel is covered over Head with a kind of a Tent made of Purple Silk. It is in this Galeass that the Doge receives the great Lords and Persons of Quality that go to *Venice*, accompanied with the Ambassadors and Counsellors of State; and all the Senators seated upon Benches by him. This same Vessel serves also every year in the magnificent Ceremony of *Ascension day*, in which the Duke of *Venice* throws a Ring into the Sea to Espouse it, and to denote his Dominion over the Gulf of *Venice*. It's said, that the first Galeass of this kind was built in 1177. by order of *Sebastian Ziani* Duke of *Venice*, to receive the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, who came to make Peace with Pope *Alexander* III. and the Republick of *Venice*.

Others

Others believe that it was built in 1311. As to the Name, the Ancients called Centaurs, certain great Ships which had the Figure of a Centaur on the Stern; and ſome think that the Galeaſs of *Venice* was called *Bucentaure*, as if one ſhould ſay a great Centaur; the Particle Βε in *Greek*, being put at the beginning of Words ſignifies Great. The Elector of *Bavaria* cauſed to be built ſome few years ſince, a Ship as great and as magnificent as that of the *Venetians*, to which he has alſo given the Name of *Bucentaure*. He has ordered it to be launch'd on a Lake which is ſix Leagues in length. *Mezeray. Abrige. Chronol. &c.*

BUCEPHALIA, a City which *Alexander* the *Great* built in the *Indies*, in Honour of his Horſe *Bucephalus*. *Quintus Curtius* mentions it in the Ninth Book of his Hiſtory; and ſeveral Modern Authors think it is *Lahor*, Capital of the Province of *Pengab*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul. The Ancients placed it upon the River *Hydaſpes*, where ſtands the *Rawei* of our time. This City is ſpacious and fair, has a great many magnificent Moſques, great Palaces, and fine Gardens, with a good Caſtle.

BUCEPHALUS, the Name of *Alexander* the *Great*'s Horſe. This Name was given to Horſes whoſe Heads reſembled thoſe of Oxen; for Βοῦς in *Greek* ſignifies an Ox, and κεφαλὴ ſignifies Head, or to thoſe which had a very big Head; the Word βὸ in *Greek* being added to others to ſignifie a great bulk. The Horſes were alſo called *Bucephals*, who had the Figure of a Bulls-Head upon their Shoulders, or on their Rump. It is uncertain for which of theſe Reaſons *Alexander*'s Horſe got that Name. This Prince bought him for Sixteen Talents, of a *Theſſalian*, who kept excellent Horſes in the *Pharſalian* Fields; and never mounted him but when he went to fight ſome Battel. When this knowing Beaſt had his Harneſs on, he ſuffered none but *Alexander* to mount him, and would bend his Knees to receive him; but when his Saddle was off, the Groom manag'd him as he pleas'd. Being mortally wounded, he ran with an extraordinary ſwiftneſs, to carry *Alexander* far from the Enemies, and having reached a ſecure place, he fell down dead. *Alexander* reſolved to render his Memory immortal for ſo good a Service, erected him a magnificent Tomb, and cauſed the City of *Bucephalia* to be built at the place where he fell, after the Battel wherein *Alexander* vanquiſhed King *Porus*. *Pliny. Strabo, L.* 5.

BUCER, or *Beucer Martin*, was born at *Scheleſtat* in *Alſace* in 1491. quitted the *Dominican* Order in which he liv'd 15 years, and embraced the Reformation in 1521. Publiſh'd a Book of the Reaſons of this Change, and wrote a Dialogue againſt *Luther* under the Name of *Arbogaſtus*, and endeavour'd an Agreement between the Reformed Divines concerning the Lords Supper. He taught Divinity for 20 years at *Strasbourg*, where he was Miniſter, and was one of the chief Founders of the Reformation there, was employed in all the Conferences about Religion in his time. He refuſed to ſign the famous Accommodation called *Interim*; and a little after, was ſent for into *England* by Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. and made Profeſſor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, where he died in 1551. In 1555. in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, his and *Paul Fagi*'s Bodies were taken up, and burned; but Q. *Elizabeth*, in 1560 ordered their Tombs to be repaired. He wrote much, and upon different Subjects; was well skill'd in Greek and Hebrew, and a profound Divine. *Beza* ſpeaks advantageouſly of him; and *Calvin* writes thus of him in a Letter to *Viretus*: *Quam Multiplicem in Bucero jacturam fecerit Dei Eccleſia, quoties in mentem venit cor meum prope lacerari ſentio. Melch. Adam. Hoffm.*

BUCHAN, a Country in the North of *Scotland*, having the *German* Sea on the Eaſt and North, and the Counties of *Murray* and *Mar* on the Weſt and South. This Province is noted for good Paſturage and great Flocks of Sheep, whoſe Wooll is much eſteemed. There are no Rats in this Country; and if they be brought thither from elſewhere, they die immediately. Near the Caſtle of *Slanes* there is a Cavern, from the top of which there diſtils a ſort of Water which turns to Stone as faſt as it falls, and would quickly fill up the Cave, if it were not emptied. On the Coaſts of this Country is found yellow Amber, of which a quantity as big as a Horſe was ſeen there in the laſt Age; and on this Coaſt the Clak-Geeſe, ſaid to breed from the Logs of Fir-trees, are alſo found; but this is certain, that the ſaid Geeſe taſte exactly of Firr. The Rivers of this Country abound with Salmon, except that called *Ratra*, in which there is never one to be found. This County hath given the Title of Earl to ſeveral Families; as, to the *Cumins*, and the Family of *Quincy*, Earls of *Winchester*; and ſeveral times to Branches of the Royal Family of *Scotland*; one of whom was *John Stuart*, Earl of *Buchan*, Son to *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, who Commanded the 6000 *Scots* Auxiliaries, ſent to the Aſſiſtance of *Charles* VII. of *France*; and on *Eaſter* day defeated and killed the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Henry* V King of *England*, who Commanded the *Engliſh* at the Battel of *Baige*: In conſideration of which, the *French* King created the Earl of *Buchan* Conſtable of *France*; but in 3 years after, he was killed by the *Engliſh* at *Vernoil*. *Buchanan.*

BUCHANAN, (*George*) the famous *Scotch* Poet and Hiſtorian, was born in the County of *Lenox*, in the Highlands of *Scotland*, *Feb.* 1. 1506. His Family was Ancient, but of low Fortune; ſo that his Unkle *James Herriot*, was at the Charge of his Education; and after he had paſſed his trivial Schools at home, ſent him to *Paris*, where he followed his Studies, but chiefly Poetry; both becauſe of his Natural Inclination that way, and that he had been accuſtomed to it in his Youth: But e're he had been there two years, his Unkle's Death, and his own Sickneſs and Poverty, obliged him to return; and after his Recovery, he join'd the *French* Auxiliaries, then in *Scotland*, to learn ſomething of War: But this brought him into a Relapſe of his Diſtemper, and confin'd him that Winter. Next Spring he went to St. *Andrews*, to hear *John Major*'s Logicks, or rather Sophiſtry, as he ſays himſelf; and the Summer following accompanied him to *France*, where he imbibed *Luther*'s Doctrine, and ſtrugled with great Difficulties for two years; and was for three after, Grammar-Profeſſor at *Barbara*-College; during which time, the young Earl of *Caſſils* being much taken with him, he entertained him for 5 years, and carried him home to *Scotland*. *Buchanan* deſigning to return again to *Paris*, he was detained by the King, and was made Tutor to *James* his Natural Son. In the mean time, a Poem of his repreſenting St. *Francis* ſolliciting him in a Dream to take the Habit of his Order, provoked the *Franciſcans* ſo, that they ſought his Life as a *Lutheran*. Not long after the King's return from *France* with his Queen *Magdalene*, a Conſpiracy was diſcovered, wherein his Majeſty ſuſpecting the *Franciſcans*, ordered *Buchanan* to write againſt them; which he perform'd, under the Title of *Franciſcanus & Fratres*; whereupon Cardinal *Beaton* offered the King a great Sum for his Life; and *Buchanan* being committed, eſcaped from Priſon into *England* firſt, and then into *France*, where he found his Enemy, the Cardinal, Ambaſſador from *Scotland*; ſo that he retired from *Paris* to *Bourdeaux*, where, at the Invitation of *Andreas Govеanus*, he taught three years in the Publick Schools, and there he wrote his Tragedies: But the Cardinal having writ to the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux* to apprehend him, the Letters did providentially fall into the hands of ſome of *Buchanan*'s Friends; and in the mean time the King of *Portugal* having invited *Govеanus* thither, and to bring ſome Linguiſts and Philoſophers with him, *Buchanan* was applied to for one, and eaſily aſſented, eſpecially becauſe he had ſuch Learned Companions as *Nicholaus Gruchius*, *Guilelmus Garentæus*, *Jacobus Tevrus*, and *Elias Vinetus*. They ſucceeded excellently well at firſt; but *Andreas Govеanus* dying, their Enemies pick'd Quarels with them, put three of them into naſty Priſons; but were moſt ſpiteful againſt *Buchanan*, becauſe of his Poem againſt the *Franciſcans*: ſo that he was put into the Inquiſition, and after a year and half's Examination and Torment, leſt they ſhould ſeem to have cauſleſly vexed a Man of his Fame, they ſhut him up in a Monaſtery for ſome Months, to be diſciplined and inſtructed by the Monks, Men, he ſays, who were nor Learned nor Bad, but Ignorant of all Religion. 'Twas then that he tranſlated moſt of the *Pſalms* into Latin Verſe, which have made him ſo famous in the World. After this, he ſued for a Paſs from the King, who was unwilling to part with him, and gave him a Penſion, with Promiſe of better Preferment: But being wearied out with delay, he ſail'd from *Lisbon* to *England*, where he had great Offers made him in the Reign of *Edward* VI but did not think fit to accept them; ſo that he returned to *France*, about the time that the Siege of *Metz* was raiſed, on which, at the Importunity of his Friends, he wrote a Poem. From thence he was called over into *Italy* by *Cardinal de Coſſe* of *Breſcia*, who Governed that part of *Italy* belonging to *France*; and there he ſtayed with him and his Son *Timoleon* 5 years, till 1560. during which time he ſtudied the Holy Scriptures, returned to *Scotland* quickly after, entred himſelf into that Church, and was one of thoſe ſent by the States of that Kingdom, to prove their Accuſation againſt Queen *Mary* before Queen *Elizabeth*; and appointed Tutor to King *James* VI. in 1565. He died at *Edenburgh*, *Sept* 28 1582. But notwithſtanding his great Parts and Learning, he hath wrote ſome Books, which, in the Opinion of ſome Authors, have tarniſhed his Character; particularly *Camden* calls his Book *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, *A Damn'd Dialogue*; affirms it written at the Inſtance of the Earl of *Murray*; and that ſome Paſſages concerning the Precaroufneſs of that Crown, are contrary to the Credit of the *Scotch* Hiſtory. This Book, together with his Hiſtory, was prohibited and ſuppreſſed in the Reign of King *James* I. *as containing many things to be found fault withal, to be deſaced, and obliterated. Camden* adds, That his Book, called *The Detection*, written againſt *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, was condemn'd of Falſhood, by the Eſtates of the Realm of *Scotland*; and

that his Pen was byaſs'd by the Earl of *Murray*'s Liberalities, and his own partial Inclinations to that Nobleman: That he lamented his own Inſincerity before King *James*, for caſting ſo many Aſperſions upon the Queen his Mother, and wiſh'd he might live long enough to make a Publick Retractation, and wipe out the Calumnies, though it were with his Blood. Sir *James Melvill* reports, That *Buchanan* was Religious, but eaſily abuſed; and ſo facile, that he was led by every Company that he haunted, which made him Factious in his old days; for he ſpoke and wrote as thoſe who were about him inform'd him; for he was become careleſs, following in many things the vulgar Opinion: He was likewiſe Naturally Popular, and Extreamly Revengeful; of which unhappy Temper, this Hiſtorian gives ſeveral Inſtances. *Melvill's Memoirs, p.* 125. *Cambden's Elizabeth, p* 88, 95, 301. Part of the Elogies given him by the *Scaligers* and *Beza*, on the account of his *Pſalms*, is as follows:

Joſeph Scaliger ſays,

Nunq; ad Supremum perducta Poetica culmen
In te ſtat, nec quo progrediatur habet.
Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia Limes,
Romani Eloquii Scotia finis erit.

Jul. Cæſ Scaliger ſays of him,

Te natum ad alta Pegaſi cacumina,
Tepente ſuſceptum ſinu
Regina Sacri magna Calliope Soni
Liquore non noto imbuit,
Deditq; palmam ferre do tot gentibus,
Latina quot colit Cohors.

The Great *Beza* writes of him thus:

Ut te Roma licet Scotorum ad littora natum,
Æquoreas inter cautes atq; horrida Cete,
Tanquam urbe in media civem ſibi vindicet ortum:
Inde autem Magnæ Mantua clara Maronis
Jactet ſtirpe ſatum, at contra Verona Catulli
Aſſerat hanc Venuſinus, & hinc Peligna, & inde,
Cordyba te repetat, repetat quoq; Bibilis inde,
At Patrem interea Buchananum Scotia jactet,
Una tuum felix tantis Natalibus, una
Maſſe quoq, ingenii tanta virtute Georgi,
Et rerum & Latii ſpoliis ornatus opimis,
Incedisq; omni major, Buchanane, triumpha.

BUCHOLSERUS, (*Abraham*) a *German* Proteſtant Miniſter, lived in the Sixteenth Century: He compoſed a Chronology from the beginning of the World, unto 1580 under the Name of *Iſagoge Chronologica*. He was a Native of *Schonau* near *Wittemberg*, and died at *Freiſtadt* in *Sileſia*, where he had been Miniſter, *June* 4. 1584. being 55 years of Age. Beſides that Work, he has left a Catalogue of the *Roman* Conſuls, Chronological Tables, which his Sons, *George* and *Scultet*, have augmented; and other Pieces of Chronology. He ſtudied at *Francfort* and *Wittemberg*, and learned Divinity under *Melanchthon*. *Melch. Adam. Teſtes.*

BUCHIS, a Country of *France*, in the *Landes* of *Bourdeaux*, near *Medoc*. The Head or Cape of *Buchs* is a ſmall Principality under the Title of *Captalat*, and its Inhabitants are thought to be deſcended of the ancient *Boians*, or *Boiæ*. It had Lords named *Captals* of *Buchs*, of the Houſe of *Foix* and *Candale*.

BUCKINGHAM, *New Buckenham*, a Market Town of *Launditch* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Norfolk*, from *London* 80 M.

BUCKINGHAM, the Name of an ancient Family in *England*, who have had their Seat at *Buckingham* near *Reading*, *Berks*, ſince the Seventh of *William* the *Conqueror*, and from this Family all the *Buckingham*s in *England* are deſcended. The Title is at preſent enjoyed by Mr. *Thomas Sheffield*. Of this Family was *John* Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in 1611. tranſlated to *Ely* in 1627. who had for his Bearing, in a Field Or, Two Pallets between five croſs Croſlets, Fitchy in Sable.

BUCKHOLD (*John*) or *John* of *Leyden*, was a Botcher of that City, a Crafty, Eloquent, Subtil, Counterfeit, Changeable and Seditious Fellow, he was one of thoſe called *Anabaptiſts*, and ſet up at *Munſter*, whither he was ſent by *John Matthias*, one of the Ringleaders of thoſe Enthuſiaſts; ſo that he, with *Rotman*, *Knipperdoling*, *Knippenburch* and *Krachtin*, ſpread their Errors in private Conventicles at *Munſter*, and running about the Streets in Enthuſiaſtical Raptures, cryed out, *Repent and be Baptized, otherwiſe the heavy Wrath of God will fall upon you*. This happened *An.* 1533. A little after they broke out into a Tumult, ſeized the Palace and Magazines, and cryed out aloud, That all were to be deſtroyed as Heathens, who would not Embrace *Anabaptiſm*. Hereupon enſued Skirmiſhes, and afterwards a Truce, on condition that every one ſhould quietly follow what Religion they profeſſed; but the *Anabaptiſts* conſpired to drive all the Proteſtants out of the City, and for that end ſent for all of their own Opinion from Neighbouring Cities, ſo that thoſe who conſulted their own ſafety, left *Munſter*. Whereupon the Enthuſiaſts degraded the Senate, choſe another, and made their Ringleaders Conſuls; then they plundered all Places, Sacred and Prophane, turning out the other Citizens, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, and ſeizing their Poſſeſſions; and the poor People being thus Treated, were no leſs barbarouſly uſed by the Soldiers, who had blocked up the Avenues without, who killed many of them, ſo that abundance of Godly and ſober People were forced to ſtay within, though involved in Blood and Tears. *John Matthias*, the great Prophet of the *Anabaptiſts*, being killed, *Knipperdoling* pretended a Revelation that *Buckhold* muſt ſucceed him, that the Great Men ought to be degraded, the Poor exalted, and Churches demoliſhed; and *Buckhold* delivered *Knipperdoling* the Executioner's Sword. In the meantime the Biſhop's Forces, who had beſieged the City for ſome Months, made an Aſſault to have taken it by Storm but loſt 4000 Men, and all hopes of reducing it by Force, yet continued the Siege. Three days after this *Buckhold* pretended to be Dumb, and in imitation of *John Baptiſt*'s Father, made Signs for a Tablet, wherein he wrote down Twelve Men, who were to be the Twelve Elders of *Iſrael*, and manage all things as in the *New Jeruſalem*, for which he pretended a Divine Command, and then aſſumed to himſelf the Title of a King, Marrying Three Wives, one of them the Widow of *Matthias*, their firſt Ringleader, who was ſlain in a Sally, and her he called Queen. The Soberer Part of the Citizens being moved with Indignation, ſeized the falſe Prophet *Knipperdoling*; but he was quickly releaſed by his deluded Diſciples, who murdered 49 of the ſaid Citizens in a barbarous manner, tearing them in pieces with Hooks. On the 24th of *June*, 1534. *Tuyſentſchryver*, another pretended Prophet, counterfeited a Revelation, That *Buckhold* was to be exalted to Royal Dignity, and the Eternal Throne of his Father *David*, which he was to poſſeſs with greater Dignity than he; the Common People tore their Hair for Grief, but durſt not oppoſe him, ſo that he was inveſted with the *Regalia*, and appointed his Officers of State in every thing reſembling a King, and indeed, with the Gold which they had plundered, and other Materials; his Veſtments were as ſumptuous as thoſe uſed by Emperors in their greateſt Solemnities. Nor was his Attendants leſs magnificent, the Sword carried before him was enriched with Jewels and Diamonds of great Value, and another carried a Bible with a Golden Crown, adorned with ſuch ſparkling Jewels as dazled the Beholders Eyes. His Title was *The King of Juſtice, The King of the New* Jeruſalem. He had a ſtately Throne erected in the Market-place, and cauſed Money to be Coined with this Inſcription, *Verbum caro factum quæ habitat in Nobis*. About *Bartholomewtide* after, *Tuyſentſchryver* ſounded a Trumpet through the Streets, inviting all to the Lord's Palace, where all that came were magnificently entertained, the Mock-King, Queen and Courtiers attending them, and *Buckhold* himſelf gave every one a Loaf of Unleavened Bread, ſaying, *Take, Eat, and Celebrate the Lord's Death*: and his Queen carried about the Cup in like manner, and thus they had a Mock-Sacrament. This being performed, *Tuyſentſchryver* preached a Mock-Sermon, and pretended that he had Orders from Heaven to ſend Twenty eight Men from that City to Preach their Doctrine through the World, and having named and aſſigned them their Quarters, their King, after Supper, about the ſecond Watch, ſent them away, giving each of them a Piece of Gold, charging them, that neglecting their own Safety they ſhould depoſite it for a Note of condemnation where ever they beſtowed it. They went accordingly to their Poſts, Inveighing out, *Repent, and be Re-baptized, or you are undone*, but the Magiſtrates of the ſeveral Cities hereupon ſeized them, all of them except one were hanged; at their Examination they told, that they were ſent by God, to perſuade the People to be Re-baptized, and have all things in Common, and to leave the Golden Coin of Condemnation among thoſe that refuſed; adding, That the true Goſpel had not been Preached ſince the Time of Chriſt and the Apoſtles; but that there were Two Prophets, the Progeny or Truth it ſelf, ſhipt down from Heaven, viz. *John* of *Leyden*, and *David George*: That the Pope was a falſe Prophet, and *Luther* worſe than he. And being asked why they had baniſhed and plundered the Citizens of *Munſter*, they anſwered, That it was now the Time when the Meek and Humble ſhould inherit the Earth, and that they imitated the *Iſraelites* who robbed the *Egyptians* of their Jewels and Ear-Rings. After this they diſpatched their Miſſionaries to *Amſterdam*, *Leyden*, and other Towns, where they occaſioned many Diſorders and Tumults: And in the latter end of 1553 *Buckhold* ſent out a cunning Soldierly Fellow with a great Sum to Levy Soldiers in

Zealand

Zealand, and raiſe the cloſe Siege; which he manged ſo cunningly, with the Aſſiſtance of thoſe of his Party, that having got together ſome Hundreds of Soldiers, he ſeized on a Monaſtery, called *Old Munſter*, and having plundered it, encamped there; but *George Skench*, then Governor of *Friezland*, attacked, and after a gallant Defence, overcame them, killing all but 60, who were hanged at *Loverd*; and their Leader *John Geel*, who eſcaped to *Amſterdam*, and by the help of *John Campenſis*, and *Hans Gothelet*, a ſtrong and Warlike Fellow, contrived, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Anabaptiſts*, to ſeize that City, and accordingly attempted it on the 10th of *May*, but were defeated, *Geel* and *Gothelet* ſlain, and *Campenſis* taken and hanged; and at the ſame time *David George* endeavoured to raiſe Commotions in *Utrecht*. Thoſe of *Munſter* being at laſt reduced to Famine, *Buckhold* promiſed that the Siege ſhould be raiſed before *Eaſter*, appointed Guards for his own Security, and promiſed Money and Preferment to his Captains, as that they ſhould be Dukes, Electors, *&c.* One of his Queens, formerly a Glover-Wench, having ſaid that Famine came not from God, he ſtruck off her Head in the Market-place, charging her with Adultery, while her Fellow Queens ſung a Hymn, beginning, *Glory be to God on high.* Eaſter being come, and no Deliverance appearing, the People grew more and more uneaſie, and he pretending to be ſick, promiſed to appear to them in ſix days time, and that the Deliverance which he had promiſed them was Spiritual, and that all who had followed him were freed from their Sins. Many, for Hunger, revolted to the Beſiegers, not ſo much in hope of Compaſſion, as to accelerate the end of their miſerable Lives, being pinched with the Extremity of Famine, inſomuch that they eat Dogs, Mice, Rats, yea, and the very Fleſh of the buried Carcaſſes, and yet the Wretch *Buckhold* had two Months Proviſions at his own Houſe. At laſt *John Longſtrat*, one of his Noblemen, Privy-Counſellors and Confidents, undertook in a Fortnight to relieve the City with Proviſions and Men; and getting out on this Pretence, for a Sum of Money and his Pardon, he betray'd the City to the Biſhop, and ſo returning to the City, aſſured *Buckhold* on his Faith and Reputation, that the Supplies would arrive on St. *John*'s Eve about 10 at Night, for which end he got one of the Gates opened, and letting in a Party of the Biſhop's, the Guards were quickly cut off; the Alarm being given, *Buckhold* and his Courtiers getting into a Body, drove the Biſhop's Forces back, and the Citizens ſhut the Gates again; but they without breaking them open, diſplay'd their Colours, and entering, had a Bloody Fight in the Market-place, where the Butcher King, with *Knipperdoling* and *Krachting*, were taken, which ſo diſcouraged the reſt, that they fled and hid themſelves; The Soldiers ſacked the City unmercifully for ten days, and found as much Proviſion in *Buckhold*'s Palace, as would have ſerv'd 200 Men two Months. This happened in 1535. *Buckhold* was carried before the Biſhop at *Dulmen*, within three Leagues, who ſpoke to him thus: *O thou Caſtaway of Mankind! By what means haſt thou corrupted and deſtroyed my People? Buckhold* anſwered undauntedly, *O thou Pope! Have we done thee any Wrong, by delivering into thy Hands a well fortified and invincible City; but if thou thinkeſt thy ſelf any way endamaged by us, hearken to our Advice, and thou ſhalt be eaſily enriched?* The Biſhop hardly refraining from Laughter, deſired to know the Secret; and he reply'd, *Put me in an Iron Cage, and cover it with Leather, and carry me about for a Show, and if thou takeſt but a Penny from every one for the Sight of me, it will do more than repay the Charges of the War.* He was ſhow'd to all the Chief Captains and Eccleſiaſticks of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, who diſputed with him, and brought him to a Nonplus; and he to obtain Life, deſired another Diſputation, and promiſed to reduce all the *Anabaptiſts* elſewhere, and be obedient to the Magiſtrates; but on the 20th of *January* 1536 he and his Companions were brought to *Munſter*, and after ſome time ſpent to convince them of their Offences he acknowledged them, and caſt himſelf wholly upon Chriſt; but the reſt continued Obſtinate. Next day he was faſtned to a Stake, and pull'd Piecemeal by two Executioners with red hot Pincers. The firſt Pains he ſuppreſſed, but afterwards implored God's Mercy. Thus he was Treated for above an hour, and at length, to haſten his Death, run through with a Sword. His Companions dy'd obſtinate, being puniſh'd in the ſame manner, and all their Carcaſſes were put into Iron Baskets, and hung out upon St. *Lambert*'s Tower. *Sleidan*'s *Commentar.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or *Bucks*, Lat. *Buckingamenſis Comitatus*, is a midland County of *England*, ſo called from *Buckingham*, the chief Place. It's a long narrow County, having Northward, *Northamptonſhire*; *Barkſhire* to the South, bounded Eaſtward with *Bedford* and *Hartfordſhire*, and Weſtward with *Oxfordſhire*, ſo that it reaches in length, from North to South about 40 Miles, in breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, ſcarce 18; the whole divided into Eight Hundreds, wherein are 15 Market-Towns, and 185 Pariſhes. This County, together with *Bedford* and *Hartfordſhires*, was the ancient Seat of the *Catteuchlani*, in the time of the *Heptarchy*, a Province of *Mercia*, and is now in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*. A Country bleſt with healthful Air, and with a rich and fertile Soil, yielding abundance of Corn, Graſs, and Marle. *Chiltern* Hills run through the midſt, and divide the whole Country into two Parts. In the Vales, particularly in the Vale of *Ailsbury*, are bred abundance of Sheep, much valued for their fine Wooll; and ſuch is the Improvement of Paſture in theſe Parts, that one Field, called *Berry-Field*, in the Mannor of *Quarrendam*, has been lett for 800 *l. per Annum*. This County, beſides the Two Knights of the Shire, ſends Twelve Members to Parliament, *viz.* out of *Buckingham*, *Ailesbury*, *Chipping Wicomb*, *Agmundeſham*, *Wendover*, and *Great Marlow*. Its firſt Earl was *Walter Giffard*, a great Man among the *Normans*, whoſe Son *Walter* dy'd in 1164. In 1377. *Richard* II conferred this Title upon his Uncle, *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*. *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford* was the firſt created Duke of *Buckingham*, in 1444. *Edward*, the laſt of this Race, was Beheaded in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in 1521. after which this Title lay vacant till 1623. when *James* I. created *George*, Viſcount *Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*; his Son *George* ſucceeded him, who died *April* the 16th, 1687 without Iſſue, and left the Title vacant. *Buckingham*, the chief Town of this Shire, lies 44 Miles North Weſt and by Weſt from *London*, in a fruitful Soil, waſhed on all ſides by the *River Ouſe*; but on the North it has Three Stone Bridges over this River, was Walled before the Conqueſt in 915 by *Edward* the Elder, to ſecure it againſt the *Danes*; and in After-times there was a Caſtle built here, which is now entirely ruined. This Town is a Corporation, and ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

BUCKOR, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the States of the *Great Mogul*. This Kingdom is ſituated betwixt *Hendowns* and *Jeſſelmere*, which is on the Eaſt thereof. It has the Kingdom of *Tatta* on the South, that of *Multan* on the North, and on the Weſt that of *Hayacen* and *Perſia*. The City ſtands upon the River *Indus*, which runs through the Kingdom of *Buckor*, and there receives the Rivers *Rawei* and *Caul*.

BUDA, or *Offen*, the Capital City of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*. The pleaſant ſituation of this City obliged the Kings of *Hungary* to make it their ordinary Reſidence. *Sigiſmund*, King of *Hungary*, who was Crowned King in 1387. and was afterward Emperor, beautified it with ſeveral ſumptuous Palaces, and cauſed the Caſtle to be built, where afterwards his Succeſſors kept their Court. This City paſſed for one of the beautifulleſt of the Kingdom, before the *Turks* had it; but whilſt it was in their Poſſeſſion, they ſuffered the fineſt Buildings to fall to Ruine. It is built on the Right ſide of the *Danube*, upon a Mountain, which makes its Situation very advantageous. *Peſt* is on the other ſide, a little below it; and there is commonly a Bridge of 60 Boats, which ſerves for a Communication from the one to the other. The Lower City, called *Waſſerſtadt*, or Town of the *Jews*, which is like a Suburb, reacheth from the Upper City to the *Danube*, on the ſame ſide. The Upper City takes up all the Declivity of the Mountain, and is fortified with good Walls, which have Towers at certain diſtances, after the ancient manner. The Caſtle is at the Extremity of the City Eaſtward, upon a Hill, which commands the greateſt part of it. It is ſurrounded with a very deep Ditch, and defended by old faſhioned Towers, and ſome Modern Fortifications, which take up all the Hill from the Wall of the Upper City to the *Danube*. This City was taken by *Solyman* II. in 1526 *Ferdinand*, the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, re-took it the next year after. In 1529. *Solyman* made himſelf Maſter of it again, after the Garriſon had ſtood Eleven Aſſaults, and reſtored it to the Waywod of *Tranſilvania*, who had loſt it before. *Ferdinando*, in 1540 or 1541. attacked it again, when *Solyman* coming the third time to relieve it, raiſed the Siege, and made himſelf Maſter of the Place by Stratagem and Surpriſe, and ſo took it from the Queen, whom he came to aſſiſt. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke beſieged it again in 1598. and after in 1601 but with no Succeſs. The Duke of *Lorrain* ſate down before it in 1684 from *July* 14 to *Novemb.* 1 but was forced to raiſe the Siege and leave it; but re-inveſted it the 15th of *June* 1686 but was forced to raiſe the Siege, and to make Peace with *Mahomet* III. In fine, the Imperialiſts took it from the Infidels the 2d of *Septemb* 1686. after a Siege of two Months and a half, of which we have many Relations, the beſt of which ſeems to be that which is contained in the Hiſtory of the late Troubles of *Hungary*, *Pag.* 5. The 15th of *June* the Two Bodies of the Army advanced equally, that of the Elector of *Bavaria* encamped at *Mohatz* and Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, with the Cavalry at *Dotkamp*, oppoſite to one another, the *Drauba* lying betwixt them. The ſame day the Count of *Staremberg* having received Orders

Orders to make the Infantry advance, and to encamp at *Maretz*, arrived there with all the Troops, and part of the Baggage of the Army which had not been imbarked. The 16th Prince *Charles* went to encamp with the Horſe at St. *Andrew*, Count *Staremberg* with the Foot at *Poſtkam*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* to *Wailan*, ſo that the Infidels, from the Ramparts, could ſee the Chriſtians on both ſides the *Danube*, yet they made no Motion. The 18th, all the Infantry having joyned the Army, Prince *Charles* ordered them to advance; and the Order was no ſooner given, but the whole Army marched, and the Place was inveſted on all ſides. They begun the ſame day to make a Bridge of Boats, as well for the Paſſage of the Troops of *Bavaria*, as for Communication with the other ſide of the *Danube*, and afterwards reſolved to attack the Town in four different Places; The firſt Attack, on the ſide of the Lower Town, was commanded by Prince *Charles*, and carried on by the Imperial Troops: The Second on the ſide of the Caſtle, by the Elector of *Bavaria*: The Third by the Troops of *Saxony*, and the Fourth by thoſe of *Brandenburg*. The 19th Prince *Charles* cauſed the Army to approach to the Baths, and there fixed the general Quarter with ſome Regiments of Foot, within a quarter of a League of the City. On the 21ſt the Elector of *Bavaria* marched his Troops over the Bridge, and came to encamp at the Foot of Mount St. *Gerard*. The 22d the Prince of *Neubourg*, Grand Maſter of the Teutonick Order, arrived in the Camp with Count *Dunewald*. The next day, the Chriſtians began to batter the Waſſerſtad, and having made a ſufficient Breach, they entered it, whilſt the Infidels retired into the Upper City. On the 30th the Marquiſs of *Turlac* arrived in the Camp with the Troops of *Swedeland*, and at the ſame time arrived alſo the Auxiliary Troops of *Franconia* and *Suabia*, and Two Companies of *Paſſau* and *Ratiſcona*. The 2d of *July* the Troops of *Brandenburg* arrived under the Command of the Marſhal General *Schonen*. The 13th the Chriſtians made an Aſſault, and became Maſters of the Breach; but the Infidels ſpringing a Mine, ſeveral Volunteers of great Note, with a great Number of Soldiers, were killed or wounded. The 23d it was thought fit to ſummon the Beſieged. The Count *Koningſeck*, *Ayde de Camp* General, was ſent with an Interpreter and a Drummer to make the Summons. The *Turks* came to meet him, and took the Letter, which they preſented to the Governor. Upon this there was a Truce of Two Hours. The *Turks* brought a Letter wrapped in Scarlet, written by the Governor, in anſwer to that of Prince *Charles*; wherein he declared, that he was reſolved to make a vigorous Defence. After this Anſwer there was great Firing on both Sides. The 27th the Chriſtians gave a general Aſſault, and became Maſters of three Towers, at the Three Quarters of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, of the Marſhal of *Schonen*, General of the Troops of *Brandenburg*, and of the Elector of *Bavaria*. The Firſt of *Auguſt* the Beſieged ſent Two Aga's, who offered, in the Name of the Vifier of *Buda*, to reſtore this Place, with all its Dependencies, and what other Two Towns the Emperor ſhould make choice of, if he would make Peace; but Prince *Charles* being informed that the Emperor would do nothing, but with the Conſent of his Allies, he diſmiſſed the Aga's. On the 14th, the *Turks*, who came to the Relief of *Buda*, appeared in Battel Array: The Duke of *Lorrain* fought them; he took Eight Pieces of Cannon, and Forty Standards and Colours, with the loſs of about 200 Men. The next day there were found in the Field 2200 dead Bodies. The 22d the *Bavarians* ſeized on one of the Towers of the Caſtle. The 29th the *Turks* made another Attempt to enter into the City, but they were repulſed by the Chriſtians. The 31ſt they got Advice, that the Grand Vifier was extreamly diſſatisfied with the Two Baſſa's who commanded the Troops which the Chriſtians had defeated the 29th, and that his Army was but of about 30000 Men. Laſtly, the 2d of *September* was the general Aſſault given: The Elector of *Bavaria*, accompanied with the Prince of *Baden*, begun it, by attacking the Caſtle. A little while after, the Duke of *Lorrain*, attended by the Princes of *Croy*, *Newbourg*, and *Commercy*, the Generals *Souches*, *Diepenthal*, *Scherffemberg*, and the chief Volunteers of the Army, marched to the Aſſault. After a Hot Combat, which laſted an Hour, the Governor being killed upon the Breach, the *Turks* were diſheartened, and retired in Diſorder to the foot of a Wall of the Caſtle. The Imperialiſts being entred the City, made a terrible Slaughter. The Elector of *Bavaria* found a ſtronger Reſiſtance at the Caſtle; for the *Turks* who were there in their Retrenchments, nor knowing that the City was taken, defended themſelves with a great deal of Courage; at laſt, being overpowered, they ſet Fire, through Deſpair, to ſeveral Places of the City. After a great Maſſacre, the Elector of *Bavaria* cauſed Quarter to be given to near 2000 Men who were retired into the Caſtle, whilſt Count *Koningſeck* carried the ſame Orders to the Imperialiſts from the Duke of *Lorrain*. This they did, becauſe the Infidels might have defended themſelves yet a great while; for they had at their Head, the Aga of the *Janiſaries*, with the Baſſa's Lieutenant, the Mufti, and ſeveral other Officers, who were made Priſoners by the *Bavarians*: Moſt of the Women and Children were alſo ſaved. The Infidels being diſarmed, ſome were conducted to a Moſque, and the reſt left in the Caſtle, whilſt the Fire they had kindled in the City raged ſo far, that the Walls of the Houſes hardly eſcaped its Fury. The next day the Two Generals viſited the Place, and found in it above 400 Pieces of Artillery, four of which, of an extraordinary bigneſs, which they call the Four Evangeliſts. There was Ammunition alſo found in it for more than a Month. The Chriſtians did not loſe above 100 Men in this Action; and as they were preparing to go to attack the Grand Viſier in his Camp, they were informed that he had quitted it. There was a Treaſure of 300000 Ducats diſcover'd in the City, which had been put into the Baſſa's Hands, to uſe as he ſhould ſee occaſion. There were alſo 60000 Sequins found, with other Sums, buried in the Ground in divers Places. The Library of the ancient Kings of *Hungary*, ſo much augmented by *Matthias Corvinus*, being not in the leaſt damnified, was tranſported to *Vienna*. It is ſaid, that a Writing in Turkiſh Language, was found in the Mufti's Cloaths, which was an Order of the Grand Signior, to make Publick Prayers throughout the whole Extent of his Empire, to appeaſe the Wrath of God, who was irritated againſt the *Muſulmans*. *Buda* lies 49 German Miles North from *Belgrade*, and 54 South of *Vienna*. *Hiſt. of Troubles of Hungary*, *Tom.* 5.

BUDDESDALE, a Market Town in *Suffolk*, in *Hartesmere* Hundred, has a good Grammar-School, endowed with certain Scholarſhips aſſigned to *Cambridge*; from *London* 72 Miles.

BUDÆUS, *(William)* a *Frenchman*, Lord of *Merly Javille*, Councellor to the King, and Maſter of the Requeſts, was a great Ornament to his Country by his Erudition and Worth. He was ſecond Son to *John Budæus*, Lord of *Vere*, and of *Villiers*, and born at *Paris* in 1476. He raiſed himſelf happily above the ridiculous Cuſtom of his Times, when Perſons of Quality look'd upon Learning with Contempt; and with ſo much the greater Glory, that he never had any Maſter to teach him, nor Rival to inſpire him with Emulation. His Knowledge in the *Greek* Tongue was ſuch, that *John Laſcaris*, the Learnedſt of the *Grecians* of his time, ſaid he might be compared to the moſt excellent Orators of old *Athens*. That of his Works, which got him moſt Reputation, is his Treatiſe of ancient Coins, Intituled, *De Aſſe*, wherein he ſhewed, that he could unfold all the Myſteries of Antiquity. Some *Germans* endeavoured to rob him of this Honour, and *Eraſmus* himſelf, who calls him the Prodigy of *France*, envied his Reputation, and uſed his private Intrigues to leſſen it; but it was too well eſtabliſhed to be ſhook. Learning was not the only good Quality he was recommendable for, nor his Birth his greateſt Advantage; he was very Wiſe and Prous, Modeſt, Honeſt, Obliging, and took a ſingular Delight in Serving his Friends, and procuring ſome Eſtabliſhment for Learned Men. King *Francis* I loved to have him near his Perſon, and it was by his Perſuaſion that this Monarch founded the Royal College, to teach in it the Tongues and Sciences. He dy'd at *Paris*, *Auguſt* the 26th, 1540. He ordered by his Teſtament, that he ſhould be buried at Night, and without Pomp, in the Church of St. *Nicholas* in the Fields, which made ſome believe that he was inclin'd to the Opinions of the Proteſtants. However, What paſſed then, gave *Salomonius Macrinus* Subject to compoſe this Epitaph.

Budæus voluit media de nocte Sepulchro
Inferri, & nullas prorſus adeſſe faces:
Non factum ratione caret, clariſſima quando
Ipſe ſibi lampas, luxque coruſca fuit.

Beſides his Works *De Aſſe*, *Budæus* has left *Annotationes in Pandect. Commentaria*, *Ling. Græc. Lat. &c.* All the Learned of his time ſtrove to make his Panegyrick in Proſe and Verſe. Amongſt the latter, I find one of *Theodorus Beza*, and one of *Latomus*, both worthy of being inſerted here. This is the firſt,

Unus Budæus terramque, poloſque, hominesque
Devinxit magna providus arte ſibi
Cœlo animum, terræ corpus donavit labenda,
At cerebri nobis dona ſuperba dedit
Sic deceſſit inops, nam nil ſibi liquerat ipſe
Verum hæc paupertas unica vincit opes

Beza compoſed beſides another Epitaph for him. The is that of *Latomus*, which others have aſcribed to thei ſelves

Budæ

Budæus columen, decusque Graiûm:
Budæus Latiæ corona Linguæ:
Budæus dubii lucerna Juris:
Budæus Pater Elegantiarum,
Et fons totius eruditionis:
Budæus Patriæ jubar coruscum,
Regis delicium sui, suæque
Tempestatis honos, lepos, voluptas;
Hic terræ exuvias reliquit, Orbi
Famam, Astris animam. Viator, ito.

Paul. Jov. Thuan. St. Marthe.

BUDES, a *Brachman* or Philosopher of the *Indies*, lived in the second Century. He was one of the Masters of *Manes* the Hereliarch, according to *Suidas*, and his Disciples believed that he was born of a Virgin. *Hieron. contr. Jovinian.*

BUDOA, a Town of *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*, with a Bishoprick suffragan to *Antivari*, whereof the Turks are Masters. It is situated upon the Sea, betwixt the Gulph of *Cataro*, and the City of *Dulcigna*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* have made mention of it under the Name of *Butua*, *Bulua*, *Buthoe*. *Alexandro Donato* having cowardly yielded *Antivari* to the *Turks*, 1571. *Augustin Pasqualigo* surrendred *Budoa*, whereof he was Governor; but was put to death, because of the Weakness of the Place. *Zacharias Salomoni*, Governor of *Cataro*, having retook it soon after with the Land and Sea Forces, the Republick took care to fortifie it; so that though it is a small Place, yet it is very regular. It suffered much in 1667. by an Earthquake; but care was taken to repair the Ruines caused by this Accident.

BUDOS, (*Ludovica*) Wife to the Constable *Montmorency*, being dead in 1599. appeared so hideous, and her Visage so disfigured, that she could not be look'd upon without Horror; which caused divers disadvantageous Judgments of her, as were made of the Dutchess of *Beaufort*, who died a little before with the same Symptoms. *Mezeray.*

BUEIL (*John* IV. of) Great Master of the Archers of *France*, which is the same Post with Great Master of the Artillery, and the Colonels of the *French* Infantry. He was Lieutenant to the Duke of *Anjou* at the Siege of *Montpellier*, and several other Cities of *Languedoc*. He had also the Charge of the Seneschal of *Tolosa*; In 1377. the King named him his Lieutenant-General of the Provinces of *Guienne*, *Languedoc*, *Rovergne*, *Quercy*, *Agennois*, *Bigorre*, and *Bazadois*. He and his Brother *Peter de Bueil* defeated the *English*, and took General *Felton*, Seneschal of *Bourdeaux*, and a great number of other Prisoners. He afterwards accompanied the Duke of *Anjou*, and did good Service in all the Conquests of this Prince, who reduced Six score Cities or strong Places. He was at last killed at the Battel of *Azincourt* in 1415. in which defeat 'twas remarked that there were Sixteen Persons of the Name of *Bueil* taken or killed. *Chevalier.*

BUEIL, (*Lewis* of) Earl of *Sancerre*, Knight of the King's Order, Great Cup-bearer of *France*, render'd himself Famous in the Sixteenth Age. He was wounded at the Battel of *Marignan*, and taken Prisoner at that of *Pavia*. He signalized himself in the most perillous Occasions of War, under the Kings, *Henry* II. *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. He saved the Prince of *Conde*'s Life, put a stop to all the Emperor's Forces before St. *Didier* in *Champaign*, and finally, defeated there the Enemy's whole Army. *Chevalier, Hermite Soulliers.*

BUENOS *Ayres*, This City is called *Civitdad de la Trinidad*, and was built by *Petro de Mendoza*, on the South side of *La Plata*, in 1535. It is seated in a Plain, bounded with Mountains to the East. The Town was so far deserted, that in 1542. *Cabeza de Vaca* settled a second Colony in it, and in 1582. a third was sent, since which last Settlement it has still been inhabited. It lies in *Lat.* 34. 45. about 63 Leagues from the Mouth of the River, having *La Plata* to the North, and another River to the South, on an advanced Ground, and encompassed with a small Rampart, scarce five Foot thick; the Houses are most of Clay, and are defended by a few Cannon: The Inhabitants in 1630. were not above 200. employed mostly in Husbandry and feeding Cattle; but it has some Trade with *Brasil* and *Potosi*; but the King of *Spain* discourageth this Trade what he can, for fear *Brasil* should be enriched by it. *Potosi* is 400 Leagues to the West from this City, and betwixt them there is a good and easie Passage. It has all things needful in abundance. *Laet* 528

BUFFALMACO, (*Buonamico*) a famous Painter, was in great Reputation in the Sixteenth Age. Being consulted by *Bruno*, a Painter of his time, how a lively Colour could be given to Figures, and a strong Expression; he taught him how to improve the Colour, and make it more beautiful; and for the other, advised him to make written Rolls come out of the Mouth of the Figures that so they may seem to speak to one another, which is seen in some Pictures drawn by *Cimabué*. This new Manner of Expressing things, took so with *Bruno*, and the Painters of that time, that they practised it in most of their Works: So that what *Buffalmaco* said in Jest, introduced this ridiculous kind of Expression. He died in the year 1340 *Felibien.*

BUGEN, a Town and Kingdom in the Isle of *Ximo* in *Japan*; 'tis situated on the Northern Part of the Island upon a Gulph, and bounded with *Fuxay* and *Bungo*, on the South.

BUGENHAGEN, (*John*) a Protestant Minister, born at *Wollin* in *Pomerania*, 1485. *Thuanus* praiseth him for his sweet Humour and great Learning. He taught in his own Country, was made Priest, and look'd upon as one of the most Learned of his time. He shewed at first great Aversion to the Doctrine of *Luther*. Yet having afterwards embraced his Opinions, he became a most zealous Defender thereof, helped to make it to be received at *Hamburgh*, at *Lubec* in *Denmark*, in the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and elsewhere. He was afterwards Minister of *Wittemberg*, where he died in 1558. being 37 years of Age. He has written Commentaries upon the Epistles of St. *Paul*, and some other Works. *Thuan. Melchior Adam.*

BUGEY, a small Country of *France*, betwixt the *Rhone*, which separates it from *Savoy* and *Dauphiné*, the River of *Ains*, which parts it from *Bresse*, and the Country of *Bourgoigne*. Its Length from the Bridge of *Ains* to *Seissel*, is 16 Leagues. Its Breadth from *Dortans*, upon the Frontier of the County, to the Port of *Loyettes*, about 10. *Belley* is the Head Town thereof, with a Bishop's See. The other Towns and considerable Boroughs are, *Seissel*, *Nantua*, *Vaux*, *Ambronay*, and St. *Rambert*, with an Abbey, *Lamieu*, *Chatillon de Corneille*, *Chatillon de Michaille*, *S. Sorlin*, *Foncin*, *Cerdon*, &c. *Bugey*, is a fertile Country in Corn, Wines, Fruits, *&c.* There are good Pastures in it, lofty Woods, several Lakes, and divers Rivers, as the *Rhone*, the *Ains*, the *Furferine*, the *Seran*, the *Furan*, the *Albarine*, *&c.* This Country had the same Lords with *Bresse*, until 1601. that it submitted to *France*. *Guichenon.*

BUGIA *Salda*, a strong City on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Algier*, which has a good Harbour, and a strong Castle; it stands at the Mouth of a considerable River of the same Name, to the West of *Algier*, and is the Capital of a Province called *Bugia*. This City was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1508. retaken by the *Turks*, and is now under the *Algerines*. In 1671. Sir *Edward Sprague*, an *English* Admiral, took and burnt, under the Guns of this Castle, nine of the best Men of War the *Algerines* had, who thereupon cut off the Head of their King, and made a Peace with us, much to the Advantage of *England*. *Nubiens.* p. 82. saith, it is seated upon a Rock at the Foot of Mount *Amasium* to the *So*; that it was employed for an Arsenal to build Ships, having plenty of Timber, and Mines of Iron. He calls it *Bugiaya*. *Leo Afric.* p. 135. saith, the Kings of *Telensin* were first Lords of this City, and after that, the Kings of *Tunis*. It was built, as it's thought, by the *Romans*. It stands on the side of an high Mountain, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, encompassed with ancient, strong, high Walls, and in his time had about 8000 Families, but was capable of 24000. The Houses, Mosques, and Colleges, were most magnificently built, and the Market-place was large and fair; towards the top of the Mountain it had a beautiful, strong, large Castle. The Inhabitants were Rich and Valiant, and always at War with the *Spaniards*, who took it at last without any Resistance, and sacked it: Six years after, *Barbarossa* endeavoured to retake the Forts which the *Spaniards* had built in 1508. but was beaten off with great Loss.

BUGIE, a Province and City of *Africk*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Barbary*. It lies along the Sea, which it has on the North, the River of *Sufegmar* on the East, the River *Major* on the West, and the Mountains on the South. It has along the Coast two principal Places, *Bugie* and *Gegel*; and in the Country *Stefe*, *Labes*, *Necnus*, *Mesila*.

BUGIE, a Sea-port belonging to *Egypt*, on the *Red-Sea*, seated in the most Southern Part of that Kingdom, over against *Giodda* or *Ziden*, the Port of *Mecca*, from which it lies 24 hours Sail, which is about 100 Miles. The Customs of this Town in the 12th Century, were divided between the King of *Egypt*, and the King of *Ethiopia*, or *Abassinia*, and each of them had his Collector here. The Inhabitants of this Town were accordingly treated as Natives of both Kingdoms, and had a free Trade in both, by which, and their Fishery on the *Red* Sea, they subsisted; yet the Town was in Possession of the King of *Egypt*, and here the Head-Money was paid for every Pilgrim that passed to *Mecca*, which was eight Pence in Gold. *Nub.* p. 44.

BUHACON, King of *Fez*, in the latter Age. He was of the Race of the *Merinis Oatas*, Kings of the Country; He was in great Esteem for his Prudence and Courage. After the Defeat and Captivity of King *Oatas*, taken Prisoner

ſoner by *Cherif Mahomet*, he cauſed the Son of this Unfortunate Prince to be put upon the Throne, whoſe Name was *Mulei Cacer*, Born of a Chriſtian Woman of *Corduba*; and *Mulei* made him Grand Viſier, and Principal Miniſter of the Kingdom: This happened in 1548. Some time after the *Cherif* being come to *Fez*, made himſelf Maſter of it; and afterwards cauſed the King of *Fez* to be Strangled, with his Son. *Buhacon* having received this News, paſſed into *Spain*, and came thence to *Augsburg* to Treat with the Emperor *Charles* V. But this Prince being then full of Troubles, could not give him the Satisfaction he deſired; ſo that *Buhacon* returning into *Spain*, he made a Treaty with *John* King of *Portugal*, who gave him an Army in 1553. *Salb Rais*, Dey, or Governor of *Algiers*, took away his Ships, but afterwards coming to an Accommodation, they reſolved on an Expedition to *Fez* againſt the *Cherif Mahomet*. Thither they went, and render'd themſelves Maſters of the City, whereof *Buhacon* was conſtituted King in 1555. After that, he made divers Conqueſts, he employed his Thoughts about ſtrengthening himſelf in his Acquiſitions. In the mean time *Mahomet* led an Army againſt him, and gave him Battel, wherein he received a thruſt of a Lance in his Thigh, and fell Dead to the Ground, and his death put an end to the War in 1557. This unhappy Prince had two Sons, who were taken by *French* Pyrates, as they were Coaſting *Spain* to ſeek ſhelter. *Thuan.*

BUILLON, or *Bouillon*, in Latin *Bullonium*, a Borough and Caſtle in the Country of *Liege*, with the Title of a Dutchy. This Caſtle is very ſtrong, ſituated upon a craggy Mountain, at the foot of which is a great Borough, about 16 Leagues from the City of *Liege*, and four from *Ivoy*. This Caſtle gave its name to the illuſtrious *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* King of *Jeruſalem*, who undertaking the famous Expedition of the *Holy Land*, engaged *Bouillon* to *Obert* Biſhop of *Liege*, upon condition, that if he came back he ſhould have the liberty of redeeming it. *Alberic* ſpeaks of this Mortgage in his Chronicle of 1096. In the 15th Age *Bullon* paſſed into the Houſe of *la Marck*. *Juſtel.*

BUILT in *Brecknockſhire*, a Market Town pleaſantly ſeated among Wood on the Banks of the River *Wye*; it hath a conſiderable Trade for Stockings, and two good Markets weekly for black Cattle and Proviſions, 127 miles from *London*.

BUL, the Name of the Eighth Month of the *Hebrews*, which anſwers to our *October* and *November*, 1 *Kings* 6. This word ſignifies *Old Age*, or *Paſſing away*, becauſe after it the year grows Old, and that the Fruits and Leaves fall from the Trees. It was alſo called *Marchevan.*

BULARCHUS, a famous ancient Painter, repreſented the Battel of the *Magneſians*. *Candales*, Sirnamed *Marſilus*, King of *Lydia*, and the laſt of the Race of the *Heraclidæ*, valued this Picture ſo much that he gave its weight in Gold for it, which was then a very conſiderable Price. *Felibien.*

BULGARES, or *Bulgari*, a ſort of Hereticks, whoſe Opinions comprehended the *Cathari*, *Jovinianiſts*, &c. *Roger Hoveden* an *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, gives an account of their Tenents. Now amongſt other Errors, they held, That Men ought to believe no *Scripture* but the New Teſtament; That Baptiſm was not neceſſary to Infants; That Husbands who converſed with their Wives could not be ſaved; That Vicious Prieſts had no Authority to conſecrate the Sacrament; That neither Biſhops nor any other Eccleſiaſticks ought to be obey'd, unleſs they lived according to the Canons; That an Oath was abſolutely Unlawful, *&c.* Theſe unhappy *Separatiſts*, not being able to ſubſiſt without Union and a Head over 'em, made themſelves a High-Prieſt, whom they called a Pope, and obliged all their Miniſters to be ſubject to him. This pretended Pope fix'd his See in *Bulgaria*, where, (as our Author affirms) the *French Albigenſes* went to conſult him, and receive his Determinations in Matters of Controverſie. *Marca Hiſt. de Beam. La Faille, Ann. de La Ville de Toulouſe. Du Cange, Gloſs. Latin*

BULGARIA, a Province of *Europe*, belonging to the *Turk*, had in times paſt the Title of Kingdom. It ſtretches from *Servia* which it has on the Weſt, along the *Danube*, which parts it from *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, unto the Mouths of this River in the *Black Sea*, which bounds it on the Eaſt; and on the South a long Chain of Mountains ſeparates it from *Macedonia* and *Romania*, the old *Thracia*. *Sofia* is the head City of *Bulgaria*. *Amurat* II took it, and ſince that time all the Country has been under the *Turks*. The other Town is *Nicopolis* or *Nigoboli*, upon the *Danube*, famous by the Victory which *Bajazet* I won there in 1396. *Varne* upon the *Black Sea*, where the ſame *Amurat* defeated the Chriſtians in 1444. *Ternova*, *Aparia*, *Dora*, *Siliſtria*, &c. from which laſt Place to *Troſmi* or *Tomi*, known in Antiquity by *Ovid*'s Confinement, are ſeen the remains of a Wall built by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* againſt the Barbarians. Near *Tomi* is *Proſlaviza*, inhabited by the *Dobrucian Tartars*, whereof the *Turks* make uſe in their Armies keeping them in Pay; which conſiſts of ſome Stuffs, a Sultanin or cloſe Jerket, with leave to Plunder. *Bulgaria* formerly made part of *Lower-Mœſia*. Authors do vary about the Original and firſt Seat of the *Bulgarians*. There are ſeveral who think that they came from the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, and that they took their Name from the River *Volga*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea of *Hyrcania*, having had their Seat upon its Banks before they paſſed into *Europe*. Others make them to deſcend from the ancient *Getæ* and *Gepids*. Howbeit, the *Bulgarians* have often oppoſed the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and made Incurſions into *Italy* and *Germany*, and into *France* too, under the Kings of the ſecond Line. They were Part of 'em converted to Chriſtianity in 866. by *Paul* Biſhop of *Populania*, and the Remainder received the Faith in 970. 'Tis ſaid there are two *Latin* Biſhops in *Bulgaria*, and that all the reſt are of the *Greek* Church. *Spondan. Chalcon.*

BULGARIANS, People of the Country that lies betwixt the *Danube*, the *Black Sea*, *Romania*, and *Servia*; quitting the Neighbourhood of the great River of *Volga* in the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, they paſſed the *Danube* towards the end of the Fifth Age. They were *Pagans*, but were Converted at the Example of their King *Bagoris*, who received Baptiſm and the Name of *Michael*, in 845. The Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* maintained, That the *Bulgarians* belonged to his Patriarchate, and not to *Rome*; His Reaſon was, That the Country, ſince called *Bulgaria*, had been of the *Greek* Empire, before it was ſeized by the *Bulgarians*. The Pope on the contrary, would have *Bulgaria* to be of the Patriarchate of the Weſt, and pretended it had always been ſo, until the *Bulgarians* became Maſters of that Country, and gave it their Name: He added, that the *Bulgarians* had ſubmitted themſelves to the *Roman* See, to which they addreſs'd themſelves for the Prieſts and Biſhops, by whom they were Inſtructed and Baptized. Upon this Conteſtation, King *Michael* ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Conſtantinople*, to get this Difference decided by the Council which was held there in 870. But the *Greeks* declared themſelves abſolutely againſt the Pope, and aſſign'd *Bulgaria* to the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, which the Pope could not nder.

BULGARUS, *De Bulgaris*, of *Bononia*, a famous Lawyer, lived in the Twelfth Age, about the year 1160. His Reputation was ſo great, that the Emperors and greateſt Princes took him for Umpire of their Differences, and his Deciſions often paſſed for Law. He writ divers Works, and began to bring Civil and Canon Law in credit, which he taught a pretty while. *Fiſchard. Leand. Alberti.*

BULL, *in Cœna Domini*; ſo is called a *Bull*, which is publickly read on the Day of the Lord's Supper, *viz. Holy-Thurſday*, by a Cardinal Deacon, in the Pope's preſence, accompanied with the other Cardinals, and the Biſhops. It contains an Excommunication againſt all that are call'd by the Church of *Rome* Hereticks, the Stubborn, and Diſobedient to the Holy See; and after the reading of this Bull, the Pope throws a burning Torch into the Publick Place, to denote the Thunder of this *Anathema*. In the Bull of Pope *Paul* III. of the year 1536. it is declared expreſly in the beginning, That it is an ancient Cuſtom of the Sovereign Pontiffs to publiſh this Excommunication on *Holy-Thurſday*, to preſerve the Purity of Chriſtian Religion, and to keep the Union of the Faithful; but the Original of this Ceremony is not marked in it. The principal Heads of this *Bull* concern Hereticks, and their Upholders; Pirates, Impoſers of new Cuſtoms; thoſe who falſifie the Bulls, and other Apoſtolick Letters; thoſe who abuſe the Prelates of the Church; thoſe that trouble, or would reſtrain Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, even under pretence of hindering ſome violence, though they may be Counſellors or Advocates-General to Secular Princes, whether Emperors, Kings, or Dukes; thoſe who uſurp the Goods of the Church, *&c.* All theſe Caſes are reſerved to the Pope, and no Prieſt can give Abſolution in ſuch a caſe, if it be not at the Point of Death. The Council of *Tours* in 1510 declared the Bull *in Cœna Domini*, void, in regard of *Rome*, which has often proteſted againſt it, in what relates to the King's Rights, and the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church *Rebuffe*

BULL, *(the Golden)* an Edict, or Imperial Conſtitution, made by the Emperor *Charles* IV in the Diet or Aſſembly of States, held at *Nuremburg* in *January*, 1356. It is called *Golden*, becauſe it has a Golden Seal in the form of a Pope's Bull, tied with yellow and red Cords of Silk, upon one of which the Emperor is repreſented ſeated in his Throne, and on the other the Capitol of *Rome*. It is alſo called *Caroline*, on *Charles* IV's account. This Golden Bull contains 30 Chapters, concerning the Form and the Ceremonies of the Election of the Emperors; the Number, the Functions and Rights of the Electors; and all that belongs to the Government of the Empire in general. There were firſt 23 Articles ratified in this Aſſembly, which were read and publiſhed in preſence of the Emperor ſeated in his Throne having the Crown on his Head, and cloathed with all the Im-

perial

Imperial Ornaments; and with the Conſent of all the Princes and States of the Empire. Towards the end of the year, in another Dyet which was held at *Metz*, he cauſed to be added 7 Articles more, which alſo were publiſhed in preſence of the ſame Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, of the Cardinal-Biſhop of *Alva*, and of *Charles*, Eldeſt Son of *France*, Duke of *Normandy*, and Dauphin of *Viennois*, the Emperor's Nephew. The firſt Chapter Orders how and by whom the Electors ought to be conducted to the Place wherein the Election of a King of the *Romans* is performed. The ſecond, how this Election ought to be done. The third regulates the Places of the Archbiſhops of *Mentz*, *Cologne*, and *Treves*. The fourth treats of the Functions and Rank of the Princes Electors in common. The fifth, of the Rights of the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of the Duke of *Saxony*. The ſixth, of the Compariſon of the Princes Electors with the other common Princes. The ſeventh, how the Sons ſucceed the Electoral Princes their Fathers. The eighth, of the Juriſdiction of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and of the Privilege of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom. The ninth, of the Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Metals, which are or ſhall be diſcovered in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and in the Principalities and Lands of the Electors. The tenth, of the Right of Coining Money. The eleventh Chapter regulates the Juriſdiction of the Electoral Princes. The twelfth, the Aſſemblies of the ſame Electors. The thirteenth revokes the Privileges which might be given by the Emperor, in prejudice of the Right of the Electors. The fourteenth ſpeaks of the Duty of Vaſſals and Feudatories towards their Liege Lords. The fifteenth, of Conſpiracies, Leagues, or unlawful Aſſociations. The ſixteenth of falſe Burghers, or ſuch as cauſe themſelves to be received Burgeſſes of other Cities, to the prejudice of their Natural Lords. The ſeventeenth, of Challenges and Appeals, and unjuſt Violences. The eighteenth contains the Form of ſending for the Electors to chooſe a King of the *Romans*. The nineteenth, the Form of the Proxy which the Elector is to give when he ſends an Ambaſſador for him to the Election. The twentieth orders, that the Quality of Elector ſhould be inſeparably tied to the Principality of the Electors; ſo that whoſoever enjoyeth the Principality, ſhould alſo enjoy the Right of Chooſing. The one and twentieth regulates the Order of the Precedency of the Eccleſiaſtical Electors. The two and twentieth, that of the Precedency of Secular Electors. The three and twentieth, the Preheminency of the Archbiſhops Electors in the Ceremony of the Church. The twenty fourth Chapter, which is the firſt of the Articles publiſhed in the Dyet of *Metz*, ordereth after what manner thoſe who contrive any Plot, or make any Attempt upon the Lives of the Electors, ſhall be puniſhed. The twenty fifth forbids to divide or diſmember the Electoral Principalities. The twenty ſixth ſpeaks of the Rank of the Electors in the Emperor's Cavalcade to the Place where he is to hold an Imperial Seſſion. The twenty ſeventh, of the Functions of the ſame Princes, in the time of their Sitting and Solemn Court. The twenty eighth, of the Emperor's Table, and of the Seven Tables for the Seven Electors. The twenty ninth, of the Fees due unto the Emperor's Officers, by the Princes who render them Homage for their Freeholds. And finally, the thirtieth, of the Obligation which lies on the Electors of underſtanding the *German*, *Sclavonian*, *Italian*, and *Latin* Tongues. The Emperor *Charles* IV. having attended this Edict with all the neceſſary Formalities, to make it a Fundamental Law of the Empire, he began to put it in execution, by the Service which he deſired the Electors and other Officers of the Crown ſhould render him, which was obſerved in a magnificent Feaſt held the next day. The Emperor and the Empreſs, clothed in their Imperial Ornaments, having heard a ſolemn Maſs, being accompanied with all the Prelates, and all the Princes, went to the Place where the Feaſt was prepared. It was in the middle of the great Square, where there was an Alcove raiſed, upon which ſtood the Emperor's Table. As ſoon as the Emperor and Empreſs were ſeated, the three Eccleſiaſtical Electors, *viz.* the Archbiſhops of *Mentz*, *Treves*, and *Cologne*, came on Horſeback, as Archchancellors of the Empire; the firſt being Archchancellor of *Germany*; the ſecond of the *Gauls*; and the third of *Italy*: Each had a Seal tied to his Neck, and a Letter in his Right-hand. After that, marched the four other Secular Electors, alſo on Horſeback. The Duke of *Saxony* arrived the firſt, having a Silver Maund filled with Oats in his Right-hand, as Archmarſhal of the Empire; and having alighted, he ſhewed his Colleagues the Seats that were deſigned for them. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* alighting from his Horſe, gave the Emperor and Empreſs Water to waſh their Hands, with a Golden Ewer in a Golden Baſon. The Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* ſerved the Golden Diſhes with their Victuals, on the Imperial Table. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, the Emperor's Nephew, diſcharging the Office of King of *Bohemia* for the Emperor, who was King himſelf, put a Golden Flaggon full of Wine upon the corner of the Table, and preſented ſome to the Emperor in a Golden Goblet. After the Electors, the Marquiſs of *Miſnia*, and the Earl of *Schwartzembourg*, both great Hunters, winding the Horn and followed with their Huntſmen and their Dogs: They killed a great Stag and a Boar in the Emperor's Preſence. At the end of the Dinner, the Emperor made rich Preſents to the Electors, Princes, Earls, and Lords, whom he diſmiſſed, having thus executed the Golden Bull by this Ceremony. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. de Empire.*

BULLEN, (Sir *Thomas*) the Father of *Anne Büllen*, ſecond Wife to King *Henry* VIII. and Mother to Queen *Elizabeth*, was one of the greateſt Stateſmen of his time. His Father was *Godfrey Bullen*, Son of *Jeoffrey*, who being but a ſecond Brother, was ſent to *London*; but the eldeſt dying without Iſſue Male, his Eſtate fell to him, which encreaſed conſiderably the Wealth which he owed to his Induſtry. In ſhort, this is he who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1457. King *Henry* had ſuch an Opinion of his Parts, that he would model and alter his Deſigns upon his Word. He diſcovered *Ferdinand* the King of *Spain*'s Underhand-Treaty with *Lewis*, and his Deſign upon *Navarre*: He hinted the neceſſity of a Peace, or at leaſt a Truce with *Scotland*; was againſt the King's going to *France* in Perſon, before he had more Iſſue, or *Edmund de la Pool*, of the Houſe of *York*, were diſpatched out of the way: But Sir *Thomas Howard* was for it, ſaying, It was unſafe to entruſt ſo Noble an Army, or ſo Renowned an Action, with any Subject, eſpecially when *Maximilian* the Emperor offered to ſerve as Lieutenant under his Majeſty, and the Pope to attend him as Chaplain. After he had ſhifted the Court of *Germany*, he was ſent to *Spain*, to ſet King *Charles* againſt the *French*, as he had done *Maximilian*; and afterwards, with Sir *Robert Poynz*, made up the Treaty between thoſe Crowns. At his return, he adviſed the King to forbid his Daughter the Court; which was ſo ill reſented by her, that ſhe would not come near his Majeſty, till her Father was commanded, not without Threats, to bring her to Court; which he had much ado to compaſs; and when ſhe came, ſhe kept that diſtance, that the King might eaſily perceive how ſenſible ſhe was of her late Diſmiſſion. Sir *Thomas* would have married her to the Lord *Piercy*; but the King and Cardinal *Wolſley* forbad it, deterring his Father the old Earl of *Northumberland* from it, and he his Son. The King had before rewarded Sir *Thomas*'s Service with the Title of Viſcount *Rochfort*, and the Profit of the Treaſureſhip of the Houſhold: To that he now added the Title of Earl of *Wiltſhire*, in which Quality he ſent him to the Pope about his intended Divorce with the Queen, and at the ſame time contrived that a Declaration of the whole Kingdom in Parliament ſhould follow him. This Earl had two Sons and two Daughters; the Eldeſt Son was bred at the Emperor's Court, the Youngeſt with the Pope at *Rome*. *Mary* was the Eldeſt Daughter, *Anne* the Youngeſt.

BULLEN, (*Anne*) Daughter to Sir *Thomas Bullen* aforeſaid, and ſecond Wife to King *Henry* VIII. was born at *London*. The King having a long time ſtruggled in vain with the Court of *Rome* to diſannul his Match with *Catharine* of *Spain*, at laſt found out means to compaſs what the Pope declined; and being charmed with the Wit and Beauty of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, married her privately in 1552 and ſhortly after got his former Marriage with Queen *Catharine* declared void by Act of Parliament, and a Law enacted, wherein all Appeals to *Rome* were forbidden; and that none ſhould ſtile *Catharine* other than Princeſs of *Wales*, or Prince *Arthur*'s Widow; whereupon the Lady *Anne* was proclaimed Queen throughout the Kingdom, and ſhewed her ſelf publickly as Queen on *Eaſter*-Eve, and was at *Whitſuntide* Crown'd with as great Pomp and Solemnity as ever any Queen of *England*: Many Triumphant Arches were erected in *London*, where ſhe was to paſs, and upon one of them this Prophetical Diſtick:

Regina Anna paris Regi de ſanguine natam,
Et paries populis Aurea ſecla tuis.

And the Queen was really then with Child of the Famous Queen *Elizabeth*. But it was not long before ſhe was brought to the Scaffold, through the Inconſtancy of her Husband's Affections, as is conceived by the moſt moderate Men. The Pretence was her Inconſtancy to him, from which ſhe cleared her ſelf, in anſwering all Objections made againſt her; yet ſhe was found guilty, and according to the Sentence paſſed upon her, beheaded in the Green within the *Tower*, *May* 19. 1536. Two days before, her Brother *George* Viſcount *Rochfort*, *Henry Norris*, *William Brierton*, and *Francis Weſton*, Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, had ſuffered Death in her Cauſe. And the very next day after the Queen was beheaded, the King married *Jane Seymour*, Daughter of Sir *John Seymour*, and King *Edward* VI.'s Mother, who 9 days after, clad in her Royal Habiliments, was ſhewed as Queen.

BULLINGBROOK, a Market-Town of *Lindſey* Diviſion, in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*. 'Tis ſeated in a low Ground, near the Spring of a River which runs Southward from hence into the *Witham*, and is chiefly noted for being the Birth-place of King *Henry* IV. commonly called *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*: And almoſt ever ſince his time, one of the Honours, as we call it, of the King's of *England*. In the year 1624. King *James* I. made it an Earldom, by conferring the Title of Earl hereof upon *Oliver* Lord *St. John* of *Bletſoe*, fetching his Deſcent from the Lady *Margaret Beauchamp*, Grandmother to *Henry* VII. from which Earl, is deſcended in a Right Line the Right Honourable *Pawlet St. John*, the preſent Earl of *Bullingbrook*.

BULLINGER, (*Henry*) a *Zuinglian* Miniſter of *Zurich*, was born at *Bremgarten*, a Borough of *Swiſſerland*, ſituate upon the River *Ruſſi* near *Zurich*, in 1504. He began to write at 20 years of Age, and publiſhed two Dialogues in favour of *Capnion* againſt a converted Jew, called *Pfeffercorn*. He deſigned to turn *Carthuſian*; but reading the Works of *Luther* and *Melancthon*, his Inclination was diſengaged. In the mean time, he was perſuaded to teach School in *Swiſſerland*, where he continued 5 years. Some time after coming to *Zurich*, he embraced the Doctrine of *Zuinglius*, and ſucceeded him as Miniſter in that City, where he became very Famous both for Learning and Piety. He wrote ſeveral Homilies, Sermons, and Commented upon ſeveral Books of the New Teſtament; all which were publiſhed in 10 Tomes, beſides the fine Book he publiſhed in *High-Dutch* under this Title; *Anklag Gottes an Die Eidnos chafft*: wherein he introduces GOD checking the *Swiſſers* ſeverely, and upbraiding them for hiring their Men, and receiving yearly Penſions from Princes of different Religion: In this and moſt other things imitating *Zuinglius*. He died in 1573. aged 71. *Melchior Adam* ſpeaks thus of him: *Nullum Argumenti genus fuit in quo probe is non fuerit verſatus*.

BULLIRBORN, or *Bullerborn*, a famous Fountain near the Village of *Oldenbeck*, in the Foreſt of *Teuteberg*, or of *Dothmold* in *Weſtphalia*. It is ſo called from the *German* Word *Bulleren*, which ſignifieth to make a great Noiſe; whence the *Latins* have named it *Fons Tumultuarius*; and this Name has been given to it, becauſe at its Source there is an extraordinary whiſtling heard. This Fountain has a marvelous Quality; for after having ran a matter of an hour, it ceaſeth during three hours, and then runs again; and continues thus by irregular viciſſitudes. This Spring yields much Water, which at a League's diſtance buries it ſelf in the Ground. Some ſay that it does not now run by intervals, as before; and that this marvelous Effect of Nature, which had appeared ſo many Ages, ceaſed in 1638. ſince which time, it yields its Waters continually as other Sources do. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*.

BUNAS, an *Athenian*, who being choſen *Referee* to take up a Difference between the *Calidonians* and *Æleans*, found an Expedient to ſpin out the matter without ever coming to a Deciſion; from whence comes the Proverb, *Bunas is made Judge*, againſt thoſe who delay Buſineſs, and will never be brought to pronounce upon a Cauſe. *Eraſm. Adag.*

BUNDER, (*John*) a *Dominican* of *Ghent*: He lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was one of the *Inquiſition* in the *Low Countries*. Our Author makes him a Man of great Learning, Prudence, and Regularity. He wrote ſeveral Books, which gained him great Reputation; and amongſt others, *Compendium Rerum Theologicarum*. *Collationes IV. SS. Doctorum Ambroſii, Hieronymi, Auguſtini, & Gregorii magni. Scutum Fidei, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus De Script. Sec. 16. &c.*

BUNEL, (*Peter*) of *Toulouſe*, a Man of great Learning and Chriſtian Piety. By his Writings he gained the Reputation of reviving the *Ciceronian* Eloquence. He went in the *French* Ambaſſador's Train to *Venice*, where he was valued to that degree among the moſt Learned in *Italy*, that the famous *Paulus Manutius* profeſſed that he had learned the Secret of Writing good Latin of *Bunel*. He died in the 47th year of his Age, and *Charles Stephens* has publiſhed a Collection of his Latin Letters. *Scevole de St. Marthe. In Elog. Doct. Gall. l. 1.*

BUNGAY, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, in *Wangford* Hundred, upon the Banks of the River *Wavenay*, having 2 Pariſh-Churches, one of which is fair. Here is alſo a Grammar-School, with 10 Scholarſhips for *Emanuel*-College in *Cambridge*. From *London* 85 miles.

BUNGAY, (*Thomas*) a *Franciſcan*, living towards the end of the Thirteenth Century. He was Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and a particular Friend and Acquaintance of Friar *Bacon*. In this Ignorant Age, every thing that was extraordinary look'd like Magick; ſo that both *Bacon* and *Bungay* lay under the Imputation of ſtudying the *Black Art*. *Bungay*'s publiſhing a Treatiſe of Natural Magick, confirm'd ſome well-meaning credulous People in this Opinion; but 'tis certain 'twas altogether without ground; for *Bungay* was choſen Provincial of his Order; and the ſuſpicion was founded upon nothing, but the Excellency of his Parts and Learning: Beſides this Book, he wrote Commentaries upon the *Maſter* of the *Sentences*, and a Book of Queſtions in Divinity. *Pitſ. De Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

BUNGO, a City and Kingdom of the Iſle of *Ximo*, belonging to *Japan*. The City is ſituated on the Eaſt Coaſt near a Gulf, betwixt *Funei*, which it has on the North, and *Uſuqui* on the South. The King of *Bungo* embraced the Chriſtian Religion in the Sixteenth Age, and almoſt all his Subjects did the like; but the Perſecution which aroſe in *Japan*, has made them to change their Belief.

BUNTIN, or *Buntingius*, (*Henry*) a *German*, a *Saxon* born, lived in 1593. He publiſh'd an Univerſal Chronology. He has alſo compoſed the Itinerary of Holy Writ, a Chronicle of *Brunſwic*, which *Meibanius* has corrected, and continued to 1620, *&c.* *Martin Zeiller. de Hiſt. Celebr.*

BUNTINGFORD, a Market Town in *Edwinſtree* Hundred in *Hartfordſhire*, from *London* 36 miles.

BUONACORSI, otherwiſe *Perrin del Vague*, was one of the famouſeſt Painters of his time. *Raphael* employ'd him to work on the Apartment of the *Vatican* which he was Painting for *Leo* X. and in other Works which he continued for *Clement* VII. in 1523. *Julius* the *Roman*, and *John Franciſco Penny*, courted his Friendſhip, and as a greater tie, *Penny* Married his Siſter to him. Two years after this Alliance, *Perrin* having loſt all he had in the Siege of *Rome*, was adviſ'd to go to *Genoa*, where he Painted the Palace of Prince *Doria*, which got him much credit. Returning again to *Rome*, he was choſen to work the Ceiling of the Hall of Kings in the *Vatican*, but did not finiſh it, being prevented by a ſudden death in 1547. *Felibien.*

BUPALUS, a famous Carver, lived with *Anthermus*, or *Athenis* according to others, in the Sixtieth Olympiad, about the year 216 of *Rome*. They expoſed a Poet's Picture in raillery, whoſe Name was *Hipponax*, a very ill favoured Man; This drew upon them ſuch a bloody Satyr, that ſome Authors writ, that they hang'd themſelves for vexation.

BURA, an ancient City of *Achaia* in *Peloponneſus*, upon the Coaſt of the Gulf of *Corinth*, was deſtroyed by an Earthquake, and the Ruines which remain of it are now called *Pernitza*, betwixt *Patras* and *Vaſilica*, which is a Village where in times paſt ſtood the City of *Sicyon*. The Oracle of *Hercules*, whoſe Statue was adored in a Cave near *Bura*, rendred it famous. Thoſe that came to conſult this Oracle took four Dice, and caſting them on a Table, obſerved the marks on the upper ſides, and ſought for the ſame Figures in the Table, the Expoſition of which they found, and ſo knew what was to befall them, and what they ſhould undertake. *Pauſanias in Achaia.*

BURCHARD, Biſhop of *Worms*, living in the Eleventh Century, was Præceptor to *Conrade*, call'd, *Salicus*, afterwards Emperor. We have a great Volume of *Decrees* under the Name of *Burchard*, call'd, *Magnum Volumen Canonum*, divided into 20 Books; The deſign of it was to Inſtruct the Prieſts of his Dioceſe, in thoſe things which relate to the Regulation of Penance. *Sigebert in Chron.* 1008. *&c.* *Baronius A. C.* 999. 1024. *&* 26. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

BURDIN or *Bourdin*, (*Maurice*) was Native of *Limoges*. He followed *Bernard* Archbiſhop of *Toledo* to *Spain*, who made him Archdeacon of his Church; after that he was made Biſhop of *Conimbre*, and finally Archbiſhop of *Brague* in *Portugal*. Some time after he went to *Rome*, and offer'd a very conſiderable Sum of Money to *Paſchall* II. to advance him to the See of *Toledo*; being denied, he ſided with the Emperor *Henry* V. and obliged Pope *Gelaſius*, Succeſſor to *Paſchal*, to retire into *France*, where he ſoon after died at *Cluny*; and got himſelf to be created Anti-Pope under the Name of *Gregory* VIII. in 1118. *Calixtus* II. Succeſſor to *Gelaſius*, gave orders to Cardinal *John de Creme* to lay Siege to *Sutri*, where *Burdin* was, whom the Inhabitants delivered to him, and he ſent him to *Rome*. *Baronius, Sigonius.*

BURDONI, (*Bennet*) of *Padua*; was a Learned Geographer, and in the beginning of the 16th Century publiſhed a Map of *Italy*, a Deſcription of Iſlands, and ſome other Works. *Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

BURIAU, (*John*) Lord of *Montglat*, Knight, and Chamberlain to the King, had only the Quality of Ordinary Receiver of *Paris*, when King *Charles* VII. committed unto him the Government of the Artillery of *France* for the Siege of the City of *Meaux*, in 1439. He performed again the Function of Maſter of the Artillery, when the King made War with the Princes of the Blood Royal, who were in Rebellion againſt him in 1440. He alſo exerciſed that Charge againſt the *Engliſh* in 1441. Served at the Sieges of *Pontoiſe* and *Harfleur*; Commanded the *Bans-Archers* before *Calais*; was at the taking of *Bayeux*, and aſſiſted at the Capitulation of *Caen*. He ſignalized himſelf beſides at the taking of *Bergerac*, and the recovery of *Guienne*, made

made the Treaties for the ſurrender of the Caſtles of *Montguyon*, and of *Blaye*; and laid Siege to *Libourne*, and *St. Millon*, which he took. He was afterwards made Commiſſioner to Treat about the Reduction of *Bourg*, *Fronſac*, and *Bourdeaux*, whereof he was declared perpetual Mayor. He help'd to bring under his King's Obedience *Caſtillon*, *Cadillac*, and *Bourdeaux* in 1453. and was made Knight by King *Lewis* the Eleventh, at his Coronation. He died at *Paris* the 5th of *July* 1463.

BUREN, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countreys*, in the Province of *Guelderland*, with the Title of an Earldom. It is ſituated near the River of *Slingh*, upon the Brook called in times paſt *The Ditch of Mules*, one League from *Tiel*, three from *Bois-le-Duc*, and as many from *Utrecht*.

BURFORD, a Market Town of *Brampton* Hundred in the South-weſt parts of *Oxfordſhire*, ſituated upon an Aſcent on the South-ſide of the *Windruſh*, being a Town of good Antiquity, near which a great Battel was fought *An.* 750. between *Cuthbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Ethelbald* the *Mercian* King, in which *Ethelbald* was totally defeated, and his Dragon Banner won from him. The Memory whereof has continued for ſeveral Ages in the Cuſtom uſed here of making a Dragon yearly, and carrying it about the Town in great jollity on *Midſummer-Eve*, with the Addition of a Giant to it. Of late *Burford* is noted for giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*. It is 61 miles from *London*. Near the Town is a Place called *Burford-Downs*, much reſorted to by the Gentry for Horſe-Races.

BURGAW, or *Burgow Burgavia*, a Country of *Germany* in *Suabia*, with the Title of Marquiſate, lies along the *Danube* which is on the North of it, and betwixt *Leck* on the Eaſt, and 2 or 3 other ſmall Rivers, which it has on the North; and which do diſcharge themſelves in the *Danube* below *Iller-Burgaw* the Capital City, ſituated upon the River of *Mindel*; gives its Name to the Country. There are beſides ſome good Boroughs, and famous Monaſteries, as *Welden*, *Wetenhauſen*, *Reiſempurg*, *Jetingen*, *&c.* This Country is about 8 or 10 Leagues in length, and its breadth much the ſame. It formerly had particular Marqueſſes. *Henry* the laſt of that Family died about 1283. ſince which time the Marquiſate of *Burgaw* fell to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and it has been often the Title and Portion of its younger Sons.

BURGENSIS, *(Lewis)* firſt Phyſician to the Kings *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. was born at *Blois* in 1494. He was Son to *John Burgenſis*, Phyſician to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, ſince King of *France*, and Twelfth of the Name. He was received Doctor of Phyſick, of the Faculty of *Paris*, at Eighteen years of Age, and King *Francis* I. admitted him at the Age of Twenty two into the number of his Phyſicians in Ordinary. *Lewis Burgenſis* was afterwards firſt Phyſician to his Majeſty. He contributed to the King's Enlargement when he was Priſoner at *Madrid*, by an Artifice that *Charles* V. a cunning Politician, did not in the leaſt miſtruſt. *Francis* I. being fallen ſick, this able Phyſician made the Emperor believe that there was no hope of his Recovery, becauſe the Air of the Country would by no means agree with his Conſtitution. This obliged *Charles* V. to Treat with him ſpeedily, that he might not loſe his Ranſom; and thus *Francis* I. made his Agreement in 1526. upon Conditions which the Emperor would not otherwiſe have accepted of. *Burgenſis* was Rewarded at the Kings return, and bought the Lordſhips of *Montgougier* and *Mulan*. After the death of *Francis* I. he was alſo firſt Phyſician to *Henry* II. and *Fernel*, though in great Favour, would not diſpute the Precedency with him.

BURGH, a Market Town of *Lincolnſhire*, it belongs to *Wraw* Wapentake in *Lindſey* Diviſion.

BURGOS, upon *Arlanca*, a Town of *Spain*, Capital of *Old Caſtile*, with an Archbiſhoprick erected by Pope *Gregory* XIII. Some take it for the *Brauum* or *Bravum* of *Ptolomy*, and others call it *Burgi Burgum*, and *Marturgum*. It is one of the beautifulleſt, greateſt, and beſt Peopled of all *Spain*; ſituated upon the ſide of a Hill, which has a pretty ſtrong and ancient Caſtle upon the top of it, and at the foot the River of *Arlanca*, over which are divers Bridges. It's Streets are narrow and ill ordered, as in moſt ancient Cities; yet there are ſome larger and fairer, chiefly thoſe which end at the Squares of *Lana*, of *Huerte del Rei*, and of the Cathedral Church, which is extreamly magnificent. Beſides which there are others very well built, with divers Abbies, Monaſteries, and a College of Jeſuits. The Dominicans have alſo one there. The Monaſtery of the *Crucifix* belonging to the *Auguſtins*, is alſo very famous. *Burgos* is a Trading Town, beautified with a great number of Fountains and Palaces, amongſt which that of the Conſtable, and of the Archbiſhop's, are moſt eſteemed. The Epiſcopal See was tranſlated thither from the Old City of *Auca* in 1075 or according to others in 1097. And *Gregory* XIII. as I have ſaid, turned it it into an Archbiſhoprick at the Requeſt of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*; and it has for Suffragans *Pampelune*, *Calahorra*, and *Palencia*. *Mariana*,

BURGOS, *(John Baptiſt)* an *Auguſtinian* Monk of *Valencia* in *Spain*; He aſſiſted in the Quality of a Divine, in the Council of *Trent*, and deliver'd there, in the year 1562. an Excellent Diſcourſe, as *Moreri* calls it, concerning Four Methods or Expedients, which may be lawfully uſed, for the Extirpation of Hereſie, which was afterwards Printed. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Miræus. De Script. Sec.* XVI.

BURGUNDY, *Lower Burgundy*, or the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, a Province of *France*, which in times paſt had the Title of a Kingdom, and afterwards of Dutchy and Peerdom. As it is now, it has *Franche-Comté* and *Breſſe* on the Eaſt, *Champagne* on the North, *Bourbonnois* and *Nivernois* on the Weſt, and *Beaujolois* on the South, extending above 50 Leagues from South to North, and 30 from Weſt to Eaſt. It comprehends the Country called *Montague*, which contains *Chaſtillonois*, *Maconnois*, *Chalonnois*, *Auxois*, *Auxerrois*, *Autunois*, the Country of *Surſeance* or *Revermont*, wherein are *Savigne* and *Fontaine Francoiſe*; and the *Charolois*. *Dijon*, a Parliament City, is the Capital thereof. The others are *Autun*, *Châlon*, *Macon*, and *Auxerre*, with a Biſhops See, *Beaune*, *Châtillon* upon *Seine*, *Semeur*, *Auxonne*, *St. Jean de Lone*, *Tournus*, *Verdun*, *Bellegarde*, formerly *Seure*, *Bourbon-Lancy*, *Arnai-le-Duc*, *Avalon*, *Alize*, *Tonnerre*, *Saulieu*, *Rulli*, *Charoles*, *&c.* *Burgundy* is a very conſiderable Province for its largeneſs, ſituation, and fertility. It is commonly called the Mother of Corn and Wines. It is watered with divers Rivers, which do equally contribute to render it plentiful. The *Seine* has its Source there at the Village of *St. Seine*. It is watered on the Eaſt by the *Saone*, which receives there the *Dehune*, having taken in the *Burſure*, the *Ouche*, together with the *Tille*, and divers other Brooks. On the Weſt the *Loire* ſeparates *Burgundy* from *Bourbonnois*, and receives the *Reconſe*, the *Brebince*, the *Arroux*, *&c.* and finally the *Yonne* which paſſeth at *Auxerre*, and which comes from *Nivernois*, receives the *Cauſin* or *Avalon*, the *Sezin* or *Serin*, the *Armenſon* and the *Brenne*, with the *Oſerain* and the *Loze*, which have all of them their Source in *Burgundy*. The Inhabitants are good Natured and Civil, and want neither Wit nor Courage. It has furniſh'd Marſhals to *France*, Officers to the Crown, divers famous Writers, and ſeveral Saints, among the reſt St. *Bernard*, whoſe Abbey of the *Ciſtercians* was in his time call'd the School of Virtue, and the Seminary of the Biſhops of *France*. This Abbey is the Head of the Order. *Burgundy* has moreover that of *Cluny*, which has not been leſs famous than the *Ciſtercian*, that of *Val-des-choux* alſo Head of an Order, *La Ferté* upon *Groſne*, *&c.* The People that eſtabliſhed this Kingdom in the time of *Honorius*, came from *Old Germany*. The *French* pretend that they are of a *Gauliſh* Original, Subjects or Allies to the *Autunois*, and that the latter having made Peace with the *Senonois*, the *Burgundians* who feared their Reſentment, being not comprehended, withdrew into *Germany* with their Families, where they joined with the *Vandals*. *Pliny* makes the *Burgundians* one of the Five Principal Branches of the People of *Germany*. There are Five Tribes (ſays he) or Diviſions of the *Germans*, *inter cæteros*, *Vindili*, *quorum pars Burgundiones*. Thoſe which he calls *Vindili* are the *Vandals*. But their Tallneſs, which commonly was of Seven Foot according to the Teſtimony of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, their Cuſtoms and Religion, ſhew rather that they came out of the North, as well as the *Goths*, *Alans*, and *Lumbards*. They lodged in Tents, which they joined together, the better to be in a way of making a Body, when it was requiſite to take Arms; and called theſe kinds of Aſſemblies *Burgi*, whence is come the Name of *Burgundi* and *Burgundiones*. Their Religion was like unto that of the other Northern Nations: They had ſeveral Prieſts, but the Head and Principal of them all was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Sinſte*, which was a Title of Honour. He was perpetual, and the People had an extraordinary Reſpect and Conſideration for him. They received the Chriſtian Faith about the year 401 or 430. In 370 the Emperor *Valentinian* invited them to fall upon the *Germans*. They came to the Rendezvous, upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, to the number of 80000; but the Emperor not coming to it, they retired into their Boroughs or Tents, and 3 years after they returned to the ſame number. Then it was that they began to eſtabliſh themſelves along the *Rhine*. The *Burgundians* paſſed the *Rhine* under *Gaudiſele* in 404 or 408. and they at firſt ſettled themſelves along that River in what is now called *Alſatia*, *Franche-Comte*, and *Switzerland*. *Gundicare*, his Son, extended his Conqueſts afterwards from the *Rhone* to the *Soane*, and ſubdued *Dauphine*, *Savoy*, and part of *Provence*, where *Aëtius* defeated him in 434. but afterwards yielded unto him what the *Burgundians* poſſeſſed in Weſtern *Provence* as far as the *Durance*, and made Alliance with him about 450. The enſuing year *Gundicaire* came with an Army to ſuccour him againſt *Attila*, and was killed at the famous Battel of *Chalons* in *Champagne*. His Son *Gunderic* ſucceeded him, and reigned about 22 years, died in 473 leaving Four Sons, *Gombaud* or *Gondebaud*, *Chilperic*, *Godomar*, and *Godegeſile*. *Gaudebaud* made a General Edict, which comprehended the

Laws of the *Burgundians*, and this is it which *Frederick* of *Lindebrog* has publiſhed in his Collection of ancient Laws, under its ancient Title of the Laws of the *Burgundians*, which Hiſtorians do ordinarily call the *Gombette Law*. The Four Sons of *Gunderic* went to War with one another. *Chilperic* had at firſt all the advantage, and defeated *Gondebaud* near *Autun* about the year 476 or 78. But the latter ſurpriſing *Vienne* and his Brothers in it. He cauſed *Chilperic* and his Two Sons to be beheaded, and his Wife to be flung into the *Rhone*, but ſpared the Two Daughters of this unfortunate Prince. The Eldeſt, is diverſly called *Chrune*, *Threne*, and *Mercuria*, became a Nun, and the youngeſt named *Clotilda* was Married to *Clovis the Great*. *Godomar*, his Brother, who retired into the Palace, was burn'd by the King's Order. He died without Children, as did *Godegeſile* the other Brother; and thus *Gondebaud* re-united the States of the *Burgundians*, and died in 509 or 516. according to the Chronicle of *Marius* of *Avranches*, leaving Two Sons, *Sigiſmund* and *Godomar*. The firſt Married *Oſtrogotha*, Daughter to *Theodoric* King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, and had by her *Sigeric*, and a Daughter which was Wife or Mother to *Thierri* King of *Auſtraſia*, Son to *Clovis the Great*. *Sigiſmund* Married a ſecond Wife, who animated him againſt *Sigeric*, whom he put to death. He was afterwards defeated and taken Priſoner by *Clodomir* King of *Orleans*, one of *Clovis*'s Sons, who order'd him with his Wife and Children, to be flung into a Well, in 524. at a Village called *S. Pierre-Avy-la-Colombe*, in the Dioceſs of *Orleans*. *Godomar* ſucceeded his Brother, and was defeated in the ſame year at the Battel of *Virou*, where *Clodomir* was kill'd. *Clotaire* I. and *Childebert* I. Brothers to the latter, purſued *Godomar*, who periſhed in 534. according to the Chronicle of *Marius*, or according to others in 532. Thus ended the Kingdom of the *Burgundians*, which had laſted 126 years after their coming into *Gaul*, or about 90 after they were abſolute Maſters of theſe great Provinces. Thus the Kingdom of *Burgundy* was Poſſeſs'd by the *Merouvian* Line of *France*, and continued in that Crown for above 340 years; And then it was firſt Uſurp'd by *Boſon* in 879. and afterwards by *Rodolphus* in 888. For *Boſon* not long after the beginning of the Reign of the *Carlovingians*, eſtabliſhed a new Kingdom, which laſted to *Rodolphus* or *Raoul* King of the *Transjuran*, *Burgundy*, and *Arles*, who died in 1033. naming the Emperor *Conrad* his Heir, who had Married *Giſele* his youngeſt Siſter, without conſidering *Eudes* Earl of *Champagne*, Husband to *Berthe* that was eldeſt. By this Inſtitution, this Kingdom was tied to the Empire, which loſing its poſſeſſion, loſt alſo the Title thereof. At the ſame time *Henry* I. King of *France*, yielded what we call the Dutchy of *Burgundy* to his Brother *Robert*; whence came the firſt Branch of the Dukes of *Burgundy* of the Blood-Royal. It had 12 Dukes in 330 years time, the laſt of which was *Philip* I. who died at the Age of 16 years in 1361. This Country being re-united to *France*, was given by King *John* to his Son *Philip the Bold* in 1363. *Philip* II. dying in 1404. left the Dutchy to *John* his eldeſt Son, who was killed in 1419 at *Montereau Faut-Yonne*, in revenge of the death of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*. *Philip the Good* ſucceeded him, and died in 1467. leaving *Charles* the laſt Duke, who was beaten by the *Switzers*, and killed before *Nanci* in 1477. His Daughter *Mary* brought *Franche-Compte*, with the *Low-Countries*, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by her Marriage to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, afterwards Emperor, and Grandfather to *Charles* V. King *Lewis* XI. re-united the Dutchy to *France*.

BURGUNDY, *Franche-Comte*, or *County of Burgundy*, called alſo *Upper-Burgundy*, a Province with the Title of an Earldom, is properly the Country of the ancient *Sequani*. It has *Switzerland* and *Alſatia* on the Eaſt, *Breſſe*, *Bugey* and the Country of *Gex* on the South, *Lorrain* on the North, the Dutchy of *Burgundy* and part of *Champagne* on the Weſt. Some do divide it by Bailiwicks, and others make Three Parts of it, which are the Upper or of *Amont*, the Middle or of *Dolois*, the Lower or of *Aval*. *Dole* is its Capital City, the others are *Beſançon*, *Gray*, *Salins* and *Lelod*. The leſs conſiderable are *S. Claude*, *Orgelet*, *S. Amour*, *Arbois*, *Lyon le Sonnier*, &c. The Forts of *Joux*, *S. Ann*, and the Caſtle of *Jus*, have been famous. *Franche-Comte* has Mountains on the Eaſt and North. The Country is fertile enough in Corn, Wines, and Wood. Here are alſo excellent Salt-Pits, and it is watered with divers Rivers, the moſt conſiderable of which is the *Saone*. *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France* took it in 1668. reſtor'd it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and re-took it in 1674.

BURICK, or *Buderick*, Lat. *Buricum*, *Budericum*, and *Bommelium*, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*, within 2 or 3 Leagues of *Guelderland*, pretty well fortified. The *Hollanders* were Maſters of it, and it is one of the four Cities that the *French* King cauſed to be attacked at one and the ſame time at the opening of the Campagne of *Holland* in 1672. The Marſhal of *Turenne* beſieged it.

BURIENSIS, (*Richard*) born in *Suffolk*, in the Fourteenth Century. He was a Benedictin, and was in ſome of the beſt Poſts both in Church and State, for he was Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and at laſt Biſhop of *Durham*: He was a great Encourager of Learning and Learned Men. He made it his Buſineſs to Collect a Noble Library, furniſh'd with Books of all Kinds and Sciences, and wrote a Treatiſe upon this Subject called, *Philo-Biblion, ſive de Amore Librorum*. He likewiſe wrote other Treatiſes, beſides a Volume of Letters, among which there are ſeveral to *Petrarch*, together with *Petrarch*'s Anſwers. *Burienſis* liv'd to the year 1349. *Harpsfeild in Hiſt. Eccl. Angl. Cave. Hiſt. Literar. Pars Alt. In Præfat.*

BURIS and *Spertis*, Two Gallant *Lacedæmonians*, who of their own accord preſented themſelves to *Xerxes*, to undergo what kind of Puniſhment he would inflict, to expiate the Crime which the *Lacedæmonians* had committed, by the murder of the Heraulds whom that King had ſent unto them. This Boldneſs raiſed *Xerxes* his Admiration, who not only pardoned the Offence, but alſo prayed them to tarry with him as his chief Favourites: To which they anſwered, That ſeeing they were come to ſave their Country, they would take care not to abandon it ſo, and that they preferr'd their Liberty to the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

BURLINGTON, Lat. *Brillendunum*, a Market and a Sea Town of *Dickering* Wapentake in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The Town ſtands high, about a mile from the Sea, but by the Sea-ſide is the Key call'd *Burlington* Key, from whence the adjoining Bay has got the Name of *Burlington* Bay. In the year 1664. the Right Honourable *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles* II.

BURNHAM, a Market Town of *Brother-Croſs* Hundred in the North Eaſt parts of *Norfolk*, not far from the Sea-ſide, 90 miles from *London*.

BURNTWOOD, a Market Town of *Chelmsford* Hundred in *Eſſex*, a Place of good antiquity, and well inhabited, 17 miles from *London*.

BURRHUS, (*Afranius*) who was Governor of the *Prætorium* under *Claudius* and *Nero*, to whom he had been Governor. He ſignalized himſelf in the Armies, and his Manners were ſevere like the ancient *Romans*. Being afterwards ſuſpected by *Nero*, he is thought to have been poyſoned by ſome who pretended to cure his ſore Throat.

BURROWBRIDGE, a Market Town in *Clare* Hundred in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

BURSA, formerly *Pruſe*, *Pruſa ad Olympum*, a City of *Anatolia* in *Aſia*, Capital in times paſt of *Bithynia*. It is ſituated under Mount *Olympus*, and thought to have been built by *Pruſias* King of *Bithynia*, who made it the Capital of his Dominions. It was ſince a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. *Oſman* or *Othoman*, the firſt Prince of the *Turks*, took it about 1300. and made it the Seat of his Kingdom; though the *Arabians* thought that the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Empire was *Yengi Shahr*. However that is, from this time *Burſe* has been under the *Ottomans*. It is thought to be as large and as well Peopled as *Conſtantinople*, and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the upper part is defended with good Walls and a Caſtle. Here are divers Moſques and Tombs of the Ottoman Princes. *Ottoman* the firſt Emperor of the *Turks* dying in 1398. in 1399 *Tamberlane* took it, and reſtored it to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. In 1403 *Solyman* Son of *Bajazet* recovered *Burſa*, *Nice*, and *Neapolis*, but a Conteſt being between *Solyman* and *Mahomet*, the Two Sons of *Bajazet*, it was taken 3 times in 4 years, till at laſt *Mahomet* prevailed, and in 1409 ſtrangled *Solyman*. This is now the Capital of *Bithynia*, and ſends once in two Months a *Caravan* to *Perſia*. It is 15 miles from *Propontis*, and 30 Eaſt from *Conſtantinople*. Long 57 30. Lat. 41. 49.

BURTON, a Market Town of *Lonſdale* Ward in the South of *Weſtmorland*, upon the edge of *Lancaſhire*, 254 miles from *London*.

BURTON, or *Burton upon Trent*, a Market Town of *Offelow* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Staffordſhire*, upon the Borders of *Derbyſhire*, from which it is parted by the River *Trent*, having a ſtately Stone Bridge over it, conſiſting of 35 Arches; it was at this Bridge that *Edw.* II did put to flight *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and many of the Barons. It is 96 miles from *London*.

BURTON, or *Buxton-Wells* in *Derbyſhire*, where in the compaſs of 8 or 9 yards iſſue out of a Rock 9 Springs of Mineral Waters, of which 8 are warm, and one very cold; they are much frequented by the Northern Gentry for divers Cures.

BURTON, a Market Town in the North Weſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*, it belongs to *Manlie* Wapentake in *Lindſey* Diviſion, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Trent*, within 4 miles of its fall into the *Humber*, 127 miles from *London*.

BURWELL, a Market Town in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies in *Lowthe* Hundred, being part of *Lindſey* Diviſion.

BURY, or *S. Edmondsbury*, Lat. *Villa Beatæ*, a Market and Borough Town of *Thingoe* Hundred in the Weſt parts of *Suffolk*, pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Lark*, which falls into

into the *Great Ouſe*, and firſt called the *Royal-Town* or *Villa-Regia* by the *Saxon* King *Segebert*, who founded here a Church. But upon the death of King *Edmund* the Martyr, who, for not Renouncing the Chriſtian Faith, was Shot to Death at *Hoxon* by the *Danes*, and afterwards brought hither to be interr'd, it took the Name of *Bury* or *S. Edmondsbury*. King *Canute*, the *Dane*, to expiate the Sin of his Father *Sueno*, who had murdered this Prince, built here a new Church, and an Abbey, and ſtock'd it with Black Monks in 1020. to whom he gave the Town, with many good Mannors about it, who governed the Town by a Seneſchal or Steward; and when it came to be a Corporation, the Magiſtrate took his Oath of Obedience to the Abbot. As for the Beauty of the Town and Abbey, *Leland* gives this Account, *The Sun* (ſays he) *has not ſeen a City more finely ſeated, upon the eaſie aſcent of a Hill, with a River running on the Eaſt-ſide, nor a Richer and more magnificent Abbey, which look'd more like a City than a Monaſtery, ſo many Towers it had for Defence, and ſo many Gates for Entrance, ſome of 'em Braſs; with a moſt Stately Church, attended with 3 others, all in the ſame Church-Yard, and all of curious Workmanſhip.* But now their Ruines lie in the Duſt. The Town conſiſts of Two Pariſhes, is ſweetly ſeated, and as finely built, which makes it much frequented by the Gentry, who living here, enrich the Inhabitants, and ſupport the Town; The Grammar School founded here by King *Edward* VI. is no ſmall Ornament to it. It was dignified with the Title of Baron in the Perſon of *Henry Jermin*, created by King *Charles* I. Baron of this Place, *An.* 1643. and afterwards Earl of St. *Albans* by King *Charles* II.

BUS (*Cæſar* of) Inſtitutor of the Congregation of the Prieſts of the Chriſtian Doctrine, was born at *Cavaillon* in 1544.

BUSA, a generous Damſel of *Apulia*, who maintained near 10000 *Romans* that fled from the defeat of *Cauna* in the 538th of *Rome*

BUSCHETTO *da Dulichio*, a famous Surveyor of Building, ſo named from the Iſle of *Dulichio* in the *Ionian* Sea, was in reputation at the beginning of the Eleventh Age. The Republick of *Piſa* ſent for him in 1016 to build the *Dome*, that is to ſay, the Cathedral Church, which has ſince paſſed for one of the moſt Sumptuous of *Italy*. He had a particular underſtanding in Machines, and would move extraordinary Burthens with a very inconſiderable Strength. He died at *Piſa*, and on his Tomb there was amongſt other Inſcriptions, this following:

Quod vix mille boum poſſent juga cuncta movere,
Et quod vix potuit per mare ferre ratis.
Buſchetti miſu, quod erat mirabile viſu,
Dena puellarum turba levavit onus.

importing, that he cauſed Burthens to be lifted by ten young Women, which a thouſand Yoke of Oxen could not have moved, nor a Ship have carried.

BUSEBEC, or *Boesbec*, (*Auger Ghiſlin*) known under the Name of *Augerius Ghiſlenus Busbequius*, was born at *Commines* in *Flanders*, Son to *Giles Ghiſlin* Lord of *Boesbec*, which is a ſmall Village upon the *Lis*. *Ferdinand* I. ſent him Ambaſſador to *Solyman* II Emperor of the *Turks*. He has publiſhed a Relation of his Voyages, wherein he puts the Natural Hiſtory of the Countreys through which he paſſed, obſerving all things exactly. In 1570. the Emperor *Maximilian* II. named him to Conduct into *France* the Princeſs *Elizabeth* his Daughter, Married to King *Charles* IX. and commanded him to reſide there in the Quality of his Reſident. He was there again in 1592. and having a mind to paſs ſome Months at his own Houſe in the *Low-Countreys*, he obtained Leave from the Emperor. The *Pariſians* begun then not to be ſo fond of the League. *Auger Ghiſlin* foreſaw this Change, which was not to the advantage of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which took part with the Leaguers. He was willing to prevent, by his departure, the ſad Accidents which he foreſaw, and in ſhunning them, run into another, which proved fatal to him. Paſſing through *Normandy*, ſome Soldiers of the Garriſon of *Roan*, thinking all was lawful during the Civil Wars, met with *Boesbec*, and ſeized on his Perſon. Others ſay, that it was in an Inn, and that they dragged him thence with violence, but having found out what he was, they let him go. The Governor of *Roan* immediately ſignified his diſpleaſure at it to *Ghiſlin*, who falling into a Fever cauſed himſelf to be carried to a Gentleman's Houſe, where he died 22 Days after, in *October* 1592. which was the 70th of his Age. He gathered in the *Levant* divers Inſcriptions, which he ſent to *Scaliger*, *Laſſius*, and *Gruterus*, and more than a Hundred *Greek* Manuſcripts, which are one of the richeſt Ornaments of the Emperor's Library. We have alſo of his Writing, *Epiſtolæ Turcicæ Legationis* IV. *Conciliorum de re militari contra Turcas inſtituenda Itinera* II *Conſtantinopolitanum & Amaſianum. Epiſtolarum Legationes Gallicæ Lib.* II

BUSIRIS, who is ſaid to be Son to *Neptune* and *Libya*, and Brother to *Belus* and *Agenor*, was King of *Egypt*. He was ſo cruel, and abuſed Strangers at ſuch a rate, that *Hercules* took their part, and killed him. It is thought that this *Buſiris* is *Orus Pharaon*, who ſucceeded *Amenophis*, *A. M.* 2469. There was another named *Cenchres*. *Euſeb. Chron. Apollodor. Lib.* 2. (*Diodorus* of *Sicily* witneſſeth, in the Firſt Book of his *Bibliotheck*, that *Buſiris* is not the Name of a Man, but that this word ſignifies in *Egyptian* the *Sepulchre of Oſiris*, near which it was the Cuſtom to ſacrifice Men.)

BUSIRIS, a Town of *Lower Egypt*, in the middle of the *Delta*, which had the greateſt Temple that ever was conſecrated to *Iſis*, and where the Feaſt of this Goddeſs was moſt ſolemnly celebrated. They ſay, that this Town was named *Buſiris*, becauſe *Oſiris* was buried there in a Wooden Ox. *Herodot.*

BUSIUS, (*Paul*) Born at *Zwol* in *Over-Iſel*, Profeſs'd the Law, and publiſhed ſeveral Pieces; *De Republicâ. De Officio Judicis. Subtilitatum Juris, Lib.* 7. *&c. Melchior Adam. In Vit. Juriſc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BUSSIERES, (*John* of) a Jeſuit of the Province of *Lyons*. We have of his Writing a Hiſtory of *France* in *Latin*, *Floſculi Hiſtoriarum*, which he himſelf Tranſlated into *French*, under the Title of the *Hiſtorical Garden*, an Epick Poem of *Scanderbeg*, and divers other Pieces in Proſe and Verſe: All which are clear Proofs of the Delicacy of his Genius.

BUSTUARII, a Name which was given to the Gladiators who fought near the Funeral Piles of the Noble *Romans*, that the Blood which they ſpilt might ſerve for a Sacrifice to the Infernal Gods. This Cuſtom was found to be leſs Cruel than to Sacrifice the Priſoners of War, as formerly. *Suetonius*, in the *Life of Tiberius*, *chap.* 7. ſaith, That this Emperor made the *Buſtuari* to fight, in remembrance of his Father and his Grandfather *Druſus*, in divers times and places; firſt at the Market, and then in the Amphitheatre. The firſt *Romans* who eſtabliſhed this Cuſtom to honour the Aſhes of their Fathers, were *Marcus* and *Decimus*, Sons to *Brutus*, under the Conſulſhip of *Appius Claudius* and *Quintus Tiberius*, as *Valerius Maximus* teſtifies, *lib.* 2. *chap.* 1. They did thus not only at the Funerals of Perſons of the higheſt Quality, but alſo at thoſe of private Perſons, as *Tertullian* aſſures us in his 6 *Chapter of the Shews*. There were alſo ſome, who being on their Death-Bed, ordered by their Teſtament, that this Honour ſhould be render'd them. In proceſs of time theſe Bloody Plays, which were acted then only near Funeral Piles, paſſed thence into the *Circus* and the *Amphitheatres*, became the ordinary Exerciſe of the Gladiators for the Paſtimes of the People.

BUTACIDES, of *Crotona* in *Italy*, the handſomeſt Man of his time. He was alſo very dexterous in all ſorts of Exerciſes, and often Victorious in the Olympick Games; Having joined *Dorieus*, he was kill'd in *Sicily*, in a Combat againſt the Inhabitants of the Town of *Egeſta*. He was ſo lamented for his Beauty, that his very Enemies erected a Monument, and offered Sacrifices unto him after his Death. His Name is not properly *Butacides*, but *Philip* the Son of *Butaciſſus*. See *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 47.

BUTES, Son to *Boreas* King of *Thracia*, was exiled by his Father, becauſe he went about to kill his Brother *Lycurgus*. He took Ship with thoſe of his Party, and landed at the Iſle of *Naxos*, which was then called *Strongyle*; and finding it commodious to dwell in, he put to Sea again with the beſt part of his Men, to go in queſt of Women, that they might begin there their Families. They found ſeveral upon the Coaſt of *Theſſalia*, celebrating the *Bacchanalia*, amongſt which was *Iphimedia*, Wife to *Aloeus*, his Daughter *Pancratis*, and the Nymph *Coronis*. *Butes* made the latter his Prey, but *Bacchus*, whoſe Nurſe this young Woman had been, ſent a violent Fury which made him fling himſelf into a Well, where he periſhed. The *Thracians* nevertheleſs regained their Ship with their Prey, and returned to *Naxos*, where they proclaimed *Agaſſamenus* firſt King of that Iſle.

BUTHUS, a famous Wreſtler, who would eat a whole Oxe in a Day, whence great Eaters are called by his Name.

BUTIUS, or *Buds*, (*Adrian*) a *Ciſtercian* of *Hulſt* in *Flanders*, living to about the Year 1470. He wrote ſeveral Hiſtorical Pieces, as, The Continuation of the Chronicles of *Giles* and *Roya*, and of *Bartholomew de Beca*. Eleven years Hiſtory of the Earls of *Flanders*, Epiſtles, &c. *Charles de Viſch, Bibl. Ciſter. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

BUTKENS, (*Chriſtopher*) a *Ciſtercian* Monk, born at *Antwerp*, and afterwards Abbot of *St. Saviour*, was a conſiderable Perſon in the 17th Century, both for his Family, Learning, and Probity. He wrote ſeveral Books in *French*, The *Sacred* and *Secular Trophies* of *Brabant* in nine Books. The *Genealogical Annals* of the Family of *Lindem*, in fifteen Books, *&c. Charles de Viſch Bibl. Ciſter. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mirens de Script. Sec.* 17.

BUTLER, (*James*) the preſent Duke of *Ormond*, is the Eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Oſſery*, by *Amalia* the Daughter of *Lewis de Naſſaw*, Lord *Beverwaert*, which Earl being

a Perſon of ſingular Worth, gave eminent Proofs both of his Prudence and Valour by Sea and Land on ſeveral Occaſions, but eſpecially at the famous Battel of *St. Denys*, wherein the late Duke of *Monmouth* and he having joined their Forces to the States Army under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, they broke into the *French* Camp, and put that Army, Commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, in confuſion. This noble Earl, a worthy Son of his Illuſtrious Father *James* Duke of *Ormond*, was ſuddenly ſnatch'd away by Death in the Flower of his Age, *July* 30. 1680. and his Father ſurvived him Eight Years, who being Earl of *Ormond* and *Oſſory*, Viſcount *Thurles*, and Baron of *Arcklow* in *Ireland*, was by King *Charles* created Marquis of *Ormond*, and by King *Charles* II. *July* 20. 1660. made firſt an *Engliſh* Peer by the Titles of Baron of *Lanthony*, and Earl of *Brecknock*, afterward Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and in the year 1682. Duke of *Ormond* in *England*, that is, an *Engliſh* Duke, retaining the ſame Title. In which Honours and Title he was ſucceeded by the preſent Duke his Grandſon, one of the Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Bedchamber, and Captain of the ſecond Troop of Guards, following in Valour and Gallantry the Footſteps of his Grandfather and Father. This Noble Family is ſaid to have drawn its Original from *Theobald*, deſcended from the ancient Counts of *Brion* in *Normandy*, who was advanced by King *Richard* to the Office of Chief Butler of *Ireland*, which Office is ſince become the Name of the Family.

BUTOW, a ſmall Town of *Pomerania* in *Germany*. It is ſituated on the River of *Stolp*, towards the Frontiers of *Royal Pruſſia*, and the Foreſt of *Valdow*, betwixt *Lawemborch* and *Belgarde*. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* holds it in Mortgage from *Poland*.

BUTRINTO, a ſmall Place upon the Coaſt of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It has been formerly a conſiderable City, known by the Writings of the Ancients, who call it *Buthrotum* and *Buthrotus*; it was afterwards a Biſhop's See, but ruined by the *Turks* about 120 years ago; and though the *Venetians* have taken care to repair it, yet it is inconſiderable. Some call it *Botrinto*; 'tis now the Retreat of all the Fiſhermen of *Epirus* and *Lower Albania*. It is ſituated in the Country of *Chimera*, upon the Gulf to which it gives its Name, over-againſt that of *Corfou*.

BUTRIO, a Lawyer of *Bononia*, living in the 15th Century, a Perſon of conſiderable Learning. He wrote ſeveral Books, as, *Repertorium Juris Canonici & Civilis. Commentaria in Decretales & Clementinas. Concilia*, &c. *Tri-them, & Bellarmin. De Script. Eccl. Bumaldi. Bibl. Bonon.* &c.

BUTTONS-BAY: See *Hudſons-Bay*.

BUTUA, an *African* Town and Kingdom in *Monomotapa*, near the River *Zambere*, between *Amara*, *Giera*, and *Boro*. *Marmol*, *Sanſon*, &c.

BUXTORF, (*John*) There were two Learned Profeſſors of *Hebrew* of this Name at *Baſle*, the Father and the Son: They are allowed a Place amongſt thoſe of the firſt Rank for Rabbinical Learning: The firſt Work that *Buxtorf* the Father compoſed, was his Great Dictionary, Entituled, *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum & Rabbinicum*, Printed at *Baſle* in 1639. and is abſolutely neceſſary for underſtanding the Rabbins, being more extenſive than that of *R. David* of *Pomis*, Printed at *Venice* in 1587. He wrote alſo a ſmall Dictionary of *Hebrew* and *Chaldaick* words in the Bible, which is very Methodical. There is nothing more compleat than his *Treaſury of the* Hebrew *Grammar*. He alſo Printed a great *Hebrew* Bible at *Baſle* in 1618. with the Rabbins, the *Chaldaick* Paraphraſes, and the *Maſſora*, after the manner of the Great Bible of *Venice*. But Father *Simon* thinks it uncorrect. To this Bible is commonly added the *Tiberias* of the ſame Author, which is a Commentary upon the *Maſſora*, where at large he explains what the Rabbins think of it, and expounds in *Latin* the Terms of the *Maſſora*, which are very difficult. He follows Rabbi *Elias* the *Leonite*, in his Expoſition of thoſe Terms. He has alſo publiſhed *Synagoga Judaica*, where he expoſes the Ceremonies of the *Jews*; but though it be full of Learning, it is not Judicious, inſiſting too much upon Trifles, and to render the *Jews* ridiculous. The ſmall Abridgment of *Leo* of *Modena* upon this Subject, tranſlated by Father *Simon*, is far better. We have beſides ſome other Books of the ſame Author; and amongſt others, his *Bibliotheck* of the Rabbins, which is a curious Work; but there have been ſince his time a great many Diſcoveries made on that piece of Learning. Thoſe who have a mind to write *Hebrew*, may make uſe of the Collection of *Hebrew* Letters which he has publiſhed, under the Title of *Inſtitutio Epiſtolaris Hebraica*. *John Buxtorf* the Son, had no leſs Skill of the *Hebrew* and the Rabbins than his Father, as appears by the great Number of Works which he has compoſed on thoſe Heads. He tranſlated ſome Rabbins, and amongſt others the *More Nevochim* of *R. Moſes*, and the Book, Entituled, *Cozri*. He alſo writ upon the *Hebrew*, *Chaldaick*, and *Syriack* Grammars. His *Hebrew* Concordance is alſo much eſteemed, and being Heir of his Father's Opinion as well as *Jewiſh* Literature, he has defended the Antiquity of the Points and Vowels of the *Hebrew* Text againſt *Lewis Cappellus*, in a Book, Entituled, *Tractatus de Punctorum, Vocalium & Accentuum in Libris veteris Teſtamenti Hebraicis origine, antiquitate & authoritate*, Printed at *Baſle* in 1648. There is a great number of Paſſages of the Rabbins cited in this Book. He has alſo written another Book much more valuable againſt the Criticks of the ſaid *Ludovicus Cappellus*, with this Title, *Anticritica ſeu vindiciæ veritatis Hebraicæ adverſus Ludovici Cappelli Criticam quam vocat ſacram*, at *Baſle* in 1653. He has alſo compoſed ſeveral Diſſertations upon different Matters relating to the *Jewiſh* Literature, in which he excelled. Many Learned Men, who admire the Rabbinical Excellency of theſe two Great Men, are not always ſatisfy'd with their Judgment; they believe theſe Authors too much led by the Rabbies, and that *Cappellus*, though not ſo great an *Hebrician*, has written more judiciouſly upon this Argument. They add, That the ſtrong Fancy which a great part of the *German* and *Geneva* Divines have for the *Hebrew* Points, proceeds from the regard they had to the Two *Buxtorfs*, whoſe Opinions they blindly followed, not being able to go to the bottom of ſo difficult a Diſquiſition.

BUZELIN, (*John*) a Jeſuit of *Cambray*, living in the 17th Century: His Works are *Gallo-Flandriæ Deſcriptio. Annales Gallo-Flandriæ, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. S. J.*

BUZYGES, an Illuſtrious Citizen of *Athens*, ſaid to be the Inventer of Plowing the Ground with Oxen. Hence he had his Name Βυζύγης, which is compoſed of Βῦς, an *Ox*, and of Ζεῦγος, a *Yoak*; it was he with whom *Demophoon* truſted the *Palladium*, after he had received it from *Diomedes*, to carry it for *Athens*.

BYAS, a famous Carver, born in the Iſle of *Naxos*, in the *Ægean* Sea, he lived before the 55th Olympiad, and invented the Uſe of the ſmall pieces of Marble cut in the Form of Slates, to cover Temples and other Sumptuous Buildings. *Pauſan. L. 5. Eliac.*

BYRSA, the Name of the Cittadel of *Carthage* in *Africa*, on the Top whereof was a Temple dedicated to *Æſculapius*, which the Wife of *Aſdrubal* burnt after the taking of that City. The occaſion of the Fable concerning the Foundation of that City in as much bounds as could be compaſſed with an Ox Hide, is, That anciently inſtead of Money they uſed little bits of Leather marked, with which *Dido* bought the Place to build her City on; the *Greeks* abounding in thoſe ſorts of Inventions, by drawing the Original of all Words from their own Tongue: But thoſe who underſtand the old *Phœnician* Tongue, which *Dido* introduced into *Africk*, know that the true Name of the Cittadel of *Carthage* was not *Byrſa*, as the *Greeks* pronounced it, but *Botzra*, or *Boſra*, that is in *Hebrew*, a *Fortreſs*, or *Tower*.

BZOVIUS, (*Abraham*) a *Dominican*, born in *Poland*, and died at *Rome* in 1637. He was a Man extreamly laborious, and compoſed ſo many Books, that it's hardly credible that one Man could have writ ſo many. The moſt conſiderable of his Works is the Continuation of Cardinal *Baronius*'s *Annals* in Nine Volumes, from 1198. until his own time, and is ſo particular as to the Affairs of the *Dominicans* as if he had deſign'd the Annals of that Order. He compoſed alſo the Lives of the Popes in Three Volumes. He pick'd a Quarrel with the *Cordeliers*, on occaſion of *John Scot*, the *Subtil Doctor*, of whom he ſpeaks contemptuouſly; and with *George Hervart*, on the Account of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*; which drew upon him ſuch Replies as he could not well Anſwer. *Starovolſius, de Illuſt. Polon. &c.*

C.

C. This Letter among the Ancients was a Mark of Condemnation, and was called the fatal Letter, as the Letter *A* was the Mark of Abſolution, according to *Pierius*. *Metellus* ſays, That it was a Cuſtom among the *Indians* to Mark the Foreheads and Arms of ſuch of the Royal Blood as became Chriſtians, with this Letter, ſo that it became an Honourable Mark of their Religion. The Letters C and Q differ ſo very little, that ſeveral *Grammarians* had a mind to reject Q as ſuperfluous, pretending that the C and U would ſuffice. Yet the Diſtinction and Difference of theſe two Letters is ſo neceſſary, that we find ancient Poets placed their C where we make uſe of Q, when they had a mind to divide a Word. So *Lucretius* makes *cuiret* of three Syllables for *quiret*, and *Plautus* has *acuæ* and *relicuus* for *aqua* and *reliquus*. *Plautus*, *Auſonius*.

CAB, a Meaſure of the *Hebrews*, containing 97 cubick Inches of Water. *Cumberland*.

CABADES, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Oblas* in 486. but was dethroned in 497. becauſe he would eſtabliſh the Cuſtom of having Women in Common. *Zamaſques* his Son governed in his Place until he himſelf was re-inthroned in 501. He put a great number of Chriſtians to Death; but afterwards, ſeeing a Prelate work Miracles, and Diſpoſſeſs the Devils of a Caſtle, where they gave diſturbance, and in which Place there was a great deal of Treaſure found, he ſuffered the Chriſtians to live unmoleſted in his Country. The *Manicheans* having a deſign to Dethrone him a Second time, and to ſet up his Son, who promiſed them Countenance, diſpleaſed the old Prince to that degree, that he Executed great numbers of 'em, baniſhed the greateſt Part, and declared the Remainder uncapable of any Office. He made War againſt the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*. *Marcellin* the Count writes, That *Cabades* beſieged *Amida* in 502. and took it after a Siege of five Months, through the Treachery of ſome Friars, whom he beheaded for their Pains. The Town was re-taken the next Year, and *Cabades* made a Peace with *Anaſtaſius*, and then with *Juſtin* his Succeſſor. This laſted for ſome time, after which *Juſtinian* got ſeveral Advantages over *Cabades*, by the Conduct of *Beliſarius*. *Cabades* died in 532. after he had Reigned 35 years at two ſeveral times. *Marcellin in Chron. Agathias. Cedrenus.*

CABALE, or *Cabaliſto*, a certain Sect amongſt the *Jews*, which hold to the Tradition of the Ancients, or to that Science, which as they pretend, contains all the Myſteries of the ancient Law, all the Secrets of the ineffable Name of GOD, the Cœleſtial *Hierarchies*, the Science of Numbers, and many other Curioſities, or rather Dreams. They divide this Knowledge into Speculative, which conſiſts in the Contemplation and Search of theſe Myſteries, and into Practick, which conſiſts in the *Taliſmans*, in the Science of the Planets and Stars, and perhaps of *Magick*, and the Philoſopher's Stone; many of the *Jews* are ſo obſtinate and headſtrong in this *Cabale*, that they apply themſelves to Magick, abuſing the Name of God and Angels, in expectation of performing ſupernatural Things. It is probable that the *Cabale* had its beginning from *Plato*'s and *Pythagoras*'s Philoſophy, which ſome of the *Jews* have intermixed with their Religion, adding an infinite number of Dreams and ridiculous Superſtitions, as may be ſeen in the Books of *Adam*, *Enoch*, *Solomon*, *Zohar*, and ſeveral others. In the firſt Ages of the Church, Hereticks eaſily fell into the Superſtitions of the *Cabaliſts*, eſpecially the *Valentinians* and *Baſilians*, of whom we have yet ſome *Agats* with Medals, having Hieroglyphic Figures engraved in them, which reſemble much the *Taliſmans* of the *Jews*; there are yet found ſome Figures of their making, which the *Latins* call *Amuleta*, a kind of Preſervatives that they uſed to hang about Childrens Necks, to ſecure them from the Evils that might befall them, eſpecially from Enchantments and Witchcraft. The Speculative *Cabale* is divided into *Gametria*, *Notarica*, and *Themura*. *Gametria* is an Explication that is made by tranſpoſing the Letters of a Word: As for Example, It is ſaid in *Exodus* (*Præcedet te Malachi*, *i.e. Angelus meus*) The *Cabaliſts* find that this Angel is *Michael*, becauſe the Letters of *Malachi* being tranſpoſed, make *Michael*. *Notarica* makes an entire Word of every Letter, or explains one Word by another, of the ſame number of Letters. It is writ in the third Pſalm, *Mult. inſurgunt in me.* The *Hebrew* word that ſignifies *multi* is compoſed of R, B, I, M, whence the *Cabaliſts* conjecture that the People meant by this, are the *Romans*, the *Babylonians*, the *Ionians* or *Greeks*, and the *Medes*. Thus they ſay, that *Macon* is the ſame with *Jehova*, becauſe the Letters of theſe two Words, written in *Hebrew*, make both the ſame Number of 186. *Themura* or *Zeraph* conſiſts in the Changing of Letters, which are made equivalent in certain Combinations. Here follows an Example in the *Latin* Tongue, having made the Combination of the Letters thus, A, B, C, D, E, F, *&c.* They pretend that the two Letters of each Combination can be put one for the other, ſo that what is written DBCE may be read *Fade*; that is, *Call*. All the three Parts of this *Cabale* are good for nothing elſe but to amuſe ſhallow Wits. For to make uſe of the ſame Examples, may not we read inſtead of *Michael*, *Chamuel*, *Kimuel*, *&c.* that is, Angel of Fire, Angel of Wounds, *&c.* and by the four Letters R, B, I, M, cannot we underſtand the *Rabbies*, the *Bactrians*, the *Italians*, and *Moabites*; and this Diviſion of the *Cabale* is but a Superſtition invented by the Modern *Rabbies*, for the ableſt divide the *Cabale* into two Parts, the one *Mercava*, which is the Science of the Chariot; and the other *Bereſith*, that is, the Work of the Creation; the firſt conſiders the Intellectual World; the other the Viſible one, as Father *Kircher* explains it in the Second Tome of his *Oedipus Ægyptiacus*.

CABALLO, (*Emmanuel*) a famous *Genoeſe*, who has rendered his Name immortal by his bold Undertaking, when the City of *Genoa* was beſieged by the *French*. The Town being much ſtreightned for Proviſions, after a Siege of 16 Months, there arrived a *Genoa* Ship laden with Proviſions and Ammunition, which to ſhun the Enemies Fleet, ſailed towards the Citadel, not knowing the *French* were Maſters of it, and fell into their Hands; the Beſieged perceiving this Miſtake, begun to think of Surrendring, until the brave *Caballo* raiſed their drooping Spirits, and deſired only a Ship, that he might reſcue the other; and being accompanied with a good Number of ſtout young Men, he ſails directly towards the Citadel, paſſing through the midſt of the *French*, and receiving their Shot from all ſides, without the leaſt Fear, cuts the Cables, and brought the Ship off, to the Amazement and great Joy of the *Genoeſes*, who looked upon him as the Deliverer of their Country, and honoured him accordingly. *Folieta Elog. clar. viror.*

CABASILAS, (*Nicholas*) a *Grecian*, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, lived about 1350. and not in 1300. as *Sixtus* of *Sienna* writes. He writes for the *Greeks* againſt *Thomas Aquinas*, and an Expoſition of the *Greek* Liturgy, which we have according to the Verſion of *Gentianus Hervetus*, and is put ſince in the *Bibliotheck* of the Fathers. He publiſhed another Treatiſe, *De Vita in Chriſto*, and an Oration *Contra Fœneratores*; but divers other Works are aſcribed to him which he never compoſed. *Poſſevin*, *Pontanus*.

CABASOLE, (*Philip*) of *Cavaillon* in *France*. After ſeveral Promotions he was made a Cardinal by *Urban* V. He died at *Perugia* in 1372. The Book, *De Nugis Curialium*, is commonly aſſign'd to this Cardinal. His Friend *Petrarch*, dedicated his Book *De Vita Solitaria* to him. *Petrarch*, *Lib* 2. *Ep.* 1. &c. *St. Marth. Gal Chriſt.*

CABES, *Capes Cape*, *Tacapa*, a conſpicuous City on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, over againſt *Trepano* in *Sicily*, which has a River conveyed to it from a Lake behind it, and a Port, though of no great Uſe, becauſe expoſed to all Winds, which makes the River, though ſmall, of the greater Value, the Tides filling it, and bringing up thoſe Ships it will bear. From this City the *Syrtis Minor* is now called *Golfo de Caps*. It lies 70 Miles from *Safucos* to the Eaſt, and two Stations from *Cairuan* to the South Eaſt, and 20 Miles from *Tunis* South Eaſt. The Lake is called *Tritonis*, in *Ptolemy*, and is ſaid to be hot, and to cure the *Leproſie*. *Leo Africanus*, p. 256. ſays, it was a ſtrong *Roman* Town.

CABESTAN, a Borough of *France*, in the Province of *Languedoc* near *Niſmes*; whence *William* of *Cabeſtan*, a Provincial Poet, that lived in the 13th Age, took his Name. He was of the ancient Houſe of *Cervieres*, and ſpent the five firſt Years of his Youth with the Lord of *Cabeſtan*, where he fell in Love with a Lady of the Houſe of *Beaux*, and made Verſes in her Praiſe. The Lady fearing he would prove Inconſtant, made him eat of an Herb that had like to have kill'd him, for it quite deprived him of his Senſes; which when he recovered again, he left that Gentlewoman, and began to admire *Tricline Carbonel*, Wife to *Raimond* of *Seillans*, who ſhewed him ſo much Kindneſs and Civility for the Verſes he made for her, that the Husband became ſo jealous of him, that meeting him abroad in the Country, he killed him, and barbarouſly pull'd out his Heart, which he made his Wife eat as if it had been ſomething elſe; but when ſhe found what it was, ſhe died of Grief in 1213. *Petrarque Noſtredamus*.

CABIRA, a Nymph, Wife to *Vulcan*, and Mother of *Camilus*: This *Camilus* had three Sons of their Grandmother's Name, from whom are deſcended the Nymphs, called *Cabarites*, mentioned by *Acuſilaus* the *Argive*, cited by *Strabo* in his 10th Book.

CABIRES, certain Gods who were worſhipped in *Samothracia*, an Iſland in the *Ægean Sea*, according to *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 2. This Name probably comes from the *Hebrew* word כבירי *Cabir*, which ſignifies Great and Powerful. They were in ſuch Veneration, that it was a Crime to mention their Name amongſt the People. It was believed that ſuch as were initiated in their Myſteries were under their

their Protection, and might obtain any thing they wished for. The Ancients do not agree about the Number of these Gods. *Musæus* allows three of them, *Axieros*, *Axiocersa*, and *Axiocersus*; that is, *Ceres*, *Proserpina*, and *Pluto*. *Dionysiodorus* adds a Fourth to them, whom he names *Casmilus*, that is, *Mercury*. Others hold, that there were but two *Cabires*, whereof *Jupiter* was the Eldest, and *Dionysius* the Younger: *Athenion* says, that *Jason* and *Dardanus*, who were named *Cabires*, were descended of *Jupiter* and *Electra*; some are of Opinion that they were God's Ministers, and others think that they were Devils. They had also a Temple in *Egypt*, which none entred into but the Priests of those Gods, and they had another in the Territories of *Thebes*. And there were *Cabires* of *Ceres*, which were so respected, that it was thought, that any who should dare to beat them, should never escape the Vengeance of the Gods. The *Phœnicians* had also Gods called *Cabires*, or *Cabeires*, which were worshipped chiefly at *Berythus*. *Damascius* in *Photius*, *Hesychius*, *Causabon*, &c.

CABRERA *Moralis*, (*Francis*) a *Spaniard*, living in the beginning of the 17th Century. He was a good Linguist, and wrote a Continuation of *Ciaconius*'s History of the Popes, and some other Works. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Belg.*

CABRIERES, a Town in the *Compte Venaissin* in *Provence*. See *Merindal*.

CABUL, a Town and Kingdom of the *East-Indies*, in the Territories of the *Great Mogul*, the farthest advanc'd towards *Persia* and *Wibeck*, having *Cachemire* to the East. It is in this Kingdom that the River *Nilab* and *Behat*, that discharge themselves into the *Indus*, have their Sources. The Town is great, and has two Fortresses: It stands upon the Road from *Labor* to *Samarcand*. The other Towns are *Ghudel* and *Passaur*, which are all Towns of great Commerce for Musk, Silks, Rhubarb, and other Merchandizes that are brought from *Cathai*. The *Tartars* sell 60000 Horses here every Year. It was the first Seat of the *Great Megul*.

CACA, *Cacus*'s Sister, discover'd to *Hercules*, her Brother's stealing of his Oxen; for which reason, as *Servius* observes upon the 8th *Æneid*, the Vestal Virgins sacrificed to her, though *Virgil* in the same Place, and *Ovid* in his first Book *De Fastis*, give another account of the Discovery of this Thievery.

CACACA, a Town in the Province of *Garel*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean Sea*, seven Leagues from *Melile* by Sea, though but two by Land. The Duke of *Medina* made himself Master of it in 1496. After the taking of *Melile*, he demolished the Town, leaving nothing but the Castle, which is very strong, because upon a Rock that cannot be Undermined. *Mar.*

CACALLA, (*Augustin*) of *Valladolid* in *Spain*, he was a long time Preacher to *Charles* V. but having quitted the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and turn'd *Lutheran*, he was condemn'd by the Inquisition, and burned at *Valladolid* in 1559. *Theodorus Beza.*

CACCIALUPI, (*John Baptist*) a Celebrated Lawyer of *Bononia*, living in the beginning of the 15th Century. This Doctor's Opinion, both in Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters, was the most valued of any in his time. He wrote several Tracts in his Profession; *De Justitia & Jure De Debitore Suspecto Fugitivo. De Pactis De modo Studendi. De Transactione. Defensorium Juris, &c. Forster in Vit. Jurisc. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon &c.*

CACERES *de Camarinha*, a Town of *Asia*, in the Isle of *Lucon*, one of the *Philippines*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Manilla*. It is situate upon the Streights of *Manilha*, and has a Port that belongs to the *Spaniards*.

CACHAN, a Town of *Persia* in the Province of *Yerak*, 22 Leagues from *Ispahan* towards *Kom*. There are two Market Places called *Bazars*, and several *Caravanseras*'s built with Brick. In this Town is made the best Silver and Gold Brocades in all *Persia*, and here are above 1000 Jewish Families, who pretend to be descended from the Tribe of *Juda*, as do also those of *Ispahan* and *Kom*. *Tavernier Voyage de Perse*

CACIQUES, the Name of the Governors or Princes under the ancient *Incas* or Emperors of *Peru*; the Chief of the Native Nobility of the Country retain still the Names of *Incas* and *Caciques*, though they are Subject to the *Spaniards*; and the Princes of *Cuba* in *America Septentrionali* bore the Name of *Caciques* when the *Spaniards* conquered them.

CACUS, a Shepherd of *Italy*, who lived upon Mount *Aventin*, before it was joined to *Rome*. He was a great Robber in that Country, for 'tis said that *Hercules* in his return from *Spain*, after he had killed *Geryon*, as he was driving that King's Herd Home, came near *Cacus*'s Dwelling, who stole some of his Cows; but that the Theft might not be discovered, nor the Cattel traced to his Den, he drew them backwards by the Tail. *Hercules* miss his Oxen, and searched for them in *Cacus*'s Den, but could never imagine that they were shut up there, because their Footing seemed to be outwards, until they bellowed when they smelt the rest of their Company about the Place. Whereupon *Hercules* broke the Door of the Cave, and killed *Cacus* with his Club. Poets say that this *Cacus* was Son to *Vulcan*, and that he cast Flames out of his Mouth; which is perhaps because he burned Houses after Plundering them. They add, he was a Giant of a prodigious Bigness, who lived upon Humane Flesh, and that he was but half Man, such as the Satyrs are represented to be. Others will have him to be a Prince of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, who gave his Name to *Mount Cacus* in *Arragon*, upon the Borders of *Old Castile*, which is now called *Moncayo*; that he was horrible, and of an extream Savage Humour, which was the reason he was called half Man: That he had invented Fire-Arms, and a kind of Gun-powder like ours, which was also the reason why he was called Son of *Vulcan*: And finally, that he pursu'd *Hercules* into *Italy*, where he stole four of his Cows. *Tit. Liv.*

CADI, Judge of the Civil Affairs in the *Turkish* Empire, though in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, the *Cadi* gives Sentence in Spiritual Matters. *Cadi* is generally taken for the Judge of a Town; Judges of Provinces are called *Mollas*. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

CADILESCHER, or *Cadilesquer* in the *Turk*'s Empire, is the Head Judge, who judges all Cases in the Divan. *Cadi* signifies Judge, and *Lescher* Army, whence it comes that *Cadilescher* is Judge of the Army or Soldiers. There are but three such Judges in all the Grand Signior's Territories. The first is he of *Europe*, the second of *Natolia* or *Asia*, and the third resides at *Grand-Cairo*. The last was establish'd when *Selim* conquered *Egypt*, and is the most considerable, because his Jurisdiction reaches over the *Egyptians*, the *Syrians*, *Arabians*, and over a Part of *Armenia*. Now the Soldiers are not under the *Cadilescher*'s Jurisdiction, for they have obtained the Privilege to be Judged by none but their own Officers. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

CADIZ, an Island near the Western Coasts of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, Northwards of the Streights of *Gibraltar*. It was formerly called *Tartessus*, the Isle of *Juno*, because the *Pagans* had a magnificent Temple in it, where they worshipped that Goddess. Afterwards it was called *Gades*, whence came the Word *Cadiz*. It is seven Leagues long, its greatest Breadth three, and at some places it is but a League broad. To the East of it is a Bridge called *Pont de Sac*, 700 Paces long, by which it joins with the firm Land. There are both Fields and Mountains in it, but no Springs, the want of which is supplied by a great number of Wells. The Entrance into the Bay of *Cadiz* is very dangerous, by reason of the Rocks called the *Diamont* and *Los Pueros*. The Port of the Town, which is at the West end of the Island, looks to the East. The Town is inhabited by a great number of rich Merchants, who have the finest Magazines and Store-Houses in *Europe*. It is here that the Fleet and Galleons arrive with the Gold and Silver, which the *Spaniards* draw from *America*. Its Castle was built by the *Moors*, and was lately well fortified. The Fort of St. *Sebastian* was built to defend the Mouth of the Gulph, and the Fort of St. *Philip* to secure the Port. The Town has the Title of a Bishoprick, has many well built Churches in it, and is one of the ancientest Cities in *Spain*, scarce yielding to any in the Empire for Greatness, Magnificence, and the Number and Quality of Inhabitants. It was here that *Robert* Earl of *Essex* and Sir *Walter Rawleigh* burned the *Spanish Indian* Fleet, consisting of 40 Sail of Ships, whose Lading was valued at eight Millions of Crowns, and overcame the *Spanish* Navy, consisting of 57 Men of War, took the St. *Michael* and St. *Andrew*, two great Galleons, with their Lading, and carried away more Martial Furniture than could be supplied in many years after, forced the Town, in which they slew and took Prisoners 4000 Foot, 600 Horse, and brought a considerable Booty thence: This happened in 1596. The Island has such good Pasture, that Cattel would burst if they were suffered to feed any long time, and not bled every Month. *Cadiz* is one of the Keys of *Spain*, and one of the three Towns which the Emperor *Charles* V. advised his Son *Philip* II. to have a watchful Eye upon. The other two were *Flushing* in *Zealand*, and *Goulette* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The Town, after it was taken by the *English* paid Five hundred and twenty thousand Ducats for its Ransome. There were two Millions more offered to preserve the Ships in *Port Real* from being burnt; but it was refused by the Admiral, because his Orders were to burn all the Ships he could not bring away. The whole Loss was esteemed at 20 Millions of Ducats. The Earl of *Essex* offered to have kept this Island with three hundred Men, and three Months Provision; but it was denied him by the other Commanders, who were become wonderfully Rich, whilst the Earl reserved nothing but a Noble Library for his Share. *P. Labbe Carolan. Hist.*

CADIZADELIRIS, a Sect of *Mahometans*, that resemble very much the *Stoicks*, they shun Feasts and Diversion, and affect an extraordinary Gravity in all their Actions. They speak meetfully of GOD, both in private and publick, and some of this Sect make a mixture of

Cadi-

Christianity and Mahometism, especially those who live on the Borders of *Hungary* and *Bosnia*. They read the Gospel in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, and the *Alcoran* in the *Arabick*; they drink Wine in the Month of *Ramazan*, or the *Turks Lent*, but put neither Cinnamon nor other Drugs in it, and then they look upon it to be permitted; they love and protect Christians; they believe that *Mahomet* is the Holy Ghost, and that the Descent of the Fiery Tongues upon *Whitsuntide*, was the Figure of the Coming of this False Prophet. They practise Circumcision as the Jews do, and make use of the Example of *Jesus Christ* to authorize it. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

CADMUS, King of *Thebes*, Son to *Agenor* King of *Phœnicia*, Brother to *Phœnix* and *Cilix*, and Grandchild to *Epaphus*; He went to *Bœotia* and built *Thebes*, or at least the Castle called *Cadmea*, about the Year of the World 2620. and brought into *Greece* these sixteen Letters, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, η, ν, λ, υ, ο, π, ζ, σ, τ, ι, to which *Palamedes* is said to have added these four, θ, ξ, φ, χ, in the Time of the War of *Troy*. Poets say that he left his Country to seek his Sister *Europa*, stollen away by *Jupiter*, and that the Oracle commanded him to travel into *Bœotia*, where one of his Retinue was devoured by a Dragon as he was drawing some Water out of a Well, which *Cadmus* slew by *Minerva*'s Order, and sowed its Teeth in a Field, whence sprung an Army of Men who destroy'd one another. That he Married *Hermione* or *Harmonia*, Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, on whom he begot *Polydorus*, who succeeded him, *Semele*, *Ino*, *Antonoe*, and *Agave*. But they who seek truth in these curious and ingenious Fables, affirm, That *Cadmus* passed into *Bœotia*, a Province of *Greece*, at that time called *Eolis*, and killed a Prince who was called *Dragon*, sowed cunningly a Dissention amongst his Subjects, who would oppose his Establishment, and improving the Disorder, made himself Master of the Country, and gave the Name of *Thebes* to the first City he built, to shew that his Ancestors were of the great City of *Thebes* in *Egypt*. He polished and civilized the People, and afterwards the Distractions of his Family made him go to end his Life in *Illyrium*. This *Cadmus*, according to others, was Lord High Steward to a King of *Tyre* or of *Sydon*; and *Hermione* or *Harmonia*, his Wife, was a Player on the Flute. The Word *Cadmus* seems to have come from *Cadmoni*, which is the Name of a Nation in *Palæstina*, the same with *Heveans*. *Harmonia* derived her Name from *Hermon*, a Mountain of that Country, which is said to have been changed into a Serpent, because that the Word *Heveans*, in the *Syriack* Tongue, signifies a *Serpent*; and it's said that he sowed the Serpent's Teeth, and that Armed Men sprung from them, because in the *Phœnician* Language, to express Men armed with Brass Darts, they made use of certain Words that might be translated armed with Serpent's Teeth. It's more probable that *Cadmus* brought the *Phœnicians* Letters into *Greece*, than that he invented them. *Pausanias*, *Bochart. Canaan*, &c.

CADMUS of *Miletum*, a *Greek* Historian, Son of *Pandion*; He writ in four Books a Work of the Original of *Miletum*, and of all *Ionia*. It was to him that *Pliny* attributed the Invention of History. He lived about the time that the *Grecians* took *Troy*, which was *An. Mundi* 2870. or thereabouts, 1184 years before the Birth of our Saviour. He writ a History of *Ionia*. We must take care not to confound this *Cadmus* with another Historian of the same Name, born at *Miletum*, who liv'd a great while after the first. This Latter wrote the History of *Attica* in 16 Books. *Pliny*, *Suidas*, *Josephus*.

CADOLOUS, or *Cadolus*, Bishop of *Parma*; He lived in the 11th Age, and was chosen Anti-pope by two Prelates, that were of the Emperor *Henry* IV's side, and was named *Honorius* II. in opposition to *Alexander* II. in 1061. He took the Field with an Army, and being well provided with Money, came before *Rome*, whence Duke *Godfrey* made him retire to *Parma*; some time after, being recalled by some Seditious People, he made himself Master of the Church of the *Vatican*; but being worsted a second time, abandoned by his own Party, and besieged in the Castle of St. *Angelo*, whither he got by *Cincius*'s Favour, he bought his Liberty, and stole away alone. The Council of *Mantua*, held in 1064. condemned him in presence of *Anno* Archbishop of *Cologne*, Regent and Tutor of *Henry*; after which he died miserably, but always holding himself to be Pope to his very Death. *Leon* of *Ostia*, *Platina in Alexand.* II. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 1061.

CADORINE, a Country in *Italy*, in the Marquisate of *Trevisano*, in the Territories of the Republick of *Venice*, Northward of all *Italy*, towards the County of *Tirol* and the *Alps*, which are to the West and North of it, as *Friuli* is to the East, and *la Marche* to the South. Its Capital is *Pieve de Cadore*, situated upon the River *Pieve* or *Piave*.

CADOVIN, an Abbey of the Diocese of *Sarlat*, in *Perigord*, where the pretended Winding-Sheet of *Jesus Christ* is kept.

CADRITES, a sort of *Mahometan Fryars*, whose Founder was called *Abdul-Cadri*, a Man of great Reputation for Philosophy and Law. They spend a great part of the Night in turning round, holding each others Hands, and repeating incessantly the Word *Hai*, which signifies Living, and is one of the Attributes of GOD, and all this time there is one of them playing upon the Flute, to hearten the rest to Dance; this they do every *Friday* Night. They are a Subtle sort of Hypocrites, and never discover the Secrets of their Practice, but to those of their own Profession; never cut their Hair, nor cover their Heads, and always go barefoot; they have Liberty to leave the Convent, and to Marry if they please, provided only they wear black Buttons to distinguish them from the rest of the People.

CADVALLUS was chosen Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, after that *Gillus* was expelled for his Male-administration, being Chief of those who conspired against him. *Gillus* having retired into *Ireland*, made War thence upon *Scotland*; but *Cadvallus* not only repulsed, but following him thither, gave him a total Rout; and returning back into *Scotland*, lost the greatest Part of his Army in a Tempest, together with a rich Booty, for Grief whereof he died. *Buchanan*.

CADUCEUS, the Name of the Rod which *Mercury* received of *Apollo* for the Harp of seven Strings which he gave him; some will have this Name to come of the *Latin* word *Cadere*, which signifies to fall, because, according to the Fable, this Rod had the Virtue to appease and make all Differences fall; so that as the *Romans* made use of *Heraulds*, whom they called *Fæciales*, to declare War, so also they had some to proclaim Peace, whom they named *Caduceatores*. The ancient *Egyptians* adorned this Rod with two Serpents, the one Male, and the other Female, which were twisted about it, and formed a kind of Knot in the middle, and at the top seemed to kiss each other, and formed a kind of Arch or Bow with the upper part of their Bodies, to which they added Wings. All this is founded, as the *Mythologists* say, upon *Mercury*'s parting with his Rod two Serpents that he found fighting together; so that he carried it ever after as a Mark and Symbol of Peace. Others say, that the *Caduceum* marks the Power of Eloquence, which can compose the Mind, and gain the Heart; that the Serpents are the Symbol of Prudence, which is necessary for an Orator, and that the Wings signifie the Sublimity of Discourse, and the Readiness of Speech, which made *Homer* call some Words winged. Poets give this Rod two other Properties, as to lead the Souls to Hell, or bring them thence; and to cause or disturb Sleep, *&c. Virgil Æneid.* 4.

CÆCILIUS was no more than Son to a Slave made free, but had in great Consideration, by reason of his Parts: He was of *Calantis*, a Town in *Sicily*. He taught Rhetorick at *Rome* in *Augustus*'s time. He writ a History, or Relation of what passed in the *Slaves War*. There are other Books ascribed to him; amongst the rest, a Collection of what Orators said for and against History. *Athenæus*.

CÆCILIUS, or the *Cæcilian* Family: Authors speak differently of the Original of the *Cæcilian* Family, which was one of the most Considerable among the Plebeians of *Rome*; the ancientest of them whom we know, is, *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, Sirnamed by some *Dento*, who was Consul with *C. Servilius Tucca*, the 470 Year of *Rome*, and the 384 before the Christian *Æra*. The Family of the *Cæcilians*, besides other great Men hereafter mentioned, produc'd two Eminent Lawyers, the first called *Publius Cæcilius*, whom we find often cited in the *Digests*; the Name of the other is *Sextus Cæcilius*, who profess'd the Law in the Reigns of *Trajan* and *Adrian*. *Bernardinus Rutilius* mentions both of 'em, in the Lives of the Ancient Lawyers. *Paterculus*, upon the occasion of the Triumph of *Metellus Numidicus*, which happened in the Year of *Rome* 647. upon this Occasion, I say, He makes the following Remark upon the Grandeur of the Family of the *Cæcilians*: At this time, says he, there were above 12 Magistrates of this Name, who, in 12 Years, were raised to the highest Posts in *Rome*; some were Consuls, and some were Censors; and to the above-mentioned Promotion, some were so Fortunate, as to add the Glory of a *Triumph*. *Vell. Patere. Lib.* 2. *Hist.*

CÆCILIUS *Metellus* (*Quintus*) a Consul and *Roman* Captain, who was Sirnamed of *Macedonia*, because he subdued that Country, and vanquished one *Cherisclus*, who pretended to be King of it, and had taken the Name of *Philip*. He defeated the *Achaians*, and gained great Victories in *Spain*: His great Severity drew the Peoples Hatred upon him, which was like to keep him from the Consulship that was deny'd him twice. It was taken much notice of, that he was carry'd to his Grave by four Sons that he left behind him, after he had the Pleasure to see three of them honoured with the Dignity of Consuls, and the Fourth carry the Honour of a Triumph.

L. CÆCILIUS *Metellus*, Conſul and *Roman* Commander; he is thought to be the Son of *Cæcilius Dento*. He made War in *Sicily* againſt the *Carthaginians*, and at firſt kept within the Mountains, and took care that his Army ſhould neither be expoſed to the Enemy, nor be pen'd up by them: A little after he came into the Plains, and carry'd *Theruce* and *Liparis* almoſt at the Enemies Noſe, and had ſuch a watchful Eye upon *Aſdrubal*, a great Soldier and General of the *Carthaginians*, ſeeking all Occaſions to ſurpriſe him, and took his time ſo well, that he charged him unexpectedly near *Palermo*, as he was going to remove his Camp, and gave him an entire Defeat. He killed him 26 Elephants, and took 104. which were led to *Rome*, with 13 of the chiefeſt Officers of the Enemies Army, who were a great Ornament to his Triumph. He was Conſul afterwards twice, in 503 and 507 of *Rome*. *Polybius*, *Eutropius*, *Pliny*.

CÆCILIUS *Metellus*, (*Quintus*) was Son to *L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus*, who was Conſul, and gained the Name of *Numidicus*, becauſe he overthrew *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, in the 645th year of *Rome*; and it was then he got the Conſulſhip with *M. Junius Silanus*. *Africa* fell to his Lot, he entred the Enemies Country, after he had reeſtabliſhed the Military Diſcipline, which was much decay'd through the Negligence of former Generals. *Jugurtha* being frighted at his coming, profered him a Peace, with a Promiſe to turn Subject to the *Romans*. This Offer did not make the Conſul neglect his Buſineſs; he encamp'd himſelf advantageouſly, and hearing that *Jugurtha* was far off, made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Vacca*, where he made his Magazines. Afterwards he defeated *Jugurtha*; but that Victory not being altogether ſo compleat as he could wiſh, he lays Siege to *Zama*, Capital of *Numidia*, which the King made him raiſe. *Vacca* revolted the year after, which was the 646th of *Rome*; but *Metellus* retook it by a Trick, and cut the Inhabitants in pieces, who came abroad to meet him, taking him for *Jugurtha*. After this he gave that King a freſh Defeat, in a Town called *Thala*, which the Enemies abandoned. The War then beginning to grow tedious, *Cæcilius Metellus* was obliged to return Home, and *Marius*, that was made Conſul in 647. obtained a Commiſſion to end it; but this did not diminiſh any thing of *Metellus*'s Triumph. Being choſen Cenſor, he would never admit one *Quinctius* into the City Regiſter, becauſe he falſly called himſelf *Tiberius Gracchus*'s Son: He alſo refuſed to Swear to the Law of *Apuleius*, becauſe it was not Authoriſed but by Force; whereupon he was baniſhed, and went to *Smyrna*, under the Sixth Conſulſhip of *Marius*, *A. R.* 654. but he was recalled the next year, upon the Petition of his Son, who for that reaſon was called the *Pious*. *Salluſtius*, *Florus*, *Appian*.

CÆCILIUS, (*Statius*) a Comick Poet, born in the Neighbourhood of *Milan*; he lived in the 179th year before our Saviour's Birth. *Cicero* accuſes him of ſpeaking very bad *Latin*, though *Volcatius Sedigitus* calls him Prince of the Comick Poets. *Aulus Gellius*. He was Contemporary with *Ennius*, and wrote ſeveral Comedies, the Fragments of ſome of which are collected by *Robert Stephens*.

CÆCILIUS, an Eminent Lawyer in *Rome*, living at the end of the Second and beginning of the Third Century. This Perſon, *Minutius Felix* introduces in his Dialogue, call'd *Octavius*. This *Octavius* was *Minutius*'s Friend, and prov'd Inſtrumental in Converting the Lawyer *Cæcilius*: 'Tis ſaid, that this latter was afterwards a Chriſtian Prieſt, and the ſame *Cæcilius* mention'd in the Life of St. *Cyprian*, and was aſſiſting toward the Converſion of that Father, who at his Baptiſm took the Name of *Cæcilius* out of regard to his Inſtructor. *Minut. Felix. in Oct. Pontius in Vit. S. Cypr. Baron. A. C.* 211. *N.* 2.

CAEN upon *Orne*, a Town of *France*, and Capital of *Low-Normandy*, has a Preſidial, Bayliwick, Cuſtom-Houſes, and an Univerſity. It is called *Cadomum* in *Latin*. Though it was in no great Eſteem before the Thirteenth Age, it is now become a Great, Rich, and Populous Town. The River *Orne* runs between it and its great Suburb called *Vaucelle*, joined together by the Bridges of St. *James* and St. *Peter*. The Town-Houſe is built upon this laſt, with 4 great Towers belonging to it. Beſides, *Caen* has a fine Caſtle built upon a Height, and does not want Churches, Abbeys, Monaſteries, nor any Publick Buildings that may contribute to its Embelliſhment, and round it are pleaſant Walks and Fountains. *Henry* II. eſtabliſhed a Mint-Chamber in it in 1430. the Univerſity was founded about 1430. whereof the Biſhop of *Bajeux* is Chancellor, and the Biſhops of *Lizieux* and *Coutances* are Overſeers of the Apoſtolick Priviledges; the Univerſity has 3 Colleges, which are called *du Bois*, *du Cloutier*, and of the *Arts*, beſides that of the Jeſuits. There is alſo an Academy, or Society of Learned Men, that was eſtabliſhed about the middle of this Age. Beſides all theſe Advantages, *Caen* is a Town of great Commerce, being but at 2 or 3 Leagues diſtance from the Sea, whence great Veſſels come with the Tide to the very Town upon the River *Orne*, which receives the *Oudon* at the Bridge of St. *Peter*; the *Oudon* croſſes the City in two Channels, and ſerves for ſeveral Uſes; one of its Streams runs near the *Place Royal*; the other paſſes by the Place of St. *Sauveur*, where the College of *du Bois* is. There are many Fairs in this Town, of which, that of the *Quaſimodo* is the moſt famous. *Caen* ſhared in the Troubles of the Civil Wars. The Inhabitants boaſt of their Loyalty, and pretend, that it's for that Reaſon they are allow'd *Three Flower-de-Luces* in their Arms. 'Tis believed, that the Second Council, convened by *Morillus* Archbiſhop of *Roan* in 1063. was held at *Caen* in the preſence of *William* the *Conqueror*; which Prince was buried there. *Du Cheſne. Thuan.*

CAERLEON, by the *Romans* called *Iſca Silurum*, is a Market Town of *Uſk* Hundred, in the South of *Monmouthſhire*, ſituate on the River *Uſk*. In the time of the *Romans* here lay the Legion called *Iſca*, to keep the *Silures* in awe; the *Roman* Coins, and remains of Theatres, Aqueducts, Hot-Houſes, *&c.* ſufficiently evidence its former Antiquity. In the firſt Planting of the Goſpel in King *Lucius*'s time, this was one of the Three Archbiſhops Sees in *Britain*, the other Two being *London* and *York*; but *Arthur*, King of the *Britains*, tranſlated the See hence, farther off from the *Saxon* Fury, to a Place called *Menew*, afterwards St. *Davids*, in memory of *David* the Archbiſhop, who ſo tranſlated it. In the Reign of *Henry* II. this City was deſolate; but ſince it has made ſhift to recover it ſelf to ſome degree, being now a pretty large Town, and the Houſes thereof for the moſt part built of Stone. It ſtands Nine miles Eaſt from *Landaff*, 20 from *Brecknock* South Eaſt, and 62 from *Hereford* South Weſt.

CAERPHILLY, a Market Town in the County of *Glamorgan*, in *Wales*, Capital of its Hundred, the Eaſt of *Pembroke*; has a Noble Caſtle in it, from *London* 122 miles.

CAERWIT, a Market Town in *Flintſhire* in *Coleſhul* Hundred, from *London* 155 miles.

CAFFA, a Town in *Little Tartary*, upon the Coaſt of the *Black Sea*, near the *Boſphorus Cimmerianus*, now called the Streights of *Caffa*, from this Town. The *Genoeſes* became Maſters of it in the Thirteenth Century, in the time of the Holy War, and Decline of the Eaſtern Empire; but it was taken from them in 1475 by *Mahomet* II. and is ever ſince ſtrongly Garriſoned by the *Turks*. There are two Forts in this City, whereof one commands all the Neighbouring Places, and is the Reſidence of the Baſhaws; the other is the leſſer of the two, but is well furniſhed with Artillery. They count 4000 Houſes in *Caffa*, whereof 3200 belong to *Turks* and *Tartars*, and the other 800 to *Grecians* and *Armenians*. There are no Stone Buildings, except Eight old Churches, which were built by the *Genoeſes*; The ordinary Houſes are of Earth and Mortar. It has good Air, but their Water is naught, and there grows but little Fruit about it; but as for other Proviſions, it's thought it does not yield to any Town in the World, either for Goodneſs or Cheapneſs; very good Mutton coſts but the third part of a Penny a Pound, and other Meat, Fowls and Bread, are proportionably Cheap, or rather Cheaper. But freſh Fiſh is very ſcarce, for they can get but little ones about the Town, and that but in *Spring* and *Autumn* neither. All the *Turks* and *Tartars* wear little Caps lined with Sheep-Skins; and becauſe moſt part of the Chriſtians in *Aſia* were Caps, thoſe of *Caffa* are obliged to ſow a little piece of Cloth to theirs (as the *Jews* do to their Cloaks in *Germany*) to diſtinguiſh them from the *Mahometans*. The Road of *Caffa* is very convenient and ſafe, and the Town has the greateſt Commerce of any Port on the *Black Sea*; The greateſt conſiſt in Salt Fiſh, and *Caviar*, that is brought from the Sea of *Zabache*, and ſent into *Europe*, and to the *Indies*. It's ſaid, that there are Fiſh taken in that Sea which weigh 8 or 900 Pound a-piece, and whereof one fills 3 or 4 Ferkins of *Caviar*. The Reaſon the Country People give for the great Number of theſe prodigious Fiſhes, is, that the Water is fat and muddy, and but very little Salt, by reaſon of the River *Don* or *Tanais*, that diſcharges it ſelf into that Sea; this draws the Fiſh from the *Black Sea*, and fatneth them in a little time. They begin to Fiſh in the Month of *October*, and continue to *April*. Beſides the Ships that go for Fiſh to *Caffa*, there are many that tranſport Corn, Butter, and Salt, thence to *Conſtantinople*, and other Places: Its Butter is the beſt of all *Turky*. The *Venetians*, after much Coſt, and many Endeavours, got Leave to Trade here in 1672. but the Maſter of the Cuſtoms of *Conſtantinople*, repreſenting to the great Viſier the many Inconveniences that this would occaſion, made him revoke the Licence; he inſiſted much upon this, That it would open the Chriſtians a new way of holding Correſpondence with thoſe that lived about this Sea already, and were uneaſie under the Government. Beſides, That it would ruine a great number of their own Subjects, for that the *Venetians* would ingroſs all the Trade unto themſelves, becauſe all People would think it more ſafe to put their Goods aboard them than any others. *Chardin in Voyage de Perſe in* 1673

CAFFRARIA, or the Coasts of *Cafres*, a Country to the South of *Africa*, which has the *Indian* Sea to the East, the *Æthiopian* to the West, and the Southern Ocean to the South, and the Kingdoms of *Matamar* and of *Monomotapa*, with the Coast of *Zanguebar*, and the Mountains of the Moon, to the North. It is a Country inhabited by divers sorts of People, who have their particular Governours. The Chief of those that were discovered are the *Goringhaconas*, the *Gorachouquas*, and the *Goringhaiquas*, who all live about the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the Neighbourhood of the *Hollanders* Fort. There are besides the *Cachoqueas*, the *Cariguriquas*, the *Hosaas*, the *Chainoaquas*, the *Cobonas*, the *Sonquas*, the *Namaquas*, the *Heusaquas*, the *Brigoudis*, and the *Hancumquas*. Travellers give us the following Account of these People. The *Goringhaconas*, whom the *Hollanders* call *Watermen*, are four or five Families of *Cafres*, which are about 50 in Number, under one Commander. The *Garachouquas*, Sirnamed *Tabaco-Thieves*, are 4 or 500 Men able to carry Arms, who also have their Captain. The *Goringhaiquas*, and People of the *Cape*, because they ascribe to themselves the Property of the *Cape of Good Hope*, can make up 4 or 500 good Soldiers, and have their King. The *Cochoqueas* or *Soldanhars*, are 4 or 500 Families, who inhabit 15 or 16 Villages in the Valleys of *Saldanha-Bay*, and are a sort of Herdsmen, who, with the rest spoken of before, live towards the *Cape of Good Hope*. These who follow, are farther off the Coasts. The *Chainoaquas* live about 3 Months Journey from the Cape, their Prince wears a Leopard's Skin, and all his Body shines with Grease, according to the Custom of that Country. The *Gobonas* live beyond them, and are *Anthropophaques*, People that roast alive all them they can catch, without sparing the *Cafres* themselves: They are the blackest of the *Negroes*, and wear their Hair very long. The *Sonquas* inhabit the highest Mountains, and live of Venison, and of a Root that serves them for Bread: They have wild Horses and Asses in their Country, that have several lively and handsome Spots of different Colours. In 1662. the *Sonquas* brought one of these Skins, and sold it to the *Hollanders* at the *Cape of Good Hope* for *Tabaco*. The latter stuffed it with Straw, and hung it in the Castle-Hall as a thing worthy to be seen by Strangers. The *Cafres* make a Trade of Stealing, and look upon all the Cattle they can light on, to be good Prize. Their Apparel are Buffle-Skins, sow'd together in form of a Cloak, and Women carry Umbrella's made of Ostritch Feathers, which they wear round their Heads. The *Namaquas* keep 150, and sometimes 200 Leagues from the *Cape of Good Hope*; they are of good Stature, wear Beasts Skins, deck'd with some Grains of the Glass of *Cambaye*, which they buy of the *Portugueses* for Sheep and Goats, for they go often as far as *Monomotapa*; Men wear Plates of Ivory before their Bellies, and Women cover that part with a rich Skin, and wear a *Parasol* about their Heads, as the *Sonquas* do, and have all the rest of their Bodies naked. These *Cafres* all obey one King, and when they received the *Hollanders* in 1661. a Company of Musicians were sent to meet them, who had each a Reed, making a Noise that resembled a Trumpet-Marine. The King Treated the *Hollanders* with Milk and Mutton, and they presented him with Brandy, Tabaco, Coral, Grains, and some Pieces of Brass. The *Heusaquas* live very far off, to the Northwest of the Cape. None has yet been in their Country, nor seen any of the Natives, excepting some that came upon the Coasts with the Prince of the *Chainouquas* to Traffick in Cattle. They are Shepherds and Herdsmen, as the other *Cafres*, and besides are given somewhat to Agriculture; amongst other things, they set a kind of Root call'd *Dacha*, which infused in Water, renders the Liquor so strong, that it makes People as Drunk as the strongest Wine could: They have Nets and Snares to catch Lyons, which they Tame and make as Docile as Dogs, and bring them up to fasten upon, and fight their Enemies when they have occasion to come to a Battel. The *Brigoudis* have never yet been seen by Travellers, but are said to be very rich in Cattle. The *Hancumquas* live near the *Heusaquas*, but People have had no Dealing with them yet. Most part of the *Cafres* are Tawny and Olive-coloured, have flat Noses, thick Lips, wild and frightful Looks; They that Trade with the *Hollanders* begin to be Civilized, the rest are very Savage, and live in deep Ignorance; their Arms are Bows and Arrows, with a *Zagaye* or a Spear. They eat nothing but Roots boyl'd in Water, or burn'd upon Coals, and the Flesh of their worst Cattle, which they never kill if they be not old or sick; they also feed upon the dead Fish they find on the Shoar; they put a great Value upon Sea-Dogs, which they kill with their Staffs on the Coasts, whither they come in great Shoals; they also hunt Elephants, Unicorns, Elks, Tygers, Lions, Buffles, and other Wild Beasts. They live to 100 or 120 years; when they die, they are buried sitting, and all naked, and use this Ceremony, That all who are a Kin to the Dead Person must cut off the Little Fingers of the Left Hand, to put them into the Grave with him: for which Reason they do not love to see any of their Kindred die. Their Houses are Tents made of the Branches of Trees, and covered with Mats made of Rushes, and some of these Huts are so big, that a Family of 30 Persons may live in them. All they that live about the Cape speak one Language, which is so confused, that their Words resemble more the Sound of Bells than articulate Expressions. And though Strangers cannot learn this Language, they make a shift to learn theirs, for there are many of them that speak *Dutch* pretty well, and so plain, that they can be understood; They set no great Value upon Linen or Woollen Cloath, nor upon Looking-Glasses or Bells, much esteemed by other Blacks; but they esteem Iron, Brass, Copper, Axes, Knives, and such other Instruments, and are great Lovers of Coral, Tabaco, and Brandy. They willingly give a Cow for a piece of fine Brass twice as broad as the Palm of their Hand, and for a piece of Tabaco. As for Religion, they own a Sovereign Being, which they call *Humme*; but they seldom worship him, if it be not when he sends them fair Weather, and complain of him when either the Rain, Heat, or Cold incommode them; they also adore the Moon when it begins to appear, and spend the Night in Dancing and Singing. *Ludolf* believes that these People are called *Cafres* from the Arabick *Cafres*, and the Plural *Cafruna*, which is a Name the *Arabians* give all them who deny that there is but one God. *Tavernier*, *Part* 2. *p.* 204. saith, Those who live about the *Cape of Good Hope*, were the most hideous and brutish People he ever saw in all his Travels; their Language was scarce Articulate: The best were Cloathed with Skins of Beasts; the rest had only a nasty Rag to hide their Nakedness; the Mother cuts out the Right Stone of every Male as soon as it is born. They know nothing of Gold or Silver, God or Religion: Neither Men nor Women are ashamed to shew their Nakedness, for indeed they are but a sort of Humane Beasts; yet after all, they have some Knowledge in Simples, and cured several *Dutchmen* of desperate old Sores with Herbs. They sell their Cattle for *Aquavitæ*, Tabaco, Crystal, and Agat-Beads, and old Iron. In all this he exactly agrees with Mr. *Herbert*. *Dapper Descript. Afric.*

CAGAN, or *Caran*, a Name that is thought to have been common to the Kings of the *Huns*, one of whom, about the end of the Sixth Century, entered the Territories of *Sigebert* King of *Austrasia*, with a potent Army, and was beaten back the first time; but coming two years afterwards, in 571 and, as it's said, making use of Charms and Witchcraft instead of Arms, he dispirited the *French* so that they could not defend themselves. *Sigebert*, to deliver himself from this Extremity, was forced to give them Money, and supply them with the Provisions they stood in want of. *Gregory of Tours*.

CAGANUS, King of the *Avares*, in the *European Scythia*, who having killed *Gisulphus*, Duke of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, besieged *Friuli* in 612 with a very numerous Army; being seen by *Romilda*, *Gisulfus*'s Wife, as he was viewing his Troops in the Camp, she became so enamoured with this young Prince's Beauty, that she sent him word she would deliver him the Town if he would promise to Marry her. He accepted the Offer, and took her to Wife for a Day, but on the next, delivered her to Ten young Soldiers to satisfie her immoderate Lust; after which he caused her to be impaled; nor was he satisfied with this inhumane Action, but made all the People come out of the Town, and burned it, with all the Riches that the *Lombard* Princes had heaped up there a long time before, thinking that a Place of great Safety. *Sabelli*, *Lib.* 5.

CAGLI, or *Caglio*, *Cale*, *Calle* and *Callium*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Urbino* in *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Urbin*. It was called the City of St. *Angelo* for a time, and is situate at the foot of the Mountains, towards the Confluence of the Rivers *Cantiano* and *Boasi*, between *Urbino* and *Fugubeo*.

CAGLIARI, *Caglier*, or *Cailleri*, in Latin *Calaris*, Capital of the Island of *Sardinia*, an Archbishop's See, and Seat of the *Vice-Roy*, is a pretty good Sea Port, and divided into Three different Boroughs, besides its Commerce, which makes it considerable; there are many of the Nobility of the Island that live in it. It gives its Name to a neighbouring Promontory, called *Capo Cagliari*. It has particular Privileges, as having been a Metropolitan See for a long time, it being recorded that the famous *Lucifer* was Prelate of it in the Reigns of *Constantine the Great*, and of *Constantine the Young*, for there is a Book Printed in 1639 at *Cagliari*, Intitled, *Defensio, Sanctitatis, & Luciferi nec non Primatus Archiepiscopi Calaritani*. It was first built by the *Carthaginians*, and ruined by *Gracchus*. It is strong by Nature, being seated on the Top of an Hill, and hath under it a spacious and goodly Haven, much frequented by Merchant-Ships. It has a beautiful Cathedral, and is exempted from the Jurisdiction of the *Vice-Roy*, being governed more immediately by its own Common-Council.

CAGNATI, (*Marſilio*) an Eminent Phyſician of *Verona*, living in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. He underſtood the *Belles Lettres* and Philoſophy no leſs than the Buſineſs of his own Profeſſion. His Works are, *De Sanitate tuenda, Lib.* II. *Opuſcula varia, &c. Janus Nicius Erythræus, Pin.* I. *Imag. Illuſt. c.* 52. *Vander Linden, De Script. Medic.*

CAGNOLI, (*Jerome*) an Eminent Lawyer of *Verceil.* He Profeſs'd the Law a great while at *Turin*, afterwards at *Padua* and *Venice*, and died in the year 1551. His Works are, *Variæ Legum Enarrationes. De Vita & Regimine boni Principis, &c. Thomaſin in Elog.*

CAHIER, (*Peter Victor Palma*) he was a Doctor in Divinity, and quitted the *French* Proteſtant Communion, for that of *Rome.* He died at the College of *Navarre* in 1610. He wrote the Hiſtory of what occurr'd, for the firſt Seven years, after the Peace of *Vervins*, which was made in 1598. He wrote likewiſe Two other Books, the one of 'em call'd, *Conſilium Pium de componendo Religionis Deſidio*; and the other, *Remede aux diſſolutions publiques*, preſented to the Parliament. *J. De Toulouſe, Antiq. Abbat. S. Victor.* Monſieur *Bayle* calls this *Cahier, Cayet.* Vid.

CAHORS upon the *Lot*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Province of *Querci*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Bourges*, with an Univerſity. It is the *Divona Cadureorum* of the Ancients, which the Authors ſince the *German* Empire call *Cadurcum.* It is ſituated in a *Peninſula*, formed by the River *Lot*, and raiſed on one ſide upon a ſteep Rock, where there was formerly a Cittadel. This is an ancient, great and populous Town, the Birth-place of *James* of *Oſſat*, who was Pope under the Name of *John* XXII. and founded the Univerſity of *Cahors* in 1331. Beſides this Univerſity, there is a College in *Cahors* which belongs to the *Jeſuits.* The Biſhop hereof takes the Title of Count of *Cahors*, and has, as ſome ſay, Privilege to officiate with his Boots and Spurs on. Some Authors take *Cahors* for *Uxellodunum*, which was the laſt Town of the *Gauls* that reſiſted *Cæſar*; but there is but little likelihood of the Truth of this, though it is certain that it was a Place in *Querci* that held out the laſt againſt that General. The River *Lot* is very ſerviceable to the Town, which has Three Stone Bridges upon it. This Place ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars, being then very ſtrong, both by its Situation, and by a ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Rock, which is now demoliſhed. *Gregory* of *Tours, St. Marthe.*

CAJANIA, or *Bothnia Orientalis*, a Province of *Suedeland* in *Finland*, between the Gulph of *Bothnia* and *Laponia*: Its chief Borough is *Caſaneburg*, which has a Fortreſs near the Lake of *Oulo.* See *Bothnia.*

CAJAPHAS, a Town of *Phœnicia*, ſituated by the Sea ſide, at the Foot of Mount *Carmel.* It's thought to be the *Porphyreum* of which *Polybius* and *Stephanus* of *Bizantium* ſpeaks. It was a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Tyre*, and Reſidence of many Powerful Lords, when the Chriſtians were Maſters of the Holy Land.

CAIAPHAS, High Prieſt of the *Jews*, he ſucceeded to *Simon*, Son of *Camith*, in the Nineteenth year after Chriſt's Birth, whom he condemned to Death, according to the Evangeliſts, but was himſelf put out of his Place by the Emperor *Vitellius*, after he had been in it about 17 years; This Diſgrace afflicted him ſo ſenſibly, that he made himſelf away through Deſpair, according to what is mentioned in the Conſtitutions of St. *Clement.* *Nicephorus* ſays the ſame of *Annas. Joſeph. lib.* 18. *Ant. cap.* 2. *St. Clement in Conſt. lib.* 8. *c.* 2

CAJAZZO, and *Gajazzo*, *Calatia*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, with an Archbiſhoprick depending on *Capoua*, ſituated near the River *Volturnus*, between *Capoua*, *Theleſe*, and *Caluy.* *Cajazzo* is of no great Note now, but is ancient, for *Cicero*, *Cæſar*, *&c.* make mention of it.

CAJENNE, or the *Cayenne*, is an Iſland in *Southern America* in *Guiana*, about 100 Leagues from the River of the *Amazons.* It receives its Name from the River *Cayenne*, which is Southward of it. This River ſprings in the Mountains near the Lake of *Parime*, runs through the Country of the *Galibis*, and is 100 Leagues long; The Iſland which it environs, is 18 Leagues in Circuit, and is good and fertile; The *French* firſt eſtabliſhed themſelves in it in 1625. and built the Fort of *Ceperon*, but have been often forced to quit it, yet returned thither again, as in 1640, in 1652 and 1654. and were conſtrained to leave it for want of Succour. The *Hollanders* ſetled there in 1656. and kept there until 1664 when they were beat out by Mr. *Tracy*, and Mr. *De la Barre.* They had their Revenge, and drove the *French* out in 1676. but were themſelves beat out in 1677 by the Vice-Admiral *d'Eſtrees.* The Soil of this and the Continent is very pleaſant, and a Champagne Country, with little Wood in it The Inhabitants were *Caribbes*, great Friends to the *Engliſh* then, becauſe driven by the *Spaniards* from *Oronoque* The Natives are generally a Lazy and Vagabond People, few in Number, and often change their Abode. They live on Fiſh, have many Wives, and obey their Petty Kings as long as they pleaſe. They puniſh with Death nothing but Murther and Adultery. *Laet. P.* 640.

CAJETAN, Cardinal. See *Boniface* VIII. and *Vio.*

CAIFUNG, the Capital formerly of the Province of *Honan* in *China*, ſituated in a Bottom to the South of the River of *Huang*, which is but a League and a half from it; and becauſe this River was much higher than the Town, there was a great Bank made to ſtop it, and to hinder its overflowing the Country. When the Town was beſieged in 1642 by the Uſurper *Lyncungh*, the Inhabitants deſigning to drown his Army, opened the Damme, which had that effect, that it made the Enemy retire to the neighbouring Hills; but the Water taking its Courſe towards the Town, overthrew all the Houſes, and drowned above 300000 Inhabitants, and turned the City into a Lake, which was formerly the Reſidence of great Emperors. *Embaſſie of the* Hollanders *to* Japan.

CAIMACAN, in the *Ottoman* Empire, is the Name of the Governor of *Conſtantinople*, who is as a Lieutenant to the Grand Viſier; but beſides him, there is another, who always attends the *Sultan.* When there happens any Difference between the Soldiers or Ambaſſadors, the *Caimacan* immediately acquaints the *Grand Viſier* with it, or waits on the *Grand Signior* for his Orders about it; but when the *Viſier* is at *Conſtantinople*, the *Caimacan* has no Power.

CAIMAN, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*, famous for the Fiſhery of Tortoiſes. It is called great *Caiman*, to diſtinguiſh it from another of the ſame Name, and in the ſame Gulph; which belongs to the *Engliſh*, and is called *Caiman Pequegna*, or Little *Caiman.*

CAIMI, (*Euſebius*) Biſhop of *Cita-Nova*, living in the Seventeenth Century. He was a Prelate of great Learning and Worth, and died in 1640. He wrote theſe following Manuſcripts, *Reſponſorum Volumina* II. *Juris Miſcellania, &c. Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt. Viror.*

CAIMI, or *Caimo*, (*Pompei*) an Eminent Phyſician, Brother to the Biſhop *Euſebius*, above-mentioned. He was a Domeſtick of Cardinal *De Montalto* at *Rome*; afterwards the Senate of *Venice* got him to *Padua*, where he Profeſs'd in that Faculty. His Works are, *De innato Calido* in Three Books. *De Febrium Putridarum Indicationibus. De Nobilitate. Del ingegno Humano, &c. Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt. Viror. Janus Nicius Erythræus, Pinac.* I. *Imag. Illuſt.*

CAIN, whoſe Name ſignifies Acquiſition, Eldeſt Son of *Adam* and *Eve*; he was the firſt that ſet Bounds to diſtinguiſh Inheritances, and built a City which he call'd *Enoch*, from his Eldeſt Son's Name; he ſurrounded it with Walls, and Peopled it with Inhabitants. He murthered his Brother *Abel*, and the ancient Tradition of the *Hebrews* has very ſingular things concerning his own Death; for it aſſerts he was kill'd by *Lamech*, who ſeeing the Leaves of a Buſh ſtir, under which *Cain* lay, he ſhot an Arrow into it, and killed him, *Anno Mundi* 688. according to *Tornel* and *Salian*, though others think it was in 701. *Joſephus, Tornel, Salian.*

CAINAN the Ancient, Son of *Enos*, was born *Anno Mundi* 326. his Father being 90 years old. *Cainan* begot *Mahalaleel* at 70 years of Age, *Anno Mundi* 396. and died at the Age of 910. in the 1235 of the World. *Salian, Torniel.*

CAINAN the Young, Son of *Arphaxad*, was born *An. Mundi* 1694. his Father being then 35 years of Age; his Son *Salah* was born in 1724. and died *Anno Mundi* 2053 aged 360 years. It's worth taking notice of, that the Name of this Second *Cainan* is neither found in the *Hebrew* Original of the Books of *Geneſis* and *Deuteronomy*, nor in the Vulgar *Chaldaick Paraphraſe, Joſephus, Philo, Theophilus* of *Antioch*, *Julius Africanus*, nor in St. *Epiphanius*; but only in the Tranſlation of the *Septuagint*, and in the Genealogy of St. *Luke.* *Auguſtin, Cajetan, Janſenius, Genebrard.*

CAINITES, or *Cainians*, Hereticks, a Sect of the *Gnoſticks* of the Second Century; they were called after *Cain*'s Name, who, they ſaid, was formed by a Celeſtial and Almighty Power, and that *Abel* was made but by a weak one. They held, that the way to be ſaved, was to make tryal of all manner of things, and ſatisfie their Luſt with all wicked Actions; They fancy'd a great number of Angels, to which they gave barbarous Names, attributing to each of them a particular Sin; ſo that when they were about any wicked Action, they invoked the Angel whom they fancy'd to preſide over it. They compoſed a Book, Intituled, *St.* Paul's *Aſcenſion to Heaven*, which they filled with Blaſphemies and Execrable Impieties, as if they were the ſecret Words that Apoſtle had heard in his Ecſtaſie. They had a particular Veneration for *Cain*, *Corah*, *Dathan*, *Abiram*, the *Sodomites*, and eſpecially for *Judas*, becauſe his Treachery occaſioned the Death of Jeſus Chriſt And they made uſe of a Goſpel that bore that falſe Apoſtle's Name. *Tertullian, Baronius, Auguſtin*

CAIRO, upon the *Nile*, a Town of *Africa*, Capital of *Ægypt*; the *Arabians* call it *Alchahir*, and others *Alchair*: It is great, populous, and of good Commerce, but is much leſſened, and very different from what it was when the Souldans of *Ægypt* reſided in it. Now it belongs to the *Turks*, ever ſince *Selim* took it in 1517 from the *Mammelucs*, who had been Maſters of it about 370 years before. *Marmol* believes that *Cairo* was firſt built by a Runagade *Sclavonian*, that it had 6000 well built Houſes, and ſeveral magnificent Palaces that faced the River, and a Moſque of an admirable Structure; and adds, that the Town of *Memphis*, where the *Pharaoh*'s reſided, and is now deſtroyed, ſtood on the *Nile*, ſome Leagues from *Cairo*, where its Ruines are to be ſeen to this day. Some Authors will have this *Cairo* to be the *Babylon* of the Ancients in *Egypt*; but it's a Miſtake, for the Ruines of that are yet to be ſeen at ſome Leagues diſtance from *Cairo*. Some others divide this Town into four Parts, *viz. Boulac*, the *Old Cairo*, *New Cairo*, and *Caraſat*, which are at a pretty diſtance from one another. They ſay that theſe four, together with their Suburbs, are 12 Leagues in length, 7 or 8 broad, and have a Circuit of 25. and that the Streets of all the four, with them of the Suburbs, make 16 or 18000. That there are 6000 publick Moſques, beſides 20000 particular ones, with 200000 Houſes, ſeveral Squares, Bazars, and Market-places. But they that examine things without prevention, and have not a mind to exaggerate, own that *Cairo*, conſidered without its Suburbs, and the Buildings that are all round it, is not bigger than *Paris* or *London*, and that it has nothing ſo very extraordinary in it; that the Streets are very narrow, and finally, that the Town is much fallen from what it was, which was occaſioned by the Decay of Trade there; for ſince the Voyages and Navigations of the *Indies*, we receive thence the Merchandizes and Proviſions we formerly had from *Cairo* and *Alexandria*. *Cairo* has a Caſtle upon a Rock, which is a fine and very ſtrong Place; The Paintings and Ornaments that are yet left there, manifeſt the great Magnificence of the *Souldans* of *Egypt*; Its Proſpect upon the Town, the *Nile*, and the Country, is admirable; it receives Water from the River by an Aqueduct of 350 Arches. At *Cairo* People ride upon Aſſes, as in other Cities in Coaches. This Cuſtom was introduced by the *Turks*, to reſerve the Horſes for their own uſes. Here are ſeveral Manufactories, and amongſt other, one of curious Tapeſtry, call'd *Turky-work*. Travellers never neglect to viſit the Pyramids and Mummies, that are near *Cairo*; and *Joſeph*'s Well and Granaries, which are in the Town; and make us believe ſtrange things of them, as well as of many other Curioſities they meet with in their Journeys. *Cairo* is by the *Hebrew* Writers called *Noph*. It is commonly thought one of the largeſt Cities in the World: The true Name in *Arabick* is *Elchahira*, the *Imperious Miſtriſs*. It containeth within the Walls 800000 Families, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Merchants. It is ſeated on a beautiful Plain, two miles from the *Nile*, and is invironed with ſtately Walls. *Beb. Zavaila*, one of its Suburbs, contains 12000 Families. *Beb. Elleck* 3000, *Bulach* 4000. and *Caraſa* 2000; and there is another called *Gemeth Tailon*, of the Number of which he gives no account; ſo that the whole is about 30000 Families or Houſes. Yet ſome of theſe Suburbs ſtand a Mile or two from the City, ſo that it is not one continued Pile, as *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark* are. The Inhabitants of this City are of a chearful Diſpoſition, will promiſe much, but perform little, and they have no great Inclination to Learning. *Cairo*, in 1566. was in Circuit 18 Miles, ſo populous, that it could receive no more, and they were then building new Houſes without. It was Inhabited by *Chriſtians*, *Armenians*, *Abiſſins*, *Turks*, *Moors*, *Jews*, *Indians*, *Medes*, *Perſians*, and *Arabians*, who Trade here. The *Baſha* of all *Egypt* reſides in it, and with a *Cadie* Governs it; and he hath under him 20 *Sanjacks* (Captains) 3000 *Janiſaries*, and 4000 Horſe. The *Old Cairo* ſtands two Miles from it, ten Miles in Compaſs, but not half inhabited. The *New Cairo* payeth to the Port yearly 600000 Ducats of Gold, clear of all Charges. The Houſes without are fair, within richly hanged. It ſtands from the *Nile* a Mile, on a Plain, having a Caſtle on an Hill, rich, large, and finely adorned with Gardens; in *Auguſt*, the *Nile* overflowing, paſſeth through the City; the Women are Beautiful, Libidinous, and richly adorned; the Soil fertile, their Cattle fat, *&c.* *Hakl. T.* 2. *P* 200. In 1586 it had 2400 Moſques, and was wonderfully Populous. There is in this City a Caſtle, in which is *Pharaoh*'s *Gynecium*, or Womens Court, (as the *Moors* ſay) having 55 Marble Pillars of the ſame Order with thoſe of the *Royal Exchange* in *London*. They are 60 Foot high, and 14 in Compaſs. *Hackl. T* 2. *P* 281. The Emperor of the *Turks* Coins ſome Ducats in this City; in all other Places he Mints nothing but *Aſpers*, which are as ſmall and irregular as a *Spangle*. From *Meſſe* or *Grand Cairo* to *Bagdad* or *Babylon*, is 570 Leagues, or 1710 Miles, *Nub. P* 1 [illegible] From *Grand Cairo* to the *Red Sea*, are 90 Miles, *Ib. P* 108 To the South Weſt of *Cairo* lies the deſolate ſmall Town of *Menf* or *Memphis*, and the famous Pyramids, and to the North of *Ainſems*, the *Fountain of the Sun*; but they are now both Country Villages, *Nub. P.* 98. In this Latter are the Gardens of *Balſam*, which now grows no where elſe on the Earth. The *Nubian* placeth *Cairo* 50 Miles South of the Diviſion of the *Nile* into Branches. *Gabriel*, *Chap.* 9. ſaith, The Balſam Plants were in his Time (1619.) removed to *Mecca*, where they thrived very much. He obſerves alſo, That the Inhabitants of *Grand Cairo* are very Numerous, Vile and Effeminate, Lazy and Vicious to the utmoſt degree; and, except the Soldiers and a few Merchants, that they generally ſpent their time in Basking in the warm Sun, or wandering about the Streets in great Poverty and Miſery, without any Virtue or Labour, truſting to the Clemency of the Air, and the Fertility of the Soil for a Subſiſtance. And their Maids, till 14 years of Age, go moſtly ſtark naked. Dr. *Heylin* ſays, That the Compaſs of *Cairo* is not above Eight Miles, but is full of Streets, the number ſaid to be 18000, every one fortified with a Gate at each end, which being well barr'd, made every ſeveral Street an impregnable Fortreſs, found ſo by *Selymus* the Firſt, when he Conquered *Egypt*, who ſpent three days in forcing his way through it with his numerous Army: The Private Buildings very mean, the Publick beyond Thought Magnificent, viſited every Seventh year with a dreadful Peſtilence, yet ſtill ſo populous, that it's conceiv'd to be in good Health, if there die not above 1000 a day, or 300000 within the year; adorned with many delicate Orchards, both within the City and without, full of variety of Contentments, and neighboured by a pleaſant Lake, but made more pleaſant by the Company which meet there in Boats for their mutual Solace and Delights. *Marmol. Thevenot. Sanſon. &c.* Some Eccleſiaſticks and Jeſuits held a Council at *Cairo* in 1582. by the Order of Pope *Gregory* XIII. The Deſign of this Council was to diſcover the Errors of *Neſtorius* and *Dioſcorus* to the *Cophti*, and to bring them back to the Communion of the Church. The Patriarch of the *Cophti* aſſiſted at this Council, with ſeveral Abbots and other Conſiderable Perſons of his Communion; They were ſo far convinc'd, as to own Two Natures in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and abjure their Error by Word of Mouth; but the Patriarch dying ſoon after, his Pretended Succeſſor prevented the Subſcribing it. *Poſſevin. T.* II. *Appar. Spondan. A.* C. 1582.

CAIROAN, or *Caruan*, which the *Arabians* call *Cairauan*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*, towards the Gulph of *Capes*. It was built in 652, by *Occuba*, General to *Odman*, Third Calife of *Syria*, and ſo is the firſt Town the *Mahometans* built in *Africa*. The Moſque built by *Occuba* is very magnificent, wherein are the Tombs of the Kings of *Tunis*. Here was formerly an Academy, compoſed of ſeveral Learned and Able Men, whither People reſorted out of all Parts of *Africa*. All the Country about it is Sandy, and bears neither Corn nor Fruit, nor is there any Water, but what is kept in Ciſterns, for they have neither Springs, Wells, nor Rivers. When the Emperor *Charles* V. drove *Barbaroſſa* out of *Tunis* in 1535. the Inhabitants of *Cairoan* choſe the Chief *Alfaqui*, or Doctor of the great Moſque for their King, who was ſurpriz'd, and kill'd by *Bragut*. This laſt made himſelf Maſter of the Town, which is ſtill in the Hands of the *Turks*. It was founded by *Hucba*, General of the Wandering *Arabs* under *Hutmen*, 361 Miles from the *Mediterranean*, and from *Tunis* to the Eaſt 100, and was intended only for a Harbour for that Nation, to ſtore up the Spoils of *Africa*: To that end he ſurrounded it with impregnable Walls. This was in the year of the *Hegyra* 400. *A. C* 991. when this General led 80000 Men to the Conqueſt of *Africa*; after which, he makes theſe *Arabs* to Enter, and Conquer *Spain*. It is ſeated in a Sandy Plain, which beareth neither Corn nor Trees, but has Plenty of Water from Mount *Gueſſet*, 12 Miles from it. For a great while it was the Seat of the *Arabian* Learning in *Africa*. In after-times it was Sacked, and could never recover its ancient Splendor, being now inhabited only by Tanners, and Subject to the Kings of *Tunis*. *Marmol* of *Africa*.

CAITHNESSE, a County in the North of *Scotland*, abounding with Paſturage, and pierced in many Places with Arms of the Sea. It was formerly the Reſidence of the ancient *Catti*, now the *Clanchattan*, or *Mac-Pherſons*, whence it took Name. The Trade of this Country conſiſts moſt in Grazing and Fiſhing. It gives the Title of Earl to one of the Families of *Sinclair*, or St *Clare*; the firſt of the Name advanced to that Dignity, having Married the Heireſs, and being Pantler to the King of *Scotland*.

CAIUS and *Lucius*, *Roman* Princes, Sons of *Agrippa* and *Julia*, Daughter of *Auguſtus*, and adopted by this Emperor. As ſoon as they began to appear in the World, the *Romans* offered them a Conſulſhip; but they being then but 15 years old, *Auguſtus* allowed them only the Quality of Nominal Conſuls. The *Roman* Knights proclaimed them *Principes Juventutis*, that is, Princes of the *Equeſtrian* Order. Both died as they began to taſte of the Happineſs of their Fortune.

St

St. CAIUS, or *Gaius*, Pope, a *Sclavonian* by Nation, and Kinſman to the Emperor *Dioclesian*. He was choſen after *Eutychian* in 283. The Care he took to hearten ſome Martyrs as they were Suffering, eſpecially his Niece *Suſannah*, Daughter of *Gabina*, whom *Dioclesian* would fain perſuade to marry *Maximinus Galerius*, his Nephew and Aſſociate in the Empire. This Care, I ſay, occaſioned *Caius*'s own Martyrdom, which hapned in 296. after he had been Pope 12 years and 5 days. *Platina* adds, That this *Caius* ſtated the ſeveral Orders in the Church, by which, as by certain Degrees, the Clergy were to riſe to the Epiſcopal Dignity; theſe were the Door-keeper, the Reader, the Exorciſt, the Acolythus, the Subdeacon, the Deacon, and the Presbyter. He ordained likewiſe that no Laick ſhould commence a Suit of Law againſt a Clergy-man; and that no Pagan or Heretick ſhould have Power to accuſe a Chriſtian.

CAIUS, or *Gaius*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, Son to *Caius Ruſus*, from whom the Family of *Auguſtus* ſprung, according to *Suetonius* We know no more of him, but that he was a Learned Man; that he lived in the Second Century, about the year 160. that he was choſen after *Symmachus*, and was ſucceeded by *Julian* II. *Euſebius*, *Baronius*.

CAIUS, or *Gaius*, a Prieſt of the Church of *Rome*, a very Learned Man He lived in the third Age, and diſputed in publick againſt *Proclus*, a famous Diſciple of *Montanus*, and confuted him ſo that he had not a Word to Anſwer for himſelf. Pope *Zephirin* hereupon, in 215 Excommunicated all thoſe that ſhould follow *Montanus*. This Diſpute was Publiſhed by *Caius*, and was ſeen by *Euſebius*, and in his Opinion contained unanſwerable Arguments againſt the *Montaniſts*, which is all we know of it; for this Piece, with many other of the Primitive Ages, is loſt. *Euſeb. Photius*, *Baro*

CAIUS or *Kayes*, (*John*) a famous Phyſician born at *Norwich*, and brought up in the Univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Padua*. Liv'd to the latter end of the 16th Century. He Tranſlated good part of *Galen* and *Celſus* into *Latin*, and made large Remarks upon thoſe Authors: At his Death he gave his Eſtate for the building a New College to *Gonvil-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and aſſign'd a perpetual Maintenance for 23 Students. This Houſe is now called *Gonvill* and *Kayes* Colledge, where the Founder has a Monument with this Inſcription, *Fui Caius*. *Cambden Eliz.* p. 200.

CAKET, a Kingdom of *Georgia* towards Mount *Caucaſus*, is properly the Antient *Iberia*: It was conquered by the King of *Perſia*, and its Prince has now only the Title of Viceroy. All the Towns of this Country are ruined, except one called alſo *Caket*: It's thought that it was the Northern People of Mount *Caucaſus*, i. e. the *Huns*, and the *Alans*, that laid this Country waſte. *Chardin*

CALABER, (*Quintus*) Compoſed a Greek Poem, Entituled, *The Paralipomena of* Homer, becauſe it is the Continuation and Accompliſhment of the *Iliads* This Author is generally known under the Name of *Calaber*, becauſe this Work of his was found in the Ancient Monaſtery of *St. Nicolas* in *Calabria*; but it ſeems he ſhould be rather called *Quintus Smyrnæus*, ſince he ſays of himſelf, That he *was employed at* Smyrna *to Feed the illuſtrious Flock of the Muſes* He is a very pleaſant and poliſhed Poet, who imitated *Muſæus*, and hardly yields to *Homer* neither in Invention or Style *Voſſius de Poet. Græc*

CALABRIA, a Province of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of a Dutchy It is very different from what it was formerly, and is leſs Spacious than it was in the time of the *Meſſapians*, deſcended from one *Meſſapus*, who gave his Name to the Country; which afterwards took that of the *Calabrians* brought from *Great Greece*. That part of the Country near the Gulf of *Tarentum*, was Inhabited by the *Salentini* and in after times the Name of *Puglia* was made uſe of to ſignifie the Country that was between the *Tarentine* and *Calabria*, as *Cluvier* Remarks; ſo that in them days *Calabria* contained all that end of *Italy* between the *Adriatick* and the *Mediterranean* Sea, viz. the Land of *Otranto*, of *Bari*, the *Baſilicata*, and all that which is about the Gulf of *Tarentum* Now the *Calabria* comprehends the Country of the *Brutians*, and a Part of *Great Greece* called ſo becauſe a great many *Greeks* Eſtabliſhed themſelves there It lies moſt Southward of any place in *Italy*, and is of *Sicily* ſhape, from which it is ſeparated by a little Channel It has the Gulf of *Tarentum* and the *Ionian* Sea to the Eaſt and South, and the *Tuſcan* to the Weſt, and the *Baſilicata* to the North It is divided into Higher and Lower In the Higher is the *Iſthmus*, ſo renowned in Hiſtory for the Wall that *Decimus Craſſus* built, againſt *Spartacus* Chief of the Rebellious Slaves, which was in the year 681 of *Rome*, and 74 before the Birth of *Jeſus Chriſt*: *Cotrona* is the Capital of this Part of *Calabria*; the other Towns are *Roſſano*, an Archbiſhop's See, *Caſſano*, *St Marco*, *Biſignano*, and ſeveral others which are Biſhops Sees, and the Town of the *Sibarites*, ſo Famous in Ancient Writing, was in this part of *Calabria* The Low *Calabria* has *St Severina* and *Reggio*, both Archbiſhop's Sees; *Corigliano*, *Iſola*, *Belcaſtro*, *Tavarna*, *Nicaſtro*, with ſeveral other Biſhops Sees; the Principalities of *Maida*, *Satriana*, *Milero*, *Roccella*, *Seiglio*, *Silla*, and *St. Agatha*, with *Semmaria*, where the *French* defeated *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, in 1496. and *Gioia*, where the *French* themſelves were beaten in 1503. *Calabria* is not equally Fertile in all its Parts; for there are ſome that are barren, as others are of an extraordinary good Soil. Its Situation renders it very important. It was under the *Roman* Yoak, and afterwards Subject to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, until the *Saracens* made themſelves Maſters of it in 827. and made Incurſions into the reſt of *Italy*, until the Famous *Robert Guichard*, a *Norman*, beat them out of it in the Eleventh Age. He was made Duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria* in 1059. and died in 1085. He had a Brother that ſettled in *Sicily*. *Robert* his ſecond Son had *Calabria*, which he left to *William*, who left it to *Robert* II his Kinſman, who was King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Famous for his Courage and Conqueſts. He died in 1152. with the Honour of having ſubdued *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Sicily*, and Part of *Africa*, which is ſignified by this Verſe that he got Engraven on the Blade of his Sword,

Apulus & Calaber, Siculus, mihi ſervit & Afer.

Since that time *Calabria* was made a Part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Sons of the Kings of that Kingdom bore the Title of the Dukes of *Calabria*, as *Charles*, Son to King *Robert*; *John* of *Anjou*, Son of K. *Renatus*; *Nicholas*, Son to the ſame *John*, &c *Calabria* is ſubject to Terrible Earthquakes, as thoſe it had from 1638. to 1641. whereof there is a particular Relation under this Title, *Hiſtorico racconto Del Terremoti della Calabria del Anno* 1638. *ad* 1641 *Dal Agabio de Somma*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*.

CALAHORRA, a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tarragon* and *Burgos*. It is ſituated upon the *Ebro*, which receiveth there the River of *Cidacos de Caſtiglia*. The Biſhoprick of *Calzade*, or that of *St Domingo* of *Calzade*, was united to that of *Calahorra* in 1236. *Quintilian* and *Prudentius* were both of this City; the ancient Inhabitants of it ſuſtain'd a Siege againſt *Pompey* with ſo much obſtinacy as at laſt to kill their Wives and Children, and Salt them like Pork, and Eat them for Proviſions.

CALAIS, a Town and Sea-Port of *France*, in that part of *Picardy* which is called the Re-conquered Country, ſince it was taken from the *Engliſh*. Some Authors think it is the *Portus Iccius* of the Ancients; but Mr. *Sanſon* ſays, That *Boulogne* was that *Portus Iccius*. This Town, as ſeveral others, had its Name from the Country it's in, which was called *Caletes*, and ſome ſay, reaches from the Mouth of the *Seine* to that of *Aa*. It's aſſured that *Baldwin* IV. called *Fairbeard*, Count of *Flanders*, begun the Building of the Port of *Calais*; and that *Philip* Count of *Boulogne*, one of the Malecontents that join'd together againſt the Regency of *Blanche*, Mother of St. *Lewis*, ſurrounded it with a Wall, it being but a ſimple Borough before. *Edward* III. King of *England*, beat the *French* out of it in 1347. after he had lain before it Ten or Eleven Months. The *Engliſh* held it for 210 Years, and brag'd that they had the Key of *France* hung at their Girdles, until the Duke of *Guiſe* retook it after a Siege of Nine or Ten Days, in the beginning of 1558 Queen *Mary* reſented the Loſs ſo much, that it's thought ſhe died of Grief for it, ſaying not long before her Death, *That if ſhe were opened they ſhould find* Calais *at her Heart* The Arch-Duke *Albert* of *Auſtria*, Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, made himſelf Maſter of this Town in 1596. but it was delivered two Years after to *Henry* IV by one of the Articles of the Peace of *Vervins* When the Duke of *Guiſe* took it, it was defended by three Baſtions, and had a Fourth towards the South, where the old Cittadel was; and ſince it has been more Regularly Fortified, and now has Nine great Royal Baſtions, beſides that of the Cittadel, and many other Works, all covered with Stone, and round it are many Forts, ſo that it is one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the Kingdom It has a double Ditch, very large and deep, through which runs the River of *Hames*, and ſeveral other ſmall Rivulets that come from the Neighbouring Bogs, and diſcharge themſelves into the Ditch: There is no coming into the Town but by this Bog, and a Cauſey called *Pont de Nieuille*, and no entrance into the Port without coming by the Fort *Rysban* The Port is divided in two Parts; one whereof is called *Calegray*; the other, the Biggeſt of both, is defended by Two Moles covered with Stone; part of the River runs through the Town, and of the other ſide there is a Channel which makes it very convenient for Traffick Calais is no great Town, but is mighty Populous and well Built, the Streets are fair and ſtraight, the moſt conſiderable is that that begins at the Gate of the Lands ſide, and reaches to the Port, it paſſes through the great Square where the Town-Houſe is, and near the Palace of the Admiralty and the Watch Tower It has beſides, ſeveral fine Buildings

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Magnificent Churches and Monaſteries. *Calais* in *Latin*, *Caletum*, gives its Name to the Channel between it and *Dover*, which is thought to be but ſeven Leagues over, and is called the Streight of *Calais*. In 1416. *Sigiſmond* Emperor of *Germany*, coming into *England* to *Henry* V. and ſeeing and conſidering well the Importance of *Calais* and *Dover*, laid two of his Fingers upon his Eyes, and ſaid, *Brother, Keep thoſe Two Towns as carefully as you would your Eyes.* The Duke of *Guiſe* (ſaith Dr. *Burnet*) came before this Town the Firſt of *January* 1558. when there was not above 500 Soldiers, and 200 Men fit to bear Arms in it, though King *Philip* had given the Queen notice before that the *French* had a Deſign againſt it. The greateſt Defence of the Town was in *Newnam-Bridge* Fort, a Mile from it to the Land, and in Fort *Risbank*, which Commanded the Haven; but the Governor not daring to weaken his Gariſon, ſent no ſupplies thither, ſo that they were taken without any Oppoſition. Then the Enemy drew the Water out of the Ditch, which was about the Town and Caſtle, and paſſing it, aſſaulted and carried the Caſtle by Storm, it being the leſs guarded becauſe thought Impregnable. The Governor tried ſeveral times to retake the Caſtle, but could not; and having loſt 200 of his beſt Men, the 7th of *January* he yielded the Town alſo, when it had been 210 years in the Hands of the *Engliſh*. *Philip* had offered to put Men into it, and it was refuſed by the Jealous *Engliſh*, who for want of Money were then not able to Man it themſelves: Thus far *Burnet*, in that Year. In the year 1696. this Place was Bombed by the *Engliſh* Fleet, and received ſome Damage, but not near ſo much as was expected, or as other *French* Maritime Towns had before and ſince ſuſtain'd. *Papyr. Miſſon. du Cheſne.*

CALAIS and *Zetes*, Brothers, Sons of *Boreas* and *Orithya*, to whom Poets attributed Wings; they went the Voyage of *Colchis* with the *Argonauts*, and delivered *Phineus*, King of *Paphlagonia* or *Bithynia*, from the *Harpyes* that were always incommoding him, but were afterwards ſlain by *Hercules*. *Ovid.*

CALAMA, an Ancient Town of *Africa*, between *Hippo* and *Conſtantinople*, with a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan of *Carthage*: There is mention made of it very often in St. *Auguſtin*'s Books, and eſpecially in his Second againſt the *Donatiſts*, and in the Second of his Retractations.

CALAMATA, a Borough of the Province of *Belvedere* in the *Morea*: It is pretty well Inhabited, though it has no Walls to ſecure it from a Surpriſe: It had a Caſtle upon a Neighbouring Hill, which was Regularly Fortified; but being taken in 1685. by General *Moroſini*, was Demoliſhed by his Order.

CALAMATA, a Town of *Africk*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, near the River *Maior*. *Marmol. Deſc. Afr.*

CALANUS, an *Indian* Philoſopher, who followed *Alexander the Great* in his Expedition to the *Indies*, having lived 83 years without the leaſt Sickneſs, and being at his return into *Perſia* taken with a Cholick, he reſolved to diſpatch himſelf: For that end he deſired the King to order a Funeral Pile, and that when he ſhould put himſelf in it he would be alſo pleaſed to Command Fire ſhould be put to it. *Alexander* diſſuaded him as much as poſſibly he could, but ſeeing no hopes of prevailing, he was forced to Conſent to what he deſired. But as he Lov'd this Philoſopher, ſo he Honour'd his Death with a Funeral Pomp, worthy of his own Magnificence. He drew out his Army, and ordered certain Perſons to throw very rich Perfumes upon the Pile, where *Calanus* placed himſelf richly Cloathed, and then lay him all along, and did not ſtir nor ſhew the leaſt ſign of Pain when the Flame came at him. It's ſaid when he was ask'd, Whether he had any thing to ſay to the King, who withdrew from this ſad Spectacle; he anſwered, No, Becauſe he expected to ſee him in a little time after at *Babylon*: Theſe Words ſeem'd to foretell *Alexander*'s Death, which happen'd three Months after. *A. R.* 430. *Quint. Curt. Arian.*

CALAROGA, a ſmall Borough in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, in the Dioceſe of *Oſma*, Famous for being the Birth Place of *Dominick* of *Guzman*, Founder of the *Dominican* Order.

CALASIO *Marius*, a *Franciſcan*, Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue in *Rome*. He made a Concordance of the Bible, which was Printed in 1621. and conſiſts of four great Volumes in Folio; a Work much Commended by all Learned Men: For beſides the *Hebrew* Words of the Bible, which are in the Body of the Book, with the *Latin* Verſion over againſt it, there are in the Margents the Differences between the Septuagint and the Vulgar; ſo that at one View may be ſeen wherein the Three Bibles agree, and wherein they differ: Moreover, at the beginning of every Letter there is a kind of Dictionary, which gives the Signification of each *Hebrew* word, and is compared with the Neighbouring Languages; as the *Chaldaick*, *Syriack*, and *Arabick*, which is a help to underſtand the *Hebrew* Words. The Ground of this *Hebrew* Concordance was taken from *Rabbin Nathan*, Printed at *Venice*, and afterwards Augmented by *Rabbi Mardochée*, and Printed at *Baſle*. *Memoir. Scavans.*

CALATAJUD, Lat. *Bilbilis Nova*, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, ſituated at the Foot of a high Mountain upon the *Xalon*, which receives there another River called *Rio Baubula*, is towards the Frontiers of *Caſtile*, between *Saragoſſa* and *Medina Cæli*. It is a great and fine Town, built in a very Fertile Country; Has a Caſtle upon a Rock hard by it that commands all the Place. It was formerly noted for the beſt Swords in the World, and a generous Breed of Horſes. *Auſonius*, *Nonius*.

CALATRAVA, a Military Order in *Spain*, Inſtituted under *Sanchas* III. King of *Caſtile*, when that Prince took the ſtrong Fort *Calatrava* from the Moors of *Andaluſia*, he gave it to the Templars, who wanting Courage to defend it, returned it him again. Dom *Raimond*, Native of *Bureva* in *Navarre*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Mary* of *Hytero*, and of the Order of the *Ciſtertians*, accompanied with ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Courage, made offer to defend this Place, which the King thereupon delivered to them, and Inſtituted that Order in 1158. which increaſed ſo much under the Reign of *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*, that the Knights deſired they might have a great Maſter, which was conſented to, and the firſt was Dom *Garcia Redon*. There are now above Eighty Commanderies of theſe Knights in *Spain*; who at the beginning wore a White Robe and Scapulary, as the Monks of the *Ciſtercian* Order do; but Pope *Benet XIII.* diſpenced with this Garb, and *Paul* III. gave them leave to Marry once. *Le Mire*, *Mariana*.

CALAZOPHYLACES, or *Chalaſophylaces*, certain Prieſts amongſt the *Græcians*, whoſe Care was to divert Hail and Tempeſts, by Sacrificing a Lamb or a Chicken; but if they wanted ſuch little Animals, or if they foreſaw any Evil a coming upon them, then they cut their own Fingers with a Penknife, or pricked them with a Bodkin, to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods with their proper Blood. *Gyraldus*.

CALCAGNO, in *Latin*, *Calcanius* (*Lawrence*) born at *Breſcia* in *Italy*, in the 15th Century. He was one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of his time. He wrote *De Commendatione Studiorum*. *De Peccatis Mortalibus*. *Conſilia*, &c. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Leandr. Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

CALCAR, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, ſituated upon the River of *Meine*, a League from the *Rhine*, and two from *Cleves*. It has a Caſtle, and is well Fortified; The Streets are narrow, ſo that there is nothing very conſiderable but the great Place, where the Town Houſe is.

CALCEDON, or *Chalcedon*, an Ancient Town in *Aſia Minor*, now *Natolia*, upon the Coaſts of the Sea of *Marmora*, at the Mouth of the Channel of the *Black Sea*. It was formerly much Renown'd; is now only a ſmall Village, there being neither the Famous Temples of the Ancient Pagans, nor the fine Churches of the Primitive Church: There is no other Church now but a part of that of St. *Euphemia*, which is yet ſtanding, and is that where the few *Græcians* that are in this Town Pray. It was in this Church that the Fourth General Council was held. As for the other Antiquities, there remain none but pieces of Tombs, and ſome Inſcriptions, with part of a curious Aqueduct. The Port is not Chain'd as formerly, to hinder Ships from coming in, which now do not frequent that Port. *Chryſopolis*, now called *Scutari*, was its Arſenal, and a Place where all Stores and Proviſions were laid up; but at laſt, the *Perſians*, *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Turks*, have utterly ruined it. The Emperors of *Conſtantinople* labouring to make their City Famous, Embelliſhed it with the Spoils of *Calcedonia*; for the great Aqueduct, which is near *Solimania*, and the greateſt Part of the Moſque, is built of the Ruines of that Famous and Antient City. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

CALCHAS, a kind of *Aſtrologer*, or Prophet, who went with the *Græcians* to the Siege of *Troy*. He found out that the Fleet was retained at the Port of *Aulis*, becauſe *Diana* was angry with the *Græcians*; ſhew'd them the Means to appeaſe her, and foretold that *Troy* would not be taken before the Tenth year. At his return he paſſed into *Ionia*, where he took ſo much to Heart, (that *Mopſus* told what he himſelf did not foreſee) that he died of Diſcontent. *Homer*, *Virgil.*

CALCHINIA, the only Daughter of *Leucippus*, King of *Sicyonia* in *Peloponneſus*; She ſucceeded her Father, and Married *Meſſapus*, a Sea-Captain, who had forced her; but to hide her Diſhonour, ſhe made the *Sicyonians* believe that it was *Neptune*, and not *Meſſapus* that had Violated her: She died, *A.M.* 1246.

CALCHUT, a certain Place in *England*, called *Chalchutum* in *Latin*: There was a Council held there by *Gregory* Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and *Theophylact* of *Todi*, Legate to Pope *Adrian* the Firſt, in 787. The holding of this Council, is the only account we have of this Place. See *Labbé*, Council, T. 7.

CAL-

CALDAS *de Pereira*, *(John)* a *Spanish* Lawyer, living at the beginning of the 17th Century There are four Volumes of his writing in the Law: *Quæstiones Forenses, & Controversiæ Civiles. Syntagma de Universo Jure Emphyteutico. Nich. Antonio Bibl. Hisp. &c.*

CALDERIN, *(John)* lived in the 16th Century to 1571. in which year he published a Book called, *De Hæreticis*, where he mentions all the Parts of the Function of an Inquisitor. *Miræus de Script. Sæc. 16.*

CALDERINO, a famous Bath, 10 miles distant from *Verona* in *Italy*, commonly called the *Bath of Verona*: The Waters of it are counted very Medicinal, and many Authors have wrote of their Virtue for the curing of Distempers. *Beyerlink, T. 1.*

CALDERON, *(John Alphonsus)* a *Spanish* Lawyer of Note, who lived till about the year 1640. He wrote 5 or 6 large Volumes *of the Rights of the King of Spain*; which he was persuaded to contract to half the bulk. They are published under the Title of, *El Imperio de la Monarquia d'Espagna. Nich. Antonio Bibl. Hisp.*

CALDIUS, is a Name the Soldiers gave in derision to the Emperor *Claudius*; it was formed by transposing the Letters of that Word *Claudius*; as of *Tiberius* is made *Biberius*, of *Nero*, *Mero*, *&c.*

CALEB, Son of *Jephunneh*, was born *A. M.* 2506. He was chosen among those of the Tribe of *Judah*, to go with the Deputies of the other Tribes to see the Land of *Canaan*: He made a true Report of what he saw there, and, with *Joshua*, opposed them that discouraged the People; and had like to have been stoned by the others, had not GOD defended them from the Violence of those Murmurers. They only of all that Multitude entred into the Land of Promise. The Country of *Hebron* fell to *Caleb*'s share, who promised he should have his Daughter *Achsaph* who could take the Town of *Kirjathsepher*, which was performed by *Othniel*. *Caleb* died 113 years of Age, *An. Mund.* 2617.

CALECUT, or *Calecat*, Lat. *Calecutium*, a Town and Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, in the Country of *Malabar*, in the *Peninsula*, on this side *Ganges*. The Inhabitants call their King *Samori*, or *Zamorin*; that is, Sovereign Emperor, and God upon Earth; and they choose him out of the Race of *Bramene*, who built the Town of *Calecut*, if we believe them of the Country. The Riches of the Country consists in Pepper and Jewels, which makes it be much frequented by foreign Merchants. The *Portuguese* could never settle themselves there, though they gain'd very great Victories about the end of the 16th Age. People meet with several Religions there; as, Pagans, Mahometans, Arabians, and Christians of St. *Thomas*, and others converted by the Missionaries. The King has promised very often to embrace the Christian Religion, but never did. This Prince is served with great State; is not Intemperate, and takes no care to Dress himself but upon great Solemnities. The Town is commended for its good Port and great Traffick: It is situated between *Cranganor* and *Cochin*, which it has to the South; and *Cananor*, which it has to the North. The *English* have been established here a long time, and have built them Houses upon a Heighth to be secured from Inundations, which the lowness of the Town renders it very subject to. The Sands all along the Shoar are mixed with several Pieces of fine Gold, which any body may gather and turn to his own proper Use. The Town was formerly the Residence of the *Camorin*, or King of *Calecut*; but now he keeps a Governour there, which they call *Rajador*. The Gentlemen, who are called *Nayres*, wear Bracelets of Pearls and Gold Rings, to distinguish them from People of the lower Rank, who are called *Polyas*. Many of these *Nayres* do not marry at all, because they may use their Companions Wives or Daughters when they please. When they go into any House, they leave their Swords and Bucklers at the Door, to shew they are there; and if the Man of the House should chance to come, he passes by, when he sees the Arms at the Door. All the *Nayres* generally bear Arms, and keep about the King's Person when he goes to the Wars. All the *Polyas* are Merchants or Tradesmen. The King eats of nothing that is not first presented to his Pagod or Idol: And this Kingdom has this particular Custom, That the new Queen, as well as all other new-married Women, is put into one of the *Bramen*'s hands, to dispose of them as he thinks fit before the Consummation of the Marriage; nor is it the King's Son, but his Sister's Son, that succeeds to the Crown, because they think this the surer way to have a Successor of the Royal Blood; because the Queen may have Children by others, as by the *Bramen*; but the Sister's Son will be always of the Royal Blood, because the Mother is assuredly of it. Their King is much addicted to the Worship of Idols, and is held in great Veneration by his Subjects. When he appears in Publick, he is carried in a Chair, or drawn by Men in a Coach, adorned with all manner of precious Stones, and environed with Trumpeters and Musicians, and follow'd by his Nobles, a Company of Archers and Light Horsemen going before to clear the Way. None comes within three or four paces of him; and when they that wait on him reach him any thing, it's at the end of a Pole; because they hold it a Crime to touch him with their Hands. He has in his Oratory the Image of the Devil, with a Crown on his Head, so very frightful, that the most Resolute tremble at the very sight of it: The Wall is all painted with lesser Devils, and in each corner stands one of Brass, so well done, that it seems all in Flames. The *Bramens*, or Priests, sprinkle these Images every morning with odoriferous Water, burn Frankincense, and other Aromaticks, and adore them prostrate upon the Ground: The King can raise an Army of 100000 Foot, and instead of Cavalry, makes use of Elephants. Their Arms are a Cutlace, Lance, Bow, and Arrows, *&c. Mandesl, Olear. Dellon.*

CALEDONIA, the ancient Name of *Scotland*, whence the People were named *Caledones*, or *Caledoni*; and the Footsteps of this ancient Name are still to be found in the Word *Dunkelden*, which signifies an Hill full of Hasle-trees, wherewith that Country abounds: Hence that which is called the *Deucalidon* Sea, ought to be called the *Duncalidonian* Sea. The *Caledons*, or *Caledonians*, heretofore one of the most famous Nations among the *Britains*, composed part of the Kingdom of the *Picts*, according to *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who divided the *Picts* into two Tribes, the *Caledones* and *Vecturions*: And by the *Caledones*, so often mentioned in *Tacitus*, and other Historians, it's evident that the *Scots* are understood. *Buchanan.*

CALEDONIA, an *Isthmus* or Neck of Land in the *Spanish West-Indies*, lying betwixt the 8th and 10th Degrees of North Lat. and in the narrowest place is between 60 and 80 *Italian* miles over; and in length, from the River *Darien* to Port *Sorivan*, about 140 miles; and might be very commodious for a speedy and short Communication of Trade betwixt the North and South Seas, were it not for the excessive Rains and unwholesom Air, which make it not habitable. Some Ships, sent by the *Scotch East-India* Company, landed there, and endeavoured to make a Settlement, in the latter end of 1698. calling it by the Name of *New Caledonia*; but after several Rencounters with the *Spaniards*, and other Disappointments, too long here to relate, were forced to leave the same again, about the beginning of the year 1700. after having endured great Hardships, and a great loss of Treasure. *See Wafer, Dampier, and the History of the Scots Settlement at Darien.*

CALEMBERG, or *Kalemberg*, *Cesius*, or *Cetius Mons*, a Mountain of *Germany* in *Austria*, which reaches from the *Danube* to the *Save*, and divides it self into several Parts, which have also several Names.

CALEMBERG, a part of *Germany* in *Lower Saxony* and the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, situated between *Hanouer*, *Gottinghen*, *Hamelen*, *&c.*

CALENDAR, the Order and Series of the Months that make up a Year: It comes from the Word *Calendæ*, the Name which the *Romans* gave to the first Days of the Month. The *Roman* Calendar was composed by *Romulus*, Founder of *Rome*, who being better vers'd in Martial Affairs than acquainted with the Stars, made a year of ten Months, whereof the first was *March*, then *April*, *May*, *June*, *Quintil*, called afterwards *Julius*, and *Sextil*, called also in succeess of time *August*, *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*. He gave *March*, *May*, *Quintil*, and *October*, each 31 days, and but 30 a-piece to the other 6; so that altogether made but 304 days. *Numa Pompilius* reformed this, and imitated the *Grecians* to allow the Year 12 Lunar Months, of 30 and 29 days each, one after the other, which made 354 days: But because he loved an uneven Number, through a Superstition that he held from the *Ægyptians*, he made his of 355 days, and gave it 12 Months, *viz. January*, *February*, *March*, *&c. January* was of 29 days, *February* of 28, *March*, *May*, *July*, *October*, of 31, and the other 6 of 29 each. He did not matter *February*'s being an even Number, because he designed it for the Sacrifices that were made for the Infernal Gods, to which that Number, because unlucky, better belong'd. *Numa* would have the Month of *January*, which he placed at the Winter Solstice, to be the beginning of the Year, and not *March*, which *Romulus* placed at the Equinox of the Spring. He also made use of the Intercalation of the *Grecians*, who added a supernumerary Month every second Year, which consisted successively of 22 and 23 days, and that to equal the Civil Year to the Motion of the Sun, which makes its Revolution in 365 days, and about 6 hours. He ordered the Chief Pontiffs to shew the People the time and manner of inserting these extraordinary Months; but whether it was through Ignorance, Superstition, or Interest, they confounded things so much, that the Feasts which should be kept according to this Institution at certain times, fell upon quite different Seasons, as the Feasts of Autumn upon the Spring, *&c.* This Disorder was so great, that *Julius Cæsar*, Dictator and High Priest, after he had won

the Battel of *Pharſalia*, did not look upon the Reformation of the Calendar as a thing unworthy his Care. He ſent for the famous Aſtrologer *Soſigines* from *Alexandria*, who ordered the Year according to the Courſe of the Sun; and having compoſed a Calendar of 365 Days, he left the 6 Hours to form a Day at the end of every fourth Year, which Day was to be inſerted in the Month of *February*, after the 24th of that Month, which the *Romans*, according to their way of counting, called the 6th of the Calends: And hence came the Word *Biſſextile*, becauſe they ſaid twice *Sexto Calendas*. To ſupply the 10 days, by which the Solar Year of 365 days ſurpaſſed *Numa*'s of 355, he added 2 days to *January*, *Sextil* and *December*, who had before but 29, and added to *April*, *June*, *September*, and *November*, a day to each, leaving the Month of *February* but 28 days in the ordinary Years, and 29 in the *Biſſextile*. And as by the Negligence of thoſe who were to order and diſtribute the Intercalary Months, the beginning of the Year was found to be 67 days before the Winter Solſtice, and that it was then alſo a Year of the Intercalation of the Month of 23 days, which in all made 90. For this Reaſon, I ſay, this Year of the Correction of the Calendar by *Julius Cæſar* was of 15 Months, and of 445 Days, and was therefore called the *Year of Confuſion*. It is of Importance to obſerve, That this Emperor, willing to accommodate himſelf to the Humour of the *Romans*, who were uſed ſo long to the Lunar Year, began the *Julian* Year upon a day of the New Moon, which followed the Winter Solſtice, and which was at that time 8 days after it; and that was the reaſon why the Year begun about 8 days after the Solſtice of *Capricorn*. It was not hard for the *Romans*, who then commanded moſt part of the Earth, to make this Correction of *Julius Cæſar* to be received, and bring it in uſe amongſt the remoteſt Nations. The *Grecians* left of their Lunar, and the Intercalation of their 45 days every fourth Year. The *Ægyptians* fixed their *Thot*, or the firſt day of their Year, which before changed from one Seaſon to another: The *Hebrews* did the like; ſo that it became the Calendar of all Nations. The Primitive Chriſtians kept the ſame Name of the Months, the ſame Number of Days of the Month, and the Intercalation of a Day in the *Biſſextile* Year; but took out of the *Julian* Calendar the *Nundinal Letters*, which marked the Days of Aſſembly, or *Feriæ*, and put other Letters in their place to mark *Sunday*, and the other Days of the Week; and inſtead of the Prophane Feaſts, and the Plays of the *Romans*, they placed in order the Feaſts and Ceremonies of the True Religion. About the beginning of the 6th Age, *Dionyſius Exiguus*, an Abbot, ſeeing the different Cuſtoms of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches, about the time of celebrating *Eaſter*, propoſed a Calendar according to the *Victorian Period*, compoſed of Cycles of the Sun and Moon, with reference to the Birth of JESUS CHRIST; for until then, the greateſt part of the Chriſtians counted the Years from the Foundation of *Rome*, or from the Conſuls and Emperors, always keeping to the Cuſtom of the *Romans* as to the beginning of the Year, fixed on the Firſt of *January*. This Calendar of the ancient Church, ſhewed preciſely enough the New Moon, and conſequently the time of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*; but in ſucceeding Ages it was diſcovered, that this Calculation did not agree altogether with the Courſe of the Sun and Moon; and that the Feaſt of *Eaſter* was no more held upon the Full Moon of the firſt Month. And this Error in Aſtronomy was of evil Conſequence, becauſe the Feaſt of *Eaſter* would have inſenſibly fallen in Winter, and then in Autumn and Summer. To remedy this Diſorder, Pope *Gregory* III. ſent Briefs to all Chriſtian Princes, and to all Famous Univerſities, to deſire them to ſeek means to reeſtabliſh the Vernal Equinox in its right place; and after he had received the Opinions of all the Learned, he cut off 10 days in the Calendar, and confirmed it with a Bull in 1581. ſo that the day after St. *Francis*, which is the 4th of *October*, was called 15 inſtead of 5. By this Correction, what was before the 11th of *October* became the 21ſt; and the Equinox of Spring, which fell upon the 2d of *March*, was changed to the 12th, as it was in the time of the Council of *Nice* in 325. The ſame Pope found a way to hinder the like Diſorder for the future, in cutting off one *Biſſextile* day every 100 years. This Correction was received by all thoſe that are of the Church of *Rome*; but has not been allow'd of by the Proteſtants of *England*, *Germany*, *&c.* And there were ſeveral Learned Men that writ againſt this Reformation; amongſt others *Maſtlinus*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks at *Tubingen*, *Scaliger*, and *Georgius Germanus*; and there was a new-model'd Calendar made by Mr. *Viete*, and preſented to the Pope, with his Notes upon the Faults that he obſerved in the *Gregorian*. The Learned *Clavius*, who was concerned in making this Correction, thought himſelf obliged, eſpecially having *Clement* VIII.'s Order, to publiſh a Treatiſe of the Calendar, in which he endeavours to clear the Doubts, and anſwer the Objections againſt the *Gregorian* Reformation. *Sethus Calviſius*, who lived a good while after, pretends to prove from *Tycho-Brahe*'s Aſtronomical Obſervations, That there ought to be made conſiderable Alterations in this Calendar: In anſwer to this, it will not be amiſs to ſet down the Words of *Tycho-Brahe* on this Subject: *Thoſe People* (ſays he) *give themſelves an inſignificant Trouble, who endeavour to regulate the Courſe of the Year by the Tables of* Copernicus; *their Attempts to diſprove the New* Gregorian *Reformation, by this Scheme, being to no purpoſe; both becauſe it agrees the neareſt with the Motion of the Sun and Stars, and alſo becauſe it is difficult to come to a preciſe Exactneſs; which, to ſpeak plainly, were it practicable, is not abſolutely neceſſary.* This Teſtimony is ſo much the more conſiderable, in regard *Tycho-Brahe* was of the Proteſtant Religion, and alſo a very extraordinary Perſon in his way. This is alſo called the New and Perpetual Calendar, becauſe the Diſpoſition of the Epacts, which are ſubſtituted for the Golden Number, will make it of uſe in all times, whatever new Appearances may be diſcovered in the Motion of the Stars. *Blondel.*

CALENDARIO, (*Philip*) a Famous Architect and Statuary: He got much Reputation at *Venice*, when *Marin Faletri* was Doge of that Republick, in the year 1354. It was he that made the fine Galleries, ſupported by Marble Pillars, which are round the Place of St. *Mark*; and upon theſe a Magnificent Building, embelliſh'd with Bas-Reliefs and rich Paintings. This Work, that was admired by all the World, was very well recompenced by the Republick; and the Doge, upon its account, honoured him with his Alliance. *Egnat. l.* 8.

CALENDERS, a ſort of *Mahometan* Friars, ſo called from *Santon Calenderi*, their Founder. This *Santon* was of the number of the *Abdals*, which ſhall be ſpoken of in this Article. He continually play'd the Name of God upon his Flute: He went bare-headed, without a Shirt, with the Skin of a wild Beaſt upon his Shoulders, a kind of Apron before, whereof the Strings were adorned with precious Stones, intermix'd with falſe Diamonds. His Diſciples now mind nothing but their Pleaſures, and are rather a Sect of *Epicureans*, than a Society of Religious People. They honour a Tavern as much as they do a Moſque, and think to worſhip God as much by a free Uſe of his Creatures, as others do by their greateſt Auſterities and Devotions. They are called in *Perſia* and *Arabia*, *Abdals*, or *Abdallas*, that is People conſecrated to the Honour and Service of God. Their Apparel is but a ſingle Coat made up of ſeveral pieces, and quilted like a Rug: Some others of them wear a furr'd Skin, which they keep cloſe to their Body, with a Braſs Serpent that the Doctors give them at their Promotion, as a Badge of their Learning. Theſe Preach in Market-places the Miracles of their Saints, and curſe *Abu-Beker*, *Omar Oſman*, and *Hanife*, who are all much honoured by the *Turks*; together with the Saints of the *Tartars*, called *Usbeques*, of whom they tell very ridiculous and abſurd Stories to make them deſpiſed. They eat what their Auditors give them, and receive Money if they give them any. They are generally very vicious People, given to Theft and Lewdneſs; for which reaſon they are not admitted into any Houſes to lodge, but are ſent into Chapels built deſignedly for them near the Moſques. *Ricaut.*

CALENIUS, (*Walter*) a *Welſh* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, living in the time of *Henry* I. about the year 1120. He added more than four Centuries to the Hiſtory of his Country, which has ſince been abridged, and tranſlated into Latin. This Book is called *Auctuarium Annalium Britanniæ*. He wrote likewiſe, *De Rebus ſui Temporis*, *&c.* *Bale*, *Pitſæus de Script. Angl. Voſſius*, *Lib.* 2. *De Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 48.

CALENTER: The *Perſians* give this Name to their Treaſurer, and to them that receive the Rents of the Provinces: He overſees the King's Revenues; receives and gives an Account to the Council, or by the King's Order to the Cham, who is Governour of the Province. *Olearius.*

CALEPIN, (*Ambroſius*) of *Calepio*, a Town near *Bergamo*, whence he took his Name. He was an *Auguſtine* Monk, who in the 16th Age made a Dictionary, known under the Name of *Calepin*, which was afterwards augmented by *Paſſerat* and others. *Leand. Alberti.*

CALEPIO, a Borough of *Italy* near *Bergamo*, gives its Name to the *Valle di Calepio*, near the Lake *Iſeo*. It is ſituated upon *Oglio*, and is called in Latin *Calepium*, and its Inhabitants *Calepini*.

CALIARE *Veroneſe*, (*Paolo*) born *Anno* 1532. was a Diſciple of *Antonio Badile*, and not only eſteemed the moſt excellent of all the *Lombard* Painters, but, for his copious and admirable *Invention*, for the Grandeur and Majeſty of his *Compoſition*, for the Beauty and Perfection of his *Draperies*, together with his Noble Ornaments of *Architecture*, *&c.* he is ſtiled by the *Italians* the *Happy Painter*. He ſpent moſt of his time at *Venice*; but the beſt of his Works, were made after he returned thither from *Rome*, and had ſtudied the *Antique*. He was highly in favour with all the Principal Men in his time; and ſo much admired by all the

Great Maſters, that *Titian* himſelf uſed to call him the Ornament of his Profeſſion. *Dryden's Tranſlation of Freſnoy, p.* 299. *&c.*

CALIF: This Name was proper to the Succeſſors of *Mahomet*, which are called Califs of *Syria*, before there aroſe other Califs, who uſurped a Sovereign Authority in *Perſia*, *Egypt*, and *Africa*, in *Mahomet* II.'s Reign. In 814. the *Mahometan* Empire was divided into five Parts. *Mahomet*, Calif of *Syria*, left the Town of *Damaſcus*, and removed his Seat to *Bagdat*, which he cauſed to be built on the Ruins of *Seleucia*, a day's Journey from the ancient *Babylon*, and was therefore called Calif of *Babylon*. *Abdala* his Brother was Calif at *Cairo* in *Egypt*. There was a third Calif at *Caruan*, and a fourth at *Fez* in *Barbary*, beſides the Calif of *Spain*, who alſo took the Title of King. From time to time there have been very powerful Califs in *Perſia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, and *Meſopotamia*. *Piſaſire*, who Governed in 958. was the laſt Calif in *Aſia*, when the *Turks* became Maſters of it; ſo that there was no Calif left but them of *Egypt*, of *Africa*, and *Spain*. There were ſome Califs ſince that time in *Syria*, but were not looked upon but as Sovereign Pontifs. *Eliur*, Son of *Piſaſire*, was Calif of *Egypt* in 990. and his Succeſſors Reigned until 1164. at which time *Saladin* made himſelf Maſter of *Egypt*, taking the Quality of *Soudan*, or *Sultan*, and leaving the Title of Calif to the High Prieſts of the *Alcoran*.

CALIFA, The *Perſians* give this Name to a Maſter who Teaches in a Metzin, or Moſque, which ſerves both for a Temple and School. The *Molla* is the Prieſt of the Temple, and the Principal of the College. *Olearius*.

CALIFORNIA, an Iſland of Northern *America*, in the Southern Sea, which reaches to *New Spain*, or *New Granada*, and is ſeparated from them by a Branch of the Sea. Its length is about 6 or 700 Leagues from North to South, from the Promontories called the *White Cape*, the Cape of St. *Sebaſtian*, *Cabo Mendicino*, to the Promontory called *Cabo de St. Lucar*. The narrow paſſage that ſeparates this Iſland from the firm Land is called *Mar Vermejo*, or the *Red Sea*, by the *Spaniards*. The Country is dry, barren, and cold, though in a Situation that ſhould rather render it hot than temperate. There are Pearls fiſhed for to the Eaſt of the Coaſts of *California*, as well as upon the Coaſts of *New Mexico* and *New Granada*, firſt diſcovered by *Corteſius*, in 1535. In 1587. Captain *Cavendiſh*, an *Engliſh-man*, took near the South Cape of this Iſland a very rich Ship. In 1620. it was found to be an Iſland, paſſing before for a part of the Continent. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1577. winter'd in this Iſland, and took poſſeſſion of it for his Miſtreſs, and call'd it *New Albion*. *Herrera*.

CALIGULA, *(Caius Cæſar)* Son of *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*, ſucceeded his Unkle *Tiberius* in the Empire, the 37th year after the Birth of CHRIST. He was called *Caligula*, becauſe he was born in the Army, where the Soldiers wore certain Breeches which they called by that Name. His Impatience to ſee himſelf Maſter of the World, made him, as 'tis ſaid, ſmother his Benefactor *Tiberius* as he lay at the point of Death. The beginning of his Reign was pretty moderate; but it did not hold long; for his Cruelty furniſhing him with Pretexts to puniſh the Innocent, he employed himſelf wholly in ſhedding of Blood; and whilſt he defiled his hands with the Maſſacres of the moſt famous Men of the Empire and Senate, he diſhonoured himſelf alſo with Inceſts with his own Siſters; and ſoon laviſhed the great Treaſures which *Tiberius* had heap'd up for many years, which amounted according to our way of numbring to 6267 5000 Crowns of Gold. After which, he made no ſcruple of the moſt horrid Injuſtices, and demeaned himſelf any way to get Money. But his chief Folly was, That he would paſs for a God, and would get the Heads taken off the Statues of the ancient Gods, to put his own in their place, and uſed to ſtand between the Statues of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, to be adored, and bragg'd of lying with the Moon, *&c.* He had an ardent Deſire to have his Statue put in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, becauſe he knew how unwilling the *Jews* would be to tender him an Honour that their Law forbad them to do. *A. C.* 39. he ordered *Petronius*, who was then Governour of *Syria*, to get a Statue made, that ſhould repreſent him under the Form of *Jupiter*, and to place it in the *Sanctuarium*. *Petronius* obſerving the *Jews* much concerned at the Deſign, and fearing a general Rebellion, wrote to the Emperor, That the Workmen could not finiſh the Statue. *Caligula* underſtanding the reaſon of his writing ſo, became extraordinary incenſed againſt him. In the mean time, *Agrippa*, Son of *Ariſtobulus*, whom *Herod the Great* put to death, hearing of the Prince's Intention, fell in a Swoon, and afterwards writ to him ſuch a moving Letter, that he promiſed he would make no Innovations in the Temple of the *Jews*: But being very Inconſtant, he ſoon repented his Promiſe, and commanded a Golden *Coloſſus* to be made at *Rome*, and deſigned to place it in the *Sanctuary* before they could be aware of it: But GOD hindred his pernicious Deſign, and puniſhed him for his Crimes by the Hands of *Caſſius Chereas*, Captain of his Guards: This happened the 24th of *January*, *A. C.* 41. after he had Reigned 3 years, 10 months, and 8 days. He would not only be adored as a God, and be called the *New Jupiter*, but he affected to have all the Gods and Goddeſſes Worſhipped in his Perſon. Sometimes he carried a Trident like *Neptune*, and at another time a *Caduceus*, or Rod, like *Mercury*; ſometimes he would take a Harp like *Apollo*, or a Pike or Buckler like *Mars*, or a Club to repreſent *Hercules*: He would alſo very often dreſs himſelf like *Venus*, with a Crown of Myrtles; afterwards like *Diana*, with a Dart and Quiver. And when he neither appeared as God or Goddeſs, he wore a Cloak embroidered with Gold, and ſet with Pearls and Jewels. At other times, to act a Valiant Man, he would put on *Alexander*'s Corſlet, which they had taken out of his Tomb, and walked generally with his Triumphal Ornaments; that is, a Crown of Laurel, or Gold, an Ivory Cane, a Gown bordered with Purple, and a Coat worked with Gold Flowers reſembling Palm-Trees. He had a high Chin, which ſhewed his Cruelty; a ſtaid Countenance, which was, as *Tacitus* ſays, but a falſe Cover of his criminal Deſigns. *Suetonius* ſays, He ſometimes affected a terrible and frightful Countenance to put fear into all them that approached him; which was a Mark of his Folly, whereof his ſlender Neck, his great Forehead, his ſmall Legs, and ill-proportioned Body were Signs: The Crown of his Head was bald, which ſhewed how much he was given to Women. *Spon. recherche Curieuſes d'Antiq.*

CALIGURITAINS, ancient Inhabitants of the Town called now *Calahora*, in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*. They defended their Town ſo obſtinately againſt *Pompey*'s Army, that after they had eat all the Beaſts, Skins, and other things that could be eat, they fed upon their Wives and Children, which they ſalted as People do Hogs. *Valer. Maxim.*

CALINGIANS, ancient People of the *Indies* towards the Sea; their Women bore Children at 5 years of Age, and hardly outlived 8, if we may believe *Pliny*, *L. 6. c.* 17.

CALIPPUS, a Mathematician of *Cyzicum*, was in great eſteem in *Greece*, obſerving that he could not make the Solar and Lunar Years exactly agree; and finding a Fault in the Order of *Meton*, he invented a Period, which contained 4 *Metonick* Sycles, each of 19 Years, and all making up 76, or 19 Olympiads. He begun it about the end of *June*, the third year of the 112th Olympiad, which was the 419th of *Nabonaſſar*, and the 4384th of the *Julian* Period, 424th of *Rome*, the 3724th of the World, the 330th before Chriſt, *Ariſtophon* being Archon of *Athens*, and the ſame year that *Darius* was killed by *Beſſus*. *Ptol. Petau, Voſſius.*

CALIXTINS. See *Calliſtins*.

CALIXTUS, *(George)* a famous *Lutheran* Divine, was born in 1586. in *Holſtein* at *Medelburg*, a Village in the Diſtrict of *Sleſwick*. His Father was a Miniſter, and deſigned him from his Youth for Divinity. He ſtudied in the Univerſities of *Helmſtadt*, *Jene*, *&c.* and travelled with *Matthias Overbeck*, a rich *Lutheran*, ſettled in *Holland*: This Man ſeeing *Calixtus* was a promiſing Youth, generouſly aſſiſted him as well as *Hermanus Conringius*, and others. *Calixtus*, after he had travelled into *France*, *England*, and *Holland*, returned into *Germany*, where he taught Divinity at *Helmſtadt*, in 1614. and acquitted himſelf ſo well, and ſo much to the Satisfaction of them who ſent for him thither, that *Frederick* Duke of *Brunſwick* would never ſuffer him to go thence, though he was invited, in 1633. by *Erneſt* Duke of *Weymar*, during his Travels; and by the whole courſe of his Studies he had acquired ſuch a Moderation, as made him loth to condemn thoſe that were in different Sentiments to his, eſpecially in things that were not Eſſentials of Religion, as appears by his dying Words: *I deſire*, ſaid he, *to die under Jeſus Chriſt, Head of the Church, in the true Catholick Faith, in the Love of all that ſerve and love God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. I will not condemn any that err in unneceſſary Truths; and hope God will pardon me, if I have committed Errors of this nature.* He died the 18th of *March*, 1656

CALLAO, or *Calao de Lima*, a little Iſland in the Southern *America*, upon the Coaſt of *Peru*, over-againſt the Town and Haven of the City of *Lima*. There is a little Borough in it, with a Caſtle upon the Shoar.

CALLIAS of *Elea*, a Prieſt of the *Sybarites* in *Italy*, who being afraid of Puniſhment for neglecting his Duty in a Sacrifice, fled to *Crotona*, where he adviſed the *Crotoniates* to take the Town of *Sybaris*, and gave them Inſtructions how to compaſs it: which they did, and afterwards burned the Town. *Herodot.*

CALLIAS, a famous Architect and Engeneer, Native of *Aradus*, an Iſle of *Phœnicia*; he gained much eſteem at *Rhodes* for his new Inventions. He made an Engine wherewith he raiſed a Helepole ever the Walls: This Helepole was a kind of moving Tower, which Beſiegers made uſe of to make their Approaches with towards a Town, and engage thoſe that were upon the Rampart *Vitruv.*

CALLI-

CALLICRATES, a *Greek* Hiſtorian of *Tyre*, who liv'd about the end of the Third Age, about the year 280. He writ the Life of the Emperor *Aurelianus*. *Vopiſcus*.

CALLICRATES, an Ingenious Engraver, who Engraved ſome of *Homer*'s Verſes upon a Grain of Millet, and made a Chariot that could lie entirely under a Fly's Wing: It is not known at what time he lived. *Pliny*, *Plutarch*.

CALLICRATES, a *Grecian* of a conſiderable Intereſt in *Achaia*. He oblig'd his Country to ſubmit to the *Roman* Empire, and hinder'd the *Achæans* from making an Alliance with *Perſeus* King of *Macedon*. He manag'd the Matter ſo, that the Propoſals of the *Perſian* Ambaſſadors were refuſed by the *Greeks*, but was afterwards puniſh'd for his Treachery by *Menalcides*. *Pauſan. Lib. 6.*

CALLICRATIDAS, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, gained great Victories over the *Athenians*, and employed himſelf altogether for the good of his Country. He took the Town of *Methymne*, and beſieged *Conon*, the Enemies General in *Mytelene*. The *Athenians* came to the relief of the Town, fought a Battel near the Iſlands called *Arginuſæ*, wherein *Callicratidas* was drowned in the beginning of the 347th year of *Rome*. *Xenophon*

CALLIDIUS, or *Cornelius Callidius* of *Gouda* in *Holland*, lived towards the end of the Sixteenth Century. He had Learning, but all his Opinions were not as they ſhould be; for he wrote a Book, *De vera & falſa Magia*, which was condemn'd by others, and recanted by himſelf. His other Works were better receiv'd. The moſt conſiderable of 'em are, *Illuſtrium Utriuſque Germaniæ Scriptorum Catalogus*. *Defenſio Urbis & Orbis*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CALLIMACHUS, an *Athenian* Captain, choſen General of the Army in a Council of War held by the *Athenians* before the Battel of *Marathon*. He was of *Miltiades* his mind, for giving Battel to the *Perſians*, and was found after that Fight, all pierced with Darts, but yet upon his Feet *Suidas*.

CALLIMACHUS, a famous *Greek* Poet of *Cyrene*, a Town in *Africa*, Son of *Battus*, and Diſciple of *Hermocrates* the Grammarian: He was one of the ableſt Men of his Age, but never affected long Works, becauſe his Word was, That *a great Book was a great Evil*: He taught *Grammar* in *Egypt* with much reputation; amongſt his other Diſciples the Poet *Apollonius* was one, who proving ungrateful, *Callimachus* writ a very ſharp Poem againſt him, and deſcribed him under the Name of *Ibis*, and made all thoſe Imprecations againſt him, which *Ovid* has ſince Tranſlated into *Latin*, in his Book, Intituled, *In Ibin*. We have nothing left of *Callimachus*, but ſome Epigrams and Hymns; his Stile is neat and manly. *Voſſius*.

CALLIMACHUS, a famous Architect Sirnamed Κατατεχνος, which ſignifies he never found any of his own Works to his liking; He was a Native of *Corinth*, and lived a little after the Sixtieth Olympiad; He worked in Marble with an extraordinary neatneſs; and it was he that invented the *Corinthian* Chapiter or Head, adorned with the Leaves of the ſmooth Thiſtle *Acanthus*. The manner of it was thus: A young Woman of *Corinth* dying, her Nurſe plac'd a Basket upon her Grave, having ſome ſmall Veſſels in it which ſhe took delight in when ſhe liv'd, and cover'd the Basket with a large Slate. It happen'd that this Basket was juſt placed upon a Root of *Acanthus*, which ſhooting up in the Spring, the Leaves roſe by the ſides of the Veſſels, and meeting with the Slate bent back again. *Callimachus* obſerving this, form'd the forementioned Chapiter upon that Model. He was alſo very good at Painting and Carving, which he addicted himſelf moſt to. It is Recorded, That he made a Lamp of Gold for the Temple of *Minerva* at *Athens*, whereof the Match or Wick was of that Flax or Cotton which is drawn from the Stone *Amyanthe*, and laſted a whole year lighted day and night, without any new ſupply of Oil. *Vitruvius*, *Pliny*.

CALLIMACHUS *Experience*, (*Philip*) born at *San-Geminiano* in the Dominions of *Florence*: He was very much eſteem'd in the Fifteenth Century; being fallen under the diſpleaſure of Pope *Paul* II he was oblig'd to quit his Country, upon which he Travell'd into *Poland*, where King *Caſimire* made him Præceptor to his Children. *Callimachus* wrote ſeveral Hiſtorical Pieces, particularly, *The Hiſtory of Attila*; Three Books of the Wars of *Uladiſlaus* the Fifth, King of *Poland* and *Hungary*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Varna*. One Book of the Conduct and Management of the *Venetians* to excite the *Tartars* and *Perſians* againſt the *Turks*; and ſome other Books cited by *Trithemius*, *Sweertius*, and others, under the year 1490 in which *Callimachus* died. *Paul Jov. In Elog. Doct.* 41 *Voſſius Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. C. 8.

CALLINICUS, who had Care of the Conſecrated Veſſels of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, was made Patriarch in 691 after the death of *Paul* III. He was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, which made *Juſtinian* the young, when he took *Conſtantinople* in 705 to get his Eyes put out, and ſent him in Diſgrace to *Rome*. *Baronius*.

CALLINICUS, Native of *Heliopolis* in *Syria*, invented in 670. that kind of Fire, commonly called the Fire of *Greece*, which the Emperor *Conſtantine Pogonat* uſed with great ſucceſs in burning the *Saracens* Fleet, as *Zonaras* and others have writ. The Curious may conſult *Valturius*, who teaches how to prepare this Fire. *Zonaras*, *Valturius*.

CALLIOPE, one of the Muſes, the Goddeſs of Rhetorick, and Heroick Poetry, was for this Reaſon invoked by the Ancients when they deſcribed Heroick Actions. They repreſented her very young, Crowned with Flowers, wearing upon her left Shoulder ſeveral Garlands of Lawrel, and holding in her Right Hand Three Books, the *Odyſſes*, the *Iliads*, and the *Æneids*.

CALLIPATRIA, a Woman of the Country of *Elis*. She tranſgreſſed the Law, that forbad any Womans going over the River *Alpheus* during the Olympick Plays; ſhe was diſcovered, though ſhe had dreſſed her ſelf up like a Wreſtler, and was pardoned for her Father and Brother's ſake, who had carried the Prize in Wreſtling: But there was a Law made then, that all Wreſtlers ſhould thenceforth enter the Liſts naked. *Pauſanias*. *Cæl. Rhodig.*

CALLIPPE, Tyrant of *Sicily*, who killed *Dion* the Deliverer of that Country, and became himſelf the Tyrant of it: This happened in the 400 year of *Rome*, about 354 years before Jeſus Chriſt; but God ſuffer'd him to periſh by the ſame Knife which he made uſe of to deſtroy *Dion*. *Plutarch*.

CALLIRHOE, a Fountain of *Judea* beyond *Jordan*; Its hot Waters ran into the Lake *Aſphaltites*, and were not only Medicinal, but alſo very agreeable to the Palate. *Joſephus*, who ſpeaks of this Fountain, remarks, That *Herod* falling very ill came thither to drink the Waters, but received no benefit by them. *Pliny*, *Pauſanias*

CALLIRHOE, Daughter of *Scamander*; She Married *Tros* Third King of *Dardania*, which took from him the Name of *Troy*, and had Three Sons. *Ilus* who left his Name to that ſame Town, *Ganymedes* taken away by *Jupiter*, or according to others, by *Tantalus* King of *Mæonia* or *Paphlagonia*; and *Aſſaracus* Father of *Capis*, and Grandfather of *Anchiſes*. *Meſſala Corvinus*, *Homer*.

CALLIRHOE, Daughter of *Lycus*, Tyrant of *Libya*; She delivered her Husband *Diomedes* from the Ambuſhes that were laid for him by her Father; he forſook her afterwards, which troubled her ſo much, that ſhe Hang'd her ſelf for deſpair, deteſting his ingratitude.

CALLIRHOE, Daughter of the River *Achelous*; She Married *Alcmeon*, who being murthered, *Achelous* obtained of *Jupiter*, that his Children ſhould grow elder on a ſudden, that they might revenge their Father's Death. *Ovid*, *Lib* 9. *Metam.*

CALLISTHENES of *Olynthus*, a Philoſopher and Scholar of *Ariſtotle*, followed *Alexander*'s Court, but his ſeverity and humour made him be little regarded by that Prince, who finding how much he was againſt the deſign his Courtiers had of adoring him after the *Perſian* manner, and the liberty he took to ſpeak againſt it, accuſed him of having a hand in the Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, of which his Pages were convicted, and got him expoſed to Lyons in the 427 of *Rome*, the One hundred and thirteenth Olympiad, and three years before *Alexander*'s death. *Plutarch*, *Quintus Cur.* Some Authors believe, that the Conſpiracy was no more than a Pretence to deſtroy *Calliſthenes*.

CALLISTINS, or *Calixtins*; a Name given to them of *Prague*, who oppoſed the *Thaborites* in the Fifteenth Age; they followed the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome* in all things, but in the depriving Laicks of the Chalice or Cup: There are ſome of this Sect in *Poland*. *Spondan*

CALLISTO, Daughter of *Lycaon* King of *Arcadia*, one of *Diana*'s Nymphs, debauched by *Jupiter*, which *Juno* took ſo ill, that ſhe turned her and her Son *Arcas* into a Bear; but *Jupiter* placed them afterwards among the Stars

CALLISTUS, the Firſt Pope of that Name, a *Roman* born, whom ſome Authors call *Domitian Calixtus*; he ſucceeded *Zephirin* in the Popedom in 219. The bounty the Emperor *Alexander Severus*, Son of *Mammea*, had for Chriſtians, and the Judgments he pronounced in their favour againſt the Inn-keepers of *Rome*, concerning a place that belonged to them, put him upon building a Church in that ſame place, which is now our Ladies Church beyond the *Tiber*; and according to a Tradition, abundance of Oil ſpring up out of the place at the ſame time, but to little certainty have the Roman Catholick Writers concerning theſe things, that they do not agree either in the manner or time of his death; ſome alledging, that he was famiſhed in Priſon, and every day, during his confinement, whip'd with Rods, and Baſtinaded by the Emperor's Command, whom others give out to have been ſo great a Friend to the Chriſtians, but that his Counſellors not being ſo favourable as himſelf, put *Calliſtus* into Priſon, where they kept him to the 14th of *September* 224 and then threw him into a Well, after he had been Pope

Five years, one month, and twelve days. *Baronius, Genibrard.*

CALLISTUS the Second, one of the greateſt Popes that ever was, a *Frenchman*; he was Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, his Name was *Guy* of *Burgundy*, and he was Fifth Son to *William the Great*, and Brother to *Rainaud* and *Stephen*, Counts of *Burgundy*; he was choſen Pope in the Abby of *Cluni*, where he aſſiſted at the Burial of *Gelaſius* II. his Predeceſſor, and took the Name of *Callixtus*, becauſe he was Crowned the 14th of *October*, which is the day upon which the Church of *Rome* keeps the Feaſt of *Callixtus* I. At firſt he oppos'd his own Election, leſt the Cardinals of *Rome* not approving of it, there might follow a Schiſm in the Church, whereof they had had a freſh Example before, by King *Henry* the Fifth's making *Gelaſius* to fly into *France*, and ſubſtituting *Maurice Burdin* Archbiſhop of *Braga* in his place. Before *Callixtus* left *France*, he held Councils at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, *Toulouſe* and *Rheims*, and a little after went to *Rome*, where he held the Firſt General *Lateran* Council in 1123. to ſettle a Peace between the Popes and Emperors, and Impriſon'd the Antipope *Burdin*, who endeavoured to hinder this Agreement. He died the 13th of *December* 1124. having been Pope 5 years, 10 months, and 13 days. *Baron.* St. *Mart.*

CALLISTUS the Third, Pope, called before *Alphonſus* of *Borgia*, a *Spaniard*, Native of *Xativa* in the Dioceſe of *Valencia*, was choſen Pope in 1455. after the death of *Nicholas* the Fifth, he was 76 years old at his Election. One *Vincent Ferrer* foretold him he ſhould be Pope, which made him Vow to make War againſt the *Turks*; but thô he kept his Promiſe, and perſwaded the moſt part of *Europe* to Arm againſt them, yet this had not the ſucceſs that was expected. Some time after, he Canoniz'd the Prophet that foretold he ſhould be Pope. He died in the year 1458

CALLISTUS, Antipope. The Emperor *Frederic*'s Party, who raiſed *Octavianus*, Cardinal of St. *Cecile*, againſt *Alexander* III. and gave him the Name of *Victor*, and afterwards choſe *Guy* of *Crema*, whom they named *Paſchal* III. and after the death of both the Famous Pontiffs, *John* Abbot of *Struma* was put in their place in 1170. under the Name of *Calliſtus* III. He had this Title until he was degraded by the Council of *Venice* in 1177. there being then an Agreement made between the Popes and Emperors. *Calliſtus* came afterwards to *Freſcati*, and caſt himſelf at Pope *Alexander*'s Feet, who received him very charitably, and made him ſit at his Table. *Baronius.*

CALLOT (*James*) a famous Engraver, Son of *John Callot*, *Herald* of Arms in *Lorrain*, was born at *Nancy* in 1593 He learned to Deſign, and Engrave at *Rome*, from *Philip Thomaſſin* of *Troye* in *Champagne*, who had ſettled in that City; he came afterwards to *Florence*, where the Great Duke employed him and ſeveral other Excellent Workmen. *Callot* at that time began to Draw in Miniature, and had ſo good a Genius for it, that he became incomparable therein. He quitted his Graver, and uſed *Aquafortis*, becauſe this was both the quickeſt way of Working, and gave more Strength and Spirit to the Performance. After the Duke's death, *Callot* began to have thoughts of returning to his own Country; about that very time, *Prince Charles* came through *Florence* in his Journey from *Rome*, and ſeeing ſome of *Callot*'s Curious Pieces, was ſo much taken with them, that he perſwaded *Callot* to go along with him into *Lorrain*, promiſing him a good Salary From his Father-in-Law *Henry* Duke of *Lorrain*. This Duke received him joyfully, and gave him a very conſiderable Penſion Whilſt he reſided at *Florence*, he obſerved that the Varniſh, which thoſe who made Lutes made uſe of, and dry and harden a great deal ſooner than the ſoft Varniſh which he uſed himſelf, and by conſequence, was proper for his Buſineſs; for this reaſon he carried a great deal of it home with him to *Nancy*, and was the firſt who uſed that ſort in Graving with *Aquafortis* His Reputation ſpread it ſelf ſo much over all *Europe*, That the *Infanta* of the *Low-Countries* ſent for him to *Bruxelles*, when the Marquis of *Spinola* laid Siege to *Breda*, that he might Draw, and then Grave the Siege of that Town. Thence he went into *France*, where *Lewis* XIII. made him Deſign, and grave the Siege of *Rochelle*, and the Iſle of *Re* in 1628. and after he had received a large Recompence from the King, he returned to *Nancy*, where he applied himſelf ſo cloſely to his Work, that he left 1380 Pieces of his own making. When the Late Duke of *Orleans*, Gaſton of *France*, withdrew into *Lorrain*, he made him Engrave ſeveral Silver Stamps, and went to his Houſe two hours every day with the Count of *Maulevrier*, to learn to Draw. When the King had reduced *Nancy* in 1631. he ſent for *Callot* to Engrave that new Conqueſt, as he had done *Rochelle*; but *Callot* begg'd to be excus'd, for that being a *Lorrainer*, he thought he ought to do nothing that would be againſt the Honour of his Country or Prince. The King was not diſpleaſed at his Anſwer, but ſaid, *The Duke of* Lorrain *was happy to have ſuch faithful and affectionate Subjects*; ſome of the Courtiers ſaid, That he ſhould be forced to do it; to which *Callot* made Anſwer, That *He would ſooner cut off his Thumb, than he obliged to do any thing againſt his Honour.* But the King, inſtead of forcing him, endeavoured to draw him into *France*, and promiſed him a 1000 Crowns *per Annum* if he would ſerve him; *Callot* anſwered, That *he could not leave his Country and Birth-place, but that there he would be always ready to ſerve his Majeſty.* Nevertheleſs, when he found the ill Condition *Lorrain* was in, after the taking of *Nancy*, he had thoughts of going with all his Family to *Florence*, but died before he could execute the Deſign, in 1635. being 43 years of Age. *Felibien entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

CALMAR, a Town of *Swedeland* in *Oſtro-Gothia*, Capital of *Smallandt*, upon the Frontiers of *Denmark*. It is a Port of the *Baltick*, regularly fortified, the Cittadel being very much eſteemed over all the North. *Calmar* was almoſt quite burn'd in 1647. but it was rebuilt ſince, and is now the place where the *Swedes* embark for *Germany*: It gives its Name to that Chanel that is between it and the Iſle of *Gotland* called *Calmarſund.*

CALNE, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, Capital of its Hundred, ſituate upon a River of the ſame Name, which runs from Eaſt to Weſt into the *Briſtol Avon.* A Synod was held here in 977. where it's ſaid the Clergy preſented Complaints againſt St. *Dunſtan* for his Partiality to the Monks; but whilſt the Caſe was in Debate, the Roof of the Houſe fell, and St. *Dunſtan* alone eſcap'd unhurt. This Corporation returns Two Burgeſſes to Parliament. From *London* 87 Miles.

CALO, (*John*) or *Beau John*, King of the *Bulgarians* in the Thirteenth Century, ſubmitted to the *Roman* Church under *Innocent* III. In 1202. made War againſt the Emperor *Baldwin*, whom he took Priſoner in an Ambuſcade, which he laid for him, and kept him confined above a year at *Trinobis* Capital of *Bulgaria*, and then put him to death in 1206. He hated the *Greeks* ſo much, who followed the Emperors, that he took great pleaſure in putting them to death, for which he was called *Romanicide.* He died of a Pleuriſy at *Theſſalonica. John George, Nicetas.*

CALOCERUS, chief Keeper of the Camels in the Iſle of *Cyprus*; he had the Impudence to proclaim himſelf King; but being overcome, and taken by *Conſtantine the Great*'s Nephew *Dalmatius*, the Emperor cauſed him to be flead alive, and burnt in a Town of *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, in the beginning of the Fourth Century.

CALOMNY, or rather *Calumnie*, a Goddeſs, to which the *Athenians* conſecrated Altars, ſhe was called by the *Greeks* Διαβολὴ, whence came the Name of *Devil*, which we give to him who is the Father of all Calumny. This Goddeſſes Picture made by *Apelles*, is eſteemed one of his beſt Pieces, for there Calumny is repreſented with all its Attendants: Credulity appeared with great Ears like *Midas*, ſtretching out her Hands to Calumny, which was coming towards her; on both ſides of Credulity was Suſpicion and Ignorance, this laſt under the form of a Blind Woman, and the other appearing like a frowning unconſtant Fellow, but nevertheleſs repreſented ſo, that his Countenance expreſſed a kind of Satisfaction for the diſcovery of ſome hidden thing: In the middle of the Picture was Calumny with her Face towards Credulity, ſhe appeared very fair and well-dreſſed, with a fierce Look, and blazing and angry Eyes. In her Left Hand ſhe carried a lighted Torch, and in the Right ſhe held a Child, who by his Tears ſeemed to implore aſſiſtance from Heaven; ſhe had before her Envy, under the Shape of a lean and dry Man devoured by his Cares and Troubles; and Two Women behind her that ſeem'd to wait on her. Theſe Two Attendants were Impoſture and Flattery, within ſight was Truth, which ſeem'd to walk towards the place where Calumny ſtood; and behind Truth was Repentance in a very Mournful Habit. It was thus *Apelles* ingeniouſly repreſented Calumny, and made a preſent of the Picture to *Ptolemæus*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Generals, to revenge himſelf of the Calumny of a Painter, that had unjuſtly accuſed him of Plotting againſt the King. It is eaſie to comprehend what every part of this Work meant; Calumny tears and deſtroys Innocence, and is received by a fooliſh or malicious Credulity, which proceeds from Ignorance or Suſpicion. The Calumniator dreſſes and orders all things by the help of Impoſture, and uſes Flattery to inſinuate himſelf into the Hearts of the Hearers But Truth appears ſoon or late, which diſcovers the Malice of the Lye; and there is nothing left to Calumny for her labour, but a ſharp and bitter Repentance. *Theophraſtus*

CALOYERS, *Greek* Monks of St. *Baſil*'s Order, or of the Order of St. *Elias*, or St. *Marcellus*, who almoſt all follow the ſame Rule, and wear the ſame Habit throughout all *Greece*, without the leaſt Change, or leaving out of any of their ancient Conſtitutions. They lead a very retired, poor, and auſtere Life, and never eat Meat. Beſides this continual Abſtinence, they obſerve Four Lents in the year, and ſeveral other Faſts, which all the *Greek* Church keep very

very ſtrictly: And in theſe Faſting times, they neither eat Eggs, Butter, nor Fiſh. And the *Armenians* abſtain, beſides all this, from Oil; yet give very good Treats to thoſe that viſit them in *Lent*. And they who ſcruple to eat Fiſh, do nevertheleſs eat Oiſters and all Shell Fiſh, and make ſeveral kind of Diſhes of Eggs and the Milt of Fiſhes, that are far beyond the Fiſh it ſelf; neither will ſome of them ſcruple to eat between Meals, ſo what they eat be neither Fleſh, Fiſh, Eggs or Butter. The *Armenians* do neither uſe Butter nor Oil in their Sauce, but Almonds and Peel'd Nuts pounded in a Mortar, and warm'd in a Chaffing-Diſh, which does far exceed our Butter; but there are others ſo auſtere, that they content themſelves with a Morſel of Bread, and ſome Herbs, and drink only Water. *Grelot*'s Voyage to *Conſtantinople*, *Ricaut*.

CALPE, a high Mountain of *Andaluſia*, one of *Hercules*'s Pillars, oppoſite to the *Abila* of the Ancients, on the Coaſts of *Africa*, which the *Spaniards* call *Sierra de las Monas*, Mountain of the Apes, becauſe there is abundance of thoſe Beaſts ſeen upon it.

CALPURNIA, *Julius Cæſar*'s Wife, Daughter to L. *Piſo*; She Dreamed the day before *Cæſar* was Murthered, That the Roof of the Houſe was fallen down, and her Husband ſtab'd in her Arms, and all of a ſudden the Doors opened of themſelves. She withdrew after his death to *Mark Anthony*, carrying a conſiderable Sum of Money, and all her Husband's Papers along with her, which turned to a good Account to the ſame *Mark Anthony*. *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*.

CALPURNIA, a certain *Roman* Woman, who pleaded her own Cauſe with ſo much Paſſion before the Magiſtrates, that they made a Decree, That no Woman ſhould Plead for the future. *Antoninus Auguſtinus de Legibus*.

CALPURNIA, a Law amongſt the *Romans* againſt the Theft and Cheating of Magiſtrates; It was called *Calpurnia Repetundarum*: And there were Two other, *viz. Calpurnia de Ambitu*, and *Calpurnia Militaris*.

CALPURNIANS, a Family very conſiderable at *Rome*, and divided into Two Branches, whereof one was Surnam'd *Frugi*, or honeſt People; both had alſo the Name of *Piſo*. About 494 M. *Calpurnius* did the Republick conſiderable Service in *Sicily*; for the Conſul *Attilius* being engaged in a narrow Paſſage, *Calpurnius*, then a Military Tribune, with 300 Men, Marched directly to the Enemy, and fought 'em with ſuch Courage and Reſolution, That the Army had time to diſingage it ſelf and take more Ground. Fortune crowned his Courage and Conduct, for he not only ſaved the Army, according to the Project he propoſed to himſelf, but alſo, making uſe of the occaſion, acquired all the Glory of a great Action. *Valerius Maximus* mentions one *Calpurnius Piſo*, Conſul, who, after he had delivered *Sicily* from the fury of the fugitive Slaves, recompenced the Soldiers with all ſorts of Military Rewards, eſpecially ſuch as behaved themſelves well; and gave his Son only the Character of having deſerv'd a Golden Crown of Three Pound weight; the value of which he left him in his *Will*, ſaying, That *a prudent Magiſtrate ought never to give any thing that might return into his Houſe*. Pliny.

CALPURNIUS, *(Titus)* a *Sicilian* Latin Poet, living under the Emperor *Carus*, and his Sons *Carinus* and *Numerianus*. He wrote *Eclogues*, which he Dedicated to *Nemeſianus* of *Carthage*, another Poet: We have Seven of theſe *Eclogues* remaining. *Lilius Giraldus Dial. de Poet. Voſſius de Poet. Lat. Cap.* 4.

CALSERY, a little Town of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Territories of the Great Mogul in the Kingdom of *Jamba*, about 25 or 30 Leagues off *Ganges*; ſome Authors take it to be *Batan Cæſara* of *Ptolemæus*, formerly *Golgotha*.

CALVARY, a Mountain near *Jeruſalem* whereupon our Saviour ſuffered. The Emperor *Adrian* out of ſpight to the Chriſtians, placed the Idols of *Jupiter* and *Venus* upon it in 131. but they were demoliſhed by *Conſtantine* the Great and his Mother *Helena*, and Churches built in their places. The greateſt part of this Mountain was walled in, and in the Incloſure was the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, ſurrounded with many Chapels, ſmall Churches, and Lodgings, inhabited by Catholick *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Syrians*, *Coptes*, and *Abyſſinians*. At the entrance, which is towards the South, there is a great Court, on the Right Hand of which are the Lodgings of the *Armenians* and *Coptes*, and a Chapel of our Lady, called *Stabat Mater*; On the left is the Habitations of the *Greeks*, with a great ſquare Tower which was formerly a Belfrey; Againſt the Entry of the Court is the great Portail of *S. Sepulchres* Church, near which is a Garriſon of *Turks*. At the foot of this *Portail* are a great number of Nails driven into the Ground to the head, by the Command of the Patriarch of the *Grecians*, who Excommunicated the *Roman* Catholicks or *Latins* every year, and as a Sign of the Excommunication, he got Nails beat into the Ground with a great Beetle, forbidding to pull them up upon pain of Five hundred Baſtinadoes, or paying a great Fine to the Bacha or Cady of the Town. Ten or 12 Steps within the Church is the Stone of Unction whereon our Saviour was imbalmed according to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*. Over-againſt this Stone are 3 Tombs of Kings of *Jeruſalem* without any Inſcriptions, the Schiſmaticks having raz'd 'em out. At the right is a Chapel, where is the Tomb of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* I. King of *Jeruſalem*, and of his Brother *Baldwin* I. who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom. Theſe Two Tombs are very plain, ſupported by four little Stone Pillars of a foot high. Near this is the Chapel where Chriſts Croſs was made, and where he was tied to it. St. *Jerom* ſays, that this Place was hid from the Emperor *Adrian*'s time until the Reign of *Conſtantin* the *Great*, which was about 180 years, for the Pagans through Malice had covered it with Earth, and placed there the Idol of *Venus*, that the Chriſtians ſhould not come near it. But St. *Helena* got this encloſed with the Holy Sepulcher where the Idol of *Jupiter* was. This Chapel is very magnificent, its Vaults and Walls being all covered with Moſaick Paintings, compoſed of little Stones as clear as Chriſtal, the different Colours of which are extream lively, but ſomewhat blackned with the ſmoak of the Lamps that always burn there. From this Chapel of the Croſs there is a Way round the other Chapels, which encompaſs the Church, to that of the Apparition, which is on the North ſide, in the place where our Saviour is ſaid to have appeared to his Mother after his Reſurrection. This Chapel belongs to the Chriſtians, and the Monks of *St. Saviour* celebrate Divine Service there night and day after the *Roman* manner; they have extraordinary rich Ornaments beſtowed upon 'em by Chriſtian Kings and Princes, eſpecially by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*; and the Monks have the Privilege to Ring to Office with a ſmall Bell, which is very rare in all the Holy Land. To the Weſt are the Chapels that belong to the *Syrians*, *Coptes*, and *Abyſſinians*. This is moſt of what is remarkable about the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. As to the Building, the Body of the Church which is to the Weſt, is round, the *Dome* is of pure Cedar, covered with Lead, and receives light by a Hole in the Roof that has a kind of Wire Grate, it is environed with four great ſquare Stone Pillars, and 6 Marble ones, which in all form 17 Arches that ſupport a fair and great Gallery; in the middle of the Body of the Church is the Holy Sepulcher covered with white Marble, and environed with 10 ſmall Marble Pillars which ſupport a Platform, upon which are 12 little Pillars joined two and two, making ſix Arches that bear a *Dome* covered with Lead; under theſe Arches are 18 lighted Lamps, beſides one in the middle of the Vault. Within this Building is the Rock wherein our Saviour's Sepulcher was wrought, it conſiſts of two ſmall Grotto's or Hollowneſſes joined together. The firſt is called the *Angels*, becauſe it's thought to be there where the Angel appeared to the Holy Women who went to ſeek after our Saviour's Body. The ſecond is the Sacred Tomb of Jeſus Chriſt, which is 6 foot long, 6 foot wide, and almoſt 8 foot high. At the right Hand Northward is an Altar which covers the Coffin wherein our Saviour's Body was laid, it is ſix foot long, three foot wide, and about two and an half high. The inſide of theſe Chapels and the Altar are of grey Marble, much blackned by the ſmoak of 60 Silver Lamps that burn there continually. There are 44 in the Holy Sepulcher, and 18 in the Angels Chapel; of theſe 30 belong to the Friers, and the reſt to the Chriſtian *Greeks* and other ſeparatiſts from the Church of *Rome*, who are privileged to perform their Devorions there, but have not leave to ſay Maſs, the *Roman* Catholicks only having this Privilege. In the firſt Grotto, at the ſide of the Holy Sepulcher, was the great Stone ſix foot and an half long, three foot and two inches large, and nine inches and an half thick, which ſerved to ſhut up the Sepulcher, and was ſeen in St. *Cyril*'s time about 380; and St. *Jerom*, who died 40 years after, writes, that it was in being in his time. But it has been tranſported ſince to the Church built in the place where *Caiaphas*'s Houſe was upon *Mount-Sion*. Out of the Body of the Church People paſs into the *Quire*, which is towards the Eaſt, ſurrounded with a Wall as Monaſteries are, the chief Door is over-againſt the Holy Sepulcher, and is parted in two by a fine Balaſter of Wood gilt with Gold, which has three Doors, a great one in the middle, and two leſſer ones at the ſides. In the firſt part, which is the Quire of the *Greeks*, there is on one ſide a Marble round Stone 4 Inches hollow, which the Eaſtern People ſay is the middle of the Earth. In the ſecond part, which is the Quire of the *Roman* Catholicks, over-againſt the great Door of the Balaſter, is the great Altar, with a little one at the ſide of it, where the Prieſt prepares all things neceſſary for Maſs. In the bottom is the Pope's Sear, which has 6 Steps up to it, and at the right Hand, a little lower, is the Seat of the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and on the left Hand, that of the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, which has 4 Steps to it. The Sears of the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem* are on the other ſide of the Balaſter towards the *Greeks* Quire. All the Quire is covered with a fine Dome of Carved Stones, ſupported by ſeveral Pillars. Almoſt in the middle of both is an Altar from

whence

whence the Patriarch of the *Grecks* distributes his Celestial Fire every *Saturday*. This Ceremony was establisht by reason of a Miracle which is said to have been formerly done in the Holy Sepulcher, where the Night before *Easter* a Flame descended visibly, and lighted the Lamps that were quenched on *Good Friday*. The Order of the Ceremony is thus: All the Lamps of the Church being put out, the Holy Sepulcher locked, and guarded by Six Janisaries hired for that purpose; About One in the afternoon the *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Syrians*, *&c.* begin to run round the Church by four and five, holding each other by the Arms, and crying from time to time *Eleeson*, *Eleeson*, and as the People gather, the Confusion and Disorder increases more and more. The Women seated in Galleries and upon Scaffolds make great Exclamations, lifting up their Hands, with many other ridiculous Gestures. After all this strange Confusion they go in Procession, the Patriarch walks after the Priests, Bishops, and Archbishops, who are all very richly Cloathed after the *Greek* Fashion. There are Four Deacons who go immediately before the Patriarch, and walk backwards censing him as he comes along. He is dressed up in a Velvet Coat with a Gold ground, has a *Cope* of Cloth of Silver, his *Mitre* is almost all of Gold, he carries his Pastoral Staff in his Left Hand, and in his Right has a little Cross, with which he gives the People his Benediction. After they have walk'd round the Church thrice, the Patriarch goes in with two Bishops, charging the Janisaries to suffer none to come near; then they strike Fire with an Instrument hid in the place, or that they carry in with them, and light one of the Lamps, with some Bundles of small Candles which they distribute as they go out, and then immediately all the Lamps in the Church and Chapels are lighted, so that all seems of a Fire. *Constantine* the *Great* walled in Mount *Calvary*, and built the Church of the Sepulcher with all possible magnificence, giving the Charge of the Work to the Bishop *Macarius*, to whom he writ, That he would have that Church surpass all others in Beauty and Riches, as it did in Holiness. About Nine years after the same Emperor had it Dedicated, and gave it the Name of *Martyrion*, that is, the Place of Martyrdom or Witness, because there our Saviour suffered, and manifested the Greatness of his Love for Mankind. In 615 *Chosroes* King of *Persia* conquered *Judea*, plundered the Town of *Jerusalem*, destroyed the Church of *St. Sepulcher*, and took away the Cross. But the Emperor *Heraclius* overcame this Infidel 12 years after, and obliged him to bring the Cross back upon his Shoulders, and set it in the same place whence he took it in 628; and the same Emperor afterwards gave Orders to the Bishop *Modestus*, Successor to *Zacharias*, to rebuild the Church, but the Building was hardly begun, when the *Arabians* made themselves Masters of the Town. Nevertheless the Emperor *Constantin Monomachus* got leave for the Christians to rebuild the Holy Sepulcher, and other Churches, which was done in 1044. The Bishop of *Tyre* says, that they built but the Round which covers and environs the Holy Sepulchre, and that *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, first King of *Jerusalem*, rebuilt the Quire which is now seen there, in 1099. Several of the Ancients have writ that *Adam* was buried on this Mountain, but others think that it was a Giant of that Name. Here it was also, according to some, that *Abraham* was to have sacrificed his Son *Isaac*. And St. *Jerome* and *Sozomen* speak of a Shining Cross seen here at Mid-day in 351 and 353, when the Emperor *Constantius* was most Zealous for the *Arrians*, whereupon St. *Cyril*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, wrote an Account thereof to that Prince, to let him understand that it was by that Sign that Jesus Christ, whose Divinity he attack'd, had overcome the World, and that it was by him alone that he could be Victorious upon Earth. *Doubdan. Thevenot.*

CALVERT, (*George*) Lord *Baltimore*, was born in the last Age at *Kypling* near *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, and bred in *Trinity*-College in *Oxford*, from whence he Travelled beyond Sea to improve his Knowledge. At his return in King *James* his Reign, he was made Secretary to Sir *Robert Cecil*, who in his greater Preferments retain'd him still for his Prudence and Faithfulness in many weighty Matters. At last by the means of the said Sir *Robert* he was made one of the Clerks of the Council, and Knighted at *Hampton-Court* in 1618. He succeeded Sir *Tho. Lake* in the Office of Principal Secretary of State, which he discharged with great Prudence, until becoming *Roman* Catholick he resign'd it of his own accord. The King however continued him Privy-Councellor all his Reign, and soon after created him Lord *Baltimore* of *Baltimore* in *Ireland*. He had the Property of the Province of *Avalon* in *Newfoundland* granted him by King *James*, for the improvement whereof 'tis said he laid out 25000 *l.* and went thither twice in Person, but the *French* did so annoy it, that he was at last forced to give it over. Then he went to *Virginia*, and having viewed those parts, obtained at his return a Patent to him and his Heirs for *Maryland* on the North of *Virginia*, with the same Title and Royalties as in *Avalon* aforesaid, which proves a hopeful Plantation. This he obtain'd from King *Charles* I. who had as great an Esteem of him as King *James* I. had before him. He died at *London*, *An.* 1632. in the 53d year of his Age, leaving his Estate and Honour to *Cecil Calvert* his Son, and was buried in the Chancel of St. *Dunstans* in the West, of whom these Memorable things are recorded. Though a *Roman* Catholick, yet he kept himself sincere and disengaged from all Interests, behaving himself with such moderation that all Parties were taken with him. He was a Man of great Sense, but none less wedded to his own Opinions, and could better bear a moderate Censure than an affected Applause. Whilst he serv'd the King, he brought him every Night a well digested and exact Account of Affairs; And as to the Foreign Plantations, Judge *Popham* and he agreed as to the design, but differ'd in the manner; the first was for extirpating the *Indians*, he for converting 'em, and would stock it with the sobrest not the lewdest People, granting Liberties with great caution, and leaving every one to provide for himself by his proper Industry.

CALVI, a Town of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Capoua*. The Ancients called it *Cales*, and pretended that it was built by *Calais* Son of *Borear*. It is 5 or 6 Leagues from *Capoua*. The *French* and *Turks* laid Siege to it to no purpose in 1555.

CALVI, a Town of the Isle of *Corsica*, belonging to the *Genoeses*; it is situated on the Sea to the West of the Island, where there is a Gulf called *Golfo di Calvi*. The Town has a good Port, with a considerable Fortress.

CALVIDA, King of the *Scythians*, Son of *Gnure*, reigned together with his eldest Brother called *Saulie*, and alone after this Brothers death. Historians say *Calvida* had no hand in the death of his youngest Brother *Anacarsis*, who was killed by *Saulie*. *Calvida* liv'd in *Solon*'s time, and consequently in *Cyrus*'s days, or a little before, which might perswade that *Thomyris* was *Calvida*'s Wife, that she reigned after him, and that her only Son *Sargapises* being killed by *Cyrus*, as *Justin* relates it, she left the Crown by her death to the Son of *Saulie*, called *Idathyrsus*. See *Saulie*

CALVIN, (*John*) born at *Noyon* in *Picardy*, in the year 1509. He Studied Humanity at *Paris*, was afterwards sent to *Orleans*, where he applied himself to the Civil Law, under *Petrus de Stella*, and afterwards continued this Study at *Bourges*, under *Andrew Alciat*, in which he made a great progress: He likewise Studied the *Greek* Tongue at *Bourges*, by the assistance of *Wolmar*, the Professor. After the death of his Father, he went to *Paris*, and wrote Remarks upon *Seneca de Clementia*. The Reformation in *France* being roughly handled, he retir'd to *Bazil*, where he Studied *Hebrew*; Here he Publish'd his *Institutions*, and Dedicated them to *Francis* I. from thence he went to the Dutchess of *Ferrara*, where he was well receiv'd: He came to *Geneva*, and was made Professor of Divinity there in 1536. the year following he made all the People solemnly Swear to a Confession of Faith, containing, amongst other things, a Renunciation of the Popes Authority; but proceeding farther than was agreeable to the Town and Government, *Farellus*, himself, and another Minister, were ordered to depart the Town within two days, because they refus'd the Communion to the People, unless they came up to *Calvin*'s Plan. From *Geneva* he retir'd to *Strasbourg*, where *Bucer* and *Capito* esteem'd him extreamly; he set up a *French* Church in *Strasbourg*, and was the first Minister of it, and likewise was chosen Professor of Divinity in that Town: His affection for the Church of *Geneva* still continued, as is evident, among other things, by the Answer he wrote to the Florid and Artificial Letter of Cardinal *Sadolet* Bishop of *Carpentras*. Two years after, the Divines of *Strasbourg* desired him to assist at a Diet, which the Emperor had conven'd at *Worms* and *Ratisbon*, for Composing the Differences in Religion: He complied with their Request, and had a Conference, at that meeting, with *Melanchton*. By this time the Town of *Geneva* was very pressing for his Return; at last he yielded to their Importunity, and came thither in *September* 1541. to the great satisfaction of the Magistracy and People. The first thing he did, was to settle a Form of Discipline, and a Consistorial Jurisdiction, with a Power to inflict Censures, and Canonical Penances, even to Excommunication: This Method was, by a great many Persons, interpreted over rigorous, and too near a-kin to *Roman* Tyranny; notwithstanding, the Matter was carried; and this new *Canon* was legally past'd by an Assembly of all the People, *Novemb.* 20 1541. the Clergy and Laity ingaging themselves to an unalterable Conformity to it. *Calvin* got himself a great many Enemies by his inflexible Severity, in maintaining the Right and Jurisdiction of his Consistory, these Rigours being sometimes the Occasion of Disorders in the Town. He was a Person of indefatigable Industry, great Parts and considerable Learning; had a good Memory, and a fine Pen; and was very Zealous, and much in Earnest for his Perswasion; Even *Mainburg* and *Morery* allow him to be a Person of Sense and Learning, of a very Regular Life as to Sobriety, and so far from Covetousness, that he did not die worth above Fifty Pounds, Library and all, for then

then they pretend, that he was extreamly troubled with Choler and Chagreen, and that his Friends (particularly *Martin Bucer*) charge him with being over Satyrical. Thoſe who have a mind to enquire farther into the Truth of theſe Imputations, may conſult his Juſtification, publiſh'd by Monſieur *Drellingcourt*, a Miniſter in *Charenton*, in 1667. He died in the 56th year of his Age, in 1564. *Bayles Dict. Hiſt. Maimburg. Hiſt. Du Calvinism.* His whole Works are Nine Volumes. *Commentaries upon the* Old *and* New Teſtament, *&c.*

CALVINISM, the principal Opinions of the *Calviniſts*, are drawn from the Writings of *Calvin*, contain'd in the 40 Articles of their Chriſtian Faith, which they preſented to the King of *France*, in their Catechiſms and Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. They oppoſe the Sacrifices of the Maſs; the Merit of Good Works; the Real, or rather Corporal Preſence of our Saviour, in the *Euchariſt*: They reduce the Number of the Sacraments to Two; Reject Evangelical Councils and Monaſtick Vows; Defend Imputative Righteouſneſs, and diſpute againſt the receiv'd Notion of Juſtification. *Calvin* maintains, That God has created the greateſt Part of Mankind, on purpoſe to Damn 'em, without any foreſight of their Sins, or Prevarications, being ſo hardy, as to affirm, That God has made ſome People *in Contumiliam & Pœnam. Perron, Richlieu, Bellarm. Calvin's Inſtit.*

CALVISIUS, a *Roman* who lived under *Tiberius*, the 25th year after Chriſt; He accuſed *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother, at the ſollicitation of *Julia Silana*; but ſhe being found Innocent, *Calviſius* was Exiled, but was recalled ſome time afterwards. There have alſo been *Calviſius Tullus*, and *C. Calviſius Sabinus*, *Roman* Conſuls.

CALVISIUS, (*Seth*) a *German*, he was of *Grosbeb*, a little Borough in *Turingia*, lived in the beginning of this Age, and publiſhed ſeveral Books of Chronology, *viz.* in 1605. his *Latin* Chronology, according to the Principles of *Joſeph Scaliger*, who gave him great Commendations. He printed a Piece in 1611. againſt the *Gregorian* Calender, under the Title of *Elenchus Calendarii a Papa Gregorio* XIII. *comprobati.* The beſt Edition of his Chronology was Printed in 1620. He died in 1617. *Scaliger, Voſſius.*

CALUS, called by others *Aualus* or *Attalus*, Nephew of *Dedalus*. He was the Inventer of the Saw and Compaſs, which made *Dedalus* ſo jealous of him that he killed him, and this was the reaſon that he quitted *Athens*, and went to *Creet*. *Pauſanias.*

CALYDON, a Town of *Ætolia* which has given its Name to the Foreſt, wherein Poets feign that *Meleager* killed the Prodigious Boar. There is alſo a Foreſt of this Name in *Scotland*, and a Borough that thoſe of the Country call *Dunkeld*. There is alſo a part of the Sea thereabouts, called *Oceanus Caledonius*. The Town of *Calydon* in *Ætolia*, was the Seat of a Biſhop, and was Capital of the Country. *Strabo.*

CALZA, or *Galza*, a Military Order of *Venice*, inſtituted upon the Model of the *Bande* in *Spain*, to exerciſe Youth in Military Affairs, as well by Sea as Land. It was renewed in 1562. which made ſome Authors think that it was eſtabliſhed at that time. *Giuſtiani Hiſt. Venet.*

CALZADA, or *Calzade*, or *St. Domingo de la Calzada*, *Calciata*, a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, and the little Country of *Rivia*, formerly *Navarre*. It has a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Burgos*, united to that of *Calahorra* in 1236. It is ſituated in the Mountains, and famous for St. *Dominick*'s Devotion.

CAMALDOLI, a Religious Order founded by St. *Romuald* about the end of the 10th Age. This Saint gave his Monks the Rules of St. *Benet*'s Order, with ſome particular Conſtitutions, and a white Habit, after a Viſion he had of ſeveral Perſons Cloathed ſo, who were going up upon a Ladder to Heaven. He was of a Noble Family of *Ravenna*, and having found in the *Appennin* Mountains near *Arrezo* a frightful ſolitary Place, called *Campo Maldoli*, he began to build a Monaſtery there about the Year 1009. and this Monaſtery gave its Name to all the Order. The Congregation of Hermits of St *Romuald*, or of *Mount Couronne*, is a Branch of that of *Camaldoli*, to which it joined in 1532. *Paul Juſtinian* of *Venice* began its Eſtabliſhment in 1520. and founded the chief Monaſtery in the *Appennin*, in a Place called the *Mount of the Crown*, 10 miles from *Perugia*, and Dedicated it to our Saviour in 1555. *Baronius in Annal. Rainald. Spond.*

CAMARINA, a Town of *Sicily*, built according to *Euſebius*, in 150 of *Rome*, in the 44th Olympiad. The *Syracuſians* demoliſhed it 50 years after, but it was rebuilt by one *Hipponas* It was ſince quite ruined, and has left its name to a River of *Sicily*; Yet is ſtill famous for what has happened to its Inhabitants, upon the occaſion of ſeveral ſtinking Bogs that incommoded them, for having conſulted the Oracle, they were Anſwered, That if they dried them they would be the more annoyed. Looking upon this Anſwer as ridiculous, they Drained the Bogs, and ſo gave their Enemies means to enter the Town, whence came the Proverb, *Movere Camarinam*, when one would expreſs a Misfortune occaſioned by him that it happens to. *Herodotus, Leander Alberti.*

CAMB, or *Kamb*, *Cambus*, a River in *Germany* in *High Auſtria*. It has its Source about the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Danube*.

CAMBADAGI, the Diſciple of *Xaca*, he taught the *Japonians* to adore the Devil, charmed this Nation with the ſtrange effects of his Magick. *Cucuboa* help'd him to introduce the Worſhip of the Devil in *Japan*.

CAMBAIA, *Cambaie*, or *Guzarate*, a Town and Kingdom of the *Eaſt Indies* in the Territories of the *Great Mogul*. Part of this Kingdom is a Peninſula between the Gulphs of *Indus* and *Cambaia*, and part is firm Land towards *Decan*. The chief Town is *Amedebad* or *Amadabad*; the others are *Cambaia*, *Surate*, *Baroch*, *Diu*, *&c.* The Town of *Cambaia* is ſituated at the end of a Gulf to which it gives its Name, where the River *Cărari* diſcharges it ſelf into it; and gives its Name alſo to that Kingdom, and is ſo conſiderable that it is commonly called the *Cairo* of the *Indies*. It has good ſtrong Walls with 12 Gates, the Houſes are great and well built, and the Town is altogether rich, and of great Commerce. *Guzărate* is a Province of this Country, and is ſo conſiderable that the whole is called by its Name. The Inhabitants are either Pagans or Mahometans, Lovers of Learning, make uſe of all ſort of Arms, and are very Ingenious. The Country abounds with all the Proviſions that are brought out of the *Indies*, and has Mines of Cornelians, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones. It abounds alſo in all ſorts of Grain, Fruit, Beaſts, Cotton, Aniſeed, Opium, Oils, Soaps, Sugars, has Manufactures of Linen, and Cotton, Carpets, Cabinets, *&c.* which are all well wrought by the Inhabitants; and ſold by them likewiſe, for they are the ableſt Merchants in the *Indies*, *Cambaia* has above 30 good Towns of great Traffick, and it's ſaid its Revenues amounted formerly to 20000000 of Gold a Year, for then there were Kings that brought great Armies to the Field. *Mandeſlo* ſays, That *Cambaia* is one of the Greateſt, the Richeſt, and beſt Traded Cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*; that it's Wall'd with a fair Wall of Free-Stone, greater than *Surat*, being 10 Leagues in compaſs, hath three Bazars or Market-Places, and four Noble Lanks or Ciſterns able to find the Inhabitants Water all the Year: Though there is ſeven Fathom Water in the Haven at High Water, yet at Low Water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud. *Linſchot, Maffeus.*

CAMBALU, a Town that moſt Geographers made Capital of *Catay*, which they thought one of the principal Parts of *Tartary*, but it has been ſince diſcovered that *Cambaul* and *Peking* are the Names of the ſame Town, and that *Catay* is the moſt Northern part of all *China*. It was the *Hollanders* in their Voyage to *China*, and Father *Kircher* the Jeſuit, that firſt found out this Truth, for that Father in his Relation of *China*, tells us, That *Peking*, Capital of *China Septentrionalis*, is that which the *Saracens* and *Moſcovites* call *Cambalu*. It is true, that the Profil, or Draught of *Cambalu*, which the *Portugueſe* have at *Lisbon* in the Cuſtom-Houſe, differs from that of *Peking*, which the *Hollanders* brought along with them. But that proceeds from this, That the *Hollanders* repreſented *Cambalu* in another proſpect, and of another ſide; for all the reſt agree, the Buildings are the ſame; and it is well known, that the *Tartars* that live to the North of *China* are wandring Vagabonds, who have neither Palaces, Pagodes, Temples, Triumphant Arches, nor Publick Monuments, with that extraordinary Magnificence that thoſe Places of *Peking* are ſaid to have. *Embaſſy of the* Hollanders *to* China.

CAMBDEN, (*William*) the Learned Antiquary of the *Britiſh* Iſlands, was born in *London*, *An.* 1553. At 15 years of Age he went to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, as Choriſter or Servitor, from whence he removed to *Broadgates-Hall*, now *Pembroke-College*, and at laſt to *Chriſt-Church*; in 1571 he was made Second Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School; in 1582 he took a Journey through *Suffolk* into *Yorkſhire*, and returned through *Lancaſhire* in order to the Compleating of of his *Britannia*, which he publiſhed the ſame Year, and has got him an Eternal Fame in the Common-wealth of Learning; This he writ in *Latin*, of which there have been three Editions in *Quarto*, and two in *Folio*, with Maps of every County. The *Folio* Edition, Printed in 16 7. was put into *Engliſh* by *Philemon Holland* of *Coventry*, and publiſhed twice in our Language, *viz.* *An.* 1610. and 1637. He was made Prebendary of *Salisbury* in 88. In 1593 he was chief Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, in the place of Dr. *Edward Grant*. In 97 he publiſhed his *Greek* Grammar. The ſame year he was created Firſt Herald, and then *Clarenceux* King of Arms, in the place of *Richard Lee* Eſq; deceaſed. *An.* 1606. he began his conſtant Commerce of Letters with *Thuanus* that famous Hiſtoriographer of *France*, Stryl'd by him, *Galliæ Lumen & Hiſtoricorum noſtri ſeculi Princeps*. In 1618 he began to compile his Hiſtory of Queen *Elizabeth*, and three years after he founded the Hiſtory-Lecture of the Univerſity, to which he gave the Manor

nor of *Boxley* in *Kent*. Thus having lived many years in Honour and Eſteem, he died *November* 9. 1623. being 74 years of Age, and was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abby with this *Latin* Epitaph:

Qui fide Antiquâ & operâ aſſiduâ Britannicam Antiquitatem Indagavit.
Simplicitatem innatam honeſtis ſtudiis excoluit
Animi ſolertiam candore Illuſtravit
Gulielmus Cambdenus, ab Elizabetha Regina
ad Regis Armorum (Clarentii Titulo) dignitatem evocatus
hic ſpe certa reſurgendi in Chriſto S. E.
Obiit Anno Domini 1623. 9 *Novembris, Ætatis ſuæ* 74.

He was much admired, not only by the Chiefeſt of the Nobility, and the moſt Learned of the Nation, but alſo beyond the Seas, particularly by *Ortelius, Lipſius, Scaliger, Thuanus, Caſaubon, Pontanus, Swertius*, &c.

CAMBOJE, or *Camboge*, a Kingdom of the Peninſula of the River *Indus*, or of the Gulf of *Bengala*, ſituated upon the Southern Shore between the Kingdoms of *Siam, Chiampaa*, and of *Cochin-china*. Its Capital, which is of its own Name, and is alſo called *Ravecca*, is 60 Leagues off the Sea, upon a Branch of the River *Mecon*, which overflows every Year like the River *Nile*, and *Manam* in the Kingdom of *Siam*. It begins to ſwell and increaſe in the Month of *June*, and in *July* and *Auguſt* overflows all the Neighbourhood. For this reaſon the Town of *Camboje* was built upon a riſing Ground, where it makes but one Street, and is of great Commerce; there being ſome from *Japonia, Cochin-china, Malais*, and many from *Portugal* that Trade there; Its King is Tributary to the King of *Siam*, and his Palace is fortified with a Palliſado inſtead of Walls, with ſome Cannons from *China*, and 24 that belonged to two Dutch Ships which were caſt away upon the Coaſt. The Lords of the Court are diſtinguiſhed into *Okinas, Tonimas, Nampras*, and *Sabandars*, who are all of different qualities, but are commonly without any particular Office, except the firſt, which are the moſt conſiderable, and as it were Councellors of State. There is but one Pagode in the Town, near which all the Prieſts have their Dwellings. It is a very fertile Country, and the Inhabitants are much inclined to the Chriſtian Religion, which ſeveral of them have already embraced, as we underſtand by modern Relations. Proviſions are ſo cheap there, and in ſuch abundance, that the Inhabitants ſell for little or nothing, very good Deer, Oxen, Hogs, Hares, and all ſorts of Wild Fowl, as alſo Citrons, Oranges, Coco's, and all other Fruits of the Country. The *Portugueſe* are ſo well ſettled there, that they have hinder'd the *Dutch* to Trade in that Country. The King's Palace is fortified, not only with a great many Cannon, but likewiſe with two Regiments of Guards and 16 Elephants. The Councellors of State, called *Okinas*, when they go to their publick Aſſemblies or Meetings, carry a Bag Embroidered with Gold, which contains three Gold Boxes filled with *Cardamums*, and other well ſcented things, and when they are in the King's Preſence they ſit round in a half Circle, and have behind them the *Toni* or Great Men of the Kingdom. The Prieſts come neareſt the King's Perſon. And when an Ambaſſador comes to have his Audience, he ſits below the *Okinas* 25 Paces from the King. *Embaſſy of the* Hollanders *to* Japan.

CAMBRA, Sirnamed the Beautiful, was Daughter to *Belin* King of the *Britons*, the ancient People of what we now call *England*. This Princeſs had ſo much Wit and Prudence, that the King and the Great Men of the State conſulted her as their Oracle, and followed all her Advice. The *Sicambrians* were ſo called from her Name *Cambra*. She governed theſe People about 40 years, according to the Laws ſhe gave them; She alſo invented the Manner of Fortifying Citadels, and afterwards died, *An. M.* 3590. after ſhe had gained much Reputation. *Pitſeus de illuſt. Angl.*

CAMBRAY upon the *Schelde*, a Town in the *Low-Countreys* with an Archbiſhoprick, is Capital of the Country called *Cambreſis*. It's the *Cameracum* of the Ancients, four Leagues from *Douay*, and ſeven from *Valenciennes*, and from *St. Quintin*. It is great, fair, well built, and one of the ſtrongeſt Towns of *Europe*, with two Citadels in it. Some Authors write, That *Camber* King of the *Sicambrians*, was the Founder of it. *Ado* remarks, That *Claudion*, King of *France*, conquer'd it in 445. and afterwards it fell to *Charles the Bald* in 843. and 870. after the Death of *Lothaire* II. and ſometimes after it became the Subject of War between the Kings of *France*, the Emperors of *Germany*, and the Counts of *Flanders*. *Baldwin* I. Count of *Flanders* took it, and gave it to his Son *Raoul*. The Emperors declared it a Free Town, but for all that the *French* never quitted their Claim to it. In 1542. *Francis* the Firſt of *France*, conſented it ſhould be *Neuter*. But the Emperor *Charles* V. took it the Year after, by the Intelligence he had given him by the Biſhop who was of the Houſe of *Croui*, and Garriſon'd it, and kept the Inhabitants in awe by a Citadel built at their own Expences. It changed Maſters ſome time after, when the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to K. *Henry* III. was made Count of *Flanders* in 1582. He was alſo Maſter of *Cambray*, and left it to *John Montluc* Sieur of *Balagny*, who ſoon after joined himſelf to the League, and made Peace with *Henry* IV. who made him Prince of *Cambray*, and Mareſchal of *France* in 1594. But the *Spaniards* ſurprized this Town ſoon after, and forced him to deliver them the Citadel the 9th of *October* 1595. The Inhabitants acknowledged *Philip* II. of *Spain*, but the Archbiſhop made ſuch Complaints, and ſhewed ſuch Reaſons, that he was himſelf made Lord of *Cambray*, the King being ſatisfied with being Maſter of the Citadels, and Protector of the Country, leaving all other Juriſdiction to that Prelate. The *Spaniards* fortified this Town very well, and kept ſuch a ſtrong Garriſon in it, that it was looked upon to be impregnable. Yet the King of *France*, having taken *Valenciennes* in the beginning of 1677. laid Siege to *Cambray*, whereof he made himſelf Maſter in a ſhort time, and ſoon after forced the Citadel to Capitulate. This Town is ſituated upon the River *Schelde*, which runs through a part of it. The great Citadel is upon a height which commands all the Town; the Ditch is wrought in a Rock which has help'd to raiſe its Walls. The Ramparts of the Town are alſo environ'd with deep Ditches, chiefly to the Eaſt, and defended with many good Baſtions. It reaches to the River, and has another Fort to defend it on that ſide, which lying low, may be ſoon drowned by drawing the Sluces which keep in the Water. The Chapter of this Town is one of the moſt conſiderable of the *Low-Countreys*, conſiſts of 48 Canons, and 95 Eccleſiaſticks which Officiate in our Lady's Church. It's affirmed, that *Diogenes*, a *Grecian* by Nation, was the firſt Prelate of *Cambray*, ſent into *France* by Pope *Siricius* about 408. Pope *Paul* II. made it an Archbiſhop's See in 1559. upon the Requeſt of King *Philip* II. of *Spain*: The Biſhopricks of *Arras, Tournay, St. Omar*, and *Namur*, were given it for Suffragans. The Archbiſhops take the Title of Dukes of *Cambray*, Counts of *Cambreſis*, and Princes of the Empire. The Streets of this Town are wide, and very neat, and the Chiefeſt and Richeſt end in a great Square, where the Town-Houſe is built, which has a very curious Clock. There are alſo very good Manufactures at *Cambray*, and eſpecially Linen; it was a Place of conſiderable Commerce before the Wars, and now begins to have good Trading again. *Guichardin deſcript. du Pais bas*, &c.

CAMBRESIS, a Country between *Picardy*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*, almoſt 10 Leagues long, from the Villages Or and *Chatillon* to the Town of *Arleux*. This Country is very fertile, and has a Caſtle called *Caſtel Cambreſis*, where in 1559. there was concluded a Peace between *Spain* and *France*, which laſt gave 98 conſiderable Places for *S. Quintin, Ham*, and *Catelet*.

CAMBRIDGE, Lat. *Cantabrigia*, anciently *Camboritum*, or *Camboricum*, is not only the chief Place of *Cambridgeſhire*, and that from whence the County is denominated, but alſo a moſt famous Univerſity. It lies by common computation 44 miles from *London* North-eaſt-ward, and is ſo called from the River *Cam*, upon which it is ſeated, which River in its Northern courſe meets with the *Ouſe*, and falls into it three miles above *Ely*. The Colleges are built in the Skirts of the Town, which afford 'em the better and more delightful Walks and Gardens about 'em. The Town is of that large extent, that it contains 14 Pariſhes; but whereas there are in *Oxford* 18 Endow'd Colleges and 7 Halls, here are but 12 Colleges and 4 Halls. Their Names, and thoſe of their Founders, with the time of their Foundation, you have in the following Table.

Colleges and Halls.	Founded by	*Anno.*
St. *Peter*'s Houſe.	*Hugh de Balſham*, Bp. of *Ely*	1280
Clare Hall	*Richard Badow*, Chancellor of the Univerſity.	1326
Pembrook Hall.	*Mary St Paul.*	1343
Corpus Chriſti College.	*Henry* of *Monmouth*, D. of *Lancaſter.*	1344
Trinity Hall.	*William Bateman*, Biſhop of *Norwich.*	1347
Gonvile and *Caius* College.	*Edward de Gonville*, and *Caius* afterwards.	1348
King's College.	King *Henry* VI.	1441
Queen's College.	*Margaret*, Wife to King *Henry* VI.	1448
St. *Catharine*'s Hall.	*Robert Wood*, Chancellor of the Univerſity.	1475
Jeſus College.	*John Alwik*, Chan. of *Engl*	1520
St. *John*'s College, and *Chriſt*'s College.	Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry* VII.	1505
Magdalen College.	*Thomas Audley*, Chancellor of *England.*	1519
Trinity College.	King *Henry* VIII	1546
Emanuel College.	Sir *Walter Mildway*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer.*	1584
Suſſex and *Sidney* College.	*Francis Sidney*, Chancellor of *Suſſex*	1596

In

In the time of the *Romans*, *Cambridge*, known amongſt them by the Name of *Camboritum*, was a *Roman* Colony, had then its Schools, wherein the *Roman* and *Britiſh* Youth were inſtructed, until the Wars of the *Saxons* and *Danes* occaſioned a diſcontinuance; but they began to flouriſh again in the Reign of King *Henry* I. above two hundred years after King *Alfred* re-eſtabliſhed *Oxford*. *Cambridge* has not only been Dignified with the Title of an Earldom in ſeveral Eminent Perſons, but alſo with that of a Dukedom, in Four Sons of King *James* II. when Duke of *York*; Three of them by the firſt Dutcheſs, *Charles*, *James*, and *Edgar*, who all died very young; and the Fourth by the Queen. Mr. *Cambden* ſays, It's called *Cambridge*, becauſe ſituated upon the Eaſt Banks of the River *Cam*, near which it has a Bridge. It ſends four Burgeſſes to Parliament, two from the Town, and two from the Univerſity.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland County of *England*, is bounded Eaſtward both with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, Weſtward with *Bedford* and *Huntington-ſhires*; Northward with *Lincolnſhire* and *Norfolk*, and Southward with *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*. It reaches from North to South about 35 miles; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 20; the whole divided into 17 Hundreds, wherein are 18 Market-Towns, and 163 Pariſhes. This County, together with *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Huntingtonſhire*, was the Seat of the *Iceni* in the time of the *Romans*; a Member of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles* in the time of the *Heptarchy*; and now makes up the Dioceſe of *Ely*. The South Parts of it are Champaign and Plentiful, both of Corn and Graſs. The Northern Parts are fenny, unhealthful, and therefore thinly Peopled; but repleniſhed both with Fiſh and Fowl. This Country yields excellent Saffron, the deareſt Commodity that *England* produces; and the Herb called *Scordium*, or *Water-Germander*, grows alſo here very plentifully.

CAMBYSES, Second King of *Perſia*, was the Son of *Cyrus*, whom he ſucceeded, *A. R.* 225. He invaded and ſubdued *Egypt*, and intended to make War againſt the *Æthiopians*; but a great part of his Army being buried under the Sands, as he marched to deſtroy the Temple of *Ammon*, he changed his Deſign. His Reign was of 7 years and 5 months; for having put his Brother *Tanioxares*, or *Smerdis*, to death, he became frantick, and died of a Wound he gave himſelf in his Thigh. This happened *A. R.* 232 in the 64th Olympiad, 532 years before Chriſt. *Valerius Maximus* relates a very ſevere Action of this Prince's Juſtice, in the Perſon of a Judge that did not diſcharge his Office; for he cauſed him to be flea'd alive, and ſpread his Skin upon the Juſtice-Bench, to put his Son, to whom he gave that Office, in mind of exerciſing his Charge better. *Herodot. Juſtin.*

CAMBYSES, a *Perſian* of a midling Birth, who lived in the 50th Olympiad, about the year of *Rome* 174. and 3474th of the World. *Aſtyages*, laſt King of the *Medes*, married his Daughter to him, hoping by ſo diſproportioned a Match, to ſhun the ill Conſequences of a Dream that he had, which threatned him, as he imagin'd, with ill Luck; for he ſaw a Vine ſpring from the Princeſs, whoſe Branches covered all *Aſia*; which was interpreted by Aſtrologers, That his Daughter *Mandane* would have a Son that ſhould dethrone him. *Cambyſes* begot *Cyrus*, who put himſelf upon his Grandfather's Throne. *Herodot. Lib.* 1.

CAMELFORD, a conſiderable Borough and Market-Town in *Cornwal*, ſituate on the River *Camel*; Governed by a Mayor. From *London* 184 miles.

CAMERARIUS, in High Dutch *Cammermeiſter*, (*Joachim*) was of *Bamberg*, a Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*, where he was born in 1500. His Family was ancient and conſiderable; but he made it more eſteemed by his great Merit. He made great Progreſs in all kind of Learning, as in Languages, Hiſtory, Mathematicks, Phyſick, and Politicks; beſides which, he was naturally ſo Eloquent, that he could perſuade what he pleaſed. Theſe great Qualities endeared him to all the famous Men of his time, and the greateſt Princes Honoured him with their Friendſhip; as, *Charles* the Fifth, the Emperor *Maximilian* the Second. He taught with great Applauſe at *Nuremberg*, *Tubingen*, and at *Leipſic*. He died in 1574 having juſt entred upon the 75th Year of his Age. He compoſed theſe Verſes on his Death-bed:

Morte nihil tempeſtivâ eſſe optatius, aiunt,
Sed tempeſtivam quis putat eſſe ſuam?
Qui putat, ille ſapit; namque ut fatalia vitæ,
Sic & quiſque ſuæ tempora mortis habet

Camerarius was married to *Anne* of *Tenches* of *Grimſpoe*, deſcended of a Noble Family, and had nine Children by her, 5 Sons and 4 Daughters. He tranſlated out of Greek into Latin the Works of *Herodotus*, *Demoſthenes*, *Xenophon*, *Euclid*, *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Sophocles*, *Lucian*, *Theodorus*, *Nicephorus*, and of St. *Gregory* of *Niſſe*, &c. Beſides this, he writ the Life of *Philip Melanchthon*, who was his Friend; writ alſo the Life of *Eoban* of *Heſſe*, and publiſhed a Catalogue of the Biſhops of ſeveral Churches, and Letters in Greek. He likewiſe publiſhed *Plautus* from two ancient Manuſcripts. *Melch. Adam. Thuan.*

CAMERARIUS (*Joachim*) a famous Phyſician, Son of the other *Joachim Camerarius*: He was of *Nuremberg*, where he was born in 1534. He upheld the great Reputation his Father had acquired by his great Learning. He ſtudied in the beſt Univerſities of *Germany*, and afterwards went to *Italy*, and ſtudied at *Padua* and *Bononia*, where he made himſelf many Friends amongſt the Learned Men; as, *Fallopius*, *Aquapendente*, *Capivaccio*, *Aldrovandus*, *Vincent Pinelli*, &c. At his return thence, the Reputation of his great Learning made ſeveral Princes court him to live with them; but he loved his Studies too well to yield to any ſuch Solicitations. He applied himſelf chiefly to Chymiſtry and Botanicks, and not only kept a Garden furniſhed with the moſt curious Simples, but alſo bought the Botanick Library of *Geſnerus*; ſo that he wanted nothing to make him perfect; but was much interrupted by the many Viſits he received from People of the higheſt Quality. He left Children by three Wives, and his *Hortus Medicus*: *De re Ruſtica*: *De Plantis Epiſtolæ*, &c. He died in 1598. *Melch. Adam.*

CAMERARIUS, (*Philip*) a conſiderable Lawyer of *Nuremberg*. He died in the year 1621. He wrote *Hiſtorical Meditations*, tranſlated into ſeveral Languages, with other Works.

CAMERINO, a Town of *Italy*, formerly in *Ombria*, but now belonging to the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Holy See. *Latin* Authors call it *Camerinum*, and *Camarinum*, and the Inhabitants *Camerices*. It's ſituated between *Macerata* and *Spoletto*, and had in former times the Title of a Dutchy. It is ancient; for *Titus Livius* mentions, in his 9th Book of the *Roman Hiſtory*, That *Marcus Fabius*'s Brother, being ſent to obſerve the Enemies of *Rome*, was very well received by thoſe of *Camerino*.

CAMERON, (*John*) a *Scotch-man* of *Glaſgow*, was one of the moſt famous Divines amongſt the Proteſtants of *France*. He came very young from his own Country, and arrived at *Bourdeaux* in 1600. where ſome of his Religion obſerving his great Qualities, and the Progreſs he had made in Learning, ſent him, at their proper Expences, to ſtudy Divinity; and he was afterwards a Miniſter of their Church. The place where he got moſt Reputation was at *Saumur*, where he taught Divinity for 3 years. He was Author of a new Syſtem of Grace; the *Calviniſts* being then ſomewhat divided amongſt themſelves, by reaſon of the new Opinion of *Arminius*, to which *Cameron* inclined very much: And the Great Men of their Party, as *Amaraut*, *Cappel*, *Bochart*, *Daillé*, and others, followed his Opinion, being perſuaded that *Calvin*'s Tenets upon Grace, Free-will, and Predeſtination, were ſomewhat harſh. This was the reaſon that the other *Calviniſts* ſpoke of the School of *Saumur*, as of a Party oppoſite to the true *Calviniſts*. *Cameron* publiſhed but few of his Books himſelf, beſides his Conference with *Tilenus*, Entituled, *De Gratiæ & voluntatis humanæ concurſu in vocatione Leydæ*, *Anno* 1622. And another Book alſo in Latin, Printed at *Saumur* in 1624. wherein he maintains his Opinion concerning Free-will and Grace. After his Death were Printed his *Prelections*, or Leſſons of Divinity, which contains the Explications of ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture, in form of common Places, after the Method of Controverſiſts, and in a copious and neat Style. There were alſo Printed at *Geneva*, Learned and Judicious Remarks of his upon the *New Teſtament*, with the Title of *Mirotheeum Evangelicum*, which were afterwards inſerted in the *Criticks* of *England*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

CAMERONIANS, a Party of *Presbyterians* in *Scotland*, ſo called from one Mr. *Archibald Cameron*, a Field-Preacher, who was the firſt that ſeparated in Communion from the other *Presbyterians* that were not of his Opinion, concerning the Miniſters who had accepted of an Indulgence from King *Charles* II. which he alledged to be a Countenancing of the Supremacy in Church-Affairs; and they ſaid, That it was only a making uſe of the Liberty to exerciſe the Paſtoral Function, from which they had been unduly reſtrained. The Debate and Heats encreaſed on both ſides, which the other *Presbyterians* adviſed to lay aſide, until the Controverſie could be determined by a General Aſſembly: But the *Cameronians*, by a furious Zeal, did ſeparate from them; and ſome who aſſociated with them, ran into the laſt Exceſſes of Frenſie and Diſloyalty. They declared, That King *Charles* II. had forfeited his Right to the Crown and Society of the Church, by his breaking the Solemn League and Covenant, which were the Terms on which he received the former, and his vicious Life, which, *de Jure*, ſaid they, excluded him from the latter, they pretended both to Dethrone and Excommunicate

municate him; and broke out into a Rebellion, which was ſuppreſſed by the Duke of *Monmouth* at *Bothwell-Bridge*. They chearfully complyed with his preſent Majeſty King *William* on the Revolution, and on all occaſions have witneſſed their Zeal for him with no ſmall Gallantry; as at *Dunkell*, *Steinkirk*, *&c.* under their Brave Officers, *Cleland*, *Fullerton*, and Major *Ker* of *Kerſland*, the latter being Repreſentative of the ancient Family of the Name in *Scotland*, and very inſtrumental in bringing thoſe People to concur with the preſent Government in Church and State; but was untimely ſnatched away by his early Fate, and died of the Wounds which he received as fighting gallantly at *Steinkirk* As for their former Differences in Church-Matters, they are alſo laid aſide, the Preachers of their Party having ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* in 1690.

CAMILLA, Siſter of Pope *Sixtus* V. She was Wife to one that lived in a little Village of the *Grottes*, near the Town of *Montalto*, in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*. When her Brother *Felix Peretti*, called afterwards Cardinal of *Montalto*, was made Pope by the Name of *Sixtus* V. ſhe was ſent for to *Rome*, whither ſhe came accompanied with her Kindred and Daughrer. When ſhe came near the City, ſhe was met by the Cardinals of *Medicis*, *Eſte*, and *Alexandria*, who led her into a Palace, where they cauſed her to be dreſs'd like a Princeſs, thinking thereby to oblige the Pope, who they knew had a great Kindneſs for her. The ſame Cardinals conducted her after this, and preſented her to the Pope, who ſeeing her in that rich Dreſs, pretended he did not know her, and withdrew into another Chamber: But when ſhe came the next day to the *Vatican* in her ordinary Garb, he embraced her, ſaying, *Now you are my Siſter*; *and I do not pretend that any but my ſelf ſhall make you a Princeſs*. Then lodged her in the Palace of *Mary Major*, allowing a conſiderable Penſion for her Maintenance; but he forbad her to meddle with any Buſineſs, or to ask him for any Favour; which ſhe obſerved ſo punctually, that ſhe contented her ſelf with a Grant of Indulgences for a Confrery in the Church of *Refuge* in *Naples*, whereof ſhe her ſelf was choſen Protectreſs. *Greg Leti.*

CAMILLE, Queen of the *Volſci*; ſhe was killed as ſhe was leading Succour to *Turnus*, and to the *Latins* againſt *Æneas*. It was *Aruntius*, or *Aronce*, that killed her, and he was puniſhed immediately for it. *Virg. Æneid.*

CAMILLI, was the Name which the ancient *Romans* gave the young Boys that ſerved the Prieſts of *Jupiter* in their Sacrifices. They alſo called young Girls *Camillæ*, who were employed in any of their Sacred Myſteries. And hence it was that *Mercury*, in the ancient Language of the *Hetrurians*, was called *Camillus*, that is, Miniſter, or Servant of the Gods, as *Plutarch* mentions it in the Life of *Numa*. *Bochart* remarks, That the Augurs, or Soothſayers, and the Miniſters of the Gods, were called *Koſemins* by the *Hebrews*, as the *Romans* call them *Caſmilles*, from the *Hebrew* Words *Coſme-el*, which in the Holy Tongue ſignifies the Miniſters of God. *Bochart. de Animal Sac. Part.* 1. *l.* 2.

CAMILLUS, *(M. Furius)* Conſul, Military Tribune, and *Roman* Dictator. He defeated the *Faliſques*; and after a Siege of 10 years, took the Town of *Veji*, in the 358th year of *Rome*, whence he brought a great Booty, which he diſtributed amongſt the Soldiers againſt his Vow; wherefore he was baniſhed ſome time after: But before this, he conſecrated the Temple of *Juno*, and that of *Maluta*, or *Leucothoe*. During his Exile, the *Galli Senones* beſieged *Rome*; he came to its Relief, and defeated the Enemy, which got him the Name of a Second *Romulus*, and Deliverer of his Country, hindring the *Romans* from quitting their City, and retiring to *Veſes* After this, he put the Laws in their former force, ſubdued the *Volſci*, and defeated the *Tuſcans* and other neighbouring People. Laying Siege to *Faleria* in 360. a Schoolmaſter brought him the Children of the moſt conſiderable Families of the Town, whom *Camillus* received, but without ſtaining his Honour with the Baſeneſs of this Man; for he ſent him home again bound, and the Children along with him; which charmed the Inhabitants ſo, that they ſurrendred to their Generous Enemy. The Noiſe of a new Incurſion of the *Gauls* into *Italy*, made him be choſen Dictator for the 5th time. In 387. he defeated the Enemy, who were come as far as the Plains of *Alba*, and returned in Triumph to *Rome* 23 years after he had delivered her from the laſt Extremity before; and died of the Plague 2 years after, in the 389th of *Rome*, and the 365th year before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Plut. T. Liv. Flor. Aur Victor*

CAMILLUS, *(L. Furius)* a *Roman* Conſul and Dictator, Son to the firſt, and worthy of ſuch a Father. He was named Dictator in 404. and the year after choſen Conſul with *Appius Claudius Craſſus*, who dying ſoon after, *Camillus* was forced to reſiſt the *Gauls* alone. He had the good Fortune to defeat them; and it was in this Rencounter that *Valerius* killed one of the *Gauls*, through the Aſſiſtance (as 'tis ſaid) of a Crow that flew about his Head; which is the reaſon that he is called *Corvinus*. In 416. being Conſul with C. *Menenius Nepos*, they overthrew the *Latins*, and were honoured with their Statues on Horſeback, which was allowed none before them. *Camillus* made himſelf alſo Maſter of the Town of *Antium*; and taking away all the Gallies he found in the Port, he had their Braſs Prows carried to the great Place of Orations, or Publick Speeches, which were for that reaſon afterwards called *Roſtra*, and *pro Roſtris*. In 429. of *Rome*, he was again Conſul with *Decius Junius Brutus Scæva*; the laſt marched againſt the *Pelignians*, *Marſi*, and *Veſtinians*; but being taken very ill upon the way, he named his Dictator, the moſt famous General of his time, which was *L. Papirius Curſor*. *T. Liv. Plin.*

CAMILLUS *Scribonianus*, was choſen Emperor by the *Romans*, being tired of *Claudius*'s Reign; but he was ſoon forſaken by his Party, and afterwards murthered; and his Wife *Arria*, unwilling to ſurvive him, killed her ſelf *A C* 42. *Tacit.*

CAMIN, Lat. *Caminum*, a ſmall City in the farther *Pomerania*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ginſen*, whereas heretofore it belonged to *Magdeburg*. It ſtands on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Diwenow*, overagainſt the Iſland of *Wolenſche*, not above a mile from the *Baltick* Sea, and about ſeven from *Stetin* to the North. This belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and has embraced the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54. 12.

CAMIS, Idols which the *Japonians* adore, and chiefly the *Bonzi*, or Miniſters of the Sect of *Xenxus*. Theſe Idols repreſent the Principal Lords of *Japan*, to whom the *Bonzi* erect magnificent Temples, as to Gods, and invoke them to recover their Health, and to gain Victories over their Enemies. *Kircher de la Chine.*

CAMMA, a Lady of *Galatia*, married *Sinatus*, who was much eſteemed in that Country. This diſguſted *Sinorix* ſo much, who was mightily in love with *Camma*, that he got *Sinatus* killed. In the mean time the Widow retired to the Temple of *Diana*, to lament her Loſs, where ſhe was followed by *Sinorix*, who employed all his Care and Friends to gain her Love. The Lady feigned to be ſomewhat pleaſed with the Services of the one, and ſeeming to give ear to the continual Requeſts of the others, promiſed to accept of him for her Husband; ſo ſent for him to the Church, where ſhe preſented him the Nuptial Cup, wherein ſhe had mixed Poiſon; and finding that he drank one half of it, ſhe took the other off her ſelf, proteſting ſhe was not in the leaſt concerned at her Death, ſince ſhe had revenged her Husband's. *Plut. des Vertues des Femmes.*

CAMOENS, *(Lewis)* a famous Poet, called by his Country-men the *Virgil* of *Portugal*. He was born of a good Family, and gave great Proofs of his great Genius for Poetry in his very Youth, whilſt he ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Coimbra*; but having no Eſtate to maintain him, he went into the Army, where he behaved himſelf with a great deal of Honour: But being ſent to *Ceuta* in *Africa*, he loſt one of his Eyes in its Defence againſt the *Moors*. From thence he returned to *Portugal*, and from *Portugal* he went to the *Indies*. He was in ſome Eſteem with the Officers of the Navy for his Wit; but being ſomewhat Satyrical upon one of the Chief Commanders, he was forced to withdraw out of the reach of his Anger. He then went to the Frontiers of *China*, where he lighted of a Convenience to come to *Goa*; and coming thence to *Portugal*, he was caſt away, loſt all his Goods, and had much a-do to ſave his Life. At laſt he made a ſhift to come to his Country, but very poor, not having wherewithal to ſubſiſt. It was then he ended his Poem, Entituled, *Lu Lyadas*, which he Dedicated to *Dom Sebaſtian*, then King of *Portugal*; but that Prince being then young, and thoſe that were about his Perſon no Admirers of Poetry, the unfortunate Poet was much diſappointed, and was forced to live the reſt of his days miſerably in *Portugal*, where he died in 1579. Beſides that Poem of his, which has been tranſlated into divers Languages, we have a Collection of divers Pieces, under the Name of *Rimas de Luis de Camoens*. His other Works are loſt. He is accuſed of mixing Fables of Paganiſm with the Truth of Chriſtian Religion, and of having ſpoken, without Diſcretion, of Prophane Deities in a Chriſtian Poem. *Nicolas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

CAMPAGNA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the furthermoſt Principality, with the Title of Marquiſate and Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Conza*, to which has been joined that of *Saby*, now a ruined Town. *Campagna* is of *Salern* ſide, three or four Leagues from the Sea.

CAMPAGNA *di Roma*; *Pliny*, in his Natural Hiſtory, *Lib* 2. *Cap.* 5. ſaith of this Country, *What Pen is able ſufficiently to diſplay the Beauties of theſe Shoars, the Delicacies and ravoiſhing Pleaſantneſs of this Soil! So that Nature ſeemed to*

to have prodigally ſpent all her Skill in the Enriching and Adorning this one Spot of Land. She alone enjoys a lovely, ever healthful Air. How fertile are her Fields! How ſoft and eaſie are her Hills! How innocent and harmleſs are her Foreſts! How dark the Shades of her Woods! How vaſtly numerous are the Kinds of Trees, and how uſeful to Mankind! How pleaſant are the Breezes from her Mountains! The abundance of her Fruits, Vines, and Olives, the noble Fleeces of her Flocks, her fat and lovely Bulls, the Beauty and Plenty of her Lakes, Rivers, and Fountains, which water her in all places, are all of them inexpreſſible. Her large Bays, ſafe Ports, quiet Creeks, and Boſom always open to receive the Commerce of the whole World; and the many Promontories which ſhe thruſts into the Sea like Arms, ſeems to aſſure Mankind how ready and deſirous ſhe is to ſuccour thoſe that approach her, and ſecure them in her Arms, from the Violence of the Waves. Thus elegantly the Naturaliſt deſcribes the State of it in his time. *Campagnia*, ſaith *Florus*, is the moſt beautiful Vale not only in *Italy*, but in the whole World. There is in Nature nothing ſofter than its Air, which makes the Flowers to ſpring twice in one year. There is nothing more fruitful than the Soil, which is ſaid to be the Stage on which *Bacchus* and *Ceres* try their utmoſt which ſhall be Conqueror. There is nothing more kind to Paſſengers than her Seas: Here are the Noble Ports of *Cajeta* and *Miſenus*, and the warm Baths of *Baiæ*; the ſmooth Lakes of *Lucrinus* and *Avernus*, into which *Neptune* retires to enjoy a ſweet Repoſe. Here the Mountains called *Gaurus*, *Falernus*, and *Maſſicus*, are covered with excellent Vines. *Veſuvius* imitates the Flames of *Ætna*. This Province came to the Popes, as Sovereigns of *Rome*, to which, for many Ages, it has been annexed. It was the Seat of the ancient *Latins*, who were conquered with great difficulty by the *Romans*, in the year of *Rome* 296. They revolted after the City was ſacked by the *Gauls*, and were again conquered in the year of *Rome* 414. But whatever it was then, it is now one of the moſt deſolate Countries in the World, (as Dr. *Burnet* aſſures us) there being not an Houſe to be ſeen as far as one's Eyes can carry one, though it is a moſt rich Champaign Country; nay, the very Air too is become unhealthful for want of Inhabitants and draining the Ground. This he aſcribes to the Rigour of the Government, which hath driven away the Inhabitants, and made the Country almoſt not habitable.

CAMPANELLA, (*Thomas*) a Friar of St. *Dominick*'s Order, was of *Stilo*, a little Town of *Calabria*: He became famous in the Art of making Syllogiſms, and got much Reputation in Diſputing at the *Publick Act*; but having anſwered ſomewhat ſourly to an old Profeſſor of Divinity, of his own Order at *Naples*, the old Man got him into the *Inquiſition*, under Pretence of Hereſie, and of being about to deliver that City to their Enemies. He was kept in the *Inquiſition* for 25 years, and treated very cruelly, being put 24 times to the *Queſtion*; but at laſt Pope *Urban* VIII. got him his Liberty, and he came to *Paris* in 1634. where he taught Philoſophy with ſome Reputation, and was in ſome Eſteem with the Cardinal of *Richelieu*. He died in 1639. being the 71ſt year of his Age. He compoſed ſeveral Books, and had this Character from one of his own Country: That he had a great deal of Wit, but little Judgment, and that he wanted Solidity and Diſcretion. He wrote *Philoſophia Quæſtiones Phyſiologicæ. De Senſu rerum. Atheiſmus Triumphatus Opuſcula Phyſica, Mathematica, Poetica. Tractatus Theologicus. Monarchia Hiſpaniæ, &c. Gaſſendi. Lorenzo Crasso.*

CAMPASPE, or *Pantaſté*, the Name of a very handſom Woman, which *Alexander the Great* loved, and commanded *Apelles* to draw her Picture; which he did; but fell in Love with her in the Work; which when *Alexander* perceived, he conſented that he ſhould have her. *Plin.*

CAMPATOIS, a Heretick Sect, which St. *Jerome*, writing againſt the *Luciferians*, calls *Montos*. They roſe againſt the Church in the 4th Age, and followed the Doctrine of the *Donatiſts* and *Circumcellians*. *Prateole.*

CAMPDEN, a Market-Town in *Glocesterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Kiſſgate*. The Earl of *Gainsborough*, Viſcount *Campden*, has a Seat here

CAMPECH, a Town in the *Yucatan*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, on the North Shoar, in 19. 00. North Lat. 20 Leagues from *Merida*, having a large but ſhallow Haven. This Town was taken by *William Parker*, an *Engliſh*-man, by ſurprize, in the year 1596. and plundered by a ſingle Ship's Company, together with a large Frigat, that had taken in the King of *Spain*'s Tribute for that Year

CAMPEGI, or *Campejus*, (*Laurence*) Cardinal: He lived in the 14th Age, and was of *Bononia*, where he ſtudied in the Law, and after roſe by degrees, until he got a Cardinal's Hat in 1517. In 1524. he was ſent Legate into *Germany* againſt the *Lutherans*, *Clement* VII. being then Pope, where he made ſome Ordinances for the Reformation of Manners. He was afterwards ſent Legate into *England*, to be Judge of the Divorce of *Henry* VIII. who had a mind to annul his Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain*, that he might marry *Anne Bullen*. The Pope recalled him the year after, finding that nothing could be concluded to his Mind in that Buſineſs. He was Biſhop of *Bononia* in the year 1523. and aſſiſted at the Coronation of *Charles* V. in that City, whence he went Legate into *Germany*, and aſſiſted at the Diet of *Augsburg*; and at his return, the Pope being dead, he gave his Voice for *Paul* III. who named him his Legate at the ſitting of the Council of *Vicenza*, which was afterwards continued at *Trent*. He died in 1539. *Onuphr. Sleidan. Sigon. in Epiſc. Bonon. Lib.* 3. *Spondan. in Annal.*

CAMPEN, a Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Province of *Over Yſſel*, ſituated upon the left Bank of *Yſſel*, within 5 Leagues of *Deventer*. It's a very pretty Place, and can drown all the Neighbourhood, which lies lower. *Latin* Authors call it *Campi*. It gave its Name to *Heimeric* of *Campen*, known under the Name of *Heimericus de Campo*. He lived in the 15th Age, and taught Philoſophy at *Cologne*. He was afterwards at the Council of *Baſle*, where he was much eſteemed by Cardinal *Cuſanus*, a Man of great Learning, who perſuaded him to write ſome Treatiſes, whereof that *De Authoritate Concilii*, was the moſt conſiderable. Afterwards he ſtuck to *Eugenius* IV. and publiſhed the Reaſons that made him act ſo, in an Apology which we have of his. He died afterwards in the *Low Countries*, in 1460. Beſides the Works before mentioned, he writ *Compendium Quæſtionum. Super Sententias, Lib.* 4. *De Eſſe. De Eſſentia. Compendium Divinorum. Quæſtiones variæ, &c. Campen* (*John*) commonly called *vanden Campen*, was of the ſame Town, and lived in the beginning of the 16th Age, was a great Maſter of Languages, which he afterwards taught at *Louvain*. Pope *Leo* X. ſent for him to *Rome*, where he gave him a Canonicate; and as coming back again into the *Low Countries*, he died of the Plague at *Fribourg* in *Briſgaw*, in 1538. He left a *Hebrew Grammar*, and a Paraphraſe on the *Pſalms*, *&c.* This Author is not the ſame with *John Campen* the *Carmelite*, that lived about 1404. who compoſed *Commentaries* upon the *Sentences*; *Quodlibetorum Opus*; and, *Summulæ artium*. In 1520. there was a War between the Inhabitants of *Campen* and *Zwol*, for the Cuſtoms to be paid upon the *Yſſel*, both Cities claiming them: They of *Zwol* called *Charles* the Fifth to their Aſſiſtance, who overpowered both the Parties, and poſſeſſed the thing in controverſie, to the great Diſſatisfaction of the Inhabitants of *Zwol*. This City enjoyed the Liberty of Minting their own Moneys till 1553. when that Privilege was taken from them by *Charles* the Fifth. Though this Town ſtands in the *Veluwe*, yet it belongs to *Over-Yſſel*, and is a Rich and a Beautiful City, and ſeated near the old *Roman* Port. It was built ſince the times that Chriſtianity was ſettled here by *Charles the Great*. It became a Free Imperial City in 1394. with *Zwol* and *Deventer*. In 1578. the Garriſon of this Town refuſing to ſubmit to the States, and declaring for *John* Duke of *Auſtria*, the *Spaniſh* Governour, the Count *de Remeberg* beſieged and took it for the States. This Place was ordered to be fortified by the States in 1688.

CAMPIAN, (*Edmund*) a Jeſuit, born in *London*, and living till towards the end of the 16th Century: He was a Polite and Good-natured Perſon: His Education was at *Oxford*, where he was Proctor, and afterwards took Deacon's Orders in the Church of *England*; which not long after he renounc'd for the *Romiſh* Communion, and turned Jeſuit at *Rome* in 1573. In 1581. he was indicted for High Treaſon, for adhering to the Biſhop of *Rome*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Enemy, and for raiſing Forces to abett that Intereſt. He was caſt at his Trial, and afterwards executed, perſiſting obſtinately to the laſt to defend the Pope's Authority againſt the Queen. He had ſome time before, in a written Paper, challenged the *Engliſh* Clergy to a Diſputation. He wrote a Book in Latin, called, *Decem Rationes*, in Defence of the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*; and a *General Cronology*. *Cambden's Eliz. Spondan. An. C.* 1580, 1581.

CAMPIANO, a little Town in the Village of *Taro*, which is called by thoſe of the Country *Stato di val di Taro*. It is ſituated near the River *Taro*; and becauſe it is an important Paſs, the Dukes of *Parma*, to whom it belongs, take care to fortifie it well.

CAMPOBASSE, a *Neapolitan* Count, who being in the Service of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, Son to *Philip the Good*, conſpired againſt him, and got him murthered, in 1477.

CAMPO-LONGO, (*Æmilius*) a Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Padua*, 1578. His Works are, *Methodus Conſultandi. De Vitriolis. De Arthritide. Thomaſin in Elog Illuſt. Viror. p.* 1.

CAMPSON-CAURI, Soldan of *Egypt*, was raiſed to that Dignity by the *Mammelucks* about 1540; he was againſt it himſelf in the beginning, when he conſidered the Misfortunes that happened to the Princes of *Egypt* in ſo ſhort a time before, by the Faction of the moſt conſiderable of the State. Fortune, that drew him from Miſery and Slavery, to place him among the *Mammelucks*, helped him:

him with the chiefeſt Employments about the Soldans, and at laſt ſettled him upon the Throne. He Governed with great Prudence, quieted the Troubles of the Kingdom, by putting to Death the principal Fomenters of them. Afterwards he ſent an Army into the *Indies*, to drive the *Portugueſes* thence, that he might poliſh and refine his own Subjects with Commerce. It's true, his Deſigns had not the ſucceſs he propoſed to himſelf; for the *Portugueſes* worſted his Fleet the 13th of *February* 1509. Nevertheleſs, *Campſon* was a great Man in the Eaſt, and was, as it were, the Counterpois of Two great Monarchs, *Iſmael* King of *Perſia*, and *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*; but was at laſt oppreſſed by the laſt, and by the Treachery of one of his own Subjects, called *Caierbey*, Governor of *Aleppo* and *Comagena*; for *Selim* pretending to march againſt *Iſmael*, came againſt *Campſon*, who expected him with his Army. Both met in *Comagena*, in the ſame place where the *Turks* defeated the *Perſians* the year before; *Caierbey* deſerting to *Selim*, the *Mamelucks* were routed, and *Campſon* being 70 years of Age, being Corpulent, and having a Rupture, fell from his Horſe, and was trod to Death. *Leunclavius*, *Paul. Jov.*

CAMPUS-PIORUM, a famous Place in *Sicily*, near *Catane*, where the Two Brothers, *Amphinomus* and *Anapus* carried their Father and Mother upon their Backs, and ſaved them from the Flames of *Mount Ætna*; as *Valerius Maximus* has it in his Fifth Book.

CAMUS, *(Stephen)* Biſhop of *Grenoble*, named by *Lewis* the Fourteenth to that Biſhoprick, but became Cardinal without the Nomination of his King, by the proper Motion of *Innocent* XI. in 1687. He leads an Exemplary Life, and of all the *French* Biſhops, was the moſt againſt the Dragoon Perſecution, and moſt unwilling that the pretended Converts ſhould be forced by Methods of Severity. He is alſo very moderate upon the Points of Religion, and has publiſhed a Letter ſome years ago to the Prieſts of his Dioceſs, upon the Worſhiping of Images, and the Invocation of Saints, which has made a great Noiſe.

CAMUSAT, *(John)* a famous Printer of *Paris*, and one of the Ableſt and moſt Underſtanding Bookſellers there. As he was a Man of great Senſe, and a good Judge of Books, he never Printed any but what was very good; ſo that at laſt it became an infallible Sign of the Worth of a Book, to be Printed by him, which was the reaſon the *French* Academy choſe him for their Bookſeller. *Relat. de L. Acad. Françoiſe.*

CAMUSAT, *(Nicholas)* Canon of *Troy* in *Champaigne*, liv'd in the Seventeenth Century, and was Eminent for his Learning. He wrote ſeveral Things, particularly, a Book, Intituled, *Promptuarium Sacrarum Antiquitatum. Tricaſſini Diœceſis, &c.*

CANA, a little Town of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, where Chriſt wrought his firſt Miracle, changing Water into Wine at a Wedding that he was at, and afterwards coming to this Town, he cured the Son of one of the King's Officers. *John* the Evangeliſt mentions this in *chap.* 2. and 4. for it is of it that he ſpeaks thus; *It was there that Jeſus Chriſt wrought his ſecond Miracle, i.e.* the ſecond which he did at *Cana*, for it's ſo St. *Auguſtin* explains it, when he makes the Evangeliſts agree in his Treatiſe upon this Subject. *Cana* is now but a poor Village, inhabited by *Mahometans*, and the Church which the Empreſs *Helena* built, where the Houſe was that our Saviour did this Miracle in, does not belong to the Chriſtians. The Building is ancient, all of hewen and wrought Stones, and conſiſts of the Church, ſupported in the midſt by Pillars, and the Houſe the Eccleſiaſticks live in, between which and the Church is a ſpacious Court, that has a great Door to it; the great Stone that ſerves as Lintel to this Door, has three Pitchers raiſed in *Relief*, and an old Inſcription half blotted out, which ſhews that this is the Place where Jeſus Chriſt changed Water into Wine. The Church is now prophaned by the Infidels, who have turned it into a *Moſque*, and the Apartments are taken up by the *Santons*, or *Mahometan* Clergy. *Doubdan Voyage de la terre Sainte.*

CANAAN, *Paleſtina*, *Judea*, *Terra Sancta*, or *The Land of Promiſe*, was the nobleſt part of *Syria*, extended in a long Tract of Land, from the South-Weſt to the North-Eaſt; on the Eaſt it had *Syria* and *Arabia*, on the South the Deſert of *Pharan* and *Egypt*, on the Weſt the Great and *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the North *Mount Libanus*, which ſeparated it from *Phœnicia*. From *Berſheba* in the South, to *Dan*, afterward called *Cæſarea Philippi*, in the North, it ſtretched 67 German Miles, or 288 Engliſh Miles, ſaith *Hornius*, *Fuller* only 160 Engliſh Miles; according to *Ptolemy* 180 Miles, from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Mountains of *Syria*: In Breadth it was 16 German Miles, 64 Engliſh Miles; according to *Fuller* 80. It had the Name of *Canaan* from one of the Sons of *Ham*, who firſt Peopled it ſoon after the general Deluge. Beſides thoſe, there were many other Nations that inhabited this Land before the Children of *Iſrael* conquered it. The *Amorites* lived on the Eaſt of *Jordan*, from *Arnon* to *Jabock*, a populous and potent Nation, and the firſt that were conquered by *Moſes*. The *Philiſtins* were deſcended of *Miſraim* the Son of *Ham*, and dwelt from *Cæſarea Palæſtina* to *Gaza* on the *Mediterranean Sea*. The *Hittites* dwelt about *Hebron*, on the Eaſt of the *Philiſtines*, with whom *Abraham* and his Poſterity for many years converſed. The *Jebuſites* were next them to the Weſt, and built *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Mundi* 2023. The *Perizzites* were next theſe to the Weſt from *Bethel* to *Samaria*. The *Girgaſhites* lived to the North Eaſt of the Lake of *Tiberias*, towards *Cælo-Syria*. The *Sidonians* lived at the Foot of *Mount Libanus*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. All theſe Nations were become Pagan Idolaters to the utmoſt degree, when God gave them up into the Hands of the *Iſraelites*, after their return from *Egypt*. God deſcribes the Fertility of this Land, by ſaying *it flowed with Milk and Honey*; denoting the Abundant of Plenty of all that was neceſſary or pleaſant, ſo that indeed it was the Paradiſe of the whole Earth. Its preſent State in its Deſolation and Deſertion is no leſs miſerable; ſo that Travellers that now ſee it, wonder how ſuch Numbers of Men, and ſo many potent Cities could heretofore ſubſiſt in ſo ſmall and barren a Spot of Ground. The Lands beyond *Jordan* were divided between the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, in the year of the World 2493. The ſame year *Moſes* died, and the *Iſraelites* went over *Jordan* under the Conduct of *Joſhua*, to the Conqueſt of *Canaan* on this ſide *Jordan*; ſix years that War laſted, and the 7th the Diviſion was made; ſo that in the year 2500 every Man was peaceably ſetled in his Inheritance, and the Land divided among the Tribes. *Aſher.*

CANADA, a great Country in *America Septentrionalis*, which is alſo named *New France*, becauſe the *French* poſſeſs the better part of it, and have divers Colonies there. Beſides this, it was they that diſcovered it in 1504. and *John Verrazan*, a *Florentine*, took Poſſeſſion of it in 1525. in *Francis* the Firſt's Name. After *Verrazan*'s Death, who was taken and devoured by the Savages, *James Cartier*, of St. *Malo*, ſubdued this ſame Country in 1534. The *French*, who had neglected theſe Navigations, were again engaged in them, by reaſon of their Commerce in *Florida*, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* IV. In 1604. the Colony ſent thither increaſed conſiderably, and has given the Names of the Towns in *France* to them that they have built in this Country. Under the Name of *Canada* is comprehended all the Country that lies along the great River of *Canada*, or of St. *Lawrence*, from the Iſlands which are over againſt its Mouth, up as far as we know, and from the Gulphs and Streights of *Davis* and *Hudſon* to *New Spain*; ſo that this Name may comprehend all the Iſlands of *Terra Nova* or *Newfoundland*, the Land of *Labrado*, and the particular *Canada*, which gives its Name to the Country. The *Acadia*, *Seguenay*, *Iroquois*, *Hurons*, the *Algonquins*, and a great number of other People not yet known. The *Europeans* have given particular Names to the Parts of the Country they are Maſters of; ſo that there are in *Canada* (beſides a *New France*) a *New England*, a *New Holland*, and a *New Swedeland*. The Land is Woody, and of a cold Temper. We have Caſtors, Train Oil, and Green Fiſh or Cod thence. The Savages are divided into ſeveral Nations, under the Government of their *Samagos*, who are the eldeſt of their Families, and ſpeak ſeveral Tongues. They are moſt of them wild, count their Years by the Courſe of the Sun, their Months by the Moon, the Seaſons by what happens conſiderable in them. In cold Weather they cover themſelves with Elk, Caſtor, Otter, and Bear Skins, much after the Faſhion that the Ancients have repreſented *Hercules*, and that we paint St. *John Baptiſt*. They wear great Stockings in Winter, and go always bare-headed; and the Women wear, as Ornaments, the Triſles that we carry them out of this Country. They have their Feaſts at Marriages, and at their Victories, and when they receive their Friends; and they take a great quantity of *Tobacco*, which is the reaſon perhaps why their Merriments are called *Tabagies*. Here they eat the Enemies they have taken in War: They Marry many Wives, who are for the moſt part barren, for they eat of a certain Root to make themſelves Miſcarry when they find they are Breeding, becauſe their Husbands forſake them as ſoon as they find they are with Child: Young Women are not very diſcreet, but Married Women are forc'd to be, for the Savages mark them in the Face that have ſinned for the firſt Puniſhment, at the ſecond time they cut a Piece of the Fleſh of the Face; and if they find them do amiſs the third time, they put them to Death without any Mercy. They have ſeveral Exerciſes, and have many ſingular ways of Hunting. Their Religion is very odd too. The People the *French* Traffick with, beſides thoſe of *Canada*, are the *Hurons*, the *Algonquins*, the *Attiquamegues*, *Nipiſſirians*, *Montagnets*, thoſe of *Seguenay*, of *Acade*, *&c.* and all this Trade conſiſts in Exchange; they give us Caſtor, Otter, Martin, and Sea-Wolves Skins, and we give them Bread, Peaſe, Beans, Prunes, Pots, Kettles, Bills, Awls, Bodkins, Rugs, *&c.* The particular *Canadians* on the Right, and above the lower Part of the long River; and

and the *French* have many Colonies in it, *viz.* at the Holy Crofs at *Todenſac*, at St. *Joſeph* at *Quebec*, where are a Hoſpital and a Monaſtery of *Urſelins*. This Colony of *Quebec*, eſtabliſhed in 1608. is the moſt conſiderable. There are others in St. *Joſeph* of *Sillery*, another of Conception at *Richelieu*, *Montroyal*, *&c.* Nothing is neglected to make theſe poor Savages become Chriſtians; ſuch of them who have embraced Religion are very Faithful and Good. *Linſchot. du Val.*

CANADA, or St. *Laurence*, a great River of Northern *America*, and one of the faireſt in the World. It is 200 Fathoms deep, and is 25 or 30 Leagues large at the Mouth, where are the Gulph of St. *Laurence*, and the Iſlands of *Newfoundland*. That part that is known of its length is near 500 Leagues, and ſome People pretend that a Way may be found through the Lakes, whence this River is ſaid to ſpring, to go to the *Eaſt-Indies* by the Weſt. This River has its Source in the Weſt of *America*, and afterwards receives Two very conſiderable Rivers, which come from the North, which are the *Seguenay*, and that which is called the *Three Rivers*; and it diſcharges it ſelf in the Gulph of St. *Lawrence*, towards the Iſle of *Natiſcotec*, and an Iſland of *Newfoundland*. It abounds not only with freſh Water Fiſh, but alſo with Sea-Fiſh. Its banks are very pleaſant, being bordered with wild Vines; and its Chanel, which is very large, contains many great Iſlands. The *Nut-Tree Iſland* is Three Leagues long, and Two broad. The Iſle of *Orleans*, formerly called the Iſle of *Bacchus*, by reaſon of the great quantity of wild Vines that grow in it. It is ſix Leagues long, and one and a half broad, which, with all the Country that borders upon the Rivers of *Canada*, is inhabited by Savages, who, though they ſeem of a melancholick and dull Humour, are yet very merry; they ſpeak ſlowly, and ſeem to think firſt. They who live near *Quebec*, fiſh for Eels from *September* to the end of *October*, and keep them dry for Winter; and in time of the great Snows, which ſometimes is three foot high over all the Ground, they Hunt Caſtors, and tye a kind of Racket to the Soles of their Feet, to go the better upon the Snow. When they have eaten their dry'd Eels and their Veniſon, they look for Snails, and if they are much bit with Hunger, they feed upon their Dogs. Theſe People are very Revengeful, and exerciſe extraordinary Cruelty upon their Enemies; they are alſo very Treacherous, and there is no truſting to their Promiſes, the moſt part of them living without either Law, or Religion. They have ſome Magicians and Witches, which they call *Pillotoas*, who pretend, they ſpeak very familiarly with the Devil, and receive from him the Knowledge of Things to come. Some repreſent them to be very ugly and deformed, though the People are well enough, but of a middle Stature, a kind of Olive-Colour, cauſed by certain Drugs which they rub themſelves with, not that it is their natural Dye; and ſome of them mark their Skins with Figures, made with the Points of certain Inſtruments. In Summer they go quite naked, but in Winter they wear wild Beaſts Skins. Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, a great Wooden Club, and a Buckler covered with Leather. The Women, when they come to be 14 or 15 years old, proſtitute themſelves to them they like, and after they have ſpent a year in this Laſcivious Liberty, chooſe a Husband, with whom they live very chaſte all the reſt of their Lives. If they be found Barren, it is lawful for their Husbands to repudiate them, and take others. When they bury their Dead, they put their Cloaths, their Arms, and what they loved moſt in their Life-time, by them in the Grave. They who have any kind of Religion, believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that there's a Place of Pleaſure in the other World, where the Dead live with their Friends. The Savages, who live between the Cape of St. *Lewis*, to the Mouth of the River, and are called *Montaineers*, *Canadois*, and *Souriquois*, do not Till the Ground, but live very poor; but thoſe who live above the Leap, as the *Algonniequins*, *Ochaſtaguins*, and *Iroquois*, ſow their Land, and have pretty good Corn. The *Attigouantans*, who live towards the Lake of *Champlain*, dwell in Places made in form of Ovens, covered with the Bark of Trees, 30 yards long, and 6 wide; on both ſides are a kind of Lofts, raiſed 3 or 4 foot from the Ground, upon which they reſt, during the great Heats of Summer, and in Winter they lie upon Mats near the Fire, which they kindle in ſeveral places of their Houſes, according to the number of the Families that live in the ſame Dwelling, which are ſometimes above 20 in all. Their ordinary Food is *Indian* Wheat, or *Turky* Beans; they look upon Dogs and Bears Fleſh to be very delicate, and dreſs it in their great Feaſts with that of other Wild Beaſts. Several of them paint their Faces with Black or Red, mixt with Bears Greaſe; and the Men hardly apply themſelves to any thing but Hunting, Fiſhing, and Traffick. Women follow their Husbands to the War, and carry their Baggage for them. Their greateſt Laws or Religion is, that ſometimes they aſſemble a Council of the ancienteſt People in each Village, to deliberate what they are to do, and ſuperſtitiouſly Honour a certain Deity, which they call *Oqui*, which is a Name they give to all they admire more than ordinary, and call their very Magicians ſo, which other Savages call *Manitons*. The Magicians practiſe Phyſick and Chirurgery, and pretend to foretel what is to come. Their way of practiſing Phyſick is very extravagant, for they do nothing elſe but Dance, Sing, and Drink by the Sick, to Cure them, as they ſay, with this Mirth. In Winter, which laſts from the beginning of *December* to the end of *March*, they make good Chear, and invite the next Village to their Feaſts; ſo that ſometimes there are 500 Savages, with their Wives and Children, all in a Company, whereof ſome diſguiſe themſelves, and run through the Villages Dancing and Singing with the young Women, who upon ſuch Occaſions are extraordinary well Dreſs'd. *De Laet Hiſtoire du Nouveau Monde.*

CANAL, an Artificial Cavity to receive part of the Sea or a River: The Ancients have often taken a great deal of Pains to no purpoſe, to cut through Iſthmuſſes, with a deſign to make a Communication by Water, from one Place to another. *Herodotus* reports, that the *Guidians*, Inhabitants of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*, attempted to dig through the Iſthmus, which joins the Peninſula of *Guidus* to the Continent, but were diſſuaded to proceed by the Oracle, the Enterprize being likely to be of dangerous Conſequence: Several Kings of *Egypt* have endeavour'd to join the *Red-Sea* with the *Mediterranean*, by a Canal, open'd from the *Red-Sea* to one of the Arms of the River *Nile*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*. *Cleopatra* likewiſe was for attempting this Project; and the *Turkiſh Solyman* the Second employ'd 150000 Men upon this Buſineſs to no purpoſe. The *Grecks* and the *Romans* had a mind to make a Canal croſs the Iſthmus of *Corinth*, which joins the *Morea* to *Achaia*, with a deſign to make a Communication between the *Ionian* Sea and the *Archi-Pelago*. King *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero*, made their Experiments, but without ſucceſs; and 'tis obſervable, that all the grand Projectors came to an unfortunate end. In the Reign of *Nero*, *Lucius Verus*, one of his Generals in *Gaul*, endeavoured to join the *Saone* and the *Mozelle* by a Canal, drawn from the one to the other, and to make a Communication between the *Mediterranean* and the *German* Sea, by an uninterrupted Navigation on the *Rhone*, the *Saone*, the *Mozelle*, and the *Rhine*, but this Deſign was dropt, being hinder'd by *Helius Gracilis*, who envied *Lucius Verus* the glory on't. King *Lewis* the Thirteenth made the Canal of *Briare* to join the *Loire* and the *Seine* together by the River *Loine*; and King *Lewis* the Fourteenth has made the Canal of *Languedoc* for a Communication between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean, by the *Garonne*. *Bergier Hiſtoire des Grands Chemins. Bernard de la Conjunction des Mers.*

CANANOR, a Town and Kingdom in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the *Ganges* in *Malabar*; it ends at the River *Gancerocora*, where *Malabar* begins, and reaches to *Puripatan*. Beſides the Capital City, which gives this Kingdom its Name, there are alſo the Towns of *Cota*, *Mongate*, *Marabis*, *Caroba*, &c. *Cananor* is about 25 Leagues in length, all by the Shore ſide. The *Hollanders* have ſome time paſt taken the Capital City, and the King of this Country has poſſeſſed himſelf of the Iſles, *Divandieron* and *Malicut*, amongſt the *Maldives*. *Maffeus Hiſt de Indes.*

CANARA, a Kingdom of the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, and the Gulph of *Bengala*, upon the Weſtern Coaſt in *Narſingue* of *Biſnagar*. *Barboſa* calls it *Tulamar*. The River of *Gangerocora*, which it has to the South, parts it from *Malabar*, as that of *Aliga*, which is to the North of it, divides it from the Kingdoms of *Cuncan* or *Cankan*; and Eaſtwards there are Mountains that ſeparate it from *Biſnagar Proper*, and to the Weſt of it is the *Indian Sea*. It comprehends the Kingdoms of *Onor* and *Baricala* upon the Coaſt, and farther in the firm Land, *Borcepa* which reaches to the Mountains of *Gate*. The King, and great part of his Subjects, are *Pagans*, and the reſt are *Mahometans*. The *Canarians* are Enemies to the *Malabars*, and in continual War with them; they are all good Soldiers, and underſtand Mining very well; their Ways and Cuſtoms are much the ſame with the Subjects of the *Great Mogul*, to whom the King of *Canara* is Tributary. Their fantaſtical way of ſolemnizing their great Feaſt is very ſtrange and ſurpriſing. Their Idols are carried in Triumph upon Carts adorned with Flowers; the Wheels have great Hooks faſtned to the Spokes, upon which, ſuch as are minded to ſignalize their Zeal, caſt themſelves to turn with the Wheel, and others lay themſelves upon the Ground to be cruſhed to Death by the Chariot, and ſo periſh in the fooliſh thoughts of becoming Immortal, for undergoing that Death for the Glory of their Gods. The manner of puniſhing Criminals in *Canara* is alſo very remarkable. They are ty'd Hand and Foot, and ſtrip'd naked, then plac'd upon Sand, and expoſed to the Heat of the Sun, that by this, and the Biting of Flies, they may die a lingring Death. Though this Kingdom is but ſmall, it is nevertheleſs very fertile, for it furniſheth the greateſt

part

part of *Europe* with Rice, beſides what it ſends into the Iſlands of the *Sunde*, and other Parts of the Eaſt. *Dellon Relation des Indes Orientales.*

CANARIES, Iſlands of the *Atlantick* Sea, to the Weſt of *Africa*; the Ancients call them fortunate Iſlands, oppoſite to *Mauritania*, and almoſt over-againſt the Capes of *Boyador* and *Non*. They are Seven in Number, though the Antients knew but Six. The moſt conſiderable is *Canary*, which has a Town of the ſame Name. This Iſland has 18 or 20 Leagues Circuit, and is not only the Chief for its great fertility, but alſo becauſe it is the Place the Governour reſides in. The Town of *Canary*, or City of *Palmes* is Great, Fair, and well Peopled; the other Towns are *Tedle*, *Galder*, and *Guja*. There are alſo 12 Sugar Mills in this Iſland. Their Corn is gathered twice a year, in *February* and *May*, and they have great abundance of Fruit in all Places. The other Iſlands are *Tenarife*, the Iſle of *Palma*, the Iſle of *Ferre*, *Ventura*, *Gomora*, and *Lancelote*. *Pliny* ſays, That the great Number of Dogs that were found in theſe Iſlands, was the Occaſion of calling them *Canaries*, from the *Latin* Word *Canis*. They were diſcovered by a *Frenchman*, called *Bothencourt*, in the time of Pope *Clement* VI. who gave them, in 1343. to *Lewis* Count of *Clermont*, Son of *Alfonſus* of *Cerda*, Sirnamed the Diſ-inherited, who was deſcended of the Royal Blood of *France* and *Spain*. Since that time they have often changed Maſters, and belong now to the *Spaniards*. The Inhabitants are *Roman* Catholicks, and have a Biſhoprick in the *Canaries*. The Land is very fertile, eſpecially in good Wine, whereof there are near 16000 Hogſheads tranſported every year into *England*. The Iſland of *Ferrera* is very famous for a Tree which is ſaid to furniſh the Inhabitants with Water, there being no Spring in the whole Iſland; this Water comes from a Cloud which is ſeen always over the Tree, and diſſolves into Water upon the Leaves, and drops continually into Reſervatories, whither the Inhabitants come to take it; the Girt of the Body of this Tree, which the *Spaniards* call Saint, is of 12 Foot. Its Height from the Foot is 40, and the Diameter of its Branches is 25. It bears a Fruit with a Kernel like an Acorn, which is of an excellent Aromatick Taſte. *Canary Iſles*, They are in number Twelve, though the Ancients mention only Six; their Names are, *Canaria*, *Laucharota*, *Fuerteventura*, *Hierco*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, *Sta*, *Clara*, *Lobos*, *Roca*, *Gratioſa*, *Alegranza* & *Infierno*. They yield plenty of Barly, Sugar, Honey, Goats, and Cheeſe, and *Orchel* for Dying. The natural Inhabitants are of a good mild Diſpoſition, very nimble, but ſo rude when they were diſcovered, that they knew not the uſe of Fire. They all agree in one God the Creator of the World, and in nothing elſe; nor had they any Iron, which yet they valued afterwards above Silver or Gold. *Canaria*, the greateſt of them, is 90 Miles in Circuit, and hath about 9000 Inhabitants. Their principal Trade is their Wines, heretofore wonderfully valued in *England*, but ſo much adulterated, that they are not now enquired after. *George Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, in 1598. put out a Fleet of Eleven Ships at his own Charge: He took *Lancerata* and *Boriquena*, and *Porto Riceo*, in which he intended to have ſetled a Colony of *Engliſh*, but was forced to give over the Deſign by a Sickneſs amongſt his Men *Cambden*. The firſt Diſcoverer was *Lewis de Cerda*, but they were not attempted to be Conquered till the year 1393 *Brachamantius*, a *French* Gentleman, in the year 1405. began another Conqueſt, by Grant from *Henry* Third, King of *Caſtile*. The Old People that were found here, abhorred the Killing of a Beaſt as diſhonourable, and therefore impoſed it on their Priſoners. *Herbert*, *P.* 3. They were attempted by the *French* in 1417. and Conquered by the *Spaniards* in 1418. *Hackl. T.* 2. *Part.* 2 *P.* 1.

CANATHE, a Fountain near *Nauplia*, called now *Napoli di Romania*. *Pauſanias* aſſures, that *Juno*, by waſhing her ſelf every year in this Fountain, became a Maid again

CANAUESE, or *il Canauſe*, a Country of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, between the Town of *Yuree* and the River *Po*. It was heretofore of *Montferrat*, but now it makes a part of *Piedmont*; ſince it was left to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631.

CANAYE, (*Philip*) Sieur *du Pleſſis*, Privy Counſellor to *Henry* the Fourth of *France*. He was Ambaſſador to this Prince at *Venice*, where he had the ſatisfaction to contribute towards adjuſting the Difference betwixt this Republick and Pope *Paul* the Fifth. He died in the year 1610. He was a Voluminous Author, but there's none of his Works publiſh'd, excepting his *Embaſſies*, which are Three Volumes in Folio, where his Life is ſet before them.

CANCER, a Crab, one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, conſiſting of Nine Stars, which are ſaid to repreſent the Figure of a Crab. The Sun enters this Sign in *June*, and then makes the Summer Solſtice, beginning then to come back again towards the *Equator*, which is the likeſt Reaſon why this Conſtellation was called *Cancer*, becauſe the Sun, when it enters it, ſeems to go backwards like a Crab. Poets feign that it was the Crab *Juno* ſent againſt *Hercules*, when he fought againſt the *Hydra* of *Lerna*, and which bit him by the Foot, and that to recompence it for this Service, ſhe placed it in Heaven amongſt the Conſtellations. *Hyginus Aſtronom. Poetic.*

CANCER, known by the Name of *Jacobus Cancerus*, a *Spaniard* living in the end of the Sixteenth Century. He ſettled at *Barcelona*, where he Practis'd, Pleading at the Bar. He has left an excellent Performance in Three Volumes, Intituled, *Variæ Reſolutiones Juris Cæſarei, Pontificii, & Municipalis, Principatus Cataloniæ. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

CANCHE, or the *Canche*, a River of *Picardy* in *France*, ſprings in *Artois* near *Blaincour*, and paſſes by *Liguey* upon *Canche*, and at *Heſdin*, where it receives the *Ternois*, and afterwards at *Montreuil* and *Eſtaples*, where it joins the Sea.

CANCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Kiangſi* in *China*, it is Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and governs Eleven Cities. It is a Place of great Commerce and Reſort; and the Reſidence of a *Vice-Roy*, who commands ſome Towns of the Provinces of *Tokien*, *Quantung* and *Huquang*, which are near *Cancheu*. This *Vice-Roy* is not leſs Powerful than the *Vice-Roy* of the Province of *Kiangſi*, and was eſtabliſhed in this Country to hinder the Incurſions of Robbers, who continually robb'd upon the Borders of theſe Four Provinces, and afterwards would retire to the Mountains. There is a fine Bridge at *Cancheu*, built of 130 Boats, faſtned together with Iron Chains, and on the River are Three Mills, like to thoſe of *Italy* and *Germany*, which ſerved to water their great Fields ſowed with Rice. *Martin Martini.*

CANDACE, a common Name to all the Queens of *Meroe*. An Eunuch of one of theſe Princeſſes returning from *Jeruſalem*, whither he went as a Proſelyte to make his Vows at the Temple, met the Deacon *Philip*, and was Baptized by him, as it is mentioned in the 8th Chapter of the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. This new Convert became JESUS CHRIST's Apoſtle in *Æthiopia*, according to the Teſtimony of St. *Jerome*, St. *Cyril* of *Jeruſalem*, *Euſebius*, and of ſeveral other Holy Doctors. St. *Dorotheus* adds, That he Preached alſo in *Arabia Fœlix*, and in the Iſle of *Taprobane*, and that he was at laſt Honoured with a Crown of Martyrdom. As for *Candace* in particular, *Strabo* ſpeaking of the Victories which *Petronius* gained in *Africa*, ſays, That Queen Reigned in his time in *Æthiopia*; That ſhe was of a Maſculine Courage, and had but one Eye. And continuing to ſpeak of that *Roman*, he makes mention of Ambaſſadors which that Queen ſent him, and that becauſe ſhe would not conſent to let him have what he deſired, he took the Town of *Napata*, from whence one of her Sons made his eſcape. By comparing the times, this Queen ſhould be ſhe we ſpeak of; yet *Caſaubon* is not of this Opinion, which notwithſtanding *Marmol* and *John* of *Barros* eſteem to be very reaſonable, and is confirmed by the teſtimony of *Pliny*, St. *Irenæus*, St. *Jerome*, St. *Cyril*.

CANDAHAR, a Town and Province in *Aſia*, which formerly belonged to *Perſia*, but is now in the Territories of the *Great Mogul*. It is pretty forward in *Perſia*, which is to the Weſt, South, and North of it, and it has *Hajacan* to the Eaſt. It's ſaid that this Province is fertil enough, eſpecially the Southern Part, but that it wants good Water, that which it has being either brackiſh, or of an ill ſmell. The *Pattans*, *Aguans*, and *Coulis*, famous Robbers, make many incurſions into this Province, to wait for the Caravans that generally come through here from the *Indies* to *Perſia*, and this Paſſage renders the Town of *Candahar* conſiderable, by reaſon of the Duties that Merchandice pay there. The Town is not big, but is very ſtrong and advantageouſly ſituated. It often occaſions War between the *Perſians* and the *Mogul*. *Cusbeſtanman* is another Town of this Province; the reſt are not of great importance It was Conquered firſt by *Scha-Abas* the Great, Revolted from *Scha-Sephi* his Succeſſor, to the *Great Mogul*, by the means of *Ali-Merdan-Kan*, Governor of it; and was retaken by *Scha-Abas* the Eleventh, in 1650. It ſubmitted to the King of *Perſia*, on Condition that the Governor ſhould ever be of the Regal-Line. In 1651. *Scha-Gehan* the *Great Mogul*, ſent his eldeſt Son with an Army of 300000 Men, who loſt the greateſt part of them, and yet could not take it. The two following years it was beſieged with no better ſucceſs, and ſince has remained in the Hands of the King of *Perſia*. *Tavernier*. *Bernier* in his Hiſtory of the Empire of the Mogul, *p.* 57. has almoſt the ſame Account, calling it, *That Strong and Important Place, which is the Capital of the Noble and Rich Kingdom of* Candahar, *which yields a great Revenue to the Prince that has it*

CANDAULES, which the *Greeks* call *Myrſilus*, according to *Herodotus*; he was Son to *Myrſus* or *Meles*, deſcended of *Alcus*, Son of *Hercules*, and was the laſt King of *Lydia* of *Heraclides*'s Family; the beginning of his Reign is fixed upon the 3323 year of the World. *Candaules* doted upon his Wife ſo much, that he thought her the Hand-

ſomeſt

fomeſt Woman in the World; This fooliſh Fancy made him to ſhew her to one of his Favourites called *Gyges*, quite naked. The Queen was ſo concerned at this Action, which render'd her ſcandalous according to the Cuſtom of the *Lydians*, that ſhe conceiv'd an extraordinary hatred for her Husband, inſomuch, that ſhe commanded *Gyges* to kill him, or elſe to prepare for death himſelf; *Gyges* preferring his own Life before all others, killed the King, *An. M.* 3340. afterwards Married the enrag'd Queen, and became King of *Lydia*, from whom began the Line of the *Mermnades*, which laſted to the defeat of *Cræſus* in the 210 year of *Rome*. *Candaules* Reign'd 18 years. *Euſebius*, *Herodotus*.

CANDE, or *Candes*, *Candæum & Candenſis vicus*, a Borough of *France* in *Touraine*, upon the Frontiers of *Anjou*, ſituated upon the River *Loire*, where it receives the *Vienne*, famous in the Writing of *Salpicius Severus*, and of *Gregory* of *Tours*, for St. *Martin*, who died in this Borough the 11th of *November*, *An.* 400.

CANDEA, or *Candi*, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the Iſle of *Ceilan*; This Kindom is ſituated in the middle of the Iſland, and is the moſt conſiderable of any of that Country. The Town upon the River of *Trinquilemale* is pretty big and populous.

CANDEENS, ancient People of the *Arabick-Gulf*, they were called *Ophiophages* by ſome, becauſe they uſed to feed upon Serpents.

CANDELARO, a River of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; It has its Source in the *Appennine* Mountains in the *Capitanata*, and joins the *Adriatick Sea* near *Manfredonia*. It muſt not be confounded with *Candelora*, a Town and Principality of *Anatolia* in *Caramania*.

CANDIA, or *Crete*, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Europe* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, Long. 51. Lat. 34. ſituated at the Entry of the *Archipelago*, and ſtretches from Eaſt to Weſt, one ſide towards *Aſia*, and the other towards *Africa*: It has the *Egean Sea* to the North, and a Sea which, from its own Name, is called the *Cretick*, or the Sea of *Candia*, to the South, the *Mediterranean*, which has no other Limits but *Libya* and *Egypt*. It's greateſt length is from *Cape Solomon* to *Cape Cornico*, which is 70 *German* Miles, and its breadth is but about 15. The Country is good and fertil, and has divers ſmall Rivers and Mountains, whereof *Mont-Ida*, now called *Pſiloriti*, is the higheſt, from the top of which both Seas may be ſeen. It's Inhabitants were the firſt that made themſelves powerful at Sea by Navigation, and on Land by the uſe of Arrows. Beſides their Experience at Sea, they taught the way of ordering Squadrons of Horſe, and bringing Horſes up for Manage, and were alſo the firſt that recorded their Laws, and are thought to be the firſt Inventers of Muſick. This Iſland was alſo very famous for the Labyrinth of *Minos* invented by *Dædalus*, and for the Ship called the *Bull*, wherein *Europa* was carried away; 'twas likewiſe famous for the Amours of *Paſiphae*; and for the Birth of *Jupiter*, to whom this Iſland was conſecrated. It is now divided into Four Territories, which bear the Names of ſo many principal Towns, which are *Candie*, *Canea*, *Rettimo*, and *Sittia*. The Ancients reckon'd above 100 Towns in it, and call'd it *Hecatompolis*. It's Inhabitants have always had the repute of being Vicious, Lyars and Pyrates. They were firſt of all under Kings, then they lived under Captains, in form of a Republick. The *Lacedæmonians*, under the Conduct of their King *Agis*, took *Candie* in *Darius* his Name, in the 422 year of *Rome*: But they did not keep it long, for *L. Cælius Metellus* being Conſul in 686 of *Rome*, 68 years before the Chriſtian *Æra*, made himſelf Maſter of it. Afterwards this Iſland was ſubject to the Emperors of *Rome*, and thoſe of *Conſtantinople*, until 823. that it was taken by the *Saracens*, who built the Town of *Candie*, that gave its Name to the Iſland. *Nicephorus Phocas* retook it in 962. and St. *Necon* re-eſtabliſhed the Catholick Faith here: *Boniface* Marquiſs of *Montferrat* was Maſter of it, and after *Conſtantinople* was taken by the *French* and *Venetians*, ſold it to the latter in 1204. The *Venetians* fortified this Iſland in ſome places, becauſe the *Candiots* were very ſubject to Rebel; for in 1364 they had a mind to bring in the *Genoeſes*, but they were diverted by the Wiſe Politicks of the Republick. The *Turks* under pretence of Beſieging *Malcha* in 1645. to be revenged for the great Prize that the Knights under the Command of *Bois-Baudran*, had taken in 1644. with a Sultana and an Ottoman Prince, fell into *Candie*, where they continued the War until 1669. They made themſelves Maſters of *Canea* in 1645. and after laid Siege to the Town of *Candie*. Pope *Clement* IX. imployed himſelf to get help to reſcue it from the endeavours of thoſe Barbarians. The *French* upon his requeſt croſs'd the Seas, to ſhew their Zeal for their Religion, and their Concern for the *Venetians* againſt the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom: But after a very deſperate War of 24 years, *Candie* was forced to yield to the Turks, but made Honourable Conditions. Some ſay that *Gortina*, in the Valley of *Meſaree*, was formerly the Capital. This Valley is to the South of the Iſland, where there are yet the Plains of *Life*, *Laſcle Campe*, *Omal Campo*; and of this ſide all along the Shoar, are the Town of *Gierapetra*, *Antropoli*, *Stramatali*, *Girotela*, *Sitia*, *Fenice*. The Towns towards the North are *Sittia*, *Mirabel*, *Candie*, *Rettimo*, *Canea*. The Towns of the firm Land are, *Certoneſe*, *Cinoſa*, *Gortina*, *Olerno*, *&c.* It's aſſured, that towards the Source of the Brook called *Lene*, which is to the North of Mount *Ida* or *Pſilori*, there is a Grotto cut out of a Rock, which is ſaid to be the Labyrinth of *Minos*, made according to *Dædalus* his Directions. The chief Fortreſſes of *Candia* are *Grabuſer*, the *Suda* and *Spina Longua*, that were left to the *Venetians* by their laſt Treaty with the *Port*. As for Religion, the Noble *Venetians* are *Roman Catholicks*; but the other Inhabitants of the Iſland are of the *Greek* Church. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Du Cange*.

CANDIE, a Town of the Iſle of *Candia*, which gave it its Name, ſituated in the moſt Northern part of the Iſland, over-againſt the Iſle of *Standia*, and is very ſtrong both by Art and Nature: It was the Seat of an Archbiſhop who had Nine Suffragans. The *Turks* laid Siege to it in 1645. after the Battel of *Carvaca*, but were forced to raiſe it, after they had loſt the beſt of their Army; but left it block'd up very cloſe until 1667. and then they renewed their Siege again in the Month of *May*, and took it by Compoſition in 1669. It is generally thought that the *Turks* loſt 5 or 600000 Men at that Siege, which expoſed their Government to Rebellions, often begun in the Town of *Conſtantinople*.

CANEA, a Town of *Candie*, Capital of a Territory with a Biſhoprick: It was formerly called *Cydon* by the *Grecians*, and was the *Mother of Towns*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1645. and was Beſieged by the *Venetians* about the 18th of *July* 1692. with very promiſing hopes of Succeſs, but the Baſha of *Rettimo*, with the Turkiſh Army, coming ſuddenly to the Relief of it, the Chriſtians abandoned the Enterprize, embarked the Troops, and ſailed away for *Napoli di Malvaſia*.

CANICULUS, a Celeſtial Sign which riſes the 16th of *July*, and appears upon our Horizon for ſix weeks, all which time is called Dog-days. The *Greeks* call this Sign *Procyon*, or *Foredog*, becauſe there is another Conſtellation call'd the *Dog*, before which the *Caniculus* riſes a whole day. Poets feign, that this *Dog* was left by *Jupiter* to guard *Europa*, and that his Truſtineſs procur'd him this Preferment in the Skies. *Hyginius*, *Cæſius*.

CANINIO, *(Angelo)* born at *Anghari* in *Italy*, in the Sixteenth Century. He was a very Eminent Linguiſt, and particularly, a great Orientaliſt; for, as *Thuanus* obſerves, in the Nineteenth Book of his Hiſtory, he was a perfect Maſter not only of *Greek* and *Latin*, but likewiſe in *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and all the Eaſtern Languages: All that's Printed of his Works, is a *Greek* Grammar, and a Method for the Learning the Oriental Tongues call'd, *Inſtitutiones Linguarum Syriacæ*, *Aſſyriacæ & Thalmudicæ*, *una cum Æthiopicæ & Arabicæ Collatione*.

L. CANINIUS *Gallus*, a *Roman*, Conſul with *Vipſanius Agrippa*, in the 717 of *Rome*, and 37 before the Chriſtian *Æra*, the ſame year that *Jeruſalem* was taken by *Herod* aſſiſted by *Caius Soſius*.

C. CANINIUS *Gallus* was made Conſul in *M. Plautius Silvanus* his place, and died in the exerciſe of this Charge, in 742 of *Rome*, which is the year that *Onuphrius*, *Sigonius*, *Pererius*, *Salian*, *Salmeron*, *&c.* think our Saviour was born in.

C. CANINIUS *Rebilus*, Conſul with *Julius Cæſar* in the 709 year of *Rome*. *C. Tribonius* dying the laſt day of the year, this *Rebilus* was put in his place for ſeven hours only, which made *Cicero* ſay, that the City was obliged to him for his vigilance, for that he did not ſleep all the time of his Conſullhip.

CANISA, a City of *Hungary*, ſituate towards the Frontiers of *Stiria*, near the River *Drave* and *Fort-Serin*. This place was taken by the *Turks*, *A. C.* 1600. notwithſtanding the endeavours of the Duke of *Mercœur* to the contrary. *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Auſtria* laid Siege to it in *September* the year following, aſſiſted with the Forces of the Pope, and other Princes of *Italy*; but was fain to raiſe the Siege again, after two Months ſpent in vain before it. In 1664. Count *Serini* being entred into *Hungary* in the Month of *January*, took *Funfkirken* and ſome other Places, burnt *Sagetz*, and afterwards laid Siege to *Caniſa*, and had taken it, but that he was diſappointed of his expected Succours. The Grand Vizier underſtanding that this important Place was beſieged, haſtned thither with an Army, Raiſed the Siege, and afterwards took *Fort Serin*, *Komorrha* the leſſer, *&c.* In 1688. *June* 30. the Count *Budiani* Blockaded *Caniſa* with a Body of 6000 *Hungarians*, and 1000 *Heydukes*, which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when, in purſuance of a Capitulation that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates, hanging upon a Chain of Gold, were delivered to the Count *de Budiani*, by a *Turk*, ſaying, *I herewith conſign into your Hands, the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in the Ottoman Empire.* The Imperialiſts found in it great ſtore of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the Chriſtians, and ſome with old *German* Inſcripti-

Inſcriptions. It is ſituate on a River towards the Frontiers of *Styria*, near the *Drave*, and not far from the Fort *Serin*; It is alſo environed on all ſides with a Moraſs or Marſh, that no Army can lie near it, which renders the Town almoſt impregnable and inacceſſible.

CANISIUS *Henry* of *Nimeguen*, was not only a famous Lawyer, but alſo was very able in all other parts of Learning. He publiſh'd *Summa Juris Canonici. Commentarium in regulas Juris. Prælectiones Academiæ. De Decimis, Primitiis, Oblationibus & Uſuris. In Lib.*3. *Decretalium. De Sponſalibus, & Matrimonio*, and divers other Treatiſes of the Canon Law, with ſix Volumes of a Work, Entituled, *Antiquæ Lectiones*, Ancient Lectures, that is, a Collection of divers curious Pieces, and a Treaſure for the Hiſtory of the Middle-Age, and for the Chronology: He publiſhed them in 1601, 2, and 3. which ſhews the time he lived in. This Collection is become very ſcarce, and is now hardly to be found but in Libraries. *Du Cheſne, P. Sirmond.*

CANISIUS, (*Peter*) Born at *Nimeguen* in the *Low-Countries*, a Monk, and firſt *Provincial* of the Jeſuits in *Germany*, was one of the greateſt Scholars in the 16th Century. His Works are ſufficiently known: The moſt conſiderable of them, are, *Summa Doctrinæ Chriſtianæ. Inſtitutiones Chriſtianæ Pietatis, &c. Matthew Raderus* and *Francis Sacchinus* have written his Life. *Miræus in Elog. Belg. Alegamb. & Reibadineira Bibl Script. S. J &c.*

CANIUS, a *Latin* Poet; he was of *Cadiz*, and lived under the Reign of *Domitian*, was an intimate Friend to *Martial*, who tells us, That this Poet was of ſo gay an humour, that he Smil'd always, and made others Laugh. It is in the 19th Epigram of his third Book, that he ſhews what Work *Canius* applied himſelf to; for thus he ſpeaks:

Dic, Muſa, quid agat Canius meus Rufus,
Utrum-ne chartis tradit ille vigiliis
Legenda temporum acta Claudianorum,
An quæ Neroni falſus aſtruit Scriptor,
An æmulator improbi jocos Phædri? &c.

This Poet Married two Wives, *Theophila* who was Learned, but over-free; and *Sapho* that was not ſo Witty, but was more Diſcreet, as *Martial* ſays of them:

Caſtior hæc, & non Doctior illa fuit, &c.

CANNÆ, a little ruinated Town of *Apulia*, called now *Cannata de Strutta*. It became famous by the Victory which *Hannibal* got there by the defeat of 40000 *Romans*, conducted by the Conſul *Paulus Æmilius*, whom the Raſhneſs of his Colleague *Terentius Varro* engaged in a Fight. This happened in 538 of *Rome*, in the 141 Olympiad, and about 216 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Paulus Æmilius* was killed upon the Place, and *Hannibal* ſent three Buſhels full of Rings that belonged to the *Roman* Knights that were kill'd in the Battel, to *Carthage*. *Tit. Livius, Florus, Polybius.*

CANNARES, Savages of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru* in Southern *America*; they are very well made, and very active, they wear their Hair long, but they weave and bind it about their Heads in form of a Crown, which diſtinguiſhes them from other Savages. Their Cloaths are made of Wooll, or Cotton, and they wear fine faſhion'd Boots. Their Women are handſom, but too great Lovers of the *Spaniards* and other Strangers; they generally are at work abroad in the Fields, Tilling and Manuring the Ground, whilſt their Husbands at home do all the Work of the Houſe, and Card and Spin Wooll and Cotton: This Country had very many rich golden Mines, now drain'd by the *Spaniards*. The Land bears good Wheat and Barly, and it has very fine Vineyards. The Magnificent Palace of *Thomebamba* was in the Country of the *Cannares*. *De Laet. Hiſt de Nouveau Monde.*

CANNES, a Borough of *France* in *Provence*, ſituated upon the Sea, in the Dioceſe of *Graſſe*, over againſt the Iſlands *Lerins*. *Clavier* thought that the *Oxibius Portus* of *Strabo*, which he calls *Ægyptina*, was at *Cannes*, but is miſtaken, for this Village has but a ſhallow Shore, and no Port. And moreover, the Country of the *Oxybians* was upon the River of *Var*.

CANNIBALS, or *Caraibes*, People that inhabited the *Antille* Iſlands, but have now only ſome of them. They us'd to eat the Priſoners they took in War, after they had made them faſt three Days, and devoured their dead Enemies in every place of Battel: They had no Religion, yet were much againſt Avarice. Their Commerce with the *Europeans*, but eſpecially with the *French*, has render'd 'em more civil and traftable. *Rochefort.*

CANO, or *Ghana*, a Town and Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigritia*. It has the River *Niger* to the South, *Caſſina* to the Eaſt, the *Agades* to the Weſt, and the Deſart to the North. The Town of *Cano* is the Capital of the Country; the others are *Taſſana, Gorma, &c. Cano* is ſituated near a Lake, and environed with a Wall of Wood and Earth, and and the Houſes are made of the ſame Materials; the Inhabitants of the Country are moſt of them either Shepherds or Labourers. The King was formerly very powerful, and kept a great Army on foot to make the Kingdoms of *Zegzeg* and *Caſſena* Tributary to him. But King *Iſchia*, under pretext of Aſſiſting the Owners of theſe Kingdoms, made them away by Treachery, and three years after made War againſt the King of *Cano* himſelf, and after a long Siege forced him to Marry one of his Daughters, and to pay him a Third of his Revenues. *Sanut. Marmol.*

CANO, *Sebaſtian*, Born at *Biſcaye*, Embarked with *Magellan*, who ſailed from *Spain* the 10th of *Auguſt*, 1519. and gave his name to the *Streights* of *Magellan*, and after he had paſs'd it, died in the Iſle of *Malan*, one of the *Philippines*. After the Death of this famous Voyager, *Cano* came to the Iſlands of the *Sonde*, thence by the *Cape of Good Hope* he returned into *Sevill* the 8th of *September*, 1522. having gone round the World in three Years and four Weeks. The Emperor *Charles* V. gave *Cano* for Deviſe a Terreſtrial Globe with theſe Words, *Primus me circumdediſti*, You are the firſt that went round me. Sir *Francis Drake*, an *Engliſhman*, went the ſame Voyage in 1580. in leſs than three years. *Oliver Vander North*, a *Hollander*, went it in 1601 in three Years and eight Weeks. And in our days *Francis Pala*, Biſhop of *Heliopolis*, Apoſtolical Vicar of *China*, in his Voyage to the place of his Miſſion, was driven by a Storm to *Manille*, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, whence the *Spaniards ſent him back into Europe by Mexico*, and ſo went round the World againſt his will. It is remarkable, that he is the firſt who went round by the Eaſt. *Choiſy Hiſt. de Salomon.*

CANO *Melchior*, or *Canus*, a *Spaniſh* Dominican, and Biſhop of the *Canaries*, was very Learned, and wrote with a great deal of Spirit and Vehemence. He was ſent to the Council of *Trent* under *Paul* III. He was mightily in favour with *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and poſſeſſed him with an Opinion, that he might make War upon any Prince he pleaſed, in purſuance of his Right, which diſpleaſed the Court of *Rome* mightily, for the deſign was againſt the Pope. He died in 1560 at *Toledo*, and left 12 Books, call'd, *Loci Theologici, &c.* His other Works are, *Prælectio de Pœnitentia. De Sacramentis, &c. Sixtus Senenſis, Lib.* 4. *Bibl.Sanct. Poſſevin in Appar. Sacr. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

CANON is a *Greek* word which ſignifies a Rule, and is applied to many things, as the Canon of the Maſs, the Canon of the Scripture, the Canonical Books, *i. e.* the Books contain'd in the Canons of the Bible, the Canons of the Councils, *&c.* The Canon of the Maſs is what the Prieſt reads low to himſelf, and begins by theſe words, *Te igitur*, becauſe they are the Rule or Form for Conſecration. In the Councils, the Deciſions that ſerve as a Rule, are called Canons, yet the Canonical Books of Scripture only can be relied on as a Sacred and Divine Rule. The Jews have their Canons different from the Chriſtians, for they do acknowledge only for Canonical and Divine the Books of the *Old Teſtament*, which are written in *Hebrew*, whereas the Chriſtians receive both the *Old* and the *New Teſtament*, and the *Roman* Catholicks many Books written in *Greek*, and later than the Canon of the *Jews*. The Canons of the Apoſtles are a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws which are attributed to St. *Clement*, Biſhop of *Rome*, and Diſciple of St. *Peter*, but it's more probable that it is the Work of ſome Biſhops of the Eaſt, who about the middle of the Third Century, collected into one Body the things that were moſt in uſe in the Churches of their Country, part of which might be handed down by Tradition, from the Times of the Apoſtles, and part of them introduced by Provincial Councils There is ſome difficulty, as well about the Number as Authority of theſe Canons: The *Greeks* generally count 85 but the *Latins* receive but 50. nor do they obſerve all theſe neither. The *Grecians* count the firſt 50 much after the ſame manner that the Church of *Rome* does; but they add others, in the moſt part of which there are things little conformable to the Diſcipline or Belief of *Rome*, and it's for this that that Church rejects the 35 laſt Canons. As touching theſe Canons, they are rang'd among Apocryphal Writings by Pope *Gelaſius*, in a Council held at *Rome* in 494. This Judgment was paſt upon 'em before, by Pope *Damaſus*, who ſeems to have been the firſt Determiner of what Books ought to be either receiv'd or rejected; according to this Precedent *Iſidore* cenſures the Apoſtles Canons likewiſe, as *Gratian* cites him in his 16th *Diſtinction*. On the contrary, Pope *Leo* IX, excepts the firſt 50 Canons from the Apocryphal Number: Before his time *Dionyſius Exiguus* placed theſe 50 at the Head of his Code of Eccleſiaſtical Canons. *Antoninus Auguſtinus*, Archbiſhop of *Tarragon*, is of opinion, That the firſt 50 Canons of the Apoſtles ought to be receiv'd, and that the remaining 35 have no Authority in the Weſtern Church, as being either made or Interpolated by Hereticks. See *Beveridge* in his Preface to theſe Canons, *&c. Doujat Hiſt. du Droit Canon.*

CANNON, a Piece of Ordnance or Artillery. It's thought that the firſt Inventer of Cannon was a Fryar, called *Bertholde Schwartz*, or *Conſtantine Anklitzen*, a famous Chymiſt. They began to make uſe of it on the Sea of *Denmark* in 1350. but it was not much uſed until the War between the *Genoeſes* and the *Venetians* in 1380. See *Platina*, *Life of Urban* V. Six years after, the Uſe of it paſſed into *England*, two *French* Ships, which had ſome Pieces of Cannon and Casks of Powder in them, being about that time taken by the *Engliſh*, as *Walſingham* ſays. After that, about the Sixteenth Age, the *Engliſh* caſt ſome Iron Cannons, and now the effect of theſe Machines are ſo known, that all the Coaſts of *Europe* are bordered with them, ſo that they are become terrible both by Sea and Land.

CANOPUS, a certain God of the *Egyptians*, much honoured by the Superſtitious People. The *Chaldeans* adored Fire, and maintained that all other Gods did it Homage, becauſe it conſum'd all things. This Diſpute brought the Prieſts of both to make their Idols fight. The *Egyptians* put upon the Idol of their *Canopus* a great Pot inſtead of a Head, and pierced it with holes, which they afterwards ſtopp'd with Wax, and then fill'd the Pot with Water. In the mean time the *Chaldeans* kindled their Fire, which when it melted the Wax the Water run out at the Holes and put it out, ſo that they were forced to acknowledge that the God of the *Egyptians* was more powerful than theirs. *Ruffin.*

CANOPUS, a Town of *Egypt*, ſtanding upon the Mouth of one of the Arms of the *Nile*, poſſibly ſo call'd from the Worſhip of the Idol *Canopus*. Some Authors believe it to be the Modern *Bochira*, near *Alexandria*. 'Tis a Town of great Antiquity, and was formerly a Biſhop's See. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c.

CANOSA, upon the River *Ofanto*, a Town and County of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Land of *Bari*, with a Biſhoprick united to the Archbiſhoprick of *Bari*. The Prelate of *Bari* bears the Title of both the Churches. *Canoſa* is ſituated upon the ſide of a Hill, five miles from the Ruines of *Cannæ*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other ancient Writers ſpeak very often of this Town, which is not to be confounded with *Canoſa*, a County in *Modena* near *Parmeſan*. *Canoſa* was formerly called *Canuſium*, and was in great eſteem for its Wooll of Gold colour, whereof it made very rich and fine Cloth, and ſuch as wore it were called *Canuſiati*. It was in this Town that the Emperor *Henry* IV. who was Excommunicated by Pope *Gregory* VII. ſubmitted himſelf, and was abſolved in 1077. *Horace* calls the Inhabitants of *Canuſium*, *Bilingues*, whether it was becauſe they ſpoke *Greek* and *Latin*, or whether becauſe they ſpoke neither, but made a Medly of both, is uncertain.

CANSLAT, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, upon the River *Necre*, between *Eſlinguen* and *Stugard*.

CANTABRES, or *Cantabrians*, ancient People of *Spain*, properly the Inhabitants of *Guipuſcoa* and of *Biſcaye*, rebelling in *Auguſtus*'s time againſt the *Romans*; this Emperor went in Perſon to *Spain* to reduce them, and after he had worſted them in ſeveral Rencounters, he forced them to fly to Mountains and Deſarts, and at laſt beſieged them in a Town, where they killed themſelves, preferring Death to Servitude. This happened in the 728th year of *Rome*, and 25th before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Auguſtus* falling ſick during this War, gave the Management of it to *Caius Antiſtius*. *Silius Italicus* ſpeaks thus of the *Cantabers* Manners:

Cantaber ante omnes, hyemiſque, æſtuſque, famiſque
Invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore:
Mirus amor Populo, cum pigra incanuit ætas,
Imbelles jam dudum annos pervertere ſaxo,
Nec vitam ſine Marte pati, quippe omnis in armis,
Lucis cauſa ſita eſt & damnatum vivere paci.
Strabo, Florus, Pliny.

CANTERBURY, Lat. *Cantuaria*, the chief Place of *Kent*, an Archbiſhop's See, is ſeated on the River *Stoure*, 53 miles Eaſtward from *London*. 'Tis a City of great Antiquity, and was formerly the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*. King *Ethelbert*, upon his Embracing the Chriſtian Faith, beſtowed it upon *Auſtin* the Monk, the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and removed his Seat to *Reculver*, a Town by the Sea-ſide. The Buildings of it are for the moſt part but mean, and the Walls which encompaſs it, in a decaying Condition, whereas our Chronicles do ſufficiently teſtifie, that both in reſpect of Private Mens Houſes, and the Magnificent Structure of its Churches, it anciently exceeded the fineſt Cities of *England*. But there have ſince happened ſeveral things which have contributed to the loſs of its Greatneſs and Beauty. As the Vicinity of *London*, the Ruine of St. *Auſtin*'s Monaſtery, the Loſs of *Calais*, and the pulling down of Archbiſhop *Becket*'s Shrine, things which occaſioned a great concourſe of People, one only Ornament thereof ſurvives, *viz.* the Cathedral, which having been a Church before in the *Britains* time, was by Archbiſhop *Auſtin* repaired, and dedicated to the Name of Chriſt, which it ſtill retains, though a long time together it was called *St. Thomas*, in honour of *Thomas Becket*. In this Church lie interr'd the Bodies of eight Kings of *Kent*, of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, *Henry* IV. Queen *Joan* his Wife; a Church noted beſides for the Coronation of King *John* and Queen *Iſabel* his Wife, and the Marriages of King *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. but unhappily ſtain'd with the Blood of the foreſaid *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop hereof, murther'd in this Church in the Reign of *Henry* II. And this ſuppoſed Martyr being afterwards Canoniz'd for a Saint, upon a Preſumption of Miracles wrought by him, had ſo rich and glorious a Shrine in this Church, that Gold was the meaneſt thing thereof, amongſt which was a Stone of ſpecial Luſtre, called the Royal of *France*, offer'd by *Lewis* VII. with a great Maſſy Cup of Gold. *An.* 1179. the Spoil of this Monument fill'd two Cheſts in King *Henry* VIII's time, whereof each was ſo very heavy, that it requir'd Eight Men to carry it. *Canterbury*, if taken as the Seat of the Metropolitan, has under it 21 ſuffragan Biſhops, whereof 17 are in *England*, and the other four in *Wales*; Thoſe in *England* are *London*, *Wincheſter*, *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Hereford*, *Worceſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Chicheſter*, *Lichfield*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Rocheſter*, *Oxford*, *Glouceſter*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtol*. In *Wales*, *St. Aſaph*, *St. David*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*; whereas the Archbiſhop of *York* has no ſuffragan Biſhops but *Durham*, *Cheſter*, and *Carliſle*, beſides the Biſhop of *Man*. But *Canterbury*, as Seat of a Dioceſan, contains only a Part of *Kent*, to the Number of 257 Pariſhes, the reſidue being in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. 'Tis true, there are belonging to it ſome particular Pariſhes belonging here and there to ſeveral Dioceſes. It being an ancient Privilege of this See, that whereſoever this Archbiſhop had either Mannors or Advowſons, the Place came thereby exempted from the Ordinary, and was reputed of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Biſhop whereof is Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, and the firſt Peer of the Realm, having precedency of all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood, and all the great Officers of the Crown. The Title of Grace is given him, and he writes himſelf *Divinâ Providentiâ Epiſcopus Cantuarienſis*, where other Biſhops only uſe *Divina Permiſſione*. In the King's Books this Archbiſhoprick is valued at 2816*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths come to 651*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* *Auſtin* the Monk held a Council at *Canterbury* about 604 or 605. for the Regulation of the Time of *Eaſter*: King *Ethelbert* V. and *Bertha* his Queen, together with *Eadbald* their Son, were at the holding of it. There was a ſecond Council held there in 820. under *Wulfret* the Archbiſhop, and *Beornulfe* King of the *Mercians*. *Thomas Becket* held a Third there in 1299. for the Reformation of Manners, and for what they call'd the Defence of the Liberties of the Clergy: And laſtly, *Henry Chichley*, the Archbiſhop of that Place, held a Council there in 1419. At this Council *Richard Walecher* was accuſed of tampering with Magick; upon hearing of the Cauſe, he was put under Penance, and his Magick Book burnt.

CANTERUS, (*William*) Born at *Utrecht*, in 1542. He was a good Philologer: His Works are, *Novarum Lectionum*, *Lib.* 8. *Syntagma de Ratione Emendandi Græcos Authores*, *&c.* *Suffridus Petri de Script. Friſ.* *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CANTERUS, (*Theodore*) Brother to *William* abovemention'd. He was Scholar to *Lambinus* in *Paris*, and was a great Linguiſt. He wrote *Variarum Lectionum*, *Lib.* 2. *&c.* *Suffridus Petri de Script. Friſ.* *Valer. Andr. Bibl Belg.*

CANTICLES, The *Canticques*, one of the Canonical Books of the *Old Teſtament*, made by *Solomon* Divinely inſpired. It contains in Eight Chapters the Myſtical Union of *Jeſus Chriſt* with his Church. Divers Authors have made Commentaries upon this Excellent Book.

CANTIUNCULA, (*Claude*) Born at *Metz*, and living to about the Year 1550. He was a Learned Lawyer, and *Eraſmus* mentions him to advantage. He wrote, *De Poteſtate Papæ*, *Imperatoris & Concilii*. *Paraphraſes in tres priores Lib. Inſt. Juſtiniani*. *De Officio Judicis*, *Lib.* 1. *&c.* *Eraſmus in Ciceron.* *Melchior Adam in Vit Germ. Juriſc. &c.*

CANTON, a Town in *China*, Capital of the Province of *Quantung*. See *Quantung*.

CANTONS, a Name that is given to the Confederate Body of the *Swiſſers* Commonwealth; they obſerve this Order in their publick Aſſemblies, according to *Plantin*. *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Bale*, *Fribourg*, *Soleurre*, *Schaff'hauſe*, *Appenzel*. In which this is remarkable, that though the Canton of *Zurick* was but the Fifth that Leagued it ſelf with the others, nevertheleſs in conſideration of the Antiquity and Nobleneſs of that Town, the other Cantons of one accord yielded her the firſt Place in their Diets, Embaſſies, and other ſolemn Actions. *Berne* is but the Second in order, yet is the biggeſt and powerfulleſt of all the reſt: It almoſt environs that of *Lucerne*, for it is to the North, South, and Weſt of it. *Uri*, *Schwitz* and *Underwald*, give precedency to

Zurick, *Berne*, and to *Lucerne* alſo, though they were the chief Inſtruments of the Liberty of *Swiſſerland*, and were Allied together before all the reſt. They have no Towns, but Villages that are well built. *Schwitz* has given its Name to all the other Cantons, whether it was becauſe they fought for their Liberties in that Canton *Schwitz*, or whether their Confederacy began here, is uncertain. *Zug* and *Glaris* are but ſmall, and have, beſides the Town of *Zug*, nothing but Villages. *Bale* is without the Bounds of the Old *Swiſſerland*, yet becauſe of its Alliance it's reputed a Part of it. The Canton of *Fribourg* is, as it were, nail'd in that of *Berne*, which environs it on all parts, and furniſhes it with Wine. The greateſt Part of *Soleurre* is in *Montjura*: *Schaff-hauſe* on *Germany* ſide near the *Rhine* and the *Black Foreſt*: And *Appenzel* is above *St. Gal*, towards the Frontiers of the *Griſons*. The Cantons are firſt diſtinguiſhed into Great and Small. The Great are *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Baſle*, *Fribourg*, *Soleurre*, and *Schaff-hauſe*; the Small are *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. They are again diſtinguiſhed in reſpect of Religion into Romiſh and Proteſtant: *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Baſle*, and *Schaff-hauſe* are of the latter; And *Lucerne*, *Fribourg*, and *Soleurre*, and all the ſmall Cantons of the other, except *Glaris* and *Appenzel*, where both Religions are mixed. And as for Intereſt the Great Cantons have always appeared moſt for *France*, and the Little for *Spain*. The Allies of the Cantons are of two ſorts, ſome have a common Confederacy with moſt part of the Cantons, and others a more Particular with ſome Cantons only. The Abbot of *St. Gal* has for Allies and Protectors the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz*, and *Glaris*: And the Town of *St. Gal* of its ſide is Allied to *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz*, *Zug*, and *Glaris*. The *Griſons* make three Leagues, the League of *Griſe*; that of the *Houſe of* GOD, and the *Ten Communities*; who alſo have the Sovereignty of the *Valtoline*, and of the County of *Chiavenne*, and are alſo Allied to the firſt ſeven Cantons, viz. *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, and *Zug*. The *Walleſans* and their Biſhop made a particular Alliance, firſt with the Canton of *Berne*, and afterwards with the ſeven Popiſh Cantons, as *Lucerne*, *Fribourg*, *Soleurre*, *Zug*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Underwald*: And the Town of *Mulhauſe* was Allied to the thirteen Cantons, but is now particularly with the four Proteſtant. And ſome are Leagued with one or two only, as the Town of *Geneva*, with *Zurick* and *Berne*, and the Towns of *Bienne* and *Neufchatel*, with *Berne* alone. *Davity*.

C. CANULEIUS, Tribune of the *Roman* People, he was beloved for his Complaiſance to the Meaner ſort, and for his Care to reſiſt and oppoſe the Nobles. He aſſembled the People upon the Mountain *Janiculus*, *A. R.* 309. and was Author of that Sedition which obtained, That the Families of the Meaner ſort might make Alliances with the Patricians, which was not allowed them before.

CANUT the Firſt, King of *Denmark* in the Ninth Century, ſucceeded to *Eric* III. his Father, who became a Chriſtian. He alſo was Baptized, but being deluded by ſome Pagans, he cowardly Apoſtatized again, and renounced the Religion which *Froton* his Succeſſor re-eſtabliſhed. *Saxo Grammar.*

CANUTE, the firſt *Daniſh* King of *England*, a ſecond Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, ſucceeded to *Edmund*, Sirnamed *Ironſide*, in the Crown of *England*, which being divided by Agreement betwixt him and *Canute* upon their ſtruggling for the Crown; *Edmund* dying, *Canute* laid Claim to the whole, notwithſtanding *Edmund*'s two ſurviving Sons, the one named *Edward*, and the other *Edmund*. For no ſooner was *Edmund* deceas'd, but *Canute* intending to Reign ſole King of *England*, calls to him all the Peers and Biſhops of the Land, of whom he cunningly demanded, Who were Witneſſes of the Agreement made between him and *Edmund* when the Kingdom was divided? And, Whether the Sons and Brothers of *Edmund* were to Govern after him, *Canute* living? His meaning being underſtood, the Fear of his Power wrought in 'em ſuch a Compliance, that the Peers ſwore Fealty to him, but received from him no other but the Pledge of his bare Hand. Thus the Houſe of *Edmund* was renounced, and *Canute* Crown'd; Who, not thinking himſelf ſecure in his Poſſeſſion whilſt *Edwin*, Brother of *Edmund*, and the young Princes *Edward* and *Edmund* his Sons lay in his way, took care in the firſt place that *Edwin* ſhould be made away, which was done accordingly; and the two Princes, being ſent out of the Land, went into *Hungary*, where *Edmund* died, but *Edward* had the fortune to Marry *Agatha*, Daughter to the *German* Emperor. Thus *Canute* ſettled in his Throne, and his firſt Wife being dead, he Marries *Emma* the Widow of King of *Ethelred*. Having now made uſe of Duke *Edric*'s Treaſons as much as ſerved his turn, and fearing to be next betray'd himſelf, he cauſed him to be ſlain. And whereas he had promiſed him, for the Murder of King *Edward*, to exhalt him above all the Peers of *England*, to make good his words, he ordered his Head to be fixed on a Pole and ſet upon the higheſt Tower of *London*. Nay, for his ſake, he cauſed ſome great Men to be put to death, only becauſe he knew 'em to be great with him, ſuch as Duke *Norman* the Son of *Leofwin*, *Ethelward* Son of Duke *Agelmar*. Though he lived in Peace, yet he would not part with his Army; to maintain which he oppreſs'd the Country. As he was King of *Denmark* he took that Kingdom into Conſideration, and went thither to repreſs the *Swedes*, *An.* 1019. There he had a Body of *Engliſh*, under the Command of Earl *Goodwin*, who, the Night before a Battel to be fought with them, ſtole with his Men out of the Camp, aſſaulted the *Swedes*, and had got the Victory before *Canute* knew of any Fight. For which bold Attempt, though againſt Diſcipline, he had (ſays my Author) the *Engliſh* in more eſteem ever after. *Anno* 1028. he went to *Norway*, and having ſubjected it to his Power, returned the next year King of *England*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. *Anno* 1031. he ſailed again into *Denmark*, from whence he went to *Rome*, where he offered to St. *Peter* great Gifts of Gold and Silver, and other precious Things, beſides the uſual Tribute of *Peter-pence*; which was not indeed, *Nudato Petro Paulum*, but rather *Nudato Paulo Petrum regere*. Backwards and forwards he gave great Alms by the way, with great Expence, freeing many Places from Cuſtom and Toll where Strangers were wont to pay, having vowed great Amendment of Life at the Sepulchre of *Peter* and *Paul*, and likewiſe to his whole People, in a large Letter that he writ unto them from *Rome*. Thus, having eſtabliſhed himſelf by Oppreſſion and Bloodſhed, he now becomes all of a ſudden a great Saint; and having attain'd the height of his Ambition by the utmoſt Violences, he thinks now to bribe God with a ſhare of his Spoils. He grows zealous of doing Juſtice, when he thinks himſelf under no neceſſity of doing any more wrong; and ſeeks the Love of his Conquered Subjects, for the Love of his own Quiet. As for his Marriage with *Emma*, his Aim in it doubtleſs was, that *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, her Brother, might the leſs care what became of *Edward* and *Alfred* her Sons by King *Ethelred*. However, *Canutus* was famous all over *Europe*, and much honoured of *Conrade* the Emperor. He did one thing to the ſhame of Court-Flatterers, which is worth our taking notice of: While the Tide was coming in, he cauſed his Royal Seat to be put on the Shore; and, with all the State that Majeſty could put into his Countenance, ſaid thus to the Sea: *Thou Sea, belongeſt to me, and the Land whereon I ſit is mine, nor has any one unpuniſhed reſiſted my Commands; I charge thee come no further upon my Land, neither preſume to wet the Feet of thy Sovereign Lord.* But the Sea, as before, came rowling on, and without reverence did both wet and daſh him: Whereat the King quickly riſing, wiſhed all about him to behold and conſider the weak and frivolous Power of a King, and that none properly deſerved to be ſo called, but he whoſe Eternal Laws are obeyed all over the World, by the Heaven, the Earth, and the Sea: And 'tis ſaid, that from that time forth he never would wear a Crown. At laſt, King *Canute* paid his Tribute to Nature in the 18th year of his Reign, and died at *Shaftsbury*, but was Interred at *Winchester* in the old Monaſtery. To inherit his three Crowns of *England*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, he left three Sons, *Harold*, *Canute*, and *Sueno*. *Harold* ſucceeded him here, *Canute* in *Denmark*, and *Sueno* in *Norway*. *Harold* and *Sueno* were his reputed Sons by *Algiva* his firſt Wife, Duke *Alfhelm*'s Daughter, and *Canute* (commonly called *Hardi-Canute*) by *Emma* his ſecond Wife.

CANUTE, or *Hardi-Canute*, King of *England*, ſucceeded to *Harold* his Half-Brother. He was poſſeſſed of the Crown of *Denmark*, when that of *England* fell to him, being at *Bruges* in *Flanders* with his Mother, when he was invited to accept of it as his Right, which happened *Anno* 1040. Being come over ſome time before *Midſummer*, with 60 Ships, and many Soldiers out of *Denmark*, he was ſeated in the Throne with great Acclamations. A Prince Intemperate in his Diet, Exorbitant in his Taxes, Cruel in his Reſentments: So great a Lover he was of good Cheer, that he uſed to ſit at Table four times a day, with all the variety of Diſhes the Seaſon could afford. Under colour of fetting out and maintaining his Fleet, he levied ſuch heavy Taxes, that they who had been ſo forward to call him over had enough of him, when they found that he had too much of theirs. His Cruelty appeared firſt upon his deceaſed Brother King *Harold*, whoſe Body he commanded to be digged up, and thrown (like a Dog's Carkaſs) into a Ditch, but by a ſecond Order into the *Thames*. 'Tis true, he balanced pretty well that piece of Cruelty by his tender Regard to his Brothers *Alfred* deceaſed, and *Edward* living, the Sons of Queen *Emma* by King *Ethelred* though being Rivals of his Crown. As to *Alfred*'s death whereof you will find an Account in the Reign of King *Harold*, he called to an Account for it *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* and *Leving* Biſhop of *Worceſter*. The firſt took his Oath before him, that he was forced by the Command of *Harold* to do what he did, as to the putting out of *Alfred*'s Eyes. And, to incline the King to Pardon him, he made him a ſump-

ſumptuous Preſent, which the King was pleaſed to accept: 'Twas a Galley with a Gilded Stem, finely Rigged, with 80 Soldiers in her, every one with Bracelets of Gold on each Arm, weighing 16 Ounces, the Helmet, Corſlet, and Hilt of his Sword gilded, a *Daniſh* Curt-Ax liſted with Gold or Silver hung on his Left Shoulder, a Shield with Boſs and Nails gilded in his Left Hand, and a Lance in his Right. With this rare and coſtly Preſent *Godwin* made his Peace with the King. The Biſhop, whom the King deprived of his Biſhoprick, made his with a round Sum of Money. As for Pr. *Edward*, who was ſtill living, the King received him out of *Normandy* with unfeigned Kindneſs, and entertained him honourably in his Court. *Worceſter* was a great Sufferer in this Reign, and felt ſeverely the King's Indignation, for the Death of two *Houſecarles* or Collectors, who were ſlain at *Worceſter* by the People, in the Performance of their Office. For this Fact, committed by a few, he ordered the City to be plundered and burnt, and the Citizens to be put to the Sword. The News whereof made all the People fly, the Countrymen where they could, the Citizens to *Beverege*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Severn*, which they fortified and defended ſtoutly, till they had leave to return in Peace. But their City they found ſacked and burnt, wherewith the King was appeaſed. Thus Reigned King *Canute* II. till at two years end Death ſnatched him away in the midſt of his Mirth, at a *Daniſh* Wedding kept in *Lambeth*; where, as he was drinking, he fell down ſpeechleſs, and died upon it. *His death put a period to* the Tyranny of the *Danes*, who, for above 200 years after their firſt Invaſion, had cruelly haunted this Kingdom. And now the *Saxon* Blood being Re-inthron'd in the Perſon of *Edward*, Sirnamed, *The Confeſſor*, the *Danes* that remained here, mixing with the *Engliſh*, became one Nation with them. This King *Canute* was buried at *Wincheſter* by his Father *Canute*. He had a Siſter, which was Earl *Godwin's* firſt Wife.

CANUTE the Fourth of this Name, King of *Denmark*, called the Saint and Martyr, he was Brother to *Herald* or *Herold* the *Lazy*, to whom he ſucceeded in 1074. and came into *England*, where this Devout Prince was killed in St. *Alban's* Church. This happened in 1085. A Son of his, and of his own Name, kill'd with him at that time, was Canonized by Pope *Alexander* IV. in 1164. and the *Roman* Church celebrates his Feaſt the 19th of *January*.

CANUTE the Fifth, King of *Denmark*, ſucceeded to *Eric* V. about 1147. and was killed by *Suenon*, at a Feaſt in 1155. *Pontanus*.

CANUTE the Sixth, Son of *Valdemar* I. and of *Sophia* Siſter to *Canute* V. Reign'd ſome time after his Father, to whom he ſucceeded in 1185. He Warr'd againſt the People of *Pomerania*, oppoſed ſome Seditious People, and died about 1210. It's ſaid he Married *Mathilda*, Daughter of *Henry* of *Lion* Duke of *Saxony*. *Pontanus*.

CANUTE, King of *Swedeland*, in the 12th Age; he was Son to *Eric* IX. Sirnamed, the *Saint*. He killed *Charles* VII. who was ſuſpected to have had a Hand in his Father's death, and Reign'd 23 years with much Glory and good Succeſs, and died about 1292. *Magnus*.

CANUTIUS, (*Tiberius*) Tribune of the People, he inveighed againſt *Anthony*, who was held an Enemy to the Commonwealth. But the great Liberty he took after *Cicero's* Example coſt him his Life, as his did that famous Orator. When *Anthony* and *Cæſar* accuſed him of following *Iſauricus's* Inſtructions in the Adminiſtration of his Charge; He anſwered, That he had rather be his Diſciple, than Scholar to the Calumniator *Epidens*. *Velleius Paterculus*.

CAPACCIO, or *Capaccio Nuevo*, *Caput Aqueum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the hithermoſt Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Salerno*. This is a new Town ſituated in a Plain, but was formerly built upon a Mountain, where its Ruines are yet, and bear the Name of *Capaccio Vecchio*.

CAPANEUS, one of the Captains that were at the Siege which *Polynices* laid to *Thebes*, about the Year of the World 2833. and the firſt who put the Ladder to the Walls of the Town; whence Poets feign'd that he made War againſt *Jupiter*. *Apollodorus*.

CAPAX, in the Order of *Malta*, is a Name given to the Knights that have reſided five years at *Malta*, and have made four Caravans, or Sea Campaigns, and are in a condition of coming to a Command.

CAP-D'AGUER, or *Saint Cruz*, a Town of the Province of *Sus* in the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Africk*, ſituated near the Sea, at the Foot of a Promontory form'd by *Mont Atlas*, between the Towns of *Meſſa* and *Teſſane*. This Place owes its beginning to a *Portugueſe* Gentleman, who about the Year 1500 built at his own Charges a Caſtle of Wood, to ſecure them who Fiſh'd for Cod and other Fiſh, which are in great quantities in that Sea: He call'd it *Saint-Cruz*, or *the Caſtle of the Holy-Croſs*; and the Moors call it, *Dar Rumia*, that is, *Houſe of the Chriſtians*. The King of *Portugal* ſeeing the Importance of this Place for the Navigation of thoſe Seas, and for the Conqueſt of *Africa*, purchaſed the Caſtle, and built a well Fortified Town there. *Marmol's*

and furniſhed it with Artillery. The *Portugueſes* making frequent Courſes hence, with a great number of *Africans* and *Arabians*, who had made themſelves their Vaſſals, would ſoon have become Maſters of the Country, had not the Diſcovery of the *Indies* ſeem'd more advantageous to them. This Town was taken by the Cherif of *Sus*, which prejudiced the *Portugueſes* conſiderably, who had a very convenient Place of it to refreſh themſelves in their Voyages to *Guinea* and the *Indies*. *Marmol*.

CAPE *of Good Hope*, a Promontory at the Point of the Coaſt of *Cafres* in *Africa*. The *Hollanders* have a Fort near this Cape with five Baſtions, and about 100 Houſes for Inhabitants within Musket Shot of the Fort; Theſe Houſes are as clean within, and on the out ſide, as any in *Holland* are. The moſt part of the Inhabitants are Catholicks, though they have not the liberty of their Religion. The Situation is Pleaſant, and the Climate very Temperate: Their Spring begins in *October*, their Summer in *January*; their Autumn in *April*, and their Winter in *July*. Their Summer is extream Hot, but there are Breezes that cool the Air. The *Holland Eaſt India Company* have a very Beautiful Garden here, where are to be ſeen in four different Plots, or great Beds, the moſt rare Trees and Plants of the Four Parts of the World. Beyond a Neighbouring Mountain, which is full of great Monkeys or Apes, is a Plain 10 Leagues long, where the *Hollanders* have built other Towns. The Ground is very good, and bears plenty of Corn, and all other Things. *The Natives have Senſe in their* Faces, but none in their Heads. They go Naked, wearing only a Skin upon their Backs, and another before to hide their Nakedneſs. Their ordinary Food is Butter and Milk, and a Root that taſtes like a Nut, which they Eat inſtead of Bread. They are their own Phyſicians and Chirurgeons, making uſe of the Simples they know to Cure their Diſtempers and Wounds. The greateſt Lords among them are they that have moſt Cattel, which they keep themſelves. Theſe People are divided into divers Nations, who have all the ſame way of living. Each Nation has its Hereditary Captain or Leader, to whom they ſhew great Reſpect. The Right of Inheritance belongs to the Eldeſt, who are ſerved by the Younger Brothers, who do not ſhare at all in the Inheritance, Their Cloaths are Sheep Skins with their Wooll on, dreſs'd with Cow-Dung, and a kind of Greaſe that renders it inſupportable to the Sight and Smell. They have no Knowledge of the Creation of the World; yet they Adore GOD, to whom they Sacrifice, ſometimes to obtain Rain, at other times for fair Weather, according as they have occaſion, for they expect no other Life after this. But withal this they have ſome Good Qualities; for they puniſh Adultery and Theft as Capital Crimes. The chiefeſt of them are the *Songuas*, which the *Europeans* call *Hotentots*, perhaps, becauſe their People have always that Word in their Mouth when they meet with any Strangers; they live towards the Southern and Eaſtern Coaſts, and being Nimble, Strong, Bold, and more Expert than the reſt in handling of Arms, they are hired by them for Soldiers; ſo that beſides them of their own Country, every Commander has ſome *Songuas* to ſerve under him. They are much given to Hunting, and are very good at killing of Elephants, Rhinocerots, Elks, Deer, Wild Goats, Dogs, and other wild Beaſts, which are in great numbers about the Cape; for the *Hotentots* being perſuaded that there is no other Life beſides this, they endeavour to give themſelves all the Pleaſures it can afford. To hear them ſpeak, even when they ſerve the *Hollanders* for a little Bread Tabaco, or Brandy, you would think they look upon them as Slaves that come to Till their Ground with a great deal of Pains, inſtead of diverting themſelves by Hunting, as they do: Yet, notwithſtanding this their great Opinion of themſelves, they are very miſerable, and naſty to that Exceſs, that one might well think they make it their Buſineſs to render themſelves Frightful: When they have a mind to Dreſs themſelves to advantage, they beſmear their Faces and Hands with the Soot of their Pots, or with a black kind of Greaſe, which renders 'em hideous, and of an inſufferable Smell; they alſo Greaſe their Hair with the ſame, and hang pieces of Leather and Glaſs on the naſty Locks: The greateſt Men amongſt them wear Ivory Rings above and below their Elbows. The Women, beſides this Dreſs, wear pieces of Skins, or Guts twiſted round their Legs; and make themſelves Bracelets and Girdles of Bones of different Colours. When a Woman loſes her firſt Husband, ſhe muſt cut off ſo many Joints of her Fingers, beginning with the little Finger, as ſhe Marries other Husbands. The Men cut out one of their Teſticles, in their Youth, thinking that that will make them more active. Their Cabins are made of Branches of Trees, covered with Skins and Mats, in form of Tents. The Second, or next Nation of the Inhabitants of the Cape are the *Namaquas*, towards the Weſtern Coaſts; They have the Reputation of being Warriors, and powerful in their Country, though their greateſt Army hardly furniſhs 2000 Fighting Men: Theſe for the

most part are of good Stature, and Robuſt, and do not want Wit; laugh ſeldom, and ſpeak but little. The Third Nation is that of the *Ubiquas*, who are in the middle of the Land, and make Profeſſion of Robbing and Stealing: Though they cannot raiſe 500 Men, yet it is not eaſie to ſuppreſs them, becauſe they retire to inacceſſible Mountains and Faſtneſſes. The *Gonriguas* live near the Eaſtern Coaſts, towards the North, and have no great ſpace of Land. The *Gaſſiguas*, who live about the Mouth of the *River without end*, are rich and powerful, but are unskilful Warriors. The *Giriguas*, on the contrary, who live towards the Weſtern Coaſts, are very expert in War. The Seventh Nation is that of the *Souſiquas*, who live neareſt the Cape, and are allied to the *Odiques*. In a Voyage that the Governour of the *Cape of Good Hope* made in 1685. along the Weſtern Coaſt, he diſcovered ſome different Nations about the 28th Degree of Latitude, in a pleaſant Country, abounding with all kind of Fruit and Beaſts: Theſe People are much more tractable than the others; they are well-made, and ſtrong of Body, and wear their Hair ſo very long, that it covers all their Shoulders: Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, with a *Zagaye* or long Dart: Their Apparel is a Cloak of Tyger-Skins, which hangs to their Heels; and amongſt them are ſome as white as the *Europeans*; but they make themſelves black with Greaſe, and the Pouder of a black Stone, which they rub over all their Body. Some of them are very skilful in Minerals, which they underſtand to melt and prepare; but put no great Value upon them, becauſe they have a great many Gold, Silver, and Copper Mines in their Country. The Women are naturally very white, but to pleaſe their Husbands they black themſelves like them: They that are married have the top of the Head ſhaved, and painted Shells hanging at their Ears. The Governour of the Cape had Trumpets, Hautboys, and 5 or 6 Violins along with him: When theſe People heard the Sound of thoſe Inſtruments, they came in great Numbers, and ſent for their own Muſick, which conſiſted of 30 Perſons, who had for the moſt part different Inſtruments: He that was in the middle had a muſical Horn, and the reſt Flagelets and Flutes. This Symphony was accompanied with Dancing and Leaping, whilſt the Muſick-maſter beat the Meaſure, and ſhew'd to keep Time, with a great Stick that could be ſeen by all. See *Cafres*. *P. Tachard*.

CAPE *de Non*, a Promontory upon the Coaſts of the Province of *Sus*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*: It was called ſo, as if one ſaid *Cape de non ultra*; becauſe 300 years ago it was thought there was no Land beyond it to the Weſtward.

CAPEL, (Sir *William*) Lord Mayor of *London*, *An.* 1504. (20 *Hen.* VII.) built a fair Chapel on the South-ſide of the Church called St. *Bartholomew's*, wherein he was buried: From him deſcended *Arthur Capel* of *Hadham* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; a Perſon of great Merit, who being advanced to the Dignity of Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Capel* of *Hadham*, *An.* 1641. 17 *Car.* I. put himſelf in Arms, and raiſed ſome Troops of Horſe at his own proper Charge for His Majeſty, throughout the long continuance of thoſe unhappy Troubles; and the King being Priſoner in the Iſle of *Wight*, courageouſly adventured himſelf, with all the Strength he could raiſe, to reſcue him; but miſcarrying, ſuffered Death for the Glorious Attempt, *March* 9. 1648. He left four Sons; *Arthur*, *Henry*, made Knights of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. *Edward* and *Charles*: And as many Daughters; *Mary*, married to *Henry* Lord *Beauchamp*; and ſurviving, to *Henry* late Marquiſs of *Worceſter*; *Elizabeth*, to *Charles* Earl of *Carnarvan*; *Theodoſia*, to *Henry*, then called Lord *Cornbury*, now Earl of *Clarendon*; and *Anne*, to *John*, Son and Heir Apparent to *Giles Strangways* of *Melbury-Sandford*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſquire *Arthur* ſucceeding, was both for his Father's Eminent Actings and Sufferings, and his own Perſonal Merits, advanced by King *Charles* II. to the Title of Viſcount *Maldon* in the County of *Eſſex*, and Dignity of Earl of *Eſſex*, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 20th of *April*, in the 13th year of his Reign; and ſome time after, conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, where his Behaviour acquired him much Reputation. In the latter end of King *Charles* II's Reign, this Lord was committed to the *Tower* for Treaſon, where he unhappily murthered himſelf with a Razor, as appears both by a Coroner's Inqueſt, who brought him in *Felo de ſe*, and likewiſe by the Silence of a Committee of Lords ſince the Revolution; who upon Enquiry into the ſaid Murther, let it drop without coming to any Reſolution; which is a plain Evidence of their being ſatisfied with the Verdict above-mentioned.

CAPELAN, a Mountain twelve day's Journey from *Siren*, Capital of *Pegu* in the Peninſula of the *Indus*, the other ſide of the Gulph of *Bengala*. There is a Mine in it, which has a great quantity of Rubies, yellow Topazes, blue and white Sapphires, Jacinths, Amethiſts, and other precious Stones of different Colours. *Tavernier*.

CAPELLA, a Learned Orator that lived in the ſecond Age, and was one of thoſe which the Emperor *Marc. Arel. Antoninus*, the Philoſopher, choſe for the Education of his Son *Commodus*, who profited but very little for his Maſter's Care. *Lamprid.*

CAPELLA, or *de Capilla*, (*Andrew*) Biſhop of *Urgel* in *Catalonia*, was a good Linguiſt, equally skill'd in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and applied himſelf particularly to the Study of the Holy Scriptures. He compoſed ſome Commentaries in Latin upon the Prophet *Jeremiah*, and writ ſeveral other Works in Spaniſh; as, Conſiderations upon the Sundays of the Year, upon the Days of *Lent*, &c.

CAPELLA, (*Martianus Minæus Felix*:) 'Tis not certainly known in what time he lived, nor whether he was a *Roman* or *Carthaginian*; however, 'tis probable he lived in the beginning of the Sixth Century, being cited by *Boethius*. He wrote *De Nuptiis: Philologiæ, Lib.* 7. The beſt Edition of his Works was publiſhed by *Hugo Grotius*, in 1599. 8°. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. De Math. & de Poet. Lat.*

CAPELLE, a Fortreſs of *France* in *Picardy*, in that part called *Tierache*, towards the Frontiers of *Hainault*, about a League from the River of *Oyſe*, between *Landreu*, *Auſne*, and *Guiſe*. *Capelle* was built in the Sixteenth Age, to hinder the People of the Low Country to make Incurſions into *Picardy*, and was often taken and retaken in the laſt Age. The *Spaniards* took it in 1636 but it was retaken again the next year by the Cardinal *de la Valette*, who loſt the Sieurs *Buſſi*, *Lamet*, and *Rambures*, in the Siege.

CAPELLIANUS, Præfect of *Mauritania* for the Emperour *Maximin*, about the end of the Third Century: He attacked the two *Gordiens*, the Father and Son, who had got themſelves proclaimed Emperours in *Africa*, and had the Senates Approbation of their Election. The Son at forty ſix years of Age was killed in the Battel, and the Father ſoon after killed himſelf for Grief. *Jul. Capitolin.*

CAPERNAUM, or *Capharnaum*, one of the ten Cities of *Decapolis*, and a famous Mart-Town, ſeated on the Banks of the River *Jordan*, upon the North end of the Lake of *Tiberias*, in the Tribe of *Napthali*; and made more Illuſtrious by our Bleſſed SAVIOUR's chuſing it for His Habitation, and on that ſcore often mentioned in the Holy Goſpels, many of His moſt Illuſtrious Miracles being wrought here; for which cauſe, he ſeverely threateneth the Inhabitants for their Infidelity, *Matth.* 4. 9. *Mark* 1. 2. 3. 7. 9. *Luke* 4. 3. 7. 8. 10. *Matth.* 8. 11. It is at this day a ſmall Village, conſiſting only of eight or ten ſmall Fiſhermen's Cottages. To the Weſt of it lies a Mountain, called *The Mountain of Chriſt*, becauſe He often Preached there whilſt He lived, and appeared there after His Reſurrection, to *Peter*, *Thomas*, *Nathanael*, *James*, and *John*, *Joh.* 21. Out of this Mountain of *Capernaum* ſpringeth a very noble Fountain, mentioned by *Joſephus*, 3 *de Bello* 18. as very apt to generate and breed up Fiſh. It falls into the River of *Dothaim*, and with it ſoon after entreth the Lake of *Tiberias*. This Mountain is placed nearer *Bethſaida* than *Capernaum*, though it has the Name from the latter, *viz. Capernaum*. The preſent Inhabitants are *Moors*, and exact Money from Pilgrims who come to ſee the Place. It is alſo Famous for the Calling of St. *Matthew*, who was a Publican here.

CAPES, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, comes from *Mont Atlas*, and diſcharges it ſelf in the *Mediterranean*, near the Town of *Capes*, where is a Gulph of the ſame Name. Its Water is brackiſh, and ſo hot when it is drawn up, that it is left to cool for an hour in the Air before it can be drank. *Marmol.*

CAPET, the Sirname of *Hugues*, Count of *Paris*, and Duke of *France*, Son of *Hugues the Great*. See *Hugues Capet*.

CAPETANS, or *Capetiens*, a Name given to the Kings of *France*, of the Third Race, which began in *Hugues Capet* in 987. *Lewis* XIV. is the Thirtieth King of this Family.

CAPETUS, Sixth King of the *Latins*, deſcended of *Æneas*, Reigned 26 years, from *A. M.* 3064. Others call him *Atys Ægyptus*, and *Capetus Sylvius*. It's ſaid he left *Capys Sylvius*, who Reigned 24 years; and that this was ſucceeded by another of the ſame Name, who Reigned but 13. *Titus Livius*.

CAPHAREUS, a famous Promontory in the Iſland of *Eubœa*, and is now called *Capo del Oro*, or, *Il Capo Ligera*, in the Eaſtern Point of the Iſle of *Negropont*. It is very dangerous for Ships, by reaſon of the great number of Rocks that lie before it. It is twenty miles from the Iſle of *Schizo*, twenty from *Cariſto*, and ſeventy from the Town of *Negropont*. Here *Nauplius*, King of *Eubœa*, revenged the Death of his Son *Palamedes*, who was killed by the Treachery of *Ulyſſes*; for as the *Grecians* were coming from the Siege of *Troy*, *Nauplius* got a Light made on the top of this Mountain, which occaſioned the loſs of many

many of their Ships upon the Rocks thereabouts. *Virgil. Priſcian.*

CAPI-AGA, or *Capou-Agaſſ*, Great Maſter of the Seraglio, the Chiefeſt in Credit and Dignity of all the White Eunuchs, is always about the Grand Signior's Perſon, where-ever he is: It's he introduces Ambaſſadors to his Audience; and all Buſineſs of Moment paſſes through his hands, before they come to the Prince's Knowledge: His Place makes him neceſſary to all others, and gets him a great many rich Preſents. None can either enter into, or come out of the Emperor's Apartment, without his Order; and when the Grand Viſier has a mind to ſpeak to him, it's this *Capi-Aga* that preſents him. He wears the Turban in the Seraglio, and goes always a Horſeback by the Priviledge of his Charge. He bears the Grand Signior company to the Sultaneſs's Apartments, but ſtays at the Door. His Table is furniſhed at the Grand Signior's Expences; and he has 10 Sultanins a day, which make 60 Livres, or 20 Crowns; and there have been ſome *Capi-Aga's* who have died worth 2000000, which returns all into the Grand Signior's Coffers. If the *Capi-Aga* quits his Place, and leaves the Seraglio, he cannot be a Baſſa. *Tavern.*

CAPILUPI, (*Lælio*) a famous Poet of *Mantua*, where he died in 1560. being ſixty two years old. He was ſo good at turning the Senſe of *Virgil's* Verſes, that he has quite effaced the Glory of *Auſonius*, *Proba Falconia*, and others, who have exerciſed themſelves upon the ſame Subject: For, beſides other things, he hath made two or three Cento's of that Poet's Verſes; upon the Origin of Friars; upon their Lives, Rules, and the Ceremonies of the Church; upon the Diſtemper of *Naples*, or *French* Diſeaſe, *&c.*

CAPILUPPI, (*Camillo*) an *Italian.* In the year 1572. he printed a Book at *Rome*, called, *The Stratagems*; in which he mentions at large the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*: There are very remarkable and ſingular things in this Book, concerning the Reaſons and Motives which carried the Court of *France* to this Act of Violence. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 22. & 53. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16.

CAPITANATA, a Province of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It's ſaid it derived its Name from a famous Captain, ſent thither by the Emperor *Baſileus*. To the Eaſt and North of it is the *Adriatick* Sea; to the Weſt the County of *Moliſſe*; and to the South the Land of *Barri*, the *Baſilicate*, and the farther Principality. The *Capitanata* is the *Apulia Daunia* of the Ancients. Its Towns are *Mont St. Angelo*, an Archbiſhop's See, united to that of *Manfredonia*, *Aſcoli*, *Lucera*, *Ardona*, *Boſvano*, *Arpi*, *Florenzuola*, *Troya*, *Siponte*, *&c.* Mount *Gargan*, famous for the pretended Apparition of St. *Michael*. This Province is very fertile, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Leand. Alberti Deſcript. Ital. Merula.*

CAPITANES, a Name that was given to the Governours of ſome Places of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, when the *Greek* Emperors held theſe Provinces under the Emperours of *Germany*; and it is for this reaſon, that a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* is called *Capitanata* to this very day. *Sigon.*

CAPITANIES, Little Governours in the Kingdom of *Braſil*, according to the Diviſion that the *Portugueſes*, who are Maſters of the Coaſt, made of it: There are Fourteen, the Captains whereof Command each in his own Territory.

CAPITO, an Hiſtorian of *Lycia*, lived in the end of the 4th Age. He writ 8 Books of *Iſaurium*; of his own Country, and of *Pamphylia*; and tranſlated the Abridgment of *Eutropius*; which ſhews that he lived after *Julian*, becauſe it was under his Reign that *Eutropius* compoſed his Abridgment. *Voſſius*

CAPITO, known under the Name of *Wolfangus Fabricius Capito*, a *German*, born in *Haguenaw* in *Alſace*, in 1478. He ſtudied at *Baſle*, and, to pleaſe his Father, became a Doctor of Phyſick; but having a greater Inclination for Divinity, he applied himſelf to that Study after his Father's Death, and took the Degrees of Doctor in that Faculty alſo. After this, he learned the Tongues, but particularly the *Hebrew*; and Cardinal *Albertus* of *Brandenburgh*, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, inviting him to live with him, he paſſed Doctor in the Canon Law. Being well vers'd in ſo many different Sciences, he made himſelf very great Friends. The Cardinal procured a Patent of Nobility for him and his Family; after which, *Capito* embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and withdrew to *Strasbourg*, then to *Baſle*, and thence to *Haguenaw*, and became intimate with *Bucer* and *Oecolampadius*, married the Widow of this laſt, and wrote his Life. After this Wife's Death, he married another called *Agnes*, a very Learned Woman; but he died ſome time after, in the year 1542. leaving ſeveral Books of his Works; as, *Inſtitutionum Hebraicarum*, *Lib.* 2. *Enarrationes in Habaccuc & Oſeam. Vita Joannis Oecolampadii*, *&c.*

CAPITOL, the Name of the Fortreſs of *Rome*, where there was a Temple built for *Jupiter*. *Tarquinius Priſcus* laid the firſt Foundation of it in the 139th year of *Rome*, and *Tarquin the Proud* finiſhed it in 221. It has the Name of *Capitol* from the Latin Word *Caput*, becauſe a Head was found in digging its Foundations, according to *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus*. It was burnt under the Reign of *Vitellius*, and rebuilt by *Veſpaſian*, at the time that the Temple of *Jeruſalem* was deſtroyed: But being conſumed again by a Fire from Heaven, under *Titus*, *Domitius* got it made up again with great Pomp, and ordained Plays, which were celebrated every 5 years, they reckoning their Time by theſe Plays of the Capitol, after the manner of the *Olympiads*. The Chriſtians have ſince that time built a Church in the place where it ſtood, called *Ara Cœli*. *Dion. Halicarn. Baron. Annal.*

CAPITOLINUS, a Name that was given to *Jupiter*, by reaſon of the Temple he had in the Capitol. This *Jupiter Capitolinus* is different from Thundering *Jupiter*, to whom *Auguſtus* Dedicated a Temple, in remembrance of his Delivery from a great Danger, when one Night on his March, in his Voyage of *Spain*, a Thunder-bolt fell upon his Litter, and killed him that guided it. *Sueton.*

CAPITOLINUS, (*Julius*) an Hiſtorian, who lived in the latter end of the 3d, and beginning of the 4th Age, under the Reign of the Emperor *Dioclefian*, to whom he Dedicated the Lives of *Verus* and *Antoninus Pius*, and Dedicated the Lives of *Claudius*, *Albinus*, *Macrinus*, and the two *Maximins* and three *Gordians*, to *Conſtantine*; wrote alſo the Lives of *Balbinus* and *Maximus*, but addreſſed them to none; with divers others that have periſhed through the Injury of the Times. *Voſſius.*

CAPITOULS, a Name which thoſe take at *Toulouſe*, who have care of the Buſineſs and Government of the Town. At *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Roüen*, *Orleans*, *Rheims*, *Troyes*, *Poictiers*, *Rochelle*, and in all the other Towns of *France*, between the *Garonne* and *Somme*, a River in *Picardy*, they are called Sheriffs; at *Bourdeaux* they are called Jurats; and in the other Towns of *Guienne*, *Languedoc*, *Dauphiné*, and *Provence*, they are called Conſuls, a Word taken from the *Romans*, but uſed by them in a different ſence. In ſome of the Great and Rich Towns of the Kingdom, the King makes them Gentlemen after the Performance of their Office. They have great Privileges; the Chiefeſt of them is called Provoſt of the Merchants in *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Roüen*, *&c.* and Mayors in other Towns, as at *Bourdeaux*, *Rochelle*, *&c.*

CAPITULAIRES, Ordinances of the Kings of *France*, wherein are many Articles or Heads which regard the Government of the Church, and were made by the Advice of an Aſſembly of Biſhops. The Original of this Word comes from *Capitula*, which were Articles that the Prelates made and publiſhed, to ſerve as Inſtructions to the Clergy of their Dioceſe; ſo that at laſt the Name of *Capitulaires*, or Ordinances, was given to all the Articles that concerned Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. Thoſe of *Charlemaigne* and *Lewis the Meek*, were collected into Four Books by the Abbot *Angeſiſus*. Thoſe of King *Lothaire*, *Charles* and *Lewis*, Sons of *Lewis the Meek*, were collected by *Bennet* the *Levite*, or *Deacon*, into Three Books, to which there has been ſince four or five Additions; and Father *Simon* has publiſhed, in our times, thoſe of *Charles the Bald* in particular. And Mr. *Baluze* has lately publiſhed a Treatiſe on this Subject, which is much perfecter than any we had before.

CAPITULATION *of the Empire*, is a ſort of Contract which the Emperor makes with the Electors, in the Name of all the Princes and States of the Empire, before he is declared Emperor, and which he ratifies before he is raiſed to that Sovereign Dignity. The uſe of theſe Capitulations was introduced ſince *Charles* V.'s time; for before, the Ordinary Conſtitutions of the Empire ſerved in ſome meaſure inſtead of theſe Capitulations; but the vaſt Dominions which that Monarch poſſeſſed beſides the Empire, giving the Electors reaſon to fear that he ſhould at ſome time or other encroach upon their Privileges, they thought fit to propoſe ſome Conditions to him; which he ſubmitted to: And this has been obſerved at the Election of all the other Emperors ſince his time; which is a kind of Reſtraint upon their Authority, hinders their Government from being altogether Monarchical, and renders it a Mixture of Monarchy and Ariſtocracy. When the Emperour is choſen, the Electors lead him to the Church, and place him upon the Great Altar, where the Archbiſhop of *Mayence* gives him the Capitulation to Sign, with a Promiſe to confirm, immediately after his Coronation, all the Liberties and Privileges which the Electors, and other Princes of the States and Empire, enjoy before. This Promiſe he executes preſently after, and diſpatches his Letters Patents, Signed and Sealed with the Great Seal, to each Elector, and other Parties concerned. By the Capitulation of *Leopold*, choſen in 1658. this Emperor obliged himſelf to obſerve and maintain the *Golden Bull*; The Agreement made at *Augſburg* in 1555. The Treaties of *Munſter* and *Oſnabruck* in 1648. and ſeveral other Articles, which make in all

47, and run chiefly upon Changing nothing in Matters of Religion; and to hinder him from Abolishing any Laws; Declaring of War; Imposing Taxes or Contributions; Making of Peace or Alliances, or Building any Fortress, or doing any other thing that relates to the General Good of the Empire, without the Consent of the States of the Empire, and the Advice of the Electors and other Princes of it. Hitherto these Articles or Capitulations were presented to the Emperor by the Electors only, without the Concurrence of the other States, who have complained from time to time against such Proceedings: And in the time of the *Westphalian* Treaty, it was proposed to deliberate, in the following Diet, upon a Way of making a perpetual Capitulation; but it had no effect. Some *German* Authors own, That this Capitulation limits the Emperor's Power; but maintain, That it does not weaken his Sovereignty: Tho' the most part maintain, That he is not Absolute, because he receives the Empire under Conditions, which set Bounds to an Absolute Authority. *Severinus de Monsambanos*'s Present State of the Empire.

CAPIVACCIO, *(Jerom)* of *Padua*, one of the chiefest Physicians of the 16th Age: He was a good Linguist, able Scholar, and prime Philosopher. He died in his own Country in 1589. It's said, That an Astrologer foretelling him that he should die if he undertook any Journey in his old Age, he laughed at the Prophecy; but at his return from visiting the Duke of *Mantua*, who was ill, he fell into a violent Fever, whereof he died in few days. He composed some Books; as, *Medicina Practica, Lib. 7. De Methodo Anatomica. De Differentiis Doctrinarum, &c. Vander Linden, &c.*

CAPO, or *Cabo d'Istria, Justinopolis, Ægida, & Caput Istriæ*, a Town of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Aquileia*: It's the Capital of the Province of *Istria*, situated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, between *Trieste* and *Parenzo*. It's thought the Emperour *Justin* rebuilt it, and that from thence it was called *Justinopolis*.

CAPORALE, *(Cæsar)* an *Italian* Poet of *Perouse*, who lived in the Sixteenth Age: He composed a Poem of the Court; and described a Courtesan's Life so well, that all People took delight in reading it. He had naturally a great Fancy, and much Vivacity; was also Merry, and so great a Master of Words, that he delivered his pleasant Thoughts with such Grace, that all People were taken with them, and esteemed his Poems mightily. He composed another of *Mæcenas*'s Life, which he divided into ten Parts; but not living to compleat this Work, his Son published it after his Death, which happened in 1601.

CAPOU-AGASI, the Master of the *Turkish Port*, who Commands all the other Officers belonging to the same.

CAPOUTAN-BACHA, the Name of the *Turkish* Admiral, or Bascha of the Sea.

CAPPADOCIA, a great Country in *Asia Minor*, which had the Title of a Kingdom. It's divided now into 4 Chief Provinces; as, *Genech, Suas, Anatolia*, and *Amasia*. It has *Armenia Minor* to the East, *Cilicia* to the South, *Pamphylia* and *Galatia* to the West, and *Pontus* to the North. Its most considerable Towns were, *Comana, Sebasta, Neocæsarea, Trebizonde, Cæsarea, Amasia, Strabo*'s Country, *&c.* but now the face of Affairs is changed under the Tyranny of the *Turks*. *Ariarates* was one of the ancient Kings of *Cappadocia*: *Pharnaces* Ruled before him, and had several Successors that were Friends to the *Romans*. *Ariobarzanes*, driven out by *Mithridates*, was re-established by *Pompey*, about the 690th of *Rome*. And after this Prince and his Brother *Ariarathe*'s Death, *Archelaus* obtained the Crown by *Anthony*'s Favour, and matched his Daughter *Glaphyra* to *Alexander*, Son to *Herod the Great*. This Kingdom held about four hundred and seventy six years, and afterwards the *Romans* reduced it into a Province, and Governed it by Proconsuls. *Isaac Comnenus*, who fled from *Constantinople* when it was taken by the *French* in 1204 established an Empire in it called *Trebisonde*, because of the Capital of that Name, which lasted until *David*, Sirnamed *Cale-Johannes*, or *Fair John*'s time, who was taken by *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, in 1461. and led Prisoner into *Greece*, where he and his Children were put to death a little after. This Province in *Asia* is bounded to the East by *Armenia* the Greater; to the North by the *Euxine* Sea; to the West by *Galatia*; and to the South by *Cilicia*, separated from it by *Mount Taurus*, as *Armenia* is by the *Euphrates*. The *Turks* now call this Province *Tocat*, from the principal City. The *Hebrew* Writers called it *Caphtor*, or *Caphtorum, Gen.* 10 *verf.* 14. It was peopled at first by a Son of *Misraim*; the Son of *Chus* and the *Philistins* of *Canaan* were a Colony of this People. In after-times they were called *Leucosyri, i. e.* white *Syrians* and were Governed by a Race of Kings descended of *Ariobarzanes* King of *Persia*; the first of which was *Mithridates*, one of the Competitors for *Persia*, after the death of *Cambyses*. One of his Successors of the same Name was conquered by *Sylla, Lucullus*, and *Pompey the Great*. It had Kings till *Nero*'s time, and then was made a *Roman* Province.

CAPPEL, a Family. *Denys Cappel*, buried at *Paris* in 1472. in St. *Innocent*'s Church-yard, left *Gervase Cappel*, who had a Son called *James Cappel*, that was a Councellor and the King's Advocate in 1536. His Sons were *James, William*, Lord of *Preigny*, Physician and Curate of *Planoy*; *Lewis*, Minister and Professor at *Sedan* and *Leiden*; *Ange*, one of the *French* King's Secretaries; and several Daughters. *James* was Councellor of *Rennes* in *Britany*; but was obliged to quit his Office because he was a Protestant, and withdraw himself to a place which belonged to him in *Brie*, whence he went in 1585. to *Sedan*, where he died the year after. The Abridgment of his Life is writ in his Son's Preface to his Commentaries upon the Old Testament, Printed at *Amsterdam* in 1689. He had many Children, especially the two following, who continued to render the Name of *Cappel* famous.

CAPPEL, *(James)* Lord of *Tilloy*, and Professor of Divinity at *Sedan*, Son to *James Cappel*, Councellor of the Parliament of *Rennes*, was born in 1568. and studied Divinity at *Sedan*, where he was received to be Minister. He began to exercise his Ministry in the Land of *Tilloy*, but was called to *Sedan* by the Duke of *Bouillon* in 1599. and died in 1624. He has writ several Treatises of Divinity, some critical Observations upon the Holy Scriptures, with Controversies and Historical Books, some whereof are Printed, and the rest are in the hands of *James Cappel*, his Nephew, who is now in *England*. His Notes upon the Old Testament were Printed at *Amsterdam* in 1689. which have at the Head of them the Abridgment of his Life, and the Index of all his Works.

CAPPEL, *(Lewis)* born in 1585. was a Minister and Professor of Hebrew at *Saumur*: He has published many Works, in which he shewed a depth of Judgment and Skill in all that belonged to the Criticks of the Holy Scripture. He is also Author of that excellent Treatise, Entituled, *Arcanum punctationis revelatum*; which was Printed in *Holland* by *Tho. Erpenius*, because *Cappel* could get no body in *France* nor *Geneva* to approve it: On the contrary, those of his own Country opposed its Publication, imagining the Reformed Religion would be prejudiced by it. This Book proves the Modernness of the Hebrew Points to a Demonstration. This Learned Man has also composed a Work, Entituled, *Critica Sacra*, Printed at *Paris* in 1650. This made more noise than the other, and got him the Ill-will of his own Party, as if he had made it his only Business to maintain the Opinion of the *Roman* Church against the Authority of Scripture, and to undermine the Hebrew Text. They opposed the Printing of this Book at *Geneva, Sedan*, and *Leiden*, for 10 whole years; but at last Father *Petau* a Jesuit, Father *Morin* of the Oratory, Father *Mersenne* a Minim, got leave of the King of *France* to have it Printed at *Paris*. This appeared strange to the Court of *Rome*, which was ready to condemn it; because it was a thing unheard of, That a Protestant's Book, treating of Divinity, should be Printed with the King's Leave at *Paris*. But it was *Cappel*'s Son, a *Roman* Catholick, who oversaw the Impression; for the Father did not appear in it at all. Father *Simon* quotes a Letter, that Father *Morin* writ to Cardinal *Francis Barberin*, upon this Subject; wherein he intimates, That they would do *Cappel* a Kindness in condemning his Book, because it had got him the Hatred of all his own Party; but that at the same time it would be prejudicial to the *Roman* Catholick Cause, to which those Criticks were serviceable. This Letter was Printed in *England*, and added to a Collection of Letters, Entituled, *Bibliotheca Orientalis*; wherein also is the Cardinal's Answer to Father *Morin*. This Work has nothing else in the six Books it consists of, but some Readings, and a Catalogue of the Faults that have slipp'd into the Copies of the Bible, tho' the Fault of the Copyists; and these he accompanies with his Critick Reflections. This Critick was censured by several Protestants; but *Grotius*, with some others of the greatest Sufficiency, were satisfied with it, as appears by *Grotius*'s Letter to him: *Contentus esto magnis, potius quam multis Laudatoribus.* He has also writ some Apologies to defend his Book: But that which deserves most to be considered, is his Apologetical Letter, addressed to Archbishop *Usher* against *Betius*, who accused him of having combined with Father *Morinus* to destroy all the Originals of the Bible. He shews to the contrary, That in his Criticks he was much against the Opinion of Father *Morin*; but that Father being concerned in the Publishing his Book, with his Son *John Cappel*, had suppressed that which made against himself; which is all Printed with this Apologetical Letter, and may be seen at large in the 19th and following Pages. *Cappel* also published several other Works, which are very considerable. *Walton* has Reprinted this Author's Sacred Chronology, that was Printed at *Paris* in 1655. in the *Prolegomena*, which are at the beginning of the *English Polyglot*, as also his Description of the Temple of *Solomon*. The

Theological Commentaries and Criticks upon the Old Teſtament, with his *Arcanum*, in Folio, were Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689. He died at *Saumur* in 1658. having made the Abridgment of his Life in his Work *De Gente Cappellorum*.

CAPRAIA, a little Iſland between *Corſica* and *Italy*, in the Sea of *Genoua*. It was formerly inhabited by Monks; but is now ſubject to the *Genoueſes*, who have a Garriſon in it. The Ancients called it *Ægitlon*, or *Ægilium*, *Capraria*, and *Capraſia*.

CAPRAROLA, a famous Palace of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, and built in the Sixteenth Century by Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*. It's in St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, in the County of *Ronciglioni* near *Viterbo*, and about 25 miles from *Rome*. *Caprarola* is the Work of the famous Architect *Vignole*, and is eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent Palaces of *Italy* for its Structure. It's over-againſt a Mountain, built in a Pentagone, with 5 Fronts, all equal and high, with a round Court in the middle, as are alſo the Corridors and Galleries that environ it; yet the Halls are ſquare and proportionable. The chiefeſt was painted by *Peter Orbiſta*, who was in great Reputation under *Paul* III. There is one of the Chambers, where 4, each in a corner, with their Ears turned to the Wall, may hear one another, though they ſpeak but very low, and thoſe that are in the middle do not hear a word. There is another, where if one ſtamps with the Foot in the middle of the Chamber, they that ſtand abroad think it a Piſtol-ſhot. And all the other Apartments have each their particular Beauty: And the Gardens and Fountains are proportionably Magnificent.

CAPREE, or the Iſle of *Capri*, *Capræa*, and *Capreæ*, an Iſland of the *Tyrrhen* or *Tuſcan* Sea, over-againſt *Puzzoli*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, on which it depends. This is the Iſland whither *Tiberius* withdrew to commit his Crimes, which were not kept ſo private, but *Suetonius* knew them, and tranſmitted them to Poſterity, to raiſe an Averſion againſt him, who committed them without Shame. It's about 8 miles from the Cape of *Campanella*, and is about 12 in compaſs. The chief Town of it is called by the ſame Name, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*; the Biſhop's beſt Revenue comes from Quails, which twice in the year reſort to this Iſland, and whence ſome have call'd him Biſhop of *Quails*.

CAPREOLUS, a Native of *Breſcia* in *Italy*, an excellent Lawyer and Hiſtorian, was in great Eſteem in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age. He compoſed ſeveral Works which gain'd him great Reputation, as the Hiſtory of *Breſha* in Fourteen Books, whereof Twelve were Printed; *Defenſio Statuti Brixienſium. De Ambitione & ſumptibus funerum minuendis. Dialogus de confirmatione Fidei Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

CAPREOLUS Biſhop of *Carthage*, ſent the Deacon *Beſula* to aſſiſt in the Council of *Epheſus* in 431. the miſerable Condition that the *Vandal* War brought the Churches of *Africa* into, hindering the Prelates themſelves from being there in Perſon. He writ a Letter of Excuſe, which is to be ſeen amongſt the Acts of the Council of *Epheſus*, and ſomething of Incarnation, quoted by Cardinal *Baronius*.

CAPREOLUS, (*John*) a Dominican living in the Fifteenth Century. He wrote Four Books of Commentaries upon the Maſter of the Sentences, and was a great Champion for *Thomas Aquinas*. *Bellarmin. Trithem.*

CAPRICORN, one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, conſiſting of 28 Stars, which are ſaid to repreſent the Figure of a Goat. The Sun enters this Sign in the Month of *December*, and then makes the Winter Solſtice, when the Sun begins to return to the *Æquator*. Poets ſay, that it's *Amalthea*'s Goat, which had nouriſhed *Jupiter* with its Milk, and that this God, to recompence this good Office, has made it a Conſtellation. Others feign'd that the God *Pan*, fearing the Giant *Typho*, diſguis'd himſelf into a Goat that had a Fiſhes Tail, and that he was afterwards taken up into the Skies by *Jupiter*'s Order, who much admir'd this Cunning. *Auguſtus Cæſar* was born under this Sign, and therefore had ſome Gold and Copper Pieces coin'd that bore its Figure. *Pliny* ſays, that thoſe that lived towards the South of *Attica*, had a Day which they called *Caprificial*, and dedicated it to *Vulcan*, on which they began to gather their Honey.

CAPROTINA, is the Name that the ancient *Romans* gave *Juno*, and to the *Nones* of *July*, upon which they celebrated a Solemn Feaſt, whereof the Original is as follows. After the *Gauls* had left *Rome*, the neighbouring People, who knew that the Forces of the Republick were drained, found the Occaſion favourable to make themſelves Maſters thereof, and gave the Command of their Troops to *Lucius*, Dictator of the *Fidenates*, who ſent a Herald to the Senate, to declare, that he was willing to preſerve the Remains of *Rome*, ſo that the *Romans* did but ſend them their Wives and Daughters. The Senators ſeeing themſelves at Rome at hand, and not knowing what to reſolve upon, a Slave, call'd *Philotis*, aſſembled all the other Women Slaves, and dreſſing themſelves in their Miſtreſſes and Daughters Dreſſes, they went directly, in this cheating Garb, into the Enemies Camp, where they were no ſooner come, but the General diſtributed them amongſt the Officers and Soldiers, whom the cunning Females invited to Drink and make Merry with them, under pretence, that on that Day they celebrated a Solemn Feaſt; and when they found that they had drank hard, and began to droop, they made a Sign from the top of a wild Fig-tree, to which the *Romans* ran and put all to the Sword. The Senate, to recompence this good Office, gave theſe generous Slaves their Liberty, and aſſigned each of them a Portion out of the Publick Revenues. The *Romans* call'd this day of their Deliverance *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, and eſtabliſhed an Annual Feaſt to *Juno Caprotina*, called ſo from *Caprificus*, which ſignifies a wild Fig-tree. *Plutarch.*

CAPSA, a Town in the innermoſt *Libya*, in the middle of her vaſt Deſarts, which environ it on all ſides, and thence it has its Name, according to the Learned *Bochart*. *Caphas* in *Hebrew*, whence he takes *Capſa*, ſignifying to preſs, incloſe, and lock in. *Florus* and *Saluſt* ſpeaking of the Inhabitants of *Capſa*, ſay, they are in the midſt of their Sands and Serpents, which defend them better from thoſe that would attack them, than their Armies and Ramparts would.

CAPUA, a Town of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It's built upon the *Vulturnus*, two Miles from the Ruines of the ancient *Capua*, which was compared to *Rome* and *Carthage*, and deſerved to be called the Town of Pleaſures. Some attribute its Foundation to the *Oſcians*, and others to the *Trojan Capys*. In 330 of *Rome*, the *Samnites* made themſelves Maſters of it in the Night, it being then a Colony of *Tuſcans*, and Maſſacred all the Inhabitants. *Hannibal*, after the Battel of *Cannæ*, which was fought in the 538th of *Rome*, wintered his Army in this Town, which weakned and made his Soldiers ſo Lazy, that they could never after make Head againſt the *Romans*, who re-took *Capua* in 543. and it being debated whether it ſhould be demoliſhed or no, it was carried in the Negative, becauſe it did the Commonwealth that conſiderable Service in ſoftning the Courage of the *Carthaginians* by its Pleaſures, and it became a Colony afterwards; it was deſtroyed by *Genſericus* King of the *Vandals*, but re-built in the Sixth Age by *Narſes*, General to the Emperor *Juſtinian*. The *Lombards* ruined it a ſecond time, and its thought they laid the Foundation of *New Capua* upon the *Vulturnus*. Pope *John* IV. erected it into an Archbiſhoprick in 968. *Capua* is now very different from what it was formerly, and decreaſes daily, ſo that there is nothing but its Name which renders it conſiderable. It's defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and ſome other Fortifications. Pope *Sericius* aſſembled a Council at *Capua* in 389. to put an end to the Diviſions of the Church of *Antioch*, which had alſo created ſome Trouble in the Weſtern and Eaſtern Churches. St. *Ambroſe* preſided in it, and it was ordained that *Ameius* of *Theſſalonica* ſhould examine the Buſineſs of *Bonoſius* Biſhop of *Macedonia*, who taught ſome Errors. The Second was held in 1087. for the Election of *Victor* III. who, after a great deal of Oppoſition, was at laſt led to *Rome*, where he was Crowned. Pope *Gelaſius* II. held another in 1118. where the Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated, with *Maurice Burdin*, who was Anti-pope in Pope *Gregory* the Eighth's time, and there were others of leſſer Note.

CAPUCHIATI, one of the Names given to the *Wicklewites* in *England*.

CAPUCINS, a ſort of *Franciſcan* Fryars; called *Capucins* from their great *Capuchon*, which is an odd kind of Cap or Hood ſow'd to their Habit, and hangs generally down their Back. It's ſaid that the firſt Convent of this Order was built at *Camerino* by the Dutcheſs *Catharine Cibo*. In *Charles* the Ninth's Reign, theſe Fryars were received in *France*, and had firſt of all a Convent built them at *Meudon* by the Cardinal of *Lorrain*. *Henry* III. built them another in the *Fauxbourg* of St. *Honore*. They have Nine Provinces in this Kingdom, or Ten, counting that of *Lorrain*, and a great number of Monaſteries. *Gratian. Spondan.*

CAP-VERDE, a famous Promontory of *Nigritia*, in the Weſt of *Africa*, South of the Mouth of the River *Senega*. This Coaſt is frequented by the *Europeans*. The Iſlands of *Cape-Verde* were diſcovered in 1440. They are in Number Nine, the greateſt, St. *Jago*, is 70 Miles long. The *Portugueſe* have built a Town upon it, by a pleaſant River, which contains 500 Families. The Iſlands of *Cape-verd* are in number Ten, St. *Antonio*, St. *Vincent*, St. *Lucia*, St. *Nicholas*, *de Sal*, St. *Jago*, *de Fuego*, *de Brava*, *de Maye*, and *de Bona Viſta*. This laſt is the neareſt to the *Cape*, and in the Sea Chart of *Anth. Jacob* is placed 100 Leagues from it to the North Weſt, whereas in Maps they are all placed to the South Weſt of the Cape, *Bona Viſta* is placed by him in 15. 50. The Air of theſe Iſlands is unwholſom, ſo that the Inhabitants are very ſubject to Fevers, Aches and Fluxes. Their Rains are in *June*. The Inhabitants are *Portugueſe*, *Mulattoes*,

Mulattoes, and *Negroes*; at St. *Jago* there is a Bishop to take care of these Islands. They were discovered in 1440 by *Antonio de Noli*, a *Genouese*. *Del Fuogo* was taken by Sir *Ancho. Shirly*, in 1596. These are supposed to be the *Gorgades* of the Ancients. *Herbert* our Countryman saith, they were found in 1495. *P.* 6. so supposeth they were the *Hesperides* of the Ancients.

CAP-VERDE; This Cape is called by *Ptolemy Arsinarium*, and is one of the most famous Head Lands in *Africa*. It is embraced by the Branches of the *Niger*; the South Branch is called *Gambræ Gambea*, and the North Branch *Senega*, *Sanega*, *Pory*, Pag. 43. Just upon this Cape is a Knot of Seven small Islands, utterly destitute of Inhabitants, and called the *Barbacene*; for the greater Islands, see the Islands of *Cape-Verde*. This Cape was first discovered by *Alovis de Gadamosta*, a *Venetian*, for the *Portuguese*, in 1455. *Lat.* 14. 43. *Hackl.*

CAPYS, Sirnamed *Sylvius*, Seventh King of the *Latins*, and of the Family of *Æneas*, succeeded *Capetus*, *Anno Mundi* 3090. and Reigned 28 years; others say but 24. Some Authors think that this *Capys* caused the Town of *Capua* to be built. *Suetonius* says, that there were Brass Plates found in *Capys*'s Tomb the same year that *Julius Cæsar* was kill'd, with Inscriptions in *Greek*, that when *Capys*'s Bones came to be discovered, one of *Julius*'s Descendants should be killed by his own Party. *Dion. Halicarn.*

CAR, Son of *Phoroneus*, King of *Argos*, Reigned at *Megara*; he called this Town and Province *Caria*, from his own Name, built a Temple for the Goddess *Ceres*, and is said to be the first that found the Art of Divination, by the Flight and Singing of Birds. *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 1.

CARA *Mustapha*, the Grand Visier. The Prime Visier *Coprogli*, or *Cuperly*, his Uncle, got him brought up among the *Itchoglans*, or young Men of the *Seraglio*; his good Qualities gain'd him the Love of the Eunuchs, and in less than Ten years, he was made one of the Officers of the Treasury. The Sultaness-Mother *Valida* having gone thither one day with her Son *Mahomet* the Fourth, was much taken with *Mustapha*'s Air and good Mien, and made him a Present of a very fine Emerald, which the Sultan had given her. It's said she had him very often afterwards into her Chamber, to satisfie her great Passion for him, and took care to help him to the greatest Imployments in the Empire, and at last to be Grand Visier. She first got him made Master of the Horse to the Grand Signior. Some time after he killed *Assan* Bascha, who had revolted in *Asia*, which procured him the entire Esteem of his Prince, who recompensed him with the Place of *Bascha Capoutan*, or Admiral at Sea. He was afterwards *Kaimacan*, which is the Second Dignity in the Empire, and was at last made Grand Visier, and had the Grand Signior's Daughter in Marriage. He had been happier in his Ministry, if he had concerned himself less with the Intreagues of the *Seraglio*. The Princess *Basch-Lari*, Widow of the Unfortunate *Assan*, and Sister to the Emperor *Mahomet*, was innocently the Cause of his Fall. For he became so desperately in Love with her, that he would have undertaken any thing to enjoy this Princess; but to no purpose, for the Sultan *Valida* being irritated at his Disdain, whom she her self had raised, made all his Designs miscarry; and he, to be revenged of her, got her deprived of the Part she had in the Government of the Empire. This was enough to raise the Empresses Indignation, and make her study by all means to ruine him. She represented to the Grand Signior the many Complaints which the great Men of the Port made against his Tyranny, blam'd his ill Conduct in the War of *Hungary*, accused him of Cowardice for shamefully raising the Siege of *Vienna*, after he had lost the best Troops of the *Ottoman* Empire; and at last made use of the loss of *Gran*, to animate the *Janisaries* to a Rebellion, thereby to oblige the Grand Signior to sacrifice that insolent Minister to their publick Hatred. *Mahomet*, in the beginning, had some difficulty to consent to this, because he loved the Visier very well; but seeing himself forced to it, after he had got him Condemned by the *Mufti*, or Head of Religion, he sent a Warrant for his Execution by Two Aga's of the *Janisaries*, who strangled him at *Belgrade* the 25th of *December* 1683. His Head was brought to *Constantinople*, where it was a pleasant Sight to the People. None wept for his Death but the Princess *Basch-Lari*; who got his Head secretly taken away, not being able to suffer that the Head of one should be exposed as a publick Spectacle, whom she had honoured with her Esteem. *History of his Life.*

CARACALLA (*Marcus Aurelius Anthoninus Bassianus*) Emperor, succeeded his Father *Severus* in *February* 211. He was Born at *Lyons* in the Palace of *Antiquaile*, when his Father governed this Province; and he was proclaimed Emperor near *Vim*, now the Marquisate of *Neufville*. At his return to *Rome*, he got the Physicians put to Death, because they had not dispatched his Father as he would have had them. He killed his Brother *Geta* in his Mother's Arms, put the great Lawyer *Papinianus* to Death, because he would neither excuse nor defend his Parricide, and all his Father's and Brother's Servants; so that the Historians of that Time, number 20000 that were Massacred by his Order. He also had the Impudence to Marry *Julia* his Father's Widow. Then going to the East, he filled the Town of *Alexandria* with the Blood of the Inhabitants, and consulted none but Magicians and Astrologers, and yet he boasted of imitating *Alexander the Great*. So many Cruelties hastned his Death; some Officers conspired against him, and as he went from *Edessa* to *Garra* of *Mesopotamia*, one of his Captains, called *Martian*, killed him by *Macrinus*'s Order, who succeeded him. The Captain took his time to do this as *Caracalla* quitted his Horse to ease Nature, having for that end withdrawn himself from his Guards. Which was a just Punishment for his Crimes; for he was become the Object of the Hatred of the Empire, and all neighbouring Princes, being neither Humane to his Subjects, nor Honest to his Allies. *Abagarus*, King of *Edessa*, came to see him as an Ally, but he seiz'd him, and made himself Master of his Country. He did the like to the King of *Armenia*, and to his Children, and to *Artabanus*, King of the *Parthians*; all which he Treated the same way, after he had scandalously deceiv'd them, with a great deal of Dissimulation and Foul Play. His Anger against those of *Alexandria* proceeded from a Report that those People spoke ill of him. *Caracalla* Reigned six years, two months, and six days; from the 2d of *February* 211. to the 8th of *April* 217. He was Twenty nine years old; or according to *Spartan* Forty three. He had the Name of *Caracalla* given him, because of a certain Garment which he brought from *Gaul*, and would have the People to wear it. He also assumed the Name of *Germanicus*, after he had subdued some People of *Germany* which had revolted, he would have *Parthicus* and *Arabicus* joined to his Title, which made *Helvius Pertinax*, Son to the Emperor of that Name, say, That they should also add *Geticus*, because he killed his Brother *Geta*, and that the *Goths* are call'd *Getæ*. *Spartian. Herodian. Dion. Cassius.*

CARACCIO, one of the most Noble Families of *Naples*, which has produced Great Men.

CARACCIOLI, (*Charles Andrew*) Marquis of *Torrecusi*, Duke of St. *George*, &c. was of the Family of that Name at *Naples*, where he was born in 1583. He was hardly out of his Childhood when he bore Arms in *Africa*, and begun a Calling which gained him much Reputation afterwards. At his return he commanded a part of the Infantry in the Fleet that was sent to *Brasil*, and so advanced himself by little and little in the Army. He bore the Cardinal Infant Company into the *Low-Countreys*, and was at the Battel of *Norlinguen* in 1634. After this he was Master of the Artillery in *Alsace*, and in 1635 he put Succours into *Valence* in *Lombardy*, then besieged by the Mareschal *de Crequy*, jointly with the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Parma*. This Succour saved the Place. *Caraccioli* came next into the *Franche County*, whence he went to *Navarre*, and thence to *Biscaye*, where he rescued *Fontarabia* in 1638. and re-took *Salses* the next year. In 1641. he lost his Son at the Siege of *Barcelona*, and the King of *Spain* writ him a Letter with his own Hand to comfort him, and afterwards gave him the Command of his Armies in *Rousillon*, *Catalonia*, *Portugal*, and in the Kingdom of *Naples*. But he withdrew himself from these Publick Affairs, and lived at Home at his Ease and Pleasure; until he was forced to take the Field again, to go to the Relief of *Orbitello*, which was besieged by the *French*. He compassed it happily, put Succours into the Place, and raised the Siege in *July*; and returning thence in the great Heat into *Italy*, he was taken with a violent Fever, whereof he died the 5th of *August* 1646. He was a very honest Man, a good Captain, free-hearted, and worthy of the Reputation which he had acquired. *Galeazzo Gualdo. Priorato Scena de gli Huom. Illust.*

CARACCIOLI, (*John*) Prince of *Melphi*, Duke of *Venousa*, *Ascoli*, and *Soria*, great Seneschal of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Marshal of *France*: He was born at *Naples*, Son to *John Caraccioli* Prince of *Melphi*. He adhered to *France* under the Reign of *Charles* the Eighth, and continued under *Lewis* the Twelfth, and was at the famous Battel of *Ravenna* in 1512. But afterwards the Revolution of *Naples* made him take new Measures, and declare for the Emperor *Charles* V. The Sieur *Lautrec*, who commanded the Armies of *France*, took him and all his Family Prisoners at *Melphi* in 1528. and in this Condition, seeing himself abandoned by the Emperor *Charles* V. who refused to help him with what he wanted for his Ransom, he submitted himself to the Generosity of *Francis* I. who being the civilest and most obliging Monarch in the World, gave him his Liberty, and made him Knight of his Order, and some time afterwards chose him to be Lieutenant General of his Armies; and in consideration of the good Service he did him, and of the Loss of his Lands in *Italy*, he gave him some in *France*, as *Romorentin*, *Nogent*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, &c. *John Caraccioli* did very good Service against the Emperor in *Provence* in 1536 and the year after was at the taking of the Castle of *Hyssin*, and continued afterwards to make him-

himſelf admired for his Bravery and Fidelity. The Enemy endeavoured to corrupt him; but it was to no purpoſe. In 1543. he relieved *Luxembourg* and *Landreci*. In 1544. the King gave him the Mareſchal's Battoon at *Fontainbleau*; and in 1545. named him to be his Lieutenant General in *Piedmont*, where he continued until 1550. Count *Charles* of *Coſſe*, Duke of *Briſſac*, being on his Journey to *Piedmont*, *John Carraccioli*, Prince of *Melphi*, ſays *Thuanus*, reſolving then to return into *France*, after he had governed that Province with a great deal of Glory, and had re-eſtabliſhed Military Diſcipline, repreſſed the Soldiers Inſolency, who committed a great deal of Diſorder in all Places, dy'd at *Suſa* in 1550. aged 70.

CARACCIOLI, (*Galeazzo*) Marqueſs of *Vic*, eſteemed at *Charles* the Fifth's Court, who made his Father a Marqueſs. He was Gentleman to *Philip* the Second's Son, but converſing with ſome Proteſtants in *Germany* and *Italy*, he learned their Religion, and went to *Geneva* in 1550 to make Profeſſion of what he believed. His Wife would not come after him, wherefore he had leave given him at *Geneva* to take another. His Life is publiſhed in *Italian*, *French* and *Engliſh*. See *Galeacius*.

CARACCIOLI, (*John Anthony*) he was Son of *John*, the Prince of *Melphi* abovementioned. He had a great deal of Elocution, underſtood the Tongues, and did not want other Learning. Theſe Qualities made him no leſs eſteemed than his Birth. He was intended for the Church, and preached with great Applauſe, and frequented none but Learned Men. In conſideration of his Father's Merit, he was made Abbot of St. *Victor*, and it was at this time that he compoſed a Work, Intituled, *The Looking-Glaſs of true Religion*. Afterwards, *Lewis*, Cardinal of *Lorrain*, reſigned him the Biſhoprick of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, and he was conſecrated the 15th of *November* 1551. This Prelate always had a ſecret Inclination for the Proteſtant Religion, and in 1561. after the Conference at *Poiſſy*, not only declared himſelf the Protector thereof, but after being choſen by the People, preached its Doctrine publickly; whereupon he was bereft of his Dignity, and withdrew to *Chateau Neuf* upon the *Loire*, which was part of the Land that *Francis* I. gave to his Father, and there he died in 1569. *Thuanus*.

CARACCIOLI, (*Cæſar Eugenius*) liv'd in the Seventeenth Century, and publiſh'd a Book call'd, *Napoli Sacra*. *Antonius Caraccioli* Printed a Treatiſe, *De Sacris Eccleſiæ Monumentis* in 1645. And *Metello Caraccioli*, a Jeſuit, wrote Three Volumes of Commentaries upon *Iſaiah*, with ſome other Pieces. *Sanſovin Famil. Ital. Alegamb. Hiſt. Script. S. J.*

CARACHE, or *Caracci*, (*Ludovico*) Uncle to *Hannibal* and *Auguſtin* of that Name hereafter mention'd, Studied at *Parma* after *Coreggio*, and excell'd in Deſign and Colouring, with ſuch a Grace, and ſo much Candour, that *Guido* the Scholar of *Hannibal*, did afterwards imitate him with great ſucceſs. There are ſome of his Pictures to be ſeen, which are very beautiful, and well underſtood. He made his ordinary Reſidence at *Bononia*, and it was he who put the Pencil into the Hands of *Hannibal* his Nephew. *Freſnoy's Art of Painting*.

CARACHE, (*Hannibal*) in a little time excell'd his Maſter in all Arts of Painting. He imitated *Coreggio*, *Titian*, and *Raphael*, in their different Manners as he pleas'd, excepting only, that you ſee not in his Pictures the Nobleneſs, the Graces and the Charms of *Raphael*; and that his Out-lines are neither ſo pure nor ſo elegant as his; in all other Things he's wonderfully accompliſh'd, and of an Univerſal Genius. *Freſnoy, Art. P.*

CARACHE, (*Auguſtino*) Brother to *Hannibal*, was alſo a very good Painter, and an admirable Graver. He had a Natural Son, call'd *Antonio*, who dyed at the Age of 35 years, and who, according to the general Opinion, would have ſurpaſs'd his Uncle *Hannibal*, for by what he left behind him, it appears that he was of a lofty Genius. *Freſnoy, Ibid.*

CARACTACUS, a *Britiſh* King, who Reigned jointly with *Tododuunnus* his Brother. He proved to be one of the braveſt Kings of *Britain*, who held out Seven years, or, as *Tacitus* ſays, Nine, againſt the *Roman* Forces in this Iſland, with great Courage and Prudence. The Seat of his War was among the *Ordovices*, on the Weſt Borders of *Shropſhire*, where the Odds were all on his Side, and the Difficulties on the *Roman*. All the Avenues, and the very Hills themſelves, he fortified with Heaps of Stones, and ſtrong Guards of Men; and to come at him, a River muſt be waded, the Paſſage whereof was unſafe. *Oſtorius*, with the *Roman* Forces, being come up to him, he went up and down animating his Officers and Soldiers, telling them, That this was the Day, and this the Field where they muſt venture their Lives to defend their Liberty. He put them in mind of his glorious Anceſtors, whoſe Valor had hitherto preſerved them from Bondage, their Wives and Children from Reproach, *Oſtorius* the *Roman* General, by this time took all the Precautions poſſible, ordered his Army to paſs over the River, who being come within reach, the *Britains* flew abundance of them with Arrows, Darts and Stones; but the *Romans* cloſing their Ranks, and holding their Targets over their Head, threw down the looſe Rampires of the *Britains*, and broke in amongſt them with ſuch Fury, that having neither Helmet nor Cuiraſs to defend them, they were ſoon overcome. In this Battel the Wife and Daughter of *Caractacus* were taken, and he eſcaping to *Cartiſmandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, was betray'd by her to the *Romans*, who ſent him to *Rome*. At his Entrance into the City, his Servants came firſt in order, bearing his Trophies won in other Wars; then his Wife and Daughter, and himſelf laſt of all, who alone, bearing a reſolute Countenance in this Diſgraceful and Captive Condition, ſpoke to this purpoſe to *Claudius*, ſtanding before his Tribunal: *If my Mind*, Cæſar, *had been as moderate in the heighth of Fortune as my Birth and Dignity was eminent, I might have come a Friend rather than a Captive to this City. Nor couldſt thou have diſliked him for an Ally, who is of ſo Noble a Deſcent, and who has ruled ſo many Nations. My preſent Eſtate is to me Diſgraceful, to thee Glorious. I had Riches, Horſes, Arms and Men, and 'tis no wonder if I ſtruggled hard to keep them. But if by Fate yours muſt be the only Empire, then of neceſſity Ours amongſt the reſt muſt ſubmit. Had I ſooner been forced to yield, my Misfortunes had been leſs Notorious, and your Conqueſt leſs Renowned. In the ſevereſt Determining of me, both will be ſoon forgotten. But if you grant that I ſhall live, by me will live to you for ever, that Praiſe, which is next to Divine, the Clemency of a Conqueror.* Cæſar, affected with his Speech, as he was with his Countenance, freely granted him and all the reſt their Pardons, for which they returned him their Thanks in a moſt ſubmiſſive manner. *Tacit.*

CARADOCUS, a *Welſhman*, living in the Reign of King *Stephen*, about 1150. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Succeſſion of ſeveral Petty Kings of *England*, *De Situ Orbis*; Commentaries upon *Merlin's* Prophecies; The Life of the Abbot *Gildas*, *&c.* *Pitſ. De Script. Angl. Voſſius De Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 15. The following Diſtick was made of him:

Hiſtoriam Britonum doctus ſcripſit Caradocus,
Poſt Cawalladrum regius ſceptra notans.

CARAFFA, one of the moſt Noble, and moſt Illuſtrious Families of the Kingdom of *Naples*, where it is divided into the ſeveral Branches of *Ariano*, *Montorio*, *De Ruvo*, *Monte-Negro*, and *Anza*. Authors ſpeak differently of the Original of this Family. They ſay that it came from a *Neapolitan* Knight, of the Houſe of *Caraccioli*, in great Eſteem with *Otho* Emperor of *Germany*, in the Tenth Age, whom he followed where-ever the Intereſt of the Empire made him turn his Arms; and that this Emperor engaging himſelf once too far amongſt his Enemies, ſo that he was in great Danger of his Life, this Knight faced them with an undaunted Courage, ſuſtained all their Efforts, and gave time to the other Troops to come to his Relief; ſo that he ſaved the Emperor's Life with the Loſs of his own in a glorious manner, receiving ſeveral Wounds, whereof one was in the Heart. The Emperor, after he had put his Enemies to Flight, came himſelf to the Place of Battel to ſearch for this generous Knight's Body amongſt the Dead, and as ſoon as he found it, he quitted his Horſe, and laid his Hand upon his dead Heart, crying (O *Cara fe!*) intimating, that his Fidelity coſt him dear. Since that time, that Family this Knight was deſcended of, took the Name of *Caraffe*, from the Emperor's Word *Cara fe*. Others ſay, That the Prince ſeeing his Armour all bloody, laid his three Fingers upon it, ſaying, *Cara fe M'è la noſtra*; and that the Fingers wiping off the Blood, and leaving three white Stroaks behind, is the reaſon of the three white Bars in their Coat of Arms. *Memoires du Temps, &c.*

CARAFFA, (*Anthony*) Cardinal, was Native of *Naples*, of the Family of *Caraffa*: He came to *Rome* very young, and was brought up near Pope *Paul* IV. his Great Uncle, who made him his Chamberlain, and gave him a Canonicat at St. *Peter's*. He was perſecuted by the ſucceeding Pope, but re-called to *Rome* by *Pius* V. who made him Cardinal. Some time afterwards he made him Chief of the Congregation, eſtabliſhed for the Correction of Bibles, and of that which was held for the Explication of the Council of *Trent*. His Learning rendred him fit for theſe great Employments: He was alſo made the Apoſtolick Library-Keeper under *Gregory* XIII. and died in 1591. Cardinal *Caraffa* Tranſlated ſeveral Works out of *Greek* into *Latin*. As *Catena veterum Patrum in Cantica, veteris & novi Teſtamenti. Comment. Theod. in Pſalm. S. Gregorii Nazianzeni Orat. &c.* He alſo corrected the Bible of the *Septuagint*, and added Notes of his own making; collected the Popes Decretals into Three Volumes, reduced St. *Jerom's* Epiſtles into common Places, and left ſeveral other Works, which ſhew the depth of his Knowledge, and withal, that he was very laborious. *Bzron. Spondan.*

CARAFFA, (*Charles*) Cardinal, Nephew to Pope *Paul* IV. was Third Son of *John Alphonſus*, Count of *Montorio*: He was born at *Naples* the 29th of *March* 1517. He ſerved under the Marquis of *Guaſt* in *Piedmont*, and bore Arms under the Duke of *Parma* in *Germany*. But at laſt *John Peter Caraffa*, his Uncle, being choſen Pope in 1555. all things changed to his Advantage, for he was made Cardinal, and ſent Legat into *France* in 1556. to ratifie the Articles, made privately at *Rome*, for a Truce between the Pope and King *Henry* II. but the Cardinal kept Correſpondence with the *Spaniards*, and in 1557. went Legat for Peace to *Philip* II. who kept his Court at that time at *Bruſſels*. There were many Complaints made againſt him, which obliged the Pope to baniſh his Kindred out of *Rome*, and ſend them into ſeveral Parts. This fell out in 1559. and the Pope died about the latter end of the ſame year. Pope *Pius* IV. ſucceeded him, who made the Cardinal, the Duke of *Palliano*, his Brother, Count *Aliffe*, their Brother-in-Law *Leonard Cardin*, Priſoners, but miſſed the Count of *Montebello* of the ſame Family, whom they deſigned to ſerve as they did the others. Theſe Proceedings ſeemed the more ſurpriſing, becauſe *Pius* IV. ſeemed willing to favour the *Caraffa*'s. After this he brought them to Trial, and having aſſembled the College, after the Proceſs had laſted Nine Months, he made them report their Proceeding on *Monday* the 3d of *March* 1561. and afterwards, without adviſing with the Cardinals, he pronounced Sentence of Death himſelf on the four Priſoners. The Duke of *Paliano* was accuſed of putting his Wife to Death, whom he had ſurpriſed in Adultery, and the reſt were charged with being his Accomplices, and of having a Hand in the Cardinal's Tyrannies. The Duke, the Count of *Aliffe*, and *Leonardo Cardini*, were beheaded, and the Cardinal was Strangled. This Inflexible Severity of *Pius* IV. ſays *Onuphrius*, was a greater Blot to his own Memory than to that of the *Caraffa*'s. *Spondan. Sacchini. &c.*

CARAFFA, (*Jerome*) Lieutenant-General of the King of *Spain*'s Armies, he was Marquis of *Monte-Negro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he was born in 1564. He was Son to *Ronald Caraffa*, and Nephew of Cardinal *Anthony*, who had him brought up in Learning and the Knowledge of Tongues, which he ſpoke with a great deal of Facility. From 1587. he ſerved in the *Low-Countreys* under the Duke of *Parma*, where he acquired a great Reputation upon many Occaſions. He was at the Aſſault of *Lagni* in 1590. at the Succour of *Roan* in 1592. at the Surprize of *Amiens* in 1597. and at ſeveral other Rencounters after. He defended this laſt Town after the Death of *Porto-Carrero*, and ſurrendred it to *Henry* IV. He alſo ſerved under the Archduke *Albertus*, augmented his Fame in 1620. and in *Milan* in 1621. It was in this year that *Philip* IV. King of *Spain* being about ſending him into *Sicily* as Commander of his Horſe, he was beg'd of him by the Emperor, who imploy'd him to good purpoſe in *Sileſia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, *Alſace*, and afterwards made him Prince of the Empire. Being return'd into *Spain* in 1628. the King made him Vice-roy and Captain General of the Kingdom of *Arragon*. Afterwards the Cardinal *Infant* coming Governor to the *Low-Countreys*, and deſiring very much to have him along with him, the Marquis follow'd him, but died in *Genoua* in 1633. being then 69 years of Age.

CARAFFA, (*Oliver*) Cardinal Archbiſhop of *Naples*, Biſhop of *Oſtia*, *&c.* was Son to *Francis Caraffa*, and *Nephew* to *Daniel* Count of *Matalone*. *Paul* II. made him Cardinal in 1467. and as he had a great deal of Courage, and much Experience in what belonged to Peace and War, *Sixtus* IV. made him General of the Fleet which he was ſending againſt the *Turks*, conſiſting of 19 Galleys. In 1472 he join'd the *Venetians* who had 47 Galleys, and then *Ferdinand*'s Fleet which was of 17, making in all, with the two Galleys of *Rhodes*, 85 Sail: And yet this great Fleet did no memorable thing, except the taking of the Port of *Satalia* and the Town of *Smyrna*. This Cardinal died at *Rome* the 20th of *January* in 1511. being then Eighty years old.

CARAFFA, (*Peter Lewis*) Cardinal-Biſhop of *Tricarico*, was Son to Don *Octavio* Marquis of *Anza*, and born at *Naples* in 1581. He was a Perſon much valued for his Learning and Probity. The King of *Sweden*, Prince of *Orange*, and other Proteſtant Princes, had a particular Eſteem for this Prelate: So great is the Force of real Worth, that it makes a Man admir'd, even by his Enemies. He was offer'd the Archbiſhopricks of *Capua* and *Urbin*, both which he refus'd, ſaying, *he was contented with the Spouſe God had given him, notwithſtanding her Poverty*. He was afterwards made Cardinal by Pope *Innocent* X. and after the death of this Pope, he died in the Conclave in 1655. when every body expected to have ſeen him Elected. *Galeazzo Gualdo Priorati Sen. Du Hamm Illuſt.*

CARAITES, a Sect of the *Jews* now contrary to the Rabbiniſts, that is, to thoſe who admit the *Talmud* of the Rabbins. The *Caraites* were ſo call'd about the Eighth Age, a little after the publication of the *Talmud*, becauſe they kept to the Books of the Bible, and would not receive the Traditions that the Rabbins had invented. *Carai* ſignifies a Man throughly Read in the Study of the Holy Scripture, and therefore they who build their Belief upon the Bible are called *Caraites*: And ſome call'd them pure or refined *Jews*, becauſe they make profeſſion of preſerving the purity of their Religion. The Author of the *Caraite Commentary*, call'd *Aaron* Son of *Joſeph*, liv'd about the end of the Thirteenth Age, whoſe Manuſcripts are kept in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory at *Paris*, whither it was brought from *Conſtantinople*. It approves all the Books of the Bible which are in the *Jewiſh* Canon, and reckons their number 24, as the other *Jews* do, but it recites Human Traditions, that is the Fables of the *Talmud*, and the Dreams of the Rabbies, not receiving any but what are conſtant and conform to the Holy Scripture. There are ſome of theſe *Caraites* at *Conſtantinople*, ſome at *Cairo*, and in other places of the Eaſt; There are alſo ſome in *Muſcovy*, who have their Synagogues apart, and call themſelves the only true Obſervers of *Moſes*'s Law, as perhaps they really are. It were to be wiſh'd, that they who ſend for Books to the Eaſt, ſhould get ſome of the Rabbi *Caraites* Books brought, whereof the moſt part are very Learn'd, and there are but few of theſe Books in *Europe*, eſpecially in *France*. *Selden* ſeems to have read moſt of them. There are many of their Works in the Library of *Leyden* in *Holland*, but not much valued.

CARAMAN or *Great Caraman*, a Sovereign Prince in *Caramania*, whom the great *Turk* deprived of his Eſtate about 200 years ago.

CARAMANIA, a Country of *Aſia* in *Anatolia*, which formerly had the Title of a Kingdom. It comprehends *Pamphylia*, and a great part of *Cilicia*, *Piſidia*, and *Cappadocia*. *Leunclavius* thinks that it had this Name from a *Turk* called *Caraman*, who drove the *Armenians* out of it. It is divided into great *Caramania*, where is *Cogni* upon *Cydnus* or *Caraſa*, *Aiſarat*, *Caola*, *Tianée*, *&c.* and into *Caramania* properly ſo call'd, which is between *Mount Taurus* and the *Mediterranean* Sea over-againſt the Iſle of *Cyprus*. Here are alſo *Chiolſar*, *Patera*, *Salatia*, *Side*, *Soale*, *Mure*, *&c.* The Princes of *Caramania* defended themſelves againſt the *Turks* for ſome time, but were wholly diſpoſſeſs'd by 'em in the Fourteenth Century. There is another *Caramania*, which is a Province of *Perſia*, lying Eaſtward of it, and is now call'd *Kirman*.

CARAMIT, *Cara-Hemid*, a Town in *Meſopotamia* or *Diarbeck*, with an Archbiſhoprick that has Seven Suffragans; It's the *Amida* of the Ancients, famous by the Wars of the *Romans* againſt the *Perſians*, and for the Merit of many of its Prelates. *Mereas* was at the firſt Council of *Conſtantinople* in 381. and *Simeon* aſſiſted at that which was called the Brigandage or *Concilium Leſtricum* of *Epheſus*, and afterwards at the General Council of *Epheſus*. *Theodoret* ſpeaks of it in his Third Epiſtle, wherein he calls it the Metropolitan of its Province. The Emperor *Conſtantine* the *Great* augmented it, and gave it the Name of *Conſtantina*. *Cedrenus* and *Curopalates* write, that the *Saracens* gave it the Name of *Emet*. It's now very conſiderable, ſurrounded with Walls and 360 Towers.

CARAMUEL of *Lobkowitz*, (*John*) Biſhop of *Vigevano*, was born in 1606 at *Madrid* in *Spain*; his Father was of the *Low-Countreys*, and his Mother of *Germany*. It's pity that this Prelate imploy'd the great Wit which Nature beſtow'd upon him, and which his very Adverſaries could not deny him, in fruitleſs barren Studies. The Author of the *Anti-Caramuel* writes, that he heard a Man of great Judgment ſay, that *Caramuel* was Witty to the Eighth or higheſt degree, Eloquent to the Fifth, but that his Judgment did not exceed the Second. He that inſerted a Diſcourſe of Mathematicks in this Author's great Volume upon the Architecture of the Temple of *Solomon*, ſpeaks more advantageouſly of him; for he aſſures us, that if God did ſuffer the Sciences of all the Univerſities of the whole World to periſh, the only Book of *Caramuel* would ſuffice to re-eſtabliſh or revive them again. *Nicolas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.* He wrote a Cabbaliſtical Grammar, Printed at *Bruſſels* in 1642. and in 1651 he Printed his *Grammatica Audax* in Folio at *Frankfort*. Towards the latter end of his Life he Printed a Book at *Vigevano*, call'd, Λογικωτατος, i. e. *Subtiliſſimus* or *Nova Dialecto Metaphyſica*.

CARANUS the Firſt King of *Macedonia*, the Seventh of the Family of the *Heraclides* after *Hercules*. The Fabulous Hiſtory ſays, that this Prince being minded to found a Monarchy, was adviſed by the Oracle to eſtabliſh one where he ſhould be conducted by the Goats; and accordingly he found ſome in *Emathia* now *Macedonia*, call'd ſo then from *Emathius* Contemporary to *Cadmus* King of *Thebes*, and afterwards *Macedonia* from the Name of *Macedon* who liv'd in *Belochus*'s time the Ninth King of the *Aſſyrians*. When *Caranus* had lighted on the Goats, he followed a great Herd that ran to the Town of *Edeſſa*, which he ſurpris'd, and drove *Midas* out of a great part of this Province, which he held, ſo that he became the only Maſter of the whole,

whole, and eſtabliſh'd that Family, *An. M.* 3240. He reign'd 30 years. They commonly count 23 Kings from *Caranus* to *Alexander*, who are not much renown'd in Hiſtory, if we except *Amyntas* and his Four Sons that reign'd ſucceſſively. *Philip*, who was the youngeſt, laid the firſt foundation of the *Greek* Monarchy, which his Son *Alexander* eſtabliſhed upon the ruine of that of *Perſia*. This Kingdom of *Macedonia* held until the death of *Alexander* in 490. and to the fall of *Perſeus* its laſt King in 646.

CARAQUES, Savages of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*, who live towards the Coaſts of the South Sea; they have but little Wit or Addreſs, though they that live upon the ſame Coaſt towards the North of the Province, are Ingenious, and very fit for Mechanick Arts. Theſe paint their Faces with certain Marks drawn from the Ears to the Chin, and wear Golden Chains wrought with ſuch Artifice, that the *Spaniards* admir'd them very much when they firſt arriv'd in that Country. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

CARATACUS, the Eighteenth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Metellanus*, he ſubdued the Rebels of the Weſtern Iſlands, but not without much difficulty. *Oroſius*, *Eutropius*, and *Bede* ſay, that the *Orcades* were ſubdued by *Claudius Ceſar* in his Reign, but *Buchanan* diſſents from them, becauſe *Tacitus* affirms, that before the coming of *Julius Agricola* into *Britain*, that part of *Britain* was utterly unknown to the *Romans*. *Caratacus* died in the Twentieth year of his Reign. *An. Chr.* 27. *Buchan.*

CARATCHOLI or *Karakioles*, the People of *Mont Caucaſus* between the Eaſt and North of *Mingrelia*. (Some call them *Caraquirquez*, that is black *Circaſſiens*, though they have very white Skins; but perhaps they were call'd black becauſe the Air of their Country is always dark and covered with Clouds. They ſpeak the *Turkiſh* Tongue, but ſo quick, that they can hardly be underſtood. They derive their Original from the *Hunns*, who inhabited the Northern part of *Mount Caucaſus*, whence alſo came the *Turks*

CARAVAGGIO, a Borough of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, ſituated towards the Frontiers of *Bergamaſque*, famous for the Victory that *Francis Sforza*, afterwards Duke of *Milan*, gained over the *Venetians* in 1446. It's alſo renowned for being the Birth-place of *Polydorus* of *Caravaggio*.

CARAVAN, a Company of People that meet together to Travel with more ſafety; though this Name is chiefly given to the Pilgrims of *Mecha*: For every year there are five Caravans of *Mahometans* who go to viſit the Tomb of their Falſe Prophet at *Medina*, and the Moſque of *Mecha* his Birth-place: Which are that of *Great Cairo*, which conſiſts of *Egyptians*, and of all them that come from *Conſtantinople* and the Neighbourhood; that of the *Magrebins*, which comprehends them of *Barbary*, *Fez*, and *Morocco*; one of *Damaſcus* for the Pilgrims which come from *Syria*; one of *Perſia*; and that of the *Indies* or *Great Mogul*. There are very often great Lords who go this Journey with the Pilgrims. The *Emir Adge* is the Chief, and has generally 1500 Camels to carry his Baggage, and to ſell or hire to them that ſhould want any, for they die abundantly upon their way. The Caravan of *Morocco* takes its Rout by *Taſſilet*, *Tegorarin*, *Tripoli*, *Quibriche*, and *Alexandria*, whence it paſſes to *Cairo*, and thence to *Suez*, which is a very long Journey, and takes up a whole Year. The Grand Signior ſends every year great Preſents to *Mecha*, they conſiſt in Ornaments and Silver. Theſe Ornaments are made at *Cairo* and *Damaſcus*, and are ſome great pieces of Crimſon Velvet Embroidered, with great *Arabick* Letters wrought in Gold, a great Tent of Crimſon Satin Embroidered, with ſome *Arabick* Figures; it ends in a Point like a Steeple, and has a great Golden Ball at the top, and four leſſer ones round about; there is another ſquare Canopy, but of leſſer Price. Theſe Preſents are carried upon a great Camel very richly Harneſs'd, with another after him to carry the Burthen, if the firſt ſhould chance to tire. For the greater ſecurity of theſe valuable things, the *Emir Adge* has ſix ſmall Field Pieces along with him all the Journey. The Caravan of *Cairo* parts commonly 57 days after the beginning of *Ramazan*, that is about a Month after it is ended. That of *Barbary* begins its Journey not till a Day after, having a diſtinct Commander. The Caravanes of *Aſia* take this following way; they that come from the Eaſtern Iſlands, as *Macaſſar*, or *Celebes*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, and the *Maldives*, and thoſe which come from the *Indies* on this ſide of *Ganges*, come by Sea to *Mocha*, a Sea-Port of *Arabia-Felix*, and thence on to *Mecha* upon their Camels. The *Perſians* that live along the Sea-ſide, come down either to *Ormus* or *Bander*, then croſſing the Gulf, which is but 12 or 13 Leagues broad, they croſs *Arabia*, and arrive at their Prophet's Town. But they of the *Uppermoſt Perſia* towards the *Caſpian* Sea, and all the *Tartars*, come to *Taurus*, and ſo thence to *Aleppo*, whence the great Caravan marches which croſſes the Deſart; ſome take the way of *Bagdad*, but very ſeldom, becauſe the *Bacha* there exacts a Tribute, eſpecially of the *Perſians*, whom the *Turks* look upon to be Hereticks, which makes the King of *Perſia* to forbid his Subjects going that way. They take the way of *Bagdad* for Devotion ſake to ſee the Tomb of their Prophet *Ali*, which is but eight days Journey thence in a Deſart, where there is no Water but what is very bad, the Chanel which *Cha-Abas* made from the *Euphrates* being quite ruined; for the Princes of *Arabia* they have no great Journey either to go to *Mahomet*'s Tomb, or *Mecha*. The *Mahometans* of *Europe* go to *Aleppo* to join the Caravan from *High Perſia*, and thoſe of *Africa* go by *Great Cairo*, whence they take their way by *Suez*, and meet the Caravan of *Aleppo* in the Deſart, 18 Leagues from *Medina*, where there is Water which runs to that Town, and as the *Mahometans* believe, ſprung out of the Earth by pure Miracle in favour of their Prophet, who happened to be thirſty in this Place, and drinking of this Water, made it ſweet, though bitter at firſt. The Caravans travel in the Night, and reſt in the Day, to avoid the great Heats; and when the Moon does not ſhine, they have Men who carry Lanthorns at the end of great Sticks; their Camels are tied one to another, ſo that there is but little trouble in guiding them. Amongſt them that go to *Mecha*, there are many that go for Devotion; ſome go to Traffick, and many to ſhun the Puniſhment which they have deſerved for ſome Crime, for this Journey abſolves them from all things; for whatever Wickedneſs a Man has committed, if he can 'ſcape, and go this Pilgrimage, he is never ſought for afterwards, but is look'd upon to be an Honeſt Man. During the Journey they ſing ſome Verſes of the *Alcoran*, and give ſome Alms according to their Abilities. Two days before they come to *Mecha* they ſtrip themſelves quite Naked, and take only a Napkin about their Neck, and another round their Loins. Such as are out of order or ſick, keep their Cloaths on, but inſtead of this Ceremony they diſtribute ſome Alms. When they come to *Mecha*, they ſpend three days there in praying and viſiting ſome Places which they call Holy. Afterwards they go to *Minnet*, where they arrive at Little *Bairam*'s Eve. The next day, which is the Feaſt of *Bairam*, they ſacrifice ſome Sheep, and then take their Cloaths as they were eight days before; then they go to *Mount Arafat*, where they pray for three days; and all theſe Ceremonies being ended, *Sultan* Sherif, or the Prince of *Mecha*, who accompanied them to this Mountain, gives them the Benediction or Bleſſing. Thence the Pilgrims go to *Medina*, where *Mahomet*'s Sepulcher is, and the *Kiabe* or great Moſque. About a Month and a half after the Caravan of *Cairo* has begun its Journey, there comes an Aga from the ſame Town with freſh Proviſions that their Friends ſend after them, and meet 'em about half way. This Caravan performs the Journey in 45 days, and takes up as much time in their return, and are as many days there about their Devotions, *&c.* *Emir Adge* gains much by this Voyage, for beſides a thouſand leſſer Advantages, the Goods of all thoſe who die by the way fall to him, and during this Pilgrimage he is abſolute Maſter, and acts as he pleaſes. *Thevenot*, *Tavernier.*

CARAVAN of Merchants, is, as it were, a great Convoy of many Merchants which meet at certain Times and Places to travel more ſafely, becauſe of the Robbers who are ſometimes in great Troops in the Countreys which they croſs. The Merchants chuſe a Captain among themſelves, who is call'd *Caravan-Bachi*: It's he that orders their March, fixes their days Journey, and that with the other Principal Men of the Caravan, judges the Differences which happen during their Journey. One might travel with 10 or 12 Men only, and go a great way, but it is ſafer to go along with the Caravan, whereof there are ſome compoſing 1000 Camels, and ſo many Horſemen, which look like an Army, becauſe the Camels walk as if in File or Rank. Each Camel-driver leads ſeven Camels, which are tied together by a little Cord. This Caravan goes more always in the Night than in the Day in Summer, to avoid the great Heats; and in the Winter and other Seaſons, to come in Day-time to the place where they Camp, becauſe it would be hard to pitch their Tents, dreſs their Camels, and provide all other Neceſſaries in the Night. Nevertheleſs, in the depth of Winter and great Snows, they hardly march before the break of Day, but then they go but a very little way, becauſe they Encamp again immediately after Sun-ſet. The *Chaoux*, which are poor *Turks* or *Armenians*, guard about the Camp, and watch the Goods. When they go from *Conſtantinople*, from *Smyrna*, or *Aleppo*, they dreſs according to the faſhion of the Country they travel into, otherwiſe they would ſeem very ridiculous; ſo when they go into *Turkey*, they put on a *Turkiſh* Garb, *&c.* Nevertheleſs, if one wears a Waſtecoat after the *Arabian* faſhion, with ſome kind of Belt, and a Coat made after the *French* faſhion over it, he may go where he pleaſes without any fear. To wear a Turban, one muſt of neceſſity ſhave then Head off, for it would not hold on elſe; but as for their Beards they never cut them, but eſteem the greateſt to be handſomeſt; yet

in *Perſia* they ſhave their Chin, but leave a Muſtache, which they value moſt when it's thickeſt and longeſt. *Tavernier.*

CARAUSIUS, Citizen of *Menape*, and Governor of *England* for the Emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximilian*. He uſurp'd the Sovereignty, allied with the *Gauls*, and maintain'd himſelf upon the Throne, and oblig'd the *Cæſars* to make Peace, but was killed by *Alectus*, one of his own Captains, the ſeventh Year after his Rebellion, *A. C.* 293.

CARAZOLE, (*Joannes*) Native of *Ombria* in *Italy*, one of a mean Family, but a great Example of bad and good Fortune. Being Secretary to *Joan* II. Queen of *Naples*, he had the good Fortune to pleaſe her, who loved him extraordinarily, and gave him the Dutchy of *Melfi*, and made him Lord High Conſtable of the Kingdom; but this great Elevation had a very Tragical end, for ſhe deprived him of all his Goods and Honours, and put him to Death with as much Cruelty as ſhe had Love for him before.

CARBANDA, or *Carbagauda*, Brother of *Caſſan* King of the *Tartars*, and his Succeſſor in 1304. He was born of a Chriſtian Mother, who had him Baptiz'd, and nam'd *Nicholas*; He made profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion whilſt his Mother lived, but after her death he turn'd *Mahometan*, and ruin'd the Concerns of all the Chriſtians in the Eaſt. *Spondan.*

CARBILIUS *Ruga* was the firſt of the *Romans* that Divorc'd his Wife for being Barren, in the 523d year of *Rome*, under the Conſulſhip of *M. Attilius*, and of *P. Valerius*; He proteſted to the Magiſtrates, that though he loved his Wife very well, yet he quitted her without reluctancy, becauſe ſhe would bear no Children, and that he prefer'd the Commonwealth's Good to his own particular Pleaſure. Others call him *Carvilius Maximus*, who was Conſul with *L. Poſthumius Albinus* in 520. *Aul. Gell. Lib.* 4.

CARBO, a great Orator in *Cicero*'s time, who ſpeaks of him. It's ſaid, that not being able to ſuffer the Inconſtancy or Lightneſs of the *Roman* People, after he had endeavoured ſeveral times to redreſs it, he voluntarily kill'd himſelf. We muſt not confound him with divers other Magiſtrates of this Name, as *C. Carbon, Triumvir*, with *Gracchus* and *Flaccus* in the 633d of *Rome*. They differed about the Diviſion of the Fields. One who was Conſul three times. He that follow'd the Party of *Marius* and *Sertorius* in 667. and was killed in *Sicily* by *Pompey*'s Order. An Orator, Brother to the firſt, endeavouring to make the Soldiers quit their Debauches and Diſorders, and to revive the ſtrict Military Diſcipline, was murthered.

CARBURY, a Town and Barony in the County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, and another Town in the County of *Cork*.

CARCANO, (*Archilao*) a Phyſician, born at *Milan*, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Pavia*, lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was much eſteemed for his Learning. He wrote ſeveral Tracts upon the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*: *De Peſte, &c. Ghilini. Theat. ac Huom. Letter. Vander Linden ac Script. Med.*

CARCANOSSI, a Country of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, towards the Southern Coaſt, where the *French* have lately eſtabliſhed ſome Colonies, finding the Country fertile, and pretty well manured.

CARCASSONNE upon *Aude*, a Town of *France* in *Languedoc*. It's a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhoprick of *Narbonne*, and is of the Parliament of *Toloufe*: It's the *Carcaſſo, Carcaſſum Volcarum*, or *Tectoſagum*, of the Ancients. It conſiſts of two principal Parts, the Town and the City, in which laſt is the Cathedral: It has alſo a Caſtle, wherein are kept very ancient Acts of a particular Character upon the Bark of Trees, and upon Linen, whereof many are thought to be brought thither by the *Vifigoths* after the ſacking of *Rome*. Here are alſo a Seneſchalſhip and a Preſidial. *Pliny* ſpeaks of *Carcaſſonne*; *Cæſar*, *Ptolomy*, and ſeveral other Authors make mention of it. St. *Carnerus* is thought to have been the firſt Biſhop of it, who died in the year 300. *Hilarius* and *Valerius* are reckoned there as Saints. The Town is large, ſtrong, and pretty well built. The River is divided into two parts; and beſides the Cathedral of St *Nazaire*, there are many other Religious Houſes. Some Authors think that the *Goths* fortified *Carcaſſonne*, that they built the Caſtle to preſerve there the Spoils of the City of *Rome*. However it is, as the Situation of the Place rendred it very Important, the *French* beſieged it, after the Defeat of *Alaric* in 507. but were forced to take other Meaſures. King *Gontran* inveſted it afterwards to no purpoſe; yet took it ſome time after by Treachery: But his Army not keeping a good Watch in their Camp, was defeated by *Recarede*, King of the *Goths*. This happened about 587 or 88. It fell afterwards to the *French*, who keeps a Count there to Govern it. The firſt of theſe that we know of was *Bernard* the Second, Count of *Toulouſe*, who lived in 871. *Carcaſſonne* is Capital of a little Country called the *Carcaſſes*; there are divers Manufactures in it. St *Marthe. Gregor. Turon.*

CARDAMUS, a certain King of the *Bulgarians* in the Eighth Age. It's ſaid, That having obliged the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* to pay him Tribute, he would force *Conſtantine Porphyrogennetes* to augment it, that Prince promiſed to ſatisfie him; and entring with a powerful Army into *Bulgaria*, which he found unprovided for defence, he put all to Fire and Sword. This happened in 796. *Cardamus* died ſoon after. *Baron.*

CARDAN, (*Jerom*) a Phyſician and Aſtrologer of *Milan*, who lived in the Sixteenth Age, and is well known by the Works he publiſhed; as, his *Commentaries upon the Four Books of* Ptolemy. *Judgment upon the Stars. The Reforming of Time. The Aphoriſms of Aſtronomy. De Subtilitate*: And ſeveral other things, which we have in ten Volumes. He has writ his own Life, which is to be ſeen at the beginning of his Works, under the Title of *Vita propria*, where he relates things with the ſincerity of a Man of Parts. He was born on the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1501. his Father being then pretty old, had him by a certain Wench called *Clara Micheria*: And *Cardan* himſelf acknowledges in his Life, That his Mother took ſeveral things to make her Miſcarry; and in his third Book of *Conſolation*, he acknowledges that the College of Phyſicians of *Milan* would not receive him, becauſe they ſuſpected he was not lawfully begotten. *Julius Scaliger* was his mortal Enemy; and when he began to write againſt him, he ſought to contradict him in all things. Yet thoſe that have no Intereſt in their Diſpute, agree, That tho' *Scaliger* was perhaps the better Humaniſt of the two, yet that this latter had penetrated farther into the Secrets of Natural Philoſophy. He died at *Rome* in 1576. being then 75 years of Age. It's ſaid, That having foretold the Year and Day of his Death, when he came to the time, he let himſelf die of Hunger, to preſerve his Reputation. *Thuan* writ ſo, according to the common Opinion of thoſe Times; and ſome ſay that *Cardan* himſelf compoſed this Epitaph:

Non me terra teget, Cælo ſed raptus in alto,
Illuſtris vivam docta per ora virûm:
Quicquid venturis ſpectabit Phœbus in annis,
Cardanum noſcet, nomen & uſque meum.

Voſſius, Vand. Linden.

CARDERON, (*Roderic*) Son of *Francis Carderon* and *Mary Sandalin*, Concubine to his Father, who was in Garriſon at *Antwerp*. After he had been Page to the Vice-chancellor of *Arragon*, he entred into the Service of *Sandoval*, Duke and Cardinal of *Lerma*, and Firſt Miniſter of State to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*, whom he got in Favour with, and was preferred by him to Great Offices. He was firſt of all *Ayde* of the King's Chamber; afterwards Secretary of State; and marrying *Ignes* of *Vergas*, a Lady of *Oliva*, he received the Collar of St. *James*'s Order, was made Commander of *Ocagna*, and obtained the Place of Captain of the *German* Guards. This Poſt, and the Credit he had with the King, made him ſo Inſolent, that he deſpiſed the Greateſt Lords of the Kingdom, and abandoned himſelf to all ſorts of Vice, which occaſioned his Diſgrace. He was ſeized in 1619. and carried to the Caſtle of *Montachez* near *Portugal*, where he was Tried, and Condemned to have his Head cut off in the common Place of Execution, whither he was to be led on a Mule. His Sentence contained above 240 Articles of Accuſation. The 19th of *Octobre*, 1621. he was put in mind to make his Will, and diſpoſe of 2000 Ducats, and to prepare himſelf for Death: After which, he was ſtripp'd of his Knight's Habit, and on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, he was led to the place of Execution, with a black Gaſſock, Cloak, and a Monk's Cowl of Frize. After the Execution, his Body was laid on a piece of Frize, with a Croſs upon the Stomach, and four Torches at the ſides, and was watched in this Condition upon the Scaffold by four Archers. The Clergy that came to make his Funeral Pomp, were ſent back, and forbidden to accompany the Corps, which, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, was attended by the *Confreries*, and carried to the *Carmelites* Church, as he ordered it himſelf. Some aſſure it as a Certainty, That he had above 200000 Ducats yearly Rent, and that his other Goods were valued at 400000. *Du Puy Hiſt. des Favor.*

CARDIFF, Lat. *Cardiffa*, the chief Town of *Glamorganſhire*, in *South-Wales*, ſtands in the S. E. part of the County, on the E. ſide of the River *Tave*, within leſs than 3 miles of its Fall into the Sea. This Town and County fell under the Power of *William Rufus*, the *Norman* Conqueror's Son, by whom it was ſoon after encompaſſed with a Wall, and fortified with a great and ſtrong Caſtle, wherein *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt Son of *William the Conqueror*, being routed out of his Dukedom by his younger Brother K. *Henry* I. of *England*, was impriſoned, his Eyes being firſt put out, where he led a miſerable Life for the ſpace of 26 years. It is 163 miles from *London*.

CARDIGAN, Lat. *Ceretica*, the chief Place of *Cardigansbire* in *South-Wales*, ſtands in the utmoſt South-Weſt part of the County, bordering upon *Pembrokeſhire*, and not above three miles from the *Iriſh* Sea: 'Tis ſeated upon a ſteep Bank, the South-ſide guarded by the River *Twy*, over which it has a Stone Bridge with ſeveral Arches. The County being firſt wreſted from the *Welſh* by *William Rufus*, and wholly conquered by *Henry* his Succeſſor, King *Henry* beſtowed it upon *Gilbert de Clare*, who preſently fortified *Cardigan* with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle. In 1661. it was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of *Thomas Brudenel*, Baron *Brudenel* of *Stoughton*, who was created by King *Charles* II. to whom ſucceeded, three years after, his Son *Robert Brudenel*, the preſent Earl of *Cardigan* See *Brudenel*. Beſides the Town, there is an Iſland of that Name at the River's Mouth. It's 162 miles from *London*

CARDIGANSHIRE, Lat. *Ceretica*, a Maritime County of *South-Wales*, ſo called from *Cardigan*, the chief Place thereof. The River *Dovy* parts it from *Merionethſhire* Northward; the *Twy* from *Pembrokeſhire* Southward; the *Iwy* from *Brecknockſhire* Eaſtward; and on the Weſt it is bounded with the *Iriſh* Sea: In length from North to South 32 miles; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 15 The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 64 Parihes, and 4 Market-Towns, anciently the Seat of the *Dimetæ*, and now making part of the Dioceſe of St *David*. Here the Soil is, like all *Wales*, hilly, yet leſs towards the Sea than in the Eaſt and North parts. Beſides the great and high Hill called *Plinlimon* in the North-Eaſt parts, out of which the *Severn* riſes, here is a ridge of leſſer Hills, which ſpread themſelves almoſt over all the Country: But their Valleys are rich in Corn and Paſturage, being well watered with Springs from the Rocks, which branching themſelves as Veins in the Body, make the Soil very fruitful all along their Courſe. According to *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, the River *Twy* did formerly breed abundance of Beavers, whoſe Breed is now quite deſtroyed. The Market-Towns are *Cardigan* the County Town, *Aberyſtwith*, *Llanbeder*, and *Tregaron*; but *Cardigan* is the only place priviledged to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, beſides Knights of the Shire.

CARDINAL: This Name ſignifies at this time an Eminent Dignity in the *Roman* Church Among the *Latins* the Word *Cardinalis* ſignifies Principal; and in this ſenſe were *Venti Cardinales*, four Cardinal or Chief Winds: *Princeps Cardinalis*, a very Sovereign Prince; *Miſſa Cardinalis*, and *Altare Cardinale*, for the Great Maſs, or Great Altar of a Church. It was alſo a Name that was given to certain Officers of the Emperor *Theodoſius*; as, to Generals of Armies; to the *Præfecti Prætorio* in *Aſia* and *Africa*, becauſe they poſſeſſed the Chiefeſt Offices in the Empire. As for the Cardinals of the *Roman* Church, this is their Origin: There were two ſorts of Churches in Towns; one ſort was as our Pariſh-Churches of theſe times, and were called *Titles*; the others were Hoſpitals for the Poor, and were called *Diaconiæ*: The firſt were taken care of by Prieſts, and the other governed by Deacons. The other Chapels in the Towns were called *Oratories*, where Maſs was celebrated without adminiſtring the Sacraments. The Chaplains of theſe Oratories were called Local Prieſts, that is, Prieſts that belonged to ſome particular Place: And to put a greater diſtinction between theſe Churches, the Pariſh-Churches were called *Cardinales*, or *Cardinal Titles*; and the Prieſts that officiated in them, and adminiſtred the Sacraments, were called Cardinals. This was chiefly uſed at *Rome*, where the Cardinals attended the Pope whilſt he celebrated Maſs, and in the Proceſſions; and therefore *Leo* IV calls them *Presbyteros ſui Cardinis*. In the Council held at *Rome* in 853. the Deacons, who looked after the *Diaconiæ*, had alſo the Title of Cardinals, either becauſe they were the chiefeſt Deacons, or becauſe they aſſiſted with the Cardinals, *i. e.* Prieſts at the Pope's Maſs. The greateſt Function of the *Roman* Cardinals was to go to the Pope's Council, and to the Synods, and to give their Opinions concerning Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. It was one of them that was generally choſen Pope; for it was rare that any Biſhop was choſen in thoſe days; it being recorded in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, That Pope *Stephen* VII. choſen in 896 ordered his Predeceſſor *Formoſus* to be dug up again, and annulled all his Ordinances, alledging, That he was made Pope againſt the Diſpoſition of the Holy Decrees, in the time that he was Biſhop of *Oſtia* Finally, theſe Cardinals have engroſſed to themſelves the Power of chuſing a Pope, ſince the Council, celebrated at *Rome* in 1059 under *Nicolas* II In proceſs of time, the Name of Cardinal, which was common to all Titulary Prieſts or Curates, was appropriated to them of *Rome*, and afterwards to ſeven Biſhops of the Neighbourhood of *Rome* All theſe Cardinals were divided under five Patriarchal Churches; as, St *John* of *Lateran*, St *Mary Major*, St *Peter* of the *Vatican*, St. *Paul*'s, and St *Lawrence*'s The Church of St *John* of *Lateran* had ſeven Cardinal-Biſhops, which were called *Collaterales*, or *Hebdomadarii*, becauſe they were the Pope's Aſſiſtants, and celebrated Divine Office for him each his Week: Theſe were the Biſhops of *Oſtia*, of *Porto*, *Sylva Candida*, or *St. Ruffine*, *Albano*, *Sabina*, *Fraſcati*, and *Paleſtrina*. The Biſhoprick of St. *Ruffine* is now united to that of *Porto*. St. *Mary Major*'s Church had alſo ſeven Prieſt-Cardinals; as, that of St. *Philip* and St. *James*, of St. *Cyriacus*, St. *Euſebius*, St. *Prudentia*, St. *Vitalis*, of the Saints *Peter* and *Marcellin*, and of St. *Clement*. The Patriarchal Church of St. *Peter* had the Prieſt-Cardinals of St. *Mary* of the *Tiber*, of St. *Chryſogonus*, St. *Cecile*, St. *Anaſtaſia*, and St. *Lawrence* in *Damaſo*, of St. *Mark*, and of the Saints *Martin* and *Sylveſter*. The Church of St. *Paul* had the Cardinals of St. *Sabinus*, St. *Priſcus*, St. *Balbina*, and the Saints *Nereo* and *Achilea*, of St *Sixtus*, St. *Marcellus*, and St. *Suſanna*. The Patriarchal Church of St. *Lawrence* without the Walls, had alſo its ſeven Cardinals; them of St. *Praxede*, of St. *Peter ad vincula*, St. *Lawrence* in *Lucina*, and of the Saints *John* and *Paul*, of the four Crown'd Saints, of St. *Stephen* in *Mont Calio*, and of St. *Quiriſcus*. *Baronius* makes mention of a Ritual, or Ceremonial, made in 1057. which was extracted out of the *Vatican* Library, and contains this number of Cardinals. In following times, the Pope gave the Title of Cardinal to other Biſhops, beſides theſe already mentioned: And, 'tis ſaid, the firſt that had this Honour conferred upon him, was *Conradus* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, who received it from Pope *Alexander* III. who alſo conferred the ſame Honour on *Gardin* of *Sala*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, in 1165. And ſince that, ſome Biſhops were created Cardinal-Prieſts of *Rome*, with one of the Titles thereof; ſo *William*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, was made Cardinal, with the Title of St. *Sabina*, by Pope *Clement* III. or, according to others, by *Alexander* III. And, finally, *Clement* V. and his Succeſſors gave the Title of Cardinal-Prieſts to many other Biſhops, which Cuſtom has been followed ſince. As for the Deacon-Cardinals, it muſt be obſerved, That in the beginning there were ſeven in the Church of *Rome*, and in the other Churches: This Number was augmented at *Rome* to fourteen; and at laſt they created eighteen, who were called Cardinal-Deacons, or Principal, to diſtinguiſh them from others that had not the Care of Deaconries. After this were counted twenty four Deaconries in the City of *Rome*; and now there are fourteen affected to the Deacon-Cardinals. The Prieſt-Cardinals are to the number of fifty, which, with the ſix Cardinal-Biſhops of *Oſtia*, *Porto*, *Sabina*, *Paleſtrina*, *Fraſcati*, and *Albano*, who have no other Titles but thoſe of their Biſhopricks, make generally the number of ſeventy. *Innocent* IV. gave the Cardinals the Red Cap in the Council of *Lyons*, held in 1243. *Paul* II. the Scarlet Habit, in 1464, *Gregory* XIV. beſtowed the Red Cap upon the Regular Cardinals, who wore but a Hat before. *Urban* VIII. gave them the Title of *Eminence*; for they had before but that of *Moſt Illuſtrious*. When the Pope has a mind to create any Cardinals, he writes their Names that he deſigns for this Dignity, and gets them read in the Conſiſtory, after he has told the Cardinals, *Fratres habetis*; that is, *You have for Brothers, &c.* The Cardinal-Patron ſends for them that are at *Rome*, and conducts them to his Holineſs to receive their Red Caps from him: Until then, they are *Incognito*, and cannot come to the Meeting: And as for them that are abſent, the Pope diſpatches one of his Chamber-men of Honour to carry them their Cap: But they are obliged to receive the Hat at his own hands. When they come to *Rome* they are received in Cavalcade The Cardinals Dreſs is a Sattane, a Rochet, a Manteler, or ſhort Purple Mantel over their Rochet; the Mozette and a Papal Cape over the Rochet in Publick and Solemn Actions. The Colour of their Garment differs according to the Times; either it's Red, or of the Colour of dried Roſes or Violets. The Regular Cardinals wear no Silk, nor any other Colour but that of their Order; but the Red Hat and Cap are common to them all. When Cardinals are ſent to Princes Courts, it's in Quality of Legates *à Latere*, and when they are ſent to any Town, their Government is called Legation. Their are five Legations, *viz* that of *Avignon*, of *Ferrara*, of *Bologna*, of *Ravenna*, and of *Perugia* Here follows *Fr. Maimbourg*'s curious Remarks upon this Subject: When the Cathedral Church was vacant, the Popes ſent one of the Neighbouring Biſhops to Govern it, until another Biſhop was choſen, who took poſſeſſion of it as of his proper Church, and received its Title, which the adminiſtring Biſhop, or he that took care of it during the Vacancy, had not This was what they called a Cardinal-Biſhop in thoſe times, from the Word *Cardo*, which ſignifies a Hinge; ſhewing by that, That the Titulary Biſhop was tied to his Church, to exerciſe continually, of his proper Authority, all the Functions of his Biſhoprick. This is what the Word Cardinal ſignifies in its natural and true Interpretation, as can be clearly ſeen in many Letters of St. *Gregory the Great*; for this Pope underſtanding that the Church of *Aleria*, in the Iſle of *Corſica*, was vacant, he writ to a Biſhop of *Corſica*, called *Leo*, to go to *Corſica* and afterwards eſtabliſhed *Martin* there, to be

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the Cardinal-Biſhop thereof; ſo here is a Succeſſion of two Biſhops, whereof the one was but Viſitor, or Adminiſtrator, and the other Titular. The ſame *Gregory* ſatisfied the Clergy and Nobility of *Naples*, that he approved their Deſire of having *Paul* Biſhop of *Neri*, and their Viſitor made their Cardinal-Biſhop: Whence it is eaſie to ſee, That in this Pope's time, and before him, all Titular Biſhops, who by their Ordination were tied to their Church, were all called Cardinal-Biſhops. The ſame may be ſaid of the Prieſts and Deacons, to whom their Biſhops had given ſome Benefice. Charge that tied them to any Church in their Dioceſe: And alſo the Archdeacons and the other Dignities were Cardinals of the Churches they Governed. The other Prieſts and Deacons that had no ſuch Tie, were not called Cardinals. And it was for this reaſon, that thoſe the Pope's ſent into Provinces, and the Nuncio's he ſent to *Conſtantinople*, were indeed Deacons of the *Roman* Church, but not Cardinals. By this ſame reaſon, all the Curates, tied by their Titles to the Pariſhes wherein they Adminiſtred the Sacraments, were Cardinal-Prieſts. He was alſo call'd a Cardinal-Prieſt, who officiated in chief in any Great Man's Chapel or Oratory; ſo that there were Deacon, Prieſt, and Biſhop-Cardinals in all the Dioceſes of the World: And as for the Church of *Rome*, there was no other Cardinal-Biſhop in Pope *Gregory*'s time but he himſelf, who, in Quality of Proper Biſhop of the particular Church of *Rome*, was tied there as to his Title. The Prieſt-Cardinals were all the Curates of *Rome*, and all the other Prieſts that officiated in any other Chapel or Oratory. The Deacons and Cardinal-Archdeacons, were ſuch as had a Title where to exerciſe their Functions. This is what the Cardinals of the Church of *Rome* were in St. *Gregory*'s time, and near 400 years after him: But in the Eleventh Age, the Popes, whoſe Grandeur was much increaſed, taking Crowns, which was begun the firſt time by Pope *Damaſus* II. in 1048. They begun alſo to ſettle a Court, and a Regular Council of Cardinals, Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons, different from thoſe that had this Title before. The Cardinal-Biſhops were they that were Suffragans of the Pope as Metropolitan. The Prieſt and Cardinal-Deacons were choſen by the Pope, at pleaſure, in all the Provinces of Chriſtendom, whether Biſhops, Prieſts, Abbots, Princes, Commanders, Monks, or other Religious, to whom he gave the Title of Churches, without obliging them to officiate in them. And ſo as the Name of Pope, which in the 5 or 6 firſt Ages was common to all Biſhops, was afterwards appropriated to the *Roman* Pontiff; ſo likewiſe the Name of Cardinal, which had been common to all Titulary Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons, in regard of the Churches they were linked to, as St. *Gregory* ſpeaks, does now belong only to the Cardinals of the Church of *Rome*, who are in the higheſt Rank of that Church. Nevertheleſs it is obſerved, That even ſince the Eſtabliſhment of this College of Cardinals, the Biſhops maintaining their Preheminence, have had the firſt Place in Aſſemblies and Publick Meetings in the Pope's own preſence. This is ſeen in the Act of the Dedication of the Church of *Marmoutier* by Pope *Urban* II. in 1090. when he came to *France* to keep the famous Council of *Clermont*: For in that Ceremony, *Hugo*, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, was next to the Pope, and after him followed the other Archbiſhops and Biſhops, followed by the Prieſts and Deacons that were Cardinals, and of the Pope's Retinue. In 769. the Council of *Rome*, held under Pope *Stephen* IV. Decreed, That none ſhould be choſen Pope but a Prieſt or Deacon-Cardinal. In 1130. the Cardinals began to be Maſters of the Pope's Election under *Innocent* II. and made themſelves the ſole Chooſers, to the Excluſion of the reſt of the Clergy of *Rome*, under *Alexander* III. in 1160. So raiſing more and more, they are at laſt come to that, that though they be but Prieſts and Deacons, yet the Dignity of Cardinal alone places them above Biſhops. We muſt add here a thing that is very important concerning the Prieſt-Cardinals: Hiſtory informs us, That there has been of theſe Prieſt-Cardinals in *France* as well as at *Rome*, and were nothing elſe but Curates. This appears by two ancient Titles; one of *Thibauld*, Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, confirming the Foundation of the Abbey of St. *John* of *Vignes*, made by *Hugo*, Lord of *Caſtle-Thierry*, wherein he reſerves to himſelf, That the Cardinal-Prieſt of the Place, *Presbyter Cardinalis ipſius loci*, (that is to ſay, the Curate of the Pariſh within whoſe Precincts the Abbey of St. *John* of *Vignes* was founded) ſhould be liable to give the Biſhop of *Soiſſons* an account of his Care of the Pariſhioners, or to his Archdeacon, as he uſed to do before. This Cardinal-Prieſt, ſays *Gris*, Canon-Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtine* in that ſame Abbey, was Curate of St. *James*'s, and one of the Twelve Curates of the Town of *Soiſſons*, or its Neighbourhood. The other is the Confirmation of this Foundation by *Philip* I. in 1076. where the ſame Terms are repeated. The ancient Manuſcript Pontifical, which was uſed by the Biſhops of *Troyes* above 400 years ago, ſhews, That in all times the Biſhops of *Troyes* had Cardinal Prieſts who were no other but the Thirteen Curates mentioned in the Manuſcript Ritual of the ſame Church, who do now alſo aſſiſt the Biſhop when he Conſecrates the Chriſm and the Unctions of *Holy Thurſday*, and at the ſolemn Benediction of the Fonts on the Eves of *Eaſter* and *Pentecoſt*. They are called in the Pontificial, *Sacerdotes Cardinales*. *Paſquier* reports upon this Subject, That in a Council held at *Metz* under *Charlemaign*, it was ordered, That Biſhops ſhould diſpoſe Canonically of the Cardinal-Titles, eſtabliſhed in the Towns and Suburbs, that is, the Pariſhes. And it may be alſo remarked upon this Subject, That in the Abbey of St. *Remigius* at *Rheims*, four of the Monks were always called Cardinals, or Chief, becauſe it was they that officiated at the Great Altar upon ſolemn Feſtivals: Nevertheleſs, it is ſeen in ſome of St. *Gregory*'s and *Adrian* II.'s Letters, that *Cardinalis Sacerdos* may be taken for a Biſhop; and that *Cardinalem conſtitui in Eccleſia Bituricenſi*, ſignified to make one Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, tho' for the moſt part, as I have already obſerved, the Pariſh-Prieſts of the *Gauls* were called *Presbyteri Cardinales*. *Maimbourg*.

CARDONA, a Borough of *Spain* in *Catalonia*, with the Title of a Dutchy, ſituated upon a River of this Name, about two Leagues from *Solſona*, and ſeven or eight from *Montſerrat*: It has Salt-Mines which render it famous; yet it's more renowned for giving its Name to Lords of the Houſe of *Folch*, who raiſed themſelves by their proper Merit, and whereof there have been many Cardinals and other Prelates, and ſome who have had very Illuſtrious Alliances with the Royal Houſe of *Arragon*, and with the greateſt Families of *Spain*. Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Travels in *Spain*, *p.* 470. placeth *Cardona* two Leagues beyond *Montſerrat*; and ſaith the Mountains of Salt yield a yearly Revenue of 30000 Pieces of Eight; and that the Dukedom of *Cardona* contains three or four Villages beſides the Town; the Duke being one of the richeſt Grandees in *Spain*, and poſſeſſing beſides it three Dukedoms, four Marquiſates, and two Earldoms, *&c.* and he lives moſtly at *Madrid*, but ſends hither every three years a new Governour, the King of *Spain* having nothing to do with this City. This City is the freeſt in *Spain*, and beſides the 10th of the Corn and Wine paid to the Duke, it never payeth any Tribute to him or the King. It is Governed by a Council and Four Conſuls choſen every year by Lot; ſo that no Man of the Council can ſerve again till three years are expired.

CARDONA, *(John Baptiſt)* Biſhop of *Tortoſa* in *Catalonia*, living till towards the end of the Sixteenth Century: He was very much valued by *Gregory* XIII. and had an excellent Talent in reſtoring the Paſſages of old Authors. His Works are, *De Regia St. Laurentii Bibliotheca. De expurgandis Hæreticorum propriis Nominibus. De Diptycis, &c. Andreas Scotus Bibl. Hiſp. Gaſpard Eſcolanus, Lib.* 5. *Hiſt. &c.*

CARELLIA, or *Karelen*, a Province of *Sweden* in *Finland*; it lies partly upon the Gulph of *Finland*: Its Capital is *Viburg*. The *Muſcovites* were formerly poſſeſſed of part of this Province; but it now remains wholly in the *Swede*.

CAREMBOULE, a part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar* upon the Southern Coaſts, between the Country of the *Ampatres* and the *Mahafales*: This place is ſomewhat too dry for Corn, but is good Paſture-Land. It abounds in Cattel, and Cotton grows alſo in great quantity there. *Flacourt Hiſt. de Madagaſcar.*

CARENCIA, a Town of the ancient *Rugians*, Inhabitants of a part of *Pomerania*, upon the Coaſts of the *Baltick Sea* in *Germany*. There were three Temples in this City, where three monſtrous Idols were adored: The firſt, which they called *Regewithe*, had ſeven Faces to one Head; ſeven Swords in their Scabbards hanging on the ſame Belt, and a naked Sword in its Right Hand: They believed that this God preſided over War, as well as *Mars*. Their ſecond was called *Porewithe*, with five Heads, but without Arms. The third, which they called *Porenuce*, had four Faces to his Head, and a fifth at his Stomach, covering his Chin with his Right Hand, and his Forehead with the Left. *Saxo. Crantz, de Vandal.*

CARENTAN, a Town of *France* in *Low Normandy*, ſituate upon the River *Douve*, or *Ouve*, which receives there that of *Carentan*, or *Carentei*, 3 Leagues from the Sea, and 7 or 8 from *Coûtances*. The greateſt Barks come up thither with the Tide, which makes the Town of pretty good Trade: It has two great Suburbs, a good Caſtle, and is pretty ſtrong, having good Ramparts, Ditches filled with Water, and environed with Marſhes. This Town has a Bailiwick Election, and Title of Viſcount. The Country-People ſay it was built by *Cæſar*, one of *Cæſar*'s Colonels. This place ſuffered much in the Civil Wars of the Sixteenth Age. The Count of *Montgomery*, one of the Chief Commanders of the Proteſtant Party, took it in 3 days in 1574. and the Count of *Matignon*, the King's Lieutenant in *Normandy*, and Commander of his Troops,

Troops, retook it soon after, and made *De Lorges, Montgomery*'s Son, who Commanded in the Town, Prisoner. *Pap. Masson.*

CARETTE, *(Fabricius)* the 42th Great Master of the Order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, whose Convent was in the Isle of *Rhodes*: He succeeded *Guy* of *Blanchefort* in 1513. made a League with the Sophy of *Persia*, against *Selim* I. The *Turkish* Fleet returning from *Egypt* at the end of Autumn, presented it self before the Port of *Rhodes*, with their Banners display'd, and Trumpets sounding. The Bassa who Commanded this Army, sent the Great Master an Officer to acquint him, That *Selim* gain'd a Battel of the Soldan of *Egypt*, and to desire him to partake of the Victory. To which the Great Master made answer, That *he was obliged to the Bassa for his Civility, and would serve him, if there were occasion.* In the mean time put himself in good posture of defence: After he had done all that the Exercise of his Charge obliged him to do, he died in 1521 *Bosio.*

CAREY, *(William)* descended of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cokkington* in *Devonshire*, being Esquire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. took to Wife *Mary*, Daughter to *Thomas Bullen*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, Sister to *Anne*, second Wife to King *Henry* VIII. by whom he had a Son called *Henry*, who, in regard of his near Alliance to Queen *Elizabeth*, was Knighted soon after her coming to the Crown, and afterwards advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hunsdon*; sent to carry the Garter to the King of *France*; at his return made Governour of *Berwick*; and after the Execution of the Queen of *Scots*, sent to pacifie her Son. He left by *Anne* his Wife four Sons; *George*, *John*, *Edmund*, and *Robert*, afterwards Earl of *Monmouth*; and three Daughters. *George*, his eldest Son, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Houshold, and one of her Privy Council, dying without Issue Male, the second Son, *John*, succeeded in the Honour; his Son *Henry* succeeding him as Lord *Hunsdon*, was advanced to the Dignity of Viscount *Rochester*, 19 *Jac.* and to the Title of Earl of *Dover*, 3 *Car* I *John*, his Son and Heir, died without Issue Male. *Robert*, third Son to the first *Henry* Lord *Hunsdon*, being Warden of the Marches towards *Scotland*, 40 *Eliz.* was created in 19 *Jac.* Lord *Carey* of *Lepington*, in *Com. Ebor.* also Earl of *Monmouth*, 1 *Car.* I. His Son *Henry* succeeding him in Honour, had two Sons and eight Daughters. *Dugdale.*

CARFAGNANA, which the Latin *Carferoniana*, and *Grafignana*, a Valley of *Italy*, between *Mont Appennine* in the Dutchy of *Florence*, *Luquois*, the State of *Regio*, and *Modona.*

CARGAPOL, a Town and Western Province of *Muscovy*, which has the *White Sea* to the North, the Province of *Wologda* to the South, the Lake of *Onega* to the West, and the River *Dwina* to the East. This Town is not very considerable.

CARIA, a Province of *Asia Minor*, now called *Aidinelli*, which has belonged to the *Turks* since the 14th Age: It is bounded on the East with *Lycia*, now called *Menteseli*; on the West and South with the *Mediterranean* and *Archipelago*, and on the North with the River *Mader*. This Province had formerly the Towns of *Magnasia*, *Alabanda*, *Stratonice*, *Mile*, *Priene*, *Miletus*, now *Malazo*, or *Milasso*, which last sent forth eighty Colonies at several times. It was the Birth-place of *Thales*, *Halicarnassæus*, *&c.* Its Mountain *Latmus* gave occasion to the Fable of *Endymion* and the *Moon*. The *Macedonians* called a Council here, which consisted of thirty four Bishops, who rejected the Term *Consubstantial*, and approved the Formule or Profession of Faith made by the Assemblies of *Antioch* and *Seleucia. Sozom Baron*

CARIATI, a Town of the hithermost *Calabria*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of St. *Severinus*, and Title of Principality. It is not very considerable. It's situate upon the *Ionian* Sea, at the mouth of the Gulph of *Tarentum*, towards *Umbriatro* and *Strongoli.*

CARIBES, or *Caraibes*, People of *America Septentrionalis*, who were formerly Inhabitants of the *Antilles*. See *Antilles* and *Cannibals.*

CARIDIF, a small Borough and Gulph of *Romania*, upon the *Archipelago*: It was formerly an important Town, known under the Name of *Cardiopolis*; but now it's but an insignificant Borough, 10 or 12 Leagues from *Gallipoli*

CARIE, Lat. *Caryæ*, a Town of *Peloponnesus*, destroyed by the *Greeians*, to be revenged of the Treachery of its Inhabitants, who joined with the *Persians* that were in War with the rest of *Greece*. The Men were all put to the Sword, and the Women led away Captives: To treat them still with more Ignominy, after they had led them in Triumph, they would not suffer them to put off their fine Robes nor other Ornaments, that they might have the Confusion of appearing always as Great as they did in the Triumph. And the Architects of that time made use of their Statues in their Publick Buildings, instead of Pillars and Pilasters, to transmit to all succeeding Ages the Punishment that was inflicted upon them for their Infidelity. These Statues were called *Caryatides*, and there were some in the sumptuous Building at *Bourdeaux*, which were called the Pillars in *Tutelet*. In the Great Hall of the *Swiss* Guards in the *Louvre*, are four *Caryatides* that support a *Tribune*, or Musick-Room, enriched with Ornaments; they represent Women that have their Arms cut off, and are covered with a Robe that hangs down to their Feet. *Vitruvius.*

CARIGNAN, a Town of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, with the Title of Principality, situated upon the *Po*, over which is a fine Bridge between *Turin* and *Carmagnole*: It has a strong Castle, and its Soil abounds with Mulberry-Trees for the Silk-worms. *Thomas Francis* of *Savoy*, fifth Son of *Charles Emanuel*, first of that Name, Duke of *Savoy*, and *Katharine Michelle* of *Austria*, bore in the 16th Age the Title of Prince of *Carignan.* He was Great Master of *France*, and died in the year 1656. In 1625. he married *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter to *Charles* of *Bourbon*, and *Anne* Countess of *Montafie*, *&c.* and begot on her *Joseph Emanuel*; *John*, who died in 1656. *Eugen Maurice*, Count of *Soissons*; *Amadeus Ferdinand*, *Charlotte Christine*, both died young; and *Louise Christine*, married to *Ferdinand Maximilian.*

CARINÆ, certain Women in great Vogue, and hired to make Moan for the Dead at Burials. They derived their Name from *Carie*, the Country they came from. There were also Buildings in *Rome* in form of Ships, which were called *Carinæ*, from the Latin *Carina*; and others say there was a Street of this Name in that City, wherein *Pompey*'s Palace was. *Virg.*

CARINGTON, (Lord.) See *Smith.*

CARINOLA, called *Carenum*, and *Carinula*, a Town of *Italy*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, with the Title of County, an Archbishop's See, Suffragan to *Capua.* It's situated upon a little River 4 or 5 miles from the Sea, between *Capua* and *Sessa.* Some Authors take it to be the *Celenum* of the Ancients, mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and others, though it's certain it was built 2 or 3 miles from the Ruins of this other.

CARINTHIA, called by the *Germans Karnten*, a Province of *Germany*, belonging to the Archdukes of *Austria*, with the Title of Dutchy: It divides into Higher and Lower by the *Drave*, and lies between the Bishopricks of *Saltzburg*, *Stiria*, *Friouli*, *Carniola*, and *Tyrol.* Its Chief Towns are, *San-veit*, *Villach*, *Volcmark*, *Judenburg*, *Claghenfort*, which last is its Capital. This Country fell to the Archdukes of *Austria*, *Henry*, its last Duke, dying without Issue. It's said that the Boors of *Carinthia* have the Privilege of investing their Sovereigns always when they change their Prince; and that the Duke, dressed up like one of themselves, assists at a certain Ceremony they perform abroad in a Meadow. This Privilege was allowed them because they were the first that embraced the Christian Religion. A Country-man presents the Duke two Oxen, one a fat, and the other a lean one. The Duke accepts this last, and receives a light Blow on the Ear from the Boor. *Carinthia* is a hilly Country; its Inhabitants abhor Theft mightily; they used formerly to hang those they only suspected to have stolen, and judged them three days after. If they were found guilty of the Crime they were accused of, they let them hang until they rotted; but if they were found innocent, they were buried publickly, and their Souls pray'd for. *Æneas Silvius*, *Cluvier*, *Monstrelet.*

CARINUS, *(Marcus Aurelius)* Son of the Emperor *Carus*, who made him and his Brother *Numerianus Cæsars*, about 283. and taking this last with him to the East, he sent *Carinus* to *Gaul*, where he gave himself over to all manner of Vice. He married nine Wives, and put several to death upon bare Suspicion; which made his Father disown him, if we believe *Vopiscus.* After the death of both the Sons, the Emperor opposed *Diocletian*, and slew in the Plains of *Verona*, *Sabinus Julianus*, who would invade the Empire; but was at last killed by one of his Captains, whose Wife he had debauched. This hapned at *Margus*, a Town of *Mæsia*, in 285. *Vopiscus*, *Aurelius Victor.*

CARION, *(John)* a *German*, born in 1499. He was a good Linguist and a great Scholar, well skill'd in the Mathematicks, which he taught with great Applause at *Wirtemberg* and elsewhere, and published several Works that gained him Reputation; as, his *Practico-Astrologicæ Ephemerides*: A Chronicle, which *Peucer* and others have continued, *&c.* This *Carion* died in 1538. that being but the 59th year of his Age. *Meleh. Adam.*

CARIUS, Son of *Jupiter* and *Torrhebia*. The Ancients say, That as he walked about the Lake *Torrhebia*, and heard the sweet Voice of the Nymphs, he learned the Musick, and taught it afterwards to the *Lydians*; and in acknowledgment of this good Office, they worshipped him as a God,

God, and built him a Temple upon a Hill, which was afterwards called *Carienne*, and in Latin *Mons Carius*, from this Hero's Name.

CARLINFORD, a Sea Port in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, about 30 *Engliſh* Miles East of *Armagh*, and 5 North of *Dundalk*.

CARLISLE, the chief Place of *Cumberland*, and a Biſhop's See, in the Province of *York*, ſituate on the South Banks of the River *Eden*, 235 Miles North Weſt from *London*. Beſides the *Eden*, which about 16 Miles lower falls into the *Iriſh* Sea, this City is Watered with Two leſſer Rivers, the *Cawda* and the *Pettrell*, mixing here their Waters with the *Eden*'s. In the *Roman* time this City flouriſhed under the Name of *Luguvallum*, as ſtanding near the *Picts* Wall, by them called *Vallum Picticum*, and made to defend theſe Borders from the *Picts*; ſo that it ſeems to have been of old the Boundary between the Two Nations, which the *Northumbers* afterwards extended to the Bank of *Dunbriton Fryth*. After the *Romans* had quitted this Iſland, this City felt the Fury of the *Picts*, but was Walled about in the Reign of *Egfrid* King of the *Northumbers*. Afterwards the *Danes* conſumed it into Aſhes, and it lay un-repaired in Rubbiſh till *William Rufus* rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Succeſſor, made it a Biſhop's See, *Anno* 1133. Thus it recovered it ſelf to that degree, that it is now a fine City, well inhabited, and a Place of good Trade. The Cathedral was founded by *Walter*, Deputy of theſe Parts for King *William Rufus*, and by him Dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, but finiſhed and endowed by King *Henry*, out of the Wealth *Walter* had amaſſed for that purpoſe; upon which *Ethelwolf* was made the firſt Biſhop thereof. The Dioceſe contains all *Weſtmorland*, and part of *Cumberland*, in all 93 Pariſhes; but theſe exceeding large, as generally they are in the North. In the King's Books 'tis valued at 513 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* the Clergies Tenth amounting but to 161 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.* As for Honorary Titles, this City has given that of Earl to ſeveral Families, and is now injoy'd by the Right Honourable *Charles Howard*, the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*, derived to him from his Grandfather *Charles Howard*, deſcended from *William Howard*, Third Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and created Earl of *Carliſle* by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1661.

CARLOMAN, King of *France*, Son of *Lewis* the *Liſper*, was Crown'd with his Brother *Lewis* III. at *Terriers* in *Gatinois* in 879. Some paſſionate Hiſtorians write, that theſe Two Brothers were Baſtards, others hold the contrary, and ſay the King begot 'em on *Anſgarde*, whom he Married in his Youth. It's true his Father got them Divorc'd, becauſe ſhe was of mean Birth, and he had not given his Conſent to their Marriage, but this does not make the Children Baſtards. The Two Brothers divided their Eſtate at *Amiens*, *Lewis* had *Neuſtria*, and *Carloman Aquitany* and *Burgundy*. The *Normans* *Boſon*, who had made himſelf King of *Arles* and *Burgundy*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*, being Leagued againſt 'em, they won the laſt to their ſide, defeated *Boſon* in a pitch'd Battle, and afterwards laid Siege to *Vienne* in 881. where he had left his Wife. The *Normans* made ſuch continual Incurſions into their Territories, that *Lewis* was forc'd to go to oppoſe them, but died at St. *Denis* in 882. *Carloman* quitted preſently the Siege of *Vienne*, and left the Command of his Troops there to Count *Richard*, and came himſelf to Command the Army in *Picardy*. He worſted thoſe Barbarians in ſeveral Rencounters, and at laſt obliged them to leave his Country. Some time after being a Hunting at the Foreſt of *Iveline* near *Montfort*, he was wounded by a Wild Boar, or by ſome of his Attendance, and died a few days after in 884 *Reginon in Chron.*

CARLOMAN, King of *Auſtraſia*, *Burgundy*, and of a part of *Aquitany*, Crown'd at *Soiſſons* the 9th of *October* 768. he was Son of *Pepin* the *Short*, and Brother to *Charlemaign*, with whom he ſhar'd his Father's Eſtate. Some Wicked People, Enemies to Peace, labour'd to ſet them at variance. *Carloman* was inclin'd to it, but he died ſoon after, and was buried at *Reims*. He left Two Sons by his Wife *Gerberge*, *Pepin* and St. *Siagre* Biſhop of *Nice* in *Provence* *St. Marthe. Mezeray.*

CARLOMAN, Duke and Prince of the *French*, eldeſt Son of *Charles Martel* by his firſt Wife *Crotrude*, commonly call'd *Rotrude*, who died in 724. He had for his Share *Auſtraſia*, *Germany*, and *Thuringia*. He took the Field with his Brother *Pepin* againſt *Hunaud* Duke of *Aquitany*, whom they drove beyond *Poitiers*, and forced to an Agreement after they had taken the Caſtle of *Loches*. After this they divided the Kingdom at the place call'd *Old Poitiers*, and thence march'd into *Germany* againſt *Thibaud* Duke of the *Germans*, whom they ſubdued in 742. After which *Carloman* ſubdued *Odilon*, and then *Thierry*, Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, having before revenged himſelf of *Hunaud* for his Treachery. Then recommending to his Brother *Pepin* a Son of his call'd *Dreux*, he went to *Rome*, where having taken the Habit of St *Benet*, in 747 he retired to *Mont Sorate*, but being too much importun'd with Viſits there, he went to *Mont Caſſin*. He came afterwards to *France* to interceed for *Aſtulfe* King of the *Lombardians*, who fear'd *Pepin* II. then Protector of Pope *Stephen* II. and the Holy See, though the pretext of this Journey was to demand St. *Benet*'s Body, which was at *Fleury* upon the *Loire*, but not meeting with the Reception he expected, he retired to *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, where he died the 17th of *Auguſt* 755. His Body was carried to *Mont Caſſin*. *Reginon, Eginard*

CARLOMAN, eldeſt Son of *Lewis* Sirnamed *Germanicus*, Brother of *Lewis* II. and of *Charles* the *Burly*, had to his Share the Kingdom of *Bavaria*, to which *Pannonia*, *Carinthia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia* belong'd, and was Honour'd beſides with the Title of King of *Italy*; He took the Field to join this Kingdom to the Empire, but a Panick Fear ſeiz'd him, and made him alter his Deſign. He gained Two Victories over *Raſtic* Duke of *Moravia*, and *Gondacar* Count of *Carinthia*, but was afterwards worſted by the Rebels of *Moravia*. He fell into a Palſy, whereof he died, in 880. and was buried at *Ottinghen* in *Bavaria* in a Monaſtery that St. *Maximilian* founded there, and left Two Baſtards, a Son and a Daughter. *Arnoul*, who had *Carinthia*, and was afterwards Emperor, and *Giſete* Married to *Zuendipold* King of *Moravia* in 890. whom ſome Authors for this reaſon take to be *Carloman* Son of *Charles* the *Bald* by *Ermentrude* his firſt Wife. See *Bodenſtein*.

CARLOMAN, Son of King *Charles* the *Bald* and *Ermentrude* his firſt Wife. He Rebell'd againſt his Father, and *Heldegard* Biſhop of *Meaux* Ordain'd him Deacon whether he would or no; Afterwards he was poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Abbies: He Rebell'd again, and was thrown into Priſon, from whence he was afterwards enlarg'd at the Inſtance of Pope *Adrian* II. But theſe Favours were thrown away upon him, for being at Liberty, he relaps'd into his old Seditious Practices; Upon this the King got him ſeiz'd, and degraded by the Biſhops at *Senlis*; and in the year 866 he had his Eyes put out, and was thrown into the Abby of *Corbie* for further Pennance. *Flodoard Hiſt. Remen. Lib.* 3. C. 28. *&c.*

CARLOVINIANS, a Name that was given to the Kings of the Second Race of *France*, which began in 752 in *Pepin* the *Short* Son of *Charles Martel*, and ended in *Lewis* the Fifth, in 987. There were Fourteen Kings of this Family.

CARLOWITZ, is a little Town in *Sclavonia*, ſituated upon the *Danube*, about five *Engliſh* Miles to the North-weſt of *Peter-Waradin*, render'd of late very Memorable by the Peace that was there concluded in the year 1699. after a Bloody War, firſt and laſt of 17 years continuance, between the Emperor, King and Republick of *Poland* the Republick of *Venice*, and Czar of *Moſcovy*, on the one Part and *Muſtapha* XI. Emperor of the *Turks*, on the other, whereby the latter yielded to the Emperor all his Conqueſts in *Hungary*, and Protection over *Tranſilvania*; To the *Venetians* the whole Country of the *Morea*, and a great many Places in *Dalmatia*; To the *Poles*, *Caminiec*, and all *Podolia* and *Ukrania*; and made a Truce only for Two years with the *Muſcovites*, which expires at *Chriſtmas* 1700 leaving them in the mean time in Poſſeſſion of the almoſt impregnable Fortreſs of *Aſaph*, *Keſikermen*, and all the reſt of their Conqueſts upon the *Black Sea*.

CARLSBOURG, Lat. *Caroloburgum*, a little Town in *Germany*, in *Low-Saxony*, in the Dutchy of *Bremen*, ſituated upon the *Weſer*, lately built by the *Swedes*, and called ſo from their King *Charles* X. It's a ſtrong Place, yet was taken by the *Danes*, aſſiſted by the Inhabitants of *Lunebourg*, in 1676. They reſtored it again in 1679. by the Mediation of the King of *France*, and the Peace that was concluded the ſame year at *Fontainbleau* *Baudrand.*

CARMAGNOLE, a Town of *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, ſituated about two Miles from the *Po*, and eight or nine from *Turin*. It's of Importance for its good Fortreſs. *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, made himſelf Maſter of it in 1588 during the Civil Wars of *France*, and alſo ſubjected the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, now incorporated into *Piedmont*, it being left to *Savoy* in Exchange of *Breſſe* and *Bugey*, *&c.* by the Peace made in 1601. The *French* took it in 1691. and it was retaken from them the ſame year by the Duke of *Savoy*.

CARMAGNOLE, (*Francis*) a famous General, who took his Name from the Town *Carmagnole* in *Piedmont*. He was a Boor's Son, and kept Pigs all his Youth, at laſt liſted himſelf a Soldier, and mounted by degrees, until he became General under *Philip Viſconti*, Duke of *Milan*, who had ſeen Proofs of his Courage and Conduct. *Carmagnole* continuing to ſignalize himſelf by ſeveral brave Actions this Duke gave him a Couſin of his in Marriage, and honoured him with a conſiderable Government, which ſtraight got him the Envy of ſeveral Powerful Men, who miſrepreſented him to the credulous Duke, which occaſioned his Retreat for Security to the *Venetian* Territories, where he was received very honourably, and made General of their Army againſt the Duke of *Milan*, whom he worſted in ſeveral Battels; but neglecting to make the Advan-

tage

vantage he might, of a Victory he had gained, in order to reconcile himself with this Duke, the *Venetians* got him brought to *Venice*, where he was Beheaded in 1422. *Pompil. Ter. Elog. de Capitain.*

CARMANIE, or *Kirman*, a great Country of *Persia*, which has *Gedrosia*, or *Corcan* to the East, *Farsi* to the West, *Sablestan* to the North, and the Gulph of *Oritis*, and the *Indian Seas* to the South, and comprehends the Provinces of *Guadel*, *Dulcinde*, and *Ormus*. Its Capital is *Cherman*, upon the River *Bassiry*; its other Towns are *Bersil*, *Bem*, *Bermasil*, *Chabiz*, *Tziresi*, *Bander-Gamron*, *Ormus*, &c. It's pretty barren towards the North, in the Place where *Carmania* the Desart was; but about the middle of the Country, it has fertil Valleys, all covered with Fruit and Flowers, but especially with Roses: Hence we have some *Turquoises*, and *Tutie*, or Flower of Brass. *Sanson.* See *Caramania*.

CARMARTHEN, Lat. *Maridunum*, the chief Place of *Carmarthenshire*, in *South-Wales*, is pleasantly seated on the West-side of the River *Towy*, which runs through the midst of this Shire, and falls South, about six Miles from hence, into the Sea; over the River there is a fair Bridge of Free Stone, with a large Castle built over it upon a steep Rock; from which Stone Wall, another intermingled with Brick, rangeth about the Town. Upon the *Norman* Conquest, this Town was brought under their Obedience, and for a long time oppressed with the Calamities of War, yet it was made by the *English* Monarchs the Chancery and Exchequer for all *South-Wales*. This was the Birth-Place of that famous *British Apollo*, called *Merlin*. Since the late Revolution, this Town stands Honoured with the Title of a Marquisate, in the Person of the Right Honourable *Thomas Osborn*, Earl of *Danby*, and Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Lord President of Their Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council. It's 206 Miles from *London*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, Lat. *Maridunensis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *South-Wales*, so called from *Carmarthen*, the Chief Place thereof. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Cardiganshire*, on the South with the *Severn Sea*, Eastward with *Brecknock* and *Glamorganshires*, and Westward with *Pembrokeshire*; in Length, from North East to South West, about 35 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30: The whole divided into Six Hundreds, wherein are 87 Parishes, and 8 Market Towns; anciently the Seat of the *Dimelæ*, possessed of this with *Pembroke* and *Cardiganshires*. This Shire is not so over-grown with Hills as her Neighbours are, and what Hills she has, are much better for Corn and Pasturage. Besides the *Tivy*, which parts it from *Cardiganshire*, here is the *Tovy*, that runs from North to South into the Sea, the *Tave*, and several others. On the East side of the *Tovy* is a Place called *The Golden Grove*, wonderfully Pleasant and Fruitful, belonging to the Earl of *Carbery*; Not far from which, to the Southward, are the Ruins of *Careg-Castle*, upon a high Hill, under which are to be seen many Vaults and spacious Caves, conceived to be the Refuge of the routed People in the Civil Wars. Where also, says *Giraldus*, is a Fountain, which, like the Sea, ebbs and flows twice in 24 Hours; of the Market Towns, *Carmarthen* the County Town only is Privileged to send a Member to Parliament, besides the Knight of the Shire.

CARMEL, or *Mount Carmel*, a Mount of *Galilee* in *Palestina*, 12 Miles from *Nazareth*, towards the West, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean Sea*: It's separated from the other Mountains, has 30 Miles in circuit, with a great number of little Hills and Valleys that are always green, Forests of high Trees, Groves, Gardens, Springs, pleasant Fountains, and quantity of Vines. Its Air is very good, its Fruit excellent, as well as its Wines, with Game in abundance. A steep Path lying between the Rocks, with Steps wrought with a Chizle leads to *Carmelites Hermitage*. This Hermitage consists in Five little Cells wrought in a Rock upon the side of the Cape that looks to the North, the West and South, whence is a fair Prospect of the wide Sea, of the Towns of *Caiphas*, and of St. *John* of *Acre*, and all the neighbouring Country; one of the Cells is a Chapel, another their Refectory or Dining-Room, with Three Stone Tables, and Seats of the same for Eight or Ten Persons: There are Two other that are Dormitories, and the Fifth is where the Pilgrims lodge; before the Door of this Cell the Fryars have made a little Platform upon the Rock, which is shaded by Branches of Trees, where they Treat the Visitors sometimes with a Collation, which consists in Dates, dry'd Raisins, Figs, and Bisket, with Cistern Water, for they drink no Wine there. Towards the Foot of the Mountain is *Elias*'s Grotto, much honoured, not only by Christians and *Jews*, but also by *Infidels*, *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabians*, who hold by Tradition, that it was the ordinary Residence of the Prophet *Elias*; this is kept by a *Santon* or *Mahometan* Monk who has the Physiognomy of a Holy Anchoret, and looks as if he was wasted away with Austerities; he receives Alms of all them that go to Pray there, for giving them Leave to enter it. Somewhat higher is *Elisha*'s Grotto, and *Oratory* which belong to the Hermitage above-mentioned. There is another Grotto at the top of the Mountain, which is call'd *Elias*'s Grotto, near which are the Remains of a ruin'd Monastery, which was built of Free Stone, more like a Fortress than a Religious House; 40 or 50 Persons might lodge in this ruined Building still, and there are Four or Five poor Families of *Moors* that live in some of the Chambers now. Between this Monastery and the Grotto, was a little Chapel, whereof there remains nothing now but the Walls, and the Altar leaning back upon the Grotto. There are also the Remains of another Monastery in a Valley towards the West, held to be the first that was built in the East for the *Anchorites* of *Mount Carmel*; Here are besides great Buildings still entire, of good Free Stone, formed into many Stories, with a large Hall, which is thought to have been the Oratory that was to the Chapel. A little higher is *Elias*'s Fountain, said to have sprung out of the Ground by Vertue of this Prophet's Prayers. There were formerly several Towns at the Foot of this Mountain, amongst which, *Strabo* makes mention of that of the *Sicaenins*, of the *Bouviers*, and *Crocodiles*. *Pliny* adds another, which he calls *Carmel* and *Ecbatane*. *Suetonius* mentions, that in *Vespasian*'s Time, *An. Christi* 82. there was a little Temple upon *Mount Carmel*, so very famous, that this Emperor consulted the Oracle they adored there, which assured him of good Success in all his Designs. It's not known whether this was any Remains of the Idolatry of *Baal* or *Beelzebub*, which was formerly worshipped in the Town of *Acre* or *Eckron*, or whether it was a Chapel of the true God, served by the Successors of *Elias*, under the Conduct of the Prophet *Agabus*, whom perhaps the Emperor consulted about the Event of his Enterprises. The Town of *Caiphas* is at the Bottom of the Mountain, near the Port of St. *John* of *Acre*, and *Acre* is over-against it, on the other side of the Port; from *Caiphas* to *Acre* or *Eckron* are four or five Leagues, to go round the little Neck that forms the Port. In 1259 St. *Lewis*, King of *France*, in his return from the *Holy Land*, passing through *Mount Carmel*, begg'd Six of the Monks of the Abbot, and brought them to *Paris* in their white Habits, and white Cloaks Laced at the bottom with a kind of List; but Pope *Honorius* IV. made them take the Minims Habit with the White Cloak, which they wear to this very time. *Doubdan voyage de la terre Sancte.*

CARMEL, or our Lady of *Mount Carmel*, a Military Order, which is also called of St. *Lazarus*, established by *Henry* IV. of *France* in 1608. He received none but *French* into it, to distinguish it from that of St. *Lazarus* of *Savoy*, which consists of none but *Italians* and *Savoyards*. This Order consisted of 100 Gentlemen of the Kingdom, who, in War time, were to keep about the Kings Sacred Person, to guard him. Monsieur *Philibert* of *Nerestang*, was chosen Great Master of this Order, and took the Oath to the King at *Fontainbleau*, in Presence of the Princes and Lords of the Court, swearing Allegiance and Fidelity to him and all his Successors, Kings of *France*. Then the King put him on the Collar, which is a kind of tawny coloured Ribband, with a Golden Cross hanging at it, with our Lady's Image engraven on it, surrounded with a Golden Glory; afterwards put on his Cloak, with the Golden Cross of the same Order, which Pope *Paul* V. approved, or re-established. *Lewis* XIV. revived this Order. *Spond. Anno Christi* 1608.

CARMELITES, or our Lady of *Mount Carmel*, a Religious Order, which begun in the Twelfth Age in *Syria*, where several Western Pilgrims lived in different Hermitages, exposed to the Violence and Incursions of the *Barbarians*. *Aimeric*, Legate of the Holy See in the East, under *Alexander* III. and Patriarch of *Antioch*, brought them together, and placed them on *Mount Carmel*, formerly the Retreat and Residence of *Elias* and *Elisha*, whose Successors they stile themselves. They derived their Name of *Carmelites* from this Mountain. *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, Native of the Diocese of *Amiens*, and Kinsman of *Peter* the Hermite, gave them Rules in 1205. which Pope *Honorius* III. confirmed two years after. Their Habit was at first White, and their Cloak Laced at the bottom with several Lists. But as this manner of Apparel did not agree very well with their State, Pope *Honorius* the Fourth commanded them to change it. So they strip'd these Laces off, and to loose nothing of their Colour, they took the Habit of the *Minims* under their White Cloak. Pope *Innocent* IV mitigated the Severity of the Rules that were given them in 1245. They came into *Europe* in 1238. and have now Seven Provinces in *France*. This Order has flourished very much in the *Romish* Church, which it has furnished with a great number of Bishops, Preachers, and Learned Writers. *Onuphrius*, *Genebrard.*

CARMELITES, or *Discalceated*, a Congregation of Fryars, established in the Sixteenth Age. After the Mitigation of the Rules of the *Carmelites* made by Pope *Eugenius* IV. the Order was reformed by St *Theresa*, a Nun thereof, belonging to the Convent of *Avila* in *Castile*, her Birth-place. She began with the Women, then afterwards undertook to reform the Men, being assisted with Two Fryars

of the Order, Father *Anthony* of *Jeſus*, and Father *John* of the *Croſs*; and theſe new Reformed had a Convent near *Avila*. Part of the Profeſſion of theſe Monks is to go bare-foot, which makes 'em call 'em *Diſcalceated Carmelites*. Pope *Pius* V. approved their Deſign, *Gregory* XIII. confirmed their Reformation in 1580. and *Clement* VIII. ſeparated their Congregation in *Italy* from that of *Spain* in 1598. and gave them large Privileges. They came into *France* about 1605. and have 44 or 45 Convents in that Kingdom. The *Carmelites* were there Two years before by Cardinal *Berule*'s Care. Theſe Fryars are divided into Two Congregations, whereof each has its general and particular Conſtitutions. Theſe Two are the Congregation of *Italy*, which comprehends all the Convents that are not in the Territories of *Spain*, and the other that of *Spain*, which reaches to Six Provinces. *Spond. Anno Chriſti* 1568.

CARMENTA, Mother of *Evander*; ſhe left *Arcadia* with her Son, and arrived in *Italy*, where they were civilly received by *Faunus* King of the Country; this was about 60 years before the taking of *Troy*, and about the year of the World 1810. They called her *Nicoſtrata* and *Carmenta*, becauſe ſhe prophecy'd in Verſe. *Carmen* in *Latin* ſignifying Poetry. The *Roman* Matrons built a Temple to her Memory, and celebrated Feaſts that were called *Carmentales*. *Plutarch* reports the Subject of that Feaſt to have been as follows. The *Roman* Marrons having taken a Reſolution not to ſee their Husbands until they had the Privilege of Riding in their Coaches as before, and that new Decree of the Senate, that deny'd them that Conveniency, were recalled, the Senators were forced to reſtore them to their former Liberty, which appeaſed them; and being come to a good Underſtanding with their Husbands, they found the Effects of an extraordinary Fruitfulneſs in the great number of their Children; for which, being willing to thank the Goddeſs *Carmenta*, they built her a Temple to Sacrifice in, and offer their Preſents. *Ovid. Lib. de Faſt. Plut. In Queſt. Rom.*

CARMIDES, which others call *Carmadoes*, and others *Carneades*, was a *Grecian*, of ſuch a prodigious Memory, that he would ſay any Book he had but once read, by Heart. *Pliny, Lib. 7. Cap. 24.*

CARNA, or *Carnee*, a certain Goddeſs of the ancient *Romans*, which preſerved the inward Parts of Men. *Junius Brutus*, when he drove *Tarquinius Superbus* from *Rome*, Sacrificed to this Goddeſs upon *Mount Cœlius* the firſt Day of the fourth Month, which from his Name was called *June*. The Ancients alſo celebrated Feaſts in Honour of *Apollo Carneus*, or *Carneus*, whoſe Prieſts governed the Kingdom of the *Sicyonians* after *Leuxippus*'s Death; their 26th, and laſt King *Archelaus* was the firſt of theſe Ruling Prieſts, and *Carideмus* the laſt, who being unable to ſupply the Expences that were to be made, quitted the Government.

CARNARVAN, Lat. *Arvonia*, the chief Place of *Carnarvanſhire* in *North-Wales*, was built by King *Edward* I. out of the Ruines of old *Segentium*, at the Fall of a River into the *Iriſh Sea*, which being called to this Day *Seiont*, ſhews its Derivation from the Word *Segentium*. This Town heretofore was very ſtrongly Walled and Fortified with a fair Caſtle, was the Birth-place of the firſt Prince of *Wales* of the *Engliſh* Line, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Edward* II. and from *Carnarvan*, called *Edward* of *Carnarvanſhire*. Here the Princes of *Wales* had their Chancery and Exchequer for all *North-Wales*, which was no ſmall Improvement to it. King *Charles* I. conferred the Title of Earl of *Carnarvan*, *Anno* 1628 on *Robert Dormer*, who being ſlain at the firſt Fight near *Newbury*, 1643. left it to his Son *Charles Dormer*, the preſent Earl thereof. It's 186 Miles from *London*.

CARNARVANSHIRE, Lat. *Arvonienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *North-Wales*, ſo called from *Carnarvan* the chief Place thereof; Northward 'tis parted from *Angleſey* by an Arm of the Sea; it is bounded Weſtward with the *Iriſh Sea*, Southward, partly with the Sea, partly with *Merionethſhire*, and Eaſtward with *Denbighſhire* and *Merionethſhire*. From *Ormſhead Point* Northward to *Pewenkel Point* Southward, it extends about 40 Miles, and from the River *Conway* Eaſtward to the *Llenoy* Weſtward, about 20. In which Compaſs it has 68 Pariſhes and 5 Market Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordowices*, and now in *Bangor* Diocefe. Here the Air is ſharp and piercing, and the Soil not very fruitful, except the Weſtern Sea Coaſt, which is the beſt part of it. This is by Nature it ſelf the moſt defenſible County in *Wales*, by reaſon of its high and craggy Hills, among which *Snowdon Hill* is the higheſt. *Carnarvan* is the only Town privileged to ſend a Burgeſs to Parliament, beſides a Knight of the Shire.

CARNEADES, an Academick Philoſopher, Native of *Cyrene* in *Libya*, Founder of the Third, or New Academy, Succeſſor to *Chryſippus*, and one of the Eloquenteſt Perſonages of his Time. He did not apply himſelf much to Phyſick, but cultivated Morals with particular Diligence, and gave himſelf ſo much to that Study, that he neglected all other things; ſo that he ſometimes fate at Table and forgot to eat, until his Maid *Melitta* rouzed him from his Thoughtfulneſs. When he underſtood that *Antipater* had poiſoned himſelf, he did the like, and died the fourth year of the One hundred ſixty ſecond *Olympiad*, according to *Diogenes Laertius*, in the Eighty fifth year of his Age, 3925 of the World, 625 of *Rome*, and 129 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. And there was at that time an Eclipſe of the Moon, according to *Apollodorus*, quoted by that ſame *Diogenes*. *Cicero*, who ſpeaks of him as of the moſt Eloquent Man in the World, makes him Ninety years of Age, which makes it difficult to determine preciſely what year he died in. This Philoſopher was ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome* along with *Diogenes* the Stoick, and *Critolaus* the Peripatetick, under the Second Conſulſhip of *P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica*, and of *M. Claudius Marcellus*, in the Five hundred and ninety ninth year of *Rome*. His Buſineſs was about the Town of *Athens*, which was Taxed in 500 Talents, becauſe the Inhabitants were the Occaſion that the Town of *Oropus* was plundered, as *Pauſanias*, *Aulus Gellius*, and *Cicero* report. *Carneades* ſurpriſed the whole *Roman* Senate ſo much with the Force of his Eloquence, that *Cato* the Cenſor, adviſed them to ſend him away immediately after he had his Audience, becauſe his Speech had wrought ſo upon their Underſtanding, that they could not diſtinguiſh Truth from Falſhood after he had ſpoken. And *Ælian* reports, that the Senators complained that this Philoſopher came to inſult over them, even in the very Senate, by the force of his Diſcourſe. And *Cicero* adds, that he perſwaded People to whatever he pleaſed; and indeed it may be ſaid, that never any had a better Talent for it than himſelf, which with his making Profeſſion of following *Plato*'s Doctrine, gained him an extraordinary Eſteem at *Rome*. Finally, the new Academy, whereof this Philoſopher is acknowledged the Chief, differs from the middle in this, that *Arceſilaus*, Author of the laſt, denied the Truth of the very Things themſelves; which *Carneades* allowed, but maintained that our Underſtandings were not fine or piercing enough to diſtinguiſh this Truth from Falſhood. He alſo taught, that Material and Senſible Beings were as Shadows of the Truth. He proceeded no farther in denying the probability of things, though he did not pretend to be govern'd by it. *Diogenes Laert. Aul. Gell. Valer. Maxim.*

CARNIOLA, a Province of *Germany*, with the Title of a Dutchy, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It's part of the ancient *Carnia*, or Country of the *Carnians*, which comprehends alſo *Friuli*, and is divided into the Upper, which is called *Dry*, where *Czernicz* lies, and into the Lower, about the River *Save*. The *Germans* call this Country *Kraim*. Its Capital is *Laubach*, with a Biſhoprick. There are alſo *Krainburg*, *Cillei*, *Comté*, *Menſprug*, the Marquiſate of *Windes*, &c. The Inhabitants are partly *Slavonians*, and partly *Germans*. *Cluvier*, *Ortelius*. This Country lies between *Iſtria*, *Friuli*, and *Carinthia*.

CAROBERT, or *Charles Robert*, whom the *Hungarians* call *Charles* II. of that Name, King of *Hungary*, Son to *Charles* I. Sirnamed *Martel*, who was Son of *Charles*, called *the Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Scicily*, Count of *Provence*, &c. *Martel* inherited the Kingdom of *Hungary* by his Mother, who was Daughter to King *Stephen* V. Siſter and Heireſs of *Ladiſlaus* IV. both Kings of *Hungary*. This Prince died before his Father *Charles the Lame*, and left this Son we ſpeak of. *Robert*, Brother of *Charles Martel*, raiſed a great Diſpute upon the Point of Succeſſion, that is to ſay, whether the Eldeſt Brothers Son, or the Uncle, were to be preferr'd, in the Caſe of Proximity, and whether the Son repreſented his Father to Inherit from his Grandfather. All the famous Lawyers of that time, together with Pope *Boniface* VIII. were for *Carobert*, who was inveſted by this laſt in 1299 though he was then but a Child, but was not received by the *Hungarians*, who choſe *Andrew*, called the *Venetian*, for their King after *Stephen*'s Death; yet he put himſelf upon the Throne by Force, and was Crowned by Pope *Clement* the Fifth's Legate, and afterwards gained a Victory in 1312. over *Matthew*, Palatin of *Tranſilvania*, Chief of the Rebels; this rendered his Subjects very ſubmiſſive, his Government was ſo eaſie, that they acknowledged there was not a milder Prince in time of Peace, nor a more Courragious in War. After he had joined *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*, *Lodomeria*, *Ruſſia*, *Comania*, *Bulgaria*, and *Boſnia*, to his Territories, he died at *Belgrade* in 1342 at 50 years of Age, and was buried at *Alba Regalis*, in the Tomb of the Kings of *Hungary*. This Prince took for his firſt Wife *Mary* of *Poland*, Daughter of *Caſimir*, Duke of *Cujavia*. She died without Children in 1315. His ſecond Wife was *Beatrix* of *Luxembourg*, eldeſt Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* VII. and of *Margaret* of *Brabant*, who dying about the latter end of the ſame year, he Married *Elizabeth* of *Poland*, Siſter to *Caſimir* III called *the Great*, and of *Ladiſlaus* III. called *Laſtic* King of *Poland*; this Queen bore him Two Sons, who died young, and *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, *Andrew* King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and *Stephen* Duke of *Sclavonia*. *Bonfinius*, *Cromer*.

CARO-

CAROLINA, a Country of *Florida*, in the North, lying South of *Virginia*, extending it ſelf from the 29th to the 36th Degree of Northern Latitude, and watered on the Eaſt by the *Atlantick Sea*; firſt called *Carolina*, not from King *Charles* II. as our Authors give it out, but from *Charles* IX. King of *France*, in whoſe Reign, this Country was by one *Ribaut*, a *Frenchman*, wreſted from the *Spaniard*, which *Ribaut* gave not only the Name of *Carolina* to this Part of the Continent, but named the Rivers there by the Name of the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Somme*, *Garonne*, and others of more Note in his Country. But the *French* were ſoon diſpoſſed by the *Spaniards*, who enjoyed it till 1627. when they were routed out again by the *French*, who quitting the Country after this their Expedition, the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion of it. *Anno* 1663. King *Charles* II. granted it by Letters Patents in Propriety to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkeley*, *Anthony* Lord *Aſhly*, ſince Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *John Coleton*, Knights and Baronets; and Sir *William Berkeley* Knight, by which Letters Patent the Laws of *England* are always to be in force in *Carolina*; only the Lords Proprietors have Power, with the Conſent of the Inhabitants, to make ſuch By-Laws as may be thought neceſſary for the better Government of the Province. The two Colonies of *Albemarle* and *Aſhly* River, are now in a very thriving Condition, for the Soil is generally good, yields plenty of Corn and Paſture, eatable Roots and Herbs, and excellent ſorts of Fruits. The Vines thrive here to Admiration, and its plenty of Mulberry-Trees makes it capable of a good Silk-Trade; nor does it want Tame or Wild Fowl, or any ſort of Game. The Air is very temperate, conſidering its Southern ſituation. For the Benefit of Trade and Navigation, there is ſcarce a Country better accommodated with good navigable Rivers, ſo that one cannot fix any where farther than ſeven Miles diſtant from ſome River or other, many of them Navigable, even againſt Stream, for the ſpace of 300 Miles. The two Principal Colonies now planted there, are at *Albemarle* and *Aſhly* River, that lying in the moſt Northerly Part towards *Virginia*. This is in the Latitude of 32 Degrees, and ſome odd Minutes, both ſettled at the Charge of the Lords Proprietors; the firſt in 1670. and the laſt ten years after. *Charles-Town*, the chiefeſt Place of the whole Country, is the Port Town for both.

CAROLINS, or *Libri Carolini*, the Name of a Work made in 790. to refute ſeveral Propoſitions drawn from the Acts of the ſecond Council of *Nice*, and called *Carolin*, becauſe *Charlemaigne* countenanced the making it. It conſiſts in four Books, wherein are propoſed 120 Heads of Accuſations againſt the Council: Theſe lay dormant and in Darkneſs, until a *Lutheran* found an ancient Manuſcript of them in 1549. and publiſhed them with a Preface of his own; wherein he is very home againſt the Worſhip of Images, and ſtiles the Author *Eli. Phili. Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, acknowledged he had ſeen this Work; Beſides, it's apparent by the Anſwers Pope *Adrian* made to the Objections that this Book contains, that it is the true Work which was attributed to *Charlemaigne*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Iconoclaſtes*.

CAROLSTADT, Lat. *Caroleſtadium*, a Town of *Croatia*, built by *Charles* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and well fortified againſt the *Turks*; ſeated at the Confluence of the Rivers *Kulp* and *Mereſwiz*, and is the Empire's Bulwark on *Croatia* ſide.

CAROLSTADT, a Town of *Swedeland*, in that Part of *Gothia* called *Vermeland*. *Charles* IX. King of the *Swedes*, gave it his Name. The *Danes* have almoſt utterly ruined it in 1644.

CARPATHIA, now called *Scarpanto*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, which gave its Name to the Sea of *Scarpanto*, between the Iſles of *Rhodes* and *Candie*. It's the *Carpathus* of the Ancients. Here are ſeen ſeveral Pieces of Antiquity, and the Ruines of ſeveral Towns. The *Turks* keep a *Cadi* in this Iſland to adminiſter Juſtice. The Inhabitants are Chriſtian *Grecians*. The Coral of *Scarpanto* is ſtill in requeſt, and the Iſland renowned for *Philo* a Biſhop, ordained by St. *Epiphanius*. The *Carpathian* Hills, *Montes Sarmatici*, *Capes*, *Sarmaticæ*, *Carpates*, are called by the *Germans*, *Wirtzgaten*, the *Herb-Garden*; by the *Hungarians*, *Larchbeal*; by the *Sclaves*, *Tatri*; by the *Ruſs*, *Breſiad*; and by the others, *Crapack*. It is a long chain of cragged Mountains, beginning at *Presburgh*, and ending at the *Euxine Sea*, dividing *Poland* to the North from *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia*; and in ancient times, the *Sarmatians* from the *Roman* Empire. It has the Name of *Carpathian* from the *Greek* Word Καρπὸς *Fruit*, becauſe more Fruitful than the Mountains in theſe Northern Countries uſually are. It is of more Length than Fame in Story, and is now only regardable as a Boundary, and the Mother of many Rivers. *Heylin*.

CARPENTERIE, or *Carpenteland*, the Name of a vaſt Country in Southern *America*, lately diſcovered by *Carpenter*, a *Hollander*, who gave it his Name, which is all we know of it yet.

CARPENTRAS, upon the River *Ruſſe*; a Town of *Provence*, Capital of the County of *Venaiſſin*, belonging to the Holy See, and ſuffragan to *Avignon*. It's the *Carpentoratte Meminorum*, mentioned by *Pliny*, built upon the Ruines of *Venaſque*, *Vindauſca*, or *Vendauſca*, as appears by *Petrarchus*'s Letters to *Guy*, Archbiſhop of *Gennes*. The Town is very pleaſant, ſeated in a fertile Country, and environ'd with good Walls. It's the Juſtice-Seat of the County of *Venaiſſin*. The Cathedral is a Noble Structure, with a great open Place to the Front, and the Biſhop's Palace ſideways, built after the Modern way. And there are beſides this, many Religious Houſes, and a College of Jeſuits. There has been a Council held here in 527. under the Pontificate of Pope *Felix* IV. and the Conſulſhip of *Mavortius*, though *Baronius* places it in 529. *S. Cæſarius* of *Arles*, preſided in it, and ordained, that ſuch Biſhops as had a competent Maintenance of their own, ſhould take nothing from the Pariſhes of their Dioceſes; but if he could not ſubſiſt without this Contribution, that then the Prieſts, having ſecured a Competency for their own Support, ſhould give him the reſt. There is alſo a Letter of this Council to *Agracius* Biſhop of *Antibe*, who was ſuſpended there for a Year from celebrating Maſs, becauſe he had ordained a Prieſt againſt the Canons, and did neither come nor ſend to this Aſſembly. *Baronius*, *Anno Chriſti* 529.

CARPI, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Modena*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Bononia*, and Title of a Principality: It's ſeated upon the Canal of *Sechia*, about 6 or 12 Leagues from *Modena*, and 4 or 5 from *Regio*. It's a ſtrong Town, with a Caſtle, good Walls, and Ditches full of Water. This Principality was poſſeſſed by the Family of *Pio*, from 1319. until about 1550.

CARPOCRAS, or *Carpocrates*, an *Hereſiarch*, Native of *Alexandria*, in the Second Century; and a Diſciple of *Simon Magus* in the Firſt Century. He held that the Son of GOD was but meer Man, and Son of *Joſeph*, and that his Soul had nothing above the reſt, only that it received more Virtues and Energy from GOD, whilſt it dwelt with him, before its Union with the Body, than other Souls did; and that GOD was thus liberal to it, to the end it might be able to overcome the Devils, who had created the World. He rejected the Old Teſtament, deny'd the Reſurrection of the Dead, perſuaded himſelf that there was no ſuch thing as Evil in Nature, but only in Peoples Fancy; He added ſeveral other Impieties; left a Son called *Epiphanius*, that inherited his Crimes, and held his abſurd Sentiments. *Irenæus*, *Tertullian*.

CARRANZA, (*Alphonſus*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living to about the Year 1630. He wrote, *De Partu Naturali & Legitimo*. *Diatriba Super Doctrina Temporum Dionyſii Petavii*, &c. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CARRANZA, (*Bartholomew*) called *Miranda* from his Birth-place in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, a Dominican, and Archbiſhop of *Toledo*: He took the Habit of that Order in *Caſtile*, where he made great Progreſs in Learning, and taught Philoſophy with that Applauſe, that he was choſen to aſſiſt at the Council of *Trent*, where he pronounced the Oration which we have of his the firſt *Sunday* of *Lent* in 1556: This Speech is very Eloquent. Before this time, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, Marrying *Mary*, Queen of *England*, in 1554. carried this Father along with him into *England*, where the Queen choſe him for her Confeſſor. King *Philip* himſelf, who was a good Judge of Men, raiſed him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo* in 1557. and made him Primate of all *Spain*, which contributed more and mo e to render his extraordinary Qualities known and eſteemed. The Emperor *Charles* V. then in his Retirement at St. *Juſt*, was well ſatisfied with this Election, and had ſo particular an Eſteem for him, that he made choice of him for his Director in his latter Minutes, and conſulted him in whatever belonged to his Conſcience. Notwithſtanding all which, this Prelate found himſelf expoſed to the Perſecution of ſome Members of the Inquiſition, his Enemies, who treated him with the greateſt Rigour imaginable; and not being ſatisfied to pull him out of his Archiepiſcopal See, and drag him to Priſon, they charged him with Hereſie, and withal, that he poſſeſſed the Emperor with his Erroneous Doctrine at his Death. To be eaſed of ſo enormous a Perſecution, he appealed to *Rome*, whither he was led in 1567. and ſuffered much under *Pius* V. and *Gregory* XIII. which laſt forced him to make a publick Abjuration of the Errors he was accuſed of in 1576. and delivered him to them of his Order of the Monaſtery of *Minerva*, where he died the Second of *May* the ſame Year, being then 72 years old. All the Learned Men of the laſt Age ſpeak very advantageouſly of the Merit of *Carranza*. *Thuanus* ſpeaks of him in his Hiſtory of the Inquiſition, ſaying, *That* Spain *it ſelf was not free from this Evil, for that* Bartholomew Carranza, *A. B. of* Toledo, *was taken Priſoner upon this Subject, and had all his Goods confiſcated: Tho*, ſays he, *He was a great Man, and worthy of his Dignity for his great Learning and good Morals. Marin Aſpilcueta*, known by the Name of *Navarrus*, went to *Rome* at 80 years of Age, to defend this

Prelate, his Friend. All in general admired his Patience and Humility, during this long and rigorous Perſecution. He has left us many Books, as, *The Sum of the Councils and Popes, from St.* Peter *to* Julius *III. A Treatiſe of Patience*: Another in *Latin*, concerning Reſidence of Biſhops, and other Guides of Souls: He likewiſe publiſhed a *Spaniſh* Catechiſm for the Uſe of his Dioceſe. *Antonio, Herrera.*

CARRARA, a Town in *Italy* with the Title of a Principality. It belongs to the Marquis of *Maſſa*, of the Houſe of *Cibo*, and lies between *Maſſa* and *Sarzana*.

CARRERI, (*Alexander*) Born at *Padua*, one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of his time. He was firſt Rector of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's*, and afterwards reſign'd his Benefice that he might have more leiſure to Study. He died in the year 1626. and wrote *De Sponſalibus & Matrimonio, Lib.* 5. *Defenſio pro Libris ſuis. Thomaſin Vir. Illuſt. Elog.*

CARRES, a Town of *Meſopotamia*, where *Craſſus*, led by a treacherous *Syrian*, called *Mezera*, was defeated by *Sillaces* and *Syrena*, Lieutenants of the *Parthian* Kings. This happen'd in the 701 of *Rome*, about the Month of *June*. Some Authors think that *Carres* is the *Cars* of this time, though there is more likelihood that it is *Caran* in *Diarbec*. Others place a Town of this Name in *Arabia*, and pretend it's that which has the Name that is given to the other; but it's certainly the ſame that is ſeated upon the River *Charra*, which empties its ſelf into the *Chabouas*, and had a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Edeſſa*. *Tobie.*

CARRETO, (*Fabricius*) of the Family of the Marquiſſes of *Final*, a *Genoueſe* by Nation, was afterwards Admiral of the Order of *Rhodes*, and ſince choſe Great Maſter in 1523. He made Peace with the Sultan of *Egypt*, in 1516. and fearing the Arms of *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, he fortified *Rhodes*, which was nevertheleſs taken by *Soliman*, Son and Succeſſor of *Selim*, under the Government of the Great Maſter *Liſle Adam*, choſen in 1521. *Boſia, Baudoüin.*

CARRICK, the Name of a County or Bailiwick in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which lies upon *Dumbarton Firth*. It abounds with freſh Paſtures, and Commodities of Sea and Land. The Earl of *Caſſills* is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country. It had formerly Earls, but the laſt Heireſs, *Martha*, falling in Love with *Robert Bruce*, a handſome young Gentleman, ſhe Married him, and by this Marriage they had *Robert Bruce*, the Famous King of *Scotland*: Since which time the Title hath been in the Royal Family. *Cambd.*

CARRICKFERGUS, otherwiſe called *Knockfergus*, a Borough, Market, and Sea-Town of *Ulſter*, in the North-Eaſt parts of *Ireland*, about 90 miles North of *Dublin*. It lies in the County of *Antrim*, whereof it's the chief Place, having a good Harbour, defended by a Caſtle This Place, after few days Siege, ſurrender'd to the late of D. *Schomberg*, upon his Landing at *Bangor* from *England*. It took its Name from *Fergus* King of *Scotland*, who was Shipwrack'd near it.

CARRILLO, (*Martin*) a celebrated *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living in the 17th Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Archbiſhops of *Saragoſſa*; He wrote Annals likewiſe. *Itinerarium Ordinandorum. Manuel de Confeſſarios, &c. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CARROUAGES, (*Bernardin*) an *Italian*, an Apprentice to a Clock-maker in *Pavia*. He made *Alciat* a Clock, which was ſo contriv'd that when the Hammer ſtruck the Bell, it likewiſe ſtruck Fire out of a Flint, which lighted a Match firſt, and afterwards a Lamp, ſo that the ſame Movement gave a Man an account of the Hour of the Night, and alſo furniſh'd him with a Light to riſe by. *Bernard Sav Lib.*8. *Ticin. Hiſt.*

CARROUSEL, a Courſe performed with Chariots, Machines, Speeches, and Horſe-Dances. There's nothing to be met with in Antiquity, more Noble, and more Ingenious, than this Cuſtom When the People were intent upon theſe Diverſions, the Idolatrous Prieſts offered Sacrifices to their Gods; the Soldiers were Exerciſed; and the Men of Learning held forth in their way; all which was both very Agreeable and Inſtructive. The *Romans* at the beginning had no *Circus*, or very convenient Place for their Courſes or *Carrouſels*, but a wide Space between the Banks of the *Tiber* on one ſide, and a Paliſſado of Swords, with their Point upward, on the other, which render'd the Courſes dangerous *Tarquin* was the firſt that built a great *Cirque* between *Mont Aventin* and the Palace. The Cenſor *Flaminius* gave one of his Parks without the Town to make another of, which from his Name was called *Circus Flaminius*. *Dion. Chryſoſtom* ſpeaks of them of *Alexandria*; and there were others at *Conſtantinople*, *Athens*, *Jeruſalem*, and ſeveral other Cities. Now there are no ſuch Places as were formerly, but upon occaſion ſuch Places are choſen as can be beſt fitted for the Repreſentations that are to be made All the great Towns in *Spain* have places for ſuch Courſes. *Florence* has the place of *Santa Croce*. At *Naples* there is the place of *Palazzo Reale*. At *Paris* is the place *Royale*, and another place in the *Tuilleries*; and at *Verſailles* there is a place in one of the Courts of the King's Stables In former times there were *Cirques* for *Carrouſels* at *Paris* and *Soiſſons*. The ſeveral Troops that compoſed the *Carrouſels* are called *Quadrilles*, from the *Italian* word *Squadriglia*, diminutive of *Squadra*, which ſignifies a Company of Soldiers ranked in order. In great *Carrouſels*, Princes head theſe *Quadrilles*, their Number is determined; the leſſer is of four, and the greateſt does not exceed twelve; for if there be only two Troops, it's properly but a Tilting, and if but one, it is a Tournament, or a Courſe. Theſe *Quadrilles* are known one from the other by their Apparel, or at leaſt by the Colours they make choice of; for among the *Greeks* and the *Romans*, the Courſers diſtinguiſhed themſelves by four Colours; whence aroſe the White, the Green, the Red, and Blue *Quadrilles*, ſo famous in ancient Hiſtory, by the Factions they often cauſed. And though there were four *Quadrilles*, nevertheleſs they compoſed but two Parties, under the Names of Green and Blue, which occaſioned ſo much Trouble at *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Egypt*, and in all other Parts of the Empire The Cuſtom of theſe *Quadrilles*, which is univerſally received in all places where they run Courſes, or do Feats on Horſeback, was introduced but a ſhort time ago in *France*. For as they preferred there the Exerciſes of Valour to thoſe that are of Invention and pure Skill or Slight, ſo they exerciſed themſelves more at Juſts and Tournaments, than in *Carrouſels*, and ſtrove more to become good Soldiers and Horſe-men, than to appear expert Courtiers, which is the reaſon the *French* were not much for *Quadrilles*, or the regulated Troops or Numbers now in uſe The firſt beginning of theſe Sports, was under *Henry* IV. in 1606. in the great Court of the *Louvre*. It was a *Carrouſel* of the four Elements, repreſented by four *Quadrilles*, or Squadrons of Knights, that came out of the Palace of *Bourbon*. The *Carrouſel* being always an Allegory or Emblematick Invention, deſigned for the Honour of Princes, and Inſtruction of the Beholders and Actors, there is care taken to Explain the Particularities of the Pompous Appearance, and of the moſt conſiderable Machines that compoſe it; and for this purpoſe there are Nymphs, little Cupids, falſe Gods, Victors, Heroes, Genius's, *&c.* who rehearſe and ſing Verſes; nor is there ever wanting ſome Harmony, becauſe theſe are Feaſts of Shew, and publick Mirth. This Harmony is of two ſorts, one a Military and Warlike; the other Soft and Pleaſant. The firſt puts it ſelf in the Front of each *Quadrille*, to encourage the Knights, to declare their coming into the Liſts, and their Courſes. The other is us'd in Recitals, and accompanies the Pomp Their Inſtruments are different, according to the different Qualities of them that are introduced: For the *Germans* have Kettle-Drums, and other ordinary Drums; the *Perſians*, *Clairons*, a ſort of Wind-Muſick; the Satyrs have Flutes, the Shepherds Bag-pipes; *Apollo* and *Orpheus*, a Harp, *&c.* Military Machines have Warlike Inſtruments; the Country Machines, alſo Impliments of their kind; Ships, Marine Trumpets, *&c.* At the Sound of theſe Inſtruments, are Horſe-dancing, firſt invented by the *Sybarites*, Inhabitants of the Southern *Italy*. Upon which *Athenæus* made this Remark, That the *Crotoniates*, who made War againſt them, obſerving their Cuſtom of Training their Horſes up to Caper and Dance at the Sound of Trumpets, made their own Trumpeters learn their Tunes; and when they came to engage, ordered them to play them, which ſet the *Sybarites* Horſes a Dancing and Capering inſtead of Fighting; ſo that the Riders not being able to manage them, were ſoon put in Diſorder, which gave the *Crotoniates* the means of Cutting them in pieces without much difficulty. It's not ſtrange that Horſes can be brought up to Dance, ſince Dogs, Monkeys, Bears, and even Elephants, the moſt heavy of Beaſts, are trained up to keep Time, and obſerve the Difference of Sounds. The Pomp of the *Carrouſel* conſiſts of ſeveral ſorts of Perſons, as the *Meſtre de Camp*, his Aids, the firſt Challengers, the Aſſaulters, the Heads of the *Quadrilles*, the Heralds, Trumpeters, Pages, Foot-men, Waiters; they that make the Speeches; that direct the Machines, Muſicians, Pleaders, and Judges. The *Meſtre de Camp* leads all the Pomp, regulates the March, and introduces them into the Liſts. The Challengers make the Overture, and proclaim a Defiance by their Heralds. The Aſſaulters take them up, anſwer their Challenge, and maintain the contrary The Pages on Horſeback carry their Maſters Bucklers, their Devices and Lances. Their Grooms have their Led-Horſes, and are diſguiſed into *Turks*, *Moors*, *Slaves*, *Savages*, *Monkeys*, *Bears*, &c. The God-fathers in former times were young Men, who led the Chariots, with the Repreſentations and Images of the Gods. And in Duels it is they we e given to the two Combitants to plead for them, and for Form-ſake, there are yet ſome received in the *Carrouſels*; each *Quadrille* has two, four, or ſix, according as the Ceremony is Auguſt and Great. The Judges are generally old experienced Knights, named to preſide in theſe Exercſes, and

and to adjudge the Prize to thoſe that deſerve it. The *Courſe* is much the ſame in *Carrouſels*, as Entries in great Balls, or as Scenes in Comedies and Tragedies; that is, it's the coming in of the *Quadrille* into the *Barrier* or Liſts, which they go round to be ſeen by the Spectators, and to go to their Tents, and other places ordered them: And it's then People have a Sight of their rich Dreſſes; of the Beauty and Pride of their Horſes; of the Invention of the Machines; and of all the Pomp of the Train. The moſt ordinary Exerciſe is, Firſt, The breaking of Lances in the Liſts one againſt another. 2. The breaking them againſt a piece of Wood, or wooden Statue. 3. The Running at the Ring. 4. The Courſe of Heads. 5. Fighting on Horſeback with Sword in Hand. 6. The Lancing of Darts. 7. Running all in a Ring one after another. Since the Miſchance that happen'd to *Henry* II. of *France*, when he was mortally Wounded by a Splinter of the Count of *Montgomery*'s Lance, the Conflict of Lances was given over, which was much uſed before. That way of Fighting was thus, two Horſe-men, armed *Cap-a-pee*, ſet forth at the ſame time from both ends of the Liſts, to meet in the middle, where they paſſed their Lances with ſuch Force each againſt the other, that ſometimes it put them out of their Saddles, and bore them to the Ground. Secondly, The Exerciſe of breaking Lances *a la Quintaine*, is ancient, and ſaid to be invented by *Quintus*. This *Quintaine* is the Stump of a Tree, or a Pillar, which they run againſt, to accuſtom them the better to hit their Enemies where they aim. In *France*, it's generally a piece of Wood, ſhaped like a Man, and hung upon a Spindle, or kind of Hinge: It does not move when hit right in the Forehead, or middle of the Face; but when it is touched in any other place, it turns round ſo briskly, that it hits the Horſe-man if he be not quick enough to avoid the Blow with a wooden Sword, or a Bag of Earth, which is no ſmall Diverſion for the Spectators. Thirdly, The Running at the Ring is much in uſe, becauſe it's the eaſieſt, leaſt dangerous, and moſt pleaſant to the Sight, of all the Exerciſes that are performed on Horſeback. Fourthly, The Courſe of Heads is but of late uſed in *France*, but is of more ancient Date in *Germany*, where it's very like their Wars with the *Turks* has brought it in Faſhion; for it is the Cuſtom of that barbarous Nation, to recompence the Soldiers that bring them the Heads of thoſe they kill; which the *Germans* endeavour often to take away from them, and do therefore exerciſe themſelves in Running at *Turks* and *Moors* Heads, againſt which they caſt their Darts, and ſhoot off their Piſtols; others they raiſed upon the Point of their Swords, inclining their Bodies in the Courſe, with a great deal of Addreſs and Activity. To perform this, three or four Heads are placed at certain diſtances in the ſame Liſt, to the end, that in the ſame Courſe they may lance a Dart at one, ſhoot a Piſtol at another, cleave a third with an Ax, or batter it with a heavy Club; and finally, that they lift the fourth upon the Top of their Sword or Lance. The Fight with the Sword is performed by two armed Horſemen, that wheel twice one to the other, and at each time ſtrike upon their Head-pieces. The High Conſtable *Montmorency*, whilſt he was but Mareſchal of *France*, made himſelf very famous in this Exerciſe in two Tournaments; the firſt at *Bayonne*, when the Queen of *Spain* came thither to meet her Brother *Charles* IX. there he ſtruck a Prince that fought againſt him, and laid him upon his Horſe's Crooper. The ſecond was at *Paris*, for the Wedding of *Anthony* of *Croui*, Prince of *Portian*; and here he threw from his Saddle a Perſon of Quality, who had the Reputation of being one of the Beſt Horſemen of his time. The Throwing of Darts is called by the *Spaniards* the *Cannaplay*, and is an Exerciſe they learned from the *Moors*, which, turning their Horſes round, caſt *Cannes* at one another, and defend themſelves with their Shields. This paſt into *France* when *Charles* VI. viſited the Count of *Foix*, who diverted his Majeſty with that Paſtime, then much uſed by the Gentry of that Country *La Foule*, which the *Italians* term *la Fola*, is when all the Knights take their Courſe one after another without Interruption; after which the Feaſt or Play ends with Artificial Fires, &c. *P. Menetrier.*

CARS, a Town of *Turcomania* in *Aſia*, towards the Source of *Euphrates*, and the Frontiers of *Georgia*. It's ſo conſiderable, that the Grand Signior puts amongſt his other Titles, that of being Lord of *Cars*. A modern Traveller thinks that this is the Town of *Carres*, of which I have already ſpoke, where *Craſſus* was defeated by the *Parthians*; but *Carres*, as I have ſaid before, was in *Meſopotamia*. *Sanſon.*

CARSISTS, or *Carciſts*, the Name of certain Seditious People, who joining with another Troop of Mutineers, called *Razats*, cauſed a great deal of trouble in *Provence*, when Queen *Catharine De Medicis* made her Progreſs through the Southern Provinces of *France*: Theſe *Carſiſts* were abetted by the Nobles, and the *Razats* were ſupported by the Commonalty and the Parliament. *Mezeray Abrege Chronolog.*

CARTALO, Son to *Malcus* or *Mazeus*, General of the *Carthaginians*: This *Malcus* ſet down with an Army before *Carthage*, having been unjuſtly Baniſhed his Country. His Son *Cartalo* was Prieſt to *Hercules*, and having viſited his Temple at *Tyre*, in his return he paſſed through his Father's Army in his Pontificalibus, without ſaluting him. But after having enter'd the Town, he deſired the Senate that he might have leave to viſit his Father; which being granted, the General received his Son coldly, making no allowance for his Obedience to the Magiſtracy, but puniſh'd him for his Omiſſion, in not taking notice of him before *Juſtin. Oroſ.*

CARTHAGE, called the *Great*, was the chief Town of *Africa*, upon the Coaſts of *Barbary*, near *Tunis*, with an Archbiſhoprick and Primacy. Some Authors report, that it was built by *Dido*. And *Bochart* ſhews, in *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 24. of his *Canaan*, that all the *Greek* Etymologies of the Word *Carthage*, are falſe, and that it was called in the *Phœnician* Tongue *Karthachadtha*, that is, a new Town, and its Citadel *Botſra*, which ſignifies a ſtrong Place. The ſame Author has likewiſe the Deſcription of this Town. *Joſephus* aſſures, after *Menander*, who compoſed the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Tyr* and *Phœnicia*, that this Place was built in 144. after the Foundations of the Temple of *Solomon* were laid, which was in the 3825 of the *Julian* Period, 3466 of the World, 296 after the Town of *Troy*, 114 before the firſt Olympiad, 137 before *Rome*, and 887 before *Jeſus Chriſt*. The *Carthaginians* render'd themſelves very famous in War, they were the Inventers of the Battering Ram, and the firſt that armed Galleys with four Ranks of Rowers. They ſubdued *Lia*, carried their Arms into *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, and paſſed their Conqueſts as far as *Spain*, yet gained themſelves more Credit by the Wars they maintained againſt the *Romans*. The firſt laſted 24 Years, from the 490 year of *Rome*, to the 513. and begun upon the Account of the *Mammertins*, Lords of *Meſſina*, who being attacked by King *Hiero*, and the *Carthaginians* asked Succour of the *Romans*. The ſecond *Punick* War begun in the 536th of *Rome*, by *Hannibal* taking the Town *Saguntum*, a faithful Ally to *Rome*. This War laſted 17 years, and was both Fatal and Glorious to the *Romans*, by the Loſſes they ſuſtained by *Hannibal* in *Italy*, and the Advantages gained by *Scipio* in *Africa*. The third *Punick* War laſted but three Years, from 605 to 608. for then *Scipio* the Younger took and ruined this beautiful City. It was afterwards built by the *Romans* themſelves under *C. Gracchus*, Tribune of the People in 631 and under the Emperor *Auguſtus*, who ſent a Colony of 3000 Men thither. *Genſericus*, King of the *Vandals*, took it in 432. or 39 of the Chriſtian *Æra*; but it was re-taken again for the *Romans* by *Beliſarius*, in 523. and at length falling to *Mahomet*'s Succeſſors, about the Year 685. it was utterly ruined by the *Arabians*. This City was Capital of the Dioceſe of *Africa*, which conſiſted of ſix Provinces: It was alſo a Primacy, with the Title of *Metropolis*, in the Proconſulary Province, or *Africa Propria*, which is now part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. There remains nothing now of this great Town, once eſteemed the Third of the *Roman* Empire, but the Ruines, which are ſtill conſiderable, for the Situation, Antiquity, and vaſt Extention of the Foundation; the Circuit is ſaid to have been 360 Furlongs, as that of *Babylon* was, and all well Peopled by warlike Inhabitants. At the beginning of the laſt *Punick* War, the Conſul *Martius* having commanded them to bring him their Arms, they delivered in 200000 Pair of compleat Arms, as uſed in thoſe Times, and 2000 Machines for caſting of Stones and Darts, with an infinite Number of Pikes, Arrows, &c. When *Martius* had ſecured theſe, believing them then in no Condition to defend themſelves, he declared he had Orders to demoliſh the Town, and endeavoured to perſuade them that they would gain by it, for that the *Romans* promiſed to build a New *Carthage* in the firm Land, 4 Leagues from the Sea. This bitter Speech afflicted the *Carthaginians* mightily, and the more, when they ſaw they were inveſted both by Sea and Land, deſtitute of Arms to defend themſelves, or Means to loſe their Lives Fighting in defence of their Churches, Wives, Children, and Liberties. Nevertheleſs, taking a Reſolution to ſtand it out, they made new Arms, built other Veſſels, and the Women and Maids cut their Hair to help to furniſh them with Cables, ſo defended their Towns three Years; and when they were forced to yield, there were but 5000 of both Sexes that marched out, the poor Remains of that great and famous City, once *Rome*'s Rival. St. *Auſtin*, in his Book of the Unity of the Church, *Chap.* 5. aſſures, That the Church of *Africa*, and conſequently that of *Carthage*, was Founded by the Preachers which the Apoſtles ſent thither. It ſuffered much through the Schiſms of *Feliciſſimus* and *Novatus*, againſt St. *Cyprian*, by that of the *Donatiſts*, by the *Vandals*, and laſt of all by the *Mahometans*, that quite ruined it. *Agrippinus*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, aſſembled all the Biſhops of his Province, and of *Numidia* in 215. under the Pontificate of Pope *Zephirin*, where they decreed, That Children Baptized

by Hereticks, were to be Rebaptized. This we understand by St. *Cyprian*, in his 71ſt Epiſtle. St. *Cyprian* himſelf held two Councils, in 252. and 253. againſt the Schiſmaticks *Novatus* and *Feliciſſimus*, and aſſembled many in Pope *Stephen*'s time, for the Baptizing of Hereticks. The *Donatiſts* held two Councils againſt *Cecilian*, lawfully choſen after the death of *Menſurius*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, and ordained by *Felix Aptungitanus*, a neighbouring Biſhop. The Firſt was aſſembled in 306. where 70 of the other Party diſplaced *Cecilian*, and put one *Majorinus* in his room, a Reader in the Family of a very wealthy *Spaniſh* Lady. The Second conſiſted of 270 Schiſmatick Biſhops, aſſembled in 308. *Gratus*, Biſhop of the Town, ſeeing the Schiſm of the *Donatiſts* quite diſappear, through the Care of *Paul* and *Macarius*, ſent by the Emperor *Conſtance*, aſſembled a Council in 348. which was called the Firſt of *Carthage*, wherein the Reiteration of Baptiſm, practiſed by the *Donatiſts*, was condemned; and they who killed themſelves, or put others upon doing it, and were eſteemed Martyrs by thoſe Hereticks, were deprived of the Honour of that Name. After this, were made 14 Canons for the regulating the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. The Second, in 390. under *Genethlius*, has 13 Canons. The Third, celebrated in 397. has 50. 214 Biſhops held the Fourth, in 398 and made 104 Canons: Theſe ſent to the Emperor *Honorius*, to pray him to aboliſh the Remains of the Idolatry of *Africa*; which they obtained. *Aurelius* called a Provincial Council in 401. to ſend to Pope *Anaſtaſius*, and *Venerius* Biſhop of *Milan*, for Clergy-men to ſerve in Churches, which the *Donatiſt* Schiſm had left unfurniſhed. There were 32 Canons publiſhed in this Synod; and another was appointed for the Month of *September*, which was held in the *Baſilique* of the *Sacriſtie*. St. *Auguſtine* was the chief Promoter of the Reſolution that was taken in this Aſſembly, of reſtoring the *Donatiſts*, that ſhould return into the Boſom of the Church, to their former Dignities; which Uſage brought many of them back again. There were two others held againſt the *Donatiſts*; and Deputies ſent in 404. and 405. to the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. Others were alſo held in 407. 408. 410. and 412. The Biſhops, to the number of 64, held one againſt *Pelagius* and *Celeſtius* in 416. And that which is called the Firſt, about the *Pelagians*, was aſſembled in 417. to undeceive Pope *Zozimus*, whom *Celeſtius* had prepoſſed with a falſe Submiſſion: And the year following the Prelates met to the numbe of 214. in the *Sacriſtie* of the *Baſilique* of *Fauſtus*, againſt the ſame Innovators: This is called the Sixth. The other, that is called the Seventh, was held in 419 for the Appeals to *Rome*. There is one ſaid to be held in 424. under *Celeſtine*, and another in 446 againſt the *Monotheliles*. *St. Cyprian, St. Auguſtine, Baronius.*

CARTHAGENA, *Carthago Nova*, is a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built by *Aſdrubal*, one of the *Carthaginian* Generals in *Spain*, to the end that it might be the Seat of the *Punick* Nation, who were then entred into a War for the Conqueſt of *Spain*. This *Aſdrubal* was the Son-in-Law of *Amilcar*, and was ſucceeded by *Hannibal*, who led his Country-men againſt the *Romans*, in the ſecond *Punick* War. It was ſituated in a *Peninſula*, in a large Bay, having a Moraſs on the Weſt, a Harbour on the Eaſt and South, ſecured by a ſmall Iſland called then *Scombera*, (now *Eſcambera*) ſo that it was ſecure againſt all Winds. The City was only approachable on the North; ſo that when it was afterwards brought under the Dominion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*, it was more owing to his Wit than Valour. It was twice Sack'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and the *Moors*. In the time of the *Nubian* Geographer, it was regardable only for its Antiquity, and as it was the Port of *Murcia*. Four Things render it conſiderable: Firſt, That it is the beſt Port in *Spain*. Second, That they fiſh for Mackeril about an Iſland over-againſt the Port. Third, The great quantity of Ruſhes which they call *Eſparto*, and whereof they make Cabats, or Trails. Fourth, Its Mines of Precious Stones. It's a Town of great Traffick, has a ſtrong Fortreſs, and many beautiful Churches. *Silvius Italicus* gives a very high Deſcription of it. *Strab. T. Liv.*

CARTHAGENA *Nueva*, Lat. *Carthago Nova*, a City of *New Granada* in Southern *America*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Santa Fe de Bogola*, ſeated 10. 59 Lat. No. 70. from the Meridian of *Toledo* Weſt, upon a *Peninſula*, having a large Plain to the North: To the South it has a Moraſs; ſo that it is approached by a Cauſey of 250 Paces length. The City ſtands on a ſandy Ground, full of Freſh-water Springs, at two Fathom depth. It is more healthful than *Nombre de Dios*, or *Porto Bello*, or any Sea-Town on this ſide. It is well built, has a Biſhop's See, ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *New Granada*, and in *Herrera*'s time had above 500 *Spaniſh* Families. The Haven was thought then one of the beſt in *America*. This City was founded in the year 1532. by *Petro Heredia*. Sir *Francis Drake* found not in it that Wealth he expected, becauſe they had notice of his coming before-hand a Month, and ſent moſt of it away to the Mountains, and an inland Town called *Tolu*; ſo he burnt part of it, and ſold the reſt to the Inhabitants for 120000 Ducats. *Laet.* P. 364. In 1587. it had 450 *Spaniſh* Families, and moſt of the Houſes were built with Stone, being vaſtly Traded to by all the other Plantations of the *Spaniards* in *America*. About this time the *Spaniards* firſt fortified it; and about the year 1630. it was encreaſed to 4000 *Spaniards* and 14000 *Negroes*, and was the beſt Mart in *America*, encompaſſed with a Wall 18 Foot high above the Level, and guarded with Baſtions, and filled up within with Earth, and armed with 70 Braſs Guns. See *Hackl. T.* 3. *pag.* 549. This important Place was taken by our Famous *Drake* in the year 1585. The *Engliſh* landed five miles from the City, and marched directly to it, the *Spaniards* having ſufficient time to provide for their Security by Sea and Land; and as to the firſt, they defended themſelves ſo well, that *Drake* could not break into the Harbour with his Ships by Sea, nor the General by Land, till the Sea retiring opened him a way into it. The *Spaniards* then fled, and were forced to pay 110000 Ducats to redeem the City from Fire, which was forthwith divided amongſt the Soldiers and Seamen. The reſt of the Prey was little, becauſe the Inhabitants had ſent away all that was valuable to other places: Yet the Terrour of this Expedition dwells ſtill upon the Inhabitants of this City, as Mr. *Gage* ſaith in his Travels. *Carthagena loſt to Sir Francis Drake* 230 Pieces of Ordnance; yet it is now well fortified, and is a fair and gallant City, and very rich in Pearls, and the Treaſures of *Nova Granada*, ſent by this Place to *Spain* in their great Fleet. This Place in 1697. was attacked by a Squadron of *French* Men of War, under the Command of Monſieur *Ponti*, who had ſome Regular Troops, and divers Bucaniers that engaged with him in the Expedition; and on the 6th of *May* was delivered up to him, with all the Wealth in it, upon a Capitulation but the Booty was not near ſo much as the *French* expected; Notwithſtanding they ſpared neither Churches nor Religious Houſes, though they were pleaſed to ſoften that part with ſaying, *They gathered only what was for the Decoration of them.* For the Place having taken the Alarm before, the greateſt part of the moſt precious Movables were conveyed upon Mules backs, far enough out of their way. But the *French* did not think fit to hold it; and therefore on the laſt of *May*, having firſt ruined the Fort of *Bocca Chica*, left it.

CARTHAGENA, a Province of the *Golden* or *New Caſtile*; in Southern *America*: It has taken its Name from its Capital, which is called *Carthagena*, from the Reſemblance of its Port with that of *Carthagena* in *Spain*. This Country furniſhes Liquors and Aromatick Gums, and Balſoms of great Value, which drop of themſelves, or are drawn by the Savages from Trees, by cutting, or heating, and ſcorching of the Bark. Here grows alſo a kind of long Pepper, which is more biting and ſharp than that of the Eaſt, and is much ſtronger than the common, generally called Pepper of *Braſil*. There are but few Mines of Gold, yet in former times there were great quantities gathered in the Torrents that ran from the Mountains. The Capital City is ſeated in a *Peninſula*, upon the Coaſts of the Northern Sea. Its Port is one of the moſt convenient of all *America*, ſheltered by a little Iſland formerly called *Codego*, and now *Carex*. There is a Bridge 250 Paces long, that reaches from the Town to the firm Land. The Houſes are very well built, and the Ramparts fortified with ſtrong Baſtions. It's the Seat of a Biſhop, Suffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Santa Fee de Bogota*. The Cathedral is Magnificent, and there are two very fine Convents of St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*. The Inhabitants are computed to be 18000, whereof 4000 are *Spaniards*, the reſt *Negroes*. The ſmall Town of *Tolu*, Dedicated to St. *James*, is twelve Leagues from *Carthagena*, famous for its excellent Balſom, called *Balſom of Tolu*, much eſteemed in *Europe*. *Laet.*

CARTHAGENA, (*John*) a *Spaniſh Franciſcan*, employed by Pope *Paul* V. to write againſt the *Venetians*. He publiſhed a Quarto, Entituled, *Pro Eccleſiaſtica Libertate & Poteſtate tuenda verſus injuſtas Venetorum Leges. Propugnaculum Catholicum. De jure Belli Romani Pontificis adverſus Eccleſiæ Jura Violentes.* He likewiſe wrote upon the Maſter of the Sentences. *Homiliæ Sacræ & Morales, &c.* He died at *Naples* in *An.* 1617. *Wadingi de Script. Minor. Nich. Ant. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

CARTIER, or *Quartier*, (*James*) born at *St. Maloes*, one of the Learned'ſt and moſt Experienced Pilots of his time. He lived in the 16th Age, under the Reign of *Francis* I. The Baron of *Lery* having diſcovered in 1518. a part of *Canada*, which we now call *New France*, and deſigned to eſtabliſh a Colony in the Sandy Iſland to the South, over-againſt the River *Canada*, in 1534. ſent *James Cartier* thither, who being a very underſtanding and curious Man, he viſited all the Country with a great deal of Care and gave us an exact Deſcription of the Iſlands, Rivers, Streights and

Promon-

Promontories, that he diſcovered there; and moſt part of our Mariners to this day uſe the Names given by him to theſe different Places.

CARTISMANDA, Queen of the *Brigantes* in *England*, under the Empire of *Claudius*: She with a great deal of Affection ſupported the *Roman* Intereſt; took their Enemy *Caratacus* Priſoner; and for the ſame reaſon ſhe ſlighted *Venuſius*, her firſt Husband, to marry his Gentleman of the Horſe; which ſow'd a Diſſention in the Kingdom, ſome being for the baniſhed Husband, others for their Queen. The Husband raiſed a powerful Army, worſted this Princeſs, and would have taken her, if ſhe had not been aſſiſted by the *Romans*, who made themſelves Maſters of her Eſtate for a Recompence of their Service. *Tacit. Annal. l. 2. & Hiſt l 3.*

CARTULARIES: *Jerome* of *Coſta* ſays, are Papers wherein the Contracts, Sales, Exchanges, Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, and other Acts that belong to Churches and Monaſteries, are collected, the better to preſerve the ancient Deeds, being much later than the Facts mentioned in 'em. *R. Simon Traite des Benefices.*

CARVAGAL, *(John)* a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, who having been unjuſtly caſt in an Indictment for Murther, and ſentenced to be thrown down from the Top of the Rock *Martos*, by *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*, in the year 1312. 'tis ſaid, That before his Execution, he ſummoned this over-credulous Prince to appear with him at the Bar of Heaven within 30 days; and that *Ferdinand* died ſuddenly upon the laſt day of that Term. *Lewis de Mayerne. Turquet Hiſt d'Eſpagne,*

CARVANSERA'S, Inns in the Eaſtern Countries very different from ours: There are two ſorts of them; ſome are Rented, and in theſe People are lodged and ſerved *gratis*: In the other kind there are but Lodgings. They are built ſquare, much after the manner of Cloiſters, and generally are but one Story high. There is a great Gate to the Court, where there are Chambers for Travellers on every ſide: In the middle of the front and ſide, are great Halls and Chambers for the moſt Conſiderable; and behind the Chambers are Stables for their Horſes, and Houſes for Waggons and other things. In *Turkey* none have the Privilege to found theſe Free *Carvanſera's*, but the Mother and Siſter of the Grand Signior, or the Viſiers and Baſſa's that have been thrice engaged againſt the Chriſtians. There are many *Carvanſera's* between *Buda* and *Conſtantinople*; but from *Conſtantinople* to *Perſia* there are but empty Chambers in the *Carvanſera's*, and there People muſt provide themſelves with all Neceſſaries; which they may do at cheap Rates; for the Country-people bring them Lambs, Fowls, Butter, and Fruit, according to the Seaſon of the Year; nor do they want Straw, and other Accommodations for their Horſes. Abroad in the Country there is nothing paid for Lodging in theſe *Carvanſera's*; but in Cities there is ſome ſmall thing given. The Caravans ſeldom lodge in ſuch places, becauſe there is hardly any that can entertain more than 100 Horſemen; therefore thoſe great Companies lie for the moſt part abroad in the Fields in Tents. Firſt Comers have the Privilege of chooſing their Places and fitting themſelves. At night the Steward ſhuts the Door, ſets a Watch, and is reſponſible for all that is given him in charge. In *Perſia* theſe Buildings are generally fairer, and more convenient than in *Turkey*, and are at reaſonable diſtances one from the other throughout all the Country. If theſe *Carvanſera's* do not ſuit the Rich as well as our Inns of *Europe*, at leaſt they are convenient for the Poor, ſince they pay nothing for Lodging in them, and are not obliged to ſpend more than they pleaſe. *Tavernier.*

CARVILIUS *Maximus*, *(Spurius)* a *Roman* Commander, who was Conſul with *L. Papirius Curſor*, in 461. of the Foundation of *Rome*. Whilſt this laſt made War againſt the *Samnites*, and defeated them near *Aquilonia*, *Carvilius* took *Amiterno*, killed 2800 Men, and made 4000 Priſoners, and afterwards made himſelf Maſter of *Cominium*, *Palumbi*, *Herculaneum*, &c. Theſe Succeſſes made the Neighbourhood begin to fear for their Liberties, ſeeing the *Samnites* almoſt ruined: The *Taliſques* and *Tuſcans* ran to Arms; *Carvilius* made head againſt them both, whilſt his Colleague took *Spino*. Afterwards both returning to *Rome*, were Honoured with a Triumph. *Spurius Carvilius Maximus* had a Son of the ſame Name, who was Conſul in 520 with *L. Poſthumius Albinus*, and is thought to be the ſame that repudiated his Wife in 523. See *Carbilius Ruga*

CARVILIUS *Maximus*, a Captain which the Militia raiſed to the Empire in *Pannonia*, after the death of the *Philips* about 249. But his Qualities not anſwering their Expectations, he was murder'd by the very ſame that proclaim'd him Emperor.

CARUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, Emperor, was Native of *Narbonne*, as *Eutropius*, *Aurelius Victor*, and others have remarked, though *Vopiſcus* ſeems to affirm that he was a *Carthaginian*. He was choſen Emperor after the death of *Probus* in 281. He had two Sons, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*, both which he made *Cæſars*; ſending the firſt into *Gaul*, he carried the other along with him to the Eaſt, where he defeated the *Sarmates* and *Perſians*, and was afterwards killed with a Thunderbolt at the Town of *Cteſiphonte* in *Meſopotamia*, in 283. having Reigned a year or two, according to *Aurelius Victor.*

CASAL, or *Cazal* of *S. Ves Caſale*, or *Bodincomagus*, a Town of *Italy* in *Montferrat*, belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*. It has a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Milan*, and is ſeated upon the *Po*, between *Turin* and *Valence*, and is one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Italy*. P. *Sixtus* IV. made it a Biſhop's See in 1474. at the Solicitation of *Will Paleologie*, Marquiſs of *Montferrat*; then it became Capital of the Country, and the Reſidence of the Marquiſſes of *Montferrat*, who before that reſided at *Occimion*. Its ſituation upon the *Po* is very advantageous; the Land about it is very fertile in all manner of things. It is defended on one ſide with a good Citadel, one the other ſide with a ſtrong Caſtle, and is environed with Ditches, Ramparts, ſtrong Walls, and many Baſtions and Half-moons. The Caſtle has four great Towers, and as many Half-moons which cover the Flanks, with a large Ditch, a Counterſcarp, and a Corridor faced with Bricks; beſides this, the Lodgings are very convenient, there being very fine Apartments. The Citadel conſiſts of 6 Baſtions. The Town it ſelf is pleaſant enough, and has ſeveral fair Churches. The *Spaniards* beſieged it, under *Gonçales*, in the beginning of 1629. but the approach of *Lewis* XIII.'s Army made them retire in the night. The next year they laid ſiege to it under *Spinola*; but it was vigorouſly defended by Mareſchal *Toiras*. He that writ this General's Life, obſerves all the Circumſtances of that Siege. The *Spaniards* beſieged it again under the Marquiſs of *Leganez*, in 1640. but the Count of *Harcourt* drove them from before it, took their Colours, Artillery, and all their Baggage, killed 2000 Men, and took as many Priſoners. They were more ſucceſsful during the Diſorders of *France*; for they made themſelves Maſters of this important Place in 1652. but it was afterwards rendred to the Duke of *Mantua*, of whom the King of *France* bought it in 1681. In 1695. it was beſieged by the Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperor, and the *Spaniards*, and ſurrendred by the *French* to the Duke of *Mantua.*

CASAL, or *Cazal Maggiore*, a little Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan* and Territory of *Lodi* near the *Po*, and towards the Eſtates of *Parma* and *Mantua*; was block'd up a long time by the Confederate Troops during the late War, and in the year 1695. actually beſieged by the Imperialiſts, *Piedmontois*, and *Spaniards*, to whom it was yielded by a Capitulation, ſigned on the 11th of *July* in the ſame year; by virtue of which, the Fortifications of the City, Caſtle, and Citadel, were utterly demoliſhed and deſtroyed, and only the Walls of the City left to ſtand, and the Place it ſelf given to the Duke of *Mantua*

CASALIUS, *(Gaſpar)* a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, and Biſhop of *Coimbria*, or, as others ſay, of *Santandren* in *Portugal*: He was Præceptor to *John* III. Prince or Infant of *Portugal*. His Works are, *De Sacrificio Miſſæ, l.* 3. *De Cœna & Calice Domini, l* 3. *De uſu Calicis, l.* 3. *Axiomata Chriſtiana. De Quadripartita Juſtitia. Andr. Schotus. Nich. Ant. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CASAS, *(Bartholomew)* Biſhop of *Chiapa* in *America*: He made ſeveral Voyages to and from the *Indies* to *Spain*, and expoſed himſelf to the Hatred of all his Country-men, to put a ſtop to the Cruelties the *Spaniards* exerciſed upon the poor *Indians*, and procure them ſome kind of Liberty. His zealous and continual Remonſtrances had that Succeſs, that he at laſt obtained, in 1543. particular Laws for the *Indians*, which the Governours themſelves ſhould be obliged to obſerve, and ſee executed. The Court was then at *Valladolid*, where Dr. *Sepevelda*, and ſome others maintain'd, That People might abuſe the *Indians* without Sin: Againſt which this Good Man wrote ſix or ſeven Treatiſes; and in ſome of them deſcribed the Rigour and Tyranny the *Spaniards* exerciſed over them poor Creatures, uſing them in the moſt cruel and barbarous manner imaginable; for, beſides the plundering and taking their Eſtates from them, they kept them under a moſt ignominious Slavery, making them dig in the Mines, carry unreaſonable Burthens, or drudge in Pearl-fiſhing, without allowing them any time to refreſh themſelves. *Caſas* refuſed ſeveral Biſhopricks that were offered him in *America*; but was at laſt forced to accept that of *Chiapa*, which is in *New Spain*. Here he kept his Reſidence until 1551. when being very ancient and weak, he returned to *Spain*, and gave his Biſhoprick up to the Pope. He withdrew to *Madrid*, where he died in 1596. 92 years of Age. He compoſed many Works, which were not all publiſhed: Amongſt others he made a General Hiſtory of the *Indies*, which *Antonio* of *Herrera* made uſe of in compoſing his. *Spon. Ibara*

CASAUBON, (*Iſaac*) a *French-man*, born in 1559. at *Bourdeaux*, a ſmall Town in *Dauphine* in *Diois*, and not at *Geneva*, as ſome write. His Family is yet extant under the Name of *Caſebonne*. This Man was one of the beſt skill'd in the Greek Tongue of his time, according to the Judgment of *Joſeph Scaliger*, who ſeldom praiſed any. But tho' *Scaliger* had not given him this Commendation, his Works manifeſted the Truth. *Caſaubon* taught a long time at *Geneva*, and was Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue at *Paris*, where K. *Henry* IV. gave him many Marks of his Eſteem, and made choice of him to be his Library-Keeper. Afterwards *James* I. enticed him into *England*, where he made good uſe of him, until he died in 1614. being 55 years of Age. We have ſeveral of his Works, all well ſtored with profound Doctrine. The moſt important are upon *Suetonius*; upon *Diogenes Laertius*, *Strabo*; his *Epiſtolæ*, *Animadverſiones in Athenæum*, *Strabonem*, *Polybium*, *&c.* He alſo publiſhed *Polyænus* in Greek, after he had bought the Manuſcripts very dear. He alſo compoſed a Critique upon the Beginning of Cardinal *Baronius*'s Eccleſiaſtical Annals, which he Entituled, *Exercitationes 16 ad Cardinalis Baronii Prolegomena in Annales*, *&c.* *James Capel*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Sedan*, writ an Apology for him againſt *Fr. Roſweidus* a Jeſuit.

CASAUBON, (*Merick*) Son to *Iſaac*, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*. His Works are, *De Quatuor Linguis*, *Hebr & Saxon.* *Notæ in Optatum Milevitanum.* *In Diogenem Laertium.* *In Epictetum*, *&c.* He likewiſe tranſlated *Marcus Antoninus Philoſophus*'s Book into Engliſh; and was a Perſon of very great Learning; but had not ſo fine a Pen as his Father. *Pontanus in Orig. Franc.* *Caniſius*, *Voſſius*, *&c.*

CASAUX, (*Charles*) one of the two Conſuls of *Marſeilles*, and Colleague to *Lewis* of *Aix*; having by his Violence offended a great many at *Marſeilles*, and ſeeing he could expect no Security amongſt People hard to be appeaſed, he choſe to treat with the King of *Spain*, who promiſed him great Lordſhips in the Kingdom of *Naples*, rather than to have recourſe to *Henry* IV. his Natural Prince. He ſent for this purpoſe three of his Confidents to *Madrid*, having in the mean time obtained a Succour of 1200 Men from *John Andrew Doria*, under the Command of his Son *Charles*, with promiſe of more in a ſhort time after. But this did not hinder his Ruine; for one of the Burgeſſes, by Name *Peter Libertat*, Native of *Corſica*, a ſtout and bold Man, who was truſted with the keeping of the Royal Gate, and ſought all occaſions of raiſing himſelf by ſome memorable Action, treated privately with the Duke of *Guiſe*, and let him into the City, and kill'd *Caſaux* with his own Hand; but his two Sons and his Colleague made their eſcape to *Genoua*. *Mezeray.*

CASBIN, or *Caſwin*, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Airack*, taken by ſome Authors for the ancient *Ecbatane*. It's ſeated at the foot of the Mountains, between *Iſpahan* and the *Caſpian* Sea. *Casbin* is held to be one of the greateſt and moſt populous of all *Perſia*, and was the Reſidence of *Schah-Tamas*, after the *Turks* had taken *Tauris*. There is a fine Palace, a great number of Moſques, and many Bazars, or covered Streets, well ſtored with all kind of Merchandice.

CASCAR, or *Kaſghar*, a Town and Kingdom of *Aſia* in *Tartary*, bordering upon the Kingdom of *Thibet*, which is to the South of it; others call it *Chazalg*. There are, beſides *Kaſghar* and *Jarchan*, which is its Capital, the Towns of *Taraz*, *Chotan*, *Jecel*, *&c.* *Jarric. l.* 5. *&c.*

CASE, (*John*) an *Engliſh* Phyſician, living in the 16th Century: He profeſſed this Faculty in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He wrote *Super Ariſtotelis Organum.* *Oeconomica.* *Encomium Muſices*, *&c.* *Pitſ. de Illuſt. Angl. Script.* *Miræus de Script Sæc.* 16

CASE, (*John*) Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, living in the 16th Century, under the Pontificate of P. *Paul* III. *Marcellus* II. and P. *Paul* IV. He was very much eſteemed by theſe Popes, and had ſeveral Honourable Employments under them. He had much Learning and a great deal of Spirit and Delicacy in his Writings. He wrote the Lives of Cardinal *Bembo*, and Cardinal *Contarini*; and a Treatiſe called *Galathée*, which has been tranſlated into ſeveral Languages; and the *French* Verſion of it is a very fine one. *Johan. Imperial in Muſæo Hiſt* *Miræus de Script Sæc* 16. *Thuan &c*

CASERTA, a ſmall Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Padua*, and Title of Principality, belonging to the Family of the *Caetani*. it's ſituate at the Foot of the Mountains near the River *Vulturnus*, between *Cera* and *Capua*

CASHEL, a Town in *Ireland* upon the *Seure* in the County of *Tipperary* in *Munſter*. This Town is alſo the Seat of one of the four Archbiſhops of *Ireland*, and had a Council held in it in 1171. It's now meanly inhabited, having ſuffered much by the *Engliſh*. It ſtands 23 miles North of *Waterford*

CASIMAMBOUS, People of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, called otherwiſe *Zaffe-Caſimambous*, who are very powerful in the Country of *Matatane*. Their Hiſtory tells us, That they are deſcended of a Troop of *Arabians*, which the Califf of *Mecque* ſent in the great *Indian* Boats, about 200 years ago, to inſtruct the Inhabitants of this Iſland: That the Chief of theſe married the Daughter of a *Negro* Prince upon this condition, That the Offspring ſhould take the Mother's Name *Caſimambon*; for it's the Cuſtom in the Southern part of that Iſland, that the Name of the Family ſhould come by the Mother's ſide. They are white, but ſomewhat more ſwarthy than the *Zaffe-ramini's*; and their chief Profeſſion is to be *Ombiaſſes*, that is, Writing-Maſters, that teach to Write and Read the *Arabick* Tongue in the Villages where they keep School. They Command the *Zaffe-ramini's* in the *Matatane*; and theſe Whites dare not kill their own Cattel or Fowl, but muſt ſend for a *Caſimambon* to do it. *Flacourt.*

CASIMIR the Firſt, King of *Poland*, Son of *Mieczſlaus* or *Miciſlaus* II. who died in 1034. and left this Son under the Guardianſhip of his Wife *Riskche*, or *Rixa*, Daughter to *Rhienfroy*, Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Niece by the Mother's ſide to the Emperor *Otho* III. This Princeſs put *German* Officers in all Places of Truſt; which irritated the *Polanders* ſo much, that they revolted, and made her fly into *Saxony*, whither ſhe brought all the Treaſure of *Poland*. *Caſimir* came *incognito* to *France*, under the Name of *Charles*, and ſtudied at *Paris*; after which, he became a Monk at *Cluni*, under St. *Odilon*, where he took the Order of Deacon. Seven years after, the *Polanders* underſtanding where he was, obtained of Pope *Benet* IX. upon ſome particular Conditions, That their Prince ſhould come to Govern their Country, and Marry. He took to Wife *Mary*, or *Dobrogneue*, Daughter of *Ulodormir*, and Siſter to *Joriſlaus*, Duke of *Ruſſia*; Governed the Kingdom very well, and ſubjected ſeveral Provinces to the Crown; civilized the *Polanders*; was a great Benefactor to the Church, founded many, and ſent for ſome of the Religious of *Cluni* to *Poland*. He defeated *Maſſas*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, in 1044. took *Siliſia* from the *Bohemians*, and eſtabliſhed the Epiſcopal See at *Breſlaw*. His Reign held 18 years. He died 1058. *Boleſlaus the Bold*, or *the Cruel*, and *Ladiſlaus* called *Herman*, ſucceeded him, the one after the other; theſe he had by his Wife *Dobrogneue*, beſides *Mieſche* and *Otho*, who died young, and *Suentochna*, married to *Primiſlaus*, Prince of *Bohemia*. *Cromer*, *Longinus.*

CASIMIR the Second, called *the Juſt*, Son to *Boleſlaus* III. called *Crivouſt*. He was put, in 1177. in the Place of *Mieczſlaus*, or *Miciſlaus* III. his Brother, called *the Old*, who was dethroned for his Covetouſneſs. *Caſimir* eaſed his Subjects of Taxes, and would have rendred the Crown to his Predeceſſor, if the *Polanders* had not oppoſed it. His Piety made him undertake a War againſt the *Pruſſians*, whom he overcame, and obliged to take to the Chriſtian Religion, which they had baſely quitted. He Reigned 17 years, and died in 1194. being 67 years of Age. *Lesko* V. his Son, called the *White*, was choſen after him, whom he begot of his Wife *Helena*. Some ſay that this *Caſimir* II. died ſuddenly in a Feaſt that he made for his Nobles, being poiſoned by a Woman which he loved paſſionately. *Cromer*, *Guagnini.*

CASIMIR the Third, Sirnamed the *Great*, was born in 1309. and was Crowned after the death of *Ladiſlaus Loſtick* his Father, in 1333. He received the Crown with his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Gedemin*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*; and after the death of this Princeſs, he married *Adelaide*, Daughter to *Henry* Landgrave of *Heſſe*; but ſoon confin'd this to a Monaſtery becauſe of her Ughneſs, and kept a *Jeweſs*. *John* King of *Bohemia* made War againſt him; but *Caſimir* got the better, and took ſeveral Places from him; and after that ſubdued all *Ruſſia* at ſeveral times; and his Queen being dead, he married *Hedwige*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Glogovia*. He deſerved the Name of *Great*, not ſo much for his Military Exploits, as for his great Love for Peace, by his Magnificence in the Churches and Hoſpitals he Founded; by the great number of Fortreſſes and Caſtles he built; and eſpecially by the Addreſs he had to gain all People's Love, and to render every body impartial Juſtice. He died of a Fall he had off his Horſe at a Deer Hunting, being ſixty years of Age, and that the thirty ſeventh of his Reign, in 1370. He had by his laſt Wife, *Elizabeth*, married to *Boguſlaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*, and *Anne*, married to *William*, Count of *Cilie*. *Caſimir* is the laſt King of *Poland* of the Family of *Piaſt*. *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, Son of his Siſter *Elizabeth*, ſucceeded him. *Miſcou*, *Cromer.*

CASIMIR the Fourth, before Duke of *Lithuania*, was Son to *Jagelon*, called *Ladiſlaus* IV. He was called to the Crown after the Bloody Battel of *Warnes*, or *Parna*, in which *Ladiſlaus* V. his Brother and Predeceſſor, loſt his Life in 1440. But his Death being doubted of by ſome, *Caſimir* would not take his Place, until the Meſſengers he ſent into *Thrace* and *Greece* aſſured him he was dead, and until the *Polanders* ſeemed inclined to receive *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Maſſovia*, if he tarried longer. He was Crowned in 1443 three years

years after his Brother's death. A little afterwards, the Tyranny of the Teutonick Knights forcing the *Pruſſians* to have recourſe to his Protection, *Dantzick* ſubmitted it ſelf to him; but he loſt a conſiderable Battel in 1454. by the great Opinion his Commanders had of their Forces, and the little Value they put upon their Enemies. This loſs enraged him, and he recovered it, and forced the Knights, after they had loſt *Marienbourg*, and their other beſt Towns, to ſue for Peace, which he agreed to upon the Requeſt of the Pope. His Son *Ladiſlaus* being choſen King of *Bohemia*, in 1471. was oppoſed by *Matthias Corvinus*, which occaſioned a War. After the death of this *Matthias*, who was King of *Hungary*, the States of that Kingdom were for putting *John Albert*, Son of *Caſimir*, upon the Throne, who rendred himſelf famous by the Victory he gained over the *Tartars*; but ſome of them having given their Suffrages before to *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, it occaſioned another War, where *John Albert* was worſted, and forced to come to an Agreement with his Brother. *Caſimir* ſtood neuter, and died the 7th of *June*, 1492. being 64 years of Age, whereof he Reigned 45. He married *Elizabeth* of *Auſtria* Daughter of *Albert* of *Auſtria* and *Elizabeth* of *Luxemburg*, Queen of *Hungary*, of whom he had *Elizabeth* of *Luxemburg*, Queen of *Hungary*, and *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who died in 1516. *John Albert*, who died a Batchelor in 1501. *Caſimir*, who died in 1482. *Alexander* and *Sigiſmund*, Kings of *Poland*; *Frederick*, Cardinal-Biſhop of *Cracovia*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Gneſne*, who died in 1503. *Hedwinge*, married to *George*, Duke of *Bavaria*; *Sophia*, *Frederick* the Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*'s Wife; *Anne*, allied to *Bogiſlaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Frederick* II. Duke of *Legnicia*; *Barbara*, married to *George* Duke of *Saxony*; *John*, *Margaret*, *&c.* *Michou*, *Cromer*.

CASIMIR, (*John*) the Fifth, Son to *Sigiſmund* III. by his Second Wife *Conſtance* of *Auſtria*: He was choſen after the death of his Brother *Ladiſlaus* IV. who died in 1648. This Prince having deſigned himſelf for the Church, and having ſeen moſt of the Courts of *Europe*, and being two years at the Jeſuits College at *Rome*, Pope *Innocent* X. gave him a Cardinal's Hat. But the Condition of *Poland* obliged him to mount the Throne, and to get a Diſpenſation to marry *Louiſe Mary* of *Gonzague*, Widow of the King his Brother, on whom he begot a Daughter that died the year after. *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, made a cruel War againſt him, and did much harm in *Poland*. *Caſimir*, tho' defeated in the beginning, took Courage, and beat him out of his Territories; and after that Prince's death, he made Peace with *Charles* his Succeſſor in 1660. After this, his Army defeated the *Muſcovites* in *Lithuania*, the 5th of *November*, 1661. but made no better uſe of the Victory, than to rebel againſt their King, and abuſe the Clergy. The King nevertheleſs ſubdued theſe Rebels, eſpecially after the death of *Lubomirski*, Head of the Faction, who died at *Breſlaw* the 31ſt of *July*, 1667. and having loſt his Queen, he provided for the good of his Country, and made a voluntary Abdication of the Crown, to paſs the remainder of his Life in Peace and Quiet. The States of *Poland* choſe *Michel Koribut Wieſnowiski* the 19th of *June*, 1669. who was Crowned the 29th of *September* the ſame year. *John Caſimir* came to *France*, where he met with a generous Reception, and had a Penſion from the King to maintain himſelf like a Perſon of Quality; but being but ſickly, he fell ill at *Nevers* in his return from the Waters at *Bourbon*, and there died in 1672. His Body was carried to *Warſaw* in *Poland*, and his Heart was buried in the Abbey of *St. Germain des Prez* (whereof he was Abbot) at *Paris*. The Monks built him a Magnificent Tomb. This King was Prudent and Courageous, but ſomewhat unlucky, though he eſcaped ſeventeen or eighteen Battels, which he for the moſt part gained.

St. CASIMIR, Prince of *Poland*, was Son to *Caſimir* III. King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*: He vowed himſelf to God from his Youth, and lived in his Palace as in a Holy and Retired Place. He obſerved an untainted Chaſtity, notwithſtanding the Advice of Phyſicians, who excited him to marry; and ſhewed an extraordinary Zeal for the Catholick Religion, in employing all poſſible means to root out the Schiſm of the *Ruſſians*. He died at 25 years of Age, the 4th of *March*, 1489. and his Body was carried to the Cathedral of *Vilna*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Lithuania*.

CASIUS, a Mountain of *Egypt* upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, near the Lake of *Stirbon*, upon the Borders of *Paleſtina*, whence it reaches Southward towards the Frontiers of *Arabia Petræa*; now it's called *Lariſſa*; and the Lake of *Stirbon* is called the *Gulph of Teneſe*, or the *Baranguerlis*. At the foot of this Mountain there was formerly a Town called *Caſium*, famous for the Tomb of *Pompey*, and a Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter*. *Strab. Lib.*

CASLONA, a Borough of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, upon the River of *Guadalimar*: It was formerly a conſiderable Place, called by the *Latins Caſtulo*, which was a Biſhoprick Suffragan to the Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo*. There are Mountains near this Place which derive their Name from it, and are famous in Hiſtory for the memorable Defeat the *Chriſtians* gave the *Moors* there in the year 1202. where they killed two hundred thouſand of theſe Infidels, under the Reign of *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*. *Baudrand*.

CASMIR, a Province of the Empire of the Great Mogul, near the River *Indus*, where it's ſaid the Climate is very temperate, the Soil fertile, and the Trees ſo much abounding with Fruit, that there is hardly any place in *Europe* that has all things in ſo great plenty. It's remarked that there are flying Cats in the Mountains here; but theſe Cats are nothing elſe but a ſort of great Batts, whoſe Bodies are furr'd, and are headed like Cats. Their Wings are not compoſed of Feathers, but of Cartilages full of little Bones joined together by Nerves. Theſe are as big as Hens or Geeſe, and the Country-people make a delicate Meſs of them. Theſe Animals, in the Night, ſet upon whole Herds of Cows, or great Flocks of Sheep, to ſuck their Blood and Milk. There are alſo many of them in *China* and *Braſil*. *Kirch. Bern.*

CASONI, (*Guy*) born at *Saravalla* in *Marca Trevigiana*, lived in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century: He was a good Linguiſt and Lawyer. He ſettled himſelf at *Venice*, and was Inſtrumental in the ſetting up the Academy *De Gl' Incogniti*. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in *Italian*, as, *The Life of Taſſo*. *La Magia D' Amore*. *Diſcorſa del Impreſe*. *Il Theatro Poetico*, *&c.* *Lorenzo Craſſo*. *Elog. de Huom Letter.*

CASPIAN, or *Caſpian Sea*; though properly it's but a Lake that neither ebbs nor flows, and has no communication with other Seas, unleſs it be by ſubterranean Conduits, by which it's thought to empty part of its Water, either into the *Black Sea*, the Gulph of *Balſora*, or the *Indian Sea*; and this muſt be the reaſon why it does not grow ſenſibly bigger, though it receives very conſiderable Rivers, as the *Volga*, *Aras*, and others. It has the Kingdom of *Usbech*, or *Mauralnahar*, to the Eaſt, *Perſia* to the South, *Georgia* to the Weſt, and the Deſart *Tartary* to the North. Thoſe of the Country, as well as other People, call it a Sea, after the Cuſtom of the Ancient and Modern Geographers, who call all great Waters, confined with the Land, ſo: As, the Lake *Aſphaltites*, the Lake of *Tiberias* in *Paleſtina*, are vulgarly called Seas; the firſt called the *Dead Sea*, and the ſecond the Sea of *Geneſareth*, or *Galilee*. The ſame is ſaid of the Lake of *Geneva* and *Conſtance*, which the *Germans* call *Genſerzee* and *Conſtantzerzee*; that is, Sea of *Geneva* and of *Conſtance*. And the *Hollanders* call *Harlem*-Sea, the Lake of *Harlem*, which has but about 8 or 10 Leagues circuit. As for the Situation, the Ancients ſtretch it from the Weſt to the Eaſt, and the Modern from the South to the North, making it of an oval Figure, and of about 600 Leagues circuit; others make it 800 miles long, and 650 large, and aſſure that the greateſt part of it is frozen in Winter. It was alſo called the Sea of *Hyrcania*, from the Name of a Province of *Perſia*, now called *Ghilan*, which is to the South of it, and now it is called the Sea of *Tabriſtan*, *Bachu*, and *Sala*, from the Countries and Towns that lie near its Coaſts. The *Caſpian* Ports, or Gates, are certain Streights, or difficult Paſſages, between very ſteepy and high Mountains near the *Caſpian* Sea, towards the Town of *Berbent*, in the Province of *Schirvan*, which depends of the Kingdom of *Perſia*. The Name of *Derbent* ſignifies a narrow Gate; and the *Turks* call this Town *Demir-Capi*, that is, Iron-Gate; which agrees with the Name of *Caſpian* Gates. It is reported, That this famous Paſſage was worked with the Hand all in a Rock, eight hundred Paces through; and that in the wideſt part, there is hardly room enough for a Chariot to paſs. Some Moderns call theſe Paſſages the Gates of *Teflis*, which is a Town of *Gurgiſtan*, otherwiſe of the particular *Georgia*.

CASPIANS, People of *Scythia*, neigbouring upon the *Hyrcanians*, and near that great Lake which is called the *Caſpian* Sea from their Name. It's ſaid of them, That they uſed to ſhut up their ancient Parents in ſome narrow place, and there ſtarve them to death. *Strab. l.* 2.

CASPIAN Mountains, are a ridge of Mountains in *Aſia*, that ſtretch from the North to the South, between *Armenia* and the *Caſpian* Sea.

CASSAN, or *Caghan*, King of *Perſia*, lived about the end of the Thirteenth Century: He was Son of *Aragon*, who was alſo King of that Country, and came to the Crown in this following manner; *Raithe*, Succeſſor of *Aragon*, being killed, *Baiton* was put in his Place; this laſt being a Chriſtian, always favoured that Party, and perſecuted the *Mahometans*; which Proceeding incenſed his Subjects, and made them riſe in Rebellion againſt him, and preſent the Crown to *Caſſan*, who was a Chriſtian, upon Condition that he would change his Religion, and follow their Prophet's Law. He accepted the Offer, and fulfilled the Conditions, gained a Battel of his Rival in 1294. Then

seeing himself well settled upon his Throne, he laboured altogether for the Propagation of Christianity, made a League with the Catholick Princes of the East, overthrew *Melechenazer*, King of *Egypt* in *Syria*, and gained very considerable Advantages. *Carbenda* his Brother succeeded him in 1304. *Sanut. Haiton.*

CASSANDER, Son of *Antipater*, succeeded *Aridæus*, who had Established *Polysperchon* in his place. He was second King of *Macedonia* after *Alexander* the *Great*, in 437 of *Rome*, and made several Conquests in *Greece*, abrogated the Democracy at *Athens*, and constituted the Orator *Demetrius Phalereus* Governor of the City. Being at the Siege of *Tegea*, a Town of *Arcadia*, when the News was brought him that *Olympias*, *Alexander*'s Mother, had caused *Aridæus*, *Eurydices* his Wife, and 100 other *Macedonians*, his Friends, to be put to death; he quitted his Enterprize, returned into *Macedonia*, laid Siege to *Pydne*, whither the Queen had retired, and after he had gained the Town by corrupting the *Epirotes* and *Polysperchon*'s Soldiers, he put that cruel Princess to death to revenge his Friends. This happened in the 438 of *Rome*. After this he Married *Thessalonice*, Sister to *Alexander*, and returned to prosecute his Conquests in *Macedonia*. And, it's said, that it was at this time he re-built the City of *Thebes*. In 443 he put *Roxane*, Daughter of *Oxiarthes*, and one of *Alexander*'s Wives, to death, with a Son she bore that Prince after he was dead, and was called by his Name, lest his Enemies and Rivals should make use of them to gain People of their side, that might dispute the Crown with him. He likewise persuaded *Polysperchon* to make away another of *Alexander*'s Sons called *Hercules*, whom they would have to bear his Father's Name. After this he entred into a League with *Seleucus* and *Lysimachus*, against *Antigonus* and his Son *Demetrius*; when he joined his Forces with them of his Allies, they made up an Army of 76000 Foot, 10500 Horse, and 6000 Armed Wagons. With this he gained a memorable Victory of his Enemies, who had 70000 Foot, 10000 Horse, and 75 Elephants; The Battel was fought near the Town of *Ipsus* in *Phrygia*, *An. M.* 3753. and the Third year of the One hundred and nineteenth Olympiad. *Cassander* died Dropsical three years after this Victory, when he had Reigned Nineteen, and left Three Sons by his Wife *Thessalonice*, *Philip* who Reigned but one year, *Antipater* and *Alexander* who made War about the Succession. *Justin. Diodorus. Eusebius.*

CASSANDER, *(George)* of *Bruges*, or, according to others, of the Isle of *Cassandt*, was much esteemed in the Sixteenth Age for his Skill in the Languages, and his universal and profound Knowledge. After he had taught at *Gant*, *Bruges*, and other Places, he applied himself to the Controversies of his time concerning Religion, and published a Book under the Title of the *Godly Mans Duty* in the Dispute of Religion; he did not put his Name to it, which made some take *Francis Baldwin*, that first brought it into *France*, for its Author. Prince *William* of *Cleves* invited *Cassander* to his Country, to oppose the Anabaptists, and he was at *Duisbourg* in 1564. when the Emperor *Ferdinand* writ to him to come to *Vienna*; and when *Cassander* let him understand, that the Gout confined him to his Chamber the greatest part of the year, that Prince writ to him, and desired, that seeing his Health did not permit him to labour by his presence for the re-union of the Dissenting Parties, that he at least might contribute to their Agreement by his Writing and good Advice, and begged that he would make an Abridgment of the Christian Doctrine, and that besides the Articles of Faith that are comprehended in the Confession of *Ausbourg*, and are not disputed of, he would explain and clear such as were Debated. He finish'd *His Consultation*, which he Printed, and sent to *Maximilian* II. for *Ferdinand* was dead. This, says *Thuanus*, was the last Work of this Excellent Man, who was far from all Passion, and sincerely professed the Truth that Jesus Christ left; yet there were some Errors found in his Works, which were put in the *Index* of Prohibited Books, or *Index Expurgatorius*. He published the Works of *Vigilius* Bishop of *Trente*; and likewise another of *Honorius* of *Autun*, *De Prædestinatione & Gratia*. His own Works are, *Commentarium*; *De duabus in Christo Naturis*; *De Baptismo Infantium*; *De Origine Anabaptisticæ Sectæ*; *Liturgica Traditionum Veteris Ecclesiæ Defensio*; *Epistolæ*; *Supputatio rei Nummariæ Romanorum & Græcorum ad Monetam Flandricam*, &c. *Cassander* died in *February* 1566. *Thuanus* gives him the following Character, in his History of the same year. 'I shall only say (saith he) in Commendation of this good Man, who was a considerable 'Master in *Greek* and *Latin*, well vers'd in the Learning of 'Antiquity, and had gone to the Bottom of the Disputes in 'Religion, I shall only say, That he was Modest beyond 'the common Example of this Age, and therefore I think 'him fit to be proposed as a Pattern to those who are 'concerned in adjusting the Differences in Religion, that 'so they may stand clear of all Animosity and Satyr, in the 'Manage of the Controversie; for *Cassander*, though he had 'so many good Qualities to recommend him, had not the 'least Tincture of Vanity or Self-conceit: It was not his 'way to return Evil for Evil; and no Man could ever observe, either in his Writings or Conversation, that he had 'any thing of Arrogance or Magisterialness in his Temper. *Thuan. &c.*

CASSANDRA, Daughter of *Priamus* King of *Troy*, once Beloved by *Apollo*, who gave her the Gift of Prophecy; but finding her unworthy of that Favour, he ordered it so, that she was never Credited, so her Predictions were Laughed at when she foretold the Misfortunes that were to befall *Troy*. After the Destruction of this City, she was violated by *Ajax* in the Temple of *Minerva*, and was made Slave to *Agamemnon*, to whom she foretold the Death that his Wife was preparing him, but was not believ'd. *Homer.*

CASSANDRA, *(Fidelis)* a Learned Woman of *Venice*; She lived in the Sixteenth Century: Her Family was of *Milan*, but came to settle at *Venice*, where *Cassandra* was born about 1465. She Learn'd Things with so much Facility in her Youth, that it was soon seen she had a great Genius for Sciences, wherein she made such progress, that besides her Skill in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues; She was well Vers'd in History, Philosophy, and Divinity, and became so famous, that Pope *Julius* II. *Leo* X. King *Lewis* XII. *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, *Elizabeth* Queen of *Castile*, the Duke of *Milan*, and several others of the highest Rank, took pleasure in manifesting their Esteem of her. The Learn'd themselves admir'd her Abilities, consulted her, and many came to pay her Visits to *Venice*. She maintain'd some *Theses* of Philosophy at *Padua*, and pronounc'd an Oration that was Printed. *Angelus Politianus* calls her the Ornament of *Italy*, and others give her as great Encomiums. She Married *Mario Marpelio*, a Physician of *Vicenza*, who died about 1521. as appears by her Letter to Pope *Leo* X. She was Fifty six years of Age at his Death, and lived a Widow all the rest of her Life, which was pretty long, she being about 102 years old when she died. We have a Collection of Letters of hers, and other Works that are attributed to her, as, *De Literarum Laudibus*, *De Scientiarum Ordine*, *&c. Fulgosius*, *Thomasin.*

CASSANDT, or *Cassant*, a small Island of the *Low-Countries*, upon the Coasts of *Flanders*, over-against the *Eclase*, or *Sluces*: There is also a Village and Fortress of this Name. The *Hollanders* are Masters of it, having taken it in the beginning of this Age, during the Siege of *Ostend*. The Island was much bigger formerly than it is now, for the Tempests and beating of the Sea has made it less by one half.

CASSANO, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Calabria*, with the Title of a Principality, and a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. It stands near the little River *Liene*.

CASSEL, or *Kessell*, *Castellum*, *Cattorum*, *Cassilia*, and *Casella*, a Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*, Capital of the Landgrave of *Hesse*, seated upon the River *Fulde*, between *Marpurg* and *Paderborne*, and is the Residence of the Landtgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, now *William* the Seventh of the Name. The Town is very well Fortified, and has a strong Cittadel: It's also great and well built, and of good Commerce, especially for Wool. Some take it for the *Stercontium* of *Ptolemy*; but this is not the Opinion of *Bertius*.

CASSEL, or *Mont-Cassel*, *Castellum*, and *Castellum Morinorum*, a little Town of the *Low-Countries*, seated upon a Mountain four Leagues from *Bergue S. Vinox*, and much at the like distance from *Aire* and *Terouanne*. It's well Fortified, and has a considerable Jurisdiction. *Cassel* is an Ancient Town, has two Fairs, one in *August*, the other in *January*. King *Philip Augustus* took it in 1213. and it was taken and retaken since upon several Occasions. This Town of *Mont-Cassel* is remarkable for a Battel fought there *April* 11. 1677. between the *French* commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *Dutch* and *Spanish* Armies commanded by the Prince of *Orange*. The Prince attack'd the *French* with a design to Relieve St. *Omers*, but the *Dutch* Infantry being broken, and wanting Courage to renew the Charge, his Highness was obliged to Retreat, and leave St. *Omers* to the *French*, who had it surrender'd to 'em in a few days. *Temple's Memoirs.*

CASSEMIR, or *Chismere*, a Province of the *Great Mogul*'s Empire, on this side the *Ganges* towards *Tartary*. It's observed, that in this Country, Women have no Hair, and that Men have but very little on the Chin. *Tavernier.*

CASSERIUS, *(Julius)* a Physician and Chirurgeon living in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. He was born at *Placentia* in *Italy*, and Studied under *Fabricius Aquapendente*. His Works are much esteem'd, and are, *De Voce, Auditusque Organis. Historia Anatomica. Pentæsthesium, hoc est, De Quinque Sensibus, Liber. Thomasin.* f. 1. Part. *Hag. Doct. Vir. Vander Linden, De Script. Med. &c.*

CASSIAN, which others call *Casban*, a Town of *Persia* in the Province of *Airach*, or *Herach*. It's great, fair, well Peopled, and of great Traffick, situate in a Plain, about three days Journey from *Hispahan*, towards the [illegible]

...an Sea. Here are ſumptuous Houſes, fine Gardens, good Fruits, and a great Commerce for Silks; but there is no good Water, and the Inhabitants are much incommoded by Scorpions, whoſe Bitings are very dangerous.

CASSIEN, (*John*) a *Scythian* Originally, and an *Athenian* by Birth, as it's believed; He lived in the Fifth Age, paſſed the firſt years of his Youth in the Monaſteries of *Paleſtina*, where he became very intimate with the Abbot *Germain*, with whom he went into *Egypt*, and there lived ſeven years after. He was Diſciple to St. *Chryſoſtom*, who made him a Deacon; And when this Holy Biſhop was Baniſh'd from his Church by the Faction of his Enemies, the Church of *Conſtantinople* having addreſs'd it ſelf before to Pope *Innocent* I. deputed afterwards in 403. *Caſſien* and *Germain* to repreſent the Violence and Injuſtice they did its Paſtor. After this Saint's Death, in 407. *Caſſien* came to *Rome*, where he contracted Friendſhip with *Leo*, who was afterwards Pope; And when the City was taken by *Alaric* in 410 *Caſſien* came to *Provence*, and ſettled at *Marſeilles*: Here he was Ordained Prieſt by the Biſhop *Venerius*; founded two Monaſteries, one for Men, and the other for Women, and appeared a great Maſter of a Monaſtick Life; and it was then he writ his Conferences, or Collations of th Fathers of the Deſert, in 24 Books; whereof he Dedicated the firſt Ten to St. *Leontius* Biſhop of *Frejus*, and to *Helladius*; Seven others to *Honorat* and *Eucherius*; And the Seven laſt to *Jouvinan*, *Minervius*, *Leontius*, and *Theodorus*. He had already made the Inſtitutions of a Monaſtical Life, and Writ Remedies againſt the Eight Capital Sins, in Twelve Books, which he Dedicates to *Caſtor*, Biſhop of *Apt*. And at Pope *Leo*'s Requeſt, he wrote a Treatiſe of the Incarnation of the Word, againſt the Errors of *Neſtorius*: This Work of his is in Seven Books, Dedicated to the ſame Pope. Notwithſtanding all which, this great Man's Reputation remains low, by the ill Doctrine that appears in the Thirteenth Conference; wherein, under the Name of the Abbot *Cheremon*, he ſpeaks like a Semipelagian. This made St *Proſper* Write thoſe Books againſt him, which are call'd, *Contra Collatorem*, or the Author of Conferences. However, we cannot call him a Heretick, becauſe he never defended his Opinions with Obſtinacy, neither have they been formally and explicitly condemn'd by the Church. He Writ all his Works in *Latin*, but ſome were afterwards Tranſlated into *Greek*. *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*.

ST. CASSIEN, Martyr, was the firſt Biſhop of *Siben*, whoſe Seat is now at *Brixen*, or *Breſſenon*, in the County of *Tyrol* in *Germany*, towards *Italy*, where after he had built a Church to the Honour of our Lady, he was Conſecrated Biſhop by *Fortunatus*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, in 350. but was Baniſh'd by the Infidels: He retir'd to *Rome*, afterwards went to *Cornelium*, called now *Imola*, in *Romania*, where he kept a publick School, but was taken in 365. by *Julian* the Apoſtate's Order, and expos'd to his Scholars, who kill'd him with the ſame little Braſs Pencils he us'd to write with on Wax'd Tables. *Petr. de Natal.*

CASSIERE, (*John* Biſhop of) Fifth Great Maſter of St *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, when the Convent was at *Malta*, and Succeſſor to *Peter* of *Mont* in 1572. He was Great Marſhal before, and Chief of thoſe who belong'd to the Quarter of *Auvergne*. Some years after, the Council of Order Interdicted him from his Office, and choſe as their Lieutenant General *Maurice* of *Eſco*, Sirnamed *Romegas*. The Biſhop of *Mayole*, who was at *Rome* all the time of the Conteſtation between *Caſſiere* and *Romegas*, mentions the Succeſs of that Buſineſs, as a very remarkable thing. For the Plaintiffs and Defendants, the Judges and Witneſſes, all died before the Judgment paſs'd, nor was there any Act of all the Proceſs left to be ſeen, which happened thus. The Great Maſter being cited to *Rome*, to anſwer before Pope *Gregory* XIII. the Accuſation made againſt him upon Points of Faith, his Holineſs ſent Judges to hear Witneſſes in the very Iſland of *Maltha*; but in the mean while the Great Maſter, and *Romegas* his Accuſer, arriv'd at *Rome*, where they both died ſoon after. The Judges alſo, with the Notaries and Acts, together with the Witneſſes, were call away as they came to *Rome*, as if God had a Mind to reſerve to himſelf the Judgment of that Buſineſs. Yet People were well ſatisfied of the Great Maſter's Innocence, and of the Falſhood of *Romegas*'s Accuſations, which were ſufficiently deſtroy'd by the Marks of the Great Maſter's Piety that are yet to be ſeen at *Maltha*, in the City of *Valette*, where he built a Church, Dedicated to St *John Baptiſt*, and ſettled 1000 Crowns of Rent upon it. He alſo built the Palace of the Great Maſters, the Chaſtellenie or Palace of Secular Juſtice, an Infirmery, and an Great Hall of Arms, and ſeveral other Buildings that will render his Name Immortal: He had for Succeſſor, *Hugues de Loubens Verdale*. *Naberat*.

CASSIN or *Mont Caſſin*, a famous Abby of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, built by St *Benet*, Patriarch of the Weſtern Monks. The Town of *Caſſin*, or *Mont Caſſin*, *Caſinum*, or *Mon Caſſinum*, was in *Terra di Lavoro*, at the foot of the Mountain where the Monaſtery is, and was a Biſhoprick of the *Roman* Province. The Town of St. *Germain* is encreas'd by the Ruine of *Caſſin*, whoſe Name is only preſerv'd in the Monaſtery. The Chronicle of *Mount Caſſin*, publiſh'd in 1603. contains all the moſt remarkable Paſſages relating to this Order, and indeed relating to the whole Church, from the year 542 to 1138. It is Printed in Four Books; the Three firſt were written by *Leo Oſtienſis*, and *Petrus Diaconus* added the Fourth, which begins in 1086.

CASSIODORUS, (*Magnus Aurelius*) Secretary of State to *Theoderick* King of *Italy*, ran through all the Honourable Imployments of the Government, and in the year 514 was Conſul by himſelf; perceiving the Affairs of the *Goths* Embarraſs'd under their King *Vitiges*, he retir'd into a Monaſtery which he had built at the farther end of *Calabria*. In this Retirement he entertain'd himſelf with ſeveral Curioſities, ſuch as Sun-Dials, Water-hour-Glaſſes, Lamps that never went out, and a ſelect Library. He wrote a *Commentary* upon the *Pſalms*, the *Canticles*; *Two Books* of *Divine Inſtitutions*; Twelve Books of Epiſtles, wrote in the Reign of King *Theoderick*; And Twelve of the Hiſtory of the *Goths*, abridg'd by *Jornandes*; An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, extracted out of *Socrates*, *Theodoret* and *Sozomen*, for this reaſon call'd, *Hiſtoria Tripartita*; A Chronicon, ſeveral Treatiſes of Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Arithmetick, Muſick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Orthography. He died about the year 562. almoſt a Hundred years old. There are ſeveral Editions of *Caſſiodorus*, as that of 1491, 1588, *&c.* *Greg. Magn. Lib.* 7. *Ep.* 31. 33. *Paulus Diaconus*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 25. *Hiſt. Longobard. Baron. A. C.* 562. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2. *C.* 19. *&c.*

CASSIOPE, a ſmall Town of *Epirus* in the Mountains, and towards the Frontiers of *Macedonia*, in that Country which the Ancients call'd *Caſſiopee*. It was formerly a Biſhoprick, and is different from *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*'s *Caſſiopee*, which truly is in *Epirus*, but on the Sea ſide, and is now call'd *Joannina*.

CASSIOPEA, or *Caſſiopé*, Wife to *Cepheus* King of *Æthiopia*, and Mother of *Andromeda*; She was vain enough, as Poets ſay, to think her ſelf more Beautiful than the *Nereides*, which ſo enraged the Sea Nymphs, that they pray'd *Neptune* to Revenge the Contempt. This God ſent a Monſter into the Country, who did much harm; and when they conſulted the Oracle to know how to appeaſe the Gods, anſwer was made, that they ſhould expoſe *Andromeda*, the Kings only Daughter, to a Sea Monſter; But ſhe was deliver'd from this danger by *Perſeus*, who alſo obtain'd of *Jupiter*, that *Caſſiope* might be plac'd after her Death amongſt the Stars: This is a Northern Conſtellation, which conſiſts of 13 Stars. In *Charles* the IX's Reign, in 1572. People begun to obſerve a new Phænomenon in the Skies, which reſembled a fixt Star, becauſe it was very clear, and that it had a fix'd place amongſt the Stars; That it ſeem'd in the ſame height, and ſeem'd always to have the ſame motion; It form'd a Lozenge, with the Thigh and Breaſt of the Conſtellation, *Caſſiopea*. Firſt of all it was as big as the Planet *Jupiter*, but it diminiſh'd by little and little, and diſappear'd quite at the end of eighteen Months. *Mezeray*.

CASSITERIDES, Iſlands of the Weſtern Ocean upon the Coaſts of *Hiſpania Taraconaiſa*. They were call'd by that Name by the *Greeks*, becauſe they had a great quantity of white Lead thence, which they call'd *κασσίτερος*. The *Phœnicians* Traded thither firſt, and *Midaeritus* was the firſt that brought Lead thence: *Herodotus* ſays, there was alſo Tin in theſe Iſlands, which according to *Cluvier*, and other Geographers, are near the Northern Coaſts of *Galicia*, over-againſt *Cape d'Orte Guere*, where that which is towards the Weſt is called *Zigarga*, and the other towards the Eaſt, called the Iſle of St. *Cyprian*.

CASSIUS, (*Avidius*) a *Roman* Captain, Son of *Heliodorus*, a *Syrian*, Governor of *Egypt*. He was bred up in the Army, and gain'd great Reputation by his Conduct, Courage, and the Care he had of the Military Diſcipline; which Qualities render'd him in great Eſteem with the Emperors, *Marcus Antoninus Pius*, *L. Verus*, and *Marcus Aurelius*. Yet ſome aſſure, that his Courage was accompanied with a Brutal Severity, which ſometimes proceeded to Cruelty: This appear'd in the Puniſhments he inflicted, wherein was more of Paſſion and a Capricious Humour, than Juſtice and Reaſon. He was of an Ambitious Temper, which always found ſomewhat Ill in the Government. In his very Youth he would have rais'd himſelf againſt *Marcus Antoninus Pius*, had not his Father *Heliodorus*, who was a very Prudent Man, hindred him. After this, he gain'd great Advantages over the *Parthians* and the other Barbarians that were Enemies to the Empire. *L. Verus* ſuſpecting his Deſigns, Writ to *Antoninus* the Philoſopher about him. Notwithſtanding, after the Death of the firſt which happen'd in 169. *Avidius* manag'd his Intereſt ſo well, that he got himſelf Saluted Emperor, but was Kill'd three Months after, and his Head ſent to *Antoninus* about the year 175. *M. Dacier. Dio in Antonio. Julius Capitolin.*

CASSIUS, (*Brutus*) who at a time that the *Romans* were in War againſt the *Latins*, would have betray'd his Country to the Enemy, being ſurpriz'd as he was opening them a Gate to enter by, he ran to the Temple of *Pallas*, thinking to find there a certain Shelter; but his Father *Caſſius*, willing to puniſh his Son's Treaſon himſelf, ſhut the Temple Door; and after he had Starv'd him to Death, drag'd his Body thence, which he would not ſuffer to be Honour'd with a Burial. *Plutar. in Parallell.*

C. CASSIUS, call'd *Longinus*, deſcended of one of the beſt Families of *Rome*: He was Queſtor for *Craſſus* in *Syria*, in 701 of the Æra of *Rome*. After the Death of this General, he gather'd together the Remains of his Army, and overthrew *Oſaces*, the King of *Parthia*'s Lieutenant General, near the River *Orontes*. Afterwards having ſided with *Pompeus*, in the height of the Civil Wars, he was overcome by *Cæſar*, who yet received him into his Favour, which did not hinder *Caſſius* from becoming the chief of the Conſpiracy that was carried on againſt him; and it's ſaid, that when one of theſe Conſpirers could not reſolve to Murder ſo brave and great a Perſon, *Caſſius* bid him *rather than fail, to ſtrike through his own Head*; ſo the thing was done in 710. And when *Auguſtus*, *Marc Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, joined together to Revenge *Cæſar*'s Death, *Caſſius* went to *Syria*, and join'd *Brutus*, who Governed *Macedonia*. They were ſet upon near *Philippi*, where *Caſſius* believing that *Brutus* was overcome, got himſelf kill'd by one *Pandorus*, in the 712 of *Rome*. *Velleius Paterculus* took pleaſure to compare *Brutus* and *Caſſius* one with the other. One may ſay, ſays he, of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, That the laſt was the beſt Officer, but the firſt the Honeſter Man; ſo that it were better have *Brutus* for a Friend, and more reaſon to fear *Caſſius* for an Enemy. The one had more Vigour, the other more Virtue; and had they remain'd Victorious, as much as it was Advantageous to the State to have *Cæſar* for its Prince rather than *Anthony*, by ſo much would it be to their Profit to be Govern'd by *Brutus* rather than *Caſſius*: This is *Velleius Paterculus*'s Opinion. *Caſſius* was a Learned Man, and loved all ſuch as made profeſſion of Learning: He followed the Sect of *Epicurus*. We have ſome of his Letters amongſt *Cicero*'s, and ſome of this Orator's directed to him. *Cicero* ſpeaks of him in other places of his Work. *Sueton. Tit. Liv. Cic. 2. Orat. Philip.*

CASSIUS, (*Longinus*) a famous *Roman* Lawyer, who flouriſhed in the firſt Age of the Church, under the Emperors of *Rome*. Such as follow'd his Doctrine were call'd *Caſſians*, as they were call'd *Proculains* that adhered to *Proculus*, whence ſprung the Two Famous Law Schools at *Rome* *Bertrand.*

CASSIUS, (*Scæva*) a Valiant Captain, under *Julius Cæſar*, who gave extraordinary Marks of his Valour, both by Sea and Land: Being beſieged by one of *Pompey*'s Lieutenants, in a Caſtle wherein he Commanded, he fought with incomparable Obſtinacy, and ſuſtain'd all the Enemies Efforts with invincible Courage: Nor did he ſhew himſelf leſs Valiant at Sea; For in *Cæſar*'s Enterpriſe againſt the *Britains*, when he rendered their Iſland Tributary to *Rome*, he put himſelf, with four of his Companions, into a Boat, which he tied to a Rock near the Shore, that was all bordered with great numbers of the Enemies, whom he received with extraordinary Manhood, though his Companions had Cowardly left him, and defended himſelf, until finding he was much wounded, he leap'd into the Sea, and Swam off. *Cæſar* came to take him aboard his own Ship, Commending his Valour in preſence of the whole Army, and in Recompence thereof, gave him a Company of 100 Men. *Cæſar. Valer. Max.*

CASSIUS, (*Severus*) a Famous Orator, but of Mean Birth. His Writings being Diſadvantageous to the Reputation of ſeveral Men of Quality, were the occaſion of *Auguſtus*'s making a Law to puniſh Defamatory Libels. It's ſaid he was one of them that conſpired againſt *Cæſar*, and that after *Brutus* and *Caſſius*'s Defeat in 712 of *Rome*, he followed young *Pompey*, and afterwards *Anthony*, but was put to Death at laſt by *Varus*, who receiv'd a Commiſſion from *Auguſtus* to make him away, which he did; for finding him in his Study, he put Fire to it, and burn'd him, together with his Books: Yet *Tacitus* ſays, that he was ſent to the Iſle of *Crete* by *Tiberius*'s Order, where he ſtirr'd up the ancient Feuds, and created new, ſo that he was deprived of all his Goods, and confin'd to the Iſle of *Seriphus*, where St. *Jerome* ſays, He died very Poor, after 15 years Baniſhment, and had not where-withal to cover his Nakedneſs, *Vix panno verenda contectus.* He mentions him in the Fourth year of the Two hundredth Olympiad, that is, about the Three and thirtieth year of the Chriſtian Æra *Voſſius*, *Macrobius*. We muſt take care not to confound this Perſon with *Caſſius* of *Parma*, a great Verſifier mention'd by *Horace*.

——— *Amet ſcripſiſſe ducentos*
Ante cibum verſus, totidem cenatus; Etruſſi
Quale fuit Caſſii, rapido ſervantius amni
Ingenium: Capſis quem fama eſt eſſe Libriſque
Ambuſtum propriis. ——— *Hor. Sat. 10. Lib. 1.*
Quint. L. 10. App. L. 5. Bel. Civ. Plutarch, &c.

CASSIUS *Viſcellinus* (*Spurius*) a *Roman* Conſul, one of the greateſt Men of his time, yet more unlucky than deſerving; he was Conſul the firſt time in 252 of *Rome*, with *Opiter Virginius Tricoſtus*; at which time he reduced the *Sabines*, and puniſhed rigorouſly them of *Camerin*, who had withdrawn themſelves from the Alliance of the *Romans* in that War. In 261 he was Conſul a ſecond time with *Poſthumius Cominus Auruncus*, and in 268 with *Proculus Virginius Tricoſtus Rutilus*, when he plundered the Country of the *Herniques*, and compell'd them to ſue for Peace. The Senate did *Caſſius* the Honour to ſend him the *Herniques* Ambaſſadors, acknowledging thereby, that he was better acquainted with their Meſſage. This Conſul ſued for a Triumph. It's ſaid of him, that his unconſtant Humour made him at firſt propoſe a Law that ſhould ordain all the Lands acquired by the Sword to be divided amongſt the People. The year after the Queſtors *Fabius*, *Cæſo*, and *L. Valerius* joined againſt *Caſſius*, whom they accuſed of having aſpired to be King, for which he ſuffered. Some aſſure, that his own Father was one of his ſevereſt Judges, which makes People think that he was the ſame that was ſpoken of before, notwithſtanding *Valerius Maximus* his Words that ſeem to perſuade the contrary. However it's ſure this *Sp. Caſſius Veſcellinus*, who was twice Conſul, and had twice deſerved the Honour of a Triumph, was accuſed of Aſpiring, as was ſaid before, and was therefore precipitated from the *Tarpeian* Rock in 296 of *Rome*. Monſieur *Bayle* affirms with a great deal of probability, that *Caſſius Spurius*, and *Caſſius Viſcellinus*, are but one and the ſame Perſon, but *Valerius Maximus* ſeems to aſſert the contrary. The Family of the *Caſſians*, *Caſſia gens*, was very famous at *Rome*, and has furniſhed the Republick with ſeveral Magiſtrates; as *Q. Caſſius Longinus*, Conſul in 590 of *Rome*; *A. Manlius Torquatus*, his Son, was Conſul in 630. and this Sons Son in 647 with *C. Marius*, and was killed by the *Swiſſers* of the Canton of *Zurich* or *Tigurians*, who had advanced as far as the Frontiers of the *Allobroges*. It would be tedious to Name others that were Conſuls in 658. &c. and after our Saviour's Birth, as *Caſſius Apronianus*, who was Conſul in the 191 year of Grace, and many others that have had the ſame Dignity.

CASSOPO, a Town to the North of the Iſle of *Corfou*. It was formerly call'd *Caſſiope*, and was famous by its Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter Caſſien*, but is now but a decay'd Fortreſs, with a Church Dedicated to *Panagia*, that is the Bleſſed Virgin, ſerv'd by Caloyers or *Greek* Monks. There is in this Church an Image of our Lady painted upon a Stone, ſpoken of as a Miraculous thing; for the Travellers that deſire to know whether any of their Friends be dead, hold a Penny of the Braſs of *Corfou*, or of *Dalmatia* to it, which if it ſticks to, it's a ſign, as they ſuppoſe, that he they thought of is living, but if it falls, it denotes the contrary. *M. Spon* ſays he ſaw many Pence that ſtuck to it, and that he ſtuck ſome to himſelf, and that others dropt, which he attributed to their not being flat and even. *Spon.*

CASSOVIE, or *Caſchaw*, *Caſſovia*, a Town of *Upper-Hungary*, Capital of the County of *Abamwivar*. It's very well fortified, ſeated upon the River *Kunnert*, which empties it ſelf into the *Teiſs* 5 or 6 Leagues from the *Carpathian* Mountains, between *Eperies* and *Borſame*. This Town owns the Emperor as King of *Hungary*, though it's free, and has conſiderable Privileges

CASSUBIE, or *Caſſuben*, *Caſſubia*, a Country of *Germany* in *Pomerania* with the Title of a Dutchy, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Pruſſia*, and the Dutchy of *Stetin*. Its principal Towns are *Colberg*, *Coſlin*, *Belgard*, *&c.* all which of late belong to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

CASTABALA, otherwiſe *Peraſia*, an ancient Town of *Lower Cilicia* on the Confines of *Syria*. Its Inhabitants, according to *Pliny*, when they went to the Wars, carried whole Troops of Dogs with them; which is not very incredible, ſeeing, that at *St. Malo*'s in *Britany*, they have no other Watch without the Gates but Dogs. Some Authors mark, that theſe Dogs of *Syria* and *Phœnicia* were as big and ſtrong as our *Engliſh* Dogs Here was alſo a Temple of *Diana Peraſienſis*, whoſe Prieſts are ſaid to have gone into it upon live Coals quite barefoot.

CASTALIO, (*Joſeph*) born at *Ancona* in *Italy*, liv'd till towards the end of the Sixteenth Century. He was an excellent Orator, and a good Poet, and raiſed the Reputation of his Countrymen; The *Italians*, before that time, not being look'd upon as any ways conſiderable for Polite Learning; He wrote a Treatiſe upon the Triumphal Pillar of the Emperor *Antoninus*, which he Dedicated to *Sixtus Quintus*. *Variæ Lectiones*; *De Prænominibus Romanorum*; *De Nomine Virgilii*, *&c.* *Eryth. Pinacoth. Vir Illuſt.*

CASTALIO, or *Caſtilio, (Sebaſtian)* born in the Mountains of *Dauphine* in the Sixteenth Century. He taught a School at *Geneva*, and was a great Linguiſt, and particularly a great *Hebrician*. This Talent put him upon Tranſlating the Bible, where he is blamed for taking too much liberty in his Verſion; His over-fondneſs for Phraſeology and Polite *Latin*, put him upon this Latitude. Father *Simon's Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 21. *Thuan Hiſt. Lib.* 35. *Spondan. A. C.* 1563.

CASTEL-BOLOGNESE, a Borough of *Italy* in *Romania*, belonging to the Holy See, between *Imola* and *Faience*.

CASTEL-DURANTE, a Town of the Dutchy of *Urbin* in the Church Lands in *Italy*, was much eſteem'd in the laſt Age for its fine Earthen Works like them of *Faience* a Town of *Romania*. The Painter *Baptiſta Franco* drew the Draughts, and the Workmen of *Caſtel-Durante* finiſhed them with ſo much addreſs, that the Duke of *Urbin* ſent as many to *Charles* the Fifth as furniſhed two great Side Boards. The Veſſels as to the Quality of the Earth were like them that were made in former times at *Arezzo*, but ſurpaſs'd theſe laſt mightily in the Paint, both by the fine luſter of their Enamel, and diverſity of their colours. *Felibien.*

CASTEL-GANDOLFE, Borough of *Italy* in *Campania di Roma*, it's the Popes Pleaſure-Houſe towards *Albano* and *Velitri*, finely ſeated upon a little Hill, having the Wood and Lake of *Albano*, call'd *Lago di Caſtel Gondolfo* of one ſide, and *Campania di Roma*, and the City it ſelf on the other, at 12 miles diſtance from it.

CASTEL *a Mare*, or *Caſſella Mare di Stabia, Stabia* a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhops See Suffragan of *Sorrento*. It's ſituated upon the Gulf of *Naples*, and has a pretty convenient Port, was taken by the *French* under the Duke of *Guiſe* in 1654. Ancient Authors make mention of this Town, and Modern take it to be *Pompeii*, a ruined Town now call'd *Torre dell Annunciata*.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a Town of the Dutchy of *St. Saba*, or of the Province of *Herzegovine* in *Dalmatia*, ſeated upon the Canal of *Cattaro*, three Leagues from its Mouth, and over-againſt the Eaſtern-Sea. The Caſtle of *Sulimanega*, which is joined to the place on the North-ſide, is built upon a very rocky place, and is commanded by the Mountain of *St. Veneranda*, whence alſo the Tower of *Faſtagick*, which is partly built upon the Rock, and partly upon the joining Ground, can be batter'd. This great Tower is us'd by the *Turks* as a Magazine for Powder. The high Fortreſs called *Goriugrad* is 650 paces from the Town of *Caſtel-Nuovo* on the Northern ſide, and this may be battered to pieces from the top of *Mont-Sluebi* which is nigh it. This Place was attack'd in 1538 by the Popes, the Emperors, and *Venetian* Army, and taken by them, and Garriſon'd with *Spaniards*, but put Three Colours into it, one for the Pope, one for the Emperor, and a Third for the Republick They did not enjoy it long, for the very next year *Barbarouſſe* came into the Chanel with 90 Galleys, and 30 Buſſes or Ketches, and having landed 80 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Men, that were joined by the Sangiac of the Province, he batter'd the place, and carried it by Aſſault. The *Spaniards* ſuſtain'd a great loſs in this occaſion, for there were 4000 of them either killed or put in Irons. The *Venetians* endeavoured to retake it in 1572. but were forced to give over the Enterprize, yet have at laſt made themſelves Maſters of it in 1687. jointly with the Popes Troops, and them of the Order of *Malta*, which fell out thus: Count *Herbeſthein*, great Prior of *Hungary*, and General of the Galleys of *Malta*, and Commander of the Popes Seven Galleys, received Orders from his Holineſs to join the *Venetian* Army in the *Morea*, commanded by the Generaliſſimo *Moroſini*, to undertake ſome conſiderable Enterprize in *Dalmatia*, which he did upon the 7th of *Auguſt* 1687 and with General *Cornaro* reſolved upon the Siege of *Caſtel-Nuovo*. The Chriſtian Army conſiſting of above 100 Sail appeared before the place the 2d of *October*, the *Venetian* Army was of 6 or 7000 Men, the Popes and them of *Malta*, that were both in one Body, made but 1500 Men; beſides which there were 120 Knights under the Command of the Knight *Mechatin*, and the Count of *Montevecchi*. The *Turks* quitted the Town the 29th of the Month, and the next morning them of the Caſtle yielded, upon Condition, that they might part with their Arms, and might have with them what they could carry upon their Backs, with Veſſels to tranſport them into *Albania*; all which was executed the firſt of *October*. The *Turks* came out, being 900 Men well Armed, and about 1000 Women and Children. This Place was confirm'd to the *Venetians* by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699. *P. Cornell. Memoirs du Temps.*

CASTEL-TORNESSE, a little Town in the Province of *Belveder* in the *Morea*, near the Cape of *Torneſſe*, and not far off the Gulf of *Chiarenza*, built upon a height, about three Leagues from the Sea. After the taking of *Patras* and *Lepanto* in 1687. *Moroſini*, Generaliſſimo of the *Venetian* Army, ſent to Summons this place, which the Aga delivered preſently, though it was conſiderable, becauſe it defended 200 Villages in the moſt fertile part of all the *Morea*, who all ſubmitted upon the ſurrender of that place; 50 of the *Turks* received Baptiſm, and the reſt went to *Achaia*. There were 9 Braſs Cannon found in the place, and 20 Iron ones.

CASTELLANE, (*Peter*) a Phyſician, born at *Grand-Mont* in *Flanders*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Geertsberg*, in 1585. He was a Maſter in the *Belles Lettres*, and the World expected great things from him, but he died young. His Works are, *De Græcorum Feſtis. Vitæ Illuſtrium Medicorum, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CASTELLANA, or *Civita Caſtellana*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. 'Tis a Biſhops See, join'd with *Otri*, and immediately depending upon the Pope.

CASTELLANE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, in the Diocele of *Zenoz*, with the Title of a Barony, Bailiwick, and a Seneſchal's Seat of the Province; it's ſeated in the Mountains, and is taken by ſome Authors to be the *Civitas Salinientium*; it was formerly built upon a Rock, and in 1260 the Inhabitants rebuilt it near the River *Verdon*, which has a Bridge over it there.

CASTELLANETA, a Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Otranto*, with a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarentum*. It lies upon the little River *Talvo*, 7 or 8 miles from the Gulph of *Tarentum*, between *Matera* and *Motula*.

CASTELLESI, known under the Name of *Adrian* of *Corneto*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Hereford* in *England*; He was of *Corneto*, where he was born of poor Parents, yet was one of thoſe of his time that made the greateſt progreſs in the *Latin* Tongue, and beſt imitated *Cicero*. Beſides his Skill in this Tongue, he was well vers'd in *Greek*, *Hebrew*, Divinity, and other Sciences, and more particularly in the Works of the Holy Fathers. This Learning made him much eſteemed at *Rome* by Pope *Innocent* VIII. who ſent him Nuncio to *Scotland*. It was in this laſt Voyage that he made himſelf great Friends in *England*, and got into *Henry* the Seventh's favour, who firſt made him Biſhop of *Hereford*, and then of *Bath*. Upon his return to *Rome* Pope *Alexander* VI. Succeſſor to *Innocent*, imployed him in his Buſineſs, made him Secretary, and afterwards a Cardinal in 1503. the very year that this Pope poiſon'd himſelf in Cardinal *Corneto*'s Garden. This Cardinal was of the number of the Baniſh'd, for *Cæſar Borgia* was too jealous of his Power, and had too great a mind to his Wealth to let him live quiet. He quitted *Rome* under the Pontificate of Pope *Julius* II. who perſecuted *Alexander* the Sixth's Favourites, and afterwards fled in *Leo* the Tenth's time, being then convicted of Conſpiring with Cardinal *Alfonſus Petrucci*, who had a mind to make the Pope away. He was then declared uncapable of his Cardinallhip, and that he had forfeited the Character of Prieſt and Clergyman. After this Misfortune, he hid himſelf for ſome time at *Venice*, and afterwards at *Ricca* in the Dioceſe of *Trent*, where he made this following Epitaph for his intimate Friend *Polydorus Caſamicus*:

Exulat Adrianus: tu jam Polydore quieſcis
Æternumque vales, nobis dira omnia reſtant.

After this, he withdrew to *Conſtantinople*, where he died a little after. He compoſed ſome Works, and amongſt the reſt one, Entituled, *De Vera Philoſophia*, drawn out of the Writings of St. *Jerom*, St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Auguſtin*, and St. *Gregory*. *Onuphre. Polydorus Virg.*

CASTELNAU, (*Michael*) Lord of *Mauviſſiere* and *Concreſſau*, Baron of *Joinville*, *&c.* He liv'd in the Sixteenth Age, under the Reign of *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. he was much imploy'd in the Affairs of theſe times, being Counſellor of State, and Ambaſſador in *England* in 157[illegible]. He was alſo Knight of the King's Order, and Governor of St. *Dizier*: It was he that left the Memoirs of the moſt conſiderable things that he had ſeen in *England* and *France*, under the Reigns of thoſe Two Kings I named, which were firſt Printed in a Volume in Quarto in 1621. and afterwards in Folio.

CASTELNAUDARI, a Town of *France* in *Languedoc*, Capital of the County of *Lauragais*, where King *Henry* II. eſtabliſh'd a Preſidial in 1553. *Latin* Authors call it *Caſtellum Arianorum*, or *Caſtellavium Auracium*, between *Toulouſe* and *Carcaſſonne*, near St. *Papoul*, in a very fertile Territory; here are a great many Manufactures, eſpecially Woollen. The Town is remarkable for the Battel fought there in 1632. between Mareſchal *Schomberg* and the Duke of *Orleans*'s Army, wherein Count *Moret* was kill'd, and *Henry* Duke of *Montmorency* wounded and taken, who was afterwards beheaded in *Toulouſe*

CASTEL-

CASTEL-ZARAZIN, a little Town of *France* upon the Frontiers of *Languedoc* and *Quercy*, towards *Montauban* and *Moiſſac*, about the place where the *Tarn* and *Garonne* meet; Its ſituation is low, but yet is ſtrong, being renown'd from *Charles Martel*'s time; for it was thence he took his Name, and thereabouts he had ſeveral conflicts with the *Saracens*: This Town alſo ſhar'd in the Civil-Wars.

CASTELVETRO, (*Lewis*) born at *Modena* in the Sixteenth Century. He wrote Notes upon *Ariſtotle*'s Book of Poetry, which are very much eſteem'd. *Thuanus Hiſt. Lib.* 50. *Lorenzo Craſſo. Elog. de Huom. Letter.*

CASTIGLIONE, a Town of *Italy*, in the hither *Calabria*, with the Title of a Principality.

CASTILE, a Kingdom of *Spain* in *Europe*, ſituate in the Twelfth Degree of Longitude, and the Thirty ninth of Latitude, between *Biſcay*, *Navarre*, *Aragon*, and the Kingdom of *Valencia*, which it has to the Eaſt, *Galicia* and *Portugal* to the Weſt, the *Aſturies* and *Biſcaye* along the *Cantabrick* Ocean to the North, and *Andalouſia*, *Granada* and *Murcia* to the South. It's generally divided into *Old* and *New-Caſtile*: The Capital of the firſt is *Burgos* an Archbiſhops See; its other Towns are *Valadolid*, the Reſidence of ſome Kings of *Spain* formerly; *Palanca*, *Salamanca*, whoſe Univerſity is very famous. *Numantia*, that made ſo great a Reſiſtance againſt the *Romans*, was in this Province, but there is not the leaſt ſign of it now. The Capital of *New-Caſtile* is *Toledo*, the Archbiſhop whereof is Primate of *Spain*: The other Cities are *Madrid*, the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Spain*, from which the Monaſtery of St. *Laurence*, called the *Eſcurial* a very Magnificent Structure built by *Philip* II. is but at 5 Leagues diſtance to the Weſtward. *Alcala* of *Henarez* is alſo famous for the Univerſity founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*. *Caſtile* was Govern'd by Counts in *Ferdinand Gonzales*'s time, who liv'd in 930. until *Garcia*'s days, who died in 1029 Iſſueleſs, and left the Sovereignty to *Nunna* his Siſter, Wife to *Sancho* the Great King of *Navarre*, who made this a Kingdom; and *Ferdinand* the Second, King of *Leon*, Heir to his Nephew *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, united the Two Kingdoms about the year 1217. It was united to *Arragon* under *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella* in 1474. if we count after the death of *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, or in 1479. to begin from the time that *Jean*, Daughter to *Henry* IV. became a Nun in the Convent of the *Conumbrienſes*, when ſhe obſerv'd that the *Portugueſes*, from whom ſhe expected Succour, had agreed with *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*. It's ſaid, That the Ancient *Caſtile* had its Name from a Caſtle that was made to oppoſe the *Moors*; both theſe Kingdoms have good Cities, but the Country is full of Mountains. *Mariana. Turquet.*

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of Caſtile.

1029	*Sancho* III. *King of* Navarre.	6	
1035	*Fernand* or *Ferdinand* II.	30	
1065	*Sancho* II.	7	
1072	*Alphonſus* I.	37	
1109	*Alphonſus* II.		
1122	*Alphonſus* III.	35	
1157	*Sancho* III.	1	
1158	*Alphonſus* IV. *The Good*, or, *The Noble.*	55	
1214	*Henry* I	3	
1217	*Alphonſus* V.	9	
1226	*Ferdinand* III	26	
1252	*Alphonſus* VI. or, *The Wiſe.*	32	
1284	*Sancho* IV	11	
1295	*Ferdinand* IV.	17	
1312	*Alphonſus* VII.	38	
1350	*Peter the Cruel*	17 or 19	
1369	*Henry* II Earl of *Taſtemare.*	10	
1379	*John* I	11	
1390	*Henry* III or, *The Sickly*	16	
1406	John II	48	
1454	*Henry* IV or, *The Impotent.*	20	
1474	*Ferdinand the Catholick*, and *Iſabella.*	30, and 42	
1504	*Philip* I call'd, *The Fair*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria.*	2	
1516	*Charles* I Emperor, or, Fifth of *Germany.*	39	
1555	*Philip* II.	43	
1598	*Philip* III	23	
1621	*Philip* IV	44	
1665	*Charles* II		

Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan. &c.

CASTILE D'OR, or *New Caſtile*, a Country in *Southern America*, which has the Country of the *Caribbes* and *Cumana* to the Eaſt, the *Pacifick Sea* to the Weſt, *Peru* to the South, and the Kingdom of the *Amazones* to the North. It was called *New Caſtile*, becauſe it was the *Caſtilians* that diſcover'd it in *Columbus*'s Third Voyage to *America*, and it's nam'd *Caſtile d'Or*, or *Golden Caſtile*, from the Golden Mines that are found in it, eſpecially in the Province of *Uraba*. Its principal Provinces are *Panama*, *Carthagena*, *Uraba*, the Province of St. *Martha*, of *Rio de la Hacha*, of *Venezuela*, *Comana*, *Paria*, *New-Andaluſia*, and *New-Grenada*. The moſt conſiderable Rivers are, *San-Juan*, or, *Rio Grande del Darien*; *Rio Cauca*, or, *Rio Grande de Santa Martha*; *Rio Grande de Santa Madalena*; and *Rio de Paria*, or, *Orinoque*. The Places near the Sea are not ſo healthful becauſe they are moiſt, as the Places farther in the Country that lie drier. There are ſome Places ſo very fertile, that they yield two Crops in a year; The Trees bear excellent Fruit, and extraordinary good Balſam, if People will take the pains to make Inciſions in due times: This Balm is in as great eſteem amongſt the *Spaniards*, as that was formerly which was brought out of *Egypt*. There are alſo many Lakes, Fountains and Rivers, which yield very wholeſom Waters, but there are ſome alſo that are very dangerous. The Water of *Darien* in *Panama* engenders Toads when it's ſpilt upon the Ground. In the Foreſts, and upon the Mountains, are great numbers of Lions, Tigers, and other wild and fierce Beaſts. There were alſo ſome Gold Mines, but the *Spaniards* have quite drain'd them, ſo that there are now but ſome Silver, and thin ones; formerly alſo People found very fine Pearls along the Shoar, but now they are very rare. The Inhabitants are Tawny, their Hair very Black and Curl'd, went formerly quite naked, hiding only their Privy Members in Shells or Gourds which they tied round their Reins; but now they are much civiliz'd, and hang a piece of Cloath before them. They love to Carouſe and Dance, and are naturally very Violent and Paſſionate: There are ſome that live on Crows, Bats, Graſhoppers, and upon the very Spiders. The Women Houſewife their Buſineſs at home, and Till the Land, whilſt the Men make War againſt their Neighbours, and paſs their time in Fiſhing and Hunting. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, which they dip in the Juice of certain Herbs, and ſome Serpents Blood to Poiſon them; ſo that whomſoever they wound, if he does not immediately cut off the infected part, it ſwells all the Body, and he dies mad ſoon after. Thoſe that live in the Mountains are Idolaters ſtill, and worſhip the Sun and Moon, taking one for the Husband and the other for the Wife; yet they believe the Immortality of the Soul, That there is a Reward for the Good, and a Puniſhment for the Evil. Their Prieſts whom they call Piaces, are their Phyſicians too. The *Spaniards*, though they are Maſters of this Country, yet they were never able to reduce the Mountaniers, but were forc'd to build Forts round about the Hills to ſecure themſelves from their Incurſions: It's remarkable that theſe Forts are not cover'd with Stone, becauſe the Earth has that property, that after it's wetted it dries and hardens like a Stone. *Herrera. Laet.*

CASTILLON, a ſmall Town in *Perigord* in *France*, near *Dordogne Saint Foy*, *Puy Normand*, and *Libourne*, it's famous for the Victory gain'd by the *French* over the *Engliſh* under *Charles* VII. The firſt had beſieged *Caſtillon*, and Sir *John Talbot*, one of the beſt Officers of thoſe days, endeavouring to ſuccour it, was kill'd with a Son of his the 17th of *July* 1453. The remainder of the *Engliſh* Body was alſo routed; ſo that this ſerv'd to drive them all together out of *Guienne*, whereof they were Maſters a long time before.

CASTINUS, General of an Army, was ſent into *Spain* by the Emperor *Honorius*, to oppoſe and put a ſtop to the Violence and Oppreſſion of the *Vandals* and *Alans*; where his haughty Spirit render'd him inſupportable to Count *Boniface*, a Man that had gain'd much Credit in the War, and who for this Reaſon withdrew into *Africa*. *Caſtinus* ſoon experienc'd his loſs of ſo neceſſary a Companion for a good ſucceſs of the buſineſs truſted to him; for a ſhort time after, having beſieged his Enemies, inſtead of taking them upon compoſition as they deſir'd, he came to a Battel ſo unſeaſonably, that near 20000 of the *Roman* Soldiers were defeated, and he himſelf forc'd to fly to *Tarragona*. This happen'd in 423. and the year following *Honorius* dying of a Dropſie, the chief Secretary of State, and *Præfectus Prætorio*, uſurp'd the Empire by *Caſtinus*'s aſſiſtance; but loſt his Life in 425 and *Caſtinus* was exil'd, who in that ſad condition went into *Africa*, where Count *Boniface*, who was then Governor there, receiv'd him at the Inſtance of St *Auguſtin*.

CASTOR and *Pollux*, believed to be Brothers to *Helena* and Sons of *Jupiter*, and *Leda*, Wife to *Tyndarus*; they follow'd *Jaſon* to *Colchos* for the Conqueſt of the Golden Fleece, where they ſignaliz'd themſelves very much: *Jupiter* made *Pollux* Immortal; but *Caſtor* being killed, and *Pollux* deſiring that he might have part of his Immortality, *Jupiter* ſhar'd it between both, ſo that they Liv'd and Died by turns, and were plac'd in Heaven, and made the Sign of the Twins, or *Gemini*. This Fable was grounded upon the That theſe two Stars are never both ſeen at a time. The *Romans* built them a Temple, and look'd upon them

their Protectors, believing that they had defended them upon several Occasions; They were also Honour'd as Gods of the Sea, because they had clear'd it of Pirates. Antiquity also took them for a kind of *Meteor* or *Ignis fatuus*, which shin'd like a Star, and promised well when they appeared both together, but were an ill Omen when they appear'd singly. Thô the Ancients seem to have never taken notice of more than one or two of these Fires, yet it is known by Experience, that People in the same Fleet, and sometimes in the same Ship, have observed four or five of them, which are now called St. *Elme*'s Fire by the *Spaniards*, who keep a solemn Feast for this Saint, especially in *Guipuscoa* in *Biscay*, and at *Thuy* in *Galicia*, because they look upon him as the Guardian and Protector of Seamen. *Alex. Ross*, in his Treatise of the Religions of the World, makes this Observation, That by *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Ancients understood the Sun and Moon, which may be said to divide Immortality, since one generally succeeds the other, and live and die to us according as they are over or under our Horizon.

CASTOR, an Amphibious Animal, otherwise called a Beaver, in Latin *Fiber*, or *Canis Ponticus*. It lives half the time in Water, and the other half on Land, is of a White or Ash-colour, has very sharp Teeth; Its Fore-feet are like a Dog, and its hindermost resemble Geeses Feet, having each five Toes. What was formerly said, That this Beast being pursued, did use to tear its own Stones out, is found false; for besides that *Pliny* says, That *Sestius* a famous Physician, very well skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, denies this Particular; Mr. *Gendron*'s Letter writ from *Canada*, which is to be seen in *Davity*, at the end of the Tome of *America*, gives us these following Particulars of this Beast: That it's the chiefest Wealth of the Country, its Flesh serves the Inhabitants for Food, its Skin for Raiment, and they have so many of them, that they Truck and Exchange them for the other Commodities they want: And finally, That what is sold the Apothecaries for the real Stones or Cods of *Castor*, is nothing but certain *Glands* that are found near the Flank and Share, the true Stones being cut out and thrown away by the Huntsmen as soon as they catch the Beast, that they should not infect either the Flesh or Skin. He adds, That this Animal builds his Cabin or Lodge upon the Banks of Lakes and Rivers with an admirable Industry; forming it of Wood and Earth, with two or three Stories so cunningly contriv'd, that it can hardly be surprized, having a Passage into the Water, if the Huntsman comes on the Land side, and a Place to take to the Land, if the Enemy comes on the Waters side.

CASTOR of *Rhodes*, a *Greek* Historian and Rhetorician at *Marcelles*. *Strabo*, and some other Authors, affirm, That this *Castor* was Son-in-Law to *Dejotarus* King of *Galatia*, who put him and his Wife to Death: *Suidas* adds, That this Prince would not have gone to this Extremity, had not *Castor* caluminiated and misrepresented him to *Cesar*. The Criticks are at a loss, whether this *Castor*, against whom *Cicero* pleaded for King *Dejotarus*, is the Person above-mentioned, or whether it was his Son, or his Grandson: The Inquisitive Reader may consult *Vossius*, where the Controversie is disintangled. *Vos. Hist. Gr. C. 24. P. 158. &c.*

CASTORIUS, a certain *African* Bishop, living in the Fifth Century. He's mentioned in the Acts of the Council of *Milevis*, conven'd in 402. where he was made Bishop upon the following Account: *Maximianus*, who had quitted the Schism of the *Donatists*, perceiving himself unacceptable to his People, because he had formerly been engag'd in a Schismatical Party, very Christianly resolv'd to give them satisfaction, and desired the Fathers of the Council, that he might have liberty to resign his Bishopprick; the Prelates approved of his Resolution; and to shew their respect to him, made this *Castorius*, who was his Brother, Bishop in his place. St. *Austin Epist.* 217.

CASTRATIUS was Magistrate at *Plaisance* in *Sylla*'s time, when the Consul *Cneius Carbo* came from *Marius* thither to require Hostages, lest that Town should take the part of *Sylla* his Enemy. The better to frighten *Castratius* into a Compliance, he told him he had many Swords; to which *Castratius* made answer, That he himself had many Years, intimating, without doubt, that he would oppose his Prudence and long Experience to that Strength and the Forces he was threatned with. *Valerius Maximus.*

CASTRES, a Town in the Upper *Languedoc* in *France*, with a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Albi*, and stands upon the River *Agout*. *St. Marthe. Gall. Christ. &c.*

CASTRO, a Town and Dutchy in *Italy*, towards the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. The Town belong'd to the Duke of *Parma*, and had a Bishoprick depending immediately on the Holy See, and was situated 10 or 12 miles off the Sea, near *Toscanello* and *Corneto*, surrounded with Precipices that rendered the Avenues very difficult. Pope *Innocent* X. sent a Bishop to reside and Govern the People of this Town; but this Prelate was kill'd, which made the Pope send the the Count of *Videman*, General of his Troops, to demolish it in 1646. The Bishoprick was transferred to *Aquapendente*. The Dutchy of *Castro*, or *Stato di Castro*, belonging now to the Holy See, derived its Name from this Town: It has the Patrimony of St. *Peter* to the East, the *Siennois* to the West, the *Mediterranean* to the South, and the Land of *Orviette* to the North. Pope *Paul* III. gave the State of *Parma* and *Plaisance* to *Peter Lewis Farnese* his Son, Duke of *Castro*, who was kill'd in 1541. by *Charles* V's Party; for though that Duke was Married to the King's Natural or Bastard Daughter, yet this Prince could not suffer that he should possess *Plaisance*, which he pretended did belong to *Milan*, and for that reason seiz'd it immediately after that Murder. *Peter Lewis* left four Sons, *Octavius* Duke of *Parma*, *Horace* Duke of *Castro*, *Alexander* Cardinal, and *Rainuccio* also a Cardinal and Archbishop. Since this time, the Popes pretended that these States were feudatory to the Church, which occasion'd great Wars under Pope *Urban* VIII. and *Innocent* X. The last demolished the Town of *Castro*, as it was said before, and in 1649. agreed to let the Duke of *Parma* have that Dutchy, upon payment of a considerable Sum of Money, which being not paid, the Estate was as it were forfeited to the Apostolical Chamber until the Treaty of *Pisa*, between Pope *Alexander* VII. and *Lewis* XIV. that Pope bound himself to revoke that Incameration or Forfeiture, and to allow the Duke of *Parma* eight years to release his Lands. *Caprarola*, the fine Palace, built by Cardinal *Alexander Farnese*, is in this Dutchy.

CASTRO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Land of *Otranto*, which has a Bishoprick suffragan of *Otranto*, situated upon the *Ionian* Sea, between *Otranto* and *Alezano*, and is taken by some for the *Castrum Minervæ* of the Ancients. The Turks very often Plundered and made sad havock in it, as in 1537. when they Pillag'd the Town, kill'd and made Slaves of the greatest part of the Inhabitants. Yet it is pretty well recovered since. There are some other Towns of this Name, as *Castro Vilare*, a Dukedom of the hithermost *Calabria* near *Cassano*. *Castro*, a Town in the Isle of *Meleos*. *Castro Novo* in *Abbruzo*. One in the *Campagnie* or *Plain* of *Rome*: And another in the *Basilicata*.

CASTRO, (*John* of) a *Portuguese*, and one of those that signalized himself most in the Conquest of the *East-Indies*, being once pinch'd for Money, he cut off one of his Mustachio's, and desired to borrow 20000 Pistoles upon it of the Inhabitants of *Goa*; They lent him the Money, which he soon repaid, and so releas'd the valuable Pawn.

CASTRO, (*Alphonsus*) a *Spaniard*, born at *Zamora*, in the 16th Century, and a *Franciscan* Monk: He was much esteemed by the Emperor *Charles* V. and attended *Philip* II. into *England*, when he Married Queen *Mary*; He was nominated Archbishop of *Compostella*, but died at *Brussels* before he had received his Instruments. He is counted a considerable Author by those of the Church of *Rome*. His Works published by *Feuardentius*, are, *Adversus Hæreses Lib.* 14. *De justa Hæreticorum Punitione. De Potestate Legis Pœnalis. In Psalmum* 50. *Homiliæ* 25. *In Psalmum* 31. *Homiliæ* 24. The Life of this Author is set before his Works. *Eisengreinius Test. Verit. Andreas Schottus. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

CASTRO, (*Ann*) a *Spanish* Lady, famous in the Writings of *Lopez de Vega*; She had a great deal of Wit, and wrote some things very ingeniously: Amongst others, a Book called, *Eternidad del Rey D. Felippe* III. Printed at *Madrid* 1629. *Lopez de Vega in Lauro Apollin. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

CASTRO, (*Ferdinand*) Died at *Compostella* in 1633. and left a Book of Morality in three Volumes, called *Operis Moralis de Virtutibus & Vitiis, Tom.* 3. *Ribadineira & Alegamb. De Script. Soc. J. &c.*

CASTRO, (*Leo*) Canon of *Valladolid* in *Spain*, lived in the 16th Century. He was very much esteemed at *Salamanca*, for his Skill in *Hebrew* and *Greek*, and for the Application of his Skill in these Languages upon the Holy Scriptures: He maintained against *Arrius Montanus*, that the *Vulgar* and *Septuagint* Translations were preferable to the *Hebrew*, which oblig'd him to write an Apology, call'd, *Apologeticus pro Lectione Apostolica, pro vulgata D. Hieronymi, Pro Translatione Septuagintæ Virorum, Prog; omni Ecclesiastica Lectione contra earum Obtrectatores*. He wrote likewise Commentaries upon *Isaiah* and *Hosea*. *Miræus, De Script. Sæc.* 16.

CASTRO, (*Roderick*) a *Portuguese* Physician, living in the beginning of the 17th Century. He practised in his Faculty, at *Hamburg*. His Works are mentioned with Commendation, by *Zacuti* and other Authors; They are, his *Medicus Politicus. De Universa Mulierum Medicina. De Natura & Causis Pestis. Nich. Anton. Script. Hisp. Vander Linden de Script. Med.* There was another Physician of the same Name, born at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, who professed Physick at *Pisa* in *Italy*, and was much valued for his Learning. He died in the Year 1637. His Works are, *De Meteoris Microcosmi. Lib.* 5. *De Complexu Morborum. De Potu refrigerato. De Animalibus Microcosmi, &c. Nich. Bibl. Hisp. Zacutus, &c.*

CASTRO, (*Lewis*) a Divine and Franciscan, born at *Liege*, in the 17th Century. He wrote, *The Dissension of the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys. The Examination and Confutation of the Synod of* Dort, *&c.* Monsieur *Morery* makes him a considerable Man. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

CASTRUCCIO *Castracani*, one of the most famous Commanders of his time, lived in the 14th Age, was of

Lucca,

Lucca, and descended of the Family of *Antelminelli*; he bore Arms in his youth in favour of the *Gibelins*, and was therefore Banished afterwards by the *Guelphs*; then he came to *France*, and in 1317 Listed himself in King *Philip* the *Long*'s Army, who was in War at that time with the *Flemins*, but soon after rerurn'd into *Italy*, join'd with *Uguecione Faggiuola*, chief of the *Gibelins* of *Tuscany*, and made himself Master of *Lucca*, *Pistoia*, and several other Towns, made Alliance with the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, against Pope *John* XIII, *Robert* of *Naples*, and the *Florentines*. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* gave him the Investiture of *Lucca*, under the Title of a Dutchy, and besides this, made him Senator of *Rome*; so that nothing seem'd to oppose his Success and Courage. Cardinal *John Cajetan* of *Ursins*, was at this time Legate in *Italy*, and endeavoured to take *Castruccio Castracani*, but not being able to compass his design, he Excommunicated him in 1326. which did but augment the Evil that did not end before the Death of the Tyrant of *Lucca*, in 1330. the 47th of his Age. He left two Sons who were not as successful as he himself. *Machiavel* writ his Life, which is Translated into *French*. *S. Antonin.*

CATACOMBS, Burying Places in Caves, near *Rome*, where the Primitive Christians buried the Martyrs, and sometimes absconded there, to avoid the Persecution of the *Roman* Emperors. There were several of these Catacombs, both within and without the Town; the most considerable, are those of St. *Agnes*, St. *Pancrace*, *Calistus*, and St. *Priscilla*. When the *Lombards* besieged *Rome*, they destroy'd the greatest Part of these Catacombs, which made Pope *Paul* and *Paschal* remove the Saints Bones, and bury them in the Churches of St. *Stephen*, St. *Silvester*, and St. *Praxede*. *Roma Subterran.* Some Learned Authors are of Opinion that these Catacombs were publick burying Places, for Slaves, poor People, and Malefactors, and made by the Heathens. *See Dr.* Burnet's *Travels into* Italy.

CATADUPI, People of *Æthiopia*, who live about the Cataracts or falls of the *Nile*, whose Noise gave them this Name, for κάτος signifies a Noise. *Cicero* mentions this Place in his *Somnio Scipionis*, and says, That the great Noise made by the fall of the Waters of the River *Nile*, from great heights upon Rocks, renders the People that live thereabouts, all naturally Deaf, by disordering the Organs of Hearing. *Senec. Quæst. Nat.* 4. 2.

CATALONIA, a Province of *Spain*, with Title of Principality. It's thought this Name is come from the *Catti* and *Alani* that lived there. The *Pyrenees*, and some Provinces of *France*, border it to the North; the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia* are to the West of it, and the *Mediterranean* to the East and South. Its Capital is *Barcelona*, which has a very fine Port. The other Towns are *Tarragone*, an Archbishoprick, *Tortosa*, *Gyronne*, *Lerida*, *Roses*, *Solsona*, *Urgel*, *&c.* The Country is very fertile, though full of Mountains: There are also several fine Ports, good Rivers, and a Commerce that enriches it mightily. In *Catalonia* are also the Dukedoms of *Rousillon* and *Cardonna*, with the Monastery of *Montserrat*, famous for the great numbers of Pilgrims that come thither out of most parts of the World. *Charles Martel* assisted the *Catalonians* against the *Moors*, who had established their Empires in *Spain*. *Lewis the Debonnair* took *Barcelona* from these Infidels; and *Catalonia* had its particular Princes, until it was united to *Arragon*: Some pretend that it was made a County in 873. by *Charles the Bald*, and others think *Charles the Burley* erected it into a County in 884. *Godfrey*, or *Wilfred the Hairy*, first Hereditary Count of *Catalonia*, is the Stock or Head of the Family of the Princes who possessed that Country, as was said before. The People of this Country put themselves under the *French* in 1640. *Joseph Margarit* being a great Instrument of the Revolution, in shaking off the *Spanish* Yoke, and submitting to the *Most Christian King*'s, who kept their Viceroys and Governors there; but this Province became the Theatre and Seat of War for 20 years, until it was ordered by the 42 and 43 Articles of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* in 1659. That the *Pyrenean* Mountains should part both the Kingdoms; by which Agreement, *Catalonia*, and the County of *Cardonna* that are beyond the Mountains, were adjudged to the *Spaniards*; and the Counties of *Rousillon* and *Conflans*, which are on this side, left to the *French*. *Peter de Marca*, Archbishop of *Paris*, has given a Description of this Country in a Posthumous Work, Printed at *Paris* 1688. called *Marca Hispanica*: In this Book, the Situation and Antiquity of the Towns are accounted for.

CATAMELITA, a Baker's Son of *Nani* in *Italy*, being sent by his Father to cut Wood in the Forest, lost his Ax, and being afraid to come home without it, follows a Horseman that chanc'd to ride by to the Army; He behaved himself with such great Courage upon all occasions, that he got a Captain's Place, and was at last made General. The *Venetians*, to reward the great Service he did them in the War against *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, about the middle of the 15th Age, erected his Statue on Horseback, which was a greater Honour than they shew'd the other Officers. *Pontan*

CATANA, or *Catania*, a Town of the Isle of *Sicily*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Montreal*: This was so considerable a Town the 287 year of *Rome*, that King *Hiero* died in it the 78th Olympiad, and at this very time one may see the remains of an Amphitheatre, with many Inscriptions and other signs of its Antiquity. This Place, which *Latin* Authors call *Catana*, and some *Catina*, is in that part of *Sicily*, called *Val de Demonia*, upon a Gulph to which it gives its name, at the Mouth of the River *Judicello*, and is one of the greatest Towns in *Sicily*; has a Castle built upon a high Rock, that secures the Entrance of the Port. Most of the Streets are long and strait, and all lead to a fine large Place, where there are very fair Buildings. The Cathedral is a very sumptuous Structure; its Portal being supported by 10 Marble Pillars; and though all this contribute to render *Catana* a very good Town, with its great Trade, and the Fruitfulness of its Soil; yet the Neighbourhood of *Mount-Ætna* is very prejudicial to it. This Mountain is 20 Miles off the Town, yet it has much damaged it at several times. *Catana* was almost destroy'd by an Earth-quake in 1693.

CATANEUS, (*John Mary*) of *Novara*, in *Italy*: He publish'd *Pliny*'s Epistles, with fine Notes upon 'em, which were printed at *Milan* in 1506. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. c* 79. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

CATANZARO, a Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and farthermost *Calabria*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Regio*: *Latin* Authors call it *Catacium* and *Catanzara*, situate two or three miles from the Sea, between *Squillace* and *Nicastro*.

CATAONIA, a Town and Country of *Asia Minor*, between *Cilicie* and *Cappadocia*, according to *Cornelius Nepos* his description. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 12. says, That when he Travelled in them Parts, there was a Temple in this Town dedicated to *Bellona*, which they call'd *Comana*; and that though the Inhabitants were Subjects to the Kings of *Cappadocia*, yet they also paid Obedience to their Sovereign Priest, who had 60000 both Men and Women at his Command, all devoted to that Goddesses Service: He also adds, That this Sovereign Priest was the next Man in the State to the King himself, and was generally of the Royal Race, and that likely *Oreste* and his Sister *Iphigenia* brought this kind of Worship from *Scythia*.

CATAPHRYGES, Hereticks that begun to appear in the second Age; this Name was given them, because the chiefest Promoters of this Heresie came out of *Phrygia*. They followed *Montanus* his Errors, laughed at the Ancient Prophets, to gain a greater Credit for their own Doctors, corrupted the Form of Baptism, Christened the Dead, and made up the Bread of Communion, or Eucharist, with young Childrens Blood; They prick'd these poor Innocent Babes with Needles, and when the Children died in the Torment, which happened very often, the *Cataphryges* invoked them as Martyrs, and Listed those that 'scap'd in the Number of their Priests. *St. Epiph. St. August.*

CATARACTS, a Name the Ancients gave the high and broken Places whence Waters fell, and thus they call the fallings of the Water too, as of the *Nile*, of the *Rhine* below *Schafhause*. There is also a Place in the *Danube* very dangerous for Navigation, which has been formerly called *Cataract*, and is now called *Sewresse*, according to *Lazius*. It's below *Lintz* in *Austria*; *Cascati di Tivoli* in *Italy*, was also called by this Name.

CATARO, or *Cataro*, a Town of *Dalmatia* belonging to the *Venetians*, well Fortified against the *Turks*, and is the Seat of an Archbishoprick, suffragan of *Ragusa*; *Latin* Authors call it *Catharum* and *Catharo*; and *Le Noir* takes it to be the *Asericum* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*; yet it's more likely that was *Castle-novo*, or some other Place. Let it be what it will, *Cataro* is seated upon a Gulf, to which it gives its Name, and is defended by a Castle built upon a Hill: The *Turks* have often endeavour'd to carry it.

CATAY, the Northern part of *China*, which comprehends the six Provinces of *Pekin*, *Xantung*, *Honan*, *Suchuen*, *Xensi* and *Xansi*; the Southern Part that comprehends nine Provinces, is called *Mangin*. These are the Names that the very *Moors* and *Tartars* give both these Parts of *China*. In former times People thought that *Catay* was a Kingdom of great *Tartary*; but our late accounts make appear, that all which was heretofore written of *Catay*, agrees exactly with what has been lately published of the six Northern Provinces of *China*, and that the Town of *Cambalu* is what is now commonly called *Pekin*. *Martin Martini*

CATECHISE, a Word derived from the *Greek* κατήχησις, which signifies an Instruction, or teaching by word of Mouth, is a short and methodick way of teaching the Mysteries of Faith, or Religion; for in former times, these Mysteries were not delivered in writing, lest they might fall into the hands of Infidels, who might ridicule and laugh at them for want of the Knowledge of their true Meaning. *John Gerson*, Chancellor of the University of *Paris*, amongst his other Occupations, gloried in Instructing and Catechizing Children, and used to answer those that advised him to apply himself to some more considerable Employments, That he believed there was none so necessary and glorious as what he did. *Gerson.*

CATE-

CATECHUMENS, a Name given, in the firſt Ages of the Church, to the *Gentiles* and *Jews* who were prepared and inſtructed to receive Baptiſm: This Name comes from the Greek Word κατηχεῖν, which ſignifies to teach by word of mouth, or *viva voce*; and of that word is formed this other, κατηχούμενοι, which denotes him that is taught ſo: Theſe had People a purpoſe to learn them *Euſebius*, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, makes mention of *Pantenus*, *Clemens*, and *Origen*, who were Catechiſts in the Church of *Alexandria*, and had a particular Place in the Church, where they uſed to Teach, which was called the Place of the *Catechumens*, as appears by the Canons of the Council of *Neocæſarea*. The *Catechumens* were not permitted to aſſiſt at the Celebration of Maſs; for immediately after the Goſpel was read, the Deacon cried with a loud Voice, *Withdraw in peace, you* Catechumens; as appears by the Book of *Apoſtolical Conſtitutions*. The Service, from the beginning to the Offertory, was called *Miſſa Catechumenorum*. The *Catechumens* had only ſome of the *Pſalms Benedicam* given them; for, not being Baptized, they were not to receive, nor ſo much as permitted to ſee the conſecrated Elements in the Euchariſt. They were not allowed to pray with the *Faithful*, or thoſe in full Communion, as appears by a Canon of the Council of *Orange*. There were ſeveral Degrees of Favour in the State of the *Catechumens*: At firſt, they were inſtructed privately, or by themſelves, and afterwards admitted to hear Sermons in the Church: Theſe latter were called *Audientes*. There was a third Rank of *Catechumens* called *Orantes*, or *Genuflectentes*, becauſe they were preſent, and concerned in ſome part of the Prayers. Theſe three Diſtinctions are explained by *Alboſvinæus*, Biſhop of *Orleans*, in his ſecond Book of Obſervations of the Ancient Rites of the Church. To theſe we may add a fourth Degree of the *Catechumens*, which is the *Competentes*; for ſo they were called when they demanded Baptiſm. *St. Aug. Serm. de Temp.* 116. 237. *Morin. de Pœnitentia.*

CATELET upon *Eſcaut*, a little but ſtrong Town of *France* in *Picardy*, upon the Frontiers of *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*: The *Spaniards*, that took it in 1557 reſtor'd it again in 1559. and being Maſters of it alſo in the laſt Age, yielded it up by the 40th Article of the Peace of the *Pyrenées*, in 1659

CATERLAGH, *Catherlough*, *Carlough*, a Town in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, on the Weſt-ſide Of the River *Barrow*, thirty miles South-Weſt of *Dublin*; which *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence* began to Wall, and *Bellingham*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, fortified with a Caſtle. This is alſo the Head of a County of the ſame Name

CATHANCE, a Name that the *Novatian* Schiſmaticks choſe in the Third Age, to expreſs, by this Term, which ſignifies Purity, That they had no hand in the Crime of thoſe unfortunate and wicked People who denied their Faith in their Torments, and refuſed to admit of them to do Penance. They wore a white Habit, or Robe, as an Apparel that became the Purity of their Conſcience, and denied that the Church had the Power to Remit or Forgive Sins. *Baronius*, *Euſebius*, *Socrates.*

CATHEDRAL: By this Word is underſtood the Epiſcopal Church of any Place, and it comes of the Word *Cathedra*, or Epiſcopal See; for in former times the Prieſts compoſed the ancient *Presbyterium* with their Biſhops, and were ſeated in Chairs after the faſhion of the *Jews* Conſiſtories; and the Biſhop that preſided in the Aſſembly, ſat in a Chair raiſed above all the reſt; whence to this very time they obſerve the Feaſts of St *Peter*'s Chair at *Rome* and *Antioch*. But theſe Cathedrals of ancient times are not to be confounded with ours, becauſe the Word Church in them ſignified an Aſſembly of Chriſtians, and not Temples as they are built now; for the Chriſtians were not privileged to have any ſuch before *Conſtantine the Great*'s time.

CATHERINE, a Virgin-Saint of *Alexandria*: She is ſaid to have been ſo Learned, that at the Age of 18 years, ſhe diſputed againſt, and got the better of 50 Philoſophers, and ſuffered at laſt in the year 307. under *Maximin*'s Reign. *Baron. Bede, &c.*

St CATHERINE of *Siena*, a Nun of the Third Order of St. *Dominick*: She lived in the Fourteenth Age, came to *Avignon* to bring the *Florentines* to a good Underſtanding and Agreement with Pope *Gregory* XI. who had Excommunicated them. This Holy Virgin gained upon him ſo much, that he immediately left *France*, and paſſed into *Italy*, and arrived at *Rome* in 1377. re-eſtabliſhed there the Pontifical Seat, ſeventy years after Pope *Clement* V. had tranſported it to *France*. There are ſeveral Printed Letters attributed to this Saint, with ſome little Treatiſes of Devotion. She died in 1380 being the thirty third year of her age, and was Canonized by *Pius* II. in 1461. *Baronius.*

CATHERINE of *Medicis*, Queen of *France*, was the only Daughter and Heireſs of *Lawrence* of *Medicis*, Duke of *Urbin*, and *Madelaine de la Tour* of *Auvergne*: She was born at *Florence* the 13th of *April*, 1591. Her Marriage was treated of and concluded at *Marſeilles* in 1513. with *Henry* of *France*, then Duke of *Orleans*, and ſince Dauphin, and after King, and Second of that Name. All this Buſineſs was concluded during the Interview of Pope *Clement* VII. and King *Francis* I. She was Crowned after the King her Father-in-Law's death at *St. Denys*, the 10th of *July*, 1549 and after 10 years Barreneſs, bore 10 Children, the Eldeſt whereof being *Francis* II. was but 15 years of age when his Father *Henry* II. was unfortunately killed in 1559. One of her Sons and two of her Daughters died very young: Four Sons ſurvived, viz. *Francis*, *Charles*, *Alexander*, and *Hercules*: Theſe two Laſt had their Names changed when they were confirmed, the firſt being then named *Henry*, the ſecond *Francis*. The firſt three Reigned one after the other, and neither continued his Poſterity. The three Daughters were, *Iſabella*, who was Married to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*; *Claude*, Married to *Charles* III. Duke of *Lorrain*; and *Margaret*, that was Wife to *Henry* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, and afterwards of *France*, under the Name of *Henry* IV. This Princeſs was thrice Regent of the Kingdom; the firſt time, during her Husband's abſence when he went to *Lorrain* in 1552. the ſecond time in *Charles* IX.'s Minority; the third time was after this Prince's Death, until *Henry* III. came back from *Poland*, where he was choſen King. The Civil Wars, the Uneaſineſs and Diſcontent of the Great Men, together with the Corruption of the Commonalty, gave her ſo much Subject of Trouble, that her Management of Things was not liked by all People. She permitted a Conference at *Poiſi* between the *R.* Catholicks and Proteſtants, in 1561. publiſhed an Edict for Liberty of Conſcience the year after; which, with the Privileges ſhe allowed them, and her readineſs to yield them what they deſired, got her the Hatred of the other Party, and the Cenſure of the Writers, who accuſed her of much Ambition, little Devotion, and to be the cauſe of all the Evils that befel the Kingdom. She died at the Caſtle of *Blois* of Grief, if we believe ſome People, for the Maſſacre of the Duke and Cardinal of *Guiſe*, *January* 5. 1589. which was the ſeventieth of her Age. Her Body was not carried to *St. Denys* until the year 1610. and then it was entombed in the fine Chapel which ſhe began to build there. *Thuan. Mezeray.*

CATHERINE of *Arragon*, or *Spain*, Queen of *England*, was Daughter to *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon*, and *Elizabeth*, or *Iſabella*, Queen of *Caſtile*, who bred her to Learning, Piety, and the Knowledge of Sciences, in which ſhe made conſiderable Progreſs. She was married the 14th of *November*, 1501. to *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, Son of *Henry* VII. King of *England*, and apparent Heir to the Crown: This Prince dying five Months after, without conſummating the Marriage, as ſome ſay, ſhe was promiſed to *Henry* VIII. *Arthur*'s Brother, which Pope *Julius* II. diſpenſed with; yet *Henry* VIII when he aſcended the Throne, would hardly compleat the Marriage, until his Council made him ſenſible how important it was to effect it. He married *Catherine* in 1509. who brought him a Son the next year; but this young Prince lived but three Months: Some time after ſhe was brought to bed of a Daughter, named *Mary*, which Reigned after King *Edward* VI. ſo that this Marriage continued pretty happy at firſt, until the King began to think of Divorcing the Queen. The Pope refuſed to authorize his Proceeding, alledging ſome Scruples of Conſcience, as Reaſons of his refuſal, though he had promiſed to licence it ſeveral times before. This Juggle and Breach of Word, put *Henry* upon ſeparating from the Communion of *Rome*, and publiſhing an Edict to forbid any one's calling *Catherine* a Queen, but only the Prince of *Wales*'s Widow Then this Princeſs being baniſhed to *Kimbolton*, one of the King's Houſes in the County of *Bedford*, compoſed Meditations upon the Pſalms, and a Treatiſe of the Sinner's Complaints; and died in 1536. being the third year after the Divorce. To ſay the Truth, this Queen's Age and Inclinations bore no juſt Proportion with King *Henry*'s, for as ſhe was four or five years elder than him, ſo ſhe ſurpaſſed him much in Virtue and Purity of Life. She bore her Misfortunes with great Patience and Conſtancy, imputing them to Cardinal *Wolſey*, as ſhe had juſt reaſon, when he came to ſee her along with Cardinal *Campegi*, Legate then in *England*. When ſhe felt the approach of Death, ſhe writ the King a Letter, which forced ſome Tears from him in the reading. *Sanderus*, *Pol Virgil. Burnet.*

CATHERINE of *Poland*, Queen of *Sweedland*, Daughter of *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*, and of *Bonne* S *Forze*, his ſecond Wife. King *Sigiſmond Auguſtus* gave her in Marriage to *John*, Prince of *Sweedland* and Duke of *Finland*,

Son of *Guſtavus* I. and Brother to *Eric* XIV. King of the *Swedes*. This King, ſomewhat jealous of his Brother's Merit, impriſoned him in the Caſtle of *Wiburg*, whither Princeſs *Catherine* his Wife came and kept him company the ſeven years he was confined there, until at the end of that term, *Eric* ſet him at liberty, made him Viceroy of *Sweedland*, and gave him the famous *Pontus* of *Gardie* to be his Counſellor. A little while after, new Differences aroſe, and the *Sweeds*, diſſatisfied with their King's proceeding, impriſoned him, and placed Prince *John* upon the Throne. This Revolution happen'd in 1568. *Hilar. de Coſte.*

CATHERINE of *Auſtria*, Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Daughter of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, and of *Elizabeth* of *France*: She was promiſed in 1588. to *Emanuel* I. of that Name, Duke of *Savoy*, who went the next year to *Spain*, married her in *Saragoſſa*, and three Months afterwards brought her into his own Country: This Journey was very ſumptuous, which gave ſome Hiſtorians occaſion to ſay, That the Dutcheſs's Portion was leſs than the Charges the Duke was at in his Voyage to fetch her. She died at *Turin* in 1597. being but 30 years of age, and left 5 Sons and 4 Daughters. *Guichenon Hiſt. Savoy.*

CATHERINE of *Portugal*, Dutcheſs of *Bragança*, Daughter to *Edward* II. of that Name, King of *Portugal*: She married *John* of *Portugal*, ſecond of that Name that was Duke of *Bragança*, and had a happy Iſſue, amongſt the reſt *Theodoſius* II. Father to *John* IV. King of *Portugal*, in 1640. *Catherine* being Right Heir of this Eſtate, diſputed the Poſſeſſion with *Philip* II. of *Spain*, in 1580. She was a Courageous and very Witty Princeſs, well skilled in the Greek and Latin Tongues, as alſo in the Mathematicks and other curious Sciences, which ſhe carefully inſtructed her Children in. She died in 1582. *Nicholas Antonio.*

CATHERINE of *France*, Queen of *England*, youngeſt Daughter of *Charles* VI. of *France*, and *Iſabella* of *Bavaria*. In the year 1420 ſhe was married to *Henry* V. of *England*; this Prince died two years after, and the Queen privately married *Owen Tudor*, a *Welſh-man*. By her firſt Husband ſhe had *Henry* VI. King of *England*; and by her ſecond ſhe had *Edmond* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to *Henry* VII. King of *England*. *Du Cheſ Hiſt. d'Angl. &c.*

CATHERINE of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Portugal*, Daughter to *Philip* Duke of *Auſtria*, and *Joan* Queen of *Caſtile*, and Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. She was married to *John* III. King of *Portugal*, in 1525. She was a Princeſs of great Probity and Devotion, and Governed the Kingdom very prudently under the Minority of her Grandſon *Sebaſtian*. *Francſc. Andrada. Vida de D. Juan* III. *&c.*

CATHOLICK is a Greek Word which ſignifies Univerſal, and is a Sirname which is given to the True Church, as may be ſeen in the Apoſtle's Creed, *Credo Sanctam Eccleſiam Catholicam.* It ſhews the Univerſality of the Church ſpread in all Times, Places, and amongſt all the Nations of the Earth, according to what our Saviour ſaid to the Apoſtles after His Reſurrection, when He ſent them to Preach His Doctrine throughout all the World, *Acts* 1. 8. *See St. Aug. Epiſt.* 107. *againſt Petilian.* And tho' this Title of right did belong to no other than the True Church, nevertheleſs the *Donatiſts* did attribute it to their Sect, as have ſeveral Hereticks after them. In ancient times, the Word *Catholick* was a Title of Dignity, which ſignified a Primate, or Patriarch, according to *Tyrius* and other Authors. In ſucceeding Ages the King of *Spain* aſſumed this Title, for defending the True Religion. *Ricaredus*, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, after he had driven the *Arrians* out of his Territories, in 585. was the firſt that was proclaimed Catholick, and this by the Council of *Toledo.* (*Mariana, l.* 7. *c.* 4. *Vid. in his Chronology.*) After him, *Alphonſus*, *Pelagius*'s Son-in-Law, when he had gained ſeveral Victories over the *Saracens*, and re-eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Faith in his Country, was Honoured with this Title in 738. (*Vaſæus in his Chron. of Spain.*) From this time we cannot obſerve that the Kings of *Spain* have been called *Catholick*, until *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, after he had cleared all his Kingdom of the *Moors*, reaſſumed that Sirname in 1492. which is ſince that time become hereditary to his Succeſſors. But the Kings of *Spain* were not the only Princes to whom this Name was given; for we read in the Eighth Book of *Paulus Æmilius*, and the Firſt Book of *Froiſard*, That *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*, bore that Name, for defending the Rights of the Church. And it's thus the King of *France* takes the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian King*, and of *Eldeſt Son of the Church*: The King of *Poland*, that of *Orthodox*: The King of *Navarre*, of *Moſt Faithful*. And the Kings of *Great Britain* have retained the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, conferred upon *Henry* VIII. by Pope *Leo* X. before he ſeparated from the Communion of *Rome.*

CATILINE, deſcended of a Noble Family of *Rome*, a Man of ſo diſſolute and lewd a Life, that his extravagant Expences, in the frequent Debauches he made, reduced him to great neceſſity: This put him upon a Deſign to oppreſs his Country, exterminate the Senate, plunder and riffle the Publick Treaſury, and finally to ſet the City a-fire, the *Roman* Army being then abſent, and employed at the end of the World. To go on with this Enterprize, he corrupted Perſons of no mean Birth, and of conſiderable Employments, and made them Accomplices of this Madneſs, drinking, as an Earneſt of their ſtrict Union, Human Blood ſerved up in Cups. In the mean time, the Conſuls *Cicero* and *Anthony* came to hear of this Conſpiracy, in the 691ſt year of *Rome*, the wicked Undertaking being then diſcovered by *Fulvia*, a Lady of Quality. *Cicero* aſſembled the Senate, and in an eloquent Speech accuſed *Catiline* of the Deſign, and made it out to his Face; yet this ſerved for little elſe but to mind *Catiline* of ſaving himſelf; which he did, threatning publickly, That he would ſet fire to every Corner and Street of *Rome*. Then he went to *Tuſcany*, to Head the Troops he had raiſed there; but was defeated in the Field by *Anthony*, in the 692d year of *Rome*, at the very ſame time that his Accomplices were puniſhed in the Town. *Plut. Flor Saluſt. Cicer.*

CATILLUS, Biſhop of *Lincoping* in *Sweedland*, who generouſly delivered his Country from the *Daniſh* Yoke in the 15th Age. Which happened thus: *Chriſtiern*, King of *Denmark* taking the Advantage of the Diſgrace and Abſence of *Canutus*, who was baniſhed by a Faction of his Subjects, enters into *Sweedland*; upon which that Zealous and Dexterous Prelate goes to his Church, puts on his Pontifical Habit, as if juſt ready to officiate; but immediately pulls off all again, and lays them on the Altar, making a Solemn Vow, in the preſence of the Canons, never to retake them before he had reſtored his Country to its former Liberty; and at the ſame time takes Arms, and putting himſelf at the Head of the Canons, augments that ſmall Body with what Loyal *Swedes* he could bring together in haſte. Then feigning to fly away from the *Danes*, he drew them into narrow Paſſes amongſt the Ice, where they were never able to get clear, until they were moſt of them cut in pieces. After this bloody Battel, King *Canutus* was re-eſtabliſhed upon his Throne. *Joan. Magnus.*

CATIVULCUS, King of part of the *Eburones*, a People of the Old *Gallia Belgica*, now the Country of *Liege*: This Prince finding himſelf concerned in the Revolt of *Ambiorix*, and not being able to undergo the Fatigues of War, upon the account of his Age, nor willing to diſentangle himſelf diſhonourably, poiſoned himſelf with Yew, to prevent his falling into the hands of *Cæſar. Jul. Cæſ. de Belg. Gall.*

CATO, (*Marcus Porcius*) Sirnamed the *Cenſor*, Native of *Tuſculum*. Before he went to the Wars, he lived in the Country of the *Sabines*, where he had a very fine Houſe, but came to *Rome* at the ſollicitation of *Valerius Flaccus*, where he was choſen Tribune of the Soldiers for the Province of *Sicily*, about the 549th, or 50th year of *Rome*; and was afterwards made Quæſtor; in which Office he behaved himſelf very modeſtly under *Scipio* in *Africa*; yet diſagreeing with him afterwards, he came back to *Rome*, to accuſe him to the Senate. Afterwards he was raiſed to the Dignity of Prætor, which he rendred Venerable by his Juſtice; ſubdued *Sardinia* in 556. where ſome ſay he was inſtructed in the Greek Tongue by *Ennius*, and Ruled that Province with much Moderation. In 559. he was choſen Conſul with the ſame *L. Valerius Flaccus* that adviſed him to come to *Rome*, and uſed all his Endeavours to maintain the *Oppian* Law. The next year he reduced ſome People of *Spain*, and afterwards Commanded a Legion in the Wars of *Syria*; poſted himſelf at the Streights of *Thermopyle*, whence he had beat the Enemies Garriſon; and gave great Proof of his Courage in his Engagements againſt *Antiochus the Great*; which got him a particular Veneration, eſpecially amongſt the *Grecians*; and at his return was made Cenſor, which was one of the moſt important Offices in the Commonwealth, wherein he behaved himſelf with farmore Integrity than any of his Predeceſſors before him: He accuſed the Bad, was much againſt their Luxury and Excels, and condemned Offenders without the leaſt Partiality; ſo that his Enemies, who did very often, and were always ready to accuſe him, were never able, with their Calumnies, to ſtain his Innocence in the leaſt. He was pretty well in years when he began to learn the Greek Tongue. He commonly repented for three things: 1 For ſpending a Day without learning ſomewhat. 2 For imparting a Secret to a Woman. 3. For going by Water, when he could as well go by Land. At 80 years of age he married a young Woman called *Salonia*, and had a Son by her. In his very Youth he compoſed fine Orations, and in his Old Age writ Seven Books of Hiſtory, according to *Cornelius Nepos*, in the ſmall Fragment that we have of his Life. The Firſt Book contained the Actions of the Kings of *Rome*; in the Second and Third he treated of the Origin of the Cities of *Italy*; and this is the reaſon why he Entituled all his

his Book, *Origines*: The Fourth ſpoke of the Firſt *Punick* War, and the Fifth of the Second. *Antias* of *Viterbo* publiſhed a Work under the Title of *Cato*'s *Origines*; but was looked upon by all the Learned as a ridiculous Cheat. *Cato* made ſome other Works, and had this Commendation from *Cicero*, That he was an excellent Orator, a good Senator, and an experienced and worthy General. He was always for deſtroying *Carthage*, and expoſed and ſacrificed himſelf upon all Occaſions for the Good of the Commonwealth. It's not well known what year he died in; yet moſt fix his Death in the 606th year of *Rome*, which was the 86th of his Age, the 3906th of the World, the 148th before our SAVIOUR's Birth, and the 158th Olympiad, during the ſecond *Punic* War. *Plut. Cicer. Corn.*

CATO the Prætor, called *Uticenſis*, Great Grandchild to the Cenſor above-mentioned: His Father having left him a young Orphan, he was brought up, together with his Brother *Cepio* and his Siſter *Porcia*, in the Houſe of *Livius Drusus*, his Unkle by the Mother's ſide. He begun in his very tender Age to give ſuch Proofs of his Generoſity and Affection for the Commonwealth, that being but 14 years old, he deſired he might have a Sword, to kill *Sylla*, Tyrant of his Country. He was alſo a great Admirer of Philoſophy, and applied himſelf moſt of all to the Sect of the Stoicks, whence he had that Strength of Soul which he ſhewed upon ſo many Occaſions. His firſt Campagne, which he undertook for his Brother *Cepio*'s ſake, was in 681. in the time of the War of the Rebellious Slaves, Commanded by *Spartacus*; and immediately after led 1000 Foot into *Macedonia*: Whence he travelled into *Aſia*; but ſo meanly attended, that Peopled laughed at him; which troubled him very little; nor did he take great notice of the Honour and Reſpect *Pompey* and *Deiotarus* ordered to be ſhewn him. At his return he was made Quæſtor, which Charge he exerciſed with a great deal of Care, reforming the Officers, and impoſing Taxes and other Puniſhments upon the Murderers, that were paid out of the Publick Treaſury in *Sylla*'s time. He put in for a Tribunate, purpoſely to hinder an ill Man, who ſought to have it; and when *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy was diſcovered in 690. he joined with *Cicero* to puniſh the Accomplices, and oppoſed *Cæſar* in the Senate. Finding that *Hortenſius* was in Love with his Wife *Martia*, he yielded her to him, and retook her again when *Hortenſius* died; which gave *Cæſar* occaſion to ſay, That he parted with her when poor, with a deſign to have her again when ſhe became richer. When he was Quæſtor in 698. his Enemies, who had no mind he ſhould live near them, removed him by an Honourable Commiſſion, procuring an Order to have him ſent to *Cyprus*, to ſeize upon this Iſland, which the *Romans* had made King *Ptolemy* forfeit, without any juſt ground, imagining that he ſhould never compaſs that nice and tickliſh Buſineſs; but would do ſomething that ſhould render him odious to the Commonwealth: But he carried the matter on with ſo much Prudence, that they could charge him with no Miſmanagement. His own Friends had moſt reaſon to complain of his Severity, in refuſing them the Wealth, which he preſerved for the Publick Treaſury. He always had a watchful Eye upon the Intrigues of *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, when theſe were united; and endeavoured all he could to bring them to an Agreement during the Civil Wars, until finding he laboured to no purpoſe, he ſtuck to the latter, whom he conſidered as the Defender of the Commonwealth. After the Battle of *Pharſalia* and *Pompey*'s Death, in 706. he went into *Africa*, joined with *Juba* and *Scipio*, and left the Conduct of the Army to the laſt, and withdrew to *Utica*, where when he heard that *Cæſar* purſued him, he adviſed his Friends to be gone, and bid his Son try the Conqueror's Mercy; as for himſelf, he lay down upon his Bed, ſent for *Plato*'s Book of the Immortality of the Soul, and having read it over twice, thruſts a Sword through his Body; but the Wound not being mortal, was dreſſed up, which he ſoon undid again, and died in the 708th year of *Rome*, which was the third of the 183d Olympiad, and 48th of his Age, and about 45 years before CHRIST's Birth. The firſt *Cato* the Cenſor had a Son of his own Name, who gave ſuch great Proofs of his Valour in *Macedonia* under *Paulus Æmilius*, in 586. that his General gave him his Daughter *Tertia* in Marriage. This Son died a Prætor before his Father, who married (it was ſaid, at eighty years of age, and had another Son Surnamed *Salonius*, from his Mother *Saloma*; this died alſo a Prætor, and left a Son that was Conſul in 640. with *Manius Acilius Balbus*, and was Grandfather of *Cato Uticenſis*, who left another *Cato*, that was killed fighting againſt *Auguſtus* and *Anthony*, the 712th year of *Rome*. *Plutarch.*

CATO, (*Marcus Valerius*) a Poet, living about the 700th year of *Rome*. He wrote ſeveral Poems, amongſt others, one called *Lydia*; and another, *Diana*. He is likewiſe the Author of the *Dira* in *Virgil*'s *Catalecta*, Printed by themſelves at *Leiden*, with Notes. *Suet. de Illuſt. Grammat. Voſſ. c. 1 de Poet. Lat.* &c.

CATOLICA, or *La Catolica*, a Borough of *Italy* in *Romania*, between *Peſaro* and *Rimini*; called ſo, becauſe amongſt the four hundred Biſhops who were aſſembled in the Council of *Rimini*, in 359. by Pope *Liberius*, there were ſome few Orthodox and True Catholicks, that ſeparated from the *Arrians*, to celebrate their Holy Myſteries in this place, which was from that time called *Catolica*. *Baron.*

CATTI, ancient People of *Germany*, in the Country of *Heſſe* and Modern *Thuringia*, where *Caſſel*, or *Caſtellum Cathorum* is. They fought a great Battel in *Tiberius*'s Reign againſt the *Hermondures*, for a little River, whoſe Water turned into Salt, and which both Parties would have in their own Country. The *Catti* were worſted, and their Misfortune was the greater, that the Conqueror vowed their Spoils to *Mars* and *Mercury*, which was a kind of Conſecration, or Vow, by which all was to be deſtroyed, Men, Horſes, and Cattel. The *Catti* paſſed into the Iſle of the *Batavi*, now called *Holland*, where is yet *Catwyck-op-zee* upon the Sea-ſide, and *Catwyck-op-den Rhin* upon the *Rhine*.

CATULLUS, (*Caius*, or *Quintus Valerius*) a Poet, born at *Verona*. St. *Jerom* thinks he was born in the *Peninſula* of *Sirmion*, which ſtretches into the Lake of *Benacus*, now called Lake *di Garda*, and is not far off *Verona*; and that it was under the ſeventh Conſulſhip of *Caius Marius*, and of *Lucius Cornelius Cinna*, 86 years before the Birth of CHRIST, 666 after the Foundation of *Rome*, and in the 163d *Olympiad*. He was intimate with *Cicero*, *Plancus*, and moſt of the other great Men of his time. *Julius Cæſar* had a great Kindneſs for him, and invited him to Supper, after he had ſeen his Verſes againſt himſelf. *Catullus* was a great Admirer of *Ipſitille*, who was of his own Country; and alſo loved one *Claudia*, whom he calls *Lesbia*, both very famous in his Writings, eſpecially the laſt. We have 117 Epigrams of his; his other Works are loſt. He died at 30 years of age, in the 698th year of *Rome*. *Scaliger* is of Opinion he lived much longer, and moſt of the Learned think ſo too. *Sueton. Voſſ.*

CATUMSYRITUS, (*John Baptiſt*) a *Grecian*, who ſtudied at the College, for that Country, at *Rome*; made a great Noiſe in *Italy*, at the publiſhing *Arcudius*'s Book, which endeavoured the Reconciliation of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches. He preſented a Petition to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at *Rome*, to inform the Pope, That *Arcudius*'s Book was full of Hereſies, and abetted *Lutheraniſm* and *Calviniſm*. He puſh'd the Point ſtill farther, and Printed a Book at *Venice*, in 1632. againſt *Arcudius*, Entituled, *De vera Utriuſque Eccleſiæ Concordia*. He falls upon *Bellarmine*, and ſome other Jeſuits, and repreſents them as if they knew nothing of the Controverſie in Queſtion. He makes frequent mention of the *Euchologion*, found in the Monaſtery called *Cripta-Ferrata*, and pretends this Manuſcript, though eſteemed in *Italy*, and followed by *Arcudius* and the Jeſuits, was faulty. He cenſures it in ſeveral places, as if ſome of the Sacraments were not to be found in it; and accuſes *Arcudius*, and the *Greeks* of the College at *Rome*, as Favourers of new Hereſies, in following this *Euchologion*. But then, on the other ſide, it muſt be ſaid of *Catumſyritus*, That he wrote with more Heat than Judgment. *Memoir. Schavans.*

CATUS, (*Elicius*) or, according to others, *Ælius*, a *Roman* Conſul, renowned both for his Virtues and Victories; yet was ſo modeſt, that he eat in earthen Veſſels, having but two ſilver Goblets, or Tumblers, which his Father-in-Law, *L. Paulus*, preſented him with, after he had beaten King *Perſeus*, and could not refuſe from him; yet would not receive ſome that were offered him by the Deputies of the *Ætolians*, when they ſaw him ſerved in his earthen Veſſels. *Plin.*

CATZENELBOGHEN, or *Catzenellebogen*, *Catti Melibоci*, a County of *Germany* in *Veteravia*, belonging to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and was part of what the ancient *Catti* poſſeſſed, who gave it their Name.

CAVA, or *La Cava*, a little Town in the hither Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*.

CAVAGNE, (*Arnaud*) Maſter of the Requeſts, being declared an Accomplice of the Crime Admiral *Chaſtillon* was accuſed of, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. King of *France*: He was drawn upon a Sledge to the *Greve*, or Place of Execution at *Paris*, where he and an old Gentleman, called *Briquemant*, were executed together; and becauſe the Admiral was killed ſome days before, he was repreſented in Straw, and ſerved like the reſt. *Mezeray.*

CAVAILLON, a Town of *Provence*, in the County of *Venaiſſin*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Avignon*: It is the *Cabellio Cavarum* of *Strabo*, called by others *Cabellicum*, or *Urbs Cavallicorum*, and is ſeated upon the River *Durance*, in a very fertile Plain. It was formerly built upon a little Hill where ſome Remains of Houſes are yet to be ſeen. His Tower is but ſmall, and ill built. The Cathedral bears

the Name of St. *Veran*, who lived in the 6th Age. *S. Marth. Gal. Christ.*

CAVALCANTI, (*Guido*) born at *Florence*, and lived till towards the end of the Thirteenth Century: He was both a Poet and Philosopher; and amongst other Works he left one of Directions for Polite Writing. *Leand. Albert. Descr. Ital. &c.*

CAVALIERI, (*Bonaventure*) a Jesuit of *Milan*, counted one of the greatest Mathematicians of the Seventeenth Century: His Worth procured him the best Employments in his Order. He wrote several very ingenious Treatises; as, his *Directorium Generale Uranometricum*, published in 1632. *Geometria Indivisibilium continuorum, nova quadam ratione, promota. Lo Specchio Ustorio, &c. Voss. de Scient. Mathem. c.* 58. *sec.* 13. *Ricciol. Chron. Reform. &c.*

CAVAN, a Town and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, where the Duke of *Berwick* had his Horse shot under him, and his Troops defeated by a Party of K. *William*'s Army, in 1689. The Town is defended by a pretty strong Fort.

CAUCASUS, a Mountain in *Mingrelia*, or *Colchide*, which begins towards the Mouth of the *Phasis*, and stretches by a long Chain or Ridge thro' all *Asia*, which it divides from one end to the other. The three highest Parts of these Mountains are called *Caucasus*, *Taurus*, and *Imaus*. The *Caucasus*, towards the Mouth of the *Phasis*, is full of Rocks and frightful Precipices; the top always covered with Snow, and uninhabited. The Guides of the Country have certain Sandals or flat Shooes, proper to go upon the Snow with; the Sole like a Racquet without a Handle, but not quite so large; the Strings are slacker, and Wood round: This hinders them from sinking into the Snow, so that they hardly go into it an inch deep, and leave but a very light track or footing. Under the top of this Mountain the Land is fertile, and abounds much in Gom, (a Grain that resembles Millet, and is sown like Rice) in Corn, Honey, Wine, Fruits, Hogs, and great Cattel. The Water is very good; and here are several Villages. The Vines grow round the Trees, and rise to the highest Branches; this makes the Wine very good, and so cheap, that in some places 300 Pound weight is sold for a Crown. The common sort live in Cabins made of Wood, and each Family has four or five, and make their Fire in the middle of the greatest, and sit all round it. They bake their Bread in hollow Stones, which they heat before they put in the Paste or Dough, and then cover them with Ashes and live Coals. Their Wine they keep in great earthen Urns, as in *Mingrelia*. The Inhabitants are most of them Christians of the *Georgick* Rite; are of a fresh and lively Complexion, and their Women very fair, and are far better provided of Necessaries than the *Mingrelians*, and other People of Mount *Caucasus*, that are not Subject to the *Turks*: Being come to the top of the Mountain, by several winding and steep ways, People descend of *Akalziki*-side, for four Leagues together; in the middle of this Descent, are seen on some Heighths, the Ruines of Castles and Churches, which the Country-people say were destroyed by the *Turks*. At the foot of the Mountain is a fair and pleasant Valley, about three miles broad, which is very fruitful, and well stocked with Villages. The River *Kur* runs through the middle of it, and the little Hills that environ it are cover'd with Cattel. 5 Leagues forward, in the Plain, is the Fortress called *Akalziki*, situate in a very low place, between twenty Heighths that command it, and whence it may be battered on all sides. Near this Fortress is a Borough, consisting of 400 Houses, and inhabited by *Turks*, *Christians*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Greeks*, and *Jews*. The *Christians* have Churches, and *Jews* their Synagogue. The Bassa lives in the Fortress, the Principal Officers and Soldiers keep in the neighbouring Villages. The Fortress was built by the *Georgians*, and was taken from them about the end of the 16th Age. At three Leagues from *Akalziki*, the Plain grows narrow, and the Mountains are but at half a League's distance the one from the other: Hereabouts is a strong Fort, called *Usker*, built upon a Rock on the right-side of the River *Kur*; at the foot of this Rock is a small Town, that takes up all the Ground between the *Kur* and the opposite Mountain. Here is a *Sangiac* with his Militia, and a Custom-house. 2 Leagues beyond *Usker*, is a Mountain that parts *Persia* and *Turkey* on that side. *Curtius*. The *Macedonians*, and those that wrote the History of *Alexander the Great*, mistook *Caucasus* for *Paropamisus*, a Mountain in *India*. This was well observed by *Erotosthanes* of *Cyrene*, as we may learn from *Strabo* and *Arrian*. *Strab. Lib.* 11. *Arrian. Lib.* 5. The Reader, if he pleases, may see more of this matter in a Book called *Ars Critica*, *part* 3. *sect.* 3. *c.* 2.

CAUCUS, (*Anthony*) a *Venetian* Lord, and Archbishop of *Corfu*, being ordered by Pope *Gregory* XIII. carefully to look out the Errors of the *Greeks*, collected them to the number of 36 in a Latin Book, which he Dedicated to the same Pope, but was never Printed. It's in Manuscript in the *French* King's Library, where it's like *M. Simon* took what he published in his History of the Belief and Customs of the Eastern Nations. *Leo Allatius*, in his Third Book of the Agreement of the Eastern and Western Churches, handles *Caucus* very roughly, calling him an Ignorant, a Slanderer, and a Man of no Judgment, who thought to oblige the Popes, by multiplying the Errors of the *Greeks*, and attributing to the whole what he only saw at *Corfu*. To say the truth, it were more proper to diminish their Errors, than either to add to, or aggravate them, as *Caucus* did in several places, nevertheless *M. Simon* excuses him, and undertakes his Defence against *Leo Allatius*, in the Book that we mentioned above. *R. Simon.*

CAUDEBEC, a Town of *France* in *Normandy*, in the Country of *Caux*, near the Bar of the *Seine*, which is a Name that is given this River, where it grows broad towards the Sea. *Caudebec*, which Latin Authors call *Caldobecum*, is 7 Leagues below *Roan*, towards *Harfleur* and *Havre de Grace*. Here are several Manufactures, and especially of Hats, that are called *Caudebecs* from the Town's Name.

CAVE, or *Caba*, Daughter of *Julian*, Count of *Ceuta* and *Consuegra*, was violated by *Roderic* King of *Spain*. This Injury incensed *Julian* so much, who was then Governour for that King in *Africa*,, that he joined with the two Sons of *Vitiza*, the former King, whom *Roderic* had blinded, and excluded his Children from the Crown, and called the *Saracens* into *Spain* in the year 712. where he defeated King *Roderic* the following year, and subjected the whole Country to their Tyranny. *Vasæus Chron. Mariana.*

CAVENDISH: This Noble Family derives its Descent from a Younger Branch of the *Gernons*, Men of great Note, some Ages past, in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Essex*; which being seated at *Cavendish* in *Suffolk*, assumed that Place for their Sirname. The first that laid the Foundation of the Greatness this Family now enjoys, was *William Cavendish* of *Chatsworth*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; who in 31 *Hen.* 8. upon the great Dissolution of Religious Houses, was one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentation, and afterwards made Treasurer of the Chamber to that King, and also one of his Privy Council. King *Edward* VI. continued him in the same, and Queen *Mary* advanced him to the Dignity of Knighthood. He left by his Wife *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; Sister and Coheir to *John* her Brother, three Sons, *Henry*, *William*, and *Charles*; and three Daughters, *Frances*, married to Sir *Henry Pierpoint* Kt. *Elizabeth*, to *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*; and *Mary*, to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. *Elizabeth* the Mother, by her successful Marriages after the Father's Death, first with Sir *William St. Lo*, Captain of the Guard to Q. *Elizabeth*, and Possessor of divers fair Lordships in *Glocestershire*; and afterwards with *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, enlarged the Estate very considerably, and built the Noble Houses of *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick*, and *Old-Cotes*, all in *Derbyshire*. *Henry*, the eldest Son, dying without Issue Legitimate, in 1616. *William*, the second, inherited his fair Estate, and was by Letters Patents, bearing Date 3 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, and 16 *Jac.* created Earl of *Devonshire*. This *William* dying in 1625. was succeeded by *William* his Son and Heir; and this by another *William*, his Son and Heir, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had Issue two Sons; *William*, advanced by His present Majesty King *William* III to the Dignity of Marquis of *Hartington* and Duke of *Devonshire*, and is Lord Steward of the King's Houshold; and *Charles*, who died unmarried; and one Daughter, called *Anne*, first married to *Charles* Lord *Rich*, only Son to *Charles* Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards to *John* Lord *Burleigh*, only Son to *John* Earl of *Exeter*. *William* Lord *Cavendish*, now Duke of *Devonshire*, married *Mary*, a Noble and Virtuous Lady, Daughter to *James* late Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had Issue *William*, *Henry*, and *Elizabeth*; which Lord *Henry*, a Gentleman of the greatest Hopes, died in 1700. very much lamented by all that knew him. Of this same Family was Sir *William Cavendish*, in 18 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ogle*; as also of Viscount, by the Title of Viscount *Mansfield*; and upon the 17th of *March*, 3 *Car.* 1. to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover*, and Earl of *Newcastle upon Tine*, and chosen to be Governour to Prince *Charles*. In the beginning of the Troubles, he manned and fortified the Town and Port of *Newcastle* for His Majesty's Service; and afterwards levying other Forces, took many strong Holds, gained the Victories of *Gainsborough* in the County of *Lincoln*, *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*, *Pierebrig*, *Cecroft*, *Tankersley*, *Tadcaster*, *Sheffield*, *Rotherham*, *Yarum*, *Beverley*, *Cawood*, *Selby*, *Hallifax*, *Leeds*, and *Bradford*; in which last, having vanquished the Rebels greatest Northern Army, (himself valiantly led on) he took twenty two great Guns, and many Colours: For which, and other Services, he was by Letters Patents,

Patents, bearing Date at *Oxford* the 27th of *October*, 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle*; and in 16 *Car.* II. to the Dignity of Earl *Ogle* and Duke of *Newcaſtle*. *Dugdale.*

The CAVES in *Wiltſhire*, between *Luckington* and *Great Badminton*, upon the edge of the County, 9 in number of a row, of ſeveral dimenſions, the leaſt 4 foot broad, and 9 or 10 foot long; are credibly ſuppoſed to be the Tombs of ſome Heroick Men among the ancient *Romans*, *Saxons*, and *Danes*, becauſe Spurrs and pieces of Armour have been digged out of them.

CAUMONT *la Force*, or *Jaines Nompar* of *Caumont*, Duke of *la Force*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, General of the King's Army, Son of *Francis* of *Caumont*, and *Philippa* of *Beaupoil*: He bore Arms from his very Youth, and ſtuck to *Henry* IV. whom he ſerved very well upon ſeveral Occaſions, as in 1589. at the Engagement of *Arques*. He alſo ſerved in *Lewis* XIII.'s Reign, defended *Montauban* in 1621. and having afterwards ſubmitted himſelf to the King, was made Mareſchal of *France* at *St. Foy*, in 1622. and Lieutenant-General of the Army in *Piedmont*. He took *Pignerol*, and defeated the *Spaniards* at *Carignan* in 1630. The year after, he ſerved in *Languedoc*; afterwards, in 1634. he was ſent to *Lorrain*, and into *Germany*, where he raiſed the Siege of *Philipsbourg*, ſuccoured *Heidelberg*, and took *Spire* the 21ſt of *March*, 1635. He alſo did conſiderable Service upon ſeveral other Occaſions. The King erected his Patrimony of *la Force* to a Dukedom and Peerage in 1637. He died at *Bergerac* the 10th of *May*, 1652. being about 90 years of age.

CAUNUS, Son of *Miletus* of *Crete*, obſerving his Siſter *Byblis*'s unlawful Love for him, he left his Country, and built a Town in *Caria*, to which he gave his own Name. *Ovid. Met.* 9. This Town is now called *Roſſa*, and is upon the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Macre*. *Strabo* makes mention of it, and ſays, that the exceſſive Heats render it a very dangerous place for Health, during Summer and Autumn. *Herodotus*, in his Firſt Book, ſays, That thoſe of *Caunus* were much given to Wine and Women; and that they baniſhed out of their Town the foreign Gods, with the Prieſts that ſerved them, and kept none but the Gods of their own Country.

CAUSSIN, *(Nicholas)* a Jeſuit of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*: He was counted a Perſon of great Probity and Reſolution. He endeavoured to puſh at Cardinal *Richelieu*; but this Miniſter being too hard for him, got him baniſhed; ſo that he returned not to *Paris* till after the Cardinal's Death. *Cauſſin* died in the year 1655. His Works are, *Theſaurus Græcæ Poeſeos. De Symbolica Ægyptiorum Sapientia. La Cour Sainte*, or *The Holy Court*, &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc Jeſu. Life of Cardinal Richelieu, Printed at Amſterdam in* 2 *Vol.*

CAUVRESTAN, a great Village between *Car*, a Town of *Perſia*, in the *Farſiſtan*, and the Iſle of *Ormus*, which is at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Balſora*. This Place is remarkable for its Muſmelons, which are as big as our Gourds, and are the beſt of all *Perſia*: The Pulp is of a pure Red, and as ſweet as any Sugar. Here are alſo ſome Raliſhes that weigh 30, and ſome 35 pounds, and are of an exquiſite Taſte. *Tavern.*

CAUX, or *Pas de Caux*, a Country of *France* in *Normandy*, thought to be the Reſidence of the ancient *Caleti*. It is a Bailiwick of the Parliament of *Roan*, between the *Seine* and Ocean, comprehending *Diepe*, *Havre de Grace*, *Aumale*, *Harfleur*, *Caudebec*, *St. Valery*, &c. There is alſo the Promontory of *Caux*, with a Borough of the ſame Name.

CAWOOD, a Market-Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Barkſton*.

CAXAMALCA, a Country of *America Meridionalis* in *Peru*, in the Province of *Lima*, near the River *Pagna*, and 50 Leagues from the Pacifick Sea. It is remarkable in Hiſtory, becauſe it was there that *Atabalipa*, King of *Peru*, was defeated and taken by *Francis Pizarro*, General of the *Spaniards*, who put him to death afterwards, in *An* 1533. Here were formerly ſeveral Palaces of the *Incas*, or Emperors of *Peru*, and of the Great Lords of their Court.

CAXTON, a Market-Town in *Cambridgeſhire*, in the Hundred of *Slow*.

CAXUME, Capital of the Kingdom of *Tigremahon* in *Abyſſina*. *Marmol* calls it *Tigray*, takes it for the *Teneſis* of *Strabo*, and that it was the Seat of the Queen of *Sheba*, who viſited *Solomon*, and the Cuſtom of that Place to be Govern'd by Women. *Marmol*, *l.* 10. *c.* 23.

CAYENNNE, an Iſland of *Guiana*, upon the Coaſt of the Northern Sea, in Southern *America*. To the South of it is the Mouth of the River *Cayenne*, which runs between the Country of the *Caribbes* and that of the *Galibis*, about 7 Leagues long, 3 Leagues broad, and its Circuit is about 18 or 20. It forms ſome Promontories, whereof the moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Fort Loüis*, of *Seperou*, and *Mahury*. Here are alſo fine Meadows and Paſture, which the Savages call *Savanes*. The principal Dwelling-places of the Iſland are *Mahury*, *Armine*, *Bourg*, and *Maſhoury*, without comprehending thoſe of the Savages. The Air is very temperate, though it is but four Degrees North of the Equinoctial Line, which makes the Days and Nights to be almoſt of a length. The Woods are full of Game, and the Rivers abound as much in Fiſh. The Chief Commerce of the Country conſiſts in Tabaco. It belongs to the *French*, who built *Fort Loüis* in a place called *Bourg*, or Borough, becauſe it has no Walls, and conſiſts only of two hundred Lodges, or little Houſes, which form two Streets. The Fort was named from *Lewis* XIII. who gave Orders to build it. It's placed upon a Heighth, with its Batteries always ready to fire upon the Borough and the Sea. The Port has very good Anchorage, and the Entrance into it is defended by 4 great Pieces of Cannon. *De Laet.*

CAYERBEY, Baſſa or Governour of *Aleppo* and *Comagena*. To revenge his Brother's Impriſonment, he betray'd his Prince, *Campſon*, Soldan of *Egypt*, and maliciouſly engaged him in a War with *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*: in which himſelf being Chief Commander, he turned his Arms againſt his Maſter, and was the Occaſion of his Death, and the Defeat of his Army. This happened on the 14th of *Auguſt*, 1516. and opened the *Turks* a Paſſage into all the Places of *Syria*; and afterwards all *Egypt* ſubmitted, and the *Cayerbey*, and ſome of the Chief *Mammeluc*'s joined with them, who for all that never got but a very limitted Power. *Davity.*

CAYERNITES, little Iſlands near the Weſtern Coaſts of the Iſle of *Eſpagnole*: Theſe Iſlands are frequented for their Tortoiſes, which are in great numbers, and very big; one of them will weigh 200 weight of Fleſh, without counting the Fat, which they melt, and which the *French* and *Spaniſh* Inhabitants eat with their Pulſe, and ſome will yield 30 Quarts of Oil. Their Fleſh is of a very good Taſte, and very nouriſhing; the Adventurers Feaſt of it. Theſe Beaſts are taken, ſome with Nets, which the Iſlanders call *Falbes*, and lay on the Graſs, where they feed commonly; and ſome are taken by ſtriking an Iron Hook into their Backs; others by turning them upon their Backs; which is done thus: There is a Stick laid under the Sand where they are to paſs, when they come on the Land to lay their Eggs, which is lifted up, when they put their two Forefeet beyond it; being thus thrown upon their Backs, they can by no means get up again: When they are thus taken, they beat them with the Handles of their Knives upon their Noſe, which is above their Mouth, in form of two ſmall Holes, by which they reſpire; this makes them bleed abundantly, whereof they die ſoon after. They muſt of neceſſity be ſtruck in this place; for if they were beat upon their Head, or elſewhere, they could not be kill'd, tho' it were with a Leaver; or other ſuch-like maſſie Body. *Wyfflet*, *Oexmelin.*

CAYET, *(Peter Victor)* was firſt a *Hugonot* Miniſter, and officiated in the Chapel of *Catherine*, Siſter to the King of *Navarre*: He afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*. In 1605. he publiſhed his *Chronologie Septennaire*, beginning at the Peace of *Vervines*, which was concluded in the year 1598. This Work was ſo much valued by ſome of the Great Lords at Court, that they perſuaded him to add the 9 years War of K. *Henry* IV. which he had managed from his firſt coming to the Crown, in 1589. to the Concluſion of the Peace at *Vervines*. This he perform'd in the 3 Tomes of his *Nine Years Chronology*, which was Printed at *Paris* in 1608. In which Book, before he proceeds to the Reign of *Henry* IV. he premiſes an Abridgment of the moſt conſiderable Paſſages of the *League*, to the Death of *Henry* III. *Maimb. Hiſt de la Ligue.*

CAYMADAN, the 24th Califf, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, who Reigned after *Oſman* in 873. He was in great Wars with the *Perſians*, who implored the *Turks* Aſſiſtance, and ſo gave them way into the *Mahometan* Empire: But he ſubdued theſe Rebels; and after he had waſted their Provinces, he turned his Arms againſt the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*. He had no good Succeſs in this Undertaking, and ſuffered great Loſſes during the thirty years of his Reign. After his Death, the Empire of the *Arabians* was divided between Four Califfs, which ſhall be ſpoken of in the Article of *Coſdar*. *Marmol.*

CAYM-BEARMILA, Califf of *Carvan* in *Barbary*, ſucceeded Califf *Abdala* in 986. and with the Aſſiſtance of the *Arabians*, made himſelf Maſter in a ſhort time of *Africa Orientalis*; whence paſſing towards the Weſt, he ravaged ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom of *Fez*. Afterwards, by the Valour of a *Sclavonian* Captain, he conquered all *Barbary*, *Numidia*, and *Libya*, where now is *Biledulgerid*; and gathering immenſe Riches in *Carvan*, he became the Powerfulleſt Prince that had ever Reigned in *Africa*. After this, he aſpired higher, and ſent the *Sclavonian* to Conquer *Egypt* and *Syria*: This brave Officer took Great *Cairo*, which he environed with new Walls, and good Fortifications, and drew the Califf *Caym* thither, and put him in poſſeſſion of all the Wealth of *Egypt*. But as he was thinking of beſieging

ſieging *Babylon*, News was brought him that *Abulbagex*, Governor of *Carvan*, had raiſed a Rebellion in his Abſence, and ſent to the *Califf* of *Elvir*, to put himſelf under his Protection; This broke his Deſign upon *Babylon*, and put him upon giving the *Arabians* Leave to go into *Africa*, which his Predeceſſors would never permit. He publiſhed throughout all *Arabia*, that all were free to go to *Africa*, and carry their whole Train and Equipage along with them, paying but a Ducat a-piece at their going out of *Egypt*, for which they were promiſed Proviſions for their Voyage, and Swearing to make War againſt *Abulbagex*. This was no ſooner publiſhed, but Three *Arabian* Tribes, or great Families, who had no Settlement in their Country, began to march, to the number of above a Million of Souls, in which great Company, there were above 500000 fighting Men; as ſoon as they entred into *Barbary*, they marched to *Carvan*, where they took *Abulbagex*, whom they put to Death with cruel Torments. The Town was demoliſhed in 1001, and then the Victorious *Arabians* divided the Country amongſt themſelves, acknowledging *Caym* for *Califf*, who remained in *Egypt*, where his Succeſſors Reigned after him for 160 years, until *Hadoc*, the laſt *Califf*, who was killed by *Saladin* I. *Soudan* of *Egypt*, in 1164. *Marmol.*

CAYPHAS, a Town of *Paleſtina*, ſeated upon the *Mediterraneum*, at the foot of *Mount Carmel*, and but two Leagues by Water from St. *John* of *Acre*, which is over-againſt it upon the oppoſite Shore. It's now but a Village inhabited by ſome *Moors*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*; the Caſtle and Walls lay ruin'd ever ſince; *Saladin* demoliſhed the Town in 1191. together with *Jaffa* or *Joppa*, *Cæſarea*, and other Seaports and Maritime Towns, for fear the Chriſtians, who had taken St. *John* of *Acre*, ſhould alſo become Maſters of theſe, and fortifie themſelves in them. *Cayphas* had its Name from *Caiphas* High Prieſt of the *Jews*, who re-eſtabliſhed it in our Saviour's Time. *Doubdan.*

CAYT-BEY, Sultan of *Egypt* and *Syria*, originally of *Circaſſia*, and born a Slave; but his Wit and Courage made him to be ſo highly conſidered by the *Mammeluks*, that with a general Conſent, they choſe him for their King. He defeated *Bajazet*'s Army near *Tarſus*, commanded by *Querſole* his Son-in-Law, a ſtout Man, who was taken Priſoner. After this Victory, he beat *Aſſimbeck* back, who Reigned in *Meſopotamia*; and being Maſter of *Bir* upon the *Euphrates*, made Incurſions very far into *Syria*. He alſo ſubdued the *Arabians*, diſperſed the *Ethiopian* Slaves, who aſſembled in great numbers to deſtroy the *Mammeluks*, and threatned *Egypt* with a terrible Revolution.

CAZAN, a Kingdom of the *Tartary* of *Aſia*, with a Town of the ſame Name, belonging to the great Duke of *Muſcovy*. This Kingdom lies between *Bulgaria* and *Czermiſſi*. *Caza*, its Capital, is upon a ſmall River of its own Name, which a little below the Town empties it ſelf into the *Volga*. This Place *John Baſileus*, great *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, took from one of the Kings of the *Tartars*. The other Towns are *Kackſago*, *Nova*, *Allateur*, *Saluch*, and others, known but very little by the *Europeans*.

CAZAN, or as others write *Hazan*, an Officer in the *Jews* Synagogues, who repeats aloud the Prayers the *Jews* ſay in their Synagogues, and ſings when they ſing. He is in a high Place above all the reſt, where the *Rabbin* ſeats himſelf to preach. All this is done in great diſorder, the *Jews* interrupting each other, and diſcourſing of their Affairs. The *Cazan* goes on always, and raiſes his Voice now and then. This Word is found in St. *Epiphanius*, which in his time ſignified a Miniſter of the Synagogue. It's probable the *Jews* called this Officer by that Name, becauſe he ſees all that done in the Synagogue, and has a particular Care of the Reading of the Law, and of all the Offices. *P. Simon.*

CAZARES, People that made a part of the *Huns*, and joined themſelves to the *Avares*. See *Avares.*

CLADRAGUI, Son of *Thraſicon*, Prince of the *Abotrites*, Subjects to the *French*. The *Thraſicon* was aſſiſted by the *Danes* during the Reign of *Charlemagn* his Protector, and when *Lewis the Meek* had baniſhed *Sclaonir*, who was odious to the People, *Cedragus* was named Duke, but being convinced of correſponding with the *Daniſh* Princes, he was degraded of his Dignity, and *Sclaonir* re-eſtabliſhed. The laſt dying in 818 *Cedragus* came to the King at *Compiegne* to juſtifie himſelf, and obtained the Principality which he had before.

CEBA, (*Auſaldo*) a *Genoueſe* living in the Seventeenth Century. He had a great deal of Wit, and a good Genius for Poetry. He wrote ſome Epick Poems, and ſeveral Plays, amongſt others. *Il Fuoco Camillo, & la Regina Eſter.* This laſt Piece is ſtuff'd with Fables, which make an unſuitable mixture with the ſolemn Hiſtory of the Holy Scriptures; and for this reaſon, this Play of *Ceba* was rang'd among the Prohibited Books. He wrote likewiſe a *Roman* Hiſtory in *Italian*; *Eſſercizi Accademici. Dialogno d l Poema Heroico, &c. Cinſtianini & Soprani, Script de la Lig. Jannus Nicius Erythræus. Pin.* III *Imag. Illuſt.*

CEBARES, or *Oebares*, the Name of *Darius*'s Gentleman of the Horſe, by whoſe Addreſs and Contrivance that Prince became King of *Perſia*. For after the Death of the *Smerdi*'s, who had made themſelves Maſters of that Monarchy, the Great Men that pretended to the Crown, being puzled about the Choice of a Monarch, bethought them at laſt to leave the Election to Fortune; wherefore they agreed to come all on Horſeback before the Palace, and conſented he ſhould have the Crown whoſe Horſe ſhould firſt neigh before the Sun was up, for the *Perſians* held the Sun to be a Deity, and uſed to conſecrate Horſes to it. *Darius*, Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, one of the Pretenders, breaking his Head to find the Means of becoming King, *Cebares*, his Gentleman, promiſed to do him good Service on this Occaſion, and the Night before the Day appointed for the Meeting, he leads *Darius*'s Horſe and a Mare to the Place where that Prince was to ſtand before the Palace. The next day, when all the Competitors met at the appointed Hour, *Darius*'s Horſe finding that was the place where he had ſeen the Mare the day before, immediately falls a Neighing before all the reſt; whereupon his Maſter was ſaluted King, and acknowledged by all the Aſſiſtants and Spectators. It was thus that Buſineſs hapned, though others ſay, that *Darius*'s Gentleman ſtroaked a Mares Buttock, and held that Hand to the Horſe's Noſe, who moved by the Smell, fell immediately a Neighing. *Juſtin. Herod.*

CEBARSUSSI, a Borough near *Carthage*, famous for a Council held by the Donatiſt Prelates of *Africa* there about 394. againſt *Primianus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, who was choſen after *Parmenian*, who ſucceeded *Donatus*. This Prelate, accuſed by a Deacon called *Maximin*, whom he Excommunicated, was cited before the Council held at a Place called the *Cavernes* or *Grottos* of *Suſes*; but refuſing to appear, and abuſing them who were ſent to him, he was depoſed in this ſecond Synod of *Cebarſuſſi*, held a little time after the firſt. *Maximin* was choſe in his Place, and was ordained by Two Schiſmaticks. *S. Auguſtin. Cont Creſcon*

CEBES, a *Theban* Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Socrates*. He wrote Three Dialogues, one call'd, *Hebdomas*, another *Phrynicus*, and the Third *Pinax*, or his *Table*; which contains an account of the Birth, Life and Death of Mankind: This Piece was thought imperfect till lately, but now *James Gronovius* has publiſh'd it intire, from a Manuſcript of the King of *France*'s Library, Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689.

CECCI, or *Ceccus*, *Francis*, Native of *Aſcoli*, a Biſhoprick of *Italy*, in the March of *Ancone*: He was Aſtrologer to the Duke of *Florence*, and was put in the Inquiſition, and burned at *Bologne* in 1327. becauſe it was ſaid that he made a Treatiſe *De Sphæra*, wherein he taught that Evil Spirits were engendred in Heaven, who could work ſtrange things under certain Conſtellations, and that Jeſus Chriſt coming upon Earth, was born under one of theſe Conſtellations, that rendered him poor of neceſſity; and that Anti-Chriſt would come into the World under a Conſtellation that would make him rich. He writ more ſuch ſcandalous Stuff. Others pretend, that the Biſhop of *Averſa*, this Duke's Chancellor, put him to Death, moved to this Violence by *Dinus*, a Learned Phyſician, who was jealous of *Cecci*'s great Reputation, and *Dinus* himſelf died 15 days after his Execution. *Deſc. Ital. Leander.*

CECILIAN, Deacon of *Menſurius*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, who lived in the Fourteenth Age, and was choſen Biſhop in 306. after the other Prelate's Death, by the unanimous Conſent both of the Clergy and People. *Botrus* and *Celeſius*, Prieſts of the ſame Church, ſeeing themſelves deprived of this Dignity, formed a Schiſm, which was hatched, and begun to appear when *Cecilian* demanded the Holy Veſſels of the Church, which during the Perſecution, were put in the keeping of ſome that were thought to be Honeſt and Faithful. Theſe would not deliver them upon Demand, but joined with the Two ambitious Clergymen to diſquiet their new Paſtor, and ſeparate themſelves from his Communion. They alledged his Ordination was null, accuſed him of ſeveral Crimes, and at laſt drew a rich Dame, called *Lucilla*, to their Side; this Lady was a Native of *Spain*, and one that hated that Prelate. Theſe Schiſmaticks called themſelves *Donatiſts*, from *Donatus*, Succeſſor of *Majorinus*; they divided themſelves afterwards into Two Parties, and imbroiled the Church of *Africa* for almoſt 100 years. Yet *Cecilian* was cleared of the Crimes that were imputed to him at the Synod of *Rome*, which Pope *Melchiades* held in 313 at *Conſtantine* the *Great*'s Requeſt; beſides, the Pro-Conſul of *Africa* protected him, and the Council of *Arles*, aſſembled in 314 undertook his Defence, and condemned the *Donatiſts*; which *Conſtantine* did likewiſe by a more particular Sentence. *Cecilian* aſſiſted at the General Council of *Nice* in 325. and died a little after. *Auguſtin, Baronius, Optat Lib* 1.

CECILL, (*David*) of *Stamford, in Com. Linc* being in conſiderable Imployments in the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh and Eighth, obtained for *Richard* his Son and Heir, the

the Office of Page of the Crown. This *Richard* was afterwards advanced to be Groom of the Robes to King *Henry* the Eighth, and obtained ſeveral conſiderable Grants of that Prince, and a Legatee in his Will. Departing this Life of 34 *H.* 8. his Son *William* ſucceeded him in the King's Favour; and being a Perſon of great Learning, ſingular Judgment, and other great Endowments, was, through the Favour of the Duke of *Somerſet*, advanced to the Office of *Cuſtos Brevium*; and in the 5 *E.* 6. conſtituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and of the Privy-Council. Queen *Mary*, notwithſtanding his differing in Religion, had a great Eſteem for him; and Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Firſt of her Reign, choſe him of her Privy-Council, and in the Third, conſtituted him Maſter of the Wards; and though ſome of the Nobility ſtomached his Preferment, advanced him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Burleigh*; and in the 14th of her Reign, conſtituted him Lord Treaſurer of *England*; ſupported him againſt all the Deſigns formed againſt him, and valued him as her ableſt Miniſter of State: She would make him always ſit down in her Preſence, ſaying, *My Lord, We make uſe of you, not for your bad Legs, but for your good Head.* And viſiting him when ſick of the Gout, at *Burleigh-Houſe* in the *Strand*, the Lord's Servants conducted her in at the Door, deſir'd her Majeſty to ſtoop: She anſwered, *For your Maſter's Sake I will ſtoop, but not for the King of* Spain. His Saying was, *Prudens qui Patiens*; his Maxim, *Nolo minor me timeat deſpiciatve major*, My Inferior ſhall not fear; my Superior ſhall not deſpiſe me. Parting this Life in 1598. *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him, in 3 *Jac.* was by Letters Patents bearing Date the 4th of *May*, created Earl of *Exeter*, and was ſucceeded in the Honour by *William*, his Son and Heir, whoſe Iſſue Male being extinct, that Honour fell to *David Cecill*, Son and Heir to Sir *Richard Cecill*, ſecond Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, which *David*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*, had Iſſue, *John*, the preſent Earl of *Exeter*; who by the Lady *Francis* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rutland*, hath had Iſſue *John*, now Earl of *Exeter*. *Dugdale.*

CECILL, *(Robert)* Son to the before ſpecified *William* Lord *Burleigh*, being a Knight in 38, was made one of the Queen's Principal Secretaries of State, ſent afterwards to *France* to mediate a Peace betwixt the *Spaniard* and the *French* in 1 *Jac.* created Lord *Cecill* of *Eſingdon*, in 2 *Jac.* Viſcount *Cranborne* (being the firſt of that Degree that ever uſed a Coronet) and in 3 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Salisbury*, ſoon after made Lord Treaſurer, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* Departing this Life in 1612. *William* his Son and Heir ſucceeded, who took to Wife *Catharine*, the youngeſt Daughter to *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by whom he had Iſſue Seven Sons, *James*, who died young, *Charles*, *Robert*, *Philip*, *William*, *Algernon*, and *Edward*; and 5 Daughters. *Charles*, who died in his Father's Life-time, Married *Jane*, Daughter and Co-heir to *James Maxwell*, one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles* I. afterwards made Earl of *Darlton* in *Scotland*, and by her had Iſſue Seven Sons, *viz. James*, who ſucceeded his Grandfather, as alſo *Robert*, *Charles*, *William*, *Edward*, *Henry*, and *George*, all dead unmarried. *William* Earl of *Salisbury* being Knight of the Garter, dying in 1668. the forementioned *James*, his Grandſon, ſucceeding him, Married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of *John* Earl of *Rutland*, and by her had Iſſue Four Sons, *James* the preſent Earl, *Robert*, *William*, and *Charles*, and Four Daughters, *Catharine*, *Francis*, *Mary* and *Margaret*. *Dugdale.*

CECROPIUS, Biſhop of *Sebaſtia* aſſiſted at the General Council of *Chalcedon* in 451. and maintained in its ſecond Seſſion, that Pope *Leo* had propoſed a Model of Faith in his Letter to *Flavian* upon the Diſpute raiſed by *Eutyches*. The Council deputed him and Two other Prelates to Summon *Dioſcorus*, and carry him a Writing; and when that Hereſiarch deſired Secular Commiſſioners, the Holy Biſhop anſwered, That ſince it was a buſineſs that touch'd his own Perſon, it was not fit Laymen ſhould be preſent at it. In the Fourth Seſſion he fell in a Paſſion againſt the Biſhops of *Egypt*, who refuſed to ſubſcribe to St. *Leo*'s Letter, and ſaid, it was unjuſt 1200 Prelates ſhould be deſpiſed, and 10 Hereticks heard. In the Fifth Seſſion, to remedy ſome Diſorders, he deſired the Synod would be pleaſed to aboliſh all the *Pragmatiques* made in the Provinces againſt the Holy Canons, which the Aſſembly conſented to. See the Acts of the Council of *Chalcedon*. *Baronius.*

CECROPIUS, Biſhop of *Nicomedia* in the Fourth Century, and an Abettor of the *Arrians*, and Perſecutor of St. *Athanaſius*: This Biſhop ſucceeded to the Hereſy, as well as to the See of *Euſebius*, and periſhed miſerably in the Ruines of this Town, occaſioned by an Earthquake; which is deſcribed by *Ammianus Marcellinus*. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib.* 17 *Socrat. Lib.* 2. *Sozomen Lib.* 4.

CECROPS the Firſt of this Name, an *Egyptian* by Nation, was the firſt King of the *Athenians*; he built, or, as others will have it, Ornamented the City of *Athens*, which from his Name was called *Cecropia*. He Married *Agraule*, Daughter of *Actus*, chief Lord of *Attica*, where he founded his Kingdom. He was Sirnam'd *Diphyes*, either becauſe he ſpoke Two Languages, the *Greek*, and that of his own Country; or becauſe it was he that firſt brought in Marriage, and aboliſh'd the Cuſtom of having Women in common, which was till then tolerated amongſt the *Grecians*. And it's for this reaſon that all Antiquity thought that King had Two Faces. He inſtituted the firſt Sacrifices that were perform'd at *Athens*, and begun by his Ordinances to bring his Subjects under Government. His Reign continued 50 years. *Euſebius* thinks it begun in the 35th year of *Moſes*; which was the 2496 or 98 of the World, and 1556 before Chriſt. *Cecrops* had 16 Succeſſors in the ſpace of 487 years until *Codrus*'s time, who was the laſt. The unknown Chronologer of the Iſle of *Paras*, publiſhed by *Seldenus*, begins his *Epocha* from this King. We may obſerve, that there are ſeveral things in *Cecrops*'s Laws, agreeable to the Conſtitution of the *Jews*, occaſion'd by the *Hebrews* imitating the *Egyptians* in a great many things; which *Egyptian* Cuſtoms were brought by *Cecrops* into *Attica*. *Samuel Petitus* has collected and commented upon the Laws of the *Athenians*. *Pauſanias*, *Torniel*, *Salian.*

CECROPS the Second, Seventh King of the *Athenians*; he ſucceeded his Brother *Erectheus* in the year of the World 2705. and Reign'd 40 years. *Euſeb. Chron.*

CECULUS, Son of *Vulcan*, conceived, according to the Poets, of a Spark of Fire that flew into his Mother *Preneſte*'s Boſom, and as a Mark of what gave him his Being, he had always an inflammation on his Eyes. He built the Town of *Preneſte* in *Italy*, and took *Turnus*'s part againſt *Æneas*. Poets, to ſtrengthen, or add to this Fable, ſay, that upon ſome People's Diſpute with him about the Honour of his Deſcent, his Father *Vulcan* rais'd Thunder, and made the Thunderbolt to fall upon them. Others ſay, that Shepherds found *Ceculus* newly born in a Fire, and that it's becauſe he received no hurt by the Flames that he was believed to be *Vulcan*'s Son. *Virg. Æneid.* 7.

CEDES, a great and ſtrong Town of *Upper-Galilee* upon the Mountain *Nephalim*, in the Tribe of that Name, four Leagues from *Cephet* and *Cepharnaum* *Joſhua* having kill'd the King hereof, gave the Town to the Prieſts and Levites for their dwelling-place. It was a ſhelter and Place of Refuge for all ſuch as committed unwilful Murders. *Joſeph. Lib.* 10.

CEDITIUS, *(Quintus)* Tribune of the Soldiers, ſeeing the whole *Roman* Army ſurrounded by the Enemy in *Sicily*, without any hopes of ſafety, freely offer'd the Conſul *Attilus Calatinus* to put himſelf at the Head of 400 young Men, to fall upon the Enemy that coup'd them up ſo cloſe. He well foreſaw, that neither he himſelf nor any of his Company ſhould eſcape, but was confident, that whilſt he engaged part of the Enemy, the Conſul might attack the reſt, and by that means reſcue the Army from the impending danger. The thing happened as *Ceditius* projected it, and the *Romans* were rid of the danger as he expected, but all his Party periſh'd to himſelf, who was preſerv'd by extraordinary good Fortune, for he was found lying among the dead, all cover'd with Wounds, but ſtill reſpir'd, and was taken care of by the Generous Enemy, who admir'd his Courage and Vertue. Several Authors make mention of him, eſpecially *Aul. Gellius*, who in his Third Book and Seventh Chapter ſays, that *Cato* compared him with the famous *Leonidas*, who at the Head of a Handful of *Lacedæmonians* fought after the ſame manner at *Thermopylæ* to ſave *Greece* from the *Perſian* Incurſion.

CEDOGNA, *Cedegna*, or *Cedonia*, a Town of *Italy* with a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Conza*, in the farthermoſt Principality, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some take it for the *Aquilenia* of *Tit Liv.* where he ſays the Conſul *L. Papirius* made the *Samnites* Swear Fidelity or Allegiance. *Latin* Authors call it alſo *Laquedonie.*

CEDRENUS, *(George)* a *Grecian* Monk who lived in the Eleventh Age, about the year 1057. and writ Annals from the beginning of the World to the Reign of *Iſaac Comnenus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who ſucceeded *Michael* VI. in 1057. There is alſo another Hiſtory attributed to him, which Knowing Men think was made by *John Curopalates*, and add, that *Cedrenus* did nothing but Tranſcribe it. We have an Edition of *Cedrenus* his Annals Printed at *Paris* in 1647. with the *Latin* Tranſlation of *William Xylander*, the Notes of Father *James Goar*, a Dominican, and a Gloſs of *Charles Hannibal*. *Fabrot Poſſevin. Geſner.*

CEDRON, a Torrent or Stream that runs through the middle of the Valley of *Joſaphat* near *Jeruſalem*, which it waſhes in Winter time, and when it Rains much This little River is but narrow, being but Three Paces broad, and does not run but in Rainy Weather. Before the Valley was fill'd with the Ruines of the Town, as it is now, there were ſome Springs in the Church of our Ladies Tomb that furniſh'd this River with Water, which is now loſt, and ſinks in the Ground. Here are two little Bridges,

each

each of an Arch only upon this Brook, one towards our Ladies Sepulchre, the other towards *Josaphat*'s Sepulchre. This Torrent is much spoke of in Scripture, Jesus Christ pass'd it soon after his death, *John* 18. *David* went over it likewise when he fled from his Son *Absalom*, *Sam.* 2. 25. It was in the Valley through which this little Stream runs, that King *Asa* caused the Scandalous Idol to be broke in pieces, and burnt, which his Mother *Maacha*, whom he deprived of the Regency, had put up in a Grove, *Kings* 13. and it was here that King *Josias* got the like done to all the Vessels and Utensils that were made for the Service of *Baal*, *Kings* 23. the same was done near *Cedron* by King *Ezechias*, 2 *Chron.* 29. *Doubdan.*

CEDWELL, King of the *West-Saxons*, in the Sixth Century. He attempted to Conquer the Kingdom of *Kent*, after the death of the Usurper *Edric*, put to death by the People. *Cedwell* made Two Expeditions for this purpose, but miscarry'd in 'em both. *Bede*, & *Du Chesne*, *Hist. Angl.*

CEE, or *Cea*, one of the *Cyclades*, now call'd *Zee* or *Zie*; The *Greeks*, according to *Pliny*, call'd it *Hydrussa*. *Julid* or *Julis* is the Capital, famous for the Birth of the Two Poets, *Simonides* and *Bachillides*. *Plin. Lib.* 4.

CEFALONIA, *Cephalenia*, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea belonging to the *Venetians*, is near the Isle of *Zant*, which is Southward of it, and the *Morea* and Gulf of *Patras* to the East. *Cefalonia* is about 100 Leagues round, having a Town of its own Name built upon a Hill, and well fortified. The rest are but Boroughs. The Port of *Argastoli* is of *Zant* side. The Inhabitants of this Island follow the Religion of the *Greeks*.

CEFALU or *Cifalu* upon the Sea, a Town of *Sicily*, call'd by the *Latins*, *Cephalædis* or *Cephaludium*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to the Archbishoprick of *Messina*. Some Authors think its Name comes from the *Greek* Word Κεφαλη, which signifies a Cape or Promontory, because it's built in the North of *Sicily*, upon a Cape that stretches into the Sea, and has a good Port. The Town is well built, and defended by a Castle that stands upon a Hill, the Cathedral Church has a stately Front. *Cefalu* is near *Termini*.

CEILAN, *Ceilon*, or *Zeilan*, an Isle of *Asia* in the *Indian* Sea, on this side *Ganges*, near the Cape of *Comori*, upon the Streight of *Manar* or *Quiloa*. This Island is one of the most remarkable of these Seas, and it is not to be forgot that *Bochart* has proved by several Reasons, that it is not only the *Ophir* of *Salomon*, but also the *Taprobane* of the Ancients mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, &c. though we must confess, that the last makes *Taprobane* far bigger than we find *Ceilan* is; which nevertheless does not weaken *Bochart*'s Reasoning, since the Islanders assure, that the Sea has gain'd upon and overflown a great part of the Land. The Air of this Island is the purest and wholesomest of all the *Indies*, and it's therefore the *Indians* call this place *Temarisin*, that is, Land of Pleasure. It is about 100 Leagues from South to North, and about 60 from East to West. Some divide it into Seven Kingdoms, others into Nine. The most considerable are *Candea* or *Candi*, which is the best of the Island, *Jala*, *Batecala*, *Cayatauaca*, *Colombo*, *Jafanapatan*, *Chilao*, *Trinquilemale*, and *Galo*, which have all Towns of the same Names. The *Hollanders* are Masters now of most of the Maritime Towns that were formerly possess'd by the *Portuguese*. The Figure of the Island resembles the form of a Pearl. Its Fruits, Flowers, and Plants, have a most pleasant smell. Here is some Cinamon, that is the very best of the whole World, and all kind of other Drugs, with Precious Stones, Gold, and Pearls, which are fish'd in the Streights between *Ceilan* and the firm Land. The Mountain or Pic of *Adam* is in the midst of this Island, and is esteem'd the highest in all the *Indies*. *Bochart*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*.

CEJONIUS, *(Lucius Elius Verus Commodus)* a very beautiful young Man adopted by *Adrian*, and made *Cæsar*, though he was Son in Law to *Nigrinus* who had attempted the death of that Prince. *Cæsar* made him Prætor, gave him the Government of *Pannonia*, and named him Consul in 136. yet all these Honours were not able to preserve him from a cruel Distemper that rendered him uncapable of performing the Functions of so great a Charge, so that *Adrian* seeing him so ill, told his Friends, that he lost the Money he gave the Soldiers, and People for his Adoption, and that he thought to prop and support the Republick with a Wall which sunk by its own weight. *Cejonius* died at his return from his Government of *Pannonia*, which was in 138 And then *Adrian* Adopted *Antoninus Pius*, but it was upon condition, that he should do the like in favour of *Annius Verus* Son of this *Cejonius*, who was associated to the Empire with *Antoninus* the Philosopher. *Spartian.*

CEIX, Son of *Lucifer*, King of *Trachinia*, and Uncle of *Chirone*, whose Tongue *Diana* Shot through with an Arrow, which afflicted his Father *Dedalion* to that degree, that he threw himself down a Precipice. *Ceix* was disturb'd with strange Visions after the death of *Dedalion*, and having consulted *Apollo*'s Oracle at *Claros*, upon the Occasion, was cast away in his return, *Alcione* his Wife drown'd her self upon hearing the News, and both of 'em were turn'd into Kings-fishers. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 11.

CELER, a Captain who commanded in the place where *Rome* was a building, and had Orders from *Romulus* to kill any one that should dare cross the Ditch, or mount the Ramparts. It happened that *Remus* seeing this new Town, leap'd upon the Walls, and laugh'd at so inconsiderable a Fortification against an Enemy. *Celer* observing this, through a blind Obedience to his Prince's Orders, immediately kill'd *Remus*, so spilt his Blood upon the Foundations of *Rome* that should have govern'd it with his Brother. *Ovid. L.* 4. *Fast.*

ST. CELESTIN the First of this Name, Pope, and *Roman* by Nation, succeeded *Boniface* I. in 423. and held the Seat Eight years, five months, and three days. When he understood that some Innovators began to rise in the Provinces of *Narbonne*, and *Viennois*, who insisted upon this Passage of Scripture, *Let your Reins be girt*, persuaded the Clergy to change their former Dress, and obliged them to wear great Cloaks, with Belts about their Reins. He writ in 428 a long Epistle to the Bishops of them Two Provinces, wherein he condemned this Abuse. He also condemned *Nestorius* in a great Synod assembled at *Rome* in 430. and sent his Legates to the Council of *Ephesus* in 431. He writ to the Bishops of *France* in favour of St. *Augustin*, to the Prelates of the Council of *Ephesus*, to the Emperor, and several others. Soon after he was made Bishop, the great Dispute about Appeals of the *African* Clergy to the Pope of *Rome*, which had made so much noise in the time of *Zosimus* and *Boniface*, was brought upon the Vote again. The Bishops of the *African* Synod having sent their Legates into the East, to inspect the Council of *Nice*, these Legates brought a Copy of that Council back with them, which clearly destroy'd the Pretence of Appeals to *Rome*, and determined the Controversy on the side of the *African* Bishops: upon which they wrote a Letter to Pope *Celestin*, defended the Privileges of their Churches, and tax'd the Pope's insisting upon Appeals, as a Piece of Secular Vanity and Encroachment. *Concil Tom.* 2. *Pag.* 1674. *Cave. Hist. Liter. Part* 1. *Pag.* 319. *Baron.*

CELESTIN the Second, before called *Guy Du Chastel*, because he was Native of the Town of *Tiferne* called *Cita Castello*, and Studied under *Peter Abaillard*. *Honorius* II. in 1128 created him a Priest Cardinal of the Title of St. *Mark*. He succeeded *Innocent* II. the 25th of *September* 1143. and he died five months and thirteen days after. St. *Bernard*, and *Peter* the *Venerable* Abbot of *Cluny*, wrote him Two Letters. That of the first is the 234th, and the second is the 17th of the Fifth Book. *Platina*, *Du Chesne*, *Ciaconius.*

CELESTIN the Third, a *Roman*, call'd *Hyacinthe Bobo* before he was made Pope. He was made a Deacon Cardinal in 1145 by *Eugenius* III. and was employed in several Legations in *Germany* and *Spain*, and succeeded *Clement* III. in 1191. being made Priest on *Holy Saturday*, consecrated upon *Easter Sunday*, and the *Monday* following he Crown'd the Emperor *Henry* V. and his Wife *Constance*. His great desire of the Conquest of the *Holy Land* made him deeply engaged for *Richard* King of *England*, against some of his Factious Peers, who had rebelled whilst that Prince was busie against the Infidels in the East. For the same Subject he made use of his Ecclesiastical Censures against the Emperor and Duke of *Austria* in 1195. And after the Emperor's death in 1197. gave *Sicily* to his Son *Frederic*, upon Condition that he should pay a Tribute to the Church. When he found himself very weak, and saw death at hand, he proposed to the Cardinals the putting *John* of St. *Paul*, a Cardinal Priest of the Title of St. *Prisque* in his place, offering upon that Condition to relinquish the Popedom; but this Proposition was rejected. *Celestin* Canoniz'd St. *John Gualbert* in 1194. he was Pope Six years and nine months lacking two days, and died in 1198. The Seat was not vacant one day, as Cardinal *Baronius* assures, who ended with this year the Twelfth and last Tome of his Annals of the Church.

CELESTIN the Fourth, who was call'd *Geoffry* before, of the House of *Castiglione* in *Milan*, Son of *John* and *Cassandra Cribelli* Sister to *Urban* III. He was chosen the 22d of *September* 1241. 30 days after the death of *Gregory* IX. by Ten Cardinals only, the rest being kept Prisoners by the Emperor *Frederic*, a great Enemy to the Church. *Celestin*, when his Uncle *Urban* lived, was Canon and Chancellor of the Church of *Milan*, and afterwards became a Friar of the *Cistercian* Order. *Gregory* made him Priest Cardinal of the Title of St. *Mark*, and afterwards Bishop of the Title of *Sabine*, and foretold, when he heard that he made himself Protector of the Poor Clergy, that he would be raised to the Popedom; Nevertheless *Celestin* died 18 days after his Election, and was never Crowned, and then the Seat was vacant 21 months, the Wisest sort of

Men

Men not thinking it fit to chooſe a Pope until *Frederick* had ſet the Cardinals at Liberty. *Platina. Spondan.*

CELESTIN the Fifth of *Iſernia* in *Abruzzo*, call'd before *Peter* of *Mourrhon*, was Founder of the Order of the *Celeſtins*. He was born in 1215. and at 15 years of Age withdrew into a Solitude; afterwards he came to *Rome*, where he received the Order of Prieſthood, and became of the Order of St. *Benet*, and about the year 1239 retired into one of the Grotto's of *Mount Morron*, whence he received the Name of *Peter* of *Morron* or *Mourrhon*. In 1244 he went to *Mount-Majella*, where they built the Monaſtery of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and here he eſtabliſhed his Order, which was confirmed by *Gregory* X. at the Second Council of *Leon* in the year 1294. He was choſen Pope after *Nicholas* IV. the Chair being vacant Two years, three months, and ten days, and the Cardinals being met at *Perugia*, where they could not agree about the Election of a new Pope until *Latin* Cardinal of *Oſtia* propoſed this Holy Man, who was choſen the 5th of *July* 1284. He was ſo ſurpriſed at this himſelf, that he deſigned to run away; but at laſt, upon the Requeſt of the Prelates, and of *Charles* II. King of *Sicily*, he accepted this Dignity. He came upon an Aſs to *Aquila*, where he was Conſecrated in the preſence of above 200000 People, who flock'd thither from all parts to ſee this ſight. In the beginning of his Reign he created Twelve Cardinals, moſt *Frenchmen*; one was *John le Moine* Founder of the College of that Name at *Paris*: Yet becauſe *Celeſtin* was not fit for Court Affairs, they began to talk of Depoſing him, eſpecially after Cardinal *Latin*'s death, who ſupplied that want in him. *Benet Cajetan*, who ſucceeded him under the Name of *Boniface* VIII. thinking that he himſelf would become the Popedom better, perſuaded him to abdicate it voluntarily, which he did five months after his Election; and as he was retiring into his Solitude again, *Boniface* got him confined in the Caſtle of *Fumon*, where he died the 13th month after his Demiſſion in 1296. After the death of *Caliſte* II. *Thibald* Cardinal of the Title of St. *Anaſtaſius* was choſen Pope under the Name of *Celeſtin* II. and as *Te Deum* was ſung for his Election, *Robert Frangipani* proclaimed *Lambert* Biſhop of *Oſtia* Pope, who aſſiſted at the Ceremony, ſo that *Celeſtin*, who was choſen againſt his own deſire, freely yielded the Dignity to *Lambert* who was call'd *Honorius* II.

CELESTINS, a Religious Order which derived its Name from its Founder *Celeſtin* V. a Hermit that followed the Rules of St. *Benet*, and got the Inſtitution confirmed by Pope *Gregory* X. in 1273. at the Second General Council of *Lyons*, whither he himſelf came a-foot. This Order ſoon multiplied in *Italy*, and was brought into *France* by King *Philip* the *Fair*, who ſent to *Peter* of *Sorre*, a Singer of the Church of *Orleans*, or, according to others, of that of *Amiens*, his Ambaſſador then at *Naples*, to beg Twelve of this Order of the Abbot General of it, to be ſent into *France*, where when they were come, the King gave them Two Monaſteries, one in the Foreſt of *Orleans*, at a Place call'd *Ambert*, and the other in the Foreſt of *Campiegne* at *Mount Chartres*. *Charles*, Dauphin and Regent of *France*, in 1352. whilſt King *John* his Father was Priſoner in *England*, ſent for Six of theſe Religious of *Mount Chatres*, to eſtabliſh them at *Paris* at a place called *Barres*, where there is a Monaſtery of that Order ſtill, and this Prince in 1358 gave 'em every month a Purſe under the Seal of the Chancelery, which Gift was confirmed by a Patent in 1361. at King *John*'s return. When *Charles* came to the Crown himſelf, he made 'em a Gift of 10000 Livres of Gold, with 12 Acres of the beſt Timber in the Foreſt of *Moret* to build their Church, where he himſelf laid the firſt Stone, and had it Conſecrated in his preſence; afterwards he ſettled a conſiderable Parcel of Land upon the ſame Monaſtery. This Convent is the Head of the Order in *France*, and has 21 under it, governed by a Provincial, who has Power of a General in that Kingdom, where they chooſe a new one once every three years. *Beurier*.

CELICOLI, i. e. *Heaven-Worſhippers*; certain Vagabonds, condemn'd in 408. in the Reſcripts of the Emperor *Honorius* amongſt Heathens and Hereticks; Their being placed under the Title of *Jews* in the *Theodoſian Code*, makes ſome Authors believe that they were Apoſtates from the Chriſtian Religion, but declin'd to take the Name of *Jews* upon the account of its being odious; however they were not rang'd under the Juriſdiction of the Jewiſh Patriarch, but had a ſort of Superiors whom they call'd *Majores*, and without doubt had particular Errors of their own. *Lib.* 12 *Cod Theod.* & 16. *Cod Juſtinian de Jud. Celic. Baron. ad* C. 408

CELLITES, a certain Religious Order which has Houſes at *Antwerp*, *Louvain*, *Malines*, *Cologne*, and in other Towns of *Germany*, and the *Low Countries*. The Founder of this Order was one *Alexius*, a *Roman*, mentioned in the Hiſtory of *Italy*, where theſe are alſo call'd *Alexians*.

CELIUS, call'd by others *Clodius* of *Terracine*, of an Illuſtrious and ancient Family, being found murdered in his Bed, his Two Sons that lay in the next Room to his, were accuſed of the Parricide, there appearing no Grounds to ſuſpect that any of the Domeſticks did that Evil Action. Yet the young Men were acquitted, becauſe the Judges conſidering that they were found aſleep with their Chamber Door open, concluded that an infallible ſign of their Innocence, it being altogether unlikely that Nature ſhould ſuffer Children to reſt ſo ſoon had they bath'd themſelves in their Father's Blood.

CELME, or *Celmis*, Foſter Father of *Jupiter*, was, according to the Fable metamorphoſed into a Diamond upon this following Occaſion. When *Jupiter* was young he lov'd *Celme* mightily, but after he had baniſh'd his Father *Saturn*, and call'd to mind that *Celme* had told ſome People he was Mortal, he changed him into a Diamond. *Ovid. Met.* 4. *F.* 7. This Fable is interpreted two different ways; ſome ſay that Poets feign'd *Celme* was turn'd into a Diamond, becauſe, that for ſpeaking ill of his Prince, he was ſhut up in a Tower that was as impenetrable as that Stone, and perhaps for that reaſon was call'd a Diamond. The others ſay, that his being Metamorphos'd was a Recompence rather, and hold, that *Jupiter* to requite the great Care he took in bringing him up, gave ſo much Riches, and ſetled ſo ſure an Inheritance upon him, that it was thence feign'd he was chang'd into a Diamond, becauſe, that as this Stone is the moſt precious, ſo it's the moſt durable of other valuable ones. In whatever ſenſe we take the Fable, it learns us, that we ought to honour our Kings, and ſerve them faithfully, they being the Maſters of Rewards and Puniſhments. Some will have it that *Celme* was a very moderate and even tempered Man, and that from the difficulty of putting him in a Paſſion he was ſaid to be changed into a Diamond, becauſe this receives no impreſſion. And that if we believe *Pliny*, *lib.* 37. *ch.* 10. there is a ſort of it has the vertue to moderate Anger, and ſuppreſs the Violence of our Paſſions.

CELOSYRIE, a Name that is given to that ſpace of Ground that lies between *Libanus* and *Anti-libanus*, where the River *Orontes* has its Source, which is now call'd *Farfare* or *Tafar*. Upon whoſe Banks are ſeen the Ruines of the famous Town of *Antioch*, formerly the Metropolitan of all *Syria*.

CELSUS, a Philoſopher of the Epicurean Sect; he lived in the Second Century, in the Reign of *Adrian*. It's to him that *Lucian* Dedicated his *Pſeudomantis*. He writ a Work againſt the Chriſtians under the Title of a *True Diſcourſe*, which was anſwered by *Origen* in another of Eight Books. *Celſus* promis'd another Work, wherein he undertook to teach how ſuch ſhould live that would follow the Rules of Philoſophy. When *Origen* ſent *Ambroſe* his Anſwer to *Celſus*'s Book, he deſired him to ſend him that other Book if there was any ſuch to be found, but it's not known whether *Celſus* made his Promiſe good, or that he has work'd at all upon this Subject. *Origen contra Celſ. Lib.* 8. *Euſeb. Hiſt.* 6. C. 26. *&c.*

CELSUS, *Cajus Titus Cornelius*, a Tyrant that got up in *Africa* in the time of *Galienus* the Emperor, about the year 265. The *Africans* perſuaded him to take the Empire, and put him on a Veil of one of their Statues for an Imperial Cloak; but he was killed ſeven days after by *Galiena* Kinſwoman to the Emperor. The Inhabitants of *Sicca* left his Body to be eaten by Dogs, and as a new kind of puniſhment, tied his Effigies to a Gallows. *Trebellius Pollio*

CELSUS, (*Aurelius Cornelius*) living under the Reign of *Tiberius*, was a Philoſopher, of the Sect of *Aſclepiades*, and is commended by *Quintilian*: He wrote upon the Subject of *Rhetorick* and *Art-Military*, beſides Eight Books of *Phyſick*, which are ſtill remaining; We have ſeveral Editions of 'em, the laſt of which was Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1687. with the Notes of ſeveral Learned Perſons, collected by Monſieur *d'Almeloveine*. *Quintil. Lib.* 9, 10. *Voſſius de Phil Cap* 12. *Sec.* 4 *&c.*

CELSUS, (*Juventius*) a Lawyer living in the Second Century, under the Reign of *Trajan* and *Adrian*; He was Conſul in the year 129. and left 39 Books of *Digeſts*, 20 Books of *Inſtitutes*, and ſome others. There were ſeveral others of this Name.

CELTÆ, an ancient People that came to ſettle in *Europe* after the Deluge. Some will have them deſcended from *Aſchenaz*; others, as *Appian Alexandrinus*, think they ſprung from *Polyphemus* and *Galatea*, who they ſay had Three Sons, *Celtus*, *Gallus*, and *Illyricus*; and ſome derive their Name from *Celtes* IX. King of the ancient *Gauls*. And though ancient *Greek* Authors, as *Herodotus*, call'd the *Germans* and *Gauls* promiſcuouſly by this Name, yet others that have conſidered the thing nigher, as *Polybius*, *Diodorus*, *Plutarch*, *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Athenæus*, *Joſephus*, *&c.* give it to none but to ſuch as are originally *Gauls*, though ſome add the *Spaniards*, imagining with ſome Reaſon, that the *Celtes* had made Alliance with the *Iberians*, and that it

was thence the Name of the *Celtiberians* came. This is the Opinion of *Lucian, lib. 4. Pharſ.*

——— Profugique à gente vetuſta
Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberi.

However theſe People were more particularly *Gauls*. The Empire of the *Celtes* was famous under the Reign of *Ambigat* Prince of the *Berruiers*, who rul'd when *Tarquin* the *Ancient* govern'd *Rome*, as *Tit. Liv.* obſerves, which was about the year 164. of *Rome*, in the 48th Olympiad, and 591 before *JESUS CHRIST*. This Prince's two Nephews rendred themſelves very famous by the two great Colonies they led into *Italy* and *Germany*, the latter being conducted by *Segoveſus*, the other under *Belloveſus*. In *Cæſar*'s time theſe ſame *Celtes* held all that lies between the *Rhine* and the Ocean, between the Mountains of *Vauge* and the Rivers of *Marne* and *Seine* of one ſide, and the *Rhone*, the Mountains of *Cevennes*, and the *Garonne* on the other. After *Cæſar*, this Place was called *Gaule Celtique*, or *Lyonnois*; and *Auguſtus* would have it comprehended by the Rivers *Rhone*, *Marne*, *Seine*, *Loire*, and the main Sea or Ocean. *Herodot. Cæſar.*

CELTES *Protutius*, (*Conrade*) born at *Schweinfurt* upon the *Maine* in *Franconia*, lived in the Fifteenth Century: He was much in favour with the Emperor *Frederick* IV. who made him Poet Laureate, being the firſt *German* who had the Honour of this Privilege. He was famous for his Pieces in Poetry, and wrote likewiſe ſeveral Hiſtorical and Geographical Books. *L. Girald. Dial. 2. de Poet. &c. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. l. 3 c. 10.*

CELTIBERIANS, People of the Ancient *Gaul*, that is the *Celtes* that went into *Spain*, and poſted themſelves all along the *Ebro*, making Alliances with the *Iberians*, firſt in *Arragon*, and then in *Caſtile*. They were very ſtout Warriors, reſiſted the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* with a great deal of Courage, which makes *Florus* call them *The Strength of Spain.*

CEMELE, a ruined Town in the Maritime *Alpes*, near *Nice* in *Provence*; it was called ſo from the Neighbourhood of Mount *Cemenus*, which comprehended all the ſpace that is from the Source of the *Var*, to the place where it empties it ſelf into the Sea. It was compriſed in the *Gauls*, and *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* call it the Town of the *Vidiantins*, a Word of whoſe Primitive we are ignorant. It was alſo the Capital and Reſidence of the Governour of the Maritime *Alpes*. The *Romans* did alſo ſettle there, as may be ſeen by the Inſcriptions and Tombs that ſtill appear; but its ancient Greatneſs is more viſible by the Remains of a great Amphitheatre, by ſome Conduits diſcovered of late, and by the Ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*. This Town was alſo a Biſhop's Seat, and had ſeveral Prelates famous both for their Learning and Sanctity. *Cemele* was ruined by the *Goths* and *Vandals* in the 6th Age, according to ſome Authors; or by the *Lombards* and *Saracens* in the 7th or 8th Century, as ſome are of Opinion. The Biſhop's See is removed to *Nice*, which was but inconſiderable when *Cemele* flouriſhed; but is now a very rich Place, ſince the other is ruined. *S. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

CENACLE of *Jeruſalem*, a great Building upon *Mount Sion*, on the South-ſide of the Town, covered with a Dome, and a Convent that belonged formerly to St. *Francis*'s Order, but now belongs to St. *Saviour*. This Church is ſaid to be built upon the Foundation of the Houſe where *JESUS CHRIST* kept His laſt Supper with the Apoſtles. The Empreſs *Helena* incloſed in the Precincts hereof King *David's* Tomb, with them of the Succeſſors of *Solomon*, *Roboam*, and others, whoſe Burying-places were upon *Mount Sion*; but this ſumptuous Building was quite demoliſhed by the Infidels about 640. and was afterwards re-eſtabliſhed by the Chriſtians about 1044. but not near ſo magnificent as before. This Church was in being in the time of *Godfrey*, Firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, who put a Prior and ſome Friars of *Auguſtine*'s Order in it. In 1313. *Robert*, King of *Naples* and *Jeruſalem*, built a Convent there for St *Francis*'s Order, who were to be the Keepers, or the Guard of the Holy Sepulchre. But theſe Religious were driven thence by the *Turks* in 1560. and the Church that ſtands there now, was built upon the Foundations of that which St *Helena* built. It's divided into four parts, two above, and two below: That below is 24 Paces in length, and 16 in breadth, as is the Place where *JESUS CHRIST* waſhed the Apoſtles Feet: Out of this People enter into another, not altogether as big as the former: And here is a Tomb held to be *David's*. The uppermoſt part is likewiſe divided into two great Halls, exactly equal in breadth and length with thoſe ſpoken of before. *Doubdan*

CENALIS, (*Robert*) Biſhop of *Auranches* in *Normandy* a Learned Prelate in the Sixteenth Century: He wrote an Hiſtory of *France*, and Dedicated it to *Henry* II. and ſoon after an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Normandy*. He wrote likewiſe againſt the Emperor *Charles* V.'s *Interim*; and another concerning *Weights* and *Meaſures*, beſides one called *Larva Sycophantica in Calvinum*. He died at *Paris* in 1560. where he has a Statue of Braſs erected by his Tomb. *Peſſevin. in Appar. Spond. in Annal.*

CENCHRIS, Wife of *Cinyras*, King of *Cyprus*, and Mother of *Myrrha*, was bold to brag, That her Daughter was more Beautiful than *Venus*; which that Goddeſs took ſo ill, that (if we credit Fables) to be revenged of the Mother's Pride, ſhe ſuffered the Daughter to burn with an unchaſte Flame for her Father, with whom ſhe lay without his own Knowledge, by her Nurſes Addreſs and Cunning: And finding her ſelf with Child, and willing to conceal the Guilt, withdrew into Foreſts, where *Venus*, moved with Pity, changed her into a Tree, of which came *Adonis*, which runs with Myrrh. *Hygin. Fab. 58.* The Scholiaſt of *Theocritus*, *Idyll.* 1. tells this Story another way; for he attributes the Misfortune not to *Cenchris*'s Pride, but to *Myrrha*'s own Folly, by incurring *Venus*'s Diſpleaſure, by bragging that her Hair was fairer than that Goddeſs's.

CENEUS, one of the *Lapithæ*, was firſt a Girl, called *Cenis*, if we believe Poets; but finding her ſelf much beloved by *Neptune*, ſhe deſired him to change her into a Man, and render her Invulnerable; which he did. She afterwards, under the Name of *Ceneus*, aſſiſted at *Pirithous*'s Wedding, and fought againſt the Centaurs, who ſmothered her, by caſting great Trees upon her Body: Yet *Neptune* remembring the Love he had for her formerly, that ſhe might not periſh altogether, metamorphoſed her into a Bird. *Ovid Metam. 12 Fab 4.* They that undertake to unriddle this Fable, tell us, That it was not the Nature, but the Manners and Inclinations of *Ceneus* that were changed, from Mean and Effeminate as they firſt were, to a Stout and Manly Temper; ſo that quitting Love-Affairs, he betook himſelf to the War. They feigned him Invulnerable, becauſe by his great Experience in War, and his Skill in Duels, he always eſcaped unhurt; beſides, though the ſtouteſt Men are ſometimes oppreſſed, and forced to yield to the Number of the Enemies, which is repreſented by the great Trees the Centaurs cruſh'd *Ceneus* under; yet having performed what could be expected of valiant Men, their Virtue receives no Blemiſh, but remains Invulnerable. They farther add, That *Ceneus* was changed into a Bird after his Death, to ſhew that the Reputations of Great Men ſubſiſt after them in the World; and that notwithſtanding People's Endeavours to ſuppreſs it as the Centaurs ſmothered *Ceneus*; yet their Names will be Glorious, and in ſpight of Envy, Virtue will be recompenſed with Immortality.

CENIS, or *Mont Cenis*, the modern Name of that famous Paſſage of the *Alpes* which parts *Savoy* from *Piedmont*, and was called *Alpes Cottiæ* by the Ancients.

CENOBITES, a Name formerly given to ſuch as entered into a Monaſtick Life, and lived in Communities, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as paſſed their Lives in Wilderneſſes, and alone, as Hermites and Anchorites.

CENSOR, a Name given at *Rome* to certain Magiſtrates, whoſe Buſineſs it was to reform Manners, and to tax and value Eſtates: They degraded Senators upon occaſion, made the *Princeps Senatus*, inſpected the Management of private Families, relating to Education and Expence. In ſhort, they had Authority to reprimand and correct any Irregularity, and to take care that Perſons, both in a publick and private Capacity, behaved themſelves as they ought. There were two of theſe Cenſors choſen together, one of a Patrician, and the other of a Plebeian Family. They ordinarily continued in their Office five years, unleſs one of them died within that time; when this happened, the ſurviving Cenſor quitted, and the People proceeded to a new Election; though this Cuſtom has been ſometimes diſcontinued. The firſt of theſe Magiſtrates were choſen in the 311th year of *Rome*, becauſe then the Senate obſerved, that the Conſul's time was generally taken up in Military Actions, and could not ſo well attend Private Affairs. *L. Papinius Mugillanus*, *L. Sempronius Atratinus*, began this Office. *Cic de Leg. l. 3. Plut. in Vit Caton Cenſ. Liv. &c.*

CENSORINUS, (*Appius Claudius*) a *Roman* Senator of great Quality, and as great a Warrior, lived in the 3d Age, was Conſul twice, and *Præfectus Prætorio*, and Governour of the City as often; was alſo ſent Extraordinary Ambaſſador into *Perſia* and *Pannonia*; and after all theſe Honours, having retired into the Country in his old Age, to be ſomewhat eaſed of a Wound he received in his Foot, when *Valerian* warred in *Perſia*, he was choſen Emperor againſt *Claudius* II. in 268. but being too ſevere in puniſhing all manner of Faults, he was killed by the very ſame that raiſed him to that Dignity. It's ſaid that his Tomb is to be ſeen yet near *Bononia* in *Italy*, with this Inſcription, *Felix ad omnia infeliciſſimus Imperator*; and that after his death part of his Family withdrew into *Thrace*, and the reſt into *Bithynia*. *Trebell. Pollio.*

CENSO-

MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

CENSORINUS, lived in the 3d Century: He wrote his Treatiſe *De Die Natali*, in the year 228. and Dedicated it to *Quintus Cærellius*. He likewiſe wrote a Book concerning Accents, frequently cited by *Sidonius Apollinaris*. His Treatiſe *De Die Natali*, is very ſerviceable for the ſtating of Chronology. 'Tis Printed with the Notes of *Lindenbrogius*; the laſt Edition of it is that of *Cambridge*, in 1695. *Genebr. Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat. l. 2. c. 3.*

CENTAURS, Monſters, half Men and half Horſes, believed by the Ancients to be the Sons of *Ixion* and the Night, or Cloud; being invited to *Pirithous* and *Deidamia's* Wedding, they quarrelled with the *Lapithæ*, and abuſed them; but were at laſt overcome by *Hercules*, who drove them out of *Theſſaly*. *Pliny* affirms, That he ſaw one of theſe Monſters, embalmed, at *Rome*, brought thither in the Reign of *Claudius*. *Plutarch* alſo ſays the ſame, in his Feaſt of the Seven Sages: But *Palephatus* believes that this Fable of the *Centaurs*, was invented upon this, That ſome People of *Theſſaly* that lived near *Mont Pelion*, had admirable Addreſs and Skill in Taming Horſes, and being ſeen a horſeback by the Neighbouring People, who never ſaw any ſuch before, were called *Centaurs*.

CENTOBRICA, an ancient Town of the *Celtiberians* in *Spain*, being cloſely beſieged by *Q. Metellus*, General of the *Roman* Army, and part of the Walls overthrown by his Engines, which put the taking the Town quite out of doubt, and made the Beſieged, as their laſt Shift, to expoſe *Rothogenes's* Children before the Breach, to be battered in pieces by the Rams and other Engines, becauſe that Man had joined with the *Romans*. *Metellus* obſerving this, choſe rather to raiſe the Siege than to ſuffer that the Generous *Rothogenes*, who profered to ſacrifice his Family for his Glory, ſhould have the Diſpleaſure to ſee his Children maſſacred. This Clemency and Good Nature took ſo much with the *Celtiberians*, that they voluntarily opened their Gates for the *Romans*. *Valer. Maxim. Lib. 5.*

CENTONAIRES, certain Officers of the *Roman* Army, who provided Tents, and other Stuff, called *Centones*, made uſe of to quench the Fire which the Enemies Engines threw into the Camp. *Vegetius*, *Lib.* 4. treating of the Machine that is uſed in Camps to make covered Galleries, ſays, That its outſide was covered with raw Hides, or *Centons*, that is, old Rags and Cloth, proper to reſiſt Fire, and keep Darts off. *Julius Cæſar*, in his Commentaries, ſays, That the Soldiers made uſe of the like to ſecure themſelves from the Enemies Darts. Theſe *Centonaires* kept with the Carpenters and other Officers of the Artillery, as appears by old Inſcriptions.

CENTORIO *de Gli-Hortenſio (Aſcanio)* born at *Milan*, and living to about 1580. He wrote very politely both in Latin and Italian, in Proſe and Verſe. We have ſeveral Treatiſes of his; as, the *Wars* of his own Time; a *Commentary* of the *War* of *Tranſilvania*, *&c.*

CENTURIÆ, certain Parties of the *Roman* People, which conſiſted of 100 Men each, or thereabouts. It was *Servius Tullius*, ſixth King of *Rome*, that firſt made this Diviſion, when he diſtinguiſhed all the People into Six Claſſes, and ſubdivided each Claſs into ſeveral Centuries. The Firſt Claſs, which was the Richeſt of all, had 80 Centuries, whereof 40 conſiſted of young Men fit to bear Arms, and the other 40 were for their greater Age to remain in the City. The Second, Third, and Fourth Claſs, were each of 20 Centuries, divided and ordered as the former. The Fifth had 30 Centuries. The Sixth comprehended all the meaner ſort, and was counted but for one Century. From amongſt the Nobles the King choſe Eighteen Centuries of Gentlemen, which he added to the Firſt Claſs, or Rank; and added Two Centuries of Tradeſmen and Smiths to the Second; Two of Trumpeters and Players upon the Flute to the Third. Theſe all together made 139, and met always at the Creation of Magiſtrates, at the Eſtabliſhment of Laws, and when War was declared. Each Century gave its Suffrage upon theſe Occaſions, and what was approved by the greateſt Number, was ratified by the People. Here was alſo Juſtice adminiſtred; but that only in Caſes that touched the Commonwealth, or the Privileges of the Citizens of *Rome*. There were none that had the liberty to Aſſemble this great Body but the Chief Magiſtrates; as, the Conſuls, the Prætors, Cenſors, Dictators, and Decemvirs. Their Meeting-place was without the City, in the *Campus Martius*; and whilſt they were met, all the Soldiers were drawn up about the City. In the beginning their Cuſtom was to ſend the People's Reſolution to the Senate to receive their Confirmation; but afterwards the Senate was forced to approve whatever that Aſſembly thought fit; ſo that an Approbation was a Ceremony which could be well enough ſpared. This following Order was obſerved in the King's times: The Ninety eight Centuries of the Firſt Rank, voted firſt; and if they chanced all to be of one Mind, the Matter was concluded without further Debate; becauſe thoſe made up the greateſt Number, the reſt being in all but Ninety five Centuries; But if theſe did not agree, then it was put to the Second and Third, *&c.* until there hapned to be Ninety ſeven for the ſame ſide. In the Commonwealths time, the Names of the Centuries were drawn by Lots; and that which chanced to be drawn firſt, voted firſt. Since the 512 of *Rome*, that the People were divided into 35 Tribes, and that the Centuries were included in theſe Tribes, they drew Lots for the Firſt Rank of the Tribes; and afterwards the Centuries, or Companies of this Tribe, drew which ſhould have the Firſt Suffrage: And then theſe Companies were named Firſt, Second, Third, *&c.* according to their Rank. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

CENTURION, was Captain of a *Roman* Century, or Company of an hundred Men. A Legion, when the Commonwealth flouriſhed, was of ten Cohorts, or Regiments, and each Cohort of ſix Centuries; ſo that a Legion conſiſted of 60 Companies, or of ſix thouſand Men. *Roſin. Antiq.*

CENULPHUS, or *Kenulphus*, the 14th King of the *Mercians*, remarkable for his Piety and Courage: He returned the See of *Canterbury* all the Privileges which his Predeceſſor had taken from it. He made War upon the King of *Kent*, took him Priſoner, and was fortunate in all his Enterprizes. He Reigned 24 years, and died about 819. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angl.*

CEPERANO, or *Ciperano*, a certain Place upon the *Garillan*, famous for a Council held there by Pope *Paſchal* II. in 1114. wherein the Archbiſhop of *Cozença* was reſtored to his See, which *Roger* Count of *Sicily* forced him to quit, and take a Habit in *Mont-Caſſin*. *William* was made Duke of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*; and *Landulphe* was accuſed of ſome Crimes, who being not able to juſtifie himſelf, fled to the ſame Monaſtery of *Mont-Caſſin*.

CEPHALONIA, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, over againſt the Gulphs of *Patras* and *Lepanto*, which are between *Achaia* and the *Morea*. This Iſland has 160 miles circuit, and is divided into ſeven parts, *viz. Argoſtoli*, *Liſcuri*, *Finea*, *Eriſſo*, *Pillaro*, *Samo*, and *Lucato*, which have each of them many good Towns. The Inhabitants are naturally Men of Courage, and of great Wit. The Land abounds in Raiſins, which the *Venetians* turn to good advantage. In *June* they Harveſt the Corn that was ſown in the middle of Winter; and the Trees generally bear their Fruit in *April* and *November*. Their Roſes and Flowers are very common in their coldeſt Seaſon. This Iſland has ſeveral Havens, and two Ports, the beſt whereof is that of *Argoſtoli*, which is to the South-Weſt. *Gaio*, who was Lord of this Iſland, beſtowed it upon the Republick of *Venice*, in 1224. The *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1479. but were driven thence in 1499. by the *Venetians*, who repeopled it with *Chriſtians*; and in 1595. built the Fortreſs of *Aſſo*, to ſerve as a place of Retreat to the Inhabitants in caſe of an Invaſion, the Town of *Cephalonia* not being big enough to receive them all. This Fort is built upon a high Mountain all ſurrounded with the Sea, to the Reſerve of a narrow Spot about twenty Paces wide, which joins it to the Iſland. This place is Governed by a Noble *Venetian*, that has the Title of *Providitor*, and is ſent thither by the Senate: His Government holds thirty two Months. As for Religion, the greateſt part follow the *Greek* Liturgy.

CEPHALUS, Son of *Dejon*, King of part of *Phocis*, or, according to others, Son of *Mercury*, and *Herſe* Daughter of *Cecrops*, was married to *Procris*, Daughter to *Erectheus* King of *Athens*; but being a great Lover of Hunting, and a very comely Prince, was taken away by *Aurora*, who loved him mightily, but could never gain his Affection: At laſt, enraged to be denied and ſlighted, ſhe ſends him away in great Anger, and threatned him with a ſevere Revenge. So he returns to his only beloved *Procris*; but had a mind to make trial of her Fidelity under a Diſguiſe. He played his part very well, becauſe *Aurora*, deſigning to profit by this Occaſion, changed his Mien and Voice; ſo that *Procris* was juſt ready to yield to his Intreaties, and to the great Offers he made her, until he diſcovered himſelf, and reproached her with her Infidelity; which ſtruck her with ſo much Shame, that ſhe withdrew to the Woods, whence *Cephalus*, not being able to be without her, ſoon brought her back: It was then ſhe gave him the Dog and Dart *Minos* beſtowed upon her; ſo he ſtill followed his Hunting, until at laſt *Procris* becoming jealous of him, went into the Woods, and hid her ſelf in a Buſh, where *Cephalus* thinking it was a wild Beaſt, killed her with the ſame Dart ſhe her ſelf gave him. The Scholiaſt of *Euripides* ſays, That *Cephalus* was warned to appear before the *Areopagus*, to anſwer for *Procris's* Death; and that this was the Second Judgment of that Famous Senate the Firſt being when *Mars* was accuſed by *Neptune* of having killed his Son *Halirothius*; the Third, when *Dædalus* killed his Nephew *Talus*; the Fourth, when *Oreſtes* killed his Mother *Clitemneſtra*. Some make this Reflection upon the Fable, and ſay, That when *Procris* parted from her Husband *C.* went into the Territories of *Minos* King of *Crete*, who [illegible]

lowed her a Guard, the Captain whereof was called *Cyon*; this Captain she afterwards bestowed upon *Cephalus*, when *Minos* reconciled her to him. It was upon this that the Fable of a Dog and Dart was grounded; for κύων signifies a Dog in Greek, and a Dart is taken for Soldiers. *Cephalus* used these against a Valiant and Cunning Captain called *Alopex*, which signifies a Fox in Greek, and is the reason he was said to have killed a Fox with his Dog.

CEPHEUS, King of *Arcadia*, Brother to K. *Aleus*; he was look'd on as Invincible, on the account of one of *Medusa*'s hairs, which *Minerva* fastned to his Head. *Pausan.*

CEPHISUS, a River in *Phocis*, upon the Banks of which the Oracle of *Themis* stood, which was consulted by *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*: It rises in *Doris*, and runs by *Parnassus*, and at last discharges it self into the *Euripus*, or the Streight of *Negropont*. It is now called *Cefisso*. *Strab. l.* 9. *&c.*

CEPUSZ, or *Cepuse*, a County of *Hungary* upon the Frontiers of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains. There is part of this County in *Poland*, and part in *Hungary*. The chief Borough of this latter is *Leutsch*.

CERAM, or *Ceiram*, an Island in the *Indian* Seas, between the *Molucco* and the Land of *Papous*, *Giolo*, *&c.* It's pretty well stocked with Inhabitants, and abounds in all kind of Spices and other Merchandices of the *Indies*.

CERAMICUM, a famous place in *Athens*, or rather two; for there was one within the Town, adorned with fine Portals, the finest Walks of *Athens*, and another in one of the Suburbs, where there was a Tile-Kiln, and where *Plato* kept his Academy. *Meursius* says, That the *Ceramicum* was a place without the Town of *Athens*, where they were buried who were killed fighting generously for their Country, and had Funeral Orations pronounced in their Praise, with Statues and Inscriptions to immortalize their Memory; and adds, That there was another place of this same Name at *Athens*, where Whores lived; and that both had there Name from Κέραμος, which signifies a Tile, or Brick, because they were built of Bricks. *Suidas.*

CERASUS, an ancient Town of *Cappadocia*, upon the Coast of the *Euxine* Sea, and is now called *Chirissonda*. Tho' formerly it was considerable, it's now ruined, and very thin of Inhabitants. It was hence that Cherries were first brought into *Italy* by *Lucullus*, according to *Athenæus*; which is also confirmed by St. *Jerom*'s Answer to *Marcella*, one of his Disciples, wherein he speaks, *I received a Basket of fine and red Cherries*; which looked as if they were but just brought by *Lucullus*; for it was he, who after subduing *Pontus* and all *Armenia*, first brought this sort of Fruit to *Rome*, which has retained the Name of the Country it was brought from; tho', if we believe *Casaubon*, it's likelier that the Place had its Name from the abundance of this Fruit.

CERAUNIANS, a Name which the *Grecians* gave several Chains of Mountains, because they were often struck with Thunder-bolts, which is called Κεραυνὸς in Greek: But they gave this Name more particularly to a Ridge of Mountains, upon the Borders of *Epirus*, which end where People begin to distinguish the *Ionian* and *Adriatick* Sea. The Mountains are now called *Monti di Chimera* in *Chaonia*, and stretch from W. to E. and are but 50 Leagues from the Isle of *Corfu*.

CERAUNUS, a Sirname that was given to *Ptolemy*, King of *Macedonia*, because he was Valiant: There was also a Son of *Ptolemy* I. King of *Egypt*, that bore this Name.

CERBERUS, a Name which Poets gave a Dog with 3 Heads, which they feigned Door-keeper of Hell, that carressed the unfortunate Souls sent thither, and devoured them that would get out again; yet *Hercules* tied him up, and made him follow. This Dog with 3 Heads denotes the past, the present, and time to come, which receive, and, as it were, devour all things. *Hercules* got the better of him; which shews that Heroick Actions are always Victorious over Time, because they are always present in the Memory of Posterity. Others say, That this Dog with 3 Heads represents the 3 Enemies of Mankind; and that the Hero that chains them is the Figure of a great Soul, which generously surmounts the Designs of its declared Enemy.

CERCOPES, certain cheating Fellows which *Jupiter* metamorphosed into Monkeys, which expresses God's punishment of the Perfidious.

CERCYON, a famous Robber of the Country of *Attica*. He forced Passengers to wrestle with him, and killed those that were thrown by him. He was afterwards worsted by *Theseus*, and served the same Sauce. *Plut. in Thes.*

CERDA, a *Spanish* Jesuit, Native of *Toledo*, where he took the Habit in 1574. He writ three Volumes of Commentaries upon *Virgil*, with Arguments, Notes, and Explications upon all *Tertullian*'s Books. He wrote Commentaries likewise upon *Tertullian*. *De Pallio*. *Adversaria Sacra*, *&c.* *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

CERDAGNE, or the *Cardagna*, a little Country in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, between *Languedoc* and *Catalonia*, belonging in part to the *French* King, and part to the King of *Spain*, according to the Agreement made in the year 1659. This is the Country of the ancient *Ceretani*, or *Coretani*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and other ancient Authors. The Capital Town is called *Pincerda* upon *Segre*.

CERDON, a Heresiarch of the Second Age, Disciple of *Heracleon*: He stuck to *Saturninus*'s and *Simon* the Magician's Tenets, as St. *Epiphanius* observes, spread his Errors in *Syria*, holding there were Two Gods, one who created Heaven, and the other the Earth, rejecting the Laws and Prophets, and all the New Testament, except a part of St. *Luke*'s Gospel, and some Epistles of St. *Paul*. He also taught, That JESUS CHRIST came in the Shape of Man, but had not a real Body; admitted the Resurrection of the Soul only. He came to *Rome* in Pope *Hyginus*'s time, about 152. and by a counterfeit Abjuration of his Doctrine, endeavoured to cheat the Church; but was discovered, and banished thence. *Tertull. Iren. l.* 1.

CEREALES, certain Feasts among the Pagans, in Honour of *Ceres*, Goddess of Corn, instituted by *Triptolemus*, King of *Eleusis* in *Attica*, to whom that Goddess learned the Art of Agriculture. These Feasts were celebrated with such Religious Worship, that whilst they held, Men kept from their Wives Company. The Sacrifice was performed with extraordinary Respect, and no Wine was employed in it. These Feasts are called *Thesmophoria*, because they were dedicated to *Ceres Thesmophore*, that is, Law-maker. *Plut.*

CEREALIS, Unkle to the Emperor *Gratian*, in the Fourth Century. He caused *Valentinian*, the younger Brother of that Emperor, to be proclaimed *Augustus*, being but 9 or 10 years old, according to *Socrates*; though *Ammianus Marcellinus* says he was 14. *Gratian*, being a very sweet-natured Prince, let the Election pass without any Opposition. *Socrat. Hist. l.* 4. *c.* 26. *Am. Marcellin. l.* 30. *&c.*

CEREALIS, or *Petilius Cerealis*, a *Roman* General, who was routed by *Bonduica*, or *Boudicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, in *Great Britain*. This Defeat hapned in the Reign of *Claudius*. *Tacit. Lib.* 14 *Annal.*

CEREALIS, Bishop of *Castulum* in *Africk*, lived in the Fifth Century, to about the year 490. about which time he wrote a Book against *Maximianus*, an *Arrian* Bishop, who had engaged him in a Dispute before the King of the *Vandals*. This Book is in the 4th Tome of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and is Entituled, *Liber de Fide S. Trinitatis*: 'Tis divided into 20 short Chapters, containing Scripture-Authorities to prove the Coniubstantiality of the *WORD* with His *FATHER*. *Gennad. de Script. Eccl. c.* 96. *&c.*

CEREMISSES, or *Czeremisses*, People of the Eastern *Muscovy*, on both sides of the River *Volga*, between *Nisi*, *Novogorod* and *Gazan*, which are the *Tartars* the Great Duke of *Muscovy* subjected to his Empire in 1552. They have no Houses, but live altogether in Hutts: They feed most on Honey and the Milk of their Cattel, with what they can kill in the Woods. Some are *Mahometans*; but they that live near *Cazan* are all *Pagans*, and perfect Strangers to Baptism or Circumcision. Most of them believe that there is an Immortal GOD, who should be adored; but deny the Immortality of the Soul, and Resurrection of the Dead: And though they neither believe there is a Heaven or Hell, yet they Sacrifice to God: This they do likewise to Evil Angels, which they endeavour to appease by this Worship, and hinder from tormenting them in this Life. In their Sacrifices to God, they kill an Horse, an Ox, or a Mutton, and burn the Skin with a piece of Flesh, pouring a Porringer of Hydromel into the Fire. They likewise adore the Sun and Moon. Their Language is particular; but those who have occasion to Trade with the *Muscovites*, learn theirs. They ger their Heads shaved, except Batchelors, who let their Hair grow very long, and hang upon their Backs, or buckle it up. Polygamy is very common amongst them, there being few without 4 or 5 Wives. *Olearius.*

CERES, Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, desirous to find her Daughter, which *Pluto* took from her, lighted two Torches upon Mount *Ætna*, resolving to seek her Night and Day throughout all the Earth. She comes to K. *Eleusis*'s Court in *Attica*, where having offered to Nurse his Son *Triptolemus*, and willing to render him Immortal, fed him in the day-time with Divine Milk, and at night hid him in the Fire. The King, surprized to see the Child grow so fast, watched the Nurse one night, and seeing her put him into the Fire, cry'd out, and discovered himself to his own Ruine; for this Goddess, enraged at his Curiosity, put him immediately to death; but for young *Triptolemus*, she learned him to Till the Earth, and Sow Corn; and having placed him in a Chariot, drawn by winged Serpents, sent him throughout all the World to teach Men Agriculture. *Ovid*, *Lib.* 5. *Fab.* 6 and 7. says, That *Ceres* was the first that Tilled the Ground, and furnished Men with Corn for their Food, and by good Laws learned them Justice, and the manner to live in Society. He adds, That being forced to return into *Sicily*, the Nymph *Arethusa* acquainted her that it was *Pluto* had taken away her

her Daughter *Proſerpina*; whereupon ſhe obtained of *Jupiter*, that her Daughter ſhould be reſtored, provided ſhe had eat of nothing in Hell: That *Aſcalaphus*, Son of *Acheron* and *Orphne*, one of the Infernal Nymphs, informed, That he had ſeen *Proſerpina* gather a Pomegranate in *Pluto*'s Gardens, and ſuck ſeven of the Grains out: Which ſo irritated *Ceres*, that ſhe changed him into an Owl, the Meſſenger of ill News: And finally, That *Jupiter*, to comfort his Siſter, agreed that ſhe might enjoy her Daughter 6 Months in Heaven; and that ſhe ſhould be the 6 other with her Husband in Hell. Some Poets take *Ceres* for the Moon, and *Bacchus* for the Sun: As *Virgil*, in the Firſt of his *Georgicks*:

——— Vos O clariſſima Mundi,
Lumina labentem Cœlo quæ ducimus Annum;
Liber & alma Ceres.

Others take *Ceres* for the Earth, which is the Nurſe of Mankind, and call her *Theſmophore*, or Law-maker, becauſe that after ſhe had learned Men to Till and Manure the Land, they then began (who lived before without Law or Order) to divide the Land; and ſome People pretend that it was hence Law and Property ſprung. In ancient times *Ceres* was held to rule and preſide over all the Rural Oeconomy; and *Pauſanias* in *Arcadicis* makes mention of an Altar where the Fruit of Trees, Honey, Wool, and other things of this nature were offered to her, but never any Wine; which made *Plautus*, ſpeaking of a Wedding where there was no Wine, compare it to that of *Ceres*. *Ceres* was repreſented in a Chariot drawn by two Dragons, holding Peacocks Heads in one hand, and a burning Torch in the other, with a Sheaf of Corn upon her Head. Thoſe that have a mind to ſee more of the Mythology of *Ceres*, together with the Origin and myſterious Ceremonies of the *Sacra Eleucinia*, may conſult the Explication of the Hiſtorical Fable of *Ceres*, inſerted in the 6th Tome *de la Bibliotheque Univerſelle*, where the Reader may find a Supplement of what was wanting in *Meurſius*'s Book, called, *Eleucinia*.

CERETI, or *Cereta Laura* of *Breſce*, Daughter of *Bapt. Cereti*, a Phyſician. She made ſuch great Progreſs in Learning, that ſhe defended *Theſes* of Philoſophy at 18 years of age, and afterwards taught it 7 years together. She lived about the beginning of 1600. but it's uncertain when ſhe died.

CERIGO, the firſt Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, to the South of *Cape Maleo* of *Morea*, and to the Eaſt of the Gulph of *Colochina*. The Ancients called it *Cythera*, and dedicated it to *Venus*. The Circuit is of 60 miles, all environed with Rocks. The beſt of its Ports is at 10 Leagues diſtance from the Fortreſs, and is deep and ſafe, and has room for 40 Galleys. This Iſland produces very good Wine, but in no great quantity: It does not want Corn, Olives, or ſtore of good Veniſon. There are alſo great numbers of wild Aſſes; and it's ſaid there are certain Stones found in their Heads, which help Women in Labour. The Capital, which bears the ſame Name with the Iſland, is built upon the point of a Rock, and is very well fortified, both by Art and Nature: The Sea ſerves it for a Ditch, and its Cannon are placed upon a Heighth that commands all round it. The Republick of *Venice* is in poſſeſſion of this Iſland, ever ſince the Diviſion of the *Grecian* Empire, and every two years ſends a Noble *Venetian* to Command there, in Quality of Governour, or Providitor. The *Greeks* have ſome Convents in it, the Chief whereof is that of *San Giovanni della Grotta*, built in a Rock to the right of the Fortreſs. The Inhabitants have the greater Veneration for this Place, becauſe they think it was here St. *John* began his *Apocalyps*. Here are four Mountains in this Iſland, which formerly had many Towns built upon them; but now there remains none but the Town of *Cerigo*, which is very well Peopled, becauſe many of the Inhabitants of *Candie* flocked thither, to be nearer the pleaſant Climate of *Greece*. *P. Coronelli*

CERINTHUS, a Diſciple of *Simon Magus* and *Carpocrates*, a Heretick, lived in the Firſt Century: He was one of the principal Authors of the Diſſention which had like to have made a Schiſm among the Chriſtians, concerning the Obſervation of the Legal Ceremonies, which this Heretick had a mind to incorporate with Chriſtianity: He affirmed, That *Jeſus* was the Son of *Joſeph* and *Mary*; and that *Chriſt* came into his Soul in the form of a Dove when he was Baptized, from which time he began to underſtand the Sovereign Father, and received the Power of Miracles. He added, when *Jeſus* ſuffered, *Chriſt* flew up into Heaven, without being ſenſible of any Inconvenience. Some Authors likewiſe affirm the Millenary Doctrine taught by *Cerinthus*. St. *John* being returned to *Epheſus*, after the Death of *Domitian*, wrote his *Goſpel* to confute the Errors of this Arch-heretick. *Iren. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 25. *Epiphan. Her* 22. *&c.*

CERISANT, (*Mark Duncan*) Son of an Eminent Phyſician called *Mark Duncan*, who was a *Scotch* Gentleman: He was Ingenious and Handſome, but vain and Ambitious. His Latin Poetry is very much eſteemed by the Learned, the Genius and Character of it being Noble and Elevated, inſomuch that ſome of his *Odes* are ſuppoſed to be written up to the fineſt of *Horace*'s. *L. Aub. du Maurier. Memoires, &c.*

CERISOLES, a Borough of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, ſituated upon a Hill near *Carmagnole*, and famous for the Battel between the *French* in the Reign of *Francis* I. and the Troops of *Charles* V. It was fought the 14th of *April*, 1544. *Francis* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Enguien*, commanding the *French*, and *Alphonſus* of *Avalas*, Marquiſs of *Guaſt*, being General of the *Imperialiſts*. Theſe laſt were totally routed, with the Loſs of 12000 Men killed upon the ſpot, and all their Cannon and Baggage taken, amongſt which were found 4000 Chains, which the Marquiſs of *Guaſt* brought to put the *French* in.

CERNE, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire* in *Totcombe* Hundred, ſtanding in a Champaign Country, and watered with a fine Rivulet; conſiderable for its being heretofore an Abbey-Town. Ninety nine miles from *London*.

CERTITIUS, or *Cerditius*, a *Saxon* Captain, who put to Sea about 495. with five Ships full of Soldiers, and ſailed to the Coaſts of *Great Britain*, where he landed in ſpight of the Inhabitants, and kept there in continual War for 24 years; and, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome neighbouring Princes, eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Weſtern part of the Iſland, and was the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. *Du Cheſne*.

CERVANTES *Saavedra*, (*Miguel*) a *Spaniard*, born at *Seville*, or, as ſome ſay, at a Town near *Toledo*: He was a Perſon of extraordinary Worth and Parts, had a Noble Genius, and a great deal of Fire and Delicacy in his Imagination: This Character is ſufficiently made good by his Writings in Proſe and Verſe. *Cervantes* had been Secretary to the Duke of *Alva*; and afterwards retiring to *Madrid*, he was treated with ſome Neglect by the Duke of *Lerma*, Firſt Miniſter to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*. To revenge himſelf of this Stateſman, who had no value for Men of Letters, he wrote the Romance of Don *Quixote*; an incomparable Piece in its kind, and a very handſom Satyr upon his Nation; the *Spaniſh* Nobility, who are ridicul'd in this Book, being then ſtrangely ſmitten with the Fancy of Knight-Errantry. *Cervantes* publiſhed the Firſt Part of his Don *Quixote* in 1605. Beſides this Book, he wrote ſeveral Novels and Comedies. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CERVARIUS, (*Poculus*) a *Roman* Knight, who joined in the Conſpiracy that *Piſo* was Head of; but upon his ſudden Repentance, and Diſcovery of the reſt, he was pardoned by *Nero*. *Tacit.*

CERVETERE, a Town in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony in *Italy*, upon a little Hill, 3 miles from the *Tuſcan* Sea, and 8 from *Bracciano*; formerly a fair ſpacious place, called *Cære*, or *Cervetus*, Capital of *Hetruria*; whence certain Regiſters were called *Cærites Tabulæ*, in which the Cenſors got the Name of ſuch written, who were deprived of the Privilege of Noting: For when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, the Inhabitants of *Cære* received very civilly them that brought thither the Sacred Things, and eternal Veſtal Fire, for their greater Security. To recompence this good Service, the Commonwealth gave them all the Privileges of *Roman* Burgeſſes, except that of giving their Suffrages. *Strabo, l.* 5.

CERVIA, formerly called *Ficocle*, a Town of *Italy* towards the *Adriatick* Sea, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Ravenna*. *John Francis* of *Guidi*, (Cardinal *Bagni*) Biſhop of this Place, held a Synod in it in 1634. whereof we have ſtill the Ordinances.

CESAR, a Title of Honour which the *Roman* Emperors gave to their Sons, or to ſuch as they adopted to be their Succeſſors. The Title of the King of the *Romans* now of our days, is ſomewhat like it.

CESAR, (*Julius*) firſt Emperor of *Rome*, Son to *Lucius Cæſar*, and *Aurelia*, Daughter to *Cotta*. Some will have him deſcended by the Father's ſide, from *Julus*, the Son of *Æneas*, and by his Grand-Mother *Marcis*'s ſide, from *Ancus Martius*, fourth King of the *Romans*, as he himſelf has it in his Funeral Oration for his Aunt *Julia*. He was born the 12th of the 5th Month, ſince called *July*, from his Name, the 654 of *Rome*, and 80th before our Saviour's Birth. At 16 years of Age he loſt his Father, and the year after he was choſen High Prieſt of *Jupiter*. The Dictator *Sylla* ſuſpecting his ambitious Humour, would have him be put to Death; but *Cæſar* was ſo wary in ſhifting his Lodging at Nights, though at that very time he was troubled with a *Quartan Ague*, and ſo cunning in Bribing thoſe that were employed to find and take him, that he ſcaped this Danger, and was at laſt received into *Sylla*'s Favour; who, when he was overperſuaded to pardon him, told his own Friends that preſſed him to it, *That he, whoſe Intereſt was ſo dear to them at that time, ſhould one day ruine their City*. After this, *Cæſar* goes to the Army in *Aſia*, and at his return accuſed *Cornelius Dolabella* of defrauding the Publick, then ſets ſail for *Rhodes* to ſtudy under *Apollonius Molo*; but was taken by Pyrates, who proffered him his Liberty for 30 Talents; but he ſcorning it at ſo low a Price, gives them 50. As ſoon as he was out of

their Hands, he takes other Ships, attacks the ſame that took him, takes them, and crucifies them all; ſo verified what he uſed to threaten them with in Jeſt, when their Priſoner. The firſt Office he was raiſed to by the Peoples Suffrages, was that of a Tribune of the Soldiers; then he was choſen afterwards *Queſtor*, was made an *Ædilis*; and here being diſappointed in his hopes of obtaining a Commiſſion to re-eſtabliſh the King of *Ægypt*, he puts in for the Place of *Pontifex Maximus*, or High-Prieſt; and it's ſaid he was ſo ſure to carry it, that he foretold his Mother, in taking his Leave of her early in the Morning, before he went to the Meeting-place, that he would never return to his Houſe e'er he had it: Which proved true, for he carried it from two powerful Competitors, who exceeded him in Age and Authority. After this he became *Prætor*, then Governor of *Spain*, where, when he ſaw *Alexander the Great*'s Image in the Temple of *Hercules* in *Cadiz*, he could not forbear weeping, to think that he himſelf had done no remarkable thing at an Age that *Alexander* had ſubdued moſt part of the World. At his return, in 695. he was choſen Conſul with *Bibulus*, whom he depoſed, and confined to his Houſe during the reſt of his Conſulſhip, becauſe he would not conſent to the publiſhing of the Law *Agraria*. So that he himſelf ruled alone, which made ſome, in a joaking way, mention in their Dates, *Not* Cæſar *and* Bibulus *being Conſuls, but* Julius *and* Cæſar *being Conſuls*. During his Conſulſhip, being aſſiſted by *L. Piſo*, his Wife *Calpurnia*'s Father, and *Pompey*, his Daughter *Julia*'s Husband, he choſe the Government of the *Gauls*, which he formed into a Province, during the ten years he commanded the Army, and impoſed a yearly Tribute of 400000 Seſterces upon it. He was the firſt of the *Romans* that laid a Bridge over the *Rhine* to attack the *Germans*, over whom he gained ſeveral memorable Victories. He alſo ſubdued the Inhabitants of *Great Britany*, People the *Romans* never heard talk of before his time, and obliged them to ſend him Money and Hoſtages; but while he was thus victorious abroad, his Daughter *Julia* dies at *Rome*, and his and *Pompey*'s Friendſhip and good Underſtanding falls with her; ſo that after this they looked upon each other as *Competitors*; and as the one could not ſtoop to a Superior, ſo could not the other abide a Rival. This made *Pompey*, then at *Rome*, to oppoſe all *Cæſar*'s Deſigns, and hinder the Senate's yielding him his Requeſts; upon which he leads his Victorious Army into *Italy* in 705. which ſo frightned his Enemies that they fled for it, makes himſelf Maſter of ſome conſiderable Places, and takes *Domitius* Priſoner, who was named to ſucceed him in the Government; then paſſes along the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea ſtrait to *Brindes*, or *Brunduſium*, whither the Conſuls and *Pompey* were gone to croſs the Seas; but miſſing them, returns to *Rome*, aſſembles the Senate upon the Affairs of the Commonwealth, and afterwards goes into *Spain* to engage *Pompey*'s Army, commanded by his three Generals, *M. Petreius*, *L. Afranius*, and *M. Varron*; ſaying, as he went, that he was going to fight an Army without a Head or General, with an Intention afterwards to find out the General without an Army. He ſoon compaſſed his Deſign, though the Siege of *Marſeilles* retarded him ſomewhat; then comes back again to *Rome*, paſſes into *Macedonia*, and after four Months Encampment near *Pompey*, defeats him in the Plains of *Pharſalia*, in the 706th year of *Rome*, purſues him as far as *Alexandria*, where hearing of his Death, he turns his Arms againſt *Ptolemy*, who deſigned to ſurpriſe him; and though it was then in the depth of Winter, and *Cæſar* was unprovided of Neceſſaries, and in a City that belonged to a powerful and cunning Enemy, yet he got the better, and made himſelf Maſter of all *Ægypt*, which he left to *Cleopatra*, and marched into *Syria*, thence into *Pontus*, where on the fifth day after his coming, in one Battel of four Hours, he quite defeated *Pharnaces*, Son to the great *Mithridates*. After this he overthrew *Scipio* and *Juba*, who had gathered together the Remains of their ſcattered Troops in *Africa*, and overcame *Pompey*'s Children in *Spain*. In all theſe Civil Wars, Fortune never proved his Enemy but twice, once at *Dyrrachium*, when *Pompey* made him fly, but did not purſue him, which made *Cæſar* ſay, he did not know how to Conquer; and the other in his laſt Engagement in *Spain*. When he put an end to theſe Wars, he went in triumph five times, was declared Dictator during his Life, was made Conſul for ten Years, and afterwards willingly embraced the Title of Emperor. The firſt, and moſt Magnificent of his Triumphs, was that of the *Gauls*, the ſecond of *Alexandria*, the third of *Pontus*, the fourth of *Africa*, the fifth and laſt, that of *Spain*. After this he diverted the People with ſeveral ſorts of Shews and Plays, and then applied himſelf with great care to regulate the Commonwealth. In 707. he reformed the *Faſti*, conformed the Year to the Courſe of the Sun, and made it conſiſt of 365 Days, reforming the *Roman Calendar*, by the Advice of *Soſigenes* and other eminent Aſtrologers, and begun that Year, which of his Name was called the *Julian*. He compleated the Number of Senators, ſhared the Power of chuſing Magiſtrates with the People, took a Liſt of the Citizens, and ſettled all other things with much Judgment and Prudence, particularly in what related to Luxury and Expence. He was a great Admirer of Learning from his very Youth, and compoſed ſeveral curious Pieces both in Proſe and Verſe upon different Subjects; yet his Commentaries are all we have now of his, and certain Authors pretend that he himſelf compoſed but ſome of theſe too, for they aſcribe the ſeventh Book of the War againſt the *Gauls* to *Hirtius*, who has alſo made Commentaries upon the Wars of *Spain*, of *Africa*, and *Alexandria*. Others think that *Oppius*, an intimate Friend of *Cæſar's*, was the Author of this Book. The Curious may conſult *Voſſius*, *La Mothe*, *le Vayer*, *&c.* upon this Subject. In his latter days, when he ſaw the Commonwealth all in Peace, he made ſeveral Projects, both for the Embelliſhment of *Rome*, and the Conſervation of the Empire; as, firſt, to build a Temple for *Mars*, the greateſt and moſt Magnificent of any then in the World; to abridge the Law; to eſtabliſh publick Libraries; to dry the Bogs and Marſhes of *Pontus*; to drain the Lake *Fucin*, and cut a good way from the Sea to the *Tiber* through the *Alpes*; but before he could begin any of theſe great Deſigns, he was murthered in the Senate-houſe the 15th of *March*, the 709th year of *Rome*, the 56th of his Age, and 43 years before the Birth of our Saviour, three Years, four Months, and ſix Days after his perpetual Dictatorſhip, and in the 184th Olympiad. As for his Perſon, he was Tall, of a paliſh Complexion, with quick and lively Eyes, which are ſigns of a Cholerick Temperament, with a Mixture of Phlegm; his Noſe was of the biggeſt, drawing much upon an *Aquiline* or Hawk-Noſe, which denotes great Courage, and a Deſire for Glory and Domination. His black and lively Eye, his *Aquiline* Noſe, and the Dent in the middle of his Forehead, ſhewed him a Man of great Deſigns, and as conſtant in his Undertaking. The good Shape of his Head, and juſt Proportion of the Eminencies before and behind, his long Neck, his quick Eye and Forehead ſomewhat ſunk in, all together concurr'd to make him an able Scholar, and eloquent Orator. The Baldneſs of his Head before, marked his Inclination to Venery; and to hide this, he asked the Senate leave to wear always a Crown of Lawrel. As for his other Qualities, he was very neat, mild, and ſoon reconciled to his Enemies; He wept bitterly for *Pompey*'s Misfortune, pardoned ſome Poets that writ ſcurrilous Libels againſt him; and in the Battel of *Pharſalia*, publiſhed an Order to ſpare the *Roman* Citizens, and gave each of his own Soldiers leave to ſave whom he pleaſed of the Enemy; and when he heard *Cato* got himſelf killed in *Africa*, he ſaid with ſome concern, That he envied Death for envying him the Glory of giving him his Life. Beſides this, he was a good Friend, and very Magnificent; the only thing he was accuſed of, was of being over free with the fair Sex. *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*.

CESAR, (*Lucius*) Uncle to *Mark Anthony* the Triumvir: He was in the Intereſt of *Pompey*, and employed ſeveral times to treat of Peace. He was afterwards in *Auguſtus*'s or *Octavius*'s Liſt of Proſcrib'd Perſons, and given up to be Executed by his Nephew *Mark Anthony*, who obtain'd the Murther of *Cicero* from *Octavius* by this Conceſſion.

CESAREA, a Town of *Cappadocia*, firſt called *Mazaca*, till *Tiberius* chang'd it. It is mention'd by *Strabo*, and *Stephanus Byzantius* affirms, that it was anciently call'd *Edeſſa Parthenæos*. A Modern Traveller in this Country, pretends to prove, that this Town was called *Apamea*, and that *Erſeron* is the Name of it at preſent. St. *Baſil the Great*, was Biſhop of this City. *Strabo*, *Lib* 12. *Stephanus de Urbibus*, *&c.*

CESAREA *Philippi*, it was ſo called, becauſe *Philip* the Son of *Herod* built it in Honour of *Caligula*: It ſtood at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, near the Springs of *Jordan*, and 'tis thought, 'tis the Modern *Beline* or *Bellac*. It was a Biſhop's See, under the Metropolis of *Tyre*. *Bellon*, *Lib* 2. *Obſerv.* C 95.

CESAREA, a Town of *Paleſtina*, built by *Herod the Great*, by the Sea-ſide, in a very advantageous Situation, in a Place called the Tower of *Straton*: He dedicated it to the Honour of *Auguſtus*, entertained the People with fine Sights, and an incredible Magnificence. *Joſephus* gives a good Deſcription of the fine Buildings of this Town, of its Port, its Mole, and its other Rarities. It was afterwards the Metropolis of *Paleſtina*, and honoured with the Name of a *Roman* Colony, for the good Services it rendered *Veſpaſian*'s Troops againſt the *Jews*. This is ſuppoſed to have been the Birth-place of the Prophet *Agabus*, and has had ſeveral Prelates of great Learning, amongſt others *Euſebius*, and that *Theophilus*, who in Pope *Victor*'s time held a Synod concerning the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and determined it ſhould be celebrated on *Sunday* after the Fourteenth of the Moon of *March*; This was about the Year 197. *Joſeph Ant. Lib* 4. *Euſeb. Lib.* 25.

CES-ÁREA upon the Sea, a Town of *Africa*, very famous in the *Roman* Hiſtory, thought to be *Iol* of *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pomponius Mela*. The *Califes* demoliſhed it in 959. yet there are ſtill ſome ſigns of its Greatneſs; and the very Remains of the Walls ſhew its Circuit was of three full Leagues. It was a very rich Town when the *Arabians* over-ran that Country.

St. CESAREUS, Brother to St. *Gregory Nazianzenus*, lived in the 4th Age, ſtudied in *Alexandria*, whence he came to *Rome*, where *Julian the Apoſtate* made him Overſeer of the Treaſury after *Mammertin*. *Gregory* writ to him, That ſuch a Dignity in an Emperor's Houſe, who was an Enemy to *JESUS CHRIST*, gave Scandal to all the World: That *Gregory*, their Father, was extreamly concerned for it; but that they had kept it from his Mother *Nona*'s Knowledge, who, had ſhe heard it, would die for Grief: That therefore he deſired he might return to his Parents Houſe, where he might have Wealth enough for a moderate Man. This Advice moved *Ceſareus* ſo much, that he quitted his Place; but before he came to his Father's, he confuted *Julian* in a Publick Diſpute, and clearly made out, That it was Impious to Worſhip Idols. This got him the Reputation of a Learned and Courageous Man, and no Ill-will from the Emperor, who had a particular Love and Eſteem for him. After this, the Emperor *Valens* made *Ceſareus* a Quæſtor, which Office he exerciſed at *Nice* in *An.* 368. when that terrible Earthquake happened, that quite deſtroyed this City. Here he eſcaped miraculouſly; but died in the latter end of this ſame, or beginning of the next year. *Photius*, *Suidas*, *&c.*

St. CESAREUS, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, much renowned both for his Learning and Piety, lived in the 6th Age, and was brought up in the Iſle of *Lerins*, or *Lerina*, under the Abbot *Porchaire*, until the Air of that Place diſagreeing with his Conſtitution, forced him away to *Arles*, where he was made Deacon, Prieſt, and then an Abbot by *Eonius* Archbiſhop of this Town; and at laſt ſucceeded him in the Year 500 or 501. In 506 he preſided in the Council of *Agde*, at that of *Carpentras* in 527. at the Council of *Vaiſon*, and at the Second of *Orange* in 529. and at another, in which *Contumeliоſus*, Biſhop of *Riez*, was Accuſed and Depoſed. He received the *Pallium* at *Rome*, from Pope *Symmachus*, and died the 27th of *Auguſt* 543. leaving us many Books of his own making; amongſt others, one upon *Grace*, and another upon *Free-Will*, according to St. *Auguſtin*'s Principles. *Baronius*, *Bellarmin.*

CESARINI, *(Julian)* deſcended of a Noble Family of *Rome*, was, for his great Merit, made Cardinal by *Martin* V. in 1426. and afterwards ſent to preſide in the Council of *Bale* by Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Martin*'s Succeſſor. Some time after he was ordered to *Hungary*, to manage a very nice Buſineſs; his Errand being to perſuade *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary* and *Poland*, to break his Peace with *Amurat* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, there being then, as was thought, a very favourable Conjuncture to humble that Prince. Cardinal *Julian* abſolved *Ladiſlaus* from his Oath to *Amurat*, to obſerve the Articles of this Peace. And ſoon after was fought the Battel of *Varnes*, wherein the Chriſtians ſuſtain'd a Loſs they never ſince were able to retrieve. King *Ladiſlaus* was killed in the Fight, nor did Cardinal *Julian* eſcape; but it's not known whether he fell in the Skirmiſh, or in the Retreat; and ſome think he was Murthered for his Money by the Waterman that was to Ferry him over the *Danube*. *Onuphr. Spond. Ciaconius*, *&c.*

CESARION, a Name that was given to one affirmed to be *Julius Cæſar*'s Son by *Cleopatra*. *Anthony* proteſted in open Senate, that *Cæſar* did acknowledge him to be his Child, notwithſtanding all which, *Auguſtus* put him to Death. *Suetonius.*

CESENA, a Town of *Italy* in *Romandiola*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*; 'tis called, *Civita Ceſena*, in *Antonnius*'s Itinerary, and ſtands upon the *Savio*. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 5.

CESENNIUS, *(Petus)* a *Roman* Captain, ſent by *Nero* into *Armenia*, to Command the Army in *Corbulo*'s Place. He made a ſhameful Peace with the *Parthians*, which made the Emperor welcome him with this ſharp Joak at his Return. *I forgive you*, ſays that Prince (as ſoon as he ſaw him) *and that juſt now, leſt, becauſe you are ſo eaſily frighted, you may fall ill if you doubted longer of Pardon.*

CESIS, or *Ceſi (Angelo)* Duke of *Aqua-Sparta*, a *Roman*, much eſteemed in *Urban* VIII's time: He was a good Philoſopher and Mathematician, underſtood the *Belles Lettres*, Mechanicks, and was particularly inclined to the Study of Natural Philoſophy; His moſt conſiderable Works are, *Apicarium*. *De Cælo Metallophytum*. *Tabulæ Philoſophicæ*. *Moralia Paradoxa Monita*, *&c* This Duke of *Aqua-Sparta* ſet up the Academy of the *Lincei* at *Rome*, and died about the Year 1640. *Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt.* 3. *Cap.* 23. *Leo Allatius in Apib. Urban*, *&c.*

CESIUS, *(Baſſus)* a Lyrick Poet and Hiſtorian, who lived in *Galba*'s and *Nero*'s time; *Perſius* was his Friend and addreſſed the 6th Book of his Satyrs to him.

CESONIA, the Emperor *Caligula*'s Wife, was killed by *Julius Lupus*, as ſhe wept by that Prince's Corps after he was murdered in 41. ſhe expoſed her naked Neck to the Conſpirators, and ſuffered with great Conſtancy. Her Daughter *Julia Druſilla*, though then but a Child, was barbarouſly ſtrangled with her. *Sueton. Joſeph.*

CESSE, a River of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, which after it has paſſed *Ham* upon *Heſſe*, near *Rochefort*, empties it ſelf into a frightful Cavern, and runs under Ground for a League together, then appears again as fair and clear as when it entered it. The Entrance into this Place is ſo very frightful, that it daunts People from venturing into it, and the more, becauſe it has been obſerved that light Bodies thrown in, take above a days time to get through. Yet of late years, ſome deſperate Watermen took lighted Torches, went into it, and paſs'd through great Rocks, where the fall of the Water made ſo terrible a Noiſe, that it frighted them; yet they ventured farther, until they came into a large Place like a Sea, but durſt not go farther, leſt they ſhould get into ſome narrow Paſſage or Windings, whence it would be difficult to return again. *Memoires des Temps.*

CESSELIUS, famous for his great Knowledge in Law, lived about 30 years before Chriſt's Birth, and could never be perſuaded, either through Love or Fear, to put any thing in his Collection of the Laws that was ordained during the *Triumvirate*. This ſame Perſon ſpeaking ſomewhat freely of *Cæſar*, and deſired by ſome of his Friends to be more cautious, anſwered, *There are two things unwelcome to moſt Men, that now make me dare ſay what I pleaſe; which are, I am Old, and have no Children.* Valerius Maximus, *L.* 6.

CESSELIUS, (*Baſſus*) an *African*, who came to *Rome* to acquaint *Nero*, that in his Lands near *Carthage*, he found a Cave where there was great ſtore of maſſy Gold. The Emperor, without any farther Enquiry, diſpatched two Galleys for this pretended Treaſure, but found nothing, for *Baſſus* did but dream it. Some ſay, that when he found the Vanity of his Dream, he choſe to kill himſelf, rather than come to a more ſhameful Puniſhment. Others ſay, that he was diſpoſſeſſed of all he had, and ſuffered nothing elſe. *Tacitus.*

CESTIUS, (*Gallus*) Governor of *Syria* for *Nero*, being invited into *Judæa* by *Florus*, he leads a mighty Army that ruined and ranſacked all Places; but at laſt, drawing near *Jeruſalem*, the *Jews* attacked him, and forced his whole Army to retreat; he afterwards, taking the Advantage of their Diviſions, beat them back to the Town, which he beſieged, and would have made himſelf Maſter of, had not he unwiſely raiſed the Siege. The *Jews* purſued, and killed him many Men in his Retreat. *Joſeph. de Bello Judaico*, *Lib.* 2.

CESTIUS, a malicious and fooliſh Jeerer, who had the Impudence to laugh at *Cicero*, but paid for it ſeverely at laſt; for Dining one day with *Marcus Tullius*, *Cicero*'s Son, who then had the Government of *Aſia*, but nothing of his Father's Wit, and but a very ordinary Memory. *Tullius* having very often asked who it was that Dined at the Lower End of the Table, and one of his Servants anſwering him as often that it was *Ceſtius*, which Name he could never remember, until one of the Servants added, That it was the ſame who maintained that *Cicero* was an Aſs. *M. Tullius* no ſooner hears this, but he ſends for Rods, and gets *Ceſtius* ſeverely whipp'd in his own Preſence. *Senec. Suaſor.* 7.

CEVA, a little Town of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, Capital of the Country of the *Langhes*, a Name that is given to ſome ſmall Hills that make the beginning of the *Appennine*; it has a Caſtle, and is a Marquiſate. The Country about, eſpecially towards *Teride* and *Montferrat*, is full of Game, eſpecially Pheaſants and Partridges.

CEVENNES, Mountains of *Cevennes*, and Country of *Cevennes*, *Gebenna*, *Cemmenus* and *Gebennici montes*, Mountains of *France*, to the North of *Languedoc*, between *Aquitain*, and the *Gallia Narbonenſis* of the Ancients, reaches about 30 Leagues from the Source of the *Loire* to *Lodeve*. The Mountains of *Cevennes* are very Fruitful, and well Inhabited; have ſome Mines, eſpecially of Lead and Tin. This Country was a long time the Theatre of the Civil Wars, both in the latter end of the laſt, and beginning of this Age.

CEURAWATH, the Name of a certain Sect of the *Benians* in the *Indies*, who hold the *Metempſychoſis* with ſo much Superſtition, that they will not kill the leaſt Inſect. Their *Bramens*, or Prieſts, carry a piece of Linen before their Mouths, that no Flys may enter. The reſt go bare Headed and bare Foot, with a white Stick in their Hands to diſtinguiſh them from others. They drink no Water before it's boil'd, leſt they might ſwallow ſome living Creatures, and take care to keep Flies, and other ſuch Animals from burning themſelves in the Fire. They ſay God is not abſolute Maſter of *Futurities*, nor Diſpoſer of Good and Evil Events. They neither believe there is a Heaven

or Hell, but hold that the Soul is Immortal, and make her pass from one Body into another, of Man or Beast, according as it deserved in its former Station. Their *Mosques* which they call *Rale*, are built square ways, and the Chapels of them *Pageds* or Idols, in a Pyramidal Form. They burn the Bodies of their old People after their Death, but bury them of Children that die under three years of Age. Their Widows are not obliged to bury themselves with their Husbands, but vow an everlasting Widowhood. All these of this Sect may take the Orders of Priesthood, Women as well as Men, but the Women must be above 20 years of Age, though the Men are received after nine; They that enter this kind of Life, must take the Habit, vow Chastity, and practise great Austerities, to that degree some times, that for nine Days together, they take nothing but Water with a certain bitter Wood grated in it, said to be nourishing, which seems incredible, yet it is held as a certain Truth in the *Indies*. All other Sects of the *Banjans* have an Aversion and great Contempt for this, and condemn it so much, that they continually exhort their Auditors to shun the Conversation of all such People. *Olear.*

CEUTA, a Town and Castle of *Africa*, upon the Streights of *Gibraltar*, belonging to the *Spaniards*. It's in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Habat*, and was formerly Capital of *Mauritania Tingitana*. The *Romans* called it *Ceuta*, and *Pomponius Mela*, *Septa*. It was taken from the *Romans* by the *Goths*; the *Arabians* were Masters of it afterwards, and in 1415. *John* I. King of *Portugal*, took it from the *Moors*: *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, having gained all *Portugal* in 1580. and observing the Strength and Importance of this Place, and how near it was to his Kingdom of *Spain*, put a *Spanish* Governor into it, which was the reason that this was the only Place that was left to *Spain*, when in 1640. all Places which belonged to the Crown of *Portugal*, having all, except this, *Portuguese* Governors, shook off in one day the *Spanish* Yoke, to acknowledge their own natural Sovereign.

CEYLAN, an Island in the *Indies*, near the *Cape Comori*. This Place is extreamly fruitful; for, beside the common Product of other Countreys, here are whole Woods of Oranges and Citrons, and particularly great quantities of Cynamon, which smells a great way off at Sea; Precious Stones likewise of all sorts, except Diamonds, are plentiful in this Country: Here's Pearl-fishing too, but the Pearls are not so fine as those of *Bahuren* in the *Persian* Gulph, but as for their Ivory, it is the best in the World. The Mountain *Pico de Adam*, is supposed to be the highest in the *Indies*; and the Inhabitants are positive that *Adam* was Created on this Mountain, and lies buried under it. They likewise pretend that Paradise was in their Isle. As to their Religion, they are Idolaters, and follow much the same Religion with the *Bramins*. The *Mahometans* are likewise tolerated among 'em; As for the Towns, under the Jurisdiction of the *Hollanders*, they are (as our Author Words it) of their Religion. *Mandesso*, *Olearius*. See *Ceilan*

CHABANNES, (*James* II) Lord of the *Palice* of *Pazi*, and Marshal of *France*, and one of the greatest Generals of his time: His first Appearance at Court was in *Lewis* XI's Reign, where his Wit and good Presence made him be much taken notice of, especially by the *Dauphin*, who honoured him with his Esteem: He followed this Prince when he became *Charles* VIII. of *France*, into the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1495. Here, and in all the other Wars of *Italy*, he gave such great Proofs of his Courage and Conduct, that *Lewis* XII. made him Great Master of *France*, and *Francis* I his Successor, made him Marshal. He did this Prince great Service, especially when the High Constable of *Bourbon* proved false to him. He followed this Prince into *Italy* in 1525. and was killed at the unfortunate Battel of *Pavia*, after he had wisely advised the King to retreat, as did all the other Chief Officers of the Army, excepting Admiral *Bonnivet*, who was for coming to a Battel. A *Spaniard*, called *Bucarto*, killed this Marshal in cold Blood, though he was Prisoner to another *Spaniard*, that was a Captain, and called *Castildo*

CHABLAIS, a Province of *Savoy*, which comprehends the Bailiwicks of *Tarnier* and *Gaillard*, and the Lands of *Gex*, and the *Chapitre*. It has the Lake of *Geneva* to the North, and the Country of *Vaud* to the East, *Faucigny* to the South, and is bordered with the Territories of *Geneva* to the West. The *Romans* kept great Studs in this Province which for that reason they called *Provincia equestris*, and *Caballica*. From this last Word is thought to come the present Name *Chablais*.

CHABLI, a Town in *France* between *Burgundy* and *Champagne* towards *Auxerre*, 'tis famous for its excellent Wine.

CHABRIAS an *Athenian* Captain, rendered his Country famous for [illegible] in the Reign of *Tachos*, governed the Sea Affairs [illegible] against *Pollis* the *Lacedemonian* [illegible] gained the Battel of *Thebes*, when he came to the Assistance of the *Bœotians* against *Agesilaus*, got him the Esteem of all the World; for when he saw the Mercenary Troops give ground to the Enemy, he ordered the Remains of his own Batallion to keep firm and cast their Darts, learning them the Invention of putting one Knee to the Ground, and covering themselves with their Bucklers, thus to stand the Enemies Charge; this succeeded so well, that *Agesilaus*, surprised at the Novelty dared not venture farther, but commands a Retreat. This Stratagem was so much admired in *Greece*, that *Chabrias* chose that Posture himself in the Statue the *Athenians* erected for him in their Publick Place. *Cornelius Nepos*.

CHABUR, or *Chabor*, a River of *Asia*, which some take for the *Chobar* of the Prophet *Ezechiel*. It has its Source in *Mount Mazius*, which is part of *Mount Taurus*, upon the Frontiers of *Great Armenia*. It runs through *Mesopotamia*, passes by *Orpha* and *Harran*, until at last, after it has received several Rivers, it joins the *Euphrates* below *Querquesia* in *Arabia deserta*.

CHACABOUT, the Name of a Sect, of the Religion of the *Tonquinois*, between *China* and the *Indies*; The Name comes from a retired Man, who prescribed them Ten Commandments, as Rules to live well by: In these he forbids, Murther, Theft, Lyes, Unchastity, Outrages, Perfidiousness, Immoderate Desires, Back-biting, Anger, and injoins the Study of Sciences necessary to every one. This Man has also established Religious Orders, that renounce the Pleasures of this Life, and apply themselves to Meditation, and to helping the Poor. He has also possessed them with the *Metempsycosis*, but promised everlasting Pleasures to the Observers of his Law, as he threatned those that should despise it with endless Torments; and assured, that such as received it without observing it as they ought, should for the space of 3000 years ramble in different Bodies, to fit them for the Mansion of the Happy. This Sect has spread it self all over the Kingdom of *Siam*, and in part of *Japan* and *Tonquin*. *Tavernier*.

CHAGAN, King of the *Avari* or *Huns*, who made Incursions into *Thrace* in the Reign of the Emperour *Maurice* in 598 or 601. and though he then made Peace with *Priscus* the Emperor's General, yet he enters into *Thrace* again, where the one half of his Army died of the Plague, and Seven of his Sons in one day, a Punishment some will have inflicted upon him for burning of *Alexander* the Martyr's Church. He continued his Hostilities in the Emperor *Heraclius*'s Reign in 623 and 26, when being joined by some of the *Barbarians*, he formed a Design of Besieging *Constantinople*, which proved successless. This Name *Chagan* was common to all the Princes of the *Huns*, though it seems in some Histories particular to this we speak of

CHA-GEHAN, King of the *Indies*, called before *Kouram*, second Son to *Gehan-guir*, the eldest being named *Kosron*. After *Gehan-guir*'s Death in 1627. the Crown of right belonged to *Bolak*, *Kosron*'s Son; but *Assous-Kan*, first Minister of State, by his Craft and Artifice, got it for *Cha-gehan* his own Son-in-Law; for being General of the Army, he gained the Chief Officers of his side, and to manage the Design with more surety, he gives out that *Kourom* was dead, and that his Body was to be carried to *Agra*, where he had desired it might be laid with his Fathers; in the mean time persuades the young King *Bolaki* to send his Army to meet his Uncle's Corps, and come himself within a League of the Town. In the mean time *Cha-gehan* marches *incognito*, and when he came near the Town, puts himself into a Coffin, which is carried into a great Tent, where all the Officers pretending to pay their Respects to the Prince, in visiting his Body, proclaim him King in sight of the whole Army; *Bolaki* hearing this strange News on the Road, without farther Deliberation, makes his Escape, and leaves his Uncle the Possession of his Kingdom. *Cha-gehan* was no sooner on the Throne, but he exercises all sorts of Cruelties to secure the Crown, putting all to death that shewed any Affection for his Nephew; yet all would not do, for as he usurped it from the Lawful Heir, so he was justly deprived of it by one of his own Sons, named *Aureng-zeb*. He had four Sons, the Eldest called *Dara-cha*, the Second *Sultan Sujah*, the Third *Aureng-zeb*, and the youngest *Morat Bakche*: These he made Governors or *Vice-Roys* of his Four most considerable Provinces or Kingdoms, giving the first the Government of *Delhi* and *Sendi*; to the second, the Kingdom of *Bengala*, to *Aureng-zeb*, the Kingdom of *Decan*; and to *Morat Bakche*, that of *Guzarate*; endeavouring to give equal Content to all his Children: But their Ambition, far from being satisfied with this Allowance, aspired all four to their Father's Throne, upon the Rumour of his being dead when being indisposed, he withdrew for a time into the Women's Apartment, and was not seen for some days. *Dara-cha*, as 'twas said, concealed this pretended Death to gain time to settle his Business, and possess all the Places of the Empire; Upon this false Report the Three other Sons sprung out into Action, *Morat Bakche*, the youngest first Siege to the Town of *Surate*, and became Master of [illegible] that

then he gets himſelf proclaimed King, not only of *Guzerate*, but of all *Cha-gehan*'s Dominions. In the mean time *Sultan Sujah* ſubdues the Kingdom of *Bengala*, and advances into that of *Lahor*, but is beat back by *Solyman Checour*, *Dara-cha*'s Son, who ſecured the Frontiers with ſtrong Garriſons. All this time *Aureng-zeb*, every whit as ambitious, but more cunning than his Brothers, leaves them to ſpend their firſt Fire, and feigns to have no Pretention at all to the Empire, as if he had forſaken the World to live as a *Dervis*, or a Religious *Mahometan*, and the better to ſpeed in his Deſign, profers to join with *Morat Bakche*, and help him to beſiege *Agra*; *Dara-cha* meets and fights them, but being left by a great part of his Army, is forced to retreat to *Agra*, where the Father then began to mend, and adviſed him to retire to the Fortreſs of *Dehli*, and to carry the Treaſure of *Agra* along with him, which he did, leaving *Aureng-zeb* and *Morat Bakche* Maſters of the greateſt part of the Kingdom. Soon after, *Chaeſt-kan*, Son to *Aſoufkan*, *Cha-gehan*'s Brother-in-Law, and Uncle to the Four Brothers, with moſt of *Dara-cha* and *Morat Bakche*'s Chief Officers, declare for *Aureng-zeb*, upon which he ſeizes *Morat Bakche*, and confines him in the Fort of *Govaleor*. In the mean time, *Cha-gehan*, to ſecure himſelf from his Victorious Sons, gets into the Fortreſs of *Agra*, to ſee how far his Children's Influence would puſh them on. *Aureng-zeb* entered *Agra* in 1660. and feigned he was perſuaded *Cha-gehan* was dead, and that it was one of the *Omra*'s, or Chief Lords, that pretended to keep the Fortreſs. *Cha-gehan*, on the other ſide, did what he could to ſhew he was yet alive, and to convince *Aureng-zeb* of that Truth, ſends him *Fazel-kan*, his High Steward, with his Orders to go back to his Government of *Decan*. *Aureng-zeb* made Anſwer, That he was ready to obey, but had a mind to ſee his Father firſt: When his Father conſented he ſhould, then he deſired he would diſmiſs his Garriſon, pretending he feared, that the King, miſ-informed of his Intentions, might order he ſhould be ſeized on. *Cha-gehan* found his Circumſtances would not permit he ſhould deny him this neither. When *Aureng-zeb* had gained this Point, he ſent in a Garriſon of his own, commanded by his Eldeſt Son *Sultan Mahamoud*, whom he ordered to ſecure the King's Perſon, whilſt he himſelf looked after what *Dara-cha*'s haſty Flight could not permit him to take along with him, and ſettle himſelf firmly on the Throne. Some time after, *Cha-gehan*, quite abandoned by his Subjects, who owned no other but *Aureng-zeb* for their Soveraign, died in *Priſon* in 1666. *Tavernier Bernier*.

CHAGFORD, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Wonford*; 152 miles from *London*.

CHAGRE, a great River of *America*, that has its Source near the Southern Seas, ſome Leagues Eaſtwards of *Panama*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Northern Sea. The Mouth of it is defended by a Fort, which the *Spaniards* call St. *Laurence*, and there is a Town on this River called *Chagre*. The *Engliſh* Adventurers went up this River in 1670. and plundered *Panama* on the Southern Sea. It would prove an eaſie Matter to make a Communication between theſe two Seas by this River and ſome others, that run into the Pacifick Sea.

CHALCEDON, or *Calcedon*, a Town of *Aſia* in *Bithynia*, with the Title of an Archbiſhoprick, ſituated on the *Boſphorus* or Chanel of the Black Sea, near *Scutari*, and over againſt *Conſtantinople*. It's affirmed that the *Megareans* built this City ſome years before *Byzantium*, and called it *Procerafta*. *Strabo* and *Euſebius* reckon this Foundation, which they ſay was in the 30 *Olympiad*, in the 69th of *Rome*, and 685th year before Chriſt; ſince which time this Town was very conſiderable, and was taken by *Theramenes*, an *Athenian*, in the year 345 of *Rome*, whilſt *Alcibiades* made himſelf Maſter of *Byzantium*. *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, having taken *Bithynia*, beſieged *Cotta* in *Chalcedon* in 685 but the Place was relieved by the Conſul *Lucius Lucullus*. And in the Fourth Age, in 363 *Procopius*, who pretended his Deſcent from *Julian* the Apoſtate, gained this City, entred ſecretly into *Conſtantinople*, and ſo made himſelf Maſter of the whole Empire; but was put to death by *Valens*, who alſo gave Orders to demoliſh the Walls of *Chalcedon*, which for all that, has not ceaſed to be famous, eſpecially ſince the great Council held there in 451. Some Authors take this Place for *Scutari* or *Scuderet*, but it's a great Miſtake, for it's certain that *Scutari*, which the *Turks* now call *Iſcodar*, was never called *Chalcedon*, but rather *Chryſopolis*, or Town of Gold, becauſe it was there the Kings of *Perſia* gathered all the Tributes they drew from *Aſia*. After that *Neſtorius* was condemned in the General Council of *Epheſus* in 431 *Flavian* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, aſſembled ſome Biſhops here in 439 upon ſome particular Buſineſs; and it was in this Meeting, that *Euſebius*, Biſhop of *Dorylæum* in *Phrygia*, accuſed *Eutyches* a Prieſt, and Superior of a famous Monaſtery of *Conſtantinople*, for denying Two Natures in *Chriſt*. *Eutyches* ſtuck obſtinately to that Doctrine, and drew *Dioſcorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, no Well-wiſher of *Flavian*, to his ſide, notwithſtanding the latter condemned the Error, and was murthered afterwards at *Epheſus*, when the Council, called *The ſtollen one of Epheſus*, was aſſembled in 449. After this, *Marcian*, Succeſſor to the Emperor *Theodoſius*, called a Council at *Nice*, but ſome urgent Buſineſs of the Empire making him alter the Deſign, he removed it to *Chalcedon*, whither 630 Biſhops came, according to *Marcellin*'s and *Liberatus*'s Chronicle. Theſe, with Pope *Leo*'s Legates, held their firſt Seſſion the 8th of *October* 451. and here they condemned *Eutyches*'s Errors, depoſed *Dioſcorus*, and gave the Title of a *Metropolis* to the Church of *Chalcedon*: They met 15 times, made 27 Canons, to which *Anatolius* added three for his own Church of *Conſtantinople*. See *Calcedon*.

CHALCIDIUS, a Philoſopher; it is not certain in what time he liv'd; all that we know of him is, that he wrote a Commentary upon *Plato*'s *Timæus*. *Voſſius de Sæc. Philoſ. C. 16.*

CHALCIS, now called *Negropont*, Capital of the Iſle *Eubœa*. It was formerly a Colony of the *Athenians*, but now is one of the principaleſt that belongs to the *Turks* in the *Archipelago*. See *Negropont*.

CHALCIS, a Town of *Etolia* in *Greece*, formerly conſiderable, but not as much as known now.

CHALCONDYLAS, (*Laconicus*) an *Athenian*, living in the Fifteenth Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the *Turks*, in *Greek*, in Ten Books; He begins his Hiſtory with *Ottoman*, who was declar'd King about 1300. and carries it on to 1463. when *Mahomet* II. diſappointed the Attempts of *Matthias* King of *Hungary*, and the *Venetians*.

CHALDEA, a Province of *Aſia* in *Aſſyria*, between the *Euphrates*, the *Tigris*, the *Perſick Gulph*, and Mountains of *Arabia Deſerta*. This Province, now called *Caldar* or *Yerak*, has many fine Towns, as *Bagdad*, *Balſera*, *Couſa*, *Waſet*, &c. it formerly belonged to the *Perſians*, but now the *Turks* are Maſters thereof. We are to obſerve that there are Two Countreys of this Name, the one is Mountainous, lies to the North of *Meſopotamia*, and is mention'd by *Zenophon* in the Third Book of his *Cyropedia*, and in the Twelfth Book of *Strabo*: This in the Scripture is call'd *Ur*, and was the Country of *Abraham*, as is evident from *Bochartus*. *Geograph. Sac. Lib.* 11. C. 6. *&c.* The Inhabitants of this Country were of a Warlike Temper, and liv'd upon Padding: The other *Chaldea* lay to the South of *Babylon*, and near to *Arabia Deſerta*, and was moſt of it Champaign; here the *Chaldean* Aſtrologers liv'd, and had, as *Tully* obſerves, a good Opportunity to make Obſervations on the Stars. *Strabo* in his Fifteenth Book gives a Deſcription of this Country.

CHALDEANS, or *Babylonians*, People that inhabit that part of *Aſſyria* which is now called *Yerak* and *Diarbeck*. They who follow the Opinion of *Euſebius Cæſarienſis*, and of *Julius Africanus*, concerning the Duration of the Kingdom of the *Babylonians*, ſay it begun in *Nimrod*'s, *Cham*'s Grandchild's, Days, *Anno Mundi* 2787. and that after many Revolutions and Changes, it ended under *Nabonidas* or *Baltaſar* in 5335. ſo that it held 2548 years; to which, if we add the 538 that paſſed between the Fall of this Kingdom, and the coming of the *Meſſias*, it will be found that the *Babylonian* Empire begun about 3086 years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt.

CHALDEANS, Philoſophers of *Babylon*, who made it their Profeſſion to ſhew the Motions of the Stars, the Viciſſitude of Seaſons, and foretel things to come; they held the World Eternal, without beginning or end, and brag'd that their Anceſtors, for 43000 years, had applied themſelves to the Starry Science, and that the Children had it by Tradition from their Parents. Yet they divided themſelves into two different Sects, as *Orchines* and *Borſippenes*, and held each in particular ſome contrary Opinions. It's not known whether *Abraham* learned his Arithmetick, Geometry, and Aſtrology of theſe, or whether he taught them theſe Sciences; but it's here without diſpute, that the *Egyptians* and other People had them; for *Herodotus* remarks, that it was from them the *Egyptians* learned what they knew concerning the Elevation of the *Pole*, the Uſe of the *Quart*, or fourth part of the *Circle*, and how to divide the Day into 12 parts. Beſides, he ſays the *Chaldeans* year was of 365 days as the *Egyptians* was, and they alſo held the *Æra* of *Nabonaſſar*. 'Twill not be improper to obſerve, that the Philoſophy and Theology of the *Chaldeans* was very different from that of the *Greeks*, excepting the Diſciples of *Plato* and *Pythagoras*, who reſembled them in ſome things, and, indeed, had their beſt Notions from thence; Many Learned Perſons have endeavoured to give an Account of the Philoſophy and Cuſtoms of the *Chaldeans*, but none has done it with that exactneſs and perſpicuity, as one *Thomas Stanley*, an *Engliſhman*, in his Hiſtory of Philoſophy. That part of it which relates to the Eaſtern People is Tranſlated into *Latin*, and Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1690. in *Octavo*. We are to take notice that the *Chaldeans* and the *Magi* were not the ſame, the *Magi* were, ſtrictly ſpeaking, Prieſts Interpreters of Dreams, and *Babylonian* Poets: As for the *Chaldeans*, they applied themſelves

only to Aſtrology, and pretended they could foretell every Man's Fortune, by Calculating his Nativity. But the *Magi* deny'd the certainty of this Science. *Not. in Oracula Chaldaica, & Ind. Philolog. in Hiſt. Philoſ. Oriental.*

CHALES, (*Francis*) a Jeſuit that compoſed a whole Courſe of Mathematicks; his Treatiſe of Navigation is in ſome requeſt.

CHALON, or *Chaalons* upon *Marne*, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, with the Title of Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Rheims*, a County and Peerage of *France*. It's the *Catalaunum* of the Ancients, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, in whoſe Plains *Merouee*, King of *France*, *Aetius* General of the *Romans*, and *Theodoric* King of the *Viſigoths*, with their joyn'd Forces, fought *Attila* in 451. and killed him about 200000 Men. I ſpeak here according to the common Interpretation of the Words in *Campis Çatalaunicis*; for others ſay, this great Defeat was in *Campis Catalaunicis*, in *Soulougne*, near *Orleans*. Be it how it will, *Chalon* is an ancient City, ſituated in a fertil Plain upon the *Marn*, part whereof enters the Town, and forms a manner of an Iſle, and is of great uſe to the Inhabitants. Its Fortifications on this ſide are indiffernt ſtrong. There is a good Wall round it, and a deep Ditch, for the moſt part full of Water. The Streets are large and fair, the Houſes well built. It has ſome Squares or large Places that embelliſh it much, as that where the Town-Houſe ſtands, and another where the Collegial Church of our Lady is ſeen, St. *Stephens*, the Cathedral, is very famous for the great number of renowned Prelates it's ſaid to have had, and its preſent Chapter. Beſides this, there are 12 Pariſh Churches, 3 Abbeys, ſeveral Religious Houſes, and a College that belongs to the Jeſuits; all the Avenues to this Town are pleaſant. Its Walks are very fine, and it ſelf of great Commerce, for the River *Marn*, which has 3 Bridges over it here, carries all manner of Proviſions to *Paris*, whence the Parliament was removed hither in 1592. and paſſed that famous Act againſt the Pope and the League, who ſtrove, under a falſe Pretext of Religion, to deprive the right Heir of his Crown. *Cenon*, Biſhop of *Prænefte*, and Pope *Paſchal* the ſecond's Legate in *France*, having held ſeveral Councils at *Rheims*, *Troyes*, and at *Cologne*, againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. and his Adherents, aſſembled one here upon the ſame Subject in 1115. *Jerome* of *Bourg* held another in 1557. and *Ichn Hulart* called Two here in 1642 and 57.

CHALON, or *Chalons* upon *Soane*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, with a Biſhoprick depending of *Lyons*, a Bailiwick, and has the Title of a County, and is an ancient Town, mentioned by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, and called by *Latin* Authors, *Cabillo Æduorum Cabillonum*, *Cabillonia*, and *Cabilonus*. Its Antiquity is apparent enough in the great number of Statues, Inſcriptions, remains of an Amphitheatre, and pieces of publick Structure to be ſeen ſtill. The Town is fair and great, ſituate in a fertile Plain between *Verdun* and *Tornus*. The River *Soane* forms an Iſland in it, called the Suburb of St. *Laurence*, which was walled and fortified, when ſome new Fortifications were added to the Place. The Town is divided into Old and New, which, beſides the Cathedral and other Churches, comprehend ſeveral fine Buildings, and the Town-houſe, the Hoſpital, the Prince's Palace, Jeſuits College, *&c.* The Citadel is in the New Town, flanked with five great Royal Baſtions, yet it ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars, being taken by the *Huguenots* in 1562. Here have been held ſeveral Councils, whereof the moſt ancient and conſiderable was that called by St. *Patient*, Biſhop of *Lyons*, in 470. wherein the Arch-Deacon *John*, ſince put into the Catalogue of Saints by Pope *Paul* VIII. was choſen Succeſſor to *Paul* II.

CHALVETTI, Founder of ſeveral Religious Orders amongſt the *Turks*. They are his Rules which the *Mimetu-Lahetes*, the *Cadirites*, the *Calenders*, *Idhemites*, *Hizrevites*, and *Baffaſchetes*, follow. *Ricaut.*

CHALUS, or *Chalſus*, a Borough of *France* in *Limoſin*, towards the Frontiers of *Perigord*, between St. *Hurier* and *Limoge*, is noted for a great Horſe-Fair kept there on St *George's Day*

CHALUS, in Latin *Caſtrum Lucii*, a Borough of *Limoſin*, at whoſe Siege *Richard* King of *England* died of a Wound he received there in 1199. The occaſion of the Siege was this; A Lord of *Chalus* found the Image of an Emperor, his Wife and Children ſitting at Table, the whole of pure Gold, which he refus'd to give King *Richard*, who thereupon beſieges his Caſtle, and is wounded with an Arrow ſhot thence, of which he died.

CHAM, one of *Noah's* Three Sons, and youngeſt of the Three, was born according to the more common Opinion, *An M* 1559 which was the 502 of *Noah's* Age *Sam Bochart* in his *Phaleg. Lib.* 1 has prov'd, that *Jupiter Hammon* of the *Egyptians*, is the ſame with this *Cham*; his Poſterity ſettled moſtly in *Africk*, whence the old *Greek* Name of *Egypt* was *Chemia*, or the Land of *Cham*

CHAM, a Name of the Kings of *Tartary*. In *Perſia*, the Lords of the Court, the Governors of Provinces, and chief Judges, are alſo call'd by this Name, whom the King generally ſends upon ſolemn Embaſſies to Foreign Princes, and are obliged to entertain a certain number of Soldiers ready for Service upon occaſion. There are ſome Provinces that have no *Chams*, and where the Cities are govern'd by a *Daruga*, or particular Governor; as a part of *Georgia*, the Towns of *Caſuin*, *Iſpahan*, and *Ormus*, theſe keep no Soldiers, but pay certain Tributes to the Kings, who alſo ſends them Preſents called *Kalaats*, and are commonly a Veſt, a Turbant, or a Horſe all ready Harnaſſed: If this *Kalaat* be Red, it's thought an ill ſign to the Receiver; but this is not infallible. *Thevenot.*

CHAMBER of Accounts, a Sovereign Company eſtabliſh'd to receive and overſee the Accounts of the Kings Officers. There are Nine in *France*, viz. one at *Paris*, another at *Roan*, a third at *Dijon*, the reſt at *Nants*, at *Montpelier*, at *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, at *Aix* in *Provence*, at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, at *Pau* in *Navarre*, beſides that of *Blois*, which is for the Appanage of the Dukes of *Orleans*. That of *Paris*, chiefeſt of the Kingdom, was Eſtabliſhed by St. *Lewis*; the number of its Members was but inconſiderable then, but is ſince increaſed ſo much, that now, beſides the firſt, and 10 other Preſidents, there are above 70 Maſters of Accounts, 30 Correctors, 74 Auditors, with the Kings Attorney and General Procurer, and ſeveral other Inferior Officers, who ſerve in their turns, and Examine and Judge Sovereignly of all that belongs either to the receiving or laying out of the Kings Revenues and Treaſure; for all other Chambers of Accounts are to ſend that of *Paris* a Copy of what relates to this Matter in their reſpective Provinces: Beſides this, it Verifies and Regiſters the Proclamations, Declarations and Ordinances, ſent thither by the King; as alſo Declarations of War, Treaties of Peace, Naturalizations, Titles of Nobility, Gifts and Gratifications, and generally all Publick Acts of any Importance. The Children of the Kings of *France* have the Power to Eſtabliſh a Chamber of Accounts in the chief Town of their *Appanage*; but this ceaſes in Caſes of Reverſion to the Crown, for want of Heirs *Male*, and generally they bring their Treaſurers to give in their Accounts in the Chamber at *Paris*. All the Members of this numerous Company wear long black Gowns, ſome of black Velvet, others of Satin, Damask, *&c.* according to their Places. There was another Chamber call'd the *Flaming* or *Fiery*, which was a Place of Juſtice, where in former times thoſe were judg'd that ſtood accus'd of Crimes againſt the State, it was call'd the Burning Chamber, becauſe it was hung all in black, and enlightned with Torches. This Name was alſo given to a Chamber eſtabliſh'd in 1679. to Examine ſuch as were impeach'd of making or giving Poiſon. *Davity.*

CHAMBERY, Capital of *Savoy*, Lat. *Cameriacum*, *Camberiacum*, or *Camberium*, the ancient Reſidence of the Duke, and Seat of a Parliament, which they called a Senate, becauſe it conſiſted of Senators and Four Preſidents: This Town is ſituated upon the little River *Orbanne* in a Plain environ'd with ſeveral little Hills, is great and well-built, with a good Caſtle that commands the Town. The chief Church is that of the Pariſh of St. *Leger*, but there are ſeveral others, which together with many fine Monaſteries, and the Jeſuits College, are a great Ornament to it. It is alſo imbelliſh'd with many fine Fountains, which diſtribute their Water into its ſeveral parts; beſides this, for the greater conveniency of the Inhabitants, there are ſeveral ſmall Channels of the River *Orbanne*: The Houſes in many places towards the Street are built on Pillars which form a Gallery, and are good Places to walk in in Rainy weather. *Chambery* to the Eaſt has the Suburb of *Montmeillan*, to the Weſt that of *Machee vernay*, and on both ſides very pleaſant Walks, amongſt which the Mall is the moſt reſorted and pleaſant.

CHAMBOR, one of the *French* King's Houſes, three Leagues off *Blois* towards *Orleans*, begun by King *Francis* I a little before his death, and finiſh'd by *Henry* II. It's ſeated in the middle of a great Park, upon the Banks of the little River *Couſſon*, which almoſt comes round it; four great Pavillions make the Body of the Work, in the middle of which is a very curious Staircaſe in form of a Snails Shell, with Steps that wind ſo within one another, that ſeveral may go up together and ſpeak, but cannot ſee each other.

CHAMBRE, (*Marin Cureau*) one of the Kings Counſellors, and his Phyſician in Ordinary, a profound Philoſopher, and great Ornament of the *French* Academy, whereof Cardinal *Richelieu* made him a Member ſoon after he had eſtabliſh'd it: He alſo choſe him, amongſt a great number of Writers, to anſwer a Work, Entituled, *Optatus Gallus de Cavendo Schiſmate*. This Learned Man writ ſeveral curious Treatiſes that gained him much Reputation, the chiefeſt are, His *Characters of the Paſſions*: *The Art of Knowing Men*: *Of the Knowledge of Beaſts*. *Conjectures upon Digeſtion*. *On the Rainbow*: *The Light*: and *A Syſtem of the Soul*: *Uſus Aphoriſmorum, &c.* *Lewis* XIV. had ſuch an Eſteem for his great Parts, that he ſettled a yearly Penſion upon him, and gave him one of the chiefeſt Places in the Academy of Sciences.

He

He died the 29th of *November*, 1669. that being the 75th of his Age.

CHAMOS, *Chemoſh*, Idol of the *Moabites*, which St. *Jerom* believes to be the ſame with *Beelphegor* or *Priape*, but the moſt probable Opinion is, that it was *Bacchus*, God of Wine, who is call'd Κῶμος or *Chomos* by the *Greeks*, or the *Dionyſius* of the *Egyptians*.

CHAMPAGNE, a Province of *France* with the Title of County, which has *Lorrain* and *Franche-Comte* to the Eaſt, the Iſle of *France* and the *Gatinois* to the Weſt, *Burgundy* to the South, and part of *Luxembourg* and *Hainault* to the North. *Gregory* of *Tours* is of Opinion, that it was called *Champagne* from its ſpacious and fine Fields, that furniſh Corn in great abundance, and feed all kind of Cattle. It comprehends part of *Brie* and *Sennonois*, the *Rhetelois*, *Baſſigni*, *Remois*, the Principality of *Sedan*, *&c.* Its length from North to South being about 70 Leagues. Its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt unequal, in ſome places 30, in others 45 Leagues. The common diviſion is into Higher and Lower, though others divide it according to the courſe of the Rivers, which are the *Seine*, the *Marne*, *Aine*, *Aube*, *&c.* with the *Meuſe* and *Yonne*, which water part of it. Its Two Archbiſhopricks are *Rheims* and *Sens*, the Four Biſhopricks being *Chalon* upon *Marne*, *Langres*, *Meaux*, *Troyes*. This laſt Town upon *Seine* is its Capital; its other Towns are *Bar* upon *Aube*, *Moaſon*, *Provins*, *Mezieres*, *Nogent* upon *Seine*, *Sedan*, *Eparnay*, *Vitri*, *Chaumont*, *Charleville*, *St. Dizier*, *St. Menehou*, *Rocroy*, *Chateau-Thierry*, *Montereau-faut-yonne*, *Joinville*, *Chateau Porcien*, and *Raucour*, Principalities: *Beaufort*, *Pinei*, *Choiſeul*, *&c.* Dutchies: *Brienne*, *Placi*, *Angoure*, *&c.* This Country, according to *Cæſar*'s Diviſion, made part of *Gaule Belgique*, and afterwards made part of the Kingdom of *Metz* or *Auſtraſia* when *Clovis* the Firſt's Children divided the *French* Monarchy. Since this time it has had ſeveral Counts, famous for their frequent Expeditions into the Holy Land, until *Henry* III. Brother to *Thibaud* V. who died in his return from *Palæſtina*, left it to his Daughter *Joan*, who Marrying *Philip* the *Fair*, Son to *Philip* the *Bald*, in 1284. join'd it to the Crown of *France*, which was afterwards confirm'd by particular Treatiſes, as by that of *Leon* in 1317. between King *Philip* the *Long* and *Eudes* of *Burgundy*, and another on the 14th of *March* 1335. between *Philip* of *Valois*, and King *Philip* of *Navarre*, and *Jean* of *France* his Queen, where by this Agreement the King and Queen of *Navarre* quitted their whole Claim to *Champagne* and *Brie* in conſideration of ſome other Lands given 'em by King *Philip* of *Valois*. The chief Counts of *Champagne* had the Title of *Palatins*, and had Seven inferior Counts their Vaſſals, which they call'd Peers of *Champagne*, but when the Kings of *France* became Maſters of it, they chang'd this Method.

CHAMPAIGNE, (*Philip* of) a famous Painter born at *Bruſſels* in 1602. From his very youth he ſhewed a great inclination to Painting, which his Parents forwarded by ſending him firſt to learn to deſign: He firſt applied himſelf to Figures, afterwards to Land-ſhapes, in which, and in all other things he undertook, he ſucceeded ſo well, that he was adviſ'd to Travel into *Italy*; but coming to *Paris*, Mr. *Du Cheſne*, Painter to Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*, was ſo taken with him, that he kept him at his Houſe, and Married his Daughter to him; and he himſelf dying ſome time after, *Champaigne* was choſen to be the Queens chief Painter, and had an Apartment given him in the Palace of *Luxembourg*, where he made ſeveral Curious Pieces This Princeſs employ'd him alſo to Paint the Vault of the Carmelites Church in the Suburb of St. *James*, where his *Crucifix* is much eſteem'd; He made ſeveral other very Curious Pieces, but the beſt of his Works is thought to be his *Platform* or *Ceiling* in the Kings Apartment at *Vincennes*, made on the Subject of the Peace in 1659. After this he was made Rector of the Academy of Painters ſoon after its Eſtabliſhment He died in 1674. leaving his Nephew *John Baptiſte* of *Champaigne*, whom he himſelf brought up, Heir of his Wealth and great Parts.

CHAMPION, in former times was a Combatant that enter'd the Liſts to put an end to a Quarrel or Difference by way of Duel, but in after Ages this Name was given any that undertook to fight for any other, when Weakneſs, Youth, or Old Age excus'd himſelf from engaging; for in former Ages, Caſes that could not be decided by the common courſe of Law, were tried in ſuch ſingle Fights, which were ſometimes ordered to find the Innocence or Guilt of ſuch as were accus'd of any Crime, ſo that he who had the good fortune to Conquer, was always reputed Innocent, and to have Juſtice of his ſide. But Knights and great Lords never fought againſt them that they accus'd of Theft, Rape, or any ſuch like Crime; but ſubſtituted others for them; as did alſo Clergymen; and generally all ſuch as were impeached with a Crime that neither deſerved taking away their Lives, or cutting off any of their Members, were privileged from fighting in Perſon, and allow'd a Champion; but Parricides, Robbers, and others of this Quality, were obliged to anſwer their Challenge themſelves, if their Health and Age gave them Strength to Fight. Mercenary Champions, that fought for Intereſt, and not for Glory, or the Defence of their Innocence, were look'd upon as Infamous Perſons; theſe hired themſelves to great Lords, to ſerve them upon ſuch Occaſions, and did Homage for their Penſion, or the *Fief* allowed them. They fought a-foot, and never on Horſeback, their Weapons being only a Stick, and a Buckler, their Hair was cut to a kind of Crown or Round, which was left at the top of their Head. In *England* they call the King's Champion a Knight, who after the Prince's Coronation preſents a Challenge to any one that dares deny the new Prince Lawful King of *England*. *Thomas Milles*, *Walſingham*, and *Froiſſart*, deſcribe ſuch Challenges after the Coronation of *Edward* III. in 1327. of *Richard* II. in 1376. and of *Henry* the IV. in 1399. *Froiſſart* deſcribes it thus, *A Knight* (ſays he) *compleatly Armed, mounted on a War Horſe, with a Horſeman before that carried his Lance, after the Second Courſe, came up to the King at Table, and preſented him a Challenge, wherein he defied any one that durſt ſay* Henry *the* IV *was not the Lawful King of* England. This the King got proclaimed by a Herald of Arms in the great Hall, and in Six different Places of the City. Some think this Champion repreſents all *England*, becauſe (ſay they) the King is not to fight on ſuch Occaſions, but by his Champion, which is no other but his Kingdom. *Vallani* ſays, that about the year 1270. there was talk of giving the Counts of *Anjou* and *Provence* the Title of Champions of the Church, that is of Defender and Protector. *Du Cange*.

CHAMPS *de Mars*; At the firſt beginning of the *French* Monarchy they called the General Meetings of the People by this Name. Theſe Aſſemblies were conven'd every year by the Kings to make new Laws and Orders, and to decide the bigger ſort of Controverſies between the Princes and Lords of the Court; and likewiſe to make a Review or Muſter of the Troops: Some Authors are of Opinion, that theſe Aſſemblies were call'd *Champs de Mars*, becauſe they were held in a Field, reſembling the *Campus Martius* near *Rome*, and almoſt for the ſame Buſineſs; Others believe theſe Meetings had this Name, becauſe they were held in the beginning of *March*, which was the Cuſtom under the *Merovean* or Firſt Line of *France*; but King *Pepin* concluding this Seaſon improper for Muſtering the Army, made choice of the Month of *May* about the year 755. ſo that theſe Aſſemblies were afterwards call'd *Champs de May*, or *Fields of May*: But, notwithſtanding this, they were generally called by their own Name. At theſe Aſſemblies the Kings were Preſented by their Subjects, and receiv'd their Annual or Royal Preſents, as they call them; which were deſigned to be expended in Defence of the Kingdom. Under the Second Race, theſe Aſſemblies were held twice a year, that is to ſay, in the Spring, and in *Auguſt* or *September*. Under the Third or *Capetian* Line, this Meeting was turn'd into that which they call the *States-General*. *Du Cange Diſſertat.* 4. *Seur Hiſtoir de St. Lewis*

CHANAAN, Son of *Cham*, lived *A. M.* 1670. who was Curs'd by *Noah*, which makes ſome Interpreters conjecture, it was he that firſt ſaw his Grandfathers Nakedneſs, though in the Holy Scripture, *Gen* 9. 22. it ſays it was not he, but his Father *Cham*; However *Bochart* in his *Phaleg*, *l.* 1. *c.* 2. ſhews, that *Canaan* was the *Mercury* of the Pagans.

CHANCELOR, one that poſſeſſes the higheſt place in Juſtice, appointed by the King to act in ſuch Caſes, with the ſame Power and Authority, as he would himſelf. The *Romans* call'd him that had much ſuch an Office under their Emperors by the Name of *Quæſtor Sacri Palatii*, and he was to be profoundly skill'd in the Divine and Humane Laws, that ſo he might be able to explain them for the People. This Dignity was in great requeſt under the Kings of the Firſt and Second Race, and is now in far greater under theſe of the Third, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of Parliaments; for the Lord Chancellor preſides in the Kings Councils, declares his Majeſties Will, when he goes to Parliament to hold his Seat of Juſtice, and ſits there before him on the left ſide.

CHANCELOR of the *French* Academy, is the ſecond Dignity of that Society, and is he that officiates as Director when this Member is abſent.

CHANCELOR, or Great Prior of *France*, is he that Seals the Commiſſions and Acts of the Chapter or Aſſembly of Knights; he Records their Deliberations, and delivers the Acts under the Seal of the Order They that move to be received Knights of *Maltha*, receive the Commiſſions from him that are neceſſary to prove their Nobility, and when theſe are allowed of in the Chapter or Aſſembly, he ſends them Seal'd to *Maltha*.

CHANCELORY of the Univerſity of *Paris*. There were in former times Two famous Publick Schools at *Paris*, one in the City near the Cathedral, and the other near the Church of St *Genevieve*. The firſt was Govern'd by the Biſhop of *Paris*, who kept his Chancelor to Licenſe ſuch as were Capable to be Maſters in any Science, that is,

to give 'em leave to Teach in any Place within the Precincts of his Dioceſe. The Abbot of St. *Genevieve* had the Direction of the other Publick Schools, and kept a Chancelor under him to give Degrees not only in Arts, but alſo in Divinity, Canon Law, Phyſick, *&c* And as he depended immediately of the Holy See, the Pope gave him an Apoſtolical Privilege, to impower thoſe he Licenc'd to teach over all the World, *Hic & Ubique terrarum*. The Chancelor of the Cathedral obtain'd the ſame Privilege of Pope *Benet* XI. in the Fourteenth Age.

CHIANGCHEU, a Great Town of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, has Juriſdiction over Nine Cities; It's ſo near the Sea, that the Tide comes up to it. On the South-ſide, where the River *Chanes* Streams by the Town, is a magnificent Bridge of 36 great and high Arches, with Houſes and Shops built upon it, where one may be furniſhed with what is moſt rare in *China*, and other Foreign Countreys. The Town is well Peopled: The Inhabitants are both Witty and Induſtrious; but are naturally Cheaters, and much given to their Pleaſures. Round the Place are abundance of Orange Trees, that bear Excellent Fruit. Here have been found ancient Monuments of the Chriſtian Religion, as Croſſes, Images of our Lady wo k'd in Stone, and other Signs of Chriſtianity. And the Jeſuits have in their Church a fine Marble Croſs, which they had out of the Governor's Palace. Here has alſo been ſeen a great part of the Holy Scripture in *Latin*, writ in *Gothick* Letters on Parchment, which the *Chinois* that had it would not part with for any Price, ſaying, it was a Book he would preſerve in his Family as a Rarity left by his Anceſtors.

CHANGCHEU, another great Town of the Province of *Nanking* in *China*, Capital of a Country of the ſame Name, with Juriſdiction over Four Cities, in a fertil Soil water'd by the River *Kiang*, and a Canal. Upon the Key of this Town are ſeen ſeveral very ſumptuous Triumphal Arches; and in the City of *Ginhing*, one of the four which it commands, are made Earthen Veſſels much eſteem'd for the pleaſing taſte and ſmell they give their *Cha* or *Thea*. *Martin Martini in Thevenot*.

CHANGTE, a great Town, Capital of ſome Land that bears its Name in the Province of *Honan* in *China*, which commands Six Cities, *viz. Cu, Tungin, Linchang, Lin, Ungan*, and *Xe*. Here is a ſort of Fiſh in this Country that cries like a Child when taken, and reſembles a ſmall Crocodile; its fat is of that nature, that when once it burns, there is neither Water nor any thing elſe can quench it. *Idem*

CHANGTE, another great Town, Capital of ſome Lands in the Province of *Huquang* in *China*, commands Three Cities, which are *Taoyven, Lungiang*, and *Ivenkiang*. This little Country ſurpaſſes all others in fertility, and produces Oranges of all ſorts, whereof ſome are call'd Winter ones, becauſe they grow when the Seaſon of all the reſt is paſt. It alſo abounds in *Azure* Stones, and has ſome *Manna*. *Idem*.

CHANGXA, a great Town, Capital of a Territory of its own Name in the Province of *Huquang* in *China*, which has Juriſdiction over Ten Cities, *viz. Siangin, Ningkiang &c.* This Country abounds with all Neceſſaries, eſpecially Rice, whereof there grows a prodigious quantity, becauſe the Ground is water'd with ſeveral Lakes and Rivers; beſides they have very many fine Inventions and Machines to Sluce and ſend the Water into the Places that want it moſt. Near *Changxa* is the Mountain *Junio*, which has great ſtore of Hinglaſs. Not far off the City *Siangin* is the River *Mieto*, very famous for the Death of *Tuomu*. This *Tuomu*, Governor of this Country, and mightily beloved by the People, being purſued by ſome Traitors, threw himſelf headlong into this River, for whoſe Memory they keep every year Publick Plays, Battels upon the Water, Feaſts, and other Solemnities, not only about *Siangin*, but alſo all over *China*. *Idem*.

CHANTILLY, an ancient and fine Caſtle, eight Leagues off *Paris*, and two from *Senlis*, near the Foreſt of this Name. Its fair Gardens and Waters render it one of the pleaſanteſt Places of the Kingdom. It belongs to the Prince of *Conde*.

CHAOCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Quangtung*, upon the Frontiers of that of *Fokien* in *China*; It's Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has Ten Cities under it. The Tide comes up to its very Walls, which makes it conſiderable for Traffick. Here are many ſumptuous Temples, and a Bridge that is five Perches wide, and eighty in length. *Thevenot Vol* 3

CHAOKING, a great Town of the Province of *Quantung* in *China*, Capital of a Scope of Land of its own Name, the Viceroy's Place of Reſidence, has Ten Cities under it. Here Private Houſes, as well as Publick Buildings, are very ſumptuous. It has a Tower of *Porcelan* like that of *Nanking*, and all without the Town are rows and ſets of fine Trees. In the Country about it are great numbers of Wild and Tame Peacocks, which are very ſcarce in the other Provinces. And in one of the Rivers here are ſome Fiſh call'd the Swimming Cow, which comes ſometimes on the Land, and fights with the other Cows, but when it ſtays any conſiderable time out of the Water, its Horns ſoften, and is forced to go into the River again to recover their former hardneſs; and hereabouts grows abundance of the Wood of *Aquila* and *Roſewood*, much us'd by the *Portugueſe* for Tables, Chairs, and ſuch other Furniture. This Wood is blackiſh, ſomewhat inclining to red, naturally painted with very lively Colours. Near the City of *Sinhing* is a ſtrange Lake call'd by the Inhabitants *Dragons*, becauſe that as ſoon as the leaſt Stone is caſt into it, it returns as great a noiſe as if it Thundred, and immediately the Sky darkens, which is ſoon followed with Rain. Some ſay that there is ſuch a Lake as this in the *Alpes*. Near *Teking*, another of the Ten Cities, is the Mountain of *Caoleang*, which bears great Trees, that for their hardneſs and weight are call'd Iron.

CHAPELAINS, a ſecond Rank or State of the Order of *Malte*, the firſt being that of Knights. Theſe Chapelains are received Deacons in order to be promoted to Prieſthood.

CHAPELETS *des Turks*, a thing like the Beads *Roman* Catholicks uſe, which the *Turks* make uſe of, as they of theirs, when they Pray. Father *Simon* deſcribes 'em thus; The *Turks* Beads (ſays he) have not grains of unequal bigneſs as ours, becauſe they do not repeat different Prayers upon 'em, as we do. It's true (continues he) the hundredth Stone or Grain is ſomewhat different from the reſt, becauſe the whole is divided into thrice 33, which making but 99, there was a great Stone added to compleat the hundredth. Upon each of the firſt 33 they cry *Soubhan Lallah*, that is, *God is Praiſe-worthy*; Upon the ſecond they ſay *Elhamd Lallah*, which ſignifies, *Glory be to God*; And upon the laſt 33, they ſay *Allah echer, God is great*. This ſame Father writes, that this Bead drew its Origine from *Mah Heracoth*, or the 100 Benedictions the *Jews* are obliged to repeat every day.

CHAPERON, an ancient kind of Hood or Cap worn by Men in *France* during the Firſt and Second Race of their Kings, and to King *Charles* the Fifth's Reign of the Third. Now they are wore by none but Doctors and Batchelors, as Signs of their Degrees, according to which they vary, and are of different Colours according to the difference of Faculties.

CHAPERONS, a Name given to ſome Factious People that got up in *France* in King *John*'s Reign, in 1358 and were call'd thus from a certain *Chaperon* or Hood they wore, which was blue and red. There happened ſuch another Sedition in 1413 under *Charles* VI. but only that their *Chaperon* was white: They ſent one to the Duke of *Guyenne*; and *John* of *Troy*, Head of this Faction, had the Impudence to preſent the King himſelf with one as he went to our Lady's Church. *Mezeray*

CHAPPARS, a Name which the *Perſians* give to ſuch as carry *Expreſſes* from the King to the Governors of Provinces, and from them back again to the King; the King's or Governor's Gentleman of the Horſe provides them a Horſe, and ſends one along to fetch it back again. They are to diſmount any Horſeman they meet, if they find their own Horſes weary, or fear they cannot be able to go through, and the Horſeman muſt either go himſelf, or ſend another for his Horſe when the *Courier* thinks fit to leave or change him. This was alſo the Cuſtom in *Turkey*, until *Sultan Amurat* hearing that thoſe that were diſmounted and hindred in their Journeys gave him a thouſand Curſes, eſtabliſhed Poſt-Houſes at reaſonable Diſtances, and furniſhed them with ſix or eight Horſes, each to be kept at the Counties charge; ſo that now in *Turkey* a Traveller is not ſubject to the Inconveniences he muſt now and then meet with in *Perſia*, where there is no pardon either for a Traveller that ſhou'd refuſe to let a *Chappars* have his Horſe, or for any other that ſhould deny him the beſt Horſe in his Stable. *Tavern*

CHAPPEL *in the Firth*, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *High-Peak*, 154 miles from *London*.

CHARADG, or *Gharag* amongſt the *Turks*, is a Tribute which the Chriſtians and Jews are obliged to pay the Grand Signior. This is a kind of Poll which Men pay when they come to Nine, or according to others Sixteen years of Age; Women, Prieſts, and the Chriſtian Clergy, as well as the Jewiſh *Rabbins*, are exempted; There are alſo ſome Chriſtians call'd *Frangus* or *Franks*, who are not liable to it, as well as the Jews that are born and live under Chriſtian Princes. This Tax is generally a Piſtole a Head, and ſometimes four Crowns. The Chriſtians that come either to Traffick or Travel in *Turkey* pay it at the firſt Town they arrive at. The *Greeks* that come from *Muſcovy* pay 350 *Aſpres*, whereas the *Armenians* that come from *Perſia, Georgia, Mingrelia*, and other Countreys, pay but 300. And as the *Turks* make their year but of 12 Moons, ours being of 12 and 11 days, they raiſe a double Poll every 33th Year to have the Payment according to their Account, without loſing the 11 days of our Civil year. *Ricaut*

CHARANTE, *Carantonus* a River in *France* that ſprings in *Cheronac*, a Village on the Frontiers of *Limoſin* and *Angoumois*, runs by *Sivray*, *Rufec*, *Angouleme*, *Vibrac*, *Jarnac*, and *Cognac* in *Angoumois*, where it receives the Rivers *Argens*, *Sonne*, *Tardovere*, *Boveme*, *Nay*, *&c.* in *Angoumois*, afterwards it enters *Xaintonge*, paſſes by *Taillebourg*, *Xaintes*, *Tournay*, *Charente Rochefort*: In this Provi[nce] the *Chalmaire*, *Eeugne*, and *Boutonne* joins it before it empties it ſelf into the Ocean between *Soubize* and *Port-Lupin*, over againſt the Iſle of *Oleron*.

CHARCAS, or *Los Charcas*, a Province of the Southern *America* to the South of *Peru*, under the Tropick of *Capricorn* towards the *Pacifick* Sea: Its principal Town is *Plata*, the leſs Conſiderable being *Potoi*, *Oropeſa*, *Tohiſo*, *&c.*

CHARDON, or *N. Dame de Chardon*, a Military Order inſtituted by *Lewis* II. Sirnam'd the Good, Duke of *Bourbon*. This Prince having ſent for, and Aſſembled, the Chief Gentlemen of his Dutchy on *New-Years-Day*, 1369. told 'em he had taken for *Deviſe* the word *Hope*, and would preſent them with an Order, call'd, *The Crown of Gold environ'd with Pearl*, and having this Motto, *Allen*, *Allen*, that is, Let us go together to the Service of God, and join in the Defence of our Country. It conſiſted of 26 Knights, famous for their Birth and Valour, under the Prince and his Succeſſors the Dukes of *Bourbon*. They were to wear always a Blue or Sky-coloured Belt lin'd with Red Satin, all Embroidered with Gold, with the word *Hope* Embroider'd in it. The Buckle and Tongue was of pure Gold, enamell'd with Green, repreſenting a Thiſtle's Head. Their Cloak was of Blue Sky-colour lin'd with Red Satin. Their Collar of reſin'd Gold, weighing ſix Marks, wrought in *Lozanges*, enamell'd with Green and full of Golden Lillies, with the word *Hope* writ in Capital Old Characters; from the Point of the Collar down upon the Breaſt hung an Oval with the Image of our Lady, bordered with a Golden Sun, and crown'd with 12 Silver Stars. Their Hats were of Black Velvet, cock'd-up and ſtr[ea]m'd with Crimſon Silk, upon which was the Crown of Gold and Deviſe *Allen*, *Allen*.

CHARENTON, *Charentonium*, the Name of ſeveral places in *France*, whereof the moſt conſiderable is a League above *Paris*, near the Place where the Rivers *Seine* and *Marne*, join. This is a great Borough Wall'd in, where the Proteſtants had a Church of late Years, but it is now demoliſhed.

CHARIBERT, *Cherebert*, *Caribert*, or *Aribert*, King of *Paris*, Succeeded his Father *Clotaire* in 561 caſt off his Wife *Ingoberge*, or *Nigebride*, whom he Married in his Father's Life time, to take *Meroflede*, and afterwards her Siſter *Marcoefe* a profeſs'd Nun, and both Daughters to a Wooll-Comber; a while after he took *Theodegile*, a Shepherd's Daughter, and kept all three together. This publick Scandal obliged St. *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*, to forbid him the uſe of the Sacraments; ſoon after he died at *Xaintonge* in the Caſtle of *Blaye* on the *Garonne*, after a Reign of Nine Years, leaving by his firſt Wife a Daughter called *Editberge*, or *Berthe*, who was Married to *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, whom ſhe converted to the Chriſtian Religion.

CHARIBERT, King of *Aquitain*, Son to *Clotaire* II. King of *France*. His Eldeſt Brother *Dagobert* I. gave him for *Appanage*, or Portion *Xaintonge*, *Perigord*, *Agenois*, *Toulouſain*, with the third *Aquitain* entire; He fixed his Reſidence at *Toulouſe*, where he was hardly ſettled when he Died in 630 or 31 and was ſoon followed by his Son *Chilperic*, a ſucking Child, thought to be made away by *Dagobert*. *Haymo*

CHARICLE Daughter of *Hydaſpes* King of *Æthiopia*, who was born very White, becauſe the Queen her Mother when big with her, had often beheld the Picture of a Beautiful young Woman that was extraordinary White, yet this Colour being uncommon in that Country, the Queen was in ſome fear that her Husband ſhould ſuſpect her Honeſty; but ſoon after, to her great ſatisfaction, there appeared a round Spot of the colour of *Ebony* upon the Princeſs's Arm, a Mark almoſt hereditary to the Family of *Hydaſpes* *Heliodorus*

CHARIDEMUS, the laſt of *Jupiter*, *Cranaus*'s Prieſts, who was put to Govern the *Sicyonians* as King, but fled away being unable to ſupply the Expences of ſo high a Place. *Euſebius* ſpeaks of him in his Chronicle *Darius* put an *Athenian* Captain of this Name to Death, who would put the *Perſians* upon Undertakings profitable indeed, but not pleaſing to them. *Diodorus Sic. Lib.* 17. *Quintus Curt. Lib.* 3

CHARILAUS, Son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*; he begun to ſignalize himſelf by the Victory he gain'd of the *Argians*; afterwards he made War againſt the *Tegeate*; but though he obſerved the Oracle's Command, he loſt the Battel and was taken Priſoner. For the Town of *Tegea* being cloſely beſieged by the *Lacedemonians*, the Beſieged made a vigorous Sally, wherein the Women charging with the Men, did ſo raiſe their Courage by that Generoſity, that the Beſiegers were ſoon put to flight, and *Charilaus* made Priſoner; but he procured his Liberty by granting of a Peace. This King was of ſo ſweet a Nature, that his *Colleague Archelaus*, ſpeaking one day of his great Bounty, ſaid, He did not admire he was ſo good to Perſons of Merit, ſince he was good to thoſe that did not deſerve it in the leaſt. *Plutarch* in *Apophthegm.*

CHARILAUS, King of *Lacedemon*, of the Family of *Procludes*, or *Eurypontides*, Reigned about 64 Years, being beholding to his Uncle *Lycurgus*, both for his Life and Fortunate Reign. For his Father *Polydectes* dying very Young, left the Management of all his Concerns to his Brother *Lycurgus*, who would not accept the Crown until the Queen, who had Conceived but a Month before *Polydectes*'s Death, was brought to Bed. This Ambitious Princeſs, that ſhe might Reign ſtill, ſends to the Uncle, that if he would promiſe to make her his Wife, ſhe would undoubtedly make him King, by taking ſomething to make her Miſcarry: *Lycurgus*, who trembled at this Propoſal, leſt ſo unnatural an Ambition ſhould put her upon ſome ill thing, feigns to be well pleaſed with the offer, but adviſes her to go on all her time, both becauſe a Miſcarriage is not only fatal to the Fruit, but very often to the Mother too; adding, That after her Delivery it would be an eaſie matter to diſpatch ſo helpleſs a Creature. The Queen was mightily pleaſed with this, but he, when her term was expired, ſends his Guards to take away the Child, which proving a Boy he Names him *Charilaus*, that is, the *Peoples Joy*, ſhew'd him to the *Lacedæmonians*, telling 'em, it was their King, and brought him up carefully until he was of Age to Govern. This happen'd *An. M* 3170. 300 years after the Siege of *Troy*, and 108 before the firſt Olympiad. *Herodotus* ſpeaks of another of this Name, who made his Brother *Meander* take Arms againſt the *Perſians*. *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 3. *Plutarch* in *Lycurg.*

LA CHARITE upon the River *Loire*, is a Town of *France* in *Nivernois* between *Nevers* and *Coſne*, ſituated upon the ſide of a Hill over the River, which has a fine Bridge here. It has a good Market, ſeveral Churches and a famous Priory of the Order of *Cluny*. This Town ſuffered very much during the Wars with the *Engliſh*, and but little leſs in the laſt Civil Wars, in the 16th Century, for it was often taken and retaken. The Roman Catholicks were Maſters of it in 1569 under the Reign of *Charles* IX. when *Wolfgang* Duke of *Deux-Ponts* took it, and march'd the Succours through it which he led to the Proteſtants in *Guienne*; the manner of its taking was thus, the Commander of the Place, ſtealing away ſecretly by Night, leaves the Inhabitants to ſhift for themſelves, who ſeeing they were forſaken and ſtreightned, deſir'd to Capitulate; but while the Deputies of both ſides were conferring together, ſomebody in the Town gives a Signal, and hangs a Cord down, by which the Enemy having got up one after another poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, where there was nothing but fear and confuſion; and thus it was delivered as a Prey to the *Germans*, to ſatisfie them for a Months pay which they grumbled for. *Thuanus*, *Hiſt. Lib.* 31 *&c.*

CHARITE, a Religious Order inſtituted by B. *John* of GOD, for to ſerve and look after the Sick, and approved by *Leo* X. in 1520. Thoſe of this Order do not ſtudy at all, nor aſpire to Holy Orders, and the Prieſts that are received amongſt them, can never accept any higher Dignities. Their Founder went every day to beg for the Sick, crying as he went along with a loud Voice, *Do good my Brethren for the Love of GOD*, for which reaſon the Brothers of the Order are called in *Italy*, *Fatte ben Fratelli*.

CHARITE *Chretienne*, an Order inſtituted by *Henry* III. King of *France* and *Poland*, for Soldiers that had loſt their Limbs, or were diſabled in the publick Service, aſſigning them a Maintenance out of the Revenues of the Hoſpitals and Infirmeries of *France*, with a Houſe at *Paris* in the Suburb of *St. Marcellus*. Thoſe of this Order were to wear a Cloak with a Croſs on the Left ſide of white Satin Embroidered, Hem'd and Bordered with Blue Sky-colour. In the middle of the Croſs was a *Lozange* of Blue Sky-colour'd Satin, charg'd with a *Flower-de-Luce* of Gold, with theſe words embroider'd in Gold, *For having ſerved Faithfully* But King *Henry*'s Death, hinder'd the Advantages of this promiſing Deſign

CHARITE of our Lady, a Religious Order that obſerves St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule, eſtabliſhed in the Dioceſe of *Chalons* in *Champagne*, by *Guy* Lord of *Joinville*, and of the Borough of St *George* This Order was approved by *Boniface* VIII and *Clement* VI.

CHARITON of *Agrigentum*, who to Revenge a young Man he loved very much, called *Melanippus*, undertook to Kill *Phalaris*, Tyrant of their Country; but the Deſign being diſcovered, *Melanippus* goes immediately to the Tyrant; and to ſave *Chariton*'s Life, tells him it was he that put him upon the Undertaking, which Friendſhip ſo ſurpriz'd the Tyrant, that he forgave both, on Condition that they would quit the Country *Ælian Var Hiſt Lib.* 2

CHARKLIQUEU, a Borough two Leagues from *Tocat* in *Cappadocia*, or *Amaſia*, a Province of *Natolia*, ſituated between very fertile Hills, upon which grows excellent Vines. This is the Place where the beſt blue Maroquins, (Goats Leather dreſs'd with Galls) are made, by reaſon of the Goodneſs of the Water. *Tocat*, and this Borough, are Famous for thoſe ſorts of Maroquins, or *Turkey* Leather, as *Biarbekir* and *Bagdat* are for Red, *Moſſul* and the ancient *Nineve* for Yellow, and *Orfa* for Black. At 2000 paces diſtance from the Borough is a Rock thought to have been St. *John Chryſoſtom*'s Place of Reſidence during his Exile, becauſe on the Eaſt-ſide there are eight or nine Steps that lead to a little Chamber with a Bed, a Table, and Cupboard, all wrought in the Rock; on the Weſt ſide is a Gallery, alſo wrought in the Rock, with five or ſix Steps up to it, whence the Chriſtians of this Country ſay, That St. *Chryſoſtom* Preach'd to the People that flock'd thither from all Parts. The *Caravans* that paſs through this Country ſtop here for two or three Days, to take in Proviſion for their Journey, and that the Chriſtian Merchants, who make the greateſt part of them, may have time to do their Devotions in this Rock, whither the Biſhop, follow'd with ſome Prieſts, with each a lighted Taper in his Hand, comes to ſay Maſs. *Tavernier.*

CHARLEMONT, Lat. *Carolomontium*, a Borough and ſtrong Fortreſs of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*. But how ſtrong ſoever, it was fain to yield in the Month of *September*, 1689. to the Duke of *Scomberg*, being much ſtreighten'd for want of Proviſions. It ſtands upon a Hill in the County of *Armagh*, at the foot whereof runs a River called *Blackwater*, 4 miles S.E. of *Dungannon*, and was Fortified by King *Charles*, from whom it took the Name of *Charlemont*.

CHARLEMONT, a ſmall Town of *Flanders* in the County of *Namur*, with a very good Fortreſs, built by *Charles* V. in 1555. upon the top of a Mountain, with ſtrong Bulwarks, and other regular Fortifications. The *Meuſe* runs at the bottom of this Mountain below *Givet*, three Leagues from *Mariembourg*, and ſeven from *Namur*. It's called in Latin *Carolomontium.*

CHARLEROY, a Town and Fortreſs in the County of *Namur*, upon the Frontiers of *Hainault* in *Flanders*, built upon a Mountain near the *Sambre*, about five Leagues from *Namur*, and ſix from *Mons*. It was taken by the *French* in the Year 1667. who kept it by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, but gave it back again to the *Spaniards* in 1678. by the Peace of *Nimeguen*. In 1693 they ſat down before it with a numerous Army; the Marquis *de Villeroy* carrying on the Siege, and *Luxembourg* covering him; ſo that King *William* of *Great Britain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, not being ſtrong enough to Attack them, they carried the Town by Surrender, after a Gallant Defence by the Marquis *de Caſtillo* the Governor, who held out againſt 27 Days open Trenches, and Capitulated on very Honourable Terms, and had *October* 1. being allowed four Cannon, two Mortars, and all the uſual ſigns of Honour, with 300 Wagons, whereof 100 were Covered; and 100 conſiderable *Frenchmen*, who had Deſerted, were ſuffered to march out with him in Masks. This Place, by the Peace of *Ryſwick* in 1697. was reſtored to its right Owner the King of *Spain*, with its Dependencies in the Condition it was then in, with the Artillery that was in it at the time it was taken.

CHARLES, Sirnamed *Borromeus*. See *Borromeus.*

CHARLES the Firſt of the Name, Emperor of the Weſt. See *Charles* the Firſt, called the Great, or *Charlemagne*, King of *France.*

CHARLES the Second. See *Charles* II. call'd the *Bald*, King of *France*

CHARLES the Third. See *Charles* the *Burley.*

CHARLES the Fourth, Emperor, King of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Luxemburg*, Son to *John* King of *Bohemia*, and the Emperor *Henry* VII's Grandſon, was choſen upon the requeſt of Pope *Clement* VI. and of *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France*, a Year before *Lewis* of *Bavaria*'s Death; this was done at *Rentz*, a Village upon the *Rhine* above *Coblentz*, in 1346. And though *Edward* King of *England*, the Marquis of *Myſnia*, and *Gunter* Count of *Schwartzembourgh* were alſo created *Ceſars*, yet *Charles* remain'd unmoleſted in poſſeſſion of the Empire. He was at the Battel of *Crecy*, fought by the *French* and *Engliſh*, where his Father was kill'd, and he himſelf received three wounds. In 1355. he was Crown'd at *Rome* by *Peter Bertrand*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and the next Year made that famous Conſtitution for the Election of Emperors, called, *The Golden Bull.* It is ſo call'd, becauſe it is a Seal of Gold, of a round Figure, faſten'd with ſilken Strings Yellow and Crimſon; upon the one ſide the Emperor is repreſented, Sitting upon his Throne, and on the Reverſe the Capitol of *Rome*. This Prince had ſuch Veneration for the Church, that he was Named *Emperor of the Prieſts*. He added *Bohemia*, *Luſatia*, and *Sileſia* to the Empire, Founded the Town and Univerſity of *Prague*, bought the Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg* of his Son-in-Law *Otho* of *Bavaria*, and ſettled it upon his Son *Wenceſlaus*, who gave it to his Brother *Sigiſmond*. He alſo introduced the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Faſhions of *France*, as much as he could poſſibly into *Germany*. It's ſaid of him, That as he ruined his Family to come to the Empire, ſo he undid this to re-eſtabliſh that again: That he could ſpeak ſeveral Languages, and form'd great Deſigns, but never executed any. He had four Wives, the firſt *Agnes* Daughter of *Rodolphus*, Palatine of the *Rhine*; the ſecond *Blanche*, Daughter of *Charles* of *Valois*, by whom he had four Daughters; of his third Wife *Anne* he had *Winceſlaus* and *Sigiſmond*, both Emperors; his fourth Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Duke of *Stetin*; he died the 29th of *November*, 1378. at *Prague*, at the Age of 63. and after 32 years Reign. This ſame Emperor divided the Empire, and Created four Dukes, *viz.* of *Brunſwick*, of *Bavaria*, of *Suabia*, and *Lorain*; four Landtgraves, of *Thuringia*, *Heſſe*, *Leuchtenberg*, and *Alſace*; four Marquiſes, of *Miſnia*, *Brandenbourg*, *Moravia*, and the *Lower Baden*; four Burgraves, of *Meidenbourg*, *Nurembourg*, *Reneck*, and *Strombourg*; four Counts, of *Cleves*, *Schwartzembourg*, *Saxony*, and *Savoy*; four Counts Captains of the Empire, to govern and look after the Army, *viz.* The Count of *Flanders*, *Tyrol*, *Aldenbourg*, and *Ferrara*; four Lords, of *Milan*, of *Eſcale*, *Mirandole*, and *Padua*; four principal Abbots, *viz.* of *Fulden*, *Kempton*, *Weſſembourg*, and *Murbach*; four Great Marſhals of the Empire, the Lords of *Pappenheim*, *Juliers*, *Miſnies*, and *Viſtinge*; four Barons of the Empire, Lords of *Limbourg* in *Franconia*, of *Todtenbourg*, *Weſterbourg*, *Andelwalden*; four Knights of the Empire, Lords of *Andelaw*, *Meldinghen*, *Strondeck*, and *Fronberg*; four Grand Veneurs or Maſters of the Game, Lords of *Hurn*, *Urach*, *Schombourg*, and *Meiſth* near *Kur*, which belongs to the *Griſons*; four Hereditary Cupbearers of *Suabia*, the Carver Lord of *Walpourg*, the Cup-bearer of *Rasac*, the Lord-Steward of *Maracrff*, and Chamberlain of *Kmat*, four Eſquires of the Empire, Lords of *Waldeck*, of *Horen*, *Tulchen*, *Arnſperg*, and *Rabnaw*; four Metropolitan Towns of the Empire, as *Ausbourg*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Spire*, and *Lubeck*; the four Ruſticks of the Empire, *Collen*, *Ratisbonne*, *Conſtance*, and *Saltzbourg*; four Jurisdictions of the Empire, *Ingelheim*, *Altdorff*, *Liechtenaw*, and *Denckendorff*; four Boroughs of the Empire, as *Aldenbourg*, *Meidenbourg*, *Rotenbourg*, and *Hall-bourg*; four Villages of the Empire, as *Bamberg*, *Ulme*, *Huguenaw*, and *Seleſiad*; four Mountains of the Empire, *Mannerberg*, *Friberg*, *Heidelberg*, and *Nuremberg*: But the moſt part of theſe ancient Lordſhips are erected into Dukedoms, and other Titles of Honour, and this Diviſion quite neglected ſince the Empire was divided into Ten Circles. *Favin.*

CHARLES the Fifth, Emperor, and King of *Spain*, Eldeſt Son of *Philip* I. Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and of *Joan* Queen of *Caſtile*, was born at *Gaunt* the 24th of *February*, 1500. ſucceeded his Father in his Kingdom of *Spain* in 1517. and was choſen Emperor two years after by the Electors at *Francfort*, after the Death of his Grandfather *Maximilian*. He received the Imperial Crown firſt at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and was afterwards Crown'd by Pope *Clement* VII in 1530. on the 24th of *February*, being the Feaſt of St. *Matthias*, and a Day that was obſerv'd to have been very favourable to him, for it was on this day in 1525. that his Army took *Francis* the Firſt Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*, with whom he was in continual War for four or five years before. This Prince purchaſed his Liberty 13 Months after, upon ſome hard Conditions which the States of the Kingdom diſapprov'd. This Emperor's Army took *Rome* in 1527. and plunder'd it two Months, without reſpect to the Pope, or any thing elſe; during which time it was obſerved, that the *Spaniards*, though *Roman* Catholicks, outdid the *Germans*, who were profeſs'd *Lutherans*. The Emperor pretended to be diſſatisfied at their Proceedings, but it was well known that he countenanc'd their Violences. In the mean time the Pope Ranſoms himſelf, and makes an Agreement with *Charles* in 1529. who alſo concluded a Peace with *Francis* the Firſt at *Cambray*, the 5th of *August* of the ſame year. The *October* following he forc'd *Soliman* to raiſe the Siege of *Vienna*, and carried an Army of above 90000 Men into *Africa*, where he took the Fort of *Goulet*, re-eſtabliſhed *Muley Haſſen* in *Tunis* in 1535. and then came back into *Italy*, whence he enter'd with a powerful Army into *Provence*, againſt the *French*, where he loſt 30000 Men; but this Army was ſtop'd, and he himſelf like to be kill'd by ſome Boors, that had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Caſtle of *Muy* in the Diocels of *Freyus*, ſo that after he had beſieged *Marſeilles* to little purpoſe, he was forc'd to take his way back by the *Alps*; but the Peace of *Nice* in 1538. put an end to theſe Troubles, and he paſſed through *France*, to chaſtize the Inhabitants of *Gent* that had revolted, and ſent Ambaſſadors to *Francis* the Firſt, to intreat him to receive them under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, whereof they ſaid they were ancient Subjects, which the King refus'd by reaſon of his Peace and Friendſhip with the Emperor, who hearing of this, ſent to pray the King that he might paſs through his Kingdom, promiſing the *French* Ambaſſador then in *Spain*, that he would give 'em *Milan* back again, but deſired, that leſt it might ſeem that he was forced to this, it ſhould not be ſpoke of, whilſt he

was within the Territories of *France*: Thus he gull'd the *French*, who received him moſt Magnificently, and ſhewed him all the Civility imaginable; for the King's Children accompanied him throughout all the Kingdom; and the King himſelf, forgetting all their former Diſputes, and his own hard Uſage whilſt he was Priſoner, came along with him to *Paris*, where he treated him with all manner of Kindneſs without troubling him with the leaſt Demand: Yet *Charles*, of his own accord, confirmed his Promiſe of *Milan*, and the Lord High Conſtable *de Montmorency* paſſed his Word to the King for the Performance. But notwithſtanding all this, when the Emperour was afterwards deſired by the Biſhop of *Lavaur* at *Valenciennes* to fulfil it, he refuſed to do it, which occaſioned new Wars, and *Montmorency*'s Diſgrace. In 1541. he went into *Africa* againſt *Barberouſſa*; but this Undertaking proving unfortunate, he returned to *Spain* with great Loſs. *Roman* Catholicks accuſe him for countenancing *Lutheraniſm* in *Germany*, by his Edict called the *Interim*, which though it ordered that they ſhould follow a certain Form of Doctrine, it priviledged Prieſts to Marry, and allowed Laicks the Uſe of the Chalice, until it were otherwiſe decreed by a Council; and all this that he might reap Benefit by theſe Diviſions. It's true, he perſecuted the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*; but it was more through Intereſt, and a Deſign to eſtabliſh a Monarchy, than for any Principle of Religion; for he gave *Luther* leiſure enough to eſtabliſh the Reformation, and draw the Princes and People of his ſide that were ſince called Proteſtants, for proteſting, in 1529. againſt the Ordinance of the Diet of *Spire*, which obliged every one to conform to the ancient Doctrine: So that this Party being ſtrengthned by the Offenſive and Defenſive League of *Smalcalde*, in 1530. could neither be ſuppreſſed by *Proſcriptions*, nor by his great Victory over their powerful Army at *Mulberg* the ſame year, nor by the Confinement of the Chief of them, *John Frederick* of *Saxony*, and *Philip* Landtgrave of *Heſſe*. And when the *Germans*, in 1551. and 52. took Arms under the Protection of *France*, he was forced to come to a Peace; and by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*, to allow a Liberty of Conſcience, called *Evangelical*, and leave them the Church-Lands that they had uſurped, enlarged their Priſoners, and gave them the privilege to be received into the Number of the Judges in the Imperial Chamber. This, and his fruitleſs Undertaking upon *Metz*, when he beſieged it in 1552. with an Army of 100000 Men, ſhewed that there was a Limit to the *Plus ultra*, which was his Motto: And theſe Diſappointments made him think it was time to withdraw from the World, which he did, reſigning all his Poſſeſſions to his Son *Philip*, on the 25 of *October*, 1555. at *Bruſſels*; whence he himſelf went into *Spain*, to ſpend the remainder of his Life in the Convent of St. *Juſtus*, of the Order of the *Jeronymites*, in the Province of *Eſtramadura*, 8 miles from *Palança*; here he died upon 3 years after, about the 21ſt of *September* 1558. being 58 years and 7 Months of Age; whereof he held the Empire 38 years, 2 Months, and 24 Days. He was a Prince of great Parts and Courage, but ſomewhat Cunning, and a Diſſembler, that Sacrificed all to his Ambition. He made 50 different Voyages and Journeys, 9 into *Germany*, 10 into *Flanders*, 6 into *Spain*, 7 into *Italy*, 4 into *France*, 2 into *England*, 2 into *Africa*, 8 upon the *Mediterranean*, and 2 upon the Ocean. He left three Children by *Iſabella* of *Portugal* his Wife, *viz. Philip* II. of *Spain*, *Mary*, Wife to the Emperor *Maximilian* II. and *Jane*, that was married to *John* Prince of *Portugal*; and before his Marriage he had, firſt *Margaret*, that was of one of his Concubines, married to *Alexander de Medicis*, and afterwards to *Octavian Farneſe*; and after the Empreſs's Death, he had *John* of *Auſtria* by a young Woman of *Ratisbonne*, whoſe Name could never be known. *Guichard. Thuan Paul Jovius.*

CHARLES the Firſt, Third Son to *James* the Sixth of *Scotland*, and Firſt of *Great Britain*, &c. by *Anne* of *Denmark*, was born at *Dumfermlin* in *Scotland*, *Novemb.* 19. 1600. and at two years of Age was created Duke of *Albany*. In 1603. his Father ſucceeded Queen *Elizabeth* in the Crown of *England*; and this Prince, with the reſt of the Royal Family, was brought hither: His Education was committed to the Care of Mr. *Thomas Murray*, under whom he made a great Progreſs in Learning. His Brother Prince *Henry* dying, he ſucceeded him as Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwal*. *Feb* 18. 1622. being attended by the Duke of *Buckingham*, Mr *Porter*, and Mr. *Cottington*, he embarked at *Dover*, and landed at *Bullogne* in *France*, rode Poſt from thence to *Spain*, to expedite the Match propounded betwixt him and the *Infanta*. He and his Attendants paſſed through the Court of *France* in diſguiſe, where, at a *Mask*, he had a View of the Princeſs, whom he afterwards married. The *French* King having notice of him, a little after he left the Court, ordered him to be ſtopp'd; but his Order did not overtake him. The Motives to this Match with *Spain*, were, amongſt others, The Reſtitution of the *Palatinate* to his Brother-in-Law the Elector. The Prince ſucceeded ſo far in his Addreſs, that the Match was declared publickly: The *Infanta* learned the *Engliſh* Tongue, and ſeemed almoſt ready to embark for *England*, when, of a ſudden, the whole Affair was cruſh'd, whether by the *Engliſh* or *Spaniſh* Court, is ſomewhat uncertain. In the mean time, the Prince diſengages himſelf luckily out of the *Spaniards* hands; and arrives in *England*, having behaved himſelf ſutably to his Dignity in every reſpect upon this Occaſion. Not long after his arrival, a Match was propoſed and accepted with *France*; and King *James* dying, Prince *Charles* was proclaimed King. The Articles of Marriage between the King and *Henrietta Maria* of *France* were Signed, and the Duke of *Buckingham*, with the Royal Navy, was ſent to bring over the Queen, who upon her arrival, was met by the King at *Canterbury*. On the 18th of *June*, a Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, the King preſſing for Supplies to carry on the War for recovering the *Palatinate*; but the *Commons*, inſiſting upon an Account of former Subſidies, and being eager for the redreſſing of pretended Grievances, diſappointed the King's Neceſſities, and left him in that War, which the former Parliament had engaged his Father in. The Plague reigning in *London*, the Parliament was adjourned to *Oxford*; and proving incompliant to the King, were ſoon after diſſolved: Upon which, Letters were directed to the Lords Lieutenants, for the Loan of Money upon Privy Seals. Another Parliament was called *February* 6. and a Proclamation iſſued out againſt Papiſts. The Coronation was appointed ſoon after, and a Proclamation publiſhed for thoſe who had 40 *l.* Lands *per Ann.* to come in and receive the Order of Knighthood. This Parliament fell upon the Old Subject of Publick Grievances, Miſcarriages, and Male-adminiſtrations, and refuſed to furniſh the King. The Earl of *Briſtol* and Duke of *Buckingham* impeached each other. The Duke being afterwards impeached by the *Commons*, makes a handſome Defence for himſelf, and inſiſts upon King *James*'s General Pardon, and King *Charles*'s Coronation-Pardon. This Parliament is diſſolved; and the King, by the Advice of the Privy Council, collects Tonnage and Poundage, though not ſettled upon the Crown by Parliament; which, notwithſtaningd the Complaints about it, was no more than was done by King *James* and Queen *Elizabeth*. A Benevolence was likewiſe ſet a-foot. Not long after, a War broke out with *France*: The Duke of *Buckingham* was made General, and miſcarried at the Iſle of *Rhee*. Several who refuſed the Loan were impriſoned, and Diſcontents run higher and higher. The *Rochellers*, and thoſe of *Rean*, declared for the *Engliſh*, and petitioned King *Charles*'s Mediation in behalf of the *French* Proteſtants. Dr. *Sibthorp* and Dr. *Manwaring* preſſed the King's Prerogative too far in the Pulpit. A third Parliament was called, *March* 17. 1627. Here the King demanded Supplies with great Earneſtneſs. The Parliament petitioned for a Publick Faſt, and gave in a Summary of their Grievances; as, Billeting of Soldiers, Loans, Impriſonment without cauſe ſhewed, and unparliamentary Methods of raiſing Money. To obviate theſe Inconveniencies, they bring in the Bill, called, *The Petition of Right*, which was Signed by the King to their Satisfaction. Not long after, the Duke of *Buckingham* was ſtabb'd at *Portſmouth* by *Felton*, who boldly own'd the Murther; but being ſorry for't afterwards, declared, That the Remonſtrances that the Parliament had made againſt the Duke, was that which put him upon it. This Parliament met again after a Prorogation, and Grievances in the State, together with the Danger of Religion, being altered, were as much as ever complained of by the *Houſe*. Mr. *Selden*, and ſome other Members, taking ſome unuſual Freedoms in their Remonſtrances, were committed to the *Tower*, and the Parliament ſoon after diſſolved. After this, the King goes into *Scotland* to be Crowned, and *Prin*, *Baſtwick*, and *Burton*, were Tried in the Star-Chamber, and Sentenced to the Pillory for their Misbehaviour. The King levies Ship-money; Mr. *Hambden* conteſts the Point at Law with His Majeſty. The Lawfulneſs of Ship-mony being ſent as a *Quere* to the Twelve Judges by the King, Ten of them gave their Anſwer in the Affirmative; and the other Two, Mr. Juſtice *Hutton*, and Mr. Juſtice *Crook*, afterwards owned it Lawful, and came over to the Opinion of the reſt. The *Scots* ſet up a *Covenant* againſt the King's Authority: The ground of their Complaints againſt the King, was ſuppoſed to be His Majeſty's Legal Revocation of ſuch things as had been paſſed away in prejudice to the Crown, during the Minority of his late Predeceſſors; which, though done by the Advice of the Counſellors of State, Learned Advocates, and according to the Precedent of former Kings, was not at all reliſhed by ſeveral Great Men there, who were likewiſe further diſſatisfied by the King's granting out Commiſſions of ſurrender of Tithes, in favour of the Clergy and the inferior Laity, who had very hard Uſage from the Lords of the Erections, or Impropriators, in the payment of Tithes: By virtue of this Commiſſion a Rate was ſet upon Tithes, and they were purchaſed by the Owners, ſo that the Lords of the Erection had a ſufficient Compenſation for their Right. Thus the Maintenance of the Clergy

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was augmented, and much leſs incumbred with unreaſonable Conditions than before: The Owners of the Lands likewiſe were freed from their former Servitude and dangerous Dependance on their Fellow-Subjects. The Lay-Patrons, though ſeemingly ſatisfied, were not inwardly pleaſed with theſe Proceedings; and not being able to charge them with Injuſtice, gave out that this Commiſſion was procured at the Inſtance of the Biſhops, who meant, by it, no good to Religion. Upon this, the *Scots* erected Four *Tables*, as they call 'em, in *Edinburgh*, out of the ſeveral Degrees of People in the Kingdom: Theſe *Tables* conſulted what was to be propounded to the *General Table*, compoſed of Commiſſioners choſen from the Four *Tables*, the Reſolutions of the *General Table* being to be put in practice with an implicite Obedience. Their firſt Act of Rebellion, as *Nalſon* calls it, was their *Solemn League and Covenant*, which was a Combination againſt all that ſhould oppoſe them, not excepting the King. Some little time before, the *Scots Service-Book* was ſent down, which had been prepared in King *James*'s time, and at the reading of it in the King's Chapel, there was great Diſturbance made by the Rabble. The *Covenanters* continue their Aſſemblies, in oppoſition to the Royal Authority, ſeize upon the King's Forts and Caſtles, and raiſe an Army under the Command of General *Leſly*. The King marches againſt them, with a Force much Superiour, to *Berwick*, where His Majeſty condeſcends to a Treaty with the *Scots*, revokes the Liturgy, the High Commiſſion, the Book of Canons, and the Five Articles of *Perth*. The *Covenanters* break the Pacification at *Berwick*, and ſent a Letter to the *French* King for his Protection; indict an Aſſembly without the King, in which they aboliſhed Epiſcopacy, Excommunicated the Biſhops, and all that adhered to them. They march their Army a ſecond time into *England*, and come up as far as *Newcaſtle*, having before repulſed ſome part of the King's Army, under the Command of my Lord *Conway*. The King levies another Army, and comes in Perſon, in this ſecond Expedition, as far as *York*, whither he ſummons the Peers to attend him. In this Great Council, the *Scots* having many Friends, a ſecond Treaty was ſet a-foot, and concluded at *Rippon*, and, as Sir *Roger Manley* words it, upon very diſhonourable Conditions; the four Northern Counties being allowed the *Scots* for their Winter-Quarters, and 850 *l.* a day, during the Truce, for their Subſiſtence. So chargeable were theſe *Scotch* Rebellious Expeditions unto this Kingdom, that the Earl of *Briſtol* obſerved in Parliament, That they had coſt *England* 1100000 *l.* beſides Damages. At the raiſing this ſecond Army againſt the *Scots*, the King ordered the Country to furniſh Moneys for the Marching and Cloathing of the Soldiers; this Charge was called *Coat* and *Conduct-Money*, which the King promiſed to repay out of the Exchequer. Another Parliament was called in *England*, to meet *Novemb.* 3. 1640. They inſiſted upon their Old Grievances, and impeached Archbiſhop *Laud*, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Lord Keeper *Finch*, *&c.* After this, the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the Triennial Parliament. The Earl of *Strafford* is attainted of High Treaſon after his Trial: The Bill of Attainder had an extraordinary Clauſe in it, to prevent its being a Precedent for the future. The King paſſes the Bill againſt the Earl, though with great Reluctance, being perſuaded to it by a Letter from the Earl himſelf; though, as *Sanderſon* obſerves, he was much ſurprized at the King's Compliance. When the King ſigned this Bill againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, he likewiſe ſigned the Sitting of the Parliament, during the Pleaſure of both Houſes, which was a great Blow to the Royal Authority. The Parliament voted the *Scots* Army 300000 *l.* for their Service. The *High-Commiſſion* and *Star-Chamber-Courts* are put down by Act of Parliament. The King goes for *Scotland*, and in hopes of quieting that Nation, confirms their late extraordinary Encroachments upon the Crown and Church. While the King was in *Scotland*, the *Iriſh* Rebellion broke out, in which a great number of the *Engliſh* were murther'd. The King, upon his return to *London*, preſſes in Parliament for Relief for *Ireland*, and offers to go further in Perſon to ſuppreſs the Rebellion. *Macguire* and *Mac Mahon* are ſeized; the firſt of which, at the Place of Execution, clears the King of the Calumny of underhand fomenting theſe Diſturbances. Some diſaffected People, who had a mind to blacken His Majeſty, pretended the King had Authorized that Rebellion, by ſending the *Iriſh* his Broad Seal for that purpoſe: This Aſperſion was likewiſe taken off by Sir *Phelim O Neal* at his Execution. This Sir *Phelim* was offered, by the *Parliamentarians*, his Liberty and Eſtate, if he would prove he had the King's Commiſſion for the Riſing: He generouſly anſwered, That *he neither could nor would further burthen his Conſcience, by unjuſtly ſtigmatizing the King*; confeſſing withal, That he and his Party had forged a Commiſſion, and fixed a Great Seal to it, but that this was only the Seal of a Patent of Honour belonging to the Lord *Caulfield*, which Sir *Phelim* took when he ſurprized the Caſtle of *Charlemont*, making uſe of the Artifice, as he confeſſed to the Judges at his Trial, to promote the Cauſe he had ſo far engaged in. The King orders the Attorney-General to draw up a Charge of High Treaſon againſt the Lord *Kimbolton*, Sir *Arthur Haſſerig*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hambden*, Mr. *Hollis*, and Mr. *Stroud*, and ſent a Serjeant at Arms to the Parliament-Houſe to take them into Cuſtody; but the Houſe refuſed to ſend them: Whereupon the King went himſelf, attended with ſome Gentlemen of the Court, to demand them; but they having notice on't, withdrew into the City, from whence they ſoon after returned, with a pompous Guard, to the Parliament-Houſe; the Houſe of Commons having before voted the King's coming to the Houſe with Papiſts and Soldiers, a Traiterous Deſign againſt the King and Parliament. The Biſhops having proteſted againſt all Acts made in their abſence as null, were accuſed of High Treaſon, and committed. At laſt it came to an open Rebellion; for the neighbouring Counties growing troubleſome by Petitions, and the *London* Apprentices being worked up to a Tumult, inſomuch that the King not thinking Himſelf ſafe in *London*, retired into the Country. The Parliament ſeized the Militia, though declaring a little before they had nothing to do with it; and ſo forward were they in their Rebellion, that they had raiſed 20000 Men, before the King had raiſed 500. They vote His Majeſty's Commiſſions of Lieutenancy illegal. The King goes to *York*, and ſummons the Gentry thither, ſetting forth to them, in his Speech, the Neceſſity of his Arming, and the Juſtice of his Cauſe. His Majeſty goes from thence to *Nottingham*, and ſets up the Royal Standard: He is refuſed entrance into *Hull* by Sir *John Hotham*. The Parliament ſends Nineteen Propoſitions to the King, by which, in effect, they demand a Surrender of all His Regal Power. They invite the People to bring in Plate and Money to *Guild-Hall*, and engage the Publick Faith for the Payment on't, and forbid the Publiſhing the King's Declarations. The King marches from *Nottingham* towards *Shrewsbury*, and makes a ſort of Proteſtation at the Head of his Men at *Wellington*, *That he would defend the Proteſtant Religion as by Law Eſtabliſhed, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberty and Property of the Subject.* Upon which, his Army very much encreaſed. *Eſſex* goes to the Rendezvous of his Army at *Northampton*, conſiſting of 14000 Men. The King marches from *Shrewsbury* towards *London*, with 6000 Foot, 3000 Horſe, and 2000 Dragoons: Both Armies met at *Edge-hill* in *Warwickſhire*. Some time before this, the King had proclaimed *Eſſex* and his Adherents Traitors. But to return to *Edge-hill*, where the King's Right Wing, being Commanded by Prince *Rupert*, charged the Rebels Left Wing, led on by Colonel *Ramſey* and *Scot*, and routed them; but the Prince's Horſe following the Chaſe too far, ſuffered the Victory to ſlip out of their hands. The Foot were all engaged without any great Diſadvantage on either ſide. The King's Standard was once taken, but recovered by Captain *Smith*, who was Knighted upon the Place for that Service. Night being come, the King drew off to the Hill, where he lay all night in his Coach. *Eſſex*, being recruited with three freſh Regiments, lay in the Field of Battel; but thinking it not adviſeable to attempt any thing further upon the Royaliſts, retreated to *Warwick*, and ſuffered the King to continue his March towards *London*. The Earl of *Lindſey*, the King's General, was killed in this Fight, in which, the Slain of both ſides, upon a ſtrict Enquiry, did not amount to above a thouſand. The Members at *Weſtminſter* cry out againſt the King for making uſe of his Popiſh Subjects, and yet invite them to come in to the *Good Old Cauſe*. The Earl of *Newcaſtle* raiſes Forces for the King in the North, and beats the Lord *Fairfax* and Sir *Thomas*, his Son, at *Tadcaſter*. But the *Fairfax's* being afterwards recruited, take *Leeds*, and gain'd a Battel at *Wakefield*, againſt part of *Newcaſtle*'s Army; but the Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle* (for ſo he was now) being reinforced, drove the Rebels quite out of the Field, and ſhut up the Lord *Fairfax* in *Hull*, before which Town, he unfortunately ſate down; whereas had he marched into the Eaſtern Aſſociated Counties, he had, in all Humane Probability, put an end to the Rebellion without any more Blood. This Year, in the Spring, being 1643. the Queen lands at *Burlington*, with a great many Officers of Note, and Stores of Arms and Provitions. The Earl of *Montroſs* underſtanding the bad Deſigns of the *Covenanters*, quitted that Party, and came with 120 Horſe to wait upon the Queen at *York*, where he informed Her Majeſty, that the *Covenanters* were preparing to invade *England* with another Army: This Intelligence was baffled and neglected by the Counter-reports of Duke *Hamilton* Sir *Ralph Hopton*, afterwards Lord *Hopton*, routed Major-General *Chudleigh* at *Launceſton* and *Chagford*, and defeated both him and the Lord *Stamford* in a great Fight at *Stratton*, where, beſide a great many ſlain, the Rebels loſt their Cannon and Baggage, and had almoſt 2000 made Priſoners. Soon after this, *Exeter* was ſurrendred to Prince *Maurice*. Upon theſe Advantages, the greateſt part of the Weſt returned to their Duties to the King. My Lord *Hopton*, after his Victory, marched into *Somerſetſhire*, and charges Sir *Wil-*

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liam Waller at Landſdown near Bath: The Fight was maintained with great Reſolution on both ſides, and continued till late in the Night: At length the Rebels drew off into the Town, their Loſs, in this Action, being greater than the Royaliſts, as well in Officers as in Soldiers. The Royaliſts loſt their Magazine by an Accident, which obliged the Lord *Hopton* to ſhut himſelf up in the *Devizes*, where he was blocked up by Sir *William Waller*, till the King ſent him a Recruit of Men and Stores: This Reinforcement put the Royaliſts into a Condition to fight the Enemy at *Roundway-Down*; in this Action the Rebels Horſe were firſt entirely routed; their Foot, ſtanding firm for ſome time, when they perceived the King's Foot marching out of Town, threw down their Arms, and diſperſed, but were almoſt all killed or taken. The Loſs on the King's ſide was very ſmall. Soon after, *Briſtol* was ſurrendred to the King by Colonel *Fiennes* who not long before had murthered *Robert Yeomans* and *George Boucher*, two Eminent and Loyal Citizens, who were executed, upon pretence that they deſigned to deliver the City to Prince *Rupert*. *Chaloner* and *Hampden* likewiſe were executed at *London*, for their Endeavours to Serve His Majeſty; Lord *Digby* being then branded, by the Rebels, by the Name of Conſpiracy and Plotting. The King's Forces gained a Victory upon the Rebels at *Lanſdown Heath* where Colonel *Gell* and Sir *William Brereton* loſt their Cannon and the Day. But this Victory was not obtained without the loſs of *Spencer*, the Noble Earl of *Northampton*, who being falſely ſhot in his Horſe amongſt the Enemy, was buried in the Field near unto. The Lord *Capel* who was ſent to force *Litchfield-Cloſe*, though compliantly ſummoned, was ſhot in the Eye upon St. *Chad's* Day, the Saint that gives the Name to that Cathedral. This *Parliamentarian* Lord had, ſome time before, deſired a Sign from Heaven, in Approbation of his Enterprize. Prince *Rupert* beats the *Roundheads* at *Chalgrove Field*, where many Perſons of Note were killed and taken Priſoners, among the reſt Colonel *Hambden*, *One of the five Members*, was ſlain in that very Field where he firſt Rendezvouſed his Men againſt his Sovereign. The Rebels invite the *Scots* to their Aſſiſtance. *The Aſſembly of Divines* are ſet up, and the *Scotiſh Solemn League and Covenant* is taken by the Members at *Weſtminſter*. And here we may take notice, That moſt of the Lords, and many of the Commons, had left the Parliament-Houſe, and repaired to the King. The *Junto* at *Weſtminſter* made Sale of the King's Lands, and made an Ordinance for Felling the Timber in his Majeſty's Chaces and Parks. The Timber belonging to the Archbiſhops, Biſhops and Chapters, being diſpoſed of the ſame way. The King ſits down before *Gloceſter*, though contrary to his own Opinion, which gave the Rebels time to recruit their Army; whereas, had his Majeſty been Govern'd by his own Judgment, and march'd for *London*, he had, in all likelihood, diſperſed the Members at *Weſtminſter*, and put an end to the War. *Eſſex* marches down and relieves this City, takes in *Cirenceſter*, by which his Army was furniſh'd with Proviſions: Preſently after was the firſt Fight at *Newbury*, where, after much Slaughter, neither ſide could boaſt the Victory, though the Earls of *Carnarvan* and *Sunderland*, and Viſcount *Faulkland*, were ſlain there on the Kings ſide, the noiſe of which gave the Rebels ſome Reputation with their Party. This Summer likewiſe, being 1643. his Majeſty's Forces were worſted at *Wakefield* by the Parliamentarians. The *Scots* invade *England* in 1643. which much revived the Spirits of the Rebellion. *Henry Martin* is order'd by the Commons at *Weſtminſter* to ſurvey the Regalia, who having broken up the Iron Cheſt where they were kept, dreſſes up *George Withers*, a Dogrel Poet, in the Royal Robes, and makes him ſtrut about in Antique Poſtures with the Crown upon his Head; Afterwards they ſold the Church Plate and the Rich Copes; and being adviſed to leave but one Silver Cup for the Communion, they readily reply'd, *That a Wooden Diſh would ſerve the turn*. The Fanatick Zealots, who counted nothing too much for the Rebellious, thought any thing good enough for God Almighty. The Clergy were uſed no better than the Churches, a Hundred and fifteen of which in the City and Suburbs alone, were turn'd out, Plunder'd, Impriſon'd, and Starv'd, for the ſole Crime of adhering to their King, the known Laws, and Eſtabliſhed Religion of their Country; but to relate all the Barbarities of the Party upon this Head, would require a Volume. The *Scots* being enter'd *England*, the Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle* having ſtop'd their progreſs for ſome time, was oblig'd to retreat to *York*, the Rebels now having form'd Three Armies againſt him, the *Scots* under General *Leſley* Earl of *Leven*, and the other Two commanded by the Earl of *Manchester* and the Lord *Fairfax*. Theſe Armies came up to *York* and beſieg'd it, the Marquiſs's Army being in the Town: The King detach'd Prince *Rupert* to their relief, who, in his march, having gain'd ſeveral Advantages over the Enemy, relieves the Place; the Enemy, upon his Approach, quitting the Siege, and drawing off four Miles to a Place called *Marſton-Moor*. Many of the King's Officers thought it not adviſeable to fight the Enemy upon this Occaſion, but were over-ruled into a Battel by Prince *Rupert*, where though at firſt, he broke the *Scots* and the *Fairfaxes*, yet following the Chaſe too far, he loſt the day, by the Conduct and Courage of *Cromwell*; The Fight laſted from 7 till 10 at night with great Courage and Slaughter on both ſides, but the Victory, by the misfortune above-mentioned, fell to the Rebels, who took the Royaliſts Cannon and Baggage; and immediately after *York* was ſurrender'd. The King being in the Weſt, and ignorant how Matters went, ſends Overtures of a Treaty to *London*, but the Parliamentarians, elated with their late Succeſs, ſlight the Propoſal. But afterwards his Majeſty having beaten *Waller* at *Cropredy-bridge*, and perfectly routed the Earl of *Eſſex* at *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwall*, they took ſome notice of the King's ſecond Meſſage of a Peace, though clogging it with unreaſonable Conditions. The Two Houſes now proceed to abolish the *Common-Prayer*, and ſet up the *Directory* in Compliment to the *Scotiſh* Invaſion. This year ending 1644. Archbiſhop *Laud* was beheaded by the Rebels on *Tower-hill* Jan. 10. and ſoon after the Treaty began at *Uxbridge*. About this before Sir *John Hotham* and his Son, who kept the King out of *Hull*, and Sir *Alexander Carew*, who held *Plimouth* for the Parliament, were all Three Executed by their Maſters, upon the diſcovery of their Inclinations to return to their Loyalty. The ſecond Battle at *Newbury* happen'd likewiſe in *October* this year. This Fight was maintain'd with great Reſolution, the King loſing 3000, and the Rebels 2500: Upon the whole, in this Action, the King had rather the diſadvantage, where 'tis likewiſe obſervable, that none of the Rebels fought more fiercely than thoſe, who at the delivering up their Arms in *Cornwall*, had their Lives given 'em, upon their Engagement never to fight againſt the King. The Houſes at *Weſtminſter* make a *Self-denying Ordinance, That no Member of either Houſe, ſhould, during that War, enjoy any Office, either Military or Civil, which had been granted or conferr'd on 'em by either Houſe, or by any Authority derived from either Houſe*. By this Order the Earl of *Eſſex*, their General, was diſcharg'd with many others of the *Presbyterian* Party. *Cromwell* was the only Perſon excepted in this General Order, having a particular Privilege to continue in the Camp. And now the Earls of *Eſſex*, *Denby*, *Manchester*, and *Warwick*, lay down their Arms, and leave their Poſts to the Independents. In 1645. *Fairfax* ſits down before *Oxford*, but hearing the King was ſomewhat conſiderable, after the taking of *Leiceſter*, he rais'd his Siege, and march'd after 'em. The King hearing of his approach, call'd a Council of War, where ſome of the Officers diſſuaded an Engagement, till General *Goring* had joined his Majeſty from the Weſt; but this Prudent Advice was over-rul'd, and a Battel reſolv'd; In this Action the King had the better at firſt, Prince *Rupert* having routed part of the Wing commanded by *Ireton*, but purſuing 'em too far, left the King's Foot open to the Enemies Horſe, and occaſion'd the Loſs of the Day; The King, notwithſtanding he had loſt all his Foot and Cannon, would have charg'd the Rebels Horſe again, before their Foot had come up, but the Courage of thoſe about him being leſs than his own, the Greatneſs of that Reſolve was diſappointed. In this Fight the King's Cabinet was taken, and his Private Letters to the Queen publiſh'd with unparallell'd Indecency and Inhumanity. His Majeſty's Loſs here was never recover'd, the Royaliſts after this time being never able to effect any thing to purpoſe, the Lord *Goring*, who had the only remaining Body of the King's Foot, being defeated by *Maſſey* and *Fairfax* at *Longport*; *Bridgwater* and *Briſtol* being taken ſoon after, by which the Royal Party was in a manner utterly diſabled: Affairs being in this ill Poſture, the Lord *Hopton*, who had a gallant Body of Horſe, being ſhut up in the Straights of *Cornwall*, deſpairing of Relief, accepted of fair Conditions, and diſbanded his Army; And ſoon after *Exeter* was ſurrender'd upon Honourable Terms; Prince *Rupert* likewiſe and Prince *Maurice* Capitulated with *Poyntz*, for Paſſes to go beyond Sea. When *Exeter* was ſurrender'd by Sir *John Berkley*, Sir *John Stowell* was comprehended in the Capitulation, though afterwards the Articles were broken, and he barbarouſly us'd. In *Ireland* the Diſturbances continued, for the *Iriſh* underſtanding their Affairs were to be divided amongſt the Parliamentarian Adventurers, pretended neceſſity and ſelf preſervation for their Inſurrection; and thus the Rebellion grew more ſtrong and better fortified. The King's Affairs being embroil'd in *England*, and not being in a Condition to tranſport a ſufficient Force into that Kingdom, orders the Marquels of *Ormond* to conclude a Ceſſation with the *Iriſh* Rebels, In which Treaty the *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, and Parliamentarians, refuſe to be comprehended. This Ceſſation afterwards improved into a Peace, but the Popes Nuncio proteſting againſt it, and threatening Excommunication to the *Roman* Catholicks who comply'd, the Kingdom was by this Means reimbroil'd, and the Rebellion flam'd out more than ever; This Pope's Nuncio beſieges *Dublin* by Land, the Parliamentarians blocking it up by Sea. The Marquiſs

quiſs of *Ormond*, who held it for the King, acquaints his Majeſty with the ill Condition of his Affairs, and that 'twas impracticable to hinder the City from falling into the Hands either of the *Iriſh* or Parliamentarians; The King being more enclined to the latter Rebels than the former, ſends Orders to the Marquiſs to deliver it into the Hands of the Parliamentarians. To return to *England*. The King, upon a farther declenſion of his Affairs, is forced to leave *Oxford*, from whence he goes to the *Scotch* Army, who carry him to *Newcaſtle*. About this time *Hereford*, which had before baffled the *Scotch* Army, was taken by ſurprize, but *Cheſter* made a brave Defence, and at laſt ſurrender'd Honourably: This year likewiſe, being 1646. Sir *Tho Fairfax* beſieges *Oxford*, which was deliver'd to him upon good Conditions. The *Scots*, while poſſeſt of the King, uſe him ill, and extort ſeveral things from him prejudicial to his Affairs, particularly they oblige him to deliver up his Garriſons to the Parliament, and to ſend his Inſtructions to *Montroſe* to Disband his Forces in *Scotland*; this Earl having with a ſmall Force made an extraordinary Progreſs for his Majeſty in *Scotland*, and being in a good Condition when he receiv'd the King's Orders to Disband The *Scotch* Army, after ſome haggling with the *Engliſh* Parliament about Diving their Bargain, deliver up the King to the *Engliſh*, upon the receipt of Two hundred thouſand Pound. The Parliament order'd the King to be ſent to *Holmby*, where he was wretchedly us'd, and deny'd even the Aſſiſtance of his Chaplains. The Two Houſes Order the King's Broad Seal to be broken, and having perfectly crush'd the Royaliſts, were willing to Disband their Army, but found it impracticable: For *Cromwell*, with ſome other of the Independents, who now began to be Powerful in the Parliament Houſe, but more to among the Souldiers; Theſe Independents by the Management of *Cromwell* and *Ireton*, put the Army upon a Remonſtrance againſt the Parliament, making the Soldiers believe, that they were in danger of being Disbanded without Pay, or to be ſent to *Ireland* to be Starv'd; Upon this the Soldiers ente.'d into an Aſſociation among themſelves, taking upon them not only the Military, but the Civil Power. They took the King from the Parliament into their own Cuſtody, upon pretence of Treating him better, but making themſelves Maſters of the City of *London*, acted at Diſcretion: But their Reſpects to the King was all pretence, for ſoon after they perſwaded their Party in the Two Houſes to Treat with his Majeſty no longer. Upon this many of the People, ſeeing through their Deſign, and unwilling to bear their Tyranny, take up Arms in the Royal Cauſe, but were diſperſed by *Cromwell*, who alſo beat the *Scots* at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, who came into *England* to aſſiſt the King. During the abſence of *Cromwell*, who went to fight the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton*, the Parliament had re-aſſum'd the Treaty with the King, and by his Majeſty's large Conceſſions, the Buſineſs was carried on ſo far, that there was great hopes of an Accommodation: The Two Houſes having Voted the King's Preliminary Compliance a good foundation for a Peace: But this Complexion of Affairs was ſoon changed by the Army; who, Headed by *Ireton*, *Cromwell*'s Son in Law, over-aw'd the Houſe to break off the Treaty, by their *Vote of Non-Addreſſes*; And now the Army being wholly at *Cromwell*'s Devotion, he ſets the *Agitators* on work again to make a Remonſtrance in the Houſe of Commons, wherein they Require, Firſt, *That the King be brought to Juſtice*; Secondly, *That the Prince and Duke of* York *be Summoned to appear at a day appointed, and proceeded with according as they ſhould give Satisfaction*; Thirdly, *That the Parliament ſettle the Peace and future Government, and ſet a reaſonable Period to their own Sitting, and make future Parliaments Annual or Biennial*. Fourthly, *That a Competent Number of the King's Chief Inſtruments be Executed*. This they demanded to have done, both by the Houſe of Commons, and by a general Agreement of the People, teſtified by Subſcriptions; nor did they ſtay for an Anſwer, but preſently ſet a Guard of Soldiers at the Parliament Houſe Door, and other Soldiers in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſuffering none to go into the Houſe but ſuch as would ſerve their turns; all others were fright'd away, or made Priſoners; and ſome upon divers incompliances, ſuſpended; the remaining *Junto* being perfectly in the Intereſt of *Cromwell*. This Remainder of a Parliament being meerly contrived to avoid Perjury, declared the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance void, and preſently after made another Ordinance to bring the King to his Tryal. They likewiſe Vote, That the Houſe of Commons have the Supream Power of the Nation, and that whatſoever the Members of that Houſe Enact, is Law; all this paſt into an Ordinance, *Nemine Contradicente*. After this they Erected the *High Court of Juſtice*, conſiſting of a certain Number of *Commiſſioners*, of whom any Twenty had Power to Try the King, and to proceed to Sentence and Execution according to the Merit of the Cauſe. The generality of the People look'd upon this Court as an abominable Inſolence, ſome Presbyterian Miniſters cry'd out againſt it in their Pulpits: The *Scots* Proteſted againſt it, and the Ambaſſadors of ſeveral Princes did their utmoſt to oppoſe it. Before this pretended Court the King was accuſed of High Treaſon, and of all the Calamity and Bloodſhed occaſioned by the late War. The King maintaining his Character, and refuſing to acknowledge the Authority of theſe pretended Judges, had Sentence of Death paſt upon him; and after a great many Abuſes by the Soldiers, was beheaded upon a Scaffold, erected for that purpoſe, before the *Banquetting-Houſe* at *Whitehall*. This Execrable Murder was committed upon the 30th of *January* 1648. This King, to ſpeak a Word of him by way of Character, was a Prince of great Abilities for the Functions of Government, of great Regularity of Life, and Equality of Temper: Well furniſh'd both with Capacity and Reſolution to adviſe in the Cabinet, and Execute in the Field. His greateſt Misfortune ſeems to have lain in his too Modeſt Senſe of his own ſufficiency; This Diffidence made him ſometimes over-rul'd by other Mens Opinions, worſe grounded than his own. To Conclude, His Works Printed in Folio, ſhew ſufficiently the Extent of his Knowledge, the Strength of his Reaſon, and the Noble manner of his Expreſſion; There being a peculiar Force and Delicacy in his Compoſitions, hardly to be met with in the Age he liv'd in. He died with great Compoſedneſs and Chriſtian Fortitude, and declared himſelf of the Communion of the Church of *England*, as it was ſettled in the time of his Father King *James*. *Nalſon*'s *Collections*. *Dugdale*'s *Short View of the Troubles of* England. *Hobs*'s *Behemoth*. Sir *Roger Manley Hiſt. of Rebellion*. *Bates*'s *Elenchus Motuum*, &c.

CHARLES the Second, King of *Great Britain*, was Son to *Charles* I. by *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Henry* IV. of *France*. He was born *May* 29. 1630. Being at the *Hague* when his Father was Murther'd, was Honourably Entertained by the *States* of *Holland*. The *Engliſh* Rebels forbid the Proclaiming him King on Pain of High Treaſon: They Vote the Houſe of Lords Uſeleſs and Dangerous, giving the Peers at the ſame time, leave to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, provided they were Elected. The Rump Parliament who now ſits at the Helm, aboliſh'd Kingly Government, and choſe a *Council of State*, with whom they lodge the Executive part of the Rebellion. They make a new *Great Seal*, and take down the *Kings Statue* from St. *Paul*'s and the *Old Exchange*. They Erect a pretended High Court of Juſtice, by which Duke *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the Lord *Capel*, are Try'd and Murther'd: The Lord *Capel* behaving himſelf upon the Scaffold with great Bravery and Chriſtian Fortitude, telling the People, *That he was brought thither for obeying the Fifth Commandment, &c.* And now to make the Uſurpation more eaſie, they *abſolve* the People from all Oaths made to their Sovereign and his Poſterity: This is a Piece of Law, which Mr. *Hobs* ſays, he could not underſtand, *That when many Men Swear ſingly, they may, when they are Aſſembled, if they pleaſe, Abſolve themſelves*. From whence they proceed to Obtrude the *Engagement* upon the People, by which *they promiſe to be true to the Commonwealth of* England *without King or Houſe of Lords*. The *Scots* now ſeem to repent of their Infamous Delivering the King up to the *Engliſh*, which they found was but a leading ſtep to his Murther, and, as they had Proteſted againſt the Kings Tryal, and the Barbarous Conſequence of it, ſo they acknowledge the *Succeſſion* of his Son *Charles* II. and Proclaim him King with great Pomp and Solemnity, diſpatching Commiſſioners at the ſame time, to acquaint his Majeſty with their Duty, who was then at the *Hague*. The *Dutch*, tho' the King had the freedom of their Country, did not receive him with Publick Ceremony, the States, 'tis likely, being not willing to diſoblige the *Engliſh* Rumpers; but the *Daniſh* and *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors, having as yet none of theſe fears, ſalated the King with the uſual Reſpects of Condolance and Congratulation. His Majeſty was likewiſe Nobly Treated by the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, Governor of the *Low-Countreys*; and having ſtay'd ſome time in *Flanders*, he went for *France*, and was Honourably received by the *French* King at *Compeigne*. While the King was in *France*, his Siſter, the Lady *Elizabeth* died in *Carisbrook* Caſtle, being denied the Aſſiſtance of ſuch Phyſicians as ſhe deſir'd. *Cromwell* having over run the greateſt part of *Ireland*, and left *Ireton* to compleat his Victories, comes for *London*. The *Scotch* Covenanters take advantage of the King's Neceſſities, and ſend *Windram* to his Majeſty, with the following Propoſals, *That he ſhould take the Covenant, Revoke his Commiſſion to* Montroſe, *Renounce his Indemnity Act in Parliament, with ſome others not very reaſonable*. The King having Deliberated with his Council, reſolves not to break with them, and for the better *Management* of the Treaty, removes from *Jerſey* to *Breda*; During this Treaty, the Noble *Montroſe* being, by the King's Commiſſion, landed in *Scotland*, and raiſing Forces there, was after a Defeat brought to *Edenburg*, and there put to Death with all the Diſcipect and Infamy imaginable. The King being in no Condition to Reſent this Uſage, conſents to the *Scotch* Articles with ſome little Qualification and Reſtriction, and

to

ſo ſetting Sail from *Scheveling* in *Holland*, arrives in the *Spey*, and upon his Landing, is the ſecond time Proclaimed King of *Scotland*, *England* and *Ireland*. The *Engliſh* Rebels being inform'd of the Tranſactions in *Scotland*, prepare for Reſiſtance; and being apprehenſive of a *Scotch* Expedition againſt them, reſolv'd to be before-hand, and carry the War into their Enemies Country; and General *Fairfax* refuſing to March againſt his Brethren and Confederates, the *Scots*, he is oblig'd to lay down his Command, which was immediately beſtow'd upon *Cromwell*, who march'd with a good Army for *Scotland*: The *Scots* in the mean time were well provided for Defence, and being confident of their Succeſs againſt *Cromwell*, the Council of War and the Miniſters manag'd the Army without the King, fearing his Intereſt ſhould improve too much amongſt the Soldiers, and at laſt oblige him to remove from the Camp. But the *Scots* quitting their Poſts of Advantage, marching down into the Plains, and unſeaſonably fighting the *Engliſh*, were the occaſion of their being entirely defeated at *Dunbar*; However the Covenanters continue Extravagant and Troubleſome in their Behaviour, impoſed new Conditions upon the King, pretend to Reform his Family, and endeavour to extort a Declaration from him againſt himſelf, and ſuch who were faithful to him: Provok'd with theſe Indignities, the King withdraws and retires towards the Northern Provinces; But the *Scotch* Parliament perceiving themſelves ruined, unleſs ſupported by the King's Preſence and Authority, and being grown much better Natur'd ſince the Mortification given them by *Cromwell*, ſend after the King, and humbly deſire his Return: This Requeſt, his Majeſty was pleas'd to hearken to, upon the promiſe of better Conditions. The King, being now at the Helm, and Orders given for new Levies, he was Crown'd at *Scone* with as much Solemnity as the Circumſtances of Affairs would admit. *Cromwell* with his Army continuing in *Scotland*, having advantage of the King's Forces, and over-running the Country; His Majeſty perceiv'd the continuance of the War there impracticable, and therefore, while *Cromwell* was buſied in the Siege of *St. Johnſton*, takes hold of the Opportunity, and marches for *England*. His Army, conſiſting of about Twelve thouſand Effective Men, came up to *Carliſle* about the beginning of *July* 1651. from thence advancing into *Lancaſhire*, after ſome Skirmiſhes with *Lambert* and *Harriſon*'s Cavalry, they forc'd their Paſſage at *Warrington-Bridge*, and came at length to *Worceſter*. The King was of Opinion to have march'd from *Warrington* directly to *London*, but the Army was too much fatigued for ſuch an Attempt. *Cromwell* appears before *Worceſter*, ſix days after the King; his Army was about Threeſcore thouſand, his Majeſty's amounting to not above Fourteen Thouſand. Upon the 3d of *September* the Rebels attack'd the King's Forces: His Majeſty in Perſon, with a ſmall Party, charg'd the Van of the Enemy with ſo much Bravery, that he made them give ground, and took their Cannon, but could not maintain the Advantage by reaſon of their numerous Reſerves; ſo that having perform'd the Part of a great Commander, by rallying his Troops, and encouraging them by his Preſence and Example, he was forc'd to give way to the numbers of the Enemy; and retiring to the City, when he ſaw the Day was abſolutely loſt, ſlipt away in the Croud. The Slaughter in the City was very Barbarous, Citizens and Soldiers being ſlain without diſtinction, and all Places filled with Rapine and Murther. After his Majeſty had left the City, he was oblig'd to diſcharge his Guards, and having avoided his Purſuers, by many Providential Eſcapes, he embarks at *Bright-Hamſted* in *Suſſex*, and being attended with the Lord *Wilmot*, arrives ſafely at *Roan* in *France*. By this time the *Scots* were perfectly ſubdued by *Cromwell*, the Adminiſtration of Civil Affairs is moſtly in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, they being oblig'd to ſubſcribe to the *Engliſh* Government, and unite into one *Commonwealth*; To this purpoſe they are ordered to ſend 30 Commiſſioners to the pretended Parliament in *London*; which Commiſſioners themſelves were all *Engliſh*, except the Marquiſs of *Argile* and Laird of *Swinton*; The uſe of Arms is likewiſe denied to that Nation, nay, and Horſes too, unleſs for ſome extraordinary Ends and Uſes. The King is ill us'd by the *French* Court, who clap up a Peace with *Cromwell*, upon which his Majeſty removes to *Cologne*: About this time, being 1655. Royal Commiſſioners began to be appointed all over *England*, to Manage the King's Affairs, and to Promote his Reſtoration, but are diſcover'd by *Cromwell*'s Intelligencers, and diſappointed; ſeveral Perſons of Quality being Impriſon'd, and ſome put to Death. The year before, the King being at *Cologne*, and fearing the Duke of *Glouceſter* was in danger of changing his Religion, ſends for him from the Court of *France*. The *Spaniards* having declared War againſt *Cromwell*, his Majeſty and the Duke of *York* go into *Flanders* by the Invitation of Don *John* of *Auſtria*, where his Majeſty had a Penſion of Nine thouſand Pounds *per Annum* ſettled upon him, and the Duke was made General of the *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Forces. *Oliver Cromwell* dying upon the 3d of *September* 1658. the Old Republican Officers, who menac'd *Richard Cromwell* into a Reſignation, reſtor'd the Rump Parliament, to which *Henry Cromwell* Deputy in *Ireland*, and *Monk* Governor of *Scotland*, ſubmit. In 1659. Sir *George Booth* took the Field with a Party of 2000 Horſe and Foot, expecting to be joyn'd by the Aſſiſtance of moſt other Counties. This Appearance of an Army was a great ſurprize to the Rump, who immediately order'd *Lambert* againſt it, who encountering Sir *Geo. Booth* in *Lancaſhire*, defeated him, and cruſh'd the Deſign; Upon this Succeſs, the Rump ſuſpecting the Ambition of *Lambert*, *Desborough*, and ſome other Officers, Caſheers 'em, and inſtead of a General, appoint a *Supream Council of War over the Army*, conſiſting of *Fleetwood*, *Monk*, *&c.* to the Number of Seven Perſons. *Lambert*, with the reſt of the Caſheer'd Officers, conſpire againſt their Maſters the *Rump*, and ſoon after *Lambert*, at the Head of a ſtrong Body, ſets Guards upon the Parliament Houſe, and turns the Members out of Doors. Upon this ſudden Revolution, the Victorious Officers conſult about ſettling the Government; And, having firſt Modell'd the Army, appoint a *Committee* of *Safety*, conſiſting of Three and twenty Perſons for the Managing of Civil Affairs: The *Iriſh* and *Scotch* Armies, as 'twas before obſerv'd, Declar'd for the *Rump*, and *Monk* having ſettled Affairs in *Scotland*, prepares for an Expedition into *England*. *Fleetwood*, *Lambert*, and their Party, apprehending the Conſequences of his Motion, endeavour to take him off by a Treaty; however, in the mean time, *Lambert* goes, as General, againſt him; *Monk*, being not ſtrong enough to Fight, is willing to delay the time by Treating, and in order to this purpoſe, ſends Commiſſioners to *London*, who, after ſome Debate upon the Matter, ſign the Pacification, but the Conditions being diſliked by *Monk*, he Impriſons *Wilks*, one of his Agents, for exceeding his Commiſſion; He likewiſe ſends Letters to *Fleetwood*, objecting his Exceptions againſt ſome of the Articles, and deſiring a new Treaty to be ſet a-foot at *Newcaſtle*; Theſe Propoſals are impoliticly agreed to by *Fleetwood* and *Lambert*. In the mean time the Garriſon of *Portſmouth* declares for the *Rump*, as likewiſe did Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*. Upon this *Fleetwood* ſubmits, and reſigns to *Lenthall* the Speaker, and the *Committee* of *Safety* is diſſolv'd. The *Rump*, being once more in the Saddle, countermand *Lambert* from *Newcaſtle*; And this General wavering between Submiſſion and Reſiſtance, was, like *Fleetwood*, baſely deſerted by his Soldiers. Things ſtanding in this Poſture, *Monk* marches for *England*, procures *Fleetwood*'s Forces to be removed out of *London*, and then enters the City, having been Addreſs'd to in his March, by a great many Petitions for a free Parliament, to which he return'd ambiguous, tho' not diſobliging Anſwers. The *Rump* make an Oath of *Abjuration*, both of the King and the whole Royal Family; This Oath the Council of State, ſet up by the *Rump*, tenders to *Monk*, which he prudently avoided, under pretence of taking time for further Conſideration. The *Londoners* refuſe to pay the Taxes, rais'd by the pretended Parliament. This unexpected Refuſal enraged the *Rump*, who order *Monk* to March into the City, and pull down the City Poſts, Gates, Chains, and Portcullices. Theſe unacceptable Orders are executed by the General, but being much diſpleas'd with the rigour of the Expedient, he ſends an angry Letter to the *Speaker*, and a day or two after returns into the City, and explains himſelf to the Mayor and Common Council, to their ſatisfaction. *Monk* having, as it were, preſcrib'd the *Rump* a very ſhort time for their ſitting, they endeavour'd to Caſheer him, but he ſtrengthening his Intereſt by re-admitting the *Secluded Members*, gain'd his Point ſo far upon his Enemies, that the moſt Violent and *Abjuring* Party left the *Houſe*. The Parliament being joined with the Secluded Members, made *Monk* the General of the Forces of the Three Kingdoms: Being in this Advantageous Poſt, he receives Letters from the King, and promiſes his Aſſiſtance towards a Reſtoration. About this time *Lambert* eſcaping out of Priſon, conſults with the Heads of his Party, who reſolve to try their Forune once more in the Field, and having got a Body of the Disbanded Soldiers together, rendezvous about *Northampton*: This News coming to *London*, *Lambert* is proclaimed Traytor by the Council of State, and Col. *Ingolsby* diſpatch'd againſt him; *Lambert* ſeeing the Enemy appear, draws up his Men, but ſome of his Troops deſerting him, he ſurrenders himſelf to *Ingolsby*: Not long before this time, on the 17th of *March* 1660. the long Rebellious Parliament diſſolv'd it ſelf, and on the 25th of *April* a new Parliament, or rather Convention, conſiſting of Two Houſes, Lords and Commons, met at *Weſtminſter*. In the mean time the King at *Breda* grants Liberty to Tender Conſciences, and is Proclaim'd by the Members at *Weſtminſter*. The Houſes and City ſend Commiſſioners to the King, together with conſiderable Preſents to his Majeſty, and to his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*. Admiral *Montegue*

delivers up the Fleet to the King, who coming on Board the *Admiral*, lands at *Dover*, and makes a ſplendid Entrance into *London* upon the 29th day of *May*, being his Majeſty's Birth-Day. An Act of Indemnity and Oblivion is paſt. This year the Duke of *Gloceſter* died of the Small Pox: Not long after the Regicides were brought to their Tryal, who died obſtinate and unrepenting: The Regicides, who came in upon the Proclamation, were Impriſon'd during Life The Princeſs of *Orange* falls ſick of the Small Pox at *London*, and dies *December* 24. On the 23d of *April* 1661. the King was Crown'd with great Solemnity, and the next month a new Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, where the Treaſonable *Solemn League* and *Covenant*, that Religious *Bond of Iniquity*, was by the Parliament condemn'd to be burnt by the Common Hangman: The King Marries a Daughter of *Portugal*, of the Houſe of *Braganza*. Sir *Henry Vane* is Executed for Treaſon. In 1660. *Venner*, at the Head of about Fifty deſperate Fifth-Monarchy-Men, makes an Inſurrection in *London*, in the Night-time; they fight the Train'd Bands and the Guards, and continued their reſiſtance till greateſt part of them were wounded or killed. The Madneſs of theſe Rebellious Enthuſiaſts was ſo extravagant, that they propos'd the Conqueſt of the Kingdom with this Handful of Men; and this year, being 1662. there was another Plot diſcover'd, by the Confeſſion of one concern'd in it; *Philips*, *Tong*, *Gibs*, and *Stubs*, were Executed for High Treaſon: By the Scheme of their Rebellion, they had projected a new Form of Government; *Ludlow* the Regicide, was deſign'd to be their General, and their Secret Cabal was a Junto of Six: The King and Duke were mark'd out for deſtruction, and the Conſtitution to be melted down into a Common-wealth. The Faction ſtill continued plotting and unquiet, and in 1663. there was a Deſign laid to ſeize the Caſtle of *Dublin* and the Duke of *Ormond* being Lord Lieutenant, in the Diſguize of Labourers; The Tower of *London* and *Whitehall* being to be ſecur'd about the ſame time: This Conſpiracy conſiſted of *Sectaries*, *Cromwellian* Soldiers, and Abettors of the Long Parliament: But 15 of the Conſpirators, being confronted and convicted of Treaſon, and Executed in *Yorkſhire*, this Plot, like the reſt, was diſappointed. In 1664 the Party renew their Attempts, and endeavour the ſurprizing of *Carliſle*, but ſome of 'em failing to appear at the Place of Rendezvous, the reſt were forc'd to ſeparate, and Three of 'em, being old Conſpirators, were Executed for Treaſon at *Appleby* in *Weſtmorland*; their Names were *Waller*, *Wetherhead*, and *Petty*. As to Foreign Affairs, the *Dutch* took a great many *Engliſh* Ships upon the Coaſts of *India* and *Africa*, Impriſoning the Seamen, and making Prize of the Ships: This Uſage, and the Complaints of the Merchants, made a War with that Republick neceſſary. The Parliament highly Reſented the Injuries and Affronts of the *States*, and Voted the King a Supply for the War. However his Majeſty being willing to prevent a Rupture, demands Satisfaction by his Ambaſſador Sir *George Downing*; but the *Dutch* could not be brought to any reaſonable Terms of Reparation. Upon this Refuſal the King prepares a Fleet, which, being commanded by the Duke, engag'd the *Dutch* on the 3d of *June* in 1665. In this Fight, *Opdam*, the *Dutch* Admiral, was blown up, and their whole Fleet beaten and forc'd to fly, about Five thouſand of the Enemies being killed or taken, Four of the Chief Commanders loſt in the Engagement, with about Eighteen of their Ships burnt, ſunk, and taken. After this Victory, the Royal Navy, having Intelligence that the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Fleet had put into *Bergen*, a famous Harbour of *Norway*, ſet Sail thither, and attack'd 'em under the Protection of the Caſtle; The *Engliſh* had in all probability ſucceeded in their Attempt, had not the *Danes* interpos'd, and fir'd from their Fort upon them: This Succour preſerv'd the *Dutch*, ſo that the *Engliſh* after having done them ſome damage, thought it adviſable to draw off. This year the Plague broke out in *London*, occaſion'd, as was probably conjectured, by Infected Goods brought over from *Holland*; This Contagion carried off in *London* only, above Sixty eight thouſand Perſons. The *French* King coming in to the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*, War is proclaim'd againſt that Crown at *London* In 1666 Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* are pitch'd upon for the Command of the Navy, and put to Sea, but Prince *Rupert*'s Squadron being order'd by the Privy Council to ſtand over to the Coaſt of *France*, to hinder the *French* Fleet from joining the *Dutch*; This Diviſion of the Navy prov'd ſomewhat unfortunate to the *Engliſh*, for the *Dutch*, taking advantage of the Opportunity, engag'd the Duke of *Albemarle*'s Squadron, being almoſt twice his number. The Duke reſolves upon an Engagement, and fights 'em with great Reſolution on the 4th of *June* In this Engagement Four *Dutch* Ships were burnt, and a Vice-Admiral, with another of leſs value, ſunk The *Dutch* taking Three *Engliſh* Ships, who were ſeparated from the reſt of the Fleet. The next morning the Fight is renewed, though the *Dutch* were now reinforced with a freſh Squadron, which made 'em double to the *Engliſh*. The Engagement was very obſtinate, continued till night, but the next day 'twas reſolv'd in a Council of War to ſend off the diſabled Ships, and draw off with the reſt; but Prince *Rupert* coming in, at the Report of the Cannon, they fall again upon the *Dutch*, ſink and burn ſome part of 'em, and give chace to the reſt: *July* the 25th the ſame Summer, Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* engaged the *Dutch* on their own Coaſt, and after a hot Diſpute for ſome hours, the Enemy ſheer'd off, and having got behind their Banks, the *Engliſh* could purſue them no further. Soon after Sir *Robert Holms* ſails to the *Vly*, and burns a Hundred and fifty Sail of Merchantmen. This year, in *September*, a dreadful Fire happen'd in *London*, which, beſide an inеſtimable loſs in Goods, burnt down Thirteen thouſand Houſes. In 1667. the Kings of *France* and *Sweden* Mediate a Peace between *England* and *Holland*, and his Majeſty agrees to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Breda* to put an end to the Quarrel; and now the *Engliſh*, truſting to a Ceſſation, grow ſecure, and ſend their Guard-Ships out of the way, and the *Dutch*, taking advantage of the Juncture, enter *Chattam* River with their Fleet, break the Chain, and fall upon the King's Fleet Unrigg'd and Unmann'd, and beſides other Damage, burnt the *Royal Oak*, and carried off the *Royal Charles*. The King, notwithſtanding this Piece of Treachery, was reſolv'd to perform his Promiſe, diſpatch'd his Ambaſſadors to *Breda*, and concluded the Peace upon Honourable Conditions. In 1668. the Theatre at *Oxford* was finiſh'd at the Charge of Archbiſhop *Shelden*; and in 1669. the Queen Mother and the Duke of *Albemarle* died. The Triple League with *England*, *Swedeland*, and *Holland*, was concluded; and the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, the King's Siſter, returns for *France* in the beginning of Summer 1670. and dies ſoon after at St. *Clou*. In *April* 1671. Lieutenant Colonel *Blood* and Three more attempt the Stealing the Crown out of the *Tower*, and had almoſt paſt all the Sentinels before they were diſcover'd with it. The King diſengages himſelf from the Triple League, and the Exchequer is ſhut up, by the Advice, as 'twas ſaid, of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*. The *Dutch* refuſe *Striking* to the Kings Ships, and Affront his Majeſty by their Medals, which brings him to a Reſolution of breaking with them; Upon this his Frigats fall upon the *Smyrna* Fleet, and afterwards a Declaration of War is publiſh'd; And now in 1672. the *Dutch* are Attack'd by the *Engliſh* at Sea, and by the *French* at Land; And in the latter end of *May* the *Engliſh* Fleet commanded by the Duke, had like to have been ſurpriz'd by the *Dutch* in *Soulbay*, however cutting their Cables, and having juſt time to ſtand out to Sea, they engag'd the Enemy, and after a ſharp Diſpute of Eight Hours, made the *Dutch* retire. In this Action we loſt the Earl of *Sandwich*, with ſome other Officers, and the *Royal-James* was burnt; The *Dutch* loſt an Admiral, and had ſeveral ſunk. In 1673. there were ſeveral Sea-fights betwixt us and the *Dutch*, without much advantage on either ſide. This year the Duke Married the Princeſs of *Modena*, the Ceremony of Marriage being perform'd by the Biſhop of *Oxford* Duke *Hamilton* is made High Commiſſioner of *Scotland*, and calls a Parliament there upon the 22d of *November*, but the Kirk Party growing troubleſome, his Majeſty's Affairs were diſappointed. The King concludes a Peace with the *Dutch*, and Prorogues the *Engliſh* Parliament. This Parliament was afterwards Prorogued from *November* 1675 to *February* 1676. The Members meeting again, debated whether this long Prorogation did not Diſſolve them, but this Diſpute was dropt by the Houſes, excepting that the Duke of *Buckingham*, Earls of *Salisbury*, *Shaftsbury*, and Lord *Wharton*, offer'd to maintain before the Judges, that the Prorogation had Diſſolv'd the Parliament; for which theſe Four next morning were ſent to the Tower, for refuſing to Recant their Opinion, and ask Pardon of the King and Houſe of Lords. The Parliament granted a Bill of Six hundred thouſand Pounds for Building of Ships At their next Meeting they Voted an Addreſs for a League Offenſive and Defenſive with *Holland*: This the King Cenſur'd as an Encroachment upon his Prerogative. Three of the Four Lords above-mentioned are ſet at Liberty upon their Petition, *Shaftsbury* ſtill remaining in Cuſtody A Peace concluded with the *Algerines*. The Prince of *Orange* in 1677. comes to *Whitehall*, and ſoon after Marries the Lady *Mary*, Eldeſt Daughter to the Duke. The Duke of *Lauderdale* goes for *Scotland*, and by an Order of Council Diſarms ſome of the Mutinous Counties, which, at the Inſtigation of the Field-Preachers, were grown very Troubleſome, and had formerly broke out into a Rebellion at *Pendland-Hills*; and for the better Security of the Peace of that Kingdom, ſome of the Highland Forces were brought down into Places moſt turbulent and ſuſpected, where, notwithſtanding the Clamours of the Kirk-Faction, they were kept under good Diſcipline. In 1678. a Treaty was ſet a-foot at *Nimeguen*, where the *Dutch* ſurpriz'd their Allies,

Allies, by making a ſeparate Peace with *France*. This Winter a Popiſh Plot was Voted by the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, upon the Teſtimony of *Titus Oates*, and the Producing of *Coleman*'s Letters: The Jeſuits, *&c.* who ſuffer'd upon the account of being in a Plot againſt the King's Life, declar'd their Innocency at their Death. The Parliament Preſs the Duke's Removal from the King's Preſence and Councils, and Impriſon Secretary *Williamſon* without his Majeſty's Knowledge; which Liberty the King Reſented to that degree, that he Diſſolv'd this Parliament, after it had continued Seventeen years. Upon the Diſſolution of this Parliament, the King Summons another; and, to remove all Pretences of Diſſatisfaction, the Duke, at his Majeſty's Command, retires into *Flanders*; and to carry his Compliance farther, the King alters his Privy Council, and makes the Earl of *Shaftsbury* Preſident in 1679. but theſe Conceſſions fail'd the King's Expectation, for this new Parliament fell upon the old Subject of Grievances, attack'd the Duke of *York*, (though abſent) and Vote *A Bill of Excluſion*. This unexpected Uſage alarm'd the King's Apprehenſions, put him upon a Diſſolution of this Parliament; though he ſummon'd another to meet in *October* following. While Affairs ſtood thus in *England*, in *Scotland* the Tide run higher, for this Summer *Sharp*, Lord Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, was barbarouſly Murther'd in his Coach, by a Party of Covenanters. This Aſſaſſinarion happen'd in the beginning of *May*, at the latter end of which began their Rebellion at *Ragland*, at which Place, being well Mounted and Armed, they Proclaimed the Covenant, burnt ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and afterwards fix'd a Declaration to the Market Croſs. In a ſhort time the Rebels increas'd to about Sixteen hundred Horſe and Four thouſand Foot, which in *June* following were defeated by the Duke of *Monmouth* at *Bothwell-Bridge*: The Slaughter was not great, nor the Purſuit vigorous, ſo that moſt of 'em eſcaping, only ſome few of the Priſoners were Executed for their Treaſon. The next year, *June* the 22d, the *Scotch* Covenanters endeavoured to renew their Rebellion, and after a Solemn Proceſſion and Singing of Pſalms, they publiſh a Paper at *Sanchar*, by which they diſown *Charles Stewart*, as they call him, in Opprobrious Language, and declare his Government forfeited for his Perjury and Breach of Covenant with God and his Church: Upon this they proceeded to Excommunicate and Depoſe his Majeſty, and Seventy Perſons took up Arms againſt him; The Chief of which were *Donald Cargile*, and one *Hall*, who were actually in the laſt Rebellion. Theſe Men Swore to each other, that if any Perſon joining with them, ſhould afterwards own or ſubmit to the King, upon any account whatſoever, the reſt ſhould Butcher the Party ſo ſubmitting; And at laſt, ſeveral of 'em being taken, and found guilty of this horrid Conſpiracy, choſe rather to ſuffer as Traytors, than own the King, or ask his Pardon. After the Rebellion at *Bothwell-Bridge*, the King fell ſick of a Fever at *Windſor*; And in 1680. his Majeſty is Crouded with Petitions for the Sitting of the Parliament; The Loyal Party, call'd, *Abhorrers*, declare againſt this Method, as being unlawful by the Thirteenth of *Char. 2. Cap.* 5. However the Commons Voted it the Subjects Right in general Terms; and this year they likewiſe Vote, *That if his Majeſty ſhould come by any Violent Death (which God forbid) they will revenge it to the utmoſt upon the Papiſts.* The ſame year, *January* the 7th, they Vote *That whoſoever ſhould Lend the King any Money upon the Branches of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe or Hearth-Money, ſhall be adjudg'd to betray the Sitting of Parliaments, and Reſponſible for the ſame to Parliament.* The Duke of *Monmouth* Cabals, is ouſted of his Offices, and Declar'd Illegitimate by the King in Council. The Earl of *Shaftsbury* is remov'd from being a Privy Councellor. The Bill of Excluſion is paſs'd in the Houſe of Commons, but thrown out in the Houſe of Lords. The Lord *Stafford* is Tryed and Caſt by his Peers, and Executed as concern'd in the Plot. This year, being 1681. the Parliament was Prorogued on the 24th of *March*, and afterward Diſſolv'd by Proclamation; the King intimating his Pleaſure of Calling another in the *March* following. This Parliament meeting at *Oxford*, and having much the ſame Sentiments with the former, the King thought himſelf oblig'd to Diſſolve 'em, being apprehentive that his Prerogative was not only in danger, but likewiſe inform'd of a Deſign to ſeize his Perſon. Upon this account *Rouſe*, *Haines*, *White*, *Colledge*, and the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, were committed to Priſon, *Colledge* and the Earl of *Shaftsbury* were brought to their Tryals, but notwithſtanding the ſeeming force of the Evidence, were acquitted by their Juries. However *Colledge* was afterwards Tryed at *Oxford* and Executed. The King brings a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Charter of *London*, and it being declared forfeited, (upon a full Hearing) he takes it into his own Hands. This Legal Advantage gave a turn to Affairs, and ſunk the Faction; And *Shaftsbury*, not liking the Conduct of his Party, retreats to *Holland*. Soon after this, in 1683 the *Rye-Houſe* Plot, for Aſſaſſinating of the King and Duke, was diſcover'd: *Keeling* gives the firſt Information; and afterwards *Hone*, *Rouſe*, *Bourn*, and ſeveral other of the Conſpitors, confeſs the Plot. *Hone* was Executed for this intended Aſſaſſination; And afterwards the Lord *Ruſſell* and Mr. *Algernon Sydney* ſuffer'd for another Species of Treaſon, *i. e.* for Plotting to ſeize the King's Guards, and Concerting an Inſurrection. The latter, in his Speech on the Scaffold, owns himſelf engag'd in the *Good Old Cauſe*, and Thanks God for't. The King declares, That had he not excuſed the Duke of *Monmouth* from being a Witneſs, in the Matter relating to the Lord *Ruſſell* and Mr. *Sidney*, neither Mr. *Hambden* Jun. nor many others, had eſcap'd death. Sir *Tho. Armſtrong*, who had been Outlawed for High Treaſon, being ſeized in *Holland*, is brought to *London*, and Executed in 1684. Sometime before this, the Duke of *Monmouth* upon his Submiſſion, was, by the Duke of *York*'s Mediation, reſtor'd to the King's Favour; And in a Letter to the King, owns himſelf concern'd in the Conſpiracy, excepting in that part of it which related to the Murther of the King and Duke. About this time ſeveral Charters were ſurrendred into the King's Hands, to prevent Republican Elections. This year, upon *Monday*, *Febr.* 2. the King fell Sick of an Apoplexy, died on the *Friday* following, in the 55th year of his Age, and was buried in *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel. *Bate's Elenchus Motuum. Motus Compoſiti. Hobs's Hiſtory of the Civil Wars. Manley's Hiſtory of the Rebellion. Addreſſes to the Freemen and Freeholders, &c. Part* 2. *&* 3. *Animadverſions upon* Kid *and* King's *laſt Speeches, By an Orthodox Proteſtant. A True Account of the Horrid Conſpiracy againſt the late King, &c. Or, a Diſcovery of the Rye-Houſe Plot. Whitlock's Memoirs, &c.* See *Oliver Cromwell.*

CHARLES the Firſt, called the *Great*, and commonly *Charlemaine*, King of *France*, and Emperor of the *Weſt*, born about the year 742. or according to others 747. at the Caſtle of *Ingelheim* near *Mayence*, was Crowned at *Noyon* in 768. after the death of his Father *Pepin* the *Short* or *Little*, and begun his Reign by the defeat of *Hunaud*, Son and Succeſſor of *Gaifre* Duke of *Aquitain*, and of *Loupus* Duke of *Gaſcony*, whom his Brother *Carloman*, that had *Auſtraſia* for his Share, raiſed againſt him through a Jealouſie he bore his eldeſt Brother, which ending with his Life in 771. *Charlemaine* became the ſole and abſolute Monarch of *France*. The next year he overthrew the Rebellious *Saxons* near *Oſnabrug*, and taking the advantage of this Victory, he took the Caſtle of *Eresbourg*, and demoliſhed the famous Temple dedicated to their falſe God *Irmenſul*. About this time *Deſiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, continuing his Predeceſſor's deſign of humbling the *Roman* Pontiffs, abus'd Pope *Stephen*, and *Adrian* his Succeſſor, who begs *Charlemaine*'s Aſſiſtance; whereupon this Prince leads a powerful Army into *Italy* in 771. divides his Men into 3 Bodies, cuts *Deſiderius*'s Army in pieces, their General *Hunaul*, occaſion of all this Miſchief, being Ston'd to death by the Women. After this he takes *Pavia* and the King in it, whom he ſends Priſoner into *France*; In whoſe Perſon ended the Kingdom of the *Lombards* in 776. 200 years after its foundation. In the mean time the Victorious Prince viſits the Pope, confirms the Gift his Father made the Church by the addition of the Territory of *Sabina*, the Dukedom of *Spoleto* and *Beneventum*, particularly taken notice of by *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius* in his Life of Pope *Adrian*. After this he turns his Arms a ſecond time againſt the *Saxons*, whom he forc'd to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, and their King *Witikind* to receive Baptiſm, after they had reſiſted him 33 years. The ſame Zeal for Religion ſet *Charlemain* upon a Journey into *Spain* againſt the *Saracens* in 778. from whom he took *Hueſca*, *Barcelona*, *Gironne*, *Pampelune*, with ſeveral other conſiderable Places, and ſent Succours to *Alphonſus* the *Chaſt*, to aſſiſt him in ſhaking off the *Saracen* Yoke, which encumber'd him with a Tribute. But as he himſelf was returning from *Spain* with a very rich Booty, his Army was ſet upon, and ſuffered much in the narrow Paſſages of the *Pyrenees* by the *Gaſcoigns* that then liv'd on Theft and Robbery, and being aſſembled in great numbers, cut him off a great many Men and good Officers in the Rear. After this *Charlemaine* returns a ſecond time into *Italy* againſt *Adalgiſius*, *Didier*'s Son, who began to be troubleſom, being put on by *Taſſilon* Duke of *Bavaria*. It was in this Journey that Pope *Adrian* Crown'd his Son *Pepin* King of *Italy*, and his other Son *Lewis* King of *Germany*. Afterwards, to puniſh a Third Rebellion of the *Saxons*, he beheads 4000 of 'em, ſubdued the *Britons*, vanquiſh'd *Aragiſius* Duke of *Beneventum*, and *Taſſilon* Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he confin'd to a Monaſtery, together with his Son *Theodon*. In 788 and 89 he quite defeated the *Huns*, and *Sclavonians*. The following years were no leſs remarkable for ſome other Victory or Monument of his Piety, until at laſt he was Crown'd Emperor at *Rome* in 800 by *Leo* III. *Adrian*'s Succeſſor, who being abus'd by the People of that City, came to *Paderborn* to beg his Protection, and made him take a Third Journey, or according to others a

Fourth

Fourth, into *Italy*. The Eaſtern Emperor *Nicephorus* conſented to this Choice, and agreed that the State of *Venice* ſhould be the Limits of both Empires. *Charles* took the Name of *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus* the Two firſt Emperors of *Rome*, with the Spread and Two Headed *Eagle* to make the *Roman* and *German* Empire, which he then poſſeſs'd in great part, after having ſtretched the Limits of his Dominions by his continued Victories for 47 years: For to the Kingdom of *France*, which then comprehended that part of *Germany* that lies between *Saxony*, the *Danube*, and the *Rhine*, he added *Aquitain*, *Gaſcony*, the Country about the *Pyrenees*, and *Catalonia*, and all *Italy*, excepting the Lower *Calabria*, with *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, all *Saxony*, *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*, except ſome Maritime Towns which he left to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, to preſerve their Friendſhip and Alliance; alſo part of *Poland*, and all the Country along the *Baltick* Sea, ſo that he became a Terrour to Neighbouring Nations, who all ſought his Friendſhip and Alliance, eſpecially *Aaron* the *Haughty* King of *Perſia*, who to ingratiate himſelf with him, though he deſpiſed all other Princes, ſent him great Preſents, and knowing he had great Devotion for the Holy Land and for *Jeruſalem*, he beſtowed 'em upon him, contenting himſelf with the Title of his Lieutenant in that Country. Thus by his Glorious Actions he gained the Veneration of all People, and ended his ſucceſsful Life at the Age of 72 years. He was of a very good Stature, good Humour'd, Liberal, and a great Enemy to Flattery and Lyes. Always when he ſat at Table, he had the Hiſtory of the Kings his Anceſtors, or ſome Book of St. *Anguſtin* read to him. He ſpent the Spring and Summer in War, paſs'd part of Autumn in Hunting, and gave himſelf the Winter to diſpatch the Affairs of the Government in. He collected all the Laws and Cuſtoms of all the Places that were ſubject to his Empire, and made Capitularies or Ordinances, collecting likewiſe all the Ancient Poems and Verſes, which were made upon the Noble and Military Actions of the *Germans* and *French*, deſigning 'em as Memoirs, to furniſh a Hiſtory of thoſe Nations, which he intended ſhould be written. He was a great Lover of Learning, as appears by the deſire he had to have all the Eminent Men of his time into *France*; and particularly he ſent for *Alcuinus* out of *England*, and made him Abbot of St. *Martins* of *Tours*: His Eſteem for Learning appear'd further, by the many Univerſities he founded, as alſo by ſome of his own Works, as *Obſervations upon the Stars*, *&c.* his Writing againſt the Hereſie of *Felix* of *Urgel*, againſt whom he aſſembled a Council as well as againſt *Helipand*. He was alſo Charitable, and poſſeſs'd other Vertues in an eminent degree, but his glory was nevertheleſs ſtain'd by the Diſorders of his Incontinency, for which he was afterwards Penitent. He died at *Aix la Chapelle* the 28th of *January* 814. after he was King of *France* 45 years 4 months and 22 days, King of *Italy* 41, and Emperor 13 years one month and ſome days. He had Four Lawful Wives, *Hermengarde* Daughter of *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, which he put away the ſecond year of his Reign, ſaid to be his firſt Wife, though it may be ſeen by Pope *Stephen* 3d's Letter, that both *Charles* and *Carloman* were Married in their Fathers Lifetime; his others were *Hildegarde*, *Faſtarde*, and *Ludgarde*. He had Four Sons and Five Daughters by *Hildegarde*. The Sons were *Charles*, *Pepin*, *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and *Lothairius*, theſe laſt were Twins, *Lothairius* died young, *Charles* King of *Eaſtern France* or *Auſtraſia*, in 811. and *Pepin* died in 810. ſo that *Lewis* inherited all. The Daughters died all young, excepting one who liv'd to be Married to the Count of *Angilbert* who was afterwards Abbot of *St. Riquier*. *Paul. Diacon. Baronius. Eginhard. Ado Vienn. &c.*

CHARLES the Second, call'd the *Bald* King of *France*, and afterwards Emperor, was youngeſt Son to *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and his only Child by *Judith* his Second Wife, Daughter of *Welfe* Count of *Bavaria*, he was born at *Francfort* upon *Mein* the 13th of *June* 823. and ſucceeded his Father in 840. The year after he join'd his Brother *Lewis*, and in the Plains of *Fontenay* in *Auxerrois* overthrew his other Brother *Lothairius*, and *Pepin* that deſigned to invade both their Patrimonies. This War ended by an Agreement that was of no long continuance; for the frequent Rebellions of the Subjects of theſe Ambitious Brothers ſtill kindled greater Diviſions, which did not end but by *Lothairius*'s retiring from the World, and becoming a Fryar, and by *Lewis*'s dearh, whoſe Children were ſomewhat troubleſom to *Charles*. Before this *Lothairius* King of *Lorrain*, and Son to the Emperor of that Name, died at *Plaiſance* in *Italy*, and *Charles* was Crown'd King at *Mets* by *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims* in 869. after which he ſubdued the *Britons*, whoſe Duke uſurp'd the Title of King; but was forc'd to yield the *Normans Neuſtria* in 875. the ſame year that he himſelf was Crown'd Emperor by Pope *John* VIII. after the death of his other Nephew *Lewis*. He did not enjoy this Honour any long time; for endeavouring to become Maſter of *Italy*, under colour of ſupporting the Intereſt of his Niece *Hermengarde*, *Boſon* this Princeſſes Husband thwarted his Deſign, and forc'd him to return to *France*, where he died at *Briord* in *Breſſe* the 5th or 6th of *October* 877. and was buried at *Nantua*, whence his Corps was removed ſeven years after to the Abby of St. *Denys*. He was thought to be Poiſon'd as he came back from *Italy* by the treachery of his Phyſician call'd *Sedecias*, a Jew by Nation. *Ado Vienn. Sigebert. Du Tillet. &c.*

CHARLES the Third, through the weakneſs of his Brain call'd the *Simple*, born of Queen *Adelaide* the 17th of *September* 879. after his Father *Lewis* the *Liſper*'s death. *Charles* the *Burly*, and then *Eudes*, Sons to *Robert* Sirnam'd the *Strong*, govern'd the Kingdom during his Minority, and are for this only reaſon put in the number of Kings by ſeveral Hiſtorians; but at laſt *Foulques* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, a Prelate of great Courage, undertook to make him be Crown'd King at the Age of 14 years, Crown'd him in 893. and acquainted Pope *Formoſus* and the Emperor *Arnoul* thereof, as may be ſeen in *Flodoard*'s Hiſtory of *Rheims*. He began his Reign with a double Peace with the Duke of *Lorrain*; and *Raoul* or *Rollo*, Chief of the *Normans*, who turn'd Chriſtian, was Chriſten'd *Robert*, and Married *Giſle* the Kings Daughter. In the mean time they whom he unadviſedly made Governors of the Places he had gain'd in *Lorrain*, made themſelves abſolute Maſters of them; and *Haganon* his Favourite abuſing his Goodneſs, alienated the Affection both of the Nobility and Common ſort from him, ſo that they quite forſook him at *Soiſſons* in 920. Whereupon *Robert* Count of *Paris*, Brother to *Eudes* and *Hugues*, *Capets* Grandfather by the Father's ſide, gets himſelf Crown'd King at *St. Remy* of *Rheims* the 29th of *June* 922. and at the Head of a numerous Army gives *Charles* Battle the 15th of the following *June*, but is kill'd, ſome ſay by King *Charles* himſelf, who profited ſo little by this Advantage, that his Enemies had time enough to raiſe *Raoul* of *Burgundy*, and *Herbert* II. of this Name Count of *Vermandois*, againſt him, who drew him to *St. Quintin* upon *Somme*, where they made him Priſoner, whence he was carried to Caſtle *Thierri* upon the *Marne*, and thence to *Peronne*, where he died after ſix years Confinement the 7th of *October* 929. forſaken by all his Subjects in his Diſtreſs; which made ſome Authors call him a Martyr. He was buried in *St. Fours* Church in *Peronne*, after he had lived 50 years, whereof he Reign'd 30 before his Impriſonment.

CHARLES the Fourth, call'd the *Fair*, King of *France* and *Navarre*, was Third Son of *Philip*, bore the Title of Count of *Marche* whilſt his Brothers *Lewis* and *Philip* the *Tall* or *Long* lived, to which laſt he ſucceeded in 1321. about which time he took alſo the Stile of King of *Navarre*, which fell to him by his Mother *Jean* Queen of *Navarre*, Daughter to *Henry* I. and *Blanche* of *Artois*. In the beginning of his Reign he made a general Search for Traitors, and Confiſcated their Eſtates. Afterwards he received Homage from *Lewis* II. Count of *Flanders*, and being diſſatisfied with *Edward* II. of *England*, for not aſſiſting at his Coronation, and taking ill that his Seneſchal of *Bourdelois* had Garriſon'd a Caſtle in the Lands of *France*, he ſent his Uncle *Charles* of *Valois* to take in all the Places that belong'd to the *Engliſh* in *Guyenne* in 1324. until the Council of *England* thought fit to ſend Queen *Iſabelle*, *Charles*'s Siſter, into *France*, with her eldeſt Son *Edward*, to do Homage for *Guienne*, the County of *Ponthieu*, and to Negotiate a Peace, which ſucceeded. After this the Pope profer'd this King the Empire, which he refus'd, and ſoon after fell ill, and died at *Bois de Vincennes* in 1327 without Iſſue Male. *Bellforêt. Paul. Æmil. L.* 8.

CHARLES the Fifth, called, *The Wiſe and Eloquent*, eldeſt Son of *John* and *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*, born in the Caſtle of *Bois de Vincennes* in 1337. and the firſt that took the Quality of *Dauphin*, a Title which belongs to the Eldeſt Son of *France*, by *Humbert*'s leaving it to them. He was alſo Duke of *Normandy*, and was Regent during King *John* his Father's Impriſonment, to whom he ſucceeded in 1364 at the Age of 27. His Reign laſted 16 years, 5 months, and 8 days, during which time, though he ſeldom took the Field himſelf, but carried on the War by his Brothers and Generals, he gave the *Engliſh* more Trouble than any of his Predeceſſors; which ſhews that great Buſineſſes are carried on better ſometimes by a good and cunning Management, than by Force and Power, and that the gaining of a Battle is very often as much an effect of Prudent Meaſures taken in a Cloſet, as of the Courage of thoſe that Fight. He firſt of all gains his Brother *Philip* the *Bold* of his ſide, gives him *Burgundy* for *Appanage*, and makes him Marry the Heireſs of *Flanders*. *Bertrand* of *Gueſclin*, and the Mareſchal of *Boucicaut* won him the Battle of *Cocherel* in *Normandy* in 1364. againſt *Charles Evreux* King of *Navarre*, Sirnamed the *Bad*, and the formidableſt of his Enemies. Then he ſent his Army into *Britany*, to ſupport *Charles* of *Blois* againſt *John* of *Montfort*, and afterwards into *Spain*, to aſſiſt *Henry* Count of *Traſtare*

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...ire against *Peter* the *Cruel*, who cauſed his Wife *Blanche* of *Bourbon* to be Strangled to pleaſe his Concubine. In the mean time the continual Complaints the People of *Guienne* made againſt the King of *England*, with an Accuſation of Felony given in againſt him to the Court of Peers, which he refuſed to Anſwer to, put *Charles* upon Confiſcating all his Lands in *France*. And *Gueſclin* at his return out of *Spain* being made Lord High Conſtable, defeats *Robert Knole*'s Army near *Pont Valain* in *Maine*, drove the *Engliſh* out of *Berry*, *Touraine*, *Anjou*, *Limoſin*, and *Rovergue*, gain'd the Battle of *Chizé* near *Niort* in *Poitou* in 1370 ſo that the *Engliſh* Intereſt began to ſink very low, eſpecially after the defeat of their Fleet upon the Coaſts of *Rochelle*, where the Earl of *Pembrook* that commanded it, with 8000 more of his Men, were made Priſoners. Theſe with many more were the Succeſſes of this Wiſe Prince's great Care and good Management of Affairs. He died in 1380. as he was forming other Deſigns. It was ſaid that the King of *Navarre* got him Poiſoned ſome years before, but that the violence of the Venom was abated by an Iſſue which the Emperor's Phyſicians ordered to be cut in his Arm to give it a vent, which drying up occaſioned his death. His Body was buried at St. *Denys*, his Heart at *Roan*, and Entrails at the Abby of *Maubiſſon* near *Pontoiſe*. He was Married to *Jean* Daughter of *Peter* Duke of *Bourbon*, by whom he had *Charles* the Sixth, who ſucceeded him, and ſeveral other Children. *Froiſſart*, *Mezeray*

CHARLES the Sixth, Sirnam'd the *Belov'd*, was born at *Paris* the 3d of *December* 1368. ſucceeded his Father at Twelve years of Age; his Reign was of 42 years, but unfortunate, for *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou* Regent, and Chief of the Council, managed the Revenues very ill, employing a great part to forward his Deſigns on the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he himſelf and part of the *French* Nobility periſhed in 1384. and the extraordinary Taxes that he laid upon the People was the Seed of the Rebellion that begun thus; A Farmer of the King's Revenues at *Paris*, forcing an Herb Woman to pay a *Denier*, *i. e.* the Twelfth part of a Penny, for a Bunch of Watercreſſes, the Rabble which ſhe drew together with her Outeries went in a Body, and forc'd the Town-Houſe for Arms, and took from thence 3 or 4000 Iron Hammers, whence this Faction was term'd the Hammerers; This Sedition begun at the ſame time at *Roan*, *Orleans*, and ſome other Cities, and would have had very bad Conſequences had not the King taken ſpeedy Care to ſuppreſs it, by putting the Chief Actors to death, and impoſing heavy Fines on the reſt. This he did at his return from *Flanders*, whither he went in Perſon to Chaſtiſe thoſe of *Ghent*, whom *Philip* of *Artevelle* had rais'd againſt *Lewis* of *Marle* their Count; theſe he beat at the Battle of *Roſebeck* in 1382. where they loſt above 25000 Men and ſoon after the Towns they had poſſeſſed themſelves of ſubmitted to the right Owner, who dying in 1384. left this rich Inheritance to his Daughter *Margaret*, Married to *Philip* the *Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, who ſoon appeas'd the Troubles that aroſe in the Father in Law's Reign. This King forc'd the Duke of *Gueldres* to his Duty in 1388 made a Peace with the *Engliſh*, and in 1391. ratified the League his Father made with *Robert* King of *Scotland*, aſſiſted the *Genoueſes* againſt the Pyrates of *Africa*, who quite ruined the Commerce of the *Mediterranean*. Then he marches his Forches into *Britany* againſt Duke *John* of *Montfort*, for ſheltering *Peter* of *Craon*, who had murder'd his High Conſtable *Oliver* of *Cliſſon*; but as he was going out of *Mans* in the beginning of *Auguſt*, the violent heat of the Sun diſcompos'd his Brain, which Evil was increas'd by a Fright occaſion'd by a Diſfigured and Ghaſtly Fellow's coming up to him, taking his Bridle and ſpeaking thus, *Stop King, whither go you? you are betrayed*, and then diſappearing preſently: To crown his Misfortunes, a Page that carried his Lance being ſleepy, ran the Point by meer chance againſt a Head-piece that another carried before him, which confirm'd the King in his Belief that he was going to be deliver'd up to his Enemies, and put him in ſuch a violent Fit of Phrenſy that he ſounded away, but he came to himſelf, and was pretty well after, until being at a Maſquerade made to Divert him, he relaps'd into his Phrenſy, being frighted by a Fire that took in one of the Actors Pitch'd Garments. In 1394 he made four years Truce with the *Engliſh*, ſent *Sig. ſmund* of *Luxembourg*, King of *Hungary*, a powerful Aſſiſtance againſt the *Turks*, who won the Battle of *Nicopolis* in 1396. He received the Emperor *Wenceſlaus* at *Rheims* in 1398 and two years after *Manuel Paleologus* Emperor of the Eaſt. But ſoon after his Kingdom was unfortunately divided into the Factions of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, for after *Charles* the Fifth's Misfortune the Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy* declaring themſelves Regents, expelled the Duke of *Orleans*, the King's Brother, who pretended to that Honour himſelf. This Animoſity put to that height after the King's ſecond Fit, that *John* Count of *Nevers*, who ſucceeded his Father the Duke of *Burgundy*, put the Duke of *Orleans* murder'd in 1407. which divided the Kingdom more and more, and gave the *Engliſh* leiſure to land. In the mean time *Charles* of *Albret*, Lord High Conſtable, loſes the Battle of *Azincourt*, call'd the *Unhappy Day* or *Battel*, wherein Four Princes of the Blood, and the Flower of the *French* Nobility, were loſt or taken Priſoners: Nor did their Misfortunes end there, for the *Engliſh* carried all before 'em, got *Roan*, all *Normandy* and *Maine*, whilſt the Duke of *Burgundy*, together with the Queen, fomented the Diſorders of the State; for this Prince making uſe of the King's Authority, committed moſt horrid murders at *Paris*, where in 1418. he maſſacred the Lord High Conſtable of *Armagnac*, the Chancellor, and others which he ſuſpected Enemies to his Faction; but theſe Crimes were ſoon puniſhed in his own Perſon, for the Dauphin *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, having drawn him under pretext of a Conference to *Montereau-faut-yonne*, he was kill'd there in 1419. by *Tannegui du Chaſtel*. His Son *Philip* the *Good*, to revenge his death, makes an Agreement with *Henry* V. King of *England*, perſuades the King to declare the Dauphin incapable of inheriting the Crown, which he makes him promiſe to leave after his death to that King *Edward* who had Married *Catharine* of *France*, *Charles's* youngeſt Daughter, and was thereupon declared Regent of the Kingdom in 1420. which made the Dauphin go into *Anjou*, and occaſion'd a hotter War than ever. *Henry* V. died the 22d of *Auguſt*, and King *Charles* the 21ſt of *October* of the ſame year 1422. being 52 years of Age. *Froiſſard*. *Du Bellay*.

CHARLES the Seventh, Sirnamed the *Victorious* or *Well-ſerv'd*, Son o. *Charles* VI. was born at *Paris* the 22d of *February* 1403. took the Quality of Regent in 1418. and got himſelf Crown'd at *Poictiers* after his Father's death, whilſt his Mother and ſome others proclaim'd *Henry* VI. Son to King *Henry* V. of *England* and *Catharine* of *France*, King. The Duke of *Burgundy* worſted his Army at the Battel of *Mons* in *Vimeu*. The *Engliſh* Maſters of the Chiefeſt Provinces of the Kingdom, term'd him but King of *Bourges*, becauſe in the beginning he kept his Reſidence at *Bourges* in *Berri*. The firſt years of his Reign were very unhappy, for he was beaten at the Battel of *Crevant* near *Auxerre* in 1423. at that of *Verneuil* at *Perche* in 1424. loſt that of *Jeanville* and *Beauce* in 1427. ſo that though he gain'd that of *Gravelle* in *Anjou* in 1423. and the Battel of *Montargis* in 1427. his Enemies eſtabliſhed themſelves more and more every day, until at laſt to crown their Victories they lay Siege to *Orleans*, and preſſed it ſo hard, that the King and the Count of *Dunois* that defended it, began to think of retreating into *Dauphine*, when a young Girl about 18 years of Age, called *Joan of Arc*, and afterwards the *Virgin or Maid of Orleans*, preſented her ſelf before the King, and beat the *Engliſh* from before the Town, on *Sunday* the 8th of *May*, 1429. They were alſo worſted at ſeveral other Places, and loſt the Cities of *Troye*, *Chalons*, and *Rheims*, where *Charles* was Anointed and Crown'd by *Renaud* of *Chartres* Archbiſhop of the Town, and his own Chancellor. Theſe Succeſſes were followed with many others; for the King overthrew the Prince of *Orange* at the Battel of *Anthon* in *Dauphine*; but the famous Maiden was not ſo happy, for after ſhe was wounded at the Siege of *Paris*, ſhe was taken before *Compeigne*, led to *Roan*, and burn'd as a Witch in 1431. Yet this did not re-eſtabliſh the Affairs of the *Engliſh*, which began to decline very much, for *Charles* having pacified the Duke of *Burgundy* by the Treaty of *Arras* in 1435. the *Pariſians* rid themſelves of the Strangers, and ſided with him, as did ſeveral other Cities after the Example of the Capital. The King alſo ſuppreſs'd ſome Rebellions that were form'd under the Authority of the Dauphin his Son, and under the Name of the *Praguerie* in 1440. carried *Pontoiſe* by Aſſault the year after; and when he made a Truce with the *Engliſh* at *Tours* in 1444. he turn'd his Arms againſt the Town of *Metz* which he gain'd; and then the War being renewed between him and the *Engliſh*, he makes himſelf Maſter of *Formigni* in 1450 ſoon after of *Roan*, and of all *Normandy*; and alſo of *Guienne* after the Battel of *Caſtillon* in 1453. ſo that the *Engliſh* having loſt their General *Talbot*, that fame year, loſt all with him, excepting *Calais*, which they kept in ſpight of what the *French* could do, until the Duke of *Guiſe* took it above 100 years after in 1558. This King lov'd extreamly a young Woman called the *Fair Agnes*, which ſometimes made him neglect important Buſineſs; Upon this and ſome other Diſcontentments, *Lewis*, his eld ſt Son, went away into *Burgundy*, where he ſtaid near upon ſixteen Years, until the King his Father died in 1461. the 39th year of his Reign, and 58th of his Age. The occaſion of his Death was his fear of being Poiſon'd, which kept him from eating any thing for ſeven days time; this ſo dried and conſum'd his Humours, that the Paſſages being clos'd he could not afterwards ſwallow. It was he that made the *Pragmatique Sanction* or Confirmation at *Bourges* in 1438 and was the firſt of the *French* Kings that made Alliance with the *Swiſſers*. *Monſtrelet*, *Mezeray* &c.

CHARLES

CHARLES the Eighth, called the *Affable* and *Courteous*, Son of *Lewis* XI. and *Charlotte* of *Savoy*, born at *Amboise*, in 1470. Succeeded his Father at the Age of thirteen Years in 1483. and was Crown'd the year after at *Rheims*, by the Archbishop *Peter de Laval*, but being under Age at his accession to the Crown, his eldest Sister *Anne* of *France*, Wife to *Peter* Lord of *Beaujeu*, and afterwards Duke of *Bourbon*, was declared Regent of the Kingdom, according to the King's Last Will and Testament. This so troubled *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, and first Prince of the Blood, that he joins some other dissatisfied Lords, and all together raise a numerous Army, which was defeated by *Lewis* II. Lord of *Tremouille*, and Lieutenant-General of the King's Army, in 1486. at the Battel of *St. Aubin* of *Cormer* in *Britany*, and this Rebellion suppress'd. In the mean time *Charles* sends back *Margaret* Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian*, to whom he was Contracted, and Marries in 1491 *Anne* of *Britain*, which the Archduke of *Austria* had himself Married by his Proxy. After this he makes a Treaty of Peace with *Henry* VII. King of *England* that same Year, and another in 1493. with the Emperor *Maximilian*, and was perswaded to yield to *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon* and *Castile*, the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Cerdagne*, upon Condition he should not assist *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, against whom *Charles* raised Men at the request of *Sforza* who had usurp'd *Milan*. His own Claim to the Kingdom of *Naples* was, that *Charles* Heir to King *René* had made over his Right to it to *Lewis* XI. so he sets out with his Army from *Grenoble* in 1494. passed into *Italy*, and at *Turin* borrows the Rings of the Dutchess of *Savoy*, which he pawn'd; then he march'd to *Rome*, where he arrived the last day of the year; Pope *Alexander* VI. though no well Wisher to *France*, was forc'd to give him the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Crown him Emperor of *Constantinople*. After this King *Charles* marches from *Rome* the 28th of *January* 1495. takes *Capoua*, and understanding that King *Alfonsus* made his escape by Sea, enters *Naples* the 22d of *February*, and made himself absolute Master of this Kingdom in less than four months, leaving *Gilbert* of *Montpensier* Governor there, with 4000 *French*, whose Insolence soon made the *Neapolitans* Revolt. And as *Charles* returned home, the *Venetians* very Jealous of his Success, design'd to cut him off, for which purpose the Pope, *Venetians*, and *Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, league'd themselves with the Emperor and King of *Spain*, and made up an Army of 40 00 Men, through which he forc'd his way with his, consisting of not above 8000 Combatants, and gain'd the famous Battle of *Fornove* in 1495. reliev'd his Cousin the Duke of *Orleans* besieged at *Novara*; and all this with the loss of no more than 80 Men on his side. He had thoughts of a second Journey into *Italy*, but chang'd his design, and died at *Amboise* his Birth-place, some say of an Apoplexy, as he was looking down from a high Gallery into the Ditch where the Courtiers were at *Tenis*; others say that he died of a hurt he receiv'd by knocking his Forehead against a Door; however he died in 1498. the Twenty seventh year of his Age, after a Reign of 14 years, 7 months, and 9 days, leaving no Children by his Wife *Anne* of *Britany*, who Married *Lewis* the Twelfth his Successor. *Guichardin Comines.*

CHARLES the Ninth, Second Son of *Henry* II and of *Catharine de Medicis*, was born at *St Germain* in *Laye* in 1550. bore the Title of Duke of *Orleans* until he succeeded his Brother *Francis* II at Ten or Eleven years of Age, and was Crowned and Anointed in 1561 at *Rheims* by the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, who had perform'd the same Ceremony to his Father and Brother. His Mother got her self declared Regent, and made *Anthony* of *Bourbon* Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, not neglecting for the same time the cunning Management of the interests of the Princes of *Guise* and the *Guelfes*. She ordered the Assembly of the States at *St Germain*, and the Conference of *Poissy* in 1561 where the Deputies of Religion did but irritate both Parties more and more against each other. Nor did the Edict of *January* 1562. give any Satisfaction to the Catholick Party, who rose on *Orleans* 1562. *Rouen*, *Poitiers*, *Angers*, and several other Places. The Prince of *Conde* was at the Head of the *Hugonots*. But were beaten at the Battle of *Dreux* the 19th of *December* 1562. by the Constable, and Mareschal *Montmorency* the King's General. Both Generals were taken Prisoners, *Montmorency* by the Admiral of *Chatillon* his Nephew, a famous Protestant, and the Prince of *Conde* by the Duke of *Guise*, who was afterwards kill'd at the Siege of *Orleans* the 24th of *February* 1563 by *Poltrot* Lord of *Mere*, a *Huguenot*. After this the whole Kingdom was but a perfect Butchery, being the Theatre of War and Destruction. *Rouen* was twice besieged by the Royalists and Protestants, the King of *Navarre* was killed at the last of the Two Sieges in 1562. After which there was a Peace made the 18th of the following *May*, which did but Palliate and not cure the Evil; The King being declared of Age made Peace with the *English*; and going a Progress through the Kingdom had a Conference at *Bayonne* with his Sister the Queen of *Spain* in 1565. At his return, an Assembly of the *States* was held at *Moulins* in 1566. but the *Hugonots* attempting to seize upon his Person the 27th of *September*, as he came back from *Meaux* to *Paris*, this Enterprize set all in a Flame again; The Protestants run to Arms, and the Constable defeated them at St. *Denys* in 1567. They were afterwards beaten by *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, the King's Brother, at the Battel of *Jarnac*, where the Prince of *Conde* was killed in 1569. He likewise had the better of 'em at *Moncontour* in *Poitou* the same year. To give some sort of Remedy to these Disorders, the Marriage of the King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry* the *Great*, with *Margaret* the King's Sister, was Propos'd and Solemnized. After the Performance of the Marriage Ceremonies, Admiral *Coligni*, Chief of the *Hugonots*, was wounded, and a little after, he was the first that was begun with at the Bloody Massacre on St. *Bartholomew*, which then happen'd on a *Sunday*. The King now suffering himself to make use of violent Expedients to destroy the *Hugonots*. This Slaughter was horrible at *Paris* and all over *France*, whither there was Orders sent to fall upon 'em at the same day and hour; However this Remedy, as they meant it, did but irritate the Evil. This Massacre at *Paris* was a great Blemish upon this King's Reign, though he was pusht upon it by other People more than by his own inclination; for afterward reflecting upon the unhappy Consequences of this rough Expedient, he was much displeas'd with the Advisers of it, who were govern'd more, in their Advice, by particular Animosity and Ambition, than by any regards to their Prince's Interest, or the Peace of the Kingdom; and therefore he had resolv'd, if he had lived longer, to have govern'd by himself; Declaring upon his Death-bed the Miserable Condition of a Prince, who coming to the Crown in his Minority, was oblig'd to be Govern'd by his Ministers. He died the 30th of *May* in 1574. not without suspicion of being Poison'd. He was succeeded by his Brother the King of *Poland*, who was *Henry* the Third. *Thuan Hist. Davila Mezeray, &c.*

CHARLES *the Burley*, or *Fat*, which some will have King of *France*, because he Govern'd the Kingdom, after *Carloman*'s Death, during *Charles the Simple*'s Minority, was third Son of *Lewis* I King of *Germany*. He was made Emperor in 881. Crowned by Pope *John* VIII. and succeeded his Brother *Lewis the Young*, who was King of *Franconia*. The beginning of his Reign was successful, by the Defeat of the *Normans*; but afterwards, having lost the use of all his Members, and being rendred incapable of doing any thing, he was deposed in an Assembly held at *Tribur*, in 887. and reduced to so low a Condition, that he had scarce whereby to subsist, having but an inconsiderable Pension from his Nephew *Arnoul*, to whom he had left the Empire. This hard Usage broke his Heart soon after; for he died the 13th of *January*, 888. Some say he was strangled in a Village of *Suabia*; however, his Body was carried to the Abbey of *Richenone*, upon the Lake of *Constance*, where his Epitaph is yet to be seen. He left no Children by his Lawful Wives, but had a Bastard called *Bernard*, whom he recommended to the Emperor *Arnoul*. *Sigebert, Otho Frisingen*

CHARLES *Martel*, Major of the Court or Palace, and Prince of *France*, was Son to *Pepin Heristel*, descended of *Torcol*, *Praefectus Praetorio* of the *Gauls*. After his Father's Death, *Plectrude* his Stepmother got him confined at *Cologne*; but he was set at liberty soon after, in 715. and began to make War against *Mainfroy*, Major of King *Childeric* II's Palace or Court, defeated him the 21st of *March*, 717 at the Battel of *Vinciac* near *Cambray*, and at the Fight of *Soissons* the next year. After this he made himself Master of the Government of *France*, overthrew the *Saxons* in three several Engagements, and then the *Germans*, *Bavarians*, and *Norticans*, in 728. and also *Eudes*, Duke of *Aquitain*, and the *Saracens*, to whom he gave a memorable Defeat upon St *Martin*'s Day near *Tours*, in a Plain between the *Loire* and *Cher*, killing them 300000, with their King *Abderamus*. Some say this hapned in 726. but the best Chronicles put it in 732. After this he took *Burgundy*, made himself Master of *Aquitain*, after the Death of *Eudes*, and took the Field a second time against the *Saracens*, who had returned into *France*, beat them out of *Avignon* and the *Lower Languedoc*, and returned victorious, after he had defeated King *Amormacha*'s Army upon the River of *Berre*, in the Valley of *Corbiere*. He beat these *Barbarians* once more out of *Avignon*, and drove the Duke of *Mauron* out of *Marseilles* and *Provence*, for being the occasion of their coming back again. He died at *Cressi* upon *Oise* in 741. being 50 or 55 years of Age, whereof he Governed 26. His Martial Inclination got him the Name of *Martel*. His first Wife, called *Rotrude*, left him *Carloman*, Duke and Prince of the *French*; *Pepin* King of *France*; and *Chiltrude*, Wife of *Odilon*, Duke of *Bavaria*: His second Wife, called *Sunhilda*, bore him *Grifon*. *Odericus Vitalis. Mezeray, &c.*

CHARLES

CHARLES of *France*, Count of *Valois*, *Alençon*, *Chartres*, *Anjou*, and *Maine*, Peer of *France*, and youngeſt Son of *Philip the Bold*, was born in 1270. and afterwards Sirnamed *Defender of the Church*. He was a King's Son, Brother to another, Unkle to three, and Father of a King, but was not one himſelf: For he was Son to K. *Philip the Bold*. Brother to *Philip the Fair*, Unkle to *Lewis the Mutinous*, *Philip the Tall*, and *Charles the Fair*, and Father to *Philip* of *Valois*, which Name he has given to the firſt collateral Branch that Reigned in the Third Race 260 years; though this cannot be ſaid very well, by reaſon that the Kings, who Reigned between *Lewis* XII. and *Henry* IV. were of the Branch of *Orleans*. However, Pope *Martin* IV. inveſted *Charles* of *Valois* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; but he quitted the Title, for the ſake of the Publick Good and Peace. He made War in *Guienne* in 1295. and afterwards againſt the *Flemins* in 1299. took the Count's two Sons Priſoners, and ſoon afterwards paſſed into *Italy*, to ſupport the Church and King of *Sicily*, and took the Title of Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, by right of his ſecond Wife *Catharine* of *Courtenay*. Pope *Boniface* VIII. created him *Vicar* and *Defender of the Church*, Count of *Romania*, and *Peace-maker* of *Tuſcany*, after he had wiſely ſuppreſſed the Differences that divided the *Florentines* into the Factions of the *Blacks* and *Whites*. He baniſhed ſome of the firſt, amongſt others, the Poet *Dantes Aligeri*, who, to revenge himſelf, writ bitterly againſt the Count and Court of *France*. After this, the Count, upon an Agreement between him and *Charles* II. King of *Sicily*, paſſes into this Iſland againſt *Frederic*, who, frightned by the Fame of his Arms, did not ſtay his coming, but quitted all his Conqueſts of *Apulcia* and *Calabria*, and ſought for Peace, which was concluded in 1302. After which, *Charles*, diſſatisfied with Pope *Boniface* VIII. who promiſed to procure him the Empire of the Weſt, but got it for, and confirmed it upon *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, returns into *France*, and aſſiſted in 1305. at the Coronation of Pope *Clement* V. at *Lyons*. He was alſo employed in the Reigns of his three Nephews, and ſent by *Charles the Fair* againſt the King of *England* in *Guienne*, where he ſubdued all the Country between the Rivers *Dordogne* and *Garonne*.

CHARLES the Firſt, King of *Spain*. See *Charles* V. Emperor.

CHARLES, Prince of *Spain*, known by the Name of *Dom Carlos*, Son of *Philip* II. and *Mary* of *Portugal*, was born in 1545. In the Treaty of Peace begun at *Caſtle Cambreſis*, there was talk of marrying him to *Elizabeth* of *France*, Daughter of *Henry* II. and the Match was then, or ſoon after, agreed upon; but Queen *Mary* of *England* dying much about this time, in 1558. his Father, King *Philip*, married *Elizabeth* himſelf, which the young Prince reſented very much. He was of a Melancholick, Violent, and Jealous Humour, carried a Caſe of very curious Piſtols always about him, and never ſlept but with naked Swords and Fire-arms under his Pillow. His great Ambition to Command, made his Father ſuſpect he might undertake ſomething to compaſs his Deſire; wherefore when he was told that the Prince condoled the miſerable Condition of the *Flandrians* and *Dutch*, and excuſed their Rebellion, he preſently concluded that his Deſign was to ſteal away into the *Low-Countries*; and therefore ſeizes him in the Night-time, diſcharges his ordinary Train, gets him guarded, and cloathed all in Black, orders his Bed and Furniture to be taken away, leaving him a kind of Rowling, or little Camp-Bed, only with a ſorry Quilt. This Uſage put *Dom Carlos* into ſuch Deſpair, that he caſt himſelf into the Fire; at another time almoſt choaked himſelf with a Diamond; but being prevented, he faſted two whole days, and then drunk ſo much cold Water, that he almoſt killed himſelf. A little after this, King *Philip* got him poiſoned, or, as others ſay, ſtrangled: However, he died the 24th of *July*, 1568. Some think that it was Jealouſie that put the King upon this Extremity, when he had diſcovered the Prince's Love to the Queen, and hers to him; which ſeems the more likely, becauſe this Princeſs died alſo the third of the following *October*, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned. It's ſaid, That the Prince complained much of the Duke of *Alva*, *Don John* of *Auſtria*, and ſome others, who, he ſaid, miſrepreſented him to his Father, of whom he begged his Life with a great deal of Submiſſion, but not baſely or meanly; to which the ſevere Father returned this Anſwer, in ſhewing him his Arm, *When I have any bad Blood, I always get it drawn out*; and that it was this that put him quite into deſpair. *Thuan. Strada de Bello Belgico.*

CHARLES the Second, King of *Spain*, born at *Madrid* the 6th of *November*, 1661. and ſucceeded his Father *Philip* IV. in 1665. which *Philip*, at his Death, left Six Privy Councellors to aſſiſt the Queen Dowager, *Anne-Mary* of *Auſtria*, his Wife, in her Regency, during her Son's Minority. *Charles* took the Government upon him, and was declared a Major in 1676. He had two Wives, *Mary Louiſa*, of the Houſe of *France*, married in 1679. and *Mariana*, Princeſs of *Newburgh*, in 1690. He had no Iſſue by neither Venter. He died *Octob.* 21. 1700. in the 39th year of his Age.

CHARLES, Sirnamed *Martel*, the firſt of this Name, Son to *Charles* II. called *the Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and Count of *Provence*, was born in 1272. and came to the Crown in 1290. becauſe his Mother, *Mary* of *Hungary*, Daughter to *Stephen* V. was Siſter to *Ladiſlaus* IV. who died that very ſame year without Iſſue; but could not take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, becauſe *Andrew*, Sirnamed the *Venetian*, Queen *Mary*'s Kinſman, was enthroned by the *Hungarians*. The Emperor *Rodolphus* obſerving this Diviſion, deſigned to get the Crown from both, for his own Son *Albert*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, until Pope *Nicholas* IV. who had Crowned *Charles* by a Cardinal Legate, acquainted him by *Eugubinus* and *Eſinus*, his Nuncio's, That he could not pretend to a Kingdom that was under the Protection of the Holy See. Upon this, *Rodolphus* ſubmitted, and married his Daughter *Clemence* to *Charles*, who came to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, whereof *Andrew* always kept part. He died in 1301. leaving *Charles* II. his Succeſſor, and other Children by *Clemence* of *Hapſpurg*, his Wife. *Bonfinius.*

CHARLES, the firſt of this Name, King of *Navarre*. See *Charles* IV. King of *France*, Sirnamed *the Fair*.

CHARLES the Second, called *the Bad*, King of *Navarre*, and Count of *Eureux*, *&c.* Son to *Philip*, Coun of *Eureux*, and of *Jean* of *France*, Daughter to King *Lewis* X. called the *Mutinous*, and to whom the States gave the Crown of *Navarre*, after the Death of her Unkles, *Philip the Tall* and *Charles the Fair*. He was Crowned at *Pampelune*, in 1349. and came four years after into *France*, with a Train of Miſeries, which his Wit, Eloquence, Boldneſs, and Addreſs, very bad Qualities, when joined to ſuch an Humour as his was, continued a long time; for he got *Charles de la Cerda* of *Spain*, Conſtable of *France*, and King *John*'s Favourite, ſtabb'd, in 1353. at the Caſtle of *Aigle* in *Normandy*; made frequent Alliances with *England* againſt *France*, eſpecially when King *John* was taken and carried into *England*, and deſigned to Poiſon *Charles* V. called the *Wiſe*, who, when but Dauphin, took him Priſoner: But miſcarrying in this Deſign, he takes his Meaſures ſo, that he poiſoned his Brother-in-Law *Gaſton Phœbus*, Count of *Foix*, through the help of his Son *Gaſton*, who innocently gives his Father the Poiſon, which he thought was a Love-Potion to make him ſend for his Mother *Agnes*, which the Count had ſent away to this ſame *Charles* her Brother: But notwithſtanding the young Prince acted with a good Intention, void of all Malice, yet he was accuſed, and died in Priſon. At laſt, by God's Juſt Puniſhment, the Prince that cauſed ſo much Diſorder and Heat, was himſelf burned alive; for, being wrapped up in Cloth that he got ſteeped in Strong-waters and Brimſtone, to revive his natural Heat, much weakned by his looſe and diſorderly Life, or as a Cure againſt his Scurvy and Leproſie, the Cloth took fire, and he was ſcorched or broiled to the very Bones, whereof he died three days after, in the year 1386. being then Fifty five years of Age, and leaving ſome Children, as *Charles* the Third, his Succeſſor, *&c. Froiſard, Lib.* 3. *Paul. Æmil. &c.*

CHARLES the Third, called *the Noble*, and *another Solomon*, was born at *Mantes* in 1361. and in 1386. ſucceeded his Father, and was Crowned at *Pampelune* in 1389. after which, he Governed his Subjects with ſo much Juſtice, good Conduct, and Mildneſs, that he deſerved the Title of *Noble* and *Wiſe*. He made a Treaty of Peace, in 1404. with *Charles* VI. of *France*, who for his ſake erected the Lordſhip or Lands of *Nemours* into a Dutchy and Peerage. This *Charles* built the Caſtles of *Teſſala* and *Olite*, where he died in 1425. after a Reign of thirty nine years, nine months, and ſeven days. *Mariana, Lib.* 18 *&c.*

CHARLES of *France*, the firſt of this Name, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Son to King *Lewis* VIII. Sirnamed the *Lion*, and Brother to St. *Lewis*, was born in 1220. and married *Beatrix*, Fourth Daughter and Heireſs of *Raimond Berenger*, Count of *Provence*; by virtue of which Marriage, his Brother gave him the County of *Anjou* and Country of *Maine*. He followed this King to the War of the *Holy Land*, and at his return reduced ſome Towns of *Provence*, which had revolted in his abſence. After which, having had a Grant of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, from Pope *Urban* IV. and *Clement* IV. he went thither in 1266. and received the Crown from *Raoul*, Cardinal of *Clermont*, and Legate of the Holy See, after the bloody and glorious Victory he gained over the Troops of *Manfroy*, Baſtard-Son to *Frederick* II. in the Plains of *Benevent*, where this *Manfroy* himſelf was killed. After this, he beat *Conradin* in 1268. near the Lake *Celano*, took him, and his Couſin *Frederick*, laſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, Priſoners, and cauſed both their Heads to be cut off at *Naples*. The *Sicilians*, to puniſh this exceſſeleſs Cruelty, maſſacred all the *French* that were at *Veſpers*, or *Even* [illegible]

Charles made a ſecond Voyage into *Africa*, and at his return was made Titular King of *Jeruſalem*, being already Senator of *Rome*, and Vicar of the Holy Empire. About this time, *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had married one of *Manfroy*'s Daughters, enters *Sicily*, and, to amuſe the *French*, offers to leave this great Diſpute to the Deciſion of a Combat between him and *Charles*, taking each but an Hundred choice Knights of a ſide to ſecond them. *Charles* accepts the Challenge, though then almoſt 60 years of age, and the other but 40; and came to the Place appointed them at *Bourdeaux* by the King of *England*; but the King of *Arragon* did not come until after the appointed Day. In 1283. he beſieged *Meſſina*, and the next year, preparing to return thither again, he was beaten at Sea, and his Son, the Prince of *Salerno*, taken Priſoner three days before he himſelf came up with a good Number of Ships. Some Months after, he died in the Caſtle of *Foggia* in *Apulia*, in 1285. leaving a Son called *Charles* II. and ſome other Children. *Blondus*, *Villani*, *&c.*

CHARLES the Second, called *the Lame*, who, whilſt his Father lived, had the Title of Prince of *Salerno*, and Lord of *Mount St. Ange*, was ſtill in Priſon, when *Charles* I. to whom he ſucceeded, died, and was not ſet at liberty until a Peace was made in 1288. by the Mediation of Pope *Nicholas* IV. King *Philip* IV. Sirnamed *the Fair*, the King of *England*, and ſome other Princes. Before this, Queen *Conſtance* had ſentenced him to death, but revoked it; for he promiſed that he would perſuade *Charles*, Count of *Valois*, to quit his Claim to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and get the Pope to inſtal *John* of *Arragon* in that of *Sicily*; and as an Aſſurance of the Performance of this, he gave his three Sons and fifty Gentlemen as Hoſtages. As ſoon as he was ſet at liberty he came into *France*, whence he went to *Italy*, where Pope *Nicholas* IV. Crowned him King of *Naples*, and of both *Sicily*'s in 1289. He alſo had *Hungary* by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter to *Stephen* V. and Siſter to *Ladiſlaus* IV. who died Illueleſs. All which he Governed with a great deal of Moderation, though he had many Competitors. He died at *Naples* in *Anno* 1309 being 63 years of age, and leaving the moſt Illuſtrious Offſpring that a Perſon of his Quality was ever known to have; *viz.* ten Sons and five Daughters. The Sons were, *Charles Martel*, King of *Hungary*; *Lewis*, Biſhop of *Toulouſe* and *Pamiez*, Canonized for a Saint; *Robert*, that ſucceeded him; *Philip*, Prince of *Tarente*, and Titular Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; *Raymond Berenger*, Count of *Provence*, who died a Batchelor; *John*, that died young; *Triſtan* alſo died in his youth; *John* and *Lewis*, Dukes of *Duras*, and both died without Iſſue; *Peter*, Count of *Graiſſne*, Sirnamed the *Tempeſt*, or *Storm*, killed at the Battel of *Moncatin*, gained by the *Gibelins* the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, 1315. The Daughters were, *Margaret*, Wife of *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*; *Blanche*, married to *James* II. King of *Arragon*; *Eleonor*, Wife to *Frederick*, King of *Sicily*, the other ſide the *Pharo*; *Mary*, married to *Sancho*, King of *Majorca*, *&c.* *Paul. Æmil. Villani*, *&c.*

CHARLES, only Son of *Robert*, Son to *Charles* II. was called by ſome the *Prince without Lands*, until his Father made him Duke of *Calabria*, and Governour of his Eſtate in *Italy*; an Employment he acquitted himſelf very well of, in driving *Frederick*, King of *Trinacria*, out of *Sicily*, who had joined *Caſtruccio Caſtracani*, and the *Gibelins*, againſt King *Robert*. This good Service made the *Florentines* chuſe him Governour of their City, and receive him with great Magnificence the 30th of *July*, 1326. after which, he went to *Naples* to oppoſe the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*'s Undertakings againſt his Father, and died there the 10th of *November*, 1328. *Petrarch. Lib.* 10. *Ep. Summonte Hiſt. de Naple.*

CHARLES, the Third of this Name, King of *Naples*, &c. called *of Peace*, or *Little Duke of Duras*, Son of *Lewis*, Count of *Gravina*, and Grandchild of one *John*, Duke of *Duras*, deſcended of *Charles* II. *the Lame*. He went to *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, who employed him againſt the *Venetians*, and yielded him his Right to the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1308. His Ingratitude was ſo great to Queen *Joan*, that having taken her Priſoner, he inhumanely put her to death: After which, making uſe of Pope *Urban* VI.'s Inſtalment, he got himſelf Crowned King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, *&c.* Count of *Provence*, in 1381. but his Title was diſputed by *Lewis* of *Anjou*, Son to *John*, King of *France*, who was adopted by Queen *Joan*. This Prince dying, *Charles* falls out with Pope *Urban*, who Excommunicated him. After which, his going for *Hungary* to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom given him after King *Lewis*'s death, was killed at *Buda* in 1386. by *Iſabau* the Queen-Dowager's Contrivance, who would have the Crown for *Sigiſmund* her Son-in-

CHARLES the Fourth, Son of *Charles*, Duke of *Calabria*, Count of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Jeruſalem*, Count of *Provence* and *Forcalquier*. He was Adopted by King *Rene* his Uncle, and ſucceeded in the year 1480. He died the 10th of *December*, in the year 1482. and made King *Lewis* XI. his Heir. *Noſtredamus. Ruffy*, *&c.*

There were Eleven Kings, all called by this Name in the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, whereof the firſt Six are ſo little remarkable in Hiſtory, that without mentioning them, we will begin with the Seventh.

CHARLES, the Seventh of this Name, King of *Swedeland*, who under colour of revenging the Death of *Eric* IX. Sirnamed the *Saint*, put himſelf upon the Throne in 1160 and being already King of *Gothland*, united it to *Swedeland*: But his Reign was but of ſeven years, and *Canute*, *St. Eric*'s Son, believing he was Inſtrumental to his Father's Death, got him kill'd about the year 1168. *Olaus Mag. Hiſt. Sueciæ*, *Lib.* 19.

CHARLES the Eighth, deſcended from the ancient Kings of *Swedeland*, was Son to *Canute Boude*, Senator of the Kingdom, and Governor of *Finland*, and was choſen after *Chriſtopher* in 1448 He is not only commended in Hiſtory for his Juſtice and Wiſdom, but alſo for a good Philoſopher, and expert Mathematician; yet he was thrice baniſhed the Kingdom for his Severity towards the Clergy, and died at laſt in 1470. *Johan. Mag. Crantzius*, *&c.*

CHARLES the Ninth, Duke of *Sudermania*, Son to *Guſtavus* I. Brother to *John* III. and Uncle to *Sigiſmond*, Lawful King of *Swedeland*; which laſt being choſen King of *Poland*, *Charles* was made Governor of the Kingdom in 1595. two years after which, he made himſelf Maſter of *Stockholm*, and of moſt of the other conſiderable Towns, and made a clear Rebellion on't, or, as the Tranſlator of the firſt *Engliſh* Edition calls it, *He ſet up for himſelf in* 1598. He made War againſt the *Danes*, the *Polanders*, and *Muſcovites*, with good ſucceſs, though at that time he was called but Governor or *Regent* of the Kingdom, until the States gave him the Title of King in 1604. He was Crowned four years after, and died in 1611. This Uſurpation occaſioned bloody Wars ſince that time between the Kings of *Poland* and *Swedeland*.

CHARLES *Guſtavus* the Tenth, of the Houſe of *Deux-Ponts*, Son to *John Caſimir*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of *Catharine* of *Sweden*, Daughter to *Charles* IX. ſucceeded Queen *Chriſtina*, who made a voluntary Reſignation of her Kingdom to him in 1654. The next year he begun a War againſt *Poland*, and carried all before him, took *Warſaw*, *Cracovia*, and other Places, and aſſiſted the *Polanders*, who had rebelled againſt their King *Caſimir*; but this laſt, ſupported by the Valour and Conduct of his brave General *Charneski*, defeated the *Swedes* at *Jaroſlaw* on the 12th of *March* 1656. and after ſeveral Battels drove them at laſt quite out of *Poland*. *Charles*, after this, lays Siege to *Dantzick*, but is forced to raiſe it; then begins a War againſt the *Danes*, whom he worſted in ſeveral Rencounters, and at laſt beſieges *Copenhagen*, their chief Town, and would have certainly carried it, had it not been relieved by the *Dutch* Fleet. And being a brave and Enterprizing Prince, it's not to be queſtioned but he would have done great things, had he lived longer, but he died of the Spleen in the Thirty ſeventh of his Age, 1660. leaving his Son *Charles* XI. by *Hedewig Eleonor*, Daughter to *Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein*.

CHARLES the Eleventh, King of *Swedeland*, was born *November* 25. 1655. Two years after his Father *Charles Guſtavus* X. of the Houſe of *Deux-Ponts*, was advanced to the Crown, upon the Abdication of Queen *Chriſtina*, whoſe Couſin-German he was, being the Son of *John Caſimir* Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and *Catharine* of *Sweden*, Daughter of *Charles* IX. and Siſter to *Guſtavus Adolphus*, Queen *Chriſtina*'s Father: This King's Mother, the Princeſs *Hedewig Eleonora*, of the Houſe of *Holſtein*, and Siſter to that Duke, had no other Child, and upon the deceaſe of the King her Husband, in the year 1660. was made Regent of the Kingdom, together with the Five Great Officers of the Crown, and held that Poſt till the year 1672. during which time ſhe governed her Son's Kingdom with much Wiſdom, and added to it by the Treaties of Peace ſhe had the addreſs to make with *Poland* and *Denmark*. The King's Education in his Minority, by his own Genius, and the Indulgence of his Mother, if not by the Contrivance of the Principal Miniſters, was moſtly in order to a Military Life, in which Exerciſes, ſuch as Fencing, and Riding the Great Horſe, he took more Pleaſure, and made a better Proficiency, than in ſuch Studies as required more intention of the Mind; Beſides the *Swediſh* and *High-Dutch* Languages, which he learned in his Infancy, and ſpoke both equally well, he was not perfected in any other, having only a ſmattering of *French*, to which he had ſo great an averſion, that he would neither own nor be brought to ſpeak as much of it as he underſtood; and thus cauſed a Reſerved Temper in him, and backwardneſs of Converſation with Strangers, whereby it became more difficult for Foreign Miniſters to Entertain him, and made himſelf uneaſie upon their Addreſſes. He was no ſooner Crowned, which

happened

happened in the year 1674. but he found himſelf engaged in the War then on foot, and eſpouſed the *French* Intereſt in Conſideration of the Subſidy of 200000 *l.* a year, in which the firſt Blow was the defeat of Feldt Marſhal *Wrangel* and his Army in *Germany*; a Diſaſter ſo little foreſeen, or provided for, that it made a more eaſie way for all the Miſeries that enſued upon it, and gave him more Eminent Occaſions of ſhewing his Courage in Defence of his Kingdom and People; for the Succeſs of that Action brought the *Danes* to engage in a War, which they began with the ſurprizal of *Holſtein*, and the taking of *Wiſmar*, and thence tranſlated it into *Schonen*; ſo that when the King was called into thoſe Parts, to make Head againſt the *Danes*, he found the Effects of his Miniſters deficiency in making due Preparations, four of the ſix fortified Places of that Province being already in the Enemies Hands; and indeed his Forces were ſo ſmall and ſcattered, and the Account of Loſſes from all Parts ſo great, that the Fortune of *Sweden*, and all its Ancient Glory, ſeemed to be confined to his Perſon and little Army, with which yet in the Compaſs of one year, he won Three Pitch'd Battels, and in one of them was ſaid to have Charged Thirteen times at the Head of a Brigade; and yet, which is very remarkable, valued himſelf for not having drawn the Blood of any one Man: 'Tis certain he gained a great Stock of Military Experience in the Courſe of that War, and that without any tincture of thoſe Vices which commonly prevail in a Camp; and was ſo indefatigable and perpetually imploy'd, that he had ſcarce his Boots off in three years time: The Streights he was often reduced to, taught him many excellent Leſſons, eſpecially the neceſſity of putting his Kingdom into a better poſture of Defence than he found it; Beſides, his Officers and Chief Miniſters about him, made it their Buſineſs to poſſeſs his Mind with an ill Opinion of the Senate, and diſcovered the Malverſations that the Ruling Lords had been guilty of during his Minority, which ſunk ſo deep in him, that his Diſpleaſure fell upon ſome of thoſe Lords during the War; and a ſlight upon them all, neither Communicating his Councels, nor acquainting them with the Succeſs of his Actions; ſo that at the Concluſion of the War in 1680. after he had conſummated his Marriage with the Princeſs *Ulrica Eleonora*, Siſter to the King of *Denmark*, he called the States of the Kingdom together, and gave them a Summary Account of the State of Affairs during the War, and the iſſue of it, and propoſed to them to Inſpect the Occaſions of the great Loſſes the Kingdom had ſuſtained, to find out Means to deliver the Government from the Streights it laboured under, and to Conſult for its farther Security. The Odium of all the Loſſes and Misfortunes of the War fell upon the Miniſters that had Managed Affairs during the King's Minority, and therefore a Committee was choſen out of the ſeveral Bodies of the States, to Enquire into the Reaſon of the Miſcarriages, and the Weight fell heavy upon many Senators, whoſe whole Eſtates were not ſufficient to make Satisfaction; with this farther addition, That the States declared they needed no ſuch Mediator between the King and them, ſo neither did they find that the Article of his Coronation Oath (wherein he promiſed to Rule the Kingdom with the Advice of the Senators) did oblige him to think it neceſſary any longer to have their Concurrence to any Counſels he thought fit to take, or continue their Salaries to more of them than he was pleaſed to imploy; ſo that ſeveral of them were laid aſide, and the reſt, inſtead of their former Title of Councellors or Senators of the Kingdom, were Stiled the King's Councellors. The States alſo declared, That the King, who received his Crown from God, was only accountable to God for his Actions, and tied by no other Engagements, than what his Coronation Oath imported, namely, To Rule the Kingdom according to Law. Great Taxes were laid to diſcharge the Debts; and, in ſhort, a Reſolution taken to eſtabliſh a new College of Reſumption, with Power to re-unite to the Crown all ſuch Lands, as by former Kings had been alienated by way of Donation, or ſold at an under-value, with a Reſervation only of 70 *l.* a year to the preſent Poſſeſſor; ſo that what with this, the Eſtabliſhment of the Militia, Preparation of the Fleet and Fortreſſes, the Dependance the Nobility and Gentry muſt ſtill have upon him for Imployments, who had not a ſufficient Competency of their own to live upon, and the Miſtake of the Clergy, Burghers and Peaſants, who were eaſily perſwaded, that the Miſeries which they ſuffered proceeded from the too great Power of the Nobility, and that the King could never be too much Truſted, the King had an Opportunity put into his Hands, to lay the foundation of as abſolute a Sovereignty, as any Prince in *Europe* poſſeſſes. Neither did the next Aſſembly of the States, which was held in the year 1683. ſtop here, but, beſides a Benevolence equal to that granted the laſt Seſſions, they proceeded even to the re-union of the 70 *l.* a year reſerved by the former Seſſion, and to a farther and more deſtructive Explanation of the Article *of Ruling the Kingdom according to Law*; declaring, That the King was not thereby tied to the Laws then in being, but might alter the ſame, and add ſuch Conſtitutions thereto as he thought moſt uſeful for the preſent State of the Kingdom; and that whatever Inſtruction he was pleaſed to give any College or Officer, the ſame were a Law to them, and all others that they concerned; adding only this, That they hoped his Majeſty would communicate to the States ſuch Laws as were of a General Nature, and intended to be binding to the whole Kingdom. The next Aſſembly in 1686. proceeded much in the ſame Step and Liberalities. During the War that ſucceeded in about two years after in *Europe*, wherein moſt of the Princes and States thereof were engaged one way or other, he had the Wiſdom and Conſtancy to obſerve an exact Neutrality; which cannot ſo well be ſaid of his Neighbour Prince upon that Occaſion, and by this Means contributed very much to the enriching of his Kingdom, and enlarging of Foreign Trade; and he ſhewed as much Goodneſs in the indefatigable Endeavours he uſed to make the Peace that followed, by offering his Mediation to that end to the ſeveral Parties concerned; but the ſame had not been long accepted by them, before the Thread of his Life was ſpun out, *for he died on the 17th of April 1697. N. S.* about 10 of the Clock at Night, in the Forty ſecond year of his Age, and the Thirty ſeventh of his Reign. He was of a Middle Stature, and well ſet, his Hair Brown, of an Healthful and vigorous Conſtitution, and Sanguine Complexion, never attacked with any violent Sickneſs, but what was occaſioned by outward Accidents, of which Two eſpecially endangered his Life, and theſe with others might have ſome influence upon his Death: One was in the War, when the King riding on the Ice, it brake, and he fell into the Water, which brought him into a Fever, of which he narrowly eſcaped; The other happened by a fall off his Horſe, which broke his Leg, and he was ſo ill Treated by his Surgeons, that beſides the danger of his Life then, the Effects of their Miſcarriage were to be ſeen in his Halting to the day of his Death. Two other Accidents befell him, which impaired his Strength; One was, That in Hunting, Monſieur *Wachmaſter* being in danger to be killed by a Bear, the King was ſo eager to reſcue him, that he broke a Vein, and was then like to Bleed to Death, and continued ſo as long as he lived upon any ſudden motion; The other was, That being accuſtomed formerly to Ride Poſt for ſuch long Stages, and with ſo great ſpeed, he was often like to be ſuffocated by the Heat. In a Word, he was a Prince poſſeſſed of many Excellent and Noble Qualities, an Exemplary Piety, and Religious Diſpoſition, that ſhewed themſelves in all his Actions, and an invincible Courage, that often expoſed his Perſon to great Dangers not only in Wars, but alſo in his Divertiſements: His Chaſtity and Temperance were very regular at leaſt, and if there have been any Inſtances of his failing in the latter upon any extraordinary Occaſion or Entertainment, he has never been known, or ſcarce ſuſpected to violate the former: He was frugal to an high degree, made a diligent Inſpection into all the Affairs of his Kingdom, rather more Reſpectful to his Mother than to his Conſort, the natural Antipathy between the Two Nations of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, having perhaps crept into his Bed: And to ſay no more of him, if the Cholerick Temper; which has been incident to all his Anceſtors, carried him ſometimes to low Expreſſions of his Anger, as well towards the Greater as Meaner ſort of Subjects, yet the Fit was uſually ſoon over, and recompenced by his Placability and Readineſs to forgive thoſe that had offended him. By his laſt Will and Teſtament he appointed the Queen Mother, and Five Lords of the Court, for the Government of the Kingdom, and to be Tutors to the young King *Charles* XII. his only Son, that ſucceeds him, till he attained the Age of Eighteen, he being not full Fifteen at his Father's deceaſe.

CHARLES the Twelfth, born the 27th of *June* 1682. The King his Father left him under the Regency of the Queen Dowager his Mother, till Eighteen years of Age Her Majeſty by the late King's Order, has ſeveral Privy Councellors to aſſiſt her.

CHARLES the Third, Duke of *Bourbon*, *Auvergne*, and *Chaſtelleraut*, was born in 1489. and from his very Youth given to great Actions. He accompanied King *Lewis* XII. in his Journey to *Genoua* in 1507. and behaved himſelf very well at the Battel of *Agnadel* two years after In 1512. he commanded the Army deſigned to recover *Navarre*; and the next year after went againſt the *Switzers* that had fallen into *Burgundy*. King *Francis* I. made him Lord High Conſtable of *France*: In 1515. made uſe of him in *Italy*, where he fought courageouſly at the Battel of *Marignan*, and in the Conqueſt of *Milan*, whereof he was

left Governor, until he was ſent for thence, and was preſent at the Enterview of the *French* King and the King of *England* between *Ardres* and *Gaunes* in 1520. Thus did he ſerve *France* faithfully, and with good Succeſs, until *Loüiſa* of *Savoy*, *Francis* the Firſt's Mother, claiming a Right to the Dutchy of *Bourbon*, commences a Suit for it, and through her great Intereſt, carries it, which Misfortune made him forget his Duty, and Treat with the Emperor, who promiſed him his Siſter in Marriage. His firſt Exploit for this Prince, and againſt his own Country, was in *Provence* in 1525. where he took ſome Places, but was forced to raiſe the Siege he had laid to *Marſeilles*; and was the year after at the Battel of *Pavia*, againſt his King and Country, who was made Priſoner there; afterwards he commanded the Army that beſieged *Rome*, where being one of the firſt that mounted the Breach, he was kill'd on the 6th of *May*, 1527. leaving no Children but a Daughter that was Married to *Bertrand* of *Salmart*, Lord of *Reſſis*. His Body was carried to *Gayette* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

CHARLES of *Bourbon*, Count of *Soiſſons* and *Dreux*, Peer, and Great Maſter of *France*, Knight of the King's Order, and Governor of *Dauphine* and *Normandy*, youngeſt Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, the firſt of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, and of *Frances* of *Orleans* his ſecond Wife, was born in 1566. and in Favour at Court under the Reign of *Henry*, until, upon ſome Diſguſt, he ſided with the King of *Navarre*, for whom he fought at the Battel of *Coutras* in 1587. Some time after he quitted this, and was received into King *Henry* the Third's Favour again; aſſiſted at the States of *Blois*, and in 1589. being come to wait on the King at *Tours*, ſuſtained for a whole day together the Efforts of the Enemies Army in the Battel fought at the Suburb of that Town. After this, being made Lieutenant General of the Army in *Britany*, he was taken Priſoner, and carried to *Nants*, whence he made his Eſcape, and afterwards brought in a Reinforcement to King *Henry* the *Great* at *Diepe*, who made him Great Maſter of *France*. He commanded the Horſe at the Siege of *Paris* in 1590. and ſerved the next year after at that of *Chartres*; yet he was of the Cardinal his Brother's Faction, who would raiſe a Third Party; but this proving ſucceſsleſs, he aſſiſted at *Henry* the Fourth's Coronation in 1594. where he repreſented the Duke of *Normandy* and *Guienne*. He alſo was preſent at *Lewis* the Thirteenth's Coronation in 1610. being then Governor of *Dauphine*, and died two years after at *Blandi* in *Brie*. *Thuan. Davila, &c.*

CHARLES the Second of that Name, Cardinal of *Bourbon*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, Biſhop of *Beauvais*, Peer of *France*, Son to *Charles* Duke of *Vendoſme*, born in 1523. He was made Cardinal in the year 1547. aſſiſted at the *Colloquy* of *Poiſſy*, and at the Aſſembly of the Eſtates at *Orleans*. He was much averſe to any thing of a Reformation, and Treated the *Hugonots* ſeverely. The Eaſineſs of his Temper made him practis'd upon by the Principal *Leaguers*, who, after the Death of *Henry* the Third, declared him King, under the Name of *Charles* the Tenth, that by this means they might exclude *Henry* the Fourth his Nephew from the Crown. *Spondan. Thuan. &c.*

CHARLES the Third, call'd the *Young*, Cardinal of *Bourbon*, was Fourth Son to *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conde*, and of *Eleonor de Roye*; He ſucceeded his Uncle *Charles* the Second, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Roan*; He was bred among the *Hugonots*, but afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*, and was made a Cardinal by Pope *Gregory* XIII in 1583. This Cardinal projected to Form a Third Party among the *Roman* Catholicks in *France*, with an Intention of getting himſelf made King, but his Deſign came to nothing, by *Henry* the Fourth's declaring himſelf of the *Roman Communion*. *Davila. Thuan. &c.*

CHARLES Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *&c.* Sirnamed the *Bold*, *the Warrior and Raſh*, Son to *Philip* III. Duke of *Burgundy*, by his Third Wife *Iſabelle* of *Portugal*: He was born at *Dijon* in 1433. and bore firſt of all the Title of Count of *Charollois*. He was at the Battel of *Rupelmonde* in 1452. at thoſe of *Morbeque* and *Gavre*, in 1453. and in 1465 at the Fight of *Montlhery* againſt *Lewis* the Eleventh. In 1467. when he ſucceeded his Father, he begins a War againſt the Inhabitants of *Liege*, who had revolted againſt their Biſhop, and defeated them at the Battel of *Saintron*. After this he invades *Lorrain*, and thereby joyns the *Low-Countreys* to the Dutchy and County of *Burgundy*, ſo renders himſelf formidable to all his Neighbours, and would certainly have been troubleſome to *France*, had not his Deſign to humble the *Swiſſers* imploy'd him on the other ſide; his Pretext to attack theſe, whoſe Submiſſion he deſpiſed, was, becauſe they had invaded the Lands of *James* of *Savoy*, Count of *Romont*; and the Subject of the *Swiſſers* Quarrel with the Count, was no more than a Cart Load of Sheep-Skins which he took away from them. The Duke's Undertaking here was not ſo favourable to him as his former in other Places, for he loſt all his Foot, and his rich Equipage, at *Granſon*, on *Saturday* the 2d of *May* 1476 and near upon 18000 Men before *Moral* the 22d of the following *June*. After this he was killed in his raſh Attempt upon *Nanci* with 3000 Men only, the 5th of *January* 1577. after that Duke *René* had retaken that Town from him. *Philip de Comines. Sainte Marthe, &c.*

CHARLES of *Blois*, Duke of *Britany*, Son to *Guy*, Count of *Blois*, and Lord of *Chatillon* on *Marne*. He Married in 1337. *Jean*, Sirnamed the *Lame*, Daughter to *Guy*, Count of *Ponthievres*, and Brother to *John* III. both come of *Artus* II. Duke of *Britany*'s firſt Marriage. *John* III. ſeeing himſelf without Iſſue, gave his Neece to *Charles*, and Treated him as Heir Preſumptive. In the mean time, *John* of *Monfort*, Son to *Artus* II. by his ſecond Wife, diſſembles his Pretenſions to the Inheritance; but after the Death of his eldeſt Brother *John*, endeavours to put himſelf in Poſſeſſion by the Sword. King *Philip* of *Valois* took *Charles*'s Part, received his Homage by the Court of Peers, and declared him Duke of *Britany* in 1341. yet theſe Mutual Pretenſions continued a War a long time, wherein *Charles*, with both his Sons *John* and *Guy*, were taken Priſoners at the Siege of *Roche-derien* in 1347. and was afterwards killed at the Battel of *Auray* in 1364. *Argentré Hiſt. de Bret. Du Cheſne, &c.*

CHARLES of *France*, Duke of *Lorrain*, youngeſt Son to King *Lewis*, called *Outremer*, was born in 953. and made Duke of *Lorrain* in 957. by the Emperor *Otho* II. his Couſin, for which he did him *Homage-lige*, a baſe kind of Homage, wherein the *Vaſſal*, *ungirt*, *and bareheaded*, *with joyned Hands*, *ſwears*, *and binds himſelf to become an Enemy to all his Lord's Enemies*, *and to follow him all his Life time againſt all Men but his Lawful King*. Such Meanneſs in a Prince of the Royal Blood of *France*, troubled the *French* Nobility extreamly, and made the States, aſſembled in 987. after the Death of *Lewis* V. called the *Lazy*, this Duke's Nephew, give the Crown, that was then *Charles*'s Right, to *Hugh Capet*. He made ſome Attempt to recover it, but in vain, for his Army, when it took the Field, did nothing elſe but Plunder; and *Adalberon*, called *Aſcelin*, Biſhop of *Laon*, ſent for *Hugh Capet* in 991. and delivered him the Town, where *Charles* and his Wife were taken Priſoners, and ſent to *Orleans*, wherein the Duke died in 991. *Sigebert. Gemblac. &c.*

CHARLES the Firſt, of the Latter Houſe of the Dukes of *Lorrain*, was Son of *John*, who was Poiſon'd at *Paris* the 27th of *September* 1382. *Charles* Proſecuted thoſe that had Poiſon'd his Father; He was at the Battel of *Roſebek* in the ſame year, and aſſiſted *Philip* the *Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, at the Siege of *Ghent*: He made likewiſe an Expedition into *Pruſſia*, where he himſelf took the Duke of *Lithuania* Priſoner, at a Battel near *Vilna*; and in his return, he aſſiſted the Emperor *Robert*, his Father in Law, at the Siege of *Frankfort*: The Princes of *Bar*, *Juliers*, and *Naſſaw*, *&c.* attack'd him in his own Dominions, with a great Army; but *Charles* routed them, and took the Chief Commanders Priſoners. He was not ſo ſucceſsful in his Attempts upon *France*, for, endeavouring to continue the Outrages begun by his Father, he was oblig'd to ask Pardon for them in 1412. He died in the year 1430 and beſides other Children by his Dutcheſs *Margaret* of *Bavaria*, he had *Iſabeau* who ſucceeded him, and was Married to *Rene* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*. *Froiſſart, &c.*

CHARLES the Second, Son of *Francis* Duke of *Lorrain*, born the 18th of *February* 1543. He was Bred at the Court of *Henry* the Second of *France*, where the Misfortune of the Times having engaged him in the Faction of the *Guiſes*, he march'd with an Army into *Champagne*, and was at the Siege of *Marſeilles*, where he had like to have been kill'd. There's little more conſiderable of this Duke, who died in the year 1608.

CHARLES the Third, of *Lorrain*, Son to *Francis* III. Son of *Charles* II. was a Courageous, Bold, but Unfortunate Prince through his great Inconſtancy. He Married his firſt Couſin, *Nichole*, Daughter to *Henry*, Eldeſt Son to *Charles* II and contracted a ſecond Marriage with *Beatrice* of *Cuſance*, Widow of *Eugenius Leopold*, Prince of *Cante Croix*. He had no Children by the firſt, but by this had *Charles Henry*, Legitimated, and called Prince of *Lambemont*, and *Ann* Legitimated alſo, and afterwards Married to *Julus*, Count of *Iſſeboume*. In 1630. he Caballed in *France* with the Queen Mother and the Duke of *Orleans*, and put the Emperor upon poſſeſſing himſelf of *Moyen*, the Chief Place in the Biſhoprick of *Mets*, for which Cause

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Lewis XIII. made himſelf Maſter of all his Country, but reſtored it again by divers Treaties made in 1632. and 33. but notwithſtanding theſe, and a new ſolemn Treaty of Peace made in 1641 at *Paris*, the Duke joyns the Count of *Soiſſons*, and ſides with the Enemy; but theſe being leſs patient than the *French*, and fearing ſome effect of his Inconſtancy, ſeized him at *Bruſſels* in 1654. led him to the Cittadel of *Antwerp*, and thence to *Toledo* in *Spain*, where they kept him until the Peace of 1659. whereof a great part relates to him, for the Sixty ſecond Article bears the Acknowledgment of his Concern for his former Behaviour towards the *French* King, and his firm Reſolution then made to endeavour his Satisfaction for the future; and all the other Articles to the Seventy ninth run upon his Buſineſs. He made heavy Complaints againſt the *Spaniards*, for the ill return they made him for his good Service for them. In 1661. he made another Agreement with the *French* King, and another in 1662. by which he made over all his Eſtate to him upon very diſadvantageous Conditions to his Family, but was no ſooner returned into his Country, but he makes himſelf Maſter of *Marſal*, and Caball'd again with the Malecontents of *France*, which the King forced him to ſurrender afterwards by a Treaty in 1663. After this Duke *Charles* ſought all Means to annoy *France*, made an Offenſive and Defenſive League againſt it, which he continued until he died at *Birkenfeldt* the 17th of *September* 1675. See *Charles* V. This Prince had a great many good Qualities, but his inconſtancy to his Word was Intolerable.

CHARLES the Fourth or Fifth, reckoning from *Charles* the Son of *Lewis Outremer*, late Duke of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, and *Generaliſſimo* of the Imperial Armies, was Son to Duke *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Brother to Duke *Charles* IV. That Family having put themſelves under the Protection of the *Spaniards*, who dealt unjuſtly with them; they caſt themſelves upon the Court of *France*, and *Charles* V. being then very young at *Bruſſels*, was privately ſent after them, where they were all treated with Princely Honour, but ſtript of their Dominions by War and Treaties; yet the *French* Court promiſed Reſtitution from time to time. Prince *Charles* having narrowly eſcaped Death, being ſtruck down by a Poſt, as riding the Great Horſe in the *Manage*, was as unfortunate in his Love, being fruſtrated of the Matches which were deſigned betwixt him and Mademoiſelle *Mancini*, Cardinal *Mazarin*'s Niece, who was afterwards Married to the Conſtable *Colonna*. He was alſo diſappointed as to Mademoiſelle *de Montpenſier*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, as to Mademoiſelle *d'Orleans*, who was Married to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, and as to Mademoiſelle *de Nemours*, who was Contracted to him, though afterwards the Contract was broken by the Pope, and ſhe was Married to the Duke of *Savoy*. Nor was the Prince any happier in his Uncle Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, though his Heir apparent, the difficulty of whoſe Humour, contributed much to the Diſappointments of the Matches abovementioned; and out of a Diſtaſte which he had taken againſt Prince *Charles*, he reſigned over his Country to *Lewis* XIV. which he afterwards repented, but in vain. As ſoon as Prince *Charles* underſtood this, he applied to the King, putting him in mind that he had engaged his Royal Word for the Concluſion of his Marriage with Mademoiſelle *de Nemours*, and hoped he would not take Advantage of his Uncle's Hatred againſt him, ſeeing it was procured by his throwing himſelf upon his Protection. The King looking ſtern, and giving an indefinite Anſwer, the Prince found that all was wrong, but ſuppreſſed his Reſentments, till having Acted his Part at a Ball, which was performed that Night, he made his Eſcape, to the great Surprize of the *French* Court. He went by way of *Tuſcany*, *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Munchen* for *Vienna*, where he caſt himſelf upon the Emperor, who received him with great Tenderneſs, promiſed him his Protection, and called him always Brother. Upon Notice that the *French* King demanded *Marſal* from his Uncle, who proteſted againſt the Verification of what he had done in Parliament, becauſe of Failures, as the Duke alledged, on the *French* King's Part; He went ſuddenly from *Vienna*, and put himſelf into *Marſal* to defend it, ſending Notice of his Arrival to his Uncle. Whereat both he and the *French* King were alarm'd: The old Duke being unwilling that his Nephew ſhould take Poſſeſſion before his Death; and the King bethinking himſelf what an Enemy this young Prince might prove to him in time. However, Prince *Charles*, at the Sollicitation of his Father and Uncle, left the Place, and returned to *Vienna*: Whence they afterwards ſent for him, with a Deſign that the latter ſhould have declared him his Succeſſor; but the Uncle, being ſtill Jealous of him, countermanded it, pretending that it would irritate the *French* King, of whom the Prince had ſpoken reproachfully at *Rome* and *Vienna*. Prince *Charles* was ſo nettled with this, that he rode in great haſte to the *French* Court to wipe off that Aſperſion, without conſulting any body; but when he came thither, he was, as 'tis ſaid, denied Admiſſion, and had a Gentleman of the Guards ſet upon him, to ſee him out of the Kingdom in four days; ſo that with much difficulty, he was allowed two Hours to Diſcourſe with his Aunt, the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, and was ſo ſurprized with his Treatment, that though he paſſed by the Palace of *Nemours*, where the Lady lived to whom he was Contracted, he had not the Courage to ſtep in and ſee her, becauſe his Guard alledged it would diſpleaſe the King, which that Lady made uſe of as an Argument againſt him, when ſhe was prevailed on to diſengage from the Prince; who upon this Diſappointment poſted for *Luxemburg*, and being out of Money, could ſcarcely find any Body who would furniſh him, till at length, a Knight, who was unknown to him, lent him 200 Crowns, and ſo he went on for *Vienna*; where the Emperor received him with great Tenderneſs and Concern for his Misfortune, and renewed the Aſſurances of his Protection. The War between the Emperor and the *Turks* falling out in *Hungary*, the Emperor gave the Prince a Regiment of 1000 Horſe; but not being then above Twenty years of Age, he would not allow him to hazard his Perſon; ſo that againſt his Will, he was conſtrained to ſtay at *Vienna*, but at laſt went privately to the Army; and the *Turks* having attacked the Chriſtian Camp, and put their Right Wing in Confuſion, General *Montecuculi* was forced to make uſe of this Prince's Regiment, and with much Reluctancy, becauſe of the young Prince's Danger, gave him Orders where to fall on, which he did with ſo much Valour, and Preſence of Mind, as aſtoniſhed the Old Officers; he performed not only the Part of a General, but a Common Soldier, and wreſted the Colours from the Hands of a *Turk*, who run at him with the Lance to which they were faſtned; ſo that the Victory, wherein above 5000 *Turks* fell, was almoſt wholly owing to the Prince; and the Emperor preſenting him with the Colours which he took, they were ſent to Duke *Francis* his Father, who hung them up in the *Burgundian* Chappel near *Nanci*, with an Inſcription over them. The Duke was afterwards dangerouſly ill of the *Small-Pox* at *Vienna*, and narrowly eſcaped being Poiſoned with the Emperor by the Count *Serini*. He was afterwards Competitor with the Prince of *Conde* and Duke of *Newburg* for the Crown of *Poland*, but all Three failed in the Deſign. The *French* King, in a little time after, diſpoſſeſs'd his Uncle of all his Dominions, and narrowly miſſed of ſeizing his Perſon; at which Prince *Charles* was much concern'd, but comforted himſelf with Hopes of receiving Satisfaction, if the Emperor had once put an end to the *Hungarian* War; but that being prolonged by the falſe Meaſures which the Emperor took, Prince *Charles* was imploy'd in it, and reduced *Muran*. He ſerved afterwards in the Army againſt *France* in 1672. but met with no Opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf that Campagne. He was again diſappointed of the Crown of *Poland*, as he imagined, by the *French* Intereſt; at which the Prince expreſſed his Reſentments, and obtained Leave of the Emperor to rejoyn his Army in *Flanders*, and performed Wonders at the Battel of *Seneff*; but expoſing himſelf to all the Dangers of a Common Soldier, he received a Gaſh in the Head, which obliged him to withdraw from the Battel. Nexr Campagne he ſerved in *Germany*, and attacking the *French* at a Bridge which they had laid over the *Rhine*, he killed 400 of them, and brought off ſeveral Colours, with the Standard of the King's Dragoons; but being overpowered by the *French*, he made ſo good a Retreat, that *Turenne* admired it. He was afterwards Wounded by a Muſquet Shot at the Siege of *Strasburgh*, but received ſmall Harm by it. His Uncle *Charles* IV. dying in *September* that ſame year, Prince *Charles* received the uſual Compliments upon his Succeſſion from all the Princes and States in *Europe* but *France*. The Prince was extraordinary Serviceable to the Imperialiſts at that time in *Alſatia*; but upon the News of his Uncle's Death, went to *Kymen* in the *Honſruck*, and having amicably ſettled his Affairs with the Prince *de Vaudemont*, he carried the *Lorrainers* that were there into the Emperor's Service with him. People flattered themſelves, that the *French* King would have reſtored this young Duke to his Dominions, but were deceived, the *French* King refuſing him ſo much as the Title of Duke and Brother. In 1676. *Luxemburg* being made General of the *French* Army, the Duke of *Lorrain* was made General of the *Imperialiſts*, attacked *Luxemburg* near the *Saar*, and fought him for two Hours with Advantage, after which both entrenched themſelves, and at laſt *Luxemburg* decamped in Silence, which the Duke of *Lorrain* having notice of, drove the *French* from the Lanes, wherein they were poſted to cover his Retreat, and thundered on their Rear with ſo much Fury, that the *French* had

certainly been routed, had not Count *Hamilton*, a *Scottiſh* Gentleman, with his Regiment, made a wonderful Effort in their Defence; and though he was ſlain in the Action, yet his gallant Reſiſtance obliged the Duke of *Lorrain* to retire, and gave the *French* an Opportunity to draw off; but the Duke of *Lorrain* encamping cloſe by them, did ply them hard with his Cannon, and obliged them to march off; and by the Defeats which the Duke of *Lorrain* gave him in ſeveral Rencounters, *Philipsburg* was taken by the Prince of *Baden*, the Duke of *Lorrain* having obliged *Luxemburg* to a Retreat in view of the Beſieged, though at the Head of 50000 Men, the Duke ſtill purſuing him, and obſerving his Motions. Next year the Duke of *Lorrain* prepared an Army, deſigning to break into his own Country, where he knew that his Subjects did paſſionately love him; and the *French* King apprehending the Conſequences of ſuch an Attempt, deſtroyed the Forage. However, the Duke marched with his Army, having this Motto in his Colours, *Aut nunc, aut nunquam*, and bending his Courſe ſtreight for *Metz*, took *Illingham* and *Sarbruch* in his way, and purſued the *French*, who lay near the *Seille*, but could not bring them to a Battel, (the Duke *de Crequi* then General, keeping off) though he took the Fort of *Eſpri* in their Teeth, and laid the Country under Contribution as far as *Metz* and *Thionville*, but narrowly eſcaped an Ambuſcade of the *French*. After this he marched towards the *Meuſe*, plundering the *French* Country, levying Contributions, and obliging them to deſert *Mouſſon*. During theſe Proceedings in the Field, the Treaties went on but ſlowly at *Nimeguen*, and the *French* refuſed to own the Duke's Plenipotentiaries as Ambaſſadors, though it was proved that the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Miniſters had been received as ſuch at the Imperial Dyets and elſewhere. The *French* King did alſo propoſe Terms for the Reſtitution of *Lorrain*, as the keeping of the Roads through *Lorrain* to *Alſace*, and thoſe from *France* to *Nanci*, and from *Nanci* to *Metz*, *Briſac*, and *Franche Comté*, which the Duke did altogether reject. The Campagne being over, the Emperor ſent for him to Conſummate his Marriage with his Siſter the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, whom the Duke had a paſſionate Love for: As he paſſed through *Philipsburg*, one of the Planks of the Bridge, being not well faſtned, gave way, ſo that he fell to the bottom of the Moat; however he was recovered, but the Treachery of the Governor was ſuſpected herein. He was met by the Emperor's Coaches ſome Miles from *Vienna*, conducted to the Palace in extraordinary Pomp, and the Emperor made him ſit down by him, and the Marriage was Solemnized with extraordinary Magnificence. Having paſſed the *Lent* with his Queen at *Inſpruch*, before the end of *April* 1675. he arrived near *Worms* to Command the Imperial Army; but this Campagne proved unſucceſsful, becauſe he was neither ſupplied with Money nor Proviſions, and that his Officers were refractury, and would not conſent to give Battel to the *French* when he had an Opportunity. In the mean time the Peace being concluded at *Nimeguen*, the Duke choſe rather to lead a Private Life, than to conſent to the Terms of the *French* King; and the Emperor being not in a Condition to reſtore him without the Aſſiſtance of his Allies, the Duke returned to *Vienna*; and ſoon after the *Turks* broke their Truce. The Duke was made *Generaliſſimo* of the Imperial Army in *Hungary* in 1683. which drew upon him the Envy of ſeveral other Princes: The Duke, at the Head of 40000 Men, laid Siege to *Newhauſel*, which he carried on with great Vigour, and it was no leſs gallantly defended; the Baſſa having made ſome Priſoners at a Sally, put them to Death, and hung their Heads over the Walls of the Town; and the Beſiegers, far from being diſcouraged thereat, treated the *Turkiſh* Priſoners in the ſame manner; but of a ſudden the Duke had Orders to raiſe the Siege, becauſe the Grand Seignior was on his way toward it with 200000 Men. The Duke made his Retreat with great Conduct, reinforcing *Comorra* in his way, and very narrowly eſcaped being ſurprized. He paſſed the *Raab*, and encamped advantageouſly, which he had no ſooner done, but the Enemy appeared on the other ſide of the River; and while the Two Armies looked upon one another, 30000 *Tartars* under their Cham, ſwam the River, and ravaged all before them with Fire and Sword, to the Borders of *Auſtria*, putting all to Death: The Duke was in a mighty Perplexity, and being no more than 24000 ſtrong, he was unwilling to be environed by the Infidels, and therefore, according to the Reſult of a Council of War, he retired toward *Vienna*, not without difficulty. As he was on his March, he received Advice that the *Turks* had decamped, and that 6000 *Hungarians*, who guarded the Paſs, had gone over to the Malecontents, which did mightily terrifie his Army, and that ſo much the more, becauſe the Parties ſent out to diſcover the *Turks*, returned generally in Confuſion, and without half their Number: Yet he continued his March in good Order; but upon Advice that the *Turks* were within a League of a River which he was to croſs, his Horſe fled to avoid their Fury, and would not be perſuaded to ſtay by all the Methods which the Duke could uſe: By this time the *Turks* had ſeized all the Baggage, and begun to fall upon the Infantry with a terrible Slaughter; and the Duke giving himſelf over for loſt, reſolved to die like a great General, or ſave his Infantry; and after he had encouraged his Officers to follow him, he made his way through the thickeſt of his Enemies to their Relief, juſt as his Foot were ready to give Ground; but being animated with the Duke's Preſence and Example, they fought with ſuch Fury, that the *Turks*, who never expected any ſuch thing, but were packing up their Booty, did thereupon fly; and the Duke having by this extraordinary Gallantry brought off his Foot, did not think fit to purſue, but marched on till he came under the Cannon of *Vienna*, where the reſt of the Cavalry waited for him. The *Turks* at the ſame time beſieged *Raab*, and marched to attack *Vienna*, from before which Place the Duke was obliged to retire beyond the *Danube*. The Emperor having withdrawn to *Lintz*, the *Turks* preſſed on the Siege of *Vienna*, and the Duke having repulſed the *Tartars*, who attacked him in paſſing the River, defeated Count *Teckely* near *Presburgh*, reduced that Town, encouraged Count *Staremburg* to hold out *Vienna*, gave him Notice of the Forces which were gathering together for his Relief, and kept the Infidels in ſuch continual Alarm, that he was a Terror to them, conſiderably diminiſhed their Numbers, obliged them to a continual Defence of their Poſts, and prevented their reinforcing their Camp. However, the Beſieged, though they made a gallant Defence, and many ſucceſsful Sallies, were much ſtreightned, and the Baſſa of *Buda* adviſed to cut down the neighbouring Woods, lay the Trees in the Way of the Chriſtian Army, caſt up Entrenchments, and raiſe Batteries, *&c.* to ſtop their March, but the Viſier would not; ſo that the King of *Poland*, at the Head of 100000 Men, advanced to force the Infidels in their Camp. On their Approach, the Grand Viſier left 20000 Men to make continual Attempts upon the Town, and marched againſt the Chriſtians in Three Bodies. The King of *Poland* having entruſted the Duke of *Lorrain* with the Conduct of the whole Army, he led them on with ſuch extraordinary Prudence, that he ſecured them from the Enemies Onſets; and marching down a Hill, at the Foot of which the *Turks* were drawn up in Battel Array, there enſued a ſharp Battel for three Hours, wherein the Duke of *Lorrain* acquitted himſelf well, and forced the Infidels to fly, leaving all their Baggage, Arms, Ammunition and Cannon behind, as alſo the Horſe-Tail, the Standard of the *Ottoman* Empire; the *Turks* that eſcaped fled to *Raab*, where they joined the reſt of their Army which blocked up that Place. After this Victory the Duke and King of *Poland* did mutually Congratulate each other as the Chief Inſtruments thereof; and indeed they both had a large Share in it. The Duke was for purſuing the *Turks* while in a Conſternation, and improving the Victory; but the *Poles* being tired out with ſuch a long March, their King was for giving them ſome Refreſhment, by which the *Turks* had Opportunity of reinforcing ſeveral Places on the Frontiers; and the Chriſtian Princes, particularly the Elector of *Saxony*, thought fit to withdraw their Forces; but the Duke and King of *Poland* reſolved to attempt ſomething further, and agreed to attack *Barcam*; but the King of *Poland* advancing with too much Precipitancy, was repulſed with great Loſs, and Hazard of his Perſon, and had been totally routed, if the Duke of *Lorrain* had not come up in good time to his Reſcue, and put the Infidels to flight. This did ſo ſtun the *Polanders*, that they were for going into Winter Quarters; but the Duke prevailed with the King to aſſiſt in attacking *Barcam*, which was done with much Reſolution, though the *Turkiſh* Army of 15000 was near it; and after a bloody Battel the *Turks* were routed, not above 40 of them eſcaping, and the Fort was thereupon ſurrendered a Month after the Relief of *Vienna*. The Duke, in the next place, reſolved to attack *Gran*, which at length he did; and after two days cloſe Siege, carried it, though the Garriſon conſiſted of above 3000 Men, commanded by Two Baſſa's. Then the Imperialiſts went into Winter Quarters, and the King of *Poland* returned Home. The Grand Viſier was ſtrangled for his ill Conduct, and a new one ſucceeded, who made extraordinary Applications to repair their former Loſſes. The Duke of *Lorrain* was no leſs Induſtrious, and taking the Field early, reduced *Vice-Grad*, *June* the 17th 1684. a Place of great Importance, formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Hungary*, and which commanded the *Danube*. The Duke of

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Lorrain having repaſſed that River, defeated the Baſſa of *Buda* with 15000 Men near *Weizen*, taking his Cannon, Baggage, *&c.* with many Priſoners, and then *Weizen* ſurrendered, *June* the 28th 1684. After this he attacked *Peſt*, which is Commanded by the Cannon of *Buda*, and in a few days after routed the *Ottoman* Army near that City, and then beſieged it, carried the Suburbs, beat the Enemy from ſome other advantageous Poſts, and made a Breach in the Wall; but hearing that 20000 *Turks* were advancing to its Relief, he marched, and fought them with 15000, killed 4000, and put the reſt to flight, taking all their Baggage, Ammunition and Cannon, and the Grand Viſier's Standard; then he returned to the Siege, and though the Imperial Army had been much diminiſhed by the bold and frequent Sallies of the Beſieged, yet they ſprung ſeveral Mines with good effect, and widened the Breach to 30 Paces; but as the Duke deſigned a general Aſſault, he was taken ill, and forced to leave the Siege to the Management of Count *Rabata*; and during his Indiſpoſition, the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived with freſh Succours, and ſummoned the Town, but was anſwered no otherwiſe than by Sallies. The Duke of *Lorrain*, though not perfectly recovered, returned to the Siege, but found the Face of Affairs quite changed, his Army much diminiſhed, and the Seraſquier advanced with new Forces, ſo that the Imperialiſts, being both attacked by the *Turkiſh* Army and the Garriſon, and labouring alſo under the Want of Proviſions and Forage, the Duke thought fit to draw off, after having loſt 10000 Men, and continued the Siege three Months and a half; he managed his Retreat with ſo much Courage and Conduct, that the *Turks* durſt not fall upon his Rear: He ordered *Peſt* to be demoliſhed, becauſe he could not keep it, reinforced the Garriſons which he had lately taken, and blocked up *New-Hauſel*, with the Siege whereof he began the next Campagne; and inveſted it the 7th of *July* 1685. carrying on the Siege with great Vigour. The *Turks* in the mean time having ſurprized the Lower Town of *Vice-Grad*, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword, laid Siege to *Gran*, which they diſtreſſed, and had aſſaulted it twice with 60000 Men. The Duke being informed of the Diſtreſs of *Gran*, decamped from before *New-Hauſel* with the Elector of *Bavaria* and ſome other Generals, at the Head of 30000 Men, leaving only 20000 to carry on the Siege. He marched with ſo much Reſolution, that the Seraſquier being afraid, raiſed the Siege, and joined all his Forces, which were 60000. to make Head againſt him, encamping himſelf moreover very advantageouſly. The Duke in the mean time reinforced the Town, and by a Counterfeit Retreat, drew the Seraſquier out of his advantageous Poſt, and then, though the *Turks* charged with incredible Fury, defeated them, killing above 3000 upon the Place, and taking their Camp, with Arms, Baggage, 24 Cannon, proportionable Ammunition, and ſtore of Proviſions. In the mean time Count *Caprara* puſhed on the Siege of *New-Hauſel*, and carried it by Storm, *Auguſt* the 19th 1685. putting all to the Sword. The Seraſquier retiring with his ſhattered Troops under the Cannon of *Buda*, was fired upon by the Governor, who upbraided him for running away; and he was afterwards Strangled for his Misfortunes, though at other times, and then alſo, he had behaved himſelf with Valour enough. The Duke of *Lorrain* in the mean time repaired *New-Hauſel*, and blocked up *Agria*. Next Campagne the Duke perſuaded the Emperor to undertake the Siege of *Buda*, which had a Garriſon of 10000 Men, commanded by a Chriſtian *Renegado* of great Experience, with ſeveral other brave Officers; and the Town was moreover very ſtrong, and well fortified: However the Siege was begun on the 18th of *June*, and carried on with great Vigour, many of the *Turks* cut off in their frequent Sallies, and their beſt Effects, which they were ſending to *Belgrade*, taken. The Duke reſolving on a general Aſſault, ſummoned the Governor, who returned a haughty Anſwer, ſo that the Duke renewed the Attacks with greater Fury than ever, and the *Turks* made a gallant Defence, expoſing themſelves on the top of the Breaches undauntedly to all Hazards, blowing up two or three Hundred Chriſtians at a time by their Mines, and repulſed the Imperialiſts, no leſs than three times in the Aſſault, with conſiderable Loſs, which the Duke ſeeing, he led on freſh Supplies himſelf, and did to animate his Men when they ſaw him expoſed to the greateſt of Dangers, that they alſo deſpiſed Death, and aſſaulted the Infidels with ſuch Valour, that they poſſeſſed themſelves of a Roundel, which contributed much to the taking of the Town: The Elector of *Bavaria* and the *Brandenburghers* were no leſs Succeſsful in their Attacks. The Duke was wounded in this Action, which laſted three Hours, till Night obliged them to give over; and all things being ready for a Storm, he ſummoned the Governor again, who was now become more humble, and offered him any other City in *Hungary*, provided he would raiſe the Siege, and make a General Peace; but the Duke rejected this, and made a third Aſſault, and advanced his Lodgments to the Foot of the third Wall, which encompaſſed the City, though not without great Loſs. In the mean time the Grand Viſier advanced to its Relief with 100000 Men, put ſome ſmall Succours into the Town by Surprize, and had frequent Skirmiſhes with the Chriſtians, but declined coming to a Battel. The Duke prepared for a fourth Aſſault; and to amuſe the Viſier, drew out 30000 Foot and Horſe to face him, as if he intended to give Battel to the *Turks*; which had the deſigned Effect, for it kept the Viſier in his Camp, while the Duke went on to the Storm; and being encouraged thereunto by the Confidence of his Men that they ſhould carry it, he renewed the Aſſault with undaunted Reſolution, the Garriſon making ſuch a gallant Defence, that the *Imperialiſts* were ſeveral times obliged to recoil; but at laſt, after many bloody Struggles, the Governor being killed on the Breach, the *Turks* were forced out of their Intrenchments at the Duke's Attack; the *Brandenburghers* entered the City at the ſame time, putting all to the Sword. The Baſſa, who commanded next to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Attack, was alſo forced to give Ground, and retiring into a Roundel, yielded at Diſcretion; and thus it was ſtormed at all the Attacks, the Duke of *Lorrain*'s being the firſt that entered, and the City was taken in View of the *Turkiſh* Army, after it had been in their Poſſeſſion 150 years: There were found in it near 400 Cannon, 60 Mortars, with an incredible number of Bullets, Granado's, Carcaſſes, Bombs, *&c.* and about 2000 were taken Priſoners, the *Turkiſh* Army retired in the Night for Fear, the Duke being not ſo taken up with the Conqueſt of the Town, that he either omitted, or forgot to purſue them. The Emperor, upon this News, ordered the Duke to attack the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, which he was againſt, as hazardous to his Army, who had ſuch a vaſt way to march through a Country where there was neither Victuals nor Forage; but having refreſhed them two or three days, he embarked 10000 Foot, 12 Cannon, 20 Mortars, and ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion for the Deſign, having ordered the *Croats* to meet him at the Bridge. Next day he and the Elector followed by Land with 24000 Horſe, and 12000 Foot, 6000 *Hungarians*, and 3000 *Heydukes*, ſuffering very much in their March; being advanced near the Place, they underſtood that the Viſier was advantageouſly poſted on this ſide the Bridge; Upon this they divided their Army into Two Bodies, one of them under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who took *Five-Churches*, and Two other Places. The Duke in the mean time croſſed the *Drave*, and detached ſome Regiments from *Upper Hungary*, where they took in *Segedin*, after having twice beaten the Infidels that attempted its Relief. Next Campagne the Duke returned to the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, poſſeſſed himſelf of a Fort near it, where he raiſed ſome new Works, and burnt all the Bridges that were upon the Moraſs. At laſt, having ſtruggled with many Difficulties, by reaſon of Inundations, *&c.* he cut his way through a Wood, and came in ſight of the *Turks* under the Viſier, who was above 80000 ſtrong, and he not above 55000. The *Turks* were ſtrongly fortified with a double Ditch, Two Rows of Palliſadoes, and a Battery of Fifty Cannon. The Duke advanced, and the Infidels with their Cannon cut off 800 of his Men, but would not ſtir from their Camp, ſo that the Duke was obliged to draw off, and the *Turks* durſt not purſue; but at laſt, coming out of his Strength, the Duke, by feigning that he was afraid, and counterfeiting a Retreat, engaged the *Turks* in a Battel, where, after a Bloody Fight, they were routed; the Duke and the Elector of *Bavaria* having behaved themſelves with incredible Courage and Conduct during the whole Action. He took 80 Cannon, and 12 Mortars, with vaſt Riches, and the Grand Seignior's Tent, in which the Elector found Two Millions in Gold and Jewels. This Battel was fought near *Mohats*, and the *Turks* had near 12000 Men ſlain there. The Emperor Congratulated both the Duke and the Elector for this glorious Victory, in a Letter under his own Hand. After this the Prince of *Tranſilvania* having declared for the Port, the Duke marched his Army thither, brought the Prince and States of that Country to a Compliance with the Emperor, and placed Garriſons in their Cities. The Mutinies, after this, grew ſo great in the *Turkiſh* Army, that they conſtrained the Viſier to fly, and depoſed the Grand Seignior himſelf. Then the Duke Summoned *Agria*, which refuſed to ſurrender, but he left Forces before it, which quickly brought it to Capitulation, *November* the 28th 1687. while the Duke went to *Presburg*, and thence to his Wife at *Inſpruck*. After this he fell dangerouſly ill at *Vienna*, inſomuch that his Life was deſpaired of, which rendered the Emperor very Melancholy; but upon his Recovery and the Deſigns of the

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French to support Cardinal *Furſtemburgh* in his Claim to the Electorſhip of *Cologne*, the Emperor became at laſt inclinable to liſten to the Duke's Advice of making Peace with the *Turks*, and turning his Arms againſt *France*, which hitherto he had rejected, being blinded with the Glory of his Conqueſts and Triumphs in *Hungary*, though, as the Duke told him, he gained nothing, but waſted Countries, whereas the *French* King diſmembred the Empire daily: So that the Emperor ſent the Duke to *Buda*, to treat of a Peace with the *Turks*, while the Elector of *Bavaria* beſieged *Belgrade*; but the Duke being ſeized with his Ague again, was neceſſitated to return to *Inſpruck*: He was detained ſick a long time, but recovering at length, the Emperor deſigned to ſend him againſt the *Turks*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* againſt *France*; but the Duke oppoſing it, both of them were ſent with Armies to the *Rhine*, and the Duke arrived with 15000 Men near *Coblentz*, where he was to join the Elector of *Saxony* and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, at which time the *French* quitted and burnt the Cities of *Wormes*, *Spire*, *&c.* In the mean time, the Confederate Generals meeting at *Francfort*, agreed to give the Chief Command to the Duke of *Lorrain*, and never to ſheath their Swords till he were reſtored; and they began with the Sieges of *Mentz* and *Bonne*. The Duke of *Lorrain* beſieged *Mentz*, which the *French* had made very ſtrong, and put ten thouſand of their choiceſt Men in it, under the Marquiſs *d'Uxelles*. The Duke, with the Elector of *Saxony* and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, carried on the Siege from three Attacks with great Vigour, and the *French* defended the Town with no leſs Gallantry, making three great and ſucceſsful Sallies, wherein they did mighty Execution, but were always repulſed with great Loſs; and the Confederates being willing to ſave the Town, were the more prodigal of their Men, and ſparing of their Bombs, they purſued the *French* to the Gates, and gained the Counterſcarp, giving no Quarter; which did ſo alarm the Governour, that he Capitulated, *Septemb.* 11. 1689. The Duke having carried *Mentz*, came to aſſiſt the Elector of *Brandenburgh* before *Bonne*, and attacked it with ſo much Vigour, that it did not a little contribute to its Surrender on the 12th of *October*, 1689. The Army being put into Winter-Quarters, the Duke went for *Vienna*, and in his way preſented Memorials to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, about recovering his Dominions, which the *French* King had wreſted from his Unkle, and had a very ſatisfying Anſwer; ſo that he reſolved to have had a Puſh with *France* in the following Spring; but as he was at *Weltz*, within three Leagues of *Lintz*, in his way to *Vienna*, he was ſeized with a Pain in his Ear, which in a little time fell down on his Throat, and ſuddenly the Symptoms of Death began to appear, which diſordered him a little at firſt; but recollecting himſelf, he prepared for it by his Devotions, ſuitably to one who was a *Roman* Catholick; and ſent two Letters, one to the Emperor, and another to the Queen his Wife. In the Emperor's, after recommending his Wife, Children, and Subjects to him, were theſe Words: *Sacræ Cæſareæ Majeſtati, Commendat ſe, & ultimum Vale dicit Carolus Lotharingiæ Dux.* And his Diſtemper encreaſing, he died very compoſed, having all the while of his Diſtemper ordered Prayers for him: And ſo died this Great Prince, *April* 8. 1690. aged 49. The Phyſicians ſaid his Diſtemper was a *Catarrh*. He had a Noble Air, was well Shaped when young, but at laſt grew Corpulent. He had all the Qualities required in a Great General, and was well read in Hiſtory and Politicks. *Dutch*, *French*, *Italian*, and *Latin*, he underſtood perfectly. He was of few Words, but ſpoke to the Purpoſe, and was grave and ſerious with Strangers: He was familiar with his Acquaintance, and dived to the bottom of Things: He was plain in his Habit, punctual to his Word, Generous, Liberal, and of an equal Temper in Proſperity and Adverſity. His Death was univerſally lamented through *Europe*, *France* excepted. He left four Children, the eldeſt of which, called *Leopold*, a young Prince of great Expectations, ſucceeded him in his Title, who is now reſtored to his Country by the Treaty at *Reſwick* in 1697.

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mayenne*, Peer, Admiral, and Great Chamberlain of *France*, Knight of the King's Order, Governour of *Burgundy*, *&c.* Second Son of *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and of *Anne* of *Eſte*, was born in 1554. He was at the Siege of *Poictiers* in 1569. after that, at the Battel of *Moncontour*, and in 1573. at the Siege of *Rochelle*, where he was wounded: Then he was made Admiral, Commanded the Army in *Guienne*, *Dauphine*, and *Xaintonge*, againſt the Proteſtants. He was at *Lyons* when he received the News of his Brother's death at the States of *Blois*, in 1588. upon which, he declared himſelf Head of the League, and took the Title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom and Crown of *France*. This paſſed in open Parliament, where *Charles* the Old Cardinal of *Bourbon* was choſen King in 1589. After this, he attacked *Tours*, until he was forced to come to defend *Paris*, beſieged by King *Henry* III. and the King of *Navarre*; and after the death of the firſt, he ſtill continued to ſupport the League, though his Jealouſie againſt his Nephew, the Duke of *Guiſe*, hindred him from ſeconding the Ambitious Deſigns of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, and other Enemies of the State. He fought *Henry* IV. and was defeated at the Battel of *Ivr*. This, and other ill Succeſs, forced him to ſeek Succour in *Flanders*, with which he raiſed the Siege of *Paris*, and that of *Roan* in 1592. But at laſt, after ſeveral Misfortunes, and the entire Defeat of his Party at *Fontaine-Françoiſe*, in 1595. he ſubmitted, and was kindly received by the King, whom he ſerved faithfully, both at the Siege of *Amiens*, and at other places, until he died at *Soiſſons Octob.* 3. 1611. *Thuan.*

CHARLES, Cardinal of *Lorrain*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, Son of *Claude* of *Lorrain*, firſt Duke of *Guiſe*, and of *Antoinette* of *Bourbon*, and Brother to *Francis*, Duke of *Guiſe*. King *Francis* I. had ſuch a Regard for him, that he nominated him Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, when he was but fifteen years of Age; and *Henry* II. who was Crowned by him, was much ſway'd by his Advice. He was a great Enemy to the *Hugonots*. He concluded the Treaty at *Cambray*, in 1559. for *Henry* II. and after his death, Crowned *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. ſucceſſively. In the Reign of the latter, and in the year 1561. he aſſiſted at the Colloquy of *Poiſſy*, where, as *Morery* affirms, he confuted *Beza*, in a Diſpute concerning the Reality of the Body of our Saviour in the Euchariſt. He went afterwards to the Council of *Trent*, at the Head of the *French* Biſhops, where, as Father *Paul* obſerves, at his firſt coming he was for retrenching the Court of *Rome*, and carrying on a Reformation, to ſome degree at leaſt, both in Doctrine and Manners; but afterwards he fell in with the Legates, quitted the *Spaniſh* Biſhops, and precipitated the Council. At his return into *France*, he held a Provincial Council at *Rheims* in 1564. He was a Perſon of great Parts and Elocution, founded ſeveral Academies, and died at *Avignon* in 1574. whither he came to wait upon *Henry* III. in his return from *Poland*. There were two more Cardinals of *Lorrain* of this Name, who lived not long after him. *Ciacon. Spond. Thuan. Dail. &c.*

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Aumale*, Peer, *Grand Veneur*, and Governour of *Picardy*, was born in the year 1555. His Father was *Claude* of *Lorrain*, and his Mother *Louiſa de Brezé*, Lady of *Anet*. He was bred a Military Man, and King *Henry* III. gave him frequent Marks of his Eſteem: Afterwards he went over to the *League*; and beſieged *Senlis* in 1589. but was obliged to riſe from the Place. From this time he had a ſhare in all the Actions of the *League*, and after the Peace at *Vervins*, he ſided with the *Spaniard*, and died in the *Low-Countries* in 1618. *Davila*, *&c.*

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe* and *Joyeuſe*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Joinvile*, *&c.* was Son of *Henry* the Firſt of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and of *Catharine* of *Cleves*. He was born in 1571. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf handſomly upon all Occaſions. In 1617. he Commanded the King's Army againſt the Princes of the *League*; and in 1622. he beat the *Rochellers* in a Sea-Engagement; and afterwards, being out of Favour at Court, for having, as 'tis ſaid, ſpoken too freely of Cardinal *Richelieu*, he retired with his Family to *Florence*, and died in the Territories of *Siena*, in 1640.

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke *d'Elbeuf*, Maſter of the Horſe to the King, Peer, and *Grand Veneur*, or Maſter of the Game of *France*, Count of *Harcourt* and *Iſlebonne*, *&c.* Son of *Rene* of *Lorrain*, Marquiſs of *Elbeuf*, was born in 1556. and ſo much beloved by *Henry* III. for his good Qualities, that he created him Duke of *Elbeuf* in 1581. and made him Knight of the Holy Ghoſt the year after. He proved himſelf a Man of great Courage upon ſeveral Occaſions, yet was taken into Cuſtody in 1588. upon ſuſpicion of having a hand in the Duke of *Guiſe*'s Deſigns. He was ſet at liberty in 1591. and made his Peace with K. *Henry* IV. whom he ſerved very faithfully until his death, which happened in 1605.

CHARLES of *Gonzague*, the Firſt of the Name, Duke of *Mantua* and *Nevers*, *&c.* Son to *Lewis* of *Gonzague*, and *Henrietta* of *Cleves*, became Duke of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*, by the death of his Couſin *Vincent* II. which happened on the 26th of *December*, 1627. The Emperor, King of *Spain*, Duke of *Savoy*, and *Ferdinand de Gonzague*, Duke of *Guaſtalla*, were againſt his Succeſſion; which occaſioned the Wars that reigned in *Italy* and *Germany* for a long time. King *Lewis* XIII. ſupported *Charles*'s Intereſt the beſt he could, and kept *Casal* for him, but *Collalto*, the Imperialiſts General, ſurprized the Town of *Mantua*, where he

permitted much Diſorder, in 1630. At laſt, the Peace of *Quiras*, concluded in the Month of *July* the year after, put an end to this Buſineſs, and Duke *Charles* died at *Mantua* in 1637.

CHARLES, Duke of *Orleans* and *Milan*, Peer of *France*, Count of *Valois*, *&c.* was born at *Paris* in 1391. and bore the Title of Duke of *Angoulême*, until after his Father, *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, was barbarouſly murdered in 1407. by People hired by the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles* preſſed King *Charles* VI. ſeveral times to revenge his death, but without ſucceſs, and was forced to ſubſcribe to the Treaty of *Bourges*, in 1412. and to the others at *Auxerre* and *Melun*. But the State of Affairs changing afterwards, he governed the King, until the *Engliſh* having made a Deſcent into *Picardy*, he was taken Priſoner at the unhappy Battel of *Azincourt*, and carried into *England*, where he was kept 25 years, until *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, Enemy to his Family, procured his Liberty in 1440. which good turn occaſioned their Reconciliation. After this, he had Thoughts of conquering the Dutchy of *Milan*, which was his Mother's Right, and whereof he held only the County of *Aſt*. In 1464. he was preſent with the other Princes at the firſt Aſſembly of the States held at *Tours*; but the year after, he died at *Amboiſe* of Grief, becauſe *Lewis* XI. deſpiſed his Advice. *Mezeray*, *Comines*, *&c.*

CHARLES, the Firſt of the Name, Duke of *Savoy*, Third Son of *Ame* IX. called *the Happy*, ſucceeded his Brother *Philibert* in 1482. being then but 14 years of Age. He was brought up at King *Lewis* XI.'s Court, who became his Tutor after his Brother's Death, to deprive ſome of the Great Men of that Country, who aimed at that Honour, that ſo they might have a plauſible Pretext of diſturbing the State. This young Prince was no ſooner of Age, but the Marquiſs of *Saluces* puts himſelf at the head of ſome turbulent and diſſatisfied People to War againſt him; but his Raſhneſs was ſoon puniſhed by the taking of *Saluces* and *Carmagnole*, and at laſt by the Loſs of all his Eſtate. This Prince was a great Admirer of Learning, and ſo reſpectful to the See of *Rome*, that he refuſed to enter into the *League* of the *Italian* Princes againſt *Innocent* VIII. *Guichenon.*

CHARLES the Third, called *the Good*, Son to *Philip* by his ſecond Wife *Claudine* of *Broſſe*, was born in 1486. and ſucceeded his Brother *Philibert* II. called alſo *the Good*, in 1504. His Reign was long, but uneaſie and unfortunate: For endeavouring to accommodate the Difference between *Francis* I. his Nephew, and *Charles* V. his Brother-in-Law, and unable to keep himſelf Neuter, he became a Prey to both Parties; for the *French* plundered *Turin* in 1536. and *Nizza* in 1543. and ſtruck terrour over all *Piedmont*, after they had won the Battel of *Ceriſoles*, in 1544. The Duke ſeeing his Country thus made the Theatre of War, between the two Powerfulleſt Princes of Chriſtendom, was ſo ſtrucken with Grief, that he fell into a lingring Fever, whereof he died at *Vercel*, in the year 1555. being 66 years of Age, whereof he Reigned 49. He was a Pious, Wiſe, and Juſt Prince, a great Lover of Learning and Learned Men, but of no great Courage, being more fit for the Cloſet, than for the Field or Throne. *Thuan. Paul. Jovius.*

CHARLES *Emanuel*, the Firſt of this Name, called *the Great*, Son of *Emanuel Philibert*, Sirnamed *Iron-Head*: He was born in 1562. and married at *Saragoſſa*, in 1582. the Infanta *Catharine Michelle* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to *Philip* the Second, by *Elizabeth* of *France* his Second Wife. This Prince gave ſignal Proofs of his great Valour upon ſeveral Occaſions; as, at the Skirmiſh of *Monbrun*, the Fights of *Vignon*, *Aſt*, *Châtillon*, *Oſtage*; at the Siege of *Leuc*, and the *Barricades* of *Suza*, *&c.* He was alſo a Man of very eminent Parts, could ſpeak *French*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh* to Perfection, had a very great Memory, an excellent Judgment, and always an ingenious and witty Repartee, with an admirable Secret to gain the Hearts and penetrate the Secrets of People. He was alſo very magnificent in Palaces and Churches; and both for his perſonal Courage and great Conduct, juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt Commanders of his time. But the Luſtre of ſo many Virtues was ſomewhat eclipſed by ſome conſiderable Faults; as, his great Inclination for Women; that he was no ſtrict Obſerver of his Word, and was ſomewhat over-ſuſpicious. His unlimitted Ambition put him upon making himſelf Count of *Provence*, in 1590. and upon aſpiring to the Kingdom of *France* during the *League*, as alſo to pretend to the Imperial Crown, after the Death of the Emperor *Matthias*; to have Thoughts of Conquering the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and to accept the Principality of *Macedonia*, which was offered him by the People of that Country, driven to deſpair under the *Turkiſh* Tyranny. This Ambition drew many Inconveniences on him, and procured him the Hatred of all his Neighbours. *Henry* IV. took his chiefeſt Towns in *Savoy*, which he reſtored again by the Treaty of Peace in 1601. and then exchanged the Marquiſate of *Saluces* for *Breſſe*. After this, the ſame Duke of *Savoy* becoming concerned in the Wars of *Mantua*, drew firſt the *French*, and then the *Spaniards* upon him, after the War for the *Valtoline*; and after that too the Arms of the *French* a ſecond time for the Duke of *Mantua*, and the *Germans* likewiſe. All theſe Misfortunes caſt him into ſuch deep Grief, that he fell ill, and died in *Savillan*, three days after his coming to defend that Place in 1630. being then above ſixty-eight years; a Prince that for all his Life-time had the Repute of being ſo reſerved and ſecret in his Deſigns, that it was commonly ſaid of him, That more Mountains covered his Heart than his Country. *Guichenon, Davila, Thuan. &c.*

CHARLES *Emanuel* the Second, Duke of *Savoy*, Son to *Victor Amadeus*, was born in 1634. and ſucceeded his Brother *Hyacinth* in the Eſtates of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, in 1638. under the Guardianſhip of *Chriſtina* of *France*, Daughter to *Henry* IV. The Princes of *Savoy*, back'd by the *Spaniards*, did much harm during his Minority; but the prudent Mother, ſupported by her Brother *Lewis the Juſt*, overcame all their evil Deſigns. The Duke being declared of Age in 1648. took the Government of his Country upon himſelf, keeping always a good Underſtanding with the *French*, as an Acknowledgment of the Obligations they laid on him; but was not ſo great a Friend to the *Spaniards*, who were forced, by the Peace of the *Pyrenées* in 1649. to give him Satisfaction for the Loſs he ſuſtained by their means. In 1654. and 55. he levied Forces againſt his Subjects the *Vaudois* of *Lucern*, *Angrogne*, *&c.* Theſe People the Duke had a mind to make *Roman* Catholicks by compulſion, who, it ſeems, were enraged by this Method to that degree, that they pulled down the Churches, outraged the Miſſionaries, and, as *Morery* reports, aſſaſſinated a Pariſh-Prieſt in his own Houſe, and publickly ridicul'd the Solemnity of *Chriſtmas*. All the Proteſtant Princes of *Europe* interpoſed in this Buſineſs, which was taken up at laſt by the King of *France*, who was choſen a Mediator by the Proteſtant Cantons. *Morery* takes notice, That a Proteſtant Miniſter, called *Anthony Leger*, publiſhed an Hiſtorical Account in *Holland*, entituled, *The Perſecution of the Vaudois*; but this Book, ſays he, is ſtuffed with Falſhood and Miſrepreſentation, the Duke's Severities being magnified a great deal beyond matter of Fact. *Charles Emanuel* died in 1675. He was a Graceful Perſon, a Lover of Learning, and a Prince of great Senſe.

CHARLES-TOWN, the Name of three ſeveral Places in our Weſtern Plantations; one in *New-England*, ſituate between the Rivers *Charles* and *Miſtick*, with a Market-place near the River, from which run two Streets beautified with ſeveral good Houſes, beſides a large and well-built Church.

CHARLEVILLE, which ſignifies *Charles-Town*, is the moſt Northern Town of the County of *Cork*, part of the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*. 'Tis a Borough-Town bordering upon *Limerick*.

CHARLEVILLE, in Latin *Carlopolis*, a Town of *France* in *Retelois* in *Champagne*, ſeated on the *Meuſe* below *Sedan*, between *Mezieres* and *Rocroy*. It was formerly but a Borough called *Arches*, until *Charles* of *Gonzague*, Duke of *Nevers* and *Mantua*, built it into a pleaſant Town, and gave it his own Name. It has been ſince that time fortified regularly. On the other ſide the River is *Mont-Olympe*, on which are ſeen the Ruines of an old Caſtle, thought to have been a Temple of the ancient Pagans. The Duke of *Mantua* is Sovereign of this Town ſtill; but the Gates, the Walls, and the Caſtle on *Mont-Olympe*, belong to the King of *France*.

CHARLIER, (*Giles*) commonly called *Ægidius Carlerius*, Dean of *Cambray*, was much eſteemed in the Fifteenth Century. He was at the Council of *Basil*, and diſputed there four days together, *De Peccatis publicè corrigendis*. His Diſputation is extant in the Third Volume of *Canſius*'s Collection, called *Antiquæ Lectiones*. His Anſwers to ſeveral Caſes in which he was conſulted, are likewiſe in two Volumes: The firſt, entituled, *Sportula Fragmentorum*, contains ſeveral Treatiſes; as, *De Conſervatione Bonorum Eccleſiæ, & Defenſorum Eccleſiæ, &c.* Printed at *Bruſſels* in 1478. The ſecond, Printed the year after, and called, *De Sportula Fragmentorum*, and is likewiſe a ſort of miſcellany Piece, and treats, *De Electione Judæ Proditoris. De Heirar-*

ci in Eccleſiaſtica. De Reditibus ad Vitam pro Decimis. De Imaginibus, &c. Miræus in Auct. De Script. Eccl. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.

CHARLIER, *(John) Gerſon*, or *Jarſon*, Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, was one of the greateſt Men of his time: He is called *Gerſon*, from the Name of a Village near *Rheims* in *Champaigne*, where he was born in the year 1363. He was looked upon as a ſort of an Oracle, both for his Learning and his Piety. The *Burgundians* handled him untowardly at *Paris*, for condemning the Works of *Johannes Petitus*. The Duke of *Burgundy* receiving this latter Author into his Protection, accuſed *Gerſon* in the Council of *Conſtance*, as if he had falſified *Petitus*'s Books, and interpolated them with Hereſies of his own inſerting: But this Charge was not received by this Council, where *Gerſon* was very much admired. 'Tis ſaid, That at the latter end of his Life, he was much perſecuted for his free way of declaiming againſt the Vices of the Age, and the Encroachments of the Court of *Rome*. He died at *Lyons* in 1429. being 66 years of Age. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works; the beſt of them are thoſe of *Paris* in 1521. and 1606. both in two Volumes, where his Life is ſet before his Works. *Pet. Schottus, Trithem. Poſſev. Bellarm. &c.*

CHARLOTTE of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Lewis* II. Duke of *Monpenſier*, was firſt of all a Nun, and made Lady Abbeſs of *Jouare*; but ſhe quitted her Veil and that Dignity in 1572. got ſafe into *Germany* to *Frederick* II. Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, where ſhe embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and was married to *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, whom ſhe loved to that degree, that ſhe fell into a burning Fever, as ſoon as ſhe heard he was wounded by *John* of *Jauregui*, whereof ſhe died at *Antwerp*, *May* 6. 1582.

CHAROLLES, a Town of *Burgundy*, and Capital of the County of *Charollois*, ſituated upon the River *Reconſe*, 6 Leagues from *Cluny*, and about the like diſtance from the *Loire*. This Town is pleaſant enough, having a fine Collegiate Church, ſome well built Monaſteries, and other Embelliſhments. Latin Authors call it *Carolia*.

CHAROLLOIS, a County of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, that lies between *Maconois* and *Bourbonnois*: Its chief Town, as was ſaid before, is *Charolles*; the leſs conſiderable are *Parey le Moineau*, *Charlieu*, *&c.* This ſmall parcel of Lands has often changed Maſters: It belonged in ancient times to the Dukes of *Burgundy*; then it fell to the Houſe of *Bourbon*; afterwards to that of *Armagnac*; at length to the laſt Duke of *Burgundy*, until it was united to the Empire by *Mary* of *Burgundy*'s Marriage with *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*; after which, the Archduke *Philip* did *Lewis* XII. Homage for it in 1499. And *Henry* II. in the Treaty of *Cambreſis*, in 1559. reſerved himſelf that Sovereignty too. At laſt the *French* became the only Maſters thereof, yet reſtored it to the *Spaniards* by the Peace in 1659. but kept it themſelves ever ſince the Peace of *Nimeguen*, concluded in 1678.

CHARON, looked upon by ancient Pagans to be a Ferryman, to whom Souls were obliged to pay a certain Piece of Money for their Paſſage over the River *Styx* to Hell; and this undoubtedly was the reaſon ſome People uſed to put a Piece of Coin in their Friends Mouths when dead, that ſo they might have wherewithal to pay this imaginary Debt. This ridiculous Belief probably was grounded upon what *Diodorus Siculus* obſerves, which is, That *Orpheus* travelling in *Egypt*, and ſeeing the Inhabitants of a certain Town bury their Dead in Tombs that lay on the other ſide of a Lake, make the *Greeks* believe at his return that *Charon* Ferried the Souls of the Dead to Hell, becauſe that in the *Egyptian* Language Ferry-men are called *Charons*.

CHARON, *(Lewis)* called *Charondas*, an Eminent Lawyer of *Paris*, living towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, who by the Works he has written, has ſhown himſelf no leſs a Maſter in the Polite Part of Learning than in his own Profeſſion. He wrote a Panegyrick upon King *Charles* IX. Printed by *Robert Stephens*. He likewiſe wrote *De Reſtituenda & in Artem redigenda Juris-prudentia. De Juriſdictione & Imperio. Vereſimilium Libri tres. Annotationes in Leges Antiquas. Eſcard & Foſter. Vit. Juriſc. &c.*

CHARONDAS, Native of *Catana* in *Sicily*; he preſcribed Laws to the Town of *Thurium*, when rebuilt by the *Athenians*; and amongſt others ordered, That none ſhould come to Publick Aſſemblies armed, upon pain of preſent death: This he did to prevent the Diſorders that their mutinous Humours would otherwiſe have certainly occaſioned; but he himſelf coming in haſte to the Meeting, forgets to put off his Sword, which being made ſenſible of by ſome of the Aſſembly, he takes and runs it into his Breaſt, to puniſh the Violation of the Law in his own Perſon. *Diog. Val Max im*

CHARRON, *(Peter)* Chanter of *Condom*, is ſufficiently known by his Writings. We have three Treatiſes of his; *The Three Veritas*; *Of Wiſdom*, *&c.* *Balſac* affirms, That in his Treatiſe of Wiſdom, *Charron* did no more in effect than tranſcribe M. *Du Vair* and *Montagne*. In ſhort, he had ſeveral other Enemies; and no fewer Friends, who gave in a fair Teſtimony to his Worth. *Gabriel Naudé Bibliograph. &c.*

CHARTIER, *(John)* a *Benedictine*, wrote the Great Chronicle of St. *Denys* in *Franc*, and lived about 1430. We have his Works in 3 Volumes, Entituled, *Les Grands Chroniques de France, vulgairement Appellées, Chroniques de St. Denys, &c.* It has been ſince carried on to the death of *Lewis* XII.

CHARTRES upon *Eure*, *Carnutum*, or *Autricum Carnutum*, a Town of *France* in *Beauſſe*, Capital of a Country of that Name, has a Preſidial, with a Biſhoprick that was formerly Suffragan to *Sens*, but depends now on *Paris* ever ſince 1622. It's ſo ancient a Town, that ſome Authors are of Opinion, that the *Gomerites*, ſent to People *Gaul* ſoon after *Noah*'s time, were the firſt Founders of it: Others think it was built by the *Druides* and *Saronides*, Miniſters of the Religion of the ancient *Gauls*. Few can determine this difference; but this is without debate, That the People of this Country were the firſt that withſtood the *Romans* in defence of their Liberties, and that they afterwards made Alliance with *Cæſar*, when they could not reſiſt his Power. It has formerly had ſeveral Counts, until being united to the Crown, *Francis* I. erected it into a Dutchy in 1528. in favour of *Rena* of *France*, Dutcheſs of *Ferrara*. As for the Town, it was beſieged in 911. by *Rollo*, Chief of the *Normans*, and was almoſt burned in 1019. In 1568. the Proteſtants laid Siege to it in *Charles* IX.'s Reign, but were forced to raiſe it; yet it was taken by *Henry* IV. in 1591. who got himſelf Crowned and Anointed there, *Rheims* ſiding with the *League*, and perſiſting in its Rebellion againſt their Lawful King. *Chartres*, accounted Capital of *Beauſſe*, built on the extremity of a great Plain on the River *Eure*, which parts it into the Greater and Leſſer, has but narrow Streets, like moſt other ancient Towns, yet has fine Houſes, fair Walks, and very magnificent Churches. The Cathedral is certainly one of the fineſt in the whole Kingdom, much admired by Strangers for its Quire, its two Belfreys, and that part that is built under ground.

CHARTREUX, a Religious Order founded by *Bruno*, Native of *Cologne*, and Canon of *Rheims*; who retired from the Converſe of the World in 1084. to a place called *Chartreuſe* in the Mountains of *Dauphiné*. This Man left the Order no Rules, nor had it any until *Baſil* VII. General thereof, formed ſome Conſtitutions out of the Cuſtoms they were wont to obſerve, and had them confirmed by the Pope. Theſe of this Order obſerve a ſtrict Faſt, and almoſt perpetual Silence, an Abſtinence from Fleſh even in their Sickneſs, a continual Confinement to their Cloiſter, and wear always a Hair Shirt. Their General takes the Title of *Prior of the Chartreuſe*, where he holds every year a General Chapter for the Affairs of the Order. *S. Bernard, S. Marthe, &c.*

CHARYBDIS, a dreadful Whirlpool joining the Coaſts of *Sicily* Southwards, and not far off the Rock *Scylla*, which lies Northward on *Italy*-ſide, both very dangerous places, and hard to be ſafely ſhunn'd, as appears by the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin.* Poets feign, That this *Chrybdis* was a paſſionate and lewd Woman, who was Thunder-ſtruck, and turned into this dangerous Abyſs, finely deſcribed by *Virgil*, in his Third Book of *Æneids*. It was here that the *Pharo*, or Watch-Tower was built, called that of *Meſſina*, from its Neighbourhood to that Town. *Charybdis* is now known under the Name of *Capo di Faro*.

CHASSANÆUS, Firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Provence*, was a conſiderable Lawyer, and the King's Advocate in the Bailiwick of *Autun*, and afterwards Councellor to the Parliament of *Paris*. He died in 1542. His Works are, *Catalogus Gloriæ Mundi. Conſuetudines Burgundiæ Conſilia, &c.*

CHASTEAU-BRIANT, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Upper-Britany*, on the Frontiers of *Anjou*, and about ten Leagues from *Nantes*: Several Authors take it to be the Country of the ancient *Cadates* mentioned by *Cæſar*; but *Sanſon* and others are not of this Opinion.

CHASTEAU-REGNAUD, upon the River *Meuſe*, a little fortified Town in *Champagne*, has the Title of Principality, and is two Leagues off *Charleville*.

CHASTEAU-ROUX, which the *Italians* call *Caſtel-Roſſo*, and was formerly called *Caryſtus*, is a Town of the Iſle of *Negropont*, very remarkable for its fine Marble, and for being thought the Country of *Briarius* the Giant, ſo famous in Antiquity.

CHASTEL, *(Peter)* or *Chaſtellane*, called in Latin *Chaſtelanus*, Biſhop of *Tulles*, and afterwards of *Orleans*, Great Almoner of *France*, and one of the moſt Learned Prelates of the 16th Century. He was born at *Langres* in the time of *Francis* I. 'Tis ſaid, This Prince asked him once in Converſation, Whether he was born a Gentleman, or not? Upon which, *Chaſtel* replied, That *he was not perfectly certain which of* Noah's *three Sons he was deſcended from. Thuan S Marth*

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CHASTEAU-THIERRI upon *Marne*, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, with the Title of *Dutchy*, *Bailiwick*, *Preſidialſhip* and *Election*. It's about eight Leagues from *Meaux*, and but a little farther from *Rheims*, in a place that renders it ſtrong, and alſo very pleaſant. The Duke of *Mayenne* in the laſt Civil Wars took it for the *League*, and ſuffered the *Spaniards* to plunder it with great fury; but it ſoon afterwards yielded to the King, who gave the Inhabitants great Privileges.

CHASTELLERAUD, a pretty pleaſant Town of *France* upon the River of *Vienne*, with the Title of Durchy, towards the Frontiers of *Touraine*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Poitiers*. It ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars. Some will have it, that it was within a League of this Place that a Hind guided Great *Clovis* his Army over the River to fight *Alaric* King of the *Goths*. The Family of *Hamilton* in *Scotland* had the Titles of Dukes of this Place from the *French* King formerly.

CHASTENERAYE, (*Francis* of *Vienne*) Son to *Andrew* of *Vienne* Great *Seneſchal* of *Poitou*, a young Lord in great Eſteem at *Francis* I. his Court, where he was brought up, and was very intimate with *Guy Chabot* Lord of *Jarnac* and of *Monlieu*, until ſome Malicious Perſons ſowed Diſſention between 'em, in acquainting *Charles Chabot*, that his Son *Guy* had boaſted he had Debauched his Step-Mother, *Charles* the Second's Wife, and that they had it from his intimate Friend *Chaſteneraye*; hereupon the Father taxes the Son with what was told him, and the Son Vows to juſtifie himſelf, ſo publiſhes in expreſs Terms, that *Chaſteneraye* Lyed; who immediately Petitioned the King for Leave to revenge the Affront in a Single Combat. Young *Jarnac* was for a Duel too; but were both denied by King *Francis*. But *Henry* II. his Succeſſor, gave 'em Leave to decide their Difference as they deſired, and accordingly the Place was appointed in a Park of *St. Germain en Laye*, whither the King himſelf, the Lord High Conſtable *Montmorency*, with ſome Marſchals, and great part of the *French* Nobility came to ſee it, which ended thus; *Chaſteneraye* having received many Wounds drops, but would not yield; *Jarnac*, loth to kill him, begs the King would be pleaſed to accept the Gift the other refuſed; which that Prince was firſt of all againſt, yet did upon the Lord High Conſtable's and Marſchal's preſſing Intreaties, ſo conſented his Wounds might be dreſſed; but he enraged to ſee himſelf thus overcome, rips 'em open again, and ſo died 3 days after, to the great aſtoniſhment of moſt People, who made ſure account he would come off Conqueror, becauſe he had the Reputation of being one of the Valianteſt Men in all *France*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

CHASTILLON-*Sur-Seine*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*, between *Aiſei-le-Duc* and *Bar* upon *Seine*. It's a pretty Place, and divided in two by the River, but all environed with the ſame Wall. The *Bailiff* of the *Mountain* generally reſides here.

CHATRI *Colombe*, a Taylor's Wife of the Town of *Sens* in *Burgundy*, that lived in King *Henry* the Third's time, and is ſpoken of in Hiſtory for a very ſurpriſing accident that befell her: For about Twenty years after ſhe was Married ſhe had all the Signs of being with Child, and at ſome Months end felt the Pains that Women feel before they are Delivered, yet ſhe could by no means be laid of her Burthen, but was forced to keep her Bed for three years, at the end of which her Pains ceaſed, her Belly remaining big and heavy as formerly to her death, which happened about 24 years after, and the Sixty eighth of her Age. Her Husband got her opened, and found to all People's Admiration a Girl quite form'd, but petrified. So uncommon an effect of Nature imployed the Phyſicians a long time to find its real cauſe. *Alibour*, Phyſician in the Town of *Sens* when this happened, and afterwards chief Phyſician to *Henry* the Fourth, writ an Eloquent and Learned Diſſertation upon this Subject. *Paquier. Recherches de France.*

CHAVARIGTS, a Sect of the *Mahometans* oppoſite to that of the *Schiites* They deny that God ever ſent any Prophet that was Infallible, and who had a Commiſſion to give a new Law to Mankind: They pretend likewiſe, that if ſuch an Office ſhould ever become neceſſary, it would not be confin'd to a ſingle Family, but that every Man of Probity and Vertue would be capable of that Honour. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

CHAUCER, (*Jeffrey*) born at *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Fourteenth Century. He was call'd, *The Engliſh Homer*, and was not only a Poet but a Mathematician, and underſtood, according to the Talent of his Time, the Polite Part of Learning. He died in 1440. and has a Tomb in *Weſtminſter-Abby*. His Works are Printed in folio, at *London* in 1561 Beſides theſe, he left a Manuſcript, in which he Laments the Liberties he had taken in ſome part of his Poems, inconſiſtent with Modeſty and Religion This Manuſcript is now in the Hands of the *Rev. Mr. Leland, Bale, Cambden.*

CHAUVREUX, a Councellor to the Parliament of *Paris*, who having Subborn'd a Publick Notary to Forge ſome Writings, was Sentenc'd by the Court upon the 23d of *December* 1496. to make an *Honourable Amends*, particularly to be ſet on the Pillory, Branded on the Forehead with a Flower-de-Luce, and afterwards baniſh'd the Kingdom; This Sentence, as Recorded in the Parliament Regiſter, was Executed in the Manner following. He was order'd to be brought to the Bar, in a Scarlet Gown, and a Cap lin'd with a Rich Fur, to receive Sentence; Then he was order'd to withdraw, and had a Diſgraceful Habit put upon him, and thus he was brought again to the Bar, Bare-headed and Bare-foot, with a Lighted Torch in his Hand; Afterwards he was deliver'd up to the Executioner, who carried him to the Pillory, in a Cart, where, turning him about thrice, he Branded a Flower-de-Luce on his Forehead with a Hot Iron. *Regiſt. du Parlement.*

CHAUMONT, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, Capital of *Baſigni*, built upon a little Hill near *Marne*, between *Langres* and *Chalon*. In former times, whilſt it had its particular Lords, it was but a Borough fortified only with a Caſtle, but ſince its union to the Country of *Champagne*, and falling to the Kings of *France*, they have augmented it much, and ſtrengthened it with ſeveral Towers, ſo that now it's a very pleaſant, pretty big, and ſtrong Town.

CHAZNADAR-BACHI, Treaſurer to the Seraglio, or Privy Purſe to the Grand Seignior. He Commands the Pages belonging to the Treaſury, and Manages the Revenues aſſign'd to defray the Expences of the Court. The Publick Exchequer for the Affairs of the Empire, being under the Care of the Defterdar. *Ricaut Turkiſh Hiſt.*

CHECH, firſt Founder of the *Bohemian* Monarchy. The *Bohemians* are ſtill called *Cheques* in the *Sclavonian* Tongue.

CHEFEIER, in *Latin Capicerius*; it ſignifies the ſame with *Primicerius*, who was the firſt Perſon in the Catalogue of an *Eccleſiaſtical Chapter*; as much as to ſay, He was *Primus in Cera*, or had his Name ſtanding at the Head of the Roll; it being anciently the Cuſtom to write in Tables of Wax. In the time of *Gregory* the *Great*, the *Primicerius* had an Authority over the Inferior Clergy, and the Management of the Quire, it being his Buſineſs to ſee Divine Service decently perform'd: It was likewiſe his Buſineſs to puniſh the Irregular Clergy, and to inform the Biſhop of ſuch as were incorrigible. *Father Simon.*

CHEKIANG, a Province of *China* upon the Eaſtern Coaſts, between *Nanking* and *Tokien*, the moſt Fruitful and Wealthieſt of all the Country next to *Peking* and *Nanking*, for it comprehends Eleven great Cities, whereof each hath its particular Territories, and all together have Command over Sixty three leſſer ones, with ſeveral Boroughs, Caſtles, and Villages. Their great Foreſts of Mulberry Trees fed ſuch vaſt numbers of Silkworms, that they are able not only to ſupply all *China* and *Japan* with Silks, but alſo the other Parts of the *Indies*, and the Kingdoms of *Europe*. But we muſt not believe what ſome People ſay of theſe Worms, *viz.* that they Work their Silk without the Help and Induſtry of Man, for this is required as well in this Country as in *Europe*. They that Work this Silk have the Art to Interweave Gold and Silver, and to repreſent ſeveral things, eſpecially Dragons in it, for the Emperor and great Lords of the Courts uſe, who wear this as a Badge of their Greatneſs. The People of the Country are very Civil and Witty, but mightily given to Superſtition and Idolatry, notwithſtanding there are a great many Chriſtians among 'em. The Country is very pleaſant, being Watered with ſeveral Rivers and Canals form'd by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, with Magnificent Bridges, ſo that one may Travel both by Land and Water, and that very pleaſantly. *Martin Martini.*

CHELONIS, Daughter to *Leonidas* King of *Sparta*, liv'd in the Seventy fifth Olympiad. This Lady gave great Inſtances of her Juſtice and Good Nature, upon a very nice Occaſion; for her Husband *Cleombrotus*, having diſpoſſeſſed *Leonidas* of his Kingdom, ſhe took her Leave of him, and liv'd with her Father to aſſiſt him in his Misfortunes; and afterwards, upon *Leonidas* recovering, and expelling the Uſurper, ſhe quitted her Father's Court, and return'd again to her Husband. *Plutarch In Vit. Agiſ. & Cleomenes.*

CHEMNIS, an Iſland of *Egypt*, believed by the People of that Country to float. Here are ſeen Palm-Trees in abundance, with many other, whereof ſome bear good Fruit, the reſt afford Shade only. There is alſo a great Temple of *Apollo* deſcribed by *Herodotus* in the Second Book of his Hiſtory He alſo talks of a City of this Name in the Country of *Thebes* near *Neo*, with a Temple Dedicated to *Perſeus*, who, as the *Chemmites* ſaid, appeared to 'em ſometimes riſing out of the Earth, and at other times in the Temple.

CHEMNITIUS, *(Martin)* a *German Lutheran* Minister, born at *Britzen* in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* in 1522. He was a great Divine, and a considerable Mathematician, particularly in Astronomy; He was very much esteem'd by the Princes of his own Communion, who often made use of him in the Publick Affairs of the Church. He died in 1586. His Works are, *Harmonia Evangeliorum. Examen Concilii Tridentini. A Treatise against the Jesuits, &c. Thuan. Hist. Lib.* 84. *Melchior in Vit. Theol. Germ. &c.*

CHEOPES, or *Cheops*, King of *Egypt*, succeeded *Rhampsinet*, but it's not known what Age he lived in. He shut up the Temples, prohibited Sacrifices, and commanded that all should Work for him, employing One hundred thousand Men continually for Ten years to dig Stones in the Quarries of the Mountains of *Arabia*, and to draw 'em to the *Nile:* After this he spent Ten years more to build those prodigious *Pyramids* which have been deservedly looked upon as one of the Worlds Wonders. These vast Expences drain'd his Treasury so much, that he shamefully prostituted his Daughter for Money to go on with the Work. *Herodotus* says he Reigned Fifty years, which makes some think that he is the same *Chemmis* or *Chammos* of whom *Diodorus* speaks. *Herodotus.*

CHEPHENES, Brother to *Cheops* King of *Egypt*, and his Successor, Reign'd Fifty six years, and built a *Pyramid* as his Predecessor did: Both their Memories became so odious to the *Egyptians*, that they would not so much as pronounce their Names, but held that the *Pyramids* were built by one *Philistion*, a Shepherd that kept his Flocks about this place. *Diodorus* calls him *Chephres*, and says, that they who named him *Chabris*, maintained he was Son not Brother to *Chemmis. Herodotus.*

The CHEQ, Prince of *Mecca*, who is as it were High Priest of the Law, and Soveraign Pontif of all the *Mahometans* of whatever Sect or Countrey they be. The Grand Signior sends him every year a rich Carpet, a sumptuous Tent, with a great Sum of Money to provide for all the Pilgrims during the Seventeen days of their Devotion: And to make the Expences appear considerable the *Cheq* makes the *Mahometans* believe that there come yearly Seventy thousand Pilgrims of both Sexes to *Mecchа*, and that if this number should happen not to be compleat, that then Angels would assume Mens Bodies to make it up. As for the Carpet and Tent they are very rich Pieces, as well for the goodness of the Stuff they are made of, as also for their other Ornaments. The Carpet is to cover *Mahomet*'s Tomb, and the Tent is pitch't opposite to the *Mosque* for the *Cheq* to live in during the Seventeen days of his Devotion, who, when the year is over, sends Pieces of this Carpet and Tent to several *Mahometan* Princes, and they send him great Presents in exchange: He makes 'em believe, that in sticking a Piece of the Curtain that environ'd *Mahomet*'s Tent to theirs, they cannot fail of being Victorious over their Enemies whom he calls *Infidels.* He never sends the whole Tent or Carpet to any Meaner Person than the *Great Mogul* or *Chan* of *Tartary*, and this he does once in Ten years, first to the one, and afterwards to the other. Besides the Gains he has by these Cunning Practices, all the Gifts that are sent either to *Mecca* or *Medina*, belong to him, which with the Pilgrims Expences, when they live upon their own Purses after the Seventeen days are expired, amount to an immense Sum. Yet it's to be observed that at *Mecca* there are no other Reliques of this false Prophet *Mahomet* but one of his Slippers, for his Tomb is at *Medina Tavernier.*

CHER, in *Latin Caris*, a River which rises in *Auvergne* near *Clermont*, and running North-west through *Berry*, and on the South-side of *Tours*; a little below this last it falls into the *Loire*

CHERAZOUL, a Town of *Curdistan*, upon the Road between *Nineve*, or *Mesul*, and *Ispahan*, built on a steep Rock for a quarter of a League together; The Houses having Ladders, some of fifteen or sixteen Steps to go up to them, with no other Doors but great Mill Stones, which shut up or open a Passage according as they are roul'd in or out in the Places cut out for that purpose: Above these Houses, which look like Nests in a Mountain, are Caves, or great Cellars, where the Inhabitants shut up their Cattle, which make People think that this Place has formerly been a strong Retreat to defend the Frontiers against the Incursions of the *Arabians*, and *Bedovins* of *Diarbek Tavernier.*

CHERBOURG, in Latin *Carioburgus*, a Town of *France*, on the Coasts of *Normandy*, near *Harfleur* and *Beaumont*, has a good Port, and was the last which the *English* kept in *Charles* the Seventh's Reign, but lost it in 1453

CHEREAS, Captain of the Emperor *Caligula*'s Guards, putting himself at the Head of those who had Conspired against that Prince, kill'd him as he was going from the *Theater* to the Bath; nor did he content himself with this, but sent to kill the Empress *Cesonia* and her Daughter: Yet, though he rid *Rome* of a cruel Monarch, hated by all People, and open'd his Uncle *Claudius* a way to come to the Empire, he was Sentenced to Die by that same *Claudius*, who thought Emperors were not safe whilst such desperate Fellows liv'd. It's said he suffered with great Resolution, and ask'd a Soldier that stood by, Whether his Sword did cut well? and desir'd they might bring him that wherewith he had kill'd *Caligula*; which being brought, it deprived him of Life with one Blow. *Josephus, Philo.*

CHERIF, (or *Xerif*) in the *Arabick* Tongue, signifies a Prince or great Lord The *Turks* give their Emperor this Name, as well as that of Sultan. The Prince of *Mecchа* assumes it too, and the Emperor of *Suz*, who is King of *Tafilet*, *Fez*, and *Morocco*, takes the Title of *Cherif of Cherifs:* Their Rise in *Africa* was about 180 years ago; The first that made himself then Sovereign being an *Alfaqui*, or Doctor of *Mahomet*'s Law, who appeared in 1508. under the Name of *Mahomet Benhamet*, otherwise called *Cherif Huscen*: He pretended his Descent from their Prophet, and took the Name of *Cherif*, as proper to him for that Reason. He had Three Sons, *Abdel Quivir*, *Hamet*, and *Mahamed*, whom he sent in Pilgrimage to *Mecchа* and *Medina*, thus to gain 'em Reputation amongst the *Africans.* At their return they became of the *Morabites* Sect, which got them the Reputation of very Holy Men amongst all the Barbarians. After this, he sends the Two youngest, who were very able Scholars, to *Fez*, to Dispute for a Chair in the College of *Modaraca*, which was given to the Eldest of the Two; and the other was made Preceptor to the King's Children. But the Father, who still aim'd higher, put 'em upon asking the King Leave to go and Fight the Christians, who began to be very Powerful in *Africa*, and to Maintain *Mahomet*'s Law by the Sword, which the Quality of *Cherifs* oblig'd 'em to. The King, though he foresaw of what dangerous Consequence it might be to give 'em a Privilege, that by joining the Title of Protector of the People, to that of *Cherif*, would enable 'em to do what they pleas'd; yet deluded with their apparet Holiness, he permitted that they might publish a *Gazie* against the Christians, (which is the same amongst them as our *Croisade)* and allow'd 'em a general Tithe for the Maintenance of the numerous Army they rais'd by marching up and down the Country, with Drums and Banners, for People to come in to them. In 1514. they went as far as *Tarudant* in the Province of *Sus*, where having gain'd the Chief of the Country to their side, they, with their Father, took the Title of Governors of *Tarudant*, *Dara*, and afterwards of *Sus* it self. The Father Dies about this time, but the Sons, as Ambitious as ever for Rule, attack'd the Governor of *Safi*, took him Prisoner, with several other *Portuguese* Gentlemen, but lost *Abdel-Quivir* in the Fight; yet this Victory flush'd 'em so much, that in 1519. they resolv'd to make themselves Masters of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, to establish their Power before their Hypocrisie was discovered. In this Design they went to *Morocco*, and found Means to make the King away, some say by Poison, others, That he was Stab'd in a private Conference that they drew him to. Immediately after they seized the Castle; and the Eldest declares himself King, as Kinsman to *Mahomet*, and therefore Lawful Heir to their Crown; And the youngest styl'd himself Viceroy and Governor of *Tarudant*; And a little after *Hemet* call'd himself King of all *Africa*, which irritated the King of *Fez* to that Degree, that he laid Siege to *Morocco*, but was forc'd to raise it, and returning afterwards with a more Powerful Army, was utterly Defeated, and lost his Son, with all his Artillery and Baggage; after which, these *Cherifs* Besieged *Tafilet* in *Numidia*, and carried it in 1536. *Mahamed* King of *Sus*, took the Town of *St Croix*, of Holy Cross, at *Cap Aguer*, from the King of *Portugal*, and became so formidable, that this Prince was forced to quit most of the Places that belonged to him upon those Coasts. But in the midst of these Successes, Ambition sets both the Brothers at Variance, and occasions a Bloody War For *Mahamed*, the Youngest, but most Valiant, and best Beloved by the People, denies to Obey the Eldest's Order, from whom he held *Sus*: Whereupon *Hamet* sets forth from *Morocco* to compel him, but is beaten and taken, yet set at Liberty soon after, and an Agreement made in 1543. that they should share a-like in their future Conquests. *Hamet* finding himself thus free, rais'd a second Army, but is likewise beaten a second time, and his Town of *Morocco* taken; yet *Mahamed* used him very kindly, sending him to Command in *Tafilet*, and promising to restore his Children to his Estate. After this, *Mahamed* still uneasie when out of Action, picks a Quarrel with the King of *Fez*, brings him to a Battel, where both he and his Son are taken Prisoners in 1547. and both set at Liberty the year after

But

But Three Months after *Mahamed* leads a great Army before *Fez*, makes himself Master of the Palace, Marries one of the Kings Daughters, but sends himself to *Morocco*, so that he remain'd possess'd of the Town, and of the greatest part of the Country. A little after he sent Three of his Sons against *Tremecen*, which was delivered them by the *Turk* that Commanded there upon their first Summons; Then, upon Suspicion that the King of *Fez* was persuading the People of *Morocco* to Rebel, he got him and his Children all put to Death: But the *Turks* of *Algier* having retaken *Tremecen*, and coming near *Fez*, obliged him to take the Field, because that Town has the Privilege of making Conditions for it self, when the Prince is unable to keep the Enemy above half a Leagues distance from it: And having lost the Battel fled to *Morocco*, leaving the *Turks* to Plunder the Town, which he retook again in 1555. but was kill'd soon after by some of the 1200 *Turks* of his Guards, as he was upon his Journey to *Sus* with a great Body of Horse. His Son *Abel Munen* pursued the Murtherers, and recover'd his Fathers Treasure, which they were carrying off to *Tremecen*; And in the mean time, the Governor of *Morocco*, lest those unconstant People might Rebel, and Proclaim *Hamet*, Brother to the Deceas'd King, he cut his and his Seven Sons Throats; so that both the Brothers coming thus to untimely ends, *Muley Abdala*, *Mahamed*'s Son, was left in quiet Possession of the Empire. This left the Crown to *Mahamed* the *Black*, who being deprived of his Right by his Uncles *Melic* and *Hamed*, called *Sebastian* King of *Portugal* to his Assistance: They were both kill'd in the Battel of 1578. and *Hamed* kept the Possession. The *Cherif* of *Fez* calls himself the *Cherif of Cherifs*, and is now in Possession of the Empire of *Sus*, the Two Kingdoms of *Tafilet*, *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Tegorarin*. *Marmol. Thuan.*

CHERILUS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Samos*, describ'd the Victory that the *Athenians* gain'd over *Xerxes*. This Poem was so fine that they gave him a Stater (about Half a Crown of our Money) for every Verse, and order'd that it should be publickly rehears'd every year with the Works of *Homer*. 'Tis said that he died at the Court of *Archelaus*, King of *Macedonia*, who had a great Value for him. *Lilius Giraldus De Poet. Suidas, &c.*

CHERONEA, a Town of *Bœotia*, Famous for the Battel gain'd by *Philip* of *Macedon* in the 416th year of *Rome*, over the *Athenians*; and no less Famous for *Plutarch*'s Birth.

CHERSONESUS, *Aurea*, or Golden *Chersonesus*, a Peninsula of *Indus*, on the other side of the River *Ganges*, which comprehends not only the Peninsula now called *Malaca*, but also *Sumatra*, since separated from it: Several have thought that it was the *Ophir Salomon* sent his Ships to. *Chersonesus* is the same in *Latin* with Peninsula. There are besides this *Golden*, the *Cimbric Chersonesus* or *Jutland*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; there is likewise the *Thracian* and *Tauric Chersonesus*, frequent in the Writings of the Ancients.

CHERTSEY, a Market Town of *Chertsey* Hundred in the North West Parts of *Surrey*, with a Bridge over the *Thames*, noted in the Popish Times for its Rich Monastery. King *Henry* being made away in the Tower of *London*, was Interr'd here in a private manner, but afterwards removed to *Windsor*.

CHERUBINI, *(Laertio)* born at *Norcia*, an Episcopal See in *Umbria*, Eminent in his Profession from Pope *Sixtus* the Fifth to the beginning of the Reign of *Urban* the Eighth, in which he died in 1626. He made a Collection of the Constitutions and Bulls of the Popes, from *Leo* the First downwards, and publish'd that Body of Collections called *Bullarium*. *Angelo-Maria-Cherubini*, his Son, a Monk of *Montcassin*, made great Additions to it, and publish'd it, as now extant, in Four Volumes. *Janus Nicius Erithræus Pinac.* III. *Imag. Illust.*

CHERUBINS, Angels of the Second Rank of the First *Hierarchy*. *Josephus* in the Third Book of the Jewish Antiquities, speaking of the Two *Cherubins* that covered the Ark, says, They were Wing'd, and did not resemble any of the Creatures, which we know, that *Moses* represented them in the very Form in which they appear'd to him on the Throne of God. But as for *Ezechiel*'s *Cherubins*, their Figure is expressly mark'd, *viz.* a *Man*, a *Lion*, an *Ox*, and an *Eagle*; but Authors do not agree, whether each had a particular Figure, or whether each had the Four. *Vitalpandus* is for the last; and believes that each *Cherubin* had a Shape compos'd of all Four, *viz.* the Face and Arms of a Man, the Wings of an Eagle, a Lions Paunch, and Calfs Feet, and thinks that the *Cherubins* of the Ark were the same too. See *Spencer. De Legibus Hebr. Ritualibus, Lib.* 3

CHERUBINS, a Military Order of *Swedeland*, instituted in 1334. according to *Siegler*, by *Magnus* IV. King of that Kingdom, in Memory of the Metropolitan See of *Upsale*. The Collar of this Order was compos'd of *Cherubins* of Gold, Enamell'd with red, and of Patriarchal Crosses without Enamel, in the middle. At the bottom hung an Oval, with the Word *Jesus* in Gold; and four little Nails Enamell'd black and white, to express our Saviour's Passion. But *Charles* the Ninth, when he banish'd Popery, abolish'd this Order. *Favyn.*

CHESNE, a Suburb of *Chalcedoine*, where *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, and above Thirty Prelates of his Party, held a false *Synod* in 403. against St. *John Chrysostom*, who was Cited thither to answer what *John* his Deacon alledged against him, a Man that was Depos'd some time before by this Holy Prelate for his Vicious Life. *Paul*, Bishop of *Heraclea*, having summ'd up the Votes, St. *Chrysostom* was Depos'd, and sent in Exile to *Pienet* in *Bithynia*; but an Earthquake that happened the next day after his departure, and overthrew part of the Emperor *Arcadius*'s Chamber, made him recall him again. *Socrat. Theod. &c.*

CHESNE, (*Andrew* of) a *French* Man of *Touraine*, one of the ablest Historians of our Age, and in great Request for his Knowledge and other good Parts. He Writ several good Treatises when *Geographer* and *Historiographer* to the *French* King; As, *His History of* England, *Antiquities of the Towns of* France; *His History of* Cardinals, Authors, *&c.* and died of a fall out of a Chariot as he came from the Country to *Paris* in 1640. Towards the end of his Life he publish'd an incomparable and very laborious Work, containing an Account of the Authors who wrote the History of *France*; He publish'd the First Volume in 1633. It comprehends an Account of the *French* Writers from *Pharamond* down to his own time; Afterwards he publish'd Three Tomes more; and after his death, *Francis Du Chesne* his Son, a Lawyer, Printed a Fifth Volume, and likewise Printed a History of the Popes and Cardinals, and some other Pieces.

CHESNE *Ghirbaschi*, one of the Twelve Principal Officers of the Grand Signior, and the Chief of the Sultan's Tasters. *Ricaut. Turk. Hist.*

CHESHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Cestriensis*, a Maritime County in the North West Parts of *England*, is bounded on the North with *Lancashire*, on the South with *Shropshire*, and part of *Flintshire* in *Wales*, Eastward with *Derby* and *Staffordshires*, and Westward with *Dee*, which parts it from *Denbighshire* in *Wales*, so that it reaches in length from East to West, about Forty five Miles, in Breadth from North to South Twenty five. The whole divided into Seven Hundreds, wherein are Fourteen Market Towns, and Eighty six Parishes. In this County, amongst others, dwelt the *Cornavii* in the time of the *Romans*: In the Heptarchy 'twas a Province of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now it makes part of the Diocese of *Chester*. Here the Air and Soil equals the best, and exceeds that of the Neighbouring Counties: For though the Climate be Cold, touching the 54th Degree of the North Latitude, yet the warmth from the *Irish* Seas seldom lets the Snow lie long on the Ground, and dissolves the Ice sooner than in those Parts that lie farther off. In short, the Air is Healthful, the Soil Rich and Fruitful, both in Corn and Pasturage: But it excels in Three Things, *viz.* Salt, Cheese, and Mill Stones. The first made in great plenty out of the Salt Pits of *Nantwich*, *Northwich*, and *Middlewich*; The Mill Stones, both great and good, are digg'd up at a Hill call'd *Mowcop* Hill. Besides the River *Dee*, which severes this County from *Wales*, here are others of good Note, particularly the *Mersey* and *Wever*, which yield plenty of Fish; and so do the several Meers and Pools this County is watered withal. Amongst which, that called *Bag-Meer*, lying near *Brereton*, the Seat of the Honourable Family of that Name, is celebrated for this Prodigy; That before the Death of any Heir of that House, the Bodies of Trees are seen to Swim upon this Meer: These are Fir-Trees, which, notwithstanding the Moisture of the Ground, they have been for many Ages preserved sound, black within as Ebony, and us'd by Carvers to inlay Wooden Utensils, which is thought to be done by some clammy Bituminous substance about them that prevented their Putrefaction. The Gentry of this County are remarkable, saith Dr. *Fuller*, for four Things: First, For their numerousness not to be parallell'd in *England*, in the like extent of Ground, which makes this County better stor'd with Parks than any other; Secondly, For their Antiquity, many of their Ancestors being fixt here before the *Norman* Conquest; Thirdly, For their Loyalty, which King *Richard* the Second was so well satisfied in, that in Troublesome Times he sent for 2000 *Cheshiremen*, all Archers, to attend him; Fourthly, For their Hospitality, no County keeping better Houses. This County was reputed a Palatinate before the Conquest, and has since continued in the same Dignity; in that respect much Senior to *Lancashire*: And though it has been long since reannexed to the Crown, yet it still holds the Rights and Privileges of a County *Palatine*. The

Market

Market Towns, beſides the City of *Cheſter*, which gives Name to the whole County, are *Altringham*, *Congleton*, *Haulton*, *Knotsford*, *Middlewich*, *Nantwich*, *Northwich*, *Stopford*, *Terwin*, *&c.*

CHESTER, Lat. *Ceſtria*, the Principal Place of *Cheſhire*, and a Biſhop's See in the Province of *York*, is 150 miles from *London* to the North Weſt, firſt rais'd, as my Author ſays, from the Fort of *Oſtorius*, Lieutenant of *Britain*, for *Claudius* the Emperor, and pleaſantly ſeated on the North Banks of the River *Dee*, about 20 Miles from its fall into the *Iriſh* Seas, widening it ſelf all the way from *Cheſter* to a great breadth; But unhappily the Channel is ſo choakt up with Sand for ſome Miles, that Ships dare not venture up the River further than the *New Key* about ſix Miles below *Cheſter*; Over the River there is a fair Stone Bridge, with eight Arches, and at each end a Gate, from whence iſſues the City Wall, that takes up two Miles. This City lies upon a ſquare, and has four Gates for entrance, beſides three Poſterns. The Wall is Built with Seven Watch-Towers, and broad Battlements for Pieces of Ordnance. On the South ſide is a ſtrong built Caſtle of a Circular Form, with a Caſe Court incloſed with a Wall. All along the Principal Streets there is before the Houſes a covered kind of Gallery for People to walk dry from one end to the other. The Houſes for the moſt part are fair and well built; the Town in general both Populous and Rich, much reſorted unto of late years by the Forces in their March for *Ireland*; *Cheſter* being their uſual thorough fair in order to their Imbarkment for that Kingdom; whoſe Vicinity to theſe Parts, affords in ſettled times ſuch an opportunity for conſtant Intercourſe, that the main Trade of *Cheſter* is with *Ireland*. In ſhort, this City is of ſuch compaſs, ſo well frequented both by Gentry and others, as to contain Eleven Pariſhes. One Thing there is which conduces much to the Proſperity of it, which is, its being a County *Palatine*, the Rights and Privileges whereof it enjoys to this day, though it has been long ſince Annexed to the Crown: For the due Adminiſtration of which Rights, here is a Chamberlain, a Juſtice for the *Common Pleas* of the Crown, Two Barons of the *Exchequer*, a Sheriff, an Eſcheator, and other Officers, to the great Eaſe of the Country in Expedition of their Buſineſs. The Cathedral was firſt a Monaſtery, Founded by *Leofrick*, once an Officiary Count in theſe Parts, and by him Dedicated to *St. Werburga* the Virgin; but afterwards Repair'd, Beautify'd, and Indowed by *Hugh* Sirnamed *Lupus*, the firſt Earl of *Cheſter*. In this State it continued till the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, who of a Monaſtery made it an Epiſcopal See; and having Ejected the Monks, ſubſtituted a Dean and Prebendaries; ſo that *Cheſter* is one of the Six new Biſhopricks Erected by that King, the other Five being *Briſtol*, *Oxford*, *Gloceſter*, *Peterborough*, and *Weſtminſter*, which laſt continued but Nine years a Biſhoprick. Thus King *Henry* having had the Spoil of the Monaſteries in the general Diſſolution of them under his Reign, was pleaſed to Refund back again ſome of it upon the Church. And as for that of *Cheſter* it was anciently in the Dioceſe of *Lichfield*, one of the Biſhops whereof removed his See hither, *Anno* 1073. as the more remarkable Place: And though it continued ſo no longer than his time, yet it gave occaſion many times for his Succeſſors to be called Biſhops of *Cheſter*. But when King *Henry* the Eighth Erected it into an Epiſcopal See, it was made up of the Two Arch-Deaconries of *Richmond* and *Cheſter*; of which the firſt had Juriſdiction over *Richmondſhire*, (in the County of *York*) and part of *Cumberland*; the other over *Lancaſhire* and *Cheſhire*. In which Counties, this Dioceſe contains Two hundred fifty ſix Pariſhes, whereof One hundred and one Impropriate. 'Tis valued in the King's Books, 420 *l.* 1 *s* 8 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth the yearly Sum of 435 *l.* 12 *s.* The Earls of *Cheſter* were anciently counted Palatines; for when *William* the Conqueror gave this Earldom to his Noble *Norman*, *Hugh Lupus*, he gave it him to be holden as freely by his Sword, as the King himſelf held *England* by his Crown. The laſt that held it was *Simon de Montford*, after whoſe Death it fell to the Crown, and has been ſince United to the Principality of *Wales*; ſo that the Eldeſt Son of *England* is by Birth Earl of *Cheſter*.

CHESTERFIELD, a Market Town of *Scarſdale*, part of *Derbyſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated between the *Ibbe* and the *Rother*, on the Southſide of a little Hill, and that in a fertile Soil; By the Ruins of it it ſeems to be of good Antiquity. Near this Place was the Battel fought between King *Henry* the Third and his Barons, in which *Robert de Ferrars*, Earl of *Derby*, was taken Priſoner. King *Charles* the Firſt made it an Earldom in the Perſon of *Philip* Lord *Stanhop* of *Shelford*, to whom ſucceeded in that Title his Grandchild *Philip* the preſent Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

CHEW, a King of *China*, the laſt of the Family of *Xanga*. This Prince was Manag'd by his Wife *Takia*, a Handſom, but a very Cruel and Unreaſonable Princeſs: The Aſcendant ſhe had over him made his Government intolerable, inſomuch that the Great Men of the Kingdom ſet the Crown upon *Change*'s Head, who dying ſoon after, was ſucceeded by his Son *Fau*. This *Fau* gain'd a Battel againſt *Chew*, who afterwards ſhut up himſelf in his Palace, and ſet fire to't: Queen *Takia* was taken, and loſt her Head for her Cruelty. *Paul Pezron. Antiq. des Temps.*

CHEWTON, or *Chewton-Mendip*, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, Capital of its Hundred, from *London* Ninety ſix Miles.

CHIAOUS, Officers belonging to the Grand Signior. There's about Five or Six hundred of 'em, and their Captain is call'd *Chiaous-Baſchi*, and has a conſiderable Poſt: They frequently meet in the Grand Viſier's Palace, that they may be in a readineſs to Execute his Orders, and carry his Letters and Diſpatches into all the Provinces of the Empire, as occaſion ſerves. The Sultan likewiſe Employs 'em in Embaſſies. They carry a Batoon Silver'd over, and their Arms are a Cimitar and a Bow and Arrows. *Ricaut. Turk. Hiſt.*

CHIAPA, a Province of *New Spain*, in Northern *America*, which took its Name from the Borough *Chiapa*, remarkable for its good Horſes. The Chief Town is *Ciudad Real*, a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Mexico*. The Province for theſe ſeveral Ages has been Peopled by Four Nations. The firſt called *Chiapa*, furniſh Men of Excellent Underſtanding, the moſt Poliſh'd and Civiliz'd of all *New Spain*, very expert in Muſick, Painting, and all other Arts, eſpecially Breeding and Taming brave and bold Horſes; The ſecond is that of the *Zoques* or *Zoaques*; The Third of the *Zeltales*; And the Fourth of the *Quelenes*: Theſe have their ſeparate Territories well ſtock'd with ſmall Villages and Boroughs, and Form as it were ſo many Commonwealths. The Town of *Ciudad Real* is Govern'd by Magiſtrates choſen amongſt the Burgeſſes of the Town by a particular Privilege allow'd them by the King of *Spain*. Here is a River call'd *Grijalva*, which Breeds certain Beaſts not to be found in any other place: They reſemble Munkeys, have a long Tail, and are all ſpotted like Tygers; They hide themſelves generally under Water; and if they ſee any Man or Beaſt Swim by, they twiſt their Tail about a Leg or Arm to draw them to the bottom; and yet it has never been obſerv'd that they Eat them. There is alſo another River call'd *Rio Blanco*, which as it were Petrifies Wood thrown into it, yet is clear, and does no harm to Man or Beaſt that Drinks thereof. Here are alſo ſeveral wonderful Springs: Some Flow and Ebb; and one near *Tafixa* yields Water in abundance for three years, let the Weather be never ſo dry; and the next three after, let it Rain never ſo much, it has not a drop; There is a Third that overflows in Summer, and is dry all Winter; A Fourth which Cures all External Ailments that require the application of a Cautery, but kills either Bird or Beaſt that Drinks thereof. There is beſides theſe, a Well, into which if one throws a Stone it will cauſe Thunder, and a great Storm; And near the Borough of *Chicomuzelo* is a Cave, very narrow at the entry, but ſpacious within, with a Lake on one ſide, the Water whereof is very clear, though it Stagnates, and is two Fathom deep towards the Banks. The Province of *Chiapa* was formerly in great Eſteem for the great quantity of Gold drawn thence; nor does it now want rich Veins, if there were Slaves enough to work them. There are alſo good Mines of Silver, and other Metals, which remain untouch'd. To the South of *Ciudad Real* is the Mountain *Ecatepec*, of ſuch a prodigious height, that one muſt go Nine Leagues before he can come to the top; nor is there any time for this but Night, for the Sun is no ſooner up but there riſes ſuch a great Wind and Storm that a Man can't ſtand on his Feet. *De Laet.*

CHIAVENNA, a Burrough in the Country of the *Griſons*, and gives the Title of an Earldom; It ſtands upon the River *Meira*, which joins the *Adda*, and are both diſcharg'd into the Lake of *Como*.

CHICHELEY, (*Henry*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, born at *Higham-Ferrers* in *Northamptonſhire*, a Perſon of great Worth. King *Henry* the Fourth, after ſeveral conſiderable Church Preferments, ſent him Ambaſſador to Pope *Gregory* the Twelfth, who was ſo well ſatisfied with his Abilities and Behaviour, that he made him Biſhop of St. *David's*, and Conſecrated him himſelf. In this Station he aſſiſted at the Council of *Piſa*, in 1409. After the Death of King *Henry* the Fourth, Biſhop *Chicheley* was much in Favour with King *Henry* the Fifth, who ſent him Ambaſſador to King *Charles* the Sixth of *France*, and to the Duke of *Burgundy*, who were then upon ill Terms with each other; and upon the Deceaſe of *Thomas Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Chicheley* was choſen Archbiſhop in his Place; Afterwards he Crown'd *Catharine* of *France* Queen

King *Henry* the Fifth's Queen, and Chriſten'd King *Henry* the Sixth. In 1424. he founded a College in *Higham-Ferrars*, and in 1440. he Dedicated the Chapel of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, which he founded, and made ſome Statutes for the Government of that Society: In ſhort, he was a great Benefactor to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and to the Church of *Canterbury*, and allow'd Penſions to ſeveral Learned Men. He died in 1443. and was buried in the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, in a Tomb made by himſelf, upon which was plac'd his Statue of White Marble, with an Epitaph, giving an Account of his Negotiations and Preferment. *Pits, &c.*

CHICHESTER, Lat. *Cicestria*, a Biſhops See in *Suſſex*, 58 Miles diſtant S. W. and by S. from *London*. It was Built by *Ciſſa* the Second, King of the South *Saxons*, whoſe Royal Seat it was; it ſtands in a Plain on the Banks of the *Levant*, wherewith the beſt part of it is encompaſſed, and from whence it runs Southward into the Sea, whereinto it empties it ſelf about 10 Miles from *Chicheſter*, a City conſiſting of 5 or 6 Pariſhes, circular in its Form, and incompaſs'd with good Walls The Buildings are generally fair: The Streets large and ſpacious; four of which leading from the four Gates of the City, croſs one another in the midſt; and near the Croſs is a fine Market Place, ſupported round about with Pillars, which was Built by Biſhop *Read*. Before the See was removed hither, the Town was of little Note, but for its ſmall Monaſtery, Dedicated to St. *Peter*, and a little Nunnery. *Wilfred* Archbiſhop of *York* was he that planted the See in that Iſland, who being Baniſh'd his Country by *Egfrid* King of the *Northumbers*, came to *Suſſex*, and Preach'd the Goſpel there. *Selſey* was aſſign'd to him for his Seat by *Eddwach* the South *Saxon* King, *Anno* 687. And after *Cedwal* King of the Weſt *Saxons* had Conquer'd this Kingdom, he built a Monaſtery in the ſaid Iſland, which he made the Biſhop's See: Here it continued till the time of *Stigand*, who firſt remov'd the See to *Chicheſter*, *Anno* 1070. The Cathedral Church, anciently Dedicated to St. *Peter*, was new built by *Rodulphus* the Third Biſhop here, which being ſoon after burnt down, was Rebuilt and Beautified by *Siffriddus*, the ſecond of that Name. This Dioceſe contains only the County of *Suſſex*, in which is 250 Pariſhes, whereof 112 Impropriated. 'Tis valued in the Kings Books at 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and anſwers for the Tenth of the Clergy 287 *l.* 2 *s.* The Biſhops hereof, according to an ancient Charter, were formerly Confeſſors to the Queens of *England*, and had Allowance for the ſame. Laſtly, This City has alſo been Honour'd with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of *Francis Leigh*, Lord *Dunſmore*, Created Earl of *Chicheſter* by King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1644. but the Title dying with him, it was Reviv'd in his Grace *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Lord *Limerick*, Created Baron of *Newburg*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Duke of *Southampton*, by King *Charles* II. in 1675.

CHIELEFA, a Town of *Tzaconia*, or *Braccio di Maina* in the *Morea*, built a Mile and a half off the Sea, upon a Hill, and Fortified with five Towers. It was taken by General *Moroſini* upon Compoſition in 1685. and the Garriſon conducted according to Articles to the Place agreed on. The *Turks* endeavoured to retake it again the year after, but were beat off, and all their Rich Camp taken by the *Venetians*, who found in this Town above 50 Pieces of Cannon. *Coronelli, Deſcription of the* Morea.

CHIFLET, or *Chifletius*, (*John James*) a Phyſician born at *Beſançon* in 1588 He was Phyſician to *Philip* the Fourth King of *Spain*, who had a great Eſteem for him, in Requital to theſe favours he wrote his *Vindiciæ Hiſpanicæ*, being a Juſtification of the Quarrels of *Spain* againſt *France*; which Book was anſwer'd by *Blundel* and others. *Chifletius* wrote other Pieces more ſerviceable to his Reputation, as the Hiſtory of *Beſançon*, Intituled, *Veſuntio Civitas Imperialis Libera Sequanorum Metropolis*. The Hiſtory of the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*. *De Loco Legitimo Concilii Eponenſis* *De Linteis Sepulchralibus Chriſti Servatoris Portio Iconis Julii Cæſaris demonſtratus, &c* *John Chifletius*'s Son, a Lawyer at *Beſançon*, was a good Linguiſt, and particularly an *Hebrecian*, who, beſides other Treatiſes, Printed a Book in 1642 call'd, *Apologetica Paranæſis ad Linguam Sanctam Vider Andr Bibl Belg. Miræus De Script Sec.* XVII. *&c.*

CHILDEBERT the Firſt, Third Son of *Clovis* I. by St *Clotilde*, had in 511 that part of *France* for his Share which was call'd the Kingdom of *Paris* His Brothers, who were Ambitious of Reigning alone, were firſt of all his Enemies, until the Mothers Intereſt united the Three to Revenge their Grandfather's Death on *Sigiſmond* and *Gondamer*, Kings of *Burgundy* Afterwards *Childebert*, upon a falſe Rumour of the Death of his Brother *Thierry* in *Thuringia*, enter'd *Auvergne*, where hearing that his Brother was ſtill alive and Victorious, he return'd home to undertake a Juſter Expedition againſt *Amalaric*, an *Arian*, King of the *Viſigoths*, who abus'd his Wife *Clotilde*, King *Childebert*'s Siſter, upon the account of her Religion; and after overcoming him, join'd his Brother *Clotaire*, and conſented to the Death of his Nephews, Sons to *Clodomir* King of *Orleans*, and ſeiz'd part of their Kingdom; Then he Quarrell'd with his Brother *Clotaire*, but this was ſoon over, and *Clotaire* accompanied him in his ſecond Voyage to *Spain* in 542. where he laid Siege to *Saragoſſa*, but rais'd it again; when the Biſhop of the Town preſented him with the *Stole* of St. *Vincent*, Deacon and Martyr; for which St. *Childebert* at his return built the Church, now called St. *Germain* of *Prez*, and Cathedral of *Paris*, where he himſelf was Buried by St. *Germain*, Biſhop of that City in 558. having Reign'd 47 years and ſome days: This Prince is Commended for his great Charity towards the Poor, (ſelling his Plate to relieve their Neceſſities) and his no leſs Zeal for the Chriſtian Religion. *Gregor. Turon. Ado, &c.*

CHILDEBERT the Second, King of *Auſtraſia*, Son to *Sigebert*, was but Five years old when his Father was Murdered at the Siege of *Tournay* by the Emiſſaries of *Fredegonde*; yet his Mother *Brunehaud*, then at *Paris*, carried him to *Metz*, where he was Crown'd in 575. At the Age of Fourteen he Headed an Army into *Italy* againſt the *Lombards*, and ſent another to help the Emperor *Maurice*, and ſometime after ſucceeded his Uncle *Gontran*, King of *Burgundy*, in that Kingdom; yet by a Stratagem of *Landri*, Major of the Palace, or Court, to *Clotaire* II. he loſt the Battel of *Soiſſons*, called that of *Tuec*; He made up this loſs by the taking of *Paris*, and afterwards by beating the *Varnes* that had Revolted; He alſo Chaſtiſed *Authoris* for breaking his Word to him. During all this time *Fredegonde* did what ſhe could to get him Murther'd, but to no purpoſe; for thoſe ſhe imployed were always diſcovered and Puniſh'd; yet *Paulus Diaconus* and *Haymo* ſuſpect that ſhe got him Poiſoned at laſt; for he died much at the ſame time with his Wife *Faileube*, being but 25 years of Age, whereof he Reign'd 20 King of *Auſtraſia*, and two in his Uncles Eſtate: He left Two Sons, call'd *Theodebert* and *Thierri* II. with a Daughter call'd *Theudeline*, whom *Clotaire* took with the Grandmother *Brunehaud*. *Aimoin. Paul. Diac. &c.*

CHILDEBERT the Third, Sirnam'd, *The Juſt*, was Son of *Thierri* the Firſt, and ſucceeded his Brother *Clovis* or *Lewis* the Third. In the year 595. *Pepin* the *Groſs*, Major of the Palace, had the whole Adminiſtration of Affairs, *Childebert* having nothing more than the Name of a King. This Prince was ſucceeded by his Son *Dagobert* the Second. *Fredegarius. Haymo, Lib.* 4.

CHILDEBERT, Son of *Grimoald*, Major of King *Sigebert* of *Auſtraſia*'s Palace, who made the People believe after that Prince's Death, that he had Adopted his Son, whom upon that pretence he puts upon the Throne, getting *Dagobert*, *Childebert*'s Son, ſhaved by *Dido*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, and ſent to *Ireland*. This ſo enraged the *Auſtraſians*, that being reſolved to rid themſelves of the Father and the Son, they ſeiz'd both, and carried them to *Paris*, where *Clotaire* II. ordered that they ſhould be put to Death in 652. *Aimoin.*

CHILDEBRAND, Son to *Pepin* the *Burley* or *Big*, Deſcended from *Fereol*, *Præfect* of the *Gauls*, was Brother to *Charles Martel*, who often intruſted him with the Command of his Troops, and was the firſt of the Branch of the *French* Kings of the Third Race. *Fredegaire* and his Continuator affirm this in expreſs Terms, as may be ſeen in *Gregory* of *Tours*'s Supplement. This *Childebrand* was *Nebelong*'s Father, who had a Son call'd *Thiebert* or *Theodebert*, Count of *Matris*, a little Country in *Normandy*, between *Evreux* and *Vernon*; After this follows *Robert* I. then *Robert* II call'd the *Strong*; then *Robert* III. who was Crown'd King of *France* in 922. This was *Hugh* the *Great*'s Father, who begot *Hugh Capet*, of whom the *French* Kings of the Third Race are Deſcended. *Du Cheſne, &c.*

CHILDERIC the Firſt of this Name, ſucceeded his Father *Merovens* in 457. but through the Extravagancies of the beginning of his Reign, he was Baniſh'd by a General Rebellion of his Subjects, who put a *Roman*, call'd *Egidius*, or *Gillon*, Governor of *Soiſſons*, in his Place. In this Diſtreſs he goes to his Friend *Baſin*, King of *Thuringia*, leaving his Truſty *Guemans* or *Guenemau* to labour for his Reſtoration, who ſucceeded ſo well, that he gain'd *Gillon*'s Heart, and put him upon all kind of Violences, ſo that the People wiſh'd their Lawful Sovereign back again; which the Faithful *Guemans* no ſooner perceiv'd, but he acquaints *Childeric* with it, in ſending him as a Sign of his good Succeſs in the Undertaking, the half of a Piece of Gold which they divided at their parting Thus the Baniſh'd Prince returns after Seven years Exile, and governed his Subjects with much Moderation; took *Angers*, *Orleans*, and the Iſles of the *Saxons*, made a cloſe League with their King *Odacre*; afterwards defeated the *Germans*, and Married *Baſine*, *Baſin*'s Wife, that followed him from *Thuringia*, on whom he begot *Clovis* I. his Succeſſor, and

Three

Three Daughters: He died in 481. after a Reign of 24 years. *P. Æmil. Du Tillet.*

CHILDERIC the Second, a young Son of *Clovis* II. and St. *Baudour*, ſucceeded his Brother *Clotaire* III. in the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*, in 674. *Ebroin*, who would put *Thierri* on the Throne, being Shav'd and Confin'd in the Monaſtery of *Luxeüil* in *Burgundy*, and the young Prince put in that of St. *Denys*. This left *Childeric* abſolute Maſter of the Kingdom, a Power he abuſed ſo much by his frequent Extravagancies, that he became Odious to all his Subjects, whereupon, *Bodillon*, one whom he had got ſhamefully whipp'd, kill'd him as he returned from Hunting at the Foreſt of *Lanconis* near *Chelles*, in 673. or 677. *Du Cheſne, Mabillon.*

CHILDERIC the Third, called, the *Idiot* or *Lazy*, a Son, a Brother, or Couſin to *Thierri* II. was the laſt King of the firſt Royal Race of *France*. He was put on the Throne in 743. by *Pepin* and *Carloman*, Sons of *Charles Martel*, and Succeſſors to his great Power; but in 751. was Shav'd and Confin'd in the Abbey of St. *Bertin*, near *St. Omars* in *Artois*, by the ſame *Pepin* who got himſelf Crown'd King of *France* in 752. And thus ended the Race of the *Merovingians*, who had ſway'd the Scepter of *France* for 332 years, to count from the 420. that *Faramond* was acknowledged King. *Annal. Fuldenſ. Du Cheſne.*

CHILI, a great Country in Southern *America*, bounded on the Weſt with the Pacifick Sea; on the North with *Peru*; on the South with the Country of the *Patagons*, and with the *Magellanick* Lands on the Eaſt. This Country is very Cold, occaſioned much by the High Mountains *Los Andes* and *Sierra Nevada*, which lying Eaſtward deprives it of the Morning Sun; and ſome pretend that its very Name *Chili* ſignifies Cold in that Country Language: However, it's divided into three Parts, *viz. Chili, Imperiale, Chicuito* or *Cuyo*. *St. Jago* is now its Chief Town, as the *Conception*, or *Arauco*, was formerly: Its other Towns are *Angol, Vallarica, Oſorno, &c.* which, with almoſt all the Country, belong to the *Spaniards*, ſince *Diego Almagro* diſcovered it, and was made Governor thereof in 1534. by *Charles* V. The Soil here is Fruitful, and will bear moſt of what Fruit or Grain is carried thither out of *Europe*. The Country too is pleaſant enough, only now and then there riſes a Wind that pierces and kills People. Its enrich'd with ſeveral Mines of Gold, and great Quarries of *Jaſper*; nor does it want Game or Cattel; their Sheep are ſo extraordinary big that they can carry 50 pound weight on their Backs. The Inhabitants are both Daring and Valiant, eſpecially thoſe of the Valleys of *Arauco, Puren, Tucapel*, and ſome others, not yet altogether under the *Spaniſh* Subjection; Their Apparel is Beaſts Skins; and they Worſhip the Devil under the Name of *Epanomam*, that is, Strong and Powerful; yet there are many of thoſe who are Subject to the *Spaniſh*, that get themſelves Baptiz'd. *Chili* depends partly on the Viceroy of *Peru*, but yet has a particular Governor. *Garcilaſſo.*

CHILIASTS, or *Millennaries*; a Party of Chriſtians, who believe, that after the General or Laſt Judgment, the Saints ſhall live a Thouſand years upon the Earth, and enjoy all manner of innocent Satisfactions. 'Tis thought *Papias* Biſhop of *Hierapolis*, who lived in the Second Century, and was Diſciple to St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*, or, as ſome think, to *John* the *Elder*, was the Firſt who maintained this Opinion: The Authority of this Biſhop, ſupported by ſome Paſſages in the *Revelations*, brought a great many of the Primitive Fathers into this Perſuaſion, as *Irenæus, Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, &c.* Afterwards *Nepos*, an *Egyptian* Biſhop, living in the Third Century, was ſo far engag'd in this Belief, and maintain'd it with ſo much Elocution, that *Dionyſius* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, thought himſelf obliged to write againſt him, upon which, *Coracion*, one of the Principal Abetters of this Doctrine, renounced it publickly, which practice was imitated by the Generality of the reſt. The *Millennaries* were likewiſe condemn'd by Pope *Damaſus*, in a Synod held at *Rome* againſt the *Apollinarians*. Some of the modern *Millennaries* have refin'd the Notion of *Cerinthus*, and made the Satisfactions Rational and Angelical untainted with any thing of Senſuality or Epicuriſm. As for the Time of this Thouſand years, thoſe that hold this Opinion are not perfectly agreed: Mr. *Mead* makes it to commence and determine before the general Conflagration; but Dr. *Burnet* ſuppoſes that this World will be firſt Deſtroy'd, and that a new Paradiſaical Earth will be form'd out of the Aſhes of the Old one, where the Saints will Converſe together for a Thouſand years, and then be tranſlated to a higher Station. *Epiphanius Her. 77. Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. Lib. 7. Cap. 9. Baron. A. C. 264. Mead. Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

CHILO of *Lacedæmonia*, number'd amongſt the ſeven Sages of *Greece*, was made one of the *Ephori* of *Sparta* about the 56th Olympiad, the 198th of *Rome*, and 556th before the Birth of Chriſt. He generally ſaid there were three very difficult things in the World, *viz. To keep a Secret; To know how to employ Time; and to bear Injuries without Murmuring. Pliny* ſays, he got theſe Precepts engraven in Golden Letters, in the Temple of *Delphos*, (*viz.*) *That one ought to know himſelf; To deſire no very advantageous Thing; And that Miſery is the conſequence of running in Debt, and being Litigious.* It's ſaid, he died of too great Joy, to ſee his Son Crowned at the Olympick Plays.

CHILPERIC, the Firſt of this Name, a younger Brother of *Clotaire* I. was firſt of all King of *Soiſſons* in 561. and then of *France* in 570. after the Death of his Brother *Cherebert*. He took Arms twice or thrice againſt his younger Brother *Sigibert* I. King of *Auſtraſia*, and in 567 made himſelf Maſter of *Rheims*; in 676 he ſubdued *Touraine, Poitou*, and *Limoſin*. This Prince was Witty and Eloquent, conſidering the Times he lived in, and was a Mixture of Virtue and Vice, if that can poſſibly be; for his Deportment to ſome of the Nobility, whom he had forbid his Sight, until they had fulfilled the Penance enjoined them by *Ragnemode* Biſhop of *Paris*, for drawing their Swords in St. *Denys*'s Church, pleads for his Piety; as alſo his Diſcharging *Gregory* of *Tours*, and *Carterie* of *Perigueux* upon their Oath, though they were impeached of High-Treaſon. He alſo took Care for the Converſion of the *Jews* of his Kingdom, and was himſelf God-Father to many of them; but thoſe few good Actions bore but a ſmall Proportion to his numberleſs Tyrannies, for which *Gregory* of *Tours* term'd him the *Herod* and *Nero* of his Time. He had the Injuſtice to Uſurp his Brother's Territories, and burthen his Subjects with heavy Taxes, deſpiſing, through his great Pride, all the reſt of Mankind. He Marry'd *Audovere*, whom he ſent away becauſe ſhe ſtood God-Mother to her own Daughter. Afterwards he took *Golſonte*, Daughter to *Athanagilde*, King of the *Viſigoths*, but got her Strangled in her Bed to pleaſe his Concubine *Fredegonde*, whom he lov'd to that degree, that he committed the vileſt things in the World, and even Sacrificed his proper Children at her Requeſt; but ſhe at laſt Sacrificed him to her Gallant *Landri de la Tour*, who at her Perſuaſion, kill'd *Chilperic* at *Chelles*, as he was returning from Hunting, in 584. after 23 years Reign. *Mezeray, Gregor. Turon.*

CHILPERIC the Second, at firſt called *Daniel*, was, according to ſome Hiſtorians, Son to *Childeric* II. and after *Clotaire* the Fourth's Death, was taken out of the Cloiſter by *Rainfroy*, Major of the Palace, *Charles Martel*'s Competitor. It was he that made him take the Name of *Chilperic*, giving him the Sirname *Clerc*; but both were beat by *Charles* on ſeveral Occaſions, eſpecially at the Battel of *Vinciac* near *Cambray*, on *Sunday* the 21ſt of *Mar.* 717. *Charles* alſo won the Battel of *Soiſſons* in 718. about which time, the falſe *Clotaire*, whom he cunningly oppoſed to this King, died, which made him ſend to *Eudes*, Duke of the *Gaſcons*, for this *Chilperic*, who died at *Noyon* in 720. *Greg. de Tours. His Continuator.*

CHILTERN Hills in *Buckinghamſhire*, through which they run in the very midſt, yielding a large and pleaſant Proſpect from the Top; formerly they were overſpread with Woods, and then a Receptacle of Robbers; but ſince *Loeſtan*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, cauſed them to be cut down, the Paſs grew leſs dangerous.

CHIMAY, upon a River of the Low-Country in *Hainault*, called *La Blanche*, or the White, has the Title of Principality, and is at the Entrance of the Foreſts, ſix Leagues from *Avenes*; Notwithſtanding what it has ſuffered by the almoſt continual Wars, it is now very well recovered, and has a fine Caſtle.

CHIMERA, a Mountain of *Lycia* that caſts out Smoak and Flame in the Night, which gave Poets occaſion to feign a Monſter with a Lyon's Head, having a Body like a Goat, and Dragon's Tail; and add, that this odd Beaſt was killed by *Bellerophon*. The truth is, that the top of this Mountain was ſeldom without Lyons, nor the middle, which had very good Graſs, without herds of Goats, and that Serpents did breed at the bottom that was marſhy, which is the likelieſt Subject of the Fiction, and that *Bellerophon* killed that Monſter, ſignifies no more, as *Pauſanias* obſerves, than that he render'd the Mountain Habitable. Philoſophers by a *Chimæra* underſtand a meer Creature of the Imagination, compoſed of ſuch Contradictions and Abſurdities in relation to one another, as cannot poſſibly be any where united into a Being, but only in thought.

CHIMLIGH, an inconſiderable Market Town in *Devonſhire*, 148 miles from *London*.

CHIN, a famous Lake in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, where there ſtood in former times a great City that was quite ſwallowed up by an Earthquake, no living Creature being ſaved but a Child that was caſt aſhore upon a piece of Wood. Here are abundance of Plants, whereof the top that appears on the Water bears the form of a Star, which makes ſome call this Lake the *Starry-Sea Kircher.*

CHINA,

CHINA: See *Chine*.

CHINCA, a great and pleaſant Valley in the Dioceſs of *Lima*, in *Peron*, well known through all the Kingdom, becauſe *Pizarro*, who firſt Diſcovered the Country, deſired the King of *Spain*, that it ſhould be the Limits of his Government to the South, and that the River of *San-Jago* ſhould part it on the North. This Valley bears very good Wheat, and the *Spaniſh* Vines thrive extreamly well in it. *De Laet.*

CHINCHILUNG, or *Iquon*, a famous Pyrate of *China*, who firſt of all Served the *Portugueſe* at *Macao*, and afterwards the *Hollanders* in the Iſle *Formoſa*, then he became Pyrate, and having got Immenſe Riches, kept a Commerce in all the Merchandiſe of the *Indies*, with the Merchants of the Eaſtern Iſlands, until at laſt he became great enough to form thoughts of making himſelf Emperor of *China*, and to compaſs his Deſign, he waved taking the *Chinoeſes* Defence, expecting until *Zunchi*, who had conquered the greateſt part of that Country in 1644. ſhould quite extinguiſh *Thamin*'s Race, but the *Tartars* apprehending his Greatneſs, created him King under the Name of *Pignan*, or Peace-maker of the *South*, yet when they made themſelves Maſters of the Province of *Fokien* by his Conduct, they ſeized and confined him in the Town of *Pekin*. *Varent, Hiſt. Comp. of China.*

CHINCHIN, a Province of the Kingdom of *Tartary*, where there is a Mountain that furniſhes Mines of *Salamandre*, whereof they make Linnen that will not burn when thrown into the Fire. This Mineral ſpreads in Threads, which being dried in the Sun, and cleanſed from their filth, may be wrought like Wool or Flax, and what is more ſurprizing, is, that they whiten it in Fire, which conſumes the Filth, but does no damage to the Cloth. This is the reaſon why it's called *Salamandre* from the *Lizard Salamandre*, which common, but ill grounded opinion will have to live in the Fire, for there is no living Creature can bear the heat of that Element; it's true, that little *Animal* caſts a *glutinous* and cold humour out of its body, which abates the force of the Fire, and puts it out if little, but if the Fire be vehement, it dies, yet is not reduced into Aſhes, as other Combuſtible Matters are. But to return to the Linnen, it was in ſome of this kind that great Perſons Bodies were wrapped up and burnt, to keep their Aſhes from mixing with others. Some ſay, that there is now a piece of this Stuff at *Rome*, ſent to ſome of the Popes by one of the Kings of *Tartary*. *Kircher.*

CHINE, or the Empire of *China*, a great and ſpacious Country, on the Eaſt of *Aſia*, much famed for its Fruitfulneſs, Wealth, the Beautifulneſs of its Towns, and for incredible number of its Inhabitants. *Ptolemy* ſpeaks of it under the name of *Sinarum Regio*, words which the *Chineſes* are not acquainted with, nor indeed have they a laſting Name for their Country, becauſe that when the Empire falls to any new Family, they never fail giving it a new Name too. Thoſe of *Chochinchina* and *Siam* call it *Cin*, whence is formed our *China*, which, according to the beſt Relations, has a great Ridge of Mountains to the North, commonly called *Ottocora*, and where theſe end, there is that famous Wall of near 1000 Miles long, to keep the *Tartars* out, who notwithſtanding this have at ſeveral times made Incurſions, and waſted great part of this Country, and at laſt made themſelves Maſters of it in the XVIIth Century. To the Weſt are other Mountains, which part it alſo from the ſame *Tartars*, and from part of the *Indies*, the main Ocean bounds it to the Eaſt and South, where is alſo the Kingdom of *Tunquin*. It's length, according to the Relation *John Neuhoff* gives us of it in his Embaſſy, is 600 Leagues, its breadth is little leſs, its form ſquare, and the whole is divided into Seventeen Provinces, or rather Kingdoms, if we conſider the vaſt number of great Cities and Towns comprehended in them, amongſt which are 150 prime and famous ones, called *Fu*, about 240 of leſſer Note, which they call *Cheu*, and near 1200 called *Hien*, or ſmall Towns, beſides Fortreſſes, Caſtles, and Reſidences of the King's Officers. The chiefeſt of all now is *Pekin*, about Thirty Leagues from that great Wall, but *Nanking* was formerly the Capital. The Jeſuits have a vaſt number of *Oratories* and *Maſſions* throughout the ſeveral Provinces of this Kingdom, with about Two hundred Churches and Privileged Reſidences, and are building Colleges, if ye believe *F. Kircher*. It cannot be expected that this vaſt Tract of Land ſhould have the ſame temperature of Air, and indeed we hear that it's very cold towards the North of this Country; yet that the Air is ſo pure and ſerene that Men live to a great Age, without being ever viſited by the Plague, but have frequent Earthquakes. Their Riches conſiſt in Gold and Silver Mines, Pearls, Spices, Muſk, which is the very beſt of the World, of the true *Ambergrise Cauſire*, Sugar, Ginger, Linen, &c. beſides Silk, whereof there is ſuch a prodigious quantity, that the Province of *Chekiang* alone is able to furniſh all the reſt of the Univerſe, as all parts may furniſh themſelves with Cotton from *China*, ſince the *Europeans* ſhew'd them how to have it about five hundred years ago. Here are alſo Mines of all other Metals. They have a white kind of Copper, which is but little dearer than the Common Yellow Copper, and are very good at caſting Bells and Pieces of Ordinance, which are as well wrought here as in any part of *Europe*. It's remarkable that the Emperors forbid the opening of Silver and Gold Mines, leſt the Vapours and unwholeſome Exhalations might annoy their Subjects, who have only leave to gather theſe Metals in the Sands of their Rivers, and make them up into ſmall Pieces, which are valued but according to weight, for they have no Stamp, unleſs it be upon Braſs Farthings that bear the Countries Arms. Here are alſo Minerals of Quick-ſilver, *Vermillion*, *Azur Stone*, *Vitriol*, *&c.* So much for the Wealth, now as to the Inhabitants, whoſe number is as great as the Country is vaſt, ſo great, that to ſee the great Roads, one could not compare them to any thing better than to an Army on its march, or to one of our Fairs of *Europe*, which ſo ſurprized ſome *Portugueſes* when they went thither firſt, that they asked whether the Women had not nine or ten Children at a time; and indeed, to ſee their vaſt number of Ships, one at a diſtance could not imagine them any thing elſe but Towns on the Water, they lie ſo thick, nor would he ſpeak very improperly that ſhould call them ſo, ſince whole Families live in them, and breed their Hogs, Hens, Geeſe, *&c.* aboard, ſo that the Water, eſpecially in the Southern Parts, is well nigh as much inhabited as the Land. But as to the number of the People, Authentick Authors make it amount to 58914284 Men, without comprehending the Royal Family, the Magiſtrates, Eunuchs, Soldiers, Prieſts, or the Women and Children, ſo that it may not ſeem ſtrange if a late Author affirmed that there were 200000000 of Souls in *China*, nor is this ſupputation hard to be made, for the Laws of the Country oblige each head of a Family under a conſiderable Penalty to hang a Writing at his Door, with the number and quality of the Dwellers. Beſides they have an Officer they call a *Tiſang*, who is oblig'd by his office, to keep a Liſt of ten Families. This is obſerved in all their Cities and Towns, which differ only in Juriſdiction and Power, there being ſome of the latter altogether as big as the former. The Cities are generally under the Juriſdiction of the Vice-roy of the Province, and have ſome Towns under them, yet there are ſome Towns too that are Capital of certain Territories, and form little Provinces with the others that depend on them. Their Forts are the ſame with their Cities and Towns, only that in theſe there are Garriſons which live with the *Burgeſſes*. They all hate going up Stairs, and therefore live in their low Rooms, have no Windows to the Street, and keep their Wives in the inner Chambers from the ſight and familiarity of Men, if it be not in the Province of *Junnan*, where they have liberty of walking in the Streets, as with us. The inſide of their Houſes is very magnificent, all the Walls ſhining, being varniſhed with the precious Compoſition *Cié*. The Men are Civil, well Bred, Politick, and Induſtrious, but inſupportably Covetous, and ſo Jealous that they lock'd their Wives in, until the *Tartars*, to their great grief, gave the poor Women the liberty of the open Air. They are covetous to that degree, that they will not ſtand to ſell their very Children, or drown them when they think there are too many, thinking they do them a kindneſs in diſlodging their Souls, which perhaps may paſs into the Body of ſome rich Mans Child. This deſire of Wealth lets them never be idle, and inſpires them all with great averſion againſt Strangers. They have particular inventions for the eaſier and quicker diſpatch of every Work, and have a pretty Invention of Flying Chariots. Several are alſo of opinion, that we had Printing, Gunnery, and our Knowledge of the Load-ſtone from them, becauſe theſe were never known in *Europe* until about the year 1278 which was the time that ſeveral Strangers, amongſt others *R. Odoric* a *Italian*, *Ayton* an *Armenian*, and *Paulus Venetus*, went into that Country, with the *Tartars* of the Family of *Juena*. The Men ſtill go well clad, carry a Fan in their Hand, and when they ſalute each other (for they are very Courteous) they never put off their Hat, but with both Hands joined before their Breaſt, bow their Body. Here is no Nobility but what depends on Science and Learning, without any regard to Birth, except in the Royal Families. And the more Learned any Perſon is, the higher he is advanced in Honour or Poſt of Government. For the Women, they are not accounted handſome, if they have not ſmall Legs, for which reaſon they ſwaddle them up when Children, to hinder their growth, ſo that one may ſee ſome whoſe Legs are ſcarce thicker than Sheep ſhanks. There is another thing very particular in this Country concerning this Sex, which is, that it's the Men, and not they that pay the Portion, which the Bride delivers to her Father, for his trouble and care in bringing her up. Their Letters are not diſpoſed Alphabetically as ours, for they uſe as many Figures as they have Words, which, according to Father *Kircher*, are 70000 in all, and Father *Gunter* ſays, there are but 400. becauſe one Word ſignifies a dozen or fifteen different things, according as it is variouſly pronounced, as for Example, *Ya* ſignifies God, *Ya* a Wall, *Ya* Stupidity or Bluntneſs, *Ya* a Gooſe, ſo that all the force and diſtinction which are very numerous of this Tongue, conſiſts in the diverſity of Accents, Tones, Aſpirations, and Inflection of the Voice. Beſides this they have ſome compounded Figures that expreſs two or three Words all together, as to expreſs *Good Morrow Sir*, they will not ſeek a particular Figure for *Good*, or *Morrow*, or *Sir*, but ſhall find one different from all three that ſhall yet expreſs them. They have an infinite number of theſe, ſo that it's clear a Mans Life is too ſhort to make a juſt diſcernment of all, yet he is not accounted a Learned *Chineſe* that does not know at leaſt 80000 different Figures or Characters. They are ſo very ingenious in making fine

Works, that they repreſent any Character or Figure in them, for *Grueber* the Jeſuit ſays, he ſaw one deſcend from the Ceiling of a great Hall that repreſented a great Vine ſurrounded with another Fire in form of the Leaves, and Grapes, all ſo well coloured, that the beſt Pencil could hardly do them more to the Life The *Chineſes* make uſe of Litters carried between two Mules, or by Men, but the *Tartars* have a kind of *Calaſh*. The Town of *Nanquin*, with ſeveral others, has without its Walls two magnificent Towers nine Stories high, all fac'd with Porcelain, and generally near each Tower is a Temple filled with Idols, and another dedicated to the *Genius*, or Guardian Spirit of the Town. There are alſo in all Towns and Cities, Triumphal Arches, built in honour of valiant Men, famous Doctors, or of thoſe that have done their Country ſome conſiderable Service; and there are but few that have not a College of *Confucius*, that famous Philoſopher of *China*, where ſeveral Profeſſors teach his Doctrine, but there are no Idols in theſe Schools, which is very remarkable. The Ancient and late Emperors of *China*, before the laſt Invaſion of the *Tartars*, had an abſolute Power over the Lives and goods of their Subjects, the eldeſt Son ſucceeded in the Kingdom, the others had the Title of Kings, but no Sovereign Authority, for the Emperor aſſigned them only a City and magnificent Palace, annexing an *Appanage* for their Royal Maintenance, ordering his receivers to remit them Quarterly their Revenues, ſo that receiving but inconſiderable Sums at a time, they ſhould never be able to undertake any thing. Theſe Emperors, though they ſeldom went out of their Palaces, yet were perfectly well informed how their *Vice-Roys* and Governours behaved themſelves, for they ſent a *Viſitor* yearly with power to ſuperviſe what was done, and according to his Information the Prince ordered all things with the Advice of the Philoſophers, who have been employed in the Government of that Kingdom for above two thouſand years. Thus did they rule happily for many Ages, and unmoleſted by any but the *Tartars*, who at laſt through the Cowardice and Diviſion of the *Chineſes*, made themſelves ſole Maſters of that flouriſhing Kingdom under *Xunchi*, King of *Ninche*, about fifty years ago. The preſent *Tartar*, King of *China*, keeps an Army all of his own Nation, except his Guards, who to the number of about Forty Thouſand, as well Muſqueteers as Bow-men, are out of *Japan*, or *Corea*. He gives the *Chineſe* the Liberty of their Religion, and of keeping their former Laws, with this alteration only, that in every Tribunal there is a *Tartar* that preſides. As for the Civil Government, he has eſtabliſhed nine Juriſdictions at *Pekin*, Capital of the Kingdom, whereof the higheſt compoſed equally of the People of both Nations, is a kind of Parliament that Judges of all Appeals. The ſecond Examines what Concerns Religion, and decides differences between Men of Learning. The reſt are for the Army, or to judge of Criminal Proceſſes, and other things, as amongſt us. In all the other Towns there are nine ſuch, but all Subalterns, and depending on theſe of *Pekin*. There is no Appeal from the Parliament of *Pekin*; and if any one has recourſe to the King, he is to have an hundred Baſtinado's, but if it be found that he was wronged, it coſts the Judge his Life, or at leaſt his Place. The King has fifteen Wives, but not of the ſame Quality, for there are three that are Principal, whereof the chiefeſt is called *Cinſi*, that is *perfect Queen*, the other two *Tumſi* and *Sifi*, that is, Eaſtern and Weſtern Queens, which the *Chineſes* call *Laterales*, theſe have acceſs to the Sovereign, but they always ſpeak to her upon their Knees, the other twelve never come into her preſence unleſs by their Mediation. As for other Wives, this Prince has as many as he pleaſes. There is no diſtinction made between theſe Queens Children, nor is it the eldeſt, but whom the Prince chuſes that ſucceeds him. When this Prince dies, his Body is burned after the Cuſtom of the *Tartars*, but the Pile is not made of Wood, but is all Paper, ſo that the Expences generally amounts to above ſixty thouſand Crowns, and here they burn with his Body his *Guarderobe*, Jewels, and in a word, all that was deſtined for his uſe, beſides Living Creatures; There are alſo three of his Domeſticks, *viz.* a Councellor, a Prieſt, and a Concubine, who having devoted themſelves wholly to his Soul, Sacrifice their Lives as ſoon as he dies. They have the Liberty to chuſe what kind of Death they are pleaſed to dye, and are generally beheaded; beſides them there are others who freely Sacrifice their Lives to accompany their Prince into the other World. As to their Religion, there are three Sects, *viz.* the Learned, who adore a *Firſt Being*, which they call *Souxa Ti*: The Nobility and Common Sort, who Sacrifice to a good and bad Spirit; and the *Bonzes*, which are down right Idolaters. The *Tartars* alſo have Prieſts who wear a Paper *Mitre*, but for the moſt part go bare Headed, and bare Foot too, and there are ſome Convents for *Tartar* Women, built upon Mountains of very difficult Acceſs. The Chriſtian Religion too is permitted here, and one may ſee in all the Churches the King's Proclamation, that approves and gives both the *Tartars* and *Chineſes* full Liberty to embrace it if they pleaſe. The Learned of the Country agree well enough with the Miſſioners, and none but the *Bonzes* endeavour to maintain their old Superſtition. The *Chineſes* make no Wine, though the Country produces excellent Grapes, their ordinary Drink is *Tea*, and Wine of Rice, which I ſuppoſe they diſtil from the Grain; This is of an Amber colour, has a very delicate taſte, and there is ſome which is as good as any *Spaniſh*. They uſe *China* inſtead of Plate, both at Court and elſewhere. This Prince formerly in Publick Audiences was ſeated upon a Magnificent Throne, but now the *Tartar* King on ſuch Occaſions is placed on a Carpet on the Ground. The *Chineſes* count Twenty Two Families of Emperors of that Monarchy, which they ſay is of 4635 years ſtanding. The Voyage to it by Sea is both long and dangerous, which made *Nikpoſa*, a *Muſcovite*, to ſeek a way by Land from *Moſcow* to *Pekin*; and here follows the Account he gives us of his Succeſs, and the way he took. From *Moſcow* one may go to *Vologda*, and thence to *Perma-Velik* in *Permia*, hence to *Solkamskot*, in the Province of *Siberia*, thence to *Wiſchitorgium*, a Fortreſs by which one muſt paſs, to ſhun the great Mountains and Rocks, that lie in the direct Road, thence to *Toboul*, capital of *Siberia*, thence up the River *Oby*, for three Weeks together, to *Surgut*, the Reſidence of one of the great Dukes *Vaivodes*. This Country is all inhabited by an Idolatrous ſort of People called *Oſtiaski*. Hence-forward ſtill upon the ſame River *Oby* to *Klarem*, the Reſidence of another *Vaivode*, all this Country is Woody, the Inhabitants *Oſtiaski*; at *Klarem* you quit the River *Oby* for that of *Kieta*, upon which, in five Weeks time you come to *Makouskichorod.i*, a Country alſo inhabited by *Oſtiaski*; Here you leave your Boats, and go by Land to *Jeniſca*, a Town ſituated upon a River of the ſame name; here is a *Vaivode*, the People Idolaters, but called *Tonguſi*; after three days Voyage on the River *Jeniſca*, you enter into that of *Tonguſi*, upon which, in three Weeks time you come to *Ilimsko*, the Reſidence of a *Vaivode*, the People hereabouts are *Tonguſi* and *Oſtiaski* both; hence by the River *Ilima*, you deſcend to the River *Len*, where the Inhabitants are called *Jakuts*, and are Idolaters; leaving this River you enter into another, upon which is the Town *Jukuſkanke*, the Reſidence of a *Vaivode*; hence to *Bratska*, where lives another *Vaivode*; the People hereabout are called *Bratsk*, and reſemble the *Kalmoucs*; from *Bratska* you mount to *Irkutsk*, by the River *Angara* in fifteen days, thence upon the ſame River ſtill to the Lake *Bakala*, whence in three Weeks you may go by the River *Selega* to *Selenginsk*, where is a *Sub-Vaivode*, ſent from *Jeniska*: Here *Muſcovy* confines upon the *Mogull*'s Dominions; where the People are Idolaters, and have their *Kam*; hence you go through Woods to *Jaravana*, then to *Talembi*, and to *Naroninska*, the Reſidence of a *Vaivode* ſent from *Moskow*; Hence in nine days by the Rivers *Schilka* and *Amor*, you come to the Town of *Albaſin*, where the Country begins to be a little hotter; This *Albaſin* is the laſt Town of *Muſcovy*, where croſſing the River *Amor* or *Tamore* you come to the Country of the *Bogdoisk*; hence in a Months time, croſſing the *Mongoul*, you come to *Pekin*, Capital of *China*. This way has appeared ſo much better than going by the long Sea, that ſome Jeſuits have of late gone to *Moskow*, to take that way to *China*. *Martin Martini*, *Grueber*. *Relation to Nipicoſa Moſcovita*.

CHINES, Idols of the *Chineſe*, built in Pyramidale form, and curiouſly wrought; in which, ſome ſay, there are a kind of white *Ants*, that lie hid in their little dwellings made in form of *Oratories*. The Pagans ſtand in ſuch fear of theſe *Chines*, that when they buy a Slave, they carry him before them, and after they have offered Rice and other things, according to their Superſtition, they beg of the Idol, that if the Slave run away, he might be devoured by Tygers and Lyons; which keeps the poor Wretches ſo to their Buſineſs, that they never go away, tho' cruelly miſuſed. There is one of theſe *Pyramides* without the Walls of the Town of *Fochieu*, in the Province of *Fokien*, that is nine Stories high, its Figure is *Octogone*, or of eight ſides, the perpendicular height of it, from the top to the Baſis is nine hundred Cubits, and its breadth proportionable to its height. The Walls are faced with fine *Porcelane*, and adorn'd with ſeveral other Imbelliſhments; at every little Story is a Marble Supporter, with imboſs'd Stone work, and an Iron Baluſtrade all gilt with Gold, round each Baluſtrade, eſpecially that at top of the Work are a great number of ſeveral ſorts of little Bells hanging in the Air, which being agitated by the Wind make a kind of pleaſant Harmony, and upon the point of the Pyramid is a Copper Idol gilt with Gold, which is plac'd to guard the Structure. *Kircher*, *M. Paul.*

CHING, otherwiſe the Eleventh Emperor of *China*, ſecond of the Family of *Cin*, rendred his Name famous, by the many Victories which he gained, for he Conquered all the Southern Provinces of *China*; and it was he who built the prodigious Wall that lies towards the North to ſtop the Incurſions of the *Tartars*; he was the firſt of his Nation that Equipped a Naval Army, ſubdued a great part of the *Indies*, and made his Name famous throughout all *Aſia*, which makes ſome think, that is the reaſon why the *Indians* call his Country *China*. Yet his Cruelty and Averſion to Sciences, which he ſhewed in ordering all the Books of the Kingdom to be burned, makes the *Chineſe* curſe his Memory, though they look upon him as the Founder of their Monarchy. *Pezron.*

CHING, King of *China*, ſecond of the Family of *Chen*, Succeeded his Father very young, but was brought up by a very able Miniſter It was this young King that preſented the Ambaſſador of *Cochinchina* with a Curious Machine, that of its own proper motion turned always to the South, and was a certain guide both by Sea and Land. They called it *Chinan*, in their Country Language, which is the name they now give the Compaſs, this makes ſome think, as Father *Martini* obſerves, that it was in uſe at that time, and that other Nations had it thence. *Pezron.*

CHINKIANG, a Town of the Province of *Nanking*, in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has Command over four Cities. Near this Town is a great Stone, wherein the King of *Mung* giving Audience to Ambaſſadors ſent him by other Kings of that Country, that denied him the ſatisfaction he required, made a gaſh three Cubits deep with one blow of his Sword, and ſent the Ambaſſadors back to acquaint their Maſters what Metal his Sword was of; This (they ſay) happened about 210 years before Chriſt's Birth. Here is alſo in this part a certain Fiſh which Phyſicians uſe againſt every Ail. *Martin Martini.*

CHINON upon *Vienne*, a Town of *France* in *Touraine*, whither *Charles* VII retreated in 1429. when *Joan* of *Arc*, called the *Maid* of *Orleans*, came to him. The importance of its ſituation makes the *French* King keep a Garriſon in it. This is alſo the Birth place of *Francis Rabelais*, ſo famous for his pleaſant Jeſts. *Du Cheſne.*

CHINTING, a great Town in the Province of *Pekin*, in *China*, having thirty Cities under its Juriſdiction. There's a ſtately Temple in't called *Lunking*, where there is a Statue of a Maid Thirty yards high. *Martin Martini. In Thevenot's Collection*, Vol. 2d.

CHINTU, a great Town, Capital of a Territory of the ſame name in the Province of *Suchuen*, in *China*. Here is a ſtrange kind of Bird called *Tungboafung*, with a red Bill, and feathers of divers Colours, which is engendred of a Flower called *Tungboa*, and lives but whilſt that laſts. There is a Wall near *Kuiliang*, a Town that depends of this, whoſe Water riſes and falls according to the Ebbing or Flowing of the Seas, though there is none near it. Nigh the City of *Quon* is the Mountain *Cingching*, where the *Chineſe* ſay the *Xinſiens*, whom they hold to be immortal Men, meet generally. And near *Cungking*, upon Mount *Toyung*, are Monkeys that reſemble Men, and are little leſs than they; Theſe are great Lovers of Women, and endeavour to Converſe with them. There is alſo a Lake that neither riſes nor falls by Rain or Drought, and a River that gives a fine Luſtre to Satin when waſh'd in it. *Thevenot.*

CHINYVEN, a Town in the Province of *Junnan*, in *China*. The Fort *Loko* ſtands in the Territories of this City. This Country is well furniſhed with Silver Mines, and has a great many Wild and tame Peacocks. The Mountain *Nalo* breeds abundance of Tygers and Leopards exceeding Fierce. *Martin Martini*, in the Treatiſe above Cited.

CHINYVEN, a Town in the Province of *Queicheu* in *China*. It is the Capital of a Country of the ſame Name. This Country produces the fineſt Flowers in all *China*. There are likewiſe a great Store of *Pomgranates* and Oranges. Thoſe who Inhabit the Mountains have no Salt, but make uſe of the Aſhes of an Herb called *Hive*, to ſeaſon their Meat. *Martin Martini*, Treatiſe above cited, *Vol.* 3*d.*

CHIO, or *Scio*, *Chios* and *Chius*, an Iſland of the *Egean* Sea in the *Archipelago*, near *Aſia Minor*, and between *Samos* and *Lesbos*, famous for the great quantity of Maſtick gathered there, for which reaſon the *Turks* call it *Saquezada*, that is Iſle of Maſtick. It's about twenty five or thirty Leagues in circuit, and has a Town of its own name, with a good Port and ſtrong Caſtle. It's generally divided into Upper, which is towards the North, and is called *Anomera*; and Lower, which lie to the South, and is called *Catomera*, where the Lentiſques grow that bear the Maſtick. Some count about thirty ſix Cities in this Iſland, which was formerly ſubject to the *Athenians*, then to the *Macedonians*, afterwards to the *Romans*, at length to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, until the *Genoeſes* made themſelves Maſters thereof in 1346. who governed it in form of a Commonwealth, paying the *Turks* a Tribute till the year 1566. that it was taken from them by *Soliman*'s Order, to *Baſcha Piali*, upon pretence that this Tribute was not duly paid, and that they had acquainted thoſe of *Maltha* with his deſign of Beſieging them. The Town of *Chio*, formerly a Biſhoprick Suffragant to *Rhodes*, and afterwards a Metropolis, is inhabited by *Turks* and *Jews*, and the Suburbs by *Greek* and *Latin* Chriſtian, who have each their Biſhops, and ſeveral Churches. There is but a Chanel of three Leagues, that ſeparates this Iſland from the firm Land of *Natolia*, and the Inhabitants do not only furniſh *Europe* with Maſtick, but alſo with good Turpentine. *Le Mire, Thuan. Ortelius.*

CHIOGGIA, or *Chioza*, the ſame with *Clodia Foſſa*, or *Claudiopolis*, with the Ancients, a Sea-port-Town in an Iſland of the ſame Name, belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. *Leandr. Deſc. Inſul. Venet.*

CHIRAM, an excellent Artiſt in Gold, Silver, and Braſs, employed by *Solomon* to make the *Cherubins*, and other Ornaments of his Temple, amongſt which were two Braſs Pillars, eight Cubits high, and twelve round, upon which were Corniſhes of Metal too, in form of Lilies, and five Cubits high, and about the Pillars were great Leaves of Gold, which covered the Lilies, with 200 *Pomegranates* of Braſs hanging in two Cluſters or Rowes.

CHIROMANTIE, an Art of judging of ones Inclinations and Fortune, by the Lines in his Hand, for χειρ ſignifies a *Hand*, and μαντεια *Divination*: Though ſome have exerciſed Parts in making certain Rules for this Science, yet none ſhould rely on its certainty; for if, according to the old Saying, *Frons, oculi, vultus perſæpe mentiuntur*, the Forehead, Eyes, and Countenance very often deceive, what credit can be given to the Hand?

CHIRON, a *Centaure*, Son to *Saturn* and *Phillyris*, lived in the Mountains, where being much given to Hunting, he became very knowing in the vertues of Plants, and one of the famouſeſt Phyſicians of his time; He imparted his skill to *Æſculapius*, and was afterwards *Achilles*'s Governour, until being wounded by *Hercules*, and deſiring to die, *Jupiter* placed him in Heaven, where he forms the Sign of *Sagittarius* or the Archer, others affirm, that this *Chiron* was a Phyſician of *Theſſaly*. *Plin. Suidas.*

CHIRUAN, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia* upon the Weſtern Coaſt of the *Caſpian* Sea, where are the Towns of *Derbent*, or *Demir-Capi*, of *Bachu*, and *Chamaki*. *Derbent* in the *Perſian* Tongue ſignifies a narrow Port, and *Demircapi* in the *Turkiſh* an Iron Gate. It's about this place that the famous paſſage of the Ancients, which they called *Caſpiæ Portæ*, was. *Tavernier.*

CHITOR, a Province of the Great *Mogul*'s Empire in the Main Land of *India*, with a Town of the ſame name, between the Provinces of *Malva* and *Guzurate*. This Province belonged formerly to one *Raja*, who pretended he was of the Race of King *Porus*, who was vanquiſhed, but afterwards reſtor'd by *Alexander*, though this *Raja* had a conſiderable and very ſtrong Country, by reaſon of the great Mountains that almoſt environed it, yet he was not able to eſcape the Misfortunes of other Princes that were forced to yield to the *Mogull*'s. The Town is almoſt ruined, yet there are ſtill ſome remains of the many Temples and ſumptuous Buildings that have formerly been there. Here is alſo a Fortreſs, where Lords of the higheſt Quality are confined for ſmall Crimes, but thoſe that are Condemned to death are kept in the Caſtle of *Rantipor*, Capital of *Malva*. *Thevenot.*

CHNIN or *Knin*, a ſtrong place in *Croatia*, on the Frontiers of *Boſnia*, and *Dalmatia*, conſiderable for its Situation, and its two large Ditches formed by the Rivers *Cherca* and *Botiſniza*. It was taken and Demoliſhed in 1649. by *Foſcolo*, General of the *Venetians*, who beſides ſeveral Machines to carry Canon over the ſteepeſt Mountains, found there a great Cannon that belonged to *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, as appeared by an old Inſcription that was upon it. The great Viſier rebuilt this place again in 1652. and it has ſerved ſince that time as a retreat to the *Turks* when they make Incurſions into *Dalmatia*, and the other places that belong to the *Venetians* and *Morlaques*. *P. Coronell's Deſc. Morea.*

CHOBAR, a River in *Chaldæa*, being an Arm of *Euphrates*, near which, the Prophet *Ezekiel* had his Revelations Communicated to him.

CHOGAN, a Town of the Province of *Xanſi*, in *China*, near the River *Fi*, where there is a marvellous Bridge of one Arch, that joins the Two great Mountains which ſtands on both ſides this Water. It's Forty Pearches long, and Fifty in height, which makes the *Chineſes* call it the Flying bridge, becauſe it appears as if it hung in the Air. That in *France* called *Pont du Gard*, near the Town of *Niſmes*; is ſomewhat like the former, for it joins two Mountains; but there is this difference, that that in *France* has three Stories; the firſt for Carts and Charlots has four Arches; the ſecond, for People that go a-foot, has twelve; and the third, which ſerves as a Chanel for the Water, is ſupported by ſixteen.

CHOCOLOCOCA, which the *Spaniards* call *Caſtro Virreyna*, a Town of *Peru*, Sixty Leagues Southwards of *Lima*, is very Famous for its Siver Mines, which are at the Top of a great Mountain always covered with Snow, and but Two Leagues off of the Town. The Stones of the Mine are of a dark Blui; theſe being Calcin'd and Powder'd, then ſteep'd in Water and Quickſilver, the Oar is ſeparated, and the Silver melted and formed into Bars: Theſe Veins are not very rich, but the Silver is extraordinary fine. There is Plenty of Wine in the Town, brought thither out of the Neighbourhood, where it receives a greater degree of Perfection, through the Pureneſs of the Air, than it's obſerved to have in any other Place, the Air being there ſo very good, that Meat will keep a long time untainted, without being ſalted. *De Laet.*

CHODERLAOMER, or *Chederlaomer*, King of the *Elamites*, Deſcended from *Elam*, Son of *Sem*. 'Tis from theſe *Elamites*, that the *Perſians* are thought to be deſcended. This Prince was defeated by *Abraham*, and his Brother *Lot*, and the Booty which he had taken recovered from him. *Gen. Chap.* 14.

CHOGA, a Town of the Province of *Xanſi*, in *China*, near the River *Fi*. There is a Bridge there with an extraordinary Arch, which joins two Mountains, ſtanding on each Side of this River; the Length of this Arch is Forty Perches, and the height of it Fifty; the *Chineſe* call it the *Flying Bridge*, becauſe it ſeems to hang in the Air. *Kircher China Illuſt.*

CHOISEUL (*Cæſar*) Duke of *Choiſeul*, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, Famous in the laſt Civil Wars of that Country, where he ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Battles, and in carrying many Towns, but chiefly by his Victory at the Fight of *Rethel*, in 1650. He Dyed at *Paris*, in 1675. *Du Cheſne.*

CHOLM-KILL, Lat. *Insula Sancti Columbani*, an Island in the West of *Scotland*, famous for a Monastery Built there by *Columbanus*, the Apostle of the *Scot*'s Nation. It lies opposite to *Knapdale*, thirteen Miles North of *Yla*, and about fifty from *New-Castle* in *Ireland*. This is one of the five Islands called *Hebrides* or *Hebrades*. The ancient City *Sodora* stands in it. See *Icolmkill*.

CHONAD, a Town of *Hungary*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Colocza*, is Capital of a County upon the Frontiers of *Transilvania*. It's situated near the River *Mericz*, not far from the Place where this empties it self into the *Teiss*. The Town is called by Latin Authors, *Canadium*, and the Country belongs to the *Turks*.

CHONODEMAIRE, one of the 7 *German* Kings, that in *Constantius*'s Reign entered into *Gaul*; *Julian* took him Prisoner in 357. and sent him to the Emperor, where he died in Prison. *Am. Marcel. lib.* 16.

CHOPIN or CHOPPIN, (*Renne*) a *French*-man, born in 1537. at *Baleul*, in *Anjou*, and one of the most eminent Lawyers in that Age. He was a good Pleader, and looked upon as a sort of Oracle in his Profession. His Works are *Politia Sacra. Monastica*, besides other Tracts collected in Six Volumes in Folio in Latin, and five in *French*. He died at *Paris*, in 1606. *Le Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. Thuan. &c.*

CHOREBUS, an *Athenian*, that invented the Art of making Earthen Pots. It's not known what Age he Lived in. *Plin.* There was another of this Name, who Courted *Cassandra*, and Assisted King *Priam* at the Siege of *Troy*. *Virg. Æneid. 2d.*

CHOREPISCOPI, a Name that was given formerly to such as officiated for Bishops in the Villages or Monasteries abroad in the Country. The first Council of *Nice* in 325. makes mention of them; and the Council of *Ancyra*, in 314. stiles them the Bishops Vicars, which made some think they were the same with Arch-Deacons, or at least, that these did the Office of the *Chorepiscopi*; yet they seem'd distinguish'd in the Canons of the Council of *Nice*, where it's said, That the Arch-Deacons and they, are as it were two Hands and Wings which the Bishops make use of to expedite Business in the Country. However, the *Chorepiscopi* were above Priests, or at least took their Places in Councils next the Bishops, but were none, for they neither had the Title, nor an Episcopal See. nor all the Ceremonies of a Bishops Consecration. Besides, the Council of *Neo-Cæsarea* in 313. says, That they represented the Seventy two Disciples, which shews they were under the Bishops, said to be the Apostles Successors. Father *Simon* observes also, That they had not the Character of Bishops, nor the Power to Ordain Priests or Deacons, but only Sub-Deacons, Readers and Exorcists, which were the lowest Ecclesiastical Orders, and when Church-History makes mention of their conferring the Orders of Priesthood, *&c.* it was because these were really Bishops, who being banished their own Dioceses, by War, or other Misfortunes, were *Chorepiscopi*, or Assistants to other Bishops, who employed them. This Dignity was suppressed by Pope *Leo*, as may be seen in *Charlemaigns's Capitularies*, but some retain the Name still in several Churches of *Cologne*, and others do the Office without the Name, as the Vicars, who in some large Dioceses have an Episcopal Jurisdiction; as the great Vicar of *Pontois* near *Paris*, who thereabouts represents the Arch-bishop of *Roan*, and all depend immediately on him. *P. Simon. Du Cange Glossar. Latin. Marka de Concord. Sacerd. & Impar. Lib. 2d.*

CHOSROES, the first of the Name, King of *Persia*, sirnamed the *Great*, succeeded his Father *Cabades*, in 532. had some Advantages over the *Romans* in the beginning of his Reign, and then concluded a Peace with them, which he broke Three years after (upon pretence that they had passed their own Frontiers) and entred into *Mesopotamia*, then into *Syria*, destroy'd all, burn'd the Town of *Antioch*, and threatned to do the like to *Apamia*, which *Thomas*, its Bishop, wisely prevented. He came a fourth time into the Empire, in 554. laid Siege to *Edessa*, which he was forced to raise, and made a Truce of five years with *Justinian*, who paid him a great Sum of Money to perswade him to this Agreement. These Wars continued afterwards under *Justin* to *Chosroes*'s advantage, who enter'd into *Armenia*, and being puffed up with his former Victories, refused to give Audience to the Emperor's Ambassadors, ordering they should follow him to *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*; but his good fortune forsook him in *Tiberius*'s Time, who rais'd a mighty Army in the third year of his Reign, and sent it under the Command of *Justinian* I. against the *Persians*, who beat them two or three times, plunder'd the King's Treasury, and pass'd the whole Winter in his Country, without meeting one to oppose them. This so troubled *Chosroes*, that he died of Grief in 580. after forty years Reign. *Evagr. Agathias. Procop.*

CHOSROES II. was put upon the *Persian* Throne in 591. his Father *Hormisdas* being Imprisoned by his Subjects, who thought him unworthy of the Crown. He first of all us'd all possible means to ingratiate himself with his Father, and did treat him well; but the Father recompensing his Zeal and Duty with Imprecations and Threatning, put him on an inhumane and detestable Action, for he caus'd him to be Can'd to Death. This Parricide offended the *Persians* mightily, and their discontent being increased by the Murther of some of the Nobility, which this King Sacrificed to his own Politick Ends; he was forced to fly for it. It's said, That not knowing in this Conjuncture, whether he had better go to the *Romans* or *Turks*, he left it to meer hazard, giving his Horse the Liberty to go whither he pleased, which carry'd him into a Town that belong'd to the *Romans*, whose Emperor *Mauritius* receiv'd him very kindly, and sent an Army under *Narses* his Commander, to re-establish him on his Throne, which he recovered with as much Ease as he was deprived thereof; and when he was in peaceful Possession of his Kingdom, he sent to *Gregory* of *Antioch* the Golden Cross, enriched with Jewels, which his Predecessors had taken out of St. *Sergius*'s Church, and made him several other great Presents: And after the Emperor *Maurice*'s Death, in 602. he took Arms against his Successor and Murtherer *Phocas*, entered *Syria*, seiz'd *Palestina*, *Phœnicia*, *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*, and did incredible hurt throughout all the East. *Heraclius* having put *Phocas* to death in 610. and being himself Crown'd Emperor, su'd for a Peace, and offered a considerable yearly Tribute for the Performance; which *Chosroes* refused with Contempt, and began his Courses anew; returned into *Palæstina* in 615. took *Jerusalem*, and carry'd away the Cross that Christ Suffer'd on, with the Ornaments that belong'd to the Church, and a great number of Christians, and amongst the rest the Patriarch *Zachary*. After this he passed into *Africa*, made himself Master of *Libya* and *Egypt*, and carry'd *Carthage*, and here *Heraclius* sues for a Peace a second time, which was offered him upon no other Terms, but that both he and his Subjects should deny *Jesus Christ*. This Insolent Proposition gave the Emperor the Courage to attack that proud Prince in 622. and God blessed him with good Success; for he defeated his whole Army and put him to Flight: He was Pursued by his own Eldest Son *Siroes*, whom he would have Depriv'd of the Crown, in favour of a younger Brother, and was starv'd to death in Prison, in 628. *Evagr. Cedrenus*, &c.

CHOTZIM, *Chotimia*, a little Town in *Valachia*, upon the *Niester*, and Frontiers of *Poland* and *Podolia*, very famous in History for the great Victory gain'd by *Uladislaus*, Prince, and afterwards King of *Poland*, over *Osman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, in 1621. These Infidels were worsted in this same Place, in 1674. by *John Sobieski*, first General, the late King of *Poland*; who, to his Immortal Glory, raised the Siege of *Vienna*, in 1683.

CHOUL (*William*) born in the Country of *Lyons*, one of the King of *France*'s Council, and Bayliff of the Mountains of *Dauphine*; liv'd towards the latter end of the XVIth Century. *La Croix du Maine* says, He was the most laborious and learned Antiquary of his time. He wrote several Tracts, one about Medals, another concerning the Baths of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, a Third, concerning the Religion of the Ancient *Romans*; and a Fourth of the Art of Encamping. *La Croix du Maine.*

CHRAMNE or *Chrane*, Son to *Clotaire* I. who sent him into *Aquitain*, where he led such a Tyrannical and dissolute Life, that the People made heavy Complaints to the King, who thereupon sent for him to render an Account of his Actions; but he, instead of obeying, takes Arms. In the mean time both his Brothers, *Charibert* and *Gontran*, leading an Army to bring him to his Duty, he cheated them with the false Report of his Father's being dead in his Enterprise against the *Saxons* which they taking for Truth, returned into *Burgundy*: *Chramne* follows, takes *Chalon* upon *Soane*, and comes forward to *Paris*, where his Uncle *Childebert* made him swear upon the *Evangelists*, that he would never be reconciled with his Father, *Childebert* his Death depriving him of Protection, he broke his Oath, and came to a Peace, which lasted but a very short time, for he soon took up Arms again, and withdrew to *Britany*, to *Conober*, then Prince of that Country. *Clotaire* pursued him, defeated the *Britons* near the Sea, kill'd *Conober*, and took *Chramne* Prisoner, whom he cruelly ordered to be burn'd with his Wife *Chalde*, Daughter to *Wilichaire* Duke of *Aquitain*, and their 7 Children, which was executed immediately, by putting Fire to a thatch'd House, wherein they all were. This hapned in 560. *Gregory of Tours.*

CHRIST, *Christus*, or *Jesus Christ*, a Military Order of *Portugal*, instituted about 1318. by *Denys* King of *Portugal*, to hearten the Nobility against the Moors. The Knights were clad in Black, and wore on their Breasts a Patriarchal Cross *Gules*, charged with another *Argent*, and this was the Arms of this Order, which was confirmed by Pope *John* XXII. in 1320. who gave the Knights St. *Benet*'s Rule; but *Alexander* VI. licenc'd them to Marry. They have *Commanderies*, not only in *Portugal*, but also in *Africa*, the *East-Indies*, and in *Brasil*, which makes the Great Master worth above 100000 Duckats a Year; and this makes the Kings of *Portugal* keep it always annex'd to the Crown, and take to themselves the Title of perpetual Administrators, both of this and of the other call'd *D'Aviz* or of *Advice*. The Cross and Collar of this Order, are to be seen in the *Franciscans* Quire, above the Chairs on the Left Hand round the Arms of some *Portuguese* Lords, who fled to *France* with their King *Don Anthonio*, who died at *Paris*, and was so buried in the Chappel of *Gondy* in the same Church. *Jovius Spondan.*

CHRIST

CHRIST-CHURCH, a Market-Town in *Hampſhire*, ſituate betwixt the Rivers *Avon* and *Stower*, at their Fall into the Sea. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and has the Privilege of electing two Burgeſſes for the Parliament. It is beautified with an ancient large Church. From *London* 86 Miles.

CHRISTIAN, Duke of *Brunſwick*, ſurnam'd *de Halberſtad*, upon the Account of his being Adminiſtrator of that Biſhoprick. They call'd him likewiſe the enrag'd Biſhop, becauſe of the Violence of his Temper and Practices: having taken up Arms for the Elector *Palatine*, King of *Bohemia*, he harraſs'd the Country of his Brother *Frederick Ulrick*, burnt a great many Towns of the Elector of *Mentz*, gave his Army the Plunder of *Ameneburg* in *Weſtphalia*, and cut the Throats of the Garriſon, contrary to his own Articles of Capitulation; and having made himſelf Maſter of all the Towns in the Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, he ſet fire to all the Churches, and permitted all ſorts of outragious Liberty to his Soldiers. He torc'd naked Women to wait on him at Table, then ſuffer'd 'em to be abus'd by his Favourites, and afterwards either cut their Throats or drown'd them. He fought the *Spaniards* at *Floriac* in *Holland*, where he loſt one of his Arms, and had an Iron one inſtead on't: Afterwards Count *Tilly* defeated him at the Battel of *Statlo*, and to diſpatch him, he died in 1526. *Chapay's Hiſt. Eland.*

CHRISTIANS, a Name given to the Faithful at *Antioch*, who were before call'd *Diſciples*. This Appellation was given 'em about the Year 41. They were likewiſe called *Brethren*, *Saints*, *Believers*, &c. The Heathens gave them a great many Nick Names, as *Galileans*, *Magicians*, and confounded them with the Jews. The Averſion they had to 'em made them believe them the Cauſe of all the Misfortunes that happen'd to the Empire; they accus'd 'em likewiſe of eating up little Children in their Meetings, worſhipping an Aſs's Head, and other monſtrous Practices. Theſe violent Prejudices put 'em upon torturing the Chriſtians with all imaginable Cruelty; but their Blood, as *Tertullian* obſerves, was a Principle of Life to the Church, which, like the Increaſe of Corn, made it multiply in a ſurpriſing manner. *Acts* 11. *Tertul. Apog. Euſeb. Baron. &c.*

CHRISTIANS of St. *Thomas*, a ſort of Chriſtians in the Peninſula of *India* on this ſide the Gulph; they are in ſome meaſure, *Arrians* and *Neſtorians*; however, they believe the *Real Preſence*, and retain a great many Apoſtolical Traditions. They dwell moſtly at *Cranganor*, and in the neighbouring Country: There are ſome of 'em likewiſe at *Negapatan*, *Meliapor*, and at *Argamale* beyond *Cochin*, where their Archbiſhop reſides, who is under the Juriſdiction of the Patriarch of *Babylon*. The Jeſuits have lately brought ſome of 'em over to the Church of *Rome*. They are call'd *Chriſtians of St. Thomas*, becauſe this Apoſtle preach'd the Goſpel, and was a Martyr in this Peninſula, for whom theſe Chriſtians have a particular Veneration. *Jovet. Hiſt. des Religions*

CHRISTIAN-STAD, a Town of *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Bleking*, ſituated upon the *Baltick Sea*, with a convenient Port between *Copenhagen* and *Chriſtianople*. It was built by *Chriſtierne*, the Fourth of that Name, King of *Denmark*, but was afterwards yielded to the *Swedes* in 1658. and 59.

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian*, the Firſt of that Name, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Thierry*, Count of *Oldemburg* was choſen in 1448. after *Christopher* of *Bavaria* he governed his Subjects with much Prudence, took a Voyage to *Rome* in 1474. where he was very well received by Pope *Sixtus* IV. afterwards he was choſen King of *Swedeland* by the Faction of the Biſhop of *Upſal*, and died in 1481. leaving his Son *John* to ſucceed him. *Crantz.*

CHRISTIERN II. Sirnamed the *Cruel* or *Tyrant*, Born in 1481. begun his Reign in *Denmark* after the Death of his Father *John*, and endeavoured, but to little Purpoſe, to recover *Groenland*, which his Predeceſſors had loſt. Afterwards he aim'd at the Crown of *Swedeland*; to compaſs his Deſign, he croſſed the Sea, and laid Siege to *Stockholm* in 1518. but met with ſuch Reception, that he was forc'd to raiſe it; nevertheleſs, King *Sten* dying the Year after, he got himſelf choſen in his Place, and though he made a ſolemn Promiſe to uſe his Subjects with all poſſible Mildneſs, he exerciſed unheard of Cruelties, eſpecially on the Great Perſons, both Clergy and Laity, getting them all barbarouſly murthered at a Feaſt he invited them to. This inhumane Action made all the *Swedes* revolt, and him to get off to *Denmark*, whence he was alſo baniſhed for the like Faults, and *Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein*, his Uncle, was declared King. This happened in 1523. He retir'd into the *Low Countries* with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Siſter to the Two Emperors, *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand*. After ten Years Exile he endeavoured to re eſtabliſh himſelf upon the Throne again, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Hollanders*, to whom he promiſed great Privileges in the *Baltick Sea*, but was taken and kept Priſoner for twenty ſeven Years, until he died in 1559. in the 78th Year of his Age. *Pontan.*

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian* III. Son to *Frederick* I. who uſurp'd his Nephew's Crown, and was nam'd King in 1533. and Crown'd in 1537. according to the Ceremonies of the *Lutheran* Church, whereof he was become a Member. He eſtabliſhed it in his Kingdom, baniſhing the Popiſh Biſhops, both there and in *Norway*. He governed the Kingdom with much Moderation, and died in 1559. 23 Days before the Death of *Chriſtiern* II. his Priſoner, with whom, it's ſaid, he had a long Conference, and was perfectly reconciled a little before his Death, which happed in the 22d Year of his Reign, and 56th of his Age. He took and puniſh'd a certain Pyrate called *Clement*, that did much Damage in *Jutland*, defeated the Army that belonged to them of *Lubeck*, and to *Chriſtopher Oldemburg*, who had made themſelves Maſters of his Father's Territories; and after the Peace that enſued, he eſtabliſhed the College of *Copenhagen*, founded a fine Library, and gave great Proofs of the Love he always bore learned Men. *Thuan. Chytræus. Saxon.*

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian* IV. ſucceeded his Father *Frederick* II. in 1588. but being then but 12 Years of Age, the *Danes* choſe four Councellors to govern the Kingdom until 1596. that he was Crown'd. In 1610. he began a War againſt the *Swedes*, and in 1625. was made Head of the Proteſtant League in *Germany* againſt the Emperor, for the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Elector *Palatine*. Here he made Peace in 1629. and in 1644. retook Arms again againſt *Swedeland*, made himſelf Maſter of ſome of its Holds; but Peace put an end to his Conqueſts, and he died after 60 Years happy Reign, at the Age of 71. leaving, amongſt other Children, *Frederick* III. who ſucceeded.

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian* V. which others Name the VIth, King of *Denmark*, ſucceeded his Father *Frederick* III. in 1670. In the War that broke out in *Europe* in 1672. the *Swedes* having taken part with the *French* againſt the Empire, were engaged in a War againſt the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which made the *Danes* reſolve to break with them; but firſt, in 1675. this King, by the deepeſt Diſſimulation, ſecured the Perſon of the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*, as being a Friend to *Sweden*, and poſſeſt himſelf of his Country, to which he was not reſtored till 1689. and in the mean time made himſelf Maſter of ſome Places belonging to *Sweden*; but the King of that Country taking the Field, worſted him on ſeveral Occaſions, as at the Battel fought *Dec.* 14. 1676. at another a Year after near *Landſcroon* in *Schonen*, and in the Sea Fight between *Malmoe* and the Iſle of *Amag*, *July*, 1676. This War terminating in a Peace, in 1679. the *French* proved ſo firm to their Ally the *Swede*, that King *Chriſtiern* was forced, as well as his Confederate, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to quit all his Pretenſions to the Places he had made himſelf Maſter of during the War. This King, as well as his Neighbour, *Charles* XI of *Swedeland*, continued neutral during the War begun in *Europe* in 1688. and by that means conſiderably advanc'd the Wealth and Trade of his Country; but ſince the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697. which gave repoſe to *Europe*, he began to be uneaſy upon the account of the Forts built by the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp* for the Security of his Frontiers, contrary (as he alledged) to the Treaty of *Altena* in 1689. and was prevented by Death to conteſt the Matter with that Duke and his Ally the *Swede*, the ſame happening to him *Sept.* 4. 1699. after he had reigned 29 Years, 6 Months and 25 Days, leaving it to be decided by his Son *Frederick* IV. who ſucceeded him. As to his Perſon he was of a moderate Stature, rather lean than corpulent, yet well proportioned and ſtrongly built; his Complexion Sanguine, and the Lines of the lower part of his Face not unlike thoſe of *Charles* II. King of *England*; his Conſtitution was robuſt, and he could undergo all manner of Fatigue; but ſome Fits of the Gout a few Years before his Death, made him think it better to diſpence with Exerciſes that might diſturb his Eaſe. And for his Habit it was uſually modeſt but gentile. As to his Qualities, he was a Prince of ſingular Affability and good Nature, Temperate, in reſpect to the Nature of the Country; his Amours not many, Religious but not Prieſt-ridden, naturally a Lover of Juſtice and Moderation, but often over-rul'd by Miniſters; very free of Acceſs, and Maſter of *High* and *Low Dutch* and *French*. He took a particular Delight in Geography, was a Lover of Fortification, and of undoubted Courage, and in fine, a very mild and gracious Prince, beloved rather than reverenced by his People. He had by *Charlotte Amelia* of *Heſſe Caſſel* five Children, *viz. Frederick* IV. that ſucceeded him in the Throne, and now Reigns, Prince *Chriſtian*, Prince *Charles*, and Prince *William*, with one Daughter only. Beſides theſe, this King had two Natural Sons by Mrs. *Mote*, a Citizen's Daughter of *Copenhagen* (whom he made Counteſs of *Samſoe*) the Eldeſt bred to Land-Service, being known by the Name of *Young Guldenlieu*; and the other has been trained up for Sea-Service.

CHRISTINA, Queen of *Swedeland*, Daughter of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, called the *Great*, and of *Mary Eleonor* of *Brandenbourg*, ſucceeded her Father in 1633. and govern'd with much Prudence, until ſhe abdicated the Crown in 1654. in favour of her Couſin *Charles Guſtavus*, and that ſhe might have the Pleaſure of living out of her own Country, ſhe withdrew to *Rome*, where ſhe died in 1688. being in great Eſteem for her Learning and Skill in Languages; but not ſo much conſidered for her Religion, which is ſaid to have been looſe as well as her Life. *Samuel Puffendorf* wrote the Hiſtory of her Reign and Abdication in his Hiſtory of *Swedeland*.

CHRISTINE, or *Chriſtina*, a new Borough of Northern *America*, upon the River *Sud*, in *New Swedeland*, built by the *Swedes* in 1640. who gave it the Name of their Queen: It was after

after this taken by the *Hollanders*, and at laſt they were beaten out of it by the *Engliſh*.

CHRISTMAN (*James*) Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Heidelberg*, in the lower *Palatinate*, was born in 1554. and beſides his Native Language, was perfect Maſter of the *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Hebrew*, *Chaldean*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Tongues. He Travelled a long time, and then ſettled at *Heidelberg*, where he died in 1613. in the 59th Year of his Age, leaving us ſeveral Treatiſes; *Muhamedis Alfragani Chronologica & Aſtronomica Elementa. Explicatio Calendarii Romani, Ægyptiaci, Arabici*, &c. *Nodus Gordius*, &c. *Voſſius de Mathem.*

CHRISTOLYTES, a certain Sect that appeared in the Sixth Age, which held, that when Jeſus Chriſt deſcended to Hell, he left his Soul and Body there, and only aroſe with his Divinity to Heaven. *Johan. Damaſc.*

CHRISTOPHER, a Martyr, whoſe Hiſtory may be ſeen in *Baronius*'s Martyrology.

CHRISTOPHER (Pope) a *Roman* by Nation, depoſed *Leo* V. and put himſelf in the Chair in 906. which he held but ſeven Months, for *Sergius*, aſſiſted by the Marquis of *Tuſcany*, confin'd him to a Monaſtery, and took the Place himſelf. *Baronius.*

CHRISTOPHER, the Firſt of the Name, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Valdemar* II. was Crown'd in 1252. after the Death of his Two Brothers, *Abel* and *Erric* VII. and Reign'd with pretty good Succeſs, until he was taken Priſoner in his War againſt the Counts of *Holſtein*. Some place his Death in 1268. *Pontanus. Crantz. Hiſt. Dan.*

CHRISTOPHER II. Son to *Erric* VII. got himſelf choſen after his Brother *Erric* VIII. called the *Young* and *Wiſe*, who knowing his ill Nature had deſir'd that he might not Reign after him. He added the Iſle of *Rugen* to *Denmark*, and gave *Roſtoc*, now a Hanſe Town in Fief, to the Dukes of *Mekelbourg*. The Counts of *Holſtein* forced him out of his Kingdom, but he was re-eſtabliſhed again, and died about 1333. after 13 Years Reign. *Crantz. Pontanus.*

CHRISTOPHER III. Duke of *Bavaria*, Son to *John*, *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of a Siſter of *Erric* X. King of *Denmark*, who freely reſign'd him the Kingdom in 1439. He was alſo choſen King of *Swedeland* and *Norway*. His Reign was very mild: He could not however pleaſe his Subjects, who accus'd him of preferring the *Germans* in all conſiderable Offices to the Natives, which they pretended was contrary to his Promiſe. He was married to *Dorothy* of *Brandenbourg*, who was afterwards Wife to *Chriſtern* I. his Succeſſor, and he died Iſſueleſs in 1448. *Johan. Magnus*, &c.

CHRISTOPHER, Duke of *Wittenburg*, Son of *Ulrick*, in whoſe Reign he paſs'd his time very ill. He did great Service to *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. Kings of *France*, in the Wars of *Piedmont*, and was much eſteem'd for his Probity, Conduct and Experience. He was likewiſe a Bookiſh Prince, and a Favourer of Men of Letters. *Thuanus* gives him a great Character. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 11. 24, 43.

CHRISTOPHERSON (*John*) Biſhop of *Chicheſter* in the Sixteenth Century. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and made a conſiderable Progreſs in Learning: Being a *Roman Catholick* he left *England* in the Reign of *Edward* VI. but returned upon Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, and was preferr'd to the See of *Chicheſter*. He died in 1558. and left a good Library to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. He tranſlated *Philo-Judæus* into Latin, and likewiſe the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Euſebius*, *Sozomen*, *Socrates*, *Theodoret* and *Evagrius*. *Pits*, *Godwin*, &c.

CHRISTOPHORUS (*Sandius*) There are two Writers of this Name, the Father and the Son, both *Arrians*, the Father a Gentleman of *Poland*, Councellor and Secretary of State to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, was forced to quit his Country for profeſſing *Arrianiſm*. *Sandius*, the Son, rendered himſelf very famous by his ſeveral Works, amongſt the reſt, his *Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ*. His Criticks upon *Voſſius*'s Books of *Latin Hiſtorians*. This Younger *Sandius* was the moſt Learned amongſt all the *Socinians*, being well acquainted with Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Humanity, whereas the *Socinians* generally ſtudy nothing but Scripture and Logick. *Richard Simon.*

CHRISTOPHORUS *Angelus*, a *Greek* Author of the XVIth Century. He has publiſh'd *The Preſent State of the Greek Church*, in Greek; where he treats chiefly of the Subject of Diſcipline and Ceremonies: There are a great many curious Diſquiſitions in his Book, particularly, relating to their Faſts, Holy-Days, their manner of Confeſſion and Monaſtick Diſcipline. 'Twas Printed in *England* in 1619. with a Latin Verſion, and it was afterwards Re-printed at *Francfort* in a new Latin Tranſlation without the Original. It has likewiſe been Printed in *Germany* once, both in Greek and Latin, with ſome Additions, relating to the State of Modern *Greece*. *Rich. Simon.*

CHROCUS, King of *Germany*, who lived in the beginning of the Fourth, or latter end of the Third Age; by the Inſtigation of his Mother, an ambitious Princeſs, lead a powerful Army into *Gaul*, plundering and deſtroying all Places as he marched along, eſpecially *Treves*, *Metz*, and all that belonged to either. He alſo made himſelf maſter of *Angoulême*, Martyr'd Biſhop *Aſranius*, and afterwards at *Mande*, the Holy Paſtor *Privatus*. But his Career was ſtopt, and himſelf taken at *Arles* by *Marinus*, Preſident of *Narbonne*, who, after he had led him back through all the Cities that he had but juſt Triumphed in, commanded his Head to be cut off. Some Authors will have this to have happened about the Year 261. others make *Chrocus*'s Irruption in 312. *Baron. Gregor. Turon.*

CHROMATIUS, Biſhop of *Aquileia*, and Succeſſor to *Nicetas*, liv'd to the beginning of the Vth Century, and was eminent for his Piety and Learning. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Matthew*; but all that is now extant of him, are his Homelies on the Eight Beatitudes, and ſome other little Tracts in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. St. *Chryſoſtom. Ep.* 155. *Baron. A. C.* 404, 405.

CHRONOLOGY, a State of Time from the Creation of the World to the preſent Age. This part of Learning is very ſerviceable for the right underſtanding of Hiſtory; we ſhall only mention it ſo far, as to give the Reader a general Idea of this Science. Now, according to the Opinion of many learned Chronologers, the firſt Day of the World was upon the 2d of *May*, according to the *Julian* Regulation of the Year. Other Chronologers place the Beginning of the World upon the 25th of *March*. The *Jews* began their Year near the Seaſon of the World's Creation, *i. e.* upon the New Moon, neareſt to the *Vernal Equinox*. This Month was called *Niſan*, and anſwers to part of our *March* and *April*; but after their coming out of *Egypt*, *i. e.* 1592 Years before our Saviour; they began to reckon their Sabbatick Years, and their Years of Jubilee from the point of Autumn in the Month *Tiſri*, which was the Seventh Month of the civil or common Year, and anſwers to part of our *September* and *October*: Their Year conſiſted of 365 or 66 Days, like the *Julian*; which *Julian* comes neareſt the Annual Revolution of the Sun, being made up of 365 Days and 6 Hours. The *Egyptians*, *Perſians*, *Grecians*, *Arabians* and other Nations, had their particular Years, differing in length from each other; but the generality of Chronologers reduce all theſe ſort of Years to the *Julian* Calculation, which begins upon the firſt of *January*. Chronologers cannot agree about the time of the World's Creation, for, not to mention any others, the *Septuagint* and the *Hebrew* of the Old Teſtament differ from each other about the time; and ſo do the *Alphonſin* Tables, *Scaliger*, *Petavius*, *Torniellus*, *Voſſius*, *Euſebius*, &c. The Year of our Saviours Birth anſwers to the ſeven hundred fifty third of *Rome*, according to *Labbée* and others. The firſt *Olympiad* begins 776 Years before the Incarnation. The *Spaniſh Æra* anſwers to the 38th Year before our Saviour, that is the 716th of *Rome*. The *Mahometan Hegyra* falls upon the 622d Year of the Incarnation, and the Indictions began *Anno Domini* 312. From the Creation to the Birth of our Saviour, the *Hebrew* and the *Septuagint* differ in the ſtating of the time; but from the Birth of *Abraham* forward, the Chronology of the *Vulgar Tranſlation* and the *Septuagint* falls in with each other. *Riccioli Chronol. gia Reformata. Lib.* 7. *& alib.*

CHRYSAME, a Prieſteſs of *Theſſaly*, who having accuſtomed a Bull to feed on venomous Plants, ſent him towards the Enemy: The Chief Officers eating of its Fleſh, became mad ſo that the *Erethrians* were eaſily overcome by the *Grecians*. *Polyen.*

CHRYSAPHIUS, an Eunuch that was a great Favourite of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the *Young*, upon whom he relied ſo much, that he undertook to baniſh *Flavianus* from the Patriarchal See of *Conſtantinople*, and continued to abuſe his Prince's Eaſineſs ſo far, that he ſowed Diſſention between the Empreſs *Eudoxia* and the Princeſs *Pulcheria*, the Emperor's Siſter, which cauſed much Miſchief to the Empire. After this, he favoured the Hereſiarch *Eutyches*, his God-Father, who, to ſatisfie his particular Hatred againſt *Flavianus*, was like to ruine all the Eaſtern Church. At length, when *Pulcheria* returned to Court, in 450. *Theodoſius* baniſhed this inſolent Favorite, after he had deprived him of all his Wealth and Dignity; and the Princeſs, for a greater Puniſhment, put him in the Hands of one *Jordan*, whoſe Father he had put to Death. *Cedrenus. Baronius.*

CHRYSES, one of *Apollo*'s Prieſts, Father of *Aſtynome*, called *Chryſeis*, who, when the *Grecians* had taken *Thebes* in *Cilicia*, and divided the Booty, fell to *Agamemnon*'s ſhare, whereupon the Father, in all his Prieſtly Robes, came to the *Grecian* Camp to beg his Daughter; which being denied him, he implored *Apollo*'s Aſſiſtance for Revenge, who infected the *Grecian* Army with ſuch a contagious Diſtemper, that *Agamemnon* was forced to let him have his Daughter. *Homer.*

CHRYSIPPUS, a Philoſopher, Native of *Solos* in *Cilicia*, Son to *Apollonius*, and Diſciple of *Cleanthe*, *Zeno*'s Succeſſor. He was of a very ſubtil Wit, famous for his Logick, which took him up 40 Years, and was in ſuch Requeſt, that it was generally held that the Gods would make choice of it, if they had occaſion to uſe any. He died at 73 Years of Age: Some for of a little Debauch in Wine at a Sacrifice, that one of his Scholars invited him to. Others ſay, That he expired Laughing, to ſee an Aſs eat Figs out of a Diſh, and ordering that he might have Wine to drink too. However, this happned in the CXLIII *Olympiad*. *Diog. Laert.*

CHRYSOLORAS (*Emanuel*) a Gentleman of *Conſtantinople*, who was much eſteem'd in the Fifteenth Age, being ſent into *Europe* by the Eaſtern Emperor, to implore the Aſſiſtance of Chriſtian Princes, and having acquitted himſelf of that Embaſſy, he ſtaid at *Venice*, where he taught *Greek*, and not only put the *Italians* upon the Study of this Tongue, wholly neglected there for many Years before, but alſo encouraged them to

to perfect their Latin, which at that time was somewhat infected with the Barbarity of the precedent Ages. He afterwards went to *Florence*, *Rome* and *Pavia*, but died at *Conſtance* in 1415. *Spond. Paul. Jov. &c.*

CHTHONIA, a Name firſt of all given to the Iſland of *Crete*. *Ceres* alſo was Sirnamed *Chthonienne*, that is, Earthly, becauſe the *Pagans* made her to preſide over all the Fruits of the Earth. Yet *Pauſanias* ſays, This is not the Reaſon ſhe was called by that Name, but becauſe one *Chthonia*, a young Maiden of *Argos*, had dedicated her a Temple in *Hermione*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*; and that this was alſo the Origin of the *Chthonienne* Feaſt, celebrated yearly in that Town in Honour of *Ceres*, wherein, if we believe them, great Oxen followed, and preſented themſelves of their own accord to be ſacrificed.

CHUCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, all environed with great Mountains, whoſe Vallies are very fruitful in Rice. Here are, if we may believe Travellers, Trees of that vaſt Bulk, that 8 Men can hardly embrace them, whoſe hollow Bodies are ſo capacious, that forty Perſons may with eaſe ſit or ſtand in them; and near *Kingning* is the River *Lugue*, which looks all green, by reaſon of the great quantity of Reeds that grow on its Banks, theſe the *Chineſes* call *Cho*, and the *Portugueſe*, *Bambu*; they are as hard as any Iron, and ſome of them ſo thick, that one cannot graſp them with both his Hands, and there are of them twelve Foot high. The Country People have a certain Art of cutting theſe great Canes into ſmall Threads, whereof they make little Cheſts, Matts, and ſeveral other curious Works. *Martin Martini*.

CHUENHIOI, Fifth King of *China*, ſucceeded *Xaohau*. He compoſed a Calendar to be uſed over all the Kingdom; and Hiſtorians obſerved, that in his Reign was a Conjunction of the five other Planets on the ſame Day that the Sun and Moon were in Conjunction: Thus, according to their Computation, happened 2513 Years before Chriſt, which makes Father *Martini* think that it was the famous Conjunction of which our Chronologers of *Europe* ſpeak, and ſay, was about *Noah*'s Time. *Pezron*.

CHUNGKING, a great Town, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*, has Juriſdiction over 19 Towns. It's ſituated upon a Mountain, where the Building riſing by Degrees one over another, form a kind of Amphitheatre. It's one of the moſt magnificent of *China*, and yields but very little to our beſt Towns in *Europe*. The Country about it is very fertile, the Air healthful; near *Feu*, one of the Cities of its Juriſdiction, is a very admirable Mountain, where there is an Idol of that prodigious bigneſs, that one may ſee the Eyes, the Noſe, and Mouth, at a Leagues diſtance. There is another Mountain near the Town *Ho*, with a very ſumptuous Temple, and a Library of 30000 Volumes, founded by a Governor called *Sigulus*. *Martin*.

CHUPMESSAHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who believe that *Jeſus Chriſt* was God, and the Redeemer of the World, which Opinion has been eſtabliſhed among the *Turks* theſe many Years, and is held by ſeveral, even of thoſe in the *Seraglio*, whereof ſome maintain it with ſo much Courage, that they chooſe to die rather than deny it, ſo that in ſpight of Perſecution, it increaſes daily, though few dare make a publick Profeſſion thereof. Some Authors ſay, this Word is compoſed of *Chup*, which ſignifies Protector, and *Meſſehi* a Chriſtian: So that *Chupmeſſalites* ſignifies Protectors of Chriſtians. *Ricaut*.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a Market-Town in *Munſlow* Hundred, and County of *Salop*, ſeated between Hills: 112 Miles from *London*.

CHUS, Son of *Cham*, born about *Anno Mundi* 1657. Some will have the *Ethiopians* deſcended of him, becauſe he was Black; but this is but a Dream, and they who have a mind to know who were the Deſcendants of *Chus*, may conſult the Fourth Book of *Phaleg* of *Bochart*. *Joſeph*.

CHUSAI, or *Huſhai*, one of *David*'s moſt faithful Servants, lived *Anno Mundi* 3005. Holy Writ mentions his coming to the King with his Cloaths all torn, and his Head covered with Aſhes, when he heard of *Abſalom*'s Rebellion: *David* endeavoured to comfort him, ſaying, That he might do him conſiderable Service, if under pretext ſiding with his Son, he would find him out, dive into his Deſigns, and oppoſe himſelf to *Achitophel*'s ill Counſels, *Chuſai* obeying, went to *Jeruſalem*, where having gained *Abſalom*'s Favour, he diverted his Purſuit of *David*, which he was adviſed to, and acquainted the King with all that paſſed. 2 *Sam.* 15.

CHUSANRHASATHAIM, called by *Joſephus Chuſarte*, was King of *Meſopotamia* or *Aſſyria*, and lived *Anno Mundi* 2600. war'd againſt the *Iſraelites*, whom God, to puniſh them for their Idolatry, ſuffered them to live in 8 Years Bondage, and then raiſed *Othoniel* to gain them their former Liberty.

CHUSISTAN, a Province of *Perſia*, which is the *Suſiane* of the Ancients. The Capital Town is *Sus* or *Souſter*, formerly *Suſe*, the Reſidence of King *Abaſuerus*: This Town is upon the River *Zeimare*. The Province is very fertile, bounded with the Sea of *Elcatif*, or Gulph of *Balera* to the South, with the Province of *Farſ* to the Eaſt, that of *Terak* on the Weſt, and *Hyrack* to the North.

CHUSLEIGH, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in *Hamſter* Hundred, beautified with a noble Seat belonging to the Lord *Clifford*, to whom it gives the Title of a Baron. It's 182 Miles from *London*.

CHYNDONAX, High Prieſt of the ancient *Gauls*, whoſe Tomb was diſcovered in 1598. in the Country of *Pouſſot*, about half a quarter of a League from *Dijon*, with an Inſcription eſteemed by the Curious amongſt the rareſt Antiquities of the *Gauls*. It's engraven in a round hollow Stone, ſhap'd like a ſmall Tun, with a ſmall Glaſs with ſeveral painted pleaſant Colours: The Writing was in two round Lines, in form of a Crown, which were to this Effect: *In the Grove of* Mithra, *this Tomb covers the Body of* Chyndorax *High Prieſt*; *withdraw ye Impious, for the Guardian Gods watch my Aſhes*. One may obſerve in this Inſcription, that the ancient *Gauls* agreed with the *Perſians* and *Grecians* in Worſhipping the Sun or *Apollo*, under the Name of *Mithra*. *Gabriel*, *Simeon*, *&c.*

CHYTENES, or *Cliſtenes*, Son of *Areſtonymus*, Tyrant of *Sicyon* in *Peloponneſus*, was choſen General of the *Grecian* Army againſt the *Currheans*, forbad the rehearſing of *Homer*'s Verſes, becauſe they were in too great Eſteem at *Argos*, and demoliſhed the Monument that was raiſed in Memory of *Adraſtus* King of *Sicyon*: And at the Olympick Plays, expoſed his Daughter, and conſented that the valianteſt Combatant ſhould carry her; ſo ſhe fell to *Megacles*, a Prince of the Race of *Alcmeon*, who carried her to *Athens*. *Herodot.*

CIACONIUS (*Alphonſus*) a Dominican, and Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Hiſtory was his Favourite Study, in which he ſucceeded indifferently well. His Works are, *Geſta XII. Gregoriorum Rom. Pontif. De S. Hieronymi Cardinalitia Dignitate. Vitæ & Geſta Rom. Pontif. & Cardinal. &c.* This laſt Treatiſe is the moſt conſiderable this Author wrote; he did not live to finiſh it: Since his Death ſeveral have attempted to perfect it. It has been printed ſeveral times, but the beſt Edition was printed at *Rome* in 1676. in four Volumes in *Folio*. The Lives of the Popes are continued in it to *Clement* the Xth. *Nicholas Anton.* and *Schottus Bibl. Hiſt Ghilini Teat. di Letter.* &c.

CIACONIUS (*Peter*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt much eſteemed towards the end of the XVIth Century. He was a good Philoſopher, Divine, *Grecian* and Mathematician: Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth employ'd him to correct the Calendar of *Julius Cæſar*. He publiſh'd a Treatiſe of this Subject, call'd, *Calendarii Romani Veteris Explanatio*. His other Works are, *Inſcriptio Columni Roſtrati. De Ponderibus. De Menſuris. De Nummis, &c. Schottus & Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. C.* 112. *Voſſius, &c.*

CIBO (*Lawrence*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, Son to *Maurice Cibo*, Brother to Pope *Innocent* VIII. This Cardinal was a great Favourite of his Uncle's, but *Alexander* VI. who came after, gave him Trouble enough. *Volaterran. Lib.* 22. *Antr. Onuphrius, &c.*

CIBOLA, or *Civola*, a Province of Northern *America* in *New Mexico*, call'd *New Granada* by the *Spaniards*, who built a Town there of this Name. This Country, though without Mountains, is very cold; the Inhabitants are the Whiteſt, the Wittieſt, moſt Sincere and Orderly of all the *Americans*; they have each but one Wife, and are exceſſively Jealous; and for Religion, they worſhip Water, and an old Woman that was a Magician, made uſe of by the Devil to delude them; they believe ſhe lies hid near one of their Lakes. *Herrera*.

CICERO (*Marcus Tullius*) Prince of *Latin* Eloquence, was born in the 648th of *Rome*, in the CLXVIIIth *Olympiad*. His Father was a *Roman* Knight, deſcended of *Titus Tatius*, King of the *Sabines*, the Mother's Name was *Helvia*. In his very Youth he pleaded with ſo much Freedom againſt *Sylla*'s Friends, that fearing the Reſentment of one that ſpar'd no body, he travelled into *Greece*, heard *Antiochus* of *Aſcalon*, an Academick Philoſopher at *Athens*; thence he paſſed to *Aſia*, ſeeking ſtill the Perfection of his Eloquence; became Diſciple of *Xenocles*, *Denys*, *Menippus*, and afterwards ſtudied at *Rhodes* under *Apollonius Molon*, the eloquenteſt Man of his Time, who being at one of *Cicero*'s Orations, could not avoid crying aloud, That he deplored the Misfortune of *Greece*, which being already conquered by the *Romans*, was then like to loſe, by his Scholar's Eloquence, the only Advantage it had over that Victorious Enemy. Hence *Cicero* came to *Rome*, where, in conſideration of his great Parts, he obtained *Sicily*, and was made *Queſtor* of *Rome*; when he was choſen *Ædilis*, he condemned *Verres* to make Satisfaction for the Violences and Extortions he committed in that Province. In 691 he was Conſul with *C. Antonius Nepos*, during which Conſulſhip, he diſcovered *Catilina*'s Conſpiracy, and puniſhed the Accomplices, for which he was ſtiled *Preſerver of the Commonwealth*; yet in 696 he was baniſhed, through the Envy, and by the Practices of *Claudius* and others; but the People ſhewed ſuch Concern for this Misfortune, that he was recalled the next Year after at the Requeſt of *Pompey*, who had a hand in his Exile. After this, *Cicero*, at his Return from *Cilicia*, where he was Proconſul in 702. followed *Pompey* in the Civil Wars; after whoſe Death, in 706. he was pardoned by *Cæſar*, whom he reconciled to *Ligarius*. He had no Hand in that Prince's Death, though he was an Intimate Friend of *Brutus*; but after this Murder, he favoured *Auguſtus*, who deſired to be Conſul with him, had not his Intereſt made him take other Meaſures, and joyn with *Anthony* and *Lepidus* to be of the Triumvirate. *Anthony* making uſe of his Power, and hating

Cicero

Cicero extreamly, by reaſon of the Orations he wrote againſt him, which we call the *Philippicks*, got him Purſued and Beheaded in the 711th Year of *Rome*, 43 before the Chriſtian *Æra*, and in CLXXXIV. *Olympiad*, in the 64th Year of his Age. His Executioner being one *Popilius*, whom he had formerly defended againſt ſome who accuſed him of having killed his Father. His many Works are well known, as his Books, *De Inventione*, *De Oratore*, *&c.* His *Orations*; *Epiſtles*; *Academical Queſtions*, *De Finibus*; his *Tuſculan Queſtions*; with his Works, *De Natura Deorum*, *De Amicitia*, *Senectute*, *&c.* And it's ſaid, he writ three Books in Verſe of what had befallen him during his Conſulſhip. *Plutarch.*

CICERO (*Quintus*) Brother to the Orator, *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant General in *Gaul*, and afterwards *Prætor* in *Aſia*, was put in the Number of thoſe *Proſcrib'd* by the *Triumvirate*, and killed in 711 or 12 of *Rome*, with his Son, who, as *Plutarch* and *Appian* affirm, deſired the Murtherers, as a great Favour, to be diſpatch'd before his Father, who alſo beg'd to be kill'd before him, but they were both cut off juſt at the ſame time.

CICLUT is a ſmall Town in *Dalmatia*, ſituated upon the River *Narenta*, for a long time under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but the *Venetians*, in 1694. having landed an Army of 12000 Foot and 1000 Horſe within a Mile of it, under General *Zeno*, on the 15th of *June*, preſently rais'd two Batteries, and play'd upon the Two Towers that ſecured the Bridge, and they were ſurrendred to him, as was the Town by the 21ſt, wherein, among divers pieces of Canon, they found one very large one, with this Inſcription, *Carolus Archidux Græciæ.* The *Turks* ſoon after endeavoured to regain it in vain, and were forced to yield all their Pretentions to the Republick by the Peace of *Carlowitz*, in 1699.

CICONES, People of *Thrace*, near the River *Hebrus*, vanquiſhed by *Ulyſſes*, who was driven thither by a Storm in his return from the Siege of *Troy*, and plundered their Town *Ismarus* with the loſs of very few Men in the Attempt. *Ovid* in his *Metam.* ſpeaks of a River of the *Cicones*, which turn'd any thing it touch'd into Stone.

Flumen habent Cicones quod potum Saxea reddit
Viſcera, quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.

It's thought it was in this Country that *Orpheus* was diſmembred by the *Bacchantes*.

CICULES, or *Zeckles*, *Tranſilvanians*, who live in the North part of the Country, upon the Confines of *Poland*; *Newmark* is their Capital, as for their Religion, they are moſt of them, either *Socinians* or of *Calvin*'s Perſuaſion.

CIGALE (*John Michael*) who was at *Paris* in 1670. under the Name of *Mahomet Bey*, called himſelf a Prince of the *Ottoman* Blood, Baſſa and Sovereign Plenipotentiary of *Jeruſalem*, the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, *Trebezonde*, *&c.* yet this pretended Prince was born of Chriſtian Parents in the Town of *Trogoviſt* in *Valachia*, where his Father being much eſteemed by *Matthias Vaivode* of *Moldavia*, he got him into this Prince's Favour, who ſent him along with his Reſident to *Conſtantinople*, whence he came back again after *Matthias*'s Death full of great Hopes; but being diſappointed he returned to *Conſtantinople*, and became *Turk*; after which time he travelled in Countries where he was not known, publiſhing his Fabulous Hiſtory with the greateſt Impudence Imaginable; talked of the Antiquity of the Family of the *Cigales* in *Sicily*, pretended his Deſcent from *Scipio*, Son to the famous Viſcount *Cigale*, taken Priſoner by the *Turks* in 1561. He ſaid that *Scipio* was Priſoner with his Father, and that to pleaſe *Solyman* II. he took the *Turban*, whereupon he was raiſed to the greateſt Places in the Empire, and married *Sultana Canon Salie*, Daughter to Sultan *Achmet*, and Siſter of *Oſman Amurat* IV. and *Abrahim Mahomet* the Fourth's Father: He ſaid this Princeſs was his Mother, and told how he was made *Vice-Roy* of the *Holy-Land*, afterwards Sovereign of *Babylon*, *Caramania*, *Magneſia*, and at laſt *Vice-Roy* of *Trebezonde*, and *Generaliſſimo* of the *Black Sea*: Adding, That he ſtole away ſecretly to *Moldavia*, whence he went to the *Coſaques* Army, who were then in War with the *Muſcovites*. After that he went to *Poland*, where he was honourably received by Queen *Mary de Gonzagues*, who perſwaded him to be Baptized in the Cathedral of *Warſaw*, where he received the Name of *John*, and afterwards that of *Michael* at his Confirmation. Some time after this he came to *Rome* (but made himſelf known to none but Pope *Alexander* VII) thence, as ſoon as he was returning back again into *Poland*, he heard that the Emperor was in War with *Sultan Mahomet*, which obliged him to fight in his Army in Defence of the Chriſtian Religion, where having ſignalized his Courage, and Peace being concluded, he returned to *Rome*, made his publick Entry and had Audience of Pope *Clement* IX. who received him very kindly; then he went to *Venice*, and came thence to *Paris*, where he alſo met with good Reception, both from the King, the Dauphine, and Nobility of the Court, but eſpecially from the great Prior of *France*, who honoured him with a Place in the Aſſembly of the Chapter of the great Priory in the Temple at *Paris*. This falſe Prince paſſed afterwards into *England*, and appeared there very great at Court, until his Cheat was diſcovered by a Perſon of Quality, that had ſeen him at *Vienna*, which was likewiſe confirmed by a *Perſian* Gentleman then in *England*, who gave the true Relation of the Family of the *Cigales*. *Scipio Cigale*, who was called *Sinan Baſſa*, when he took the Turban, had but two Sons, *Ali* and *Mahomet*, whereof the Eldeſt died ſoon after his Father, and *Mahomet* Married *Mahomet* the Third's Daughter about 1595. of whom he had a Son called *Mahomet* too. This Youth did not affect Command, but contented himſelf to accompany the Sultan in his Diverſions, was in Favour with the Emperors *Achmet*, *Oſman*, *Amurat* and *Ibrahim*, and no leſs beloved by *Mahomet* IV. Depoſed in 1687. He made him his *Capu Baſſaci*, that is, Captain of the Porters, or Guard of the Seraglio; afterwards his General in *Candia*, and at laſt Grand Viſier; but he did not enjoy this Place any long time, for he died during the Wars of *Candia*, in 1658. which is all that can be ſaid of that famous Renegado *Scipio Cigale*. *Recôles*, *Les Impoſtures*, &c.

CILICIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, that ſtretches along the *Mediterranean* Sea, which binds it on the South, having part of *Cappadocia* and part of *Armenia* to *Mount Taurus*, that border it to the North. This Country is now comprehended in *Carmania*, and ſubject to the *Turks*. It's Towns are *Tarſus*, *Pompeiopolis*, *Adena*, *Lajazzo*, which gives its Name to the Gulph *Aiazzo*, or *Lajazzo*, the *Sinus Iſſicus* of the Ancients. *Mercator.*

CILLEY, call'd in Latin, *Celia*, a German Town in *Stiria*, upon the Confines of *Carniola*; It ſtands upon the River *Saana*; is a very ſtrong and ancient Town, and the Capital of a conſiderable County belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

CILO, an *Athenian* of an Ancient, Noble, and Powerful Family, of whom it's reported, that having gone off Conqueror at the Olympick Plays, and married the Daughter of *Theagenes*, Tyrant of *Megara*, he conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos*, to know when to attempt the Deſign he had of making himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſs of *Athens*, and was adviſed to execute it in the moſt Solemn Times of *Jupiter*'s Feaſts; he choſe the Olympick Plays, believing both that they were the great Feaſt of that God; and beſides that, they had ſome relation to himſelf upon the Account of his late Victory at them; and ſo, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Friends, and part of his Father in-Law's Troops, he ventured, and carried the Fortreſs, during the XLV. *Olympiad*, and in the 154th Year of *Rome*; but being beſieged by the Citizens, he and his Brother, with the reſt of the Party, were forced to fly for Refuge to the Altar of *Eumenides*, where they were all ſlain. This was looked on to be ſo great a Sacrilege, that both they that committed it, and their very Deſcendants were eſteemed impious, and therefore baniſhed *Athens*. *Thucydides. Plutarch.*

CIMABUE (*John*) nobly deſcended and born at *Florence*, in the Year 240 was the firſt who reviv'd the Art of Painting in *Italy*; He gave ſomething of Strength and Freedom to his Works, which was above the Talent of thoſe Times, and though he wanted the Art of managing his Lights and Shadows, and was but little acquainted with the *Rules* of *Perſpective*, and in divers other Particulars but indifferently accompliſh'd; yet the Foundation which he lay'd for future Improvement, entitled him to the Name of the Father of the firſt Age or *Infancy* of *Modern Painting*. *A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters*, &c. Printed with the Tranſlation of *Freznoy*.

CIMBELINE, King of *Britany* in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, he pretended to refuſe the Emperor Tribute at firſt, but when he ſaw his Forces ready to march, he came too, and entreated his Protection. The Reign of this Prince was both long and fortunate, but his Three Sons he left behind him, embroyl'd the Country with Civil Wars for a great while. *Dion. Caſſius. Polydor. Virgil. Du Cheſne. Hiſt. d'Angl.* &c.

CIMBRI, People, about whoſe Original, the ancient Authors, *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Plutarch*, *Pliny* and *Lucius* much differ, for ſome will have them come from the *Scythians*, others confound them with the *Cimmerians*, and many take them to be *Danes* or *Saxons* originally: But *Cluvier*'s Opinion is, that they came from the moſt Northern Parts, and firſt of all poſſeſſed that whole Peninſula, which ſtretches it ſelf into the *German* Sea, and is now called *Jutland* or *Cherſoneſus Cimbria*. This is confirmed by the Teſtimonies of *Velleius*, *Paterculus*, *Tacitus*, and *Oroſius*. Theſe ſame People, about the Year 630 of *Rome*, or the 3940th of the World, left this Place, whether becauſe the Sea had gained upon it, or that it began to be over ſtocked, and receiving all ſuch as would join with them, fought a new Habitation; ſo that joining with the *Teutons*, *Ambrons*, and *Tigurians*, People of *Germany*, they made a formidable Body, ſome computing the Number of the very *Cimbrians* to have exceeded 300000, beſides Women and Children, over-ran and ravaged *Germany*, *Illyria*, *Sclavonia*, the *Grizons*, and all *Switzerland*, whence they fell into *Dauphine*, *Languedoc*, and *Provence*, to paſs into *Italy*. The *Romans* being ſurprized at ſuch a vaſt Inundation of *Barbarians*, ſent their Armies againſt them, which were often defeated; but at laſt *Marius* beat them near *Arles*, in the Plains of *Camargue*, and gave them a general Rout between *Arles* and St. *Maximin*, the Signs of which great Victory are yet to be ſeen upon the ſame Road, where the *Romans* erected Pyramids in Memory of this famous Battel, fought the 652d Year of *Rome*, and 102 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. Some Authors think that the *Cimbrians* invented Drums; at leaſt *Strabo* remarks, that they ſtretched Skins over their open Chariots, and did beat them at the beginning of the Fight.

CIMMERIANS, People come out of *Scythia*, to live near the *Bosphorus*, which was called *Cimmerian*, from their Name, and is now inhabited by the little *Tartars*. *Strabo* writes, that their Country was all Woody, and generally so covered with Clouds, that the Sun appeared but very little in it. There were also *Cimmerians* in *Italy*, that liv'd at *Bayæ*, near the Lake *Avernus*, where some say, *Sibylle*'s Den or Cavern was. However, these *Cimmerians* had their Dens wherein they hid themselves in Day-time, and used the Night to Plunder and Steal from their Neighbours, which gave occasion to the Proverb, *In the Cimmerian Darkness*, used by ancient Authors, and makes some think that these people derive their Name from the *Phœnician* word *Camar* or *Cimmer*, that signifies to become *Obscure* or *Dark*. They were extream Superstitious, to which the Nature of their Country, where they Worship Trees, Rivers, and Fountains, contributes much. They also had a famous Den, by which they held, People went down to Hell, after they had Sacrificed to the Infernal Gods: It was on this Fancy that *Homer* founded his Fible of Hell, imitated by *Virgil* in his Sixth Book of *Eneid*.

CIMON, a Captain of *Athens*, Son to *Miltiades*, being in the Youth of *Rome*, kept Prisoner in a place where his Father died, and not having wherewithal to pay his Ransom, his Sister and Wife *Elpinice*, (for in those days such Marriages were reckoned Lawful among the *Athenians*) desired him to give her Leave to Marry *Callias*, who loved her, and would pay the Sum, to which he was very loath, yet at last Consented; so he got his Liberty, by his Eloquence and great Wisdom, he soon got into great Imployments, and being a perfect Master of the Politicks of *Athens*, and very understanding in Military Affairs, because brought up from his Youth in his Father's Armies, he soon became very considerable, both amongst the Citizens and Soldiers. He put the *Thracians* to Flight near the River *Strymon*, re-established the Town *Amphipolis*, which he Peopled with ten *Athenian* Colonies; gave a second defeat to the Fleets of *Cyprus* and *Phœnicia*, composed of Two hundred Sail, and on the same day gain'd a Victory by Land. This happened on the 28th of *Rome*, and was followed with several others on the *Ægean Sea*, where he took the Isle *Scyros*, with that of *Thasos* and its Dependencies; at his Return, he found the Government of *Athens* quite Popular, which he endeavoured to Redress, but failed in the Design, and was banished in the 294th of *Rome*; he went over to the *Lacedæmonians*, whom he brought to Terms of Friendship with the *Athenians*; so a Peace being concluded for five years, he was made Admiral of the *Grecian* Fleet, which he commanded to *Cyprus*; and here he gained several Battles, but before he could Conquer all, he fell ill, and died at the Town of *Citium*, in the LXXXIId *Olympiad*, four hundred and fifty years before Jesus Christ, according to *Salian*'s Supputation. This *Cimon* is very famous in several Histories for his great Liberality and Charity towards the Poor, whom he clad when he met them Naked, and would give them his Cloak if he had nothing else: He also buried them at his own Charges, and made himself Prisoner to redeem his Fathers Corps; as *Justin* observes in his Second Book. *Valerius Maximus*, *Nepos*, *Plutarch*, &c.

CIMON, a poor old Man, who being Sentenced at *Rome* for some Crime, to be starved to Death, was fed by his Daughter, who came daily to the Prison to give him Suck, which doubly Saved his Life, for the Judges being informed thereof, pardoned the Father and Daughter, and got the manner of the Action drawn, and placed the Picture in their Temple of *Piety*. *Valer. Max.*

CINALOA, a Province of *New Mexico* in *America*, 'tis Bounded with *Guadalajara* to the South, and the Sea of *Vermeja* to the West.

CINAN, a great Town of the Province of *Xantung*, in *China*, with several fair Palaces, and sumptuous Temples; the most Magnificent whereof is that of *Tungo*, where the *Chinese* say above Seventy two of their Kings have lived Retired This City has Jurisdiction over Twenty nine other, the Jesuits have a Church in it. Near one of the Cities called *Taigan*, is the Mountain *Tai*, in which, being five Miles high, are several Caverns, and many Temples, where great numbers of *Chinese* lived retired like *Anchorites*. *Martin Martini in Thevenot.*

CINCA, in Lat. *Cinga*, a River of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, rising in the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, upon the Frontiers of *France*, which after having joined several Rivers in its Course, discharges it self into the *Ebro*, or *Iberus*, a little below *Huesca*.

CINCHU, a great Town in *China*, in the Province of *Quangsi*. It is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, and Commands over Three Cities. The Town is Rich, and the Buildings are fine. This Country produces excellent Cinnamon, much better than that of *Ceylon*: Here likewise grow the Iron Trees, as the *Chinese* call them, because of the extraordinary hardness of the Wood. The Inhabitants also make a sort of Cloath of the Herb *Yu*, which is better, and dearer than Silks. *Martin Martini, Descrip. China, in Thevenot, Vol.* 3d.

CINCIBILIS, King of *Alpes*, sent Ambassadors to *Rome*, to make Complaint of the ill Usage some of his Allies received the year before from the Consul *C. Cassius*. The Senate made Answer, That they did not approve his Proceedings, but nevertheless, thought it unjust to condemn him without hearing him speak for himself, especially since he was absent upon Publick Concerns; and intimated, that at his Return, they might lay what things they could to his Charge, and promised them Justice; in the mean time, to shew the esteem they had for *Cincibilis*, they dispatch'd *C. Lelius*, and *M. Æmilius*, in Quality of Ambassadors, to acquaint him with the Resolution they had taken, and sent the *Gauls* back with rich Presents. *Titus Livius*, *Lib.*43.

CINCINNATUS (*Lucius Quintus*) a *Roman* Dictator, Disinherited his Son for being frequently Reprimanded by the *Censors*. In the 296th year of *Rome*, he preserved the Army Commanded by the Consul *Marcus Minutius*, which was Besieg'd in their Trenches by the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, and very near a total Defeat. In this Extremity, the *Lictors* were sent to *Rome*, to beg the Assistance of *Cincinnatus*, who was then Ploughing in his Fields, on the other side of *Tyber*: Upon the News, he posted immediately to the Army, routed the Enemy, entered *Rome* in Triumph, and in about a Fortnight's time was jogging at the Plough again. *Liv. Lib.* 3. *Dec.* 1. *Florus*, *Lib.* 1. c. 11. &c.

CINCIUS, a *Roman* Senator, brought in the Bill for the *Lex Fannia*, and got it passed, which was a kind of Sumptuary Law, to check the unnecessary Expence of Entertainments. He likewise got the *Lex Muneraria* to be Passed, to prevent Bribery and Corruption, in the Election of Civil Officers; by this Law, those who stood for any Office or Post of Government, were obliged not to come to the place of Election, with one Gown over another, or Lin'd, that so they might have no conveniency of bringing Money into the Field with them, to purchase Votes. *Macrob. Lib.* 15. c. 18. *Alex. ab Alex. Lib.* 3. c. 17.

CINGCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Xantung*, in *China*, which commands over thirteen others, though the Country hereabouts is all full of Mountains, yet the Sea and River supplies this City with all sorts of Necessaries, especially Fish. The Inhabitants make great Profit of Skins called *Segrin*. Their Cows have a Stone in their Belly, about the bigness of a Gooses Egg, of a yellowish Colour, not altogether so solid as *Bezoar*, but is smoother, and perferred by Physicians to it, for the Cure of Defluctions and Catarrhs. *Description of* China. *Second Volume of* Thevenot's *Collections*.

CINNA, Son of a Grand-Daughter of *Pompey*, convinced of being one of the eagerest for *Augustus*'s Death, was thus pardoned. The Emperor sent for him to his Chamber, and after making him sensible of his many Favours to him, and reproaching him with his Ingratitude, he pardoned him. This Generosity made such an impression upon *Cinna*'s Heart, that he ever afterwards served this Prince with all the Zeal imaginable, and made him Heir of what he left at his Death. *Plutarch* speaks of another that was torn in pieces by the people, who thought he had a hand in *Julius Cæsar*'s Death. *Seneca.*

CINNA (*Lucius Cornelius*) a Roman Consul, who being often raised to the highest Dignities, oppressed the Commonwealth with the greatest Cruelty. During his first Consulship, in the 667th of *Rome*, he made a Law to re-call all the Banished, but *Cneius Octavius*, his Colleague, generously opposed their Proceedings, and forced him to withdraw out of the Town, whither he returned again with the help of *Marius Sertorius*, and the Slaves, to whom he promised their Liberty; overcame his Enemies, killed *Octavius*, and made himself Master of Mount *Janiculus*. And after this he made himself Consul in 668. and 669. and a fourth time in 670. about which time, being grown insupportable to his Army, by his frequent base Cruelties, he was stoned to death at the Town of *Ancona*, as he was preparing to make War against *Sylla*. *Tit. Liv. Aurelius Victor*, *Paterc.* &c.

CINNADON, a young Man of *Sparta*, who, through his great Ambition to come to the Government, designed the death of the *Ephori*. *Aristotle* says, that the Plot was discovered, and that he was seized at *Aulone*, where having discovered his Accomplices in his Torments, all was presently dissipated. But *Xenophon* will have it, that this Treason came to be known by the Victims at a Sacrifice that *Agesilaus* Offered the Gods, called *Alexicaci* by the *Greeks*, and by the *Latins*, *Averruci*, that is, *Preventers* of Evils; and adds, That when *Cinnadon* was asked, what his Aim was in that Undertaking; he answered, It was because he could suffer none above him in *Sparta*. *Xenophon.*

CINNAMUS (*John*) a *Greek* Historian, Stil'd himself, *The Royal Grammarian*. He Liv'd about the year 1180. and wrote a History of the Reign of *Johannes Compenus*, and his Son *Emmanuel Commenus*. This Book was printed in one Volume in *Quarto*, at *Utrecht*, in 1652. with a Latin Translation, and *Cornelius Tollius*'s Notes. *Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

CINYRAS, King of *Cyprus*, was so unlucky, as to have his Daughter *Myrrha* in love with him, and at last she came to bed to him in a Disguise, and made him the Father of *Adonis*. There are probable reasons to believe that *Cinyras* is the same with *Noah*, and that *Myrrha* or *Mor*, was *Cham*'s Wife. *Expli-*

cation of the Fable of Adonis in Biblioth. Univerſe, T. 11. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 10.

CINYSCA, Daughter to *Archidamus*, King of *Sparta*, and Siſter to *Agis* and *Ageſilaus*; ſhe was the firſt Woman that entered the Ring, at the *Olympick Games*, where ſhe carryed off the Prize at the Foot-race, and had a Statue ſet up for her upon this Score, by the *Lacedæmonians*. *Pauſan. in Lacon.*

CIOUTAT, a Town and Port of the Sea of *Provence*, between *Marſeille* and *Thoulon*, though it has not been known but of late, yet few doubt but it's the Port *Catharilla*, mentioned by *Pliny* and other ancient Authors. It lies ſo well for the Sea, that people reſolved to build a Town there, which Commerce has rendred one of the beſt on thoſe Coaſts: The Port is defended by a good Fortreſs, and there is a good Mole for the Conveniency of Veſſels. *Pliny. Bouche Deſcr. de Provence.*

CIPPUS *Genucius*, a *Roman* Pretor, who perceived, as he went out of the Town to fight the Enemy, that Horns grew out of his Head; ſuch an extraordinary thing made him Conſult the Southſayers, who ſaid it ſignified that he would be made King, if he had the good Fortune to return again to *Rome*. But after he had gained the Victory, he ſent for the *Roman* people out of the Town, and told them, that he had rather Condemn himſelf to perpetual Baniſhment, than to aſpire to the Glory that the ſtrangeneſs of what befel him portended to. Hereupon the *Romans*, to honour the Memory of ſo generous a Pretor, put a Braſs Head to repreſent his, on the Gate he went out at, which ſince was called *Rauduſculana*, becauſe the *Romans* called braſs *Raudus*. *Val. Max. Lib.* 5. *Chap.* 6.

CIRCASSIA, or the Country of the *Circaſſes*, or *Circaſſians*, a vaſt Place in *Aſia*, which for the greater part belongs to the *Czar*, or *Great Duke of Muſcovy*. The *Black Sea*, and *Mont Caucaſus*, parts them from *Georgia* to the South, and the River *Don* or *Tanais* to the North, where they have the little *Tartars* their Neighbours; on the Eaſt they have the *Caſpian* Sea, and the Mouths of the River *Volga*, and at the Weſt the *Palus Mæotis*, and the Streights of *Caffa*. Here are ſeveral petty Princes, but all Subject to the Great *Czar*, who is alſo Maſter of the Town of *Terki*, Fortified after the Modern way by a *Dutch* Engineer. The reſt of the Country has hardly any Towns at all, and is but thinly inhabited, for the *Circaſſians* keep generally in Foreſts to be out of the *Tartars* reach, who hunt after them to make Slaves of 'em, becauſe it's a Nation much eſteem'd, the Men being very handſome, and well Limb'd, and ſo ingenious withal, that they generally ſucceed in whatever they are put to; beſides they are excellent Horſemen. They Traffick moſt in Slaves, Honey, Wax, Cow-Hides, Buck and Tigers Skins, *&c.* and uſe no Money, but Trade altogether by Exchange. They Howe their Grounds. Their Horſes are very lively, and in far greater Eſteem than the Tartar Horſes are; they themſelves are held to be the faireſt and handſomeſt people in the World, and the kindeſt to Strangers. They have been formerly Chriſtians, but are now many of them, for want of Inſtruction, become Mahometans; but becauſe they have no written Laws, they content themſelves with the Profeſſion they make of being Chriſtians or Mahometans, without exerciſing either. Theſe *Circaſſians* ſpeak a particular Language beſides *Turkiſh*. The Grand Seignior is Maſter of *Taman* and *Tamenack*, to the Weſt of them, to ſecure the Paſſage to *Azac*, at the Mouth of the *Don* or *Tanais*. *Olearius*'s Voyage of *Perſia*. *Herbert. Sanſon.*

CIRCE, a famous Witch, often mentioned by Poets: ſhe Poiſoned her Husband the King of the *Sarmatæ*, and was therefore Baniſhed by her Subjects, whom ſhe deſigned to Govern her ſelf. In her Exile ſhe came to *Italy*, and kept her Reſidence on a Promontory, which was called by her Name; It was here ſhe changed *Scylla* into a Sea-Monſter, looking upon her to be her Rivaleſs for *Glaucus*. She entertained *Ulyſſes* when his Fleet was caſt away upon the Coaſts near her Houſe; Made the Stars come down from Heaven in his Preſence, and Metamorphoſed his Companions into different ſorts of Beaſts. Mythologiſts will have *Circe* to be a lively image of Senſual Pleaſures, that change Men of the greateſt parts into Beaſts. *Ovid. Lib.* 14. *Hom. Odyſſ* 10.

CIRCENSES, Plays and Combats us'd at *Rome*, like the Olympicks in *Elis*, a Province of *Greece*, Dedicated to *Jupiter*, the firſt kept in Honour of *Conſus*, God of Counſels, were called *Circenſes*, from the Latin Word *Circus*, a place hedg'd in where the Antagoniſts ran from one Liſt to another, ſometimes with one Horſe, at other times with a Chariot, and two or four Horſes, to ſhew their Fleetneſs and Dexterity; and this place was called the *Circus*, whence he that won the Prize was led to the Temple in great Pomp, and Crown'd with Myrtles. The *Roman* Emperors in ſucceeding Ages, kept theſe Sports with much Magnificence, carrying the Images of their Gods, Emperors, and great Commanders, as in their great Triumphs. *Alexander ab Alexandro, l.* 5. *c.* 8.

CIRCUMCELLIANS, a Sect of the Donatiſts in *Africa*, in the fourth Century, they were ſo called, becauſe they rambled from one Town to another, and pretending to publick Reformation, and Redreſſing of grievances, they Mammis'd Slaves without the leave of their Maſters, forgave Debts, which were none of their own, and committed a great many other Inſolencies. They were headed by *Maxides* and *Fafer*. At the beginning of their Diſorders they Marched only with Staves, which they called *The Staves of Iſrael*, in alluſion to the Cuſtom of the *Iſraelites* eating the Paſchal Lamb, with Staves in their hands, but afterwards they made uſe of all ſorts of Arms againſt the Catholicks: *Donatus* called them the Saints Chiefs, and revenged himſelf upon the Catholicks by their Aſſiſtance: A miſtaken zeal for Martyrdom made theſe People deſtroy themſelves; ſome of them threw themſelves down Precipices, others leap'd into the Fire, and ſome cut their own Throats; ſo that their Biſhops, not being able to prevent ſuch horrible and unnatural violences, were obliged to apply to the Magiſtracy to put a ſtop to their Frenzy. *St. Auguſtin, Hereſy* 69. *Baron. A.C.* 331. *N.*9. *&c. Philaſtrius, &c.*

CIRCUMCISION, a Ceremony of the Jews, which has not been particular to them alone, but us'd by ſeveral other People, as may be ſeen in *Herodotus*; and hence it is, that the *Æthiopians* have always obſerved it, and do ſtill, notwithſtanding of their being Chriſtians: It's alſo well known, that the Mahometan, Turks, Perſians and Arabians, practice it ſtill; but the laſt not until they come to the Age of Thirteen years, becauſe *Iſmael*, from whom they derive their Origin, was not Circumcis'd before that Age, according to *Joſephus*, l. 1. of the Jewiſh Hiſtory. *R. Leo* of *Modena* gives us the following Account of the Ceremonies us'd by the Jews, when they Circumciſe, which they never do before the eight days mentioned in the Law, but they defer it when the Child happens to be Ill or Weak. There is a Godfather to hold it during the Operation, and the reſt of the Ceremony: And a God-mother who brings it from the Houſe to the *Synagogue*, and carries it back again. He that does the Operation is called *Mohel*, that is, *Circumciſer*, and may be whom they pleaſe to chuſe; for the Child's Father, if Dexterous enough can be admitted; the place is not determined, but may be in any Houſe as well as the Synagogue. The place pitch'd upon is made ready very early, and two Seats prepared with Silk Cuſhions, one for the Godfather to ſit on, the other deſign'd for the Prophet *Elias*, who is thought to aſſiſt Inviſibly at all theſe Ceremonies; a great many people flock thitherto along with the *Circumciſer*, who brings a Diſh, wherein his Inſtruments, and other Neceſſaries are; as his Raſor, Aſtringent, Powder, Rags, Cotton, and Oil of Roſes, ſome ſay there is alſo a Porringer, with Sand or Earth, to receive the *Prepuce*; whilſt they expect the Godmother, who comes accompanied with other Women, and delivers the Godfather the Infant at the Synagogue Door, for no Woman comes in; they within ſing ſome *Hymn* or *Cantique*, and when the Child is come they all cry, *Baruc Habba*, or *Welcome*. The Godfather places the Child on his Knees, the *Circumciſer* undoes the Clouts, and taking his Raſor ſays, *Bleſſed be thou O Lord who haſt commanded us to Circumciſe*, in pronouncing theſe words he cuts the thick skin of the *Prepuce*, and with the Nails of his Thumbs tears the other thiner; then twice or thrice ſucks the Blood that runs out, and Spits it into a Cup of Wine: After that he dreſſes the Wound with *Dragons Blood*, *Coral Powder*, and what other things are moſt proper to ſtop the Blood, laying Clouts on, ſoak'd in Oil of Roſes, and then ties it up. This ended, the *Mohel* takes a Cup of Wine, and after Bleſſing it once, repeats a ſecond Benediction for the Child, giving him the Name they have choſen for him, and then pronouncing theſe words of *Ezekiel*, *Live in thy Blood*, he moiſtens his Lips with the Wine that he had Spit the Blood into; after which they repeat the 238 Pſalm, *&c. Happy are thoſe that fear the Lord*, &c. This being ended, the Godfather gives the Godmother the Child to carry it home, and give it to its own Mother. If a Child chances to die before he is Circumcis'd, there are ſome that do the Ceremony upon him when Dead with a Reed; but if it be a Daughter, there is no more done, but at the beginning of the Month, when the Mother is up, and goes to the Church, the Singer Bleſſing the Child, gives it the Name that the Father deſires. All this is out of *Leo* of *Modena*'s fourth part of his Book *Of Ceremonies*, *Chap.* 8.

CIRENCESTER, Lat. *Corinium*, *Durocornovium*, *Cornavium*, an old *Roman* City in *Gloceſterſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Churne*, about twelve Miles South Eaſt of *Gloceſter*. Here the four Proconſular Ways made by the *Romans* croſs'd each other; and vaſt numbers of *Roman* Coins, Inſcriptions, *&c.* have been digged up; but it was ſo ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is Wall'd in there is not a fourth part of it Inhabited, the reſt being Fields and Orchards: The Inhabitants ſubſiſt moſt by Cloathing. It was taken by Prince *Rupert* by Storm in 1643. It is 68 miles from *London*.

CIROLA, an *Arian* Biſhop of *Africa*, who being ſupported by *Huneric*, perſecuted the *Orthodox*. In a Conference that the Catholick Prelates deſired he made them all ſtand, and got himſelf a Throne erected, upon which he ſat in as great Pomp as a Prince. The Biſhops bore this uſage without Complaint, but when they heard the King's Secretary give *Cirola* the Name of Patriarch, they could not forbear asking, that it might be ſhewn what that new Dignity was founded on, which ſo nettled the Hereticks, that they got them ſeverely Baſtinadoed, deprived them of their Goods, and perſecuted them with an incredible Fury. *Baron. Victor Vtic.*

CIRQUE,

CIRQUE, or *Circus*, a ſpacious place at *Rome*, between Mount *Palatin* and *Aventin*, environed with Buildings, in form of a Circle or Oval. This was for the publick Plays; and in the Amphitheatre that was quite round it, were Galleries and Boxes for the Spectators to ſit or ſtand in: Some ſay, That *Tarquinius Priſcus*, the Fifth King of *Rome*, built this *Cirque*, though he did nothing but juſt point the Place; for in his time it was environ'd with Scaffolds of Wood covered with Boards, and Benches. It was after his days that the fine and lofty Buildings were finiſhed, and the place embelliſhed with the great number of Marble Buts, round which the Courſers ran. There were alſo Pillars and *Obeliſks*, adorned with *Hieroglyphicks*. The Emperor *Claudius*, to render it more Beautiful, got moſt part of the Marks and *Obeliſks* gilt with Gold. *Caligula* Paved it with Vermillion Stone, ſoadered with Gold. *Heliogabalus* added the Filing of Gold and Silver. Nor did the Galleries want their Beauty neither, for in them hung up the Images of their Gods, with the richeſt Spoils of the Enemy. They had other *Cirques* at *Rome*, but this was called The Great one, becauſe it was the moſt Spacious and Beautiful. *Roſin. Lil.* 5.

CIRRHA, a little Town in *Phocis*, upon the Gulf of *Corinth*, now called the Gulf of *Lepanto*, near *Delphos*: The Ancients believe there was a Cavern in it, from whence proceeded Oracular Exhalations, which inſpired People with Predictions: This Town was the Port to *Delphos*, and gave the Name of *Cirrheus Sinus* to part of the Gulf of *Lepanto*. *Plin. Ptolem. &c.*

CIRTA, an Ancient City in *Numidia*, in *Africa*, called afterwards *Conſtantine*, being the Capital of the Province of *Conſtantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. In this City, we read in *Salluſt*, that *Jugurtha* killed *Adherbal*, the Son of *Micipſa*, King of *Numidia*. It became an Epiſcopal See, in the Primitive Ages of Chriſtianity. A Council was held at it, by *Secundus*, Primate of *Numidia*, wherein moſt of the Biſhops of that Province were Convicted of being *Traditores*, i. e. delivering up their Bibles to the Infidels in the *Dioclefian* Perſecution: A Second Council was held there in 412. under *Sylvanus* their Primate, but the Acts of this Synod are loſt; the only remains of it are in an Epiſtle of St. *Auſtin*'s who aſſiſted at it; 'tis written in the Name of the Fathers of the Aſſembly. *St. Auguſtin Ep.* 152. *Lib.* 3*d. Cont. Creſc. c.* 26. *&c. Optat. Lib.* 1. *Cont Parmen.*

CISTERCIANS, or *Citeaux*, a religious Order ſprung from St. *Benet*'s, and is famous ſince the XIth Age, when it was founded in 1098. by *Robert*, Abbot of *Moleſme*, in the Dioceſs of *Langres*, who built the Firſt Abbey of this Name in the Dioceſs of *Chalons*, by the great Gifts of *Otho* I. Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Aſſiſtance of two Prelates, *Gautier* of *Chalons*, and *Hugues* of *Lyons*, who being then Legate of the Holy See, approved the Inſtitution. *Robert* returned to *Moleſme*, leaving *Alberic*, Abbot of *Citeaux*, in 1099. *Stephen* Succeeded him Ten Years after, Received St. *Bernard* with his Companions, which rendred the Order ſo powerful, that it Governed moſt part of *Europe* a whole Age, both in Spiritual and Temporal Concerns. *Baronius, St. Marthe.*

CITTA-DUCAL, or *Reale*, a City in the further *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Chieti*: It ſtands upon the River *Velino*, Fifteen Miles from *Aquila*, within the *Eccleſiaſtical State*.

CITTA-NOVA, a City of *Iſtria* in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch biſhop of *Aquileia*, at the fall of the River *Quieto*, into the *Adriatique*. It ſtands in a bad Air, and conſequently little Inhabited, 'tis called *Nova*, becauſe Built ſince the ancient *Fimona*, a little below the Ruins of which Town it now ſtands.

CITTA-VECCHIA, *Medina*, or *Melita*, a City in the Iſland of *Maltha*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Palermo*, Situated upon a Hill, in the middle of the Iſland, having formerly been the Capital thereof.

CIVDAD-REAL, a City in the Province of *Chiapa*, (thence commonly it felt called *Chiapa*) in the Northern *America*, being a Biſhops See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Mexico*, whereof the famous *Bartholomeo della Caſa*, was Biſhop in the laſt Age. There is a Town of this Name in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadiana*, between *Calatrava* and *Almagra*. 'Tis ſituate in a very fertil Country, and of a large Circumference, but thinly Inhabited, by reaſon of the Scarcity of good Water.

CIVDAD-RODRIGO, a Town in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, ſuppos'd to have been built by *Ferdinand* II. in the year 1200. for a Rampart againſt the *Portugueze*.

CIVENCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, inferiour to no other in Stately Houſes, Magnificent Temples, Palaces, and Triumphal Arches, of an admirable Structure. The Conveniency of the Sea, which is not far from it, renders its Commerce very conſiderable; yet it is more famous for the Bridge *Loyang*, built upon a River of that Name, to the North of the Town. This World is hardly able to match this Sumptuous Work, being three hundred ſixty Perches in length, and one and a half broad, ſupported in lieu of Arches, by three hundred great Pillars that form ſharp and acute Angles to break the ſtrength of the Water; five great Stones take up all the breadth from one Pillar to another, and each of the five is eighteen Foot long; the ſides are adorned with Sculpture, and Embelliſhed with ſeveral Figures; nor is this but one part of the Bridge that ends at a Caſtle; on the other ſide whereof is another almoſt as long as this, and built the ſame way. *Coll. of Thevenot.*

CIVILIS (*Claudius*) a prince of *Batavia*, very Famous, not only for his Royal Extraction, but alſo for his Valour, and great Wiſdom, he lived in 70. and deſerved to be compared for his rare Qualities to *Sertorius* and *Hannibal*, whom he alſo reſembled in ſome Deformity that appeared in his Face. He made his Country Men and Neighbours revolt againſt the Roman Empire, and managed the Affair with ſo much Policy, in the beginning, by chuſing a General amongſt the *Caninefates*, that the *Romans* did not look upon him as a declared Enemy, but ſome time after, when he could no longer keep on his Vizard, he gave them ſeveral Battles, and being beat home, contriv'd his Buſineſs ſo well, that he came off clear, perſwading them to a Peace, and pretending that they were obliged to him for favouring the Legions, alledging, for the Occaſions of the War, his ill Uſage from *Vitellius*, together with his ſecret Inclination for *Veſpatian*, who had honoured him with his Friendſhip when but a private Man, and the frequent and preſſing Requeſts of *Antonius Primus*, who thought thoſe Troubles the only poſſible means to retain the Legions that were on the *Rhine*, and hinder the Gauliſh Youth from croſſing the *Alpes* in favour of *Vitellius*, whom he always conſidered as his Enemy. *Tacit. Hiſt. l.* 5. *Suſ.*

CIVITA *Vecchia*, a Town of *Italy*, with a famous Port in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. Some Authors take it to be the *Centum-Celles* of the Ancients. *See Centum-Celles.*

CIVITELLA, a Town of *Italy*, in the farthermoſt *Abruzza*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituated on a place called *Caraceno*, upon the North ſide of a rugged and ſteep Mountain, towards the *Adriatick* Sea. There has formerly been a *Cittadelle* at the Foot of this Mountain, Fortified with five Baſtions, but now demoliſhed. Some ſay the Inhabitants deſtroyed it about the time that *Charles* the VIIIth paſs'd into *Italy*. On the Weſt which is the ſteepeſt Side, is the River *Librata*; yet the *French* attempted to take this place in 1557. under the Duke of *Guiſe*, but were forced to quit the Undertaking. *M. de Thou. l.* 18.

CLADIN, *Sultan* of *Iconia*, who being Baniſhed his Country by the Tartars, made himſelf Maſter of *Aſia Minor*, where he became very Powerful, and laid the Foundation of the Turkiſh Empire, in 1296. gave the Government of *Carmania* to *Otrugarelus*, and was himſelf ſucceeded by his Son *Ottoman*, with the Title of King. *Calviſius* in his Chronology.

CLAES (*Chriſtian*) an Inhabitant of *Leckerkerck*, a Town in *Holland*, eight or ten Leagues from the *Hague*, whoſe Wife was brought to bed on the 21ſt of *June*, 1686. of a Son, that lived almoſt two Months; 17 hours after ſhe was laid of a ſecond Son Still-born, and 24 hours after of a third, that lived two hours; at the end of 24 hours more, ſhe had another Still-Born, but died in Labour of the fifth.

CLAGENFURT, Lat. *Clageſurtum*, formerly called *Claudia*, is a Town of *Germany*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Carinthia*, and was in times paſt the Reſidence of the Ancient Dukes: It lies about two Leagues from the *Drave*, and is as far off from St. *Vier*. Its form is ſquare, all environed with a ſtrong Wall, and ſome other Fortifications; the Streets are narrow, but regular; and not far from the Town is a great Lake. *Cluvier.*

St. CLAIRE, a Religious Order of Women, the ſecond that Saint *Francis* Founded about 1213. and was Confirmed by Pope *Innocent* IIId. and afterwards by *Honorius* IIId. in 1223. It was called St. *Claire*'s Order, from its firſt Abbeſs and Nun *Clara* of *Aſſiſe*, and was afterwards divided into *Damianiſts* and *Urbaniſts*. The firſt follow the ancient Diſcipline in all its Rigour: but the others the Rule with *Urban* IVth's Allowance. *Spondan. Wading, &c.*

CLAIR-VAUX, *Clarevallum*, a famous Abby of *Champaign*, upon the River *Aube*, in the Dioceſs of *Langres*, and about five Leagues from that City. It was founded in the year 1115. by the famous St. *Bernard*, himſelf being the firſt Abbot, who left above 700 Religious in it, at his Death. *Nicholas de clairvaux, Ep.* 37. *&* 45. *Robert d'Auxerre in chron.* &c.

CLARE, *Clarence*, Lat. *Clarentia*, a Country Village in the County of *Suffolk*, about ſix miles Weſt of *Sudbury*, upon the River *Stoure*, which divides *Eſſex* from *Suffolk*. It had once a Caſtle, but now ruined, yet famous for the great Men who have Born the Titles of Earls or Dukes of it. The laſt of which was *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the IVth, King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a Tut of *Malmſey*. The ſecond King at Arms retains the Surname of *Clarencieux*, as appertaining formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*. At preſent the Title of Earl of *Clare* is in the Family of *Holles*. There is alſo a Town and County in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland* of this Name. The Town ſtands on the North ſide of a Lake, made by the River *Shannon*, near three Miles South of *Eniſtown*. The County, otherwiſe called the County of *Thomond*, took the Name of *Clare* from *Thomas*

de Clare, one of the younger Sons of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, on whom it was conferred by King *Edward* I. It lies between the River *Shannon* on the South, and the Weſtern Ocean on the Weſt.

CLARENDON, a Noble Country-houſe and Park, belonging formerly to the Kings of *England*, about two Miles North of *Salisbury*, in *Wiltſhire*, famous for a Parliament held there, in 1164. King *Charles* II. made it the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of Sir *Edward Hide*, Lord Chancellor, who upon the 20th of *April*, in 1661. was created Earl of *Clarendon*, Viſcount *Cornbery*, &c.

CLARENTIA, or *Clarenza*, a Country in the *Morea*, ſuppoſed to contain the ancient *Achaia*, (properly ſo called) *Cicyonia* and *Corinth*, heretofore famous under its own Dukes. The Capital City bears the Name of *Clarenza*.

CLARIO, in Latin *Clarius*, (*Iſidore*) Biſhop of *Fuligno*, in *Umbria*, a Perſon of Note in the 16th Century. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, and harrangued there with Reputation. He made Notes or *Scholia* upon all the Old Teſtament, where he pretends to Correct the Vulgar by the Hebrew, but has, in effect, done nothing more than Tranſcribe *Sebaſtian Munſter*. See Father *Simon's Critical Hiſt. upon the Old Teſtament*. Lib 2. c. 20.

CLAUDE of *Lorrain*, firſt Duke of *Guiſe*, Peer, and great Huntſman of *France*, Count of *Aumale*, Son to *Rene* II. Duke of *Lorrain*, was Born in 1496. He gave ſuch Proofs of his Courage and Conduct in the Battle of *Marignan*, and at that of *Heſdin*, in the Conqueſt of *Luxemburg*, and in relieving *Landrecy*, that *Francis* I. to manifeſt his eſteem of him, erected the Land of *Guiſe* into a Dutchy and Peerage in his Favour, in 1528. *Claude* died two years after at *Joinville*. *Hiſt of* France, *Geneal. of* Lorrain.

CLAUDE (*John*) Miniſter of *Charenton*, well known this Age by his Writings and Diſputes of Religion, againſt *M. Arnaud*, was born in 1618. in the *Lower Guienne*, where his Father, *Francis Claude*, Miniſter of *Montbazillac*, improv'd his good Genius, by the Great Care of his Education. At firſt he Exerciſed his Miniſtry at *Treyne*, whence he paſſed to St. *Afrique* in *Rovergne*, and thence to *Niſmes*, where he taught Divinity with great Applauſe for eight years, until his Zeal in oppoſing the Project of Re-union, which was only a Pretext to ruin the Proteſtant Religion procur'd him to be ſent for to *Paris*, where he Compos'd his firſt Anſwer to M. *Arnaud*'s Treatiſe, Intituled, *The Perpetuity of the Belief of the Catholick Church concerning the Lord's Supper*. He went hence to *Montauban*, which he was forced to quit four years after by an Expreſs Order from the King; and being come to *Paris*, was choſen Miniſter of *Charenton*, in 1666. where he preached many ſound good Sermons, and publiſhed his Learned Anſwers againſt *Nouet* the Jeſuit, M. *Arnaud*, and *Nicole*, in all which he ſhewed a profound and high Genius, a rich and fertil Imagination, with a Majeſtick and Lofty Style, always ſuiting the Subject he handled. All his Works ſeem well Meditated, and furniſhed with a force of thought and Expreſſion not common, met with in others; for he had form'd a Syſtem of Notions, to which he was always conſtant, never Writing any thing inconſiſtent with his Principles, which with his exact and ſuccinct Style, renders the whole judicious, and clears him from the vain imputation of an expert Sophiſter, and cunning Orator, which Character *Morery* would fix upon him. As for the reſt, his Life was ſo pure, that his very Enemies did never accuſe him of any thing but his pretended Errors. The great Deference the *French* Proteſtants had for him, and his vigorous oppoſition of the Project of Re-union, expos'd him often to Court Storms; as when he was removed by an Order of Council out of *Niſmes*, he came to Court to get this Revoked, but was ſo far from embracing the Re-union, or providing for himſelf, as was falſly given out, that it was at that very time he publiſhed his firſt Work againſt M. *Arnaud*, and ſhew'd clearly by his manner of diſpute againſt the *Roman* Church, how little he was enc'ined to enter into her Communion. The ſecond piece he was preparing againſt M. *Arnaud*, drew another trouble upon him; for they that had a Concern for *Arnaud*'s Reputation, to interrupt the Work, got him baniſhed from *Montauban*, whither he was invited when he loſt all hopes of returning to *Niſmes*; but this new Diſgrace, and cunning Practice of the *Janſeniſt* Party, contributed to his Glory. For the Jeſuits, who were not at all troubled to ſee M. *Arnaud* Mortify'd by M. *Claude*'s Reply, diſingaged the Preſs from the Embargo, which M. *Arnaud*'s Friends had laid upon it; and the good acceptance this met with in the World, got him the Chair of *Charenton*, where he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf more and more, both by his Sermons, and other Treatiſes, which gain'd him a Reputation that will make his Name Immortal. In fine, His Conduct was ſteady and firm amidſt the great Troubles and Perſecution of thoſe of his Party in *France*, which he aſſiſted with his Advice, and had his ſhare in their Misfortunes. He was a Man of too much Sincerity to deſire Conferences out of a Principle of Vanity. Theſe are only Fictions to ſtain his Credit: As for that he had with the Biſhop of *Condom*, now Prelate of *Meaux*, it's well known he was againſt it a long time; and that Madam *Duras* was reſolved to change her Religion before ſhe ſent for him, but was willing to make a noiſe to render it more plauſible, by pretending it was becauſe ſhe could not be ſatisfied. But ſince both Parties have publiſhed a Relation of this Conference, 'tis in the Reader's power to pronounce upon the Victory. *Morery* obſerves, that in this Diſpute, M. *Claude* was preſſed by the Biſhop, and forced to own the perpetual Viſibility of the Church, which is not unlikely. As for what is ſaid concerning M. *Claude*, and the Arch-biſhop of *Paris*, there is no man of ſenſe will believe that M. *Claude* would engage himſelf, as was pretended, with a Prelate of ſo great Eſteem and Power at Court, at leaſt, in M. *Le Clarke*'s Opinion. Beſides the Books before-mentioned, M. *Claude* Publiſhed one himſelf, Entituled *The Proteſtants Complaints*, which is a kind of Proteſtation againſt the Revocation of the Edict of *Nants*, and the Privileges allowed the Reformed of that Kingdom; and his Son Publiſhed five other Tomes of his after his Death. *Le Clarke*.

CLAUDE, Duke of *Aumale*, Peer and Grand *Veneur* of *France*, &c. Son of *Claude*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and born in the year 1526. He was bred a Soldier, was a Perſon of great Courage, and not to mention his other Exploits, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Battles of *Dreux*, St. *Denys*, and *Moncontour*, and was killed in the Trenches, with a Cannon Ball, at the Siege of *Rochell*, in 1573. *Davila*, *Thuan*, &c.

CLAUDE, Biſhop of *Turin*, Lived in the IXth *Cent.* He wrote againſt the Worſhip of Images, the Invocation of Saints, and Pilgrimages. *Wallafridus Strabo. De Offic. Eccl. cap.* 8. *Mabillon in Analect.* &c.

CLAUDIA, a Veſtal Virgin amongſt the Romans, was accuſed of Incontinency, becauſe ſhe ſpent much time in Dreſſing her ſelf; but was abſolved by this ſtrange Adventure. At the time that *Hannibal* ravaged *Italy*, they read in the *Sibylles* Books, that they ought to carry *Cybele*'s Statue to *Rome*, and as they deſign'd to bring it up upon the *Tyber*, it ſtopped on a ſudden, and could not be mov'd if ſome pure Virgin did not lend her help; whereupon *Claudia* preſented her ſelf, and begged of the Goddeſs, if ſhe had any Knowledge of her Virtue, to vouchſafe to follow her, ſo faſtning her Girdle to the Veſſel that had the Statue in it, drew it after her. This ſame Virgin at another time, ſeeing a Tribune of the People, out of a grudge he bore her Father, pull him violently out of his Triumphal Chariot, ſhe ran and oppos'd it with ſo much Courage, that in ſpight of the Magiſtrate, her Father went in Triumph to the Capitol.

CLAUDIAN *Mamertus*, Brother and Vicar to *Mamertus*, Biſhop of *Vienne*, liv'd in the Fifth Century, about the year 460. He wrote Three Books concerning the State of the Soul, which he Dedicated to *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who gives him the Character of a Perſon of great Learning and Piety. In this Book *Claudian* endeavours to Confute a Treatiſe ſuppoſed to be written by *Fauſtus*, Biſhop of *Riez*, in which the Biſhop denies the Immateriality of all Created Beings, and thus by deſtroying the Spirituality of the Soul, he conſequently deſtroy'd the Proof of its Immortality. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, That *Claudian* wrote a Poem againſt the Prophane Poets. *Sidonius Apollinaris*, *Lib.* 4. *Ep.* 3. 11*th*, &c. *with Sirmondus's Notes. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

CLAUDIAN, (*Claude*) a Latin Poet that Lived under *Theodoſius*, and his Sons *Arcadius* and *Honorius* in the IVth Age; and though the Learned do not agree about his Country, they all do in this, that the Style of his Poems draws nigher that of *Virgil*'s, than any one that has imitated that Prince of Poets; and *Scaliger* ſays, That he ſupplied the meaning and bareneſs of his Subject, with the Fruitfulneſs of his Fancy and Wit. *Proſper* is alſo of the ſame Opinion. *Orſius*, *Voſſius*.

CLAUDIUS, *Herminianus*, Intendant of *Cappadocia*, for the *Romans*; was ſo great an Enemy to the Chriſtians, that by God's juſt Puniſhment he was Eaten alive with Worms, which he endeavoured to keep as ſecret as poſſible, ſaying, That it would be a Satisfaction to Chriſtians ſhould they know it. This happened, *An. J.C.* 208.

CLAUDIUS *Pulcher*, a Roman Conſul, Son to *Appius Claudius Cæcus*. He was Conſul in 505. year after the Foundation of *Rome*, with *L. Junius Pullus*, and loſt the Sea-fight in *Sicily* againſt the *Carthaginians*, which Misfortune was attributed to his ſlighting the Popular Superſtition of the Sacred Birds. The thing was thus: *C. Attilius Regulus*, and *L. Manlius Volſo*, Conſuls in 504. laid Siege to *Lilybeum* in *Sicily*, and *Claudius Pulcher* at the ſame time deſigned an Attempt upon *Drepanum*, which was not carried on ſo ſecretly but *Adrubal*, Governour of the Place, had notice of it, and put his Ships in Line of Battle, at the Mouth of the Port. *Claudius* was ſurprized to find him in that Poſture, but withal thought he could not in Honour withdraw, wherefore he raſhly ſets upon *Adrubal*, who made ſuch good uſe of his Advantages, that he Sunk ſeveral of the Roman Ships, took 93. and purſued the reſt almoſt as far as *Lilybeum*. This was believed a juſt Puniſhment upon *Claudius*, for deſpiſing the Sacred Birds; which when they were preſented him to obſerve, that they would not feed, he took the Cage in Anger, and flung it into the Sea, crying, Let them Drink ſince they will not eat. *Claudius* at his Return to *Rome*, was Depoſed and Fined; and being obliged to Name a Dictator, in Contempt of the Senate, he choſe one *C. Glaucia*, a poor Wretch, the object of all Peoples Deriſion, whom the Senate forced to Abdicate in favour of *Attilius Collatinus*. The Family of the *Claudians* was very famous and conſiderable at *Rome*, be-

ing come of *Appius Clauſus*, or *Claudius*, that lived at *Regille*, a Town of the *Sabins*, which he quitted to ſettle in *Rome*. *Urſinus de Famil. Roman.*

CLAUDIUS, *Tiberius*, *Druſus*, *Nero*, Emperor, Son of *Druſus*, who was ſecond Son of *Livia*, Daughter of *Auguſtus*, *Claudius*, was alſo Brother to *Germanicus*, and Nephew to *Tiberius*, was Born at *Lyons*, the ſame day that an Altar was Conſecrated to *Auguſtus*, which Sixty different Nations had Erected for him. Whilſt he was young, he was ſo weak in Body and Underſtanding, that he was thought incapable of exerciſing any publick or private Charge, which was the reaſon that neither *Auguſtus* nor *Tiberius* gave him any Employment. *Antonia* his Mother uſed to ſay, he was a Monſter only begun by Nature; and when ſhe found fault with any one, ſhe generally ſaid, He was as great an Aſs as her *Claudius*. In the 37th year of Chriſt he exerciſed the Charge of Conſul for Two Months, but was nevertheleſs ſtill the Object of the Contempt and Deriſion of all the World. He afterwards came to the Crown by a very ſtrange Adventure; for having hid himſelf to eſcape thoſe that had Murthered *Caligula*, he was diſcovered by a Soldier, who ſaluted him Emperor, and carrying him to his Companions, they led him to the Camp, and kept him the whole Night on the Guard; the next Morning they Swore Allegiance to him, and he promiſed them 15 *Siſterces* each. Being thus ſettled on the Throne, he made it his chief Care to aboliſh altogether the Memory of what had paſſed, and provide the City with Neceſſaries, which with his Moderation and Contempt of Honour, gain'd him the Love of all the People: He finiſhed ſeveral conſiderable Works, as the *Aqueducts* to bring Water to *Rome*, which was called for that reaſon the *Claudian* Water; made a Sluce to Drain the *Fucian* Lake; finiſhed the Port of *Oſtia*, *&c.* The Rebellion of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* made him leave *Rome* to reduce them, which he ſoon did in 43. and it was the only Expedition he was in Perſon in all his Life. Afterwards ſuffering himſelf to be Governed by thoſe he had made free, his Weakneſs became ſo apparent, that all People laugh'd at it: And the Power he gave theſe mean People, continued to diſhonour the Empire with all ſort of Vice, frequent Baniſhments, Murthers, and Proſcriptions, whereof they were the only Occaſions. This Emperor was four times Married; firſt to *Plautia Urgulanilla*, and was promiſed before he Married her to *Æmilia Lepida*, *Auguſtus*'s Grand Daughter; was alſo contracted to *Livia Medullina*, who died the very day appointed for the Wedding; *Plautia* bore him a Son and a Daughter: The Son was choak'd when a Boy, by a Pear he threw into the Air, to receive in his Mouth; and the Daughter, after he had turned the Mother away for Adultery, was expoſed at her Door. His ſecond was *Elia Petina*, whom he alſo Repudiated, after ſhe had bore him a Daughter, called *Antonia*, who was Married to *Pompey*, and afterwards to *Sylla*. *Meſſalia*, famous for her Impudicity, was his third Wife: This was ſo bold and extraordinary Impudent, and withal ſo confident of her Husbands Stupidity, that ſhe Married another even in his Life time, but paid for it: For he ordered that ſhe ſhould be put to Death in 48. and ſome days after called for her as if ſhe had been ſtill alive. He had a Son and Daughter by her. The laſt named *Octavia*, was married to *Nero*, who firſt Repudiated, and then put her to Death, after Poiſoning her Brother *Germanicus*. *Claudius* took *Agrippina* for his fourth Wife, which was his own Neece, being Daughter of his Brother *Germanicus*, but ſhe ſoon rid her ſelf of him, by mixing Poiſon with his Muſhroms: This happened in the 54th year of Chriſt, he being then ſixty three years old, whereof he Reigned thirteen. *Seneca*, out of a Complacency to *Nero*, takes notice of an infinite number of Faults in *Claudius*; but *Suetonius* affirms, that he was not Deformed, it's true, ſays he, he had weak Legs, and his Head always ſhaked; but theſe Infirmities were the effects of Poiſon given him in his Youth, which rendered him fearful, ſimple, and extraordinary forgetful, the reaſon why he was ſo great a Slave both to his Paſſions and mean Favourites. His fat Neck and ſlavering Lips, with other Signs of the Infirmity of his Body, mark'd alſo the weakneſs of his Brain; though if we believe *Suetonius*, he undertook to write a Hiſtory at *Tit. Liv.* and *Sulpicius Flavius*'s Requeſt, who helped him, and alſo the Defence of *Cicero* againſt *Aſinius Gallus*, with other Pieces, and ſome Letters. *Dion. Tacit. Sueton.*

CLAUDIUS II. or *Marcus Aurelius Claudius*, called by others, *Flavius Aurelius*, Emperor, lived in the IIId Age, was General of a Roman Army, and choſen Emperor at *Pavia*, in 268. after the Murther of *Gallienus*, and his Brother *Valerian*, to which it's ſaid he was Acceſſary. He beat the *Goths*, the *Scythians*, the *Herules*, with other Barbarians, that made a Body of above 300000 Men, and had 2000 Ships, which they that eſcaped the Fight, hardly recovered to carry them back into their Country. Before this great Victory he had defeated *Aureolus*, when declared Tyrant by *Claudius*, and worſted the *Germans*, which made *Trebellius Pollio* ſay in his Commendation, That he had the Moderation of *Auguſtus*, the Vertue of *Trajan*, and *Antonin*'s Piety. *Eutropius* adds, That the Commonwealth found his Government ſo mild after the Troubles it had underwent, by the Factions of its ſeveral Provinces, that as a mark of their extraordinary Eſteem, they made him put on a Golden Buckler in the Palace, and erected him a Statue of the ſame Metal in the Capitol; they alſo ranked him amongſt their Gods after his Death, which happened in 270. at *Sirmich* in *Pannonia*, after a year and ten Months Reign. *Euſebius*, *Trebellius Pollio.*

CLAUDIUS *Marius Victor*, or *Victorinus*, a Rhetorician of *Marſeilles*, lived in the fifth Century, about the year 425. was one of the beſt Poets of his time; he has left us three Books in Hexameter Verſe, Dedicated to his Son *Ætherius*, in which he writes upon the Hiſtory of *Geneſis*, from the Creation of the World to the Deſtruction of *Sodom*; there is likewiſe an Epiſtle of his to *Salmonius*, extant, in which he declaims againſt the Immorality of that Age. *Gennadius*, *C.* 60. *Tom.* 8. *Bibliotheca Patrum.*

CLAVIUS *(Chriſtopher)* a Jeſuit, born at *Bamberg*, in *Germany*, lived towards the latter end of the XVIth Century; he had a ſtrong Genius for Mathematicks, and Cultivated that Study to Perfection, and was looked upon as the Euclide of his time. His Works are in Five Volumes; the firſt contains theſe following Treatiſes, *Commentarius in Euclydis Elementa Geometrica. In Sphærica Theodoſi*; *Sinuum, Tangentium & Secantum Ratio & Tractatus Triangulorum.* In the Second Volume, we have his *Geometria Practica. Arithmetica Practica. Algebra.* The Third contains his *Commentarios in Sphæram Johannis de Sacro Boſco. Aſtrolabium.* In the Fourth Volume are, *Gnomices*, Lib. VIII. *Fabrica & Uſus Horologiorum. Horologiorum Nova Deſcriptio*, &c. In his Fifth Volume we have his, *Romani Calendarii à Gregorio* XIII. *reſtituti Explicatio.* This Treatiſe was written by the Order of Pope *Clement* VIII. to which he added his *Computus Eccleſiaſticus*, *Novi Calendarii Romani Apologia & Appendix ad Apologiam. Clavius* died at *Rome*, in the year 1612. being 75 years of Age. *Ribadiniera. Alegamb. Deſc. Soc. Jeſu. Voſſius de Scient. Mathem. &c.*

CLAUSEMBOURG, called by Latin Authors *Claudiopolis*, and by them of the Country *Coloſwar*, a Town of *Tranſilvania*, with Title of the Biſhoprick, ſituated upon the little Brook *Samos*, at the Foot of the Mountains towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, three Leagues from *Waradin*. It's encompaſſed with very thick Walls, and the Houſes are very well built; it's defended by an ancient Fortreſs; the Suburbs are ſo large and well peopled, that it ſeems to be another Town. The Inhabitants are both *Hungarians* and *Saxons*, who live in a good Unity and Correſpondence, ſo that both are equally capable of offices and Places of Truſt in the Government. The Duke of *Lorrain* in 1687. forced it to receive a Garriſon of *Germans*, for the Emperor.

CLAZOMENE, a Town in *Ionia*, in *Aſia Minor*, 'twas Built about the 98th year of *Rome*, in the 31ſt *Olympiad*, Situated upon the *Ægean* Sea, between *Smyrna* and *Chio*, 'twas famous for the Birth of the Philoſopher *Anaxagoras*, and ſeveral other great Men, *Strabo*, *Lib.* 14. *Plin. Lib.* 5.

CLEANDER, Miniſter of State to the Emperor *Commodus*, Lived in the IId Age, and from *Valet de Chambre* to this Prince, ſucceeded to *Perennis* in Favour and Power, who was put to Death for his Crimes, and became Miniſter of State in 186. but was as immoderate as his Predeceſſors in Selling of Places, Recalling and Preferring the Baniſh'd for his proper Gain, for which he alſo put People but juſt made free into the Senate, Revers'd and Annull'd the Magiſtrates Sentences, rendring thoſe he ſuſpected his Enemies, Criminal before the Prince. *Byrrhus* the Emperor's Brother-in-law was put to Death upon his Accuſation, that he aſpired to the Empire, and many other innocent and good people were involved in this pretended Conſpiracy. At laſt his Inſolence and Cruelty went ſo far, that the People reſolved not to ſuffer it any longer, and were ready to Rebel, for *Arius Antoninus*'s Death, whom he had Condemn'd, until the Emperor, to appeaſe them, put *Cleander* to Death. This happened in 190. whereof *Herodius* ſpeaks thus: *Cleander*, a *Phygian* by Birth, of that ſort of People that are Sold in publick Sale, being received at the Emperor's Court as a Slave, found the way to Ingratiate himſelf ſo much with *Commodus*, that he came to be Captain of his Guards, afterwards great Chamberlain, and ſole Colonel of the *Pretorian* Troops; ſo that ſeeing himſelf both Rich and Powerful, he began to have thoughts of the Empire; for which reaſon, having gathered a vaſt Sum of Money, he bought a great quantity of Corn, which he hid, in hope, that if a Famine ſhould happen, he might gain himſelf the Soldiers and Peoples Affection, by diſtributing it to them. *Herodian*, *Lampridius.*

CLEANDER, an *Arcadian*, Head of the Slaves of *Argos*, kept up the War a great while, which the Slaves there had begun againſt their Maſters. The Story runs thus: After *Cleomenes*, King of *Lacedemon*, had extinguiſh'd about Six hundred Families in *Argos*, the Slaves ſeiz'd upon the Eſtates of the Town, and Abdicated their Maſters, who were Minors, *Cleander* headed the Slaves in this Revolution; but after a long Conteſt, the Uſurpers ſunk, and the Right Heirs were reſtored.

CLEANTHES, Son to *Phanias*, a *Stoick* Philoſopher, lived in the CXXXIVth *Olympiad*, in the 510th year of the Foundation of *Rome*, and 240th before the Chriſtian *Æra*, was Native of the Town of *Aſſos* in *Epirus*, and firſt of all a Wreſtler, afterwards went to *Athens*, and having but four Drachmas, applied himſelf entirely to the Study of Philoſophy under *Zeno*, where he deſerved, by his great Aſſiduity and Labour,

bour, the Name of *Hercules*; for being very poor, he was forced to draw Water in the Night-time for his Maintenance, that he might ſtick cloſe to his Study all the day. It's alſo reported of him, that being queſtioned before the Magiſtracy, how he maintained himſelf, he brought a Gardiner, whom he wrought for, and a Woman who uſed to imploy him to knead her Bread; upon whoſe Teſtimony, the *Areopagites* cleared him, and offered him a Preſent, which he refuſed: For want of Money to buy Table-Books, he made uſe of Tiles and Bones, to mark what he learned of *Zeno*, whom he ſucceeded, and amongſt other Diſciples, had King *Antigonus*, and *Chryſippus*, his own Succeſſor. He died very old; 'tis ſaid he ſtarved himſelf, being convinced of the Immortality of the Soul; for he made this Anſwer to his Phyſicians, who told him he might eat, after he had faſted two days for the Cure of his ſwoln Gum, *My time is come. Diogenes Laertius* cites ſeveral Works of *Cleanthes*, of which we have nothing remaining, excepting ſome Fragments in *Stobæus*, and in the fifth Book of *Clemens Alexandrinus*'s *Stromata*. *Diogenes Lib. 7. Cic. Lib. 3. De Nat. Deor. &c.*

CLEARCHUS ſent by the *Lacedæmonians* to appeaſe the Troubles of the *Byſantins*, and to ſettle the Affairs of that State, became a down-right Tyrant as ſoon as the People had put the Power and Authority into his hands. The better to eſtabliſh his Sovereignty, he rais'd a Company of Guards to ſecure his Perſon, put all the Magiſtrates and Judges to death at a Sacrifice to the Gods, ſtrangled Thirty of the chief Men of the City, and afterwards pick'd out the rich People of *Byzantium*, charged them with Crimes, that he might have a pretence to Baniſh or put them to Death, and ſo Confiſcate their Goods. The *Lacedæmonians* hearing of his Proceedings, ſent to him to quit that uſurped Domination, but he ſlighted the Meſſage, retiring to *Selymbria* with his Riches, where finding that he was purſued, he came to meet his Enemies, loſt the Battle, and being uncapable to defend the Town, fled to *Ionia*, to young *Cyrus*, and was afterwards at ſeveral Fights, in which he ſhewed great Courage. *Greek* Hiſtorians ſay farther of him, that being Chief Commander of the 10000 *Greeks* that went to ſerve young *Cyrus*, and ſeized, contrary to promiſe, by *Tiſſaphernes*, one of *Artaxerxes*, King of *Perſia*'s Generals againſt *Cyrus*, he was carried before that *Perſian* Prince, who ordered he ſhould be Chained, and ſoon after Condemned him and the other Captives to die, and that their Bodies ſhould lie unburied, but only his, that was to have Earth caſt over it, out of which grew a Palm-Tree.

CLELIA, a young Maiden of *Rome*, one of the Hoſtages that were given to *Porſenna*, when to Reſtore the *Tarquins* he laid Siege to the City in the 247th of its Foundation. It's ſaid, ſhe Stole away from his Camp by Night, and that having got a Horſe by Chance, ſhe croſſed the *Tiber*, but was ſent back again to *Porſenna*, who diſpatched his Ambaſſadors to demand her, yet diſmiſſed her and all the reſt for the great eſteem he had for her Vertue. The Senate Erected her a Statue on Horſe-back in their publick Market-place. *Tit. Liv. Marcellus Vill.*

CLEMANGIS (*Nicholas de*) Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, at *Paris*, and Arch-Deacon of *Bayeux*, in *Normandy*; He was Secretary to the Anti-pope, *Benet* XIIIth, and wrote a Treatiſe, *De Corrupto Eccleſiæ Statu*, together with ſome other Pieces. *Spondan, A.C.* 1381. N.6. &c.

CLEMENCE, worſhipped by ancient Pagans as a Goddeſs, repreſenting her with a Branch of Lawrel in one hand, and a Lance in the other, to ſhew that Mildneſs and Mercy belonged properly to Victorious Warriours. The *Romans* Dedicated her a Temple after *Julius Cæſar*'s Death. *Claudian* deſcribes her as the Guardian of the World; and the Emperors *Tiberius* and *Vitellius* had her Engraven on their Coyn.

S. CLEMENT I. of this Name, Diſciple of St. *Peter*; We have nothing that is truly his, but his firſt Letter to the *Corinthians*. See the *Articles of Rivet*. Biſhop *Pearſon* believes that he kept the See of *Rome* from 67. to 69. and Mr. *Dodwell* thinks it was from 94 to 81. who alſo ſuppoſes his ſecond Epiſtle to the *Corinthians* to be rather a fragment of a *Homily*, than a Letter, or that it was writ by ſome body that heard *Clement* pronounce it. *Renan. Diſſ.* 1.

CLEMENT II. a *Saxon* by Nation, named *Suidger*, or *Singer*, Biſhop of *Bamberg*, choſen Pope by the Council of *Sutri*, aſſembled by the Emperor *Henry* IIId. in 1046. where *Gregory* VI. was depoſed. He Crowned the Emperor, and his wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *William* IV. Duke of *Guienne*, he followed them to *Germany*, where he died in 1047. nine months after his Election. *Leo* of *Oſtie*, *Baronius*.

CLEMENT III. a *Roman*, called before by the Name of *Paulinus*, or *Paul Scolari*, ſucceeded *Gregory* VIIIth, from 1188. to 1191. after whole Example he promoted a war againſt the *Saracens*, who became very ſtrong in *Paleſtina*, after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin*. King *Philip Auguſtus*, and *Henry* II. of *England*, met between *Giſors* and *Trie*, and reſolved to take the *Croiſſade*, the firſt raiſed Contributions, under the Name of *Saladin* Tithe, *Baronius*, *Du Chene*.

CLEMENT IV. a *French* man, ſucceeded *Urban* IV. in 1265 his own Name was *Guy the Gros*, he was firſt a Soldier, and afterwards ſtudied with ſuch Succeſs, that he paſſed for one of the beſt Lawyers of his Age, which made St. *Lewis* make him his Secretary, but his wife dying ſoon after, he turned Clergy-man, was Arch-Deacon, then Biſhop of *Puy* in *Velay*, and at length Arch-biſhop of *Narbonne*, where he received the Cardinal's Hat, ſent him by *Urban* IV. who alſo employed him as Legat in *England*, whence, as he returned, he was choſen Pope in 1265. and Crowned at *Viterbo*, where he died in 1268. having Reigned three years, nine Months, and twenty five days. His works are *Quæſtione Juris de Recipiendarum Cauſarum Ratione. Epiſtolarum Volumen, &c. Genebrard, Onuphrius, Platina.*

CLEMENT V. a *Frenchman* of the Province of *Gaſcoigne*, Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, called *Bertrand de Gout*, or of *Agou*, Son to *Beraut* Lord of *Gout*, *Rovillac*, and *Vilandrade*, was choſen Pope after *Benet* XI. the See being vacant about a Year before. He was the only Man of that Nation that the *Italian* Cardinals would hear talk of, looking upon him as Subject to *England*, and an ill Wiſher to *France*, for the bad Uſage his Family received from *Charles* of *Valois* during the Wars againſt the *Engliſh*; yet *Philip the Fair* conſented to his Election, ſome ſay, after a private Conference with him, wherein the Archbiſhop ſwore to keep the Promiſe which he then made him. The Ceremony of his Coronation was kept the 14th of *November*, 1305. at the Church of *St. Juſt* at *Lyons*, *Philip the Fair*, *Charles* of *Valois* his Brother, and ſeveral other Princes aſſiſting at it, which is remarkable for a ſad Accident that happened by a Wall, that, being overburthened with Spectators, yielded, and killed *John* II. Duke of *Britany*, *Gaillard* the Pope's Brother, with many more, the King and his Brother were alſo ſlightly hurt, the *Tiara* or Crown fell off *Clement*'s Head, and loſt a Carbuncle of great Price. This Accident was looked upon as an Omen of the Misfortunes of *Italy* under him, by the Civil Wars occaſion'd by his removing the See to *Avignon*, where it remained 70 Years, called by the *Italians*, *The Captivity of Babylon*. *Clement* died in 1314. after he had held the See almoſt Nine Years. *Poſſevin, Genebrard.*

CLEMENT VI. a *Frenchman* of *Limoſin* called *Peter Roger*, Son to *William Roger* Lord of *Rozez* in the Territories of *Malemont*, ſucceeded *Benet* XII. the 7th of *May* 1342. brought the *Jubilé* of the Holy Year to be kept every Fiftieth, oppoſed *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in his Pretenſions on *Italy*; and died at *Avignon* in 1352. Ten Years Seven Months and Two Days after his Election. *Poſſevin, Arnoul. Petrarch*, who lived in his Time, gives him the Character of a very learned Pope, and commends him for his extraordinary Memory, which retained every thing with ſuch Exactneſs, that he had not ſo much as the Power of Forgetfulneſs, and which is ſtill more remarkable, this prodigious Memory was gain'd by a Fall, which was ſo great, that the Scar always continued upon him.

CLEMENT VII. believed *Antipope*, was called *Robert* of *Geneva*, and was Son to *Amadeus* III. Count thereof. *See* Schiſm of the Weſt.

CLEMENT VIII. *Antipope*, called before *Giles* of *Munion*, was of *Arragon* and Canon of *Barcelona*, but received only by the King of *Arragon*, who had him choſen to be revenged of Pope *Martin* V. This *Antipope* begun to create Cardinals, but in 1429. having called an Aſſembly, he abdicated the pretended Dignity, proteſting that he conſented to his Election only for the Peace of the Church. *Du Puy.*

CLEMENT VII. Lawfully choſen, called *Julius de Medicis*, was Son to *Julian de Medicis*, killed at *Florence* by the *Pazzi* in 1478. He was Knight of *Rhodes*, afterwards made Cardinal by *Leo* X. and ſucceeded *Adrian* VI in 1523. His Reign is remarkable for what happened during it, for all *Germany* being divided about *Luther*'s Reformation, and *Clement* fearing *Charles* the Fifth's Power, entered into a League with the *French* and *Venetians*, and writ to the Emperor ſomewhat in too high a Strain, who returned him an Anſwer in the ſame Style; and the *Coloneſi* that were of his Party roſe againſt the Pope; the Cardinal of that Name cited him before the Council that *Charles* intended to call at *Spire*, forcing him to retire to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo* in 1526. The next Year *Charles* of *Bourbon*, General of the Emperor's Army, took and plundered *Rome*, ſo that *Clement* was obliged to pay 400000 Crowns of Gold for his Ranſom, and to make his Eſcape *incognito*, after which he made a Peace with the Emperor in 1529. by the Marriage of *Alexander de Medicis* created Duke of *Tuſcany*, with *Margaret*, *Charles*'s Baſtard Daughter. This Alliance was followed by another, *viz.* the Marriage of *Catharine de Medicis* to *Henry* II. afterwards King of *France*. During theſe Tranſactions, *Henry* VIII. of *England* Divorces his Queen *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, and is excommunicated by *Clement*, whereupon that Prince declares himſelf Head of the Church in his own Dominions, and gives way to the Reformation, which he was againſt until then. This Pope died Sept. 1534. having held the See ten Years, ten Months, and ſeven Days. It is obſerved that he was the firſt that wore his Beard long, which happened by his neglect to get himſelf ſhaved the ſeven Months that *Charles* V. kept him confined in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, his Succeſſors in imitation of his, let theirs grow too. *Paul. Jovius. Ciaconius. Genebrard.*

CLEMENT VIII. Native of *Fano* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, was choſen in 1592. after the Death of *Innocent* IX. abſolved *Henry* IV. of *France* in 1595 notwithſtanding the *Spaniſh* Intrigues, forwarded the Peace concluded at *Vervins* in 1598 and

and after the Death of the Duke of *Ferrara*, united that Dutchy to the See of *Rome*. At the beginning of his Popedom he visited the Parish-Churches and Monasteries of *Rome*, and protested, in this Visitation, That he intended to bring the Clergy of this City up to such a pitch of Innocency and Piety, that they should serve for a sort of Pattern to the whole World. Afterwards he made a very commendable Order against Duels. He would determine nothing upon the famous Question *De Auxiliis*, or concerning *Grace* and *Free-Will*. He created at several different Promotions above 50 Cardinals, whereof *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Perron*, *Ossat*, *Tolet*, and *De Sourdis*, were the most considerable. He held the See 13 Years and 33 Days, and died in 1605. *Spond. Ciaconius.* In 1667. the History of the Congregation *De Auxiliis* was published in *Flanders*, with part of the Original Memoirs, in which there are a great many honourable things said of this Pope.

CLEMENT IX. called before *Julius Rospiglioſi*, descended of a Noble Family of *Pistoie* in the States of the great Duke of *Florence*, succeeded *Alexander* VII. in 1667. and died in 1669. of Grief to hear that *Candie* was taken, notwithstanding his great Care and expences for its Relief.

CLEMENT X. of the ancient Family of *Altieri* of *Rome*, succeeded *Clement* IX. in 1670. who made him Cardinal on his Death-Bed, and foretold him then that he would be his Successor. He was a peaceable Man, and died in 1676.

CLEMENT, one of *Agrippa*'s Slaves, *Posthumus* Son of *Marcus Agrippa*, knowing that he was very like his Master (who was banished by his Grandfather *Augustus* to the Isle of *Planasia* near *Corsica*, and murthered by *Tiberius* his Order at his coming to the Crown) let his Beard and Hair grow, and would fain have past for the true *Agrippa*. His Boldness might have troubled the Empire had not *Tiberius* taken Care to seize and put him to Death. *Tacit. l.* 2.

CLEMENT, *Titus Flavius*, called *Alexandrinus*, because he was Priest of the Church of *Alexandria*, lived in the Third Age in 205. and 214. under the Empire of *Alexander Severus*, and his Children *Geta* and *Caracalla*. He is thought to be a Native of *Athens*, whence he travelled, and became *Pantænus*'s Disciple, whom he succeeded in the School of *Alexandria*, where *Origen* studied under him. His Works are, *Protrepticon, sive Oratio Exhortatoria ad Gentes Pædagogia, Lib.* 3. *Stromatum, Lib.* 8. There are some other Works assign'd this Author, but not with the same certainty. They that have a mind to see his Life, and the Criticks upon his Works, may consult the Tenth Tome of the *Universal Bibliothec.*

CLENARD, a famous Grammarian born in *Brabant*, lived in the Sixteenth Age. He writ *Institutiones Linguæ Græcæ*, *Meditationes in Linguam Græcam*, *Tabula in Grammaticen Hebræam*, *&c.*

CLEOBIS, Brother to *Bito*, Sons to *Juno*'s Priestess, who, when their Mother wanted Horses for her Chariot, set their Shoulders to the Coach and drew her to the Temple, which was forty eight Furlongs. The old Lady being much affected with this Instance of Duty, pray'd the Goddess *Juno* to bless 'em with the best Fortune which was possible to happen to Mankind: The next Morning after this Devotion, they were both found dead in the Temple: Which Story is mention'd by *Tully* in his *Tusculan Questions*, to shew, That Death is to be look'd upon rather as an Advantage, than an Evil. *Herod. l.* 1. *Cic. Valer. Maxim. l.* 5, *&c.*

CLEOBULINA, Daughter of *Cleobulus* King of *Rhodes*, and only Heiress of his Crown, which she abdicated in favour of *Erasides*, to apply her self to Philosophy, and the Study of other Sciences, which she preferr'd to the Throne. *Suidas.*

CLEOBULINA, Daughter to *Cleobulus* of *Lindus*, call'd by some Authors, *Eumeta*. She was a good Poetess, and was wonderfully subtil at proposing and inventing of Riddles, which made her famous as far as *Egypt*, where these Subtilties were much in vogue. This Lady had a great Delicacy of Genius, the Courage of a Hero, a sound Judgment, and a charming Humour, insomuch that she mollified the rigorous Temper of her Father, and made him more mild in the Government of his Subjects. *Eusebius* mentions her under the LXXXIId *Olympiad*, though 'tis probable she lived a great while before. *Diog. Laert. Athenæus, l.* 10. *c.* 15. *Plutarch in Convivio Sapient. &c.*

CLEOBULUS, Son of *Evagoras*, Native of *Lindus*, or, according to others, of *Caria*, deserved to be named amongst the Seven Sages of *Greece*. He was Courageous, Handsom, a great Lover of Learning, and as great an Enemy to Ingratitude and Perfidiousness. He always advised to oblige Friends, to preserve them, and Enemies to gain them; and placed Vertue in an Aversion to Vice, and in shuning Injustice. He died in the LXX *Olympiad* at 70 Years of Age. *Diogenes Laertius.*

CLEOMBROTUS I. of this Name, King or Commander of *Sparta*, was Son to *Anaxandrides*, and begun to govern in the 270th of *Rome*. It's said that he quitted the Design he had form'd of building a Wall in the *Isthmus* of *Corinth* against the Incursions of the *Persians* into the *Peloponnesus*, upon an Eclipse of the Sun that happened the 2d of *October* at One in the Afternoon. This was according to the Computation of the learned'st Astrologers in the LXXV. *Olympiad*, and *Cleombrotus* died about the LXXVII. *Plistarchus*, Son to *Leonidas*, should of Right have succeeded him, but being a Child, *Pausanias* manag'd the publick Affairs. *Herodotus*, *Plutarch.*

CLEOMBROTUS II. Son to *Pausanias* II. succeeded his Brother *Agesipolis* King of *Lacedæmon*, who died in the War against the *Olinthians*. He was sent twice against the *Thebans*, and the 3d time lost the famous Battel of *Leuctres* in *Bœotia*, by the Valour of *Epaminondas*, who commanded but a handful in comparison of the great Number of the *Lacedæmonians*, who, besides their Credit, lost their best Men, with their King *Cleombrotus*, after a Reign of 9 Years. This Battel was fought in the CII *Olympiad*, the 382 Year of *Rome*. *Xenophon l.* 5.

CLEOMBROTUS, Native of *Ambracia*, an Academick Philosopher, who reading *Plato*'s Book of the Immortality of the Soul, threw himself headlong into the Sea. It's not known what Age he lived in, but *Plutarch* speaks of a Philosopher of this Name in his Treatise of the Reasons why the Oracles have ceased to give Answer.

CLEOMEDES of *Astipalæa*, a Man of that Strength, that he beat down a Pillar with his Fist in a School, where the Ceiling crush'd all the Children to Death; being pursued, he got into a Chest, which could not be opened until broke in pieces, and then he was not to be found, upon which the Oracle being consulted, it answered, that he was the last of the *Demi-Gods*. *Plutarch* compares this Fable to the *Romans* Belief that *Romulus* was carried to Heaven. *Plutar.* in *Rom.*

CLEOMEDES, One of the Thirty Tyrants set up by *Lysander* the *Lacedæmonian* to govern the Republick of *Athens*, after he had taken that Town. This *Cleomedes*, with the rest of his Colleagues, was banished by *Thrasybulus* the *Athenian*, after he had routed 'em in Battel. *Xenophon.*

CLEOMENES I. of the Name, King of *Lacedæmonia*, lived in the LXXth *Olympiad*, succeeded his Father *Anaxandrides*, subdued the *Argians*, and freed the *Athenians* from the Tyranny of the *Pisistratidæ*, and would have punished the *Eginetæ* for their Treachery in siding with *Darius*, had not *Demaratus*, King of another Family, opposed the Revenge, and obliged him to return, which troubled *Cleomenes* so much, that for Revenge he got *Demaratus* declared Illegitimate, and put *Leutychides* in his Place, having gained *Pythia*, or the Oracle at *Delphos*, to speak against his Adversary, who withdrew to *Persia*, leaving *Cleomenes* to punish the *Eginetæ*; after which he grew so furious and mad, that he rip'd his own Belly, and died in this strange Action. *Herodotus.*

CLEOMENES II. Son to *Leonidas* King of *Lacedæmon*, begun his Reign in the 518th of *Rome*; his Tyranny put him and the *Spartans* at difference, but he got the better of them, put four of the *Ephori* to Death, divided the Land, remitted Debts, and allowed the Strangers the same Privileges with the Native Burgesses, as *Agis* had promised, and restored the *Laconique* Discipline to the ancient Method; after that he marched against the *Achaians*, and defeated them in a pitched Battel about the 530th Year of *Rome*. *Aratus* being Jealous of his Success, raised *Antigonus* the Tutor against him, who after different Fortune, took *Sparta*, and forced him to fly to *Egypt*, where he was kindly received by King *Ptolemy Evergetes*; but this Prince happening to die, *Ptolemy Philopater* his Son and Successor acting by *Sosibius*'s Advice, retained *Cleomenes* Prisoner at the time he expected his Assistance to be re-established. This Usage cast him into a Despair that was the Occasion of his utter Ruine, and of the Death of many of his Friends in a great Tumult of the People, which he foolishly following the Advice of *Nicagoras*, his underhand Enemy, endeavoured to raise against their Prince in making his Escape. *Ptolemy* ordered his Body to be tied to the Gallows, and put his Mother, Children, and his Wife to Death. This happened in the CXL. *Olympiad*, and the 535 Year of *Rome*, and 16th of the Reign of this unfortunate Prince. *Polybius. Justin.*

CLEON, a very troublesom *Athenian* Orator, Enemy to the best Generals of the Republick. *Aristophanes* accuses him also of cheating the Publick in his Comedy called *Equites*, which is a bitter Satyr against him. Yet, though he was little versed in war, having the Command of the *Athenian* Army, he took *Torone* in *Thrace*, and marched with a Design to besiege *Amphipolis*, but upon Advice that *Brasidas*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, was not far off from that place, he quitted the Undertaking;

Brasidas

Braſidas purſued and gave him Battel, wherein both he and *Cleon* were killed. This happened in the third Year of the LXXXIX *Olympiad*, which was the 3632 of the World, 332 of *Rome*. *Thucyd. l.* 4.

CLEON, a Famous Pyrate, who by his Power and Riches made himſelf Sovereign of the Town of *Sicyone* after *Ariſtratus*'s Death, but his Tyranny did not hold long, for he was killed by the Townſmen.

CLEONYMUS, Son to *Cleomenes* II. King of *Sparta*, being concerned that *Areus*, Son to his Brother *Acroatus*, was preferr'd to him in the Kingdom of *Sparta*, brought *Pyrrhus* into the Country; having a Deſign alſo to revenge the Affront his Wife received from the young Nephew. This was about the CXVIII *Olympiad*. *Diodorus* ſpeaks of the ſame alſo, who being ſent to *Sicily* to relieve them of *Tarentum*, then in War with the *Romans*, took *Thurium* in the Country of the *Salentins*, but was afterwards beaten by the Conſul *Æmilius*, in the 452 Year of *Rome*.

CLEOPATRA, *Attalus*'s Niece, was Married about 416 of *Rome*, to *Philip* of *Macedon*, after he had repudiated *Olympias*, whoſe Pride and ill Humour rendred her inſupportable. But *Philip* being killed by *Pauſanias* in the CXI *Olympiad*, the cruel *Olympias* made *Cleopatra* hang her ſelf, and exerciſed the like fury upon all that belonged to her. *Plutarch*, *Diodorus*.

CLEOPATRA, Daughter to King *Philip* of *Macedon*, and Siſter to *Alexander the Great*, married *Alexander*, whom her Father made King of the *Epirotes*. She made a very conſiderable Faction after her Brother's Death, and brought all *Macedonia* under her Power, ſo that *Perdiccas* and ſeveral other Princes ſought her in Marriage, but *Antigonus* put her to death at *Sardis*, in the CXVIII *Olympiad*, the 446 of *Rome*. *Juſtin.*

CLEOPATRA, Daughter to *Ptolemy Philometor* King of *Egypt*, much admir'd for her Wit and Beauty, and no leſs hated for her vile Cruelties; ſhe firſt married *Alexander Bela* King of *Syria*, whom ſhe quitted for *Demetrius Nicanor*; and hearing that he being Priſoner in *Perſia*, had married *Rodogune*, ſhe ſent for his Brother *Antiochus Sidetes*, whom ſhe married, but put him to Death; and was ſo angry that her Son *Seleucus* had put himſelf upon the Throne againſt her Will, that ſhe ſhot him dead, ſubſtituting *Antiochus* VIII. ſirnamed *Gryphus* in his Place, who underſtanding that this Bloody *Megera* had prepared him Poiſon, forced her to drink the Potion her ſelf. This was in the CLXIV *Olympiad*, and 630 of *Rome*. *Joſeph. Appian. Juſtin.*

CLEOPATRA, Daughter to *Ptolemy Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*, was married the firſt time to *Ptolemy Lathurus*, her Brother, but being repudiated by him, ſhe married *Antiochus Cyzicenus* King of *Syria*, who war'd a long time againſt *Antiochus Gryphus* his Brother, married to *Gryphine* another Daughter of *Ptolemy Phyſcon*. Theſe Princeſſes always accompanied their Huſbands, and in a Battel that *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum* loſt, *Gryphine* ſtrangled *Cleopatra* with her own Hands, after ſhe had drawn her from under an Altar, whither ſhe went for ſhelter, but her Cruelty did not remain long unpuniſhed, for *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum*, getting the better afterwards, took *Gryphine* and ſacrificed her to *Cleopatra*'s Ghoſt. *Juſtin.*

CLEOPATRA, Daughter of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, and of another *Cleopatra* Siſter and Wife to *Ptolemy Phyſcon* or *Euergetes*, King of *Egypt*. This laſt died in the 637 of *Rome*, ſo that *Cleopatra* impowered by his Will to make choice of which Son ſhe pleaſed to ſucceed him, deſigned the Crown for her youngeſt Son *Alexander*; but the People unwilling to conſent to ſuch Injuſtice, forced her to give it to the right Heir *Ptolemy Lathurus*. All ſhe could do then was to croſs him in making him put away his Wife and Siſter *Cleopatra*, to take the younger *Celene*; but ſome time after, in 654, ſhe made him leave the Crown to *Alexander*, whom ſhe alſo uſed ſo unworthily, though her beſt beloved, that he quitted the Throne to be rid of her Trouble. *Cleopatra* recall'd him, but he knowing her Deſign, got her cruelly murthered in the 664 of *Rome*. The *Alexandrians* being diſpleaſed at ſo unnatural an Action, and beſides, weary of his ill Life and Conduct, baniſhed him in 665. The other *Cleopatra*, Wife to *Ptolemy Lathurus*, was afterwards married to *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum* King of *Syria* in 641, and was the ſame that was aſſaſſinated in a Temple by her Siſter *Gryphine* or *Tryphine*, Wife to *Antiochus Gryphus*, her Father's Couſin, and Husband's Brother by the Mother's ſide. *Juſtin. Joſephus.*

CLEOPATRA, Queen of *Egypt*, ſo much ſpoken of for her Beauty and looſe Life, was Daughter to *Ptolemy Auletes* King of that Country. She Reigned in 703. of *Rome* jointly with *Ptolemy Denys* her Brother, and ruled alone after that Prince, who ſhunning *J. Cæſar*'s juſt Reſentment, was drowned in the *Nile*. *Cæſar* left the Kingdom to the Siſter, and had, as it's ſaid, a Son by her called *Cæſareon*. However, after *Julius*'s Death, *Marc-Anthony* marching againſt the *Parthians* in 714. ſent to her to meet him in *Cilicia*, and anſwer to what was ſaid of her aſſiſting *Caſſius* and *Brutus*. This Princeſs, who beſides the Charms of her Beauty, had a very engaging Genius, could ſpeak 7 or 8 different Languages, and withal was the beſt bred, and moſt pompous Lady of the whole World, reſolved to ſubmit to this Conqueror, and for that end put her ſelf upon the River *Cydnus* in a Boat which had a Golden Stern, Purple Sails, and Silver Oars, with a Concert of ſeveral Inſtruments that kept Time with the Oars, ſhe her ſelf lying under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, dreſs'd extraordinary rich. The ſame Night ſhe arrived ſhe invited *Anthony* to a magnificent Treat, who was ſo taken with her Charms, that he married her without any regard of his Wife *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter, who would fain have followed him to the Eaſt, but he ordered her to ſtop at *Athens*, becauſe *Cleopatra* deſired it. This was in the 719 of *Rome*, and in 722 *Auguſtus* declared War againſt *Anthony*, beat him, and at laſt reduced him ſo low, that he killed himſelf, believing that *Cleopatra* had done the like; but ſhe ſoon followed, being ſtung by a Serpent which ſhe held to her ſelf, that ſhe might not be carried to *Rome* in Triumph, where People were very deſirous to ſee her. The *Hiſtorians* that ſpeak of this Queen accuſe her of being extraordinary Voluptuous, and ſo exceſſively Profuſe, that to ſupply her vaſt Expences, ſhe would put *Anthony* upon carrying the War into the Richeſt Countries, to have the Spoils. She Reigned about 24 Years after her Father's Death, and died the 723 or 24 of *Rome*, being the 4024 Year of the World. *Appian, l.* 5. *Florus.*

CLEOPATRA *Selene* (that is Moon) was firſt of all married to *Antiochus Gryphus* King of *Syria*, after him to *Antiochus Cyzicenus* his Brother, and the third time to *Antiochus Euſebius* Son to this latter. This Inceſtuous Princeſs was at laſt taken in a Battel againſt *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, and condemned to die to expiate her Wickedneſs; for though ſuch Marriages were allowed then amongſt thoſe People, yet they ſeemed horrid when ſo frequent. *Strabo*, *Joſeph.*

CLEOPATRA *Selene*, Daughter to *Mark Anthony* and *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, was married to *Juba* Queen of *Mauritania*. She had part of the Realm of *Cyrene* in Dowry; and after the Defeat of *Juba*, ſhe was led in Triumph to *Rome*. *Plutarch.*

CLEOPHANTE of *Corinth*, one of thoſe that invented the firſt Embeliſhments of Painting, and drew Faces with Powder of Brick.

CLEOPHE, Queen of the *Maſagues* or *Aſſacanes* in the *Indies*, defended the Capital of her Kingdom Courageouſly againſt *Alexander the Great*'s Army, until ſhe could hold no longer, and then diſpatched Heralds to the great Conqueror for Peace, and came her ſelf in Perſon to ſubmit to him, who left her the Poſſeſſion of her Kingdom. Some ſay he loved her, and that ſhe bore him a Son called *Alexander*, who was Poiſoned or Murthered by *Caſſander*'s Orders. *Diodorus*, *Q. Curt.*

CLEOSTRATUS, a Native of *Tenedos*, the famous Aſtrologer that firſt diſcovered the Signs of *Aries* and *Sagittarius* in the *Zodiack*; he alſo corrected the Errors of the *Grecian* Year. He lived about the CXI *Olympiad* in *Tarquinius Superbus*'s Days, 220 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*.

CLEPHIS King of the *Lombards* ſucceeded *Albain* in 574. and was killed by one of his Servants after a Year and 5 Months Reign. There was no King choſen after him, for there was an *Interregnum* for 10 Years; 30 of the chief Officers divided the Towns of *Italy*, committing all manner of Wickedneſs, without reſpect to Place or Perſon, ſo that it was as bad as the Perſecutions of the Pagan Emperors. *Baronius*, *Paul. Diacon. Gregor. Magn. Dial. Lib.* 3. *c.* 26, *&c.*

CLERAG, or *Clairac*, a Town of *France* in *Guienne*, four Leagues from *Agen*, and is far from *Nerac* upon *Lot*, which joins the *Garonne* a League below it.

CLERC (*John*) of *Buſſy*, Attorney of the Parliament of *Paris*, and Governor of the *Baſtille* for the Duke of *Guiſe* during the *Ligue*. It was he that undertook to ſeize the Principal Members of that Aſſembly ſuſpected by the Faction of 16. To compaſs it, he entred Armed into the Parliament Houſe, delivered a Writing, by which he deſired that the Court would join with the Provoſt of the Merchants, the Sheriffs and Burgeſſes of *Paris*, for the Defence of their Religion, and then withdrew, but finding 'em linger too long, he came back like a Madman, accompanied with 25 or 30 more all Armed, and order'd thoſe he ſhould name to follow him immediately upon pain of being ſeverely handled if they refuſed it; ſo he named the firſt Preſident *Achilles* of *Harlay*, the Preſidents *Potier*, *Blanc-Meſnil*, and *De Thou*, with the ancienteſt Councellors, and all the reſt to the Number of 60 followed their Head, *Buſſy* lead 'em in Triumph to the *Baſtille*, but confined none but thoſe he knew to be moſt in the King's Intereſt. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de la Ligue.*

CLERC

CLERMONT upon *Acier*, a Town in *France*, Capital of the Province of *Auvergne*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*. It was firſt call'd *Gergovia*, afterwards *Auguſtonemetum*, and at laſt *Arvernum*, *Averna Civitas*, and *Clarus Mons*, which laſt Name is thought it received from a high Caſtle built in it; nor is it doubted but it's built upon the Ruines of the ancient *Gergovia*, ſo much commended by *Cæſar* in the 7th Book of his Commentaries, though he had the Confuſion of being forced to raiſe the Siege he laid to it. Though this Place has at ſeveral times felt the Violence of the *Goths*, *Alains*, *Vandals*, and other Barbarians, yet it's ſtill a great and fair Town, ſituated upon a height, having on one ſide Vines and Hills, on the other fine Meadows, and moſt fertil Plains, and within it ſpacious Squares, Fountains, and ſumptuous Buildings. Here is alſo a very wonderful Bridge, if what is ſaid concerning it be true, that it was framed naturally of the little River *Tiretaine*, whoſe Water is ſaid to petrefie or harden into Stone. It's about 30 Fathoms long, 6 thick, and 8 wide. Here have been ſeveral Councils held, whereof the moſt remarkable is that of 1095. where Pope *Urban* II. preſided, and moved for the firſt famous Croiſade, commanded by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*. *Du Cheſne*.

CLERMONT, a Town of *France* in the Dutchy of *Bar*, with the Title of an Earldom, is built upon a little Hill over the River *Air*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Verdun* to the Eaſt, and towards the Frontiers of *Champagne*; it has been well fortified, but in this Age the very Walls were demoliſhed. The *Pyrenean* Peace in 1659. confirmed the ſeveral particular Treaties by which it was yielded to *France*.

CLERMONT, a little Town of *France* in the Country of *Beauvoiſis*, famous becauſe *Robert* Count of *Clermont*, Son to St. *Lewis*, gave a beginning to the Royal Houſe of *Bourbon*. This Town is ſituated upon a height between *Beauvais*, *Senlis*, and *Compeigne*.

CLESIDES, a famous Painter, lived in the CXXVIth *Olympiad*, and the 480th of *Rome*, under the Reign of *Antiochus*, the firſt of that Name, King of *Syria*. It's ſaid, that being diſſatisfied at the Reception which he had from *Stratonice*, that Prince's Wife, he painted her in the moſt offenſive manner to her Honour poſſible, that is, in a Fiſher's Arms; then expoſed the Picture, and made his eſcape in a Veſſel that was ready to ſet Sail: And that the Queen ſeeing her ſelf advantageouſly drawn, choſe rather to have the Marks of *Cleſides*'s Affront ſeen, than to ſuffer that ſo curious a Piece ſhould be burnt.

CLEVELAND, a Tract in the North Riding of *York ſhire*, of good Extent, taking its Name from the Clifts running along the ſide of it, near which the Country ſpreads its ſelf into a fine fruitful Plain, King *Charles* I. did this Place the Honour to make it give the Title of an Earl to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, who died without Iſſue.

CLEVES, a County of *Germany*, with the Title of a Dutchy, lies part on this, and part on the other ſide the *Rhine*, having the Dutchy of *Berg*, County of *Mark*, and ſome of *Weſtphalia* to the Eaſt, *Brabant* and part of the Dutchy of *Gueldres* to the Weſt, the Biſhoprick of *Cullen* and Territory of *Aix-la Chapelle* to the South, *Over yſſel*, and the Province of *Zutphen* to the North. This Country is about fifteen Leagues in length, and four or five broad, the Capital is called *Cleves* too, from the Latin *Clivis*, which ſignifies a Sloping or Deſcent, becauſe it's built in a Place near the *Rhine*, where there are three ſuch deep Deſcents. This Derivation of Name from the Latin, makes ſome think that the Town was built by the *Romans*. However, it's but little, yet well Peopled, and lies upon a little River near the place where the *Rhine* divides its ſelf into two Branches, and where the Fort *Schenk* ſtands; there is a ſquare Tower, and other remains of old Buildings ſeen near it, which ſhew that it has formerly been far greater than it is now. The other Towns of this Country are, *Emerick*, *Weſel*, *Burich*, *Santen*, *Orſoi*, *Rhinberg*, *&c.* The Soil, though hilly, and much covered with Wood, is very fruitful in all kind of Grain, and abounds with good Paſture, and great quantity of Game. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* is now Duke of *Cleves*; he pawn'd *Emerck*, *Rinberg*, *Orſoi* and *Weſel* to the *Dutch*, who rendered him them after the War in 1672. By the taking of theſe the King of *France* began his Conqueſt on the United Provinces in 1672.

CLEVES, a Sovereign Family of *Germany*, extinct by the Death of *John William* Duke of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Mons*, *&c.* in 1609. without Iſſue by either of his Wives, *Jacquelin* of *Baden*, Daughter of *Philibert* Marquiſs of *Baden*, or *Antoinette de Lorrain*, Daughter to *Charles* II. Duke of *Lorrain*. This Death was the Source of the Civil Wars of *Germany*; for *Mary Eleonor*, the Duke's Eldeſt Siſter, left four Daughters, the Eldeſt called *Ann*, was married to *John Sigiſmond*, Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, and Elector of the Empire. This Elector, the Duke of *Newbourg*, the Duke of *Deux Ponts*, and the Marquiſs of *Burgow*, which three laſt married the three younger Siſters, pretended all to the Succeſſion. *John George* of *Saxony*, who married one of *Eleonor's* Daughters, laid his Claim, and *Charles* of *Gonzague* and *Cleves*, Duke of *Nevers*, appear'd alſo, becauſe he was Couſin by the Mother's ſide, and bore the Name too. In the mean time the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. would Sequeſter the Eſtate, pretending alſo that it was a Fief, with an Intention perhaps to appropriate them to himſelf. It's thought *Henry* IV. was about taking the Field to decide this Quarrel, when he was murthered in 1610. Afterwards the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, aſſiſted by the *Dutch*, and the Duke of *Newbourg*, ſupported by the *Spaniards*, diſputed the Succeſſion, which they divided at laſt. The Dutchy of *Cleves* the Counties of *Marck* and *Ravensberg* falling to the firſt: The Dukedoms of *Juliers* and *Bergue* being left to the Duke of *Newbourg*. The *Spaniards* under *Spinola*, made themſelves Maſters of *Juliers* in 1622. but it was reſtored to the Duke again in 1659. *Sainte Marthe*, *&c.*

CLIFFORD (*Richard*) Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, in conſideration of his real Aſſiſtance, and the ready Supply by him given to King *Charles* I. and by reaſon of his Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs to *Henry* late Earl of *Cumberland*, was by Letters Patents, bearing Date the 20th Year of his Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Clifford* of *Lansborough*, *in Com. Ebor.* and afterwards, in farther Conſideration of his faithful Services, both in *England* and *Ireland*, as alſo for the great Merits of the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, who, at the very beginning of thoſe Troubles, raiſed a conſiderable Power in Oppoſition to thoſe Forces then appearing againſt the King, was by other Letters Patents, bearing Date upon the 20th of *March*, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Burlington*, alias *Bridlington*, *in Com. Ebor.* This Earl had Iſſue by the ſaid *Elizabeth* his Wife, 2 Sons, *Charles* and *Richard*, and 5 Daughters, *Frances*, married to the Earl of *Roſcomon* in *Ireland*; *Catherine*, who died in her Childhood; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Nicholas* Earl of *Thanet*; *Ann*, married to *Edward* Earl of *Sandwich*; and *Henrietta*, to *Lawrence Hide*, ſecond Son to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*. Which *Charles*, commonly called Lord *Clifford* of *Lansborough*, married *Jane*, the youngeſt Daughter of *William* late Duke of *Somerſet*, and had Iſſue 4 Sons, *Richard*, *Charles*, *Henry*, and *William*; and 4 Daughters, *Frances*, *Elizabeth*, *Jane*, and *Mary*. *Dugdale*.

CLIFTON (Sir *Gervaſe*) of *Layton Bromſwould*, *in Com. Hunt.* Knight, being a Branch of the ancient Family of *Clifton*, of *Clifton*, *in Com. Not.* had the Title of Lord *Clifton* by Writ of Summons to Parliament, 9 *Jul.* 6 *Jac.* and 15 *Jac.* was committed to the *Tower* for expreſſing, that he was ſorry he had not ſtab'd Sir *Francis Bacon*, Knight, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, for Decreeing a Caſe in *Chancery* againſt him, and in 1618. he murthered himſelf, leaving Iſſue by *Catharine* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heireſs to Sir *Henry Darcie* of *Brimham*, *in Com. Ebor.* Kt. Son and Heir to Sir *Arthur Darcie*, Kt. a younger Son to *Thomas* Lord *Darcie*, one ſole Heir, called *Catharine*, who became the Wife of *Eſme Stenard*, Lord *D'Aubigny*, a Place of the Dutchy of *Auvergne* in *France*, Son to *John* Lord *D'Aubigny*, younger Brother to *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, who being afterwards Earl of *March*, as alſo Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, had Iſſue divers Sons, of whom there is no Iſſue remaining, but *Catharine*, the Daughter of *George* Lord *Aubigny* (the 4th of them) Siſter and ſole Heir to *Charles* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox* her Brother lately deceaſed; which *Catharine*, the Wife of *Henry* Lord *O-Brian*, Son and Heir to *Henry* Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, making her Claim to the Title and Dignity of Baroneſs *Clifton*, as ſole Heir to *Catharine* her Grandmother, Daughter and Heir to the before ſpecified *Gervaſe* Lord *Clifton*, in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* 3 *Car.* II. and held by Prorogation for divers Years after, had, in 1674. that her Claim allowed. *Dugdale*.

CLIMAT, The Space of Land comprehended between two Circles, parallel to the *Æquator*, and ſo far diſtant one from the other, that there is half an Hour's difference in the length of their longeſt Day. Ancient Geographers, who did not know any Land to the North beyond the *Baltick*, and were but little acquainted beyond the *Elbe*, marked but 7 Climats from *Meroe* in *Æthiopia*, to the Mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, now called *Nieper*, northwards of the Black Sea. But ſince all the Earth was diſcovered almoſt near the *Arctick Pole*, Modern Geographers have divided it into 24 Climats, from the *Æquator* to the *Polar* Circle, where the longeſt Day, when the Sun is in the *Tropick* of *Cancer*, and the longeſt Night when it's in that of *Capricorn*, is of 24 Hours. This is ſo in *Lapland*, where the Sun never ſets in Summer, but only edges the *Horizon*, and on the contrary, never appears in Winter, or if it does, it diſappears immediately. There are ſome that add 6 other Climats, where the length of Days and Nights is of whole Weeks and Months; ſo that when the Sun is come to that Point of the Firmament which we call Summer *Solſtice*, there is a Day of 6 Months under the *Arctick Pole*, and a Night of that length when the Son is in the Winter *Solſtice*. There are alſo the ſame Number of Climats from the *Æquator* to the *Antarctick Pole*, or South; and becauſe the Ancients did not know *Æthiopia*, they would not call the 7 Climats there by their

proper Names, but made uſe for their diſtinction, of the ſame Names they had given theſe on this ſide the *Æquinoctial*, oppoſing them to the other. As for the great Southern Continent on the other ſide of the *Cape of Good Hope*, which is the moſt Southern Point of *Africa*, as this part of the World is undiſcovered excepting ſome Coaſts that are not inhabited neither. The Climats cannot be named but by the contrary of ours in *Europe*, as the Ancients have done in relation to the 7 firſt. The Climats, the more they draw near the North or South, are the narrower, and they draw ſo near each other towards the *Polar Circle*, that they almoſt touch. *Clavius in Spher.*

CLINIAS, Son of *Alcibiades* II. renewed the private Friendſhip of Entertainment of Gueſts between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*: He fought againſt *Xerxes*, in a Galley rigg'd out at his own Charges, and died at *Coronea* in *Bœotia*, in the Battel between the *Athenians* and the *Bœotians*. *Plutarch. Thucid. l. 6.*

CLINIAS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher and famous Muſician, liv'd about the LXVth *Olympiad*. He was extreamly paſſionate, and when he was in the height of his Paſſion, he us'd to bring himſelf to temper again by playing upon his Harp. *Athenæus l. 14. c. 10. Ælian Var. Hiſt.*

CLINTON, of this Noble and Ancient Family, the firſt *Dugdale* finds mentioned, is, *Jeffery de Clinton*, Lord Chamberlain, and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. Grand-ſon to *William de Tankervile*, Chamberlain of *Normandy*; his Deſcendants continued in great Favour with the ſucceeding Princes. Sir *William Clinton* was the firſt who had Summons to Parliament about the 6th *Edw.* 3. and for his ſucceſsful Services was ſoon after advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Huntingdon*. *John de Clinton*, Couſin and Heir to the Earl, had Summons to Parliament from the 31 *Edw.* 3. till 20 *Ric.* 2. and his Son from 23 *Ric.* 2. till 9 *Hen.* 6. His Son *John* ſucceeding him, revolted from King *Henry* VI. to the Houſe of *York*, for which his Lands were ſeized, and he himſelf attainted in the Parliament then held in *Coventry*; but upon the Change of that Scene, 1 *Edw.* 4. was reſtored, and *Thomas* his Son and Heir was ſummoned to the Parliament held in 7 *Hen.* 8. but died within 2 Years after, leaving Iſſue, *Edward* his Son and Heir, who being the next Heir to the then late Lord *Say*, was in the 28 *Hen.* 8. ſet in the Place of the ſame Lord, next before the Lord *Rivers* (who ſat next before the Lord *Bergavenny*) and ſo, for want of Information, loſt his Place of Lord *Clinton*, which his Anceſtors had enjoyed for a long time before, in 4 and 5 *Phil.* and *Mary*, being then Knight of the Garter, and ſtil'd Lord *Clinton* and *Say*: He was by Letters Patents, bearing Date the 10th of *February*, conſtituted Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland* and *Wales*, in which Year, the Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*; there being a Diſpute betwixt him and the Lord *Stafford* for Preheminence, it was found upon Search, that his Anceſtors, the Lords *Clinton*, by long Continuance, and great Antiquity, had Place next above the Lord *Audley*. He was advanced 14 *Eliz.* to the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*; in which Dignity, *Henry* his Son and Heir Succeeded him, who left by *Catharine*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Lincoln* of *Huntington*, beſides other Children, *Thomas*, who ſucceeded him in his Honour, and married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Charlton*, *in Com. Wilts*, Knight, by whom he had Iſſue 7 Sons and 9 Daughters, departing this Life in 1618. *Theophilus* ſucceeded, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of Prince *Charles*, *An.* 1616. and married *Bridget*, one of the Daughters to *William* Viſcount *Say* and *Seal*, by whom he had Iſſue. *Dugdale.*

CLIO, the Muſe of Hiſtory, called the Daughter of *Jupiter*, and of Memory to mark the Office of an Hiſtorian. She is call'd *Clio* from the *Greek* Word, which ſignifies Glory, to ſhew that which famous Writers reap by a Work of this Nature, and is generally repreſented in the Shape of a young Maiden Crowned with Lawrel, holding a Trumpet in her Right, and a Book in the Left-hand, with *Thucydides*'s Name written in it.

CLISTHENES, an *Athenian*, Grand-Father to *Pericles*, was the firſt that invented the *Ban* or Ordinance of *Oſtraciſm*, by which they might baniſh a Citizen for his too great Power, leſt he ſhould become Tyrant of his Country. It was by this means that *Hippias*, Son to *Piſiſtratus*, was baniſhed *Athens*, his Tyranny aboliſhed, and the Commonwealth re-eſtabliſhed in the LXVIII *Olympiad*. *Herodotus* ſpeaks of one *Cliſthenes*, Grand-Father to this, and Prince of *Sicyone*, and afterwards Tyrant of *Corinth*, according to *Pauſanias*, one of the two perhaps is the Orator whom *Cicero* ſpeaks of.

CLITOMACHUS, a Philoſopher, Native of *Carthage*, lived in the CLX. *Olympiad*, in the 614th of *Rome*. He went to *Athens* at 40 Years of Age, and became *Carneades*'s Diſciple, who obſerving his Genius, took a particular Care of his Inſtruction himſelf, and proſpered ſo well, that *Clitomachus* ſucceeded him and explained his Opinion by many Works of his own, being perfectly verſed in the Opinions of the three Sects, Academick, Peripateticks, and Stoicks. He is different from another *Clitomachus Thurianus*, Diſciple of *Euclides*.

CLITOR, King of *Arcadia*, ſucceeded his Father *Azan*, with his Brothers *Alphidas* and *Elatus*, kept his Court at *Lycoſura*, and built the Town *Clitora*, where was a Well that made People hate Wine.

Clitorio quicunque ſitim de fonte levarit
Vina fugit gaudetque meris abſtemius undis.

CLITUMNUS, a River, now call'd *Clitumno*, in *Tuſcany*. The Ancients thought this Water had a Quality to make their Beeves or great Cattle White. *Virgil* mentions it in the 2d Book of his *Georgicks*,

Hinc Albi Clitumni Greges, & maxima Taurus
Victima, &c. Plin. c. 103. l. 2.

CLITUS, Brother to *Hellanice*, *Alexander the Great*'s Nurſe, accompanied this great Warrior in his Conqueſts, and had the Honour of ſaving his Life at the Battel of *Granicus*, in the 420th of *Rome*, by cutting off one *Roſacez*'s Hand, that was ready to kill him, for which *Alexander* lov'd him much, and truſted him with the Government of one of the moſt important Provinces of his Kingdom, and invited him the Night before he was to go to take Poſſeſſion of his Charge, to ſup with him. *Clitus* drinking a little more than ordinary, began to deſpiſe *Alexander*'s Exploits, and extol the great Actions of his Father *Philip*, which vexed the young Prince ſo much, that he killed him with his own Hand, but repented it extreamly afterwards. This happened in the 426th of *Rome*. *Quint. Cur.*

CLODION, call'd *the Hairy*, the 2d King of *France*, ſucceeded *Pharamond* in 428. He paſs'd the *Rhine* about the Year 441. with a Deſign to break into *Gaul*, but was beaten by *Ætius* the *Roman* General. *Clodion* made a 2d Attempt from *Germany*, march'd through the Foreſt of *Charbonnier* in *Hainault*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and ſome other Neighbouring Places. The *Roman* Empire being much embroil'd, he puſht on his Conqueſts farther, but was a 2d time defeated by *Ætius* in *Artois*. However, this General being otherwiſe employ'd, did not purſue him ſo far as to break him all to pieces. By this Reſpite he recovered his Spirits, made himſelf Maſter of *Artois*, and advancing as far as the River *Somme*, took *Amiens*, and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. He died in 447. or 448. after having reign'd 20 Years, and was ſucceeded by *Meroveus*. *Gregor. Turon. Haymo. Proſper in Chron.*

CLODIUS, a *Roman* Senator, of the ancient Family of the *Clodians*, ſo extraordinary Lewd, that he was accuſed of debauching his three Siſters, and was found in Woman's Apparel at a Religious Meeting, where none were admitted but Women. Being choſen Tribune of the People, in the 696th of *Rome*, he condemned *Cicero* to be exil'd, who being afterwards recalled, got all revoked that *Clodius* had done againſt him; and defended *Milo*, who afterwards kill'd the ſaid *Clodius*, in the 701ſt, or ſecond of *Rome*. *Cic. pro Domo ſua. Pro Milon. &c.*

CLODOMIR, or *Clodemir*, ſecond Son of *Clovis* and *Clotilda*, not being content with *Orleans*, *Bourges*, and ſeveral other Provinces for his Share, pretended Right to *Burgundy* by his Mother's Side, ſo joining his Brothers, *Thierri*, *Childebert*, and *Clotaire*, they ſet upon *Sigiſmond*, Son to *Gondebaud*, and upon his Brother *Gondemar*, defeated them in 523, took the firſt Priſoner with his Wife and Children, whom *Clodomir* ſent to *Orleans*, and ſoon after ordered that they ſhould be thrown into a Well. After this he joins his Brother *Thierri* again, marched againſt *Gondemar*, and defeated him near *Vienna*, but ventured too far in purſuit of the Enemy, and loſing his own Party, was taken and Beheaded by the *Burgundians* near *Vocron* in *Dauphine* in 524. He had three Sons, *Thibauld*, *Gontier*, and *Clodoalde*. His Brother *Clotaire* married his Widow, and killed two of the Nephews: The Soldiers ſav'd the third, which the common People call St. *Cloud*. *Gregory of Tours*, *Lib.* 3.

CLOGHER, Lat. *Clocoria*, a ſmall City and Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, in the County of *Tyrone*, and Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, ſeated upon the River called *Blackwater*, 15 Miles Eaſt of the Lake *Earne*, and 25 Weſt of *Armagh*.

CLONMEL, a Market and Borough Town of the County of *Tipperary* in the Province, in the South of *Ireland*, ſeated on the River *Shure*, 80 Miles South of *Dublin*. This Town is conſiderably ſtrong, handſome and rich; it made a gallant Defence againſt *Cromwell*, and killed a great Number of his Men.

CLOISTRES, certain ſquare Galleries in Monaſteries, with a little Flower-Garden in the middle; in former times they were uſed as Schools for the Inſtruction of Youth, and were many of them

them well endowed, and allowed ſeveral Privileges, amongſt others, that they ſhould be a ſafe Shelter for thoſe that came thither: Princes alſo looked upon them as ſecure Priſons, which made the *Greek* Emperors to confine their rebellious Sons, or any elſe they ſuſpected, in Cloiſters. *Lewis the Debonnaire* was ſhut up in one by his Children, and Hiſtory furniſhes us with many other Examples of the ſame Nature.

CLOTAIRE, the firſt of the Name, called the *Ancient*, Son to *Clovis* I. had at firſt the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*, but after the Death of his Brothers and Nephews, enjoyed *Auſtraſia*, and the whole Kingdom of *France*. He made War twice in *Burgundy*, in 523, and 25, and cut off his Nephews, Sons to *Clodemir*, whom he had cunningly enticed from his Mother, *Clotilde*, under pretext of putting them in Poſſeſſion of their Father's Eſtate. He aſſiſted his Brother *Thierry* in the Conqueſt of *Thuringia*, and afterwards, falling out with his Brother *Childebert*, a great Storm parted their Armies as they were juſt ready to engage; after which the Difference was made up, and both joined in an Incurſion into *Spain*, whereof they ſubdued a great part: This was in 543. about which time *Thierry* and his Son died; ſo *Clotaire* became King of *Auſtraſia*, and beat the *Saxons* and *Thuringians* that had revolted; but whilſt he was taken up in reducing them, *Childebert*, being jealous of his Succeſs, ſeduced his Son *Cramne*, yet had not the Satisfaction to ſee the end of his Plot, for he died a little after, leaving *Clotaire* ſole Monarch of all *France*, who then pardoned his Son; but finding him a ſecond time in Arms againſt him, he burnt him and his whole Family in a thatcht Cabbin, but was afterwards very ſorry for this Violent Action, and died of a burning Fever that ſeized him a Year after in the Foreſt of *Guiſe*, where he was Hunting, in 561. It's ſaid, he was an able, judicious, valiant and liberal Prince, but withal, very Cruel and Ambitious. He pronounced this memorable Sentence as he was juſt parting this Life; *Alas! Who do you think the King of Heaven is, that has Power to make ſuch great Monarchs of the Earth die. Mezeray.*

CLOTAIRE II. Sirnamed the *Great* or *Young*, came to the Crown of *France* after the Death of his Father *Chilperick* I. in 584. being then but 4 Months old; *Fredegonda* his Mother, fearing the cuſtomary and deſigning Practices of *Brunehaud*, and the Power of *Childebert* King of *Auſtraſia*, begg'd *Gontran* King of *Burgundy*, *Clotaire*'s Uncle, to be his Protector, which this good Prince readily agreed to, and got him baptiz'd in 591. After *Gontran*'s Death, *Fredegonde* ſupported her Son againſt *Childebert*, and beat him at the Battel of *Soiſſons*, carrying the young Prince at the Head of her Army, to animate her Men by his Preſence. This was in 593. *Fredegonde* dying two Years after, *Clotaire* was attack'd by *Theodebert* and *Thierry*, *Childebert*'s Children, who, had not they fallen out amongſt themſelves, would have been very troubleſom to him; but the firſt being kill'd in 611. and the ſecond dying the next Year of a Dyſentery, *Clotaire* inherited both their Eſtates; after this he ſubdued the *Saxons*, kill'd Duke *Bertoald*, with his own Hand, and having puniſhed *Brunehaud*, employed himſelf to ſecure his Kingdom, and reform the Subjects Lives and Manners. He died in 628. *Greg. de Tour. Haimo. Mezeray.*

CLOTAIRE III. King of *France* and *Burgundy*, ſucceeded his Father *Clovis* II. His Mother *Batilda* Governed with much Prudence during his Minority, until *Ebroin*, Major of the Palace, forced her to retire into the Abby of *Chelles*, and taking Advantage of the King's Youth, he rendred himſelf formidable both to the *French* and Strangers, by his Cruelties and Injuſtice. *Clotaire* died at Seventeen, without Iſſue.

CLOTHO, one of the Siſters of *Deſtiny*, which *Heſiod* ſays, is one of the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and according to Pagan Divinity, ſpun the Thread of Mens Lives. She was the third that held the Diſtaff.

CLOTILDE, or *Chroſtilde* of *Burgundy*, Queen of *France*, wife to *Clovis*, the firſt of this Name, was Daughter to *Chilperick*, Niece to *Gondebaud*, *Godegiſile*, and *Gondemar*, Kings of *Burgundy*. *Gondebaud*, the eldeſt, joined with the ſecond in 490. to diſinherit the other two; *Gondemar* was burnt in a Tower, *Chilperick* murthered with his Sons and wife, was caſt into the *Rhone*, but the Daughters were ſpared. *Clotilde*, the youngeſt, lived with her Uncle *Gondebaud*, who did not conſent to her Marriage with *Clovis*, but barely through Fear; the Match was brought about through the Mediation of *Aurelian*, a *French* Lord, who diſguiſed himſelf in Beggars Garments, to be theſleſs taken notice of, and they were Married in 492. This wiſe Princeſs ſpoke ſo much to her Husband of Jeſus Chriſt, that he invoked him at the Battle of *Tolbiac*, and being Succeſsful was Baptized. After his Death, in 511. the Queen had the Misfortune to ſee a Civil War amongſt her Children, without being able to make them agree, though ſome attribute the great Storm that hindered the Ingagement of *Childebert*'s and *Theodebert*'s Army againſt *Clotaire*, to her Prayers. She died at *Tours* in 543. or 548. being ſeventy years of Age. *Sigebert*, *Cauſin's H. Court.*

CLOTILDE, Daughter to *Clovis*, and St. *Clotilde*, was Married to *Amaury*, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, in 517. This *Arian* Prince endeavoured firſt of all by his Careſſes, to make her change her Religion; but finding his endeavours ſucceſsleſs that way, he imploy'd Violence and Affronts, beating her ſometimes to that degree that ſhe ſpit Blood, and daſh'd her with dirt as ſhe went to Church. *Clotilde* being tired with theſe Abuſes, acquaints her Brother *Childebert* with her Uſage, who, entring with a powerful Army into *Amaury*'s Territories, defeated him, and delivered his Siſter, but ſhe died in her Journey to *France* in 531. See *Gregory* of *Tours*.

CLOVIS I. *Clodovix*, *Ludovin* or *Lewis*, for it's the ſame Name, was born in 467. and ſucceeded his Father *Childerick* in 481. He employed the beginning of his Reign in War, which *Siagrius*, (Son of that *Gillon*, who Uſurped his Father's Crown) overcame and put him to Death. It's taken notice of, that it being then a Law in *France*, to divide the Booty amongſt the Soldiers, *Clovis* begg'd as a Favour, that they would put a Holy Veſſel apart, which St. *Rheims* had a deſire to have, but one of the Soldiers that was againſt it, ſtruck his Ax into the Veſſel, and cryed he would have his Part. The King diſſembled his Anger, but a year after, taking a Review of his Army, picks a Quarrel with this ſame Man, upon pretence his Arms were not in good Order, clove his Head with his own Ax, crying, *You did ſo to the Veſſel at* Soiſſons. After this he Married *Clotilde*, promiſing he would become a Chriſtian, but did not fulfil it until he had experienced the Power and Goodneſs of God, and the Vanity of his Idols: For the *Germans* being Confederated, came towards the *Rhine*, upon the Territories of *Clovis* Allie, and he fearing an Incurſion into his own, met them, and came to a Battle at *Tolbiac*, thought to be *Zulpick* or *Zulg*, ſixteen Leagues from *Cullen*; in the midſt of the *Choque*, his Men were routed, until he bethought him to invoke his Wive's God, vowing, if he were delivered from the Danger he found himſelf in, he would own him, and become of her Religion. This Reſolution was no ſooner taken, but his Men rallied, and returned to the Charge, and quite routed the Enemy. At his Return from this Expedition, he got himſelf inſtructed by St. *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Rheims*, and having obtained his Army's Approbation of the Change, was Baptized at *Rheims*, on *Chriſtmas-day*, 496. his Siſter *Alboſledé*, and 3000 of his Soldiers became Chriſtians the ſame day, and the reſt ſoon after followed ſo famous an Example. If we will believe *French* Hiſtorians, God, in favour of his Converſion, has honoured him, and the Kings his Succeſſors with many miraculous Gifts, as Curing the *King's Evil*, which he made Tryal of on his Favourite *Lanicet*, with other Relations ſomewhat extraordinary, *viz.* That the Holy *Ampoule*, or Veſſel that contained the Liquor he was Anointed with, was brought by a Pidgeon; the *Flower-de-Luces* and *Oriflame*, or Fiery Standard, brought and given by an Angel into the Hands of an Hermite in the Wilderneſs of *Joyenval*. After this he revenged the Murther of his Father-in-Law on *Gondebaud*, King of *Burgundy*, and kill'd *Alaric*, King of the *Goths*, an *Arian*, in the Battle near *Poictiers*, in 507. It was here that the Doe ſhewed the Ford of the River *Vienne*, which then had ſo overflown its Banks, that there was no diſtinguiſhing the right Paſſage, which to this very day is called *Pas de la Biche*, or the *Doe's Step*. After this Victory *Clovis* ſubdued ſeveral Provinces, but was at laſt worſted at the Battle of *Arles*, by Count *Ibba*. The Emperor *Anaſtaſius* was ſo great an Admirer of his Valour, that he ſent him a Crown of Gold, with a Purple Cloak, and begg'd he would be pleaſed to accept the Title of Conſul and *Patricius*. It's ſaid, he ſent this Crown to *Rome*, and is the ſame that is ſtill called the *Regne*. *Clovis* died at *Paris*, at the Age of 45. in 511. after a Reign of 30 years. He left four Sons, *Thierry*, *Glodomir*, *Childebert*, and *Clotaire*. He had the firſt by a Concubine, the other three by Queen *Clotilde*. *Gregory of Tours*, *lib.* 2. *Hincmar*, &c.

CLOVIS II. Son of *Dagobert*, and Queen *Nantilda*, was declared King at 11 years of Age, under the Regency of his Mother, and the Guardianſhip of the Majors of the Palace, who began to Rule according to their Fancy and Intereſts. Some Authors ſay, this *Clovis* was mightily Debauched; others, that he governed very prudently; what makes them believe it, is, that after he had emptied his own Coffers to relieve his needy Subjects, in an univerſal Famine, he diſtributed the Silver amongſt them, wherewith his Father *Dagobert* had covered the Church of St. *Denys*. He died in 660. being 27 years of Age, whereof he Reigned 17. leaving *Clotaire* III. *Childerick* II. and *Thierry* I. by his Wife *Batilde*, or *Badeur*, an *Engliſh* Woman by Extraction.

CLOVIS III. Son of King *Thierry* I. Reigned four years, under the Guardianſhip of *Pepin de Heriſtel*, Major of the Palace, who beat the *Sueviens* and *Saxons*, being in Rebellion againſt their Prince. *Clovis* died in 695. being 14 years of Age. *Haimo*, *Fredegarius*, &c.

CLOVIS, Son of King *Chilperick* I. and *Andovere* his firſt Wife, obſerving that all his Father's Sons by *Fredegonde*, were dead of a Flux that raged through *France*, and ſeeing none to diſpute the Crown with himſelf, began to ſhew his Reſentment againſt *Fredegonde* for what ſhe had made his Mother Suffer. This cruel Woman, foreſeeing by that what ſhe was to expect if he came to Reign, accuſed him to his Father *Chilperick*, of having put his Children to death. The credulous Father abandons him, his only Son, to the Revenge of a Barbarous Step-Mother, who got his Throat cut at *Noiſs*, near *Chelles*, in 580. and threw his Body into the River of *Marne*, where, being known by its long Hair, a Fiſher put it into a Tomb, and King *Gontran*, his Uncle, ordered it to be brought to St. *Vincent*, now called St. *Germain des Pres*, where it was Buried in 585. *Gregory of Tours*, *Lib.* 5. 8.

CLUENTIUS, a *Roman*, accus'd by his Mother *Soſia*, of the death of his Father-in-Law *Oppianicus*; he was defended by *Tully*. *Cic. Orat. pro Cluent.*

CLUNY, a famous Abby in *Maſconnois*, in *Burgundy*, and Head of a Religious Order: This Abby was founded upon the Rule of St. *Benet*, in 910. by *Pernon*, Abbot of *Gigniac*, by the Aſſiſtance of *William* the Firſt, Duke of *Aquitain*, and Count of *Auvergne*. In 1562. the *Huguenots* took *Cluny*, and as our Author affirms, plundered the Abby, and burnt the Library. *Pet. Bleſen. Ep.* 79. *Baron. A. C.* 1245. *Thuan. Lib.* 41. &c.

CLUSIA, Daughter of King *Thuſcus*, is famous in Hiſtory for her Chaſtity. *Valerius Torquanus*, General of the *Romans*, was ſo charmed with her Beauty, that he begged her of her Father, and being refuſed, began to force the place where ſhe was which when ſhe obſerved, ſhe threw her ſelf down from the top of a high Tower, to avoid falling into his Hands; but received no harm by the Fall, for her coats ſtretching out, carried her eaſily down. *Plutarch in Parall.*

CLUSIUM or CHIUSI, a Town of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, with a Biſhoprick, under the Arch-biſhop of *Siena*, 'twas formerly the Capital of *Hetruria*, under King *Poſenna*. *Livy*, *Leand. Albert Deſc. Ital.*

CLUVIER (*Philip*) a famous Geographer, born at *Dantzick*, in 1580. His Father, a conſiderable Man, took great Care of his Education, ſent him to *Poland*, then to *Germany*, and at laſt to the *Low Countries*, to ſtudy Law at *Leyden*; but this not ſuiting his Genius, which inclined him to Geography, *Joſeph Scaliger* adviſed him to apply himſelf to the laſt, which he did accordingly, after he had ſpent two years in the Wars of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*. And having travelled through *England*, *France*, *Germany*, and *Spain*, he ſettled to teach at *Leyden*, where he died in 1623. in the 43d year of his Age, much lamented by all the Great Men his Contemporaries. He could ſpeak ten different Languages readily, *viz. Greek*, *Latin*, *High Dutch*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Flemiſh*, *Italian*, and the *Hungarian*, *Poliſh*, and *Bohemian* Dialects. The Works we have of his are, *De Tribus Rheni alveis. Germania antiqua. Sicilia antiqua*, *Italia antiqua. Introductio in Univerſam Geographiam tam veterem, quam novam. Meurſius Ath. Bat. &c.*

CLYDSDALE, Lat. *Clydeſdalia*, and *Cludeſdalia*, a County in the South Parts of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Clyde*, running through the midſt of it. Out of a Hill in this Country ſprings three Rivers, which run into three divers Seas, *viz.* the *Tweed* into the *German* Sea, *Anan* into the *Iriſh*, and *Clyd* into the *Deucaledonian* Sea. *Glaſgow*, ſeated upon this laſt, is the Chief Place of the County, which by reaſon of its length, is divided into two Prefectures or Shires.

CLYFFORD, (Lord *Hugh*) Baron of *Chudleigh*. The firſt of this Ancient and Noble Family, mentioned by *Dugdale*, was called *Ponce*, who had Iſſue three Sons, *Walter*, *Drogo*, and *Richard*. The Conqueror's Survey takes Notice, that the two Eldeſt were poſſeſſed of ſeveral Lordſhips, in the Counties of *Oxon*, *Worceſter*, and *Hereford*; but the Line was preſerved in *Richard*, the youngeſt, whoſe Son *Walter* was poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Lordſhips in the Reign of *Henry* II. & Father to the Fair, but infamous *Roſamond*. *Walter de Clyfford*, Eldeſt Son to this *Walter*, was Sheriff of *Herefordſhire*, in the 1ſt, 8th, 9th, and 17th of King *John*, whoſe Son *Walter*, was in the 12th of *Henry* IIId. Conſtituted Governour of the Caſtles of *Caermardin*, and *Cardigan* in *Wales*, and in the 13 of *Henry* IIId. was, upon Levying the Scutage of *Kery* in *Wales*, Acquitted for nine Knights Fees; but in the 17th of *Henry* IIId. adhering to *Richard Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, then in Arms, he was Outlaw'd, and his Lands beſtowed on the *Poitlovins*, but the year after, his Eſtate was Reſtor'd to him again. At the Coronation of Queen *Eleonor*, Wife to King *Henry* IIId. he with the reſt of the Barons Marchers, claimed the Right of carrying the Canopy, which belonged to the Barons of the Cinque Ports. He Married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Llewelyn*, Prince of *Wales*, and dyed in the 48th of *Henry* IIId He was Succeeded by *Roger* his Brother, from whom the following Barons of this Family Deſcended; This *Roger* had nineteen Knights Fees, by *Sibyll* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Enyas*, a great Baron in *Herefordſhire*: This *Roger* was Succeeded by his Son of the ſame Name, who, in the 43d of *Henry* IIId. attended the King in his Expedition into *France*. He was afterwards ſeduc'd by the Rebellious Barons, under the uſual pretence of Aſſerting the Laws and Liberties of the Conſtitution, and committing great diſorders in the Inſurrection, was, together with *Simon Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Excommunicated by the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, but the next year he Recovered his Loyalty, quitted thoſe pretended Patriots, and was with the King at the Siege of *Northampton*, being ſoon after made Governour of the Caſtle of *Gloceſter*, and Sheriff of that County; and having done conſiderable Service for the King againſt the Barons, he accompanied Prince *Edward*, in his Expedition to the Holy Land; and in the firſt of *Edward* the Firſt, Married the Counteſs *Lauritana*, and afterwards was Conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the King's Foreſts in *Hantſhire*, and likewiſe Juſtice of *Wales*. He dyed in the 14th of *Edward* the Firſt, to whom ſucceeded *Robert*, his Grandſon and Heir, who in the 22d of *Edward* the Firſt, was one of the Peers in the Parliament then held at *Lincoln*, who Subſcribed that Letter to the Pope, in which they declared King *Edward* chief Lord of the Realm of *Scotland*, where he Subſcribed himſelf *Robertus de Clyfford Caſtellanus de Appleby*; and in the 24th of *Edward* the Firſt, was with the King at the Fight of *Dunbar*, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf very Honourably, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the Victory, then gained by the *Engliſh*, and having done other Signal Service to the Crown, and been imployed in many places of Honour and Truſt, was at laſt ſlain in the 7th of *Edward* the Second, at that Unfortunate Battle of *Banockmoor*, near *Striveling* in *Scotland*. He married *Iſabel*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Vipont*, a Baron of great Note, in the Reign of *Henry* the Third. *Roger* his Son and Heir, was Summoned to Parliament, in the 13th and 14th of *Edward* the Second; to whom ſucceeded *Robert* his Brother and Heir, who ſerved King *Edward* in the Wars in *Scotland*, with very liberal Supplies, and in the 8th of *Edward* the Third, was joined in Commiſſion with *Ranulph de Dacre*, in the Government of *Carlile*, and in the Wardenſhip and Marches adjacent; and the year following was Conſtituted ſole Governour of the Marches of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, and alſo Captain General of all the Forces of thoſe Counties, for making Head againſt the *Scots*. In the 15th of *Edward* the Third, he was again in the *Scottiſh* Wars, and dyed in the 18th of that Reign, being ſeized of ſeveral Mannors in the Counties of *Hereford*, *York*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. His eldeſt Son *Robert* dying a Minor, was Succeeded in the Inheritance by *Roger* his Second Brother, who in the 30th of *Edward* the Third, amongſt other Northern Barons, had Orders to Repair to the Marches of *Scotland*, to defend the Borders. He likewiſe aftewards made a Campaign with *Edward* the IIId, in *France*, was Conſtituted one of the Wardens of the Eaſt and Weſt Marches in *Scotland*, made Sheriff of *Cumberland*, and Governour of the Caſtle of *Carliſle*. He had Summons to all the Parliaments, from the 31ſt of *Edward* the IId, till the 12th of *Richard* the IId; and in the 13th of that Reign Departed this Life, being ſeiz'd of a vaſt Eſtate in Mannors. *Thomas*, his Son and Heir ſucceeded to his Honour and Eſtate, was a Military Man of great Reputation, and had Summons to ſeveral Parliaments under *Richard* the IId. This *Thomas* had two younger Brothers, Sir *William*, and Sir *Lewis Clyfford*, from which laſt Branch, the *Clyfford*'s of *Devonſhire* are Deſcended, amongſt whom Sir *Thomas*, Father to the preſent Lord *Clyfford*, was, upon the ſcore of his great Abilities and Merit, firſt made Comptroller, then Treaſurer to King *Charles* the IId, afterwards advanced to the Dignity and Title of Lord *Clyfford* of *Chudleigh*, and laſtly, to the Office of Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. His Lordſhips Arms are, Checky, Or, and Azure, a Feſſe, Gules. The Motto, *Semper Paratus*. *Dugd. Baron.*

CLYMINE, a Nymph, wife to *Apollo*, and Mother to *Phaeton*, ſhe perſwaded her Son to go to *Apollo*'s Palace, to ſatisfy himſelf about his Extraction. *Ovid. Metam.*

CLYTEMNESTRA, wife to *Agamemnon*, King of *Mycenæ*. 'Tis ſaid, when her Husband was at the Siege of *Troy*, ſhe fell into an amorous Correſpondence with *Ægiſtus*, and perſwaded her Spark to kill her Husband at his Return, which he did, and ſeiz'd upon the Kingdom; ſoon after, *Oreſtes*, *Agamemnon*'s Son, diſpatch'd the Uſurper, and unnaturally Murther'd his Mother. *Vel. Paterc. Lib. Euſeb. Chron. Sophoc. in Elect.* &c.

CNEF, a Deity Worſhipped by the *Egyptians*, to whom they attributed the Creation of the World, as we learn from *Plutarch*, in his *Iſis* and *Oſiris*. *Porphyry*, as he is cited by *Euſebius*, in his Third Book, *De Præparatione Evangelica*, is of *Plutarch*'s Opinion; and reports, That the *Egyptians* repreſented this *Cnef*, with an Egg coming out of his Mouth; an Egg with them, being an Emblem of the World; 'tis probable that *Cnef* is the ſame with *Cnuphis* in *Strabo*, *Lib.* 17. who had a Temple in *Syene*, in the Country of *Thebais*, or the *Upper Egypt*.

CNEUS, a *Roman* Surname, given to ſuch as were born with a particular mark upon them.

CO, *Coa*, *Coes*, or *Cos*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* in *Aſia*, towards the Coaſts of *Caria*, famous for the Birth of *Hippocrates*, *Apelles*, and a certain Maiden named *Pamphila*, who invented

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the way of making uſe of Silk-worms. The Inhabitants of the Iſland Communicated it to their Neighbours, and theſe to the reſt of the World. The *Turks* call the Iſland *Stanco*, or *Stankon*, but it goes commonly by the name of *Lango*, and has a City called ſo too, that lies over-againſt *Halicarnaſſus*, near *Cnide*, and the Ille *Palmoſa*. It has been very famous in former times for its riches and the fruitfulneſs of the Soil, alſo for the famous Temple of *Æſculapius*, where was formerly a very fine Statue of *Venus*, that was carried to *Rome* in *Auguſtus*'s time, who to recompence the Inhabitants, remitted 'em the yearly Tribute of 100 Talents they were obliged to pay. This Iſland did belong to the Knights of *Rhodes*, but now the *Turks* are Maſters of it.

COANZA, a River of *Africa*, in the Southern parts of the Kingdom of *Congo* towards *Angola*, has its ſource in the Lake *Zaire*, runs through that of *Aquilonda*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Æthiopian* Sea, near the Ille of *Loande*.

COBALES, certain Demons in Humane ſhape, were called *Satyrs*, and ſaid to keep *Bacchus* Company. The Greek word κόβαλοι is derived from the *Hebrew Chebel*, ſubtle Tricks and Inventions. Some ſay there are many of 'em to this very time in *Sarmatia*, hide themſelves in Houſes, and ſhew much affection for them, whoſe ſervice they have embraced; ſteal from the Neighbours what they ſee wanting at home; dreſs the Horſes, and do any thing whatſoever, that can be expected from the beſt Servants. *Noel le Comte, Mythol. L. 5.*

COBLENTZ, a Town of *Germany*, in the Arch-biſhoprick of *Treves*, upon the Confluent or Meeting of the *Moſelle* and *Rhine*, for which reaſon it's called in Latin *Confluentes* or *Confluentia*. It's a pretty place, with fine Churches and ſtately Houſes along the River. On the other ſide the *Rhine* is the ſtrong Fortreſs *Hermenſtein*, which paſſes for very regular. The Arch-biſhop of *Treves*, Elector of the Empire, has a Palace at *Coblentz*. There was an Aſſembly of the Clergy held here in 860. to regulate the agreement made between *Charles* II. called *the Bald*, *Lewis*, ſurnamed *Germanique*, and *Lothaire*, King of *Lorrain*: There was another held in 922. in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry Oiſeleur*, or the Fowler. *Coblentz* ſtands 12 miles N.E. of *Trier*, and 10 from *Cologne*, to the S. *Gaſpar à Petra*, much improved its Fortifications, by drawing a Line from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the moſt regular modern way.

COCALUS, King of *Sicily*, lived in the fabulous Ages, receiv'd *Dædalus* and his Son *Icarus*, in their flight from *Minos*, but ſome time after ſmothered *Dædalus* in a Stove, leaſt *Minos*, who was very urgent to have him, ſhould declare War againſt *Sicily*. Others ſay, That it was *Minos* was ſtifled in a Bath by *Cocalus*'s Daughters when he came againſt their Father that refuſed to deliver up *Dædalus*. Poets report this Adventure very differently.

COCCEIUS AUCTUS, an excellent Architect of *Italy*, who carried on the ſeveral Works that *Agrippa* made about *Naples*, amongſt others, the ways wrought under Ground, that reach from the Town to *Puteole*, or *Pozzuole*, and from the Lake of *Pozzuole*, which the Ancients called *Avernus*, to *Cumæ*. *Strabo, Lib. 5.*

COCCEIUS (*John*) of *Bremen*. He was born in 1603. Profeſſor of Hebrew in his own Country, in 1630. and went to *Leyden* in 1650. where he was Profeſſor of Divinity. He wrote Commentaries upon moſt part of the Old and New Teſtament, and upon the *Talmud*, which he Tranſlated into Latin. He likewiſe made a Hebrew Dictionary. His Commentaries upon the Bible are ſomewhat too much amplified, and beſides, his Method is a little Singular, it being his way to expound Scripture by ſome Principles or Poſtulata, taken from the *Revelations*. There is an Abridgment of his Life, in the 7th Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſel*, and in the firſt and fifth Tomes. The Singularity of his Sentiments concerning the Covenants of God and the Sabbath, are related.

COCCEIUS (*Codochus*) a Jeſuit born at *Treves*, he Profeſſed Philoſophy and Divinity, and was afterwards *Confeſſarius* to *Leopold* the Arch-Duke. He dyed in 1622. and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, as *Theologicarum Theſium Libri III. Dagobertus Rex Argentinenſis Epiſcopatus Fundator, &c. Alegamb. de Script. Soc. J. Miræus de Script. Sec.* XVI.

COCHIN, a Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide *Ganges* in *Malabar*, takes its name from the Town their King reſides in. The *Portugueze* had another of the ſame name, inhabited by Chriſtians, with a Biſhoprick depending on the Arch-biſhoprick of *Goa*, but the *Hollanders* are now Maſters of the Town. The Chriſtians which are called by the Name of St. *Thomas*, have had time out of mind a Prelate, and their Office in the *Chaldean* Tongue here.

COCHINCHINA, a Kingdom of the *Indies*, beyond *Ganges*, upon a Gulph of its own Name. The Inhabitants call it *Cachu*, or *Cachochin*, which ſome Authors think ſignifies *Weſtern China*, but others are of Opinion, That the *Portugueſe* called it *Cochinchine* for its great reſemblance with *Cochin* in *Malabar*. It's bound to the Eaſt with the Sea that forms the Gulph called *Cochinchine*, to the Weſt with the Kingdom *Camboia*, has *Tunquin* to the North, and is bordered with *Chiampa* to the South. It has about 50 good Sea-ports. Is divided into Six Provinces, whereof each has its own Governour and particular Juriſdiction. The Capital where the King keeps his Reſidence is *Caccian*; his Court is very fine, the number of Lords great. The Traffick is alſo very conſiderable, which conſiſts in Gold, Silver, Porcelain, Eagle-wood, Silks, *&c.* the Country Commodities. Here are Miſſionaries, but have ſuffered much under the late Kings of *Cochinchine*. *P. Alexander* of *Rhodes.*

COCHLEUS, (*John*) born at *Nurenburgh* in *Germany*, and Canon of *Breſlaw* in *Sileſia*, an eminent Divine in the XVIth Century. He diſputed publickly with *Luther*, *Bullinger*, *Oſeander*, *Bucer*, *Melanchton*, *Calvin*, &c. *Thuanus* in the 11th Book of his Hiſtory, gives him a great Character for his Talent in managing a Conference. *Miræus de Script. Sect. XVI.* &c.

COCYTUS, (*Cocyte*) a certain River of *Epirus*, one of the four that Poets feigned belonged to Hell, becauſe its name which ſignifies groaning and complaining, denotes the pains of the Sufferers there. It gave its name to the *Cocytian* Feaſts kept in Hell in honour of *Proſerpina*, and is different from another of the ſame name that was in *Italy*, near the Lake *Avernus*, and emptied it ſelf into the Lake *Lucrino*, or *Mar Morto*, now almoſt filled up by a Mount thrown into it by the Earthquake in 1538.

COCKERMOUTH, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, ſituate upon the River *Cocker*, near its fall into the *Derwent*, by which two Rivers it is almoſt ſurrounded, about 8 miles from the Sea, with a Caſtle upon one of the Hills adjoyning to it. From *London* 226 miles.

CODE, a Collection of the Conſtitutions of the Roman Emperors. The *Roman* Republick being chang'd into a Monarchy, the Conſtitutions of the firſt Emperors were afterwards Collected into two Codes, by two eminent Lawyers, *Gregorius* and *Hermogenes*, in the Reign of *Diocleſian*, about the year 290. This body of the Law they called the *Gregorian* and *Hermogenian* Codes. In 435. *Theodoſius the Younger*, made another Collection, which he called the *Theodoſian Code*, in which all the Imperial Conſtitutions, from *Conſtantine* till his own time, were inſerted; The Laws contained in theſe three Codes, claſh'd ſo often with each other, that they were in a manner impracticable; inſomuch, that in the year 534. the Emperor *Juſtinian*, thought it neceſſary to Collect a new Body, in which, all the ſignificant and conſiſtent Part of the Law, contained in the three Codes above-mentioned, was comprehended: This he call'd the *Juſtinian* Code, from his own Name.

CODIN (*George Curopalates*) one of the Officers that had the care of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*'s Palace, wrote of the original of *Conſtantinople*, of the officers of the Palace, and places in the great Church. *Leo Allatius.*

CODRUS, Son of *Melanthus*, XVIIth and laſt King of the *Athenians*, begun his Reign *A. M.* 2962. It's ſaid, that being deſirous to ſave his Country, which was beſet by the *Heraclides*, who for ſome time were Maſters of *Peloponneſus*; he conſulted the Oracle about the Succeſs, and underſtanding that that party would be Victorious whoſe Commander ſhould be killed, diſguiſed himſelf, and ruſhed into the midſt of the Fight, where he was ſlain the 21ſt year of his Reign, being the fifth of *David*'s, according to *Euſebius*, and the 2985 of the World. The *Athenians* put ſo great a value on this generous Action, that fearing they ſhould never find ſo good a Prince, choſe to have their Commonwealth govern'd by Magiſtrates called *Archontes*. *Medon*, Son of *Codrus*, was the firſt, and govern'd 20 years. *Juſtin, l. 2. Pauſan. l. 1. &c.*

COEFFETEAU, (*Nicholas*) a Divine, of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and Biſhop of *Dardania*, a Perſon of great Elocution, both in his Sermons and in his Writings. *Henry* IV. of *France* pitch'd upon him, by Cardinal *Perron*'s Recommendation, to anſwer King *James* I. of *England* his Book; but this Task being undertaken by the Cardinal, *Coeffeteau* wrote an Anſwer to *Mornay du Pleſſis Treatiſe de Euchariſtia*; and at the inſtance of Pope *Gregory* the Fifteenth. He wrote an Anſwer to *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, Arch-biſhop of *Spalatro*, Entitling it, *De Sacra Monarchia Eccleſiæ, &c. Adverſus Rempublicam Marci Antonii de Dominis*, &c. He Died in 1623. *St. Marth. Gall. Chriſt.*

COELUS or COELIUS, Son of the *Day*, Husband of *Veſta*, that is, the Earth, as *Cœlus* Heaven. Fable gives them many Children; *Saturn* the youngeſt of them all, maim'd his Father with a Steel Sithe, and it's of his Blood that the Furies ſprung. *Lactantius* in his Book of *Falſe Religion*, ſays, that *Cœlus* was a very powerful Man, and therefore not only honoured and feared as a King, but alſo adored as a God, which made them derive his Extraction from the higheſt and moſt illuſtrious thing in the World. As for *Saturn*, it was he that uſurp'd his Father's Kingdom.

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COERANUS, a Native of the Isle of *Paros*, in the *Ægæan* Sea, seeing them fish one day at *Constantinople*, bought several Dolphins and let them go again, and some time after being at Sea and cast away, none of the company was saved but he, who was carried off by a Dolphin, and Landed against a Creek of the Isle *Zacynthos*, called to this very day *Cœranion*. They further add, That *Cœranus*'s Body being burned near the Sea after his Death, the Dolphins appeared along the Coast, as it were to honour his Funeral. *Plutarch.*

COESFELDT, a Town of *Germany*, in the Dioceſs of *Munster*, in *Westphalia*; it's small but well fortified. The Bishop of *Munster* has a Palace in it, where he resides for the most part.

COETINI, (*Alain*) Bishop of *Dol*, afterwards of *Cornouaille*, and at last of *Avignon*; was Native of *Bretany*, where he was born in 1407. It was he that opposed the Design of chusing *Bessarion* after the Death of *Nicholas* V. looking upon it as an injury to the Latin Church, who had several worthy Members of its own, to seek one in the *Greek* Church, though he could not deny, but the Person presented was a Man of excellent Parts. After this he boldly, and in a full Consistory, reproached *Paul* II. with his great Vanity, Dissimulation, and Contempt of others, adding, that he had mortified his Inclinations for 20 years to cheat the Sacred College. This Cardinal died in 1474. the 67th of his Age.

COEVORDEN, a place in the *Low-Countries*, in the Province of *Overyssel*, capital of the Country of *Drente*: it very well fortify'd, forming a regular *Pentagone*, lies near Bogs towards *Wasphalia* and the Diocels of *Munster*. *Coevroden* suffered much during the Civil Wars in the *Low-Countries*, being often taken and re-taken. The United Provinces made themselves Masters of it in 1575. and for the importance of the passage fortified it; yet Count *Reneberg*, a *Spaniard*, re-took it, and Prince *Maurice* took it again from them in 1592. The Bishop of *Munster* made himself Master of it 1672. but the *Hollanders* re-took it, and the *Dutch* Governour surpriz'd *Groeningue* for his Masters.

COEUR-DE-ROI, one that served in the Protestant Army during the Civil Wars of *France*, being taken Prisoner by the Papists, and led to *Auxerre*, he was there torn in pieces, his Heart cut in small bits and sold to the People, in revenge of his Barbarities in the War.

COGGS, a well-built Seat, not less fair in Structure than pleasantly situated upon the River *Windrush*, and adjoining to the ancient Town of *Whitney* in *Com. Oxon.* heretofore the chief place of the Barony of *Arsic*, the Lords whereof branched out of the stock of the Earls of *Oxford*, who being many years ago utterly extinct, this Mansion-house, with the Mannors, have for some time past been in the name of *Blake*, the present Possessor whereof is *William Blake*, Esq; eldest Son of *Francis*, by *Catharine*, Daughter of Sir *Valentine Brown*, of *Croft in Com Linc.* Knight, his first Wife (*Mary* Daughter to Sir *William Cope*, of *Hanwell*, in *Oxfordshire*, Bar. the second died without Issue) lineally descended from the *Blakes* of *Easton-Town Com. Southampton*, and they from those of *Pinehills* near *Calne* in *Wilts*, a Knightly Family of great Antiquity, remarkable for its many Noble and Honourable Alliances, having successively matched into the principal Houses of these and divers other Counties, as appears by the Records in the *Tower*, and Manuscripts remaining in the Herald's-Office, *London.*

COGNAC, upon *Charante*, a Town of *France* in *Angoumois*, towards the Frontiers of *Xaintonge*, between *Jarnac* and *Xaintes*, situate in a very fertil Soil, especially in Vines, famous for being *Francis* I.'s Birth-place, who built the Fortress; yet the Protestants made themselves Masters of it in 1562. and kept in against the Duke of *Anjou*, who laid Siege to it after he had won the Battle of *Jarnac.*

COGNI, Lat. *Iconium*, a Town of *Lycaonia*, in *Asia-minor*, now Capital of *Caramania*, and the Residence of a *Beglerbeg*, being formerly an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. The *Cataphryges* re-baptizing them that changed the Catholick Communion for theirs, some Orthodox Bishops of *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and other Neighbouring Provinces met in 256. at *Cogne*; and declared, that the Hereticks Baptism was invalid, and that such of them as changed their Faith ought to be baptized again. *Firmilian* Bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, was the greatest Promoter of the Decree. This Proceeding made Pope *Stephen* declare these Churches Schismatick, but St. *Cyprian* defends them. See *Bishop Pearson's Annales Cyprianici.*

COHEN, the *Jews* still make use of this word, which signifies a Priest; at present it being only a Title of Honour and Respect, they being now in no condition to distinguish the Tribe of *Levi*, and the Line of *Aaron* from the rest, and indeed have neither Temple nor Sacrifice. However, *Leo* of *Modena* in his Book of Ceremonies, *part* I. *ch.* 12. observes, That there are still *Jews* who pretend they are descended of Priests and Levites, and have an undoubted Tradition of the truth of their Genealogies, notwithstanding the Removals and mixed Matches; yet these have no other Preheminence amongst them, excepting some Privileges of the First-born, and are the first that read the *Pentateuch* in the Synagogue. They also in Solemn Feasts give a Benediction in the words of *Numbers*, *ch.* 6. 14. *The Lord bless and preserve you.*

COIMBRE, or COIMBRA, a Town of *Portugal* in the Province of *Beira*, with Title of a Dutchy and Bishoprick, Suffragan of *Brague*, famous for its University, founded by *John* III. King of *Portugal*. Some take it for the *Coimbra* of *Antonin*, and *Pliny*, tho' others are satisfied, that it's *Condexa la Vieja*, and that *Coimbre*, which they call *Coimbrica nova*, was built on the Ruins of the other. However, this is a great and fair Town, built upon the River *Mondego*, five or six Leagues from the Sea.

COINTE (*Charles le*) an *Orator*, born at *Troyes*, in 1611. He wrote the *Annales Ecclesiastici* of *France*, a Voluminous, and very Learned Work. He was very much esteem'd by the great Men of *France* and *Italy*, and dyed in 1681. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COIRE, *Curia*, a Town of *Switzerland*, Capital of the *Grisons*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Mayence*, is situate upon the River *Plessur*, a little above the *Rhine*, which thereabouts begins to bear Boats. It's in this Town the *Grisons* generally keep their Assemblies; for it lies between *Chiavene*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. The Inhabitants follow the Opinion of *Zuinglius*. The bishop of the Town, tho' suffragan to the Arch-bishop of *Mayence*, is Prince of the Empire, has his Seat and Voices in their College of Princes, and has withal several powerful Vassals, tho' the Revenues of his Church amount but to 15000 Crowns or thereabouts. Here is found in the Neighbourhood of this place some Chamoys, a kind of wild Goat that have certain round balls, about the bigness of Tennis-balls in their stomach, which the *Germans* pretend have the same Virtue with *Bezoar*, which is found in the same Manner in the Paunch of certain *Indian* Goats; and here are also of the *Alps* Rats which are as big as Pole-cats, and have this admirable Industry, that when they make Provisions of Grass and Herbs for Winter, there is one that lies on its back to receive and hold the Load, whilst another drags this by the Tail to the hole; and this, they say, is the reason why their backs are always bare.

COLALTO, a Town and Castle in *Italy*, in *Marca Trevisana.* The Earls of this Town acquired great Reputation in the Wars of *Italy.*

COLAN, a small Kingdom on the Coasts of *Malabar*, in the *Peninsula*, on this side the Gulph, scarce 20 Leagues long from North to South, and but eight or ten broad from East to West; was formerly the Seat of the Religion of the *Brachmans*, which was afterwards removed thence to *Cochin.* *De Refuge Geogr. Hist.*

COLBERG, a Town of *Germany*, in the Electoral *Pomerania*, situated on the Baltick Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Persantz*, between *Coslin* and *Trephew*, is pretty strong, and considerable for its Salt Mines. The *Swedes* took it in 1631. after a Siege of five Months, but it was afterwards delivered to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with the Lower *Pomerania*, and Bishoprick of *Camin*, by the Peace of *Westphalia*, in 1648.

COLBERT (*John Baptist*) Marquis of *Seignelai*, &c. chief Minister of State to the *French* King, a *Scotch* Man Originally; ow'd his great Preferment to Cardinal *Mazarin*, who made him his Controuler, and afterwards recommended him to the King at his Death, in 1661. who having made Tryal of his great Parts, intrusted him with the Management of all his Concerns. He us'd, at the beginning of every year, to give his Majesty a small *Agenda*, containing all the Sums that were to be received during that year, with an Account of the Funds that were already made, and marked in that Memoir the new ones as soon as settled; so that the King knew what he spent, and had to lay out very exactly. Being made Supervisor of the Royal Buildings, he immediately propos'd finishing the *Louvre*, and especially Building the Principal Front, with all the Magnificence imaginable, after the Design propos'd by Mr. *Perault* of the Academy of Sciences, which the King liked much better than what the other chief Architects, especially *Bernin* the *Italian* had pitched upon: He also promoted Painting, Sculpture, and all other Arts that could be painful to the Country, or a Credit to the Prince; established the Royal Society in 1666. chusing the ablest Men in the Kingdom to be Members thereof, and invited the famous *Hugens*, inventer of the Pendulum from *Holland*, and *Cassini*, the great Astronomer from *Italy*, built

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an Observatory for this in the Convenienteſt place about *Paris*; and an Elaboratory for the uſe of the Society in the King's Library, where they meet. It was he alſo, that by his great Care and Induſtry made the *French* ſo ſtrong and able at Sea; finiſhed the Canal of *Languedoc*; for the Communication of the two Seas, eſtabliſhed the *Indian* Companies, and Manufacturies of all ſuch things that carried moſt Money out of the Country, and ordered Funds for all theſe ſeveral Inventions, as alſo for the Frontier Fortifications, the Buildings, Expences of the King's Houſe, payment of the Navy and Army, and other Charges of the State; ſo that it muſt be allowed, he was a happy Projector for the Prince. He had this particular Property, That he never neglected what he once undertook; and that notwithſtanding his many, and thoſe different Undertakings, he applyed himſelf to each Particular, as if he had no other to Mind. He died at *Paris* of the Stone, in 1682. being Sixty four years of Age, and leaving many Children all well preferred before his Death. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COLCHESTER, Lat. *Colceſtria, Colonia Camelodunum*, the chief place of *Eſſex*, is (by common Computation) forty three Miles North Eaſt from *London*; ſeated upon the Riſe of a Hill, on the South-ſide of the River *Coln*, about Six Miles from its Fall into the Sea. A Town of great Antiquity, and built, (as ſome Authors write) by the *Britiſh* King *Coilus*, one hundred twenty four years after our Saviour's Birth: But yet more Remarkable, for giving Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the Firſt Chriſtian King, Empreſs, and Emperor in the World. The ſame is to this day a large and populous Town, encompaſſed with an old Wall, with Watch-Towers upon it, beſides an old Caſtle on the Eaſt. Within the Walls it contains eight Pariſhes, beſides two in the Suburbs. The principal Trade of it conſiſts in making of Cloath, Bays, Says, and other ſuch Stuffs. But it's of ſome Note beſides, for the large and excellent Oyſters that come from thoſe Parts, known by the Name of *Colcheſter-Oyſters*; and much admired by the ancient *Romans*. The Siege this place endured in the year 1648. makes it alſo memorable in Hiſtory; it being the laſt Refuge of the Royaliſts, where they held out to the laſt Extremity, and did not ſubmit till conſtrained to it by Famine. Here thoſe two worthy Knights, Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Liſle*, the one a Commander of Horſe, the other of Foot, were ſhot to Death by the Rebels.

COLEBROOK, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in *Stock* Hundred, ſituate upon the River *Coln*. From *London* eighteen Miles.

COLESHILL, a Market-Town in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*, upon the River *Cole*. The Lord *Digby* has a Seat near this place. From *London* an hundred and one miles.

COLET (*John*) Eldeſt Son of Sir *Henry Colet*, twice Lord Mayor of *London*, was born in *London* in the year 1466. and Educated at *Oxford*, where he made a very conſiderable Progreſs in Logick, Philology and Mathematicks. After theſe Improvements at Home, he Travelled into *France* and *Italy*, Studied Divinity, and was very much admired by Foreigners, for his Learning. In 1504. having been, for ſome time come back into *England*, and Commenced Doctor in Divinity, he was by King *Henry* the Seventh, preferred to the Deanry of St. *Paul's*, and in 1512. he Founded St. *Paul's* School. Dr. *Colet* was a Perſon no leſs Remarkable for the Regularity of his Life, than for his Learning and Munificence. He Died of the *Sweating-Sickneſs*, in 1519. *Athen. Oxon. Hiſtory of Saint* Paul's *Cathedral*, by Sir *William Dugdale*.

COLIGNI (*Barthelimy*) a great General, Lived in the Fifteenth Age, ſerved the *Venetians* againſt *Philip* Duke of *Milan*; but when this Prince Died in 1447. *Coligni* Commanded the *Milaneſe*, and afterwards was employed by *Francis Sforza*, until the *Venetians* enticed him back to their Party again. They named him their General againſt the *Turks* in 1475. but he died ſoon after.

COLIGNI (*Francis*) Lord of *Andelot*, &c. General of the *French* Foot, Son of Mareſchal *Coligni*, and younger Brother to the Admiral, was born at *Chatillon-ſur-Loing*, in 1521. ſerved in the Wars of *Italy* and *Picardy*, under *Henry* the Second, and was made General of the Foot in 1558. when his Brother, the Admiral, laid down his Commiſſion. This *Andelot* was a great Reader, and correſponded with the Proteſtants of *Germany*, and at laſt embraced their Religion, perſwaded his Brothers to do the like. In 1557. he followed his Brother, who threw himſelf into St. *Quintin*, where both were taken, but he made his eſcape into *France*, and was at the Siege of *Calais*, in 1558. was ſeiz'd by the King's Orders, upon the *Information* the Cardinal of *Lorrain* gave him of his new Sentiments concerning Religion, but was ſet at Liberty upon his Uncle the High Conſtable *Montmorency*'s Requeſt. During the Civil Wars, he ſided with the Proteſtants againſt the King, was at the Battle of *Dreux* in 1562. and Defended *Orleans* the year after. The taking of this Town was followed by a Peace that laſted but until 1567. and it was on the Tenth of *November* that the Battle of St. *Denys* was fought, but he was not there, being kept on the other ſide the *Seine*, by the Troops Commanded by the Sieur *Matignon*, the Night after he joined the Proteſtant Army, which put it ſelf in Battle, where they were beat before. *Coligni* was alſo in the Wars of *Bretany* and *Poictou*, in 1568. and preſent at the Battle of *Jarnac*, *March* the 13th, 1569. died the *May* following of a Peſtilential Fever at *Xaintes*. M. *de Thou* ſpeaks of his Death thus: When *Andelot* had ſhewn his power in the Province, he returned to *Xaintes*, where falling ill of a Contagious Fever that was very rife at that time, he died, that was one of the greateſt Men in *France* for his Moderation, Prudence, and Knowledge in Military Diſcipline. *Thuan. Davila.*

COLIGNI (*Gaſpar* the Second of the Name) Count of *Coligni*, Lord of *Chatillon-ſur-Loing*, Knight of the King's Order, Governour, and Lieutenant General of *Paris*, Iſle of *France*, &c. General of the *French* Foot, Lord High Admiral of the Kingdom; one of the beſt Officers of his time, Son to *Gaſpar de Coligni*, Mareſchal of *France*, and of *Loüiſe de Montmorency*, was born in 1516. brought up in the Army, and from his very Youth, gave great Proofs of Courage and Conduct, in and before the Civil Wars of *France*. *Henry* the Second made him Lord High Admiral after the death of *Annebaut*, in 1552; the next year he led the Van Guard of the Army, that Prince Commanded to *Flanders*; and in 1554. contributed much to the *Victory* at *Renti*, afterwards he managed the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Emperor in 1556. and was the firſt that broke it again by the King's Orders. His deſign upon *Doway*, the Sixth of *January* at Night, when all the Inhabitants were dead Drunk, was diſcovered by an old Woman, who waked the Guard with her crying out; but he took and burned *Lens* between *Liſle* and *Arras*, over-ran the Frontiers, and returned with a great Booty. It was the ſame year 1557. that he threw himſelf into St. *Quintin*, but this place being Forced, he was made Priſoner of War. After *Henry* the Second's Death, he undertook the Protection, and made Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, in 1560. In the mean time he is accuſed of the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*, whereof he juſtified himſelf, came to the Court to ſollicit the Queen Mother to ceaſe the Severity uſed againſt his Party, and delivered the King their Petition in the Aſſembly of the *Notables* held at *Fontain-bleau* the twenty fourth of *Auguſt*, 1562. afterwards declared openly againſt the Houſe of *Guiſe*, and formed a very powerful Party. He Fought Couragiouſly at the Battle of *Dreux*, in 1562. but loſt it. And the Prince of *Condé* being taken Priſoner, he rallied his Men, and endeavoured to return back to the ſame Place the next day; but did not ſpeed. He led his Army into *Berry*, where he took *Celles*, and ſome other Places. Afterwards he came to *Gergeau*, thence to *Orleans*, and thence to *Normandy*; took *Caen*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. He was accuſed of having a Hand in the Duke of *Guiſe*'s Death, when he was Murthered by one *Poltrot*, as he laid Siege to *Orleans*, in 1563. but he cleared himſelf upon Oath from being Privy to the Deſign. The Edict of *March* having put an end to the Wars, they began again with more Fury than before. In 1567. the Battle of St. *Denys* was Fought, and the Admiral, who commanded part of the Proteſtant Forces, was worſted, tho' his Uncle, the Lord High Conſtable, *Montmorency*, that Commanded the King's Army, was killed in the Fight. *Coligni* then took ſeveral Places, Commanded the Vangard in the Battle of *Jarnac*, in 1569. was afterwards forced to Raiſe the Siege of *Poictiers*, loſt the Battle of *Moncontour* the ſame year, and was Out-lawed, and deprived of his Place of Admiral by an Act of Parliament. But upon the Peace in 1571. *Charles* the ninth gave him one hundred thouſand Livres, to repair the Loſſes he had ſuſtain'd during the War, reſtor'd him to his former Place in Council. Being at his Houſe at *Chatillon-ſur-Loing*, he was invited to Court, to aſſiſt at the King of *Navarre*'s Marriage; and upon a *Friday*, as he was returning from the *Louvre*, he was dangerouſly hurt by a Muſquet-ſhot out of a Window. The King of *Navarre* and Prince of *Condé* made their Complaint to the King of this Aſſault, who ſeem'd to be much concern'd, and ordered a Search for the Author of ſo black a Deed. And to make it appear the better, went in Perſon, with the Queen-Mother, his Brothers, the Dukes of *Anjou* and *Alenzon*, and the greateſt Lords of his Court, to viſit him; but all this Honour did not ſecure the Admiral in the bloody Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*'s day, in 1572. His Body was caſt out at a Window, where it lay expoſed to the Fury of the People for three days, and then tied to the Gallows of *Monfaucon*, until his Couſin, *Montmorency*, had it brought and buried ſecretly in the Chapel of *Chantilly*. *Thuan. Davila.*

COLIGNI (*Odet de*) Cardinal of *Chatillon*, &c. was Brother to the Admiral, and to *Francis*, Lord of *Andelot*. He was brought up with a great deal of Care, which improved his great Wit, and forwarded his Inclination for Learning, whereof he afterwards became a conſiderable Protector, embraced the Reformation with his Brothers, and was very ſerviceable to his Party. Pope *Pius* the Fourth, in a private Conſiſtory depriv'd him of his Purple, whereat he was not much concerned; but Married *Elizabeth* of *Hauteville*, Lady of the *Loré*, and died afterwards in *England*, in 1571. *Thuan. Spondan.*

COLIGNI (*John*) Earl of *Coligni*, and Lieutenant General of the Forces of *France*, Son to *Gaſpar* the Third, Marſhal of *France*, whoſe great Actions he imitated, acquitting himſelf with much Reputation, in thoſe ſeveral Poſts he enjoyed under the King. In 1664. he was pitched upon to Command the Auxiliaries, which the King ſent into *Hungary* againſt the Infidels, and gain'd a Famous Victory at the Paſs of *Raab*, where the Grand Viſier was in Perſon; This Advantage, by the Emperor's own Confeſſion, prevented the Ruin of *Germany*, his Imperial Majeſty doing him the Honour to ſend him three Letters in Acknowledgment of his Service, together with his own Picture. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COLISEUM, or COLOSSEUM, an *Amphitheatre*, Built at *Rome* by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, and called *Coloſſeum*, becauſe it was near a *Coloſſus* Dedicated to *Nero*. The Form of this Building was Oval, and the Structure Admirable, and there was room enough in it for near a hundred thouſand Spectators, who ſat round the *Arena*, that is, the Place where the Beaſts were let looſe. It was here Saint *Ignatius* the Martyr was expoſed to the Lyons. When the Emperor *Titus* Dedicated it, he Sacrificed above four thouſand Beaſts of different Kinds. The *Goths* have much damaged this Building, which continues to decay daily, the greateſt part being already fallen down. *Du Cange.*

COLLADO (*Diego*) a *Spaniſh* Dominican, and famous Miſſionary into *China* and *Japan*, Lived to about the year 1630. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, as an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Japan*, called *La Hiſt. Eccleſiaſtica del Japan, deſde el Annode*, 1607. *Haſta Annode* 1622. *Ars Grammatica Linguæ Japonicæ. Modus confitendi, ac Modus Examinandi Pœnitentem Japonium. Dictionarium Japonicum. Dictionarium Linguæ Sinenſis, &c. Leo Allatius in Apib. Urban. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

COLLAO, a Town of *America Meridionalis* in *Peru*. It's properly the Port of *Lima*, being but two Leagues from it, in a very fertil Soil. This Port is very ſafe, and can receive a great number of Ships, which contributes much to enrich the Town.

COLLATIN, or *Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus*, a *Roman* Conſul, Son to *Egerius Tarquinius*, Couſin to *Tarquinius Priſcus*, the ancient King of *Rome*, and of a Siſter to *Tarquinius Superbus*, married *Lucretia*, Daughter of *Spurius Lucretius*, and commending her Beauty to *Sixtus*, one of *Tarquin*'s Sons whom he alſo carried to his Houſe to ſee her. *Sixtus* liked her very well, and it's ſaid, was ſmitten with her Charms ſo much, that viſiting her one Night at *Collatia*, where ſhe Lived, he forced her. This made *Lucretia* kill her ſelf for Grief. And the *Tarquins* being Baniſhed *Rome*, *Collatinus* and *Brutus* were choſen Conſuls; but the firſt was ſoon Depoſed, out of the general Hatred to the Royal Family whereof he was Deſcended. This happened about 245 of *Rome*. *Livy, Lib.* 1. *Dec.* 1.

COLLE, or COLLO, CULLU, and CULLUS, a Town of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, with a convenient Port, and a Gulph of the ſame Name; it lies towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Bugie*, near the River *Suffeamar*, between *Hipone* and *Bugie.*

COLLE or COLLI, known under the Name of *Hippolytus à collibus*, Son to *Paul Colli*, a Native of *Alexandria de la Paille*, who having embraced the Reformation, quitted his Country to ſettle at *Zuick*, where his Son *Hippolytus* was born in 1561. who being brought up in *Switzerland* and in *Italy*, became ſo profound in the Law, that he was choſen to teach it at *Heidelberg*, where he was alſo Rector of the Univerſity, as he was afterwards at *Baſil*, and other Places, until the Prince of *Anhalt* made him his Chancellor, and employed him in ſeveral Negotiations in *France*, *Germany*, *England*, *&c.* He died in 1612. His Works are, *Conciliarum Principis. De Nobilitate. Commentarius ad Tit. F. de diverſis Regulis Juris*, *&c. Melchior Adam in Vit. Juriſc. Germ.*

COLLENUCCIO (*Pandolpho*) born at *Peſaro*, living in the 16*th Cent.* a Perſon of extraordinary worth, well skill'd in the Languages, the polite part of Learning, and in the Civil and Canon Law; *Angelus Politianus*, and *Lilius Gyraldus* mention him with advantage. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Naples*, an apology for *Pliny*; and *Leandr. Alberti* aſſures us, that he wrote a Treatiſe concerning the invention of Cannon. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. l.* 46. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

COLLINA, a Goddeſs whom the ancient Heathens ſuppoſed to have the Sovereignty of the Hills. St. *Auſtin* mentions her in his *Civitate Dei*, and *Varro* obſerves, that the Hills were called *Colles à Colendo.*

COLLINA *Regio*, a Name of one of the four parts that *Rome* was firſt divided into. It was called thus, becauſe it comprehended five of the ſeven Hills that were within the Walls of the City. The five were, the *Viminalis*, the *Querinals*, *Salutaris*, *Mutialis*, and *Latialis*. The Tribe alſo that lived in this part was called *Colline*, or *Tribus Collina*, and each other Quarter was alſo inhabited by a particular Tribe. *Varro de Ling. Lat. lib.* 4.

COLLINA *Porta*, one of the Gates of *Rome*, at the foot of *Mons Quirinalis*. It was afterwards called the *Salt gate*, and the Street *Via Salaria*, becauſe the *Sabins*, that brought Salt to *Rome*, came in at that Gate. It was alſo at the *Porta Collina*, that the *Veſtals* were wont to be buried, according to the Teſtimony of *Plutarch* in the Life of *Numa.*

COLLIRIDIANS, Hereticks that Worſhipped the Holy Virgin as a Goddeſs, and offered a Cake in Sacrifice to her. They appeared in the Fourth Age, about 373. *Epiphan. Her.* 78, 79.

COLLIS *Hortorum*, a little Mountain of *Rome*, where *Salluſt*'s Gardens were. The Emperor *Aurelian* inclosed it in the City. It was famous both for *Nero*'s Tomb, and that there was a Law by which it was ordered, That all ſuch as aſpired to any Preferment in the Commonwealth, ſhould appear upon this Hill before the People, before they came into the *Campus Martius*, to make their Demand.

COLLIURE, or COLLIOURE. Lat. *Cocliberis*, a Town of *France* in *Rouſſillon*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near *Elne*, with a very good Port. It formerly belonged to the *Spaniards*, but was given the *French*, by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659.

COLLOREDE, (*Rodolphus*) Count of *Walls*, and Knight of *Maltha*, ſignalized himſelf in the Wars of *Germany*, ſerved alſo under the Emperor againſt *Wallenſtein*; his Merit raiſing by Degrees, until at laſt he became General; in which Poſt he continued, under *Ferdinand* IId. and IIId. until he was made Governour of *Prague*; after the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648.

COLLUTHUS, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, and Rector of one of the Pariſhes of that Town, began a Schiſm about the year 316. He was ſo hardy, as to encroach upon a branch of the Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and Ordain Prieſts; Teaching beſide, that God was in no wiſe the Author of the Troubles and Afflictions of this Life. *Hoſius* Conven'd a Council in the year 319 or 320. at *Alexandria*. Here *Colluthus* was brought to underſtand his Duty, and the Prieſts ordained by him Degraded; However, ſome of his Party continued Refractary, and joined with the *Arians* and *Meletians*. St. *Athanaſius Apol.* 1. *Epiphan. Her.* 69. *St. Auſtin de Her. Philaſtrius, &c.*

COLMAN, ſurnamed the *Wiſe*, an *Engliſhman*, Living in the Thirteenth Century. He wrote *a Chronicle*, *a Catalogue of the Kings of* England, *a Dialogue of the Daniſh Wars*, and ſeveral other Pieces, which gain'd him great Reputation. *Leland, Bale, Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

COLMAR, in Latin *Colmaria*, and *Columbaria*, or according to others, *Argentuaria*, an Imperial Town of *Alſace*, belonging to *France*, ſituate upon the River *Helle*, three Leagues from *Briſac*. The Duke of *Weymar*, aſſiſted by the Troops of *France*, made himſelf Maſter of this Town in 1633. but the Duke Dying, *Colmar* was yielded to the King by the Negotiation of the Marechal of *Guebriant*, and confirmed upon him by the Forty ſeventh Article of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, where it's named among the Imperial Towns of *Alſace*. Yet afterwards during the Wars of 1674. it was demoliſhed and abandoned. *Berthius.*

COLMARS

COLMARS, a little Town of *France* in *Provence*, ſituate upon the River *Verdone*, in the Dioceſs of *Senez*, and is well known by its Fairs and Manufactures of Cloth.

COLNE, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire*, in *Blackburn* Hundred, ſituate upon a Hill. From *London* one hundred fifty three Miles.

COLOCZA, or COLOCZ, Lat. *Colocia*, *Coloza*, and *ad ſtatuas Coloſſas*; a Town of *Hungary*, with the Title of an Arch-biſhoprick, ſituated near the Banks of the *Danube*, between *Buda* and *Five Churches*. It has been formerly far more conſiderable than 'tis at preſent.

COLOGNE, upon the *Rhine*, Lat. *Colonia Ubiorum*, and *Colonia Agrippina*; an Imperial, and one of the four Capital Hance Towns, with an Univerſity and Arch-biſhoprick, whereof the Prelate is Prince, and Elector of the Empire, takes the Title of Arch-chancellor and Legate of *Italy*, and Duke of *Weſtphalia*, *&c.* This Place is very ancient, derives its Origen from the *Ubiens*, who ſought *Julius Cæſar*'s Alliance, to reſiſt the *Suevi* their Mortal Enemies. In *Auguſtus*'s Reign they put themſelves under *Agrippa*'s Protection, and paſſing the *Rhine*, they founded on the left Bank the Town of *Cologne*, which they then called the Colony of *Agrippa*. Some ſay, the Place was built before they came, and that they only enlarged it, about Twenty or Twenty five years before our Saviour's Birth; and afterwards *Agrippina*, grand Daughter of this *Agrippa*, and *Nero's* Mother, to ſhew her Power, when Married to the Emperor *Claudius*, made the Circuit of the City far wider than it was before, and eſtabliſhed a Colony of *Veterans* in it, about forty eight years after our Saviour's Birth, *Anno Chr.* 69. when *Vitellius* and *Veſpaſian* diſputed the Empire, this Town was Beſieged by *Tutor* and *Sabinus*, who had Revolted againſt the *Romans*. She obeyed the preſſing Neceſſity, received their Garriſon, which ſhe afterwards Maſſacred, when *Cerealis* had beaten the Rebels. King *Meroüe* beat the *Romans* hence, in the Reign of *Valentinian* the Third, and ſoon after *Attila* Ruined it. But being Rebuilt by the *Romans*, *Childeric*, Son to *Meroüe*, took it from them a ſecond time, and gave it to a Prince his Couſin, Father to *Sigebert*, called *The Lame King of* Cologne, and *Ribarols*, who was killed in 599. by *Cloderick* his Son. It was then that *Clovis the Great*, who for this Murther put the Executioner to Death, united the People of *Cologne* to the Crown of *France*, under which it remained during the Reigns of the Kings of the firſt Race. Under them of the ſecond it fell to the Princes of *France*, Kings of *Germany*. In 881. when *Charles the Big* went to have himſelf Proclaimed Emperor beyond the *Alpes*, *Godefroy* and *Sigefroy*, Kings of the *Normans*, took and burned *Cologne*, with fifteen or twenty of the beſt Cities in *Gallia Belgica*. The Emperor *Otho the Great*, under whom it was repaired, ſubjected it to his Prelates about 950. but ſucceeding Emperors made it free. *Frederick* the Firſt allowed it large Privileges, ſince which time it increaſed Mightily, eſpecially when in *Anno* 1260. it entred into the League of the Hance Towns, and became Capital of the Fourth of their Provinces. After this it was Governed by Senators until the Senate was changed in 1513. by a Riſing of the People, who Maſſacred the Conſuls, Treaſurers and ſome other Magiſtrates, accuſed to have cheated the Publick. The Senate is much like that of old *Rome*. It governs and judges in Civil Matters; but for Criminals, it only has Power to ſeize and examine them, without the Authority of Acquitting or Condemning them. For the Elector reſerves this to himſelf as the higheſt degree of Sovereign Authority; and it's for this Reaſon, that though the Town is free, yet it does him homage, and ſwears Allegiance, upon condition that he will preſerve the Privileges it enjoys. As for the reſt, *Cologne* is called the *Rome* of *Germany*, for its Greatneſs, its Senate, and fine Buildings. For it is certainly one of the fineſt, ſtrongeſt, and biggeſt of all *Germany*, environed with ſtrong Walls, that have above eighty three Towers, a tripple Ditch that ſurrounds it, in form of a half Moon. Its Metropolitan Church, Saint *Peter's*, would be one of the moſt Magnificent in the whole World, if quite finiſhed. Beſides which it has ten Collegiate, nine Parith-Churches, Thirty ſeven Monaſteries, ſeveral Hoſpitals, Chapels, and other Churches. This Univerſity was Re-eſtabliſhed in 1388. Beſides which, there is a Jeſuits College built after the *Italian* Faſhion, with a very fine Dome. There are five great Squares, or principal Places in this Town, where, beſides its Bigneſs, the Cleanneſs of its Streets, the Magnificence of both its private and publick Structures, the Sweet Humour and Civility of the Inhabitants, amongſt whom there is a great number of Learned Men, contribute much to render it conſiderable. It has been a Biſhoprick in former times, ſuffragan of *Treves*, but was erected into an Arch-biſhoprick, in 755. ten years after *Mayence* was made one, in favour of *Boniface*. The firſt Arch-biſhop was called *Adolph*, who amongſt other Succeſſors had St. *Anno*, who about 1055. got the Judges Eyes plucked out, for pronouncing an unjuſt Sentence againſt a poor Woman, leaving but an Eye to one that was to lead the reſt to their Homes. Hiſtory adds, That to the end this Puniſhment ſhould ſerve as an Example to others, he ordered Brick-heads, without any Eyes, to be nailed over their Doors. This Dignity had for Suffragans the Biſhopricks of *Munſter*, *Liege*, *Oſnabruch*, *Minden*, and *Utrecht*; but the two laſt being become Secular, there are but the three firſt that depend on it now. The Arch-biſhop is great Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*, but never Exerciſes the Functions of his Office; for Princes that hold any Principalities of the Empire in *Italy*, are its perpetual Vicars, in which Quality they can do in all Places in their Juriſdictions what the Emperor could do in Common Caſes, and in higher Points have recourſe to the Imperial Court. Wherefore the Arch-biſhop of *Mentz*, who is great Chancellor of *Germany*, is Keeper of the *Archives*, and the Titles that concern *Italy*. The Golden Bull declares, That the Arch-biſhop of *Cologne* has the Privilege of Crowning the King of the *Romans*, that is, the Emperor; Nevertheleſs it ſeems this does not belong to him, but when the Ceremony is performed in his Dioceſs, or in the Suffragan Biſhopricks; for the Arch-biſhop of *Mentz* diſputes *it with him, when it's done elſewhere.* This does not hinder, but the Arch-biſhop of *Cologne* goes before him of *Mayence*, within the Diſtricts of his Metropolitan, and Chancellorſhip of *Italy*, where he puts himſelf on the Emperor's Right, leaving the Elector of *Mayence*, who precedes him in all other Places, the Left. The Archbiſhop of *Cologne* has alſo by the Golden-Bull, the ſecond Suffrage in the Electoral College, with Privilege to vote immediately after the Archbiſhop of *Treves*, exerciſe Juſtice by his Officers in all criminal Caſes in the Town, though otherwiſe free and immediately depending on the Empire. But the Towns-people do not ſuffer him to make any long ſtay with them, nor come with a great Train, which has been the Occaſion of ſeveral Debates theſe many Ages, and is the Reaſon why that Prelate keeps his Reſidence for the moſt part at *Bonne*. The great Chapter of *Cologne* conſiſts of Sixty Canons, all Princes or Counts; for they receive no common Gentlemen, nor any ſo low as a Baron; quite contrary to that of *Treves* and *Mayence*, where they receive neither Princes nor Counts, unleſs for ſome weighty Reaſons. The twenty four Eldeſt of the ſixty, form a particular Chapter for the Election of the Archbiſhop, and have their active and paſſive Votes, having Power to chuſe any of the Colleagues, or be choſen themſelves to the vacant Dignity. The ancienteſt Aſſembly of the Clergy held at *Cologne* was that of 346. wherein *Euphrates*, then Biſhop of the Town, was depoſed for ſiding with the *Arrians*, and *Severinus* put in his place. *Charlemagne* ordered another there in the Eighth Age; and there were others held in the Ninth, for the Reformation of Manners, againſt the Oppreſſors of the Poor, and Inceſtuous Marriages, *&c.* The Arms of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne* are a *Field Argent* charg'd with a *Croſs Sable*. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. Imper. Lib.* 6.

COLOMAN, ſucceeded his Father *Ladiſlaus* in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of his younger Brother *Alme*, whoſe Eyes he ordered to be pluck'd out. And to ſecure himſelf the better, he would have his Nephew *Bela* gelt; but the Hangman that was to do this, deceived him, by ſhewing him a little Dog's Teſticles inſtead of his Nephew's. He died in 1114. after twenty one Years Reign. This Prince, beſides his Cruelty, was very much deformed, being lame, crooked, ſquint-eyed, *&c.*

St. COLOMB in *Cornwall*, ſeated on the top of a Hill, the Meeting-place of the Juſtices of Peace for the South-diviſion; 260 Miles from *London*.

COLOMB, a Military Order inſtituted by *John* I. of this Name, King of *Caſtile*, in 1379. but did not continue long.

COLOMBAN, Abbot of *Luxeuil* in *Burgundy*; a Perſon of Conſideration towards the end of the VIth and the beginning of the VIIth Century. His *Canones Pœnitentiales* were publiſhed at *Louvain*, though ſome are of Opinion that theſe Canons do not belong to St. *Columban*. There have been ſeveral of this Name, which we muſt take care not to confound with each other, for that Purpoſe, *Columban* the Abbot of *Luxeuil*, is not the ſame with the *Iriſh* St. *Columban*, who converted part of *Scotland*, as appears by Archbiſhop *Uſher's Antiquitates Britannicæ*. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. Sirmond. T.* 1. *Concil Gall. &c.*

COLOMEY, in Latin *Coloma*, a Town in *Poland*, in *Pocutia*, a ſmall Country of *Black Ruſſia*, ſituate upon the little River *Prut*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and at the foot of the Mountains.

COLOMIERS, or *Columiers*, Lat. *Colomeria* and *Colomeriæ*; a little Town of *France* in *Brie*, with a Court and Election. It is ſituate upon the River *Morin*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Meaux*.

COLONA, or *Colonna*, a very Noble and Ancient Family of *Italy*, fruitful in famous Men.

COLONEL-GENERAL of the *French* Infantry: The Title of a great Officer of the Kingdom, who commands all the *French* Foot, having the Camp-Maſters, Lieutenant-Colonels under him; all Military Orders are publiſh'd in his Name. *P. Anſelm. Hiſtoir. des Grands Officers de la Couronne.*

COLONNA (*Stephen*) a great Commander, Father of *J. Cæſar*, Prince of *Palæſtrina*, ſerv'd the Emperor *Charles* V. After, in 1527. Pope *Clement* VII. againſt the *Spaniard*. The Year after he commanded the *French* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under *Lautrec*, then under the Admiral of *Bonnivet*, and coming into *France*, was employ'd againſt the Emperor in *Provence*; but being not us'd as he deſerved, he paſs'd into *Italy*, where Pope *Paul* III. made him General of his Troops, to recover *Camerino*. Hence he paſs'd into *Coſmo de Medicis*'s Service, and commanded at laſt in Quality of *Mareſchal de Camp* under *Charles* V. againſt the Duke of *Cleves*, and died at *Piſa*, in 1548. *Roſcio & Maſcardi.*

COLONNA (*Fabricio*) a great Commander, Native of *Rome*, liv'd in the XVth and beginning of the XVIth Age, was at the taking of *Otranto* from the *Turks*, which they made themſelves Maſters of the Year before, as they returned from *Rhodes*; afterwards ſtuck to the King of *Naples*, and became ſo inveterate an Enemy to the Houſe of *Urſin*, that when theſe ſided with *Charles* VIII. of *France*, *Fabricio* and *Proſper Colonna* quitted his Service, and join'd with *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*. After this they happened to have ſome difference with Pope *Alexander* VI. who baniſhed them out of *Rome* in 1499. at which they were but very little concern'd, taking for Device, the Bulruſhes which the Wind bends without breaking, with theſe Words, *Flectimur, ſed non Frangimur*. After ſeveral Adventures, *Fabricio* was at the Battel of *Ravenna*, in 1512. and being taken Priſoner was in great Fear of being put to Death by the *French*; but the Duke of *Ferrara*, that was in their Army, ſecur'd him, and got him his Liberty. He return'd the Obligation in procuring the Duke's Eſcape notwithſtanding all the Pope's endeavours to ſeize him, for ſiding with the *French*. *Charles* V. the Emperor, had great Eſteem for this deſerving Man, continued to him the place of High-Conſtable of *Naples*, given him by *Ferdinand*, King of that Kingdom. He died in 1520. *Guichardine, Paul. Jov. &c.*

COLONNA (*James*) Cardinal, Native of *Rome*, Archdeacon of *Piſa*, received into the Sacred College by *Nicholas* III. who to defend himſelf againſt the *Urſins*, was the kinder to the Houſe of *Colonna*. *Martin* IV. *Honorius* IV. and *Nicholas* IV. this Pope's Succeſſors, gave *Colonna* the marks of their Eſteem and Affection, in making his Nephew, *Peter Colonna*, a Cardinal, who was married; but his Wife took the Veil, and made a Vow of Chaſtity. *Nicholas* IV. dying in 1292. and *Cœleſtine* the Vth. his Succeſſor, dying in Priſon in 1296. after his Abdication, his Succeſſor, *Boniface* the Eighth, was publickly blam'd at *Rome* for his violent and unjuſt Proceeding; and he, purſuaded that the *Colonna*'s exaſperated the People, and rais'd Rumours that were ſo diſadvantageous to his Honour and Dignity, beſides, for the old Grudges of their Family, and becauſe theſe Cardinals oppoſed his Promotion, and refuſed to wait on him according to his Orders at *Rome*, could not diſguiſe his Reſentment; whereupon they who were well acquainted with his haughty and paſſionate Temper, to avoid falling into his hands, withdrew to *Nepi*, where *John Colonna*, a Couſin of theirs, commanded. This enraged the Pope to that Degree, that he publiſhed a Croiſade againſt them, and laid Siege to *Nepi*, which he reduced to that Extremity, that the Governor for its Security was forced to ſend the Cardinals away, who were received at *Paleſtrina* by another *Colonna* that commanded there. This enraged the Pope ſo much, that to be revenged, he came before this Place in Perſon; ſo that the three *Colonna*'s were forced to make their Eſcape, diſguis'd, to a Friend's Houſe at *Perouſe*. The next Morning, the Town being ſurrendred, *Boniface* gave Orders to demoliſh it, with ſome others that received the *Colonna*'s. Then he thundred againſt them with his Cenſures, depriv'd the Cardinals of their Benefices and Dignities, excluded *Sciara Colonna* from the Communion of the Church, and was ſo extravagant, that he publiſhed a Price for their Heads, and Excommunicated all thoſe that ſhould bear the Name or Arms of that Family. *Sciara Colonna* ſhunning this Perſecution, was taken at Sea by Pyrates, who Anchoring at *Marſeille*, *Philip the Fair* procured *Sciara*'s Liberty, and ſent him and *William Nogaret* to *Rome* in 1303. They ſurprized *Boniface* at *Agnania*, where it's ſaid *Colonna* gave him a Blow on the Face with his Hand armed with a Gauntlet. This happened the ſeventh of *September*. And the Pope, after he came back to *Rome*, died of Rage and Deſpair the 11th of *October* following. *Benet* the Eleventh his Succeſſor, re-eſtabliſhed the *Colonna*'s, who continued in great Eſteem under *Clement* the Fifth, and *John* the twenty ſecond. The Cardinal *Peter* died at *Avignon* in 1326, and his Body was removed to *Rome*. *Spondan. Ciaconius.*

COLONNA (*John*) Cardinal, famous in the thirteenth Age, being declared Legate to the Chriſtian Army, was ſent to the *Holy Land*. He was at the taking of the Town of *Damieta* after a Siege of twenty two Days, in 1219. by *John* King of *Jeruſalem*, and the reſt of the Croiſade, and contributed much to the good Succeſs, by forwarding and encouraging the Men. It's ſaid, That being taken afterwards by the *Saracens*, they reſolved to have ſawed him in the middle, as a Puniſhment for what they had ſuffered through his Preſence and Conduct, but was ſet at Liberty when they had obſerved his Reſolution and Conſtancy. After his Return hence, Pope *Gregory* the Ninth gave him the Command of his Army, to diſpoſſeſs the Emperor *Frederick* the Second of the Kingdom of *Naples*; but this had not the Succeſs they promiſed themſelves, and the Cardinal died in 1244. *Onuph. Ciacon.* &c.

COLONNA (*Mark Antony*) Son to *Peter Antony*, Prince of *Salerno*, and Nephew to *Fabricio* and *Proſper*, and nothing inferior to any of the Name in Courage or Conduct. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf much in the Wars of *Italy*, eſpecially at the Battles of *Barlette* and *Gariglan*, where the *French* were defeated, yet took part with thoſe at laſt, and was killed at the Siege of *Milan*, in 1522.

COLONNA, (*Mark Antony*) Duke of *Palliano* and *Marſi*, Lord High Conſtable of *Naples*, and Viceroy of *Sicily*, Commanded as Lieutenant-General, at the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, in 1571. and was received in Triumph at *Rome*. At his Return he died in *Spain*, in 1584. *Guichardin, &c.*

COLONNA (*Pompey*) Cardinal, Son to *Jerom Colonna*, Nephew to Cardinal *John*, and *Proſper* the famous General, who became his Guardian when his Father was killed in a Tumult of the People. His Inclinations were quite for the Army, but was forced by his Tutor to become of the Church, to have the profit of part of his other Uncle's Benefices. It's ſaid, That ſoon after this he accepted a Challenge ſent him by a *Spaniard*, and came to the Place appointed; but being hindered to fight, tore his *Saoune* or Gown in Pieces, out of mere Rage. Some time after this, he differed with Pope *Julius* the Second; for this Prelate paſſing for dead, *Pompey* put himſelf at the Head of ſome of the young Men of the Town, and ſeized the Capitol. This Boldneſs coſt him his Livings, which were diſtributed amongſt his Couſins; but he was ſoon received into favour again; and *Leo* the Tenth made him Cardinal; after which he ſubſcribed to the Election of *Adrian* the Sixth, in oppoſition to the Deſigns of *Julius de Medicis*, whom he could not abide. So that after *Adrian*'s Death, the Intreagues and Jealouſies of theſe two Cardinals kept the Seat vacant for two Months, which gave occaſion to the Latin Epigram.

Ecce iterum è ſummo dejectam culmine Romam
Pompeii & Julii *mens furioſa premit.*
Brute *pium*, Photine *pium*, *nunc ſtringite ferrum*,
Quid ſervâſſe juvat, ſi peritura fuit.

At length the Election of the Cardinal *de Medicis*, under the Name of *Clement* the VIIth, calmed the Animoſities for a time, but they renewed again, and were the occaſion of the taking of *Rome* twice; the firſt time by this Cardinal and *Hugues* of *Moncado*, in 1526. and by the Conſtable of *Bourbon*, the year after. The Pope had deprived him of his Cardinalſhip and Livings; but was forced to have recourſe to him when kept Priſoner in the Caſtle of Saint *Angelo*, and *Colonna* Generouſly Laboured for his Liberty; for which Kindneſs the Pope Re-eſtabliſhed him in all as before, and gave him the Legation of the *Marche* of *Ancona*, the Biſhoprick of *Averſa*, and Arch-biſhoprick of *Montreal*. After that he was Vice-roy of *Naples*, where he died in 1532. He made a Poem intituled, *De Laudibus Mulierum*. *Guichardin.*

COLONNA (*Proſper*) Lord of *Palliano*, and one of the greateſt Men of his time, ſided with *Charles* the Eighth, when he undertook the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, but left him to join *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, and did great

great Service upon all occaſions againſt the *French*, who at laſt Surprized him at Dinner, at *Ville Franche du Po*, where he was in 1515. to defend the Paſſages of the *Alpes*; but he was Revenged of the Affront, when he was ſet at Liberty, defeated the *French* at the Battle of *Bicoque*, in 1522. and contributed much to the taking of *Milan*, after which he died in 1524. being ſeventy one years of Age.

COLONN (*Victoire*) Daughter of a *Roman* Lord of the Family of the *Colonna*'s, and Wife to *Ferdinand-Francis d'Avalois*, Marqueſs of *Peſquaire*. She was very well verſed in all Sciences, but excelled in Poetry. After her Husband's Death, ſhe would not hear of any Propoſal of a ſecond Marriage, but imployed her ſelf wholly to deſcribe his great Actions in a Poem ſhe made to honour his Memory. This made *Muſconio*, a famous Poet of that Age, preſer her Affection to that of *Porcia*, *Cato Uticenſis*'s Daughter, for her Husband *Brutus*, in theſe Verſes;

Non vivam ſine te, mi Brute, *exterrita dixit*
Porcia, *& ardentes forbuit ore faces.*
Te, d'Avale, *extincto, dixit Victoria, vivam*
Perpetuò mœſtos ſic dolitura dies.
Utraque Romana eſt; Sed in hoc Victoria Victrix:
Perpetuò hæc luctus ſuſtinet, illa ſemel.

She died in 1541. *Hilarion de Coſta*, &c.

COLONY, a Detachment of People which the *Romans* ſent to Inhabit and Cultivate, either a new or a Conquered Country. There were two ſorts of Colonies *Roman* and *Latin*: The *Roman* Colonies, were *Roman* Citizens, and had the Right of Suffrage, or giving their Vote in the Election of the Magiſtracy, but with this Limitation, of being uncapable of enjoying the Offices, and Honours of the Common-wealth. The *Latin* Colonies had the Right of Election, if the Magiſtrate permitted it, and were Incorporated into the *Roman* Republick, after having born ſome Office in a Latin Town. There were likewiſe Military Colonies, for the entertaining of old Soldiers, when they were incapable of doing further Service. Both the *Romans* and *Greeks* us'd to Ornament their Colonies with Temples, and other magnificent Buildings, to give Satisfaction to the new Inhabitants. They likewiſe gave the Mountains and Rivers the ſame Names, of thoſe they had quitted at *Rome*, or in other Places of *Italy*. Thus *Cologne*, *Treves*, *Toulouſe*, &c. had their *Capitol* like that at *Rome*. *Verona*, *Lyons*, &c. had their *Circus* and Amphitheatre, of which, at preſent, there are conſiderable Remains. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. Lib.* 10. *Adr. Valeſ. Not. Gall. in Præf.*

COLOPHON, a Town of *Ionia*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Birth-place of *Homer*; 'tis called, at preſent *Altoboſco*, or *Belvedere*; The *Colophonian* Cavalry were, as *Strabo* Reports, ſo extraordinary, that they gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Colophonem Addere*, i. e. *To finiſh an Enterprize*, becauſe the *Colophonian* Horſe us'd to Rout the Enemy, and decide the Fate of the Battle where-ever they Charged. *Colophon* was formerly a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Epheſus*. *Strabo, Lib.* 14. *Plin.* &c.

COLOSSUS, an ancient City of great *Phrygia*, in *Aſia Minor*, on the Frontiers of *Caria*, was firſt a Biſhoprick, and afterwards became a Metropolis. It's particularly known by the Epiſtle Saint *Paul* writ to the *Coloſſians*, Inhabitants thereof; though ſome think that this Letter was Addreſſed to the *Rhodians*, called *Coloſſians*, from the great *Coloſſus* Erected at the Port of that Iſland, in Honour of the Sun. However, the Town of *Coloſſus* in *Aſia*, lies on the River *Licho*, and is what the Greeks call *Chonos*.

COLOSSUS, a Braſs Statue Seventy Cubits high, Erected at the Port of *Rhodes*, in honour of the Sun, and eſteemed one of the Seven Wonders of the World. After it had ſtood Fifty years, an Earthquake overthrew it. Few could embrace or girt its very Thumb. It was of ſuch a vaſt Bulk, that when the *Saracens* made themſelves Maſters of *Rhodes*, *An. Dom.* 667. they Loaded Nine hundred Camels with the Braſs. *Nero* built a *Coloſſus* at *Rome* with his own Head upon it. *Veſpaſian* removed his, and put a Sun thereon. *Commodus* diſplaced this, and ſet his Head on; and *Lampridius* ſays, he added Inſcriptions of his own Name and good Parts, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe times.

COLUMBUS (*Chriſtopher*) a famous Pilot, was born in 1442. *Ferdinand*, his Son, who writ his Life, ſtrains himſelf to derive his Deſcent from great People. Yet it is certain his Father was a Wool-Comber, and he himſelf was of that Calling too, until, being ſome time at Sea, he fanſied that Occupation, and applied himſelf much to the Study of Geography. Then underſtanding by a certain Sea-man called *Andaluza*, or as ſome will have it, he himſelf concluding from the Poſition of the World, that there were ſome habitable Parts in the other Hemiſphere, reſolved to go to diſcover them. Accordingly he addreſs'd himſelf to ſome Princes, who laugh'd at the Enterprize, and ſtil'd it a Dream. But *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, that Reigned then in *Spain*, received him more favourably, and gave him three Ships, with which he ſet forth from Port *Palos de Moger* in *Andaluzia*, *Auguſt* 3. 1492. and ſailed until at laſt he found the Iſlands, and landed at *Guana* Bay, one of the *Luccaies*. The Iſlanders, frighted with an unwonted Sight, gain'd the Mountain with ſuch ſpeed, that the *Spaniard* could take but one Woman, whom he let go again after he had given her Bread, Wine, and ſome Jewels. This good uſage made the reſt leſs wild; ſo that they did not ſhun the Chriſtians ſo much, who did all they could to gain the Affection of their *Cacique*, for ſo they called their King, who gave *Columbus* leave to build a Wooden Fort on the Sea-Coaſt, where he left thirty eight *Spaniards*, and returned in all haſte to acquaint the King with his happy Diſcovery. So arrived in the Month of *May*, the Year after, being fifty Days in the Voyage to port *Palos* again. When he had acquainted the Council with the Means to conquer theſe rich Provinces, they reſolved to ſend him back in quality of Admiral of the *Indies*, and allowed him all the Privileges he would deſire. The King ennobled him and all his Poſterity, and gave him for Arms *A Sea Argent and Azure, Six Iſlands Or*, under the Cope of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, the World as Creſt, and theſe Words,

Por Caſtilla, *y por* Leon,
Itala *Nuevo Monde Halto Colon.*

After this, ſome that envied his Succeſs, repreſented him ill to King *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, but he was received into Favour again, and died in 1506. being ſixty four Years of Age. *Thuan. Spondan.*

COLUMPTON, an indifferent Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, ſeated near the River *Colum*, where it hath a Bridge, 134 Miles from *London*.

COLURI, formerly *Salamine*, an Iſland in the Gulf of *Engia*, famous for the Defeat of the *Perſian* Fleet commanded by *Xerxes*. Some Authors have thought that *Homer* was born in this Iſle.

COLYBES. The Greeks gave the Name of *Colybes* to a certain heap of Corn and Pulſe which they boiled and offered in Honour of their Saints, and for the Dead; and have particular Prayers for this in their *Euchologium*, wherein addreſſing themſelves to God, they ſay, they offer their *Colybes* for his Glory, and in Honour of ſuch a certain Saint, and in Memory of the Dead. *Rich. Simon. in Opuſc.*

COLZIM, a Mountain of middle *Egypt*, in the Deſart of *Gebela*, a Day's Journey from the Red Sea. There is a famous Monaſtery of St. *Anthony*, with a great Number of Religious People. Here is no Door to be ſeen to this Building. People are drawn up over the high Walls with a certain Invention manag'd within, as in the Convent of S. *Catharine* in Mount *Sinai* in *Arabia Petræa*. *Vanſleb. Relat. Ægypt.*

COMACCHIO, in Latin *Comacum* and *Comacula*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Ravenna*, lies amongſt the many Ponds formed by the *Po*, which the Country People call *Valli di Comacchio*, about three of four Miles from the Adriatick-ſea. The Air being very bad here, the Town is not conſiderable, being for the moſt part inhabited by Fiſhermen, who through the abundance of the Fiſh thereabouts live pretty well. Here are alſo ſome Salt-Pits, whence the Pope draws great Revenues.

COMAGENA, a little Country in *Aſia*, which made part of *Syria*, and was changed into a Province by the *Romans*. The chief Town is *Sathoſata* upon *Euphrates*, famous for *Lucian*'s and *Paul* Patriarch of *Antioch* the Hereſiarch's

Birth. It alſo had particular Princes, as *Antiochus*, King of *Comagena*, defeated by *Marc Anthony*, and another who led Succours to *Veſpaſian*.

COMANIA, a Town of *Aſia*, in the Province of *Pontus*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Neocæſarea*, ſituate on the River *Iris*, and different from *Comania* in *Cappadocia*, upon the River *Sarus*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of a Temple in the former dedicated to *Bellona*.

COMANIA, the Country of *Georgia*, taken in General, ſituate on the *Caſpian* Sea, towards the Eaſt; has Mountains that part it from *Circaſſia* on the Weſt, *Gurgiſtan* on the South, and *Muſcovy* on the North. The Soil is extraordinary good, though but little looked after, by reaſon the Inhabitants live moſt by Robbing and Plunder. They Live at the Foot of the Mountains both for the Conveniency of the fine Springs, and that they may retire at pleaſure into the Hills, when purſued by the Enemy, for all they that live round them, as the *Georgians*, *Mingrelians*, *Circaſſians*, *Tartars* and *Muſcovites*, prey daily upon one another. The *Komouchs* poſſeſs the Eaſtern parts of *Comanie*, towards the *Caſpian* Sea. They are *Mahometans*, and under the protection of the King of *Perſia*, who ſets a great value on them, becauſe they defend that part of his Country againſt the *Kalmouchs*, and his other Enemies. Theſe *Kalmouches* are *Tartars*, who live on the other ſide the *Caſpian* Sea, under the Protection of the great Duke of *Muſcovy*. *Tavernier*.

COMANUS, Son of *Nannus*, King of the *Segobrigians*, gave the *Greeks* of *Phocide*, the place where they Built *Maſſilia*, now called *Marſeille*. Yet a little after was deſired by a Neighbouring Prince to hinder the farther increaſe and power of thoſe Strangers. And the better to perſwade how neceſſary it was to check a Foreign Power in its Infancy, he made uſe of the Fable of a Bitch, which being big with Whelp, deſired a Shepherd to let her have ſome place to lie-in in; having obtained it, ſhe ſued for leave to bring her young ones up in the ſame place, until theſe being grown up, and thinking that with their help ſhe might keep Poſſeſſion, ſhe begun to look upon that as her Right, which ſhe only had on Courteſie. *Comanus* finding by this that it was his Intereſt to Deſtroy the Town, thought to have Surprized it on a day that they Celebrated the Goddeſs *Flora*'s Feaſt, when the Inhabitants were taken up with Mirth and Paſtime; but was ſurprized himſelf and killed, with Seven Thouſand that had accompanied him in the Undertaking. From this time forth the *Maſſilians* kept upon their Guard, ſo that in all their Feaſts they ſhut their Gates, took Notice of what Strangers they had in the Place, and ordered Guards on their Ramparts. *Juſtin*, *Lib.* 45. We are to obſerve, That the *Phocenſes* received the Privilege of Ground to build a Town upon, not from *Comanus*, but from his Father *Nannus*: And *Secondly*, The Prince who inſtigated *Comanus* to Attack the *Maſſilians*, is no more than a private *Ligurian*, or a *Genoeſe*, in *Juſtin*'s Hiſtory.

COMBEFIS (*Francis*) a Dominican, a Perſon of great Learning in the Seventeenth Century. In 1644. he publiſhed the Works of *Amphilochius*, Biſhop of *Iconium*, of *Methodius* and *Andreas*, Biſhops of *Creet*. The year after he Publiſhed ſome new Pieces of Saint *Chryſoſtom*, Printed from Manuſcripts in the King's Library, with a Defence of the *Scholia* of *Maximus* upon Saint *Denys*. In 1648. he Publiſhed a new Edition of the Greek Fathers, with Additions in Folio: In the latter Volume he has given us a true Hiſtory of the *Monothelites*, which Performance was diſliked at *Rome*, only upon the Account of the Freedom he has taken with Cardinal *Baronius*, whom he has proved, to have been ſometimes clearly Miſtaken. In 1672. he augmented the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, with a new Volume in *folio*, call'd *Noviſſimum Auctarium Bibliotheca Græcorum Patrum*. Before this time, in 1653. upon Father *Goar*'s falling ill, he was, by the King's Order, put upon Reviſing the *Byzantine* Hiſtorians, in that Father's room. *Combefis* Reviſ'd the whole Work, and added ſome Notes and Corrections of his own. He publiſhed ſeveral other Works of Antiquity, and a Book of his own called, *Eccleſiaſtes Græcus*, for an Aſſiſtance to the Pulpit. He Dyed at *Paris*, in 1679. being the Seventy fourth year of his Age. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques*.

COMBMARTIN, a ſmall Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, on the *Severn-Sea*, where it hath an in-let, which runs through the Town. From *London* one hundred forty nine Miles.

COME, a certain Captain of *Robbers*; being taken and examined before the Conſul *Rupilius*, he deſired a little Reſpite to Anſwer, and then putting himſelf on his Knees, held his Breath ſo long that he died upon the ſpot. *Valer. Maxim.*

COME or COMO, Lat. *Comum*, or *Novocomium*, an Epiſcopal Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, built, according to *Juſtin*'s Opinion, by the *Gauls* when they invaded *Italy* under *Brennus*. This Town being once demoliſhed, was re-built, and then received the name of *Novocomium*, ſince which time there has been Alterations, both under *Anſelmo di Poſterula*, Arch-biſhop of *Milan*, who lived in 1123. and in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, during the Wars of *Italy*; For *Charles* the Fifth having Taken it in 1520. ſuffered great Diſorders there, to Puniſh the Inhabitants for ſiding with *France*. It is built on the Banks of a great Lake, above one hundred Miles round, to which it gives its Name; for it's called the Lake of *Como*, and has ſeveral good Boroughs along its Banks: The River *Adde* runs through it, and has the Fort *Defluents* built juſt upon the place it enters the Lake. *Como*, is a great, rich, and well peopled Town, with a great Number of fine Churches and other good Buildings. The Poets *Cecilius*, *Pliny junior*, *Paul* and *Benet Jove* were born here. *Strabo*. *Liv*. *Leander Alberti*.

COMEDIE, a Performance for a Play-Houſe, wherein Peoples Actions, and the common Occurrences and Accidents of Humane Life are repreſented. *Athenæus* gives it the ſame beginning with Tragedies, ſaying, they were firſt of all nothing but a kind of Hymn the Pagans ſung to *Bacchus*, dancing about the Altar, on which they Sacrificed a He-goat to this God. *Clemens Alexandrinus* attributed the Invention to *Siſarion* of *Icaria*, becauſe, in all likelihood it was he Compoſed the firſt Hymns of *Bacchus*, that were ſung at the Sacrifice of the Goat Inſtituted by *Icarius*, about *Anno Mund.* 2700. It received the Name of Comedy when the *Athenians* made uſe of this Ceremony in their City, and added the *Chorus* or Quires of Muſick, with Set and Figure Dances. Then this was called Tragedy, and the Ceremony, as practiſed abroad in the Country, retained the Name of Comedy or Village Song, from the Greek word κώμη, which ſignifies a Village, and ᾠδὴ a Song, or Hymn. It had not the ſame Progreſs that Tragedy had, for in *Ariſtophanes*'s days, who lived *Anno Mund.* 3630. after *Sophocles* and *Euripides* it was Compoſed of nothing but Raillery and publick Satyr, though it began to have Actors about the ſame time with Tragedy: That is, in the Poet *Epicharmus*'s time, a *Sicilian*, who flouriſhed *Anno Mund.* 3600. Hence it is, that the *Sicilians* endeavour to maintain, That Comedy had its Original in *Syracuſa*, under their *Epicharmus*, though we have Fragments of *Alcæus*'s Comedies, who Lived Two hundred years before him; but they would have it ſo, becauſe he was the firſt that added Actors to the *Chorus*. As ſome would have given *Theſpis* the like Honour for the ſame reaſon, in reſpect of Tragedy. Thus *Diomedes* gives the Names of the firſt Comick Poets to *Sannyrion*, who invented Maſquerades and Poſtures in Comedy; to *Cratinus*, who improved it to three Actors, and ordered the Form of its Compoſition, and to *Ariſtophanes*, who gave it a fuller Perfection. The Comedy of the *Greeks* is diſtinguiſhed into *Old*, *Middle*, and *New*. The Poets of the Old were they that handled People without any Diſguiſe, and called them by their Names, as *Horace* informs us in ſpeaking of *Eupolis*, *Cratinus* and *Ariſtophanes*, where he ſays, That theſe three, with the other Poets of the ancient Comedy reprimanded with a great deal of Liberty, all them that deſerved to be taken notice of for their Malice, Extortions, Debaucheries, and other Crimes, which rendered thoſe kind of Poets formidable to all ſorts of People. But though this Method of ſpeaking Truth was received with much Applauſe by the Common People, and was pleaſing enough to Perſons of Quality for a time, yet they began to be tired of it at laſt, and *Alcibiades* Publiſhed an Order to forbid any Comick Poet to make uſe of any ones Name in his Work. This produced a new kind of Repreſentation called a Middle Comedy, whereof *Ariſtophanes* was the firſt Inventor, and was followed by *Philemon*, *Plato* the Comick, and ſeveral others; who, after his Example, obſerved a mean

between Severity and Complaisance; But at last, because though no Body was nam'd, yet the Parties Concerned were eatily discovered, there was a Third kind invented, called *The New Comedy*, wherein they endeavour to suit themselves to the general Temper and Relish of the Times, making use of feigned Subjects, and new invented Names. *Menander* was looked upon as Author of this, or at least, as he that Succeeded best in the Design. The Poets of the Old Feigned nothing, the Subjects were always matter of Fact, and the Names the true ones. Poets of the Middle sort made use of Real Subjects, but Counterfeit Names; and they of the New invented both Subjects and Personages.------ As Tragedy is a Grave and Serious Representation of a sad Action or fatal Accident befallen Persons Raised by their great Quality or extraordinary Merit, above the Common sort; so Comedy is an ingenious and merry Representation of a pleasant Adventure between ordinary People, with some mild Satyr for Correction of Manners. *Tragi-comedy* exhibits noble Adventures of Persons of great Quality, Threatned with some great Misfortune, but that come off with happy Success. The Pastoral has for Object some Amorous Adventure between Shepherds and Shepherdesses, and is thought to derive its Origin from the *Eclogues*, or, at least, seems to be made in imitation of them. Touching these Diversions, some are of Opinion, they are an Effect of the profound Wisdom of the *Grecians*, as great Masters of Politicks as they were of other Sciences; For their prudent Legislators applying themselves Seriously to instruct and polish the People by all possible means, countenanced publick Spectacles, to divert them from Private Contrivances, and Secret Plots against the State, and to move them by the Examples there shewn them to abhor Vice, and practice Vertue. Hence it came, that some Fathers, to beget an aversion to Drunkenness in their Children, made their Servants drink to an extraordinary height, & brought 'em into the Childrens presence in that Condition; who observing the ridiculous, and sometimes nasty effects of too much drink, had just reason to hate, and so decline the Cause. *Pliny* remarks, That there were two Places on the Lake *Larius*, now called the *Lake of Coma*, in *Italy*, one called *Comedy* and the other *Tragedy*, from the Spectacles or Sights represented in them. *Athenæus*, *Diog. Laert. Lilius Gyraldus*, *Hist. Poet. Jul. Scalig. lib. Poet. &c.*

COMENIUS (*Amos*) born in *Moravia* in *Bohemia*, was forced to quit his own Country upon the account of his being a Protestant, and retiring with several of his Countrymen into *Holland*, he was generously entertain'd by *Lawrence de Geer*. *Comenius* was a considerable Master in the Latin Tongue, and besides several other Pieces, has publish'd, *Janua Linguarum*, *Vestibulum*, *Atrium*, *Didactica*, *&c.* He died at *Amsterdam* about the middle of the Seventeenth Century. *Memoirs Historiques.*

COMER, a *Scythian*, coming to *Italy* taught the way of making rouling or portative Towns, by building Houses on Chariots, according to the custom of his Country. This was in 1360. before the Foundation of *Rome*; and it was from this that the Name of *Veji*, an ancient People of *Etruria* came, because the *Scythians* in their Language called a Chariot so.

COMES, *Natalis*, or *de Comitibus*, was born at *Venice* and liv'd to the latter end of the sixteenth Century. He was very well accomplished in the *Belles Lettres*, and translated *Athenæus* into Latin. He likewise wrote thirty Books of the History of his Time, ten Books of Mythology, and some other Treatises. *Joseph Scaliger* had no great Opinion of his Performances, as appears from the fourteenth Book of his Epistles, *Epist.* 3[illegible].

COMET, is a luminous Body which appears sometimes amongst the Stars, of different bigness. Astrologers distinguish it into three kinds, *viz.* the Hairy, the Bearded, and Comet with a Tail; the Hairy spreads its Rays on every side, the Bearded darts 'em towards that part it moves to; that with a Tail casts it behind. The Ancients were always of Opinion, That these uncommon Sights were the fore-runners of some great disaster, and some of our Moderns cannot yet be beat out of this Opinion, which they endeavour to confirm by alledging the Death of Princes and several sad Accidents that have been observ'd to follow these Appearances, without taking notice that these are common events, and Comets but very rare, which shews their little Connection and Dependance on each other; but when they appear it's easy to make applications enough, according to one's Fancy.

COMINE, Lat. *Cuminum*, a little Island in the Sea of *Sicily*, between *Malta* and *Goze*; it belongs to the Knights of *Malta*, who have a Castle in it built by the great Master *Vignacour*.

COMINGE, a Country and Town of *France* in *Gascony*. The Country has the Title of an Earldom, the Town generally called St. *Bertrand de Cominges*, or *Comenge*, in Latin *Convenæ* or *Lugdunum Convenarum*, has a Bishoprick suffragan of *Ausch*. This Town was demolished in 585 by *Gontram's* because it received the false *Gondebaud*, who called himself *Clothaire's* Son, but was rebuilt in 1085. by *Bertrand* its Bishop, which is the reason it's called *Bertrand Comminge*. It had the Latin Name *Convenæ* from its first Foundation; for *Pompey* having worsted *Sertorius* in *Spain*, he forced the People of the *Pyrenæans*, who then liv'd without any Order or Discipline, to come and live together in one place, which for that reason was called *Convenæ*. *Du Chesne. Strabo lib.* 4. *Itinerar. Antonin. &c.*

COMITIUM, a place where the *Roman* People kept their Assemblies near the great Hall for publick Orations or Speeches, called *Rostra* from the Ships Stems taken by *C. Menius*, Consul, in the Battel against the *Antiates* in 416. of *Rome*. Here they propos'd the Laws, made Speeches, and pleaded Causes. There was another place called *Rostra* at the foot of Mount *Palatin*.

COMMANDERIE, Livings or Benefices belonging to the Knights of the Order of *Malta*, or other Military Orders. The chiefest *Commanderies* are for Knights who can prove themselves Gentlemen from four Families; there are others for Chaplains. *Commandaries* of Justice is that a Knight obtains by his long standing; and *Commanderies* of Favour which are at the great Master or Prior's disposal by a privilege belonging to his place according to the Statutes of the Order.

COMMELIN (*Jerom*) a famous Printer, born at *Douay* in the sixteenth Century. He was a learned Person as appears by his Notes upon several Greek Authors, as *Heliodorus*, *Apollodorus*, *&c.* *Joseph Scaliger* gives him a great Character for his Talent in Greek.

COMMENDON (*John Francis*) Cardinal, a *Venetian*, Son to *Anthony*, a Philosopher and Doctor of Physick, was in great esteem in the sixteenth Century, and employed in several Legations by *Julius* the Third, *Marcellus* the Second, *Paul* the Fourth, *Pius* the Fourth and Fifth. He was chosen, though absent, by the Council of *Trent*, to give the Emperor *Ferdinand* the First an Account of their Proceedings. It's thought he died of Grief to see *Gregory* the Thirteenth recover, being full of hopes to succeed him if he had died when almost given over.

COMMINES,

COMMINES, a Borough of *Flanders* with a good Caſtle near *Meſſines* on the *Lys*, has given its Name to the Family of *Commines*.

COMMINES, (*Philip de*) Lord of *Argenton*, an Hiſtorian, of a Noble Family of *Flanders*, much eſteem'd by *Charles the Hardy* of *Burgundy*, and afterward by *Lewis* the XIth. who invited him to his Court, and employ'd him in ſeveral Negotiations of which he acquitted himſelf very well. He was perfect Maſter of the *French*, *Dutch* and *German* Tongues, but not extraordinary skill'd in the Latin; for all that, being a Man of Experience and good Judgment, he undertook to write the Hiſtory of his Time; and did it ſo very well, that the Work was tranſlated into ſeveral other Languages out of the *French*. He died in 1509. *Juſtus Lipſius. Le Mire. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

COMMODUS, or *L. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus*, Son of *Antoninus* the Philoſopher, and of *Fauſtina*, was born in 161. his Father and Uncle being Conſuls, and was declared Emperor immediately after his Father's Death in *Germany*, which happened in 180. *Onoſicritus Altejus* and *Antiſtius* were his Tutors, theſe learned and wiſe Philoſophers had the Care of his Education, yet his evil Inclinations prevailed over Inſtruction; ſo that from his very Infancy he was given to all ſorts of Vice. *Rome* found a ſecond *Nero* in his goodly Perſon, who had no Devotion for the Gods, nor Reſpect for the moſt inviolable Ties of Nature; was ungrateful to his Servants, unfaithful to his Friends, and neither regarded Mens Innocence nor Merits. The Miniſters and Favourites of this vitious Prince did incredible harm too. *Commodus* had a mind to ſet up for *Hercules*, and appeared with the Lion's Skin and Club, quitted the Name of *Marcus Aurelius*'s Son, to be called *Hercules* Son of *Jupiter*; would have Altars and Sacrifices, which the Senate conſented to, rather than irritate his furious Temper. The Chriſtians were much perſecuted for not obeying the ſame Law. In the mean time he uſed the great ones of the Kingdom ſo barbarouſly, that it could hardly be credited if it were not confirmed by all Hiſtorians of his and ſucceeding Times. Upon the leaſt Pretences, whether true or falſe, he would put the *Roman* Senators and chief Officers of the Empire to Death: When he wanted plauſible pretexts he feign'd imaginary Plots againſt his Perſon, and ſo without any Reaſon or Form of Juſtice, would cut off thoſe he either fear'd or hated. When he had made an end of the moſt famous Senators he debauched his own Siſters, gave his Mother's Name to one of the three hundred Concubines he entertain'd, having alſo as many young Boys for his deteſtable Pleaſures. He gave the Government of his Provinces to Perſons noted for Vice or Infamy, and made it his chiefeſt Pleaſure to murder the Innocent, and Men of Parts; was always at the Combats of Beaſts and Gladiators, and took vanity in ſhewing his Addreſs in killing Lions, Tygers, Leopards, and in acting the Gladiator. But at laſt, having deſign'd the Death of *Martia*, whom he kept, of *Lætus* Captain of his Guards, and *Electus* his Lord Chamberlain. *Martia*, to prevent the fatal ſtroke, gave him as he came out of the *Bagnio* ſome Wine mix'd with very violent Poiſon; and becauſe this did not work as quick as they would have it, they had him ſtrangled by a Wreſtler with whom he us'd to exerciſe himſelf ſometimes at that Sport. This happened in 192. the thirty firſt of his Age, and twelfth Year and ninth Month of his Reign. *Lampridius, Eutropius, Onuphrius.*

COMPANY of the *Indies*, or *Eaſt-India-Company*; in *Holland* is a Society of that Country for the Commerce of the *Indies*, and conſiſts of ſix Chambers, which have ſixteen Directors, which makes ſeventeen Voices, becauſe the Preſident has two. The City of *Amſterdam* alone has the one half of this Company, *Middlebourg* a quarter, *Rotterdam*, *Delft*, *Enchuſen* and *Hoorne* the other fourth part; and therefore *Amſterdam* has eight Directors, *Middlebourg* four, and each of the other four has one. They keep the general Chamber at *Amſterdam* four Years ſucceſſively, two at *Middlebourg*, and are not obliged to meet at all in any of the other four. This Company loſt much in loſing the advantageous Poſt it had in the Iſle *Formoſa*. *Tavernier.*

COMPIEGNE, in Latin called by many *Compendium*, is a Town of the Country of *Valois*, ſituate upon the Confluent of the Rivers *Aine* and *Oiſe*, between *Noyon*, *Soiſſons* and *Senlis*, and is famous for having been the Reſidence of many Kings. *Charles* the Sixth took it in 1415. from the Duke of *Burgundy*, who laid Siege to it fifteen days after, and took the Maid of *Orleans* in a Sally there, and ſold her to the *Engliſh*. *Compiegne* is a fine Town with pretty good Houſes, a King's Palace and Town-houſe that are very magnificent; beſides, it's of good Traffick, having ſeveral ſorts of Manufactures, and being the place where they load Wood for *Paris*, from whence it's but eighteen or twenty Leagues. Authors ſpeak of ſeveral Councils held at *Compiegne*, eſpecially of one in 833. wherein *Lewis the Meek* was forced to quit his Crown, by the Conſpiracy of his three Sons, and the Sentence of the Biſhops aſſembled there. But it pleaſed God to reſtore him to his Crown again, notwithſtanding this unjuſt Diſpoſſeſſion, which Hiſtorians confeſs was a Blemiſh to the *French* Nation. *Du Cheſne.*

COMPITALES, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated in their Croſs-ways to the Honour of their Houſhold-Gods, called *Lares* and *Penates*, whom they made to preſide not only in their Houſes but alſo in publick Places, and in the Streets. This Name comes from the Latin Word *Compita*, which ſignifies the meeting of Ways that croſs one another. The Feaſt was inſtituted by *Servius* the Sixth, King of *Rome*, who ordered that the Slaves ſhould do the Ceremonies with the Prieſts, ſo that they enjoyed a kind of Liberty during that time. They alſo kept Plays, and ſacrificed for the Health and Proſperity of Families. *Tarquin the Haughty* conſulting the Oracle upon the Subject of theſe Sacrifices, was anſwered, That he ſhould offer Heads to the Gods *Lares* and their Mother *Mania*; wherefore for ſome Years they preſented young Childrens Heads, until *Junius Brutus* taking compaſſion of thoſe innocent Victims, ordered Poppy-Heads inſtead of theirs. Theſe Plays and Sacrifices being diſcontinued, were re-eſtabliſhed by *Auguſtus*, and kept twice a Year. *Pliny, Ovid, Sueton.*

COMPLUTUM, vulgarly, *Alcala de Henares*, a Town of *Spain* in *New Caſtile*, famous for its Univerſity founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*, to whom we are oblig'd for the *Bible* in ſix Volumes, called, *Biblia Complutenſia*, wherein, beſides the *Hebrew*, are the *Chaldee*, the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues.

COMPOSTELLA, which the *Spaniards* call, *San Jago de Compoſtella*, Capital of *Galicia* in *Spain*, with an Archbiſhop's See and an Univerſity; is famous for the extraordinary Concourſe of Pilgrims that reſort thither to viſit the Apoſtle St. *James*'s Body, which the *Spaniards* pretend they have there. *Compoſtella* is taken for the *Brigantium* of *Antonimus* of *Dion* and *Oroſius*; others take it to be the *Jana ſum* of *Pomponius Mela*. The Town is environed with Hills, and watered with ſeveral Brooks; has a ſtately Metropolis, and ſeveral other ſumptuous Buildings. *Mariana.*

COMPOSTELLA, formerly called, *Villa de Spiritu Sancto*, a Town of *America Septentrionalis* in *New Spain* and Province of *Xalisco*, which is part of *Audience*

Audiance of *Guadalajara* or *New Gallicia*. The Town is ſituate near the Sea to the North of *Xaliſco* and Weſt of *Guadalajara*: This Neigbourhood to the Water makes it ſubſiſt notwithſtanding that the Soil is ſteril and Air unhealthy. It was built by a *Spaniard* called *Guſman*.

COMPS (*Arnaud de*) fourth great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, followed King *Amauri* the Firſt in his War againſt the *Caliph* of *Egypt*, who refuſed to pay the Tribute his Treaty with *Baudoüin* the Third, *Amauri* his Predeceſſor, obliged him to. The Battel was fought upon the Frontiers of *Egypt*, and won by the Chriſtians. *Comps*, after this and many other memorable Actions, died in 1167. and was ſucceeded by *Gilbert* of *Aſſale*. *Boſio. Hiſt. Ordin. &c.*

COMPTON (*William*) deſcended of the ancient Family of *Compton* in *Com. War.* in 8 *H.* VII. became firſt a Page to *Henry* Duke of *York*, ſecond Son to that King, and afterwards, ſo ſoon as the ſame *Henry* aſcended the Throne, being one of the Grooms of his Bed-chamber, ſtood ſo high in his Favour, as to be made Groom of the Stole; and had other eminent Preferments, with very conſiderable Grants of Lands, &c. from the ſame King. He died in the 20th of *Henry* VIII. and his Son *Peter* in the 35th of the ſame Reign, leaving Iſſue, *Henry*, who was ſummoned to Parliament 14 *Eliz.* and afterwards aſſign'd one of the Peers for the Tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. *William*, Son and Heir to *Henry*, was made Knight of the Bath at the Creation of *Charles* Duke of *York*, and in 16 *Jac.* advanced to the Title of Earl of *Northampton*, and ſoon after inſtall'd Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He died in 1630. *Spencer* his Son ſucceeding him in his Title, took Arms for King *Charles* the Firſt againſt the Rebellion, and was killed at *Hopton-Heath* near *Stafford* in 1642. leaving Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Francis Beaumont*, ſix Sons, *viz. James* his Son and Heir, Sir *Charles*, Sir *William*, Sir *Spencer* and Sir *Francis*, all Knights, and *Henry* Doctor of Divinity, firſt Biſhop of *Oxford*, now of *London*; and two Daughters. *James* now Earl of *Northampton* firſt married the Lady *Iſabella*, one of the two Daughters and Co-heirs to *Richard* late Earl of *Dorſet*, by the Lady *Ann* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *William* and *James*, who both died in their Childhood; and three Daughters, *Ann* and *Iſabella*, who alſo died young, and *Alathea*. To his ſecond Wife he married *Mary*, Daughter to *Baptiſt* Viſcount *Campden*, and by her hath Iſſue, two Sons, *George* and *Spencer*, and two Daughters, *Juliana* and *Mary*. *Dugdale*.

COMUS, a certain Deity which the Ancients made to preſide at their Feaſts and other Solemnities.

CONAN I. of this Name Count of *Bretany*, *Armorica* and *Rennes*, Son of *Juael* or *Beranger*, Count of *Rennes*, and ſaid to be deſcended of a Daughter of *Salomon*, took Poſſeſſion of this County after the Death of *Drogon*, and baniſhed *Hoel* and *Gueric* the Baſtard Sons of *Alain* the Firſt. It's ſaid he cut them both off, one he got kill'd by a Soldier, the other he contriv'd to kill by a poiſoned Lancet with which he was bled, but fell himſelf in the Battel fought in 992. againſt *Foulgues* Count of *Anjou*. *Conan* II. Count of *Bretany*, Son of *Alain* II. founded *Trinity-Church* at *Breſt*, and was poiſoned at *Chateau Gontier* in 1067. by the Contrivance of *William* Baſtard Duke of *Normandy*. *Conan* III. ſurnamed *the Fat* or *Big*, Son to *Alain* III. ſerv'd under *Lewis the Burly* againſt *Henry* I. King of *England*, his own Father-in-Law, for he married this Prince's Baſtard Daughter *Mahaud*. He built the Monaſtery of *Langoüet*, and died in 1148. *Conan* IV. Count of *Bretany* and *Richemont*, Son to *Alain* called *the Black*, and of *Berthe* of *Bretany*, was ſurnamed *the Little*. He died *February* 20. 1170. *Orderic. Vital. &c.*

CONARUS, the twenty fourth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Father *Mogaldus* about the ſixth Year of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*; he was partner in the Conſpiracy againſt his own Father, and with the Aſſiſtance of the *Picts* fought the *Romans* and *Britains*, who paſs'd *Adrian*'s Wall, and had driven away great Booties. The ſlaughter being near equal on both ſides, a Peace followed for one Year, but *Lollius Urbicus* being ſent over to re-inforce the *Romans*, overcame the *Scots* in a bloody Battel, drove them again over *Adrian*'s Wall, which he repaired, and then there was a Ceſſation of Arms for many Years; during which, *Conarus* drown'd himſelf in all manner of Vices, by which he exhauſted his Treaſures, and calling an Aſſembly of the States, demanded Money under pretence of maintaining a Royal Port, which was ſo ungrateful, that the Aſſembly voted, That he ſhould be kept Priſoner as unfit for the Government, till upon his Abjuration they ſhould ſubſtitute another; and meeting next day, they agreed, that the Revenues were as ſufficient for him as for his Predeceſſors, who had lived ſplendidly at home, and been formidably abroad; and that thoſe Villains upon whom he had conferr'd the publick Patrimony, and for whoſe ſakes he had ruin'd many Perſons of Quality, ſhould not only be obliged to refund, but condignly puniſh'd. The King was ſo far from endeavouring to allay thoſe Heats by gentle Words, that he uſed fierce and minatory Expreſſions; whereupon thoſe who were next ſeiz'd him, and thruſt his Majeſty, with ſome few others into Priſon, putting the Authors of his wicked Councils to death; and to prevent Tumults, choſe *Argadus* for Vice-Roy, till they ſhould chooſe another King; ſo that *Conarus*, partly by Diſeaſes and partly by Grief, ended his Days in Priſon, in the Fourteenth Year of his Reign, about the Hundred and Fiftieth of Chriſt. *Buchan.*

CONCA, a River of *Italy* which has its Source in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, towards the Borough of St. *Leon* and *Macerata*, croſſes *Romandiola*, and empties it ſelf into the *Adriatick-Sea*. It's the *Cruſtumium* or *Cruſtumenius* of the Ancients. It was alſo the Name of a Town that was drowned in the twelfth or thirteenth Age. This town lay near the Borough *Catolica*, and it's credibly reported, That the Tops of the high Houſes and Points of Steeples can ſtill be diſcern'd in calm Weather.

CONCARNEAU, a Town of *France* in *Bretany*, upon the Sea, between *Blavet* and *Penmark*, with a good Caſtle that renders it very ſtrong.

CONCEPTION, a Town of *Southern America* in the Province of *Chili*, the moſt conſiderable of that Country, and Reſidence of the Governor of the Province, built upon the *Pacifick-Sea*, over againſt the Iſle of *Quiriquina* or St. *Vincent*, environed with a good Wall, and has a Citadel built by the Inhabitants for their Defence againſt the *Araucques*, that make frequent Incurſions on that ſide.

The CONCEPTION, a little Town of *America Meridionalis* in *Paraguay*, ſituate where the River *Urvaig* joins the *Rio de la Plata*.

The CONCEPTION, called of *Salaya*, a little Town in *America Septentrionalis*, in the Province of *Mechoacan* in *Mexico*, built by the *Spaniards* as well as the Habitations of St. *Michael* and St. *Philip*, to ſecure the Road from *Mechoacan* to the Silver Mines of *Zacatecha*

techa. They have alſo given this Name to ſeveral Burroughs of *America*, as to that in the *Spaniſh* Iſle or *Hiſpaniola*, and to a Sea-port of *California*, &c.

CONCEPTION, a Religious Order of Nuns, founded by *Beatrix* of *Silva*, a *Portugueze*, and confirm'd by Pope *Innocent* the Eighth, who gave them the Rules of the *Ciſtercian* Order in 1489. but they, after *Beatrix*'s death, changed them for St. *Claire*'s, retaining the ſame Name and Habit as at firſt. *Julius* the Second drew them quite from the Direction of the *Ciſtercians*, and recommended them to the *Franciſcan*'s Care in 1511.

CONCEPTION, a Military Order, founded by *Ferdinand* Duke of *Mantua*, *Charles* of *Gonzague* Duke of *Nevers*, *Adolph* Count of *Alva*, &c. Pope *Urban* the Eighth confirmed it in 1624. and gave the Croſs to the Duke of *Nevers*.

CONCEPTION, *Immaculate*, or *The Immaculate Conception*; ſo the State of our Bleſſed Virgin's Body and Soul is call'd, before her Birth. *John Moncon*, a Dominican Doctor of Divinity at *Paris*, publiſh'd a *Theſis* in 1387. in St. *Thomas*'s Hall, maintaining that our Bleſſed Virgin was conceived in Original Sin, and that it was an Error in point of Faith to aſſert the contrary. This Opinion was ſolemnly condemn'd by the Univerſity of *Paris*, and afterwards by the Pope. *Maimbug. Hiſtoire du Grand Schiſm d'Occident.*

CONCLAVE, a Place where the Cardinals meet for the Election of a new Pope. The Aſſembly is alſo called by this Name, and it depends of the Members themſelves to pitch upon a Place, for the Conclave has no determin'd one; yet, ſince ſome time the Palace of St. *Peter*, otherwiſe called the *Vatican*, is always made uſe of, both for the greatneſs of the Place and other Conveniencies; ſo that the Cardinals never ſtand to deliberate now, but only for Form's ſake. They build then in a great Apartment of this Palace as many Deal *Cellulæ* as there are Cardinals, with Lodges and Places for the Conclaviſts that ſhut themſelves in to wait and ſerve the Cardinals. Theſe little Chambers have their *Numero* or Number, and are drawn at hazard; ſo that it happens very often, that Cardinals of different Factions lodge near one another. Theſe are made up during the nine days of the Ceremony of the Pope's Funeral, all which time any body may go into the Conclave, and ſee the *Cellulæ*, which are hung on the outſide with green Serge or Camblet; only thoſe that belong to the deceas'd his Favourites, or to them promoted by him, who have theirs covered with deep Violet-colour'd Cloth, and over each is the Cardinal's Arms that lives in it. Between the *Cellulæ* and the Windows of the Palace is a long Gallery for the Conveniency of the Conclave, and it's from this the *Cellulæ* receive their Light. The next day after the Pope's Burial, that is, the 10th after his Death, the Cardinals having heard a Maſs, they call the Holy Ghoſt's, go in Proceſſion two by two to the Conclave, where they all meet in the Chapel every Day Morning and Evening for a *Scrutiny*, which is done by writing their Suffrages in little Billets, and putting them in a Chalice that ſtands upon the Altar; when all are put in, two Cardinals are choſen by the reſt to read openly them that are named, and keep an account of the Number for each; and this is done until two thirds join for the ſame Perſon, but a Pope is ſeldom choſen after this manner; whence it happens that after the Scrutiny they come to what they call an *Accez*, that is, a Tryal, Whether he that has moſt Voices in the Scrutiny could come to two thirds; but it's obſervable, that they cannot give their Suffrages in the *Accez* or Acceſs, to thoſe they have appeared for in the Scrutiny. If this does not ſucceed, they have recourſe to the way of Inſpiration, which is an open Declaration, or rather, a Conſpiracy of many Cardinals to cry together, *Such a Cardinal is Pope*; as for example, *Altieri Papa* is begun by one or two, chief of a Party, when they find Suffrages enough to aſſure them that this method will not fail, and then the reſt of the Cardinals are forced to join, that they may not incurr the Pope's Diſpleaſure, who would be choſen in ſpight of them. As for the Scrutiny it is done thus, Each Cardinal prepares his Billet, wherein he writes his own and his Name he is for, and another word of Device. The Cardinal's Name is writ under a fold of the Paper, and ſealed with a Seal for that Purpoſe. The Name of the Choſen is writ by a Conclaviſt under another fold without Seal, & the Word by which the Cardinal knows that it's his Name that is read, is writ on the outſide, as, *Deo volente*, or ſome ſuch like. The fold that covers the Cardinal's Name is never opened until the Pope is choſen, who to know them that help'd towards his promotion unfolds all. The Motto ſerves in the *Accez*, that it may appear, that each Cardinal has given another beſides that they gave in the Scrutiny, ſeeing two Billets with different Perſons under the ſame Name; and at the end of the Scrutiny and *Accez*, if the Suffrages be not ſufficient for the Election they burn all the Billetings, that the chuſers names may be kept ſecret. During the Conclave each Cardinal is allowed but two Servants, or three at moſt, and this only to Princes, or for ſome particular Privilege. Several preſs for this Employment, becauſe the new choſen Pope gives each Conclaviſt three or four hundred Livres, and they have the Pleaſure of ſeeing all that paſſes; yet the place is troubleſom enough, becauſe they muſt take in the Meat and Drink from a certain place common to all that live in the ſame part, muſt wait at Table, and be as ſtreightly confin'd as their Maſters. *Hiſtoire du Conclave.*

CONCORDAT, by this is generally underſtood *Francis* the Firſt's Agreement with Pope *Leo* the Tenth, in 1516. to aboliſh the *Pragmatick Sanction*: To underſtand both theſe things the better, we muſt obſerve with *Maimbourg*, that *Clotaire* the Second iſſued out an Edict in 615. approv'd by all the Biſhops of his Kingdom, aſſembled at the fifth Council of *Paris*, by which he order'd, That no Biſhop, though choſen by the Clergy and People, ſhould be conſecrated, if the King did not approve of him, and he that ſhould be named by the King ſhould be accepted, if the Metropolitan did find no juſt Cauſe to reject him. Thus did the Prince ſupport the Intereſt of the publick good in ordering things ſo, that Eccleſiaſtical Dignities ſhould not be conferred but upon worthy perſons, and ſuch as were faithful to the King. King *Charles* the Seventh, in the Council of *Bourges* in 1439. eſtabliſhed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, by which, part of the Clergy, without conſulting with the People, or the Archbiſhops, or other Biſhops of Provinces choſe their Biſhop, leaving the King the Privilege of conſenting to, and confirming the Election if he lik'd it. This diſpleaſed the Court of *Rome*, which firſt deſired, and afterwards in the *Lateran* Council cited the King and Clergy of *France* to appear and give their Reaſons why they did not aboliſh that *Pragmatick*; whereupon King *Francis* the Firſt made this Agreement, called *Concordat*, with Pope *Leo* the Tenth, by which the King has the Power to name ſuch as he thinks fit for Biſhopricks, *&c.* and the Pope, if he finds no fault either in the Capacity or Life of the nam'd, is to give his Bulls, in virtue of which he is conſecrated. The Parliament, Clergy and Univerſity of *Paris* were much againſt regiſtring this Agreement, pretending it contrary to the Privileges of their Church, and Laws of the Kingdom; yet conſented to it at laſt, proteſting ſolemnly, That they did it but in Obedience to the King's repeated Commands. This *Concordat* differed in this from *Clotaire*'s Edict of 615. That by his the Pope had no power to examine the Ability of the Choſen, ſo that in his time they conſecrated their Biſhops, without troubling themſelves to ſend to *Rome* for Bulls. See PRAGMATICK SANCTION.

CONCORDAT *Germanick*, or the *Concordat* of *Germany*, a Treaty, made in 1448. between Pope *Nicholas* Vth, and the Emperor *Frederick* IIId, confirmed by *Clement* VIIth, and *Gregory* XIIIth This *Concordat* comprehends four parts. In the first, The Pope reserves the conferring of all vacant Benefices at *Rome*, and two days journey from it, of whatever Degree, either Secular or regular, which before went by Election, without exception of Cardinals,or other officers of the Holy See. The second concerns the Elections that are to be confirmed by the Pope,as, Metropolis's, Cathedrals and Monasteries, depending immediately on the Pope,and have the privilege of a Canonical Election.The third concernsLivings that are successively given by the Popes and their proper Patrons; thus,the Pope has the privilege to confer both Secular and regular Livings for the months of *January*, *March*, *May*, *July*, *September*, *November*, and the Bishop or Archbishop within the Districts of their Dioceses,during the other months. The fourth and last part speaks of the *Annates* or First-fruits, after the Death or Removal of the Incumbent. *Blondeau.*

CONCORDE, Lat. *Concordia*, a Goddess much esteem'd amongst the ancient *Romans*. *Julius Cæsar* and *Tiberius* built her a Temple. She was generally represented under the shape of a young Girl clad in the old fashion, crown'd with a Garland of flowers, holding a Basin with a Heart in it in her right hand, and in the left a bundle of Rods There is an old Medal of the Emperor *Nerva*, wherein *Union* is represented by a woman who bears a Lance in her left Arm, and a Buckler in the other, and by a Ships Stern and Colours with these words, *Concordia Exercitum, S. C. Angeloni* mentions this last in *The History of the Cæsars*, p. 102. In other Medals they represent *Union* with two *Horns* of Plenty in one, and a Vessel of Fire in the other hand. When *Concord* is invincible she is represented by an armed *Geryon*, a golden Crown on his head,with six Arms and so many Feet; in three of its hands it holds a Lance, a Sceptre and a Sphere, and lays the other three on a Shield. *Tit. Liv.*

CONCORDE, or *Country of Concord*, which the *Hollanders* call *Claudt van Eendracht*, a Coast at the end of the *Indian* Ocean, in the Southern Lands, discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1618. when they sought a Passage to the *Moluccas*.

CONCORDIA, an Episcopal Town of *Friuli*, which was abandoned and demolished in *Attila's* time. Its Bishop, who is suffragan to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, resides at *Porto Gruaro*, or *Romatino*, near the place where the former was. *Strabo, Blondus.*

CONDALUS, Governour of *Lybia*, for *Maudus* king of *Caia*, observing that the people of the Country took great delight in fine hair,took occasion thence to draw a great Sum of money from them, by feigning he had an order from the king to make them all cut off their Hair; but added, That perhaps he could shun his masters displeasure for delaying the execution of the Order, by sending him some contribution. This was joyfully received, and they readily consented to pay a Poll, which amounted to a very considerable Sum. *Arillot.*

CONDAPOLI, a Town of the *Indies* in the *Peninsula* on this side *Ganges*, in the kingdom of *Golconda*, situate pretty far in the Country, upon a mountain with an indifferent good Fortress, between the Town of *Golconda* and *Candaveira*.

CONDÈ, a Town of the Low-countries, in *Hainault*, Lat. *Condatum*, or *Condate*, situate on the Links of the *Scheldt*, two Leagues from *Valenciennes*. The *French* took it in 1676. and the king was at the charge of fortifying it regularly, and so rendred it a very important place. It has given its Name to many of the Royal House of *Bourbon*,since *Francis* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Vendôme*, &c. married *Mary* of *Luxemburg*, eldest Daughter, and chief Heiress of *Peter* of *Luxemburg*, second of the Name, Count of S. *Paul*, *Conversan*, *Soissons*, Viscount of *Meaux*, Lady of *Anguien*, *Condè*, &c. *Moreri Not. Eccl. Belg.*

CONDÈ upon *Noreau*, Lat. *Condeum ad Nerallum*, a little Town of *France* in *Normandy*, situate on the River *Noreau*, near the place it joins *Orne*, &c.

CONDOM upon *Baise*, a Town of *France*, in *Guienne*, with a Bishop-see suffragan to *Bourdeaux*. It is the capital of a little Country called *Condomois*,three Leagues from *Nerac*; and it's the *Condatium Vasconum* of the Latins. Formerly it has been of the Archbishoprick and Bishoprick of *Agen*; but since it had its particular Bishops, it was also allowed a *Presidial*. The Town is great,but thin of Inhabitants It was taken in 1595. by *Gabriel* of *Montgomery*, who was General of the Protestant Army, but as *Papist* relates, plundered and burnt the Churches with great Impiety.

CONDORA, a province of *Matany* towards *Petzora* and *Tartaria Deserta*, bordered with the Province of *Permibi* to the South, with part of *Petzora* to the East, *Juborsky* to the North, and *Dawer*, or the Province of *Ush Angel* to the West. Its Capital is *Ke Armuza*. Most of the rest of the Country is covered with Hills, and over grown with Woods.

CONDREN (*Charles de*) second General of the Congregation of the Oratory, and Successor to Mr. *de Berulle*, founder of this Society in *France*, was considerable for his Humility, in refusing a Cardinals Hat, which *Lewis* XIIIth promised to get for him, and declining the Offers made him by Cardinal *Richelieu*, of the Archbishoprick of *Rheims* or *Lyons*, for his Learning and Good Parts. He died in 1641. He did great Service for his Order, by his Foundations at *Paris*, *Langres*, *Nantz*, and *Poictiers*; and more for his Country, in reconciling the King and his Brother the Duke of *Orleans*.

CONDRIEU, or CONDRIEUX, Lat. *Condriacum*, or *Condrecivium*, a Borough of *France*, in *Lyonnois*, built on a pleasant Hill upon the *Rhone*, seventeen Leagues below *Lyons*, and two from *Vienne*. It's a pretty big Borough, famous for its excellent Wine.

CONEI, in Lat. *Coneus*, (*George*) a *Scotchman*, of a good Family; he Studied in *Italy*, and afterwards was preferr'd at *Rome*, in the Reign of Pope *Paul* Vth, and *Urban* VIIIth, dyed in 1640. and wrote *De Institutione Principis De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos. Demonstratio Religionis.* The Life of *Mary Stewart*, Queen of *Scots*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, *Pin. I. Imag. Illust. c.* 74. *Moreri de Script. Sæc.* 17.

CONETTE, (*Thomas*) a famous *Carmelite*, that appeared in 1428 and preached in several parts of *Europe*, with such Applause, that People looked on him as a New Apostle, and flocked from far and near to hear him. The Women were so moved with his Instructions, that they used to bring their Jewels and other Ornaments to be burned in open assembly, on a Scaffold made up for that purpose At last he went to *Rome*, where he preached with some Passion, and shewed his Doctrine was not Orthodox; whereupon the Pope caused him to be seized and imprisoned, and ordered the Cardinals of *Rouen* and *Navarre* to examine and sentence him. They found him an Heretick, and he was therefore condemn'd to be burn'd,which was executed publickly at *Rome*. *Paradin*, *Annal.* &c.

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars, called *Penitents*, established first of all by some *Roman* Citizens. *Henry* IIId begun one in *Paris*, in 1583. and assisted himself in the Habit of a Penitent, at a Procession, wherein the Cardinal of *Guise* carried the Cross, and his Brother the Duke of *Mayenne*, was Master of the Ceremonies. The extraordinary Devotion of the Prince was censured as Hypocrisy by several.

CONFESSION *de Ausburg*, or the *Augustan Confession*, a Profession of Faith, drawn up by *Melanchton*, which *Luther* and he Presented to *Charles* V. at *Ausburg*, in 1530. 'Twas divided into two Parts, with a Design to support all the points of the *Lutheran* Reformation, and to show the Unorthodoxy of the *Roman* Catholicks: The first part contain'd 21 Articles The Ist. Article acknowledg'd and agreed to all the Decrees of the First Four *General Councils*, concerning the Trinity. The IId. own'd *Original Sin*, but differ'd somewhat from the Church of *Rome*, in the Definition of it, affirming it to consist wholly in Concupiscence. The IIId. Article contain'd the substance of the Apostles Creed. The IVth. Declar'd against the *Pelagians*, that a Man could not be *Justified* by the meer force and capacity of Nature, but withal maintaining against the *Roman* Catholicks, that *Justification* was the effect of Faith, Exclusive of *Good Works*. The Vth. agreed with the Church of *Rome*, That the Word of God, and the Sacraments, were the means of conveying the *Holy Spirit*, but differ'd from that Communion, by asserting, This Divine Operation was never present without Faith. The VIth. affirmed, That our Faith ought to produce *Good Works*, purely in Obedience to God, but not in order to the Meriting our own Justification. The VIIth. Article made the *True Church* consist of none but the Godly. The VIIIth. acknowledg'd the validity of the Sacraments, tho' administred by Hippocrites, and ill People. The IXth Declar'd the Necessity of *Infant-Baptism*, against the *Anabaptists*. The Xth. acknowledg'd the Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ under the Consecrated Elements, adding withal, That this Mysterious Presence in the Holy Sacrament, continued with the Elements only during the time of Receiving, and that the *Eucharist* ought to be given in both Kinds. The XIth. Granted the Necessity of Absolution to the Penitent, but deny'd themselves oblig'd to make a particular Confession of their Sins. The XIIth. condemn'd the *Anabaptists*, which affirm that whoever was once justify'd could not fall from Grace, together with the *Novatians* who refused Absolution to Sins committed after Baptism, asserting withal against the Church of *Rome*, that a Repenting Sinner was incapable of Meriting Forgiveness, by performing any Acts of Penance. The XIIIth. requires Actual Faith from those who participate of the Sacraments. The XIVth. forbad those who had no lawful Calling, to teach publickly in the Church, or administer the Sacraments. The XVth. orders the Observation of the Holy days, and the Ceremonies of the Church. The XVIth. Acknowledg'd the Obligation of Civil Laws, approved the Magistracy: Propriety of Estates and Marriage The XVIIth. acknowledged the Resurrection, the Last Judgment, Heaven and Hell, and condemned the Two following Errors of the *Anabaptists*, and *Fifth-Monarchy Men*, (*Cases*) That the Punishment of the Devils and Damned won'd have an end, and that a Thousand Years before the Resurrection, the Saints should Reign with Christ upon the Earth. The XVIIIth. declar'd, That our Will was not sufficiently free, in Actions, relating to the promoting of Salvation. The XIXth. maintains, That notwithstanding God has created Man, and still continues to preserve him, yet he neither sins, nor can be the Author of Sin. The XXth. That Good Works are not altogether unprofitable. And the XXIst. forbids the Invocation of *Saints*. The *Second* Part of the *Augustan Confession* is altogether opposite to the Church of *Rome*, containing the *Seven* Principal Abuses

upon which the *Lutherans* founded the Neceſſity of leaving the Old Communion. The *Firſt* Argument enjoyns Communion in both Kinds, and forbids the Proceſſion of the Holy Sacrament. The *Second* condemns the Celibacy of Prieſts. By the *Third*, Private Maſſes were Aboliſh'd, and ſome part, at leaſt, of the Congregation were oblig'd to Communicate with the Prieſt. The *Fourth* declar'd againſt the Neceſſity of being particular in the Confeſſion of Sins to the Prieſt. The *Fifth* refuſed to admit Tradition. The *Sixth* diſallowed of Monaſtick Vows. And *Laſtly*, by the *Seventh* they aſſerted, That the Power of the Church conſiſted only in Preaching the Goſpel, and Adminiſtring the Sacraments. This Confeſſion of Faith was Sign'd by the Elector of *Saxony* and his Eldeſt Son, by the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, by *Erneſt* and *Francis*, Dukes of the Houſe of *Lunenburgh*, by the Landgrave of *Heſs*, the Prince of *Hainault*, and the Republicks of *Nuremburgh* and *Rutlingua*. The Four Imperial Towns of *Strasburg*, *Conſtance*, *Nemigen*, and *Linden* preſented a Confeſſion of Faith at the ſame time, which was the ſame with the *Auguſtan* or *Lutheran*, excepting in the point of the Euchariſt, in which they followed the Opinion of *Zwinglius*, aſſerting nothing more in the Sacrament, excepting the Figure or Sign, of the Body and Blood of our Saviour. This Confeſſion was preſented by the Elector of *Saxony*, together with the Princes and States above-mentioned, to the Emperour *Charles* V. before whom 'twas afterwards argued; and the *Roman Catholicks*, being a Majority upon the Vote, 'twas rejected; however, the Emperour gave Order for a Conference between ſeven Deputies of each ſide, conſiſting of two Princes, three Divines, and two Lawyers: They met on the 16th of *Auguſt*, 1530. and *Luther* being abſent, *Melanchton* was then the Head of the Party, who by his mollifying Explications, brought both Parties, the next day, to an agreement of Fifteen of the Firſt Twenty one Articles; for not to mention the Agreement of the *Lutherans* and the Church of *Rome*, in Points relating to the Trinity, they declar'd in their IId. Article, That Original Sin is remitted in Baptiſm, tho' Concupiſcence, the effect of it, is ſtill remaining. In the IVth. Vth. & IVth. the *Lutherans*, in this Conference, acknowledg'd, that it is not Faith alone, but Faith and Sanctifying Grace by which we are ſatisfyed. In the VIIth. and VIIIth. they acknowledg'd, That the Church conſiſted of Sinners as well as juſt Perſons; and in the XVIIth That we have the Faculty of a Free-Will; but that we can do nothing in the way of Salvation, without the Grace and ſupernatural aſſiſtance of God. The Three following Articles were agreed to but in part: For as to the XIIth. the Proteſtants were willing to admit of *Satisfaction* as a Part of Penance, in Order to the Performance of Chriſtian Obedience, but not as neceſſary for the Remiſſion of the Puniſhment due to our ſins. For the XXth. they conſented to the neceſſity of *Good Works*, but declar'd againſt the Merit of them. And as to the XXIſt. They own'd the Saints and Angels interceded for us, and were willing to honour their Feſtivals and Memory, but refuſed to come up to the Practice of Invocation. The Three other Articles, *i. e.* the XIth. XIVth. and the XVth. relating to that which the Church of *Rome* calls *Sacramental Confeſſion*, to Orders, and to the Ceremonies and Uſages of the Church, were reſerv'd, with the Seven Articles of the *Second Part*, for further Examination, but upon theſe laſt Points they could never agree perfectly upon any one Article: At laſt they reſolved to Retrench the Number of the Deputies, to Three of a Side, (viz.) Two Canoniſts, and One Divine: The Divines were *Eckius* for the *Roman* Catholicks, and *Melanchton* for the *Lutherans*, but this Conference broke off, without adjuſting the Differences between them. *Varillas Hiſt. des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion. Maimbourgh Hiſtoire du Lutheranisme.*

CONFLUENT, or *The Confluent*, Lat. *Confluentes*, a little Country now of *France* in *Rouſſillon*, towards the *Pyrenean* Mountains. It was yielded to the *French* by the *Pyrenean* Peace, in 1659.

CONFUCIUS, a famous *Chineſe* Philoſopher, born 551 before our Saviour's birth, in the Kingdom of *Lu*, now called the Province of *Xantung*, of an Antient and Noble Family, his Father *Adiam-he*, having a conſiderable Office in the Kingdom of *Xon*. The great vivacity of his Wit and his ſolid Judgment, got him great Reputation from his very Youth; and being *Mandarin*, and employed in the Government of the Kingdom of *Lu*, he ſoon made appear how important it was that the Kings themſelves were Philoſophers, or made uſe of Philoſophers to be their Miniſters. The Knowledge of Morals and Politicks, whereof he was a perfect Maſter, made him be much admired in the Government of the State and Eſtabliſhment of Laws. Yet notwithſtanding his Care, his Prince's Court was much diſordered by ſeveral young fair Ladies ſent on purpoſe by the King of *Xi*, to effeminate, and make the Monarch of *Lu* neglect the Care of his Kingdom. *Confucius* finding the Prince would not liſten to his Advice, quitted his Place and the Court, and retir'd to the Lunedom of *Xam*, where he taught Moral Philoſophy, with ſuch extraordinary Applauſe, that he ſoon had above 3000 Scholars, whereof Seventy two ſurpaſſed the reſt in Learning and Vertue, for whom the *Chineſe* have a particular Veneration ſtill. He divided his Doctrine into four Parts, and his Scholars into ſo many *Claſſes*, or rather Schools. The firſt Order was of thoſe, who ſtudied to acquire Vertue. The ſecond, That learned the Art of Reaſoning well and Eloquence, that is, Logick and Rhetorick. In the third, they treated of the Government of the State, and the Duty of Magiſtrates. The fourth was taken up wholly in Noble Diſcourſes of all that concerned Morals. This great Man was extraordinary Modeſt, declaring openly, That he was not the firſt Inventor of this Doctrine; That he only Collected it out of his Predeceſſors writings, eſpecially the Kings *Yao* and *Xun*, who lived above 500 years before his time, and uſed to ſay, There was a very holy Man in the Weſtern Lands, That he was called *Siſam Zen Ximgin*, but ſaid no more of him. In the year 66 after Chriſt's Birth, the Emperor *Mim-ti*, ſent Ambaſſadors towards the Weſt to ſeek this holy Man, but theſe ſtopped in an Iſland near the *Red Sea*, to conſider a famous Idol, named *Fé*, repreſenting a Philoſopher that lived 500 years before *Confucius*. They carried this Idol back along with them, with inſtructions concerning the Worſhip rendred to it: and ſo introduced a Superſtition that aboliſhed in ſeveral places the Maxims of *Confucius*, who always condemned Atheiſm and Idolatry. It's ſaid, that this great Man, fore-ſeeing his End, and conſidering the diſorders of the Court, ſighing, ſung ſome Lines to this purpoſe, *Great mountain, whose art thou fallen! The vaſt Machine is overthrown! the Wiſe and Vertuous have fail'd.* He was buried in the Kingdom of *Lu*, whither he had gone back with his Scholars: and near the Town *Kio fu*, upon the Banks of the River *Xu*, his Tomb is in the Academy where he taught. This great place is all wall'd in like a Borough. This Philoſopher has been in great Veneration in *China* above 2000 years, and is ſtill ſo eſteemed, that none can come to the quality of a *Mandarin*, or to an Office, or Charge of the Gown, without paſſing Doctor in his Doctrine. Each Town has a Palace Conſecrated to his Memory; and when any Officers of the Robe, or long Gown, paſs before them; they quit their *Palanquin*, and go ſome way a-foot, to ſhew their Honour for his Memory. The Frontiſpieces of theſe fine Buildings have his great Titles in Golden Letters, as *To the great Maſter, the Famous, the Wiſe King of Learning.* And in all theſe praiſes they never make uſe of the word *Xin* proper to Idols, by which they ſhew that *Confucius* his Doctrine condemns Idolatry. There was one of his Deſcendants that was very conſiderable in the Kingdom in 1646. whom *Xanchi*, King of *Lutary*, who then Conquered *China*, received with a great deal of Honour. All thoſe of this Family are *Mandarins* by birth, and have a Privilege common with the Princes of the Blood, that is, not to pay any Tribute. Beſides which, all received Doctors are obliged to make a preſent to a *Mandarin* of *Confucius*'s Race. All this makes the *Miſſioners* learn his Doctrine, and make uſe of his Authority to gain Credit amongſt the *Chineſe*, and diſpoſe them for the Light of Faith. His Principles are moſt of them very reaſonable; and the Learned of the Country will not as much as hear any that deſpiſes his Tenets. *M. Thevenot, P. Couplet Confucius Sinarum.*

CONGALLUS I. the 44th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Conſtantine* I. his Uncle. He applied himſelf to reform the peoples Manners, and reſtrain Thefts and Robberies. He endeavoured to reclaim others to a Civil Courſe of Life by his own Example; and thoſe who were refractary, he either chaſtiſed or deſpiſed, and ſo reduced all things to their firſt ſtate. The *Britains* perceiving that he was a peaceable Prince, ſollicited *Aurelius Ambroſius* to recover *Weſtmorland* from the *Scots*, which was like to have begun a War; but the matter was adjuſted. *Congallus* was in War with the *Saxons* all his time, inceſſantly them continually with Light horſe men, and ſent part of his Army to aſſiſt the *Britains*. In his time lived *Merlin* and *Gildas*, the two famous *Britiſh* Prophets. *Congallus* died *Anno* [illegible] the 22d of his Reign. *Buchanan.*

CONGALLUS II. the 47th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eugenius* III. *Anno* 558. He was a peaceable and pious Prince, and recommended himſelf to Poſterity by his Vertues. He lived with the Clergy of thoſe times for ſhiftneſs of Life, tho they had then a very ſevere Diſcipline. He enriched them alſo with Lands and Revenues, reſtrained the Incontinence of the Nobility and others, more by the Authority of his own Life, than the Severity of his Laws. He aſſiſted the *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, and died in 568. *Buchan.*

CONGALLUS III. the 66th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Achaius*, and having reigned five years in peace, he died in 814. *Buchan.*

CONGLETON, in *Cheſhire*, a large and noted Town, ſituate on the *Dane*, govern'd by a Mayor and ſix Aldermen. The Inhabitants make a great Number of Gloves, Purſes and Points. From *London* 123 Miles.

CONGO, a Kingdom of *Africa*, bordered to the Eaſt with *Abaſſinia*, on the Weſt with the Ocean, has *Monomotapa* and the Coaſts of the *Cafres* to the South, and the Country of the Negroes to the North. The Soil is very fruitful by reaſon of a great number of Rivers which overflow the Country in Rainy Weather. Citrons and Oranges grow there in abundance, and are very good. Their Date Trees bring much fruit, whereof they make Wine. The Banks of the River *Lelunde*, as far as *San Salvador*, the Seat of Cedar and other odoriferous Trees. The *Hollanders* have moſt of their *Caffa* and *Lignum* out of this Country. There are many Elephants of ſuch a prodigious Bulk, that ſome of their Teeth will weigh above 200 weight. The Lion is a kind of wild Boar called *Imgala*, much eſteemed for his Flesh

becauſe their ſhavings boiled in Broth, prove an excellent Antidote and aſſured Remedy againſt Fevers; for which reaſon the *Portugueſe* buy great quantities of it. There is alſo ſeen on their Trees a very pretty Beaſt called *Entiengie*, ſpotted with ſeveral Colours, which never comes to the Ground; and it's ſaid, it dies as ſoon as it touches it. It has always other little black Creatures about it, as its Guard, whereof ten go before, and ten more follow; but as ſoon as the firſt fall into the Hunters Nets, they that come behind ſhift for themſelves, and leave the little *Entiengie* to be taken. Its Fur is ſo eſteemed, that none but Kings or Princes, and great Lords who have their Leave, can wear it. And the Kings of *Lovango*, of *Cacongo*, and *Goy*, ſend to the King of *Congo* for ſome, and value them as great Preſents. Moſt of the Inhabitants of *Congo* are very black, but not ſo deform'd as the *Negro's* of *Nubia* and *Guinea*. They are proud and inſolent to their Neighbours, but civil and obliging to ſtrangers. Their Wit is quick, and Humour fiery; yet have no great Courage, for 20 *Europeans* would make 200 of them run. Before the *Portugueſe* introduced the Chriſtian Religion, great Perſons had no other Name but that of *Their Lordſhips*, as *Mani Sonho*, *Lord of Sonho*, &c. and the Common People took the Names of Beaſts and Plants. But ſince that time they have received new Names at their Baptiſm, like other Chriſtians. The King of *Congo*'s Revenue conſiſts in a certain yearly Tribute which the Duke of *Bamba*, *Batta*, and *Sunda*, the Counts of *Pembo* and *Sonho*, and his other Vaſſals pay him in Cattle, *Millet*, *Simbo's*, which is a kind of ſmall Shell that they uſe for Money, with ſeveral Plants of Wine, of the Oil of Palm and Dates, and other Fruits. Their Soldiers Equipage is very ſingular. Their Captains wear four corner'd Caps, with Peacocks and Oſtriches Feathers in them. The upper part of their Body is naked, which makes them carry Iron Chains a-croſs over their Breaſts and Backs. Their Arms are the Bows and Arrows, with a Hatchet and a Digger. They alſo have Bucklers made of the Bark of Trees, and covered with Buffle Skins. Others make uſe of Guns and Muſquets. All their Army are Foot for want of Horſes. And thoſe that begin an attack, wear Bells round their Belts, to encourage the Men on by their Noiſe. The Governours have the Title of *Mani*, with the Name of the Province they Command. So the Governour of *Congo* is call'd *Mani-Congo*, the Lord of *Varma*, *Mani-Vamma*, &c. Beſides theſe, there are ſome Lords that have the Title of Dukes, others of Counts; and Lords of leſſer Quality are only called *Mani*. The *Portugueſe* call them all *Soua's*. Their King takes theſe following Titles in his Patents, *Mani Congo*, by the Grace of God, King of *Congo*, *Angola*, *Matamba*, *Quiſama*, *Cambi*, *Lata*, *Zorita*; Lord of the Dutchies of *Batta*, *Sonho*, *Bamba*, *Ambaſſe*, and their Dependencies, of the Counties of *Sonho*, *Angay*, *Cacongo*; of the Monarchies of the *Ambondes*, and Maſter of the great River *Zaire*. One of his chiefeſt Paſtimes is to treat his Peers and the Nobility at Court, and wait on them himſelf after he has dined. The Queen is called *Mani-Vonhanda*, that is, the Chief of the Women, for though the Prince is a Chriſtian, yet he ſtill keeps Concubines. The day of his Marriage he gets all his Subjects Beds meaſured, and makes them pay a certain Sum according, to their Bigneſs, as the Princeſs Fees. Formerly the Duke of *Bamba* was preſumptive Heir to the Crown. But now the Election goes by plurality of Votes, and depends on the chief Lords and *Portugueſe*. The Count of *Sonho* is the moſt powerful of the Vaſſals of the King of *Congo*, and ſeems inclin'd therefore to withdraw himſelf from his Obedience, and that becauſe his Country is almoſt inacceſſible to great Armies. In 1644. and 47. the Pope, at the Requeſt of the King of *Congo*, ſent Miſſion of *Capuchins*, who were received very well by the Court, and ſoon ſpread themſelves over the ſeveral Provinces of that Empire. *D'Appert's Deſcription of Africa.*

CONGREGATION *of the Rites*, a Juriſdiction of Cardinals compoſed of Cardinals deputed by the Pope, to obſerve the Ceremonies of the Church, oversee the Divine Service, what concerns the Canonization of Saints, the Privileges of Precedence, *&c.* This *Congregation* is held at leaſt once a Month, in the Palace of the Cardinal Dean. *Onuph.* &c.

CONGREGATION *of the Holy Office*, a Juriſdiction of *Rome* compoſed of Twelve Cardinals and ſeveral Prelates who are ſtyled Conſultors. It informs it ſelf of Matters of the Inquiſition, what Concerns Hereſy, and hath its Palace, Officers, and Priſons. This *Congregation* generally meets on *Wedneſdays*, at the Palace of the ancienteſt Cardinal, and on *Thurſday* before the Pope. *Onuph. Panvin.*

CONI, Lat. *Cuneum*, a Town of *Italy*, in *Piemont*, ſituate upon a Hill, at the Confluent, or meeting of two little Rivers, the *Stura* and *Oco*, ten or twelve leagues from *Saluſſe*. Its ſituation renders it naturally ſtrong. It held out againſt *Francis* I. But in 1691. the Count *de Harcourt*, under *Lewis* XIIIth made himſelf Maſter of it. *Lewis* the XIVth was not ſo ſucceſsful in 1691. for he was forced to raiſe the Siege.

CONINGIUS, or *Regius* (*Giles*) a Jeſuit, Born at *Bailleul* in *Flanders*, anno 1571. He writ ſeveral Learned Works, as, *Commentaria in Duas Part. in Univerſam Thomæ Doctrinam*, *De Sacramentis Ecclesiæ*, *De Mutabilitate*, *Natura & Effectibus Missæ*, *De Supernaturalibus*, *De Incarnatione*, &c.

CONISALUS, a God of the *Pagans*, whom the *Athenians* adored in the ſame manner the *Lampſacians* worſhipped *Priapus*. Several think that both were the ſame Deity, adored in different places. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 2.

CONNAUGHT, Lat. *Connaica*, is one of the four great Provinces in *Ireland*, bounded on the North by *Ulſter*, on the Eaſt by *Leinſter*, on the South by *Munſter*, and on the Weſt by the great Weſtern Ocean. It contains Seven Counties, *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Roſcommon*, *Letrim*, *Longford*, *Gallway* and *Clare* or *Thomond*. *Ptolemy* calls its ancient Inhabitants *Gangani* and *Concani*. *Strabo*, *Coniaci*, and *Coniſci*. When the Parliamentarians had fully ſubdued the *Iriſh*, about 1655. they took a reſolution to Tranſport all the Heritors of the *Romiſh* Religion into this Province, which is ſeparated from the reſt of *Ireland* by the River *Shannon*, and the *Curlewe* Mountains, reſerving to the *Engliſh* the Forts, Cities, and Fortified Towns, the Paſſes, and the Sea-ſhoars for Garriſons, to ſecure them from any farther Attempts of that Nature; a Deſign which had been propoſed before by *Spencer*, and thought eaſy, but it proved otherwiſe. *Cambden Britan.*

CONNESTABLE, an Officer of the Crown of *France*, who was formerly in great Conſideration. The laſt Emperors had their *Comites Stabuli*, or *Counts of the Stable*, which paſs'd to the firſt Kings of *France*, and had the Charge of the King's Horſes and Stables; after that their Charge reached the Army; ſo that from Officers of the King's-Houſhold, they became Officers of the Crown. Their Perſons were Privileged, and during the King's Minority, they were named next to the Princes of the Blood. The Army obey'd them next the King. They managed all that belonged to War, either for puniſhment of Delinquents, diſtribution of Booty, Surrender of Places, *&c.* This Office of *Conneſtable* was put down by *Lewis* XIII. and the Juriſdictions and Functions of it are now in the Mareſchals of *France*. *Du Tillet*. *Vignier*. *Godefroy*, &c.

CONNOR, Lat. *Coneria*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, upon the Lake *Cone*, towards the N. W. Corner of the ſaid Lake. The Biſhoprick is united to that of *Down*, under the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*.

CONON, or *Cunon*, Pope, Native of *Thrace*, brought up in *Sicily*, and afterwards made Prieſt at *Rome*, where he ſucceeded *John* Vth, in 686. which appeaſed the Schiſm of *Peter* the Arch-prieſt, and *Theodorus* the Prieſt, one choſen by the Clergy, and the other by the Soldiers then at *Rome*. Yet *Conon* did not enjoy it any conſiderable time; for he died about 11 months after his Election, in 687. *Baron. Annal.*

CONON, General of the *Athenian* Army, was beat at Sea by *Callicratides*, with the Loſs of thirty Gallies. This happen'd in 347. of the Foundation of *Rome*; and he was worſted a ſecond time by *Lyſander*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, in a certain place of the *Cherſonele* of *Thrace*, called the *Goats* River. So that ſeeing all loſt, he fled to *Evagoras*, King of *Cyprus*; after which he put himſelf under the Protection of *Artaxerxes*, King of *Perſia*, with whoſe Army he delivered *Athens* from the Oppreſſion of Strangers, and rebuilt its Walls. In 360 of *Rome* he beat the *Lacedæmonians* in a Sea-fight, near *Cnidus*, upon the Coaſt of *Aſia*, deprived them of the Sovereign Rule they had on the Sea ſince the taking of *Athens*, and had ſome other conſiderable Advantages over them. But falling afterwards into the hands of *Teribazes* a *Perſian* who envied his Glory and good Succeſs, he was put to Death. *Xenophon.*

CONON, a famous Aſtrologer of the Iſle of *Samos*, lived in CXXth *Olympiad*, in *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Euergetes*'s days, made Obſervations on the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, and gave *Berenice*'s Hair or Treſſes a place in the Heavens. *Voſſius*, *Photius.*

CONQUEST, or, *The Conqueſt*, Lat. *Corquethus*, a little Sea-port in *Bretany* in *France*, at the extremity of this Province, called *The End of the World*, *Ad Fines Terræ*. *Conqueſt* is 4 or 5 Leagues from *Breſt*, over againſt the Iſles of *Oueſſant*, and it's in this Port that Ships Anchor for the moſt part.

CONRAD, I. of the Name, believed to have been Son of another *Conrad* Duke or Governor of *Franconia*, *Heſſe*, *Otterauia*, with ſome other neighbouring Provinces, and put in the number of the Weſtern Emperors, by our Hiſtorians, on this ſide the Mountains, for *Baronius*, and the *Italians* own none for Emperors, but ſuch as were crowned by the Popes. *Lewis* King of *Germany*, laſt of *Charlemaign*'s Race, died in 912. leaving Two Daughters, *Plande* or *Plaiſance*, that was married to *Conrad* Duke of *Franconia*, and *Matilde* Wife to *Henry the Fowler*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Son to *Otho*. Some *German* Lords deſpiſing the Youth and little Courage of *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, to whom this Country belong'd, as lawful Succeſſor to *Pepin*, *Charlemaign* and *Lewis the Meek*, would give the Crown to *Otho* of *Saxony*, but he refus'd it on Account of his Great Age, and adviſ'd them to chooſe *Conrad*, though his Enemy, which was done. In the mean time all the Lords being not fitted with this Election, *Arnold* called *the Bad*, Duke of *Bavaria*, proud that he had beaten the *Hungarians* out of his Country, raiſ'd an Army againſt him with a deſign to make himſelf King; but unable to accompliſh it, he pretended to eſpouſe *Charles the Simple*'s Quarrel, who ſtill had thoughts of Recovering his Right, to making uſe of the Conjuncture of Affairs, he got Poſſeſſion of part thereof, with the Aſſiſtance of *Renier* Count of *Ardenne*, whom he made Governor and Duke of the new Acquiſition. *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* revolted alſo againſt *Conrad*, beat his Lieutenant *Everard*, and put himſelf to flight, whilſt, on the other ſide, the *Hungarians* broke in as far as *Alſace* in 913. and could not be ſatisfy'd by any other means but the payment of a Sum of Money. Some time after, *Conrad* died of a Fever, occaſion'd

by a Wound which he receiv'd in the *Bavarian* War. At his Death he genereously commanded his Brother *Everard* to carry the Royal Ornaments to *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, though he was always in War with him; to requited the Father's Kindneſs to himſelf, in giving the Son the Gift he receiv'd of him. *Marianus Scotus*

CONRAD, II. called *the Salique*, Son of *Herman* Duke of *Worms* and *Franconia*, was choſen Emperor after the Death of *Henry* II. call'd *the Saint*, in 1024. The Houſe of *Saxony* was againſt his Election, pretending that the Imperial Dignity was Hereditary to their Family as it was to *Charlemaign's*; yet he got the better of them though their Reſentments involv'd *Germany* in Troubles, which in ſucceſs of time became fatal to themſelves and the Empire. On the other ſide, the *Italians*, e're the Prince could come to *Rome* to receive the Imperial Crown, endeavoured to ſettle it on ſome other, out of their Averſion to the *German Nation*; wherefore they ſent to *Robert* King of *France*, to offer him the Kingdom of *Italy* for his Son *Hugues*, and upon his refuſal they addreſs'd themſelves to the Duke of *Aquitane*, who laugh'd at their ridiculous Propoſals and Conditions; ſo that at laſt *Conrad* coming into *Italy*, was crowned by Pope *John* the XXth in 1027. He appeas'd the Troubles of *Hungary* and *Poland* at his return. *Rolphe* or *Raoul* King of *Burgundia Transjurana* made him his Heir in 1033. becauſe he married his younger Daughter *Giſele*. *Eudes* Count of *Champagne*, Son of *Bertha*, eldeſt Siſter of *Raoul*, put in for part of the Inheritance, and made a cruel War againſt the Emperor, but was worſted and killed at laſt in the Battel near *Bar le Duc*, in 1037. After this the Emperor paſs'd into *Italy* againſt *Pandulph* Prince of *Capua*, who fled at his coming. *Heribert* Archbiſhop of *Milan* was in this Rebellion, which was quite ſuppreſs'd, and *Conrad* return'd into *Germany*, where he died ſuddenly at *Utrecht*, in 1039. *Glaber. Genebrand.*

CONRAD III. Son of *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, and *Agnes*, Siſter to *Henry* V. was choſen in 1138. after *Lothaire* II. *Henry the Haughty*, Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, ſeeing himſelf fruſtrated in his Deſign of becoming Emperor, march'd with a powerful Army, and came to attack *Conrad* in *Augsbourg*; the Emperor made him retire, follow'd him, confiſcated all his Eſtate, which occaſion'd a long and cruel War, until King *Lewis the Young* having croſs'd himſelf at St. *Bernard's* Solicitation for the Voyage of the *Holy Land*, *Conrad* did the like; and crowning his Son *Henry*, who died ſoon after, he paſs'd through *Hungary* with 900. Horſe, and a great Number of Foot, and arriv'd at *Conſtantinople* about the end of *May*, 1147. This Journey was very unfortunate, through the Malice and Treachery of the *Greeks*, who mixed Lime with the Meal they furniſhed the Army with: ſo that the Emperor, after having laid Siege to *Damascus* without any good Succeſs, and having marched to *Jeruſalem*, was forced to return into *Germany*, where he died in 1152. after a Reign of 12 Years, 10 Months, and 15 days. *Sigonius* ſays, It was he gave the *Genoueſes* the Privilege of Coining; and other Authors add, That having reduced the Rebellious Town of *Veinsberg* to great Extremities, he would only conſent, That the Women ſhould go out with what they could carry on their Backs, deſigning thereby to keep the Men Priſoners; but the generous Women, inſtead of loading themſelves as he expected, with their beſt Moveables, took their Children in their Arms, and their Husbands on their Backs, and ſo marched out. This Sight ſo ſurpriz'd the Emperor, that ſeeing the great Tenderneſs of the Women for the Men, he pardoned all together. He had Two Sons, *Henry* ſpoke of before, and *Frederick* who died at the Siege of *Rome* in 1158. under *Frederick* I.

CONRAD of *Suabia*, Son of *Frederick* II. was made King of the *Romans* by his Father, and proclaimed at the Age of 8 Years, firſt at *Vienna* in 1233. and afterwards at *Spire*. He governed in his Father's Abſence with much Prudence, and bore Arms with Reputation, though not with ſo much good Succeſs; yet he had good Fortune in eſcaping the Murtherers ſent by *Albert* of *Pertingan*, Biſhop of *Ratisbonne*, to be revenged of what his Eſtate had ſuffered by that Prince. After *Frederick's* Death in 1250. *Conrad* endeavoured to keep the Empire, but was oppoſed by the Pope, who expected no better uſage from him than he had received from *Frederick*. *Conrad*, either for revenge, or to invade the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, came into *Italy*, took *Naples* after Eight Months Siege, then *Capoüa* and *Aquino*, committing great Cruelties on every ſide, until *Mainfroy*, his Baſtard Son, who made his Father *Frederick* away, gained his Phyſician to poiſon him with a Glister. This happened in 1254. after he had reigned three Years and five Months. *Conrad* was married to *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, but had no other Child by her but the unfortunate *Conradin* that was beheaded at *Naples*. *Villani. S. Antonin. Platin. in Innocent* IV.

CONRAD, Son of the Emperor *Henry* the IVth, a wiſe Prince, and of great Valour, yet revolted againſt his Father, when his Lieutenant General in *Italy*, in 1093. and got himſelf crowned king of the *Lombards* by *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Milan*, reigned Nine Years, and died in 1101. *Urſpergenſis in Chron. &c.*

CONRAD, ſurnamed *the Peaceful*, King of *Burgundia Transjurana* and *Arles*. He was but fourteen Years of Age when his Father *Rodolph* died in 937. which gave the Emperor *Otho* I. occaſion to invite him to his Court, under pretext of becoming his Guardian; but when he had him there, he ſeized him, and made the Palace his Priſon. This Confinement turned to *Conrad's* Glory and Advantage; for beſides the Art of Ruling well, which he could not chooſe but learn under ſo famous a Prince, his Eſtate was kept entire and unmoleſted, none daring to attack it for fear of incurring the Emperor's Diſpleaſure. He begun to rule himſelf in 951. when *Otho* having paſs'd into *Italy*, firſt ſecured his Siſter *Adelaide* from *Berenger's* Purſuits, and then married her himſelf. The beginning of his Reign was troubled by the *Huns*, who made Incurſions into his Territories; and by the *Saracens* of *Traſſineto*, who ravag'd all *Provence* and *Lower Dauphine*: He had the good fortune to vanquiſh both; after which the reſt of his Reign was very peaceful. He paſs'd for one of the moſt Vertuous Princes of his Age, and died after a Reign equally long and happy, in 959. *Dutchesne. Rodolphus.*

CONRAD, Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, Lord of *Tyre*, in great Reputation in the Eaſt for his great Courage and Conduct in the Wars againſt the Infidels. He married *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Amauri* King of *Jeruſalem*, who died in 1173. *Iſabella*, after her eldeſt Siſter *Sibylle's* Death, took the Title of Queen of *Jeruſalem*, and he of King; but was murthered in 1192. by the *Baldwins*. Some accuſe *Richard* King of *England* of conſpiring his Death, becauſe he refuſed to marry his Siſter; and others attribute it moſt to *Humfrey* or *Anfroy* of *Thoron*, who was mad that *Iſabella* had preferr'd *Conrad* to himſelf. However, he had a Daughter by this Wife that was alſo called *Iſabella*, who carried the Title of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* to her Husband, *John* Count of *Brienne*, called the King of *Acre*, who was alſo Adminiſtrator of the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, as was ſaid elſewhere. *Gal. Tyr. Baron. &c.*

CONRAD, who bore the Title of Prince of *Antioch*, was Son to *Frederick* Baſtard Son to *Frederick* II. When he underſtood that his Couſin *Conradin* took the Field in 1266. to beat *Charles* of *Anjou* the Iſt of the Name out of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the great Deſire he had to ſee the Princeſs of *Suabia* poſſeſs'd of this Eſtate, made him come out of *Syria* with conſiderable Strength into *Sicily*, where he made moſt of the Towns revolt. *Meſſina*, *Palermo* and *Syracuſe* were the only Places that ſtuck to *Charles*, who having defeated *Conradin*, ſent a powerful Army againſt *Conrad*, forced him in the Caſtle of St *Orbe*, then put out his Eyes, and afterwards ſtrangled him: Yet ſeveral Authors pretend, That on Pope *Clement* IV's Requeſt, he had got his Life, and was put in Poſſeſſion of ſome Land in *Sicily*; and that having rebell'd againſt the lawful Prince, he was often cited, and at laſt Outlaw'd and Excommunicated by *Martin* IV.

CONRAD, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Mayence* in the Twelfth Century, was Brother to *Otho* Count of *Wittelsbach*, of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, and a near Kinſman of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* who contributed much to his Election, and pretended, That for Acknowledgment of the Obligation, *Conrad* ſhould be for the Antipope *Octavianus*, whom he got nam'd *Victor*; but the Archbiſhop refuſing to condeſcend, was forc'd to quit *Germany* and come to *Tours*, where *Alexander* III. held a Council. *Frederick* hearing he was gone, made *Chriſtian* of *Buche* Archbiſhop in his place, and the Pope made *Conrad* a Cardinal, who after *Chriſtian's* Death, in 1183. returned again to his Dioceſs, and croſs'd himſelf for the *Holy Land*, where he conſecrated *Leon* King of *Armenia*, and died at his return in 1200. *Urſpergenſ. &c.*

CONRAD, *de Lichtbenaw*, known by the Name of *Abbas Urſpergenſis*. He liv'd in the 13th Century, and wrote a Chronicle, beginning with *Belus* King of the *Aſſyrians*, to the Year 1229. This Work is made up of a Collection of a great many Authors, which he makes uſe of according to the particular Reliſh of his own time; ſome People charge him with partiality towards the Emperors againſt the Popes, and that he has treated Pope *Innocent* III. and Pope *Gregory* IX. with too much Freedom. *Trithem. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Voſſius, &c.*

CONRADIN, or *Conrad the Young*, Son to *Conrad*, and Grandſon to the Emperor *Frederick* II. of the Houſe of *Suabia*; he was but three Years old when his Father *Conrad* died, who not knowing that *Mainfroy* had a Hand in his Death, gave him the Government of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. This wicked Man endeavoured all he could to get his Nephew poiſoned, (who kept in *Germany*,) uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and made ſuch Incurſions into the Territories of the Church, that *Urban* IV. preach'd a Croiſade againſt him; and inveſted *Charles* of *Anjou*, St. *Lewis's* Brother, in the Kingdom of *Sicily*. *Clement* IV. his Succeſſor, ratify'd this Choice, upon which *Charles* paſs'd into *Italy*, and won the bloody Victory in the Plains of *Benevento*, where *Mainfroy* was killed in 1266. In the mean time *Conradin* accompanied with his Couſin *Frederick*, Son of *Herman*, Marquiſs of *Baden*, who call'd himſelf of *Auſtria*, raiſ'd an Army; and notwithſtanding his Mother's ſage Advice, who dreaded the Succeſs of his unexperienc'd Youth, for he was but 16 Years old, againſt the good Fortune and Experience of *Charles*, he ſpent the Winter at *Verona*, and deſpiſ'd the Pope's Thunder-bolts; afterwards he embark'd at *Genoua*, and went into *Tuſcany*. *Conrad*, Prince of *Antioch*, ſpoken of before, had made all *Sicily*, to a few Towns, revolt. This promiſing beginning undid *Conradin*, and led him to his Death; for *Charles* met him as he was coming into *Sicily*, and defeated his Army near the Lake *Fucin*, now called *Celano*. *Conradin* and *Frederick* were

were taken in the Retreat, and condemn'd by the *Syndicks* of the Towns of the Kingdom as Diſturbers of the Peace of the Church, and were beheaded on a Scaffold in the middle of the City of *Naples* in 1259. After *Conradin* had made ſad Complaints, he threw his Glove amongſt the People, as a Mark of the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom in any of his Family that would revenge his Death; a Horſe-man took it, and carry'd it to *James* King of *Arragon*, who married *Manfroy*'s Daughter. *Fazel. Villan. Spondan, &c.*

CONRART, *(Valentin)* Counceſſor and Secretary of the King's Family, Crown of *France*, and *French* Academy, was a *Pariſian*, and one of the chief Founders of that Society, which begun and kept its Aſſemblies in his Houſe, from 1629. to 1634. This was their Golden Age, during which, they enjoyed all the charming Advantages of ingenious Converſation, and Philoſophy brought up to practice, together with the Innocency and Liberty of the firſt Ages, without any Noiſe or Pomp, or a Subjection to any other Laws but thoſe of Friendſhip. Perſons of the higheſt Rank had a great deal of Conſideration for *Conrart*, both for his good Humour and Nature, as alſo for his uncommon Skill in the *French* Tongue, whereof he was thought an infallible Oracle. Though he was of the Reformed Religion it was not known which of the two parties had moſt value for his Perſon and Merits. He died in 1675. about 74 Years of Age, ſhewing a great deal of Patience the laſt 30, being forc'd to keep his Houſe all that time through the vehemency of the Pains he ſuffered. *Peliſſon Hiſtoire de l'Academie Franc.*

CONRINGIUS *(Hermanus)* a learned Profeſſor of *Helmſtadt* in the Country of *Brunſwick*, compos'd ſeveral Works of Law, Hiſtory, and chiefly conſidered for his extraordinary Knowledge of the Affairs of *Germany* and Modern Hiſtory. He died about the middle of the ſeventeenth Age.

CONSENTES, Lat. *Dii Conſentes*, were, according to the Superſtition of the *Romans*, certain Gods of the firſt Order, who compoſed the Council of State of Heaven; their Name was deriv'd from the ancient Verb *Conſo*, which ſignify'd to Counſel, or Conſult; whence came the Name of the God *Conſus*. Others called them *Conſentes* for *Corſentientes*, becauſe they had the privilege of giving their Conſent to the Cœleſtial Deliberations. There were Twelve of theſe Deities, Six Gods, and as many Goddeſſes, with their Statues guilt with Gold, and put up in the great Square of *Rome*, according to *Varro*'s Teſtimony. The Six Gods were, *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, *Mercury* and *Vulcan*; the Goddeſſes, *Juno*, *Minerva*, *Venus*, *Diana*, *Ceres* and *Veſta*; and each preſided over its Month; as *Minerva* over *March*; *Venus*, *April*, *Apollo*, *May*; *Mercury*, *June*, *Jupiter*, *July*; *Ceres*, *Auguſt*; *Juno*, *September*; *Mars*, *October*, *Diana*, *November*; *Veſta*, *December*, *Juno*, *January*; and *Neptune* over *February*. The Poet *Manilius* in his ſecond Book of *Aſtronomy*, gives each Conſtellation of the Zodiack, the Deity that preſides its Month, to regulate its Motions and diſpence the Influences; *viz. Minerva* to *Aries*, *Venus* to *Taurus*, *Apollo* to *Gemini*, &c. There were alſo Twelve Deities which the Ancients look'd upon to have a particular Care of the Neceſſaries of a peaceful and happy Life. *Juno* and the *Earth* were reverenced as the Producers of all that ſerves our uſe; the *Sun* and *Moon* as having the Management of Time; *Ceres* and *Bacchus* as the Furniſhers of Meat and Drink; *Robigo* and *Flora* as the Preſervers of Fruits and Flowers; *Minerva* and *Mercury* as the Maſters of the Arts and Sciences that improve the Underſtanding, and of Commerce that increaſes Riches; and finally *Venus* and *Succeſs*, as the Authors of our Joy and Happineſs, by the gift of a good Off-ſpring and accompliſhment of our Wiſhes. The *Grecians*, to theſe Twelve, added *Alexander the Great* as the God of Conqueſts; but this laſt was not own'd by the *Romans*, who carried the other Twelve out of *Greece* into *Italy*, where they were adored in a Temple conſecrated to the Twelve together at *Piſa*. *Feſtus*, *Pauſanias*.

CONSTANCE, an Imperial or Free Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, with the Title of a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Mayence*, ſituate upon a Lake to which it gives its Name, as the Lake of *Conſtance*, *Lacus Conſtantienſis*, which the Ancients called *Lacus Venetus*, *Brigantinus* and *Bodanicus*. The Town is built juſt at the Spring-head of the *Rhine*. *Ortelius* thinks it's the *Ganodunum* or *Ganodunum* of *Ptolemy*; and that it received the Name of *Conſtance*, which has render'd it ſo famous, from *Conſtantius Chlorus*, *Conſtantine the Great*'s Father, or *Conſtance* the Daughter of this latter. The Biſhoprick now of *Conſtantia* was once of *Windisch* or *Vindiniſſi*, demoliſhed by *Childebert* II. in 594 to puniſh the Rebellion of the *Varnes*, a People of *Germany*. The Biſhop is Lord of above 100 Caſtles and Villages, Prince of the Empire, keeps his Chancellors and Officers, and was formerly Prince and Lord of *Conſtance*; takes generally the Title of Baron of *Rhenau*, and keeps his Reſidence at *Meersbourg* and *Petershauſen*. This laſt is a Suburb of *Conſtance* that was fortify'd in 1634 when the Town was Beſieged by the *Swedes*, who were forced to retire, being unable to make themſelves Maſters of it. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen*, is very magnificent; the great Altar very Curious. Beſides this and ſeveral other fine Churches and Monaſteries, the Exchange where the Merchants meet, the Town houſe, the Streets, Market-places, Bridges and Fortifications, have their particular Curioſities. After the *Rhine* has run through the Lake of *Conſtance*, below this Town, it falls into the Lake of *Cel*, anciently call'd *Acronius*, upon which Lake, which ſome miſtake for the Lake of *Conſtance*, the Town of *Schafhauſe* in *Switzerland* is built. There was a Council held at *Conſtance* in 1414. to put an end to the Schiſm which divided the *Romiſh* Church that then had three Popes all at a time; all the Acts are comprehended in 45 Seſſions. The Emperor came on *Chriſtmas-Eve* to *Conſtance*, and ſung the Goſpel in a Deacons Habit at the Mid-night Maſs celebrated by the Pope. The ſecond Seſſion was held the ſecond of the following *March*, 1415. where the Pope renounced his Papacy on condition that *Gregory* and *Benet* would do the like; but whether what he did was through conſtraint, or done without previous conſideration, he ſtole away in the Night and came to *Schafhauſe*, whence he was carried back again and depoſed in the twelfth Seſſion held the 29th of *May* the ſame year; and two days after, he abdicated of his own accord; and *Gregory* made his Submiſſion alſo by *Charles Malateſta*, Lord of *Rimini*, in the fourteenth Seſſion, ſo that there was only *Benet* that proved obſtinate. In the fifteenth Seſſion *Wicliff*'s Memory was condemn'd, and *John Hus* burn'd the 6th of *July* the ſame year, notwithſtanding his Paſs or Protection from the Emperor. *Jerome* of *Prague* abjured his doctrine in the nineteenth Seſſion, but reſuming it again, he was taken and burn'd. *Saturday* the 30th of *May*, 1416. in the twenty firſt Seſſion; in the 41ſt held the 11th of *November*, 1417. *Otho Colonna* was choſen Pope, and took the Name of *Martin* V. He concluded the Council the forty fifth Seſſion, held *Friday*, *April* 12. 1419. the Cardinal *Umbaldo* pronouncing theſe words, *Domini, ite in Pace*, the reſt crying, *Amen.*

CONSTANCE, Son to *Conſtantius Chlorus* by his Wife *Theodora*, and Brother to the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, who gave him great Imployments. He married *Galla* and *Baſilina*, by the firſt he had *Gallus*, whom *Conſtantius* created *Cæſar*; and by the ſecond *Julian*, ſurnamed *The Apoſtate*. The ſame *Conſtantius* his Nephew put him and *Dalmatius* to death, accuſed of having fomented a Sedition in the Army. This happened in the 338 of *Rome*. *Zoſim. Lib.* 2. *Eutrop. Lib.* 1.

CONSTANCE, born at *Niſſa*, a Town of *Servia*, and General of the *Roman* Army, the Empires Buckler againſt the Tyrants in the Vth Century. During the Emperor *Honorius* his Reign, he overcame *Conſtantine*, *Conſtance*, *Gerontius*, *Jovinus*, and a great number of others, in 412. and the following years. *Honorius* gave him his Siſter *Galla Placidia*, Widow of *Ataulfe*, and aſſociated him in the Empire in 421. yet he did not enjoy the Dignity any long time, for he died ſeven Months after his Election of a pain in his Side, leaving *Valentinian* by his Wife *Placidia*, who was afterwards the third Emperor of that Name. *Sozom. Lib* 9.

CONSTANCE, Lord of the King of *Siam*'s Court, and his Miniſter of State, born in *Greece*, at *Cephalonia*, of a Noble *Venetian*, the Governour of that Iſland's ſon, and of a Lady of one of the ancienteſt Families of that Country: about 1550. being then but Twelve years of Age, he foreſaw that the Condition his Family was in, could not ſupport his Quality. This put him on ſhipping with an *Engliſh* Captain that was going back for *England*; here his Wit, Complying, and Winning ways, gained him the affection of ſome of the Court; yet he had no hopes to ſucceed to his mind, and therefore Imbarks again to go to the *Indies*. Having lived ſome years at *Siam*, and got ſome Money by his Induſtry, he quitted the Service of the *Engliſh* Company, to have a Veſſel of his own, and deal for himſelf; but having put to Sea, he was Ship-wreck'd on the Coaſt of *Malabar* in the *Indies*, on this ſide the Gulf, and loſt all his Goods, excepting the value of 2000 Crowns. As he was walking on the ſhore, after this Misfortune, he met a Man with a very ſad and mournful Countenance, who was the King of *Siam*'s Ambaſſador, and lately Caſt away, as he was returning out of *Perſia*. *Conſtance*, profer'd to carry him to *Siam*, and bought a ſmall Barque, and what was neceſſary for their Paſſage. The Ambaſſador, to requite his kindneſs, recommended him highly to the *Barcalon*, or Miniſter of State, who, though he underſtood Buſineſs very well, was over-joyed to meet with an able and faithful Servant, that ſo he might have ſome reſt from his Imployment. It happened alſo about the ſame time, that the King had occaſion to ſend an Ambaſſy into a Foreign Kingdom, and made uſe of *Conſtance*, who acquitted himſelf ſo very well of the Commiſſion, that the *Barcalon* happening to die ſome time after, the King choſe *Conſtance* in his place. He excuſed himſelf, upon pretence that ſuch a Quality would gain him the ill will of all the great Perſons; yet at laſt he did the Function, without taking the Title of *Miniſter of State*, and exerciſes it ſtill with great Applauſe. *P. Tachard.*

CONSTANCE, or *Coutance*, a Town of *France* in *Lower-Normandy*, with a Bailiwick, Preſidial, and a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Roan*, ſituate on the *Burd*, and is Capital of a little Country called *Conſtantin*, or *Coutantin*, which *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, pawn'd, when he undertook his Voyage to the *Holy Land* with *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*. Some antient Authors imagin this is the *Auguſta Romanduorum*; and that it received the Name it now has from *Conſtantine* or *Conſtantius*, Emperors. However, it's an ancient Town, as may be ſeen by the *Aqueducts* found in and about it. It's pretty big, and well peopled, but without Walls, ſince *Lewis* XI. demoliſhed them, becauſe the Inhabitants had declared for his Brother *Charles*. This made it ſuffer much during the Wars of the *Engliſh*, and expoſed

posed it to the Incursions of the *Bretons* in his own Reign, yet notwithstanding this, and its being taken by the *Huguenots* in the year 1562. there are still good Buildings, as our Ladys-Church, the Cathedral, that is very Magnificent, several Parish-Churches, Monasteries, and a College- *Thuan. Du Chesne.*

CONSTANS I. of this Name, Third Son of *Constantine the Great* and *Fausta*, was made *Cæsar* in 333. by his Father, after whose death, in 337. he had *Italy*, *Africa*, and *Illyrium*, for his proportion of the Inheritance. He presently overcame the *Francs*, and brought them to seek his Alliance; but was forced to defend himself against his Brother *Constantine*, who design'd to invade his Territories, until kill'd, as a just punishment for his Covetousness, at *Aquileia* in 340. leaving *Constans* to inherit *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Great Britain*. This good Prince stood by the *Orthodox*, against the *Arians*, and writ threatning Letters to his Brother *Constantius* the Emperor, who favoured the last, and persecuted St. *Athanasius* and his Party, and did what he could to suppress the Schism of the *Donatists* in *Africa*. In the mean time, by a secret judgment of God, *Magnensius*, who had usurped the Empire of the *Gauls*, got him killed in the beginning of 350. in the Town of *Elne*, in *Roussillon*. He was thirty years old, whereof he Reigned 13. St. *Athanasius* speaks of him as a Martyr, and in this shews his Gratitude to a Prince that had defended him against the *Arians*, and resolved to declare War against his Brother, if he did not re-establish him in his See. *Athanas. Apol. ad Constant. Socrat. Lib.* 2. *Baron. Annal*, &c.

CONSTANS II. Emperor of the East, Son to *Constantine* III. and Grandchild to *Heraclius*, was substituted in his Uncle *Heraclonas*'s place, about the end of 641. As he was raised by the *Monothelite* Hereticks, he followed and professed their Errors. *Paul*, who was engaged in this Heresy, was through his Care placed upon the See of *Constantinople*. And it was by the perswasion of this Heretick Prelate, that he published his Edict or Formulary, call'd *The Type*, in 648. to impose Silence both upon the Orthodox and Hereticks. *Martin* I. who succeeded *Theodorus*, called a Council at *Rome* in the *Lateran* Church, in 649. wherein this was Condemn'd, which put the Emperor into such a Passion, that he sent *Theodorus Calliopas*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, to seize the Pope, which was executed 653. The Pope died in his Banishment two years after. In the mean time *Constans* was worsted by the *Saracens*; so that he himself was forced to put on a Disguise, to make his escape with more Security; yet after this he took his advantage of their Civil Wars, and forced *Mahuvias*, their Prince to come to a Peace, and pay him a Tribute. His desire to appear a good Catholick, or at least to deceive the Pope, made him present *Vitalianus*'s Nuncio's, sent to acquaint him with his Election, with a Book of the Gospels covered with Plates of Gold, and enriched with Pearls of an extraordinary bigness, for St *Peter*'s Church. This was in 656. Four years after, being dissatisfied with his Brother *Theodosius*, he made him to be first ordained Deacon, and then put him to death. God was pleased to suffer him to be troubled with such a Remorse of Conscience, for this unnatural Murther, that he imagin'd *Theodosius* always before him; and being in his Deacons Habit, with which he officiated at the Communion, he gave him the Cup, and said, *Drink Brother.* Afterwards went into *Sicily*, whether out of a Design to remove the Seat of the Empire thither, or to watch an Opportunity to surprize the *Lombards*, is not known. And after Besieging *Benevento*, and taking *Luceria*, he entred *Rome* in 663 and brought all the Brass which he found in the Temples, and upon the Houses, thence. But coming into *Sicily* he was killed by his own *Valet de Chambre*, in one of the Baths of *Syracuse*. This happened in 668. after he had reigned twenty six years, and some months. *Anastas. Bibliothec. Paulus Diaconus*, &c.

CONSTANS, Son to the Tyrant *Constantine*, chosen Emperor by the Army of *England* in 407. some time after his Father made him *Cæsar*, and sent him to Conquer *Spain*. He was lucky enough in the beginning, but perished at last miserably. Some say he quitted the Habit in hopes of the Imperial Diadem. *Prosper. & Marcellin. Chron. &c.*

CONSTANTIA, Daughter of *Roger* I. King of *Sicily*, married when an old Maid, the Emperor *Henry* VI. in 1186. Her just Pretension to the Kingdom of *Sicily* were always disputed by *Tancred*, who kept her Prisoner when taken by those of *Salerno*. But Pope *Celestine* III. who crown'd her Empress, procured her Liberty. After her Husband's death she still continued to press the Popes for the Investiture of *Sicily*, for her and her Son *Frederick*. *Innocent* III. seemd to incline to a Compliance with her desire, but she died e're she could receive his Bull, and left him Tutor to her Son for that Kingdom. *Bavel. l. 6. Hist. Sic.*

CONSTANTIA, or *Constantia*, Daughter of the Emperor *Constantius Chlorus* and *Theodora*, married *Licinius*, who revolted against *Constantine the Great*, and had another *Licinius* by him that was afterwards *Cæsar*. After the last Battle that *Constantine the Great* gained of her Husband, she begged, and obtained his Pardon, but rendring himself unworthy of such a Favour, by his Correspondence with the Barbarians, whom he designed to incite in Rebellion, was strangled in the year 325. Then *Constantia* having effectually gained her Brothers Ear; *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia*, in *Syria*, insinuated himself so far into her Favour, that she became Protectrix of *Arius* for his sake. *Theod. Lib.* 2. *Socrat. Lib.* 1, &c.

CONSTANTIA, Queen of *France*, Daughter of *William* I. of this Name, Count of *Provence*, was very handsom, but as proud, capricious and insupportable, as she well could be. The good Prince, King *Robert*, her Husband, used all possible means to reform her humour, but to no purpose; for after his death, she imbroiled the kingdom strangely, by endeavouring to deprive her eldest Son *Henry*, whom she did not love, of the Crown, to settle it on her younger Son *Robert*. To compass this Design the better, she rais'd against *Henry*, *Baldwin* IV. Count of *Flanders*, *Eudes* II. Count of *Champagn*, to whom she delivered the Town of *Sens*; yet for all this her unjust Designs had no Success, and she was forced to Compound with her Son. She died in 1032. and lies buried with her Husband, King *Robert*, at St. *Denys*.

CONSTANTIA, Queen of *Arragon*, Daughter of *Manfroy*, *Frederick* the Second's Bastard, and Wife to *Peter* III. King of *Arragon*, lived about 1284. in great esteem for her Piety, and Magnanimity in *Sicily*, whereof she was Soveraign. For having determined with the Magistrates to put *Charles*, Prince of *Salerno*, to death, to revenge the untimely end of *Conradin* of *Suabia*, she sent to him on a *Friday* Morning to prepare, for that he was Condemned to die after the same manner that *Conradin* suffered, that is, on a Scaffold. To which that Prince answered with great Courage; *That his death would be by so much the more acceptable to him, that it was to be on a day that Jesus Christ was pleased to suffer on.* When the Queen heard this pious answer, she said, *That since the Prince of Salerno accepted his death so freely for the Days sake, she would pardon him for his Love that suffered for our Redemption. Louis de Mayerne. Turquet, Hist. d'Espagne.*

CONSTANTINE, Pope, Native of *Syria*, was chosen to govern the *Roman* Church in the eighth Age, after *Sisinnius*, a *Syrian* also, who held the Seat but twenty days. In the beginning of his Reign, *Felix*, Arch-bishop of *Ravenna*, refusing to own him, and having raised the Inhabitants of his City against him, had his Eyes put out, and was Exiled into the Province of *Pontus*, by the Emperor *Justin the Young*, surnamed *Rhinotete*, who prayed the Pope to go into the East, to accommodate the Affairs of the Church. He was received with all imaginable Magnificence at *Constantinople*, whence he went to *Nicomedia*, and at his Return opposed *Philippicus*, who had invaded the Empire, banished the Patriarch *Cyrus*, and substituted *John*, an Heresiarch Friar in his place, who sent his erroneous Propositions to *Rome* to be approved. *Constantine* condemned them in 712. and had the Pictures of all the Fathers that assisted at the Six First General Councils drawn in St. *Peters*, which the Emperor had ordered to be defaced in the Church of St. *Sophia* at *Constantinople*, and forbad that that Prince's Name or Authority should be made use of in publick Acts, or his Image put upon Coyn, since he was against the Images of their Saints. *Felix* of *Ravenna*, as blind as he was, was Re-established, upon his Submission to *Constantine*, who died in 714. after he had held the Sea six years. *Platina*, *Zosimus*, *Baron.*

CONSTANTINE, Anti-pope, forced on the Papal-chair, after *Paul* I. in 767. For whilst this Pope was ill, *Tolon*, or *Teuton*, Duke of *Nepi* in *Tuscany*, entered *Rome* with a powerful Army, and obliged the Pope and Clergy to chuse his Brother, who was not so much as a Clergy-man, and got him ordained and consecrated by *George*, Bishop of *Palestrina*. *Constantine* kept Possession for a year and a Month, until his Brother being kill'd in 768, he made his Escape out of *Rome*; but being taken, after the Election of *Stephen* III. his Eyes were put out, and being Condemn'd in a Council held in 769. was banished out of the Church, and all his Registers burned. *Baron. Annal.*

CONSTANTINE I. *Patriarch* of *Constantinople*, lived in the seventh Age. Authors do not agree about his being Orthodox. He died in 666.

CONSTANTINE II. Patriarch of *Constantinople*, was an *Iconomach*, and the Emperor *Constantine Copronymus*, chose him of his own proper Authority, and without the Consent of the petty Council held by those of his Sect in our Lady's Church, called the *Blachernes*, in 754. *Theophanes* says, He hindred that Emperor to publish *Nestorianism*, as he design'd. That this want of Compliance displeased the Prince, who thereupon Banished him; but having a mind to make an end of him quite, he recalled him in 766, ordered he should be shav'd and dress'd up in a Gown without sleeves; and after he had caused him to be put on an Ass, with his Face towards the Tail, and that in his hand, and exposed over all the Town, to be laughed at by the Rabble, he ordered him to be beheaded, and his Body to be dragged to the Dunghil. *Zonaras*, *Baronius.*

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, First Emperor of the Name, Son to *Constantius Chlorus* and St. *Helena*, was born at *Naisse*, a Town of the Province of *Dacia*, the 24th of February about the year 272. when but young, he had *Crispus* by *Minervina*, after her he married *Fausta*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximian*. *Hercules Galerius* kept him Prisoner at *Rome*, under pretence of Religion, when his Father was in *England*, but his real Design was, to hinder that he should succeed him, which *Constantine*, understood, and found means to make his Escape

killing the Post-horſes that he ſhould not be followed, got mounted in *German* time enough to cloſe his Father's eyes, who died in 306. after which the Army proclaimed him Emperor; but he would take only the Title of *Cæſar*. At the ſame time *Maximin*, Son of *Maximian Herculeus*, hearing of *Conſtantine*'s Election, got himſelf proclaimed too by the Soldiers of the Emperor's Guard. *Conſtantine*, to avoid the ill Conſequences of a Civil War, would fain make an Accommodation with him, offering to allociate him to the Empire; but he refuſed all, ſtrangled Severus *Cæſar* in 307. whom *Armentarius* ſent againſt him, and baniſhed his Father out of *Italy*, who came to *Conſtantine*, his Son-in-law, to *Treves*; but he made his Eſcape thence, and fled to *Marſeilles*, where he ſtrangled himſelf, for fear of falling into *Conſtantine*'s hands, who had diſcovered the Deſign he had to take away his Life. After this, the Prince employed himſelf altogether how to compaſs his Journey into *Italy* againſt *Maxentius*, whither his own Intereſt and the Senate invited him. *Maxentius* had great Forces, and he had the difficult Paſſage of the *Alps*, where the Enemy had three or four Armies to encounter with; yet he had God on his ſide, and then it was he received a particular Aſſurance of the Protection he intended to give him, he ſhewed him a ſhining Croſs in the Air, round which were theſe words in Greek Letters, *Τουτῳ νικα*, *Conquer in this Sign*. This is ſaid to have appeared near the Town of *Autun*, in 312. The Emperor did not underſtand at firſt what it meant. But the next night *Jeſus Chriſt* appeared, and bid him make a military Sign, like to what appeared to him the day before, which he did; paſſed the *Alps*, and defeated *Maxentius*'s Troops in ſeveral Rencounters; and reſolved to march directly to *Rome*. *Maxentius* who had ſhut himſelf up there, ſeeing *Conſtantine* draw near, came out with 172 thouſand Foot, and 20 thouſand Horſe. *Conſtantine* routed this Army, with his of 8 thouſand Horſe, and 90 thouſand foot. And *Maxentius*, making his eſcape, was drown'd in the *Tyber*, the 24th of *September*, 312. The Emperor, to ſhew his gratitude to the Croſs by which he Conquer'd, got his Statue made at *Rome*, holding that Fortunate Sign in its hand, with five Inſcriptions round it, publiſhed ſeveral Edicts in favour of the Church, and exempted the Clergy from publick Taxes. After this he joined Intereſts with *Licinius*, who married his Siſter *Conſtantia*; and whilſt this laſt beat *Galerius Maximin* in *Illyricum*, he drove the *Francs* out of *Gaul*, in 313. and at the ſame time aſſembled a Synod at *Rome*, to adjuſt the difference of the Biſhop of *Carthage* with the *Donatiſts*; and tried all poſſible expedients to compaſs it; but finding them ineffectual, he called a Councils at *Arles*, where he aſſiſted in perſon, and at laſt pronounced Sentence againſt the *Donatiſts* at *Milan*. Thus did this godly Emperor labour for the good of the Church in the Weſt, whilſt *Licinius* perſecuted it ſo in the Eaſt, that he forced him to turn his Arms againſt him, over whom he gained two memorable Victories; one in *Hungary*, in 315. near the Town of *Cibale*, now called *Palme*; and the other in *Thrace*, in the Plain of *Mardie*, and had by the Peace, that ſoon followed this War, *Illyricum*, and all the Weſt. *Licinius* broke it upon a very light occaſion; but was beaten at Sea and Land with the Loſs of above 100000 Men; yet his Wife *Conſtantia* obtained his Pardon of her Brother; but his Correſpondence and Intrigues with the Barbarians coſt him his Life. Soon after, *Licinius* his Death gave Peace to the Eaſtern Church, which *Conſtantine* ſtrengthen'd with his Laws in its favour, and uſed all his endeavours to ſupport it by his Care, and the Privileges he beſtowed upon it; though in the mean time his domeſtick affairs did not go right. His Wife *Fauſta*, in love with his Son *Crispus*, and willing to revenge his denial of a reciprocal in that kind, pretended, That he ſought to debauch her. The Emperor believed her, and put him to death, but the falſhood of the Accuſation being diſcovered, ſome time after he got her ſmothered in a hot Bath. *Conſtantine* built at *Rome*, and in other places, very magnificent Churches, furniſhed them with very coſtly Ornaments, and endowed them for the keeping of Lamps, and Maintenance of their Miniſters; as may be fully ſeen in the Work *Athanaſius Bibliothecarius* made of *Conſtantine*'s Magnificence. After this, the Emperor, willing to build a City that ſhould bear his own Name, laid the Foundation of one near old *Troy*; but changed his Deſign, and built one at *Byzantium*, in the fineſt ſituation of the whole Univerſe. He firſt called it *New Rome*, and then *Conſtantinople*. Whilſt he was taken up about this great Undertaking, the Hereſy of *Arius*, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, infected the greateſt part of the Eaſtern Church. The Prelates propoſed the Aſſembly of a general Council, which the Emperor approved of, and writ to the Biſhops of all Provinces, to meet at the Town of *Nice*, choſen for this Aſſembly. After the Celebration of the Council, he treated all the Prelates very magnificently, and recommended Peace and Union to them, giving Orders at the ſame time to the Governors of Provinces to furniſh Wood, Victuals, and Number of Churches with a certain Proportion of Provitions writ to him *Sapor* of *Perſia*, and recommended the Chriſtians to him that lived in his Territories, adding to it ſeveral Decrees for the Church, his Edicts againſt the Jews and Schismaticks. Having found out our Saviour's Sepulchre, he built a magnificent Church in the place, and had a piece of the Croſs he found upon the top of a rich Pillar, which he commanded to be built in the middle of the great Square at *Conſtantinople*. Afterwards he worſted the *Sarmatians*, *Scythians*, and *Perſians*, and divided the Empire between his three Sons, *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius*, and *Conſtans*, then being in the 65th year of his Age, and feeling ſomething of a Fever, he had a mind to try whether changing the Air would eaſe him, ſo went to *Helenopolis*, thence to *Nicomedia*, where it's ſaid he was baptized and confirmed, and alſo received the Communion or the Euchariſt, and died ſoon after at *Achiron*, near the Suburbs of this Town, on the 22d of *May*, 337. after a Reign of 39 years, 9 months, and 27 days, to count from his Father's death, which happened the 25th of *July*, 306. *Socrates*, *Zonaras*, *Eutropius*.

The Hiſtory of this Emperor has been treated of in the precedent Article; however, it may not be improper to add ſomething here concerning the famous Donation, which he is ſaid to have made to Pope *Sylveſter*, of the City of *Rome*, and ſeveral Provinces of *Italy*. *Hincmar*, Arch-biſhop of *Rheims*, who lived about the year 850. is the firſt who makes mention of this *Grant*. Pope *Leo* IX afterwards gives an Account of it, in a Letter to *Michael*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in 1053. as he is cited by *Petrus Damianus*; *Anſelm* Biſhop of *Lucca*, *Ivo Carnutenſis*, and *Gratian*, have inſerted it into their Collections, notwithſtanding the greateſt part of the *Roman* Catholicks do not believe the Hiſtory of this Donation, and particularly all the *French* are of this Opinion. To give the Reader ſome Proofs of its Forgery; after the Death of *Conſtantine the Great*, the Emperor *Conſtantius* being at *Milan*, ordered *Leontius*, Prefect or Governour of *Rome*, to ſeize Pope *Liberius*, and guard him off to *Milan*, whither he was ſent to the Emperor, who not prevailing upon him to conſent to the Condemnation of St. *Athanaſius*, Baniſh'd him to *Berhea* a Town of *Thrace*. Now, ſince the Emperor had a Governor in *Rome* at that time, and ſentenced the Pope to Baniſhment, it follows clearly, That the Pope was not then the Sovereign Magiſtrate of *Rome*. The Emperor *Valentinian*, ſent ſeveral Orders to *Prætextatus*, his Governour of *Rome*, to ſupport Pope *Damaſus* againſt *Urſicinus* the Anti pope, which *Urſicinus* was expelled the Town, and baniſhed into *Gaul*, in the year 381. To proceed, the Emperor *Honorius* interpoſed his Authority, and ſuppreſſed the Schiſm, which *Eulalius* had fomented againſt Pope *Boniface* the I. *Symmachus* Governour of *Rome* abetted *Eulalius* at firſt, and procured an Order from the Emperor, to oblige *Boniface* to quit the Town, but afterwards *Honorius* being better acquainted with that affair, recalled *Boniface* in the year 419. and ſent inſtructions for the expelling *Eulalius*; upon this Pope *Boniface* returned the Emperor thanks, in a Letter, in which there are theſe remarkable words; *In your Majeſty's Imperial City* (ſpeaking of *Rome*) or as the Latin has it, *In Urbe Veſtræ Manſuetudinis*. In the year 476. *Odoacer*, having routed the Emperor *Auguſtulus*, made himſelf King of *Italy*, and abſolute Maſter of *Rome*; and *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, who defeated *Odoacer* in 493. did not only Reign in *Rome*, but claim'd the Privilege of confirming the Elections of the Popes, which pretention was likewiſe kept up and exerciſ'd by *Athalaricus* and *Theodatus*. After the Emperor *Juſtinian* had in the year 539. recovered *Rome* and *Italy* from the *Goths*, he changed the Form of the Government, and made an *Exarch* at *Ravenna*, who was his Vice Roy in *Italy*; this Exarch had ſeveral Deputy-Governours in the principal Towns, as at *Rome*, *Spoleto*, *Benevento*, *&c.* As for the Emperor *Juſtinian*, he was not only ſatisfied with confirming the Popes, but likewiſe demanded a conſiderable ſum for their Confirmation. Pope *Agatho*, who was choſen in 678. got a Releaſe of this ſort of Tribute, of *Conſtantine Pogonatus*, with this proviſo, that the Inſtrument of the Election ſhould be ſent to the Emperor, according to ancient cuſtom, and the Conſecration of the Pope deferred till his Imperial Majeſty had ſignified his conſent to it. Afterwards, the Emperors Authorized their Exarchs to confirm the Popes Election, as we may learn from *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, who tells us, Pope *Conon* was Confirm'd by the Exarch *Theodorus*, in 685. and that Pope *Sergius* pay'd a hundred pound in Gold to *John*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, upon this ſcore. About the year 725. Pope *Gregory* II. wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Venice*, by which it plainly appears, that *Rome* was, at that time, under the Emperors Juriſdiction; ſpeaking of the Town of *Ravenna*, and the State of *Italy*, he delivers himſelf in this manner, *To the End* (ſays he) *the Town of* Ravenna *may return to the obedience of our Lords*, Leo *and* Conſtantine, *and that we may ſtill remain under the Emperor's Authority*. To go on, in the year 752. *Aſtulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, took the Town of *Ravenna*, and wreſted all *Italy* from the Exarch *Eutychius*, Pope *Stephen* II. perceiving the *Lombard* Marching up to *Rome*, wrote to *Conſtantine Copronimus* for Relief, but this Prince, inſtead of ſending an Army, only diſpatch'd an Embaſſy to *Aſtulphus*, upon which the Pope applyed to *Pepin* King of *France*, who marching into *Italy* in 755. made himſelf Maſter of all the Towns of the Exarchate, and then made a Grant of them to St. *Peter*, and the Church of *Rome*. But after *Pepin* had taken poſſeſſion of theſe Towns, he gave the Keys of them to his Chaplain *Fabald*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, with inſtructions to lay them upon the Altar of St *Peter* and *Paul*, together with a Deed of Gift, and by which they were conveyed to the Church. Theſe Inſtruments, as *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius* Relates were afterwards lodged in the Archives or

Regiſtry

Regiſtry of *Rome*. In the Year 774 *Charlemagne* King of *France* conquer'd *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, and putting an End to that Kingdom, not only confirm'd the Donation, which *Pepin* his Father had made to the See of *Rome*, but likewiſe gave him an Additional Grant of *Terra Sabina*, The Dutchy of *Spoleto*, the Dutchy of *Benevento*, with ſeveral other Towns and Juriſdictions, mentioned by *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, in the Reign of Pope *Adrian* I. In the Year 817. *Lewis the Debonnaire* confirm'd the Grants of *Pepin* and *Charlemagne*, his Predeceſſors, to Pope *Paſchal*, to which that Prince likewiſe added new Endowments. *Charles the Bald* ratified all theſe Donations, and gave the See of *Rome* the Dutchy of *Capua*, with a great many other Towns, as appears by a Letter of Pope *John* the VIIIth. to *Landulphus* Biſhop of *Capua*. From the Year 755. in which *Pepin the Short*, gave the Exarchate to the Pope: The Kings of *France* and the Popes were Joint-Governors of the Exarchate, *Rome* being then under the Juriſdiction of Two *Patricii*, the King of *France* One, and the Pope the Other. This is ſufficiently clear from a Letter from *Adrian* I. to the Emperor *Charlemaigne*, from the Annals of *Eginhardus*, and ſeveral other ancient Records, but *Charles the Bald* gave up all his Share of the Authority to Pope *John* VIII. in 876. There are ſeveral other Reaſons and Chronological Demonſtrations to prove the Forgery of *Conſtantine*'s Donation; but what has been ſaid may be ſufficient. *Peter de Marca De Concordia Sacerdotii & Imperii. P. Alexander Selecta Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ.*

CONSTANTINE II. called *the Young*, Son to *Conſtantine the Great*, was born at *Arles* the 7th of *Auguſt*, and made *Cæſar* the firſt of *March* 317. He was Conſul at leaſt four times, and had after his Father's Death in 337. the *Gauls*, *Spain* and *Great Britain* for his ſhare. He was kind to *Athanaſius* Patriarch of *Alexandria*; for when he was baniſhed to *Treves* he ſent him back to his Church again; yet was not ſo juſt to his Brother *Conſtans*, for he would diſpoſſeſs him of the Inheritance left him by their Father. Leading his Troops into *Italy* he was killed at *Aquileia*, in 340. being then but 25 Years of Age, whereof he reigned three. *Zoſim. l.* 2. *Victor. &c.*

CONSTANTINE III. Son of *Heraclius* by his firſt Wife *Fabiana*, ſucceeded his Father in 641. reigned but Three Months and ſome Days, being poiſoned by his Step-mother *Martina*, countenanced by the Patriarch *Pyrrhus*. *Theophanes. Paul. Diac.*

CONSTANTINE IV. commonly called *Heracleonas*, Son of *Heraclius* and *Martina* his ſecond Wife. He was but about Six Months in Poſſeſſion of what he got by *Conſtantine* III's Death, for his Noſe was ordered to be cut off, and the Senate baniſhed him and his Mother about the latter end of *December*, 641. *Baron.*

CONSTANTINE V. *the Young*, ſurnamed *Pogonate*, that is, *the Bearded*, becauſe being beardleſs at his going from *Conſtantinople*, he returned with a great one. He was *Conſtans* II's Son, and underſtanding that one *Mizize*, an *Armenian*, had kill'd his Father in 668. at *Syracuſe*, he poſted thither, put him to Death though proclaimed Emperor by the Army, and ſo render'd himſelf peaceful Poſſeſſor of the Empire. He undertook a very ſucceſsful War againſt the *Saracens*, which held ſeven Years both by Land and Sea, and at laſt oblig'd them to pay him Tribute. After this he ſolicited Pope *Agatho* to call a Council that was held at *Conſtantinople* in 680. by 125 Biſhops. This was the 6th General Council, wherein the *Monothelite* Hereſie was condemned, and an Edict publiſhed to acquaint the Empire with it. Some accuſe him of being too great a Tyrant to his Brothers *Heraclius* and *Tiberius*, whom he in the beginning aſſociated to the Empire, but afterwards, upon ſome Suſpicion, cauſed their Noſes to be cut off. *Juſtinian* his Son was taken into the Government, and *Conſtantine* died the 17th Year of his Reign, 685. *Theoph. Cedrenus.*

CONSTANTINE VI. Son of *Leo Iſauricus*, was ſurnamed *Iconclaſtes*, becauſe he ſupported the Image-breakers, *Copronymus*, becauſe he beray'd himſelf when he was Chriſten'd, and *Cabalinus*, becauſe he was a great Lover of the ſmell of Horſe dung, which he alſo cauſed to be burn'd in his Chamber, and rub'd himſelf over with it. He was crown'd, as little as he was, in 720. and began to reign all alone, after his Father's Death, in 742. he not only had no regard for the Images, but trod them under foot, and burn'd the Reliques of pretended Saints, put Two Biſhops to Death, and ſeveral other Clergymen, after he had perſecuted and treated them ignominiouſly. He made War againſt the *Bulgarians* with very different Succeſs. In the beginning of his Reign he was baniſhed by *Artabaldus* his Brother-in Law, but having taken *Conſtantinople* two Years after, by Famine, he got *Artabaldus* and his Two Son's Eyes put out, and uſed the falſe Patriarch *Anaſtaſius* but little better. He died in 775. in his Expedition againſt the *Bulgarians*, being mad before he expired, and crying, He was burned alive through the pain he ſuffered by the Plague for he died of. *Cedrenus. Theoph.*

CONSTANTINE, VII. Son of the Emperor *Leo* the IVth, began his Reign in 780, at the Age of Ten Years, under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Irene*, a Woman of great Beauty and extraordinary Wit, ſhe got the ſeventh Council, or ſecond of *Nice* held in 787, but in the mean time, *Conſtantine* coming to rule, deprived her of the Government, and made her become a private Perſon in 790. He put his Uncle *Nicephorus*'s Eyes out, and cut out his four Brothers Tongues that endeavoured to raiſe him to the Empire. He alſo blinded one *Alexis Patricius* becauſe the Legions of *Armenia* had ſome Kindneſs for him. Afterwards put his lawful Wife, call'd *Mary*, away, and took *Theodora* a Waiting-Woman. Theſe Proceedings got him the Hatred of the Great Ones; and his Mother, through her great Ambition to govern, moſt barbarouſly put out his Eyes in the very Chamber he was born in, and on the ſame day that he did the like to *Nicephorus*. Thus *Conſtantine* loſt both Sight and Life in 797. *Theophanes, Cedrenus, &c.*

CONSTANTINE VIII. Son of *Baſilius* the *Macedonian*, was created *Auguſtus* by his Father in 868. There are many Conſtitutions that bear the Names of both theſe Emperors, yet the Modern do not put them in this Rank, becauſe this *Conſtantine* died before his Father, about 878. *Theophanes.*

CONSTANTINE IX. ſurnamed *Porphyrogeneta*, Son of *Leo the Wiſe*, begun his Reign under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Zoe*, the 7th of *June* 912. The War he was forc'd to declare againſt the *Bulgarians* would have been happily ended had not the Soldiers ran away from their Victory. Another Expedition againſt the ſame People was attended with a like diſgrace through the Imprudence of the Commanders, which encouraged the *Bulgarians* to lay Siege to *Conſtantinople*, and obliged the Emperor to purchaſe Peace by a large Sum of Money. Buſineſs ſtanding thus, *Conſtantine* was as it were neceſſitated to make *Lacapenes*, an *Armenian*, a Man of Fortune his Coadjutor; he was General of the Emperor's Army, who had married his Daughter *Helena*; ſo that with the Authority of Father-in Law to the Prince he baniſhed his Mother *Zoe*, and governed all himſelf, ſtill abuſing his Son-in-Law's Simplicity: He made his Son *Chriſtopher Auguſtus* in 920 and ſoon after his Two other Sons, *Stephen* and *Conſtantine*, thinking to ſettle the Empire in his Family; but God croſs'd his ambitious Deſigns, for his own Son *Stephen* depriv'd him of the Purple, and then ſhav'd and ſent him into Exile into an Iſland; and as this *Stephen* diſputed the Authority with his Brother, *Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta* opened his Eyes, ſhook off his Lethargy, ſeiz'd them both, ſent them into the Iſlands, and governed his Empire with great Commendation, ſubduing ſome Tyrants of *Italy*, took *Benevento* from the *Lombards*, contriv'd it ſo, that many of the *Turks* who plundered the Frontiers of his Kingdom, embraced the Chriſtian Faith. This Prince was a Lover of Learning, left his Son *Romanus* a Book that treated of the Affairs of the Empire, of Leagues, and contained ſeveral other important Advices. This *Romanus*, weary of his Father's long Reign, poiſoned him in 959. the 54th of his Age, and 15th Year of his Reign. This Emperor caus'd an extract to be drawn from many Hiſtorians, digeſted it into common Places, and divided it into 55 Books. This Collection occaſion'd the loſs of the Original Authors, which were neglected after the drawing up this Epitome. *Zonaras. Glycas.*

CONSTANTINE X. Son of *Romanus* and *Theophania*, ſucceeded *Joan. Zimiſcus* with his Brother *Baſilius the Young*, and reigned 50 Years with him, from 975. to 1025. during all which Time he was rather Companion of the Dignity than of the Power of *Baſilius*; for he prefer'd his Pleaſures to the Government. After his Brother's Death he held the Empire about Three Years, during which Time *Conſtantine Diogenes*, Governor of *Smyrna*, defeated the *Boſſinians* on the other ſide of the *Danube*, and the Governor of *Samos* diſperſed the *Saracens* Fleet which plundered the *Cyclades*, and took 12 of their Ships. *Conſtantine* died in 1028, leaving Two Daughters, *Theodora* and *Zoe*; this laſt married *Romanus Argyropylus*, his Succeſſor. *Zonaras.*

CONSTANTINE XI. ſurnamed *Monomachus* or *the Lancer*, was recalled from Baniſhment, where he was ſent by Order of *John* Brother to the Emperor *Michael* the *Paphlagonian*; and having married *Zoe*, Daughter of *Conſtantine* X. and Widow of Two Emperors; he put himſelf on the Throne in 1042. This Prince was very lazy, and quite buried in Vice; kept a Concubine, Siſter to *Romanus Sclerus*, which was like to occaſion his deſtruction; for the People continually murmured againſt him, but *Zoe* and her Siſter *Theodora* ſav'd him. He was forced to ſuppreſs Two Civil Wars, the firſt againſt *George Manaſſes*, who having commanded the Troops in *Sicily*, and being generally attended with good Succeſs, deſigned to make himſelf Emperor, but was killed in *Epirus*. *Leo*, called *Tomitius*, his Rebellion was much longer, yet came to nothing, becauſe this Rebel being taken Priſoner had his Eyes put out in 1046. *Conſtantine* alſo maintain'd the War againſt the *Roxelans*, whom he defeated, and againſt the *Boſſinians*, over whom he alſo had ſome Advantages; but his natural Lazineſs, or his want of Money gave the *Turks* opportunity to begin to extend their Power in *Aſia* in his days. He reigned Twelve Years, and died in 1054. *Cedrenus.*

CONSTANTINE XII. ſurnamed *Ducas*, Son of *Andronicus*, was choſen by *Iſaac Comnenus* to govern the Empire, and was crowned in 1059. The beginning of his Reign was troubled by a great Conſpiracy fomented by his own Party, but he prudently ſuppreſs'd it, and employ'd himſelf wholly to the good of the Commonwealth. He was eſteemed a good Catholick, but all that could be ſaid of his Juſtice and Equity could not exempt him from the Imputation of Avarice, which render'd him contemptible to his Subjects. In his time the *Uſians*, People of *Scythia*, to the number of 600000, broke into the Empire, and threatened it with no leſs Ruine than it had ſuffered by the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals* and *Lombards*, they cut the *Bulgarians* and *Romans* in pieces

pieces that oppoſed their Paſſage, and deſpiſed the Offers of Peace, and a Tribute that were made them. In this Calamity the Emperor apply'd himſelf to Heaven, ordered a General Faſt, and took the Field with a Hundred and fifty thouſand Men, in this Enterprize God was pleas'd to aſſiſt him, for the greateſt part of the *Uſians* were deſtroyed by the Plague, and the reſt eaſily cut in Pieces by the *Bulgarians*. *Greece* was afterwards ruin'd by the Incurſions of its own proper Inhabitants, and the frequent Inroads of the *Turks* The Cities of *Conſtantinople*, *Cizicum*, *Nice*, and ſeveral others were terribly ſhook with an Earthquake that overthrew ſeveral fine Buildings. *Conſtantine*, after a Reign of Seven Years and Six Months, died in 1067. 60 Years of Age, leaving his Wife *Eudoxia* Guardian of his Three Sons, having made her ſwear ſhe would not marry after his Death. *Curopalates*, *Glycas*.

CONSTANTINE XIII. which they call the XVth. that number ſome *Cæſars* amongſt the Emperors, was of the Family of the *Palæologi*, and ſurnamed *Dracoſes* or *Dragoſes*, during the Wars of *Peloponneſus*, to intimate he was as ſtrong as a Dragon. He was *Manuel Palæologus*'s Son, and Brother to *John*, whom he ſucceeded in 1445. or according to ſome Modern Authors, in 1448. The beginning of his Reign was ſomewhat embroil'd by his Brothers *Demetrius* and *Thomas*, to whom he gave ſome Lands in *Morea* and elſewhere. Afterwards he render'd the Croiſade ſucceſsleſs that was publiſhed in *Germany* againſt the *Turks*, by his hindring the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, which his Brother *J. Palæologus* promiſed to receive according to the Decrees of the Council of *Florence*. *Nicholas* V. ſurpriz'd at this Oppoſition, ſent Cardinal *Iſidore*, Biſhop of *Sabine*, to conclude the Union. The Legate ſped according to the Pope's Deſire; but notwithſtanding the Succors being retarded, *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks* ravag'd all *Greece*, and at laſt laid ſuch a cloſe Siege to *Conſtantinople* by Sea and Land, that he carried it the firſt of *May*, after 58 Days Siege, in 1453. The Emperor *Conſtantine* fighting valiantly, was ſmothered in the Throng at one of the Gates, after he had received a Wound in the Shoulder; his Body being found and diſtinguiſhed by his Armour, the Head was cut off and carried over all the Town on the top of a Lance; the Children and Women that were left of the Royal Family, were either butchered in the Revels and Debauches of the bloody Conquerors, or kept to ſatisfy the Tyrant's Luſt. *Æneas Sylvius*. *Chalcondylas*.

CONSTANTINE I. the 42th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Dongardus*. While he was a Subject he lived temperately, but when mounted on the Throne he immerſed himſelf in all manner of Debauchery. He was cruel and haughty towards the Nobility, but familiar with the Vulgar, and ſneakingly ſubmiſſive to his Enemies. The Nobles being offended with his Carriage did admoniſh him often, but to no purpoſe, ſo that they were ready to revolt; and the *Picts* made a League with the *Saxons*; but *Dugal* of *Galloway*, a Man of great Authority among the Commons, reſtrained them from Inſurrection, alledging, that now when the *Picts* were alienated, and the *Britains* their uncertain Friends, ſuch Commotions would endanger the Kingdom. But *Conſtantine* was at laſt ſlain by a Noble-man, whoſe Daughter he had forced; or, according to *Fordon*, died of a lingering Diſeaſe. In his Reign *Aurelius Ambroſius* came from *Bretany* in *France* into *Great Britain*, to claim his Crown from the Uſurper *Vortigern*, and ſent to renew the ancient League with the *Scots* againſt the *Saxons*, the common Enemies of the Chriſtian Name. The Embaſſy of the *Britains* was kindly received, and the League renewed, which continued till the *Britains* were ſubdued by the *Saxons*, and the *Picts* by the *Scots*. *Conſtantine* died about 479. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE II. the 71ſt King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus*. He was a Prince of a great Spirit, and very Valiant; ſo that he deſigned to enlarge his Kingdom to the ancient Extent, but the Soldiery being ſlain, and the Youth corrupted in former Reigns, he was adviſed by the Nobility to deſiſt till the ancient Diſcipline could be reſtored. He made his young Soldiers lie on the Ground, and eat but once a Day; puniſhed Drunkards with Death, and forbad all Exerciſes but ſuch as might adapt both the Body and Mind for War; by which Methods he brought the Youth to be very fit for Military Undertakings. *Evenus*, whom the King had made Governor of *Loghaber*, knowing this Severity to be diſreliſhing to the corrupted Youth, did thereupon Foment a Rebellion, but was quickly ſuppreſſed, and himſelf taken and hanged. About this time, the *Danes* being ſollicited by the *Picts*, invaded *Scotland*, and landed in *Fife*, where they cut off all from their inveterate Hatred againſt the Name of Chriſtians. *Conſtantine* marched againſt them, and defeated one of their Armies under *Hubba*, Brother to the King of *Denmark*; but attacking the other commanded by *Humber* in their fortified Camp with too much precipitancy, and the *Picts* deſerting him in the mean time, he was defeated and ſlain near *Cardil* in *Fife*; and the *Danes* gathering up the Spoil, ſhipp'd off. The King's Body being found, was buried in *Icolmkill*, *An.* 874. and the 16th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE III. the 75th King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Donald* VI. *An.* 903. The *Danes*, who could never prevail with *Donald* and *Gregory*, the Two laſt Kings of *Scotland*, to take Arms againſt the *Engliſh*, who were then Chriſtians, prevail'd with *Conſtantine* by Gifts and Promiſes, but in Two Years Time deſerted him, and made up a League with the *Engliſh*, who Four Years after having ſpoiled their Countries, the *Danes* renewed their League with the *Scots*, and promiſed to obſerve an Inviolable Amity; ſo that together they invaded the *Engliſh* with a numerous Army; and having ravaged the Country without Oppoſition, they became ſo arrogant as to deſpiſe their Enemy. But the *Engliſh*, being fewer in Number, had recourſe to Policy; and *Athelſtan* the Baſtard, who commanded them, having fought a while ſtoutly, feign'd a Retreat, and abandoned his Camp to the *Danes* and *Scots*; and as they were intent upon the Prey, ſurpris'd and cut them off like ſo many Beaſts. In this Battel moſt of the *Scots* Nobility fell, and their General *Malcolm* was carried off much wounded; and *Athelſtan*, during the Conſternation, took *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland* from the *Danes*, and *Northumberland* from the *Scots*: And *Conſtantine* afterwards being diſcontented, reſign'd his Crown, and retir'd to a Monaſtery amongſt the *Culdees*, or Monks of that Time, at St. *Andrews*, and *Malcolm* the Son of *Donald* was declared King. It is further obſerved of this *Conſtantine*, That he invaded the Peoples Right of Suffrage as to the Succeſſor of the Crown, by making the Title of the Earl of *Cumberland* denote the Succeſſor, as Prince of *Wales* does in *England*. *Buchanan* takes Occaſion here to refute the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, who alledge, That *Athelſtan* reign'd ſole Monarch over *Britain*, and that the other Kings held their Title precariouſly from him, and cite *Marianus Scotus* for their Author. Firſt, he ſays, That by *Britain*, *Bede*, *William of Malmsbury*, and *Geffry of Monmouth*, do commonly underſtand that part of the Iſland in which the *Britains* rul'd, *viz.* South of *Adrian*'s Wall; and as for *Marianus Scotus*, there is no ſuch thing to be found in that Edition of his Book Printed in *Germany*. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE IV. the Eighty firſt King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus* III. *An.* 994. he made a greater ſtir about getting Poſſeſſion of the Crown than ever any had done before him, and inveighed againſt *Kennethus* I's Law about making the Succeſſion Hereditary, which he ſaid left the Government to the Capricio's of Fortune, and expos'd it to the Management of Children, who perhaps might be rul'd by ſome Woman, or have ſome Imperfection of Body or Mind; adding, What would have become of it, if a Woman Child, or unqualify'd Perſon had been entruſted with the Adminiſtration during the Invaſion of the *Romans*, *Britains*, *Picts*, *Engliſh* and *Danes*; and that it was the greateſt Madneſs in the World to run into that by a Law, which God had threatned as the greateſt of Judgments, and which excluded wiſe and vertuous Men from the Government; therefore he preſs'd the Abolition of that Law. This was a handſom rebellious way of Arguing. And having thus drawn over ſome of the Nobles and a great many of the Commons to his Party, he was declar'd King Twelve Days after *Kennethus*'s Death. *Malcolm*, *Kennethus*'s Son oppos'd him, but being inferior in Strength, disbanded his Army, and retir'd into *Cumberland*; while his natural Brother *Kennethus* diſputed *Conſtantine*'s Paſſage over the *Forth*; but *Conſtantine* having paſſed that River, was fought, defeated, and killed by *Kennethus* at *Almond-water* in *Lothian*, and he himſelf died of his Wounds. *Conſtantine* uſurp'd only One Year and Six Months. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE, a Soldier of *Fortune*, whom the Army of *Great Britain* made Emperor in *Honorius*'s Reign. He enter'd *Gaul*, made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Provinces, and depending upon his good Underſtanding with *Alaric* he was preparing to go into *Italy*; ſome things hindered him, ſo that, after making his Son *Conſtans Cæſar*, he withdrew to *Arles*, where he eſtabliſhed the Seat of his Empire. *Conſtans*, who had already gained conſiderable Victories over the Abettors of his Rebellion, came to beſiege him himſelf in *Arles*, which made *Conſtantine* have himſelf ordained Prieſt, thinking to ſecure his Life by that Character; but being taken and ſent into *Italy* with his ſecond Son *Julian*, they were both killed by the way, either by *Conſtans*'s or the Emperor's Order in 411. *Caſſiodor. Poſſev. Chron.*

CONSTANTINE, ſurnamed *African*, becauſe he was a Native of *Carthage*, liv'd about the Year 1070. *Leo Oſtienſis* ſpeaks thus of him, This *Conſtantine* having quitted *Carthage* came to *Babylon*, where he became very famous in the Knowledge of the *Arabick*, *Chaldean*, *Perſian*, *Egyptian* and *Indian* Tongues; as alſo in Phyſick and other Sciences, ſo that when he came back again to *Carthage*, the Citizens would put him to Death becauſe he was too learned; this made him hide himſelf to make his Eſcape in a Ship that was bound for *Sicily*; where, though he diſguis'd himſelf in a Beggars Garb, he was known by the King of *Babylon*'s Brother then at *Salerno*, who recommended him to Duke *Robert* as a Man of great Parts, and very well worthy his Protection. *Conſtantine* turn'd Monk of St. *Benet*'s Order. He writ *Viatæ Univerſales*, *De Ponderibus medicinalibus*. *Tothemus*. *Genebrard.*

CONSTANTINE, a Heretick of the *Manichean* Sect, pretending to be *Sylvanus* St. *Paul*'s Diſciple, perverted the *Armenians* in the Seventh Century. The Emperor *Conſtans* II. put him to Death in 653. by means of a *Palatin* called *Simeon*, who being ſeduc'd by this Impoſtor's Cheats, pretended he was *Titus*, another Diſciple of that great Apoſtle. *Baronius.*

CONSTANTINE (*Manaſſes*) a Greek Hiſtorian, liv'd about 1150. in the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus*'s Reign, and writ an Abridgment of Hiſtory in Verſe, under the Title of *Synopſis Hiſtorica*. This contains all memorable Occurrences from

the beginning of the World to the Reign of *Alexis Comnenus*; that is, to 1081.

CONSTANTINE (*Robert*) was born in *Caen*, where he profeſſed for ſome time in the Univerſity. He was a Phyſician, and withal very skilful in Languages, in Hiſtory, in Plants. He lived to the Age of 103 Years, without any extraordinary diminution of the Vigour of his Body, the Force of his Underſtanding, or any ſenſible decay of his great Memory, and at laſt died of a Pleuriſie in 1605. His chief Works are his *Dictionarium Græcum & Latinum*; *Theſaurus rerum & verborum utriuſque linguæ*; *De antiquitatibus Græcorum & Latinorum libri tres.*

CONSTANTINE, which the *Arabians* call *Cucuntina*, a Town and Kingdom of *Barbary* in *Africa*. This Kingdom that now is but a Province of that of *Algier*, had in former times its particular Kings, and was properly the new *Numidia* of the Ancients. It now comprehends three parts. *Conſtantine*, which ſtretches by the Sea-ſide, and reaches far into the Land, *Bonne*, almoſt all by the Shore, and *Tabeſſe*, far in the Land on *Biledulgerid* ſide. The Town of *Conſtantine*, which is the *Cirta* of the Ancients, is pretty big, and ſituate on a Mountain that has but two ways to it, the reſt being inacceſſible and dreadful Precipices. This renders it extraordinary ſtrong; and beſides, there is a Caſtle towards the North, and the River *Suffegmo* waſhes the foot of the Hill. *Collo* and *Sucaicada* upon the Coaſts, belong to the Government of *Conſtantine*, as well as the Mountains that ſtretch to the Sea. *Marmol.*

CONSTANTINE, Capital of the Province of *Conſtantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*; or of *Tunis*, according to *Marmol.* Its Houſes are very regularly built, and at a certain diſtance from one another, ſo as not to touch. The Streets and places are well contriv'd. The Town is rich. Its principal Traffick conſiſts in ſending Caravans into *Biledulgerid*, and into the *Negroes* Country with Cloath, Silks and Oyl, which bring back the Gold of *Tibar* in Powder, ſome Dates and *Negro* Slaves. The Land is ſo fruitful that it will return thirty Buſhels of Corn for one that is ſown. Without the place are very many curious Antiquities, the Ruins of ſeveral Buildings that have been very magnificent, with a Triumphal Arch like thoſe at *Rome* near the Capitol. There is another curious Work, which is a Subterranean-way, by which one may deſcend to the River with ſteps cut in the Rock; and at the bottom is a great Vault, whereof the Walls and Pillars were alſo worked out of the Rock. In this ſame Rock, about three caſts of a Stone from the Town, is a hot Bath which forms a Fountain falling in upon a Rock; and here do ſeveral Tortoiſes breed, to which People carry ſome food when they go to bathe themſelves, believing them to be Evil Spirits that have remained there ſince the *Romans* were Maſters of the Province. *Marmol.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, a famous City of *Europe*, the ancient *Byzantium*, Capital of *Romania*, formerly *Thrace*, and now the Seat of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Turks* call it *Stamboul.* Its ſituation is the moſt advantageous of any in the World, for it's built on the *Boſphorus* of *Thrace*, which command over the *White* and *Black ſea*, and the pleaſanteſt and moſt convenient Port that can be imagin'd: for it lies in that *Peninſula*, which ending in a point, ſtretches at the extremity of *Thrace* into the Sea, where the *Boſphorus* begins, which joins the *Propontis* to the *Euxin* Sea, and parts *Aſia* from *Europe*; ſo that it forms, as it were a great Triangle, whoſe Baſe has *Thrace* to the Weſt, the right ſide the *Propontis* to the South, drawing towards the Eaſt to the mouth of the *Boſphorus*; the left-ſide towards the North, ſtretches along the Gulph, which the *Boſphorus* forms in *Thrace*, from Eaſt to Weſt, winding ſomewhat towards the North to make that admirable Port. Of theſe three Angles, the firſt is towards the Eaſt, at the point of the Promontory of the *Boſphorus*, now called *The point of the Seraglio.* The ſecond is to the South, upon the *Propontis*, where the Walls end that are double towards the Land, and fortified with good great Towers pretty near one another. The third is the lower end of the Port, and turns from Weſt to North, upon that part of the Gulph which is called *the Blaquernes*, this was a Suburb where there formerly ſtood a very magnificent Palace, and a Church built by the Empreſs *Pulcheria* in honour of the bleſſed Virgin. And it's in this part that the two Rivers *Cidaris* and *Barbiſes* diſcharge themſelves into the Gulph. Here blow but 2 winds, the North and South. When the firſt blows, there is nothing can come from the Sea of *Marmora*, but then the Veſſels that come from the *Black ſea* have the faireſt Wind that can be, and ſupply the Town with all neceſſary Proviſions: On the contrary, when a Southerly Wind blows, no ſhip can come from the *Black*, but all may come from the Sea of *Marmora* or the *White ſea*; ſo that both theſe Winds are as the two Keys of *Conſtantinople*, that open and ſhut the paſſage for ſhips, and when both ceaſe, ſmall Bottoms are driven by Oars. The great Baſſin which is between *Conſtantinople* and *Galata*, forms the fineſt Port in the Univerſe. It's round this Baſſin that *Conſtantinople* is ſeen to the *South*, and to the *Weſt Galata*, the two Boroughs *Fondukli* and *Tophana* to the North, and the Town of *Scutari* to the Eaſt, which gives the Eye the moſt magnificent object that can be ſeen or imagined; the Buildings of this Neighbourhood being in form of an Amphitheatre, ſo that they can be diſcovered all at a time, the mixture of Cypreſs Trees, and the Houſes of painted Wood, with the Domes of the Moſques which are on the higheſt places, contribute much to the beauty of this marvellous Aſpect. *Conſtantine the Great*, Founder of this great City, called it *Conſtantinople*, and took ſuch care to enrich and embelliſh it, that he diſfurniſhed other Towns of their fineſt Ornaments to bring them hither. He raiſed ſeven Mountains, built a Capitol, a Circus, and an Amphitheatre, Market-places, Portico's, and other publick Edifices, according to the Model of thoſe of ancient *Rome*; ſo that there was reaſon enough to call this the *New.* He alſo eſtabliſhed a Senate, and drew the great Men of all parts of the World thither, by his great gifts and Liberalities to them; built magnificent Churches, and endowed them proportionably; founded Colleges, and took a particular care to furniſh them with able and learned Profeſſors; begun a Library, and ſtocked it with a great Number of Volumes, which his Succeſſors increaſed to 120000. before it was burned under the Conſulſhip of *Baſiliſcus.* Though this were enough to render this City beautiful and magnificent, other Emperors added yet as well to embelliſh, as fortify and make it greater, ſo that in the Eighth Age, the double Walls that environ'd it towards the Land were almoſt two Leagues round, thoſe of the Sea, towards the *Propontis*, a little more; and thoſe that were of the Gulph and Port ſide, ſomewhat leſs; which in all made above ſix Leagues Circuit beſides the Suburbs, each of which would make a good Town; and what is more ſingular, is, that the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* ſhut in theſe Suburbs, and all the Houſes within 20 Leagues of *Conſtantinople*, with a prodigious Wall, 20 foot broad, that begun at *Pont Euxin*, and reached to the *Propontis*; and yet this prov'd but a weak Bulwark againſt the Barbarians. *Conſtantine* divided his *New Rome* into fourteen Quarters, like the *Old.* The Fortreſs which commanded the Entrance of the Port, and which the *Grecians* called *Acropolis*, was in the firſt Region or Ward, where the *Seraglio* is now; and there is the *Pharos* or Light-houſe, the Arſenal, the Baths of *Arcadius*, the Gallery of *Juſtinian*, &c. The famous Temple of St. *Sophia*, the wonder of the World, the Senate-houſe, the Baths of *Zeuſippus*, re-built by *Juſtinian*, were in the ſecond Region. The *Hippodrome* or great Cirque, the Church of St. *Euphemia*, with the Palace of *Pulcheria* were in the third. The fourth comprehended the Imperial Square encompaſſed with a double rank of Galleries ſtanding upon Pillars. The Palace of *Conſtantine*, the Golden Mile where all the Roads begun, *&c.* In the fifth, and in the ſixth was the Palace of *Theodoſius*, with the great Obeliſque of *Thebes* in *Egypt*, and that of *Conſtantine the Great*, in the midſt of which he raiſed that famous Pillar of *Porphyry*, which ſupported his own Statue made of a Coloſſus of *Apollo*, brought from *Athens* to *Conſtantinople.* The Church of *Anaſtaſia*, and the Pillar of *Theodoſius the Great* were in the ſeventh, which is now the place called *Bezeſtan.* The eighth had the *Theodoſian* Baſilique, the Palace of the Capitol. The *Anaſtaſian* Baths and Palace of *Arcadius* were in the ninth. The Baths of *Conſtantine*, the Palace of the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, and the Church of St. *Martyr Acacius* were in the tenth. In the eleventh were the Temple of the Apoſtles built by *Conſtantine*, and re-built by *Juſtinian*, where were the Emperor's Tombs, and upon the Ruins of which *Mahomet* II. built the magnificent Moſque that bears his Name; the Pillar and Statue of *Arcadius* that was on Mount *Xerolophus*, and was thrown down in the Reign of *Leo Iſauricus*, were in the twelfth. In the thirteenth, on the other ſide the Gulph, where *Galata* is, was formerly a Town called *Juſtinian.* In fine, the fourteenth comprehended the Suburbs. Theſe were the Quarters of *Conſtantinople*, ſo often expoſed to incredible Misfortunes; for in *Arcadius*'s Reign, about 396. it was threatned with Fire from Heaven, and did not eſcape but by God's particular Mercy. In 446. it was afflicted with Plague and Famine, the chief Church was burnd, and in a Tumult that happen'd in the Cirque, abundance of People were kill'd. The next year was an Earthquake which laſted ſix Months, during which time ſeveral Houſes were over-thrown. The Emperor, who repaired it afterwards, with the Patriarch *Proclus*, and moſt of the Inhabitants went out into the Field, and a ſurprizing Prodigy of a Child raiſ'd up into the Air, when they had ſung the Hymn it learn'd them, put an end to this Deſolation. Under the Reign of *Leo*, and the Conſulſhip of *Baſiliſcus*, which was in 465. this Town was almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, which reached five Furlongs in length and fourteen in breadth, and in all that compaſs left neither Palace, Temple, Pillar, Statue, nor Houſe, ſo that they were forced to build it all anew. When *Juſtinian* govern'd the Empire about 557. a furious Earthquake almoſt ouſte Ruin'd it. A ſtrange noiſe was heard under the Earth, and when that ceaſed the Air was agitated with horrible Whirlwinds that made a dreadful noiſe; ſeveral Temples were quite over thrown, which gave occaſion to *Juſtinian* to re-build them more magnificent than they were. *Procopius* gave an exact deſcription of that of St. *Sophia*, which was one of the Maſter pieces of Architecture. It would be tireſome to make an exact Narration of all the Accidents that befel this City ſince its Foundation by *Conſtantine* to the time it was taken by the *Turks*, there being never an Age that it was not afflicted with a Plague, an Earthquake, Fire, Civil Wars, Incurſions of the Barbarians, and ſome other Calamities, for the *Saracens* and other Barbarians have often beſieged it. It has been alſo often taken, as by *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, in 744. by the *French* in 1204. who kept it under the Emperors

Emperors of their Nation for 58 years. *Alexis Angelus*, called *The Tyrant*, had uſurped the Crown from *Iſaac Angelus*, in 1195. *Alexis*, *Iſaac*'s Son, implored the aſſiſtance of the *French* and *Venetians* that were going to the *Holy Land*, and theſe took *Conſtantinople* after eight days Siege, in 1203. The year after *Alexis Ducas Murzuffe* put the Emperor to death that the *Croiſade* had eſtabliſhed. They returned upon this News, made themſelves Maſters of the Town a ſecond time, and made *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders* Emperor thereof; *Henry*, *Peter*, *Robert*, *Baldwin* II. ſucceeded him; but *Michael Palæologus* ſurprized the Town under this laſt, in 1261. at which time it ſtill had its particular Imbelliſhments, which are quite ruin'd and defaced ſince it fell unhappily into the *Turks* hands, only a part of S. *Sophia*'s Church that is to be ſeen ſtill, & ſome remains of the Porphyry Pillar, ſome of the Ruins of the Palace of *Blaquernes*, and two or three more: Beſides theſe, there is now hardly the leaſt of that *Conſtantinople* built by *Conſtantine*, but the place it was built in, which is now but a confus'd heap of Cabins rather than Houſes, they are ſo very low; yet ſome Moſques are pretty ſumptuous, the Seraglio's, Carvanſera's, and publick Baths are pretty tolerable ſtill. Some, perhaps, will be glad to hear the Circumſtances and Particulars of its taking by the *Turks*. *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, Beſieged it in 1453. *Conſtantine Paleologus* being then Emperor; and after lying before it above 45 days, news came to his Camp about the 25 of *May*, That a powerful Fleet of the Chriſtian Princes of the one ſide, and a formidable Army of *Germans* and *Hungarians* on the other, Commanded by the famous *John Hunades*, were ready to fall on the Beſiegers; this put them into ſuch a panick fear, that they were for raiſing the ſiege immediately; and began to be very angry with the Sultan, who had a mind (as they ſaid) to deſtroy them. This Prince, as Couragious as he was, had ſuch an Impreſſion made upon him by this terrible noiſe, that he was ready to give way to the unmanageableneſs of the Army and retreat, as his Grand Viſier, *Hali Baſſa*, who favoured the Chriſtians underhand, adviſed him, until *Zagan Baſſa*, confirmed him in his firſt Reſolution, and deſired him rather to venture an Aſſault, and to promiſe the Soldiers the Plunder of that rich Town, to hearten them on. This advice that agreed with *Mahomet*'s Humour, was ſoon put in execution; ſo he ſent to all parts of his Camp, and told the Janiſaries that were about him, that he left them all the Wealth of that City, and deſired nothing for himſelf but the bare Walls and Houſes. The hopes of this Booty diſſipated the Fear the Soldiers were in, and all cryed out to be led quickly to the Breach. A little after they ſent to ſummon the Emperor who was within the Town, to ſurrender it, and have his Life and Liberty; but upon his reſolute anſwer, all the *Turkiſh* Camp, by the Sultan's Order, was full of Lights, and their Ships likewiſe, in order, the next day, to keep a Solemn Faſt, in waſhing and purifying themſelves according to *Mahomet*'s Law, that ſo God might bleſs them with Victory. The Emperor ſeeing by that, that what *Hali Baſſa* acquainted him with before was true, viz. that the next day he ſhould be attacqued by Sea and Land, gave all neceſſary orders for a vigorous Defence, and after a general Proceſſion this Couragious Prince animated the moſt conſiderable of his Court and City to fight like Men of Courage in defence of their Country and Religion; and after his other Devotions, he withdrew to the great Palace, took his leave of all his Officers, fore-ſeeing that would be the laſt time he ſhould ſee them; then took his Arms, and put himſelf at the Head of ſome choice Men, and marched towards *Porte Kaiſe* to defend the Breach. The Sultan begun the Attack at three in the Morning, and the Chriſtians had the better for a time, but the Janiſaries poured themſelves in with ſuch fury, that the *Greeians* were forced to give way in ſeveral places. In the mean time, *Juſtinian*, the Emperor's Lieutenant being wounded in the Thigh and Hand, inſtead of growing hotter on ſight of his Blood, quitted his Poſt, and croſs'd to *Galata*, where he died ſoon after; not of his Wounds, but of Grief for his ſhameful Cowardice. The Emperor, accompanied with *Theophilus Palæologus*, *Francis Comnenus*, *Demetrius Cantacuzenus*, *John* of *Dalmatia*, and the reſt of the ſtouteſt of the Nobility, did more than could be well expected of Man, to oppoſe the inundation of the Barbarians that came in on every ſide, but he was forced to yield to their infinite Number; and it's ſaid, when he ſaw all his Companions kill'd, he cryed out with a doleful tone, *What, ſhall not I find a Chriſtian that will cleave my Head?* and then one of the Enemy, that did not know him ſtruck him down the Face, and as he intended a ſecond blow, another *Turk* came behind him and ſtruck him dead. Thus died *Conſtantine* XIth. and laſt Emperor of the *Greeians*, defending that fame Town that the firſt *Conſtantine* built to be a ſecond *Rome*. *Mahomet*, to honour the Courage of ſo great a Prince, commanded, That all Funeral Honours due to Emperors ſhould be paid him. After his death there was no more reſiſtance, the *Turks* entred on every ſide, and committed (for the three days the Sultan allowed them to plunder) all the wickedneſs and cruelties that can be thought on, only they burned no place before they had an expreſs command to the contrary. The *Greeians* that had fled to St. *Sophia*'s Church for ſhelter, were all maſſacred there or made Slaves. The Emperor *Mahomet* who had publickly, He had rather ſee a *Turk*'s Turbant than a Cardinal's Cap or Hat at *Conſtantinople*, found ſome means to make his eſcape, and preſent himſelf before the Sultan with all his Treaſures; but was received as a Traitor, and beheaded the next day with his two Sons, by *Mahomet*'s Orders: He alſo made moſt of the Peers of the Empire away, and forced the *Genoeſes* that had held *Galata* a long time before, to ſurrender it. After the three days plunder the Sultan brought things to quietneſs, and promiſed his Protection to all thoſe that ſhould return thither again, and leave for a free exerciſe of Religion: And to people it the better, he ſent for the Inhabitants of the little Kingdom of *Trebizonde*, and other Towns of *Aſia*: So having made his Entry in Triumph, he choſe this for the Seat of the Empire, changed the Church of St. *Sophia* into a Moſque, and gave orders for publick Rejoicing to celebrate his Victory. Some Hiſtorians relate, That after *Byzantium* was almoſt deſtroyed by the Emperor *Severus* in 197. the Dioceſs was tranſferred to *Perinthe*, a Town of *Thrace*, ſince called *Heraclea*, and Pope *Gelaſius* I. writing to the Biſhops of *Dardania*, *Ep.* 3. ſays, That *Byzantium* was then but a ſimple Pariſh of that Dioceſs. *Zonaras* and *Cedrenus* agree, That *Domitius*, Brother to the Emperor *Probus*, leaving *Rome* about 280. for the love of the Chriſtian Religion, withdrew to *Byzantium*, where he was made Biſhop; and that his two Sons, *Probus* and *Metrophanes* ſucceeded him. This Biſhoprick was ſuffragan to that of *Heraclea*, but the Town becoming the Seat of the Eaſtern Empire, its Church in ſucceſs of time became Metropolis to that of *Heraclea*, to which it was ſubject before; and the Prelates of *Heraclea* had the privilege to Conſecrate thoſe of *Conſtantinople*, as the Biſhops of *Oſtia* did thoſe of *Rome*; and this is the reaſon why *Polyeuctus*, who ſucceeded *Theophylact* in 956. in the See of *Conſtantinople*, was Cenſured, becauſe he was ordained Biſhop by him of *Cæſarea*, and not by him of *Heraclea*. As for what concerns the Patriarchal Dignity, the third Canon of the ſecond Council of *Conſtantinople* gives the Prelate of this Town the firſt place after the Biſhop of *Rome*, becauſe it's the ſecond *Rome*. *M. de Marca*, in his Diſſertation about the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, thinks this Church had no more than the Honour or Precedence of a Patriarchate, by this Canon of the ſecond Council, but that the Patriarchal Right and Juriſdiction was granted to that See by the fourth Council, which was held at *Chalcedon*: and that the 28th Canon of this Synod ordained, That according to the Deciſion of 150 Biſhops who compoſed the firſt Univerſal Council of *Conſtantinople*, that Church ſhould enjoy the Privileges that were allowed it, and hold the ſecond place, after that of *old Rome*. After this, the Ambition of the Biſhops of *Conſtantinople* increaſing daily, *John*, ſurnamed *The Faſter*, having found means to exerciſe his Authority over an Eaſtern Patriarch in *Gregory* of *Antioch*'s Cauſe, took the title of Oecumenick or Univerſal Pope. *Gelaſius* oppoſed this, terming it *A new Uſurpation*. St. *Gregory* oppoſed it with more Paſſion, calling it *A proud Name, full of Blaſphemy, Error, Venom*, and what not. This happened in 595. and the Diſſention grew greater and greater, being fomented by the Complaiſance of ſome Emperors; eſpecially *Maurice*, *Juſtinian the Young*, and *Baſil* the *Macedonian*, after the eighth General Council, in 869. *Photius* was properly the firſt Author of the Schiſm between the Greek and Latin Church; yet the entire Separation was not before the eleventh Century, and the time that *Michael Cerularius* was Patriarch. For after this time, the three other Eaſtern Patriarchs, though Superiors in their own Dioceſſes, owned him of *Conſtantinople* for Univerſal Paſtor.

The firſt Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the IId. General, was held by 150 Biſhops, in 381. under the Pontificate of *Pope Damaſus*, and in the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. The Deſign of this Aſſembly was, to ſupport the Doctrine of the Council of *Nice*, which ſeveral falſe Synods had rejected, and alſo to condemn the Error of *Macedonius*, and eſtabliſh Orthodox Prelates in the See. All theſe things were concluded with pretty good Succeſs; For the Fathers received the *Nicene* Creed, upon which ground they made their Canons, relating to Faith, and publiſhed a Creed which *Gregory Nyſſen* drew up; wherein, having clearly expreſſed the Conſubſtantiality of the Son with the Father, they added, for the holy Ghoſt, *proceeding from the Father, and co-adorable with him and the Son*, becauſe of the Hereſy of *Macedonius*. In the Latin Verſion of this Synod, which appear'd a long time after in the Weſtern Church, they read, *who proceeds from the Father and the Son*, as may be ſeen in the Acts of the IId. General Council of *Lyons*, held in 1274. under the Pontificate of *Gregory* Xth. This Confeſſion of Faith being publiſhed in that Synod of *Conſtantinople* which ſpeaks of the Hereſies of the *Eunomians*, *Arians*, and *Semi-Arians*; of the *Sabellians*, *Marcellians*, *Photinians*, *Apollinarits*, with their ſeveral Authors were condemned. From the Points of Faith the Fathers paſſed to the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and made a Canon that regulated the Juriſdiction of the Superiors of Dioceſſes.

The Second Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the Vth. General, was aſſembled in 553. under Pope *Vigilius*, and in the Reign of *Juſtinian*, to put an end to the troubles and diviſions of the Church, occaſioned by the three Chapters, and by the Books of *Origen*. The Council aſſembled, deſired the Pope, by three Patriarchs, and ſixteen Metropolitan Prelates, to come thither and take his place, but he excuſed himſelf, becauſe he had but few of the Weſtern Biſhops with him, ſo they went

on, and in their eighth Seſſion condemned the Hereſies of *Neſtorius*, *Eutyches*, *Origen*, and the Writing of *Theodorus Mopſueſtenus*, of *Theodoret*, againſt *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, with the Epiſtle of *Ibas* of *Edeſſa*. Pope *Vigilius* before this had made a Conſtitution wherein he anſwered the Errors *Juſtinian* had obſerved in the Books of *Theodorus*. But when he came to the three Chapters, *ſcil.* to the perſons of *Theodorus*, *Ibas*, and *Theodoret*; he ſaid, That ſince the Councils of *Epheſus* and *Chalcedon* had not ſubjected them to an *Anathema*, or Excommunication, he could not do it: And alledging the Teſtimonies of the Popes, *Leo*, and *Gelaſius*, he ordained, That none ſhould preſume to condemn the fore-mentioned. This was Dated the 13th of *May*, on which the fifth Seſſion was held. The moſt underſtanding part of Men are of Opinion, that the Emperor, to whom the Pope ſent this, did not ſhew it the Prelates, though Cardinal *Baronius* does not think ſo. However, it's certain that this Council, which was called to put an end to this Schiſm, increaſed it in ſeveral places; for neither *Vigilius*, nor the Biſhops of *Africa* and *Illyrium*, did acquieſce in the determination of the Eaſtern Biſhops. But *Juſtinian*, who executed the Decree, baniſhed the Pope and ſome Prelates. The Pope, whether it was to return again, or for ſome other Reaſon, condemned the three Chapters afterwards. This Vth General Council, being one of the Principal Records of Hiſtory, to determine the Diſputes concerning the Authority of Popes and General Councils: The inquiſitive Reader, (beſide the Acts of this Synod; The Abridgment of *Liberatus*, *Evagrius*, *Photius*, *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, *Nicephorus*, and the Epiſtle of the VIth Council to the Emperor *Pogonatus*) may conſult what the Cardinals *Baronius* and *Bellarmin* have writ upon this Subject. *lib. de Conc. ch.* 5. *&* 19. *Du Perron* in his Anſwers to the King of *Great Britain*, Mr. *De Marca* in his Diſſertation of this Council, *&c.* The Hereſy of *Eutyches* was the Source of that of the *Monothelites*, who, though they acknowledged two Natures in *Jeſus Chriſt*, added, there was but one Operation and one Will. Theſe Opinions were condemned, but they begun again more vigorouſly in the Emperor *Heraclius*'s time. This Prince coming by *Hierapolis*, at his Return from the *Perſian* War, deſired *Athanaſius*, Patriarch of the *Jacobites*, to ſubſcribe the Ordinances of the Council of *Chalcedon*, which he promiſed to do, yet would admit but of one Will and Operation in our Saviour. *Heraclius*, having conſulted *Cyrus*, and *Sergius*, declared himſelf Defender of this Opinion, and publiſhed an Edict called *Ecthеſis*, or Expoſition, to maintain this Belief. *Conſtans*, who ſucceeded *Heraclius*'s Son, publiſhed an Edict on the ſame Subject, which he called *The Type*, and made Pope *Martin* die in his Exile. *Conſtantine*, called *Pogonatus*, or *The Beardy*, Son and Succeſſor to *Conſtans*, ſtuck to the right Side; and Pope *Agatho* made uſe of this occaſion to call the VIth General Council, which was the third of *Conſtantinople*. It was begun the Seventh of *November*, 680. in the Chapel of the Palace which was called *Trullus*, *Secretarium Sacri Palatii*, and hither came the Popes Legates, with ſome of the Weſtern Prelates. The *Monothelites* were condemned in the XVIIth Seſſion, and in the XVIIIth. and laſt. All other things were regulated; and ſo ended the Aſſembly, *September* 16. 681.

The Fourth Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the VIIIth General one, was held in 869. againſt the Patriarch *Photius*, under Pope *Adrian* II. and the Emperor *Baſilius*, the *Macedonian*, in the Eaſt, and *Lewis*, Son of *Lotharus*, in the Weſt. The Greeks do not admit this Council, but another, that *Photius*, (replaced in the See of *Conſtantinople*, after the death of *Ignatius*) held in 879. where he preſided, as they ſay, over 383 Biſhops, and got his Election confirmed as Canonical, rejected the VIIIth General Council, and raſed the word *Filioque* out of the Creed of *Conſtantinople*; ſaying, It was added by the Latins. *Zonaras*, *Theodorus*, *Balſamon*, *Nilus*, and many others, defend the Canonicalneſs of this Council. Beſides theſe General, there were ſeveral Provincial Synods, as about the Ordination of *Flavian*. To put an end to the Differences of *Agapius* and *Gebadius* for the See of *Boſtra*, about the Superiority of the Churches of *Antioch* and *Alexandria*, and againſt *Eutyches*, in 448. *&c.* the Worſhip of Images was condemned in one called by *Conſtantinus Copronymus* in 754. conſiſting of 330 Biſhops, and held from the 10th of *February*, to the eighth of *Auguſt*. There was another held in 842. in the Reign of *Michael Porphyrogeneta*, where this Worſhip was re-eſtabliſhed. *Phranzes*, *L.* 3. *Ducas*, *c* 39. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Schiſme des Grecs*, *L.* 6.

CONSTANTINOW, a place of *Poland*, in *Upper Volhinia*, upon the Frontiers of *Upper Podolia*, ſituate upon the River *Sluez*, which afterwards empties it ſelf into the *Boyſthenes*, and is five or ſix Leagues from *Zeſlaw*, and twelve or fifteen from *Kaminiec*. This Town has been almoſt ruin'd by the *Coſſaques* during the laſt Wars.

CONSTANTIUS I. of the Name, or *Conſtantius Chlorus*, Son of *Flavius Eutropius*, and of *Claudia*, Daughter of a Brother of the Emperor *Claudius* II. His Courage render'd him worthy of the greateſt Imployments a Soldier or Warriour could deſerve; but to keep them he was forced to quit *Helena* his Wife, to marry *Theodora*, Daughter of the Wife of *Maximianus Herculeus*, who adopted and made him *Cæſar* in 291. as *Dioclefian*, Emperor with *Maximian*, did the like Honour to *Galerius*, ſurnamed *Armentarius*, and made him take his Daughter *Valeria* to Wife. *Conſtantius* had the *Gauls* for his part, and was attacked by the *Germans*, who knew *Maximian* was buſy in *Africa*. He loſt the firſt Battle, and was wounded in 295. but rallying his Army, he came upon the Enemy about five Hours after, killed 60000. and put the reſt to flight, who were forced all to yield, becauſe the Ice had thawn where they expected to croſs the *Rhine*: He pardoned all, and imbodied them in his Troops. In 296. he ſubdued *England* that had revolted. And after in 304. when *Maximian* and *Dioclefian* quitted the Purple, he and *Galerius* remained ſole Emperors. *Conſtance* had for his ſhare *Gaul*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Africa*, where he treated the Chriſtians with much mildneſs, and Reigned to 306. when he died at *York* in *England*, whither he was come upon ſome buſineſs of the Empire. He left *Conſtantine the Great*, by St. *Helena*, whoſe Birth and Condition puzzle Hiſtorians very much. He had another *Conſtantine* by *Theodora*, beſides *Dalmatius* and *Conſtantius*, which *Zonaras*, and others call *Hannibalianus*, with three Daughters, *Anaſtaſia*, *Conſtantia*, and *Eutropia*. *Socrat. l.* 1. *Euſeb. l.* 8.

CONSTANTIUS II. or *Flavius Julius Conſtantius*, Son of *Conſtantine the Great* and *Fauſta*, was made *Cæſar* by his Father in 324. married *Euſebia*, worthy of ſo great a Man, if ſhe had not infected her extraordinary erudition, and the rare qualities of her Underſtanding with the Errors of *Arianiſm*. After *Conſtantine*'s death, the Empire being divided amongſt his three Sons, *Conſtantius* had the Eaſt *Aſia* and *Egypt* for his ſhare. He diſhonoured this great Power by the Murther of many of his own blood, and by embracing *Arius* his Hereſy, which to maintain the better, he perſecuted the Church, exiled the orthodox Prelates, and amongſt the reſt St. *Athanaſius*. He made War in 338. and 348, againſt *Sapores*, King of *Perſia*, a great Perſecutor of the Chriſtians; but was generally worſted in all the Battles and Sieges he undertook. His Brother *Conſtans*, Emperor of all the Weſt, after the death of *Conſtantine* II. ſought to remedy the troubles that moleſted the Eaſtern Church, deſired *Conſtantius* to re-eſtabliſh St. *Athanaſius*, and conſent to the Convocation of the Council of *Sardica*, where he began to recal the baniſhed Prelates. But he being killed by *Magnenſius* in the year 350. *Conſtantius* begun to repent his former Compliance, eſpecially ſince he had none then to ſtand in fear of; and as there was a foreign and civil War both together in the Empire, he applied himſelf more carefully to prevent their threatning Effects than to compoſe any differences of the Church. This made him create *Gallus* his Couſin, *Cæſar*, under the name of *Conſtantius*. *Vetranio*, in the mean time, was ſaluted Emperor by the Army in *Pannonia*, and *Magnenſius* uſurped the Sovereign Authority; all theſe together forced *Conſtantius* to quit the Eaſt, and prepare for a Journey to *Rome*, to ſuppreſs this Rebellion in the Eud; but before he ſet out he publiſhed an Order in his Army, by which he caſhiered all Soldiers, who ſhould refuſe to be baptized. This Law was the occaſion that St. *Martin*, then a Catechumen, received Baptiſm. This promiſing Action was ſoon ſtained by the Baniſhment of *Paul* of *Conſtantinople*, which proved the unhappy ſource of a long train of Evils. He marched to the Weſt, to make War againſt *Vetranio* and *Magnenſius*; and contrived it ſo that by his large promiſes to the one, he diſengaged him from the others Friendſhip; after which he made ſuch a ſmooth ſpeech to the Armies in *Pannonia* and *Mœſia*, that they forced the Uſurper to quit the Purple. *Magnenſius* two years after this killed himſelf at *Lyons*, ſo that *Conſtantius* remained ſole Maſter of the Empire, and then begun to perſecute the Catholick Prelates, and brought the Church to a pitiful Condition. But whilſt he was taken up in calling frequent Aſſemblies of Prelates, reſolved to perſecute the Faithful, his Couſin *Julian*, ſince ſur-named *The Apoſtate*, being created *Cæſar* in 355. and having beat the *Barbarians* out of *Gaul*, was ſaluted Emperor about 360. and marched with his Army towards the Eaſt. *Conſtantius* hearing that he was in *Illyrium*, and by long Marches endeavoured to come into *Thrace*; to oppoſe him, changed his deſign of going againſt the *Perſians*, who had made themſelves Maſters of ſome ſtrong Holds in *Meſopotamia*. He paſſed the Winter at *Antioch*, where his Wife *Euſebia* died, and he married *Fauſtina*, whom he left with Child of a Daughter, afterwards call'd *Conſtantia*, and married to the Emperor *Gratian*. From *Antioch* he came into *Tarſus*, from thence he paſſed to *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, and here he died, in 361. 40 or 45 years old, whereof he reigned, 25. *Socrat. l.* 7. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib.* 21. &c.

CONSUL is a Name the *Romans* gave their firſt Magiſtrates, which they looked upon as the chief of their Council. *Lucius Junius Brutus* and *Tarquinius Collatinus*, were the firſt the publick Aſſembly choſe, after they had baniſhed *Tarquin the Proud*, laſt King of *Rome*, the 245th of its Foundation, and 509. or 10. before the Birth of our Saviour. The Conſuls were Commanders of the Armies, chief of the Senate, and regulated the Affairs of the Commonwealth. But the Emperor *Juſtinian* ſuppreſs'd the Dignity, *An. Dom.* 541. which made him be hated by all thoſe that loved Antiquity. *Tribonianus* was alſo reflected on as being the occaſion of this Change; becauſe he had not intereſt enough in the People to be choſen one himſelf. It's true the Title then was but Honourable, having but the exterior Marks of the Ancient Power of the *Roman* Conſuls that made the whole Earth tremble. *Juſtin*, to purchaſe vulgar favour, re-eſtabliſhed it again in 566; and to ingratiate himſelf the more became one; but it did not take. This is certain, That in all the

the Hiſtory of the Weſt, there is not a more ſure mark of the Times, than what is taken from the *Roman* Conſuls, whether we regard the State of the Commonwealth before *Auguſtus* and the coming of Chriſt, or that we obſerve the different Revolutions of this great Empire, and the ſeveral Tranſactions of the Church to the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. *Corippus lib.* 2. See *Rome*.

CONSULS, Judges conſtituted for the determining Differences between Merchants, for the better Regulation of Trade. There was ſome of theſe Conſuls in *Italy* in the Fourteenth Century, as appears by *Salicetus*'s Commentaries; there were likewiſe Conſuls in the Republick of *Athens*, as we may learn by *Demoſthenes*'s Oration againſt *Apaturius*. There were Judges of this Kind in every Trade or Company at *Rome*; as alſo to decide the Differences which happen'd between Perſons of the ſame Buſineſs or Employment. But in *France*, this Juriſdiction was ſet up no longer than about a Hundred and twenty-five Years ſince, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques*.

CONSUS, a certain Deity of the Ancient *Romans*, which they believed the God of Counſel. They built it an Altar under the Ground, and called it alſo *Neptunus Equeſtris*, in whoſe Honour they celebrated Plays in the Month of *March*, which they called *Conſuales*, and were like thoſe of the *Circus*. It was during theſe Feaſts that *Romulus* and his Companions carry'd off the *Sabine* Virgins. *Dion. Halicarn.*

CONTARINI (*Gaſpard*) a Noble *Venetian*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Belluno*. He wrote a Book againſt *Pomponatius*, of the Immortality of the Soul: His other Works are, *De Septem Eccleſiæ Sacramentis. De Optimi Antiſtitis Officio. Scholia in Epiſt. D. Pauli. Confutatio Articulorum Lutheri. De Poteſtate Papæ. De Prædeſtinatione. De Libero Arbitrio, &c.* This Cardinal died at *Bologna*, in 1542. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. Miræus, &c.*

CONTINENT, a Name Geographers give ſome Parts of the Land to diſtinguiſh it from Iſlands, which they look upon as Pieces cut off. According to what Relations we have by late Navigations of the Diſpoſition of the Globe of the Earth, we may count four Continents, whereof there are but two that are well known. The firſt is what we call the Ancient Continent, which comprehends *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Aſia*, three great Parts of the World, ſo united together, that one may go from one to the other without croſſing any Water. It's environed on every ſide with the Ocean, *&c.* and comprehends almoſt all our Hemiſphere. The ſecond is the new Continent, called *America*, and takes up almoſt half of the other Hemiſphere. It's called *The New World*, becauſe it was diſcovered but two Ages ago. The third Continent, which is called the Northern, or Artick, is but narrow in reſpect of the former two, and comprehends *Groenland*, the Iſle of *Iſeland*, the Lands of *Spitzberg*, *Nova Zembla*, and the Lands of *Jeſſo*. The fourth Continent, which is called the Southern, comprehends new *Guinea*, new *Zeland*, new *Holland*, and ſeveral others, little known yet beſides the Coaſts.

CONTIUS (*Anthony*) a *Frenchman* born in *Piccardy* in the ſixteenth Century. He profeſs'd the Law at *Bourges* and *Orleans* with conſiderable Reputation, and differ'd frequently in his Opinion from *Duarenus Hotoman*, and ſome others in that Faculty; which Diſputes were the Occaſion of ſeveral ingenious Treatiſes. He wrote *Lectionum Subceſivarum Juris Civilis Liber. Comment. in Inſtitut. Ad Legem Juliam Majeſtatis. Diſputationes Juris. Des Mariages Clandeſtins, &c. La Croix du Main. Du Verdier Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Thuan. Hiſt. &c.*

CONTUMELIOSUS, Biſhop of *Riez*, lived in the VIth. Century, was depoſed in 534. for ſome Miſdemeanour. *S. Cæſarius* of *Arles*, preſided in the Council that depoſed him, and wrote to Pope *John* II. the manner of their proceeding, who in his Anſwer approved of what was done, and ordered that he ſhould be put into a Monaſtery, and a Viſitor appointed to rule his Dioceſs.

CONTY, Lat. *Contiacum*, a Borough of *France*, in *Picardy*, ſituate upon the little River *Celle*; four or five Leagues from *Amiens*, and a little leſs from *Crevecœur* and *Montdidier*. It belongs now to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and has Title of Principality in the Perſon of *Francis Lewis de Bouillon* Prince *de Conty*, who in 1697. was one of the Candidates for the Crown of *Poland*, being ſtrongly backt by *Lewis* the XIVth. and was proclaimed King by the Cardinal Primate and his Party, while the Biſhop of *Cujavia* and his Adherents proclaimed the Elector of *Saxony*; who being near at hand and a Sovereign Prince who had great Riches and many Troops to command, carryed the Crown from him, though the Prince went to *Dantzick* by Sea towards the latter end of that Year, and returned again without Succeſs. He is a Prince whoſe Valour, Merit, and other excellent Accompliſhments might juſtly entitle him to a Crown, and perhaps had he been ſupported in his Pretenſions by any other Potentate in *Europe* but the *French* King, he might have gained his Point, and been now the Peaceable Poſſeſſor of the *Polish* Crown.

CONTZEN, or CONTZENIUS (*Adam*) a Jeſuit, born at *Montjoy* in the Dutchy of *Juliers*. He was a good Linguiſt, and more particularly an Orientaliſt. He died in 1635. and wrote *Commentaria in Evangelia. In Epiſt. D. Pauli ad Romanos & ad Corinthios. Defenſio Lib. Card. Bellarmini. de Gratia Primi Hominis & de Peccato. De Hæreſeon Incremento. De Pace Germaniæ. Jubilum Jubilorum. Politicorum Libri X. &c. Alegamb. De Script. Soc. J. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CONVERSANO, Lat. *Converſa*, *Converſanum*, and *Cuperſanum*; a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in the Land of *Bari*, with the Title of an Earldom. It belongs to the Family of *Aquaviva*, and has a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Bari*; yet is of no great moment. It's five or ſix Leagues from the Adriatick of *Monopoli* and *Medugno* ſide.

CONWAY, an indifferent Market-Town in *Carnarvanſhire*, 174 Miles from *London*.

CONWAY (*John*) deſcended of Sir *Henry Conway*, a Favourite of *Richard* II. had Iſſue two Sons, *Hugh* and *Edward*. *Hugh*, being Maſter of the Wardrobe to King *Henry* VIIth. became afterwards of his Privy Council, and Treaſurer of his Houſhold. *Edward* left Iſſue *John*, who ſignalizing himſelf in that great Expedition made into *Scotland* in 1 *Edward* VI. was made a Banneret; his Son *John* was made Governor of *Oſtend* in 1586. Departing this Life 1 *Jac.* he left *Edward*, his Son and Heir, Knighted by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, at the Sacking of *Cadiz* in *Spain*, in 1596. After which he ſerved in the *Netherlands*, as Governor of the *Brill*. In 20 *Jac.* was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State. And in 22 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Conway* of *Ragley*. In 1 *Car.* I. he was conſtituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State. In 2 *Car.* I. created Viſcount *Killultagh* of *Killultagh*, in the County of *Antrim* in *Ireland*. Alſo 3 *Car.* I. Viſcount *Conway*, of *Conway* Caſtle, *in Com. Carnarvan.* He was afterwards made Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and employed into *Germany* as Embaſſador extraordinary. He died in 1630, leaving Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters; *Edward* the Eldeſt ſucceeding him in his Honours, departed this Life at *Paris* in 1655. leaving Iſſue four Sons, *John* the Eldeſt dying young, *Edward* the ſecond Brother ſucceeded, and married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Heneage Finch* of *Kenſington* in *Com. Midd.* Knight, ſometime Recorder of the City of *London*, by whom he had Iſſue——*Dugdale*.

CONZA, or CONSA, Lat. *Conipſa*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of an Archbiſhop's See. It lies at the Foot of the *Appennine* Mountains, towards the ſource of *Ofante*, in the Province of the farthermoſt Principality. It was the Country of the ancient *Hirpins*; now it's not conſiderable.

COOPER (Sir *Anthony-Aſhley*) of *Wimbourn St. Giles*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Baronet, having in ſundry Reſpects manifeſted his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and contributed much by his prudent and ſeaſonable Advices and Conſultations with General *Monke* and others, to the Peaceful Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. was in conſideration of theſe Services, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 13th Year of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Aſhley* of *Wimbourn St. Giles*; and after this being made Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, as alſo one of the Commiſſioners for his Treaſury, and Lieutenant of *Dorſetſhire*, he was by other Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, in the 24th of his Majeſty's Reign, created Lord *Cooper* of *Paulet*, and Earl of *Shaftsbury*. He had three Wives, firſt, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, ſometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; next, the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *David* late Earl of *Exeter*; but by neither of theſe had any Iſſue; and laſtly, *Margaret*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Spencer*, by whom he had Iſſue *Anthony*, who married the Lady *Dorothy*, third Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rutland*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Anthony* and *John*. The Earl of *Shaftsbury* was alſo advanced to the Dignity of Lord High Chancellor of *England*; which Office he executed to general Satisfaction; and, to do him Right, was a Perſon of extraordinary Parts; but his Conduct at the latter end of his Life grew exceptionable, and tarniſh'd his Character, he having then joyn'd a Party of factious Men and concerted an Inſurrection both in *England* and *Scotland*; but perceiving the Faction embarraſs'd with new Difficulties, and not ſo forward in executing the Deſign, as he thought neceſſary, he fled to *Holland*, to ſecure himſelf from Diſcovery and Proſecution; and died there *An.* 1682. *Manley's Hiſt. of Rebellion. Hiſt. of the Horrid Conſpiracy at the Rye-Houſe, Printed* 1685.

COP (*Nicholas*) Rector of the Univerſity of *Paris* in 1533. kept great Correſpondence with *Calvin*, which was taken notice of by ſomething he ſlipt in a Sermon he preached at the *Mathurins* on *All-Saints* day, *&c.*

COPA, a Town of *Aſia*, near the *Palus Mæotis*, or the Sea of *Zabache*, ſituate upon a River of this Name, which Authors call by other different Names. It lies under *Cagia*, upon the ſame River, which has its Source in *Circaſſia*, near *Tzercas*.

COPERNICUS (*Nicholas*) a famous Mathematician, Philoſopher, Phyſician, and afterwards a Canon of *Warmie*, was born at *Thorn*, a Town of Royal *Pruſſia*, 19 *Feb* 1472. ſtudied Philoſophy and Phyſick with very good Succeſs in his own Country, but his greateſt Inclination was for the Mathematicks, and particularly for Aſtrology, which made him travel to ſee and converſe with the famouſeſt Men of his Times for that Science. He ſtopped a long time at *Bologne* in *Italy*, and went thence to *Rome*, where he taught, and had very able Scholars. He renewed the ancient Doctrine of the Philoſopher *Ariſtarchus*, and maintained after him, with a great many other Philoſophers,

That

That the Earth moved, and that its place was not the Centre of the World. It's true, Cardinal *Cusa* had moved and defended this Opinion before him, but he had the Honour of the Invention of the System, because it was he rectified it to that Degree of giving the Reasons of the Celestial Appearances and Motions of the Bodies above. This Opinion was embraced and warmly maintained by *Rheticus*, *Rothmanus*, *Lansberg*, *Kepler*, and *Galilæus*, and in our Days, *Des-Cartes*, *Gassendus*, and the Count of *Pagan*, have also placed the Earth amongst the Planets. *Copernicus* makes the Sun the Center of the Universe, and holds it's immoveable. *Mercury*, the next Planet to the Sun, compleats its Circle about it in three Months. *Venus* runs her Circle which environs that of *Mercury* in Seven Months and a half. The Earth hers in a Circle that comprehends that of *Venus* in a Year; but has another Motion upon or round its *Axis*, which is of twenty four Hours, and is that by which we explain the Succession of Days and Nights. The Moon rowls about the Earth, and compleats hers in twenty seven Days or thereabouts. *Mars* in a fourth Circle comes round that of the Earth, and has the Sun for Center; the time of its Revolution is about two Years. *Jupiter* in about twelve Years. *Saturn*, the highest of all the Planets, makes its turn about the Sun in thirty Years or thereabouts. above *Saturn Copernicus* places the Starry Heaven, which is motionless in his Opinion. To resume his Sentiments, The Sun is immovable, and in the Center of the World. *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, move in their six Circles round the Sun; but the Earth has another Motion on its *Axis*; and the Moon makes its Circuit round the Earth. By this System we avoid the Difficulty of explaining and giving Reasons for the daily Motion of the Sun in an immense Space, and with an inconceivable Rapidity. But though *Copernicus* places the Sun in the Center of the World, and allows it no Motion, so as not to change one Place for another, yet his *Sectators* give it a circular Motion round its *Axis*: and say, This Revolution is compleated in twenty seven Days. This they do to explain the appearances of Stains or Spots that have been discovered by Telescopes or Prospective-glasses in its Body, but are observed to change their Situation in twenty seven Days. As for the Earth, *Copernicus* gives it three Motions; The first that it compleats in a Day; The second the Yearly; And the third, which always keeps the Earth's *Axis* in the Same Position. The diurnal Revolution is that the Earth makes in twenty four Hours upon its proper *Axis*; so that the part that is towards the Sun is always lightned, whilst the other lies dark. The yearly is, that the Earth runs through the Signs of the Zodiack when between *Venus* and *Mars* it takes its round about the Sun in a Year's time. The third serves to give reason for the difference of Seasons, and the inequality of Days in different Climates. *Gassendus*.

COPHTES, or COPTES, Christians of *Egypt* who follow the Errors of *Eutyches* and *Dioscorus*. They are subject to a Patriarch, who takes the Title of Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and keeps his Residence in the Monastery of St. *Macarius*, twenty Leagues beyond *Grand-Cairo*. They have many Monasteries in *Egypt*, and one particularly in the House whither *Joseph* and the Virgin with our Saviour retired from the Persecution of *Herod*; and at *Jerusalem* they have an Apartment in the Great Church of *St. Sepulchre* allotted for their use. To be better informed of the belief and Custom of the *Cophtes* you must read the Collection of *Le Sieur* in his *Critical History* of *The Belief and Customs of the Eastern Nations*.

COPPENHAGEN, or COPENHAGEN, a Town of the Ile of *Zeland*, or *Zelandt*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the King's ordinary Residence. The People of the Country call it *Copenhafen*, *Kioben haven*, or *Copen-hafen*. *Copenhaven* by the *Germans*, and *Hafnia* by Latin Authors. It is built upon the Streights of *Oresund*, with a good Port and considerable Cittadel, yet is but a modern Town; for it was *Absolon Huids*, or *Hues*, Archbishop of *Lunden*, and Bishop of *Roschildt*, who lived in the XIIth Age, about 1165, built a Fortress against the Pyrates where the Town is now, and was called *Axel-Huis*. Some time after several Fishermen built Cabins round this Fort, and then the richer sort built Magazins and Houses to receive their Customers that came to buy Fish, and kept a considerable Commerce, whence the Town begun to be called *Kopmans-Haffen*, that is, Merchants-Port. So Trade making it more and more considerable, *James*, Bishop of *Roschildt*, gave it many Privileges in 1254. And afterwards, by the particular Care of the Kings of *Denmark* it came to be very considerable for its great Commerce. An Arm of the Sea divides it into two parts, the Isle, which is the Ile of *Amagger*, is where the Castle stands encompassed with a deep Ditch, and high Ramparts, the Mint, the Exchange, and the Arsenal, which is one of the finest of *Europe* also on this side. It's in this that the admirable Celestial Globe, which is of six Foot diameter, and reputed one of the most curious of *Tycho Brahe's* Works is kept. From this part to the other are several fine Bridges. The Streets are wide and well stor'd with Magazines. The chief Churches are Saint *Nicolas*, the Holy Ghost, and our Lady's all polled by Protestants. 'Tis in the Isle that their Kings are Crowned, and of that Isle still is the Port, the Cittadel, the Castle of *Castle hote*, where are properly their Custom-house, and the famous Observatory built by *Christian*, who obtained in 1584. of Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. the same Privilege with that of *Wittemberg*. *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, came out of the Country of *Holstein*, into the Isle of *Funen*, marching his Army upon the Ice, and forced the King of *Denmark* to a very disadvantageous Peace. The next Year after he laid Siege to *Coppenhagen*; but was forced to raise it, which shews that it's not only a Town of Trade, but also a well-fortified Place. *Bertius*. *Cluvier*.

COPPOLA (*Francis*) Count of *Sarno*, descended of a Noble and Ancient Family of *Naples*. His Friends left him but very little; which he improved to that degree by his Traffick at Sea, that he became rich enough to purchase the County of *Sarno*. His great Reputation made him be taken Notice of by *Ferdinand* I. King of *Naples*, who joining with him in his Traffick, made him come to Court, and raised him to the highest Dignities in the Kingdom. But *Coppola*, abusing his Authority, and led with an unlimited Ambition, formed a pernicious Design against the King's Person, and raised a Civil War, that was occasion of his Ruine; for being convicted of the Conspiracy, he was condemned by the Barons to be beheaded, which was executed the 15th of *May*, 1487. *Du Puy Hist. de Favorits*.

COPRANITZ, or CAPRONCEA, CAPRONITZA, a Town of *Sclavonia*, with a good Fortress, belonging to the House of *Austria*, two Leagues from the *Drave*, four or five from *Waradin*, and as many from *Canisa*, and is now one of the Emperor's Bulwarks against the *Turks* Incursions.

COPROGLI, or CUPERLI, (*Bacha Mahomet*) great Visier during *Mahomet* the Fourth's Minority. His Father's Name was *Coprogli*. He was a Sea-man's Son, or as others say, Son to a *French* Gentleman, who being set upon by Pirates, was killed, and the Son carried Slave to *Cyprus*, where the Governor taking notice of his supple Nature and Inclination for Arms, brought him up with great Care, and carried him along with him to the Wars of *Persia*, where he signalized his Courage, which made the Emperor *Achmet* give him a *Timar*, which is a kind of *Fief*, or Commandery, and a very considerable Place in the Army, wherein his Son *Mahomet Coprogli* succeeded him, notwithstanding his Youth and the *Turkish* Custom that was against it. His Merit and good Mien supported advantageously the Reputation his Valour had acquired him in the War. So having gained the particular Esteem and Friendship of *Usta-Kissar-Agasi*, Chief of the Eunuchs of the *Seraglio*, he obtained by his means the Government of *Baruth*, and afterwards that of *Aleppo*. But the *Grand-Visier Achmet* accused him of many Crimes, and imprison'd him with a Design to put him to Death. But it fell out quite contrary; for this Minister was killed, and the Emperor *Ibrahim* strangled soon after, in 1648. And then the young *Mahomet* was put upon the Throne under the Guardianship of his Mother *Sultana Zaime*, who was declared Regent during his Minority. This Princes knowing *Coprogli's* Merit, set him at liberty, and made him *Grand Visier* in 1649. He applied himself carefully to establish his Greatness; was very Complaisant to the Great ones, Mild to the meaner sort, and administer'd Justice impartially without Prejudice or Interest, to all Parties concerned. Having thus acquired great Authority, he re-established several good Laws, and laboured very much for the Benefit of the State and Glory of his Prince; who during his very Minority, notwithstanding his Civil Wars, conquer'd Part of *Transilvania*. The *Visier* died at *Adrianople* in 1663. much bemoaned by the *Sultan* and People, which is very extraordinary in the *Ottoman* Empire, where such Ministers scarcely die of a natural Death.

COPROGLI (*Achmet*) Son of *Mahomet*, and succeeded him in his Post at 28 Years of Age: He took *New-hausel* in *Hungary* in 1663. lost the Battel at *St. Godard* the Year after, which Misfortune he recover'd at the taking of *Candy* in 166.. The greatest part of his Administration may be seen in the second Tome of the History of *Venice*, by *Baptista Nani*.

COQ, the Name of an Order of Knights instituted about 1214. by a Dauphin in Favour of *Claudius Polier*, a Gentleman of *Languedoc*, who in a Battel against the *English*, wherein *Lewis* XIth. Count of *Tolouse*, commanded under the Reign of *Philip* III. called *the Bald*, rescued the Dauphine from great Danger, who as an acknowledgment of this Obligation, instituted the Order of *Cock*, because that Gentleman had one for his Coat of Arms.

CORACOTA, a famous Robber of *Spain*, who hearing that the Emperor *Augustus* had proffered 10000 Crowns to any that should take him, presented himself of his own accord before that Prince, who thereupon not only forgave him, but also gave him great presents.

CORAN, or CORITANUS (*Ambrose*) General of the *Augustinian* Monks, living at the end of the fifteenth Century. He wrote the Life of St. *Austin*. A Chronicle of his own Order, where he mentions the eminent Writers in it: A Panegyrick upon *Rome*, &c. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib.* 3. *Miræus in Auct. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

CORAS (*John of*) Counsellor of the Parliament of *Thoulouse* and Chancellor of *Amboise*, was one of the Ablest Lawyers of the XVIth. Age. He was murthered at *Tolouse* on St. *Bartholomew's* day, 1572. and his Body, with his Counsellor's Gown hung on a Tree in the Palace Court. This Man compoted several excellent Works in Latin and French.

CORASAN, or CHORASAN, a Province of *Persia*, towards *Zagathai* and *Tartary*, comprehends the Province *Aria* of the Ancients, and some part of the Country of the *Parthians* and

and *Bactrians*. The Country is good enough, washed with many Rivers, and has a great many Manufactures of Tapistry, Silks, &c. There are also good Towns, as *Herat*, *Nisabur*, *Sarachas*, *Tuschie*, *Merverud*, &c.

CORASMINS, People of *Persia*, descended of the ancient *Parthians*, who being overcome by the *Tartars* in 1244. were forced to go for Refuge to the other side of *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, where they addressed themselves to the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, who gave them leave to fall into *Palestina*, whereof they could soon make themselves Masters, because most of the Places were without Defence, whereupon they spread themselves all over the Country, plundering and burning all Places without meeting any resistance; and after cutting 6000 Christians in pieces that fled out of *Jerusalem*, on the Noise of their approach, they entred that City, and put all to the Sword, even those that had ran for shelter to the Altars of the Holy Sepulchre. Some time after the Christians joining with the three Masters of the military Orders of *Jerusalem*, to beat these out of the Land, came to a Battle which held two whole days, wherein the Infidels overcame through their unequal Numbers. So that the Christians were most of them either killed on the Place, or taken Prisoners. The great Masters of the *Templars* and *Teutonick* Knights were killed, and the great Master of *St. John of Jerusalem taken*, and led Prisoner with *Gautier* of *Brienne*, to *Babylon*. The *Corasmins*, whom the *Soldan* made use of to revenge himself of the Christians, did not meet with the reception they expected; for he drove them out of his Dominions, and they all perished miserably, by the hands of the very *Saracens* themselves, who abhorred them as the worst of Men. *Joinville Maimbourgh Hist. de Croisades.*

CORAX, or the Lake of *Coras*, a Lake in *Tartary*, in the Province of *Mongul* Modern Authors speak differently of it, because the Country is not yet well discovered.

CORAX, a great Orator, thought to be the first inventor of Rhetorick, because he was the first who gave Rules of that Art. *Tisias* his Disciple rendred himself also very famous by his Eloquence. They both lived about 330. of the Foundation of *Rome*, and 424 years before the Christian *Æra*. Both taught in *Sicily* after King *Hieron*'s death. The last was sent along with *Gorgias*, Ambassador to *Athens*. *Cicero* speaks of them as well as *Aristotle*.

CORBAN, a Ceremony the *Mahometans* perform at the Foot of the Mountain *Arafat* in *Arabia* near *Mecca*, in killing a great number of Sheep. *Corban* signifies an *Oblation* or *Offering*.

CORBIE, a Town of *France* in *Picardy*, with Title of County. It lies in *Amiennois*, upon the River *Somme*, where it receives the River of *Ancre*, four Leagues above *Amiens*, and seven or eight below *Peronne*. Latin Authors call it *Corbeia*. It's a place of strength that was surprized in 1636. by the *Spaniards*, who were soon driven thence again. It's said, that being closely prested here by the King's Army, they all cryed to Prince *Thomas* thus, *Fiat misericordia tua, Domine, super nos, quemadmodum speravimus in te.* Here is a famous Abby that was founded in 662. by St. *Bathilde*, Queen of *France*, and *Clotaire* III. her Son. *Hamo*, *Hincmar*, &c.

CORBIE, or *Corwei*, Lat. *Corbeia*, a little Town of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, situate upon the *Weser*, in the Diocess of *Paderborne*, whence it is distant but eight or nine Leagues. And here is also a famous Abby founded by the Emperor *Lewis the Debonair*, in 822. This is called *Corbeia nova*, to distinguish it from that of *Picardy*, called *Corbeia vetus*.

CORBIEL, Lat. *Corbelnum*, and *Josedum*, a Town of *France*, in the Country of *Hurepoix* and Government of the Isle of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, and Provostship, situate upon the *Seine*, where it receives *Juine*, called the River of *Estampes*, six Leagues above *Paris*, and three or four below *Melun*. It has had its particular Counts from the Xth or XIth Century. *Du Chesne. Int. des Villes.*

CORBULO, (*Domitius*) a *Roman* General in great esteem under the Reigns of *Claudius* and *Nero*. He went against the *Cauffes*, who plundered the *Low Countries* in *Claudius* his days, and was so rigorous an Observer of Military Discipline, that he condemned two Soldiers to death, because the one wanted his Sword, and the other his Dagger, tho' both were at work in the Retrenchments. *Friesland* in the Low Countries was forced to send him Hostages, and to content it self with the Land he assigned its Inhabitants. He also prescribed Laws, and named them Magistrates, and put in a good Garrison, the better to keep them in Subjection. The Emperor, unwilling he should go upon any new undertaking, obliged him to Cross the *Rhine*, and withdraw his Garrisons. It's said he received this Order as he was pitching his Camp in the Enemies Country, and without further deliberation, gave Orders to sound a Retreat, saying nothing else but that *Old Officers were happy*. Before he was recalled, to keep his Soldiers out of Idleness, he made them cut a Chanel five or six Leagues long between the *Meuse* and the *Rhine*, against the Inundation of the Ocean. This Channel is what is still to be seen between *Wick* and *Compen*, which the Latins call *Fossa Corbulonis*. However the Learned are not perfectly agreed which is *Corbulo*'s Canal, tho' 'tis probable 'tis the Canal of *Leck*. The Reader may consult, if he please, *Th. Rykius* upon *Tacit. Annal.* II. *cap.* XX. This *Corbulo* fought the *Parthians*, and was Proconsul of *Armenia*, in the Reign of *Nero*, by whom he was afterwards ordered to Court, and seeing himself thus ill used, he killed himself at *Cenchea*, a Port of *Corinth*. *Tacit. l.* 3. *&c. Annal & 3d. Hist. Plin. l.* 2. *cap.* 70. *&c. Dio L.* 60. *&c.*

CORCHUT, Brother to *Selim* I. of that name, Emperor of the *Turks*, by whose Orders he was strangled; he was a witty and eloquent Man, as he made appear at the very time he was to be put to death; for the Executioners being ready to strangle him according to their Orders; he begged a little respit, and employ'd the time they allowed him in writing an invective against the Emperor *Selim*, to reproach him with his cruelty. *Paul. Jov.*

CORCK, a County, City and Haven in *Munster* in *Ireland*, The City is a Bishop's-see under the Archbishop of *Cashel*, from which it lies 35 miles S. and about 10 from *Kingsale* to the N. There are two Bishopricks united to it for ever. The Wall and Castle of this City are considerably strong, but the neighbouring Hills command it. The Earl of *Marlborough* took it after a short Siege, in *September* 1690. the Garrison remaining Prisoners of War. The Duke of *Grafton* was killed before it.

CORDALIERAS, Mountains of *America Meridionalis* to the East of the Kingdom of *Chili*, reaching from *Peru* to the Streights of *Magellan*; they are about 1000 Leagues wide, and are known under divers Names, as, *Cordellera de los Andes*, *Sierra Nevada*, &c. It's very cold upon these Mountains, and there are some Winds so piercing and subtle, that they kill, and so frieze and harden Bodies that they do not corrupt at all. *Almagre*, the first of the *Castiliars*, who passed from *Peru* to *Chili*, was forced to leave some of his company behind, whom he found standing at his return, some holding their Bridles in their hands, the Horses being as stiff and upright as themselves. If it were not for this Wind, which yet is not very violent, the Mountains are fertile enough, especially at the bottoms, where there are several considerable Mines. *Garcilasso de la Vega*, *&c.*

CORDELIERS, a Name given to the *Minorite Friars*, of the Order of St. *Francis*, so called from a Rope they gird themselves withal; this Order was the first which renounced the having any Property in Goods or Estates. See *Franciscans*.

CORDERIUS, known by the Name of *Balthazar Corderius*, a Jesuit, born at *Antwerp* 1592. He understood the Languages very well, and particularly the Greek, as appears by his Translation of *Dionysius Areopagita*, which he printed in two Volumes in Folio, 1634. This Jesuit Published, *Catena 65 Græcorum Patrum in S. Lucam. Catena Græcorum Patrum in Joannem. Joannis Philopona in Cap.* 1. *Genes. De Mundi Creatione, Lib.* II. *Expositiones Patrum Græcorum in Psalm. Tom.* III. *&c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. J. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

CORDOUE, upon *Guadalquivir*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andalusia*, which formerly had the Title of a Kingdom, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Toledo*. Latin Authors call it *Corduba*. It has been very famous under the *Romans* and *Moors*, which last built a Mosque, the next best to that of *Mecha*, and is now the great Church. *Cordoue* is famous for the Birth of the two *Seneca*'s, the Rhetorician and the Philosopher, for the Poet *Lucan*, the great Commander *Gonzales*, and several other great Men. *Averrhoes* and *Avicenna* have also taught here. *Cordoue* is situate in a Plain between *Andujar* and *Seville*, which are all upon *Guadalquivir*. The Episcopal Church, which was the Mosque spoken of, is supported by a great number of Marble Pillars. Its form is square, with several Chapels about it, and a new one in the middle very neatly built; the Jesuits sumptuous Church, the King's Palace called *El Palatio del Rey*, and the great Square called *La Placa Major*, with the fine Houses supported upon the Portique, are very curious. This Town has had several famous Prelates, amongst others, *Hosius*, who presided at the Council of *Nice*, and afterwards at the Council of *Sardica*, held in 348. and has been under *Moorish* Kings for a long time, at least two Ages: *Almanzor*, the powerfullest of these Princes, was defeated in 998. and died in 1002. his Son reigned but six years, after whom the Christians settled themselves by degrees, and expelled the *Saracens*.

CORDOVEN, or the Tower of *Cordouan*, a famous Light-house of *France*, built upon a Rock at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, fifteen Leagues from *Bourdeaux*. The place was called by the Workmans Name that built it in an Island, since all swallowed by the Sea, excepting this Rock that this Tower is built on. Here is a light set out every Night to guide the Vessels that come in and go out, which makes the Navigation very convenient. It was falling into decay, but *Lewis* the XIVth has quite repair'd it, in 1665. and assigned a Fund to keep it always in that condition. *Baudrand.*

CORDUS (*Cremutius*) a Latin Historian, compos'd the History of the Civil Wars, wherein he run so much upon *Brutus* and *Cassius*'s praise, that *Augustus* put him to death.

CORDUS, commonly called *Fuchsius Cordus*, a Poet and Physician of *Germany*, he was Contemporary with *Fuchsius* and esteem'd by him; there is a Collection of his Poetry extant. He wrote likewise *Botanologicum sive Colloquium de Herbis*, *Judicium de Herbis*, *De abusu Horæ copia*, *&c. Julius in Chron. Medic. Melchior Adam, in Vit. Germ. Medic. &c.* There was another *Cordus Valerius*, the Son of this *Fuchsius*, much esteem'd for his Writings, and Skill in his Profession, which was Physick. He wrote *Annotat-*

ores

ones in Dioſcoridem, De Medica materia, Lib. 5. *Diſpenſatorium Pharmacorum quæ in uſu ſunt. Hiſtoria Stirpium, Lib. IV. Sylva Rerum Foſſilium in Germania Plurimarum, Metallorum, Lapidum, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

COREH or KORAH, a Levite, Son of *Iſar*, who joind with *Dathan*, *Abiram*, and *Hon.* to have ſhare in the Prieſthood of the Jews. See *Numb.* xvi. his Diſaſter.

CORÉ, Daughter of *Ceres*, called ſo from the Greek word κόρος, which ſignifies ſatiety or fulneſs, becauſe *Ceres* in producing the Fruits of the Earth, nouriſhes. There was a Feaſt held for this Virgin that was called *Corée* too, from her Name, as *Pindar*'s Scholiaſt tells us.

CORÉE, or COREA, a Peninſula of *China*, to the Eaſt of *Leaotung*, and *Xantung*, whence it's ſeparated by the Gulf of *Cang*. Some ſay it's an Iſland, and that they have gone round it, but they miſtook the great Iſland *Fungma*, which is to the South of *Corée*, for *Corée* it ſelf; for *Corée* joins towards the North to the Kingdom of *Nieuche* in *Tartary*. The *Chineſe* do not call it *Corea*, but *Chaoſien*. We had the other name from the *Japonians*. All this Country is under a Tributary King to the Emperor of *China*. All the Peninſula is divided into eight Provinces; that which lies in the middle is called *Kinki*, where the famous Town *Pingjang*, the King's ordinary Reſidence is; beſides which, there are ſeveral Towns and Cities very well peopled, whoſe Inhabitants have the ſame Cuſtoms and Religion the *Chineſe* have, for they keep their dead Bodies in fine Coffins for three Years together, during which time they render it as much reſpect and civility, as if he that it belonged to were ſtill living, and at the end of the three years they bury them. The Land is very fruitful in Wheat and Rice, whereof ſome grows in Water, as in *Japan*, and ſome in dry Soil, as Wheat; but this Rice is far better than the other. They alſo have Paper of different ſorts, with ſeveral rich Mines of Gold and Silver in their Mountains, and abundance of fine Pearls in the neighbouring Sea. *Martin Martini in Thevenot's Collection, Vol.* 2*d.*

CORESUS, a Prieſt of *Bacchus*, in the Town of *Calydon* in *Achaia*, a Province of *Greece*, is famous in Hiſtory for his paſſionate Love for *Callirrhoe*; but being refus'd this Virgin in marriage, he ſollicited the God he ſerved for revenge, who thereupon puniſhed the Inhabitants of that place with a kind of ſickneſs that made them as it were mad and drunk. The Oracle being conſulted for the cauſe of this Diſtemper, it returned anſwer, That there was no other way to ſatisfy the irritated Deity, but to order *Coreſus* to Sacrifice *Callirrhoe*, or any elſe that would ſuffer for her; when ſhe was ready to receive the fatal ſtroke, *Coreſus* kill'd himſelf for her, which ſight ſtruck her ſo deep that ſhe alſo kill'd her ſelf on the Banks of a neighbouring Fountain, which has ſince that time retained her Name. *Pauſan in Achaicis.*

CORF-CASTLE, an ancient Borough in *Purbeck-Iſland*, in *Dorſetſhire*, ſituate between two Hills, upon one of which ſtandeth the Caſtle, is governed by a Mayor, and is 103 m. from *London*.

CORFOU, an Iſland of the *Ionian-Sea*, towards the Coaſts of *Epirus*, a Province of *Southern Turky* in *Europe*, and at the mouth of the Gulf of *Venice*. Ancient Authors called it *Corcyra*, and *Pheacia*; *Climacus* calls it *Drepano*, which ſignifies a Scyth, becauſe it repreſents that figure. It has two principal Capes or Promontories, one towards the North, called *Capo Bianco*, or *White Cape*; and the other towards the South-Eaſt, called *De Leuchin*, and by ſome, *Capo Bianco di Levant*, that is, *White Cape of the Eaſt*. This Iſland is divided into Four parts, to which the *Venetians* give the name of *Baglia* or *Reggimento*, that is, a Government: the four are *Di Mezo*, *Di Leros*, *Givre* or *Agiru*, and *Leuchin*. The Air is very good, and the Land, all over the Country, very Fruitful, with a great many Citron and Orange-trees that bear very excellent Fruit. Their Wine alſo is very delicious. Beſides theſe there is Honey, Wax and Oyl in abundance. And it was here that the famous Gardens of King *Alcinous* were. The Territory of *Leuchin* was formerly very conſiderable, for the ancient Epiſcopal Town *Gardichi* which is at two Leagues diſtance from the Eaſtern-ſea, there are now about 25 villages in this Province, and about 10000 Souls; *Petami* is the biggeſt, and might well paſs for a Borough. Its Inhabitants are the richeſt and the moſt poliſhed of all the reſt, and there is a deep Chanel to carry Ships thence to the Sea. *Agiru* or *Givre* contains twenty Towns, where they count 8000 Inhabitants. The Country of *Mezo*, or the *Midland*, is the beſt peopled, for beſides *Corfou*, the Capital of the Iſland, there are 30 Villages, where there might be 25000 perſons. *Leros* has 25 Villages, and 8000 Inhabitants, *Caſſiope*, now called *Caſſope*, is the Capital. Though the *Venetians* have fortified many Ports and Caſtles in this Iſland, yet there are none that equal the Fortifications of the Town of *Corfou*, for it lies between two Fortreſſes, the *Old* and *New*; the *New* is to the Weſt of the Town, upon the Avenue that is towards the Land, The *Old*, at the entrance of the Port, and is furniſhed with all neceſſaries for a good Defence, as the Port is with good and ſafe Anchorage. Here is an Arch biſhop's ſee of the Latin Rite, whoſe Cathedral is very magnificent. The *Greeks*, who are very numerous, have a Vicar General, whom they call *Proto papa*. *Corfou* was formerly under the Kings of *Naples*, but the troubles of that Kingdom, gave the Inhabitants occaſion to withdraw from their Yoke, and ſubmit to the Republick of *Venice*, in 1386. Father *Giulio Vanello*, of the *Franciſcans* Order, contributed much to this change, both by his Advice and Actions; for it was he that gave *Miani*, Commander of the Gulf, poſſeſſion of the Town in St. *Francis*'s Church, then conſecrated under the name of St. *Angelo*; it was there the *Venetian* Lord received the Keys for the Republick, and in memory of this, all they that repreſent the State of *Venice* come to this Church, accompany'd with the Clergy, every Year on the 20th of *May*; and after the *Proto-papa* has made a Speech upon the Subject, the chief Commanders preſent the Order with two Ducats for the Wax or Candles of the Church, as an acknowledgment of the firſt Contract. The *Venetians* held the Iſle of *Corfou* upon no other Title than this, until *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples* made over all his right of it to them in 1401, for 30000 Ducats. In late Ages, the Power of the *Turks* growing very dangerous and formidable, the *Venetians* put themſelves to extraordinary Expences, to make this place impregnable, as the Bulwark of their State, and that hinders the Enemy from coming into the Gulf, for which reaſon *Corfou* is now juſtly called, *The Port of the Gulf*, and *the Barriere of* Italy. The Republick ſends ſix Noble-men thither, whoſe Government holds but two years. The firſt has Title of Baily, the ſecond of Proveditor and Captain, the third and fourth of Counſellors, the fifth of Great Captain, or Governour of the New Cittadel; and the *ſixth*, of *Caſtelan*, or Governour of the Caſtle *de la Campana* in the old Town. Twenty five thouſand *Turks* landed in this Iſland towards *Campana*, ſent by *Solyman* II. under the Command of the famous *Barbaroſſa*, whereupon the Republick ſent an extraordinary Ambaſſador, to repreſent to the Pope, and by his means to the Emperor, of what Conſequence this place was for the preſervation of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and of all *Italy*; but before any Succours came, they themſelves forced *Barbaroſſa* to make a ſhameful Retreat. *P. Coronelli Deſcr. Morea.*

CORI, formerly *Armaſtis* and *Armachia*, a Town of *Aſia*, and one of the chiefeſt of *Gorgia*. It's Capital of the Country called *Bacatralu*, which was the *Iberia* of the Ancients. *Cori* is ſide-ways of the Lake *Exechia* towards the Eaſt.

CORI or KORIN, Lat. *Corinium*, a Borough in *Dalmatia*, which was formerly a very conſiderable Town, as *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* have obſerved. Now it belongs to the *Turks*, and lies on a Mountain five or ſix Miles from *Novigorod*, according to *Lucio*, who has given a very exact Deſcription of this Country.

CORIA, which Latin Authors call differently *Cauria*, *Caurium*, and *Caurita*, according to *Cluſius*, is a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Compoſtella*, that formerly depended on *Merida*. It lies upon the River *Alagon*, ſix or ſeven Leagues above the place where it joins the *Tagus*, and four or five Leagues from the Frontiers of *Portugal*.

CORINNA, a certain Lady much addicted to Poetry, learned of a famous Lady of *Greece*, called *Myrtis*, that was very Succeſsful in ſuch Performances. Authors do not agree about *Corinna*'s Birth-place, but it's certain, *Greece* had a Lady of the name that was alſo called the *Lyrick Muſe*. Some add, that ſhe carried the Prize four or five ſeveral times from *Pindar*, but they will have her beauty to have contributed much to that advantage; beſides, as *Pauſanias* obſerves, *Pindar*'s Dorick Language was not ſo well underſtood as *Corinna*'s Dialect. She lived *A. R.* 278. *Plutarch, Pauſan.*

CORINTH or CORNATHO, as it's now called, a Town of *Greece*, in *Morea*, ſituate near the *Iſthmus*, that is, the narrow neck of Land that joins the *Morea* to *Greece*, between the Gulph of *Lepanto*, and that of *Engia*. *Corinth* has formerly been very powerful, and is thought to have been firſt built by *Siſyphus*, a Son of *Æolus*, about *A.M.* 2616. and then it was called *Corcyra*, and *Epyrus*, until being demoliſhed, and then re-peopled again by one *Corinthus*, it took the name of this ſecond Founder. This place was alſo called *Heliopolis*, or the Town of the Sun, and was conſiderable for its Cittadel called *Acro-Corinthe*, built upon a very high Mountain, as alſo for the wealth of the Inhabitants, and for the Celebration of the *Iſthmique* Plays. The *Corinthians* eſtabliſhed divers Colonies, and built the Town of *Corcyra*, after *Corfou*, in the Iſland of this name, and were deeply engaged in moſt of the *Grecian* Wars. *Leocrates*, General of the *Athenians*, defeated them in the 295th year of *Rome*. In 315. the War of *Corinth* was, as it were, the *Præludium* of that of *Peloponneſus*, ſo famous in the *Greek* Hiſtory. In 511. *Aratus*, Commander of the *Achæans*, ſurprized the Cittadel, and forced the Garriſon away, that *Antigonus Gonatas*, King of *Macedonia*, had left in it. This Town ſhar'd alſo in the Misfortunes of *Greece*, under the Reigns of *Philip* of *Macedon*, and his Son *Alexander*. Before this, *Siſyphus*, and his Deſcendants were Kings of *Corinth* about 340 years, until the *Heraclides*, deſcended of *Hercules*, becoming Maſters of *Peloponneſus* under the Conduct of *Temenus*, *Ciſiphonter* and *Ariſtodemus*, about 80 years after the taking of *Troy*, *Alethes* beat *Doriſcus* and *Hiantidæ* out, and ſettled in their place, *A.M.* 2951. He Reigned 35 years, and was ſucceeded by *Ixion*. There were twelve Kings of this Family, during 324 years, that it reigned until *Automenes*, who Reigned but a year, and being dead or depoſed about *A. M.* 2776. two or three years before the firſt *Olympiad*, they ſubſtituted a Year-

ly Magiſtrate in his place, and called him *Pitanes*; but about the 90th of *Rome*, *Cypſelus* and his Son *Periander* begun a new kind of Tyranny over the *Corinthians*, and held it, one 30, and the other 44 years. *Corinth* has produced excellent Work-men, eſpecially Painters, Architects and Carvers, but was utterly deſtroyed by the *Romans* under *Lucius Mummius*, who ſubdued all *Achaia*, and got himſelf the Title of *Achaicus*, the 607th year of *Rome*. It cannot well be imagined what wealth was ſpoiled and conſumed by Fire at the taking of *Corinth*. It is enough to obſerve, that the famous Metal called *the Braſs of Corinth*, and ſo much eſteem'd, was but the remains of that great Conflagration. *Julius Cæſar* rebuilt and peopled it anew. St. *Paul* preached and liv'd a year and half here; and afterwards writ the two Letters we have of his to the *Corinthians*; ſo that *Corinth* became ſomewhat conſiderable. It belonged for ſome time to the *Venetians*, but was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1418. and was again re-taken by the *Venetians*, in 1687. upon the Victory which they gain'd near *Patras*; the manner was thus, the *Seraſquier* having loſt the Battle, retired with the remainder of his Army to *Corinth*, but the *Generaliſſimo Moroſini* purſued him with his Fleet, Re-inforced with 14 Gallies, taken under the Caſtles of *Lepanto*: In the mean time Count *Coningsmark* marched thither by Land; The *Seraſquier* deſpairing of making any long Defence, ſet fire to the *Magazenes*, and principal Parts of the Town, and flying towards the Mountains of *Thebes*, quitted *Corinth*, and all the *Morea*; upon this, the *Venetians* immediately quenched the fire, and made themſelves Maſters of the Town and Cittidel. *Relation of the Second of September*, 1687.

CORINTH, another Town; for *Apollodore* ſays, There were three of that Name, one in *Theſſaly*, another in *Epirus*, and the third in *Elide*.

CORIOLANUS (*Caius Marcius*) a famous Commander amongſt the *Romans*, was very ſerviceable to his Country in the eſtabliſhment of the Common-wealth. In 261. of *Rome* he took *Corioli*, a Town of the *Volſci*, whence he had the name of *Coriolanus*. It's ſaid, That when *Poſthumius* gave him leave to chooſe what Recompence he liked beſt for his good Services, he contented himſelf with a good Horſe, and leave to ſet his Hoſt at Liberty, who had formerly treated him very civilly, which was always looked upon as a rare example of Courage and Piety; ſome time after, about the 265. of *Rome*, *Coriolanus* concern'd he could not obtain the Conſulate which he ſued for, did not ſhare the Corn that was brought out of *Sicily* equally amongſt the People: Others ſay, and the reaſon is likelier too, That his deſign was to oblige the People to Till and look after their Ground, that ſo they might not be at leiſure to foment diviſions in the City; yet for all this he was baniſhed out of *Rome*, by the Tribune *Decius*, upon the Peoples Accuſation; whereupon he went to the *Volſci*, and perſwaded them to take Arms againſt the *Romans*, under their General *Attius* or *Aufidius Tullus*, and incamped within four Miles of *Rome*, would not liſten to the Peace the *Romans* begg'd by their Heralds, until his Wife *Veturia*, and Mother *Volumnia*, followed by all the *Roman* Matrons all in Tears, forced him to a Compliance: But ſome time after, about 264 or 265 of *Rome*, the *Volſci* put him to death, as a Traitor that had made them quit their Conqueſt, whereupon the *Roman* Ladies went all into Mourning, and in the ſame place that his Blood was ſpill'd, there was a Temple conſecrated to Feminine Fortune. *Plutarch. Tit. Liv. Florus. Dion. Halicarn.*

CORIUS, or CORIO (*Bernardin*) born at *Milan* towards the End of the XVth Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of his own Country, with a great deal of Exactneſs as to matter of Fact, though in ill *Italian*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. Voſſius de de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

CORLIN, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, that has a pretty good Fortreſs, ſituated upon the little River of *Perſant* towards *Colin* and *Colberg*. It formerly belong'd to the Biſhop of *Camin*, but was given up to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the Peace of *Weſtphalia* in 1648.

CORNARO-PISCOPIA (*Lucretia Helena*) of the famous Family of *Cornaro* of *Venice*, Daughter of *John Baptiſt Cornaro*, Procurator of St. *Mark*, one of the higheſt Poſts next the Doge. Her great Learning and Skill in moſt Languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. made them ready to give her a place amongſt the Doctors of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Padua*, had not Cardinal *Barberigo*, Biſhop of the Town, oppoſed it upon good Reaſons, and made her be ſatisfyed with a Doctor of Philoſophy's Cap, which ſhe received publickly in a numerous Aſſembly of Learned and Noble Men, that flock'd from all parts to ſee ſo uncommon a Ceremony in the Cathedral Church, for the Common Hall could not contain the great Number of People. She was received *a la Nobliſſa*, that is, without anſwering Arguments, but by explicating two Paſſages of *Ariſtotle* in two different places, as the Book opened. This was done in 1678. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

CORNARO (*Catharine*) Queen of *Cyprus*, came to *Venice* upon her Brother *George Cornaro*'s Requeſt, where ſhe was received with all the Magnificence imaginable. The Doge and Senators led her in great Pomp in the *Bucentaure* to the Palace of *Eſt*, which was made ready for her Reception, an Honour they never ſhewed any Woman before her. After this ſhe gave her Intereſt in the Kingdom of *Cyprus* to the *Venetians*. *Bembo.*

CORNEILLE (*Peter*) a famous Poet of the *French* Academy, born at *Roan* the 6th of *June* 1606, where he was Attorney at the Marble Table, without acquainting the Publick with, or knowing himſelf that he was Maſter of that extraordinary Talent that rais'd the *French* Theatre to the higheſt pitch it ever came to; it was a piece of Galantry, as ſome call it, that gave occaſion to his firſt Eſſay, entitled *Melite*; the good reception this met with encouraged him to continue that Occupation that has ſince render'd him ſo well known; yet People that could not equal his Productions envied his Fame, amongſt the Reſt, the Members of the *French* Academy it ſelf, as is apparent in their Book entitled, *Their Sentiments upon his* Tragi-Comedy of *Cid*; but his other Works ſoon put him above their Malice; ſo that he was receiv'd in the *French* Academy in 1647. and was Dean thereof when he died in 1684. at the Age of 78 Years.

CORNELIA, a Noble *Roman* Lady, Wife of *Sempronius Gracchus*, who was Conſul in 577. of *Rome*, Daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, and Mother of the *Gracchi*. She writ ſeveral learned Epiſtles much commended by *Cicero* and *Quintilian*. *Valerius Maximus* ſays, That when a certain Lady ſhewed *Cornelia* a great parcel of Jewels, ſhe ſhewed her Children as the only Treaſure ſhe eſteem'd, becauſe ſhe bred them up for the good of her Country, but it did not fall out ſo, for her Sons died unfortunately. *Cic. in Brut. Valer. Maxim. l.* 4.

CORNELIA, a *Roman* Lady, Daughter of *Cinna*, and Wife to *Julius Cæſar*, by whom he had *Julia*, *Pompey*'s Wife. *Cæſar*, to ſhew the Love he bore this Woman, compos'd himſelf her Funeral Oration, and recalled her Brother *Cinna* from Baniſhment about 708. of *Rome*.

CORNELIANS, one of the Nobleſt Families amongſt the *Romans*, was divided into ſeveral Branches, whereof there were four Principal or Chief; as I. That of the *Maluginians*; II. That of the *Scipio's*; III. Of the *Rufini*; and IV. Of the *Lentuli*. The firſt has had *Servius Cornelius Maluginenſis*, who was Conſul with *Q. Fabius Vibulanus* in the 269. of *Rome*. *Denys of Halicarnaſſus*, *Titus Livius* and *Caſſiodorus* ſpeak of him. This left two Sons, whereof each made a Branch in the Family of the *Maluginians*. The Eldeſt, *L. Cornelius Maluginenſis Coſſus*, was Conſul in 295. with *Q. Fabius Vibulanus*, who had been one already with his Father; he commanded the Army againſt the *Equi*, which he quite undid by plundering their Camp. This had three Sons, the firſt had no Office, but was ſurnamed *Marcus*; the two Sons he left became very famous; for the eldeſt, *P. Cornelius*, was Dictator in 345. of *Rome*, and Military Tribune in 347. The other called *Cn. Cornelius*, was Conſul in 344. and Tribune of a Legion in 349. Their Uncle, third Son of *L. Cornelius*, was alſo Tribune of a Legion, but died without Iſſue. That of the ſecond *Aulus Cornelius Maluginenſis Coſſus* held longer, for he himſelf was Conſul in 326. General of the Horſe in 328. when *Mamercus* was Dictator, and after Tribune of the People. *Aulus Cornelius*, his Son, being Dictator in 369. defeated the *Volſci*, *Latins* and *Hernici*, and at his Return to *Rome* ſeiz'd *Manlius* that begun to be troubleſome. He left *P. Cornelius*, ſurnamed *Arvina*, who had no Office, and was *Aulus Cornelius Coſſus Arvina*'s Father. This was General of the Horſe in 401. and 405. when *Manlius Torquatus* was Dictator, and was afterwards Conſul in 411. and commanded the Army againſt the *Samnites*. It was at this time that he engag'd his Army in a Valley commanded and poſſeſs'd on all ſides by the Enemy, but *Decius* brought it out of Danger, ſo that they defeated the Enemy in the Battel fought a little after. *Cornelius* was alſo Conſul in 420; and being Dictator in 431. he defeated the *Samnites*. He left *P. Cornelius Coſſus Arvina*, who was Conſul in 448. and in 466. The other Branch deſcended of *Servius Cornelius*, came of *Marcus Cornelius Maluginenſis*, one of the ten Sovereign Magiſtrates eſtabliſhed in 304. his Son *M. Cornelius* was Conſul in 318. with *L. Papirius Craſſus*. This had three Sons, *M. Cornelius* that was Cenſor, *P. Cornelius* that was Tribune of a Legion in 349. and in ſeveral other conſiderable Offices afterwards; and *Aulus Cornelius* Father of *Cneius*, that was Conſul in 345. with *L. Furius Medullinus*, and afterwards twice Tribune of a Legion. *Servius Cornelius Maluginenſis*, Son of *Publius*, was ſix times Tribune, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his great Probity and Valour: *M. Cornelius*, his Brother, had the ſame Office in 384. and 86. and *Servius Cornelius*, his Son, was General of Horſe in 393. under the Dictator *T. Quintius Panus* the third time the *Gauls* invaded *Italy*. Theſe were the moſt conſiderable Men of the Family of the *Cornelii*, which have publiſhed ſeveral Laws during their Magiſtrature, as, *Cornelia de Ambitu*; *Cornelia de Sicariis & Veneficis*, &c. *Dion. Halicarn. Liv.* &c.

CORNELIUS, the Centurion, Captain of a foot Company, called *Italicus*, liv'd *A. C.* 40. ſee *Acts* ch. 10. and profited ſo much by St. *Peter*'s Inſtructions, that he was choſen Biſhop of *Cæſarea* after *Zacheus*, according to the *Roman* Martyrology, upon the ſecond of *February*. *Hieron. Baron.*

CORNELIUS (*Benignus*) of *Viterbo*, a Mathematician that was in great Requeſt in the beginning of the ſixth Century. It was he that with three other Friends corrected *Ptolemy*'s Geography about 1507.

CORNELIUS, Pope, Native of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Fabian* in 251. the Chair being vacant a Year and ſome Months before His Election was troubled by *Novatian*, choſen by ſome Seditious Prelates at the Requeſt of *Novatus* a Prieſt of *Africa*, who was of the Cabal, and in the Schiſm of *Feliciſſimus* againſt St *Cyprian*.

This *Novatian* added Hereſie to his other Crime of Schiſm: But *Cornelius* call'd Councils, writ to the Orthodox Prelates, and omitted nothing to ſuppreſs the Schiſm notwithſtanding the Perſecution of the Pagan Emperors, and the Obſtinacy of the Hereticks: But a hotter Perſecution being begun by *Gallus* and *Voluſian*, the Pope was ſent to a Place called *Centum cellæ*, which *Leander Alberti* calls *Ferrolle*, and others *Civita-Vecchia*, but *Gallus* recalled him ſoon after, and ordered he ſhould be beheaded, becauſe he refuſed to ſacrifice to Idols. *Hieron. de ſcript. Eccl. S. Cyprian. ep.* 52. *&c.*

CORNELIUS GALLUS, that ſome think has been born at *Frejus*, was a *Roman* Knight and Poet, ſo much in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Favour, that he made him Governor of *Egypt*; but being baniſhed for his Severity and Extortions, he kill'd himſelf out of Deſpair the 728th of *Rome*, and 43 of his Age. *Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

CORNELIUS (*Nepos*) a Latin Hiſtorian that flouriſhed in *Julius Cæſar*'s Reign, and liv'd according to St. *Jerom* to the 6th Year of *Auguſtus*'s; that is, about 716 of *Rome*. Notwithſtanding Authors Diſputes, its certain he was born at *Verona*, or in its neighbourhood. *Cicero* and *Atticus* were both his Friends. It's paſt doubt that he has writ the Lives of the *Greek* Hiſtorians, ſince he himſelf makes mention of the Work in that of *Dion* ſpeaking of *Philiſtus*, and what he ſays in the Lives of *Cato* and *Hannibal*, ſhews, That he has alſo writ of the *Roman* Generals and Hiſtorians. He left other Works, but they are all loſt excepting the Lives of the moſt famous Generals of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Armies, which *Æmilius Probus* ſought to appropriate to himſelf, to gain *Theodoſius*'s Favour; but this juggle was diſcovered afterwards, though many Authors have miſtaken the one for the other. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

CORNER (*Cornelius Chriſtophorus*) a *German* Proteſtant Miniſter of *Fuges* in *Franconia*, where he was born in 1518. He was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity at *Franckfort*, and afterwards became Miniſter, and had Care of the Churches of the *Marche* of *Brandenburg*. He died in 1592. leaving us ſeveral of his Works; as Commentaries upon the *Pſalms*, and upon the *Epiſtles of St.* Paul *to the* Romans *and* Gallatians. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

CORNETO, Lat. *Cornetum*, a Town of *Italy* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, ſituate at the Mouth of *La Marta*, in the *Tuſcan* Sea, with a Biſhoprick that is joined to that of *Monte-fiaſcone*, becauſe the Air is ſo very dangerous.

CORNIFICIUS, a Latin Poet and Captain, lived in *Auguſtus*'s Time, who had great Eſteem for him. It's paſt doubt that this *Cornificius* was that Critick of *Virgil*, of whom *Donatus* ſpeaks in *Virgil*'s Life; but it's not ſo certain, that it's he to whom *Cicero* has writ ſome Letters, or he to whom *Catullus* makes his Complaint in his 31ſt *Epigram*. St. *Jerom* ſpeaks of the Poet *Cornificius* that was killed by his Soldiers when ridiculing their Fear; he term'd them *Arm'd Rabits*. There alſo have been Two *Roman Conſuls* of the Name. *Macrob. Voſſius, &c.*

CORNOAILLE, or QUIMPERCORENTIN, a Town of *France* in *Low Bretany*, with a Preſidial and Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tours*. It lies upon the *Oder*, two or Three Leagues from the Sea, between *Balvet* and *Concarnam*, that lie to the Eaſt of it, and *Penmark* to the Weſt. It's the *Coriſopitum Curioſolitarum* of *Cæſar* and *Pliny*, and is alſo called *Cornubia* and *Cornugallia* in ancient Charters; but now it generally goes by the Name of *Quimpercorentin* or *Kempercorentin*. *Kemper* was the Name of the Town, and *Corentin* was its firſt Biſhop, thought to have been ordained by St. *Martin* of *Tours*. The Town is of great *Commerce* and well built, the River *Oder* receives another ſmall River there, that runs round the Walls, ſo that the Place is as it were an Iſland. The Tide brings great Barks up to the Port, which is at the meeting of the two Rivers, where the Suburb is that is called the Duke's Land. This Suburb is very big, and is where the richeſt Merchants dwell. Near the Gate called *Toulbie* is a Tower of an extraordinary bigneſs, which has formerly ſerved as a Caſtle to *Quimpercorentin*. *Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes, &c.*

CORNUTUS, a Stoick Philoſopher, born in *Africa*, liv'd in *Claudius* and *Nero*'s Reign, which laſt put him to Death. *Cornutus* was the Poet *Perſius*'s Maſter, is alſo put in the Number of Grammarians and Poets himſelf; and often cited by *Aulus Gellius*, *Euſebius*, *Suidas*, and by the Author of the Life of *Perſius*. *Macrobius* quotes *Cornutus*, who writ Commentaries upon *Virgil*, and beſides him, ſpeaks of another that was Contemporary and Competitor of *Titus Livius*; becauſe both reading their Hiſtories at a time, ſtrove who ſhould have moſt Auditors. *Suidas* ſays *Cornutus* had the greateſt Number; but adds, that thoſe of *Titus Livius* were the more ingenious. *Cicero* ſpeaks of one of the Name that was *Poeto*. *Gellius. Macrob. &c.*

CORNWALL, Lat. *Cornubia*, is the fartheſt County in the Weſt of *England*, ſurrounded on all ſides by the Sea, except Eaſtward, where the River *Tamar* parts it from *Devonſhire*. Called *Cornwall*, partly from its Form, partly from its Inhabitants, for ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea, in the Figure of a Horn, and inhabited by Strangers to the *Saxons*, which theſe called by the Name of *Wallos*, it came from thence to take the Name of *Cornwall*. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is at leaſt ſixty Miles, its breadth, where broadeſt, forty. The whole divided into nine Hundreds, wherein are twenty four Market Towns, a hundred ſixty one Pariſhes. This County, with *Devonſhire*, was the Seat of the *Damnonii* in the Time of the *Romans*, a Province of the Kingdom of the Weſt *Saxons* in the Time of the Heptarchy; and now with *Devonſhire* makes up the Dioceſs of *Exeter*. The Air is here very pure, but ſo ſharp and piercing withal, that it's apter to preſerve than recover Health. The Spring is not here ſo early as in the Eaſtern parts, which makes the Harveſt ſomewhat later. The Soil for the moſt part is lifted up into many Hills, parted aſunder with narrow and ſhort Valleys, cruſted over with a ſhallow Earth, which towards the Sea is made incredibly fruitful, with a Sea-Weed called *Orewood*, and a rank ſort of Sea-Sand. But the principal Riches of this County conſiſts in its Tin-Mines, which yield the beſt Tin and the moſt in Chriſtendom. Theſe being neglected by the *Engliſh Saxons*, the *Normans* were the firſt that found the benefit of them, but eſpecially *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry* III. in whoſe Time the Tin-Mines in *Spain* being ſtopp'd by the Incurſions of the *Moors*, and thoſe in *Germany* not diſcovered until 1240. theſe in *Cornwall* ſupplied the Want in all parts of the World, whereby *Richard* grew ſo exceeding Rich, that he was counted the beſt Moneyed Man in his Time. He made certain Laws called Tin-Laws, afterwards confirmed by Earl *Edward* his Son, with ſeveral Privileges. And in the Reign of King *Edward* III. the Corporation of Tin-Workers was from one Body divided into four, and a Lord Warden of the Stanneries appointed their Judge. The *Corniſh* Diamonds ſet with a good Foil, may at firſt ſight deceive a good Lapidary. In the beginning of King *Charles* I. his Reign, a Maſs of Amber-greeſe, the greateſt and beſt quantity that this Age beheld, was found at low Water on this Coaſt. *Pilchards* are in this Sea from *July* to *November*. This County ſends no leſs than forty two Members to Parliament, beſides Knights of the Shire; and is dignified with the Title of a Dukedom appropriated to the Eldeſt Son of *England*, who by Birth is Duke of *Cornwall*.

CORNWALLIS (Sir *John*) deſcended of a very ancient and Worthy Family of that Name, which had for a long time eminently flouriſhed in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, for his ſingular Courage and Valiant Actings under *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, at the taking of *Morlaix* in *France*, in the Time of King *Henry* the VIIIth. had the Honour of Knighthood then conferred upon him, and ſoon after his return from thence was made Steward of the Houſhold to Prince *Edward*, his Son. Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, Knight, being Sheriff of *Norfolk*, in the laſt Year of King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign raiſed conſiderable Forces againſt the Oppoſers of Queen *Mary*'s Title, for which Aſſiſtance ſhe conſtituted him one of her Privy-Council, Treaſurer of *Calais*, and afterwards Comptroller of her Houſhold. Sir *Frederick Cornwallis*, a Deſcendant of this Family, having ſerved King *Charles* I. both in Court and Camp, and ſuffered the Loſs of his Eſtate, Impriſonment and Exile, for adhering to him, was by King *Charles* II. by Letters Patent bearing date the thirteenth Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye* in the County of *Suffolk*. He firſt married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Aſhburnham* of *Aſhburnham*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Knight, by whom he had three Sons, *Charles*, *Frederick*, and *George*, and one Daughter named *Henrietta Maria*. Secondly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Crofts*, of *Saxham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knight, by whom he had *Jane*. Departing this Life in 1661. *Charles* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded, had Iſſue five Sons, *Charles* the preſent Lord, *Frederick*, *William*, *Thomas*, and *George*, and one Daughter named *Henrietta Maria*. *Dugdale.*

CORO, or VENEZUELA, a Town of *Southern America*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of St. *Domingo*. This Town is in the Province of *Venezuela*, ſituate near the Sea, in a very fruitful Soil, and mild and pleaſant Air. It was called *Venezuela*, or little *Venice*, becauſe it was built between ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, and in a Lake, as the other. It was once quite ruined; but was ſince re-built, and now belongs to the *Spaniards*.

COROEBUS, Native of the Province of *Elis*, was the firſt that was Crowned at the *Olympick* Plays, having beat all the reſt at the Foot-Race. This was was *An. Mun.* 3278. 776 Years before the Birth of Chriſt. *Athenæus*, in his Diſcourſe of the *Deipnoſophiſts*, ſays, *Corœbus* was a Cook by his Trade. And there was another of the Name, that was *Archon* of *Athens*. *Virgil* ſpeaks of another that was killed at the Wars of *Troy* by *Peneleus*, though *Caſſandra* had foretold him the Misfortune.

COROMANDEL, or COROBANDER, a Coaſt of the Peninſula on this Side the *Ganges* in the Kingdom of *Narſinga* or *Biſnagar*, it lies along the Eaſtern Coaſts, towards the Fiſhery of the Iſle of *Ceilan*. *Coromandel* is ſo called from the abundance of Rice it produces. It has the beſt Ports of the Indies from *Nagapatan* to the South, and thence travelling towards the North to the River of *Aromogan*, as *Maliapur* or St. *Thomas*, *Paliacates*, *Sadrapatan*, *Trangabar*, *Nagapatan*, &c. The Country is divided into ſeveral Provinces, whereof the moſt conſiderable are *Madure*, *Tanjau* and *Gingy*.

CORON, a Town of *Morea* to the South, and upon the Gulph of *Coron*. The Ancients called it *Corona*, becauſe they in digging the Foundation they found a Brafs Coronet, which called *Kyrou Bouret* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, took the Place from the *Venetians* in 1500. And *Andrea Doria*, General of *Charles* the Fifth's Fleet, took it in 1532. And by the Con-

ditions of the League that this Emperor made with the Republick, it remained in his Hands. He put a *Spaniſh* Garriſon into it. But he quitted it in 1534. leſt it might obſtruct the Peace he was negotiating with the *Turks*. Since this time it remained in the *Turks* hands until the *Venetians* and their Allies under the Command of the Doge *Moroſini* took it by Aſſault the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1685. and put all to the Sword. It's one of the moſt conſiderable Places in all the *Morea*, lying in a Tongue of Land in form of an irregular Triangle, two of the Sides are towards the Land, and the third towards the Sea. The Suburb ſtretches towards the North. It has very good Walls with great Towers, which (though built after the old way of Fortification) yet by the Hardneſs of the Rock, and Solidneſs of the Work, are of great Defence. It has no Port, but the Gulph that bears the Name of one, is capable to contain a great Number of Veſſels. The Country produces all manner of Fruit and Grain in abundance, as well as Oils and Silks, wherewith ſeveral Ships are yearly laden thence. *Strabo lib.* 8. *Chalcondylas. Bembo, &c.* In 1685. General *Moroſini* beſieg'd *Coron*; and immediately upon the Siege, the *Turks* came down by Land upon them, and poſted themſelves within Piſtol-ſhot of their Lines, which they likewiſe attack'd, and took a Redoubt, but they were no ſooner entred but the Chriſtians charg'd 'em and beat 'em out, after a fight of Three Hours; the Conquerors purſu'd their Advantage, killing about 4000. and wounding as many. The Chriſtians had much Booty, took 17 Colours, and ſet about a hundred and forty *Turks* Heads upon their Pikes, to intimidate the Garriſon. The *Turks* rally'd after their being routed, and having re-inforced their Troops, charg'd the Chriſtians again in their Trenches, but were repuls'd, and the Vitier *Halibaſſa*, their General, was taken off with a Cannon-Ball: *Moroſini* was reſolv'd to make the Enemy quit their Poſt, which Deſign was effectually executed on the 7th of *Auguſt*; the Chriſtians made themſelves Maſters of the Infidels Camp, where they found rich Plunder, and all with the Loſs of a very few Men: Upon theſe Advantages, the *Venetians* prepar'd to aſſault the Garriſon, which was for ſome time vigorously defended by the beſieged; but at laſt they hung out the White Flag, to Capitulate, which was only to gain Time, and deceive the Beſiegers: But the *Venetians* ſoon reveng'd themſelves of this Perfidiouſneſs, forc'd the Enemy's Retrenchments, and put all the Garriſon to the Sword, after a Siege of nine and forty Days. There was a hundred and twenty eight pieces of Cannon found in the Place, with great Store of Ammunition and Proviſions: The Sultan's Standard which was taken, was, by the Order of the Senate, plac'd in the Church of the *Theatins* at *Venice*. *Peter Coronelli Deſcription of Morea.*

CORONA (*Leonardo*) A Painter born at *Murano* in the State of *Venice*, 1461. He learned to paint at *Venice* under *Roch de St. Sfaeffer*, and having a ſtrong Genius for the Pencil, ſoon exceeded his Maſter. He apply'd himſelf moſtly to ſtudy *Titian*, whom he copied for a conſiderable time, and imitated him very well, both in his deſigning and colouring. *Leonardo Corona* had likewiſe a Manner of his own, which was very charming and delicate, and gain'd him great Reputation. The Palace of *Venice* being burnt, he was employ'd by that Republick, to paint the Hall of the great Council, where he finiſh'd ſeveral fine Pieces. He wrought likewiſe for private Perſons, Painted a great many Churches, and died in 1605. *Rodolfi Vitte de Pittor. Venet.*

CORONEA, a Town of the Ancient *Bœotia*, now *Achaia*, it was ſituated near *Lenctra*, which was towards the Eaſt of it, and the River *Cephiſus* to the North. *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* ſays, *Coronea* was built by one *Coronus*, Son of *Therſander*. *Tolmides*, General of the *Athenians*, was killed before this Place the ſecond Year of the LXXXIIId. *Olympiad*, in 307. of *Rome*. After that *Ageſilaus* defeated the *Bœotians* near it in 359. But though in the third Age it was a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Athens*, yet now it's but a pitiful Borough inhabited by ſome *Turks*.

CORONIS, Daughter of *Phlegyas*, beloved by *Apollo*, who underſtanding that ſhe favoured a young Man of *Theſſaly*, was ſo troubled, that to punith her infidelity, he ſhot her dead with an Arrow. But repenting him of the Fact, he laid her of a Child whom he had educated by *Chiron*, and was he that ſince was known by the Name of *Eſculapius*. The Crow that acquainted *Apollo* with *Coronis*'s Crime, had its Feathers changed from white to black for her pains. Another of the ſame Name, Daughter to *Corinæus* King of *Phocis*, ſhunning the Importunities of *Neptune* was metamorphoſed into a Jackdaw by *Minerva*, to whom ſhe fled for ſhelter, but rendring her ſelf unworthy of this Favour by her indiſcreet Tattle, ſhe was baniſhed thence. *Ovid. Metam lib* 2.

COROPA, a Province of *America Meridionalis*, ſituate between the River of the *Amazons*, and the Lake or Sea of *Paria &c.* It lies along the River *Canopatube*, which runs into that of the *Amazons*, between the River of *Gempape* to the Eaſt, and that of *Orcamire* to the Weſt.

CORO ZAIM, or CORAZIM, a Town of *Galilee*, one of the Ten in *Decapolis*. It lies over againſt *Capernaum*, upon the Banks of *Jordan*, near the Sea of *Tiberias*.

CORREA (*Thomas*) born at *Combra* in *Portugal*, one of the moſt eminent Grammarians in the 16th *Cent.* He ſet up a School at *Palermo*, in *Sicily*, afterwards at *Rome*, and laſtly at *Bononia*, and gain'd himſelf a great Reputation by his Poetry, his Treatiſes of Rhetorick, and great Learning. He Publiſhed ſeveral very ingenious and learned Pieces; *De Eloquentia, L. V. De Epigrammate. De Elegia. Explanationes in Lib. Horatii De Arte Poetica. Jan. Nicius Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

CORREGGIO, (*Antonio*) ſo named from the place where he was born, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, *Anno* 1472. was a Man of ſuch admirable Natural Parts, that nothing but the unhappineſs of his Education hinder'd him from being the moſt excellent Painter in the World; yet nevertheleſs he was Maſter of a Pencil ſo wonderfully ſoft, beautiful and charming, that *Julio Romano* having ſeen a *Leda* painted by him, for *Frederick*, Duke of *Modena*, declar'd he thought it impoſſible, for any thing in Colours ever to exceed it. His chief Works are at *Modena* and *Parma*. *Felibien. Vaſſari, &c.*

CORREGGIO, a Town and Principality of *Italy* in *Modena*, with a good Caſtle. It formerly had its particular Lords, but now belongs to the Dukes of *Modena*.

CORREUS, General of the *Bellovaci*, a People of *Old Gaul*, who poſſeſſed the Country now called *Beauvaiſis*. He rendred himſelf famous by his Courage and vigorous Reſiſtance againſt *Cæſar*. He made uſe of a very ingenious Artifice to get out of a diſadvantageous Poſt that he happened in. For he ordered the Soldiers to reach the Bundles of Straw they reſted on when the Army was forced to ſtand in Arms, from one to another, until all was brought in the Front, where he put Fire to it towards night, which the Enemies Horſe durſt not approach. So he marched his Men off ſafe, and poſted them very advantagiouſly, thinking to draw the *Romans* into ſome Ambuſcade. But *Cæſar* foreſeeing his Deſign; ordered things ſo well, that the Skirmiſh fought in the Plains that *Correus* had made choice of, became a perfect Battle, wherein the *Gauls* were put to Flight, and forced to ſeparate for their ſafer retreat. But the Brave *Correus* reſolved to defend himſelf to the laſt Gaſp. After he had refuſed the Quarters profered him, he died generouſly with his Sword in his Hand. *Hirtius Com. Lib.* 8.

CORSE, Lat. *Corſica*, an Iſland of the Mediterranean, to the South of the Republick of *Genoua*, to which it belongs, and to the North of *Sardinia*. Its firſt Name was given it by the Greeks, *Terceprne*, and afterwards *Cyrne*, upon the account of *Cyrnus*, ſaid to be the ſon of *Hercules*. It's ſaid, it took its name of *Corſa* of a certain Woman of *Liguria*, called *Corſa Bubulci*, who had the Courage to lead a Colony out of that Country hither. Its length from South to North is about thirty eight or forty Leagues, and its breadth ſeventeen, all the Circuit is about ninety; and is but an hours Sail from *Sardinia*. The Towns that were famous in former times were *Aleria* and *Mariana*; one ſaid to be founded by *Sylla*, the other by *Marius*; but now they have but inconſiderable remains of that ancient Splendor. The moſt conſiderable at preſent are *Baſtia*, Capital of the Iſland, *Adiazzo*, *Nebio*, *Calvi*, *Corte*, *Boniface*, &c. and there are five Biſhopricks, *Adiazzo*, *Aleria*, *Sagona*, *Mariana*, and *Nebio*. The four laſt Places are ruined ſo, that the Biſhops are forced to live at *Baſtia*, or in the neighbouring Villages. The Country people divide the Iſland into four parts, that correſpond to the four Cardinal parts of the World. They call the Eaſtern part *Bandi di dentro*, the Weſtern *Banda di fuora*, that of the South, *Di la Monti*, and the Nothern, *Di qua Monti*. The Air is not healthful, nor the Soil of this Iſle fruitful; yet in ſome Valleys are Wheat, Wine, Oyl and Fruits, with Iron-mines, and Cattle of all ſorts, and to ſupply the want of Inhabitants, the *Genoeſes* have lately received above five or ſix *Mainotes* or *Mainotes*, that lived in form of a Commonwealth upon the Coaſts of the *Morea*, to the Eaſt of the Gulf of *Coron*, from the Cape of *Metapan* to the River *Calamata*; and that left their own Country ſince the taking of *Candia* by the *Turks*. *Corſica* has three conſiderable Rivers, thoſe of *Liamon* and *Tavignan*, have their ſource in the Lake of *Crena*; this Lake is upon Mount *Graduccio*, towards the middle of the Iſland. Here alſo is the Lake *Ino*, whence comes the River *Gualo*. There is a Stone found in this Iſland, which is called *Catachites*, and ſticks to ones hands like Glew. The moſt convenient Port is *Boniface*, which has a good Fortreſs. The *Capo Corſo*, or *Punta di Morono*, is the *Sacrum Promontorium* of the Ancients; and the *Capo di Manza*, is the *Promontorium Graniacum*. The *Tuscans* made themſelves Maſters of this Iſland; the *Carthaginians* took it from theſe; and the *Romans* under *Scipio*, from the *Carthaginians* in the 495 of *Rome*. The *Saracens* ſeized it in the eighth Age; but were ſoon driven out of it. After which the *Genoeſes* and them of *Piſa* fought a long time who ſhould have it, but at length the firſt appropriated it to themſelves, and now ſend a Governor every two years to rule there. The *Corſi* are good Soldiers, but mighty cruel, revengeful and unpoliſhed, and it's thought that their robbing and plundering has been the reaſon why they that commit ſuch on Sea, are called *Corſairs* as well as Pyrates. *Strabo Lib.* 2. *Filippini Hiſt. de Corſe.*

CORSCHI, a Name the *Perſians* give the Inhabitants of the Country, deſcended of *Turks*, who live under Tents, as the *Turcomans*. Theſe are ſo numerous that they can make up 50000 fighting Men. Which made *Schah Abas* King of *Perſia* do all he could to keep them under, in entertaining and bringing up his *Goulams*, and giving them all the Places of Truſt. (The *Goulams* are Slaves and Slaves Children of all Nations) the King keeps about 25000 of the *Corſchi*; their General is always of their own

Nation, and is called *Corjchi bachi*. They have several great Lords amongst them. The *Sophi*'s Army consists of three sorts of Troops, whereof the first are the *Corjchi*, the second the *Gouldms*, or Slaves, and the third the *Tufenghi*, or Paisants. The *Corjchi* and *Gouldms* fight on Horse-back, and carry a bow and quiver of Arrows, and some have a Carbine. The *Tufenghi* are a sort of Dragoon, have a Musquet, march on Horse-back, but fight on foot. *Thevenot.*

CORTACIUS (*Michael*) a Priest of *Creet*, or *Candie*, wrote a Homily upon the Dignity of the Priesthood, which was Printed at *Rome*, in 1642. Father *Simon* makes use of the Authority of this Author, to prove the agreement of the *Greek* Church with the Latin, in the Point of *Transubstantiation*, and that the *Greeks* express themselves by the word *Transubstantiate*. *R. Simon Creance de l'Eglise Orientale sur la Transub.*

CORTEZ, (*Ferdinand*, or *Ferrand*) a *Spanish* Gentleman, Native of *Medelin*, a Town of *Estremadura Castellana* upon *Guadiana*, lived in the XVIth Century, and undertook to discover *America Septentrionalis* in *Charles* the Fifth's Reign, entred into *Mexico*, in 1518 and having Conquered that Kingdom, Peopled and Cultivated what was since called *New Spain*. *Ferdinand Cortez*, Marquis of the Valley of *Guaxaca*, died in his Country, in 1547. fifty three years old. *Costa Spondan.*

CORTONA, a Town of *Italy*, in *Tuscany*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Florence*. It's an ancient Town first built by *Pelasgus*, in the third year of the XVIIth *Olympiad*, and forty fourth of the Foundation of *Rome*. It's now a pretty and strong Place, upon the Frontiers of the great Duke's Territories, towards the Church Lands. *Cluver. &c.*

CORUNA, a Town of *Spain*, in *Galicia*, with a famous Sea-port. Latin Authors call it *Caronium* and *Adrobicum*, and others take it for the *Flavium Brigantium* of the Ancients. It's situate upon a Gulf, in the Northern part of *Spain*, seven or eight Leagues from *Compostella*, and a little less from *Mondonedo*. Its Port is convenient and well known. The Town strong enough, being built on the side of a Hill; at the foot whereof is also another Town inhabited by Sea-men.

CORUNCANUS, the first of a Plebeian Family, that was preferred to be *Pont. Maximus*, or High priest at *Rome*. It's said, that being sent to *Teuca*, or *Teuta*, Queen of the *Illyrians*, he was Murthered, against the Laws of Nations, about the 526th of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv.*

CORYBANTES, certain Priests of *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, shrouded with a Fury they called Divine, Celebrated their Feasts in Leaping, Drums, Dancing, Leaping, and running up and down like Mad Folks. *Strabo* makes a curious Digression concerning the *Corybantes* in his Xth Book, that were the first Kings of *Phrygia*, and the word *Cheral* signifies *valiant* in the *Phrygian* Tongue. *Natalis Comes.*

CORYBUT, an ancient and famous Family of *Poland*. It holds the rank of Prince, and is allied to the Kings that Commanded in this Country. One *Corybut* called *Vigellon*, first Cousin to King *Ladislaus* IV. was a great Supporter of that Princes Design, to introduce some of the Clergy of *Bohemia* into the great Church of the Holy-Cross in *Cracovia*, to have Divine Offices in the Vulgar Tongue, *viz.* the *Sclavonian*, this happened in 1345. See *Lasitan. Poland* has also lately had a Son, of this Name called *Michael Corybut Wisnowiski*, who succeeded *Casimir*, and married the Emperor *Leopold*'s Sister. He reigned but few years, died without Issue, and was succeeded by *Jean Sobieski.*

COS an Island of the *Archipelago*. See CO.

COSAQUES, or *Cosaks*, People that live near *Poland*. The Name was given them for their extraordinary Nimbleness; for *Cosa* in the *Polish* Tongue, signifies a Goat. In *Sigismond* II. King of *Poland*'s time, these *Cosaks* were but Volunteers of the Frontier of *Russia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, and the other Provinces of *Poland*, who flocked together and turned Pirates on the Black-sea, whence they generally brought a rich Booty, as well from the *Turkish* Gallies they met with, as also by their Descents in *Natolia*, where they plundered great Towns, as *Trebisonde*, and *Sinope*, and have sometimes had the boldness to advance within two Leagues of *Constantinople*, and bring off a Booty and some Prisoners. About the end of the Season these Adventurers separate, and go each to his own home, after they have appointed their Meeting place for the ensuing Spring, near the Island of the *Borysthenes*, to return to their old Trade. Besides their Booty the Lords of *Poland* give them a certain Salary or Recompence, as was ordered in the *Diette*, in 1632. King *Stephen Batori*, who died in Poland in 1586. considering the great Service that the Cosaks render by guarding the Frontiers of *Russia* and *Podolia*, where they are exposed to the *Tartars* Incursion, formed them into a regular Body, and gave them the Town and Tower of *Trechtemirow*, upon the *Borysthenes*, as their great place of Arms, or great Guard, made a General, and named Subaltern Officers, allowed them many Privileges besides their ordinary Pay. He also joined 2000 Horse to this Cosaque Infantry, and appointed the fourth of his Revenues for their subsistence. Here is the reason they are called *Quartani*, and corruptedly *Quarrani*, by others. These Forces thus established for the Defence of the Frontiers, secured it so against the Incursions of the *Tartars*, that all the vast Country beyond the Towns of *Braclaw*, *Bar* and *Kiovia*, begun to be re-inhabited, and several Towns and Fortresses built by Colonies from neighbouring Provinces. Thus this Army did considerable Service; but it has also done the Republick much harm too by its frequent Rebellions. For, first, they refused to obey the *Polish* Lords of whom they depended, and then took Arms. The first time was after King *Stephen Batori*'s death, under their General *John Podhovia*, who being worsted, was beheaded. The second was in 1596. then having had some advantage over the *Polish* Army Commanded by General *Zamoiski*, they looked upon themselves as Invincible. Yet that able Warriour found means to press and lock them in so close, that he forced them to deliver him their General *Nalevaiko*, who had the same doom with his Predecessor. They revolted again in 1637. but with as ill Success as before; for General *Potocki* defeated them in several Rencounters, and took their General, and four other of their Principal Officers, who were all Beheaded during the *Diet* at *Warsaw*, in 1638. The Loss of their General was accompanied with the forfeiture of their Privileges and the Place of *Trechtemirow*, and was followed with the entire Suppression of their Soldiery. After these Disgraces they would try their Fate again against the same General *Potocki*, and intrenched themselves on the other side the *Borysthenes*, that to satisfy their desperate humour, they promised to re-establish them; but this promise was not kept; for they modelled a new modelled Militia, and changed their General very often. The *Polanders* soon felt the Inconveniency of the Change: the Incursions of the *Tartars*, which with King *Ladislaus* design of Warring with the *Turks*, were the occasion that was again changed to its former way, and *Theodore*, or *Pyden Kmielniski* was made their General, who had some difference with *Czaphinski*, Lieutenant of *Kmielpolski*, great Enseign of the Crown, about the Bounds of his Lands. This Dispute was aggravated by the ill usage that *Kmielniski*'s Son and Wife received, being severely baffled indoed in this Quarrel. The Father found means to be revenged by the disposition he found the *Russians* in to get their Liberty, being uneasy under the Peace concluded with them, having improved their discontent, and assured himself of the *Cosaques*, he withdrew in the beginning of the year 1648. towards the Islands of the *Borysthenes*, to fortify himself against the Insults of the *Polanders*. And some time after joining the *Tartars*, they won two considerable Victories, which loss became the more sensible to the Crown, that the King died about the same time. *Kmielnisky* heard nothing of this until *John Casimir*, the King's Brother was put upon the Throne in his place, and then he writ to send Protestations of Obedience: and that they might appear the more plausible, he sent the *Tartars* away; yet at the same time *Cuzivonus*, another General of the *Cosaques*, a mean Man, but very daring and cruel, ravaged all *Russia* and *Podolia*. Some time after they betook themselves to their Arms again, and the War begun to be more cruel than before. The Cham of *Tartary* with about 100000 Men, joined them, and laid Siege to *Zbaras*, which they reduced to the last extremity, until the King taking the Field to relieve it; and coming as far as *Zbarow*, a Peace was concluded the 17th of *August*, 1649. *Kmielnisky*, still ambitious, renewed the War again in 1651. but it was ended by General *Potocki*, who died a little after of an Apoplexy. The *Cosaques* continued to prejudice *Poland* mightily in 1652. and 1653. for notwithstanding the several Treaties of Peace with them, yet from time to time they were very troublesome, as their Army increased by the great number of Peasants that flocked from every side to joyn them. They inhabit *Ukraine*, which signifies a Frontier, and is what reaches beyond *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, and makes part of the Palatinates of *Kiovia* and *Braclaw*. These are called *Cosaques Zaporoski*, to distinguish them from the others that are in *Muscovy*, of the *Don* or *Tanais*. It's from the *Porohes* of the *Borysthenes* that they have taken their name of *Zaporouski*, for *Porohi* in the *Russian* Tongue signifies a Rock, because, that at 5 Leagues from the mouth of that River there are great Rocks that cross it over, which the *Cosaques* pass when they go to make Incursions towards the *Black-sea*, beyond the *Porohes*: They have in the Islands their *Siczbnica Wogskowa*, that is, the Treasure and Magazines of their Army, where they keep all their Booty. The Inhabitants of *Ukraine*, who are called *Cosaques* now, are of a good stature, strong, dextrous, nimble, liberal, great lovers of their Liberty, uneasy under any Yoke, indefatigable, bold, and good Soldiers, but great Drunkards and very Debocheree. They are much given to Fishing and Hunting, well versed in all the Arts necessary to a Country life, reserved as in War. They have the peculiar to them, That none knows to prepare Salt-petre better than they, their Country abounds with it, and several parts of *Europe* are furnished thence. In Summer they are mightily incumbered with Flies and Gnats, which sometimes in such vast numbers, that they form like a Cloud, and darken the Air in the clearest Day, so they in swarms that are sometimes a Foot or six Leagues long, and 2 or 3 broad, and will eat up the Corn they light on, that is but green, in less than two hours time. These Insects live but six Months, Rain kills them, and the Winds blow them into the *Black-sea*. The *Cosaques* have an odd kind of Diversion, and particular to themselves, the Country proper for it, the Plain time *Mars* they that are trained with

loſe the uſe of their Limbs, as if troubled with a Palſie, and feel great pain in their Nerves. After ſome time they fall into a great ſweat at Night-time, ſo that the next Morning their Hair is as if glew'd together; this eaſes them much; but their Hair continues knotted, which if they ſhould cut during their diſtemper, the Humour would fall on their Eyes, and quite deprive them of their ſight. The *Coſaques* Language is a Dialect of the *Poliſh* Tongue, it's full of Diminutives and pleaſant expreſſions. The Common ſort are of the *Greek* Church, but the greater part of the Gentry are either Catholicks or Proteſtants. *Le Labourer. Thuldenus. Paul Paſciky, in Chron.*

COSDAR, the 25th Calif or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was choſen after the Death of *Caym Adam*, in 908. there were three others that aroſe at the ſame time, but were look'd upon as Tyrants, and *Coſdar* received as the lawful Succeſſor. He was Califf of *Babylon* or *Syria*, the ſecond was of *Perſia*, the third of *Egypt*, and the fourth of *Iconia* in *Cappadocia*. He laid Siege to *Antioch* upon the River *Orontes*, but was forced to raiſe it, and retire with what Troops he had left to *Bagdat*. Yet he Conquered *Perſia* ſome time after, which a *Perſian* Commander named *Igarigue* reſtored to its former Liberty in 958. His Son *Mahomet*, who ſucceeded him, call'd the *Turks* to his aſſiſtance againſt *Coſdar*, who died that ſame year, leaving his Son *Praine* his Succeſſor. *Marmol.*

COSENZA, in Latin *Coſentia*, a Town of *Italy*, in the *Hither Calabria*, with a large Biſhop's See; It's one of the Principal Towns in that Province, near the River *Crate*, about 10 or 12 Miles from the Sea.

COSERANS, *Conſerans*, or St. *Lizier* of *Coſerans*, a little Country of *France* in *Gaſcony*, with a Town of the ſame name, ſituate upon the River *Salat*. This Town which Latin Authors call *Civitas Conſeranorum* and *Fanum Sancti Licerii*, is near the Source of the River *Garonne* towards St. *Bertrand de Comminges*, twelve or fourteen Leagues from *Thoulouſe*, and near upon ſo much from *Auch*. Its ſituation is very pleaſant upon the River *Salat*, is divided into the Town and City with a good Bridge over the River, about the middle of which is a ſtrong Tower. There are two Churches, which are as it were equal in Cathedrals, that of our Lady in the City properly called *Comminges*, and the other St. *Lizier* in the Town, which takes its name.

COSIDA (*Peter de*) a famous Painter of *Italy*, called *Cosin*, becauſe he was *Cosmus Roſſelli*'s Diſciple: He took great pleaſure to repreſent Monſters and uncommon Sights, therefore applyed himſelf much to *Bacharalta*'s, that he might have the Liberty in painting Satyrs and Fauns, to ſhew extraordinary ſhapes and action. Once in Carnival-time, at *Florence*, he ſhewed about Night, a Cart painted black, with white Croſſe and Death's Bones. This was drawn by four Oxen, and on the top was a Statue with a Scythe in its Hand, and ſeveral Tombs under its Feet, with the Bodies half hanging out and all waſted, a great number of people clad in black, wearing Masks like Death's Heads, walked before, and came after this Cart with Torches in their hands, there were alſo Singers round it, who joined their doleful Notes to the hoarſe ſound of ſome dull Trumpets. A Triumph of this nature caſt the Town into a great Conſternation, yet the Novelty of the Invention and ingenious way that all was carried on, proved, after a ſhort ſurprize, a diverting Spectacle to many of the Spectators. *Felibien.*

COSINGAS, Prince of the *Cerdenians*, a People of *Spain*, and alſo a Prieſt of *Juno*, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, obſerving that his Subjects were diſobedient and ſtubborn, he bethought himſelf of this pleaſant Artifice to oblige them to be more humble, whilſt he ordered a great number of Whips to be ſoundly done to the other, he gave out, that he intended to go up to heaven, and know of *Juno* what was the reaſon his Subjects were ſo unruly, the dull and ſtupid *Thracians*, fearing he would do what he ſpoke of, begg'd his pardon, and entered themſelves by Oath, to be more obedient for the future. *Polyæn.*

COSLIN, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, two Leagues from the *Baltick* Sea, it formerly belonged to the Biſhop of *Camin* who kept his Reſidence there, but was yielded to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who has kept it ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, 1648.

COSMOGRAPHY, that is, a Deſcription of the World: Which is divided into *Uranographia*, or the Deſcription of the Heaven, or the Doctrine of the Cœleſtial Spheres, Geography the Deſcription of the Earth, which alſo comprehends that of the Waters, called *Hydrographia*: Or Geography depends Chorography, or the deſcription of a Country, as of a Kingdom, Province, and Topography, which is but the Deſcription of a particular place, as a Promontory, a Town, &c.

COSMOPOLITE, Author of an excellent Work of Philoſophy and Chymiſtry, whereof the Title is thus in Latin, *Cosmopolitæ Novum Lumen Chymicum Authore dive Lechegenio Anglo*. It has been ſuppoſed hitherto, that *Michael Sendivogius* was Author of this Book, becauſe his Name is found in that Anagram which he uſed, *I love the Country of St. Lechus*, that is, *Poland*, becauſe *Lechus* was King thereof, yet others aſſure, That the *Cosmopolite* was an *Engliſhman*, and that *Sendivogius* had but the Manuſcripts of that famous Author, which he publiſhed under the Anagram of his own Name. *Borel. Antiqu.* &c.

COSMUS I. of the Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, Native of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *John Xiphilin*, in 1080. and govern'd that Church until 1085. *Coſmus* II. ſucceeded *Michael*, in 1147. and died two Months after. *Baron.*

COSMUS I. of this Name, Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, was Son to *John* II. and made Duke after the Death of *Alexander de Medicis*; he was deeply concerned in the Wars of *Italy*, between the *French* and the Imperialiſts; for though he endeavoured to be Neuter, yet he was forced to ſide with the Emperor in 1553. for *Sienna*, whereof he became Maſter in 1557. *Coſmus* founded the Military Order of St. *Stephen*, in 1554. or 62. and his Ambition was ſo great, that he ſued for the Title of a King, but could not obtain it; yet Pope *Pius* V. in ſpight of the Emperor *Maximilian* and of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, made him Great Duke of *Tuſcany* in 1569. His skill in Sciences made him have a great love for the Learned, and endeavour to have them about him. He founded the Univerſity of *Piſa*, to forward liberal Sciences, and died in 1574. the 55th year of his Age, whereof he governed 38 with great Reputation. *Thuan.*

COSMUS II. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Son to *Ferdinand*, whom he ſucceeded in 1609. He married *Magdalen* of *Auſtria*, Siſter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. of whom he had *Ferdinand* II. his Succeſſor, who died in 1670. He was a Prince of ſingular Merit, Mild, Courteous, Liberal; who neglected nothing to keep Peace and Quietneſs in his Eſtate; yet he was very ſickly, and died in 1621.

COSMUS III. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Son to *Ferdinand* II. whom he ſucceeded in 1670. married *Margaret Louiſe* of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Gaſton John Baptiſta* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, and had *Ferdinand*, Prince of *Tuſcany*, born in 1663. *Jean Gaſton*, born in 1671. and *Mary Magdalen*, in 1555.

COSMUS, a great General, who ſignalized himſelf in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s time in the Wars of *Africa*, where he and his Son were both killed. His death reviv'd the People, who were in great Conſternation ſince the Conqueſt of *Africa* by *Beliſarius*, under the Emperor *Juſtinian*, by reaſon, that according to the interpretation of the Prophecy of *Sibylla*, the World was to end ſoon after this Conqueſt, but the tidings of *Coſmus*'s death ſurpriz'd them all pleaſantly, when they underſtood by a certain Interpreter, that *Mundus* ſignified the ſame with *Κόσμος*, for both ſignified *the World*; ſo it was clear, *Sibylla* foretold the General and his Son's fall, and not the World's ruin; for this is the Prediction;

Africa cum ſuevit Romanis victa jugo Arma,
Tunc Mundus cum Puero cadet.
Procop.

COSNE, Lat. *Conium* and *Cenada*, a little Town of *France* upon the *Loire*, between *Nevers* and *Orleans*. Some place it in *Beauſſe*, others in *Nivernois*; however, it's in the Dioceſs of *Auxerre*, on the right ſide of the *Loire*, where the *Nozaim* joins it. *Coſne* is well known for its Knives, and has been often taken and re-taken in the Civil Wars of the Sixteenth Age.

COSSE (*Artus de*) Mareſchal of *France*, Count of *Secondigni*, and Lord of *Gonnor*, was Son to *Rene Coſſé*, and Brother to Mareſchal *Briſac*. He was a merry good Companion, but a politick ſtout Man beſides. The Queen, in recompence of the good Services he render'd her in defending *Metz* and *Mariembourg* againſt the Emperor's Forces, in 1554. made him Overſeer of her Treaſury, whereupon he began to thrive in the world very well; as his Wife, a ſimple Lady, told the Queen when ſhe came to wait on her, and give her thanks for her Husband's place. *Indeed*, ſaid ſhe, *we ſhould have been ruin'd if it had not been for that office your Majeſty was pleaſed to give my Husband, for we ow'd* 100000 *Crowns*; *but, God be thanked, we have paid the Debt, and have as much more to purchaſe ſome fine Eſtate*, with which the Queen laughed at the Woman's Simplicity and Innocence, as did all that heard her ſpeak, except the Husband, who curſed her heartily, crying, *Ha, Madam Fool! by love thou muſt get hence, and never come here again. Pox on her*, continued he, *ſhe has ſet me out finely.* The Queen over-hearing him mutter, laughed but the more. After this he was made Mareſchal, in 1562. was at the Battle of St. *Denys*, and at that of *Dreux*, in 1569. Before this, he oppoſed the Prince of *Orange* that would enter into *Picardy*, but his Troops were defeated by the *Huguenots*, in 1570. at the fight of *Barnay le Duc*. He did good Service the year after, at the Siege of *Rochelle*, hindered its relief, yet was put in the *Baſtile*, and kept there until the Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Henry* III. procured his Liberty, in 1573. He ſtuck to this Prince, who made him Knight of his Order. He died in 1582. *Thuan.*

COSSE (*Charles* I. of the Name) Mareſchal of *France* and called Mareſchal *Brieſac*, Count of *Brieſac*, &c. He began to ſerve in the Army in *Naples* and *Piedmont*, and was afterwards at the Siege of *Perpignan* in Quality of Colonel of the *French* Infantry, where he was wounded, but did behave himſelf ſo well, that the Dauphin *Henry* of *France* ſaid, If he had not been Dauphin of *France* he could wiſh to be Colonel *Brieſac*. He was ſo fair a Man, that the Ladies always called him *the fair Brieſac*. In 1543. he relieved *Landrecy*, beſieged by *Charles* V. and brought off his Men though twice ſurrounded by the Enemy. *Francis* I. eſteem'd

eſteem'd him ſo much for that conſiderable Service, that after embracing him very kindly, he made him drink out of his own Cup, and made him Knight of his Order. He rendred that Prince many great Services after that time, re-eſtabliſhed Military Diſcipline, reformed Abuſes, accuſtomed the Soldiers to Fatigues, obliging them to be always well armed and obedient to their Officers. He died at *Paris* in 1563. the 57th of his Age. *Thuan.*

COSSEANS, Inhabitants of a Mountain of the Country of the *Medes*. *Polybius* and *Diodorus* ſay, That *Alexander the Great* was ſo much troubled for the Death of his beloved *Hæpheſtion*, that he marched againſt theſe, and by the cruel ſlaughter he made, ſacrificed moſt of them to that great Man's Ghoſt. *Arrian.*

COSTA, or *Acoſta* (*Chriſtopher*) born in *Africa*, but his Father was a *Portugueſe*. He ſtudied Phyſick, and travelled into *Aſia*, where he was taken Priſoner, and kept a Slave a long time, yet made ſhift to ſatisfie his great Inclination to learn the Medicinal Plants and Drugs of that part of the World, and gave an account of them at his return into his own Country in 1578. in a Treatiſe called *Tractado de las Drogas y Medicinas de las Indas*. This Book was tranſlated into Latin by *Charles Cluſius*. *Acoſta* wrote likewiſe a Book in Commendation of Women; A Relation of a Voyage to the *Indies*, *&c.* *Vander Linden.*

COSTA (*Immanuel*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit, living in the XVIth. Century. He wrote a Hiſtory of his Society in the Eaſt, which was tranſlated into Latin by *Maffeus*. He wrote likewiſe a Treatiſe of the *Indies*, and another of *Japan*. There was another *John Acoſta*, a *Spaniſh* Hiſtorian, living in the Year 1578. He profeſs'd Rhetorick at *Salamanca*, and Law at *Saragoſſa*, and wrote a Treatiſe in Two Books *De Conſcribenda Rerum Hiſtoria*. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. J.* *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

COSTA-RICA, a Province of *America Septentrionalis* in *New Spain*, one of the moſt Eaſtern Parts of the *Audience*, or the Government of *Guatimala*, between the *Black* and the *Pacifick Seas*, and to the Weſt of *Veragua*. The Chief Town is *Carthage*, between the two Seas, where it has got Places that ſerve it as its Port of each ſide, and for each Sea; the others are *Arenajez* and *Nicoya* upon the *Pacifick Sea*, *Caſtro d'Auſtria* in the Lands, *&c.* The Land is fruitful, and has ſome Silver and Gold Mines. *De Laet.*

COSTE DE L'IVOIRE, or, *The Ivory Coaſt*; a Coaſt of *Africk* in *Guinea*, between the Cape of *Palmes*, where the Coaſt of *Malaguere* ends, and Cape of *Three Points*, where the *Golden Coaſt* begins. The *French* call it *Coſt des Dents*, upon the account of the great Store of Elephants Teeth that are found there, which likewiſe is the Reaſon of its being call'd the *Ivory Coaſt*: This Coaſt is well inhabited and furniſhed with the Conveniencies of Life. The *French*, *Engliſh* and *Dutch* trade here, and freight themſelves with Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergreeſe, *&c.*

COSTE D'OR, a Coaſt of *Africk* in *Guinea*, ſo called from the great Quantity of Gold found there: It reaches from the Cape of *Three Points*, where the *Ivory Coaſt* ends, to the River *Volta*, in the Kingdom of *Benin* which lies to the Eaſt of it. Its length is about 130 Leagues: Theſe Coaſts likewiſe run up into the Country, where there are a great many Kingdoms and Lordſhips, as *Asbin*, *Axime*, *Commendo*, *&c.* The *Portugueze* have formerly had conſiderable Forts here, as that of St. *George*, the *Mine*, *Axime*, *&c.* which the *Dutch* have taken from 'em, and are likewiſe poſſeſs'd of *Lamure*, *Fort Naſſaw*, *Cormentin*, *Boton*, *&c.* The *Engliſh* have *Eniacham* and *Capo Corſo*; and the *Danes* have *Frederickſburg*. From this Coaſt, beſides Gold, there are the ſame Commodities brought, as from the *Ivory Coaſt*.

COSTER (*Laurence*) a *Hollander*, Native of *Harlem*, his Country-men attribute the Invention of Printing to him; for they ſay he form'd the firſt Characters in 1420. of Beech-wood, then of Lead, and at laſt of Braſs. They alſo add, that it was he invented the Ink that Printers uſe to this Day; ſo that about 1443. the Art was in its full Perfection: They were ſo well aſſured of the Truth of this, that the Senate willing to eternize *Coſter*'s Memory, put this Inſcription over his Door:

Memoriæ Sacrum. Typographia ars artium omnium conſervatrix, nata primum inventa circa annum 1440.

COSTIS, a Town of *Mingrelia* which was Capital of the little Kingdom of *Imerete*, and now belongs to the *Turks*. It's but a Borough without Fortifications or Walls, open on every ſide, only where the River of *Phaſis* and the Mountain covers it. There are about 200 Houſes of the meaner ſort in the Town, for the King's Palace and great Mens Dwellings, are at ſome diſtance thence. The Fortreſs is built on a Hill on the other ſide the River, ſtrengthened with two high Walls, ſome Towers, and a Ditch round. The *Turks* keep a good Garriſon in it.

COTELERIUS (*John Baptiſt*) Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, and the King's Profeſſor of the *Greek* Tongue. His Father was a *Huguenot* Miniſter at *Nimes* in *Languedoc*, who afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*, bred his Son up in that Religion, and obſerving the Pregnancy of his Parts, deſigned him for the Church. *Cotelerius* underſtood Hebrew, was a good Mathematician, and likewiſe a Perſon of extraordinary Learning in Church Hiſtory, as appears by his Writings. The firſt things that he publiſhed were four Homelies of St. *Chryſoſtom* upon the *Psalms*, and his Interpretation on the Prophet *Daniel*, afterward, in 1672. he put out a Book call'd, *Opera Sanctorum Patrum qui temporibus Apoſtolicis floruerunt*, with very Learned and Judicious Notes; and in 1677, 1681, and 1686. he printed his *Monumenta Græcæ Eccleſiæ*, in three Volumes, where there are a great many fine Critical Obſervations, both upon the Authors and the Subject Matter. *Cotelerius* was no leſs conſiderable for his Probity and good Temper, than for his Learning. He died at *Paris* in 1686. The Reader may ſee his Life by *Stephen Baluſius*, at the Head of the *Patres Apoſtolici* of the *Amſterdam* Edition. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COTHON, a Name given to the Port of *Carthage*, which was divided into three parts, *Byrſa*, *Megara* and *Cothon*. *Feſtus* ſays, That the *Africans* called all Ports by this Name that were done by Art or the Help of Man. *Bochart* thinks, that becauſe this Word was neither uſed by the *Romans*, nor yet by the *Greeks*, that it comes of the *Hebrew Hatham*, which ſignifies *to cut*, becauſe they cut and dig to form convenient Havens. The Port of *Adrumetum*, another Town of *Africa* built by the *Phœnicians*, between *Carthage* and the *Syrtes*, was alſo called *Cothon*, which confirms *Feſtus*'s Opinion.

COTIS or *Cotys*, King of *Thracia*, contemporary with *Nero*, divided his Kingdom with his Uncle *Reſcuporis*, who ſeiz'd the whole and kill'd him treacherouſly. It's probable he was deſcended of *Cotys* King of *Thrace*, of whom *Plutarch* ſpeaks. He ſided with *Pompey*, and as he was very haſty and paſſionate, to ſhun the occaſion of being angry with his Servants, he broke ſome very curious Earthen-Wares that were ſent him, after he had recompenſed him that made him the Preſent. *Tacitus* alſo ſpeaks of *Cotys* King of *Armenia*, under the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, in the 48 of the Chriſtian *Æra*. There was alſo a King of the *Getes* of this Name, as appears by *Ovid*'s 9th Elegy of the ſecond Book *De Ponto*. *Tacitus.*

COTISON, King of the *Daci*, having invaded *Pannonia* was defeated by *Cornelius Lentulus*, *Auguſtus*'s Lieutenant General. *Abraham Milius*, in his Treatiſe of the *Belgick* Tongue, ſays, the Word *Cotiſon* comes of *Gotes Son*, which in the *Teutonick* Language ſignifies *God's Son*, becauſe that King of the *Daci*'s Children, and the chief of his Kingdom would fain perſuade, that they were of the Race of the Gods.

COTITTE or *Cotytto*, Goddeſs of Impudence and Immodeſty amongſt the *Athenians*, to whom the *Baptæ* celebrated Feaſts in the Night time, dancing, *&c.* *Probus* thinks ſhe was a Comedian, and that theſe *Baptæ* were others of the ſame Profeſſion.

COTOVAL in the *Indies* is the Judge of Criminal Cauſes. Theſe are *Soubachi* in *Turkey*, and *Daroga* in the *Perſian* Empire. He cannot ſentence any one to Death before he ſends an Expreſs to the King to know his Will concerning him that deſerves to loſe his Life. This *Cotoval* is reſponſible for all Robberies and Thefts committed in the Town, which is the reaſon he keeps People that have Guard-Houſes, and walk the Rounds thrice a Night; at nine, at Midnight, and at three a Clock in the Morning. *M. Thevenot.*

COTTA, a famous Orator, of whom *Cicero* ſpeaks frequently in his Works. This Family was very conſiderable at *Rome*. There was a *Cotta* Lieutenant to *Cæſar* in *Gaul*, where he was killed by *Ambiorix*'s Army. We find the Name of another who began an unfortunate War againſt *Mithridates*, and many more in ancient Authors.

COTTA (*Arunculeius*, or *Aurunculeius Cotta Lucius*) a *Roman* Captain that ſerv'd under *Cæſar* in *Gaul*, who nam'd him and *Titurius Sabinus*, to command a Legion that he ſent into the Country of *Liege*; they had no ſooner encamped, but *Ambiorix*, at the Head of an Army of *Gauls*, came to attack them, but miſſing the Advantage he expected, he pretended that he heard that all the *Gauls* had revolted againſt the *Romans*, and that the *Germans* would arrive in two Days time. *Sabinus* believed this falſe Rumour, though *Aurunculeius* was againſt crediting it, to ſends ſome of his Troops away the next Morning. The *Gauls* ſet upon, and defeated them in their March. *Aurunculeius Cotta* was kill'd. This happened 700 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*, and 54 before the coming of Chriſt. *Cæſar. Athenæus.*

COTTIES, Lat. *Alpes Cottiæ*, is a Name the Ancients gave that part of the *Alps* that comprehends Mount *Viſo*, the Mount or Neck of the Croſs, Mount *Genevre*, Mount *Cenis*; and on that ſide, the Vallies of *Lucern* and *Peroufe*, they ſeparate *Dauphiné* from *Piedmont*, and comprehend all from Mount *Viſo* to the South, where the *Cottiennes Alpes* are, to Mount *Cenis* to the North, where the *Greek Alps* or *Grecoiſes* begin. The Name is derived from *Cottius*, who was King of this Country. His Kingdom contain'd twelve Towns, each Capital of a little Province. The Town of *Suſa* was chief of all. *Auguſtus* endeavouring to ſubdue this *Cottius*, but not able to compaſs it, received him to the number of the Allies of *Rome*. *Cæſar. Athenæus.*

COTTON (*Peter*) a Jeſuit, Confeſſor to King *Henry* IV. and *Lewis* XIII. After the wicked attempt of *John Chatel*, *Henry* IV. of *France* importun'd to recal the *Jeſuits*, reſolved to keep one of the chief about his Perſon, to be aſſur'd of the Intents of the reſt, and for this purpoſe chuſe Father *Cotton* to be his Confeſſor, but underſtanding afterward, that he took falſe meaſures, and that inſtead of an Hoſtage, he kept a Spy, he hit to get rid of him the civileſt way he could. He was by ſome ſuſpected to have had a hand in the horrid Murther of that Monarch in 161 for *Mezerai* reports, That *Cotton* bid *Ravaillac* have a care of accuſing honeſt People; yet Queen *Mary de Medicis* choſe him

him to be *Lewis* the XIIIth's Director. Some Years after, the Edict the Parliament of *Paris* publiſhed againſt his Society, troubled him ſo much, that he died of Grief in 1626. *Alegamb. Le Mire. Dupleix.*

COTTON (*Robert*) Eſq; Son of Sir *John Cotton* of *Weſtminſter*, Baronet, and great Grandſon of the famous Sir *Robert Cotton*, Founder of the noble Library that goes under his Name, at *Weſtminſter*. This Family has for ſome time been ſeated at *Connington* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and are deſcended from the *Bruces*, of the Blood-Royal of *Scotland*, by the Mother's ſide; not to mention any other Honourable Alliances of this Family, it may be ſufficient to take Notice, That the *Cottons* have flouriſhed in the Condition of the Upper Gentry, long before the time of King *Edward* III. And here it may not be improper to give the Reader a ſhort View of the famous Library abovementioned. This Collection conſiſting of Manuſcripts, affords a large Variety of Chartularies, Regiſters and Schemes relating to the Diſcipline of Monaſteries: Here is likewiſe to be ſeen a Copy of the Four Goſpels, with a *Saxon* Interlineary Verſion above a Thouſand Years old: to theſe we may add, The Lives and Martyrdoms of the *Engliſh*, *Welſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Saints. This Library is likewiſe furniſh'd with an extraordinary Collection of Heraldry, in which, beſides ſome Tracts giving an Account of the Original of Bearing Arms, together with the Deſcent of ſeveral Noble Families, beſides theſe, I ſay, there are to be ſeen the ancient Forms and Solemnities at Coronations, at Royal Marriages, at the Entertainment of Foreign Princes and Ambaſſadors; the Juſtncts, Diſtinctions, and Precedency of the great Officers at Court, the Regulation of Noblemens Funerals, of Tilting and Turniments, amongſt which there is likewiſe the Original Patent of Incorporation granted to the Heralds Office by King *Richard* II. To go on, There is likewiſe a vaſt Collection of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, *Sacred* and *Civil*, from whence *Cambden*, *Speed*, *Dugdale* and *Spelman* had no little Aſſiſtance. To which we may add abundance of State-Papers, ſuch as Original Letters of Princes, Forms of Treaties and Confederacy, and Publick Regulations of Trade: The Debates and Privileges of Parliament and Privy-Council, the Juriſdiction of Courts, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, the Revenues and Prerogatives of the Crown, Diſcoveries of Navigation, *&c.* beſides a great Number of Manuſcripts upon theſe Heads, there are Variety of Curioſities in other Parts of Learning; and all rang'd under ſuch methodical Diſtinctions of *Claſſes* and *Numbers*, that the whole Library may, without any Difficulty, be made uſe of. The Arms of this Family are, *Azure, an Eagle Diſplay'd, Argent. Dr.* Smith's *Life of Sir* Robert Cotton, *and his* Synopſis, &c. *prefixt to his Catalogue of the* Cotton Library.

COVARRUVIAS (*Diego*) Biſhop of *Segovia* and Preſident of the Council of *Caſtile*, was a *Spaniard*, of Reputation for his Learning in the XVIth Century. He appear'd at the Council of *Trent*, and acquitted himſelf to Advantage. He was a good Linguiſt, a good Divine, and ſo very conſiderable a Lawyer, that he was call'd the *Spaniſh Bartholus*. His Works are printed in Two Volumes. *Andreas Scotus. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Miræus De Script. Sec.* 16, *&c.*

COUCY ENGUERRAN, IV. Lord of *Coucy*. His great Love for Hunting made him ſo very cruel, that he could not ſuffer any other ſhould uſe that Divertion; for it's ſaid, he cauſed three young Gentlemen to be hanged for no other Crime, but that they were found in his Woods ſhooting of Arrows. St. *Lewis* was for having him ſuffer for this heinous Crime, and his Friends could not obtain his Pardon, but upon Condition he would found two Chapels, and give 10000 Livres towards the building the Hoſpital of *Pontoiſe*. *Mezerai.*

COUCY (*Renaut* or *Ralph*) Lord of *Coucy*, liv'd in the XIIth Century, in the Reign of *Philip Auguſtus*, and acquired great Reputation by his Courage and Wit, being one of the ſtouteſt Warriors, and famouſeſt Poets of his Time. He loved a Lady called *Fayel*, and compoſed ſome Verſes in her Commendation; afterwards having accompanied the King in his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, he died of a Wound he received at the Siege of *Acre* in 1191. It's ſaid he writ a little before he died to the ſame Lady, and engaged his Gentleman to take his Heart, after his Death, and preſent it to the Lady, with the Letter. The Gentleman, reſolving to fulfil the Requeſt, met Mr. *Fayel*, who made him deliver what he had for his Wife, and finding what it was, he mince'd the Heart ſmall, and mixed it with other Meat, which the Lady eat, but having underſtood afterwards what it was, died of Grief. *Touchet.* This Story ſmells a little of Romance.

COVENTRY (*Thomas*) born in *Worceſterſhire*, deſcended from *John Coventry* Mercer, and Lord Mayor of *London*; 4 *H.* VI. being a Member of the Honourable Society of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, he became ſo happy a Proficient in his Studies there, as that in 38 *Eliz.* he was choſen *Autumn* Lector, then elected to the Degree of a Serjeant at Law, and 3 *Jac.* nam'd the King's Serjeant, ſoon after conſtituted one of the Juſtices for the Court of Common Pleas. His Son *Thomas* purſuing his ſteps, was in 18 *Jac.* made the King's Attorny General. In 1 *Car.* I. he was advanced to the eminent Office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and in 4 *Car.* I. dignify'd with the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Coventry* of *Aldeborough* in *Com. Wigorn. Thomas* his Son and Heir ſucceeding him, married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Lord Mayor of *London*, in *An.* 1611. (9 *Jac.*) and departed this Life *Oct. An.* 1662. leaving Iſſue two Sons, *George* and *Thomas*, which *George*, now Lord *Coventry*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, and by her had Iſſue, *John* his only Son, and *Margaret*, a Daughter. *Dugdale.*

COVENTRY, Lat. *Coventria*, a City in *Warwickſhire*, ſeated on the *Sherburn*, a ſmall Stream which not far from hence runs into the River *Avon*, and called *Coventry* from a Convent founded here by the *Daniſh* King *Canute*; by which Convent, and the tranſlating of the See Epiſcopal from *Lichfield* hither, this City grew exceeding rich and wealthy. And though it has now neither Convent nor Epiſcopal See, more than in Ruin and in Title, ſtill it is a thriving Place, by reaſon of the Trade it drives in all theſe parts. It ſtands ſo commodiouſly, and is ſo handſomely built, that it is more than ordinarily frequented for an Inland Town. It belonged once to the Earls of *Cheſter*, and afterwards to *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*; by which Annexation the Citizens got more than they laſt. For *Henry* the VIth laying to it ſome of the adjacent Villages, made it, with them, a County Corporate, clearly diſtinct from that of *Warwick*. Thus *Coventry*, though ſeated within the Bounds of *Warwickſhire*, became exempted from its Juriſdiction. And, in the very firſt year of the *Norman* Conqueſt, it became an Earldom, in the perſon of *Edwin*, a *Saxon*, with whom the Title died, and lay buried till the Reign of King *James* I. when *George Villiers*, the late Duke of *Buckingham*'s Father, was created Duke of *Buckingham* and Earl of *Coventry*, *An.* 1623. As for the time when, and manner how this City came to be joined to that of *Lichfield* in the Epiſcopal Stile, ſee LICHFIELD.

COULAN, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*. This Kingdom is between that of *Cochim*, which lies Northward of it, and *Travancor* to the South. The City of *Coulan* has been very conſiderable, rich, well peopled, and extraordinary flouriſhing, by reaſon of its great Commerce; but Sands have now ſo ſtopt the mouth of the Harbour, that *Goa* and *Calicut* have moſt of its former Trade. The *Portugueſe* have had a Fortreſs at *Coulan*, and have been the occaſion of the Converſion of a great many of the Kingdom. *Math. Lib.* 2. *Barboſa*, &c.

COULON-CHA, a Name given in *Perſia* to the Gentlemen the King ſends to the Governours of Provinces, Vice-Roys, and other conſiderable Perſons. *Coulon-cha* ſignifies a Royal Slave, but theſe are none, only take this Title to ſhew they are entirely devoted to their Sovereigns Service, and are moſt of them Perſons of Qualities Children, brought up from their Youth at Court, to fit them for great Employments. The Sophi ſends them to carry Preſents, or Orders of great Moment, to his Governours; he, they are ſent to, gives them a rich Suit of Cloths at their Coming, and a Preſent proportionable to their Quality when they Return: and ſometimes the King ſets the price of the Preſent they are to receive, and then they are paid immediately, and requires that they recompence his Ambaſſador according to his Merit, and the Credit he has at Court. *Chardin Voyage to Perſia.*

COULOUR, a Borough of the Kingdom of *Golconda*, ſeven days Journey from the Town of *Golconda*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*. Near this Borough is a Diamond Mine, called *The Mine of Coulour* in the *Perſian* Tongue, and of *Gani* in the Country Language. A poor Man diſcovered it about one hundred years ago, for in digging a ſmall ſpot of Land, he found one that weighed about 25 *Carats*; he took it up, obſerving it ſhining and pretty, tho' he did not know what it was, and carried it to *Golconda*, where, as luck would have it, he addreſſed himſelf to one that dealt in Diamonds. This Merchant was ſurprized to ſee a Diamond of that weight, becauſe the greateſt that were found before weighed but 10 or 12 *Carats* at moſt. So this ſpread all over the Country, and the ableſt of the Borough ſent to dig that Ground, and found a great number, ſome weighing above 45 *Carats*. There was one found, which being rough and unpoliſhed, weighed 800 *Carats*, and when worked was ſtill 280 *Carats*. *Mirgimola*, Miniſter of State to *Aureng-Zeb*, great Mogul of the *Indies*, made that Emperor a Preſent of it. They carry all the Earth they dig into a place for that purpoſe nigh at hand, where they ſteep and waſh it two or three times, dry it in the Sun, and winnow it; then ſpread it over the Ground, and beat it ſmall, ſift it a ſecond time, ſo ſpread it all over again thin and even, and begin at one of the ends, and ſo forward, to look for the Diamonds, and trade the ſame way as at the Mine of *Raolconde*. *Tavernier.*

COUNCIL. This Name taken in General ſignifies an Aſſembly of Prelates, that confer and decide what belongs to Religion, and Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. A Council is called a General one, when all the Biſhops of Chriſtendom meet, if there be no lawful Exenſe for abſence; this is alſo called *Oecumenique* from the Greek word οἰκουμένη, which ſignifies *the habitable earth*. A national, is a meeting of the Prelates of a Kingdom or Province, under a Patriarch or Primate. A Provincial is held by the Biſhops of that Dioceſs under a Metropolitan. The word Synod, which in Greek and Latin ſignifies a Council, is left to the Aſſemblies of the Prieſts of a Dioceſs, under the Authority of their Biſhop. Roman Catholicks count eighteen, but Proteſtants allow but ſix General Councils: There were two held

at

at *Nice*, four at *Conſtantinople*, one at *Epheſus*, one at *Chalcedon*, five in the *Lateran* at *Rome*, two at *Lyons*, one at *Vienna*, one at *Florence*, and one at *Trent*. The firſt of *Nice*, a Town of *Bithynia* in *Aſia Minor*, was held in 325 under Pope *Sylveſter* in *Conſtantine the Great*'s Reign, againſt the *Arians*, who deny'd the Divinity of Jeſus Chriſt. The 2d, being the firſt of *Conſtantinople*, was held in 381, under Pope *Damaſus*, in the Emperor *Theodoſius*'s Reign, againſt the *Macedonians*, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. 3. Council of *Epheſus* was Celebrated under Pope *Celeſtin*, in *Theodoſius the Young*'s time, againſt the *Neſtorians*, that diſtinguiſhed two Perſons in Jeſus Chriſt, in the year 431. 4. That of *Chalcedon* was held in 451. under Pope *Leo*, in the Emperor *Marcian*'s time, againſt *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, who confounded the Humane and Divine Nature in *Jeſus Chriſt*. 5. That was the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, was held in 553. under Pope *Vigilius*, in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Reign, againſt the Errors of the *Origeniſts*. The 6th, the third of *Conſtantinople*, under Pope *Agatho*, in 680. in the Reign of *Conſtantine Pogonatus*, againſt the *Monothelites*, who allowed but one Will in our Saviour. The 7th, the ſecond of *Nice* in 787. as the Roman Catholicks count it, under Pope *Adrian*, in the Empreſs *Irene* and her Son *Conſtantine*'s time, againſt the *Iconoclaſtes*, or Image-breakers. 8. The fourth of *Conſtantinople* in 869. under Pope *Adrian* II. in the Reign of the Emperor *Baſilius*, againſt *Photius*. The 9th, firſt of *Lateran* at *Rome*, in 1122. under Pope *Calixtus* II. in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* V. for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*. 10. The 2d of *Lateran*, in 1139. under Pope *Innocent* II. in the Reign of the Emperor *Conradus*, againſt the Anti-pope *Peter* of *Leon*, and for the preſervation of the Churches Poſſeſſions. 11. The 3d of *Lateran*, held in 1179. under Pope *Alexander* III. in the Emperor *Frederick*'s time, againſt the *Albigenſes*. 12. The 4th of *Lateran*, in 1215. under Pope *Innocent* III. in the Emperor *Otho*'s Reign, againſt the ſame *Albigenſes*, &c. The 13th, the firſt of *Lyons*, in 1215. under *Innocent* IV. againſt the Emperor *Frederick* II. who made War againſt the Pope, and detained ſome part of the Churches Patrimony. 14. The 2d of *Lyons* in 1274. under *Gregory* X. in the Emperor *Rodolphus*'s Reign, againſt the *Greeks*. 15. That of *Vienne*, in 1311. under Pope *Clement* V. in the Emperor *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, againſt the Templars and the *Beguards*, &c. The 16th of *Florence*, in 1439. under Pope *Eugenius* IV. for the Re-union of the *Greek* and *Roman* Church. 17. The fifth Council of *Lateran* in 1517. under *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. for the Abrogation of the Pragmatick Sanction. The 18th of *Trent*, held from 1545. to 1563. under *Paul* III. *Julius* III. and *Pius* IV. *Baron. in Annal. Spondan.* The two beſt Editions of them are, that of the *Louvre* Edition, conſiſting of Thirty ſeven Volumes, in Fol. much larger and more correct than that of *Binius*. And in 1670. *Labée* and *Coſſartius*, Jeſuits, publiſhed a new Edition of the Councils, in 17 Vol. Fol. which is one fourth larger than the *Louvre* Edition, and beſides, they have likewiſe run a Critick upon a great many Authors, and made many very judicious remarks upon abundance of Places, which wanted explanation. *Memoirs Sçavans.*

COURCELLES, *(Stephen de)* born at *Geneva*, in 1586. and died at *Amſterdam* in 1658. He was a Miniſter in *France* for many years, and having retir'd thence into *Holland*, gain'd great Reputation amongſt the *Arminian* Proteſtants, and ſucceeded *Simon Epiſcopius* in his Chair of Lector of Divinity. He was a great *Grecian*, and criticized upon the new Greek Copies of the *New Teſtament*, whereof he gave a new Edition, with divers readings drawn from different Manuſcripts; he preſix'd a Preface to this Work, wherein he obſerves, That it could be wiſh'd, there had not been a variety of Readings in the Books of the *New Teſtament*, but adds, That Experience ſhews, there are a great many, and thoſe very ancient too; yet that there are none that can be of any prejudice to Faith. *Chriſtophle Sandius* has, without reaſon, put *Courcelles*, in his *Bibliotheque* of *Anti Trinitarians*.

COURLANDE, or CURLANDE, a Dutchy between the *Baltick Sea*, *Samogitia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and *Livonia*. *Goldingen* is its Capital, and the Town of *Mittau*, the ordinary Reſidence of the Dukes. It was formerly part of *Livonia*, whence the River *Dwina* ſeparated it; but that Province being deſtroyed by the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, the Arch-biſhop of *Riga*, and the great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order put themſelves under the King of *Poland*'s Protection, with what little was left them: And it was then *Sigiſmond Augultus*, King of *Poland*, erected *Courlande* into a Dutchy, and gave it to *Godard Ketler*, of *Neſſelrot*, laſt great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Livonia*, to hold as a Fief from the Crown of *Poland*. *Godard* died in 1587. leaving two Sons, *Frederick* who died without Iſſue, and *William*, who ſucceeded his Brother; but being diſpoſſeſſed by *Sigiſmond* III. and the States of *Poland*, he lived in Exile until his re-eſtabliſhment in 1610. The ſmall Province *Semigallia*, wherein the Town of *Mittau* is is a dependant of this Dutchy, which is the reaſon *James*, *William*'s Son, took the Title of Duke of *Courland*, *Livonia* and *Semigallia*. *Olearius.*

COURT OF AIDES, a Sovereign Juriſdiction, Eſtabliſhed in *France* to take an account, and judge of all Taxes, Aids, Cuſtoms, Impoſitions, and of the King's Five great Farms.

COURTS ROYAL, were great Aſſemblies in which the Kings of *France*, who kept them, ſhewed themſelves to the People, and to Strangers, with a Pomp and Magnificence worthy the Royal Dignity. Theſe Solemnities, which were different from them of *Mars*'s Fields, were held on the principal Feaſts of the year, as at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, &c. This Cuſtom was introduced into *England*, by *William the Conqueror*; for *Eadmer*, ſpeaking of *Henry* I. of *England*, calls that Solemnity, *The King's Crown days*, becauſe he appeared then with his Crown on his Head. They kept open Court, and threw Money to the People.

COURTENAI, a little Town of *France* in *Gatenois*, between *Montargis* and *Sens*, famous for having given its name to the Royal Family of *Courtenai*. *Peter* of *France*, Iſt of the name, ſeventh and youngeſt Son of King *Lewis the Big* or *Burly*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Renaud*, Lord of *Courtenai*, *Montargis*, *Chateau Renard*, *Champinelles*, &c. and had ſeveral Children by her. *Peter* II. his eldeſt Son, was Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and died in 1218. leaving his Son *Robert* his Heir and Succeſſor, who died in 1228. His Brother *Baudouin* ſucceeded this, and died in 1273. leaving by his Wife *Mary* of *Brienne*, *Philip*, Titular Emperor, who died in 1285. leaving no other Iſſue but *Catharine* of *Courtenai*, that was married to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, about 1300.

COURTENAI, *(Joſſelin de)* Count of *Edeſſa*, famous for his Vertue and great Courage. This Valiant Prince, who was drawn half dead, and all battered, out of the Ruins of a Fortreſs that he attacked near *Aleppo* in *Syria*, in 1131. lay languiſhing in his Bed, paſt all recovery, when news was brought him that the Soldan of *Iconium*, taking the advantage of his Illneſs, had laid Siege to *Croiſſon*, who thereupon ordered his Son, Prince *Joſſelin*, to march out of hand againſt the Enemy; and upon his cowardly anſwer, That he did not think convenient to attack a ſtronger Party than his own, he got himſelf put in a Litter at the Head of his Troops, and marched directly towards the Soldan, who upon the News of his approach raiſed the Siege and retired: when theſe Tidings were brought the Generous Count, he got his Litter reſted on the Ground, in the midſt of his Army, and having given God thanks for ſo ſpecial a favour, he expired, more by the exceſs of his Joy, than the violence of his Pain: His Army thus victorious without fighting, brought the Body back in the ſame Litter, as if in a Triumphal Chariot, and buried it with the Honours due to ſo great a Man, in the Town of *Edeſſa*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoir de Croiſades.*

COURTIN *(Anthony de)* born at *Riom*, in 1622. was firſt Secretary to *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden*, and ſerv'd in the ſame quality under *Charles Guſtavus*, who choſe him for his extraordinary Ambaſſador to the Court of *France*. After this Prince's death, *Lewis* the XIVth declared him his General Reſident to the Northern Princes; an Employment he would not accept of before he had the Conſent of *Swedeland*, to which he was ſo much beholding, and then engaged. After he had ended this Negotiation, his health not permitting him to undertake any other, he applied himſelf in his retirement to the writing of ſeveral diverting and uſeful Treatiſes, as his Treatiſe of *Civility*, *the point of Honour*, *Idleneſs*, *Jealouſy*, *&c.* and died in 1685.

COURTRAY upon *Lys*, a Town of the *Low Countries*, between *Liſle* and *Tournay*, *Ypre* and *Oudenarde*; Latin Authors call it *Corteriacum* and *Cortracum*, and thoſe of the Country *Cortrick*. It's thought that in *Cæſar*'s time it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Nervi* and *Tournaſi*. *Philip the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, built a Caſtle in it, and others have added other Fortifications at different times. The *French*, by their too great Precipitation, loſt a Battle here in 1302. and becauſe they of *Courtray* kept an Anniverſary, to Celebrate the Memory of that happy day, it was plundered and burnt in 1382. Some time after it was re-built again, and is now pretty conſiderable for Commerce, its good Cittadel and great Territories. The River *Lys* divides it in two. The *French* took it in 1646. and the *Spaniards* re-took it the year after. *Lewis* the XIVth made himſelf Maſter of it in 1667. and kept it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668. and fortify'd it regularly; but being afterwards given to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeghen*, in 1678. and re-taken again by the *French*; they diſmantled it before they reſtored it to the *Spaniards*, by the Truce of 1684. in whoſe Hands it remains at preſent. *Guichardin. Grammaye Valer. Andr.*

COURZOLA, an Iſland, with a Town of the ſame name, upon the Coaſts of *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of the Arch-biſhop of *Raguſa*. It now belongs to the States of *Venice*, for they got it from thoſe of *Raguſa* by this remarkable Artifice. The *Venetians* have a Rock called St. *Marc*, which commands the Town of *Raguſa*, with another little Rock nearer the Place, and has no more level Earth than what one houſe that is built there takes up. Being at difference with the *Raguſians*, they ſent ſome People in the Night to raiſe a Fort of Paſt-board-paper painted with Earth colour in this little Rock, and ſent ſome wooden Canon thither; the next morning the *Raguſians* were ſo ſurprized to ſee a Cittadel finiſhed and furniſhed with Artillery in ſo ſhort a time, that they deſired to Capitulate; whereupon enſued a Peace, whereby the *Venetians* got the Iſland of *Courzola* in Exchange for their little Rock. The *Raguſians* alſo deſired the Rock of St. *Marc*, but find it not *Courzola* is very convenient for the *Venetians*, for it ſerves

an Arſenal to build and refit their Ships, being all covered with very good Timber. The *Sardines*, or a ſort of Sea-fiſh, and Wine, make the chiefeſt Revenues. The Cathedral, the Town Walls, and moſt of the Houſes, are built of Marble, that is dug in the Iſland about four or five Miles thence. There are five Villages, which have about 1500 Inhabitants each. As the Iſland is almoſt covered with Wood, there are ſeveral wild Beaſts in it, amongſt other, a thing like a Dog, that cries like a Cat, or Peacock. If Fire be kindled near the Woods at night, one ſhall hear great numbers of theſe Beaſts make a noiſe that reſembles a man's voice. They dig up graves, and feed on the Bodies. Are good for nothing till they are dead, and then their Skins make but a ſorry ſort of Fur. The *Greeks* call them *Zachalia*, and the Turks *Tibakal*. Several think they are the *Hyæna* of the Ancients, which ſome have ſaid to be ſucceſſively Male and Female, and imitated perfectly Man's Voice. *J. Spon. Voyage.*

COUSIN, (*John*) a famous *French* Painter of *Sency* near *Sens*, very expert in Geometry and Perſpective, and in Painting on Glaſs, to which he applied himſelf very much. Some will have him to have been a Huguenot, becauſe that in repreſenting the laſt Judgment on a glaſs of the Church of Saint *Romain* in *Sens*, he plac'd the Pope in Hell environ'd with Devils. *Felibien.*

COUTANCE, an Epiſcopal Town of *France*, Capital of a ſmall Territory in *Low-Normandy*. See CONSTANCE.

COUTRAS, a Borough of *France*, in *Guienne*, near the Frontiers of *Perigord*, ſituate upon the Confluent of the Rivers *Drone* or *Dronne*, an *Iſle*; is famous for the Battle *Henry* IVth of *France* gained there, when but King of *Navarre*, the 20th of *October*, 1587. The Duke of *Joyeuſe*, General of the Royaliſts, was killed.

COUVERDEN, a little Town and ſtrong Place, being one of the moſt regular of *Europe*, in the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, in the *Low Countries*. It's Capital of the Country of *Drente*, and lies in the middle of a great Bog, which renders its Avenues very difficult. *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, Son to *William* I. took it from the *Spaniards* in 1592. and the *Hollanders* have kept it ſince. The Biſhop of *Munſter*, aſſiſted by *France*, made himſelf Maſter of it in 1672. but *Rabenhaupt* took it from him two years after. Lying on the Frontiers of *Weſtphalia* and the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, it is a good Bulwark for *Groningen*, and the other neighbouring Towns. It's the great Road to *Germany*, though the Way is narrow, and between Bogs. *Grotius Annal.*

COWBRIDGE, a Market-Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, the Capital of its Hundred, governed by Bailiffs, annually choſen and ſworn by the Deputy-Conſtable under the Earl of *Pembroke*, of the Caſtle of St. *Quintin* near adjoining. The Juſtices keep a Quarter Seſſions for the County the Week after *Eaſter*. 136 m. from *London*.

COWES, a noted Harbour at the Entrance of the Creek that goes to *Newport* in the Iſle of *Weight*, fortified with a Caſtle.

COWLEY, (*Abraham*) born in *London* in 1618. was Educated in *Weſtminſter School*, and *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, where his Progreſſes in Learning were very promiſing. At the breaking out of the Civil Wars, his Loyalty drew him to *Oxford*, being the King's Head Quarters, here he continued his Studies with Reputation, and was much eſteemed by the Learned part of the Court; Being afterwards ſettled in my Lord St. *Alban*'s Family, he attended the Queen when ſhe was forced to retire into *France*. He was above twelve years abſent from his Native Country, during which time, he was generally employ'd in the King's Affairs, being ſometimes diſpatched into *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Scotland*, &c. and ſometimes employ'd in Decyphering Letters betwixt King *Charles* I. and his Queen. His managing of Intelligence, was a great Fatigue to him, and took up his whole time for ſeveral years together. Some time before the Reſtauration, he was ſent into *England*, to make his Obſervations upon the Poſture of Affairs: He had not been long in *London* before he was accidentally ſeized. The Uſurping Powers tryed to gain him to their Party, at his Examination, but finding him Proof againſt Intereſt and Invitation, they commit him cloſe Priſoner, from which Reſtraint, he was Enlarged by Dr. *Scarbrough* being Bail for him. As to his Temper, he ſeems to have been above Covetouſneſs and Ambition, and of an inoffenſive Behaviour. His Wit did not make him vain, nor his Honeſty moroſe and troubleſome. His Genius for Poetry of all Kinds, except the *Drama*, was Extraordinary. His imagination was Rich and Beautiful, his Judgment ſolid, his Numbers and Stile agreeable to his Subject, and his Learning comprehenſive. His *Miſtreſſes*, being written when he was very young, are the moſt unſerviceable part of his Poems: Here his Images are not always ſufficiently remote, and beſides, his intermixing *Scripture*, and Religious Alluſions, with a light Argument, is an unwarrantable freedom. His Muſe was more conſcientious, and better govern'd in his latter years. He deſign'd to have made a through Enquiry into the Faith and Cuſtoms of the Primitive Chriſtians, for the firſt four or five Centuries, and to have drawn his Obſervations into a Treatiſe, but was prevented by Death in his Undertaking. He liv'd about fifty years, and was bury'd near *Chaucer* and *Spencer* in *Weſtminſter-Abby*. Beſides his Folio in *Engliſh*, he wrote a Latin Poem, *Of Plants*, in ſix Books. See his Life before his Works.

COYACO, Lat. *Coyacum*, a place in the Dioceſs of *Oviedo* in *Spain*, famous for the Council held there in 1050. by all the Abbots, Prelates and Princes, about Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and the Reformation of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Kingdom under *Ferdinand* I. ſurnamed *The Great*, King of *Caſtile*. *Baron.*

COZBI, Daughter of a *Madianite* Prince, called *Zur*. *Phinees*, Son of *Eleazar*, ſeeing *Zimri*, Prince of the Tribe of *Simeon*, enter boldly in a publick place to ſin with this *Cozbi*, or that he led her for that purpoſe to his Tent, followed and ſtuck both with his Dagger. This happened in *An. Mun.* 2583. or 84. *Numbers*, cap. 35.

COZRI, which ſome *Jews* pronounce *Cuzari*, is the Title of a *Jewiſh* Book, compoſed above two hundred years ago, by *R. Juda, Levita*. It contains a Diſpute of Religion in form of a Dialogue, wherein the Jews are defended againſt the Philoſophers of the *Gentiles*; and has a pretty exact Account of the *Jews* Tenets. It has been tranſlated into ſeveral Languages.

CRACOVIA, or *Krakow*, upon the *Viſtula*, Lat. *Cracovia*, a Town of *Upper Poland*, Capital of the Kingdom, with an Univerſity and Biſhoprick ſuffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Gneſna*, and was formerly for the moſt part the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings, who now generally keep at *Warſaw*. Some Authors take it to be the *Corradunum* of *Ptolemy*. It lies nine Leagues from *Sileſia*, and but a little more from *Hungary*. *Cracus* I. Prince of *Poland*, laid the Foundations of this Town in 700. and gave it his Name. Since that time it was conſiderably augmented, and divided into four Towns, whereof each has its different Officers and Magiſtrates; the four are called *Cracovia*, *Caſimiria*, *Stradomie*, and *Cleparia*. The firſt is environed with a Wall, fortified with ſome round brick Towers, and a Ditch which makes but inconſiderable Defence; but it comprehends the Caſtle built upon a Rock, a Mile in Circuit. It's a great ſtone building with two wings round a ſquare Court, where are three Galleries ſupported with Pillars, and paved with white and black Marble, that anſwer the Apartments, and are adorned with divers Paintings and Statues, and ſo are all the Apartments, eſpecially the King's, which is in the ſecond Story. The Cathedral of St. *Staniſlaus*, is famous for its Chapter and Treaſury. Beſides, there are above fifty other Churches in the Town. Our Lady's Church is in the great Square, which ſtands at the head of ten great Streets, and is environed with four ſumptuous rows of Palaces, built after the *Italian* way. The Academy was founded in 1364. by *Caſimir* I. King of *Poland*, who had the Profeſſors from *Sorbonne*, wherefore the Univerſity is called the Town of *Sorbonne*, as *Cracovia* the *Rome* of *Poland*. *Jews* are permitted to live here. They have a Synagogue at *Caſimiria*. They wear a Hat, a Ruff about their neck, and go in a long black Gown. The *Swedes* took *Cracovia* in 1655. after 5 Weeks Siege. The part called *Stradomie*, was almoſt quite ruin'd, and the Inhabitants forced to pay 300000 Rix Dollars, to ſecure themſelves from being plundered. They are moſt of them Merchants and Strangers, who are naturalized by the King. The Houſes are of Stone, and well built. There are alſo very fine Palaces, and pleaſant Houſes in the Country. *Cromer de ſitu Polon.* &c.

CRACUS, a Deity of the *Egyptians*, to which they uſed to offer ſalt things.

CRACUS I. Prince of *Poland*, choſen by the *Palatines*, in the year 700. *Cracus* II. his Son, ſucceeded him, but did not enjoy the Crown long, being killed, as hunting, by his own Brother *Lech*, who uſurped the Sovereign Authority. *Cromer.*

CRAFURD, the Title of an Earl, chief of the *Lindſeys*, an ancient and honourable Family in *Scotland*. *Cambden* ſays, That the Caſtle of *Crafurd*, in *Clidſdale*, was, together with the Title of Earl, conferred by *Robert* IId. King of *Scotland*, upon Sir *James Lindſey*, for his great valour in a ſingle Combat againſt Baron *Wells* an *Engliſhman-man*, ſo that by this Account they have been Earls about 400 years. He adds, That theſe *Lindſeys* have deſerved well of their Country, and are of ancient Nobility ever ſince that Sir *William Lindſey* married one of the Heirs of *William* of *Lancaſter*, Lord of *Kandale* in *England*, whoſe Niece in the third Degree of Lineal deſcent, was married into the moſt Honourable Family of *Coucy* in *France*. *Camb. Brit.* *Buchanan*, in his Hiſtory of King *James* II. mentions the Earl of *Crafurd* taking part with the *Douglaſſes*, that he ravaged the Lands of *James Kennedy*, Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, their Enemy, and deſpiſed his Excommunication. But his Son, *Alexander Lindſey*, being put out of his place of Sheriff of *Aberbrothock* by that Monaſtery, in favour of one *Ogilvy*, it came to a War betwixt the *Lindſeys* and *Ogilvys*; and juſt as both Armies were about to engage, the Earl of *Crafurd*, being a Man of great Authority, ſtep'd out betwixt them, deſigning to bring his Son and the *Ogilvys* to an agreement; but being treacherouſly killed in the mean time by a Soldier of the other ſide; the *Lindſey*'s fell on, and after a bloody Battle, obtained the Victory, which they proſecuted to the utmoſt. In that ſame Reign he alſo mentions a League betwixt the Earls of *Crafurd*, *Roſs* and *Douglaſs*, being at that time the

moſt noted and potent Families in *Scotland*. This did highly incenſe the King againſt *Douglaſs*, who being prevailed with to come to *Edinbourgh* on ſafe Conduct, the King ſtabbed him with his own hand, becauſe he would not diſſolve that League; this was in 1452. Upon this the reſt of the *Douglaſſes* took Arms with the Earl of *Crafurd*, and others of their Allies, ſo that the King had not ſtrength enough to oppoſe them, and therefore waited for the coming of *Alexander Gordon*, Earl of *Huntley*, who had raiſed a great Army for his Aſſiſtance. But as he was marching through *Angus*, the Earl of *Crafurd* gave him Battle at *Brechin*, forced the King's Main-body to give ground, and had probably obtained the Victory, if *Colace*, who commanded *Crafurd's* left Wing, had not deſerted him upon a grudge; ſo that *Gordon* got the Victory. But being obliged to return and defend his own Country, which was invaded by the Earl of *Murray*, another of *Douglas's* Allies, *Crafurd* ſtormed the Caſtles, and ſpoiled the Lands of thoſe who had deſerted him. After this *Crafurd*, with the other Nobles of *Douglas's* Party, were declared Rebels in a meeting of the States at *Sterlin*, and an Army was raiſed to purſue them. So that the Earl of *Crafurd* being wearied out with the War, made his application to the King, and was pardoned. *James Kennedy*, Biſhop of St. *Andrew's*, being a Man of great Authority, and the Nobility of *Angus* all interceding for him, to prevent the Deſtruction, of ſuch an eminent and ancient Family. *Crafurd* being thus pardoned, did quickly turn the Balance on the King's ſide, and join'd with him ſo effectually, as the Civil War was quickly brought to an end, and he behaved himſelf with ſo much Complaiſance and Courteſy amongſt the neighbouring Nobility, ever after, that his death, which did ſpeedily enſue, was much lamented by the King and all the People. *James* IIId being at variance with his Nobility, endeavoured to bring over ſome of them by Condeſcentions and conferring of Honours upon them; and amongſt others, he created *David Lindſey*, Earl of *Crafurd*, Duke of *Montroſs*; becauſe he was a powerful Man in his Country. The Papers and Records belonging to this great Family having been ſquandered during the eight years Impriſonment of the late Earl, for his adherence to the King, a fuller Account cannot now be given. The preſent Earl lived in Retirement from all publick affairs, during the late Reigns, and ſuffered amongſt others for his Nonconformity. But at the time of the Revolution, he was by his Majeſty's Favour and the Peoples Choice, made Preſident in all the chief Judicatories of the Kingdom, that of Common-pleas excepted, in all which Stations he behaved himſelf as a Loyal Subject, and a true Patriot to his Country. The Manſion-houſe of this Family is at *Struthers* in *Fife*, and the eldeſt Son bears the Title of Lord *Lindſey*.

CRAMOISY (*Sebaſtian*) a famous Printer in *Paris*, and the chief of that Implovment in his time; tho' it muſt be ſaid, his Editions fall ſhort, both in the Correctneſs and Beauty of the Character, of the Preſſes of *Stephens*, *Manutius*, *Plantin* and *Hoben*. *Cramoiſy* had the Direction of the fineſt Preſs in the World, ſet up at the *Louvre*, by *Lewis* XIII. There is a Catalogue of his Editions, Printed both by himſelf and his Grandſon, who died in 1687.

CRANBOURN, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, ſeated near the Spring of a River, that runs into the *Stowre*. It is a Town of good Antiquity, having a Chace which extends almoſt to *Salisbury*. 85. miles from *London*.

CRANBROOK, a Market Town in *Kent*, in *Surry-Lath*, Seated at the Head of the River *Medway*, 44 Miles from *London*.

CRANGANOR, a Kingdom in the *Peninſula* of the *Indies*, on this ſide *Ganges*, upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*, with a Town of the ſame Name. It belonged to the *Portugueſe*, who were Maſters of moſt of the Country, but now it's the *Hollanders*. *Cranganor* is between *Cochim* to the South, and *Calicut* to the North. The People are moſt of them Chriſtians, and there is an Arch-biſhoprick ſince 1607. which is properly that of *Angamele*. *Jarric*.

CRANMER, (*Thomas*) born at *Aſlaeton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, in *July*, 1484. He was Son to *Thomas Cranmer*, Eſq; a Gentleman of a very ancient Family, and whoſe Anceſtor came in with the Conquerour. His Son *Thomas* was Educated in *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*, where he Commenced Doctor of Divinity, about the year 1523. The Lawfulneſs of the Marriage between *Henry* the VIIIth, and Queen *Katharine* of *Spain*, being made a Queſtion, *Cranmer* took the King's Side, and diſputed for the Divorce. The King being pleaſed with his way of arguing, Commands him to Court, and afterwards ſends him *Ambaſſador* into *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, where he managed the King's Affairs to his Satisfaction, and upon the Death of Arch biſhop *Warham*, the King Orders him home, and makes him Arch biſhop of *Canterbury*. He pronounces the Sentence of Divorce againſt Queen *Catharine*, and Marries the King to *Ann* of *Bullogn*. Upon the Receipt of the Popes Bulls for his Conferation, *&c.* he Surrenders them to the King, and Swears Canonical Obedience to the Pope, with an expreſs reſervation, *Not to do any thing contrary to the Laws of God, the King's Prerogative, and Statutes of the Kingdom*; nor yet to bar himſelf from ſpeaking his mind freely in matters, relating to the Reformation of Religion, and the Government of the Church of *England*. He diſputes againſt the Popes Supremacy, in Parliament, moves for the Tranſlation of the Bible, and promotes the Diſſolution of Monaſteries; projecting an Erection of New Biſhopricks, out of the Revenues of thoſe Religious Houſes. He Divorces Queen *Ann*, upon her Confeſſion of certain *juſt*, *true*, and *lawful Impediments* againſt her Marriage with the King. He was concerned in the *Biſhop's Book*, being a Summary and Explication of the Grounds of Religion. When *Lambert* diſputed publickly before the King, againſt the Corporal Preſence, the Arch-biſhop argu'd againſt him, and held that ſide of the Queſtion, till the laſt year of *Henry* the VIIIth. *Cranmer*, with that part of the Biſhops that conſented to the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, would not give their Vote that the King ſhould have all the Revenues of them, to his own uſe They were willing that the Lands, granted by the Crown, to Religious Houſes, ſhould revert thither; but the Remainder, they would have had beſtowed upon Hoſpitals and Grammar-Schools, for a Charitable Proviſion, and the promoting of Learning. When the Bill of the Six Articles came into the Parliament-Houſe, he oppoſed it for three days together, with great Courage and Learning. The Book called, *A neceſſary Erudition of a Chriſtian Man*, was compoſed by him. He was likewiſe Inſtrumental in the *Scotch* Reformation, by diſcourſing ſome Perſons of Quality, Priſoners at his Houſe, after the Defeat at *Muſſelborough*. The *Engliſh* Bible was ordered to be read, by an Act of *Parliament* paſſed by his Intereſt: Theſe ſteps towards a Reformation, occaſioned him many Enemies, particularly the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*, together with ſome of the Juſtices of Peace of that County, join in an Information againſt him, and to this purpoſe, preſent a Book of Articles to the Privy Council; the King was ſo much his Friend, that he made him one of the Commiſſioners to Enquire into the Truth of the Depoſitions, upon a full Examination, the Articles were prov'd falſe, and the contrivers puniſh'd. He was afterwards maliciouſly Accuſed in Parliament, by one Sir *John Goſtwick*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, who was afterwards obliged to ſubmit to the Arch biſhop and ask Pardon. A little before the Death of King *Henry* VIIIth, he drew up a Form of Communion Service, at the King's Inſtance. The Arch-biſhop Crown'd King *Edward* VIth, and takes out a Commiſſion to execute his Office under him, and afterwards the Homilies were drawn up by him and the reſt of the Biſhops. When the Commons in *Devenſhire* made an Inſurrection, upon the Score of the Reformation, and the incloſing of Commons; he procured Sermons to be made againſt them. He gets the Common-Prayer-book Confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and endeavours to preſerve the Revenues of the Church. Afterwards he publiſh'd his Book againſt Biſhop *Gardiner*, and the *Corporal Preſence*; and in 1551. the New Common-Prayer-book was, by his Care, finiſh'd and authoriz'd. The next year, the Church-Articles were drawn up, by the Arch-biſhop and the reſt of the Biſhops. When King *Edward* declar'd his Intentions of leaving the Crown by Will to the Lady *Jane Grey*; the Biſhop oppos'd this Settlement, as prejudicial to the Right of the Princeſs *Mary*: But afterwards the Lawyers being of the contrary Opinion, he reſigned himſelf to their Judgment, and the King's Importunity, and ſet his Hand to the *Will*. Upon Queen *Mary's* coming to the Crown, he refuſes to fly, and is ſoon after Attainted of Treaſon, and ſent to the Tower, from whence he's conveyd to *Oxford*, where, at a publick Diſputation about Religion, he is Condemn'd for Heretick, and being Degraded by the Popes Delegates, *&c.* goes to a General Council; ſoon after, he is prevail'd upon to recant his Principles, but order'd notwithſtanding to be burnt. At the Sermon Preach'd immediately before his Execution, he confeſſes and laments his Diſſembling, and as a Penance upon his Weakneſs, voluntarily burn'd out the hand which ſigned the Recantation. At his Death he pray'd for King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, charg'd the People to obey 'em, as God's Miniſters, declaring withal, that whoever reſiſted them, reſiſted God's Ordinance. *Dr. Burnet's Hiſt. Reform. Strype's Life of Arch Biſhop* Cranmer, where the Reader may ſee an Account of his Works, *&c.*

CRANOSTAW, or *Kraniſtaw*, Lat. *Granoſtavia*, a Town of *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, ſituated upon the little River of *Horin*, which forms a Lake there that contributes much to its Beauty. *Cranoſtaw* has now the Epiſcopal See of *Holm*, that was removed thither.

CRANTOR of *Soli*, an Academick Philoſopher that flourished in the CXVIth. *Olympiad*, or 44th year of *Rome*, was Diſciple of *Xenocrates*, and Companion of *Crates* and *Polemon*. He left *Commentaries* that amounted to 30000 Lines, compoſed ſeveral Poems, which he ſcatter'd up, and placed in *Minerva's* Temple. *Diog. Laert.*

CRAON upon *Oudon*, a little Town of *France*, in *Anjou*, towards the Frontiers of *Maine* and *Bretany*, gave its Name to the Family of the Barons of *Craon*, ſo famous in the Hiſtory of *France*.

CRAPONE, the Name of the *Canal* of *France* in *Provence*, drawn from the River of *Durance* to *Arles*. This Name was derived from *Adam de Crapone*, who gave the Deſign of the Work, and put it in execution. He alſo undertook to make a Communication between the two Seas in *France*, and King *Henry* II. gave him Commiſſioners that begun to forward the Work, when *Crapone* was poiſoned at *Nants*, whither he was ſent to deſtroy a Citadel that was begun on an ill Spot of Ground.

CRASSITIUS (*Lucius*) of *Tarentum*, took the ſur-name of *Panſa*. He liv'd under the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and was a very famous Grammarian, taught at *Rome*, was *Præceptor* to *Julius Antonius*, *Marc Antony*'s Son, and afterwards apply'd himſelf altogether to Philoſophy. *Sueton.*

CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) an excellent Orator mentioned by *Cicero*, liv'd about ninety years before our Saviour. It's ſaid he was the Son of *P. Licinius Craſſus*, who was Conſul and High-prieſt in the 623d year of *Rome*, and died the ſame year in the War againſt *Ariſtonicus Eumenes*'s Son. *Publius Craſſus* alſo, ſaid to be the Orator's Brother, ſtuck to *Marius*, and kill'd himſelf to avoid falling into the Enemies hands. It was ſaid of the Conſul *Licinius Craſſus*, that he was the Learnedeſt, the Nobleſt, moſt Eloquent and Famous Lawyer of the whole Commonwealth. This Family, a branch of that of the *Licinians*, furniſh'd *Rome* with ſeveral Magiſtrates, and the Common wealth with Officers; as *C. Licinius Craſſus*, Conſul in 583. of *Rome*; another in 657. *&c.*

CRASSUS (*Marcus Licinius*) a *Roman* Conſul, deſcended of a Noble Family, was Son of a Cenſor. He married his Brother's Widow; and being extraordinary Covetous, dealt in Slaves, to enrich himſelf. So that it's ſaid, when he begun to have ſhare in the publick Concerns, he was worth 300 Talents, that is, 280000 Crowns; and afterwards became ſo very wealthy, that he treated all the people of *Rome*, and gave each Citizen a Proviſion of Corn for three Months. When he was going againſt the *Parthians*, he made an Inventory of his Goods, and found he was worth 7100 Talents, that is 4260000 Crowns. His ordinary ſaying was, as *Cicero* obſerved, *That he eſteemed none rich, but he that could maintain an Army.* Not being able to live at *Rome*, under the Tyranny of *Cinna* and *Marius*, he left it in 668. and retired into *Spain*, where a friend of his, called *Vibicus*, kept him hid in a Cave for eight Months. Thence he paſſed into *Africa*, to *Sylla*, who employ'd him, and upon all occaſions he gave ſignal Proofs of his great Courage in the War againſt the Slaves, commanded by *Spartacus*, which got him the Honour of the little Triumph. Being *Prætor* in 684. he decimated the Deſerters, defeated *Spartacus*, and Crucified all thoſe that fled from the Fight. He was afterwards Conſul in 684 with *Pompey*, then Cenſor, and afterwards of the Triumvirate with *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. This Union was of no long continuance; but *Craſſus* joining with *Pompey* obtained a Conſulate in 699. *Syria* fell to his ſhare; and as his Avarice was ſtill unſatiable, he plundered the Temple at *Jeruſalem*, and carried an ineſtimable booty out of *Judea* in 700. This great Covetouſneſs put him upon a fatal War againſt the *Parthians*; for his Son *Marcus* was killed almoſt in his ſight; and he himſelf loſt his Life ſoon after, in the 701ſt of *Rome*. It's ſaid, that the *Parthians* having cut off his Head, and carried it to *Hyrode*, one of their Kings, he cauſed them to pour melted Gold into its Mouth, that as his Soul burned when he was alive, with the inſatiable deſire of that Metal, ſo his Body, deprived of life, ſhould be alſo conſumed with that ſame. *Plutarch, Florus, Joſephus.*

CRATEUS, Guardian to his Nephew *Idomeneus* King of *Crete*, Son of *Deucalion*, governed the Kingdom when *Idomeneus* was abſent at the Siege of *Troy*, conſulted the Oracle about his Fate, which returned anſwer, That he ſhould be killed by one of his Children. He had a Son called *Althemenes*, and three Daughters; the Son hearing what the Oracle had pronounced, freely quitted his Country, and retired to *Rhodes*; the three Siſters were alſo diſpoſed to foreign Princes; ſo that *Crateus* ſeemed to be ſafe enough, until his Grief for the Son's abſence, made him rig out a Ship, to go in ſearch of him. He landed in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, which made the Inhabitants, taking him to be an Enemy, run to their Arms. His Son among the reſt came too, who aiming at the likelieſt of theſe pretended Enemies, wounded the Father, of which wound he died. *Althemenes* finding what he had done, praved the Gods that he might not ſurvive his Father; ſo the Earth opened, and ſwallowed him. *Diodorus Sicul.*

CRATERUS, Lieutenant, and Favourite of *Alexander the Great*, lived in the 425th year of *Rome*, gave proofs of his courage and wit, by the fine Works he compoſed of *Alexander*'s Conqueſts. *Voſſius. Strabo* in his 15th Book cites a Letter which *Craterus* wrote to his Mother *Antipatris*, wherein he gives an account of the Curioſities which he had ſeen in the *Indies.*

CRATERUS, *Alexander the Great*'s Favourite, and Rival to *Antipater*, to make them Friends; that Prince uſed to ſay, that *Antipater* was Friend to *Alexander*, and *Craterus* to the King; intimating, that the firſt loved his Perſon, the other his Dignity. This was a Gentleman whoſe very Air bore a great deal of Majeſty, and whoſe Courage deſpiſed the greateſt dangers. He was killed in the fight againſt *Eumenes*, who obſerving him expire, in the Throng alighted from his Horſe, took care of him, and had him honourably buried. *Suidas, Strabo.*

CRATES, Diſciple of *Diogenes* the Cynick, a *Theban*, Son of *Acrobius*, lived in the CXIIIth *Olympiad*, the 426th of *Rome*, 326 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Antiſthenes* in his Succeſſions ſays, That *Crates* having obſerved in a Comedy, that one *Telephus*, who held a Basket of precious things had quitted all to follow the Cynick Philoſophy, ſold his Goods, and did the like. Some Authors ſay, he threw all his Money into the Sea. Others, that he put it into a Banker's hands, with Orders to give it to his Children, if they ſhould chance to have no Wit; but if they ſhould have any, and did become Philoſophers, he ſhould diſtribute it among the People, becauſe the others would have no occaſion for it. *Nicodromus*, a Muſician, having made his Cheek ſwell with a Blow he gave him, he laid a Paper over it with theſe words, *Nicodromus did it.* When *Alexander* asked him, Whether he would be glad that his Country were rebuilt? He anſwered, He did not care whether it were or no; becauſe another *Alexander* might ruine it again; adding, That his Country was his contempt of Fame and Poverty, and that he ſhould never fall into Enemies hands. *Hyparchia*, a Philoſopher too, was *Crates* his Wife. *Laert.*

CRATES, an Academick Philoſopher, Son of *Antigonus*, was of *Athens*, as *Diogenes Laertius* ſays, or rather of a Town called *Trie*. He was Diſciple of *Polemon*, and his Succeſſor. *Polemon* died in the CXXVIIth *Olympiad*, in the 484th of *Rome*. Theſe two Philoſophers were ſo very intimate when living, that they ordered they ſhould be buried in the ſame Tomb. *Laert.*

CRATES, Native of *Pergame*, a Greek Hiſtorian, *Diogenes Laertius*, ſpeaks of one *Crates*, who made Comedies after the old mode, of an Orator of the Family of *Iſocrates*, of a Peripatetick Philoſopher, and of an Academick Philoſopher of *Tarſus*, of one that made Epigrams, and of a Geometrician, all of this Name.

CRATES, an *Athenian* Comick Poet, was the firſt that brought Drunkards upon the Stage. His Pieces were very diverting, but alſo very Satyrical. *Plutarch.*

CRATESIPOLIS, *Alexander*'s Wife, Tyrant of *Sicyone*, ſhe kept the poſſeſſion of this Kingdom after her Husband's death. The *Sicyonians* looking upon her as a Woman, and Wife to a Tyrant, would have dethroned her; but ſhe put her ſelf at the head of an Army, beat the Rebels, and hanged about forty of the moſt ſeditious. So ſhe revenged her Husband's death, whom they had murthered, and made her ſelf dreaded by thoſe that would not obey ſo worthy a Princeſs. *Diodorus Sic.*

CRATILUS, a Philoſopher of *Athens*, was Diſciple of *Heraclitus*, and *Præceptor* to *Plato* after *Socrates* death. He lived in the 350th year of *Rome*. *Laert.*

CRATINUS, an *Athenian* Poet, who wrote the old Comedy, compoſed 21 Pieces, and carried the Prize nine times. He was bold in his Compoſitions, and ſo free in his Stile, that he did not ſpare the very Officers of the Common wealth. He was one of the greateſt Drinkers of his time, yet lived to be ninety five years of age, as *Horace* obſerves in one of his Epiſtles to *Mecænas*, *lib.* 1. *ep.* 19.

CRATIPPE, *Cratippus*, a Greek Hiſtorian, contemporary with *Thucydides*, made a Collection in his Writing of what the other had omitted, as *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* obſerves in his Critick upon the Hiſtory of *Thucydides.*

CRATIPPUS, Native of *Mitylene*, a Philoſopher that taught at *Athens* in the 706th year of *Rome*, 46 years before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Cicero*'s Son was one of his Auditors, as appears by the beginning of *Cicero*'s firſt Book *De Officiis*. He alſo comforted *Pompey* after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, as may be ſeen in *Pompey*'s Life writ by *Plutarch.*

CRATIVAS, or *Cratevas*, a Phyſician, contemporary with *Hippocrates*, and much eſteemed by him for his Skill in Plants.

CRATON (*John*) called *De Craftheim*, born at *Breſlaw* in *Sileſia*, in 1519. He was Phyſician to the Emperors *Ferdinand* the Iſt, *Maximilian* IId, and *Rodolphus* IId. His skill in the Languages, Philoſophy, and the polite part of Learning, together with his Conſiderableneſs in his own Profeſſion, procured him the Eſteem of moſt of the Learned Men of his Time. He wrote ſeveral fine Treatiſes, as *Iſagoge Medicinæ*, *Periocha Methodica in Galeni Libros*, *De Elementis*, *Natura Humana*, *Atrabile*, *Temperamentis & Facultatibus Naturalibus*. *Microtechne ſeu*, *Parva Ars Medicinalis*, *Methodus Therapeutica*, *Conciliæ*, *Epiſtolæ*, *&c.* *Chytræus in Monum.* *Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. German.* *Vander Linden de Script. Medic. &c.*

CRATS, (*John Philip*) Count of *Schaufeſtein*, Colonel in General *Tilli*'s Army, ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral occaſions, as in the re-taking of *Friberg* and *Lanſperg* from the *Swedes*, and making himſelf Maſter of *Werſſemberg*. The Duke of *Bavaria* ſatisfied with his Fidelity and Valour, made him Governour of one of his Fortreſſes; but the Count liking War better than the keeping of a Fort, asked leave to quit it, under pretext of going to *Bohemia*, to defend his own Lands; and without ſtaying for an Anſwer, went to *Ratiſbonne*, and thence to the *Swedish* Camp, where he was employed. But being taken at the Battle of *Nordlinguen*, was beheaded in the Priſon at *Vienna*, the ſame year, 1634 *Le Blanc.*

CRAU, a great ſtony Place in *Provence*, ſeven or eight Leagues wide. The Ancients ſeeking the reaſon of that prodigious quantity of Stones, ſome were of Opinion, as *Ariſtotle*, that an Earthquake was the occaſion of them. *Poſſidonius* thought that the Place had been formerly a Lake. But *Æſchylus*, making uſe of his privilege to Romance, ſays, That when *Hercules* fought with the *Ligurians*, *Jupiter* ſeeing the Danger he was in, ſhowred thoſe Stones upon the Enemy, and battered them all to pieces.

CRAVEN (*William*) the Son and Heir of Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Merchant-taylor, and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1611. 9 *Jac.* I. in his youth much affecting military Exerciſes,

was ſent to the Wars of *Germany* by King *Charles* I. where he ſerved under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and afterwards in the *Netherlands*, under *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, in which valiant Adventures he gain'd ſuch Honour, that at his Return, he was by the ſame King *Charles* raiſed to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Craven* of *Hamſted-Marſhal*, *in Com. Berks*, 2 *Car.* I. with remainder for want of Iſſue male of his own Body, to *John Craven* and *Thomas Craven*, his Brothers ſucceſſively, and to the Heirs male of their Bodies. And for his faithful Services during the Civil War, advanced by King *Charles* II. in the 16th year of his Reign, to the Title of Viſcount *Craven* of *Uffington* in the County of *Berks*, and Earl of *Craven in Com. Ebor.* And by reaſon both his Brothers were then dead without Iſſue, with Remainder of that Title, of Lord *Craven* of *Hamſted-Marſhall*, for want of Iſſue-male of his own Body lawfully begotten, to Sir *William Craven* of *Lenchwike in Com. Wigorn.* Knight, and to the Heirs Male of his body. And for default of ſuch Iſſue, to Sir *Anthony Craven*, Knight, Brother to the ſame Sir *William*, and to the Iſſue male of his Body. And afterwards, by reaſon that the Iſſue-male of the ſaid Sir *William Craven* of *Lenchwike in Com. Wigorn*, Knight, was then extinct, in caſe of failure of Iſſue male from the before ſpecified, Sir *Anthony Craven*, Kt. by other Letters Patents, bearing Date 17 *Car.* II. obtained a farther Grant, That the ſaid Title of Lord *Craven* of *Hamſted-Marſhall*, ſhould remain unto Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Son to Sir *Thomas Craven*, Brother to the ſaid Sir *Anthony*, and to the Heirs male of his Body for ever. *Dugdale.*

CRAVEN, a part of the Weſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*, hilly and rough, in which *Shipton* ſtands. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Honourable *William Craven*, created by King *Charles* the IId. *An.* 1664.

CRECI, or *Creſſi* upon *Authie*, Lat. *Cariſiacum*, a Borough of *France* in *Picardy*, in the County of *Ponthieu*, between *Abbeville* and *Herdin.* It was formerly but an inconſiderable Village, but very remarkable for the memorable Battle loſt by *Philip* of *Valois* againſt the *Engliſh*, which was the greateſt defeat the *French* ever had. *Edward* the IIId, King of *England*, had an entire Victory, for above 30000 *French* Foot, 1200 Horſe, and 8 Colours, were loſt in that Fight on the 26th of *Auguſt*, *An.* 1345. *John* King of *Bohemia*; *Charles*, Count of *Alençon*, the King's Brother; *Lewis* Count of *Flanders*; and ten or twelve of the other chiefeſt Men were killed too. King *John*, as blind as he was, fought very valiantly, getting his Reigns tied to two of the ſtouteſt Knights Bridles. Here has been held a Council by *Hincmar*, Arch-biſhop of *Creci*, in 853. where *Charles the Bald* aſſiſted, and the Monk *Godeſchalk* accuſed of preaching ſome Errors in the Doctrine of *Predeſtination*, *Free will*, and *Redemption by our Saviour's Paſſion*, was depoſed of his Order of Prieſthood, and whip'd, until he threw his Writings into a Fire that was made before him. See GODESCHALK, and *The Univerſal Bibliotheque*, *T.* 11. *pag.* 229. *T.* 3. *Art.* 12.

CREDI (*Lorenzo di*) a famous Painter of *Florence*, ſet himſelf wholly to imitate the Works of *Leonardo de Vinci*, his Copies were ſo very fine, that 'twas hard to diſtinguiſh them from the Originals. *Felibien*, &c.

CREDITON, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, upon the Rivers *Credit* and *Exon.* The Capital of its Hundred, and formerly a Biſhops-ſee, till King *Edward the Confeſſor* tranſlated the ſame to *Exon.* It is adorned with a fair Church built Cathedral wiſe, well inhabited, in a rich Soil, and drives a good Trade of Serges. Both the aforeſaid Rivers fall into the *Ex.* 148 m. from *London.*

CREIL, Lat. *Creolium*, a little Town of *France*, in the Government of the Ile of *France*, in *Valois*, ſituate upon the River *Oiſe*, that has a Bridge over it there, between the Bridges of St. *Maxence* and St *Leu*, upon the ſame River, two Leagues from *Senlis*, and a little more from *Creſpi.*

CREKELADE, a Market-town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Highworth*, which returns two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It's almoſt encompaſſed with Water, 65 Miles from *London.*

CRELLIUS (*John*) the moſt eſteemed *Unitarian*, next to *Socinus.* The *Socinians* in *Poland*, and *Fratres Poloni*, reckon him an Author of the Second Claſs. He was born in 1590. in a Village near *Nuremberg.* After he was brought up here, he imbraced *Socinus's* Opinion, went to *Poland* in 1612. ſettled at *Racovia*, where the *Unitarians* had a School, in which he became Profeſſor, and was afterwards made Miniſter. He has writ ſeveral Tracts upon the New Teſtament, *Grotius* having writ a Book *Of Chriſt's Satisfaction*, againſt the Doctrine of *Faſtus Socinus*, *Crellius* made an Anſwer to it. *Crellius* writ alſo a Book *of Marriage*, and amongſt other things maintains, That it's Lawful for Men to beat their Wives. *Moreri's Socinians.*

CREMA, a Town of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhoprick erected by Pope *Gregory* XIIIth, and Suffragan of *Bologna.* It's Capital of a little Country which the *Italians* call *Cremaſco.* *Crema* is upon the River *Serio*, which at the borders of *Milanois* joins the *Adde.* Its fine Palace, its Caſtle, and other Fortifications make it conſiderable, yet it was formerly but an ordinary Town or *Caſtello*, as the *Italians* called it. The Name *Crema* is thought to have been given it when it was to ſtand upon the ruins of a Town burned by the Arch biſhop of *Milan*, upon pretence of Herely, in 951. However, it belonged firſt to the Emperors, afterwards to the Viſcounts of *Cremona* and *Plaiſance*; and at laſt fell to the *Venetians.* *Merula*, *Blondus.*

CREMELENA, a Caſtle or Palace of the great Duke of *Muſcovy*, in the Town of *Moſcow.* This is environ'd with three Walls, all well furniſhed with Canon. It's ſo big within, that it may paſs for a ſmall Town contained in a greater. In the middle of the Court are two fine Towers covered with Copper gilt. The higheſt is called *John Uvelike*, or *Great John.* In the other is a Bell of ſuch extraordinary bigneſs, that it's ſaid, it weighs Three hundred and thirty ſix Quintals or hundred weight; and takes eighty ſtrong Men to ring it. It's never rung but at great Feſtivals, the Coronation of the great Duke, and when Ambaſſadors make their Publick Entries. The great Duke's Palace is built backwards, on one ſide whereof is the Patriarch's Houſe, and on the other, great Pavilions, wherein the *Knez* and *Baiores*, that is, the moſt conſiderable Lords of Court live. About 1630. there was a new beautiful free-ſtone Palace, built after the *Italian* faſhion, for the young Prince; the ancient dwelling being of Wood, and therefore thought the healthfulleſt. The Furniture of both is very magnificent, where every thing that is rich, or a Curioſity in Foreign Countries, is to be ſeen. At one end of the great Square, is the Duke's Exchequer-chamber, and within the Walls of the vaſt ſpace, are above fifty little free ſtone Chapels covered with gilt Braſs; the moſt conſiderable is that of St. *Michael*, where the *Czar*'s Tombs are; there are alſo two fine Monaſteries, one of Friars, the other of Nuns, which follow both St. *Baſil's* Rule, and the Greek Ceremonies, which are practis'd by all the *Muſcovite* Church. At the Caſtle-gate, towards the South, is a fine Church, dedicated to the *Trinity*, and commonly called *Jeruſalem*; it's the moſt magnificent Structure in all *Moſcow.* It's ſaid that the great Duke *John Baſilovitz*, who built it about 1550. was ſo taken with this Building, that he put the Architect's Eye out, that he might not build any other like that. Near this Church are two great pieces of Cannon pointed againſt the Place the *Tartars* uſed to break in at. *Olearius.*

CREMERA, a little River of *Tuſcany*, famous for the Defeat of 300 *Fabians*, who falling into an Ambuſcade of the Enemy, were moſt of them cut off upon the Banks of this River. This troubled the *Romans* ſo much, that they put this day among the other unfortunate ones in their Calendar, and call'd the Gate they marched out at *Scelerata*, or *Unfortunate.* *Livy*, *Baudrand.*

CREMONA, a Town of *Italy*, in *Milanois*, near the *Po*, Capital of *Cremonois*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Milan.* It was formerly a famous Colony of the *Galli Senones*, and then of the *Romans.* It lies in a great Plain near the River *Po*, with which it joins by the Canal *Oglio*, which fills the Town-ditch that is about five hundred paces round. Its Caſtle is very ſtrong and its Tower very high. Moſt of the Streets are large and ſtreight, beautified with good Buildings, magnificent Churches, and large Squares. *Cremona* has been Subject to great Revolutions, and ſuffered, not only when *Hannibal* came into *Italy*, and in *Vitellius's* time; but alſo by the *Goths*, *Sclavonians*, and *Lombards*, about 630. But it was re-built out of its Ruins, about *An.* 1284. by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who built the Tower above-mentioned, which is ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt in *Europe.* Since this time it has given the Title of Viſcounts; and was under the *French*, the *Venetians*, and the Dukes of *Milan.* The *French* and *Modenois*, after they had defeated the *Spaniards* in its Neighbourhood, laid Siege to the Town it ſelf in 1648. but could not take it. *Tit. Liv. Leander Alberti.*

CREMPEN, or *Krempen*, Lat. *Crempa*, a little Town of *Holſtein*, in the Province of *Stormaren*, belongs to the King of *Denmark.* It's very well Fortified, and lies upon the River *Stor* that empties it ſelf into the *Elbe* near *Glukſtadt.*

CREON, King of *Thebes*, Son of *Menecius*, and Brother to *Jocaſta*, liv'd about *A. M.* 3830. He ſeiz'd the Crown of *Thebes*, both before *Oedipus's* Reign, and alſo after his Death. He put *Antigone* to death, only for burying of her Brother *Polynices*, which was looked upon as ſo great a piece of Barbarity, that *Theſeus*, at the inſtance of the *Theban* Ladies, made an Expedition againſt him, and depriv'd him both of his Kingdom and Life. *Sophoc. Antig. Statius Theban.*

CREON, *Archon* or *Prætor* of *Athens*, thoſe that were in that Office before him govern'd ten years, but *Frixus* dying, or being depoſed in the XXIIIth *Olympiad*, the 68th of the foundation of *Rome*, they ſubſtituted Prætors, who governed but a year, and *Creon* was the firſt of theſe *Archons.*

CREOPHILUS, Hoſt or intimate Friend of *Homer*, liv'd about *A. M.* 3070. ſome will have him of *Samos* or *Chio*, and that he was *Homer's* Son in-law: He preſented him with the Poem of the taking of *Oechalia.*

CREQUI, a Noble and Ancient Family of *France*, took its name from the Lordſhip of *Crequi* in *Artois*, upon the Confines of *Picardy.*

CREQUI (*Charles* I. of this name) Lord of *Crequi*, &c. Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, one of the greateſt Commanders of his time, and famous for his Duel with *Don Philippin* Baſtard of *Savoy*, whom he kill'd in 1569. *Don Philippin* being in the Fort called *Chamouſſet*, when it was taken by the *French*, and in haſte to make his eſcape, chang'd Cloaths with a Common

Soul-

soldier, and forgot a very rich Scarf; this Soldier falling to one of *Crequi*'s Serjeants, the Colonel charg'd the Trumpet that came from the *Savoyards* to demand the Dead, to tell *Dom Philippin* from him, That he ſhould have a greater care of Ladies Favours. *Dom Philippin* took this joke as a great affront, and three years after, Peace being concluded, came to ſeek *Crequi*, who wounded him, and ſent a Chirurgeon to take care of him. The Duke of *Savoy* hearing of this fight, forbad the Baſtard his fight, before he had repair'd his Honour: So *Dom Philippin* challenges the ſecond time, and was kill'd near the *Rhone*, where they fought. *Crequi* ſignalized himſelf afterwards at the fight of *Pont Cé* in 1620, and at the Siege of St. *Jean d'Angeli* in 1622. did great great Service upon ſeveral occaſions againſt the *Spaniards*. He was killed by a Cannon Ball at *Crema* in 1638.

CREQUI (*Francis*) *Mareſchal* of *France*, Governour of *Metz*, Lieutenant General of his Majeſties Armies, gave ſufficient Proof, both of his Valour and Conduct, and was a Scholar as well as a Soldier. He was was made Mareſchal of *France* in 1668. and was in moſt of the conſiderable Actions in the Field, about that time. In 1675. he was defeated near *Pont de Conſarbrick* upon the River *Sarr*. After this Misfortune he threw himſelf into *Treves*, when Beſieg'd by the *Germans*, and would never be brought to Sign the Capitulation. In 1676. he ſerv'd in the King's Army, in the Siege of *Conde* and elſewhere. The Year after he was made Governour of *Metz*, and was General of the King's Army in *Lorrain* and *Germany*. The *Germans*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, were forced to quit their Deſign of Recovering *Lorrain*; for the Mareſchal *de Crequi* obſerved them ſo narrowly, that they were forced to paſs the *Rhine*, after the Loſs of above eight thouſand of their Men. He cut off ſeven or eight hundred of them at the fight of *Cockberg*, and then Marching up into their Country, took *Biburg* from them, in the beginning of *November*.

CRES, Firſt King of *Crete*, begun his Reign, *An.* 2097. of the world, and gave his Name to the Iſland. He built *Gnoſſus*, and a Temple to *Cybile*. *Euseb. Chron.*

CRESCENS, Diſciple of Saint *Paul*, thought to have Preached the Goſpel at *Mayence* and *Vienne* in *France*, of which laſt Town he was Biſhop, until he was Martyr'd under *Nero*; or, as others ſay, under *Trajan*. The paſſage of Saint *Paul*, in the Fourth Chapter of his Second Epiſtle to *Timothy*, ſays, That *Crescens* was ſent to *Galatia*, and not to *Gaul*, which makes it queſtionable, Whether he were the *Crescens* that founded the Church of *Vienne*.

CRESCENS, *Cynique* Philoſopher, liv'd in the IId Age in 154. He accus'd the Chriſtians of ſo many ill things, that *Juſtin Martyr* writ a ſecond Apology, in their Vindication, which he addreſſed to the Emperors: This occaſion'd his own death the 13th of *April*, in 163.

CRESCENTIO, (*Marcellus*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Marſico*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He was Protector of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, and perpetual Legate of *Boulogne*. *Julius* III. named him his Legate to preſide in the Council of *Trent*, which he did the XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XVth Seſſions; after this laſt ended in 1552, the Cardinal fell ill at *Trent*, his ſickneſs was ſaid to proceed from a fright he took, for ſitting up all Night to acquaint the Pope with what paſſed; he fancied he ſaw a Dog with a terrible wide mouth, fiery Eyes, and Ears hanging down, that came juſt to him as if he were mad; upon this he called his Servants, who could ſee no ſuch thing; yet, the Cardinal, frighted with the Spectre, began to be delirious, and was ſo ill, that he deſpair'd of ever recovering, though the Phyſicians and his Friends aſſured him, there was no fear of him. Thence he was carried to *Verona*, where, when he was juſt dying, he cryed, *Have a care of that Dog that is getting upon the Bed. Ughel Byzonius, Spondan. Morery* takes this Story for a fort of a Fable.

CRESCENTIUS (*Namintanus*) a *Roman* Patrician, liv'd in the Xth Age, and forced Pope *John* XVth to make his eſcape into *Tuſcany*, in 985. but was re-called ſome time after, and he and *Crescentius* agreed pretty well. After his death Pope *Gregory* V. was choſen, againſt whom *Crescentius* ſet up *John* of *Calabria*, Native of *Roſſano*, and Biſhop of *Plaſance*, under the Name of *John* XVI. The Emperour *Otho* III. came to his Couſin *Gregory*'s aſſiſtance, put the Anti-pope to death, and *Crescentius* being taken in his Fort, was thrown from the top of one of the Towers, and being dragged from one ſide to another, was at laſt hanged up. Thus *Glaber Rodolphus* tells this paſſage, but the Cardinal *Petro Damiens*, and *Leo* of *Oſtie*, Author of the Hiſtory of Mount *Caſſin*, gives a different account of it, for the firſt affirms in the Life of St. *Romuald*, That the Emperor promiſed *Crescentius* his Life, upon condition he would deliver him the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, but that he cauſed his Head to be cut off notwithſtanding the Promiſe. *Leo d'Oſtia Baronius.*

CRESPET, (*Peter*) a *Celeſtin* Monk, wrote ſeveral very learned Pieces, and dyed in 1595. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Summa Catholicæ Fidei & Eccleſiaſticæ Diſciplinæ, abſolutiſſima Locis Evangelicis Pandecta. Dialogues Catholiques ſur la Mortalité de l'Ame*, &c. *La Hiſtoire des Celeſtins M. S. in Bibl. Paris.*

CRESPI in *Valois*, a little Town of *France*, Capital of *Laon* in the Iſle of *France*, Latin Authors call it *Crepiacum*: It has a Provoſtſhip and Chatelenie. The ancient Counts of *Valois* bore the Title of Counts of *Creſpi*. It was in this Town that *Francis* I. made Peace with *Charles* V. in 1544.

CRESPIN, or CRISPIN (*John*) born at *Arras* in the XVIth. Century, underſtood the Law and the Polite part of Learning very well, coming to *Paris*, he was firſt, Clerk to the famous *Charles du Moulin*, and afterwards Advocate to the Parliament; but making an Acquaintance with *Beza*, he turn'd Proteſtant, and retir'd to *Geneva* in 1547. He had already publiſh'd his *Nomenclatura Actionum. Inſtitutionum Imperialium Lib. &c.* And afterwards at *Geneva*, he wrote the Hiſtory of the *French* Proteſtant Martyrs. *Baldwin* obſerves, That *Creſpin* had no luck in his Fortune, being forc'd to go to Service, to maintain himſelf. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Balduin. in Reſponſ. ad Calvin.*

CREST, or the *Creſt* near the *Drome*, Lat. *Creſtidium*, *Creſtum*, and *Creſta Arnoldi*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, five Leagues from *Valence*, and a little more from *Montelimar*, was conſiderable in the XIIth Century, having a Tower and Caſtle that render'd it the beſt that then belong'd to the Counts of *Valentinois*. In the laſt Age this Place declared for the *League*, and in 1589. *Montoiſon* that commanded in it, ſubmitted to *Henry* the IVth. *Videl. Chorier. Hiſt. Dauph.*

CRETE, or *Creet*, an Iſland of the *Mediterranean* to the South of the *Ægean Sea*. It's now call'd the Iſle of *Candia*, to the South of the *Archipelago*; the Inhabitants ſacrificed Men to *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, and likewiſe worſhiped *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Apollo* and *Diana* as Deities. They had a Cuſtom every Night to caſt a black or white Stone into a Quiver, according to the good or evil Succeſs of the Day, and to count all at the Year's end; and as they meaſured their Life by their Joy and Content, they believ'd they liv'd but as many Days as they found white Stones in the Trunk or Quiver. It's ſaid they invented the Religion of the *Greeks*, Muſick, and the uſe of Arms; that is, Bows and Arrows, Swords and Head-pieces. They had Muſicians to play on the Flute and Harp when they charg'd, and danc'd all armed, whence came the *Pyrrhique Dance*, whereof *Pyrrhichius* of *Cydon* was Author. They were in ſuch great eſteem amongſt their Neighbours, that *Philopœmen*, Prætor of the *Achaians*, ſail'd into *Crete*, to form himſelf under their Diſcipline, and learn all the Stratagems of War, wherein they were very expert; and at his return the *Achaians* judg'd him worthy to command their Horſe. Theſe Iſlanders paſs'd for great Pyrates, and as great Cheaters, ſo covetous alſo, that *Polybius* ſays, Gain was ſo welcome to them, that they never examin'd how it came. Theſe ill Qualities gave occaſion to ſay, as *Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta* obſerves, That there were three very bad C's, *Crete*, *Cappadocia*, and *Cilicia*; yet this Iſland has produc'd famous Men too, as *Dictys*, who wrote the Wars of *Troy*; *Epimenides*, the Poet; *Cteſiphon*, a famous Architect, with ſeveral others. *Chevreau.*

CRETHEIS, Wife of *Acaſtus* King of *Theſſaly*, became paſſionately in love with the young *Peleus*, newly married to a very beautiful Princeſs called *Erigone*, and having fought all poſſible Means to make him commit Adultery, without ſucceſs, ſhe chang'd her love into a Deſire of Revenge, ſo made *Erigone* believe, that her Husband courted another Woman, and that the Match was almoſt made up; whereupon the poor credulous Princeſs fell into deſpair, and killed her ſelf. After this, that wicked Woman made complaint to *Acaſtus*, That *Peleus* would have debauch'd her, and got falſe Witneſſes to ſwear to the Accuſation; whereupon *Acaſtus* condemn'd him to be expos'd to the Centaurs, but the generous Prince returned victorious from the Fight, killed *Cretheis* in her Husband's Preſence, and then *Acaſtus* himſelf. *Apollodorus.*

CRETHEUS, Son of *Æolus*, and Grandchild of *Hellen*, King of the greateſt part of *Greece*, poſſeſs'd the Province of *Jolcos* in *Theſſaly*. His Wife *Demodice* falſely accuſed the young *Phryxus*, Son of *Athamas*, and Nephew of *Cretheus*, of endeavouring to debauch her; whereupon the credulous Uncle deſign'd to put him to Death, but diſcovering his Innocence, made the Wife ſuffer, and married *Thyras* his Brother *Salmoneus*'s Daughter, and had three Children by her, whereof the eldeſt, called *Æſon*, ſucceeded him. *Hyginus.*

CREVANT, upon the River *Yone*, a little Town in *France* in *Burgundy*, famous in Hiſtory for the Battle fought in 1423 between the *French* commanded by *John Stuart* Earl of *Boucan* and *Douglas*, and the *Engliſh* and *Burgundians*, which laſt won the Day.

CREUSA, Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Corinth* was married to *Jaſon*, which ſo troubled *Medea*, his caſt-off wife, that to be reveng'd, ſhe deſtroyed ſeveral of the Royal Family by Witchcraft. *Creon* and his Daughter were both wretchedly murthered. *Ovid. Metam. Senec. Trag.*

CREUSA, Daughter of *Erectheus* King of *Athens*, ſhe was Mother to *Achaus* and *Ion*. *Apollodorus lib.* 1. There was another *Creuſa*, Daughter to King *Priam*, and Wife of *Æneas*, with whom ſhe eſcap'd from the burning of *Troy*; but *Æneas* loſt her, as they were making their way to embark. *Virg. Æneid.* 2.

CREUSE, or *La Creuſe*, a River of *France*, which hath its Source in the Marches of *Limoſin*, a League above *Feletin*, after a long Courſe, wherein it receives ſeveral leſſer Rivers, it empties it ſelf into that of *Vienne*.

CREW (*John*) of *Stene* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir —— *Crew*, Knight, one of the Serjeants at Law to King *Charles* I. being deſcended from the ancient

Family

Family of *Crew* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, by his great Prudence with no ſmall hazard, Loyally contributing his beſt Endeavours in order to the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* II was in the 13th Year of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Crew* of *Stene*. He married *Jemina*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Edward Walgrave* of *Lawford*, *in Com. Eſſex* Eſquire; by whom he had Iſſue, four Sons, Sir *Thomas* his Succeſſor, *John*, *Nathaniel* Biſhop of *Durham*, and *Walgrave*, and two Daughters. Sir *Thomas*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *George Townſend*, late of *E. Raynham in Com. Norf.* Baronet, hath had Iſſue, *John* who died in his Youth, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Temperance*; and by *Anne* his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *William Airmin* of *Oſgodby in Com. Linc.* Baronet, Widow of Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe* of *Wilberhalk in Com. Norf.* Baronet, one Daughter named *Jemina*. *Dugdale.*

CREWKERN, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, ſituate on the Banks of the River *Parret*. From *London* 133 Miles.

CRIASUS V. King of the *Argiens*, ſucceeded *Argus*, *An. Mund.* 2412. reigned 54 Years, and was ſucceeded by *Phorbus*.

CRICKHOWEL, a Market Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, the Capital of its Hundred. The Marquiſs of *Worceſter* has a Caſtle here. From *London* 148 Miles.

CRIM, a Town of the leſſer *Tartary*, which was alſo called *Crim Tartary*. This Country comprehends all the *Peninſula* which the Ancients call'd *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, and was inhabited by the People called *Cimmerians*.

CRINAS, or *Critias*, a famous Phyſician of *Marſeilles*, lived in *Nero*'s time. He was alſo an Aſtrologer, and conſulted his Ephemerides and the Planets for the Cure and Diet of his Patients. He gain'd ſo much Money, that he allow'd a Million to environ the City with a Wall, and left another conſiderable Sum to repair others. *Plin. lib.* 29.

CRINISUS, or rather *Crimiſus*, a River in the Weſtern part of *Sicily*, and now called *Il Belici deſtro*; it has its Source in the Valley of *Mazara*, 28 Miles from *Palermo*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea of *Tunis*. *Servius* tells us this Story about it: *Laomedon* refuſing *Neptune* and *Apollo*, the Recompence he had promiſed them for building the Walls of *Troy*; *Neptune*, irritated at the injuſtice, ſent a Sea-Monſter that deſolated the Town. The Oracle being conſulted about this Misfortune, anſwered, That to be eas'd of it, they ſhould expoſe a certain Number of *Trojan* Virgins. *Hippotes*, one of the moſt conſiderable Men of the Town, fearing it ſhould come to his Daughter's Lot, choſe rather to expoſe her to the Mercy of the Waves in an open Veſſel, that ſhe might periſh far from him, than that ſhe ſhould be devoured at home in his ſight; but by good luck ſhe arriv'd in *Sicily*, where the River *Criniſus* fell in love with her, and enjoy'd her under the Shape of a Dog; or, as others ſay, of a Bear, and begot *Aceſtes* King of *Sicily*. *Virg.*

CRIOLLES, a Name which is given to the Families deſcended of the firſt *Spaniards* that ſettled in *Mexico* in *America*.

CRISPUS, or *Flavius Julius Criſpus*, Son of *Conſtantine the Great*, by his firſt Wife *Minervina*, was born at *Arles*, and made *Cæſar* by his Father in 317. with his Brother *Conſtantine the Young*, Son of *Fauſta*. This to be reveng'd of *Criſpus*, who refuſed to ſatisfie her Luſt, accuſed him to the Emperor of endeavouring to debauch her. The credulous Emperor poiſoned this promiſing Son, ſo worthy to reign, that *Julian*, who laugh'd ſo much at *Conſtantine*, could not help praiſing him. This happened in 326. according to *Idacius*, yet others will have it before the Council of *Nice*. *Criſpus* had given Proofs of his Courage in the War againſt the *Germans*. *Oroſ. l.* 7. *cap.* 18.

CRITHEIS, Mother of *Homer*, was born in the Town of *Cuma* in *Æolia*, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, and Daughter of *Atellis*, who left her at his Death under the Guardianſhip of his Brother *Meon*; he falling in love with his Niece, got her with Child, but to ſave her Reputation, married her to *Phemius*, a famous Grammarian of the Town of *Smyrna*. The Child was called *Meleſigenes*, becauſe he was born on the Banks of the River *Meles*, which runs by the Walls of that Town, and afterwards took the Name of *Homer*, which in Greek ſignifies *Blind*, becauſe he loſt his Sight. This is what *Herodotus* ſays, but *Ariſtotle* relates it otherwiſe.

CRITHON, one of the principal Citizens of *Oeante*, a Town of *Achaia*, refuſ'd his Daughter *Themiſto* to *Phricodemus*, who deſired her for his Son *Phiton*; this irritated the Tyrant ſo much, that he caus'd all *Crithon*'s Sons to be killed in his Preſence. *Polyen. l.* 8.

CRITIAS, a Greek Hiſtorian, compoſed a Work of Commonwealths, eſpecially of that of *Sparta*, which *Athenæus* quotes. *Clemens Alexandrinus* has a Quotation very advantageous to this Author's Reputation. It's not known what time he liv'd in. He is, perhaps, the ſame that *Plutarch* cites in the Lives of *Lycurgus* and *Cymon*.

CRITIAS, Son of *Calleſchres*, at firſt *Socrates*'s Friend, but afterwards turn'd one of the thirty Tyrants that *Lysander* ſet up at *Athens*, in the 94th Olympiad, 350th Year of *Rome*. *Plato* makes uſe of him in his Dialogues, and *Sextus Empiricus* cites a Fragment of his.

CRITICKS, a Name given thoſe that pretend to paſs their Judgments upon the Productions of Wit. Of late Years there have been ſome preſumptuous Criticks, that imagined they might cenſure our beſt Writers, but the ſeverity of the *French* Parliament and Civil Magiſtrates check'd their Boldneſs and Inſolence as appears by ſeveral Sentences upon that Occaſion. And the injurious Criticks that have eſcap'd the Princes and Magiſtrates, could not ſhun publick Hatred, that branded them with Infamy. The Names of *Anytus*, *Melitus* and *Lycon*, became odious to the Ancients for their Boldneſs in falling upon *Socrates*; and in our Days, the Memory of *Gaſpar Scioppius* is become odious to all the Learned, as well Catholicks as Proteſtants, for his Confidence in cenſuring the moſt conſiderable Books and Perſons in the Commonwealth of Learning, as M. *de Thou*, *Scaliger*, *Voſſius*, *Fr. Strada*, and all the Jeſuits in general; and there have been ſome learned Men in late Ages that have loſt their Lives by too raſh a Cenſure of other Peoples Works; for we are almoſt aſſur'd, that the famous Mathematician *Regiomontanus*, that is, *John Muller* of *Coningsberg* was poiſoned by *George* of *Trebizonde*'s Children, becauſe he cenſured their Father's Writing: Nor is any ignorant of *Ramus*'s Murther contriv'd by *Carpentier* in revenge of *Ariſtotle*'s Honour, too paſſionately attack'd by him; and it's thought, that it was the fear of a like Deſtiny that occaſioned the famous *Denys Lambin*'s Death a Month after, who had ſeveral Diſputes with *Carpentier* upon the ſame Subject. *Francis Robortel* was ſtuck in the Belly with a Dagger by *Baptiſta Egnatius*, a *Venetian*, as an Anſwer to his Cenſure. *George of Trebizonde* taking upon him to criticize upon *Plato*, was ſo humbled by Cardinal *Beſſarion*, that he quite loſt his Wit, and became the Object of ſome Peoples Laughter, and of others Compaſſion. *Ariſtarchus* and *Zoilus*, famous Criticks of Antiquity, had this difference between them, That the firſt was Learned and Judicious, the other Paſſionate and Unſincere; ſo that his Name has ſince been given to impertinent Criticks, jealous of the Renown of good Authors. All do not agree about the Place or Manner of *Zoilus* his Death, but ſay, It was a violent one, being a juſt Puniſhment for his Raſhneſs and Spight. They that ſay he went from *Greece* into *Egypt*, write, That *Ptolemy Philadelphus* had him hang'd; others ſay he was burned alive at *Smyrna* in *Aſia*; thoſe that ſay he died in his own Country, write, That he was ſtoned to Death. *Ariſtarchus*'s Reputation was ſo well eſtabliſhed, that his Cenſure made all be received that he approved, and all rejected that he condemned; ſo that they that intend to gain Credit by their Criticks, ſhould be Maſters of ſeveral rare Qualities that are hardly met with in any one ſingle Perſon; the moſt important is Judgment, that is, good Senſe, and that accuracy of Wit requiſite to make a juſt diſcernment between Truth and Falſhood, and between Good and Evil; beſides this, he muſt be univerſally Learned and Sincere, exempt of Prejudices and Preventions. *Baillet.*

CRITOBULUS, a famous Phyſician liv'd in the CXth. *Olympiad*, the 414th Year of *Rome*. He drew an Arrow ſo dextrouſly out of King *Philip* of *Macedon*'s Eye, that the Hurt could not be diſcerned. *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. l.* 7.

CRITOGNATUS, an *Auvergnac* Lord, who declared for the Liberty of his Nation, and ran *Vercingentorix*'s Fortune; the *Gauls* Army, beſieged by *Cæſar* in *Alexia*, now *Aliſe*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, beginning to be ſtreightned for Proviſions, moſt were for capitulating, or for a generous Sally, that they might die like Men with their Swords in their Hands; *Critognatus* ſpoke, and ſaid, He approved neither the one nor the other; that they who were for the firſt did not deſerve to be called *Gauls*, ſince they would run into a ſhameful Bondage; and that the others that would die with their Arms in their Hands ſeem'd to ſeek Death to be rid from the Inconveniences of a Siege, which was a great Weakneſs; that for himſelf, he was for holding out to the laſt Extremity, and imitate in that Occaſion the Courage of the ancient *Gauls*, who ſeeing themſelves Pin'd up, and reduced to the greateſt Wants, by the *Teutons* and *Cimbri*, lived of thoſe that were not of Age to fight. This Reſolution was taken, and the *Gauls* were ſoon reliev'd, but to no purpoſe, for they never could force the *Romans* Intrenchments. *J. Cæſar.*

CRITOLAUS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, rendered his Name very famous by a Treatiſe of the *Epirots* cited by *Plutarch* in his third Book. He alſo wrote of Aſtronomy under the Title of *Phenomena*. *Aulus Gellius*, who ſpeaks of this Work, quotes *Critolaus* the *Peripatetick*, and tells how he was ſent to *Rome* along with *Diogenes* the *Stoick*, and *Carneades* the *Academick*. *Macrobius* ſays the ſame in his firſt Book of *Saturnalia*. Some Authors believe, that the Hiſtorian and Philoſopher were the ſame, though it's ſure there were two Writers of the Name. *Aul. Gellius.*

CRITOLAUS, Son of *Reximachus*, Citizen of the City of *Tegea* in *Arcadia*, was eldeſt of the Three Brothers that fought againſt three Sons of *Damoſtratus*, Citizen of *Phenee*, another Town of *Arcadia*, to decide, by that Fight, the long Quarrel and War of both thoſe Towns; both *Critolaus*'s Brothers were killed, after they had wounded their Adverſaries, but *Critolaus* killed his Man called *Damoſtratus*, and then made an end of the other two wounded: But as he returned Victorious, his Siſter *Damodice*, that was promiſed to *Damoſtratus*, refuſing to congratulate his Victory with the reſt of the Inhabitants of *Tegea*, ſo vexed him, that he killed her on the Place. Her Mother appeared againſt him before the Senate of the Town; but the *Tegeans* could by no means be brought to condemn him, who juſt

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gave them their Liberty, and ſecured them from their Enemies. *Plutarch in Paral.*

CRITO, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, lived in the XCIVth *Olympiad*, and the 150th Year of *Rome*. He was one of the moſt eſpecial Diſciples of *Socrates*, and look'd to him ſo well, that he ſupply'd him with what-ever he wanted. *Critobulus*, *Hermogenes*, *Cleobulus* and *Epigenes*, were all this great Man's Scholars. *Diogenes Laert. Plato.*

CRITON, a Phyſician, Diſciple of *Acron* of *Agrigentum*, lived in the LXXXVIIth *Olympiad*, or 322 of *Rome*, and was the firſt Inventer of Coſmetick, that is, that Art that is for the Beauty and Ornament of the Body.

CROATIA, called *Krabatin* by the *Germans*, and *Corbavia* in Latin, a Province of *Europe* placed by ſome in the ancient *Pannonia*, and by others in the Country of the *Corbates* mentioned by *Cedrenus*; it's commonly diſtinguiſhed into the *Auſtrian* and *Turkiſh*, becauſe the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Turks* are Sovereigns thereof; the firſt comprehends the Towns of St. *Germain* on *Laume*, of *Segina*, *Aſſangrad*, &c. and the other *White Caſtle*, *Cliſſe*, *Corbau*, &c. The People of this Province that has Title of a Kingdom, are good Warriors, and take much after the *Germans*, *Hungarians* and *Sclavonians* for their Cuſtoms and Manners, ſo that their Gentlemen are ſaid to ſhare with the firſt in their Drunkenneſs, to imitate the ſecond in their Pride, and to be every whit as important as the laſt. It's ſaid, that the *Croates*, eſpecially thoſe called *Uſcokes*, run up and down Mountains like Bucks, and have Shooes made of Cord on purpoſe. Formerly the Kingdom of *Croatia* comprehended all between the *Drave* and the Sea of *Dalmatia*, and was divided into three parts, but now that is called *Croatia* that lies between *Boſnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Germany* and *Dalmatia*. *Sorarzo.*

CROCODILON, a Town of *Thebais* or *Upper Egypt*, ſituated upon the Banks of the *Nile*, and called as it is becauſe Crocodiles were adored there as Gods. The Crocodile is an Amphibious Animal that lives part on Land and part in the Water; is ſhap'd like a Lizard, has a wide Mouth, four ſhort Feet, but well arm'd with Nails or Claws; its Eyes are like Hogs Eyes, and its Tail is very long; its Skin is ſo tough or hard, that a Croſs-bow-ſhot will not pierce it. They are very bold, and great Enemies to Man, and have the addreſs to throw Water where People may come either to waſh themſelves or to drink, that ſo the place being ſlippery, they might the ſooner fall, and they the eaſier prey upon them. There are ſome that are ſo very big that they ſwallow whole Children at a Mouthful. *Marmol. Strabo lib. 7.*

CROCUS, a young Man, who falling deſperately in love with the Nymph *Smilax*, was changed into the Herb we call Saffron, and ſhe into the Yew-Tree. *Ovid. Metam. l. 4.*

CRODO, a falſe Deity of the Ancient *Saxons*, more particularly worſhipped in the Town of *Altemburg*, where it was repreſented in the Shape of an old Man ſtanding upon a Fiſh, which they called a Perch, holding a Wheel in one Hand and an Urn in the other. Several think, and perhaps right too, That this was the Idol of *Saturn*; for, beſides that, the Word *Crodo* ſounds ſomewhat like the Greek Κρόνος, which ſignifies *Saturn*, the other Circumſtances of the *Saxon* Godhead agree very well with the God of Time; for there is nothing older in the World at leaſt, than Time repreſented by the Old Man, the Fiſh and Wheel mark'd its Inconſtancy, and the Urn the Plenty it produces. *Crantz. in Saxon. l. 2.*

CROESUS, King of *Lydia*, ſucceeded *Alyattes* II. *An. Mund.* 3496, and was one of the moſt powerful and rich Princes of his time; was the firſt that deprived the Greeks of *Aſia* of their Liberties, and rendred them Tributary; he alſo ſubdued the *Phrygians*, *Myſians*, *Paphlagonians*, *Thracians*, *Carians*, and ſeveral other People; but was vain, as appears by his Diſcourſe with *Solon*; for, dazled with the luſtre of his Greatneſs, he ask'd that great Man, what he thought of his Glory and good Fortune, or if he thought there was any in the World happier than he was; The grave Philoſopher anſwered, That he thought *Tellus*, a Citizen of *Athens*, *Clenobis* and *Bito* far happier; adding, That no Judgement could be well made of Mens Happineſs before their Death. *Crœſus* laugh'd at this, and called *Solon* a ridiculous Fellow, becauſe in his Opinion he was too obſtinate and nice an Obſerver of the Philoſophers Severity; yet a little after, intending to make War againſt *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, he was worſted and taken Priſoner in the Town of *Sardis*, the Capital of his Kingdom, the 14th Year of his Reign, and 200 of *Rome*, 675 Years after *Argon* firſt King of *Lydia*, and 170 after *Gyges*, firſt of the Branch of the *Mermnades*, of which *Crœſus* was deſcended. *Cyrus* intending to get rid of him, expos'd him upon a great Funeral Pile; where the unfortunate Prince, conſidering his Death near at hand, reflected upon what *Solon* had ſaid concerning Mens Happineſs, repeated his Words very often and aloud, calling upon that Philoſopher. When this was told the Victorious Prince, he recalled the Sentence, made uſe of his Advice upon all Occaſions, and recommended him to his Son *Cambyſes* at his Death, with whom he ſpent the reſt of his Days. *Cambyſes*, after he had performed ſeveral great Exploits, and being ready to depart for *Egypt*, ask'd *Crœſus*, Whether he was equal to his Father, he made anſwer, No, for as yet you have not ſuch a Son as your Father left behind him. *Crœſus* had three Sons, who, though their Names are not known, yet are very remarkable in Hiſtory, the eldeſt being an Hoſtage in king *Cyrus*'s Court, and diſcovered in a Plot againſt that great Prince's Life, was killed in his Father's ſight; the next being Dumb, and the Oracle conſulted about the Occaſion, returned this Anſwer, That the King had no Occaſion to wiſh for his Speech, ſince that was to be the unhappieſt Day of his whole Life that he ſhould begin to ſpeak; and it fell out ſo, for the very day *Sardis* was taken, and himſelf made Priſoner; a *Perſian* Soldier was lifting up his Sword to kill him, which ſight frightened the Child ſo much, that by a wonderful effort of Nature, he cry'd out, *Soldier, hold, do not ſtrike my Father*; and after that Moment he continued to ſpeak; the youngeſt by a quite contrary Prodigy begun to ſpeak diſtinctly ſoon after he was born, which was looked on as a fatal Omen of the Ruine of the Kingdom of *Lydia*. *Herodotus. Valerius Maximus.*

CROISADE, a Name given the Chriſtian Expeditions againſt the Infidels for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, becauſe they who engaged themſelves in the Undertaking, wore a Croſs on their Cloths, and had one in their Standards. There were Eight in all; the firſt in 1096, at the Solicitation of the *Greek* Emperor and the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Peter the Hermit*, who was Preacher of this Croiſade, was made General of a great Army, a thing that did not agree with his Profeſſion, being a Prieſt; and all the Princes, *Hugo* the great Count of *Vermandois*, Brother to *Philip* I King of *France*, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, *Robert* Count of *Flanders*, *Raimond* Count of *Tholouſe* and St. *Giles*, *Godefroy of Bouillon* Duke of *Lorrain*, with his Brothers *Baldouin* and *Euſtace*, *Stephen* Count of *Chartres* and *Blois*, *Hugo* Count of St. *Paul*, with a great Number of other Lords, took different ways to meet all at *Conſtantinople*. The firſt who marched his Troops was the famous *Godefroy* of *Boullon*, who had a greater ſhare than any of the reſt in this Undertaking, but had not the Command of the whole Army, as it's commonly believed. He ſet forwards the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1096. with a Body of 10000 Horſe and 70000 Foot, all well accouter'd Troops, and moſt of 'em pick'd out of the *French*, *Lorrain* and *German* Gentry. Before the other Princes were come to *Conſtantinople*, Duke *Godefroy* and *Tancrede* had paſs'd the *Helleſpont*, and begun the Siege of *Nice* the 6th of *May*. It was then they diſcovered the Emperor *Alexis*'s Treachery, who, notwithſtanding all his fair Promiſes, made what advantage he could of them, waiting for an Opportunity to deſtroy them; for they found out, That from the very beginning of the Siege, he ſolicited the Beſieged to yield to him, and to refuſe to obey the *Francs*; yet that any difference ſhould not prove an Obſtacle to their Deſign, they conſented to let him have the Place after ſeven Weeks Siege. Then the Chriſtian Princes led their Victorious Army through *Aſia Minor*, enter'd *Syria*, and took *Antioch*. *Jeruſalem* was taken in 1099. and *Godefroy* of *Bouillon* choſen King. A little after the Chriſtians gain'd the famous Battel of *Aſcalon* againſt the Soldan of *Egypt*, which Victory put an end to the firſt Croiſade, for the Princes and Lords, with thoſe that followed them, believing they had fully accompliſhed their Vow, took leave of King *Godefroy* and return'd to their reſpective Countries. The Second in 1144. after the taking of the Town of *Edeſſa* from the Chriſtians, by *Sanguin*, a *Turkiſh* Prince. This Croiſade was headed by *Conrad* III. Emperor, and *Lewis* VII. King of *France*. The Emperor's Army was either deſtroy'd by the Enemy, or periſhed through the Treachery of *Manuel* the *Greek* Emperor and his Brother-in-Law, and the ſecond Army through the Unfaithfulneſs and Treachery of the Chriſtians of *Syria*, were forced to quit the Siege of *Damaſcus*. The Third in 1188. after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin* Soldan of *Egypt*: The chief of this were the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia* his ſecond Son, *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, *Berthold* Duke of *Moravia*, *Herman* Marquiſs of *Baden*, the Counts of *Naſſau*, *Thuringia*, *Miſſen* and *Holland*, and above 60 other of the chiefeſt Princes of the Empire, with the Biſhops of *Beſançon*, *Cambray*, *Munſter*, *Oſnabrug*, *Miſſen*, *Paſſau*, *Viſburg*, and ſeveral others. The Emperor *Frederick* parted from *Ratisbonne* in 1180. and marched victoriouſly into *Thrace*, in ſpight of the *Greek* Emperor, thence into *Aſia Minor*, where he defeated the Soldan of *Iconium*, but drawing near *Syria*, he was taken ill, and died in it. His Son *Frederick*, Duke of *Suabia*, led the Army to *Acres*, thence to *Tyre*, at laſt to the Camp before *Acre* or *Ptolemais*, beſieged by *Guy* of *Luſignan*, King of *Jeruſalem*, for two Years before, and propos'd to give a general Aſſault, which was done both by Sea and Land, but without any good Succeſs. This was the laſt Military Action that *Frederick* was in, for he died to a Year of the Diſtemper that begun to infect the Camp. His Death prov'd fatal to the Chriſtian Army, becauſe the *Germans* in deſpair for the loſs of their Emperor and Prince, would ſubmit to no other General, but returned all home, ſave a few that ſtood under the Command of Duke *Leopold* of *Auſtria*. Some Months after, *Philip the Auguſt* of *France*, and *Richard Cœur de Lion*, arrived with their Fleets, and then the Chriſtian Army, conſiſting of above 300000 fighting Men, was in a Condition to triumph over *Saladin*, had not Diſcord form'd ſeveral Parties amongſt the Commanders. The Kings of *France* and *England* had great Diſputes, which were increaſed by what happened between *Guy* of *Luſignan* and *Conrad* Marquis of *Tyre*, for the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, which the one pretended to keep, and the other would have, but this did not laſt long, a Peace being made, at leaſt in appearance, they forwarded the Siege of the Town, and took it the 12th of *July* 1191. *Philip the Auguſt* tak-

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ling ill, retired after this Conqueſt, leaving a good part of his Army in *Syria* under the Duke of *Burgundy*; *Richard*, King of *England*, ſtay'd behind a Year longer, and at laſt concluded a Peace with *Saladin* upon theſe Conditions; *That all the Coaſts from* Joppa *to* Tyre *ſhould be left the Chriſtians, and that* Saladin *ſhould have all the reſt of* Palæſtina, *except* Aſcalon, *which was to be his, who at the Expiration of the Truce ſhould be his that could get it; and that during this Truce, which was to laſt three Years, three Months, three Weeks and three Days, it ſhould be lawful for the Chriſtians to go to* Jeruſalem *in ſmall Companies to pay their Devotions there.* After this King *Richard* departed in the Year 1192. leaving the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* to the Count of *Champagne* his Nephew, and that of *Cyprus* to *Guy* of *Luſignan*. The Fourth was undertaken in 1195. by the Emperor *Henry* the VIth. after *Saladin*'s Death. This Emperor rais'd three great Armies; the firſt went by Land to *Conſtantinople*, whence it paſs'd to *Antioch*, thence to *Tyre*, and thence to *Ptolemais* or *Acre*; the ſecond went by Sea, and re-took *Sylves* in *Portugal*, which the *Saracens* poſſeſſed then; the third paſs'd into *Sicily*, where the Emperor, who led it in Perſon, endeavoured to exterminate the Race of the *Norman* Princes. After he had put all thoſe to cruel Deaths that had join'd againſt him, he embark'd part of his Army, which arrived in a few Days at *Ptolemais*. The Chriſtians gained ſeveral Battels againſt the Infidels, took a good many Towns, and were in the way of Succeſs, until the News of the Emperor *Henry* the VIth's Death made them haſten back into *Germany*. The Fifth Croiſade was publiſhed by Pope *Innocent* III's order in 1198. but the moſt part of this amus'd themſelves to take *Zara* for the *Venetians*, and afterwards to make War againſt the *Greek* Emperors. They that went forward to *Palæſtina* made but ſucceſsleſs Efforts for the recovery of the *Holy Land*; for though *John de Neule*, who commanded the great Fleet equipp'd in *Flanders*, arrived at *Ptolemais* a little after *Simon* of *Montfort*, *Renard* of *Dampierre*, and the other Lords who quitted the Confederates before they left *Venice*, and the Monk *Herloin* arrived alſo with the *Britons* he commanded, ſo that there were enough to beat all the Infidels out of *Palæſtina*; yet the Plague deſtroying many of them, and the reſt either returning or engaging in the petty Quarrels of the Chriſtian Princes, there was nothing done; ſo that it was eaſy for the Soldan of *Aleppo* to defeat their Troops in 1204. The Sixth took the Town of *Damietta*, but were forc'd to ſurrender it again. The Emperor *Frederick* in 1228. went to the *Holy Land*, and the next Year made a Peace with the Soldan for ten Years, upon theſe following Conditions; That the Soldan ſhould deliver the Chriſtians the Towns of *Jeruſalem*, *Bethlehem*, *Nazareth*, *Tiberon* and *Sidon*, but that the Temple of *Jeruſalem* ſhould be left to the *Saracens*, to perform the free Exerciſe of their Law: After this the Emperor returned into *Germany* without rebuilding the Walls of *Jeruſalem*, or of any of the other Towns deliver'd him, ſo that the Chriſtians were only Maſters of them in Appearance. About 1240. *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall* and Brother to *Henry* III. King of *England*, arriv'd in *Paleſtina*, with a good *Engliſh* Croiſade; This great Prince ſeeing it impoſſible to have any Succeſs whilſt the Templars and Hoſpitallers continued their Diſputes and private Animoſities, with the Advice of the Duke of *Burgundy*, the great Maſter of the Hoſpitallers, and chiefeſt of the Croiſade, accepted the advantageous Conditions the Soldan offered; ſo a Peace was concluded, the Priſoners exchanged on both ſides, eſpecially thoſe taken at the Battel of *Gaza*, amongſt whom was the great Conſtable *Montfort*; and that the Chriſtians ſhould enjoy ſome Lands of *Paleſtina*, then in the Soldan's Poſſeſſion. After this *Richard* imbark'd in 1241. and ſteer'd towards *Italy*. In 1244. the *Corasmins*, People deſcended from the ancient *Parthians*, driven out of *Perſia* by the *Tartars*, croſs'd the *Euphrates*, and came to beg ſome Land of the Soldan of *Egypt*, who appointed them *Paleſtina*, where they preſently broke in, and gave the Chriſtians a general Defeat near *Gaza*: There were but few Knights, with the Conſtable, Count *Philip* of *Montfort*, Prince of *Tyre*, the Patriarch *Robert*, ſome Biſhops, and a few hundreds of common Soldiers that eſcaped. The great Maſters of the Temple, and of the *Teutonick* Knights were kill'd upon the Place, and the great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, with the famous *Walter de Brienne* Count of *Joppa*, and King *John*'s Nephew, were led in Chains to *Babylon*. The Seventh Croiſade was led by St. *Lewis*, who appeared before *Damietta* after the Feaſts of *Whitſuntide* 1249. This Town was ſoon taken, whereupon they reſolv'd to march directly to *Babylon*, Capital of the Kingdom, but they found the *Saracens* encamped near *Maſſora*, and after ſeveral Battels, a Sickneſs happening in the Chriſtian Army, the King was forced to endeavour a Retreat, but being followed by the Infidels, moſt of his Soldiers were miſerably butchered, and himſelf and the Nobility taken Priſoners in 1250. Then there was a Treaty concluded, by the Articles a Truce was to continue for ten Years, and the Chriſtians were to keep what they were in Poſſeſſion of, excepting *Damietta*, which was to be delivered to the Soldan for the King's Ranſom, with 800000 Bezans of Gold, which amounts according to ſome to 400000 Livres, according to others to ſo many Crowns of Gold, for the reſt of the Priſoners. The King and Lords were thus ſet at Liberty after a Days Confinement. The Counts of *Flanders*, of *Bretagne*, of *Poitou*, with ſeveral other Lords, intending for *France*, took their Leave of the King, who ſailed for *Syria*, and arriv'd after ſome Days at the Port of *Acre*, where, after he had put that and the other Sea-ports in a good Condition, he returned into *France* in 1254. This ſame Prince put himſelf at the Head of the Eighth Croiſade in 1270. and arriv'd with his Fleet at *Cagliari* in the Iſle of *Sardinia*, where in a Council of War a Reſolution was taken to beſiege *Tunis* in *Africa*: The Fleet came in ſight of *Tunis* and *Carthage* about the 20th of *July*, and ſoon made it ſelf Maſter of the Port, then of the Tower and at laſt of the Caſtle of the latter; but they delayed the Siege of *Tunis*, expecting the King of *Sicily*, who did not come in a Month after, and was by ſo long a Stay, the Cauſe of the unhappy Succeſs of that Voyage, which he himſelf had ſo eagerly adviſ'd; for as it was in the greateſt heat of Summer, and that they wanted freſh Water, terrible Fluxes and Fevers infected and made a ſtrange deſtruction in the Camp in a little time. *John Triſtan*, Count of *Nevers*, a Prince but 20 Years of age, died on the third of *Auguſt*; the Cardinal Legate outlived him but a ſhort time; and St. *Lewis* himſelf, who died the ſame Month, left the Army in a very ill Condition: The 25th of the ſame Month *Charles* King of *Sicily* came up with a good Fleet about the time the King, his Brother, departed this Life, and begg'd his Son and Succeſſor, King *Philip the Bold*, to finiſh ſo important a War; whereupon they advanced towards *Tunis* to block it up cloſer, and fought ſeveral Battels, wherein the *Moors* were always worſted; ſo that the King of *Tunis* fearing the Succeſs of the War, ſent to deſire a Peace, or at leaſt a Truce; at a Council of War, both the Kings of *France* and *Sicily* conſented to a Truce of ten Years, upon theſe Conditions; *That he ſhould ſet all the Chriſtian Slaves of his Kingdom at Liberty*; *That he ſhould give the* Dominican *and* Franciſcan *Friars leave to preach the Goſpel in his Territories, and build Monaſteries, and baptize all thoſe that ſhould deſire it*; *beſides that, he ſhould pay King* Charles *the* 40000 *Crowns yearly which this Prince paid the Pope for the Kingdom of* Naples *and* Sicily. After this, both Princes embarked each for his own Kingdom; but Prince *Edward* of *England*, who came before *Tunis* with his Fleet about the time this Treaty was agreed upon, ſailed towards *Ptolemais*, where he landed with *John* Son to the Duke of *Bretagne*; his ſmall Body that conſiſted but of 300 *Engliſh* and *French*, were reinforced with 500 *Friſons*, and with a few more which his Brother *Edmund* followed him with out of *England*. This Relief hinder'd *Bendocdar* from laying Siege to the Town of *Acre*; but at laſt, *Hugo* King of *Cyprus* and *Jeruſalem*, finding he was in no Condition to hinder the Soldan's Conqueſt, obtained a Truce in 1272. and Prince *Edward* returned into *England* to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom left him by his Father King *Henry*'s Death, ſo that this Croiſade contributed nothing to the recovery of the *Holy Land*. In 1291. the Town of *Acre* was taken and plundered by the Soldan of *Egypt*, and the Chriſtians were diſpoſſeſſed of all in *Syria*. There has been no Croiſade ſince that time, though the Popes have often endeavoured and preſſed the Chriſtians to ſuch an Undertaking, as *Nicholas* IV. in 1292. *Clement* V. in 1311. and ſeveral other ſince. *Maimburg Hiſtoire des Croiſades.*

CROISSANT, *Creſcent*, or Half-moon, an Order of Knights inſtituted in 1448. by *René* of *Anjou*, called *the Good King of Sicily*, Duke of *Anjou*, and Count of *Provence*, in the Town of *Angers*. The Symbole or Mark of this Order was a Creſcent of Gold, wherein was written in blue Letters, *Loz en Croiſſant*, which is a kind of *Logogrife*, intimating that *Loz* or Praiſe is acquired by encreaſing in Vertue and Glory: They tied to this Creſcent as many ends of Points of Gold enamell'd with Red as the Knights of the Order have been in perillous Rencounters, ſo that by the Number of theſe little Points one might eaſily gueſs at the Courage and great Exploits of the Knights they belonged to. The Knights wore a Cloak of Crimſon Velvet, the ſhort Mantle of White Velvet, with the Lining and Caſſock of the ſame: Under the Right Arm was a Creſcent of Gold hanging upon a Chain of the ſame, and tied to the upper part of the Sleeve. The Order conſiſted of 50 Knights, comprehending the Chief, who was Senator or Preſident; for it muſt be obſerved, That King *René*, when he inſtituted this Order, took only the Title of Maintainer, under the Protection of St. *Maurice*, to whom he would leave the Honour to be Chief. The firſt Article was, That none could be received into the Order if he was not a Prince, a Duke, Marquiſs, Count, Vilcount, or deſcended of an Ancient and Noble Family, at leaſt a Gentleman of Four Deſcents, and without any Blemiſh or Note of Infamy. *Mennius.*

CROIX *du Main* (*Francis la*) born in the Province of *Main* towards the latter end of the XVIth Century. In 1584 he publiſh'd his *French Bibliotheque*, being a general Catalogue of all Authors wrote in *French.*

CROMER (*Martin*) a *Polander*, Secretary to King *Sigismond* II. and afterwards Biſhop of *Warmia*, liv'd in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Poland* in 30 Books, from the Year 550. to 1548. together with another Treatiſe of the Situation, Cuſtoms, Inhabitants, *&c.* of that Kingdom. He publiſh'd likewiſe ſome Books of Controverſy againſt the Proteſtants, as *Colloquium de Religione Lib.* IV. *De Cœlibatu Sacerdotum, &c.* He died in the Year 1589. *Mir. de Script. Sæc. XVI. Martin Zeiler de Hiſt. &c.*

CROMER, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *North Erpingham*, lying to the Sea, 122 Miles from *London.*

CROMWELL (*Thomas*) Son to a Blackſmith in *Putney* near *London*; a Man of great natural Parts; and for that reaſon entertained

entertain'd in the Service of Cardinal *Woolsey:* When the Cardinal declin'd, and a high Charge, consisting of many Articles was brought against him into the Parliament-house; *Cromwell*, then a Member of the House of Commons, appeared vigorously for the Cardinal, and baffled the Bill. At his first rise at Court, he was made Master of the King's Jewel-house, afterwards advanced to the Degree of a Peer, made Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, and had a great hand in the Dissolution of Monasteries. At last the King made him Vicar General, Lord Vice-gerent in Ecclesiastical Affairs, Earl of *Essex*, and Knight of the Garter. His Office of Vicar General, is often confounded with that of Lord Vice-gerent in Ecclesiastical Matters; but this is a mistake, for they were two different Places, and held by two different Commissions; by the first, he had neither Authority over Bishops, nor Precedence of them; but the other gave him place next to the Royal Family, and a compleat Delegation of the King's whole Power in Ecclesiastical Affairs. He is said to have given too much Encouragement to Bills of Attainder, without bringing the Persons to their Answer, and fell afterwards himself by those rigorous Methods of Justice. He was Arrested for High-Treason in the Council Chamber, by the Duke of *Norfolk*, sent to the Tower, Attainted for Heresy and Treason by Act of Parliament, and Beheaded on *Tower-hill*, on *July* 28th, 1540. In his Speech upon the Scaffold, he deliver'd himself somewhat ambiguously in Reference to Religion, but rather in favour of the Roman Catholick Communion. *Burnet. Hist. Reformation*, Part Ist. *Baker's Chron.*

CROMWELL (*Oliver*) born in the year 1599. at *Huntington*, was descended of a considerable Family in that County. He study'd some little time at *Cambridge* and *Lincolns-Inn*, but without much improvement either in Learning or Law. His Youth was at first, unmanageable and lewd. After some time he pretends to Reform, upon Church of *England* Principles, and within a little while turns Puritan. He takes a Farm in the Country, but is almost broke before he quits it: His Circumstances being thus Embarrassed, he was packing up for *New England*. But his Uncle, Sir *Robert Steward*, dying, left him an Estate, which prevented his Voyage. He turns Preacher in the Ile of *Ely*, is made Free-man of *Cambridge*, and afterwards Burgess for that Town, in 1640. When the Rebellion broke out, he offered his Service to the Earl of *Essex*, and had a Commission for a Captain of Horse. He brought his Troop to *Edge-hill*; and imagining the King had much the advantage of the Day, run away from the Fight, for which he had like to have been Cashier'd: Tho', to do him Justice, he afterwards always appeared, a Man of Courage. His Interest encreasing, he promotes and settles the rebellious Association in the Eastern Counties, seizes Sir *Thomas Conningsby* at St. *Albans*, who was executing the King's Commission of Aray, and stifles a Loyal Association in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, at *Lowerstoft*. His Zeal and Successes preferr'd him to the Post of Lieutenant General to the Earl of *Manchester*: And his Reputation still improving among the Rebels, he is excepted in the *Self-denying Ordinance*, and made Lieutenant General of Horse: And when Duke *Hamilton* Marched an Army out of *Scotland*, for King *Charles* the First's Service, he was Defeated by *Cromwell*, at *Preston* in *Lancashire*: His Behaviour in the Field has been mentioned already, under *Charles* the First, whither the Reader is referred. After the Royalists were disabled from keeping the Field, the Rebellious Parliament Disbanded some of their Forces. Upon this, *Cromwell* apprehending a further Reform, and the Disappointment of his Ambition, perswades the Army to set up a Council of Agitaters, to Remonstrate against the Parliament, and bring the King from *Holmby*, into their own Custody: Being possessed of the King's Person, he treats him with Respect, and Solemnly promises to Restore him against the Parliament. But upon the King's refusing the Dethroning Propositions, made him in the Isle of *Wight*, *Cromwell* declares against treating any longer with his Majesty, and Menaces the Parliament into a Vote of *Non Addresse*. The King, being brought to his Tryal, *Cromwell* was one of the *High Court of Justice*: And after the Murther of the King, he is sent General into *Ireland*, in 1649. where, with extraordinary Diligence, and horrid Executions, he subdued almost the whole Nation, in less than the Compass of a Twelve-month, leaving his Son-in-law *Ireton* to Conquer the rest. Upon his coming for *England*, he is made General, in the room of the Lord *Fairfax*, Marches into *Scotland* with Sixteen thousand Men, and on *September* the Third, 1650. Defeats the Scots at *Dunbar*. The next year, about the same time, he is joind by the Presbyterians at *Worcester*, where he gain'd a Battle against King *Charles* the Second. Upon this Victory he Enters *London* Triumphantly, with great Numbers of Prisoners. Some time after, by his Interest in the Rump Parliament, he procures the Passing of an Act of Oblivion. The Rump pretending to Disband part of the Army, *Cromwell* joins with the Soldiers, comes into the Parliament-House, calls the Members: Juggling fellows, Drunkards and Whore-masters, and gets the Speaker pull'd out of the Chair: And in short, the Rump, who had swaggered in Tyranny and Treason for several Years, are now turn'd out of the House, with Scorn and Infamy. *Cromwell*, having moved this Obstacle to his Greatness, sets up a Council of State, and sends Circular Letters to above a hundred of his Creatures, to meet him at *Westminster*; they come up accordingly, and stile themselves a Parliament. During the Mis-rule of the Rump, The Admirals *Blake* and *Airskew*, had beaten the *Dutch* thrice in 1652, and 1653. *Cromwell* coming into the Administration, they are beaten twice by *Monk*, *Blake* and *Dean*, and in their last Defeat Admiral *Trump* was killed. The *Dutch* getting nothing but Blows by the War, are glad to sue for a Peace, which was sold them by *Cromwell* for a round sum of Money. To return to the Members at *Westminster*, This pretended Parliament of Anabaptists, Fifth-monarchymen, *&c.* fell vigorously upon a thorough Reformation; They are for taking away Tyths, as Relicks of Judaism, sweeping away the old *English* Laws as Badges of Conquest and *Norman* Slavery; suppressing the Universities and great Schools, as heathenish and unnecessary, and putting down all Titles of Honour and Distinction, as not agreeable to Christianity. They Voted down the Court of *Chancery*, and made an Act for Marriages by Justices of Peace. This Enthusiastick and Fanatical Conduct, made them unacceptable to the Nation, and oblig'd *Cromwell* to put a Period to their sitting, who, when they went off, resign'd their Power into *Cromwell*'s Hands. Soon after he takes the Protectorship upon him, being offered it, in the Name of the Army and the three Nations; and this year, being 1653. he sets up the *Tryers*, for the Approbation of publick Preachers. Upon his Protectorship, he is Acknowledg'd, by the greatest part of the Princes of *Europe*. He passes an Act for making *Scotland* one Common-wealth with *England*. This year, being 1654. Colonel *Venables* being sent by him with some Forces, to take St. *Domingo* from the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, Mis-carries in the Attempt, and is shamefully Defeated at *Hispaniola*; but landing at *Jamaica*, a Month after, Succeeds in the Expedition, and makes himself Master of the Island: This year Mr. *John Gerard*, and Mr. *Wowell*, two Loyal Gentlemen, were Executed. To go on with his War with the *Spaniards*; *Blake* and *Montague* lay before *Cadiz* with a Fleet, and Captain *Stainer*, with a Squadron, fell on their Plate-fleet, sunk some, burnt others, and took two: After this *Blake* fell upon the *Spanish* Fleet in the Bay of *Santa Cruz*, in the Isle of *Tenariff*, in the *Canaries*; and though they were not much inferior to them, in number of Ships, much Superior in Number of Men, and guarded by a Castle and Forts, betwixt which there were Trenches, lin'd with Musqueteers, yet he burnt and sunk their whole Fleet, having but eight and forty Men killed, and a hundred and twenty wounded. To return to the Affairs in *England*; *Cromwell* makes his Parliament Subscribe a Recognition of his Government, and after near five Months Tryal, dissolves them *January* the 22d. in 1654. After this, in 1656. he Decimates the Royalists, and appoints fourteen Major-Generals to Levy this Tax. These Major-Generals, had each several Counties under his Jurisdiction, over which they Tyrannized, in a most Arbitrary manner; and at length grew so unsupportable, that *Cromwell* thought it adviseable to re-call their Power: This year in *July*, he Summons another Parliament, and makes them Subscribe an Acknowledgment of his Authority, before they enter'd the *House*, He is addressed by this pretended Parliament, by an *Instrument* called *An Humble Petition and Advice*, to take the Title of *King*; But the Soldiers, prompted by *Lambert*, and some other principal Officers (who had Prospects of a Protectorship for themselves, after *Cromwell*) shewing a violent dislike of this Expedient, *Cromwell* had not the Courage to venture upon it. However, the pretended Government is cast into a Monarchical Form, with the old Title of Protector: An Act passes in 1657. for an Upper-House in Parliament, of *Cromwell*'s Nomination. This Scheme disobliged the Anabaptists and Fifth-Monarchy-men, and *Oliver* having the Liberty of naming his Successor, *Lambart* despairs of Succeeding in the Usurpation, and begins to fall off to the Male Contents. Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and Dr. *Hewet* Suffer for their Loyalty, the latter denying the Authority of *Cromwell*'s Courts. And this year, being 1658. *Cromwell*'s Favourite Daughter *Clapole*, dyes, using hard Expressions against her Father in her Sickness. This year *Dunkirk* was taken by the *French* and *English*. *Cromwell*, upon the Death of his Daughter, and the discontents and unsteddiness, which he perceiv'd in the Army, falls into the Spleen, and soon after, falling Sick, at *Hampton-Court*, grows Confident of his Recovery, by the Enthusiasm of his Chaplains, but, removing to *White-hall*, Dyes there, *September* the 3d, 1658. He lay in State at *Somerset-house*, and was Bury'd with great Pomp and Solemnity, in *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel. As to his Character, he was a Person of good natural Parts, more than ordinary Courage, and indefatigable Industry: His constant Application to the Business of War, his good Conduct, and frequent Successes, gave him the Reputation, and that not without reason, of a great General. Finding the Army governed by the Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchy men, he struck in with that Interest, as most for his Purpose: And to recommend his Zeal to the Party, prayed and preached so long among them, that at last he seemed an Enthusiast in good earnest. *Whitlock*'s *Memorials*, *Hob's Hist. Civil-Wars*, *Bate's Flenchus Motuum*, *Dugdale's short view of the late Troubles of England*, &c.

CROMWELL (*Richard*) *Oliver*'s eldest Son, being named by him for his Successor before his Death, he was by

Order of the Privy-council, proclaimed Lord Protector with great State, and then received the Complements of Congratulation and Condoleance at the ſame time, from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, *&c.* Addreſſes were preſented to him from ſeveral parts of the Nation, promiſing that they would ſtand by him. His firſt Care was, to ſolemnize the Funerals of his Father, which coſt near 60000 *l.* Then it was thought fit to ſummon a Parliament, to eſtabliſh this new Lord Protector, and they met at *Weſtminſter*, *Jan.* 27. 1659. where, after a Speech to them by *Richard*, and the Lord Commiſſioner *Fiennes*, they paſſed a Bill to recognize him as Protector; and for reſtoring the Houſe of Lords. Then they fell upon Debates, about ſetting Bounds to the Chief Magiſtrate's Power, and that of the Upper-Houſe. *Richard*'s Party were for having it according to the Petition and Advice in *Oliver*'s laſt Parliament, but the other Party denied it to be a Law, becauſe obtained by Force, and the Excluſion of above a hundred Members; at which time they alſo took the Purſe from the Commons, by ſettling 1300000 *l. per Annum*, for ever, upon a ſingle Perſon. Then they aſſerted their Intereſt in the Fleet and Militia; conſidered how to take away all the Laws about the Exciſe and Cuſtoms after three years. Then they ſet ſeveral Perſons who had been illegally impriſoned at liberty, and reſented the ſending of Free-born *Engliſh-men* to Foreign Plantations, out of the reach of *Habeas Corpus*, againſt their Wills. Theſe Proceedings begot a Jealouſy betwixt the Protector and his Army. The General Council of Officers kept their Meetings at *Wallingford-houſe*; and the Protector with his Party met at *Whitehall* to countermine them. This occaſioned a Remonſtrance from the Army to *Richard's* declaring the danger of their Cauſe and Party, and particularly of the Kings Judges, and that the Army was purpoſely kept from their Pay, to make them* Mutiny. This Remonſtrance was countenanced by *Tychburn*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who, with the Officers of the City Trained-bands promiſed to ſtand by *Fleetwood* and the Army; and with *Lambert's* aſſiſtance reſolved to lay *Richard* aſide; who being adviſed to ſeize them, yet through Puſillanimity, and the Confidence which he had in *Fleetwood* and *Desborough*, his Relations, he neglected; but repented when too late. The Houſe of Commons reſolving to let the Officers know, That they took them ſtill to be their Servants; forbad any General Council of Officers, and ordered, That none ſhould have any Command but ſuch as were willing to ſubſcribe, That they ſhould not interrupt the Free Meetings in Parliament. The Conteſt grew high betwixt the Protector, and the Officers of the Army, both Sides keeping Guard day and night againſt each other. And he forbad the Officers to Meet, according to the Vote of the Houſe. And thus Affairs continued till *April* 22. that *Fleetwood* his Brother-in-law, and *Desborough*, his Uncle, leaving him, carried off a great part of the Army after them. So that he was forced to give Power to *Desborough* and ſome others to Diſſolve the Parliament, which was accordingly done, though not without the great Reluctancy of the Houſe of Commons. And after this was done, *Fleetwood*, *Desborough*, and the reſt of the Officers, diſcarded *Richard*, and took the Government into their own Hand; but finding the People diſſatisfied with their Military Proceedings, they called together ſuch Members of the Long Parliament as were then in Town. Who meeting again, They declared for Religion, Liberty, and Property; and againſt a King, ſingle Perſon, or Houſe of Lords; but they would ſuffer none of their Fellow Members to ſit, who did not ſubſcribe the Engagement, nor ſate with them ſince 1648. Then they choſe a Council of State of twenty one Perſons, and then went about ſelling the King's and other publick Lands. Then they ſent to *Richard*, to Reſign the Government, and to give an Account of his Debts. As to the firſt, he anſwered, That he had learn'd not to be unquiet under God's Hand, That all belonging to him ſhould behave themſelves peaceably under the Government, whoſe Protection he expected. Then they diſcharged him of his Debts, and gave him a Protection for ſix months. Took all the Houſhold-Stuff, Plate, *&c.* which they found at *White-hall*, into their Poſſeſſion; and ſo *Richard* retired into the Country. *Bate's Elenchus Motuum*, *Whitlock's Memorials*, *Dugdale's ſhort view*, &c.

CRONEMBERG, a conſiderable Caſtle in the Iſle of *Zeland*, in *Denmark*, upon the *Sound*. *Frederick* II King of *Denmark*, built it in 1577. and fortified it very well. It is Five Leagues from *Copenhagen*, near the Town of *Elſeneur*; and is a Defence againſt any that ſhould invade the Country, either by the Ocean, or the Baltick-ſea; yet the *Swedes* took this Fortreſs in 1658. but reſtored it again ſome time after. The Kings of *Denmark* receive ſome Cuſtoms here.

CROQUANS, a Nick-name given the Gentlemen of *Guienne*, becauſe in the beginning of King *Henry* the Fourth's Reign they oppreſſed the poor Boors of the Country very much.

CROSNE, a Town of *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, and the *Chief* of *Przemiſle*. It lies at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, towards the Rivers of *Viſtle* and *Jaſiolde*, near the Frontiers of *Upper Poland* and *Hungary*.

CROSS, the moſt cruel and diſgraceful of all Torments and Deaths, uſed in former Ages by almoſt all Nations of the known World. They that deſire to know the different Figures of theſe Croſſes may conſult the Letters of *Salmaſius* or *Bartholinus de Cruce*. Women, as well as Men, were crucified at *Rome*, as appears by the Story of *Decius Mundus*, a young *Roman*, who being deſperately in Love with *Paulina*, *Saturninus*'s Wife, made uſe of *Ida*'s Craft, that once was his Father's Slave, to Corrupt the *Æditui*, or Overſeers of the Goddeſs *Iſis*'s Temple, to perſwade *Paulina*, that the God *Anubis* deſired ſhe would lie one Night in his Temple; being come thither, *Mundus* was admitted in, and *Paulina* received him for that God. This Cheat being diſcovered, *Tiberius* ordered, that all thoſe Lewd Officers of the Temple of *Iſis*, ſhould be Crucified, and that the wicked *Ida*, that firſt invented this, ſhould be crucified with them. Nor was he ſatisfied with this; but having demoliſhed the Temple, he commanded the Statue of *Iſis* to be caſt into the *Tyber*. The ſame *Romans* looked upon it as ſo vile a Death, that *Cicero* imputes it as a Crime to *Verres*, that he Crucified a *Roman* Citizen. And *Valerius Maximus* obſerves, That *Scipio Africanus* exerciſing Military Diſcipline to a Degree of Cruelty, when he took *Carthage*, and was Maſter of all thoſe that deſerted the *Roman* Army. He divided them into two Bodies, in one he put the *Roman* Soldiers, in the other the Foreigners; theſe he commanded to be beheaded, becauſe they betrayed their Truſt, and failed the Party they had engaged themſelves to; but the others he crucified, as guilty of a more ſhameful and a blacker Crime, *viz.* quitting the Defence of their Country, and bearing Arms againſt it. We alſo read in *Lampridius*, That the Emperor *Alexander Severus* having asked ſeveral King, what was the Puniſhment of Robbers with them? They all anſwered, It was *The Croſs*.

CROSSEN near the *Oder*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Sileſia*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It's Capital of a Dukedom, and has a good Fortreſs. Is pretty well peopled; and a Town of great Traffick; five or ſix Leagues from *Frankfort*.

CROTONA, a Town of *Italy*, in that part that was called *Magna Græcia*, was built, as ſome ſay, by *Diomedes*, and according to the Opinion of *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus*, it was *Myſcellus* that founded it, in the third year of the XVIIth *Olympiad*, which was the fourth of the Reign of *Numa Pompilius*, King of the *Romans*. It was very famous for its Wreſtlers, whereof there were ſeven that carried the Prize in one day. So that it came to be a Saying, That the weakeſt of the *Crotoniates* was the ſtrongeſt of the *Græcians*. *Pliny* ſays, This Advantage proceeded from the goodneſs of the Air. *Milo*, ſo famous for his ſtrength, rendred this Town ſo too; he was *Pythagoras's* Diſciple. *Iſchomachus*, *Tiſicrates*, *Aſtolus*, and ſome other noted Wreſtlers, had their Birth here, as well as *Democedes*, the renowned Phyſician, much eſteemed by *Polycrates*, King of *Samos*, and *Darius*, King of *Perſia*. *Orpheus* the Poet, with a great Number of other conſiderable Men, were Natives of this place. *Thucydides*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Denys* of *Halicarnaſſus* *Pomponius Mela*, *Ptolemy*, *Titus Livius*, &c. ſpeak of *Crotona*, which was formerly twelve Miles in Circuit. And though now the Caſe is much altered, yet it's ſtill a good Town in the farthermoſt *Calabria*, with a Fortreſs, and a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Reggio*.

CROTOPUS the VIIIth, King of the *Argives*, Succeeded *Triopas* in the year of the World 2547. and Reigned 21 years. *Euſeb. Chron.*

CROWLAND, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ellow*, upon the River *Weeland*, in a very fenny low Ground. The beſt Streets of it are ſevered from each other, not unlike *Venice*, by interjacent Water-courſes; and the Cauſeys leading to it ſo narrow, that no Carts can poſſibly paſs; which may juſtify the proverbial Saying, *All the Carts which come to* Crowland, *are ſhod with Silver*. The chiefeſt Rarity of this Town is its Triangular Bridge, anſwering its three chiefeſt Streets. It's from *London* Eighty eight Miles.

CROWN, firſt a Mark of Victory or Dignity, was afterwards made uſe of upon other occaſions. The Ancients will have *Bacchus* and *Janus* to have been the firſt Inventors of this Ornament; that the firſt Crowned himſelf with Ivy after the Conqueſt of the *Indies*; and that King *Janus* made uſe of one in his Sacrifices. The firſt Crowns of the *Romans* were two or three Ribands interwoven, and tied round their Heads; after they made ſome of the Boughs and Branches of Trees; then of Flowers bound to Willow, Ivy, or other Boughs that bend eaſily. In their Feaſts their Crowns were made of Flowers, Herbs and Branches, that had the vertue to refreſh and ſtrengthen the Brain, as Roſes, Penny-royal, Olive-leaves, *&c.* The Gueſts had three Crowns, one which they wore on the top of their Head, with the ſecond they bound their fore-heads, and the third hung round their necks. In the Ceremony of their Marriage, the Bridegroom wore a Crown, and the Bride two, one of natural Flowers, when ſhe was led to her Husbands Houſe; and the other of artificial, wrought of Gold, and adorned with Pearls and Diamonds. The Priests Crown'd the Statues of their Gods. That of *Bacchus* with Vine or Ivy-leaves, *Saturn's* with Fig-tree-branches, *Jupiter's* with all ſorts of Flowers, *Apollo's* with Lawrel, *Hercules's* with Poplar, *Pan's* with Pine and Dane-wort-branches, the houſhold Gods with Myrtle and Roſemary, *Caſtor* and *Pollux* with Reeds,

the *Graces* with Olive, and *Minerva* too; *Juno*'s with Vine-branches. *Lucina*'s or *Diana*'s with Dittany. They alſo offered golden Crowns to their falſe Gods, as that which *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, ſent to *Rome*, to be put into the Capitol, and weighed two hundred forty ſix pound; that which *Philip*, King of *Syria*, ſent by his Ambaſſadors, and weighed one hundred pound of pure Gold. The Prieſts, when they ſacrificed, wore Lawrel or Gold Crowns, and the Victims were Crowned with Cypreſs or Pine-branches. In Burials Crowns ſometimes of Olive, Lawrel or Lilies, were laid upon the Graves, which Cuſtom paſſed from *Lacedæmon* to *Athens*, and thence to *Rome*, where Magiſtrates in great Solemnities wore Crowns of Olive or Myrtle, and Ambaſſadors of Vervein or Olive. The Ancients had alſo their Military Crowns, which were given Generals, Officers and Soldiers, in Recompence of their great Actions and Service. The Triumphal Crown was for him that Triumphed after ſome famous Victory. In the beginning theſe were but of Lawrel, after there were ſome of Gold, and at laſt a great many of this Metal were carried before the Triumpher's Chariot. *Titus Livius* tells us, That they carried 234 in the Triumph of *Scipio Aſiaticus*, in the 564th year of *Rome*. And *Appian* counts 2822 in *Cæſar*'s. Round theſe were repreſented the Triumphers greateſt Exploits. The oval Crown, which was allowed them that received the Honour of the little Triumph, was of Myrtle, and ſome of Lawrel. The *Obſidional*, or the Crown which the Beſieged preſented him with that raiſed the Siege, was made of the green Graſs that grew within the Town. There was a *Civick* for a Citizen that ſaved his fellow Citizens Lives; a *Mural* for him that firſt Scal'd, and got into the Beſieged Town; this was of Gold, and the Circle raiſed in form of the Battlement of a Wall. There was alſo a *Caſtrenſis* for him that firſt entred the Enemies Camp; its Figure repreſenting a *Palliſado* that is forced. The *Naval*, for him that firſt boarded the Enemies Ship, was of Gold, and ſet round with Stems of the ſame Metal. Now there are Crowns of Sovereigns, and ſome that are allowed the Gentry in their Eſcutcheons; theſe differ according to the different Degrees of Nobility, and are not the ſame in all Countries. *P. Menetrier.*

CROY, a Village of *France* in *Picardy*, two or three Leagues from *Amiens*. It's hence that the Noble Family of *Croy* in the *Low-Countries* has taken its Name.

CROYDON or CROYDEN, Lat. *Neomagus*, a Market-Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, near the Spring head of the River *Wandle*, nine Miles from *London*, where the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* has a Country-houſe. It has an Hoſpital for the Poor, and a Free ſchool for Children, founded by Arch-biſhop *Whitgift*.

CROYE, or CROIE, Lat. *Croia*, thought to be the *Erebéa* of the Ancients, is a Town of *Albania*, now under the *Turks*. *Volaterran* ſays, it was alſo called *Troy*; however; it has been a long time the Reſidence of the Brave *George Caſtriot*, called *Scanderbeg*, Prince of *Albania*. But after his Death *Mahomet* II. took it in 1477. It was formerly an Epiſcopal-Town under the Arch-biſhop of *Durazzo*. The River *Lizane* runs by it. It's the ſame that *Chalcondylas* calls *Crua*.

CRUCIGER, (*Gaſpar*) a *German*, born in 1504. made a great Progreſs in Languages, Mathematicks, and in the Proteſtants Divinity; taught at *Magdebourg* and *Wittemberg*, where he died in 1548.

CRUMAW, or CRUMEAW, Lat. *Crumavia*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Moravia*, with Title of a Dutchy, lies between *Brin* and *Znaim*, on *Auſtria* ſide, and has a good Fortreſs.

CRUMMUS, King of the *Bulgarians*, being in War with *Nicephorus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, in 811. had ſo much the worſt of it in the beginning, that he ſued for Peace; but being refuſed, he drew new ſtrength from his Deſpair, and in the Night time aſſaulted the *Grecian* Camp, forced it, and went directly to *Nicephorus*'s Camp, killed him before he had time to ſee who was about him; after this defeated his whole Army, and impriſoned or put all the Nobility of his Camp to death. And to leave Poſterity the Marks of his Victory, after he had expoſed the unfortunate *Nicephorus*'s Head upon a Gibbet, he made a Cup of the Scull, and covered it with Silver, that his Succeſſors as well as he himſelf, ſhould make uſe of it in their Feaſts, when they drank the Health of thoſe that ſignalized themſelves in the War. He alſo would compel the Priſoners to buy their Lives and Liberties by changing their Religion; but thoſe Officers choſe rather to die generouſly and like Martyrs. *Crummus* after this gain'd the Battle of *Adrianople*, in 813. and died ſoon after. *Maimbourg Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

CRUSCA, a famous Academy of *Florence* in *Italy*, known by this Name, which ſignifies *Bran* and all the remains of *Meal* when it's boulted, to ſhew the Care they take to depurate the *Tuſcan* Tongue. The place where they are accuſtomed to meet is adorned with Devices, that all allude to the word *Cruſca*. Each Academick takes his Name anſwerable to the Subject. Their Seats are made in form of Paniers to carry Bread in, the Backs of theſe like Shovels, to move and ſtir the Corn. The great Chairs like Tubs of Willow or Straw, to keep the Corn in. The Cuſhions are of Aſh-coloured Satin, in form of Meal-ſacks, and they put their Torches in Caſes that have this form too. The Dictionary of *Cruſca* is entituled, *Vocabulario de gli Academici della Cruſca. Monconys.*

CRUSERIUS, born at *Campen*, in the *Low Countries*, in the 16th *Cent.* He Profeſſed Phyſick, Philoſophy, and the Languages, and afterwards applying himſelf to Study the Law, Commenced Doctor in that Faculty. His Learning preferred him conſiderably both in Buſineſs and Reputation. His Works are *Comment. in Hippoc. Lib. I. & III. De Morbis Vulgaribus, & in Lib. de Dieta. Mir. in Elog. Belg. Melchior Adam, in Vit. Germ. Medic.* &c.

CRUSIUS (*Martin*) whom the *Germans* call *Kraux*, was of *Bottenſtein*, in the Mountains of the Biſhoprick of *Bamberg*, or according to others, of *Grebern*, in the ſame Country. He was born in 1526. made great progreſs in Learning, taught with Reputation at *Tubingen*, and elſewhere. He collected an excellent Library, and died in 1607. This *Cruſius* Profeſſor of Greek and Latin at *Tubingen* in *Germany*, has publiſhed an Excellent Collection of Modern *Greece*, called *Turco-græcia*, printed at *Baſil* in 1584. The firſt part of this Work contains a Hiſtory of *Conſtantinople*, from 1391. to 1578. which he calls *A Political and civil Hiſtory of Conſtantinople.* After this Hiſtory, there is a Letter inſerted of *Theodoſius Zygomala*, to *Martin Cruſius*, in which this Greek deſcribes the Taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *Turks*. Theſe two parts of the Work are written in *Common Greek*: As for the third Book of this Collection, it is called, *A Hiſtory of the Patriarchs of Conſtantinople, from* 1454. *to* 1578. and is written in Modern Greek: *Cruſius* has Tranſlated theſe three Parts into Latin; the Remainder of the Collection is made up of a great many Latin and Greek Letters, to which *Cruſius* has ſubjoyn'd very Learned Remarks. This Work is a very ſerviceable Performance to thoſe who deſire to be informed of the Condition of the *Greeks* of theſe later Ages, and are willing to learn their Modern Language, there being ſeveral large Specimens of Modern *Greek*, and amongſt the reſt *Homer*'s *Batrocomyomachia. Rich. Simon.* There was another *Cruſius* (*James*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Holland*, who publiſhed a Book of *Latin Epiſtles*, in 1635. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CTESIAS, a Phyſician, Native of *Cnidos*, lived in *Xenophon*'s time; for he was taken in that Battle which *Cyrus the Younger* fought in 352. of *Rome*, with his Brother *Artaxerxes*, called *Mnemon*, and cured this laſt of a Wound he received in that Fight. Afterwards he kept with this King, and practiſed Phyſick for Seventeen Years in *Perſia*. He compoſed in twenty three Books a Hiſtory of the *Aſſyrians* and *Perſians*, which was in ſuch great eſteem with *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Trogus Pompeius*, that they choſe rather to follow it than that of *Herodotus*, becauſe *Cteſias* aſſures us, that he took all he advances there out of the Archives or Records of the Royal Family. *Voſſius.*

CTESIAS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, Native of *Epheſus*, was the ſame that made ſome Works quoted by *Plutarch* in his Treatiſe *Of Rivers*, and elſewhere.

CTESIBIUS, of *Alexandria*, a Mathematician, who firſt invented thoſe ſorts of Organs that went by the means of Water, whereof *Nero* had the Invention, as we learn of *Suetonius* in that Emperor's Life. He lived in *Ptolemy*'s time, King of *Egypt*, called *Phyſcon*, about one hundred and twenty years before the birth of Chriſt, that is, in the CLXVth *Olympiad*, the 634th of *Rome*. He writ a Treatiſe of *Géodeſie*, which according to *Clavius*, is the Science of meaſuring and dividing Bodies. If we believe *Poſſevin*, this Treatiſe is in the *Vatican* Library. *Vitruv. Voſſius.*

CTESILOCHUS, a Painter who drew *Jupiter* in Headcloaths, like a Matron crying out among Midwifes, and ready to be delivered of *Bacchus*. *Plin. Lib.* 35.

CTESIPHON, an ancient Town of *Aſſyria*, near the *Tygris*, ſaid to have been built by the *Parthians*, out of Spight to *Seleucus*, to oppoſe it to *Seleucia*. *Strabo Lib.* 15.

CTESIPHON, a famous Architect, who is alſo called *Cherſiphron*, drew the Model of the famous Temple of *Diana* in *Epheſus*, built part under him and by his Direction, the reſt under his Son *Metagenes*, and other Architects. *Plutarch* ſpeaks of another of this Name, who was an Hiſtorian, and compoſed ſeveral Books. *Vitruvius.*

CUAMA, or COAMA, a certain River which runs through *Sofala*, a Kingdom of *Africa*. Some pretend it has its ſource in the Lake of *Sachaf*, where it has the Name of *Zamber*, towards the Mountain of the Moon, and that another River, called that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, runs out of the ſame. *Vincent le Blanc*, of *Marſeilles*, brags in his Relation, that he has gone up the River *Cuama* to the Lake, whence the *Nile* is thought to run; upon which laſt, he ſays, he came thence to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. Suppoſing all this true, we might ſoon explain two great Difficulties; firſt, That there is a Communication of the two Seas, which the Ancients were altogether ignorant of; ſecondly, That if People come down the *Nile* from its ſource, that thoſe dreadful Falls called *Catadupes*, or *Cataracts*, muſt be only in ſome Arms, and that there are other Streams that are Navigable. But *Le Blanc* does not explain this well. *Sanut. Magin. Linſchot.*

CUBA, That is, the greateſt of the *Antilles* in the Northern Sea, is about 230 Leagues in length, 40 in the broadeſt parts, and 15 in the narroweſt. Its Soil is very fruitful, and the Air better than at *Hiſpaniola*. It's divided by a ridge of Mountains, whence a great number of ſmall Rivers ſpring, that are all very well ſtock'd with Fiſhes called *Liſa's* and *Sabella's*, that is, *Barbel* and *Shad*. Their Foreſts are full of Cedar-trees, of an extraordinary height and bigneſs, which the Inhabitants make *Canou's* of, that is, *Boats* made of the Bodies only, hewed and worked, that can hold above fifty Men. There are alſo Wild Vines that bear a great quantity of ſowre Grapes, becauſe they are not looked after. The *Caninga* that grows there, is a Tree whereof the Bark has the taſte of Cinnamon; it is made uſe of to ſeaſon and ſpice Meat, and for a Remedy as Caſſia. Their Paſture feeds a great number of Cattle. On the Southern Side are a great many Iſlands, which the *Spaniards* call *Jardin de la Reyna*, where there are Sea Tortoiſes ſo ſtrong and big, that they can walk with five Men upon their backs. This Iſland is very rich in Metals; for there are ſeveral Rivers in it, that have very fine Gold. It was formerly divided into ſeveral Provinces, whereof each had its particular *Cacique* or *Primaviz*, *Mayzi*, *Bayamo*, *Cueyba*, *Camagueya*, *Macacam*, *Xagua*, *Ybima*. The River *Cueyte* is very remarkable for the great number of Crocodiles it nouriſhes. The ancienteſt of its Towns is St. St. *Jago*, or St. *James*, which was built in 1514. At the end of one of the beſt and greateſt Ports in *America*, it has a Cathedral, whereof the Biſhop is Suffragan under the Archbiſhop of St. *Domingo*, and has very many and good Copper-mines, at three Leagues diſtance. The Town of *San-Salvador*, in the Province of *Bayame*, is thirty Leagues from the Town of St. *Jacques*, in a very fertile and pleaſant Country. In the Road betwixt *San-Salvador* and *San-Jago*, are a great quantity of Flint-ſtones of different ſizes, but all ſo round that they might ſerve for Canon Bullets. The ſtrongeſt Town is *Havana*, whoſe Port is famous both for its good and ſafe Anchorage, as alſo for the two Caſtles, capable to ſtop the greateſt Fleet in the World. The Town is alſo defended with a very well fortified Caſtle, and ſo oppoſed to Ships that draw near the Port, that it can play upon their Fore-caſtle, whilſt the other two batter on both ſides. All the *Spaniſh* Fleets that come from the firm Land, from Southern *America*, new *Spain*, and the Iſlands, Anchor here for Freſh-water and Refreſhments; and in the Month of *September* they get by the Streights of *Bahama* into the Northern Sea, and thence into *Spain*. The Governour of the Iſland, and the other Royal Officers keep their Reſidence here, it being one of the richeſt and beſt Towns in *America*, both for its Port and great Commerce. There are alſo ſix Boroughs or Habitations of Chriſtians, *St. Jacques*, *Baracoa*, *Bayamo*, the *Port of Princes*, the *Holy Ghoſt*, and the *Havana*. Each Village has thirty or forty Families, beſides *St. Jacques* and *Havana*, that have each about eighty Houſes, yet there are but few Slaves, many having hanged themſelves to be rid of the miſeries they underwent in Mines. There goes a Story on this Subject, *viz.* That Seigneur *Vaſco Porcallos*, Steward to one of the chief Inhabitants, underſtanding that the *Indians* who were under his Command, had all agreed to hang themſelves, went to meet them with a Cord in his hand, at the place they intended to execute the Deſign. As ſoon as he ſaw them come, he walked towards them, and ſaid they were fools to think he was not aware of all their Deſigns; that he well knew what they were then about, and therefore was come to hang himſelf a-long with them, to plague them in the other World a thouſand times more than he did in this. This Diſcourſe made the *Indians* change their Reſolution, and come back along with him, to obey all his Orders. *Hiſtoire de Floride De Laet. Hift. &c.*

CUBLAI, great *Cham* of *Tartary*, was Baptized about 1256. and eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Religion in his Kingdom, at the Sollicitation of *Hayton*, King of *Armenia*; then ſent his Brother *Haolone* with a powerful Army into *Armenia*, to defend this King againſt the *Saracens*, who ravaged all his Country. See *Haolone. Kircher of China.*

CUCO, a Town of the Kingdom of *Algier*, towards the River *Malva*, or of *Bugia*. Its ſituation is very ſtrong, becauſe it's environed with a high ſteep Mountain, and a Wall, flanked with good Baſtions where the Rock fails. The Plains, at the foot of the Mountains, bear a great quantity of all ſort of Corn, and on the top grows Barly in abundance. There are alſo great numbers of Cattle, an infinity of Bees. Their Olive trees furniſh much Oyl, and they make the beſt Linen of *Barbary*. Many of the Inhabitants hereabouts make Gun-powder, having ſeveral Mines of Salt-petre, their Merchants furniſhing them with Brimſtone from *France*. They have alſo Iron mines, and good Workmen that make Swords, Daggers, and Blades, or Heads for Lances, but want Steel, as do all the other parts of *Barbary*: and what they uſe is Iron, which they quench in Water, and boil with Sand and ſome Plants, to make it harder; yet it's not near ſo good as what is carried thither out of *Europe*. *Marmol.*

CUCUBAO, Diſciple of *Xaca*, was the firſt that introduced the Worſhip of bad Angels or Devils into *Japan*, with his Brother *Cambadagi*.

CUCUSA, a Town of *Armenia the leſs*, upon the Frontiers of *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, had formerly the Title of a Biſhoprick, and is famous in Hiſtory, becauſe it was the place St. *John Chryſoſtom* was baniſhed to, by the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, in the beginning of the Fifth Century.

CUENCA, Lat. *Concha*, a Town of *Spain* in *New Caſtile*, with a Biſhoprick under the Arch-biſhop of *Toledo*. It's built upon a little Hill, between two Rivers and high Mountains. Some think it's the ancient *Valeria*, which being deſtroyed by the *Moors*, was re-built by *Alphonſus* IX. and erected into a Biſhoprick by Pope *Lucius* III. *Miræus Geog. Eccleſ.*

CUEVA, a Family that derives its Name from a Borough of *Caſtile*. It became very conſiderable under *Henry* IVth. called *The Impotent*, in 1460. for this King gave the County of *Ledeſma*, the Dutchy of *Albuquerque*, with ſeveral other conſiderable Lands, to his Favourite *Bertrand de la Cueva*, Viſcount *Huelma*, *&c.* It's ſaid that this impotent Prince perſwaded the Queen to let this Favourite of his lie with her, and that ſhe had *Jean the Baſtard* by him, who afterwards diſputed the Crown with *Elizabeth*, *Henry* the Fourth's Siſter.

CUFA, a Town of *Aſia* in *Chaldea*, or the Province of *Yerac*. It's ſituate upon the River *Euphrates*, towards the Frontiers of the Deſart of *Arabia*, and poſſeſſed by the *Turks*, who took it from the *Perſians*. It formerly was conſiderable, and the Reſidence of *Caliphs* for a time; but now is far another thing.

CUHIUNG, a Town of the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has Juriſdiction over ſix Cities. This Country is fertil and very pleaſant; has many Mines of *Lapis Lazuli*, and a very good Vert for Painters. There are alſo ſome Silver Mines. To the North hereof is a Kingdom that was formerly called *Kinchi*, that is, *The Kingdom of Golden Teeth*, becauſe the Inhabitants uſed to garniſh their Teeth with ſmall thin bits or leaves of Gold. And they ſtill obſerve a very particular Cuſtom near *Nangan*, one of the ſix Cities, in covering a great Stone ten Perches high every year with Gold; they call this *Xinac*, that is, *A Spiritual Stone.*

CAJACIUS, (*James*) the ableſt Lawyer of his Time, taught for ſome time at *Tholouſe*, of very mean Parents. He was invited to *Cahors*, and thence to the Univerſity of *Bourges*. The King of *France* had a great eſteem for him; looking upon him as one of the famouſeſt Interpreters of the Law. *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, prevail'd with him to come to *Turin*, and Pope *Gregory* XIIIth, did his endeavour to have him thence to *Bologne*, his own Native Country; but *Cujacius*'s Age not permitting him to accept of the advantageous offers he made him, he continued to teach at *Bourges*, where he took great pleaſure to Communicate familiarly with his Friends and Scholars what he had diſcovered in the Law, and ſhewed them the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt way to come to a perfect knowledge of that Study. He alſo eat and drank with his Scholars, to encourage them in their Studies, and lent them Money and Books to ſet them forwards, which got him the Name of *Father of the Scholars*. *Florent Chriſtian*, K. *Hen.* IVth's Preceptor, made the following Epitaph upon him.

Erexit Leges & Jura jacentia Cujas,
Ipſo nunc etiam jura jacente jacent.
Quid Tumulum erigitis? Potius date Legibus ipſis,
Magno ſufficient hæc monumenta Viro.

The famous *Charles Hannibal Fabot*, having collected all *Cujacius*'s Works, publiſhed them at *Paris*, in 10 *Vol.* in 1658. *Pope Maſſon. in Vit. Jac. Cujac. Thuan. Hill &c.*

CUJAVIA, a Province of *Poland*, placed generally in that called *The Lower*, to the South of *Pruſſia*, and towards the Banks of *Viſtula*. It comprehends the Palatinate of *Blaſtplan*, where are *Biechow*, *Bidgoſtide*, &c. and that of *Bzzechie*, where are *Conale*, *Rowſwick*, &c.

CULEMBACH, upon the *Mein*, a little Town of *Germany*, in *Francomia*, with Title of Marquiſate. It's ſituate near the ſource of the *Mein*, between *Bamberg* and *Culmbach*, and gives its Name to the Marquiſs of *Culembach*, of the Houſe of *Brandenbourg*. This Marquiſate has a very good Territory with the Fortreſſes of *Blaſſemberg*, *Bareith*, &c.

CULEMBERG, a little Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Province of *Gueldreland*, with Title of a County, or Baldom, ſituate upon the left Bank of the River *Lech*, a League on *Weſel*. It has a Fortreſs.

CULIACAN, or St *Miguel* of *Culiacan*, a Province of *Nova Septentrionalis*, in *New Spain*. It's properly in the Audience of *Guadalajara*, bounded with *New Mexico* to the North, the Sea of *Vermeja* to the Weſt, *New Biſcay* to the Eaſt, and the Province of *Chametan* to the South. The principal Borough is *Culiacan*, the others are St. *Miguel*, *Quinola*, &c. All over it are rich Mines, with Fruit and Cotton in abundance.

CULM, an Epiſcopal Town of *Poland*, in *Royal Pruſſia*, Capital of a ſmall Country called *Culmia*, and by the Inhabitants *Culmſchland*. The Biſhoprick was formerly Suffragan to that of *Riga* in *Livonia*. This Town being almoſt ruined in the late Wars with the *Swedes*, the Biſhoprick, at leaſt the Biſhop's Reſidence was removed to a neighbouring Borough. *Culm* is ſituate on the *Viſtula*, five Leagues below *Thorn*. *Cromer*, &c.

CULPEPER (Sir *John*) a Perſon of great Abilities and known Loyalty, was by King *Charles* the Firſt conſtituted Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, afterwards Maſter of the Rolls, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council. In which Court of [illegible]

good Service during the Civil Wars, he advanced him in the 20th year of his Reign, to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Culpeper* of *Thoresway in Com. Linc.* And after the Loss of all, attending King *Charles* the Second, during the greatest part of his Abode beyond Sea, departed this Life soon after his Majesty's Restauration. His Son *Thomas* succeeding him in his Honour, married *Margaret*, the youngest Daughter and Co-heir to *Le Seigneur Jean de Hesse*, of the Noble Family of *Hesse*, in the Land of *Berghen*, near *Cullen* in *Germany*, by whom he hath Issue one Daughter called *Catharine*. *Dugdale*.

CUMA, a Town in *Æolia*, the *Foya-Nova*, of these days, situate upon the Gulph of *Smyrna* in *Asia-minor*, between *Smyrna* to the South, and *Pergamus* to the West. It has a Fortress and good Port, and it was near it that the *Venetian* Fleet defeated the *Turks* in 1650.

CUMÆ, a Town of *Italy* near *Naples*. It was formerly Episcopal, but now the Bishoprick is united to that of *Aversa*. The ancient Greek and Latin Authors often mention this *Cumæ*, and *Virgil* speaks of its admirable Temple of *Apollo*, and its Fortress. *Leander Alberti* gives a curious account of the remains of the ancient Buildings, and some other remarkable Signs of Antiquity that he has seen at *Cumæ*; as the *Grotto* of *Sibyllæ*, and others marked under the word BAJÆ, or BAYES.

CUMBERLAND, Lat. *Cumbria*, is the fartherst County in *England*, North-west-ward, divided Northward from *Scotland*, partly by the River *Kirtop*, partly by *Solom Moss*, as far as *Solway Frith*. Eastward 'tis bounded with *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*, Southward with *Lancashire*, and Westward with the *Irish Sea*. So that in form it is not unlike a half Moon, which from its tips North and South, may be allowed to be Forty five Miles in length, whereas in breadth from East to West, it hardly exceeds thirty. The whole divided not into Hundreds, but Wards, five in number, wherein are sixteen Market-Towns, and fifty eight Parishes. In the time of the *Romans*, this Country, amongst others, was inhabited by the *Brigantes*. In the Heptarchy it was a Province in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and now the greatest part of it makes up, with *Cumberland*, the Diocess of *Carlisle*. The North and South parts are hilly; but of the two the North is the worst. In which is *Gillesland*, bordering upon *Scotland*, as in the South parts *Copland*, so called from its copped Hills, among which is one called *Wry-Nose*, on the top whereof, by the High-way-side, are placed three Stones standing a foot from each other; one in this County, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*. The middle parts are more level, and better Inhabited, because more fruitful than the rest; yet the Hills are not so barren, but that they feed great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle. Here is also plenty and variety of Fowls; nor is any County better stored with fresh and salt-water fish. Here are also Mines of Coal, Copper, and Black-Lead. The Copper Mines lay long neglected, till about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, that the *Lapis Calaminaris* was found in *England*. As for *Roman* Antiquities, the Learned *Cambden* takes notice of more in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland* than in all *England* besides. The reason is, because these two Counties bordering upon the troublesome Scots and Picts, the *Romans* had raised here many Fortifications, wherein they kept strong Garisons, to secure their Possessions on this side. In this County the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are generally built Castle wise. The Neighbourhood of the Scots, before their Union with *England*, being the occasion thereof. The Market-Towns, besides *Carlisle*, the chief place of the County, are, *Abbey-holm*, *Alston moor*, *Bowlet*, *Brampton*, *Cockermouth*, *Egremont*, *Ireby*, *Kesnick*, &c. among which *Carlisle* and *Cockermouth* only have Privilege, the one to send two Citizens, and the last, two Burgesses, to serve in Parliament. This County, together with *Westmorland*, being granted by the Saxon King *Edmund*, upon *Malcolm* I. King of Scots, for his Assistance in the Reduction of the *Northumbers* to obedience, was recovered from *William*, King of Scots, by *Henry* II. for *Ivo Tailbois*, after the Battle of *Alnwick*. In *Henry* VIII's Reign it became an Earldom; that Prince bestowing the Title upon *Henry*, Lord *Clifford*, *Anno* 1525. in whose Issue it continued till the Year 1643. Of an Earldom it became a Dukedom in the Person of the Illustrious Prince *Rupert*, second Son of *Frederick* Elector Palatine, by *Elizabeth* his Wife only Daughter of King *James* I. who died without Lawful Issue at *White Hall*, November 29. 1682. and now the Title is transferred upon the Royal Highness, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, created by our present King, Baron *Okingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, *Anno* 1689.

CUMEE, Lat. *Cumea*, called *Italique*, because she prophesied in *Italy*. Her first she was born at *Cumæ*, a little Borough near *Cumæ in Campania*, lived some time after the Siege of Troy, at least if we believe *Pausanias* who speaks of her under the Name of the *Deiphobe*; that *Æneas* consulted this Sibyl. *Cumæ* prophesied several things concerning our Saviour's Birth, to that *Tarquin the Apostate* did not favour him, because them, as *Constantine* the Great his wives.

CUNÆUS, Peter, a Lawyer of *Flessingue*, or *Flushing*, in *Zeal*, where he was born in 1588. He made great Progress in Learning, especially in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaick and Syriack, under *John Drusius*, and with his assistance gained deep Knowledge in the Jewish Antiquities. After this he applied himself to the Study of the Law, wherein he succeeded so well, that he was judged capable to teach it in the University of *Leyden*, in 1615. having already professed the Latin Tongue, and taught Politicks in the same Place. He continued his last Imployment until he died, in 1638. His Works are, *Sardi Venales. Satira Menipæa in sui sæculi Homines ineptè Eruditos. De Republica Hebræorum, Lib. III. &c.* He likewise published *Remarks upon Nonius's Dionysiaca. Le Mire, Mœurs. Athen. Bat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CUNEGONDA, descended of the *Count Palatins*, was Married to the Emperor *Henry* II. with whom she lived in perpetual Virginity. It's said, That to convince that Prince of the wrong opinion he conceived of her Life, she walked upon burning Coals; or, as others say, held a burning Iron in her hand. After the Emperor's Death, which happened in 1024. she spent the remainder of her Life, which was sixteen years, in a Convent of Nuns, founded by her self. *Baronius.*

CUNHA (*Roderick*) Born at *Lisbon* in 1577. and Arch-bishop of *Braga* in *Portugal*. By being Possessed of this See, he was Primate of all *Portugal*, but this Advantage he willingly Exchang'd for the Archbishoprick of *Lisbon*, to put himself in a better Condition to serve his Country. He dy'd in this See, after having been very Instrumental in Restoring the Right Line, in the Person of King *John* the Fourth, who Recovered his Hereditary Kingdom in 1640. His Works are, *Super Primam P. Decreti Gratiani Comment. De Confessariis Sollicitantibus. De Primatu Ecclesiæ Bracharensis.* His other Tracts are written in *Portugueze*; as *The History of the Bishops of Porto. The Ecclesiastical History of Braga, Lisbon, &c. Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hisp. &c.*

CUNIBERT, Son of *Pertarit*, King of the *Lombards*, was associated to the Government about 680. and Reigned alone after his Father, in 689. *Alahis*, Duke of *Trent*, whose Life he had Saved some time before, Revolted against him in 691. and made himself Master of *Paris*; but did not keep it long. He took Arms a second time against *Cunibert*; but was defeated, and lost his Life in a Battle Fought in 694. after which the King Reigned peaceably untill he died, in 701.

CUNIMOND or GUIMOND, King of the *Gepida*, lived in the Sixth Age; made War against the *Lombards*, and was afterwards overcome by King *Alboin*, in 571. This last, who had married *Rosamond*, Daughter of *Cunimond*, would oblige her to drink out of her unfortunate Father's Skull, which he plaited with Gold, after he had put him to death. This Action made *Rosamond* have so violent an Aversion for the Murtherer, that though he was her Husband, she made no difficulty to get him Murthered, in 571. *Paulus Diacon. Lib. 2. De Gest. Lomb.*

CUNINA, a Goddess, who according to ancient *Pagans* had Care of young Children in their Cradles, in Latin called *Cunæ*. They did not use Wine, but Milk, in the Sacrifices they offered this Goddess. *St. Austin. De Civ. Dei. Lib. 4.*

CUPIDO, a Deity which the Ancients thought did preside over Love. Poets speak differently of it. *Plato* admitted two sorts of Love; one, Son of *Venus Urania*, or Celestial; the other, of the Earthly *Venus*, engendred, as Poets feign, of the Froth of the Sea. Both were represented under the same Form of a very Beautiful Child quite naked and winged, a Veil over his Eyes, a Bow in one hand, a lighted Torch in the other, and a Quiver of Arrows hanging at his side. Love, the Son of the first *Venus*, being a gift from above, unites hearts, makes peace, enclines to mildness, and renders Life perfectly happy. *Zeno* calls it the God of Friendship and Liberty, of Peace and Concord, of Happiness and Consolation, and of Science and Vertue. He is represented in form of a Child, to shew, that as Childhood is the first Age of Life, Love is the first step in all great Affairs. He is naked, to intimate, that it needs borrow nothing, having strength enough to carry on its Designs. The Veil over his Eyes, marks, that he himself is the source of all his Inventions. The Torch, that he lights and instructs others. And the Arrows are the Signs of the invincible Eloquence, wherewith he toucheth the Heart, and charms and attracts it. Love, Son of the other *Venus*, is naked, to shew, that he has lavished his means, and is become the true Son of indigence and indiscretion. He is represented as a Child, because void of reason and judgment, painted blind, to intimate his pre-occupation, and ignorance of his beloved Object. His Wings express his inconstancy; and his Torch, that he is a publick Incendiary: His Arrows, that he is the source of all the Passions which tyrannize over the Soul. *Vide Pausanias.*

CURACAO, or *Curaçao*, an *Island* of *Southern America* amongst those called *Sott vento*, is over against the Province of *Venezuela*, between the Ile of *Bonnaire* and *Oruba*. The *Spaniards* were first Masters of it, until the *Hollanders* took it from them in 1632.

CURBICUS, is the right name of the Herculean *Manes*, when he was a Slave. See MANES.

CURCHUS, a false Deity of the ancient Inhabitants of *Prussia*, who believed she presided over eating and drinking, wherefore in making their Harvest, they offered it their first

fruits

fruits. They alſo kept a continual Fire in Honour of it, and built it a new Statue every year, breaking their former. *Hartfnock Diſſert. Deor. Pruſſ.*

CURDES, Inhabitants of *Curdiſtan*, who have alſo ſpread over *Meſopotamia* or *Diarbeck*, *Armenia* and *Syria*. They are under the Protection of the King of *Perſia*, and their Language reſembles the *Perſian* very much. Some of them are *Mahometans*, and ſome *Jaſides*. The *Mahometans* are governed by their *Emirs*, or Princes, who are in a manner Sovereign in their Principalities, and as it were independent of the *Grand-Seignior*. There are *Emirs* as far as the Town of *Aiſan*, ſix days Journey from *Diarbekir*, in the neighbourhood of which place are a great number of Chriſtians, *Neſtorians*, *Jacobites*, and *Armenians*. The *Jaſide Curdes* are of five ſorts; the *Dacenies*, the *Sachelies*, the *Dennedies*, *Caledies*, and *Strowlars*. They are originally *Parthians*, and in ſome meaſure *Manichees*; for though they adore God, yet they alſo have veneration for the Devil, whom they fear as the Author of Evil. There are ſome that Worſhip the Sun, and are therefore called *Chamſies*. *Jaſides* ſignifies *The Diſciples of Jeſus*, from the word *Jaſid*, which ſignifies *Jeſus* in the *Curdian* Language, and is derived from the Turkiſh word *Aiſa*, that ſignifies the ſame They acknowledge *Jeſus Chriſt's* Divinity, and his Origin from the Eternal Father, and believe with Chriſtians, that he was born of the Virgin *Mary*, which they call *Meyreme*. The *Dacenies* have their chief Reſidence about half a Days Journey from *Moſul*, which is the *New-Ninive*. Theſe *Curdes* became Chriſtians that very day the Holy Ghoſt deſcended from Heaven, and are named in the *Syriack* and *Chaldaick* Scripture amongſt the Nations that ſaw the Miracle of *Whitſontide*. For the Word *Parthi*, in the Second Chapter of *The Acts of the Apoſtles*, is tranſlated from the Syriack *Kerad*, that ſignifies *Curdes*. And this general Opinion of the *Syrians* and *Chaldæans* is grounded upon the Hiſtory; which learns us, that the Empire of the *Parthians* was eſtabliſhed by Fugitives, out of *Scythia*, and that it reached into *Aſſyria* and *Meſopotamia*. The *Jaſides* then are deſcended from the *Parthians*, and particularly from the *Aſſyrians*, called *Dacenies*, who are inſtructed in their Faith by St. *Jude* or *Thaddæus*, in whoſe Honour they built a Temple, which is the only one of all their Sect. They call this Apoſtle *Cheie-Adi* in their Language. Theſe *Dacenies* love the *Chriſtians* as much as they hate the *Turks*, and being of a Warlike Humour and a *Parthian* Courage, are often heard to ſay, That if the *Franks* did come into their Country, they would root out all the Infidels. The *Jaſide Sachelies* have a Fort on Mount *Sangare*, which was formerly the Fortreſs of the *Romans* in *Meſopotamia*. This Mountain, that is about three Days Journey in length, has very fruitful Plains on the Top covered with Vines and Fruit-Trees. At the bottom is another great Plain, very fertil in Corn; ſo that this Nation ſupports its ſelf without foreign Supplies. It's divided into ſeveral Villages, in which the Children are brought up to handle Arms from ſeven Years of Age. The Men wear their Hair long, like the *French*; and the Women, which make uſe of Fire-Arms, are not Veiled, as all the others of the Eaſtern Women generally are. When the *Turks* approach their Countries, they never loſe the Occaſion of falling upon them, which makes the *Grand-Signior* not to trouble them for Tribute, but to content himſelf with the Preſent they make him. For it's commonly believed, that one *Sachelie* would eaſily beat five or ſix *Turks*, they are ſo dexterous, and have ſo much Courage. The *Jaſide Dennedies* are Labourers, or Peaſants, that live a Day's Journey from *Mardin*, near the River *Chobar*, which takes its Courſe towards *Bagdat*, and empties its ſelf into the *Euphrates*. There are others that inhabit the Territory of *Serouge*, half a Days Journey from the *Euphrates*, where the Remains of the famous Biſhop, *James* of *Serouge's* Church, are to be ſeen ſtill. This Biſhop, ſurnamed *The Doctor*, whoſe Reputation holds in ſpight of the Averſion of the *Greeks*, lived in the fifth Age, and left very learned Works both to the *Chaldæans* and *Syrians*. The *Caledies* are above *Diarbekir*, and as they are given to plundering and robbing, they often make Incurſions into *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*. Some call them *Calethlies*, or *Catelies*, and think they are the Murtherers ſo much ſpoken of in *The Hiſtory of the Croiſade*; for the Robbers that now follow the *Caravans*, in former Ages watch'd the Pilgrims, and their old Caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen above *Tortoſa* in *Syria*. The wandring or ſtrowling *Jaſides*, which the *Turks* call *Coucher*, change their Habitations according to the Seaſons for the Convenience of Paſture, and go 25 Days Journey, from *Moſul* to *Arzeroum* or *Erzerum*. They paſs often by *Mont Achout*, where are above [illegible] Grots of other *Jaſides* that live there without any Form of Religion, only have a Veneration for *Jaſid* and adore the Devil, whom they fear as Author of all Evil. Theſe wandring *Jaſides* have a very pleaſant dwelling in a place called *Benguell*, or [illegible] Fountains. There is a Hill covered with fine Trees, and abundance of Flowers, amongſt which are great Numbers of *Refreſhing* and Fountains, which running into the Valley, meet in four Places, and form the *Tygris*, *Euphrates*, the *Gaſus*, and *Calich*, whole Waters after appearing, and then burying themſelves under Ground, meet after a great many Turnings and Windings at *Baſſora* in *Yerak*. The *Wanderers* call this terreſtrial Paradiſe during the greateſt Heats of Summer. The *Jaſides* worſhip the Devil as has been ſaid, at leaſt People ſay ſo, all over the Eaſt. In their Night-Devotions they have a kind of Dance to the Beat of ſmall Drums. Their Turbants and Cloaths are Black. When the *Turkiſh* or *Arabs* Children meet them in the Streets, they throw Stones at them, crying, *God confound the Devil.* They hold that the Devil will at laſt make his Peace with God, and cannot ſuffer that any ſhould curſe him, they are ſo much afraid of his Anger. Theſe People have alſo a *Scheik*, or Prelate, who is Superior of all the *Jaſide Monks*. *Relation de la Miſſion de Mardin in* 1681.

CURDISTAN, or the Country of the *Curdes*, a Country of *Aſia*, whereof a part ſtretches into *Great Armenia*, and another part towards *Perſia*, and almoſt to *Bagdat*, where they have the Kingdom of *Carnaba*. This Country is very ſpacious and fertil.

CUREOTIS, in Greek Κυρεῶτις of Κυρεύς, which ſignifies *Tonſure*, or *Shaving*, was the third Day of the *Apaturia*, certain Feaſts which the *Athenians* kept four Days together. The Fathers on theſe Days carried their Children to be ſhaved, and then to be Regiſter'd into the Tribes of the People, for they preſerv'd their Hair to a certain age in honour of a certain God; and when they came to the ſet number of Years, that they were to cut it off, the Ceremony was done in that God's Church, to which they had conſecrated it, which was generally to *Apollo*, though there was no Law for this. The meaner People of *Athens* conſecrated their Hair to *Hercules*, and great Men to *Apollo Pythius*, for which reaſon they went to *Delphos*. *Heſychius*.

CUREIUS, Son of *Cinnyras* King of *Cyprus*, who built a City in this Iſland which he called *Curium*. *Bochart* derives this Name from a *Phœnician* Word that ſignifies Fiſhy.

CURES, an ancient Town of *Italy* in the Country of the *Sabins*, and thought to have been founded by *Medius Fidius*, in the 7th Year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was the 3307. of the World. *Tatius* King of the *Sabins* quitted *Cures* to come to live with his People at *Rome*, whence the *Romans* have taken the Name of *Quirites*. *Numa Pompilius* was born at *Cures*. It's thought that the Town *Veſcovio*, now but a Borough, was built on the Ruines of *Cures*.

CURETES, People of the Iſle of *Crete*, Natives of Mount *Ida*, celebrated their Feaſts with Muſick, like the *Corybantes*. It's ſaid, *Jupiter* was committed to their Care when but new born; and that they were *Cybele's* Servants or Prieſts. *Strab. lib.* 10.

CUREUS (*Joachim*) a Phyſician of *Germany* living in the XVIth Century, was a Perſon of good Eſteem for his Learning, and wrote the Annals of *Sileſia* and *Breſlaw*. *Johannes in Orat. De Vita & Morte Cur. Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. Germ.*

CURIATII, three Brothers of the Town of *Alba*, maintained the Intereſt of their Country againſt the *Romans*. The *Romans* under their King *Tullus Hoſtilius*, declared War againſt thoſe of *Alba*, but their Strength being found equal, they agreed, that three Brothers ſhould be pitch'd upon by each ſide to decide the Difference; three *Curiatii* for thoſe of *Alba*, and three *Horacii* for the *Romans*. The Fight in the 85th of *Rome* was very doubtful, for the three firſt being wounded, and two of the laſt killed, he that was left, joining Craft to his Valour, pretended fear, and ſo ran away; and thus having tir'd the *Curiatii*, he took them one after the other, and kill'd them all three. *Florus Tit. Livius*.

CURIÆ, a Certain part of the *Roman* People which *Romulus* divided into 30 *Curiæ* or Wards, whereof there were 10 in each Tribe, that each might keep the Ceremonies of their Feaſts and Sacrifices in the Temple or Holy Place, ordered for each *Curia*, whereof the Prieſt was called *Curio*, *à Sacris Curandis*, becauſe he took care of Sacrifices. The People aſſembled in Wards, in the firſt Years of the Foundation of *Rome*, becauſe then there were no Centuries, and but three Tribes; ſo that Kings and Magiſtrates were created, Laws and Ordinances made, and Juſtice pronounced in the Aſſemblies of theſe *Curiæ*, when the Peoples Suffrages were taken; but at laſt theſe Meetings were not kept but for certain Laws, or to create *Flamens*, and the great *Curio*, for private *Curio's* were choſen by each ſingle *Curia*. Theſe Aſſemblies were kept in a place called *Comitium*, in the great Square or Place at *Rome*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 6.

C. CURIO, a *Roman* Orator that liv'd in *Julius Cæſar's* time, the 700 of *Rome*, was Son to another Orator of this Name. He was naturally Eloquent, and his Sentences very inſtructive. *Tacitus* ſays, he was of thoſe that reap'd the Fruit of their Studies, and that *Claudius* and he received great Sums for pleading. *Suetonius* adds, That in one of his Orations he called *Cæſar*, *Every Woman's Husband, and every Man's Wife*. *Tacit. Sueton.*

CURIO (*C. Scribonius*) Tribune of the People, Son of the Orator of this Name, contracted great Debts, to rid himſelf from which, he put *Cæſar* upon a Civil War, as *Cicero* complains in his Letter to his Brother *Quintus*. After that time, being ſent into *Afrika* he fought courageouſly againſt *Varus*, whom he put to flight, but being ſurpriz'd by *Juba*, he kill'd himſelf in the 706th Year of *Rome*, to puniſh his own Imprudence in expoſing the Army to ſuch great Danger. *Plutarch in Vit. Pomp. &c.*

CURIUS *Dentatus* (*Marcus Annius*) a *Roman* Citizen that was thrice Conſul, in the 464, 479, and 480 Years of *Rome*.

He

He overcame the *Samnites* and *Sabins*, and deſerved the Honour of a Triumph for his Victory over the *Lucanians*. He gave each Citizen 40 Acres of Land, allowing himſelf no more, and ſaid, He did not deſerve the Name of a *Roman* to whom that Quantity was not enough. After overcoming the Enemies of the Commonwealth, he retir'd into the Country, where being once viſited by the Embaſſadors of the *Samnites*, as he was boiling Turnips in a Pipkin, they offer'd him Gold-Plate, to go into their Intereſt: *Curius* refus'd them generouſly, and ſaid, He preferr'd his Earthen-Ware to their Finery; and that his Deſire was not to be rich, but able to command thoſe that were ſo. He was Tribune of the People, and had ſeveral other conſiderable Employments. He defeated *Pyrrhus* in 479. near *Tarentum*, and received the Honour of a Triumph. *Plutarch.*

CURLAND, or *Kurland*, a Province of *Livonia* between *Swedeland* and *Poland*, to the South of the Gulf of *Riga* and *Dune*, that parts it from *Livonia*, and has its particular Duke under the Protection of *Poland*. Its Towns are *Goldingen*, Capital of the Country; *Mittaw*, the Duke's Reſidence; *Winden* or *Wenden*, which is alſo called *Kies*, *Dalen*, *Selburg*, *Goldin*, *Liba*, *Argemund*, *Bauske*, &c. *Cromer Deſc. Polon.* &c.

The CURSOLAIRS, which the *Italians* call *Curzolari*, and the *Latins*, *Echinades*; are five ſmall Iſlands over againſt the Mouth of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, formerly called that of *Corinth*. It was near theſe Iſlands that the Chriſtians gained the famous Battel of *Lepanto* in 1571. againſt the *Turks*, commanded by *Hali* in *Selim* the IId's Reign: The *Turks*, Maſters of the Iſle of *Cyprus* the Year before, making ſome ſtay in that Road, came to inſult theſe Iſlands, and deſigned to attack the chiefeſt, but were prevented by a very remarkable accident. *Antonio Balbo*, Governor of the Iſland, having made his eſcape in the Night and the chiefeſt Inhabitants along with him, upon the firſt noiſe of the *Turkiſh* Fleet; the Women that ſtaid in the Town ſhut the Gates, and by a Prieſt's Advice called *Antonio Roſoneo*, who had endeavoured to ſtay the Governor and Burgeſſes, took their Husbands Cloaths and Arms, got upon the Walls and appeared like People that were reſolved to defend themſelves. This Stratagem was ſeconded with very good Succeſs, for one of the Women ſeeing the *Turkiſh* Galleys draw near to the Walls, boldly fired a Canon that happened to be pointed towards the Fleet, and broke down a Maſt, whereupon the *Turks*, fancying that the Garriſon was numerous, and reſolved to make a good Defence, retir'd without landing. The Senate of *Venice* was ſo taken with this generous Action, that when the Inhabitants of *Curſolari*, much preſs'd for Proviſions, ſent to the Republick for Corn, anſwer was made, That they did not deſerve ſuch a Favour from the States; but adviſ'd 'em to make uſe of their Wives Intereſt, to whoſe Valour they ow'd their Preſervation, and by ſuch an acceptable Recommendation they might expect to be conſider'd by the Senate. *Gratiani Hiſt. Cypr.*

CURSON, or CURTON (*Robert*) an *Engliſh* Cardinal, born of a very good Family, towards the end of the XIIth Century. He ſtudied firſt at *Oxford*, and afterwards came to *Paris* about 1180. where his Progreſs in Learning was ſo conſiderable, that he was made a Chancellor of that Univerſity. Pope *Innocent* III. gave him a Cardinal's Hat, with a Commiſſion to publiſh the Croiſade in *France*, from whence he came into *England* for the ſame Buſineſs, and being afterwards ſent as Legate into the Eaſt. He died at *Damiata* in 1218. The following Tracts are ſaid to be his, *Summa Theologiæ. Lectiuræ Solennes. An Origenes Salvus ſit? De Septem Septenis*, &c. *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, *Bale* and *Pits*, *Goodwin*, &c.

CURTIUS Q. a *Roman* Gentleman, liv'd in the 392d Year of *Rome*. 'Tis ſaid, That upon his perceiving a great Gulph in the middle of the *Forum* at *Rome*, which made an Impreſſion upon the People and ſeem'd to preſage Misfortune; and underſtanding likewiſe by the Oracle, that this Chaſm could not be fill'd up unleſs the *Romans* would be at the Expence of throwing in the moſt valuable thing they had into it. *Curtius* having revolved all this in his Mind, and concluded his own Valour the beſt thing in the Town, what does he do, but arms himſelf for the Field, mounts, and clapping Spurs to his Horſe, gallops into the Abyſs, upon which the Ground cloſed again as well as ever. *Valer. Maxim. l.* 5. *c.* 6, &c.

CURTIUS (*Matthew*) an eminent Phyſician of *Pavia*, born in the XVIth Century. His Works are much valued: The moſt conſiderable of 'em are, *De Curandis Febribus. Ars Medica. De Septimeſtri Partu. Methodus Doſandi*, &c. *Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Lindin De Script. Medic.*

CUSCO, or *Cuzco*, Lat. *Cuſium*, a Town of *Southern America* in *Peru*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Lima*. It formerly was Capital of *Peru*, and the Reſidence of the Emperors or *Ynca's* of that Kingdom. It's environed with Mountains, and its firſt Buildings were upon the ſide of that called *Sacſa-Huama*, where there formerly has been a Fortreſs, whoſe Remains, yet to be ſeen, ſhew, that the Work was admirable. The Town is divided into two parts, whereof one is called *Hanan Cuſco*, that is, *High Cuſco*, and the other *Hurin Cuſco*, or *Low Cuſco*. The *Ynca's* Palace was a Fortreſs in *Sacſa Huama*, and conſiſted of three Caſtles in form of a Triangle, whereof that which ſtood in the middle, ſerv'd him for an Apartment. The Walls were covered with Gold and Silver, and embelliſhed with ſeveral Figures of Beaſts; from one Caſtle to another were Ways under the Ground, with Turnings and Windings in form of a Labyrinth. This ſumptuous Building was deſtroyed by the *Spaniards*, who carried a great many of the Stones to build the Town, leaving nothing but the Walls, and that becauſe they could not remove the Stones, they were ſo very big. The Houſes of *Cuſco* are built upon the Rock without digging any Foundation, yet the Architecture is charming. There is a great Square in the middle of the Town, pointing towards the four Cardinal Points of the World. The moſt famous of the ancient Temples of this Town, was dedicated to the Sun, which they called *Curiacanche*: This was a ſumptuous Building, full of Riches, where the *Ynca's* ſacrificed Children to this falſe Deity they adored, and all placed here the Idols of ſuch People as they conquered, to ſerve as Trophies erected in Honour of their God. During the *Ynca's* Reign, all the Gold and Silver of the other Provinces of *Peru*, was carried to *Cuſco*; ſo that the *Spaniards*, when they made themſelves Maſters of it, found immenſe Treaſures lock'd up in Caves, and hid in Holes in the Earth. The Air here is ſomewhat cold, but healthful, and they want nothing neceſſary for the Support of Life. There is a Fountain in the middle of the Town, whoſe Water makes an excellent Salt. They count about 3000 *Spaniards* in *Cuſco*, and 10000 *Indians* that obey a *Corregidor* or Governor, eſtabliſhed by the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, who reſides at *Lima*. The Land about *Cuſco* is very fruitful and pleaſant by the great Variety of Trees and Flowers it produces. Four Leagues from the Town is the Valley of *Ynca*, which is a very delicious Place, both for the Beauty of its Gardens, and its good and temperate Air; it's environed with high Mountains covered with Trees, and well ſtock'd with pleaſant Streams that run into the Valley. the *Ynca's* took their Pleaſures here, as may be ſeen by the Remains of their ſumptuous Buildings; the chief of *Cuſco* have alſo often deſign'd to remove hither. The *Ynca's*, beſides their Palaces, had a Fortreſs here built on a Rock, and environed with others in form of a Crown, with the Figures of Lions and other Salvage Beaſts, holding ſome Arms in their Paws. The *Spaniards* eſteem this Valley much, and improve its Soil with great Care, ſowing Corn in it, and planting Sugar-canes, they alſo remove their Sick hither for their ſpeedier Recovery. *De Laet.*

CUSPINIAN (*John*) a *German*, of *Sweinfort* in *Franconia*, was a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian, Orator, Poet and Phyſician. He liv'd in the beginning of the XVIth Century, and was eſteem'd by the Emperor *Maximilian* the firſt, who employ'd him in ſeveral Negotiations. He wrote, *A Commentary of the Conſuls, Cæſars, and* Roman *Emperors: A Hiſtory of* Auſtria, where he mentions the Marquiſſes, Dukes and Arch-Dukes of the *Auſtrian* Family: *A Hiſtory of the Original of the* Turks, *of their Religion and Tyrannical Uſage of the Chriſtians*, with ſeveral other Pieces. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Voſſius lib.* 3. *De Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

CUSTRIN upon *Oder*, a Town of *Germany* in the new *Marche* of *Brandenburg*. It's very ſtrong, with a good Caſtle ſituate in Moraſſes or Bogs, four or five Leagues from *Francfort*.

CUTHBERT, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, died in 760. He publiſh'd the Acts of a Synod held under him in 747. His other Writings are, *Epiſt. ad Zachariam Papam. De Tumulis Illuſtrium Virorum*, &c. *Pits De Script. Angl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 20. &c.

CUTLER (Sir *Gervaſe*) of *Stainber-Hall* in *Com. Ebor.* Kt This Family in former times wrote *Coteler*, as appears by ſeveral Old Deeds and Records in the *Tower* and elſewhere. The firſt of this Name ſince *William the Conqueror*, was of *Saxon* Extraction, and was forc'd for ſome time, upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, to diſguiſe himſelf under another Name. One of this Name was Benefactor to *Spalding-Abby* in *Lincolnſhire*, as appears by the Voucher-Books of that County, by which, and by the Arms born by him, 'tis ſuppos'd that he was deſcended from *Leſtick*, *Saxon* Earl of *Mercia* and *Coventry*. *Hugh Cutler*, of this Family, remov'd from *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, to *Eye* in *Suffolk*, and had Iſſue *William*, who was made Serjeant at Law. The Male-Line of this Branch failing, we ſhall proceed to *John Cutler* of *Wortley*, younger Brother to *Hugh* abovementioned; This *John* was Standard Bearer in the Wars betwixt *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. who, upon the Score of his extraordinary Valour, was commonly called *the Great*; he remov'd from *Eye* into *Wales*, and afterwards in the 19th of *Edward* IV. ſettled in *Yorkſhire*, at the Inſtance and Invitation of Sir *Anthony Wortley*, his Kinſman. His Eldeſt Son, *Thomas Cutler*, liv'd at *Old Hall*, in *Com. Ebor.* whoſe Son *Lawrence* had Iſſue *John* of *Halifax*, and *Keresford-Hall*, call'd to be Serjeant at Law, and marry'd the Daughter of *Copley*, who had Iſſue, *Thomas Cutler* of *Stainber-Hall*, who was Juſtice of Peace in the Reign of King *James* I. and marry'd a Daughter of *Roger Reyne*, Eſq, and Siſter to Sir *John Reyne* of *Kent*, Baronet, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *Gervaſe Cutler* of *Stainber-Hall*, marry'd firſt to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Bentley*, and afterwards to the Lady *Magdalen Edgerton*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bridgwater* by the Lady *Frances Stanley*, Daughter to the Earl of *Derby*: This Sir *Gervais* in the time of King *Charles* I. raiſ'd a conſiderable Number of Men at his own Charges, to ſerve the King againſt the Rebellion, and convey'd almoſt a Thouſand Pounds worth of Plate to *Pontefract* Caſtle for his Majeſty's Service. After his Decease his Lady was ſeiz'd

to compound twice for her Eſtate; by which, and by quartering of Soldiers, ſometimes a Troop at once, ſhe was very much diſtreſs'd in her Fortune. Sir *Gervaſe*, left Iſſue Sir *Gervaſe*, marry'd to *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Henry Franckland* of *Aldwort*, Eſq; 2dly. Sir *Thomas Cutler*, Captain in the Duke of *York*'s Regiment, under whom he ſerv'd, in the *Dutch* Wars, at Sea; being afterwards ſent for four Years and a half into the *French* Service under the Duke of *Luxemburg*, Prince of *Conde*, and Marſhal *Turenne*, and at his Return was Knighted by King *Charles* II. in his Bed-Chamber: He married the Lady *Fettiplace*, was Juſtice of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Officer of the Militia under King *Charles* II. continuing in the ſaid Commiſſions till the Year 1688. *Henry Cutler*, Eſq; is eldeſt Son to Sir *Gervaſe*, as *Edgerton Cutler*, Eſq; is to Sir *Thomas* laſt mentioned. The Arms of this Family are, *Azure*, *Bordered Argent*, charg'd with *Three Wiverns Heads Erased, Or*. The Creſt, *A Wivern's Head Collate Or*, with *a Ducal Crown about the Neck*. *Fines 2 Ed. 1. Semuan Coteler de Walden in Eſſex. Fines Temp. 18. Ed. 1. Chart. dat. apud Nottingham Chart. Teſt. Samſon de Coteler. Chart. dat. apud Ebor. 35 Ed. III. Teſt. Galfrid de Coteler.*

CUZT, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, ſituated towards the South, at the Eaſt of the *Temeſne*. It's thought its Name is derived from the great extent; for *Cuzt* in the Country Language ſignifies *much*. It is 80 Leagues in length, from the River *Gureygue* to that of *Plata*, and comprehends that part of Mount *Atlas* that lies between theſe two Rivers. The Gentry are very generous and of good uſe to the King of *Fez*, againſt thoſe of *Algiers*. The chief Towns are *Tezar* or *Teza*, *Sofroy*, *&c. Marm. l.*

CYANA, a Nymph of *Sicily*, who endeavouring to hinder *Proſerpina*'s Rape, was metamorphoſed into a Fountain by *Pluto*.

CYANIPPUS, of *Syracuſe*, for deſpiſing the Feaſts of *Bacchus*, was puniſhed with a Drunkenneſs which ſo diſcompoſed his Brain, that in the mad fit he raviſhed his Daughter *Cyana*. Some time after this, the Plague making an extream Havock in the Country, and the Oracle anſwering, That the Heavens would not be appeaſed until the Inceſtuous were ſacrificed, *Cyana* obliged her Father to offer himſelf for his Country, and ſhe died with him. *Plutarch* makes mention of this in his *Parallels*, where he brings the Example of another of the Name, who killed himſelf upon his Wife's Body, being torn in Pieces by Dogs.

CYAXARES, King of the *Medes*, ſucceeded his Father *Phraortes*. *An. Mun.* 3319. or 20 in XXXVIth *Olympiad*. Some Authors give him the Name of *Aſſibaras*, and affirm, That as he laid Siege to *Nineve* he was forced to return and defend his own Country againſt the Incurſions of the *Scythians*, and that his Army was cut in Pieces by their General *Midias*. *Euſebius* ſeems to put theſe Peoples Invaſion in *Phraortes*'s Reign. However *Cyaxares* defeated them afterwards, for having invited their Chief Officers to a Banquet, he maſſacred them all in their Drink. He then made himſelf Maſter of *Aſſyria*, entred into the Country of the *Lydians*, who had ſheltered the *Scythians*, his Enemies. His Reign was of forty Years, his Life very famous, by the many Provinces he joined to his Kingdom, which he left to his Son *Aſtyages*, *An. Mun.* 3359. or 60. *Euſeb.* &c.

CYBELE, generally called the Mother and Grandmother of the Gods, was by the Ancients thought to be *Saturn*'s Wife; they called her *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Dindymene*, *Berecynthia*, *Good-Goddeſs*, *&c.* They repreſented her crowned with Towers, with a Key in her Hand, and clad in flowred Stuff, placed upon a Chair drawn by four Lions. The Pine-Tree was conſecrated to her; after *Atys*, whom ſhe loved ſo well, was metamorphoſed into it. Her Prieſts were Eunuchs, and they as well as their Sacrifices are laugh'd at by *Tertullian* in his *Apologetick*. The Pagan Divinity, which always conceals ſome natural Truth in its fabulous Myſteries, learns us, that this Goddeſs called *Cybele*, either from the Mountain of this Name whereon ſhe was ſacrificed to, or from the Word *Cube*, was the Earth which produces all things, and it was for this reaſon ſhe was called the Great-Mother. Her Crown of Towers and Cities repreſents what the Earth is covered with. The Key ſhe holds in her Hand marks, that ſhe locks in all her Fruitfulneſs during Winter, which in the Spring begins to appear, and then it's ſaid the Earth opens. This painted or flowered Garment can become nothing ſo well as the Earth which is variegated with all kind of Flowers. The four Beaſts that draw the Chariot, mark the four Seaſons of the Year, wherein the Earth appears ſo differently. Some take them for the four Qualities of the Earth, the four Elements, four Cardinal Winds. And if the Ancients had known the four Parts of the World, they might have been compared to them. In one, *Saturn*, which ſignifies Time, is believed to be the Earth's Husband, to ſhew that muſt have time to bring forth its Productions. *Lactantius* believes with *Diodorus Siculus*, that *Cybele* was a Woman who had very good Remedies for young Children, and that the Ancients had all their Philoſophy from this Source. *Lactantius*, *Diodorus*.

CYCLADES, Iſlands of the *Aegean* Sea, called *The Archipelago*. They are called ſo, becauſe they make a Circle in the Sea round about the Iſle *Delos*, whither the Inhabitants ſent their Children every Year, to aſſiſt at the Feaſts that were kept there. The beſt known of theſe Iſlands are *Delos*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born, *Paros*, eſteemed for its white Marble; *Andros*, *Zea* or *Cia*, *Micoli*, *Naxia*, *Quiniminio*, *Sio*, *Tine*, *Serphone*, *Siphane*, &c.

CYCLE, of the Sun, a Revolution of 28 Years, after which the Year adjuſted to the Sun by the preceding Biſſextile, begins at the ſame Day of the Week, as *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. To conceive this, it muſt be known, that the ordinary Year conſiſting of 365 Days, making 52 Weeks and 1 Day, makes the laſt Day of the Year to be the ſame with the firſt, and the following begins with another Day than the preceding began with. If there was no Change but this, the Cycle of the Sun ſhould be in Seven Years, but the Biſſextile that comes in every fourth Year rendring that longer by a Day, the Year does not begin by the ſame Day the firſt did, but by the following; ſo that we muſt go to the twenty eighth (which is ſeven times four, or four times ſeven) to come juſt to the ſame beginning of the Year. But this relates only to *Julius Cæſar*'s Calendar; for ſince the Reformation of this by Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth. the Solar Cycle muſt be of four hundred Years, and this Number of Years muſt run before the Dominical Letter comes to the ſame point as at firſt. This Cycle of 400 Years begun in 1601. and will end in 2000. during which time, 1700, 1800, and 1900. will not be Biſſextiles in the Countries wherein the New Style is followed. *P. Petau.*

CYCLE of the Moon, or Lunar Cycle, the Revolution of 19 Years, after which the New-Moon returns to the ſame Day of the Month with the Solar Year; but about an Hour and a half ſooner than in the preceding Cycle. This Cycle conſiſts of 19 Lunar Years, in which are ſeven *Emboliſms*, or ſeven Months inſerted, which makes 235 Lunar Months, that make 6939 Days, 16 Hours, 32 Minutes. But 19 Solar Years, according to the *Julian* Calendar, make 6939 Days and 18 Hours, whence it follows, that this Cycle of 19 Years of the Courſe of the Moon is leſs by almoſt an Hour and a half; wherefore Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth ordered the Reformation of the Calendar in 1582. whereby it was found that in the ſpace of 1257. the number of Years that paſs'd from the Council of *Nice* in 325. this Hour and a half that were neglected, cauſed an anticipation of four Days; ſo that the New Moon was marked by the Golden Number four Days too ſoon, in ſuch a manner, that the Rules eſtabliſhed for the keeping of *Eaſter* were not obſerved. *P. Petau.*

CYCLE, *Chinois*, a Period of 60 Years, whoſe uſe had ſome relation, or at leaſt reſemblance, with that of the *Olympiads*, Indictions of the Solar and Lunar Cycles, or the Golden Number. This Cycle is compoſed of ten repeated Letters, and twelve *Chinois* Characters that mark the Hours. Each Year is diſtinguiſhed by a Letter and *Chiffre* continuing until they come to a Year that has the firſt Letter and *Chiffre*, which is the ſixtieth. Theſe Cycles have their perpetual Revolution from ſixty to ſixty Years, and are very certain Rules for Chronology; for marking the Number of the Cycle with the Letter and *Chiffre* of the Year, they give an infallible Knowledge of the Time a thing is done in. As for Example, In ſaying 1 Cycle K 2. I mark the 50th Year of the firſt Cycle, which begins the Year 2697 before Chriſt's Birth; ſo that the 50th Year of this Cycle is the 2648th before the Meſſias, which is known in ſubtracting 49 from 2697. *Couplet. Confucius.*

CYCLOPS, the firſt Inhabitants of *Sicily*, of a monſtrous or gigantick bigneſs, as appeared by the Bones found in ſeveral Tombs. They were very cruel and kept about Mount *Aetna*, which gave Poets occaſion to make them *Vulcan*'s Smiths, who employed them, ſaid they, in making *Jupiter*'s Thunder-bolts. *Bochart* imagines that the *Sicilians* who dwelt towards the *African* Continent, about the Gulph of *Lilybæum* were call'd *Cyclops*. *Cam. Lib.* 1. *c.* 30.

CYDIAS, a Famous Painter that did Excellent Works; Amongſt the reſt, his Piece of the *Argonauts* was ſo much eſteem'd, that the Orator *Hortenſius* gave a very conſiderable Sum for it, and put it in one of his Country-Houſes. It's thought he liv'd about the CVIth. *Olympiad*, in *Euphranor*'s Time, who was alſo a famous Painter. *Plin. l.* 35.

CYDNUS, a River of *Aſia Minor*, in *Cilicia*, runs by *Cegu* and *Tarſus*. Its water is ſo very cold, that when *Alexander the Great* waſhed himſelf in it, he fell ſo deſperately ill that moſt of his Phyſicians gave him over. But *Philip* cured him with a Potion or drink he gave him. Some Authors have written, That the Water of this ſame River killed the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* in his return from the Eaſt, in 1100.

CYDON, or *Cydonia* according to *Strabo*, and *Cydonie* according to *Ptolemy*. One of the chief Towns of the Iſle of *Crete*, firſt called *Apollonia*. It was a great well-fortified *Tetragon*, and had a Harbour that could contain a great Number of Veſſels. It's now *Canea*, that famous Place of *Candia* which the *Turks* took from the *Venetians* in 1646. See CANEA.

CYGNUS, a certain King of the *Ligurians*, which *Jupiter* metamorphoſed into a Bird of the ſame Name, in *Engliſh* a Swan, becauſe he wept for the Misfortune of *Phaeton* and his Siſters. *Ovid* makes mention of it in his ſecond Book of *Metamorphoſes*. In his fourth he ſpeaks of *Hercé*'s Son turned into the ſame Bird. And in the twelfth, of a Son of *Neptune*, called *Cygnus*, ſlain by *Achilles*.

CYLLABARUS, King of *Argos*, ſucceeded his Father *Sthenelus*, and re-united all the Succeſſions of this Kingdom that were divided

divided into three Sovereignties, whereof one was poſſeſſed by the Succeſſors of *Melampus*, another by the Deſcendants of *Bias*, and the third, which was the biggeſt, by the Heirs of *Prætus*. *Cyanippus*, the laſt of *Melampus* and *Bias* his Race dying without Iſſue, *Perſeus* was lawful Heir by *Danae*, *Acriſius*'s Daughter; but he renounced his Title, and went to reign at *Mycene*; ſo that all theſe were united to what *Cyllabarus* poſſeſſed, who debauched *Egiale* in her Husband *Diomedes*'s abſence, at the Siege of *Troy*; but leaving no Children, the Crown fell to the Family of *Pelops*. *Pauſan.*

CYLLENE, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, famous for the Birth and Education of *Mercury*. It had this Name from *Cyllen*, Son of *Elatus*, King of *Arcadia*. *Le Noire* places another in *Morea*. There was alſo a Town of *Ælis* of this Name, which *Le Noire* calls *Antravida*. *Pomponius Mela. Virg. &c.*

CYNA, Daughter to *Philip* II. King of *Macedon*, and Siſter to *Alexander the Great*, ſhe marryed *Amyntas*, Son to *Perdiccas* the IIId. lawful Heir to the Crown that *Philip* uſurped; and was afterwards married to *Lagæus*, King of the *Agrians*. She was a courageous and heroick Princeſs, commanded Armies, and won many Victories, killed the Queen of the *Illyrians* with her own Hand. After her Brother *Alexander*'s Death, ſhe, that his Poſſeſſions might fall to her Children, oppoſed *Perdiccas*'s Pretenſions, who contriv'd her Death. *Plutarch. Juſtin.*

CYNÆTHUS, a Greek Poet, Native of the Iſle of *Chio* or *Scio*. It's not known what time he lived in; but only that he was the firſt who collected *Homer*'s Verſes at *Syracuſe*, and recited them publickly, according to the Anonymous Author of the *Olympiads*, and by the Scholiaſt on *Pindar*. *Meurſius de Archont. Attic.*

CYNEAS, a *Theſſalian*, Diſciple of *Demoſthenes*, lived in the CXXVth *Olympiad*, about the Year 474 after the Foundation of *Rome*, and was ſo much in *Pyrrhus*, King of the *Epirots*, Favour, that he made him his Councellor of State, and ſent him in 475 of *Rome* to ſollicit a Peace, which was denied him by the Perſuaſion of old *Appius Claudius*. *Pliny* ſays, in Praiſe of *Cyneas*'s Memory, that the next Day after he came to *Rome*, he ſaluted all the Senators and Knights, and called them all by their Names. He and *Pyrrhus* writ a Treatiſe of War cited by *Cicero* in one of his Letters to *Papirius Pætus*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of a fabulous Hiſtory written by one *Cyneas*; but it's not believed, that this was King *Pyrrhus* his Secretary, who was a Man of Wit. *Plutarch in Pyrrh. &c.*

CYNEGYRUS, an *Athenian* Soldier, ſo mad againſt the *Perſians* at the Battel of *Marathon* in the third Year of the LXXth *Olympiad*, and the 264th of *Rome*, 490 before the Chriſtian *Æra*, that he purſued the Enemy to their very Ships, and took hold of one in his right hand, which he held until the hand was cut off. Then he ſnap'd at it with his left, and when this was cut off, made uſe of his Teeth like a Wild Beaſt. *Juſtin lib. 2. &c.*

CYNIQUES, a Sect of Philoſophers, founded by *Antiſthenes* of *Athens*. He livedin the XCIVth. *Olymp.* and his Sect grew famous by the Reputation of his Diſciples, *Diogenes* and *Monymus* of *Syracuſe*. *Crates* of *Thebes*, *Hipparchia*, his Wife, *Oneſicratus*, *Menippus*, and ſeveral other, were the moſt renowned of this Sect, which took its Name from the Place *Antiſthenes* taught in, but a little way out of the Gates of *Athens*, called *Cynoſarges*, that is, *Of Dogs*; though ſome were pleaſed to ſay ſince, that the too-free or *canine* way the *Cynicks* lived, was occaſion of the Name. But the People of this Profeſſion did but laugh at the injurious Title; and *Diogenes* made very pleaſant Repartees to thoſe that thought to affront him with it. So he asked *Alexander the Great* when he came to ſee him, Whether he was not afraid the Dog would bite him. Of all the parts of Philoſophy the *Cynicks* applied themſelves to and improved Morality moſt, ſlighting Logick, Phyſick, and the creditable Sciences of Muſick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, *&c.* yet their Morality was not free from its Faults; nothing was more biting and offenſive than their Ways. To render a Man wiſe, they would have him begin by a great Contempt of himſelf; and to uſe him to it, their Lectures look'd more like Inſulting than Advice. Beſides this, their Doctrine had very odd Notions. As for Example, Impoſing for Principle, That all the Goods of the Univerſe belonged to God, and that the wiſe Man was his Image and intimate Friend. They concluded, That as all things are common among Friends, the wiſe may make uſe of all things in this World, as if they belonged to themſelves. They are alſo blamed for holding both honeſt and dirty Actions indifferent; to prove which, they made uſe of this Argument, What is Good is Good in all Places, as to eat, drink, and perform the natural Actions: By conſequence there is no harm to eat in the Streets, or act publickly like Brutes in other Inſtances. *Hipparchia* ſuffered *Crates* to lie with her at a full Club, and *Diogenes* is accuſed of the like Indecency. Yet ſeveral Authors excuſe theſe Faults. And ſome of the Fathers commend their Vertue in their Poverty and begging Condition. *Julian* the Emperor compares them to pretty painted Boxes on the out-ſide, that have nothing curious in them. They boaſted of living according to Vertue, which they ſaid was their only end. *Diogenes Laertius. Voſſius, &c.*

CYNOCEPHALE, or *Dog's-head*, a certain Country in *Bœotia*, where the Poet *Pindar* died, it's different from another in *Theſſaly*, where the *Proconſul Quintus* gained the Battle againſt *Philip*. *Pliny* ſaid, There were of theſe *Cynocephalai*, or *Men with Dogs-heads* in *Æthiopia*, and that they liv'd of nothing but Milk. *Livy Lib.* 23. *Pliny Lib.* 6. c. 30. &c.

CYNOCEPHALUS, a falſe God of the *Egyptians*, and called otherwiſe *Anubis*, adored particularly in a Town of *Egypt* called *Cynopolis*. *Plutarch.*

CYNOPOLIS, a Town of *Egypt*, in the Eaſtern part of the *Nile*, where the God *Anubis* of the *Egyptians* was adored the Dogs there were maintained at the charge of the Publick. Κυνόπολις ſignifies the *Town of Dogs*. *Strab. Lib.* 7.

CYNTHUS, which the *Italians* call *Monte Cintio*, is a Mountain in the middle of the Iſle of *Delos*, where, if we credit Fable, *Latona* bore *Apollo* and *Diana*. The Pagans built a very famous Temple in it, which was in ſuch great Veneration, that the very *Perſians*; coming againſt *Greece* with above a Thouſand Sail, pay'd a particular reſpect to this place, and violated none of its Privileges of Religion. *Strabo.*

CYPARISSA, an ancient Town of the *Morea*, that did belong to the Government of *Maſſene*, and gave its Name to the Neighbouring Cape and Gulph, called at preſent, *Cap Gonello.*

CYPARISSUS, a very handſome young Boy, much beloved by *Apollo*. He was ſo grieved, That he killed a Deer which he had brought up a long time, that he had a mind to kill himſelf, until *Apollo* changed him into a *Cypreſs-Tree*. *Ovid Metamorph.*

St. CYPRIAN, (*Cæcilius*) Biſhop of *Carthage*, lived in the IIId Century, and Succeeded *Donatus* or *Agrippinus* about 248 or 50. His Birth was very Noble, and he taught Rhetorick with great Applauſe, before his Converſion to the Faith of *Jeſus Chriſt*, which was occaſioned by a Friend of his named *Cæcilius*. So to requite the kindneſs and ſhew his gratitude, he took the Name of his good Benefactor. During the Emperor *Decius*'s Perſecution of the Chriſtians, he ſhewed all poſſible Zeal in the Defence of his Flock; and afterwards lying hid in a ſecure place, he ſupplied the Wants of his People by his Letters full of Piety and Inſtruction. He writ others to ſuppreſs the Diſorders occaſioned by the *Libellatici*, for this was a Name ſome Chriſtians were called by, who to avoid the Torments threatned by the Heathen Magiſtrates, took Certificates of 'em, to ſhow their Compliance with the Emperor's Orders in Sacrificing. Theſe ſought to make their Peace with the Church, through the Interceſſion of Confeſſors and Martyrs; and after them all ſort of Perſons, even thoſe who Sacrificed to Idols demanded the ſame Benefit. This Zeal of the holy Prelate was very ill recompenced; for a Prieſt called *Feliciſſimus*, endeavoured to create a miſunderſtanding between him and the Confeſſors, and had the boldneſs to form a Schiſm againſt him. St. *Cyprian* in this Conjuncture conſulted the Clergy of *Rome*, (where then the Sea was vacant) for their Advice in ſo important a Difficulty. They commended his Diſcipline as regular and neceſſary. Soon after *Cornelius* was choſen Pope, and much diſturbed by *Novatus* and *Novatianus*'s Schiſm, though the Biſhop of *Carthage* did what he could to ſmother this Diviſion at its firſt Appearance. This Zeal put him upon an obſtinate defence of the Cuſtom of Re-baptizing Hereticks, who quitted their Errors, as theſe uſed to Re-baptize thoſe of his Party they had perverted. He was Martyred during the Perſecution of *Valerian* and *Galienus*, in 258. or 261. as *Baronius* will have it. To give ſome light to what was ſaid in ſpeaking of the Peace asked in the Church, we muſt obſerve that the *Libellatici*, and other Apoſtates were not admitted into the Communion of the Church until they had confeſſed the Fault, and done long Penance for it. But as this ſometimes was very rigorous, they addreſſed themſelves to the Confeſſors and Martyrs, that is, to the Faithful that had owned *Jeſus Chriſt* before the Heathen Magiſtrates, or ſuffered ſome Torment, were impriſoned, *&c.* to obtain by their Interceſſion ſome Relaxation of their Penance, and this was called, *To ask peace*. Theſe Holy Men moved with their Tears and Compunction, gave them Certificates to acquaint the Prelates that they received thoſe Penitents. The Billets contained theſe words, *Let ſuch an one be admitted to Communion*. And the Authority of theſe Champions of Chriſtianity was at that time ſo conſiderable, that it was believed *Jeſus Chriſt* pronounced this Sentence by their Mouth, and therefore it was to be received without further Appeal. In St. *Cyprian*'s time this good Cauſe produced a very bad Effect. For all perſons, as well they that had Sacrificed as they that had received Certificates, ſued for Peace. The beſt Edition of St *Cyprian*'s Works is that of *John Fell*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, which was print-

ed in *England* and *Germany*. This has in the beginning of it, the Life of St. *Cyprian*, Entituled, *Annales Cyprianici*, and Written by *John Pearson*, Bishop of *Chester*. *Bellarmin*, *Baronius*.

CYPRUS, one of the greatest Islands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, has Title of a Kingdom. It was formerly Consecrated to *Venus*; who, if we believe what Poets say, was born in this Island, perhaps because the Inhabitants were observed to be very amorous. *Cyprus* has *Syria* to the East, and is but about Twenty Leagues from the main Land. Formerly it was divided but into four parts; but the *Turks* generally count eleven. As the Country has no Rivers, but instead of them great Ponds, the Air is very thick and cloudy, which renders it very often unhealthful, especially for those that are not used to it. Setting this inconveniency aside, the Island is fertil enough, bearing great quantities of Corn, Fruits, and other good Provisions; especially its Wines are excellent, which was the chiefest reason *Selim* had to take it, as will be afterwards observed. It was always so considerable for its Mines, that the *Grecians* called it *Macaria*, that is, *Fortunate*. After which it was called *Cyprus*, either for the great quantity of Copper found there, or from a certain Tree which the *Grecians* called Κυπρος, and is found in great abundance in this Island. It's not *Cypress*, but the *Ligustrum* of the Latins, the *Ligustro* of the *Italians*, and is called *Arbol de la Albenna* by the *Spaniards*, in English *Privet*, which is a Shrub that bears a white Flower with a very pleasant smell. Its chief Towns now are *Nicotia*, Capital of the Kingdom, *Famagoustha* that has a good Port, *Limisso*, *Sirori*, *Masolo*, *Lascara*, *Cerines*, &c. and formerly had *Paphos*, now *Baffo*, *Cythera*, *Amathunte*. It had its particular Kings before it became Subject to the *Romans*, whereof *Evagoras*, Ally to the *Athenians*, is most spoken of, the same that was killed by the Eunuch *Nicocles*, in 38c. 374 before the Christian *Æra*. After this the *Persian* Empire being destroyed, the Isle of *Cyprus* was under the *Ptolemies*, Kings of *Egypt*, from *Alexander*'s death, in the 430th year of *Rome*, until 697. or 98. that the *Romans* usurped it. *Ptolemy*, the last King, killed himself upon the rumour of their approach. *Cato*, sent by the Senate into *Cyprus*, gathered and brought off all the Wealth which furnished the Exchequer or Treasury far more than the Spoils of any other Conquest. For some affirm, that it amounted to above thirty Millions. From *Constantine the Great*'s time it always was under the *Grecian* Emperors, until all the Island Revolted, and *Isaac Comnenes*, a cruel man, given to all manner of Wickedness, made himself Master of it. *Richard* King of *England*, going in 1191. to fight the *Saracens* in the *Holy Land*, driven hither by a Storm, took it from this *Comnenes*, who instead of helping his Men, so miserably haraſſed by the Tempest, came and plundered them. *Richard* left it to *Guy* of the Family of *Lezignen*, or *Lusignan*, of *France*, whose Successors held it till 1473. Then *John*, or *Janus*, the last King, left it to *Charlotte*, who married *Lewis* of *Savoy*, but *James*, *Janus*'s Bastard-son, and a Clergy-man, usurped it from her, and married *Catharine*, Daughter to *Marc Cornaro*, a *Venetian*, whom the Senate had adopted and appointed a Dowry for. This *James* died, and left *Catharine* big with a Son that Lived but two years; whereupon *Catharine* made the Kingdom over to the *Venetians*, though *Charlotte* was then still alive, and reclaimed her Right. This Common-wealth kept it until 1571. that the *Turks* made themselves Masters of it under *Selim* II. It's said that this Prince, being a great Lover of Wine, though prohibited by *Mahomet*'s Law, would have this Island for that good Liquor's sake. He was also willing to Revenge a particular Quarrel, and to please them that were about him; amongst others, there was one *John Miches*, a Native of *Portugal*, and descended from those Jews, who rather than be forced to quit a Country, do not stick to renounce their Ancestor's Religion. This Man, banished his Country for some ill thing he did, retired to *Venice*, where being punished for a certain Crime, resolved to be Revenged, and so went to *Constantinople*; there he Married a Rich *Jewess*, and having access by his Wealth to *Selim*, put him upon the Conquest of *Cyprus*. It's said that this *Turkish* Prince one day half drunk, clapped *Miches* upon the shoulder, crying, *Thou art King of* Cyprus, *if Heaven favours my Designs*. In the mean time, the *Venetians* fortified the Isle, especially the Towns of *Famagoustha* and *Nicotia*. The *Turks* made their Descent under *Pial* and *Mustapha*, in *August* 1570. and took the last of these Places, after a Siege of forty eight days. Afterwards they invested *Famagoustha*, the 22d of *September*; but Winter coming on, the Siege was put off to the next year, when it held out, after it was battered for 75 days with above 1500 Cannon shot. This being thus taken, the *Turks* made themselves Masters of the whole Island, where they kept a *Beglerbeg*. The Church of *Cyprus* was first Planted by St. *Paul*, who preached there, with St. *Barnabas*, which last was said to be Martyred here, and his body found under the Empire of *Zeno*, in 485. with St. *Matthew*'s Gospel lying on his Breast. S. *Epiphanius*, Bishop of *Salamina*, held a Council here in 399. at *Theophilus* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*'s request, who had himself condemned the *Origenists*. They were also anathematized in the Synod, and *Origen*'s Books forbidden.

CYPSELUS, Son of *Æetion*, a *Corinthian* Lord. It's said, His Birth was foretold by the Oracle of *Delphos*, which being consulted by the Father, returned this answer, That the Eagle would produce a Stone that should oppress the *Corinthians*; the Eagle signified *Æetion*, which comes from Αετὸς, an Eagle; and this Stone was *Cypselus*, who afterwards oppressed the *Prytanes* or Sovereign Magistrates of *Corinth*. The *Corinthians*, being scar'd at this Prediction, endeavoured to put him to death, but could not compass it. It's said, he was called *Cypselus*, because his Mother hid him for some time in a Chest; for Κυψελη in Greek signifies a Chest or Trunk: Being of age, he usurp'd the Jurisdiction of *Corinth*, and reign'd 30 years, leaving the Kingdom to his Son *Periander*, and his Successors held it to the time of another *Cypselus*, Son to *Periander* II.

CYPSELUS II. Son and Successor of *Periander*, King of *Corinth*, and the Isle of *Corcyra*. Some time after *Periander* had kick'd his Wife *Lysida* to death, *Cypselus* and his Brother *Lycophron* were sent to *Procles* King of *Epidaurus*, that Princess's Father, who represented their Father's cruelty toward their Mother. *Cypselus* did not seem to be much concerned at what he said, but *Lycophron* swore that he would never return to *Corinth* whilst his Father lived, and so retired to *Corcyra*, where the Inhabitants fearing *Periander*'s Presence in search of this Son, put *Lycophron* to death, and *Cypselus* mounted the Throne after his Father.

CYR, a Town and Bishoprick of *Syria*, under the Patriarchship of *Antioch*, the same that *Theodoret* was Prelate of. Latin Authors call it *Cyrus* or *Cyropolis*, and some believe, it's the *Quars* of our days. *John*, Bishop of this Town, assembled a Synod in it against *Peter Fonton*, in 476.

CYRANO *Bergerac* (*N. de*) a *French* Author of a very particular Character, (who flourished in the last Age.) He was born in *Gascony* in 1620. His Father, a very good Gentleman, sent him to be taught by a Country Priest that kept Boarders; but *Cyrano*, who from his very Infancy, had a natural Aversion for those servile Wits that apply themselves to trifles as to the most essential Points, made but little progress under this Master, which made his Father send him to *Paris*, where he left him to his own Conduct, without considering his Age. This liberty of doing what he liked best, put *Cyrano* upon a very dangerous design, until a friend of his diſſwaded him from it, advising him to turn Cadet in the Regiment of Guards, where all the young *French* Gentlemen served their Apprenticeships: Here his natural courage and readiness to serve his Friends, made him soon known by the frequent Duels he was engaged in, as Second. This, and some other desperate Actions, got him the name of *Intrepid*, and the *Devil of Courage*. He was shot through the Body at the Siege of *Mouzon*, and ran through the Neck at the Siege of *Arras*, in 1640. What he suffered during these two Sieges, with the little hopes he had to be preferr'd for want of a Patron; to whom, had he had one, his over free Humour would never have suffered him to subject himself; and finally, his great Love for Learning, made him quite renounce the Trade of War, and apply himself altogether to the exercise of Wit. He composed many Books, wherein he shewed his great and quick Imagination. The Marechal of *Gassion*, who loved Men of Wit and Courage, because he had much of the one and the other. himself, would have *Cyrano* with him; but he, being an Idolater of Liberty, looked upon this advantage as a constraint that would never agree with him; yet, at last, to comply with his Friends, who press'd him to procure a Patron at Court, he overcame his great Passion for Liberty, and plac'd himself with the Duke of *Arpajon*, in 1653. to whom he dedicated his Works the same year, for he had published none before. These were some Letters written in his Youth, with two Tragedies, one intituled, *The Death of Agrippa, widow of Germanicus*; the other, *The Pedant, or meer Scholar ridiculed*; for it was after his death that the Comick History of the Kingdoms of the Sun and Moon were printed. Those Histories, as well as his fragment of Physick, do shew, that he was well acquainted with *Des Cartes*'s Principles. He died in 1655. and the 35th year of his age, being much fallen from the dangerous Maxims and Libertinage of his Youth. *Mem. du Temps*.

CYRBES and AXONES, Names given to the Laws of *Solon*, who first founded the Common-wealth of *Athens*; as *Lycurgus*, founder of the *Spartan* Commonwealth, called his *Rhetra*. From both these the *Romans* drew theirs called *Sanctiones*, which were put in vigour and executed by the Dictator *Sylla*, as *Ammianus Marcellinus* observes, c. 16. The *Athenians* called *Solon*'s Laws *Axones*, because they were written in Wooden-Tables, cut Triangle wise. The *Cyrbes* contained, particularly, what regarded the service of the Gods, and all the rest was comprehended in the *Axones*. These Laws were kept first in the *Acropolis*, the Fortress of *Athens*, where also the Records were laid up. After that time *Ephialtes* drew Copies of them, which he carryed to the *Prytaneum* leaving the Originals in the *Acropolis*. These were writ in such a way that the first line was drawn from the left to the Right, and the second from

from the right to the left, after the Hebrew Method. *Plutarch* in *Solon*'s Life says, he himself saw some remains of those Records. *Bochart.*

CYRENE, Lat. *Cyrene*, now called *Cairoan*, or *Corene*, a Town of *Africa* in *Barbary*, which we call *Barca*, thought to have been built by the *Grecians*, who settled first in the Isle of *Plater*, whence they passed into *Africa*; and under the Conduct of the *Carthaginians* founded *Zoa* near *Apollo*'s Fountain, and chose *Battus* their King, whose Son and Successor *Arcesilas* built and peopled *Cyrene*, about the 138th of *Rome*. He and his Successors kept it about Two hundred years; afterwards it was at some times free, and at others subject to Tyrants, whereof one called *Nicocrates*, being in love with *Aretuphila*, *Phedimus*'s Wife, killed the Husband to enjoy her; she dissembled her resentment until she found an occasion to rid her self of him, and the Country from his Tyranny. It was after this under *Alexander the Great*, and the *Ptolemies* whereof one surnamed *Appion*, and Bastard Brother to *Lathurus*, being King in 658. of *Rome*, made the *Roman* People his Heir; and the Senate ordered, That the Towns of this little State should be free; but *Cyrene* revolting, was first ruin'd, and afterwards re-built by the *Romans*. In process of time it fell to the *Arabians*, and at last to the *Turks*. The *Cyrenaick Libya*, which was since that time called *Pentapolis*, and is now *Meshata*, comprehended five fine Cities, *Berenice*, *Teuchire*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*. The first four are along the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the last ten Leagues from it, upon a Hill near the River *Præsus*, and becomes daily less considerable *Strabo* tells us, It has been famous for the Birth of *Aristippus*, Disciple of *Socrates*, and chief of the Sect of the *Cyrenean* Philosophers; by that of *Areta*, Daughter of *Aristippus*, who taught after him; by *Callimachus*, *Eratosthenes*, *Carneades*, and several others. *Strabo.*

CYRENAIQUES, or *Cyreneans*, a Sect of Philosophers so called from their Founder *Aristippus* of *Cyrene*, Disciple of *Socrates*, who lived in the XCVIth *Olympiad*. These would have two motions in the Soul, Grief and Pleasure; the last, they said, was a sweet and gentle one, the first violent and harsh; and held, That all Pleasures were alike. They esteemed Vertue no otherwise than as it conduced to Sensuality, as a Medicine is only regarded for its usefulness, for the regaining and preservation of Health. They contemn'd Physick, and several of them rejected Logick, according to *Meleager*, quoted by *Diogenes Laertius*. *Aristippus* had several Disciples besides his Daughter *Areta*; and amongst others, the same *Hegesias*, who represented the Calamities and Inconveniencies of Life so terrible, that many of his Auditors freely ran upon death, for fear of falling into them, which made one of the *Ptolemy*'s to forbid any further Discourses on that subject in publick. This *Hegesias* was chief of the Sect called *Hegesiacks*; *Annicerus* and *Theodorus* made up the two Societies of the *Annicerians* and *Theoderians* or *Allees*. *Diogenes Laer.*

CYRIACUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, lived in the VIth Age, and was ordained in 596. after *John* called *Junior*. As soon as he was chosen he dispatched two Deputies to St. *Gregory*, then Pope, with his Profession of Faith. The Pope returned him a very friendly Answer, yet ordered *Sabinian*, his Nuncio, not to assist at his Mass or other Functions, if he did not renounce the Title of Universal Bishop. After this *Cyriacus* called a Synod without acquainting *Gregory* therewith, who fearing he would get that Title Confirm'd by the Members of this Assembly, Writ to several of the Eastern Prelates to oppose it. In the mean time the Emperor *Phocas* encroaching upon the Immunities and Privileges of the Church, this Patriarch opposed him vigorously. To be reveng'd of this Resistance, *Phocas* made an Edict, wherein he forbad giving the name of *Oecumenick* to any Bishop but to him of *Rome*. This seem'd so rigorous to *Cyriacus*, that he died of grief in 606. *Nicephorus*, *Theophanes.*

CYRIADES, Descended of a Noble Family of *Syria*, Liv'd in the IIId Age, and fleeing from his anger'd Father, whom he had irritated by his Licentious and Debauched Life, went to the *Persians*, where his Inclination to King *Sapor*'s Service, got him that Prince's Favour; to that having begun a War against the *Romans*, he first drew *Odenat*, and then *Sapor* himself upon the Lands of the Empire; with this Succour he made himself Master of the Cities of *Antioch*, *Cesarea* and *Tarsus*; but as *Valerian* came against him with his Army, he was killed by those of his own Retinue in 259. *Trebellius Pollio.*

St. CYRIL, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, famous for his Piety and Doctrine, Lived in the Vth Age, and in 411 or 412. Succeeded *Theophilus* his Mothers Brother. He begun to exercise his Episcopacy with great Authority, and put St. *Chrysostom*'s Name in the Ecclesiastical Records, at *Atticus* of *Constantinople*, and St. *Isidore* of *Peluſium*'s Request. It was he that presided at the General Council of *Ephesus*, in 431. wherein *Nestorius* was Condemned: And afterwards wrote against *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia*, *Diodorus* of *Tharsus*, and *Julian the Apostate*. He also writ Commentaries upon Saint *John*'s Gospel; Seventeen Books of the Adoration of the Holy Ghost; Paschal Homilies, *&c.* He died in 443. or 444. We have his Works, both Greek and Latin, in six Volumes, Published in 638. by a Canon of *Laon*. *Gennadius*, *Photius*, *Sigibert.*

CYRUS I. of this Name, King of *Persia*, was Son to *Cambyses*, a *Persian* of mean Condition, and *Mandana*, Daughter of *Astyages*, King of the *Medes*, and was exposed to be Devoured in a Forest by his Grandfather's Order, who was told, That one of his Grandchildren should Dethrone him. *Harpagus*, who was sent to executed the Command, preserv'd and got him brought up in a Shepherd's House; so that afterwards, at the Head of some of the Rebellious Subjects, he pulled *Astyages* off the Throne, and gave a beginning to the Kingdom of the *Persians*, Founded upon the Ruine of that of the *Medes*. This happened in the LV. *Olympiad*, in the year 195. of *Rome*, and 18th of the Reign of *Tullus Hostilius*, *Anno Mund.* 3494. and 559. years before *Jesus Christ*. After this, his great Conquests made his way to the Monarchy. *Crœsus*, King of *Lydia*, thinking to stop his progress, was deprived of all his Possessions the 210. of *Rome*, and run a great risque of his Life, for the Pile was made up whereon he was to be burned. God also made use of him to deliver his People from the Captivity of the *Chaldæans*; for having laid Siege to *Babylon*, in the 216th of *Rome*, in the LXth *Olympiad*, he took it, by turning the *Euphrates* into another Chanel, dug by his Army unknown to the *Babylonians*. It was then the *Persian* Monarchy begun under *Cyrus*, who had Reigned Twenty one Years. After these Exploits he set the *Jews* at liberty after 70 Years Captivity, and gave them leave to return into their Country and re-build the Town and Temple of *Jerusalem*. *Theodoret* says, That *Daniel* shew'd him his Name in *Isaiah*, and the Prediction of this Return. In the mean time almost all *Asia* truckled to this great Conqueror, who making War against the *Massagetes*, defeated their Army by a Stratagem with their General *Spargapises*, Queen *Tomyris*'s Son, but this Princess coming her self sometime after, with a powerful Army, routed the *Persians*, and got *Cyrus*'s Head cut off, and plunging it into a Vessel full of Blood, bid it fill it self with what it so much thirsted for. His Death is generally put in the 224 or 225 of *Rome*, in the LXIIth *Olympiad*, 530 before our Saviour, and the 9th Year of his Empire, which must be distinguished from his Reign, which was of 30 Years. *Herodotus* and *Justin* relate it as well as *Diodorus* of *Sicily*; this last says, That Queen *Tomyris* made him suffer upon a Gibbet. *Xenophon* observes more Circumstances of *Cyrus*'s Life than any other Historians do, which makes several Authors believe, That his *Cyropædia*, or Institution of *Cyrus*, is not an Historical, but purely a Moral Work, wherein he has represented a great Prince without any Care of true Events. The Curious may consult *Daniel*'s Interpreters. *Joseph. Scaliger.*

CYRUS II. called *the Young*, Son to *Darius* surnamed *the Bastard*, and younger Brother to *Artaxerxes* II. called *Mnemon*. This Prince, not satisfied with the Government of *Asia*, which his Father had given him, would deprive his Brother of the Crown, under pretext, That he himself was born since his Father was made King. For this Design he brought an Army into the Field, but was defeated in the first Battel, *An. Mund.* 3653. in the XCIVth *Olympiad*. The *Grecians*, who from 10000 Men were reduced to one half, made their Retreat home under *Xenophon* from the extremity of *Persia*. *Justin. Plutarch.*

CYRUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, a Monk of the Isle of *Amestriada* lived in the VIIIth Age, and was made Patriarch through the Care of *Justin the Young*, to whom he foretold he would be re-inthron'd. He went to meet Pope *Constantine*, who came to *Constantinople* in 710. and was afterwards banished by *Philippicus Bardanes*, when he usurp'd the Empire in 712.

CYRUS, Native of *Panopolis* in *Egypt*, lived in the Vth Age, rais'd himself by his Wit in the Emperor *Theodosius*'s Court, and his great Facility in making Verses, got him the esteem of the Empress *Eudoxia*. *Evagrius* says, he commanded the *Roman* Troops in *Africa* at the taking of *Carthage*. After that time he was Consul in 441. and Prefect of *Constantinople*, which he repaired after it was almost destroy'd by the terrible Earthquake in 446. the new Works he built render'd it so beautiful, that the People in the Emperor's Presence, then in the *Hippodrome*, cry'd, *Constantine* built, and *Cyrus* repair'd it; which incensed *Theodosius* so much, that he confiscated all his Goods, and depriv'd him of his Place, under pretext, that he was an Idolater. This Misfortune dispos'd him to embrace Christianity. *Evagr. Nicephor.*

CYTHERA,

CYTHERA, an Iſland of *Greece*, where Poets ſay *Venus* was formed of the Froth of the Sea, and that is the Reaſon why ſhe is called *Cytherea*. The Inhabitants adored her in a ſumptuous Temple, conſecrated to her under the Name of *Venus Urania*.

CYZICUS, King of the *Peninſula* of the *Propontis*, treated the *Argonauts* ſumptuouſly, who landed there as they went for the *Golden Fleece*. Theſe Heroes parting hence, and being a whole Day at Sea, were beat back again upon the Coaſts at Night by a Storm that happened. *Cyzicus* taking them for Pyrates or Enemies oppos'd their Landing, but was killed in the Engagement: *Jaſon* diſtinguiſhing him the next Day amongſt the Dead, buried him honourably.

CZAR, that is, King, a Name the *Ruſſians* give their Sovereign, whom we generally call Great Duke of *Muſcovy*. *Becman* does not doubt in the leaſt, but they drew this Name from that of *Cæſar*, [illegible] that the other People of *Europe* called him ſo that [illegible] choſen their Emperor, they would have no meaner Title for theirs who commanded a greater Country than *Germany*. They have alſo an Eagle with the Word *Cæſar* to their Arms, as may be ſeen in all their Works, yet they make a diſtinction between the Words *Czar* and *Kæſar*, the firſt being taken for the King's Name, and the other for the Emperor's. He that firſt took the Title of *Czar* was *Baſilius*, Son of *John Baſilides*, under whom the *Muſcovites* Power begun to appear about 1470. See MUSCOVY.

CZASLAW, a Town of *Bohemia*, one of the Prefectures of the Country, where is *Guttemberg* and ſome other Boroughs. It's big and well peopled, lying upon the little River called *Crudimk*.

CZENSTOCHOW or *Czeſchow*, a little Town of *Upper Poland* in *Lithuania*, belonging to the great Duke of *Muſcovy*; it lies upon the River *Denzna* in the Dutchy of *Sewiera*, towards the Frontiers of *Volhinia*.

CZERNOVEL, a Town of *Poland* in the *Lower Volhinia*, ſituated upon the *Boryſthenes* above *Kiovia*, it was often expos'd in this Age to the Fury of the *Muſcovites* and *Coſſacks*.

CZYRKNIZERZEE or *Zyrichnitz* in *Lugea*, a great Lake of *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany* towards *Italy*, ſtretching four Miles between Woods and Mountains, very remarkable, becauſe that every Year they fiſh, hunt, ſow, and reap Corn in it. About the Spring, ſmall Brooks or little Rivers run down the neighbouring Mountains into it. This Water leſſens in its Courſe, becauſe the open Earth ſoaks a great part of it, the reſt is received in Pits of Stone, which look as if they were cut by Mens Hands. When theſe are full, there happens a very ſtrange thing, for the Water not only runs over, but all that they contain'd gets out with extraordinary Violence and rapidity, and the Brooks ceaſing to run, all the Water forms a Lake, where, in the deepeſt Places it's Eight Cubits, and in other Places five Foot. Some time after, this ſame Water returns into the Pits, whilſt part of it is loſt under Ground. It's then they fiſh, and they that live near the Lake ſow their Corn, and through the ſtrange Fruitfulneſs of the Ground reap the ſame 20 Days after. When the Corn is cut down, the Hunters come in for their Diverſion; ſo that this Lake is a Place fit for Fiſhing and Hunting, and yet Arable. *Lazius*.

D.

D. ONE of the Mutes, ſuppoſed to be formed from the Greek Δ, and that from the Hebrew ד inverted. It was anciently repreſented by three Stars ſet in a Triangle; according to the manner of the *Egyptians*, who by that Hieroglyphick underſtood the Name of God; having ſome Knowledge of the Trinity (as is ſuppoſed.) This Letter had divers Significations among the Ancients: In Numbers, it ſignify'd 500. It was us'd to ſignifie *Divus*, *Decimus*, *Devotus*, *Diebus*, *Diutius*, *Dedicavit*. *Pierius* gives a large Account of all that belongs to this Letter. *Pier. Hier.* l. 47. c. 30.

DÆ, a People of *Scythia*, by the *Caſpian* Sea; called by the Greeks Δάοι; Lat. *Davi:* At laſt became an Appellative for Servants and Comœdians.

DABIR, a Town of *Paleſtine*, near *Hebron*, called *Kirjath-Sephir*, or the *City of Learning*; becauſe there (according to *Lira* and Others) the *Canaanites* firſt invented their Characters, and had an Academy. *Joſhua*, cap. 11. *Salian.* A. M. 2604.

DABUL, an *Indian* Town, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, on the South of the Gulph of *Cambaya*, with a very good Haven and Fortreſs: It is at the Mouth of the River *Helewacho*.

DACIA, a great Country, bounded on the North with the *Carpathian* Mountains; on the South, with the *Danube*; on the Eaſt, with the *Theiſſe*. At this time part of *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, and all *Moldavia*, are contain'd in the Limits of the Ancient *Dacia*. The People were call'd *Daci*, and their Dominions were formerly extended over the *Danube*. They were of old call'd *Getæ*, and liv'd under Kings, till reduc'd into a Province by *Trajan*, Anno 98. who overcame their King *Decebalus*, whom *Domitian*'s Cowardlineſs had made Arrogant. They were afterwards conquer'd by *Conſtantine the Great*, by the *Goths*, *Sarmatians*, *Huns*, &c. The *Saxons* being conquer'd by *Charlemain*, choſe rather to retire to *Dacia*, than live under his Government. They were Cruel and Savage. The Meaner People wore nothing but their Hair; and thoſe of better Rank wore Caps, or Bonnets. They were Converted by St. *Nicetas*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Baronius*. A Colony of them are ſaid to have planted the Sea-Coaſts of *Norway*.

DACIANUS, or *Dacian*, Governour of *Spain*, under *Diocleſian* and *Maximian:* A furious Perſecutor of the Chriſtians, about the End of the IIId. Century. He put St. *Vincent* and ſeveral others to death. *Prudent.* &c.

DACIUS, a Biſhop of *Milan*, in the VIth. Century: He encourag'd the Inhabitants to defend the Town againſt the *Goths*, who beſieg'd it, and at length took it, with the ſlaughter of 300000 People (ſays *Procopius.*) *Dacius* fled into *Greece*; and is ſaid, in his way, to have quieted a Haunted Houſe in *Corinth*. He refus'd to Sign the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Decree againſt the three Chapters. He wrote a Chronicle; in the 16th. Chapter of which, mention is made of the Hymn, *Te Deum Laudamus*. *Baron. Voſſius.*

DACTYLI IDÆI, Prieſts of *Cybele*, dwelling at the Foot of Mount *Ida*; reckoned by the Poets the Children of *Sol* and *Minerva*, or *Saturn* and *Alciope:* five of them were Males, and five Females. They were call'd *Dactyli*, or Fingers, becauſe equal in number to the Fingers of a Man's Hand. They were alſo call'd *Corybantes*. *Strabo.*

DADIVAN, a Plain in *Perſia*, betwixt the Towns of *Schiras* and *Lar*, about 4 or 5 Leagues in Circuit, being, for the moſt part, cover'd with Orange, Citron, and Pomgranate-Trees. There are Orange Trees ſo big there, that three Men can ſcarcely graſp them, and are of a proportionable Heighth: From hence *Iſpahan* is furniſhed with Oranges, Citrons and Pomgranates. The reſt of the Plain is ſowed with Rice and Corn, and is one of the moſt delicious Places in *Perſia:* A River alſo warers this Plain, which abounds with Carps, Pikes, Mullets and Crabs. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, at *Ormus*, do often paſs the laſt of the Summer in this Place, where the neighbouring *Baladines*, or Country-Dancers, divert them with Dancing. *Tavernier.*

DÆDALUS, an Ingenious *Athenian* Artiſt, who invented divers Mechanical Inſtruments, as the Saw, Plain, Plummet, Piercer, Glew, and made Moving Statues, whoſe Eyes did alſo move ſo naturally, that they ſeem'd to be really Alive. That which made him famous, was, the throwing of his Brother's Son out at a Window, in Anger, fearing he ſhould excell him in Art, becauſe he had invented the Potters Wheel. Whereupon he fled, with his Son *Icarus*, to *Minos*, King of *Crete*; where he built the Labyrinth ſo much talk'd of; in which he and his Son were ſhut up, becauſe of his having ſerved *Paſiphae*, the Queen, in her baſe Amours; as forming the Statue of a Wooden Cow, in which *Paſiphae* convers'd with a Bull. But making as if he would do ſomething to merit the King's Favour again, he procured Materials to make himſelf and his Son Wings: with which he eſcaped; but his Son, not obſerving his Direction, fell into the Sea, and was drown'd. Some think that this was the Uſe of Sails which he invented. He fled to *Cocalus*, King of *Sicily*; who cauſed him to be choak'd in a Stove, to prevent *Minos*'s making War againſt him, on his Account. He is ſaid to have liv'd about the Year 2750. He made many famous Works at *Nemphis*, in *Egypt*; where the Inhabitants erected him Altars, and paid him Divine Honours. *Diod. Sicul. Pauſan.*

DAGESTAN, or *Dacheſtan*, a Province of *Aſia*, 40 German Leagues in Length; betwixt the *Caſpian* Sea on the Eaſt, and Mount *Caucaſus* on the Weſt; having the *Circaſſians* on the North, and *Scirwam*, a Province of *Perſia* on the South. It is inhabited by the *Tartars*, call'd by the Perſians *Leſgi*, and by themſelves *Highland-Tartars*. For Religion, they are *Mahometans:* And their Commerce is to make Slaves; for which end, they ſteal one another's Children. They plunder Merchants, and are continually Skirmiſhing. They keep ſome Cattle, which is all their Riches. They dread neither the *Perſians* nor *Muſcovites*, becauſe of the ſafe retreat of their Inacceſſible Mountains. They have ſeveral Lords, of whom One is choſen Chief. They have ſome little Towns, of which *Tarcu* is moſt conſiderable, ſituated on a Mountain among ſharp Rocks, whence iſſue divers Fountains; it is near the Sea, and conſiſts of 1000 Houſes, (according to *Olearius.*)

DAGO, *Dagho*, *Daghoa*, an Iſland of *Livonia*, of Form Triangular, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Riga*. It belongs to the *Swede*; its Principal Towns are *Dageroort* and *Paden*.

DAGOBERT I. Son to *Clotarius* and *Bertruda:* He was the IXth. French King, *An.* 628. During his Father's Life, he was King of *Auſtraſia*. *Thuringia* being invaded by the *Sclavonians*, *Dagobert* gave his Son *Sigebert* the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*; who repulſed them gallantly. He alſo reduced the Rebel *Britons* and *Gaſcons*; and having reſtored Peace to *France*, died *Jan.* 19. in 638, or 644. Aged 42 Years. He was buried at St. *Denys*; the Abby whereof he founded, *An.* 630. and endowed it richly. He Divorced his Firſt Wife, becauſe ſhe was Barren; and Marry'd *Nantilda*, whom (ſome ſay) he took out of a Monaſtery; but others, That the word *Monaſterio* was miſtaken for *Miniſterio*, ſhe being one of his own Servants. He was noted for Incontinency. His Son *Clovis* II. was born of this *Nantilda*. *Haymo* l. 4.

DAGOBERT II. call'd the *Young*, King of *France*, An. 711. Son to *Childebert the Juſt:* He had the Name, but not the Authority of King, which was uſurp'd by the Mayors of the Palace. *Pepin the Groſs*, who in that Station had govern'd *France* 27 Years, died, *An.* 714. and was ſucceeded by his Grand-ſon *Theobald*; whoſe Grand-mother, *Pleſtrudis*, being willing to govern all, ſhe kept her Son-in-law, *Charles Martel*, Priſoner at *Cologn*. On the other ſide, *Rainfride*, one of the Greateſt and Valianteſt of the Nobility, being Choſen by others of the *French*, made a League with *Ratbod*, Duke of *Frize*; ruin'd the Country as far as the *Meuſe*, making uſe of *Dagobert*'s Name for Authority. *Dagobert* died, *Jan.* 19. 716. *Aimon.* l. 4. c. 49. *Mezeray.*

DAGOBERT, Son of *Sigebert* II. King of *Auſtraſia*; who left him at Three Years old, under the Care of *Grimoald*, Mayor of the Palace; who ſhut him up in a Monaſtery, under the Guard of *Dido*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*; making *Dido* Biſhop of *Poictiers* his Keeper, and at laſt, ſent him to *Ireland*, and ſet *Childebert*, his own Son, upon the Throne, in his ſtead. But the People hating this Treachery, *Dagobert* was recall'd by the Nobles, *An.* 676. and then aſſaſſinated by the Faction of *Thierri*, the Firſt, King of *France*. Of this Name there was alſo one who was Son to *Chilperick*, King of *France*, but he died young, *Anno.* 680.

DAGON, the Philiſtine Idol, of Humane Shape upwards; but from the Belly downwards, his Legs excepted, he was made like a Fiſh, with Scales, and a long Tail turning up. The word in Hebrew ſignifies a *Fiſh*. *Kircher*, *Seld. de Diis Syris*. It's probable he was the ſame which other Heathens call'd *Neptune*, or *Triton*; of whom it's ſaid,

Frons Hominem Præfert, in Piſcem deſinit alvus.

DAIBERTUS, or *Theobertus*, the Firſt of the *Latins* who was Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, An. 1099. *Arnulphus* being thence expell'd: But Diſputing with *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, about the Rights of the Church, he was diſplaced by the Craft of *Arnulphus*; and coming to *Italy* with the Prince of *Antioch*, who was to Marry a Daughter of the French King's, he was ſent back again to his Charge, but died by the way. *Baron. Guliel. Tyr.*

DAIBUTH, or *Daiboth*, an Idol of the *Japans*, whoſe Chief Temple is in *Meaco*.

DAILLE (*John*) a Proteſtant Miniſter at *Charenton*, near *Paris*, born at *Chatelerault*, Jan. 6. 1594. He was deſign'd

for a Secular Employment, but his own Inclination led him otherwiſe. He ſtudied at *Poictiers* and *Saumur*; and in 1619. travelled with the Grand-children of the Sieur *Philip du Pleſſis Mornay*, into *Italy*, *Germany*, *Holland* and *England*. He conſulted all Learned Men where he went; and was much importun'd by the famous Father, *Paul Servil*, to ſettle at *Venice*: But he was otherwiſe determined, being receiv'd a Proteſtant Miniſter, in 1623. at his return, by the Sieur *Du Pleſſis*, who died in his Arms quickly after. Mr. *Daille* ſpent part of the Year 1624. in Ordering the *Memoires* of *Du Pleſſis*, which were then Printed in 2 Vol. He alſo review'd his *Life*, written by Monſieur *De Ligues*, a Domeſtick to *Du Pleſſis*. He was afterwards Miniſter at *Saumur*, and then at *Charenton*; and died at *Paris*, April 15. 1670. Aged 77. His Probity and Learning made him very valuable amongſt thoſe of his Communion. He wrote *De Patrum Uſu: Fides ex Scripturis demonſtrata: De Patrum Fide circa Imagines: De Pœnis & Satisfactionibus Humanis, Pſeudepigrapha Apoſtolica: De Jejuniis & Quadrageſima: De Confirmatione & Extrema Unctione: De Confeſſione Auriculari: De Cultus Religioſi objecto: De Cultibus Latinorum Religioſis:* And Sermons on St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles.

DAILLON, a French Family, of which there have been many Famous Men. *Giles Daillon*, a Favourite of *Charles* VII. And *John Daillon*, Favourite, and in great Authority under *Lewis* XI. *Francis Daillon*, Governour of *Lignage*, a Territory belonging to the *Venetians*, taken from them by Force of Arms: He ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battels of St. *Aubin du Cormier*, *Fornowis* and *Ravenna*, where he was ſlain, in 1512. being the firſt that Charg'd the Enemy. He was commonly call'd the *Knight without Fear*, and *without Stain*. *James Daillon*, Chamberlain to *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. who, *An.* 1552. defended *Fontarabia* againſt the *Spaniards*, almoſt a Year, tho' attack'd by Famine, ſo that the Garriſon was forced to eat Cats, Rats, Leather and Parchment. *John*, *Guy*, *Francis*, *Tolmoleon*, and *Henry Daillon*, have, ſince that time, born great Offices under their Kings, the laſt being made Duke and Peer of *France*, in 1661.

DAIMACHUS, of *Platæa*, ſent Embaſſador to *Allitrochades*, King of the *Indies*, Son to *Androcotus*, mention'd by *Juſtin*, lib. 5. He liv'd about the Year 450 of *Rome*. and writ a Hiſtory of the *Indies*; but full of Miſtakes, through his Ignorance of the Mathematicks.

DAIN (*Oliver*) Barber to *Lewis* XI. a Native of *Thelt*, in *Flanders*, Son of a Peaſant near *Ghent*, ſirnamed *le Diable*, the Devil; which he changed for *Dain*: He became Favourite to the ſaid Prince, obtain'd great Places, acquir'd a great Eſtate; and aſſum'd, with great Impudence, the Title of Count of *Meulant*: By his Vanity and Inſolence, he became hateful to all. *Anno* 1474. He undertook to reduce *Ghent*, the Inhabitants whereof ridicul'd him. At his return, he enter'd *Tournay* by Surprize. He continu'd in Favour with *Lewis* XI. But in the Beginning of *Charles* the VIIIth's Reign, after the Aſſembly of the States at *Tours*, the Attorney-General proſecuted this inſolent Miniſter, inſomuch that he was hang'd, *anno* 1484. *Mezeray. Du Puy. Hiſt. Def. Fav.*

DAIRI, Monarchs of *Japan*, who had Sovereignty over 53 Kings, and were adored like Gods. But *anno* 1500. the Kings of the Provinces rebell'd, and govern'd every one according to his own Pleaſure. Then *Nubunanga*, the Chief of them, having taken the Town *Miaco*, in 1570. became King of the Whole, but ſtill acknowledg'd the *Dairi*. Then *Taikoſamma* being declared Emperor of *Japan*, by the *Dairi*, who voluntary abdicated, *anno* 1600. laid the Foundation of a new Monarchy. *Horn. Orb. Imp.*

DAIRO, the Name of the Great *Japan* Pontiff, or High-Prieſt; to whoſe Family the Empire of *Japan* did formerly belong, till it was uſurped by the Predeceſſors of the preſent Emperor, whoſe Palace is in the City *Jedo*, now the Metropolis of *Japan*, and the *Dairos* in the City of *Miaco*. The Sanctity attributed to the *Dairo* by the *Japaneſe* is ſo great, that his Feet muſt not touch the Earth, nor the Sun ſhine upon his Head: He is never to be expos'd to the Air, nor to have his Hair, Beard, nor Nails cut. His Victuals muſt always be carried to Table in New Baskets, and put upon New Plates. When he goes Abroad, it is in a Litter reſembling our Coaches, whoſe Pillars are all of Maſſie Gold; and on the Out ſide it is enrich'd with Figures of the ſame Metal: It is cover'd with Silk, ſo fine, that the *Dairo* may ſee every one, but none ſee him. He is carried in this Litter by fourteen Gentlemen of the beſt Quality, and moſt active, in his Court: His Guards march before; and a Coach comes after, drawn with two Horſes, whoſe Houſing is all embroider'd with Pearls and Diamonds: two Gentlemen hold their Reins, while two others march by the Sides, one with a Fan, which he moves continually, to cool the Air; and the other with a *Paraſol*, or *Umbrella*, to keep off the Sun. This fine Coach is for the *Dairo*'s Wife and Concubines; and other fine Coaches follow, cover'd alſo with a certain Stuff through which the Ladies ſee, but are not ſeen. *Ambaſſade des Hollandois au Japan.*

DALE (Sir *Thomas*) flouriſh'd in Martial Proweſs, in the Time of the moſt Victorious *Edw.* III. King of *England*, &c. and was Caſt-away with Sir *John Fitz-Alan* [commonly call'd of *Arundel*, as being Second Son to *Richard*, Third Earl of *Arundel* of that Family] in his Transfretation for *Little-Britain* in *France*, near unto the Coaſt of *Ireland*, *Decemb.* 15. 1379. 3 *Ric.* 2. Which Sir *Thomas* was Lord of the Mannor of *Dale*, in the Town of *Lalleford*, [i. e. *Lawford*] *Com. Eſſex*, and (in right of *Iſabel* [or *Sibyl*] his Wife,) Owner of *Berkford*, in *Bedfordſhire*; by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Thomas Dale*, Eſq; the Elder [17 *R.* 2.] Father of *Thomas* Born at *Tatyngeſton*, Com. *Suff.* and Baptiz'd in the Church of the ſame Town, on the Feaſt of St. *George* the *Martyr*, 10 *Hen.* 4. found Heir to his Grand-mother *Sibylla* before-mention'd (who deceaſed upon the *Eve* of the Nativity of our Lady 3 *H.* 5.) by Inquiſition taken at *Manytre* [nunc *Maningtre*] in *Eſſex*, *Monday* next after the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti*, 4 *ejuſd. Regis*, being then ſix Years old, and in Cuſtody of the Abbot of *Ramſey*. Which *Thomas Dale*, Eſq; prov'd his Age at *Tattingſton* aforeſaid, *Wedneſday prox. ante Feſt. Nativ. St. Joan. Baptiſtæ*, 9 Hen. 6. and was Sheriff of *Rutlandſhire*, the 36th. of that King; being Father to *John Dale*, Eſq; likewiſe Sheriff of the ſaid County, 9 *Edw.* 4. that took to Wife *Emma*, Daughter of *Walter Taylard*, of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Eſq; [Siſter to *William Taylard*, of *Doddington*, in Com. *Huntingdon*, Eſq; whoſe Heir-General is the Right Honourable *Robert* (Brudnel) now Earl of *Cardigan*, &c.] and died, ſeiz'd of *Totyncote* in *Eſſex*; as alſo of *Temysford* [aliter *Tempsford*] and *Berkford*, Com. *Bedf.* 20. *Octob.* 19 *Edw.* 4. leaving *William*, his Son, *ætat.* 8. *annorum & amplius*, as appeareth by Inquiſit. dat. 18 *Ap.* following. Which *William Dale*, of *Dale*, Eſq; and of *Tedelmarſh*, [modò *Tidmarſh*] in *Berkſhire*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Richard D'anvers* [vulgò *Davers*] of *Preſcot*, Com. *Oxon.* and of *Culworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; Anceſtor to *Henry*, Earl of *Danby*, &c. having only Daughters, ſcil. *Jane*, married to *William Wollaſcot*, of *Wollaſcot*, in Com. *Salop*, Eſq; *Anne*, Wife to *Alexander Fettiplace*, of *Swynbroke*, in *Oxfordſhire*, (a lineal Deſcent from *Thomas Fettiplace*, of *Eaſt-Shefford*, Com. *Berks*, Eſq; by *Beatrix*, Daughter to *John*, King of *Portugal*, Relict of *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot*; but before him, of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, &c.) and *Elizabeth*, wedded to *Randolph Lynne*, of *Norfolk*, thereof [temp. *Hen.* 8.] enſued the decay of the Sirname in a direct Line. Yet, by a Younger Brother, viz. *Leonard Dale*, Gent. (Second Son to Sir *Thomas*) there was preſerv'd a Succeſſion of Males, in whom this Name ſtill proſperouſly continueth, at *Hunterſtie-head*, *Weſterdale*, &c. Com. *Ebor.*

DALECARLIA, a great Province of *Sweden*, having *Norway* on the Weſt and North; *Helſingia* on the Eaſt; and *Wermerland*, a Province of *Gothland*, on the South. It's a Mountainous Country, and hath nothing but ſmall Villages. The River of *Dalecarle*, which gives Name to the Province, is one of the moſt conſiderable of *Sweden*. It was this rugged People whom *Guſtavus Erick*, Son of the Noble Family of the *Trolli*, ſtirred up againſt *Chriſtiern* II. of *Denmark*, for recovering their Liberty; and having cleared moſt part of *Sweden* of the *Danes*, he was, by Suffrage of the States, Choſen their King, and laid the Foundation of the preſent Swediſh Grandeur. *Hornius.*

DALECHAMP, or *Dalecampius* (*James*) a Phyſician, of a Gentleman's Family in *Normandy*, liv'd in the 16th. Cent. He was a conſiderable Maſter in the Polite part of Learning, as appears by his Works. He wrote a General Hiſtory of Plants in French, in XVIII. Books. *De Peſte* Lib. III. *Scholia in Pauli Æginetæ Lib. VII.* He publiſh'd likewiſe the Natural Hiſtory of *Pliny*, with Notes of his own; and tranſlated the Fifteen Books of *Athenæus* into Latin. *La Croix du Main. Du Verdier Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden, De Script. Med.* &c.

DALEM, a ſmall Town belonging to the *Hollanders*, in the Dutchy of *Limburg*, having a great Territory. It is 3 Leagues from *Aix la Chapelle*, and 2 from *Liege*. It is ſituated on the *Bervin*, hath a good Caſtle, and is well fortified.

DALIA, a Sweediſh Province in *Weſt-Gothland*, between Lake *Wener* and *Bahus*. The Chief Town is *Daleborg*.

DALMATIA, a Province lying on the Gulph of *Venice*, part of the Ancient *Illyria*, taking its Name from the Chief Town, *Delminium*. It was anciently very large, but is now more contracted. It hath *Iſtria* on the Weſt, *Croatia* on the North, *Albania* on the Eaſt, and the Gulph of *Venice* on the South. It's divided between the *Venetians* and the *Turks*. Their Language is *Sclavonick*, and their Religion *Popiſh*. The People are Martial, but ridiculous in their Divertiſements. The Pope, at a Council held by two of his Legates, at *Salona*, rais'd this Province into a Kingdom, and inveſted *Demetrius*, their Duke, with Sword, Sceptre and Crown, *anno* 1076. In 1199. a Council was held here by *Innocent* III. his Legats, of which 12 Chapt. are extant. (*Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, *Boterus.*) *Diocleſian*, the Perſecuting Emperour, was a Native of this Country, whither he retir'd after his Abdication. St. *Jerom* was alſo born here. In this Country is the Republick of *Raguſa*, anciently call'd *Epidaurus*. It was added to *Hungary*, anno 1310. together with ſome adjacent Provinces.

DALMATICA *Veſtis* is fam'd in Authors, being firſt woven here. It is a long white Robe without Sleeves, embroider'd with Purple Spots reſembling Studs; it was firſt us'd by the Prieſts of *Dalmatia*, and was in ſuch eſteem then in the Church, that *Eutychianus* ordain'd, That no Martyr ſhould be Buried without it; which *Gregory the Great*, looking upon as Superſtition, forbid the uſe of it. It was alſo uſed by the Emperor *Commodus*; but writers tax ſuch Princes as wore it for Effeminacy. The Church of *Rome* have made much to do about it, permitting its uſe ſometimes to Presbyters and Deacons, and at other times reſtraining it to Biſhops. *Baronius*. It was us'd by *Edward* the Confeſſor of *England*. *Walſingham*.

DALMATIUS, or *Dalmetius*, Son of *Conſtantius Chlorus*, Brother to *Conſtantine the Great*, he wore the Purple, and had the Title of *Nobiliſſimus*. His Son *Dalmatius*, called *Cæſar*, An. 336. was Kill'd *An.* 338. by the order of his Couſin *Conſtantius*, Son to *Conſtantine the Great*, under pretence that it was done in a Mutiny of Souldiers. *Bullenger* l. 2. Of this Name there was a Biſhop of *Cyzicum*, who wrote the Acts of the Council of *Nice*, and aſſiſted at the Council of *Epheſus*. It was alſo the Name of a Hermit, who having never come out of his Cell for 48 Years on the moſt urgent Occaſions, yet came out to oppoſe the *Neſtorians*, and was extremely pleaſed at their Condemnation by the Council of *Epheſus*. *Baron. A. C.* 431.

DALTON, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in *Lonſdale* Hundred, ſeated in a Champaign Country not far from the Sea. Here is an ancient Caſtle, wherein are kept the Records, and Priſoners for Debt, for the Liberty of *Furnes*. It's 200 Miles from *London*.

DALZELL, a Barony and Pariſh of the County of *Lanerk*, in the Weſt of *Scotland*, 24 Miles Weſt of *Edenburgh*, lying upon the River *Clyde*. This Barony gives Surname to *Dalzell* Earl of *Carnwath*, who was firſt created Lord *Dalzell* by King *Charles* I. and afterwards Earl of *Carnwath*. It alſo gave Title to *James Hamilton*, ſecond Son to *John Hamilton* of *Orbiſton*, and *Chriſtian* Siſter to the ſaid Lord *Dalzell*; the ſaid *John* being lineally Deſcended from *Gawin* fourth Son to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Kaidzow*, the firſt Lord *Hamilton* and Earl of *Arran*, who married King *James* II's Daughter. This *James* abovemention'd, formerly deſign'd by his Eſtate of *Boogs*, bought the ſaid Barony of *Dalzell* from the Earl of *Carnwath*, his Couſin-Germain, and thereafter carried that Title. He was thrice Married, *viz.* into the Families of *Flemming* of *Clydeſide*, *Henderſon* of *Fordel*, and *Hamilton* of *Broombill*, a direct Cadet of the Family of *Hamilton*, and Father to the late Lord *Belhaven*, Brother-in-law to the Eminently Loyal *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, Beheaded at *Weſtminſter*, for entring *England* with an Army to deliver King *Charles* I. The ſaid *James Hamilton* of *Dalzell*, left the Eldeſt Son of every Marriage Heir to an Eſtate; *viz.* *Robert* by the firſt Marriage, to the Baronies of *Cambuſlang* and *Monkland*. To *Alexander* by the Second, the Barony of *Dalzell*, which his Eldeſt Son *James* now enjoys. *James* by the Third, had the Eſtate of *Halſide*, who likewiſe now Poſſeſſes the Eſtate of *Boogs*, his Father's firſt Inheritance. He has alſo two Younger Brethren in *England*, viz. *William* and *David*; the firſt a Courtier, the other being a Famous and Eminent Doctor of Phyſick, and a Member of the Honourable College of Phyſicians in *London*. The only and Eldeſt Brother of the ſaid *James Hamilton* of *Dalzell*, was Sir *John Hamilton* of *Orbiſton*, made Lord Juſtice, Clerk, and one of the Lords of Council and Seſſion in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by King *Charles*. He ſuffered very much for his Loyalty, and was forc'd to flee from the Kingdom upon that account in *Cromwell's* time. His Son Sir *James* Married the Daughter of Sir *Patrick Houſton* of *Houſton*, an Ancient and Honourable Family, and by her had *William* who now enjoys the Eſtate, and Married *Elizabeth Cunningham*, Daughter to the Earl of *Glencairn*.

DAMAN, or *Damaon*, a Fortify'd Town of *India*, in the Kingdom of *Guzurate*, on the Gulph of *Cambay*, 20 Leagues from *Surat*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, having a ſtrong Citadel and Commodious Haven. It was built by the *Portugueſe*, who have kept it ever ſince in ſpite of the *Indians*. The Inhabitants are reckon'd the beſt Soldiers in *India*, and ſome Years ago defended themſelves againſt 40000 Men, ſent to Beſiege them by the Great Mogul. It's within Cannon-ſhot of the Sea, and on the other ſide of the River it is defended by St. *Jerom's* Fort. The *Portugueſe* eſteem this Town more than all they have beſides in the Eaſt. It's Garriſon'd by 400 White Men, no Blacks being ſuffered to come within it. *Dellon. Relation. Ind.*

DAMASCIUS, a Native of *Damaſcus*, who lived in the 6th. Cent. during the Reign of *Juſtinian*; He writ four Books of things Extraordinary and Surprizing. The Firſt of 352 Chapters, concerning Incredible Fictions. The Second of 52 Incredible Relations of *Dæmons*. The Third of 63 Incredible Apparitions. And the Fourth of 115 Chapters of Things Super-natural. Some think him to be the Stoick Philoſopher mention'd by *Suidas*, and Author of a Philoſophical Hiſtory containing the Lives and Sentiments of Philoſophers. He flouriſhed about the Year 740. and was Chief of the Greek Schoolmen, as *Peter Lombard* was of the Latins. *Poſtellius* brought his Works in Syriack from the Eaſt, and left them with *Otho Henry* Elector Palatine, among other Manuſcripts. *Honorius Hiſt. Philoſ. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

DAMASCUS, formerly the Capital of *Syria*, and now of *Phœnicia*, being one of the Greateſt, Richeſt, and moſt Magnificent Cities of the *Levant*. The Turks call it *Scham*, and have a Baſſa there; it was formerly the 9th. Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Its mid-way betwixt *Jeruſalem* and *Antioch*, and South from *Aleppo* 240 Miles. It's ſuppoſed to have been Founded by *Us*, Son of *Aram*, and Grandſon to *Noah*. It hath undergone great Viciſſitudes, having been taken and retaken, ruined and rebuilt by the *Aſſyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Perſians*, *Macedonians*, *Romans*, *Parthians*, *Saracens*, *Egyptians*, *Tartars*, and at laſt by the *Turks*, Anno 1622. *Oſman* was Impriſoned by the Janizaries, and Strangled by Command of his Uncle *Muſtapha*, for endeavouring to make it the Seat of the Empire. It is ſituated in a very fruitful Plain, at the foot of Mount *Lebanus*, ſurrounded with Hills reſembling a Triumphal Arch. It's waſhed with the River call'd by the Ancients *Chryſorhoas* or *Golden Streams*; which is divided into ſeveral Chanels: It abounds alſo with Fountains, which makes the City extreamly Pleaſant. Its fruitful and delicious Fields cover'd with Flowers and Fruit contribute to its Fame; whence it's call'd a Houſe of Pleaſure, and the Paradiſe of the World. Its Wines, Fruits, Silks, Wools, Prunes, Grapes, ſcented Waters made of Roſes, Swords, *&c.* make it famous through the World. The Houſes are finer within than without. In the middle of the City, there's a fine Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by a *Florentine*. They have a flouriſhing Trade, and their greateſt Merchants are the Jews. Here moſt of the Sects of the Eaſtern Chriſtians have their Liberty, and the Jeſuits and Capuchins have alſo their Colleges. *Joſephus*, *Strabo*, *Le Mire*.

DAMASIPPUS, an Ignoble *Roman*, who murder'd the Nobleſt Citizens of *Sylla's* Faction at their Sacrifices like Beaſts, and carried about the Corps of *Arvinas*, a Tribune, on Poles. He was at laſt Slain by *Sylla*, who proved Conqueror.

DAMASUS I. a *Spaniard*, Succeſſor to Pope *Liberius*. *Urſin*, or *Urciſinus* a Deacon, was choſen Anti-pope by a Faction, and in their Conteſt 137 Men were one Day murder'd at Church. But *Damaſus* was confirm'd in the Chair by *Valentinian* the Emperor, and the Anti-Pope was baniſh'd the City. Whoſe Party accus'd *Damaſus* of Adultery, of which he was cleared in an Aſſembly of 44 Biſhops. He call'd a Council againſt *Auxentius* of *Milan*, and the *Arrians*: And another againſt *Apollinarius*. He call'd the Eaſtern Biſhops to this Synod, by the Name of *Sons*; but they wrote back to him and the other Biſhops there Aſſembled, giving him and them no other Title than that of *Brethren* and *Collegues*. He ſent *Zenobius* to hold the Second General Council of *Conſtantinople* againſt the *Arrians*. He is ſaid to have introduced Singing of Pſalms in the Weſtern Church, and Hallelujah at other times than *Eaſter*. St. *Jerom* was one of his Clerks, and his Secretary. He died *An.* 385. St. *Jerom de Script. Eccleſiaſt. Bellarmin.* &c.

DAMASUS II. Biſhop of *Aquileia*, liv'd in the XIth. Cent. ſent by the Emperor *Henry* the IIId. to *Rome*, to Vindicate the Imperial Rights at the time when *Benedict* the IXth. intruded himſelf into the Papal Chair. He was legally choſen Pope, and died 23 Days after: *Benedict* continuing in his Uſurpation and Impieties. *Baron.* There was alſo a *Spaniſh* Poet ſo named.

DAMBEA, a Town and Kingdom in *Africa*, in the Country of the *Abyſſines*, the Seat of the Great *Neguz*. It's ſituated on a Lake of the ſame Name, encompaſs'd with Mountains. The *Nile*, whoſe Fountains are not far diſtant, runs through this Lake, which is 22 *German* Leagues in Length, and 15 in Breadth. It hath 15 Iſlands, of which *Dek* is the greateſt. On the reſt there ſtood anciently Monaſteries. *Marmol. lib.* 9. &c.

DAMIA, the Name of a Heathen Goddeſs, as alſo of her Prieſteſs. The Sacrifice, which was always offer'd in Private Houſes, with Windows and Doors ſhut was call'd *Damium*: No Man nor Picture of a Male was ſuffer'd to be preſent, nor Woman to reveal what paſs'd. They ſpent Nine Days and Nights in this Feſtival magnificently Apparelled, and Danced, Sung, and took what Liberty they pleaſed. This *Damia* was ſaid to have been Wife to *Faunus*, and ſo Chaſt, that ſhe never ſaw nor heard any other Man than her Husband. *Alex. ab Alex.* lib. 6.

DAMIANISTES, Hereticks of the 6th. Century, who followed the Opinion of the *Acephali*. *Baron.*

DAMIANUS and *Fugatius*, ſaid to be ſent by *Eleutherius* Biſhop of *Rome*, An. 181. at the Deſire of King *Lucius* to inſtruct him and his *Britains* in the Goſpel, which they did; Baptizing him and all his Subjects, and aboliſh'd Paganiſm. *Polydor. Virgil. Hiſt.* l. 2.

DAMIANUS, Captain of a Troop of Robbers, who being willing to ſignalize himſelf by ſome bold Enterprize, reſolv'd to kill *Solyman* the Second in his Tent, in the middle of the Army, encamp'd on the Bank of the *Ionian* Sea, near

the City *Butronto* in *Albania*: he engaged the Savage People of Mount *Chimera*, in that Province, in his Design, perſwading them, That they would gain a great deal of Glory and Advantage thereby; but having come down from the Mountains, and got upon a Tree, the better to deſcry the Grand Signior's Tent, he was diſcover'd by the breaking of a Branch, and being taken and put on the Rack, diſcover'd the Plot; whereupon *Solyman* cauſed him to be Devoured by a Wild Beaſt, which he had juſt taken, and detached ſome of his Troops to cut off his Savage Accomplices. *Jov. Pontan.*

DAMIANUS *de Goez*, a *Portugueſe*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the King of *Portugal*, and employed by that Court in *Germany*, *Poland*, and the *Netherlands*; he was very Learned, and called from the *Netherlands* in his old Age, to write the Hiſtory of *Portugal*; he was envied becauſe of the King's Favour, ſo that his Adverſaries got him confin'd to *Lisbon*, where he was found dead at his own Houſe, not without ſuſpicion of foul play. There are extant of his, Works concerning the Faith, Religion, and Manners of the *Æthiopians*. *Deploratio Lapianæ Gentis*. *Commentaria rerum geſtarum in India, à Luſitanis, An.* 1538. *De rebus & Imperio Luſitanorum*. *Urbis Olliſſipan deſcriptio*. *Hiſtoria de Rey. D. Manuel Hiſt. de Principe*. *De Joan.* &c. *Andreas Scotus, & Nicol. Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

DAMIANUS, a Greek Philoſopher and Mathematician. He wrote two Books of Opticks, now in the Library of Cardinal *Francis Barbarini*. *Iſaac Voſſius* got 'em Tranſcrib'd, in order to their Publication. *John Gerard, Voſſius de Mathem.* c. 61.

DAMIATA, or *Damieta*, an Egyptian Town on the Mouth of the *Mediterranean*, and the moſt Eaſterly branch of the *Nile*. It was anciently called *Thamiatis* and *Peluſium*, from the Ruins of which it was Built. It underwent the common Fate of other Towns of this Kingdom by the Saracens. It was Beſieged by the *Croiſade*, Ann. 1218. and taken the Year after by the Valour of thoſe of *Harlem*, who in a Boat cut the vaſt Iron Chains which ſhut the Gate. It was reſtored to the Sultan *An.* 1221. the Chriſtians being ſurrounded ſo with Water, that they muſt have periſh'd if they had kept it longer. It was ſurrendered to *Lewis* IX. *Ann* 1249. who reſtored it to the *Barbarians* for his Ranſom, he being taken by them; and afterwards they Burned it, that it ſhould not be the further Occaſion of War. It has been ſince repaired, and is ſtill great and well-peopled, and one of the Keys of the Country, in regard of its important Situation, and its Haven on the *Mediterranean*. It was formerly a Metropolis. *Joinvil. Spondan. Annal. Mireus Geog. Eccl.*

DAMIGELLA (See *Trivulzi*) Daughter of *John* by *Angela Martinenga*, Learned in Greek, Latin and Philoſophy, and famous for her Orations before Popes and Prelates.

DAMIS, an *Aſſyrian*, living in the Firſt Century. He was an Intimate Acquaintance of *Apollonius Tyaneus*, and wrote a Book of his Prophecies, and Diſcourſe in Converſation. He is mention'd by *Philoſtratus* in the Life of *Apollonius*, and by *Euſebius* in his Book againſt *Hierocles*. *Suidas.*

DAMISCUS, of *Meſſena* a City of *Greece* in *Peloponneſus*, who at 12 Years of Age, won a Race from the Youth of the City of *Elea*, who exerciſed themſelves in that Paſtime, and afterwards gaining 5 other Victories of that Nature, the *Meſſineſe* erected him a Statue. *Pauſan.* l. 6.

DAMMARTIN, a Town in the Iſle of *France*; it gives the Title of a Count of that Name, which Family is much celebrated in Hiſtory.

DAMO, Daughter to *Pythagoras* the Philoſopher, who lived in the 70th. Olympiad and 257 Year of *Rome*; She was witty, prudent and faithful; for being entruſted by her Father with all his Writings and the Secrets of his Philoſophy, which on his Death Bed he forbid her ever to publiſh, ſhe obſerv'd his Commands ſo religiouſly, that tho' reduced to extreme Poverty, ſhe would never publiſh them, notwithſtanding the great Sums ſhe might have gained thereby. *Diogen. Laert. l.* 8. *de Vit. Phil.*

DAMOCLES, a Courtier to *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, whoſe Happineſs he extreamly admir'd, but chang'd his Sentiments, when being invited by the ſaid Prince to a Sumptuous Feaſt, and ſate upon a Magnificent Couch, he perceived a Naked Sword hanging over him by a Thread, which made him intreat the Tyrant to reſtore him to his former State, that he might enjoy the happineſs of a middling Condition. *Perſ. Sat.* 3.

DAMOCRITES, a Greek Hiſtorian, famous for his Works about the Art of ranking Battels, and concerning the *Jews*, whom he accuſes of Worſhipping the Head of an Aſs, and Sacrificing a Pilgrim every Seven Years. *Voſſius Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 3.

DAMOCRITUS, General of the *Ætolians*, in their War with the *Romans*, 199 Years before our Saviour. He perſuaded the *Ætolians* to enter into a Confederacy with *Antiochus* king of *Syria*. When *Titus Quinctius* the *Roman* Ambaſſadour demanded a Copy of the League the *Ætolians* had made with *Antiochus*, he told him, he would produce it in *Italy*, when the *Ætolians* were encamp'd there; but afterwards this *Damocritus* was taken by *Acilius Glabrio*, at the Surrender of *Heraclea*, a Town of *Ætolia*, and was carry'd Captive to *Rome*; but eſcaping from his Guard by the way, he had the Misfortune to be retaken, and then run himſelf through, to prevent his being led in Triumph. *Liv. lib.* 31, 36, and 37.

DAMODICE, Siſter to *Critolaus* of *Tegea* in *Arcadia*, (who at his return from Conquering the three *Damoſtrates*, for which the People did highly applaud him) was ſo tranſported with Grief for the loſs of her Lover, who was one of the ſaid *Damoſtrates*, that ſhe rail'd upon him, which provoked him to kill her on the Spot. *Plutarch in Parallel.*

DAMON, a Philoſopher (Scholar to *Pythagoras*) who flouriſh'd *An.* 354. of *Rome*, he contracted ſuch a Sacred Friendſhip with his School-fellow *Pythias*, that *Dionyſius* the Tyrant having ſignify'd to them his Reſolution that one of them ſhould Die, permitted *Damon* to go home and ſettle his Domeſtick Affairs before his Death, provided he could find one to be Surety for his return. Which *Pythias* forthwith offered voluntarily, and put himſelf in the Tyrant's Power. *Damon* coming back preciſely at the time appointed, *Dionyſius* did ſo much admire their Mutual Fidelity, that he pardon'd both, and pray'd that he might be admitted the Third into their Friendſhip. *Valer. Max. l.* 4. *c.* 7. *Ex.* 10. There was alſo a Greek Hiſtorian of this Name, who wrote a Hiſtory of Philoſophers. And alſo a famous Muſician at *Athens*, of whom it's thought *Plato* ſpeaks in the Fourth Book of his Republick, when he ſays, That his Muſick could not be changed, except the State of the Commonwealth ſhould be at the ſame time altered.

DAMOSTRATES, a *Phenean* in *Arcadia*. He had three Sons, who fought with *Critolaus* and his two Brothers, to end a Diſpute which had continu'd a great while between the *Tegeans* and *Pheneans*: This Combat had much the ſame Succeſs, with that between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*. See *Critolaus*. *Plutarch in Paral.*

DAMOSTRATUS, a *Roman* Senator, Author of *the Art of Fiſhing, Divining by Water*, and other Miſcellanies. *Suidas. Ælian. Hiſt. Animal.*

DAMOUT or *Damot*, a City and Kingdom of *Africa* in the Upper *Æthiopia*, near the Lake *Zembra*, abounding with Gold Mines; it formerly belonged to the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, but now to other Kings.

DAMPIERE, the Name of a Barony and extinct Family in *France*: of this Name were the Counts of *Flanders*, particularly one *Guy*, who ſwore fealty for the ſame to St. *Lowis* in 1295. and afterwards entring into a League with the *Engliſh* and others, againſt *Philip le Bel*, he was taken Priſoner, and died at *Compeigne*, An. 1307. Aged 80. juſt as he was to be ſet at Liberty by Vertue of a Treaty. He had one Daughter married to *Alexander* Son to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, and another to Prince *Edward* of *England*. *Du Cheſne.*

DANAE, Daughter to *Acriſius* King of *Argos*, who being inform'd by an Oracle that he ſhould be kill'd by her Son, ſhut her up in a Caſtle of Braſs to prevent it; but, *Jupiter* tranſforming himſelf into a Shower of Gold, entred the Caſtle (*i. e.* Brib'd her Keepers) and got her with Child; which being Born, her Father cauſed both it and the Mother to be incloſed in a Cheſt, and to be thrown into the Sea; but being caſt a Shore in one of the Cyclades, the Prince of the Country married the Mother, and the Son *Perſeus* ſlew his Grandfather, according to the Oracle. *Ovid Metam.*

DANÆUS, *Lambert Daneau*, a *Frenchman* born at *Orleans*. He Studied the Law under the famous *Annas de Bourg*, Clerk to the Parliament of *Paris*, who was Burnt *An.* 1559 for *Calviniſm*. *Danæus* thereupon retired to *Geneva* in 1560. where he was Miniſter and Profeſſor of Divinity: And afterwards at *Leiden* in *Holland*, whence he came to *Ghent*, but being chaced thence in 1582. he went to *Bearn*, and being afterwards called to *Caſtres* in *Languedoc*, he died there, in 1596. He was very Learned, and writ much againſt the *Lutherans*. There are Extant of his, Commentaries on *Matthew* and *Mark*; *Loci Communes*; *Harmonia ſive Tabulæ in Salomonis Proverbia & Eccleſiaſten. Geographiæ Poeticæ lib.* 4. *Vetuſtiſſimarum Mundi Antiquitatum lib.* 4. *Elenchus Hereticorum*, and *Methodus Sacræ Scripturæ*. *De Thouan. Melchior Adam in Vit. Theolog.*

DANAIDES, or *Belides*, from their Grandfather, 50 Siſters, Daughters of *Danaus*, who married their 50 Couſin Germains, Sons of *Ægiſthus*, their Father's Brother; Theſe cruel Women Murther'd their Husbands, the firſt Night, by order of their Father, who had it from an Oracle, That he ſhould be diſpoſſeſſed of *Argos* by a Son-in-law; but *Hypermneſtra*, one of the Daughters, ſaved her Husband *Linceus* or *Lynceus*, who ſucceeded her Father, and by him ſhe had *Acriſius* Father to *Danae* above-mention'd. The Poets feign, That the other Siſters are puniſh'd in Hell, by filling Water into a Hogſhead without a Bottom.

DANBY, (Sir *Robert*) of *Thorp* in *Com. Ebor.* Knight, Serjeant at Law (a Gentleman of an Ancient and well-deſcended Family) a Reverend and Learned Judge, *ſub Hen.* 6 & *Edw.* 4

Edw. 4. and died Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, 11 *Edw.* 4. whoſe Heir Male (by a Series of many Knights) Sir *Abſtrupus Danby* of *Maſham*, is a Juſtice of the Peace, of the Quorum, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North-Riding of the County of *York*, one of the Heirs General of the Lords *Scrop* of *Maſham* and *Upſall*, Lineal Heir of *John* Lord of *Great* and *Little Danby*, *Temp. Conqueſt. Angliæ*, and deſcends by Marriages with the ſeveral Houſes of *Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, and Earl of *Weſtmorland*, from *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, fourth Son to the moſt Victorious Prince *Edward* the Third King of *England*, &c.

DANBY, an Ancient Caſtle in the Tract of *Cleveland*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated near a large Park and Chaſe of the ſame Name. First advanced to the Dignity of an Earldom by King *Charles* I. in the Perſon of *Henry Danvers*, of the Line of the Lord *Latimer*, to whom this Caſtle did anciently belong: and afterwards upon the default of Iſſue from the ſaid *Henry*, in the Perſon of *Thomas Osbourn*, created by King *Charles* II. Baron of *Kineton*, and Viſcount *Latimer* in 1673. and Earl of *Danby* the Year after: And King *William* the IIId. has advanc'd him to the Honour of Marqueſs of *Carmarthen*, and ſince created him Duke of *Leeds*.

DANDALIANS, an Ancient and Mighty People of *Germany* in the 12th. Century; ſo given to Heatheniſm, that they would not hear of the Chriſtian Religion, till forced to receive Preachers, by the King of *Denmark*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Princes of *Pomerania*; by whoſe Dominions they were Surrounded. *Crantz. in Metropol.*

DANDERY, a Fool, who diverted the Emperor *Theophilus*, *An.* 830. Having liberty to go whither he would, he entred the Empreſs *Theodora*'s Cloſet one Day briskly, while ſhe was at Prayers before an Oratory adorn'd with fine Images, which ſhe kept very privately for fear of the Emperor, who was a great Oppoſer of Image-Worſhip. The Fool having never ſeen ſuch before, asked, What they were? She anſwered Babies which ſhe was preparing for her Daughters; He went forthwith to the Emperor at Dinner, and told him how he had found the Empreſs Kiſſing and Hugging the fineſt Babies in the World. The Emperor ſuſpecting they were Images, to which ſhe pay'd a private reſpect, roſe haſtily from the Table, and chid her ſeverely; But ſhe anſwer'd him ſmiling, *That it was a pleaſant Miſtake of the Fools, in taking the Pictures of her Daughters for Puppets, with which he found her ſtanding before the Glaſs.* The Emperor believing her, returned Laughing. But the Empreſs having ſo dexterouſly excuſed her ſelf this time, being willing to prevent the like for the future, ſhe cauſed the Fool to be chaſtiſed: So that he never afterward heard any Body ſpeak of Babies, but he would put his Finger in his Mouth and be Dumb. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

DANDOLI, or *Dandolo*, an *Italian* Family, of which there have been many Doges of *Venice*; as *Henry*, of whom afterwards. *John* who was Doge *An.* 1280. who ſuccoured the Chriſtians in the Holy Land, and was the firſt that Coin'd Ducats. He died in 1290. *Francis Dandoli*, who for his Fidelity was called the *Dog*, pacified *Clement* the Vth's. Anger againſt the *Venetians*, and acquired many Towns to the Republick; He died *An.* 1339. *Andrew*, who was Doge in 1342. made a League with Pope *Clement* VI. and ſent a great Army into the *Levant*. He wrote a Chronicle of the famous Actions of the *Venetians*, cited with Applauſe by *Baronius*, &c. *Nicholas*, Doge in 1570. who loſt *Nicoſia* by Neglect, and was afterwards Killed by the Turks. But to return to the famous *Henry*, He was Doge in 1193. a Prince of great Majeſty, whom his Age of 90. Years rendred yet more Venerable, having augmented the ſtrength of his Mind, and not diminiſhed that of his Body; He was of conſummate Prudence, invincible Courage, and ſtedfaſt in his Reſolves for the good of his Country; He was a great Captain and Politician, and Admirable for his Vigilance; being Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople* 50 Years before his coming to the Ducal Crown; He maintained the Intereſt of the Republick ſo generouſly, that the Perfidious Emperor *Manuel*, cauſed a burning Plate of Copper to be held before his Eyes to make him Blind; which tho' it did not ſpoil the Beauty of his Eyes, yet it did almoſt quite deprive him of his Sight. When the Princes of the *Croiſade* ſent their Deputies to *Venice*, *An.* 1201. he not only granted them Veſſels to carry them into *Syria* or *Egypt*, but join'd them with 50 Gallies, well Equipp'd and Arm'd, to fight the *Turks* by Sea, while the *French* were to fight them by Land, on Condition that the Conqueſts which ſhould be made that Year, ſhould be equally divided betwixt him and them. Moreover next Year in a Grand Aſſembly of the Senate, Princes of the *Croſade*, and Chief of the People, he mounted the Throne in the Church of St. *Mark*, and notwithſtanding his great Age, and the decay of his Sight, he pray'd the Republick to ſuffer him to take the Croſs, and to Command their Army in Perſon; leaving his Son to Govern in his Abſence. Which being granted, he fixed the Croſs on the Ducal Cap, that it might be ſeen by all. At the Aſſault of *Conſtantinople* in 1203. his Behaviour claim'd the Honourable Remembrance of all Generations; for, aged as he was, he Armed himſelf Cap-a-pee, and poſting himſelf on the fore-part of the Admiral Gally, with his Sword drawn, and the great Standard of St. *Mark* before him, he commanded them to ſet him aſhore forthwith, by which piece of Gallantry, he drew all from on Board the Fleet after him, who ſcorn'd to deſert their Prince in the Aſſault, and therefore Landed in great Precipitation. The *French* were aſtoniſh'd when all of a ſudden they ſaw the great Standard of St. *Mark* planted upon one of the Towers, and thereupon redoubl'ed their Courage. *Dandolo* having rendred himſelf Maſter of 25 Towers, part of 110 Built along the Haven, and underſtanding that the Emperor had Sallied out upon the *French*, he conveyed himſelf ſpeedily to their Quarter, to ſuſtain the Shock of the Enemy, who quickly retired again into the Town; After the taking of which, 12 Electors were named to chuſe an Emperor, according to Agreement, 6 of them being *Venetians*, and 6 *French*. The *Venetians* were all for their Doge; but by his Advice, they afterward agreed with the *French* to Proclaim Count *Baldwin* Emperor. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. of Croiſades*, *l.* 8.

DANEBERG, a *German* City with a large Territory, and a good Caſtle on the River *Jetz*, in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, about a League from the *Elbe*.

DANEMARK, in Latin *Dania*, a Kingdom in *Europe*, having the Ocean on the Weſt, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt and North, and *Germany* on the South. It's ſuppoſed to be the Country of the Ancient *Cimbrians*. The *Danes* were formerly very powerful, having ſubdued *England*, and frequently Invaded *Scotland*. This Kingdom now contains but 80 or 90 Leagues from South to North, and 45 or 50 from Eaſt to Weſt, from *Copenhagen* to the Weſt ſide of the Dioceſes of *Ripen*. It was formerly divided into *Jutland*, the *Iſles*, and *Schonen*; but the latter was given to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Copenhagen*, 1660. So that *Denmark* at preſent hath little but *Jutland*, and the Iſles which are to the Eaſtward of it. *Jutland*, formerly call'd the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſus*, is divided into South and North *Jutland*. The Principal Iſles are, *Zeeland*, *Langeland*, *Laland*, *Funen*, *Mone*, *Falſtir*, *Arſen*, *Bornholm*, *Femeren*, *Anhout*, *Leſſo*, *Arroe*, *Wendens*, *Heſelo*, &c. The Streight call'd the *Sound* is betwixt the Iſle of *Zeeland*, and the Province of *Schonen*. There are ſome others, as that of *Belt*, *Little Belt*, &c. *Copenhagen* in *Zeeland*, is the Metropolis of *Denmark*. Other great Towns are, *Elſeneur*, *Roſcoilt*, &c. *Jutland* hath 4 Dioceſes toward the North, *Ripen*, *Arhuſen*, *Alborg* and *Viborg*, with 2 Dutchies, *viz. Sleſwick* and *Holſtein*. The K. of *Denmark* is alſo Sovereign of *Norway*, *Greenland*, *Iſlande*, *Fero*, *New Denmark* in *America*, and other places in *Guinee*. He is alſo entitled, Count of *Oldenburg*, *Delmenhorſt*, &c. The *Daniſh* Air is extremely Cold, and tho' the Country be environ'd with the Sea, it is not Marſhy; but very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. There are Store of Deer and Elks, Horſes and Beeves, which Strangers go thither to Buy; above 50000 being Sold Annually to *Germany*. Their Fiſhing is alſo good, eſpecially that of Herring. The Trade of *Danemark* is not great. The greateſt part of their King's Revenue comes from Impoſts laid on Merchandize that paſſes the *Sound*, which is the Key of the *Baltick*. Neither is this ſo conſiderable as formerly, now that the *Swedes* pay none, and it will be yet leſs, if the Deſign of Joyning the *Baltick* to the *Elve* by the Lake of *Swerin* ſucceed, if they continue to carry Goods by Land from *Hamburgh* to *Lubeck*, and if the Elector of *Brandenburg* accompliſh the Canal which he has begun at *Mulras*, for Tranſporting Merchandize from *Poland* and *Sileſia*, from the *Oder* into the *Elbe*. The *Danes* are almoſt of the ſame Temper with the *Swedes* and *Germans*; but are a little more dexterous, and not ſo ſimple as the latter; more Vain-glorious, but not ſo Gallant as the former. They love Hunting and good Cheer, tho' they be good Husbands. Amongſt them have been many Learned Men, who have writ excellently; as the *Bartholins* on Phyſick, and *Tycho Brache* on the Mathematicks. If we'll believe ſome of their Authors, they derive the Name of their Country and Original of their Kings in a Lineal Succeſſion from *Dan* the Son of *Jacob*. This Kingdom was always Elective, till 23d. *Octob.* 1660. Since which the Nobles don't enjoy their ancient Prerogatives. The preſent King is deſcended of the Counts of *Oldenburg*. *Chriſtiern* I. being the firſt of them that was choſen after *Chriſtopher* the IIId. of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, who died without Children, *An.* 1448. The ſaid *Chriſtiern* was choſen out of reſpect to his Uncles, *Adolphus* Count of *Holſace* and Duke of South *Jutland*, and *Gerard* the Warlike Count of *Oldenburg*. He left 2 Sons, *John* and *Frederick*. *John* was Father to *Chriſtiern* the II. call'd *the Nero of the North*, who was dethroned, and ſucceeded by *Frederick* the III. his Uncle, in 1524. who eſtabliſhed *Lutheraniſm* in *Denmark*; to this Prince the Dutchy of *Holſtein* was given in Appanage. *Chriſtiern* the IIId. his Son, cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated into *Daniſh*, and regulated the Proteſtant Clergy. Pope *Pius* IV. having ſent Nuncio's into *Germany*, to deſire the Proteſtant Princes to come to the Council of *Trent*: Some of the ſaid Nuncios being at *Lubeck*, ſent to *Frederick* the IIId. for leave to deliver him their Orders; to whom he return'd Anſwer, That ſeeing neither he nor his Father had ever held

any Correſpondence with the Pope, he did not care to hear of any Orders from him. *Chriſtiern* V. the preſent King, makes the 22d. from *Harold* their firſt Chriſtian King, who began his Reign in 930.

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of Denmark, *from the Year* 930.

		Years
About the Year 930.	*Harold* VI.	Reigned 50
980.	*Sweno* the Second.	34
1014.	*Canutus* the Second, call'd *The Great.*	21
1036.	*Canutus* the Third.	9
1045.	*Magnus* a *Norwegian.*	4
1049.	*Sweno* or *Swaine* the Third.	27
1074.	*Harold* the Seventh, or *the Lazy.*	2
1076.	*Canutus* the Fourth.	9
1085.	*Olaus.*	10
1095.	*Ericus* the Third.	7
1102.	*Harold* the Eighth, or *Nicholas*	33
1135.	*Ericus* the Fourth.	4
1139.	*Ericus* the Fifth.	8
1147.	*Canutus* the Fifth.	8
1155.	*Sweno* or *Swaine* the Fourth.	2
1157.	*Waldemar* the Firſt.	28
1185.	*Canutus* the Sixth.	18
1202.	*Waldemar* the Second.	40
1241.	*Ericus* the Sixth.	8
1250.	*Abel.*	2
1252.	*Chriſtopher* the Firſt.	7
1259.	*Ericus* the Seventh, call'd *the Elder.*	27
1286.	*Ericus* the Eighth, or *the Younger.*	35
1321.	*Chriſtopher* the Second.	12
1333.	*Waldemar* the Third.	42
1376.	*Margaret* with *Aquin.*	37
1412.	*Ericus* the Ninth, Reſign'd the Crown in 1438. Anarchy of Six Years.	
1445.	*Chriſtopher* the Third.	3
1448.	*Chriſtiern* the Firſt.	34
1482.	*John.*	32
1513.	*Chriſtiern* the Second, Expell'd by his Subjects.	10
1523.	*Frederick* the Firſt, or *the Pacifick.*	11
1534.	*Chriſtiern* the Third.	24
1559.	*Frederick* the Second.	29
1588.	*Chriſtiern* the Fourth.	60
1648.	*Frederick* the Third.	22
1670.	*Chriſtiern* the Fifth.	

The laſt Royal Family of *Denmark*, hath two Ducal Branches, *viz.* That of *Sunderburg*, and *Holſtein Gottorp.* The preſent King hath Four Siſters, and a Brother, nam'd Prince *George*, Married to the Princeſs *Anne*, ſecond Daughter to King *James* II. of *England*, &c. Thoſe of Quality in this Country, take neither the Title of Marqueſs, Count nor Baron. *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Zieler de regno Daniæ.*

DANES (*Peter*) a *Frenchman*, Biſhop of *La Vaur*, *Preceptor* to the Dauphin, Son to *Hen.* II. choſen for a Member of the Council of *Trent*; where he made an Excellent Diſcourſe, Printed at *Louvain*, with the Acts of that Council, *An.* 1567. He is famous for his Anſwer to an *Italian* in that Council, who being Angry with a *French* Doctor for taxing the Abuſes of the Court of *Rome*, in relation to Benefices, ſaid in deriſion, alluding to the Word *Gallus*, which ſignifies *a Cock* or *Frenchman*, *Gallus cantat*, The Cock Crows. To which *Danes* anſwer'd ſmartly in his own Dialect, *Utinam ad Galli cantum reſipiſceret Petrus*; he wiſh'd, *Peter* (meaning the Pope) would repent at the Crowing of the Cock. He died *An.* 1577. *De Thou.*

DANIEL the Prophet, to whoſe Hiſtory mentioned in the Scripture, we add, That his Prophecies are ſo clear, that the Enemies of Chriſtianity alledge, That thoſe concerning the Meſſias were writ after Chriſt's Death, becauſe they could not otherwiſe avoid the force of them, eſpecially thoſe concerning the Seventy Weeks, at the end of which, the Meſſias was to Die. The Ancient Fathers, and moſt Learned Chronologers, reckon thoſe Weeks from the 20th. or 21ſt. Year of the Reign of *Artaxerxes*, call'd *Longimanus.* They make 490 Hebrew Years, and Jeſus Chriſt being Baptized in the 70th. was Crucified the Third Year following; which literally verified the Prophecy, *That in the Middle of the laſt Week, the Oblation and the Sacrifice ſhould ceaſe*; that is to ſay, by the Oblation of him whom they typified. *Pererius* proves this Opinion ſolidly in his Commentaries on the 9th. of *Daniel. Theodoret* ſays, That *Daniel* ſeeing that *Cyrus* had delivered the *Jews* after 70 Years Captivity, ſhewed him his Name, and the Prophecy concerning their return in *Iſaiah.* The Book of the Lives of the Prophets, aſcribed to *Iſidore*, ſays, That *Daniel* died at the Age of 110. *Anno Mundi* 3535. And ſome ſay, he had a Royal Tomb. *Bellarm. Pererius, Iſidore.*

DANIEL, a Monk, who in Imitation of *Simon Stylites*, dwelt on a high Column built on the Mouth of *Pontus*; the Papiſts attribute many Miracles to him, as Caſting out of Devils, &c. *Baronius An. Mart. An.* 490.

DANIEL, (*Margaret*) Wife to *Reinold Rondeau* of *Bourg de Pleſſé*, belonging to the Marquiſate *de Blin*, of whom it is ſaid, That Conceiving about the 18th. of *Octob.* 1685. and feeling the Child move in her Womb at *Candlemas*, *Good-Friday* following, ſhe heard it Cry thrice. Afterwards the Infant continued to Cry three or four times a Day, ſometimes 4, ſometimes 8 Cries at a time, and that with ſo much force, that the Womans Stomach was ſeen to ſwell, ſo as ſhe was like to be choak'd. *Journal des Scavans.*

DANTZICK, in Latin *Gedanum* and *Dantiſcum*, a Free State, Metropolis of the *Royal Pruſſia*, one of the Four Capital *Hans-Towns*, a great, fine and rich City, and one of the greateſt Trading Towns in the North. It is ſituated on the *Viſtula* or *Weſel*, which brings it all the *Poliſh* Trade. It is about a League from the *Baltick*, on the Gulph of *Dantzick*, where it hath an excellent Haven, and a very good Canal for Tranſporting Merchandice. Beſides the *Viſtula*, there are the *Radaun* and *Motlave*, 2 other little Rivers. The Canal divides the Town in two Parts; In one, there is an Iſland where the Magazines are; In the other there are 7 great Streets, which croſs that ſide of the City, and terminate at the Key of the Canal. The Churches are magnificent and well built. They are *Lutherans* for Religion, and none but ſuch can be choſen Magiſtrates; they tolerate both *Calviniſts* and *Papiſts*; the former are numerous, and have always eminent Miniſters; the Jeſuits alſo are allow'd a College here. The moſt remarkable things to be ſeen in the Town are, St. *Peter*'s Church, the Town-Houſe, the Arſenal, the Exchange, and St. *Dominick*'s Place. Some write, that the *Danes* had a Fortreſs here of old, whence they will have the Name *Danſwick*, that is to ſay, *Danes Town*, derived. The word *Dans* is pronounc'd *Cdans*, *Gdans*, and *Gdansk*, by the *Pruſſians* and *Poles*, according to the *Sclavonick* Dialect; whence comes the Latin Name *Gedanum*, and the Vulgar *Dantzick.* However that is, *Sabiſlaus* Grandſon to *Suantiborus*, took it from the *Danes* about 1186. and then enlarg'd it. The *Poles* afterwards ſeiz'd it, and *Primiſlaus* made it a City in 1295. The Teutonick Knights uſurped it in 1305. and walled it in 1343. *Caſimir* III. of *Poland* regain'd it in 1454. granted great Privileges to the Inhabitants, remitted their Tribute, and gave them the Guard of the Sea, with Permiſſion to lay on an Impoſt called *Zulag.* It was for this reaſon, that thoſe of *Dantzick* oppoſed themſelves, *An.* 1637. to the Impoſt laid upon the Merchandice which paſſed to his New Town of *Ulaſlavia.* The love of Liberty made them declare for the Proteſtant Religion, and for *Maximilian* of *Auſtria* againſt *Stephen Bathori*, who thereupon proſcrib'd, and afterwards beſieg'd them, *An.* 1577. but by the Mediation of other Princes, they were reſtor'd to their Liberty and Religion, *An.* 1597. They Coin their Money with the King of *Poland*'s Stamp, Adminiſter Juſtice in his Name, and make one of the Members of the State, and were admitted in 1632. to have Suffrage in electing the King; who has ſome Rite to Entries and Cuſtoms there. In 1656. they reſiſted the *Swedes*, and remain'd firm to their Prince *Caſimir.* It is very well fortify'd, and would be Stronger, if it were not Commanded by ſome Hills, which are Garriſon'd in time of War, and the Ramparts on that ſide are ſo high, that they cover the Town very well from the Hills. It has alſo a ſtrong Caſtle at the Mouth of the *Weſel* on the Gulph. This City in the Conteſt between the Elector of *Saxony* and the Prince of *Conti*, in 1697. about the Crown of *Poland*, adher'd to the Intereſt of the former, but withall becoming Regard to the Perſon of the latter, who towards the latter end of that Year came from *France* by Sea near that City. *Cluvier. Hennenberger deſcr. Boruſſ.*

DANUBE, or *Danaw*, in Latin *Danubius*, the greateſt River in *Europe.* It has its Source in *Germany*, at the Foot of a Mountain call'd *Abnuba* in the *Black Foreſt*, *Comit. Bar. in Suabia*, whence it has its Name, *quaſi D' Abnubius.* It runs through *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Auſtria*, *Hungaria*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and diſburthens it ſelf into the *Black Sea*, by 6 or 7 great Streams, with ſo much rapidity, that its Water continues freſh for 20 Leagues. From its Source to the Mouth, are reckon'd above 700 Leagues, and all the Way a very fine Country. The Upper Part is call'd the *Danube*, and the Lower the *Iſter*; which latter Name it is by moſt Authors ſaid to take, at its *Cataracts* near *Axiopolis*, a Town of *Lower Myſia.* It receives 60 other Rivers, Thirty of which are Navigable. The Chief are, *Inne*, *Iller*, *Leck*, *Ens*, *Morau*, *Vag*, *Drave*, *Save*, *Theiſſe.* The Principal Towns on this River are *Ulm*, where it begins to be Navigable, *Donavert*, *Ingolſtat*, *Ratisbonne*, *Paſſau*, *Lintz*, *Vienna*, *Presburg*, *Komore*, *Gran*, *Buda*, *Belgrade*; beſides many others of leſs Note. Tho' this River riſe from a very ſmall Fountain, yet there is none in *Europe* comparable to it, for Length, Breadth and Deepneſs; of its Length we have heard: it's call'd Broad by way of eminence. Hence *Ovid de Triſtib.* lib. 5. *Latus ubi æquoris Iſter aditur aquis.* For its Depth, *Jornandes* writes, That it is 200 Foot deep in moſt places. And in the whole it may compare with the *Nile.* Ovid. *Innumeris, alii quos inter Maximus Amnes Cedere Danubius ſe tibi, Nile, negat.* Then as to the quality of the River, it is for the moſt part coloured like Whey, and very Wholeſome both to Drink and Bath in,

It has many ſorts of Excellent Fiſhes, and ſome Poiſonous. It's very often frozen. Hence *Ovid*,— *Accipe Colloquium gelido Naſonis ab Iſtro* — And elſewhere,— *Dum tepidus Ganges frigidus Iſter erit.* — The number of its Mouths which are 7 in all, is controverted, becauſe two of them are dead and marſhy, but 5 great Streams all agree on; of which, two are only Navigable. This River has had many Naval Fights upon it between the *Turks* and *Chriſtians*; at one time were 20 Gallicts, 80 ſmall Pinnaces, and little leſs than a Hundred Ships of Burthen employ'd upon it in a Siege of *Buda*. At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great, brought 200 Ships and Gallies up the Stream; the *Hungarians* ſent a like Number from *Buda*, which after a ſharp Encounter, took many of the *Turkiſh* Ships, and forced the reſt on Shoar and burn'd 'em. In this preſent War, great Fleets have been fitted out on both ſides on the *Danube*, ſome of the Ships carrying 30 Guns.

DANVILLIERS, or *Damvilliers*, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, taken by the *French* in 1637. and given them ſince by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It's 4 Leagues from *Verdun*, and 5 from *Luxemburgh*.

DAPHIDAS, a certain Sophiſt, who conſulting the Oracle of *Apollo*, that he might Ridicule his Anſwer, ask'd, *Whether he ſhould have a Horſe for his Journey?* The Oracle anſwer'd *Yes, and a Fall from off him too*; whereupon leaving *Delphos* on Foot, with a deſign to mock the Oracle, he fell into the hands of *Attalus* King of *Aſia*, who cauſed him to be thrown from a high Rock, call'd, *The Horſe*, for having writ reproachfully againſt him. *Valer. Maxim. l.* 1. *c.* 10.

DAPHNE, feigned by the Poets to be Daughter of the River *Peneus*, who at her own Deſire, was changed into a Laurel by her Father, to avoid *Apollo*'s Amours. *Ovid. Met. Daphne* ſignifies Laurel, which grows frequently on that River, and being uſeful in Phyſick, is ſaid to be lov'd by *Apollo*.

DAPHNE, Daughter of *Tireſias*, who propheſied at *Delphos* in ſuch excellent Verſe, that *Homer* is ſaid to have tranſcrib'd many of them into his Works. *Diod. Sicul. Bibl. Hiſt.*

DAPHNE, a pleaſant place near *Antioch* in *Syria*, on the Bank of the River *Orontes*: It was a Village with a Wood 10 Miles in Compaſs, which paſſed for a Suburb of *Antioch*, tho' at 5 Miles diſtance. The Wood was of Cypreſs and Laurel, which the *Roman* Emperors forbid to cut. There were alſo other Trees which cover'd the Walks like Arbours, and under the ſaid Trees grew all manner of Flowers, according to the Seaſon of the Year, pleaſant both for Smell and Aſpect. It abounded alſo with Springs, which compoſed a Lake, pleaſantly over-ſhadow'd with the Trees. In this Wood there was a noble Synagogue of the *Jews*, call'd *Spelunca Matronæ*. The Heathen conſecrated the Grove to *Apollo*, who was enamour'd on *Daphne*, as *Ovid* Romances; and there he had a famous Temple, and a Statue equal in Bigneſs to that of *Jupiter Olympius*, with another Temple conſecrated to *Diana*, and a Fountain to *Daphne*. This beautiful place, made for Pleaſure was alſo fortify'd and guarded by a *Roman* Legion; who became ſo Effeminate by the Converſe of thoſe who frequented the ſame, that the Emperor *Severus* put to Death ſeveral of their Officers for not preventing the ſame. And in fine, the place became ſo infamous for Libertiniſm and Prodigality, that *Chryſoſtome* notes, That no vertuous or frugal Perſon would come near it. Hence came the Proverb, *Daphnicis Moribus vivere*, to live diſſolutely. *Pompey the Great*, Charm'd with the Beauty of this place, gave the Inhabitants more Lands, to render the Village ſpacious. *Conſtantine the Great*, cauſed an Houſe of Pleaſure to be built here, *An.* 325. During the Reign of *Conſtance*, *Gallus*, made Emperor *An.* 351. cauſed the Corps of *Babylas* Patriarch of *Antioch*, who had ſuffer'd Martyrdom, to be tranſported thither; at which time *Apollo*'s Oracle ceas'd to give Reſponſes. And that *Julian* the Apoſtate ordering the Reliques of the Martyr to be tranſported thence, *An.* 362. the Temple of *Apollo* was thereupon Burnt with Thunder. *Sozomen. Hiſt. lib.* 5. *St. Chryſoſt. Hom. in Gentes*, &c.

DAPS, (*Emengard*) the 10th. Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, Succeſſor to *Garnier* of *Naples*, An. 1187. he was the laſt of the Order that reſided at *Jeruſalem*. In the Firſt Year of his Government, the City was taken by *Saladin*, who held *Guy de Luſignan* King of *Jeruſalem* Priſoner. The Inhabitants being deſtitute of Aſſiſtance, ſurrendred on Terms, *Oct.* 2. 1187. At which time, all the Religious Military Orders of St. *John*, the Templars, Holy Sepulchre, *Lazarus* and St. *Mary* retired elſewhere. *Daps* held the Convent of his Order at *Margat* in *Phœnicia*; Four Years afterwards at *Ptolemais*, where he died, *An.* 1192. and was ſucceeded by *Geoſry de Donjon*. *Boſio. Naberat Privilege des Ordres.*

DARDANELLES, Caſtles on the Brink of the Streight of *Gallipoli*, betwixt the *Archipelago* and Sea of *Marmora*. At the Entrance of this Streight there are 2 Caſtles newly built, whereof one is called the *New-Caſtle* of *Aſia*, or *Natolia*; and the other the *New-Caſtle* of *Europe* or *Romelia*. *Mahomet* IV. Dethron'd in 1687. cauſed them to be built in 1658. underſtanding that the 2 old Caſtles further in the Streight were not ſufficient to ſtop the Paſſage of the Sea of *Marmora*. Theſe two Caſtles are oppoſite to one another, and the Ferry is about a League and a quarter over. That of *Aſia* is ſituated on a Neck of Land which runs into the Sea, and its Walls are Flank'd with ſtrong Towers; ſome Fourſquare, and others Round. They are mounted with Cannon, ready to fire on ſuch as ſhall enter the Streight without leave; but ſo ill planted, that before they could Diſcharge a ſecond time, Guns from on Shipboard might demoliſh part of the Wall, and endanger the taking of the Caſtle. The Moſque of this Fortreſs is very fine, and there are 8 Windmills in an adjacent Village, with 8 Wings each, according to the Cuſtom of *Turky*, which makes them go more ſwift, and grind with more force, but leſs noiſe than ours; whence it comes that the *Turkiſh* Bread is not ſo white as ours, the Bran paſſing with the Meal. The *New-Caſtle* of *Europe*, is near *Cap-Greek*, and of irregular Form. It contains ſome Houſes for the Aga and Officers, with a Moſque whoſe Tower is very conſpicuous, as are all the Houſes, being built upon the height of the place, whence they deſcend by Stairs to fire the Cannon, which lie level with the Water. Further within the Streight, are to be ſeen the *Old Dardanelles*, oppoſite to one another at half a League diſtance. That on the *Aſian* ſide, commonly call'd *Abydos*, is of Square Form, flank'd with 4 Towers; *the 2 next the Sea* being Square, and the others Round. In the middle of this Caſtle there's a great Square Tower, on the Roof of which are planted ſome Culverins. Behind the Caſtle, there is a great Village peopled by *Turks*, *Jews*, and ſome few *Chriſtians*. This place is only conſiderable in regard of its ſituation. Moſt part of their Cannons are without Carriages; and there are about 20. the leaſt of them 60 Pounders, which carry from *Aſia* into *Europe*, notwithſtanding the great Weight of the Stone Bullets which they diſcharge. The *Old Caſtle* of *Europe*, call'd anciently *Seſtos*, is placed on a Hill. It's of a Triangular Form, but the *Donjon* is Round. It's mounted with 30 Sixty Pounders, which carry into *Aſia*; the Cannons are planted Oblique, leſt when they Diſcharge they ſhould damage the Caſtle on the other ſide. When a Merchant-Ship comes near any of the ſaid Caſtles, he muſt Salute them with 7, 5, or at leaſt 3 ſhot; and if a Man of War, with 11, 9, or 7; to which they Anſwer with 5, 3, or 1. Afterwards the Veſſel muſt thank them with 7, 5, or 3 ſhot, and afterwards they are ſuffered to paſs for *Conſtantinople*: But as they come from it, they oblige the Merchants, and ſometimes Men of War to ſtay three days before the Caſtle of *Aſia*, to be viſited, and pay their Paſſage-Money. And of Chriſtian Ships not above 5 are ſuffered to paſs at a time. *Grelot's Voyage of Conſtantinople.*

DARDANIA, a Country of the Old *Upper Mœſia*, which afterwards made part of *Dacia*; it lies in the Southern part of the Modern *Servia*, where *Nizza* and *Uſchub* ſtand. *Dardania* was likewiſe a Province of *Troas*, which had a Town of that Name, built by *Dardanus*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c.

DARDANUS, Son to *Jupiter* and *Electra*, who fled from *Crete* or *Italy*, as ſome ſay, for killing his Brother, and Founded the City and Kingdom of *Troy*.

DARDANUS, (*Claudius Poſthumus*) a *Roman* Governor in *France*, who contributed to the Uſurper *Jovin*'s Death. *Sidonius Apollinarius* writes of him thus, *Cum in Conſtantino inconſtantiam in Jovino facilitatem, in Gerontio perfidiam, Singula in Singulis, Omnia in Dardano Crimina ſimul exercarentur.*

DARES, a *Trojan* Prieſt, who writ the Wars of *Troy* in Greek, which was extant in the time *Ælian*, as he himſelf aſſures us: *Photius* mentions it likewiſe in his *Bibliotheca*. This Book is now loſt, for that which goes under *Dares*'s Name, and pretends to be a Tranſlation of *Cornelius Nepos*, is undoubtedly Spurious, notwithſtanding the Opinion of *Glandorpius* to the Contrary. *Ælian. Hiſt. Div. lib.* 11. *c.* 2. *Photius Cod.* 190. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 3. *& de Græc. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. &c.

DARHA, a Province of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, with a Town and River of that Name, betwixt the Kingdoms of *Morocco*, *Teſſet* and *Segelmeſſe*. It is divided into *Darha Proper*, ſtrictly ſo call'd, *Itata* and *Taffalet*. The King of the laſt Diviſion is alſo King of the reſt, which have been often ſubjected to the Xeriffs of *Fez* and *Morocco*. The Inhabitants do almoſt all dwell upon the River, and raiſe Banks to hinder its Inundations in the Winter, tho' in the Summer they can paſs it on Foot. It begins to increaſe on the Firſt of *April*, and waters the whole Country. When its Inundations are great, then they have a Plentiful Harveſt; but otherwiſe, it is very ſmall. The Palm-trees make the principal Revenue of this Province, becauſe their Dates are excellent and very great, and keep longer than others. Thoſe Trees are planted ſo as the Male may be near the Female; for the Males bear only Flowers, but the Females Fruit. But to make them good, it's ſaid, That when they are in the Bloſſom, a Sprig of the Male-Flower muſt be graffed into them, which makes the Dates larger, and of a better taſte. There are many *Jews*, both Tradeſmen and Merchants in this Country, particularly Goldſmiths. Here is great ſtore of Indico

for

for Dyers. They keep great Flocks of Oſtriches, which have fine Feathers, black, white, and ſometimes grey; but their Fleſh is not good to eat. *Marmol. de l'Afric. l.* 7.

DARIEN. See *Caledonia.*

DARIES, a Conſul of *Marſeilles*, who with one *Boniface*, *April* 1585. raiſed a Sedition in that City, and ſeiz'd the Caſtle of *Noſtredame de la Garde*; but 3 days after, he and his Companion were Try'd, Condemn'd and Hang'd for the ſame in one day. *Mezeray, Hiſt. Hen.* 3*d.*

DARIUS, call'd the *Mede*, Authors are not agreed as to his Reign and Original, moſt part think him to be the *Nabonides* of Prophane Authors, and that he reigned 17 Years from the 198. of *Rome* to the Year 215. in which *Cyrus* the *Perſian* took *Babylon*, and begun the *Perſian* Monarchy. *Berosus, Joſephus, Scaliger*, &c. are of this Opinion againſt *Torniel, Salian, Spondanus*, &c. who believe this *Darius* to be Son of *Aſtyages*, Uncle by the Mother to *Cyrus*, whom they call *Cyaxares*. They think alſo that he reign'd over the *Chaldeans* with *Cyrus*, at leaſt it is by this means that they explain what *Daniel* ſays concerning him, that he ſucceeded *Belſhazzar* at the Age of 62. This Hiſtorical Controverſie is very famous anong Authours. *Pererius* in his Commentaries upon *Daniel* relates Seven different Opinions; but he declares himſelf of the laſt. The Curious may conſult *Torniel, Spondanus* and *Salian*, A. M. 3454, 3472, 3516. *Marſham* affirms, that *Darius* the *Mede* was the firſt King of the *Perſians*, and Grand-father to *Cyrus*. See his Reaſons in his *Canon Ægyptiacus*, pag. 562. of the *London* Edition.

DARIUS I. of that Name, Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, who was General of the Army, he joyn'd with ſix other Noble *Perſians* to Dethrone the Counterfeit *Smerdis*, who had Uſurp'd the Crown, and having happily accompliſh'd their Deſign, it was agreed amongſt them, that they ſhould meet within two Days in a Suburb of the City, and that he ſhould be choſen King whoſe Horſe ſhould firſt Neigh; whereupon *Darius* his Horſe Neighing firſt by the Cunning of his Groom, he was choſen King, *An. Mund.* 3532. He made 5 conſiderable Expeditions. The Firſt, was the taking of *Samos*, of which he made *Syloſon* Governour, from whom he had received ſome Kindneſs in *Egypt*. The Second was the Siege of *Babylon*, which had revolted from the *Perſians*, and which he took after 20 Months Siege, by the Cunning of *Zopyrus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 244. The third Enterprize was againſt the *Scythians*, who invaded *Media*. He attack'd them with 700000 Men, and a Fleet of 600 Sail. He alſo laid a Bridge over the *Boſphorus* to paſs into *Europe*; but this Expedition did not ſucceed according to his Expectation, this was *An.* 246. of *Rome*; at his return, he left his General *Magabyzes* with 80000 Men to Conquer *Europe*. He ſubdu'd ſome part of *Thrace* and the Neighbouring Countries: This, with the Defeat of the Revolted *Ionians*, happening ſome time after, may paſs for his Fourth Enterprize. His Fifth Expedition was againſt the Greeks, but here his Army conſiſting of above 500000 Men, was defeated at *Marathon* by 12000 *Athenians* commanded by *Miltiades*: This great Overthrow happen'd in *September*, in the Year of the World 3562. He chaſtiſed the Rebel *Egyptians*, and afterwards declared *Xerxes* his Son Succeſſor, excluding his eldeſt Son *Artabazanes*, becauſe he was born whilſt he was a private Man. *Darius* died *An. Mundi* 3567. 485 Years before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Antiq. l.* 11. *Ant. Corn. Nepos, Plutarch*, &c. Some believe that this *Darius* is the *Ahaſuerus* of the Scripture, Husband to *Eſther*; but it's more probable, that *Artaxerxes* call'd *Mnemon*, was he. *Strabo, l.* 5. *Herodot.*

DARIUS II. call'd *Nothus*, by *Coſmartidena* of *Babylon*, *Artaxerxes Longimanus* his Miſtreſs, ſucceeded *Sogdianus* his Brother, and Married *Pariſatis* his Siſter by the Father, a very Cruel Woman, by whom he had *Arſaces*, who ſucceeded him under the Name of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, and *Ameſtris* before he was King, and afterwards he had *Cyrus the Younger*, and 13 other Sons. He managed ſome Wars by his Generals and *Cyrus* his Son, and died after 19 Years Reign, *An. Mundi* 3549. and 405 before Jeſus Chriſt. *Sulpitius Severus, Scaliger*, and ſome other Authors, think this to be the *Darius Ochus* under whom *Zorobabel* finiſhed the Temple.

DARIUS III. Surnam'd *Codomannus*, according to ſome, Brother to *Artaxerxes Ochus*, was Son of *Arſames* and *Syſigambis*, and ſucceeded to the Crown of *Perſia*, after that the Eunuch *Bagoas* had kill'd *Arſes* the youngeſt Son of *Artaxerxes Ochus*. This Eunuch preſented alſo a Cup of Poiſon to *Darius*, which he made him drink out himſelf, and ſo diſpatch'd a Traitor that had deſtroy'd the Royal Family: He begun to Reign *An. Mund.* 3718. at the time when *Alexander the Great* became formidable to the World, and *Darius* loſt 3 Battels againſt him. The firſt at *Granicus* in *Phrygia*, where the *Perſian* Army was entirely defeated, *An.* 420. of *Rome*. The ſecond at the Streights of Mount *Taurus*, An. 421. of *Rome*; where *Darius* loſt his Mother, his Wife and Children, and with much ado ſav'd himſelf in *Perſia* to raiſe new Men: At length he proffer'd Peace to *Alexander*, who refus'd the ſame, and finally Routed him at the City *Arbela* on the 1ſt. of *Octobor*, 11 Days after that great Eclipſe of the Moon mention'd by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. After this, the Unhappy *Darius* fled into *Media*, where *Beſſus* the Governour of *Baſtria* kill'd him, *An. Mund.* 3724. and the 6th of his Reign. So that the *Perſian* Monarchy ended in this Prince 229 or 230 Years after *Cyrus* had laid its Foundation. *Juſtin, Plutarch, Pliny, Quint. Curtius, Ptolemy.*

DARIUS, deſcended from *Atropalus*, the firſt King of the *Medes*, who ſucceeded him after 4 others, whoſe Names and Reigns are not mentioned in Hiſtory. He reigned in *Media*, when *Pompey* made War upon *Mithridates Eupator* King of *Pontus*, and was Conquer'd by that famous *Roman* General, who granted him Peace. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Artuaſdes*. *Plutarch.*

DARKING, a Market-Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, upon a Branch of the River *Mole*, which at a place call'd *the Swallow*, by the Foot of a Hill here falls under Ground, and riſes again the diſtance of a Mile thence, near *Norbury*. It's noted for the Honourable *Charles Howard*'s Phyſick-Garden. From *London* 24 Miles.

DARLINGTON, a Market-Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, the Capital of its Wapentake, with a fair Bridge over the River *Skerne*, where there runs another ſmall Rivulet into it. 242 Miles from *London.*

DARMSTADT, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower Palatinate*, with the Title of *Landgraviate*. It's about 2 Leagues from the *Rhine*, and 3 from *Francfort* on the *Main*. It belongs to a Prince of the Family of *Heſſe*. It hath a well-fortify'd Caſtle; and the Caſtles of *Mariemburg* on the Rhine and *Ruſſelheim* on the *Main*, belong alſo to this Prince.

DARTFORD, a Market-Town of *Axſtance* Hundred in the North-weſt Parts of *Kent*, call'd *Dareford*, from the River *Darent*, on the Weſt ſide whereof it is ſeated, within 2 or 3 Miles of its Influx into the *Thames*, which is a great Advantage to it, for the conveying of their Goods to *London*, and lying beſides (as it does) in *Dover* Road, it has the benefit of entertaining Paſſengers in time of Peace, to and from *France*. Here began the Rebellion headed by *Jack-Straw*, in the Reign of *Richard* II. *An.* 1381. From *London* 15 Miles.

DARTMOUTH, a Market and Borrough-Town, with a noted Haven in the South Parts of *Devonſhire*, call'd *Dartmouth*, from its ſituation at the Mouth of the River *Dart*; where it is defended by two Caſtles, which ſtand on each ſide of the River. The Haven is much reſorted unto, eſpecially by Wind-driven Ships in theſe parts of the Chanel. K. *Charles* II. honour'd this Town with the Title of Barony, which he conferr'd upon Col. *George Leg*, late Baron of *Dartmouth*. It hath 3 Churches, and is govern'd by a Mayor and Brethren. From *London* 165 Miles.

DARWENTWATER, a large Lake in *Cumberland*, being alſo the Name of an Ancient Mannour near it, which has been ſeveral Hundreds of Years in the Poſſeſſion of the Anceſtors of the preſent *Edward* Earl of *Darwent-water*, Viſcount *Radclyff* and *Langley*, and Baron of *Tyndale*, of which his Lordſhip is now the Owner. Of this Noble Family were Sir *John Radclyff* in the Reign of *Henry* the VIth. and Sir *Richard Radclyff* in the Reign of *Richard* the IIId. both Knights of the Garter; Sir *John* was likewiſe Lord Steward of *Aquitain*, Conſtable of *Bourdeaux*, and Earl of *Longueville* in *France*; and in the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, *Robert*, great Grandſon to Sir *John*, was created Earl of *Suſſex*, to whom ſucceeded five Earls of that Name (*viz.*) *Henry, Thomas, Henry, Robert* and *Edward*, all Knights of the Garter excepting the laſt: The firſt *Henry* was, in reward of his Eminent Services to Queen *Mary*, honoured with the unuſual Privilege of being cover'd in her Preſence: *Thomas* was Lord Chamberlain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and commanded her Armies upon ſeveral Occaſions. His Lordſhips Arms are, Pearl, a Bend Ingrail'd Diamond. *Dugdale Baron. Dales Catalogue of the Nobility*, &c. See *Radclyff.*

DASIPODIUS (*Conrad*) Mathematick Profeſſor at *Strasbourg*, where he read upon *Euclid*, and wrote ſome Treatiſes in Geometry, Opticks and Aſtronomy. He died in the Year 1600. *Voſſius de Mathem. cap.* 12. &c. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Philoſ. Germ.* &c.

DATAMES, a Captain, at firſt a private Souldier in *Artaxerxes*'s Guards, and afterwards General of his Army, which he led with ſo much Conduct, that he vanquiſh'd many of that Prince's Enemies. But thoſe who envy'd him, did this Great Man ſuch Ill Offices with the King, that he was forc'd to fly, and put himſelf at the Head of ſome Troops to defend his Life, whereof *Mithridates* depriv'd him Cowardly, under a pretence of Friendſhip. *Cornelius Nepos. Lives of Generals*, Ch. 14.

DATARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rome*, whoſe Charge is Beneficial and Honourable. All Petitions for Benefices not exceeding 24 Ducats Revenue paſs him, without ſpeaking to the Pope; but thoſe for greater Value he carries to the Pope to ſign, and then adds the Date in theſe Terms, *Datum Romæ apud*, &c. There are many Subdataries under him, through whoſe Hands Petitions muſt alſo paſs to prevent Cheats. *Le Pelletier.*

DATHY, or *Dathus*, (*Auguſtin*) of *Sienna*, in *Italy*, liv'd in the 15th. Cent. under the Pontificate of Pope *Paul* the IId. He was conſiderable in the Polite part of Learn-

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ing; he wrote a Hiſtory of *Siena*, in three Books; the Hiſtory of *Pombino*; ten Treatiſes *De Animarum immortalitate*; Letters, *&c.* All printed at *Siena*.

DAVENTRY, a Market-Town of *Fauſley* Hundred, in the Weſt Parts of *Northamptonſhire*, and a great Thoroughfare to and from the North-weſt Counties. It's govern'd by a Mayor and 12 Freemen, 73 Miles from *London*.

DAVID, the Son of *Jeſſe*, born *An. Mundi* 2950, having lived 70 Years, and reigned 40, died. There's a great Controverſie among the Learned, whether he be Author of all the Book of *Pſalms*. *Ambroſe*, *Jerom*, *Hilarius*, *Iſidorus*, *Lyranus*, think not: and becauſe the Title of the Book is not aſcribed to *David*, they conclude, That all the particular *Pſalms* having other Names in their Titles, are compoſed by thoſe there named; and ſo make him only the Author of 70. *Auguſtin*, *Baſil*, *Nazianzen*, *Epiphanius*, *Chryſoſtom*, *Theodoret*, *Caſſiodorus*, *Bede*, *Euthymius*, *Cajetan*, *Bellarmine*, &c. think he compos'd the whole; and that thoſe whoſe Names are found in the Titles, are the Muſicians ordered by *David* to ſet the *Pſalms* to Muſical Tunes: and in effect, 1 *Chron.* 15. 16, 25. we ſee that thoſe named in the Titles were *Chief Muſicians*. The *Pſalm* which ſome add beſides the 150th, is Apocryphal. *Aug. de Civ. Dei. Ambroſe*, Pſal. 43. 47.

DAVID I. the 95th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Alexander*, *An. Chriſt.* 1124. He lived a conſiderable time in *England* with his Siſter, and married there the Daughter of a Niece of *William* the Conqueror, and by her had as Dowry, *Northumberland* and *Huntingtonſhire*. As he equall'd all his Predeceſſors in his Condeſcenſion to hear the Poor, he exceeded 'em in Juſtice, compelling Judges to pay the Damages awarded by their own falſe Judgments. He repair'd Monaſteries, and added the Biſhopricks of *Roſs*, *Brechin*, *Dunkelden*, and *Dunblain*, to the 6 that were before; and gave a plentiful Endowment. The Loſs of the Queen, a very accompliſh'd and beautiful Woman, who died in the flower of her Age, affected him ſo much, that he lived 20 Years a Widower. *Stephen* Earl of *Bologne* having uſurp'd the Crown of *England*, notwithſtanding the Oath he had taken with the reſt of the Nobility to the Empreſs *Maud*, ſent Embaſſadors to King *David*, to ſwear Allegiance for *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and *Huntington*, which he held of the Crown of *England*; to which he returning Anſwer, That being with *Stephen* himſelf bound in Oath to obey *Maud* their lawful Queen, he would acknowledge no other while ſhe liv'd: hereupon enſu'd a War. The *Engliſh* loſt a memorable Battel, wherein, among many other of their Nobility, the Earl of *Glocester*, their General, was taken Priſoner. The *Scots* were defeated afterwards at the River *Tees*. After ſome other Conflicts, with various Succeſs, a Peace was concluded on theſe Conditions, That *Cumberland*, as by ancient Right, ſhou'd be poſſeſs'd by *David*; and that *Northumberland*, as far as the River *Tees*, and *Huntingtonſhire*, ſhould be enjoy'd by *Henry*, *David*'s Son, upon the account of his Mother's Inheritance; but that he ſhould do Homage to *Stephen* for 'em. Soon after this the Empreſs *Maud* returning into *England*, ſent her Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, to King *David* his Great-Uncle, to be inſtructed in Martial Exerciſes; but his own hopeful Son died, lamented by all that had ever ſeen him. He bore the Loſs with moſt Chriſtian Patience; and having invited the prime Nobility to Supper, comforted 'em with a very pathetick and rational Speech, ſaying, *That the World being govern'd by the Providence of the Almighty, it would be both fooliſh and impious to repine at the execution of its Decrees: That his Son paid a Debt which he had bound himſelf to by his very Birth: That ſince good Men die as well as bad, all Chriſtians ought to be throughly ſettled in this perſwaſion, that no Evil can happen to them, either alive or dead.* Then ſending for his Sons Children, he commended *Malcolm*, the eldeſt of the three, to the Care of the whole Nobility, and particularly of *Mackduff* Earl of *Fife*, and caus'd him to be carried over all the Land, that ſo he might be receiv'd as the undoubted Heir of the Kingdom. *William*, the next Son, he made Earl of *Northumberland*, and ſent him preſently to take Poſſeſſion of that County. *David*, the third Son, he made Earl of *Huntington* in *England*, and of *Garioch* in *Scotland*; then devoted himſelf wholly to a due Preparation for Death, which he foreſaw was near at hand: ſo died in 1153, after a Reign of 29 Years, 2 Months, and 3 Days. *Buchan.*

DAVID II. the 98th King of *Scotland*, being very young at *Robert Bruce*'s Father's Death, the Eſtates pitch'd upon *Thomas Randolf*, Earl of *Murray*, for Regent; who having ratified the Peace made with the *Engliſh*, applied his Mind to ſettle Peace at home. He was inexorable againſt all Murderers, a memorable Inſtance whereof is, his Apprehending a Man who had obtain'd the Pope's Bull of Pardon, notwithſtanding the Bigotry of them times, and ſaying, *That the Pope might pardon the Soul-Guilt if he could; but for the Body-Puniſhment, it belong'd to the King.* To prevent Robberies more effectually, he made a Law, That the Countrymen ſhould leave their Iron-Tools and Plough-Gear in the Field all night, and that they ſhould not ſhut their Houſes nor Stables: if any thing were ſtolen, the Loſs was to be repair'd by the Sheriff of the County, and the Sheriff was to be reimburs'd by the King, and the King was to be ſatisfied out of the Eſtates of the Thieves when they were taken. He hang'd a Countryman, who, over-greedy of Gain, hid his Plough-Irons in the Field, when after he had Satisfaction for 'em, he himſelf was found Author of the Theft. The *Engliſh*, who upon *Robert*'s Death watch'd all occaſions to revenge themſelves, under King *Edward* march'd to the Borders, encourag'd, as *Buchanan* ſays, by a Monk, who aſſur'd him, That *Randolf* would die by ſuch a Day, for he had given him Poiſon that would certainly diſpatch him by that time, yet was miſtaken ſomewhat; ſo that King *Edward* finding the *Scots* ready to receive him, and *Randolf*, tho' much weaken'd by what the Monk had given him, at their Head; march'd his Army back again. Soon after which, *Randolf* died, and *Duncan* Earl of *Marr* was choſen in his place. For the reſt of this Reign, ſee *Baliol*.

DAVID, King of *Æthiopia*, An. 1507. he obtain'd many Victories over his Enemies. He ſent Embaſſadors to *Emanuel* and *John* Kings of *Portugal*, and Pope *Clement* VII. The Titles which he aſſumed were, *David the Beloved of God, Pillar of the Faith, of the Line and Blood of* Judah, *Son of* David, *Son of* Solomon, *Son of the Column of* Sion, *Son of the Seed of* Jacob, *Son of the hand of* Mary, *Son of* Nahu *by the Fleſh, Emperor of the Great and High* Æthiopia, *and of all the Kingdoms and Eſtates thereon depending.* Marmol. *Deſcrip. Afr. Paul. Jov.*

DAVID *(John)* a Dutch-man, a famous Adventurer of this Age. Having retired to *Jamaica*, he made rich Prizes on the *Spaniards*, and perform'd abundance of valiant Atchievements. With 50 Men he pillaged the Town of *Granada*, on the Bank of the Lake *Nicaragua*, where there were at leaſt 800 armed Men; and carried thence a great Booty. *Oexmelin. Hiſt. des Indes Occident.*

DAVID *(George)* an Heretick, Glazier, and ſome ſay a Glaſs-Painter, Son to a Waterman of *Ghent*; he begun about *An.* 1525. to broach his Whimſies, That he was the true Meſſiah, the third *David*, Nephew of God, not after the Fleſh, but after the Spirit. The Heavens, he ſaid, were empty, and therefore he was ſent to adopt Children that were worthy of that Kingdom, and to reſtore *Iſrael*, not by Death, as Chriſt, but by Grace. He denied Eternal Life, the Reſurrection, and Laſt Judgment; he was againſt Marriage, and for a Community of Women; and, with the Followers of *Manes*, he ſaid, That not the Soul, but the Body, was defiled with Sin; that the Souls of Unbelievers were ſaved, and the Apoſtles damn'd; that it was no Sin to deny Jeſus Chriſt; and mocked the Martyrs. Being proſecuted, he fled to *Frieſland*, and from thence to *Baſil*, where he lurk'd under the Name of *John Bruck*. He died in that City *An.* 1556. promiſing to his Diſciples, that he ſhould riſe again within three Years: which, as it happened, was not altogether falſe; for, the Magiſtrates of that City underſtanding what a Monſter he was, did about that time dig up his Corps, which, together with his Writings, they caus'd to be burn'd by the Common Hangman. There are ſtill ſome Remainders of his Sect at *Frederick's-Town* in *Holſace*. *Gautier, Roſſe.*

DAVID *de Pomis*, a Jewiſh Phyſician, Author of a Hebrew Dictionary, and of the Rabbinical Hebrew, under the Title of *Tſemah David*. It is very uſeful for thoſe who would underſtand the Rabbins. It is explain'd in Italian, and has very excellent Remarks on the Learning of the Jews. *P. Simon.*

DAVID, of the Family of the *Comneni*, laſt Emperor of *Trebizond*, ſucceeded his Brother *John*. He enter'd into a League with *Uſun Caſſan* King of *Perſia*, to whom he marry'd his Daughter. *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, diſpoſſeſs'd him of his Dominions; and having drawn him to *Conſtantinople*, under pretence of giving him ſome new Country, by way of Satisfaction for the Loſs of his own, he treacherouſly put him and his Sons to Death, *An.* 1461. *Chalcondylas lib.* 9. *Cranz. lib.* 3. *cap.* 27.

DAVID, a *Maronite* Archbiſhop, who, about the Year 1559. tranſlated the Conſtitutions of the Church of the *Maronites* out of *Syriack* into *Arabick*. *Abraham Ecchellenſis* makes frequent uſe of the Authority of theſe Conſtitutions: and a Latin Abridgment of ſome of 'em is inſerted in the Collection of *Morinus*'s *Letters*, and publiſh'd under the Title of *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. *Father Simon.*

DAVILA *(Henrico Catherino)* deſcended of one of the moſt illuſtrious Families of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*; where his Predeceſſors had been Conſtables of the Country, and very rich. But the *Turks* becoming Maſters of that Iſland in 1570 and 1571, *Davila* was forced to fly from their Tyranny, and retir'd to *Avila*, in *Spain*; whence his Family, according to Tradition, drew their Original and Title. It's alſo ſaid, That he had rich Kinſmen there, from whom he hoped for Relief: but being diſappointed, he came to *France*, where the chief of *Henry* III's Court took Pleaſure to oblige him in his low Condition. He had a Brother and two Siſters, whom *Catherine de Medicis* took into her Service, his Brother *Lewis* having formerly commanded the

Fort of *Zara* for the *Venetians*. The Death of the ſaid Queen and the King broke all *Davila*'s Meaſures. He remained ſome time in *France*, in the Reign of *Henry the Great*; and ſerv'd him in the War, particularly before *Honfleur* in *Normandy*, and *Amiens*, in 1597. where he was wounded, as he remarks himſelf. Afterwards he retired to *Venice*, where the Republick allow'd him an honourable Maintenance: During which time, he wrote his Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of *France* in 15 Books; containing all that was remarkable, from the Death of *Henry* II. in 1559, to the Peace of *Vervins*, in 1598. Being at *Padua*, he received a Commiſſion from the Republick, to go to *Verona*; and coming to a Place call'd *Villeneuve*, he demanded Carriages for his Equipage, as is due to ſuch who have the Republick's Commiſſion; he who ought to have furniſh'd them, being Farmer to a Gentleman of *Verona*, then preſent: The ſaid Gentleman falling in a Paſſion at *Davila*'s Servants, they mildly ſhew'd him their Commiſſion: But their Civility availing nothing, he drew a Piſtol out of his Pocket, and ſhot *Davila*, who died quickly of his Wound. Having a Son with him of about 18 Years old, he fell upon the Murtherer, and cut him in pieces. The Farmer had alſo the like Fate. His Hiſtory was originally writ in *Italian*, and tranſlated into *French* by *J. Badoin*.

DAVIS *(John)* an Engliſh-man, ſail'd over the Northern Part of *America* in 1585, to find a Paſſage, that way, to the *Eaſt-Indies*: but all the Succeſs that he met with in three Attempts, was only the Diſcovery of a *Streight*, now call'd by his Name. This *Streight* is pretty broad, and lies from South to North, between the Weſtern Coaſt of *Greenland* and *James* Iſland. *Th. Hackluyt. tom. 3. Itiner.*

DAVITY *(Peter)* a Gentleman of *Vivarets*, Native of *Tournon*: He flouriſh'd in the Beginning of this Age, and compos'd a Work intituled *The World*. He died in 1635. *Chorier*, towards the End of his Hiſtory of *Dauphine*, abridg'd for the Uſe of the *Dauphin*, ſpeaks of him thus; Peter *of* Davity *is Author of that great and laborious Work which is call'd* The World. *Our Age hath produced nothing of Learning more diverting and profitable.*

DAULIA, or *Daulis*, an old Town of *Phocis*, near *Delphi*, which lay South of it. It's mention'd by *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, &c. In the times of Chriſtianity it had a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*; but now the Town is ruin'd. There was another of the ſame Name, in *Macedonia*.

DAUPHINE, a Province of *France*, neareſt to *Italy* on the Eaſt, where the *Alps* ſeparate it from *Piedmont*. On the North it is bounded with part of *Savoy* and *la Breſſe*; on the Weſt, with part of *Lions* and *Vivarets*, or the River *Rhone*; and *Provence*, and the Principality of *Orange*, on the South. It's between the 43d and 46th deg. of Lat. and the 26th and 29th of Long. *Grenoble* is the Metropolis, being the Seat of Parliament, and other Sovereign Courts; as alſo the Biſhop's See. This Province hath two Archbiſhopricks, *Vienne* and *Ambrun*; and four other Biſhopricks, *Gap*, *Valence*, *Die*, and *St. Pol*. This Province is compos'd of ſeveral petty States, which united ſince the Fall of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. The firſt particular Prince that eſtabliſh'd himſelf there in Quality of Count, was *Guy*, about the Year 889. His Succeſſors were all of the ſame Name. *Guido* VII. was the firſt who aſſum'd the Title of *Dauphin*; ſome think, from a Caſtle of the ſame Name; and others, from the *Dolphin* which he wore as his Coat of Arms: And afterwards it became not only the Name of his Family, but of the Province. *Humbert* II. gave this Province to *Philip de Valois*, King of *France*, on condition, That the French King's eldeſt Sons ſhould carry the Arms and Title of that Province. This was done by the Advice of his Council, to keep that Province entire, which muſt otherwiſe have been divided into ſeveral Portions. This happen'd in 1349; and ſince that time, there are reckon'd 20 French King's eldeſt Sons who have been *Dauphins*. This Province is one of the greateſt and beſt in *France*. The Gentry thereof are well eſteemed for their Bravery, having ſignaliz'd themſelves on many Occaſions. They have alſo had many learned Men, and thoſe of this Country are uſually ingenious and courteous. This Country is fam'd for ſeven Wonders, A Tower without Poyſon, an Inacceſſible Mountain, a Burning Fountain, the Vats of *Saſſenage*, the Precious Stones of that Place, the Manna of *Briançon*, and the Cave of *Balma*. *Berchorius. Chorier.*

DAX, *Dacs*, or *Acqs*, on the River *Adour*, the Capital of *Gaſcoign*, and a Biſhop's See. The *Latins* call it *Aquæ Auguſtæ*, or *Civitas Aquarum Tarbellicarum*. It's 5 Leagues above *Bayonne*, and the Seat of a Chief Juſtice. It is a Town of good Trade, and well built, and famous for its hot and healthful Waters: whence the *Romans* call'd it *Aquæ*, and the Province *Aquitania*. It was formerly govern'd by Counts and Viſcounts, till *Richard*, Duke of *Guienne*, and afterwards King of *England*, ſubdued it, in 1117. *Charles* VII. united it to the Crown of *France* in 1451. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes.*

DAY, the Time between the Riſing of the Sun and its Setting. This Space of Time is call'd a Natural Day, and is longer in Summer than in Winter; but the Artificial, or Civil, comprehending the Natural Day and Night, is always of 24 Hours. There is another Diſtinction of Days: The *Babylonians* begin theirs at the Riſing of the Sun: the *Italians* of *Ombria*, at Noon: the *Jews*, and ſome *Italians*, now begin theirs at Sun-ſet: the *Egyptians*, and after them *Copernicus*, began at Midnight. *P. Petau de Doct. Temp.*

DEAL, in *Kent*, a Member of the Port of *Sandwich*; a fair large Town, ſituate over-againſt the *Downs*, and is of great note for Shipping. From *London* 74 Miles.

DEAN-FOREST is one of the principal Foreſts in *England*, and that which yields the beſt Oak in the World for Shipping. It lies in *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Weſt-ſide of the *Severn*, betwixt that River and the *Wye*, and is reckon'd 20 Miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Its Oak is ſo very tough, that when it is dry, and well-ſeaſon'd, 'tis almoſt as hard as Iron. Within this Foreſt are 3 Hundreds, and 23 Pariſh-Churches; for it's ſaid to contain 32000 Acres of Ground.

DECAN, an Indian Kingdom, in an Iſland on this ſide the *Ganges*, having *Bengal* on the Eaſt, the *Indian* Sea on the Weſt, *Biſnagar* on the South, and the *Mogul*'s Country on the North. It was formerly under one King, divided into 5 Provinces, with many rich and great Cities: but the face of things is changed within theſe 120 Years; for beſides the famous Town of *Goa*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, the Great *Mogul* hath taken the Towns of *Kerby*, *Chaoul*, *Dolvatabad*, &c. and hath built that of *Aureng-abad*. Their *Idalcam*, or King, reſides at *Viſapur*, his Capital; whence he is call'd King of *Viſapur*. *Texeira*, *Jean de Baros*.

DECEBALUS, a King of the *Dacians*, about the end of the firſt Century: A Prince valiant and wiſe, skilful in War, and who knew how to improve Adverſity as well as Victory. He maintain'd the War happily againſt *Domitian*, defeating his two Generals, *Oppius Sabinus*, and *Cornelius Fuſcus*. But being overcome by the Emperor *Trajan*, in 103, he fought, and obtain'd, Peace: which having violated, and endeavour'd in vain to ſeek *Trajan*'s Life, with whom he knew he was not able to fight, he kill'd himſelf. *Dion Sueton.*

DECEMVIRI, Magiſtrates of *Rome*, who were to take care that the Laws of the Twelve Tables ſhould be obſerved. That City having ſuffer'd much by the Differences among the Conſuls and Tribunes, one *Hermodorus*, an *Epheſian* Exile, adviſ'd the *Romans* to ſend three Embaſſadors to *Athens*, and others of the beſt govern'd Cities in *Greece*, to learn their Cuſtoms. Which being done accordingly, of thoſe Foreign Cuſtoms they compos'd Twelve Tables, *An. Rom.* 303. But about 3 Years after, the ſaid Magiſtrates having miſgovern'd, were ſet aſide, principally becauſe of the Laſciviouſneſs of *Appius Claudius*. *Livius.*

DECENTIUS *(Magnus)* Brother to *Magnentius*, who occaſion'd his being made Emperor, and the Death of the Emperor *Conſtans*, An. 350. The ſaid *Magnentius* being overcome in *Panonia*, *Italy*, and *Dauphine*, kill'd himſelf at *Lions*, in deſpair, *Aug.* 11. 373. And *Decentius*, on the News thereof, hang'd himſelf at *Sens*, on the 18th. *Aurel. Victor*, *St. Jerom*, *Euſeb.*

DECIANUS *(Tiberius)* a famous Lawyer of *Udina*, a Town in *Frioli*. He liv'd to the Year 1581, and wrote 5 Volumes of *Conſultations*, and two Treatiſes call'd *Tractatus Criminales*, &c. *James Philip. Thomaſini, p.* 1. *Elog.* &c.

DECIUS, or *Deci (Philip)* a famous Lawyer of *Milan*, born in the beginning of the 16th Century. He wrote, *Concil. Jurid. lib.* 4. *Comment. in Regul. Juris ſuper* 1. *&* 2. *F. Vit. & ſup.* 1. *&* 2. *Cod. &c. Paul. Jov. cap.* 88. *Elog. Fiſchard. in vit. Juriſcon.*

DECIUS, or *Caius Meſſius Quintus Trajanus Decius*, Native of *Bubala*, in the Lower *Panonia*. He advanced himſelf by Arms, and was proclaimed Emperor by the Rebel-Legions, who had choſen *Marinus*, after the violent Death of the two *Philips*, An. 249. He publiſh'd cruel Edicts againſt the Chriſtians; which animating the Fury of the Idolaters againſt them, fill'd the Province with frightful Murders. This cruel Perſecution, which is accounted the 7th, laſted to the Year 251, that the *Goths* ravaging the Province of *Myſia* and *Thracia*, he drowned himſelf in a Marſh, where his Body was never found, that ſo he might eſcape his Enemies, who, by the Treaſon of *Trebonianus Gallus*, had kill'd his Son *Quintus Erennius Etruſcus Meſſius Decius*, and defeated his Army. He reigned 2 Years, 10 Months. *Lætus*, *Aur. Victor*, *Euseb.*

DECIUS *(P. Mus)* a Roman Conſul, who ſignaliz'd his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions, *An. Rom.* 411. He recover'd the Conſul *Cornelius* out of a diſadvantageous Poſt, and contributed to the Victory over the *Samnites*. Being Conſul afterwards with *Manlius Torquatus*, An. 414. he devoted himſelf to the Infernal Deities, for his Country, during the Battels betwixt the *Romans* and the *Latins*, which the *Romans* gained, and *Decius Mus* was there kill'd, the Conſuls having reſolved before-hand, That ſuch of the two whoſe Wing ſhould be put in Diſorder, ſhould devote himſelf for the Safety of the Army. This was a Superſtition which often times proved advantageous to the *Romans*. He who thus devoted, or offer'd himſelf, being apparel'd in Habit ſuitable to the Ceremony, ſet his Feet upon a Javelin, and laying his Right-hand to his Chin, pronounc'd aloud ſome Words, which

which the Pontiff put in his Mouth; and afterwards arming himself *Cap-a-pe*, went into the heat of the Battel: Which encouraged the Soldiers to follow him, they looking upon him as more great and venerable after this Consecration. This Consul left behind him *P. Decius Mus*, who was High Priest, and 4 times Consul. In his first Consulate he took some places in *Tuscany*. In his second he defeated the *Samnites*, and afterwards those of *Pouillia* near *Benevent*: And in his last Consulate, fighting against the *Gauls*, *Tuscans*, and *Samnites*, he devoted himself to the Infernal Deities, as his Father did: but this would have been altogether unprofitable to the *Romans*, had not *Scipio* and *Martius* come seasonably up. His Son being Consul of *Rome*, devoted himself in like manner, *An.* 475 of *Rome*, being slain with 5000 *Romans* in a Battel against *Pyrrhus*, who was therein wounded, and lost 20000 Men. This Family, though *Plebeians*, having signalized themselves so frequently in this manner, gave occasion to these Verses of *Juvenal*:

Plebeiæ Deciorum animæ, Plebeia fuerunt
Nomina pro totis Legionibus, attamen & pro
Omnibus Auxiliis, atque omni Plebe Latina
Sufficiunt Diis infernis terræque Parenti.
Titus Livius, Flor. Cicero.

DECKAR (*John*) a Jesuit, born at *Haesbrook* in *Flanders*, and liv'd to the beginning of the 17th Century. His Works are, *Theoremata de anno ac morte Domini. De primario Divinæ ac Humanæ Chronologiæ Vinculo*, in 3 Tomes, *&c.* There was another *John Deckar* a Councellor of *Brabant*, who in the Year 1631 published *Dissertationes ac Decisiones Juris. Aligamb. Bibl. Script. soc. J. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

DECRETALES, The Name given to the Letters of Popes, bearing an Answer to Questions proposed to them by some Bishop or Judge Ecclesiastick, or even particular Persons, in which they determin'd Business accordingly as the case required. *Gregory* IX. caused collect the *Decretals* of divers Popes, from *An.* 1150, that *Gratian* published his *Decretum* to 1230. He inserted also some more of former Popes and Fathers which had escaped *Gratian*. Those *Decretals* are divided into 5 Books. *Boniface* VIII. caused to make a 6th, *An.* 1298. *Clement* V. made a new Collection of the Decrees of the General Council of *Vienna*, and his own *Epistles* and *Constitutions*, which *John* XXII. publish'd under the Name of *Clementines*. And last of all were published the *Extravagants* of *John* XXII, and the *Common Extravagants*. See *Extravagants*. *Doujat.*

DEE, Lat. *Deva*, a River call'd by the *Welsh Fridwy*, ariseth in *Merionethshire*, from the Lake of *Llyntegid*, and running North-west, takes in the River of *Alwen* in the same County, then passeth into *Denbighshire*, and becomes a Boundary between that and *Shropshire*, admitting another of its Boundaries the River *Kerog*; and passing by *Bangor*, the famous *Welsh* Monastery, it entereth *Cheshire* at *Shocklidge*. At *Alford* it takes in another small River, and in *Flintshire* the River *Allen*: So having divided *Cheshire* from *Flintshire* at *West-Chester*, it falls into the *Irish* Sea, making a great Haven, call'd by the *Welsh Eee*, by the *English Dee-Mouth*.

DEGREE, a Term of Honour in Universities, given to Scholars after their Studies; as, *Bachelour*, *Doctor*, &c. in the several Faculties. This Word is taken in another sence amongst Philosophers and Mathematicians: the first divide Qualities by Degrees; as, Hot in the third Degree, Cold in the seventh Degree: and the latter by this Word understand the 360th part of a Circle. A Degree in the great Circles of the Terrestrial Globe, as the Equator, Meridian, and Zodiack, contains 25 French Leagues, or according to some 30, whence it is easie to find, by multiplying 360 by 25, that the Earth is 9000 Leagues in Circuit. Every Degree is divided into 60 Minutes, every first Minute into 60 Seconds, and so of the rest. Those Degrees and Minutes are the Measures of Geographers, to understand the Distance of Places: but in little Circles, such as are the two Tropicks, and other Parallels, the Degrees lessen gradually, according as the Circles grow less, until such time as 360 are reduced to one Point under the Pole.

DEIANIRA, Daughter of *Oeneus* King of *Etolia*, whom *Hercules* won from the River *Achelous*, and afterwards married; in his Return he pray'd the Centaur *Nessus* to carry her over the River *Evenus*, which he did, but afterwards endeavouring to ravish her, *Hercules* wounded him with a poison'd Arrow. *Nessus* finding himself a dying, gave his bloody Shirt to *Deianira*, assuring her, That if *Hercules* wore the same, he could never love another Woman but her. She believing him, and knowing her Husband to be enamour'd with *Iola*, she sent him this impoison'd Shirt by his Servant *Lichas*; which made him so mad, that he threw himself into the Fire as he was offering Sacrifice: whereupon his Wife kill'd her self. *Ovid. Metam.*

DEINSE is a small Town in *Flanders*, was Taken in the Year 1695 by the *French*, and the Garrison detained Prisoners, contrary to the *Cartel*; but since has been restor'd to the *Spaniards* by the Peace of *Ryswick* 1697.

DEJOCES, the 5th King of the *Medes*, Son of *Arbianes*, whom some think to be *Arphaxad*. He was chosen King for his Prudence in deciding their Differences. He built *Ecbatane*, according to *Herodotus*, and reigned from *An. Mundi* 3358. to 3389. *Diod. Sicul.*

DEIOTARUS, Tetrarch or King of *Galatia*, engag'd with *Pompey* against *Julius Cæsar*; for *Pompey* having the Consuls and the Senate of his side, *Deiotarus* look'd upon *Cæsar*'s Party as Rebels. He brought *Pompey* a considerable Assistance into the Field; but after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, in which *Pompey* was defeated, he endeavour'd to reconcile himself to *Cæsar*, and the manner of his Submission was somewhat mean: Being pardon'd and restor'd by *Cæsar*, he was oblig'd to follow him into the Field against *Pharnaces*: Afterwards *Cæsar* depriv'd him of *Armenia*, and part of *Galatia*. This Misfortune was follow'd by another, which might have prov'd worse; for, *Deiotarus* was falsly accus'd by his Grandson of an Attempt against *Cæsar*'s Life, as if *Deiotarus* intended to have assassinated him when *Cæsar* lodg'd at his House: *Cicero* was Councel for *Deiotarus*, and pleaded admirably for him, as appears by his Oration, however without gaining the Cause; for *Cæsar* gave no Sentence, but left the Matter undecided. Some Months after, *Cæsar* was murder'd; upon the News of which Assassination, *Deiotarus*, tho' very old, took the Field for *Brutus*, and by this Expedition made good his Promises of Service and Inclination to the *Senate*. After all, he was not so good-natur'd a Person as *Tully* represents him; for, he put his Daughter and Son-in-law to Death, and ras'd the Castle in which they resided. He was extremely given to the Superstition of *Auguries* and *Omens*, upon which *Tully* makes several handsome Remarks. *Cic. & Strabo lib.* 12. *Bayle Dictionair Historique.*

DEIPHILE, Daughter to *Adrastus* King of *Argos*, and married to *Tydeus*, by whom she had the famous *Diomedes*, mention'd by *Homer*. *Apollodor.*

DEIPHOBUS, Son to *Priam* King of *Troy*. He marry'd *Hellen*, after the Death of *Paris*, but was betray'd in his sleep by this Princess to *Menelaus* her former Husband; who handled him very roughly. *Virgil. Æneid.* 6.

DEISTS, A certain sort of Men who abound among all Sects of Christians, who believe that there is one God, Providence, Vertue, and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punishments after Death; but believe nothing else of the Christian Religion, nor any other. An *English* Lord, called *Herbert*, Earl of *Cherbury*, is accused of defending this Opinion in his Writings about the middle of the 17th Century.

DELBRUGH, a little Town in *Westphalia*, between the Rivers *Ems* and the *Lippa*, formerly inhabited by the *Bructeres*, defeated by *Germanicus*, Son to *Drusus*: After this Victory, *Germanicus* rebuilt a monumental Tomb, call'd *Ara Drusi*, which had been thrown down by the *Bructeres*. He likewise gather'd up the Bones of those that had been kill'd with *Varus*, and buried them all together. *Monumenta Paderbornensia*, printed in 1672.

DELF, or *Delft*, Lat. *Delphi*, or *Delphium*, the 3d Town of *Holland*; so call'd because of the Canal which is dug through it; *Delve*, in the *Dutch* Tongue, signifying to Dig, or make a Canal. It is enrich'd by its Beer and Cloth, which were formerly of great account. There are very fine Buildings here; among which, the Town-House, and that of *Sabourg*, are most noted. It hath also two fine Churches; in one of which is the Tomb of Prince *William* of *Nassau*, who was stabb'd there by *Balthazar Gerrard*, a Native of the *Franche Compte*, An. 1584. And in the other, is that of Admiral *Tromp*, enrich'd with Miniature, and a fine Inscription. *Godfrey* of *Bossu*, who conquer'd *Holland*, is said to have built this Town, which was afterwards taken and dismantled by *Albert* of *Bavaria*. It was wholly burnt by Accident, *An.* 1525. and afterwards rebuilt finer than ever. It was much endamaged in 1654. by the blowing up of the general Magazine of Powder and Arms then kept there: but since, the Magazine of Powder is built in the Fields. This Town is situated in a Plain 4 Leagues from *Leyden*, and one from the *Hague*. It hath belonging to it a fine Village, call'd *Delf-Haven*, about a quarter of a League from *Rotterdam*. The Supplement to *Thuanus* mentions a Sedition here by the Women, occation'd by laying a new Tax upon Corn. A Conference was also held here betwixt the Orthodox and the Arminians, but without Success, mention'd in a Book called *Henotricum Belgii Disjecti*. *Guicciard. Belg.*

DELIS, The Name of the Grand Vizier's Guards: The Number of 'em is generally from one to four hundred, according to the Fortune and Figure of the Grand Vizier. They are particularly affected and vain-glorious. Their Weapons are, a Lance, a Battle-Axe, and a Sword, and some of 'em have Pistols at their Girdles: They are generally levy'd in *Bosnia* and *Albania*, the Natives of those Countries being naturally most constant in the *Turk*'s Service. The Grand Vizier *Kuperly* had 2000 of these Men for his Guards. *Ricaut. Hist. Turk. Emp.*

DELIUS, one of *Anthony*'s Generals, who being sent to *Cleopatra*, perswaded her to appear before that Prince in all

her beſt Ornaments; which ſhe did accordingly, and by that means conquer'd her Conqueror. *Meſſala Corvinus* calls *Delius* the *Deſerter of the Civil Wars*; becauſe he went from *Dolabella* to *Caſſius*, from *Caſſius* to *Anthony*, and from *Anthony* to *Cæſar Auguſtus*. He was Author of ſome Laſcivious Letters to *Cleopatra*.

DELLI, or *Dehli*, a Town and Kingdom of *India*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul. It ſtands in a vaſt champaign Country, upon the River *Genna*. The old *Dehli* is but a Suburbs of the new Town *Chagean Abad*, built by *Chagean*, the Great Mogul. It is built with Brick, and was deſign'd for the Capital of the Empire. *Bernier*.

DELOS, now called *Sdille*, from the Greek Words εἰς Δῆλον contracted, two of the Iſlands called *Cyclades*, famous for the Birth of *Diana* and *Apollo*. Some will have them to be called ſo from the Greek Δῆλον, *Manifeſt*, as being the firſt Iſlands that appeared after the Deluge of *Ogyges*, before that of *Noah*: But *Ariſtotle* ſays, becauſe it appeared all of a ſudden out of the Sea, there being no Iſland in that place before; which is not incredible, ſuch things having been frequently done by Earthquakes. The Modern Greeks call them Δῆλοι. comprehending the Iſle *Rhænea*, which afar off ſeems join'd to *Delos*, and diſtinguiſh them by the Names of *Leſſer* and *Greater*. *Apollo* had formerly a Temple here. Whence *Servius* ſays, He pronounced his Oracles only 6 Months in the Summer, and in the Winter went to *Patara*, a Town in *Lycia*. Hence *Virgil*, *Qualis ubi Hibernam Lyciam*. The *Athenians* becoming Maſters of this place, clear'd the ſame of all the Tombs, which they tranſported to the neighbouring *Rhænea*. It is famous for nothing at preſent but its Name. In the middle of this Iſland is Mount *Cynthus*, about 20 or 30 Fathom high, being a Marble Rock, of the Nature of Egyptian Marble. Thoſe who have examined the Ruins of the place, find ſome footſteps of a College which Mariners call at preſent *the Schools*, being of an Oval Form for Naval Combats. There are alſo the Ruins of *Apollo*'s Temple, and a Theatre. The Iſland contains as many Marble Stones and Ruins, as would build a City. *J. Spon. Voyage d' Italy*, 1675.

DELPHI or *Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Greece*, under Mount *Parnaſſus*, famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, whence he pronounced his Oracles. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, That the firſt Diſcovery thereof is owing to a Flock of Goats, who, in paſſing this Gulf or Den, made always a huge noiſe. Their Herdſman *Corytas*, being curious to ſee what was the matter, in viewing the ſame, was by its Exhalations inſpired with a Spirit of Prophecy; which taking Air, abundance of People flock'd thither, upon whom it had the like effect; but many having tumbled headlong into the Gulf, without ever being found again, a three-footed Stool was fixed for the Prophet or Propheteſs to ſit upon to prevent that Misfortune. At the firſt, young *Virgins* were choſen in honour of *Diana*, to pronounce her Brother's Oracles, until *Echecrates* of *Theſſaly* raviſhed one of them that was a Beauty; whence it came to paſs, that afterwards none under 50 Years of Age were deſigned to that Office. The Temple being extreamly rich with Preſents, was often pillaged, as *Pauſanias* reports, particularly by the *Phlegians*, by *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*, *Xerxes*, the *Phocenſes*, ancient *Gauls*, and at laſt by *Nero*; who is ſaid to have robb'd it of 500 Statues of Copper. *Dion* adds, That he gave to his Soldiers the Territory of *Cyrrhea*, which was *Apollo*'s Demain, and fill'd the Gulf whence the Oracles proceeded with the Bodies of Men whom he cauſed to be murder'd on purpoſe. Some write, That 5 Temples were ſucceſſively built in this place: the firſt, of Lawrel Branches, brought from the neighbouring Fields; the ſecond, of Bees-Wax and Wings; the third of Braſs, which was deſtroy'd by Fire or Earthquake; The fourth of Stone, built by the Architects *Trophonius* and *Agamedes*; the fifth, built by the Parliament of *Greece*, with the conſecrated Treaſury, in a very ſtrait place, and of difficult acceſs. From the round Form of this *Tripos* or three-footed Stool, came thoſe called *Delphicæ Menſæ*, and *Juvenal's Orbs*, as he calls them,

Qui Lacedæmonium pytiſmate lubricat Orbem.

being Tables made of *Lacedæmonian* Marble, whereon Cups were placed to ſpit or pour Dregs of Liquor in. *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, *Diod. Plut. Juſt.* and other Authors, relate, That this Oracle ceaſed about the time of our Saviour's Birth; and *Auguſtus* having ſent to demand the Reaſon, was anſwer'd by the ſame thus:

Me puer Hebræus, divos Deus ipſe gubernans,
Cedere ſede jubet, triſtemq; redire ſub Orcum,
Aris ergo dehinc tacitus abſcedito noſtris.

Lamdalen de Oraculis gives this Account of it; That *Apollo* pronounced his Oracles from a hole not very big, over which the *Pythoneſs* or Propheteſs ſat upon a three-footed Stool, ſeeming to be tranſported with a divine Rapture, and gave the Oracles in Proſe or Verſe. The *Tripos* was cover'd with Lawrel, which hinder'd the View of thoſe who conſulted the Oracle, and the Smoak alſo forming a Cloud over her, did farther conceal the Frauds of the *Pythoneſs*, who ſometimes uſed a Speaking-Trumpet to make her Voice ſeem more than humane; as Father *Kircher* and Sir *Sam. Morland* have lately diſcover'd. And ſome are of Opinion, That the Prieſts of the Temple prepared her Reſponſes before-hand, and that her Confederates paſſed under ground by ſecret Paſſages, like the Prieſts of *Bel*, and occaſion'd that ſeeming Rapture, by burning odoriferous Perfumes at the bottom of the Gulf; which ſeem'd greater by her ſtudied and feign'd Behaviour. And others think, that ſhe was really ſometimes poſſeſſed.

DELRIO *(Martin Anthony)* Son of a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, and born in 1551. He was an Acquaintance of *Lipſius*'s, and publiſh'd Notes upon *Solinus*, *Claudian*, and *Seneca*'s Tragedies. His Works in Divinity are, *Commentaries on the* Canticles *and the* Lamentations *of* Jeremiah. *Pharus ſacræ ſapientiæ. Adagia alia ſacra. De Difficilioribus & Utilioribus ſacræ Scripturæ locis. Florida Mariana. Opus Marianum*, &c. His Treatiſes of Law are, *De Principiis Juris. Miſcellanea ſcripta ad univerſum Jus Civile*, &c. He wrote likewiſe, *Diſquiſitionum Magicarum Tom. III. Vindiciæ Areopageticæ*, &c. There was another *John Delrio*, Dean and Grand Vicar of *Antwerp*, who publiſh'd *Commentaries upon the 119th Pſalm, and upon the 7 penitential Pſalms*, and died in 1624. *Miræus in Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Ribadineira & Aligamb. deſcript. Soc. Jeſ.* &c.

DELTA, the Name of an Iſland in the *Nile*, below *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*; ſo call'd becauſe it reſembles the Greek *Delta* in form. *Herodotus* mentions a Temple of the City *Buſiris*, in the middle of this Iſland, whence he would prove, that the *Egyptians* were the firſt who inſtituted Feſtivals.

DEMADES, an *Athenian*, who of a Mariner became an Orator, and by his Eloquence mitigated the Spirit of *Philip* of *Macedon*, after his Victory over the *Athenians* at *Cheronea*, in the 416th of *Rome*. At another time obſerving the ſaid *Philip* in his Royal Ornaments inſulting over the Priſoners which he took in the ſaid Battel, he ſaid to him, That he wonder'd that he to whom Fortune had given the Character of *Agamemnon*, ſhould make himſelf a *Therſites*. *Plutarch* ſays of this *Demades*, That he lov'd Money and good Cheer, and that *Antipater* uſed to brag, That he had two Friends at *Athens*, *Phocion* and *Demades*; and, that he could never perſwade the former to receive any of his Preſents, nor had never enough to ſatisfie the Deſires of the latter. And *Demades* having ſpent his Subſtance in Riot and Luxury, he compar'd him to the Sacrifices, of which nothing remain'd but the Tongue and the Paunch. Some ſay, That the ſame *Antipater* or his Son *Caſſander* took away *Demades*'s Life for treaſonable Correſpondence in the 432d of *Rome*. *Diodor. Sicul. Cicero.* There was another of this Name, if not the ſame, who took pleaſure to ſhew his Riches in Expences altogether uſeleſs; for, the *Athenians* having by Law forbid to admit any Stranger to act in publick Plays or Shews, under Penalty of 1000 Drachma's, which is above 50 Crowns.; He gave Plays to the Publick, wherein he introduced above 100 Strangers at a time, and paid the Penalty for each. *Pontanus cap.* 3. *De Magnificentia.*

DEMARATUS, Son of *Ariſto* King of *Sparta*, who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom, but by the Frauds of *Cleomenes* King of the other Family, who corrupted the Oracle of *Delphos* to give a falſe Anſwer, the *Lacedæmonians*, being made to believe that he was not *Ariſto*'s Son, chaſed him from his Throne; whereupon he retired into *Aſia*, was kindly received, and honourably entertain'd by *Darius*. But yet underſtanding that he intended to make War upon the *Lacedæmonians*, thinking that he owed more to his ungrateful Country than Benefactor; he gave them notice of it by Writing on Tables, and covering it over with Wax. *Herodotus* ſays, He was the moſt illuſtrious of the *Lacedæmonian* Princes, for his Counſels and Actions, and winning the Prize at the Olympick Games, with a Chariot and 4 Horſes, the like never having before happened to any of the *Spartan* Kings. *Herodot. lib. 6. Juſtin.* There was another of this Name, a Native of *Corinth*, about the 90th Year of *Rome*, who leaving it becauſe of the Tyranny of *Cypſelus*, went into *Tuſcany*, where becoming very rich, his Son, called *Tarquinius Priſcus*, was afterwards made King of the *Romans*. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſ.*

DEMETRIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, Succeſſor to *Julian*, An. 190. he reprehended *Origen* for emaſculating himſelf, and blamed the Prelates of *Paleſtine*, who had ordain'd him Prieſt. He afterwards cenſured *Origen*'s Works becauſe of his Errors, and Excommunicated him himſelf. He died *An.* 234. *Euſeb. Baron.*

DEMETRIUS, the firſt of that Name, King of *Macedonia*, ſurnam'd *Poliorcetes*, that is to ſay, the *Beſieger of Towns*, was Son to *Antigonus* the General, and one of *Alexander*'s Succeſſors. His Life is chequer'd with various Adventures, *An.* 442. of *Rome* he loſt the firſt Battel againſt *Ptolemy*, near the City of *Gaza*; at which being nothing daunted, he purſued his Conqueror, defeated his Lieutenant, and forced *Ptolemy* himſelf to raiſe the Siege from before *Halicarnaſſus*. After this, his Father and he reſolving to give ſome Greek Cities their Liberty, he ſeized the *Pyræum*, ſaſed *Munichium*, chaſed *Demetrius Phalereus* from *Athens*, and entred into an

Alliance

Alliance with the Inhabitants, *An.* 447 of *Rome*, whence they called him Σωτηρ, *Saviour*, and the Day of his Entrance Σωτηρια, *the Day of Preſervation.* Afterwards being recalled by his Father, he defeated *Menelaus*, *Ptolemy*'s General, in *Cyprus*, took *Salamina*, and many other Towns, and defeated *Ptolemy*, coming to the Relief of *Paphos*. He beſieged *Rhodes*, An. 449 of *Rome*; wherein he was not ſo happy, but quitted it by Compoſition. He granted at laſt Liberty to ſome Towns of *Greece*, took *Corinth* and *Sicyone*, transferring the latter to another place; and under pretext of relieving the Oppreſſed, ſeized part of *Peloponneſus*, An. 451. At laſt, being declared Generaliſſimo of the *Greeks*, he ſtain'd his former Honour by Pride, Sacrilege, and Avarice, and would notwithſtanding be initiated in the Myſteries of *Ceres*, and worſhipped at *Eleuſina*. A Year after he left *Greece*, his Father was kill'd, and he himſelf defeated at the bloody Battel of *Ipſus* in *Phrygia*, whence he fled to *Epheſus*, and thence to *Greece*, where the *Athenians* denied him Entrance: He beſieged and carried the Town two Years after, but uſed his Victory with Moderation. *An. Mundi* 3760. he cauſed himſelf to be declar'd King of *Macedonia*, which he enjoyed till the People ſeeing the Kings, *Ptolemy* Son of *Lagus*, *Lyſimachus* and *Pyrrhus*, in Arms againſt them, they chaſed away *Demetrius*; who having experienced the Ingratitude of the *Athenians*, and knowing the other *Grecians* bore him no great good will, he fled to his Father-in-law *Seleucus*, King of *Syria*, who kept him under a kind of Cuſtody for three Years; but he fared ſo ſumptuouſly, that he killed himſelf by Intemperance and Incontinence. He was reckon'd the handſomeſt Prince of his Age, and compared by *Plutarch* to *Mark Antony*. *Plut. in Vita ejus. Diodor. Juſtin.*

DEMETRIUS II. Son of *Antigonus*, ſirnam'd *Gonatas*, from the place of his Nativity in *Theſſaly*, he ſucceeded his Father *An. Rom.* 512, and being yet but a Youth, having gathered an Army, he expell'd *Alexander* the Son of *Pyrrhus* from *Macedonia*, which he had ſeized during the Abſence of his Father *Antigonus*, and beat him alſo out of *Epirus*. He died after 12 Years Reign, leaving his Son *Philip* very young to ſucceed. *Juſtin*, *Euſebius.*

DEMETRIUS, Son of *Philip*, and Grandſon to *Demetrius* II. was ſent by his Father to *Rome* as a Hoſtage, and by his good Temper gain'd himſelf a conſiderable Intereſt in the Town. Afterwards his Father being accus'd in the Senate, he brought him off by his modeſt Behaviour. At his Return into *Macedon*, his Probity and obliging Conduct made him extreamly popular; which provok'd the jealous Temper of his Brother *Perſeus* to that degree, that he ſuborn'd Witneſſes to delate him to his Father *Philip*: and the ſuſpicious old Prince giving way to the Belief of theſe Calumnies, poiſon'd his Son, in the Year of *Rome* 574. But afterwards underſtanding his Innocence by the Misbehaviour of *Perſeus*, he died with Grief for the unnatural Murder he had committed, and diſinherited *Perſeus* who put him upon't. *Liv. l.* 10. *Polyb. in Frag. Juſtin. l.* 32.

DEMETRIUS I. *Soter*, King of *Syria*, Son to *Seleucus Philopater*, by whom he was given to the *Romans* as an Hoſtage, in which time, his Father being dead, his Brother *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and then his Son *Antiochus Eupater*, uſurped the Crown; which he endured patiently ſome time, but after the Death of his Uncle *Epiphanes*, being about 25 Years of Age, on a pretence of Hunting, he eſcaped from *Rome*, An. Mundi 3983, and poſſeſſing himſelf of his Kingdom, cut off *Eupater* and *Lyſias*, who govern'd under him. Being perſwaded by *Alcimus*, who purchaſed the High-Prieſthood of the *Jews* from *Eupater* with a great Sum, he ſent *Nicanor* and *Bacchides* into *Judea* with a great Army; who having waſted the Country, did grievouſly afflict the People, *Judas Maccabæus* being kill'd in a Battel againſt *Bacchides*. *Demetrius* became afterwards hateful to his Neighbours, and was overcome in Battel by *Alexander Bala*, who gave himſelf out for *Epiphanes*'s Son, in the 11th Year of his Reign, 1 *Macc.* 7. 9, 10. *c.* 14, 15. *Joſeph. Antiq.*

DEMETRIUS (*Nicanor*) II. ſucceeded his Father *Soter*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Ptolemy Philometer*, who having expelled his Son-in-law *Alexander*, gave his Daughter *Cleopatra* to *Demetrius*, tho' formerly married to *Alexander*. A little after, *Diodorus*, ſirnam'd *Tryphon*, recovered *Syria* in the Name of a Son of *Alexander Bala*'s, and next Year cut off that Unfortunate Prince call'd *Antiochus* VI. *Demetrius*, that he might be the better able to reſiſt *Tryphon*, made a League with the *Jews*, and afterwards going into *Perſia*, was made Captive, and carried to *Phraates* King of the *Parthians*, who cauſed him to marry his Daughter *Rhodoguna*. Whereupon *Cleopatra*, his firſt Wife, gave her ſelf out of Revenge to *Sidetes*, call'd *Antiochus* VII. Brother to *Demetrius*; after whoſe Death *Demetrius* returning, enjoyed the Throne again for 4 Years: But his Pride rendring him intolerable to his Subjects, they deſired of *Ptolemy*, ſirnam'd *Phyſcon*, King of *Egypt*, that he would give them one of *Seleucus*'s Family to govern them; whereupon he ſent them *Alexander* called *Zebina*, whom they receiv'd for King, and conſtrain'd *Demetrius* to fly, who in his Flight was killed, nor without *Cleopatra*'s Concurrence, ſays *Appian*, to revenge her ſelf for his marrying *Rhodoguna*. This happened *An. Mundi* 3929. *An. Rom.* 629. 1 *Macc. c.* 14. *Joſeph. lib.* 13. *Des Antiq.*

DEMETRIUS III. ſirnam'd *Eucerus*, the 4th Son of *Antiochus Gryphus*, having imitated his Brother *Philip*, who ſeized part of *Syria*, and by *Ptolemy Lathurus*'s Perſwaſion, march'd from *Gnidus* in the Neighbourhood of *Rhodes*, An. Mund. 3963, ſeized *Damaſcus*, and made a League with the *Jews*. He afterwards overcame his Brother at *Berœa*, and finally being taken by the *Parthians*, he was carried Priſoner to *Mithridates*, Brother and Succeſſor to *Phraates*, where he died *An. Mundi* 3968. *Joſeph. Torniel, Salian.*

DEMETRIUS I. Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, ſucceeded to *George* I. about *An.* 1230; he had another *George* for his Succeſſor, who was kill'd *An.* 1237. *Demetrius*, 2d Son of *John*, gain'd a famous Victory over the *Tartars*, and left his Son *Baſilius*, who liv'd *An.* 1400. *Muſcovy* was ſtrangely perplex'd in the Beginning of this Age, on the Account of one *Demetrius*. *John Baſilius* dying *An.* 1584, left *Theodore*, who died *An.* 1598: and *Boris Hodrin*, his Siſter's Son, was Great Duke after him: During whoſe Reign, one *Demetrius* whom ſome call Brother to *Theodorus*, and others a Monk called *Griskam* or *Gregory Strepius*, who took this Name, had the Reſolution to claim the Place of his pretended Anceſtors. And *Boris* being dead, *An.* 1605, this counterfeit *Demetrius* made himſelf Maſter of *Muſcovy*, but was the Year after murder'd by the *Muſcovites*: as appears at large in the next Article. *Spond. Annal.*

DEMETRIUS GRISKA UTROPOJA, a *Muſcovite* Monk, deſcended of a Noble Family in *Gereſlau*, was very handſome and witty. Having left his Convent, he went to *Lithuania*, where he put himſelf into the Service of a great Lord called *Adam Weſnewetski*; who being one Day angry with him, treated him harſhly. *Griska* laying hold on the occaſion, fell a weeping, and told his Maſter, That if he knew his Quality, he would not deal ſo by him; which awakening his Maſter's Curioſity, he preſſed him to declare who he was. The Impoſtor anſwer'd, That he was the legitimate Son of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, *John Baſilovitz*, whom *Boris Goudenou* thought to have caus'd to have been murder'd; but the Misfortune fell upon another who reſembled him, his Friends having ſubſtituted him in his room, while they found means for his Eſcape. At the ſame time, he ſhewed his Maſter a Golden Croſs ſet with precious Stones, which he pretended was hung about his Neck at Baptiſm; adding, That the fear of falling into *Boris*'s hands, had hinder'd him hitherto from diſcovering himſelf: And having finiſhed this Diſcourſe, threw himſelf at his Lord's Feet, demanding his Protection, and recounted to him ſo many feigned Circumſtances, that he believ'd him, and put him in Equipage anſwerable to his ſuppoſed Quality. The News of this coming abroad, the Grand Duke *Boris* offered a great Reward to any who ſhould bring him the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, dead or alive. This Lord thereupon thinking him not ſafe with him, ſent him to the *Vaivode* of *Sandomir* in *Poland*, who promiſed him a ſufficient Force to re-inthrone him, on Condition that he would ſuffer the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion in *Muſcovy*. Which he not only agreed to, but cauſed himſelf to be inſtructed in the ſaid Religion, and promiſed to marry the *Vaivode*'s Daughter as ſoon as he had gain'd his Dominions. The ſaid *Vaivode* being elevated with hopes of this, raiſed a powerful Army, entred *Muſcovy*, and declared War againſt Duke *Boris*. He forthwith took many Towns, and moſt of *Boris*'s Officers join'd him, who thereupon died for Grief, *An.* 1605. The *Knez* and *Bojars* did forthwith acknowledge Prince *Theodore Boris*, his Son, for their Sovereign, being yet very young. But perceiving the Succeſs of the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, they reſolved to give him the Crown, which they believed his due. The People being therewith pleaſed, did forthwith make the young Grand Duke and his Mother Priſoners in the Caſtle; and in the mean time, *Demetrius* was ſent to, and requeſted to take the Crown. Upon which, the Impoſtor ſent a Secretary to ſtrangle the Young Prince and his Mother, and to give out that they were Poiſon'd; which was accordingly Executed *June* 10. 1605. On the 16th *Demetrius* arrived at *Moſcow* with his Army, which encreaſed wonderfully by the way. He was received with extraordinary Joy, and on the 21ſt of *July* was Crown'd with abundance of Ceremony. And that there might be no doubt of his Birth, he fought out the Mother of the true *Demetrius*, whom Duke *Boris* had immured in a Cloiſter remote from *Moſcow*, demean'd himſelf with great reſpect toward her, and aſſign'd her an Apartment in the Caſtle, and treated her with great Magnificence. This good Princeſs knew well enough that her Son *Demetrius* was really kill'd; but ſhe diſſembled the ſame very handſomely, for fear of ill Treatment from the Impoſtor, being alſo well pleaſed to ſee *Boris* ſo puniſh'd for his Perfidy, and to enjoy a more comfortable Life than ſhe had done in the Cloiſter. In the mean time, the *Muſcovites* examin'd the Actions of this new Prince, and perceiving that he eſteem'd the *Poles* more than the *Muſcovites*, kept foreign Guards, and deſign'd to marry the *Vaivode* of *Sandomir*'s Daughter, who was of the Latin Church, they begun to ſuſpect him. One of the principal *Knez*, called *Baſili Zuski*, conferring

conferring on this Head with other Lords, they deſigned to cut off the Impoſtor. But the Conſpiracy was diſcovered, and *Zuski* condemned to Death; who, nevertheleſs, was Pardon'd as going to Execution, the Duke thinking thereby to gain the Affection of the *Muſcovites*: which kept all in Peace till his Marriage-Day, which was the 8th of *May* 1606. When the *Poliſh* Princeſs being arrived with a great number of armed *Poles*, the *Muſcovites* began to open their eyes again: whereupon *Zuski* aſſembling many *Knez* and *Bojars*, engaged them to rid themſelves of the Impoſtor. On the 9th day of the Nuptial Ceremonies, being the 17th of *May*, they found a fit opportunity: the Grand Duke and thoſe of his Company being drunk and aſleep, the *Muſcovites* rung the Alarm with all the Bells in the Town at Midnight; and having taken Arms, did forthwith cut off the *Poliſh* Guards, and forcing open the Doors, entred the Duke's Chamber, who endeavoured to leap out at a Window, amongſt the Guards, who were yet in Arms, but he was taken: and *Zuski* forthwith addreſſing himſelf to his pretended Mother, demanded her Oath upon the Croſs, whether he were really her Son? Upon her anſwering No, and that he was unfortunately murder'd by Order of *Boris Goudenou*, they ſhot the Impoſtor in the Head with a Piſtol: his Body was ſtript quite naked, and dragg'd out before the Caſtle, where it lay 3 Days expoſed to the Inſults of the Rabble. Afterwards he was buried, but the Mobb forthwith digg'd him up, and burnt him to Aſhes. The Grand Dutcheſs, his Widow, with her Father and Brother, and the *Poliſh* Embaſſador, were put in Priſon. Outrages were committed upon the Ladies, and about 1700 Men kill'd in the Tumult. *Zuski*, the Captain of the Enterprize, was afterwards choſen Grand Duke, and Crowned *June* 1. 1606. (*Olearius*'s Voyage of *Muſcovy*.) *Griska*'s Widow, to obtain better Treatment, declar'd that ſhe was with Child, and found means to ſave the Life of her Son as ſoon as born; having agreed with a Coſſack, whoſe Wife was to lie-in about the ſame time, who brought his Infant ſecretly, and carried away hers. The young Prince was baptized by a Grecian Prieſt, who imprinted on his Shoulders, with Aqua-fortis prepared on purpoſe, Characters in form of a Croſs, ſignifying that he was of Royal Birth. After which, *Demetrius* (for ſo he was call'd) being carry'd by the Coſſack into his own Country, was bred up with very great Care, a vaſt Sum being given for his Education. A little after, his Mother died, as ſhe was about to return to *Poland*, having imparted before-hand to ſome of her Friends how ſhe had ſav'd her Son: but the Coſſack died, without being able to diſcover what he had done with the young Prince. But, as Fortune would have it, young *Demetrius*, An. 1632. going to bathe himſelf at a little Town of *Black Ruſſia*, call'd *Samburg*, 12 Miles from *Lovenburg*, and the Marks being perceiv'd on his Back, *John Nicolas Damelonski*, Treaſurer of the Kingdom, having notice thereof, ſent for him, and viewing his Characters, cauſed a Ruſſian Prieſt who underſtood the Language to decypher them, and found that they imported, *Demetrius Son of Tzaar* (that is, Emperor) *Demetrius*. Whereupon there were great Expreſſions of Joy, and the Treaſurer equipp'd him like a Prince, ſending notice at the ſame time to *Uladiſlaus* the 4th King of *Poland*. He order'd the Prince to be brought to his Court, and furniſh'd him with a ſplendid Equipage. He was then about 26 Years of Age, and his majeſtick Mien procur'd a great reſpect for his Perſon. The Nephew of the Great Cham of *Tartary* being in Diſgrace with his Uncle, was at the ſame time in that Court; ſo that the two young Princes contracted a great Familiarity. This News being ſent to *Moſcow*, the Great Duke *Alexis Michaelovitz* ſent an Embaſſador to *Poland*, to demand *Demetrius*: which was refuſed. After the Death of *Uladiſlaus*, Anno 1648, the face of Affairs were changed; for *John Caſimir*, his Succeſſor, found himſelf oblig'd to make uſe of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*'s Friendſhip: which obliged *Demetrius* to retire to *Revel* in *Livonia*, a little Republick under the Protection of the *Swede*, and from thence to *Riga*, whence he went to *Sweden*: but thinking himſelf not ſecure enough there, he went to the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Court, where he was forthwith very well received. But quickly after there happen'd a fatal Conjuncture, which ruin'd this poor Prince. The Duke having ſent two Embaſſadors to *Muſcovy*, one of them, named *Buchman*, had borrowed, in the Name of the Duke [illegible], ſome ſay 300000 Crowns from the Duke of *Muſcovy*; whereupon a Muſcovian Factor being then at *Lubeck*, offer'd to acquit the Duke of *Holſtein* from Payment of the ſaid Sum, if he would ſend Prince *Demetrius* to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, alledging that he was an Impoſtor. The Affair was concluded, and the Unfortunate Prince forced aboard a Veſſel, which carry'd him to *Moſcow*. Where as ſoon as he was arrived, they ſuborn'd and brib'd a poor Woman to declare her ſelf his Mother: *Demetrius*, his Mouth being gagg'd ſo that he could not ſpeak, turn'd away his Head, and lifted his Eyes up to Heaven. That ſame Day, being the laſt of *December* 1653, he was Beheaded, and his four Quarters ſet up before the Caſtle of *Moſcow*, his Trunk being expoſed to the Fury of the Dogs. *D. Recoles les Impoſtures inſignes*.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, in *Alexander the Great*'s Time, Son of *Phanoſtratus*, and *Theophraſtus*'s Diſciple, was almoſt Abſolute in *Athens* for 10 Years, where 360 Brazen Statues were erected in his Honour. Nevertheleſs, his Enemies conſpir'd his Death, about *An. Rom.* 436. and his Statues were pulled down. But to avoid their Fury, he retir'd into *Egypt*; where *Ptolemy Lagus* asking his Advice concerning his Children, Whether he ought to prefer thoſe he had by *Euridice* before *Ptolemy Philadelphus* his Son by *Berenice*? *Demetrius* adviſed him to leave his Crown to the firſt. Which diſpleaſed *Philadelphus* ſo much, that his Father being dead, he baniſh'd *Demetrius*, who was kill'd by an Aſp. Others are not of this Opinion. However, he compos'd more Works in Proſe and Verſe than any other Peripatetick of his Time. His Writings conſiſted of Poetry, Hiſtory, Politicks, Rhetorick, Harangues and Embaſſies. (*Strabo*, l. 9. *Plin.* l. 34. c. 6. *Diogen. in ejus Vita*, l. 5. *Cicero in Brut.* & l. 1. *Offic.*) *Demetrius Phalereus* is the ſame that gathered 200000 Volumes into *Ptolemy Philadelphus*'s Library; and to make it compleat, this Prince cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated out of Hebrew into Greek, which is commonly call'd the *Septuagint*'s Tranſlation. But how could he make ſuch a Collection, ſince he was baniſh'd by *Ptolemy Philadelphus* as ſoon as he came to the Crown? To reconcile this Hiſtorical Controverſie, we muſt ſay, that this famous Tranſlation was made when *Ptolemy Philadelphus* reign'd with his Father *Ptolemy Lagus*. So *Clemens Alexandrinus* and St. *Irenæus* rightly affirm, that it was done in *Lagus*'s Reign: And *Ariſtæus*, *Ariſtobulus*, *Joſephus*, *Philo*, *Tertullian*, St. *Epiphanius*, St. *Cyril*, St. *Auguſtin*, *Euſebius*, and many other famous Authors juſtly ſay, that it was in *Philadelphus*'s Reign; that is, 285 Years before Chriſt's time. Thus all the Objections may be anſwer'd. It is *Petavius*'s Opinion. *Joſephus*, l. 12. *ant.* c. 2. St. *Auguſtin. de Civ.* l. 18. c. 42. *Euſeb. Hiſt.* l. 7. c. 26. *Petavius*'s *Chron.* & *in Ep. Gerard. Voſſius. Iſaac Voſſius de Tranſlat. Sept.* c. 2, 3, &c.

DEMETRIUS, a Cynick Philoſopher, liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Caligula*, in the Year of our Lord 40: being very much eſteem'd in his Profeſſion, the Emperor *Caligula* had a mind to bring him to Court, and thought a Preſent would eaſily gain him. When *Demetrius* underſtood it, he laugh'd at the Fancy, and reply'd, That if the Emperor had a mind to tempt him, he ſhould not have offer'd leſs than the whole Empire. Afterwards *Veſpaſian* baniſh'd him from *Rome*. He's mention'd by *Phavorinus*: And *Philoſtratus* affirms, that he was one of *Apollonius Tyanæus*'s Scholars. *Tacitus* at the latter end of his *Annals* reports, That when *Teraces* was condemn'd to die, he diſcours'd with *Demetrius* concerning the Nature of the Soul. *Phavorinus in Orat. Philoſtrat. lib.* 4. *de Vit. Apol. Seneca de Beneficiis*, *l.* 6. *c.* 8.

DEMETRIUS CHALCONDYLAS, a learned Greek of *Conſtantinople*, living in the 15th and 16th Centuries; who, after the taking of that City by the *Turks*, travell'd into *Italy*, and profeſs'd the Greek Language at *Florence*. He was much eſteem'd, and employ'd by *Peter* and *Lawrence de Medicis*, by *Francis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, and by *Lewis* XII. of *France*. He wrote a Greek Grammar, Printed at *Paris* and *Bazil*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. cap.* 29.

DEMOCLES, an ancient Greek Hiſtorian, lived long before the *Peloponneſian* War begun, in 431. before the Chriſtian *Epoch*. *Plutarch*, in *Demetrius*'s *Life*, ſpeaks of a Youngman of that Name, who threw himſelf into a Fire, to avoid the unlawful Careſſes of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*.

DEMOCRITUS, a Philoſopher, call'd *Abderites*, becauſe he liv'd at *Abdera*. He was born at *Miletum*: His Father Treated *Xerxes*'s Army, and this Prince took care of his Education. Being deſirous to acquire Knowledge, he went into *Egypt*, *Perſia*, *Chaldæa*, and even to the *Indies*, and afterwards retir'd to *Abdera*, where having publiſh'd his great *Diacoſm*, the beſt of his Books, he was acquitted from the rigour of the Law, by which he was to be left unburied, for ſpending his Eſtate in his Travels; and the Publick preſented him with 500 Talents, and erected ſome brazen Statues to his Honour. He was ſo modeſt, that he went through *Athens incognito*. To comfort *Darius*, who had loſt the deareſt of his Wives, he promis'd to bring her to Life again, provided he could procure him the Names of 3 Perſons free from Adverſity in this World, to be engrav'd on the Queen's Tomb. But no ſuch Name being to be found in *Aſia*, *Democritus* told the King, That he ought not to be ſo much concern'd, ſince none were free from Afflictions. This Philoſopher continually Laugh'd at the Weakneſs and Vanity of Men, as deſigning a thouſand ridiculous things, when he believ'd that all things depended on mere Chance, and a caſual Concourſe of Atoms. And the Inhabitants attributing his Laughing to Madneſs, ſent for *Hippocrates* to cure him: But this Phyſician having diſcours'd him, declar'd, that in his Opinion thoſe who fanſied themſelves moſt healthy were moſt diſtemper'd. Some ſay he made himſelf blind, to ſtudy Philoſophy the better. He died in the 104th Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 362, and *An. Mund.* 3693, being 109 Years of Age, ſaith *Diogenes*, 104, or 99, according to others. He believ'd that Atoms and a *Vacuum* were the Principles of all things; and that there were an infinite number of Worlds ſubject to Generation and Corruption.

ruption: That Nothing is made of Nothing, nor Nothing resolv'd into Nothing: That Atoms are infinite in Number and Figure: That they constitute Fire, Water, Air and Earth: That they are not subject to Alteration, because of their Hardness and Solidity: That the Sun and Moon are also formed by those Motions, as well as the Soul it self: That all things happen of Necessity; because Motion turning about, causeth the Generation of things, *&c.* *Diogenes* and *Trasyllus* mention his Works of Morals, Physick, Astrology, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks, Husbandry, Geometry, Painting, and War. *Diogenes* in his *Life*, l. 9. *Cicero de Fin.* l. 5. *Pliny*, l. 21. c. 11. *Euseb. Chron. Suidas. Vossius de Phil.* & *Matth.* &c.

DEMODICE, married to *Cretheus* King of *Iolcos* in *Thessaly*, fell in Love with her Nephew *Phryxus*, Son to *Athamas* Brother of *Cretheus*; and being refus'd by him, accus'd him to her Husband, for making an Attempt upon her Honour. *Cretheus* believing this Calumny, design'd to dispatch *Phryxus*, who was rescued as related in his Article. And *Cretheus* understanding the Innocence of his Nephew, put his Wife *Demodice* to Death. *Hyginus.*

DEMON, or *Demenetus*, an *Athenian*, *Demosthenes*'s Sister's Son, Govern'd the Republick of *Athens* in the Absence of his Uncle. He sollicited his Uncle's Cause strongly, and got leave for a Ship to be sent out to bring him home: He likewise procur'd a Discharge of 30 Talents, which *Demosthenes* ow'd to the Commonwealth; and procur'd 30 more to set up a Statue for *Jupiter*, the Preserver of his Uncle. *Plut.*

DEMOPHILUS, an *Arian* Bishop of *Berœa*, who presented the Confession of *Sirmium* to Pope *Liberius*; who receiv'd it, as it is said, in 357. He was afterwards condemn'd in the Council of *Ariminum*, in 359. Nevertheless, he was made Bishop of *Constantinople* in 370, where he persecuted *Gregory* of *Nazianzen*. The Emperor *Theodosius the Great* having desired *Demophilus* to embrace the *Nicene* Creed in 380, for the Peace of the Church, this Heretick refusing to do it, was banish'd *Constantinople*, and died near the Town, in 386. (*Theodoret*, l. 5. c. 39. St. *Epiphanius*, &c. quoted by *Baronius*, A. C. 357, *&c.*) Concerning what is said of Pope *Liberius*'s Letters to the Bishops of the East, wherein he approv'd *Athanasius*'s Condemnation, and received the *Syrmich* Confession, we must observe, That St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*'s Fragments affirm, That this Prelate, out of Zeal, call'd *Liberius* Accursed and Apostate. Nevertheless, *Baronius* thinks those Letters are not his, but have been inserted by some Copyist, in the Text of *Liberius*'s Epistle to the Eastern Bishops. *Baronius*, A. C. 357. *Perron. Resp. ad Reg. Angl.* l. c. 17.

DEMOPHOON, Son of *Theseus*, succeeded *Mnestheus* King of *Athens*, who died at the Isle of *Delos*, at his Return from *Troy*. *Euseb. in Chron. Ovid. Epist.* 2.

DEMOSTHENES, a famous Orator of *Athens*, born *An. Rom.* 373, was left Fatherless, being but seven Years old, and much neglected by his Guardians. He was *Isocrates*'s, *Plato*'s, and *Isæus*'s Disciple. Being 17 Years old, he pleaded against his Guardians, who were condemn'd to pay him 30 Talents; which he forgave. He recited his Speeches before a large Looking-glass, the better to govern his Gestures (as it is reported.) He oppos'd *Philip* King of *Macedonia* as much as he could, and *Alexander the Great* after him. But *Alexander* dying, *Antipater* desir'd the *Athenians* to send him the Orators that spoke against him. Which made *Demosthenes* retire into the Island of *Celauria*; where he suck'd the Poison he kept on purpose in a Quill, for fear of being taken alive. Thus he died in the 114th Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 432. *Plutarch.* in his *Life*, &c.

DEMOSTHENES, General of the *Athenians* in *Sicily*, where he landed, after he had harass'd the Country of the *Epidaurians*. Some time before, in the 329th of *Rome*, he fortify'd the Town of *Pylos* in *Peloponnesus*, against the *Lacedæmonians*, and did his Country good Service: but the *Sicilian* War, in which he and *Nycias* besieg'd *Syracuse*, prov'd very unfortunate; for the *Athenians* were entirely cut off both by Sea and Land. The Enemies putting these two Generals to Death, and laying all the *Athenians* they could meet with in Irons. Others say, that *Demosthenes* kill'd himself, and that *Nicias* cry'd Quarter. This happen'd in the Year of *Rome* 341, and the 91st Olympiad. *Plutarch. in Vit. Nic. Diodor. lib.* 13. *Thucyd. lib.* 4, 5, 6, 7. *Justin. lib.* 4.

DEMPSTER (*Thomas*) a *Scottish* Gentleman, liv'd to the Beginning of the 17th Century, and was much esteem'd for his Learning, being a Lawyer, Historian, Poet, and Orator. His Works are, 4 Books of Epistles, 14 Books of Poetry, a *Scotch* History in 35 Books, Notes upon several Latin Poets, Treatises of Law, Cosmography, Mythology, History, *&c.* *Mireus de Script. Sæc.* 16. *Janus Nicius*, *Erythræus. Pin.* 1. *Imag. Illust. c.* 9. *&c.*

DENBIGH, Lat. *Denbiga*, the chief Place of *Denbighshire*, and reckon'd the best in *North-Wales*, is seated on the North-side of a small River call'd *Illiad*; which, about 3 Miles lower, mixes its Waters with the *Clwid*, the fairest River of all this County. After King *Edward* I. had compleated the Conquest of *Wales*, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, got *Denbigh* to himself by the King's Grant; which he wall'd about, and fortified with a Castle on the South-side, set out with many high Towers: only he left the Work unfinish'd, upon the Misfortune that happen'd to his only Son, who was drown'd in the Well thereof: but it became not the Head of the County till the Reign of *Henry* VIII, when the 5 new Shires were added to the rest of *Wales*, of which this was one. Before, it was only the chief Town of the Barony of *Denbigh*, which had more Gentlemen holding thereof in Fee, and by Service, than any other. *Anno* 1564 it gave the Title of Baron, or Peer of this Realm, to *Robert Dudley*, created Baron of *Denbigh*, and Earl of *Leicester*, by Queen *Elizabeth*; but the Title died with him. In 1622 *William* Viscount *Fielding* was by King *James* I. created Earl of *Denbigh*, now devolv'd upon his Grandchild, the Right Honourable *William Fielding*, the present Earl of *Denbigh*.

DENBIGHSHIRE, Lat. *Denbigensis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *North-Wales*; so call'd from *Denbigh*, the chief Place thereof; bounded Northward with the *Irish Sea*; Southward with *Merioneth* and *Montgomery* Shires; Eastward with *Flintshire*, *Cheshire*, and *Shropshire*; and Westward with *Carnarvanshire*: from which 'tis parted by the River *Conway*. In Length, from East to West, about 30 Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 18. The whole divided into 12 Hundreds, wherein are 57 Parishes and 4 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices*, and now in the Diocese of St. *Asaph*. Here the Air is wholsome, but bleak; the Soil very hilly and barren, especially in the Western Parts, where the Husbandman may be said to fetch his Bread out of the Fire; for to make it bear Corn, he is fain to pare off with a Spade the upper Coat of the Earth; and having piled it up in heaps, to burn it into Ashes, which being thrown on the barren Ground, makes it yield plenty of Rye, by the Natives call'd *Amelcorn*: But the East Parts lying betwixt the *Allen* and *Dee*, and less incumber'd with Hills, are considerably better. In general, the Hills of this County feed great numbers of Goats, together with some Cows and Sheep. The Valleys in most places, but especially Eastward, yield sufficient plenty of Corn; and there is one almost in the midst of the Shire, reaching 17 Miles in length from North to South, and about 5 in breadth, wonderful pleasant and fruitful. *Camden* says, Those that live in it are very healthful. This Valley is shut up with high Hills on every side, among which *Mallenly*, the highest of all, is said to have on the top a Warlike Fence, and a little Fountain of clear Water. In the Parish of *Llansaiman*, on the side of a stony Hill, there is, saith *Speed*, a round place cut out of a main Rock by Man's hand, with 24 Seats in it, some larger, some lesser; which, by the Vulgar, is call'd *Arthur*'s *Round Table*. On the West side of the River *Dee*, bordering upon *Cheshire*, stands a famous Castle, call'd *Holts-Castle*. The Market-Towns are, *Denbigh* the County-Town, *Llanrust*, *Ruthin*, and *Wrescham*; but *Denbigh* is the only Place privileged to send Members to Parliament.

DENIN, a famous Abbey of Nuns in the *Low-Countries*, between *Valenciennes* and *Doway*, founded by St. *Aldebert*, Earl of *Ostrevan*; and his Wife, King *Pepin*'s Niece. They gave all their Estate to their ten Daughters, who were the first Canonesses of that Abbey, and all Canoniz'd. The Sovereignty of the Earldom of *Ostrevan* coming afterwards to the King of *France*, as Earl of *Hainault*, the Canonesses keep only the Title of Countesses of *Ostrevan*. The Chapter is compos'd of 18 Ladies Canonesses, who are to prove that they are nobly descended by a Right to 8 Coats of Arms in their Pedigree. Their Habit is White, with a Surplice of fine Linen Cloth, and a great Cloak lin'd with white Ermine; but that of the Abbess is spotted. None of them make a Vow; and when they have a mind to marry, they only return the Chapter Thanks for the Honour done unto them. *Memoirs du Tems.*

DENYS, or *Dionysius*, a Grecian, was made Pope in 260, or 261. He wrote against *Sabellius* and *Samosatenus*, and dy'd in 270, 271, or 272. *Baron. Annal. S. Athanas. contra Arrian*, &c.

DENYS, or *Dionysius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria* in 248, so zealous in maintaining the Orthodox Religion, that he spared not *Origen* his own Master. During *Gallienus*'s Persecution, he was banish'd into *Libya*; and being return'd from thence, he wrote against *Sabellius*: But maintaining the Distinction between the Divine Persons, he seem'd to distinguish the Substance also; therefore he was accus'd before Pope *Denys*, who call'd a Synod about it. St. *Basil* saith, That he laid the Foundation of *Arius*'s Heresie in one of his Epistles, tho' not maliciously. He wrote against the *Millennarians* and *Paulus Samosatenus*, and oppos'd *Nepos* who maintain'd 'em, saying, That tho' he had a great Value for his Merit and Person, yet he honour'd Truth more. He was invited about the same time, *viz.* in 263, to the Synod of *Antioch*, assembled against *Paul* of *Samosata*. Besides his Epistles to this *Paulus Samosatenus* and *Basilides*, which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, he wrote of the Resurrection of Christ, and some Collections of Canon Law, and died in 265. He is different from *Denys* of *Alexandria*, who Commented on *Denys* the *Areopagite*'s Book. *Euseb. lib.* 7. *Hist. S. Athanasius*, *S. Basil*, *S. Hieron*, *Valesius Annot. in Hist. Euseb. p.* 155. *edit. Rom. Bellarmine*, *Baronius A. C.* 248, 265, &c.

DENYS,

DENYS, or *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*; that is, one of the Judges of *Areopagus*, near *Athens*; being at *Heliopolis* with *Apollophanes* the Day that Jeſus Chriſt died, he obſerv'd the Eclipſe at that time; which help'd his Converſion afterwards, when he heard the Hiſtory from St. *Paul*. It is alſo reported, That this Apoſtle made him Biſhop of *Athens*; that he viſited St. *John* at *Epheſus*, and thence went to *Rome*: whence Pope *Clement* ſent him to the *Gauls*, where he preach'd the Goſpel, and was the firſt Biſhop of *Paris*; but the Chriſtians being perſecuted, and his Head being cut off (ſays the *Legend*) he walked a little while, carrying it in his Hands. Obſerve, That this Opinion is not generally receiv'd; many learned Men ſaying, that *Denys* the *Areopagite* is taken for *Denys* of *Paris*. And indeed, the ancient Martyrologies of *Paris* did mention one on the 3d of *October*, and the other the 9th of the ſame Month; which is the Day kept now in the *Areopagites* Honour. *Gregory* of *Tours* puts *Denys* of *Paris*'s Miſſion in the firſt Year of *Decius*'s Reign: others put it in *Diocleſian*'s and *Maximian*'s Reign. *Hilduin*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, is the firſt that has brought confuſedly the two *Denys*'s into one, in the Life of *Denys* of *Paris*, which he compos'd by *Lewis the Debonnaire*'s Order. This Queſtion has been debated enough in this Century by many learned Roman Catholicks, as *Du Sauſſay*, *le P. Germain* after *Baronius* and *Sponde*, *le P. Sirmond*, *John de Launy*, *Nicolas Fabri*, *le Mire*, *Petau*, *Loiſel*, *du Cheſne*, *le P. l'Abbe*, &c. Read their Works. As for St. *Denys*'s Works, we have them in Greek and Latin, in 2 Vol. Printed at *Antwerp*, 1634. It is certain, that no famous Author mentions theſe Works before the Year 532. They were alledged firſt by the *Severianiſts*; and afterwards by *Gregory the Great*, *Martin* I. *Sophronius*, *St. Maxim*, &c. who attribute them to St. *Denys* the *Areopagite*. Many Authors think they were only compos'd about the end of the 4th Century, or at leaſt ſome time before *Eutyches*'s Condemnation in the Council of *Chalcedon*, in 451. *Greg. Tur. l.* 1. *c.* 72. *Hiſt. Photius Cod.* 1. *le P. Morin*, &c.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, the firſt of that Name, a Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, *Hermocrates*'s Son, was, at firſt, a Captain againſt the *Carthaginians*; and charging the other Captains with Treachery, he made himſelf Abſolute, *An. Rom.* 349, maintain'd a War againſt the *Carthaginians*, and at laſt turn'd them out of *Sicily*. The *Sicilians*, weary of his Government, endeavour'd to be rid of him: but their Deſign miſcarrying, their Slavery encreaſed. He pretended to be a Wit and a Poet, but was mock'd and ridicul'd for it by the *Grecians*; which made him more cruel to his Subjects. He plunder'd many Temples, and took away a Cloak of Gold Tiſſue from *Jupiter*'s Statue, ſaying, That it was too Hot in Summer, and too Cold in Winter, and put a Woollen one inſtead of it. Another time, he pluck'd off *Æſculapius*'s Golden Beard, becauſe his Father *Apollo* had none. So many cruel Actions and Sacrileges made him ſo odious, that he ſuſpected every Body, and built an Houſe under the Ground, where none was to enter, not his own Wife and Son, without being firſt ſtript naked, to ſhew that they had no Arms with them. After a Reign of 38 Years, he died, *An. Rom.* 386, in the 103d Olympiad, in a violent manner (as ſome ſay.) *Suidas* and others attribute unto him ſome Comedies, an Hiſtory, and other Treatiſes in Verſe. *Diodor. Sic. l.* 13, &c. *Plutarch in his Life*. *Euſeb. in Chron.* *Suidas*, &c.

DENYS, *Dionyſius* II. call'd *the Younger*, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, ſucceeded his Father in 386, with the help of the Army, having promis'd to govern mildly; but as ſoon as he was ſettl'd, he kill'd his Brethren, and forc'd his Subjects, by his Cruelties, to turn him out: ſo he retir'd to *Locri*, in *Italy*, where he was kindly receiv'd, but continuing his Cruelties, and debauching the *Locrian*'s Wives, he was expell'd ſhamefully. Then he return'd to *Syracuſa*, and was reſtor'd to the Throne 10 Years after his Abdication; and beginning his former Life, he was expell'd again, *An. Rom.* 411, and forc'd to retire to *Corinth*, where his low Condition oblig'd him to keep a School. *Diodor. Sic. lib.* 16. *Juſtin, lib.* 21.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* III. in 1279, being in prejudice of the Right of his Brother *Robert*, Earl of *Bologne*, from whom deſcended *Catherine de Medicis*, alſo Counteſs of *Bologne*, who had Right to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, after *Sebaſtian*'s and *Henry*'s Death. *Denys* built or eſtabliſh'd 44 Towns in *Portugal*, founded the Military Order of Jeſus Chriſt, and having reign'd 45 Years, died in 1325, the happieſt Prince of his time. *Mariana, l.* 14. *& c.* 15. *Duard. Geneal. des Rois de Port.*

DENYS, or *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Hiſtorian, living in the *Ptolemy's Epiphanes*, and *Philometor*'s Reigns, mentioned by *Polybius*, *l.* 14. *Suidas* ſpeaks of another, of the ſame Name and Town, related to the Author of the *Roman Antiquities*, living in *Adrian*'s Reign, and ſirnam'd the *Muſician*. Monſieur *La Mothe le Vayer* thinks that this laſt is not different from *Denys* the *Athenian* who liv'd in *Adrian*'s Reign, and compos'd a Lexicon of the *Attick Expreſſions*. *Strabo, lib.* 14. mentions another *Denys*, a Sophiſter, Hiſtorian, and Author of many Orations. *Suidas* ſaith, that he was born at *Tarſus*, *Apollodorus*'s Diſciple, and ſirnam'd *the Attick*. *Voſſius Hiſt. Græc. l.* . . . 3

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, Biſhop of *Corinth*, one of the moſt conſiderable Perſons of his time for Learning, Piety, and Elocution. He flouriſh'd about the Year 170, and not only govern'd his own Dioceſe, but took care of almoſt the whole Catholick Church, by writing Letters into foreign Parts. The Greek *Menæon* reports him a Martyr, and that he was beheaded with a Sword upon the 29th of *November*, probably in the Year 178. There are none of his Epiſtles extant, but a Catalogue of 'em is preſerv'd by *Euſebius*; they were written to the *Lacedæmonians*, *Athenians*, *Amaſtrians* in *Pontus*, *Gnoſſians* in *Crete*, and to the *Romans*. *Martyrol. Roman. 8 April. Hieron. de Script. Eccleſ. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 4. *cap.* 23. *Baron. Annal. Cave Hiſtor. Liter.* &c.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, Biſhop of *Milan*, liv'd in the 4th Century. He was a very zealous and orthodox Prelate; but good-natur'd, and ſomewhat credulous: His eaſineſs of Belief made him ſign the Condemnation of St. *Athanaſius* at the Council of *Milan*, not imagining that Compliance of ſuch ill Conſequence to the Catholick Faith. *Euſebius Vercellenſis* perceiving him very ſorry for what he had done, projected an Expedient to bring him off, and raze his Subſcription: for this *Euſebius*, being preſs'd by the *Arians* to ſign the ſame Inſtrument, pretended he was willing to give them Satisfaction, but could not conſent to ſet his Hand after *Dionyſius*, being his Senior. The *Arians* being extremely deſirous of *Euſebius*'s Authority in condemning *Athanaſius*, ſtruck out *Dionyſius*'s Name to make him room: and when they had done that, *Euſebius* deſir'd to be excus'd, and told 'em, he could by no means ſign a Sentence againſt an innocent Perſon. The Emperor *Conſtantius* baniſh'd this *Dionyſius*, who died in Exile, in the Defence of the *Nicene* Faith. *S. Ambr. Ep.* 82. *ad Vercell. Athanaſ. ad Solit. Ruffin. l.* 1. *c.* 20. *Sulpic. Sever. l.* 2. *Hiſt. Sac. Socrat. l.* 2. *c.* 29. *Sozom. l.* 4. *c.* 8.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a *Scythian* by Birth, and a Monk by Profeſſion, was an Acquaintance of *Caſſiodorus*, who gives him a great Character for his Learning and Piety, in his Book *de Divinis Lectionibus*. He was call'd *Exiguus* upon the account of the Littleneſs of his Stature, and died about the Year 556. His Works are, *Collectio ſive Codex Canonum Eccleſiaſticorum* Tranſlated into Latin, conſiſting of the firſt fifty Apoſtolical Canons, and the Canons of the Councils of *Nice*, *Conſtantinople*, *Chalcedon*, *Sardica*, and ſome others held in *Africk*. *Codex Decretorum Pontificum Romanorum à Siricio ad Anaſtaſium II.* *Epiſtola Synodica S. Cyrilli & Concilii Alexandrini adverſus Neſtorium*, tranſlated into Latin. *Epiſtola Paſchalis Proterii ad Leonem Latine verſa, una cum Epiſtolis duabus ipſius Exigui Paſchalibus, ad Petronium & Bonifacium.* *Cyclus Paſchalis Annorum XCVII*, beginning from the Year 527. In this *Cycle*, *Dionyſius* computes from the Incarnation of Chriſt, without mentioning Olympiads, Conſulates, or any other Æra, and was the firſt who began this Method of Chronology. *Caſſiodor. Bede Hiſt. Eccl. l.* 5. *c.* 22. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. c.* 27. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.* *Baron. A. C.* 527. *Petav. l.* 6. *de Doct. Temp. c.* 5. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. &c.*

DENYS, or *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, Author of the *Roman Antiquities*, liv'd in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, as appears both from the beginning of his Hiſtory, and likewiſe from the 14th Book of *Strabo*'s Geography. After *Auguſtus* had defeated *Mark Anthony* at *Actium*, and put an End to the Civil Wars, this Hiſtorian came to *Rome*, where he liv'd, as he relates himſelf, 22 Years, to make himſelf Maſter of the Latin Tongue, and to get furniſh'd with Materials for his Deſign. He wrote 20 Books of the *Roman Antiquities*, of which we have but the firſt 11 remaining. *Photius* aſſures us, that he had read over all the 20, and likewiſe an Epitome in 5 Books, written by the Author. *Dionyſius*'s Chronology is very exact, and much valued. *Photius Bibl. Cod.* 83, 84. *Suidas*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.* *La Mothe d'Vayer Jugements des Hiſt.*

DENYS I. Biſhop of *Paris*. It's ſaid, he came into *Gallia* under the Reign of *Decius*; that he was Biſhop of *Paris*, and ſuffer'd Martyrdom there, having his Head cut off. But to this Biſhop, and not to the *Areopagite*, that the Story belongs, of his *Walking with his Head in his Hand*, related by ſome over-credulous Writers of the middle Ages. *Greg. Tur. Fortunat. &c.*

DEO-GRATIAS, Biſhop of *Carthage*, choſen to that See at the Inſtance of the Emperor *Valentinian*, about the Year 452. This Prince regretting the Vacancy of the See, which had been unprovided 13 Years, the *Vandals* having baniſh'd the Prelates, got leave of their King *Genſericus* that *Deo-Gratias* might be choſen. This Biſhop, after the Sacking of *Rome* by the ſame *Genſericus*, ſold the Church-Plate to redeem the *Roman* Captives; and wanting room to entertain 'em all in, he made uſe of 2 Churches to lodge thoſe that were ſick in, and took particular care of them himſelf. The *Arians* envying him the Reputation of his Generoſity and Charity, attempted to take away his Life; but God preſerving him from their Practices, he died a natural Death [illegible] 455, after three Years Government of that See. *Victor Vitenſis l.* 1. *Perer. Vandal. Baron. A. C.* 452. *&c.*

DEPTFORD, a large Town in *Kent*, in *Sutton* [illegible] ſituate at the Fall of the River *Ravenbourn* into the [illegible]

among rich and low Meadows, and provided with a Dock and Store-Houſe for the Navy Royal. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

DERBENT, a Town and Caſtle in *Georgia*, belonging to the King of *Perſia*. It is the greateſt Paſſage from *Perſia*, and the Southern Provinces of *Aſia*, to *Muſcovy*, and other Northern Countries of *Aſia* and *Europe*. It contains the ſpace betwixt Mount *Caucaſus* and the *Caſpian* Sea. It is called *Derbent*, becauſe of its ſhape which is Long and Narrow. The Turks name it *Demir*, or *Temir-Capi*; that is, *Iron-Gate*: The Arabians, *Bal-Al-Abuad*, the *Gate*, or *Gates*: And the Latins *Portæ Caucaſiæ*, and *Pilæ Iberiæ*. There is a convenient Port.

DERBICES, or *Derbians*, People of *Perſia*, on the Borders of *Scythia*, toward the *Caſpian* Sea, and about Mount *Caucaſus*, who acknowledged no other Divinity but the Earth, to which they ſacrificed no Female Creatures. They puniſh'd ſeverely the leaſt Crimes; and bending the higheſt Branches of two Trees, tied the Arms and Legs of Criminals to them, that being let out, they might tear them to pieces. They kill'd and Devour'd thoſe that were above 70, even their own Parents, but buried them that Died a Natural Death. *Strabo. Salmaſius* on *Plin.*

DERBY, Lat. *Derventia*, the Chief Place of *Derbyſhire*, is about 100 Miles North and by Weſt from *London*. It ſtands on the South Parts of the County, on the Weſt Banks of the River *Derwent*, where a ſmall River doth run into it. Over the *Derwent*, on the North-Eaſt of the Town, is a fine Bridge, Built all of Free-ſtone, with a fair Chapel upon it, and both bearing the Name of St. *Mary*'s. This Town among the reſt ſuffer'd much from the *Danes*, but was again repair'd by the Lady *Ethelfled*; ſo that it is to this Day a, Large, Populous and Rich Place, conſiſting of five Pariſhes, and inferiour to few In-land Towns. Among its Churches, that call'd *All-hallows* is the Principal, whoſe beautiful high Steeple was erected at the ſole Charge of Young Men and Maids, as appears by the Inſcriptions cut upon every Square of the Steeple. Here is alſo a fair Hall, built ſome Years ſince of Free-ſtone, at the County Charge, where the Aſſizes are conſtantly kept. The Title of Earl of *Derby* was firſt in the Houſe of *Ferrars*, next in that of *Lancaſter*, where it ended with *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England* by the Name of *Henry* IV. but in the Reign of *Henry* VII. it was reviv'd in the Perſon of *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, and of *Man*, in whoſe Name it has continued ever ſince, the ſame being at this time enjoy'd by the Right Honourable *William Stanley*, the preſent Earl of *Derby*.

DERBYSHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Derbienſis*, is an Inland County in the very middle of *England*, having *Yorkſhire* on the North, *Leiceſter* on the South, *Nottinghamſhire* on the Eaſt, *Stafford* and *Cheſhire* on the Weſt, from North to South 38 Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt about 28; by the River *Derwent*, which runs through the middle of it from North to South, into the *Trent*. It is naturally divided into 2 Parts, Eaſt and Weſt; but its common Diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, wherein are 106 Pariſhes, and 10 Market-Towns. In this County, among others, dwelt the *Coritani*, in the time of the Romans. In the Heptarchy, 'twas a Province of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now 'tis in the Dioceſs of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. Here the Air is good and healthful, as in moſt In-land Counties; the Soil is rich, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt Parts: But in the North and Weſt 'tis Hilly, with a Black and Moſſie Ground; poor above, but rich under ground. For Fuel, inſtead of Wood, which the Iron-Works and Lead-Mines have waſted, this County is ſo plentiful of Coals, that, beſides what is us'd in it, the neighbouring Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Lincoln* are ſupplied with this ſort of Fuel. For Building, it affords not only good Clay for Bricks, but alſo ſtore of Free-ſtone, or durable great Stone, and in many Parts Limeſtone: Here is alſo Alabaſter, Chryſtal, Black and Grey Marble, and ſuch as poliſhes well; beſides whole Quarries of Mill-ſtones and Whet-ſtones. But the chiefeſt Commodity of the Country is Lead, the beſt in *England*, not to ſay in *Europe*: Famous for this is the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, as well for its Quarries, but particularly for its three wonderful Caves. There are two Springs call'd *Quardon-Springs*, near *Derby*, much of the Nature of *Tunbridge* Waters in *Kent*, and the *Spaws* in *Yorkſhire*; as ſtrong of the Mineral, and as effectual in the Operation: Of *Wirkſworth* Springs, one is warm, and the other cold; though ſo near each other, that a Man may put one Hand in one, and the other in the other. The Market-Towns are *Derby*, the County-Town; *Aſhreton*, *Aſhbourn*, *Bankwell*, *Bolſover*, *Chapel* in the *Frith*, *Chederfield*, *Drantfield*, *Tidſwell* and *Wirkſworth*. Laſtly, Beſides the two Knights of the Shire, this County ſends two Members to ſerve in Parliament, which are Choſen by *Derby* Town.

DERCETO, a Goddeſs of the Aſſyrians, call'd *Atergatis*. *Ovid* makes mention of her being Metamorphos'd into a Fish. *Diodorus* reports, that *Derceto* was a Queen of *Syria*, who being extreamly fond of Fish, forbid her Subjects to Eat them; and upon the ſcore of this ſeverity, being thrown into the Sea by *Venus* a *Indian*, was devour'd by the Fiſhes. *Hygin. Strab.* lib. 16. *Ovid. Metam.*

DERPT, a Town of *Livonia*, formerly nam'd *Torpatum*, ſituated between the Lakes of *Peipis* and *Worzer*, on the River *Eimbeck*. The *Moſcovites* call it *Juriogorod*, and poſſeſſed it till 1230. Then it was taken by the great Maſter of the Teutonick Order, who erected it into a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Riga*. It was re-taken by the *Moſcovites*, in 1558. And by the Peace in 1582. it was yielded, with the reſt of *Livonia*, to the *Polanders*. But in 1625. the *Swedes* took it from the *Polanders*; and *Guſtavus Adolphus* founded an Univerſity there in 1632. *Olearius*'s *Travels*.

DERRY, Lat. *Roboretum*, *Derra*, *Deria*, commonly called *London-Derry*, is both a City and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The County is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the Eaſt by *Antrim*, on the South by *Tyrone*, and on the Weſt by *Dunglaſs*, and was heretofore call'd *Colrane*. The City is a Colony from *London*, ſent about an hundred Years ſince into theſe Parts; and in 1664. the Biſhop's See was removed from *Raphoe* hither. See *London-Derry*.

DERVIS, a kind of Mahometan Monks; otherwiſe call'd *Mevelavites*, from their Founder *Mevelava*. *Dervis* ſignifies Poor, or detached from the World; and often times this Name is given to all ſorts of Religious People, but it is proper to the *Mevelavites*. Their Chief Monaſtery is near *Cogni*, in *Natolia*, where there are 4 or 500 Religious of that Order; and when a general Chapter is held there, they meet ſometimes above 8000 together. Their General lives in that Monaſtery, and is call'd *Haſcen*, or *Azen Beba*; that is, Moſt Great Father. *Ottoman* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, made all the other Convents depending upon this; and had ſuch Reſpect for thoſe Monks, that he made their General ſit on his Throne. They have their Legs and Stomachs naked in all Seaſons: They Faſt every *Thurſday* till Sun-ſet, beſides the ordinary Faſt of *Ramezan*: Every *Friday* and *Tueſday* they meet before their Superior; where one of them playing upon the Flute; the reſt turn round with a wonderful ſwiftneſs: And this Ceremony is very devoutly obſerv'd to imitate their Founder, who having turn'd thus for 14 Days together fell into an Ecſtaſie, and had particular Revelations concerning the Settlement of their Order. The Flute is eſteem'd by them as ſanctified by *Jacob*, and other Shepherds of the Old Teſtament. They profeſs Poverty, Chaſtity and Obedience; but if they cannot be Continent, they may have leave to go out of the Monaſtery and Marry. Some play Tricks, by way of Hocus-Pocus, to amuſe the People; ſome practiſe Witchcraft; and all drink much Wine, Brandy, and other fudling Liquors, to excite Mirth, which is allowed to their Order. There is a famous Monaſtery of theſe *Dervis* in *Egypt*, where they worſhip for their Saint a certain *Kederle*, or *Chederles*; who was, as they ſay, a valiant Knight that kill'd Dragons, and venomous Beaſts, and is ſtill inviſibly alive, and gives power to charm Serpents, and to be deliver'd from Shipwracks. Some Authors think that this *Kederle* is St. *George*. But 'tis more probable that *Kederle* comes from *Cheder Elias*, which Name the *Arabians* give to the Prophet *Elias*: or *Cheder* ſignifies the Green or Strong; becauſe never being Dead, he is always full of Vigour. The *Dervis* under pretence of Preaching their Faith every were, are often employ'd as *Spyes*. The *Dervis* of *Egypt* have plac'd in Heaven their *Kederle*'s Horſe, *Mahomet*'s Camel, and the *Seven Sleeper*'s Dog. Monſieur *de Thevenot* mentions the Prophet *Saleh*'s *Camel*, the Ram ſacrificed by *Abraham*, *Moſes*'s Cow, *Soloman*'s Ant, the Queen of *Sheba*'s Parrot, *Eſdras*'s Aſs, *Jonas*'s Whale, the *Seven Sleeper*'s Dog, and *Mahomet*'s Camel, among the Beaſts which are to go into Paradiſe according to the *Mahometan*'s Opinion. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*. *M. Thevenot*'s *Travels*, part 1.

DES CARTES (*Renatus*) Lord of *Perron*, the Famous French Philoſopher, deſcended from a very good Family of Leſſer *Britany*, in *France*. He had an excellent Genius for Philoſophy and the Mathematicks; to which he apply'd himſelf with extraordinary Succeſs, untill his Warlike Inclination, and the Humour of the Times, made him go to the Army, where he gave ſufficient proof of his Courage both in *Germany* and *Hungary*. But the love of Philoſophy inſpiring him with Thoughts of withdrawing into ſome retir'd place, the better to ſeek and find out the true Reaſons of the chief *Phænomena*'s of Nature, and of our Knowledge, he came to *Egmond* in *Holland*; where, and in other Parts of the Province, he ſpent 25 Years in this laborious and glorious Exercife. The firſt thing he publiſhed was his Book of *Meditations*, which his learned Contemporaries impugn'd with ſeveral Objections, all Anſwered by him with great Judgment and Solidity. His *Syſtem* is well order'd, conciſe and clear. The Curious and Learned of his time diverted him often by Letters and Viſits, conſulting him as the Oracle of Philoſophy. King *Lewis* XIII. and Cardinal *Richlieu* us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to perſwade him to come and live near them. And at the ſame time, *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Swedeland*, preſs'd him to come to her Court: Which after much importunity, he conſented to, and had the Honour of being ſent for by that Princeſs at Five a Clock every Morning, to her Study, to entertain her with his learned Diſ-

courſe. But ſhe did not enjoy this Satisfaction long, this incomparable Man dying about a Month after his arrival, *An.* 1650. and in the 54th. Year of his Age. Monſieur *Chanaut*, Ambaſſador then at *Stockholm* from the Court of *France*, erected him a ſtately Tomb; but his Body was afterwards taken thence, and brought into *France*, where it lies in a fine Tomb of White-Marble, in the Church of St. *Genevieve*, at *Paris*. Beſides his *Meditations*, *Principles*, *Method*, *Paſſions of the Soul*, &c. 2 Volumes of his Letters were Printed after his Death, with an Addition to his Treatiſe *De Homine*.

DESIRADE, One of the *Antilles* Iſlands of the Northern *America*, belonging to the French, who have ſeveral Colonies there. *Chriſtopher Columbus* was the firſt who diſcover'd and nam'd this Iſland: 'Tis ſmall but very Fruitful, and about 10 or 12 Leagues from *Garda Loupa*.

DESMOND, Lat. *Deſmonia*, by the Iriſh *Deſwown*, is a County of the Province of *Munſter* in the South-Weſt part of *Ireland* upon the Rivers *Mare* and *Bantry*, having *Kerry* on the North, the Ocean on the Weſt, and County of *Cork* on the South-Eaſt. Its chiefeſt Towns are *Donegræ* on the North, and *Ardey* on the South of *Mare*. This Name of *Deſmond* in the foregoing Ages ſtretcht far and wide in this Tract, even from the Sea to the River *Shanon*, and was called *South-Munſter*; the *Fitz-Geralds* deſcended from the Noble and Ancient Houſe of *Kildare*, having large Poſſeſſions here. King *Edward* III. created Earl of *Deſmond*, *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, among whoſe Poſterity were many great Men for their Valour and Wealth, whoſe Fame and Credit reach'd very far, until *Gerald* the laſt Earl of *Deſmond* of that Name, by his Dangerous Rebellion loſt himſelf, and in a great manner wilfully undid a moſt Noble and Potent Family. Yet thoſe that ſtill bear the greateſt Name, and are moſt powerful in this County, are the *Fitz-Geralds*; although ſome of them have for ſundry reſpects aſſum'd other Surnames, as Barons, *Fitz-Gibbons*, &c. *Camb. Brit.* But the Right Honourable *William Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh* is alſo Earl of *Deſmond*.

DESPAUTERIUS, (*John*) Born at *Ninove* in *Flanders*, a Grammarian in the XVIth Century; famous for his Grammatical Books ſo often Re-printed, dy'd in 1520. *Le Mire in Elog. Belg. &c.*

DESPOT, This word originally ſignifies *Maſter* or *Lord*, from the Greek Δεσπότης: But in the Grecian Empire it ſignified the firſt Dignity after that of the Emperor; therefore Princes or other Lords ſpeaking to the *Deſpot* gave him the Title of Βασιλεία σὰ, that is, *your Majeſty*; and his Wife was call'd Βασιλίσσα, *Queen*. There were two Kingdoms of *Deſpots*, one in *Peloponneſus*, now *Morea*, poſſeſs'd by the Emperor's Brother, which was divided between two *Deſpots* the Emperor's Brethren, about the end of that Empire. The Second was *Ætolia*, *Acarnania*, and the Neighbouring Iſlands. There was alſo a Third *Deſpot* out of *Greece*, viz. the *Deſpot* of *Servia*. *Gregoras*, *Pachimeres*, *Acropolitus*, *Chriſtodulus*, and other Greek Hiſtorians.

DESSAW, a Town of the *Higher Saxony* in *Germany*, on the *Elbe*, with a Citidel, the Chief Town and Reſidence of the Prince of *Anhalt*. See *Anhalt*.

DEUCALION, King of *Theſſaly*, *Prometheus*'s Son; There happen'd in his time ſuch a Deluge in *Theſſaly*, that the Poets took occaſion to ſay all Mankind periſh'd; and that *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, to re-people the World, did, according to the advice of the Oracle of *Themis*, caſt Stones behind them, which were chang'd into Men and Women. *Ovid. l.* 1. *Metam.* Becauſe this Deluge is a famous Epocha in Hiſtory, it is neceſſary to know when it happen'd; An ancient Author quoted by *Clemens Alexandrinus*, placeth it 2330 Years before the taking of *Troy*; it to, then it happen'd in the 3200 of the *Julian* Period, 2514 of the W. 1514. before Chriſt, 884 after *Noah*'s *Flood*, 298 after that of *Ogyges*, 4 before the going of the *Iſraelites* out of *Egypt*, 17 of *Moſes*, and 44 of *Cecrops*'s Reign. *Eutian*, *Spondc*, &c. place it in the 2530 of the W. 1523 before Chriſt, 97 of *Moſes*, and 34 of *Cecrops*. S. *Hierom*, S. *Cyril* and S. *Auſtin* place it in *Cecrops*'s time; nevertheleſs, S. *Auſtin* ſeems to follow *Eutius* Opinion, who placeth it in the Reign of *Cranaus Cecrops* Succeſſor. *Georgius Syncellus*, *Cedrenus*, and others cannot agree about the time. *Ubbo Emmius* placeth it 330 Years after the taking of *Troy*, and 1533 Years before Jeſus Chriſt. The Earl of *Arundel*'s Marbles, publiſhed and Commented upon by *Selden*, move this Epocha 15 Years forward. *Apollodorus*, *l.* 1. *Diodor. l.* 4. *Strabo*, *l.* 9. S. *Hierom*, S. *Auſtin*, *De Civ. Dei*, *l.* 18. *c.* 10. *Ubbo Emmius*, *l.* 1. *Let. Græc. Petav. P.* 2. *l.* 2. *c. Variation. Temp. & in Chron.*

[It is remarable, that *Noah* being call'd *ish haadama*, that is, *Husbandman*, thoſe words may be tranſlated into Greek, ἀνὴρ πίππας, *Terræus Husband*. In Phœnician *Eben* ſignifies a *Stone*, and a *Son*; ſo we may believe that the Stones, the Poets affirm to have been thrown by *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, were nothing elſe, but their Children, ſo repreſented by the equivocal word.]

DEVENTER, the Chief Town of *Over-Yſſel* in the *Low-Countries*, having formerly a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Utrecht*, in Latin *Daventria*. It is large, fine, well built, and well inhabited, encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and Towers, and a deep Ditch which is always full of Water. *Guichardin Deſcr. du Pais Bas*, *Lalain*, *Amic. De Jacob*, &c.

DEVERRA, a Goddeſs honoured by the Pagans, that they might freely ſweep their Houſes, from *Deverro*, to ſweep. According to *Varro* and S. *Auſtin de Civit. Dei*, ſhe was one of the three Divinities Worſhipped by the Ancients as the Defender of Women brought to Bed, againſt *Sylvanus* the God of Foreſts and Fields, who they were afraid would get into the Houſe in the Night-time, and do 'em ſome miſchief. Thoſe three Divinities were *Intercidona*, ſo nam'd from the edge of an Ax; *Pilomna*, from the Peſtle, and *Deverra* from the Brooms; *Intercidona* preſided over the lopping of Trees, and *Pilomna* guided the Peſtle in bruiſing Corn, and making Meal. This was the Ceremony of their Worſhip. Three Men in the Night-time went round about the Houſe, ſtriking the Threſhold with an Ax, afterwards with a Peſtle, and ſweeping it at laſt with a Broom. *Cattari en ſes Images des Dieux.*

DEVICE, a Compound of Figures and Words, the Figure being call'd the *Body*, and the Words the *Soul* of the Device; or according to *P. Bohours*, a painted Metaphor, which repreſents one Object by another, with which it has ſome reſemblance. There are ſeveral ſorts of Devices. 1. Heroick, as a Bomb burſting in the Air with this Motto, *Alter poſt fulmina terror*. 2. Moral, as Elementary Fire with theſe words, *Eterno perche puro*, to intimate the laſtingneſs of free and diſ-intereſs'd Friendſhip. 3. Political, as a Watch and theſe Words, *Motibus arcanis*, to give an Idea of the Conduct of a Prince, who though his Actions are Publick, keeps the Spring and occaſion of 'em ſecret and conceal'd. 4. Chriſtian, as a Pan of Colours pierced and torn, with this Motto, *Quanto lacera più tanto più bella*, to repreſent the Beauties of Evangelical Poverty. 5. Satyrical, as a Sea-Crab, which walks backward with theſe words, *Plus citra*, in raillery, of *Charles* the Vth's Pillars of *Hercules*, and Motto *Plus ultra*, when that Prince was forc'd to withdraw from before *Metz*. 6. Burleſque, as an Aſs feeding on Thiſtles, with theſe words, *Pungant modo ſaturent*, a lively Repreſentation of a Paraſite who does not care how much he is laugh'd at at great Mens Tables, ſo he be ſuffer'd to fill his Belly. The King of *France* has taken the Sun with this Motto, *Unus ſufficit Orbi*, for his Device. Though Hieroglyphick Figures, Emblems, and Symbols are almoſt as old as Mankind, Devices are of a much later Date; we find none in the *Roman* Hiſtory, nor do we read of any made for *Alexander* after all his Conqueſts. *P. Menetrier.*

DEVISES, a Market and Borough-Town of *Swanborow* Hundred in the Heart of *Wiltſhire*; ſo call'd, becauſe anciently divided betwixt the King and the Biſhop of *Salisbury*. It is the biggeſt and beſt Town for Trading in *Wiltſhire*, next to *Salisbury* the Chief of the County, 89 Miles from *London*.

DEVONSHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Devonienſis*, a Large and Maritime County of *England*, Bounded Northward with the *Severn* Sea, Southward with the *Chanel*, Eaſtward with *Dorſet* and *Somerſetſhires*, and Weſtward with *Cornwal*. In which extent it bears a Square of 50 Miles, divided into 33 Hundreds, wherein are 39 Market-Towns, and 394 Pariſhes. Inhabited as *Cornwal*, with the *Dammonii* in the time of the *Romans*, being a Province of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* in the time of the *Heptarchy*, and now making up with *Cornwal* the Dioceſe of *Exeter*. Here the Air is pretty ſharp, but healthful. The Soil in ſome parts, as the *South Hams*, ſo fruitful that it needs no Art; in *Dartmore* ſo barren, that it will hardly be bettered by any Art; but generally anſwering the Husbandman's Induſtry: Which is ſuch in this Country, that they ſpare for no Coſt or Pains to keep its Soil in a moderate degree of fruitfulneſs, with Marl, Chalk, Lime, Sea-Sand, Compoſt, Soap-Aſhes, Rags, and what not. Here are alſo Tin and Lead-Mines, and in the Reign of King *Edward* I. great Quantities of Silver were digg'd out of Silver Mines, which have been long ſince laid aſide. Load-ſtone alſo has been found in the Rocks upon *Dartmore*. Beſides the *Tamer*, which parts *Devonſhire* from *Cornwal*, here are the Rivers *Ex*, *Tow*, *Tombridge*, and the *Dart*; with others of leſs Note. Among the Manufactures of this County, Cloathing is the principal. Its Monuments of Antiquity and other Curioſities, are the Trophies upon *Exmere*, a Pit in the Parish of *North-Taunton*, the Hanging Stone near *Combmerton*, and the *Gubbings*. Its Sea-Ports of chief Note, are *Plimouth* and *Dartmouth* on the South, and *Combmerton* and *Ilfordcomb*, on the North Channel; As for *Barnſtable* and *Bedford*, they lie ſome Miles within the County; The firſt, a noted Sea-Port Town on the River, *Tow*, and the laſt, on the *Tombridge*. This County has been dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in ſeveral Families of which the *Rivers* and *Courtneys* enjoy'd it long, as now the *Cavendiſhes* may do, who have poſſeſſion of it in the 4th. Generation; the firſt Earl of this Family was *William* Lord *Cavendiſh* of *Harwich*, created Earl of *Devonſhire* by K. *James* I. *An.* 1618. and from him ſucceeded in a right Line the Right Honourable *William Cavendiſh*, the preſent Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of His Majeſties Houſhold, and Created Duke of *Devonſhire* by King *William* III. Laſtly, out of this County are choſen, beſides the 2 Knights of the Shire, 24 Parliament Men.

DEVREUX, the Surname of a Noble Family in *England*, derived from a noted Town of that Name in *Normandy*, they were

were Gentlemen of good Estates in *Cornwal*, in the time of King *Stephen*, and very serviceable to the Princes in whose Reigns they lived, against the *Welch* and *French*. Sir *John Devereux* served King *Edward* the Third, *The Black Prince*, and Prince *Richard*, afterward *Richard* II. who made him Governour of *Leeds*-Castle in *Kent*, and retain'd him to Serve him with 100 Men at Arms, whereof 5 were to be Knights, besides himself: He was afterwards made Captain of *Calais*, Constable of *Dover*-Castle, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Steward of the King's Houshold, and appointed to Treat with the *French* and *Flemish*. He was Summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons of the Realm, 8 *R.* 2. and Died in 17 *Richard* 2. The first of this Family advanced to the Peerage was *Walter*, who Marrying the Heiress of *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, *Com. Staff.* was created Lord *Ferrers* in the first of *E.* 4. for his Services in the War against K. *Henry* VI. having also a large Addition made to his Estate at the same time. He was Slain with King *Richard* III. at *Bosworth Field*; being succeeded by his Son *John*; and he by his Son *Walter*, who was imploy'd by *Henry* VIII. in his Wars against *France*, made Justice of *South Wales*, Knight of the Garter, and afterwards in the 4th of *Edward* VI. Viscount *Hereford*; and was succeeded by his Grandson *Walter*, who was Field-Marshal of the Army against the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*, in the Rebellion 12 *Eliz.* and created Earl of *Essex* in the 14th of that Queen. He assisted at the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and by those who envy'd his Greatness, was sent into *Ireland* against the Great *Oneal*; where Affairs were so managed, that he could do nothing, though he was promis'd the Sovereignty of *Ulster*. So that being abandon'd by the Court, and deserted by his Friends and Soldiers, he return'd to *England*, having greatly diminish'd his Estate; But by the contrivance of the Earl of *Leicester*, he was sent thither again with the Title of Earl Marshal of that Kingdom, but died of Grief and a Flux, *Sept.* 22. 1576. not without suspicion of Poison, which was heighten'd upon the Earl of *Leicester*'s sudden Marriage with his fair Widow. This *Walter* was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, who being brought to Court by the Earl of *Leicester* his Father-in-Law, did quickly insinuate himself into the Queens favour, which she discover'd with some passion, upon his going privately from Court to see some Service in *France*; whereupon she sent for him, and was very uneasie till he return'd, often saying, *We shall have this Young fellow knock'd on the Head, as foolish* Sidney *was by his own forwardness*. His Noble Exploit at *Cadiz* upon the *Spanish* Fleet, and sacking the Town, rais'd him high in the Esteem of the Soldiery, and made him very popular, which created him many Enemies. After which he was sent against the famous *Irish* Rebel *Tirone*, but either not being able or willing to follow the Directions of the Court, he was outed of the Queen's favour, and coming home with a design to remove his Enemies from about her, was confined to his House; whither abundance of Military Men resorted to him, and being prevailed with to make an Insurrection by their Advice, and his Confidence of the favour of the People, he took Arms and declar'd for removing ill Counsellors from about the Queen; but having miss'd in his expectation as to the Assistance of the *Londoners*, he retired to *Essex-House*, and was obliged to Surrender, and for this Insurrection was Beheaded. His Son *Robert* was restored by King *James* VI. and having received a Discontent as to the disannulling of his Marriage with *Frances* Daughter to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, he went to the Palatinate to exercise himself in the Mystery of War; and when the Rupture happened betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, he Commanded the Forces of the Latter as General. He died without Issue in *London*, *Sept.* 14. 1646. not without Suspicion of Poison. And thereupon the Title of Viscount *Hereford* devolved upon Sir *Walter Devereux*, Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Devereux* of *Castle Bromwich*, in Com. *War.* This Sir *Walter* by his Wife *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Knightly* of *Borrowhall*, Com. *Staff.* had, amongst other Children, *Leicester* who succeeded him, and by his Lady *Priscilla*, had *Edward* the present Viscount *Hereford*, *Dugdale*, *Fuller*. &c.

DEUS-DEDIT, a Pope, by Birth a *Roman*, very Charitable, said to have heal'd a Leprous Sore by the Application of his Mouth, Govern'd near three Years, and Died in 617. A Letter of his to *Gordian* Bishop of *Sevil*, is still extant. *Anastasius in Vit. Pap. Baronius A. C.* 614. &c.

DEUTERIA, *Theodebert* I. King of *Metz*'s Wife in the VIth. Century. Some say, that she left her Husband to follow him; others that she was a Widow. *Theodebert* to please his Father, left her to Marry *Wisigarde*; but his Father Dying, he divorc'd this last to retake *Deuteria*, who being jealous of the extraordinary Beauty of her Daughter by her first Husband, caus'd her to be Drown'd, lest *Theodebert* should fall in love with her: which made him Divorce her, and take *Wisigarde* again. *Greg. Tur. l.* 3. *c.* 23. *Aimoin. l.* 2. *Valois T.* 1. *des Gest. Franc. &c.*

DEUTERONOMY, The Name of a Canonical Book of the Bible, the Fifth of those that *Moses* Compos'd, nam'd by the Hebrews *Elle haddebarim*, which are the first words of it; and by the Greeks *Deuteronomy*, or *Second Law*, because it is repeated therein, tho' another way. It was Compos'd in 2583 of the *W.* and *Joshua* or *Esdras* added the last Chapter, as 'tis supposed. *S. Austin l.* 1. *De Mir. Script c.* 35. *Torniel. A. M.* 2583. *n.* 32. *Salian, Bellarmin. Sixtus Senen. l.* 2. *Bibl.*

DEUX-PONTS, in German *Zweibruk*, *Bipontium*; a Town of the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, having the Title of Dukedom, and a Strong Castle.

DEUX-PONTS, a Family, so Nam'd from the Town of that Name. The Family of *Deux-Ponts* is a Branch of that of *Bavaria*. The King of *Sweden* has Right to this Dukedom; and the *French* in 1676. took the Town upon his Account. It has been partly ruin'd since. And by the Peace of *Reswick* in 1697, the *French* all quitted all their Pretensions to this Dutchy in favour of the *Swedes*.

DEXTER (*Flavius*) *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Captain of the Guards, Son of *Pacianus*, Bishop of *Barcelona*, liv'd towards the end of the IVth. Cent. in the Reign of *Theodosius* the great; he was Contempory with the Poet *Prudentius*. *S. Jerom* Dedicates his Book *De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis* to him, and mentions his having wrote a General History. *Baron. A. C.* 388. *Voss. de Hist. Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 10. &c.

DEY, the Name of him who Commands at *Tunis* in *Africa*, with almost a Sovereign Authority, instead of their Ancient Kings. The Grand Seignior has a Bassa here, but Subject to the Dey, since the *Moors* Rebelled, and created their first Dey call'd *Osman*: and if Ambassadors Complain of the Injustice by those *Corsairs* to the Grand Seignior, He Answers that they must make Reprisals, for they are not properly his Subjects. When the Dey dies, his Children do not Succeed, if he have not made them Deys before; so that they treat with the Nobles to raise them to that Dignity. The Cadis and other Officers, carry Presents to the new Dey by Night in great Dishes full of Fruit or Victuals to cover the Purses; for if they should carry them by Day, he would refuse them, to make the People believe that he is not capable of being Bribed. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

DIADUMENUS, the Emperor *Macrinus*'s Son in the III. Century, so nam'd because he was Born Crown'd with a Diadem. The Army having Proclaimed his Father Emperor in 217. after *Caracalla*'s Death, he was made *Cæsar*, tho' but 9 Years old; but after a Reign of 14 Months, the Father and the Son were Murther'd. *Jul. Capitolinus, in Macrinus*'s *Life. Lampridius*, &c.

DIAGORAS, of *Rhodes*, was so transported with Satisfaction, upon the news of his Son's and Grandson's having the same good Fortune with himself in carrying the Prize, at the Olympick Solemnities, that he Died perfectly strangled and overset with pleasure. *Plutarch in Vit. Pelop. Pausan. lib.* 6. *Eliac. Cic. lib.* 1. *Tusc. Quæst.*

DIAGORAS, a Philosopher, born at *Melos*, Surnam'd *the Atheist*, was banish'd by the *Athenians* for inserting these two Questions in his Works, First, *Whether there were really any Gods?* And Secondly, *If there were any, what they were?* 'Tis said when the *Athenians* had banish'd him, they promis'd two Talents to any one that should bring him alive, and one to bring him dead. He liv'd in LXXIVth. Olympiad, and 280 of *R.* according to *Eusebius*. And *Vossius* thinks he was the same that was punish'd for revealing *Ceres*'s Mysteries. *Cicero, l.* 1. *de nat. Deor. Vossius, l.* 4. *de Hist. Græc. Theodoret, Suidas, Lactantius*, &c.

DIANA, The Goddess of Hunting. *Jupiter*'s Daughter by *Latona*. She has commonly three Names, *viz. Hecate* in Hell; *Diana* on Earth; and *Moon* or *Phœbe* in Heaven. She was worshipped under the Name of *Juno Lucina*, by Women in Labour. She had many Temples, but that of *Ephesus* was the most famous, and one of the Seven Wonders of the World. All the Provinces of *Asia* had contributed for above 200 Years to finish it. There were in it 120 Columns built by so many Kings. It was burnt that same Day that *Alexander the Great* was Born, in the CVIth. Olympiad, 398. of R. Mythologists apply to the Moon all that is writ of this Goddess. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 3. *Hesiod. in Theog. Pliny, l.* 7. *c.* 38. *Diodor. Sic. l.* 16. *Bibl. Solinus, Eusebius, Plutarch, Pausanias, Strabo*, &c.

DIARBEKIR, a great Town near the River *Tigris* in *Mesopotamia*, surrounded with a double Wall, the outward having 72 Towers, built, as it's said, in honour of the 72 Disciples. This Town is famous for red Turkey-Leather, its Waters having a particular quality to make them look fine. It is well Inhabited, and there are above 20000 Christians, the most part *Armenians*, and the rest *Nestorians* or *Jacobites*. The *Bashaw* or *Beglerbeg* of *Diarbeker*, can raise above 20000 Horse, and has under him 19 *Sangiacks*, or particular Governours. *Tavernier*'s *Travels*.

DIBRES, in Lat. *Dibra*, a Town of *Epirus* in *Greece*, taken by the *Turks* in 1442. The Besiegers having thrown a dead Dog into the only Cistern that was in the Town, the Inhabitants were so superstitious, that they chose rather to surrender and lose their Liberty than drink that Water. *Barlet, Hist. de Scanderbeg, l.* 2.

DICE, A Heathen Goddeſs who preſided over Courts of Judicature, ſhe was repreſented as a Virgin, and the Daughter of *Jupiter* the Sovereign Legiſlator. *Cœlius Rhodig. l.* 23. *c.* 16.

DICEARCHUS, Born at *Meſſina* and Scholar to *Ariſtotle*, Liv'd in the CXVth. Olympiad, and the 434th. of *R.* He was a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian and Mathematician, and wrote a great many Books in theſe three Faculties. *Cic. l.* 13. *Ep.* 32. *ad Attic. Tertullian, de Anima. Hierom contra Jovin. &c.*

DICENEUS, an Egyptian Philoſopher, ſurnam'd *Boroiſta*, perhaps becauſe he taught *Boroiſta* King of the *Goths*, Philoſophy. He civilized the *Scythians* as well as their King, learn'd 'em to love Juſtice, live Peaceably, and honour the Gods, eſtabliſh'd Temples and Prieſts to Sacrifice, and Perform the Ceremonies of the Religion he invented, and leſt his Maxims and laws ſhould be forgotten, he caus'd 'em to be careſully writ, and made up into a Book. The People had ſuch a Veneration for him, that they dug up their Vines, becauſe this Philoſopher told 'em, that Wine was the occaſion of ſeveral Diſorders, *Joan. Magnus, l.* 3. *c.* 18. *Bonfin. l.* 2. *Dec.* 1.

DICTAMO, a Town in the Territory of *Canea*, in the Iſland of *Candia*, whence comes the Medicinal Herb *Dittanie*.

DICTATOR, a Supream Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, nam'd commonly by the Conſuls in an imminent Danger. *T. Lartius Flavius* Conſul, having appeas'd a Sedition, in 256 of *R.* was firſt choſen Dictator. Thoſe Magiſtrates were only for Six Months, tho' *Sylla* and *J. Cæſar* made themſelves to be declared perpetual Dictators. The difference between the Dictator and the Conſul was, that the Conſuls had only 12 Axes carried before them, and the Dictators 24. And the Conſuls could not execute many things without the Senate's Authority; but the Dictator was Abſolute, and after his Election, all the other Magiſtrates had no more Power, the Tribunes of the People excepted, as *Polybius* obſerves, *l.* 3. ſpeaking of *Q. Fab. Maximus* created Dictator, to whom another was joyn'd which was unheard of before. *Pomponius Lætus de Magiſt. Rom. c.* 16.

DICTYNNA, a *Cretan* Nymph ſaid to be the inventreſs of Fiſhing and Hunting Nets; ſome ſay *Minos* was in Love with her, and that ſhe threw her ſelf into the Sea, to avoid his Courtſhip. *Strabo.*

DICTYS *Cretenſis*, an Hiſtorian, who ſerving under a King of *Creet*, in the Wars of *Troy*, wrote the Hiſtory of that Expedition. *Tzetzes* tells us, that *Homer* form'd his *Iliads* upon his Plan. But here, we are to obſerve, that the Hiſtory of *Dictys*, now extant and pretended to be tranſlated by *Q. Septimius*, is a Counterfit Piece; the beſt Edition of it, is publiſh'd by Mrs. *L' Fevre* in *uſum Delfini. Ludovic. Viv. de tradend Diſcipl. Voſſ. De Hiſt. Græc.* l. 4. *&c.*

DIDACUS, or *Diego*, Biſhop of *Oſma* in *Spain*, famous for his Learning and Piety in the XIIIth Century. *Spond.*

DIDIER, or *Deſiderius*, the laſt King of the *Lombards*, defeated by *Charlemagne*, and brought Priſoner into *France* with his Wife and Children, except his Son *Adalgiſe*, who retir'd to *Conſtantinople*. This unhappy King Dy'd a little while after, having reign'd 18 Years; thus the Kingdom of the *Lombards* that had laſted 206 Years ended in *Italy. Aimoin. l.* 4. *c.* 69, 70. *Paul. Diacon. l.* 6. *Sigonius, l.* 3. *&.* 4. *Regn. Ital. &c.*

DIDO, *Methres* King of *Tyre*'s Daughter, to avoid her Brother *Pygmalion*'s Tyranny, who had Murther'd her Husband *Sicharbus* or *Sichæus*, retir'd into *Africa*, where ſhe built *Carthage*, which others ſay was built long before, by *Zorus* and *Carchedon*: However, ſhe built the Citadel of *Byrſa* 20 Years after her coming thither in 3166 of the *W.* 296 after *Troy*, and 135 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*: if what *Joſephus* ſaith be true, that it was 144 Years after the firſt Foundation of *Solomon*'s Temple. The Learned do not agree about what *Virgil* ſaith of *Dido*, but the moſt part think it is a Poet's Fiction to adorn his Work, and give a colour to the hatred between the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*; and theſe are their Reaſons. *Dido* went into *Africa* the 7th Year of *Pygmalion*'s Reign, 124 Years after the Foundation of the Temple, 3147 of the *W.* and 907 before Jeſus Chriſt. She built *Byrſa* in 3166 of the *W.* 888 before Jeſus Chriſt, 144 Years after the Foundation of the Temple, 296 after the taking of *Troy*, and 135. before the Foundation of *Rome*. *Troy* was taken by the *Grecians* in 2870 of the *W.* 431 before *Rome* was built. There are 296 Years difference between the Years 2870, when *Æneas* liv'd, and 3166, when *Dido* Reign'd. Thus *Æneas*'s Voyage into *Italy* was 296 Years before *Dido*'s Reign at *Carthage*, or 277 Years, if we go up to the Year 3147 of the *W.* when *Dido* arriv'd in *Africa*. Thoſe that believe the Hiſtory of *Æneas* and *Dido* alledge this Genealogy.

Belus { *Agenor* { *Phœnix* { *Belus* II. { *Dido* marry'd to *Sichæus*:
{ *Danaus* { *Cadmus* { or *Methres* { *Pygmalion*.

But ſuppoſe this Genealogy to be true; it is anſwer'd, That *Phœnix Agenor*'s Son and *Cadmus*'s Brother, liv'd in the Year 2600 of the *W.* 1454 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, and 552 after *Abraham*'s Birth, allowing 30 Years for his Life before he was *Belus* II's Father; and as many to *Belus*, before he was *Dido*'s Father; that will make 2660 Years. According to this Calculation, *Dido* muſt have been 210 Years old when *Troy* was Burnt down; which is enough to ſhew that ſhe could not Reign in *Africa* in *Æneas's* time. *P. Labbe Hiſt. Chronologique. Joſephus L.* 8. *Ant. c.* 13. *Juſtin l.* 18. *Solin. c.* 30. *S. Hierom, Petav. Ration. temp.* &c.

DIDYMUS, of *Alexandria*, lived in the IV. Century, and altho' he had loſt his Sight when he was but 5 Years of Age, he became ſo learned in all Divine and Humane Sciences, and even in Mathematicks, that he was the wonder of his time. He Compos'd many Works, whereof few are remaining. S. *Gregory* of *Nazianzen* was his Diſciple, and this famous Blindman liv'd till he was 83 Years old; but in his old Age he was impos'd upon by *Origen*, and fell into his Errours. *S. Hieron de Script. Eccl. c.* 109, &c. *Socrates l.* 1. *c.* 3. *Theodoret l.* 4. *c.* 27. *Sozomenes l.* 7. *c.* 14. *Nicephor. Cedrenus, Bellarmin, Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

DIDYMUS, reputed of *Alexandria*, Surnamed χαλκέντερος, or πονηρὸς, *laborious*, to expreſs his aſſiduous Study, for he Compos'd 3500 different Treatiſes, or 4000, as *Seneca*, Ep. 88. ſaith; which made *Athenæus* to Name him βιβλιολάθην, ſignifying that he did forget the Number of his Books. *Macrobius l.* 5. *Saturn. c.* 12. calls him the moſt learned Grammarian. *Photius, Cod.* 297. *Euſebius*'s *Chron. A.* 661. *S. Hierom, Suidas, Voſſius*, &c.

DIE, a Town of *Dauphine* in *France*, with a Biſhoprick united to that of *Valence* Suffragan to *Vienne*. But theſe Biſhopricks have been parted for ſome Years. It is the *Dia* or *Dea Auguſta* of the Ancients, and is ſituated near the *Drome* between ſome Mountains. It was formerly one of the Chief of the *Vocences*'s 19 Towns, and became afterwards a *Roman* Colony. The *Lombards* took it in 574. It became afterwards the Chief Town of a little Country call'd *Diois*, and an Earldom, which was united to that of *Valentenois* in 1189. and 1404. Sold to King *Charles* VI. and annexed to *Dauphiné*. As for its Name, ſome think it *Greek*, becauſe the *Sicyonians* ador'd the Goddeſs *Dia*, and that according to *Gaſſendi*'s Opinion, *Die* and *Valence* were built after the *Grecians* coming into *France*; therefore not ſo ancient as *Marſeilles*. Its 5 fine Churches were deſtroy'd, and its Citadel ras'd in the laſt Civil Wars, *Chorier. Hiſt. de Dauph. l.* 14. 9. *Sainte Marthe, Du Cheſne, Gaſſendus*, &c. *in Vit. Peireſc.*

DIEMENS, part of *Terra Auſtralis*, or the Southern World, diſcovered in the XVIIth Cent. by *Anthony Diemens*. It is not certainly known whether this Country is a Continent or not.

DIEPHOLT, a little Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, having the Title of Earldom, it belongs to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, and was almoſt ruin'd in the *German* Wars.

DIEPPE, a Sea-port Town in *Normandy*, having a Fort, and a Caſtle that Commands the Town: It was often taken and re-taken during the Wars between the *Engliſh* and the *French*, and the Civil Wars. The Town is pretty large and conſiderable for Trade and Shipping. The River *Arques* divides the Town from the Suburb, where it forms a long and narrow Key, yet capable of a great number of Ships, which renders the Town conſiderable, and of great Commerce. Its Inhabitants Trading to both the *Indies*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry the Great* of *France*, who retiring hither, and not long after receiving a Supply from Queen *Elizabeth* of 22000 *l.* in Gold, and 4000 Men under the Lord *Willoughby*, beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers after all his Confidence that he ſhould either take this Prince Priſoner, or drive him out of *France*; which great Victory was unexpectedly gain'd in 1589. almoſt under the Town Walls. This Town was ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets, during the late Wars, who threw no leſs than 1100 Bombs and Carcaſes into it; and was almoſt entirely reduc'd to Aſhes; they are now rebuilding it more ſumptuouſly than before. *Thuan. in Hiſt. l.* 33. *Du Cheſne, Rech. des Villes de France, l.* 7. *c.* 5.

DIEST, a little Town of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, having the Title of Barony. It is conſiderable for its divers Manufactures of Woollen and Linen Cloth. It has two Collegiate Churches. Its ſituate on the River *Demere* 1 League from *Dalen*, and 3 from *Tillemen*.

DIET, is the Name given to the Aſſembly of the States of *Germany*. Beſides the Diets of the Empire, there are alſo the Diets of each Circle. See the Article of *Germany*, concerning this Title. But let us ſpeak of ſome of thoſe Aſſemblies which are famous in the Hiſtory of the laſt Century.

1. DIET OF AUSBOURG, in the Year 1530. It was call'd by the Emperor *Charles* V. to re-unite the Princes about ſome Matters of Religion, and to joyn them all together againſt the *Turks*. The Emperor appear'd there with the greateſt Magnificence that was ever ſeen in *Germany*; becauſe ſo many Electors and Princes never met together before. There the

the Elector of *Saxony*, follow'd by many Princes, presented the Confession of Faith, call'd, *The Confession of* Ausbourg. The Conference about Matters of Faith and Discipline being concluded, the Emperor ended the Diet by a Decree, That nothing should be alter'd in the Doctrine and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church, till a Council should order it otherwise. *Maimbourg Hist. du Lutheranisme.*

2. DIET OF AUSBOURG, in 1547. about Matters of Religion: The Electors being divided concerning the Decisions of the Council of *Trent*, the Emperor demanded that the Management of this Affair should be left to him, and it was resolv'd, That every one should Conform to the Council's Decisions. *Maimbourg Hist. du Luther.*

3. DIET OF AUSBOURG, in 1548. where the Commissioners nam'd to examine some Memoirs about a Confession of Faith not agreeing together, the Emperor nam'd three Divines who drew the Design of that famous *Interim*, so well known in *Germany* and elsewhere. See *Interim. Maimbourg Hist. du Luther.*

4. DIET OF AUSBOURG in 1550. Where the Emperor complain'd that the *Interim* was not observ'd, and demanded that all should submit to the Council, which they were going to renew at *Trent*; but *Duke Maurice*'s Deputies protested that their Master did submit to the Council on this Condition, That the Divines of the Confession of *Ausbourg* not only should be heard there, but should Vote also like the Roman Catholick Bishops, and that the Pope should not Preside. But by the Plurality of Votes, the Submission to the Council was resolved upon. *Maimbourg Hist. du Luther.*

1. DIET OF NUREMBERG in 1523. where *Francis Chieregat*, Pope *Adrian* the VI's Nuncio, demanded the Execution of *Leo* X's Bull, and of *Charles* the Vth's Edict published at *Wormes* against *Luther*. But it was answered, That it was necessary to call a Council in *Germany*, to satisfie the Nation about its Grievances, which were reduc'd to an Hundred Articles, some whereof aim'd at the destruction of the Pope's Authority, and the Discipline of the *Roman* Church. They added, that in the Interim, the *Lutherans* should be commanded not to write against the *Roman Catholicks*, &c. All these things were brought into the form of an Edict publish'd in the Emperor's Name. *Maimbourg Hist. du Luther.*

2. DIET OF NUREMBERG in 1524. Cardinal *Campege*, Pope *Clement* VII's Legate, entred *Incognito* into the Town for fear of exasperating the People. There she *Lutherans* having the advantage, it was decreed, That with the Emperors consent, the Pope should call a Council in *Germany*; but in the interim an Assembly should be held at *Spire*, to Determine what was to be believ'd and practis'd; and that to obey the Emperor, the Princes ought to order the Observation of the Edict of *Wormes*, as strictly as they could. *Charles* the 5th being angry at this, commanded the Edict of *Wormes* to be observed very strictly, and prohibited the Assembly at *Spire*. *Maim. Hist. du Luther.*

1. DIET OF RATISBON in 1541. for reuniting the Protestants with the Roman Catholicks. The Pope's Legate having alter'd the 22 Articles drawn by some Learned Doctors, the Emperor propos'd to chuse some Learned Divines that might agree peaceably upon the Articles; and being desired by the Diet to chuse them himself, he nam'd three Roman Catholicks, *viz. Julius Phlugius*, *John Gropperus*, and *John Eckius*; and three Protestants, *viz. Philip Melanthon*, *Martin Bucer*, and *John Pistorius*; but after an Examination and Disputation of a whole Month, these Divines could never agree about more than 5 or 6 Articles, wherein the Diet found some Difficulties still. Therefore the Emperor to end those Controversies, order'd by an Edict, that the Decisions of the Doctors should be referr'd to a General Council, or to the National Council of all *Germany*, or to the next Diet 18 Months after; and that in the mean while, the Protestants should keep the Articles agreed upon, forbidding them to solicit any body to change the ancient Religion, *&c.* But to please the Protestants, he gave them leave by Patent to keep their Religion, notwithstanding the Edict. *Maimbourg Hist. du Luther.*

2. DIET OF RATISBON in 1546. where none of the Protestant Confederate Princes appear'd; nevertheless it was decreed by the Plurality of Votes, that the Council of *Trent* was to be follow'd, which the Protestant Deputies oppos'd; and this caus'd a War against them. *Maimbourg Hist. du Luther.*

3. DIET OF RATISBON in 1557. The Assembly demanded a Conference between some famous Doctors of both Parties; which Conference held at *Worms*, in *September*, between 12 Roman Catholick Divines, and 12 Lutheran, was soon dissolv'd by the Lutherans division among themselves, says *Maimbourg*, *Hist. du Luther.*

1. DIET OF SPIRE in 1526. *Charles* the 5th being in *Spain*, nam'd his Brother the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand* to preside over that Assembly, where the Duke of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, demanded at first a free exercise of the Lutheran Religion, so that the Lutherans preach'd there publickly against the Pope; and the Lutheran Princes Servants had these five Capital Letters *V. D. M. I. Æ.* embroider'd on their Sleeves, signifying, *Verbum Domini manet in Æternum* to shew publickly that they would follow nothing else but the *pure word of God*. The Arch-Duke not daring to oppose these Courses propos'd two things; The first Concerning the ancient Religion which was to be maintain'd in observing the Edict of *Wormes*: And the second, Concerning the help demanded by *Lewis* King of *Hungary* against the *Turks*. About the First, the Lutherans prevailing, it was Decreed, that the Emperor should be desired to call a General or National Council in *Germany* within a Year; and that in the Interim, every one was to have Liberty of Conscience, and whilst they were deliberating in vain about the Second, the Valiant King *Lewis* was defeated and kill'd at the Battle of *Mohatz*. *Maimb. Hist. du Luther.*

2. DIET OF SPIRE in 1529. There it was decreed, *That in all Places where the Edict of* Wormes *against the Lutherans was received, it should be lawful to no body to change his Opinions; but in the Countries, where the new Religion was Received, it should be lawful to continue in it till the next Council, if the ancient Religion could not be re-establish'd there without Sedition; nevertheless the Mass was not to be abolish'd there, and no Roman Catholick was to be allowed to turn Lutheran That the Sacramentarians should be banished out of the Empire, and the Anabaptists put to Death, and that Preachers should no where Preach against the Doctrine of the Church.* This Decree destroying that of the first Diet, Six Lutheran Princes, *viz.* The Elector of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the two Dukes of *Lunenburg*, the Lantgrave of *Hesse*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, with the Deputies of fourteen Imperial Towns, protested in Writing two Days after in the Assembly against that Decree, which they would not obey, it being contrary to the Gospel, and appeal'd to the General or National Council, to the Emperor, and to any other unsuspected Judge. From that Solemn Protestation, came that famous Name of *Protestants*, which the Lutherans took presently, and the Calvinists and other Reformed Christians afterwards. They also Protested that they would contribute nothing towards the War against the *Turks*, till the Exercise of their Religion was free in all *Germany*. This Protestation being presented to the Emperor, he said, that he would settle the Affairs of *Germany* as soon as he had regulated those of *Italy*. The next Year after, he call'd the famous Diet of *Ausbourg* spoken of before. *Maimb. Hist. du Luther.*

The DIET OF WORMES in 1521. where *Alexander*, the Pope's Nuncio, having charg'd *Luther* with Heresie, the Duke of *Saxony* said, That *Luther* ought to be heard; which the Emperor granted, and sent a Pass to him, provided he would not Preach in his Journey. *Luther* being at *Worms*, protested that he would not Recant, except they should shew his Errors by the Word of God alone, and not by that of Men. Therefore the Emperor order'd him to go out of *Wormes*, and a Month after, by an Edict publish'd the 26th. of *May*, before all the Princes of *Germany* Outlaw'd him. *Maimb. Hist du Lutheranism.*

Diets of Poland.

According to the Laws of *Poland*, the General Diet is to be call'd only once in two Years; but because of the multitude of Urgent Affairs, it is often call'd once in a Year. By the same Laws it is not to continue above a Fortnight, but it is commonly prolonged for Six Weeks. *Warsaw* has been always judg'd the fittest place, as being in the Centre of the Kingdom; nevertheless, it has been held often in many other Towns. And the *Lithuanians* have lately claim'd a Right to have it interchangeably in their Country. As for the time, the King gives Notice of it by his Envoys to all the Provinces, and signifies also the Subject of the Deliberations. In an Interregnum, the Archbishop of *Gnesna* performs it. The particular Diets of Provinces meet Six Weeks before the General, and their Resolutions are carried thither by three Deputies elected out of the Gentlemen there present.

Diets of Switzerland.

In *Switzerland*, the General Diet is held twice a Year, about the latter end of *June*, and the beginning of *December*: And *Zurich*, as the first Canton, has Right to Call it. The Roman Catholick, and the Protestant Cantons have also their Particular Diets. The first meet at *Lucern*, and the Canton of that Name Calls it. The Others at *Arau*, and *Zurich* calls the Assembly; and those particular Diets have no certain time, but according to the Necessity of Publick Affairs. *Memoires Historiques.*

DIETHMARSIE, or DITHMARSIE, a Province of *Denmark*, so nam'd from the Marshes which take up a great part of it. It is near the *Elbe*'s Mouth, and belongs to the Duke of *Holstein*. The Inhabitants of this Country having regain'd their Liberty in 1559. *John* King of *Denmark* and *Swedeland*, endeavouring to reduce 'em in 1500. was vigorously repulsed, and at last entirely defeated, with the loss

lots of moſt of the Nobility of *Holſtein*. But in 1559. *Adolphus* of *Holſtein* General of the Troops of *Denmark*, having worſted 'em in three ſignal Battels, brought 'em under Subjection. *Chitræus*, *Part* 1. *Hiſt. Saxon.*

DIETHUMAR, or DITMAR, Son to *Sigefred* Earl of *Saxony*, and by his Mother-ſide Related to *Otho* the Great; He was firſt a Monk of *Magdeburg*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Mersburg*. He wrote a Chronicle, comprehending the Reigns of five Emperours. *Henry* I. The three *Otho's*, and *Henry* II. This conſiderable Work, with *Ditmar's* Life before it, was firſt Printed by *Reynerus Reineccius*, at *Frankford*, in 1580. And afterwards at *Helmſtad* by *Madern*, in 1677. He died in the Year 1018. *Fabricius*, *Hiſt. Sax. Poſſevin. Apparat. Sac. Cave*, *Hiſt. Liter. Pars Alt.*

DIGBY, (Sir *Simon*) of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Tilton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, fighting ſtoutly with his ſix Valiant Brothers for the Earl of *Richmond* againſt King *Richard* at *Boſworth Feld*, was when he came to the Crown advanc'd to Places of great Truſt and Profit, and continu'd in great Favour to his Death, which happen'd in 12 *H.* 8. *Reginald* his Son and Heir, left Iſſue by his Wife *Ann*, the Daughter of Sir *George Throckmorton* of *Coughton* in Com. *Warw.* Knight, *George*, who had three Sons, *Robert*, *Philip*, and *John*; *Robert* taking to Wife *Lettice*, the Grandchild and Heir Female to *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, left Iſſue *Robert* his Son and Heir, created Lord *Digby* of *Geaſhill* in that Realm by King *James*; whoſe Deſcendants do ſtill enjoy that Honour. *John*, brought up a Fellow-Commoner in *Magdalen*-College, *Oxon*, travelled afterwards into *France* and *Italy*, whereby he became ſo ſingularly qualified, that being ſent to Court by the Lord *Harrington*, to give King *James* intimation of the deſign of the Gun-Powder Conſpirators to ſurprize the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, that Prince diſcerning his Abilities and Fidelity, admitted him Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, afterwards made him Vice-Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and one of his Privy-Council, and in the 16th of his Reign, advanced him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Digby* of *Sherburne* in Com. *Dorſet*. After which, *viz. An.* 1620. 18. *Jac.* he was ſent Embaſſadour to the Arch-Duke *Albert*, and the next year following to *Ferdinand* the Emperour, as alſo to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and in 1622. Ambaſſadour Extraordinary to the *Spaniard*, touching a Marriage betwixt Prince *Charles* and the Lady *Maria*, Daughter to *Philip* III. then King of that Realm, and created Earl of *Briſtol* the ſame Year. He married *Beatrice* Daughter to *Charles Walcot* of *Walcot* in Com. *Salop* Eſq; Widow of Sir *John Dive* of *Bromham* in Com. *Bedf.* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *George* Born at *Madrid* in *Spain* in 1612. and *John*, who died unmarried. As alſo two Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *Arthur Chicheſter* Lord *Dunegald* in *Ireland*, and *Abigal* to *George Freake*, Eldeſt Son of *John Freake* of *Shroughton* in Com. *Dorſ.* Eſq; departing this Life at *Paris* in 1653. *George* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and married *Anne* Daughter to *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford*, and by her had Iſſue two Sons, *John* his Son and Heir, who firſt married *Alice*, the only Child of *Robert Bourne* of *Blake-Hall* in the Parith of *Bovenger* in Com. *Eſſex*, Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue: Secondly, *Rachel* Daughter of Sir *William Windham* Knight, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*: the Name of his ſecond Son was *Francis*, ſlain at Sea againſt the *Dutch* in 1672. He hath alſo two Daughters, *Diana* married to the Baron of *Mol* in *Flanders*, and *Anne* to *Robert* now Earl of *Sunderland*. *Dugdale.*

DIGNA, or DUGNA, a Couragious Woman of *Aquileia* in *Italy*, ſeeing her ſelf in danger of being forc'd by *Attila* King of the *Huns*, becauſe of her great Beauty, ſhe deſir'd him to go up into a high Gallery, feigning to diſcover ſomething of moment, and as ſoon as ſhe was there, ſhe threw her ſelf down into a River running near the Houſe, ſaying to the cruel King, *Follow me, if thou haſt a Mind to poſſeſs me. Bonfin. l.* 6. *Dec.* 1. *Sigon. l.* 13. *Imp. Occid.*

DIGNE, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, on the River *Bleone*, between ſome Mountains, formerly the Chief Town of the *Sentians* Country, mention'd by *Ptolemy*: and reckon'd by *Pliny* amongſt the *Ambrunois*. It is nam'd in Latin *Dinia*, *Digna*, *Dina*, *Civitas Dinentium*, *Dienentium*, &c. *Scaliger* calls it *Dine*, and *Send*, in *Ortelius*, *Donot*. This variety of Names cauſed many to miſtake it for *Die* in *Dauphiné*, and to believe, that S. *Vincent* Biſhop of *Digne*, was at the firſt General Council of *Nice*, where his Subſcription was found in Greek, Νικαίας. But *Gaſſendi*, and many other learned Men, have ſolidly prov'd that this *Nicaſius* was Biſhop of *Die*. *Digne* is famous for its Hot Baths, and *Gaſſendi's* Birth. *Pliny*, l. 3. c. 4. *Ptolemy*, l. 2. c. 10. *Gaſſendi*, *Fronto Ducæus*, S. *Marthe*, &c.

DIJON, the Chief Town of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in *France*, on the *Ouche* and *Suzon*, in the Dioceſe of *Langres*, has a Parliament, in Latin *Divio*, or *Divionum*. It is ſaid that the Emperour *Aurelian* having deſtroy'd a Borough call'd *Bourg d'Ogne*, Lat. *Burgus Deorum*, for fear the Gods ſhould be offended at it, he Built a Temple and a Caſtle call'd *Divio*, and ſince *Dijon*. There is a Mint and a Court for the Regulation of it, and the Money coyn'd there is mark'd with the Letter *P*. The Mayor has the Title of Vicount; and it has 21 Aldermen, who had formerly the Title of Senators. *Dijon* had ſome particular Earls, even in the Dukes of *Burgundy's* time. *Guaguin*, *Du Cheſne*, *Greg. de Tours*, &c.

Councils of Dijon.

The Firſt Council was call'd in 1075. againſt the *Simoniſts*. The Second, in 1199. about *Ifemburge* of *Denmark*, Divorced by *Philip Auguſtus*, King of *France*; where Cardinal *Peter* of *Capua*, *Innocent* the IIId's Legate, Interdicted *Philip's* Dominions, from Divine Service. That Interdiction laſted ſeven Months, and *Philip* took *Ifemburge* again for his Wife. *Belleforeſt*, l. 3. c. 69, &c.

DILENBURG, a little Town of *Weteravia*, in *Franconia*, in *Germany*, on the Riven *Dillen*, has a good Caſtle, and belongs to the Houſe of *Naſſau*, giving its Name to the Branch call'd the Princes of *Dillemburg*.

DILINGHEN, Lat. *Dilinga*, a little Town of *Suabia*, in *Germany*, on the *Danube*, near *Ulm*; it belongs to the Biſhop of *Ausbourg*, and has an Univerſity founded in 1549. by Cardinal *Otthon Truchſes*, Biſhop of *Ausbourg*. *Thuan.* l. 2. *Bertius.*

DINANT, a Town of the *Low-Countries*, on the *Meuſe*, a quarter of a League from *Bouvines*, four Leagues from *Namur*, and twelve from *Liege*, had formerly a Citadel on a ſteep Rock, but was ruined by the French, in 1554. but rebuilt ſince. There is another *Dinant*, a Town of *Britanny*, in *France*, four Leagues from S. *Malo*. The French took it again in the War of 1672. but were obliged by the Peace of *Reſwick* 1697. to reſtore both City and Caſtle to the Biſhop and Prince of *Liege*, in the Condition they were in when the French took them. *Thuan. Hiſt.* l. 13. *Guicciardin.* &c.

DINARCHUS, Son to *Soſtrates*, came to *Athens*, when *Alexander* the Great made his Expedition into *Aſia*, and ſtudied under *Theophraſtus*. This *Dinarchus* was a Celebrated Orator, and gain'd great Summs of Money for making Harangues. *Plutarch* relates that there were 64 Orations of his Extant, which were preſerv'd to the time of *Photius*, as he himſelf teſtifies, but now we have but three of them remaining. *Plutarch in Vit. Decem Orat. Photius*, *Cod.* 267, &c.

DINOCRATES, a Famous Architect of *Macedonia*, who being deſirous to be known to *Alexander the Great*, dreſs'd himſelf like *Hercules*, with a Lion's Skin, &c. and appearing thus before him, *Alexander* ask'd preſently who he was. And he anſwer'd, That he was the Architect *Dinocrates*, and that he came to propoſe unto him the Deſign he had to cut the Mountain *Athos* in the Shape of a Man, holding a great Town in his Left-hand, and a Cup in his Right-hand to receive the Waters of all the Rivers running out of that Mountain, and pour them into the Sea. *Alexander* approv'd not that Deſign, but carry'd him into *Egypt*, and order'd him to build *Alexandria*. (*Vitruvius*, l. 2 *in Præfat.*) *Pliny* ſaith, That he finiſh'd the Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, that was burnt down by *Eroſtratus*; and afterwards was commanded by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, to build a Temple in Memory of his Wife *Arſinoe*: But the King's Death hinder'd the Deſign. *Plin.*

DIOCLESIAN, an Emperour, born at *Dioclea*, in *Dalmatia*, was made Free by *Annullinus*. It is reported, That going through *Gaul*, a Witch told him he ſhould be Emperour when he had kill'd a Wild-Boar. After that time, he commonly hunted thoſe Creatures. But he miſtook the Sence of the Prediction; for he was not elected Emperour, till he had put *Aper*, *Numerian's* Father-in-Law, to Death, which ſignified in Latin a *Wild-Boar*. The moſt probable Opinion is, That he came to the Empire in 284. Afterwards he aſſociated to the Empire *Maximian*, *Conſtantinus Chlorus*, and *Galerius Armentarius*; gave his Daughter to the laſt; and *Theodora*, *Maximian's* Daughter-in-Law, to *Chlorus*. Thus, by his Prudence, he reduc'd all the Rebels, and pacify'd the Empire. He went into *Egypt*; and though he had divided the Government, he was honour'd by *Maximian* like a Maſter, and by the two others like a Father. His Vanity and Folly was ſuch, that he would be worſhipp'd like a God, and have his Subjects kiſs his Feet. He hated the Chriſtians to ſuch a degree, that he began the moſt cruel Perſecution that ever was againſt them. But their Number encreaſed the more: Which Encreaſe, together with his Old Age and Sickneſs, made him reſolve to abdicate the Empire at *Nicomedia*. *Maximian* did the ſame at *Milan*, in 304. *Dioclesian* retir'd to *Salona*, in *Dalmatia*; where he found the Country-Life ſo ſweet, that being deſir'd by ſome to take the Government upon him again, he anſwer'd, *Would to God you could ſee the Cabbage which I have planted my ſelf at* Salona, *you would not trouble me with ſuch Addreſſes.* Nevertheleſs, other Authors ſay that he was forc'd to it, and that he did what he could afterward to be reſtor'd to his Throne. He died at laſt in that ſolitary Place, being grieved to ſee the Church triumphing. We muſt obſerve, that at his coming to the Throne, he ſuppreſs'd the ancient way of Reckoning, and order'd that the Years of his Reign ſhould be inſtead of the Conſulſhips; and that it called *Dioclesian's Æra*, or *Epocha*; which was followed for many Centuries by Eccleſiaſtical Authors, till the Emperour *Juſtinian's* Reign. *Euſebius*, l. 8. *Nicep.* l. 6, 7. *Ammian. Marcellin. Aurelius Victor*, *Theodoret*, *Petavius*, *Baronius*, *Godeau*, *Coeffeteau Hiſt. Rom.* l. 20.

DIOCRES. See St. BRUNO.

DIODATI (*John*) a Famous Miniſter at *Geneva*, tranſlated the Bible into *Italian*, and publiſh'd it with ſome Annotations in 1607. He ſtudied chiefly the Clearneſs of Expreſſions, and to avoid the Equivocations of the Original. He tranſlated alſo the Bible into *French*, and gave the Firſt *French* Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, compos'd by Father *Paul*. F. *Simon*.

DIODORUS, of *Sicily*, liv'd in *Julius Cæſar*'s and *Auguſtus*'s time; and was 30 Years in compoſing his *Hiſtorical Bibliotheque* at *Rome*, in 40 Books, whereof we have but 15 left. He travell'd into ſeveral Provinces of *Europe* and *Aſia*, to avoid the Miſtakes of ſeveral other Writers, occaſion'd by taking things upon truſt. *Pliny* ſays he is the firſt of the Greeks who abſtain'd from writing trivolous things. *Photius* commends his Style, as clear and proper for Hiſtory. *Photius*, *Geſner*, *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* l. 2. c. 2, *&c.*

DIODORUS, a Prieſt of the Church of *Antioch*, and afterwards Arch-Biſhop of *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, liv'd in the IV. Cent. He was accus'd after his Death to have been one of thoſe who miſled *Neſtorius*. St. *Athanaſius* and St. *Chryſoſtome* give him the Character of a Holy Man; however after his Death, his Writings were found ſomewhat faulty, and cenſur'd accordingly. *Theodoret*, *Hiſt.* lib. 4. cap. 23. *& deinceps*, lib. 5. cap. *ult.* *Socrat.* lib. 6. cap. 3. *Sozom.* lib. 8. cap. 2. *Baron. Godeau*, *Hiſt. Eccleſ.* &c.

DIOGENES, of *Apollonia*, a Philoſopher about the LXXth. Olympiad, who believ'd the Plurality of Worlds; the *Vacuum* to be Infinite; that the Air being rarified and condens'd, produced New Worlds; that Nothing is made of Nothing, nor reſolv'd into Nothing; that the Earth is Round in the Middle, and hath its hardneſs from the Heat that ſurrounds it; and its Thickneſs and Solidity, from the Cold. *Diogen. Laert. Clem. Alex. Suidas*, &c.

DIOGENES, a *Cynick* Philoſopher, was born at *Synope*, *A. R.* 341. Being baniſh'd out of his Country, he made the Sect of the *Cynicks* ſo Famous, that though *Antiſthenes* his Maſter was the Founder of it, he was nevertheleſs conſider'd as the Head of the *Cynicks*. He embrac'd a voluntary Poverty, and liv'd in a Tub. *Alexander the Great* being at *Corinth*, had the Curioſity to ſee him, and preſs'd him to beg whatever he had a mind to: But *Diogenes* deſir'd him only not to keep the Sun from him. Which made *Alexander* ſay, That if he was not *Alexander*, he would wiſh to be *Diogenes*. You may find the Particulars of his Hiſtory, and his Sayings, in *Diogenes Laertius*, l. 6. Some ſay that he died of an Overflowing of Choler; Others, of a Dog's Bite; Others, that he kill'd himſelf, by detaining his Breath: But they all agree that he was ninty Years old, *A. R.* 431. He compos'd many Works, which are all loſt. (*Plutarch, in Vita Alexandri. St. Jerom. La Mothe le Vayer*, &c.) He had no other Goods but a Bag, a Stick, and a Wooden Cup; which laſt he broke, and threw away, when he ſaw a Boy drink out of the Hollow of his Hand. His Anſwers were very ingenious. One time, coming into a full Market, at Noon-day, with a Lanthorn in his Hand, and being ask'd what he ſought? He anſwer'd, *An honeſt Man.* He laugh'd at Grammarians, who neglecting their own falſe ſteps concern'd themſelves with the Ramblings of *Ulyſſes*: at Muſicians, who ſpent time in Tuning their Inſtruments, when they ſhould labour for a Harmony of their Paſſions; and at Orators, who ſtudyed to Speak well, and not to Act well. *Plato* having defin'd a Man, *Animal bipes implume*, he brought a pull'd Cock into the School, and throwing it down, told his Scholars that that was *Plato*'s Man. Seeing a young Debauchee throw Stones at a Gallows; he cry'd, *Courage, Man, you will not miſs it always.* A Woman having hang'd her ſelf on an Olive-Tree, he ſaid, *It were well if all Trees bore ſuch Fruit.* One reproaching him, That he had been lewd in his Youth; he anſwer'd, *It's becauſe I was what you are, but you will never be what I am.* As he was ſold for a Slave, he cry'd, *Who will buy a Maſter?* And to him that bought him, *You muſt diſpoſe your ſelf to obey me* (ſaid he) *as Great Men do their Phyſicians.* *Juvenal* is thought to point at him, in theſe Verſes,

——— Quanto feliciter hic, qui
Nil cupiet, quam qui totum ſibi comparat Orbem.
Val. Max. Plut. in Vit. Alex.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, an Hiſtorian, ſo nam'd from *Laerta*, a little Town in *Cilicia*, where he was born, in *Antonius* the Philoſopher's time. Others think, more probably, that it was his proper Name. He was reputed an Epicurean; and ſome ſay that he compos'd his Ten Books for a Woman nam'd *Arria*, belov'd by the Emperour. *Photius*, *J. Vives*, *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* l. 2. c. 13. The beſt Edition of *Laertius* is that of *Amſterdam*, in 2 Vol. *Quarto*, Printed in 1692.

DIOGNETUS, a General of the *Erythræans*, in *Ionia*, who aſſiſted the *Milefians* againſt the Inhabitants of *Naxos*: And during the Siege of the Chief Town, took and marry'd *Polycrita*; who ſeeing the *Milefians* drunk in a publick Feaſt, took a thin piece of Lead, and having writ to her Brother upon it, put it into a Cake, and ſent it him into the Town: And thus the Beſieged, in a Sally, put all the *Mileſians* to the Sword, *Diognetus* excepted, becauſe he had been kind to his Wife; but *Polycrita* going into the Town, died for Joy. *Plutarch.*

DIOMEDES King of *Thrace*; fed his Horſes with Humane Fleſh. *Hercules*, to revenge this Barbarity, kill'd him, and this Exploit is reckon'd as his ninth Labour. *Lucretius*, lib. 5. *Ovid. Metam.* lib. 9, *&c.*

DIOMEDES King of *Ætolia*, and Son to *Tydeus*. He is reckon'd next to *Achilles* and *Ajax*, the ſtouteſt Officer of all the Greeks that appear'd at the Siege of *Troy*. He carry'd off the *Palladium* out of the City by Surprize, and fought with Advantage againſt *Æneas*. *Homer. Ovid. Metam.* lib. 13. *Virg. Æneid.* l. 11, *&c.*

DION, a Captain of *Syracuſa*, *Hipparinus*'s Son, whoſe Siſter marry'd *Denys*, or *Dionyſius* of *Syracuſa*. He was *Denys*'s Friend and Favourite. But the Young *Denys*, in his Abſence, took his Wife away from him, and gave her to another: which oblig'd *Dion* to turn him out of *Syracuſa*, *A. R.* 397. Then the ungrateful Inhabitants elected *Heraclides* before him: But they were quickly forc'd to call him back again; and having deliver'd his Country, he was murthered by his Friend *Callippus*, *A. R.* 400. *Plutarch in Vita Dion. Diodor. Sic.* l. 16, *&c.*

DION CASSIUS, firnam'd *Coccéius* and *Cocceianus*, of *Nice*, in *Bithynia* liv'd in the IIId. Century, Son of *Apronianus* a Conſul, and twice Conſul himſelf Commanded in *Africa*, and Govern'd *Pannonia*. He compos'd afterwards a Roman Hiſtory, in 80 Books, which took up 22 Years of his time; the firſt 34 are loſt, ſome Fragments excepted; the 26 following are perfect enough, but we have only the Compendium of the 20 laſt, done by *Xiphilin*. His Hiſtory was from *Æneas* to *Alexander Severus*. He is reputed Partial for *Cæſar* againſt *Pompey*, for *Antony* againſt *Cicero*, and to have abus'd *Seneca*. Other Works are alſo attributed unto him as the Life of the Philoſopher *Arrian*. Memoirs of *Trajan*, and ſome Travels. His Hiſtory is writ with great Life and Perſpicuity and has many fine Harangues in't. *Photius*, *Suidas*, *Vignier*, *Geſner*; *Voſſius*'s *Hiſt. Græc.* l. 2. c. 14. *La Mothe le Vayer.*

DION (*Chryſoſtome*) an Orator and Philoſopher of *Pruſa* in *Bithynia*. The Emperour *Trajan* had ſo particular a regard for him, that he would often taken him into his Litter for his Converſation. We have fourſcore Orations of his Extant. *Syneſius* gives him a great Character. *Syneſ.* in *Dion. Suidas. Photius* Bibl. Cod. 229, *&c.*

DIOPHANTUS of *Alexandria*, a Famous Mathematician, reputed the Inventor of *Algebra*, in *Antoninus*'s Reign. His 13 Books of *Arithmetick* are kept in the *Vatican* Library; whereof 6 are tranſlated into Latin, and Commented on by *Xilander*. *Voſſius de Math.* 10. ſect. 3. p. 37. and *Addend.* p. 432.

DIOSCORIDES (*Pedacius*) a Phyſician of *Anazarba*, nam'd ſince *Cæſarea*, in *Cilicia*: He liv'd in *Nero*'s Reign, and compos'd 7 Books *de Materiâ Medicâ*. He is different from *Phacas*, though *Voſſius* and *Suidas* be of another Opinion. *Galian*, *Photius*, *P. Caſtellan*, *Voſſius de Phil.* c. 11.

DIOSCORUS I. Patriarch of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded St. *Cyril*, in 444. He renew'd the old Quarrel againſt the Prelate of *Antioch*, about the Primacy; and maintain'd *Eutyches*'s Errours, which he approv'd in the Council held at *Epheſus*, in 449. Being return'd to *Alexandria*, he Excommunicated Pope *Leo*. But the Year following, he was Depos'd in the Council of *Conſtantinople*; and ſummon'd to appear in the General Council of *Chalcedon*, held *An.* 451. And though he refus'd to appear there, he was nevertheleſs unanimouſly Condemn'd, Depos'd, and afterwards Baniſh'd. He died miſerably, at *Gangrea* in *Paphlagonia*, the Place of his Exile. *Theodoret*, *Niceph.* l. 14. c. 47. *Baronius*, *Godeau*, &c.

DIOSCORUS, Anti-Pope, was oppos'd to *Boniface* II. in 530. and protected by *Athanarick*, was like to have caus'd a Schiſm; but he died preſently after his Election, and was Excommunicated for Simony, after his Death: but *Agapetus*, *Boniface*'s Succeſſor, gave him Abſolution. *Anaſtaſius in Agap. Baronius* A. C. 530.

DIOSPOLIS, a Town of *Egypt*, that had formerly 100 Gates, or 100 ſtately Palaces; and out of each, 200 armed Men could be ſent, in caſe of Neceſſity. *Pliny*, l. 5. c. 9. *Strabo*, l. 17. Vid. *Thebes.*

DIOSPOLIS, call'd by ſome Authors *Ladde* or St. *George*, and by others *Ramba*, a Town of *Paleſtine* with a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*: There was a Council held here, againſt *Pelagius*, in the Year 415. The Council conſiſted but of fourteen Biſhops; thoſe who inform'd againſt him, not appearing at the Council, and the Eaſtern Biſhops, being unskill'd in the Latin, was the occaſion that the Charge was dropt, and *Pelagius* acquitted. *Hieron. Ep. 76. ad Auguſt. & Alip. Baron.* A. C. 415. T. 2. *Concil.*

DIOSPOLITES, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, who reigned at *Diospolis*, the Chief Town of their Kingdom, in the Lower *Egypt*, (different from *Thebes*, nam'd alſo *Diospolis.*) There were ſeven *Dinaſty*'s of the *Diospolites*, that

is, seven Families, that reigned at *Diospolis*. *Carudes*, Son of *Menes*, had for his share all Lower *Egypt*, and had many Successors under him. The 19th. nam'd *Amesises*, a new *Dinasty*, was form'd at *Diospolis*, which had seventeen Kings, though it lasted but seventeen Years. Thus they count the seven *Dinasties*, or Families, that reign'd at *Diospolis*. The second begun in *Sesonchoris*, and had seven Kings. The third had sixty in 184 Years. The fourth lasted 250 Years, but its not known how many Kings were of it. The Fifth is said to have begun about *Moses*'s time, and had seventeen Kings, who conquered the Territories of *Memphis*. *Sethosis*, which some say is the famous *Sesostris* of the *Græcians* was the First of the Sixth. The Seventh and last *Dinasty* held 178 Years, under twelve Kings, whereof *Nechepsos* was the first, and *Vennephes* the last. *Paul Pezron Antiquité des Temps.*

DIPHILUS of *Sinope*, a Comick Poet, often cited by *Athenæus*, and others of the Ancients: It is not certainly known when he liv'd. *Athen. Deip. Vos. de Hist. Græc.* p. 360, &c.

DIPTYCHA: This word is found in the ancient Liturgies of the Græcians, and signifies two Tables, or Tables joined together like *Moses*'s Tables, where the Names of the Deceased to be solemnized in the Church were written; and of the Living also, chiefly of Bishops, who had the first Place in those Tables. It was the Deacon's Office to receit those Names, during the Liturgy: And the Use of those Tables was received in the Latin Church, as it was in the Eastern. *F. Simon.*

DISCORD, a Goddess whom the Ancients worshipped, to avoid the Evils which she occasions. She was commonly represented with her Hair standing upright, and shaped like Serpent's Heads; a burning Torch in one Hand, and in the other three Scrouls, on which were writ, Suits, Wars and Confusions. Poets feign, That *Jupiter* banish'd her out of Heaven: She being offended that she was not invited to *Peleus* and *Thetis*'s Wedding, as all other Gods and Goddesses were, threw a Golden Apple among 'em, which occasion'd great Evils. *Virg. Petron.*

DITMARSH, as well as *Stormar*, are Countries belonging to *Denmark*, lying the nearest to the River *Elbe*, and are for the most part Low and Rich Grounds; the Soil being Fat, and in most places resembling *Holland*, as well in its Fertility as manner of Improvement. These Countries also enjoy the benefit of having *Hamburg* and the River near them, with the additional advantage of the Ocean; though it sometimes proves too troublesome a Neighbour, and overflows a great part of their Lower Grounds, notwithstanding the Banks and Ditches that are raised to keep it out.

DIU, an Island and a great Town of the *East Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, belonging to the *Portuguese* above these Hundred and Fifty Years. It has an excellent Haven. (*S. Osorius*, l. 9.) There is an impregnable Fortress; because it is surrounded with two Ditches fill'd with Sea-Water, and defended by many Bastions built on the Rock. The Trade was great there, but much lessen'd by the *Dutch*. M. *Thevenot*'s *Travels*, T. 2.

DIVAN, the Grand Salle, or Council Chamber at *Constantinople*, where the Ministers of State meet, about publick business. The Chief Council of State at *Algier*, is likewise call'd the *Divan*: And the *Divan* in *Persia* has the same signification as in *Turky*. *Thevenot.*

DIVANDUROU, The Name of Five or Six little Islands in the Indian-Sea, belonging to the King of *Cananor*; they are about 30 Leagues from the Isle of *Malicut* towards the *Maldivians*. They are very small, but very Healthful to live in.

DIVICON, a General of the *Helvetians* (now call'd the *Swiss*) who made himself considerable by the defeat of *Cassius*, and by his freedom and assurance in his Conversation with *Julius Cæsar*, to whom he was sent, as an Ambassador to Treat with him about a Confederacy: For *Cæsar* demanding the Hostages for performance of Articles; *Divicon* answer'd, that *'twas not the custom of his Country-men to give Hostages, but to receive 'em:* And so took his leave. *Cæsar de Bell. Gal.*

DIVINATION, the Art of Divining, or knowing Futurities by the help of the Devil, with whom a Covenant is made. This is an impious Art, and full of Illusions; because grounded upon the fallacious Knowledge of the Devil, who can know things unknown to Man; but not Futurities, except by Conjectures. There are many sorts of Divinations, the chief whereof are done by *Augurs*, or *Auspices*; by Events, by Dreams, by Charms; by a Sieve, or a Ring; by Physiognomy, by Chiromancy, and by Judicial Astrology. The *Pagans* were very Superstitious in their Auguries. Natural Augurs are lawful; but the Artificial, invented on purpose, or suggested by the Devil are unlawful. Divination by Events, is also Superstitious; for it is ridiculous to believe that it is an unlucky thing, for Example, to meet with a Monk, a Virgin, or a Hare, in a Morning, *&c.* As for Dreams, they are, either Divine, Natural, Moral, or Diabolical: The Divine are sent by God; the Natural proceed from the Temper of Men: The Cholerick Persons Dreaming commonly of Quarrels, Fights, Fires, *&c.* the Moral proceed from the Inclinations and Manners of every one: The Diabolical are caus'd by the Devil, and suggest nothing but Revenge, Despair, *&c.* It is a Superstition, to pretend to know Futurities by Dreams, except they be certainly Divine. Divination by Charms, supposeth an express or tacit Covenant with the Devil; and thence properly *Sorcerers* were nam'd, though this Name has been given since to *Magicians*. The Divination by a Sieve, was much us'd formerly, and *Sorcerers* practise it still; and this Diabolical Art is call'd *Coscinomancy*, from Κόσκινον, a *Sieve*; and μαντεία, *Divination*. The *Axinomancy* is done with an Axe set perpendicular, which stirs as soon as the Criminal is nam'd. The *Dactylomancy*, or Divination with a Ring hanging over a Glass full of Water, wherein some Figures appear, is also one of the Devil's Arts to deceive Men. That Name is also given to a kind of Divination with the help of a Speaking Ring; that is, a Familiar Spirit, which Sorcerers keep in the Beazle of a Ring. *Physiognomy* is also a deceitful Art, and can produce nothing but uncertain Conjectures. The same may be said of *Chiromancy*. *Judicial Astrology* is so call'd, because its Followers pretend to judge of Futurities, by looking on the Stars, which they suppose to influence the Mind and Will of Men, *&c.* This Art is condemn'd by the Learned, the Civil Laws, and the Canons of the Church. There are some Natural Presages of Futurities, depending on the Order that God has instituted in the World: As it's a sign of Calm, when Divers leave the Sea; and of Fair Weather, when Bats fly far into the Fields from Houses. When Swallows fly low in Summer, it commonly denotes Rain; because that the Insects they live on being kept down by the Clouds which bear that way, are not able to get higher; the Spring of the Air being then weakened, these Birds keep low, to Prey upon them. Rats and Mice quit Houses, when ready to drop down; and Ships when Old and Rotten, either through want of Food, or that they are dislodg'd by some part of the Structure falling into and filling their Nests. It's said, that *Julius Cæsar* falling all along as he landed in *Africa*, look'd upon it as a good Sign, and cry'd, *I hold you, Africa:* And that *William the Conqueror* having the like Mischance on his Arrival in *England*, got up, chearfully saying, *I took Possession of the Land.* Which though Success verified in both, it were great weakness to think there was any Connection between those Accidents and what happened afterwards: Nor were what they said, other than witty Sayings, to cure the Imagination of the Weaker Sort, who would be apt to fear some ill Success from such Accidents. *Thiers Traitté des Superstitions.*

DIXMUYDE, a little, but very pleasant Town of *Flanders*, 3 Leagues from *Newport*, and about the same distance from *Furnes*, Famous for a Fair in *July*. In the Year 1692. it was taken from the *French* by some *English* Troops, but lost again that Winter; but being possest of it in 1695. it was Besieged by Count *Montal*, with part of the *French* Army, and soon after Surrender'd by Major General, *Ellenburg*, upon such dishonourable Terms, that some time after he paid for it with the loss of his Head.

DOBRZIN, Lat. *Dobrinum*, *Debricinium*, and *Dobrizinum*, a little Town and Country of *Poland*, between *Mazovia* and *Prussia*. It contains three Jurisdictions of a Lord *Chatelain*, and other Towns.

DOCAMPO (*Florian*) Canon of *Zamora* in *Spain*, flourish'd about 1555. He was much esteemed by the Emperor *Charles* V. who design'd him to write the Spanish History; of which he publish'd 5 Books under the Title of *Los cinco Libros Primeros de la Cronica general de Espagna.* He likewise wrote other Treatises, (*viz.*) *Libro de Linages & Armas*, &c. There was another *Docampo*, (*Gonsalvo*) Archbishop of *Lima* in *Peru*, where he Died in 1626. 'tis said he is the Author of the Book Intitled, *Del Govierno Del Peru.* *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.* &c.

DOCETÆ, certain Hereticks, *Marcion*'s Followers, so nam'd from δοκεῖν, *to appear*: because they believ'd that Jesus Christ's Sufferings were not real, but only seemingly. *Le Sueur Hist. de l'Eglise*, &c.

DOCKUM, a Town in *West-Freizland*, with a Court of Admiralty belonging to the Province. It is Situate about two Leagues from *Lewardin*, upon a Canal near the Sea, there is a Manuscript of the 4 Gospels, written as 'tis said, by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Mentz*.

DOCTORS, This Title seems to have been created in the XIIth. Century, instead of *Master*; and establish'd with the other Scholastick Degrees of *Batchelors*, and *Licentiates*, by *Peter Lombard*, and *Gilbert Porreus*, then the chief Divines of the University of *Paris*. *Gratian* did the same thing at the same time, in the University of *Bologne*. Nevertheless, those two Names of *Master* and *Doctor*, have been us'd a long time together: But many think that their Function were different, the *Masters* teaching Humane Sciences, and the *Doctors*, those Sciences depending on Revelation and Faith. Some Specifick Epithets were added to the Title of *Doctor*; as that of *Angelick*, *Seraphick*, &c. (*Vossius Etymolog. Possev. in Appar. Sacr. Baillet jugemens des Sçavans.*) The

Name of *Doctor* is different in the Eastern Church. The *Grecians* use the Word διδάσκαλος taken out of the *New Testament*, where it signifies the Bishops and Pastors, who taught the Gospel; and it is among them, what they call in *France Theologal*. There are several sorts of them; for there was one, for Example, in the great Church of *Constantinople*, set up to explain the Gospels, who was call'd *Didascalos*, or *Doctor of the Gospel*; another to explain St. *Paul*'s Epistles, whom they call'd *Didascalos*, or *The Apostle's Doctor*; another to explain the Psalms, &c. The Grecian Bishops conferr still those sorts of Offices by Imposition of Hands, as 'tis practis'd in Ordinations. *R. Simon.*

DOCTOR-SHIP, a Dignity bestowed in Universities, upon Learned Men, who having perform'd all the Acts, take their Degrees solemnly. *Rhenanus*, in *præfat. in Tertull.* saith, that about 1140. those that did Publickly read the Book of *Peter Lombard*, the Bishop of *Paris*'s Sentences, began to be call'd *Doctors*. In *England*, the Doctor's Name, or Degree, was first known in King *John*'s Reign, about 1207. and by a Decree of the University of *Oxford*, 1384. the Doctors of Physick got Preeminence above the Doctors of Law, in *Richard*'s Reign. In *Germany*, the Title of *Doctor*, was distinguish'd from that of *Master*, in 1135. in the Emperor *Lothaire*'s Reign. *Spelman Glossar. Arch.*

Christian DOCTRINE, a Religious Congregation founded by *B. Cæsar de Bus*, born in *Provence:* And it was Instituted to Catechize the People, following the Apostle's Example. This Order was approv'd by *Clement* VIII. And *Paul* V. permitted those Teachers to make Vows, and united them to the Regular Clerks of *Somaska*. But afterwards they were made a distinct Congregation by *Innocent* X. in 164-. under a particular and French General. They have Three Provinces in *France*, *viz.* That of *Avignon*, of *Paris*, and of *Tholouse:* The First has 3 Houses and 10 Colleges; the Second 4 Houses, and 3 Colleges; the Third, 4 Houses, and 13 Colleges.

DOCWRA, (*Thomas*) of *Putteridge* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;, Son of *Periain Docwra*, and *Martha* Daughter of *Oliver*, Lord *St. John*, Baron of *Bletsoe* in the County of *Bedford*; is Deseended in a direct Line from *Peter Docwra*, of *Docwra-Hall*, in *Kendal* in *Westmorland:* His Great Grandfather's Uncle, *Thomas Docwra*, a Younger Brother, was Knight of *Rhodes*, and Grand Prior of the Order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, in *England*. The Gate-House of St. *John*'s near *Clarken-Well*, *London*, was built by him, in the Year 1508, where his Name, and the Arms of the Family are now to be seen; the latter are thus Blason'd, *Sable, a Chevron engrailed between Three Plates, each Charged with a Pale, Gules.*

DODECHIN, or DUDECHIN, a German, and Abbot of St. *Disibode*, in the Diocess of *Treves*; liv'd about the end of the XIIth. Cent. He wrote two Historical Tracts, which gain'd him Reputation: The first is, *A Pilgrimage to the* Holy Land: The Second, *A Continuation of the Chronicle of* Marianus Scotus, reaching from 1084, to 1200. for so long *Dodechin* liv'd. *Trithem. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.* &c.

DOD-JESU, a *Syrian* Author, who wrote excellent Commentaries upon the Prophet *Daniel*, upon the *Kings* and *Ecclesiastes*, which he divided into three *Tomes*. See *Ebed-Jesu*, in his Treatise concerning the *Chaldean* Writers.

DODONA, a Town of *Epirus*. The Wood that was near the Town was famous formerly, for *Jupiter*'s Temple. *Pliny*, *l.* 2, *c.* 103. speaks of a Noise like that of small Bells that was heard in that Temple. [What is most Remarkable concerning the Antiquities of *Dodona*, is to be found in *J. Gronovius*'s Commentary on a Fragment of *Stephen* of *Byzantium*, Printed at *Leyden* 1687.]

DODONEUS (*Rambertus*) born at *Malines*, in the Low-Countries, in 1518. He Studied Physick at *Louvaine*, and afterwards Travell'd to the most eminent Universities in *France* and *Italy*: And thus by Conversation and Books, he grew a very considerable Person. His Chief Talent lay in the knowledge of Plants, though the other parts of Physick and Polite Learning were not unknown to him. His Works are *Historia Florum, Odoratarumq; Herbarum. Historia Frumentorum, Leguminum*, &c. *Historia Stirpium, Praxis Medicinæ*, &c. *Consilia Medica. Cosmographica Isagoge, De Sphæra, de Astronomiæ & Geographiæ Principiis*, &c. *Meursius Athen. Batav. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Medic. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

DOESBOURG, or *Doesborck*, *Doesburgus*, *Drusiburgus*, *Teutoburgium*, and *Arx Drusiana*, a Town of the Earldom of *Zutphen* in the *Low-Countries*, on the *Yssel*. It was strong, rich, well Inhabited, but suffered much by the *French* in 1672.

DOGE, a Name given to the Head of the Republick of *Venice*; which signifies Duke. He was almost Absolute formerly; but now can do nothing, nor go out of *Venice* without the Senate's consent; so he is for the Republick, and not the Republick for him. He receives the Ambassadors; and the Credential Letters are in his Name: Nevertheless they are not Sign'd by him, but by the Senate's Secretary. The Money is coin'd in his Name, but not with his Figure. He has many Privileges; and being Elected, he enjoyeth that Dignity for his Life: He is the chief in all the Councils, has the Title of *Most Serene*, and all the Marks of a King; and nothing is more pompous than the Doge and Senators in their Robes of State. See *Venice*

DOL, in Latin *Dolum*, a Town in *Upper Brittany*, in *France*, belonging to the Parliament of *Rheims*; It has likewise a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Tours*. This Town is Situated in a Fenny Country, two Leagues from the Sea, and a quarter of one from St. *Malo*. *Du Chesne Recherches des Villes*, &c.

DOLABELLA, a Sirname of several *Romans* of the Family of the *Cornelii*, who had considerable Posts in the Government. *P. Cornelius Dolabella* defeated the *Tuscans*, reinforc'd by the *Gauls*, in the 471. Year of *Rome*. *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, Son in Law to *Cicero*, follow'd *Cæsar*'s Fortune, in the Contest between him and *Pompey*, and was made Governour of *Syria:* He was Declar'd an Enemy of the Republick, *i. e.* Proclaim'd Traitor, in the 711th. Year of *Rome*, for putting *C. Trebonius* to Death at *Smyrna*, who was one of the Assassinates of *Julius Cæsar*. *Cassius* was sent with an Army against him, who besieging him in *Laodicea*, brought his Affairs to that point of desperation, that he made away himself. *Liv. lib.* 12. *Polyb. lib.* 2. *Appion. lib.* 4, &c.

DOLABELLA (*Cneus*) being Proconsul in *Asia*, a Woman was charg'd before him, for Poysoning her Husband, and his Son by another Wife, because he had kill'd her Son by another Husband. He referr'd this difficult Case to the famous Judges of *Areopagus*, who order'd, That the Accuser, and the Accused, that is, the Husband and the Wife, should appear a Hundred Years after to receive a Final Judgment. *Valer. Max. l.* 8. *c.* 1.

DOLE on the *Doux*, *Dola ad Dubin*, the Chief Town of the *Franche Compté* of *Burgundy*, having a Parliament and an University. It is an Ancient Town, well built, and strong, belonging to the *French*.

DOLERA, (*Clement*) Cardinal and Bishop of *Foligni*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. His Works are, *Compendium Theologicarum Institutionum*; containing these following Treatises; *De Symbolo Apostolorum*, *De Sacramentis*, *De Præceptis Divinis*. *De Consiliis Evangelicis*, *De Oecumenico Consilio*. *Auberi Hist. Cardinal. Soprani & Justiniani Script. Della Ligur.* &c.

DOMBES, a Country in *France* between *la Bresse* and *la Soane*, or between *Maconnois* and *Lyonnois*. It is a Principality comprehending 11 *Châtelenies*, the principal of which is *Trevoux*, the Capital of the Country. This Principality was formerly part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and belongs now to the Duke of *Main*, Natural Son to *Lewis* XIV. *Guichenon. Hist. de Bresse*, &c.

DOMINICA, One of the Caribby Islands in the Northern *America*, between *Martinico* and *Guadaloupa*. It is near 20 Leagues about, and call'd so, because it was discover'd on the 4th. of *August*, St. *Dominick*'s Holy-Day.

DOMINICANS, or PREACHERS, a Religious Order founded by St. *Dominick*, approved by *Innocent* III. in the Council of *Lateran* 1215, and confirmed by *Honorius* III. under St. *Austin*'s Rules, and the Founder's particular Constitutions. In *France* they were Nam'd *Jacobins*, because their first Convent in *Paris*, was in St. *James*'s-*Street*, in French, *Rue St. Jacques*. *John Michaelis*'s Reformation of that Order was confirm'd by *Paul* V. in 1608. and received in *France*.

ST. DOMINICK *de Gusman*, a Spanish Gentleman, was the Founder of the *Preachers*, or *Dominican*'s Order. He Preach'd against the *Albigenses* with a great Zeal, and Died at *Bologne*, in *Italy* 1221. Pope *Gregory* IX canoniz'd him, 1235.

ST. DOMINICK, a Military Order establish'd by the same St. *Dominick* against the *Albigenses*, the Knights were nam'd *Jesus Christ's Soldiers*, *or the Brethren of St.* Dominick's *Militia*, had a white and black Cross with Flower-de-luces and follow'd since the 3d. Rule of St. *Dominick*.

DOMINIQUIN, a famous Italian Painter nam'd *Domenico Zampieri*, brought up by the *Caraches*; he was slow, but a great Artist. He drew St. *Hierom* so well, that the famous *Poussin* esteem'd it one of the finest Pieces in *Rome*. He excell'd in the Art of Expressing well the diverse Inclinations of those he represented. *Felibien.*

DOMINIS, [*Mark Anthony de*] Archbishop of *Spalato* in *Dalmatia*, he left the *Dominicans*, and went among the Jesuits, but left that Society to be Bishop of *Segni*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Spalato*. He retir'd into *England* among the Protestants, and staid there from the beginning of *James* I's. Reign, to 1622. and compos'd a Book *de Republica Christiana*. Then he return'd to *Rome*, where he recanted his Opinions; but his Letters to some Protestants being intercepted, he was made Prisoner, and dy'd in Prison in 1625. After his Death, his Opinions being not found agreeable to the Church of *Rome*, his Corps was dug up, and burnt with his Writings in *Flora*'s *Field* by a Decree of the Inquisition.

ſition. [*M. Dominis*'s Story may be found in a long Letter in *Bilancia Politic de Boccalini T.* 3. or in the 4th. Vol. of *Teatro Britannico de Greg. Teti.*]

DOMITIAN, The Emperor *Veſpaſian*'s Son, and the laſt of the 12 *Cæſars*; he Poiſon'd *Titus* his Brother, to be Emperor, as many think. He made good Laws at firſt, finiſhed many Buildings, and reſtor'd the Libraries that were burnt; but afterwards he became ſo Cruel and Impious, that he put many conſiderable Perſons to Death, began the Second Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, Debauch'd his own Niece, delighted in Sodomy, took the Name of *God* and of *Lord*, and was like to do worſe; but he was murther'd by *Stephen*. *Suetonius* ſaith, That the Day before he Dy'd, he order'd ſome Fruit to be kept for him, and added, *If I be able to Eat it:* And ſpeaking to thoſe that were preſent, he ſaid, That the next Day the Moon would be Bloody in the Sign of *Aquarius*; and that ſomething ſhould happen that would be a ſubject of Diſcourſe throughout all the World. Chronologers infer thence, That he dy'd Two Years ſooner than *Baronius* ſaith, *viz.* in 95. or *J. C. Apollonius Tyanæus*, a famous Magician, being then at *Epheſus*, and haranguing the People at the time of the Murther, drew back Two or Three Paces, and looking frightfully on the Ground, he cry'd, *Strike the Tyrant, Strike the Tyrant.* This prov'd to be ſpoken at the ſame Minute, as 'tis reported. In the beginning of his Reign he us'd to retire into his Cloſet, and paſs'd his time in catching of Flies, and piercing 'em with a Bodkin. Which made *Vibius Criſpus* anſwer pleaſantly, when ask'd, Who was with the Emperor? *Not one living Body*, ſaid he, *not ſo much as a Fly*, *Eutropius*, *Aurel. Victor*, *Xiphilin*, *Petavius*, *Baronius* T. 1. Annal. *Domitian* was a fine Man, well ſhap'd, had a modeſt look, and became bald very young, which griev'd him much: Therefore in Medals and Pieces of Money, he was not repreſented ſo. *Spon*'s *Recherches d' Antiquité.*

DOMITIANS, a Family. The Family of the *Domitians*, or of *Domitius*, was very conſiderable at *Rome*. The Emperor *Domitius* was of another, *viz.* The Family of the *Flavians*. That Family was divided into two Branches, *viz.* of the *Calvini*, and of the *Ænobarbi*: Which laſt deriv'd its Original from *L. Domitius*, who was ſaid to have a Beard of Braſs, becauſe he had one of that Colour. To which the Orator *Lucinius Craſſus* alludes; where he ſays, *It's not at all ſtrange he ſhould have a Beard of Braſs, whoſe Mouth was Iron, and Heart of Lead.* Both produc'd many Magiſtrates and Great Men. *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, *Dion*, *Eutropius*, *Tit. Liv. Pliny*, *Caſſiodorus* s *Chron.*

DOMITILLA, Daughter to the Emperor *Domitian*, was upon her turning Chriſtian, baniſh'd by her Father, into the Iſle of *Pontia*, lying in the *Mare-Tyrrhenum*; from thence ſhe was brought to *Terracina* in the Reign of *Trajan*, in the Year of our Lord 102. Where having ſhew'd a great deal of fortitude in Defence of her Belief, ſhe was at laſt burnt in her Chamber with *Euphoſine* and *Theodora*. *Le Sueur. An.* 95, & 102.

DOMNUS, or *Donus*, a Roman, Son of *Mauritius*, was made Pope in 676 after the Death of *Adeodatus*, he held the See but a Year, Five Months and Ten Days. *Anaſtaſius* mentions a Comet which appeared for three Months together in his Pontificate; and *Bede* adds, that it foretold three Years Drought, and a terrible Plague which follow'd upon it. *Platin. Ciaconius*, &c.

DOMNUS II. a Roman, was choſen Pope after *John* XIII. He was a Man of great moderation, and though his Government was ſhort, and he did nothing very extraordinary, yet he was never charg'd with any Injuſtice or Diſhonourable Action. This *Domnus* or *Donus* Dy'd in the firſt Year of his Pontificate, and was Buried in St. *Peter*'s Church; the See remaining vacant but two Days, *Sigebert*, *Platina*, *Baron*, *A. C.* 971.

DONALD I. the 27th King of *Scotland*, was a Juſt and Excellent Prince; he kept the Country in Peace by his Authority and prudent Government, and in a continual uſe of their Arms notwithſtanding. He was the firſt of the Scottiſh Kings who embraced Chriſtianity, which was received there by Authority, about 187. But though he, and many of his Nobles did make Profeſſion thereof, they could not wholly extirpate Heathenſm. In his Time, the Emperor *Severus* brought a greater Force to ſubdue the Iſland, than ever any other of the *Romans* had done. Whereupon the Scots and Picts withdrew into their Faſtneſſes, and not being able to fight the Romans, haraſs'd them by Ambuſhes, and frequent Skirmiſhes, leaving Cattle for them here and there, and falling upon them while intent on the Prey; ſo that they cut off 50000 of their Men, according to *Dion*. But *Severus*, though Sick and carried in a Litter during the whole Expedition, march'd with an incredible Fatigue to the furtheſt parts of the Iſland, cutting down Woods making Bridges and filling Marſhes; ſo that he oblig'd the Scots and Picts to abandon a great part of the Country, and accept Conditions of Peace, and penn'd them up by a Wall 80 Miles beyond *Adrian*'s, between the Mouth of the *Forth*, and the *Clyde*, a Work of ſo much Grandure and State, that *Ælius Spartianus* calls it the greateſt Ornament of his Empire. There are ſeveral of its Ruins ſtill to be ſeen, and Monuments ſuppoſ'd to be the Remains of the Temple of *Terminus* or *Claudius Cæſar*. *Donald* having ſettled Peace again by this Agreement, dy'd in the 21ſt. of his Reign. *Buchan.*

DONALD II. the 32d. King of *Scotland*, was defeated in the firſt Year of his Reign, and dy'd of the Wounds which he receiv'd in Battle againſt *Donald* of the Iſles, who ſucceeded him under the Name of

DONALD III. who behaving himſelf in a Tyrannical manner, was cut off in the 12th Year of his Reign by *Crithlinthus* of the Blood-Royal, who ſucceeded him. This happen'd about 25.. *Buchan.*

DONALD IV. the 53d. King of *Scotland*, was a Pious Prince, maintain'd the Worſhip of God at home, and endeavoured to propagate it abroad. He entertained the Children and Kindred of *Ethelfrid*, who were Exiles in *Scotland*, with great kindneſs; furniſh'd them with Forces and other Neceſſaries for their Return, gave them great Gifts, and Liberty to come and go as occaſion required, and ſent Preachers to inſtruct the Northumbrians in the Goſpel. He Died in the 4th. of his Reign, about 537. leaving a precious Memory behind him. *Buchan.*

DONALD V. the 70th. King of *Scotland*, was a Licentious and Diſſolute Prince, quite ruin'd the publick Diſcipline, neglected the Advice of his Ancient Counſellors, and govern'd all by the Advice of his Companions, in Riot. Whereof the Picts taking Advantage, they invited the Engliſh to join with them, and invade the Scots; and accordingly they came to a Battle on the River *Jedd*, where *Donald* obtain'd the Victory; and marching down the River *Tweed*, recovered *Barwick*, which the Engliſh had taken, and ſeized their Ships in the Mouth of the River. Being flusht with thoſe Succeſſes, he return'd to his former Voluptuouſneſs. Which the Engliſh laying hold of, they aſſembled their Forces, and aſſaulted the Scots by Night, while heavy with Drink and Sleep, and making a great Slaughter, took the King Priſoner; and following their Victory, divided their Army into Two Bodies, and took all the Country South of *Sterling*, from the Picts, and divided the Pictiſh Lands betwixt themſelves and the Britains, and baniſh'd and cut off the remainder of the Picts, to prevent their ſolliciting of Foreign Aid. *Donald* being reſtored after the Peace, and continuing his former Courſe of Life, the Nobility doubting that he would alſo loſe the reſt of the Kingdom, threw him into Priſon, where he laid Violent Hands on himſelf. Others ſay, That this *Donald* was famous for his Atchievements at Home and Abroad; and that he dyed a natural Death at *Scone*. *An.* 858. *Buchan.*

DONALD VI. the 74th King of *Scotland*, was a Peaceable and yet a Warlike Prince; took care that his Soldiers ſhould not grow Luxurious, and aſſiſted King *Alured* againſt the *Danes*. *Fordon* ſays, he dy'd at *Forreſſe* in the North of *Scotland* going to ſuppreſs ſome Diviſions that were amongſt the Northern Shires: But *Boetius* ſays, He dy'd in *Northumberland*, in obſerving the Morjon of the *Danes*, *An.* 903. his Memory being precious to all Men. *Buchan.*

DONALD VII. the 84th. King of *Scotland*, while Governour of *Cumberland*, did faithfully aſſiſt the *Engliſh* againſt the *Danes*; and when advanc'd to the Crown, did govern with great Juſtice. His firſt Troubles were occaſioned by *Mackdonald* of the Iſles, who having Wounded *Bancho*, Thane of *Lochaber*, and kill'd another of the King's Miniſters, as adminiſtring Juſtice, he broke out into Rebellion, and Overthrew *Malcolm*, with the King's Army: Whereupon *Macbeth* and *Bancho* were ſent againſt him, and defeated him. After this the *Danes*, under Conduct of *Sueno* King of *Norway* Landed in *Scotland*, and defeated the *Scots* near *Culroſſe*, who retiring to *Perth*, *Sueno* purſued, and received a fatal Overthrow by a Stratagem, the *Scots* deluding him with Propoſals of Peace; and mixing the Drink which they gave his Army with *Nightſhade*, did fall upon them, when intoxicated, and cut moſt of them off. But this Victory was ſcarcely obtain'd when they were alarm'd afreſh by a new Daniſh Navy, which Landed Men in *Fife*, and plunder'd the Country. But *Bancho* being ſent againſt them, defeated them, and killed their Leaders at the firſt Rancounter. Whereupon the *Danes* having made ſo many fruitleſs Attempts on *Scotland*, ſwore ſolemnly, That they would never return thither in a Hoſtile manner. Peace being thus obtain'd, *Macbeth* being encourag'd by a Dream to aſpire to the Throne, cut off *Donald* in an Ambuſh, and uſurp'd the Throne about 1091. *Buchan.*

DONALD VIII. the 87th. King of *Scotland*, Brother to King *Malcolm*, having fled for fear of *Macbeth*, promis'd all the Iſlands to *Magnus* King of *Norway*, if, by his Aſſiſtance, he could obtain the Crown. He had alſo a Faction in *Scotland* who were diſſatisfied, that the *Engliſh* Exiles who came in with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Siſter, Queen to the former King, ſhould enjoy Eſtates in *Scotland*. But *Donald* having acquired the Crown by ſuch indirect Means, was hated by the Nobility, who ſent for *Duncan*, a Natural Son of *Mal-*

colm, who had obtain'd much Credit in the Wars under *William Rufus*, and conſtrained him to flie about Six Months after he had uſurp'd the Throne, about 1103. *Buchan.*

DONATISTS, a Name given in the IV. Century to *Donatus*'s Followers, who from Schiſmaticks, became Hereticks. They believed, That the Son was above the Holy Ghoſt, and the Father above the Son; that there was no vertuous People in the Church, therefore their Diſciples were Baptiz'd again; they put Churchmen to Death, profaned the Conſecrated Veſſels, *&c.* and affirm'd, That the Church was extinct. Several Councils were held againſt thoſe Hereticks; but their Rage was ſuch againſt the Orthodox, that they joined with the Vandals to perſecute them. St. *Auſtin* endeavoured to convert them. St. *Auſtin. Hær.* 69. *Ep.* 48. St. *Hierom. A. C.* 331. 360. *Baronius. A. C.* 306. *and* 313.

DONATUS, Biſhop of *Numidia*, began the Schiſm in the African Church in 306. and was Condemn'd by Pope *Melchiades*; and therefore not acknowledged by the Donatiſts for their Founder. St. *Auſtin*, *c.* 69. *de Hær. Baronius Ann.*

DONATUS, a Schiſmatick Biſhop of *Carthage*, who ſucceeded *Majorinus*. He gave his Name to the Donatiſts, and encreaſed the Schiſm by his Eloquence and Inſolence; which was ſuch, that he would be honour'd by his Followers like a God. They did Swear by him, and affirm'd, That he was free from Sin. His Doctrine was, That though *Jeſus Chriſt* was of the ſame Subſtance with the Father, nevertheleſs he was leſs than his Father. He dy'd about 368. St. *Auſtin*, *c.* 69. *de Hær.* St. *Hierom. Baronius Ann.*

DONATUS (*Ælius*) a Grammarian, liv'd at *Rome* in the IV. Cent. and was one of St. *Jerom*'s Maſters. He wrote Notes upon *Terence* and *Virgil*, and made a Grammar. *Voſſius* mentions the Lives of *Virgil* and *Terence*, of which *Donatus* the Grammarian is commonly made the Author, but he Believes the firſt was written by *Tiberius Claudius Donatus*, as 'tis certain the latter was by *Suetonius*. St. *Hierom in Chron. A. C.* 360. *Voſſius Orat. Inſt. l.* 6. *c.* 2. *De Hiſt. Lat. l.* 3. *c.* 2, &c.

DONAVERT, in Latin *Donavertia* and *Vertia*, an Imperial Town of *Swabia* in *Germany*, on the *Danube*, that has been often taken, and belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*

DONCASTER, or *Duncaſter*, a Town in the *Weſt*-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the River *Done*, or *Dune*, on the Road between *York* and *London*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Danum*. 'Tis a large, well built, and well inhabited Town, Corporate, Govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and hath a good Trade for Stockings, Knit-Waſtecoats, Petticoats and Gloves. It has had the Honour of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*, and ſome Others. From *London* 155. Miles.

DONCHERI, a well fortified Borrough of *Champaign* in *France*, on the *Meuſe* near *Sedan*.

DONDUS, [*James*] a famous Phyſician of *Padoua*, ſirnam'd *Aggregator*, becauſe of his great Collection of Remedies. He was alſo a great Mathematician, and invented a new ſort of Clock, which, beſides the Hours marked alſo the annual Motion of the Sun, the daily Motion of the Moon, the Days of the Month, and the Holy Days of the Year, and all the Motions of the Planets. The ſucceſs of that Invention gave ſuch a Name to its Author, that he was call'd afterwards, *James of the Clock*, and the Name continued in his Family, which is conſiderable at *Padoua*. He found alſo the way of making Salt with Spring-Water, and made a pound of Salt with a 1000 pounds of Water. *Bernard Scard.*

DONGALLUS, the 67th. King of *Scotland*, being ſo ſevere in his Government that the Soldiery could not endure it, gathered themſelves to *Alpinus*, the Son of *Achaius*, whom they forced to be their Leader; but having gathered together an Army, and pretending to do as they directed, he diſappointed them, and fled to *Dongallus*. The Rebels being thereupon diſmay'd, accuſed him to the King as the Author of their Revolt; but the King being ſatisfied of the contrary, ſurprized and put the Chief of 'em to Death. *Dongallus*, as he paſs'd the *Spey* to make War upon the *Picts*, was drown'd in the 5th. of his Reign, about 885. *Buchan.*

DONGARDUS, the 42d. King of *Scotland* came to the Crown in 452. He was a Prince fitted both for Peace and War; and though he had no occation for the latter, yet he train'd up his Soldiers ſo, as they might be ready in caſe of need: He applied himſelf to the Reformation of Religion, and to extirpate the Remainders of the *Pelagian* Herеſie, againſt which, Pope *Celeſtine* ſent *Palladius* in his Father *Eugenius*'s Time. And this *Palladius* was the firſt who appointed Biſhops in *Scotland*. The Church there, as ſome affirm, before that time, being govern'd by the Monks of thoſe Days. The *Scots* being thus intent on Reforming of Religion, eſcap'd the Tempeſt of War, which at that time did ſhake the Univerſe. In his Time flouriſh'd *Patrick*, *Servanus*, *Ninian* and *Mungo*, Diſciples of *Palladius*, Men famous for Learning and Sanctity; and at this time Sainted in the *Roman Calendar*. *Dongardus* made a League with the *Picts* and *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, and dy'd in the 5th. Year of his Reign, *An.* 457. *Buchan.*

DONNE (*John*) Dr. of Divinity, born in *London*. His Father was a Merchant of a good Eſtate, Deſcended from an Ancient Family in *Wales*; where, in the Doctor's time, many of them made a Conſiderable Figure. By his Mother he was Deſcended from Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*. He had ſo great a Genius for Learning, and was Educated with that Care, that at Nine Years Old he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, having, at that Age, a command of the French and Latin Tongues: Afterwards at Fourteen Years Old, he removed to *Cambridge*, and Three Years after to *Lincoln*'s *Inn*. Being about Twenty Years Old he Travell'd into *Italy* and *Spain* where he made many uſeful Obſervations upon the Laws and Government of theſe Countries; and return'd home Maſter of the Languages ſpoken there. He Married a Daughter of Sir *George More*, Chancellor of the Garter, and Lieutenant of the Tower; and afterwards, applying himſelf to the Canon and Civil Laws, made a great Progreſs in that Study, and now being known to King *James* the firſt, he was commanded by his Majeſty, to Anſwer the Objections of the Roman Catholicks againſt the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, which was perform'd by Mr. *Donne* in his *Pſeudo-Martyr*; the King upon the peruſal of this Book, perſwaded him to take Orders; he ſubmitted to his Majeſty's Advice, after Three Years time taken for Recollection, and perfecting himſelf in Greek, Hebrew, and the Study of Divinity. Soon after he went out Doctor in Divinity at *Cambridge*, was made Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Preacher at *Lincoln*'s *Inn*. And when the King ſent the Earl of *Carliſle*, his Ambaſſador into *Germany*, Doctor *Donne* Travell'd with him as a Divine: Not long after his return into *England* he had the Deanry of St. *Paul*'s given him, with ſome other Church-Preferment. He Dy'd in 1630. and was Buried in St. *Paul*'s. He had a good Genius for Poetry, Extraordinary Parts, and Conſiderable Learning; as appears by his Works; which are his *Peuſdo-Martyr*, *Biathanatos*. A Volume of Sermons in *Folio*, &c. As to his Character in point of Morality and Religion, he was, after his going into *Orders*, remarkably Regular and Pious, and very Charitable. See his Life before his Volume of Sermons.

DORCHESTER, Lat. *Dorceſtria*, or *Darnovarda*, the Chief Place of *Dorſetſhire*, is about a 100 Miles South Weſt, and by Weſt from *London*. It ſtands on the South ſide of the River *Frome*, 4 Miles from the Sea, and has been of a large Compaſs, as may be conjectur'd by the track of its old Walls and Trenches; but has been ſo ill us'd by the *Danes*, that it could never recover its former Wealth and Beauty. It conſiſts at preſent of three fair Streets, and as many Pariſhes. The *Maiden Caſtle*, ſuppos'd to have been a Summer Camp, or Station of the *Romans*, when their Garriſons kept the Frontiers of this Province, is about 300 Paces from the Town to the Southward, and contains above Five Acres, and is rais'd 30 Paces above the neighbouring Ground. The Town is Noted particularly for the Title of Marquiſs, it gave once to *Henry Pierrepont*, created Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter*, by King *Charles* I. An. 1645.

DORDRECHT, or DORT, *Dordrachum*, the Chief Town of *Holland*. It is very Ancient, the firſt that Votes in the States of *Holland*, and ſituated in an Iſland between the Rivers *Meuſe*, *Merwe*, *Rhine*, and *Linghe*. It is well built and rich, and had the Right alone to Coyn Money, but now *Weſt-Frieſeland* has the ſame Privilege. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Earls of *Holland*, and the Staple-Town for Merchandizes Exported, but now it is the Staple-Town only for Rheniſh-Wines. It was ſeparated from the Continent, in 1421. by a Flood, which drowned above ſeventy Villages or Caſtles, and about 100000 Perſons. There was held the Famous National Synod, in 1618. to decide the Controverſies between the *Gomariſts*, or Contra-Remonſtrants, and the Remonſtrants or *Arminians*, about Predeſtination. *Guichardin*, *Cluverius*, *Montanus*, &c.

DORIA, a Family. The Houſe of *Doria*, at *Genoua*, is Noble and Ancient, and has produc'd many Great Men: As,

DORIA (*Andrew*) of *Genoua*, one of the moſt Famous Sea-Captains of the XVIth Century, who was made, by *Francis* I. General of the French Galleys, about 1525. But in 1528. he left *France*, to ſerve the Emperour: He routed the French Galleys, took *Naples* and *Savone*, reſtor'd Liberty to his Country; and ſettled the Government of the Republick ſo, that the Nobles were admitted to the Supreme Magiſtracy, whence they were excluded before, and bringing the popular Families down, he encreaſed the Nobles Authority, which renewed the Hatred between theſe two Factions. *John-Lewis de Fieſque*, Earl of *Lavagna*, oppos'd *Doria*; but the Earl dying, *Doria* had the Advantage. He ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions. It is reported of him, that he was Cruel. He died Iſſueleſs. *Sigonius*, *Du Bellay*, *Thuanus*, *Brantome*, &c.

DORIA, in Latin *Duria, & Doria*, two great Rivers in *Piedmont*, the firſt call'd *la Grand Doire*, or *Doria Baltea*, Riſes in the *Pennine Alps*, and falls into the *Po*, between *Chievas* and *Creſſentine*. The Little *Doire* has its Spring in the *Cottian Alps*, runs to *Suſa*, &c. and is diſcharg'd into the *Po*, a little below *Turin*.

DORIS, a Sea Nymph, Daughter to *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, was married to her Brother *Nereus*, and Mother to the *Nereides*. Poets generally call her a Sea Goddeſs. *Natalis Comes. Mythol.*

DORIS, an ancient Country of *Achaia*, in *Greece*, call'd now *Val de Livady*, as ſome ſay. It contained the Towns of *Lilæa*, *Erinæa*, *Boium*, *Cytinium*, &c. and gave its Name to a Country of the Leſſer *Aſia*. The *Dorick* Dialect, one of the four among the *Græcians*, was us'd by the *Lacedæmonians*, *Argians*; and afterwards, in *Epirus*, *Lydia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, and at *Rhodes*: It was made uſe of by *Archimedes*, *Theocritus* and *Pindar*. Δῶρον ſignifies a *Gift*: Whence the Proverb of *Dorica Muſa*, in *Ariſtophanes*, for thoſe that make Verſes to be rewarded. *Strabo*, l. 10. *Ptolemy*, l. 3. c. 12, *&c.*

DORMER (Sir *Robert*) deſcended of a Noble and Ancient Family, upon the Diſtribution of the Lands, which came to the Crown, by the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, he obtain'd a Grant to himſelf, and *Jane* his Wife, in Fee of the Mannor of *Wenge*, in Com. *Bucks*, part of the Poſſeſſions belonging to the Abbey of St. *Albans*. To him ſucceeded *William*, made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of Queen *Mary*; who left Iſſue *Robert*; who being a Knight, 13 *Jac.* was advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet, the 10th of *June*, in the ſame Year; and upon the 30th of that Month, created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Dormer* of *Wenge*. He had Iſſue by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Anthony* Viſcount *Montague*, three Sons; *William*, his Heir; *Anthony Dormer*, of *Grove-Park*, in Com. *Warwick*, Eſq; and *Robert Dormer*, of *Peterley*, in Com. *Bucks*, Eſq; As alſo three Daughters. *William* took to Wife the Daughter of Sir *Richard Molineux*, of *Shefton*, in Com. *Lanc.* Knight; and left Iſſue *Robert*, and a Daughter call'd *Elizabeth*, married to *Edward* Lord *Herbert*, of *Ragland*, afterwards Marquiſs of *Worceſter*. Which *Robert*, by Letters Patents 2 Aug. 4 *Car.* 1. was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Viſcount *Alcot*, and Earl of *Caernarvan*, being a Perſon abſolutely Valiant and Loyal, in the chief time of Trial: He took up Arms for the King, and was kill'd in the Battel fought near *Newberry*, in Com. *Berks*, 20th of *September*, 1643. leaving Iſſue by *Anna Sophia*, his Wife, Daughter to *Philip* Earl of *Pembrook* and *Montgomery*, *Charles* his Son and Heir; who ſucceeding him in his Honours, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Arthur* Lord *Capel*; and by her had two Sons, *Charles* and *William*, who both died young; and three Daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to *Philip* now Earl of *Chelterfeild*; *Iſabella*, and *Anna Sophia*. *Dudg. Baron.*

DORNADILLA, the fourth King of *Scotland*, only remarkable for the Hunting Laws which the *Highlanders* obſerve to this very day. He died in the 28th Year of his Reign, about 232 Years before Chriſt. *Buchan.*

DORSETSHIRE, Lat. *Dorceſtria*, or *Dorceſtrienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *England*, bounded Northward with *Somerſet* and *Wiltſhire*, Southward with the Chanel, which parts *England* from *France*; Eaſtward with *Hamſhire*, and Weſtward with *Devonſhire*. Its length, from Eaſt to Weſt, is about 45 Miles; its breadth, from North to South, 25. The Whole divided into 34 Hundreds, wherein are 248 Pariſhes, and eighteen Market-Towns. In the Time of the *Romans*, this County was inhabited by the *Durotriges*; from whence it probably got the Name of *Dorſetſhire*. In the Hepearchy, it was a Province of the Weſt *Saxons*, and now, together with *Briſtol*, it makes up the Diocele of *Briſtol*. Beſides, the goodneſs of its Air, and the convenency of the Sea, it has all other Neceſſaries in great Abundance; no Place in *England* affords more Sheep in ſo ſmall a compaſs, than this County does about *Dorcheſter*. Among the Rivers that water it, the *Stour* and *Frome* are the moſt conſiderable. *Dorcheſter* is the County Town, *Lime*, *Bridport*, *Weymouth*, *Poole* and *Wareham*, its Harbours. The Title of Marquiſs of *Dorſet*, was firſt enjoyed by the *Beauforts*, and after them by the *Greys*; the laſt that poſſeſſed it being *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who was beheaded in 1553. The Title of Earl was conferr'd by King *James* I. upon *Thomas Sackvil*, Lord *Buckhurſt*, created Earl of *Dorſet*, *Anno* 1603. In whoſe Line it has continued hitherto, the preſent Earl hereof being the Right Honourable *Charles Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, Lord High-Chamberlain of Their Majeſtys Houſhold. Laſtly, out of this County are Elected, beſides the Knights of the Shire, eighteen Members of Parliament, from *Dorcheſter*, *Poole*, *Lyme*, *Weymouth*, *Melcomb Regis*, *Bridport*, *Shaftsbury*, *Wareham* and *Corfe* Caſtle in *Purbeck*. Two out of each.

DORTMOND an Imperial and Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, Lat. *Tremonia*, on the River *Emſer*. It belongs now to the Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*. A Council was held there in 1563. to reform the Clergy. *Dithmar*, l. 1.

DOSITHEANS, one of the Branches of the *Samaritans* in Expectation of the Meſſiah. They abſtained from all that had Life; and were ſo Superſtitious in keeping the Sabbath, that they remain'd in the ſame Place and Poſture wherein that Day ſurpriz'd them, without ſtirring till the next Day. They Marry'd but once, and ſome never did. *Doſitheus*, their Founder, being diſſatisfied among the *Jews*, retir'd to the *Samaritans*, who were reputed Hereticks, and invented a new Sect; and to make it more Authentick, he went into a Cave, where, by too long an Abſtinence, he ridiculouſly kill'd himſelf. The Name of *Doſitheans* was alſo given to ſome Diſciples of *Simon Magus*. St. *Epiphan. in Panar.* l. 1. c. 3. *Origen. Baronius*'s *Annal. Theodoret*, &c.

DOUAY, Lat. *Duacum*, a Town of *Flanders*, on the *Scarpe*, was the Chief Town of the Country of the *Catuagues*, mention'd in *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries*, as 'tis thought. It is very ſtrong, and belongs to the *French* ſince 1667. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, founded its Univerſity, in 1563. *Guichardin des Pais bas.*

DOUE, *Dovæum*, or *Duæum*, a Town of *Anjou*, in *France*, Conſiderable in the time of the *Romans*, who built there an Amphitheater, which is whole ſtill, and can eaſily hold above 15000 Spectators, though it be but 1600 Foot about. There are alſo many Grotto's and Vaults under the Ground, of an admirable Structure, with an extraordinary deep Well. *Baudrand.*

DOVER, Lat. *Dubris*, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town of *Bowsbrough*-Hundred, in the Eaſt-Parts of *Kent*, and one of the Cinque-Ports, ſeated in a Bottom, and ſurrounded with Clifts; from whence, in a clear Day, one may eaſily diſcern the Coaſt of *France*, where *Calais* ſtands Eaſtward, oppoſite to it. The Paſſage over is reckon'd but ſeven Leagues, that part of the Town next the Sea had anciently a Wall, ſome of which is ſtill ſtanding. On the top of a rugged high Clift, or Rock, is a ſtately and very ſtrong Caſtle, which may be ſuppos'd to have been built by the *Romans*. However, this Place was certainly a Station of theirs, and has ever ſince been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, at all times carefully guarded. It was formerly ſo Conſiderable in Times paſt, that it ſet out 21 Ships to the Wars, for its *Quota*. And therefore *Philip* King of *France* told *Lewis* his Son, who was ſent for hither againſt King *John*, by the Barons, That if he did not make himſelf Maſter of *Dover* Caſtle, his other Conqueſts would avail him but very little. It had formerly ſeven Pariſh-Churches, now but two; but is, in time of Peace, as it has always been, much frequented, as being the ſhorteſt Paſſage into *France*. The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Jermin* was created Baron of *Dover*, in the Firſt Year of King *James* II. But before, *An.* 1627. *Henry Cary*, Viſcount *Rochford*, and Baron *Hunſden*, enjoy'd the Title, from King *Charles* I. of Earl of *Dover*. It is 71 Miles from *London*.

DOUGLAS, a very Great and Ancient Family in *Scotland*, of which there is a particular Hiſtory by a very learned Pen, who Equalizes them to any of the Ancient Roman Families; and gives them the Preference to all in *Europe*, thoſe of Crowned-Heads excepted. They have been particularly Famous for Great Generals, there having been more of this Name than any other that is to be met with in Hiſtory. Nor is it their Native Country alone which is indebted to their Valour, but they have ſignaliz'd themſelves in moſt Parts of *Europe*, and particularly in *France*, where they have had great Commands and Titles, as Duke of *Touraine*, &c. They have frequently Match'd with the Royal Family of *Scotland*, and ſometimes laid Claim to the Crown. In ſhort, this Family exceeded all the reſt in that Kingdom, for the Number of Nobility and Gentry of their own Name, and Multitude of Vaſſals; inſomuch that they became Formidable to the Kings themſelves, to whom they were little inferiour, either for the Splendour of their Court, or Greatneſs of their Power: But that unhappy Controverſie betwixt them and the Regent, and Chancellour *Levingſton* and *Creighton*, in the Reign of King *James* II. prov'd fatal to them, by the Craft and Treachery of their Adverſaries. The Noble Emulation betwixt this Family and the *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland*, for Martial *Proweſs*, is every where met with in Hiſtories, and the Great Figure which the *Douglaſſes* do ſtill make in *Scotland*, is well enough known. Their Chief is the preſent Marquiſs of *Douglas*, whoſe Eldeſt Son bears the Title of Earl of *Angus*. His Grace, the preſent Duke of *Hamilton*, an Eldeſt Son of this Family, by a ſecond Marriage. The Duke of *Queenborough* is alſo of this Surname; as is the Earl of *Morton*, *Roſſes*, Lord *Maddington*, &c. *Buchanan*, Hiſt. of *Douglas.*

DOUGLASS, a Caſtle in *Clidſdale*, in the Middle of the Southern-part of *Scotland*, which takes its Name from the River *Douglaſs*, as doth alſo the Dale or Valley in which it ſtands. This Caſtle is ſeated about ſix Scotch Miles Weſt of *Lanrick*, where *Douglaſs* River unites with the *Clyde*, fifteen Miles from *Glaſgow* to the South, and 35 from *Edinburgh* to the South-Weſt. It is only Memorable for its Earl, formerly ſo very Powerful, that they were a Terrour to the Kings of *Scotland* themſelves, there being at one time ſix Earls of this Family, *viz. Douglaſs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Mar* and *Morton*.

DOUR

DOURLANS, or DOURLENS, in Lat. *Durlendium*, a Town of *France*, in *Picardy*, ſituated upon the River *Authie*, towards the Frontiers of *Artois*, and about five or ſix Leagues from *Amiens*. This Place is well fortified, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

DOUSA, (*Janus*) a Dutchman, Lord of *Nortwick*, in *Holland*, where he was born in 1545. He was in very great Eſteem for his Learning and Courage, being a good Scholar, and a Souldier; For being made Governour of *Leiden*, by the Prince of *Orange*, in 1574. He defended that Town with great Reſolution and Conduct againſt the *Spaniards*, under *Requeſenius*. The Year after, the Univerſity of *Leyden* being founded, *Janus Douſa*, was made the firſt Curator, being very fit for the Place, upon the Account of his Learning and Deſerts. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, (*viz.* Poems, Notes upon *Salluſt*, *Petronius*, *Plautus*, *Catullus*, and the Annals of *Holland*. This *Douſa* died of the Plague, in 1604, leaving four Sons behind him, all of them great Scholars. Firſt, *Janus Douſa* a Poet, Philoſopher, and Mathematician; who, though dying at the Age of 26 Years, wrote ſeveral Poems; Notes upon *Catullus*, *Tibullus* and *Propertius*. *Spicilegium in Petronii Satyricon*. *Animadverſiones in Plauti Comedias*, &c. Second, *George Douſa* who was a good Linguiſt, he travell'd to *Conſtantinople*, and publiſh'd a Relation of his Voyage, with ſeveral Inſcriptions which he found at *Conſtantinople*, and elſewhere. He likewiſe, in 1607, Printed *George Cedrenus*'s Book, Intitled, *De Originibus Urbis Conſtantinopolitanæ*, with *Meurſius*'s Notes upon it. Third, *Francis Douſa* wanted no Learning; in 1600 he publiſh'd the Epiſtles of *Julius Cæſar*; *Scaliger* with his Annotations upon the Hiſtory of *Ariſtotle*, *De Animalibus*, together with ſome Fragments of *Lucilius*, with Notes of his own upon them. Fourth, *Theodorus Douſa*, Lord of *Barkenſtyen*, who, in 1614, publiſh'd the Chronicon of *George Logotheta* with Notes, and 1638 he wrote a Treatiſe, call'd, *Farrago Æthica Variarum Linguarum*, *Variorumque Auctorum*, &c. *Meurſius*, *Athen. Bat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

DOUZI, a Town upon the *Cher* between *Ivoy* and *Sedan* in the Dioceſe of *Rheims* Authours mention two Councils at *Douzi*, in the ninth Century. The firſt in the Year 871, againſt *Hinchmar* Biſhop of *Laon*. This Prelate had maintain'd the Pope's Intereſt with too much Heat, his Zeal tranſporting him againſt the Cuſtoms and Liberties of the Gallican Church. *Hinchmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*'s Uncle, and the other Prelates in the Council of *Verberi*, blam'd him extremely for't, and ſubſcrib'd his Condemnation. He appeal'd from this Sentence to the Pope, for which he was blam'd in the Council of *Attigni*, and being afterwards charg'd for this Miſbehaviour, in the Council of *Douzi* above-mention'd, he was there depos'd and impriſon'd. *Cellotius*, After the Death of *Sirmondus*, publiſh'd the Acts of this Council, which the other could not recover, and calls the Collection, *Apotheca Recondituris Doctrinæ*. The ſecond Council of *Douzi* was held in 874, againſt Inceſtuous Marriages, and thoſe, who encroach'd upon the Poſſeſſions of the Church. *Tom.* VIII. *Concil.*

DOWN, Lat. *Dunum*, a City and Biſhoprick in the Province of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, the Biſhop of which is under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*. The Biſhoprick of *Connor* has been united to it ever ſince 1442. The City ſtands upon the *Iriſh* Sea, in a *Peninſula* made by the Sea and Lake of *Cone*, which affords it an excellent Haven, twenty Miles from *Dormore* to the Eaſt, and 32 from *Carickfergus* to the South. The County of *Down* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh Sea*, on the North by the Country of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neacy*; on the Weſt by *Armagh*; and on the South by the County of *Louth*, from which it is ſevered by the River *Newry*. This County (ſaith *Camden*) is generally very Fruitful, where it is not over-ſpread with Woods; and has ſeveral ſafe Harbours upon the Seas. *Down* is one of the moſt Ancient Towns in *Ireland*, made more famous by keeping the Bones of St. *Patrick*, St. *Bridget*, and St. *Columbus*, than by the mention *Ptolemy* has made of it by the Name of *Dunum*.

DOWNHAM, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Clackloſe*, ſituate upon the River *Oute*, over which it hath a Bridge, 71 Miles from *London*.

DOWNTON, or DUNCTON, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, Capital of its Hundred, ſituate upon the *Salisbury Avon*. It returns two Members to Parliament. From *London* 84 Miles.

DRACO, an ancient Law-giver of *Athens*, before *Solon*'s time, about 13 - oft *R.* whoſe Laws were ſo ſevere, that *Solon* abolith'd all of them, except thoſe againſt Murther. *Euſeb. Chron. Suidas. Aulus Gell.* l. 11. c. 18.

DRAGON OVERTHROWN: An Order of Knighthood inſtituted by the Emperour *Sigismond*, about 1418. after the Council of *Conſtance*. On Solemn Days the Knights wore a Scarlet Cloak; and on a ſhort Mantle of Green Silk, a double Golden Chain, to which hang'd an Overthrown Dragon, with his Wings down, and enamell'd with divers Colours. The Subject of this Inſtitution was, the *Anathema* againſt *John Huſs* and *Jerom* of *Prague*'s Opinions and Perſon, which *Sigismond* repreſented like a Dragon Overthrown, the different Colours ſignifying the different Charms of Hereſie, &c. *Favin.*

DRAGUT RAIS, Captain of the Pirates of *Barbary*, a great Enemy to the Chriſtians, was taken with thirteen Galleys, in 1550. by *Andrew Doria*, in the Port of *Giralatta*, in *Corſica*, and chain'd in a Priſon. But *Barbaroſſa* went into *Provence*, and paying *Dragut*'s Ranſom to *Jannetin*, *Doria*'s Nephew, he ſet him at liberty. His Captivity, which he took for a great Affront, made him more Cruel againſt the Chriſtians, on ſeveral Occaſions; but he was kill'd at the Siege of *Maltha*, in 1565. *Sigonius*, *Thuan.* l. 11, &c.

DRAHOMIRA, *Uratiſlaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*'s Wife, being angry, becauſe her Husband dying, had declar'd his Mother, *Ludmilla*, Regent, during his Son's Minority, ſhe caus'd her to be murther'd, in 929. and perſuaded her Son *Boleſlaus* to kill his Brother *Venceſlaus*: But, by a juſt Judgment, ſhe fell into a Precipice, near *Prague*, or (according to others) the Earth open'd, and ſwallow'd her up. *Æn. Sylvius in Hiſt. Bohemiæ.*

DRAKE, (Sir *Francis*) was born nigh South *Taveſtock*, in the County of *Devonſhire*, and brought up in *Kent*; where his Father, a Miniſter, having a Place to read Prayers among the Mariners of the Queen's Navy, bound him 'Prentice to a Maſter of a Ship, who traded with Commodities into *France* and *Zealand*; and upon his death, bequeathed his Bark to his induſtrious and truſty Servant. But he having too large a Spirit for ſuch little buſineſs ſold it, and embark'd with Captain *Hawkins*, for the *Weſt-Indies*; where the *Spaniards* took away from him all that he had. He then ſtudied all poſſible means to be revenged. His firſt Attempt was upon *Nombre de Dios*, then the Granary of the *Weſt-Indies*; which he miſs'd but narrowly, though all his Force conſiſted but in two Ships, Man'd with about ſeventy Men and Boys. Being advertiſed by ſome *Negro*'s of a Caravan of Mules, laden with Gold and Silver, coming over the Mountains ſlightly guarded; he intercepted it, brought off the Gold, buried the Silver, and at *Santta Cruce* burnt 20000 Pounds worth of Spaniſh Merchandice, and return'd with Honour and Riches home. He ſet out again, in 1577. with five Ships, and 1600 Men from *Plymouth*; paſs'd the *Magellan* Streights with three Ships, having caſt off the other two, as Impediments, and enter'd the *Pacifick* Sea; where the Ships were diſpers'd by a violent Storm, and one of them never ſeen more; the other return'd home through the *Streights*, while *Drake* ſteer'd to *Chily*, *Coquimbo*, *Cinnam*, *Palma*, *Lima*, and ſo round *America*. He took ſeveral Spaniſh Ships in this Voyage; in one whereof he found 400 Pound Weight of Maſſie Gold; in another call'd *Cacofuga*, beſides Jewels, and a vaſt Quantity of Gold, as much Silver as would ballaſt a Ship, a great part of which he brought into *England*, in 1589. having been forc'd to throw the reſt, with 6 Pieces of Ordnance, over-board, to bring his Ship off a dangerous Shoal, on which it was driven. He feaſted the Queen, ſoon after his arrival, at *Dartford*, where ſhe Knighted him, and conſented he ſhould have, for Arms, the World in a Ship: His own was drawn a-ſhore, for a Monument to Poſterity. He ſet ſail again from *Plymouth*, in 1585. with 22 Ships and Pinaces, 2300 Souldiers and Seamen, took and burnt St. *Jago*, the Chief City of *Cuba*, in *America*; and plunder'd St. *Domingo*, in *Hiſpaniola*. From whence he ſailed to *Carthagena*, which he ſurpriz'd and took in it, beſides ineſtimable Summs of Money, 240 Pieces of Ordnance. In his return home, he raz'd and burnt the Fort and City of St. *Auguſtine*, in *Terra Florida*, and arriv'd ſafe at *Plymouth* in 1586. In 1588. he was made Vice-Admiral of the *Engliſh* Navy; and in 1589. was ſent Joint-General of 11000 Men, to aſſiſt *Don Antonio*, who pretended a Right to the Crown of *Portugal*; and afterwards, with Sir *John Hawkins* to the *Weſt-Indies*; where being diſappointed in his main Deſign, of forcing his way from Port *Rico* to *Panama*, where the Spaniſh Treaſure lay, he plunder'd *Nombre de Dios*, and many other petty Towns: But troubled that this Succeſs did not anſwer the Preparations made for the Voyage, he fell ill, and died, in 1595. much regretted by the Queen.

DRANGIANA, a Province of *Perſia*, now call'd *Sigiſtan*, it lies in the moſt Eaſterly-part of the Country.

DRAVE, *Drau*, and *Dravus*, a River of *Germany*, whoſe Spring is in the *Alps*. It runs through *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, and *Hungary*, into the *Danube*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Cluvier*, &c.

DRAYTON, a good Market-Town of North *Bradford*-Hundred, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Shropſhire*, bordering upon *Staffordſhire*; ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the River, *Terne*, and noted for the Battle fought there between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

DRESDE, or *Dresden*, the Chief Town of *Misnia*, in the *Higher-Saxony*; fortified by *Charlemagn*, in the VIIIth Century, and now the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. There is a Stone-Bridge, admirably well built, on the *Elbe*, and a ſtately Palace. This City is fortified after the Modern way, and divided by the *Elbe*. The Elector's Palace, Citadel, Arſenal, Stables, Garden, and Bear-Garden, are worth the ſeeing. Vid. Dr. *Brown's Travels*.

DREUX,

DREUX, Lat *Drocum*, on the *Blaiſe*, a Town of *Blaiſois*, in *France*; or (as others ſay) of the Government of *L'Iſle de France*, being an Earldom. It is one of the moſt ancient Towns of the Kingdom, and reputed to have been built by *Drius* IV. King of the *Gauls*, and Chief Founder of the *Druids*. This Town was very ſtrong formerly, but now the Caſtle is almoſt ruined. 'Tis remarkable for being the Reſidence of the *Druids*; and becauſe, in the general States of the Kingdom, it precedes *Chartres*, and many other Towns. This Town is famous for a great Battel fought there, where the Royal Party had the Advantage of the *Hugonots*; The Prince of *Conde* being taken Priſoner there. *Davila*, *Thuanus*'s *Hiſt.* l. 34. *Du Cheſne*'s *Hiſt. de la Maiſon de Dreux.*

DREXELIUS, (*Jeremy*) a Jeſuit of *Ausbourg*, in *Germany*, Profeſs'd Rhetorick at firſt, and was afterwards a Preacher, in Ordinary to the Electour of *Bavaria*. He wrote ſeveral practical Pieces, Printed in two Volumes in Folio. *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ.*

DRIEDO, (*John*) born at *Turnhout* in *Brabant*, in the 16th Cent. was a very zealous Divine in his way. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Lib.* IV. *De Eccleſiaſticis Scripturis. De Libertate Chriſtiana. De Captivitate & Redemptione Generis Humani. De Concordia Liberi Arbitrii & Prædeſtinationis Divini, Libri* II. *De Gratia & Libero Arbitrio*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Miræus*, &c.

DRIN, or DRINO, in Latin *Drinus*, a River in the Ancient *Illyrium*, riſing in Mount *Scardus* of the Ancients, call'd *Schiardo* by the Moderns, it parts *Boſnia* from *Servia*, and runs into the *Save* near the *Danube*.

DROGHEDA, a City in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Leinſter*, in *Ireland*, upon the River *Boyn*, 22 Miles North of *Dublin*. It hath an excellent and ſafe Haven, and in Mr. *Camden*'s time was well peopled, and much frequented. *Oliver Cromwel* took this Town by Storm, in 1649. and put all the Gariſon, conſiſting of 4000 Men, to the Sword, Sir *Arthur Aſton*, the Governour, with all the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children; and this to ſtrike a Terrour into all the other Places of the Country, that he might with the greater facility reduce them: and accordingly he had incredible Succeſs in all his other Attempts. It ſurrender'd to King *WILLIAM* in two Days after the Fight at the *Boyne*.

DROITWICH, a Borough-Town in *Worceſterſhire*, in *Halfſhire*-Hundred, ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Salwarp*. It returns two Members to the Houſe of Commons, and is a noted place for Salt-Pits, 82 Miles from *London*.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONTHEIM, in Latin *Nidroſia*, a Sea-Port Town of *Norway*, the reſidence of the ancient Kings; but now the Governours of *Norway* reſide at *Berghen*. Tho' this Town be decay'd, it has ſtill the Title of Archbiſhoprick; and one of the moſt ſtately Churches of the North.

DRUIDS, Prieſts of the ancient *Gauls*, nam'd *Eubages*, by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and *Saronides*, by *Diodor. Sic.* They taught the People their particular Superſtitions and Ceremonies, which they had, as ſome think, from the *Phoceans*, who built *Marſeilles* in *Provence*. And indeed Δρῦς in Greek, and *Deru* in the *Celtick* Language, ſignifies *an Oak*, a Tree ſo much reſpected by the *Druids*, becauſe it produces *Miſſeltoe*, which they gather'd with ſo many Ceremonies, as the fineſt Gift of the Gods. One of thoſe Prieſts being in White, gather'd it in the beginning of the Year, with a Golden Scithe; afterward, two White Young Bulls were Sacrific'd; and the Ceremonies ended with a great Feaſt. The *Druids* and *Gauls* believ'd *Miſſeltoe* taken in Drink, made all Creatures more Fruitful, and was a good Antidote againſt all Sorts of Poyſons. Others think them call'd *Druids* from the Hebrew *Deruſſim*, or *Doreſim*; that is, *Contemplators*: therefore *Diogenes Laertius* compares them to the Wiſe Men of *Chaldæa*, to the Philoſophers of *Greece*, to the Magi of *Perſia*, and the Gymnoſophiſts of the *Indies*. *Diodorus Sic.* adds, that they were Divines. The *Gauls* believ'd the Immortality of the Soul ſo well, that they lent willingly in this World, to be repaid again in the next. The *Druids* were alſo *Aſtrologers*, *Geographers*, *Geometricians*, and principally Stateſmen and Lawyers; and for this Reaſon, all Controverſies and Negotiations publick and private were referr'd to their Umpirage and Direction. Thoſe, who were only imploy'd in the Contemplation of Divine Things, were call'd *Eubages*; and thoſe that took Care of the Altars were nam'd *Semnothées*; and their Number was ſo great that *Stephanus* ſpeaks of them as of a People. *Cæſar* obſerves, that they had a Chief, who had Sovereign Power: and *Pomponius Mela* ſaith, That their Learning depended moſtly upon ſtrength of memory; for they had no Books, and ſometimes they got by heart 20000 Verſes, which were a kind of Hiſtory of great Men, which they deriv'd by Tradition. They us'd Serpents Eggs to get Great Men's favour, and to ſucceed in their Affairs, as *Pliny* ſaith. They ſacrificed Men, and thoſe Sacrifices were prohibited by *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, and quite aboliſh'd by *Claudius*, as *Suetonius* reports. In fine, thoſe *Druids* were ſo much eſteem'd, that Women would be their Diſciples. The Emperour *Aurelian* conſulted one of thoſe Women, to know if his poſterity ſhould ſucceed him. *Diocleſian* learnt of another that he ſhould be Emperour, after he had kill'd a Wild Boar, which was fulfilled in a Gingle being choſen Emperour, after he had kill'd a Man whoſe Name was Aper. See *Diocleſian*. It is ſaid that they gave their Name to *Dreux*. See *Dreux Diodor. Sic. l.6. c. 9. Cæſar l. 6. Strabo, l.4. Suetonius in Claud. Tacitus l. 13. annal. Dupleix Memoir. des Gaul. l. 1. c. 16.*

DRUMMOND: See PERTH.

DRUSES, DRUSIS, or DRUSIANS: People living about Mount *Libanus*, deſcended, as they ſay, from the *French* that went with *Godfrey of Bulloigne* into the Eaſt. They call themſelves Chriſtians, tho' they don't obſerve their Laws. They hate the *Jews* and *Mahometans*, becauſe of their Uſury; tho' they be reputed *Mahometans*. It is ſaid, That they expect a Wiſe Man out of *Egypt* who is to give them a Law. They ſqueeze and ſtretch out their Children's Heads as ſoon as they are Born, which makes them remarkable among the Eaſtern People. They are hardy and live in Mountains. Their Princes are of the Houſe of *Maan*. The *Emir Fekhr-ed-din* was of that Family. The troubleſome conteſts they had with the *Turks* in this Century, made the Name of *Druſis* famous. This Relation I owe to *M. le Chevalier d'Ervieux*, who liv'd there a long time; 'tis to be wiſh'd that he may publiſh all his Memoirs concerning that Country. See *Druzes*.

DRUSILIA, Agrippa *the Elder*'s Daughter, and the Younger's Siſter. She was the fineſt Woman of her time, and firſt Contracted to *Epiphanes*, King *Antiochus*'s Son, who promis'd to turn *Jew*; but not performing it, ſhe was married to *Azizes* King of the *Emezenians*. *Felix* Governour of *Judæa* falling in love with her, ſent *Simon* the *Cyprian*, a Magician, to perſwade her to leave her Husband, and Marry him, promiſing to make her the happieſt Woman in the World. And ſhe being deſirous to be rid of her Siſter *Berenice*'s Perſecutions, imprudently hearkned to thoſe Propoſals, not caring for her Religion which ſhe was to forſake. St. *Paul*, being Priſoner, pleaded his Cauſe before this *Felix* and *Druſilla*, Acts 24. 24. *Joſephus*, l. 20. c. 5. *Ant.* See *Druzes*.

DRUSIUS, (*John*) born at *Oudenard* 155', ſtudied at *Louvain* and *Ghant*, and other Places, and afterwards Travell'd with his Father into *England*, and learned Hebrew at *Oxford*, being before, a great Proficient in Greek and Latin: Afterwards returning into *Holland*, he was made Profeſſour at *Leiden* firſt, and then at *Franeker*. He was much eſteem'd for his Sufficiency and Writings; the moſt conſiderable of which are: A Hebrew Grammar. *De Recta Lectione Linguæ Sanctæ. Alphabetum Hebraicum Vetus. Veterum Sapientum Gnomæ. De Tribus Sectis Judæorum*, &c. *Druſius* likewiſe left Commentaries of ſome Books of the Holy Scriptures. He ſtrongly oppos'd the Tranſlation of *Junius* and *Tremellius*, and obſerv'd a great many Faults in it; and brought the *Engliſh* over to his Opinion in a great Meaſure, who made uſe of his Remarks and Corrections, in their laſt Tranſlation of the Bible. Father *Simon* gives a great Character of this Authour, for his Skill in Hebrew. He left a Collection of Fragments of the Ancient Greek Tranſlatours of the Old Teſtament, Printed in 1622, by his Scholar *Sextinus Amama*, who ſucceeded him, in the Hebrew Profeſſour's Place at *Franeker*. *Meurſius*, *Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. R. Simon*, &c.

DRUSUS, a Family. The Family of *Druſus* was a Branch of that of the *Claudians*; and tho' one of the Commonalty, it had nevertheleſs 8 Conſuls, and 2 Cenſours; was honour'd with 3 Triumphs, the Dictatorſhip, *&c.* and produc'd many Illuſtrious Men; as *Salinator* and *Druſus*, who having kill'd the General of the Enemies nam'd *Druſus*, took his Name; which was glorious to all his Poſterity. *Druſus*, *Tiberius*'s Son by *Vipſania Agrippa*'s Daughter, was Poiſon'd. Another *Drusus*, Son of *Germanicus*, diſpleaſing *Tiberius*, was ſtarv'd to Death. *Tacitus* obſerves, that he kept himſelf alive Nine Days by eating the Flocks of his Quilt; and that it was reported in *Greece* and *Aſia* after his Death, that he had been ſeen in the *Cyclades* Iſlands, and that the *Græcians* ran from all Parts to ſee him, miſtaking a Young Man, *Marcus Silanus*'s Son, for him. *Tacitus l. 4, 5. Annal. Suetonius in Tiber. Dion. l.* 5'.

DRUSUS, Son to *Tiberius Nero*, and *Livia*, who afterwards married *Auguſtus*, and Brother to the Emperour *Tiberius*. He married *Antonia*, Daughter to *Mark Anthony*, and *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Germanicus*, &c. He gave great proof of his Courage in *Germany*, where he made many Campaigns, and reduc'd ſeveral Revolted Nations. In the Year of *Rome* 739, he defeated the *Rheti*, now call'd the *Griſons*, and was Conſul in 745. He likewiſe ſubdued the *Cheruſci*, and other German Clans. He died of a Fall off his Horſe, at the Age of 30 Years, and to honour his Memory, his Father-in-Law *Auguſtus*, and his Brother *Tiberius* Harangu'd in his Commendation at his Funeral. *Dion. Caſſius* lib. 55. *Liv.* lib. 138. *Paterculus*, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, &c.

DRUZES, or DRUSI, People of *Paleſtine*, inhabiting Mount *Libanus*, and the neighbouring Country, differing from the Turks, Chriſtians, and all other People. They Marry their own Daughters, and commit all kinds of Inceſt. It is not probable, that they come from the *French*, that follow'd *Godfrey* of *Bulloigne*, and after the loſs of *Jeruſalem* 1187. retired into the Mountains; for there were ſome of that Religion

nius. The Conjecture of ſome Authors is more likely, that theſe *Druzes* are not different from the *Dariotes* or *Drotes*, mention'd by *Elmacin* in his Hiſtory, who liv'd in *Syria*; *Mahammed Ben Iſmael* the Founder of that Sect, began to Preach his Doctrine about 1030; which perhaps gave occaſion to ſay, that *Iſmaan* eſtabliſhed that Religion; for there is no great difference between *Iſmaan* and *Iſmael*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*. See *Druſes*.

DRYADES, Nymphs of the Woods and Foreſts, from Δρυς, an Oak. *Servius* the *Grammarian*.

DUARE, a Strong place of *Dalmatia*, on a Mountain, near *Almiſſa*, often taken and re-taken. It belongs now to the *Venetians*. *P. Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée*.

DUARENUS, a Celebrated French Lawyer, born at St. *Brieu*, in *Brittany*, in the XVI. Cent. His Works are a ſufficient proof of his great Learning. He wrote upon the Codes; the Digeſts; *De Ratione Beneficiaria*; *In Conſuetudines Feudorum*, Epiſtles; A Treatiſe of the Liberties and Privileges of the Gallican Church, *&c.* *Thuanus* gives him a great Character, both with Reſpect to his Profeſſion, and general Learning. St. *Marthe*, lib. 1. *Elog. Doct. Gall. Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 23. *&c.*

DUBLIN, Lat. *Dublinum*; in Iriſh *Balackleigh*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Provinces of *Leinſter* in a County of the ſame Name, ſituate upon the River *Liffy*, which is the Nobleſt River in all this Kingdom, and maketh a capacious Haven here, at about 20 Leagues diſtance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*. This City is call'd *Eblana* by *Ptolemy*; when or by whom it was firſt built, is not known; but Ancient it muſt be, by its being mentioned by him. *Saxo Grammaticus* acquaints us, how much it ſuffered by the *Danes*. It was afterwards under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Herald Harfagar* King of *Norway*. In 1151 Pope *Eugenius* III. made it an Archbiſhop's See, with the Title and Juriſdiction of a Primacy. *Henry* II. having conquer'd *Ireland*, ſent hither from *Briſtol* a Colony, whereby it began to flouriſh more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom, the Seat of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Courts of Juſtice and their Parliaments, ſtrengthened with a Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide, built by *Henry Loundres*, a Biſhop, in 1220. Near which was a Royal Palace built by *Henry* II. King of *England*. It has a College for Students, which is an Univerſity of it ſelf, Founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknor*, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it; but the Troubleſome times that follow'd, obſtructed that good deſign then: At the North Gate is a Bridge of hewn Stone built by King *John*. It has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, dedicated to St. *Patrick*, the Apoſtle of the *Iriſh* Nation, and built at ſeveral times, in which are a Dean, two Arch-Deacons, and 22 Prebendaries: There is another fair Collegiate Church in this City, call'd *Chriſt's Church*, built in 1012. and about 13 Parochial ones; and next to *London*, it's the largeſt and beſt City of the 3 Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, of conſiderable Trade, and much reſorted to by the Gentry of the Kingdom, eſpecially in Term-time. In more Ancient times, this City was Govern'd by a Provoſt; but in 1409. *Henry* IV. granted them licence to chuſe every Year a Mayor and 2 Bailiffs, chang'd into Sheriffs by *Edward* IV. Thus far *Cambden*. Since his time, it has been extraordinarily enlarged, eſpecially theſe laſt 20 Years, during the Civil Wars in King *Charles* the I's. time, the Duke of *Ormond*, by that King's Orders deliver'd it to the *Engliſh*, but afterwards endeavouring to recover it, his Army was routed by Coll. *Jones*, and the Siege rais'd in 1649. The County of *Dublin* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea; on the South by the little Territories of *O Tooles* and *O Brians*, and on the North by the County of *Meath*, and a ſmall River call'd *Nanny*. The Soil is very fruitful as to every thing but Wood; ſo that they uſe Sea-coal and Turff for their fewel. It's well inhabited, rich, and well provided with Sea-Port Towns.

DUCEUS (*Fronto*) a Jeſuit, Son of a Counſellor of *Bourdeaux*, he was a conſiderable Linguiſt, a Critick and Divine, and a very laborious Perſon: Having publiſh'd the Works of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, St. *Gregory Nyſſen*, St. *Bazil*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Nicephorus Calliſtus*, the Apoſtles Canons, *Bibliotheca Patrum Græcorum*, &c. He wrote likewiſe againſt the Sieur *du Pleſſis*. *Alegamb. Bibl. Scrip. Soc. J. Miræus de Script. Sec.* 17.

DUDERSTAT, the Chief Town of the little Country of *Eichfeld* in *Germany*, on the River *Wipper*, belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*.

DUDITHIUS (*Andrew*) Biſhop of *Five Churches* in *Hungary*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. and was a Perſon of good Parentage, Learning and Probity. *Thuanus* gives him a great Character for his Parts and Erudition. The Emperor *Ferdinand* ſent him to the Council of *Trent* as Ambaſſador; and ſome time after he turn'd Proteſtant, and going into *Poland*, warpt towards the Opinions of *Socinus*. He Died in the Year 1589. *Spondan. in Annal. Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 32, &c. *Sandius Bibliothec. Antitrin.*

DUERO, or *Douro*, in Lat. *Durius*, a River of *Spain*, Riſing in *Old Caſtile*, near the Frontiers of *Arragon*, which after having run a long courſe, falls into the Ocean near *O Porto*.

DUFFUS, the 78th King of *Scotland*, having ſuppreſſed the Depredations committed on the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſlands, by their looſe young Gentry; he order'd the Governours, by whoſe Negligence they had happen'd, to make reſtitution to the People, and baniſh'd many of the Criminals. At which their Relations being offended, they plotted againſt the King, as a Contemner of the Nobility. And at the ſame time a Club of Witches at *Forreſſe* in *Murray*, did, by waſting his Image in Wax, ſo waſt and torment him with continual Pain and Sweating, that he pin'd daily; and no remedy could be found till the Witchcraft was diſcovered, the Image broke, and the Witches Puniſhed. During his Sickneſs the Highlanders looking for impunity, plundred the adjacent Countries; but upon his Recovery, he marched againſt them, and brought the Chief of them to be puniſh'd at *Forreſſe*. *Donald*, the Governour of the Caſtle where the King Lodged, having ſeveral Friends among 'em, whoſe Pardon he could not obtain, did thereupon, by his Wife's Council and Aſſiſtance, *Murder the King by Night*, convey'd away his Corps, and Buried it ſo ſecretly, that the Murderers were not diſcovered. And *Donald* the better to conceal it, kill'd thoſe that had the Charge of the King's Chamber in a Fury for their Neglect: But *Culenus* being choſen King by the Nobility, and coming Northward to enquire into the Murder, *Donald* being Conſcious of his Guilt, fled to Sea, but being driven back by Tempeſt, he was brought to the King, and together with his Wife and other Accomplices condignly puniſh'd. *Duffus* was Murdered after he had Reigned Four Years and Six Months, about *An. C.* 973. *Buchan.*

DUGDALE (Sir *William*) Son of *John Dugdale* of *Shuſtock* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent. was born in 1605. was a great Antiquary, and a Perſon of indefatigable Induſtry. He was firſt made *Rouge Croix*, then *Cheſter*, afterwards *Norroy*, and laſtly, *Garter*. In 1641, by the encouragement of Sir *Chriſtopher*, afterwards Lord *Hatton*, Mr. *Dugdale* came to St. *Paul's*, tranſcrib'd the Epitaphs, and got all the Coats of Arms belonging to the Monuments, *&c.* Painted, taking Draughts likewiſe of all the Monuments: This being perform'd with great exactneſs, he Travelled to *Peterborough*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *Newark upon Trent*, *Beverley*, *Southwel*, *Kingſton upon Hull*, *York*, *Selby*, *Cheſter*, *Litchfield*, *Tamworth*, *Warwick*, &c. in all which Places he proceeded with the ſame curioſity, preſerving the Monuments, *&c.* by this Method; apprehending they might probably be deſtroy'd by the diſorders of a Civil War, which was then likely to break out. He continued very Loyal during the Rebellion, and after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. was in 1677. made *Garter*, and Knighted. He dy'd in 1685. His Works are, *Monaſticon Anglicanum* 3. Vol. *Fol.* The Antiquities of *Warwickſhire*, Illuſtrated from Records, Leiger Books, *&c. Fol.* The Hiſtory of St. *Paul's* Cathedral in *London* from its Foundation, *&c. Fol.* The Hiſtory of Imbanking and Draining divers Fenns and Marſhes, *&c.* *Origines Juridicales*, or Hiſtorical Memorials of the Engliſh Laws, Courts of Juſtice, Forms of Trial, *&c. Fol.* The Baronage of *England*, in 2 Vol. Fol. A ſhort View of the late Troubles of *England*, *&c.* Fol. The Ancient Uſage in bearing of ſuch Enſigns of Honour as are uſually call'd *Armes*, Oct. &c. *Athen. Oxon.*

DUILIUS, Surnam'd *Nepos*, a Roman Conſul, was the firſt General of that Republick, who gained a Victory at Sea, over the *Carthagenians*: He had a Triumph for this Succeſs, and Erected a Pillar, the Inſcription on which is ſtill remaining; the Engagement happen'd in the 130th. Olympiad, being the 494th Year of *Rome*. *Liv. l.* 17. *Cic. de Senect. Tacit. l.* 2. *Annal. c.* 12.

DUISBOURG, in Lat. *Duisburgum*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Cleves* in *Germany* on the River *Roer*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It was an Imperial Town formerly, but has loſt this Privilege. It is different from *Dusbourg*, the moſt ancient Viſcounty of *Brabant*, 3 Leagues from *Bruſſels*. Here was held a Council in 927. Where were Excommunicated thoſe that had pull'd out *Bennon* Biſhop of *Metz*'s Eyes. *Reginon en la Conti. T. IX. Conc. Guillman*, &c.

DUKE, a Title of Dignity, like that of Earl. The Origin of Dukes and Earls, is aſſign'd to the Emperor *Adrian*, who reign'd in 130, and Elected a certain number of Senators to be his Councellors, and to follow him every where; therefore he call'd them *Comites*, that is, Companions: His Succeſſors gave thoſe Councellors the Adminiſtration of the Treaſury, Juſtice, and even the Command of the Armies in time of War. The Empire declining, thoſe Dignities were aboliſh'd by the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Burgundians*; but kept by the *French*. In the *Romans* time there were alſo ſome Dukes, who Commanded the Armies and Govern'd the Provinces, they were call'd *Duces*, that is, Leaders or Cap-

Captains. The *French* eſtabliſh'd ſome likewiſe in their new Conqueſts, which they divided into Dukedoms and Earldoms, perhaps to imitate the *Roman* Diviſion. There were Three ſorts of Earls in the firſt Race of the Kings of *France*; The firſt had the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; The Second, the Command of the Armies; And the Third were honour'd with this Title, becauſe of their Birth, or Merit. Each Duke, ſaith *Aymoin*, or *Haymo*, had commonly Twelve Earls under him, ſo that the Dukes in the Army were like Colonels, and the Earls like Captains. Nevertheleſs, ſome Earls were Governours of Provinces, and call'd ſometimes Dukes, and ſometimes Earls. Thoſe Dignities were given by Kings, often at the requeſt of the People, during Pleaſure. But they became Hereditary afterwards by the Authority and Power of the Poſſeſſors, ſince 875. There were but two Marqueſſes at that time, *viz.* That of *Gothie* or *Languedoc*, and that of *France*; the firſt being inſtituted to defend the Marches or Frontiers againſt the *Saracens*; and the ſecond to defend them againſt the *Normans* and *Britons*. The laſt was chang'd into the Dukedom of *France*, and annexed to the Crown; and the firſt into the Earldom of *Thoulouſe*. The Quality of Baron is Ancient in *France*, and was given to conſiderable Lords under the Princes, Dukes, and Earls. The *Châtelains*, were the ancient Captains of Strong Places, leſſer than Towns, which were the reſidence of Earls. Now it is either a Title of Lordſhip with Juriſdiction, or a Name of Office, as in *Auvergne* and *Languedoc*, where the *Châtelains*, are what they were formerly. As for the Erecting of Eſtates into Dukedoms, Marquiſates, Earldoms and Baronies, by the Edicts of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. the Eſtate of a Dukedom muſt be worth 2000 *l. ſterl.* Yearly. The Marquis-ſhip muſt be compos'd of 3 Baronies, and 6 Chatelenies, or Manours, with Royalties United and held of the King only. The Earldom of two Baronies and 3 Chatelenies or Manours united together; and the Chatelenie is to have an high, middle, and inferior Juriſdiction, *&c.* *Davity de la France.* *Heiſs. Hiſt. de l'Empire*, *l.* 1. ſaith, That Dukes had the Government of Provinces, the Command of the Armies, and the Chief Adminiſtration of Juſtice. They had commonly ſome Earls with them, in Latin *Comites*, becauſe they were their Aſſiſtants, and Commanded in the Duke's abſence. The Marqueſſes were Governors of the Frontiers, call'd *Marches*; whence they were nam'd *Marchis*, and afterwards *Marquiſſes*. Some Dukes had ſeveral Provinces under them, though each Duke had but one commonly. Some Earls alſo had a larger Juriſdiction than others, as the Earls of the King's or the Emperor's Palace, whence comes the Title of *Count-Palatines*. Theſe did Adminiſter Juſtice in the Prince's abſence and in weighty Affairs. The other Earls were eſtabliſhed in Provinces, or Chief Towns. The *Germans* Name the Marquiſſes, *Markgraves*; that is, Earls of Frontiers: The Earls *Landgraves*; that is, Earls of Countries or Provinces; and the Governors of Towns *Burgraves*; that is, Earls of Towns. Thoſe Qualities of *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Landgrave*, and *Burgrave*, were originally Titles of Office and Government only, and given but for a time. Afterwards the Property of thoſe Provinces and Towns was given to ſome Governors for their Life; to others for ever from Male to Male, or otherwiſe, *&c.* provided they ſhould defend the Country, and hold it of the Sovereign in Fee. This Subject being curious, it is good to obſerve, that in the *Roman* Republick, the Generals of Armies were call'd *Imperatores*, or Emperors. Afterwards this Title was given to the *Ceſars*, and that of Duke remained to their Lieutenants, who Commanded in the Armies, or in the Provinces of the Empire. The firſt Governor that had the Quality of Duke, was he of the *Rhetick Marches* between *Germany* and *Italy*, which we call now the *Griſons*. The Duke or Governour of a Province was one of the two Chief Magiſtrates; the other had the Quality of Earl; the firſt managed Warlike-Affairs, and the Second took care of Civil-Affairs. They eſtabliſh'd 13 Dukes, in the Eaſtern Empire; and 12 in the Weſtern: Thoſe Dukes of Provinces in *Germany* in the ancient Empire, were Kings before, as *Munſter* ſaith in his *Cosmography*, *l.* 3. *c.* 20. And their Names were only changed, their Power being the ſame, though under the Emperor. There are other Examples of Kingdoms chang'd into Dukedoms by Princes not depending on the *Roman* Empire; as *Suabia*, when ſubjected to *Clovis* King of *France*; and *Burgundy* to *Clothaire*. *Hincmar*, *Ep. ad Epiſc. Franc. c.* 14. deſcribes the Office of the Dukes of Provinces; and we may ſee in *Marculfus* and *Caſſiodorus*, *l.* 7. *Var. c.* 4. how this Dignity was conferred. Sometimes they were Elected by the People. *Chopin*, after *Tacitus* ſaith, That the Duke or General of an Army had 12 Earls under him, but nothing certain can be ſaid of their Number. During the *Viſigoths*'s Reign, each Province had a Duke, to whom was given a Biſhop for an Adjutant in Civil Matters, and an Earl for a Subſtitute in War. After *Clephon* or *Clefos* King of *Lombardy*'s Death, the *Lombards* being weary of Kings elected 30 of their Chief Captains, whom they Nam'd Dukes, and who divided among them the Town that they had taken. And *Autaris* *Clephon*'s Son, being made King 10 Years after, left the 30 Dukes their Authority depending on his own, and ſettled it upon their Male Poſterity, provided they would bring unto him, once in 3 Years, half of their Revenue to keep up his Royal Dignities. *Sigonius de Reg. Ital. l.* 7. In the ancient Hiſtorians, that have ſpoken of the *Anglo-Saxons*, it is ſeldom found, that the Name of Duke is uſed to ſignifie a Governour, or a Magiſtrate, but in the Authors of the following Centuries, the Names of Duke, Conſul, Earl, Prince, and Viceroy are indifferently uſed. From the *Normans* Conqueſt to *Edward* III. the Dukes were no more mentioned; but that King renewed the Title in his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, whom he created Duke of *Cornwal* 1336; and his 4th. Son, whom he created alſo Duke of *Lancaſter*, erecting thoſe two Counties into Dukedoms. Many Lords ſince came to the ſame Dignity on the Score of their Birth, or Services. In *France* the Dignity of Duke became Feodal and Hereditary in *Hugh Capet*'s Reign; but there was another alſo, which was titular only, and during Pleaſure. Thus there was a Duke for *Lorrain*, one for *Aquitain*, and another for *Burgundy*; and *Hugh*, call'd *the White*, *Hugh Capet*'s Father, was Duke in thoſe 3 Kingdoms; that is, Lieutenant-General: He Reigned above 20 Years without Scepter, being a King's Son, Father to a King, Uncle to a King, and Brother-in-Law to 3 Kings. *Mezeray*, *Abr. Chron. An.* 955. and 956. There are three ſorts of Dukes. 1. Some are almoſt equal to Kings, as the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, &c. 2. Some enjoy the Right of Soverignty, whoſe Lands are Feodal, and depending on other Princes, as many Dukes in *Germany* and *Italy*. 3. Some are only honour'd with that Title, being King's Subjects, as in *France*, *Spain*, and *England*. None but Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria* take the Title of Arch-Duke. The Quality of Great Duke is given to two Chriſtian Princes, *viz.* To the great Duke of *Moscovy*, and the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*. All the Dukes in *Germany* and *Italy* are Princes, and for the moſt part related to Royal Families. Although the Count Palatins and the Marquiſſes of *Brandenburg* take place of many Princes, the Quality of Duke is not diminiſh'd by it; for thoſe Princes are not only Earls or Marquiſſes, but Electors alſo, and as ſuch the firſt of the Empire. We muſt obſerve alſo, That the Princes of *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, who are great Kings now, had for many Ages only the Quality of Dukes; That the Countries of *Athens*, *Burgundy*, *Bavaria*, and *Lorrain*, had formerly the Title ſometimes of Kingdom, and ſometimes of Dukedom, with the ſame Authority; That ſome Provinces of *Spain* were Govern'd by ſome Dukes 1000 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, where they were Sovereigns, when the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* attack'd them. The Council of *Baſil* in 1443. gave the Quality of firſt Chriſtian Duke to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, becauſe his Anceſtors had always defended the Catholick Religion. Now the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoua*, give the Title of Duke or Doge to their Chief Magiſtrate; but this Dignity is only an Image and Repreſentation of Sovereignty, which is wholly in the Body of Senators; and it is quite different from the firſt. As for the Preference of the Titles of Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Earls, we muſt neceſſarily diſtinguiſh the times, and know that the thing depended ſometimes on Mens fancy. *Garibay*, a *Spaniſh* Hiſtoriographer, according to *Vaſco*'s Opinion, affirms, That Earls were not only greater than Marqueſſes, but than Dukes alſo. *La Roque* in his *Treatiſe concerning Nobility*, obſerves that ſome Marquiſates were erected into Earldoms, as that of *Juliers* by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in 1329. according to *Froiſſard*, Tom. 1. That *Raimond* Earl of *Thoulouſe*, took the Quality of Marqueſs of *Provence*; that *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, took the Title of Marqueſs of *Namur*, now an Earldom. He adds, that the Quality of Peerage has been given to ſome Earldoms, as to the Earldoms of *Eu*, *Evreux*, and *Clermont*, and to no Marquiſate. That Earls aſſiſt at the King's Coronations in *France*, and not Marqueſſes. *Mezeray* in *Charles* VI. obſerves, That under the ſecond Race, the Title of Earl was as great as that of Duke, and that the Lord's ſeem'd to eſteem it more, ſince ſome Dukes took the Title of Earls; as in *France* the Earl of *Thoulouſe*, who had the Dukedoms of *Septimania* and *Narbonne*, &c. The Earl of *Savoy*, who had the Dukedoms of *Chablais* and *Aoſte*, &c. But that they ſanſied afterwards ſomething greater in the Title of Duke. So *Anne* of the VIIIth. Earl of *Savoy* was pleaſed when his Earldom was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, in 1416. But now, there being no Earls of Provinces, and even few Dukes in *France*, having whole Provinces under the Title of Dukedom, and the Marqueſſes now taking place of Earls according to *Charles Loiſeau*, there is a great difference between the Earls of the Empire, the Earls of *France*, the Earls of *Spain*, and thoſe of *England*, which it is fit to explain. There are three ſorts of Counts in *Germany*, without reckoning thoſe whom the Emperor has created in his Hereditary Countries, and that are not Counts of the Empire. The firſt are States of the Empire to which alone they are Vaſſals, either in their Perſons or in the

their Fees. The Second have one or many Mannors immediately depending on the Empire, but they have alſo ſome other Mannor depending on a particular Prince, whoſe Vaſſals they are. The Third have no Mannor immediately depending on the Empire, and conſequently no Place in the Diets. So the Firſt have a greater part in the Benefits and Affairs of the Empire, and ſeem to be of a higher Quality than the others. All the immediate Counts of the Empire are like as many petty Soverei:gns, and pay but little Duty to the Emperor. Many of them Coyn Money; ſo that the Elector's Marrying into their Families, don't Marry below themſelves. Formerly there were two ſorts of Earls in *France*, ſome Superior, and the others having dependency on them; of whom *la Roque* gives ſome Examples. *Paquier* and others ſay, That an Earl muſt have 4 Viſcounties under him. There are in *France* but Six Earldoms which are Peerdoms; Three Eccleſiaſtical, *viz. Châlons in Champagne*, *Noyon*, and *Beauvais*; And Three Secular, *viz. Clermont* in the Family of *Condé*, *Eu*, belonging to *Mademoiſelle* of *Orleans*, and *Evreux* to the Family of *Bouillon*. As for the Dignities newly erected, The Duke is the Firſt, the Marquis the Second, The Earl the Third, the Viſcount the Fourth, and the Baron the Fifth. *Vicecomites olim dicebantur quibus Caſtri Dominus vices ſuas committebat, ſeu exactionem Juriſdictionis in Caſtro.* Now the Viſcounties are Hereditary and Feodal, and the Viſcounts don't Adminiſter Juſtice, as formerly. There is a great Number of them in *Languedoc* and *Poictou*; and ſome Viſcounts and Barons would not change their Ancient Title for a new Title of Earl or Marqueſs. In *England*, all the Earls are Peers of the Realm, and the King calls them *Couſins*. When he creates an Earl, he himſelf puts a Cloak on his Shoulders, a Sword on his Side, a Cap on his Head, and the Patent into his Hands. They are all nam'd from the Provinces, Towns, or Places, whereof they have the Title, two only excepted, *viz.* the Earl Marſhal of *England*, whoſe Title is Perſonal, and the Earl of *Rivers*, whoſe Title is particular to the Eldeſt Son of that Illuſtrious Family. Eighty Years ago there were but 20 Earls in *England*; but the Number is much increaſed now. Read *Chamberlain*'s *Preſent State of* England, and you'll find more particulars. Earls are much reſpected in *Spain*, and many have the Dignity of *Grandees* of *Spain*. There is a great Number of Earls in *Italy*, but chiefly in the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Piedmont*. In *Sweden*, there are ſome Earls, and Barons, who with the Senators, make the firſt Nobility of the Kingdom. *Denmark* has neither Earls, Marqueſſes, Dukes, nor Barons, as other States; and the Nobility of that Kingdom does not quarter its Coat of Arms. There is but one Branch of the Houſe *Rantzau*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, that takes the Title of Earl; and *Frederick* Viceroy of *Norway*, *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*'s Natural Son, who takes the Title of Earl of *Gildenlow*. There are alſo no Earls in *Poland*, *Lithuania* and *Muſcovy*, but ſome Dukes, Princes, and Palatines only. See *Count-Palatines of France*.

DUICIN, an Heretick, Head of thoſe Wandring People call'd *Dulcinits*, in the beginning of the XIVth. Century; who pretended to Preach the Reign of the Holy Ghoſt, rejected the Pope's Authority, and made himſelf the Head of that third Reign, ſaying, That the Father had reign'd from the Beginning of the World to Jeſus Chriſt's coming; and that the Son's Reign began then, and continued till the Year 1300. He was followed by a great many People to the *Alps*, where he and his Wife *Margaret* were taken and Burnt by Pope *Clement* Vth's Order. *Vignier Bibl. Hiſt. A. C.* 1308. *Gautier*, *Sanderus*, &c.

DUNA, or *Dwina*, Lat. *Duina*, a River of *Poland*, taken by ſome for the *Rubo* of *Ptolemy*. It ſprings near *Volga*, in *Muſcovy*, and runs through *Lithuania* and *Livonia*, into the *Baltick* Sea, near *Riga*.

DUNALMA, a Feſtival-Day among the Turks, otherwiſe call'd *Zimé*, or *Izime*. It laſts ſeven Days and Nights, and all that Time they make Fire-works, ſhoot off the Great Guns, and Muskets; beat the Drums, and Sound the Trumpets, with extraordinary Rejoicings. The People Feaſt in the Streets which are adorn'd with Tapiſtry and Flowers, and take their Pleaſure in all ſorts of Plays. This is celebrated at the Sultan's firſt Entry into the Town, or at the News of a remarkable Victory. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

DUNBAR, Lat *Dunbarum*, or the *Caſtle of Bar*, a Town in the County of *Lothian*, in *Scotland*, upon the Eaſtern Shore, 20 Scotch Miles North of *Berwick*, and the ſame diſtance Eaſt of *Edenburgh*. Heretofore it had a Caſtle, as it has ſtill a Haven to the Sea: But this Town is chiefly memorable for the firſt Defeat given to the *Scots* by *Oliver Cromwell*, Septemb. 13 in 1650.

DUNBRITTOUN, Lat. *Britannodunum*, *Caſtrum Britonum*, a Town in the County of *Lenox*, in *Scotland*, upon a Fryth or Bay of the ſame Name, with a ſtrong Caſtle, where the River *Leven* falls into the Fryth, 8 Miles from *Glaſco* to the North Weſt. 'Tis alſo called *Dunbarton*, becauſe the *Britains* held it the longeſt of any Town in *Scotland*, againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*. 'Tis the ſtrongeſt of all the Caſtles in *Scotland*, by Nature, being built on a high craggy, double-headed Rock, both fortified; and between theſe two it hath only one Paſſage on the North, hardly paſſable without labour and difficulty, by a ſingle Perſon. On the Weſt of it lies the *Levin*; on the South, the *Cluyd*; on the Eaſt, a boggy Marſh, which at every Tide is covered with Water.

DUNBRITOUN-FRITH, a great Bay in the South-Weſt part of *Scotland*, ſo call'd from the Caſtle. It begins at *Dunskay*, and on the South has *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*; on the North, *Monteith*, *Lenox*, *Argyle*, *Kilmore*, and *Canter*, beſides ſeveral ſmaller Rivers. It has in it the Iſland of *Arran*, and receives many of the biggeſt Rivers in *Scotland*. Juſt againſt it, to the Weſt, it has the North-Eaſt parts of *Ireland*; which are extream Fruitful, and Peopled with *Scots*, for the moſt part. There are many ſafe Havens and populous Towns upon it, which lie convenient for Trade with the Weſtern Plantations, and all the Southern World.

DUNCAN, the Eighty Eighth King of *Scotland*, was Natural Son to *Malcolm* III. and ſent for by the Nobles, from *England* againſt *Donald* VII. who had uſurp'd the Crown. But *Duncan* being a Military Man, and carrying it more imperiouſly than was meet, did quickly incurr the Hatred of his Subjects: Which his Rival *Donald* improv'd, and got him ſlain by the Earl of *Mern*, by Night, in *Monteith*, after he had Reigned a Year and half, and re-uſurp'd the Throne, being rather tolerated than approv'd by the People. In his time the *Iſlanders* and the *Engliſh* did both infeſt the Kingdom: and *Magnus* of *Norway* ſeized on the Weſtern Iſles: Which *Donald* not reſenting, the People were ſo incens'd againſt him that they ſent for *Edgar Malcolm*'s Son, from *England*: Who being aſſiſted with ſome Forces by *William Rufus*, was quickly joyned by a great number of People in *Scotland*. So that *Donald* fled, his Men having forſaken him, and being taken was committed to Priſon; where he Died, after he had Reigned about Three Years. This was about the Year 1096. *Buch.*

DUNCAN (*Martin*) born at *Kempen* in the Dioceſs of *Cullen* in the XVI. Century. He Converted a great Number of the Anabaptiſts, and was a very Zealous Roman Catholick. His Works are, *De vera Chriſti Eccleſia. De Sacrificio Miſſæ. De Piarum & Impiarum Imaginum differentia & cultu. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Johannes Hezius in Vita Duncani*, &c.

DUNDALK, Lat. *Dunkeranum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, 26 Miles from *Armagh*, to the Eaſt, in the County of *Louth*, and 16 North from *Drogheda*, ſurpriz'd by the *Iriſh* in 1641. but re-taken the ſame Year by Sir *Henry Titchburn* by Storm, after their Forces had been beaten from the Siege of *Drogheda*; upon Sir *Simon Harcourt*'s arrival with Supplies of Men and Money; but they got it again in 1649. The Duke of *Schomberg* continued with his Army here from *September* 12. 1689. to *November* 8. and was offered Battle by King *James*, but being much inferior in Number, declin'd it, ſaying, *It depended on an Experienced General, to give, or avoid Battel when he thought fit*; and ſo, though he loſt a great Number of Men by a Camp-Sickneſs, yet he ſecured all the Country behind him.

DUNDEE or DUNDY, Lat. *Alectum Deidonum Alectum*, a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus* upon the North ſide of the *Fryth* of *Tay* is a frequented Harbour, and of great ſafety, 10 Miles North of St. *Andrews*. It is very Strong, ſo that in 1651. when almoſt all *Scotland* had yielded, after the Defeat of *Dunbar*, it ſtill held out: But General *Monk* upon his refuſal of Surrendring to his Summons, Storm'd and took it, though defended with 11000 Soldiers, beſides Inhabitants; he put all that were in Arms to the Sword, and Plunder'd it of its Wealth which amounted in Silver, Gold and rich Goods, to a vaſt Sum of Money; being then the richeſt in *Scotland*, becauſe the Neighbourhood ſent thither their moſt valuable Effects, as to a place of Security. Sixty Sail of Ships which lay then in the Harbour yielded too. After which, *Aberdeen* and St. *Andrews* ſurrendred upon the firſt Summons.

DUNGALL, Lat. *Dungalia*, a Sea-Port Town and Caſtle as alſo a County in the North-Weſt part of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, on the South ſide of the River *Elk*. The County has the Ocean to the Weſt, *Lagh Gormely* on the South, and *Tome Lagh* on the North.

DUNGARVAN, a ſtrong, well-fortified Town, with a Caſtle and Haven, ſituate on the Southern Shore of *Ireland*, in the County of *Waterford*, in the Province of *Munſter*, 13 Miles from *Waterford* to the Weſt; firſt granted by *Henry* VI. to *Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, but afterwards annex'd to the Crown of *England* by Act of Parliament.

DUNKIRK, *Dunquerca*, a Sea-Port Town of *Flanders*, built by the Earl *Baldwin* III. call'd *the Young*, about 960. Some think it was nam'd ſo from the Flemiſh Word *Kerk*,

that is *Church*, becauſe the Church-Steeple is the firſt Thing ſeen by Seamen above the *Downs*. It was taken in 1558. by the *French*, who claim'd it as *Francis de Bourbon*, Earl of *Vendome*'s Inheritance; but re-taken in 1583. by the Duke of *Parma*. The *French* took it again in 1646. and the *Spaniards* re-took it in 1652. It was taken afterwards by the Mareſchal of *Turenne*, in 1658. and yielded to the *Engliſh*; of whom *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*, bought it in 1662. for 900000 Pounds Sterling. He has built there a Strong Citadel, and other Fortifications. *Guichardin*, *Strada*, *Sarrazin*.

DUNS (*Joannes*) call'd *Scotus*, from his Native Country, was much eſteem'd, at the latter end of the XIII. and beginning of the XIVth. *Cent*. He had *Alexander Halenſis* for his Maſter, and was call'd *Doctor Subtilis*, for his diſtinguiſhing Head, and great Penetration of his Genius: He oppos'd *Tho. Aquinas* in many of his Opinions, which produc'd two Parties in the Schools, called *Thomiſts* and *Scotiſts*. His Works were printed at *Lyons* in XII Volumes with the Life of the Authour; written by *Vadingus*, together with the Recommendation of ſeveral great Men, by way of Character. *Sixtus Senenſis*, *Bibl. S. Poſſevin in Appar. Spondon. A. C.* 1308. *N.* 11, *&c.*

DUNSTABLE, a Market Town of *Manſhead* Hundred, in the utmoſt South Parts of *Bedfordſhire*, near the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*. It ſtands on a Hill in a chalky dry ground, and was Built by *Henry* I. out of the Ruines of the ancient *Maginum* or *Magiavinium*. It conſiſts of Four Streets, each of 'em with a Pond; and lying in the Road to *Cheſter*, is well frequented and accommodated with good Inns for Travellers. It is beautified with one of thoſe ſtately Croſſes which King *Edward* I. caus'd to be erected to the Memory of Queen *Eleonor*, at the places where her Corps reſted betwixt *Lincolnſhire*, where ſhe dyed; and *Weſtminſter* Abbey the Place of her Sepulture.

DUNWICH, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City on the Coaſt of *Suffolk*. *Fælix*, the *Burgundian*, who eſtabliſh'd the Eaſt Angles then wavering in the Chriſtian Faith in 630. placed here a Biſhop's See; which continued till *Biſus* the 4th. Biſhop after him, remov'd to North *Elmham*, leaving a *Suffragan* Biſhop only at *Dunwich*; in which time it was very Populous, and ſo ſtrong, that it curb'd *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, in his Rebellion againſt his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry* II. it had a Mint, but it's now a poor ſmall Corporation; yet retains the Honour ſtill of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Houſe of Commons. From *London* 82 Miles.

DUPLEIX (*Scipio*) born at *Condom* in *Guyenne*, in *France*, wrote the Hiſtory of *France*, in 6 Vol. There are ſome Remarks on his Hiſtory of *Lewis* the XIII. attributed to the Mareſchal of *Baſſompierre*. He compos'd alſo a Roman Hiſtory in 3 great Volumes, beſides many other Works, and dy'd in 1661. being 98 Years old.

DUPONT BASSANE (*Francis*) was eſteem'd for the Art of Colouring, and Expreſſing of the ſmalleſt Things. He was very Melancholick, and continually afraid of Bayliffs, which made him leap out of his Window, and kill himſelf. Le Chevalier *Leandre Baſſane*, his Brother, had a great Name for drawing Faces, and was always afraid of being poiſon'd, which Weakneſſes were natural to the Four Brethren, becauſe their Mother was inclin'd to Madneſs. *John Baptiſt*, and *Hierom*, the other Two Sons, ſucceeded in drawing from Originals. *Rodolfi*, *vite de Pittori Veneti*, &c.

DURANCE, a River of *Dauphine* and *Provence*, in *France*, nam'd by *Strabo* Δρυέντια, by *Ptolemy* Δρυέντιος; in Latin *Druentia*, is form'd of two Springs, and runs through *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, into the *Rhône*, between *Avignon* and *Taraſcon*. *Tit. Livius*, *l.* 20. ſaith, That there is no River leſs fit for Navigation, becauſe it is always unſtable, without Channel, Bounds, and Stability. Nevertheleſs, a Modern Author ſaith, That the *Romans* made it Navigable. *Silius Italicus*, *l.* 3. relates, that this River hindred *Hannibal*'s march. *Strabo l.* 4. *&* 5. *Pliny l.* 3. *c.* 4. *Chorier. Hiſt. de Dauph. l.* 1. *&* 4, *&c.*

DURANDUS (*William*) call'd Speculator, born at *Puimoiſſon*, in the Dioceſs of *Riez* in *Provence*, liv'd in the XIII Century, and was one of the moſt knowing Lawyers of his Time, his Worth preferr'd him to the Favour of Pope *Martin* IVth. who made him one of his Nuncio's, and afterwards Biſhop of *Mende* in *Languedoc*. Sometime before his Promotion, he wrote a Book, call'd *Speculum Juris*, which gave him the Name of *Speculator*. This Book has been ſince very Learnedly commented upon by *Baldus*, *Joannes Andreas* and *Maiolus*: His Second Piece, is his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, containing 8 Books. He wrote likewiſe *Repertorium Juris*, and Commentaries upon the Canons of the Council of *Lyons* under *Gregory* Xth. *Maiolus*, *H. Ottoman Comment. de Verbis Juris. Bellarmin de Script. Eccle. Poſſevin Appar. Sacr. Spondan. A. C.* 1274. *N.* 5, &c.

DURANDUS *De* St. *Porcien*, born in a Town of this Name, in the Dioceſs of *Auvergne*, liv'd in the XIVth. Century; who after ſeveral other conſiderable Promotions, was made Biſhop of *Meaux*. He wrote Commentaries upon the 6 Books of the *Sentences*, and a Treatiſe *de Origine Juriſdictionum*. *Sixtus Senenſis Bibl. Sac. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.* &c.

DURAS, (*Lewis*) Marqueſs of *Blanquefort*, Brother to the Duke of *Duras* in *France*, lineally deſcended from the famous *Galliard Dureford* Lord of *Duras*, whom King *Edw.* IV. made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. Which *Lewis* having been naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament in the 17th. of King *Charles* II. and being Captain of the Guards to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, he attended him in the Bloody Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* in 1665. wherein behaving himſelf with wonderful Magnanimity and exemplary Courage, he was by Letters Patents bearing date the 24th. of that Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, in the County of *Northampton*; as alſo to have Place in all Parliaments and other great Councils, amongſt the reſt of the Barons of this Kingdom: and having ſince that time Married *Mary* one of the two Daughters of Sir *George Sondes* of *Lees. Court* in Com. *Cantii*, Knight of the Bath, upon the Advancement of the ſaid Sir *George* to the Title and Dignities of Baron of *Throwley*, Viſcount *Sondes* of *Lees-Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, all in *Kent*, he had the Reverſion of thoſe, after the Life of the ſame Sir *George Sondes*, granted to him, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, as by His Majeſty's Letters Patent bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* upon the 28th. Day of *April*, in the 28th. of that Prince's Reign doth appear. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

DURAS or *Durazzo*, a Sea-Port Town in *Albania*, at the mouth of the River *Argentaro*; 'twas built by the *Corcyreans*, or Inhabitants of *Corfeu*, about the 130th. Year of *Rome*. Its firſt Name was *Epidamnus*, and afterwards *Dyrrachium*. In the Times of Chriſtianity, it was an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; *Bajazet* Emperor of the *Turks*, took it from the *Venetians*, in the XV Century. The Haven of it is very Commodious, but the badneſs of the Air, makes it ſlenderly Inhabited. *Thucid. lib.* 1, &c. *Strabo lib.* 5. *Miræus Geogr. Eccl.* &c.

DURHAM, Lat. *Comitatus Dunelmenſis*, is a Northern Maritime County of *England*, otherwiſe call'd the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. Northward it is divided by the Rivers *Derwent* and *Tine* from *Northumberland*; Southward, by the *Tees* from *Torkſhire*; Eaſtward it is bounded with the German Ocean; Weſtward with *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, but touching a little upon *Cumberland*. The Form thereof is Triangular, and the Sides not much differing, though that along the Sea-Coaſt is the ſhorteſt, not exceeding 23 Miles. This is one of the Counties inhabited by the *Brigantes*, in the time of the *Romans*; which made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, in the time of the Heptarchy; and now, with part of *Northumberland*, and part of *Torkſhire*, makes up the Dioceſe of *Durham*: The Whole divided into 4 Wakes, wherein are 118 Pariſhes, and 7 Market Towns. The Air is ſharp and piercing, though ſomething qualified by the neighbourhood of the Sea; but Nature has ſufficiently provided againſt this Inconveniency, by the great ſtore of Coals that are conſtantly digg'd here out of the Ground. As for the Soil, the worſt part of it is that which lies Weſtward, being both Rocky and Hilly, and Peopled accordingly. Its chief Rivers are the *Derwent*, *Tine*, *Tees*, and *Ware*. The Market-Towns, beſides the City of *Durham*, from whence the whole County is denominated, are *Bernard-Caſtle*, *Darlington*, *Hartlepool*, *Staindrop* or *Stainthorp*, and *Sunderland*; among which, *Hartlepool* and *Sunderland* only ſtand by the Sea; and *Durham* alone has the Privilege of ſending two Members to Parliament, beſides Knights of the Shire. This County was formerly call'd St. *Cuthbert*'s Patrimony, from St. *Cuthbert*, the Raiſer of *Durham*, whoſe Epiſcopal See was remov'd hither from *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Iſland*, on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*: a Saint for whom ſeveral of the *Saxon* Kings had ſo great a Veneration, that upon him, and his Succeſſors in that See, was all the Country between the Rivers *Tees* and *Tine* conferr'd by King *Alfred*; and this Donation not only confirm'd but encreas'd by his Succeſſors, *Edward Ethelſtan*, and *Canute* the *Dane*. This Biſhoprick was ſo well provided with Privileges and Royal Grants, that at the coming in of the *Norman* Conqueror, the Biſhop being a Count *Palatine*, engrav'd upon his Seal an armed Knight, holding a naked Sword in one Hand, and the Biſhop's Arms in the other. Nay, it was once adjudged in Law, That the Biſhop was to have all Forfeitures and Eſcheats within the Liberties, as the King had without. In ſhort, the Biſhops hereof had the Royalty of *Princes*, having their own Courts of Judicature both for Civil and Criminal Cauſes, and Coyning their own Coyn. But theſe Prerogatives were much abridged by a Statute made in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and all together, with the Lands and whole Rights thereof, conferr'd upon the Crown, by Act of Parliament, in the laſt Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth. but this Act was repealed by Queen *Mary*.

DURHAM, Lat. *Dunhelmum*, a City of good Antiquity, and Chief of the Biſhoprick of that Name, pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Ware*, in a Peninſula made by this River, which waſheth three ſides of it, and gives paſſage into it by three Bridges. The Ground of it is a natural Hill, which contributes

contributes no leſs than the River to the Strength and Pleaſantneſs of its Situation; alſo ſecur'd by a Wall and a Caſtle in the mid'ſt of it. The Cathedral, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *York*, is towards the South ſide of the City, and of great Beauty. It was begun by *William de Careleph*, the Biſhop thereof, and finiſhed by his Succeſſor. The Caſtle was built by *William the Conqueror*, for a Curb to the Northern Parts, and a Security againſt the *Scots*. It gave great Protection to the *Engliſh*, in 1346. when *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, harraſs'd the Northern Parts, whilſt *Edward* III. beſieg'd *Calais*. But the ſaid *David Bruce* was ſoon after overthrown in Battle, and taken Priſoner at *Nevil's Croſs*. In the time of *Edward* the VIth. the Biſhoprick was diſſolv'd by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince. But Queen *Mary* repeal'd that Statute, and reſtor'd the Biſhoprick to all its Franchiſes. In 1645. it fell, after *Newbury* Fight, into the hands of the *Scots*; and being left by them the Year following, it follow'd the Fate of the War, as the Parties prevail'd upon each other.

DURLACH, or DOURLACH, a Town of the Marquiſate of *Bade* or *Baden*, having alſo the Title of Marquiſate. It gives its Name to a Branch of the Family of *Baden*; and is nam'd *Durlacum* in Latin. There is a very fine Caſtle here. See *Bade*.

DURSTUS, the 11th. King of *Scotland*, though the Son of a moſt Excellent Father, did abandon himſelf to Wine and Women, and drove away his Wife, who was Daughter to the King of the *Brittons*. But perceiving that the Nobles were Conſpiring againſt him, he thought it beſt to diſſemble Repentance, re-call'd his Wife, aſſembled the Chief of his Subjects, took a ſolemn Oath to Reform, enacted an Amneſty, committed Notorious Criminals, and ſolemnly Promiſed, That for the future he would act nothing without the Counſel of his Nobles. This Reconciliation being celebrated with Publick Rejoyings, he invited the Nobility to Supper; and having them all together in one place, ſent Ruffians who Murdered them every one. Which did ſo incenſe thoſe who were not at the Solemnity, that gathering together a great Army, they gave him Battel and killed him about *An. M.* 4604. *Buchan.*

DUSIANS, a Name given by the *Gauls* to certain Devils, nam'd in Lat. *Incubi*, or *Fauni*. St. *Auguſtin*, *de Civit. Dei*, *l.* 15. *c.* 22. affirms, That ſuch Spirits taking the Shape of Men, were very troubleſome to Women, whom they abus'd ſometimes.

DUSSELDORP, the Chief Town of the Dukedom of *Monts*, or *Berg*, in *Germany*, on the *Rhine*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Cologne* and *Juliers*. 'Tis well fortified, and belongs to the Duke of *Neubourg*.

DUVELAND, or *Bevelant*, an Iſland of *Zeland*, in the *Low-Countries*, near 4 Leagues in Circuit, and containing many Villages. 'Tis much expos'd to Floods. *Guichard Deſcr. des Pais-Bas.*

DUVINA, a Town in the Northern Part of *Moſcovy*, Situated in a Province, and upon a River of the ſame Name. In Latin call'd *Duina*: The River it ſtands upon, is one of the moſt conſiderable in all *Moſcovy*, for riſing in the Province of *Wologda*, it continues its Courſe beyond *Arch-Angel*, and falls into the White Sea.

DUUM-VIRI, Magiſtrates of the Commonwealth of *Rome*: There were more than one ſort of them, ſome of them being a kind of Churchwardens, to over-ſee the Repairing of the Temples. Others inſpected the Naval Preparations, and were Judges in leſſer Diſputes of that Nature. This Office was firſt ſet up in the Time of *Tarquinius Superbus*, for the ſafe Cuſtody of the *Sibylls* Books. *Liv. lib.* 5. *& Dein.*

DYKE or DYKES (*Leonard*) of *Wardel* in the County of *Cumberland* Eſq;, married *Grace* the Daughter of *John Salkeld* of *Threpland*, of the ſame County Eſq;, by whom he has nine Children, (viz.) *Fretcheville* the Eldeſt, *Oſwald*, &c. Before the Conqueſt, this Family liv'd at *Dykesfield* in *Cumberland*, but the Deeds of thoſe Times being without Date, makes their Marriages and Deſcents leſs intelligible, but in the XVIth. of *Edward* II. 1323. *William Dyke* married one of the Daughters, and Co-heirs of Sr. *Hugh Waverton* of *Waverton*, in the County aforeſaid, by whom the *Dykes* were poſſeſs'd of a third Part of that Eſtate, and thereupon remov'd from *Dykesfeild* to *Waverton*, where they continued for 46 Years. The next Match was betwixt *William Dykes* Eſq; and a Daughter, and Co-heir of Sir *Hugh Diſſington* of *Diſſington* in *Cumberland*, who brought him the Eſtate of the Lands of *Diſſington* with the *Advowſon*. The *Dykes* likewiſe Inter-marry'd with ſeveral other Heireſſes, and Co-heirs of conſiderable Families, as *Pennington* of *Moncaſter* in *Cumberland* Eſq;, Sir *Richard Salkeld* of *Corby*, Sir *John Martingdale* of *Martingdale*, *Radcliff* of *Cockerton* Eſq;, all of the County aforeſaid. *Thomas Dyke* Eſq; Father to the preſent *Leonard* married, *Joyce* Daughter and Co-heir to *John Fretcheville* of *Haſlebrough* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; only Brother to Sir *Peter Fretcheville* of *Stala*, in the County of *Darby*, Knight, who was Father to the late Lord *Fretcheville*; this *John Fretcheville* married *Barbara Aire*, Daughter to Sir *Gervaſe Aire*, Knight, of the County of *Nottingham*, who was Mother to *Joyce Fretcheville*, Mother to the preſent *Leonard*. As for the other Inter-Marriages, they were with very worthy Families of Note, as the *Lee*'s of *Iſell*, the *Vaux*'s, the *Thwaite*'s, the *Laton*'s of *Dalemaine*, the *Lancaſter*'s of *Sockbridge*. *Cambden* makes Honourable mention of one *Oſwald Dyke* of this Family, a very Learned Divine of *Diſtington*, in the County of *Cumberland*, and Brother to *Thomas Dyke* of *Wardall*, &c. *Britan. Engliſh Edit. pag.* 829. This Family were great Sufferers in the late Civil Wars. Their Arms are: *Or, Charg'd with three Cinkfoyles Sable: The Creſt, a Graſhoppers-head Vert.*

Egyptian DYNASTIES: The Greek Name ſignifieth *Principality*. To underſtand their *Origin*, we muſt know, that an ancient Chronicle of the *Egyptians*, mention'd by *George Syncellus*, in his *Chronography*, ſpeaks of the Reign of Gods, Demi-Gods or Hero's, and Men or Kings. The Reign of Gods and Demi-Gods, according to that Chronicle, laſted 34201 Years; and that of Men or Kings, 2324 Years; which makes 36525 Years to *Nectanebo*, the laſt King, who was dethron'd by *Ochus*, King of *Perſia*, 19 Years before *Alexander the Great*, [that is, in 3704 of the *W.* according to F. *Labbé*] That fabulous Hiſtory reckons 15 Gods that have reigned in *Egypt*, viz. *Vulcan*, the *Sun*, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and the other great Gods; 17 Demi-Gods, and 15 Kings, to the time it was written. All the Learned agree, that the Reign of Gods, and Demi-Gods, is a Fable invented by the *Egyptians*, to make their Nation ancienter than the *Chaldeans*: and that *Manetho*, a Prieſt of *Heliopolis*, who wrote the *Hiſtory of Egypt* by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*'s Order, about 3780. according to the ſame Computation, has imitated that ancient Chronicle, (which he doth not wholly follow nevertheleſs, neither in the Number of Gods, Hero's, nor in the Years of their Reigns) to equal the Antiquity of the *Chaldean* Hiſtory, invented by *Beroſus*. As for the Kings, all the Hiſtorians that have ſpoken of that Kingdom; as *Herodotus*, *Manetho*, *Eratoſthenes*, *Apollodorus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Joſephus*, *Julius Africanus*, *Euſebius*, and *Syncellus*, agree that *Menes* was its Firſt King; and *Joſephus* ſignifies enough, that he was the Firſt that had the Name of *Pharaoh*, which his Succeſſors took after him. Thoſe that believe the *Dynaſties* True, ſay that *Menes* began his Reign 117 Years after the Birth of *Peleg*, the Son of *Heber*, and the diſperſion of Men throughout all the World, (which happen'd in 1788. according to F. *Labbé*.) They add, that *Egypt* was inhabited by *Cham*'s Poſterity, above 200 Years before they were govern'd by Kings: for *Cham*, the Son of *Noah*, retir'd thither, after the Diviſion of the World; or, at leaſt, his Son *Miſraim*; therefore *Egypt* is call'd *Cham*'s and *Miſraim*'s Land, in Holy Writ; but there were no Kings till *Menes* his three Sons divided the Empire; *Athotis* govern'd after him in the Higher *Egypt*, where *Thebes* was. The Second, nam'd *Curudés*, had for his Share all the Lower *Egypt*, and perhaps reſided at *Heliopolis*. And *Necherophes*, the Third, reign'd at *Memphis*. *Athotis*, who poſſeſs'd *Thebais*, divided his Kingdom between his Children; which made two Principalities, or Petty-Kingdoms. In the following Ages, many other Sovereignties, call'd *Dynaſties*, were form'd in *Egypt*, by the Diviſion made between other Kings Sons, or by the Uſurper's Power. *Manetho* reckons three of them; whereof there are ſeventeen from *Menes*, the Firſt King of *Egypt*, to *Moſes*'s Government, or his going out of *Egypt*, (which was, according to the ſame Computation, the Year 2543.) And thirteen from *Moſes*'s time, to *Nectanebo* the IId's Reign, 350 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, (that is about the Year of the World, 3704 according to that Chronology.) The ſeventeen firſt *Dynaſties* are not all ſucceſſive, that is, they don't follow one another from the firſt to the thirtieth: for many were Contemporary, or Collateral; that is did ſubſiſt at the ſame time in different Parts of *Egypt*. They had ſeven different Names, *viz.* of the *Thinites*, *Memphites*, *Dioſpolites*, *Heracleopolites*, *Tanaites*, *Elephantines*, and *Xoites*. The firſt reſided at *This* and *Thebes*; the ſecond at *Memphis*; the third, at the Leſſer *Dioſpolis*, in the Lower *Egypt*, different from *Thebes*; the fourth, at *Sethron*, call'd afterwards *Heracleopolis*; the fifth at *Tanais*, in the Lower *Egypt*; the ſixth, at *Elephantine*; and the ſeventh, at *Xois*. They reckon two Families of the *Thinites*, five of the *Memphites*, four of the *Dioſpolites*, two of the *Heracleopolites*, two of the *Tanaites*, one of the *Elephantines*, and one of the *Xoites*. The Order, Succeſſion and Duration of thoſe Kings Reigns, is very uncertain. Some ſay that the firſt ſeventeen *Dynaſties* laſted 1039 Years. The thirteen laſt are not ſo confuſed, becauſe they followed one another. They were poſſeſs'd by the *Dioſpolites*, *Tanaites*, *Bubaſtites*, *Saites*, *Ethiopians*, *Perſians*, *Mendeſians*, and *Sebennites*. The eighteenth *Dynaſty* was the fifth of the *Dioſpolites*. Thoſe Princes, whoſe Head was *Amoſis*, poſſeſs'd all the Lower *Egypt*; with *Memphis*, which had for a long time particular Kings. The Higher *Egypt* only, or *Thebais*, acknowledged not their Power; becauſe it had almoſt all along its Sovereigns. The nineteenth *Dynaſty* was the ſixth of the *Dioſpolites* of the Lower *Egypt*. *Sethos*, or *Sethoſis*, is reputed to have been their Head, not different from the famous *Seſoſtris*. The ſixth and laſt was *Thuoris*. The twentieth *Dynaſty*

was the ſeventh of the *Dioſpolites*. *Nechopſos* was its firſt King, and *Vennephes* the twelfth and laſt. The twenty firſt *Dynaſty* was the Third of the *Tanaites*, who became Maſters of the Lower *Egypt*: *Smedes* was the firſt, and *Pſuſennes* II. the 7th and laſt. The Twenty ſecond *Dynaſty* was that of the *Bubaſtites*, who turn'd the *Tanaites* out of the Lower *Egypt*: *Seſunchis* was the firſt King, who had eight Succeſſors, but their Names are not known. The twenty third *Dynaſty* was that of the *Tanaites*, who conquer'd their Kingdom again, under *Petubates* their firſt King, who had but three ſucceſſors, viz. *Oſorthon*, *Pſammus*, and *Zet*. The twenty fourth *Dynaſty* was the firſt of the *Saites*, that had but one King, nam'd *Bocchoris*. The twenty fifth *Dynaſty* was that of the *Ethiopians*, or *Arabians*; begun by *Sabbacon*, who had two ſucceſſors nam'd *Sue* and *Tarac*. The twenty ſixth *Dynaſty* was the ſecond of the *Saites*; begun by *Pſammetichus*, who conquer'd all *Egypt*: *Pſammenitus*, the ſixth King of this *Dynaſty*, was overcome by *Cambyſes* King of *Perſia*, *Cyrus* the Great's Son. The twenty ſeventh *Dynaſty* was that of the Kings of *Perſia*, begun in *Cambyſes* (in the Year 3529. according to F. *Labbé*.) During that time, *Egypt* was made a Province, whither the Kings of *Perſia* ſent Governours. The twenty eighth *Dynaſty* was the 2d of the *Saides*, begun in *Darius Ochus* King of *Perſia*'s Reign, (in 3641. according to that Chronology,) and had but one Prince, nam'd *Amyrteus*. The twenty ninth *Dynaſty* was that of the *Mendeſians*, and continu'd but thirty two Years under four Kings; the firſt thereof was *Nepheritus*, or *Nephréus*; and *Nepheritus* II. was the laſt. The thirtieth *Dynaſty* was that of the *Sebennites*, which continued twenty ſeven Years under three Kings, viz. *Nectanebo* I. *Tachos*, and *Nectanebo* II. overcome by *Artaxerxes Ochus*, King of *Perſia* (in 3704 of the ſaid Computation,) and forc'd to retire with his Treaſures into *Æthiopia*. Thus ended the *Egyptian Dynaſties*. Thoſe that follow the Egyptian Hiſtorians Computation, affirm, That the thirty *Dynaſties* laſted 2619 Years, from *Menes* to *Nectanebo* II. They add, That *Menes* founded the Egyptian Empire 117 Years after *Peleg*'s Birth, in 2904 of the W. and 648 Years after the Flood. That *Nectanebo* II. loſt his Crown in 5523 of the W. and 350 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt. That by the Addition of 350 to 2619, it is found, that the *Egyptian* Empire began 2969 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt; and that there were ſome of *Cham*'s Children in *Egypt* above 200 Years before *Menes*'s Reign; and that *Miſraim*, the Son of *Cham*, went thither about 430 Years after the Flood: which makes above 630 Years from the Flood to the firſt Egyptian Monarchy; and that Number being joyn'd to 2369. makes a Duration of about 3600 Years ſince the Flood. This agreeth not with the Computation of thoſe, who reckoning but 4000 Years ſince the Creation of the World, to Jeſus Chriſt, can reckon but 2350 Years, or thereabouts, ſince the Flood. Therefore they conclude that the Computation of the *Septuagint* muſt be followed, which they believe not much different from that of the firſt *Hebrews*; according to which, they reckon above 5500 Years from the Creation of the World to the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, inſtead of 4000, or thereabout, which the moſt part of Modern Chronologers give to that vaſt ſpace of time. See *John Marſham*, in his *Chronicus Canon Ægyptiacus*. *Perron Antiquit. des Temps*.

E This Vowel was uſed by the Ancient Latin Authours inſtead of *æ*; as *Etas* for *Ætas*.

EADBERT, King of *Northumberland*, Succeeded to *Relwulf* his Couſin, *An.* 738. two Years after made war with the *Picts*; and in his abſence *Ethelbald*, King of *Mercia* invaded his Dominions. He join'd with *Unuſt* K. of the *Picts*, againſt the *Britains* in *Cumberland*, in 756. and at laſt following the ſteps of his Predeceſſor, exchang'd his Crown for a Monk's Hood, having reigned with much Applauſe 21 Years.

EADIGA, *Mahomet*'s old Wife, in whom, becauſe he had no Delight, he allow'd Polygamy to his Followers.

EANFRID, K. of *Bernicia* in the North of *England*, Succeeded *Ethelfrid* his Father in that Kingdom, after the Death of *Edwin* K. of *Deira*, who had ſeiz'd upon it and kept it to his Death, whilſt *Eanfrid* and *Oſwald* his Brother, with many of the young Nobility, liv'd exil'd in *Scotland*; where they were inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion; But *Eanfrid* mounting the Throne of *Bernicia* at the ſame time that *Oſric* took Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Deira*, he follow'd the ſame courſe, and had the ſame Fate with him. He turn'd Apoſtate as the other did and was Slain the ſame Year that the other was, having unadviſedly Surrendred himſelf to the *Britiſh* K. *Kedwalla* in 634.

EARDULF, King of *Northumberland*, Succeeded to *Osbald*. This is he whom K. *Ethelred* had Six Years before commanded to be put to Death at *Rippon*; who being ſuppos'd dead, was with Solemn Dirge carried into the Church; But after Midnight being found there alive, he was Baniſh'd, then recall'd and Proclaim'd K. at *York*. A Rebellion was rais'd againſt him, which he ſuppreſs'd; but in 800. was wrought out by his Succeſſor.

EASINGWOLD, a Market-Town of *Bulmer* Wapentake in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

EASTBOURN, a Market-Town of *Pevenſey* Rape, in the South-Eaſt parts of *Suſſex* near the Sea. Of chief note for the Birds call'd *Wheat-Ears*, which ſwarm here. From *London* 52 M.

EAST-JOLEY, a Market-Town of *Compton* Hundred in *Berkſhire*, ſituate upon a Hill, about the Middle of the County, not far from *White-houſe* Hill.

EAST-LAW, a Market and Borough Town of Weſt-Hundred in *Cornwal*, within a Mile of the Channel.

EASTON-NESS, a Promontory on the Weſt of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold Bay*, the moſt Eaſtern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

EATON, Lat, *Ætonia* and *Etona*, a Town in *Buckinghamſhire* in the Hundred of *Oke*, upon the River *Thames* over againſt *Windſor*. Made Famous by a College of the Foundation of K. *Henry* VI. wherein, beſide the Provoſt, eight Fellows and the Choire, 60 Scholars are maintain'd *Gratis*, taught Grammar, and preferr'd to Fellowſhips in *King*'s College in *Cambrige*. *Cambden*.

EAUSE, in Lat. *Eluſa*, and *Eluſaberis*, in the Country of *Eauſon* upon the *Gelize*, a ruin'd City of *France* in *Armagnac*, formerly the Metropolitan Seat of *Novempopulania*. It was Sack'd by *Evaric* K. of the *Goths* about the End of the Fifth Age; but not entirely ruin'd till the Incurſions of *Abderames*, or the *Normans* into *Gaſcoigne*. After which time, *Auch* became the Metropolis of *Novempopulania*, and the Revenues of *Eauſe* were united to it. *Gregory de Tours*, l. 8. c. 22. *Flodoard* l. 2. *Hiſt. Eccl. Rhem.* c. 5. *Oyhenart Notit. utriuſq; Vaſcon.* c. 4.

EBBA, Prioreſs of the Nunnery of *Coldingham*, in *Berwick* in *Scotland*, about 870. Who hearing that the *Danes* were ravaging the Neighbouring Country, choſe rather to mangle her own Face, and thoſe of the Virgins under her Charge, than that their Beauty ſhould be a Temptation to the *Danes*, and occaſion the Violation of their Chaſtity; whereupon thoſe *Barbarians* were ſo inraged, that they burnt the Monaſtery and them in it. And afterwards there was a Sumptuous Church dedicated to her, under the Name of St. *Ebba* in that ſame place; the Ruins of which denote its Ancient Magnificence. *Baron*.

EBED-JESU, Archbiſhop of *Soba*; wrote ſeveral Pieces in *Syriac*, of which mention is made in the Catalogue of Syriac Writers, printed by *Abraham Ecchellenſis* at *Rome* in 1653. with a Latin Verſion and Notes. By that Catalogue it appears, That there are ſeveral Greek Treatiſes of Divinity, which we have loſt, and which are to be met with in Syriac or Arabic, among the Chriſtians of the Eaſtern Church. *Ebed Jeſu* was a *Neſtorian* but when he came to be Old, came over to the Church of *Rome*. He Succeeded *Simon Sulacha*, as Patriarch of the *Chaldeans*.

EBERHARDUS, Sirnam'd *the Bearded*, D. of *Wittenbergh*, Founded the Academy of *Tubing*; and was wont to glory, That he could Sleep ſecurely in the Boſom of any of his Subjects. He died in 1496. *Maximilian* the Firſt, Emperor of *Germany*, ſtanding by his Sepulcher, *There*, ſaid he, *lies ſuch a Prince, whoſe Equal in the Empire for Wiſdom and many other Vertues, I never yet knew*.

EBERHARDUS, D. of *Wittenbergh*, Son of *John Frederic* who died in 1628, after the Battel of *Norlingen*, was excluded out of the Amneſty in the pacification of *Prague* 1635. but reſtor'd to the greateſt part of his Territories in 1638. which nevertheleſs ſuffer'd very much, till the Pacification of

of *Munſter* reſtor'd him a perfect peace in 1648. From which time he govern'd his Dominions quietly and won himſelf a high Encomium for his Juſtice, Prudence, and Magnificence. See *Phil. Jac. Spenerus Syll. Geneal. Hiſt. in Famil. Wirtenberg.*

EBEYS, Soldan of *Egypt*, in 1155. Slew the Califf his Maſter, who entruſted him with the Government of the Kingdom, and ſeiz'd upon his Treaſures; of which he threw one part into the Palace to amuſe the People, while he made his Eſcape with his Sword in his Hand. The Knights Templars having notice of this Murther, purſu'd *Ebeys* in the Road to *Damaſcus*, and having kill'd him, took away his Treaſure, and Sold his Son *Noſeradin*, for Seventy thouſand Crowns to the *Egyptians*, who put him to Death. *Boſio Hiſtoire de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jeruſalem*, l. 1. c. 3.

EBION, an Arch-Heretick of the Firſt Age, about *An.* 72. who taught, That Chriſt was a mere Man, and propagated thoſe Impieties which are charg'd upon the *Carpocratians*. He intermixed the Opinions of the *Samaritans* and *Nazarens* with the Dreams of the *Carpocratians* and *Cerinthians*, allow'd Polygamy, and compos'd falſe Acts of the Apoſtles: He abſtain'd from ſeveral Meats, and Preferr'd the Law before the Goſpel; laught at the New Teſtament, and made uſe only of St. *Matthew* which he falſify'd as he pleas'd himſelf: And from him, his Followers were call'd *Ebionites*. Some will have it that St. *John* wrote his Goſpel againſt *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*, and *Origen* and others think *Ebion* to be the Name of a Sect and not of a Man, the Jews having call'd ſome of the Primitive Chriſtians by that Name out of Contempt, becauſe the word ſignifies Poor. *Ittigius de Hær. 1. Sæculi; Joſeph.* l. 1. c. 26. *Euſebius* l. 3. *Hiſt.* c. 31. St. *Auſtin de Hær. Epiphanius, Hær.* 19. and 30. *Philaſtrius de Hær.* c. 38. *Baronius*, A. C. 74.

EBLES, Abbot of *St. Germains de Prez*, did wonderful feats of Arms for the Defence of *Paris* in 888. againſt the *Normans*; contributed to their Defeat at *Mont Faulcon* in 889, and was kill'd in 892. at the Siege of *Briſſac* in *Poitou*. *Abbon de Obſid. Pariſ.* l. 2. *Reginon* in his Chron.

EBLON, Baron of *Roucy*, a famous Captain in the 12th Century, who took Arms many times under pretence to fight the *Saracens*, but rather to plunder the Churches of *Spain*, and abuſe the Country-people; but *Louis the Groſs* reduc'd him in 1113.—*Mezeray.*

EBOLUM, *Evoli*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, ſix Miles from the Shore of the Bay of *Salernum*.

EBON, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, a Turbulent Prelate, of low Parentage, but took part with *Lothaire* againſt his Father *Lewis* the *Debonaire*, and was the main occaſion of the dethroning of *Lewis*, though his Foſter-Brother. Upon whoſe Reſtoration he was himſelf degraded by the Conſent and Sentence of forty Biſhops. Himſelf owning his Fault for his Diſloyalty, and ſubſcribing his own Depoſition. Afterwards *Lothaire* reſtor'd him; but being a ſecond Time ejected, Pope *Sergius* refus'd him his Protection. Upon which he retir'd to *Germany*, and died in 855. *Burchard.* l. 2. c. 5. *Annals* of *Fuldes*, A. C. 822.

EBRBUHARITES, a ſort of Religious Mahometans; ſo call'd from their Founder *Ebrbubar*, the Diſciple of *Naſchibendi*, who make great Profeſſion of Piety, and Contempt of the World; But the reſt of the Muſſulmen account them Hereticks, becauſe they believe themſelves not obliged to go in Pilgrimage to *Mecca*. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire.*

EBRO, in Lat. *Iberus*, a River of *Spain*, which riſes in *Old Caſtile*, upon the Frontiers of *Aſturia*, not far from the Town which thoſe of the Country call *Fuentibre*. It croſſes *Old Caſtile*, and a part of *Navarre*. In the firſt of which Provinces it runs by *Miranda di Ebro*, *Jancugo*, *Longrogno*, and *Calahorra*, ſwell'd in its Courſe by ſeveral other Rivers. In *Navarre* it waſhes *Agra*, and entring into *Arragon*, runs to *Saragoſſa*, and receives the *Guerna*, *Rio Martin*, &c. And laſtly, the *Alagar*, which on the one ſide ſeparates *Arragon* from *Catalogna*; not far from which Province it receives the *Segre*, paſſes to *Tortoſa*, and then throws it ſelf into the Mediterranean. The firſt Diviſion of *Spain* was into *Spain* on this ſide, and *Spain* beyond the *Iberus*. And it was the Frontier which ſeparated the Conqueſts of the *Carthaginians* from the *Romans*; by the Treaty which *Luſtatius Catulus* made between thoſe two Nations. *Plin.* l. 3. & 4. *Nonius Hiſp. Dele.*

EBRODUNUM, now *Yverdon*, a Town of *Switzerland* in the Canton of *Bern*, upon the Lake *Novicaſtro*, where it receives the *Orbe*, three Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy*, to the Eaſt. It was formerly under the Dukes of *Savoy*, from whom it was taken by the *Switzers*, and the Inhabitants forc'd to Swear Fealty to thoſe of *Bern*, *Friburgh* and *Soleure*, in 1475. which Oath they afterwards broke, by admitting the Friends of *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*; tho' with ill Succeſs. For after the Battel of *Morat*, though the Town were reſtor'd to the *Savoyards*, in 1475; yet in 1536. it return'd into the Poſſeſſion of thoſe of *Bern*, with all the Territory adjoining, after it was deſerted by the Baron of *Lucen*, Governour for the Duke of *Savoy*. Near this place are found ſeveral *Roman* Monuments. See *Stumpf. de Pago Aventico*, c. 13, *&c.*

EBROIN, Maire of the Palace under *Clotaire* III, or *Lotharius*, who for ten Years manag'd the Affairs of the Kingdom with great Applauſe. Afterwards he remov'd the Queen *Batilde*, and then giving the Reins to his Vices, he trampled upon the Nobility, and after the Death of *Clotaire*, ſet up *Thierry* in his Room, againſt whom the Nobility, tho' *Ebroin* had forbidden them to ſtir out of their Houſes, ſet up *Childeric* the Second, after they had thruſt *Ebroin* and *Thierry* into Monaſteries, and ſhav'd their Heads. After the Death of *Childeric*, *Thierry* was reſtor'd, and one *Leudeſius* appointed Maire of the Palace; but then *Ebroin* getting looſe again, caus'd *Leudeſius* to be Murther'd, and ſet up a Counterfeit *Clouis*, who feign'd himſelf to be the Son of *Clotaire* III. Upon which, *Thierry* being conſtrain'd to admit him for Maire of his Palace, ſo that he had no more need of his Counterfeit *Clouis*, he diſmiſs'd him, and Uſurp'd the Sovereign Power, and Sacrific'd all that had oppos'd him to his Revenge, and all that had any Great Employments or Conſiderable Eſtates, to his Avarice, till at length he was Kill'd one Morning by *Hermanfroy*, a Nobleman, whom he had outed of all his Demeſns. *Gregory of Tours*, Append. c. 94. *Sigebert. Mezeray*, &c.

EBURIC, King of the *Suevians* in *Gallicia*, Succeeded *Miron* his Father, in 583, and next Year was taken and confin'd to a Monaſtery by *Anduca* Uſurper of the Kingdom. But in 585. *Anduca* was ſerv'd after the ſame manner by *Leuvigildus* King of the *Goths*; and ſo put an end to the Kingdom of the *Suevians* in *Spain*. *Greg.* of *Tours*, l. 6. c. 43.

EBURONES, alias *Eburovices*, the Name of an Ancient People of *Gaul*, where is now the Dioceſs of *Liege*; which was formerly ſettl'd at *Tongres*, afterwards at *Maeſtricht*, and laſtly at *Liege*. Which comprehended not only that which is now the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, but a good part of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and all the Dioceſs of *Namurr*, which was taken out of that of *Leige*. But thoſe People whom *Cæſar* calls the *Eburones*, *Eburovices*, and *Aulerci-Eburovices*, were thoſe that formerly inhabited the Dioceſs of *Eureux*. See *Sanſon* of the *Ancient Gaul*.

EBURUM, a City of the *Quadi* formerly, now *Olmutz* the Capital of *Moravia*, upon the River *Morava*; a Strong Town, but taken by the *Swedes* in the late War. Six Leagues from the *Breyn* to the South, twenty from *Vienna* to the North, and as many from the Confines of *Poland*. *Baudrand.*

EBUSUS, called by the *Spaniards Yvica*, an Iſland in the Mediterranean under the *Spaniards*, toward the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Valencia* Weſtward, with a Caſtle of the ſame Modern Name, and ſome ſmall Villages ten Leagues from the Promontory call'd *Punta del Emperador* to the Weſt, and about the ſame diſtance from *Majorca* to the Eaſt. This Iſland, as *Pliny* ſays, will endure no Venomous Creatures. *De Marca Hiſpanica*, l. 2. c. 15.

ECBATANA, formerly the Capital of *Media*, now a City of *Perſia*; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Casbin*, in the Province of *Terrack*, or *Ayrach*. Heretofore the Kings of the *Medes* kept their Court in this City; and Hiſtory tells us, That the Walls of it which are deſcribed in the firſt Chapter of *Judith*, and were no leſs than Seven in Number, one within and above another, were adorned with Battlements of different Colours; White, Black, Purple, Blue, Orange, Silver and Gilt. *Merodach*, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be *Nebuchadonoſor*, A. M. 33647. overthrew *Arphaxad*, and ruin'd *Ecbatana*. Here it was that *Cambyſes* wounded himſelf to Death, as he endeavour'd to mount his Horſe, in A. M. 3532. *Parmenio* was here put to Death by the Command of *Alexander* in 3725. And here it was that three Years after *Epheſtion*, the Favourite of that Prince, ended his days; upon whoſe Funeral were ſpent above twelve thouſand Talents, every Talent being ſix hundred Crowns. *Herodotus*, l. 1. *Strabo*, l. 1. *Quint. Curt.* l. 7.

ECCLES, the Seat of a Knightly Family of the Sirname of *Hume* in the Sheriffdom of *Berwick*; where there was formerly a very fine and ſtately Nunnery.

ECDICIUS, Son of the Emperour *Avitus*, and Brother to *Papianilla*, Wife of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, liv'd in the 5th Cent. He was General of the Horſe, under *Anthemius*, and afterwards made *Patricius*: *Sidonius* commends him for the brave Defence he made in *Clermont* againſt the *Viſigoths*, whom he defeated with a handful of Men, in 471. *Gregory of Tours* commends him likewiſe for his great Charity to the Poor, who were reliev'd by him in a Famine. *Gregor. Turon.* lib. 2. c. 24. *Marcellin. & Caſſiodor. in Chron. Sidonius Apollinaris*, lib. 2. Ep. 1, *&c.*

ECEBOLIUS, a Rhetorician born at *Conſtantinople*, was prevailed upon by *Julian* the Apoſtate, to quit the Chriſtian Religion, and turn Pagan in 362. After the Death of *Julian*, he deſir'd to be re-admitted to Communion, and ſtanding at the Church-Door reproach'd himſelf for his Weakneſs and Apoſtacy, bidding the People trample upon him as *Salt that had loſt its Savour*. St. *Hierom. Chron. Socrat.* lib. 3. cap. 11.

ECHIDNE, a Queen of *Scythia*, by whom *Hercules* had three Children at a Birth; *Agathyrſus*, *Gelo* and *Scytha*. When ſhe was Deliver'd, ſhe ask'd *Hercules* how he would have 'em diſpos'd of? He anſwer'd, That when they were fit to bear Arms, whoever of the three, was able to bend the Bow that he left behind him, ſhould enjoy the Kingdom of *Scythia*; and when none could bend it but *Scytha*, he was preferr'd before his other Brothers. *Herod.* l. 4.

ECHO, a Nymph, that being in love with *Narciſſus*, and by him deſpis'd, pin'd her ſelf to Death for Grief. The Allegory of Vain-glorious Boaſting, that being contemn'd, vaniſhes into nothing.

ECKIUS, (*John*) a Doctor of Divinity, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Ingolſtadt*; well known for his Oppoſing and Writing againſt *Luther*, *Melanthon*, and the reſt of the Reformed Divines in the laſt Age. In 1518. he debated with *Luther* at *Leipſick*, about the Supremacy of the Pope, Penance, Purgatory and Indulgences, and was overcome *July* 4. 1519. before *George* Duke of *Saxony*. He diſputed in *June* that ſame Year, againſt *Caroloſtadius* about Free-Will; and with *Melanthon*, and other Divines at *Worms*, for three Days, about the remaining of Original Sin after Baptiſm, in 1541. but by the Emperour's Command, the Conference was adjourn'd to *Ratisbon*. *Eckius* died *An.* 1543. Aged 57.---*Læti*, *Simler*.

ECLUSE, or CLUSIUS, (*Charles De*) a Famous Phyſician, born at *Arras*, in 1526. He Travell'd into moſt Countries of *Europe*, and at laſt being invited to the Emperour *Maximilian* the IId's Court, he liv'd fourteen Years there, and had a Phyſick-Garden allow'd him by that Prince, and by his Succeſſour *Rodolph* the IId; but being tir'd with a Court-life, he retir'd to *Frankfort*, and afterwards to *Leyden*, where he was Botanick Profeſſour. His Works are publiſh'd in two Volumes, (*viz.*) *Rariorum Plantarum Hiſtoria Exoticorum*, lib. 10. *Aromatum & Simplicium aliquot Medicamentorum apud Indos Naſcentium*, *Hiſtoria*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Meurſius*, *Athen. Bat.* &c.

ECTHESIS, The Name of a Famous Confeſſion of Faith, publiſh'd by the Emperour *Heraclius*, in 639. This Form was ſo Artificially drawn up, that though it appeared Orthodox to an unwary Reader, yet, in reality, it was not ſo; For under a plauſible Appearance of Catholick Doctrine, 'twas found, upon a through Enquiry, to maintain but one *Will* and one *Operation*, in our Bleſſed Saviour. St. *Maximus*, an Abbot near *Conſtantinople*, oppos'd this Declaration with great Vigour, and in order to get it ſuppreſs'd, he made a Journey to *Rome*, and perſwaded Pope *John* IV. to call a Council to condemn it: The Emperour *Heraclius* underſtanding that the Church of *Rome* cenſur'd him as a Heretick, was ſenſibly concern'd at it, and declar'd in another Edict, that *Sergius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was the true Author of the *Ecthesis*, and that it had been publiſh'd purely at his Importunity. *Baron. Annal. Tom.* 8.

EDBALD, a *Saxon*, King of *Kent*, was the Son of *Ethelbert*, the Firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King, and Reign'd in the 7th Age. No ſooner was his Father dead, but he relaps'd into Heatheniſm, and Married his Father's ſecond Wife. A great part of the People forſook the Chriſtian Religion with him; eſpecially thoſe who embrac'd it to comply with the Times. The King upon this, being vex'd with an Evil Spirit, fell into Fits of Diſtraction, till returning at laſt to his right Mind, he diſſolv'd his inceſtuous Marriage, and with his People re-imbraced the Chriſtian Faith. He died in 640. leaving the Kingdom of *Kent* to *Eucombert* his Son, by *Emma* the *French* King's Daughter. *Bede Hiſt.* lib. 2. cap. 4.

EDELWALK, the firſt Chriſtian King of the South-*Saxons*, was ſlain in fight by *Kedwalla* a Weſt-*Saxon* King, after whoſe Death, *Bertune* and *Andune* two Brothers, took on themſelves the Government with the Title of Dukes or Captains; and held it till *Edun* the Son of *Edelwalk* got it out of their hands.

EDEN, the Principal River of *Cumberland*, has its riſe in *Yorkſhire*, from whence it runs North-weſtward through *Weſtmerland*, where it Waters *Kirkbyſteven* and *Appleby*. At laſt joyning with the *Eamot* in the Borders of *Cumberland*, it waters this Country till ſwell'd with many leſſer Streams it empties it ſelf Weſtward into the *Iriſh* Sea, between *Anand* Caſtle in *Scotland*, and *Boulneſſe* in *England*. The City of *Carliſle*, and many little Towns in this County, are water'd by this River.

EDERUS, the 15th King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Dochamus*, and Grandchild to *Durſtus*, the 11th King; his Father being cut off by the Treachery of *Gillus*, who obtain'd the Throne, fought for his Life; he was ſaved by his Nurſe, who fled with him by Night into *Angle*, and brought him up ſome Years in a Cave, but *Gillus* being worſted in a Battel againſt his Nobles, and forced to fly into *Ireland*, *Cadwallus* being choſen Viceroy, found out *Ederus*, and took care of his Education; and he was made King after *Ewenus* II. There happened nothing remarkable in his Reign, but that he Defeated thoſe Iſlanders by Sea and Land who took part with *Gillus*, and reſtored the Booty which they had Plunder'd from the Inhabitants of the main Land, and thus having eſtabliſhed a firm Peace, he died in the 48th Year of his Reign, about A. M. 3887. *Buch.*

EDESSA, The *Metropolis* of *Meſopotamia*, under the Patriarchate of *Antioch*, formerly a very conſiderable Town. 'Tis now call'd *Orſa* in *Diarbeck*. *Euſebius* is of Opinion it was built by *Seleucus*. *Abgarus*, who, 'tis ſaid, wrote a Letter to our Saviour, was Sovereign of this Town, as has been already obſerv'd. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. & Chron. Evagrius*, lib. 4. cap. 8, &c.

EDGAR, King of *England*, was a younger Son of *Edmund*, and Brother of *Edwin* his immediate Predeceſſor. He came to the Crown at ſixteen Years of Age, *Anno* 959. Yet was not Crowned (whatever was the reaſon of it) till the 30th of his Age; but then it was done with great Splendor and Magnificence. The place of his Coronation was the City of *Bath*, and *Whitſunday* the Time fixt upon for that great Solemnity. The Tranquillity of his Reign, though always prepared for War, got him the Name of *Peaceable*. He was a Prince much extolled for his Juſtice, Clemency, Zeal in Religion, and other Royal Virtues; but eſpecially by the Monks, for his Building ſo many Monaſteries, and favouring the Monks againſt Secular Prieſts, who in the late Reign were poſſeſſed of moſt of their Convents. For the Preſervation of whoſe Intereſt, he called home *Dunſtan*, the Patron of Monks, out of *Flanders*, where he lived in Exile, and made him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. To ſecure the Realm from Foreign Invaſion, he ſet out a Prodigious Fleet, conſiſting (ſays *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*) of 4500 Ships, ſuch as thoſe Times afforded. This vaſt Fleet he divided into four Squadrons, each of 1125. One to Sail from Eaſt to Weſt, another from Weſt to Eaſt, the Third and Fourth between North and South. Thus he kept out wiſely the Force of Strangers, and prevented foreign War, being himſelf with his Fleet in the Summer-time. In the Winter and Spring he did the Office of a Judge Itinerant, going the Circuit himſelf, and Riding through all his Provinces, to ſee Juſtice well Adminiſtred, and the Poor not Oppreſſed. Thieves and Robbers he routed almoſt out of the Land, and ravenous Wolves altogether. This laſt he did, by changing the *Welch* Tribute impoſed by *Ethelſtan* into a yearly Tribute of 300 Wolves; which made that People ſo Active and Skilful in Wolf-hunting, that in two Years they clearly ridded the kingdom of that noxious Creature. *An.* 974, the King went to *Cheſter*; and, having ſummoned to his Court there, all the Kings that held of him, received their Homage. My Author reckons Eight of them, *viz.* *Kenneth* King of *Scots*, *Malcolm* of *Cumberland*, *Maccuſe* of the *Iles*, and theſe five of Wales, *Dufwal*, *Hawal*, *Griffith*, *Jacob*, *Judethil*. As he was going one Day into a Galley, he made each of 'em take his Oar, and row him down the River *Dee*, while he ſat at the Stern. Which if he did in Merriment, cannot be much taken amiſs; if ſeriouſly, and to ſhew his Authority, it was ſuch a piece of Oſtentation as might have been of very ill Conſequence. The ſame Year, ſays *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, he gave to *Kenneth* King of *Scots* many rich Preſents, and the whole Country of *Lothien*, to hold of him on Condition that he and his Succeſſors ſhould repair to the *Engliſh* Court at high Feſtivals, when the King ſat Crowned. He gave him alſo many Lodging Places by the Way, which were held by the Kings of *Scotland* till the Reign of *Henry* II. The greateſt Vice this King was guilty of is that which few Princes, eſpecially of his Age, could ever boaſt to be innocent of. And, to paſs by the Romantick Story of *Andover*, where blind Love was ſham'd, and a Maid ſubſtituted in the room of the fair Lady the King languiſhed for. The moſt Irregular perhaps of his Amours was with the Virgin *Wilfrida*, whom he took by force out of the Nunnery, and kept as his Concubine. But he was ſo far from living obſtinate in the Offence, that, being ſharply reproved for it by *Dunſtan*, he ſubmitted to ſeven Years Penance. He had two Wives, firſt *Egelfleda* and afterwards *Elfrida*. By the firſt, he had *Edward* his next Succeſſor; and by the ſecond *Ethelred*, who alſo came to the Crown after his Brother *Edward*'s Death. *Elfrida* his ſecond Wife, he got at the ſecond hand, but he was abuſed in it by Earl *Athelwold*, to whoſe Loyalty he truſted. She was an Earl's Daughter, and the greateſt Beauty of the Land. Which the King hearing of, he ſent the Earl to ſee her, intending, if Fame did not bely her, to demand her in Marriage. The Earl, at firſt View, taken with her Preſence, began to ſue for himſelf, and with her Parents Conſent obtained her. Being returned to Court, he ſoon put the King out of Conceit with her, by the mean Character he gave of her Perſon. Till *Elfrida* being more and more cry'd up for a tranſcendent Beauty, the King found out at laſt how he had been foreſtalled and abuſed by his Favourite. This heated the King, not only into a Relapſe of Love for *Elfrida*, but alſo into a Reſentment of the Earl's Abuſe. However diſſembling his Paſſion, he pleaſantly told the Earl, That he meant upon ſuch a Day to give him and his fair Lady a Viſit. The Earl acquainted his Lady with it, and, the Day being come, he earneſtly pray'd her to ſet her ſelf out to the greateſt diſadvantage, leſt her Beauty ſhould make any fatal Impreſſion upon the King. But his Wife, ſenſible of the Cheat he had put upon her, by ſtepping ſo boldly between her and the King, to

ved to mortifie the Earl, by uſing all the Art ſhe could to ſet off her Beauty againſt the King's coming, to make her ſelf the more Acceptable; wh ch proved accordingly. For the King, raviſhed at the Sight of th· Lady, look'd upon her with Admiration, and reſolved from that time, not only to recover his intercepted Right, but alſo to puniſh the Interloper, who had ſo long defrauded and robbed him of her. To compaſs his Deſign, he appointed a Day of Hunting; when the Earl being drawn aſide in a Foreſt now called *Harewood*, the King ſmote him through with a Dart. Thus being rid of his Interloper, he took forthwith *Elfrida* to Wife; who, to pacifie the Ghoſt of her former Husband, built a Nunnery in the place where he was Kill'd. As to the King's Perſon, he was but ſhort and ſlender; yet ſo well made, that he would contend for ſtrength with ſuch as were thought ſtrongeſt, and diſliked nothing more than that they ſhould ſpare him either out of fear or reſpect. Memorable is to this purpoſe the Story of *Kenneth* King of *Scots*; who, being in King *Edward*'s Court, hapned to drop theſe Words in Jeſt amongſt ſome of his Servants, That he wondered how ſo many provinces could be held in Subjection by ſuch a little dapper Man. Which words being taken up, and brought to the King's Ear, he ſends for *Kenneth*, as about ſome Private Buſineſs; and drawing him by Diſcourſe to a ſecret Place; takes from under his Coat two Swords he had brought with him. Giving one of them to *Kenneth*, *Now* (ſays he) *let us try which ought to be the Subject, either You or I. Kenneth*, much abaſhed, fell preſently at his feet, and beſought him to Pardon what he had imprudently ſpoken, without any ill meaning. Which humble Carriage and ſubmiſſive Anſwer *Edgar* was ſatisfied with. Who, having Reigned about 16 Years, died, and was buried at *Glaſtenbury*. *Matth. Weſtm.*

EDGAR, the 89th of King of *Scotland*, was Son to King *Malcolm* III. The Nobility and People of *Scotland* being diſſatisfy'd with their King *Duncan*'s Adminiſtration, *Donald* of the Iſles making uſe of the Publick Diſcontents, cauſed him to be murdered, and managed the Government; but having betray'd the Weſtern Iſland to the King of *Norway*: The People being diſguſted at him, ſent for *Edgar* from *England*, whither he had retired to his Uncle *Edgar*; he ſoon put *Donald*'s Party to the Rout, and Impriſon'd himſelf till he died. So that *Edgar* came to the Crown by the Unanimous Conſent of the States. There was Peace with *England* during his Reign, having Married his Siſter to King *Henry*. He was reverenced by all the good, and formidable to the bad, and died after a Reign of 9 Years and 6 Months, about 1098.

EDGE-HILL, a place in *Warwickſhire* near *Kyneton*, ſeven Miles South of *Warwick*; where on *Sunday* Octob. 23. 1642. was fought the Firſt Battel between *Charles* I. and the Parliamentarians under the E. of *Eſſex*. The E. of *Lindſey* Commander of the King's Battalia, and General of the Field was Slain, and the ſtandard taken, but retaken by Sir *John Smith*, who after the Fight was made Knight Banneret. The K. by this Battel open'd himſelf a Way to *London* and *Oxford*, the E. of *Eſſex* withdrawing firſt to *Warwick*, then to *Coventry*.

EDHEMITES, a Sort of Religious among the *Mahometans*, ſo call'd, from *Ibrahim Edhem*, their Founder: They live upon Barley-bread, and faſt frequently. The greateſt part of them live in Deſarts with Lyons and Tygers, which they take care to manage and make tame. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

EDINBURGH, Lat. *Edinburgum*, *Edinum*; anciently, *Alata Caſtra*, or *Caſtrum Puellarum*; the Principal City of *Scotland*, Stands in *Mid-Lothian*, and is a County of it ſelf. The City is above a *Scotch* Mile in Length, and about three in Circumference. It conſiſts of two Principal Streets, lying Eaſt and Weſt; into which run a vaſt number of leſſer Streets. The Principal Street lies on the Ridge of a Hill, having the Caſtle at one end, and the King's Palace and Park on the other, and is as noble a Street in reſpect of the Lofty and Stately Stone-Houſes on each ſide, as is almoſt to be found in *Europe*. Many of the Nobility have Houſes in it, which are exceeding large. On the High Street the uſual rate is ſeven Stories, which is occaſioned partly by the Cuſtom of the place, and partly for want of Room: So that for its Bounds it is one of the moſt populous Cities in Chriſtendom. On the North ſide it is defended by a Lake; and every where elſe, it is encompaſſed with a high Stone Wall. Its ſituation is not very Commodious for Trade, as not being upon any River; but ſeems at firſt to have been built there for the Protection of the Caſtle, which is one of the Ancienteſt and Strongeſt by Nature and Art, perhaps in the World, being ſituated on the Top of a very high Rock, and only acceſſible on that ſide which looks towards the City, where it is regularly fortifyed and the Half-Moons, Ramparts, *&c.* well mounted with Cannon; ſo that it's not poſſible to take it by Storm. It has a very ſtately Houſe in it, which is the Reſidence of the Governor; and it is alſo the place where the Regalia, Archives, and Magazines of the Nation are kept, and reckon'd of above 2000 Years ſtanding. And tho' this place be Impregnable, yet it uſually follows the Fate of the City; and tho' held out againſt Their preſent Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary* by the Duke of *Gordon*, yet he Surrendred it *June* thirteen 1689. Capitulating only for the Garriſon. The City hath many other fair Buildings, as the Parliament-Houſe and Exchange, both very Neat and Stately; being all of Free-Stone. The Churches are alſo very Large and Magnificent, and the Steeple of the old Church is very Lofty and of Curious Workmanſhip. The Palace is very Uniform, Neat and Stately, being all of fine Free-Stone, and the Hoſpital, called *Heriot's Work*, for its Magnificent Structure, Pleaſant Gardens, and Large Endowment for a great Number of Youth whom it Maintains at the Schools, Univerſities or Trades, is ſcarce to be Paralleld of one Man's Foundation. Here is alſo an Univerſity Founded by King *James* VI, and tho' the lateſt of the Kingdom; yet for the Learning of its Profeſſors, Number and Quality of the Students, it may well be reckoned the Chief. This City is alſo dignified as being the Royal Seat of the Kings ever ſince they ſettled in the Low-Lands, and is ſtill the Seat of the Government; as Parliament, Council, and all the Chief Courts of Judicature for the Kingdom. It has about eight or nine Pariſh Churches, and 22 or 23 Miniſters, the Pariſhes being very large, and during Epiſcopacy it was a Biſhop's See. Here are alſo a College of Phyſicians, and a College of Juſtice for breeding Lawyers. In ſhort, the City being ſeated in a Healthful and Fruitful Soil, abounds with all Neceſſaries at very reaſonable Rates; ſo that the Citizens of Note live as well here as any where elſe. And tho' it be not conveniently ſituated for Trade, yet the Neighbourhood of *Leith*, a conſiderable Town upon the River of *Leith*, and the *Firth*, commonly called *Edinburgh Firth*, Supplies it with all ſorts of Merchandize, and being ſubject to it, ſerves it for a Port. Of late this City is ſupplied with delicate Springs of Water brought from the Hills at a conſiderable diſtance, and iſſuing from Stately Fountains in the Streets. It lies in Long. 16. 00. Lat. 56. 15. 50. Miles from the Borders of *England*, and about 300. from *London*. *Cambden Brit. Buchan.* &c.

EDMUND, King of *England*, was the Son of *Edward* the *Elder*, and Succeeded *Ethelſtan* his Brother, *Anno* 941. In the Second Year of his Reign he freed *Mercia*, of the *Danes* that remained there, and took from them thoſe Towns where they were placed by King *Edward*, viz. *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Stamford*, and *Darby*. Three Years after this, he Subdued *Northumberland*, and the next Year *Cumberland*. This laſt he gave to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, to hold it of him, and aſſiſt him in his Wars both by Sea and Land. Not long after, that is, in the Year 946, as he was feaſting with his Nobles on St. *Auſtin's* Day, at a place in *Glouceſterſhire*, he ſtrangely hapned to be Stabb'd by a Notorious Robber. Who, having been baniſh'd by the King, had the Impudence to affront him here with his preſence, and being taken hold of by the King himſelf, to ſtab him with a Dagger. Whereof the King died, and was Buried at *Glaſtenbury*. He left two Sons in their Nonage, *viz.* *Edwin* and *Edgar*, both laid aſide to make room for their Uncle *Edred*.

EDMUND, the laſt King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, but lineally deſcended from the Ancient Stock of thoſe Kings, Reigned in the Ninth Century. At 14 Years of Age, being a Prince of great hopes, he was raiſed to that Dignity, and Crowned at *Bury*, with the Conſent of all, but his own. At laſt his Country being invaded by the *Danes*, who had rifled and burnt the Monaſtery of *Ely*, and overthrown Earl *Vulketul* with his whole Army, King *Edmund* went to fight them at *Thetford*. Where his whole Army was routed, himſelf taken, bound to a Stake, and ſhot to Death with Arrows. Thus the whole Country was ſubdued, and remained in the Poſſeſſion of the *Danes*, till vanquiſhed by King *Edward* the *Elder*, by whom it was united unto the reſt of *England*. From this King *Edmund*, afterwards called St. *Edmund*, for his Martyrdom in the Faith of Chriſt, *Bury* took the Name of St. *Edmundbury*

EDMUND, Sirnamed *Ironſide*, for his great Strength, was King *Ethelred*'s Third Son, but the Eldeſt at the time of his Death, and ſucceeded him, *Anno* 1016. At leaſt, he was Proclaimed King upon the Death of his Father, by the Nobility who were then at *London*, together with the Citizens. But the Archbiſhops, Abbots, and many of the Nobles being met together, made Choice of *Canute* (then at *Southampton*) for their King, ſwore Allegiance to him, and renounced all the Race of *Ethelred*. *Canute* being a Chriſtian, which his Father was not, ſwore on his part unto them, to be their Faithful Lord, both in Religious and Secular Matters. Thus the Nation ſtood divided, part for *Edmund*, and part for *Canute*, as the Kingdom was in Concluſion. *Edmund*, upon this, going to the *Weſt-Saxons* with all ſpeed, was received by them as their King, as he was afterwards by many other Provinces. *Canute*, about *Mid-May*, came with his whole Fleet up the River to *London*, and cauſing a great Dike to be made on *Surry*-ſide, turned the Stream, and drew his Ships on the Weſt-ſide of the Bridge; then made a broad and deep Trench about the City, and attack'd it on every ſide. But failing of Succeſs here, he haſtened to the Weſt; where *Edmund*, with his ſmall Force, encountred him at *Pen*,

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in *Dorſetſhire*, and put him to flight. Another Battel was fought after *Midſummer*, obſtinately on both Sides, till Night and Wearineſs parted them. The next Day the Fight was renewed, and continued till Night: when *Canute* ſenſible of his Loſs, marched off, with a Deſign to make a ſecond Attempt upon *London*, where he had left his Fleet under the Guard of ſome Forces. *Edric* the Traytor, fearing perhaps that the *Danes* ſhould be forced at laſt to quit their Intereſt here, ſought for Pardon; and having obtained it, ſwore Loyalty to the King. Who now marching up to *London* to raiſe the Siege, did it effectually, chaſing *Canute* and his *Danes* to their Ships, who being baulk'd in their Deſigns, they ſailed from the River's Mouth to *Mercia*; and having waſted the Sea-Coaſt thereof, their Horſe came back by Land, and the Foot by Sea, into *Kent*. *Edmund* no ſooner heard of it, but he marched again to fight them. At *Otford* he gave them Battel; where he ſo defeated them, that thoſe of their Horſe who eſcaped, fled to the Iſle of *Sheppey*. Great was the Victory; but *Edric*, ſtill a Traytor, prevented the King, by his ſly Inſinuations, from making the beſt Uſe of it. And Fortune, which had before ſo ſmiled upon *Edmund*, began now to frown upon him. For at another Battel, fought at *Aſhdown*, in *Eſſex*, the perfidious Duke, to balance the Victory, went over in the heat of the Fight to *Canute*, with part of the King's Army: by which Deſertion the King being now over-match'd was beaten. At laſt, the King, by *Edric*'s Faction, was prevailed upon to make Peace, and to divide the Kingdom with *Canute*. But the manner how this Agreement was made, is not agreed upon by all Authors. Some will have it to be done by a Formal Treaty, both Kings meeting together (after Pledges given on both ſides) at a place called *Deorhirſt*, in *Gloceſterſhire*; and that all things being agreed upon, they went from thence to *Alney*, a ſmall Iſland in the midſt of the *Severn*, where they ſwore Amity in the preſence of both their Armies, one on the Eaſt, and the other on the Weſt-ſide of the River. Others ſay, That *Edmund*, grieving at the loſs of ſo much Blood ſpilt for the Ambition of two Men ſtriving for a Crown, ſent of his own accord to *Canute*, and offered to have the matter decided by ſingle Combat; but that *Canute*, unwilling to venture his ſmall-timber'd Body againſt a Man of Iron-ſides, choſe rather to divide the Kingdom; ſo that *Edmund* ſhould have the South, and *Canute* the North of *England*; which was agreed on by *Edmund*. This is *Malmſbury*'s Story. But *Huntingdon*, and after him *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, relate it thus, That the Peers on both ſides, weary of this War, did not forbear ſaying openly, That it was but reaſonable for the two King's who expected to Reign ſingly, to Fight it out ſingly, and that they conſented to it; but that *Canute*, finding himſelf too weak for *Edmund* in the Fight, began to Parley; which ended as is before-ſaid. However it was, King *Edmund* had but a ſhort Enjoyment of what fell to his ſhare, dying ſuddenly the ſame Year at *London*, and being buried near King *Edgar* his Grandfather, at *Glaſtenbury*. The Manner of his Death is uncertain, unleſs the Common Fame be true, which leaves the Guilt thereof upon *Edric*; who, to ingratiate himſelf more and more with *Canute*, got him aſſaſſinated (as the Story goes) at Stool, by thruſting a ſharp Iron into his Fundament. With King *Edmund* the *Saxon* Monarchy expired, *Canute*, upon his Death, taking Poſſeſſion of the Whole. *Edward* and *Edmund*, the King's two ſurviving Sons, being both excluded from their Right to the Succeſſion.

EDRED, King of *England*, was Son of *Edward* the *Elder*, Brother of *Ethelſtan*, and Uncle to *Edmund* his immediate Predeceſſor. To whom he Succeeded *Anno* 946; the Sons of *Edmund*, then but Children, tho' with intention to reſign when his Nephew came of Age. *Edred*, ſays my Author, made an abſolute Conqueſt of *Northumberland*, and the *Scots* did freely Swear Allegiance unto him. But the perfidious *Northumbrians* ſoon after ſhook him off, and choſe one *Eric*, a *Dane*, to be their King. At laſt, they were fain to ſubmit again. Some Authors repreſent this King as a Bigotted Prince, under the Laſh of *Dunſtan* Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*. He reigned about nine Years, and after his Death was Buried at *Wincheſter*. He left two Sons, but neither of them Succeeded to the Crown, which returned to the Right Line; firſt in the Perſon of *Edwin* Eldeſt Son of King *Edmund*.

EDWARD, King of *England*, for his Holy Life, Surnam'd *The Confeſſor*, ſucceeded to King *Canute*, ſecond of that Name, *Anno* 1042. being the only remaining Son of King *Ethelred*. According to *Huntingdon*, he was ſent for out of *Normandy* upon the deceaſe of *Canute*; But it is more probable, that he was then at the Court of *England*, and we have for it *William* of *Malmſbury*. Who, repreſenting *Edward* in great Perplexity upon the Death of *Canute*, as if his Life had been in danger, tells us, That he applied himſelf to the Potent Earl *Godwin*, to convey him ſomewhere out of the Land; and adds, That the Earl (who had a Mind to raiſe his Family by making his Daughter Queen) took this Opportunity to exhort Prince *Edward* to remember himſelf the Son of *Ethelred*, the Grandchild of *Edgar*, Heir of the Crown, and of Age for it. He told him, He was not to think of Flying, but Reigning; and that he would undertake by his Intereſt in the Kingdom to bring it about, provided he would on his part Promiſe and Swear to be for ever his Friend, to preſerve the Honour of his Houſe, and to Marry his Daughter. All which the Prince eaſily conſented to. Whereupon an Aſſembly of the States met at *Gellingham*, where *Edward* pleaded his Right; and by the powerful Influence of *Godwin*, was accepted. But, whatever Right might be pleaded in the behalf of *Edward*, there was another *Edward* ſtill living, a Son of *Edmund Ironſide*, who had a precedent Right, and was then in *Hungary*, Married to *Agatha* the *German* Emperor's Daughter. His long Abſence made him loſe his Intereſt here, and *Edward* his Uncle took an Advantage of it. Whoſe Acceſſion to the Crown, filled all the *Engliſh* with Joy, to ſee themſelves ſo unexpectedly delivered from the *Daniſh* Power; not ſuſpecting another Conqueſt was at hand, *viz.* The *Norman* Conqueſt. At *Eaſter* in the Year 1043. the King was Crowned. And ſoon after his Coronation, he ſeized upon the Treaſure of his Mother *Emma* at *Wincheſter*. He alſo took to Wife; according to Promiſe, *Edith*, Earl *Godwin*'s Daughter; commended much for Beauty, Modeſty, and (beyond what is requiſite in a Woman) Learning. He remitted the *Daniſh* Tax, which had continued 38 Years, heavy upon the Land, ſince *Ethelred* firſt paid it to the *Danes*; and what remained thereof in his Treaſury, he ſent back to the Owners. But his Gratitude to the *Normans*, who had aſſiſted him in his Exile, laid the Foundation of a far greater Miſchief to the *Engliſh*. For, inſtead of repaying them out of his private purſe, he was pleaſed to invite them over, and prefer them to the higheſt Dignities; whereby he exaſperated one Nation againſt the other, and made way by degrees to the *Norman* Conqueſt. Yet the *Engliſh* were ſo infatuated as to lay aſide their own ancient Cuſtoms, and apiſhly to imitate *French* Manners. Then the greateſt Perſons of Quality began to ſlight their Mother Tongue, and (as a piece of Gentility) to ſpeak *French* in their Houſes, and to write their Letters in *French*. A Preſage of their ſubjection ſhortly to that People, whoſe Faſhions and Language they were ſo affected with. But that which occaſioned the greateſt Troubles of this Reign, was an unlucky Accident which hapned at *Dover*, in the Year aforeſaid, which I find thus related by *Milton*. *Euſtace* Earl of *Boulogne*, Father of the famous *Godfrey* who won *Jeruſalem* from the *Saracens*, and Husband to *Goda* the King's Siſter, having been to Viſit K. *Edward*, and returning by *Canterbury* to take Ship at *Dover*, one of his Harbingers inſolently ſeeking to Lodge by force in a Houſe there provoked ſo the Maſter thereof, as by chance or heat of Anger to Kill him. The Count with his whole Train, going to the Houſe where his Servant had been Kill'd, ſlew both the Slayer and 18 more who defended him. The Townſmen running to Arms fell to work, and revenged their Death with the Slaughter of 21 more of his Servants, Wounded moſt of the reſt, he himſelf with one or two hardly eſcaping. The Count inraged, ran back to the King, made the Court ring with his Clamours, and being ſeconded by other *Norman* Courtiers, ſtirred up the King's Wrath againſt the Citizens of *Canterbury*. Earl *Godwin* in haſte is ſent for, the Cauſe related, and much aggravated by the King againſt that City, the Earl commanded to raiſe Forces, and uſe the Citizens thereof as Enemies. *Godwin*, diſpleaſed to ſee Strangers more favoured by the King than his own Subjects, adviſed him to a due Courſe of Juſtice, that the Innocent might not fall with the Guilty. The King diſpleaſed with his Moderation, and the Earl fearing his Adverſaries would take an Advantage of the King's Diſpleaſure, endeavour'd to ſecure himſelf againſt any Violence, by raiſing a great Power out of his own and his Son's Earldoms. His Pretence was, that theſe Forces were to go againſt the *Welch*, as intending an Irruption into *Herefordſhire*, about which *Swane* his Son lay with part of his Army. But, his pretence being found groundleſs and frivolous, *Godwin* and his Sons were commanded to appear unarm'd before the King and Lords then aſſembled at *London*, to debate the whole Cauſe. They without Pledges before an adverſe Faction, refuſed to appear, but not to diſmiſs their Soldiers, or in ought elſe to obey the King as far as might ſtand with honour, and the juſt regard of their ſafety. Upon this, *Godwin* and his Sons were commanded by the King's Edict within Five Days to depart the Land; which they readily obeyed. And, leſt the Queen (though innocent) ſhould enjoy Eaſe at home, while her neareſt Relations were under a Cloud, the King purſued his Diſpleaſure againſt her, and ſent her privately to *Wanton* with one Waiting Maid, to be kept in Cuſtody by his Siſter the Abbeſs thereof. After this, *William* Duke of *Normandy* came with a great Retinue into *England*, was by King *Edward* honourably entertained, and led about the Cities and Caſtles, as it were to ſhew him what e're long was to be his own; and ſo returned home, well-pleaſed with the Kings Entertainment. *Godwin*, who was gone to *Flanders* to *Baldwin* Earl thereof, whoſe Daughter *Judith* was Married to *Toſti*, one of *Godwin*'s Sons, came ſome time after, and appeared with a Force at Sea; which ſtartled King *Edward* and brought him at laſt to a Reconciliation. Then were *Godwin* and his Sons reſtored to their former Dignities, the Queen returning to the King Dignified as before. At the ſame

ſame time the *Normans*, who had done many unjuſt things under the King's Authority, were baniſh'd the Realm; and ſome of the Chief of them eſcaped with much ado from the Fury of the People. In the Year 1054. the King made War againſt the Tyrant *Macbeth* of *Scotland*, under the Conduct of *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, vanquiſh'd the Tyrant, and placed *Malcolm* Son of the *Cumbrian* King in his ſtead. Mean while, King *Edward*, ſeeing himſelf without Iſſue, ſent *Aldred* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with great Preſents to the Emperor. His Errand was, to intreat the Emperor, that *Edward* his Nephew, the remaining Son of his Brother *Edmund Ironſide*, might be ſent into *England*, being deſigned Succeſſor to the Crown. But few Days after his Arrival, which was in the Year 1057, he died at *London*; leaving behind him one Son, called *Edgar Atheling*, and two Daughters; namely, *Margaret* and *Chriſtina*. About this time, *Griffin*, Prince of *South-Wales*, grew very troubleſome by his frequenr Inrodes into the King's Dominions, being aſſiſted by *Algar* the Son of Earl *Leofric*. Againſt whom *Harold*, now Earl of *Kent*, his Father being deceaſed, was ſent to repreſs him. Wherein he ſucceeded ſo well, that having waſted his Country, the *Welch* yielded themſelves, promiſed to diſown *Griffin*, for their Prince, and to Pay Tribute to the King, as formerly they were wont to do. This happen'd *Anno* 1063. And the next Year, *Griffin* being taken and Slain, his Head was ſent to the King; who was pleaſed to make his two Brothers Princes in his ſtead, for which they ſwore Fealty and Tribute to *Harold*, in behalf of the King. Who being now grown Old, look'd upon *Edgar* his Nephew as unfit to Govern, eſpecially againſt the Pride and Inſolence of *Godwin*'s Sons, who would never obey him. Thus *Ingulf* writes, adding, That the King caſt his Eye for a Succeſſor upon *William* Duke of *Normandy*, as a Prince of high Merit, and his Kinſman by the Mother's ſide, and that he ſent to the Duke to acquaint him therewith. However it was, certain it is, that the Duke made it his Pretence to the Crown. At laſt the King dies both of Age and Sickneſs, *Anno* 1066. Before his Death he lay Speechleſs two Days; and the third Day, after a Deep Sleep, he was heard to Pray, That if what he ſaw were a true Viſion, God would give him ſtrength to utter it, otherwiſe not. Then he related how he had ſeen two Devout Monks (whom he knew in *Normandy* to have lived and died well) who appearing, told him, they were ſent Meſſengers from God to foretel, That, becauſe the Great Ones of *England* were not Miniſters of God, but of the Devil, God had delivered the Land to their Enemies; and when he deſired of them that he might reveal this Viſion, that they might Repent upon it, it was anſwered, That they would not Repent, and that God would not Pardon them. Which Relation, *Stigand*, the Simonious Archbiſhop (whom *Edward*, much to blame had ſuffered many Yeas to ſit Primate in the Church) is ſaid to have laughed at, as a feveriſh Dream of a doting Old Man, whilſt others trembled at it. But the Event proved it true. This King was a good harmleſs Prince, but perhaps of too ſoft a Temper for his Station, which occaſioned ſo many Factions in his Reign, and made *Godwin* and his Sons too violent. Not but that the King was ſenſible of their Inſolence, but he was not able to curb it, which leſſened his Kindneſs to his Queen, Daughter of *Godwin*. In his Diet he was Moderate, in Alms-Deeds very Liberal. He was the Firſt who pretended to the Power of Curing the *King's-Evil*, which he had, as 'tis ſaid, for his Sanctity. His Laws, which he Collected out of the *Mercians*, *Weſt-Saxons*, *Northumbrians* and *Danes* Laws, are yet extant, and approved as good and wholſome Laws grounded upon Juſtice. By him was Rebuilt the Abby of *Weſtminſter*, which he endowed with large Privileges and Revenues, and in which he was firſt Intomb'd.

EDWARD, Surnamed *the Elder*, King of *England*, was Eldeſt Son of *Alfred*, and Succeeded to his Father in the Year 900. But his Reign was preſently diſturbed by the Ambition of *Ethelwald*, a near Kinſman of his; who pretending alſo to the Crown, poſſeſſed himſelf in the firſt place of *Wimbourn* in *Dorſetſhire*, giving out, that there he would live or die. But when he ſaw himſelf ſurrounded with the King's Forces, he ſtole out by Night, and fled to the *Danes* of *Northumberland* for help. Three Years after being come to the *Eaſt-Angles*, he got a Body of them to March with him as far as *Crekelade* in *Wiltſhire*, from whence they returned home laden with Spoils, and proved too nimble for King *Edward*'s Forces. However a Battle was fought ſome time after, with great loſs on both ſides, but the King had a great Advantage in the fall of *Ethelwald*, the Author of this War. After that, we do not read of any great Action till the Peace concluded *Anno* 907, which only continued 3 Years, but who broke it does not appear. Certain it is, That in the Year 910. King *Edward* having raiſed a good Army, ſent it againſt the *Danes* beyond *Humber*; and offered them Terms of Peace, which they rejected. Great was the Spoil and Slaughter made on both ſides; but the *Engliſh*, (ſays *Florent* of *Worceſter*) overthrew the *Danes* in a ſet Battel at *Tetnal* in *Staffordſhire*. The next Year another Battel was fought at *Wodensfield*, wherein fell many Thouſands of the *Danes*, and three of their Chief Leaders. Yet they were not ſo quelled, but that they continued their Rapines and Depredations, ſome in *Oxfordſhire*, and others in *Hartfordſhire*. The Year 918. brought over a new force of *Danes*, who went about the Lands end to the *Severn*'s Mouth, and there Landing, waſted the *Welch* Coaſt, till the Men of *Hereford* and *Glocesterſhire* aſſembling, put them to flight. After this, King *Edward* proſpered ſo with his Arms, that moſt of the *Danes* yielded Subjection to him, and intermix'd with the *Engliſh* in all the Relations of Common Society. In ſhort, he extended his Power as far as *Scotland* it ſelf, on the Borders whereof, my Author ſays, he built a City; where the King of *Scots* and all his Nobility did him Homage as their Sovereign: At laſt Crowned with Glory, he died at *Faringdon* in the Year 925. He was Inhumed at *Wincheſter*, near his Father *Alfred*. Of whom he indeed fell ſhort in point of Learning, but far exceeded him in Power and Extent of Dominion. He had a numerous Iſſue by his Wives; amongſt which his Eldeſt Son, *Ethelward*, the Heir of his Crown, Died few Days after him. But before I conclude this Reign, I cannot but mention with Honour *Elfled* his Siſter, a Martial Princeſs; who after her Husband's Death, gave her ſelf to Publick Affairs, and would not re-marry. Many Towns were by her repaired and fortified, and *Derby* with the Caſtle ſhe took by Storm from the *Danes*.

EDWARD the *Younger*, (to diſtinguiſh him from *Edward* ſirnam'd the *Elder*) was Son of *Edgar*, by *Egelfleda* his firſt Wife. A Prince ſeverely brought up by a Step-Mother who uſed for ſmall Faults to whip him with Wax-Candles: Which made ſuch an Impreſſion in this young Prince's Memory, that, when he grew to a Man's Age, 'tis ſaid he could not endure the ſight of Wax-Candles. However, he out-grew his Mother-in-Laws Tuition, and in the Year 795. ſucceeded his Father *Edgar* in his Throne. But it was not without great Oppoſition of *Elfrida* his Mother-in-Law, who by her Intereſt laboured hard to ſet up her Son *Ethelred* (then but Seven Years Old,) that under his Name ſhe might have the Rule of all. In King *Edgar*'s Reign the *Saxon* Glory was come to the higheſt pitch; and in this began its Declenſion: Which ended in a double Conqueſt firſt by the *Danes*, who renewed their Invation; and next by the *Normans*. For which there wanted not Prognoſticks from Heaven, direful Comets, and other *Phænomena*, both in this Reign and the next. The Principal Troubles of this Reign were the Famine that happen'd in it, and the general Diviſion of the Kingdom, upon the account of the Secular Prieſts and the Monks, which broke out into Tumults. To appeaſe them a Synod was call'd at *Wincheſter*, but nothing concluded. After that, the Buſineſs came under Debate before the Nobles and Prelates at *Calne* in *Wiltſhire*; where the Diſpute growing hot againſt the Monks, a ſudden Accident determined the Matter in their behalf. For it happen'd (according to the *Legend*) that the Room wherein the Aſſembly ſat, fell upon their Heads, killing ſome and Maiming others; *Dunſtan* the Patron of the Monks being the only Man that eſcaped without any hurt, upon a Beam that did not fall: Which being preſently cry'd up for a Miracle, the Stream was turn'd, and the Plurality carry'd it for the Monks. The King, not long after, was murthered at *Corfe-Caſtle* in *Dorſetſhire*, by the procurement of his Step-Mother, who grew impatient till ſhe ſaw her own Son *Ethelred* upon the Throne. But her wickedneſs flying in her Face, and putting her Soul continually on the Rack, ſhe at length repented of it; ſo that ſhe ſpent the reſidue of her days in Sorrows and great Pennance. And to expiate her Guilt in ſome meaſure, ſhe founded the Monaſteries of *Amesbury* and *Worwell*; in the laſt of which ſhe died, and was Buried. Thus fell King *Edward*, a Young Prince, early poſſeſſed of a Throne, and in three Years diſpoſſeſſed of it, with the loſs of his Life, which got him the Surname of *Martyr*. He was of a mild Temper, and lov'd Religious Exerciſes. His Body being hid, was miraculouſly diſcovered, firſt Buried at *Warham*, and thence removed to *Shaftsbury*; which, from his Interment, was for a time Nam'd St. *Edward*'s, and grew famous for Miracles.

EDWARD I. King of *England*, Sirnamed *Long-Shanks*, Succeeded his Father King *Henry* III. in 1272. When the Crown fell to him he was in the Holy Land, and his Virtuous Queen *Eleonor* with him. He proved a warlike, wiſe and Succeſsful Prince. *France* he kept in awe, *Wales* and *Scotland* he brought into Subjection; ſo that he receiv'd Homage of the King of *Scots* and his Nobility. His Reign in *England* he made as eaſie as poſſible, by good and wholſome Laws, ſuch as may juſtly entitle him to one of the beſt Law-givers. His Corrupt Judges he Diſplaced and Fined, and made all his Juſtices take Oath, that they would take no Bribe (or Gift) of any Man. He made his eldeſt Son *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*; which Title has ever ſince continued by Creation in the Eldeſt Son of *England*. The *Scots* diſſatisfied with King *Edward*'s Procedure, endeavoured (but in vain) to ſhake it off, and procur'd Inhibitory Letters from Pope *Boniface* VIII, whereby they gained a ſhort Truce upon King *Edward*. But the Pope pretending at laſt, that *Edward*

ſhould ſtand to his Deciſion in matter of Claim, the King in a Parliament holden at *Lincoln*, referred that Buſineſs to his Peers. Who ſolemnly declar'd the Crown Independent, and that the King of *England* was not accountable for any Rights of the Crown to any Tribunal under Heaven, for the Defence whereof they promiſed their utmoſt Aſſiſtance. This was in 1301, no leſs than 100 Peers Subſcribing to the ſaid Declaration. Whereupon the Pope left the *Scots* to ſhift for themſelves. Six Years after, this Magnanimous King Died of a Dyſentery at *Burg upon Sands*, and was Buried at *Weſtminſter*. He had two Wives, *Eleonor* Daughter of *Ferdinand* III. King of *Caſtile*, and *Margaret* Daughter of *Philip* the *Hardy*, King of *France*. By the firſt he had Four Sons and Nine Daughters; but Three of thoſe Sons Died Young, and none Surviv'd him but *Edward* his next Succeſſor. By his Second Wife he had Two Sons and One Daughter, who Died Young. The Eldeſt of theſe Sons was *Thomas* of *Brotherton* (ſo called from a Village of that Name in *Yorkſhire* wherein he was Born) created Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marſhal of *England*. Who had a Daughter, *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, from whom is deſcended the preſent noble Family of the *Howards*, by Intermarriage with the *Mowbrays*. The other Son, *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, was created Earl of *Kent*. See *Bruce* and *Baliol*.

EDWARD II. King of *England*, commonly call'd *Edward* of *Carnarvan*, Succeeded to his Father King *Edward* I. *Anno* 1307. He was the firſt Prince in *England* that bore in his Father's Life-time the Title of *Prince* of *Wales*. He was ſo Unfortunate as not to follow his Fathers methods of Government and Advice; but ſuffered himſelf to be govern'd by his Favourites *Pierce Gaveſtone* and the *Spencers*, which loſt him the Affection of his Subjects, and was the occaſion of the Rebellion of the Barons againſt him, who at laſt, carry'd their Diſloyalty ſo far, as to oblige him to a Reſignation of the Crown. The Rebels were, at firſt, beaten at *Borough-Bridge*, and fourteen of 'em being taken, were Sentenc'd to Death, and moſt of 'em Executed; but prevailing at laſt, they diſpoſſeſs'd the King, who was afterwards barbarouſly murther'd at *Berkley-Caſtle*. Thus fell this Unfortunate Prince a Sacrifice to his ambitious Favourites. In whoſe Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, which *Robert Bruce* (their King) maintained ſo induſtriouſly and with ſo much ſucceſs, that he drove the *Engliſh* out of moſt places of that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Perſon to reduce them, they Routed his Army, the greateſt that *England* ever had, at *Bannocks-bourn*, he himſelf hardly eſcaping. His Wife was *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Philip* the *Fair*, King of *France*, and Siſter to his three next Succeſſors, *Lewis Hutin*, *Philip* the *Young*, and *Charles* the *Fair*. His Iſſue by her were two Sons and two Daughters; viz. *Edward* his next Succeſſor Born at *Windſor*, and *John* at *Eltham*; *Joan* married to *David Bruce* Prince of *Scotl.* and *Eleonor* married to *Reynold* E. of *Guelderland*. See *Bruce*.

EDWARD III. King of *England*, commonly call'd from his Birth-place *Edward* of *Windſor*, Succeeded his Father King *Edward* II. upon his Reſignation of the Crown, in 1327. Whoſe Reign proved a Bleſſing to *England*, and a Scourge to *France* and *Scotland*. At home he cleared the Kingdom of *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, an obnoxious Perſon upon ſeveral Accounts. From the *Scots* he recovered *Berwick*; and, *Robert Bruce* being dead, he forced upon them *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. And, to ſupport him in his Throne, he went no leſs than four times to *Scotland*. To *France* he laid Claim, as next Heir by his Mother's ſide, upon the Death of her Brother *Charles* IV. King of *France*, the youngeſt Son of *Philip* IV, who died without Iſſue. Which occaſioned our famous Wars in *France* againſt *Philip* Surnamed *de Valois*; who had ſeized upon the Kingdom, under colour of a *Salique Law*, which excluded Women from the Succeſſion to the Crown. And ſuch was our Succeſs in thoſe Wars, that King *Edward* marched up to the very Heart of *France*, making great Devaſtations along the River *Seine*, almoſt to the Gates of *Paris*. In theſe Wars were fought the two famous Battels of *Creſſy* and *Poictiers*, where the King's eldeſt Son, *Edward* the Black Prince, with a ſmall Body of *Engliſh*, defeated a numerous Army of the *French*. The firſt was fought in the Reign of King *Philip*; and the laſt in King *John* his next Succeſſor's Reign, who was taken Priſoner with *Philip* his youngeſt Son. About this time *David Bruce*, Son of *Robert* King of *Scots*, had, by the favour of a ſtrong Party aſſiſted by the *French* outed King *Baliol*, and raiſed himſelf upon the Throne of *Scotland*. Being a profeſſed Enemy to the *Engliſh*, he was eaſily prompted to Attempt a War with *England*; and he took his time for it, when King *Edward* was taken up with the long Siege of *Calais*. But, at *Nevil's Croſs* near *Durham*, his Army was entirely routed, and himſelf taken Priſoner; Queen *Philippa* the Wife of King *Edward* being her ſelf in the Field. So that *England* had the Glory at the ſame time to have two Foreign Kings Priſoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*, two noble Subjects of Triumph. Here was alſo a King of *Cyprus*; and theſe three Kings, together with King *Edward*, *Henry Picard*, then Lord Mayor, had the Honour to feaſt together at his own Charge. 'Twas in this Reign that the Title of *Duke* of *Cornwal* was firſt conferred upon *Edward* the *Black Prince*, which has continued ever ſince as a Birth-right to the eldeſt Son of *England*. This Reign is memorable beſides for the Inſtitution of the moſt Noble *Order* of the *Garter*. For the Removal of the Staple of *Engliſh Wool* out of *Flanders*, where it was formerly ſettled, into *England*. For the Conqueſt of the *Iſle of Man* from the *Scots*. In this Reign alſo died the Hopes of the *Engliſh* Nation, the Incomparable *Edward* the *Black Prince*, whoſe Death haſtened that of his Royal Father. For he died not long after at *Shene* in *Surrey*, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, having lived to the Age of 65 Years, and reigned ſomething above 50. By *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainault*, he had 7 Sons, and 5 Daughters. Two of his Sons died in their Infancy, *viz.* *William* of *Hatfield*, and *William* of *Windſor*; the other five were *Edward* the *Black Prince*, his eldeſt (whoſe Son *Richard* Succeeded next to the Crown) *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Gloceſter*. His Daughters were *Iſabel*, *Joan*, *Blanch*, *Mary*, and *Margaret*; amongſt which, *Blanch* died young. The Reader who is deſirous to be farther Inform'd of the Reign of this King, and the noble Exploits of the *Black Prince*, may conſult *Daniel Speed*, and the Life of *Edward* III. written by Dr. *Barnes*.

EDWARD IV. King of *England*, Succeeded King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1460, and was the firſt King of the Line of *York*, by whom that of *Lancaſter* was diſpoſſeſſed. He was eldeſt Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, deſcended by the Mother's ſide from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* III, and Elder Brother of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*. So that 'tis plain, he had a precedent Right to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*. But he was fain to maintain his Right, as he had got it, by the Sword. To get it, no leſs than 6 Battels had been fought by his Father *Richard* and himſelf; to ſecure it, 7 more were fought in this Reign, with various Succeſs on both ſides. Queen *Margaret*, *Henry* the Sixth's Wife, was a Princeſs of too great ſpirit, to part with the Crown at an eaſier rate. Therefore ſhe reſolved either to Dethrone *Edward*, or Periſh in the Attempt. *Scotland* ſhe quickly made ſure of. *France* ſupplied her with Men, Money, and Ammunition. In *England*, *Richard Nevil*, the Potent Earl of *Warwick* eſpouſed her Quarrel; whoſe Reputation and Influence among the People was ſuch, that wherever he went, he turned the Scale; which got him the Name of *Make-King*. 'Tis wonderful to conceive how hard both Parties tugged for the Crown, and what Changes and Revolutions the former Part of this Reign was attended with. *Edward* being Proclaimed King by the *Londoners* upon his Return to *London* from the Battle of St. *Alban*'s, was with great Solemnity Crowned King at *Weſtminſter*, June 28. *Anno* 1461. But he could not be Crowned quietly, before he had fought the Battle at *Towſon*, which hapned upon *Palm-Sunday*, and where King *Henry* loſt the Day. Who, in a Parliament convened at *Weſtminſter* in *November* following, was, with his Son *Edward* Diſ-inherited of either Right or Claim to the Crown; the *Dukes* of *Exeter* and *Somerſet*, the Earl of *Devonſhire*, and 140 more being Attainted of High Treaſon for endeavouring to ſupport the ſame. However this did not in the leaſt abate Queen *Margaret*'s Courage; who, having got an Army of *Scots*, entred *Northumberland*, and paſſed forward to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. But theſe alſo were defeated by *Edward* at *Hedgley Moor*; and likewiſe at *Hexam*, from whence *Henry* with much ado eſcaped into *Scotland*. Shortly after, this Unfortunate Prince ventured to come into *England* in a Diſguiſe; and was apprehended in *Waddington-Hall*, as he ſat at Dinner. From whence he was conveyed to *London* on Horſeback, with his Legs bound to the Stirrups; and being come up, was committed to the *Tower*. Soon after this, there hapned one Thing, which turned the Scale, and altered much the face of Affairs in the behalf of *Henry*. King *Edward* fell in love with, and married out of a Frolick, the *Lady Elizabeth Gray*, tho' but a Knight's Daughter, *viz.* Sir *Richard Woodville*'s, and another Knight's Widow, namely, Sir *John Gray*'s. Being accepted by *Edward* to be his Queen, ſhe was Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, May 26. 1465; her Father being thereupon created Earl *Rivers*, and made Lord-Treaſurer and High-Conſtable of *England*. Her Son *Thomas Gray* created Marqueſs of *Dorſet*: And her other Relations proportionably preferred. Which Preferments, with the King's debaſing himſelf by ſo unequal a Match, contrary to the Queen Mother's preſſing Sollicitations and the Advice of his Council, created a general Diſguſt amongſt the Nobility, and was like to work *Edward's* Ruin. The Earl of *Warwick*, amongſt the reſt, who had courted the Duke of *Savoy*'s Daughter for him, did ſo deeply reſent it, that he turned his Affection from him, and contrived all he could to Reſtore *Henry* to the Crown. Inſomuch, that he got on his ſide the King's ſecond Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*; who was the more eaſily wrought upon, becauſe diſguſted at the Match. Then did *Warwick* by his Agents ſtir up a Commotion in the North, which came to a Battel not far from *Banbury*, Anno 1469. where King *Edward*'s Forces were defeated. The Queen's Father lay then with his Son *John* at the King's Man-

nor of *Grafton*; where they were Intercepted, and being carried to *Northampton*, had their Heads ſtruck off. After this, King *Edward* being ſurprized by *Warwick* in the dead time of the Night, was carried Priſoner to *Warwick* Caſtle, and from thence conveyed to *Middleham* Caſtle in *Yorkſhire*. But he made his Eſcape. And the next Year was a great Battel fought at *Stamford Wells*, called the Battel of *Loſt-Coat Fields*, where King *Edward* came off Victorious. Upon which, *Clarence* and *Warwick* fled into *France*, from whence they returned ſome time after with Aids from the *French* King. Being Landed at *Dartmouth*, *Warwick* marched towards *London*, Proclaiming *Henry* King, and commanding all from 16 to 60, upon a great Penalty, to take up Arms againſt the Uſurper *Edward*, Duke of *York*. Great was the Concourſe of People from all Parts to *Warwick*, even of thoſe who but a little before applauded King *Edward*. Every one was now for *Henry*, ſo that King *Edward* was fain to take his Turn, and ſave himſelf beyond Sea. His Queen *Elizabeth* ſtole out of the *Tower*, and took Sanctuary in *Weſtminſter*, where ſhe was Delivered of a Son, Prince *Edward*. The Earl being come up to *London*, went ſtrait to the *Tower*, releaſed *Henry* who had been kept there a Priſoner almoſt the ſpace of 9 Years, and reſtored him to the Crown. A pretended Parliament was called upon it, by which King *Edward* was declared a Traitor and an Uſurper; all his Adherents guilty of High-Treaſon; all the Statutes made by him repealed; and laſtly, the Crown ſetled upon *Henry* and the Heirs of his Body. But King *Edward*, having received ſome Aids from the Duke of *Burgundy*, and Promiſes of more in *England*, Landed in *Yorkſhire*. From whence he marched to *Warwick*, where his Brother the Duke of *Clarence* (now taking part with him) brought in to his Aſſiſtance 4000 Men. He endeavoured beſides, but in vain, to draw in the Earl of *Warwick*. King *Edward* upon this marches up with all diligence to *London*; where being arrived, the City Gates were ſet open to him, and *Henry* became his Priſoner again. *Warwick* with his Army marches up after him, and King *Edward* drawing his Forces together, goes to meet him as far as *Gladmore* near *Barnet*, taking *Henry* with him. On *Eaſter-Day* was the Twelfth Battel fought in this Unhappy Quarrel, in which the Earl had a very fair Proſpect of Victory, till by a Miſtake he loſt her in a Fog. On both ſides 10000 Men are ſaid to have been Slain in this Fight, and amongſt them the Earl of *Warwick*; whoſe Courage carried him ſo far amongſt the Enemy, that he could not be Reſcued. Not long after this, was fought at *Tewkesbury* the laſt and deciſive Battel, which left King *Edw.* in full Poſſeſſion of the Crown. The late Queen *Margaret*, upon the Defeat, fled into a Religious Houſe; from whence ſhe was taken, and cloſely confined, till ſhe was Ranſomed by her Father. Her Son *Edward* being taken Priſoner was brought before the King, who received him coldly; and with ſome Expoſtulation, which *Edward* took ſo ill, that it made him ſpeak imprudently to the King. Whereupon *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, with ſome of the King's Servants, murdered him at his Feet. The late King *Henry* was ſoon after ſtabbed at the Heart by the ſame Executioner; and 'tis obſerved, That his Body being expoſed to View before it was Interred, fell a bleeding twice; once at St. *Paul's* in *London*, and afterwards in the *Black-Fryars* Church. *Chertſey* in *Surrey* was the place where he was privately Buried, from whence he was removed afterwards to *Windſor* Chappel. Thus King *Henry* VI. ended his Life and turbulent Reign. He was Religious at all times, Patient in Adverſity; but too ſoft a King, and too Uxorious a Husband. King *Edward* died about 12 Years after, and was Buried in the New Chappel of *Windſor*, whereof he himſelf had laid the Foundation. He left by his Queen two Sons, *Edward* his next Succeſſor, and *Richard* Duke of *York*. Beſides five Daughters, whereof *Elizabeth* being the Eldeſt, Married with *Henry* VII; *Ann* with *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom is deſcended his Grace the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*. King *Edward* had the Character of a Valiant Prince in War, but Effeminate in Peace. 'Tis ſaid, he kept three Concubines of three different Humours; one Merry, another Crafty, and the third Holy, as he uſed to call her, becauſe ſhe had wholly devoted her ſelf to his Bed and her Beads. However, he was a Prince that loved Juſtice and Mercy, and that had little Pride in him, for he was very familiar with his Subjects. He erred in Politicks, when he granted a Number of *Cotſwold* Sheep to *Henry* of *Caſtile*, and *John* of *Arragon*, in the Year 1465; which has been reckoned ſince a vaſt Prejudice to *England*.

EDWARD V. King of *England*, was the eldeſt Son of King *Edward* IV. to whom he Succeeded upon his Deceaſe in 1483, not being then above 12 Years of Age. *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, his Uncle, knowing how eaſie a Step it is from the Place of a Protector, and firſt Prince of the Blood, to the Crown, turned every Stone to get the Protectorſhip from the Lord *Rivers*, the King's Uncle by the Mother's ſide. Having compaſſed it, his next Buſineſs was to get alſo Prince *Richard*, the King's Brother, into his Clutches; whom the Queen Mother was fain to part with, in great Affliction, and with great ſtruggling of Nature. For ſhe delivered him up (as it were) for Execution; and the Protector, who was reſolved to make the young King and him a Victim to his Ambition, look'd upon the two young Princes from that very time as two Birds in a Cage that ſhould not be long-lived. To blind the People, he forthwith gave Orders for the King's Coronation, whilſt he ſecretly contrived with the Duke of *Buckingham*, his great Coadjutor in his wicked Deſigns, to fix the Crown upon his own Head. *Buckingham*, with his Artifice, forced the City to a Compliance, which was fain at laſt to Proclaim *Richard* King of *England*. The Duke's Pretence was, That King *Edward* IV. was never lawfully Married to the Queen, and therefore his Children were Baſtards. Nay, the very Legitimacy of that King, and his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, was brought into Queſtion; ſo that the Protector was the only true Heir to the Crown. But when it was offered him by that Duke in the Name of the City, he refuſed it, forſooth, with a Counterfeit angry Countenance, and ſeemed to decline what he was moſt paſſionate for. But, when his Confident making himſelf the Mouth of the Aſſembly ſaid, That, if his Grace would not accept the Crown, they would find one that ſhould, then he was pleaſed to take it upon him, as his Right. Thus King *Edward* reigned but 3 Months; and that under the Envy and Curb of an Uncle, who inſtead of Protecting the Crown, made bold to Invade it. What became of him afterwards and his Brother, you will find in the Reign of *Richard*.

EDWARD VI. the only Son of *Henry* VIII. by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife, was little above ten Years old, when he ſucceeded his Father, which was in 1547. As *Cæſar* was cut out of his Mother's Womb to come into the World, ſo was this King. But he had neither *Cæſar*'s Fortune, nor length of Life; his Affairs being conducted by divided Councils, and dying himſelf very young. Yet he was a Prince of great hopes, of a Pregnancy of Judgment above his Years, and of a ſtrange Improvement in Learning for his Age. His Reign, began with a proſperous War againſt the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerſet*, his Uncle and Protector, gave a great Overthrow at *Muſſeburg*. But in the *Boulonois* in *France* we loſt Ground; and, by the Peace concluded upon it both with *France* and *Scotland*, we were fain to reſtore *Boulogne* and its Territory, but upon good Conſiderations, to the *French*. The beſt Tranſaction of this Reign, was the great Progreſs made in the Reformation begun by *Henry* VIII. and now brought to good Perfection by the indefatigable Zeal of Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, and the powerful Aſſiſtance of the Protector; notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of ſeveral ſtiff Men againſt it; eſpecially *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Bonner* of *London*; for which, they were both (with others) committed to the *Tower*, and deprived of their Biſhopricks. The Lord Protector had a Brother, namely, *Thomas Seymour*, Lord Admiral, who was Married to *Catharine Parr*, the Widow of *Henry* VIII. An unhappy Point of Honour, ſtarted by the Pride of their Wives in Point of Precedency, created ſuch a mortal Feud betwixt them, that it coſt the Admiral his Life, who was Beheaded for Plotting againſt his Brother. And the Protector, two Years after, loſt his Head; for want of a Brother to ſupport his Intereſt againſt a Nobleman reſolved upon his Ruin: I mean the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of a vaſt Spirit, and who bore a great ſway in the Council, but whoſe Ambition brought him alſo upon the Scaffold. This was the Man who preſumed to ſettle the Crown in his Family, in order to which he made up a Match with *Guilford Dudley* his Fourth Son and the Lady *Jane Gray* of the Royal Family, being Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk* by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Siſter to *Henry* VIII. This done, when he ſaw King *Edward* his Life deſpaired of, he prevailed with the King to ſettle the Succeſſion by Will upon the Lady *Jane Gray* and her Iſſue, to the Prejudice of his own Siſters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. 'Tis true, they ſtood excluded by Parliament upon the account of their queſtionable Births; but *Henry* being afterwards Impowred to ſettle the Succeſſion by Will, they were by his laſt Will reſtored to their Right of Inheritance. Againſt which *Northumberland* pleaded the infallible Overthrow of the late Reformation, in caſe the Lady *Mary* came to the Crown; who was known to be a bigotted Princeſs, devoted to the See of *Rome*. Of the Lady *Elizabeth* he ſaid, there might be better Hopes; but that their Cauſes were ſo ſtrongly connexed, that either *Both* muſt be excluded, or the Lady *Mary* be admitted. Upon which Reaſons King *Edward* was prevailed with; his Will being confirmed by the Council, and the Judges of the Realm. And few days after he died at *Greenwich*, having reigned little above 6 Years. In whoſe Reign were provided the famous Hoſpitals of *Chriſt-Church* in *London*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*. And in the laſt Year of it, the *North-Eaſt* Paſſage by Sea, was attempted by Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, who periſhed in the Attempt. But *Richard Chancellour*, who commanded another Ship in his Company, had the Fortune to find out the Way to *Archangel* in *Moſcovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and ſince become the great Thoroughfare in *Europe* for the *Moſcovian* Trade.

EDWARD, King of *Scotland*. See *Baliol*.

EDWARD *Bruce*, Brother to *Robert Bruce* King of *Scots*,

was in regard of his own Valour, and his Brother's great Fame, invited over by the Male-contents into *Ireland*, to deliver that Kingdom from the *Engliſh* Yoke; wherein at firſt he was ſo ſucceſsful, that he Conquer'd great part of it, but being betray'd by thoſe who invited him over, and ſo overhardy, which was his temper, that he would not ſtay till his Brother could come to his Aſſiſtance, for fear he ſhould have the Glory of the Victory, he gave the *Engliſh* and their Adherents Battel with the few Men he had. So that he was overcome, taken and beheaded at *Dundalk*, An. 1317.---*Walſingham*, *Boetius*.

EDWARD, King of *Portugal*, in 1433. Succeeded his Father *John* II. It is ſaid, That a *Jewiſh* Phyſician, conſulting the Stars about the Adventures of his Reign, that Morning they were about to Crown him, deſired the Ceremony might be put off till the Afternoon; but being laugh'd at for his Superſtition, they went on with the Coronation. He was Unfortunate againſt the *Moors*, and died in 1438. and 47th of his Age. He was Learned, and a Favourer of Learned Men, and wrote concerning the Art of Reigning, of Juſtice, and Horſemanſhip, *Mariana*, l. 21. c. 6, & 13.

EDWARD, Earl of *Savoy*, Succeeded his Father *Amedeus* V. in 1323. At 20 Years of Age, he carried Succours to *Philip the Fair*, who Knighted him at the famous Battel of *Mont en Puele*. Afterwards he accompanied *Philip* of *Valois* into *Flanders*, was at the Battel of *Mont-Caſſel* in 1328. and died at *Gentilly* the Year following. *Guichenon. Hiſt.* of *Savoy*, l. 2. c. 21. *Paradin Hiſt.* of *Savoy*, l. 2.

EDWIN, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Deira*, was the Son of *Ella*. Being but young when he came to the Crown, *Ethelfred* King of *Bernicia* took the advantage of his Youth, to ſeize upon his Kingdom, and effected it. *Edwin*, being thus unjuſtly diſpoſſeſſed, after many Years wandering obſcurely through the Iſland, threw himſelf at laſt under the Protection of *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and there placed his Safety. *Redwald* promiſed him his Aſſiſtance to the utmoſt of his Power. Yet when *Ethelfred* ſent to him to demand *Edwin*, either tempted with Bribes, or fearing the Power of *Ethelfred*, he reſolved to comply with him. But, upon the earneſt ſollicitation of his Wife, not to betray the Laws of Hoſpitality, or violate his Faith, he choſe rather not only to ſtick to his firſt Promiſe as the more Religious, but alſo determined to be before-hand with the Danger of a War, which his Denial to *Ethelfred* did threaten him with. He therefore raiſed an Army with all ſpeed, and ſurprized *Ethelfred*, who little dreamt of an Invaſion. The Iſſue whereof proved glorious to *Redwald*, fatal to *Ethelfred*, and happy to *Edwin*; who by this means was reſtored to his Right. Being thus ſetled in his Kingdom by *Redwald*, he ſought in Marriage *Edelburga*, whom others call *Tate*, Daughter of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*. To whoſe Ambaſſadors, *Eadbald* her Brother made Anſwer, That it was not the Way of Chriſtians to give their Daughters to Pagans. *Edwin* replied, That he would be no hinderance to her Religion, which ſhe might freely exerciſe with all her Houſhold; and that if upon Examination the Chriſtian Faith were found to be the better, he would readily embrace it. Theſe ingenuous Offers, opening ſo fair a Way to the Advancement of Truth, were accepted; and *Paulinus*, as a Spiritual Guardian, ſent along with the Virgin. This happned in the Year 625; when *Paulinus*, being upon this conſecrated Biſhop by *Juſtus*, omitted no Opportunity to plant the Goſpel in theſe Parts, but made no conſiderable Progreſs in it till the next enſuing Year. *Edwin* in the mean time grew powerful in Arms, and ſo inlarged his Dominions, that he far exceeded all before him. For he ſubdued, ſays *Beda*, both *Saxons* and *Britains*, as far as the very Iſles ſince called *Man* and *Angleſey*; whereby it fell out, that, whereas *Ethelfred* King of *Bernicia* had annexed *Deira* to it, now *Edwin* added *Bernicia* to *Deira*, both which together made afterwards the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. But his Greatneſs ſtirred up the Envy of other Princes; inſomuch that *Cuichelm*, one of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, ſent one *Eumerus*, under pretence of a Meſſage from his Maſter, to Aſſaſſinate him with a Poiſoned Weapon. Who, being come to *Edwin*'s Palace on the River *Derwent* in *Yorkſhire*, ſtabs the King on *Eaſter-Day*. *Lilla*, a faithful Attendant on the King, perceiving the Villany, immediately ſtept in, and expoſed his whole Body to the fatal Blow, which notwithſtanding reached the King's Perſon. The Ruffian preſently encompaſſed with Swords grew deſperate, and fore-revenged his own Fall, with the Death of another whom his Poinard reached home. The King was yet unconverted, and *Paulinus* preſſed him upon that Point as oft as Occaſion ſerved. At length he obtained this Promiſe from him; That, if *Chriſt*, whom he ſo magnified, would grant him a Recovery from the Danger of his Wound, and Victory over his Enemies that had thus aſſaulted him, he would then become Chriſtian. In Pledge whereof, he gave his young Daughter *Eanfled* to be brought up in that Faith, who was baptized on the Day of Pentecoſt, with 12 others of his Houſhold. And now the King, well recovered of his Wound, prepared to puniſh the Author of ſo foul a Fact, and with an Army ſet forward againſt the *Weſt-Saxons*. Who being quelled by the force of his Arms, he put to Death ſome of the chief Conſpirators, others he pardoned, and ſo returned home Victorious. From which time forward he worſhipped no more his Idols, yet ventured not raſhly into Baptiſm, but firſt took care to be well Inſtructed, examining what he learnt by himſelf, and with others whom he thought wiſeſt. Mean time, *Boniface* then Pope, ſent Him and his Queen large Letters of Exhortation, to quicken his Belief. But, while he ſtill deferred, and his Delays appeared now more like the effect of Coldneſs than Diſcretion, *Paulinus* coming (by Revelation, as was thought) to the Knowledge of a ſecret Thing that befel him in his Troubles, one day went boldly to him, and laying his right Hand on the Head of the King, asked him, If he remembred what that Sign meant? Upon which the King trembling, and in amaze, fell ſtrait at the Biſhop's Feet; who, raiſing him from the Ground, ſpoke thus to him. *Behold*, ſays he, *God has delivered you from your Enemies, and given you the Kingdom, as you deſired; Perform now on your part what long ſince you promiſed him, and receive the Doctrine I now bring you, which if you accept, ſhall add eternal Happineſs to your temporal Felicity.* The King's Anſwer was, *'Tis true*, ſays he, *I am bound by ſolemn Promiſe to embrace the Chriſtian Faith, and am reſolved to do it; but would confer firſt with my chief Peers and Councellours, that, if they could be brought over to it, all at once might be Baptized.* Accordingly they were asked in Council their Opinion concerning this new Doctrine, who well perceiving which way the King inclined, every one ſuited his Anſwer to it, none openly diſſenting from what was like to be the King's Creed. The Chief Prieſt himſelf, ſpeaking firſt, diſcovered an old Grudge he had againſt his Gods, for advancing others in the King's Favour before him; and offering freely to demoliſh their Altars, made ſome amends for his former teaching to adore them. In ſhort, *Edwin* and moſt of his People, both Nobles and Commons, were Converted and Baptized; He with his whole Family at *York*, in a Church haſtily built up of Wood, and the Multitude for the moſt part in Rivers. *Edwin* afterwards making it his buſineſs to propagate the Faith, perſwaded *Eorpwald* Son of *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, to embrace the ſame belief. And, adding to his Faith Vertue, he took ſuch Care to ſee Juſtice adminiſtred, that one might ſafely Travel from Sea to Sea. He took care alſo of Fountains by the Way-ſide, to make them fit for the Uſe of Travellers. And, not unmindful of Regal State, whether in Peace or War, he had a Royal Banner conſtantly carried before him. But, having reigned with much Honour for the ſpace of 17 Years, he was at laſt Slain in a Battle, with his Son *Oſfred*, and his whole Army defeated, *Anno* 633. by *Kedwalla* King of the *Britains*, in Confederacy with *Penda* King of *Mercia*. Which proved fatal both to the Church and State of the *Northumbers*, conſidering that the *Britiſh* King, though a profeſſed Chriſtian, was in effect more bloody than the Pagan. So that between them, no Cruelty or Barbarity was omitted, without Diſtinction either of Sex or Age; *Kedwalla*, without any Compaſſion to theſe new Chriſtians, threatning for his part to root them out of the Land. 'Tis true the *Britains*, even to the Days of *Beda* accounted *Saxon* Chriſtianity no better than Paganiſm, and accordingly held ſcarce any Communion with them. From theſe Calamities no Refuge being left but Flight, *Paulinus* aſſiſted by *Baſſus* one of *Edwin*'s Captains, took with him the Queen and her Children, and made his Eſcape by Sea to her Brother *Eadbald* King of *Kent*; who received them in a moſt obliging manner, and made *Paulinus* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where he ended his Days.

EDWIN, or EDWY, King of *England*, was the eldeſt Son of *Edmund*. Being now come to Age, after his Uncle *Edred*'s Death, he aſſumed the Government, and was Crowned at *Kingſton*. His Handſomneſs got him the Surname of *Fair*; but his Temper is variouſly repreſented, by *Huntingdon* to the Praiſe of him; and by *Malmsbury* to his Shame: Who reports of him, That he married, or kept as Concubine, *Algiva* his near Relation; That *Dunſtan*, Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, was baniſhed out of the Realm for Reproving of him, his Monaſtery rifled, and Secular Prieſts put in Poſſeſſion of it. Which this Author ſeems much incenſed at; ſo that 'tis poſſible he might ſtretch too much the ill Character he gives of this Prince. The *Mercians* however, and the *Northumbrians*, being wrought upon by the Monks into a Diſguſt, threw him off. Which occaſioned the ſetting up of *Edgar* his Brother, ſo far at leaſt that nothing was left to *Edwin* but the *Weſt-Saxons*. This probably broke his Heart, and precipitated his Death; for ſoon after he ended his Days, and was Buried at *Wincheſter*.

EFFINGHAM, a Town of *Copthorn* or *Effingham* Hundred in *Surrey*, noted only for giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, devolv'd to him upon the Death of the late *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron *Effingham*.

EGATES, Iſlands in the *Sicilian* Sea, near *Drepanum*, where *Lutatius Catulus* engaging the *Carthaginians* by Sea, ſank 50, and took 70 of their Galleys, which enforced them to ſue for Peace; which was granted them, and ſo ended the firſt Punick War.

EGBERT, the laſt King of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and the firſt Monarch of *England*, was the 18th King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. Who, having got the other Six Kingdoms into his own hands, united all into one. He was Son of *Alcmond*, deſcended from *Inegild*, the Brother of K. *Ina*. Being liberally Educated, he began early from his Youth to give ſignal hopes of more than ordinary Worth. Which *Birthric* his Predeceſſor being jealous of, as well as of his juſter Title to the Crown, he ſecretly ſought his Life. *Egbert*, having notice of it, fled to *Offa* the *Mercian* King. Where finding no Safety, he was put again to his Shifts, and made his Eſcape into *France*, then Govern'd by *Charles* Surnamed the Great. There he lived three Years in Exile. During which, *Birthric* dying, *Egbert* was ſent for, and with general Applauſe proclaimed King of the *Saxons*. This hapned in 800, a Year which made way for great Alterations. For *Egbert*, having with much Prudence, Juſtice and Clemency, eſtabliſhed his Kingdom and himſelf in the Affections of his People, undertook firſt to ſubject the *Britains*, both them of *Cornwal*, and thoſe beyond the *Severn*, and proved ſucceſsful in it. Next he overthrew *Bernulf* the Uſurper of *Mercia*, and put him to flight at *Ellandune*, now *Wilton*. Who making his Retreat into the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles*, as part of his Dominion by the late ſeiſure of *Offa*, was by them met and ſlain. But they fearing the Conſequence, and what the *Mercians* might do in Revenge, forthwith yielded themſelves, both King and People, to *Egbert* as their Supream Lord. The next Kingdom that became ſubject to him, was that of *Kent*; whither he ſent part of his Army, (after his Victory againſt *Bernulf*) under the Conduct of *Ethelwulf* his Son, with *Alſtan* Biſhop of *Sherburn*, and *Wulferd* a Chief Commander. Who overcame *Baldred* there reigning, and drove him over the *Thames*. Whereupon not only *Kent*, but alſo the *South-Saxons* (that is *Surrey* and *Suſſex*) and laſtly, *Eſſex* ſubmitted. *Anno* 825. having vanquiſhed *Withlaf* King of *Mercia*, he and his Kingdom became Tributary to the Conqueror. The ſame Fate attended two Years after *Eanred* King of *Northumberland*. Whoſe People being faln into Civil Diſſentions, the effect of their Luxury, *Egbert*, who had now Conquered all the South, marched thither with an Army, to compleat his Conqueſt, which was eaſie, for they ſubmitted without Reſiſtance, and ſo *Eanred* their King became Tributary. This done, King *Egbert* turned his Forces the next Year to *North-Wales*, to ſubdue what remained of it, and effected it throughly. But in the midſt of his Felicity, he hapned to be diſturbed by the *Danes*, the next conſiderable Actors on the Stage of *Engl.* Before theſe Troubles came upon this Nation, *Egbert* was in the height of his Glory, having peaceably enjoy'd his Conqueſts for ſome Years. His Victorious Army was long ſince Disbanded, and the Exerciſe of Arms laid aſide in a great meaſure; therefore the worſe provided againſt the approaching Storm. Moreover the *Engliſh* at that Time had but little Experience in Sea affairs, for want of Shipping, and through Neglect of Navigation, *England* lay open to Rovers and Invaders. This emboldened the *Danes* to come over, and ſeek their Fortune here. *Anno* 832. They Landed at *Sheppey* in *Kent*, which having waſted, they marched off again. Their next Landing was the following Year at *Charmouth* near *Lime* in *Dorſetſhire*; where King *Egbert* ſent Forces to fight them. Both Armies engaged, the *Saxons* loſt their two chief Leaders, and the *Danes* had the Advantage of remaining Maſters of the Field. This was the only Check of Fortune, we read of, that King *Egbert* received in all his Reign. For the *Danes* returning two Years after, and joyning Forces with the *Corniſhmen*, where routed and put to flight. Upon this proſperous Succeſs, *Egbert*, as having done enough for his Time, ended his Days with Glory, and was Buried at *Wincheſter*, the Royal Seat of the *Weſt-Saxons*. But I muſt not omit to ſay, that being the firſt Sole Monarch of *England*, ſince the Heptarchy, he was firſt Crowned by the Title of *King of* England; by which new Name he called the South Parts of *Britain*, from his Anceſtors, *The Angles*; who joyned with the *Saxons* in the Conqueſt of this Iſland. This Coronation was performed at *Wincheſter*, Anno 819. He left two Sons, *Ethelwolf* and *Ethelſtan*, having bequeathed to the younger, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Suſſex*.

EGBERT, Marqueſs of *Saxony*, undertook a Quarrel with the Emperor *Hen.* IV. at the Solliciation of *Greg.* VII. *Victor* III. and *Urban* II. and defended the Title of *Herman* Prince of *Luxemburg*, ſet up in Oppoſition to *Henry*; But *Herman* being Slain, *Egbert* in hopes of better Succeſs, aſſum'd the Imperial Diadem in 1088. and at firſt won ſome Advantages; but being afterwards ſurpriz'd in a Mill near *Brunſwick*, was knock'd o'the Head by the Archers of *Henry*'s Guard. *Berthold. Hiſt.*

EGBERT, Archbiſhop of *York*, liv'd towards the latter End of the Eighth Century; 'tis ſaid, he was Brother to *Egbert*, King of *Northumberland*. He turn'd Benedictin, and was *Alcuinus*'s Maſter, who mentions him, in one of his Letters to *Charlemagne*, *Date mihi Eruditionis Libellos, quales in Patria mea per Induſtriam Magiſtri mei Egberti, habeo. Egbert* left ſeveral Treatiſes. *De Pœnitentia*, or *Pœnitentiale: Conſtitutiones Eccleſiaſticæ*, &c.

EGER or *Egra*, in Lat. *Egra* or *Oegra*; a City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, by the Natives of the Country call'd *Heb.* It is ſeated upon the River *Egra*, upon the Frontiers of *Franconia*, being defended with a good Fortreſs, wherein *Wallenſtein* was killed in 1634. It does not properly belong to *Bohemia*; but it was formerly Mortgated to the Kings of *Bohemia*, by the Biſhop of *Wirtzburgh*; or, as ſome ſay, by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in 1315.

EGERIA, a Nymph in high reputation among the *Romans*. *Numa Pompilius*, deſigning to introduce ſeveral Religious Ceremonies into *Rome*, pretended to the People that he conſulted the Nymph *Egeria* in all things, and did nothing without her Advice. *Livy*, l. 1. *Florus*, l. 1. Others ſay, That this *Egeria*, was alſo a certain Goddeſs, to whom the *Roman* Women big with Child, offer'd Sacrifices, that they might be delivered without pain. Whether the Nymph and the Goddeſs were the ſame or no, is much diſputed; but the Argument brought to prove they were different, is, becauſe the Name of the Nymph was writ with an *Æ*. and the Name of the Goddeſs with a ſingle *E*. *Feſtus*.

EGERTON (*Thomas*) Natural Son to Sir *Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* in Com. *Cheſhire* Knight, became ſo famous for his Knowledge in the Law, that Q. *Elizabeth* in the 23d Year of her Reign made him her Solicitor-General, afterwards her Attorney-General, and in the 38th of her Reign Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; in which Eminent Office he continued the whole remainder of her Life. And 1 *Jac.* was advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Elleſmere*, and made Lord Chancellor of *England*. And laſtly 14 *Jac.* rais'd to the Dignity of Viſcount *Brakley*. His eldeſt Son Sir *Thomas* dying in his Life-time, his ſecond Son ſucceed him in his Honors, and was in 1617. 15 *Jac.* advanced to the Degree of E. by the Title of *E.* of *Bridgwater*. He married the Lady *Frances*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Ferdinando* E. of *Derby*, and had Iſſue by her four Sons and eleven Daughters. *John* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in 1649. And by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *William* D. of *Newcaſtle*, hath iſſue five Sons, *John* his Son and Heir, call'd Lord *Brackly*, Sir *William Egerton*, both made Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. *Thomas*, *Charles* and *Stewart*, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter married to *Robert Sidney* only Son to *Philip* Viſcount *Liſle*, eldeſt Son to *Robert* E. of *Leiceſter*. *John* the preſent Lord *Brackly* firſt Married *Elizabeth* eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to *James* E. of *Middleſex*, by whom he had Iſſue one Son call'd *John*, who died in his Infancy; and afterwards *Jane* eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* now Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

EGESTA, Daughter to *Hippotes*, a Trojan Prince, was put in a Veſſel by her Father, and ſet a Drift, at Sea, for fear, if ſhe had ſtay'd at home, it might have fallen unto her Lot to have been devour'd by a Sea-Monſter: The Oracle of *Apollo* having order'd to leave a Virgin of ſome of the beſt Quality, every Year, upon the Sea-ſhoar, to make Satisfaction for the Perjury of *Laomedon*: It happen'd ſo, that this *Egeſta* floated along, and came ſafe to *Sicily*, where the River *Criniſus* fell in Love with her, by whom ſhe had *Aceſtes* King of *Sicily*. *Servius*.

EGICA, a King of the *Goths*, begun his Reign about the Year 688. oppoſed the *Jews* that were Apoſtatiz'd from the Chriſtian Faith, Confiſcated their Goods, and made Slaves of their Perſons. He died in the Year 701.

EGINA. This Iſland was yielded by the *Turks* to the *Venetians*, with its Fortreſs lying near, and adjoining to the *Morea*, by Virtue of the Peace of *Carlowitz*, in 1699.

EGINA, Daughter to *Aſopus*, King of *Bœotia*, was courted by *Jupiter* in a Flame of Fire, ſhe had *Eachus* and *Rhadamanthus* by him, who were afterwards two of the Infernal Judges. This Lady gave Name to the Iſland *Ægina*, near *Athens*. *Hygin. Ovid. Metam.* lib. 7.

EGINARD, Secretary to the Emperor *Charlemaine*, wrote the Life of that Great Prince: as alſo the Annals of *France*, from 741. to 829. and died about the Year 848. *Voſſius*, l. 2. *de Hiſt. Latin.* c. 33.

EGLON, one of the Kings of the *Moabites*, from whoſe Tyranny *Ehud* delivered the *Iſraelites*.

EGMONT, a Town of the Law-Countries in *Holland* dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom. It is ſeated a League and a half from *Alkmaer*, and two from *Beverwick*. It had formerly a famous Abby belonging to the Benedictine Order. This Borough gave its Name to one of the Principal Families of *Holland*, which is that of *Egmont*; Eminent for being ennobled with the Title of Dukes of *Guelders* in the XVth Age, and Knights of the Golden Fleece. *L' Amorat* Count of *Egmont* made a great Figure in the Low-Countries, in the XVI. Cent. He was Governour of *Flanders*, and *Artois*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Lord Chamberlain to the Emperour *Charles* V. to which Prince, and to his Son *Philip* II. he did very conſiderable Services; for 'twas by his Bravery and Conduct, that the Battels of St. *Quintin*, in 1557, and that of *Gravelin* the Year after, were gain'd: However, theſe Performances were no ſufficient Guard for his Fortune; for, Remonſtrating a little too freely againſt the *Spaniard*'s Government of the Low-Countries, he loſt the Favour of his Prince.

Prince. Afterwards he engag'd, in ſome meaſure, with the diſaffected Party. The City of *Ghent* not enduring to be bridled with a Garriſon, deſir'd Count *Egmont* to ſolicite and undertake for them, with the Duke of *Alva*, which Requeſt he conſented to. Some time after, the Duke of *Alva*, ſent for him, and Count *Horn*, to *Bruxells*, where they were made Priſoners, in *September* 1567, and beheaded the *June* following. He wrote a Letter to *Philip* II. in which he proteſted, he had never attempted any thing againſt the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, or the Duty of a Subject, but this Juſtification was not allow'd. *Thuan. Hiſt. Strada De Bello Belgico.*

EGNATIA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, now *Torre d' Anaſſo*, in the *Terra di Bari*, five Miles from *Monopoli* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Brunduſium* to the South-eaſt.

EGNATIUS PUBLIUS, a Stoick Philoſopher, and Witneſs againſt *Soranus* under the Reign of *Nero*. Of whom thus *Tacitus*: Then the *Evidence* was admitted, and among the reſt *Publius Egnatius*, whoſe Inſolence cauſed a greater Indignation in the Judges, than the Cruelty of the Accuſers had wrought Compaſſion. This was a Client of *Soranus*'s, who ſold his Tongue and his Conſcience to betray his Friend and Benefactor, and may teach us this Leſſon, That a Hypocritical Philoſopher is as much to be ſhunned, as a Traitor and a common Ruffian. *Annal.* l. 16.

EGREMONT, a Market-Town in the South-weſt parts of *Cumberland*, and particularly, in that part of it, call'd *Copeland*. Stands upon *Broadwater* River, within five Miles of its fall into the Iriſh Sea, and has two Bridges over the ſaid River. It formerly ſent two Burgeſſes to Parliament, but has loſt that Privilege. From *London* 222 M.

EGYPT, a Country in *Africk*, reaching from the 22° Deg. of the Northern Lat. to the 31ſt, parted from *Aſia* by the Red-Sea, and a little Tongue of Land near the *Iſthmus* of *Suez*. The Greeks call it *Egypt*, from *Ægyptus*, one of the Sons of *Belus*, Brother to *Danaus*, who liv'd in the Year of the World 1279. But the *Egyptians* call'd the Country, *Chibel*. *Egypt* is bounded to the North, by the Mediterranean, on the Eaſt by *Arabia Petræa*, and the Red-Sea; on the South, by *Æthiopia*, and *Nubia*; and on the Weſt, by *Barbary*, and the Deſart of *Barca*. 'Tis divided firſt into the Upper *Egypt*, which lies upon the South; and lower *Egypt*, which lies along the Mediterranean Shoar. The Upper was likewiſe divided into the *Libyan* or *African* towards the Weſt; and into the *Aſiatick*, or *Arabian* towards the Eaſt. Theſe two Countries were parted by the *Nile*: At preſent, the *Turks* Divide *Egypt* into twelve Governments, which they call *Caſſilifs*. That between the *Nile*, and the Red-Sea, is call'd the Government of *Caire*: The Government of *Alexandria* lies in *Delta*, and ſo along the Mediterranean Coaſt; and that of *Maſoura* is upon the *Iſthmus* of *Suez*: This *Iſthmus*, which parts the Mediterranean from the Red-Sea, or *Arabian* Gulph, has been attempted to be cut through by ſeveral Princes, but to no purpoſe. As for the Extent of the Country; its Length from the Mouth of the *Nile*, to the Town which the Ancients call *Calabathmus*, contains 150 German Miles, and its Breadth only 100, reckoning from the Mouth of the *Nile*, to the Town of *Conza*: But the Moderns generally make it but 100 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and 180 from North to South.

The Quality and Nature of the Country.

The Air of *Egypt* is very unhealthy, occaſion'd by the great Heat of the Climate, but the Soil is very fruitful, but not made ſo by Rains; for it never Rains there, excepting very rarely in the Months of *November*, *December* and *January*. The Fruitfulneſs of the Country therefore proceeds from the River *Nile*, which never fails to overflow the Country from the Middle of *June*, to the Middle of *September*. The Natives obſerve, that the Plenty of the Year riſes by the Degrees of the Inundation, being greateſt when the River overflows moſt. The Remains of this Flood produce a great Number of Inſects, and 'tis thought, makes all Sorts of Animals more fruitful than ordinary; for Women have often two or three Children at a Birth, and Sheep bring forth twice a Year, and generally more than one at a time. The Mud of *Nile* makes the Land ſo Rich, that the Husbandmen are forc'd to mix Sand with it; and were they not a lazy Sort of People, they might eaſily have two Crops of Wheat every Year; for this Reaſon, the *Romans* call'd it, the *Granary of the Empire*, and imported more Corn from thence, than from all the reſt of the Provinces. Beſides Corn, there is Rice, Sugar, Dates, Sena, Caſſia, Baulm, Leather, Flax and Linen-cloath exported from *Egypt*. There grows likewiſe Plenty of the Ruſh of which Paper is made; the Uſe of which, 'tis thought, was not found out, till after *Alexander* the Great. *Egypt* likewiſe produces Crocodiles, Cynocephali, a kind of Apes, and *Ibis*'s reſembling a Stork, *&c.*

The Towns, Rivers and Deſarts of Egypt.

Diodorus Siculus relates, that there had been formerly in *Egypt* eighteen Thouſand great Towns; but that, in his time, they were leſſen'd to three Thouſand: When the *Romans* had it, there was more than this latter Number, but then many of them were but inconſiderable: The moſt noted were, *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander* the Great; the Capital, not only of *Egypt*, but likewiſe of the Neighbouring *Africa*; *Dioſpolis* or Egyptian *Thebes*; which, they ſay, had formerly a hundred Gates: *Memphis*, which is taken by ſome, for the Modern Grand *Caire*; however, 'tis certain, that the Ruines of *Memphis* are ſeventeen Leagues diſtant from *Caire*. The other Towns of leſs Note, are, *Syene*, now call'd *Anſa*, *Bubaſte*; *Arſinoe*; *Elephanta*; *Damieta*; *Roſeta*; *Dorote*; *Suez* and *Maſoura*; *Bochira*; *Faramuda*; *Zibith*, &c. The River *Nile* having paſs'd by *Caire*, parts into two Arms, which incircle the Country call'd *Delta*; which Arms afterwards ſubdivide into more; But of this River, ſee further under the word *Nile*. To go on, *Egypt* is encompaſs'd with Sandy Deſarts, excepting on the Mediterranean-ſide. In the Eaſtern-parts, beyond the River *Nile*, towards the Red-ſea, is the famous Country of *Thebais*, with its Deſarts, where formerly St. *Anthony*, St. *Paul*, and other Anchorets had their Cells: On the other ſide of the Country next to *Barbary*, was the Deſart of *Barca*, whither *Alexander* the Great went to viſit the Temple of *Jupiter-Hammon*. Beyond the Red-Sea, there is another great Deſart, which ſtretches as far as *Paleſtine*; and here it was where the Children of *Iſrael* lived forty Years. From *Caire* to *Delbe* there are Sandy Deſarts twenty Days Journey long, which are ſo troubleſome, that Travellers are forc'd to be lock'd up in Cheſts carried by Camels, which Cheſts are full of little holes to let in the Air: This Precaution is no more than neceſſary, to avoid the Danger of thoſe Floating Plains; for the Sand being continually driven by the Wind, makes the Road imperceptible, ſo that they are often-times forced to travail by the *Compaſs*, as if they were at Sea. On the Weſtern-ſide of the River *Nile*, lies the Lake of *Mœris*, which is ſaid to be 150 Leagues in Compaſs.

For the *Pyramides*, *Mummies*, and *Charon*; ſee the Reſpective Articles.

The Cuſtoms, Sciences, and Years of the Egyptians.

The *Egyptians* were commonly no great Souldiers, however they did not want Courage; and as for the Addreſs and Prudence of their Conduct in other matters, they have been very remarkable. The Modern Inhabitants are admirable Swimmers, handy, pleaſant, and ingenious, but lazy: Arts and Sciences flouriſh'd among them very early, as we may amongſt other Authours, learn from *Diodorus Siculus*. This Hiſtorian informs us that *Homer*, *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, *Plato*, *Pythagoras*, *Democritus*, and many other great Men travell'd into *Egypt* for Improvement and Information, and particularly to converſe with the Egyptian Prieſts, who were the only Maſters of the Contemplative Sciences. Theſe Prieſts, beſide Matters of Religion, Taught Arithmetick and Geometry, which latter part of Mathematicks, they ſtudied more particularly. Muſick, likewiſe Aſtronomy and Aſtrology, was part of the *Egyptians* Talent; and as for Phyſick, the bare ſtudying in that Faculty in *Alexandria*, was enough to ſet up a Doctour. As for the Habit or Dreſs of the *Egyptians*; 'twas very decent and manageable, but not pompous or phantaſtical. Polygamy was allow'd amongſt them; nay, it was even lawful for Brothers and Siſters to inter-marry. Their Kings gave this Permiſſion, that their Daughters might not be depriv'd of the Satisfactions of Government. They paid a great Reſpect to Aged Perſons, and were particularly careful in embalming their Dead. Their day began at Midnight, and amongſt the Ancient *Egyptians*, their Years were but Lunary ones, which poſſibly may give ſome Account of the Antiquity of the Egyptian Monarchy, which they ſtretcht to ſeveral thouſand Years before the Creation of the World.

The Government of the Egyptians.

The Kingdom of *Egypt* was at firſt Govern'd by the *Pharaohs*; the firſt of which was *Amenophis* or *Menes*. This Prince by an admirable contrivance ſtopt the River *Nile*, at the Town of *Memphis*; for by making a Cauſway of about 100 Furlongs broad, he turn'd the Courſe of the River, and made it run between the Mountains, where its Channel ſtill continues. This Prince ſeems to have Reign'd but only over Part of the Country; but ſome time after it came under the Sovereignty of a Single Perſon, in which condition it remained till it was Conquer'd by *Cambyſes*, from which time it continued part of the *Perſian* Empire, till *Alexander* the Great Conquer'd it again; after whoſe Death it fell to the ſhare of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, whoſe Succeſſors held it under the Name of *Ptolemy*, till the Defeat of *Mark Anthony*, and the Death of *Cleopatra*; upon which Revolution it became a *Roman* Province: To which Empire it belonged till the Reign of *Omar* Second *Mahometan Caliph*, who ſubdued it by *Amru*, one of his Generals; And whe

the Power of this Line began to ſink, *Saladine* ſet up the Kingdom of the *Mamalucks* in *Egypt*, whoſe Dominions afterwards reached for 300 Leagues together upon the *Mediterranean Coaſt*. But in the XVIth. Century *Selim*, the Turkiſh Emperor, Conquer'd the *Mamalucks*; for in the Year 1516. Defeating and Killing *Camſon* Soldan of *Egypt*, and *Tomumbey* the next year after; *Egypt* was perfectly Conquer'd by the *Ottomans*, who have Govern'd it ever ſince by their Baſha's: They keep up a conſiderable Militia in the Country, the Government of which is the moſt Honourable Poſt the Grand Seignior has in his Diſpoſal. The Profits likewiſe ariſing from hence, are no leſs than a Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Piaſters, yearly paid in to the Sultan's Treaſury at the Port. As to the Religion of the Country, the Old *Egyptians* were extremely Superſtitious: Their moſt regarded Idols were *Anubis*, *Apis*, *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, which are mentioned in their proper Place. They likewiſe Worſhip'd Crocodiles, Cats and Inſects, and paid a Religious Reſpect to Radiſhes, Leeks and Onyons. The *Egyptians* were Converted by St. *Mark*, who was firſt Biſhop of *Alexandria*, but they were not firm to the Orthodox Belief; being often carry'd off by Hereticks, but more particularly by the *Arrians*: But at laſt they were ſo unhappy as to turn *Mahometans*; however there are ſome Chriſtians of the Latin Church amongſt them, and ſome who do not acknowledge the Pope, theſe latter are the *Cophti*, who have a Language particular to themſelves, which ſome think is the Old *Egyptian*. *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Cluverius*, *Appianus*, *Alexandrinus*, *Marmol. Davity*, *Thevenot*. *Marſham*, &c.

EHENHEIM, in Lat. *Enheimum*, an Imperial City of *Germany* in the *Lower Alſatia* upon the River *Ergel*, about four Leagues from *Strasburgh*: Under the Protection of *France*, ſince the Pacification of *Munſter*.

EHUD, one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Gera*, a *Benjamite*, and left-handed; who having Kill'd *Eglon*, King of the *Moabites*, reſtor'd the *Iſraelites* to their former Liberty. *Vid. Judges* 3.

EICETÆ, certain Hereticks that ſprung up in the Seventh Age; They profeſſed a Monaſtical Life, but with the Company of Women, believing it to be impoſſible to ſerve God without Dancing and Singing, in imitation of *Moſes* and *Miriam*, after the Children of *Iſrael* had paſſed the Red-Sea. *John* of *Damaſcus*, *l. de Hæreſ. Verb. Eicetæ.*

EICHFELD, a ſmall Country of *Germany* in *Thuringia*; to the South of the Territory of *Brunſwick*. It now belongs to the Elector of *Mentz*; and has *Duderſtadt* for its Capital City.

EICHSTADT, an Epiſcopal City in the Country of *Nordgaw*, upon the Confines of the *Upper-Palatinate*, *Bavaria* and *Franconia*, in the Circle of *Franconia* in *Germany*. It was firſt made a Biſhop's See by St. *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*; and Founded by Count *Sugger*, of *Hirchsberg*, about 1300. It is ſeated upon a little River beyond the *Danaw*, near *Newburg*, and belongs to its own Biſhop. There is to be ſeen in the Cathedral a *Pyx* for the *Hoſt*, the Gift of one *Conrad*, of *Gemmenghen*, Biſhop of the Place, in 1511. Being a Piece of Workmanſhip of Extraordinary Beauty, weighing 40 Marks in Gold, enrich'd with 350 Diamonds, 1400 Pearls, 250 Rubies, and ſeveral other Precious Stones, the whole valued at 60[illegible]0 Florins, or 9198. Livres, and Four Pence. This Biſhoprick has two places in it Conſiderable for their Fortifications, *Eichſtet* upon the River *Altmul*; and half a League from thence, the Fort of *Wilibaldberg*, ſeated upon a Rock, and environ'd with Eight very delightful Gardens, where the Biſhop reſides, whoſe Revenue is about 40000 Crowns a Year. *Heiſ. Hiſt. de l'Empire.*

EICHTELBERG, or the Mountain of *Pines*, a Mountain of the Marquiſate of *Culembach* in *Franconia*, which extends it ſelf into the Country of *Voitland* in *Miſnia*, and into the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. It took its Name from the great number of Pines that grow upon it, and is divided into ſeveral Points, of which ſome extend themſelves towards *Bohemia*, Eaſtward; others towards *Franconia*, Weſtward; Others towards the *Palatinate* and *Bavaria*, Southward; and others Northward, toward the Countries of *Turingia Voitlandt*. Four large Rivers, that water *Germany*, riſe out of this Mountain; The *Mein*, *Egra*, the *Nab*, and the *Sale*. See the *Deſcriptions* of *Caſper Bruſchius*, and *Enoch Wideman*.

EISENACK, a City of *Turingia* in *Germany*, with an Univerſity, in Latin *Eiſenacum*. It is ſeated upon the little River of *Neſe*, towards the Frontiers of *Heſſe*, and belongs to the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*. The Univerſity was Founded 1555.

EISENGREN (*William*) a Canon of *Spire* in *Germany*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. He was much eſteem'd for his Learning and Devotion: He wrote, amongſt other things, *Catalogus Teſtium veritatis*, a Chronicle of *Spire*, &c.

EKELENFORDT, Lat. *Ekelenfordia*, a City of *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Slezwick* upon the Baltick Sea, with a convenient Harbour between the City of *Slezwick* and *Kiel*; deriving its Name from the ruin'd Fort of *Ekerenburg*.

ELA, the Son of *Baaſha*, King of *Iſrael*; Succeeded his Father, *A. M.* 3105. and was Murder'd by *Zimri* after he had Reigned two Years. He was a Wicked and Idolatrous Prince, 1 *King.* 16.

ELAM, the Son of *Sem*, the Anceſtor of the *Elamites*; the ſame whom Prophane Authors call *Elymæans*: They inhabited that Tract of Continent which lies between *Perſia* and *Babylon*. Some Hiſtorians believe. That the *Perſians* ſprung at firſt from the *Elamites*, grounding their Opinion upon the Words of *Daniel*, that *Shuſhan* or *Suſa*, the Capital City of *Perſia*, was in the Country of *Elam*. *Chedorlaomer*, who Sack'd *Sodom*, and was defeated by *Abraham*, was King of the *Elamites*, whoſe Chief City was *Elymais*, where ſtood the famous Temple of *Diana*; which *Antiochus Epiphanes* would have Plundered. *Daniel. Joſeph. Antiq.* l. 1. l. 7. l. 12.

ELBE, or the *Elve*, Lat. *Albis*, a River of *Germany*, which riſes in *Bohemia*, not far from *Glatz*, upon the Borders of *Sileſia*. The Natives of *Bohemia* calls it *Labe*. It receives all the Rivers of *Bohemia*: of which, the moſt Noted are the *Mald* and *Eger*; runs by *Konigingratz*, *Curtemburg*, *Letomeritz*, &c. Paſſes through the *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; Waſhes the Cities of *Dreſden*, *Targau*, *Wittenburg*, *Deſſau*, *Magdeburg*, *Verben*, *Lawenburg*, *Hamborough*, *Gluckſtadt*, and then throws it ſelf into the *German* Ocean. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Bertius Deſcr. Germ.*

ELBE, or the Iſland of *Elba*, Lat. *Ilva* and *Æthalia*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, over againſt *Piombino*, about 40 Miles in Circuit, and containing five or ſix Pariſhes. It belongs to the Prince of *Piombino*, and is under the Protection of the *Spaniards*; who have alſo *Porto Longone* in the ſame Iſland, as the Duke of *Tuſcany* has *Porto Ferraro*. *Maginus* and ſome others, have placed an Imaginary City in this Iſland, which they call *Coſmopolis*, as being Built by *Coſmo* Duke of *Tuſcany*; though there be no ſuch City of that Name in the Iſland. But they were deceived perhaps by *Porto Ferraro*, which *Coſmus* I. cauſed to be fortify'd and call'd after his Name: And they that wrote after *Maginus* committed the ſame Error, for want of Examining the Truth of the Matter. *Baudr.*

ELBENE, otherwiſe *Del Bene*, the Name of a Family in *Florence*, of great Reputation there, for about Three or Four Hundred Years paſt Some will have it to be Originally of *France*, by reaſon of the Barony of *Bene*, near *Monfort L' Amauri*; adding withal, That the Arms of that Family are Engraved in ſeveral Parts upon the Walls of the Caſtle. Others, and amongſt the reſt *Hugolinus Verrinus* will have it to be an *Italian* Family, that firſt deſcended from *Fieſoli*. However it were, *James D' Elbene* was Four times Prior of the Liberty of the Republick of *Florence* in 1334. 38. 42. and 60. and Three times Elected Standard-Bearer of the City in 1352. 55. and 60. *Scipio Ammirati*, and *Michiavel Hiſt. Alphonſus d' Elbene*, Biſhop of *Alby*, of the ſame Family liv'd in the XVI and XVIIth. Centuries, and wrote among other things, *De Regno Burgundiæ*, *Transjuranæ & Arelatis* Lib. 3.

ELBEUF, Lat. *Elbovium*, a Borough of *France* in *Normandy*, with the Title of a Dukedom, erected in 1581. in Favour of *Charles* of *Lorrain*, the Firſt of that Name. It is ſeated upon the River *Seine*, 3 or 4 Leagues above *Rouen*. It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Harcourt*. But is ſince become a Title belonging to a Branch of the Houſe of *Lorrain*.

ELBING, *Elbinga*, one of the Hans-Towns, and an Ancient City of *Poland* in Royal *Pruſſia*; the Capital of a ſmall Country called *Hockerland*, ſeated upon the River *Elbing*, near the Baltick Sea, and the Lake of *Drauſon*, which there diſcharges it ſelf into the Bay called *Friſch-Haff*. The City is large, beautiful and ſtrong, and ſtands in a fertile Plain; Built, as they ſay, in 1239. and the Trade of the Baltick Sea, render'd it conſiderable in a ſhort time. It ſubmitted to the King of *Poland* in 1454. In 1521. it withſtood *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*, who was nevertheleſs admitted into it in 1525. and Founded an Univerſity there in 1542, which was further improv'd in 1592. Before that *Stephen* King of *Poland*, being at Wars with *Dantzick* in 1577. endeavour'd to draw the Trade of that City to *Elbing*, not without good Succeſs; for that the *Engliſh* reſorted thither, and many ſettled there. In 1626. they ſubmitted to the *Swedes*, who reſtor'd it in 1636. After which they again ſubmitted to *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden*. However it was return'd into the Hands of the *Polanders*. The City is divided into three Parts; the Old and New City which are both well Built and regularly Fortify'd, and the Suburbs where the Merchants have their Ware-Houſes. This place in 1698. was unexpectedly inveſted by the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Troops under General *Brandt*, upon the account of its being Mortgaged to his Father for a conſiderable Sum of Money; and the ſame Surrender'd to him upon the 11th. of *November*: But the Affair has been ſince accommodated between the *Poles* and the Elector, and ſuch ſatisfaction given to the latter, that he has quitted all his Pretenſions to it; and the Place is now reſtored to its former Liberty of an Hans-Town under the Protection of *Poland*. Long. 42. 40. Lat. 54. 50. *Cromer* and *Starovolſcius Hiſt. Pol.*

ELGA-

ELCATIFF, a City of *Asia* in *Arabia Felix*, between *Jazack* and *Barcar*. It gives Name to the Sea of *Elcatiff*, or the Gulph of *Balsera*. See *Balsera*.

ELCESAITÆ and *Sampsæans*, a sort of Hereticks that sprung up in the IIId, Age. They rejected all St. *Paul's* Epistles, follow'd the Opinions of the Jews, and had a particular Veneration for a Book which they pretended was sent them from Heaven. They taught that there were two Christs, one in Heaven and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister; with several other Extravagancies that soon vanish'd. St. *Austin de Hær.* c. 32. *Euseb.* l. 6. c. 31. *Nicephorus*, l. 5. c. 24.

ELEAZAR, one of the Sons of *Aaron*, Succeeded his Father in the High Priesthood, A. M. 2583. accompanied *Joshua* in the Conquest and Division of the Holy Land.

ELEAZAR, Sirnamed *Auran*, accompanied his Brother *Judas* in the Battel which he fought against *Antiochus Eupator*, where seeing an Elephant richly accoster'd and higher than the rest, and believing the King to be there, he made his way to the Elephant, and creeping under him thrust him into the Belly, upon which the Elephant fell down immediately, and crusht *Eleazar* to Death, 1 *Macc. 6.*

ELEAZAR, an Old Jew of Quality of Fourscore and Ten, who chose rather to be tortur'd to Death by King *Antiochus*, than to be guilty of violating the Law of *Moses* notwithstanding the fair Invitations he had from that Prince for compliance. *Maccab.* l. 2. c. 6.

ELEAZAR, Brother to *Simon the Just*, Succeeded his Brother in the High Priesthood, and was the Person who sent the Seventy Interpreters to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, about A. M. 3729. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. 12. c. 2.

ELECTORS, are Princes of *Germany*, who have right to choose the Emperor, the Rise and Original is very obscure; but a Summary Account thereof extracted from the best Historians who have writ on that Subject, take as follows. It's agreed among the Learned, that since the failure of the *Carlovingian* Race in *Germany*, that Empire which was formerly Hereditary, according to the Fundamental Law of the *French*, became Elective. And that *Conrad* I, *Henry the Fowler*, and his Son *Otho the Great*, were Elected by the Princes and Lords Ecclesiastical and Secular, and the Deputies of the Cities representing the People. After that, the Empire was transferred to the *Germans*, in the Person of *Otho the Great*, and that the Imperial Dignity was united to the Kingdom of *Germany*, although the Son did ordinarily Succeed the Father, they were Elected nevertheless till *Frederick* II. in 1211, according to the Testimony of *Otho Frisingensis*, the Abbot *Urspergensis*, &c. But there were Alterations from time to time in the way of Election. At first the People were represented by the Deputies of Cities, as may be seen by the Election of *Conrad* III. and *Italy* and *Rome* itself, being since *Otho's* time Parts of the *German* Monarchy, the Princes, Lords, and Cities of *Italy*, nay, the Pope himself had their Suffrage in the Election, as in those of *Henry* IV, *Lothaire* II, &c. But the Princes who were the great Officers of State belonging to the Empire, and had most Authority, at whose Assembly 'twas means in the Reign of *Henry* V. to have the Method of Election alter'd for their own advantage, *viz.* That those lesser Princes, Lord and Deputies should only Name him whom they would have chosen Emperor, to those Great Officers, and if these latter happened to chuse another then that Choice must be approved by the Majority of that Assembly to make it valid. Accordingly as it happened in the Case of *Lotharius* II. in 1125. and *Frederick* I. in 1152. and avouch'd by a Manuscript of *Tilbert*, *Conrad* III's Chaplain; and another of *Evanders*, Secretary to *Frederick* I. Some Fragments of which are related by *Limnæus*, in his Treatise of Electors, c. 4. and 5. importing, That if any Difference should happen about the Election of the Emperor, then every one should give his Vote in the Assembly as formerly, without addressing themselves to the Officers divided among themselves. Which may also be seen by the Letters which were writ to Pope *Innocent* III. on the Election of *Otho* IV. and *Philip* of *Swabia*, after the Death of the Emperor *Henry* VI. In 1198. there happened also other considerable Alterations. For after the Election of *Conrad* II. in 1138. None were allowed Suffrage but Feudatories of the Empire, and after that of *Frederick* I. none were admitted but *Germans*, as appears by the famous Chapter, entituled, *Licet Ecclesiam de Electione*, extracted from the Epistle of *Innocent* III. to *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*, after the Election of the Emperor *Otho* IV. in 1208. But after that of *Frederick* II. in 1211. which was the last Election personed by the Majority of the *German* Princes, they agreed amongst themselves to devolve the Power of Election upon those seven Great Officers of the Empire, *viz.* The Archbishop of *Mentz*, *Treves* and *Cologne*, the Count *Palatine*, Duke of *Saxony*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh* and King of *Bohemia*. Albert the Abbot of *Stadensis*, who lived in the time of *Frederick*, says expressly, That when *Otho* IV, who Excommunicated *Frederick* II. in 1211. would have had another set up in his Place, the Princes to whom he wrote, answered, That he had nothing to do with the Election, which was their peculiar Province. This is the first time that we find the College of Electors mentioned in History, who by virtue of that Institution, did chuse *William* Count of *Holland* about 8 Years after instead of *Frederick*, who was Excommunicated afresh, and deposed by Pope *Innocent* IV. at the Council of *Lyons*. But seeing those Authors do not mark the precise time of the Establishment of this Electoral College, nothing can be ascertain'd concerning it, except that it must of necessity have fallen out betwixt 1210. that *Frederick* was elected by the Majority of the Feudataries, and 1240. that the said College was establish'd by unanimous consent of all the Princes; And to prevent any further Change in the manner of Election, the Emperor *Charles* IV. made that irrevocable Law, call'd the *Golden Bull*, in 1356. This Right of Electing Emperors, is neither deriv'd from Pope *Gregory* V. nor *Otho* III. there being no such thing to be found, either in the Archives of the Popes or Emperors, or in any Collection of things of that Nature; nor do any of the Writers of those times mention it. All the Emperors after *Gregory* V. and *Otho* III. untill *Frederick* II. which was above 200 Years, were chosen, as is already said, either in the General Diets, or in the Assembly of the Princes. Neither was it Pope *Innocent* IV. who instituted the Seven Electors at the Council of *Lyons*, as *Baronius* alledges on a Mistake of a Digression by *Matthew Paris*, which the Transcriber had led him into. For *Albert* of *Staden*, speaking of the Electors in 1247. at which time he lived, it is evident that they were before the Council of *Lyons*, which was not held till 1245. But to conclude, The Temporal Electors have both their Honours and Dominions Hereditary. And the Ecclesiasticks are Elected as are other *German* Bishops; but the Electoral Dignity being Secular, they can assist at the Election of the Emperor, before they have the Pope's Confirmation. Since the Reformation, there were no more but Seven Electors; of which Seven Three had embraced the Protestant Religion, *viz.* The Elector *Palatine*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburgh*. But the Elector *Palatine* having accepted the Crown of *Bohemia*, was Out-law'd by the Emperor, and the Electorate conferr'd upon the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was a Roman Catholick. The Protestant Electors lost by this Change in regard there were but two Protestants to five Roman Catholicks, which was the reason that they would not consent to the Peace of *Munster*, till the *Palatine* was restored. But because the Emperor would not take from the Duke of *Bavaria* what he had given him, an Expedient was found out to settle an Eighth place in the Electoral College. *Limnæus de Imper. Roman. & Severen.* Present Estate of the Empire of *Germany*. In 1692. the Duke of *Hanover*, another Protestant Prince, was created Elector, not without great Opposition from the Faction of *Lewis* XIV of *France*.

ELECTRA, *Agamemnon's* Daughter, perswaded her Brother *Orestes*, to revenge her Father's Death, upon the Murderer *Ægisthus*. *Sophoc. Elect. Eurip.* &c.

ELENUS, (*Jerome*) a Famous Lawyer of *Brabant* in *Germany*, living in the XVIth. Cent. His Works are, *Disputationum seu Exercitationum ad Jus Civile lib.* 3. *Annotationes ad Instit. Juris Canon. Lancelott*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

ELEONORA, First Queen of *France*, and afterwards of *England*, was Daughter to *William* the Tenth, last Duke of *Guienne*; she Marry'd *Lewis* VII. of *France*, called *the Young*. There happening some misunderstandings between them, they were afterwards parted. And in 1153. she Married again to *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, afterwards, the Second of that Name, King of *England*. This Queen, siding with King *Henry's* Children against their Father, was imprison'd about 14 Years, and being enlarged after the King's Death, she retir'd to the Nunnery of *Fontevraud*, where she Dy'd in 1204. *Matth. Paris*, *Odoricus Vitalis*, &c.

ELEPHANT, the Name of an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*, instituted in 1478. by *Christian* I. at the Marriage of *John* his Son. The Knights wear a Collar, from which hangs an Elephant of Gold, enamell'd with White, carrying upon his Back a Silver Castle mortar'd with Sable, and treading upon a Platform of Sinoper enamell'd with Flowers.

ELEPHANTINA, an Island of *Egypt* in the River *Nile* which divides it self into two Arms, a little below the last Cataract. Here it is that the *Egyptians* cease to go any further by Water, and where they set up their Trade with the *Ethiopians*. The Country is very Delightful, as enjoying a continual Spring, Trees always Green, and the Vineyards perpetually cover'd with Leaves. Here, as *Tacitus* relates, were the Frontiers of the *Roman* Empire. *Tacit. l. 2 Annal. c. 6.*

ELESBAAN, King of *Æthiopia*, a very Wise and Vertuous Prince, who lived in the VIth. Age. He gave the Command of the Country of the *Homerites* to *Dunaan* a Jew and Enemy of the Christians about 522. The *Dunaan* took Arms against him, but being Vanquish'd in a Great Fight, he discharg'd his Choler upon the Christians who lived

in those Parts, over whom he tyranniz'd after a most dismal manner. *Justin* the Emperor hearing of his Cruelties, sent to *Asterius* Bishop of *Alexandria*, to incite *Elesbaan* to make War on him; who having overthrown *Dunaan* in two Battels, put him to Death, and set over the *Homorites*, a Prince of great Piety, call'd *Abrahamius*; and then ended his Days in a Monastery. See *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, and *Baronius*, A. C. 522, &c.

ELEUS, a City of *Thrace* within the innermost Recess of the *Thracian Chersonesus*, near the Promontory *Eolium*, now call'd *Critea*, toward the Mouth of the *Hellespont*, 30 Miles from the *Propontis* and *Gallipoli*, to the South, and 15 from *Capo Janizari* to the West.

ELEUSIS, a City of *Attica*, beyond *Megara*, and the Harbour of the *Pyræum*, now call'd *Leptine*. It was formerly one of the most famous Cities of *Greece*, by reason of the Temple of *Ceres*, called *Eleusinia*, dedicated to the Mysteries of that Goddess. The Original of the Temple and Mysteries proceeded from *Celeus*, King of *Eleusis*, who entertain'd *Ceres* when she was in search of her Daughter *Proserpina*; for which Kindness, the grateful Goddess taught him Agriculture. The Temple was large, and would contain an infinite Number of People: And there were a World of rich Ornaments in it, that were never expos'd all at a time, but some at one time, some at another. Whence the Proverb, *Eleusina servat quod ostendat*, spoken by way of Rebuke to those that in their Writings display at once all they know, without reserving something for another Opportunity: and because at the Celebration of these Mysteries, the Women riding in Carts were wont to abuse one another, thence the Proverb, *De Plaustro loqui*, spoken of those that are too free of their Railing and Scandalous Language. The Mysteries were of two sorts, The Greater, and the Lesser; the first concern'd only *Ceres* her self; The latter, related to *Proserpina*: though others say, That the Lesser were Instituted to pleasure *Hercules*, who desir'd to be initiated into the *Eleusinian* Mysteries, but could not be admitted into the Greater, as being a Stranger: And these two sorts of Mysteries were Celebrated at different times of the Year, the Greater at the Beginning of Harvest, and the Latter at the Beginning of Spring. They that were initiated into these Ceremonies, wore a Myrtle Garland, and had a new Vestment given 'em, which they never pull'd off till it dropt in Tatters. The Ancients had so great a Veneration for the *Eleusinian* Mysteries, that they us'd to call 'em Mysteries by way of Eminence. The City of *Eleusis* was the only place where those Great Honours were performed to *Ceres*, and it was reckoned an Extraordinary Privilege that *Demetrius* was *per saltum* admitted to the Greatest Mysteries. When the *Ephori* were not allowed it till after a Years initiation; and those who were initiated in the Lesser Mysteries, did attend five Years e're they were receiv'd to the Greater. The *Athenians* had a strange Passion to be admitted to these Mysteries, thinking that it contributed to their Leading a peaceable Life, a happy End, and a blessed State afterward. The King with 4 Assistants presided at this Solemnity. The First received those who were to be initiated. The Second run up and down with a Torch, in imitation of *Ceres* seeking for her Daughter, and had the Charge of laying the Skins of the Sacrifices upon the Floor of the Temple, that it should not be profaned by Criminal Persons, who were not permitted to stand on both their Feet, but only on the left, till they were Purified. The Third served instead of an *Herauld*, and cried aloud,

Ἐκὰς ἐκάς ὅστις ἀλιτρὸς,
Ἐκὰς ἐκὰς ἐστε βέβηλοι
Procul hinc, Procul ite Profani, i. e.

That no Profane Person should approach the Sacred Place. Whereupon *Suetan* says, That *Nero* abstain'd from entring into that Temple. The Fourth had the Charge of Seeing all things done in Decency and Order. This Solemnity lasted several Days; the Last of them being called *Plenochoe*, from the Name of a certain Vessel used in the Ceremony, at which time they filled two with Wine, one toward the East, and another toward the West, overturning them both after saying some Prayers. The Procession was from *Eleusis* to *Athens*, and they made several Stops by the Way, Singing Hymns, *&c.* And the *Athenians* had such a Value for these Ceremonies, that when reduc'd by their Enemies to the greatest Straits, the Enjoyment of those Mysteries was the last Article they would Capitulate for, and after performing them, the Senate was always called to see that every thing had been done as it ought, and the divulging those Mysteries was counted Capital, and yet all this Pompous and Ceremonious Cavalcade was in Veneration of a very shameful Object, according to *Tertullian*; who says, *Tota in adytis divinitas*, &c. *Simulacrum membri Virilis revelatur*. And *Theodoret*, it was *Natura Muliebris Imago*, which is reckon'd more probable, they took care to conceal it, by Swearing all who were admitted to the Mysteries not to reveal it; yet the Sagacity of the Primitive Christians found it out. *Hesychius*, *Macrobius*, *Tertullian*, *Athenæus*, &c.

ELEUTHERIÆ, certain Festivals solemniz'd by the *Greeks* every five Years, in Honour of *Jupiter Eleutherius*: and instituted by 'em, after they had overthrown 300000 *Persians*, led by *Mardonius*, near the River *Esopus*, and delivered *Greece* from the fear of *Persian* Slavery.

ELEUTHERIUS, 15th. Bishop of *Rome*, Son of *Abundius*, once Deacon of *Anicetum*, born at *Nicopolis*, a City of *Greece*, Succeeded *Soter*, in the Reign of *Commodus*. He was no sooner in the Chair, but *Lucius* King of *Britain*, is said to have sent to him, that he might be admitted into the Number of the Christians; who thereupon sent *Fugatius* and *Damianus* to baptize the People. In his time Christianity greatly encreased, especially at *Rome*, where many of the *Roman* Nobility, with their Wives and Children were baptized. He sate 15 Years and three Months, and died in 192. *Platina*.

ELEUTHERIUS, Exarch of *Ravenna* for the Emperor *Heraclius*; at first he Punish'd such as rebelled against the Emperor, but afterwards aspiring to be King of *Italy*, he caress'd the Soldiers with large Gifts, and larger Promises, in hopes to render 'em favourable to his Designs; but they detesting his Treacherous Practices, fell upon him, cut off his Head, and sent it to *Heraclius*, in *Decemb.* 617. *Sueur*.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, a City of *Palæstine* in the Tribe of *Judah*, 8 Miles from *Hebron* to the West, and 20 from *Jerusalem*, in the way to *Gaza*. From which Town, as being a noted City, St. *Jerome* takes the Distance of several Places.

ELEUTHERUS, a River of *Phœnicia*, which rises out of Mount *Libanus*, now call'd *Valania*, if *Postellus* and *Pinetus* say true. It runs through *Iturea* and *Galilee*, and enters into the Sea, three Miles from *Tyre*, and two from *Sarepta*; where are found great store of Tortoises, whose Flesh is very well-tasted.

ELEWARD or ETHELWARD, an *English* Man, living about the Year, 1090. in the Reign of *William* II. He was Grandson to King *Ethelred*, as we may Learn from himself. He Publish'd a History of the World in 4 Books, reaching from the Creation, to the end of *Edgar*'s Reign. *William* of *Malmsbury*, *in Prol. Hist. de Reg. Leland de Vir. Illust. Angl.* &c.

ELGIN, a small City in the County of *Murray* in *Scotland*, upon the River *Lossie*, 3 Miles from the Coasts of the *German* Ocean. It was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, and remarkable for a large and stately Church, for Workmanship scarce Inferior to any in *Europe*, as is still to be seen by its Ruins. There are also the Ruins of a Castle, on an adjacent Hill; and about a Mile from thence, lies the Castle *Spynee*, on the Bank of a Lake of the same Name; being seated in a fruitful Soil, and the Lake is remarkable for its great number of Swans which frequent it, to feed of a certain Herb which never appears above Water.

ELHAM, or *Elham*, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath, honour'd heretofore with a Palace-Royal, now well inhabited, being pleasantly seated amongst Woods, on the side of a Hill, 58 Miles from *London*.

ELI, High Priest and Judge of the *Jews*, after *Sampson*'s Death; Descended from *Ithamar*, the Second Son of *Aaron*. He judged *Israel* Forty Years; but neglecting to punish the Wickedness of his Sons, incurr'd the Displeasure of God, and lost both his Sons, who were Slain in Battel, at the same time when the Ark was also taken; upon the News of which he fell from his Seat, and being old and heavy, broke his Neck, in the Ninety eighth Year of his Age, 1 *Sam.*

ELIAS *Levita*, lived in the Last Age, and explain'd admirably well what belong'd to the *Masoreth*, in a Book Entituled, *Massoret ham Massoret*. He wrote also a Dictionary of the Chaldee Paraphrases, and compos'd a Glossary explaining the Hebrew foreign words. This *Rabbi* was an admirable Grammarian, having written several Books upon that Subject, some of which are translated into Latin; and 'tis Father *Simon*'s Opinion, that those who would make themselves Masters of the Difficulties of that Language should read this *Rabbi*, upon that Argument.

ELIAS of *Nisibis*, a Grammarian among the *Syrians*, who wrote a *Syriac* Grammar; wherein he observes, That the *Hebrews*, *Syrians*, *Persians*, *Medianites*, *Phœnicians*, *Arabians*, &c. had not Letters enough in their Languages to express the words which they made use of; and therefore were forced to make use of Points, and read by Conjecture and Tradition.

ELICO, an old *Helvetian Gaul*, who, going to *Rome*, in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priscus*, and staying there for some Information, had leisure to relish the Plenty, and enquire into the Richness of that Country; so that returning home, he brought some of the Olives and Grapes along with him, to shew the Fruitfulness of the Soil. This Discovery, put the *Gauls* upon a Design of passing the *Alps*, which to that time, had been look'd upon as an impregnable Barrier, and gave occasion to the first Wars between these two Nations. *Plin. lib.* 12. *c.* 1. *Livy*, &c.

ELIDURE, King of *Britain*; and Brother to *Archigallo*, was King three ſeveral times. Firſt, when his Brother was depos'd, whom after five Years, he generouſly reſtor'd to the Crown. Secondly, After his Brother's deceaſe, when he reaſſum'd the Government in his own Right. Thirdly, After he had been unworthily diſpoſſeſs'd by his two younger Brothers, *Vigenius* and *Peredure*, who having divided the Kingdom, died both in a little time, and made way for his Reſtoration.

ELIEZER, a Celebrated *Rabbi* of the *Jews*, wrote a Book Entituled, *The Chapters of* R. Eliezer. The *Jews* look upon this Book, as one of the moſt ancient they have; for according to their Account, He liv'd about the Year 75 of our Saviour. *Morinus* in his Exercitations, upon the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, gives ſome Credit to this Pretence of Antiquity. But afterwards, in his Exercitations upon the *Bible*, he changed his Opinion, and proves by *Eliezer's* making mention of the Greatneſs of the *Arabian* Empire, that he could not write before the 700th. Year of our Lord. He proves by ſeveral other Arguments, that the Book of this *Rabbi*, is no more than a Counterfeit *Eliezer*. *William Voſſius* tranſlated this Book into Latin, with conſiderable Notes, relating to the Jewiſh Learning. He grants that though this Book of *Eliezer* is not ſo ancient as they pretend, and is likewiſe ſtuff'd with Fables; yet there are ſeveral curious Remarks, very ſerviceable for the clearing the Hiſtory and Traditions of the *Jews*; particularly his Relation, concerning the manner of making the *Teraphims* is worth the peruſal. *Morin. R. Simon.*

ELIJAH, or *Elias*, Surnam'd the *Tiſbbite*, a famous Prophet, flouriſh'd in the time of *Ahab*, and *Ahaziah* Kings of *Iſrael*. He was a hairy Man, and girt about with a Girdle of Hair; Zealous for the Worſhip of God, and wrought ſeveral Miracles. 1 *Kings* 17, 18, &c.

ELIMAND, or *Elimond*, a *Ciſtertian* Monk of *Froimont Beauvaiſe*, liv'd in the XIIth. Age, and wrote a Chronicle containing Forty eight Books, from the Beginning of the World, to 1212. He died in 1223. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ELIPANDUS, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, an Upholder of the *Neſtorian* Errors, condemn'd by the Synod of *Friuli*, in 791. by that of *Ratiſbon*, in 792. and the Council of *Francfort*, in 794. and refuted in a Letter written by *Charlemaigne* himſelf to the *Spaniſh* Biſhops. *Eginharus, in his Life.*

ELIS, a Country of *Peloponneſus*, now call'd *Belvedere*, between *Achaia*, *Meſſenia*, and *Arcadia*: Of which the chief Cities were *Elis*, now call'd alſo *Belvedere*; at this day large, neat, and pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Peneus*; and *Piſa Olympia*, famous for the Olympick Games, and the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, wherein was the Statue of *Jupiter*, all of Maſſy Gold; and an Ivory Statue of *Phidias*, of an incredible Bigneſs.

ELISHA, the Son of *Shaphat*, called by *Elijah* from the Plough to be a Prophet, and famous for ſeveral Miracles. Vid. 1 *King.* 19. & 2 *King.* 4. 5.

ELIZABETH, Queen of *England*, was the Second Daughter of *Henry* VIII. by *Ann Bullen*, his Second Wife: She ſucceeded her Eldeſt Siſter, Queen *Mary*, in 1558. and was Crowned at *Weſtminſter* on the 15th. of *January*. Queen *Mary* being a Papiſt, had overt'rown the Reformation firſt begun in her Father's time, and brought to great Perfection in the Reign of her Brother, King *Edward* VI. Queen *Elizabeth* expell'd Popery, repeal'd all the Acts made in its behalf by her Siſter, and reſtor'd the Reformation. For which ſhe was, by a Bull of Pope *Pius* V. deprived of her Kingdoms; her Subjects abſolv'd from Subjection to her; and all that yielded Obedidence to her, accurſed. Which occaſion'd Plot upon Plot, Rebellion upon Rebellion; the Roman Party being reſolv'd either to cut her off by Treachery, or Dethrone her by Force: but it pleaſed God to defeat all their Attempts, and to bleſs her with a long and proſperous Reign. Memorable among the reſt, was her great Deliverance in 1588. from the *Spaniſh Invaſion*, in vain attempted by *Philip* with a Fleet call'd the *Invincible Armado*; a prodigious Fleet carrying about Thirty thouſand Land-men, the better part whereof was deſtroyed, ſome by our Fire-ſhips, but moſt by the ſtormy Winds. From which time the Fortune of the *Spaniards* ebb'd as faſt as it flow'd before; the provok'd Queen carrying on the War againſt *Spain* with great Succeſs both in *Europe* and *America*. Their richeſt Fleets ſhe intercepted, and took ſeveral of their Towns. In ſhort, the *Engliſh* became every where a Terror to the *Spaniards*; and the very Name of our Chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Eſſex*, *Norris*, *Drake* and *Ranleigh*, ſtruck an Awe upon 'em. To make a Diverſion, the *Spaniards* fomented a Rebellion in *Ireland*, the End whereof prov'd fatal both to them and to the *Iriſh*, that Kingdom being at laſt intirely reduc'd by the Queen; who having thus reſtor'd the Reformation, defeated all the Attempts and Conſpiracies againſt her Life, ſuppreſs'd ſeveral Rebellions, baffled the *Spaniſh Invaſion*, now become a Scourge to the Monarchy of *Spain*, began to aſſiſt her Friends againſt their Enemies, the *Scots* the ſuccour'd againſt the *French*, the *French Proteſtants* againſt the Royaliſts, and both againſt the *Spaniards*: The newſprung States of *Holland* ſhe cheriſhed, and maintain'd their Liberty againſt the inſupportable Tyranny of the *Spaniard*: But 'tis to be fear'd, that ſome of theſe Expedients were over-ſtrain'd. The whole Ocean ſhe Commanded. And ſo great was her Fame, that it was reſpected by her very Enemies, as it was even by the *Moſcovites*, *Turks*, *Perſians* and *Tartars*: She is ſaid to have conſented, with much reluctancy, to the Death of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, the Mother of King *James* I. her next Succeſſor; who being outed of her Dominions, fled into *England*; where, upon a Charge againſt her, and after a long Impriſonment at *Fotheringhay-Caſtle*, ſhe was at laſt Condemn'd and Beheaded. The Earl of *Eſſex*'s Death was alſo much lamented by the Queen, whoſe Intereſt in her Favour, more than his Crimes, was thought to be the Occaſion of his Fall; and ſhe her ſelf liv'd but two Years after. She was a Queen whoſe incomparable Wiſdom will ever be admir'd by future Ages as the Wonder of her Time. 'Twas in her Reign, that famous Sir *Francis Drake*, in a ſmall Ship call'd the *Pelican*, travell'd round the World in three Years wanting twelve Days; and Sir *Martin Frobiſher*, another of our great Sea-men of this Age, ſail'd to the North-Weſt a great way farther than any had done before him. In the Honour of this Virgin Monarch *Virginia* came to be ſo call'd, but was not own'd as a Publick Intereſt of State till the Year 1606. The Reaſon why this Queen kept Unmarried, is hardly known. Some will have it, That ſhe had a natural Impediment, which in a Marry'd-life might have prov'd Dangerous. Others, That ſhe preferr'd Reigning by her ſelf, without a Coadjutor. Certain it is, that ſhe eluded all the Applications made unto her by ſeveral Princes, and turn'd 'em all to her own Advantage, without yielding to any of 'em: Being a Learned Princeſs, Learning flouriſh'd in her Reign even among thoſe of her Sex. She could ſpeak five or ſix Languages, and tranſlated ſeveral Treatiſes both out of *Greek* and *French* into *Engliſh*. Mathematicks, Geography and Hiſtory, ſhe delighted and had great skill in; which added much to her Fame. She Died in 1603. in the 45th. of her Reign, and 70th. of her Age; and was Buried in *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, leaving her Kinſman, *James* VIth. of *Scotland*, her Succeſſor.

ELIZABETH, or *Iſabeau* Daughter to *Philip* IV. of *France*, and Married in 1308. to *Edward* II. Prince of *Wales*, and afterwards King of *England*. *Froiſart* ſays, She was one of the moſt beautiful Princeſſes of her time. The *Spencers*, King *Edward*'s Favourites diſobliged her, and her Son the Prince: The Queen reſented their miſ-behaviour, to that Degree, that ſhe left the Court, and went into *France*, to *Charles the Fair*, her Brother, as 'tis thought, to concert a Revolution; for taking leave of her Brother, ſhe paſs'd into *Flanders*, and brought over ſome Forces of the E. of *Hainault's*; with which, and the Aſſiſtance of a Factious Party at home, ſhe forc'd the King into a Reſignation, and got her Son *Edward* Crown'd: She's Charg'd with taking too much Liberty, in her Converſation with *Mortimer*, who was ſeiz'd in her Apartment, and put to Death. *Froiſart. Walſingham. Pol. Virgil*, &c.

ELIZABETH or *Iſabel*, of *Caſtile*, Queen of *Spain*, was Daughter to *John* II. King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Portugal*, ſecond Wife of *Henry* IVth. ſhe was born in 1451. and marry'd to *Ferdinand* Vth. King of *Arragon* in 1469. She kept Poſſeſſion of her Royal Birth-Right, notwithſtanding the Competition of her Niece *Jane*, whoſe Pretenſions were perfectly quaſh'd, and her Party ruin'd in the Battel of *Del Toro* in 1676; and thus the Eſtates of *Arragon* and *Caſtile* being united, *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* had their Titles joyn'd in the Government. They conquer'd the Kingdom of *Granada*, expell'd the *Moors* out of *Spain*, and in their Reign, *America* was diſcover'd by *Chriſtopher Columbus*. She was a Princeſs of great Spirit, and both very Enterprizing and Prudent; but we cannot commend her for ſetting up the Inquiſition in her Kingdoms. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 24, &c.

ELIZABETH CLARA EUGENIA, Daughter to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and of *Elizabeth* of *France*; ſhe was her Father's Favourite Daughter, who gave her his Dominions in the Low Countries, and marry'd her to *Albert* VIth. Arch Duke of *Auſtria* in 1598. She was a Princeſs much eſteem'd, for her Conduct and Religious Diſpoſition.

ELLA, in Latine *Elcebus*, a Town in *Germany*, of the *Lower Alſatia*; ſeated upon the River *Ill*, about two or three Leagues from *Schleſtadt*, and ſomething more than one from *Strasburgh*.

ELLISMERE, a Market Town of *Pimhill* Hundred, in the North Weſt of *Shropſhire*. The Earl of *Bridgwater* is Baron of this Place. 127 Miles from *London*.

ELMACIN (*George*) wrote a Chronicle, in *Arabick*, of the Mahomeran Caliphs; beginning with *Mahomet*, and continuing till the Twelfth Age. Printed in 1625. with a *Latin* Verſion, under the Title of *Hiſtoria Saracenica*.

ELNA, a ſmall Town in *Rouſſillon*, ſubject to the *French* ſince 1640. It is ſituated on the River *Tech*, about a League from the *Mediterranean*.

ELPHINGSTON, of *Lopnes*, a Family of the Iſland of *Sanda* in *Orkney*, in the North of *Scotland*, deſcended

from the Family of *Shanks*. The Predeceſſors of *Lopnes*'s Family went over into *France*; where they had honourable Employments; and return'd again about an Hundred Years ago; particularly one *Raney*, with the Earl of *Orkney*, King *James* Vth's Natural Son, begot on my Lord *Elphingſton*'s Daughter. From him deſcended *Robert Elphingſton*, who was Page to Prince *Henry*: And from him, *John*, Father to Colonel *Robert Elphingſton*, now of *Lopnes*, and Steward of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, for his Majeſty King *William*. The ſaid Colonel having ſuffered much, and being forfeited for his Non-conformity in the late Reigns, went over to *Holland*; where he married *Clara Van Overmeer*, of Honourable Parentage, in *Utrecht*; by whom he has two Sons, *John* and *Albert*. He came over with the Prince of *Orange*, now King *William*, in his Deſcent upon *England*, who hath given him particular Marks of his Favour.

ELPIDIUS, Biſhop of *Laodicea*, took St. *Chryſoſtom*'s part, and ſtoutly defended him before the Emperor *Arcadius*, for which he was unjuſtly Condemned. He flouriſh'd about the beginning of the Fifth Age. *Baron. Annal.*

ELSENORA, *Elſenore*, a noted City of *Denmark*, in the Iſland of *Zeland*; with the Caſtle of *Croneburgh*, which Commands the *Sound*. There is alſo a very good Harbour.

ELSINGBURGH, a ſtrong Fortreſs of *Sueden*, in the Province of *Schoneng*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Zeland*, formerly belonging to the King of *Denmark*; but came into the hands of the *Swedes*, by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, in 1658. The *Danes* re-took it in 1676. but reſtor'd it again the next Year.

ELTHAM, a Market Town in *Black-Heath* Hundred, in the North Weſt of *Kent*. It's a good Town, ſeated amongſt Woods and Parks, and much frequented by Gentry, 8 Miles from *London*.

ELTOR, a City of *Arabia the Stony*; in Latin *Elana*; almoſt in the ſame place where the Children of *Iſrael* arrived out of the *Red-Sea*. A Town of great Trade for thoſe Commodities which are brought out of *India* and the Eaſt, and thence diſperſed over *Egypt* and the bordering Regions.

ELVAS, in Lat. *Helva*, by the *Caſtilians* call'd *Telves*, an Epiſcopal City of *Portugal*, under the Archbiſhop of *Evora*. A ſtrong Town, ſeated upon a Hill, at the foot of which runs a River, about two Leagues from *Guadiana*. The *Moors* fortify'd it, and built therein a fair Moſque, which is now the Cathedral Church. The *Spaniards* beſieged it in vain in 1659. and were defeated not far from it, at the ſame time, by the *Portugueſes*.

ELVIR, the Twenty ſeventh Caliph or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*; who eſcaping into *Egypt*, was receiv'd there as Sovereign Pontiff; and more than that, the *Egyptians* muſter'd all their Forces to dethrone the Reigning Prince, upon whom they look'd as an Uſurper. Who, to divert the Storm, ſent Offers to *Elvir*, to acknowledge him for Sovereign in all things that concern'd Religion; and to receive at his hands the Scimitar and Buskins, the Enſigns of the Sovereigns Authority in Temporals. Which Conditions being agreed to, *Elvir* remain'd Chief Caliph of *Egypt*. *Marmol.* of *Africa*.

ELVIRA, in Lat. *Eliberis*, once a famous City of *Spain*, now a ruin'd Heap in the Kingdom of *Granada*; the Epiſcopal See being tranſlated to *Granada*, that roſe out of the Ruines of it. Chronologiſts are divided in their Opinions, when the famous Council of *Elvira* was held; the Generality aſſign the Year, 305. for the time, under the Pontificate of Pope *Marcellus*, but *Morinus* ſeems to prove clearly, that this Council was before St. *Cyprian*; but let that be as 'twill, this is certain, there were 81 Canons made at it, which are now Extant, with the Learned Notes of *Ferdinand Mendoza*, and *Gabriel Albaſpinæus*. Theſe Canons are ſufficient Teſtimonies of the ſtrict Diſcipline of the Primitive Church. For they refus'd to re-admit thoſe to Communion, though at the point of Death, who had relaps'd into Idolatry. To thoſe, who were guilty of Murther, Sodomy, or who after doing Penance for Fornication, had fallen into't again, *&c. Morin. De Pœnitentia.*

ELWANG, a City of *Germany*, in *Suabia*, with a Provoſtſhip. It is ſeated upon the little River of *Jaxt*, in a Country abounding with Corn. The Provoſt of *Elwang* is a Prince of the Empire. It is five German Miles South of *Rotenborg*, and nine North of *Ulm*.

ELY, Lat. *Elia*, or *Helia*, the Name both of an Iſland and City in the North Parts of *Cambridgeſhire*. The Iſland is form'd by the River *Ouſe*. As it lies among Fens and Marſhes, ſo it is counted unhealthful to live in. The City of *Ely*, which is in this Iſland, ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the *Ouſe*. Remarkable for nothing ſo much as her beautiful Cathedral, Dedicated to St. *Ethelred*, and formerly being an Abbey-Church: The Weſt parts whereof, when become a Cathedral, were with great Charge repair'd, or rather new-built by Biſhop *Ridal*: The Ovire and Lanthorn, built by Biſhop *Northold*; and afterwards finiſh'd by Biſhop *Fordham*. But the firſt Founder of this Church was *Ethelreda*, Wife to *Egfride*, King of the *Northumbers*, who founded here a Nunnery converted to the Uſe of Monks. To whom King *Edgar*, and the ſucceeding Kings, gave ſuch ample Privileges, and fair Poſſeſſions, that *Richard*, Second Abbot, dealt with King *Henry* I. to make this a Dioceſs, and turn the Abbey-Church into a Cathedral. The King aſſented to it; the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in whoſe Dioceſs it was, being allowed three Mannors of this Abbey in Exchange for his Juriſdiction. But the Abbot did not live to enjoy the Fruit of his Induſtry; *Hervy*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, being the firſt that took Poſſeſſion of this new Biſhoprick, *Anno* 1109. with all the Rights or Royalties of a County Palatine in the Iſle: which Rights were afterward taken off, or at leaſt, much diminiſh'd by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. The Dioceſs it ſelf, though of conſiderable Revenue to the Biſhop, reaches no farther than the County of *Cambridge*, and contains but 141 Pariſhes, whereof 75 are Impropriate. It has but one Archdeacon, *viz.* of *Ely*; is, valued in the King's Books at 2134 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* the Clergy's-Tenths amounting to 384 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* *Ely* is 56 Miles from *London*.

ELYSIANS, a People of *Germany*, mention'd by *Tacitus*; where are now the *Sileſians*, whoſe Chief City was *Carrodunum*, now *Cracovia*.

ELYSIUM, or *Elyſian Fields*, a certain place which the Poets feign'd, to be the Habitation of the Bleſſed. *Virgil* ſpeaks of the *Elyſian Fields* in *Bætia*; and *Tibullus* and *Propertius* confirm the ſame thing. But *Homer* was the firſt that ever made mention of this *Elyſium*, in the 4th. Book of his *Odyſſes*: As alſo *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Sertorius*, and his Conſolation of *Apollonius*.

ELZIVIRS, the Name of certain Printers, in *Holland*, who got a great Reputation in the World, by the vaſt number of Books which they publiſh'd in lovely Characters; of which the laſt was *Daniel Elzivir*, who died at *Amſterdam*, in the Year 1680.

EMANUEL I. *Comnenus*, the Son of *John Comnenus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; preferr'd to the Empire before his Elder Brother *Iſaac*, ſo much noted for his cruel Diſpoſition, and proneneſs to Paſſion. He marry'd *Gertrude*, the Siſter of *Conradus* the Emperor of *Germany*; who, to deliver his near Relation from the Neighbourhood of the Infidels, joyn'd with *Ludovicus the Younger*, and both together undertook an Expedition into the Eaſt. But ſuch was the Jealouſie of the perfidious Greek, that he did all he could to deſtroy both his Friends, by mixing the Meal with which he ſupply'd the Soldiers with Lime and Plaiſter; and by the means of falſe Guides, deliver'd 'em into the hands of the *Turks*, in 1147. So that hardly a tenth part of the Army eſcaped. And in their return, he laid Ambuſcades for them too. *Roger*, King of *Sicily*, deteſting his Perfidiouſneſs, drove him into *Conſtantinople*: And having at length broken his Faith with the *Venetians*, he was by them compell'd to ſue for Peace. Confiding in Judicial Aſtrology, he made an unfortunate War with the *Turks* and *Hungarians*, and dyed in 1180. after he had reigned 37 Years. *Nicetas lib.* 2. *Chr. Otho. Friſingen. Guliel. Tyrius, lib.* 15. *&* 16.

EMANUEL II. ſucceeded his Father, *John Palæologus*, in 1384. Soon after, *Conſtantinople* being beſieged by the *Turks*, in regard that *Pera*, the Suburbs of that City, belong'd to the *Genoeſes*, *Boucicaut*, Martial of *France*, made haſte to his Relief, while he himſelf went about to all the Courts of *Europe*, begging for Aid. In which Progreſs he ſtaid two Years at *Paris*; till hearing of the Overthrow of *Bajazet* by *Tamerlain*, he return'd to *Conſtantinople*. But meeting afterwards with no better Succeſs, about the Year 1419. he reſigned the Empire to his Son *John Palæologus*; and aſſuming the Name of *Matthew*, took upon him a Religious Habit, and died in a Monaſtery, in 1425. *Bzovius*, A.C. 1472. Numb. 56. *Spondan. Annal.*

EMANUEL, King of *Portugal*, Son of *John*, Duke of *Viſco*, and Grandchild of *Edward*, ſucceeded *John* II. who died without Iſſue. The Proſperity of his Reign, and the Succeſs of his Enterprizes, gave him the Reputation of a Fortunate Prince; for he conſtrain'd the Jews to be Baptiz'd, expell'd the *Moors*, and took ſeveral Towns in *Africa*, and diſcover'd divers Places upon the Coaſts of *Æthiopia*, and the Kingdom of *Congo*. Which was the reaſon the *Portugueſes* call'd his Reign of 26 Years, the *Golden Age*. He married *Iſabel* and *Mary*, Daughters to *Ferdinand* Vth. the King of *Caſtile*, the one after the other, by the Diſpenſation of Pope *Alexander* VI. King *Emanuel* was a Lover of Learning, and wrote Commentaries of the *Indies*. He died in 1521.

EMANUEL *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy*, ſirnamed *Ironhead*, was the Son of *Charles* III. and *Beatrix* of *Portugal*: At firſt deſign'd for the Church; but upon the Death of his Brothers, was ſent, at 20 years of Age, into *Germany*; where *Charles* V. made him Knight of the Golden Fleece, in 1548. He was General of the Imperial Army at the Siege of *Metz*, and at the Battel of St. *Quintins*; where he gain'd a Victory from the *French*, in 1557. Upon which, Peace enſuing, he married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Francis* I. and by that Marriage recover'd the Territories which his Father had loſt. He was a Prince, Prudent, Fortunate, Courageous, and Eminent for his Piety, and Love of Learning and Learned Men. He follow'd *Philip*, King of *Spain*, into *England*; and was created Knight of the Garter, in 1554. and died in 1580. *Guichen. Hiſt. Savoy.*

EMDEN, in Lat. *Embda*, the Capital City of *East-Friesland*, ſeated upon the River *Embs*; in great requeſt for the Conveniency of a ſpacious Harbour with a deep Channel, that admits Ships of great burtl en; which has made the Place a Town of great Trade. The City is large, and well built; defended by two Caſtles, of which one ſtands upon the Port, at the mouth of the *Embs*, in the little Sea of *Dollert*. The Town-Houſe is a magnificent Structure. At firſt, the City was under Counts of its own; but encreaſing both in Buildings and Inhabitants, through the confluence of Proteſtants who fled from the Duke of *Alva*'s Severity, it put it ſelf under the Protection of the *Hollanders*, who ſtill continue a Garriſon there. They revolted from their Count, which obliged them to put themſelves under the Protection of the *Dutch*. Whereupon Count *Edzard* retir'd into *Germany*, and his Son *Emon* endeavoured to aſſert his Right to the City, but was defeated in the Attempt. He afterwards married his Daughter to his Brother *John*, by the Diſpenſation of the Pope. In 1606. Peace was made betwixt this City and that Count, by the Interceſſion of the King of *England*. Since which time, it has been governed by Magiſtrates, but depends on the States-General. *(Bertius.)* Long. 28. 24. Lat. 53. 35.

EMBRUN, or *Ambrun*, in Lat. *Eborodunum*, an Archiepiſcopal City in the *Dauphinate*, Metropolis of the Maritime *Alps*, and Capital of a ſmall Province call'd *Embrunois*, ſeated upon the Flat of a ſteep Rock, upon the River *Durance*, that Waſhes the Rõot of it. This City is very Ancient, and always kept ſo good a Correſpondence with the *Romans*, that *Nero* endow'd them with Right of the *Latins*, and *Galba* augmented their Privileges. It is ſtill a City in good Requeſt, and is the Seat of a Bayliff, a Judge-Royal, and a Judge of the Archbiſhops Court. The Archbiſhops of this City take the Title of Princes of *Embrun*, Counts of *Guilleſtre* and *Beaufort*; and formerly were Chamberlains of the Empire. Ten of 'em have been Canoniz'd for Saints. In 1583. the Proteſtants took it, and found abundance of Riches in their Churches; particularly one ſilver Image of the *Virgin*, weighing 500 Crowns; another of St. *Marcellin*, weighing 1000. It had ſeven Pariſh-Churches, whereof two were then burnt, and the Citadel was ſince turn'd into a Convent of *Capuchins*. It was taken by the Duke of *Savoy*, with other of the Allies, on the 17th. of *September*, 1692. after about ten days Siege; the Duke finding there 20 Pieces of Canon, and great quantity of Proviſions: He had 40000 Livres Contribution from the City, and ſeized 60000 of the King's Money. In 1290. a Council was held here: And it is alſo remarkable for the Quarrels betwixt the *Jeſuits* and *Janſeniſts*. It lies 7 Leagues from *Gap*, 23 from *Grenoble*, and 37 from *Lyons*.

EMIR-ALEM, in *Turkey*, is the Maſter of all the Standards, Colours, and Enſign-Bearers. When the *Sultan* goes to War, the *Emir-Alem* marches immediately before him, having a little Standard, carry'd before him, half White, half Green, as a Mark of his Office: After which are born the *Sultan*'s ſix Royal Standards. *Ricaut.* of the *Ottom. Empire.*

EMMAUS, a Town of *Judea*, about two Leagues from *Jeruſalem*; where Chriſt firſt made himſelf known, by breaking of Bread, after his Reſurrection.

EMMERIC, vulgarly *Embric*, Lat. *Emmerica*, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Cleves*; Large, Beautiful and Wealthy; ſeated upon the *Rhine*, between *Cleves* and the Fort of *Skenk*, being about two Hours from each. It belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; but was garriſon'd by the *Hollanders* a long time, who took it from the *Spaniards* in 1605.

EMPEDOCLES, a Native of *Agrigentum*, now *Gergenti*, in *Sicily*, both Philoſopher, Poet and Hiſtorian; liv'd about the 84th. Olympiad, which was in the Year of *Rome*, 310. He wrote of the Nature of Bodies in Verſe; for which he is applauded by *Lucretius*. He was the Diſciple of *Telauges*, the Scholar of *Pythagoras*, and therefore thought it not fitting that any thing which liv'd or mov'd ſhould be fed upon. He taught, That the Seat of the Soul was not in the Head, but in the Breaſt, and ſcattered in the Blood; and, That the quickeſt Senſe of Feeling, was where was moſt of the Soul, or Spirit of Life. He always went richly Clad, and Crown'd with a Coronet of Gold. He was wont to reproach his Fellow-Citizens, for running after Pleaſures, as if they thought they were to die the ſame day; and for building Houſes, as if they were to live for ever. He is ſaid to have thrown himſelf into one of the Mouths of *Mount Ætna*, affecting Divine Honour by a ſudden diſappearing out of the World. Though others ſay, He fell into the Sea, and was drown'd. *Plutarch, Diogenes Laert. Voſſius.*

EMPEROR, Lat. *Imperator*, a Name which the *Romans* gave to all the Generals of an Army. But in a ſtrict ſence, that General was call'd more particularly *Imperator*, or Emperor, who having won ſome ſignal Victory, was ſo ſaluted by the Acclamations of the Soldiers, and afterwards honour'd with the ſame Title by a Decree of Senate. To which purpoſe, he ought to have gain'd a Battel wherein 10000 had been ſlain on the Enemies ſide; or elſe to have Conquer'd ſome very conſiderable City. *Cæſar* was call'd *Emperor* by the *Roman* People, to denote his Sovereign Power over the Republick. But at preſent, he is only call'd Emperor, who is Chief of the *German* Empire. *Vid. Germany.*

EMPIRE, The Name of a large Extent of Country under one Sovereign: There are four Famous Empires in Hiſtory: The *Aſſyrian*, *Perſian*, *Grecian* and *Roman*; which latter, ſome pretend, is ſtill remaining in the Empire of *Germany*: Of this, we ſhall ſpeak more at large, under *Germany*; But here it may not be improper to dilate a little, upon the Diviſion and Fall of the Roman Empire. As to the Diviſion of the Empire, we are to underſtand that *Conſtantine* the Great divided the Empire among his 3 Sons. *Conſtantius* had *Greece*, *Aſia* and *Egypt* for his Share. This Prince fixt his Royal Seat at *Conſtantinople*, and he and his Succeſſours were call'd Eaſtern Emperours: *Conſtans* and *Conſtantine* had all the Reſt: *Italy*, *Africk* and *Illyrium* being the Dominions of the firſt; and *Gaul*, *Spain* and Great *Britain*, were enjoy'd by the latter, and theſe two were call'd Emperours of the Weſt; from this time, being the Year of our Lord 339, the Eaſt was govern'd by the Greek, and the Weſt by the Latin Emperours. The Weſtern Empire continued to *Auguſtus Romulus*, call'd, *Auguſtulus*, upon the Account of his Minority, who loſt it in 476. *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, together with the *Goths* and *Lombards* poſſeſſing thoſe Dominions for three hundred Years. In the Year five hundred ſixty ſeven, the Eaſtern Emperour held the Exarchate in *Italy* againſt them; which *Charlemagne* ſettled upon the Popes in 774. This Diviſion of the Empire, occaſion'd the Diſtinction of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches: See *Sigonius*, *Platina*, *Baronius*, &c. Under *Honorius* and *Valentinian* the IIId. in the Vth Cent. The Roman Empire declin'd apace; barbarous Nations, who had been often repuls'd beyond the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, (which were as it were, the *Barriere*'s of the Empire) paſs'd theſe Rivers in ſeveral Places, and began to poſſeſs themſelves of many Roman Provinces. The *Cimbri* inhabiting the *Peninſula*, now call'd *Jutland*, Part of *Denmark*, were the firſt *Barbarians*, that, marching over all *Germany*, made an Invaſion upon the Dominions of the *Romans*, but theſe Nations were entirely defeated by *Marius*. The Old *Saxons* were very formidable on both ſides of the *Elbe*, till being broken by *Charlemagne*, they were oblig'd to change the Seat of the War, and turn their Expedition upon *Dacia* and *Pannonia*, where with the Reſt of the *Huns*, they begun the Kingdom of *Hungary*. All thoſe Nations which were ſettled between the *Rhine*, the *Iſſal*, the *Elbe*, the *Saal*, and the *Maine*, as far as the Ocean, entring into a Confederacy, took the Name of *Franks*, (about the time of the Emperour *Galienus*,) to ſhow their Reſolution to maintain their Liberty againſt the *Romans*, whom they chas'd out of *Gaul*. The *Marcomanni*, who inhabited all the Tract of Land, from the *Maine* to the Head of the *Danube*, made an Irruption into *Bohemia*. The *Quadi*, dwelling in the Modern *Moravia* and the *Germans*, being a Collection of all the Gauliſh Nations, ſeiz'd upon the Country, quitted by the *Marcomanni*, and held it a long time; but at laſt, they repaſſ the *Rhine*; and making War upon the *Romans* in *Gaul*, from whence they came Originally, ſeiz'd upon that part of the Country, where the *Griſons* live now. The *Burgundians*, who dwelt in the Modern Great *Poland* between the *Oder* and the *Viſtula*, ſeiz'd upon part of the Country deſerted by the *Germans* above-mentioned, being now called the Territories of *Wirtenburg* and *Briſgaw*, from whence pouring into *Gaul*, much about the ſame time with the *Francks*, they there Erected the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. The *Lombards* being then planted in part of that which is now call'd the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, between the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, ſet up a Kingdom in *Italy*. The *Suevi*, i. e. thoſe People who were ſeated between the *Elbe*, the *Saal*, the Foreſt of *Bohemia* and the *Maine*, (at preſent call'd *Miſnia*, on this ſide the *Elbe*, the Principality of *Anhalt*, *Voitland*, and part of the *Upper* Palatinate) fought the *Romans*, and ſettled themſelves on this ſide the *Danube*, as far as the Lake of *Conſtans*, in the Modern *Suabia*. The *Goths*, who were ſeated all along the *Viſtula*, as far as the Mouth of it, in the *Mare Suevicum*, or Baltick-Sea, ſet up two Kingdoms, One in *Italy*, call'd the Kingdom of the *Oſtrogoths*, and the other in *Spain*, call'd that of the *Viſigoths*. The *Vandals* who kept the Name, which they had in Common with the Reſt of the People of *Vandalia*, made great Conqueſts in *Spain* and *Africa*. *Mamburg. Hiſt.* of Arrianiſm. See *Germany.*

EMPORIÆ, *Ampurias* by the Moderns, and *Caſtel Aragoneſe*, an Epiſcopal City of *Sardigna*. 'Tis ſaid that the Biſhopriek is now united to that of *Torre*, which is another City of the ſame *Sardigna*: it is ſeated in the Weſtern part of the Iſland, on that ſide next *Corſe*, upon the River *Termo*. The City is well fortify'd with a good Haven, and a fair Citadel; and it was call'd *Caſtel-Aragoneſe*, becauſe it was the firſt which the *Aragonians* took in the Land of *Sardigna*. *Baudrand.*

EMPORICUS SINUS, *Golpho di Sala*, where ſtands the City of *Sale*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*. *Baudrand.*

EMPORIUM, *Empoli*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Florence*, ſeated upon the River *Arno*, 20 Miles from *Florence* to the

the West, and 30 from *Pisa* to the East; under the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

EMPULUM, now *Santto Elpidio*, a large Town in *La Marca d' Ancona*, upon the Sea-coast, 6 Miles from *Firmo* to the West: Though others will have it to be *Clavello*, a Castle upon the same Shore. *Baudrand.*

EMS, in Latin, *Amasius*, and *Amisius*, a River of *Germany*, arising in the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, in *Westphalia*, near the Town of *Ramsel*; it runs near *Munster*, to *Varendorp*, &c. and at last, being encreas'd by several Rivers, falls into the Sea, near *Embden* in East *Freizland*.

ENCELADUS, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*, the Biggest of all the Gyants that fought against *Jupiter*: by him therefore burnt to Death with Lightning, and thrust under *Mount-Etna*.

ENCHUYSEN, *Enchusa*, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *North Holland*, large and beautiful; with several Canals, and a good Harbour on the *Zayder-zee*. The Sea environs it on each side, and makes almost a Peninsula of it. It is three Leagues from *Hoorne*, and between five and six from *Amsterdam*. It was Burnt in the Year 1279. *William*, Count of *Holland*, endow'd it with Privileges, 1355. and encompassed it with Walls. It was the first City that shook off the Spanish Yoak, in 1572. after the Taking of *Briel*, and was much enlarg'd in 1591.

ENCOENIA, certain Festivals solemniz'd by the Jews, in remembrance of the Purification of the Temple by *Judas Macchabeus*, after it had been Prophan'd and Plunder'd by *Antiochus*. 1 *Maccab.* 4. and 2. 10. *Joan.* 10. 22. *Joseph. Hist. Jud.* l. 12.

ENCRATITÆ, Hereticks of the Second Age, that sprung from *Mercion*, *Saturninus* and *Tatianus*. They condemn'd Marriage, and forbid their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh. This Heresie vanish'd of it self. *Irenæus*, l. 1. c. 31. *Theod. Hær. Fab.* l. 1. *Baron.* A. C. 179.

ENDYMION, the 12th. King of *Elis*, in *Peloponnesus*, expell'd his Kingdom for being vanquish'd at the Olympick-Games: Upon which he retir'd into *Caria*, to the Mountain *Latmos*; where he apply'd himself to the Observation of the Stars, but chiefly of the Moon: Which gave the Poets an Occasion to feign that he was belov'd by the Moon, who came to visit him every Night, as he lay a-sleep upon the top of that Hill.

ENGEDI, a City of *Palestine*, in the Tribe of *Judah*, now in Ruines. The Soil about it was extreamly fertile, and celebrated by *Solomon* for the Vineyards that enrich'd it. *Cantic.* 1.

ENGELBERT, an Abbot of the Monastery of *Aymont*, who wrote a History of the Beginning and End of the Roman Empire. He lived in the latter end of the thirteen Century. *Simler* and *Vossius*.

ENGERIACUM, *St. Jean d' Angeli*, a Town of *Xantoign*, upon the River *Vultumna*, or *La Boutonne*; formerly fortified by those of the Reformed Religion, but dismantl'd by *Lewis* XIII. two Leagues from the Confines of *Poitou*.

ENGERN, Lat. *Angria*, a Town of *Germany*, in the County of *Ravensperg*, in *Westphalia*, about seven or eight Leagues from *Munster*: where (as they say) is to be seen the Tomb of *Witichind*, Duke of the *Saxons*. Famous in the time of *Charlemaigne*. *Morery.*

ENGIA, or *Egina*, an Island of the *Archipelago*, toward *Europe*, at the Mouth of a Bay of the same Name; to the East of *Sacania*, a Province of the *Morea*. It is about 36 Miles in compass: But the Shore is so Rocky, that in all the whole Circuit of the Island there is no place where a Ship of any burthen can cast Anchor; so that all Vessels that come near it, are forc'd to ride between *Engia* and *Moni*; as the *Venetian* Fleet was constrain'd to doe during the War of *Candy*. There are in this Island such infinite numbers of Red Partridge, that the Inhabitants are constrain'd, in the Spring-time, to seek out their Nests and break their Eggs, to prevent their devouring the Seed in the Ground. There are still to be seen the Remains of two Temples, famous in Antiquity; the one dedicated to *Venus*, the other to *Jupiter*, and among the rest of the Ruines, 20 Columns of the *Dorick* Order, with their Architraves, very beautiful for their Symmetry. The City of *Engia*, the Capital of the Island, was formerly a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*. Heretofore it was under the Sovereignty of *Galeotto Malatesta*, Son-in-Law to *Antonio*, King of *Boetia*; then it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*. *Barbaroſſa* took it in 1537. But in 1654. *Morosini*, the *Venetian* Proveditor, storm'd and re-took the Fortress of *Engia*, and ruin'd the Fortifications.

ENGLAND, a flourishing Kingdom in *Great Britain*, is the best and largest part of the whole Island: Which being divided into Three principal Parts, *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*, is that which takes up the South Parts; *Scotland* lying Northward from it, and *Wales* Westward from the Middle Parts of it. The Rivers *Twede* and *Solway* part it from *Scotland*; and the *Dee*, from a small part of *Wales*. In relation to Foreign Countries it is bounded Eastward by the German Ocean, which separates it from the *Low Countries*, Southward by the Channel which divides it from *France*; and Westward, by the *Irish* Sea, or *St. George's Channel*, which parts it from *Ireland*. Thus it contains in Length, from North to South, as from *Berwick upon Twede*, to *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, 320 Miles. And in Breadth, where broadest, as from *Dover* to the *Lands-End*, which is from East to West, is 230 Miles. In reference to the Globe, it lies between the 50th and 57th. Deg. of North Latitude, the Longest Day, in the most Northern Parts, being 17 Hours and better. It took its Name from the *Angles*, an Ancient People of *Jutland*, in *Denmark*, who joyned with their Neighbours, the *Saxons*, in the Conquest of *Britain*. And this Name was given it by a Special Proclamation of *Egbert*, the first sole Monarch of *England* since the Heptarchy. In the Reign of the *Saxon* King, *Alfred*, about 800 Years ago, *England* was first divided into Shires, or Counties, which are now forty in number *viz.* 18 Maritime, and 22 Inland, most of which take their Name from the respective Chief Towns. The Maritime Counties are, *Cornwal*, *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Hampshire*, *Sussex*, *Kent*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Lincolnshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*. The Inland Counties are, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Stafford*, *Shropshire*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Glocester*, *Wilts*, *Berks*, *Buckingham*, *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, *Hartford*, *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Oxford*, *Warwich*, *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Leicester*; of all which Counties, as *Yorkshire* is much the biggest, so is *Rutland* the least. In point of Situation, *Derbyshire* may be look'd upon as the Heart of the Kingdom. Now most Counties are sub-divided into Hundreds; and these into Tythings, a Hundred containing ten Tythings, every Tything ten Families; only *Durham* is divided into Wakes; *Nottingham* into Wapentakes; *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Northumberland*, into Wards; *Yorkshire* into three Ridings; *Kent* into five Lathes; *Sussex* into six Rapes; *Lincolnshire* into these three Parts, *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*: For the Publick Administration of Justice, by Itinerant Judges, *England* is divided into six Circuits, each containing a certain number of Counties, wherein the Judges appointed by the King take a Progress twice a Year. The Justices of *Oyer*, and Kings at Arms, make but two Parts of it, *viz.* North and South; the first containing all the Counties on the North-side; and the other, all on the South-side of the River *Trent*. For the Church-Government, *England*, without *Wales*, is divided into 23 Dioceses, or Bishopricks, where-of two are Archbishopricks; and each Dioces into a certain number of Parishes. The two Archbishopricks are *Canterbury* and *York*: The first containing part of *Kent*, in all 257 Parishes and that of *York*, the better part of *Yorkshire*, and all *Nottinghamshire*, in all 581 parishes. The other Bishopricks are these following, with the Extent of their several Dioceses, and Number of Parishes; (*viz*) *London*, which takes up all *Middlesex*, all *Essex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, 625 Parishes. *Durham*, all the County of that Name, with part of *Northumberland*, and part of *Yorkshire*, 135 Parishes. *Winchester*, all *Hampshire*, with the Isle of *Wight*, *Surrey*, and the Isles of *Jersey* and *Garnsey*, 362 Parishes. *Ely*, all *Cambridgeshire*, 141 Parishes. *Lincoln*, the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Huntington*, and part of *Hartford*, 1255 Parishes. *Norwich*, all *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, 1181 Parishes. *Hereford*, all *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*, 313 Parishes. *Worcester*, all *Worcestershire*, and part of *Warwickshire*, 241 Parishes. *Bath* and *Wells*, all *Somersetshire*, 388 Parishes. *Chichester*, all *Sussex*, 250 Parishes. *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, all *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire*, with a good part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*, 557 Parishes. *Exeter*, all *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, 604 Parishes. *Salisbury*, all *Barkshire* and *Wiltshire*, 544 Parishes, *Carlisle*, all *Westmorland*, and part of *Cumberland*, 93 Parishes. *Rochester*, part of *Kent*, 98 Parishes. *Oxford*, all *Oxfordshire*, 195 Parishes. *Chester* all *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, with part of *Cumberland* and *Yorkshire*, 256 Parishes. *Glocester* all *Glocestershire*, 267 Parishes. *Peterborough*, *Rutland* and *Northamptonshire*, 293 Parishes. *Bristol*, the City of that Name, and all *Dorsetshire*, 236 Parishes. *Man*, the Isle of *Man*, 17 Parishes. Of all which Bishopricks, there are but five within the Province of *York*; all the rest belong to the Province of *Canterbury*. These are the present Sub-divisions of *England*, But when the *Romans* were possessed of it, they divided it only into Two Parts, (*viz.*) *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*: And *Maxima Cæsariensis*, the North, and *Wales*, was by them all called *Britannia Secunda*. Their particular Divisions were not of the Country it self, but of the Inhabitants; as the *Atrebatii*, who inhabited *Barkshire*, *Belgæ*, *Somerset*, *Hampshire*, and *Wiltshire*. *Brigantes*, who possessed most part of the North of *England*. *Cantiani*, who inhabited *Kent*, *Catieuchlani*, *Buckingham*, *Bedford* and *Hertfordshire*. *Coritani*, *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham*, *Northampton* and *Derby*. *Cornavii*, *Chester*, *Shropshire*, *Worcester Stafford* and *Warwickshire*. *Damnonii*, *Cornwal*, and *Devonshire*. *Dobuni*, *Glocester* and *Oxfordshire*. *Durotriges*, *Dorsetshire*. *Iceni*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Huntington* and *Cambridge*. *Ottadini*, *Northumberland*. *Regni*, *Sussex* and *Surry*. *Trinobantes*, *Essex* and *Middlesex*. In the time of the *Anglo-Saxons*, *England* was divided into seven Kingdoms. See *Heptarchy*.

chy. The Country is generally flat and open, not over-grown with wild and unwholſom Foreſts, nor over-topp'd with dreadful high Mountains, as are moſt Countries in *Europe*: None freer from hurfull and ravenous Beaſts, from venomous Serpents; and noiſom Flyes and Vermin; water'd with the *Thames*, the *Medway*, *Severn*, *Ouſe*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Tees*, *Tine*, and *Twede*: Of all which in their proper places. The greateſt Inconveniency here, comes from the Nature of the Air, being for the moſt part Groſs, Moiſt, and impregnated with the Saltneſs of the Sea. The Weather very Changeable and Irregular; yet, for the moſt part, Cloudy and Rainy, eſpecially in the Fall and Winter. For Food, no Country is more plentiful, either of Corn or Paſture for Man and Beaſt; and tho' we have abundance of Heaths, yet they afford wherewithal to feed a world of Sheep. For Dainties and Variety, *England*, is ſtock'd with Fallow-Deer beyond any part of *Europe*. Hares and Conies, Tame and Wild Fowl, Eatable Roots and Herbs, Fruits of moſt ſorts, it has abundance of: And ſo conſtant are theſe things in *England*, by reaſon of the clemency of the air, that it has not felt a Famine for ſeveral Ages. The Sea and Rivers, on the other ſide, furniſh us with all manner of Fiſh. 'Tis true, for want of Sun, we have little or no Wine of our own growth; though for ſeveral Years, with ſome care and Induſtry, we have as good Grapes as in moſt Parts of *France*. For common Drink, we have the beſt Beer and Ale in *Europe*; ſome whereof is brewed to that Strength, and brought to that Perfection, that both for Strength and fineneſs, 'tis not Inferior to ſome ſorts of Wine. For Cloaths, Engliſh Wool is Famous all over the World, both for its Fineneſs and Goodneſs; of which excellent Broad-Cloths are made, and that in ſuch quantity as to ſupply not only *England*, but other Countries far and near; eſpecially *Germany*, *Poland*, *Muſcovy*, *Turkey* and *Perſia*, to the great Benefit of this Kingdom. For the Advancement of which Manufacture, Fullers-earth is no where elſe found in that abundance and excellency as it is in *England*. To make Linen, there is alſo a great deal of good and proper Soil for Flax and Hemp. Nor is there any where greater Plenty of excellent Leather for all manner of Uſe. And as *England* ſwarms with Conies, perhaps beyond all other Countries, their Fur is of great Uſe for the Making of Hats. For Building of Houſes, we want neither Lime nor Brick. Timber, excepting Deal, is plentifull enough, and that Supply'd from *Norway*. For Shipping, no where better Oak; and for Fewel, we have not only Wood, but great Plenty of Coals. Horſes and Dogs of all ſorts, ſizes and uſes. Flowers of all ſorts. Laurel and Roſemary thrive here to Admiration: And for Phyſical Uſes, we ſcarce want any Simple. *England* does alſo yield abundance of excellent Saffron, Licoriſh and Honey: With Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, and Silver Mines. Iron, in *Suſſex*, and ſeveral other Parts of the Kingdom; Lead, in *Derbyſhire* chiefly; Copper, in *Cumberland*; Tin, in *Cornwal*: And Silver Mines, in *Lancaſhire*, *Durham* and *Cornwal*; but theſe lying too deep, turn to no account. Here are alſo abundance of Baths and Mineral-Waters. To Enlarge a little further upon this Subject, it may not be improper to take notice, That amongſt other Subterranean Riches, *England* abounds with Mines of Lead more than any part of the known World, the Manufacturing of which hath been improved in this preſent Age, by the Invention of an Engine with Rollers, to draw it into ſheets of the uſual breadth of any thickneſs, and above twice as long as any Plumber can caſt, which being more ſolid, ſmooth, and exactly equal, this Mill'd Lead may be admitted a great deal lighter for the Benefit of Coverings, which makes it Cheaper, and yet much better for covering Churches, Houſes, and all other Purpoſes, that Sheet-lead has been applied to, and the thinner Sorts for many other Uſes, which Caſt-lead was wholly unfit for, particularly that of 3 *lib.* to the Foot-Square faſtned by ſmall Nails of a mix'd Metal agreeable to the Lead, is by Experience upon many Ships found to be an excellent Invention of ſheathing for the better Preſervation of the Plank and Seams, certain Security againſt the Worm; and for benefit of Sailing, above the beſt Eaſt-*India* Wood-ſheathing (which is a Foreign Production) and (with regard to its Duration, and the Graving ſaved) above Cent. *per* Cent. cheaper than the ordinarieſt Streights ſheathing hitherto uſed, as has been manifeſtly proved in ſeveral Papers, publiſhed by Mr. *Tho. Hale*, the preſent Propr.etor (with Mr. *Cha. Hale* his Son) of the Lead-Mill at *Deptford*, which was the firſt Engine erected by this Invention; the Sole Exerciſe of which, for a Term of twenty five Years, was granted by an Act of Parliament about thirty Years ago, to Sir *Philip Howard*, and Sir *Francis Watſon*, with whom and ſome other Partners, the ſaid Mr. *Tho. Hale* was originally concerned in the ſaid Invention, and wherein his ſhares were greater than any of the reſt, who at length were all tired out with the continual Diſcouragements, Difficulties and Troubles they encounter'd in the current Exerciſe of their Work, from Objections and Stories rais'd againſt it by its Enemies, whoſe private Profit obliged them to make all the Intereſt they could to obſtruct its Progreſs, wherein they ſucceeded ſo well, that the ſame after twelve Years time, when twenty Ships of the Royal Navy had been ſheathed therewith, was totally diſcontinued there, upon violent Suggeſtions, (after all other Objections anſwered by Experience) that they had diſcovered a venomous corroding Quality in this Lead-ſheathing, that in a very extraordinary manner did eat and decay the Bolts and Rudder Irons, and they having declined the Work, and parted with their Shares to the ſaid *Cha. Hale*, his ſaid Father, and he, by their indefatigable Pains and Induſtry have ſo convinc'd the World of the Excellency and Uſefulneſs of this Invention for ſheathing of Ships, as well as covering Houſes, *&c.* that they have ſince ſheathed divers Merchant Men, for the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies*, and which having returned with their Lead-ſheathings much to the Satisfaction of their Owners, they lately delivered in a Propoſal, at a General Court of the *Engliſh* Eaſt-*India* Company for their Countenance and Encouragement of this Lead-ſheathing, if upon Examination they ſhould find it deſerved it, which they referred to the Conſideration of their Court of Directors, who upon Enquiry into the thing, and the Objections againſt it, 21 *Sept.* 99. Ordered, That it be recommended to the Owners of ſuch Ships as ſhould be freighted by that Company to prefer this Lead-ſheathing, and in Teſtimony of their full Approbation thereof, the firſt Ship they had of their own, and which they deſigned to remain long a Coaſter in the Eaſt-*Indies*, they order'd to be ſheathed with this Lead wholly up from the Keel, as high as any Wood-ſheathing is brought on; ſome others having (by the Ship-wrights impoſing upon them, under pretence, that Boats and Lyters would rub off the Lead) ſheathed above, about one 3d or one 4th part with Boards. The preſent Navy-Board alſo, that they might have a Trial thereof within their own ordering, and obſervation, ſheathed the *Germoon* Prize with this Lead, about *Octob.* 98. being bound to the Weſt-*Indies*, at whoſe return (unleſs they ſhall be otherwiſe ſatisfied ſooner) if they find her ſheathing holds good, as others have done, it is to be hoped they will reſtore the Uſe thereof to the Service of the Navy again. The Plumbers alſo have been as induſtrious as the Ship-wrights, to decry this Lead for covering Houſes, *&c.* all they could; but finding by the great Diligence and Application of Mr. *Hale*, it will at laſt obtain, ſome of them now begin to cry it up as much, and have ſet up Engines to mill it themſelves; ſo that it is not to be doubted, but this uſeful Invention will in a little time advance into general and conſtant Practice to the great Benefit of the Publick, as well as of thoſe that ſhall uſe it. As to the Inhabitants, the *Engliſh* are Originally a Compound Nation of *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*, not without ſome mixture of *Britiſh* and *Romiſh* Blood. And as the Countrey is Temperate and Moiſt, ſo they have naturally the Advantage of a clear Complexion. Their Stature is comely, their Countenance graceful; but for Tallneſs and Strength, the Weſtern People exceed all the reſt; the Women generally more handſome than in any other Places: And without doubt, this Happineſs is not only owing to the Clemency of the Air, but in great Meaſure to the Conſtitution of the Government, under which moſt live at Eaſe, free from the Drudgery and Hardſhips of other Nations. Their Temper is alſo naturally ſutable to their Climate, being neither ſo fiery as the *French*, nor ſo cold as the *Northern* People; better temper'd for Counſel than the firſt, for Execution than the laſt: A happy Temper beſides for all Sorts of Learning. In point of Valour, no Nation goes beyond them; as their Wars with the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Scots*, *Iriſh*, *Cypriots* and *Turks*, ſhew manifeſtly. In Mechanick and Liberal Arts they have ſhewn a moſt happy Genius; as their Uſeful Inventions and Diſcoveries ſufficiently demonſtrate: ſo ſtudious they are of Experimental Philoſophy, that they have contributed more than any Nation to its Perfection. To expreſs themſelves home, and with the greateſt Emphaſis, they have a moſt happy Language; which is a Compound chiefly of *Saxon*, *French*, and *Latin*. The Religion eſtabliſhed by Law in this Nation, is much the ſame in point of Doctrine with that of the Reformed Churches beyond Sea, but differs from them as to the Church Diſcipline. Before our Saviour's Birth, the *Britans*, who were probably deſcended from the *Gauls*, had much the ſame Religion with them. Only they worſhipped ſome particular Gods; and, according to *Tacitus*, *Cæſar*, *Dion*, and Others, they were very much addicted to Magick. The common Tradition is, That *Joſeph of Arimathea* was the firſt Planter of the Goſpel here: Which Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in his *Antiquity of the Britiſh Churches*, diſproves, as an Invention of the Monks of *Glaſtenbury*, to ſerve their Intereſts, by advancing the Reputation of their Monaſtery. Some will have St. *Peter* to have been the firſt Founder of a Church in this Iſland; but the learned Doctour makes it highly probable, that it was rather St. *Paul*, than St. *Peter*. However, by reaſon of Perſecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Chriſtianity did not flouriſh here till the Reign of *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Britain*, (though this is alſo diſputed,) who about the latter end of the Second Century, ſent *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, two Britiſh Chriſtians, to *Eleutherius*, the Twelfth Biſhop of *Rome*, to be further

ſatisfied

ſatisfied concerning the Chriſtian Religion, which he was then about to embrace. Upon whoſe return, with Miſſionaries from *Rome*, he and many of his Subjects were Baptized. Thus in a ſhort time Chriſtianity ſpread it ſelf all over his Dominions; and ſome time after over all the Iſland. And then the *Britains* had Biſhops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency from the See of *Rome*; the Britiſh Church continuing a diſtinct and independent Church from all others. But when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be poſſeſſed of this Part of the Iſland, and the Natives were forced to take Shelter in the Mountains of *Wales*, the Chriſtian Faith fled with them, and this Country was again darkened with Heatheniſm: Till about 596. that St. *Auguſtin* the Monk was ſent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to preach the Goſpel here. Who firſt Converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and Baptized him, with about 10000 of his Subjects. Whereupon the Goſpel took ſuch Root in *England*, that all the *Saxons* were by degrees Converted to the Chriſtian Faith: And St. *Auguſtin* was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but with Subjection to the Papal See. Thus, as the Errours grew in the *Roman Church*, *England* was infected with them; and their Church continued ſubject to that of *Rome*, till King *Henry* VIII. laid the Ground-work of a Reformation, and renouncing the Supremacy of *Rome*, by the Counſel and Advice of godly and learned Divines aſſembled in Convocation, by the King's Authority; and ratified by the three States of Parliament, *Anno* 1534. But the Reformation was further compleated in the Reign of *Edward* VI. King *Henry*'s Son: Who being ſucceeded by his Siſter *Mary*, a Queen bigotted to the See of *Rome*, overthrew the Reformation, and re-eſtabliſhed Popery. But dying without Iſſue, after five Years Reign, ſhe was happily ſucceeded by her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, who reſtor'd the Reformation. But beſides the Religion by Law eſtabliſh'd in *England*, there are ſeveral *Diſſenters* from the Church, ſome one way, ſome another, who all together make a conſiderable Party in the Nation; againſt whom there were many Laws enacted, but now of no force, ſince the Indulgence granted them at the Beginning of this preſent Reign, by Act of Parliament. The moſt conſiderable among theſe *Diſſenters*, (otherwiſe called *Puritans*, or *Non-Conformiſts*,) are the *Presbyterians*; next the *Independents*; then the *Anabaptiſts*, the *Fifth Monarchymen*: And laſtly, the *Quakers*: Of all which in their proper places. As for *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Familiſts*, *Antimonians*, *Sweet-Singers*, *Muggletonians*, and other the like Sects: As they ſuddenly ſprung up like Muſhrooms, ſo they are in a manner dwindled into nothing. The Government of *England*, is by King, Lords and Commons: And as the Commons cannot paſs any Law without the Lord's Concurrence; ſo neither of them can do it without the Royal Aſſent. But the Executive Power is ſolely lodged in the King, who has his Prerogative, which is the Support of the Crown; as the People their Privileges, which aſſert their Liberty. It is a Monarchy Free and Independent, not holden of any Earthly Potentate, or any ways obliged to do Homage for the ſame; whoſe King owns no Superior upon Earth, neither Pope nor Emperor. The *Power* of the King of *England*, though not Abſolute, is Great, and in all Points like a *Sovereign*'s: For he may of himſelf make Treaties and Leagues, Peace and War with Foreign States; and in order to it, ſend and receive Ambaſſadors. For Sea and Land-Service he may both Levy Men and Arms; and Preſs Men, if Occaſion be. He has the Choice and Nomination of all Officers and Commanders; the principal Direction and Command of his Forces; and the Diſpoſal of all Magazines, Ammunition, Caſtles, Ports, Forts, Havens, and Ships of War. The Militia is alſo wholly at his Command: And though he cannot legally raiſe Money upon his Subjects without a Parliament, yet he has the ſole Diſpoſal of Publick Moneys. All Counſellors and Officers of State, Judges, Biſhops, and other High Dignities in the Church, are in his Nomination. 'Tis in the King's Power to Convene, Adjourn, Prorogue and Diſſolve Parliaments; and Encreaſe the number of the Houſe of Peers, by Creating more Barons, or Summoning thither whom he thinks fit by Writ. So he may (if he Pleaſes) Encreaſe the Houſe of Commons, by beſtowing Privileges on any other Town, to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament. 'Tis the King that appoints the Metal, Weights, Purity and Value of Coin; and by his Proclamation, may make any Foreign Coin to be Lawful Money of *England*. None but the King has the Sovereign Power in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and he alone is Judge in his own Cauſe, though he deliver his Judgment by the Mouth of his Judges. As he is the Fountain of Juſtice, ſo he is of Mercy; for by his Royal Pardon, he may, as it were, raiſe to Life a Malefactor, after Sentence of Death, excepting in the Caſe of Appeals; he is likewiſe the Fountain of Honour; from which flow all Titles of Honour, Great and Small. As the King is the Supreme Head of the State, ſo he is of the Church of *England*, i. e. of *Eccleſiaſticks* as well as *Lands*. At his Coronation, he is anointed with Oyl; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other Prieſtly Veſtments put upon him. By him are call'd Provincial and National Synods. All Eſtates fall to the King, that either want Heirs, or are loſt by Forfeiture: And ſo do all Lands of Aliens dying without Iſſue, if they have not the Benefit of Denization or Naturalization: Likewiſe all waſt Ground or Land recover'd from the Sea; all Gold and Silver Mines; all Waifs, Strays and Wrecks; all Treaſure found, the Owner whereof is unknown; all Royal Fiſhes, as Whales, Dolphins, *&c.* and Royal Fowl, as Swans not mark'd, and ſwimming at liberty. Theſe, and many other peculiar Prerogatives, belong to the Crown, as Marks of Royalty: The Enſigns whereof are the Crown, Scepters, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Unction; all which are uſed at the King's Coronation. For the Solemnity whereof, I refer you to the *New State of England*. Anſwerable to the Royal Power, is the Great Honour and Reſpect which the King receives from his Subjects, beyond any Homage given to the greateſt prince in Chriſtendom: For all People, at their firſt Addreſs, Kneel to him; and he is at all times ſerved upon the Knee. Not only all Perſons ſtand Bare in his Preſence, but even in his Abſence, where he has a Chair of State. On the other ſide, if we conſider the Extent of his Dominions, the Greatneſs of his Power abroad, his Court, and his Revenues, we ſhall find him a King of the firſt Magnitude. His Dominions in *Europe* extend not only over all *Britain*, and the adjacent Iſles, comprehending *England*, *Wales* and *Scotland*; but alſo over the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*, with others of leſs Note, on the Coaſt of *Normandy*. He has a Title to the Kingdom of *France*, which makes part of the Royal Style, as the *Flower-de-Luce* does of his Arms; and lays Claim to the Sovereignty of the Britiſh Seas, even to the Shores of all the neighbouring Nations. In acknowledgment whereof, all Foreign Ships did anciently demand Leave to Fiſh, and to paſs in theſe Seas, and to this day lower their Top-ſails to all the King's Ships of War. In *Aſia*, he has the Iſle of *Bombay*, near *Goa*; beſides ſeveral Forts and Conveniences for Traffick in *India*, *China*, and the *Levant*. The ſame he has upon the Coaſt of *Africk*. But his greateſt Dominions beyond Sea, are in *America*; where he is poſſeſſed of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *New-York*, *Penſilvania*, *Carolina*, and *Hudſon's-Bay*: Beſides many noted Iſlands, as *New-found-Land*, *Jamaica*, *Bermudas*, *Barbadoes*; and among the Leeward Iſlands, *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Montſerat*, *Anguilla*, &c. And for the King's Power abroad, not only our Neighbours, but the moſt remote Places have ſufficiently felt it; and this, at a time when *Scotland* and *Ireland* were uſually at Enmity with him. Such is *England*'s Power at Sea, that the *Royal Navy* does conſiſt of at leaſt 150 Men of War, divided into ſix *Rates*, beſides Yatches, Ketches, and other inferiour Ships: For a conſtant Supply whereof we have the beſt Oak in the World, eſpecially the Knee-Timber; and for Manning of them, a vaſt Number of able and ſtout Sea-men. To bear the Charge, the Nation is Rich, and the People willing enough to open their Purſes, whenever their Safety or Glory lies at ſtake. Anſwerable to the King's Greatneſs and Power, is his *Court*; which for State, Grandeur, and Good Order, is one of the Chief of *Europe*. 'Tis, in a manner, a Monarchy within a Monarchy; conſiſting of Civil, Military and Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, each under their proper Government. The Civil Government is chiefly under theſe four Principal Officers, *viz.* the *Lord Steward*, the *Lord Chamberlain*, the *Groom of the Stole*, and *Maſter of the Horſe*; under whom are moſt of the King's Domeſtick Servants. And to regulate all Matters relating to the Government, and Expences of the King's Houſhold, here is a Court kept, call'd the *Green-Cloth*. For the Guard of the King's Perſon; there is, within doors, a *Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners*, 40 in number, and 100 *Yeomen of the Guard*, under their ſeveral Officers. Without doors, four *Troops of Horſe*, conſiſting each of 200; beſides a Company of 60 *Horſe-Granadiers* to each Troop: Alſo a Regiment of Horſe, commonly called the *Oxford-Regiment*, conſiſting of 9 Troops, and each of 50 Men. Of *Foot-Guards* there are at this time 3 Regiments. For the King's Publick Devotion, there is a *Royal Chapel*, under a *Dean*, who owns no Superiour but the K. Under the *Dean*, is a *Sub-dean*, 12 *Prieſts*, 20 *Gentlemen* (or *Clerks of the Chappel*, and 12 *Children in Ordinary*, who make up the Muſical Choir. Beſides 48 *Chaplains in Ordinary*, for the Preaching Part. And, to attend the Chapel, there are 4 *Virgers*; the firſt called a *Serjeant*: the next two, *Yeomen*; and the laſt, *Groom of the Chapel*. The King has alſo a *Lord-Almoner*, for the Diſtribution of his Alms to the Poor; and a *Clerk of the Cloſet*, to wait on His Majeſty in his Cloſet, or Private Oratory. The Queen beſides has her own Court, conſiſting of ſeveral Officers and Ladies, with inferiour Servants of both Sexes. Now to ſupport the Grandeur of the Court, and the other Charges of the Crown, the Kings of *England* have always had competent *Revenues*; but raiſ'd chiefly from Domains, or Lands belonging to the Crown, Cuſtoms and Excife; beſides other Profits ariſing to the Crown by the Poſt-Office, Tenths and Firſt-fruits, Reliefs, Fines, Amerciaments and Confiſcations. So that in the late Reign, the King's Revenue did amount to about Two Millions a Year. The *Eldeſt*

Son

Son of *England*, bears the Title of *Prince of Wales*, ever ſince King *Edward* the Firſt's Eldeſt Son: And he is ſo only by Creation; whereas by Birth he is Earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwal*; as he is, in reſpect to *Scotland*, Duke of *Rothſay*, and Seneſchal of that Kingdom. The *Younger Sons* depend altogether upon the King's Favour, both for Titles of Honour and Revenues; only they are by Birth-right, as the Prince of *Wales*, Counſellors of State. All Subjects ought to be uncovered in the Preſence of the King's Children; and to Kneel when they are admitted to Kiſs their Hands. At Table their Royal Highneſſes are always ſerved upon the Knee, except in the King's Preſence. Next to the *Royal Family*, are the *Great Officers of the Crown*; viz. The *Lords High-Steward, Admiral, Conſtable, Chancellor* and *Treaſurer*; *Preſident of the Council, Privy Seal, Great-Chamberlain* and *Earl-Marſhal*: among which, the Office of *Great Chamberlain of England*, and that of *Earl-Marſhal*, is only Hereditary. Thoſe of *High-Steward*, and *High-Conſtable*, being Offices of too great a Truſt to be continued, are only ſet up at the King's Coronation; except upon the Trial of a Peer, or Peers, for any Capital Crime, when the King makes a *High-Steward* for that Time, who bears a White-Staff in his Hand, which he openly breaks when the Buſineſs is over, and ſo ends his Office. The Offices of *High-Admiral, Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Privy-Seal*, are ſometimes managed by ſeveral *Lords-Commiſſioners*. The *Nobility* of *England* is divided into Five Degrees; (*viz.*) *Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts* and *Barons*: Who are all *Peers*, bear the Title of *Lords*, and have at all times enjoy'd many great Privileges. There are at this time thirteen *Dukes*, three *Marqueſſes*, ſeventy *Earls*, ten *Viſcounts*, and Sixty ſix *Barons*; all which (together with the *Spiritual Lords*) make up the *Houſe of Peers* in Parliament. All *Dukes, Marqueſſes*, and *Earls* have their reſpective Titles from ſome Shire or Part of a Shire, Town or City, Caſtle, Park, or Village; except the *Earl-Marſhal*, which is an Officiary Title; and the *Earl Rivers*, ſo call'd by the Name of his Family. *Barons* are ſo denominated for the moſt part, either from their Chief Seat, or a Caſtle belong to the Family. 'Tis obſervable, That the Lords *Chancellor, Treaſurer, Preſident of the Council*, and *Privy-Seal*, precede, by Virtue of their Office, all Dukes that are not Princes of the Blood. But the Lord *Great-Chamberlain of England*, the Lord *Marſhal*, and the Lords *Steward* and *Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold*, ſit only above all of their Degree. By the Courteſie of *England*, all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marqueſſes* are called *Lords*; and their Daughters, *Ladies*: The Eldeſt Son of a *Duke* being call'd *Lord Marqueſs*, and that of a *Marqueſs*, *Lord* of ſome Place: But their Younger Sons are only called by their Chriſtian Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord William, Lord Thomas*. Of an *Earl*, none but the Eldeſt Son is called *Lord*, though all the Daughters be *Ladies*. And as for the Iſſue of *Viſcounts* and *Barons*, none of their Sons is called *Lord*, nor their Daughters *Lady*. In point of Precedency, the *Dukes* and *Marqueſſes* go firſt; and then the *Dukes* Eldeſt Sons: Next the *Earls*: Then the *Marqueſſes* Eldeſt Sons, and the *Dukes* Younger Sons. Next to them, the *Viſcounts*: Then the *Earls* Eldeſt Sons, and the *Marqueſſes* Younger Sons. Laſtly, the *Barons*, the *Viſcounts* Eldeſt Sons, and the *Earls* Younger Sons: Then the *Barons* Eldeſt Sons, and the Younger Sons of *Viſcounts* and *Barons*. Next to the Nobility, which is look'd upon as the Flower of this Kingdom, we have the Gentry; which keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobles and the Common People; though the Law allows of no ſuch Diſtinction, and reckons all *Commoners*, that are under the Degree (or Dignity) of *Baron*. Now our *Gentry* conſiſts of Three Degrees, *Knights, Eſquires*, and *Gentlemen*. Beſides the *Knights of the Garter*, an Honour only conferred on ſuch as are of the Prime Nobility, we have now but Three ſorts of *Knights*, viz. *Baronets, Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*: The firſt Hereditary, and the two others perſonal only. Of the firſt ſort, there are reckoned about [illegible]. Of the ſecond, but a few. And of the third, above [illegible]. We call *Eſquires*, the Younger Sons of Noblemen who loſe not the Title of *Lord*; the Eldeſt Sons of theſe, Knights Eldeſt Sons, and their Elder Sons for ever. There are alſo *Eſquires* of the King's Body, and another ſort of *Eſquires* to created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of S's, and beſtowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. But this Title is aſſum'd beſides by ſeveral Perſons who claim a Right to it by their Offices. And ſo it is with Gentlemen: For whereas *Gentlemen* are properly ſuch as be deſcended of a good Family, bearing a Coat of Arms without any particular Title, this Quality is attributed to any one that looks (or lives) like a Gentleman, and does not make Profeſſion of any Mechanick Trade; to the King's ſervants, and thoſe that hold the chief Rank in Noblemens Families; to Scholars, *&c.* Nay, ſuch is the Latitude of this Appellation, that every Noble-man, and the King himſelf, may be call'd a *Gentleman*. Next to the Gentry, are all Men that get their Living after a Mechanick Way, as *Yeomen, Merchants, Artificers, Tradeſmen, Mariners*, &c. Among which, *Yeomen*, whether they be Freeholders or Copy-holders, are beſt look'd upon by the Law, as Men leſs ſubject to Corruption and Cheat than thoſe who live by Trade. But ſince Trade began to flouriſh, to the Enriching the Nation, and making the poor People eaſie, Merchants and eminent Tradeſmen are generally look'd upon as good as Gentlemen: inſomuch that many Gentlemen born, and ſome of them Younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them the Profeſſion of Merchandizing, without any Prejudice or Blemiſh to their Birth; and it is frequent now, to ſee Gentlemens and Merchants Sons and Daughters Intermarry. And whereas, in moſt Foreign Countries, the Common People are generally oppreſſed, not only by their Princes, but by the Nobility; here the Law is ſo favourable to them in general, that they enjoy all the Sweets of Liberty which a Nation can be capable of under a moſt eaſie Government. As the Laity is divided into ſeveral Ranks or Degrees, ſo is the *Clergy* divided into *Biſhops, Dignitaries*, and *Inferior Clergy*. We have in *England* and *Wales* 26 *Biſhops*, who with the Temporal Lords make up the Houſe of Peers in Parliament. Beſides the Biſhop of *Man*, who is no Peer. Among thoſe Biſhops, there are two *Archbiſhops*; the one of *Canterbury* the other of *York*; who have a Super-intendency over all the Church of *England*; and in ſome meaſure, over the other Biſhops. Each of them is called *Primate* of *England*, and *Metropolitan* of his Province; but ſo, that the firſt has ſome kind of Super-eminency over the other, and has Power to ſummon him to a National Synod. Next to the two Archbiſhops, are the Biſhops of *London, Durham*, and *Wincheſter*; the Order of the reſt being by no other Rule, than the Priority of their Conſecration. The Biſhop of *Durham* is a Count Palatine, and Earl of *Sadberg*; as the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* was anciently Earl of *Southampton*. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is the Firſt Peer of the Realm, and counted next to the Royal Family. Both He and the *Archbiſhop* of *York* are honoured, as Dukes, with the Title of *His Grace*. And whereas the Inferiour Biſhops are ſtiled *Right Reverend*, the Archbiſhops are ſtiled *Moſt Reverend*. Great are the Privileges which all the Biſhops enjoy, but principally the two Archbiſhops, not only as Peers of the Realm, but alſo in their Spiritual Capacity. The *Dignified Clergy* are either *Deans, Archdeacons*, or *Prebendaries*; holding a middle Station between the Epiſcopal Order and the Inferior Clergy. In every Cathedral and Collegiate-Church there is a Dean; ſo that there are 26 *Deans*; beſides ſeveral *Honorary Deans*, and thoſe called *Rural Deans*. The *Archdeacons* are 60 in all, each Dioceſs having in it one or more Archdeaconries, for Diſpatch of Church-Affairs. By the *Inferior Clergy*, I mean *Pariſh-Prieſts* and *Deacons*. The firſt, vulgarly called *Parſons*, are either *Rectors*, or *Vicars*, in all 9655. Theſe properly Officiate in thoſe Livings which are call'd *Impropriations*, of which there are 3845. For above a Third part of the beſt Benefices in *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Monaſteries, towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. made Lay-Fees, and ever ſince have belonged to Lay-men; who Provide thoſe Benefices with ſuch as we call *Vicars*, as filling up the Place of *Rectors*. And whereas Plurality of Livings is allow'd of in the Church of *England*, this makes room for ſuch as we call *Curates*, who Officiate for them in thoſe Churches where they don't keep their Reſidence. In relation to *Women, Children*, and *Servants*, the Law of *England* differs ſo much from other Nations, that it won't be improper to take notice of it in a few words. As to *Women*, ſo great is by Law their Subjection to Husbands, that a married Woman can call nothing her own; no, not ſo much as her Apparel; her Husband, upon Marriage, becoming the Proprietor of all ſhe was poſſeſſed of. Nor does ſhe loſe only the Power over her Perſon, Will, and Goods; but ſhe parts with her very Name, and ever after uſes her Husband's Sirname; contrary to the Cuſtom of ſome other Countries. The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Conſent; nor Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any Thing. 'Tis Petty-Treaſon for a Wife to Kill her Husband, as it is for one that Kills his Father, or his Maſter; and her Sentence is, To be Burnt Alive. All Women, of what Extraction ſoever, are counted Noble that are Married to Noblemen; according to the Rule, *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*. If the Husband be a Duke, his Wife is a *Dutcheſs*; if a Marqueſs, ſhe is a *Marchioneſs*: and ſo of other Degrees of Honour, with all their other Titles. But a Noble Woman Marrying to an Ignoble Man, adds no Honour to him, though by Marriage he becomes Maſter of all her Goods and Chattels. In theſe Caſes, indeed, the Law may ſeem too ſevere, but in others, 'tis as favourable. For if a Woman Marry to a Man, though with Child by another Man, her Husband muſt own the Child, and that Child ſhall be his Heir at Law; by the Rule, *Pater eſt quem Nuptiæ demonſtrant*. And if a Married Woman bring forth a Child in her Husband's Abſence, though for ſome Years, he muſt Father the Child, in caſe he liv'd *inter quatuor Maria*. Nor can a Wife guilty of Adultery, by the ſtrongeſt Preſumptions imaginable, be

Divorced from her Husband by any Positive Law, otherwise than *à Mensa & Thoro*; which is nothing else but a Living asunder, without a Liberty to Re-marry, whilst either Party is alive. The Wife having no Joynture setled before Marriage, may challenge, after her Husband's Death, the Third part of his yearly Rents of Land, during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a Third part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. If a Man's Wife wrongs another by her Tongue or Trespass, the Husband must Answer for her Fault, and make Satisfaction; as a Father does for a Wrong done by his Child. And when a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the Law supposes, from the Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband, that she was forced thereunto; and therefore in many Cases, she is neither charged as Principal, nor as Accessory. A Knight's Wife Is counted and called a Lady, by the Courtesie of *England*. And if she take, after her Husband's Death, another of a Lower Degree; by the same Courtesie she shall be called Lady, with the Sirname of her First Husband, and not of the Second. The same it is with Women Noble by Marriage, who Marry afterwards to Commoners. But those who are Noble by Birth, or Creation, retain their Nobility by Law, not by Courtesie, though they Marry afterwards to Husbands of a Lower Degree than themselves. I come now to *Children* and *Servants*. As to the first, where there is an Estate of Inheritance, the Eldest Son does commonly Inherit the Real; and the Younger Children, the Personal Estate; that is, Goods and Chattels. The Reason why the Eldest Son is so well provided beyond the rest of the Children, is, That he may be the better able to bear up the Honour of the Family, which in course falls to the Share of the Eldest. But if there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods, are equally divided among the Daughters. The Condition of *Servants* is much better in *England*, than perhaps any where else: for here they generally live with more Ease, and less Subjection, and have larger Wages. *Printices*, indeed, who are commonly tied here to a servile Condition for Seven Year together, have the worst Time of it, under so long a Confinement. But they have the Comfort, in the mean time, to look upon it as a great step to a Livelihood. 'Tis true, the Law does allow a Master and Mistress a Power to Correct their Servants when they prove Refractary. And if a Servant offers to Resist, he incurrs thereby a severe Penalty; but if he Kill his Master or Mistress, 'tis Petty-Treason by Law. I now draw near to a Conclusion, with a short Account of our *Courts of Judicature*. Amongst which, the *High Court of Parliament*, being the Great Council of the Nation, and one of the most August Assemblies in the World, deserves the Precedency. The same consists of the Three Estates of the Realm, and is divided into two Houses; the one called the *House of Lords*, *House of Peers*, or the *Upper-House*, and the other, the *House of Commons*, or the *Lower-House*. The *First* is made up of the Spiritual and Temporal Lords of the Realm, now 188. in all. This House is the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Land, and from it there lies no Appeal. The *House of Commons* consists of 513 *Knights*, *Citizens* and *Burgesses*, chosen by the People of *England* and *Wales*, by virtue of the King's Writs, from every County, City, and Borough Privileged to send Members to Parliament. This House representing the whole Commons of the Realm, do's generally consist of the Flower of the Gentry; some of them Noblemens Sons, Privy-Councellors, Courtiers, Men Learned in the Law, Officers and Commanders, Merchants, *&c.* and most of them Gentlemen of good Estates, with the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. By these two Houses, with the King's Assent, old Laws are Repealed, new Laws Enacted, Grievances redressed, and Subsidies granted to the King, as in their Wisdom they think fit. In each House a *Speaker* is chosen, in the nature of a President, before whom the Mace is carried when he goes in or out, and laid down before him while he sits in the House. In the House of Lords, this Place is commonly filled by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, unless the Seal be managed by Commissioners. In the House of Commons, the Speaker chosen by the House, and confirmed by the King, is commonly a Person learned in the Law, and well versed in the Rules of the House, the Method of their Debates, and their Ancient Privileges. For the quicker Dispatch of Businesses, each House chuse their *Committees*, by whom the Matter referred to them is digested, and the Result thereof reported by their Chairman to the House; to which the House, after some Debates, do's agree either in the Whole, or in Part. If not, the Matter is commonly Re-committed. When a Bill is passed in either of the Houses, the same is sent to the other for their Concurrence; and, when both Houses are agreed upon it, it lies in the King's Breast to make it a Law by his Royal Assent. As for their other Proceedings, the Method of their Debates, and their respective Privileges, they are set down at large in the *New State* of *England*. When the Parliament is Adjourned, all Things debated in both Houses remain *in statu quo*, and at the next Meeting (unless the same be after their late Sitting Prorogued, or Dissolved) may be brought to an Issue. But, when it is Prorogued, all Bills passed in either House without the Royal Assent, must at the next Assembly begin anew, before they can be brought to Perfection. When Dissolved, there's no Parliament, till the King sends out Writs for a new House of Commons to be chosen by the People, to Sit at the Place and on the Day appointed by the Writs; and then the Peers are also Summoned by Writs to meet at the same time and Place. But the People are free to chuse, if they think fit, the same Members that served before. By Law, the Parliament ought to Sit at least once in three Years. And their Place of Meeting is, in whatsoever City, Town, or House the King pleases; but of later Times it has been usually at the Kings Palace at *Westminster*. Next to the Court of Parliament, is the King's *Privy Council*. A Court of great Honour and Antiquity, consisting of Noblemen and others of several Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Counsel and Advice in a Court from whence in a great measure depends the Safety, Honour, and Welfare of the King and Kingdom. The Choice and Number of them is at the King's Pleasure; but at present they are 38. Amongst which are of course the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and the Bishop of *London*, for Church-Affairs; and the two Principal Secretaries of State for State-Affairs. Their Meeting-place is at Court in the Council-Chamber, and the usual Days for their Sitting *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, in the Morning out of Parliament or Term-time, and in the Afternoon in Parliament or Term-time. But, upon extraordinary Occasion, the King calls them together at any time, and they are all joyntly called, *The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council*, though some of them be but Knights, Esquires, or Gentlemen. And these, as *Privy-Counsellors*, have the Precedency of all Knights Baronets; as a *Secretary of State*, if he be a Baron, takes place of all other Barons. The *Courts* of *Justice* are principally Four; *viz.* The *Chancery*, *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, Which are held at *Westminster* Four several Times of the Year, called *Easter*, *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hilary-Term*. *Easter-Term* begins always the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 Days. *Trinity* (or *Midsummer*) *Term* begins the 5th. Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 23d. of *October*, and lasteth 37 Days. And *Hilary-Term* begins *Jan.* 23d. and lasteth 21 Days. The first of these Courts is called the *Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*; because in this Court the Rigour of the Law is tempered with Equity. The usual Judge of this Court is the *Lord-Chancellor*, *Keeper*, or *Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Next to whom there are 12 Assistants, called *Masters of Chancery*, who are all Civilians, the chief of them Master of the *Rolls*. A Place of great Power, Honour, and Profit, upon which depend several great Offices, particularly, that of the *Six Clerks*. The *King's Bench* is so called, because the Kings of *England*, formerly used to sit in this Court; and that on a high Bench, with the Judges at his feet on a lower Bench. In this Court are handled all Pleas of the Crown, as Treasons, Misprision of Treason, Misdemeanours, *&c.* It also takes Cognizance of, and is impowered to Correct all Errors in Judgments given by all Inferiour Courts, that of the *Exchequer* excepted. Its Jurisdiction extends all over the Realm; and it is more Uncontrolable than any other Court, because the Law presumes the King to be there in Person. In this Court sit commonly four grave Reverend Judges; the principal whereof is called, *The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*. The *Court of Common-Pleas*, is so called, because the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject are here debated and determined according to the strictness of the Law. Here are also commonly four Judges; the Chief whereof is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*. And none are admitted to Plead in this Court but Serjeants at Law, out of whose Number the King chuses the Judges. The *Court of Exchequer* is principally about the King's Revenue, and takes Cognizance of all Causes relating thereto. This also has four Judges; called, *Barons of the Exchequer*; the principal whereof is stiled *Lord Chief Baron*. 'Tis true, the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellour of the Exchequer may sit here as Principal; but they seldom do it. As to the several Offices belonging to the foresaid Courts, I refer you to the *New State of* England. Where you will find likewise a particular Account of the *Assizes*, kept twice a Year over all the Kingdom by the foresaid Twelve Judges; *viz.* presently after the End of *Hilary* and *Trinity* Terms; the first being called the *Lent*, and the last the *Summer* Assizes. For the Civil Government of Counties, we have divers Officers, to whom belong several Courts for the due Administration of Justice. First, In every County there's a *Sheriff*, whose Office is both Ministerial and Judicial, the Power whereof extends all over the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves, or have the Privilege of Counties. But in *Middlesex* there are two of these Officers, upon the account of *London*. The Ministerial part of the Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts, to Impannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. He is likewise to collect all publick Profits; as Taxes, Fines, Distresses,

and Amerciaments, into the King's Exchequer, or wherever the King ſhall appoint; and to make ſuch Payments out of it, as he ſhall have due Order for. As a Judge, he holds two ſeveral Courts; one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriffs-Turn*; the firſt for Civil, and the laſt for Criminal Cauſes. Another ſort of Magiſtrates we have, commonly called *Juſtices of the Peace*; whoſe Office is to commit upon due Examination, all Diſturbers of the Peace, and other Delinquents, that are brought before them by Conſtables. The Number of theſe is ſuch as the King thinks fit. Every three Months the *Juſtices* of each County meet in the chief Town, which is called the *Quarter-Seſſions*. Againſt which time there's a Grand Jury of 24 Men choſen by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to conſider upon Oath of all Bills of Indictment that ſhall be preferred to the Court, as againſt Rioters, and Perſons diſaffected to the Government. There are alſo in every County commonly four Officers called *Coroners*; whoſe Office is upon any Murder to take a View of the Body, to Inquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Perſon came to a Violent Death, to enter the ſame upon Record, and deliver his Inquiſition at the next Gaol-Delivery, or to certifie the ſame into the King's-Bench. Every County has alſo an Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*; who is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures, according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to ſee that none others be uſed in the County. He is to Seal all Weights and Meaſures, when he is ſatisfied that they are exactly according to his Standard, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. This Officer likewiſe has a Court. For the particular Government of Cities, Towns, *&c.* we have *Mayors* and *Bailiffs*, choſen by the Citizens and Burgeſſes, according to their Charters or Privileges granted by ſeveral Kings. The *Mayor* is the King's Lieutenant, and keeps a Court with his Brethren the Aldermen, out of whoſe Body he is choſen to ſerve only a Twelve-month in that Station. With theſe, and the Common-Council of the City, he can make By-Laws, for the better Government thereof, provided they be not repugnant to the Known Laws of the Realm. But the *Sheriffs* have alſo a good ſhare in the Government of Cities; as being the proper Judges of Civil Cauſes within the ſame, and the principal Officers appointed to ſee all Executions done, whether Penal or Capital. Amongſt all the *Mayors* in *England*, there are but two called by the Title of *Lord*; *viz.* The *Lord Mayor of* London, and he of *York*. And 'tis to be obſerved, That what we now call a *Mayor* is the ſame as were the *Bailiffs* of old; which Name is ſtill uſed in ſome Places, as *Ipſwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Colcheſter*, &c. and their Authority the ſame with the *Mayors* in other Places. In every Mannor there is alſo a *Court-Baron*, ſo called, becauſe of old every Lord of a Mannor was ſtiled Baron. This Court is held at the pleaſure of the Lord of the Mannor, by a *Steward* imploy'd for that purpoſe; and the Deſign of it is to keep the Tenants belonging to the Mannor, within the Bounds of Juſtice and Equity to the Lord, and among themſelves. Beſides this Court incident to all Mannors, there are ſome ſpecial Mannors that have the Privilege of holding a *Court-Leet*; which is a Court of Record, and counted the King's Court, becauſe its Authority is originally derived from the Crown. This is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times. For Regulating all Matters relating to the *Arms* of Noblemen, Knights, Eſquires, or Gentlemen, and deciding any Difference about it, we have a *Court-Marſhal*, formerly belonging to the Lord *High-Conſtable*, and now to the *Earl-Marſhal*. For the *Relief* of *poor People*, whoſe Debt do's not amount to 40 Shillings, there are *Courts of Conſcience* ſet up by Acts of Parliament in many Parts of the Kingdom. The Deſign whereof is to make the Payment of any poor Man's Debt as eaſie to him as his Condition requires. And to diſpatch all Differences ariſing in Fairs, and redreſs all Diſorders committed in the ſame; there is a Court called *Pie-Powder-Court*, held *De bora in horam*. So that Juſtice ought to be here ſummarily adminiſtred, within the compaſs of three Tides. As to the *Puniſhment of Criminals*, *Hanging* is the uſual manner of putting to Death, either for High-Treaſon, Petty-Treaſon, or Felony. But with different Circumſtances, the barbarous Uſe of the *Racks*, apt to extort Confeſſion right or wrong, is a Thing which our Law do's not allow of. Nothing but the Priſoner's unforced Confeſſion, or the Depoſitions of Witneſſes upon Oath made out with good Circumſtances, will take a Man's Life away. Nor is a Man's Life left to the Mercy of a ſingle Judge, all Malefactors in *England* being tried by their proper Peers, a Jury of 12 Men at leaſt, Sworn to diſcharge their Conſciences, upon a full hearing of the Evidences againſt the Priſoner, and the Judges Inſtruction to them, as to Matter of Law relating to the Fact. On the other ſide, the Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, are look'd upon here as unfit for Chriſtians to uſe. Neither are the Criminals, who with their Lives have expiated their Crimes before the World, denied Chriſtian Burial; except in particular Caſes. 'Tis true, a Traitor's Puniſhment may ſeem to Foreigners a little too Cruel, if ſtrictly uſed (as it is but ſeldom) according to the Sentence. Which is, That he ſhall be drawn upon a Hurdle (or Sledge) to the Gallows, and there Hanged by the Neck; then to be cut down Alive, his Entrails pull'd out of his Belly and Burnt before his Face, his Head cut off, and his Body divided into four Parts, and both the Head and Quarters hung up or impaled where the King ſhall command. But moſt times, in ſuch Caſes, the Criminal is not cut down Alive. And, if he be a Perſon of Quality, inſtead of being Hanged, he is by the King's Favour Beheaded. Falſifying and Clipping of Money is *High-Treaſon* by Law. Yet the Offender's Puniſhment is only to be Drawn, and Hanged till he be Dead. The ſame it is with one Guilty of *Petty-Treaſon*; as when a Servant Kills his Maſter or Miſtreſs, a Wife her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate. For Murder, Theft, or Robbery, (which the Law calls *Felony*) *Hanging* is all the Puniſhment uſed, ſince the Reign of *Henry* I. But, when the Robbery is attended with Murder, the Criminal after he is Hanged and Dead, is taken down to be Hanged in Chains; and ſo to Hang *in Terrorem*, till the Body be quite rotted off, or eaten up by the Birds of the Air. *Burning alive*, is uſed only for Witches, and Women convicted of High-Treaſon, or Petty-Treaſon. But we have a particular Puniſhment for ſuch as ſtand Mute, or refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary Trial of God and the Country, by anſwering to the Queſtion put to 'em after the Indictment, whether *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty?* For which Contumacy, the Offender is ſent back to the Priſon from whence he came, there to be laid in ſome low dark Room, all Naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs ſtretched with Cords faſtened to the ſeveral Quarters of the Room. Then is laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, more than he can poſſibly bear long. The next Day he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley-bread without Drink; and the Day after, he ſhall have for Drink as much of the next Water to the Priſon as he can drink three ſeveral times, (excepting it be Running-Water) and that without any Bread. Which is to be his Diet till he Die. And this is call'd *Preſſing to Death*, by the Law *Peine forte & dure*; whereby a Malefactor ſaves his Eſtate to his Children, and keeps his Blood Untainted. But it does not reach to Caſes of High-Treaſon. For, though the Traitor ſtand Mute, yet Judgment ſhall be given againſt him as if he had been Convicted, and his Eſtate ſhall be Confiſcated. The Puniſhments that don't reach to Death are *Whipping* for Petty Larceny, or ſmall Theft. The *Pillory*, for Cheating, Libelling, Perjury, and Blaſphemy. The *Stocks* for Vagabonds, and ſuch as can give no good Account of themſelves. The *Cucking-Stool* for Scolding Women. *Fines*, *Forfeitures*, and *Continuance of Impriſonment*, in ſome particular Caſes. Inſtead of Hanging *Tranſportation* of late has been a frequent Puniſhment, whereby the Priſoner is confined to a ſlaviſh Life for ſome Years in the *Weſt-Indies*. Formerly a Clergyman arraigned of Felony by a Secular Judge, might Pray his *Clergy*, that is, to be delivered to his Ordinary, to purge himſelf of the Offence objected. But Lay-men ſince have been made capable of this *Benefit* in many Caſes; as in the Caſe of Man-ſlaughter, Theft of Oxen, Sheep, Money, and other Things, not forcibly taken to the Terrour of the Owner. So, that for the firſt Fault, the Felon ſhall be admitted to his *Clergy*; and, if he can but read a Verſe of a Pſalter in old Engliſh Letter, he is only *Burnt in the Hand* in the preſence of the Judges, with a hot Iron Marked with the Letter *T* for a Thief, or *M.* Man-ſlayer. I come now to the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*. And the firſt that offers it ſelf is the *Convocation*, or General Aſſembly of the Clergy. Which meets at the ſame time in two ſeveral Places; *viz.* The Clergy belonging to the Province of *Canterbury* in *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel at *Weſtminſter*, and the Clergy under the Province of *York*, in the City of that Name, and both in time of Parliament. In each Province the *Convocation* is, like the Parliament, divided into two Houſes, the Higher and the Lower. The Higher Houſe in the Province of *Canterbury* (by much the larger of the two) conſiſts of 22 Biſhops, whereof the Archbiſhop is Preſident: And the Lower Houſe, of all the Deacons, Arch-Deans, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two for all the Clergy of each Dioceſs, in all 153. Each Houſe chuſes a *Prolocutor*. Then they fall to their Debates, concerning Church and Religious Matters, ſuch as are expreſſed in the King's Commiſſion; being firſt propoſed in the Upper, and then communicated to the Lower Houſe. Thus, by conſtant Correſpondence, between the two Provinces, they debate and conclude of the ſame Matters. The Rule which the Church of *England* go's by, are firſt the *Canons* made by the General Councils; and then ſuch wholſom *Decrees* and *Conſtitutions* as have been made in the Time of Popery, not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, or the King's Prerogative; alſo, the *Canons* made in Convocations of later Times, as in the Firſt Year of the Reign of K. *James* I. which were confirmed by his Authority; and Laſtly, Some *Statutes of Parliament* touching Church-Affairs, beſides divers *Immemorial Cuſtoms*. But, where all theſe fail, the *Civil Law* takes place. Now, to proceed from the Church Legiſlative to the Executive Power, we have ſeveral *Courts* appointed for this purpoſe; as the *Court of Arches*, the *Court of Audience*, the *Prerogative-Court*, the *Court of Delegates*, the

Court of Peculiars, &c. To the *Court of Arches* are all Appeals in Church-Matters directed that belong to the Province of *Canterbury*. The Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, or the *Official of the Court of Arches*. To whose Officialty is joyned a peculiar Jurisdiction of 13 Parishes in *London*, termed a Deanry, being exempt from the Bishop of *London*'s Jurisdiction, and belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This Judge sits alone without Assessors, hearing and determining all Causes without any Jury. The *Audience Court* is of equal Authority with that of the Arches, but inferiour in Antiquity. The Judge of this Court is called by the Name of *Auditor*. In the *Prerogative-Court* are all Wills proved, and Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative. And, if any Contention arise touching such Will or Administration, the Cause is debated and decided in this Court by the proper Judge thereof. The *Court of Delegates* consists of Commissioners appointed by the King to sit upon an Appeal to Him in the Court of Chancery, which is granted in some particular Cases. The *Court of Peculiars*, is about certain Parishes that have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, *&c.* and are exempt from the Bishop's Courts. For, besides the foresaid Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop has a particular *Court*, for the Decision of things relating to his Diocess; the Judge whereof is called the *Chancellour*. Every Arch-Deacon has also his *Court* and Jurisdiction, wherein smaller Differences arising within his Limits are Pleaded. And so have the Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral and Collegiate Church, for taking Cognizance of Causes relating to the Church. The *Punishments* to which the Clergy are liable in some Cases, are, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is for some Misdemeanour suspended for some time from the Execution of his Office. 2. *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when he is for some time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio à Beneficio*, when a Minister is for some heinous Offence wholly and for ever depriv'd of his Living. 4. *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when he is wholly and for ever depoted or degraded, being Solemnly stript by the Bishop of his Priestly Vestments in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered as a Lay-man, to be punished for his Offence. As to the Spiritual *Punishments*, such as *Publick Penance*, *Excommunication*, and *Anathema*, inflicted by the Spiritual Court, both upon Lay-men and Church-men, they are Executed by the Bishop's Authority, by his Chancellor, and published by a Priest. Thus having run through the several Branches of our *English* Government, I conclude with a Chronological *Catalogue* of the *Monarchs* of *England*; after a previous, but short Historical Account of the general Affairs of this Nation in respect to Monarchy. Before the *Romans* came into this Island, the *Britains* (who were then possessed of this Country) were divided into several Nations, each of them governed by its own Kings and particular Princes. And when *Britain* became a Member of the *Roman* Empire, yet many of their Tribes had their proper Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own Laws, but then they were Tributary. Such Kings were *Cadignus* and *Prasitagus*, mention'd by *Tacitus*; *Lucius* said to be the First Christian King, and *Coilus* the Father of *Helena*, Mother of *Constantine* the Great. After the *Romans* had quitted *Britain*, upon the Irruption of the *Goths* into *Italy* in the Empire of *Honorius*, that is in the Fifth Century, the Kingly Government returned to the *Britains*. Who chose for their King *Constantine*, Brother of *Aldroinus* King of *Britany* in *France*, a Prince of the *British* Blood. To whom succeeded *Constantine* his Son: then *Vortiger*, who usurped the Crown, and to maintain his Usurpation, first called in the *Saxons*, then hovering along the Coast of *Britain*. These, having got sure footing in the Island, never left the *Britains* quiet, till they were possessed of the Whole. And tho' they had been Overthrown in many Battles by King *Vortimer*, the Son and immediate Successor of *Vortiger*, and afterwards by King *Arthur*; yet the *Britains* were soon after his Death so weakned and broken, that they were forced at last to yield, and to exchange this sweet and rich Part of *Britain* for the Mountains of *Wales*. Thus the *Britains* left the Stage, and the *Saxons* entred, but still with a Regal Power. By these the Country was divided into Seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*; which continued for several Ages, till the prevailing Fortune of the *West-Saxons* united them all into one by the Name of *England*. Which hapned in the Year 827. in the Reign of *Egbert*, a *West-Saxon* King having vanquished the other *Saxon* Kings, and added most of their Estates to his own, he caused himself to be Crowned at *Winchester*, in the Year aforesaid, with the Title of King of *England*, then spelt and called *Engel-land*. Tho' the Truth is, King *Alfred*, a Grandchild of his, was he who totally united the *Saxon Heptarchy* into one Estate. Thus from the Time of *Egbert* to this present Time, *England* has continued a Monarchy near upon 900 Years. First, under 15 Kings of the *Saxon* Race, whose Reign continued till 1017. at which time the Crown of *England* fell to the *Danes* the next considerable and the most cruel Actors in the Stage of *England*. Who, having first Invaded this Country in the Reign of King *Egbert* did so exercise the Patience of his Posterity, till at last they over-power'd them, and got the Kingdom to themselves. But then the *Saxons* and *Danes* lived together, mixed in Marriages and Alliance, and so made one Nation consisting of *Saxons* and *Danes*. These had here Three Kings of their own, *Canute* I, *Harold* I, and *Canute* II; who reigned in all but 24. Years, *viz.* from 1017. to 1042. Then the *Saxon* Blood had the fortune to be Re-inthroned, in the Person of King *Edward*, Surnamed, *The Confessor*. Who was Succeeded by *Harold* II, a *Saxon* also. In whose Reign, *Anno* 1066. the *Normans* came in with *William* the *Conquerour*. Who, having got the Crown of *England* at one blow, left it to his Son *William*, Surnamed *Rufus*, to whom Succeeded his Brother *Henry* I, next their Nephew King *Stephen*. Thus the Crown continued in Four Kings of the *Norman* Race. After King *Stephen*'s Death, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were United in the Person of his next Successor King *Henry* II. (called *Fitz-Empress*) *Anno* 1154. In whose Blood the Crown has continued ever since, but not always in a direct Line. For to pass by King *John*, who Usurped the Crown from *Arthur*, Son to *Geofrey* his elder Brother, we have a notable Breach of Succession in the two Houses, of *Lancaster* and *York*, both descended from our famous King *Edward* III. For *Henry* IV. the First King of the Line of *Lancaster*, got unlawfully the Crown from the Line of *York*, being the Eldest *Anno* 1399. in whose House it continued in the two next Succeeding Reigns of *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. in all, the space of 60 Years. At last, the Line of *York* prevailed in the Person of King *Edward* IV. who came to the Crown, but through a Field of Blood, *Anno* 1460. and kept it up with his Sword. To whom Succeeded *Edward* V. and the bloody Usurper *Richard* III. his Uncle, both of the *Yorkish* Line. Then the Line of *Lancaster* got up again to the Throne in the Person of *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1485. But by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Eldest Daughter of *Edward* IV. the two Families were happily United, and this bleeding Nation began to heal. From which Marriage are descended in a right Line all his Successors to the Crown, till the late Revolution. For, when the Issue of King *Henry* VIII. failed by the Death of his Daughter Queen *Elizabeth*, then came in *James* VI of *Scotland*, and I. of *England*, as next Heir, descended from *Margaret*, Eldest Daughter of *Henry* VII. By whose Accession to this Crown, *Anno* 1603. the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which hitherto had been always clashing, were happily United under one Head, and King *James* because the First King of *Great Britain*. In whose Line the Crown continues to this Day, tho' with a breach of Lineal Succession in the Person of the present King, with whom I shall end the following Catalogue of the Monarchs of *England*, in all 48.

The *Saxon* Kings.

819.	*Egbert*.
836.	*Ethelwolf*.
855.	*Ethelbald*.
860.	*Ethelbert*.
866.	*Ethelred*.
872.	*Elfred*.
901.	*Edward*, Sirnamed the *Elder*.
924.	*Ethelstan*.
940.	*Edmund*.
946.	*Edred*.
955.	*Edwin*.
959.	*Edgar*,
975.	*Edward*,
978.	*Ethelred*,
1016.	*Edmund*,

Sirnamed { the *Peaceable*. / the *Martyr*. / the *Unready*. / *Ironside*. }

The *Danish* Kings.

1017.	*Canute* I.
1035.	*Harold*.
1040.	*Canute* II.

called { *Harefoot*. / *Hardy Canute*. }

The *Saxons* Re-inthroned.

1042.	*Edward*, Sirnamed the *Confessour*.
1060.	*Harold* II.

The *Norman* Kings.

1066.	*William* I.
1087.	*William* II.
1100.	*Henry* I.
1135.	*Stephen*.

Sirnamed { the *Conquerour*. / *Rufus*. / *Beauclere*. }

The *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood United.

1154.	*Henry* II.
1189.	*Richard* I.
1199.	*John*
1216.	*Henry* III.
1272.	*Edward* I.
1307.	*Edward* II.
1327.	*Edward* III.
1377.	*Richard* II.

Sirnamed { *Fitz-Empress*. Plantagenet / *Cœur de Lion*. / *Lack-Land*. / of *Winchester*. / *Long-shanks*. / of *Caernarvan*. / of *Windsor*. / of *Bourdeaux*. }

The *Line* of *Lancaſter*.

1399.	*Henry* IV.	Commonly called of	*Bullingbrook.*
1412.	*Henry* V.		*Monmouth.*
1422.	*Henry* VI.		*Windſor.*

The *Line* of *York*.

1460. *Edward* IV.
1483. *Edward* V.
1483. *Richard* III.

The *Union* of the *Families*.

1485. *Henry* VII.
1509. *Henry* VIII.
1547. *Edward* VI.
1553. *Mary*.
1558. *Elizabeth*.

The *Monarchs* of *Britain*.

1603. *James* I.
1625. *Charles* I.
1648. *Charles* II.
1684. *James* II.
1688. *William* and *Mary*.

ENICO, Count of *Bigorre* in *Gaſcoigny*, ſaid to be deſcended from *Merovæus*, Natural Son of *Theodoric* King of *Orleans*; expell'd the Saracens out of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, and then aſſuming the Title of King of *Navarre* and Count of *Arragon*, in 815. Ordain'd, That his Kingdom ſhould deſcend to his Heirs Males, and for defect of ſuch Iſſue, to the Daughters. *Claud. Rubis. Conferences des Prerogatives Anciennes.*

ENJEDINUS, (*George*) of *Hungary*, one of the ſharpeſt *Anti-trinitarians* of his time; Wrote a Treatiſe, Entituled, *Explicatio locorum Scripturæ Veteris & Novi Teſtamenti*, &c. *ex quibus Dogma Trin. ſtabiliri ſolet.* Father *Simon.*

ENIPEUS, a River of *Teſſaly*, watering the *Pharſalian* Fields where *Cæſar* overthrew *Pompey*; Slow at firſt, but mixing with the River of *Epideno*, grows to be very rapid. *Lucan.* l. 2.

ENISIS, a ſmall River of *Sicily*, which runing through the Valley of *Dæmona*, falls into the *Sicilian* Streight, over againſt the Promontory of *Lercopetra*. Now *Niſi*, according to *Fazellus.*

ENKOPING, in Lat. *Encopia*, a City of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Upland*, Seated near the Lake *Meler*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Upſale.*

ENNA, an Ancient City of *Sicily* in the Middle of the Iſland, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Ceres* and for very fine Springs. Now *Caſtro Johanni*, ſtill ſtanding near a Lake of the ſame Name. *Baudrand.*

ENNESKILLING, or *Inskilling*, a Town in the Province of *Ulſter* and County of *Fermanagh* in *Ireland*; famous for its Noble and Gallant defence againſt the *Iriſh* and *French* in the beginning of King *William*'s Reign. The *Enneskilling* Men defeated the Duke of *Berwick*, Natural Son to King *James*, who attacked a Party of theirs at *Ralſemulling* with 1500 Men, conſtraining him to retire with the loſs of 250 Men, in *September* 1689. They defeated King *James*'s Parties very often, and particularly in *Auguſt* that ſame Year, near *Lynack*, where 3 Troops of their Horſe and three Companies of Foot were attacked by Col. *Hamilton*, with a Regiment of Dragoons, three Troops of Horſe, and a conſiderable Body of Foot; but the *Enneskilling* Men obliged them to retire, Killing 120, and taking 39 of 'em, without one Man loſt on their ſide. About ten a Clock that Day, being reinforced to the Number of 1200 Horſe and 1500 Foot under the Command of Coll. *Wolſley*, they marched to the Enemy at *Newton Buttler*, beat 'em from a Hill where they were advantageouſly poſted, and having ſeven Cannon, which ſcowred the High-way betwixt two Boggs, the *Enneskilling* Horſe could go no further; but the Foot falling in upon them through the Bogg, they killed 1500, and took their Cannon, and the Horſe purſuing theirs as far as *Cavan*, there were about 2000 of the Enemies Killed and Drowned, and 3000 Taken, amongſt whom were 50 Officers, and particularly, Lieutenant-General *Macarty*; who being carried Priſoner to *London-Derry*, broke his Parole of Honour and eſcaped into *France*. The *Enneskillingers* under Col. *Lloyd*, did alſo rout 5000 of K. *James*'s Men who deſigned to attack *Sligo*; and tho' much inferiour in Number, Kill'd and Wounded 800 Men, amongſt whom were three Colonels and 15 Captains; and three Colonels with 200 Soldiers were taken; the *Enneskillen* Men loſt not ſomany above 30. In *March* 1690. they alſo took *Belturbet*. And by their Valour did not a little Contribute to the Victory at the *Boyn*.

ENNIUS *Quintus*, Born at *Rudi*, a City of *Calabria*, about the Year of *Rome* 515. *C. Mamilius Turinus*, and *Q. Valerius Faltonius* Conſuls. He ſpent ſome part of his Life in *Sardinia*, whence he was carried to *Rome*, by *Cato* the Cenſor, whom he had taught Greek, and liv'd upon the *Aventine* Hill; a Great Admirer of *Scipio Africanus*, and by him ſo highly belov'd, that he was Buried in his Tomb, as if Death could not part 'em, *Liv.* l. 38. He died of the Gout in the Year of *Rome* 585. after he had written ſeveral Books of Annals, Satyrs, Comedies and Tragedies, which are all loſt, but ſome few Fragments. *Virgil* being ſurpriz'd as he was reading *Ennius*, and ask'd what he was doing, made Anſwer, He was gathering Gold out of *Ennius*'s Dunghil. *Valer. Max. A. Gell. Horace, Lucretius*, &c.

ENNODIUS (*Marcus Felix*) liv'd in the VIth. Age, Biſhop of *Pavia*, and one of the greateſt Writers of his time, and died in 521. His Works were Printed in 1612 by *Sirmond*, with Notes.

ENOCH, the Son of *Cain*, after whoſe Name he call'd the City of *Enoch*, the firſt that was built upon the Earth,

ENOCH, the Son of *Jared* of the Race of *Seth*, whom God took to himſelf after he had lived 365 Years. St. *Auguſtin* Proves him to have been a Prophet in thoſe times from the General Epiſtle of *Jude*: Not that the Prophecies of *Enoch* were extant in thoſe Days, in regard that *Joſephus* and *Philo*, who were diligent Searchers after the Antiquities of the Jews, make no mention of 'em; but upon the Quotation of the Apoſtle from ſome Author of undoubted Credit in thoſe Days. As to his being taken up by God, read *Tertullian de Reſur. Carnis. Irenæus*, l. 1. c. 5. l. 4. c. 30. *Philo Judæus* l. *de Vit. Sapient.* &c. *Eccleſiaſticus*, c. 44.

ENOCH, a famous Orator born at *Aſcoli*, one of the firſt that labour'd to reſtore Learning in the Weſt. To which purpoſe he made it his Buſineſs to get all the Greek Authors he could, out of the hands of the *Turks*, after their Conqueſt of *Greece*; which he did with good Succeſs, by the Aſſiſtance of the Pope, who furniſhed him with Money, and all things Neceſſary for ſo good a Work. *Joſeph. Lentus, Præclar. fac. Aſc. Clar.*

ENOS, the Son of *Seth*, ſuppos'd to be the firſt that ſettled a regular Worſhip of God, in the World, by a decent Inſtitution of Human Ceremonies, not known or elſe omitted before. He was born in the Year of the World 235. Died in the Year 1140.

ENOSIS, an Iſland 4 Miles from the Coaſt of *Sardinia*, by the Natives call'd *Sancto Antiocho*; 25 Miles in Compaſs, but not having above one or two Villages, by reaſon of the Pyrates. It lyes alſo 12 Miles Eaſtward from the *Iſland of Hawks*, or St. *Peter*'s Iſland.

ENSIFERI, an Order of Knights, who enter'd into a Solemn Vow to oppoſe the Infidels in *Livonia*. This Order was Confirm'd by *Innocent* III. and join'd to the *Teutonick Order*, in 1237 and their firſt maſter was *Vinno*. Afterwards they ſeparated from the *Teutonick* Order again in 1525. and had for their Maſter *Gualter Pletembergh*, to whom Succeeded *William* of *Furſtenbergh*, in 1535. They wore a White Coat and a Black Gown, with a Red Sword embroider'd over with Black upon the left Soulder, and two Swords a-croſs upon their Breaſts, with the Points downward.

ENSIS, an Order of Knights in *Cyprus*, inſtituted in the Year 1192. by *Guido Luſignan*, who bought the Iſland of *Richard* I. King of *England*. Their Badge was a Silver Sword, with this Motto, *Securitas Regni.*

ENSISHEIM, in Lat. *Enſiſhemum*, heretofore the Capital City of the *Upper Alſatia*, and the Seat of Juſtice for *Brisgaw* and *Suntgaw*. It is ſeated upon the River *Ill*, within two or three Leagues of *Briſac*, and at preſent belongs to *France* by vertue of the Peace of *Munſter* 1648.

ENTELLA, now *Lavagna*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, which riſing out of the *Appennine*, ſcarce ten Miles from *Genoa*, receives the River *Granveglia* and falls into the Mediterranean, between *Clavaro* and *Lavagna*, as frequently ſtill call'd *Entella* as *Lavagna*. *Baudrand.*

ENTINOPUS, a Celebrated Architect born in *Candia*, in great Reputation at the Beginning of the Vth. Age and the Opportunity which he had to be Contributory to the Foundation of *Venice*, render'd his Name famous over all *Italy*; as being the firſt that built a Houſe where *Venice* now ſtands; which Houſe was, afterwards turn'd into a Church, by the Name of St. *James*'s.

ENTRE-DOURO *e Minho*, a Province of *Portugal*, ſo call'd, as lying between the River *Douro*, to the South, and *Minho* to the North; having the *Portugal* Sea to the Weſt, and the Province of *Tralos Montes* to the Eaſt. The moſt Delightful and beſt Peopled Province of all *Portugal*: For 18 Leagues in Length, and 12 in Breadth contain 150 Pariſhes, above 130 Monaſteries, and ſix Sea-Port Towns and good Cities, *Braga, Porto, Viana, Barceloſ, Ponte de Lima Caminha*, &c. *Antonio de Portugal, Deſcrip. da Prov. Entre Douro*, &c.

EON, or *Eum*, a Gentleman of *Bretaign* in *France* ſo ignorant that hearing 'em Sing in the Church, *Per Eum qui venturus eſt judicare vivos & mortuos*, aſſur'd himſelf that he was that *Eum*, who was to Judge the Quick and the Dead, and inſtituated a great Number of People with the ſame Imagination. For which, being apprehended and ſent to Priſon by the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, he died in his Confinement. Nevertheleſs

verthelefs, ſeveral of his Diſciples choſe rather to burn, than renounce their Pretended Prophet. *Otho Friſing.* l. 1. c. 55. *Baronius*, A. C. 1148.

EORDAI, and *Eordiatæ*, a People who formerly inhabited that part of *Macedon*, where is now the Inland part of *Albania*, call'd *Tamoriza*. Baudrand.

EOS, Son to the Gyant *Typhon*: Some Poets ſay, that 'twas he that built the Town of *Paphos* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, but the more common Opinion makes *Paphos* Son of *Deucalion*, Founder of this City.

EOUS, or *Orientalis Oceanus*, vulgarly the Oriental or Indian Ocean, on the Sea of *China*, is that part of the Ocean toward the Eaſt of *Aſia*, which waſhes the Coaſts of *China*, *Japan*, and the *Philippine* Iſlands; but far diſtant from the Pacifick Sea, and the South Sea, call'd *Mer de Zur*.

EPACT, the Number of eleven Days, which the Solar year contains more than the Lunar; from hence it follows, that the Moon being New the firſt of *January*, ſhe muſt of Conſequence be 11 days Old, upon the laſt of *December*, or when the Sun has finiſh'd his Annual Courſe. At the End of the next Year, adding theſe 11 Days, the Moon will be 22 Days before the Sun; and at the End of the third Year 33: Then by taking off 30 Days, for an Intercalary Month, there remains three for the Epact. And by the ſame Method, the Year after, there will be 14: Then 25, *&c.* But we muſt obſerve, that in the Biſ-ſextile or Leap-year, the Epact contains 12 Days, becauſe then the Year is a Day longer than ordinary; ſo that, *Ex. gr.* you go from three to fifteen of the Epact, from thence to 26, and ſo on. Now, to know the Day of the Moon, the Number of the current Epact, muſt be taken. The Number of the Months paſt ſince that of *March*, inclusive, and the Number of the preſent Day of the Month; if theſe three Numbers, being added, do not make thirty, all of them together make the Day of the Moon, but if they exceed thirty, then you muſt caſt away thirty for the Intercalary Month, and the remaining Number will be the Epact. For Example, if you have a mind to know what Day of the Moon it is, on the ſixth of *July* 1688. In the firſt place, you muſt take the Epact of the Year, which is 27. To this add five for the Months from *March* to *July*, which makes 32. Add ſix, which is the Day of the Month, and the Number amounts to 38; Caſt away thirty, and there remains eight for the Day of the Moon, which is then in her firſt Quarter. We muſt obſerve notwithſtanding, that this Method is not perfectly exact, it being ſometimes poſſible to fail, a Day, or almoſt two in the Computation, becauſe the Revolutions of the Moon are not equal, but alternatively 29 and 30 Days. Thoſe who have a mind to know the Day of the Moon more exactly, may conſult the *Ephemerides*, where the Calculations are made according to the Rules of Aſtronomy. *Petav. de Doct. Temp.*

EPAMINONDAS, a *Theban*, the Son of *Polymnus*, was taught Muſick and Philoſophy by *Lyſis*, a Pythagorean Philoſopher. He was Learned, Modeſt, Prudent, Sober, Skilful in Warlike Affairs, Stout of his Hands, Couragious; and ſo great a Lover of Truth, that he wou'd not tell a Lye in Jeſt. Serving firſt under the *Lacedemonians*, then in League with the *Thebans*, he reſcued *Pelopidas* in Battel after he had received ſeven Wounds. And afterwards perſuaded him to free the *Thebans* from *Lacedemonian* Tyranny, by ſeizing the Citadel of *Thebes*, call'd *Cadmea*. Which being done, and a cruel War thereupon enſuing between the *Lacedemonians* and *Thebans*, *Epaminondas* was made General of the Latter and gave the *Lacedemonians*, ſo terrible an Overthrow, at the Battel of *Leuctra*, that they loſt all their Honour, and the Superiority of *Greece*; which, after that, they never could recover. Having paſſed a ſecond Battel at *Mantinea*, he was wounded with a Javelin; but would not ſuffer it to be taken out of his Body, till his Shield was brought him to kiſs, and that he heard the Enemy was quite defeated; but then tearing the Iron out of his Body, he expir'd in the midſt of Joy and Victory. The Battel of *Leuctra* was fought in the 383 of *Rome* and that of *Mantinea* in 391. To a Friend of his, that bewail'd his Dying without Iſſue; *You are deceiv'd*, (ſaid he,) *I leave two Daughters behind, the Victories of Leuctra* and *Mantinea*. He was reckon'd by *Aelian* among the moſt Renowned, but the Pooreſt Captains of *Greece*: And it was truly ſaid, That the *Theban* Glory was born and dyed with him. *Plutarch*, and *Cornel. Nepos*, in his Life. *Xenophon*, *Diodorus*, and *Polybius*.

EPAPHUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, who wrote a Hiſtory of the Temple of *Epheſus*; and gave an Account of the Foundation of it; and of what was to be ſeen, moſt worthy of obſervation, within it. *Feſtus*.

EPAPHUS, ſaid to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Io*; reigned in *Egypt*, and built the City of *Memphis*. *Herodotus* obſerves, That *Epaphus* is the ſame in Greek with *Apis*. *Eutrope* and *Thel. Ovid.* l. 1. *Metam.*

EPAUNUM, or *Epona*, a City or Parith in the ancient Kingdom of *Burgundy*: for Authors ſay nothing certain of the Place where it ſtood, neither is it Famous for any thing but for the Council which *Sigismond* King of *Burgundy* held there, after he had Abjur'd the Arrian Errors, to repair the Ruins which it had caus'd in his Kingdom.

EPERIES, in Lat. *Eperiæ*, a City of *Hungary*, in the County of *Sarax*, ſeated upon the River *Tarks*, toward the Mountains and upon the Confines of *Poland*, under the Emperour as King of *Hungary*. Baudrand.

EPEUS, who, as ſome ſay, deſcended from *Endymion*, was the firſt Inventor of the Engine called a Battering Ram, formerly made uſe of in Sieges to beat down the Walls of a Strong Town. He is alſo ſaid to have built the *Trojan* Horſe, and Founded the City of *Metopontum*. *Juſtin. Plin.* l. 7. He was alſo King of *Phocis*, and Succeeded his Father *Panopeus*.

EPHÆSTION, or HEPHÆSTION, the Chief Favourite of *Alexander the Great*, who imparted to him his moſt Secret Thoughts. He was of the ſame Age, but taller, and of a more Graceful Preſence: So that the Mother, Wife and Daughters of *Darius* took him for *Alexander* himſelf; for which *Siſygambis* begging Pardon of the King, he replied, That ſhe was not miſtaken, for that he was another *Alexander*. When the King married *Statyra*, the Eldeſt Daughter of *Darius*, he gave the youngeſt to *Ephæſtion*. One Day as *Alexander* was reading a Letter of great Secrecy, perceiving that his Favourite read it over his Shoulder, he ſaid nothing to him, but drawing off his Seal-Ring from his Finger, clapt it to *Ephæſtion*'s Lips, thereby adviſing him to Secrecy. *Ephæſtion* died at *Ecbatana*, ſome time before *Alexander*, who laid his Death ſo much to heart, that he would not Eat in three Days, Sacrificed to him as a God, and beſtow'd 12000 Talents upon his Funeral. *Quintus Curt. Plutarch.*

EPHESTRIA, certain Feſtivals Inſtituted at *Thebes* in Memory of *Tireſias*, at what time his Image was firſt cloath'd in Women's Apparel, and afterwards clad in Men's Habit, alluding to the Fable of *Tireſias* himſelf, feign'd to have been of both Sexes.

EPHESUS, a City of *Ionia*, and heretofore the moſt famous *Emporium* of all the Leſſer *Aſia*, by the report of *Juſtin* and *Pliny*; Built firſt of all by the *Amazons* in a low Ground; afterwards remov'd by *Lyſimachus* to the place where now it ſtands, and call'd by his Wife's Name *Arſinoe*; but he being dead, it reſum'd its former Name of *Epheſus*. Famous for the Temple of *Diana*, accounted one of the Wonders of the World, two hundred Years a finiſhing, though rear'd at the common Expence of all *Aſia* minor. The Length of it was 425 Foot, and the Breadth of it 220. *Pliny* writes, That the Invention of ſetting Pillars upon Pedeſtals, and adorning the Chapters and Baſes, was firſt practis'd in the Building of this Temple. The Doors were of Cypreſs Wood, poliſh'd and glittering; and the Stairs that led up to the top of the Temple, were made of Vine-wood brought from *Cyprus*, as *Pliny* aſſures us. The Statue of *Diana* was of Cedar, as *Vitruvius* aſſerts; of Gold, according to *Xenophon*, of Ivory ſay others. The Statue of this Goddeſs now in the *Louvre* at *Paris*, is thought to have belong'd to this Temple. But *Martianus* a *Roman* Conſul tells us, it was of Vine-wood. This Gorgeous Temple, full of Statues and Pictures of ineſtimable Price, wherein the Induſtry of the choiceſt Artiſts of two Ages had exhauſted it ſelf, was burnt the ſame Day that *Socrates* was Poiſon'd, 400 Years before Chriſt: and a ſecond time, the ſame Night that *Alexander the Great* was Born, 356 Years before the Coming of the *Meſſias*; Diana *being then abſent at* Puſy, *at the Delivery of Olympias*; as *Timæus* the Hiſtorian obſerves. It was afterwards repair'd, and *Alexander* offer'd the *Epheſians* to furniſh them with whatever they wanted, to make it as Magnificent as ever it was, provided they would put his Name in an Inſcription upon the Temple; which they refuſed to do. The Turks at this Day call *Epheſus*, *Ajaſalove*, and the Province where it is ſeated, *Surcham*: But at preſent there is no City in the World, where are to be ſeen ſuch lamentable Ruins of the Ancient Grandeur; heaps of Marble Columns ranvers'd, broken Statues pil'd one upon another, the ſad Effects of *Scythian* Rage and *Gothick* Fury. The Fortreſs which ſtands upon a Riſing Ground, was built by the Greek Emperours. But the Chief Church, dedicated to St. *John*, is now a Turkiſh Moſque. There were ſeveral Provincial Councils held here; the firſt under *Polycrates* in the Year 193, concerning the keeping of *Eaſter*. It was there decreed that this Feaſt ſhould, according to Ancient Cuſtom, be Celebrated on the 14th Day of the Moon. Pope *Victor* underſtanding the Determination of the Council, and believing it contrary to Apoſtolical Tradition, wrote back his Diſſatisfaction, and Excommunicated the Eaſtern Biſhops, who took no notice of his Cenſure, but on the contrary, he was, by ſome conſiderable Perſons of the Church, reprimanded for his Raſhneſs. *Euseb.* lib. 5. *Hiſt.* cap. 23, 24, *&c.* In the Year 400, St. *Chryſoſtome* held a Synod here of 79 Biſhops, for the Regulation of Matters of Diſcipline and Government, and here ſix Biſhops convicted of Symony, were depos'd. *Palad. de Vit. St. Chryſoſt. Socrat.* lib. 6. cap. 10. *Sozom.* lib. 8. cap. 6. In the Year 449 *Dioſcorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, held a Synod at *Epheſus*, call'd *Concilium Leſtricum*, or a *Pſeudo*-Synod, Matters being carry'd there by Faction and Violence

Here

Here the Errours of *Eutyches* were approv'd. The *Legates* of Pope *Leo* refus'd Admittance, and *Flavian* not only depos'd from the See of *Conſtantinople*, but likewiſe ſo barbarouſly beaten, that he died in two or three Days after. *Liberatus*, c. 12. *Evagrius*, lib. 1. c. 10. Acts of the Council of *Chalcedon*, *Baron.* A. C. 449. There was likewiſe a General Council held at *Epheſus* in the Year 431, but for that ſee *Neſtorius*. *Chevreau* Hiſt. of the World. *J. Spon*'s Travels.

EPHETÆ, *Athenian* Magiſtrates, conſiſting of 50 *Athenians*, and as many *Argives*, inſtituted by King *Demophon*, to judge of Caſual Murders. *Draco* afterwards enlarged their Authority to take Cognizance of all Capital Crimes. They were to be Fifty Years of Age, and of unſpotted Reputation for their Lives and Manners.

EPHIALTES, The Son of *Neptune*, a Giant of incredible Strength, who grew Nine fingers Breadth every Month; and therefore truſting to his Stature, he with his Brother *Ochus* made War againſt the Gods, and was thrown down to Hell by *Jupiter*.

EPHORI, certain *Lacedæmonian* Magiſtrates ſet up by *Theopompus*, King of *Sparta*, to be a Curb upon the Regal Power; for they were a ſort of check upon the Kings, as the Tribunes of the People at *Rome*, were created to reſtrain the Exorbitant Power of the Conſuls. Some Authours ſay there was nine of them choſen at a time, though it is certain there never was above five together, their buſineſs related to the Care of Religion. They preſided in the Publick Feſtivals and Shews. They gave Sentence, as *Ælian* obſerves, upon Thrones, all other Magiſtrates being under their Juriſdiction. Even the Kings of *Sparta* themſelves were oblig'd to obey their Summons, and appear at the Barr, when they were charg'd with Male-Adminiſtration. Theſe *Ephori* likewiſe, were truſted with the Publick Treaſure, made War and Peace, and were ſo abſolute, that *Ariſtotle* makes their Government equal to the Prerogatives of a Monarchy. *Plat.* lib. 4. *de Leg. Plut. in Vit. Lycurg. & Cleomenes*, *Suidas*.

EPHRAIM, a Greek Author, who liv'd at the beginning of the XIVth. Age, and wrote a Chronicle of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Emperors in *Iambic* Verſe. *Allatius lib. de Pſell.* P. 113.

EPHREM, Deacon of the Church of *Edeſſa* in *Syria*, wrote much, and his Works, Tranſlated by *Gerard Voſſius*, were Printed at *Antwerp* in 1619. together with his Life.

EPICHARIS, a Woman of low Birth, but courageous beyond her Sex and Condition: being Convicted before *Nero*, of having a hand in the Conſpiracy againſt him, ſhe behav'd her ſelf ſo reſolutely in the mid'ſt of her Torments, that no Pain could make her diſcover her Accomplices; and fearing ſhe might not hold out under a ſecond Torture, ſhe ſlew her ſelf. *Tacitus*.

EPICHARMUS, a Poet and *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, was born in the Iſland of *Cos*. He compos'd ſeveral Comedies much eſteem'd by the Ancients, and ſeveral other Pieces which *Plato* is ſaid to have converted to his own uſe. *Ariſtotle* and *Pliny* allow him the Invention of the two Greek Letters θ and χ. He died *An. R.* 310. in the 97th Year of his Age. *Diogenes Laertius*.

EPICTETUS, of *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia*, a Stoick Philoſopher, but a Slave to *Epaphroditus*, Captain of *Nero*'s Guards. One Day his Maſter giving him a blow upon the Shin, he deſir'd him to take a Care of breaking his Leg; upon which his Maſter redoubling his blow and breaking the Bone indeed, *Look ye*, *Sir*, ſaid he, (in an unconcern'd way) *Did I not tell ye, you would never leave till ye had broken my Leg.* He taught, That all Philoſophy conſiſted in theſe two words, *Bear* and *Forbear*. His Life and Converſation was ſo admir'd by all Men, that his Earthen Lamp, that lighted him at his Studies, was Sold for 300 *Drachma*'s. *Arrian* the Hiſtorian, His Diſciple, publiſh'd four Books of his Diſcourſes, and poliſh'd his *Enchiridion* or *Manual*, which ſeems rather to be the Work of a Chriſtian than of a Stoick Philoſopher. St. *Auguſtin*, and ſome other great Men, put a great Value upon theſe Pieces. He was baniſh'd *Rome* by *Domitian*'s Edict againſt Philoſophers, but he return'd thither again after that Prince's Death. *Aul. Gell. Simplicius*, *Lucian*.

EPICURUS, an *Athenian*, Brother to *Neocles*, and *Chærestrata*, was the Founder of the *Epicurean* Sect, Seven Years after the Death of *Plato*. He was Beholding to no Man more than *Democritus*, upon the reading of whoſe Works, he apply'd himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy. He placed the *Summum Bonum* in Pleaſure; not in infamous Pleaſure, but in Pleaſure inſeparable from Vertue. From which ſome of his Diſciples degenerating, gave an Occaſion to many to believe him to be the Teacher and Upholder of Vice. And tho' ſome think that they learn'd that Doctrine from him, yet it's certain, that his Pleaſure was attended by great Temperance, it appearing in his Letters to his moſt intimate Friends, that his beſt Meals conſiſted of Cheeſe, Bread and Water; However *Tully* affirms in more than one place that *Epicurus* made happineſs conſiſt in the Satisfaction of the ſenſes (*Cic. de fin. & alib.*) and the ſame may be ſaid of his real Diſciples, who drank but little Wine, and us'd but very ſimple and common Fare. He divided his Philoſophy into Canonick or Logick, Phyſicks, and Morals. He is accus'd of having Publiſh'd for his own *Democritus* his Books upon *Atomes*, and thoſe of *Ariſtippus* upon *Pleaſure*. He holds in his Morals, That Torments do not hinder the Happineſs of a Wiſe Man, tho' the Pain may cauſe him to relent. That he would expoſe his Life ſo much the more willingly, that he knew Death was not amongſt the Number of bad things. He adds, That tho' Health be very deſireable, a great many did not make that account of it, for which reaſon it was, perhaps, that inſtead of wiſhing Health to thoſe he wrote to, as was the Cuſtom of the Ancients, he wiſh'd they might do well: his Opinion concerning the Soul and God, are not approv'd by all. Yet St. *Jerome*, beſtows great Commendations on his Philoſophy, and objects it to Chriſtians to make 'em aſham'd of their Debauches; And *Seneca*, tho' a Stoick, ſpeaks very advantageouſly of him. He died of a retention of Urine, caus'd by the *Stone*, having ſuffered extraordinary Pain with incredible Patience for 14 Days. His Death is plac'd in the Second Year of the CXXVII. Olympiad, which is about 185. of *Rome*, 271 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Diog. Laert.* St. *Jerom*, *Lucret*.

EPIDAURUS, There were three Towns of this Name, one in *Laconia* in *Peloponneſus*, now called *Malvaſia*. Another in the ſame *Peninſula*, near *Argos*, famous for the Temple of *Æſculapius*; and a third now called *Raguſa*, of which we ſhall ſpeak under that Name. *Strabo*, lib. 8. *Scaliger. de Tripl. Epidaur. in Chron. Euſeb.* &c.

EPIGONI, the Name which the *Greeks* gave to the Children of thoſe that beſieg'd the City of *Thebes* in vain; who, ten Years after their Fathers unfortunate Expedition, reveng'd the Death and Diſhonour of their Parents, under the Conduct of *Alcmeon*, the Son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphile*, ſack'd *Thebes*, brought away the blind *Tireſias*, and ſent his Daughter *Manto* to ſerve as a Prieſteſs in the Temple of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*. *Pauſanias*, *Diodorus*.

EPIMENIDES, an Epick Poet, Contemporary with *Solon*, in the 46th. Olympiad; a Native of *Crete*, who being ſent to keep his Fathers Cattel, ſlept 27 years in a Cave; ſo that when he awoke, and return'd home, no body knew him, nor did he know any body. Which Figment is to be interpreted, of his long Travelling abroad. He was wonderfully Skilful in Atonements of the Gods; and to purge *Athens* from the Peſtilence, order'd many White and Black Sheep to be offer'd up in the *Areopagus*. St. *Paul* to *Titus*, cites him. Some call'd him a *Divine Perſon*; Others, *Theologum*, *Fatidicum & Sacerdotem*. See more in *Diogenes Laertius*.

EPIMETHEUS, Son of *Iapetus*, and brother to *Prometheus*. Poets feign, That *Prometheus* form'd the Prudent and Ingenious Men; but *Epimetheus*, the Fools and Blockheads. The Mythologiſts ſay, That *Prometheus* is the Spirit that foreſees Things to come; and *Epimetheus*, the Spirit who judges of Things paſt. *Epimetheus* married *Pandora*; which was a Statue of *Vulcan*, Animated by *Minerva*, and Gifted by each of the other Gods with ſome particular good Quality, to render her Perfect. He had by her a Daughter, call'd *Pyrrha*, who married *Deucalion*, Son of *Prometheus*. Poets likewiſe feign that *Jupiter* turn'd him into an Ape, and Baniſh'd him to the Iſle *Pithecuſæ*. *Hygin*.

EPIPHANES, Son of the Hereſiarch *Carpocrates*, and Follower of his Impieties. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſays, That he was ador'd as a God, after his death, by the Inhabitants of *Cephalonia*, his Mother being of that Country.

EPIPHANIA, the Feaſt of the Adoration of the Three Kings: Of the Baptiſm of Jeſus Chriſt; and his Miracle at the Wedding of *Cana*. As to the *Magi Kings*, we muſt obſerve, That the Perſians, and moſt of the Eaſtern People, give the Name of *Magi* to their Doctors; and the Hebrew calls 'em *Scubes*; the Egyptians *Prophets*; the Greeks, *Philoſophers*; and the Latins, *Sages*, or Wiſe. The Church gives the Title of *Kings* to theſe Three Famous Men; and the ancienteſt Paintings of this Myſtery, repreſent 'em Crown'd, and in Royal Robes; for at that time the Eaſtern Nations choſe Philoſophers for their Monarchs: or if the Kingdoms were Hereditary, the preſumptive Heirs were inſtructed in ſuch Sciences as made 'em deſerve the Name of *Sages*. As to their Country, the moſt probable Opinion is, That they came out of *Arabia the Happy*; both becauſe their Gifts from the Productions of that Country; and that the Royal Prophet ſays, That the *Meſſias* would be ador'd by the Kings of the *Arabians* and *Saba*; and, That he would be preſented with *Arabian* Gold. Some ſay, That after our Saviour's Aſcenſion, the Apoſtle St. *Thomas* going into their Country, Baptiz'd and Conſecrated 'em Biſhops; That they were afterwards Martyr'd; and that their Reliques were brought out of *Perſia*, to *Conſtantinople*, by Order of the Empreſs *Helena*; afterwards remov'd to *Milan*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Emanuel*; and at laſt brought to *Cologne*, in 1163. when the Emperor *Barbaroſſa* ſack'd the City of *Milan*. *The phylactus*. *Petrus Galeſinus*.

EPIPHANIUS, Biſhop of *Salamis*, in *Cyprus*, flouriſh'd under *Theodoſius the Great*. He was a ſmart Oppoſer of *Images* and the *Origeniſts*: wrote much, and dy'd about the Year 403. after he had attain'd to a very old Age. His Works were Printed in 1622. and Tranſlated by *P. Petav.* See more in St. *Jerom. Apol.* 2. *ad Ruft.* c. 114. *Baronius*, A. C. 372.

EPIPHANIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in the Sixth Age, ſucceeded *John* II. in 520. and dy'd in 535. A ſtout Oppoſer of the *Eutychians*. Pope *Hormiſdas* impower'd him to receive in his Name all the Biſhops that ſhould return to the Communion of *Rome*, upon Condition that they ſhould ſubſcribe a *Formula* which he had drawn up, and ſend him their Submiſſions. *Baron* A. C. 20.

EPIPHANIUS Biſhop of *Pavia*, liv'd in the Vth. Century, and was Employ'd to treat an Accommodation between the Emperor *Anthemius*, and *Ricimer* his Son-in-Law; afterwards he went Ambaſſador to *Theodorick*, who ſent to *Gondebaud* King of the *Burgundians*, to procure the Redemption of Captives. He ſucceeded in this Negotiation, and dyed in the Year 490. *Ennodius* cited by *Surius*.

EPIPHANIUS SCHOLASTICUS, liv'd in the Vth. Century. There was an intimate Friendſhip between him and *Caſſiodorus*, at whoſe requeſt, he Tranſlated the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Theodoret*, *Socrates* and *Sozomen*, into Latin; upon which he afterwards form'd his own, call'd *Hiſtoria Tripartita*. *Caſſidor. Præf. in Hiſt. Trip. & de Divin. Lect.* c. 17. *Sigebert in Catal.* c. 12.

EPIRUS, a Province of *Greece*, which ſome Geographers place in the *Lower-Albany*: It was ſeparated from *Macedon* by the River *Celydnus* and *Mount Pindus*. The moſt Famous People of the Country were the *Moloſſi*, that inhabited the City of *Dodona*, the *Dryopes*, *Chaonians*, *Dolopes*, &c. And their Chief Cities were *Larta*, *Preveza*, *Beltia*, *Orchimo*, *Argiro*, &c. It fell under the Power of the *Turk*, in the Fourteenth Age; all but the Iſland of *Corfu*, and *Torone* upon the Continent, which are in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

EPISCOPIUS (*Simon*) Born at *Amſterdam*, in 1583. Theology-Profeſſor in the Academy of *Leiden*, was one of the Heads of the Remonſtrants in the *Low-Countries*; and dy'd in 1643. His Works were Printed in two Volumes, in 1678.

EPISODE: See *Comedy* and *Tragedy*.

EPITUS, King of the *Meſſenians*, was the Son of *Creſphonte*, whom the Great Men of his Kingdom put to Death, becauſe he had took a great Kindneſs for the meaner Sort. All his Children underwent the ſame Deſtiny, except *Epitus*, who was brought up at his Grandfathers, being plac'd upon the Throne by the help of the *Dorians* and *Arcadians*: He puniſh'd his Fathers Murtherers; and inſinuated himſelf ſo into the Favour of the Nobility and People, that his Succeſſors were called *Epitides*, from his Name; whereas before, the Kings of the *Meſſenians* were called *Heraclides*. *Pauſanias*.

EPOCHA, the Bound or Limit of Time; which comes from the Greek word ἐπέχω, which ſignifies to *ſtop*, or *hold*. Chronologers, for the better Diſtinction of Times, and to Eaſe our Memory, have taken theſe *Epocha's* from ſome famous and remarkable Tranſaction; and by theſe count the Time. They are divided into Sacred and Prophane. The firſt, taken out of Scripture; as the Creation, Deluge, the Birth of *Abraham*, the Coming of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*, the Temple of *Solomon*, the Return of the *Jews* from *Babylon*, &c. The principal Prophane *Epochs*, are taken, in fabulous Times, from the Deluge of the *Ogyges*, the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Olympick Games, the Foundation of *Rome*, the Eſtabliſhment of Conſuls, the Reign of *Julius Cæſar*; and every particular Kingdom forms it ſelf *Epocha's*, from the Beginning of their Kingdom. *Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Riccioli*.

EPOMEUS, *Monte Santo Juliano*, a Burning Mountain in the middle of the Iſland of *Iſchia*, in the *Tyrrhene*-Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Terra di Lavoro*; whence Torrents of Fire burſting forth in the Year 1300. caus'd the Inhabitants to quit the Iſland, as they had done before in the Reigns of *Auguſtus*, *Titus*, and *Dioclefian*. *Phil. Ferrarius*.

EPPING, or *Eppingſtreet*, a Market Town of *Waltham*-Hundred, in the Weſt of *Eſſex*. This Town has two great Markets Weekly for Cattel, and one on *Fridays* for Proviſions, 15 Miles from *London*.

EPPONINA, the Wife of *Julius Sabinus*, a moſt celebrated Example of Conjugal Affection and Fidelity. Her Husband aſſuming the Title of *Cæſar*, in *Gaul*, was worſted, and forc'd to ſhelter himſelf in a Cave under Ground, having firſt burnt his Houſe, to make it be thought that he periſh'd in the Flame. *Epponina* bore him Company in his Affliction, and went ſeveral times to *Rome* to make Friends for him, where being oblig'd to appear in the Bath with the other Women, ſhe us'd to rub her Body with an Oyntment that made it ſwell, and ſo her Great Belly was not taken notice of; which if it ſhould, would make People think, that either ſhe was not Honeſt; or that her Husband, whom they thought Dead, was ſtill Alive. But afterwards *Epponina* Condemn'd this Heroin to Death: Which ſhe ſuffer'd with great Conſtancy, and told him boldly, That ſhe had rather live under the Earth, and in Darkneſs, than ſee the unhappy Days of his Reign. *Plutarch*, in *Erotic. Tacitus*.

EPSHAM, a Town of *Copthorn*, or *Epingham*-Hundred, in *Surrey*, 14 Miles S. and by W. from *London*. This Town ſtands in a good Air, and a pleaſant Situation. But that which adds moſt to the Happineſs of it, are its Mineral Waters; which draw conſtantly there in Summer-time, a great Concourſe of People, both from City and Country. As to the Diſcovery and Nature of theſe Waters, take this Account. Theſe Waters were found, *Anno* 1618. by one *Henry Wicker*, in a dry Summer, when there was a great want of Water for Cattel: In the Concave of a Horſes or Neats Foot, he diſcover'd ſome clear Water ſtanding; which made him dig with his Pad-ſtaff a ſquare Hole about it, and ſo departed. This Hole he made a Search for the next day, and found it, though with much difficulty, fill'd, and running over with clear Water, but of an Aluminous Taſte: It was only uſed Outwardly, at firſt, for the Healing of Sores; but afterwards, it was taken Inwardly, for ſeveral Uſes.

EPULONES, certain Prieſts among the *Romans* appointed by the Pontiffs to preſide at the Feaſts and Sacrifices which were made in Honour of the Gods: firſt but Three; then by *Sylla*, made Seven; and laſtly, by *Cæſar* augmented to Ten.

EQUI, a People bordering upon *Rome*, and firſt of all Enemies to the *Romans*, till *Quintus Cincinnatus* brought 'em under the Yoke. They were frequently puniſh'd for their Rebellion by *Poſthumius Tubertus*; and by *Fabius* totally ſubdu'd, after he had taken 40 of their Cities in a little time: for which he obtain'd the Name of *Maximus*, and then they became Allies to the *Romans*. *Liv.* l. 3, & 4.

ERA, or ÆRA, a Word which Spaniſh Authors introduc'd into Chronology, to expreſs the Beginning of ſome extraordinary Change, as of *Reigns*, &c. It comes from *Æra*, a Tribute impos'd on *Spaniards*, by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, 39 Years before the Birth of Chriſt, under the Conſulſhip of L. *Marcus Cenſorius*, and C. *Calviſius Sabinus*, in the 715, or 16th. of *Rome*. It was us'd in *Spain* till about 1351. that the Years of Jeſus Chriſt were ſubſtituted it its place. And in Imitation of them by others; the moſt famous *Era's* in Chronology, are that of *Nabonaſſer*, generally fix'd on the 26th of *February*, in the 3967th. Year of the *Julian* Period, in the 1ſt. Year of the 8th. Olympiad, and 6th. of *Rome*; that of the Greek *Seleucidæ*, fix'd in the 442d. of *Rome*, 312 Years before our Saviour, when *Seleucus Nicanor* ſetled in *Syria*, 12 Years after the Death of *Alexander the Great*; the Chriſtian, which is placed, by different Authors, in the 448th. 49th. 50th. 51ſt. 52d. and 53d. of *Rome*. *Torniel*, *Genebrard*, *Kepler*, *Petav. Spond. Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Salian*, *Riccioli*.

ERASISTRATUS, a Phyſician Famous among the Diſciples of *Ariſtotle*, whoſe Daughters Son he was, (according to *Pliny*.) He liv'd at the Court of *Seleucus Nicanor*. He preſently perceiv'd the true Cauſe of *Antiochus Soter*'s Fever; which was, his being in Love with *Stratonice* his Mother-in-Law. He wrote much in his own Science. He is often quoted by *Pliny*. He is ſaid to have prov'd, That Hunger proceeds from the Fibres of the Stomach and Inteſtines being empty and open. *Pliny*, *Plutarch*, *Appian*, *Valer. Max.*

ERASMUS (*Deſiderius*) of *Rotterdam*, in *Holland*, was Born in 1465, or 1467. His Father, *Gerard* of the Town of *Goude*, preſſed by his Friends, to become a Clergyman, ſtole away with *Margaret*, *Eraſmus*'s Mother, then with Child of him. He was firſt called *Gerard the Son of Gerard*: which having ſome relation with the Latin, *Deſiderare*, he afterwards took the Name of *Deſiderius*, and for Sirname, *Eraſmus*; which is a Greek Word, that ſignifies much the ſame. He afterwards became a Singing-Boy in the Cathedral of *Utrecht*; and at Nine Years of Age was ſent to continue his Studies at *Deventer*, under *Alexander Hege*. His Guardians after the Death of his Father, oblig'd him to turn Canon-Regular of St. *Auguſtin*. After which, he went to *Paris*; and came thence into *England*, where he compos'd a Book in Praiſe of the King and Kingdom. Travelling into *Italy* with the King's Phyſician's Son, he took his Degrees of Doctor of Divinity at *Turin*; and finiſh'd his Book of *Adages* at *Bologne*; and went to *Venice*, to put it, with other Pieces, into the Hands of *Aldus Manutius*, to be Printed. Then read Rhetorick to *Alexander*, Son to *James*, King of *Scotland*; Choſen Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*: Went to *Rome*: where he was honoured and eſteemed by the Great Men of that City, who omitted nothing to oblige him to ſtay there. Pope *Paul* III. gave him ſome hopes of a Cardinal's Hat, and offer'd him conſiderable Employments. Pope *Clement* VII. and *Henry* VIII. *Francis* I. *Charles* V. *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*; *Ferdinand*, King of *Hungary*, and ſeveral other Princes ſtrove equally to gain him by great Penſions; but he would never confine himſelf to any. All the Learned Men of *Europe* correſponded with him by Letters, and valued themſelves upon his Acquaintance. He went to *Baſil* at

6 Years

60 Years of Age; where *Froben* Re-printed his *Adages*; he had alſo his *Colloquies* Re-printed there, which had run through ſeveral Editions before, and *Colinet* Re-printed 'em at *Paris*, in 1527. and ſold above 20000 Copies. *Eraſmus* Printed alſo the Works of St. *Jerom*, of *Arnobius*, St. *Hilarius*, *Pliny*, *Seneca*, with ſeveral others. Tranſlated the New-Teſtament out of Greek into Latin with Notes, and Dedicated it to Pope *Leo* X. He likewiſe wrote againſt *Luther* upon the Subject of *Free-Will*, and retir'd to *Friburg* in 1529. *Eraſmus*'s Works in *Froben*'s Edition are 9 Volumes. He was a very great Man, and Favour'd the Reformation in many things, though he Died in the Communion of *Rome* at *Bazil* in 1536. the 70th. Year of his Age.

ERASMUS *(Joannes)* a Famous Unitarian, Rector of the School of *Antwerp*; from whence he was forced to fly, by reaſon of his Opinion, into *Poland*; where he had a long Diſpute with *Socinus*, about the Pre-exiſtence of the Son of God before all Creatures: Printed afterwards by *Socinus* himſelf. F. *Simon*.

ERASTUS *(Thomas)* a Phyſician of *Baden* in *Switzerland*, where he was Born in 1524. He was a Perſon of great Reputation in his Profeſſion, and wrote ſeveral Books, among which, there are four againſt *Paracelſus*. The others are, *De Aſtrologia Divinatrice*, *De Auro Potabili*, *De Cauſa Morborum*, *De Occultis Pharmacorum Poteſtatibus*, *De Putredine Libri Chirurgici*: But his Treatiſe, for which he is moſt talk'd of, is that of *Excommunication*, in which he denies the Authority of the *Church*. This Tract has been confuted by ſeveral, particularly by Dr. *Hammond*, in his Book, *Of the Power of the Keys*. *Melchior Adam. in Vit. Germ-Medic. Thuanus Hiſt. Vander Linden De Script. Med.* &c.

ERATO, one of the Nine *Muſes*, which preſides over Love-Poems. She is generally repreſented like a young Maiden of gay Humour, crown'd with Myrtle and Roſes, holding a Harp in the Right hand, and a Bow in the other; with a little winged *Cupid* plac'd by her, arm'd with his Bow and Arrows. *Ripa Iconal.*

ERATOSTRATUS, or HEROSTRATUS, an *Epheſian*, who, to get him a Name, ſet fire to the Temple of *Epheſus*, in the 398th. of *Rome*. For which the *Epheſians* made a Law, with a ſevere Penalty, That no body ſhould preſume ſo much as to repeat his Name. *Solin. Valer. Max.*

EREBUS, call'd by the Poets the God of Hell, Born of *Chaos* and *Tenebræ*; 'tis likewiſe the Name of an infernal River. *Erebus* in the *Phœnician* Language ſignifying Darkneſs, gave occaſion to this Poetical Fiction. See *Virgil l.* 6. *Heſiod. Theogon.*

ERCHENBAULD *de Burbah*, a Perſon ſo zealous for Juſtice, that he Pardon'd no Crime in any Perſon whatever. Underſtanding therefore, as he lay upon his Death-bed, that one of his Nephews had attempted the Chaſtity of certain Ladies, he order'd him to be Apprehended, and carry'd to Execution. Which the Officers neglecting, and his Nephew imprudently appearing before him within two or three Days after, he call'd him to his Bed-ſide, and pretending to take him about the Neck, in Kindneſs, cut his Throat; chuſing rather to be the Executioner of the Sentence he had pronounc'd, than that this Criminal ſhould go unpuniſh'd. This Accident happen'd in 1220. (according to *Cæſarius*.) They add, That the Biſhop of the Place coming to receive his Confeſſion, was ſurpriz'd, that among his other Sins, he made no mention of this Murther; and taxing him with it, the Count maintain'd, That he committed no Sin, in executing the Juſtice which he was oblig'd to render to Subjects. His Obſtinacy anger'd the Biſhop to that Degree, that he refus'd to abſolve him, and took away the Sacred *Viaticum*, or *Hoſtie*: But as he was going out of the Houſe, the Count ſent for him back, and deſir'd him to ſee whether the *Hoſtie* was in the *Ciboire*; and miſſing it, ſhew'd it him upon his Tongue, (as the Story goes,) to confirm, That God approv'd what he had done. *Fulgoſus*, *Del-Rio*.

ERECTHEUS, the Sixth King of *Athens*, ſucceeded *Pandion*, in the Year of the World, 2655. and reigned 50 Years. *Cecrops* II. ſucceeded him. *Boreas* a *Thracian*, Son of *Aſtræus*, ſtole his Daughter *Orithya*, three Years before *Eumalphus* inſtituted the Ceremonies of *Ceres*, in *Eleuſine*.

EREMPERT, he liv'd in the Ninth Age, under the Reign of *Lewis* II. and compos'd a Hiſtory of the *Lombards*, often quoted by *Baronius*. *Simler*, *Voſſius*.

ERESBY, a Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, in *Lincolnſhire*, not far from *Bullingbrook*, giving the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Lindſey*.

ERETUM, *Monte Rotondo*, ſeated upon a Hill, within the Pope's Territories, two Miles from the River *Tiber*, and twelve from *Rome* to the North, dignify'd with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Family of *Mapheo Barbarini*, Prince of *Prunaſſe*.

ERFORD, upon the River *Ger*, a City of *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*: in Latin *Erfordia*, and *Erfurtum*. The Capital of *Thuringia*, Conſiderable for its Wealth, as formerly for its Univerſity, founded in 1351. It was almoſt burnt to the Ground in 1417. but afterwards recovered it ſelf to that Degree, that 'tis an uſual ſaying, That *Erfort* is rather a Province than a City. *Erfort* embracing *Lutheraniſm* put it ſelf under the Protection of the Dukes of *Saxony*, which occaſion'd great Conteſtations between 'em and the Archbiſhops, and a Diſpute among the *German* Doctors, Whether a Prince could without violating the Conſtitutions of the Empire, receive under his Protection the Subjects of another Prince. Sometime after *Guſtavus Adolphus* took it; but by the Pacification of *Oſnabrug*, the King was contented it ſhould be return'd into the Hands of the Elector. To which the Inhabitants refuſing to ſubmit, they were Outlaw'd by the Emperor; and at the ſame time, the Elector being aſſiſted by the *French*, made himſelf Maſter of the City and Citadel. (See *Memoirs du Tems.*) *Erford* lies three Leagues from *Weymar*, and as many from *Gotha*; beautify'd with fair Churches, ſeveral Abbeys; and a ſtately Caſtle, call'd *Cyriarburg*. Long. 33. 6. Lat. 31. 4.

ERGANES, a King of *Æthiopia*; who finding that the Heathen Prieſts of *Meroe* had poyſon'd the People with their Superſtitions, to that Degree, as to threaten his Life, depriv'd 'em of their Prieſthood, and put 'em to Death.

ERICTHONIUS, the Fourth King of the *Athenians*, after *Amphictyon*, being Born with Dragons Feet, he is feign'd to be the firſt Inventor of Chariots, to hide the Deformity of his Legs. He was alſo the Inventor of Silver, and the *Pan-Athénaick* Games. See *Selden*'s Comments *in Marmora Arundeliana*.

ERICTHONIUS, Son to *Dardanus* and *Batæa*, Daughter to *Teuſa*: He ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World, 2605. In a little Country of *Phrygia*, in *Aſia Minor*, afterwards call'd *Troas*. He reign'd Sixty five years. *Euſeb. Chron.*

ERICUS, the Name of Nine Kings of *Denmark*; of which the two firſt are hardly known in Hiſtory. *Ericus* III. dy'd at *Cyprus*, in his way to the *Holy-Land*, in 1102. much eſteemed for his Piety and Prudence. *Ericus* IV. a Prince both Cruel and Extravagant; was murthered in 1139. *Ericus* V. unſucceſsful in his Wars with the *Swedes*, retir'd to a Monaſtery, where he died about the Year 1185. *Ericus* VI. a Prudent Prince, was murder'd by his Brother *Abel*, in 1250. *Ericus* VII. ſucceeded *Chriſtopher* I. in 1259. and was put to Death by his own Officers, after he had reigned 28 Years in great Tranquility. *Ericus* VIII. reveng'd the Death of his Father, took *Roſtock*, and dy'd in 1321. after he had reigned 35 Years. *Ericus* IX. began his Reign in 1412. but his Cruelties caus'd his Subjects to revolt from him: At length, being wearied with the Toyls of Government, he retir'd into *Pomerania*; and there, as 'tis ſuppoſed, it was that he wrote the Hiſtory of *Denmark*; which begins, *Dani, ut teſtantur Veteres Hiſtoriographi*, &c. He dy'd in the Year 1459. and 77th. of his Age. *Pontanus*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Voſſius*.

ERICUS, or *Henricus*, the Name of Fourteen Kings of *Sweden*. Of which the moſt Conſiderable in Hiſtory, were *Ericus* I. who made good Laws, Enlarg'd his Dominions, People'd the Daniſh Iſles; and finding his own Kingdom too much burthen'd with People, undertook ſeveral Expeditions, and ſack'd *Rugia*. *Ericus* III. by his Conqueſts enlarg'd his Dominions more conſiderably. *Ericus* IV. applauded for his Wit and Courage. *Ericus* IX. put to Death by his Subjects, for endeavouring to introduce Chriſtianity into his Kingdom. *Ericus* XII. fortunate in ſeveral Expeditions, and highly eſteem'd for his Military Conduct: reign'd 28 Years, and dy'd in 1250. *Ericus* XIV. Eldeſt Son of *Guſtavus* I. began his Reign in 1560. was a great Admirer of Learned Men, and well skill'd in Aſtronomy and Mathematicks. He confirm'd the Privileges which the Kings his Predeceſſors had granted to the Cities on the *Baltick*; reliev'd the Town of *Revel*, which had put it ſelf under his Protection, by which he diſguſted the *Moſcovites*. He was alſo at Variance with the Town of *Lubeck*, the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*: And being jealous of his Brother *John*, turn'd his Arms againſt him, and put him in Irons. This unſteady Conduct drew his Neighbours upon him; and his ill Succeſs in the War againſt theſe, incens'd him to that Degree, that he ſeiz'd and put to Death the Chief Officers of his Army, with *Denys Burg* his Maſter, as guilty of a Conſpiracy, without hearing what they could ſay for themſelves. To atone ſomewhat for this, he ſet his Brother at Liberty. Some time after he Marry'd his Concubine, and Crown'd her Queen of *Swedeland*. *John* and *Charles*, his Brothers, withdrew from the Court, unwilling to aſſiſt at a Match ſo unworthy their Birth; and were ſoon follow'd by their Uncles, and the Chief of the Kingdom. *Ericus* rais'd Men, and ſent after them; but his Troops revolted to them. Afterwards he was beſieg'd at *Stockholm*; and ſurrendring himſelf, was, with his Wife, caſt into Priſon; and *John* by general Conſent, Proclaimed King. *Thuan. Pontanus*, *Puffendorf Introduct. Hiſt.* &c.

ERICUS *(Peter)* being Commander of the *Adriatick* Sea, for the State of *Venice*, in 1584. fortun'd to take a Ship with 800000 Crowns, in Money and Goods, which the Widow of *Ramadan*, Baſha of *Tripoli*, was carrying to *Conſtantinople*: He kill'd 250 Men that were in this and the

Ship

Ship that tended her; and with his own Sword ſlew the Baſha's young Son in his Mother's Arms; and having cauſed 40 Women that were on board to be Violated, got 'em cut in pieces, and thrown into the Sea. The Senate, incens'd at ſo barbarous a Cruelty, caus'd him to be Beheaded, and ſent the rich Prize to *Amurat* III. the Turkiſh Emperor. See the Hiſt. of *Venice*.

ERICUSA, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhene*-Sea, toward *Sicily*, 20 Miles diſtant from *Lipara*; 7 from *Phœnicuſa*, Weſtward; and 30 from *Uſtica*, to the Eaſt. Alſo another Iſland of the ſame Name in the *Ionian*-Sea, now call'd *Patchſu*, to the South of *Corcyra*, and hardly 12 Miles from the Shore of *Epirus*, Weſtward, under the *Venetians*, who give the Citizens of *Parga* leave to feed their Cattel in it. *Ferrarius*.

ERIGONE, Daughter of *Icarius*, Hang'd her ſelf for Grief. Poets feign, That *Bacchus* having taught *Icarius* the Art of making Wine, preſented him with a Butt of that excellent Liquor. *Icarius* invited ſome Shepherds of *Attica* to drink of it: Which they doing ſomewhat too liberally, committed ſuch Extravagances, that their Comrades thought 'em Poyſon'd; and thereupon killing *Icarius*, threw his Body into a deep Pit, which they fill'd up with Earth: But *Icarius*'s Dog, call'd *Mæra*, by its continual Howling, diſcover'd the place: Whereupon *Erigone* Hang'd her ſelf on a Tree. It happen'd, ſome time after, that the *Athenian* Maids and Women were tranſported with ſuch Fury, that they Hang'd themſelves in great Numbers. And the Oracle being conſulted for a Remedy, order'd that they ſhould inſtitute Plays that ſhould, in ſome manner, reſemble the Death of *Erigone*. They invented Swings; and all the Diſorder ceas'd. And *Jupiter*, to recompence the Piety of this young Woman, and Fidelity of the Dog, turn'd *Erigone* into the Conſtellation call'd *Virgo*, *Mæra* into the *Dog-Star*, and *Icarius* into that call'd the *Cow-Herd*. *Hygin*.

ERISICTHON, a *Theſſalian* Lord, who Felling, almoſt a whole Foreſt, conſecrated to *Ceres*, The Goddeſs was ſo provok'd, that ſhe puniſh'd him with a Famine, which deſtroy'd his Cattel, and ruin'd his Eſtate to that Degree, that he was forc'd to proſtitute his Daughter for Bread: In fine, he was, at laſt brought to ſuch Diſtreſs, that after having liv'd upon his own Fleſh, he died of Deſpair. *Calimachus in Himno in Cererem. Ovid. Metam. lib.* 8.

ERITH, a Market-Town of *Hurſtingſton*-Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Huntingtonſhire*, bordering upon *Cambridge*. Alſo a Town in the North-Weſt Parts of *Kent*, near the *Thames*.

ERITHREA, an Epiſcopal City of *Ionia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*, where the *Erythrean* Sibyl was born, who liv'd in the time of the *Trojan* War, and foretold the Deſtruction of *Troy*. The *Romans* ſent Deputies to *Erythrea*, to gather up her Verſes: And thoſe which they brought back, condemn'd the Multiplicity of Gods, ſaying, That there was but one Creator of Heaven and Earth. *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea* quotes 27 of her Verſes; mentioning the Firſt coming of the Son of God, to aſſume Humane Nature; and the Second, to Judge the World. Theſe Verſes are Acroſticks upon theſe words; *Jeſus Chriſtus, Dei Filius, Servator, Crux. Euſebius, Blond. Lactantius, lib.* 1, &c.

ERIVAN, a City of *Armenia*, or *Turcomannia*, upon the Frontiers of *Turkey* and *Perſia*. The Old City being ruin'd by the Wars between the *Turks* and *Perſians*, the New one was built 800 Paces beyond it upon a Rock; at the foot of which run two Rivers, *Zanguy* to the North-Weſt, and *Queak-boulack*, or *Forty-Fountains*, to the South-Weſt. You croſs the River *Zanguy*, over a fair Stone Bridge with three Arches; upon which are built certain Chambers, where the Governor ſometimes ſpends his time in the heat of Summer. The Fortreſs looks like a little Town, inhabited by none but Natural *Perſians*. The *Armenians* have their Shops in it, where they work and trade all Day; but ſhut up in the Evening, and return into the City. The Garriſon conſiſts of 2000 Men. The Governor's Palace is in the Fort, very Magnificent; and in Summer-time very Delightful. A thouſand Paces from the City ſtands a little Fort, call'd *Queutchi-cala*. There are ſeveral Churches in the City; of which the Chief are the Cathedral, and another call'd *Catovike*. Near the great Market-place ſtands *Deaf-Sultan*'s Moſque; ſo called, from the Name of the Founder. The *Meidan* is a large ſquare place, planted round with Trees, where they make their Publick Exerciſes and Divertiſements. The *Caravanſera's*, or Inns, are very Commodious, where the Merchants have their Lodging and Ware-houſes for nothing. When any Caravan arrives at *Erivan*, the Governor is bound to give the King of *Perſia* Notice: And if any Embaſſador arrive, he is Treated at the Governor's Charge; and convoy'd to the next Governor, who does the ſame. This is the place where all the Silk Merchants meet together, and where they pay a certain Cuſtom call'd *Raderi*. The Air of *Erivan* is wholſom; but the Winter is ſomewhat tedious. Nevertheleſs, the Country is very fertile, and produces variety of Fruits in abundance; eſpecially Wine, which is excellent and cheap. The *Armenians* have a Tradition, That *Noah* planted the Vine within a League of *Erivan*, and will undertake to ſhew you the Place. The Country affords great ſtore of Partridge, and Fiſh in abundance; eſpecially Carps and Trouts, much eſteemed over all the Eaſt for their Taſte and Largeneſs, of which ſome are three foot long. Theſe Fiſh are taken not only in the Rivers, but in a Lake about 3 ſmall Days Journey from the City, by the *Perſians* called *Deria-Chirin*; by the *Armenians*, *Kiagar-couni-ſou*; that is to ſay, the *Sweet-Lake*, 25 Leagues in compaſs, and very deep; with a ſmall Iſland in the middle, where ſtands a Monaſtery, the Prior of which is an Archbiſhop, who aſſumes the Title of *Patriarch*, and will not acknowledge the Patriarch of the *Armenians*. It croſſes one part of *Armenia*, and mixes with the *Araxis* near the *Caſpian*-Sea. *Erivan* was taken by the *Turks* in 1582. Re-taken by the *Perſians* in 1604. In 1629. the *Turks* poſſeſſed themſelves of it again; but were expell'd by the *Sophi* in 1635. *Chardin, Tavernier*.

ERKENWALD, the Third Biſhop of *London*, after the *Saxons* were poſſeſſed of the Iſland. He was Son of *Offa*, King of the Eaſt-*Saxons*, converted to Chriſtianity by *Mellitus* Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 642, and Conſecrated Biſhop of *London* by *Theodorus* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in 675. This *Erkenwald* was a Perſon of a very Holy and Exemplary Life. Built two Monaſteries with his Patrimonial Eſtate, and was ſo Happy as to convert *Sebba*, King of the Eaſt-*Saxons*. He likewiſe enlarg'd the Buildings of his Cathedral St. *Paul*'s, enrich'd it with Endowments, and procur'd it the Grants of ſeveral Privileges from the *Saxon* Kings. He died in the Year of our Lord 685, and was Bury'd in St. *Paul*'s, with a ſtately Monument. *Dugdale*'s Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, *&c.*

ERMENSUL, or *Irmenſul*, an Idol of the Old *Saxons* of *Weſtphalia*, who had a ſtately Temple upon the Hill *Eresberg*, now call'd *Stadtberg*. The Generality believe, that this pretended Deity was *Mars*, worſhipped by this warlike People, as the Protector of their Country; from whence came the Name of *Mersberg*, or *Mars*'s Hill, as *Stadtberg* was formerly call'd. Others call this Idol, *Herminſul*, as if it ſignified the Statue of *Hermes* or *Mercury*. *Charlemagne* having conquer'd the *Saxons*, deſtroy'd this Idol, and conſecrated the Temple to the Service of the true God, in the Year 709. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, Printed in 1672.

ERMERIC, King of the *Suevians*, paſſed into *Spain*, and Reigned there 31 Years, after he had ravaged all the Provinces of that Kingdom. *Gauderic*, King of the *Vandals*, oppos'd him firſt of all; but in ſhort time gave him over. *Genſeric* defeated his General *Hermingaire*: but *Ermeric* taking the Field in Perſon, harraſs'd *Gallicia*; and after he had grappl'd with a tedious Diſtemper, dy'd in 440. *Idacius Chron.*

ERMINSTREET-WAY, a Cauſey which runs from *Royſton* to *Huntington*.

ERNESTUS, Elector of *Saxony*, was the Grandchild of *Frederick* II. firnam'd the *Warriour*; under whom the Dukedom of *Saxony* was honour'd with the Electoral Dignity in the Poſterity of *Witikind*. He was a Prince of great Prudence, and admirable Conduct; and had the honour to reconcile three Kings who had great Conteſts one with another, *Caſimir* of *Poland*, *Ladiſlaus* of *Bohemia*, and *Matthias* of *Hungary*, who made him their Mediator and Umpire of their Differences. He built the Caſtle of *Wettenburg*, and founded an Univerſity there in 1502.

EROPUS or EROPS, a King of *Macedon*, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* I. in the Year of the World 4356, being then an Infant in the Cradle: The *Illyrians* taking advantage of the Minority of this Prince, attack'd the *Macedonians*, and defeated them. The *Macedonians*, being very much alarm'd at this misfortune, reſolv'd to carry their King in his Cradle into the Field, hoping this Expedient would animate the Souldiers: The Project took accordingly; for their Army, rather than leave their little Prince to the Mercy of the Enemy, fought it ſtoutly and carry'd the Day. *Juſtin. lib.* 7.

EROS, one of *Mark Antony*'s Slaves; who when his Maſter, in deſpair, after the Battel of *Actium*, conjur'd him to run him through the Body, drew his Sword, as if it had been to do him that cruel Office; but at the ſame time turning the Point upon his own Breaſt, ran himſelf through the Heart, and fell dead at his Maſter's Feet. This Accident happen'd at *Alexandria*, after the Death of *Cleopatra*. *Plutarch, Tom.* 1. *Pag.* 951.

ERPACH, Lat. *Erpachum*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, with the Title of an Earldom. The Territory which belongs to it is properly in *Ottenwald*, or the Foreſt of *Otten*, between the *Rhine*, the *Mein*, and the *Neckar*. The Counts of *Erpach* are Lords of ſome neighbouring Boroughs, and have a Seat in the General Dyets of the Empire.

ERPENIUS, otherwiſe *Thomas* of *Erp*, born at *Gorcum*, in *Holland*, in 1584. He was the Wonder of his Age, for his Knowledge of the Eaſtern and the Ethiopick Languages. The King of *Spain* invited him to his Court, to explain certain *Arabick* Inſcriptions: And the King of *Morocco* admir'd his Epiſtles, in *Arabick*, to that Degree, that he could not forbear reading 'em himſelf, and ſhewing 'em to thoſe that ſpoke the Language naturally. Among other Pieces, he left

behind him an *Hebrew* and *Arabick Grammar*, and a *Saracene Hiſtory* in *Arabick* and *Latin*. He wrote beſides *Proverbia Arabica. Fabulæ Locmanni. Hiſtoria Joſephi Patriarchæ.* Publiſhed the Pſalms in *Syriac*, and the *Pentateuch* in *Arabick*. *Meurſius, Athen. Batav.* lib. 2.

ERQUICO, a City of *Africa*, upon the *Red-Sea*; with a convenient Harbour, which draws a conſiderable Trade to the Town. The *Turks* are Maſters of the place, under the Command of the Beglerbeg of *Suaquen*, who at the Port is called the Baſſa of *Abaſſia*.

ERRIC II. King of *Denmark*; lived in the Xth. Century, of whom there is nothing conſiderable recorded, but that hearing of a Muſician that could raiſe what Paſſion he pleas'd in thoſe that heard him, he ſent for him, and bid him excite a Martial Paſſion in thoſe that were preſent. Which he did ſo effectually, that they all began to look out for their Weapons; and the King himſelf was put into ſuch a Fury, that he ſent for his Sword, and ran three or four of his Train through the Bodies. *Saxo-Gram. Felibien.*

ERRIF, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Barbary*, extending in Length upon the *Mediterranean*-Sea, between the Province of *Habat* to the Weſt, and that of *Garet* to the Eaſt. The Principal Cities of it, are *Gomer, Mezemma, Tenga, Pennom de Velez, Tegazza, Guaſavala, Bedis*, &c.

ERROL (*John Hay* Earl of *Errol*) deſcended from the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, which was firſt rais'd upon this honourable Occaſion; in the Year 980, and Reign of *Kenneth* III. the *Danes* having invaded *Scotland*, gave Battel to the *Scots* at *Longcarty* near *Perth*; the *Scots* being worſted in the Fight gave way, and being forc'd to paſs a Defile in their Flight, were ſtopt by a Countryman and his two Sons, and by them encourag'd to Rally, and renew the Fight: The Example, Reſiſtance, and Reproaches of theſe brave Men, who were arm'd only with what their Ploughs furniſh'd, put new Life into the routed Army, who returning to the Field, defeated the *Danes* by this Re-inforcement from the *Plough*, and deliver'd their Country from Servitude. The Battel being over, the Father, afterwards known by the Name of *Hay*, was, for this good Service brought into the *Preſence*, ennobled by the King in a Parliament at *Scone*, rewarded with the beſt part of the Enemies Baggage, and had a Grant of the Barony of *Errol*, in the Cauſey of *Gowry*, containing as much Land as a Faulcon flew over without Lighting, and lying in the beſt part of the Kingdom; the March Stones being about ſeven Miles diſtant, are to this day commonly called, *The Faulcon Stones*. The particular State of this Family, from the Reign of *Kenneth* III. to that of K. *Robert* I. is not clear upon the Records; length of Time, and accidents of War having ſunk the Hiſtory; however there are two Charters extant, Granted by King *William* the *Lyon*, of the Lands of *Errol* to *William de Haya*, and *David de Haya*, and in the Charters of *Malcolme* IV. *William* and *Alexander* II. frequent mention is made of *Gulielmus de Haya*, and *Johannes de Haya* as *Witneſſes*; and at *Berwick*, in the Diſpute betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, before King *Edward* I. of *England*, *Nicholas de la Haya* is one of the Arbitrators; but ſince the beginning of the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, the Pedegree is very clear and uninterrupted, as follows: Firſt, *Gilbert de la Haya*, Lord *Hay* of *Errol*, adher'd to King *Robert* I. in all his Troubles, when almoſt the whole Nation had ſubmitted to *Baliol*; in Conſideration therefore of his great Loyalty, he was created Lord High Conſtable of *Scotland*, in the VIth. Year of the Reign of that Prince, which Office was granted to him and his Heirs, and is ſtill enjoy'd by 'em; this King *Robert* I. likewiſe rewarded him with a conſiderable Grant of Lands in the *Shire* of *Aberdeen*. This Lord *Gilbert* died at *Aberdeen* in 1330, and was Bury'd in the Abbey-Church of *Coopar*; where ſeveral of his Succeſſours were likewiſe Interr'd. Secondly, *Nicholas de la Haya*, Lord *Hay*, and of this Family, the ſecond Great Conſtable of *Scotland*, Son and Heir to *Gilbert* Lord *Hay*, with 280 Gentlemen of his Family, were kill'd in the Service of King *David Bruce*, againſt *Edward Baliol* in the Battel of *Dualin*, *Anno* 1332. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate, by *David de la Haya*, who attended King *David Bruce* in the Wars againſt the *Engliſh*, and was kill'd in the Battel of *Durham*, in the Year 1344. His Son *Thomas*, Lord *Hay* ſucceeded him, who, in the Year 1376. Married one of the Daughters of King *Robert* III. in the Right of whom he became poſſeſſed of the Barony of *Inchtuthill* in *Perthſhire*. In the Year 1388. this *Thomas* was at the memorable Battel of *Aberdeen*, and died at *Inchtuthill* in 1406. *William de la Hay*, Lord *Hay* ſucceeded his Father *Thomas*, he was one of thoſe who were Deputed to treat for the Liberty of King *James* I. who was detain'd Priſoner in *England*, which Affair, *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, *Henry* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and this Lord managed with great Prudence and Succeſs. He died at *Turriff* in 1434; leaving Iſſue by his Wife *Margaret* Daughter to the Lord *Graham*, *Gilbert* and *William*, and was ſucceeded by the former, who married a Lady of his own Name and Family; by whom, beſides five other Sons he had *William*, who ſucceeded to the Honour and Eſtate in 1436, he was created Earl of *Errol* by King *James* II. both upon the Score of his Quality, and particular Services to that Prince; he married *Beatrix Douglas*, Daughter to the Earl of *Morton*, and died at *Slaines* in 1461, and was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *Nicholas*, Lord *Hay*, and ſecond Earl of *Errol*, who married *Elizabeth Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and died, at *Killimair* in 1467. By the Lady abovemention'd, he had Iſſue *William*, who ſucceeded to the Honour and Eſtate, and was third Earl of *Errol*, and ninth Great Conſtable of *Scotland*; he married *Jane Stewart*, Daughter to the Earl of *Athol*, by whom he had Iſſue *William*, who ſucceeded him in 1478, this *William* fourth Earl of *Errol*, married *Elizabeth Leſley*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rothes*, by whom he had Iſſue, *William* his Succeſſour; he died at *Errol* in 1455. *William* Lord *Hay* fifth Earl of *Errol*, Sheriff of *Aberdeen*, &c. Married *Chriſtiana Lyon*, Daughter to the Lord *Glames*, by whom he had Iſſue, 1ſt. *William* II. Sir *Thomas* of *Logie*, and two Daughters; this Earl *William* was kill'd with King *James* IV. at the fatal Battel of *Flodden*, together with 87 Gentlemen of his Name, in the Year 1513, and was ſucceeded by *William* his eldeſt Son, ſixth Earl of *Errol*, twelfth Great Conſtable of *Scotland*, and Sheriff of *Aberdeenſhire*; he married *Helena Stewart*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Lennox*, by whom he had Iſſue, *William* VII. Earl of *Errol* who ſucceeded him, but died without Iſſue. Sir *George Hay* of *Logie*, Son and Heir to Sir *Thomas Hay* of *Logie*, who was ſecond Son to *William Hay*, fifth Earl of *Errol* ſucceeded, by Vertue of the Intail, and was the eighth Earl of *Errol*, &c. his firſt Lady was *Margaret Robertſon*, Daughter to the Laird of *Stravan*, by whom he had firſt *Andrew* who ſucceeded him: 2dly, *John*, who ſucceeded to an ancient Family of the *Hays* of *Muchall*: 3dly, *George* of *Adlethun*: 4thly, *Thomas Parſon* of *Turriff* in *Buchan*, and three Daughters: This Earl *George* had for his ſecond Wife *Helena Briſon*, Daughter to *Pitcarran*, by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter: He died at *Perth* in 1563. *Andrew Hay*, Son and Heir to *George* abovemention'd ſucceeded his Father, and was ninth Earl of *Errol*, &c. he married *Jane Hay*, only Daughter to *William* ſixth Earl of *Errol*, and by her had *Alexander*, who died without Iſſue Male: 2dly, *Francis*, who ſucceeded to the Earldom: 3dly, *Thomas*, 4thly, *Eleonor* married to *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgo*. This Earl *Andrew* was afterwards married to *Mary Sinclair*, Daughter to the Earl of *Cathneſs*, and Relict of *Hume* of *Coldenknows*, and by her had Sir *George* of *Keillor* in *Perthſhire*, (from whom the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Errol* is deſcended;) this Earl *Andrew* was one of thoſe Loyal Lords, who always adher'd to the Intereſt of the unfortunate Queen *Mary*; he died at *Slaines* in 1585. and was ſucceeded by *Francis* his Son and Heir, tenth Earl of *Errol*, &c. he was a Nobleman of great Courage, and a zealous *Roman* Catholick, upon which Account he was a great Sufferer in his Eſtate and Liberty. This Lord with the Earl of *Huntley* fought the Battel of *Glenlivet*, and with a handful of Men, defeated the numerous Forces of the Earl of *Argyle*; he was afterwards much in Favour with King *James* VI. and was one of thoſe *Scottiſh* Noblemen, who, in the Year 1604, were Commiſſion'd to treat the Union of the *two Crowns*: His firſt Lady was *Mary Stewart*, Siſter to *James* Earl of *Murray*; his ſecond *Anna Stewart*, Daughter to the Earl of *Athol*, but had Iſſue by neither. His third Wife was *Elizabeth Douglas*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Morton*, by whom he had, beſides *William* his Succeſſour, three Sons and eight Daughters: This Earl died at *Bowneſs* in *Buchan* in 1631. and was ſucceeded as I obſerv'd before by *William* his Son and Heir, and eleventh Earl of *Errol*, &c. This Lord aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. in 1633. he married *Anna Lyon*, Daughter to *Patrick* Earl of *Kinghorn*, and Lord *Glames*, by whom he had Iſſue *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded him, and one Daughter married to *Henry* Lord *Ker* Son and Heir to the Earl of *Roxborough*. This Earl *William* died at *Errol* in 1636. *Gilbert* Son and Heir to this *William*, was twelfth Earl of *Errol*, &c. He was very zealous and ſerviceable in the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. and in the following Parliaments gave great Proof of his Loyalty and Moderation; he married *Catharine Carnaigie*, Daughter to the Earl of *Southesk*, and died at *Slaines* without Iſſue in 1674. *John* (Son to Sir *Andrew Hay*, deſcended by a ſecond Venter from *Andrew* ninth Earl of *Errol*) preſent and thirteenth Earl of *Errol*, and nineteenth Lord High Conſtable of *Scotland*, of this Family, married the Lady *Anna Drummond*, Daughter to the late, and Siſter to the preſent Earl of *Perth*, by whom he has Iſſue; 1ſt. *Charles* Lord *Hay*; 2dly, *James*, 3dly, *George*, and four Daughters; 1ſt. Lady *May*; 2dly, Lady *Anna*; 3dly, Lady *Elizabeth*; 4thly, Lady——— His Lordſhips Arms are, *Argent, Three Eſcoutcheons, Gules*, his Creſt, *A Faulcon, Or, Beak'd, and Arm'd Gules*; the Supporters, *Two Salvages Proper*, carrying on their Shoulders, *Two Oxen Yoak'd, Or*. The Motto, *Serva Jugum*.

ERYTHIA, or *Erythea*, the ancient Name of the Iſland of *Gades*, now *Cadez*; or of another ſmall Iſland that lie between the Continent of *Spain* and *Gades*. Antiquity will have it, That *Geryon* whoſe Oxen *Hercules* led away

liv'd in this Iſland; whereas *Geryon* reigned in *Ambracia*, a City of *Epirus*, (as *Arrian* makes it out.) However, *Pliny* ſays, That the *Gaditans* had their chief City firſt in this Iſland; and that it was call'd *Erythia*, becauſe inhabited by the *Tyrians*, who came from the *Erythræan*, or *Red-Sea*.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, the *Red-Sea*; ſo call'd, neither from the Colour of the Sand, nor from King *Erythrob*; but as bordering upon *Idumea*, or *Edom*, which ſignifies *Red*: For which reaſon, the People neighbouring upon it, call it the *Sea* of *Edom*, or the *Red-Country-Sea*. Vid. *Quæſt. Sacr. Davidis Clerici, Q. X.*

ERYX, formerly a Town, now a Village of *Sicily*, call'd *Trapano del Monte*, in the Valley of *di Mazara*, by reaſon the Inhabitants were tranſlated to *Drepanum*; from which it is not above three Miles diſtant to the Eaſt: and the Mountain upon which the Village ſtands, is call'd, at this day, *Monte di S. Giulio*: Though *Fazelius* aſſerts, That the Mountain *Eryx*, formerly famous for the Temple of *Venus Erycina*, and ſtill remarkable for the apparent Ruines of a large and ancient City, with a Caſtle built of Four-ſquare Stones, of which the Village of *Trapano del Monte* ſeems moſt likely to be the Remainder, and is now call'd *Catalfana*.

ERZERUM, a City and Province of *Aſia*, under the *Turk*, the moſt conſiderable of all *Turcomannia*, ſeated upon the *Euphrates*, and the Place where the *Beglerbeg* of the Province reſides. Some Geographers will have it to be the ancient *Theodoſiopolis*.

ERZILA, known by the Name of *Fortunius Garſia di Arzila*, a *Biſcayner*; was for his great Knowledge in the Law, by *Charles* V. made a Knight of St. *James*, Councellor in the Council of *Caſtile*, and Advocate-General of the Council of *Navarre*. His chief Works, are, *Commentarium de Pactis, in Titulum Digeſtorum, de Pactis cum Repetitione C. 1. extra, De ultimo fine utriuſque juris, Conſilium pro Militia Sancti Jacobi.*

ESAU, the Son of *Iſaac* and *Rebecca*, born in the Year of the World, 2199. together with his Brother *Jacob*. He was alſo call'd *Edom*, and was the Father of the *Edomites*. Vid. *Gen.* 25, 26, & 36.

ESCO, *Scenga*, a Town of *Vindelicia*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Leck*, 24 Miles from *Kempten*, now in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, 9 German Leagues from *Auſpurgh* to the South, and as many from *Munich* to the South-Weſt.

ESCOBAR, (*Anthony*) of *Mendoza*, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, liv'd in 1650. We have ſeveral Tracts of his, (*viz.*) on the ſixth Chapter of St. *John*. *Ad Evang.* SS. *Comment. Commentaria in Vetus & Novum Teſtamentum. Theologia Moralis Tom.* VII. *Summa Theologiæ Moralis. Examen T. Prattica de Confeſſores*, &c. This Caſuiſt is much cenſur'd by Monſieur *Paſchal*, in his Provincial Letters.

ESCHRAKITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who believe that the Sovereign Good of Man, conſiſts in the Contemplation of God. They avoid all manner of Vice, and appear always in good Humour when in Company. They love harmleſs Muſick and Poetry, and deſpiſe the terrene Conceptions of *Mahomet*, touching the Delights of Paradiſe. The moſt able Preachers in the Royal Moſques, are of this Sect. *Ricaut.*

ESCURE, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*, formerly call'd *Dominet*. 'Tis ſituated between the River *Hued la Abid*, to the Eaſt; the *Green Mountain* to the North and Weſt, and the River *Tenſift* to the South, and ſome Parts of Mount *Atlas*, which are planted with Vines, Olives, and almoſt all Sort of Fruit-Trees. The Country produces good Store of Corn and Paſturage for Cattle. Here good Turkey-Leather is dreſt, and Cloth made which comes almoſt up to the fineneſs of that of *Europe*; the moſt conſiderable Towns here, are *Iſſadagar*, *d' Almedine*, *d' Elemedin*, and *d' Bizu*. *Marmol de l' Afric.* lib. 3.

ESCURIAL, a ſmall Village about ſix Leagues from *Madrid*; where ſtands one of the Palaces of the King of *Spain*, that encloſes a Monaſtery and a College. You aſcend to the Palace between two Rows of Elms, without any flat Court before the Gate, in regard the Building takes up all the level Ground. The Palace contains many Magnificent Apartments; but the Furniture is not very Rich. The Stone is very beautiful, between a kind of Marble and a Brown ſhining Free-ſtone, with Grey Speckles. Nor are the Buildings embelliſh'd like thoſe of *France*; all that is to be admir'd in the Eſcurial being the vaſt heap of ſo many Stones that compoſe the whole Structure; which contains 17 Cloyſters, and 22 Courts. The Monaſtery contains 4 Cloyſters, beſides that which is for a part for the Uſe of the Apothecaries. St. *Lawrence*'s Church is a fair Structure, adorn'd with Pictures, and a great number of Braſs Figures Guilt, all Maſter-pieces of Art and Ingenuity. The Grand Altar is rais'd upon an Aſcent of 17 Steps, of Porphyry, environ'd with 4 rows of Jaſper Columns. The Sanctuary is enrich'd with an infinite number of Precious-Stones, and the Pyx for the Hoſt is valu'd at 500000 Crowns. Under the Grand Altar is a Vaulted Chapel where lie the Bodies of the Kings of *Spain*. Which Magnificent Sepulchre was built by *Philip* IV. and is call'd the *Pantheon*; the Dedication, taken from the *Pantheon* of *Rome*, otherwiſe call'd *Noſtra Donna de la Rotonda*. The Kings lie on the Goſpel-ſide, and the Queens on the other. All the In-ſide of the Chapel is of Black Marble, except ſome Ornaments of Jaſper, Red Marble and Guilt Braſs. The College encloſes 4 Cloyſters, with ſeveral large Apartments, and 3 Libraries, containing in all 18000 Volumes, of which 3000 are in *Arabick*. The whole Building, which was 38 Years a finiſhing, with the Pictures, Sculptures and Ornaments of the Church, came to Six millions and two hundred thouſand Ducats; which is very near Three millions, 130102 *l.* of our Money. *Baudrand.*

ESDRAS, a Jewiſh Prieſt and Doctour of the Law: He was much in favour with *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who ſent him to *Jeruſalem*, with very Rich Preſents, for the Service and Ornament of the Temple, lately rebuilt under *Zerubbabel*. The King likewiſe ſent an Order to the Governours of the Neighbouring Provinces to furniſh *Eſdras* with what was neceſſary for the Magnificence of the Jewiſh Religion, and to exempt the Prieſts from paying Taxes. He likewiſe gave Order to puniſh thoſe, who ſhould take the liberty to do any thing in Contempt of the True God, or the King of *Perſia*. This *Eſdras*, is generally ſuppos'd to have made a Collection of the Canon of Scripture, which he divided into 22 Books, according to the Number of the Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet; and that by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt, he added certain Relations, which happen'd after the Death of the Authors, ſuch as the laſt Chapter of *Deuteronomy* for Example. St. *Jerome* affirms, that *Eſdras* brought in the Uſe of the *Chaldee* Square Letter, leaving the Old Character to the *Samaritans*, and *Genebrard* is of Opinion, that with the Advice of the Great Synagogue, he parted the Holy Books into Verſes, being at firſt written without this Diſtinction. He founded likewiſe a School in *Jeruſalem*, and left a Scheme of Directions, by which the Interpreters of the Law were to proceed in their Explanations of the Difficulties of the Scriptures. Some Writers ſuppoſe the *Chronicles* wrote by *Eſdras*. There are four Books go under his Name. The Second appears to have been written after his Death, and the Two laſt are counted Apocryphal, even by the Church of *Rome*. *Salian. Spondan. Torniel.* A. M. 3556. 3596. 3610. 3640, &c. *Joſeph*, lib. 11. *Ant. Jud. Huet. in Demonſt. Evang.*

ESK, the Name of ſeveral Scotiſh Rivers; particularly of one in the South-Weſt of *Scotland*, which gives Denomination to the Country called *Eskdale*.

ESLING, or *Eſlingen*, Lat. *Eſlinga*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*; yet a Free and Imperial City, ſeated upon the *Neckar*, between *Stugard*, *Tubing* and *Wirtemberg*. It has ſuffer'd much by the Wars in *Germany*.

ESPENCEUS CLAUDIUS a Divine of the Sixteenth Age, noted by *Thuanus* not only for the Nobility of his Extraction, but for his Piety, Candor, and abſolute Perfection in all ſorts of Learning. He was employ'd by *Francis* I. at *Melun*, by *Henry* II. at *Bologn*, by *Francis* II. at *Orleans*, and by *Charles* IX, at *Poiſſy*, with the Chief Prelates of the Kingdom, ſometimes as a Commiſſioner, ſometimes as an Arbitrator in Diſputes about Religion; wherein he always ſhew'd his Learning and Moderation. He dy'd at *Paris* in 1571. in the 60th Year of his Age. *Thuan. Hiſt.* l. 50. He did great Service to Religion by his Learned Commentaries upon ſeveral parts of the Holy Scriptures.

ESPERIES, is a Town of *Hungary*, in the County of *Sarax*, very well fortified; ſituate upon the River *Tarbez*, towards the Mountains, and on the Frontiers of *Poland*. It hath always belonged to the Emperour, as King of *Hungary*, until ſuch time as in the Year 1678, it fell into the Hands of Count *Tekeli*, from whom it was recovered by Force of the Imperial Arms, in 1685. though at the beginning, the Attempt of General *Schultz* was fruitleſs; for laying Siege to it in the Winter, the Extremity of the Weather, and want of all Neceſſaries, inforced him to riſe with the Loſs of at leaſt 5000 Men, moſt of them being ſlain by the many briſk and deſperate Sallies made by the Beſieg'd, and in his Retreat *Tekeli* fell upon his Rear, defeated the whole Party, and *Schultz* had much ado to ſave his Cannon.

ESPERNAY, Lat. *Sparnacum*, a Town of *France*, in *Champagne*, ſeated upon the *Maine*, between *Chalon* and *Chaſteau Thierry*; noted for an Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s Order.

ESPINAL, Lat. *Spinalium*, a ſmall City of *Lorrain*, ſeated upon the *Mozelle*, toward the Mountain *de Vauge*, and the Frontiers of *Franche Comté*, between *Remiremont* and *Chaſte*, upon the right ſide of the ſame River; much impair'd in this Age by the Wars.

ESPINOY, a Town of the *Low-Countries*, in *Flanders*, between *Lille* and *Douay*, dignify'd with the Title of a Principality. Vid. *Melun.*

ESQUEQUIN, One of the Three Tribes of *Arabians* that paſs'd into *Africa*, in 999. which with the other Two, in making all 50000 Men, ſpread over all the Eaſt of *Barbary*, and made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral Provinces. The Tribe of *Eſquequin* is divided into ſeveral Communities, that live in Villages compoſed of Tents which they remove from one place to another. Every Village conſiſts of 150

or 200 Tents; which are pitched in a Circular Order, with a void Space in the middle, wherein they encloſe their Cattle; having only two Avenues to it, which they ſtop up in the Night-time with Friars and Buſhes, for fear of the Wild Beaſts. *Marmol.*

ESSECK, a City in the Eaſtern Province of *Sclavonia*, with a Bridge 8565 Geometrical Paces long, and 17 broad, runing over the *Save*, over a long Marſh, and the River *Fenns*, from the City to the Fort of *Darda*, which is on the other ſide, in the *Lower Hungary*. The Town ſtands low, and the Streets are plank'd with Trees, (as Dr. *Brown* aſſures us, who hath ſeen it.) Upon one ſide of the Gate is part of a Roman Inſcription, *M. Ælian*, &c. on the other, a Man's Head in Stone. In or near this place *Conſtantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Uſurper and Murderer of *Conſtantine* II. in 359. The Town is Great and Populous, by reaſon of the Trade and Commerce, on the Account of the Paſſage, but not Strong; and therefore the Turks have of late beſtow'd much Coſt and Pains in Fortifying it. But that which is the great Wonder, is, the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the Marſhes on both ſides. This Bridge is 5 Miles over, having Rails on both ſides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a Mile, built by *Solyman the Magnificent*, in 1521. as ſoon as he had taken *Belgrade*. It is ſo broad, that three Waggons may go a breaſt, and all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicholas Serini* burnt part of it in 1664. which neceſſitated the Turks to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*; becauſe they could not, without great Charges and Difficulty, pluck up the Remainder of the Trees which the Water had preſerved from the Fire. By this Bridge the Turkiſh Armies uſe to paſs between *Hungary* and *Conſtantinople*. Near this place the unfortunate *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, was defeated, in 1526 in attempting to ſtop *Solyman*'s Paſſage into his Kingdom. Count *Leſly* burnt it a ſecond time, in 1685. and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town of *Eſſeck*; but the Caſtle holding out, he blew up their Magazines, plunder'd the Town, and left it. In 1686. the *Turks* began to build it after another manner, by driving Rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the ſpace with Earth, that it might not be ſubject to be ruin'd by Fire. But the Duke of *Lorrain* deſtroy'ed it in 1687. drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few Days entirely ruin'd what 8000 Men had been many Months a building. Purſuing his Deſign, and paſſing the *Drave* to take *Eſſeck*, he found the Prime Viſier poſted there with all the Forces he could raiſe, very advantageouſly; with the *Danube* on the Left, a Wood on the Right, the Town and *Drave* behind, and a Moraſs before him; between which and his Camp was a Dike 20 Foot deep, 40 broad, and two Miles long, ſtrengthened with Paliſadoes and Redoubts, and defended with 100 Cannon. Whereupon the Duke retreated *June* the 20th. and repaſs'd the *Drave* at *Siclos*. See *Mohatz*. After the Unfortunate taking of *Belgrade* by the *Turks*, October 1690. they ſat down with an Army of 15000 Men before this place, but retir'd without Succeſs.

ESSEDONS, or ISSEDONS, a People of *Scythia*, mention'd by *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pomponius Mela*. Their Capital was *Iſſedon*, now call'd *Caracoran*. The *Eſſedons* eat the Dead Bodies of their Relations, excepting the Head, which they ſet in Gold, and Sacrific'd to it as an Idol.

ESSENES, or *Eſſenians*, a Famous Sect among the *Jews*, whoſe Opinions ſymboliz'd in many things with the *Pythagoreans*. They profeſs'd Community of Goods. They ſhunn'd all Pleaſures, and Marriage among the reſt; wore White Garments, forbad Oaths, drank nothing but Water, us'd Inanimate Sacrifices, had their Elders in ſingular Reſpect; and were above all others ſo ſtrict in the Obſervation of the *Sabbath*, that they prepared their Meat on the Eve; would not remove a Veſſel out of its place, nor even eaſe or ſupply Nature, unleſs much preſs'd. Another ſort there was that allowed Marriage, for the ſake of Procreation, after they had ſtay'd three Years to try whether the Woman were Healthy, and fit to bear Children; but never lay with their Wives after Conception, to ſhew, that it was more out of a deſire to benefit the Commonwealth, than to ſatisfie their Luſt. Theſe *Eſſenes* were again divided into Practicks and Theoricks. The firſt liv'd in Cities, the other in ſolitary Places. The firſt ſpent their Time in Handy-crafts, the latter only in Meditation. The Practicks, had Dinner and Supper; the Theoricks, only Supper. (*Joſeph Bell. Jud.* l. 2. c. 12. *Antiq.* l. 18. *Solin.* c. 36. *Euſeb.* l. 2. c. 15, 16.) Note, That thoſe *Eſſenes* which liv'd under the Diſcipline of St. *Mark*, at *Alexandria*, were Chriſtians, as St. *Jerom* obſerves, in his Book of Eccleſiaſtical Writers. St. *Jerom*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Solin.*

ESSEQUEBE, in Lat. *Eſſequebia*, a River of South *America* in *Guaiana*, riſing out of the Lake *Parime*, whence runing Northward into the Country of the *Caribbes*, it receives divers other Rivers, and throws it ſelf into the North Sea, between *Orenoque* to the Weſt, and *Dematar* to the Eaſt.

ESSEX, a Maritime County in the South-eaſt Parts of *England*, has *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeſhire* on the North; *Kent* on the South; the *German* Ocean Eaſtward, *Hartfordſhire* and *Middleſex* Weſtward. From *Kent* it is divided by the *Thames*, from *Suffolk* by the *Stoure*, from *Hartfordſhire* and *Middleſex*, moſt part by the River *Lee*; beſides which Rivers, here are the *Chelmer*, *Coln*, *Roden*, *Crouch*, and others yielding Plenty of Fiſh. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is 40 Miles; Its Breadth from North to South 35. The whole divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 415 Pariſhes, and 22 Market-Towns; whoſe Inhabitants in the time of the *Romans*, went together with thoſe of *Middleſex*, by the Name of *Trinobantes*, and both Counties together, with part of *Hartfordſhire*, made the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, in the time of the Heptarchy; which makes up now the Dioceſs of *London*. As for the Air of this County, it is like that of *Kent*; in moſt Parts very good, in ſome bad and Aguiſh, and in thoſe eſpecially call'd *The Hundreds* of *Eſſex*, lying low and near unto the Sea. For which Reaſon theſe Parts are the leaſt Inhabited, tho' the moſt fruitful and rich. The particular Commodities wherein this County excels, are Hops, Saffron, and Oyſters. The Firſt in the Moiſt Grounds. The Saffron thrives beſt in the North of *Eſſex*, where one Acre of Ground will yield 80 or 100 Weight of moiſt Saffron in a Year, which being dried, is valued 20 Pounds Sterling, and after three Years Glebe of Saffron, 'twill yield for 18 Years more, plenty of Barley, without any Manuring, and then bear Saffron again. As for Oyſters, the beſt in *England*, fat, ſalt, green, finn'd, are bred near *Colcheſter*; where they have an excellent Art to feed them in Pits made for that purpoſe. The Chief Manufactures here, are, Bays, Sayes, Serges, and other the like Stuffs: made in and about *Colcheſter*, *Cogſhall*, *Pedham*, &c. Here is alſo more Gun-Powder made by Mills erected on the River *Lee*, betwixt *Waltham* and *London*, than in all *England* beſides. For Stately Buildings you will find, 1 *Audley-End*, a Royal Houſe, built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, and Treaſurer of *England*. 2. *New-Hall*, built by the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Suſſex*. 3. *Copt-Hall*, ſeated upon a Hill in the midſt of a Park, built by the Abbot of *Waltham*, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*. This County gave the Title of Earl to the Families of the *Mandeviles*, the *Bohuns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, *William* Lord *Parre*, before it came to the D'*Evereux*'s, *Robert* D'*Evereux* Viſcount *Hereford*, General of the Parliaments Army againſt *Charles* I. dying *Septemb.* 13. 1646. and his Son *Robert* an Infant, before the Reſtitution of King *Charles* II. *Arthur Capel* Baron of *Hadham*, was created Earl of *Eſſex* and Viſcount *Maldon*, April 20. 1661. and made Lord Lieutenant in *Ireland* in 1672. He died unhappily in the *Tower*, and his Son, then an Infant, ſucceeded him in this Honour.

ESTAMPES, in Lat. *Stampa*, a City of *France* in *Beauce*, Ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom, ſeated upon the River *Ivine*, between *Paris* and *Orleans*, in a fertile Country. There is in it a Collegiate Church, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. This City ſuffer'd much during the Civil Wars, at what time it was taken by the Proteſtants; upon which the Caſtle Surrender'd, and was afterwards ruin'd in 1652. It was Erected into a Dukedom by *Francis* I. in favour of *John le Broſſe*. The Family of *Eſtampes* is very conſiderable in *France*, and has produc'd ſeveral great Perſonages, among whom was *James d'Eſtampes*, Mareſchal of *France*, by the Name of *Mareſchal de la Ferte-Imbaut*, frequently mention'd in the Hiſtories of this laſt Age; who ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Seige of *Soiſſons* in 1617. at the Battel of *Pont Ce* in 1620. and in the Civil Wars, eſpecially at the Siege of *Rochelle*, in 1628. and of *Privas* in 29. afterwards at the Battel of *Veillaine*, and Relief of *Caſal* in 1630. at the Battel of *Avein*, in 1635. at the Sieges of *Landrecie*, *Maubeuge* and *La Chapelle*, in 1637. at the Battle of *Mouzon*, and the taking of *Ivoy*, in 1639. was employ'd at the Sieges of *Graveline*, *Bourbourg*, *Mardick*, *Linck*, *Bergues*, &c. in 1645. he was at the Sieges of *Courtray*, *Mardick*, *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*, in 1646. at the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, in 1649 *Achilles d'Eſtampes*, was Knight of *Maltha*, and General of the Eccleſiaſtical Army unde *Urban* VIII. who made him a Cardinal, in 1643. Three Years after which he died, in 1646.

ESTAPLES, in Lat. *Stapulia*, a Town of *France* in *Picardy*, well fortify'd lying in *Boulonnois* upon the River *Canche*, between *Montrevil*, and *Monthulin*, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Bologne*.

ESTE, a City of *Italy*, in the Country of *Padua*, ſeated upon the River *Bacchilione*, towards the Mountains of *Padua*, dignify'd formerly with the Title of a Marquiſate and a Biſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. The City is very Ancient, and mention'd by *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. but was ruin'd by the Tyrant *Ezzelin*: Nevertheleſs, it has bequeath'd it's Name to one of the Greateſt Families of *Italy*, from whence in a long Series of Princes, the preſent Duke of *Modena* is deſcended; Beſides, that there have been Three Cardinals of the ſame Houſe, among whom were two *Hippolyto*'s, and *Lewis D'Eſte*, Cardinal of *Ferrara*, by *Thuanus* ſtil'd, *The Poor's Treaſury, and Ornament of the Sacred College*. *John Baptiſta Pigna. Hiſt. of the Houſe* D'Eſte, *Thuan.* l. 84.

ESTEING, an Ancient Barony, and afterwards an Earldom, in the Province of *Rovergne*, which gave it's Name to the Noble Family of *Eſteing*: The Lords of which Houſe gave

the ſame Arms as the Kings of *France*, with a *Chief*. Or, for diſtinction's ſake, by the Conceſſion of *Philip* the *Auguſt*, to a certain Lord of this Houſe, for remounting him at the Battel of *Bovines*.

ESTELLA, a City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, the Capital of a Little Country call'd *Merindada d' Eſtella*, ſeated upon the River *Ega*, about 6 or 7 Leagues from *Pampelona*, having a good Caſtle.

ESTHER, The Niece of *Mordecai*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, by a particular Providence of God for the Delivery of the *Jews*, advanced to be the Wife of *Ahaſuerus*, in the Room of *Vaſhti*.

ESTIUS, (*Wm.*) Born at *Gorcum* in *Holland*, and Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Doway*: He was deſcended of an Ancient and an Honourable Family, very Learned, and withall very modeſt and unpretending. He left ſeveral very valuable Tracts behind him; As, *Commentarium in omnes B. Pauli Epiſtolas. Commentar. in* Lib. IV. *Sententiar. Petri Lombardi. Annotationes in Præcipua ac Difficiliora Scripturæ Loca. Hiſtoria Martyrum Gorcomienſium*, &c. *Val. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVII.

ESTONIA, *Eſten*, a Province of *Livonia*, now under the King of *Sweden*. It lies to the North upon the Bay of *Finland*, and comprehends *Eſtonia proper*, *Harnland*, and *Wicland*. The Chief Cities of it are *Nerva*, *Revel*, *Derpt*, *Pernaw*, *Haſpel*, &c.

ESTOTILAND, a ſpacious Region of North *America*, toward the *Artic* Lands of *Hudſon's Bay*, to the North of *New France*; a fruitful Soil, but Mountainous and over-run with Foreſts full of Wild Beaſts; firſt diſcover'd by *Nicolas* and *Andrew Zeni*, two *Venetians*; and afterwards by *John Scolul* a *Polander*. But the Diſcovery reaches no farther than the Seaſhore, where it is by the *Portugueſes* call'd *Terra de Labrador*; by the *Engliſh*, *New Britain*. *Du Val*, *Davity*.

ESTOUTEVILLE, a Borough of *France* in *Upper Normandy*, which *Francis* I. erected into a Dukedom, and which derived its Name to the Noble Family of *Eſtouteville*. Of this Family was *William d' Eſtouteville*, made a Cardinal by *Eugenius* IV. in 1439. in great favour with him, *Pius* II. *Sixtus* IV. and *Calixtus* III. and died in the Year 1482. being Chamberlain of the Church, and Dean of the College; with ſeveral other Lords and great Perſonages.

ESTREES, an Ancient Noble Family of *Picardy*, productive of great Perſonages. Among the reſt moſt noted in Hiſtory, were *John d' Eſtrees*, Grand Maſter of the Artillery of *France*. He is ſaid to have been the firſt Gentleman in *Picardy*, who made publick Profeſſion of the Reformed Religion. He is reported to have walk'd upright in all his Trenches and Batteries, never ſtooping to ſhun the Bullets that flew about his Ears: And for the moſt part rode upon a tall Sorrel Horſe, 20 Years old, as bold as his Maſter. He taught the *French* the Art of Caſting great Guns, and made choice of Excellent Commiſſaries, that were for the moſt part Proteſtants. *Francis Hannibal*, Duke *d' Eſtrees*, Marſhal of *France*, ſuccour'd the Duke of *Mantua*, beſieged in his Capital City by the Imperialiſts, in 1630. took *Treves* by Compoſition in 1632. and humbled the Pope being Ambaſſador at *Rome*. He died in 1670. in the 98th Year of his Age. He wrote Memoirs of the Regency of *Mary de Medicis*, of the Siege of *Mantua*, and of the Intrigues of the Conclave that advanced *Greg.* XV.

ESTREMADURA, a Province of *Spain*, between *Andalouſia*, *Portugal* and *Caſtile*; a fertile Country, of which the chief Cities are *Badajoz*, and *Merida*, upon the *Guadiana*, *Alcantara* upon the *Tagus*, *Albuquerque*, &c. It is ſuppoſed to be the Country which *Pliny* calls *Beturia*, which Name *Livy* alſo and *Hirtius* give it.

ESTREMADURA, in Portugueſe *Extramadoura*, a Province of *Portugal*, toward the Mouth of *Tagus*; of which, the chief Cities are *Lisbon*, *Leiria*, *Santaren*, *Almada*, &c. See *Portugallia*.

ESTUVODE D'ASHINTON, (*John*) an Engliſhman; of great Reputation for Philoſophy, Rhetorick, Poetry and Mathematicks. He flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Edward* IIId. from 1347, to 1361. His Works are, *De Judiciali Aſtronomia. Dilucidarium Planetarum. Tractatus de Sinubus. Judiciale Aſtronomicum. De Accidentibus Mundi. Summa Anglicana. Baleus & Pitſeus. Voſſius de Math.* &c.

ETEOCLES, the Son of *Oedipus* and *Jocaſta* his Mother, who agreed with his Brother *Polynices* to reign every other Year by Turns, but when his Year was out, refus'd to Surrender to his Brother. Upon which *Polynices*, aſſiſted by *Tydeus* and *Adraſtus*, made War upon *Eteocles*, wherein they ſlew each other, fighting hand to hand. *Statius Theb.*

ETEOCLES, one of the *Lacedæmonian* Ephori, who refus'd *Antipater* King of *Macedon*, the Hoſtages which he demanded after the Defeat of *Agis*, which were 50 *Spartan* Youths, alledging for his Excuſe, that they were young Trees that were to be well Cultivated, which could be done no where better than in their own Soil. He offer'd double the Number of Old Men or Women; but that not ſufficing, and *Antipater* uſing ſevere threats withal, *Eteocles* made anſwer, that if he requir'd of the *Lacedæmonians* things more difficult to bear than Death, it would be better for them to die, than give him what he demanded. *Plutarch* in *Apophtheg.*

ETFINUS, the 61ſt King of *Scotland*, Son to *Eugenius* VII. Succeeded *Mordacus*, A. C. 730. He kept the Kingdom in Peace for 31 Years that he adminiſtred the Government; and in his old Age appointed Four Vicegerents. *Buchan.*

ETHALIDES, the Son of *Mercury*, who, being allow'd by his Father to wiſh for what he had a mind to, Immortality excepted, deſir'd that he might have the Faculty of remembring all the Tranſmigrations of his Soul, after Death. *Diogenes Laertius*, who relates this Story from *Heraclides Ponticus*, in the beginning of *Pythagoras*'s Life, tells us, that this Philoſopher, being deſirous to gain Credit to the Doctrine of his *Metempſycoſis*, affirm'd himſelf the *Ethalides* above mention'd: And that in virtue of his Father *Mercury*'s Favour, he underſtood the ſeveral Ranges and Conditions, his Soul had undergone ſince the Death of his firſt Perſon *Ethalides*. *Diog. Laert.* Lib. VIII.

ETHELBALD, King of *England*, Succeeded to *Ethelwolf* his Father, *Anno* 857. But *Ethelbert* his Brother had a ſhare in the Kingdom; *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey*, and *Suſſex*, being bequeathed to him by his Father. In whoſe Life-time, *Ethelbald* proved unnatural and diſloyal to him; and now, after his Death, he fell into another Sin, of too much love for his Widow, inſomuch that he Married her, and took her into his Bed; whoſe coming into the Land he had ſtrongly oppos'd. The better Part of the Kingdom he had formerly uſurped from his Father, and Ruled two Years with him. And now he Reigned three Years after him with his Brother, leaving nothing Memorable of all his Reign, but his Inceſtuous Marriage with his Mother-inLaw. He had however the good luck to be all that while unmoleſted by the *Danes*. *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* ſays, That he repented of his Inceſt with *Judith*, and diſmiſſed her: but *Aſſer*, who lived in thoſe Times, is ſilent in that Point. *Huntingdon* ſpeaks much to his Praiſe, and writes him Buried at *Sherburn*.

ETHELBERT, King of *England*, was ſecond Son to King *Ethelwolf*, and ſucceeded in the whole Kingdom to his Brother *Ethelbald*, Anno 860. In whoſe Reign the *Danes* began again to diſturb this Kingdom, who had been quiet all the former Reign. Having Landed in the Weſt with a great Army, they came as far as *Wincheſter*, and ſacked it. But they were ſoon after met by *Oſric* Earl of *Southampton*, and *Ethelwolf* of *Barkſhire*, who with their Forces beat them back to their Ships, and forced them to leave their Booty. Five Years after, about the time of *Ethelbert*'s Death, they Landed again in *Thanet*. Whereupon the *Kentiſh* Men, wearied out with ſo frequent Alarms, agreed with them for a certain Summ of Money. But the Money not being gathered ſoon enough, the *Danes* grew impatient, and by a ſudden Eruption in the Night ſoon waſted all the Eaſt of *Kent*. About this time King *Ethelbert* died and was buried at *Sherburn*, leaving his Kingdom to his Brother *Ethelred*. He was a Prince of great Virtue, and given to no Vice.

ETHELBERT, the 5th. King of the *Saxon* Race, ſucceeded to *Emeric* his Father, and Reign'd in the VIth. Age; whoſe Reign is the more remarkable, becauſe himſelf and his Subjects were the firſt amongſt the *Saxons* that were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, *Britain* having been overſpread with Heatheniſm, ever ſince the Natives were driven out of their Land. Before his Converſion, he Married a Chriſtian Princeſs, *Bertha*, a Daughter of the King of *France*; who, by Contract, was to have free Exerciſe of her Religion, under the Care of *Letardus* a Biſhop, ſent by her Parents with her. 'Tis rational to think that ſhe did not contribute a little to the Converſion of the King her Husband; but the main occaſion of it under God's Providence, was in the manner following. It was a Cuſtom amongſt the *Northumbrians* in the North of *England*, to ſell their Children for a ſmall matter into any Foreign Land. It hapned that two comely Youths being brought thence to *Rome*, *Gregory* Arch-Deacon of that City, had a view of 'em; who admiring their fair and honeſt Countenance, and pitying their Condition, enquir'd what they were; and being anſwer'd that they were *Angli* of the Province *Deira*, under *Alla* King of *Northumberland*, and by Religion Pagans, broke out into this Alluſion to *Angli*, *Deira*, and *Alla*. That the *Angli*, ſo like Angels, ſhould be ſnatched out of *Deira*, that is, from the Wrath of God, to ſing *Allelujah*; whereupon he obtain'd Licence from *Benedict* the Pope, to come and preach here among the *Saxons*; but was prevented by his Succeſſion in the Papal See, till being admoniſhed, as *Beda* ſays, by Divine Inſpiration, he appointed *Auſtin* and other zealous Monks with him, to come over and preach the Goſpel. They came about 40 and Landed in the Ile of *Thanet*; with ſome of the *French* Nation whom they took along with 'em as Interpreters. Being Landed there, *Auſtin* ſent to the King, That he was come from *Rome* into his Dominions, to offer him Heaven and Eternal Happineſs by another God than the *Saxons* knew. The King, ſurprized at the Meſſage, gave Order.

ders that they ſhould remain where they Landed, and that Neceſſaries ſhould be provided for 'em. After ſome Days he came himſelf into the Iſland, and choſe a place to meet 'em under the open Sky, being poſſeſs'd, That all Spells, if they ſhould uſe any to deceive him, would be unavailable, ſo it were not within Doors. Being called before him, they came forward ſinging Anthems all the way, having a ſilver Croſs and the painted Image of our Saviour carried before 'em. Being come up to him, he order'd 'em to ſit down, and then *Auſtin* Preach'd unto him and all his Aſſembly, the things of Salvation, which he heard attentively. In anſwer whereunto, the King ſaid, That thoſe things were new and uncertain to him, that he could not haſtily forſake the Religion of his Fathers, which had been of ſo long continuance among the *Saxons*. Thank'd 'em for their trouble in coming ſo far to impart to him and his People the Knowledge of ſuch things as they thought, he was confident, the Trueſt and the Beſt. That he could do no leſs than retaliate their Kindneſs by a friendly Entertainment. And laſtly, That he gave 'em free leave to Preach the ſame things to his People, and make what Proſelytes they could. They were appointed to come to his Royal Seat, and reſide at *Canterbury*; where ſpending their Lives, as 'tis ſaid, in Prayer, Faſting and continual Labour in the Converſion of Souls, they won many by their good Example. The King himſelf, at length throughly convinced of the Truth of the Goſpel, by the Purity of its Doctrine, the good Lives of thoſe that brought it, and of them that received it, to which ſome do add Miracles, became Chriſtian and was Baptized. By which Example, Chriſtianity was ſo encouraged, that it was not long before the whole Kingdom was converted, and that without compulſion; for ſo the King was taught by *Auguſtin*, That Chriſtian Religion ought not to be forced, but freely received by the Conviction of its Truth. Pope *Gregory* joyfully hearing of his ſucceſsful Beginning, appointed the Archbiſhop of *Arles* to ordain *Auſtin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſent him more Miſſioners, who eſtabliſhed the Authority of the Church of *Rome* in this Iſland, which was diſowned by the *Britiſh* Clergy of *Wales*, before, and in his time, as appears by a Conference between 'em on the edge of *Worceſterſhire*, about ſeveral Points of Religion, particularly about *Eaſter*; where *Auſtin* demeaning himſelf haughtily to the *Welch* Prelates, *Demothus* Abbot of *Bangor* ſpoke to him to this Effect in the Name of his whole Party, That they own'd no other Subjection to the Pope of *Rome*, but what they were bound to by the Chriſtian Duties of Love and Charity, which made them all Subjects and Servants to the Church of God; and that they were govern'd under God by the Biſhop of *Caer Leon*, to whoſe Care the Spiritual Matters of their Church were committed. King *Ethelbert* died after a long Reign of 56 Years, *An.* 616. the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Saxons*, as *Lucius* was of the *Britains*. He was a great Favourer of all Civility, conſidering the rude Age he lived in. His Laws and Statutes were made after the Example of *Roman* Emperors, with the Advice of his Sageſt Councellors, and continued long in force after him. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 9. c. 26. *Bede*, lib. 1. & 2. *Hiſt.*

ETHELBERT, or *Ethelbright*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, ſucceeded to his Father *Ethelred*. About the middle of the VIIIth. Age, having reigned 41 Years, he was treacherouſly murder'd by *Offa* the great King of the *Mercians*, An. 793. who having drawn him with fair Invitations to Marry his Daughter, cauſed him to be Beheaded, and thereupon ſeized his Kingdom; which ſoon after became ſubject to *Egbert* the Weſt *Saxon* King, and then govern'd by Tributary Kings of their own Nation.

ETHELFRED, King of *Bernicia* in the North of *England*, ſucceeded to *Ethelric* in 593. He was a warlike Prince and very covetous of Fame. He haraſſed the *Britains* more than any *Saxon* King had done before him, and won large Territories from 'em, which he either made Tributary, or planted with his own Subjects. Therefore *Edan*, King of thoſe *Scots* that dwelt in *Britain*, jealous of his Succeſſes, came againſt him with a mighty Army to a place call'd *Degſaſtan*. But his Attempt prov'd unſucceſsful, his Army being overthrown by *Ethelfred*, himſelf with a few eſcaped. 'Tis true, *Theobald* the King's Brother, and the whole Wing which he Commanded were cut off, which leſſen'd the Victory. This King drove *Edwin* out of his Kingdom of *Deira*, and joyn'd it to his own. But *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, having eſpouſed *Edwin*'s Quarrel, who had put himſelf under his Protection, reſtor'd the Diſtreſſed Prince to his Right by force of Arms, as may be ſeen at large in the Account of *Edwin*. In this Quarrel *Ethelfred* was ſlain, having firſt killed with his own hands *Reiner* King *Redwald*'s Son.

ETHELRED, King of *England*, was the third Son of King *Ethelwolf*, and Succeeded his Brother *Ethelbert* in the Kingdom, *Anno* 866. At his firſt coming to the Crown, he was entertain'd with a freſh Invaſion of *Danes*, who made great Progreſs in his Reign. They had by this time got footing amongſt the *Eaſt-Angles*; who, being forced to Terms of Peace with them, gave 'em an Opportunity to furniſh themſelves of Horſes, whereby they formed many Troops with Riders of their own. Then were the *Danes* under the Conduct of two Brothers, *Hinguar* and *Hubba*; by whom they were led the next Year by Land as far as *York*, where they found to their hands, the People imbroiled in Civil Diſſentions; their King *Osbert* turned out, and *Ella* Leader of another Faction, ſet up in his room; which proved a great Advantage to the *Danes*. Inſomuch that the *Northumbrians* were ſlaughtered every where, the City of *York* much indamaged by Fire, the Country over-run and vanquiſh'd as far as the River *Tine*, and *Egbert* of *Engliſh* Race, appointed King over them. Puffed up with this great Succeſs, they entered the following Year (being 868.) into *Mercia*, towards *Nottingham*, where they Wintered. *Burhed* was then King of that Country, but Tributary to King *Ethelred*. Who, having aſſembled ſome Forces to his Aid, went with his Brother *Alfred* to *Mercia*, and joyning with the *Mercians* about *Nottingham*, did his utmoſt to Engage the *Danes*. But they, not daring to come forth, kept within the Town and Caſtle, and baulked the Deſign of a Battel. At length, the *Mercians*, weary of their being ſo long kept in ſuſpence, entered into Conditions of Peace with their Enemies. After which, the *Danes* returned back to *York*, and the next Year came to *Lincolnſhire*, committing their uſual Outrages. 'Tis true, they received at firſt a great Check; Multitudes of them being ſlain in Battel, with three of their Principal Leaders. But, being ſtrongly re-inforced from ſeveral Parts, great part of the *Engliſh* being terrify'd therewith, began to ſlink home. Which gave the *Danes* a further Opportunity to Invade the *Eaſt-Angles*. And here they overthrew firſt Earl *Walketel* with all his Forces, and next King *Edmund*; who, being taken, was bound by thoſe *Barbarians* to a Stake, and Shot to Death with Arrows. The *Eaſt-Angles* being thus ſubdued by the *Danes*, theſe marched in the Year 871. with great Supplies towards the *Weſt-Saxons*, the only People now left in whom Strength or Courage likely to oppoſe them might ſeem yet to remain. Being come to *Reading*, there they Encamped, between the *Thames* and the *Kennet*; from whence they ſent few days after great Bodies of Horſe, to Forage the Country. Who, being met by *Ethelwolf*, Earl of *Barkſhire*, with part of the King's Army were defeated by him at a Village call'd *Engleſield*. Soon after came the King himſelf and his Brother *Alfred* with the main Body; Upon which the *Danes* came out of their Camp to fight him. Sharp was the Battel, and great the Slaughter on both Sides; but ſtill the *Danes* kept their Ground. Four Days after, both Armies met again with their whole Force at *Aſhdown*, each embattelled in two great Bodies. *Alfred* the King's Brother, who Commanded one of the Bodies of the *Engliſh* Army, gave the firſt Onſet, charging the *Danes* with ſo much Bravery, that he made them turn their Backs. The King, coming later into the Battel from his Prayers, fought never the worſe for it, and ſlew *Baſcai* (otherwiſe called *Ivarus*) one of their Kings, or Chief Leaders. One would think ſuch an Overthrow of the *Danes* ſhould have cooled their Courage. But, if the *Daniſh* Hiſtory be not miſtaken, they came 14 Days after, under the Conduct of *Agnerus* and *Hubba*, Brothers of the Slain *Ivarus*, to revenge his Death, and at *Baſing* obtain'd a Victory over the *Engliſh* Army. Certain it is, that after two Months, King *Ethelred* and his Brother fought them again at *Merton*; but it does not appear by the *Saxon* Annals, who had the better. This Fight was followed by a Plague, and 'tis thought the King died of it. But according to the *Daniſh* Hiſtory of the Year 872. he had his Deaths Wound by the *Danes*. *Sherburn*, where his two Brothers and Predeceſſors *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert* lay Buried, was alſo the Burying-place of this King.

ETHELSTAN, King of *England*, Succeeded *Alfred* his Father about 925. being 30 Years old, and tho' Born of a Concubine, was preferr'd before his Younger Brothers the lawful Sons of *Alfred*, who were then under Age. As the caſe ſtood, the Nation did wiſely. The *Danes* reſted uneaſie, and it was to be expected they would not ſit long quiet. On the other ſide, *Ethelſtan* was fitteſt to keep 'em under, being a ſober, warlike and Active Prince. It fell out accordingly that the *Danes* rebelled, and he reduced them. *Malmsbury* writes, That he over-ran *Scotland* in queſt of *Gudfort*, the Raiſer of the *Daniſh* War, who had taken Sanctuary there, and pretends that he forced *Conſtantine* King of *Scots*, with *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland* to do Homage for their reſpective Kingdoms, at a place called *Deire* in *Cumberland*. The Reſentment of all thoſe Paſſages occaſion'd a new War, and the Bloodieſt Fight, according to ſome Authors, that ever this Iſland ſaw; in which *Ethelſtan*, loſt *Elwin* and *Ethelſtan*, his two Couſin-Germans, but won the Victory. This Battel was fought on the Borders of *Scotland*, and it's ſaid ſo many Kings were engaged in the Quarrel (the principal of which were *Conſtantine* King of *Scots*, *Anlaf* King of *Ireland*, and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*) that no leſs than 5 were Slain in the Field. Some ſay, that *Conſtantine* eſcaped home; and it's agreed that *Anlaf* made his eſcape to *Dublin*. The *Welch* alſo did Homage to King *Ethelſtan* at the City of *Hereford* and Covenanted to Pay him a yearly Tribute of 20 Pound, of Gold, 300 of Silver, and 25000 Oxen; beſides Hunting

Dogs

Dogs and Hawks. He took *Exeter* from the *Corniſh Britains*, and bounded 'em with the River *Tamer* as he did the *Welch* with the *Wey*. He died after 15 Years Reign, and was Buried at *Malmesbury*. He was a comely Prince and of a Graceful Behaviour, endow'd with ſuch excellent Parts from his Youth, that *Alfred* his Grandfather, was wont to pray he might live to enjoy the Kingdom. So great was his Fame and Intereſt abroad, that the Chief Princes of *Europe* courted him with rich Preſents, and that he Married three of his Siſters to *Otho* the Emperor's Son, *Hugh* King of *France*, and *Lodowick* King of *Aquitain*.

ETHELWOLF, or *Ethelwulf*, the Second Monarch of *England*, Succeeded to King *Egbert* his Father, *Anno* 836. He was a Prince of a Mild, but no Martial Temper, which encouraged the *Danes* to continue their Attempts upon *England*, begun in his Father's Reign. In his firſt Encounter with 'em *An.* 839. he drove 'em back to *Southampton* with great Slaughter. In the Second, near *Portſmouth*, being reinforced upon their giving Ground, they renew'd the Fight and got the Day. In the Third, at a place called *Mereſwar*, Earl *Herebert* the King's General was Slain, with moſt of his Army. This happen'd in the Year 838. and emboldned with this Succeſs, they came next Year on to *Rocheſter*, *Canterbury*, and *London*, exerciſing unheard-of Cruelties, and the next Year returning again, they Landed at *Charmouth* in *Dorſetſhire*, and there got the better of the *Engliſh*. But in 845. they were totally routed in the Weſt, and lay ſtill for 6 Years; and renewing their Invaſion in 851. had little better Succeſs, being defeated firſt at a place called *Weggansborch*, and next at *Sandwich*. Yet after this, they came into the *Thames*, and made Excurſions as far as *Canterbury*, thence to *London*. *Ethelwerd* writes, that they deſtroy'd both. But as for *London*, *Aſſer* ſays, they only Plunder'd it. *Bertulf* the *Mercian* King, who held his Kingdom of *Ethelwolf*, they routed with all his Forces, and forced him to fly beyond Seas, but they were at laſt met withal at *Okeley* in *Surrey*, where King *Ethelwolf* and *Ethelbald* his Son, gave 'em a great Overthrow, which ſo heartned the King, that he went in Perſon the next Year, being 853. to aſſiſt *Burhed* the *Mercian* King againſt the Northern *Welch*, and did it effectually. The ſame Year the *Danes* Landing at *Thanet*, had another Encounter with the King's Forces, wherein both Parties came off pretty even. *Ethelwolf* thereupon took a Journey to *Rome*, with his young Son *Alfred*; and there ſtaid a Year, while the *Danes* wintered in his Dominions. Yet ſo much Manhood he had, as not to return a Monk; and that in his way home, he took to Wife *Judith*, Daughter of *Charles* the *Bald* King of *France*. In the mean time, a Conſpiracy was managed at home againſt him by *Ethelbald* his Eldeſt Son, *Aſtan* a Biſhop, and *Enulf* Earl of *Somerſet*. Whoſe Grievances were, That he had taken with him *Alfred* his Youngeſt Son to *Rome*, to be there Inaugurated King, and that he had Married an Outlandiſh Wife; for which they endeavoured to deprive him of his Kingdom. This had undoubtedly occaſioned a Civil War, had not the King prevented it by a ſoft Condeſcenſion, yielding up, for Peace-ſake, to his Eldeſt Son, the beſt Part of his Kingdom. But, whereas there was a Law made ſince the Time of *Eadburga*, the infamous Wife of *Birthric*, That no Queen ſhould ſit in State with the King, or be digniſy'd with the Title of Queen, *Ethelwolf* would not ſuffer that *Judith*, his Queen, ſhould loſe any Point of Regal State by that Law. At laſt, after a Reign of about 20 Years, he died, and was Buried, as his Father, at *Winchester*. He left Four Sons, who reigned all ſucceſſively, *viz. Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*. The Kingdom he divided between the two Eldeſt, leaving to *Ethelbert*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, and to the Eldeſt all the reſt. He was a Prince much addicted from his Youth to Devotion, bred up a Clergyman, and ordained Biſhop of *Winchester* in his Father's Time, whom he unwillingly ſucceeded in his Throne; but was at laſt, for want of other legitimate Hue, prevailed upon by the Clergy and Nobility.

ETHELWOLF, a Biſhop of *Winchester*, liv'd in the Xth Cent. He was firſt a Monk at *Glaſtenbury*, under St. *Dunſtan*, then Abbot, and afterwards Biſhop. His Works are, *De Planetis*, *& Mundi Climatibus*. *De jure in Presbyterio Poteſtate*. A Treatiſe concerning the Kings and Dioceſes of *England*, &c. *Godwin. Voſſ. Bale*, &c.

ETHODIUS, the 25th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Conarus*. He advanced *Argadus*, who had been Viceroy in the preceeding Reign to the Chief Place of Power and Truſt under himſelf, and after he had viewed all his Dominions according to Cuſtom, he ſent *Argadus* to Suppreſs the Diſturbers of the Publick Peace in the Illands, which he effected very happily. But thoſe Rebels having received Succours from the *Irish*, and *Picts*, revolted again; and having circumvented *Argadus* by Treachery, defeated him. So that the King himſelf marched againſt them, weakned them by continual Skirmiſhing, and obliged them to retire into a Valley, encompaſſed with Rocks on all ſides, where he pen'd them up, and obliged them to Surrender on theſe Conditions, That they ſhould deliver up their General, and 2 more whom he ſhould call out, and the reſt ſhould have leave to go to their reſpective homes. The King having immediately cauſed thoſe 200 to be Hang'd, it rais'd a Tumult, the Soldiers flinging Stones at the King's Officers; nor were they Suppreſſed without Bloodſhed. *Ethodius* having ſetled Peace and Juſtice in the Kingdom, and for that end taken a Progreſs into each County, he eſtabliſhed Hunting Laws, many of which are ſtill obſerved. But this Gallant Prince was Murder'd in his Bed-Chamber, *An.* 194. by an *Iriſh* Muſician whom he entertain'd; the Villain pretending, That he did it to revenge the Death of a Kinſman whom the King had put to Death. And when brought to Execution, was ſo obdurate, that he thought he had acted his Part with Credit. *Buchan.*

ETHODIUS II. Son of the former, Succeeded *Donald* I. He was of too ſoft and languid a Temper to Govern ſuch a fierce and warlike People, which the Nobility being aware of, appointed Deputies to Adminiſter Juſtice in his Name in each Province; ſo that *Scotland* was never known to be better Governed. This King is taxed as being immoderately Covetous, and was Slain in a Tumult of his own Officers, in the 21ſt. of his Reign, about 231. *Buch.*

ETHUS, the 72d. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded his Brother *Conſtantine* II. and from his Swiftneſs was Surnamed *Alipes*; the Principal Motive of his being choſen King, was becauſe he collected the Remainders of his Brothers Army ſcattered by the *Danes*. In his time, great Numbers of thoſe Fiſhes called *Seamonks*, appeared upon the Coaſt, which was reckoned ominous. This Prince abandoning himſelf to all manner of Vice, was imitated by the Soldiery; but the Nobility combin'd and took him, and after a long Speech, recounting his wicked Life, was forced to abjure the Government in the 2d. Year of his Reign. The principal thing charged upon him, was his Neglect to recover the Country from the *Danes*, who were then engaged in a bloody War with the *Engliſh*. And there be ſome who write, that he was not forced to abjure, but died of a Wound received from *Gregory*, his Rival for the Crown, whereof he died in 875. *Buchan.*

EU, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, digniſy'd with an Earldom and Peerage of *France*. It ſtands upon the River *Breſle*, which ſeparates *Normandy* from *Picardy*, about a League from the Sea; where ſtands *Treſport*, a ſmall Village between *Dieppe* and *Valery*. The City is very Ancient, and the Situation of it very pleaſant among Meadows; the *Cauſſey* of *Eu* lying in *Picardy*, on the other ſide of the River. There is in it an Old Abbey, and a College of Jeſuits. The Counts of *Eu* are frequently mention'd in the *French* Hiſtory.

EVAGORAS, King of *Cyprus*, ſuccour'd the *Athenians* againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, and reſtored that City to their Ancient Liberty. In acknowledgment of which, the *Athenians* erected a Statue to his Memory, in the place where they had ſet the Statue of *Jupiter*. He undertook a War againſt *Artaxerxes* King of *Perſia*, but was conſtrain'd to accept of a Peace upon diſadvantageous Conditions.

EVAGORAS IId. was ſent by *Artaxerxes Ochus*, to recover the Iſle of *Cyprus* from ſeveral Uſurpers, who had ſeiz'd on't, but being charg'd with a Deſign of Regaining this Kingdom for himſelf, (having reign'd there ſome time before) he juſtify'd himſelf at the Court of *Perſia*, and had another Province in *Aſia* aſſign'd him; but being guilty of Male-adminiſtration in his new Government, and inform'd againſt for his Misbehaviour; he fled into the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and was kill'd there: This *Evagoras* was Son of the former, as we may learn from *Diodorus Siculus*. *Diod. Sic.* Lib. XV, and XVI.

EVAGRIUS, Sirnamed *Scholaſticus*, a Native of *Epiphania* in *Syria*, wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in ſix Books, which he begins where *Socrates* and *Theodoret* left off, about the Year 431. and concludes in the twelfth Year of the Emperour *Mauricius*. He wrote other Books, and is commended by *Photius* for his Perſpicuity and Exactneſs.

EVAGRIUS, Patriarch of *Antioch*, liv'd in the IVth Cent. was intimately acquainted with St. *Jerome*, and put in the Place of *Paulinus*, in the Biſhoprick of *Antioch*, in 389. *Flavian*, at the ſame time, ſucceeding *Meletius*; which double Succeſſion continu'd the Schiſm in the Church of *Antioch*. St. *Ambroſe*, in a Letter to *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, upon the Subject of this Schiſm, ſeems to hint, that the Election of *Evagrius* was Uncanonical. In the mean time Pope *Siricius* appearing ſtrongly for him, there was a Council held at *Capua*, in the ſame Year 389, to put an End to the Diviſion, and as for *Evagrius*, he liv'd but five Years after. Before his being made a Biſhop, he tranſlated the Life of St. *Anthony*, written by S. *Athanaſius*, into Latin, as St. *Jerom* informs us. St. *Hieron. in Catal.* Cap. 125. *&* Epiſt. 6, *&c.* St. *Ambroſ.* Epiſt. 78. *Theodoret*, lib. 5. cap. 23. *Socrat.* lib. 5. cap. 15. *&c.*

EVAGRIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, to which See, he was choſen after the Death of *Eudoxius* an *Arian* Biſhop. The Emperour *Valens* oblig'd him to retire from his See, and afterwards baniſh'd him: This rigorous Uſage incourag'd the *Arrians* to treat the *Catholicks* with the laſt Degree of Barbarity. St. *Gregory* of *Nazianzen* deſcribes their Inhumanity, in one of his Orations: As for *Evagrius*, the time of his Death is not certainly known, but 'tis very likely it happen'd

pen'd under *Valens*'s Perſecution. *Gregor. Nazianz. Socrat.* lib. 6. cap. 13, & 14. *Baron.* A. C. 370.

EVANDER, whom ſome will have to be the King of *Arcadia*, was ſaid to be the Son of *Mercury*, by reaſon of his Eloquence; who having ſlain his Father unawares, by the Advice of his Mother *Carmenta*, a Propheteſs, ſailed into *Italy* in the Year of the World 2707. and 60 Years before the taking of *Troy*. *Faunus* then King of the *Aborigines*, received him kindly, and gave him a large Country, which he divided among his Followers, and built a ſmall Town upon the Palatine Mount, which he called *Pallantium*, from the Name of his Great Grandfather, and where he Erected a Statue to *Pan*, the God of the *Arcadians*. He was the firſt that taught the Latins the uſe of Letters, and Husbandry. *Aurelius Victor*, *Juſtin*, *Di. Halicarnaſ. Virgil.*

EVANDRIANA, *Talavarvelha*, a Town of *Eſtremadura* in *Caſtile*, upon the River *Guadiana*, 8 Leagues from *Merida* to the Weſt in the way to *Badajoz*.

EVANGELISTS, Perſons choſen, by the Apoſtles, to preach the Goſpel; it being impracticable for the *Twelve*, to preach Chriſtianity to all the World. *Philip* among others was engag'd in this Function: As for their Rank in the Church, St. *Paul* places them after the *Apoſtles* and *Prophets*, but before the *Paſtors* and *Doctors*, which makes *Theodoret* call 'em Apoſtles of the Second Claſs. They had no particular Flock aſſign'd 'em, as Biſhops or Ordinary Paſtours, but travell'd from one Place to another, according to their Inſtructions receiv'd from the Apoſtles, to whom they return'd after they had executed their Commiſſion, ſo that, in ſhort, this Office being extraordinary, expir'd with the Apoſtles: But after all, the Title of an Evangeliſt is more particularly given to thoſe four Holy Perſons, who wrote the Hiſtory of our Saviour.

EVARICUS, *Euric* or *Eric*, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, was the Son of *Theodoret* I. and Brother of *Theodoret* II. to whom he Succeeded, as 'tis ſaid, not without ſome foul Play, in 446. He waſted all *Portugal*, ravag'd all the *Upper Spain*, and *Navarre*, took *Arles* and *Marſeilles*, and entring into *Auvergne*, laid ſiege to *Clermont*, defeated *Anthemius* the Emperour, though joyn'd with *Reothimus* King of the *Britons*; haraſſed all *Auvergne*, *Berry*, *Touraine* and *Provence*, and died about the Year 484. *Iſidore* and *Idacius*.

EVARISTUS, a Greek and Son of a Jew, the Fifth Pope after St. *Peter*; ſucceeded *Anaclet* in the Year 110. under the Reign of *Adrian*, in whoſe time, he ſuffered Martyrdom, after he had ſate nine Years and three Months.

EUCHERIUS, the Son of *Stilico* and *Serena*, was a Pagan and Enemy to the Chriſtians. His Father having made an Alliance with the *Barbarians*, and drawn a great Number into *Italy*, deſign'd to have advanc'd him to the Empire, and dethron'd *Honorius*: But his Deſigns being diſcovered, *Stilico* was killed at *Ravenna*, and *Eucherius* ſoon after ſtrangled at *Rome*.

EUCHERIUS, Biſhop of *Lyons*, a wealthy Senatour, who retir'd to *Lerins*, to prevent his being choſen to the See of that Church, to which notwithſtanding, he was promoted, in the Year 434. He afterwards aſſiſted at the firſt Council of *Orange* 441. He was a Perſon of great Piety and Learning, and wrote ſeveral things in Proſe and Poetry; of which *Salvian*, by way of Character, affirms, that they contain'd a great deal of Learning, couch'd in a few words, and that they were very inſtructive, pious and entertaining. We have two Epiſtles of *Eucherius*, remaining, One to *Valerian*, concerning the Contempt of the World, and another to St. *Hilary* upon the Subject of a ſolitary Life: To theſe, we may add his two Treatiſes, one to his Son *Veranus*, who was afterwards Biſhop of *Vence*, and the other to *Salonius*, who was likewiſe his Son, and a Biſhop, but 'tis not known of what Church. *Salvian. Ep. ad Salon.* St. *Hilar. Paneg. de S. Honor. Sidonius Apollinaris*, Lib. 2. Ep. 3. *Marſelin. Chron.* &c.

EUCHOLOGION, the Name of a Liturgical Book of the Greek Church, containing a Collection of *Divine Service* for the Adminiſtration of the *Sacraments*, giving of *Orders* and other Religious Offices. 'Tis properly their *Ritual*, containing every thing relating to their Religious Ceremonies. Father *Simon* obſerves that, under Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable Divines of *Europe*, met at *Rome* to examine the Euchologion; *Morinus*, who was one of the Congregation, mentions this Ritual, in his Book *de Ordinationibus*: The greateſt part of the Divines, being govern'd by the Sentiments of the Schoolmen, were willing to reform this Greek Ritual, by that of the Church of *Rome*, as if there had been ſome Hereſies in't, or rather ſome Paſſages, which made the Adminiſtration of the *Sacraments* invalid. But *Holſtenius*, *Leo Allatius*, *Morinus*, and ſome others, who underſtood this Controverſie more perfectly, oppos'd the Cenſure of the Euchologion: They prov'd this Ritual, was agreeable to the Practice of the Greek Church, before the Schiſm of *Photius*, and that for this reaſon, it could not be condemn'd, without condemning all the Old Eaſtern Communion. This Euchologion has been printed ſeveral times, in Greek, at *Venice*; but the beſt and moſt enlarg'd Edition, is that which was publiſh'd at *Paris* in Greek and Latin, by *Goar*; for here, beſides a Collection of Excellent Notes, the Editor has inſerted ſeveral Additions which were wanting before. See *Goar*.

EUCLID, of *Megara*, a Diſciple of *Socrates*, whom he ſo much delighted to hear, that during the War between the *Athenians* and *Megarenſes*, he diſguiſed himſelf in Womens Apparel, that he might not be hinder'd from coming to his School. After the Death of *Socrates*, *Plato* was his Scholar, when all the reſt of the Philoſophers were fled for fear of the Tyrants. He admitted but one chief Good, which he called ſometimes *Providence*, ſometimes *God*, ſometimes *Spirit*, &c. He wrote ſix Dialogues, under the Names of *Lamprias*, *Æſchines*, *Phænis*, &c. Vid. *Diog. Laert.* and *Gellius*.

EUCLID, a Mathematician of *Alexandria*; where he taught in the Reign of *Ptolemy Lagus* in the CXX. Olympiad, and Year of *Rome* 454. He wrote many things relating to Muſick and Geometry. But his 15 Books of Elements are moſt generally applauded: The two laſt are attributed to *Hipſicles* of *Alexandria*, and not to him. *Cardan. Voſſius.*

EUCTEMON, a Mathematician, flouriſhed about the 85th. Olympiad, toward the Year of *Rome* 318. He was a Companion of *Meto* in his Solitary Obſervations, and follow'd him in his Cycle of nineteen Years; by which he pretended to adjuſt the Courſe of the Sun to that of the Moon. They both obſerved the Summer Solſtice of the firſt Year of the 87th. Olympiad, which was the Year of the World 3621. to be the 27th of *June*. *Ælian.* l. 10. *Div. Hiſt. Ptolemy*, l. 3. *Almag. Suidas*, *Voſſius*.

EUDEMON-JOHANNES, (*Andrew*,) a Jeſuit of *Canea* in *Candia*: He was a Favourite of Pope *Urban* VIII. and in the Quality of a Divine, aſſiſted *Bellarmine*, in his Legation to *France*. He died upon his return to *Rome*, in 1625. His Works are *Caſtigatio Lamberti Danei. De Antichriſto*, Lib. III. *Confutatio Anticotoni. Refutatio Exercitationum. Cauſa bori*, &c. *Alegamb. De Script. Soc. Jeſ. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVII, &c.

EUDO, Count of *Paris*, and Duke of *France*, was Son to *Robert* firſt call'd *Le Fort*, defended *Paris* againſt the *Normans* in 887. and cauſed 'em to raiſe their Siege. Sometime after he was Crown'd King of Weſt *France*, and the next Year after, cut to pieces 19000 *Normans*; and purſued the reſt as far as the very Frontiers; Conſtrained *Charles* the *Simple* to retire into *Neuſtria*, and died in the Year 898.

EUDO, Duke of *Aquitain*, lived in the VIIIth. Age. He envy'd the Grandeur of *Charles Martel*, and therefore ſuccour'd *Chilperic* II. againſt him; But being defeated by *Charles*, engag'd himſelf with the Saracen *Munuza*: Upon which, *Martel* entred his Country, and harraſs'd all before him as far as the *Garonne*; at what time *Abderamus* having taken *Munuza* Priſoner, fell into *Aquitain* alſo, and took *Bourdeaux*. But then *Eudo* complying with *Charles Martel*, joyn'd with him againſt the *Barbarians*, and was at the Battel of *Tours*. Nevertheleſs, their Old Animoſities reviv'd again; to which nothing but *Eudo*'s Death could put an end; which happen'd in 735. *Greg. Turon. Otho Friſing.* There was alſo *Eudo* I, II, III, IV. Dukes of *Burgundy*, of whom I find nothing Memorable in Hiſtory.

EUDO, I. Count of *Blois*, ſignaliz'd in Hiſtory for his Fortitude and Piety, died about the Year 995. to whom Succeeded *Eudo* II. Count of *Blois*; who, upon the Death of *Rodolphus the Idle*, laying Claim to *Burgundy*, in Oppoſition to the Emperour *Conrad* the *Salic*, was Slain in a Battel near to *Barr*, by *Gozzelin*, Duke of *Low Lorrain*, in the Year 1037. and 55th of his Age.

EUDOXIA, the Wife of *Arcadius*, took part with *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* againſt *Chryſoſtom*, whom ſhe cauſed to be expelled the City, offended perhaps with his too freely inveighing againſt the Vices of the Court: However, in a ſhort time ſhe recalled him again. But he being diſturb'd at the Noiſe the People made at the ſetting up *Eudoxia*'s Statue, could not forbear ſhewing his reſentment; which coming to *Eudoxia*'s Ear, ſhe ſided with *Theophilus*, and Baniſh'd him a ſecond time in the Year 414. After which ſhe Miſcarried and died the ſame Year.

EUDOXIA, the Daughter of an *Athenian* Philoſopher, whoſe Name was *Leontius*, and Wife of *Theodoſius* the Younger; whom her Father had ſo well inſtructed in Philoſophy and the Mathematicks, that he left her at his Death no other Portion, believing her Learning a Dowry ſufficient. She complaining of this Injuſtice to *Pulcheria*, this Lady was ſo taken with her Wit, that ſhe adopted her for her Daughter, had her Baptized and her Name *Athenais*, chang'd to *Eudoxia*, and afterward Married her to her Brother. With whom ſhe lived in a long Conjugal Friendſhip, till render'd ſuſpected to him by *Chryſaphius* the Eunuch, by reaſon of an Apple ſent to *Paulinus*, ſhe retir'd into *Paleſtine*, where ſhe fell into the *Eutychian* Hereſie, till better inſtructed by *Simeon Stylite* and the Abbot *Euthymius*. She died in the 67th. Year of her Age, and in the Year of Chriſt 460. leaving behind her a noble Poem of the *Perſian* War. *Socrates*, *Evagrius*, *Nicephorus*, *Cyril in Vit. Euthymii.*

EUDOXIA, the Daughter of *Theodosius* Junior, the Wife of *Valentinian* III. Slain by *Maximus*, the Usurper, who Married his Widow by force in 455. In revenge of which two Injuries, *Eudoxia* called *Genseric* into *Italy*; who Sackt *Rome*, and carried her and her two Daughters into *Italy*; but afterwards released her with *Placidia* her Daughter, at the Request of *Martian* and *Leo*. *Evagrius*, *Theophanes*, *Socrates*, *Idacius*, &c.

EUDOXIANS, Hereticks, whose Founder was *Eudoxius*, adhering to the Error of the *Aetians* and *Eunomians*; affirming the Son to be differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing. *Epiph. Her.* 76.

EUDOXIUS, first Patriarch of *Antiochia*, then of *Constantinople*, a great favourer of the *Arrians*; who having Baptized the Emperour *Valens* in 367. made him Promise to defend the *Arrians* with Vigour and Constancy: and so order'd it, that the *Arrian* Doctors were sent to the *Goths*, who had made a Peace with *Valens* upon certain Conditions. *Nicephorus*, *Socrates*, *Baronius*.

EUDOXUS of *Gnidus*, the Son of *Æschines*, flourished in the 97th. Olympiad, according to *Eusebius*. He was an Astrologer, Geometrician, Physician, and Legislator. *Architas* taught him Geometry, and *Philistion* of *Sicily* Physick. He Travelled into *Egypt* to Consult the Learned of that Country, and returning home, gave Laws to his own. He also wrote several Pieces of Astrology, Geometry and History, and died about the Year of *Rome* 401. in the 107th. Olympiad. *Diog. Laert. Cicero*, l. 2. *De Divinat. Suidas*, *Simler*, *Vossius*.

EVE, the Mother of all Mankind, form'd out of a Rib of *Adam* cast into a deep Sleep by God on purpose, but being deluded by the Serpent, occasion'd the Fall, and all the fatal Consequences of it, *Gen.* 3.

EVELTHON, King of *Salamine* in *Cyprus*, was restored to the Throne of his Ancestors, after an Interruption of 60 Years. However when *Pheretima*, the Widow of *Battus* King of *Cyrene*, came to crave Aid of him to restore her to her Throne, from whence her Subjects had deposed her; *Evelthon* presented her with a golden Spindle and Distaff, telling her, They were fitter for her than an Army. *Herodotus*, l. 4.

EVENUS, a River of *Ætolia*, according to *Niger*, now call'd *Fidari*, rising out of the Mountain *Callidromus*, or *Caliar*, and falling into the *Ionian* Sea, near *Calydon*; formerly the Capital of *Ætolia*.

EVENUS I. the 12th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Durstus*, after a long Contest in the Assembly of the Nobles. Some of them urging the Ancient Custom of chusing one of *Fergus*'s Race; and others suggesting, that if they chose any of *Durstus*'s Kindred, they would either imitate his bad Example, or revenge his Death; but *Evenus*, tho' his Nephew, being commended for his good Life, and his Voluntary Exile out of Hatred to *Durstus*, was agreed on. He is said to have been the first King of *Scotland* who required an Oath of Allegiance from his Subjects. That he might reform the manners of the Youth corrupted in the former Reign, he reduced them to the Ancient Parsimony in Diet and Apparel, and administred Justice over all the Kingdom. He assisted the *Picts* against the *Britains*, who fought it desperately till Night parted them; but the *Britains* leaving their Spoils fled, which was not perceived till the Morning. After this, *Evenus* appointed Itinerary Circuits and Judges, to ease the Kings from administring Justice every where in Person; which was the first time that ever Circuits were used in *Scotland*. He also appointed Informers to accuse the Guilty; but the Inconveniency of that being found, it was quickly laid aside. *Evenus* died in the 19th of his Reign, and 76th before the Birth of Christ.

EVENUS II. the 14th King of *Scotland*, succeeded *Gillus*, who was expelled on Account of his Male-Administration, pursued him into *Ireland*, where he defeated him by his General *Caduallus*; and *Gillus* being found in a Cave was slain there, and his Head brought to the *Scottish* General; who, as he was returning in Triumph, lost the greatest part of his Army in crossing the Sea; so that he died of Grief. *Evenus* after this Married *Getus* the King of the *Picts* Daughter, and was disturbed with an Invasion from *Orkney*, but put the Islanders to flight and slew them every Man; and their King *Belus* despairing of Quarter, killed himself. The War being finished, the King built two Market-Towns in Convenient places, viz. *Innerlochly* and *Innernes*, upon Rivers convenient for Shipping. And having also reduced the Inhabitants of the Western Islands, who were grown Tumultuous during the long Wars, he died in the 17th. Year of his Reign, about 55 before Christ.

EVENUS III. the 16th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Eldenus*: He was a Lascivious and Lustful Prince, having no less than 100 Concubines, and he Established Villainy by Law, enabling every Man to have as many Wives as he was able to Maintain. That he himself should have the first Night of the Wives of the Nobility, and They, of the Wives of the Plebeians; which they should have in Common. This Wickedness was attended with Luxury, Cruelty and Covetousness, which made him so hateful to the Nobles, that they took Arms against him, Defeated his Army, and Condemned him to perpetual Prison; where one who bore him a Grudge, strangled him by Night, and was Hang'd for his Pains. This hapned in the 7th. of his Reign, and about a Year before the Birth of Christ. *Buchan.* Here it is to be noted that *Heylin*, though he denies that ever there was such a King in *Scotland* as this *Evenus*, yet upbraids the Nation with his Lascivious Laws; which the *Scots* take notice of as a Contradiction, and proceeding from his Hatred to them in denying their Antiquity.

EVEPHENUS, a *Pythagorean* Philosopher, who being condemn'd to Death by the Elder *Dionysius*, for having dissuaded the *Metapontins* to joyn in a League with him, was so far from being terrified at the Sentence, that he only desired the Tyrant to let him go home and marry his Sister, and he would return in a little time, and deliver himself up to Execution. At which, when the Standers-by laugh'd, and the Tyrant ask'd him, What Bail he could give for performance of his Promise? He offered his Friend *Eucritus*, who readily undertook for his return in six Months, and to stay in his place till that time, and if de fail'd, to suffer. The Confidence of *Eucritus* was much admir'd; but all the Court was much more surprized when *Evephenus* returned and presented himself to the Tyrant; who being Charm'd with the vertue of two such Friends, not only releas'd 'em both, but desir'd to be admitted a third Person into their Friendship. *Polyænus*, l. 5. *in Dionys. Com.*

EVERS, (Sir *William*) deriving his Sirname from the Lordship of *Evre* in Com. *Bucks*, descended from a younger Son of the Barons of *Werkwork* in Com. *Northumb.* was made Captain of the Town and Castle of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, in 30 *H.* 8. and afterwards by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Westminster* 24 *Febr.* 35. of that same Reign, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm. *Ralph*, his eldest Son, for his good defence of *Scarborough*-Castle against the Rebels, that call'd their Insurrection *the Pilgrimage of Grace*; and his great Service against the Borderers of *Scotland*; had by Advice of the Duke of *Norfolk*, a Grant of what Land he could win from the *Scots*. Upon which Encouragement, entering *Scotland* with about 4000 Men, he was met and killed by the Earl of *Arran*. His Grand-Son *William* dying issue-less, the Title fell to *George Evre*, Son of *Horatio*, the Son of *Francis*, Second Son to *William* Lord *Evre*; and this *George* dying a Batchelor in 1672. left it to *Ralph* his Brother. *Dugdales's Baronage*.

EVERSHOT, a Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*, in *Tollerford* Hundred; from *L.* 106.

EVESHAM, or *Evesholm*, a Market-Town in *Worcestershire*, in the Hundred of *Blakenhurst*, with a Bridge over the *Avon*. It is esteem'd next to *Worcester*, the best in the County, contains 2 or 3 Parishes, and drives a good Trade, chiefly for Stockings; and has the Honour of chooſing two Burgesses for the Parliament, 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor. It's from *London* 73 Miles. The Vale to which this Town gives Name, may for the Fertility of the Soil deservedly be call'd the Granary of those Parts. The Right Honourable *John* Lord *Somers*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*, is Baron of *Evesham*, and a Person of fine Learning, and of the greatest Merit.

EUGANES, a People of *Gallia Transpadana*, who formerly inhabited where are now the Territories of *Bergamo* and *Brescia*, between the Lake of *Como*, and *Toscolano*: Tho' others place 'em more toward the River *Adige* and *Vicenza*. *Baudrand.*

EUGENIA, Daughter of *Philip*, a Noble *Roman*, Governour of *Egypt*, under the Emperours *Commodus* and *Severus*: This Lady took leave of her Relations to turn Christian, and to conceal her self the better, put on a Disguise, but afterwards she was discover'd and convey'd to *Rome*, where, having converted a great many, at last she and her Father receiv'd the Honour of Martyrdom together, in the Year 208. *Euseb. Hist.* lib. 6. cap. 7.

EUGENIUS I. the 39th King of *Scotland*, succeeded *Fethelmachus*. In his time *Maximus* the *Roman* General having a mind to Conquer the whole Island, found means to divide the *Picts* from the *Scots*; and then joyn'd together against them. The first Battel they had was at the River *Cree* in *Galloway*, where the *Scots* being fewer, were easily overcome; but the *Romans* pursuing them without any Order, as reckoning themselves sure of the Victory, were Assaulted by the *Argyle-Men* and those of other places coming up to join their Friends, and repulsed with a great Slaughter. In the mean time *Maximus* being recalled to allay some Disturbances in that part now called *England*; the *Scots* revenged themselves severely upon the *Picts*, destroying all before them with Fire and Sword. *Maximus* returning, at length, marched against the *Scots* with the *Romans*, *Britains*, and *Picts*; the *Scots* perceiving that now they were to fight for their Country, Lives and Fortunes, assembled their whole Strength, Women as well as Men, and encamp'd at the River *Down*, near their Enemies. Battels being at last joined, the *Scots* did quickly put the *Picts* and *Britains* to flight: but *Maximus* coming up with the *Roman* Legions, to whom the *Scots* were inferiour

both in Number and Diſcipline, they were totally routed. *Eugenius* and moſt of his Nobles dying glorioufly in the Field. Upon this great and unlook'd for Victory, *Maximus* was inclined to Clemency, and to have taken the *Scots* into his Protection upon their Submiſſion; but the Hatred of the *Picts* was ſo great, that they would never let him be at reſt till he Publiſh'd an Edict, Commanding the *Scots* to depart out of *Britain* by a certain Day; not ſuffering him to except the very Preachers, though the *Picts* at that time Profeſſed Chriſtianity. So that the *Scots* were diſperſed in the Weſtern Iſlands, *Ireland*, *Scandia* and *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, now *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, &c. being every where courteouſly received and applauded for their Valour. The *Scots* Iſlanders did afterwards make an Attempt upon the Continent, but were all cut off, and their Ships and Boats made uſe of againſt thoſe who were left behind. A little after, the *Scots* who had fled to *Ireland* ſtirred up the *Iriſh Scots* to aſſiſt them, and Landing in *Scotland* with 10000 Men, ſpread their terror far and near, waſting their Country with Fire and Sword; The *Iriſh Scots* being elevated with their Succeſs, were for attempting ſomething more, the *Albion Scots* adviſed 'em to retire with their Booty, and not to ſtay till the *Romans* gathered the whole Strength of *Britain* againſt them; adding, That the beſt way was to weary the *Romans* out with Toil and Labour. The *Iriſh Scots* upbraided thoſe of *Albion*, as having degenerated from the Valour of their Anceſtors, and would venture a Battel, wherein they were totally cut off: So that the *Albion Scots* were for ever excluded all hopes of return, and the *Iriſh* found themſelves obliged to ſend Ambaſſadors to offer Submiſſion to the *Romans*, and beg Pardon, which was obtained, ſo much the more eaſily, that *Maximus* was returning to *Rome*, having got himſelf proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. *Maximus* being Slain in *Italy*, *Victorinus* was ſent to rule *Britain*, and forbad the *Picts* to chooſe any King or other Chief Magiſtrate but ſuch as were ſent from *Rome*; which they looking upon as a Badge of Intolerable Slavery, repented of their having betray'd the *Scots*, and look'd upon this as a Judgment for having ſo done; hereupon they elected a King privately, and at their Aſſembly, complain'd heavily of their Bondage, acknowledging that God did juſtly puniſh them for perſecuting the *Scots* Miniſters, and not ſo much as ſuffering them to live in the ſame Country with them; ſo they reſolved to reconcile themſelves to the *Scots*, and ſent a private Embaſſy to young *Fergus* of the Blood Royal, who was an Exile in *Scandia*, to invite him home, thinking that by his Example and Authority the reſt would be alſo induced to return, which ſucceeded accordingly. *Eugenius* was killed about 373. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS II. Succeeded his Father *Fergus* II. his Grandfather *Graham* being appointed Regent during his Minority, who finding that he was not Strong enough to make War upon the *Romans*, kept quiet. The *Roman* Legion which came to aſſiſt their Allies in *Fergus* II's time, having deſtroy'd the Country on the South of *Severus* his Wall, reſtored it, to the *Britains*. So that the *Scots* and *Picts* were again ſhut up betwixt the two *Firths* of *Edinburgh* and *Dumbarton*. The *Romans* being called home to defend the Seat of the Empire, did acquaint the *Britains* that they were not to expect any further Aſſiſtance from them, but muſt ſtand on their own Defence, and that they might be the better enabled to do it, where *Severus* had made a Graff, the *Romans* Summoned a vaſt Multitude of Workmen; and built a Wall of Stone 8 Foot broad, 12 high, and 30 Mile long; Building alſo Caſtles at proportionable diſtances. The Weſt End of the Wall was at *Kirk Patrick*, and the Eaſt at *Abercorn*, according to *Bede*. They alſo built Watch-Towers, and placed Garriſons along the Coaſts to prevent the *Scots* and *Picts* Landing within the Wall; and ſo left *Britain*. Which as ſoon as the *Scots* and *Picts* underſtood, they Aſſaulted the Wall, pulling the *Britains* down with Crooked Iron Hooks faſtened on long Poles, and then with their Engines overthrew the Wall, routed the *Britains*, and return'd loaden with Spoils. After this, they ſent Colonies to Plant the Lands which they had taken from the *Britains*; So that all the Exil'd *Scots*, with abundance of *Danes* and other Strangers, came and ſetled themſelves in that part of the Country, thinking that *Graham* would never lay down Arms till he had ſubdued all *Britain*, but he was willing rather to make Peace with Glory, than truſt to the Event of War; ſo that a Peace was concluded with the *Britains*, and *Graham* ſetled the Boundary at *Adrian's Wall*, as far as *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*. Dividing the New Conquer'd Lands among his Followers, who then impoſed new Names upon the Countries according to their Fancies. After this, *Graham* built Forts for Defence againſt ſudden Invaſions, and ſetled Maintenance upon the Eccleſiaſticks. The *Britains* being haraſſed with all the Calamities of War, were alſo attack'd by Famine. And *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, being now of Age, and deſirous of making ſome Figure in the World, ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Britains*, to demand the Lands beyond *Adrian's* Wall, which belonged to *Graham* his Grandfather; who was a *Britain* nobly Deſcended, and fled to *Scotland* from the *Roman* Servitude. *Conanus* one of the Chief Men among the *Britains*, adviſed them to comply with his Demand, rather than exaſperate ſuch a formidable Enemy; but he was Murdered by the Multitude for his good Advice. So that *Eugenius's* Ambaſſadors were ſent back with a Denial, which occaſioned a Battel, the fierceſt that had ever before that time been fought in *Britain*. The *Scots* Right Wing, after a long and fierce Diſpute, were forced to give Ground; but King *Eugenius* bringing up the Squadrons which guarded the Baggage reſtored them; ſo that the Victory begun on that Side. And the *Britains* were routed with the loſs of 14000 Men on the Field; and 4000 *Scots* and *Picts*. After this Defeat, the *Britains* ſent Commiſſioners to treat of a Peace on any Terms whatſoever, which was obtained, on condition that the *Britains* ſhould yield all the Country North of *Humber*, That they ſhould neither ſend for *Romans*, nor any other Foreign Aſſiſtance; That they ſhould make a League Offenſive and Defenſive with the *Scots* and *Picts*, and neither make War nor Peace, nor ſend Supplies to any who deſired it, without their conſent; That they ſhould Pay a certain Sum to be divided forthwith among the Soldiers, and give 100 Hoſtages for Performance of the Articles. The Peace being concluded, laſted for ſome time, and the *Britains* ſent for one *Conſtantine* from *Britany* in *France*, whom they choſe for King; he was afterwards ſlain by the Treachery of *Vortigern* a potent *Britain*, leaving three Sons behind him, but none of 'em of Age. *Conſtantine* obſerved the Peace with the *Scots* during his Reign, and the *Britains* having ſent a lamentable Embaſſy to *Ætius* the *Roman* Conſul for Aſſiſtance againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Complaining, That the *Barbarians* drove them to Sea, and the Sea drove them back again to the *Barbarians*; he could give them no help, being at that time in War with *Attila* King of the *Huns*. *Vortigern* improved the Publick Calamity to his own Private Advantage, cut off *Conſtantine's* Heir, Uſurp'd the Crown, and ſent for *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, then exerciſing Piracy upon the Coaſts, to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Aſſigning him Land for that end; on News of which, ſuch a Multitude of *Jutes*, *Saxons*, and *Angles* flocked over into *Britain*, that *Vortigern* being ſtrengthened ſufficiently, defeated the *Scots* and *Picts* in a Battel on this ſide *Humber*, and drove them again beyond *Adrian's* Wall, *Anno* 449. As for *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, ſome ſay he fell in this Battle, others that he died a Natural Death; but however that is, he was certainly a Valiant, Politick and Pious Prince, and is deſervedly numbred amongſt the beſt of the *Scottiſh* Kings. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS III. the 46th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Goranus*, whoſe Death he was ſuſpected to have haſtened; yet he Governed ſo, as none of his Predeceſſors were preferable to him; he aſſiſted the *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, whoſe Borders he continually infeſted. He died, *Anno* 558. and 23d. of his Reign. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS IV. the 51ſt. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus* I. *Anno* 605. He was Educated in Learning and Piety by *Columba*. After his coming to the Crown, he exerciſed the *Saxons* and *Picts* with continual War, was very ſevere to the Proud and Stubborn, but merciful to thoſe who ſubmitted. He entertained the Children and Kindred of *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who fled to him for ſhelter, with great Hoſpitality, and took Care to have them Educated in the Chriſtian Religion. He died in the 16th. Year of his Reign, very much lamented. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS V. the 56th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Maldwin*; he defeated *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who had entred as far as *Galloway*, his Army being totally routed, and himſelf narrowly eſcaping. That ſame *Egfrid* made War again upon the *Picts* the next Year, who cut him off with all his Men, and recovered thoſe Lands which the *Saxons* had taken from them; and the *Britains* who had freed themſelves from the Bondage of the *Angles*, joyning the *Scots*, did make ſuch a havock in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, that it never recovered it after. *Eugenius* died in the 4th. Year of his Reign, about 644. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS VI. the 57th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eugenius* V. He was very Learned in Theology, according to the rate of thoſe times. And on that account lived Amicably with *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, who was addicted to that ſame Study. He had frequent Skirmiſhes with the *Picts*, but by the Interceſſion of the Clergy, they were kept from a pitch'd Battel: and as he was full of Deſires to revenge the Perfidiouſneſs of that Nation, he died in the 10th. Year of his Reign, *Anno* 654. It's reported, That in his time it rained Blood over *Britain* for 7 Days, the very Milk, Cheeſe and Butter being turn'd into Blood. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS VII. the 59th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Amberkelethus* his Brother, being declared King in the Field by the Army, leſt they ſhould be without a General. He concluded a Truce with the *Picts*, and at laſt ſettled a Peace by Marrying *Spondana*, Daughter to their King *Garnardus*. She was not long after Murdered in her Bed by two *Athol* men, who deſign'd to have killed the King, and then eſcaped. None but the King being found in the Chamber, he was Accuſed of the Murder; but before he was brought out to Judgment, the Murderers were found,

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and he acquitted; they were Puniſh'd after an exquiſite manner. He was a Pious Prince, and delighted much in Hunting. He was the firſt who appointed that the Atchievements of Kings ſhould be Regiſtred in Monaſteries. He reigned 17 Years, during which time he had Peace with all his Neighbours. He died about 721.

EUGENIUS VIII. the 62d. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Etfinus*. His firſt Enterprize was againſt *Donald* of the Iſles, with whom he had many bloody Battels, and at laſt took him Priſoner, and Executed him publickly. He alſo put *Murdo* Vicegerent of *Galloway* to Death for ſiding with *Donald*, and Fined others for that ſame Crime, with which he ſatisfied thoſe whom they had Plundered; and having ſettled Peace at home, he renewed the Leagues with Neighbouring Princes; but he who had gain'd ſo much Glory in War, abandon'd himſelf to all manner of Vice in Peace, and refuſing to be reclaimed either by the Advice of his Eccleſiaſticks or Nobles, they conſpired to deſtroy him, which they effected in a Publick Convention in the third Year of his Reign, about 764. The Aſſociates of his Wicked Practices were publickly hang'd, all Men rejoycing in their Execution. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS I. a *Roman* by Birth, ſucceeded *Martin* I. who was Baniſh'd in the Year 652. and after his Death was again confirm'd by the Clergy, and acknowleged for true Pope. He dy'd after he had govern'd his Church two Years and nine Months. In his time, *Clodoveus* the *French* King, ſent to help the Sons of *Aripertus* againſt *Grimoaldus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had invaded *Lombardy*, were thus defeated. The *Lombards* diſſembled a Flight, leaving their Tents, furniſhed with plenty of all manner of Proviſions, eſpecially Wine, but made a halt at a convenient diſtance, and watch'd their opportunity. The *French* entring their Tents, and thinking they had been really fled, fell to Feaſting, and Eat and Drank to ſuch Exceſs that they fell dead aſleep, and lying about like Beaſts were all Slaughter'd; ſo that there was ſcarce one left alive to carry the News to *Clodoveus*. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS II. a *Roman* ſucceeded *Paſchal* I. Remarkable for his Charity to the Poor, and for protecting the Cauſes of Widows and Orphans, held the Pontificate four Years, and died 827. *Baronius*, *Platina* and *Ciaconius*, &c.

EUGENIUS III. call'd *Peter Bernard*, was elected Pope in 1145. At what time a Sedition of the People conſtrain'd him to ſlip out of *Rome* to the Monaſtery of *Tarfa*, where he was Crown'd by the Cardinals, and ſo ſoon as the Tumult was appeas'd, return'd to *Rome*; where the Calm laſted not long, ſo that he was forced to fly into *France*; where he perſwaded King *Lewis* to engage in the Holy War againſt the *Turks* and *Saracens*, but the Expedition prov'd fruitleſs, partly through the Treachery of *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who adviſed *Lewis* to paſs through the Deſarts of *Syria*, which haraſs'd and waſted his Army extremely, and through the ill Conduct at the Siege of *Damaſcus*, in removing the Camp from the River, and leaving the Beſieged the Liberty of the Water, and an occaſion to ſtop Proviſions from the Chriſtian Army, which was thereupon forced to raiſe the Siege ſhamefully. He return'd hence in 1149. and after he had made Peace with the *Romans*, and expell'd the *Male-Contents* out of all their ſtrong Holds, he retir'd to *Tivoli*, where he dy'd, after he had ſate 8 Years, 4 Months, and 20 Days. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS IV. a *Venetian*, whoſe firſt Name was *Gabrieli Gondelmerio*, ſucceeded *Martin* V. in 1431. A Perſon during his Pontificate, ſometimes favour'd, ſometimes frown'd upon by Fortune, involv'd in Wars and Eccleſiaſtical Seditions, and harraſs'd with a moſt terrible Schiſm. At the Beginning of his Pontificate, being diſturb'd with Civil Diſſention by the *Colonna*'s, he diſpell'd that Storm, and Crown'd the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in the *Vatican*: Perſecuted afterwards by the Arms and Stratagems of *Philip Maria* Duke of *Milan*, he fled to *Florence*; and in a ſhort time recovering what he had loſt by the Aſſiſtance of Cardinal *Vitaleſchi*, he ſuppreſs'd his Enemies, revok'd the Council by him proclaim'd to meet at *Baſil*, and call'd a new Synod to ſit at *Ferrara*; whither the *Greek* Emperor, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and ſeveral of the *Armenian* and Oriental Prelates repair'd, in Order to Unite the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches; but not agreeing, *Eugenius* remov'd his Synod to *Florence*, and there diſſolved it. In the mean time, being Summon'd by the Council of *Baſle* to appear, for his Contempt he is depoſed, and *Felix* V. ſet up in his room. At length, after ten Years roaming up and down he return'd to *Rome*, and made ſtout Oppoſition againſt his Enemies that harraſs'd the Eccleſiaſtical State, and at the ſame time ſent a Fleet by Sea, and an Army by Land againſt the *Turk*, under the Command of his Legate *Julian Cæſarini*. He created XXVII. Cardinals at Six Promotions, and dy'd in the 63d. Year of his Age, after he had ſate Fifteen Years, eleven Months, and two Days. *Platina* adds, That he was a Man of great Inconſtancy, in the beginning of his Reign, led away by ill Counſels; but that in Proceſs of time he acted very Prudently, and with good Reſolution, an indifferent Scholar though a knowing Man, eſpecially in Hiſtory. He was bountiful to all, more eſpecially to Learned Men, whoſe company he loved; for he admitted *Leonard Aretinus*, *Charles Poggius*, *Auriopa Trapezuntius* and *Blondus*, very Learned Men, to be his Secretaries; he lov'd the Religious wonderfully, and gave 'em many Priviledges, beſides Revenues which he added to their Foundations. But he loved War ſo much, that beſides thoſe he was imbroiled in; in *Italy*, he inſtigated the Dauphin, Son to *Charles* the *French* King, to go with a great Body of Horſe againſt thoſe of *Baſil*, and afterwards ſent *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland* along with *Julian Cæſarinus* againſt the *Turks*, of whom 30000 were Slain, in a Battel between *Adrianople* and the *Danube*; but the King and Cardinal were alſo kill'd at the ſame time. He was accounted very ſtrict to his word, unleſs when he had promis'd a thing which was better to revoke than perform.

EUGENIUS, Biſhop of *Carthage*, a great Oppoſer of the *Arians*; perſecuted by *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals*, and baniſh'd by *Huneric*, came into *France* and dy'd at *Viviers*. *Baronius*, A. C. 495.

EUGENIUS, firſt taught Grammar, after the Death of *Valentinian*, ſaluted Emperor by *Arbogaſtus*, in the Year 392. Overthrown and Slain the next Year by the Emperor *Theodoſius*. *Ruffin. Zoſimus*, *Oroſius*.

EUGIPPUS or EGIPPUS, an *African* Abbot, living in the Sixth Century. He was Contemporary with *Fulgentius*, who wrote ſeveral Epiſtles to him: This Abbot wrote two Volumes, call'd, *Theſaurus Sancti Auguſtini*, Printed at *Venice* in 1543. In the firſt Part, he has made a Collection of all that St. *Auſtin* wrote about difficult Points, in Divinity, as, concerning the Soul. The Sabbath, *&c.* In the Second Volume, he cites all the Arguments, with which this Father had Diſputed againſt Hereticks. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt.* cap. 29. *Caſſidor. de Divin. Lect.* cap. 23. *Bellarmin. de Scrip. Eccl.* &c.

EUHEMERUS; of *Agrigentum*, ſays *Arnobius*, of *Meſſina*, ſay *Plutarch* and *Lactantius*, liv'd in the CXVIth. Olympiad, about the Year of *Rome* 438. and wrote a Hiſtory of the Gods, which *Ennius* tranſlated into Latin. Some of the Ancients accounted him an Atheiſt, becauſe his Hiſtory clearly makes out that the Gods of *Greece* had been Men. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1. *Plutarch de Iſ. & Oſir. Arnob.* l. 4. *Lactan.* l. 1. c. 11.

EVIL-MERODACH, Son of *Nebuchodonozor* King of *Babylon*, ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World 3390. and reigned 28 Years. In the firſt Year of his Reign, he releaſed *Jehoiakim* out of Priſon; and gave him Princely Entertainment all the days of his Life, 2 *Kings* 25. *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, &c.

EVIL, a Conſiderable Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the River *Evil* or *Yeavil*, and on the great Weſtern Road. It took its riſe from the Decay of *Ilchester*. From *Lond.* 123 M.

EVITERNUS, a God to whom the Ancients Sacrificed red Oxen, according to *Pliny*. Thoſe Gods were alſo called *Eviterni*, whom *Plato* believed to be the only true Gods immaterial, without beginning or end, that is, immortal and unalterable; as *Apuleius* explains it, ſpeaking of the *Demon* of *Socrates*.

EULÆUS, *Tiritiri*, according to *Ortelius*, and the Geographical Maps, a River of *Suſiana*, flowing by the Royal City of *Suſa*, and then continuing its Courſe through the Province of *Suſiana*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Perſian* Bay. It is ſuppoſed to be the River *Ulai*, mentioned by *Daniel*, c. 8. where he ſaw the Viſion of the Ram and the He-Goat.

EULALIUS, (*Anti-Pope*,) Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome*, was Elected by a Faction, againſt *Boniface* I. in the Year 418. *Symmachus* Prefect or Governour of the Town, having a Fancy for him, repreſented his Election favourably in a Letter to the Emperor *Honorius*, which made that Prince ſend *Symmachus* a Reſcript to ſupport him in his Office: But the Clergy giving the Emperor to underſtand, that the Legality of the Choice fell upon *Boniface*, the Emperor Order'd both the Competitors to appear at *Ravenna*, Summoning at the ſame time, a great many Eccleſiaſticks to determine this Controverſie: While the Cauſe was depending, he forbid both of 'em to appear at *Rome*, but *Eulalius*, breaking through this Prohibition, and raiſing a Tumult in the Town, the Emperor ſent an Order to the Governor to Expel him, which was executed accordingly. *Anaſtaſius in Boniface* I. *Baron.* A. C. 418.

EULOGIA, Siſter of the Emperor *Michael Paleologus*, extraordinarily belov'd by him for her Care of him during his Infancy. This Paſſage is ſtoried of her, that when ſhe could not rock him to ſleep, after many other Songs, ſhe ſung one that begun thus, *Take heart, Emperor of* Conſtantinople, *Thou ſhalt enter by the Golden Gate, and perform great Matters*; and immediately the Child was ſtill. She us'd this Artifice upon all ſuch Occaſions, and had the ſame Succeſs. When he was of Age, ſhe acquainted him with that Paſſage; the Prediction being happily fulfill'd, ſhe found the Effects of his Affection; there being hardly any Favour to be had but by her means. She protected the Greek Church againſt the Weſtern, and broke quite with her Brother, and perſuaded

both in Number and Diſcipline, they were totally routed. *Eugenius* and moſt of his Nobles dying glorioufly in the Field. Upon this great and unlook'd for Victory, *Maximus* was inclined to Clemency, and to have taken the *Scots* into his Protection upon their Submiſſion; but the Hatred of the *Picts* was ſo great, that they would never let him be at reſt till he Publiſh'd an Edict, Commanding the *Scots* to depart out of *Britain* by a certain Day; not ſuffering him to except the very Preachers, though the *Picts* at that time Profeſſed Chriſtianity. So that the *Scots* were diſperſed in the Weſtern Iſlands, *Ireland*, *Scandia* and *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, now *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, &c. being every where courteouſly received and applauded for their Valour. The *Scots* Iſlanders did afterwards make an Attempt upon the Continent, but were all cut off, and their Ships and Boats made uſe of againſt thoſe who were left behind. A little after, the *Scots* who had fled to *Ireland* ſtirred up the *Iriſh Scots* to aſſiſt them, and Landing in *Scotland* with 10000 Men, ſpread their terror far and near, waſting their Country with Fire and Sword; The *Iriſh Scots* being elevated with their Succeſs, were for attempting ſomething more, the *Albion Scots* adviſed 'em to retire with their Booty, and not to ſtay till the *Romans* gathered the whole Strength of *Britain* againſt them; adding, That the beſt way was to weary the *Romans* out with Toil and Labour. The *Iriſh Scots* upbraided thoſe of *Albion*, as having degenerated from the Valour of their Anceſtors, and would venture a Battel, wherein they were totally cut off: So that the *Albion Scots* were for ever excluded all hopes of return, and the *Iriſh* found themſelves obliged to ſend Ambaſſadors to offer Submiſſion to the *Romans*, and beg Pardon, which was obtained, ſo much the more eaſily, that *Maximus* was returning to *Rome*, having got himſelf proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. *Maximus* being Slain in *Italy*, *Victorinus* was ſent to rule *Britain*, and forbad the *Picts* to chooſe any King or other Chief Magiſtrate but ſuch as were ſent from *Rome*; which they looking upon as a Badge of Intolerable Slavery, repented of their having betray'd the *Scots*, and look'd upon this as a Judgment for having ſo done; hereupon they elected a King privately, and at their Aſſembly, complain'd heavily of their Bondage, acknowledging that God did juſtly puniſh them for perſecuting the *Scots* Miniſters, and not ſo much as ſuffering them to live in the ſame Country with them; ſo they reſolved to reconcile themſelves to the *Scots*, and ſent a private Embaſſy to young *Fergus* of the Blood Royal, who was an Exile in *Scandia*, to invite him home, thinking that by his Example and Authority the reſt would be alſo induced to return, which ſucceeded accordingly. *Eugenius* was killed about 373. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS II. Succeeded his Father *Fergus* II. his Grandfather *Graham* being appointed Regent during his Minority, who finding that he was not Strong enough to make War upon the *Romans*, kept quiet. The *Roman* Legion which came to aſſiſt their Allies in *Fergus* II's time, having deſtroy'd the Country on the South of *Severus* his Wall, reſtored it, to the *Britains*. So that the *Scots* and *Picts* were again ſhut up betwixt the two *Firths* of *Edinburgh* and *Dumbarton*. The *Romans* being called home to defend the Seat of the Empire, did acquaint the *Britains* that they were not to expect any further Aſſiſtance from them, but muſt ſtand on their own Defence, and that they might be the better enabled to do it, where *Severus* had made a Graff, the *Romans* Summoned a vaſt Multitude of Workmen; and built a Wall of Stone 8 Foot broad, 12 high, and 30 Mile long; Building alſo Caſtles at proportionable diſtances. The Weſt End of the Wall was at *Kirk Patrick*, and the Eaſt at *Abercorn*, according to *Bede*. They alſo built Watch-Towers, and placed Garriſons along the Coaſts to prevent the *Scots* and *Picts* Landing within the Wall; and ſo left *Britain*. Which as ſoon as the *Scots* and *Picts* underſtood, they Aſſaulted the Wall, pulling the *Britains* down with Crooked Iron Hooks faſtened on long Poles, and then with their Engines overthrew the Wall, routed the *Britains*, and return'd loaden with Spoils. After this, they ſent Colonies to Plant the Lands which they had taken from the *Britains*; So that all the Exil'd *Scots*, with abundance of *Danes* and other Strangers, came and ſetled themſelves in that part of the Country, thinking that *Graham* would never lay down Arms till he had ſubdued all *Britain*, but he was willing rather to make Peace with Glory, than truſt to the Event of War; ſo that a Peace was concluded with the *Britains*, and *Graham* ſetled the Boundary at *Adrian's Wall*, as far as *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*. Dividing the New Conquer'd Lands among his Followers, who then impoſed new Names upon the Countries according to their Fancies. After this, *Graham* built Forts for Defence againſt ſudden Invaſions, and ſetled Maintenance upon the Eccleſiaſticks. The *Britains* being haraſſed with all the Calamities of War, were alſo attack'd by Famine. And *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, being now of Age, and deſirous of making ſome Figure in the World, ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Britains*, to demand the Lands beyond *Adrian's* Wall, which belonged to *Graham* his Grandfather; who was a *Britain* nobly Deſcended, and fled to *Scotland* from the *Roman* Servitude. *Conanus* one of the Chief Men among the *Britains*, adviſed them to comply with his Demand, rather than exaſperate ſuch a formidable Enemy; but he was Murdered by the Multitude for his good Advice. So that *Eugenius's* Ambaſſadors were ſent back with a Denial, which occaſioned a Battel, the fierceſt that had ever before that time been fought in *Britain*. The *Scots* Right Wing, after a long and fierce Diſpute, were forced to give Ground; but King *Eugenius* bringing up the Squadrons which guarded the Baggage reſtored them; ſo that the Victory begun on that Side. And the *Britains* were routed with the loſs of 14000 Men on the Field; and 4000 *Scots* and *Picts*. After this Defeat, the *Britains* ſent Commiſſioners to treat of a Peace on any Terms whatſoever, which was obtained, on condition that the *Britains* ſhould yield all the Country North of *Humber*, That they ſhould neither ſend for *Romans*, nor any other Foreign Aſſiſtance; That they ſhould make a League Offenſive and Defenſive with the *Scots* and *Picts*, and neither make War nor Peace, nor ſend Supplies to any who deſired it, without their conſent; That they ſhould Pay a certain Sum to be divided forthwith among the Soldiers, and give 100 Hoſtages for Performance of the Articles. The Peace being concluded, laſted for ſome time, and the *Britains* ſent for one *Conſtantine* from *Britany* in *France*, whom they choſe for King; he was afterwards ſlain by the Treachery of *Vortigern* a potent *Britain*, leaving three Sons behind him, but none of 'em of Age. *Conſtantine* obſerved the Peace with the *Scots* during his Reign, and the *Britains* having ſent a lamentable Embaſſy to *Ætius* the *Roman* Conſul for Aſſiſtance againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Complaining, That the *Barbarians* drove them to Sea, and the Sea drove them back again to the *Barbarians*; he could give them no help, being at that time in War with *Attila* King of the *Huns*. *Vortigern* improved the Publick Calamity to his own Private Advantage, cut off *Conſtantine's* Heir, Uſurp'd the Crown, and ſent for *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, then exerciſing Piracy upon the Coaſts, to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Aſſigning him Land for that end; on News of which, ſuch a Multitude of *Jutes*, *Saxons*, and *Angles* flocked over into *Britain*, that *Vortigern* being ſtrengthened ſufficiently, defeated the *Scots* and *Picts* in a Battel on this ſide *Humber*, and drove them again beyond *Adrian's* Wall, *Anno* 449. As for *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, ſome ſay he fell in this Battle, others that he died a Natural Death; but however that is, he was certainly a Valiant, Politick and Pious Prince, and is deſervedly numbred amongſt the beſt of the *Scottiſh* Kings. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS III. the 46th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Goranus*, whoſe Death he was ſuſpected to have haſtened; yet he Governed ſo, as none of his Predeceſſors were preferable to him; he aſſiſted the *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, whoſe Borders he continually infeſted. He died, *Anno* 558. and 23d. of his Reign. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS IV. the 51ſt. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus* I. *Anno* 605. He was Educated in Learning and Piety by *Columba*. After his coming to the Crown, he exerciſed the *Saxons* and *Picts* with continual War, was very ſevere to the Proud and Stubborn, but merciful to thoſe who ſubmitted. He entertained the Children and Kindred of *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who fled to him for ſhelter, with great Hoſpitality, and took Care to have them Educated in the Chriſtian Religion. He died in the 16th. Year of his Reign, very much lamented. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS V. the 56th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Maldwin*; he defeated *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who had entred as far as *Galloway*, his Army being totally routed, and himſelf narrowly eſcaping. That ſame *Egfrid* made War again upon the *Picts* the next Year, who cut him off with all his Men, and recovered thoſe Lands which the *Saxons* had taken from them; and the *Britains* who had freed themſelves from the Bondage of the *Angles*, joyning the *Scots*, did make ſuch a havock in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, that it never recovered it after. *Eugenius* died in the 4th. Year of his Reign, about 644. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS VI. the 57th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eugenius* V. He was very Learned in Theology, according to the rate of thoſe times. And on that account lived Amicably with *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, who was addicted to that ſame Study. He had frequent Skirmiſhes with the *Picts*, but by the Interceſſion of the Clergy, they were kept from a pitch'd Battel: and as he was full of Thoughts to revenge the Perfidiouſneſs of that Nation, he died in the 16th. Year of his Reign, *Anno* 654. It's reported, That in his time it rained Blood over *Britain* for 7 Days, the very Milk, Cheeſe and Butter being turn'd into Blood. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS VII. the 59th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Amberkeletbus* his Brother, being declared King in the Field by the Army, leſt they ſhould be without a General. He concluded a Truce with the *Picts*, and at laſt ſettled a Peace by Marrying *Spondana*, Daughter to their King *Garnardus*. She was not long after Murdered in her Bed by two *Athol* men, who deſign'd to have killed the King, and then eſcaped. None but the King being found in the Chamber, he was Accuſed of the Murder, but before he was brought out to Judgment, the Murderers were found, and

and he acquitted; they were Puniſh'd after an exquiſite manner. He was a Pious Prince, and delighted much in Hunting. He was the firſt who appointed that the Atchievements of Kings ſhould be Regiſtred in Monaſteries. He reigned 17 Years, during which time he had Peace with all his Neighbours. He died about 721.

EUGENIUS VIII. the 62d. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Etfinus*. His firſt Enterprize was againſt *Donald* of the Iſles, with whom he had many bloody Battels, and at laſt took him Priſoner, and Executed him publickly. He alſo put *Murdo* Vicegerent of *Galloway* to Death for ſiding with *Donald*, and Fined others for that ſame Crime, with which he ſatisfied thoſe whom they had Plundered; and having ſettled Peace at home, he renewed the Leagues with Neighbouring Princes; but he who had gain'd ſo much Glory in War, abandon'd himſelf to all manner of Vice in Peace, and refuſing to be reclaimed either by the Advice of his Eccleſiaſticks or Nobles, they conſpired to deſtroy him, which they effected in a Publick Convention in the third Year of his Reign, about 764. The Aſſociates of his Wicked Practices were publickly hang'd, all Men rejoycing in their Execution. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS I. a *Roman* by Birth, ſucceeded *Martin* I. who was Baniſh'd in the Year 652. and after his Death was again confirm'd by the Clergy, and acknowledged for true Pope. He dy'd after he had govern'd his Church two Years and nine Months. In his time, *Clodoveus* the *French* King, ſent to help the Sons of *Aripertus* againſt *Grimoaldus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had invaded *Lombardy*, were thus defeated. The *Lombards* diſſembled a Flight, leaving their Tents, furniſhed with plenty of all manner of Proviſions, eſpecially Wine, but made a halt at a convenient diſtance, and watch'd their opportunity. The *French* entring their Tents, and thinking they had been really fled, fell to Feaſting, and Eat and Drank to ſuch Exceſs that they fell dead aſleep, and lying about like Beaſts were all Slaughter'd; ſo that there was ſcarce one left alive to carry the News to *Clodoveus*. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS II. a *Roman* ſucceeded *Paſchal* I. Remarkable for his Charity to the Poor, and for protecting the Cauſes of Widows and Orphans, held the Pontificate four Years, and died 827. *Baronius*, *Platina* and *Ciaconius*, &c.

EUGENIUS III. call'd *Peter Bernard*, was elected Pope in 1145. At what time a Sedition of the People conſtrain'd him to ſlip out of *Rome* to the Monaſtery of *Tarſa*, where he was Crown'd by the Cardinals, and ſo ſoon as the Tumult was appeas'd, return'd to *Rome*; where the Calm laſted not long, ſo that he was forced to fly into *France*; where he perſwaded King *Lewis* to engage in the Holy War againſt the *Turks* and *Saracens*, but the Expedition prov'd fruitleſs, partly through the Treachery of *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who adviſed *Lewis* to paſs through the Deſarts of *Syria*, which haraſs'd and waſted his Army extremely, and through the ill Conduct at the Siege of *Damaſcus*, in removing the Camp from the River, and leaving the Beſieged the Liberty of the Water, and an occaſion to ſtop Proviſions from the Chriſtian Army, which was thereupon forced to raiſe the Siege ſhamefully. He return'd hence in 1149. and after he had made Peace with the *Romans*, and expell'd the *Male-Contents* out of all their ſtrong Holds, he retir'd to *Tivoli*, where he dy'd, after he had ſate 8 Years, 4 Months, and 20 Days. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS IV. a *Venetian*, whoſe firſt Name was *Gabrieli Gondelmerio*, ſucceeded *Martin* V. in 1431. A Perſon during his Pontificate, ſometimes favour'd, ſometimes frown'd upon by Fortune, involv'd in Wars and Eccleſiaſtical Seditions, and haraſs'd with a moſt terrible Schiſm. At the Beginning of his Pontificate, being diſturb'd with Civil Diſſention by the *Colonna's*, he diſpell'd that Storm, and Crown'd the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in the *Vatican*: Perſecuted afterwards by the Arms and Stratagems of *Philip Maria* Duke of *Milan*, he fled to *Florence*; and in a ſhort time recovering what he had loſt by the Aſſiſtance of Cardinal *Vitaleſchi*, he ſuppreſs'd his Enemies, revok'd the Council by him proclaim'd to meet at *Baſil*, and call'd a new Synod to ſit at *Ferrara*; whither the *Greek* Emperor, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and ſeveral of the *Armenian* and Oriental Prelates repair'd, in Order to Unite the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches; but not agreeing, *Eugenius* remov'd his Synod to *Florence*, and there diſſolved it. In the mean time, being Summon'd by the Council of *Baſle* to appear, for his Contempt he is depoſed, and *Felix* V. ſet up in his room. At length, after ten Years roaming up and down he return'd to *Rome*, and made ſtout Oppoſition againſt his Enemies that haraſs'd the Eccleſiaſtical State, and at the ſame time ſent a Fleet by Sea, and an Army by Land againſt the *Turk*, under the Command of his Legate *Julianus Ceſarini*. He created XXVII. Cardinals at Six Promotions, and dy'd in the 63d. Year of his Age, after he had ſate Fifteen Years, eleven Months, and two Days. *Platina* adds, That he was a Man of great Inconſtancy, in the beginning of his Reign, led away by ill Counſels; but that in Proceſs of time he acted very Prudently, and with good Reſolution; an indifferent Scholar though a knowing Man, eſpecially in Hiſtory. He was bountiful to all, more eſpecially to Learned Men, whoſe company he loved; for he admitted *Leonard Aretinus*, *Charles Poggius*, *Auriopa Trapezuntius* and *Blondus*, very Learned Men, to be his Secretaries; he lov'd the Religious wonderfully, and gave 'em many Priviledges, beſides Revenues which he added to their Foundations. But he loved War ſo much, that beſides thoſe he was imbroiled in, in *Italy*, he inſtigated the Dauphin, Son to *Charles* the *French* King, to go with a great Body of Horſe againſt thoſe of *Baſil*, and afterwards ſent *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland* along with *Julian Cæſarinus* againſt the *Turks*, of whom 30000 were Slain, in a Battel between *Adrianople* and the *Danube*; but the King and Cardinal were alſo kill'd at the ſame time. He was accounted very ſtrict to his word, unleſs when he had promis'd a thing which was better to revoke than perform.

EUGENIUS, Biſhop of *Carthage*, a great Oppoſer of the *Arians*; perſecuted by *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals*, and baniſh'd by *Huneric*, came into *France* and dy'd at *Viviers*. *Baronius*, A. C. 495.

EUGENIUS, firſt taught Grammar, after the Death of *Valentinian*, ſaluted Emperor by *Arbogaſtus*, in the Year 392. Overthrown and Slain the next Year by the Emperor *Theodoſius*. *Ruffin. Zoſimus*, *Oroſius*.

EUGIPPUS or EGIPPUS, an *African* Abbot, living in the Sixth Century. He was Contemporary with *Fulgentius*, who wrote ſeveral Epiſtles to him: This Abbot wrote two Volumes, call'd, *Theſaurus Sancti Auguſtini*, Printed at *Venice* in 1543. In the firſt Part, he has made a Collection of all that St. *Auſtin* wrote about difficult Points, in Divinity, as, concerning the Soul. The Sabbath, *&c.* In the Second Volume, he cites all the Arguments, with which this Father had Diſputed againſt Hereticks. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt.* cap. 29. *Caſſidor. de Divin. Lect.* cap. 23. *Bellarmin. de Scrip. Eccl.* &c.

EUHEMERUS; of *Agrigentum*, ſays *Arnobius*, of *Meſſina*, ſay *Plutarch* and *Lactantius*, liv'd in the CXVIth. Olympiad, about the Year of *Rome* 438. and wrote a Hiſtory of the Gods, which *Ennius* tranſlated into Latin. Some of the Ancients accounted him an Atheiſt, becauſe his Hiſtory clearly makes out that the Gods of *Greece* had been Men. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1. *Plutarch de Iſ. & Oſir. Arnob.* l. 4. *Lactan.* l. 1. c. 11.

EVIL-MERODACH, Son of *Nebuchodonozor* King of *Babylon*, ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World 3390. and reigned 28 Years. In the firſt Year of his Reign, he releaſed *Jehoiakim* out of Priſon; and gave him Princely Entertainment all the days of his Life, 2 *Kings* 25. *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, &c.

EVIL, a Conſiderable Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the River *Evil* or *Yeovil*, and on the great Weſtern Road. It took its riſe from the Decay of *Ilcheſter*. From *Lond.* 123 M.

EVITERNUS, a God to whom the Ancients Sacrificed red Oxen, according to *Pliny*. Thoſe Gods were alſo called *Eviterni*, whom *Plato* believed to be the only true Gods immaterial, without beginning or end, that is, immortal and unalterable; as *Apuleius* explains it, ſpeaking of the *Dæmon* of *Socrates*.

EULÆUS, *Tiritiri*, according to *Ortelius*, and the Geographical Maps, a River of *Suſiana*, flowing by the Royal City of *Suſa*, and then continuing its Courſe through the Province of *Suſiana*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Perſian* Bay. It is ſuppoſed to be the River *Ulai*, mentioned by *Daniel*, c. 8. where he ſaw the Viſion of the Ram and the He-Goat.

EULALIUS, (*Anti-Pope*,) Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome*, was Elected by a Faction, againſt *Boniface* I. in the Year 418. *Symmachus* Preſect or Governour of the Town, having a Fancy for him, repreſented his Election favourably in a Letter to the Emperor *Honorius*, which made that Prince ſend *Symmachus* a Reſcript to ſupport him in his Office: But the Clergy giving the Emperor to underſtand, that the Legality of the Choice fell upon *Boniface*, the Emperor Order'd both the Competitors to appear at *Ravenna*, Summoning at the ſame time, a great many Eccleſiaſticks to determine this Controverſie: While the Cauſe was depending, he forbid both of 'em to appear at *Rome*, but *Eulalius*, breaking through this Prohibition, and raiſing a Tumult in the Town, the Emperor ſent an Order to the Governor to Expel him, which was executed accordingly. *Anaſtaſius in Boniface* I. *Baron.* A. C. 418.

EULOGIA, Siſter of the Emperor *Michael Paleologus*, extraordinarily belov'd by him for her Care of him during his Infancy. This Paſſage is ſtoried of her, that when ſhe could not rock him to ſleep, after many other Songs, ſhe ſung one that begun thus, *Take heart, Emperor of* Conſtantinople, *Thou ſhalt enter by the Golden Gate, and perform great Matters*; and immediately the Child was ſtill. She us'd this Artifice upon all ſuch Occaſions, and had the ſame Succeſs. When he was of Age, ſhe acquainted him with that Paſſage; the Prediction being happily fulfill'd, ſhe found the Effects of his Affection; there being hardly any Favour to be had but by her means. She protected the Greek Church againſt the Weſtern, and broke quite with her Brother, and perſuaded

her Son-in-Law *Conſtantine*, King of the *Bulgarians*, to raiſe a Rebellion in the Empire, when ſhe found that the Emperor treated with the Pope. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Schiſm des Grecs. Pachym.* l. 6. c. 1.

EULOGIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, Eminent for his Learning and Piety, ſucceeded *John* IV. in the Year 581. wrote againſt the *Novatians*, againſt *Severus* and *Timotheus*, *Theodoſius* and *Severus*, &c. and dy'd in 608. St. *Gregory*, *Nicephorus*, *Evagrius*.

EULOGIUS of *Corduba*, a Martyr, whom ſome Modern Authors make Biſhop of *Toledo*, liv'd in the Ninth Century, under the *Saracen* Perſecution, and loſt his Life for Chriſtianity. His Works are printed in the Fourth Volume of the Collection of *Spaniſh* Authors, under the Title of *Hiſpaniæ Illuſtratæ*, and ſince in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*: They contain, in the Firſt Part, three Books of Martyrs, Entituled, *Memoriale Sanctorum*. 2dly, A Defence of the Martyrs, againſt thoſe who pretended they did more diſſervice than good to *Spain*. 3dly, An Exhortation to Martyrdom. 4thly, Some Moral Epiſtles. *Ambroſ. Morel. in Not. ad Eulog. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Baron.* A. C. 851. 852. 859. &c.

EUMELUS, of *Corinth*, the Son of *Amphilycus*, lived in the 9th. Olympiad, or 10th. Year of *Rome*, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Country in Verſe. *Pauſanias*, *Athenæus*, *Voſſius*,

EUMENES, King of *Aſia* and *Pergamus*, ſucceeded his Father *Attalus* in the Year of *Rome* 556. and agreed ſo well with his Brothers, that they were always quoted as an Example of Mutual Concord. He was deeply engaged in Friendſhip with the *Romans*; detected the deſigns of *Perſeus*, vanquiſh'd *Antiochus* the Son of *Seleucus*, made his Name famous, and reign'd Forty Years. *Strabo*, *Livy*, *Juſtin*, &c.

EUMENES, Born of poor Parents, of a Scribe became a famous Captain; highly eſteem'd by *Alexander the Great*. After whoſe Death, *Perdiccas* entruſting him with his Forces, he overcame *Craterus*, and *Antipater*, who ſtrove in vain to gain him by Preſents. In the Year 437. being driven out of *Aſia* by *Antigonus*, he kept his footing in the moſt Eaſtern Provinces, at the Head of the *Argyraſpides*, and not being able to draw *Seleucus* to his Party, he invaded his Territories. At length being re-inforc'd with Conſiderable Succours, he advanced againſt *Antigonus*, but was baſely betray'd and deliver'd into his hands by his own Soldiers, and by his Enemy put to Death, after he had Faſted three Days together. *Plutarch in his Life. Cor. Nepos*, *Juſtin*, *Arrian*, &c.

EUMENES, by *Plutarch* call'd *Philo-Romæus*, the Son of one *Eumenes*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Philetærus* in the Kingdom, in the Year of *Rome* 490. in ſtrict Amity with the *Romans*: And *Strabo* writes, that *Attalus* his Brother and Succeſſour, was the firſt who aſſum'd the Title of King of *Pergamus*.

EUNAPIUS, a Native of *Sardis*, in *Lydia* liv'd in the Reigns of *Valentinian*, *Valens* and *Gratian*, and wrote the Hiſtory of the *Roman* Emperors, beginning with *Claudius*, where *Dexippus* ended, and concluding with *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. He inveighs againſt the Monks, whom he accuſes of Tyranny, and prefers *Julian* the Apoſtate before *Conſtantine the Great*. His Hiſtory being loſt, there is now nothing of his Extant, excepting the Lives of the *Sophiſts*, the Lives of thoſe Philoſophers who were his Contemporaries, and ſome Fragment of Embaſſies. *Photius* gives him a good Character for the main, only complaining of him for his Fear and Partiality againſt the *Chriſtians*. *Zoſimus* ſeems to have followed him very cloſe, and in a manner tranſcribed his Hiſtory. *Photius*, *Bibl. Cod.* 73. 98. *Voſſius*, &c.

EUNOMIUS, an Arch-Heretick, liv'd in the IVth. Age, was ordain'd Biſhop of *Cyzicum*, and ſtoutly defended the *Arian* Hereſie, maintaining that the Father was of a different Nature from the Son; becauſe no Creature could be like his Creator. He affirm'd, That he knew God as well as God knew himſelf; and thoſe that were Baptiz'd in the Name of the Holy Trinity, he Re-baptiz'd. Upon divulging his Tenents, he was expell'd *Cyzicum*, and forced alſo to leave *Samoſata*, where he was obtruded by the *Arrian* Faction. *Valens* reſtor'd him to *Cyzicum*; but being again expell'd by the People, he apply'd himſelf to *Eudoxius* at *Conſtantinople*. He held, That the Son of God did not Subſtantially unite himſelf to Humane Nature, but only by Vertue and his Operations, re baptiz'd all that had been Chriſten'd in the Name of the Holy Trinity; and was ſo averſe againſt this Myſtery, that he forbad the triple immerſion at Baptiſm. *Epiphanius*, *Theodoret*, *Ruffinus*, *Baronius*, *Cave*. Hiſt. lit. p. 1.

EVODIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, ſucceeded St. *Peter*, as ſome will have it, though others make *Ignatius* the ſecond. He ſuffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 71. *Euſeb. Chron.* A. C. 45. & 71. & lib. 3. Hiſt. cap. 16. *&c.*

EVORA, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alantejo*, erected into a Metropolitan See, by *Paul* III. at the Requeſt of *John* III. King of *Portugal*. It is call'd in Latin *Ebora*, and look'd upon to be the Second City of the Kingdom. Cardinal *Henry* was the firſt Archbiſhop, and afterwards came to the Crown after the Death of *Don Sebaſtian*. The ſame *Henry* Founded alſo an Academy and ſet up a Court of Inquiſition. *Resendius*, *Moreus*.

EUPHEMIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, at variance with the Popes *Felix* and *Gelaſius*, becauſe he refus'd to raſe the Names of *Acacius* and *Flavitas*, out of the Diptych of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Church. At length, *Anaſtaſius* the Emperor, from whom he had exacted a Writing, wherein he promiſed to obſerve the Decrees of the Synod of *Chalcedon*, baniſh'd him out of *Conſtantinople*, in favour of the *Eutychians*, in the Year 95. *Evagr. Baron.* A. C. 489.

EUPHORBUS, a Noble *Trojan*, ſlain in the *Trojan* War by *Menelaus*; whoſe Soul *Pythagoras* affirm'd to be tranſmigrated into Himſelf. *Ovid. Metam.* 15.

EUPHORION, of *Chalcis*, a Poet and Hiſtorian, Born in the CXXVI. Olympiad. *Suetonius* relates of the Emperor *Tiberius*, that he compoſed Verſes in Imitation of *Euphorion*, *Rianius* and *Parthenius*; with whom he was delighted to that Degree, that he order'd their Writings and their Pictures to be put up in all the Publick Libraries, among the moſt Ancient and Celebrated Authors. *Suidas*, *Strabo*, *Sueton. in Tib.*

EUPHRATES, one of the largeſt and moſt famous Rivers in the World, which riſing out of the Mountain *Ararat* in *Armenia*, keeps on its Courſe at firſt from Eaſt to Weſt, but then having left *Erzerum*, turns to the South, ſeparates *Natolia* from *Armenia*, and *Meſopotamia* from *Syria* and *Arabia*. And thus after it has waſh'd the Walls of ſeveral Cities, and ſwelled it ſelf with a vaſt number of Rivers, below *Seleucia*, and near to *Cteſiphon*, falls into the *Tygris*, and ſo both together diſcharge themſelves into the *Perſian* Gulph. This famous River has ſeveral conſiderable Branches, whereof ſome have forced their way into a new Chanel, the old ones being loſt and damm'd up by time. The Lakes alſo to the Weſt, which were deſign'd to receive the Waters in times of great Inundations, are filled up by the Mud and Sand brought down by the River. However that Branch that runs to *Cufa*, never comes to the Sea, but is loſt in the Sand of *Arabia*, and has turn'd the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a meer Moraſs, altogether unpaſſible and uninhabitable. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree, that it overflows yearly as the *Nile* does, and much about the ſame time; which Inundation has the ſame effect as to the fertility of *Meſopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. M. *Thevenot* who croſs'd it at *Bir*, ſaith, It is in *Semur* no bigger than the *Seine* at *Paris*, tho' it's twice as broad. The Waters of it run very ſlowly, and are Navigable as far as to the places where it joyns the *Tygris*.

EUPOLIS, an *Athenian* and Comick Poet, lived about the LXXXV. Olympiad, toward the Year of *Rome* 315. He aſſum'd the Liberty of the ancient Comedy in laſhing the Vices of the People. He periſh'd in the Naval Engagement near the *Helleſpont*, between the *Lacedæmonians* and the *Athenians*; whoſe Death was ſo lamented by the City, that there was an Edict made, That for the future no Poet ſhould ſerve in the Wars. Others ſay, That *Alcibiades* had him put to Death for his Satyrical freedom in Writing. See *Suidas*.

EURA, in Lat. *Ebura*, a River of *France*, which riſing in *Perche*, falls into *Beauſſe*. It runs to *Chartres*, *Nogent le Roy*, *Ivri* and *Louviers*; and after it has received ſeveral other leſſer Streams, it falls into the *Seine* above *Pont de l'Arche*. *Papire Maſſon.*

EUREUX, upon the River *Iton*, an Epiſcopal City of *France* in *Upper Normandy*, a Bailywick, with a Court of Juſtice. It is very Ancient, as being mention'd in *Cæſar's Commentaries*, and other Authors, by the Names of *Ebroica*, *Ebroicum*, *Mediolanum Aulercorum*, *Ebura*, &c. and pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile Country; having in it a great number of Churches and Religious Houſes. It had formerly particular Counts of its own, and by *Charles* IX. was erected into a Dukedom, in favour of his Brother the Duke of *Alençon*, after whoſe Death it was united to the Crown. *Du Chesne*, &c.

EURIPE, or *Euripus*, an Arm of the Sea between *Achaia* and the *Negropont*; ſo narrow juſt over againſt the Capital City of the Iſland, that People croſs it over a Draw-Bridge, and a Stone-Bridge of five Arches; between which ſtands a Tower built by the *Venetians*. The Ancient call'd it *Euripus Euboicus*, the Natives call it *Egripos*, and the *Italians*, *Stretto di Negroponte*; which is properly that part which is next the City of *Negropont*, where a ſingle Galley can hardly paſs between the Cittadel and Tower of the *Venetians*; but this Name is given to the whole Streight for twelve Miles together, where it is much Broader, and the Tides much more Regular and Conſtant. For in the Narrow part of the Streight, the Tides are Regular the Firſt 8 Days of the Moon; the 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Days of the Full Moon; the 27, 28, 29. the 3 laſt Days of the Laſt Quarter Regular. But the 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. of the Firſt Quarter, and the 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. of the Laſt Quarter, the Tides are Irregular. During their Irregular Motion, the *Euripus* Ebbs and Flows 11, 12, 13, and 14 times in Four and twenty Hours; but during their Regular Motion, they flow as in other Seas. There are alſo two particular Differences between the Tides of the *Euripus* and thoſe of the Ocean. Firſt, That the Water for the

moſt

moſt part never riſes above a Foot high; and that very rarely too; whereas in many Ports of the Ocean it riſes Four and twenty Cubits. Secondly, That in the Ocean the Water falls, when it Ebbs, into the Sea, and riſes when it rowls toward the Shore: Whereas the *Euripus* riſes when the Water Ebbs toward the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, where the Sea is broadeſt; and riſes, when the Water Ebbs toward *Theſſaly* into the Canal, through which the Galleys paſs for *Salonichi*. Alſo it is obſerv'd, that at High-water, the Waters ſtand ſtill, without moving one way or other for an Hour or half an Hour together. But the reaſon of this, no body can unriddle. Nor is it better known, why in ſome places, as at *Dieppe*, the High Tides are 2 or 3 Days after the New and Full Moon? Why they increaſe in the New Moon, when this Planet has leſs force, and diminiſh when it begins to ſtrengthen? Why in a certain Sea in the *Indies*, the Water riſes for 15 Days, and falls for ſo many? Why the great Tides happen in the Ports of *Cambay* in the Full Moon, and in the Port of *Calecut*, which is not very far off it, in the New. *Ba'in. Spon.*

EURIPIDES, a Famous Tragick Poet, born at *Salamine*, the ſame day that the numerous Hoſt of *Xerxes* was Overthrown by the *Athenians*. Though others will have him to be a Native of *Phlia*, a Village of *Attica*. He flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Archelaus*, King of *Macedon*, who had him in great Honour, after he left *Athens*, becauſe the Comick Poets, were prefer'd before him. He wrote ſeventy five Tragedies, but was Victor only in five; of the whole there are but nineteen extant now. He was a Hearer of *Anaxagoras* and *Socrates*, and *Prodicus* taught him Rhetorick. He travell'd with *Plato* into *Egypt*, to improve his Knowledge: And *Gellius* affirms, That he ſaw a Cave under Ground, in *Salamine*, where *Euripides* often wrote. He was, by ſome, call'd the *Woman-Hater*; perhaps, by reaſon of his unhappy Marriage, in regard his Wife was a Common Proſtitute. (See *Ariſtophanes*'s *Froggs*, 4. 2. and the *Scholiaſt* upon the Place.) He dy'd in the ſeventy fifth Year of his Age, torn in pieces by Dogs, as (*Gellius* and *Val. Max.* have reported.) For one *Decamnichus* having upbraided him with his Breath, which, 'tis ſaid, was none of the ſweeteſt, *Archelaus* ſent him to *Euripides*, to inflict what Puniſhment he pleas'd upon him: In revenge of which, *Decamnichus* ſet ſeveral Maſtiffs upon *Euripides*, and had a Hand in the Murther of *Archelaus*: Though Others ſay, It was an Accident that happen'd by Chance: Others, That he fell into the Hands of certain barbarous Women, of whom he had given no better a Character than they deſerv'd. However it were, *Archelaus* order'd his Bones to be carry'd to *Pella*, notwithſtanding the Importunities of the *Athenians*, who by their Embaſſadors deſir'd the Honour of Entombing the Reliques of their Fellow-Citizen in his Native Country. *Diod. Sic. Gellius. Cicero* to *Tyro*.

EUROPA, the Daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, and Siſter of *Cadmus*; with whom *Jupiter* being in Love, transform'd himſelf into the Shape of a Bull, and ran away with her into this part of the World; which, from her Name, was afterwards call'd *Europe*. Others, with more probability, agree, That *Aſterius*, or *Minos*, brought her away, when he wag'd War with the *Phœnicians*, putting her into a Ship which was call'd the *Bull*; and that ſhe was carry'd into *Creet*, and there marry'd one *Aſterius*, who for his Vertue and Juſtice was call'd *Jupiter*. *Bochart* holds, That the word *Europe* comes from the two *Phœnician* words *Churappa*, which ſignifie a White Viſage; becauſe the *Europeans* are White, in compariſon of *Africans*. He alſo derives from the ſame Origin, the Name of *Agenor*'s Daughter. *Boch. Phaleg* and *Canaan*. *Euſebius*, *Herodotus*.

EUROPE, One of the Four Parts of the World, to the Weſt of *Aſia*, and the North of *Africa*. It extends it ſelf from the 34 *Deg.* of Latitude, to the 72 *Deg.* and from the 9 *Deg.* of Longitude, to the 93, or 94. By which Latitude it appears to be almoſt all within the Temperate Zone, and no part of it in or near the Torrid Zone, but ſome part of it in and near the Frozen Zone. To the South of it lies the *Mediterranean*-Sea, which parts it from *Africa*. Weſtward, it is bounded by the *Atlantick* Ocean. To the North, by the *Northern*, or *Frozen* Ocean. Eaſtward, it is divided from *Aſia* by the *Archipelago*, the Sea of *Marmora*, the Streight of *Gallipoli*, the *Black* Sea, the Streight of *Caffa* or *Voſporo*, the Sea of *Zabache*, and the River *Don*, drawing a Line from thence to the River *Obi*, and ſo to the *Frozen*-Ocean. And all that will be found on the Left-hand, to the Weſt, will be *Europe*; and all to the Left, *Aſia*. As to the Form, *Strabo* gives it the Reſemblance of a Dragon; but ſome of the Modern Geographers will have it to be like a Woman ſeated in a Chair; allowing *Spain* to be the Head; *Languedoc* and *Gaſcogn*, the Neck; the reſt of *Gaul*, the Breaſt; *Italy* and *Great Britain*, the Arms; *Germany*, the Belly; *Bohemia*, the Navil; and the reſt of the Body, the reſt of the Kingdoms and Provinces. The Length of *Europe* is taken from *Cape St. Vincent*, in *Spain*, to the Mouth of the River *Obi*, containing 900 *German* Miles. The Breadth, from South to North, is taken from the Promontory of *Tenara* in the *Morea*, to that of *Ruſubar* in *Scritofinnia*, which the Modern Maps call *Noortkin*, comprehending 550 *German* Miles, which make 1100 *French* Leagues; others with more Probability make the Length of it 1200 or 1300 Leagues, and the Breadth of it 900. Modern Geographers divide *Europe* into nine Parts, or Thrice three principal Parts: *Viz.* The Britannick Iſlands, *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, where are the States of *Denmark* and *Swedeland*; *White Ruſſia*, or *Moſcovy*. To the Weſt, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *European Turkey*. *France*, *Germany* and *Poland* lying in the Middle. Others divide it according to its different Sovereignties: They conſider two Emperors, the Eaſtern and Weſtern. Seven Kings: 1. The King of *France*, Sirnam'd the *Moſt Chriſtian*, or *Elder Son of the Church*: 2. Of *England Defender of the Faith*: 3. Of *Spain*, or the *Catholick*: 4. Of *Poland*: 5. Of *Swedeland*: 6. Of *Denmark*: 7. Of *Portugal*. The Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, poſſeſſed by the Emperor: That of *Navarre*, part in the Hands of the King of *Spain*, and part belonging to the *French*: *Naples* and *Sicily*, both in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Spain*, are not mention'd. There are alſo in *Europe* two great Dukes, of *Muſcovy* and *Florence*: An Arch-Duke, of *Auſtria*: Eight Sovereign Dukes, *viz.* of *Savoy*, *Parma*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brunſwick*, and *Tranſylvania*. Some add, the Dukes of *Lorrain*, *Wertemberg*, and *Curland*. There is a Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*; a Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*. Four Sovereign Eccleſiaſtick Princes, *viz.* the Pope, the Archbiſhops of *Cologne*, *Mayence* and *Treves*: To which are added the Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, and Biſhop of *Munſter*. Six Common-wealths; as *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Luquez*, *Swiſſerland*, the *United Provinces*, and *Raguſa*: To which may be added that of *Geneva* and St. *Martin*; and ſome Imperial Free Towns that have much the ſame Form of Government. The Iſlands, Rivers and Mountains of *Europe*, in the Ocean, are the Britiſh Iſles; as *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; the *Orcades*; the *Hebrides*; and ſome other. The greateſt in the Mediterranean, are *Sicily*, *Sardaigne*, *Corſica*, *Candia*; the Iſlands of *Greece*, and ſome on the Coaſts of *Italy* and *Provence*. The Iſlands of the *Baltick*, are *Zeland*, *Finland*, *Rugen*, *Barnholm*, *Gotland*, *Oeſel*, &c. The conſiderableſt Rivers, are, the *Loire*; the *Seine*; the *Rhine*; the *Garonne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Rhine*, *Danube*, *Elbe* and *Oder*, in *Germany*; the *Tagus*, *Douro*, *Guadiana*, *Ebro* and *Guadalquiver*, in *Spain*; the *Viſtule* and *Nieper* in *Poland*; the *Volga*, and the *Don*, or *Tanais*, in *Muſcovy*; the *Thames*, in *England*; the *Tay*, in *Scotland*; the *Shannon*, in *Ireland*; the *Scheld* and *Meuſe*, in the *Low-Countries*. The moſt famous Mountains of *Europe*, are, the *Cevennes*, in *France*; the *Pirenees* and *Alps*, upon the Frontiers; the *Appennines*, in *Italy*; *Olympus* and *Parnaſſus*, in *Greece*; the *Sierra Morena*, in *Spain*; *Mont Gibel*, or *Ætna*, in *Sicily*; the *Riphean* Mountains, in *Muſcovy*; the *Carpathian* between *Poland*, and *Hungary*; &c. Though *Europe* is the Leaſt of the Four Parts of the World, yet its many Advantages make it more Conſiderable than any of the other. The Air is very Temperate, and the Provinces very Fertile, except thoſe that lie much Northward, It abounds with all ſorts of Neceſſaries. Its Inhabitants Poliſh'd, Civiliz'd, and very Ingenious in Sciences and Handycrafts. The *French* are ſaid to be a Poliſh'd, Expert and Generous Nation, but Fiery and Unconſtant. The *Germans* Sincere and Laborious, but ſomewhat Heavy, and given to Wine. The *Italians* are Genteel and ſmooth, but Jealous and Treacherous. The *Spaniards* are Cloſe and Prudent, but Extravagant Boaſters and Formaliſts. The Inhabitants of *Britain* are Couragious almoſt to Raſhneſs, but Haughty and Proud. The *Europeans*, by their Addreſs and Courage, have ſubdued moſt of the other Parts of the World. Their Wit appears in their Works; their Prudence, in their Government; their Strength, in their Armies; their Conduct, in their Commerce: And finally, their Magnificence, in their Cities and Buildings. There are Three Chief Languages, the *Latin*, *Teutonick*, and *Sclavonian*. The *Latin* ſpoke in *Italy*, *France* and *Spain*, but in different Idioms; the *Teutonick*, in *Germany*, the *Britiſh Iſlands*, *Scandinavia*, &c. the *Sclavonian*, in *Poland*, *Muſcovy*, *Bohemia*, and in a great part of the *European Turkey*. And Three Principal Religions, the *Reformed*, the *Roman*, and that of the *Greeks*.

EUROPS, the Son of *Ægialus*, the Second King of the *Sicyonians*, reigned about Forty five Years; from the Year of the World, 1942. to 1987. And many believe that *Europe* deriv'd its Name from this *Europs*, and not from *Europa*, the Siſter of *Cadmus*. *Pauſanias*, *Apollodorus*, *Euſebius*.

EUROTAS, *Baſilipotamo*, a River of *Laconia*, which riſing in *Arcadia*, runs through *Laconia*, waſhes the Walls of *Sparta*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *Caſtel Rampani*. Alſo a River of *Theſſaly*, which enters into *Peneus*, but mixes not with it. For, according to *Homer*, the Water of *Eurotas* ſwims like Oyl upon *Peneus*, which in a ſhort time leaves it, and takes another Courſe. *Plin.* l. 4. c. 6.

EURYDICE, the Daughter of *Amyntas* III. King of *Macedon*, marry'd *Aridæus*, King *Philip*'s Natural Son: ſo envious of *Olympias*'s Grandeur, that ſhe took the Field to deſtroy her; but being defeated, and taken Priſoner, *Olympias* ſent her a Sword, a Long Silk Lace, and a Cup of Poyſon, to make

make Choice of her Death. Upon which, *Eurydice*, nothing terrify'd with thoſe diſmal Preſents, after ſhe had pray'd the Gods that *Olympias* might one day be reduc'd to the ſame Extremity, took the Lace and ſtrangled her ſelf. *Diodorus*, l. 19.

EURYMEDON, a River of *Pamphylia*, now *Jercon* and *Zacuth*; which ſpringing out of the Mountain *Taurus*, divides *Pamphylia* in the middle, and waſhes the Walls of *Aſpendum*. *Cimon*, Admiral of the *Athenians*, having vanquiſh'd *Xerxes*'s Fleet, purſu'd the flying Enemy into the Mouth of this River, in the Year of *Rome* 284, as *Mela* and *Thucydides* atteſt.

EURYSTHEUS, the Son of *Sthenelus*; who, to gratifie the Hatred of *Juno*, put *Hercules* upon all the moſt difficult Enterprizes he could imagine.

EUSEBIUS, a Græcian, and Son of a Phyſician, ſucceeded Pope *Marcellus*, in the Reigns of *Conſtantine* and *Maxentius*; ſate ſix Years, one Month, and three Days, and dy'd in 311. During the Pontificate of *Euſebius*, on the 3d. of *May* the Croſs of our Saviour is ſaid to have been found, being very much ador'd, and had in great Veneration by *Helena*, *Conſtantine*'s Mother: And one *Judas* who found it baptiz'd, and afterwards call'd *Cyriacus*. He admitted Hereticks to the Communion of the Church, upon their Retractation, by the Impoſitions of Hands only; and Ordain'd, That no Laick ſhould commence a Suit againſt a Biſhop. *Platina*.

EUSEBIUS, Biſhop of *Nicomedia*, and then of *Conſtantinople*, liv'd in the Fourth Age. He was a great Upholder of the *Arians*; made it his buſineſs to keep *Conſtantine* in the dark, and cruelly perſecuted *Athanaſius*. After the Emperor's Death, he infected *Conſtans*, and the whole Imperial Family; intruded himſelf into the Biſhoprick of *Conſtantinople*, after he had gotten *Paul* his Predeceſſor to be baniſh'd; and dy'd in 342. *Socrat. Sozom. Theod.* &c.

EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, in *Paleſtine*; a learned Prelate, and the greateſt Writer of his Time; in great Favour with *Conſtantine*, whoſe *Life* he wrote, in Four Books; together with an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, in Ten Books; an *Hiſtorical Abſtract*, and a *Chronology*; with an infinite number of other Pieces. Particularly, *Præparatio Evangelica*. *Demonſtratio Evangelica*, &c. His Moderation, joyn'd to his Learning and Parts render'd him acceptable, and won him great Friends. He dy'd about 440. St. *Jerom* Tranſlated his Chronology; which ended at the Twentieth Year of *Conſtantine*, and continu'd it to the Conſulſhip of *Valens* and *Valentinian*; and owns, That *Euſebius* had read not only the Works of the Greek Hiſtorians, Philoſophers and Divines, but alſo thoſe of the *Egyptians* and *Phœnicians*. *Arnald* of *Pontac*, and *Joſeph Scaliger*, publiſh'd this *Chronology* of *Euſebius*: And *John Chryſtophorſon*, and *Henry de Valois*, his Ten Books of *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*: And other learned Men have Printed ſeveral of his other Writings. Monſieur *L' Clark*, *Baronius* and ſome of the Ancients charge this *Euſebius* with Arrianiſm; but notwithſtanding ſome uncautious Expreſſions in his Writings, Dr. *Cave* has ſufficiently vindicated him from this Imputation, citing ſeveral places from him, inconſiſtent with the Principles of that Hereſie; and that in the Management of this Myſterious Controverſie, he deliver'd himſelf in the Language of *Alexander*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, St. *Athanaſius*, St. *Baſil*, St. *Hilary*, &c. all celebrated Champions of the Orthodox Faith. *Cave Diſſertatio tertia adv. Johannem Clericum. Hiſt. Liter. Pars Altera.*

EUSEBIUS, Biſhop of *Verceil*, liv'd in the Fourth Age; and was ſent by *P. Liberius* to the Emperour *Conſtans*, in behalf of *Athanaſius*. He was preſent at the Council of *Milan*, held in 355. where he not only refus'd to ſubſcribe himſelf to the Condemnation of *Athanaſius*; but perſuaded *Dionyſius*, the Biſhop of that Dioceſs, to ſtrike out his own Signature. For which he was baniſh'd by *Conſtans*, and dy'd in the Year 371. *Jerom in Chron. S. Ambroſ.* Ep. 82, &c.

EUSEBIUS, Biſhop of *Samoſata*, liv'd in the Fourth Age, and was baniſh'd by the Emperour *Valens*. After whoſe Death, being order'd by the Council of *Antiochia* to viſit the Churches of *Meſopotamia*, coming to *Doliche*, he was by an *Arrian* Woman knock'd on the Head with a Brickbat, in 378. During his Exile, he diſguis'd himſelf in a Soldier's Habit, to viſit and aſſiſt the Orthodox; And *Theodoret* affirms he ordain'd Prieſts in thoſe Churches which were unſupply'd, and receiv'd Letters from *Gregory Nazianzen* and St. *Baſil*. *Theodoret*, *Greg. Nazian.* Ep. 28. 30.

St. EUSTACHIUS, called *Placidus* before his Converſion. *Baronius* believes he is the Colonel of that Name, mention'd by *Joſephus*, in his Hiſtory of the *Jewiſh Wars*; who ſerved under *Veſpaſian*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at the famous Siege of *Jeruſalem*, under his Son *Titus*. It's ſaid, he was Converted to the Chriſtian Faith, by ſeeing a Crucifix hang between the Horns of a Stag which he hunted, and hearing a Voice which admoniſh'd him to turn Chriſtian. He perſwaded his Wife and two Sons to embrace the ſame Faith, withdrew himſelf from Court, and liv'd a private Life. Some ſay, he ſerv'd a rich Labourer, until the Emperour *Trajan*, promiſing a great Reward to him that diſcover'd where he was, ſome Officers found him out, and carry'd him to *Rome*; where the Emperour gave him the Command of an Army; with which he brought his rebellious Subjects to their Duty. *Adrian*, *Trajan*'s Succeſſor, ſhew'd him great Affection, and honour'd him with a Triumph; and withal, order'd ſolemn Sacrifices to the Gods for the Victory. *Euſtachius* refuſing to aſſiſt at the Ceremony, was ſent for by the Emperour: To whom declaring he was a Chriſtian, and therefore thought himſelf oblig'd to render Thanks to none but the True God; He, with his Wife and two Sons, were caſt into Priſon, and afterwards expos'd to famiſh'd Lions, who did not in the leaſt hurt 'em; but being afterwards put into a Brazen Bull, were all burn'd to death, *An. Dom.* 120. *Manſini.*

EUSTACHIUS, an Hereſiarch of the Fourth Century; a Fryar ſo extravagantly fond of his own Profeſſion, that he condemn'd all the other Conditions of Civil Life; and excluded Marry'd Folks from Eternal Eliſs, forbad Praying in Private Houſes; and oblig'd all his Sectators to quit their Goods, as incompatible with the Hope of Paradiſe; and order'd Faſts upon *Sundays*. Several Women, ſeduc'd by 'em, left their Husbands; and a great number of Slaves took occaſion thence to run away from their Maſters. St. *Epiphan.*

EUSTATHIUS, Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, liv'd in the 12th Century, in the *Reign* of the Emperour's *Emmanuel*, *Alexis*, and *Andronicus Comnenus*. He was a very Eminent Grammarian, and wrote Commentaries upon *Homer* and upon *Dionyſius* the Geographer: The firſt of theſe two Pieces is very much valued. The beſt Edition of it, is that of *Rome*, printed in 1542. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* cap. 19.

EUSTATHIUS, Patriarch of *Anticchia*; wrote much againſt the *Arians* under *Conſtantine*; was preſent at the Council of *Nice*: but being accus'd by a Harlot, (ſet on by the *Arians*) of Fornication, was baniſh'd to *Trajanopolis*, in *Thrace*, where he died. He liv'd in the Fourth Age. *Sozomen* affirms, that he was much celebrated for the Probity of his Life, and the Elegancy of his Writings: Some of which were publiſhed by *Leo Allatius*, in 1629.

EUSTOCHIUM, the Daughter of one *Paula*, a Roman Lady; liv'd 35 Years in the Nunnery of *Bethlem*, under the Conduct of St. *Jerom*, in the Fourth Age; ſo perfectly learned in the *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew* Languages, that ſhe was call'd, *The New Prodigy of the World*. St. *Jerom*, Ep. 10. &c.

EUSTON, a ſmall Town of *Blackbourn*-Hundred, in the North-Weſt of *Suffolk*; finely ſeated in a Flat on the South-ſide of the River *Oute*, in a fair Champaign Country, grac'd with *Euſton-Hall*, one of the fineſt Seats in the Kingdom, built by the late Earl of *Arlington*, and noted for giving the Title of *Earl* to his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Son to the ſaid Earl's Daughter, by the late Duke of *Grafton*.

EUTERPE, one of the Nine Muſes, ſhe's ſaid to have invented the Flute, and ſome ſay, Logick too: She's repreſented with a Crown of Flowers upon her Head, playing upon a Flute and Hautboys lying at her Feet. *Baudowin Iconol. d' Ripa.*

EUTHIMIUS, Firſt Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in the Xth Cent. He was put in the place of *Nicholaus Myſticus*, whom the Emperour *Leo* VI. had diſpoſſeſs'd of his See. He was born in *Iſauria*, and liv'd a Monk: His Probity and Merits procur'd him the Favour of the Emperour *Leo*, who made him his Confeſſour: Some ſay, God gave him the Gift of Prophecy; and that he had an *Extraordinary Call*, by a Voice, to the See of *Conſtantinople*, without which he had never ſubmitted to that Promotion. After the Death of *Leo*, *Alexander* the IId. who ſucceeded him, baniſh'd *Euthimius* in the Year 911, to make way for the reſtoring of *Nicholas*, and upon this Occaſion, ſome Simonaical Clerks, whom he had reprimanded, treated him roughly, and outrag'd him even to Blows, which ill Uſage, he ſuffer'd very patiently. He died in his Exile, about the Year 920, and his Corps were brought with great Solemnity, to *Conſtantinople*, and interr'd there. *Curopalates*, *Baronius*, A.C. 901. 911. 920.

EUTHIMIUS ZIGABENUS, a Greek Monk, flouriſh'd in the beginning of the XIIth. Cent. He wrote, among other Pieces, a Book call'd *Panoplia*, or to give the Title more at large, *Orthodoxæ Fidei Panopliæ dogmaticæ adverſus omnes Hæreſes*, 'tis tranſlated into Latin, and printed at *Lyons* and *Venice*. *Sixtus Senenſis*, lib. 4. *Bibl. Sac. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.*

EUTHYCRATES, a Famous Statuary, the Scholar of *Lyſippus*, who minded more the Truth of Proportion, than Curioſity of Workmanſhip. Among all his Works, his Statues of *Alexander* and *Hercules* were much applauded; as alſo the Statue of *Medea*, in a Chariot drawn by four Horſes; ſeveral Packs of Hounds; and a Repreſentation of a Fight on Horſeback; which was put at the Entrance of *Trophonius*'s Cave, *Pliny*.

EUTROPIUS, an *Italian Sophiſt*, (as *Suidas* calls him,) wrote Ten Books of the Roman Hiſtory; wherein he recounts the moſt Memorable Things that happen'd in the Roman Empire, from the Foundation of *Rome*, to the Reign of *Valens*, to whom he dedicated his Works. *Capito*, a Famous Author of his Time, tranſlated theſe Books into *Greek*, as *Scaliger*, *Beda* and *Simler* obſerve.

EU-

EUTROPIUS, an Eunuch and Favourite of *Arcadius*; by whom being advanc'd to the higheſt Dignities in the Empire, he plotted the Ruine of his Benefactor, to ſet up himſelf; but was Detected, and Beheaded. In the *Theodoſian* Code, we have a remarkable Order of the Emperours *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, to *Aurelian Præfectus Prætorio*, by which they declar'd *Eutropius*'s Eſtate forfeited for his Misbehaviour, degrade him from all his Titles, and ſtrike him out of the *Faſti Conſulares*, declaring him ſunk into the laſt Degree of Meanneſs and Peaſantry, by his Treaſonable and Scandalous Practices. *Cod. Theodoſ.* lib. 17. *de Pœn.* S. *Chryſoſtom*, *Hom. in Eutrop.* *Sozomen*, *Nicephorus*, *Ammian. Marcellin.*

EUTYCHES, a Conſtantinopolitan Abbot, who contending againſt *Neſtorius*, fell into a New Hereſie; affirming Chriſt to be one thing, and the Word another. He deny'd the Fleſh of Chriſt to be like ours; but ſaid, He had a Celeſtial Body, which paſs'd through the Virgin, as through a Chanel; That there were Two Natures in Chriſt before the Hypoſtatical Union; but that after it, there was but One, compounded of Both: And thence concluded, That the Divinity of Chriſt both ſuffer'd and dy'd, *&c.* Being Condemn'd in the Synod of *Conſtantinople*, conven'd by *Flavianus* the Biſhop, he appeal'd to the Emperor. After which, by the Aſſiſtance of *Dioſcurus*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, and *Chryſaphius*, he obtain'd a Synod at *Epheſus*, call'd *Læſtrica*, or, *The Aſſembly of Thieves and Robbers*; wherein he got his Hereſie to be approv'd. However, in the Second Oecumenical Council of *Chalcedon*, under *Martian*, A. D. 451. his Errors were a ſecond time condemned. *Act. Concil. Chal. Evagr.*

EUTYCHIANS, the Followers of *Eutyches*'s Errors, who violently perſecuted the Orthodox People, under the Reign of *Marcian*; who therefore found himſelf conſtrain'd to make 'em liable to thoſe Puniſhments to which the Hereticks were obnoxious by the Laws of the Empire. *Baron. Annal.*

EUTYCHIANUS, a Native of *Tuſcany*, ſucceeded *Felix* I. in the See of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Aurelian*, in the Year 275. He ordain'd that all Fruits, eſpecially Beans and Grapes, ſhould be Conſecrated upon the Altar; and, That the Bodies of the Martyrs ſhould be buried in Purple Shrouds. He ſuffer'd Martyrdom after he had ſate One Year, One Month, and One Day, (according to *Damaſus*, to whom *Platina* adheres.) *Platina.*

EUTYCHIDES, a Statuary, who flouriſh'd in the 120th. Olympiad; and (as *Pliny* informs us) made the River *Eurotas* ſo naturally, that his Workmanſhip ſeem'd to be more Liquid than the River it ſelf. *Plin.* 34. 8.

EUTYCHIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Mennas*, in the Year 553. He call'd the Fifth Oecumenical Council, wherein he preſided himſelf. *Juſtinian* falling into new Errours, was reprov'd by the Patriarch; which ſo offended the Emperour, that he got him depos'd in a Synod, and ſet up one *John* in his room: After whoſe death, *Eutychius* was reſtored, in 578. He wrote a Treatiſe of the *Reſurrection*, againſt the Gentiles, but fell into the Errour of *Origen*, that the Bodies of thoſe that roſe again, ſhould not be felt: But being convinc'd of his Errours by *Gregory the Great*, then Nuncio in the Court of *Tiberius* II. upon his Death-bed, taking hold of the Fleſh of his Arm, he cry'd out, *I believe we ſhall all riſe with this Fleſh.* He dy'd about the Year 586. *Euſtathius*, in his Life. *Baronius.*

EUTYCHIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, liv'd about the Ninth Age, and wrote *Annals* in the Arabic Language; printed at *Oxford*, in 1658, with a Latin Verſion by Mr. *Pocock*. *Selden* printed ſomewhat of this Patriarch's before, under this Title, *Eutychii Origines Eccleſiæ Alexandrinæ:* Where he pretends to ſhew, that in the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, there was no difference betwixt Prieſts and Biſhops; becauſe that, according to *Eutychius*, there was no other Ceremony uſed to Conſecrate Biſhops in the Church of *Alexandria*, but to chuſe one of the Twelve Prieſts that belonged to it; on whom the other Eleven put their Hands. *Abraham Ecchellenſis* writes againſt this, in a Book entituled, *Eutychius Patriarcha Alexandrinus Vindicatus*, wherein he confutes *Selden*, and proves that the Prieſts of *Alexandria* had no Authority to Conſecrate a Biſhop, by Impoſition of Hands: This Office being an incommunicable Branch of the Epiſcopal Character, as *Ecchellenſis* makes good by the Conſtitutions of the *Alexandrian* Church, and other Authentick matters of Fact. And here we may obſerve, that the *Annals* of the Patriarch *Eutychius* are not very exact, either in the Hiſtory or the Chronology. *R. Simon.*

EUZOIUS, Deacon of *Alexandria*, depos'd together with *Arius*, by the Biſhop of that City: But upon his offering to *Conſtantine* a Counterfeit Confeſſion of Faith, he was again received into the Church. Soon after, he was preferr'd by the *Arians* to the See of *Antiochia*; but contrary to their Expectations, proving Orthodox, he Baptiz'd the Emperor *Conſtantius*, in 360. *Socrates*, *Sozomen*, *Theodoret.*

EWELL, a Market-Town of *Copthorn*-Hundred, in *Surrey*; near which ſtood *Non-ſuch*, a Royal Palace, built by King *Henry* VIII. From *London* 12 Miles.

EX, Lat. *Iſca*, is a River of *England*: It has its ſource in *Somerſetſhire*; and paſſing by *Winesford*, it takes in *Dunſbrook* River, or *Creden*; from *Dulverton*, on the Weſt: Then entring *Devonſhire*, it runs directly South to *Tiverton*; where it takes in *Loman* River from the Eaſt: At *Stocke*, it takes in *Columbe*; and a little lower, *Credy*, from the Weſt; then incompaſſing a great part of the North-Weſt and South of *Exeter*; a little lower, it admits *Clyſt* on the Eaſt, and *Kent* on the Weſt, and ſo entreth the Britiſh Sea by a large Mouth.

EXARCH has not always been taken for the ſame thing: for the Modern Græcians give it a far different Signification from what it had formerly. In ancient Times, what we call *Primate* of a Dioceſs, was called *Exarch*. It was alſo a Dignity of the Empire: The Emperor's General in the Weſt, and his Vicar reſiding at *Ravenna*, were call'd *Exarchs*. The Firſt *Exarch* was under *Juſtin the Young*, in 567. after *Beliſarius* and *Narſes* had driven the *Barbarians* out of *Italy*: The laſt was *Eutychius*, defeated by *Aſtolphus*, King of the *Lombards*, in 751. But *Pepin*, King of *France*, outed him of the Exarchate, and made a Gift of it, to the Pope; ordering his Chaplain to lay the Keys of all the Towns on the Altar of *Peter* and *Paul* at *Rome*. Now *Exarch*, in the Greek Church, is a Viſitor, or one deputed by the Patriarch into Provinces, to ſee whether the Biſhops do their Duties, and whether the reſt of the Clergy obſerve the Canons of the Church. *M. Simon*, *Paul Deacon*, *Blondus.*

EXETER, Lat. *Exonia*, *Iſca*, *Iſca Dannoniorum*, the Chief Place of *Devonſhire*, lies W. S. W. from *London* about 130 Miles. 'Tis called *Exeter*, from the River *Ex*, on the Eaſt Banks whereof it is ſeated, 10 or 12 Miles from its fall into the Sea: A large and well-compacted City, conſiſting of 15 Pariſhes within the Walls and Suburbs. Alſo a Place of great Trade, eſpecially for Cloathing. But the River is ſo choak'd up, that the Veſſels are forc'd to Load and Unload their Goods at *Topſham*, about 3 Miles lower. On the Eaſt part of the City is an ancient Caſtle, formerly a Palace of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings; and after them, of the Earls of *Cornwal*; which has a very Pleaſant Proſpect unto the Sea. Over-againſt it ſtands the Cathedral, once a Monaſtery, founded by King *Ethelſtan*, and dedicated by him to St. *Peter*: But after *Exeter* was made a Biſhop's See, and this Church the Cathedral, it was re-edify'd by ſeveral Patrons: The Choir by Biſhop *Warlewaſt*, the Third Biſhop of the Dioceſs; the Body of the Church by Biſhop *Quivil*, the Side-Iſles, by *Grandiſon*: that which is now Our *Ladies Chapel*, being a Remnant of the old Fabrick. At the firſt planting of the Church in theſe Weſtern Parts, it was thought convenient to erect a Biſhop's See; the one for *Cornwal*, at St. *Germains*; the other for *Devonſhire*, at *Credington*, now *Kirton*, a ſmall Village. But that of *Cornwal* being annex'd to *Credington*, about the Year 1032. both were not long after, *viz.* An. 1049. remov'd to *Exeter*; where it ſtill continueth. This happen'd in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign; who removing all the Monks from hence to *Weſtminſter*, newly founded and endowed by him, made it the Biſhop's See for *Devonſhire* and *Cornwal* The Patrimony whereof, once very large, was grievouſly impair'd by Biſhop *Voiſey*, alias *Harman*; who at his coming hither, *Anno* 1523. found the Church poſſeſſed of 22 great Mannors, and 14 Manſion-Houſes richly furniſh'd; whereof he left not above 7 or 8 of the worſt Mannors, Let-out in long Leaſes, and Charg'd with Penſions; and but 2 Houſes, bare and naked. Of 604 Pariſhes, which this Dioceſs contains in the two Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, there are no leſs than 239 Impropriate. The Biſhoprick once valued at above 1500 Pound is now abated, in the King's Books to 500 Pound. But the Clergy's Tenths riſe high, *viz.* to 1200 l. 15 *s.* 2*d.* Laſtly, There are 4 Archdeacons belonging to this Dioceſs, diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of *Cornwal*, *Exeter*, *Barnſtable*, and *Taunton*. Here (ſays *Speed*) the *Britains* held out againſt the *Saxons*, 465 Years after their firſt entrance; *Exeter* not being abſolutely won till the Reign of *Ethelſtan*, the 8th. *Saxon Monarch*; by whom it was beautify'd, and Peopled with *Saxons*. But it afterwards felt the Fury of the *Danes*, and was by them raz'd down to the Ground, *Anno* 603. Yet, upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, it had ſo far recover'd it ſelf, that it held out a while againſt the Conqueror, till part of the Wall happen'd to fall down of it ſelf. It withſtood three Sieges ſince: The firſt laid by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, in the Civil Broils between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*: The ſecond by that noted Impoſtor, *Perkin Warbeck*, in *Henry* the VIIth's Reign: The third, by the *Corniſh* Rebels; wherein the Citizens expreſs'd, to the utmoſt, their Fidelity to King *Edward* VI. From which time, to this, it has flouriſh'd in Wealth, under the Government of a Mayor, and twenty four Aldermen; with a recorder, Town-Clerk, and other Officers their Attendants. Beſides the Honour of being a Biſhop's See, it has been formerly, firſt dignified with the Title of a Dukedom; ſecondly, with that of a Marquiſs; and laſtly, with the Title of Earl, in the Perſon of *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James* I. in the Year 1605. In whoſe Line it has continued ever ſince.

EX-

EXORCISMS, are certain Prayers us'd of old in the Church for the diſpoſſeſſing of Devils: This Cuſtom of Exorciſing is as Ancient as Chriſtianity it ſelf, being practis'd by our Saviour, the Apoſtles and the Primitive Church: And the Chriſtians were ſo well aſſur'd of the Prevalence of their Prayers upon theſe Occaſions, that they publickly offer'd the Heathens to venture their Lives upon the Succeſs. *Tertul. Apol. Minutius Fœlix*, St. *Cyprian*, &c.

EXTRAVAGANTS, a Name given to thoſe Decretal Epiſtles which were publiſh'd after the *Clementines*. The firſt *Extravagants* are *John* the XXIId's Succeſſour to *Clement* V. They were ſo call'd, becauſe at firſt, they were not digeſted, nor rang'd with the other Papal Conſtitutions, but ſeem'd to be, as it were, detach'd from the Canon Law. The ſame Name continuing upon 'em, when they were afterwards inſerted in the Body of the Canon Law. The laſt Collection of Decretals to 1483. were call'd the *Common Extravagants*, notwithſtanding they were likewiſe embodied with the reſt of the Canon Law. *Doujat. Hiſtoir. d' Droit Canon.*

EXTUCA, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco* in the Country of *Sus*: It reaches from the Atlantick Ocean to Mount *Atlas*, and the Frontiers of *Biledulgerid*.

EXUPERIUS, Biſhop of *Tholouſe*, toward the beginning of the Fifth Age; who, in a great Famine, after he had ſold his own Goods, ſold alſo all the Conſecrated Gold and Silver Plate in the Church, to relieve the Poor: ſo that St. *Jerom* compar'd him to the Widow of *Sarepta*, and dedicated to this Prelate his *Comment* upon *Zachary*. St. *Jerom*, Ep. 4. ad *Ruſt*.

EYE, or *Eaye*, Lat. *Inſula*, a ſmall Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, near the Borders of *Norfolk*: So called (ſaith Mr. *Camden*) becauſe it's an Iſland; where are to be ſeen the Ruines of an old Caſtle which belong'd to *Robert Mallet*, a Norman Baron, and of an ancient Benedictine Abbey, called St. *Peter*'s. This Town has been given in Joynture with the Queens of *England*. After many other Changes in this Honour Sir *Frederick Cornwallis* deſcended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Houſhold to *Edward* VI. and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, the Privy-Councellor to Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her Houſe, was in 1661. made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by *Charles* II. and had the Honour to be the Second Coronation-Baron: To whom ſucceeded *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, his Son; who dying in 1673. *Charles*, the Second of this Family, his Son, ſucceeded, and is now living. By the Favour of this Family, this ſmall Corporation obtain'd its Charter, and the Honour of ſending Two Burgeſſes to the *Houſe of Commons*; otherwiſe the Place is very ſmall and inconſiderable. It ſtands 12 Miles from *Ipſwich* to the North, and 17 from *Norwich*, to the South, in the Road between theſe two Places.

EZEKIEL, the Third of the greater Prophets, was carry'd away young, among the reſt of the Captives, from *Judæa* into *Babylon*; where he began to Propheſie, in the Year of the World, 3349. before the Birth of Chriſt 613 Years; and made it his whole Buſineſs to reduce the Jews from their Idolatry, and make 'em ſenſible of the Crimes which had reduc'd 'em to that Miſery and Slavery which they endured. Which ſo incens'd the Idolatrous Jews, that they put him to a moſt cruel Death.

EZZELINO, Born at *Onara*, in *La Marca Trevigiana*, Originally of *Germany*, liv'd in the Thirteenth Age. He was, firſt of all ſucceſsful at the Head of the *Gibellines*; and having made himſelf Maſter of *Verona*, *Padua*, and ſome other Cities of *Italy*, became a moſt outragious Tyrant. He contemned the *Anathema's* of *Gregory* IX. *Innocent* IV. and *Alexander* IV. And hearing that the Citizens of *Padua* were up in Rebellion againſt him, he put 12000 of the People of the Country, which he had in his Army, to Death in one Day. At length being taken by the Confederate Princes of *Lombardy*, as he was going to make an Attempt upon *Milan*, he was carry'd to *Soncin*; where he died Mad, in 1259. after he had exercis'd his Tyranny for 40 Years together. *The Monk of Padua, Chron. l.* 1, 2. *Sigonius de Reg. Ital.* See alſo the *Life* of *Ezzelin*, written by *Peter Gerard* of *Padua*, his Contemporary.

F THIS Letter, by ſome reckon'd a *Mute*, by others a *Semivowel*, is the ſame with the *Eolian Digamma*; i. e. a Double Γ, or Greek *Gamma*. It hath almoſt the ſame Sound with the Greek Φ; but ſome are of Opinion, that *Ph* is to be uſed in Words of Greek Original, and F in thoſe which are Latin. *Suetonius* ſays, That the Emperour *Claudius* invented this Letter, with other two; and that this had the Force of V Conſonant; and ſo it is to be found in the Inſcriptions which were made in that Emperour's Reign. *Aulus Gellius* gives the reaſon of this Invention. F had not ſuch a ſtrong Aſpiration as Φ: Wherefore *Cicero* mocks a certain *Grecian*, who inſtead of *Fundanius*, pronounced *Phundanius*. However, in the Declenſion of that Language, the one of thoſe Letters was taken for the other; as *Falanx* for *Phalanx*, *Filoſofia* for *Philoſophia*. *Aul. Gel. Sueton. in Claud.* c. 41. *Priſcian.*

FABARIA, in High-Dutch *Pfavers*, Baths of great Fame in the *Griſon*'s Country; they are of very difficult Acceſs, and lie amongſt dreadful Mountains, as it were in a bottomleſs Gulph, where a Neighbouring River makes a terrible Noiſe by its fall from the Rocks. They were diſcovered in the Emperour *Frederick* IId's time by a certain Falconer who was ſeeking for Ravens Neſts. They have no ungrateful Smell of Sulphur or Nitre, becauſe they proceed from Veins of Gold and Copper. *Paracelſus* and others give Elegant Deſcriptions of them. *Simler.* in *Rep. Helv.*

FABIANUS, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Anterus* in the Biſhoprick of *Rome*, An. 236. In his time ſprung up the *Novatian* Hereſie; he ordain'd, that the Chriſm or Holy Oil, ſhould be renew'd once every Year, and the Old ſhould be burnt in the Church. He ſuffered Martyrdom in the Reign of *Decius*, after he had ſate 14 Years, eleven Months, and as many Days. Some Authors ſay, That during the Ceremonies of his Election, a Dove appear'd upon his Head. *Platina.*

FABII, an Ancient Family in *Rome*, and of long continuance; dignify'd with ſeven Dictatorſhips, five Maſterſhips of Horſe, ſeven Cenſorſhips, forty eight Conſulſhips, ten Tribuneſhips with Conſular Power, five Princes of the Senate, thirteen Triumphs, and two Ovations. It's ſaid, this Family was call'd *Fabian*, becauſe when the *Romans* addicted themſelves to Agriculture, there was one of it obſerv'd to have great Skill in ſetting of Beans, in Lat. *Faba*, as the *Piſa's*, *Cicero's*, and *Lentul's* deriv'd their Names from *Piſa*, *Cicores*, and *Lentuli*. The Power of this Family may be gueſs'd at by the offer it made to undertake a War at its own Expence againſt the *Veij*, declar'd Enemies of the *Romans*. It's true, this honourable Deſign did not ſucceed, 306 of the Family falling in the Battel fought near *Cremera*, An. R. 277. there remain'd but one, who was advanced to the higheſt Employments of the Common-wealth. *Q. Fabius Gurges*, one of his Deſcendants, Conſul with *D. Junius Brutus Sceva*, An. R. 462. fought againſt the *Samnites* with ſo little Conduct, that the Senate was upon the point of recalling him, which *Fabius Maximus* his Father having an Inkling of, begg'd that he might Command under him as his Lieutenant; This being granted, Matters were quite chang'd, the *Samnites* defeated, and a Triumph granted to *Gurges*.

FABIUS *Marcellinus*, an Hiſtorian of the IIId. Age, who liv'd after *Alexander Severus*, and before *Dioclesian*. He is quoted by *Lampridius*, for having writ the Life of *Alexander Mammeus*; and *Vopiſcus* in the Life of *Probus*, where he ſays, That he had no deſign to imitate *Salluſt*, *Livy*, *Tacitus* or *Trogus*; but *Marius Maximus*, *Suetonius*, and *Fabius Marcellinus*. *Voſſius* alſo mentions him in *l.* 3. *de Hiſt. Latin.*

FABIUS *Maximus*, call'd alſo *Rullianus*, was the Firſt of the Family of the *Fabii*, who merited the Surname of *Maximus*. He was General of the Houſe in 429. of *Rome*, at what time he forced the *Samnites* Camp and won an abſolute Victory, being rather willing to venture his Head by fighting contrary to order, than loſe an opportunity of ſerving his Country. For which, the Dictator *Papyrius* would have put him to Death, becauſe he fought in his abſence, contrary to his Orders; but the People obtain'd his Pardon. He was five times Conſul, Cenſor once, and Dictator in the Year of *Rome* 450. He triumph'd over the *Lucerians*, *Samnites*, *Gauls*, *Umbrians*, *Marſi* and *Tuſcans*. He was the firſt who ordain'd that the *Roman* Knights ſhould Ride once a Year, mounted upon white Horſes, from the Temple of Honour to the Capitol

Capitol. *Aurel. Victor. Livy, Eutropius, Valer. Maximus, Florus*, &c.

FABIUS MAXIMUS *Quintus*, surnam'd *Cunctator*, because that by his delays and standing upon the Defensive part he wearied out *Hannibal*. The *Africans* omitted no sorts of Provocations to draw him to a Battel. *Hannibal* also sent him word, That if he were so great a Captain as he would be thought, he should come down into the open Field and accept of a fair Challenge. To which *Fabius* return'd Answer, That if *Hannibal* were so great a Captain as he would be esteem'd, he should do well to force him to fight. He was five times Consul; in the first of which, he defeated the *Ligurians*; and in all the rest did great Services for his Country. The great Service he did the Commonwealth when reduced very low, got him the Name of its Supporter and Buckler; he retook *Tarentum*, and carried the Statue of *Hercules* thence to the Capitol, and having made an Agreement with the Enemy about the release and exchange of Prisoners, which the Senate refus'd to ratifie or stand by, he Sold all his own Estate to make good his Promise. *Livy, Plutarch, Valer. Max.* &c.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Surnam'd *Allobrogicus*, for defeating *Bituitus*, King of the *Auvergnians*, subduing the *Allobroges*, and reducing into a *Roman* Province part of *Languedoc*, the *Dauphinate* and *Savoy*, by the Name of *Provincia Narbonensis*. He was also Censor in 649. He left a Son of his own Name, whose loose Life made him to be deprived of his Father's Estate. *Cic. pro Font. Valer. Max.* &c.

FABIUS MAXIMUS *Quintus*, the Son of *Fabius* the Dictator, who seeing his Father coming toward him without moving from his Saddle, sent one of his Officers to him to bid him alight; but then the Father embracing the Son, *I was willing* (said he) *to understand whether thou knewest what it was to be a Consul.* This illustrious *Roman*, reckoning it a greater Honour to have a Son that understood the Dignity of his Place, than to be respected by a Consul. *Plutarch.*

Quintus FABIUS *Servillianus*, High Priest of *Rome*, and Consul with *Lucius Metellus* in the Year of *Rome* 611. was sent into *Spain* against *Viriathus* whom he vanquish'd at first, pursu'd and coup'd him up in one of his Cities; but being foil'd in a Sally which *Viriathus* made, and forced to retire, was constrain'd to make a Peace upon equal Conditions; which tarnish'd the Glory of his Victory. *Livy, Florus*, &c.

FABIUS *Pictor*, the first of the *Romans* that began to write a History in prose. And therefore by *Livy* is call'd *Scriptorum Antiquissimus, & longe Antiquissimus.* However that Piece which we have under his Name is an Imposture of *Annius* of *Viterbo*. Several confound him with others of this Name, as with a learned Lawyer mention'd by *Cicero*. The Family he descended of, was surnam'd *Pictor*, because the first of it painted the Temple of Health at *Rome*. *Livy, Vossius.*

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Consul with *Julius Cæsar*, and by him being sent into *Spain*, he subdu'd *Pompey*'s Faction, and took all *Spain* by Composition.

FABIUS RUSTICUS, an Historian, liv'd in the Reigns of the Emperors *Claudius* and *Nero*: *Tacitus* cites his Writings in his Annals, and calls him *Eloquentissimum* of the Modern Writers, in the Life of *Agricola*.

FABRATERIA, a Town and Colony of the *Volsci* in *Latium*, now *Falva terra*, seated near the River *Liris*, under the Jurisdiction of the Pope, upon the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples*, 8 Miles from *Aquino* to the West.

FABRI, or *Fabricius*, (*George*) a *German* Born at *Kemnitz* in *Misnia*, liv'd in the XVIth. Age, and publish'd a Commentary upon the Ancient Christian Poets at *Bale* in 1564. Afterwards he Compos'd the Annals of *Misnia* in Verse in Seven Books, and the Annals of *Meissen* in III. which he Printed at *Leipsick* in 1570. and dy'd in 1571.

FABRIANUM, Lat. *Fabriano*, a large wall'd Town of *Italy* in *La Marca d' Ancona*, celebrated for the Magnificence of its Buildings and for that reason equall'd with *Crema* in *Lombardy*, *Prato* in *Tuscany*, and *Barulum* in *Apulia*; seated at the Foot of the *Appennine*, under the Pope's Jurisdiction, upon the Borders of the Dukedom of *Urbin*, between the Ruins of *Sentinum* to the West, *Matelica*, to the East, and 14 Miles from *Camerino* to the North.

FABRICIUS *Caius*, Surnamed *Luscus* or *Licinius*, was Consul several times. He contemn'd the Presents of King *Pyrrhus*, who sought to corrupt him, and promis'd him the next Place to himself in his Kingdom. Upon which he told *Pyrrhus*, 'twould be no ways for his Advantage, *For*, said he, *when the* Epirotes *come to be acquainted with us Both, they will rather chuse to be govern'd by me than their own King.* He was sent against *Pyrrhus*, and fought him; at what time, the first Day, Night Parted the Combat; but the next Day *Pyrrhus* was Wounded and forced to quit the Field. He dy'd so Poor, that the Senate was fore'd to be at the Charges of his Funeral. At what time, he warred against *Pyrrhus*, the King's Physician came to him, and offer'd to Poison the *Roman* Enemy for a Sum of Money. But *Fabricius* so detested the Treachery, that he sent the Traitor to *Pyrrhus*, with a Discovery of the Treason, to do with him what he pleased.

FABRICIUS, (*Jerome*) Surnamed *Acqua-Pendente*, because a Native of that City, Disciple of *Fallopius*, was a celebrated Physician toward the End of the XVIth. Age. He principally applied himself to Chirurgery and Anatomy, which he Professed for Forty Years together at *Padua*. The Republick of *Venice* settled upon him a yearly Revenue of a Thousand Crowns in Gold, and honour'd him with a Statue and a Gold Chain. He dy'd about 1603. leaving several Treatises both of Physick and Chirurgery behind him. He left us these following Treatises; *Opera Anatomica. De formato fœtu. De venarum Ostiolis. De Locutione & ejus Instrumentis. De Brutorum Loquela. De formatione Ovi & Pulli*, &c. *Opera Chirurgica. Medicina Practica. Consilia Medica*, &c. *Vander Linden.*

FABRICIUS *Veiento*, a *Roman* Prætor under *Nero*, who first put Mastiff Dogs to the Chariots in the *Circensian* Games instead of Horses. This Man wrote several Scandalous Invectives against the Senators and the Priests, in certain Books, to which he gave the Title of *Codicilli*, and abusing *Nero*'s Favour, Sold Places of Trust and Dignity; for which he was expell'd *Italy*, and had his Books burnt. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14.

FABRICIUS, (*Andrew*) born in a Village near *Liege*, died in the Year 1581. He was a Person of Learning and Character, and wrote, *Harmonia Confessionis Augustanæ in Folio*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Miræus de Script. Sæc. 16.*

FABROT, (*Charles Hannibal*) one of the most Eminent Lawyers in his time; he put out in 1647. the *Basilicæ*, or *Constitutions* of the Eastern Emperours in 7 Vol. *Folio*, adding a Latin Translation of his own to the Greek Original: Two Years after he publish'd *Cedrenus* in 2 Vol. in *Fol. Nicetas, Anastasius Bibliothecarius, Constantine Manasses* and *Glycas*, all which he illustrated with Notes, and some Dissertations of his own. In 1652. He began to revise the Works of *Cujacius*, writing Notes upon him, and adding some Tracts of that Authour, from Manuscripts unpublish'd before. The revising of this great Work, which we have in ten *Folios*, was finish'd by him in 1658. and his too great Application upon this Performance threw him into a Distemper which occasion'd his Death a Year after. Beside the Works above-mention'd, he publish'd Notes upon some part of the Theodosian Code, in 1618. He likewise wrote a Treatise against *Salmasius*, upon some Cases in the Civil Law, intitled, *Replicatio adversus Claudii Salmasii Replicationem*, &c. *Justellus* and *Voel*, who publish'd their *Bibliotheca Juris-canonici* 1661. inserted, in their IId. Volume, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions of *Theodorus Balsamon*, which they found in *Fabrot*'s Study with learn'd Notes of his own.

FABULINUS, a certain Deity to which the *Romans* offer'd Sacrifices, when their Children first began to Speak; as *Nonius* observes from a Quotation of *Varro*, concerning the Education of Children.

FACIO, (*Bartholomew*) born at *Spetia*, in the State of *Genua*, was a Person of Reputation and Figure, in the XVth. Cent. His Works are *De Bello Veneto Clodiano*, where he has shown some Partiality to his Country. *De Vitæ felicitate & præstantia. De viris sui Ævi illustribus. De Immortalitate Animæ. De Origine Belli inter Gallos & Britannos*, &c. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct.* cap. 109. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. Giustiani & Soprani Script. della Ligur.* &c.

FACTIONS, The several Parties that fought on Chariots in the *Cirque* were call'd thus. They were distinguish'd by their different Colours; as Green, Blue, Red, and White: The Emperor *Domitian* added two other, one in Coats Embroider'd with Gold, the Second wearing Scarlet; but these did not continue a whole Century. The Emperors and People had generally a greater Inclination for some particular Colour than for the rest. *Caligula* favour'd the Green, *Vitellius* the Blue, *&c. Cassiodorus* says, that these Four Colours represented the Four Seasons of the Year, *viz.* The Green, the Spring; The Blue, Winter; The Red, Summer; and the White, Autumn. *Tertullian* observes, That they marked the Superstition of the Pagans, who consecrated the Green to the Spring and Earth, or the Goddess *Cybele*; The Blue to the Autumn, and the Firmament, or the Sea; The Red to the Summer, or *Mars*; The White to the Winter, or Eastwardly Winds. *Isidorus* will have them relate to the Four Elements. But be it how it will, there happening a Quarrel in the Emperor *Justinian*'s Reign, between the Blue and the Green, wherein 40000 were kill'd on both sides, the Name of *Factions* was abolish'd. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.*

FACUNDUS, Bishop of *Hermiana* in *Africa*, liv'd in the Vth. Age, and was in the Fifth Oecumenical Synod of *Constantinople*, where Pope *Vigilius* was present, held upon occasion of the three Chapters; which *Facundus* defended in 12 Books, set forth by *Sirmond* with Notes. *Baronius.*

FAENZA, in Lat. *Faventia*, an Episcopal City of *Italy* in *Romagna*, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, pleasantly seated upon the little River of *Amona*, between *Imola* and *Forli*, having one very broad Street, with a Beautiful Market-Place, and several neat Churches: in great request for Vessels of Potters-Earth and Linnen-Cloath. It was ruin'd by the *Goths* in the time of the Exarchs of *Ravenna*. Afterwards

Repaired and Beſieged by the Emperor *Frederick* II. in the Year 1240. Sometime after that the Citizens of *Bologna* got Poſſeſſion of it, till the Factions of the *Lambertazzi* and *Geremei*, gave *Faenza* an opportunity to recover her Liberty. About the Year 1286. the *Manfredi* ſettled themſelves in this City, till *Alexander* VI. cauſed *Aſtorro*, the laſt of the Family, to be Murder'd, and his Body to be caſt into the *Tyber*. From *Alexander* the *Venetians* won it; and from them *Julius* II. after their Defeat at *Ghiara d' Adda*, in 1509. Since which time, it has belong'd to the Holy See. *Pliny*, *Antonin. Leander Alberti.*

FAERNO, (*Gabriel*) born at *Cremona* in *Italy* in the XVIth. Cent. He was a very good Poet, and underſtood the *Belles Lettres*, and Languages which made him eſteem'd by the Cardinal *d' Medicis*, afterwards Pope *Pius* the IVth. He wrote *Fabulæ Centum ex Antiquis Auctoribus delectæ. Cenſura Emendationum Livianarum. De Metris Comicis*, &c. *Thu. Hiſt.* lib. 28. *Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 16, &c.

FAGIUS, (*Paul*) an Eminent Proteſtant Miniſter, Born at *Saxon* upon the *Rhine* in *Germany*, was invited over into *England* by *Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſent to *Cambridge* by *Edward* VI. where he dy'd of a Quartan Fever in 1549. or 50. His Body was digged up again and Burnt in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. He learn'd Hebrew under *Wolfgang*, which he taught afterwards with great Reputation at *Strasbourg*, and being choſen Miniſter at *Iſne* in 1537. He procur'd a Preſs for Hebrew there, and with the Aſſiſtance of a Learned *Jew*, call'd *Elias the Levite*, contributed much to the Knowledge of that Language. He Tranſlated divers Pieces out of Hebrew into Latin; as, *Thisbites Eliæ. Apophthegmata Patrum, ſententiæ Morales. Tobias Hebraicus, Notæ in Pentateuchum. Thuanus* l. 2. 6. 17. *Sleidan*, &c.

FAIENCE, a Town of *France* in *Provence* in the Dioceſs of *Frejus*, and *La Viguerie de Draguignan*, between *Graſſe*, *Frejus*, and *Draguignan*, ſeated upon a Pleaſant and Fertile Hill: The Biſhops of *Frejus*, are Lords of *Faience.*

FAIRFORD, a Market-Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Battlesborough*, 77 Miles from *London.*

FAIRE-FORELAND, the moſt North-Eaſt Country of *Ireland*, in the County of *Antrim* in the Province of *Ulſter.*

FAISANS, or *L' Iſle des Faiſans*, a ſmall Iſland in the River of *Bidaſſon*, that parts *France* from *Spain*, about a League from the Mouth of the River at the Foot of the *Pyreneans.* It is as it were a Neuter between the two Kingdoms, and therefore was made choice of for the Treaty of Peace which was there concluded between the two Crowns in 1659. To which purpoſe, a wooden Houſe was Erected in the Middle of the Iſland, where *Don Louis de Haro* and Cardinal *Mazarine* met, and where the two Kings, of *France* and *Spain*, conferr'd together. *Baud.*

FAKENHAM, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Gallow*, 110 Miles from *London.*

FAKIRS, a ſort of *Derviſes*, or Vagabond religious Mahometans, who live of Alms; when they go many in Company, they have a Superior, whom they obey. This, and the other chief *Fakir*'s Garment conſiſts in 3 or 4 Yards of Orange-colour Linen, which they tie round them; ſo that one end hangs between the Thighs to cover their Nakedneſs, and a Tygre's Skin, which hangs over their Shoulders, and is tied under their Chin; whilſt the ordinary *Fakirs* have but a Cord round their Waſt with a piece of Linen before their Privities. Their Hair is woven in Treſſes and forms a kind of Turban. Each carries a Hunting-Horn, which he blows when he Arrives at, or Departs from any Town, and an Iron Rack, wherewith they make clean the places they deſign to reſt in. Sometimes having rak'd all the Duſt into a heap, they make uſe of it for a Bed to lie the Eaſier. When they come to any Town, their Chief ſends ſome of the Company to Beg for the reſt, and diſtributes what they bring equally, and if any thing remains, gives it to the Poor, reſerving nothing for the next Day; deluding the vulgar ſort with this falſe Zeal, and making them believe all they ſay is an Oracle. There are ſome they call'd Idolatrous *Fakirs*, who having no certain Manſion, abandon themſelves to all ſorts of Impurities, pretending a Privilege to commit all ſorts of Actions without danger of Sin. Their Chief is diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt, by having a greater number of Pieces in his Garment than they, and by a Chain of Iron two yards long tied to his Leg, which he deſigns to reſt in any place, a Clothing being ſpread upon the Ground, he ſits him down thereon and gives Audience, whilſt his Diſciples publiſh his Vertues, and the Favour he receives from God in the Neighbourhood, which make the People flock to hear him. Some of them have 2 Drums, which are call'd together by Beat of Drum and Sound of Horn, and when they March have a Standard, Lance, and other Weapons. The third ſort of *Fakirs*, are the Children of poor People, who retire into Moſques to Study the Law, in order to become *Moullas* or Doctors, they learn the *Alcoran* by heart, Marry 3 or 4 Wives out of Devotion, and in Imitation of *Mahomet*, to get a greater number of Children, and Obſervers of the Law of their Prophet. The fourth *Fakirs* affect a certain Poſture which ſome obſerve all their Life-time, holding their Hands acroſs over their Heads; others turning them behind them, or holding their Head down without ſpeaking a word, or looking upon any Body. Some ſtand upon one Foot, holding a Chafingdiſh, in which they burn Frankincenſe to their God, in all theſe Poſtures they are quite Naked; and the *Indian* Women are ſo extravagantly ſuperſtitious, that they expect particular Favours in their Marriage, by a ſhameful way of Kiſſing theſe Penitents, who turn up their Eyes after a frightful manner when theſe Women approach them. They have other *Fakirs* that ſerve them with Neceſſaries. Some Perſons of Quality have become *Fakirs*; among others Five great Lords of *Chah-gehan*, Great Mogul of the *Indies* his Court; theſe had three fine Horſes, whoſe Bridles were Gold, and Saddles cover'd with Plates of the ſame. Five that had Silver Bridles, and Saddles cover'd with that Metal; their Diſciples were Arm'd with Bows and Arrows, Muſquets and Half-Pikes. Its ſaid, there are about two Millions of all theſe ſorts in the *Indies*. Tavernier, *Voyage des Ind.*

FALACA, is the Name the *Algerines* give a piece of Wood about five Foot long, which has two holes made in it, into which they put the Feet of their Chriſtian Slaves; who being thrown upon their Backs, and their Hands tied behind their Backs with Cords, they order two Slaves to hold the *Falaca* up by the ends, whilſt a third with a Stick or a Bull's Pizzle, beats the poor Chriſtian upon the Soles of the Feet until they pleaſe to order him to deſiſt.

FALAISE, a ſmall City of *France* in *Lower-Normandy*, ſeated between *Seez* and *Caen* upon the little River *Ante.* It is built in the form of a Ship: the Caſtle, which ſtands upon a Rock, reſembling the Poop. It was the Reſidence of the Ancient Dukes of *Normandy* in time of Peace, and their Fortreſs in time of War. It is alſo remarkable, for a Round and very High Tower. This Caſtle was the laſt which was conquer'd by the *Engliſh*; and ſo well defended by *Talbot*, who built therein a Magnificent Hall adorn'd with ſtately Painting, that it was the laſt which Surrender'd to *Charles* VII. in 1450. *Papire Maſſon.*

FALCANDUS, (*Hugo*) Treaſurer of the Church of St. *Peter* of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, liv'd in the XIIth. Age, and wrote a Hiſtory of the Miſeries of *Sicily* under *William the Bad*; Publiſh'd in 1550. by *Gervais de Tournay*, and afterwards Printed at *Franckfort*, with the reſt of the *Sicilian* Writers.

FALCIDIUS, a Tribune of the *Roman* People, inſtituted a Law call'd *Falcidia*; by which, a Father could diſpoſe of his Means to whom he pleas'd, ſo that he reſerv'd a 4th. Part for the lawful Heir.

FALCO, (*James*) a Spaniard, Knight of the Order of *Monteſa*, was an Author of Character, about the End of the XVIth Cent. His Talent lay in Mathematicks and Poetry. His Works are, *Poemata de Quadratura Circuli*, &c. *Andr. Schotus & Nichol. Antonio, Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

FALERIS, or rather *Falaris*, *Falere*, an ancient City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, the Remains of which are to be ſeen about a Mile from the Place where now ſtands *Civita Caſtellana*, that was built out of the Ruins of it, upon the Peoples retiring to the old Situation where *Falaris* ſtood before.

FALERNUS, a Mountain of *Campania* in *Italy*, famous for the excellent Wines which it produced, and which *Pliny* commends for holding the ſecond rank among the beſt Wines of *Italy.*

FALETRE, (*Marin*) Doge of *Venice* in 1354. having govern'd the Commonwealth nine Months, he form'd a Deſign of rendring himſelf Abſolute, and aſſaſſinating the Senators; and in order thereunto, the reſt of the Conſpirators were to come Arm'd into the Palace in full Aſſembly the Night before this Tragedy was to be Acted: one of the Party deteſting ſo horrible a Crime, acquainted one of the Senators with their common Danger, who tending to the reſt things were carried ſo well, that they Seized 15 of the chief of the Gang with *Faletre* that Night; and in leſs than 3 hours above 400 other Accomplices, whereof ſome were Hang'd ſome Drown'd, and others with *Faletre* Beheaded. They diſcover'd 500 more, who becauſe they refuſed to have a hand in the execution of the Deſign, were Pardon'd, though it was prov'd they approv'd it. He that made the Diſcovery was not only Pardon'd, but was Honour'd with the Dignity of a noble *Venetian*, and had a yearly Penſion of a Hundred Crowns ſettled upon him. He was not ſatisfied with this Recompence, ſo that upbraiding the Senators with Ingratitude they Banniſhed him for 10 Years to *Raguſa*, whence endeavouring to make his Eſcape to *Hungary*, he periſhed. *Sabel. Lib.* 3.

FALETRI, (*Ordelaphe*) Duke of *Venice*, Elected in the Year 1102. aſſiſted *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, with a Potent Fleet to regain a great Part of *Syria.* After that, he reduc'd under the Dominion of the *Venetians* all *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, and ſeveral other Provinces remote from the Sea. Sometime after, the City of *Zara* revolting, to the Ruin of *Hungary*, he ſail'd thither with a powerful Fleet, and as he was encouraging his Soldiers to the Storm of the [illegible]

received his Deaths Wound. *John Baptiſt. Egnat. de Exemplis Vir. Illuſt. Venet.*

FALETTI, (*Jerome*) Count of *Trignano*, in high Eſteem with *Hercules* II. and *Alphonſus* II. Dukes of *Ferrara*, Publiſh'd twelve Books of Poeſy, the Cauſes of the War in *Germany* under *Charles* V. and the Genealogy of the Houſe of *Eſte* in Lat. *Lil. Gyrald. de Poet. Sui Tem.*

FALISCI, an Ancient People of *Italy*, bordering upon *Rome*. They were ſubdu'd by the *Romans*, as we find in *Livy*. *Monte Fiaſcone* is now the Capital of the Country, as *Faleria* was formerly. The Territory of the *Faliſci*, extended formerly from the *Tuſcan* Sea toward *Piombino*, and the River *Paiglia*, to Mount *Soracte* toward the *Veiantins*. At this Day we find in it the County of *Petigliano*, *Caſtro*, the Lake of *Bolſeno*, *Monte Fiaſcone*, *Bagnarea*, *Graſignano*, as far as the *Flaminean* way, and the River *Tiber*. On the other ſide toward Mount *Soracte*, was the Foreſt of *Criminia*, and ſome Cities. *Tit. Liv. Polybius.*

FALLEKOPING, Lat. *Falcopia*, a City of *Sweden* in *Weſtro-Gothland*, about Five or ſix Leagues from *Scaren* to the South, and Eight from the Lake *Wener*.

FALLOPIUS, (*Gabriel*) of *Modena*, where he was Born in 1523. a famous Phyſician; a great Herbaliſt, Aſtronomer and Philoſopher, but particularly skill'd in Anatomy. It was a wonder he ſhould write ſo much, conſidering that he dy'd in the 39th. Year of his Age, in the Year 1549. We have his Works in Three Volumes in Folio, Printed at *Venice*, in 1584. and afterwards at *Francfort*, in 1600. *Thuan. Vander Linden.*

FALMOUTH, a Market and Sea-Port Town of *Powder* Hundred in the Weſt Parts of *Cornwal*, hath on the South ſide a noble Haven, as great as *Brunduſium* in *Italy*, and as ſafe, ſo that 100 Ships may ride in it out of ſight of each other, ſecur'd by two Caſtles at the Entrance, built by King *Henry* VIII. It lies very convenient for Wind-driven Ships that come into or go out of the Channel. *Charles* II. created *Charles* Lord *Barkley* Earl of *Falmouth*, who being Slain at Sea in 1665. *George Fitz-Roy*, now Duke of *Northumberland*, was created Viſcount *Falmouth* by the ſame Prince in 1673. It's 220 Miles from *London*.

FALTER, Lat. *Falſtria*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; ſeated between the Iſlands of *Mona* to the Eaſt, *Lapland* to the Weſt, and *Zealand*, which lies to the North; from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Frith, call'd *Grone Sund*. *Nicoping*, the Chief City of the Iſland, is defended with a good Caſtle.

FAMAGUSTA, Lat. *Famagoſta*, an Epiſcopal City of *Cyprus*, under the Archbiſhop of *Nicoſia*, with a Convenient Harbour. It is ſuppos'd to have been heretofore call'd *Salamine*, *Thamaſſus* or *Arſinoe*. It is ſeated in the fartheſt part of the Iſland, on that ſide which looks toward *Syria*. The City of *Famagoſta* in Fourſquare, two Miles in Compaſs, and environ'd with Walls and a deep Moat; the whole Circuit of the Walls being fortify'd with a Baſtion and Thirteen Towers. The Port is ſecur'd from all Winds, the Entrance into it narrow, and yet defended by a Fort at one Point of it, and a Baſtion that advances a good way into the Sea at the other. This Town was always conſiderable for its Commerce and Port, the only one in the whole Iſland, the *Genoeſes* made themſelves Maſters of it about 1372. and kept it about 100 Years. The *Venetians* were Maſters of it until 1571. when the *Turks* laid Siege to it after they had taken *Nicoſia*, and carried it notwithſtanding the Gallant Defence of the Garriſon, which having ſpent its Ammunition and Proviſions, and having no hopes of Relief, Articled with the Turkiſh General *Muſtapha*, who put *Bragadino* to Death, enrag'd that he loſt 8000 Men in the Siege. Mr. *Lock*, who ſaw it in 1553. ſaith, it was newly Walled and ſtrongly Rampired, having Baſtions and between them Turrions. On the Haven Side they had a Caſtle. The City had but two Gates, one to the Sea, and another to the Land. The Haven was ſecured by a Chain, and the Town by a Garriſon of 800 Men, and 45 Pieces of Canon. At the Land-Gate ſtood always 50 Men, at the Sea-Gate 25; and it had two armed Galies ever in the Haven. The Old *Famagoſta* was ruin'd by the *Engliſh*, and was once of great Circuit, and ſhews ſtill great Ruins. It ſtands from the New Town 4 Miles on an Hill, whereas the New Town is in a Valley. The Air of the New Town is very Unwholſome, by reaſon of the Marſhes near it. *Hackl.* l. 2. p. 178. *Tavernier* ſaith, The Haven is only fit for Galies and Small Ships; the Mole the *Venetians* made being ruin'd. This City is ſeated on the Eaſt of the Iſland, and is the Chief of it, and to that end kept in good Repair, no Chriſtian being ſuffer'd to Live in the City, but have Shops and Houſes in the Neighbouring Villages. *Tavernier. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 45.

FANARI KIOSC, or *Pavillion of the Watch-Tower*, one of the Grand Seignior's Pleaſure Houſes, near the Port of *Chalcedonia*, not far from the Mouth of the Streight of *Conſtantinople* in *Natolia*. It's built upon a little Cape or Promontory, at the end whereof is the Light-Tower to direct Ships in the Night time. The *Kiosk* ſtands in the middle of one of the fineſt contrived Gardens in *Europe*, whence is a fine Proſpect of the greateſt part of *Conſtantinople* and *Galata*, which are but a League off it. It is compos'd of ſeveral Columns ſet ſquare, with Galleries round them, cover'd with a Roof in form of a Pavillion; in the midſt of the Saloon, or rais'd Hall, is a fine Eſtrade, well furniſh'd with Cuſhions and curious Tapeſtries, encirel'd with a Balluſtrade of Marble, embelliſh'd with *Moreſko*. There are alſo a great many ſmall Spouts which fill the Bagnio that environs them. This Pavillion was built by *Solyman* II. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

FANE, (*Francis*) Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir *Thomas Fane* of *Badſell* in Com. *Cant.* Knight, by *Mary* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *Henry Nevill* Knight, Lord *Bergavenny* (afterwards created Baroneſs *le Deſpenſer*) being made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James*, was in the 2d. of his Reign, advanced to the Titles of Baron *Burghesh* and Earl of *Weſtmorland*. He had Seven Sons and Six Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Anthony Mildmay* of *Apethorpe* in Com. *Northt.* Knight. *Mildmay* his Eldeſt Son and Heir was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles* the Firſt, and Marry'd to his firſt Wife *Grace*, Daughter to Sir *William Thornhurſt* of ——— in *Kent*, Knight; and by her had Iſſue one Son, call'd *Charles*, and three Daughters. He took to his ſecond Wife, *Mary* Daughter to *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, Widow of Sir *Roger Town end* of *Raynham* in Com. *Norff.* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue *Vere*, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. and three Daughters, departing this Life in 1665. *Charles* his Son and Heir ſucceeded; who firſt married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to ——— *Noles* of *Shephall-Bury* in Com. *Hertf.* Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue. Secondly, *Dorothy* Daughter to *Robert* now Earl of *Cardigan*. *Dugd. Baronage.*

FANNIUS, Surnamed *Strabo*, twice Conſul of *Rome*: in his firſt Conſulſhip in the Year of *Rome* 593. he Enacted a Law for moderating of Expences, allowing no more than *ten Aſſes* to be ſpent in the ordinary *Roman* Feaſts; only upon the more Solemn Feaſts call'd *Saturnalia*, or when any Publick Games were exhibited, he allow'd a *Hundred Aſſes*. A thing almoſt incredible, unleſs we conſider the Cheapneſs of thoſe times, wherein *Ten Aſſes* was the Price of a Sheep, and a Hundred the Price of an Ox. *Velleius Caſſiodorus.*

FANO, in Lat. *Fanum fortunæ*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſeated upon the Sea-ſhore, between *Senegallia* and *Peſaro*, and near the Place where formerly ſtood the Temple of *Fortune*, and where there is ſtill to be ſeen a Triumphal-Arch, 30 Cubits High, and one of the moſt Magnificent in *Italy*. Which Temple the *Romans* erected to *Fortune*, in Memory of the famous Battel which they won in the Year of *Rome*, 547. wherein *Aſdrubal* was Slain, with 50000 of his Men. *Leander Alberti.*

FANSHERA, a River of *Madagaſcar*, in the Tract of *Carcanoſſa*, and in the South-part of the Iſland, diſcharging it ſelf into the Ocean near the Caſtle *Delphina*, or Fort *Dauphin*.

FANTINUM, *Fantin*, a ſmall Kingdom of *Guiney*, upon the Gold Coaſt; where ſtands *Cormontine*, with ſome other Caſtles of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

FARA, or *Fan-Iſle*, one of the *Scots* Northern Iſlands, which is ſeen both from *Orkney* and *Shetland*, becauſe it ariſeth with three very high Promontories, begirt with lofty Rocks, every way inacceſſible, ſave that toward the North-Eaſt, which falls a little lower, and affords a ſafe Harbour for ſmall Ships. The Inhabitants are very Poor, becauſe liable to the Robberies of the Fiſhermen, who come thither from ſeveral Nations. *Buchan.*

FARABANT, the Capital City of *Morendaran*, now *Hyrcania*, 5 Miles from *Asbaraff* to the Weſt; Lat. 37. 15. It is the Greateſt, Beſt and Richeſt City in that Provence, water'd with a Stream 40 Paces over, and ſeated about one Mile from the *Caſpian*-Sea, which yields it plenty of Fiſh: The *Raſs* comes crofs the *Caſpian*-Sea, to Trade in this place for Silks. *Herbert.*

FARAMUND, or *Pharamund*, Firſt King of the *French*, who ſettled that Monarchy about the Year 418. but never enter'd *France*. He is ſuppoſed to be the firſt, who, by the Aſſiſtance of four Seniors, inſtituted the *Salique Law*. Some Authors doubt whether *Faramund* was his Proper Name, or only an Epithet to mark that he was the Father or Stock of the *French* Nation, becauſe his Name, in the *German* Tongue, ſignifies the Mouth of Generation. Others ſay that his Name was *Ramund*, which ſignifies a true Man. He is ſaid to have laid the Foundations of the *French* Monarchy beyond the *Rhine*, in *Fineland*, *Weſtphalia*, and other Provinces, and died in 427, or 428, after Eight or nine Years Reign. The Anonymous Author of *Charlemaign's Life*, will have him to be the Son of *Marcomir*. And Others will have him twice Marry'd; firſt to *Imbergide*, Daughter of *Bisogil*, one of the four ancient Legiſlators, and after her Death, to *Argole*, Daughter of the King of the *Canarians*, but this is uncertain. *Du Chesne, Mezeray.*

FAREL, (*William*) of a Conſiderable Family, in the Neighbourhood of ———, in *Dauphine*, where he was Born in

the Year 1489. He ſtudy'd at *Paris*, and was one of the firſt *Lutheran*'s in *France*; afterwards he Travell'd into *Switzerland*, and convers'd with *Zinglius*; he was a Miniſter at *Geneva* before *Calvin*, from whence he went and Preach'd at *Neuſchattel*, and ſeveral other places in the Kingdom of *France*; he was a Perſon of Learning, and his Elocution was very extraordinary for the Time he liv'd in. *Spondan. in Annal. Sleidan Comment. Calvin. in Epiſt. Thuan.* &c.

FARIA D'SOUSA *(Emmanvel)* a *Portugueſe* Knight, Born in 1590. He was much eſteem'd by the Men of Learning, in the Court of Pope *Urban* VIIIth. he dy'd in 1650. His Works are, *Diſcurſos Morales & Politicos. Imperio de la China. Commentarios à la Luſcada de Lues, de Camones. Epitome de las Hiſtorias Portugueſas*, &c. And ſince his Death, there is Publiſh'd, The *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and the *Portugueſe America*, of the ſame Author. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

FARINACCIO *(Proſper)* an eminent Lawyer Born at *Rome* in 1554. He ſtudy'd at *Padua*, and being Maſter of his Profeſſion he return'd to *Rome*, and appear'd at the Bar there, and was always beſt pleaſed to undertake Cauſes leaſt defenſible: This Condu't gave him trouble very often, out of which notwithſtanding, he alwa ys diſ-engag'd himſelf to Advantage. However, he was a Perſon of none of the beſt Temper, nor ſtricteſt Probity, allowing himſelf many Liberties, which he proſecuted in other People: There are thirteen Volumes of his Works extant, very much valu'd by Men of his Profeſſion. I. *Tractatus de Hæreſi.* II. *De Immunitate Eccleſiæ.* III. *Deciſ. Rotæ Rom.* IV. *Repertorium de Contractibus.* V. *Repert. de Ultmis Voluntatibus.* VI. *Praxis & Theoria Criminalis.* VII. *Repert. Judicale.* VIII. *Conſilia.* IX. *Fragmenta.* X. *Deciſiones.* XI. *Variæ Quæſt.* XII. *Tract. de Teſtibus.* XIII. *Deciſ. Poſthumæ. Thomaſin in Elog. Illuſt. Viror. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. c.* 132.

FARINGDON, a Market-Town in *Barkſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, 66 Miles from *London*.

FARNE, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, in the *German* Ocean, 2 Miles from *Bamburg Caſtle*, where S. *Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage.

FARNESE, the Family of *Farneſe*, in *Italy*, is very Ancient; as being that from whence the Dukes of *Parma*, *Placenza* and *Caſtro* have continu'd a Deſcent of 550 Years; though they owe their Principal Grandeur to *Alexander Farneſe*, Pope, under the Name of *Paul* III. Amongſt the reſt of this Name was *Peter Farneſe* V. General for the Republick of *Florence*: He took *Piſa* in 1360. and was General of the Eccleſiaſtical Forces in 1380. *Rainuccio Farneſe* III. General of *Siena*, in 1416. of *Florence*, 1424. and of the Eccleſiaſtical Forces, in 1432.

FARNESE *(Henry,)* or as others call him *Furnius*, or *du Four*, was Profeſſor of Rhetorick at *Pavia*, where he publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces; as *De Simulacro Reipublicæ*, &c. *De Antiqua Principis Inſtitutione*, *Epitome Orbis Terrarum*, *De Imitatione Ciceronis in Conſcribendis Epiſtolis*, *De ſui Cognitione & de Oſſentis. Epiſtolæ*, &c. and dy'd in 1601.

FARNHAM, a Market-Town in the County of *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred; water'd by the River *Wey*, and grac'd with the Epiſcopal Seat of the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*. King *Alfred* made a great ſlaughter of the *Danes* in a Victory obtain'd over 'em here. From *London* 40 Miles.

FARO, a City of *Portugal*, in that Countrey which the Ancients call'd *Cuneus Ager*; where is now the Kingdom of *Algarva*, on that ſide next to *Silves* and *Lagos*. The Latin Authors call it *Pharus*.

FARRA *(Alexander)* in great repute for his Wit and Courage, in the Sixteenth Age. He wrote *Miracola d' Amore*; *della Divinita del Huomo*, and *del Ufficio del Capitano Generale*. *Pius* V. made him Governour of *Aſcoli*; and the Marquiſs of *Peſcara* gave him the Government of *Caſal*. *Ghilini Theat. d' Huom. Lett.* &c.

FARTACH, by ſome Authors call'd *Hadrimut*, the Capital City of a Province of the ſame Name in *Arabia Felix*; 40 Miles from the *Indian*-Ocean, and 300 from Cape *Guardaſuy*.

FARVELUM, Cape *Farewell*, the moſt Southern Promontory of *Groenland*, toward *New France*, 100 *French* Leagues diſtant from *Frobiſher's-Bay*.

FATAGAR, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Habyſſinia*, bordering upon *Balia* to the Eaſt, formerly inhabited by Chriſtians, the Prætect of which is called *Fatagar Aſgua*. *Ludolph.*

FAUCHET *(Claud)* Preſident of the Court, for the Regulation of the Mint in *France*. He was a great Antiquary, and much eſteem'd in the XVIth. Century in which he liv'd: His Works are, *Les Antiquites Gauloiſes contenant les choſes Arrivees juſques à la Venue des François*; *Les Antiquites Françoiſes contenant les choſes à la Venues en France depuis Pharamond juſques à Hugues Capet. Les Nomes & Sommaires des Oeuvres de Six Vingts & Sept. Poets François*, &c. All *Fauchet's* Works were printed at *Paris*, in 1610. *La Croix du Main. & Du Verdier Vauprivas.*

FAUDOAS, a Town and Caſtle in *Gaſcoigny*, in the Diocele of *Montauban*, with the Title of a Barony; from whence the ancient Family of *Faudoas* derives its Name.

FAVII, young Boys, who according to the Inſtitution of *Romulus* and *Remus*, ran quite Naked to Celebrate the Feaſt of the God *Faunus*, having only a Skin for Modeſty's ſake before them. *Alex. ab Alex.*

FAUNUS, King of the *Aborigines*, in the Country of the *Latins*, the Grandchild of *Saturn*, ſucceeded his Father *Picus*, about the Year of the World, 2794. He is ſaid to have been the Author of ſeveral Religious Ceremonies. He liv'd a ſolitary Life, and therefore, was taken for *Pan*, the God of the Fauns and Satyrs; Reigned 44 Years, and dy'd about the Year of the World, 2838. *Dionyſ. Halicarn. Aurel. Vict. Lactantius de Falſ. Relig.*

FAVOLI, *(Hugh)* Born at *Middleburgh*, in *Zealand*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age; wrote *Hodæporicon Byzantinum*, in Three Books; *Euchiridon Theatri Orbis Terrarum. Quomodo Deus Locutus ſit cum Prophetis*, and dy'd in 1585.

FAVORINUS, of *Arles*, a Philoſopher and Orator; liv'd in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who had no Kindneſs for him. This *Favorinus*, when his Friends admir'd to ſee him ſubmit to *Adrian*, who had reprov'd him for uſing a Word which the beſt Authors made uſe of, when he knew himſelf in the right; *Oh, Friends!* (ſaid he,) *you ill adviſe me, Not to ſuffer my ſelf to think him more Learned than I, who has Thirty Legions at Command.* He is farther ſaid to have wonder'd at Three things; that being a *Gaul*, he ſpake *Greek* ſo well; that being an Eunuch, he ſhould be accus'd of Adultery; and, That being Envy'd by the Emperor, he ſhould be permitted to Live. He Taught with Reputation at *Athens*, and afterwards at *Rome*. Authors attribute ſeveral Works to him; among others, one in Greek, Entituled, *Omnigenæ Hiſtoricæ Sylvæ. Philoſtratus*, *Spartianus*, *Gellius.*

FAVOUR, a Fabulous Deity, which ſome will have Daughter of *Fortune*, others of *Beauty*, and a third ſort of *Wit*. *Apelles* painted her with Flattery walking before her, Riches, Pride, Honours and Pleaſures round her, and Envy at her heels. She had Wings to skip at the firſt Capricio; but was Blind, and conſequently uncapable of knowing her Friends; and always ſtood upon the Wheel of *Fortune*, her Mother. *Lil. Gyrald. Cartari.*

FAUR *(Peter)* one of the Learnedeſt Men of his Time, Councellour to the great Council, afterwards Maſter of the Requeſts, and firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Toulouſe*. He died as he was giving Judgment upon the Bench, in 166c. His Law Treatiſes, and other Works are ſufficiently known. *Charles Paſchal. Vie d' Pibrac. Thuan. Hiſt. Catel. Hiſt. de Lang.* &c.

FAUR *(Anthony)* Knight and Lord of *Peroges*, an Eminent Lawyer in the XVIth. Century. He had conſiderable Poſts in his Profeſſion, and was a Perſon of great Integrity and Abilities. His Works are, *Conjecturarum*, Lib. XX. *De Erroribus Pragmaticorum & Interpretum Juris Chiliades*, in IV Tombs, *&c.* He dy'd in 1624. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Breſſe*, &c.

FAUSTA, Daughter to *Maximianus Herculeus*, and Wife of *Conſtantine the Great*; who falling in Love with *Criſpus*, the Son of her Husband, by *Minervina*, was ſo incens'd at his Refuſal to gratifie her Paſſion, that ſhe accus'd him to his Father of attempting her Chaſtity. Upon which *Conſtantine* put *Criſpus* to Death, without any farther Examination: But afterwards diſcovering the Falſhood of his Wife, caus'd her to be ſtifl'd in a hot Bath. *Euagrius* and *Euſebius* are tax'd either of Diſſimulation or Partiality; the one for ſaying nothing of ſuch Matter of Fact, the other for denying it. *Ammian. Marcell.*

FAUSTINA, the Emperor *Antoninus* the Philoſopher's Wife, noted in Story for her Laſciviouſneſs and Debaucheries. Falling in Love with a Gladiator, ſhe confeſs'd it to her Husband: Who thereupon conſulting the *Chaldeans*, they adviſ'd him to put the Gladiator to Death, and order *Fauſtina* to waſh her ſelf with his Blood. Which when ſhe had done, it quench'd her inordinate Amours; but the ſame Night ſhe Conceiv'd *Commodus*, who had all the ill Qualities of a Common Fencer. *Antoninus* was ſo far from taking notice of her Debaucheries, that being counſell'd to Repudiate her, he only anſwer'd, *That then he muſt return her Dowry*, (meaning the *Empire.*) *Jul. Capitolin.*

FAUSTUS, Biſhop of *Riez* in *France* in the Vth. Century: He was a Perſon conſiderable for his Learning and Probity, and an Acquaintance of *Sidonius Apollinaris*. We have ſome part of his Works extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, viz. *Sermo ad Monachos. Epiſtolæ ad Diverſos. De Gratia Dei & Humanæ Mentis Arbitrio. Libellus de Creaturis*, &c. *Sidonius Apoll. Lib.* 9. *Epiſt.* 3. *& 9. Verſ. Euchar.* &c. *Gennadius de Script. Illuſt. cap.* 85. *Ado Vien.* &c.

FAYAL, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick* Sea, being one of the *Azores*, or *Tercera's*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*. 'Tis but a ſmall Iſland, but extremely Fertile, and one of the beſt of all the *Azores*. There is alſo a conſiderable Town in it, call'd St. *Cruz*. This Iſland is 18 Miles in Length, plentifully provided with all things neceſſary to the Life of Man; and above all, with Wood. It was Taken by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in 1597. and Plunder'd to the Value of 40000 Crowns. In 1589. the *Engliſh* took 5 Ships of *Spain* at this Iſland; one of which was moor'd under the Caſtle, which

which shot at them all the while. The Principal Town is of the same Name, lying to the N. W. of the high and mighty Mountain *Pico*. It had then 300 Houses, fair, strongly built with Lime and Stone, and double cover'd with hollow Tiles: Every House had a Garden with a Cistern, which were then full of ripe Grapes, Tobaco, Figs, Peach-Trees, Oranges, Lemons, Quinces: and Cedar was so common, that their Houses were built with it. The Town was then Taken, Rifl'd, and Ransom'd at the Price of 2000 Ducats.

FE, or *Fo*, the Name of the Chief God of the *Chineses*, whom they adore as Sovereign of Heaven. They represent him shining all in Light, with his Hands hid under his Robes, to shew that his Power does all things invisibly: He has at his Right-hand the Famous *Confucius*, placed by the Pagans among the Gods; and at his Left-hand, *Lanza*, or *Lanca*, Chief of the Second Sect of their Religion. *Kircher China Illustrata.*

FAUSTINUS: See MARCELLINUS.

FEASTINGS of the *Jews*, were more than ordinary Preparations of Meats and Drinks, for the Entertainment and Good-fellowship of Friends and Acquaintance. The Extraordinary and more Liberal kind of Entertainment, by way of Feasting, was call'd *Misthe*, from their free Drinking at such times. And there was also a kind of Feasting wherein they made merry together, Eating the Remainders of their Sacrifices. In these greater Feasts there were Ceremonies Preparatory; which were chiefly *Salutation*, either by Words, as, *The Lord Bless you*, or, *Peace be upon thee*, or by asking each other of their Welfare: Or else by Gestures, as prostrating the whole Body; but most commonly, by an ordinary Kiss. The second Preparatory-Ceremony, was, Washing the Feet; which was the Office of the meanest Servants in the Family. The third Ceremony, was, Pouring out of Oil upon the Head: And thus Christ reproves the Pharisee that invited him, for not anointing his Head. After the Performance of these Ceremonies, the Master of the House sitting down with the rest of his Guests, took a Cup of Wine in his Hand, and thus began his Thanksgiving, which we call Grace before Meat, *Blessed be thou, O Lord our God, which created'st the Fruit of the Vine.* After this Blessing of the Cup, the Master of the House took the Bread, which he lightly cut, but not in sunder, for the more easie breaking of it, and holding it in both his Hands, he bless'd it with these words, *Blessed be thou, O Lord our God, the King of the World, which bringest forth Bread out of the Earth.* Which done, the Master brake the Bread, and distributed it to every one that sate at the Table, and then they began to feed upon the Dishes that were provided. At the End of the Feast, the Master of the House; or some Body for him, gave Thanks again, after this manner, *Let us bless him who has fed us of his own, and by whom we live:* And then all the Guests answer'd, *Blessed be he of whose Meat we have eaten, and of whose Goodness we live.* Which done, he that begun, proceeded with a *Blessed be He, and Blessed be his Name*, 1. For their present Food: 2. For their Deliverance out of Servitude: 3. For the Covenant of Circumcision: 4. For the Law given by *Moses*. Concluding with a Prayer, That God would have Mercy, 1. On his People *Israel:* 2. On his own City, *Jerusalem:* 3. On *Sion*, the Tabernacle of his Glory: 4. On the Kingdom of the House of *David*, his Anointed: 5. That he would send the Prophet *Elias:* And lastly, That he would make them worthy of the Days of *Elias*, and of the Life of the World to come. Which done, there was a Grace-Cup went round the Table, bless'd after the same manner as at the beginning. Beside the daily Sacrifices, the Jewish Sabbath was a perpetual weekly Feast, and observ'd with as much Strictness and Religion, as any other Festival. The first Day of every Month, (which was Lunary, with the *Jews*) was likewise a Holy-day, and call'd, *The New Moon:* They had five other more Solemn Festivals, which were celebrated every Year: As for their Posture at Table, it is apparent, that it was the same with the *Romans*; that is to say, lying or leaning upon Beds about a Round-Table in the Time of *Ezekiel*; where he says, *Thou sate'st upon a stately bed, with a table prepar'd before it.* And the Custom of pulling off their Shooes, implies the Antiquity of the same Custom. In reference to the *Roman* Feasts, there are three things to be consider'd; the Time, the Place, the Manner of their Lying: The Form of their Table, and the Parts of their Suppers. The Time of their great Entertainments, was always at Supper. The Place where they supp'd, was usually call'd *Cœnaculum*, and sometimes *Triclinium* and *Bclinium*, from κλινη, a Bed; of which there were sometimes three, sometimes two about the Table, where the Guests lay. The Table for Persons of Rank, was made of choice Timber, and sometimes in-laid with Wood of several Colours, sometimes with Silver, and stood upon one whole entire Foot of Ivory in the Form of a Leopard, or (near Lyon, &c. This Table was sometimes quite Round, or Oval, sometimes like a Half-Moon, with a Hollow cut into it, for the more easie Attendance of the Waiters. And now the Beds being ready furnish'd, the Guests lay down in the following manner. Each Bed contain'd three Persons, sometimes four; seldom or never more, unless at their great and more solemn Feasts. If only one lay upon the Bed, then he rested the Upper-part of his Body upon his left Elbow, the Lower-part lying at length upon the Bed; but if many, then the uppermost lay at the Bed's-head, laying his Feet behind the seconds's Back; the second rested his Head in the other's Bosom, having a Cushion put between, laying his Feet behind the third's Back; and so the third and fourth. Before they lay down, they usually put off their Shooes, for fear of fouling the Bed on which they lay. They were also wont to bind their Heads with Fillets and Hair-laces; others us'd Garlands of Ivy, Myrtle and Roses, the Coolness of which comforted their Brain. The Supper was usually divided into three Courses, in the first of which were served up Mulberries, Lettice, Sausages, but always Eggs; in the last, Nuts, Figs, Grapes, but always Apples. The middle Course was the main Supper, and the first Mess was call'd the *Proeme*, the last the *Epilogue.* They concluded their Feasts by drinking a Health to the *Genius*, or Tutelar God of every Person, who presided at their Mirth and Jollity. *Moreri* adds, That there were scarce above three Beds to a Table, to leave a part free for the Waiters to serve and take away. That the Guests having bathed themselves, put on their Feast-Robes, call'd *Syntheses:* That when there were but two in a Bed, the Upper-end was thought the Nobler place; when Three, the Middle; and when Four, the Second place; next to that, the Upper-end. This Posture being undecent for the Women, some are of Opinion, That they sate upon the Beds at the Men's Feet: Though others will have it, That they lay all along with their Heads in their Husband's Bosoms. Their Feasting *Salons* were hung with rich Tapestries, and adorn'd with several Side-boards furnish'd, or the Spoils the Family got of their Enemies. In the beginning of the Commonwealth, they had Flutes and Organs, call'd *Hydrauliques*; because mov'd by the fall of Water. And in After-time, they introduc'd Concerts of Musick, Jesters, Dancers, *&c.* to divert their Guests. They that were invited, did sometimes bring a Friend with 'em, who was call'd their *Shadow:* But such as presum'd to come, being neither desir'd by the Master of the Feast, nor by any of the Guests, were call'd *Flyes*, because these Vermin are troublesome, and always swarm about Meat. As to the Number, they should at least equal the *Graces*, but not exceed the *Muses:* But *Erasmus* says there may be a Tenth Person, to represent *Apollo*. *Macrobius* joyns the *Graces* to the *Muses*, and will have Twelve. *Casaubon* observes, That *Augustus* made a Feast consisting of Twelve, to represent *Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Mars, Apollo, Mercury, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Venus, Diana* and *Minerva*. The Clerk of the Kitchin gave the Master of the Feast a Bill of the Fare and Services, that every one might reserve his Stomach for what he lik'd best. The Meat being brought to the Table, the Carvers cut it into as many Parts as there were People at the Table, and these cast Lots for the Liberty of chusing first. *Rosin. Dempster.* The Feasts of the *Greeks*, especially of the *Athenians*, who were the Politer sort of the *Græcians*, were carry'd on much after the same Fashion with the *Romans*; only when they had a mind to be merry, all the Guests cast Lots who should be King of the Feasts; and he to whose Lot it fell, was to have the sole Command of all, as to the Drinking and Ceremonies, without any Restraint. And sometimes they prov'd too Tyrannical; as he did of whom *Laertius* says, That he Commanded a Guest either to take the Drink in his Mouth, or have it flung in his Face. And as for those that desire to see a Bill of Fare of their usual Dishes at the Feasts of those Times, both of Fish and Flesh, they may have enough in *Athenæus*. See FESTIVALS.

FEATLEY, (*Daniel*) a Gentleman of an Ancient Family in *Lancashire*, was admitted in *Corpus Christi Coll.* in *Oxford*, and afterwards Fellow there; in this University, he perform'd his Exercises for Batchelour, Master and Doctour in Divinity, to great Satisfaction: Soon after his going into Holy Orders, he travell'd, as a Divine, with Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, sent Ambassadour to *France* by King *James* the Ist. At *Paris* he had frequent Conferences about Religion with the *Sorbonists*, who gave him the Character of a smart and judicious Disputant. Sometime after his Return to *England*, he was made Chaplain to Archbishop *Abbot*, who procur'd him the Living of *Acton*, near *London*; upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, the Parliament Rebels, who quarter'd at his House, burn'd his Barns, and prophan'd the Church in a horrible Manner, and afterwards, came with a Design to murther him in *Lambeth*-Church, in time of Divine Service; but the Doctour, having Notice of their Barbarity, kept out of the way. He still continued Loyal, but gave himself the Latitude of assisting at the *Assembly* of *Divines*, where he disputed against the *Covenant* and *Presbytery*, in behalf of *Episcopacy*. He was afterwards outed of his Livings, and Imprison'd by the *Committee*. He was a Learned, Pious, Generous, and Charitable Person, Died in the 65th Year of his Age; and wrote, *Roma Ruens*, against the Church of *Rome*. And the *Dippers Dipp'd*, against the *Anabaptists*, &c. See his Life by *John Featley* his Nephew.

F L.

FEBOURG, (*John*) Secretary of State to the King of *Denmark*, in 1524. being pufft up with this Honour, he had the Impudence to ſlight and abuſe the Nobility, and contrive the Ruine of *Torbern*, Governour of the Fortreſs of *Copenhagen*, and greateſt Man in the Kingdom. Knowing his Prince to be a weak, jealous Man, he perſuaded him that *Torbern* had receiv'd many Favours of *Columbina*, the King's Miſtreſs. The Governour having Notice of this, reveng'd himſelf by a Trick of the ſame Nature, in acquainting His Majeſty, by the Spies ſet to obſerve who frequented *Columbina*, That the Secretary came often to ſee her, and was made welcome. The King, diſſembling his Diſpleaſure, ſent the Secretary to deliver the Governour a Letter which contain'd poſitive Orders to put the Bearer to Death, if found Guilty of that Charge. Which he executed, and hung the Body in Gibbets near the Town. It happen'd ſoon after, that a Sentinel plac'd upon the Rampart over-againſt the Gibbet, obſerv'd a Light, in the Night-time, upon *Febourg*'s Head; and ignorant of the Natural Cauſe of it, publiſh'd it for a Miracle: So that it coming to the King's Ear, he came to ſee it himſelf; for the Flame, nouriſh'd by the unctuous Subſtance of the Head, continu'd a conſiderable time: And perſuading the Nobility, that this Prodigy was a manifeſt Sign of *Febourg*'s Innocence, who, he ſaid, he was ſure, was unjuſtly Condemn'd by the Governour, he order'd the Body to be cut down, and Buried with great Magnificence in the Porch of the Cathedral of *Copenhagen*. This the King inſiſted the more upon, to appeaſe the Nobility, who were upon the point of breaking into open Rebellion upon his putting *Torbern* to Death, which now they look'd upon as a Judgment, for his Injuſtice to the innocent *Febourg*. *Varil. Hiſt. de Revolutions en Matiere de Religion.*

FEBRUA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the *Romans*, in the Month of *February*, in which they offer'd Sacrifices to her, for the *Souls* or *Manes* of the Dead. *Macrobius*, lib. 1. *Saturn. Ovid.* lib. 2. *Faſt.*

FECIALES, Officers at Arms, or Heralds among the *Romans*; to denounce War, or proclaim Peace; were at firſt Ordain'd by *Numa Pompilius*. The chief part of their Office, was, to diſſuade the *Romans* from Diſturbing any Confederate Nation, by an unjuſt War. Or if any Confederate Nation offer'd Injury to the *Romans*, then theſe *Feciales* were ſent as Embaſſadours to 'em, to perſuade and admoniſh 'em to yield the *Romans* their Right: Which if they refus'd to do in thirty Days, then did the *Feciales* denounce War againſt 'em in the preſence of three Lads of fourteen Years of Age, by caſting a Spear, either cheek'd with Iron, or elſe beſmear'd with Blood, within the Limits of their Territories. *Livy.*

FEILDING, Though none of this Family did arrive to the Degree of Peer of this Realm, until King *Henry* VIII. his Reign; yet were they Perſons of great Note and Eminency for many Ages before, and Paternally deſcended from the Earls of *Habsburgh*, in *Germany*. *William Feilding*, Eſq; was Knighted by King *Henry* VIII. and advanc'd to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Feilding* of *Newham-Padox*, as alſo to that of Viſcount *Fielding*: And in the 14th. *Jac.* created Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Denbigh*. By *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *George Villers*, of *Brokesby*, in *Com. Leic.* Knight, Siſter to *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, he left Iſſue 2 Sons; *Baſil*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; and *George*, created Lord *Feilding* of the *Caghe* in *Ireland*, as alſo Viſcount *Callan*, and Earl of *Deſmond*, in Reverſion after the Death of Sir *Richard Preſton*, Knight, then Earl of *Deſmond*, by Letters Patents bearing Date 20 *Jac.* Earl *William* having fought ſtoutly in ſeveral Battels, under King *Charles* I. was at laſt Mortally Wounded near *Bermingham*, in *Com. Warw.* *Anno* 1643. *Baſil*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him, who by reaſon of his Deſcent from *Agnes*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de St. Liz*, orherwiſe call'd *Sexton*, a Branch of the moſt Noble Family of *St. Liz*, ſometime Earls of *Northampton* and *Huntington*, was, through the ſpecial favour of King *Charles* II. created Lord *St. Liz*. He marry'd four Wives, 1ſt. *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard* Earl of *Portland*: 2d. *Barbara*, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *John Lamb*, Knight: 3d. *Elizabeth*, the Eldeſt of the three Daughters, and Co-Heirs to *Edward* late Earl of *Bath*: And 4th. *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Francis Lane*, of *Glendon*, in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſquire. *Dug. Baron.*

FERHER ED DIN, *Emir*, or Prince of the *Druſians* that inhabit *Mount Libanus*, was of the Houſe of *Maan*. He was a Lover of the Liberal Sciences, Painting, Poetry and Muſick: He underſtood Aſtrology, and ſeveral Secrets in Chymiſtry. The Extent of his Command reach'd from *Mount Carmel* to *Tripoli*, in *Syria* and *Damascus*: and under pretence of Oppoſing the *Arabians*, he made War upon the *Turks*. The Grand Signior thereupon ſent Galleys to apprehend him. Upon which *Ferher-ed-din* left the Care of his Affairs to *Ali*, his Son, and went to *Malta*, then to *Naples*, *Livorn* and *Florence*; from whence the Grand Duke ſent him to *Rome*, to viſit *Paul* V. After which, returning Home, and re-aſſuming the Government, he made War upon his Neighbours; who Complaining to the Port, he was adviſed to go to *Conſtantinople*, and juſtifie himſelf: But that not ſatisfying, he had his Head cut off in the Year 1633. and 70th. of his Age. *Moreri.*

FELDKIRK, Lat. *Feldkirkia*, a City of *Germany*, in the County of *Tirol*, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with the Title of an Earldom. It is ſeated upon the Borders of *Switzerland*, toward *Appenzel*; ſmall, but well-peopl'd.

FELICIS LACUS, or *Lacus Felix*, a Village in the *Upper-Auſtria*, upon the *Danube*, 5 German Leagues from *Lintz* Eaſtward, in the way to *Vienna*; by ſome call'd *Locus Felix*, and perhaps better. It is now call'd *Waſſee*. *Baudrand.*

FELICISSIMUS, a Schiſmatical Deacon of *Carthage*, in the IIId. Century; a great Enemy of St. *Cyprian*, whole Election he oppos'd: and during the Perſecution, and that Prelate's Abſence, he, and five other Prieſts of his Faction, joyn'd with the Pagan Magiſtrates to torment the Faithful. Some time after he did his utmoſt to ſow Diſſention between St. *Cyprian* and the Confeſſours, by perſuading the Latter to admit the *Libellatici* and *Lapſi* to Communion before they had gone through a proper Courſe of Penance: See *Pearſon's Annales Cyprianici*; but not being able to compaſs it, he broke into an open Schiſm; and aſſembling all thoſe of his Party on a Mountain without the City, Excommunicated all others that did not adhere to them. This occaſion'd the Schiſm of the *Novatians* and *Donatiſts*. About the ſame time, *Privatus* being refus'd a Place in a Synod held in *Africa*, Cabal'd with five other fallen Biſhops, put *Fortunatus* in St. *Cyprian's* Place, and deputed *Felicisſimus* to *Cornelius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, to obtain his Communion; but was refus'd. He held, That Sinners ſhould be receiv'd into Communion, without any Repentance. *Baron.* A.C. 254.

FELICITAS, a *Roman* Goddeſs, to whom *Lucullus* built a Temple; ſhe's repreſented in the Figure of a Woman of Quality, ſitting upon a Throne, with a *Caduceus*, or a Mercury's Wand, in one Hand; and a *Cornucopia*, in the other. *Dion.* lib. 44. *Ripa Iconol.* &c.

FELIN, or *Velin*, Lat. *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Eſthonia*. It has a ſtrong Fort belonging to it, whither *William* of *Furſtenburgh*, Grand Maſter of the Teutonick-Order, retiring in his Old Age, was deliver'd up by his own People to the *Muſcovites*. It belongs to the King of *Sweden*, and lies 14 Leagues from *Revel* to the South, and 15 from *Pernaw*.

FELINUS SANDEUS, or *Sanderus*, a Lawyer of *Ferrara*, afterwards Auditor of the *Ruota*, under *Alexander* VI. He liv'd about the Beginning of the XVIth. Age, and dedicated to the ſame Pope an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*; which is indeed a Collection out of *Otho Friſingenſis*, *Pius* II. *Blondus*, *Poggius* of *Florence*, *Platina*, &c. ſet forth by *Marquardus Freherus*. *Voſſius*, *Simler*, &c.

FELIX I. a Roman by Birth, ſucceeded *Dionyſius* in the Papal Chair, about the Year 271. He ordain'd, That Maſs ſhould only be ſaid in Conſecrated Places, and by Perſons initiated into Holy Orders. During his Pontificate, one *Manes*, a *Perſian*, had the Impudence to profeſs himſelf to be the Chriſt; and to gain the greater Credit to his Impoſture, he aſſociated to himſelf Twelve Diſciples. And at the ſame time, *Saturninus*, relying upon the Aſſiſtance of his Army, enterpriz'd the Building of a New *Antioch*; but when it appear'd that he deſign'd to Invade the Empire too, he was ſlain at *Apamea*. *Felix* ſate Four Years, Three Months, and Fifteen Days, and was Crown'd with Martyrdom in the Reign of *Aurelian*; we have nothing of his remaining but a little Fragment of an Epiſtle written to *Maximus* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, againſt the Hereſie of *Sabellius* and *Paulus Samoſatenus*. It is Extant among the Acts of the Council of *Chalcedon* where it was read, as it was likewiſe in that of *Epheſus*. *Platina.*

FELIX II. ſet up in the room of *Liberius*, about the Year 356. by the *Arians*, pronounc'd the Emperor *Conſtantius* a Heretick, and was Baptiz'd a ſecond time by *Eudoxius* of *Nicomedia*; for which *Liberius* being afterwards reſtor'd by *Conſtantius*, *Felix* was taken by his Adverſaries, and put to death, after he had ſate 1 Year, 4 Months, and 2 Days. Whil'ſt the Contention between *Liberius* and *Felix* laſted, the *Arian* Hereſie branch'd it ſelf into two Factions; *Eunomius* affirming, That in all things the Son was Unequal to the Father, and that the Holy Spirit had no Community of Eſſence with the Father or the Son. On the other ſide, *Macedonius* whom the Orthodox had made Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, before he became Erroneous in his Opinions, was reputed by the *Arians* for holding the Son to be Equal to the Father, though he utter'd the ſame Blaſphemies againſt the Holy Spirit that themſelves did. *Platina.*

FELIX III. ſucceeded *Simplicius* I. in the Year 483. Condemn'd *Peter Mongus* and *Acacius*, in a Council call'd by his Pontifical Authority; and Ordain'd, That Churches ſhould only be Conſecrated by Biſhops. *Platina* adds, That three Years after, the Emperor *Zeno* teſtifying that they were Penitent, *Felix* ſent two Biſhops, *Meſſinus* and *Vitalis*, with Power, to Enquire into the Truth of their Repentance, and Abſolve 'em. Theſe Legates arriving at the City *Heraclea*, were ſoon corrupted with Bribes, and neglected to act according to their Commiſſion. Whereupon *Felix* having aſſembl'd a Coun-

Council upon that Occaſion, Excommunicates them too, as *Simoniacks*, and Betrayers of the Truſt repos'd in 'em; though *Meſſinus*, who confeſs'd his Fault, and begg'd Time to evince the Sincerity of his Repentance, had it accordingly granted him. He dy'd in the Year 492. after he had ſate 8 Years, 11 Months, and 17 Days. *Platina.*

FELIX IV. by Birth a *Samnite*, ſucceeded *John* I. Excommunicated the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* for Revolting from the Faith; ordain'd Extreme Unction; ſate 4 Years, 2 Months, and 13 Days, and dy'd in the Year 530. *Platina, Du Cheſne.*

FELIX V. Anti-Pope. See *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy.*

FELIX, Biſhop of *Urgbel*, in *Catalonia*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Elipandus* reviv'd the Hereſie of *Neſtorius*, about the End of the eighth Century. They affirm'd that our *Saviour*, as Man, was no more than the Son of God by Adoption; however, all their Opinions were not of a Piece, for they likewiſe maintain'd, that the Religious Uſe of Images ought to be taken away; this *Felix* was condemn'd in a Synod at *Ratisbon*, in 792. but relapſing into his Heterodoxies, he was cenſur'd again, in the Council of *Franckford*, in 794. as to his belief concerning the Filiation of our Saviour: But as to what he maintain'd in relation to Images, the Council concurr'd with him, and condemn'd the Innovations of the Second Council of *Nice*. *Sigebert*, A. C. 793. *Baron.* A. C. 792. *&c. Concil. Francfort.* &c.

FELIX, Proconſul and Governour of *Judæa* in the firſt Age: He was the Brother of *Pallas*, *Claudius Cæſar*'s *Libertus*, or Enfranchis'd Slave; and marry'd *Druſilla*, the Grand-daughter of *Marc. Anton.* who dying, he marry'd the Daughter of King *Agrippa*, whoſe Name was alſo *Druſilla*, and of whom mention is made in *Acts* 24. *Tacit. Hiſt.* His Male-adminiſtration in *Judæa*, made *Nero* turn him out, and put *Porcius Feſtus* in his Place.

FELL, (Dr. *John*) Son of Dr. *Samuel Fell*, ſometime Dean of Chriſt's Church, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Wylde* of *Worceſter*, Eſq; was born at *Sunningwell*, near to *Abendon* in *Barks*. He was admitted in Chriſt Church, where he took the Degree of Maſter, in 1643. about which time, he carried Arms for his Majeſty in the Garriſon of *Oxford*, and was afterwards made an Enſign. Being in Orders, in 1648. he was depriv'd of his Preferment by the Parliamentarian Viſitors. During the *ſeveral Uſurpations*, he continu'd in *Oxford*, and had a private Congregation of Royaliſts, to whom he adminiſter'd the Sacraments, and perform'd all the Offices of Religion according to the Rubrical Directions of the Church of *England*. Upon the King's Reſtoration, he was firſt inſtall'd Canon, and ſoon afterwards Dean of *Chriſt Church*, being then Dr. in Divinity, and one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary. In the Year 1675, he was Elected Biſhop of *Oxford*, and died in 1686. He was an Excellent Governour and Encourager of Learning, and a great Promoter of the Buildings and Privileges of the Univerſity, particularly the *Preſs* in *Oxford* was, by his Care and Intereſt improv'd to a great Degree of Beauty and Uſefulneſs: To go on with his Character, he was a pious and publick ſpirited Perſon, had a great deal of Courage to puſh on a generous Undertaking, and was very Charitable to the Poor: And, as for his Learning, he was a Celebrated Divine, a great Maſter in Greek and Latin, and an Excellent Philologer. His Works are, The Life of Dr. *Hammond*. The Life of Dr. *Allefby*, prefix'd to his Sermons. *Reſponſio ad Epiſtolam Thomæ Hobbs Malmsburienſis*: Several Sermons. He alſo review'd and wrote Notes upon St. *Cyprian*'s Works: Printed at *Oxford*. He publiſh'd likewiſe ſeveral Books of the Author of the Duty of Man, not to mention many others. *Athen. Oxon.*

FELTRIA, *Feltri* an Epiſcopal City of *La Marca Trevigiana*, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, belonging to the Republick of *Venice*, ſeated at the foot of the Mountains upon a ſmall River.

FEMEREN, Lat. *Femera* and *Femeria*, an Iſland in the *Baltick Sea*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, upon the Sea-Coaſt of *Holſatia* and *Wagria*.

FERALIA, Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* on the 21ſt. of *February*, in Honour of their Houſhold Gods. They offer'd no Sacrifice to their Celeſtial Gods on that Day, neither did they celebrate Nuptials on it. The Ceremonies conſiſted in Throwing Salt Pretzels into a Fire, which was kindl'd with Garlands and Nuts, gave, and laying Meat on the Tomb of the Dead, where they alſo Interred Victims. Theſe Feaſts were inſtituted by *Numa*. *Macrob. Saturn. Ovid.*

FERDINAND I. The younger Brother of *Charles* V. He married *Ann* Daughter of *Ladislaus* VI. King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and Siſter of *Lewis* the *Young*, who being killed in the fatal Battel of *Mohatz* in 1526. he ſucceeded him, and was received by the States of both Kingdoms, the Electors alſo having received *Charles* the Vth's Reſignation, confirm'd the Empire on *Ferdinand*, then 55 Years of Age, and Swore Allegiance to him. Pope *Paul* IV. refuſed to ratifie the Election, but Pope *Pius* IV. after *Paul*'s Death confirmed it. He preſided at Diets at *Worms* in 1545. and at another at *Augsburg* in 1548. He endeavour'd what he could to keep Peace in the Empire, concluded a Truce of 3 Years with the *Turks*, compoſed the Differences between the Crowns, *Swedeland* and *Denmark*. King *Philip*, his Nephew, made ſuit to him for the Title of *King of the Romans*, but without Succeſs. He was declar'd King of *Hungary* in the Year 1527. and the ſame Year Crown'd King of *Bohemia* at *Prague*, and acknowledged King of the *Romans* in 1530. He began his Imperial Reign in 1558 and held it almoſt Seven Years, dying at *Vienna* in the Year 1564. A learned Prince, and a great Favourer of learned Men, Affable, Temperate, and a Lover of Peace. However he ſeverely puniſhed the *Bohemians*, for entring into a League with *John Frederick* of *Saxony* againſt *Charles* V. and caus'd the Conſul of *Prague*'s Head to be ſtruck off.

FERDINAND II. Son of *Charles* Archduke of *Gratz* in *Stiria*, by *Mary* of *Bavaria*, and Grandſon of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. He was Born in 1578. and in 1619. ſucceeded his Couſin *Matthias*, who had made him King of *Bohemia* in 1617. and King of *Hungary* in 1618. In the Beginning of his Reign he gave the Command of his Arms againſt the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*, to the Counts of *Dampierre* and *Bucquoy*. Which laſt, with the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, defeated *Frederick* Elector Palatin (whom the revolted *Bohemians* had choſen King) in the famous Battel fought at *Prague* in 1619. and gave the Electorate to *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria*. He alſo defeated *Chriſtern* IV. King of *Denmark*, in 1625. But the Proteſtants of the Empire, jealous of his Deſigns, took Arms for their own defence; and Leaguing themſelves with *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, and with *Guſtavus Adolphus*, this laſt entering *Germany*, defeated *Tilli*, *Ferdinand*'s Lieutenant-General in the famous Battel of *Leipſick* in 1630. and in leſs than two Years and a half, ſubdued two thirds of the Country between the *Viſtula*, *Danube*, and the *Rhine*. *Wallenſtein* having retaken *Prague*, engag'd him near *Lutzen*; where, tho' the *Swedes* got the Victory, they loſt their King. Yet the *Swediſh* Generals continued their Conqueſts, and maintain'd the Glory of their Arms by the defeat of the Imperialiſts at *Hamelen*, *Viſtock*, and other places; but a ſtop was put to their Victories by the Defeat given 'em at *Nortlingen*, by *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, the Emperor's Son, in 1634. Whereupon a Peace was Concluded at *Prague*. The Year after, the Emperor died of an Apoplexy in 1637. *Thuanus*, *Sleidan.*

FERDINAND III. call'd *Erneſt*, was Born in 16[illegible]. Declared King of the *Romans* in 1625. and of *Bohemia* in 27. won the Battel of *Nortlingen* in 1634. and Succeeded his Father in 37. About which time, *Gales* one of his Generals, got ſome Advantages over the *Swedes*. But this good Fortune did not continue long; for *Bernard* of *Saxony*, Duke of *Weimar*, aſſiſted by the *French*, defeated his Army under the Command of *John de Worth* near *Rhinsfeldt* in 1638. and made himſelf Maſter of *Briſſac*, the Cittadel of *Alſace*. *Banier* the *Swediſh* General, routed General *Salis* in 1[illegible], near *Kemnitz* in *Miſnia*, over-run *Saxony* and *Bohemia*, and to ſuit over the Emperor, laid Siege to *Ratisbone*, where he held a Diet. Some time after, Mareſchal *Guebriant* took *Landis*, and moſt of his Men Priſoners, at the Battle of *Kempen* in the Dioceſe of *Cullen*. In 1644. *Torſtenſon*, *Banier*'s Succeſſor, defeated *Leopold William* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* and *Octavio Picolomini*, and penetrated into the Hereditary Countries. The ſame Year *Lewis* of *Anguien* forced the *Bavarians* in their Retrenchments near *Fribourg*, and carried *Philipsburg* in ten Days Siege. In 1645. he re eſtabliſh'd the Elector of *Treves* routed the *Bavarians* at *Nortlingen*, kill'd General *Mercy*, and miſs'd *John de Worth* but narrowly. Mareſchal *Turenne* and *Wrangel* routed *Melander* in 1648. But the Emperor got the better at the Battels of *Tutlingen* in *Suabia* and *Marienthal* in *Franconia*, and the *Swedes* being forced to ſend part of their Forces againſt the *Danes*, he had a fair opportunity to continue the War with more Advantage: but the Empire being drain'd of Men and Money, he concluded the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648. and liv'd peaceably the reſt of his life. He died at *Vienna*, in 1657. Aged 49. *Puffendorf.*

FERDINAND I. of that Name, Surnam'd *the Great*, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; was the ſecond Son of *Sancho* King of *Navarre*, came to the Kingdom of *Caſtile* in Right of his Mother *Nugna* of *Caſtile*; and to that of *Leon*, by the Conqueſt of his Couſin *Veremund*, whoſe Siſter he Married. He took *Coimbria*, *Viſeo*, and great part of *Portugal* from the *Moors*. And being unjuſtly provoked by his own Brother *Garcias* the IVth. King of *Navarre*, for deraining from him ſeveral of his Towns and deſigning miſchief againſt his Perſon, he overthrew and ſlew him in Battel. He died in the Year 1065. after he had reigned Forty Years. *Mariana*, *Turquet*, &c.

FERDINAND II. was the Eldeſt Son of *Alphonſo* VIII. and had for his ſhare, the Kingdoms of *Leon* and *Gallicia*. He had Wars with *Alphonſo Henriquez*, King of [illegible], for the Frontier Town of *Badajoz*, where, in the firſt Battle, he took *Sancho* Prince of *Portugal*, Priſoner, and [illegible], the King of *Portugal* himſelf. However he made his Victories with great Moderation, and died in [illegible] about[illegible]. *Mariana*, *Turquet.*

FERDINAND III. Re-united the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, carried his Arms againſt the *Moors*, took [illegible]

1236. the Kingdoms of *Murcia* and *Sevill* in 1248. and was designing the Conqueſt of *Morocco*, but died in 1252. after he had reign'd 35 Years in *Caſtile*, and 22 in *Leon*. He tranſlated the Univerſity of *Valencia* to *Salamanca*, and for his Piety was Canoniz'd in 1671. *Roderic.*

FERDINAND IV. the Son of *Sancho* III. Surnam'd *the Valiant*: was at the beginning of his Reign diſturb'd with Inteſtin Broils; but they being Calm'd to his Advantage, he made War upon the King of *Grenada*, and defeated his Army coming to the Relief of the City of *Almeria*. Sometime after, at the ſame time that his brother was laying Siege to a certain Town, he was found dead in his Bed in the Year 1312. in the Five and twentieth Year of his Age. *Mariana*, l. 15. *Roderic.* p. 4. *Mariana* lib. 12.

FERDINAND V. Surnam'd *the Catholick*, was the Son of *John* II. King of *Arragon*. He married *Iſabella* of *Caſtile*, Siſter of *Hen.* IV. Surnam'd *the Impotent*; and by that means joyn'd *Arragon* to *Caſtile*. He won a great Battel at *Toro*, from *Alphonſo* V. King of *Portugal*. Afterwards carrying his Arms againſt the *Moors*, he conquer'd the Kingdom of *Grenada* in 8 Years, and expell'd the *Moors* out of *Spain* in 1492. Afterwards he conquer'd *Pignon de Velez*, and *Oran* in *Africa*, the Kingdom of *Naples*, and that of *Navarre*, and died about the beginning of the Year 1516. of a Dropſie, caus'd by a Potion which his ſecond Wife had given him, to make him capable of getting Children. Much about the time that he Baniſh'd the *Moors out* of *Spain*, *Chriſtopher Columbus* diſcover'd *America*. The *French* diſputing his Title to the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, it was propos'd to divide 'em between the two Crowns, which the *Spaniards* aſſented to; but ſtarting a diſpute about the Limits, they drove the *French* quite out, and ſoon after poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, with the Aſſiſtance of King *Henry* VIII. of *England*: whom they engaged in a War with *France*, by promiſing to aſſiſt him with their Forces to recover *Guyenne*. *Mariana.*

FERDINAND Infant of *Caſtile*, Surnam'd *the Juſt*, King of *Arragon* and *Sicily*; was the Son of *John* I. King of *Caſtile*. He was choſen King of *Sicily* in 1412. and Crown'd the 3d. of *Septemb.* and govern'd both his Kingdoms with great Prudence; but after he had reign'd Four Years, died of the Stone in 1416. *Mariana*, *Surita*, &c.

FERDINAND I. King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, was the Natural Son of *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, legitimated by *Eugenius* IV. and began his Reign in 1458. He loſt his Kingdoms twice, and twice recover'd 'em by the Pope's Aſſiſtance; *Pius* II. obliging *Scanderbeg* to paſs into *Italy*, and defend him againſt *John* of *Calabria*. But his Ingratitude to the Popes, cauſed *Innocent* the VIIIth. to Excommunicate him. Upon the News of *Charles* VIIIth's intended Invaſion of *Naples*, he offer'd the King of *France* to become his Tributary; which offers being rejected, he died of an Apoplexy in 1494. in the 71ſt. Year of his Age; after he had reign'd near 36 Years. *Guicciardin*, *Mariana*, *Mezeray.*

FERDINAND II. Succeeded *Alphonſus* in 1494. and upon the Approach of *Charles* VIII. fled into the Iſland of *Iſchia*; but the *French* being retir'd, by the Aſſiſtance of the Princes of *Italy*, he recovered the Greateſt part of his Kingdom, which he enjoyed however but a very ſmall time, for he died in 1495.

FERDINAND, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Peter* in 1367. At the beginning of his Reign he had Wars with *Hen.* II. Surnam'd *the Baſtard* King of *Caſtile*, who made terrible Havock in *Portugal*, which was concluded by the Mediation of the Pope. Afterwards the War began again much more to his Advantage, under the Reign of *John* I. the Son of *Henry*, but was concluded upon the giving his only Daughter *Beatrice* to *John. Mariana* obſerves, that *Alphonſus* having taken *Eleonor de Menenez*, or *Teller*, by force from her Husband *Laurence d'Acugna*, he retir'd into *Gallicia*, where he wore Silver Horns upon his Cap, as a Teſtimony of his own diſhonour, and the Intemperance of his Prince. *Ferdinand* died in the Year 1383. in the 40th. Year of his Age, after he had reign'd 17 Years. *Mariana*, *Garibay*, *Duard.*

FERDINAND, of *Portugal*, Duke of *Viſeo*, Grand Maſter of the Orders of *Chriſt* and St. *James*, was the ſecond Son of *Edward* King of *Portugal*. He accompanied his Brother *Alphonſus* V. into *Africa*, in the Year 1471. took the City of *Anafe* from the *Moors*, and died at *Catobriga* in 1470.

FERDINAND I. Grand Duke of *Tuſcany* of the Houſe of *Medicis*, the Son of *Coſmo* I. quitted the Cardinals Cap at 32 Years of Age to ſucceed his Brother *Francis*. He was devoted to the *Spaniards*, to whom he deliver'd that *Don Sebaſtian*, who called himſelf King of *Portugal* and died in 1609. He left a Son call'd *Coſmo* II.

FERDINAND II. Succeeded his Father *Coſmo* II. in 1621. and died in 1670.

FERDINAND of *Aragon*, Biſhop of *Saragoſſa*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Arragon*, and another of the Prelates of that Kingdom, with an account of the moſt Illuſtrious Families of *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, *Navarre*, *Catalogna*, and *Biſcay*, and died in 1575.

FERDINAND *Lopez de Caſtaneda*, a *Portugueſe*, lived about the Year 1540, and wrote a Hiſtory of the *Diſcovery*, *and Conqueſt of* India *by the* Portugueſes, Tranſlated into *French* by *Nicholas Grouchi*, and Printed at *Paris* by *Vaſcoſan*, in 1553. and afterwards at *Antwerp* by *Stealſius* in 1554.

FERDINAND of *Cordova*, mentioned by ſeveral Authors as a Prodigy of Learning. He underſtood *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick* and *Chaldaick*: was deeply ſkill'd in the Canon and Civil Law, in the Mathematicks, Phyſick and Divinity: Moreover, which was look'd upon as a thing incredible, he had, as is given out, not only all the Bible by heart, but the Works of *Nicholas Lira*, St. *Thomas*, *Bonaventure*, *Alexander d' Ales*, *Scotus*, *Ariſtotle*, *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Avicen*, and others that wrote of the Law, all which he would quote without Book upon occaſion: Beſides all this, he was a Soldier and uſed a two-handed Sword, Sung and Danced to Admiration, and Painted as well as the beſt Artiſt in *Paris*. It's ſaid, he foretold the Death of *Charles the Raſh*, Duke of *Burgundy*, that was killed before *Nancy* in 14--. it's not known how he himſelf died. A Treatiſe Entitled, *De Omni Scibile*, is ſaid to be his. *Godefroy*'s Obſervations upon the Hiſt. of *Charles* VI. *Bzovius*, A. C. 1501. *Hottinger*, *Nicolas Antonio*, *ad An.* 1445.

FERDINAND, (*John*) a Jeſuit of *Toledo*; he was well vers'd in the Languages, and in the Learning of the *Scriptures*, and wrote an Excellent Book, call'd, *Divinarum Scripturarum juxta SS. Patrum Sententias locupletiſſimus Theſaurus*; It contains an Explanation of the difficult Paſſages in Holy Scripture, Alphabetically diſpos'd. He promis'd three Volumes in *Folio* upon this Subject, of which the firſt was publiſh'd, in 1594. but was prevented by Death in the reſt. *Ribadineira & Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *&c.*

FERDINANDI Noronæ Inſula, *Ilha do Fernando Noronha*, an Iſland of the South *America*, toward the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Braſile*, diſcover'd and fortify'd by the *Portugueſes*, in whole Poſſeſſion it is.

FERDINANDI *Pai Inſula*, *Iſle de Fernand Pao*, an Iſland of *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of *Guinnea*, in the Bay of St. *Thomas*; diſcover'd alſo by the *Portugueſes*, and by them ſtill poſſeſs'd.

LA FERE, Lat. *Fara*, a City of *France*, in *Picardy*, in *la Fierache*. It ſtands upon the River *Oiſe*, between St. *Quintin* and *Noyon*, 4 or 5 Leagues from the one and the other. It is a very Strong Place ſeated in a Marſhy Country, encompaſſed with ſeveral Baſtions and good Ramparts, defended with Strong Brick-Walls, by which the River runs: The City is joyn'd together by ſeveral Bridges, and lies between the two large Suburbs of St. *Fermin* and *Noſtredame*; and there is alſo belonging to it a Caſtle beſide. *La Fere* has ſuffer'd divers Sieges; and about the Year 1596. *Hen.* IV. block'd it up at the End of the Summer; The next Spring in *March* he beſieged it, and in *May* following it was ſurrender'd up to him by Capitulation.

LA FERE, call'd *Champenoiſe*, a little City of *France* in the Province of *Champaign*. It is ſeated between the *Seine* and the *Maine*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Chalon* in *Champaign*, and little leſs from *Vitri le Francois*, and St. *Dizier*.

FEREDETHUS, a King of the *Picts*, Contemporary with *Alpinus* the 68th. King of *Scotland* againſt whom he made War. The Armies met at *Reſlenot*, a Village of *Angus*; and *Feredethus* perceiving his Men to fly, did with a Select Band of his Nobles, break through the Main Battel of the *Scots*, but was Surrounded and Slain with the Flower of his Nobility, in the beginning of the 9th. Century. *Buchan.*

FERENTINO, by the *Italians* call'd *Fiorentino*, by the *Latins Ferentinum*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *la Campagna di Roma*, ſeated upon a Hill toward the Frontiers of *Naples*.

FERENTO, in Latin *Ferentia*, *Ferentinum*, and *Ferentinum*, an Ancient City of *Italy* in *Hetruria*; formerly a Biſhops See, and ſeated near the City of *Viterbo*, the Inhabitants of which latter City ruin'd the former in 1074. for their Hereſies; and the Ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen near *Monte Fiascone*. *Antonius Maſſa.*

FERENZUOLA, or *Fierenzuela*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *La Capitanata*, where *Sylla* overthrew M. *Cato*, in the Year of *Rome* 672.

FERGUS I. of the Name and Firſt King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Ferchardus*, being the moſt Eminent Man among the *Scots*, then poſſeſſed of *Ireland*, both for Counſel and Action, he was ſent for by the *Albion Scots*, who had ſeated themſelves in the Weſtern Iſlands, and that Part of *Britain* then called *Albion*, now *Scotland*, on this Occaſion. The Scots living at that time in certain Tribes or Clans without any Soveraign, and falling into a War with the *Picts*, with whom they had intermarried, and aſſiſted them to plant themſelves in *Albion*, the Heads of Clans being all of Equal Authority, and unwilling to ſubmit to one another, they had recourſe to *Fergus* the Son of *Ferchard*, King or Chief of the *Irish Scots*, that they might Strengthen themſelves with his Aſſiſtance and Alliance. Whereupon *Fergus* arriving with Forces from *Ireland*, he was Unanimouſly choſen King by the publick Conſent of the People, and ordered to prepare his Army for Battel. Things being in this poſture, the *Scots* and *Picts* received Advice that the *Britains* watched for an opportunity to

to deſtroy them both, which they deſigned to Accompliſh by joyning againſt whatever Party ſhould happen to be Conquerour. Whereupon they came to a Treaty, and ſo all the three Armies returned to their ſeveral Homes. The *Britains* being diſappointed in their deſign at this time attempted it again by driving away the *Picts* Cattel privily: and when Ambaſſadors came to demand Reſtitution, they told them, That they ought to ſeek for them among the *Scots*, who were accuſtomed to Depredations, and not from them. Both Nations being incenſed at this Affront, they Invaded the *Britains*, deſtroyed a great part of their Country, and return'd with much Booty. To revenge this, the *Britains* entred *Scotland* as far as the River *Down* in *Kyle*, where they pitch'd their Tents. And *Fergus* having ſent the Women, Children and Moveables into inacceſſible Places, guarded all the Avenues till the coming of the *Picts*, who having joyn'd him, they reſolved to lengthen out the War, and make an Incurſion into the Enemies Country: Which *Coilus* King of the *Britains* being informed of, he laid 5000 Men in Ambuſh, and deſigned to march towards them; but this being diſcovered, the *Scots* and *Picts* fell upon the *Britains* while divided, before Day, and gave them a total Rout, *Coilus* himſelf falling in the Battel, and in Memory of his Death, the Country was called *Coila*, now *Kyle*. *Fergus* returning home Conqueror, the *Scots* ſettled the Crown upon him and his Poſterity by an Oath. Having thus ſettled Affairs in *Scotland*, He went for *Ireland*, to quell ſome Seditions there by his Authority; which being effected, he was Drown'd in his Return by a ſudden Tempeſt not far from *Craigfergus*, now *Carrickfergus*, which took its Name from that deplorable Accident which happened in the 25th. of his Reign. His coming into *Albion*, is by Hiſtorians reckoned about the time of *Alexander the Great*'s taking *Babylon*, viz. 330 Years before Chriſt. *Buchan. Leſly. Hoffman. Helvicus.*

FERGUS II. the 40th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Eugenius* who was Slain by the *Romans* at ſuch time as they with the Aſſiſtance of the *Picts* did quite expel the *Scots* out of *Britain*; whereupon *Echadius* or *Ethodius*, Brother to *Eugenius*, went with his Family into *Scandia*, his Son *Erthus* and Nephew *Ferguſius* being of the Number. The King of the Country: being moved with Compaſſion toward theſe Royal Exiles, ſhowed them great Favour. And as *Fergus* grew up, he improved himſelf in Military Acquirements, and ſignaliz'd himſelf in many Rencounters, and follow'd the *Francks* in their Expedition againſt the *Gauls*, wherein he acquired much Glory. So that his Fame reaching the Ears of the *Scots* and *Picts*, both of them were lifted up with hopes of Recovering their Liberty under his Conduct. So that the *Picts* being weary of the *Roman* Servitude, ſent ſecret Meſſengers to the *Scots*, made up a Peace with them, and joyn'd in calling *Fergus* to accept the Crown of his Anceſtors, at ſuch a Juncture when the Power and Authority of the *Romans* was on the Declenſion in *Britain*, which he eaſily conſented to; and having made up a conſiderable Body of the *Scottiſh* Exiles, beſides *Danes* and others who followed him, he Landed in *Argyle*. Thither the reſt of his Countrymen from *Ireland* and the Iſles flock'd to him, and then he was created King, according to the Manner of the Country, about the 8th. Year of the Reign of the Emperors *Honorius* and *Arcadius*, 27 Years after the Death of his Grandfather *Eugenius*, and about 403d. or 404th. of Chriſt, according to *Fordun*, the Black Book of *Paſley* and *Marianus Scotus*. And this, ſays *Buchanan*, gives riſe to the Miſtake amongſt ſeveral *Engliſh* Writers, who will have this to be the firſt time that the *Scots* ſeated themſelves in *Britain*; but they may be Convinced of the Contrary by the very Hiſtory of *Bede*, to which they Appeal. *Fergus* being Crown'd, prepared to make War upon his Enemies, againſt the Seaſon of the Year. The *Britains* hearing of his Arrival, were divided into two Factions; ſome were for joyning him, and others ſent to the *Romans* for Aſſiſtance, and to the *Picts* to withdraw them from *Fergus*. The *Romans* upon the News, ſent one Legion from *Gaul* to aſſiſt their Provincials, and together they repulſed the Straggling Troops of *Scots* with great ſlaughter, and afterward defeated them in a ſet Battel by the River of *Carron*, near *Severus*'s Wall, but not without great Loſs to the *Romans*, who contented themſelves to Repair the Wall, Garriſon'd the Forts with *Britains*, and then returned to *Gaul*. After their departure, the *Scots* and *Picts* demoliſhed the Wall under the Conduct of *Graham*, Father-in-Law to *Fergus*, and Originally a *Britain* of the Noble *Valgentian* Family, and waſted the Country far and near. Whereupon the *Britains* ſent a lamentable Complaint to *Rome*, and obtained another Legion under the Command of *Maximianus*, who arriving unexpectedly made a great Slaughter among the *Scots* and *Picts*. However they Gathered together a great Army, and being encouraged by the Aſſiſtance of *Dionethus*, a *Britain* of great Power, they march'd with their Army to prevent his being ſwallowed up by the *Romans*; and having joyned their Forces, put the *Romans* to flight. Whereupon the Confederate Kings purſuing too eagerly, fell in amongſt the Reſerves of their Army, and were repulſed with great Slaughter, yet the *Romans* being diſmayed at this Check, and but few in Number, retir'd into the midſt of the Province. Hereupon *Dionethus* aſſum'd the Soveraignty of the *Britains*. The *Romans* underſtanding that the Confederate Forces were Separated, augmented their Forces with *Britiſh* Auxiliaries, on deſign to deſtroy *Dionethus*. But the *Scots* and *Picts* having joyned him again ſooner than the *Romans* were aware, they prepared for Battel. *Maximianus* placed the *Britains* in the Front, who were ſoon repulſed; then he advanced his *Romans*, who ſtopt their Flight, and detaching ſome Troops of *Veteran* Souldiers, they fell upon the Rear of the *Scots*; ſome of whoſe Troops being ſurrounded, they drew themſelves into a Ring, where they bravely defended themſelves againſt the whole force of the *Romans*, till they were over-power'd, and every man Slain; but this gave opportunity to the reſt to Eſcape. *Fergus* fell in this Battel, as did alſo *Durſtus* King of the *Picts*, and *Dionethus* hardly eſcaped, being alſo grievouſly Wounded. This happen'd in the 16th. Year of *Fergus* his Reign, *An.* 420. He was a Prince of an Heroick Spirit, and may well be reckoned the Second Founder of the *Scottiſh* Kingdom, and all things conſidered, Superior even to *Fergus* I. He left three Sons, over whom their Grandfather *Graham* was choſen Guardian and Viceroy of the Kingdom. *Buchan.*

FERGUS III. the 63d. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Eugenius* VIII. counterfeited Vertue at firſt, but grew extremely Vitious. His Wife having often upbraided him for keeping Company with Harlots, but finding no alteration, Strangled him at Night while aſleep, in the Third Year of his Reign. Several People were tortur'd to diſcover who put him to Death; but the Queen being mov'd with the Suffering of ſo many Innocents, acknowledged the Murder, and to prevent her being brought to publick Puniſhment, Stabb'd her ſelf, about 767.

FERIÆ, were certain Holy-Days on which the *Romans* diſ-continued all ſort of Work. It's true, they did thus on all Holy-Days; but the *Feriæ* were particularly deſtin'd to the Ceſſation of Work: to underſtand this the better, we muſt conſider they had three ſorts of Days; ſome entirely conſecrated to the Gods, and call'd *Feſti*; others deſtin'd wholly to Men, and call'd *Profeſti*; a third ſort, and the mean between both, *Interciſi*. The firſt ſort had under it Four Species, *viz.* Days of ſolemn Sacrifice, *Sacrificia*; the 2d. Days of publick Feaſting in honour of the Gods, *Epulæ*; the 3d. had Days for the Plays inſtituted by their Religion; and finally, Days on which they left off all ſort of Work in honour of their Gods, and theſe were called *Feriæ*. There were publick *Feriæ* celebrated by all the People in general, and private obſerved but by ſome particular Families, as *Claudiæ Feriæ*, *Æmiliæ Feriæ*, and beſides, each individual Perſon kept his Birth Day. The Publick were of Four ſorts. Firſt, *Feriæ Stativæ*, or fixt as the *Agonalia*, kept in *January*, in honour of *Janus*; or according to *Feſtus*, in Memory of the God *Agon*. *Lupercalia*, in honour of *Pan* in *February*. Secondly, There were ſome celebrated yearly, but not on the ſame Days, the Solemnity being advanced or retarded, as the Magiſtrates or Prieſts thought it convenient; ſuch were the *Feriæ Latinæ* inſtituted by *Tarquinius Superbus*. *Feriæ Sementinæ*, after Seed-time, to obtain of the Gods a good Harveſt. *Paganalia*, celebrated by the Boors in honour of *Ceres*, for the Preſervation of the Fruits of the Earth. Thirdly, *Feriæ Imperativæ vel Indictivæ*, becauſe the Conſul or Prætor order'd the Celebration upon ſome conſiderable Event. Finally, the *Nundinæ*, the Fourth part of the Publick, ordain'd in favour of the Country People to Sell and Buy, what they had occaſion for; they were call'd *Nundinæ à Nono die*, becauſe kept on the ninth Day. Pope *Silveſter* about A. C. 316. becauſe he would not call the Days of the Weeks as the *Jews* did, *Sabbatum*, *Prima Sabbati*, *Secunda Sabbati*, &c. nor by the Names of the Planets or falſe Gods as the *Pagans* did, call'd Sunday, *Dies Dominî*; Monday, *Feria Prima*; Tueſday, *Feria Secunda*, &c. and Saturday, *Dies Sabbati*, in Memory of the Old Teſtament; and ſaid, he call'd them, *Feriæ non quod à neceſſariis operibus, ſed quod à vitiis Chriſtiani feriarentur.* The Eaſtern *Pagans* only counted by Weeks, the *Romans* counting by nine Days, and Greeks by Decads. *Aul. Gell. Macrobius.*

FERITHARIS, the Second King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Fergus* I. who left two Sons behind him, but both incapable of Managing the Government, becauſe of their Youth. So that the Chiefs of the *Clans* meeting together, there was great debate about a Succeſſor; ſome urging the Oath that they had made to ſettle the Crown on *Fergus*'s Family, and others repreſenting the Dangers which they might run under an Infant King; whereupon they fell on a Medium, and Agreed that whilſt the Children of their Kings were Infants, the fitteſt of their Kindred ſhould Govern for them, and after their Death, the former King's Son ſhould ſucceed; which Law obtain'd 1025 Years, till the time of *Kennethus* III. and by Vertue of this Law, *Feritharis* Brother to *Fergus*, was ſet upon the Throne and Governed 15 Years as became a good King to his Subjects, and an honeſt Guardian to his Nephews; having procured Peace abroad, and Love at home; but his eldeſt Nephew *Feleguſ* being

being ambitious to Reign, and having firſt Communicated his Deſign to the moſt turbulent of the Souldiery, and ſuch as affected Innovation, he came and demanded the Crown from his Uncle, who called an Aſſembly of the States, and declared his Willingneſs to reſign, ſpeaking at the ſame time in Commendation of his Nephew; but the States diſliking *Ferlegus*'s too earger Deſire to Reign, would not Conſent to it; and having diſcovered a Deſign of *Ferlegus* againſt his Uncle, the Memory of his Father did ſo far prevail, that though they Judged him worthy of Death, yet they only Confin'd him; but he being Impatient to have the Crown, deceived his Keepers, and fled to the *Picts*. Where finding no Incouragement, he went to the *Britains*, among whom he lived obſcurely. And *Feritharis* being taken off a few Months after, as it was ſuppoſed by Treachery in the 15th. Year of his Reign; the States ſuſpecting *Ferlegus*, on the account of his former Behaviour, he was Unanimouſly Condemn'd, and his younger Brother *Mainus* ſet upon the Throne, who governed 29 Years with ſo much Equity and Juſtice, puniſhing Bad, and encouraging good Men, that Foreigners as well as his own Subjects eſteem'd him highly, ſo that his Reign was Peaceable and Proſperous, and when he died, he was Lamented by all good Men. He finiſhed his Reign about 286 Years before Chriſt. *Buchanan.*

FERMANAGH, Lat. *Fermanagenſis Comitatus*, a County of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Earne*, the greateſt Lake in that Kingdom. It has no City of Note, though it's good Paſture Ground, and is water'd with Rivers that abound in Fiſh.

FERMO, in Latin *Firmum* or *Firmium*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Italy* in *La Marca d' Ancona*. Formerly one of thoſe Cities which aſſiſted the *Romans* againſt *Hannibal*; the Ruins of which are to be ſeen a little beyond the New City.

FERNELIUS, Born in the Dioceſs of *Amiens*, was Chief Phyſician to *Henry* II. of *France*, and highly eſteemed at Court, more eſpecially after *Mary de Medicis* came once to bear Children; who for that reaſon ſent him conſiderable Preſents. He died with Grief for the loſs of his Wife, in the 52d. Year of his Age, in 1558. and left ſeveral Pieces behind him which are well known in the World. He is mention'd with great Applauſe by *Thuanus*. *Fernelius* was not only a good Phyſician, but alſo a famous Mathematician, his Latin is ſo very pure, that it's often compar'd to *Cicero*'s. He writ, *De abditis rerum cauſis. De abditis rerum Naturalium & Medicamentorum cauſis. De febrium curatione. Univerſa Medicina Scholiis Illuſtrata. Opera Medicinalia. Practica Latina Therapeutices, ſive Univerſalis medendi rationis Liber*, &c.

FERNES, a City in the County of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, with an Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* now, but formerly of *Dublin*. In this place *Dermond* the Fugitive King of *Leinſter*, was kindly received by his Clergy, upon his return from *England* in the Year 1169. In this place *Dermond* died, in the Year 1172. the Firſt of *May*, after he had laid a fair Foundation for the Conqueſt of *Ireland*, by marrying *Eva* his Daughter to *Richard Strongbow*.

FERO, *Iſles de Fero*, or *de Farre*, Illands in the Daniſh Sea, to the Weſt of *Schetland*, and to the North of the *Orcades*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; they are uſually reckon'd Fifteen; of which, the Principal are, *Sudro, Stromo, Oſtro, Borgo, Sando*, &c.

FERONIA, a Goddeſs, which the *Pagans* thought to have had care of Woods, &c. They call'd her *Feronia* from the Town *Feronia*, ſituate at the foot of the Mountain *Soracte*, where ſhe had a Temple, and not far from it a little Wood conſecrated to her. This Mountain is now call'd, *Mount St. Sylveſter* in *Italy*. *Strabo* ſays, That they that Sacrificed to *Feronia*, walk'd upon live burning Coals, without receiving any harm; and adds, That the Enfranchiz'd call'd her then *Goddeſs*, becauſe it was in her Temple that they received their Cap or Hat, as a Token of their new Condition.

FERRANDINA, a ſmall City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, dignified with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the Province of *Baſilicata*, ſeated upon the *Baſiente*, Fifteen or Twenty Miles from the Gulf of *Tarento*.

FERRANDUS or FULGENTIUS *Ferrandus*, Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, in the VIth. Century. He was a Diſciple of *Fulgentius*, and one of the greateſt Men of his Time. There is extant of his in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, an Exhortation to Count *Reginus*, an Abridgment of the Canons. The Life of *Fulgentius*, with ſome other Pieces, publiſhed by *Corderius*, in 1649. *Facundus pro Defenſ. Trium Capit. Lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. *Iſidore Hiſpal. cap.* 14. *Sigebert*, *cap.* 28, ... *De Scr. Eccl.*

FERRANDUS (*John*) Born in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, and lived to the Year 1516, he wrote a Book of the Rights and Privileges of the Kingdom of *France*, which he Dedicated to *Lewis* the XIIth.

FERRARA, a City of *Italy* in the Ancient *Romania*, a Biſhop's See, with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Holy See. It is ſeated upon an Arm of the *Po*, by the Natives of the place call'd *Pa Morto*, upon the Frontiers of the State of *Venice*, between *Mirandola*, and *Comachio*, about 30 Miles from *Bologna*. This City is about 4 Miles in Compaſs, with a fair Citadel, ſtrong Walls, and good Baſtions; the Streets are Large, and the Palaces and Churches Magnificent; but the People begin to grow Miſerable; ſo that it may be ſaid, That *Ferrara* having loſt her Dukes, has loſt her Grandeur and her Riches. The Palace of the Ancient Dukes ſtands in the middle of the City, with good Moats fill'd with Water. The Court is Surrounded with Galleries, where is to be ſeen the Genealogy of the Houſe of *Eſte*, with the Arms of the Family painted in *Freſco*. There is alſo another Palace in *Ferrara*, built of white Marble, call'd *the Palace of Diamonds*, becauſe the Stones are cut Diamond Faſhion. The Churches and Convents of the *Benedictines*, *Chartreux*, *Carmelites*, *Theatins*, *Jacobins*, and *Franciſcans*, are Magnificent and worthy the Curioſity of Travellers. The Citadel was Built by *Clement* VIII. flank'd with ſix Baſtions, with Mills, and *Magazines* for Arms, Ammunition and Proviſion ſufficient for a long Siege. 'Tis ſaid, that it coſt him above Two Millions of Gold. In the middle of the Place ſtands his Statue, with this Inſcription, *Ne recedente Pado, Ferrariæ Fortitudo recederet, Martem Neptuno ſubſtituit*, i. e. leſt the recels of the *Po* ſhould weaken *Ferrara*, he has brought *Mars* to ſupply the want of *Neptune*; But the Event has ſhewn that *Neptune* was a more auſpicious Patron than *Mars*. There was a League made here againſt the Proteſtants in 1586. The Council of *Florence* was begun here in 1438. after a Declaration of the Diſſolution of that of *Baſil*, made by P. *Eugenius* IV. *John Paleologus* VII. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, with the Patriach, being preſent there. An Univerſity was ſettled here about 1316. by *Frederick* the Firſt, in averſion to *Bononia*. The Dukedom of *Ferrara*, is a part of *Romandula*, bounded by the *Peninſula* of *Rhodignia*, on the Weſt by the Dukedom of *Mantua*, on the South by *Romandula*, properly ſo called, and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea. It was under the Family *de Eſte* from 1336. to 1598. when upon the Death of *Alphonſus* II. without Heirs Male, it was ſeized by Pope *Clement* VIII. as Lord of the Fee, againſt the Pretenſions of the Branch of *Eſte*, which are now Dukes of *Mantua*.

FERRARIUS (*John*) *Baptiſta*, a Jeſuite, Compiled a very profitable *Syriack* Dictionary, which was Printed at *Rome* in 1622 under the Title of *Nomenclator Syriacus*. The Author applied himſelf chiefly to explain the *Syriack* words of the Bible, and conſulted the Learnedeſt *Maronites*, upon what he found moſt obſcure. *Father Simon.*

FERRARIUS (*Ottavio*) Born at *Milan* in 1607. Taught Eloquence, Politicks, and the Greek Tongue in the Univerſity of *Padua*; where he acquired ſo great a Reputation, that the Republick of *Venice*, the King of *France*, *Chriſtina* of *Sweden*, and the City of *Milan*, enrich'd him with Conſiderable Preſents and Penſions. He wrote a very curious Treatiſe of Lamps in Sepulchres, where he Diſcourſes of Lamps and Illuminations in general. He ſhews, That the *Jews* kept Wax-Candles lighted in their Temples, and that the *Pagans* made uſe of Flambeaux in their Sacrifices; and particularly in the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Ceres*, ſays, That the *Papiſts* imitated the *Jews*, though he adds, That in the beginning of Chriſtianity, the Faithful aſſembled in Subterranean Vaults, where Candles were neceſſary; and that when they firſt had Liberty to build Churches, they made but few Windows in them, that the obſcurity might inſpire the greater Reſpect and Veneration for the place; ſo that it was neceſſary then to uſe Tapers or Flambeaux, which they have continued ſince, though they have Light enough without them; but *Jerome* ſays, It's in teſtimony of Joy, *Non ad fugandas tenebras, ſed ad ſignum Lætitiæ demonſtrandum*. In his Diſſertation of Sepulchral Lamps, he diſſents from the Learned Authors that were of Opinion the Ancients had the Secret of making an unconſumable Oil, or of diſpoſing their Lamps ſo, that as the ſmoak condens'd it turn'd inſenſibly into Oil again, as *Fortunio Liceto* endeavours to prove in his Learned Diſſertation upon this Subject. *Ferrari* to invalidate this opinion ſays, that the uſe of Sepulchral Lamps cannot be of ſuch ſtanding in *Italy* as is pretended; becauſe they us'd to burn their Dead, and put the Aſhes in Urns of ſuch narrow Necks that a Lamp could not get into them, that the Cuſtom of Burying Bodies being introduced, the Lamps were put in the Tombs, but not into the Coffins, where it's impoſſible they could hold lighted for want of Air. Then endeavours to prove that there cannot be a perpetual Flame, either by means of the Oil or Wick. He wrote ſeveral valuable Treatiſes, as *De re veſtiaria* 2 Vol. *Fol. Prolusiones Epiſt.* &c. 2 Vol. 4to *Electa in Quarto*, *Origines Linguæ Italicæ in Fol. Ghilini.*

FERRARIUS, or FERRARI, (*Philip*) General of the Order of *Servites*, Born at *Ovilio*, a ſmall Village near *Alexandria* in *Milanois*, in great favour for his Learning with *Clement* VIII. *Paul* V. and *Urban* VIII. ſet forth a *Lexicon Geographicum*, firſt Printed 1627. afterwards Corrected and Enlarged by *Michael Antonius Baudrand*, and is one of the beſt Geographical Dictionaries we have. He died at *Milan*, in 1626.

FERRARIUS (*Bernardin,*) an Eminent Divine of *Milan* in *Italy*, liv'd to the Year 1620. He writ a curious Treatise *De Ritu Sacrarum Concionum*, in which the Customs of the Ancient Church, with reference to Sermons are treated at large, this Book was Reprinted in 1665. *Memoir's du Tems.*

FERRARIUS (*Octavius,*) Born at *Milan* in 1600. He was considerably Learned in Humanity and Philosophy, and taught Rhetorick first at *Milan*, and afterwards at *Padua*. His Works are, *De Sermonibus Exotericis. De Origine Romanorum; Oratio de Laudibus Patavii. Satyra ad modum Varonis. De Obitu D. Molini. Elogia diversa*, &c. *Imperialis in Musæo Hist. Ghilini Theat. de Letter.* &c.

FERRARO (*John*) *Baptista*, made a Cardinal by *Alexander* VI. a Man of a most rapacious Avarice; who after he had scraped together above Fourscore thousand Crowns, was poison'd by the Contrivance of the same Pope and his Son *Cæsar Borgia*, for the Lucre of his Estate; for the Cardinal's Foorman confess'd under the Pontificate of *Leo* X. that the Pope and his Son Bribed him to prepare and give his Master the Poison, in the Year 1502. *Guicciardin. Bzovius. Ciaconius.*

FERRERO, the Name of no less than Four Bishops of *Verceil*, who were all made Cardinals, but noted only for some few Charitable Structures.

FERRETRE, in Latin *Ferreta*, which the *Germans* now call *Pfirt*, a City of *Germany* in *Alsatia*, with the Title of an Earldom. It lies three or four Leagues from *Bâle*, and was resign'd to the *French*, by the Pacifications of *Munster* and the *Pyrenæans*.

FERRI Insula, *Isle de Hierro* by the *Spaniards*; an Island of *Africa* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, and the most Westerly of all the *Canaries*. In the most Western part of this Island, the *French* assign the first Meridian of Longitude, by the Command of *Lewis* XIII. after he had consulted upon it; the most Skilful in that Art. *Moreri* also makes it Famous for a Tree, from whence distills all the Water which the Inhabitants make use of for their Common Drink, as having no other. See *Canaries*, *Thevet*, *Sanut*, *Jackson*, *Vincent le Blanc*, &c.

FERRIER, (*Auger*) Physician in Ordinary to *Catharine Medicis*, wrote a Treatise of the Pestilence, of Astronomical Judgments, and another against *Bodin*; and died about the Year 1588.

FERRIERES, a Borough of *France* in *Gastinois* near *Montargis*, with an Ancient Abbey of the Benedictin Order, call'd St. *Peters* of *Ferrieres* and *Bethlehem*.

FERRON, (*Arnold*) of Counsellor of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux*, highly esteem'd in the XVIth. Age. The same Year, says *Scevola de Sancte Marthe*, the City of *Bourdeaux* lost *Arnold* of *Ferron*, one of her most noble Citizens and her greatest Senators. His Profound Erudition extreamly oblig'd his Country by his Learned Observations upon her Ancient Customs, which were obscure before, and little understood. *Thuanus* gives him a high Character, and says of him, That he wrote a Continuation of the History of *Paulus Æmilius*, which he continued Down to the Death of *Henry* II. Entitled, *De Rebus Gestis Gallorum Libri* IX. *ad Historiam Pauli Æmilii additi*, &c. He died in the 50th. Year of his Age, in 1563. *Thuan. l.* 35. St. *Marthe, in Elog. Doct. Gall. l.* 2. *&c.*

LA FERTE SUR AUBE, in Latin *Firmitas ad Albulam*, a little City of *France* in *Champaign*, seated upon the River *Aube*, toward the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, 3 or 4 Leagues above *Barr-sur Aube*. It is a Seat of Justice, depending upon the Bailliage of *Troye*.

LA FERTE BERNARD, *Firmitas Bernardi*, a City of *France* in *Maine*; with the Title of a Baronie; seated upon the River *Huisne*, towards the Frontiers of *Perche*, 10 or 12 Leagues above *Mons*. It is a Seat of Justice, the Appeals from whence are immediately carried to *Paris*.

LA FERTE-SOUS-JOVARE, *Firmitas Auculphi*, or *Subter Jotrum*, a Borough of *France*, in *Brie Champenoise*. It lies upon the River *Marne*, between *Chasteau Thierry* and *Meaux*: Taken by the Protestants during the Civil Wars, about 1562.

LA FERTE-MILON, a City of the Government of the Island of *France*, in *Le Valois*. It stands upon the little River of *Ourk*, or *Ourcque*, between *Meaux*, *Soissons* and *Senlis*. 'Tis said to have been built under the Reign of *Louis le Gros*; from whom it was call'd the *Fort of Milon*, or *Firmitas Milonis*. Afterwards it belong'd to *Hugo* of *France*, sirnam'd *The Great*, Count of *Vermandois* and *Valois*, &c. the Son of *Hen.* I. *Ferte Milon* is a large City, with a Castle, and good Suburbs; but suffer'd much in the XVIth. Age, during the Civil Wars.

FESCENNIA, a City of *Hetruria*; the ancient Inhabitants of which (if we may believe *Pliny*) deriv'd their Original from the *Athenians*. They were of a Humour addicted to Buffoonry, and delighted in a sort of Poetry full of Quibbles and Jests, but intermix'd with Obscenity: Whence came the Proverb of *Versus Fescennini*, a Name afterwards given to those sort of Verses, too frequent in the World, which offend modest Ears. *Augustus*, in his *Triumvirate*, made Verses of this nature against *Pollio*. *Ortelius* places this City in St. *Peter's* Patrimony, by the Name of *Citta Castel-*

lana. But *Cluverius* calls it *Galese*; under which Name *Ferrarius* ennobles it with the Title of a Dukedom; between *Orta* to the North, and *Civita Castellana* to the South.

FESOLI, or *Fiesole*, a Congregation of Monks; which are also called Fryer-Mendicaments of St. *Jerom*. They were founded by *Charles*, the Son of the Count of *Mont Granello*; who living a solitary Life in the Mountains of *Fiesole*, about the Year 1386. was follow'd by some Companions, and set up this Society, approv'd first by *Innocent* VII. and afterwards confirm'd by *Gregory* XII. and *Eugenius* IV. under the Rules of St. *Austin*. *Spond.*

FESSOLI, or *Fiezzole*, Lat. *Fesulæ*, an Episcopal City of *Italy*, in *Hetruria*, of which it was formerly One of the Twelve Considerable Cities; the Residence of the *Tuscan* Augurs and Southsayers, who communicated their Superstitions to the *Romans*. This City was once so Potent, that with the Assistance of the Inhabitants, *Stilico* defeated *Rhadaghaisus*, King of the *Goths*, and kill'd (as is given out) about 100000 of his Men. But since, the *Florentines* have ruin'd this City, to aggrandize their own.

FESTIVALS: Their Original is very Ancient, as well among the *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, as among the *Jews* and *Christians*. The most Considerable among the *Pagans*, were the *Bacchanalia*, *Cerealia*, *Saturnalia*, &c. Of which in their proper places. The *Mahometans* have also their Festivals, but in lesser number than either the *Jews* or *Christians*. Their Day of Rest is *Friday*, as being the Day upon which *Mahomet* was born; and upon that Day they Pray Six times, whereas upon other Days they are not oblig'd to say above Five Prayers. They have also their *Easter*, or *Bairam*, and some others; which see in *Georgiovitz* and *Busekquius*, who observe, That some devout *Mahometans* have their peculiar Saints, to whom they apply themselves in their Necessities. The *Jews*, besides their Sabbaths and New-Moons, observ'd also the Feast of *Pentecost*, 50 Days after the Passover, in Remembrance of the Law given them by *Moses* 50 Days after their coming out of *Egypt*. Their Feast of *Trumpets*, according to *Moreri*, was one of their New-Moons, and fell upon the First Day of the *Tisri*, which was the Seventh Month of the Ecclesiastical Year, and the First of the Civil. They sound upon Horns, or Trumpets made of Horns, in Remembrance of *Isaac*'s being deliver'd, just as ready to be sacrific'd. The Fourth Feast is that of the *Propitiation*, on the 10th. of the Month *Tisri*, being the Day of *Moses*'s declaring to them, That God had Pardon'd their Idolatry, in the Matter of the Golden Calf. At this time the High-Priest let go the Scape-Goat into the Desart. In the Feast of *Tabernacles*, they dwelt Seven Days under Tents, in remembrance of their Forty Years wandring in the Desart. The Grand Sabbath was that which happen'd on the Seventh Day of this Feast. They had also a Feast of *Dedication*, instituted by *Judas Maccabæus*. And at the Feast of *Purim*, in remembrance of their Deliverance from *Haman*'s Plot, they read over the whole Book of *Hester*, by Night; and at mentioning of *Haman*'s Name, made a great Noise, and knockt with their Feet, and spent those Days in good Chear. The Chiefest and most Sacred of the Jewish Feasts, was the *Sabbath*; as appears in *Exodus* and *Leviticus*, &c. They also kept Holy the First Day of every New Month, called *New-Moons*. The next was the *Passover*, the Institution of which see *Exod.* 12. *ver.* 3. and the Reason of it, *ver.* 27. The Third was, the Feast of *Tabernacles*, *Lev.* 23. 34. The Fourth was, the Feast of *Unleavened Bread*, *Lev.* 23. 6. Then there was the Feast of *Weeks*, *Exod.* 24. 22. and *Deut.* 16. 10, 16. Also, as every Seventh Day was a Sabbath, so every Seventh Year was a Sabbatical Year. And the Observation of this Festival consisted chiefly in Two things: First, in not Tilling their Ground; and, Secondly, in Creditors Discharging their Debtors, and Releasing their Debts, *Lev.* 25. 3. *Deut.* 15. 2. Moreover, every Fiftieth Year was the Year of Jubilee, *Lev.* 25. 8. There were also other lesser Feasts, as their Feasts of *New-Moons*, and Feasts of *Trumpets*. In their Ordinary *New-Moons*, they only offer'd two Young Bullocks, one Ram, and seven Lambs, *&c. Numb.* 28. 11, 15. But in the Feast of *Trumpets*, there was an Addition to this Offering, *Numb.* 29. 1, 6. Secondly, in the Ordinary *New-Moons* they blew no Trumpets; but in the Feast of *Trumpets*, they blew from Sun-rising till Sun-setting. The Reason of which is suppos'd to be, because they would make their *New-Year's-Day* the more Remarkable. There was also the Feast of Expiation, commanded *Lev.* 16. 29, *&c.* and 23. 27, *&c.* After the Captivity, there was also the Feast of *Purim*, instituted by *Mordecai*, *Esth.* 9. 28. in remembrance of the *Jews* Delivery from *Haman*. And the Feast of the *Dedication of the Temple*, appointed by *Judas Maccabæus*, 1 *Mac.* 4. 59. Of all these Festivals of the *Jews*, see *Godwin* more at large, in his *Moses* and *Aaron*. The Three Grand Festivals of the *Christians*, are *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsontide*. The First, in remembrance of the Birth; the Second, of the Resurrection; and the Third, in Memory of the comming of the Holy Ghost, after the Ascension of Christ. The rest, which are allow'd by the *Church of England*, are fewer in number than those observ'd by the *Roman Catholicks*; and were ordain'd in remembrance either

of ſome particular Acts, as the Conception and Purification, *&c.* or conſecrated to particular Angels and Saints, as St. *Michael*, St. *Peter*, &c. The Feſtival of *Aſſes:* A Ceremony formerly us'd in the Cathedral Church of *Roan* upon *Chriſtmas Day.* It was a Proceſſion wherein ſome of the Clergy repreſented the Prophets of the Old Teſtament that foretold the Coming of the Meſſiah; one repreſented *Zachary*, another St. *Elizabeth*, a third *John the Baptiſt*, a fourth *Simeon*, *Sibylla Erythræa*, and *Virgil* for his *Eclogue*, *Sicilides Muſæ*, had alſo a Place in it, as well as *Balaam* mounted on his Aſs; whence the Ceremony derives its Name. Having gone round the Cloyſter, they enter'd; where ſtood People on both ſides, to repreſent the *Jews* and *Gentiles*. The Singers having ſpoken ſomewhat to both, they call'd the Prophets, one after the other: Each of whom repeated a Paſſage concerning the Meſſiah. Then having repreſented the Three Children in the Furnace, and heard *Nebuchodonoſor* ſpeak, the *Sibyl* came laſt, and the Choire and Prophet ſung, and put an end to the Ceremony. *Du Cange.* The Feſtival of the *Parrot*, is a publick Diverſion renew'd Yearly, at *Montpellier*, on the Beginning of *May.* It was Eſtabliſh'd by the Kings of *Majorca*, to whom this City did formerly belong, the better to keep that Warlike People to the Uſe of Arms, before the Invention of Gun-Powder. It's perform'd by a Company of 200 Archers, whoſe Captain, always a Nobleman of the Country, has under him a Lieutenant, an Enſign, and other Subaltern Officers. This is the Order of their March: Twelve Drummers clad in Green, and Six Hautboys, walk in the Front, follow'd by a very Tall Man wearing a Green Coat, charg'd with a *Cupid* embroider'd in Gold: This Man carries, on the top of a Stick, a piece of Wood in Form of a Parrot; and is accompany'd with a great number of Children, dreſs'd like little *Cupids*, and arm'd with Bows and Arrows. After theſe comes the King of the Feſtival, *viz.* he that carry'd the Prize the Year before, with Trumpets and Violins before him, the Captain on the Right, and the Lieutenant on his Left-hand. Being come up to the Place deſign'd for the Sport, the Parrot is put a top of a very high May-Pole? whence he that ſhoots the laſt piece of it down, is the New King, and is carried in Triumph to the Town-Houſe, where he makes a great Entertainment. *Memoirs du Tems.*

FESTUS PORCIUS, Proconſul and Governor of *Judæa*, in the Iſt. Age, ſucceeded *Felix.* St. *Paul* was accus'd before him by the High-Prieſts and Princes of the Jews: But the Apoſtle appealing, as a Roman, to *Cæſar*, *Feſtus* ſent him to *Rome. Acts* 25.

FETHELMACHUS, the Thirty eighth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Anguſianus.* In the 2d. Year of his Reign, he invaded and waſted the Country of the *Picts*; who raiſing an Army againſt him, were defeated, and the Main Body of their Army taken. Three Days after, the King of the *Picts* died of his Wounds; and the *Scots*, though they had loſt abundance of Men in the Battle, improv'd their Victory, and over-run moſt of the Pictiſh Country. The Enemy not being able to make Head againſt them with an Army, attack'd the Plunderers, who went out in ſmall Parties; and *Herguſtus*, a crafty Man, ſucceeding as King of the *Picts*, ſuborned two of his Subjects, who feigning themſelves to be *Scots*, and corrupting one of *Fethelmachus*'s Muſicians, who then, according to the Cuſtom, ſtay'd in the Prince's Chamber and play'd him a-ſleep, they Murther'd him in the Night; but were afterwards taken, and condignly puniſh'd. This happen'd about the Middle of the IVth. Century. *Buchan.*

FETICHE, the Name of the pretended Deities, worſhipp'd by the People of *Guinea* in *Africk:* They have one *Fetiche* for a whole Province, and others for particular Families: This Idol is a Tree, a Bird, an Ape's-head, or ſome ſuch Foppery, juſt as the Fancy takes them. *O Dapper Deſcription d' l' Afrique.*

FETU, a ſmall Kingdom of *Africa*, with a City of the ſame Name, in *Guinea.* It lies upon the Gold Coaſt, towards *Cape Corſo* and *St. George de la Mine.*

FEUARDENTIUS, (*Francis*) a Monk of the Order of St. *Francis*, and a Doctour of the Univerſity of *Paris*, was much eſteem'd in the XVIth. and Beginning of the XVIIth. Cent. He publiſh'd *Irenæus* with Notes upon him at *Paris*, in 1675. He likewiſe wrote Notes upon *Arnobius Junior*, *De Gratiæ & Liberi Arbitrii Concordia*, and Expoſitions on ſeveral Books of the Old and New Teſtament: He was very zealous for the Tenets of the Church of *Rome*, and publiſh'd a Book call'd, *Theomachia Calviniſtica*; an Anſwer to ſome Letters, and Queſtions of a Calviniſt, *&c.* In theſe Controverſial Writings, he treated his Adverſaries with a great deal of Satyr and Severity, and had Replies made him, in the ſame kind; by *Perkins*, *Cook*, and *Rivett. Ca Croix du Main*; *Labbé*, *Du Verdier Vauprivas*, &c.

FEVERSHAM, in *Kent*, a Sea-Port Town, large and well-built, not far from the Iſle of *Sheppey*, and inhabited by Tradeſmen, Inn-keepers and Victuallers. It's well frequented by Hoyes, and ſuch like ſmall Veſſels; it being the Principal Port-Town for all this part of *Kent.* From *London* 44 Miles. King *Stephen*, with his Queen, and *Euſtace* his Son, were all Bury'd here, in an Abbey of that King's Foundation. The Right Honourable *Lewis* of *Duras* enjoys the Title of Earl of this Place.

FEUGERUS, (*William*) profeſs'd Divinity at *Leiden*, towards the End of the XVIth. Cent. He publiſh'd a Treatiſe of *Ratramnus*, or *Bertram*, *De Corpore & Sanguine Domini*; and wrote an Anſwer to a *Zealander*, *De Eccleſiæ Perpetuitate & Notis. Meurſius*, *Athen. Bat.* lib. 2.

FEUILLIANS, a Congregation of Monks ſettl'd towards the End of the XVIth. Cent. by *John d' l' Barriere.* This *John* was a *Ciſtertian*, and the Plan of his New Congregation, was only a Reformation of that *Order*; his Method of refining upon the Old *Conſtitution*, was approv'd and confirm'd by *Sixtus Quintus:* The *Feuliantines* are Nuns, who follow the ſame Reformation. *Spondan*, A. C. 1586. *N.* 4. *St. Marthe*, *Gal. Chriſt. Tom.* III. *P.* 447. *& ſeq.* &c.

FEVRE, (*Guy le*) Lord of *Boderie*, and born at *Falaiſe* in *Normandy*, was a conſiderable Maſter of the *Belles Lettres*, and the Oriental Languages, and was choſen *Præceptor* to *Francis Alençon*, Brother to King *Henry* the IIId. He publiſh'd the Syriack Interpreter of the New Teſtament, with a Latin Verſion. *R. Simon Crit.* upon the Verſions of the New Teſtament, *&c.*

FEVRE, or FABER, (*James*) a Perſon of conſiderable Reputation in the 16th. Cent. born in *Picardy* in *France.* He was very well skill'd both in Humanity and Divinity, and his Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*, with ſeveral Mathematical Treatiſes, are ſufficient Proofs of the Extent of his Learning: As to matters of Religion, he came over to the Sentiments of the Reformation, and his Writings upon that Subject, are Commentaries upon *Eccleſiaſtes*, the Goſpels, Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, &c. St. *Marthe*, lib. 1. *Elog. Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct.* cap. 121. *Spondan.* A. C. 1525. *N.* 15. *Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 6. 17. *&c.*

FEVRE, (*Andrew le*) call'd *Smidelin*, Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Tubingen* in *Suabia*, in *Germany*, where his Reputation was very high. The *Lutherans* looking upon him, as the moſt Learned of all their Divines next *Luther.* He wrote a great Book, at the Inſtance of the Duke of *Wertemburg*, in 1558. call'd, *Formula Concordiæ*, in which he endeavours to reconcile all the Subdiviſions of the *Lutherans*; but as *Moreri* reports, without much Succeſs; however this *Reconciling Work* was for ſome time receiv'd in the Dutchy of *Wertemburg*, and Electorate of *Saxony. Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Lutheraniſme.*

FEVRE, or FABER, (*Tannaquil*) Regent in the Univerſity of *Saumur*, was born at *Caen* in *Normandy*; he was a Perſon of an Extraordinary Talent for Humanity, a conſiderable Critick in Greek and Latin, and a great Maſter in Secular and Claſſical Learning, as appears by his Latin Epiſtles; by his Notes upon *Longinus*, *Anacreon*, *Apollodorus*, *Terence*, *Juſtin*, *Horace*, *Eutropius* and *Aurelius Victor*; and upon *Lucian*'s *Timon*, and *Peregrinus.* He wrote likewiſe the Lives of ſeveral Greek Poets in French, with ſome Tranſlations, and died at *Saumur* in his Poſt of Regency, in 1678.

FEURS, a City of *France*, in *Forez*, ſeated upon the *Loire*, where it receives the River of *Lignon*, between *Lyon*, *Roanne* and *St. Eſtienne.* M. *D'Urfe* makes particular mention of *Feurs*, in his Romance of *Aſtræa.* In Latin *Forum Seguſianorum.*

FEZ, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Barbary*, between *Morocco* and the *Mediterranean* on the one ſide, and the Ocean and the Kingdom of *Algier* on the other. The River *Mulvia* ſeparates it from *Algier* Eaſtward, the Ocean waſhes it to the Weſt. The Mountains of *Atlas*, and the River *Omnirabi*, divide it from *Segelmeſſa* and *Morocco* to the South; and the Streights of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* divide it from *Spain* to the North. *Fez* is a part of the ancient *Mauritania Tingitana*, containing Seven Provinces, *Temeſna*, *Fez* and *Aſgar*, upon the Ocean; *Habat* upon the Streights; *Erriſ* and *Garet*, upon the Mediterranean-Sea; and *Chaus*, all within the Land. The City of *Fez* is the Ornament of all the Kingdom, and indeed of all *Barbary.* It lies 100 Miles from the Ocean, and as many from the Mediterranean-Sea; ſeated upon the River of *Perſes*, or *Fez*, which runs between the Rivers *Bunaſar* and *Suba.* The Form of it is a Four-ſquare, built upon the Deſcent of two Mountains, ſeparated by a River; the Middle is Plain; the Out-parts Hilly: with a great number of Suburbs without, of which 32 are the moſt Conſiderable; ſome of them have 500, ſome 1000, and others 2000 Houſes. The City hath 4 Principal Quarters, 62 Great Market-Places, above 200 Large and Straight Streets, with a multitude of Leſſer ones. It hath 700 Moſques, a great number of Colleges, Hoſpitals, Stores, *&c.* It hath 86 Gates; and 150 Publick Jakes, whoſe Filth is all carry'd off by the Water. It hath 250 Bridges, many of which are ſo cover'd with Houſes, that they are not diſcerned. It hath 86 Publick Fountains, beſides 600 Private ones. The Houſes are well built, having Moſaick Work on the Out-ſide; and are painted with Flowers, Fruits, Perſpectives and Landskips within. Of the Moſques, 50 are of a very Magnificent Structure, having many Marble Pillars, moſt of 'em are

are neither Vaulted, Pav'd nor Wainſcotted, but handſomely Matted; the Greateſt of them is ſaid to be Half a Mile in Circuit, has 31 Gates, and 42 Galleries. The Tower is ſuſtain'd by 35 Arches in length, and 20 in breadth; and the whole Building hath 900, and moſt of them enrich'd with Marble. Its Revenue is 200, ſome ſay 400 Ducats *per Diem*. Among its Colleges, the Buildings of that of King *Habu Henen*, coſt 500000 Ducats, being all enrich'd with Moſaick, Gold, Azure, Marble and Brazen Gates. Its Library contains 2000 Arabian Manuſcripts, beſides a great number of others. There are 200 Hoſpitals in and about the City, 25 of 'em for the Sick of the Country, and the Greateſt capable of maintaining 2000; the reſt are for Strangers; but the Revenues belonging to them are ſo much ſquander'd, that now they give only Bedding; and ſome of them, three Days Nouriſhment. This City hath moreover 200 Stores, and 200 Inns, ſome of which have above 100 Chambers. There are 400 Mills belonging to it, which employ 1200 Mules. The Great Square of the Merchants is encloſed with Walls, and ſhut up with 12 Gates, like a City. It is divided into 15 quarters, each of which have their reſpective Tradeſmen, and contains in the whole about 20000 Workmen of all ſorts. About 200 Paces from this City, is that called *New Fez*, where their King has his Palace, and it is chiefly inhabited by the Court. This was the Deſcription of the Ancient *Fez*, but the Preſent State of it is as follows. The Circuit of it is about four Leagues; but there are a great number of Gardens within the Compaſs of the Walls. It has now no Suburbs, but 7 Principal Gates. The Streets are very Narrow: with Gates that are ſhut up every Night, to prevent the People from going from one Quarter to another. The Houſes are all Terraſs'd at the Top; and though they are nothing Beautiful without, yet within they are very Neat and Handſom. All the Trade, and conſequently all the Wealth of the Country, is in this City; which is defended by two Caſtles that have no Artillery. The one is very Ancient, and the Walls of it are demoliſht in ſome Places; the other was built ſome Years ſince, by the Famous *Muley-Archy*, having two Baſtions on both ſides of the City, with two Iron Great Guns in each. The River which falls from *Fez-Gedine*, or *Fez-la Neuva*, runs through the Middle of *Fez-Belè*; where it divides it ſelf into ſix Branches, that ſupply all the Houſes of the City with Water, every Houſe having three or four Fountains. This River alſo thus divided, ſets a going 366 Mills, for the Convenience of the Inhabitants, and affords Water to as many Baths. There are alſo in the City 366 Ovens; and in regard they Bake their Bread every Day, the Ovens are always employ'd till Four a Clock in the Afternoon. There are 4 Principal Moſques, and about 500 of leſſer Bulk, and leſs Wealthy. The Grand Moſque, call'd *Carouin*, is the Reſidence of the *Cadi*, or Chief Pontiff of their Law. Near this Temple ſtand certain Colleges, where they that deſire to be *Talbes*, or Doctors of the Law, follow their Studies. The moſt Magnificent of all, was built by *Muley-Archy*. In theſe Colleges they ſtudy nothing but the moſt pure Arabick Language, wherein the *Alcoran* was written, and which is very different from the Vulgar; but they neither ſtudy Latin nor Philoſophy there, as ſome would make the World believe. The City of *Fez-Gedine*, which lies above *Fez-Belè*, ſerves to Command it, inſtead of a Citadel. *Muley-Archy* built a Palace and a Seraglio within it, where there is alſo a very Beautiful and Large Moſque. The City of *Fez* was founded by *Muley Drice*, the Firſt King of the *Arabians* who Commanded in the Country. He is honour'd as a Saint, becauſe he forced the Jews, with which he Peopl'd that City, to embrace the *Alcoran*. No Jew nor Chriſtian dare paſs the Street of his Palace. His Tomb is in the Mountains of *Serhon*, and ſerves for a Retreat to ſuch as flee from the King's Anger, or the Hands of Juſtice; and the Palace where he dwelt has the ſame Privilege. This Country of *Fez* is the beſt Cultivated of any in *Barbary*, hath many good Cities, and is well Water'd with Rivers. The King of *Morocco* is Maſter of it, and aſſumes the Title of Emperor of *Africa*, King of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Suz* and *Falette*; Lord of *Daro*, *Gago*, *Guinea*, &c. The Country is inhabited by *Moors* and *Arabians*; who are allowed to marry Four Wives, and keep as many other Women as they pleaſe; and they bury their Dead always in New Ground, leſt at the Reſurrection they ſhould find it troubleſom to diſtinguiſh each his own Members. *Sanſon. du Val. Marmol. Thuan.*

FEZZEN, a Spacious and Deſart Country of *Africa*, in *Beledulgerid*, with a Town of the ſame Name. This Country lies beyond the Chain of Mountains that form the Mountain *Atlas*, toward *Gadema*, or *Gademeſſa*, and *Angela*.

St. FIACER, Son to *Eugenius* IV. King of *Scotland*, about 606. was Educated by *Conanus*, Biſhop of *Man*; who inſpir'd him with ſuch low Thoughts of the World, that though he was Heir to the Crown, he retir'd with his Siſter *Sira*, *incognito*, into *France*; and coming to *Meaux*, the Biſhop of that Place put her in a Monaſtery, and gave him a Place to build a Hermitage, near the Foreſt of *Pordille*; where as 'tis ſaid he wrought prodigious Miracles. His Father dying, and his Younger Son *Ferchard*, being dethron'd for his Male-adminiſtration, the *Scots* ſent Embaſſadors to *Fiacer*, deſiring him to come Home and take the Crown: But he lov'd his Retirement ſo well, that he would not. He died afterwards, and was interred in the Cathedral of *Meaux*. *Henry* V. of *England*, being defeated, at *Bauzy*, by *Charles* VI. of *France*, who had Scottiſh Troops in his Service, Plunder'd *Fiacer*'s Monaſtery, becauſe he was a *Scotch-man*. Whereupon (ſays my Author) he was immediately ſmitten with the Hæmorrhoides, then call'd St. *Fiacer*'s Diſeaſe, of which he died, at *Bois de Vincennes*, in 1422. During his Sickneſs, King *Henry* is ſaid to have expreſſed himſelf thus, *That not only the Scots who were on Earth favour'd the French, but alſo thoſe who were in Heaven*. P. Giry.

FIANO, a Town of *Italy*, in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, near the River *Tyber*, dignify'd with the Title of a Dutchy.

FIANONE, the fartheſt Town in *Iſtria*, upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, belonging to the *Venetians*. It is ſeated upon a Mountain; upon the Deſcent of which there is a Fountain which drives 22 Mills before it falls into the Plain. The Latins call it *Flamma* and *Flavona*. *Leander Alberti*.

FICHARD (*John*) of *Frankford*, upon the *Meine*; Born in 1511. He was a great Lawyer himſelf, wrote the Lives of the Modern Lawyers, and died in 1581. in the 70th. Year of his Age. *Thuan.*

FICINUS (*Marcillius*) of *Florence*; born in 1433. apply'd himſelf particularly to the Study of the Greek and Latin Tongues; followed the *Platonick* Sect, and tranſlated into Latin the Works of *Plato* and of ſeveral Great Men who upheld the Doctrine of that Philoſophy, as *Plotinus*, *Jamblichus*, *Proclus*, &c. We have *Marcillius Ficinus*'s Works, in 2 Vol. Folio, Printed at *Bâle*, in 1561, and 1570. *Paul. Jov. Guichard.* &c.

FIDELITY, or *Danebrow*, the Name of an Order of Knight-hood, inſtituted by *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*, in 1670. This Order conſiſts of Nineteen of the Principal Lords and Officers of the Kingdom, who are bound to wear about their Necks a White Croſs, in a Red and White Ribband, in Memory of the Croſs which is ſaid to have appear'd to *Valdemar* II. when he made War againſt the Pagans in *Livonia*.

FIDELLUS, (*Lewis*) a Doctour of *Paris*; flouriſh'd in the XVIth. Age, and dy'd in 1562. He wrote ſeven Books *de Mundi Structura*, 4 *de Militia Spirituali*, &c. *Valerius Andreas*.

FIDERI, Emperour of *Japan*, ſucceeded his Father *Taicko*, in the Year 1598. not being above ſix Years of Age. *Ongoſchio*, his Guardian, had promis'd his Father, *Taicko*, by an Act ſigned with his Blood, that he would reſign the Government to the young Prince, ſo ſoon as he ſhould arrive at 15 Years of Age, and cauſe him to be Crown'd by the *Dairo*. But he dethron'd the young Prince, and compell'd him to Marry his Daughter. *Fideri* rais'd a powerful Army againſt the Uſurper; but he was reduc'd to thoſe Extremities, that he was conſtrain'd to ſend his Wife to deſire *Ongoſchio* to ſpare him his Life, and ſome Province where he might retire to a private Fortune: But the Tyrant would not ſee his Daughter; and having taken the City of *Ozacha*, where *Fideri* had ſhut himſelf up in the Palace, with his Wife, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality, ſet fire to it, and burnt 'em all alive. *Mandeſlo.*

FIDIUS, a certain Deity which the *Romans* borrow'd from the *Sabines*, and was by them greatly honour'd with Temples and Sacrifices. He was worſhipp'd upon the Quirinal-Hill, in the Month of *June*, according to *Ovid:* And was alſo call'd *Sanctus Sabus*, and *Semi-Pater*.

FIENES: This Noble and Ancient Family, though of a long time in conſiderable Favour with the Kings of *England*, none of it came to the Dignity of Peer of this Realm, until the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when Sir *Richard Fienes* marrying the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Thomas*, Son and Heir to *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*; he was, by reaſon thereof, accepted and declared Lord *Dacre*, by Letters Patents bearing Date 37 *Hen. 6.* Sir *Thomas Fienes*, his Grandſon, ſucceeding him in his Honour, was ſummon'd to Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and VIII. Dying in 1534. he left *Thomas*, his Couſin and Heir Apparent, to ſucceed him. Which *Thomas*, in 1541. being ſeduced by ſome extravagant Perſons to Courſe in the Night-time, in *Langhton-Park*, in the County of *Suſſex*, belonging to *Nicholas Pelham*, Eſq; at a Place call'd *Pikehay*, met with three Perſons; betwixt whom, and thoſe of his Company, there happen'd a Fray, wherein one of 'em was mortally wounded, and died ſoon after. Whereupon he was Indicted of Murther for the ſame: Which though he was not guilty of, it being committed by his Company in his Abſence, ſome Courtiers who gap'd for his Eſtate, perſuaded him to acknowledge it, and ſubmit himſelf to the King's Mercy. He imprudently hearkening to this, Sentence of Death paſs'd upon him, and he ſuffer'd accordingly, leaving Iſſue *Gregory* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter nam'd *Margaret*. Which *Gregory* being reſtor'd in 1 *Eliz.* died without Iſſue the 36th. of the ſame Reign. At which time *Samſon Lennard*, Eſq; who married the Siſter, obtain'd a Grant, to *Jan.* to himſelf and Heirs, to take Place and Precedence,

as the Eldeſt Son to the Lord *Dacre* of the South; and his Son *Henry* ſucceeded him accordingly: whoſe Son *Richard*, Lord *Dacre*, departing this Life, *Anno* 1630. left Iſſue, by *Elizabeth* his Firſt Wife, Daughter and Co-Heir to Sir *Arthur Throckmorton*, of *Paulere-Peirce*, in the County of *Northampton*, Knight, Four Sons, viz. *Francis*, *Richard*, *Thomas* and *Henry*; and by *Dorothy*, his Second Wife, Daughter of *Dudley*, Lord *North*, one Son, nam'd *Richard*, and a Daughter *Catharine*. *Francis*, the Eldeſt Son ſucceeded him, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*; and left Iſſue by her *Thomas*, advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Suſſex* by Letters Patents bearing date 26 *Car.* 2. and *Henry*. There is alſo a Lord *Say* of this Name and Family; and the Title is lately devolv'd to *William*, the only ſurviving Son of *Nathanael Fienes*, Second Son to *William* Lord *Say and Seal*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Eliot*, Knight: which *William* married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of his Uncle *Richard Fienes*, Fourth Son to *William* late Lord *Say and Seal*. *Dugd.*

FIENUS, of *Antwerp*, born in 1566. Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Louvain*, wrote *De Viribus Imaginationis*, *De Formatione Fœtus*, &c. and died in the Year 1631. *Valerius Andreas.*

FIESCHI, one of the Four Principal Families of *Genoa*, and one of the moſt Illuſtrious of all *Italy*; honour'd with no leſs than Six Cardinals, *George*, *William*, *John*, *Lewis*; *Luke*, the Pope's Legate in *England*, in the Pontificate of *John* XXII. and *Nicholas*, honour'd for his Generoſity and Probity.

FIESCHI, (*John Lewis*) a Young Count of *Città Lavinia*, the Son of *Sinibaldo Fieſchi*, famous for his Misfortune, who envying the riſing Grandeur of the Family of the *Doria*'s, enter'd into a Conſpiracy to make himſelf Lord of *Genoa*. To which purpoſe, ſo ſoon as he had brought his Deſign to Perfection, and had all his Accomplices together in his Palace, after he had taken leave of his Wife with theſe words, *Madam, Either you will never ſee me more, or to morrow you will ſee in* Genoa *all things at your Diſpoſal*, brake out into the Streets with a numerous Train of armed Followers. At firſt all things ſucceeded well on his ſide, his People having made themſelves Maſters of the Arſenal where the Galleys lay; but then *John Lewis* going to ſet the Galley-Slaves at liberty, to make uſe of their Aſſiſtance, he fell, heavy armed as he was, into the Sea, and was drown'd; to the great good Fortune of the Republick. His Body being found ſome time after, was thrown back into the Sea. *Jerom*, his Brother, was forced into the Fortreſs of *Montobia*, and put to Death; the Fortreſs was afterwards demoliſh'd: And to leave a ſignal Memory of this Enterprize to Poſterity, the Ancient and Magnificent Palace of the *Fieſchi* in *Genoa*, was ras'd to the Ground; *Ottobon* and *Cornelio* Baniſh'd, after the Diſgrace of their Brothers; but *Ottobon* being taken in *Portocole*, in 1555. by the *Spaniards*, and deliver'd up to *Andreas Doria*, he caus'd him to be ſowed up in a Sack, and flung into the Sea, as a Parricide. *Thuan.*

FIEUBET, (*Jaſpar*) firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Tholouſe*; of whom, after his Death, *Lewis* XIV. gave this Character, *That he was one of the greateſt Judges of his Kingdom*; adding withal, *That he ſhould be much put to it to find another of his Merit to ſupply his Place.*

FIFE, a large and well inhabited County of *Scotland*, having the *Forth* on one ſide, and the *Tay* on the other. This is one of the beſt Counties in the Kingdom, abounds with Towns and Noblemens Seats; towards the Coaſts it is very fruitful in Corn, *&c.* and well provided with Fiſh of all ſorts. Here is alſo plenty of Coal dug, and abundance of Salt made. The Earls of *Rotheſs*, of the Sirname of *Leſly*, are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County. There are many other Noble Families here, as the Earls of *Crawford*, *Weems*, *Levin*, *Melvil*; Lords *Balcarras*, *Burleigh*, &c. In this County ſtands the City of St. *Andrews*, dignify'd with an Univerſity, and was formerly the Reſidence of a Cardinal, and an Archbiſhop's Seat. It hath alſo many Port-Towns, which brings a good Trade to the Country, and makes it productive of abundance of luſty Mariners. This County gave formerly the Title of *Thane* to ſeveral great Families, and that of *Earl* afterwards to the Brothers of the Kings of *Scotland*. *Buchan. Gordon. Camd.*

FIGEAC, a City of *France*, in *Quercy*, ſeated upon the River *Sele*, toward the Frontiers of *Auvergne*, 9 or 10 Leagues from *Cahors*; well known toward the End of the laſt Age, during the Civil Wars.

FILIUCIUS, (*Vincent*) a Jeſuit born at *Siena* in *Italy*. He had the Office of a Penitentiary, and died in 1622. His Works are, *Moralium Quæſtionum*, *Tom.* II. *De Statu Clericorum. De Beneficiis. De Penſionibus. De Spoliis Clericorum. De Simonia. De Alienatione Rerum Spiritualium*, &c. *Alegamb. in Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 17.

FILLECK, a fortify'd Town of the *Auſtrian Hungary*, upon the Confines of the Turkiſh Dominions; 5 Leagues from *Agria* to the North, and as many from *Caſſovia* to the Weſt. It ſtands on the Road which leads from *Presbourg* to the Cities in the Mountains. Here was a Caſtle; and the Town being a Frontier, was Wall'd, and very Strong. The *Turks* took it in 1560. And being re-taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1593. the Baſha of *Waradin* laid Siege to it, and took it again in 1682. And becauſe He and Count *Teckley*'s Party could not agree about it, diſmantl'd and deſerted it.

FILOMARINI, (*Aſcanio*) of a Noble Family in the Kingdom of *Naples*, made a Cardinal by *Urban* VIII. One day, the Pope, who before that, had made him one of his Private-Chamberlains, call'd *Participanti*, ask'd him, Whether he thought to be a Cardinal? To whom *Filomarini* anſwer'd, *When I conſider my ſelf, I have no reaſon to expect that Dignity; but when I reflect upon Your Generoſity, I have ſome reaſon to hope for it.* Soon after, the Archbiſhoprick of *Naples* being vacant, he begg'd it of the Pope: who made him anſwer with a Smile, That he had deſign'd it for a Cardinal. Upon which *Filomarini* thought no more of it. But the next day the Pope calling a Conſiſtory, gave him the Cardinal's Cap and the Archbiſhoprick together. He rebuilt the Cathedral of *Naples*, the Archbiſhop's Palace, and dy'd in the Year 1666.

FIMALA DERMA, *Suri Ada*, King of *Candy*, in the Iſland of *Ceylon*, was the Son of one of the Chief Princes of that Kingdom; taken away Young by the *Portugueſes*, and carried to *Colombino*, in the ſame Iſland; where they Baptiz'd him, and gave him the Name of *Don John of Auſtria*, and then bred him up at *Goa*. When he was grown up, finding him to be a Handſom Perſon, the *Portugueſes*, after the Death of the King, made him *Grand Modelier*, or Conſtable of the Kingdom. *Don John of Auſtria* made ſo good Uſe of his Authority, that having gain'd the Affection of the Soldiery, the *Cingals*, or Gentlemen declar'd him King. And now being ſeated upon the Throne, the firſt thing he did, was to maſſacre all the *Portugueſes* that were in the City of *Candy*. Upon which, *Pedro Lopez de Suſa*, who was Governor of *Malaca*, and had in his Cuſtody a Princeſs that was Heireſs to the Crown, whom the *Portugueſes* had carry'd away into the Iſland of *Manar*, and Chriſten'd by the Name of *Dona Catharina*, enters the Kingdom of *Candy*, with a Deſign to ſet up the Princeſs, and then to marry her, and make himſelf King. But he was defeated in 1590. and *Don John*, who had aſſum'd the Name of *Fimala Derma*, marry'd *Dona Catharina*, and ſo ſecur'd to himſelf a Right to that Crown, which he poſſeſſed before only by Force of Arms. *Mandeſlo.*

FINAL, Lat. *Finalium*, a City of *Italy*, with the Title of a Marquiſate belonging to the King of *Spain*, ſeated upon the Sea-Coaſt of *Genoa*, between *Savona* and *Albengua*. This Marquiſate is not above 6 Miles in length, lying upon the Sea-ſide, where it's bounded by the Points of two Mountains. It belong'd a long time to the Family of *Carreto*; but the *Spaniards* ſurpriz'd it in 1600. and put to death the Laſt of the Family. *Final* is well Wall'd about, having alſo a good Caſtle, flank'd with 4 Towers, and built upon a Mountain; the Avenue to which is guarded by 2 Forts.

FINAL, or *Finale di Modena*, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*; ſeated upon the River *Panaro*, upon the Frontiers of *Ferrareſe*, well fortified.

FINCH: Of this Family, which do derive themſelves from *Herbert Fitz-Herbert*, call'd *Finch*, who was in Ward to King *Edward* I. the 28th. of his Reign, and lineally deſcended from *Henry Fitz-Herbert*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* I. was Sir *Moyle Finch*, of *Eaſtwell*, in *Com. Cant.* Knight: A Perſon of ample Fortune, the 25th. in number as to Precedence of thoſe whom King *James* rais'd to the Degree and Title of Baronet. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, the ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Knight, Treaſurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* to Queen *Elizabeth*. This *Elizabeth*, his Wife, after his Death, was the 21ſt. of *James* I. advanced to the Dignity and Title of Viſcounteſs of *Maidſton*, in *Kent*, with Limitation of that Honour to the Heirs-Male of her Body, lawfully Begotten; and in 4 *Car.* I. created Counteſs of *Winchelſey*, in *Com. Suſſ.* with the like Limitation. In which Honours, *Thomas Finch*, her Son, ſucceeded her; and his Son *Heneage* ſucceeded him; who firſt marry'd *Diana*, Daughter to *Francis* Lord *Willoughby*, of *Parham*; then *Mary*, Daughter to *William*, Marquiſs of *Hertford*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*; and being deſcended from the Ancient Family of *Herbert*, long ſince of *Eaſtwell*, in Conſideration of his Services to King *Charles* II. was, by Letters Patents, in the 12th. Year of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Fitz-Herbert*, of *Eaſtwell*, and was ſoon after ſent Embaſſador to *Turkey*. By this Lady he had Iſſue ſix Sons, and two Daughters; and by his third Wife, *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Northcliff*, of *Langton*, in *Com. Ebor.* Knight, Widow of Sir *John Wentworth*, a Daughter nam'd *Catharine*. His Eldeſt Son, *Thomas*, call'd Lord *Maidſton*, married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Thomas Windham*, of *Felbrig-Hall*, in *Com. Norf.* Eſq; but being in that great Fight at Sea, againſt the *Dutch*, May, 1672. (24 *Car.*) was there unfortunately kill'd by a Cannon-Ball; leaving a Daughter, nam'd *Mariamne*, and his Lady then big with Child of a Son, whereof ſhe was deliver'd upon the 26th. of *Septemb.* next following, whoſe Name is *Charles*.

now call'd Lord *Maidſtone*. Of this Family was the Lord *Finch*, of *Fordwich*; and Sir *Heneage Finch*, Knight, Recorder of *London*, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament, *Ann.* 1625. (1 *Car.* 1.) fourth Son to Sir *Moyle Finch*, of *Eaſtwell*, Baronet; and the Lady *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, his Wife, and Father of Sir *Heneage Finch*, Knight and Baronet; who being a great Proficient in the Study of the Laws, in that Honourable Society of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, was, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. the 6th. of *June*, in the 12th. Year of that Prince's Reign, made Solli itor-General; and the next Year following, *Autumn*-Reader in the before-ſpecify'd Inn of Court. Upon the 7th. of *June*, Ann. 1660. (12 *Car.* 2.) he was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baronet; and in 1670. conſtituted the King's Attorney-General; in 1673. made Keeper of the Great-Seal, and advanc'd to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Finch*, of *Daventry*, in *Com. North.* ſoon after made Lord Chan ellor, and Earl of *Nottingham*. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Daniel Harvey*, Merchant of *London*, by whom he had 7 Sons, *Daniel*, the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*; *Heneage*, *William*, *Charles*, *Edward*, *Henry*, and *Robert*, (*Edward*, *John* and *Thomas* being deceas'd) and 4 Daughter, *Elizabeth* married to *Samuel Grimſton*, Son and Heir to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, Baronet, Maſter of the Rolls: *Mary* and *Anne* deceas'd, and another *Mary* ſurviving. *Dugdale.*

FINCOMARCHUS, the 55th. King of *Scotland* Succeeded *Crathilinthus*, he performed many Gallant Atchievements againſt the *Romans*, who, being weakned by their Inteſtine Wars, left him at laſt in Peace, which he improved for advancing Chriſtianity. And entertain'd the *Britiſh* Chriſtians, who fled to *Scotland* during the Perſecution of *Dioclesian*, kindly; many of whom being Men of eminent Sanctity and Learning their Habitations were afterwards converted into Churches, *Fincomarchus* having govern d with great Equity, died in the 47th. Year of his Reign, about A. C. 321. *Buchan.*

FINDOCHUS, the 31ſt. King of *Scotland* Succeeded *Nathalocus*, he was of the Royal Family, a very comely Perſonage of excellent Endowments, and therefore choſen King. He govern d with great Juſtice, and was Faithful to his Promiſes. In his Reign, *Donald* of the Iſles, invaded the main Land; but was d feated, and drown'd, as endeavouring his Eſcape. The Flanders, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Iriſh*, renewed the War, under the Conduct of his Son *Donald*, but *Findochus* forced them to retire, Subdued their Iſlands, and laid many of them waſte. Whereupon *Donald* had recourſe to Fraud, and ſubornam, two Aſſaſſinates who pretended to be Flanders of noble Extract, and much injur'd by *Donald*, they made ſo much int reſt at Court as to accompliſh their deſign of murdering the Innocent, for which they were Executed, having before hand acquainted *Donald* and the King's ſon a Bodier *Carantius*, as their Compleaters. So that the latter for fear of Puniſhment fled to the *Romans*. This happened about A. C. 299. *Buchan. Helinas.*

FINIGUERA *Maſo*, a famous Engraver of *Florence* He invented in 1460. the Art of engraving Copper-Pieces, and printing with em. He us d when he prepar'd Plate for Enamel, to take its impreſſion in Earth, which being rubb d over with Oil, and Soot repreſented the ſame things that was Engraven in the Silver, to take this Impreſſion in Paper, having laid a wet Sheet upon the Earthen Mou'd, he paſs'd a Rouler upon it with that Succeſs, that the Figures appear'd as if drawn with a Pen. *Maſo* divulging his Secret, another Goldſmith of the ſame Town, call'd *Baccio Baldini*, perfected the Invention. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les Vies des Peintres.*

FINKELEY, a Village in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in *Chefter Ward*, mention'd in the Councils by the Name of *Finchale*, and *Finchenhale*, there having been a Council held at it, *A. D.* 787. by *Eanbald*, Archbiſhop of *York*.

FINLAND, Lat. *Finnia*, and *Finnonia*, a large Country of *Sweden*, with the Title of a Dukedom, formerly the Portion allotted for the Maintenance of the Kings Sons. It lies between the Gulph of *Bothnia* to the Weſt, *Lapponia* to the North, and the Gulph of *Finland*, to the South. It comprehends 6 Provinces, *Cajania* and *Finland*, upon the Gulph of *Bothnia*, *Nyland* and *Corelia*, upon that of *Finland*, *Ingechalm*, towards the Lakes *Ladoga* and *Onega*; *Savalax* and *Tavaſthus*, in the Middle of the Country. The Country is Fertile, abounding in Corn and Paſturage, and there are in it two Towns of ſome Note, *Abo*, a Biſhop's See; and *Viburgh*, a Town of Trade, ſeated at the bottom of the *Finnick* Gulph. This Kingdom was firſt Conquer'd to the Crown of *Sweden*, by *Eric*, one of their Kings. In 1741. the *Muſcovites* intending a Conqueſt, fell into it with a Savageneſs and Cruelty, hard to be expreſs'd or believ'd, but were recall'd, by an Irruption of the *Tartars* into their own Country. *Olaus* ſaith, That 1/2 a conſiderable Part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and that it's very Fruitful, and affords excellent Paſturage. *Cluverius*, *Varillas*.

FINMARCH, a Northern Country of *Norway*, very Large, the Inhabitants of which, unleſs thoſe of the Iſlands, have no fix'd Abode; but thoſe that come firſt to the Place, there ſet up their Stand. It belongs one part to the King of *Denmark*, the other to the King of *Swedeland*: Who, to reduce the Natives from their vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the firſt Occupant; by which means ſome Parts are Improv'd, but the more barren are left ſtill in Common. The Inhabitants are a Mongrel ſort of Chriſtians, extremely Ignorant and Barbarous, Infamous for Witchcraft, Revengeful beyond belief, and very Rugged and Stubborn.

FINTENUS, Biſhop of *Lindesfarn*, or Holy Iſland, in *Northumberland*, liv'd in the VIIth. Cent. about the Year 650 he maintain'd both by Conference and Writing, that *Eaſter* ought to be kept on the 14th. Day of the Moon, according to the Ancient Tradition of the Britiſh Communion, which before the Converſion of the *Saxons* by *Auguſtin* the Monk, were govern'd in this Point, by the Cuſtom of the Eaſtern Churches. *Bede*, lib. 2. & 3. *Hiſt. Angl. Uſher Antiq. Britan. Eccleſ.*

FINNANUS, the Tenth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Ferſus*. His Government was Juſt and Moderate; and he laboured to Maintain his Authority more by Good-will than Arms. To cut up the Root of Tyranny, he made a Law, *That Kings ſhould Determine or Command nothing of Concernment, without the Authority of their Great Council.* He died equally Belov'd by his Subjects and Foreigners, in the 20th Year of his Reign, about *A. M.* 3859. He was the Firſt who Ordain'd the Heathen Prieſts call'd *Druides*. *Buchan.*

FIONIA, *Finnen*, an Iſland of *Denmark*, in the *Baltick*-Sea between *Jutland* to the Weſt, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Frith, call'd *Middle Fort*, or *Clein Belt*, and *Seland* to the Eaſt; from which it is parted by another Frith, call'd *Die Belt*. In this Iſland ſtands *Odenſee*, the Chief City; and *Newburgh*, a fortify'd Town with a Harbour and Caſtle; 4 German Miles from *Seland*. The Length of it, from Eaſt to Weſt, is 10 German Miles; the Breadth, 8 Miles; under the King of *Denmark*. Formerly but ill treated by the *Swedes*, who were thence expell'd, with a terrible Slaughter, in the Daniſh War. There are in it 4 Royal Caſtles, *Newburgh*, *Hagenſchow*, *Hinſgel*, and *Eſchebergh*; beſides 164 Villages, and 6 Monaſteries. It deriv'd its Name from the Figure, Beauty and Pleaſantneſs of the Situation.

FIRANDUM, a Town of *Japan*, in that part of the Iſland which is call'd *Ximo*; with an Iſland of the ſame Name, upon the Weſtern Sea-Coaſt, towards *Nangatac*.

FIRLEIUS (*John*) Palatine of *Cracovia* and Grand Marſhal of the Kingdom of *Poland*, who when *Henry* of *France* was elected King of *Poland* upon this, among other Conditions, that he ſhould procure ſeveral Immunities for the *French* Proteſtants from his Brother, and endeavour to preſerve a Reconciliation between the Diſſenters in *Poland*, ſeeing the King, after he was Elected endeavouring to evade his Promiſes, as he was juſt going to be Crown'd ſnatch'd up the Crown, and was going with it out of the Church, ſaying theſe words, *Si non jurabis non regnabis*, had not the King given him preſent Satisfaction.

FIRMIANO, a Town of *Italy* in *Umbria*, upon the River *Metro*, from *Foſſombrone* eight Miles, in the Dukedom of *Urbin*.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS, (*Julius*) liv'd under *Conſtantine*'s Sons, and wrote a Treatiſe, *De Profanarum Religionum Erroribus*; ſet forth with Notes by *John Wower*. Some take him to be the ſame who wrote the Eight Books of *Aſtronomy*. Printed by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1501. and afterwards at *Bale*, and other Places. And this Opinion carries the beſt Credit.

FIRMILIAN, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, liv'd in the Third Century, and was a Diſciple of *Origen*'s. He Aſſiſted in 256. at the Council of *Iconium*, where the Prelates of *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, met againſt the *Cataphryges*, who Rebaptiz'd the Catholicks that came to 'em. *Firmilian* was the greateſt Promoter of the Decree made in this Aſſembly of admitting this Sacrament anew to the Heretocks that left their Errors, pretending their former Baptiſm was not Valid. Pope *Stephen* the Firſt, not approving this Decree, deprived the Biſhops that made it of his Communion. In the mean time, *Firmilian* became intimate with St. *Cyprian*, and in a Letter to him reflects upon the Pope for his Conduct, and treats him with great Freedom and Severity. The Greek Menology mentions *Firmilian* as a Saint, and St. *Baſil* gives him a great Character. St. *Baſil de ſpir. S. ad Amphilochium.* *Euſeb.* lib. 7. cap. 4. *Pearſon Annales Cyprian.*

FIRMUS, the Emperor, laid hands upon the Empire to uphold *Zenobia*'s falling Party; but was overcome by *Aurelianus* in his return from *Coptus*, and as ſome ſay, Hang'd himſelf. He was of an extraordinary Stature, gray-eyed, curled hair, fearr'd Forehead, ſwarthy Complexion and hairy Body, inſomuch, that he was call'd the *Cyclops*: and ſo vaſtly ſtrong withal that he would bear an Anvil upon his Breaſt, while the Smith beat upon it with his Hammer. *Trebellius Pollio.*

FISHER, (*John*) Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. and was beheaded by King *Henry* the VIIIth. for maintaining the Pope's Supremacy. He was a Learned and De-

vout Man, and much addicted to the Tenets in which he was bred, which led him into ſome Severities againſt thoſe of a contrary Opinion: He had been many Years Confeſſor to King *Henry*'s Grandmother, the Counteſs of *Richmond*, and 'twas believ'd, that he perſuaded her to thoſe Noble Deſigns for the Advancement of Learning, of Founding two Colleges in *Cambridge*, St. *John*'s and *Chriſt*'s *Coll.* and Divinity Profeſſors in both Univerſities. *Henry* the VIIth. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, which he would never change for a better, being us'd to ſay, That his *Church was his Wife, and that he would never part with her becauſe ſhe was Poor*: He continu'd in great Favour with King *Henry* VIIIth. till the Buſineſs of the *Divorce* was ſet on Foot, and then he adher'd ſo firmly to the Queen's Cauſe, and the Pope's Supremacy, that he was ſometimes overborn into ſome Miſtakes, as appears, by the Buſineſs of the *Maid* of *Kent*. Many thought that the King ought to have proceeded againſt him, rather for that, which was a Point of State, than upon the Supremacy, which was Matter of Conſcience; *The King* was reſolv'd to let all his Subjects ſee, there was no Mercy to be expected by any that denied his being Supreme Head of the Church, and therefore made Biſhop *Fiſher*, and Sir *Tho. Moor* two Examples, to terrify the reſt: 'Tis thought Pope *Clement* the VIIth's unſeaſonable Reſpect, in ſending the Biſhop a Cardinal's Hat, was the Occaſion of his Death: This Severity being much cenſur'd beyond Sea, Biſhop *Gardiner* wrote a Vindication of the King's Proceedings. The Biſhop wrote ſeveral Treatiſes which are in Print. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Burnet*, Reform. Vol. I. Book III. *Pages* 353, 354.

FISHGARD, a Market-Town in *Pembrokeſhire* in the Principality of *Wales*, and Hundred of *Kemeys*, ſeated on a deep Clift on the Sea ſhore, where it hath a Commodious Harbour for Ships of ſome Trade for Herrings. From *London* 170 Miles.

FISMES, a Town of *France* in *Champaigne*, upon the River *Veſle* in the Dioceſs of *Rheims*. 'Tis ſaid, There is a Stone lies near this Place, which ſerves for a Bound to the Biſhopricks of *Rheims*, *Laon* and *Soiſſons*; for which reaſon it is call'd in Latin, *ad Fines*.

FITZ-GERALD, an *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who found the Secret of rendring Sea-water freſh. King *Charles* II. having found by ſeveral Tryals, That his Machine not only made the Water freſh, but rendred it wholſom and good to Drink, gave him a Patent for it. Upon the Experiments made of the Water drawn by this Machine in the College of Phyſicians of *London*, it was found much lighter than ordinary Water, and kept longer than it. That Plants water'd with it, did thrive very well, *&c.* The Machine us'd in the making of it, tho' not above 30 inches Diameter, will draw 80 Quarts in 24 Hours and may be ſo placed in a Ship, that there will be no Danger from the Fire, nor Inconvenience from the Smoke, and is ſo little Expenſive, that 100 Quarts may be drawn off for 15 Pence charges. *Memoires du Tems.*

FITZ-ROY (*Charles*) Duke of *Southampton*, is a natural Son of King *Charles* II. and the Eldeſt of Three that he had by the Lady *Barbara Villiers*, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, the Earl of *Caſtlemain*'s Wife. His Letters Patent bear Date, *Sept.* 10. 1675. whereby he was created Baron of *Newbury*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Duke of *Southampton*. *Dugdale.*

FITZ-ROY, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, the preſent Duke of *Grafton*, is the only Son and Heir of *Henry Fitz-Roy* the late Duke, Unfortunately Killed before *Cork*, in 1690. by *Iſabella* the Daughter and Heir of the late Earl of *Arlington*. His Father, the late Duke of *Grafton*, was a natural Son of King *Charles* II. and the Second of Three that he had by the Lady *Barbara Villiers*, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*.

FITZ-ROY, (*George*) Third natural Son of *Charles* II. by *Barbara*, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, was advance to the State and Degree of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Pontefract* in the County of *York*; as alſo to the Dignity of Viſcount *Falmouth*, in the Country of *Cornwal*; and Title firſt of Earl, then of Duke of *Northumberland*.

FITZ-GERALD: See *Kildare* and *Deſmond*.

FITZ-HERBERT, (*Anthony*) Chief Juſtice of *England*, liv'd in the XVth. Cent. He was a Learned Lawyer, and wrote *De Natura Brevium*. *Epitome Juris*. The Office and Authority of a Juſtice of Peace. *Leland. Pitſ. de Script. Angl.*

FITZ-WILLIAM, of *Milton*, in the County of *Northampton*, now Lord Baron *Fitz-William* of *Lyſſer*, now *Lyfford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. By the Records of this Family it appears, that Sir *William Fitz-William* was Couſin in Blood to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and was ſent by him into *Normandy*, to *William* then Duke of *Normandy*, and afterwards the Conquerour. The King ſoon after dying, he remained there, and married the Daughter of Monſieur *Dallair*, by whom he had Iſſue. He came back into *England* with *William* the Conquerour, and was Earl Mareſchal of his Army, and in the Great Battle in *Suſſex* with King *Harold*, he ſo ſignaliz'd himſelf, that for his Valour, the Conquerour gave him his Scarf, which remains to this Day in the Family. This Family were ſeated at *Sprotbrough* in *Yorkſhire*, and were Lords of many Mannors round it, and in *Nottinghamſhire*. Sir *William Fitz-William*, Son of the Earl Mareſchal, married the Daughter of Sir *John*, Lord of *Emley*, and had Iſſue Sir *William Fitz-William*, Lord of *Emley*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl *Warren*, by which Marriage he was allied to the Greateſt Kings and Princes in *Europe*. He had Iſſue by her Sir *William Fitz-William* Lord of *Emley*, who married *Albreda de Lyſours* Daughter and Heir of *Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, and had Iſſue Sir *William Fitz-William* Lord of *Emley*, who married the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue Sir *Thomas Fitz-William* of *Sprotbrough*, Lord of *Emley*. This Family afterwards, by their ſeveral Marriages, allied themſelves to the Greateſt and Nobleſt Families in *England*, and ſerv'd ſeveral of the Kings in their Wars, both at home and abroad, with great Honour and Conduct, from whom they had ſeveral noble Commands and Governments. But at length, the Head of the Family having no Heir-Male of his Body, the Great and Ancient Eſtate went to two Daughters. The Eldeſt married into the Family of the *Copleys*, who enjoys the Ancient Seat of *Sprotbrough* to this Day: And the Youngeſt married to the Family of the *Savils*, who have all the *Nottinghamſhire* Lands. This Family has the Title of Marquiſs of *Hallifax*. In the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, Sir *William Fitz-William*, (in a true Deſcent Heir-Male of the Houſe of *Sprotbrough*) was Privy-Councellour to that King; by whoſe Favour, and Cardinal *Wolſley*'s, he rais'd a conſiderable Eſtate, and ſeated the Family at *Gaines-Parke-Hall* in *Eſſex*, and at *Milton* in *Northamptonſhire*; at which laſt Place it remains to this Day. In the Reign alſo of King *Henry* the Eighth, there was another Sir *William Fitz-William* of the Houſe of *Aldwark*, being a Branch of the ſame Family; who by his Valour and Conduct attained to the Dignities of Lord High-Admiral of *England*, and of Lord Privy-Seal. He was created Earl of *Southampton*, and made Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He was alſo a great General, and died at the Head of an Army ſent down againſt the *Scots*, at *Berwick*, it being the eighteenth Expedition wherein he had been General. He married the Daughter of *Clyfford* Earl of *Cumberland*, and died without Iſſue. He built a Noble Houſe in *Suſſex*, call'd *Faire Cowdrey*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *William Fitz-William* of *Milton*, having been a great Officer in the Low-Countries under the famous Earl of *Leiceſter*; was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, in which Kingdom he continued in Command, between thirty and forty Years: During which time he had three ſeveral Deputations for Lord-Deputy, and was five times one of the Lord's-Juſtices, and Paymaſter to the Army all the time. He married *Anne Sydney*, Siſter of Sir *Henry Sydney*, afterwards Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Siſter alſo to the Famous Sir *Philip Sydney*. This Lord-Deputy, was at the ſame time Conſtable of *Fotheringhay*-Caſtle in *Northamptonſhire*, during the Impriſonment of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, there: and for his great Civility to her, the Morning ſhe was beheaded ſhe preſented him with her Son's Picture, afterwards King *James* the Firſt; and told him ſhe eſteem'd it as a great Jewel, which Picture remains in the Family to this Day. In the beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign over *England*, Sir *William Fitz-William* of *Milton*, and *Gaines-Parke-Hall*, for the great Services of his Family, was created Lord-Baron *Fitz-William* of *Lyfford*, in *Ireland*: And the preſent *William* Lord *Fitz-William* of *Milton* enjoys the Honour to this Day. Arms of this Family are, Lozenges, Argent and Gules.

FITZ-WILLIAM, of *Dundran*, of *Baggatrath*, and of *Merrion*, &c. Now Lord-Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*, and Lord-Baron *Fitz-William* of *Thornecaſtle*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. This Family came into *England* with the Conquerour, *William Fitz-William* being his Earl Mareſchal, and Couſin in Blood to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, whoſe Iſſue were afterwards Lords of *Sprotbrough*, and of *Emley* in the County of *York*, from whence one of them came into *Ireland* with King *John*, the Iſſue of whom remains there ever ſince, as appears by the following Records and Evidences. King *Edward* pardons *William* the Son of *Richard Fitz-William* all Tranſgreſſions, *&c. Anno Regni*, 22th. *William Fitz-William* was Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wicklow*, built the ſaid Caſtle, and held it by *Indre* from the King, and was Chief Commander of all thoſe Parts, 49 *Edward* the 3d. *William Fitz-William*, Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* the 5th. *Richard* the 2d. and *Anno* the 16d. *Richard* the 2d. and by Patent, *Anno* the 19th. *Richard* the 2d. To *William Fitz-William* was granted the Cuſtody of the *Staines* near *Dublin*, which *James Le Botteller*, late Earl of *Ormond*, held for Life, and alſo the keeping of all the Lands and Tenements in the Marſhes of *Leinſter*, *Anno* the 7th. *Richard* the 2d. A grant was made to *William Fitz-William* to be Seneſchal of all the Temporalities in the County of *Dublin*, with Power to appoint his Deputy, *&c. Anno* the 14th. *Richard* the 2d. *William Fitz-William* is made principal Keeper of the Peace in the County of *Dublin*, with Power to arm the County at his Will and Pleaſure, for Defence of the ſame, to puniſh all Evil-doers, and to do all things that he ſhould judge

judge convenient for the good of the ſaid County, with Power to ſubſtitute whom he ſhould think fit in all the Places of the County of *Dublin*, to do as aforeſaid, *Anno Reg.* 19th. *Richard* the 2d. The King pardons *John* the Son of *William Fitz-William* all Tranſgreſſions, *&c. Anno-Rich.* the 2d. To *Philip Fitz-William* was granted a certain Summ of Money out of the Crown-Rents he was to pay for *Thornecaſtle*, to re-build a Fort there, which was ſome time before deſtroyed by the King's *Iriſh* Enemies, *Anno* 16th. *Hen.* 6th. To *Philip Fitz-William* (one of the Councellours and Servants of *Richard*, Duke of *York*) for his Service in reſiſting the Malice of the King's *Iriſh* Enemies, and *Engliſh* Rebels, was granted the Chief Rent, he was to pay the King during Life, *Anno* 25th. *Hen.* the 6th. *Tho. Fitz-William* made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* 3d. *Hen.* 8th. To *Rich. Fitz-William*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, was granted the Seneſchalſhip of the King's four Mannors during Life, *viz. Newcaſtle* near *Lyons*, *Eskye*, *Caſſagard*, *Cromlin*, without yielding any Account, with Power to appoint his Deputy or Deputies, *Anno* 19th. *Hen.* 8th. *Tho. Fitz-William* made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* 3d. *Eliz. Tho. Fitz-William* made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wicklow*, with Power to appoint his ſufficient Deputy or Deputies, *Anno* 8th. *Eliz. Thomas Fitz-William* Seneſchal or Chief Ruler of the Marſhes of *Dublin*, the Barony of *Rathdowne*, over the Nations of the *Archbolds*, *Walſhes*, and *Harrolds*, over all Manner of Perſons of what Degree or Quality ſoever, with Power to him, or his Deputy or Deputies, to ſummon all the Forces under his Government at Will and Pleaſure, and to take ſuch Order for the perſecuting of Rebels, puniſhing Malefactors, either in Lands, Body or Goods with Fire and Sword, as he, his Deputy or Deputies ſhould think fit, with Power to hear and determine all Manner of Cauſes whatſoever, growing and ariſing betwixt any the ſaid Inhabitants, or any other within the ſaid Marſhes, *Anno* 8th. *Eliz.* Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, has Power granted him to execute Mareſchal-Law, upon all Malefactors in the ſaid County, to treat with Enemies and Rebels in the ſaid County, and give them ſafe Conduct, *Anno-Eliz.* Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, was made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* 15th. *Eliz.* To Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, or his Aſſigns, or his Deputy or Deputies, was granted to be Protonotary of the Common Bench of *Ireland*, and to be Tyrographer of the Common Bench, *Anno* 15th. *Eliz. Richard Fitz-William* was Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wicklow*, Lord of the Marſhes of *Linſter*, *An. Eliz.* Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin* 7th. *Jacobi* 1ſt. This was he who was created Baron, *Fitz-William* of *Thornecaſtle*, and then Lord Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*. *Oliver Fitz-William* Capitulated with the *French* King, to carry 3000 Men out of *England*, and *Ireland*, into *France*, for the ſaid King's Service, which he performed accordingly, and commanded them there as Colonel. In the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, this *Oliver* was by Articles concluded in *France* with the Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Charles* the Iſt, made General of 10000 Foot which were to come out of *Ireland*, and 3000 *Engliſh* Horſe to ſerve His Majeſty in the Civil War of *England*, but the fatal Succeſs of *Naſeby* put a ſtop to this, in which Battle he ſerved His Majeſty. He was alſo Lieutenant-General to the Marquiſs of *Ormond*, and General *Preſton* in *Ireland*, at which time he won the Battle of *Roſcommon*, and gained the Province of *Conought* to the King's Service, was afterwards Lord Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*, and Baron, *Fitz-William* of *Thornecaſtle*, and the 20th. of *April* 10. *Car.* II. created Earl of *Tyrconel*, and died without Iſſue. *William Fitz-William* was Lieutenant Colonel to thoſe 3000 Men, his Brother *Oliver* carried for *France*, was Governour of *Whitchurch* in *Cheſhire*, and Lieutenant-General of *Cheſhire* in the Civil Wars of *England*, in the time of King *Charles* the Iſt. and died Lord-Viſcount *Fitz-William*, &c. *Thomas* Lord-Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*, now living, enjoys theſe Honours. Arms: Firſt, Lozenges, Argent and Gules; Gules, a bend between 2 Cottizes Argent, charged with three Parrakers. The Lord *Fitz-William* beareth quarterly, firſt, Lozenges, Pearl and Ruby; the ſecond, Ruby, a bend between 2 Cottizes, Pearl, charged with 3 Parrakets Proper; the third as the ſecond, and the laſt as the firſt. Another *William Fitz-William* was Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Lord Privy-Seal, and General of the Army in the North againſt the *Scots*, all in the Days of *Henry* the 8th. and died without Iſſue.

FLAGELLANTES, a Name given in the XIIIth. Age, to a Sect of People that made Profeſſion of diſciplining themſelves. It was begun at *Perouſa* in 1260, by a certain Hermit whoſe Name was *Rainerus*, who exhorted People to do Penance for their Sins, and had a great Number following his heels. In 1349. they ſpread themſelves over all *Poland*, *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and *England*; carrying a Croſs in their Hands, a Cowl upon their Heads, and going naked to the Waſte. Twice a Day, and once in the Night, they laſh'd themſelves with knotted Cords ſtuck with Points or Pins, and then lay groveling upon the Ground, crying out, *Mercy.* At length they degenerated into Hereticks; affirming, That their Blood united in ſuch a manner with Chriſt's; That it had the ſame Vertue; That after 30 days whipping they were acquitted from the Guilt and Puniſhment of Sin, ſo that they car'd not for the Sacraments; perſwaded the common people, that the Goſpel had ceas'd, and ſuffer'd all ſort of Perjuries. This Madneſs laſted a long time, notwithſtanding the Cenſures of Prelates, the Writing of Doctors, and Edicts of Princes for Suppreſſing it.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a noted Promontory in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, two Miles from *Burlington-Bay*; ſo call'd from the ſmall Town *Flamborough* ſtanding in it. From *London* 212 Miles.

FLAMINES, certain Prieſts among the *Romans*, ordain'd by *Numa Pompilius*, to perform Divine Service to *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Romulus*; whence the Firſt was *Flamen Dialis*, the Second *Martialis*, and the Third *Quirinalis*; ſo call'd from *Flama*, the Mitre which theſe Prieſts were wont to wear upon their Heads. Theſe were choſen out of the *Patricij* or Noblemen, and were call'd *Flamines Majores*, or High Prieſts, and were in great Eſteem, but more eſpecially the Firſt, was in ſuch veneration, that whatever Malefactor could Eſcape to him, could not be Puniſh'd that Day. None was to be elected into this Office but ſuch as were married; ſo that if his Wife died, he reſign'd his Sacerdotal Office. This Prieſt had a Robe of State allow'd him, and a Rowling Chair. No Body might fetch Fire out of his Houſe, unleſs to perform ſome Sacrifice; None but a Freeman might Barb him, nor with any other than croſs Sciſſars. Beſides theſe greater *Flamines*, there were alſo ſeveral *Flamines Minores*, or Inferior *Flamines* which afterwards increaſed to that Number, that every Deity had his *Flamen*. Nevertheleſs, while the Regal Authority continu'd in *Rome*, the Kings reſerv'd their Right and Authority in Holy Matters, ſo far, that they would inſtruct the *Flamens* and other Inferior Prieſts, and perform ſome ſpecial Sacrifices themſelves. Till their Authority being abrogated, the *Romans* choſe a certain Prieſt, whom they preferr'd before the *Flamen Dialis*, but judged him Inferiour to the Arch-Prieſt, and call'd him *Regem Sacrorum*, or King-Prieſt. The *Flamen Dialis* preſided over all the reſt, had his Lictor, or Officer, was carried in an Ivory Chair, and clad in Royal Robes. If any Criminal came into his Houſe, or caſt himſelf at his Feet, he had Power to pardon and deliver him out of the hands of Juſtice. It was he bleſs'd the Arms and officiated in Chief; but had no Civil Office, that he might devote all his time to the Worſhip of his God. His Cap was of a white Sheep-Skin ſacrificed to *Jupiter*, to whom he ſacrific'd one every Month; He wore a Branch of Olive in the top of his Cap. He was choſen in a general Aſſembly, the reſt in other Aſſemblies; and were conſecrated by this great Pontiff. *Tit. Liv. Aul. Gell. Roſin.*

FLAMINIA *Via*, a High-way from *Rome* to *Ariminum*, carried on by *Flaminius* the Conſul, (ſlain by *Hannibal* at the Battel of *Thraſymene*,) through *Otricoli*, *Narni*, *Spoleto*, *Forflamme*, *Cagli*, *Foſſombrone*, and *Peſaro*. *Antonius*'s *Itinerary*.

FLAMINIO, (*John Antonio*) flouriſh'd in the XVIth. Age, and died in 1536. leaving behind him a Hiſtory of the *Roman* Emperors, III. Books entituled, *Sylvæ*; and II. of *Epigrams*. *Leander Alberti*.

FLAMINIO (*Marc Antony*) the Son of the former, in great favour with Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*, and Cardinal *Pole*: the firſt of his Countrymen, who in Latin Verſe had the happineſs to expreſs the divine Majeſty of *David*'s *Pſalms*; nor would he have ſtopped there, had he not died Young, in the Year 1551. *Thuanus*, l. 8.

FLAMINIUS (*Caius*) a Roman Conſul and General of the *Romans* at the Battel of *Thraſymene*, where he was run through the Body with a Lance, by one *Decurio*, a *Lombard*, and a great Number of Senators cut off at the ſame time by *Hannibal* his Troops, who alſo ſurpriz'd 4000 Horſe ſent by *C. Servilius Geminus* to his Collegue *Flaminius*. *Tit. Liv. Polyb. Florus. Oroſius.* *Livy* gives him the Character of a Raſh Man that never conſulted either the Gods or Men.

FLAMINIUS, (*Titus Quintus*) Conſul of *Rome* before he was Thirty Years of Age, was General of the *Romans* againſt *Philip* King of *Macedon*, whom he defeated; and then at *Nemea*, reſtor'd Liberty to *Greece* by publick Proclamation. After that being ſent to *Pruſias* who had entertain'd *Hannibal*, he ſo order'd his Affairs, that he rid the *Romans* of their Capital Enemy. The Family of the *Flaminii*, was a Branch of that of the Quinctiens, *Quinctia gens*. L. Q. *Flaminius*, Brother to the Conſul, commanded the *Roman* Fleet in *Macedonia*, took *Eretrium* in the Iſle of *Negropont*, was choſen Conſul in 562. with *Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus*; but being afterwards ſent into *Grand Caire*, the Cenſor accus'd him in the Senate of putting a Priſoner to Death at a Feaſt, at the Sollicitation of a debauch'd lewd Woman. His Son L. Q. *Flaminius* was Conſul in 604 and a Son of this latter *A.* R. 631. with Q. *Cæcilius Metellus*. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch. Cicero.*

FLAMINIUS *Nobilius*, of *Luca*, a famous Divine and Critick, employ'd by *Sixtus* V. in the ſetting forth of that Bible which goes under his Name. His main Buſineſs was to reſtore the Ancient Latin Verſion that was in Uſe before the Vulgar one, which he did partly by a Collection of Citations of that Tranſlation in the Fathers; partly by Tranſlating the Septuagint Verbatim. *F. Simon. Crit.* Old Teſt.

FLANDERS, in Latin *Flandria*, a Province, and the chief County of the Low-Countries, bounded to the South by *Artois* and *Hanault*, and a part of *Picardy*; to the North by the *German* Ocean, and the Mouth of the *Scheld*, which is called the *Hont*, that ſeparates *Flanders* from *Zealand*: to the Weſt by the *Engliſh* Sea, part of the River *Aa*, and ſome part of *Artois*, that looks towards *Bologne* and *Calais*. The Country is extreamly fertile, eſpecially in Paſturage, and very proper for Tillage. There are in it 28 or 30 Principal Wall'd Cities, a great Number of Conſiderable Cities that are not Wall'd; beſides 1154 Villages, 40 Abbeys, with an Infinite Number of Priories, Colleges and Monaſteries. All the Cities and Towns are ſo cloſe one to another, that the *Spaniards* who follow'd *Philip* II. thought that all *Flanders* had been but one City. But it has been very much waſted by continual Wars. There are reckon'd to be in it Five Viſcounties, *Ghant*, *Ypres*, *Furnes*, *Bergh St. Winock*, and *Haerlebeck*; Three Principalities, *Steenhuſe*, *Gaure*, and *Eſpinois*: Four Havens, *Sluys*, *Newport*, *Dunkirk* and *Oſtend*; and One and Thirty ancient *Caſtellanies*. *Flanders* is uſually divided into three Parts. *Flemiſh-Flanders*, where the Language of the Country is ſpoken. 2. *French-Flanders*, where French is generally ſpoken. 3. *Imperial-Flanders*, by reaſon of the County of *Aloſt*, which has been a long time under the Emperors's Juriſdiction. The Firſt, which is comprehended between the North Sea and the River *Lis*, contains the Cities of *Ghant*, *Bruges*, *Ypres*, *Scluſe*, *Oſtend*, *Newport*, *Dunkirk*, *Bergh St. Winock*, *Gravelin*, *Courtray*, &c. The Second, which has to the North *Flemiſh-Flanders*, to the South *Cambreſis*, to the Eaſt the *Scheld*, to the Weſt the *Lis*, contains the Cities of *Liſle*, *Douay*, *Tournay*, &c. *Imperial Flanders*, between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*; contains the County of *Aloſt*, and the Four Offices belonging to it. *Flanders*, ſaith *Ortelius*, is moſt excellent for Paſture, eſpecially towards the Weſt; affords Kine, and War-like Horſes, and abounds in Butter, Cheeſe, and excellent Wheat. The People are much given to Merchandice and Cloathing. Their Linen exceeds all other Countries. The ancient Earls of *Flanders* did Homage to the Kings of *France*, as did alſo *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, which fell to him by marrying *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis Malatin*, Earl of *Flanders*, in 1369. paſſing afterwards into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles the Hardy* Duke of *Burgundy*, to *Maximilian* Emperour of *Germany*. *Charles* V. when he took *Francis* I. Priſoner, in the Battel of *Pavia* in *Italy*, by a Treaty of *Madrid*, enfranchis'd it from that Servitude. But afterwards in K. *Philip* II's. time, it was extreamly curtail'd and harraſs'd, which made many of the Inhabitants retire into *England*; and this did not only depopulate it, but impoveriſh'd it conſiderably, by carrying away a great part of its Trade. The *Hollanders* revolting at the ſame time, added to its Calamities by a War of 40 years continuance, and the *French* have of late made great Conqueſts in it.

FLATHOM, an Iſland in the *Severn*, over againſt *Somerſetſhire*.

FLAVIAN I. Patriarch of *Antioch* in the IVth. Age; was a Perſon of Noble Extraction and Exemplary Life obtain'd a General Pardon of *Theodoſius* for the Inhabitants of the City, who, in a popular Tumult, had thrown down the Statue of the Empreſs *Placilla*, and dragged it about the Streets, expell'd the *Meſſalian* Hereticks out of his Dioceſs, and died in the Year 404. highly applauded by St. *Chryſoſtom*, in his Sermon *ad Pop. Antioch.* *Sozomen*, *Theodoret*.

FLAVIAN II. Succeeded *Palladius* in the ſame Patriarchate, *Anno* 496. and became a ſtout Defender of the Council of *Chalcedon*, for which he was Baniſh'd by the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, in 512.

FLAVIAN, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was a Prelate of great Merit and Piety. He was Prieſt and Treaſurer of the Great Church when he was choſen Succeſſor to *Proclus* in 447. *Chryſaphius* Favourite to the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger, had a Pique againſt him, and endeavour'd to deprive him of his See, becauſe he refus'd to preſent him after his Election. In his time ſprang up the *Eutychian* Hereſie, which he Condemn'd in a Synod held at *Conſtantinople*; for which he was depos'd in another *Pſeudo*-Synod held at *Epheſus* by *Dioſcorus* of *Alexandria*; and not only ſo, but kickt by him in the Aſſembly after that cruel manner, that he died of his Bruiſes within few Days after. *Nicephorus Liberatus*, *Evagrius*, l. 1. c. 10.

FLAVIGNI, *Flaviniacum*, a ſmall City of *France* in *Burgundy*, in the Country of *Auxois*, ſeated upon a ſmall River between *Dijon* and *Saumur*.

FLAVIGNI, (*Valerian de*) *Sorbon* Doctor and King's Profeſſour of Hebrew at *Paris*, liv'd in the XVIIth. Cent. He wrote with a great deal of Heat againſt *Jay*'s Polyglott-Bible, in a Letter to Mr. Printed in 1646. He pretends there are an Infinite Number of groſs Faults in this great Work, and that none of the Languages were rightly underſtood by the Editor. He falls upon the Samaritan Pentateuch, and particularly upon *Morinus*, who revis'd the Impreſſion, and inſerted it into the Polyglott: He commends *Gabriel Sionita* a Learned *Maronite*, to whom the Publick is oblig'd for the Syriac and Arabic Verſions in this Bible, and at the ſame time, gives a diſparaging Character of *Abraham Ecchellenſis*, who came from *Rome*, to ſupply ſome Defects in the Syriack and Arabick; in a word, *Flavigni*, in this Letter, and in ſome others written by him, upon the ſame Subject, runs a ſevere Critick upon *Jay*'s Polyglott, and diſcovers ſome Miſtakes in it. Father *Simon* affirms, that if *Flavigni*'s Capacity had been greater, he might have found a great many more, which he has cenſur'd in the *Engliſh* Polyglott, being but a Copy as it were from that of *Paris*. *Flavigni* has likewiſe writ ſeveral Letters againſt *Abraham Ecchellenſis* upon the Syriack Verſion of the Bible, but his skill in this Language appears ſomewhat ſhort, and *Ecchellenſis* has the better of him in his Reply. *R. Simon.*

FLAVITAS, a Prieſt of the Vth. Age, famous for the Cheat which he put upon *Zeno* the Emperor; who, after the Death of *Acacius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, proclaimed a Faſt of 40 Days, and cauſing a blank Paper to be laid under the Altar, deſir'd of God to permit an Angel to write the Name of the Perſon whom he deſign'd to be Succeſſor to *Acacius*. *Flavitas*, no leſs Ambitious than Politick, fiſh'd this Myſtery with a Golden Hook out of the Eunuch that *Zeno* had entruſted with Keeping the Church, and having written his own Name upon the blank Paper, laid it again where he had it. Upon which, he was immediately advanc'd. 'Tis true, the Impoſture was afterwards diſcover'd; but he prevented his Puniſhment by his Death, which happen'd ſoon after, in the Year 589. *Niceph. Evagr.* l. 3.

FLAVIUM, St. *Andres*, a City of the Dukedom of *Carinthia*, under the Biſhop of *Saltsburg*, upon the River *Lavant*, which two Leagues below empties it ſelf into the *Drave*; Nine *German* Miles from *Laubach* to the North, in the Mid-way between *Clauſen* Weſtward, and *Gracz* Eaſtward. *Baudrand.*

FLAVONA, or *Flanona*, now *Fianona*, a Town of *Iſtria*, upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, under the *Venetian*, 11 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Arſa*, to the North. *Baudrand.*

La FLECHE, a City of *France* in *Anjou*, ſeated upon the River *Loire*, toward the Frontiers of *Maine*; famous for the College of Jeſuits there, Founded by *Henry* the IVth. where the Heart of that Monarch lies interr'd.

FLEMING, (Sir *Daniel*) of *Rydall*-Hall in *Weſtmorland* Son of *William Fleming*, Eſq; who was Son of *Daniel Fleming* of *Skipwith*-Hall, in Com. *Cumbr.* whoſe Father was *William Fleming*, Son and Heir of *Anthony Fleming*, Son of *Hugh Fleming*, Eſqs; which *Hugh* was the Son of *John Fleming*, Eſq; who in the Reign of *Richard* the IIId. paſt his Accounts in the Exchequer, as Eſcheator for the Counties of *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*; the Father of this *John* was Sir *Thomas*, who was Son and Heir to another Sir *Thomas*, Son to Sir *Richard*, whoſe Father was Sir *John le Fleming*, Son to another Sir *John*, whoſe Father was *Rainerus le Fleming*, Son of *John*, which *John* attended King *Edward* the Firſt, in his Expedition into *Scotland*, as appears by his Protection under the Great Seal of *England*, dated at *Carlavoroke*-Caſtle, in the 18th Year of his Reign. The next Anceſtor is Sir *Richard le Fleming*, Knight, Son to Sir *John*, whoſe Father was Sir *Richard*, Son of Sir *Michael*; the Father of which Sir *Michael* was *William le Fleming*, Son to *Michael le Fleming*, who being related to *Baldwin* the Vth. Earl of *Flanders*, was ſent by him into *England*, with ſome Forces to aſſiſt *William* the Coquerour his Son-in-Law. King *William*, after his Succeſs, granted to this *Michael*, the Caſtles of *Gleſton* and *Carnarvan* with the Mannors of *Aldingham*, *Beckermet*, &c. in the Counties of *Lancaſter* and *Cumberland*, ſome of which are ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the Family. Though the Elder Houſe of this Family always kept the Sirname of *Fleming*, the younger Branches often chang'd theirs, and took the Names of the Lands aſſign'd them, or of the Places where they dwelt, as *Rottington*, *Artokenden*, *Friſington*, *Oſmunderley*, &c. which was anciently a common Cuſtom with other Families of good Account. The *Flemings* intermarried with theſe conſiderable following Families, (*viz.*) with that of Sir *John Lancaſter* of *Rydal*-Hall, Sir *Hugh Lowther* of *Lowther*, *Richard Huddleſton* of *Millum*-Caſtle, Eſq; Sir *John Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*, with that of Sir *Francis Ducket* of *Grayrigg*; with *Brathwait* of *Ambleſide*, Eſq; *Kirkby* of *Kirkby*, Eſq; and with that of Sir *Henry Fletcher* of *Hoten* in *Com. Cumbr.* Bar. &c. The Arms of this Family are, Gules, a Fret Argent. The Creſt a Serpent Nowed, holding a Garland of Olives and Vines in her Mouth, all Proper, with this *Motto*, *Sapientia. Pax. Copia.*

FLENSBURGH, in Latin *Flensburgum*, a City of *Denmark* in the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*, which makes a part of *Sud-Jutland*, ſeated upon a Bay of the *Baltick*-Sea, to which it gives its Name, with a good Harbour and a Caſtle, between the City of *Sleſwick* to the South, and the Iſle of *Alſen* to the Eaſt.

FLESSINGUE, by the Natives *Vleſſingen*, in Lat. *Fleſſingæ*; a City of the Low-Countries in *Zealand*, with a good Haven within a League of *Middleburgh*, firſt Wall'd about in the XVth. Age by *Adolphus* of *Burgundy*, who was Lord of it. It is now the Third City of *Walcheren*, and the Prince of *Orange* is Lord of it. 'Tis ſaid, that *Fleſſing* was only a Champaign place formerly, that ſerv'd for a Paſſage for *Flanders*; but now it is become ſo famous, that ſome call it, *The Key of the Sea of the Low-Countries*. The People of *Sluſe* Plundered it in 1485. and in the XVIth. Age, the States of the United Provinces deliver'd it up in Hoſtage, to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Dukes of *Alba* and *Parma*, in vain, attempted it at the ſame time. *Strada*.

FLESSINGUE, or *New Fleſſingue*, a Fortreſs in the Iſland of *Tabago*, in South *America*; built ſome Years ago by the *Hollanders*; but taken and demoliſhed by the *French* in 1677.

FLEVO, or as ſome will have it *Fletio*, an Iſland of the *Frieſlanders*, in the Lake *Flevum*, where are now the Iſlands *Ens* and *Lik*, in the Bay of *Zuyderzee*, according to *Ortelius*. But *Cluverius* affirms, The Iſland to be now ſwallow'd up in the Sea, where now is the Flat, call'd *Het Bredefandt*, between Weſt *Frieſlandt* and *Vieringhen*, perhaps more in the Right. *Baudrand*.

FLEVUM, or *Flevi Lacus*, according to *Tacitus*, a Bay of the *German* Sea, between the *Hollanders* and *Frieſlanders*, into which the Eaſtern Arm of the *Rhine*, together with the *Iſſel* diſcharge themſelves near the City *Campen*, between that and *Velenhove*; vulgarly call'd *Zuyderzee*. *Baudrand*.

FLEVUM *Caſtellum*, where now the Village *Oofteynde*, in the North part of the Iſland of *Vielandt*, near the Mouth of the Eaſtern Arm of the *Rhine*, call'd *Het Vlie*; hardly 3 Leagues from the Shore of Weſt *Freſlandt*; according to *Saxon*, and others.

FLEURY, or St. *Benedict* upon the *Loire*, a Town of *France*, with a famous Abbey, upon the Right ſide of the River *Loire*, in the Dioceſs of *Orleans*, between *Sulli*, and *Je[illegible]*.

FLEURY, in Latin *Floriacum*, a Borough of *France* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, ſeated upon the River *Ouſche*, about 3 [illegible] from *Dijon*, and 4 of [illegible].

FLEURY or *Fleurus*, a little Village near the *Sambre* above *Charleroy*, memorable for the Battle there fought, between the *Dutch* and the *French*, upon the 1ſt. of *July*, 1690. wherein the latter were Victorious.

FLINS, an Idol of the ancient *Vandals*, who inhabited that part of *Germany* that is now call'd *Luſace*. This word in the Saxon Language, ſignifies a Stone; for they repreſented their God by a great Stone ſhap'd in the Figure of Death, cover'd with a long Cloak, holding a ſtick in its Hand, with a blown Bladder, with a Lion upon its left Shoulder; by which theſe *Barbarians* think they will be brought to live again. *Chron. Saxo-Germ.*

FLINT, a Caſtle in North *Wales*, which gives Name to *Flintſhire*, a County thereof. It ſtands on the River *Dee*, near its influx into the *Iriſh* Sea, begun by *Henry* II. and finiſh'd by *Edw.* I. It was in this Caſtle that *Rich.* II. was by *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, betray'd to his Couſin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*; from whence being brought up Priſoner to *London*, he ſoon after loſt his Crown and Life.

FLINTSHIRE, a Maritime County of North *Wales*, ſo call'd from *Flint*, the chief place thereof. It borders Northward upon the *Iriſh* Sea; Southward, on *Shropſhire*; Eaſtward, upon *Cheſhire*, and Weſtward, upon *Denbighſhire*. In length from Eaſt to Weſt, not above 24 Miles. In Breadth from North to South 8. The whole divided into Five Hundreds, wherein are 21 Pariſhes, and but 2 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices* who were poſſeſs'd of N. W. and now in the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*. This is the ſmalleſt County in all *Wales*, but one of the fruitfulleſt; for as it is nothing near ſo Mountainous as the other Parts, ſo it brings forth plenty both of Corn and Graſs, as alſo great ſtore of Cattel. 'Tis true, they be but ſmall; but that defect is abundantly ſupplied by their Numbers. Here is alſo great plenty of Honey, of which they make excellent Metheglin, and in this County is St. *Winifred*'s Well, ſome Tracts of that famous Ditch commonly called *Offa*'s *Dike*; both which lie in their proper place. *Flintſhire* was formerly reckoned a part of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, paying 100 Marks, called a *Mize*, at the Change of every Earl of *Cheſter*, till 1568. when, upon occaſion of one *Tho. Radford*, committed to Priſon by the Chamberlain of *Cheſter*, it diſjoyn'd it ſelf from the Palatinate, and united with the Principality of *Wales*. *Flint*, its chief Town, though no Market-Town, by reaſon of its vicinity to *Cheſter*, and the conveniency of going thither by Water on the River *Dee*, ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

FLODOARD, *Frodard* or *Flodard*, Abbot of St. *Remi* in *Rheims*, flouriſhd in the Tenth Age. He wrote a Chronicle from 919. to 966. As alſo the Hiſtory of the Church of *Rheims* in IV. Books: This Hiſtory was firſt printed by *Sirmondus* in 1611, and after wards by *George Colen* in 1617. with Learned Notes, and dy'd in 966.

FLORA, ſaid to be the Wife of *Zephyrus*, and Goddeſs of Flowers. *Lactantius* is of Opinion, that *Flora* was a Courteſan, who having got good ſtore of Wealth by her Proſtitutions, inſtituted the *Floralia*, or *Ludos Florales*. Wherefore the *Romans* aſham'd to pay ſo much honour to a Perſon of ill Fame, advanc'd her to be the Goddeſs of Flowers, and ſolemniz'd her Feſtivals at the beginning of *May*.

FLORALE, Games of *Tholouſe*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, were Inſtituted in 1323. by ſeven Wealthy Men of that City, who invited all the Poets round about to try their Wits for a Prize, and he who carried it had a Golden *Violette* for Reward. The Firſt of *May* was the Day appointed for this Solemnity; and at laſt the Society form'd themſelves into a College, and added two other Flowers as Prizes; and admitted the Candidates to Degrees, as Batchelor and Doctor of the Gay Science or Poeſie, and gave them their Letters in Verſe. There were alſo ſeveral Ladies, who being mov'd with this Poetick fury, compos'd Verſes, but without any Claim to the Prize; leſt the Judges might be thought Guilty of too much Complaiſance towards any of them. And in 1540. a Lady of Quality in the City, left a great Eſtate to maintain thoſe Floral Games on the Firſt and Third of *May*, for three Flowers worth 15 Piſtols each, and gave her own Habitation, which is now the Town-Houſe, for the Solemnity. At which, a Preſident, a Maſter, and Four Counſellors of Parliament aſſiſt. The Conquerours are treated with great Honour. Convoy'd to their ſeveral Homes, with Muſick and Guards; and they, with all the other Candidates nobly treated. *La Faille, Annales de Tholouſe.*

FLORALES *Ludi*, or *Floralia*, certain Sports in Honour of the Goddeſs *Flora*, or rather inſtituted by her ſelf; which were obſerv'd upon the four laſt Days of *April*, and firſt of *May*; upon which it was the Cuſtom for Shameleſs Strumpets to run up and down the Streets naked, uſing many Laſcivious Geſtures and Obſcene Speeches: and theſe Harlots were uſually call'd together by the Sound of a Trumpet, to which *Juvenal* alludes, when he ſays, *Digniſſima prorſus Florali Matrona Tuba.* Moreover, for the more Civil Recreation of the People, Goats and Hares, *&c.* were publickly Bated, and hunted, and Elephants taught to walk backward and forward upon the Ropes, were brought forth to delight the Spectators; as *Pliny* teſtifies.

FLORENCE, the Capital City of *Tuſcany*, where the Grand Duke keeps his Court; the Seat alſo of an Archbiſhop erected in 1421. by *Martin* V. It is ſeated upon the River *Arno*, which divides it into two unequal parts joyn'd together by four fair and very large Stone-Bridges. It is eſteemed one of the biggeſt Cities of *Italy*, as being near ſix Miles in Compaſs. So well peopled, as to contain above a Hundred thouſand Souls, and as many in the Houſes within the Territory belonging to it. The Streets are Pav'd with broad Stones, the Palaces are Sumptuous, the Churches Magnificent, and all the Houſes ſo Neat and Beautiful, that it may well deſerve the Name of *Florence the Fair*. The Church of St. *Laurence* is a wonderful Structure, deſign'd by *Brunelliſchi*. Two Rows of round Pillars ſupport the Bulk of the Building. And upon the Roof of the Quire is to be ſeen a Picture of the Laſt Judgment; being a bold Piece of *Pontorno*'s hand. There are alſo the Portraictures of St. *Anne*, and the Holy Virgin Painted in *Freſco* by *Fra. Bartholomeo*: a Piece ſo Noble, that one of the Dukes of *Mantua* offer'd a vaſt Sum of Money for it. The Chapel of St. *Laurence* is built of Marble, and the Walls are fac'd with Jaſper. This Chapel is round, and about it ſtand the Tombs of the Dukes of *Florence*. Near St. *Laurence*'s, is the famous Library of Manuſcripts call'd *Bibliotheca Laurentiana*, the Catalogue of which was Printed at *Amſterdam*, in 1622. The Gallery of the Old Palace of the Duke and his Cloſet, are full of Pieces no leſs conſiderable for their Rarity, than for their Riches. The Paintings and Statues in the Prince's Palace, are Maſter-pieces of the beſt Artiſts, and all his Furniture ſhews a particular Magnificence. There are in *Florence* three Citadels. The Firſt, which is the Strongeſt, built by *Alexander*, the firſt Duke, with five Baſtions: The Second built by *Coſmo*, commands the City: And the Third which is a Star with ſix Points, by *Ferdinand*. *Florence* had ſeveral Maſters, before it fell under the Government of the Houſe *de Medicis*; of which Family there have been alſo four Popes; *Leo* X. *Clement* VII. *Pius* IV. and *Leo* XI. Beſides that, *Florence* is the place where the *Italian* Language is moſt perfectly ſpoken, though the Utterance of the *Romans* be much better: whence the Proverb of *Lingua Toſcana in Bocca Romana*. Laſtly, The *Florentines* are Witty, fair Dealers, and good Husbands. This City hath produc'd abundance of Learned Men, of all ſorts, and has the famous Academy of *La Crusca*. Authors are not agreed as to the time of the Building of *Florence*, though ſome ſay, that it was built by *Sylla*'s Soldiers, during the Civil War, upon the *Arne* and the *Main*; whence it was at firſt called *Fluentia*, but afterwards, becauſe of the fruitfulneſs of its Territory, it was called *Florentia*. Pope *Eugenius* IV. held a Council here againſt that of *Baſle*

with the Fathers, of which he could not agree. It was first indicted at *Ferrara*, but removed hither, because of the Plague. The Emperor of the East, and the most noted Persons of the Greek Church assisted here, and Subscribed to the Sentiments of the Western Church, concerning the Procession of the Holy Ghost, and after two fine Harangues made by Cardinal *Bessarion* upon this Argument they all Subscrib'd to the Belief of the Western Church, excepting the Bishop of *Ephesus*. Afterwards some other Matters relating to Purgatory were determin'd, and an Union between the Greek and Latin Church concluded, but the Conduct of the Eastern Bishops being not approv'd by their Party, when they came home, hinder'd this Accommodation from taking effect. In such Union the *Abyssines* and *Jacobites* desired to be comprehended; this was about 1439. But others are of Opinion, That the pressing Necessity which the Emperor of the East had of Supplies against the Victorious *Turks*, had more Influence on this pretended Union, than any Agreement in Opinion. In 1055. a Council was held here against *Berengarius*; who withstood the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and in 1105. against Bishop *Fluentius*, for saying, That Antichrist was already Born. *Act. Concil. Floren. Bzovius. Spondan. Annal.* A. C. 143 , 144 , 1442, &c.

FLORENTIUS I. Count of *Holland*, the Son of *Thierry* III. succeeded his Brother *Thierry* IV. in 1048. He defeated the Archbishop of *Cologne*, the Bishop of *Liege*, the Count of *Louvain*, and several other Princes confederated against him; but after the Fight, as he lay under a Willow, was surpriz'd and slain by his Enemies, in 1062.

FLORENTIUS II. surnam'd *the Fat*, was the Son of *Thierry* V. and rul'd from 1091. to 1123. He had Wars with the revolted *Frisons*, who had the better in the first Fight; but afterwards he prov'd Victorious, and dy'd with the Reputation of a Religious Prince.

FLORENTIUS III. Son of *Thierry* VI. Began his Government in 1163. and follow'd the Emperor *Frederick* into the Holy Land, where he signaliz'd his Courage at the Siege of *Damiata*, and dying in 1190. was Buried at *Antioch*.

FLORENTIUS IV. succeeded his Father *William* I. and was kill'd in a Turnament by the Count of *Clermont* in 1235. 'Tis said, That one of his Daughters married to the Count of *Henneberg*, was brought to Bed upon a *Palm-Sunday* of 365 Children, as a Punishment for Scoffing at a poor Widow that had born no more than two at a time.

FLORENTIUS V. the Son of *William* II. King of the *Romans*, had Wars with the rebellious *Frisons*, and was Assassinated by one *Girard de Velsen*, whose Wife he had debauch'd. This happen'd in 1296. after he had govern'd 40 Years.

FLORENTIUS, call'd, *Bravonius* or *Wigornienſis*, a Monk of *Worcester*, liv'd in the XIIth. Century. He wrote a Book call'd, *Chronicon Chronicorum*, reaching from the beginning of the World to his own time, *i. e.* to 1118; which another Monk of the same Monastery continu'd to 1163. *Florentius* likewise work'd upon a Continuation of *Marianus Scotus*, and wrote a Treatise of the Royal Family of *England*, &c. *Simler Bibl. Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib.* 2. *cap.* 28. *Pitſ. de Script. Angl.*

FLORIANUS, surnam'd St. *Peter*, an *Italian* born at *Bononia*, flourish'd about the middle of the XVth. Century. *Trithemius* gives him the Character of being one of the most Learned Persons of his Time; that he understood the Canon and Civil Law, Philosophy, and the Learning of the Scriptures, that he was a good Orator, an extraordinary Disputant, and had an admirable Head for Counsel and Advice. His Works are, *Super-codice Lib.* IX. *Super F. Nova Lib.* XII. *Super F. Veteri, Lib.* XXIV. *Super F. Inforciati, Lib.* XIV. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl.*

FLORIANUS caus'd himself to be Crown'd after the Death of his Brother *Tacitus*, believing the Empire had been Hereditary. However, he enjoy'd it not above two Months, being slain at *Tarsus* by the Soldiers, so soon as they heard that *Probus* was Proclaim'd by the Senate. *Vopiscus.*

FLORIDA, a Part of *America*, between *New France*, *Virginia* and *Mexico*, first discover'd by *Sebastian Cabot*, whom *Hen.* VII. King of *England* sent to see if he could find a Way through the West Passage into the East; but he did no more than take a slight View of the Country. *John Ponce* of *Leon* was sent thither by the King of *Castile*, but was chas'd away by the Inhabitants. *Ferdinand Soto*, after the Conquest of *Peru*, entred there *May* 25. 1538. with 220 Horse and 400 Foot, and gave it the Name of *Florida*, because he came thither when the Flowers were upon the Ground, but died of Grief, because he was disappointed of the Treasures which he expected. The *French* settled first there, in 1502. in the Reign of *Charles* IX. contracted Friendship with the Inhabitants, and built the Fort of *Charlefort* and *Caroln*. The *Castilians* being Angry at the *French*'s good Entertainment, fell upon them unawares, flea'd the Governor Alive, and Hang'd the rest, says *Lescarbot*. In 1567. *Dominick de Gourgues* a *Gascon*, fitted out a Vessel at his own Charge, re took the said Forts, and hang'd the *Spaniards* on the same Trees, whereon they had hanged the *French*. The Air is very pure and temperate, and the Earth fruitful, because of frequent Dews. Their Bread is made of Maize. After the Harvest, the Natives burn the Grass and Roots, which they think the best sort of Husbandry. Their Vines only want Dressing. Their Pullets there are as big Peacocks. They have many great Rivers, and among others, *Chucagua Rio Grande*, where they fish for Pearl, and whose Sand is mixt with Gold. The Inland Country is level, and well water'd with Rivers; but toward the Sea the Soil is altogether Sandy. The Forests are full of Pines, but the Apples have no Kernels: There are also a vast number of Cedars, Cypress, Laurels and Palms. Wild Vines also grow about the Trees, and Medlar-Trees there are in abundance, the Fruit of which is bigger and better than in *France*. Sassafras also is very plentiful, which the Savages call *Pavame*, the Wood and Bark of which yields a pleasant Smell. The Earth produces likewise a sort of Root call'd *Hasez*, of which the Natives make use instead of Wheat. Their four-footed Beasts, are, Deer, Goats, Harts, Lions, Leopards, Bears, Wolves, Ounces, Otters, Hares and Rabbets. Their Fowl, Turkies, Partridge, Pidgeons, Turtles, Geese, Ducks, Herons and Birds of Prey. Their Rivers also breed Crocodiles, and their Waters and Woods several sorts of Serpents. There is great Store of Gold and Silver among the Savages; but 'tis thought they gather it up from the Wrecks of the *Spanish* Ships that are cast away upon the Coast, for that no Mines have as yet been discover'd, though the Savages assure ye, that the Mountains of *Apalatci* are full of Mines of a shining yellow Metal. The Men Dye themselves of an Olive Complexion, though naturally Fair and Tall, without any Deformity. They cover the Parts of Nature with Deer Skins, neatly fitted together, leaving the rest of their Bodies naked; and Painting their Arms and Legs with certain Marks which are never to be rubbed out, being as it were engrav'd in the Skin. Their Hair is generally Black, which they wear down to their Wasts. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, headed with the Teeth of Fish, or sharp Stones. They are great Dissemblers and Liars; and their chief Employment is Hunting and Fishing. The Women Paint like the Men, and are so nimble, that they will Swim a great River, holding their Children above water, and Climb to the Tops of the highest Trees with an extraordinary swiftness. They have two Harvests of *Maiz* in a Year; that is to say, in *March* and *June*; which the *Cacicque* or Commander of every Village Locks up in a Publick Granary, whence he distributes it to every Family proportionably. They are under several *Caciques*, who frequently make War one upon another, not openly, but by Surprize and Ambuscado. When they march, the *Cacicque* goes first, with a Club in one hand, his Bow in the other, and his Quiver at his Back. When they hold a Consultation, the *Cacicque* sits upon a Place somewhat higher than the rest, and if it be a Matter of Moment, they call their Priests to Council. These Priests they call *Jawa's*, and have a great Veneration for 'em; and when they die they Bury 'em in their Houses, which afterwards they Burn with all their Moveables. When a *Cacicque* dies, they Bury him solemnly and lay upon his Tomb the Cup wherein he drank, with a great number of Arrows. Those who inhabit the Plains are nimbler and taller than the Inhabitants of the Mountains; and those who inhabit the Inland Country, than they who dwell on the Borders, which are Poor and Barren. They love War, and are under Captains whom they Name *Paraoussis*. They kill all that they can take of their Enemies, and carry their Heads about in Triumph; but sometimes save the Women and Children to be Slaves. After a Victory, they keep Feasts for three Days, with Dancing and Singing, the old Men leading the Dance, and being adorn'd with the Hair of their Enemies, whose Heads they cut off. They Attribute their Victory to the Sun, and accordingly return thanks to it, for they Worship no other Deity excepting this Planet and the Moon. Private Persons have but one Wife each, but the *Caciques* have more. Their Priests are Magicians, and enchant the People by their Witchcraft, they do also act the Physician, and instead of letting Blood as we do, they Suck the Blood of their Patients. *Charles* the Vth. sent several Monks and Friars to try whether they could tame these Savages by the way of Conversion, but the Infidels cut their Throats.

FLORIMOND *De Raymond*, Councellour of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux*, he liv'd in the XVI. Century; he was once of the Opinion of *Calvin*, but afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*. He has written several Treatises against the *Protestants*, of which, those two, concerning Antichrist and the Origen of Heresies, are the most considerable. He died in the Year 1606. *Spondan.* A. C. 1560. *N.* 31. *Cornbrard in Chron.* &c.

FLORINUS, a Heretick, in the 2d. Age, who publiquely taught, That God did not only permit, but do Evil, &c. His Followers were called *Florians*. *Eusebius*, *Irenæus*, *Theodoret*.

FLORUM, *Flores*, a large Island of *Asia* in the *Indian* Sea, stretching out from East to West, between *Java* and the Islands of *Ceram*, 40 *Spanish* Leagues from *Macassar* to the South, known by Name only to the *Europeans*.

FLOSC

FLORUS, Surnam'd *Magiſter*, and ſometimes *Drepanius*, Deacon of the Church of *Lyons*, was an Author of Character, in the IXth. Century, in the time of *Agobardus* Archbiſhop of that City: Thoſe who have publiſh'd Catalogues of Eccleſiaſtical Writers ſpeak much to his advantage. This Learned Deacon wrote a Treatiſe call'd, *Expoſitio Miſſæ*, Extant in the 9th. Tomb of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and ſome think that 'twas this *Florus* who wrote againſt *Johannes Scotus*, call'd *Erigena*, and againſt *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and that he is the Author of the Commentaries upon St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. *Florus* likewiſe wrote a Treatiſe, *de Electionibus Epiſcoporum*, inſerted at the end of *Agobardus*'s Works by *Papyrius Maſſonus*, and afterwards by *Baluzius*. He wrote alſo, an Epiſtle to the Church of *Lyons*, upon the Subject of Predeſtination. *Sigebert*, *de Script. Eccl. cap.* 49. *Matth. Weſtminſter ad Ann.* 853. *de Marca Lib.* 8. *de Concord. Sacerd. & Imper. cap.* 14. *Baluz. in præf. & Not. ad Agob.* &c.

FLORUS, (*Annæus*) a well known Latin Hiſtorian, liv'd 200 Years after *Auguſtus*'s Reign. 'Tis thought that *Spartian* makes mention of him under the Name of a Poet, in the Life of *Adrian*, where he gives an Account of a very entertaining Copy of Verſes of *Florus*, together with a return of the Emperours. The Probability of this Conjecture I have obſerv'd already under *Adrian*, and that which confirms me further in my Opinion, is the Poetical ſtile of the Hiſtorian, *Lucius Florus*, which beſide the florid peculiarity of the Expreſſion, looks more like a Panegyrick than a juſt Relation of the *Roman* Empire. *Voſſius Lib.* 1. *De Hiſt. Lat cap.* 3.. *La Mothe. John George Grævius in Præfat in Author. prædict.*

FLORUS (*Geſſius*) Governour of *Judæa* in the 1ſt. Age, which Favour he obtain'd of *Nero*, by the Sollicitation of his Wife *Cleopatra*, who was an intimate Friend of *Poppæa*'s. His Avarice and Cruelty occaſion'd the War of the *Jews* with the *Romans*. *Joſephus*, *l.* 2. *de Bell. Jud. Tacit. Hiſt. l.* 5.

FLORUS (*Julianus*) an Orator in the time of *Tiberius*. *Seneca* ſpeaks of him in his Controverſies, and *Quintilian* calls him *the Prince of Eloquence.*

FOCHIEN, or *Fokien*, a Province of *China* lying upon the Sea, between the Provinces of *Chequian* and *Cantan*. The Capital City of it is *Focheu*, where there is a Court of *Mandarins*: the reſt are *Chancheu*, *Xaow*, *Tingcheu*, &c. This Province is very fertile, and abounds in Paper, Sugar, *&c.*

FOEROE, Lat. *Feroæ Provincia ferventis*, a Province ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*, conſiſting of 17 Iſlands, which have *Norway* on the Eaſt, *Orkney* and *Scotland* on the South-eaſt, *Greenland* on the Weſt, and *Ijeland* on the North-weſt, under 62. Deg. 10. Min. of Lat. extending from North to South 60 Miles, and in breadth about 40, ſeparated from each other by deep and rapid Waters; they are all cultivated and inhabited, their Commodities are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train Oil, Fiſh, but eſpecially Stockfiſhings, whereof they Export yearly above 60000 Pair, in their Trade to *Ijeland*, *Norway* and *Denmark*. Here is alſo *Angelica*, *Radix Rhodia*, great Numbers of Wild Cattle, whence the Province bears a Wild Sheep for its Arms. In the whole Province are 39 Pariſh-Churches, divided into 7 Church-Corporations (as they call 'em) each Corporation has its Prieſt of the Faith of the Confeſſion of *Ausburgh*; who, beſides little Contributions from Communicants, receives for Tithes not the Tenth but Fourth part of Corn, Butter, Wool and Fiſh, and makes out the reſt of his Maintenance for himſelf and Family by Tillage, or ſome other Occupation at *Thaſeheven*, where is a very good Harbour defended by a ſtrong Fort, and a School for Youth Erected and Endowed by *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*. They ſpeak the *Daniſh* and *Norwegian* Languages mixt, and are governd according to the Laws of *Norway*.

FOGGIA, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in the Province of *La Capitanata*, within the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſeated upon the River *Cerara*, 7 or 8 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and Noted for the Cuſtom-houſe there ſetled, call'd *La Dogana di Foggia*.

FOGLIETA, (*Hubert*) Son to *Auguſtin Foglieta*, who was Counſellor to *Julius* II. *Leo* X. and *Clement* VIII. a Native of *Genoa*: He liv'd in the XVIth. Age, and was one of the Learnedeſt Men of his Nation. *Charles* V. allow'd his Father a Penſion of 400 Crowns in Gold, *per An.* and gave him withal the Biſhoprick of *Majara*, in *Sicily*. This young *Foglieta* wrote, *Hiſtoriæ Genuenſium*, lib. XII. *Clarorum Ligurum elogia. De laudibus Urbis Neapolis. De ratione ſcribendæ Hiſtoriæ. De cauſis magnitudinis Imperii Turcici. De Linguæ uſu & ornatu. De Philoſophiæ & Juris Civilis inter ſe comparatione. De novatis in quibus Plato ab Ariſtotele reprehenditur. Conjuratio Joannis Ludovici Fieſci. Tumultus Neapolitani. Cædes Petri Ludovici Farneſii. De pace fœdere in Selimum. De obſidione Melitæ. Opuſcula. Nomina Polybiana*, &c. and died in 1581. *Poſſevin in Bibl. Bard. in Chron. Ghilini Theat. d' Huom. Letter.* &c.

FOHI, the Firſt King of *China*, who reigned in the time of *Heber* and *Peleg*; and ſetled himſelf in the Weſtern part of *China*, where he was born, in the Province of *Xenſi*. The Chineſes affirm, That he held that Empire 115 Years. Which is not improbable, conſidering that the Patriarchs liv'd longer in thoſe days. However it were, he is ſaid to have reform'd and poliſh'd the Manners of the *Chineſes*; who were *Barbarians* before, and liv'd without any Laws. Their Hiſtories alſo ſay, That he underſtood Aſtronomy, and drew ſeveral Mathematical Tables. *Paul Pezron Antiqu. de Temps.*

FOIX, a City and Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom. The County is a particular Government, which ſome place in *Languedoc*, that lies to the Eaſt and North. The *Pyrenæan* Mountains, and *Rouſſillon*, lie to the South; and *Gaſcony* to the Weſt. The City of *Foix* is ſeated upon the *Arriege*, near the Mountains, and is the Place where the Seneſchal of the Province reſides. Here it is that the States of the Province aſſemble; and here is alſo the Audit for the Receit of the Royal Revenue. The other Cities of this County are *Pamiers*, *Mirepoix*, *Mazeres*, *Taraſcon*, *Saverdun*, *Vic de Soz*, *Belleſtat*, *Maz d'Azil*, &c. The Inhabitants of the County of *Foix* enjoy very fair Privileges: They are Ingenious, and good Soldiers, but a little too Hot. The whole Country ſuffer'd very much toward the End of the XVIth. Age, during the Civil Wars about Religion. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

FOIX, the Family of *Foix*, once one of the moſt Illuſtrious Houſes of *France*, deſcended from that of *Carcaſſone*, and was no leſs ennobled with Perſonages of eminent Worth and Honour. Among the reſt, *Raymond Roger*, Count of *Foix*, in 1128. who accompany'd *Philip le Auguſt* into the *Holy Land*; and at his return, took part with the *Albigenſes*, between whom and the *Catholicks* he procur'd a Diſpute in the Caſtle of *Foix*, where a Siſter of his, deſirous to take up the Cauſe of the *Albigenſes*, one *Stephen de Minia* preſum'd to give her an undecent Rebuke, *Go, Madam* (ſaid he) *and Spin upon your Diſtaff; it behoves not you to Talk in a Diſpute of Religion.* However, the Count, her Brother, ſtuck cloſe to thoſe People; which drew a cruel War upon his Country.

DE FOIX (*Gaſton*) Kill'd at the Battel of *Ravenna*. *Vid. Gaſton.*

DE FOIX (*Andrew*) Conquer'd almoſt all *Navarre*, in 1521. Afterwards he enter'd *Caſtile*, and beſieged *Lagrogna*: But the Viceroy ſurpriz'd him ſo unfortunately, at a time when he had ſent away a part of his Forces, that giving him Battle before the Succour that was marching to his Aſſiſtance could come up to him, he was defeated; and ſo batter'd in his Head and Face, that he loſt his Sight.

DE FOIX (*Francis*) Biſhop of *Aire*, and Commander of the King's Orders: He was a great Mathematician, and wrote a Comment upon *Euclid*. He dy'd at *Bourdeaux*, in 1594.

DE FOIX (*Odet*) Lord of *Lautrech*, dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of *Ravenna*: After his Recovery, was made Governour of the Dutchy of *Milan*, by *Francis* I. He took *Breſcia*, *Verona*, and rais'd the Siege of *Parma*, in 1521. But loſing the Battle of *Bicoque*, ſuffer'd the Imputation of occaſioning the Loſs of all *Milanois*. Nevertheleſs, in 1528. being made General of the League againſt *Charles* V. he took *Pavia*, and beſieg'd *Naples*; where being infected with the Epidemical Diſeaſe that rag'd in his Army, he dy'd the ſame Year. Beſides theſe, there were two *Peter's De Foix*; the one created Cardinal by *Benedict* XIII. the other by *Pius* IV. eminently employ'd in the grand Affairs of their Times: The one Legate into *Arragon*, and afterwards Legate of *Avignon*; and the other Legate of *Naples*.

DE FOIX (*Louis*) a famous Engineer, born at *Paris*, Chief Deſigner and Architect in the Building of the *Eſcurial*. *Don Carlos* deſir'd him to make him a Book of ſuch a Weight as would kill a Man at one Blow. Upon which, he made him one of twelve Leaves or Tables, cover'd with Steel-Plates, and overlaid again with Plates of Gold, weighing 14 Pound. 'Tis ſaid, That *Don Carlos* deſir'd it, becauſe he had read in the Annals of *Spain*, of a certain Biſhop, who being detain'd in Priſon, gave Order to have a Brick cover'd with Leather, about the bigneſs of a Breviary; with which he kill'd his Keeper, and made his Eſcape. He alſo built the *Phanal*, or Sea-Mark, commonly call'd *La Tour de Cordouan*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*. *Catharine de Foix*, Queen of *Navarre*, was of this Family; from whom the Preſent *French* King is deſcended. *Thuan. l.* 43. *Dupleix. Hiſt. of France*, in *Hen.* III. *De Marca*, *Hiſt. of Bearn.*

FORINGHAM, a Market-Town in *Aveland*-Hundred, in *Lincolnſhire*; 83 Miles from *London*.

FOLCARD, he liv'd in the XIIth. Age, and was the Author of the Chronicle of *Beneventum*; which contains what happen'd from 1113. to 1140. And *Baronius* ſays, That he is very ſincere in his Relations.

FOLCARD, of *Canterbury*, a Monk of the Abbey of St. *Saviour*, flouriſh'd about the Year 1080. He wrote the Life of *John Beverlac*, one of his Predeceſſors, and Dedicated it to his Benefactor *Aldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

FOLENGIUS (*John Baptiſt*) of whom thus ſays *Thuanus*; *John* Baptiſt *Folengius* dy'd at *Mantua*, his own Country. He was a *Benedictine*; a Man of great Piety and exemplary Charity, and to Polite in his Manners and Writings, that no body

body will ever repent the reading of him. He died in 1559, in the 60th. Year of his Age. He was cenſur'd by ſome of his Communion, as if he favour'd the Doctrines of the Reformation. And for this Reaſon the reading of his Books were prohibited at *Rome*. *Thuan.* l. 23.

FOLENGIUS (*Theophilus*) a Pleaſant and Facetious Writer in the XVIth. Age: he compos'd ſeveral Pieces, under the Title of *Macarons*; and dying in 1544. was interred with great Pomp, and honour'd with a magnificent Tomb, adorn'd with ſeveral Epitaphs, in Greek, Latin, Spaniſh and Italian. He is alſo known by the Name of *Merlin Coccaius*.

FOLIGNI, or *Foligno*, Lat. *Fulginium*, a City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Juriſdiction of the Holy See; a delightful City peopl'd with Wealthy Merchants, and adorn'd with ſeveral magnificent Churches. *Foligni* was a long time under the Tyranny of the *Terzi*, potent Citizens that upheld their Power by Blood, and ruin'd a great number of Families. But Cardinal *Vitelleſchi* took the City, in 1439. and put to Death the laſt of thoſe Tyrants. In 1281. it was almoſt demoliſhed by the Inhabitants of *Perouſa*; for which they were Excommunicated by *Martin* V. Since, it has recover'd it ſelf, and is become Famous, by its Fairs, and the great Trade it drives in Sweet-Meats. *Leander Alberti. deſcr. Ital.*

FOLKESTON, a Market-Town in *Shepway-Lath*, in *Kent*: It formerly contain'd Five Pariſhes, now reduced to One yet is ſtill a Member of the Port of *Dover*, and Incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty; Noted for being the Birth-place of Dr. *William Harvy*, who firſt found out the Circulation of the Blood.

FONSECA, (*Anthony*) a Dominican *Portugueſe*, and a Scholar of Conſideration, in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote Remarks upon Cardinal *Cajetan*'s Commentaries upon the Bible, which were printed at *Paris*, with the Cardinal's Life, in 1539. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.* &c.

FONDI, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *La Terra di Lavoro*, dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom. It ſtands at the Entrance into the Kingdom of *Naples*, as you go from *Rome* to *Naples*; ſeated in the middle of a Plain, environ'd with pleaſant Hills. It was Plunder'd by the *Turks*, in 1594. And long before that, Ruin'd by the Pirate *Barbaroſſa*; who deſigning to have taken away *Julia Gonzaga*, one of the moſt Beautiful Ladies of her Time, on purpoſe to have made a Preſent of her to *Solyman*, ſent ſome of his Forces by Night to have ſeiz'd her: But ſhe got away in her Shift. Which ſo vexed the Pyrates, miſſing their Booty, that they ſet fire to the City; which was afterwards re-built, as now it remains.

FONSECA (*Peter*) made a Cardinal by *Benedict* XIII. Anti-Pope; and afterwards ſubmitting, at *Florence*, to *Martin* V. was by him confirm'd in his Dignity. In Retaliation of which Favour, he went into *Spain* to Preach a Croiſade againſt *Benedict*, who was ſhut up in the Fortreſs of *Peniſcola*. Returning into *Naples*, to labour the Reconciliation of *Alphonſo*, King of *Arragon*; as he was entring into the Caſtle of *Vicovara*, he fell into the Moat, and dy'd of his Hurt, in 1422.

FONSECA (*Peter*) a Portugueſe Jeſuit, in great Favour with *Gregory* XIII. and *Philip* II. of *Spain*: wrote upon *Porphyrius*'s *Iſagoge*; 8 Books *de Dialectica*, and 3 Tomes of *Metaphyſical Commentaries*.

FONTAINBLEAU, Lat. *Fons Bellaqueus*, a Town and Caſtle of *France* in *Gatinois*; one of the moſt Beautiful Houſes of Pleaſure which the Kings of *France* have, in the Dioceſs of *Sens*, and in the Government of the Iſland of *France*. King *Lewis* the Saint, was wont to call it his *Deſert*. *Francis* I. was the firſt that began to adorn this place, eſpecially with a Library, which was afterwards carry'd to *Paris*. All the Kings, his Succeſſors, added ſome Grace or other to it; ſo that it is become one of the moſt Beautiful Places in the World. It is built in a ſpacious Foreſt, with ſeveral magnificent Apartments, large Courts, and lovely Galleries, adorn'd with Pictures, &c. This Place is alſo Famous for a Conference, in 1600. betwixt the *Sieur du Pleſſis de Mornay*, and *Jaques du Perron*, Biſhop of *Evreux*, and afterwards Cardinal about the Sentiments of the Fathers, concerning the Real preſence. *Du Pleſſis* having alledg'd 4000 Paſſages out of them againſt it: Whereof *Du Perron* pretendeded that 500 were falſify'd. So that the King, *Henry* IV. appointed Commiſſioners to enquire into it, and both Parties pretended to the Victory: (See the *Hiſtory of the Edict of Nants*.) In 1579. there was a Peace concluded here between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, by which the *Swedes* recover'd all that was taken from them by the *Danes*, *Spondan.* A.C. 1600. &c.

FONTAINE, (*James la*) a Lawyer born at *Bruges*; he was afterwards a Judge at *Rhodes*, and had a conſiderable Reputation about the Middle of the XVIth. Cent. he publiſh'd ſeveral Works. *Epiſt. de Expugnatione Rhodi. Belli Rhodii Hiſt.* lib. 3. *Scholia in Juſtinian Codicem. In Conſtitutiones Bonifacii & Clementis. Vita Joannis* XXII. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sec.* XVI. &c.

FONTAINE-ARDENT, a Fountain near *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where the Earth is of a fat and unctuous Nature, and that to a Degree ſo very particular, that if you ſtrike upon it with a ſtick, there will Sparkles of Fire fly out in ſuch Quantities, that if there be any Straw near it, it will ſet it on fire. Sometimes there is a Flame riſes out of the Water, ſtrong enough to burn any combuſtible Matter, which comes in its way. Not far from hence, there's another Fountain of a reſembling Nature, to that of *Epire* in *Greece*, which will put out a lighted Torch, and light one that was put out before. *Andr. du Cheſne*, lib. 4. cap. 4. *Dalecamp. in Plin. St. Auguſtin in Civit. Dei.*

FONTANA (*Francis*) of *Naples*, an Eminent Mathematician: He publiſh'd a Treatiſe, entituled, *Nova Cœleſtium & Terreſtrium Rerum Obſervationes*: And was preparing to ſet out more, but died of the Peſtilence, at *Naples*, in 1556.

FONTANA PUBLIO, a Native of *Palucio*, near *Bergamo*: He liv'd in the XVIth. Age, and wrote ſeveral Latin Poems, and other Works, collected together and publiſh'd by *Marc. Antonio Foppa*. Among the reſt, *Le Veglie Breciane*, *Del Proprio & Ultimo Fine del Poeta*; *Delphinis Carmina*, l. 3. &c.

FONTANON, (*Anthony*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, was much in Vogue towards the End of the XVIth. Cent. He was born in the Province of *Auvergne*, and publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces in *Latin* and *French*, as a Collection of the Edicts, Statues and Ordinances, of the *French* Kings, from the Year 1270, &c. *La Croix du Main. Du Verdier*, *Vauprivas*, &c.

FONTARABIA, Lat. *Fons Rapidus*, a City of *Spain*, in the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, well fortify'd, and ſeated among the Mountains at the Mouth of the River *Bidaſſoa*, upon the Frontiers of *France*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of St. *Sebaſtian*. It was taken by *Bonnivet*, Admiral of *France*, in 1521. The next Year it was beſieged by *Charles* V. and defended by the *Sieur de Lude* above 10 Months. At what time, being reduc'd to great want of Victuals, it was reliev'd by the *Sieur de la Palice*, who drew out the old wearied Garriſon, and put in a freſh Garriſon, under *Frauget*; who being again beſieged, in 1523. ſurrender'd the Place upon the firſt Attack; for which he was Degraded. It is ſo ſeated, that at Low-water it may be eaſily enter'd; but at High-water, ſurrounded with the Sea, and ſo fortify'd beſides, that a few Men may defend it againſt a vaſt Army: So that it is the key of the Kingdom of *Spain*, and alſo a convenient Haven. The *French* have had an Eye upon it, and attempted to reduce it in 1638. by the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Eſpernon*; but were beaten off with great Shame and Loſs, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill Succeſs. *Charles* V. after he had fortify'd this Place; call'd it his Pillow, upon which he could ſecurely reſt. *Thuan. Guichardin*, *Mezera*.

FONTENAY, a Town of *France*, near *Auxerre*, in *Burgundy*, Famous for the Battel fought there in 841. between the four Sons of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, *Charles* the *Bald*, and *Lewis* the *German* on the one ſide; and *Lothair* the Emperor, together with *Pepin*, his Brother *Pepin*'s Son, on the other. All the Forces of *France*, all the Brave Captains and Great Men were with the Four Kings: ſo that the Combat was obſtinate, and above 100000 Men fell in the Battel; but at length *Charles* and *Lewis* obtain'd the Victory. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a City of *France*, and the Capital of the *Lower-Poitou*; in Lat. *Fontenæum*. It is a delightful City, and well built; ſeated upon the River *de la Vandee*, which brings it great Advantages, being Navigable by Boats and Barges, and falling afterwards into the *Seine*, near *Marans*, which is not above 5 Leagues from it. *Fontenay* lies near *Millezais* and *Luſon*. It has a Seat-Royal for Juſtice; from whence Appeals are made to the Preſidial Court of *Poictiers*. It was taken by the Proteſtants in 1568. In 157[illegible] it was beſieged by *Francis de la Noue*; and he being dangerouſly wounded before it, *Soubize* was ſent to ſupply his Place; who being about to raiſe his Siege, the Town ſurrender'd unexpectedly. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 44, 46, 47.

FONTEVRAULT, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Anjou*, upon the Borders of *Touraine*, ſcarce a League from the River *Loire*, 3 Leagues from *Saumur* to the Eaſt, and 5 from *Chinon* to the Weſt: Famous for an Abbey of Nuns, the Abbeſs of which preſides alſo over the Men of the ſame Order, which is call'd the Order of *Fontevrault*, founded by *Robert d' Arbiſſel*, in 1100.

FONTINALIA, a Feſtival of the *Romans* celebrated on the 13th of *October*, in Honour of the Nymphs who preſid'd over the Fountains and Wells. This Ceremony was perform'd by throwing Noſegays into the Fountains, and crowning the Wells with Flowers. *Varro de* lib. *Lat.* lib. 5.

FORCADEL, (*Peter*) a Frenchman, living in the XVIth. Cent. He was the King's Mathematick Profeſſor, and extremely valued at *Paris* for his Ability, where he died in the Reign of *Henry* the IIId. He wrote a Treatiſe of Arithmetick in four Books, and tranſlated *Euclid* into *French*. *La Croix du Main. Du Verdier*, *Vauprivas*, *Bibl. Franç.* &c.

FORCALQUIER, a City of *France*, in *Provence*; with the Title of an Earldom, the Seat of a Seneſchal, and dignify'd with a Collegiate-Church; joyn'd to that of *Siſteron* ever ſince Biſhop *Girard*'s Time. Some take it to be the *Lanium* of *Antonine*'s Itinerary: Others, the *Forum Neronis* of *Ptolemy*, and the ſame with *Forum Elicocorum*. At preſent the Kings of *France* aſſume the Titles of Earls or Counts of *Provence*, *Forcalquier*, and the Lands adjoyning.

FORCHAIM, Lat. *Fochena*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Bambergh*; ſeated upon the River *Rednitz*, 4 Leagues from *Bambergh*.

FORDINGBRIDGE, in *Hantſhire*, ſeated upon the River *Avon*, that goes from *Salisbury* to *Chriſt-Church*; the Capital of its Hundred: from *London* 73 Miles.

FORESTA, (*James Philip*) of *Bergamo*. He compos'd a Chronicle from the Creation of the World, to 1505. entituled, *Supplementum Chronicorum*, divided into 16 Books; with ſeveral other Pieces; and dy'd in 1515.

FORESTUS (*Petrus*) of *Alcmaer*, in *Holland*: He was Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Delft*; wrote 33 Books *Obſervationum & Curationum Medicinalium*; 5 Books *de Chirurgia, &c.* and dy'd in 1597.

FOREZ, a Country of *France*, dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom, formerly inhabited by the *Seguſians*. It has *Lyonnois* and *Beaujolois* to the Eaſt, *Burgundy* and *Bourbonnois* to the North, *Vivarez* and *Veilay*, to the South, and the Mountains of *Auvergne* to the Weſt. It is a very Fertile Country, water'd by the *Loire*, the *Lignon*, and ſome other Rivers; and Remarkable for the great number of Noble Families and the Induſtry of the Inhabitants. There are in it 5 Bayliages, *Montbriſon*, *Bourg-Argental*, *Chauffour*, St. *Teriol*, and *Roanne*; with about 7 or more other Cities. The French Authors give an Account of the Counts of *Forez*, from one *William*, Count of *Lyon* and *Forez*, who follow'd *Godfrey* of *Boloign* into the *Holy-Land*, about 1096. to 1527. At what time the Earldom of *Forez* being decreed to *Louiſe* of *Savoy*, the Mother of *Francis* I. ſhe reſign'd it, upon certain Conditions, to her Son, and he united it to the Crown *Du Puy*.

FORLI, a City of *Italy*, in *Romagna*, belonging to the Holy See, being alſo a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*; in Lat. *Forum Livii*. It is well built, and pleaſantly ſituated upon the River *Ronco*, between *Ceſene*, and *Faenza*. It has a Caſtle for Defence, and a Cathedral for Ornament, Famous for the Chapel of the *Holy Virgin*. *Leander Alberti*. *Guicciardin*.

FORMENTERA, an Iſland of *Spain*, in the *Mediterranean*-Sea, the *Ophiuſa* of the Latins; which breeds a great number of wild Aſſes, ſo weak, that they cannot bear the leaſt Burthen, but lie down ſo ſoon as they are loaden; From whence the *Catalonians* call all Idle, Lazy People, Aſſes of *Formentera*.

FORMOSA, *Belle-Iſle*, an Iſland of the Oriental-Sea, toward the Coaſts of *Fokien* and *Quantung*, Provinces of *China*, and to the North of the *Philippine* Iſlands. The Natives call it *Talioukieu*; the Portugueſes, *Lequeio*; and the Spaniards, *Formoſa*, from the Fertility and Beauty of the Soyl. It lies 24 Leagues from *China*, and 150. from *Japan*, being about 130 in Circuit. It abounds in Cinnamon and Ginger. The Iſlanders obey neither King nor Sovereign; but live like a ſort of Republicans, giving the Government of every Town to 12 Senators, which they change every two Years. The People ſeem to be Savages, but are Courteous, Civil and Witty. The Men go ſtark Naked in the Summer; as do the Women, only with ſome ſlight Covering before them. They live upon Hunting the Stag and Wild Boar; whoſe Skins and dried Fleſh they ſell to the *Zangleys*, who are the Original Merchants of *China* ſetled in the *Philippines*. The Women are their Prieſts, and perform all the Functions of their Pagan Worſhip. Their Exerciſes are Shooting in Bows, Lancing of Javelins, and Swimming. They are alſo extreme Swift of Foot. The Iſland is very much ſubject to Earthquakes. The Principal City of *Formoſa*, is *Theovan*, or *Tayoan*; where there is a Fort built by the *Hollanders*. There are beſides the Fortreſſes of *Farbron*, *Quilam*, and *Tamſuy*, built by the *Portugueſes*, who ſetled there firſt, and poſſeſs'd 'em till 1635. At what time they were expell'd by the *Dutch*, who peopled the Iſland, which furniſh'd 'em with Cattle, Hydes, Stags, and Buſalo's Horns, of which the *Japanners* and *Chineſes* make great Uſe in their Manufactures. They were alſo working in a Mine of Gold, which they thought ſo Rich, that they ſent Word to the Company in *Holland*, That they thought it would ſuffice for the Trade of the *Indies*, without ſending any Money from thence. But *Coxinga*, K. of *China*, who was retir'd into the neighbouring Iſlands, after the Invaſion of *China* by the *Tartars*, beſieged *Tayoan*, in 1661. and after the taking of that Place, drove the *Dutch* out of the whole Iſland, who built ſome ſmall Forts in the petty Iſlands that lie near *Formoſa*. *Theovan*, and the Fort of *Zeland*, are built upon a little Iſland about 2 Leagues long, and about a Quarter of a League diſtant from *Formoſa*, to the Weſt. The Fort ſtands a little above the City, and has 6 Baſtions; within which are the Governors Lodgings, the Magazines, and other buildings, encompaſs'd with good Walls. The City is within Musket-ſhot of the Fort, inhabited by a good number of rich *Chineſe* Merchants. The Harbour is always full of *Chineſe* Veſſels, which they call *Yonks*. Thither they bring their Merchandizes; which are all ſorts of Silks well wrought, Gold in Bars, and ſome *Porcellanes*; and carry back Cottens, Scarlets, Spices, and Silver. There are about 30000 *Chinois* in the Iſland, and in *Theovan*, who Till the Ground, and make Sugar. Theſe *Cheneſes* are no Chriſtians; but believe there is an Omnipotent Deity whom they call *Iſhy*. The Devil they call, *Kony*, and Sacrifice to him for fear he ſhould do them ſome Miſchief. They believe likewiſe the Immortality of the Soul, Heaven and Hell, but follow the Superſtitions of Paganiſm. They adore principally four Gods; the firſt of whom preſides over the South; the ſecond, over the North; and the two other, in Battels. They are very Swift in Runing, and can hold-out longer than any Horſe. The Iſland is very ſubject to Earthquakes; which they aſcribe to the Effects of the Devil's Anger, and do thereupon ſacrifice to him. *Tavernier*, *Mandeſlo*.

FORMOSUS, Biſhop of *Porto*, in *Hetruria*, ſucceeded *Stephen* VI. As *Platina* ſays, *Stephen* V. Or, as others ſay, obtain'd it by Simony, in Oppoſition to one *Sergius*, who in vain aſpir'd to the Pontificate. He Crown'd *Guy* of *Spoleto*, and the Emperor *Arnulph*; who therefore protected him in the Chair, which he held Six Years; or, as *Platina* ſays, Five Years and Six Months. *Stephen* VII. or (as *Platina* ſays) *Stephen* VI. caus'd his Body to be taken up again, deſpoil'd him of his Pontifical Ornaments, cut off his Fingers with which he had given the Benediction, and threw him into the *Tiber* with a Stone about his Neck. Which Hatred was occaſion'd in *Stephen*, becauſe that *Formoſus*, by his Simony, had hinder'd him from the Chair, which he thought his Due long before. However, *John* X. condemn'd theſe Acts of *Stephen*, confirm'd the Acts of *Formoſus*, and reſtor'd him to a full Reputation among the Roman Pontiffs.

FORNACALES, *Fornacalia*, Roman Feaſts which *Numa Pompilius* did inſtitute in Honour of the Goddeſs *Fornax*, who preſided over the Ovens. During thoſe Feaſts, certain Cakes were made, and Sacrifices offer'd before the Ovens. Whence *Ovid*, l. 2. *Faſt.* ſays,

Facta Dea eſt Fornax, Læti Fornace Coloni
Orant ut vires temperet illa ſuas.
Curio Legitimis tunc Fornacalia Verbis
Maximus indicit, nec ſtata ſacra facit.

FORNOVO, a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Parma*, call'd *Parmigiano*: Famous for the Battle which *Charles* VIII. won in 1495. in his Return from the Conqueſt of *Naples*, not having above 9000 to fight 40000 of the Confederates againſt him. See *Charles* VIII.

FORSTER, (*John*) a Lutheran Divine, born at *Augſburg*, in 1495. He was a great Hebrician, which Language he profeſs'd at *Wittemburg*, and left behind him a Hebrew Dictionary.

FORSTER, (*Valentine*) wrote the Lives of the Civil Lawyers in three Books, under the Title of *Hiſtoria Juris Civilis*. *Thuanus*. *Hiſt.* lib. 17. *Melchior Adam*, *in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FORTAVENTURA, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick*-Sea, one of the *Canaries*, to the South of the Iſland of *Wolves*, and to the Eaſt of *Canaria*. It is about 70 Leagues in Circuit; but ſo irregular as to the breadth, that in the Middle it is not above 4 Leagues Broad. However it contains the Towns, *Fortaventura*, *Lanegala*, *Richeroque*, *Pozo-Negro*, &c. It is under the King of *Spain*.

FORT-LEWIS, a Citadel of the Southern *America*, in the Iſland of *Cayenne*, built by the *French*, in 1643. at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name. This Fort was taken by the *Dutch* in 1675. but the next Year, the Count *de Eſtres*, Vice-Admiral of *France* retook it. *Baudrand*.

FORTH, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Scotland*, which riſes in the County of *Menteith*, near to *Logh-Lowmond*. It waſhes the Rock on which the Caſtle of *Sterlin*, one of the Nobleſt Structures in *Britain*, is built; where it is paſs'd by a Noble Bridge, Memorable for a great Overthrow given to the *Engliſh* there, by Sir *William Wallace*. From thence, croſſing the County, it meets the Tyde about the confines of the Carſe of *Mentieth*: which is a very Fruitful Valley, and formerly all cover'd with the Sea: As a Teſtimony whereof, it's alledg'd, That Anchors have been dug up at *Falkirk*, which is now 6 Miles from the Sea, upon a riſing Ground. This retreat of the Sea, is ſaid to have happen'd at the ſame time when ſome Iſlands belonging to the *Dutch* were overflow'd, near *Walcheren*, where the Spires of ſome Steeples are ſtill to be ſeen above Water. From the Head of the *Forth*, to its Mouth at St. *Ebbs*, it is about 90 Miles; and at *Leith*, it is about 3 Leagues Broad. It enlarges gradually, till it comes to the Mouth; where it is about 30 Leagues over. There are many Iſlands in this River, as *Garvy*, which had a Fort that defended the River at the *Queen's-Ferry*, where it is not above 2 Miles over: *Inch-Colm*, Famous for an ancient Monaſtery:

nastery: *Inch-Keeth*, over-against *Leeth*, which was some time fortified: The *May*, which has a Light-House upon it: And the *Bass*, (which see in its proper place.) This River, or rather Bay of the Sea, is ennobled with many fine Towns, and the best Inhabited part of *Scotland* on both sides of it.

FORTIGUERRA, (*Nicholas*) Bishop of *Theano*, born at *Pistoja* in *Tuscany*; and of a Noble Family, he was made a Cardinal by *Pius* II. who sent him his Legate to *Naples*, to treat with *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, concerning the Conditions upon which he was to receive the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*. At what time he procur'd of *Ferdidand* to surrender *Beneventum* and *Terracina* to the Holy See; and concluded a Marriage between *Antonio Picolomini*, the Pope's Nephew, and *Ferdinand*'s Niece; with whom the King gave in Dowry the Dukedom of *Melfi*, and the Earldom of *Cellano*. Afterwards being made General of the Ecclesiastical Forces, he took from the *Malatesti*, then very Potent, *Fani*, and several other Places in *Romagna*, and *la Marca d' Ancona*, and constrain'd 'em to sue for Peace. After this *Paul* II. sent him against the *French*, and *Deiphobus*, Count of *Anguillaria*, an Enemy of the Church, from whom he took ten or twelve Towns in fifteen Days, took *Francis* the Brother of *Deiphobus*, Prisoner, and drave the Count himself out of his Country. He died in 1473. in the 55th. Year of his Age. *Pius* II. in *Comment.* L. 1, 2. *Ciaconius*, &c.

FORTIUS, vulgarly call'd *Sterk*, known by the Name of *Joachimus Fortius Ringelbergius*, a great Græcian, Arithmetician, Cosmographer and Mathematician, highly esteem'd in the Court of the Emperour *Maximilian*, liv'd in the XVIth. Age. He died in the Year 1536. leaving several Treatises behind, under the Titles of *Chaos Mathematicum*, *De Usu Vocum*, *Institutiones Astronomicæ*, *Optica*, *Cosmographia*, &c.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ. See *Canaries*.

FORTUNE, a Goddess, which the Ancients believ'd the Governour of their Affairs, and that she distributed Wealth and Honour at her Pleasure; she's commonly represented in the Figure of a blind Woman, standing upon the Top of a Wheel, with Wings at her Feet; she's likewise represented under several other Figures. St. *August.* lib. 4. *de Civ.* cap. 18.

FORUM CLAUDII, formerly a Town of *La Toscana*; in the place of which now stands *Oriolo*, a Castle in St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, five Miles from *Braciano* to the North-East, in the Dukedom of *Braciano*. Also an Archiepiscopal City, and the Capital of *Tarantaise*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, upon the River *Isere*, now *Mouriers en Tarantaise*, 4 Leagues from St. *Jean* to the North, and 8 from *Chambery* to the East, by the Testimony of *Sanson*.

FORUM GALLORUM, *Castel-Franco*, a Town within the Territory of *Bologna*, under the Pope, scarce 2 Miles from the Borders of *Modena*, and the River *Panaro*. Close adjoining stands a Castle well fortify'd by *Urban* VIII. for the Defence of that part of the Country, and from his Name, call'd *Forte Urbano*.

FORUM TIBERII, *Keisurstul*, a Town of *Switzerland*, under the Bishop of *Constance*, in the Mid-way between *Basil* to the West, and *Constance* to the East, 5 Helvetian Leagues from both, upon the River *Rhine*.

FOSCARO, (*Peter*) Bishop of *Padua*; privately made a Cardinal by *Paul* II. For which reason, after the Death of that Pope, the rest of the Cardinals refus'd to acknowledge him. But *Sixtus* IV. compassionating his Disgrace, receiv'd him into the Sacred College, in 1477. *Ciaconius* and *Onuphrius*.

FOSSA CORBULONIS, a River of *Holland*, (according to *Ortelius*,) cut out of the *Rhine*, 23 Miles in Length, and joining with the *Moselle*, close by *Crimpen*.

FOSSA DRUSIANA, a Part of the *Rhine*, cut by *Drusus* through the Land into the *Issel*, and carried on as far as *Doesburgh*. *Ferrarius*.

FOSSANO, Lat. *Fossanum*, a City of *Italy*, in *Piedmont*, with a Bishop's See, erected by *Gregory* XIII. under the Archbishop of *Turin*; seated upon the River *Stura*, between *Saluces* and *Mondovi*.

FOSSIGNI, Lat. *Fociniacum*, and *Fociniacensis Tractus*; a Province of *Savoy*, with the Title of a Barony. It lies between *Genevois* and *Le Valais*, in a Mountainous Country, having for its Capital City *Bonneville*; or, as others say, *Cluse*, upon the *Arva*; and for its Principal Town, *Salanche*, *Taning*, *St. Gervaise*, *Bonne*, *St. Joire*, &c. formerly the Seat of the Ancient *Focunates*, or *Focuates*.

FOSSOMBRONE, Lat. *Forum Sempronii*, an Episcopal City of *Umbria*, under the Metropolis of *Urban*; seated upon the *Metro*, about 9 or 10 Miles from *Urbin*. It was ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, but afterwards re-built in a more convenient place than where the Ruines of the former Town are now to be seen. The *Malatesti* and *Galeazzi* were along time Masters of it, but surrender'd it to the Count of *Urbin*, in 1440.

FOUCKERS, the Name of a considerable Family of *Augsburg* in *Germany*: They were the most wealthy Merchants of that Town, in the Time of *Charles* the Vth. and had a Patent from that Emperour for a Monopoly of Spices, which they only had the Privilege of bringing from *Venice* for the furnishing of all *France*, and the Neighbouring Countries: And being this Commodity, at that time, was only brought by the way of the Red-Sea, and from thence to the Mediterranean, 'twas very scarce and dear in comparison of what it is at present, insomuch that this Privilege made the *Fouckers* accounted the richest Family in all *Germany*: There goes a Story, that the Emperour *Charles* the Vth. at his Return from *Tunis*, by the way of *Italy*, and so through *Augsburgh*, lodg'd at their House; where to show themselves more sensible of the Honour they had of entertaining so great a Prince, amongst other Instances of Magnificence and Expence, they burnt a Faggot of Cinnamon in his Chamber, and after having produc'd a Bill which they had of the Emperour for a very great Summ of Money, they lighted the Faggot with it: This Circumstance made the Cinnamon smell richer, and burn clearer to the Emperour than otherwise it would have done, because by this Civil Curiosity, he found himself discharg'd of a considerable Debt, which he was then in no good Condition to pay. *Felibien entretiens sur les Vies des Peintres*, 4 *Partie*.

FOUGERES, a City of *France*, in *Bretagne*, seated upon the River *Coesnon*, toward the Frontiers of *Normandy*, between *Dol* and *Auvranches*. *Raoul de Fougeres* fortified it, and built a good Castle to secure it.

FOULK, the Christian Name of five Counts of *Anjou*; of Four of which I find nothing memorable in History, only that the Third of the Name made three Journeys to *Jerusalem*, where he caus'd himself to be drawn naked upon a Hurdle with a Rope about his Neck, and whipt till the Blood came, for his Sins. *Foulk* V. Count of *Anjou*, accompany'd the *Croisado's* into *Palestine*; where he marry'd *Melisenda*, the Daughter of *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*; and by that means succeeding his Father in the Kingdom, made stout Resistance against the Infidels, *William* of *Tyre*, *Du Haillan*.

FOULK, Archbishop of *Rheims*, succeeded *Hincmar*, in 883. and took part with *Charles* the *Simple*. He also oppos'd the *Nicolaitans*, who at that time began to gather new strength. At length having excommunicated *Winomach*, Lord of *Isleers* for Plundering his Abbey of St. *Vast*, *Foulk* was by him assassinated in the Year 900.

FOX, (*John*) the Martyrologist, was born at *Boston*, in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1617. He was first a Student of *Brazen-Nose*-College in *Oxford*, and afterwards chosen Fellow of *Magdalen*. He was counted a good Scholar and well vers'd in the Fathers, Councils, and School-Divinity: Not being satisfied with the State of Religion, he travel'd into *Germany*, in the latter End of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, and settled at *Bazil*, in the House of *Oporinus*, an Eminent Printer. After the Death of King *Henry*, he return'd into *England*, where he staid till Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, and then travell'd again to *Bazil*, where he studied till the Death of that Princess. Now Queen *Elizabeth* being at the Helm, he came back for *England*, and settled in *London*, where he publish'd his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*: He was a Person of good natural Parts, of an Exemplary Life, and particularly very charitable, but a very rigid *Calvinist*, always averse to subscribe the Canons, and dissatisfied with some Ceremonies of the Church. His Acts and Monuments were Reprinted in 1684. in three Volumes *Folio*, with Copper-Cuts. In this Book the Authour has shewn a great deal of Industry with some Remarks judicious enough, but then he is said to have fallen into a great many Mistakes, by trusting the Relations of poor People of very moderate Understandings, which possibly might be the occasion of his making some Martyrs, who were living after the first Edition of his Book: 'Tis true, he omitted these Instances afterwards. Those that have a mind to examine this Work further, may consult Father *Parsons* in his Treatise, *of the three Conversions of* England, *&c.* wherein he charges *Fox* with wilful Mistakes, false Citations, inconclusive Reasoning, and Disrespect to Antiquity and *English* History; but as to the Truth or Falshood of these Imputations, I shall determine nothing, but leave it to the Reader's Examination. Mr. *Fox* wrote several other Treatises in *English*, and *Latin*. As, *De Censura seu Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica*, *Interpellatio ad Archiep. Cantuar.* *De Christo gratis justificante contra Jesuitas*, &c. *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

FOX MORZILLO, known by the Name of *Sebastianus Foxus Morzillus*, was of *Sevil*, in *Spain*, where he was born in 1528. and began to write at 20 Years of Age. He was appointed Tutor to *Don Carlos*, by *Philip* II. but was cast away, in his Passage for *Spain*, in the flower of his Age. However, he left several Pieces behind him; as *Commentaries* upon *Plato*'s *Timæus* and *Phædo*; *De Regno & Regis Institutione*, lib. 3. *De Consentiona Plat. & Aristot.* lib. 5. *De Conscribenda Historia*, &c.

FOY, in *Cornwall*, a good Haven, strongly fortified at the Entrance with Blockhouses. From *London* 240 Miles.

FRACASTORIUS, (*Jerom*) a Famous Physician, Poet and Astrologer, born at *Verona*. 'Tis said, that while he was an Infant, his Mother carrying him in her Arms, was struck with a Thunderbolt, that did not the least harm to the Child. The History of his Time, informs us, that he enforc'd

fore'd the Fathers aſſembl'd at *Trent*, to remove the Council to *Bologn*, for fear of a Contagious Diſeaſe which he foreſaw. Though others ſay, that *Paul* IV. oblig'd him to give out that Advice; believing it would be more to his Advantage to have the Council in *Italy*, than in *Germany*, under the Power of *Charles* V. However it were, certain it is, that the Ninth and Tenth Seſſion of that Council was at *Bolonia*, in *April*, 1547. and *June* following. *Fracaſtorius* was intimate with Cardinal *Bembo*; to whom he ſent his Poem of the Neapolitan Diſeaſe, entituled *Siphilis*. He died at *Padua*, of an Apoplexy, in the Year 1553. and in the 71ſt. of his Age, leaving ſeveral excellent Pieces behind him, as *De Cauſis Criticorum Dierum*, *De Contagioſis Morbis*; *De Cura Canum Venaticorum*, *De Sympathia & Antipathia*, &c. And after his Death, the City of *Verona* erected a Statue in his Memory. *Hieronymo Fracaſtorio Pauli Philippi F. ex publica Auctoritate Anno M. D.* LIX.

FRAGA, a Town of *Arragon*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, upon the River *Cinca*, in the Frontiers of *Catalogna*, four Leagues from *Ilerda* to the Weſt, with a ſtrong Caſtle.

FRAMLINGHAM, a ſmall Market-Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Loos*, near the River *Ore*, where was anciently a large ſtrong Caſtle of *Saxon* Work, in which *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* took his Quarters, in the Rebellion againſt King *Henry* the IId. To this Caſtle in 1553. Queen *Mary* retreated, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Proteſtant Gentry of that County, recover'd the Crown of *England*. *Baker*'s Chron.

FRAMPTON, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the River. 102 Miles from *London*.

FRANCE, one of the faireſt Countries, and largeſt Kingdoms of *Europe*; lies much about the 45th. Deg. of Lat. which is in the Middle of the Temperate Zone. It is waſh'd by the Ocean, to the Weſt; by the Mediterranean, to the South. It is contiguous to the *Low-Countries* toward the North; which way it is alſo bounded by the *Chanel*. *Germany* and *Italy* lie to the Eaſt, *Spain* to the South; the *Alpes* divide it from *Italy*; the *Pyreneans*, from *Spain*; and the River *Rhine*, from *Germany*. It extends from near the 42d. Deg. of Lat. to the 51ſt. and from the 15th. of Longit. to the 29th. So that the Length and Breadth may amount to about 200, or 225 Leagues each. The Emperour *Auguſtus* divided *France* into four great Provinces, *Belgic*, *Celtic*, *Aquitanic*, and *Narbonnenſis*. Others, according to the Diviſion obſerv'd by the moſt Able of the Ancient Geographers, have ſub-divided the Firſt into French, Flemiſh and German. The Second, which is the *Celtic*, into Maritime, Pariſian and Burgundian. *Aquitanic*, into Firſt, Second and Third. And *Narbonnenſis*, into Weſtern on this ſide, and Eaſtern on the other ſide the *Rhone*. But when the King aſſembles the States-General of the Kingdom, compos'd of the three Bodies of the Clergy, Nobility, and third Eſtate; the Ancient Order, is, to divide all *France* into twelve Principal Governments; the Deputies of which have a Right to ſit in the States. Theſe Governments have ſeveral other particular ones under 'em. And in regard the *Loire* runs the longeſt courſe, and flowing through the Middle of the Kingdom, divides it almoſt into Two Equal Parts, theſe Governments are conſider'd as 4 on the right-ſide of the River toward the North; 4 on the left-hand to the South; and 4 that lie about it, and upon the Banks of it. The 4 firſt are *Picardy*, *Normandy*, the Iſland of *France*, and *Champagne*. The 4 to the South of the *Loire*, are *Guienne* and *Gaſcoign*, *Languedoc*, *Provence* and the *Dauphinate*: And the other 4 are *Burgundy*, *Auvergne* and *Lyonnois*, *Bretaign* and *Orleanois*: All which Governments, have other Governments under 'em. But more truly the 4 Governments may be thus marked out: 4 to the North, and bordering upon the *Seine*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, the Iſland of *France* and *Champagne*: 4 in the Middle of the Kingdom, and bordering about the *Loire*, *Bretagne*, *Orleanois*, *Burgundy*, and *Lyonnois*, with *Auvergne*; and 4 others, on the South-ſide, toward the *Rhone*, or *Garonne*, viz. *Provence*, *Dauphinate*, *Languedoc*, and *Guyenne*. *France* is alſo divided by her Metropolis's; of which there are 16, without counting either *Avignon* or *Beſanzon*; *Lyons*, *Paris*, *Rheims*, *Sens*, *Bourges*, *Tours*, *Narbon*, *Auſch*, *Bourdeaux*, *Toulouſe*, *Rouen*, *Vienne*, *Ambrun*, *Arles*, *Aix*, and *Albi*, lately erected into a Metropolis. Under theſe Metropolitans are 105 Suffragans. Seven of the Metropolitans pretend to Primacy, *Sens*, *Lyons*, *Bourges*, *Narbonne*, *Rouen*, *Bourdeaux*, and *Vienne*; but *Lyons* is the only City which enjoys that Privilege. *France* may be alſo divided by her Ten Parliaments; of *Paris*, the largeſt of all in Juriſdiction, *Tholouſe*, *Grenoble*, *Bourdeaux*, *Dijon*, *Rouen*, *Aix*, *Rennes*, *Pau* and *Metz*: Under which are an infinite number of Leſſer Courts, Seneſchalſhips, Preſidials, Elections, &c. The 10 Univerſities of *France*, are *Paris*, *Tholouſe*, *Bourdeaux*, *Poictiers*, *Orleans*, *Bourges*, *Caen*, *Montpelier*, *Cahors*, *Nantes*, *Rheims*, *Valence*, *Aix*, and *Avignon*.

The Mountains, Rivers, Iſlands, Sea-Ports and Towns of France, &c.

Its Chief Mountains are the *Alpes*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Cevennes*, call'd by the Ancients *Gebenna*, *Mont Jura*, towards *Switzerland*, and the *Vogeſus*, towards the Dioceſs of *Langres*. Its Chief Rivers are the *Loire*, the *Rhone*, *Garonne* and *Seine*, which receive in their courſe an infinite number of leſſer, yet prety conſiderable Streams. Its Iſlands are *Belle-Iſle*, on the Coaſts of *Britany*; *Noir-Mouſtier*, on the Coaſts of *Poictou*; the Iſlands of *Rhee* and *Oleron*, over-againſt the Country of *Auny* and *Xaintonge*, &c. In the Mediterranean are the Iſles of *Hieres*, of *St. Margaret*, and *St. Honoret*, on the Coaſts of *Provence*, &c. The Sea-Ports in the Ocean are *Breſt*, *Blavet*, *Morbian*, *St. Paul de Leon*, *Lucon*, *Rochelle*, *Brouage*, *Havre de Grace*, *Dieppe*, *Calais*, *St. Valeri*, *Treport*, &c. Thoſe of the Mediterranean, are *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, &c. As for the number of its Cities and Conſiderable Towns, ſome Authors make it 3000; counting 50000 Pariſhes, whoſe Inhabitants, in King *Charles* IXth's Reign, were reckon'd to conſiſt of 20000000 of Souls. The Chief Town of the whole is *Paris*; next are *Lyons*, *Tholouſe*, *Bourdeaux*, *Roan*, *Poictiers*, *Orleans*, *Aix*, *Dijon*, *Grenoble*, &c. The Country in general abounds in Corn, Vines, Oils, Hemp, Salt, Saffron, Fruits, Paſture, Cattle, Fowl, Game of all kind: In a word, It wants nothing that is neceſſary for the Life of Man; which made the Emperor *Maximilian* ſay, That if it were poſſible that he himſelf were God, his Eldeſt Son ſhould ſucceed him, and the Second ſhould be King of *France*. The *French* are Induſtrious, their Gentry Well-bred, Civil to Strangers, Martial, but impatient of Toil. In former Times the *French* Infantry was but indifferent, but now their Foot are very good, and in Attacking of a Place they ought to be preferr'd before other Nations. They have always had a great Veneration for their King, and are ready to Sacrifice Life and Fortune in his Service. The *French* are alſo briſk, Enterprizing, and of an airy, Entertaining Temper; as to their Apparel and Behaviour, they generally hit the Points of Decency and Nature, and ſome other Nations, whoſe Temper is more enclin'd to gravity, in attempting to imitate 'em, often times make but an indifferent Copy, there being a vaſt difference in theſe matters, betwixt what is natural and what is affected. They are of a Genius fit to undertake any thing whether it be in *Learning*, *Trade*, *or Manufacture*; eſpecially in thoſe things which depend more on Dexterity and Ingenuity, than hard labour. As for their Perſons, they are commonly of a Middle Stature, and for the moſt part, of a Slight Make. Their Women are more Perſonable, of Streight Bodies, Slender Waſte, and a fit Symmetry or Proportion of all the reſt; though there are not many Countreys in the Chriſtian World to whom nature has been ſo liberal of her choiceſt Bleſſings, as ſhe has been to this. The Fields thereof being large and open, and thoſe ſo intermix'd with Corn and Vines, and every Hedge ſo beſet with choice Fruits, that Eyes can hardly have fairer Objects. Yet ſo miſerable is the Condition of the Common People, by reaſon of the great Taxes laid upon 'em by the King, that few Subjects in *Europe* live poorer. The *Franks* originally a German Nation, inhabiting *Franconia*, which is ſtill call'd *Eaſtern-France*, to diſtinguiſh it from this Country. This Nation joyning with many others upon the declining of the Roman Empire, under *Pharamond*, about 413 obtain'd that part of *Belgium* which contain'd *Zutphen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Yſſel*, both the *Frieſelands*, and that part of *Holland* that lies on the ſame ſide of the *Rhine*. But whether *Pharamond* ever croſs'd the *Rhine*, is uncertain; however, in 420. he became their Firſt King, and form'd this Potent Monarchy. *Clodion*, his Son, in 433. croſs'd the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and all *Belgium*, to the River *Soam*: But he dying whil'ſt his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*; who diſpoſſeſſed them, to make himſelf King of *France*, in 441. or thereabouts. This *Meroveus* was the Author of the *Merovingian* Line, and is by ſome made the Firſt that ſeated himſelf in *Gaul*. His Son went farther; he took all the *Netherlands*, *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, and the Iſle of *France*; with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of his Empire. This Race, under 19 Princes, continu'd to 742. when *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*, uſurp'd upon *Chilperick* V. Son of *Theodorick*, and depos'd him. This Second, or *Carolovingian* Line, under 13 Princes, laſted till 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and ſet up a Third. *Charles* IV. the Fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Iſſue, *Edward* III. of *England*, claim'd that Crown, as Son and Heir of *Iſabel* the Daughter of King *Philip the Fair*, and Siſter to the three laſt Kings. Againſt him, *Philip de Valois* ſet up a Title, by colour of the Salique Law, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince and of *John* his Son, was dy'd in Blood by the *Engliſh* Valour. But *Charles* V. taking the Advantage of the Engliſh Diviſions, expell'd 'em; yet they return'd again in *Charles* VIth's Reign with more Vigour and Rage, and were, under *Henry* V. in a fair way of reducing *France*; but he dying young, *Henry* VI. his Son, was Crown'd at *Paris*, in 1422. The Minority at firſt, and Weakneſs afterwards, of this Prince, gave *Charles* VII. of *France*, the opportunity of recovering all from the *Engliſh* a ſecond time, in 1449. The Houſe of *Valois* ended in *Henry* III. ſtabb'd at *St. Clou*, in 1589. to whom *Henry* IV. the Firſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and Grand-father of *Lewis* XIV. now King of *France*, ſucceeded *Lewis* XIII. his Father, in 1642. who how much he has extended the Limits of his Kingdom, ſee in his Article. *M. Puffendorff* in his Introduction to Hiſtory, obſerves, That tho' there are no Gold or Silver Mines in *France*, yet the

the Vigilance and Induſtry of its Inhabitants draws into it vaſt Sums from the Neighbouring Countries, eſpecially in time of Peace; ſome having calculated that they ſell 14 Millions of Livres worth of Silks into Foreign Countries every Year. That their Wine brings 'em 15, their Brandy 5, and their Salt 10 Millions, and ſo of ſeveral others; and it's well known, they have a conſiderable part of what the *Spaniards* draw from *America*, for the ſeveral Commodities they ſerve that Nation with. *France* has no great Matter in the other parts of the World, beſides ſome Colonies in the *Caribby* Iſlands, in the Northern Parts of *Hiſpaniola*, with the Fiſhery in *Newfound-Land*, ſome Colonies in *Canada* and *New France*. It's true, they have often form'd a Deſign of getting footing in the *Eaſt-Indies*, but the *Hollanders* are too Potent in thoſe Parts to ſuffer it. As for the Revenues of *France*, the Clergy who are ſaid to have three Fifths of the whole have a Hundred and four millions and Five hundred thouſand Livres Yearly Income. The King, by the heavy Impoſitions he has laid upon the poor Subjects, has rais'd his to an Hundred and fifty millions; whereas in King *Henry* IVth's Reign, the Revenue of the Crown did not exceed Nineteen millions of Livres. As for the number of its Inhabitants, Cardinal *Richelieu* having order'd as exact a Supputation as could be well made, bragg'd that it might furniſh 600000 Foot, and 150000 Horſe: But the late Perſecution has made it much thinner. There were formerly Dukes, Counts, and other Lords in *France*, that were very powerful; who though they pay'd the King Homage, obey'd him but when they thought fit. Now there is no ſuch thing, all thoſe Lands being incorporated in the Demeſns of the Crown; the Dutchies and Counties now being only Lordſhips, honour'd with the ſpecious Titles, without Sovereignty or Juriſdiction. And *Richelieu* and *Mazarine* have ſo weakned the other Gentry, that they are ſcarce a Shadow of what they were. The Laws of this Kingdom are either Temporary, or Alterable; or Fundamental, which neither King nor Parliament, as they ſay, can alter: As the Salique Law, and Law of Appennages. By the firſt, Women cannot enjoy the Crown, nor any in their Right: And by the ſecond, the Younger Sons of Kings are not to have Partage in the Kingdom with their Elder Brothers; but muſt content themſelves with a certain Revenue ſetled upon them, with the Title of Dukes, Counts, or as the King pleaſes. As for the Clergy of *France*, they ſtand more againſt the Encroachments of the See of *Rome*, than any other that lives under the Pope's Authority; which they acknowledge ſo far only as is conſiſtent with their own Privileges, and the Right of their Sovereign, over whom they deny any Temporal Power in the Pope. In former Times, the Election of Archbiſhops, Biſhops Abbots, *&c.* belong'd to the Chapters and Convents, which was confirm'd by the Council of *Baſle*; according to which, the pragmatical Sanction of *Charles* VII. was model'd. It's true, this was aboliſh'd by the Concordate made between *Francis* I. and Pope *Leo* X. in 1515. Now the King, in 6 Months after the Deceaſe of any Prelate or Abbot, names a fit Perſon to ſucceed, who is confirm'd by the Pope, and during the Vacancy, the King enjoys the Revenues, and all other things belonging to the vacant See; which is call'd *Regalia*, or the Prerogative Royal. The manner of holding an Aſſembly of the *Eſtates-General* of the Kingdom, is as follows. Theſe States, which are much the ſame with our *Engliſh* Parliaments, conſiſt of three Orders, or Ranks of Men, *viz.* The *Clergy*, the *Nobleſs*, and *the third Eſtate*. The King calls them together at his pleaſure, by a Summons ſent to the reſpective Parliaments, or Courts of Juſtice, which Parliaments tranſmit the Edict, or Summons to the Bailifs, and other inferiour Judges: Every Town draws up a Bill or Schedule of what they intend to propoſe in the Aſſembly; The Clergy likewiſe, and the Nobleſs obſerve the ſame Method: Theſe three Schedules being ſent to the reſpective Bailiff, are contracted or form'd into one, which is carried to the Parliament of the Diſtrict, where a general Bill for each Province is drawn up. The Deputies of the *Three Eſtates* of each Province being preſent, the Bills or Articles of the whole Kingdom are reduc'd to three, one for the *Clergy*, another for the *Nobleſs*, and a third for the third *Eſtate*. At the laſt Aſſembly of the *Eſtates-General*, held at *Paris* in 1614. The *Clergy* had a hundred and forty Repreſentatives, conſiſting of Cardinals, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and other inferiour Eccleſiaſticks, The *Nobleſs* were repreſented by a hundred and thirty two of their Order; and the *third Eſtate*, had a hundred and ninety two Deputies, who had, moſt of 'em, Commiſſions in the Courts of Juſtice, or in the *Treaſury* and *Royal Revenues*. In the ſolemn Proceſſion of this Aſſembly; The *third Eſtate* goes firſt, the *Nobleſs* next, and the *Clergy* laſt: In the great Hall where they attend the King. There are two Benches of each ſide, where the *Eccleſiaſticks* ſit on the Right, and the *Nobleſs* on the Left hand, having the *third Eſtate* plac'd behind them. Theſe three Orders, or Chambers, have each their reſpective Preſident, and in the Aſſembly above mentioned, the Cardinal of *Joyeuſe* was for the *Clergy*, the Duke of *Nevers* for the *Nobleſs*, and the *Provoſt des Marchands*, or Mayor of *Paris* for the *third Eſtate*. Some Authors will have this Aſſembly conſiſt of four Orders, making the Officers of Juſtice the fourth; but theſe, in reality, by the *French* Conſtitution, are but part of the third. The Aſſembly of the *Eſtates-General* has not been conven'd ſince *Lewis* the XIIIth. the Royal Prerogative being ſo much enlarged ſince that time, that 'tis now the Method of that Court to raiſe Taxes, and ſettle affairs without them. The Kings of *France* ſtile themſelves *Moſt Chriſtian*, pretend a Right of Precedency for their Embaſſadours, before thoſe of all other Crown'd Heads in *Europe*, except the Pope and Emperour. They are Crown'd at *Rheims*, and Bury'd at St. *Denys*; the Ceremonies of both which Solemnities are too many to be inſerted here. The Emperour *Charles* V. us'd to ſay, *The* Italians *appear Wiſe, and are really ſo*; *the* Spaniards *ſeem Wiſe, but are not*: *but the* French *are Wiſe, without appearing ſo.* If we will believe their own Authors, the good Qualities and Moral Vertues of the Chief Parts of *Europe*, are found eminently in ſome one of their Provinces; as, the Freeneſs of *Germany*, in *Picardy*; the Generoſity of the *Swede*, in *Champagne*; the Activity of *Poland*, in *Languedoc*; the Prudence of *Italy*, in *Provence*; the Gravity of *Spain*, in *Gaſcony*; the Faithfulneſs of *Switſerland*, in *Dauphine*; the Subtilty of *Greece*, in *Normandy*; and the Induſtry of *Flanders*, in *Burgundy*. Their Language is a Mixture of the Greek, Latin and German Tongues: The Latin was formerly much us'd in the Provinces about the *Loire*; and the Publick Acts were in that Tongue, until 1535. that *Francis* I. order'd they ſhould be made in French. The Duration of this Monarchy is reckon'd 1300 Years; and *Lewis* XIV. is their 64th. King. See *The Preſent State of France*. *Puffendorff*, *Introduct. Hiſt.*

FRANCFORT upon the *Mein*, in Latin *Francofurtum*, an Imperial City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, within the Diocels of *Mayence*, is divided into two parts by the River, of which the larger part retains the Name which is common to the whole City; The other, which is a kind of Suburb, is call'd by the Name of *Saxen-Hauſen*, or the Houſe of the *Saxons*. Both parts are very ſtrong, and ſurrounded with wide Moats full of Water, and well faced. The moſt conſiderable Structures are, St. *Bartholomew's* Church. The Town-Houſe, where the Golden Bull is kept; The Imperial Palace; the Fortreſs; the Bridge between two Towers; the Haven, *&c.* The Cathedral is ſuppos'd to have been built by King *Pepin*, or rather by *Lewis* the *Pious*, King of *Germany*, who died at *Francfort*. The Houſes are built of Wood cover'd with Plaiſter, and Painted on the out-ſide. There are in it ſeveral fair Squares, inhabited by wealthy Merchants. Three things make her famous; the Election of the Emperours, who have been always choſen there ſince the Conſtitution of the Golden Bull; it's being the place where the ſame Golden Bull is preſerv'd; and the place where two of the greateſt Fairs in *Germany* are kept for the Utterance of all ſorts of Commodities, and particularly for Books, both printed and Sold in that Town. This City was call'd thus before the Reign of *Charles the Great*, upon the Account of the Paſſage the *Franks* had here over the *Mein*; though it was a City long before under another Name. But the Suburbs was call'd *Saxen-Hauſen*, the Dwelling of the *Saxons*. The greateſt part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*, though *Roman Catholicks* and *Calviniſts* are tolerated, as alſo the *Jews*. The Town is govern'd by Conſuls, Senators and Sheriffs choſen by the Tradeſmen. In the Year 794. there was a General-Council of the Weſtern-Church, held at *Francfort*, under *Charles the Great*; at which, *Theophylactus* and *Stephanus*, the Pope's Legates, and about 300 Biſhops were preſent. The two principal Points diſputed, determin'd and condemn'd in this Synod, were, Firſt, The Hereſie of *Elipandus* Biſhop of *Toledo*, and *Felix* Biſhop of *Urgell*. They maintain'd that our Saviour was only the Son of God by Adoption. Secondly, The Controverſie about Images being examin'd to the Bottom; it was, at laſt, decreed, that they might be retained in Churches for refreſhing the Hiſtory of what they repreſented upon the Memory, and for Ornament-ſake, but by no means to be ador'd or worſhipp'd, in any Meaſure. Inſomuch that the Acts of the ſecond Council of *Nice*, drawn up with Indiſcretion and Arrogancy, for the Adoration of Images, or to uſe the words of the *Opus Carolinum*, *Quæ in partibus Græciæ, pro adorandis Imagnibus ſtolidè vesaniter geſta eſt*, upon a full Debate of the Caſe, were condemn'd and revers'd: The Teſtimonies of the Fathers and other Eccleſiaſtical Authors, made uſe of by the *Nicene* Aſſembly, were brought upon the Board, and all the Sophiſtry and falſe Colouring of that Council ſolidly refuted; ſo that upon the whole matter, this Council of *Francfort* pronounc'd the ſecond Council of *Nice*, no *General Council*, neither was it eſteem'd any other than a *Pſeudo* or pretended Synod, by the Writers of that Age. This beſides other Inſtances, may be prov'd from a *Bench* Author, where mentioning the Year 794. *p.* 13. he ſpeaks of the Council of *Francfort*, in theſe words, *Pſeudo-Synodus Francofurtum pro adorandis Imaginibus habita, & falſo ſeptima dicitur ab Episcopis damnata*, which words are repeated by the Author of *Charles* the Vth's Life, *pag.* 55. That matter was thus tranſacted, in the Council of *Francfort*, appears not only by the Teſtimony of almoſt all the conſiderable Writers of that, and the next ſucceeding Ages, *viz.* Of *Adrian* a

Synod

Synod held at *Paris*, *Hincmar*, *Haymo*, *Ado Viennenſis*, *Urſpergenſis*, *Hermannus Contractus*, *Aventinus*, &c. but likewiſe from the ſecond Canon of the Council it ſelf; And to add another Authority beyond all Exception, the *Four Caroline Books* which if not wholly written by *Charles* the Great, were at leaſt, drawn up by his Direction, and upon his Minutes, by the Biſhops, who made part of this Synod: Theſe Four Books, I ſay, were revis'd by that Emperour, read and approv'd in the Council, and afterwards tranſmitted by his Imperial Majeſty, to Pope *Adrian*: The Cauſe being carried in this manner 'tis ſomewhat ſurprizing to ſee the more modern Editours of the Councils, place the following Contents at the Head of the Council of *Francfort*: *In quo Hæreſis Feliciana tertio damnata eſt, Actaque Concilii Nicæni in cauſa Imaginum confirmata*: Now ſince the Decrees and Reſolutions of this Council cannot be better known than by appealing to the *Opus Carolinum* above-mention'd, it may not be amiſs to give the Reader two or three General Strokes of the Contents of this Work: In the firſt Book, after the Preface, and ſome Exceptions to the Letters of *Conſtantine* and *Irene*, the Texts of *Holy Scripture* produc'd to defend Image-worſhip, are brought to the Teſt, and the Interpretations of them, prov'd abſurd and inconcluſive. The Second Book proceeds to a further Examination of Scripture-Authorities, together with the Teſtimonies of the Holy Fathers, alledged by the Nicene Synod; and after having ſettled a Diſtinction between Civil and Religious Worſhip, the falſe reaſoning of the Nicene Fathers, is demonſtrated at large: In the third Book, the dangerous and unſound Opinions of ſeveral of the Nicene Biſhops, both in reference to the Article of the Holy Ghoſt, and alſo with reſpect to Image-worſhip, are further d examin'd, and the Miracles pretended to be wrought in Confirmation of that Point, fully conſider d. The fourth Book, proceeding upon the ſame Subject, examines the remaining Arguments and Objections, and in the laſt Chapter concludes roundly, that the Nicene Fathers were miſtaken in calling their Aſſembly a General Council, in regard it was neither Univerſal nor Oecumenical in its Repreſentatives, nor yet Held to the Doctrines and Traditions of the Catholick Church: This is a ſhort Abſtract of the *Opus Carolinum*, and therefore, 'tis poſſible ſome People may the leſs wonder that it is not publiſh'd in the *Tomes* of the Councils, nor in the Capitulars of *Baluzius*. Beſide the Argument above-mention'd, there were LVI. Canons made in the Council of *Francfort*, relating chiefly to Diſcipline and Reformation of Manners, which the Reader may ſee, in the VIIth *Tome* of the Councils. The Roman Catholicks endeavour to invalidate the Credit of theſe Caroline Books, by excepting againſt the Genuineneſs of them; but the Authority of this Capitular, is ſo firmly eſtabliſh'd, by the Ancient and almoſt contemporary Authours above-mention'd, that it betrays rather a prejudice and partiality to conteſt it: Some of the Church of *Rome* are ſo hardy as to affirm, that the *Opus Carolinum* was forg'd either by *Carloſtadius*, or ſome other modern *Lutheran* or *Calviniſt*, when 'tis publickly known that *Johannes Tilius* a Roman Catholick, Biſhop of *Meaux*, in *France*, was the firſt that printed it at *Paris*, in 1549: This Edition agreeing exactly with an Old Vatican Copy written in *Lombard Characters*; to ſay nothing, that the very Stile and Diction of the Book carries it up to the Age it pretends to. The Objections of *Poſſevin* and *le Cointe*, are very ſlender and inſignificant, and only prove themſelves not pleas'd with the Contents of the Book. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima*, p. 492. *Et pars altera*, p. 254, 265.

FRANCFORT, upon the *Oder*, in Latin *Francofurtum ad Oderam*; remarkable for its Univerſity, Founded there by *Joachim* Marquets of *Brandenburgh*. It is ſeated toward the Frontiers of *Lusatia*, *Poland*, and *Silesia*, between *Crossen* and *Custrin*, which are both upon the *Oder*. It was at firſt but a place for Ware-houſes where the Merchants brought their Goods that were to be carried by Water up and down the River. But *John* I. Marquis of *Brandenburgh* aggrandiz'd it in 1253. *Waldemar* ſettled a Senate in it in 1518. and other Princes of the ſame Family gave it ſeveral Privileges. It ſuffer'd much under the Emperor *Charles* IV. who proſcribed it for Diſobedience, and forc'd the Inhabitants to pay 12000 Marks in Silver before he would take off the Out-Lawry. It is a large Town and of great Trade, divided into two parts by the *Oder*, which are joyn'd together by a Wooden-Bridge. It hath two Marts yearly as well as the other. It ſtands upon the Borders of *Silesia* and *Lusatia*, and 4 German Miles from the Confines of *Great Poland* to the Weſt, 10 from *Berlin*, heretofore an Imperial free City, but now exempt.

FRANCHINI, (*Francis*) Biſhop of *Cavaza* in *Italy*, of whom *Thuanus*. At that time *Peters Bembus* died Young. He married *Mary* to the Muſes, Accompanied *Charles* V. in his Expedition to *Algiers*, and wrote in Verſe the Fatal Succeſs of it. We have ſome Dialogues of his, not Inferior to *Tullie's*, &c. *L.* 13. He died in the Year 1554.

FRANCIA, a Famous Painter of *Bologne*, who died for Grief at the ſight of a Picture of *Raphael Urbine*, deſpairing to be able ever to imitate it. *Pigna Romanzi*, &c.

FRANCIS I. ſurnam'd *the Great* and Reſtorer of Learning, ſucceeded *Louis* XII. in 1515. Being Crown'd, he aſſum'd the Title of Duke of *Milan*, in right of his Great-great-Grand-mother *Valentina* of *Milan*, Wife of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, ſlain at *Paris* in 1407. To make good his Claim, he rais'd an Army, and fought the Battel of *Marignan* with the *Switzers* which laſted two Days, and got the Victory at laſt: Upon which *Milan* open'd her Gates, and all *Lombardy* ſubmitted to the *French*. At the ſame time he alſo took *Parma* and *Placentia* from the Pope, who, joyning afterwards with the *Spaniards*, drave the *French* Garriſon out of *Milan*. Thereupon *Francis* returns into *Italy* in the Year 1525. and recovers *Milan* again; but being overthrown by the Imperialiſts at *Pavia*, was taken Priſoner and carried into *Spain*, where he was kept till he had ſign'd Conditions to reſtore the Kingdom of *Naples*, reſign the Counties of *Flanders* and *Burgundy*, and given his two Sons for Performance of Covenants. But notwithſtanding all this, upon his return into *France*, he made a League againſt *Charles* V. with the Pope and the *Venetians*, and began a new War with various Succeſs. On the one ſide, the Imperialiſts under *Bourbon* and *Frondsperg*, take and Plunder *Rome*. On the other ſide, the *French* under *Lautrec* and *de Foix* beſiege *Naples*, and take the Imperial Generals, and had alſo taken the City, but that a Contagious Diſeaſe ſwept away both the Army and the General. Upon which enſued the Peace of *Cambray*, concluded in 1529. and confirm'd by the King's Marriage with *Eleonor* of *Auſtria* the Emperor's Siſter. Neverthelels, *Francis* after this, makes himſelf Maſter of *Savoy*, in 1535 and 1536. The Emperor enters *Provence* in Perſon, and *Picardy*, by his Generals. *Francis* raiſes the Sieges of *Peronne* and *Turin*, and making a League with *Solyman* II. takes *Heſdin* and St. *Paul*, and forces the Paſs of *Suza*; but loſes *Guiſe* and *Montreuil*. Upon which a Truce for Nine Years was concluded at *Nice* in *Provence*, in 1538. which laſted not long: For the Emperor having promiſed *Francis* the Inveſtiture of the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon his refuſal to perform his Promiſe, *Francis* enters *Italy*, *Luxemburgh*, and *Rouſſillon*, and *Francis* of *Bourbon* gains the Battel of *Cerizoles*; upon which follow'd the Peace of *Creſpi* in *Laonnois*, and ſoon after the Death of King *Francis*, who died at the Caſtle of *Rambouillet*, in the Year 1547. after he had reigned 32 Years and 3 Months. Being 52 Years of Age. 'Twas obſervable, That notwithſtanding the magnificent living of this Prince, his vaſt Expences in War, Buildings, and Purchaſes of Things of Great Value; yet he left behind him at his Death, above four hundred thouſand Crowns, and all his Debts paid. *Francis* I. Succeeded *Lewis* XII. as next Heir-Male, and firſt Prince of the Royal Blood, and Married his Daughter *Claude* of *France*, tho' ſhe had been promiſed to *Charles* of *Auſtria*. It is obſerv'd, that in his memorable Battel againſt the *Swiſſers*, he reſted all Night in a Cannon-Carriage, and contented himſelf with dirty bloody Water to quench his Thirſt. He aboliſh'd the Pragmatical Sanction at the Solicitation of Pope *Leo* X. in 1515. His misfortune at *Pavia* was attributed to his Mothers unkind Uſage of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, who thereupon revolted to the Emperor and his own ill Conduct in weakning his Army by ſending a great Detachment towards *Naples*. He founded the Royal College at *Paris*, and was a great Countenancer of Learning in his Kingdom, ſent ſeveral able Men into foreign Countries to buy curious Manuſcripts; Furniſh'd all the Royal Palaces with Painting, Statues, Tapeſtries, and other rich Furniture. He was alſo a great Lover of his People, recommended them to his Son at his Death, ordering him to eaſe them of the Impoſitions which he himſelf was forc'd to lay upon them to carry on the War againſt his Enemies. His Device was a *Salamander* in a Fire with theſe words, *Nutriſco & extinguo*. *Thuan. Mez.*

FRANCIS II. Son of *Hen.* II. born at *Fontainbleau*, the 20th. of *Jan.* 1543. At that time his Father was no more than Dauphin. This *Francis* at the Age of 15 Years, married *Mary Stewart* of *Scotland*, only Daughter of *James* the Vth. King of *Scotland*, being Crown'd King of *France* after the Death of his Father, in 1559. The Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Cardinal his Brother, the Queens Uncles, making advantage of the minority and weakneſs of the young Prince, rendred themſelves Abſolute, managing all things as they pleaſed, which highly diſguſted *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre*, and *Lewis* his Brother, Prince of *Conde*; which laſt, upon the diſcovery of the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*, was condemn'd to loſe his Head; but the ſudden Death of the King ſaved his Life. The King died in the 17th. Year of his Age, in 1560. and his Death quite alter'd the Face of Affairs. *Thuanus*, *d'Avila*.

FRANCIS, King of *Navarre*, Count of *Foix*, ſurnam'd *Phabus*, by reaſon of his Beauty, was Son to *Gaſton de Foix* the Vth. of that name, and of *Magdalen* of *France* Daughter to *Charles* the VIIth. Succeeded his Grandmother *Eleonor* of *Navarre*, and reign'd under the Tuition of his Mother and his Uncle, *Peter* Cardinal of *Foix*. He was Crown'd at *Pampelona* in 1482. and returning into *Bearn*, was poiſon'd at *Pau*, at the beginning of the next Year. *Mariana*.

FRANCIS, Dauphin of *France*, Duke of *Bretagne* Crown'd Duke of *Bretaigne* at *Rheims* in 1532. a Brave and Generous Prince, poiſon'd at *Valence*, or *Leyon* by *Sebaſtian* Count of *Montecuculi* of *Ferrara*. *Du Bellay*. *Mezeray*.

FRANCIS, Duke of *Alençon*, *Anjou*, &c. youngeſt Son of *Hen.* II. King of *France*, a troubleſome diſcontented prince, being refus'd the Employment of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, he headed the *Reyters*, which *Caſimir* Count Palatin led into *France*, againſt *Hen.* III. his Brother. But that difference being reconcil'd, and he made Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, he was call'd into the Low-Countries, where he was received into ſome Cities, and took *Bins* in 1578. Returning into *France* his Brother caus'd him to be Arreſted in the *Louvre*, but by the means of his Favourite *Buſſi d' Amboiſe*, he made his Eſcape. Soon after he was acknowledged Prince of the Low-Countries, whither he march'd with 4000 Horſe and 10000 Foot, raiſed the Siege of *Cambray*, drave the Enemy out of *Sluſe*, and *Arleux*, and compelled *Chaſteau Cambreſis* to Surrender at diſcretion. In the mean time he made a Voyage into *England*, in hopes to have Married Queen *Elizabeth*; but without Succeſs. In 1582. being preſs'd by the States, he return'd into the Low-Countries, and was Crown'd Duke of *Brabant* at *Antwerp*, and Count of *Flanders* at *Gaunt*. Afterwards led away by ill Counſel, he reſolved to Deſtroy thoſe he came to Protect; and to that purpoſe, he ſeiz'd upon *Vilvord*, *Dunkirk*, and ſome other Towns where the *French* Garriſons lay; but being repuls'd from *Antwerp*, he fled back into *France*, and died at *Chaſteau Thierry* in 1584. *Thuan. d' Avila*, *Strada*, *Mezeray*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Montpenſier*, &c. ſignaliz'd his Courage at the Siege of *Rouen*, and Battels of *Jarnac* and *Moncontour*, and in many Rencounters defeated ſeveral Parties of the Leaguers. After the Death of *Hen.* III. he ſided with *Hen.* IV. Commanded the Vanguard at the Battel of *Arques*, ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel of *Ivry*, reduc'd *Avranches*; but falling Sick at the Siege of *Rouen*, was carried to *Liſieux*, where he died in 1592. *D' Avila*, St. *Marthe*, *Matthieu*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, &c. was the Younger Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon* I. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, and follow'd the Fortunes of *Henry* IV. to whom he was reconcil'd after the Death of *Henry* III. He fought at the Battel of *Ivry*, and upon ſeveral other important Occaſions; and died in the Year 1614. *Thuan. Mezeray*, *D' Avila*, *Sulli's Memoires*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Count of St. *Paul* and *Chaumond*, Duke of *Eſtouteville*, &c. accompanied *Francis* I. into *Italy*, and ſignalizing himſelf at the Battel of *Marignan*, was Knighted by the famous *Bayard*. Afterwards he reliev'd *Mezieres*, Beſieg'd by the Imperialiſts, took *Mouzon* and *Bapaume*, but was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*. Making his Eſcape, he re-enter'd *Milanois*, where he prov'd ſucceſsful at firſt; but being ſurpriz'd at *Landriana* by *Antonio di Leva*, and forſaken by his Soldiers, he was a ſecond time taken Priſoner, and not releas'd till the Treaty of *Cambray*. In 1536. he ſerved in the War of *Savoy*, reliev'd *Landrecy*, and died at *Cotignan* in 1545. *Du Bellay*, P. *Jovius*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, gave ſuch early marks of his Courage, that *Francis* I. in the Year 1543. entruſted him very Young with an Army; at what time, joyning with *Barbaroſſa* the pirate, he took the City of *Nice*. After that, the King ſent him into *Piedmont*, where he took *Creſcentin*, *Dexana*, &c. and entirely defeated the Marquis of *Guaſt* at *Cerizoles*, killing 10000 upon the place and taking 4000 Priſoners with the Enemy's Baggage and Artillery with the loſs of no more than 200 Men. After which he took all *Montferrat*, except *Caſal*. He was killed by the fall of a Cheſt which for want of due care fell upon his Head. In the Caſtle of *Roche Guyon* in 1546. *Du Bellay*, *Monluc*, *Thuanus*, &c.

FRANCIS I. Duke of *Bretagne* ſucceeded his Father *John* VI. in 1442. He inſtituted the Order of *Hermine*, took from the Engliſh, *Pont de l' Arche*, *Conches*, *Gerbroy* and *Cognac*, and died of a Dropſie in 145 .

FRANCIS II. Duke of *Bretagne*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Arthur* III. in 1458. He join'd with the Count of *Charolois* againſt *Lewis* XI. in the War *for the Publick Good*, as it was then ſtil'd, and entering *Normandy*, took *Caen* and *Bayeux*; but being recall'd to defend his own Country, he made a League with the *Engliſh* and diſcontented Princes, againſt *Charles* VIII. but being defeated at St. *Aubin de Cormier* in 1488. was conſtrain'd to ſue for Peace, and died the ſame Year.

FRANCIS *d' Eſte*, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* III. was made General for the Confederate Princes of *Italy* in 1643. In 1656 he Commanded the *French* Army that took *Valence* upon the *Po*, govern'd his Territories with much Prudence in a Troubleſome Conjuncture, and died in 1658.

FRANCIS *d' Eſte* II. Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, Prince of *Carpi*, the Son of *Alphonſus* IV. and *Laura Martinozzi*, Cardinal *Mazarin's* Niece, ſucceeded his Father, under the Regency of his Mother, and died in 1694. not above two Years of Age.

FRANCIS Duke of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, a Prudent and couragious Prince, married *Chriſtina*, of *Denmark*, the Widow of *Francis Sforza* II. Duke of *Milan*, in 1540. and died of an Apoplexy in 1545. and in the 28th. Year of his Age. St. *Marthe*, *Vignier*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe* and *Aumale*, &c. ſignaliz'd his Courage at the taking of *Montmedy*, the Relief of *Landrecy*, and the Defence of St. *Dezier*, and defended the City of *Metz* againſt all the Forces of the Empire, conſtraining *Charles* V. to raiſe his Siege. He took *Calais* from the *Engliſh*, and *Thionville* from the *Spaniards*; and after the Death of *Hen.* II. in the Reign of *Francis* II. He and the Cardinal his Brother govern'd all the Affairs of *France*, which drew upon him the Envy of the *French* Nobility, and occaſion'd the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*. He defeated the Imperialiſts at the famous Battel of *Renty*, forced the *Spaniards* to a Peace with *Paul* IV. and being ſent for out of *Italy* after the *French* were defeated at the Battel of St. *Quintin* in 1557. he raiſed their drooping Spirits, and did ſuch Service, that it was propos'd to give him the Title of *Vice-Roy*; but that appearing too Ambitious, he was made Lieutenant-General of that King's Armies, both in and out of the Kingdom; which was confirm'd to him by King *Henry* II. and *Francis* II. to which the Parliament of *Paris* added that more glorious one of Preſerver of his Country. But *Charles* IX. in the beginning of his Reign, not ſhewing him that Favour, he join'd with the Conſtable *Montmorency* and the Mareſchal of St. *Andrew*, and left the Court becauſe the famous Admiral *Coligni* had the Kings Ear: returning to *Paris* again in 1561. his Retinue quarrelling with the Proteſtants at *Vaſſy*, Kill'd above 60, and Wounded 200; whereupon both Parties taking Arms, the Duke took *Roan* and *Bourges*, and having defeated the *Huguenots* at the Battel of *Dreux* in 1562. lay Siege to *Orleans*, where he was ſhot; or as other's ſay Aſſaſſinated by *John Poltrot Mere*, and died Six Days after. His Children revenged his Death barbarouſly on the Admiral and his Party in the *Bartholomew* Maſſacre; pretending, That *Poltrot* when tortur'd with burning Pincers, &c. confeſs'd that he was ſet on by 'em. *Thuan. Mezeray.*

FRANCIS of *Lorrain*, Knight of *Maltha*, ſignaliz'd himſelf in the defence of *Metz* and Battel of *Renty*; being choſen General of the Galleys of *Maltha*, he defeated the *Turkiſh* Fleet before *Rhodes*; and at his return into *France*, being made Admiral of the Galleys of the Kingdom, in 1557. ſailed into *Scotland* with the Succours that were ſent to their Queen of *Scots*, his Siſter. Afterwards he was at the Battel of *Dreux*, where having fought all Day, he caught Cold upon an extream Heat, which threw him into a Pleuriſie, of which he died in 1652. *Thuanus*, *D' Avila*.

FRANCIS of *Vendoſme*, Duke of *Beaufort*, &c. Admiral of *France*, ſail'd into *Africa* in 1664. where the Enterprize of *Gigery* prov'd unfortunate to him. However, the next Year he defeated the *Turks* near *Tunis* and *Algier*. In 1669. he went to the Siege of *Candia*, where he was ſlain the ſame Year.

St. FRANCIS of *Aſſiſe*, an Epiſcopal Town in *Ombria* in *Italy*; firſt a Merchant, became afterwards Patriarch and Founder of the Order that bears his Name. In 1206. approv'd by Pope *Innocent* III. in 1215. and confirm'd by *Honorius* III. in 1223. It has ſince branch'd into ſeveral others, as *Minims*, *Recolets*, *Capuchins*, &c. So that there is now an infinite Number of theſe *fratres Minores*, as they call 'em in *France*, *Spain*, and other Popiſh Countries. The Founder died in 1226. Aged 46. *Bzovius. Rainaldi.*

FRANCIS *de Paule*, Founder of the Order of the *Minims*, approv'd by Pope *Sixtus* IV. in 1473. and confirmed by *Julius* II. in 1506. He died in 1507. and was Canoniz'd in 1519.

FRANCIS SONNIUS, Biſhop of *Bois l' Duc*, and afterwards of *Antwerp*, was a Celebrated Divine in the XVIth Cent. being one of the moſt Eminent of that Faculty in the Univerſity of *Louvaine*; by the Order of the Emperour *Ferdinand*, he had a Conference about Religion with *Melanchton*, *Flacius Illyricus*, and ſome others; he aſſiſted alſo at the Council of *Trent*, where he gave conſiderable proof of his Learning and Sufficiency. There are extant of his, four Books, of the Demonſtration of the Chriſtian Religion, by the Word of God. A Treatiſe of the Sacraments. A Catechiſm, or Chriſtian Inſtitution, &c. He died at *Antwerp* in 1570. *Mir. in Elog. Bel. & de Script. Sec.* XVI. *Strada de Bello Belg.* lib. 1, *&c.*

FRANCIS VICTORIA, an eminent Divine born in a Town of that Name in *Navarre*: He liv'd in the XVIth. and XVIth. Centuries, and was a very conſiderable Doctor. His Works are, *De Poteſtate Eccleſiæ. De Civili Potestate. De Potestate Conſilii & Pontificis. De Indis & Jure Belli. De Matrimonio. De Augmento Charitatis. De Temperantia. De Homicidio. De eo ad quod tenetur perveniens ad Usum Rationis. De Arte Magica. De Simonia. De Silentii Obligatione. Summa Sacramentorum Eccleſiæ. Confeſſionaria*, &c. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Antonio de Siena. De Vir. Illuſt. Domin. Andreas Schotus & Nicolol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

FRAN-

FRANCIS *Xavier*, Sirnam'd the *Apoſtle of the Indies*, born in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, ſtudied at *Paris*, and was choſen to teach Philoſophy in the Univerſity, where he and *Ignatius Loyola* form'd the Deſign of Founding the Order of the Jeſuits; being ſent by Pope *Paul* III. at the requeſt of *John* King of *Portugal* to Preach in the *Indies*, he made it his Buſineſs to convert the People of *Goa*, *Comorin*, the *Moluccas* and *Japan*; for which he was Canoniz'd by *Gregory* XV. in 1622. He converted a great Number of the Infidels, and as *Varenius* a Dutchman obſerves, Preach'd the Chriſtian Religion to the *Japonese* in its Primitive Simplicity. *Varen.* Account of the Perſecutions of *Japan*.

FRANCON, born at *Liege*, was much eſteem'd for his Learning in the XIth. Century. He wrote, *De Quadratura Circuli*. *De Computo Eccleſiaſtico*. *De Jejunio Quatuor Temporum*. *De Laudibus B. Mariæ*, &c. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. Valer. Andr.* &c.

FRANCONIA, or *Francia Orientalis*, by the Natives call'd *Frankenland*, is one of the ſix Circles of the Empire which comprehends the Biſhopricks of *Wirtsbourg*, and *Bamberg*, *Aſchaffenburgh* one of the Reſidencies of the Biſhop of *Mayence*, the Grand Seigniory of the Teutonick Order, whoſe Reſidence is at *Mariendal*. The Dutchy of *Cobourg*, the Marquiſates of *Culſembach* and *Onſpach*, the Earldoms of *Henneberg*, *Holac*, *Erpach*, *Hertheim*, *Senſheim*, *Caſtell*, *Tor*, and *Reineck*; the Imperial Cities of *Francfort*, *Norimberg*, *Winſheim*, &c. *Franconia* lies along the *Main*, water'd by the Rivers *Sala*, *Regnitz*, *Tauber*, &c. having the Palatinate of *Bavaria* to the Eaſt, the Palatinate of the *Rhine* to the Weſt, *Suabia* to the South, and *Haſſia* and *Turingia* to the North. The whole Country encompaſſed with Woods and Mountains is fruitful in Corn, Wine and Paſturage, and withal plentiful in Liquorice. *Wirtzburgh* claims to be the Capital City of the Province, and the Biſhop of the City aſſumes the Title of Duke of *Franconia*. Nevertheleſs, *Francfort* ſeems to enjoy that Honour. Many Authours believe that the *French* came out of *Franconia*; that it was *Pharamond*'s Country, and that the Salick Law deriv'd its Original from *Franconia*. *Charlemagne* extreamly delighted in this Country; and in 793. deſign'd to have joyn'd the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and ſo make a Communication between the Ocean and Black Sea, this was to be done by cutting a Canal from the River *Altmul*, which empties it ſelf into the *Danube* to the *Regnitz*, which falls into the *Main*. The Work was actually begun near *Onſpach* in *Franconia*, but diſcontinued by reaſon of the Wars that broke out ſoon after. *Cluvier*. *Bertius*. *Zeillier*.

FRANEQUER, or *Franeker*, a City of the Low-Countries in *East Frieſe* in the Quarter of *Weſtergo*, two Leagues from *Leeuwarden*. It is a handſome City, where the Gentlemen of the Country make their uſual Abode, enjoying fair Privileges and an Univerſity.

FRANGIPANI, *Francis-Chriſtopher*, Brother-in-law to Count *Serini*, and one of thoſe that conſpir'd with him to make themſelves Maſters of *Hungary*, and one of the Chief Ringleaders of the Revolt of the *Hungarians*, that began in 1665. for which he was Beheaded at *Neuſtadt*, in 1671. dying with much Reſolution. The Executioner miſs'd his blow, and cut off his Shoulder, but at a ſecond ſtroke cut off his Head. *Hiſtorie des troubles de Hongrie*.

FRANKENDALE, in Lat. *Franchendalia*, formerly no more than an Abby, where there was a Conference or Diſputation held between the Orthodox Reformed and the Anabaptiſts, by the Authority of the Elector *Frederick* III. Sirnamed, *the Pious*, in 1571. Afterwards a Place of Refuge for the *Belgian* Exiles about 1574. Now a New City, which was well fortified in the Lower-Palatinate, ſcarce a League diſtant from the *Rhine*, four Leagues from *Heidelbergh* to the Weſt, and as many from *Spier* to the North, afterwards taken by the *Spaniards*, and reſtor'd to the Elector Palatine by the Pacification of *Munſter*. But in the preſent Wars moſt cruelly laid in Aſhes by the *French*.

FRANZA-CURIA, in Latin *Francia Parva*, a ſmall Country of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, neighbouring upon *Breſſa*, and deriving its Name from the *French*, who ſettled there about the End of the Eighth Age, after *Charlemagn* had vanquiſhed *Didier* King of the *Lombards*.

FRASCATA, (*Gabriel*) a Phyſician, Native of *Breſcia*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age. He compoſed a Treatiſe concerning the Baths of *Retuſcia*, not far from *Parma*, and died in 1[illegible].

FRASCATI, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in the *Campagna di Roma*, from whence it lies diſtant about 12 Miles, and near unto it are to be ſeen the Ruins of the Ancient *Tuſculum*; as alſo *Cicero*'s *Tuſculanum*, where he wrote his *Diſputations Quæſtiones*, together with *Lucullus*'s Country Houſe. *Frascati* is neither handſome, nor well peopled; but there is ſomething to delightful in the Palace and the Gardens, as makes it beloved by all that behold 'em. The Country Houſe of *Ludovisio*, that of *Borghese*, called *Monte Dragone*, by reaſon of the Dragon quarter'd in the Arms of that Family, and that of *Aldobrandini*, call'd *Belvedere di Datari*, are Structures to be admired. On the one ſide this Palace you have a Proſpect of *Rome*, and the *Campagna di Roma*, on the other lies a Hill cover'd with Laurels, Fountains, Water-falls, Water-works, and other ſorts of Hydraulicks; as Water-Organs, *&c.* with the Hall of *Apollo*, where he ſits upon *Parnaſſus*, with the Nine Muſes under him. There belongs a ſmall Caſtle to the City of *Frascati*, and the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*'s is the Title which belongs to one of the ſix Ancient Cardinals, call'd *Epiſcopus Tuſculanus*.

FRATICELLI, certain Hereticks of *Italy*, who had their riſe in the Marquiſate of *Ancona* about 1294. they were mo't of them Apoſtate Monks under a Superiour called *Herman* of *Pongiloup*. They drew Women after them on pretext of Devotion, and were accus'd of Uncleanneſs with them in their Night-Meetings. They are charged with maintaining a Community of Wives and Goods, and denying Magiſtracy. Abundance of Libertines flock'd after them, becauſe they countenanced their Licentious Way of Living. The Corps of their Superiour *Herman* was Dug up and Burnt 20 Years after his Death. *Bzovius*.

FRAUD, a Goddeſs, worſhipped by the Ancient Pagans, either when they had a Mind to deceive, or were afraid of being deceived. She was of a very Monſtrous Shape, having the Countenance of a very handſom young Woman, the Body of a party-colour'd Serpent, and a Scorpions Tail. Her Countenance denoted the ſpecious Pretences made uſe of to cover their Cheats, the Spotted Body ſignify'd her different Wiles, and the Scorpions Tail the Malice which is always found at the bottom of their Deſigns.

FRAWENBURGH, in Lat. *Frawenburgum*, a Town of *Poland* in Royal *Pruſſia*, upon a Bay of the Baltick Sea, which the Natives call *Friſch Haff*, in Lat. *Habus*, with a convenient Harbour, at the Mouth of the little River of *Schon*. *Frawenburgh* lies between *Elbing* to the Weſt, and *Braunsburgh* to the Eaſt; and cloſe by it upon a Hill ſtands the Cathedral Church of *Warmia*, of which Cardinal *Hoſius* was Biſhop, and *Nicolas Copernicus*, a Canon. *Baudrand*.

FRAXINET, in Lat. *Fraxinetum*, a famous Sculking hole of the *Saracens* in the IXth. and Xth. Ages. Modern Authors are at a loſs, where that *Fraxinetum* was, of which *Luitprand* ſo often makes mention. For *Graſſineto* is a Town of *Italy*, upon the River *Po*, between *Valencia* and *Caſal*; and this *Baronius* would have to be the Saracen's Lurking Hole. But *Chorier*, who compoſ'd the Hiſtory of the Dauphinate, will have it rather to be in *Provence*, where now ſtands *Fraiſner*. No doubt but the Saracens had ſeveral of theſe Places of Retreat. However 'tis certain, their moſt famous Lurking Hole was in *Provence*, toward the Sea, in the Dioceſs of *Freius*, and toward the Bay of *Grimaut* or *Grimaldi*, where there is ſtill a place call'd *La Garde du Fraxinet*, or the Fort of *Fraxinet*. It ſtood in a Wood, and is at this Day encompaſſed about with Foreſts, which the Inhabitants of the Country call *Les Maures*. The Navies which were ſent againſt the Saracens of *Fraxinet*, and the Succours which themſelves received by Sea, are Arguments ſufficient of the Probability of this Conjecture. *William* I. Count of *Provence*, utterly expell'd the Saracens out of his Country, and ruin'd their Lurking Hole of *Fraxinet* in 970.

FRECULFUS, Biſhop of *Liſieux*, liv'd in the IXth. Age, and wrote a Chronicle, in Two Parts. The Firſt, in Seven Books from the Beginning of the World to the Birth of Chriſt. The Second containing Five Books; from the Birth of Chriſt to the Coming of the *Franks* and *Lombards*, in the Year 600. *Sigebert*. *Bellarmin*, &c.

FREDEGARIUS, call'd *Scholaſticus*, liv'd in the VIIIth. Cent. At the Inſtance of *Childebrand*, Brother to *Charles Martel*, and Uncle to King *Pepin the Short*, wrote a Chronicle, which begins where *Gregory* of *Tours* left off, and is carried on to the Death of the aforeſaid *Pepin*. This Piece has hitherto been publiſh'd as an Addition to the ten Books of the Hiſtory written by *Gregory* of *Tours*, being it ſelf the XIth. The Learned Reader will take notice, that here I ſpeak only of what *Marquardus Freherus* has publiſh'd of *Fredegarius*, afterwards inſerted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Du Cheſne* has ſince reviſ'd *Fredegarius*, and plac'd him in the firſt Volume of the Writers of the Hiſtory of *France*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Mir. in Aucl.*

FREDEGUNDA, the Wife of *Chilperic* I. to whoſe Queen ſhe was but a Servant at firſt. She perſwaded *Chilperic* to Divorce his Wife *Audovaire*, already the Mother of five Children by him, to oppreſs his Subjects with Exactions, and make War upon his Brothers. Which having done four times, he prov'd unſucceſsful in the Fourth War, and was Beſieged by *Sigebert* in *Tournay*; but *Fredegund* made a ſhift to have *Sigebert* diſpatcht by two Ruffians with Poiſon'd Daggers. Sometime after the Murder'd *Merovæus*, the Son of *Chilperic*. *Audovera* his Brother, *Prætextatus* Biſhop of *Rouen*, whom ſhe caus'd to be aſſaſſinated one Day in the Church, as he was Performing Divine Service; And laſtly, ſhe Murder'd her own Husband, who had diſcover'd her looſe Amours, with one *Landry* of *Tours*, her Favourite. Afterwards returning to *Paris* under the Protection of *Guntran*, ſhe continu'd her Perſecutions of *Brunehault* and *Childebert* her Son, and not being able to compaſs his Life by Treachery, ſhe took the Field and Vanquiſh'd him by open Force with the Slaughter of [illegible] of his Men, waſted *Champagne*, retook *Paris*, and

thus

thus every where Triumphant, died at length in the Year 595. leaving the Affairs of her Son *Clothaire* the IId. in a good and ſettl'd Condition; which was a thing to be admir'd. *Gregor. Turon.*

FREDERICK I. Surnam'd *Barbaroſſa*, ſucceeded *Conrade* III. his Uncle, in the Empire of *Germany*, in the Year 1152. His firſt Buſineſs was to pacifie the Affairs of *Germany*; which having ſucceſsfully accompliſh'd, he march'd into *Italy*, took and ras'd *Tortona* that ſhut her Gates againſt him, oblig'd *Verona* to acknowledge him, and Pay him a Sum of Money, compell'd *Tivoly* to ſubmit to the Church; beſieg'd *Milan*, that aſpir'd to the Dominion of *Italy*, and was Crown'd at *Rome* by *Adrian* IV. Returning into *Germany*, he compos'd the Difference between *Arnold* Biſhop of *Mayence*, and *Herman* the Palatine, conſtraining the latter to carry in publick a live Dog, with his hinder Legs ried about his Shoulders; which was then the Puniſhment of Princes that diſturb'd the Publick Peace, as among the *Perſians*, a Deſerter of his Station, was obliged to carry a naked Curteſan. He conſtrain'd the King of *Poland* to ſue for Peace, which he granted upon *Conditions* of paying his Annual Tributes, and a Sum of ready Money to Buy off the War. Being provok'd by *Adrian*'s Anſwer, That *it was his Right to Diſpoſe of the Empire as he pleas'd*; he re-paſſes into *Italy*, takes *Milan*, and had certainly deſtroy'd it then, but that the Citizens ſu'd for Pardon with their naked Swords hanging about their Necks. *Adrian* threatens to Anathematize the Emperor, but dies in the mean time; His Succeſſor, *Alexander* III. continues the Feud, thunders out his Anathema's, and excites the *Venetians* againſt *Frederick*; who thereupon renewing the War with more vigour, takes *Milan*, levels it, and ſtrews it with Salt, and returns into *Germany*. But hearing that the *Venetians*, the Pope and the *Milanois* reſolving to Rebuild their City, were in a Confederacy againſt him, he Re-enters *Italy*, takes *Rome*, and ſets up *Calixtus* inſtead of *Alexander*; who eſcaped in diſguiſe to *Venice*. Thither *Otho* the Emperor's Son purſu'd him, but was vanquiſh'd and taken Priſoner by the *Venetian* Fleet. *Frederick*, thus reduc'd into ſtraits, by the Captivity of his Son, and the Succeſſes of *Saladin* in *Aſia*, goes to *Venice*, and begs for Abſolution, proſtrate at the Feet of *Alexander*, who proudly ſet his Foot upon the Emperor's Neck, uſing this Expreſſion of the Pſalmiſt at the ſame time, 'Tis ſaid, *Thou ſhalt walk upon the Aſp and the Baſiliſk*, &c. To which the Emperor anſwering, *Not to thee, but* Peter; the Pope retorted, *To Me and* Peter *too*. But *Baronius* endeavours to prove this Story fabulous. This done, he made a Peace with *William* of *Sicily*, ſubdues the *Lombards*, and returning into *Germany*, paſſes into *Aſia*, defeats *Saladin* in two Combats, takes ſeveral Cities from the Infidels; but going to Bath himſelf in the River of *Cydnus* that runs by *Tarſus*, as ſome ſay, fell into a Diſeaſe of the Liver, which Kill'd him in a few Days; but as others ſay, was drown'd in the Year 1190. after he had reigned 38 Years. *Otho Friſingen. Æneas Sylvius*, &c.

FREDERICK II. the Son of *Hen.* VI. was elected Emperor in 1210. and twice Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1212. and 1215. His Competitor *Otho* dyed in 1218, ſo that he was left in quiet, without having any Rival in the Empire; after this he held an Aſſembly of the Eſtates at *Nuremburgh*, where ſeveral Proviſions were made for the Pacification of *Germany*, and then according to the Cuſtom of thoſe times, he went to *Rome* to be Crown'd by *Honorius* III. There he renounc'd his Pretenſions to the Dutchies of *Spoleto* and *Tuſcany*, in Favour of the Holy See, to whom he gave the Earldom of *Fondi*, and promis'd at the ſame time to attempt nothing againſt the Rights of the Church, and march'd within two years at the Head of an Army, againſt the *Saracens* in *Aſia*; but he happen'd not to keep his Word, which made a miſunderſtanding between him and the Pope, which was heighten'd likewiſe upon another occaſion; for in the Year 1221, *Frederick* marched his Forces againſt *Richard* and *Thomas*, Counts of *Agnani* Princes of *Tuſcany*, and Brothers of Pope *Innocent* III. who had ſeiz'd ſome Towns in *Puglia*, and tamper'd with others to revolt. The Emperor took the firſt Priſoner, routed the other, and baniſh'd the Biſhops, who had been concern'd in the Defection, putting others in their Place. Pope *Honorius*, who own'd both the Princes and Biſhops under his Protection, ſent *Frederick* word, that being King of *Sicily*, and holding of the Church, he had no Power to Depoſe them, that he was no Legal Judge of Eccleſiaſticks, and that if he did not perform his Promiſe and fight the Infidels, His Holineſs would proceed to Excommunication; *Frederick* anſwered him, that as Emperor and King of *Sicily*, he was the Sovereign Judge of his Subjects, and even of Eccleſiaſticks in Secular Cauſes, and was reſolv'd to maintain his Prerogative, which had been handed down to him from his Predeceſſors, promiſing withal, that when his own Dominions were ſettled, he would march againſt the *Saracens*. The Pope being diſſatisfied with the Anſwer, Excommunicated him in 1227. however the Difference was taken up the next year, and in 1228, he Embarked at *Brundiſi*, accompanyed with Sixteen of *Europe*, but after three days Sail; and (as Tillemont ſays, or Fifteen as others ſay) he made a Tack homewards, and Landed at *Otranto*. Upon the hearing of this 40000 Men, who had *Croſs'd* themſelves for the *Holy-Land*, and ſet forwards, return'd home, and the whole Expedition came to nothing; upon which, the Emperor was again Ecommunicated by Pope *Gregory* IXth. *Frederick* having gain'd the Counts of *Frangipani* to his Intereſt, attack'd the Territories of the Church, with an Army conſiſting moſtly of *Saracens*, tranſported from *Sicily* into *Puglia*: The year after, the Emperor went for the *Holy-Land*; *Gregory* the IXth. who was very hot and paſſionate follow'd him to *Paleſtine*: The Patriarch, the grand Maſter of the Templars, and of the Hoſpital of St. *John* refus'd to obey the Emperor, and the Chriſtian Army Commanded by *Henry* Duke of *Limbourg*, receiv'd their Orders only from the Emperor's Lieutenant Generals, who, in a particular Stile, were ſaid to Command under God and Chriſtianity. The Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, the *Genoeſe*, *Piſans*, *Germans* and *Venetians*, ſecretly Favouring the Emperor. In *February*, in 1229. *Frederick* concluded a Peace with *Meladin* Sultan of *Babylon*, who reſtor'd him *Jeruſalem*, *Bethlehem*, *Nazareth*, *Thoron*, *Sidon*, and the Chriſtians which he had taken Priſoners. The Emperor at the ſame time, quitting the great Church of *Jeruſalem*, to the *Saracens*, to Exerciſe their Religion in, and promiſing that there ſhould be no Aſſiſtance given to the Chriſtians of *Antioch*, *Tripoli*, nor any others not comprehended in this Treaty; theſe Articles were look'd upon by many, as diſadvantageous to Religion, the Emperor thinking himſelf diſoblig'd by the Templars, ſeiz'd upon their Eſtates, in ſeveral Places, at his return Home; and after having Conquer'd a great part of the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, inveſted *Rome* with the Pope in it, and having frighted His Holineſs, retir'd to *Capua* without attempting any thing further. The Year after, in 1230, the Pope and he came to an Accommodation, the Emperor engaging to reſtore the Church Lands, and Effects ſeiz'd on by him, and to be more inoffenſive for the future, but it ſeems he forgat both the one, and the other branch of his Promiſe, for he renew'd his violent Courſes, with more heat than ever, and wrote, as our Author obſerves, both againſt the Pope and Religion; inſomuch, that *Gregory* the IXth. Excommunicated him once more, this Treatment, did but provoke him further, ſo that in the Year 1238, he paſs'd the *Alps* with a Hundred thouſand Men, routed the *Milaneſe*, and made ſo horrible a Slaughter of them, that as he Expreſſes it himſelf, the Country was hardly big enough to bury them; and after having Conquer'd *Sardinia*, the *Venetians*, *Genoeſe*, &c. he attempted *Rome* in 1240; and during theſe Diſturbances, he clap'd a hot Iron, in the Form of a Croſs, upon the Foreheads of the Priſoners he took, becauſe they took the *Croiſado* againſt him. He likewiſe made a great Ravage in other places of *Italy*. *Innocent* IV. who was now Pope, fearing the Forces of the Emperor, retir'd into *France*, and conven'd a General Council, as the *Roman* Catholicks call it, at *Lyons*. Here the Pope Excommunicates *Frederick*, and ventures to degrade him from his imperial Dignity, charging him with Uſurpation, Heterodoxy and Correſpondence with the *Saracens*. *Frederick* Remonſtrates publickly againſt theſe violent and extraordinary Methods, and in a Letter written to *Lewis* King of *France*, complains of his being Condemn'd againſt all manner of Law and Juſtice, that the Pope is Head of Eccleſiaſticks, but not of Princes, and that all the Soveraigns of the Earth ought to think themſelves concern'd in his Cauſe: However after this Depoſition, his Affairs immediately run to Ruin, the Confederates of *Italy* beat his Forces, and all Princes look'd upon him as an impious and unconverſible Perſon, inſomuch that in 1245, the *Germans* Elected *Henry* of *Thuringia* in his Place, and afterwards *William* Earl of *Holland*. St. *Lewis* endeavour'd to make up the matter and reſtore the Emperor, but without Succeſs; ſo that this unfortunate Prince, ſeeing himſelf Deſerted on all ſides, died of Diſappointment and the Spleen, in *Puglia* in 1250, being 57 years of Age. Theſe Differences between *Frederick* and the Popes of *Rome*, gave beginning to the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*; which was ſo long unfortunate to *Italy*. As for his Character, 'tis ſaid, That *Frederick* ſpoke ſix Languages very well, that he had a great deal of Force and Penetration in his Genius, and was very ſtout and magnificent; but theſe good Qualities had a very bad Alloy; for he is ſaid to have had no Principles, was a Libertine, Cruel, and one that little minded his word. *Uſpergenſis*, *Matt. Paris*, *Platina*, *Sabellicus*, *Spondanus*, *Bzovius*, &c.

FREDERICK, Surnam'd *the Fair*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, ſet up by ſome of the Electors in Oppoſition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, in the Year 1314. againſt whom he fought five ſet Battels; but being taken in the laſt, was detain'd three Years in Priſon, and at laſt releas'd, upon Condition that he ſhould relinquiſh the Imperial Authority, and only keep the Title. He died about the Year 1330. Nor is he reckoned among the Emperors.

FREDERICK IV. or rather III. ſurnam'd the *Pacifick*, the Son of *Erneſtus*, Duke of *Auſtria*, elected after the Deceaſe of *Albert* II. his Couſin-German. He began his Reign in 1441. and reigned 53 Years. A Prince of a generous Temper

century, and great Prudence, who naturally abhorr'd War; and what he wanted in Power, he supply'd in Policy and Cunning. He dissembl'd the Affronts which several Popes put upon him, to that degree, that the *Italians* were wont to say of him, That he had a Dead Soul in a Living Body. In the 12th. Year of his Reign he went into *Italy*, and receiv'd the Crown from the Hands of *Nicholas* V. But upon his return, *John Hunniades* invaded *Austria* with 12000 Horse, and waſted all before him with Fire and Sword, between *Vienna* and the Mountains of *Stiria*; so that he was forced to surrender *Ladislaus*, his Pupil, and Heir of *Hungary, Bohemia* and *Austria*, to his Uncle *Ulrick*, Count of *Cylley*, who demanded him. He perswaded *Amadeus*, who was chosen Pope by the Council of *Bale*, under the Name of *Felix*, to quit the Pontificate, and put an end to the Schism. Soon after, another War broke out between Him and *Matthias Corvinus*: To whom *Frederick* deny'd the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, design'd him by the Pope, in Opposition to *Podiebrachius*, who was a Favourer of the *Hussites*. *Matthias* took *Vienna*, while *Frederick*, in a careless Humour of Sloth, wander'd up and down in *Germany*, writing upon the Walls of the Inns, *Rerum Irrecuperabilium summa, Fortuna, Oblivio*. But *Albert*, Duke of *Saxony*, constrain'd *Matthias* to accept of Peace upon Conditions, and *Matthias*'s retaining *Vienna*. After which, a new War arose between Him and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*; which was ended by an Interview, and the Marriage of *Charles*'s only Daughter, to *Maximilian*, the Emperor's Son. Upon the Death of *Matthias*, *Frederick* return'd into *Austria*, and dy'd at *Lintz*, in 1493. *Cuspinian. Nauclerus*, &c.

FREDERICK I. King of *Denmark*, firnam'd the *Pacifick*, Duke of *Holstein*, was Elected in 1523. in the place of his Nephew *Christian*, Expell'd for his Cruelties. He introduc'd the Reformation of *Luther* into his Kingdom, and dy'd in the Year 1533. *Chytræus, Thuan.* &c.

FREDERICK II. succeeded *Christian* III. in 1559. He reduc'd the Province of *Ditmarsen*, and defended *Livonia*, and the Liberty of the Baltick Sea, against *Lubeck*, and *Erick*, Kings of *Sweden*. *Pius* IV. desir'd him to send some Person in his Behalf to the Council of *Trent*. But he return'd him for Answer, That neither his Father nor He had held any Correspondence with the *Roman* Pontiffs. He enlarg'd the Academy of *Copenhagen*; was a great Favourer of Learned Men, and dy'd in 1588.

FREDERICK III. succeeded his Brother *Christian*, in 1648. And to make a Diversion, while the *Swedes* were making War in *Poland*, he ravag'd the Dutchy of *Bremen*. In revenge of which, the *Swedes* made themselves Masters of *Fuenen*, and besieg'd *Copenhagen*; and by the Treaty of *Roschild*, the *Danes* were forced to resign *Schonen, Hallandt, Blekingen*, &c. to the *Swedes*. After which, *Charles Gustavus* of *Sweden*, began the War again, but Death put an end to his Conquests, and *Frederick* concluded a Peace with the Queen, who was Guardian to her Son, in the Year 1660. A Peace being thus concluded, this King *Frederick*, at the Diet held at *Copenhagen*, was declar'd an absolute Soveraign, and the Crown made Hereditary, whereby the great Privileges of the Nobility were extinguish'd, and a new Form of Government introduced, where the whole Management of Affairs depends absolutely on the Kings Pleasure: This Prince died in 1670. *Puffendorff, Introduct. to Hist. Europ.*

FREDERICK, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, succeeded his Nephew *Ferdinand* II. in 1496. and was expell'd his Dominions by *Lewis* XII. and *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*. However, *Lewis* gave him the Dukedom of *Anjou*, which he enjoy'd for some time, and dy'd at *Tours* in 1504.

FREDERICK of *Arragon*, Brother of *James* II. King of *Arragon*, made King of *Sicily*, maintain'd a War against *Charles* II. King of *Naples*; and had part of *Sicily* resign'd to him, under the Title of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. He dy'd in 1337. after he had reign'd 42 Years.

FREDERICK Duke of *Suabia*, *Barbaroſſa*'s Son, after the Death of his Father, in *Asia*, took upon him the Command of the Army; re-inforc'd *Antioch*, secur'd *Laodicea*, that was about to have surrender'd to the *Saracens*; took several Cities in *Syria*, besieg'd *Ptolemais*, and was in a fair way to have done great things, when he dy'd of the Pestilence, that swept away his Army also in 1190.

FREGOSA, the Name of one of the most Illustrious and ancient Families in *Genoa*; of which there were several Dukes, and others the Chief Officers in the Commonwealth. Among the rest, *Baptista Fregosa*, Duke of *Genoa*, expell'd by his Uncle, Cardinal *Paul Fregosa*, who wrote Nine Books of memorable Examples, in Imitation of *Valerius Maximus*: *Scalio*, a Treatise of Learned Women. *Federick Fregosa*, Bishop of *Salerno*, surpriz'd *Cortogoli*, the Famous Pirate of *Barbary*, who infested the Coasts of *Genoa*; scour'd the Seas of *Europe*, and the Island of *Gerbes*: and returning Home, laden with Honour and Booty, was made a Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1535. and dy'd in 1541. *Paul Fregosa*, Archbishop of *Genoa*, three times invaded the Dukedom, and was three times expell'd the City, for his Severity and Cruelty. He was made a Cardinal by *Sixtus* IV. in 1482. and dy'd in 1498.

FREINSHEMIUS, a learned Author, born at *Ulm*, in 1608. He made the *Supplements* to *Livy, Tacitus*, and *Q. Curtius* in 60 Books, printed at *Strasburgh*, in 1654. He likewise wrote Notes upon *Q. Curtius, Tacitus, Florus* and some other Latin Authors, and dy'd in 1660.

FREJUS, an Episcopal City of *France*, in *Provence*, under the Metropolis and Parliament of *Aix*. All the ancient Geographers make mention of this City, under the Name of *Forum Julii*, and *Civitas Forojulienſis*. The *Romans* had a considerable Colony at *Frejus*, which *Julius Cæsar* call'd by his own Name. And though this City has been two or three times ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Saracens* that lurk'd about *Fraxinet*, yet it still preserves several remarkable Monuments of Antiquity; as, an Amphitheater, almost entire; an admirable Aqueduct; several Statues, and a great number of Inscriptions. *Strabo. Sancte Marthe*, &c.

FREMINCURIA, *Fremincourt*, a large Town of the *Carnutes* formerly, with a Palace of the Kings of *France* of the First Race, upon the River *Eure*, now a Village of *Beausse*, one League from *Dreux* to the East; but the Palace lies in Ruins.

FRESCHEVILLE (*John*) of *Stavely* in *Com. Derb.* Esquire, Great Grand-Son to *Peter Freſcheville*, who for his exemplary Valour at the Battle of *Muſcleborough*, in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. had the Honour of Knighthood then conferr'd on him. This *John* for his extraordinary Service to King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. was by the latter, in the 16th. Year of his Reign, advanc'd to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Freſcheville* of *Stavely*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He first married *Sarah*, Daughter of Sir *John Harington*, Knight; by whom he had Issue 3 Daughters; *Christian*, wedded to *Charles* then Lord St. *John* (Eldest Son to *John*, Marquis of *Winchester*:) *Elizabeth*, to *Philip*, Son and Heir of Sir *Philip Warwick*, Knight; and *Frances*: Secondly *Anna Charlotta*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Henry de Vick*, Knight, late Chancellor of the Garter. *Dugd.*

FRESINGFIELD, a Country Town in *Suffolk*, 6 Miles from *Hulsworth* to the West, and 4 from *Harlsen* to the South. *William Sancroft*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Born in this Town; and erected in it a Free-School.

FRET (*John*) Bishop of *Bayonne*, much Esteem'd by King *Henry* II. of *France*, who sent him Ambassador into *Germany*, in 1552. He was counted a good States-man, and amongst other things, wrote a Treatise call'd *l' Livre des Etats & Maisons plus Illustres de la Chretiente*, printed in 1549. *Thuan. Hist. Lib.* 8. 10. &c. St. *Marthe Gal. Christi*, &c.

FREWEN (*Accepted*) Eldest Son of *John Frewen*, Rector of *Northiam*, in the County of *Sussex*, was born in that memorable Year 1588. first educated in the Free-School at *Canterbury*: Thence removed to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxon*; where he was Demy, Fellow, and Divinity-Reader: Then went Chaplain to *John* Earl of *Bristol*, into *Germany* and *Spain*; where he was when the great Match between *Charles* I. then Prince of *Wales*, and the Infanta of *Spain*, was in Agitation: And when the said Prince came over thither *incognito*, Preach'd before him, and particularly upon that Text, 1 *King.* 18. 21. *Why halt ye between two Opinions? If the Lord be God, serve him; and if Baal be God, serve him.* It seems some things in that Sermon made a lasting Impression upon the Prince; for upon his first coming to the Crown, when the List of Chaplains was presented, he call'd for *Frewen* by Name, and put him into the List with his own Hand. His next Preferment was, President of *Magdalen-College*; where he continued about Eighteen Years; and was Four times Vice-Chancellor. He was Dean of *Glocester*, and Prebend of *Canterbury*. In the Year 1644. he was Consecrated at *Oxon*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*: And upon the Restoration of his Majesty King *Charles* II. was translated to *York*; where he died, *March* 27th. 1664. and lieth buried under the East Window of the Cathedral of the said Church.

FRIART (*Rowland*) An eminent Architect, Born in 1606, of an ancient and considerable Family, in the Province of *Maine*. He travell'd into *Italy*; and apply'd himself to the Study of Mathematicks, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. His Works, are a Translation of the Books of Architecture, written by *Palladio*, printed in 1650. He likewise publish'd another Book of his own, call'd *Parallele de l' Architecture Antique avec la Moderne*.

FRIBERGH, or *Fridebere*, *Friberga*, a City of *Germany*, in *Hassia*: or, as others say, in *Veteravia*. It was formerly an Imperial City, but now under the Archbishop of *Mayence*; about 3 or 4 Leagues from *Franconia*.

FRIBOURG, *Friburgum*, the Capital City of *Brisgaw*; seated upon the little River of *Threisem*, at the End of a fertile Plain, and upon a Rising-ground, where the Black Mountain begins, about 4 Leagues from *Brisac*, 7 or 8 from *Strasburgh*, and little less from *Bale*. *Albert* VI. Duke of *Austria*, founded in it an University, and a Sovereign-Chamber; the Jurisdiction of which reach'd a great way. The *Swedes* took it three times, in 1632, 1634, and 1638. And Mare-

Mareſchal *Crequi* took it in 1677. for *Lewis* XIV. after a Siege of 7 or 8 Days, and it was conceeded to them again by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679; but by the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697. it was yielded to the Emperor. It is a large and well-peopled City, with ſeveral Churches and Religious Houſes in it, and regularly fortify'd. *Cluverius*, *Bertius*.

FRIBOURG, or *Friburg*, *Friburgum*, a City of *Switzerland*, and One of the Thirteen Cantons; ſeated upon the River *Sana*, between *Lauſana*, *Soleurre*, *Berne*, and *Yverdun*. The City it ſelf lies upon the deſcent of an Hill, at the foot of which runs a River; and upon the other ſide lie the Suburbs, having Walls and Gates, and being joyn'd to the other part by three Bridges. It is built but irregularly: nevertheleſs, it has ſeveral Piazza's in it, and handſome Buildings; among the reſt, the Town-Houſe, and divers fair Churches, with a Commandery of *Malta*, and a College of Jeſuits. It began to be enfranchiz'd in 1481. The *Roman* Catholick Religion obtains ſtill here. It is 7 *German* Miles from *Soleurre* to the South, and 3 from *Bern* to the North-Eaſt; ſeated ſo, that three parts of it are encompaſs'd with ſteep and craggy Rocks and Mountains, and the other ſide defended by a deep Dike. It was ſold to *Rodolphus* I. Emperor of *Germany*, by one of its Counts; and continued 200 Years under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till about 1403. being much oppreſs'd by the Nobility, it enter'd a League with that of *Bern*; but yet continued ſtill under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till 1481. when they were admitted into the General League of the *Swiſs*, and made the Tenth Canton: And when many of the Cantons embrac'd the Reform'd Religion, this ſtuck to the *Roman* Catholick. They uſe the *German* and *French* Tongues, but the former moſt. *Plantin. Hiſt. Swiſſ.*

FRICENTO, a Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*. Latin Authors call it *Fricentum* and *Friquentum*. It was one of the principal Towns of the Old *Hirpini*, and is mention'd by *Pliny*.

FRIDEBERG, a City of *Miſnia*, in *Saxony*; the Place where the Dukes of *Saxony* are buried, toward the Mountains of *Bohemia*. It was, in vain, beſieg'd by the *Swedes*.

FRIDERICHSBOURG, a Citadel in the *Lower-Palatinate*, at the Mouth of the *Neckar*, falling into the *Rhine*; built by *Frederick* IV. Elector Palatine; then taken and ruin'd by the *Spaniards*; and after that, repair'd by the Elector *Charles Louis*. *Baudrand*.

FRIDERICHSTADT, a City of *Norway*, upon the Baltick Sea, in the Præfecture of *Aggerhuſe*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*.

FRIDERICK or *Frederick (Saint)* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, Son to a great Nobleman of *Friezeland*, in the Low Countries. He was made Prieſt by St. *Richfride* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, who truſted him in a great meaſure with the Adminiſtration of Affairs in his Dioceſs; after the Death of *Richfride*, the Clergy and People of the Dioceſs, choſe him for their Biſhop, which Promotion he refus'd to accept, till the Emperor *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* perſuaded him to't, and ſaw him Conſecrated himſelf, and that day Treated all the Biſhops at his Court. St. *Frederick*, upon his Return to his Dioceſs, perform'd all the parts of his Function with extraordinary Zeal. He converted the Inhabitants of the Ile of *Walcheren*, who were horribly addicted to Inceſt, and ſuppreſt the Remainders of Superſtition and Idolatry in his Dioceſs: And underſtanding that there were a great number of Hereticks in *Friezeland*, ſome of whom follow'd the *Sabellian*, and others the *Arrian* Heterodoxy, went among them, and brought them over to the Catholick Belief: This gave him an occaſion of drawing up a ſhort Creed, in the Nature of that of St. *Athanaſius*'s, which he ſent to the Prieſts of his Dioceſs, that they might explain it to their Pariſhioners. A few years after two Aſſaſſins murthered him in the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt* juſt after Divine Service. The motive which put them upon this Barbarity, was the Biſhops Zeal in his Diſcipline, againſt Inceſtuous Marriages. St. *Frederick* is reckoned a Martyr, and was Murthered in 838. *Baron. Martyrol. & Annal.* &c.

FRIDERICKSBURG, a Fort belonging to the *Danes* in *Guinea*, upon the Golden Coaſt, near *Fort Naſſau* and *Cape Coaſt*.

FRIDERICOBURGUM, *Friderichsburg*, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Ile of *Zeeland*, near *Cronemburg*, about 4 or 5 Leagues from *Copenhagen*. It was formerly call'd *Ebelholt*. *Frederick* II. built a Royal Palace there; which is a kind of Houſe of Pleaſure, built a Mile from a Lake, environ'd with Woods, and little Mountains.

FRIGNANA, a ſmall Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, extending to the foot of the *Appennine*, with ſome Towns belonging to it, as *Frignano*, *Seſſola*, &c.

FRIOUL, *Friuli*, or *Patria di Friuli*, Lat. *Forojulium*, and *Provincia Forojulienſis*; formerly dignify'd with the Title of a Dukedom, and of a larger Extent than now it is. At this day it is bounded by *Illyria* to the Eaſt; the Adriatick Sea, and *Marca Trevigiana*, to the South; *Carinthia* to the North, and the *Alps* to the Weſt, which ſeparate it from the Country of *Trent*. *Udina* is now the Capital City of it, the reſt are *Citta di Friuli*, *Marano*, *Palma Nova*, &c. The County of *Goritz* belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Friuli* has formerly ſerved for an Inlet to almoſt all the Barbarous Nations who have over-run *Italy*. The *Goths* and the *Heruli* made themſelves Maſters of it, and the *Lombards* ſeiz'd it under their King *Alboinus*, who about the Year 568, made his Nephew *Giſulphus* Duke or Governour of it. *Charlemagne* having put an end to the Kingdom of *Lombardy* in 774, granted *Friuli* to a *Lombard* Nobleman, call'd *Rotgaud*, upon the Conditions of Homage and Fealty; but this Lord revolting to *Adalgiſus*, Son of *Deſiderius*, the Emperor cut off the Head of this rebellious Duke, and gave the Country of *Friuli*, together with *Styria* and *Carinthia*, to one *Henry* a *French* Nobleman, who in 799 was Aſſaſſinated by ſome of that Country; the Emperor *Charles*, after having reveng'd his Death ſeverely, put *Cadolach* in his place. After whoſe Death, *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* granted this Dutchy to *Baldrick*; thus after ſeveral Succeſſive Lords, the Emperor *Conrade* II. in 1028, gave *Friuli* and *Iſtria* to *Popo*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, his Chancellor. The Succeſſors of this Prelate, enjoy'd this Dominion till 1420. when *Lewis Techio* loſt it to the *Venetians*, who are now poſſeſs'd of it. *Leandr. Albert. Del' Ital. Blondus*, &c.

FRIOUL, *Friuli*, *Forum Julii*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *Friuli*, under *Aquileia*; ſeated upon the River *Natiſone*, at the foot of the *Alps*, about 15 or 16 Miles from *Goritia*. *Leand. Alberti*, *Hercole Parthenopeo*, *Luitprand. Paulus Diaconus*, &c.

FRISCHLIN (*Nicholas*) Born at *Balingen*, in the Dutchy of *Wertemburg*, in 1547. He wrote Notes upon the *Eclogue*'s and *Georgicks* of *Virgil*, upon *Perſius* and *Horace*'s Epiſtles. Some Comedies: And tranſlated *Oppian*, *Ariſtophanes*, *Calimachus*, &c. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Philoſ. Friſchlinus Redivivus*.

FRISIA, or *Friſeland*, is a large Country, divided into Eaſt and Weſt. *Weſt-Friſeland* is a Province of the *Low-Countries*, belonging to the *States-General*. To the North lies the *German* Ocean: Weſtward lies the *Zuyder-zee*, which ſeparates it from *Holland*: To the South lies the Country of *Drent*, and *Over-yſſel*: And to the Eaſt, the Province of *Groninghen*, which divides it from *Eaſt-Friſe*. *Leewarden* is the Capital City of *Friſe Proper*; the reſt are *Dockum*, *Francker*, *Bolſwaert*, &c. Neither is this Province of *Friſe* to be confounded with another *Weſt-Friſe*, which they of the Country call *North-Holland*; wherein are the Cities of *Alcmaer*, *Medemblick*, *Enchyſen*, &c. *Leewarden* is the Place where ſits the Sovereign Court for the Province of *Friſe*; and *Dockum*, the Seat of the Admiralty. There are alſo ſome Iſlands upon the Coaſt of this Province, of which the Principal are *Schelling* and *Amelandt*. The Country is Marſhy, and bare of Trees; only ſome Corn grows in the Northern Parts: But in regard the Paſturage is excellent, this Providence breeds good Cows and Horſes. In the XVIth. Age, the *Friſons* put themſelves under the Protection of the Duke of *Guelders*; whom *Charles* V. expell'd, and left the Province to his Son *Philip* II. In whoſe Reign this Province joyn'd with the reſt of the *States-General*, in 1581. *Junius*, *Ortelius*, *Cluverius*, *Petit*. See *Embden*, or *Eaſt-Friſeland*.

FRISINGEN, upon the *Moſach*, an Epiſcopal City of *Bavaria*, between *Munich* and *Landſhout*, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburgh*. It is well built upon a pleaſant Hill, with ſeveral Churches, in the midſt of a fruitful Country. *Otho Friſingenſis* the Hiſtorian was Biſhop of this place, and gives a particular Deſcription of it. *Aundius*, *Aventin*, *Bertius*.

FRITIGERN, a King or Captain of the *Goths*: He was an *Arian*; took part with the Emperor *Valens*, and defeated *Athanaric* in 376. *Idacius*.

FRITIGILDE, Queen of the *Marcomans*, liv'd in the IVth. Age. Having heard of St. *Ambroſe*, ſhe had ſuch a Veneration for his Vertue, that ſhe turn'd Chriſtian, and perſuaded her Husband to do the ſame, and league himſelf with the *Romans*. After that ſhe took a Journey to *Milan*, to ſee St. *Ambroſe*; but found the City in Mourning for his Death. *Paulinus*.

FROBENIUS, Born at *Hammelburgh*, in *Franconia*: He ſet up a Printing-Houſe at *Bale*, and became a Famous Printer; as may appear by the infinite number of Books which he Printed. He had a great deal of Learning, and underſtood Latin and Greek very well. He dy'd of a Fall from a Ladder, in 1527. *Erasm. in Epiſt. Melchior Adam.*

Erasmus wrote *Frobenius*'s Epitaph in Greek and Latin. The Latin runs thus:

Arrida Johannis tegit hic Lapis Oſſa Frobeni,
Orbe vnet toto nejcia Fama mori.
Morbus hanc Nivei mavult, ſtudiiſq; juvandis,
Quæ nunc mœſta jacent, orba Parente ſuo.
Retulit, Ornavit veterum Monumenta Sophorum,
Arte, Manu, Curis, Voce, Favore, Fide.
Hanc vitam in Cœlis, date Numina juſta perennem,
Per nos at terris, vita perennis erit.

FROBISHER (*Martin*) a famous Engliſh Seaman, born in *Yorkſhire*, about the middle of the XVI. Century. He attempted to find out a way to *China*, between *Greenland* and *New France*. His firſt Expedition was in 1576, where he only diſcover'd ſome Iſlands, which he could not land at becauſe of the Ice. The next Year he ſet ſail upon the ſame Enterpriſe, and diſcover'd the New Promontory or *Cape*, which he called the *Queen*'s *Foreland*. Between this Promontory and an Iſland to the South, there is a Streight, now call'd *Frobiſher*'s Streight, which having paſt, he landed; and fraughting his Ship with a Metal reſembling Gold, he return'd into *England*. In 1578 he return'd thither again, and brought off ſome of this Metal, but found it not in his Power to ſettle in this Country. After his Return to *England* this bout, Q. *Eliz.* Knighted him, and made him Vice-Admiral under Sir *Francis Drake*. *Frobiſher* was likewiſe in the Engagements againſt the *Spaniards*, in 1588. And being ſent with ten Ships, againſt the ſame Enemy in 1594, he received a Wound of which he died ſome Days after, at *Plimouth*. *Elog. Angl.*

FRODLINGHAM, a Market-Town in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Holderneſs*-Hundred.

FRODSHAM, a Market-Town in *Cheſhire*, in *Edisburgh*-Hundred; 140 Miles from *London*.

FROIDMONT, or *Libertus Fromondus*, wrote *Cœna Satumalia*; *Diſſertationes de Cometa in* 1618. *Meteorologicorum*, I. V. *&c. Voſſius.*

FROILA I. King of *Oviedo*, *Leon* and *Aſturies* in *Spain*, began his Reign in 757. oppos'd the Incurſions of the *Moors*; and in 759. defeated *Juſuph*, Prince of the *Saracens*, in *Galicia*, with the ſlaughter of 24000 of the *Barbarians*. He murder'd his Brother *Vimoran*; and was himſelf murder'd by a third Brother of his, who uſurp'd his Throne. *Vaſæus. Mariana.*

FROISSARD, (*John*) born at *Valenciennes*, in *Hainault*; flouriſh'd in the Fifteenth Age. He was much eſteem'd by *Philippa* of *Hainault*, Queen of *England*; and therefore dedicates his Chronicle to *Edward* III. King of *England*, her Husband. It comprehends what paſt in *France*, *England* and *Spain*, from the Year 1326. to 1400. *Enguerran de Monſtrelet* continued it, to 1467. and it has been Epitomiz'd in Latin, by *John Sleidan*. *Mir. in Elog. Belg. Du Cheſne. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

FROME, or *Frome-Selwood*, a Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Frome*, over which it hath a Bridge. It is inhabited by Cloathiers, and is 81 Miles from *London*.

FRONSAC, Lat. *Franciacum*, *Franc'anum*, and *Francicum*, a Town of *France*, in *Guyen*, with the Title of a Dukedom; ſeated upon the *Dordogne*, below *Liburne*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Bourdeaux*. It was erected into a Dutchy and Peerdom, by *Henry* IV. in 1598.

FRONSPERG, (*George* Count of) deſcended from a Noble Family in *Tirol*, where ſtands the Caſtle of *Fronſperg*, toward the Frontiers of the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburgh*. He was a Perſon of great Valour and Extraordinary Strength, and a Famous Captain, who ſerv'd the Emperour *Charles* V. in *Italy*, twice, with great Honour; particularly at the Battle of *Pavia*. Whether he was at the Sacking of *Rome*, or no, conſult *Maimbourg. Hiſt. Lutheran.* Some affirm, and ſome deny it.

FRONTENAC, or the Fort of *Frontenac*, a Citadel of *America*, in *New-France*, built in the Year 1673. by the Count of *Frontenac*, Governour of the Country to oppoſe the Incurſions of *Iroquois*. It ſtands by the ſide of a Lake of the ſame Name, where the River of *St. Laurence* runs out of it. *Baudrand.*

FRONTIGNAN, Lat. *Frontinianum*, a ſmall City of *France*, in *Low-Languedoc*. It is ſeated upon the Lake *De Latte*, between *Agde* and *Montpelier*: Celebrated for its Muſcat-Wines; and drives a great Trade, by reaſon of its nearneſs to the Sea. The *Huguenots* beſieg'd it, but in vain, in 1652. *Thuan. l.* 32.

FRONTINUS, (*Julius*) in great Eſteem under *Veſpaſian* the Emperour, for his Victories over the *Silures* in *Britain*, at that time a Strong and Warlike Nation. He laid down the Prætorſhip, that he might give way to *Domitian*; and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes; among the reſt, a Book of *Stratagems*. *Tacitus*, *Vegetius*, *Volaterranus.*

FRONTO, (*Cornelius*) a Famous Orator, and Tutor to the Emperour *Marcus Antoninus*, the Philoſopher; who had ſuch an Eſteem for him, that in the open Senate he demanded to have a Statue erected in his Memory. *Julius Capitolinus.*

FRUMENTIUS, Firſt *Abbuna*, or Metropolitan of the *Habyſſinians*, the Apoſtle of *Æthiopia*. The Hiſtory runs thus, one *Meropius*, a Tyrian Merchant, going into *India*, put into the Ethiopick Shore, and there died, leaving two Children behind him, *Frumentius* and *Edeſius*; who being taken and carried to the King, were much favour'd by him for their Wit and Ingenuity; and becauſe they underſtood Learning, advanc'd the one to be Cup-bearer, and the other Secretary to the King, who dying truſted them with the Education of his Son, being a Minor. In the mean time, the two young Men behave themſelves with that Meekneſs, that Sincerity and Fidelity, that they brought the Chriſtian Religion into great Eſteem among the Courtiers and People of *Habyſſinia*. This Foundation being laid, *Frumentius* goes to St. *Athanaſius*; who preſently Ordain'd him Biſhop of *Æthiopia*. Which done, *Frumentius* returning into *Æthiopia*, fell to Baptize and Inſtruct the People, Ordain'd Presbyters and Deacons, erected Churches; and thus firſt of all founded the Chriſtian Religion in *Æthiopia*. *Ludolphus.* See *Valeſius*'s Notes upon *Socrates.*

FRUSINO, or *Fruſilone*, a ſmall Borough of *Italy*, formerly a Biſhop's See, in the *Campagna di Roma*, between *Alatri* and *Pipernum.*

FRUTTERIUS (*Luke*) of *Bruges*, was the Author of ſeveral Treatiſes; of which his *Lib.* II. *Veriſimilium*, *Julii Severiani Symptomata Rhetorices*, and *Verſus Miſcelli*, are come to light. A Perſon of great Hopes; ſnatch'd away in the 25th. Year of his Age, and much lamented by *Thuanus*, lib. 38.

FUCITI, (*Dominick*) a Jeſuit born at *Naples*, and famous Miſſionary in the *Indies*, where he ſtaid above thirty Years, and imploy'd his time in converting the Infidels; he was eight Years in *Cochinchina*, where he baptiz'd above four Thouſand himſelf, and ſixteen Years in *Tonquin*, where he baptiz'd eight Thouſand. *Fuciti* has been lately recall'd to *Rome*, to juſtifie his Conduct in ſome Points; and 'tis probable he will acquit himſelf to ſatisfaction. *Tachard Voyage de Siam 'en* 1687.

FULDE, or *Fulden*, a neat City of *Germany*, in the Country of *Haſſia*, upon the River *Fuld*, the Capital of *Bachoria*, which the Natives call *Stift-Fuld*; with a Famous Abbey, of which the Monks muſt be all Gentlemen, and have the Privilege to Elect their own Abbot, who is a Prince of the Empire, Archchancellor to the Empreſs, and Primate of all the Abbots of *Germany*. This Abbey was founded by St. *Boniface*, in the VIIIth. Age.

FULGENTIUS, Biſhop of *Ruſpæ*, in *Africa*, a great Oppoſer of the *Arians*; for which he was baniſh'd into *Sardinia* by *Thraſimund*: where, while he liv'd in Exile, he wrote many Treatiſes; of which ſome are ſtill extant, eſpecially his Works *De Prædeſtinatione & Gratia*. He was counted the St. *Auſtin* of his Age, and dy'd in 533.

FULGOSUS, (*Raphael*) a Famous Lawyer in the XVth. Age. He wrote much upon ſeveral Subjects of the Civil Law, and dy'd at *Padua.*

FULLERTON, (*John*) Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of *Angus*'s Regiment, in the Service of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; was of the Family of *Carlton*, in *Galloway*, in *Scotland*; of Comely Perſonage, Good Parts, and Great Courage. He was alſo a very Pious Man, and a great Sufferer for his Non-conformity, during the late Reign. He was an Officer in that Inſurrection in *Scotland* by the late Earl of *Argile*: where he gave ſignal Proofs of his Courage, and Love to the ſaid Earl, retiring with him after the Defeat; and ſuffer'd himſelf to be taken for him, by thoſe who thought he had been the Earl; which contributed to his Eſcape for that time: and afterwards, Mr. *Fullerton* fought his way through thoſe that took him. After which, he retired into *Holland*; whence he came over a Captain in his preſent Majeſty's Service. He alſo behaved himſelf gallantly at *Gilſcranky*, againſt *Dundee*; and ſucceeded the Brave *Cleland*, as Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of *Angus*. He afterwards defeated a Party of *Highlanders* at *Dunblane*: And being Commanded to *Flanders* with the Regiment, acquitted himſelf with undaunted Courage at the Battle of *Steenkirk*, where he was unfortunately kill'd.

FULLO, (*Peter*) an Heretical pretended Biſhop of *Antioch*, in the Vth. Cent. He had been a Monk, and expell'd his Monaſtery, for being an Eutychian Heretick. His Life was faulty as well as his Doctrine, being but a ſort of a Libertine at *Conſtantinople*: However, making an acquaintance with ſeveral People of Quality, who were perverted to his own Miſperſuaſion, by their Intereſt, he was entertain'd in the Family of *Zeno*, Son-in-Law to the Emperour *Leo*, and quickly got into his Favour, by a ſhew of Piety. Soon after *Zeno* being made *Comes Orientis*, came to *Antioch* the Capital of his Government, having this *Peter Fullo* in his Company: Here this *Fullo* found a great many of the Abettors of *Apollinarius*, with whom he join'd againſt *Martyrius*, Biſhop of the Town, whom he charg'd with Neſtorianiſm, cited him to *Conſtantinople*, and uſurp'd his See: Afterwards he was depos'd from the Biſhoprick into which he had intruded, but continuing ſtill in the Town, notwithſtanding the Intereſt Pope *Simplicius* made with the Emperour *Zeno*, to expel him, his Party were ſo bold as to aſſaſſinate the Biſhop *Stephen*, at the Altar. In the Year 482, *Zeno* the Emperour, baniſhing *Calendion* from *Antioch*, reſtor'd this *Peter* to that See. Aſſoon as this unhappy Man was plac'd there again, he publiſh'd a new Hereſie, added to the Hymn call'd *Triſagion*, theſe Words, *Who was crucified for us*, making the three Perſons of the Trinity to have ſuffer'd, and by this means he became guilty of a compliated Hereſie, *i. e.* of that

of *Valentinus*, *Eutyches*, *Apollinarius*, and *Sabellius*. He was frequently admonish'd by the Bishops of the Church to Retract, but continued obstinate. *Theodoret*, lib. 1. *Baron. in Annal. Gode. in hist. Eccl.* &c.

FULVIA, the Mother of *Mark Antony*; a Woman of great Eloquence and Courage, and who was wont frequently to make Orations to the Soldiers. *Dion. Cassius*, *Plutarch.*

FULVII, or *Gens Fulvia*, the Family of the *Fulvii*, was one of the Noble Families of Ancient *Rome*: To which the City was beholding for several Consuls, who by their Victories enlarg'd the Limits of her Empire. *L. Fulvius Curvus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 432. Consul with *Fabius Rullus*, triumph'd over the *Samnites*. *C. Fulvius Maximus Centumalus*, Consul in the Year of *Rome*, 456. defeated the *Samnites* near *Boviani*. And his Son of the same Name, Dictator in 490. and Consul in 524. subdu'd *Corsica*, defeated the *Illyrians*, and won other Remarkable Victories. *Fulvius Nobilior*, Consul, took *Ambracia*, near the Gulf of *Larta*; and constrain'd the *Etolians* to sue for Peace. *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, one of the greatest Captains of his Time; and Four times Consul, with several others. *Marcus Fulvius Flaccus*, Consul with *Plautius Hypæus*, in 629. defeated the *Ligurians*; but joining with *M. Gracchus*, to the Disturbance of the Commonwealth, *Opimius Nepos* fell upon them in the City of *Rome*, where they had entrench'd themselves under Mount *Aventine*, and slew 'em both. *Fulvius* had also one Son kill'd in the same Place, and another put to Death in Prison. By which means the whole Family became Extinct. *Livy*, *Polybius*, *Florus*, *Paterculus*, *Valerius Maximus*, &c.

FUNCCIUS, (*John*) a Protestant Minister of *Germany*, born at *Werden* near *Nurenburg*, in 1518. Amongst other Pieces, he wrote a Chronology, which in the last Edition, reaches from the beginning of the World to 1560. *Moreri* pretends, there are some strokes of partiality towards Lutheranism in this Authour. *Thuan. Hist.* lib. 38. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FUNCHAL, an Episcopal City of *Africa*, Capital of the Island of *Madera*; seated in the Eastern part of the Island, and is under the Archbishop of *Lisbon*.

FUNEN, is one of the Islands of *Denmark*, next to *Zealand*, whether its Bigness or the Goodness of its Soil be considered; it has plenty of Corn, Hogs, Lakes, and Woods: The Chief Town of it is *Odensee*, a well seated and formerly a flourishing little City, but at present much fallen to Decay: This Island produces nothing for the Merchants to export, except some few Horses, the Inhabitants usually consuming their own Commodities: This is a principal Government called a *Stifts Ampt*.

FUNERALS, the last Offices paid to the Dead. The Customs of the Old *Romans*, upon this Occasion, were as follows. After they had clos'd the Eyes of the dead, they call'd out to him several times to see, if he was not falu into a swoon, or some Lethargical Distemper. After this, they wash'd the Corps with warm Water, and rubb'd it with Perfumes. This being done, they put a sort of white Gown upon him, and brought him to the Door, with his Feet to the Street; then they stuck Branches of Cypress before the House: This Ceremony continu'd seven Days, and upon the Eighth they carried the Corps to the place where it was to be burnt: Amongst People of Fortune, the Bier or Coffin was generally carried by Relations: And at the Funerals of Emperours and Consuls, the Senatours and Magistrates of the Republick did this Office; but the Common People were carried by Vespillones or common Bearers. When Persons of Blood, or who were eminent for Posts in Government or Remarkable Actions, were brought to the Pile, the Distinctions of their Quality were carried before their Coffin, as the Consular Fasces, or Sword and Mace; their Ancestours in Wax-work, the Plunder they had gain'd upon the Enemy, the Civick, Mural, &c. Crowns, which they had deserv'd, and every thing else that might add to their Figure. *Servius* observes, that in the beginning of the Republick, they buried their dead in their Houses, but by a Law of the twelve Tables, it was forbidden either to bury or burn any Corps within the City of *Rome*; but afterwards the Vestal Virgins, and Emperours had a Privilege of Exception; as for other People, they were either interr'd in the Highways, or in their Ground, out of the Town. At the burning of the Corps, they laid it first upon a Pile of Wood of Pines, Yew, and other resembling Trees, which lay one upon another in the figure of an Altar; the Corps being dress'd and sprinkl'd with rich Liquours, lay in a Coffin made of purpose, with his Face upwards, and a Piece of Silver in his Mouth, to pay *Charon*, for his Fare: The Pile was furnished with Cypress, an Emblem of Grief, and Death; after this, some of the nearest Relations, turning their Back to the Pile, set fire to it with a Torch, which they held behind them: And the Fire being lighted, they threw in the Cloths, Arms, and other rich Goods, which the deceas'd Person had the greatest fancy for. When the Corps was burnt, they wetted the Bones and the Ashes with Milk and Wine, and then put them into an Urn, which they buried in a Sepulchre for that purpose. Before this Urn, they set a little Altar, where they burnt Perfumes. Their Mourning lasted ten Months, which was *Romulus*'s Year, but 'twas possible to shorten this Term by some publick Success of the State, or any extraordinary good Fortune, which happen'd to a private Family. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* lib. 5. cap. 39. *John Kirchman, de Funeribus Romanorum.*

FUNGENI, a People of *Africa* in the *Lower-Ethiopia*, toward the Lake of *Zaire*, under the Dominion of the Emperour of *Macoco*. *Vossius*.

FUNGIE, *Fungi*, and *Fund*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Region of *Old Nubia*; otherwise call'd the Kingdom of *Bugitia* and *Senna*, toward the River *Nile*, (by the Testimony of *Vossius*,) and bounded to the East by the *Red-Sea*, now under the *Turks*, by the taking of the Port of *Arkiko*. *Ludolphus*.

FURETIERE, (*Anthony*) Abbot of *Chalivoy*, oblig'd the Commonwealth of Learning, by his *Universal Dictionary*, explaining the Terms in all Arts and Sciences: Though he were not so happy as quite to finish it. He died in 1688. in the 68th. Year of his Age.

FURIUS *Bibaculus*, a Latin Poet, born in the CLXXth. Olympiad. He wrote Annals in Verse, of which *Macrobius* recites some Fragments. *Suetonius* also repeats certa in Verses of his upon *Valerius Cato*, in his *Illustrious Grammarians*.

FURNES, which the *Flemings* call *Wernen*, a City of *Flanders*, on that side next to *Newport*, three Leagues from *Dixmuyde*, four from *Berguen St. Wynock*, and somewhat less from *Dunkirk*: A well-built and pleasant City, though but small. The Canals support the Trade of the Town; which consists in Linen, and other Manufactures. The City is dignify'd with the Title of a Viscountship, and the Jurisdiction of a Lord *Castellain*. It was three times taken by the *French*, and at length resign'd to that Crown by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668. It was afterwards taken by the *French*, but is now in the Possession of the *Spaniards*.

FURSTEMBERG, a City of *Germany*, in *Suabia*, with the Title of a Principality, and formerly of an Earldom. It is seated in the *Black Forest*, in the Country of *Bor*, or *Baar*, and deriv'd its Name to the Family of *Furstemberg*, which has produc'd several great Personages, made Princes of the Empire, and signaliz'd by their Alliances. Of late Years, *William Egon*, Count of *Furstemburg*, Canon of *Cologne* and *Strasburg*; afterwards made a Cardinal, and Bishop of *Strasburg*, has made a great Noise through his Contests for the Electorship of *Cologne*; upheld with all his might by the King of *France*, but oppos'd by the Empire.

FURSTEMBERG (*William*) Grand Master of the Order in *Livonia*, call'd the *Porteglaives*: He oppos'd the *Muscovites* in *Livonia*, and took the Archbishop of *Riga* Prisoner. But in the Year 1560. the *Muscovites* took the Fortress of *Velin*, and carry'd away the Grand-Master Prisoner into *Muscovy*, where he died.

FURSTIUS (*Walter*) a Swiss of the Canton of *Uri*: He was One of the Three that shook off the Yoak, or revolted from the Archdukes of *Austria*, and united the three Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald*, in the League that has lasted till this time. This was done about the Year 1308.

FUSCHIUS, (*Leonard*) a German Physician, born in 1501. at *Wembdingen*, in *Bavaria*. He wrote sundry Treatises both in Physick and Chirurgery, as *Hippocrates Epidemiorum*, Lib. VI. *Difficilium aliquot Quæstionum*, Lib. IV. *Medicina Methodus*. *Annotationes in Libros Galeni*. *De Historia Stirpium Comment*. *De Curandi Ratione*. *De Compositione Medicamentorum*. *De Fabrica humani Corporis*, &c. and died in 1565. *Melchior Adam*. *Vand. Lind.*

G.

GTHIS Mute is chang'd by Latin Authors in their preterperfect Tenſes into *C*, and ſometimes into *S*, or *X*. The Ancients made frequent uſe of *N*, for *Gn*; as the *Spaniards* do at this time, who write *Senor* for *Segnor*, and *Nino* for *Nigno*, &c. The *French* change *V* into *G*, as *Gaſcons* for *Vaſcons*, &c.

GABALI, an Ancient People of *Gaul*, where now the Province of *Le Gevaudan*, among the Mountains of *Sevennes*, between *le Velay* and *Vivarais* to the Eaſt, *Rovergne* to the Weſt, and *Avergne* to the North; whoſe Principal City at that time *Mimatum*, is now call'd *Mende*.

GABARUS, *Le Gave*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*, and in the Principality of *Bearn*; or rather, two Rivers of the ſame Name. The one, *Le Gave de Pau*, which raiſing out of the *Pyrenæan* Mountains in the County of *Bigorre*, and gliding through *Bearn*, waſhes *Pau* and *Ourtes*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Adour*, 4 Leagues above *Bayonne*. The other, *Le Gave d' Oleron*, which riſing alſo out of the *Pyrænoan* Mountains, waters *Oleron* and *Navareins*, and then falling into *Le Gave de Pau*, together with its Companion, empties it ſelf into the *Adour*. *Baudrand*.

GABBATHA, a Place of Judicature in *Jeruſalem*, Pav'd with Stone, where *Pilate* ſate in Judgment upon *Chriſt*; and upon the *Jews* denying him to be their King, deliver'd him over to his Accuſors to be Crucify'd.

GABELLUS, now *Secchia*, a River of *Lombardy*; which riſing out of the *Appennine*, waters *Saſſuolo*, and flowing along between *Modena* to the Eaſt, and *Rubiera* to the Weſt, ſome Leagues below, falls into the *Po*, near the Monaſtery of St. *Benedict*, in the Territory of *Mantua*. *Baudrand*.

GABIENI, an Ancient People whoſe, chief City *Gabienum*, now *Gabiano*, ſtood upon a Hill, 3 Miles below *Monte Falcone*, in the way to *Turin*, from whence it lies 7 Miles diſtant, upon the Borders of *Piedmont*; but not between *Caſal* and *Vercelli*, as *Ferrarius* aſſerts.

GABII, a People bordering upon *Rome*, whoſe Principal City was call'd *Gabii*, ſeated in *Latium*, now *la Campagna di Roma*, toward that part which is call'd *Campo Gabio*. Which when *L. Tarquinius*, King of the *Romans*, had by open force attempted the Artifices of his Son *Sextus*, feigning to fly for ſhelter thither from the Severity of his Father, deliver'd without Blows into the hands of the *Romans*. *Livy*.

GABIN, in Latin *Gabinium*, a City of *Lower Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, ſeated upon the River *Bzura*, between *Uladiſlaw*, and *Warſaw*, on that ſide next to *Rava*.

GABINIUS, Governor of *Syria* and *Judæa* for the *Romans* a little before the Birth of Chriſt. He reſtor'd *Hyrcanus* to the High Prieſthood, and ſettled the Peace of *Judæa*: Afterwards he oppos'd *Ariſtobulus*, took him Priſoner, and ſent him to *Rome*; reſtor'd *Ptolemy Auletes* to his Kingdom; defeated *Alexander*, who uſurp'd the Soveraignty of *Judæa*, and reſign'd his Governments to *M. Craſſus*. *Joſephus*.

GABRIEL *Sionita*, a Learned *Maronite*, and Profeſſor of the Syriack and Arabick Languages at *Rome*; whence he was ſent for to *Paris*, to lend his Helping hand to Mr. *Jay*'s Bible. He brought with him Syriack and Arabick Bibles, which he had written with his own hands from the Manuſcripts in *Rome*, which were Printed the firſt time in Mr. *Jay*'s Bible, with Points; and afterwards Reprinted in the Engliſh *Polyglotton*, with a Latin Verſion by *Gabriel Sionita*. He was alſo Author of an Arabick Geography, entitul'd, *Geographia Nubienſis*; which was Printed at *Rome*.

GABRIELI, (*Anthony*) born at *Rome*, an Eminent Lawyer in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote a Body of Law in ſeven Books: This Work which is much eſteem'd, was publiſhed by *Gabrieli* his Son, in 1570. *Jacobilli Bibl. Umbr.*

GABRIELI, a Noble and Ancient *Italian* Family that firſt raiſ'd it ſelf in *Gubio*, a City of *Umbria*, Eminent for learned Men, and Perſons of High Dignity, both in Church and State.

GABRIELLE, Daughter to *Lewis* the Firſt of *Bourbon*: This Princeſs had Abundance of Wit, and a Bookiſh Fancy: She wrote ſeveral Tracts; As *The Temple of the Holy Ghoſt*, *The Penitents Voyage*, *The Girls Inſtruction*, &c. This Lady died in 1516. *La Croix du Maine*. *Poſſevin*, *Voſſius*, &c.

GABRINI, (*Nicholas*) the Son of a Vintner, or as ſome ſay, a Miller; but Bold and Eloquent, raiſ'd himſelf to be Tyrant of *Rome* in 1345. at what time the Holy See was tranſlated to *Avignon*. He made himſelf Maſter of the Capitol, and aſſuming the Title of *Tribune of the People*, Summon'd the *Romans* and cited Princes before him, as Chief of *Rome*, the Miſtreſs of the World. He wrote himſelf in all his Publick Acts, *Candidatus*, *Spiritus Sancti Miles*, *Nicolaus Severus & Clemens*, *Liberator Urbis*, *Zelator Italiæ*, *amor Orbis*, *Tribunus* "*Auguſtus*; *Candidate*, *Soldier of the Holy Ghoſt*, Nicholas "*ſevere and Mild*, *Deliverer of the City*, *Love of the World*, *Tribune Auguſt*. Sometime after being expell'd *Rome*, he was taken and ſent to *Avignon*, where *Clement* VI. put him in Priſon; from whence eſcaping in 1353. he was received at *Rome* with a General Applauſe of the People; but the next Year aſſaſſinated by reaſon of his Tyrannies. *Petrarch*, *Villani*, *Bzovius*.

GABRINUS *Fundulus*, took part with the *Cavalcabo's*, who made themſelves Maſters of *Milan*, about the Year 1411. But afterward aſpiring to the Soveraignty himſelf, invited *Charles Cavalcabo*, Chief of the Family, with Nine or Ten more of his Kindred, to a Banquet at his Country-Houſe, where he Murder'd 'em all, and then ſeizing upon the Government, left no ſort of Cruelty unexercis'd, to preſerve himſelf; but being taken by *Philip Viſconti*, Succeſſor to *John* Duke of *Milan*, he had his Head cut off in the Place where he had acted all his Tyrannies. At what time his Confeſſor exhorting him to Repentance, he made Anſwer with a furious look, That he repented of nothing, but that he did not throw *John* XXIII. and the Emperor *Sigiſmond* from the Top of his Tower, when he had 'em in his Clutches, and had fill'd their Bellies with good Victuals. *Fulgoſus*.

GAD, in Hebrew ſignifying a *Troop*, the Name of the Seventh Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, *Leah*'s Handmaid, Born in the Year of the World 2287. from whoſe Loins were numbred in the Wilderneſs of *Sinai*, 45650. that were able to go forth to War, *Numb.* 1. 24. And his Tribe being one of thoſe that had the greateſt Multitude of Cattel, obtain'd of *Moſes* their Settlement in part of the Kingdoms of the *Amorites*, and *Sihon* King of *Heſhbon*. Numb. 32. 33. Joſhua 13. 24.

GAD, the Name of a Prophet in *David*'s Time, to whom he was ſent by God, upon his Numbring the People, 2 *Sam.* 24. 11. He was alſo one of the Three that Compil'd the Hiſtory of the Acts of *David*, 1 Chron. 29. 29.

GADARA, or *Gadaris*, now *Gaddi*, an Ancient City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Manaſſeh* beyond *Jordan*, ſeated upon a Mountain near the River *Gadara*, where it falls into the Lake of *Geneſareth*: and famous in the Time of St. *Jerom* for the Baths that adjoyn'd to it. At preſent the City lies in Ruins, and lives only in the Memorable Story of the *Gadarean* Swine. It's not amiſs to obſerve that this *Gadara* was a Greek Town and Inhabited by Heathens; ſo we need not wonder at their having a Herd of Swine.

GADDI, (*James*) in great Favour with *Urban* VIII. and *Innocent* X. and much eſteem'd for his *Corollarium Poeticum*, *Corona Poetica*, *Hiſtorica Elogia*, &c. *Jovius*, *Scipione Ammirato*. NICHOLAS GADDI, made a Cardinal by *Clement* VIII. in 1527. one of the Hoſtages which the Imperialiſts demanded for the Pope's Ranſom; and by *Francis* I. employ'd in ſeveral Important Negotiations. *Jovius*.

GADEMES, or *Gademeſſa*, a large Country of *Africa*, with a Deſart of the ſame Name in the Region of *Biledulgerid*; between the Deſart of *Fezen* to the Eaſt, and *Guerguela* to the Weſt: where alſo ſtands the City of *Gademes*, upon the River *Capſus*. *Baudrand*.

GADROIS, (*Claudius*) a Native of *Paris*, a great Admirer of *Des Cartes*'s Philoſophy; ſet forth a Treatiſe of the Influences of the Stars, and the Cauſes of the extraordinary operations of *Taliſman's*, as alſo another Piece, entituled, *The Syſtem of the World*; wherein he gives new Demonſtrations of the Motions of the Earth, and by the Laws of Mechaniſm reſolves many Queſtions concerning Gravitation, Levity, Light, &c. and died in the Year 1678. in the Flower of his Age.

GÆTAN *de Thiene*, a Native of *Vicenza*, was Founder of the Order of *Regular Clerks*, call'd *Theatins*, in the Year 1524. and died in 1547. In 1629 he was Beatify'd by *Urban* VIII. and Canoniz'd by *Clement* X.

GAETULIA, a Region of the innermoſt *Libya*, bordering upon the *Garamantes*, of whom *Salluſt*. *At firſt the* Getuli *and* Libyes *poſſeſs'd* Africa, *a Rude and Savage People, whoſe Food was the Fleſh of Wild Beaſts, and who fed upon the Ground, after the manner of Cattel; without Laws or Government; but roving and wandring till Night conſtrain'd 'em to fix in a place*. The Region was the ſame where is now the Region of *Biledulgerid*, the Kingdom of *Terga*, &c.

GAFFARELL, (*James*) Doctor of Divinity and the Canon-Law, wrote a Treatiſe of *Taliſmans*, wherein he diſcovers the Sophiſtry, Impoſtures and Foppery of the *Cabbaliſts*, who Grounded their Knowledge upon Enigmatick Traditions.

GAGO, a great Town, but unwalled, is ſeated almoſt 400 Miles from *Tombuto*, to the South Eaſt. The Houſes, ex-

cept the Palace, are mean; but there is a great Trade for Cloath brought from *Barbary*. and Sold here to the *Negro's* It hath Corn and Cattel in Abundance; but it wanteth Wine, Fruits, and Trees, but they abound in Melons, Citrons and Rice, and in good Water, and they have a Market for Slaves, which are Sold at 15 Ducats a piece if Young. The King in Perſon decideth the Controverſies of his Subjects. The Trade here is wonderful great, and every thing ſeems rich and magnificent on that account; A *Barbary* Horſe is Sold for 10 Ducats, and yet Salt is much dearer. The People of this Kingdom are either Shepherds or Husbandmen, who in Winter wear Beaſts Skins, and in Summer go Naked. They are Rude, Ignorant, and Unlearned, not One in 100 Miles being able to Write or Read, and they Pay exceſſive Taxes to the King. *Leo African.* P. 209. About the Year 1594. *Thomas Daſſel*, our Countryman, being then a Factor for the *Engliſh* in *Barbary*, ſaith in a Letter to his Correſpondent here, That the King of *Morocco* and *Fez*, ſent one *Alcaide Hamode* a Moor, with 1700 Men, the greateſt part of which periſhed in the Deſarts for want of Water; yet the Remainder took *Gago*, the *Negroes* having nothing but Poiſon'd Poles and Arrows to defend it and themſelves; and this Year they ſent home 30 Mules laden with Gold. Tho' the *Negroes* were very Numerous, yet 3000 Men will (ſaith he) Conquer all their Country; becauſe they have no defence of Importance. *Hackl.*

GAGUINUS, (*Robert*) a Native of *Calline*, a ſmall Town upon the Confines of *Artois*, and the River *Lys*; whoſe Learning and Parts advanc'd him in the Favour of *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. by whom he was employ'd in ſeveral Embaſſies into *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, but his greateſt Work was his Hiſtory of *France*, in XII. Books. He was Keeper of the Royal Library, and General of the *Order* of *Trinitarians*; and died about 1502. *Trithem.*

GAIANITES, Hereticks that ſprang from the Sect of the *Eutychians*, who maintain'd, That after the Union of the two Natures in Chriſt, his Body was Incorruptible, and that he ſuffer'd neither Hunger nor Thirſt, nor any other Infirmity to which Man is liable by the Laws of Natural Neceſſity; but after another manner. *Liberatus*, *Prateolus*, &c.

GAIANUS, Chief of the *Gaianites* in the VIth. Age elected Biſhop of *Alexandria*, by the People, at the ſame time that the Empreſs *Theodora* ſent to have *Theodoſius*, a Monk, choſen to the ſame Preferment. Which Rivalſhip caus'd great Diſſentions in *Alexandria*, till *Gaianus* was exil'd. *Liberatus*, *Leontius* the *Scholaſtick.*

GAJETA, in Latin *Cajeta*, a City of *Italy*, in *la Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*; which as *Virgil* ſays, deriv'd its Name from *Cajeta*, *Æneas*'s Nurſe, who died there. It is ſeated in a *Peninſula*, partly upon the Slope of a Hill, the Foot of which is waſh'd by the *Tuſcan* Sea; having a fair Harbour defended by a Strong Caſtle, and on the other ſide a good Cittadel. *Gajeta* is the Key of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State, between *Capua* and *Tarracina*. There is within it a fair Cathedral, a curious Chapel in the Cleft of a Rock, an Ancient Tomb, which is thought to be the Sepulcher of *M. Minutius Plancus*, and the Skeleton of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Conſtable of *France*. In 1495. the *French* took this City, with the reſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and reſtor'd it the next Year after. In 1501. *Ferdinand* II. King of *Naples* reſign'd it to the *French* again. But in 1504. the Marquis of *Saluces* Surrendred it by Compoſition to *Gonzales*. *Scipio Mazella*, *Leander Alberti*, *Mezeray.*

GAIL, in Latin *Gaillius*, (*Andrew*) a conſiderable Lawyer, born at *Cologne*, in 1525. Beſide ſeveral other creditable Imployments, he was at laſt Chancellour to the Archbiſhop, and Electour of *Cologne*. His Works are, *Practicarum Obſervationum*, lib. II. *De Pace publica, & Proſcriptis ſeu Bannitis Imperii*, lib. II. *De Pignorationibus*, &c. *Melchior Adam. in Vit. Juriſc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

GAILLON, a Caſtle in *Normandy*, ſeven Leagues above *Rouen*, and two below *Vernon*, ſeated upon a Hill in a very pleaſant place, about a ſmall League diſtant from the *Seine*. It is one of the Country Houſes belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, and was built by *George*, Cardinal of *Amboiſe*. It has alſo a very beautiful and rich Charter-Houſe.

GAINAS, a *Goth* by Birth, by his Valour advanc'd himſelf to be General of *Arcadius* the Emperor's Army. In the Year 395. he caus'd *Ruffinus* to be put to Death, for deſigning to ſeize the Empire. Upon the Emperor's favouring *Eutropius*, he became ſo jealous, that he call'd the *Barbarians* out of *Aſia*, and forc'd *Arcadius* to deliver up his Favourite into his hands, and farther confiram'd him to give him the Heads of *Auchamus*, *Saturninus*, and *John*, his faithful Miniſters. Being an *Arian*, he demanded a Church for the *Arians* in *Conſtantinople*, and had a deſign to have burnt the Imperial Palace, and to have made himſelf Maſter of the Empire. All theſe inſolencies compell'd the Emperor to Proclaim him an Enemy of the Publick Weal, upon which, he ravaged all *Thrace*, but being vanquiſh'd by Sea in the *Helleſpont*, and taken in his Flight, his Head was ſent to *Conſtantinople*. *Theodoret*, *Zoſimus*, *Sozomenus.*

GAINSBOROUGH, a large well-built-Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and Hundred of *Gartree* upon the River *Trent*; Memorable for the Death of *Swane* ſtabb'd here by an unknown hand. It drives a conſiderable Trade, and gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noels.*

GALANUS, (*Clement*) a *Theatin* Monk, who having liv'd ſeveral Years in *Armenia*, collected what he could of all the Acts written in the *Armenian* Language, which he tranſlated into Latin, with Obſervations of his own; and which was Printed at *Rome*, in 1650. under the Title of *A Reconciliation of the* Armenian *with the Church of* Rome, *upon the Teſtimony of the* Armenian *Fathers and Doctors*. In 1686. was Printed at *Cologne*, *Hiſtoria Armena, Eccleſiaſtica & Politica*, written by the ſame Author, being a Tranſlation out of the *Armenian* Language by *Galanus*, with Notes, where is to be ſeen what Patriarchs the *Armenians* have had, with their preſent Condition and Opinions. *Biblioth. Univerſelle.*

GALANTHIS, *Alcmena's* Woman. 'Tis ſaid that *Juno* turn'd her into a Weeſel, for being ſo bold as to get her Lady deliver'd. *Ovid.* lib. 9 *Metam.*

GALAS, (*Matthew*) a Native of *Trent*, from a Page to the Baron of *Beaufremont*, Chamberlain to the Duke of *Lorrain*, roſe to be a General of the Imperial Armies. His firſt Attempts upon *Burgundy* in 1636. prov'd unſucceſsful, the Duke of *Lorrain* and He being beaten at St. *John de Luna*. He was more Fortunate upon other Occaſions againſt the King of *Sweden*: But being at laſt utterly defeated by *Torſtenſon*, and diſgraced with the Emperor, he died in 1647.

GALATA, by another Name call'd *Pera*, a City directly oppoſite to *Conſtantinople*, of which indeed it is accounted but the Suburbs, lies on the other ſide of the Port of *Conſtantinople*; from whence you may go to *Galata* by Land, only taking a compaſs round the Haven, and croſſing a River that falls into the farther end of the *Canal*. This Place belong'd formerly to the *Genoeſes*; and there is ſtill ſtanding a great Tower, which they held out a long time after the *Turks* were Maſters of *Conſtantinople*. The Houſes are well built, and there are alſo within it Five Convents of Latin Monks of different Orders. But the chiefeſt part of the Inhabitants are *Greeks*, who keep a ſort of Publick Houſes that draw to 'em all the Rabble of *Conſtantinople*, who are oftentimes very diſorderly. *Thevenot. Voyage du Levant.*

GALATÆA, a Nymph and Sea Goddeſs, Daughter to *Nereus* and *Doris*. *Ovid* mentions another of that Name, with whom *Polyphemus* was in Love. Some ſay, there was alſo a third, Wife to *Hercules Lybicus*, ſhe reign'd in *Gaul*, and was the Mother of *Galate*. *Herod.* lib. 2. *Ammian.* lib. 15. *&c.*

GALATIA, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, by the *Turks* call'd *Gelas*, as *Leunclavius* witneſſes, derived its Name from the *Gauls*; who, after they had burnt *Rome*, and waſted *Italy*, ſettled themſelves in this Country. It is alſo call'd *Gallo-Græcia*, to denote, that it was inhabited both by *Gauls* and *Greeks*; before whom the *Phrygians* gave the Name of *Paphlagonia* to one part of that Country. *Galatia* was bounded to the Eaſt, by *Cappadocia*; to the South, by *Pamphylia*; to the Weſt, by *Aſia the Leſs*, *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; and to the North, by the *Euxine* Sea. The *Galatians* or *Gallo-Græcians*, have wag'd conſiderable Wars, eſpecially under *Brennus*. Their chiefeſt Cities were *Ancira*, ſtill the Reſidence of the *Sangiac*, *Sinope*, *Amiſus*, &c. This Country was ſubdu'd by the *Turks* in 1537. The *Galatians* were Converted by St. *Paul* who wrote an Epiſtle to them. *Pauſanias*, *Ptolemy*, *Juſtin.*

GALATINUS, (*Peter*) a Franciſcan of Note, in the beginning of the XVIth. Cent. He wrote, *De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis*, againſt the Jews: And here we may obſerve, that this *Galatinus* tranſcrib'd *Porchetus*'s Book, call'd *Victoria adverſus Judæos*, Printed at *Geneva* in 1520; *Porchetus* himſelf having taken the ſame Liberty in borrowing from *Raymond Martin*, Printed at *Paris* in 1651.

GALBA, of an Ancient and Noble *Roman* Family, but no way of Kin to the *Cæſars*, Succeeded *Nero*, in the Empire, according to that Prophetical Saying of *Auguſtus*, who when *Galba*, a young Lad, with others of his own Age, came to ſalute him, nipping him gently by the Cheek, *And*, ſaid he, *thou Child, ſhalt taſte of the Empire. Tiberius* alſo perceiving it would be his Fortune to Reign, tho' in his old Age, *Let him live*, ſaid he, *ſince it nothing concerns us.* He was ſtill farther alſo, from a particular Omen portending his coming to the Empire; *Yes*, ſaid *Galba*, ſmiling, *when a Mule ſhall bring forth.* However, he attempted nothing all *Claudius*'s Reign, nor did he ſtir in all *Nero*'s time, till hearing that a Mule had brought forth indeed, and that *Nero* had given private Orders to have him put to Death, he began to think of a Revolt; and upon the News of *Nero*'s Death, aſſum'd the Appellation of *Cæſar*. But he obtain'd the Empire with more Favour and Authority than he manag'd it. For he ſo entirely gave him

ſelf

ſelf up to be govern'd by three Favorites, *T. Vinius*, *Cornelius Laco*, and his Enfranchiz'd Bondman *Icelus*, Perſons that ruin'd the Publick Weal with various ſorts of Vices, that he was never himſelf: Sometimes more ſevere and cruel ſometimes more remiſs and negligent than became an elected Prince, and a Man of his Age. Thereupon the *German* Army Storming that they were defrauded of the promis'd Rewards of their Service againſt the *Gauls* and *Vindex*, firſt breaking the Bonds of their Allegiance, wrote to the *Prætorian* Guards, that they lik'd not an Emperor made in *Spain*, and therefore that they ſhould chooſe another, who ſhould be grateful to all the Armies. *Galba*, believing he was deſpiſed by reaſon of his old Age, and want of Children, adopted *Piſo*, a Noble-man of great hopes, carried him to the Camp, and declar'd his Choice to the Soldiers. But *Otho*'s Faction growing ſtronger and ſtronger, and getting Poſſeſſion of the Camp, as he came forth to oppoſe the Tumult, he was Murder'd by certain Horſemen that were ſent to diſpatch him; not one of thoſe that attended him offering to defend him, unleſs it were *Sempronius Druſus*, a Centurion; who withſtood the Fury of the Aſſailants as long as he was able. This happen'd in the 73d. Year of his Age, and Seventh Month of his Reign. He was of a Moderate Stature, his Head bald, blue Eyes, Hawk-Nos'd, but his Hands and Feet ſo diſtorted with the Gout, that he could neither endure a Shooe, nor turn over the Leaves of a Book. Hiſtory furniſhes us with ſeveral Inſtances of Valiant Men, who all had Aquiline Noſes; as *Cyrus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Demetrius Grypus*, *Scanderbeg*, the great *Sforza*, *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, *Uſum Caſſan*, *Iſmael Sophi* of *Perſia*, *Selim* and *Solyman*, &c. *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*.

GALE, or *Gala*, a City of the Iſland of *Ceylan*, in the *Indian* Sea. In the Year 1656. a great part of the Iſland of *Ceylan* was under the *Portugueſes*, and the City of *Gale*, was then in a flouriſhing Condition; as well for that all the Veſſels that came from *Japan*, *China*, the Iſles of *Sonde*, *Malaca* and *Bengala*, were forc'd to double the Point of *Gala*; as for that it was one of the Principal Factories of the *Portugueſes*. The *Hollanders* therefore deſigning the Conqueſt of *Ceylan*, began with the City of *Gala*, after they had concluded a League with the King of *Candy* to aſſiſt 'em by Land upon certain Conditions, and took it notwithſtanding the ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Portugueſes*; who beheld the greateſt part of their Houſes and Magazines beat down, and blown up, before they parley'd. The *Hollanders* ſoon after repair'd the Fortifications, but Rebuilt few of the Houſes. The Harbour, tho' it lye convenient, is very dangerous by reaſon of the Rocks that lie under Water; ſo that there is no Entrance for great Ships, without the Aſſiſtance of the Town-Pilots. *Tavernier*.

GALEAZZO *Maria Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, Succeeded his Father *Francis Sforza* I. in 1466. but his Debaucheries render'd him ſo odious to the People, that he was Murder'd in the Church upon St. *Steven*'s Day, in 1476.

GALEN, (*Chriſtopher Bernard de*) the Son of *Theodore de Galen*, Hereditary Marſhal of *Curland* and one of the moſt conſiderable Families of *Weſtphalia*, was elected Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1650 not without great Oppoſition of his Competitors, and in 1657. he Beſieg'd the City of *Munſter* and took it by Compoſition in 1657. In 1660 he Beſieg'd it a ſecond time. In 1665. he joyn'd with the King of *England* againſt the *Hollanders*, to who he gave no ſmall Trouble. In 1672. he broke again with the *States of Holland*, upon the account of their detaining the Signiory of *Borkloe* from him, one of the Dependances of his Biſhoprick, and joyning with the *French*, took ſeveral Places from the *Dutch*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* who took their parts; but the Imperial Forces conſtrain'd him to make a Peace in 1674. The next Year he allied himſelf with the King of *Denmark* againſt the King of *Sweden*, from whom he took ſeveral Places in the Dutchy of *Bremen* and Principality of *Verden*. He died in 1678 in the 74th. Year of his Age, *Memoirs du Temps*.

GALEN, or GALIEN, (*Matthew*) Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Douay* in *Flanders*. His Works are much eſteem'd, and are as follow: *Commentarium de Chriſtiano & Catholico Sacerdote. De Originibus Monaſticis. De Miſſæ Sacrificio. De Sæculi noſtri Choreis*, &c. This *Galen* died in 1573. And *Stapleton* of the ſame College, made his Funeral Oration. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Aub. Script. Sæc.* 16.

GALENUS, (*Claudius*) of *Pergamus* a City of *Aſia*, the Son of a Learned Architect, was a moſt excellent Phyſician; who flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Claudius*. Having learn'd what he could at *Alexandria*, he went to *Rome*, where he wrote much: From whence returning into *Aſia*, he was recall'd by the Emperors *Verus* and *Antoninus*, after whoſe Death, he return'd into his own Country, where, by his Temperance, he prolong'd the Life of a weak and crazy Body to a fair Age. He was the beginner of that Method of Phyſick moſt in uſe, till lately; the Author of 200 Volumes that were burnt in the Temple of *Peace*, as appears by his Commentaries upon his own Works, number'd by *Cardan*, among the 12 moſt Subtil Wits of the World. It's ſaid, he fled from *Rome* in Plague-Time, without daring to truſt to the Remedies of his Art, and ſome add, that he declar'd himſelf Enemy againſt the Jews and Chriſtians, and accus'd 'em of believing very difficult things, without any Demonſtration. But he himſelf was ſometime after forc'd to leave *Rome*, upon an Accuſation that he cur'd by Magick; becauſe he had ſometimes the good Fortune to ſtop dangerous Defluxions by Bleeding, and Curing the Falling-Sickneſs by hanging a Peony-Root about the Sick Perſon's Neck. He died in the 70th. of his Age, and as ſome ſay in the 140th. of Chriſt. *Cardan. Euſeb. Volaterran.*

GALEOTA, known by the Name of *Fabio Capece Galeota*, deſcended from one of the moſt Noble Families of *Naples*; a famous Lawyer, and Regent of the Grand Council of *Italy*; in *Spain* under *Philip* IV. got he great Credit by his Pieces entituled, *Controverſiæ Juris*, in II. Volumes, and his *Reſponſa Fiſcalia*; and died in 1645. *Lorenzo Craſſo.*

GALEOTTUS, (*Martius*) Secretary to *Matthæus Corvinus*, Tutor to his Son, and Keeper of the Library of *Buda*; wrote *De Jocoſe Dictis & Factis Matthæi Corvini*. But being ſent for into *France* by *Lewis* XI. and meeting the King accidentally Riding out of *Lyons*, as he was entring in, out of his haſt to alight, being a heavy fat Man, he fell from his Horſe upon his Head, and died of the Bruiſe in 1478. *Leander Alberti. Pierius Valerianus.*

GALERIUS, (*Armentarius*) Born in *Dacia*, near the City *Sardica*. *Diocleſian* made him his Partner in the Empire. He D'vorc'd his firſt Wife, and Married *Valeria* the Emperor's Daughter. Upon his ill Succeſs in a Battel againſt *Narſes*, King of the *Perſians*; he was but coldly welcom'd to *Antioch* by *Diocleſian*. Which Diſgrace ſo provok'd him, that gathering new Forces, he vanquiſh'd his Enemy, took him, his Queen and Siſters, all Priſoners, and drove him out of *Meſopotamia*, and five Provinces more, beyond *Tigris*. In 304 after *Diocleſian* and *Maximianus* had abdicated, *Galerius* and *Conſtantius Chlorus* divided the Empire between 'em. And now being more abſolute he exerciſed his inveterate Hatred againſt the Chriſtians with greater Cruelty. In the mean time, he created *Cæſars*, *Flavius Valerius Severus*; and *Maximinus*, his Siſters Son, and purſu'd his Deſigns upon *Conſtantius*'s ſhare; but *Flavius* being Kill'd by *Maxentius*, he ſet up *Licinius* in his room. At length, deſpairing of Succeſs againſt *Maxentius* and *Conſtantine*, who ſucceeded *Chlorus*, He died of an Ulcer, that began to ſwarm with Worms, having reign'd Seven Years after the Abdication of his Father-in-Law. *Eutropius*, *Oroſius*.

GALESINI, known by the Name of *Petrus Galeſinus*, Apoſtolick Protonotary, Born at *Milan*; Flouriſh'd under the Pontificates of *Gregory* XIII. and *Sixtus* V. He ſet forth the Sacred Hiſtory of *Sulpitius Severus*, that of *Aymon* or *Haymo* of *Halberſtadt*, and ſeveral other Works of the Ancients; and wrote a Hiſtory of the Popes, under the Title of *Theatrum Pontificale. Le Mire. Riccioli.*

GALIBIS, a People of South *America*, in *Guiana*; which the Moderns call *Equinoctial France*. They inhabit toward the North Sea, along by the River of *Courbo*, between the Rivers of *Surinam* and *Maravini*, which lie to the Weſt; and that of *Gaienne*, and an Iſland of the ſame Name, that lie to the Eaſt. Other Maps place them in *New Andaluſia*, to the North of the River *Orinoque*.

GALICIA, in Latin *Gallæcia*, the moſt Weſtern Province of all *Spain*, which formerly bore the Title of a Kingdom. It is bounded to the Weſt and North by the *Atlantick* Ocean; to the Eaſt by the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Aſturies*, and by *Portugal* to the South. This Province was formerly of a much larger Extent than at preſent; yet we are aſſur'd, That it extends it ſelf about 100 Leagues upon the Ocean, 40 in Breadth and 50 in Length. *Galicia* is a Mountainous Country, that bears Wood and Wine, but little Corn: where it joyns to the Sea, the nearneſs to the Ocean, and the Springs of hot Water render the Air unwholſom; yet the Sea affords Store of Fiſh, and the Land abounds in Cattel. At preſent the whole Province contains no more than Six Epiſcopal Cities, of which the Chief is *Compoſtella*,; the reſt are, *Oranſe*, *Baiona*, *Betanzos*, *Padron*, *Lugo*, *Mondonedo* and *Tuy*. The *Groin* or *Corunna* is one of its moſt famous Ports, beſides which there are 40 others. The *Suevians* paſſing into *Spain* in the Vth. Age, ſettled a Kingdom in *Galicia*, in 409. under their King *Hermeric*, which laſted till about 583. that *Eburic* was dethron'd by *Andeca*, who enjoy'd his Uſurpation but a ſhort while, being expell'd by *Leuvigildus*, King of the *Viſigoth*'s who joyn'd *Galicia* to his own Kingdom in 585. In 713. the Moors ſubdu'd *Galicia*, with the reſt of the Kingdom of the *Viſigoths*. In 750. *Froila* King of *Leon* and *Aſturies* kill'd *Jupaph* King of the *Saracens*, and his Succeſſors making themſelves Maſters of almoſt all *Galicia* united it to their own Dominions. *Alfonſus de Nova*, *Molino de Malaga*, &c.

GALICIA *Nova*, a Province of *New Mexico*, or *New Spain*, in the Northern *America*. It lies along by the Sea-ſide, and is properly the Country of the *Guadalajara*, ſo call'd, from the Name of the Capital City, and a Country, which as ſome ſay, contains the Provinces of *Xalifco*, *Delos Zacatecas*, *Chiametlan*, *Cinaloa*, &c. This Country is not much unlike *Spain*, as to the nature of the Soil. The Inhabitants were *Cannibals* exceeding Wild and Fierce when the *Spaniards* ſettled there,

there, and not eaſily brought off from eating mans fleſh. *Bohun.*

GALILEE, a Celebrated Region of the *Holy Land*, containing the Northern part of all *Judæa*, divided into the *Upper*, or *Galilee* of the *Gentiles*, and the *Lower*; both bounded to the Weſt, by the *Mediterranean* Sea; to the Eaſt, by the Lake of *Tiberias*; to the North, by *Phœnicia*; and to the South, by *Samaria*. The *Upper Galilee* comprehended the Tribes of *Aſhur* and *Naphtali*; and the *Lower* thoſe of *Zebulon* and *Iſſachar*. The Principal Cities of *Galilee*, were *Apollonia*, or the Tower of *Strato*, *Capernaum*, *Tiberias*, *Nazareth* where Chriſt was Conceived; and *Cana*, where he wrought his firſt Miracle.

GALILEO, *Galilei*, Born at *Florence*, was a famous Mathematician, wrote ſeveral Mathematical Pieces, and made moſt Ingenious Obſervations upon the Spots in the Sun, upon *Saturn*'s ſeeming ſometimes Round and ſometime Oval, upon the Changes of *Venus* like thoſe in the Moon; Diſcover'd the *Satellites* of *Jupiter*, i. e. Four Stars which he diſcover'd about *Jupiter*, and call'd the Stars of *Medicis*, &c. He was Impriſon'd 5 Years in the Inquiſition, for maintaining the Motion of the Earth about the Sun, Condemn'd by *Urban* VIII. as contrary to Scripture, and forc'd to Recant at 60 Years of Age, before he could have his Liberty. Yet his Reaſons met with ſuch Reception among the Learned of this Age, that moſt of 'em hold his Syſtem, and maintain, That it contains nothing contrary to Scripture; which, they ſay, ought to be the Rule of our Faith, and not the Standard of Natural Truths. That the Holy Ghoſt having inſpir'd Men to write thoſe Sacred Books, made 'em ſpeak according to the common Opinion; and that he deſign'd to render us Faithful and Good Men, not Philoſophers, Aſtronomers, and Naturaliſts. He died in 1642. in the 78th. Year of his Age. His Works are *Nuncius Sydereus. L'Uſo del Compaſſo Geometrico è militare. Demoſtrazione delle Macchie Solare de alloghi de Siſtemii de Tolomeo & di Copernico. Ghilini. Theat. de Huom. Letter. Jan. Nicius Erythræus. Pin.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt.* &c.

GALLANI, *Gallans*, a People of *Africa*, who from ſmall Beginnings conquer'd at length a great Part of *Habyſſinia*: At firſt no more than Slaves to a great Lord in the Kingdom of *Bali*; by whom being abus'd beyond ſufferance, they Revolted, and deſpairing of Pardon, fled to the Mountains and exerciſed petty Robberies, till their Numbers being encreas'd by ſuch as reſorted to 'em in hopes of Spoil and Plunder, they multiply'd into Armies, and of Robbers becoming Invaders, ſubdu'd all *Bali*, and moulded themſelves into a kind of Common-wealth, making ſuch Laws as they thought moſt conducible to augment their Nation, and preſerve that Fierceneſs which had been ſo proſperous and favourable to their Enterprizes. Their Young Men are not permitted to cut their Hair till they have ſlain an Enemy in the Field, or Kill'd a Wild Beaſt. At their Feaſts, the Beſt bit is put in the Middle; and he that takes it, muſt be the firſt to venture into Danger. To ſhew they have Kill'd an Enemy, they muſt after the Battel bring the Heads; or if the Sex be doubted, they muſt go back and fetch the Member of Generation. Their Prey is equally, divided, to encourage every one to fight for himſelf. Their Weapons offenſive are Spears and Javelins at a diſtance, Clubs and Stakes burnt at one end in cloſe fight. Their defenſive Arms, little round Targets made of the Hides of Wild Bulls or Bufalo's. They neither Sow nor follow Grazing, but drive their Herds before 'em both in Peace and War through the moſt fertile Countries. They feed upon raw Fleſh and drink Milk; ſo that what they feed on, yields 'em alſo Drink. A Terrour to civiliz'd People that live in Plenty, and in their own Poverty ſafe from Invaſion themſelves. Ask 'em concerning a God, and they anſwer, It is Heaven that encompaſſes all things. Being thus ſettled and multiply'd in *Bali*; they went on ſucceſsfully for many Years, and are now Maſters of *Gedma*, *Angota*, *Dawara*, *Weda*, *Fatagar*, *Iſat*, *Cont*, *Damot*, *Bizamo*, and part of *Shewa*, comprehending near the half of the *Habyſſinian* Empire. *Ludolphus.*

GALLAND, or GALLANDIUS, (*Peter*) Principal of the College of *Bon Cour*, at *Paris*. He was a conſiderable Maſter in the Languages, the *Belles Lettres* and Divinity, and was much valu'd in the Reign of King *Francis* Iſt. who had a particular regard for him: He dyed in 1559, and wrote, *Oratio de Franciſci* I. *Laudibus. Scriptores de Agrorum limitibus. In Quintilianum Argumenta. Oratio pro Ariſtotele & Pariſienſi Schola contra Ramum. La Croix du Maine, Bibl. Franc. Toriniel Adverſ.* lib. 2. cap. 1. &c.

GALLARDUM, vulgarly *Chaſteau-Galliard*, formerly a very Strong Caſtle of *France*, built upon a Hill, by *Richard* King of *England*, upon the *Seine*, near the Iſle of *Andeliacum*, Beſieg'd above Five Months by *Philip* the *Auguſt*, King of *France*, and at length taken. Now reduc'd into the Form of a Village, not far from *Andeley. Valeſius Not. Gall.*

GALLI, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods; ſo call'd from the River *Gallus* in *Phrygia*, of which they drank before they began their Sacrifices, becauſe the Water of that River infus'd a kind of Madneſs into 'em, which they call'd *Divine*. They celebrated their Feſtivals by running about like Madmen, uſing Extravagant Poſtures, and beating upon little Brazen Drums. They alſo Caſtrated themſelves, becauſe the Goddeſs was to be ſerv'd by none but Eunuchs. *See more in Cybele.*

GALLIA *Aquitanica*, containing all *Aquitain*, *Guienne*, *Gaſcoigny*, *Bearn*, *Poictou*, *Santoigne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Limoſin*, *Rovergne* and *Auvergne*, is under the King of *France*; as alſo all *Gallia Narbonenſis*, containing *Occitania*, *Provence*, the *Dauphinate*, except *Savoy*: all *Gallia Celtica* except *Switzerland* and *Burgundy*, which is however lately conquer'd to *France* and the greateſt part of *Gallia Belgica*; as *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, *Alſatia*, *Artois*, with part of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, and all *Burgundy*.

GALLIA, otherwiſe call'd, *Lanciarotto Gallia*, a Lawyer of *Alexandria de la paille* in the Dutchy of *Milan*. He was very eminent in his Profeſſion in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote, *In conſuetudinem Alexandrinam prohibentem Maritum ultra certum modum Uxori relinquere, Commentarium. Patrocinium pro Rep. Alexand. contra Medial. Statum. Conciliorum ſive Reſp. Volumen*, &c. *Ghilini Theat. de Huom. Letter.*

GALLIENUS, the Son of *Valerian*, made Emperour after his Father was taken Priſoner by *Sapor* King of the *Perſians*. A Perſon altogether given to Sloth and Eaſe, his Pleaſures and his Luſts. He began to Reign alone in 261. and reign'd eight Years. But while he neglected the Delivery of his Father, and caſt off all Care of the Empire, he drew upon himſelf the Contempt and Hatred of all Men. When they brought him News that *Egypt* was revolted, and *Gaul* was loſt, all the Anſwer he made was, *What? Can't we live without the Flax of* Egypt, *or the* Jippo's *of* Arras? Hated therefore by all his Captains, that ſaw him lie wallowing in Sloth and Security at home; while the *Goths* and *Scythians* invaded, waſted and ſubdu'd the *Roman* Provinces in *Aſia*, they began to carve for themſelves; and ſo began the Anarchy of the thirty Tyrants. At length he was ſlain by the Contrivance of *Martianus* and *Heraclianus* aſpiring to the Empire, or as others ſay, by *Cecropius*, Captain of the *Dalmatians*, not far from *Milan*. But notwithſtanding his Vices, he was the beſt Orator and Poet of his time. *Trebellius Pollio.*

GALLINICUS, ſucceeded *Romanus* in the Exarchate of *Ravenna*, in the Year 598. He ſeiz'd the Son-in-Law and Daughter of *Aigulphus* King of the *Lombards* which occaſion'd a War. *Gregor. Mag.* lib. 7. ep. 100. *Baron.* &c.

GALLIO, (*Ptolemy*) made Cardinal of *Como* by *Pius* the IVth. but *Gregory* XIII. committed to his Management the ſole Adminiſtration of his Affairs, by which means becoming the richeſt Cardinal of his time, he beſtow'd his Wealth in Pious Uſes, leaving among the reſt 100000 Crowns for the Marrying of poor Maids. *Auberi Hiſt. Card. Cabrera*, &c.

GALLIPOLI, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *la Terra de Otranto*, ſeated upon the Bay of *Tarentum*, and well fortify'd. *Leandre Alberti Deſcr. Ital.*

GALLIPOLI, a City of *Romania*, ſeated upon a Streight of the ſame Name, otherwiſe call'd St. *George*'s *Arm*, and the Streight of the *Dardanells*, formerly the *Helleſpont*, between *Europe* and *Aſia*; a large City, five or ſix Miles in Compaſs, but more conſiderable heretofore than now; for there is but little to be ſeen of its ancient Splendor. It ſtands upon a Peninſula, having upon the North and South 2 Bays for Gallies, and Boats, of which the Southern ſeems beſt for Ships, 110. Miles South of *Conſtantinople*.

GALLOWAY, Lat. *Gallovidia*, a large County in the South of *Scotland*, which faces *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, being ſeparated from it by a Chanel of 15 Miles in breadth. Its bounded by *Solway Frith* on the South, with *Nithdale* on the Eaſt, and on the North with *Carrick* and *Kyle*. *Camden* ſays, It takes its Name from *Gael*, the Name by which the Iriſh call themſelves in their own Language. *Buchanan* thinks it is called ſo from the *Gauls*. The Country is Hilly, and fitter for Paſturage than Corn. It hath many Lakes and Rivers which ſupply it with abundance of Fiſh, and particularly Eels, much eſteem'd for their Savoury taſte, and of which the Inhabitants make great Profit. It is alſo noted for a breed of little Horſes called *Galloways*; which though contemptible for their Bulk, yet are very fit for Travel and Work. The Principal Rivers of this Country are the *Dee* the *Cree*, *Kenn*, *Luſs*, and *Ure*. The Principal Towns are, *Kircudbright*, *Wigton*, and *Whithern*; the two firſt being Port Towns. This Country had ſometimes Princes of its own, but not Soveraigns. It gave Title of Earl afterwards to ſome of the Family of *Douglas*. The *Mull* of *Galloway*, is a Neck of Land running out into the Sea, and by the Ancients called *Promontorium & Cherſoneſus Novantum*; under which, to the North, is the large Bay called by him *Rerigonſus*, now *Loghrian*, abounding with Iſlands and Herrings, *Buch. Camden*, &c.

GALLOWAY (*James* Earl of) Deſcended from an ancient and noble Family of the *Stewards*, and is the twentieth in Deſcent from *Alexander Stewart*, Son of *Alexander Stewart* Founder of *Paiſley*, which *Alexander* the Son, for his good Service againſt the *Danes*, at the Battel of the *Largs*, and for aſſiſting in the Attempt to recover the Iſle of *Man* to

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the Crown of *Scotland*, had a Grant from King *Alexander* III. in 1263, of the Lands of *Gaitleyes* and *Glaffartown*. *Walter Stewart* was his Son and Heir, who, after the Death of *Alexander* III. join'd Sir *William Wallace* againſt the *Engliſh*, and was kill'd at the Battel of *Falkirke*: *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded was Knighted, and in reward of his Service to the Crown obtain'd a Charter from King *Robert* I. of the Lands of *Delfinton*; this happen'd immediately after the memorable Battel of *Bannockburn*. He was ſucceeded by Sir *Walter Stewart*, who always adher'd to King *David Bruce*, and in Conſideration of his Loyalty, procur'd a Charter of the Land of *Gaitleyes*, &c. from *John Randolph* Earl of *Murray*; he married *Iſabel*, Daughter to the Earl of *Lenox*, and by her had Iſſue *Alexander*, who was Knighted and married *Elizabeth Lexington*: And was ſucceeded by his Son Sir *Alexander*, who married *Margaret Mac Cleland*, Daughter to the Baron of *Bombie* (Anceſtor of the Lord *Kirkcubright*, &c.) by whom he had Iſſue, Sir *Robert*, who married *Jane Murray*, Daughter to the Laird of *Cokpool*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Annandale*, and had Iſſue, Sir *Alexander*, who married *Genet Kenredy*, Daughter to the Laird of *Bargenie*. The Five next upon the Line are all Sir *Alexander*'s, who married into the Noble Families of *Johnſtown*, *Gordon*, *Douglas*, *Maxwell*, and that of the Lord *Harris*: The laſt of which was ſucceeded by Sir *Alexander Stewart*, commonly call'd the white Knight of *Gairleyes*, who married *Margaret Dunbar*, Lady *Clugſtown*, Siſter to *Gawen Dunbar*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, and Chancellour of *Scotland*. This Sir *Alexander* was ſent Ambaſſadour from King *James* Vth. of *Scotland*, to King *Henry* VIIIth. of *England*, and in 1571. was kill'd at *Sterling*, with the Earl of *Lenox*, Regent of *Scotland*. His Son, by the Lady *Cluchton*, Sir *Alexander Stewart*, ſucceeded him, and married *Christian Douglas*, Daughter to the Baron of *Drumlanrick*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Alexander*, born about the Year 1581. and created Lord *Gairleyes* in 1607. and in 1623. Earl of *Galloway*, &c. He married *Grizel Gordon*, Daughter to *Lochinvar*, Anceſtor to the Viſcount of *Kenmure*, by whom he had *Alexander* Lord *Gairleyes*, who died without Iſſue.) This Earl was a Perſon of great Intereſt, and of the Privy Council to King *Charles* I. He died in 1649, and was ſucceeded by his Second Son *James* Earl of *Galloway*, who was very active for the Royal Cauſe, and a great Sufferer in it; he married *Nicholas Grier*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Grier* of *Lag*, by whom, beſides ſeveral other Children, he had *James* the III. Earl of *Galloway*, who married the Lady *Mary Douglas*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Queensberry*, by whom he had Iſſue *Alexander* IVth. Earl of *Galloway*, who dying without Iſſue. The Honour and Eſtate deſcended to *James* Vth. and preſent Earl of *Galloway*, who married *Catharine*, Daughter to *Alexander*, Lord *Montgomery*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Eglenton*, by whom he has Iſſue *Alexander*, Lord *Gairleyes*, &c. This Account of my Lord *Galloway*'s Family, ſtands upon the Authority of Charters and Hiſtory.

GALLUS, *C. Vibius Trebonianus*, ſucceeded *Decius*, and made his Son *Voluſius* his Aſſociate in the Empire. But upon his making an Ignominious Peace with the *Scythians* or *Goths*, upon Condition that the *Romans* ſhould pay an Annual Tribute to the *Barbarians*, which was never heard of before, he was Depos'd, and hardly number'd in the Series of the Emperors.

GALLUS, The Son of *Julius Conſtantius*, Brother to *Conſtantine* the Great. This *Gallus* was Brother to *Julian* the Apoſtate: They were both of them admitted Readers in the Church, but of a very different Humour. Afterwards, in the Year 351. *Conſtantius* made *Gallus Ceſar*, who acquitted himſelf handſomely in the beginning of his Adminiſtration, by ſuppreſſing the Oracle of *Apollo* in the Suburbs of *Antioch*: And growing popular in the Eaſt, *Conſtantius* became jealous of him, and cut off his Head, about 3 Years after his Promotion. *Socrat. Lib.* 3. *Theod. Lib.* 3. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib.* 24. &c.

GALLUS, a young Youth, and Favourite of *Mars*, whom he always took along with him, when he went to viſit *Venus* in private, to watch leſt any Body, but more eſpecially the Sun, ſhould come and ſurprize 'em in their Amorous Dalliances; but *Gallus* falling aſleep, the Sun came unwares, and diſcovering the Secret, reveal'd it to *Vulcan*; for which *Vulcan* the next time entangl'd 'em, naked as they were, in a curious Net, and expos'd 'em to the Laughter of the Gods. Which put *Mars* into ſuch a rage, that he forthwith turn'd his Favourite into a Cock, who has ever ſince been ſo diligent, that the Sun cannot ſtir, but he gives Notice of his Motion. This Fable denotes the force of the Planets, the mutual Aſſociation between Love and Valour, the Efficacy of the Sun, and the Sympathy between that Planet and the Cock. Tho' others will have it to ſignifie the Fears and Jealouſies that attend upon Evil Actions, and the danger of committing ſuch Secrets to the moſt Truſty Friends in the World.

GALLUS, a River of *Phrygia*, running out of the Mountains of *Celenæ*, and diſcharging it ſelf into the River *Sangar*, the Water of which is of that Admirable Quality, that being moderately drank, it Purges the Brain, and [illegible] Phlegm; but largely drunk, it makes Men Frantick. *Pliny*, *Ferrarius*.

GALLUSIUS (*Tarquin*) an *Italian* Jeſuit, of the XVII. Century. He wrote divers Treatiſes concerning the Art of Poetry. The moſt conſiderable of which is his defence of *Virgil*, wherein he endeavours to vindicate him againſt all the Exceptions of the Criticks. *Judgem. de Scavans de l'Arte Poetique* 1076.

GALLWAY, Lat. *Duaca*, *Gallica* is a County in the Weſt of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*, Bounded on the North with the County of *Mayo*; on the Eaſt by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roſcommon* and *King's County*; on the South with *Clare*, and on the Weſt with the Ocean; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Paſture. It has a Lake 22 Miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. The Principal City is *Gallway*, and the 3d. in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, ſituate near the Fall of the Lake of *Corbes*, a neat and ſtrong Place, built almoſt round, and wall'd with Stones. It has a Biſhop's See, and a delicate and ſafe Harbour, call'd, *The Bay of Gallway*, capable of holding a vaſt Fleet, and ſecur'd on the Weſt by 5 Iſlands. The fertility of the County in which it ſtands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation; the Inhabitants of this City in Mr. *Cambden*'s time, had made great Improvements by their Navigations, and much enrich'd themſelves. This City being ſo remote from *England*, and very Strong at firſt in Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. ſtood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Iriſh* nor *Engliſh*; but when the latter became Maſters of moſt part of the Country, it joyn'd 'em, and ſubmitted to the Earl of *Ormond*, the King's Deputy. In 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limerick* after a long Siege, this Town was immediately attack'd by the ſame Forces, under the Command of Sir *Charles Coot*, and the Parliament Ships of War on the Sea ſide; ſo that there being no hopes of Relief, it was forced to Surrender, and was ſoon after viſited by the Plague, which in leſs than 18 Months ſwept away 12000 of its Inhabitants. The *Iriſh* had the Poſſeſſion of this place, and held it for King *James* II. till 1691.

GAMA, or *Antonius de Gama*, a *Portugueſe*, living in the XVI. and XVIIth. Centuries. He was very well Read in the Civil and Canon Law, and wrote *Deciſiones Supremi Luſitaniæ Senatus. Tractatus de Sacramentis præſtandis, Ultimo Supplicio damnatis, ac de Teſtamentis, Anatomia & eorum Sepultura. Nicholas Anton Bibl. Hiſp.*

GAMAHES, Curious Figures, form'd naturally in precious Stones, Marble or Metals. *Pliny* mentions an Agate of King *Pyrrhus*'s, which repreſented the Nine Muſes, and *Apollo* in the midſt, playing upon a Harp. *Maiolus* aſſures us, That at *Venice*, there is another Agate with the Figure of a Man which grew in it. In the Temple of St. *Sophia* in *Conſtantinople*, there was formerly, the Reſemblance of St. *John Baptiſt*, naturally repreſented on white Marble; in his Habit of Camels Hair, in full Proportion, excepting the want of one Foot. There are ſeveral other Inſtances of Curioſities of this kind. *Thier's des Superſtition's.*

GAMALIEL, a Doctor of the Jewiſh Law, and in great Reputation among the *Jews*, a private Diſciple of Chriſt, and St. *Paul*'s Maſter, being preſent at a Council held by the *Jews* about the *Chriſtians*, He ſaid, *That this new Sect, if not of God, would fall of it ſelf*; and on the contrary, *That it was not in the Power of Man to deſtroy it, if it came from him.* See his Plea for the Apoſtles in hazard of their lives. *Acts* 5.

GAMANODURUM, as ſome will have it, *Lamerding*, a ſmall Town in the Biſhopric of *Saltzburgh*, near the Springs of the River *Ens*, upon the Confines of *Auſtria*. But others will have it to be *Judinburgh*, a Town of the *Upper Styria*, upon the River *Muer*. *Baudrand.*

GAMBARA, (*Hubert*) made a Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1539. and Legate of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, one of the greateſt Politicians of his time, who loved Learning and Learned Men, and who had a Memory ſo happy, that he never forgot whatever he read. He died in 1549. *Leander Alberti.*

GAMBEA, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, that lies at ſome diſtance from the Sea-Coaſt, upon the River *Gambia*; one of the three Principal Arms of the River *Niger*, toward Cape *Verd*, diſcharging it ſelf into the Atlantick Ocean. *Baudrand.*

GAMBRIVIUS, a King of the Ancient *Germans*, ſucceeded his Father *Marſus*, and is ſaid to have built the City *Cambray*. He is alſo ſuppos'd to have been the Founder of the Famous City of *Hamborough*, formerly the Seat of the Ancient *Cimbrian*. *Henningus*, T. 1. *Ferrarius.*

GAMMACORURA, a Mountain of the Iſland of *Ternate*; one of the *Moluccas*, continually ſpouting out Fire and Flames. It was almoſt overwhelm'd in 1673. At what time it caſt up ſuch a prodigious quantity of Aſhes, as darken'd all the Skie. *Memoirs Hiſtor.*

GAND, Lat. *Gandavum*, Engl. *Ghant*, an Epiſcopal City of the *Low-Countries*, under the Archbiſhop of *Malines*, and the Capital of *Flanders*, interear by ſeveral Rivers and Canals, for the Grand *Scheld*, the *Lis*, the Upper *Scheid*, and a prodigious number of Canals, divide the City and

Parts

Parts adjoyning into ſeveral Iſlands. The Circuit of *Gand* is very great; and certain it is, that it was once one of the largeſt Cities of *Europe*. Fifty thouſand Inhabitants of this City, under the Standard of *Gaunt*, have formerly been Formidable to the neighbouring States, and their Princes themſelves, in the Reigns of *Philip* of *Valois*, and *Charles* VI. And indeed they were much inclin'd to Revolt for two or three Ages together. They give out, That their City was built by *Julius Cæſar*, while he lay at *Terouanne*, who mentions 'em by the Name of *Gorduni*. Pope *Paul* IV. erected it into a Biſhoprick, *An.* 1559. at the Requeſt of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. It was firſt Converted, as they ſay, by the Preaching of St. *Amand*, Biſhop of *Tongres*. The City contains 7 Pariſhes, and a great number of Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, *&c.* In this City reſides the Provincial-Council of *Flanders*, inſtituted by *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1409. As alſo the Legal-Chamber is here continued, for thoſe who have Lands in Fee. The Princes Court is an ancient Building that has as many Rooms as there are Days in the Year, and where the Wooden Cradle of *Charles* V. is ſtill to be ſeen. The *Belfort* is a very high Tower; where is to be ſeen the Dial call'd *Roland*, that weighs 11000 Pound; and above it ſtands a Dragon of Gilt Copper, which Earl *Baldwin* IX. ſent from *Conſtantinople*. In 1539. they revolted from *Charles* V. and would have put themſelves under the Protection of *Francis* I. of *France*; who not only refus'd their Offer, but gave the Emperor free Paſſage through his Dominions into the *Low-Countries*. On the other ſide, the Emperor having reduc'd 'em to Obedience, put to Death about 30 of the Principal Burgeſſes, and Baniſh'd a greater number; took from 'em their Artillery, Arms and Privileges, and built a Cittadel to curb 'em for the future. The Cittadel is ſtill ſtanding, with Outworks, a Counterſcarp, large Moats, good Ramparts, and ſeveral Baſtions; and the Situation and Riches of the Town ſtill render it Conſiderable. This City ſtands at the equal diſtance of 4 Leagues from *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels* and *Mechlin*. It was taken by the *French*, in 1678. in ſix Days; who afterwards reſtor'd it to the *Spaniards*, who are now in Poſſeſſion of it. *Sanderus*, *Cluver. Mercant. Magenus*, &c.

GANDAVENSIS AGGER, *t'Zas van Ghendt*, a well-fortify'd Caſtle of *Belgium*, in the County of *Flanders*; built by the *Spaniards*; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. and ſtill in their Poſſeſſion; together with a ſpacious Harbour, 4 Leagues from *Gaunt* to the Eaſt. *Baudrand.*

GANDIA, a City and Ancient Dukedom of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, belonging to the Family of *Borgia*, with an Univerſity founded by Duke *Francis Borgia*. It is mounted upon the Mediterranean Sea, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Valencia*. *Baudrand.*

GANEIUS, or *Gagneius (John)* Premier Almoner to *Francis* I. liv'd in 1545. He wrote Notes upon the New-Teſtament, put the Pſalms into Latin Verſe, and Tranſlated *Primaſius*'s Commentaries upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, by *Francis* Iſt s particular Command. *Miræus*, &c.

GANGARA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between the Lake *Borno*, the Kingdoms of *Borno* and *Caſſena*, and the River *Niger*, abounding in Gold. The King is an Abſolute Prince, and his Soldiers in great Eſteem among the Negro's: They are as well Cavalry as Infantry, and their Weapons are Bows and Arrows, and Cymiters. Beſides the Capital City of *Gangara*, there are alſo others, as *Maraſſa*, *Semigda*, &c. *Marmolius.*

GANGARIDES, People of *Aſia*, towards the Mouths of the River *Ganges*; perhaps in the Kingdom now call'd *Bengala* under the *Great Mogol.*

GANGES, *le Gange*, a River of *India*, one of the Largeſt and moſt Conſiderable in the World; which riſing out of the Mountains of *Dalanguer*, that make a part of *Imaus*, towards the Frontiers of *Tartary*, croſſes all the Kingdoms of the *Great Mogul*, runs to *Hordware*, *Serenagar*, *Gouro*, &c. And after it has ſwell'd it ſelf in its Courſe, with the Rivers of *Canda*, *Perſeli*, *Semena*, *Ztiotza*, &c. diſcharges it ſelf into the Bay of *Bengala*, through 5 ſeveral Months, that form many Iſlands. This River, where it is moſt narrow, is above 2 Leagues over; its greateſt breadth 5 Leagues. Some have been of Opinion, That it was one of the Four Rivers of Terreſtrial Paradiſe; the *Phiſon* mention'd in *Geneſis*: But this is altogether unlikely, its Source being above 1200 Leagues from that of the *Euphrates*. However, the *Indians* think that its Waters have ſomewhat Extraordinary in them, and for the ſame reaſon waſh themſelves in it; Kings coming thither in Diſguiſe, and others ſending above 600 Leagues for it. Spangles of Gold, and Precious Stones, are found mix'd with its Sand. *Vincent le Blank*, *Baudrand*, *Linſchot*, &c.

GANGRA, *Cangria*, or *Callomoni*, by the *Turks*, as ſome ſay, *Kengara*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Paphlagonia*, in the Province of *Aſia the Leſs*. Here it was, that about the Year 324 a Council was call'd to Condemn *Euſtathius* the Monk; who condemned all other manner of living but his own, and excluded all married Perſons from the Hopes of Salvation. We have 20 Canons remaining of this Council, tranſlated into Latin by *Dionyſius Exiguus.*

GANGUS SINUS, *Gang Golfe*, a Spacious Bay of the Eaſtern Ocean, extending it ſelf a great way into *China*, between the Provinces of *Nanchin*, *Pechin* and *Xantuna* to the Eaſt, and the Kingdom of *Corea* to the Weſt; by the *Portugueſe* call'd *Enſeada de Nanquin.*

GANHAY, a Fort of the Province of *Fokien*, in *China*, toward the South-Eaſt Coaſt, between the South and the Eaſt. It is a Place very Populous, full of Magnificent Houſes, and great number of Veſſels bring Trade to the Harbour: But becauſe it is a Garriſon-Town, the *Chineſes* give it the Name of a Fort. To the Eaſt of the City there is a very beautiful Bridge, all built of Free-ſtone, upon high and large Arches, 250 Paces long. *Martin Martini*, *Thevenot.*

GANIMEDE, the Son of *Tros*, King of *Phrygia*. The Poets feign, That he was belov'd, and carry'd up into Heaven, by *Jupiter*, in the Shape of an Eagle; where he was made Cup-Bearer to the Gods, after the Marriage of *Hebe* and *Hercules*. All which denotes no more than the mounting the Soul up to Heaven upon the Wings of Contemplation. *Ovid Metam. Lib.* 10.

GANKING, a large City of the Province of *Nanking*, and Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, with Juriſdiction over 5 Cities. 'Tis a Town of great Trade, and very Rich; for that all things that come to *Nanking*, from other Parts, muſt paſs by *Ganking*. And in regard the three Provinces of *Nanking*, *Huquang* and *Kiangſi* meet there, and for that it lies Commodious for his Warlike Expeditions, the Emperor keeps a Viceroy, diſtinct from the Viceroy of the Province, with a ſtrong Garriſon in the Fort of *Haymuen*, which Commands the Lake of *Payang*, and the River of *Kiang*. In this City is to be ſeen an Iron Column, all of one Piece, 3 Pearches High, and proportionable in Circumference. *Martin Martini.*

GANNAT, a Borough of *France*, in *Bourbonnois*, toward the Frontiers of *Auvergne*; Lat. *Gannatum*, and *Gannapum*. It ſtands upon a ſmall River that falls into the *Allier*, on the other ſide of *Vichy*.

GAOGA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between *Nubia* and the Kingdom of *Borno*. Some call this Country *Kaugha*. The Kings are deſcended from a *Negro* Slave, who having ſeiz'd upon his Maſters Goods, bought Horſes; and roving about the neighbouring Counties, traffick'd in Slaves for Horſes; with which he mounted his own People, and ſo made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom. *Marmol. Sanutus.*

GAOXA, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of the Province of *Quantung*, in *China*; where there is a Fiſh of an Extraordinary Nature, which the *Chineſes* call *Hoangcio Yu*, or the *Yellow Fiſh*; one part of the Year a Bird, and the other a Fiſh. *Kircher*, of *China.*

GAP, *Vapincum*, an Epiſcopal City of *France*, in the *Dauphinate*, under the Archbiſhop of *Aix*, in *Provence*, with a *Bailliage*. It is the Capital City of a Country call'd *le Capanzois*, 2 Leagues from the *Durance*, 5 from *Ambrun*, and a little more from *Siſteron*. Hard by ſtands the Fort of *Puymoe*, ſeated upon a Hill, which Commands the Town. It ſuffered much in the XVIth. Age, being often taken and re-taken by the *Catholicks* and *Hugonots*. It alſo ſuffer'd much in 1692. being taken and diſmantl'd by the Duke of *Savoy*. The Biſhop of *Gap* is an Earl.

GARA (*Nicholas*) Palatine of *Hungary*, a Man of mean Birth, but of an Extraordinary Valour, rais'd himſelf to the Greateſt Offices of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; inſomuch that the *Hungarians* having acknowledged for their Sovereign, after the Death of King *Lewis* I. the Queen his Widow, and her Daughter, *Gara* had the Command of the whole Kingdom: But abuſing his Power, in Oppreſſing the Nobility, they took Arms againſt the Queen; and having deprived her of the Crown, conferr'd it upon *Charles* King of *Naples*, Grandſon of King *Lewis* I. In the mean time, *Gara*, who never abandon'd the Queen, ſought all Means to cut off the Uſurper *Charles*: Which having compaſs'd at laſt, he led the Queen and her Daughter into the Provinces, to make them ſubjects acknowledge them once more. The Governor of *Croatia*, taking hold of this Occaſion to revenge the Uſurpers Death, aſſembled the Nobility and People, met and kill'd *Gara*, ſowed the Mother in a Sack, and caſt her into the River *Bozola*, and ſent Queen *Mary* her Daughter to Priſon: Whence ſhe was enlarg'd by *Sigiſmond*, Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh* (to whom ſhe was promis'd in Marriage,) who entered *Croatia* with a ſtrong Army, and put the Rebellious Governor to a cruel Death. *Du Puy.*

GARAMANTES, a People of the Innermoſt *Lybia*; ſo call'd from *Garamas*, the Son of *Apollo*, formerly inhabiting about the Springs of the River *Cinyphus*, (according to *Iſidore*;) whoſe Country was 150 Miles in length, and but 25 broad, and 15 Days Journey from the Temple of *Ammon*, (as *Strabo* teſtifies.) At this day they make a part of the Kingdom of *Borno*; partly White, partly Black; but Affable and given to Trade: In Community of Wives, and Neglect of Religion, like their Anceſtors.

GARAMAS, a Mountain of *Aſia*, part of *Caucaſus*, in the Confines of *Iberia*, out of which the River *Phaſis* riſes

Peregrine GARAZI

GARAZU, a Town of *South-America*, in the Region of *Braſile*, and Province of *Parnambuc* 5 German Leagues from *Olinda* to the North. *Baudrand.*

GARCIAS I. King of *Navarre*, ſucceeded his Father *Inigo Zimenez*, about 850. He reigned 20 Years, and died in 870. *Garcias* II. ſucceeded *Sancho* in 905. and died in 925. *Garcias* III. was Noted for Trembling always before he enter'd into Battle; but afterwards, no Man behav'd himſelf with more Bravary: He ſucceeded *Sancho Abarca*, and died toward the beginning of the XIth. Age. *Garcias* IV. firſt aſſiſted, then fell out with his Brother *Ferdinand* I. and loſt both the Battle and his Life, in 1054. *Garcias* V. the Son of *Ramir*, recover'd the Kingdom of *Navarre*, in 1134. made War with his Neighbours that ſought to diſpoſeſs him, and died of a Fall from his Horſe, after a Reign of 20 Years. *Mariana.*

GARCIAS, King of *Oviedo* and *Leon*, Son of *Alphonſo* III. ſirnam'd the *Great*: He took up Arms againſt his Father; but loſt the Battle, and was taken Priſoner: However, his Brothers and his Father-in-Law releas'd him, and forc'd his own Father to reſign the Crown to him; which he held about 3 Years, and died in 913. *Mariana.*

GARCIAS, a Lawyer of *Sevil*, living toward the end of the XIIIth. Century. He's very well known, by the Learned Commentaries he has writ in 5 Books. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. And. Schot. Bibl. Hiſp.*

GARCIAS-LAZA *de la Vega*, commonly call'd, *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, born at *Toledo*, and Son to a Man of quality of the ſame Name. He was Privy Councellor to King *Ferdinand*, and Queen *Iſabel*, and ſent Ambaſſador by them, to Pope *Alexander* VIth. He was brave, handſome, with a great ſhare of Wit, and had an extraordinary Genius for Poetry, as appears by his Book, Entitl'd, *Obras de Garcilazo de la Vega, con Annotationes.* There was another *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, Born at *Cuſco* in *America*; Son of a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, and a Native of that Country. This laſt *Garcilaſſo*, wrote the Hiſtory of *Florida* in *Spaniſh*, as alſo that of *Peru*, with an Account of the *Inca's*, ſince tranſlated into *French. Paulus Jov. in Eleg. Doct. cap. Ult. Bembo in Epiſt. Andr. Schot. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

GARDINER, *(Stephen)* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was Born at *Bury* St. *Edmonds* in *Suffolk*. He was Natural Son to *Richard Woodville*, Brother to Queen *Elizabeth*, Wife to K. *Edward* IVth. This is believ'd to be his true Deſcent, though not commonly known. He was a Man well skill'd in the Canon and Civil Laws, and moderately in Divinity. He had alſo a good Stile in Litin, and a through Underſtanding of the Greek Language. In the time of King *Henry* VIIIth. he appear'd for the diſſolving the Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain*, and afterwards ſubſcrib'd the Divorce. He comply'd likewiſe with the Court, in renouncing the Pope's Authority, and wrote a Book, *de vera & falſa Obedientia*, to ſupport the Kings Proceedings. However, in the Reign of *Edward* the VIth. he oppos'd the Progreſs of the Reformation, for which he was impriſon'd, but was ſet at Liberty the next Year, and though his Sentiments continu'd the ſame as formerly, yet his outward Complyance was ſuch, that it was not eaſie to find any advantage againſt him for the preſent; but afterwards ſhewing his Diſſatisfaction more openly, he was depriv'd of his Biſhoprick in 1551, and impriſon'd in the *Tower*, till Queen *Mary* diſcharg'd him. In this Princeſſes Reign, he was a great Miniſter and Favourite, and had a great ſhare in the Articles of Marriage, between the Queen and *Philip* II. of *Spain*, which Articles were very Judiciouſly drawn up, and much to the advantage of *England*. But then, as to the proceeding againſt thoſe of the Reformation, he was too much enclin'd to Rigour and Severity, and when Cardinal *Pool* urg'd, that the People were to be recover'd to the Church of *Rome*, by moderation and gentle Methods, *Gardiner* declar'd for the Execution of the Laws againſt the Lollards, and that Terrour was a more effectual Expedient, than bare Perſuaſion. On his Death-bed, he was much diſſatisfy'd with his former Life, and often repeated theſe words, *Erravi cum Petro, ſed non flevi cum Petro.* He died on the 23d. of *October* 1555, being the Day that Biſhop *Ridley*, and Biſhop *Latimer* were burnt at *Oxford*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 13. *&* 15. *Godwin de Præſul. Burnet Hiſt. Reform. Part* 2*d.* &c.

GARDON, a River of *France*, in *Languedoc*: which riſing out of the Mountains of *Cevennes*, runs to *Alets*, where it takes the Name of *Gardon d' Alets*. Soon after it joyns the *Gardon d' Anduze*; and then receiving ſome ſmall Rivers, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Rhone* toward *Beaucaire*. Over this River the *Romans* built a famous Bridge, between *Avignon* and *Niſmes*, call'd *Pont de Gard*, for the Support of an Aqueduct to convey Water to *Niſmes*, which they deſigned to beautifie for a Place of Pleaſure. This Water was brought from a Fountain upon a Hill, near the City of *Uzez*, 2 Leagues from the Bridge. And in regard there were two very high Mountains that ſtood upon each ſide of the River, the *Romans* raiſd three Rows of Arches one above another, built of free ſtone, of a ſurpriſing Bigneſs and Length: The laſt and lower Bridge is of 6 Arches, the ſecond of 2 Arches of the ſame Heighth and Breadth; the third has 35 which are neither ſo high nor ſo large as the other; the lower Bridge is 150 Paces long; the ſecond 275; and the third 300. The uppermoſt of theſe Bridges carries at the top a Canal cover'd with large Free-ſtones; which is the Conduit, though rough, that carries Water from one Mountain to another. *Moreri.*

GARET, a Province of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Barbary*, extending it ſelf along the Mediterranean Sea, toward the Territories of *Argier*. It lies between the River *Mulvia*, that ſeparates it from the Kingdom of *Argier* and the River *Nocor*, which parts it from the Province of *Eriff*. The Mediterranean Sea bounds it to the North, and the Deſart Mountains to the South. The *African* Authors divide this Province into three Parts: The one comprehending the Cities, with their Territories; the other, the inhabited Mountains; and the third, the Deſarts. The Principal Cities of it are *Melilla* and *Cacaca*, under the King of *Spain*; *Fezota* and *Megget*, &c. *Marmol.*

GARGANUS, *il Monte Gargano*, a Mountain of *Puglia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſcarce 80 Miles in Circuit, when it is taken at large; that is, with that part of *Apulia Daunia*, that runs out into the Adriatick Sea: But properly taken, it is call'd *Monte St. Angelo*, where ſtands the Epiſcopal City of *Sipontum*, or *Monte St. Angelo*, 5 Miles from the Shore of the Adriatick Sea, and as many from *Manfredonia* to the North, but 15 from *Rhodia* to the South. *Baudrand.*

GARGARA, a Mountain of *Troas*; upon the top of Mount *Ida*, not far from the Ruins of *Troy*; Celebrated for its Fertility by *Virgil*, *Ovid*, and *Claudian.*

GARGARIS, King of the *Curetes*, who firſt invented the manner of Gathering Honey: Who finding that his Daughter had play'd the Harlot, and brought him a Grandſon, ſought all the ways he could think of to deſtroy him; but ſeeing that he ſtill ſurmounted all Dangers and Hazards, in Admiration of his good Fortune and Bravery, he gave him the Name of *Habis*, and left him his Succeſſor. *Juſtin. l.* 44.

GARIBAY *(Stephen)* Hiſtoriographer of *Spain*, in 1571. publiſh'd a General Hiſtory of *Spain*, in XL Books: And after that, ſet forth Genealogical Illuſtrations of the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, and the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; and ſo to *Philip* II. and his Sons.

GARIGLIANO, a River of *Italy*, which divides *Terra di Lavoro* from *Campagna di Roma*. It diſcharges it ſelf into the *Tuſcan* Sea, near the Ruins of the Old *Minturnæ*, at a Place call'd *Barqua del-Garigliano.*

GARISENDA, the Name of a Tower, which is a wonderful Structure, erected in one of the Piazza's of the City of *Bologna*, by an Architect of the ſame Name. It is built after ſuch a manner, that the more it riſes, the more it leans downwards; ſo that the Top, which looks as it would fall, hangs 9 Foot over the Baſis of the Foundation. It was never finiſh'd, by reaſon that ſome of the ſame Trade envying the Skill of ſo great an Artiſt, ſtabb'd him e're he could accompliſh his Deſign.

GARIZIM, a Mountain in *Paleſtine*, near *Samaria*; in the time of *Alexander* the Great *Manaſſes*, Brother to *Jaddus*, the *Jewiſh* High-Prieſt, being expell'd *Jeruſalem*, for marrying a Foreign Woman, Daughter to *Sanballat*, Governour of *Samaria*; this *Manaſſes*, I ſay, with the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of his Father-in-Law, built a Temple on this Mountain, and made himſelf the Prieſt on't. The *Samaritans* preferr'd this Temple to that of *Jeruſalem*, making uſe of it for their Sacrifices, and Religious Worſhip, which gave occaſion to the Schiſm, betwixt them and the *Jews*. This Temple of *Manaſſes* was deſtroy'd by *John Hyrcanus*, of the *Aſſamonæan* Line: However, the *Samaritans* continu'd to Worſhip there till the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who converted a great many of them to Chriſtianity. *Joſeph. Lib.* 2. *Antiq. Procop. Lib.* 5. *Nieremberg de Miracul. Natur. Terræ Promiſſæ, cap.* 74.

GARNERIUS *(John)* one of the moſt Learned Jeſuits of that Order, into which he enter'd, in 1628. He was born at *Paris*, in 1612. His Talent lay in *Humanity*, Rhetorick, Caſuiſtry, and Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities. He died in 1681. His Works are, *Organi Philoſophiæ Rudimenta. Theſes de Philoſophia Morali. Regulæ Fidei Catholicæ, de Gratia Dei per Jeſum Chriſtum. Juliani Eclanenſis Epiſcopi Libellus Miſſus ad Sedem Apoſtolicam, Notis Illuſtratus.* The Works of *Marius Mercator* in 2 Volumes in Folio, with very Learned Notes and Diſſertations. He likewiſe publiſh'd *Liberatus* Deacon of *Carthage* with Notes, in which the *Neſtorian* and *Eutychian* Controverſie is briefly Stated. 'Tis Intitul'd, *De Liberati Diaconi Breviarium, cum Notis & Diſſertationibus.* The laſt Book publiſh'd by him, is a Journal of the Popes, with very curious Diſſertations, 'tis call'd *Liber Diurnus Romanorum Pontificum; cum Diſſertationibus de Cauſa Honorii, de Uſu Pallii*, &c. Since his Death, there is publiſh'd from his Collection, a Supplement of *Theodoret's* Works, Intitul'd, *Auctarium Theodoreti Cyrenſis Epiſcopi, ſeu Operum Tomus-Quintus. Memoirs du Temps*, &c.

GARONNE, Lat. *Garumna*, a River of *France*, which riſing out of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, in the Frontiers of *Arragon*, near the little Village of *Salardu*, Waters the Plain of *Aran*, in the Country of *Cominges*; and running forward to *St. Beat*, *St. Bertrand*, *De Cominges*, *Valentine*, *Rieux*, *Muret*, comes to *Toloſe*, the Capital City of *Languedoc*; where being already ſwell'd with divers other Rivers, it receives the *Leſſer Ieres*. After which, it takes in the *Tarn* below *Moiſſac*; then the *Gers*, that comes from *Leictoure*, paſſes to *Agen*, and ſo runs to *Aguillon*, upon the Confluence of the *Lot*; and thence, watering *Tonnine*, *Marmande*, and *La Reole*, it receives the *Dreſt*; and running to *Cadillac*, holds on its Courſe near *Bourdeaux*, and beyond it joyns the *Dordagne*. Theſe two Rivers form the Canal of the *Garonne*; which waſhing *Santoigne* on the one ſide, and *Guienne* on the other, throws it ſelf into the Aquitain Sea. The Mouth of this River is extremely broad, between *Royan* in *Santoigne*, and *Soulac* in *Guienne*: where ſtands alſo *La Tour de Cordouan*, between which and *Xantoigne*, on the one ſide, is *Le Pas des Agnes*: and on the other between the *Tour* and *Guienne*, the Road call'd *Le Pas de Grave*. *Moreri. Baudrand.*

GARSTANG, a Market-Town in *Amounderneſs* Hundred, in *Lancaſhire*, ſituate on the River *Wire*.

GARZIA, (*Dominick*) Canon at *Saragoſſa*, he underſtood the Languages very well, but is very Dogmatical and Deciſive in his Writings, which makes *Morinus* juſtly complain of his Vanity. He died in 1629. And wrote, *Propugnaculum Chriſtianæ Religionis contra perfidiam Judæorum. Recentiorum, Variarum & inextricabilium Quæſtionum ex Literis Libri Geneſios, Diſcuſſio*, &c. *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

GASCOIGN, Lat. *Vaſconia* a Province of *France*; which, to ſpeak properly, is no more than the Third part of *Aquitain*, or the *Novempopulania* of the Antients, at leaſt ſince the Diviſion of *Auguſtus Cæſar*. It comprehends *Gaſcoigni Proper*, or *Cap de Gaſcoign*; *Le Pais de Baſques*; *Le Bigorre*; *Le Cominges*, &c. This Province is enclos'd between the *Garonne*, the *Pyrenæans*, the Ocean, and the preſent *Guienne*. So that *Querci*, *Rovergne*, and *Languedoc*, ſeparated by the *Garonne*, lie to the Eaſt of it; *Spain*, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains, to the South; *Guienne Proper*, to the North; and the Ocean, to the Weſt. *Gaſcoign Proper*, or *La Chalоſſe*, lies between *Bearn*, *Armagnac*, *Guienne* and *Landes*, abounding in Rye, Millet and Paſturage. This Country, for a long time, belong'd to the Kings of *England*, as Dukes of *Aquitain*; but were deprived of it, and of all their Poſſeſſions in *France*, by King *Charles* VII. about 1452. It is obſerved, As the *French* change the Letters [*V*] and [*W*] into [*G*] in the Words *Galles* for *Wales*, and *Gascoign* for *Vaſconia*; ſo particularly the *Gaſcoigners* interchange the Letters [*V*] and [*B*] with one another, in giving the ſame Pronunciation to *both*: Which gave *Joſeph Scaliger* occaſion to ſay of 'em, *Fœlices populi quibus bibere eſt vivere*. *Moreri.*

GASSENDUS (*Peter*) of *Digne*, in *Provence*, Doctor of Divinity, one of the greateſt Ornaments of *France*, was born in 1592. and died in 1655. leaving behind him III Volumes of *Epicurus*'s Philoſophy: VI others, containing his own Philoſophy, his Aſtronomical Works, with the Lives of *Epicurus*, *Copernicus*, *Tycho-Brahe*, *Regiomontanus*, *Peirechius*, with Epiſtles, *&c.* All the Learned Men of his Time had a great Eſteem for him, and ſought his Acquaintance; eſpecially St. *Marthe*, *Voſſius*, *Hobbs*, *Magnan*, *Merſenne*, and the Cardinal of *Lyons*, who procur'd him a Chair of Royal Profeſſor of Mathematicks, in 1645.

GASSION, a Noble and Conſiderable Family in *Bearn*; from which deſcended *John Gaſſion*, made a Marſhal of *France* in 1643. He ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Taking *Mardike*, the Cities of *Link*, *Bourbourg*, *Bethune*, *Courtrai*, *Furnes*, *Dunkirk*, &c. He Beſieged *Lens* in 1647. where he received a Wound, of which he died the ſame Year.

GASTINOIS, Lat. *Caſtinium*, a Country of *France*, bordering upon *Beauſſe*; part of the Government of the Iſland of *France*, and comprehends the Dukedom of *Nemours*, the Earldoms of *Rochfort* and *Moret*, with *Montargis*, *Montlhery*, &c.

GASTON (*John Baptiſta*) Duke of *Orleans*, Brother of *Lewis* XIII. was Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV. and Commanded the Armies in *Flanders*, in the Years 1644, and 1645. During the Civil Wars, he retired to *Blois*, and died in 1660. He was a great Lover of Curioſities, and had his Cloſet Furniſhed with Medals, Jewels, Miniatures, and other Rarities.

GASTON, ſirnamed *Phebus* III. Count of *Foix*, a Prince renown'd for his Victories, his Generoſity, and his Buildings. He compoſ'd ſeveral Pieces of Hunting, and one which bore the Title of the *Miroir of Phebus*. He died ſuddenly, in the Year 1301.

GASTON *de Foix*, Duke of *Nemours*, General of the *French*, reliev'd *Bologna*, beſieg'd by the Forces of the Pope, the King of *Spain*, and the *Venetians*; defeated *John Paul Baglione*, who Commanded part of the Venetian Army, and won the Battle of *Ravenna*, in 1512. but purſuing a Body of the Enemy too far, was ſurrounded by Number, over-aid and ſlain in the 24th. Year of his Age. *Claud. de Seyſſel* and *John Anton. Hiſt. Lewis* XII.

GASULES, Inhabitants of the Mountains of *Lasta*, *Geſula* in the Province of *Sus*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*. The *Xeriffs* of *Fez* and *Morocco* make uſe of them for their Guards, upon the Score of their Fidelity and Courage. *Marmol. de l'Afrique Lib.* 3.

GATAKER (*Tho.*) an Engliſhman, born at *London* 1574, and died in 1654. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in Criticiſm and Divinity. His Critical Treatiſes are, 1. His *Adverſaria*, or a Collection of divers Obſervations, principally upon the holy Scriptures. 2. His Diſſertation on the Style of the New Teſtament. 3. His Remarks upon the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Book. 4. His *Adverſaria Miſcellanea*, and ſome other leſſer Notes, which the Reader may find at the end of the Treatiſe laſt mentioned. His Books in Divinity are moſt all in Engliſh. He was a Man of great Reading. *Vita T. Gataker, partim ab ipſo, partim ab alio Conſcripta.*

GATH, a City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Judah*, but on the Frontiers of *Dan*; One of the Five *Satrapies* of the *Philiſtines*, poſſeſſed by the *Anakims*, or Gyants, in *Joſhua*'s days, from whom *Goliah*, a Native of *Gath*, deſcended; but the Kingdom in *David*'s time, under the Dominion of *Achish*, before whom *David* counterfeited himſelf Mad. After the Death of *David*, when he came to the Crown, took it, with all the Towns belonging to it. *Rehoboam* fortify'd it, as a Frontier Town: And *Hazael*, King of *Syria*, took it from *Joaſh* King of *Judah*. But being recover'd by the *Philiſtines* again, *Uzziah* made War upon them, re-took *Gath*, and diſmantled it.

GATTINARA, a Town and Earldom in *Piedmont*.

GATTON, an ancient Borough-Town in the County of *Surrey*, and Hundred of *Key-Gate*, ſends two Members to Parliament. Roman Coins have been often dug up here.

GAULS. To omit the Fabulous Stories of the Antient *Gauls*, whom ſome will have to be deſcended from *Gomer*, the Eldeſt Son of *Japhet*; others, to be ſo call'd from *Galatus*, the Son of *Hercules*; certain it is, that they were known by the Name of *Galli*, or *Gauls*, in the time of *Ladislaus Pilcus*, Fifth King of *Rome*. The ancient Bounds of *Gauls* were Eaſtward, the River *Rhine*, the *Alps*, and the *Var*; to the South, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Pyrenees; to the Weſt, the Main Ocean; and to the North, the Britiſh Seas. But after that, the *Gauls*, in the Reign of *Bellovesus*, became Maſters of ſome part of *Italy*, the Celebrated Diviſion of *Gallia* was made into *Cisalpina Italica*, or neareſt to *Italy*, and *Transalpina*, which is moſt properly call'd *Gallia*. This ſame ſpacious Country, which extended it ſelf from the *Rhine* to the River *Rubicon*, now *Piſatello*, was alſo divided into three Provinces, *Togata*, which was the ſame with *Cisalpina*, from the *Alps* to *Tuſcany* and the Adriatick Gulph; becauſe the Inhabitants wore their Cloaths long, like the *Romans*. The Second, *Braccata*, from the Faſhion of their Breeches, which was properly *Gallia Narbonenſis*: And the Third, *Comata*, by reaſon the People wore Long Buſhie Heads of Hair. Afterwards, *Gaul* was divided variouſly, by *Julius Cæſar*, and others. But *Auguſtus* divided it into Four parts, *Narbonenſis*, *Aquitanick*, *Celtic* and *Belgic*. The Ancient *Gauls* were ſo particularly enclin'd to War, that all the Ancient Authors have applauded their Courage, and their Generoſity. *Cicero* confeſſes, That the *Romans* were more afraid of the *Gauls*, than of any other Nation in the World. And *Salluſt* adds, That Honour was not to be ſo much diſputed for with them, as Life. And therefore the Old *Romans* made a Law, That when they were to War with the *Gauls*, the Prieſt ſhould not be excus'd from bearing Arms. They were extremely Bold, Daring, and Quick to enter into War; but were taxed of loſing their Courage upon the leaſt Diſadvantage, and to fail of Reſolution in Adverſity. The Old Men and the *Gauls* were not diſpenced from taking Arms: And *Cæſar* obſerves, That Young Men never appear'd before their Parents in publick, until they were of Age to go to War. And adds, That they us'd to put him to Death, that came laſt to the appointed Rendezvouz; hated Eaſe and Artifices, putting their Truſt in nothing elſe but their Valour. *Plutarch* ſays, They neither fear'd Fire, Earthquake, nor the Fall of Houſes. And *Strabo* ſays, That one of 'em being aſk'd by *Alexander*, What his Country-men fear'd? Anſwer'd, Nothing, unleſs it were as that the Sky may fall upon 'em. *Livy* and *Polybius* ſay, That they fought Naked, and without Arms, at the Battle of *Cannæ*. That, next to War, their ordinary Exerciſe was Hunting, keeping themſelves always in Action; becauſe they had a Law that inflicted a Penalty upon thoſe that exceeded a certain Bigneſs. Their Soldiers were of two ſorts; for Mercenary, others Volunteers, who followed Soldiering and underwent their Fate, ſharing in their Good and Bad Fortune, for when they happened to be kill'd, the Antagoniſts all fell with them, or kill'd each other; thinking it the greateſt Infamy imaginable, to ſurvive their Maſter. Their Cavalry was armed with Lances and Axes, their Infantry with Javelins, Pikes, Bows and Slings, whilſt their Noblemen fought in Chariots, armed with Scythes on both ſides, running up and down to break the Ranks, and put Terror

my in Diſorder: each Soldier carry'd his Bundle of Straw, or a Faſcine, to ſit upon. They never retrench'd their Camp, till after the Loſs of *Avaric*, now *Bourges*; then they begun to imitate the *Romans* in that and all their other Inventions. In the Attack of a Place, they made a general Diſcharge, to beat the Beſieged from the Ramparts; and then covering themſelves with their Bucklers, ſcaled them. They had a way to ſhoot both Bullets and Darts, that carry'd Fire with them. When they happen'd to kill any Noted Enemy, they hung his Head on their Horſes Main, or carried it on the top of a Lance. They Swore ſolemnly by their Standards; and as a Sign of Peace and Alliance, they held up their naked Arm. As for Learned Men, they always had ſome that excell'd in every Science. But what *Annius* of *Viterbo* ſays, That the *Greeks* and *Aſiaticks* learn'd Liberal Sciences from them, is ſo far from being true, that they owe 'em to theſe firſt; eſpecially to the *Ionian*, and a Colony of *Phœnicians*, who having eſtabliſh'd themſelves at *Marſeilles*, made it ſo Famous for all ſorts of Learning, that *Cicero* call'd it the *Athens* of *Gaul*. And *Strabo* affirms, That many *Romans* and *Athenians*, with a great number of other *Græcians*, came there to Study. There were but two Ranks among 'em that were in any Eſteem, the Prieſts and the Nobility: The Condition of the People was deplorable, who were in a manner Slaves. Their Funerals were Magnificent; and they burn'd with the Body of the Deceas'd, whatever was moſt precious and dear to him while he liv'd, even their Cattle, his Bondmen, and enfranch'z'd Slaves. As for the Government of the *Gauls*, it's certain it was Ariſtocratick in ſeveral Places; or at leaſt, that their Monarchs were Choſen by the People. In other Parts it was Democratick, and their Prieſts had a great ſhare of it: For *Cæſar* ſays, They tried Cauſes, gave Sentence for Puniſhment and Reward; and if any was ſo obſtinate, as not to acquieſce to their Sentence, they Interdicted him the Communion of their Sacrifices. After which cenſure every one look'd upon him as an Execrable Perſon, and avoided all converſation with him; ſuch excommunicated Perſons were as it were outlaw'd, receiving no benefit from publick Juſtice, they were admitted to no Offices in the Common wealth and diſregarded as ignominious and obſcure People at their death. But after *Julius Cæſar* had made himſelf Maſter of it and divided it into 17 Provinces, it was Govern'd by 6 Conſular Perſons and 11 Preſidents; *Conſtantine the Great* plac'd Counts in the Cities, and Dukes in the Frontier Towns: And when the ſame Emperor, about 330. divided the Place of *Præfectus Prætorio* into 4. there was One in *Gaul* who had Three *Deputies* under him; One in *Gaul* it ſelf, One in *Spain*, and a Third in *Great Britain*: and thus it continu'd till the *Franks* made themſelves Maſters of it, in 418. The Religion of the Ancient *Gauls* was extremely Superſtitious, (as *Cæſar* informs us;) and they worſhipp'd the ſame Deities which the *Romans* did, though under ſeveral Names. They had a great Veneration for *Mercury*, whom they believ'd to be the Inventor of all Arts. They attributed the Cure of Diſeaſes to *Apollo*: To *Minerva*, the Governance of Manufactures: To *Jupiter*, the Government of the Heavens: and allow'd *Mars* to be the God of War. *Saturn* they dreaded moſt of all, and therefore offer'd Humane Victims to appeaſe him; which they likewiſe did, for the Preſervation of Perſons in greateſt Eſteem among 'em: Which therefore the Roman Emperors were conſtrain'd to prohibit by very ſevere Edicts. Their Country was ſo fruitful, that though they minded War more than Agriculture, their Wine and Linen were ſent into all the neighbouring Provinces; and *Julius Cæſar* drew ſuch Treaſure thence, that having pay'd his Debts, he had wherewith to keep on foot an Army againſt the Commonwealth; wherewith he, at laſt, made himſelf Maſter of the Empire. They multiplied ſo faſt, that their Country being over ſtock'd, ſome were forc'd to ſeek new Habitations. They made themſelves Maſters of Part of *Italy*, now call'd *Gallia Ciſalpina*; and eſtabliſh'd themſelves in that part of *Greece*, now call'd *Galatia*, or the Country of the *Gallo-Gracians*.

GAVIUM, *Gavi*, a fortify'd Town of *Italy*, in the Territory of *Genoa*, within the *Appennine* Mountains, by the River *Lemo*, upon the Confines of *Montferrat* and *Milanois*, in the Mid-way between *Genoa* to the South, and *Dertona* to the North. *Baudrand*.

GAURICUS, (*Pomponius*) a Neapolitan: He publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces in Verſe, a Treatiſe of *Architecture*, another of *Phyſiognomy*, the *Lives of the Greek Poets*, &c. and dy'd, or (as ſome will have it) diſappear'd in 1530.

GAURICUS, (*Luke*) Biſhop of *Civita Ducali*, a Famous Aſtrologer, living in the XVIth. Cent. under the Pontificate of *Julius* IId. *Leo* Xth. and *Paul* IIId. All theſe Popes, and *Clement* VIIth. had a great Value for *Gauricus*, who was eminent for Mathematicks and Calculation of Nativities. He predicted a great many things very ſurprizingly. For inſtance, 'tis ſaid, that Queen *Catharine de Medicis*, having conſulted him about the Fortune of King *Henry* IId. her Huſband, he anſwer'd that the King was in danger of being kill'd in a Duel, of a wound in his Eye; this Prediction was laught at, at firſt; but afterwards juſtified in the Event. *Gauricus* died at *Ferrara* in 1559. His Works are, *Calendarium Eccleſiaſticum Novum. De miraculoſa Eclipſi in Paſſione Domini Obſervata*, &c. *Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 6. 22, & 23. *Riccioli Chron.* &c.

GAURS, a People diſpers'd over all *Perſia* and the *Indies*, that obſerve a particular Religion. They that inhabit in *India*, are generally Turners of Ivory: Thoſe of *Kerman*, in *Perſia*, where there are above 10000, follow Woollen Manufacture. In that Province ſtands their Principal Temple, where their Chief Prieſt reſides, and whither all the *Gaurs* are oblig'd to repair in Pilgrimage once in their Lives. There are alſo ſeveral *Gaurs* at *Iſpahan*. They pretend to Seven Books which *Ebrahim-Zer-Ateucht* ſent 'em from Paradiſe, to inſtruct 'em in the True Religion; and Seven more containing the Interpretation of all Dreams. Inſtead of Baptiſm they waſh their Infants with Water, wherein they Boyl certain Herbs, while the Prieſt ſays, ſuch a number of Prayers. And their Ceremony of Marriage is perform'd, by waſhing the Foreheads of both Parties with Water firſt bleſs'd by the *Cazi*, or Prieſt. They acknowledge One God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; and have a great Veneration for Fire. Their Prieſts, whom they call *Cazi*, give them ſome of this holy Fire, every month; To this Heavenly Element, as they call it, they appeal in their Oaths, and no body is ſo hardy as to forſwear himſelf before this Fire.

Of their Origin, and their Prophets.

They ſay, the Father of their Prophet was a *Frank* by Nation: That his Name was *Azer*: And add, That he was an Engraver by Trade: That he left his Country, to ſettle among them at *Babylon*; where he marry'd a Wife call'd *Godaon*, who being viſited by an Angel ſent from Paradiſe, was repleniſh'd with Celeſtial Light; of which ſhe conceiv'd, and bore *Ebrahim-zer-Ateucht*. They ſay, the Aſtrologers of thoſe Times fore-ſaw this Birth, and acquainted therewith a King call'd *Neubrout*; who Commanded, That all Women with Child ſhould be put to Death. But it not appearing to the Eye, that the Prophet's Mother was with Child, ſhe eſcap'd. The King of *Babylon* hearing that ſhe was Brought-to-bed, ſent for the Child, and deſign'd to have kill'd him immediately; but God withered his Arm. This making him Mad, he threw him into a violent Fire, where the Child (ſay they) reſted, as if on a Bed of Roſes. They who then began to Honour this young Prophet, took ſome of the Fire, kept it carefully, and tranſmitted it to their Poſterity, to preſerve the Memory of this Miracle. But nothing being capable to convince the impious King, God chaſtiſed him for his Unbelief, in plaguing his People with Flyes, whoſe Sting was Mortal; one whereof having bit the King's Ear, he died Mad. His Succeſſor, *Cha-Glorchte's*, did, at firſt, intend to perſecute the Infant-Prophet; but having ſeen the Miracles which he wrought, he ador'd him as the reſt. At length the Prophet retir'd from the World. Some ſay, He was taken Body and Soul into Heaven. Others, That he put himſelf into an Iron Coffin, near *Badgat*; and that he was thus carry'd in Triumph by Angels. They believe, That People will at laſt receive the Religion of their Prophet; and, That then will be the Univerſal Reſurrection. It's eaſie to ſee, that theſe *Gaurs* have had a confus'd Knowledge of the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion. They pretend, That when their Prophet arriv'd in Paradiſe, God made Uſe of him to tranſmit unto them Seven Books, for their Inſtruction in the True Religion; That they received Seven more afterwards, containing the Explication of Dreams; and Seven other Books, with the Secrets of Phyſick: But ſay, That *Alexander the Great* having Conquer'd their Country, burnt the firſt, becauſe none could interpret them, and carry'd the reſt away for his own Uſe. And add, That the Prieſts and Doctors, who in thoſe troubleſom Times had retir'd into the Mountains to ſave their Lives, met, after *Alexander's* Death, and made a new Book, of what their Memory could furniſh them with, out of what they had read before. This is a great Volume, writ in a different Character from the Perſian, Arabick, or Indian. *Tavernier*.

GAURUS, a Mountain of *Campania*, near *Monte Maſſico*; by the Natives now call'd *Gerro*, and *Garro*; Noted for the Goodneſs of the Wine which it produces. *Ferrarius*.

GAZA, now *Gazera*, a City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Judah*: One of the Five *Satrapies* of the *Philiſtines*, won by *Judah*; but recover'd again by the *Philiſtines*, after *Jeptha's* Death. *Samſon* carry'd away the Gates of the City; and was afterwards brought to *Gaza*, when the *Philiſtines* had put out his Eyes. *Alexander the Great* took it: And after him, *Simon* the *Macchabæan*. It is now under a peculiar Prince, who holds it of the *Turk*: A ſmall but the beſt Peopl'd City of *Paleſtine*, at this day, though often Plunder'd and ruin'd by the Chriſtians, during their Wars in the *Holy Land*. But *Conſtantine* was ſo kind, as to repair it, and to adorn it with a Biſhoprick. Its beſt buildings are of rough Stone, Arch'd within, and Flat on the top; but none Comely, or very Convenient, though there are Foot ſteps of a far better Condition; divers ſimple Roofs being ſupported by goodly Pillars of Parian Marble, ſome Plain, ſome curiouſly Carv'd,

and others broken in Pieces to ſerve for Threſholds for almoſt every beggarly Cottage. The Coptick Chriſtians have a Church in it, and the Greek another. Without are ſeveral goodly Moſques, fac'd with Marble. The Caſtle that defends it has four Towers, at each corner one, and is kept in good Order. Near to the Caſtle is the Seraglio for Baſha's Wives. *Sands*'s Travels. *Thevenot.*

GAZÆUS, (*Wm.*) Canon of *Aire*, and Rector of a Church in *Arras*. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes in French, as, *L'Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique du Pais bas. La Bibliotheque Sacree des Saints*, &c. He died in 1602. One of his Nephews, *Angelinus Gazæus*, wrote ſome Latin Poems, call'd, *Pia Hilaria*, well enough in their Kind. This *Angelinus* died in 1630, in the Jeſuits College at *Liege*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

GAZELLUS, Governour of *Syria*, and had formerly been Prince of *Apamæa* a Town of the ſame Province: He was at firſt very much in the Intereſt of the Sultan of *Ægypt*, and did what he could to oppoſe the Turkiſh Conquests; but perceiving *Selim* had defeated *Tomambe*, Sultan of Souldan of *Ægypt*, in ſeveral Fights, he ſubmitted to the Conquerour who gave him the Government of *Syria*. After the Death of *Selim*, *Gazellus* revolted from the Turk, with a Deſign to reſtore the Government of the *Mamelucs*. To this purpoſe he ſent to *Cayerbey*, Governour of *Ægypt*, who inſtead of going into his Propoſal, executed his Ambaſſadors. However *Gazellus* did not flag in his Reſolution at this News, but raiſing what Forces he could, fought the bad Ars *Fœta* near *Damascus*, where he loſt his Life very honourably, as to Point of Courage. *Speculum Trag. Regum, Principum*, &c.

GAZIE, Troops raiſ'd by the Mooriſh Princes, for the Propagation of their Religion, much of the ſame Nature with thoſe, who undertake the Croiſade among Chriſtians. *Almanzor* II. made an Expedition into *Spain*, with four Hundred thouſand Men, about the Year 1200 raiſ'd upon this Score. *Marmol*, lib. 2.

GEDALIAH, by *Nebuchadnezzar* made Ruler over the remainder of the People which he left in *Judæa*. *Johanan* gave him good Advice, To beware of *Iſhmael*, a Prince of the Royal Blood; who neglecting his Advice, was treacherouſly murder'd by the ſame *Iſhmael*, in hopes that the ſcatter'd Jews that repair'd to *Gedaliah* would have adher'd to him, and have made him formidable, in time, to the *Chaldeans*. 2 *Chron.* 25. *Jer.* 4 . 41.

GEDEON, of the Tribe of *Manaſſes*, the fifth Judge of *Iſrael*, about the Year of the World 2760. He was inſtrumental in delivering his Countrymen from their Servitude under the *Medianites*. See *Judges*, Cap. 7. 8. *Joſeph*, lib. 5. *Antiq. Jud.*

GEDROSIA, a Province of *Perſia*, which now makes the two Provinces of *Circan* and *Macran*, between *Carmania* to the Weſt: and the Dominions of the Great Mogul, and the Mouths of *Indus*, to the Eaſt near the *Indian* Ocean. *Laudrand.*

GEHAN-ABAD, a City of the Province of *Dehli*, which formerly bore the Name of a Kingdom, in the Empire of the Great Mogul, on this ſide *Ganges*. The Capital City of this Province was alſo call'd *Dehli*: but that City is almoſt ruin'd, ſince *Chagehan* caus'd the New City of *Gehan-Abad* to be built near to it, and made it the Place of his Reſidence, becauſe the Air of that Place was more temperate. All the Private Houſes are large Incloſures, in the middle of which are the Lodging-Rooms, to the end that no body may approach the Place where the Women are ſhut up. Moſt of the Great Lords live without the City, for the Convenience of the Water. The King's Palace takes up about Half a League in Circuit. The Walls are built of Free-ſtone, with Battlements, and a Tower between every ten Battlements. The Moats are full of Water, and faced with Free-ſtone. The *Omra's*, or Great Lords of the Kingdom, keep Guard within the Second Court. The Divan, or Hall of Audience, is in the Third Court, ſupported with 32 Columns of Marble, and painted with all ſorts of Flowers. On the Left ſide of the Court where the Divan is, ſtand a little Moſque, with a *Dome* of Lead all over double Guilt where the King goes to Prayers every Day except *Fridays*, when he goes to the Grand Moſque which is a beautiful Structure upon a Platform Higher than the Houſes of the City. The Kings Stables ſtand upon the Right-ſide of the Court, full of Beautiful Horſes, the worſt of which ſtands him in 300 Crowns the Piece, ſome that coſt 1000 Crowns. They do not feed on Hay, and Oats, as our Horſes in *Europe*, but are ſerved in the Morning with Balls of Wheat Meal, and Butter, in Sugar Cane time and Seaſon of Millet they are ſerved with ſome towards Noon, and at Night with a Meaſure of ground Peaſe ſteep'd in Water. *Tavernier.*

GEHANGUER, ſon of the *Great Mogul* in *India*, began his Reign in 1605. and dy'd in 1628. He was by ſome, *Koram* and *Kurrum* call'd; his long Reign, fought to Detain the Empire during his Life-time, and to that purpoſe, *Koram* raiſed a Powerful Army, but being defeated, and taken Priſoner by his Father put out his Eyes, deſigning to leave the Kingdom to his Grandſon, *Bolaki*, the Son of *Koram*. To prevent him, *Koram* raiſed a great Army, put his Brother *Kurrum* to Death, and aſſumed the Title of *Chah-Gehan*, or *King of the World*.

GEHAN-GUIR, upon this, marches againſt his rebellious Son, but dies by the way. *Tavernier.*

GELASIUS CYZICENUS, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine*, liv'd in the reign of *Baſiliſcus* till towards the latter End of the Vth. Cent. He wrote the Hiſtory of the firſt Council of *Nice*, in two Book, for there are no more, briefly ſpeaking, the third conſiſting only of ſome Letters of the Emperour *Conſtantine*. But this Hiſtory is of no great Credit. *Photius, Bibl. Num.* 15. 88. 89. *Baronius, Bellarmine*, &c.

GELASIUS, an *African* by Birth ſucceeded *Felix* III. or, as others, ſay, the IId. Excommunicated *Anaſtaſius* the Emperor, for favouring *Acacius* and the Heretick. He Expell'd the *Manichæans* out of *Rome*, and Anathematiz'd the King of the *Vandals*, who was an *Arian*, and died in 496. after he had ſate ſomewhat above 4 Years. In the Year 494. he held a Synod conſiſting of ſeventy Biſhops at *Rome*, which Council, after a Declaration of the Canon of Scripture cenſur'd the Books of ſeveral Authors, as Apocryphal and condemn'd a great number of Hereticks. *Gennadius* affirms, that this *Gelaſius*, wrote ſeveral Treatiſes upon the Sacraments, upon the Holy Scriptures, and an excellent Volume againſt *Neſtorius* and *Eutyches*, beſides ſome Hymns in imitation of St. *Ambroſe*. *Gennad.* lib. 94. *de Script. Eccleſ. Platina.*

GELASIUS II. ſucceeded *Paſchal* II. in 1118. in a troubleſom Pontificate, which he enjoy'd but One Year, and ſome few Days: In which time he was twice expell'd *Rome* once by *Cinci Frangipani*, for madneſs that a Creature of his own Recommendation was not Choſen: The ſecond time, by the Emperor *Henry* V. who ſet up *Gregory* VIII. againſt him. So that being forc'd to flie into *France*, he dy'd at the Abbey of *Cluny*, in 1119.

GELDENHAUR (*Gerard*) Archbiſhop of *Utrecht*, embrac'd the Reformation of *Luther*, and retir'd into *Germany*; where he wrote the Hiſtories of *Holland*, of the *Low-Countries*, and of the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, and was kill'd by High way-men in 1542. *Melchior Adam.*

GELDERLAND. See *Gueldick.*

GELO, a Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, defeated the *Carthaginians* that invaded *Sicily* at the preſſing Inſtances of *Xerxes*, and died in the Year of *Rome* 275. and 478 before the Birth of Chriſt.

GELONI, a People of *European Scythia*, bordering upon the *Agathyrſi*, who with great Patience endur'd Hunger in time of War, living upon Milk ming'd with Blood which they drew from their Horſes. They flead their Enemies, and made Coats of their Skins, to render themſelves more terrible to others. *Mela*, l. 1.

GEMBLOURS, Lat. *Gemblacum* a Town of *Brabant* with a famous Abbey, upon the Confines of *Haſpengaw*, between *Namur* and *Nivelle*. *Ferrarius.*

GEMINIUS (*Victor*) an *African*, in the IIId. Age, Excommunicated by St. *Cyprian* after his Death, becauſe he made a Prieſt Guardian to his Children, and thereby involv'd him in the Affairs of the World. *Brancanus, Voſſius.*

GEMISTUS (*George*) a *Platonick* Philoſopher and Mathematician, in great Eſteem at the Court of *Florence* in the XVth. Age. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Difference between *Ariſtotle* and *Plato*, a Comment upon *Zoroaſter*'s Magick; and ſeveral other Pieces. *Voſſius*, &c.

GENABU. See *Orleans.*

GENEBRARD, (*Gilbert*) a great Zealot for the League againſt *Henry* III. For which the Leaguers procur'd him the Archbiſhoprick of *Aix*, from whence the King expell'd him. He wrote a Book call'd *Chronologia Sacra*, ending in 1584. Tranſlated *Joſephus*, though badly. He wrote likewiſe, *De Sacrarum Electionum jure ad Eccleſiæ Romanæ redintegrationem* This Book was thought prejudicial to the Rights of the Gallican Church. The Parliament of *Provence*, at the Kings Inſtance, order'd it to be burnt, and *Genebrard*, was at the ſame time baniſh'd by His Majeſty, who to give him his due, had been a great Rebel in the Holy League, and died in 1597. *Thuan.* l. 122.

GENEVA, an Ancient City of the *Allobroges*, upon the Frontiers of *Savoy*, ſeated upon the *Rhone*, at the Extremity of the Lake *Leman*, is a neat City, well fortified, and has an admirable Situation; partly upon a Hill, partly in a Plain, which has the Lake to the North. The *Rhone* iſſuing out of the Lake, encompaſſes the City to the Weſt, and divides it from that ſome delightful part call'd St. *Gervaſe*. At the End of the City the *Rhone* receives the River *Arve*, which is their Barrier Rampart of *Geneva* to the South. St. *Peter*'s Church is built upon a Hill. There are in this City ſeveral Piazza's, a fair Town Houſe, with a pair of Stairs of particular Workmanſhip, an Arſenal in good Order, with Walks, and beautiful Streets, eſpecially along the Lake. The *Rivage* makes three diſtinct Streets, for there is in the middle a Cauſey for Coaches and Horſes, with Shops on both Sides, for Paſſengers before 'em, ſupported with Pillars, where they walk Securely from the Weather. It is a City of great Trade in a Soil abounding with Wine. It is very Ancient and was very conſiderable in the time of the *Romans*, as ſeveral Inſcriptions teſtify. After ſeveral Revolutions, and Conqueſts by the Invaſions of the *Barbarians*, it fell into the Power of the Dukes of *Savoy*, of which the moſt Ancient Seat

in the Year 880. After that, this City preserv'd her Liberty for many Years under the Imperial Protection; till being deserted by the Emperors engaged in Civil Dissentions, she had recourse to her own Bishops, then in great Authority: For about the Year 1022, the greatest part of the Bishops became Temporal Lords of the Towns of their *See*; and the Counts seiz'd upon the Provinces, where they Govern'd, which the Emperours of *Germany* had given them upon Condition of *Homage* and *Fealty*; 'twas about this time that the Bishops of *Geneva*, on one side, and the Earls of the Country of *Geneva*, on the other, pretended to the Sovraignty of the Place. It must be said notwithstanding, that this City has always pretended to Freedom and a Sort of Independency, being always own'd to be an Imperial Town by the Emperours, who gave it the same Privileges and Franchises with other Towns, which were part of the Empire: But this is no place, to dispute the Pretensions of both Parties, which the Reader may consult, if he pleases in Treatises publish'd upon that Subject: However we may observe, that about 150 Years before the Change of Religion, the Town of *Geneva* always acknowledged their Bishop for their Prince, but almost such a sort of one as the *Doge* of *Venice*: The Council and the four Syndicks chosen by the People, having always had a joint share with the Bishop and Chapter in the Civil Government of the Town, and the Territories thereunto belonging, without any Acknowledgment of the Authority either of the Counts of the Country of *Geneva*, or of the Dukes of *Savoy*. But the Bishops and Dukes of *Savoy* having frequent Contests about their respective Pretentions, these Discords strangely afflicted her, being already twice consum'd by Fire. So that she was forc'd to struggle with the succeeding Dukes of *Savoy* for her Liberty; which she did with various Fortune, being reduc'd to great Extremities by *Charles* Duke of *Savoy*, after a long Siege, and like to have been seiz'd by *Emanuel*. Which moved her to a strict Alliance with the Cantons of *Bearn* and *Zurich*: by whom she was deliver'd from her Fears, and the Dukes of *Savoy* brought to an easie Composition and Renunciation of all their Pretentions. But nothing conduc'd so much to her Establishment, as her embracing the Reformation, first preach'd to her by *William Farel*, her first Reformed Master; to whom succeeded *Calvin* and *Beza*, who both died at *Geneva*. So that after she had renewed a perpetual League with the Cantons before mention'd by their Support, in 1535. the Council of *Geneva* abolish'd the Roman Religion; and that they might leave to Posterity an Eternal Memorial of their forsaking the Superstitions of *Rome*, they set up, the next Year, the following Inscription, ingraven in Letters of Gold upon a Copper-Plate, still remaining in the Town-House, *In Memory of the Grace which God hath given them, to shake off the Yoak of Antichrist, abolish Superstition, and recover their Liberty by the Defeat and Flight of their Enemies.* About 250 Years ago this City was twice burnt in seven Years time; and the Change of Religion having heightned their Neighbours Rage against it, it suffer'd a very sharp Siege, and miserable Famine, in 1584. But so prevail'd so far, by the Help of the Canton of *Zurick*, that the Duke of *Savoy*, and their Bishop, were forc'd, as the lay, to renounce all their Pretensions to it. Nor did it reap less Glory from its defeating the Nocturnal *Scalado* of *Charles Emanuel*, in 1602. The Province of *Geneva*, which derives its Name from it, is bounded by the Provinces of *Gex* and *Bugey* to the East, the *Rhone* to the West, and in part also to the North, and with *Savoy*, properly so call'd, to the South. *Thuanus*, *Petr. Mexer*, &c.

GENII, certain Spirits which the Old Heathens believ'd were a sort of Guardians to particular Persons and Places. Plutarch supposes them a middle sort of Beings, between Gods and Men: 'Twas generally believ'd that every Man had two, one *good* and one *bad*; the first prompting him to Vertue, and the other to Vice: *Socrates* and *Pythagoras*'s Demons were of this sort, though somewhat more particular and sensible in their respective Functions, and Superintendency. *Plutarch* in his Book, *De Defectu Oraculorum*, attributes the Cause of the Silence of the Oracles, to the removal of these Oracular *Genii*. The Heathens generally sacrificed Wine, Flowers, Frankincense, and sometimes a Pig to the *Genii*. 'Twas the Custom of the *Romans* to swear by the *Genius* of their Emperors, which they pretended to do, with a great deal of Conscience and Solemnity, and the Punishment of Perjury in this Case was ignominious enough: The Emperour *Caligula* put some *Romans* to death for refusal of this Oath, and the Christians were often discovered and punish'd upon this Score. *Plutarch de Defect. Orac. Tertul. Apol. c. 10. Hadrian. Junius lib. 2. De Natalit.* cap. 3. *Ammian. Marcellin.* lib. 21, &c.

GENEVA, *Genef*, a small City of *Germany*, in the Duchy of *Cleves*, seated upon the River *Yssel*, where it falls into the *Rhine*. It is well fortify'd, and kept by a Dutch Garrison, though in the Territories of *Brandenburgh*. It was once taken by the *Spaniards*, but recovered by the *Dutch* in 1591.

GENESARET, a Lake of *Palestine*, vulgarly call'd the Sea of *Galilee*, and the Sea of *Tiberias*, from the Sea-Town

Tabari, is 18 Miles in Length, from North to South; and 7 in Breadth, from East to West. The River *Jordan* falls into it near *Capernaum*; and having cross'd it, issues out of it near *Bethsaida*, afterwards call'd *Scythopolis*. The Land of *Gennesaret*, so call'd in *Matthew*, enjoys a Temperate Air. For which reason it bears very large Wallnuts, that love cold Climates, and Dates, that are pleas'd with Heat; together with Figs and Olives, that require a Temperate Air grow there in great abundance. The City of *Gennesaret*, afterwards call'd *Tiberias*, lies upon the West-side of the Lake. *Josephus.*

GENOUA, Lat. *Genua*, by the French *Gennes*, an Archiepiscopal City of *Italy*, and a Sovereign Republick upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Capital of a small Country call'd the State of the Republick of *Genoua*, or *la Riviera di Genoua*, from the River *Var* to the *Macra*, about 160 Miles in Length, and 25 Broad; bounded to the South by the *Mediterranean*; by *Tuscany* to the East; by the Dutchies of *Parma*, and *Milan*, and *Montferrat*, to the North; and by the County of *Nice* to the West. The whole Country is divided into *la Riviera di Ponente*, and *Riviera di Levante*, and *Genoua*, as Mistress of the Signiory, stands in the Middle, between *Both*. The Inner-part of the Country is somewhat Mountainous, but the Sea-Coast most fertile and Delightful; and the Western-part exceeds the other, being all cover'd with Citron and Orange-Trees, &c. The Situation of *Genoua* is such, that the South side stands upon the Sea-shore, partly upon a Plain, partly upon Hills that join to the *Appennine*. 'Tis a City of the greatest Trade in *Italy*, about 5 or 6 Miles in Compass, with strong Walls, a good Rampart, and 5 Gates toward the Continent, all planted with great Guns. The Port of *Genoua* was formerly dangerous; but the Mole, which is a wonderful Piece of Work, advancing forward into the Sea, secures the Harbour. The Buildings of the City are so Magnificent and Regular, and there are so many Stately Palaces in it, that she may well deserve the Name of *Proud*. The Palace of *Doria* is the most Considerable, extending from the Sea to the Top of the Mountain; the Apartments are Vast and Magnificent, the Furniture Sumptuous, and every thing bespeaks Prodigality. And there is this Inscription upon the Walls, *By the Grace of God and the King, the Whole belongs to the Master of the House.* In the New Street, which is the Fairest in *Genoua* are none but Palaces, or Magnificent Houses; but the Palace of the *Signiori*, where the Duke resides, *la Casa del Imperial*, the Arsenal, St. *Lawrence*'s Church, which is the Metropolis; where is to be seen a Plate of one solid Emerauld, the Annunciade, the Churches of the *Jesuites* and *Theatines*, and some others, are the Principal both of Sacred and Profane Structures in *Genoua*. There are in this City two sorts of Noble Families, the Ancient and the Modern. Of the first there are Twenty eight, of which the Four Chiefest are *Grimaldi*, *Fiesco*, *Spinola*, and *Doria*. The other Noble Families, which amount to the number of Four hundred thirty seven, are annexed to the Principal Twenty eight. After several Revolutions, and various Masters, this City was govern'd by Consuls, from the Year 1099. to 1257. At what time *William Boccanegra* was elected President, or Captain, by the People. In 1396. *Genoua* put her self under the Protection of the *French*, who sent her Governors, the last of which was *Jean le Maingre*, surnam'd *Boucicaut*; in whose time the People massacred the *French*, and put themselves under the Marquiss of *Montferrat*, from 1409. till 1413. After that, they submitted to the Dukes of *Milan*, who appointed them Governors also, till upon one of the Duke's Releasing without Ransom the Kings of *Sicily* and *Navarre*, the *Infant* their Brother, the Grand Master of the Order of St. *James*, and above 120 more Great Lords of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, which they had taken in a Sea-Engagement, they took that Pretence to recover their Liberty. In 1522. the City was Pillag'd by the Army of *Charles* V. under the Marquis of *Pescara*. *Francis* I. reconquer'd it, in 1527. And soon after, *Andrew Doria* shook off the French Yoke, and set it at liberty. Since which time they have been Govern'd by Dukes of their own, Elected every Two Years, and assisted by Eight Senators, who are call'd Governors, besides the Council of 400. So that it may seem to be a mix'd Government of Aristocracy and Democracy. The *Genoeses* did such considerable Service in the Holy War, that they obtain'd of *Baldwin* III. part of the Sea-Towns in *Palestine*. And when the Western Christians took *Constantinople* from the Eastern Emperors, the *Genoese* had a great hand in it, and had *Pera* assign'd 'em. They were then Masters of *Lesbos* and *Chio*, and of several Islands in those Seas, and *Caffa*, in the *Black Sea*, in *Crim Tartary*: But aiming to gain *Crete* too from the *Venetians* in 1207. they drew great Troubles upon themselves; which with their inestine Broils, occasion'd their Fall. The *French* pretend that in 1396. this Republick made over, by a Formal Grant to *Charles* VI. of *France*, all the Sovereign Lordship of it, and the States depending; which was executed and confirm'd again to *Charles* VII. in 1458. But afterwards preferring the Interest of *Spain*, *Lewis* XIV. sent his Fleet to Bombard it, in 1684. In this Action the Ducal Palace was burnt,

burnt, and many other of the Nobleſt in the City; and an incredible Miſchief done. In the end, he forc'd 'em to ſend their Duke and four Senators to his Court, to make Submiſſion to him. The State of *Genoua* is wonderfully Fruitful by Nature, and made much more ſo by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants; and has ſo many Villages and fine Buildings, eſpecially toward *Genoua*, that it may ſeem to be one continu'd City. It's Govern'd as a Commonwealth, under a Duke, to Continue but Two Years, and Two Senates, or Councils.

GENSERIC, King of the *Vandals* in *Spain*, defeated *Hermenric* King of the *Suevians*; and croſs'd over into *Africa*, in the Year 428. to the Relief of Count *Boniface* who had deſir'd his aſſiſtance; but the Count afterwards changing his Opinion fought *Genſericus* and was defeated by him. This *Genſericus* vanquiſh'd *Aſpar*, ſent againſt him by *Theodoſius* the Younger, and forc'd *Valentinian* to deſire Peace; who being kill'd by *Maximus*, his Widow *Eudoxia*, whom *Maximus* had Marry'd by Force, call'd in *Genſeric* into *Italy*, to revenge her Husband's Death. Upon which, *Genſeric* takes *Rome*, Plunders it for 14 Days together: The immenſe Treaſure of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, brought thence by the Emperor *Titus*, made part of his rich Booty: Carries away *Eudoxia*, and her two Daughters, Marries the Mother himſelf, and gives one of the Daughters to his Son *Huneric*, ſending back the other to *Conſtantinople*. Returning into *Africa*, being an *Arian* himſelf, he moſt cruelly Perſecuted the Orthodox. After he had ravag'd all the Weſt, he invaded *Illyrium*, *Peloponneſus*, *Greece* and the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*; which laſt he deſtroy'd entirely. The Emperor *Marcian*, not finding himſelf ſtrong enough to reſiſt him, was forc'd to diſſemble his reſentment. His Succeſſor *Leo* in 468. rais'd an Army of a Hundred thouſand Foot, and ſent a Fleet conſiſting of a Thouſand Ships againſt him under *Baſilicus*; who being corrupted by that Barbarian, this Gallant Army periſh'd. Hiſtorians ſay, He was a ſucceſsful Prince, and cry him up for taking the two moſt renown'd Cities of the Univerſe in his time, *Rome* and *Carthage*. He died in 476. *Victor Uticen. de Perſec. Vandal.* lib. 1 & 2. *Procop. de Bel. Vandal.* lib. 1. *Proſper Chron. Paul. Diac. Evag.* &c.

GENTILIS, (*John Valentin*) Born at *Coſenze* in *Italy*, liv'd in the 16th. Century, and imploy'd his Learning in crying down, and endeavouring to ridicule the Divinity of Chriſt, uſing Atheiſtical rather than Arian Arguments. He affirm'd there were 3 Perſons in the Trinity of diſtinct Natures. *Calvin* ſmelt him out in ſome Conferences which he had with him, and caus'd him to be ſeiz'd; whereupon he Abjur'd the Errors he was charg'd with, and had the Liberty of the Town of *Geneva*, upon his Promiſe of not leaving it; which he kept no longer than until he found opportunity of making his Eſcape: Then having over-run *Savoy*, *France*, *Germany*, and *Tranſilvania*, he ſettled at laſt in *Poland*, under the Protection of *Brandrata*, where he and *Paul Alciat* taught a very refin'd *Arianiſm*. *Gentilis* held among other things, That the Father only was true God, that he did not communicate his own proper Being to the Son and Holy Ghoſt, but an Inferior. Being baniſh'd with all the other Hereticks by *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, about 1562 he came to *Bern* in *Swiſſerland*, where he was Beheaded in 1565. boaſting before his Execution, That whereas other Martyrs died for the Glory of the Son, he was the firſt himſelf who ſuffer'd for the Glory of the Father.

GENTILIS, or *Gentilis de Gentilibus*, an Eminent Phyſician born at *Foligno* in *Italy*, in the XIVth. Cent. He wrote Commentaries upon *Avicen*, which are ſtill much valu'd; the Title of 'em, is, *Commentaria Aurea ſuper Opera Avicennæ. Comment. in Arte Galeni*, &c. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Leandr. Alberti Deſc. Ital.*

GENTILLY, a Village within a ſmall League of *Paris*, ſeated upon the River *Bievre*, of which the Water has a particular Vertue for the Dying of Scarlet; but more famous for the Council which was there held in 767. where were preſent Six Legates from the Pope, Six Ambaſſadors from *Copronymus* the Emperor, and the King of *France* with all his Nobility.

GENTIUS, King of *Illyria*, about the Year of *Rome* 586. for Ten Talents took part with *Perſeus*, and impriſon'd the *Roman* Ambaſſadors. *Anicius* the Prætor, took *Scodra* the principal City of *Illyria*, and ſent away *Gentius*, with his Brother, his Wife and Children, to *Rome*; where they were kept to make up a part of the *Spectacle*, at the Victor's Triumph. *Livy.*

GEOFREY, or *Jeoffridi John*, obtain'd of *Lewis* XI. the Abolitſhment of the Pragmatick Sanction in *France*; for which he was made a Cardinal by *Pius* II. in the Year 1473. In the mean time, the Remonſtrances of the Univerſity and Parliament of *Paris* obſtructing the Revocation, the Pope ſent the Cardinal to *France* as his Legat, to endeavour to get it verified. *Paul* II. continued him in the ſame Station, but to no purpoſe, the Parliament made ſuch Oppoſition againſt it, and the Doctors of *Sorbonne* appeal'd to the next General Council, and regiſter'd their Appeal in the *Châtelet*. *Lewis* XI. ſent him with an Army againſt the Count of *Armagnac*, who had made himſelf Maſter of *Leſtour*. 'Tis ſaid, That after the Capitulation, the Prelate broke his word, for that the Town was carried by Storm, and the Count Kill'd in his own Houſe. Afterwards going to Beſiege *Perpignan*, he ſick'ned by the way, and died in 1473. *Mezeray*, &c.

GEOFREY *Plantaginet*. See *Plantaginet*.

GEOFREY *de St. Aymer*, one of the Founders of the Order of the Templars, joining Intereſt with *Hugo de Paganis*, and ſeven others, whoſe Names are unknown, began that Order in 1118. Theſe nine dedicating themſelves to the Service of God, in a Method reſembling the Regular Canons, profeſs'd ſolemnly to obſerve the three Monaſtick Vows of the Religious. This Vow was made before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Baldwin* IId. King of *Jeruſalem*, gave 'em a Houſe, near the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence they had the Name of *Templars*; or Knights of the Temple *Militia*. *Gulielmus Tyrius*, lib. 12. cap. 7. *Hiſt. Belli Sacri*, &c. See *Templars*.

GEOGRAPHY, a Deſcription of the Earth, from the Greek, γαία or γῆ, *Earth*, and γεάφειν, to *write* or *deſcribe*. This Science conſiders the Terraqueous Globe, and ſo comprehends *Hydrography*, or Deſcription of Rivers, Seas, &c. *Chorography*, the Deſcription of Regions, Kingdoms and Provinces. *Topography*, or the Deſcription of particular places. *Ariſtotle* was of Opinion, That there was Ten times more Water than Earth; but by the Diſcovery of *America*, and of a great number of Iſlands and Coaſts ſince his time, we have reaſon to think that the Extenſion of the Earth equals all the Seas put together. Geographers give the Terreſtrial Globe 9000 Leagues Circuit, count 2803 Leagues for its Diameter; that is, for the ſtraight Line that may be drawn from us to our Antipodes; 1431. and half from the Superficies to the Center. According to this Calculation, the Superficies of the Earth contains 25773000 ſquare Leagues. Scripture informs us, That the firſt Diviſion of the Earth was made between the three Children of *Noah*; *Sem* had all *Aſia*; *Cham*, *Africa*, with what we now call *Syria* and *Arabia*; *Japhet*, *Europe*, and what Geographers call *Aſia Minor*, or *Natolia*. Afterwards it was divided into two great parts in the ſame Hemiſphere, ſeparated from each other by the Ocean. One of theſe vaſt Continents, contain'd *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*; The other, the Land of the *Antichthones*, toward the South. But now the Earth is divided into two Hemiſpheres, one containing *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*; the other, *America*. As for the Figure of the Earth, ſome of the Ancients thought it flat like a Table; others gave it the Form of a Drum: But *Thales* and the *Stoicks*, believed it round: which is the Opinion of all the Learned, and is grounded upon a great many Experiments. Firſt, In the Eclipſes of the Moon, the Shadow of the Earth appears Circular. Secondly, In travelling from the South, Northwards, it appears Viſibly that the farther we go, the greater is the Elevation of the Artick Pole; add to this, That if the Earth were flat, we might ſee from ſome of our High Mountains the greateſt part of its Superficies. It will not be amiſs to obſerve here, That in all regular Maps, the upper Part is the North, to the right hand the Eaſt, &c. or where it is not ſo, there are the Words, North, South, &c. or the Sea-Roſe, whoſe Flower-de-luce points towards the North. *Briet. Geograph.*

GEORGE, a Heretick Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, placed in the See of *Alexandria*, by the *Arians*, in oppoſition to St. *Athanaſius*, A. C. 356. he was ſo violent againſt the Orthodox, that he even forbad the Poor to receive Alms from any of 'em; his deportment to the Idolaters, drew upon him their Reſentment, and his Covetouſneſs a general hatred; for he appropriated to himſelf the Salt-Works and Lakes whence People had the Ruſhes and Sedge, for Paper; he dealt in Nitre, and having invented a Litter to carry dead Bodies in, would force all others to make uſe of it. At laſt declaiming againſt the Abominations of the Gentiles, he excited a furious Sedition againſt the Chriſtians, but it fell heavy upon himſelf; for the enrag'd Multitude having dragg'd him about the Streets, put him to a cruel Death, and then burnd his Body in 362. *Julian* the Apoſtate hearing of his Death, wrote two Letters, one to the Inhabitants of *Alexandria*, the other to *Eudicius* Præfect of *Ægypt*, to make diligent Search for his Writing, that what concern'd the Sect of the *Galileans*, i. e. *Chriſtians*, might be burn'd; and his Books of *Philoſophy*, *Rhetorick*, &c. ſent to his Library at *Antioch*. *Ammian. Marcellin. Theodoret. Socrat.*

GEORGE, *Deſpot* of *Servia* in 1440. was conſtrain'd to ſerve *Bajazet* I. againſt *Tamerlain*: Afterwards he took part ſometimes with the *Chriſtians*, ſometimes with the *Ottomans*, at length *Amurat* married his Daughter. *Mahomet* II. took *Novograde*, the Chief City of *Servia* from him. He died of a Wound received in his hand, fighting againſt the *Hungarians* led by *Zillagy*, Brother-in-Law to *Hunniades*, *Guillet. Hiſt.*

GEORGE of *Trebizonde*, ſo call'd, becauſe his Father was born at that Town, as for *George*, he was born in *Candie*, in the XVth. Cent. He came to *Rome* in the time of Pope *Eugenius* the IVth. where he taught Rhetorick and Philoſophy many Years, and was afterwards made Secretary to Pope *Nicholas* the Vth. He Tranſlated a great many Greek Books, and

ı'd wrote others in Latin, but was ſtrangely infatuated with Admiration of *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy, in reſpect of whom he treated *Plato* with great neglect, but it was not long before Cardinal *Beſſarion* ſtopp'd his Mouth upon this Argument: 'Tis ſaid, that *George* liv'd ſo long till he forgot all his Learning. *Paulus Jovius in Elog.* cap. 21. *Leo Allatius.*

GEORGE, (*St.*) a Military Order founded 1470, by *Frederick* the IVth. Emperour, and firſt Archduke of *Auſtria*; it is ſaid, theſe Knights were oblig'd to guard the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Hungary* againſt the Incurſions of the *Turks*, who were then very troubleſome: The Arms of this Order were *Argent*, a *Cross Gules*. *Frederick* above-mention'd gave the great Maſter of this Order, the Title of Prince, and granted to him and his Succeſſours, the Town of *Millestadt* in *Carinthia*. Afterwards this Order ſinking very much in Diſcipline and Credit, *Maximilian* the IId. intended to bring it up to its firſt Inſtitution, but the Civil Wars about Religion hinder'd the Execution of the Deſign. *Wolfgang*, lib. 3. *Hist. Milit.* &c.

GEORGIA *Proper*, formerly *Iberia*, contains the Cities of *Tefis*, *Gori*, *Stoan* and *My*. The Air is dry, very hot in Summer, very cold in Winter; their Summer begins in *May*, but laſts till the end of *November*. The Soil is very fruitful, provided it be well watered; and the Bread and Fruits are Excellent. Their Wild-Fowl have an Admirable taſte, and their Wild-Boars very delicate. The Common People live generally upon Pigs, which never does 'em any hurt, tho' they Eat never ſo much. The *Caſpian* Sea, and the River *Kur*, ſupply them with Fiſh. Their Wine is extraordinary and cheap.

GEORGIA *Petite*, was a Kingdom of which all the Inhabitants were Chriſtians, but ſince 1539. the *Mahometans* are mix'd among 'em; and the King of *Perſia*, having conquer'd the Country, has made two Kingdoms of it, of which he has given the Command to Princes, whom he calls *Vicerois*, and who are oblig'd to be *Mahometans*, if they will preſerve their Dignity. The Chriſtians are partly of the Sect of the *Armenians*, and a part obſerve the Greek Ceremonies. The *Georgians* are excellent Archers, and compoſe a good part of the King of *Perſia*'s Cavalry, who relyes much upon their Courage and Fidelity. The People are generally ruddy and freſh Complexion'd, and the Women eſteem'd the faireſt in *Aſia*. They Clofter their Daughters very young, leſt the People ſteal 'em, to carry them into *Turkey* and *Perſia*, where they have extraordinary Prices for 'em. The Women never faſt with their Hus-bands; but after theſe have treated their Friends, they Invite and make Merry with thoſe of their own Sex. Great Numbers of *Armenians*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Turks*, *Perſians*, *Tartars* and *Nacowites* dwell in this Country; having the free exerciſe of their ſeveral Religions. They build all their Churches upon Mountains and Hills, that they might be ſeen at the greater diſtance. For Religion the Natives differ little from the *Mingrelians*; They do not admit a particular Judgment, ſaying, that Souls are carried by their Guardian Angels before Jeſus Chriſt, who, if he finds 'em ſpotleſs, ſends 'em to a place of Light, if otherwiſe, to a place of Darkneſs, without any other Puniſhment; where they expect the Univerſal Judgment. They believe Infidels will not appear at the laſt Judgment, but remain in their place of Puniſhment. A Prieſt aſſiſts and reads Prayers at their Chriſtnings; but it's the Godfather that Baptizes. They confeſs very ſeldom, and when they do, it's only in general terms, *viz.* That they have ſinned againſt God, *&c.* They give the Communion to dying Children; They make uſe of Wooden Chalices; do not ſay each their Office, but content themſelves to hear it read. The Prince is Abſolute as well in Spirituals as Temporals, and each Nobleman has Sovereign Power over his Vaſſals and Servants; which they exerciſe in a very Arbitrary manner. They Divorce their Wives when they are found to be Barren, or convicted of Adultery, or known unſupportably troubleſome and quarrelſome. The *Georgians* are generally very ignorant and unpoliſh'd, and great Drunkards. The Principal Noblemen of *Georgia* Profeſs outwardly the Turkiſh Religion, which among many of them is thought no better than a Politick Complyance for Preferment and Penſions at the Mahometan Court. And that they may have the Honour of marrying their Daughters to the Perſian Kings. *Tavernier*, *Sir John Chardin.*

GERALDI, (*Hugo*) Biſhop of *Cahors*, rais'd to that Dignity, by *Clement* V. in 1312. Who like wiſe gave him the Purple in Gold, but was afterwards Accuſed and Convicted of ſo many Crimes, that *John* XXII. publickly degraded him, and delivered him to the Criminal Judges, by whom he was condemn'd to be Beheaded, dragged to the Pile, and then Burnt. *Platina.*

GERANIA, an Ancient Town of *Macedonia* toward *Thrace* and Mount *Ivenus*, inhabited in old time, as we have heard, by a Race of Pygmies, the talleſt of whom hardly exceeded a Cubit in height. They add, That theſe were attacked, worſted and forc'd from their Country by Storks, That their Women bore Children at ſeven Years of Age, and were look'd upon as old and decay'd at *Ten*

GERARD, (*Gilbert*) a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Gerards* of *Brin* in *Com. Lanc.* which derive their Deſcent from the great *Geraldine* or *Fitz-Geralds* Stock in *Ireland*, was for his profound Learning and Knowledge in the Laws, made choice of to be Autumn-Reader in *Grays-Inn*, and in 2 and 3 of *Ph.* and *M.* Lent'd with *Nicholas Bacon*, afterwards Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, in the Office of Treaſurer for that Society. In the time of which Queen, upon the Lady *Elizabeth*'s being queſtion'd at the Council-Table, he was permitted to Plead there on her behalf, and perform'd his part ſo well, as that he ſuffer'd Impriſonment for the ſame in the *Tower* of *London*, during the remaining Term of Queen *Mary*'s Reign; for which Service, and other great Merits, Queen *Elizabeth* conſtituted him Her Attorney-General the Firſt of her Reign, in which Truſt he continued until the 23d. of her Reign, and then the made him Maſter of the Rolls, having Knighted him two Years before. He built that ſtately Quadrangular Fabrick of Stone Leaded on the Roof at *Gerard's-Bromely* in *Com. Staff.* his Principal Seat, and dying in 1592. his Son *Thomas* ſucceeded, and being conſtituted Knight-Marſhal, was 1 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Gerard* of *Gerard's-Bromley* before-mention'd; and in 14 *Jac.* to be the King's Lieutenant in the Marches of *Wales*, commonly call'd Lord President: diſcharging this Life in *Aug.* 1617. he was ſucceeded by *Gilbert* his Son and Heir, who being in 1622. *Dative* is Eldeſt Son and Heir ſucceeded, Marry'd firſt *Mary* Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Son *Charles*, and *Mary* a Daughter, Married to Sir *Anthony Cope* of *Hanwell* in *Com. Oxon.* Baronet. His ſecond Wife was *Elizabeth* Daughter and Coheir to *Henry* Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, by whom he had Iſſue *Elizabeth* Married to *William Spencer* of *Aſhton* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſq; a younger Son to the Lord *Spencer* of *Aſhton* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſq; and dying in 1630. being then 28 Years of Age, was Buried at *Aſhley*, to whom ſucceeded his only Son, who Married *Jane*, the only ſurviving Daughter and ſole Heir to *George Digby* of *Sandon* in *Com. Staff.* Eſq; and by her had one only Son nam'd *Digby*. Born 1662. *Dugdale.*

GERARD, (*Charles*) great Grandſon to the above-mention'd Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Knight, having been train'd up in Martial Diſcipline from his Youth in the United Provinces, commonly call'd the *Netherlands*, in 1642. repair'd to His Majeſty at *Shrewsbury*, ſhortly after the Erection of his Royal Standard at *Nottingham* the ſame Year. And in a little time raiſing a Regiment of Foot and a Troop of Horſe at his own Charge, behav'd himſelf with great Valour in divers ſharp Encounters: firſt in the Battel of *Kineton*, where he received ſome dangerous Wounds; and afterwards in ſundry other Fights, *viz.* at the taking of *Litchfield*, and Skirmiſh at *Nottingham-Bridge*, in the firſt Battel of *Newbury* and Relief of *Newark*. Then as General to Prince *Rupert* in the Parts of *South Wales*, where his great Valour and judicious Conduct, made him famous for his Victories at *Kaerdiffe*, *Kidwelly*, and *Kaermarthen*; and for his Succeſs in taking the Caſtles of *Cardigan*, *Emblin*, *Langhorne* and *Roche*: as alſo the ſtrong Town of *Haverford-Weſt*, with the Caſtles of *Pilton* and *Carew*. Beſides theſe his own Perſonal Actings, he had two Valiant Brothers, *Edward* a Colonel of Foot, and Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Knight, as alſo two Uncles, Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Knight, then Governor of *Hereford*, and *Ratcliffe Gerard* Lieutenant-Colonel, which *Ratcliffe* had three Sons; 1ſt. *Ratcliffe*, 2d. *John* afterwards put to Death by *Cromwell*, and 3d. Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, now Baronet; who were all in the Battel of *Kineton* and ſundry other ſharp Encounters, during the whole courſe of thoſe late Unhappy Wars. In conſideration therefore of theſe his great Services, he was by the King made Lieutenant-General of his Horſe; and by Letters-Patent bearing Date at *Oxford* 21 *Car.* I. advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Gerard* of *Brandon*, in *Com. Staff.* and afterwards by King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Macclesfield*. *Dugdale.*

GERARD, Surnam'd *Thom*, Guardian of the Hoſpital of *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards Founder and firſt Great-Maſter of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*. The Merchants of *Amalfi*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituate upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Naples* and *Salerno*, having obtain'd leave of the *Calife* of *Egypt* and *Syria*, Built in *Jeruſalem* a Church for Divine Service; Founded a Monaſtery of Nuns of *St. Benet*, to receive and entertain the Chriſtian Pilgrims, and a Convent of Nuns, call'd of *Mary Magdalene*, to receive the Woman that ſhould viſit the Holy Sepulchre, *&c.* An Hoſpital was Built in 1080. and the Adminiſtration thereof given to *Gerard*, who after *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* had taken the City, in 1099. Founded the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, Inſtituted a Rule and a Religious Habit to the Knights, who at their reception, vowed Chaſtity, Obedience, Self Abdication, to aſſiſt the Chriſtians always, &c. *Gerard* having governed the Order 13 Years, died much lamented in 1118. and was Succeeded by *Raymond du Puy de Provence*

GERAW in the *Province*, a Country of [illegible]

Words

ſtands the Town of *Darmſtadt*; which derives it's Name to the Lantgraviate of *Darmſtadt*, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Heſſe*.

GERBEROY, in Lat. *Gerboredum*, a Town of *France* in *Beauvoiſis*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Beauvais* upon the Frontiers of *Picardy*, and a Lordſhip belonging to the Biſhop of that City.

GERBES, an Iſland of *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, which depends upon the Kingdom of *Tripoli*. It is ſeparated from the Continent by a narrow Streight, over which there is a Bridge. The *Arabians* give it the Name of *Zerbi*. Ptolemy's *Lætophagitis*, Pliny's *Meninx*, and Polybius's *Mirmex*. The *Spaniards* were Maſters of it, till defeated by the Infidels, in 1500.

GERGAN, Archbiſhop of *Arta* in *Epirus* liv'd in the XVII. Cent. and wrote a Catechiſm in Vulgar Greek for the Uſe of his Country men, agreeing in moſt things with the Sentiments of the Reformation; ſoon after *Cariophilus* endeavoured to confute this Syſtem. His Refutation is wrote in Vulgar Greek and Latin, publiſh'd at *Rome*, in 1631. *R. Simon.*

GERGEAU, *Gergolium*, a City of *France* upon the *Loire*, 4 Leagues above *Orleans*, with a Bridge for the Paſſage of the River. The *Engliſh* took it in 1420; but the next Year the D. of *Alencon* retook it by Aſſault.

GERGENTI, in Latin *Agrigentum* and *Agragas*. A Town of *Sicily*, with a Biſhop's See, formerly under the Archbiſhoprick of *Syracuſe*, but now under that of *Palermo*. The Town takes its Name from a Mountain call'd *Agragas*, at the Foot of which it ſtands. *Elian* aſſures us, that *Plato* relates of the Inhabitants of this Town, that they built as if they thought themſelves Immortal; and Gormondiz'd, as if they ſhould never have the ſatisfaction of another Meal. *Phalaris* ſeiz'd the Government of *Agrigentum*, and made himſelf abſolute about the hundred and eighty third Year of *Rome*. After him *Alcamon*, *Alcander*, *Thero* and *Traſidius* were Sovereigns of this Place. Afterwards the Town fell into the Hands of the *Carthaginians*; who, in the 347th. Year of *Rome*, making a Deſcent upon *Sicily*, ſurpriz'd it in the beginning of Winter: But afterwards the *Romans* expell'd the *Carthaginians*, and made themſelves Maſters of the Place. *Agrigentum* was one of the biggeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous Cities in *Sicily*; *Diodorus* gives a Noble Deſcription of it; *Empedocles* the Philoſopher and Poet; *Carcinus* the Tragick Poet, and *Metellus* a Famous Muſician, were born here. *Agrigentum* ſuffer'd very much, by the Incurſions of the *Saracens*; it is at preſent under the *Spaniard*, and though much fallen from its former greatneſs, is ſtill a conſiderable Town. The Lakes near *Agrigentum* had ſome extraordinary Qualities; The Water being ſalt, like that of the Sea: And if People, who could not ſwim, were thrown in, they never ſunk, but floated like Wood, upon the Surface. There was a Fort in this Town built by *Dædalus*; ſome time before the taking of *Troy*, ſo well contriv'd by this famous Engineer, that three or four Men could Defend the Town againſt the Enemy: This extraordinary Strength, made King *Cocalus* chooſe it for his Royal Seat and Exchequer. St. *Auguſtin* tells us, that the Salt of *Agrigentum* was of ſuch an extraordinary Nature, that it grew fluid by ſetting it to the Fire, and ſpit and crackl'd, if you put it into the Water. *Strabo*, lib. 6. *Diodorus Siculus*. *Thucid.* lib. 6. *Cluvier Sicilia Antiqua*. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei*, lib. 21. cap. 5. *&c.*

GERMANICUS, (*Cæſar*) the Son of *Druſus* and *Antonia*, *Auguſtus*'s Niece, was adopted by the Emperor *Tiberius*, his Uncle by the Father's ſide, Queſtor 5 Years before the Laws allow'd it, and preſently after that, Conſul. Being ſent to the Army in *Germany*, when the Legions upon the News of *Auguſtus*'s Death, moſt obſtinately refus'd *Tiberius*, and would have advanc'd him to the Imperial Throne, he quieted their exaſperated Minds, and prevented their Revolt; and ſoon after Vanquiſhing the Enemy, had the Honour of a Triumph allow'd him. Being ſent into the Eaſt, he overthrew the King of *Armenia*, and reduc'd *Cappadocia* into a Province. He died at *Antioch* of a lingring Diſeaſe, not without Suſpicion of Poiſon given him by *Piſo*'s contrivance, and the fraudulent Connivance of *Tiberius* himſelf. He had by *Agrippina* his Wife, Grand daughter of *Auguſtus*, Three Sons and as many Daughters. *Nero*, Married to *Julia Druſilla*, and kill'd by *Tiberius*, *Druſus*, and *Caligula* the Emperor. *Agrippina* Married firſt to *Domitius*, by whom ſhe had *Nero*, afterward Emperor. Secondly, to *Criſpus Paſſienus*; And Thirdly, to the Emperor *Claudius*. *Druſilla*, the ſecond Daughter of *Germanicus*, was Married to *Lucius Caſſius*; and afterwards to *Marcus Lepidus*. *Livia* Married to *Marcus Vinicius*. *Tacit. Sueton.*

GERMANUS, born at *Auxerre*, where he was Biſhop in the Vth. Cent. He was Maſter of a great deal of Elocution, and counted one of the beſt Pleaders of his Time. He was afterwards intruſted with the Government of the Town, and after the Death of the biſhop *Amator*, was choſen to ſucceed him. In 429. the French Biſhops ſent him into Great *Britain* with *Lupus*, Biſhop of *Trevs*, to oppoſe the Errours of *Pelagius* and *Celeſtius*; theſe two Prelates manag'd the Buſineſs with great Diligence and Succeſs, and after their Return, *Germanus* made a ſecond Voyage upon the ſame Account, and 'tis ſaid, work'd Miracles among the *Britons*. *Germanus* died at *Ravenna*, in *Italy*, in the Year 448. *Proſper. Chron. Baron. Annal.*

GERMANUS, (*John*) Biſhop of *Nevers*, and afterwards of *Châlon* upon the *Saône*, was one of the moſt Eminent Prelates of the XVth. Cent. His Merit preferr'd him to the Favour of *Philip* the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who procur'd him his Biſhoprick, and made him Chancellor of his own Order, of the *Golden Fleece*. His Works are, *Adverſus Mahumetanos & Infideles*. *Adverſus Alcoranum*, lib. 5. *In* lib. 4. *Sententiarum*. *Theſaurus Pauperum*. *Iter Cœli, ſeu de Regimine Eccleſiaſticorum & Laicorum*. *Mappa Mundi*, &c. *Barthol. Chaſſaneus in Catal. Glor. Mundi*. *La Croix du Main. Bibl. Franc.* &c.

GERMANY, a Large fruitful and pleaſant Country of *Europe*, which has the Title of an Empire. Authors do not agree why this Country was call'd *Germany*. *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, *Tacitus*, *Dion*, and other Writers ſeem to intimate, That the *Eburons*, *Condruſes*, *Segnes*, *Cereſes* and *Pemanes*; having, when they croſs'd the *Rhine* to ſettle in *Gaul*, taken the common Name of *Tongres*, were ſoon after call'd by the Natives *Germans*, or *Brothers*; others will have it come from *Germannen*, i. e. *all Man*; others from *Weren*, to *Diſpute* or *Quarrel*; and add, That they were firſt call'd *Weermans*, then *Guerremans*, and at laſt *Germans*; but it's more probable, the Country being inhabited by *Scythians*, *Gauls*, &c. that confederating together againſt the *Romans*, they took the Name of *Germans*, to ſignify their Union and Alliance. Nor do Authors agree better about its Limits; ſome bound it with the *German* and *Baltick* Seas, with the Rivers *Rhine*, *Danube* and *Viſtule*. When *Charlemain* undertook its Conqueſt, it was bounded with the *Danube* to the South, the *Rhine* to the Weſt, the *Baltick* to the North, and *Sarmatia* to the Eaſt. But now it is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, *Denmark* and the *German* Ocean; on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, *Pruſſia* and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*; on the Weſt by the *Netherlands*, *Lorrain* and *Franche Comté*. It's divided different ways; Firſt, into *Higher* and *Lower*, the Upper comprehends *Alſace*, *Tirol*, the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, the Upper Palatinate of *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, *Auſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Stiria*, &c. The Provinces of *Lower Germany* are the *Netherlands* upon the *Rhine*; *Weſtphalia*, *Heſſe*, *Brunſwick*, *Thuringia*, *Miſnia*, *Luſatia*, *Upper* and *Lower Saxony* upon the *Elbe*. The Emperor *Maximilian* the Firſt, divided it into 10 Circles in 1512. *Viz.* of *Auſtria*, *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Burgundy*, of the *Upper Rhine*, *Weſtphalia*, *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; which may be ſeen under their ſeveral Heads. The Length of the whole from Eaſt to Weſt, *i. e.* from the *Viſtule* or *Weiſſel* to the *Rhine*, is eſteem'd 840 Italian Miles; the Breadth from North to South from the Ocean to the Town of *Brixen* in *Tirol* 740. So that the Figure being almoſt ſquare, it may take up 3160 Miles in compaſs, or thereabouts, ſituate in the Northern temperate Zone, betwixt the middle Parallels of the 6th. and 10th. Climates, the longeſt Day in the moſt Southern Parts being 15 hours and a half, and in the moſt Northern 17 and a quarter. The Soil in general is very fertile, and there is ſcarce any Part but furniſhes all things neceſſary for the life or uſe of Man; there being Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, and Iron Mines, and ſome of Quickſilver, excellent Wine, Corn in abundance, Wool, Cattle, *&c.* The Principal Rivers of this Country are the *Danube*, which after receiving into it above 60 Navigable Rivers, beſides a far greater number of leſſer ones, in its long courſe of 1500 Miles diſcharges it ſelf into the *Euxine* Sea. The *Rhine*, which after a courſe of 800 Miles empries it ſelf into the *German* Ocean. The *Elbe*, which has a courſe of 400 Miles. The *Oder*, *Weſer*, *Weiſſel*, the *Moſelle*, *Neckar*, &c. The chief Mountains are, The *Chain* that encircles *Bohemia*; The *Abnobus* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*; The *Thaunus* of the Ancients towards *Mayence*; The *Sudeti* or *Suditi*, now call'd the Mountains *Wenenberg* and *Fictelberg*, Mont *Godart*, Mont *Jura* a part of the *Alps*, &c. It had a famous Foreſt in the time of the *Romans* call'd *Hercinia*, 60 Days Journey in length and 9 in breadth. The *Black* Foreſt, which the *Romans* call'd *The Foreſt of Mars*, and *Ptolemy*, The Deſart of the *Helvetians* is a part of it, and takes up the whole Tract of Land about the *Rhine*, between *Alſace* and the Lake of *Conſtance*. There is another towards *Bohemia*, call'd *Bohemewaldt*, with ſome other parts of the Ancient *Hercinia*. *Tacitus* ſpeaking of the Ancient *Germans* ſays, They were the firſt that Sung when they march'd to Fight, and read Verſes that animated 'em, they judg'd of the Succeſs of an Engagement by the Shouts and Huſſa's of the Onſet. The Men were tall and robuſt, impatient of Heat or Thirſt, but could endure Hunger and Cold to admiration. Their Wives as Martial as they themſelves, accompanied 'em to the War, dreſs'd their Wounds, and provided 'em with Neceſſaries, and for this reaſon brought their Husbands no other Portion but Arms; they were very Chaſt; if any Lapſed to be taken in Adultery, the Husband ſhav'd and

and ſtrip'd her in the preſence of her Friends, then led her about the Town, and turn'd her away. It was eſteem'd an unpardonable Immorality to ſhut their Doors, they paſs'd Nights and Days in drinking, made their Alliances, Reconciliations, and form'd their Deſigns ſo. It's true, they ſometime forbore coming to a Reſolution until the next Day, that having deliberated when they could not diſſemble, they might reſolve when in no danger of being deceiv'd. Their Year was *Lunar*, and they obſerv'd a ridiculous Maxim, of never fighting in the decline of the Moon; counted time by Nights. Their Infantry ſurpaſs'd the Cavalry; for which reaſon, they ſometimes mixt Foot with Horſe, they drew up in Batallions and Squadrons, thought it no diſhonour to fly, ſo that they could come again to the Charge, and often made uſe of it for a Stratagem; they eſteem'd nothing ſo infamous, as the throwing away or loſing their Buckler or Shield, they carried off their Dead in the heat of the Battel: Their Burials were without Pomp. They burn'd the Bodies of their Noblemen, but neither perfum'd the Pile, nor adorn'd it with rich Habits, adding nothing but ſometimes the Arms and Horſe of the deceas'd. The *Germans* of our Age are laborious, ſimple, ambitious in Love-Intrigues, cruel in War, ready to ſerve for Money, conſtant in the Religion they embrace, Valiant, true Friends, open Enemies, jealous and miſtruſtful, plentiful Eaters and Drinkers. The Invention of Printing, Gun Powder and Fire-Arms, are attributed to 'em; for there have been very Learned Men of this Country in all Sciences, and able Artiſts in every Calling. As for the Government of *Germany*, as the People were always great Lovers of Liberty, it's well recorded in Hiſtory how much they reſiſted the *Romans* firſt, and the *French* afterwards. For all Authors agree, That they were never all ſubdued neither by the one nor other; though the whole Body was not under one Sovereign, ſome Parts living as Commonwealths, others under petty Princes and Captains, whoſe Authority was limited by Reaſon and Law. When *Charlemain* ſubdued a great part, they begun to have Dukes, who repreſented the Prince, and two ſorts of Counts, the one to defend the Provinces, the other to adminiſter Juſtice in 'em; the firſt were oblig'd to accompany the Prince, and were therefore call'd *Comites*. *Charlemain* and his Succeſſors to *Lewis* the IIId. enjoy'd the Empire; but then the Princes choſe *Conrad*, and after him *Henry the Fowler*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Otho*, ſirnamed the Great, after whom the Emperours had their Dignities by Succeſſion, the conſent of the People being neceſſary only to declare the Capacity of thoſe upon whom the Empire was devolv'd; this Cuſtom held to *Henry* the IVth's time, who occaſion'd the Conſtitution made for the Election of Emperours. This Prince was depos'd in 1105. and afterwards to prevent the Confuſion which the great number of States and Sovereigns unavoidably caus'd, the whole Power of chooſing was committed to the ſeven Chiefs among 'em; ſome think this was done in *Otho* IIId's Reign, others ſay, it was after *Frederick* IId's Death; however it was confirm'd by *Charles* IV. in his Ordinance call'd, *The Golden Bull*, which regulates the form of Election and Power of the Electors. This quality is now annex'd to certain Lands, ſo that whoever is in Poſſeſſion of 'em, are thereby Electors. Theſe are Eccleſiaſtick or Secular. The firſt are the Archbiſhops of *Mayence*, *Treves*, and *Cologn*. The Seculars are the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Hanover*; who, beſides the Power of Election, have that of Capitulating with, and Depoſing the Emperour. So that if one Suffrage be wanting, there may be a Proteſt enter'd againſt the Proceedings. By the right of Capitulation, they attribute to themſelves great Privileges, as of making War, Coining, having a care of the publick Intereſt and Security of the States, and the Emperour promiſeth 'em upon Oath to receive the Empire upon theſe Conditions, and maintain the Liberties and Privileges of the whole Body that compoſes it. The Power of Depoſition has been put in Execution ſometimes. The Archbiſhop of *Mayence* publiſheth the Emperour's Death, and gives notice to the Electours to meet. Though the Election is commonly at *Francfort*, yet there is no inviolable Neceſſity that it ſhould; for ſome Emperours have been Crown'd in *Aix la Chapelle*, *Milan*, *Bologne*, and at *Rome*. The ſame Electour takes the Title of Chancellour of *Germany*. The Electour of *Treves* of Chancellour of the *Gauls*. And he of *Colon*, of *Italy*. The Duke of *Bavaria* the Great Maſter of the Empire, carries the Golden Apple. The Electour of *Saxony* the Sword. The Electour of *Brandenburg* Great Chamberlain, the Scepter. The Electour *Palatine* is Great Treaſurer of the Empire. The Power of the Electours is equal in all things to the Emperours, excepting what the *Germans* call *Fahn Leben*, which ſignifies the Mark of Homage, for the making of a Fief or Tenure, held under a Sovereign. Formerly, when the Empire was vacant, either by the Death or Abſence of the Emperour, the Electours *Palatine* and of *Saxony*, exerciſ'd the Office of Vicars and Regents; but now the Electour of *Bavaria* diſputes that Honour with the firſt: when there is a King of the *Romans*, he governs the Empire as Vicar-General, and ſucceeds the Emperour without the trouble of a new Election

The *Matriculæ* of the Empire, are Contracts, wherein the Privileges of the Princes are marked, both for Immunities, Precedency in Diets, *&c.* The Members or Orders of the Empire conſiſt of Electours Eccleſiaſtick and Secular, Princes, Counts, Barons, and Imperial or free Towns. The Eccleſiaſtick Princes are, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, and Abbeſſes, the Great Maſter of the Teutonick Order, the Secular Princes, the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, the Dukes of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, the Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburg*, of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Bergue*, of *Mekelbourg*, *Pomeren*, *Wirtemberg*, the Landtgraves of *Heſſe*, the Marquiſſes of *Baden*, the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenbourg*, of *Holſtein*, *Savoy*, *Lorrain*, the Landtgraves of *Leichtemberg*, the Princes of *Anhalt*, the Counts of *Aremberg* and *Hohenzollern*, &c. The Free and Imperial Cities are, *Augsbourg*, *Cologne*, *Nuremberg*, *Stratsbourg*, *Francfort*, *Spire*, *Lubeck*, &c. and make the third Part of the States of the Empire. The Emperour muſt be a Native *German*, or one by Extraction, a Laick and no Churchman, a *Roman* Catholick, a Count or Baron at leaſt, but there is no Age ſpecified in the Conſtitution; for *Otho* was choſen at 11 Years of Age, *Henry* III. at 12. *Henry* IV. at 5. *Frederick* II. when but in the Cradle. The States of the Empire aſſembled at *Francfort* in 1338. and at *Cullen* in 1339. Voted that the Election alone conferr'd the full Imperial Power, ſo that the Emperours now after the uſual Oath declare, That the two Coronations that were formerly ſolemniz'd at *Rome* and *Milan* are unneceſſary. The Popes proteſted againſt theſe Ordinances, and refus'd to acknowledge the Emperours that were neither Crown'd by themſelves, nor by vertue of their diſpenſing Brief, which confirm'd the Election. Now, when the Place and Day are agreed upon, the Archbiſhop of *Mayence* acquaints the Magiſtrates of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nuremberg*, and theſe ſend by their Deputies the *Regalia*, in their Cuſtody, *viz.* the Magiſtrates of *Nuremberg*, the Golden Crown of *Charlemain*, which weighs 14 pound, the Ring, Scepter, Globe, Shooes, Sword, given as is ſaid, to that Prince by an Angel, the Magiſtrates of *Aix la Chapelle*, a Shrine covered with Diamonds; wherein, they ſay, is kept ſome of St. *Stephen*'s Blood, *Charlemain*'s Sword, with his Belt, and a Book of Goſpels in Golden Letters, made uſe of by that Prince. After Maſs and the Coronation, the Emperour is conducted by the three Eccleſiaſtical Electours, the Secular walking before 'em to *Charlemain*'s Chair, if the Ceremony be perform'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, where that Chair is kept; having ſeated himſelf thereon, he that Officiates pronounces theſe words, *Take and keep Poſſeſſion of this Place conferr'd upon you, not by Right of Inheritance or Paternal Succeſſion, but by the free Suffrages of the Electours of the* German *Empire, and more particularly, by the Providence of the Almighty*, &c. Then the Emperour attended by the Secular Electours, makes Knights by touching 'em with *Charlemain*'s Sword, and is made Canon of the Collegiate Church of *Aix la Chapelle*. Before *Charlemain*'s time, and after him, not only when the Empire was Hereditary, but even when it paſs'd by Election to the Families of *Saxony*, *Franconia* and *Suabia*, to *Frederick* II. in 1245. its Government was purely Monarchical, both in *Germany* and *Italy*. But the Electors and Princes of *Germany*, have ſince that time inſenſibly attributed to themſelves ſeveral Privileges; ſo that now 'tis Monarchical and Ariſtocratick. There being ſome things wherein the Emperor acts as Sovereign without the Concurrence of any other, and others wherein he muſt call the Electors and States of the Empire. He takes all the Marks of the Ancient Weſtern Emperors, with the Titles of *Ever-Auguſt*, *Cæſar*, *Sacred Majeſty*, &c. His Imperial Crown is clos'd with a Globe at top on't as an Emblem of Univerſal Monarchy. He confers the Secular high Dignities of King, Prince, Arch-Duke, *&c.* For it was *Henry* II. that erected the Dukedom of *Hungary* into a Kingdom in favour of *Stephen* Duke thereof. *Henry* IV. created *Uratiſlaus* or *Ladiſlaus* Duke of *Bohemia* King; *Frederick* I. gave to Prince *Peter* the Kingdom of *Denmark*; *Otho* the IIId. erected the Dutchy of *Poland* into a Kingdom, in favour of *Boleſlaus*. The Emperor has alſo the Diſpoſal of the Fiefs of the Empire, whereof he gives the Inveſtiture to Eccleſiaſticks by the Scepter, and to Seculars by the Banner or Sword. The Electors and Princes of the Empire ſwear Allegiance to him, he has the entire diſpoſition of all Eſtates and principalities, which accrew to the Empire by Forfeiture or otherwiſe. He grants Pardons, Inſtitutes or Confirms Univerſities and Academies, and has ſeveral other marks of Sovereignty. But he cannot alienate nor mortgage the Fiefs of the Empire, grant the Privilege of Coining Money, Confiſcate the Goods or Eſtates of Rebels, make any Innovation in matter of Religion, eſtabliſh or aboliſh Laws, raiſe or ſink the value of Money, declare War in or out of the Empire, impoſe Taxes, raiſe Men, build New Fortifications, *&c.* without the Conſent and general Approbation of the States of the Empire, unleſs in very emergent Caſes, and then the Approbation of the Electors ſufficeth, as the Authority of the Emperor alone is enough to make a Truce, and grant Suſpenſion of Arms. Demeins of the Prince and of the Crown are different, in all Elective Kingdoms; the Imperial Demeins were formerly very conſiderable, but are fallen ſo low now, that they hardly defray the poſts of the Empire,

and pay ſome of its officers; for not one Town belongs to the Emperor as Emperor. His whole Revenue conſiſts in Aids, and what they call *Roman* Months, paid by the States and Members of the Empire, and other Subſidies paid by the Imperial Towns, which amount but to about 40000 Livres, in Taxes of the Chancelery and Impoſitions upon the *Jews*, call'd the Money of Oblation. The Title of King of the *Romans* in the ſence it's now taken in, was unknown in the time of *Charlemain*, for that Prince took the Title as King of *Rome*, his Succeſſors beſtow'd it upon their Preſumptive Heirs and Succeſſors; ſo that it was much the ſame with the Title of *Ceſar*, given by the Ancient Emperors of *Rome*. Now the King of the *Romans*, is one choſen by the Electors in the Emperor's Life-time, to have the Management of Affairs in his Abſence, as Vicar-General of the Empire, and to Succeed him without any farther Election or Confirmation, they do not ſwear Allegiance to him untill after the Emperor's Death, he is call'd *Auguſt*, but not always *Auguſt*, as the Emperor; The Spread-Eagle that he bears for Arms has but one Head, and he has no Power in the Empire, but in the Emperor's Abſence. The three Colleges of the Empire are, 1. That of Electors. 2. That of Princes. 3. The College of the Free or Imperial Towns; This diſtinction was eſtabliſh'd in the Diet at *Francfort* in 1582. The Electors are Princes of the Empire too, as Princes they are *Sovereign in their own Territories* with ſome certain reſtrictions that make 'em depend of the Emperor and Empire, as Electors beſides the Power of chooſing the Emperor and King of the *Romans*, they have Precedency of all other Princes of the Empire, even of Cardinals and Kings. There is this Difference between the Secular and Eccleſiaſtick Electors, that the firſt have an Active and Paſſive Voice, *i. e.* may chooſe and be choſen; the laſt an Active only. The three Archbiſhops are to be 30 Years compleat before they can be advanced to this Dignity, the Secular 18, before they can do the Function; when they ſucceed younger, an Uncle or the next Kinſman takes his Place and Habit, and Adminiſters for him. The Secular Electors have each their Vicars, who officiate in their abſence; and theſe Charges are Hereditary in the Families that poſſeſs them. The King of *Bohemia* has for his Vicar the Baron of *Limbourg*, to execute the Office of Cup-bearer. The Duke of *Bavaria* Great Maſter of the Palace, the Count of *Truchſes*. The Elector of *Saxony* Great Marſhal, Count *Papenheim*. The Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg* Great Chamberlain, the Count of *Hohenzollern*. The Elector *Palatin* Great Treaſurer, the Count of *Sinzendorf*. The College of Princes conſiſts of all the other Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Princes of the Empire, of all the Abbots, Counts, *&c.* The Members of this College have their deliberative and deciſive Voices in the general Diets, and Contribute to the Neceſſities of the Empire, as they are tax'd in the *Matriculæ* or Regiſters of the States. The Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and Arch-Biſhop of *Saltzbourg* are Alternative Directors of it. The College of the Imperial Cities aſſembles apart, as the other two, to deliberate upon what is propos'd relating to the Empire; their Deputies have their deliberative and deciſive Voices in General Aſſemblies, create Magiſtrates in their own Juriſdiction, make Laws of their own proper Authority, Coin, Fortifie the Places belonging to them, raiſe and do any thing elſe that the Princes of the Empire are allow'd to do. *Germany* had formerly Eighty or Eighty five Imperial Towns, whereof there are but 58 now remaining, which are parted into two Diviſions in the Diets, *viz.* that of the *Rhine* and *Suabia*; The Firſt Comprehends *Cullen*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Strasbourg*, *Lubeck*, *Worms*, *Spire*, *Francfort*, with the 10 Cities of *Alſace*, &c. The Second, *Ratisbonne*, *Augsbourg*, *Nuremberg*, *Ulm*, with 32 more. The Imperial Diets are compoſ'd of theſe three Colleges. The Emperor ſeated upon a Throne, has on his Right the Electors of *Mayence*, *Bavaria*, and *Brandenbourg*; on the Left, the Electors of *Cologn*, *Saxony* and *Palatinate*, the Elector of *Treves* ſitting right over againſt him. The other Eccleſiaſtick Princes are on the Right, the Secular on the Left; the Deputies of the Imperial City upon Forms that croſs from Right to Left. The Emperor having propos'd what he thinks fit to the Aſſembly, they deliberate, and afterwards meet to communicate their Sentiments, ſend the reſult to the Emperor, whoſe Approbation makes it an Imperial Conſtitution. As for the Circles of the Empire above-mentioned, each has its Director and Colonel, the firſt have Power to Aſſemble the States of their reſpective Circles and regulate the Publick Affairs. The Colonel commands the Militia, takes care of the Artillery and Magazines, and as all Members of the Empire are to contribute to its Neceſſities, each Circle is oblig'd to provide a certain Number of Horſe and Foot, or to Pay an Equivalent in Money every Month: Theſe Contributions are call'd *Roman Months*, words which ſome think derive their Original from a Tax impos'd firſt of all to Pay 20000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, that attended the Emperors when they went to *Rome*. The Circle of *Auſtria* has for Director the Emperor as Arch-Duke, the Circle of *Bavaria*, the Duke of that Name, and Arch-Biſhop of *Saltzbourg*, the Circle of *Suabia* abounding more in Imperial Towns than any other, has for Directors the Biſhop of *Conſtance* and Duke of *Wirtemberg*. The Circle of *Franconia*, the Biſhop of *Bamberg* and Marquiſs of *Bareith* or *Culembach*; The Circle of *Upper Saxony*, the Elector of that Name; The Circle of *Lower Saxony*, very conſiderable for the Powerful States it comprehends, has the King of *Sweden*, as Duke of *Bremen*, and the Elector of *Brandebourg*, as Duke of *Magdebourgh*, Co-Directors with the Biſhop of the Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*. The Circle of *Weſtphalia* abounds with war-like Men and excellent Horſe, and has for Directors the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg* and Duke of *Newbourg* (as Maſters of the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Mons*, the Counties of *Marck*, *Ravenberg*, and the Lordſhip of *Ravenſtein*) with the Biſhop of *Munſter*. The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, call'd that of 4 Electors, becauſe it comprehends the 3 Eccleſiaſtical Electorates and the Palatinate, all ſituate upon the *Rhine*, has for Directors the Elector of *Mayence* and Elector *Palatine*; The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, the Biſhop of *Worms* and Elector *Palatine*, as Duke of *Simmeren*. The Circle of *Burgundy* took its Name from the County of that Name, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *France*. The King of *Spain* is Sovereign Director of what is left of it both in *Germany* and *Flanders*, which *Charles* the Fifth got to be receiv'd as a Member of the Empire at the Diet of *Augsbourg* in 1548. yet independent of the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, but ſubject to the Charges and Contributions. Juſtice is adminiſtred either in general Tribunals, or particular Courts. All the Princes, States and Members of the Empire have Sovereign Power in their own Territories, except in certain Caſes, wherein people may Appeal to the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, or to the Aulique Council. In particular Courts they follow the Laws of the Empire, which conſiſts in Ancient Conſtitutions, the *Golden Bull*, the Pacification of *Paſſaw*, the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, the *Saxon* Law eſtabliſh'd by *Charlemain*, and the *Roman* or Civil Law ſet up by the Emperour *Juſtinian*; which laſt is obſerv'd in all places where the *Saxon* has not been receiv'd. The two Supream Courts which have Juriſdiction all over the Empire, are the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, and the Emperors Council. The Firſt by the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, was to conſiſt of a *R. C.* Judge, 4 Preſidents, 2 *Proteſtants* and 2 *R. C.* and 50 Councellors, whereof 24 were to be *Proteſtant*, 26 *R. C.* The Judge and the 4 Preſidents are nominated by the Emperor. As to the Qualifications of the Judge, he muſt be a Prince, Count or Baron; And the 4 Preſidents, muſt be two of them Swordmen and two men of Letters. But now this Chamber conſiſts of a leſſer Number of Officers. The Elector of *Treves* as Biſhop of *Spire*, is Judge; there are but two Preſidents, one a *Proteſtant*, the other a *R. C.* 15 Councellours, whereof 7 are *Proteſtants*. The other Sovereign Court, The Emperour's Council, conſiſts of a *R. C.* Preſident, a Vice-Chancellor, 18 Councellors, whereof 9 are *Proteſtants*. They are made up of two Benches, One of 'em Gentleman and the other Lawyers. The Emperor, as Sovereign Judge, preſides in both theſe Courts, and pronounceth the Sentence when he is there in Perſon; and becauſe they that preſide in his Abſence repreſent him, they have the Privilege of carrying the Imperial Scepter, as a mark of their Dignity. There are two ſorts of Nobility in *Germany*, one immediate, depending only of the Emperor and Empire; the other, tho it acknowledges the Emperor as chief, is under the Juriſdiction of other Princes; the firſt poſſeſs Hereditary Fiefs, for which they are oblig'd to Serve the Emperor in Perſon, on all occaſions, with a certain retinue. Theſe *Fiefs* are moſt of 'em in *Suabia*, *Franconia* and along the *Rhine*, and are a very conſiderable Body; their Lords have Power to raiſe Taxes, and to hold plea's of Civil and Criminal Courts. It's they, being the ancienter Nobility, that form the Chapters, where are choſen the Electoral Arch-biſhops, for theſe muſt prove their Nobility by eight Deſcents, both by Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, through every Deſcent. The ancient Nobleſs were formerly call'd to the general Diet, but afterwards their Attendance was diſpens'd with, and they priviledg'd to tax themſelves when the Publick Good required it. To conclude this Article, *Leopold-Ignace-Francis-Balthaſar-Joſeph-Felician*, the preſent Emperor is the 45th. from *Charlemain*, who begun his Reign in 800, and the 11th. from *Albert* II. Duke of *Auſtria*, who fix'd the Title to in his Family in 1436. that it paſs'd to no other ſince.

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Emperours of *Germany*.

Emperours of the Houſe of *France*.

			Year
I.	*An.* 800.	*Charlemaine* Reign'd	14
II.	814.	*Lewis* the *Debonnaire*	
III.	840.	*Lotharius* I.	
IV.	855.	*Lewis* II.	
V.	875.	*Charles* the *Bald*	
VI.	880.	*Charles* the *Gross*	
VII.	887.	*Arnulphus*	12
VIII.	899.	*Lewis* III.	1

Kings and Emperours of *Germany*.

	911.	*Conrad* I.	7
	918.	*Henry* I. called the *Fowler*	17
	936.	*Otho* I. or the *Great*	36
	973.	*Otho* II. or the *Sanguinary*	10
	983.	*Otho* III.	19

1001. *Hen.* II. 23
1024. *Conrad* II. 15
1039. *Hen.* III. 17
1056. *Hen.* IV. 50
Rodolphus of *Suabia*, kill'd in 1080
Herman of *Lorrain*, dy'd in 1088
Conrad King of the *Romans*.
1106. *Hen.* V. 19
1125. *Lotharius* II. 13
1139. *Conrad* III. 13
1152. *Frederick* I. call'd *Barbaroſſa* 38
1190. *Hen.* VI. 8
1198. *Philip* 10
1208. *Otho* IV. who was expell'd and died in 1216 or 18
1210. *Fred.* II. died in 1250
Hen. Landgrave of *Thuringia* died in 1247
Wm. Count of *Holland* died in 1256
Richard Earl of *Cornwal*
Alphonſus X. King of *Caſtile*
1273. *Rodolphus* I. Count of *Hapsburg* 18
1292. *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* depos'd 6
1298. *Albert.* I. 10
1308. *Hen.* VII. of *Luxemburg* 5
1313. *Fred.* III. 15
1314. *Lewis* IV. 33
1346. *Charles* IV. of *Luxemburg* 32
1378. *Winceſlaus* King of *Bohemia* depos'd 22
Frederick of *Brunſwick*.
1400. *Robert* the *Little* 10
1410. *Sigiſmond* King of *Hungary* 26
Joſſe Marquis of *Moravia*.
1438 *Albert* II. 2
1440. *Freder.* IV. 53
1493. *Maximilian* I. 25
1519. *Charles* V. 38
1558. *Ferdinand* I. 6
1564. *Maximilian* II. 12
1576. *Rodolph.* II. 35
1612. *Matthias* 7
1619. *Ferdinand* II. 18
1637. *Ferdinand* III. 20
1658. *Leopold Ignatius Fran. Balthazar Joſeph Felician.*

GERMERSHEIM, a ſmall City of the *Lower Palatinate*, formerly a Free and Imperial City, but the Emperor *Charles* IV. gave it to *Rupert*, Elector Palatine, to whom and his Succeſſors it has ever ſince remain'd with all its dependencies, which are very large. It was very much ruin'd in the *German* Wars, but begins to recover it ſelf.

GERMIGNY, a Village of *France* in *Brie*, upon the River *Main*, a delightful place, where the Biſhops of *Meaux* have their Country Habitation, beautify'd with lovely Gardens and Rivulets.

GERONTES, Senators or Ancients, inſtituted by *Lycurgus* after the Model of the *Areopagites*. They were 32, or as ſome ſay, 28 in Number, and were never admitted under Threeſcore Years of Age. They govern'd with the Kings, and upheld the People's Intereſt. Their Authority and that of the King's were equal in their Suffrages, nor could they be degraded from their Dignity, unleſs they were convicted of ſome great Crime. *Chevreau.*

GERONTIUS, a Captain under *Conſtantine* the Tyrant in the Vth. Age, quarrell'd with his Maſter, and deſigning to deſpoil him of his Purple, and ſet up *Maximus* one of his Creatures, Beſieg'd him in *Vienna*; but hearing that *Honorius*'s Army was marching againſt him, under *Conſtans*, fled into *Spain*. The Soldiers deſpiſing him for his Flight, attack'd him in his own Houſe in 411. where finding he could not defend himſelf, he firſt Kill'd his Wife, and then Stabb'd himſelf to the Heart. *Caſſiodorus* & *Proſper. Sozomen.*

GERTRUYDENBERGA, *S. Gertrudis Mons*, a City of *Holland* upon the left ſide of the *Meuſe*, 2 or 3 Leagues from *Dort*, and as many from *Breda*. It is built in the form of a Creſcent, and regularly fortify'd toward the Frontiers of *Brabant*. This City belongs in Fee to the Prince of *Orange*, and is a place where great Store of Salmon, Sturgeon, and Shad-fish are taken. The *Hollanders* ſurpriz'd it in 1573. Since which time it has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. *Thuanus*, *Strada.*

GERVASE of *Tilbury*, an Engliſhman, ſo call'd from the Place of his Birth upon the *Thames*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Cent. He was Nephew to King *Henry* the IId. of *England*, and very much in favour with the Emperour *Otho* IVth. *Gervaſe* dedicated a Deſcription of the World to this Emperour. He wrote ſomewhat of the Hiſtory of *England*, and likewiſe the Hiſtory of the Holy Land. A Treatiſe of the Original of the Hiſtory of the Holy Land. A Treatiſe of the Original of the *Bagaudians*, with another call'd *Mirabilia Orbis*. *De Otiis Imperialibus*, &c. which he likewiſe dedicates to the Emperour above mention'd. *Bale. Miræus. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

GERYON, Son of *Chrysaor*, was King of three Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Spain*, now call'd *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Yvica*; which gave the Poets an occaſion to feign that *Geryon* had three Bodies. Others give three Bodies to *Geryon*, becauſe there were three Brothers of that Name, who liv'd together in ſuch perfect Unity, that they ſeem'd to have but one Soul. Some Mythologiſts will have it, That the 3 Bodies denoted the 3 different Subſtances that compoſe Thunder, the Subtile Matter that penetrates, a windy Subſtance that diſſipates and makes the Noiſe, and a Viſcous that burns; and to confirm this, ſay, That *Jupiter*'s Thunderbolt was repreſented with three Darts or Points.

GESNER, (*Conrade*) of *Zurich* in *Switzerland*, a famous Phyſician, Surnam'd, *the* Pliny *of Germany*, and no leſs famous for his Works in Print. This great Man begun his Studies in *France*, and having finiſh'd 'em, travell'd into *Italy*; at his return, being choſen Profeſſor of Philoſophy, he apply'd himſelf particularly to explain what belong'd to Natural Hiſtory, and to find out a more Eaſie and Compendious way of learning Sciences than is commonly practis'd in *Univerſities*; His Writings are, his *Bibliotheca Univerſalis*. *Hiſtoria Animalium*, Vol. IV. *De Serpentum natura*, Lib. V. *Catalogus Plantarum*. *Epiſtol. Medicin.* L. II. *De thermis Germaniæ & Helvetiæ*, *De Foſſilium Lapidum & gemmarum figuris & ſimilitudinibus*. *De Lacte*, *Operibus Lactariis*, *Lexion-Græco-Latinum*, &c. *Simler*. *Lorenzo Craſſo*. *Thuanus* beſtows a high Encomium upon him, *l.* 38. He dy'd in 1565. in the 49th. Year of his Age.

GESTRICIA, a Province of *Swedeland*, having the *Bothnic* Bay to the Eaſt, and *Decarlalie* to the Weſt; wherein there are ſeveral Iron Mines.

GESULA, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*, to the Eaſt, bounded by the Province of *Dara*; to the Weſt by the Mountain of *Laalem* upon the Frontiers of the Province of *Sus*: to the North by the Province of *Morocco*; and Southward by the *Teſſet*. The Inhabitants boaſt themſelves the moſt Ancient People of *Africa*, as deſcended from the *Getuli*. There is neither City nor Wall'd-Town in all the Province, only Villages containing a Thouſand Inhabitants or more. There is every Year a Fair which laſts two Months; during which time, they give all Strangers that come to Traffick, their Diet *Gratis*. The *Geſules* have been always well us'd, ſince the Cheriffs reigned in *Morocco*, by reaſon of their Fidelity and Skill in handling their Muſquets. They were the firſt that learnt to caſt Iron and make it into Bullets, about 1542. during the Reign of Cheriff *Hamet*. *Marmolius.*

GETA, the Son of the Emperor *Severus*, and Brother of *Caracalla*. The Father declar'd 'em both *Cæſars*, and made them his Companions in the Empire: But when *Severus* was dead, *Caracalla* murder'd *Geta* in the Arms of his Mother. *Herodian.*

GETAE, a People of *Scythia*, who inhabited on both ſides the River *Danube*, between *Mœſia*, and *Dacia*. They fell into *Macedon* and *Thrace*, in 505. and defeated the Conſul *Sabinianus*, whom *Anaſtaſius* ſent againſt 'em. Upon which the Emperor gave 'em a vaſt Summ of Money to retire out of the Empire. *Calviſius.*

GETHES, King of *Heruli*, near the *Palus Mœotis*, came to *Conſtantinople* with the Princes and Lords of his Court, in the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, to receive Baptiſm. *Paul Diacon.*

GETULIA, a Spacious Region of *Africa*, where now ſtands part of *Biledulgerid* and *Zaara*, and which was formerly the utmoſt Limit of the *Roman* Conqueſts in *Africa*. *Saluſt.* &c.

GEX, or the Bailliage of *Gex*, which is comprehended frequently within *Bugey*, a Province of *France*, has to the North, the County of *Burgundy*; to the Eaſt, *Le Pais de Vaud*, in the Canton of *Bern*; to the Weſt, *Bugel*; and to the South, is ſeparated from *Savoy* by the River *Rhone*, and partly by the Lake of *Geneva*. There is in it a City of the ſame Name; which, together with its Baliwick, once depended upon the Duke of *Savoy*, but was reſign'd to *France* by the Treaty concluded at *Lyons*, in 1601. *Baudrand.*

GEZAIRA, a Tract of *Africa*, in *Barbary*, and one of the three Principal Parts of the Kingdom of *Algiers*, between the Province of *Bugia* to the Eaſt, and *Tenezа* to the Weſt. To the North it is bounded by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the South, by Mountains, as *Johannes Leo* teſtifies. The Chief City of it is *Algier*; by the Arabians, *Gezaira.*

GHENEOA, a Kingdom or Province of *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, toward the Mouth of the River *Niger*. This Country was under the Dominion of the *Lamptunes*, and pay'd 'em a Tribute under the Reign of *Soni-Heli*. But his Succeſſor, *Yſchia*, vanquiſh'd the King of *Gheneoa*, about 1520 and carry'd him Priſoner to *Gago*, where he dy'd. Afterwards this Kingdom was reduc'd into a Province; and the great Fair uſually kept at *Gheneoa*, was remov'd to *Tombut*. There is neither City nor Caſtle in all the Country; only the Governor lives in a great Village with the *Alfaqui's*, or Magiſtrates, and the moſt Honourable of the Inhabitants. The *Niger* which overflows its Banks like *Nile*, makes an Iſland of this Village, in *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*; and when the Water begins to fall, the Merchants of *Tombut* load their Goods in Barks and Canoes. The Province of *Gheneoa* abounds in Barley, Rice,

Sheep and Fish. It also produces great Plenty of Cotton; and the Inhabitants exchange their *Calicuts* for Woollen Cloth of *Europe*, as also for Copper, Tin, Arms, *&c. Dapper Descript. Afric.*

GHET, a Letter of Divorce which the *Jews* give their Wives when they put 'em away upon any Distaste. They ground this Practice upon those words of the 14th. Chapter of *Deuteronomy*, *If a man has married a woman who by her faults displeases him, let him write a letter of divorce, put it into her hand, and discharge her.* But to hinder the Abuses which may proceed from this Privilege, the *Rabbins* have order'd a great many Formalities to take up time, that the Husband might consider what he does, and perhaps be reconcil'd to his Wife. The Letter is writ and sign'd, before Witnesses, deliver'd to the Woman, in the presence of some Priest; who having read it, bids her not to Marry in Three Months time, lest she might be with Child. The Letter is commonly worded after this manner: "On such a Day, Month and "Year, and in such a Place, I *G. H.* do voluntarily divorce, "put from me, and make free you *E. B.* heretofore my "Wife, and give you leave to marry whom you please. *R. Leon. de Modena.*

GHILINI (*Jerome*) wrote several works; amongst others *la Theatre des Hommes de Lettres*, frequently cited by *Morery*. This book was written in Italian in two parts and publish'd in 1647.

GIABARITES, or *Jabarites*, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who believe all the Actions of Man to be over-rul'd by Destiny.

GIBELINS, a Famous Faction, often mention'd in History, as opposite to that of the *Guelfes*; both which haras's'd and miserably tore *Italy* for two or three Ages. It's uncertain whence these Names were deriv'd. Some give this following Reason: In 1130 there happen'd a Schism in the Church, through the Concurrence of *Innocent* II. and *Anacletus*; the Ist. favour'd by the Emperor: The other, by *Roger*, Count of *Sicily* and *Naples*, an Active and Warlike Prince, who drew to his Side *Guelfe*, Duke of *Bavaria*. The Emperor *Conrad* III. entering *Italy* with a German Army, and follow'db y Prince *Henry*, his Son, who was brought up at a place in *Germany* call'd *Gibelin*, *Guelfe*, Duke of *Bavaria*, march'd to the Assistance of his Ally; and it fortun'd, as both Armies were ready to Engage, that the *Bavarians* cry'd in their Language, *Hier Guelfe*: Which being answer'd by the Troops Commanded by the Prince, by *Hier Gibelines*, the *Italians* retain'd the Words, to distinguish the different Parties, and call'd the Factions by them. *Blondo, Sigonius.*

GIBRALTAR, a Town, and a famous Streight between *Europe* and *Africa*. The Town has a good Port, and the Streight is in the most Southern-part of *Spain*, and 16 Miles from *Cadiz* to the South-West, and 11 North-East of *Tangier*. The Town stands in a *Peninsula*; is small, but well fortify'd; has a large Haven, and a strong Castle; and at the West and East-end, two Forts, or Block-Houses. Notwithstanding which, *James Heemskirk*, the Dutch Admiral, enter'd it in 1607, and destroy'd the *Spanish* Fleet. The *French* enter'd it in 1693. and burnt some *English* and *Dutch* Ships under the Cannon of the Forts. The *Streights* of *Gibraltar* is the only Out-let the *Mediterranean* has into the *Atlantick* Ocean: concerning its Breadth, some reckon 7 *French* Leagues, others 12 *Italian* Miles, and 20 for its Length. Its one of the most famous, frequented and most anciently known *Streights* in the World.

GIEN, a small City of *France*, in *Beauce*, with the Title of an Earldom, seated upon the *Loire*, with a Stone-Bridge, below the Canal of *Briare*, and about 12 Leagues above *Orleans*. It suffer'd much in the Civil Wars, in 1650. At what time the Bridge was broken down, to stop the March of the Prince's Army.

GIERACI, a Bishops See in the further *Calabria*, under the Arch-Bishoprick of *Regio*. This Town is the *Locri* of the Ancients, and was the Capital of *Magna Grecia*. It was since call'd *Giræum*, or *Hieracium*. *Leander Albert. Desc. Ital.*

GIESSEN, a small City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the River *Lan*; partly under the Landtgrave of *Hess d' Armstadt*, and partly belonging to him of *Hesse-Cassel*, with a new University, 4 Leagues from *Marpurg*. *Baudrand.*

GIGAEA, Daughter of *Amyntas* the First; King of *Macedon*, was married to *Bubares* a *Persian* Lord, who by *Darius*'s Order march'd with a great Army to revenge the Murther of the *Persian* Ambassadors, slain at an Entertainment at the Court of *Macedon*, by the Order of *Alexander Gigæa*'s Brother, being provok'd to this Barbarity, by some Affronts and Rudenesses offer'd to the *Roman* Ladies by the Ambassadors above mention'd: But *Bubares* falling in Love with *Gigæa*, *Amyntas* the King brought him to far into his Interest, that he got the Quarrel taken up between the two Courts, and prevented their coming to Blows. *Justin. Lib.* 7. *Eusseb. Chron.*

GIGERI, a City of *Africa*, in *Barbary*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. It is the Principal Town of the Province of *Bugia*, seated upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the City of *Bugia* to the West, and that of *Bona* to the East; where the *French* receiv'd an unlucky Foil, in the Year 1664.

GIGES, or *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; first a Soldier of King *Candaules* his Guards: He became afterwards so great a Favourite, that the Prince, who thought his Queen the fairest Woman in the World, resolv'd to let *Giges* see her Naked; and for that purpose having hid him in his Bed-Chamber, gave himself that foolish Satisfaction. The Queen was so enrag'd at this Affront, that she Commanded *Giges* to Kill the King, or prepare for Death himself. He chose the first, and then Marrying the Queen, reign'd 49 Years, and founded the *Dynasty*, or Family of the *Mermnades*; which lasted from *A. R.* 4. to the Defeat of *Crœsus*, 210. It's said *Gyges* wore a Ring, the Stone whereof render'd him Invisible, when turn'd inward; which gave occasion to the Proverb, *Gigis Annulus. Herodotus, Erasmus.*

GIGIA, *Gijon*, a little Town of *Spain*, in *Asturia*, upon the Shore of the Bay of *Biscay*, near *Cabo de las Penas*, with a spacious Harbour, 18 *Spanish* Leagues from *Cabo de Ortegal*. *Baudrand.*

GIHLOVA, or *Iglaw*, *Iglaw*, a small City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Moravia*, near the Confines of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Igla*, 8 Leagues from *Znoymo*. *Baudrand.*

GILANIA, *Gilan*, a Province of *Persia*, upon the Northern Coast of the *Caspian* Sea, being a part of the Ancient *Hyrcania*, and of which *Gilan* is the Chief City; from whence the *Caspian* Sea is often call'd *Mar de Gilan*. *Baudrand.*

GILBERT of *Sempringham*, was born at *Lincoln*, in the XIIth. Century, and founded the Order of the *Gilbertine* Monks in *England*: 'Tis said he wrote, *Gilbertinorum Statuta. Exhortationes ad Fratres*, &c. *Harpsfeild Hist. Anglic. Dugd. Monasticon*, &c.

GILBRATAR, a large Town upon the Lake of *Maracaye*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Castello del oro*, toward the Coast of Southern *America*; where the best Spanish Tabaco is made, call'd *Tabago de Maracaibo*. The Country is well water'd with Rivers, and bears the best *Cacao* in the *West-Indies*; and Cedars so large, that the Savages will make a Boat of one Trunk sufficient to carry the weight of 30 Tun. The Air is Unhealthful, especially in rainy Weather; so that none but Labourers live in this Borough, the Wealthier sort retiring to *Merida*, or *Maracaibo*. *Oexmelin*'s *Hist.* of the *West-Indies.*

GILDAS, call'd the Wise, or *Badonicus*; born in *Great Britain*, living in the VIth. Century, wrote a little Treatise, *De Excidio Britanniæ*; and another against the Immorality of the Clergy. *Gildas* wrote his Treatise *De Excidio Britanniæ* in 564, in the Sixty Fourth Year of his Age, being born the same Year, that the *Saxons* were defeated by the *Britons*, at the Battle on *Badon-Hill*. He wrote his Treatise above mention'd in *Armorica* or *Britagne* in *France*, whither the *Britains* had retir'd with their Colony, in the time of *Meroveus* King of the *Franks*. In this Treatise or Letter, as he calls it, he bestows some Strokes of Satyr upon the Five Kings, who Reign'd at that time in *Great Britain*. *Usserius Ant. Britan. Cap.* 13. *P.* 255. *Ed. Londin.* 1687. *Stillingfleet. Origin. Britan. Chap.* 5.

GILDO, Governor of *Africa* under *Arcadius*, usurp'd the Dominion of *Africa*; for which being reprehended by his Brother *Mascecel*, he put his Sons to Death. In revenge of which Injury, *Mascecel* got together a small Force in *Italy*; and Landing in *Africa* with 5000 Men, overthrew 70000 of the Enemy. Upon which *Gildo* kill'd himself in his Flight. *Ammian. Marcel. Zozimus.*

GILEAD, was properly the Mountain where *Laban* made a Covenant with *Jacob*; but afterwards the Mountain deriv'd its Name both to the City of *Gilead*, and all the Country adjoyning: which being fit to feed Cattle, was begg'd of *Moses* by the Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad*. It lay beyond the River *Jordan* to the East, *Sihon* having the one half, and *Og* possessing the other; and was shewn to *Moses* by God, as the most delightful and neareſt Prospect of the Land of *Canaan*, from the Top of Mount *Nebo*. *Numb.* and *Deut.*

GILES, Bishop of *Frescati*, afterwards made a Cardinal, and by *John* XIII. sent his Legate into *Poland*, was the first that erected the Cities of *Gnesne* and *Cracow* into Archbishopricks; and the Cities of *Posnania*, *Vratislaw*, *Cruswick*, *Plosco*, *Culm*, *Lubesse* and *Camin*, into Bishopricks; and supply'd 'em with Archbishops and Bishops, which he sent for out of *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, in the Reign of *Mieceslaus*, First Christian King of *Poland*.

GILES, *Gillo*, or *Ægidius*, Master of the *Roman* Forces in *Gaul*, was set up by the *French* in the room of *Childerick* I. by reason of his Cruelties. At what time *Guinomand*, *Childerick*'s faithful Friend, taking part with *Giles*, under pretence of Friendship, put him upon such violent Courses, which he follow'd, that *Childerick* was recall'd, and *Giles* expell'd the Kingdom. *Idacius.*

GILGAL, a small Province of *Palestine*, on this side *Jordan*, to the East of *Jericho*, where *Joshua* encamp'd till the *Israelites* were recover'd of their Circumcision, and where he set up 12 Stones, in Memory of his passing *Jordan* on dry Land, (*Deut.* 4. 5.) It seems to have been a Coun-

try of a great Extent, under the Name of the Kingdom of the *Nations of Gilgal. Josh.* 12.

GILGUL, a Word repeated often in the Books of the *Jews*, which signifies *rowling*; for they believe, that whatever part of the Earth they happen to die in, out of the Land of *Canaan*, their Bodies must rowl thither, to come thence to the General Judgment: Wherefore, a great many of 'em, when they find themselves near their End, draw as near as possible they can to this Land, to have the less way to rowl. They founded this Opinion on *Ezek.* 37. 12. *See I will open your graves and lead you to the Land of Israel. Rabbi Leo* of *Modena* understands this rowling of a *Metempsycosis*, affirming, that some of the *Jews* believ'd *Pythagoras*'s Transmigration, or the Souls travelling from one Body to another.

GILIMER, Kinsman to *Huneric*, King of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, was to have succeeded him; but finding his Reign too long for his Ambition, dethron'd him, and seated himself in his room, in 531. *Justinian*, desirous to recover *Africa*, wrote to *Gilimer* in favour of *Huneric*; and making *Gilimer*'s Contempt of his Letters his Pretence, sent *Belisarius* into *Africa*; who re-took *Carthage*, and pursuing *Gilimer* from Place to Place, compell'd him by Hunger to surrender, and carry'd him to *Constantinople*: where being brought before *Justinian*, and considering the Vicissitudes of Fortune, he said no more, but only repeated the Words of *Solomon*, *Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity*. However, *Justinian* allow'd him a being in *Galatia*; and in the mean time, *Africa* was reduc'd into a *Roman* Province, as it had been before the Conquest of it by the *Vandals*. *Procop. deBell. Vandal. Lib.* 1.

GILLUS, the Thirteenth King of *Scotland*, succeeded *Evenus*. A Competition happening for the Crown, betwixt *Dichanus* and *Dorgallus*, the Sons of *Durstus*, it was fomented by the Fraud of *Gillus*, the Bastard Son of King *Evenus*; who being convened with the Nobles to decide the Controversie, suborned wicked Fellows to raise a Tumult, in which the two Competitors were kill'd; and *Gillus* feigning as if his Life had been aim'd at, implor'd the Aid of all who were present; and with part of the Nobility, and some flagitious Persons fitted to his purpose, fled to *Evonium*, a Castle fortify'd by King *Evenus*. So that having fix'd himself in that strong Garrison, from a high place of the Castle he made a long Oration to the People, exclaim'd against the Obstinacy of the two Brothers, and curs'd the Assassines; but at last told 'em, That he was left by *Evenus* to be the Guardian of the Kingdom, till a New King was Chosen. The People hearing this, though they did not believe it; yet seeing him fortify'd in a strong Garrison, to avoid greater Mischief, they declar'd him King. But not thinking himself safe, so long as any of the Posterity of *Durstus* remained, he resolv'd to destroy his Nephews, and accordingly murther'd two of them, but one escaped. He extended his Fury to all of the Royal Blood. Whereupon the Nobility combin'd against him, defeated and constrain'd him to flie into *Ireland*. Whence he renew'd the War; but being pursued thither, and defeated, he was slain by *Cadwallus*, General for King *Evenus*, in the 3d. Year after *Gillus* had begun his Reign, about 40 Years before Christ's time. *Buchan.*

GILOLO, one of the *Molucca* Islands in the *Indian Sea*, to the East of which lies the Land of *Papous*, and the Island of *Celebes* to the West. The Situation of it is under the Equator, in 165. Deg. of Longit. The Form of it is Irregular, as having four Tongues of Land that advance several Ways; the one about 20 Leagues, the other 50. The Capital City of the Island is *Gilolo*, which derives its Name to a Kingdom also; the rest are *Cuma*, *Maro*, *Tolo*, &c. See *Molucca*'s.

GILOPOLO *Gaspar*, living in the XVIth. Age, continu'd the *Diana* of *George de Montemajor*, under the Title of *Diana Enamorada*; by *Barthius* translated into Latin.

GILPIN *(Bernard)* a Learned English-man, Born at *Kendal*, of an ancient and considerable Family, in the County of *Westmorland*, in 1517. made such Progress at the University of *Oxford*, that he was singl'd out to make Head against the Reformers, with whom he often disputed in King *Edward* VIth's Reign. *Peter Martyr* stood in greater fear of him, than of any other of his Adversaries, because he argued with great Attention and Ingenuity. But at last this Learned Man, by his great Application to Scripture and the Fathers, began to see that his own Doctrine was not conformable to Antiquity, and therefore resolv'd to change it. Whilst he had these Thoughts, *Cuthbert Tonstal*, Bishop of *Durham*, advis'd him to Travel. Whereupon he quitted his Cure. Nor could the Bishop perswade him to the contrary, though he promis'd he would procure him a Dispensation; and swore by the Soul of his Father, That otherwise he would want Money to pay the Charges of his Voyage, and at last die a Beggar. To which *Gilpin* made no other Answer, but that he believ'd the Devil would not hold the Dispensation valid. At his return, Queen *Elizabeth* offer'd him the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*. Which he refus'd; alledging, He had a great number of Friends in that Diocese, to whom he could not grant what they should desire of him without injuring his Conscience, nor refuse without disgusting 'em. *Charlton*, Bishop of *Chichester*. *Vid. Vitæ Selectæ Londini*, 1681.

GIMNOSOPHISTS, or *Gymnosophists*, Philosophers of the *Indies*, divided into *Brachmanes*, *Germanes*, or *Sermanes*, and *Hylobians*: Which last liv'd in Woods and Forests, to contemplate, more at leisure, the Wonders of Nature; they cloath'd themselves with the Bark of Trees, and took their Rest in the hollow of decay'd Ashes. All these Philosophers in general held the Metempsycosis, said the Happiness of Man consisted in a generous Contempt of the Goods of Fortune, and gloried in giving good Advice to Kings and Magistrates for the Government of their People. *Tertul. Clem. Alexand.* &c.

GINDI, a sort of People among the *Turks*, who show Tricks of Activity on Horse-back; they'll sometimes throw a Lance riding, and catch it again; some of 'em will Gallop with one foot upon one Horse, and the other upon another, and when they are upon this Speed and Posture, they'll make a shoot at Birds, which are set on the tops of Trees, on purpose: Sometimes they'll slide from the Back, under the Horses Belly, and then recover the Saddle again. *Ricaut. Ott. Emp.*

GINDUS, a River of *Asia* rising in *Armenia*, and discharging it self into the *Tigris*: This River gave a little check to *Cyrus*'s March to the Siege of *Babylon*, and drown'd one of his Charging Horses, which so much displeas'd him, That he order'd it immediately to be laid dry, by Emptying it into Three hundred and sixty Canals. *Herodot. Chlio*, &c.

GINGA, Queen of *Angola*, a Country of *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Congo* and *Bengala*; by most horrible Cruelties reveng'd the Death of her Father, Beheaded by the *Portugueses*. She over-ran the Country with a great number of her Subjects, putting all to Fire and Sword, and spaing neither Age nor Sex. She fed upon Humane Flesh, and always went in Man's Apparel, with 600 Negro's in her Train; of which 300 were Men clad like Women, and 300 Women in Mens Habit. However, at last she made a Profession of Christianity, and shewed great Marks of Repentance at her Death. *Menezes.*

GINGI, a City and Province of *India*, in the Peninsula on this side *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Coromandel*. This Province, which is known by the Name of the State *de Naque de Gangi*, has a particular Prince, whom the Natives call *Naique*, and who is a Tributary to the King of *Visapour*. This little State is bounded by the Gulf of *Bengala* to the East; by the Kingdom of *Bisnagar* to the North; by the Mountains of *Malabar* to the West; and the Province of *Taniaor* to the South. The City of *Gingi*, which gives its Name to the Province, is large, and well peopl'd. There is a Fortress belonging to it, of which the King of *Bisnagar* was formerly Master. The other Cities are *Coloran*, *Candabaran*, &c.

GIOTTO, Scholar to *Cimabue*, born near *Florence* in 1276, was a good Sculptor and Architect, as well as a better Painter than his Master: He began to shake off the Stiffness of the Greek *Manner*, endeavouring to give a finer Air to his Heads, and more of Nature to his Colouring, with proper Postures to his Figures: His most remarkable Piece, is that which he wrought in one of the Churches in *Florence*, representing the Death of the Blessed Virgin, with the Apostles about her: The *Attitudes* of which Story, *M. Angelo Buonaroti*, us'd to say, could not be better design'd. *Fresnoy*'s Art of Painting, *P.* 254.

GIOVENAZZO, Lat. *Juvenacium*, an Episcopal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Bari*: a small Town wherein there is nothing Remarkable, 2 or 3 Miles from *Molfetta*.

GIPHANIUS OBERTUS, in great Favour with *Rodulphus* II. wrote Commentaries upon *Aristotle*'s Politicks and Morals; upon *Homer*, *Lucretius*, &c. with several other Pieces upon the Civil Law, and died in 1609.

GIRGIO, a City of *Africa* in the *Upper-Egypt*, Capital of the Province call'd *Cassiff de Girgio*, seated upon the River *Nile*, between *Barbanda* and *Said*.

GIRINGBOMBA, a City of *Africa* in the *Upper-Æthiopia*, to which 15 more Kingdoms are subject. It lies upon the River *Gingiro*, or *Giring*, and borders upon *Morocco*, by the Testimonies of *Vossius*.

GIRON GARCIAS, Archbishop of *Toledo*, wrote *Collectio Conciliorum Hispaniæ cum Notis & Emendationibus*, Publish'd in 1594. *Ordo & Chronologia Gothorum Regum & Suevorum. Chronologia Toletanorum Præsulum & Conciliorum. De Primatu Ecclesiæ Toletanæ. De Dignitatibus & Officiis Regis & Domus Regiæ Gothorum.* He died in 1599. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hisp. Vossius, Labbée*, &c.

GIRONE, Lat. *Gerunda*, an Episcopal City of *Spain*, in *Catalonia*, under the Archbishop of *Terragone*. There is one broad Street that runs the whole length of the City, with several good Suburbs. *Girone* is also indifferently well fortified. This place in 1694. was taken by the *French* under the Mareschal *de Noailles*, but restored to the *Spaniards*, by the Peace of *Reswick* in 1697.

GISCALA (*John* of) was Head of the Factious, who refus'd to surrender *Giscala* to the *Romans*; but finding he was not able to defend the Place against so Potent an Army, fled to *Jerusalem*; where he drew the Zealots to his Party, and prophan'd the Temple with a thousand Cruelties, which he exercis'd upon the Princes and People. At length, after he had held out the City of *Jerusalem* to Extremity, he yielded to the *Romans*, by whom he was condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment. *Josephus.*

GISCO, After he had made War in *Africa* with good Success, was banish'd by his Fellow-Citizens; who envying his Honour, accus'd him to have unjustly put to Death his Brother *Amilcar*, under a false Pretence of having aspir'd to Tyranny. But he was afterwards recall'd; and his Enemies being deliver'd up to be us'd as he pleas'd himself, he only made 'em prostrate themselves upon the Ground, while he set his Foot upon their Necks. Soon after, he was sent into *Sicily* with an Army. Where being arriv'd, he made a Peace with *Timoleon*, upon Condition, That all the Cities depending upon *Greece*, should be absolutely Free. *Plutarch.*

GISORS, a City of *France*, in *Normandy*, in the County of *Vexin*, seated upon the little River of *Epte*, being a Bailliage, 14 Leagues from *Paris*. Not far from hence it was, that when *Philip the August*, and *Henry* King of *England*, heard the News of the taking *Jerusalem* by *Saladin*, they had an Interview, in the Year 1188. between *Gisors* and *Trie*, and resolv'd upon a Croisade for the Relief of the *Holy Land*. In Token of which, they set up a Cross in their Camp, and mutually promis'd to lay all their Differences aside till their return. *Roger, in Philip August. De Chesne.*

GISSA, *Pago*, a small Island of the *Adriatick* Sea, under the *Venetian*, 3 Miles from the Coast of *Croatia*, and 60 in Circuit, Oblong and Narrow, with a Town of the same Name containing 1500 Inhabitants; to whom, as well as to the Republick, the Salt Pits in the Island yield a considerable Revenue. *Metellus.*

GIVAUDAN, a Country of *France*, in *Cevennes*, bounded to the East by *Vivarez* and *le Velay*; to the South, by the Dioceses of *Nismes* and *Uzez*; to the West, by *Rovergne*; and by the *Upper Auvergne*, to the North. It is distinguish'd into the *Upper* and *Lower Givaudan*; which is almost all in *Cevennes*, being as it were, enclos'd within the High Mountains, which makes it very subject to Snow. The Capital City of this Country is *Mende*; the rest, *Randon, Chalgues, Marige, Barres*, &c. This Country, which is very Fertile, though it lie among the Mountains, had formerly Counts of her own, but the Earldom was united to the Crown, in 1271. However, the Bishops of *Mende* take the Title of Counts of *Givaudan*, and have some Privileges.

GIULIA, or *Gula*, Lat. *Julia*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the River *Keres*, and upon the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, near the Lake *Sarchard*, Taken by the *Turks* in 1565. and by them afterwards Morrgaged to the Prince of *Transilvania*. It is 20 Miles distant from *Waradin*, which lies to the South; and as many from *Segedin* to the East. Some will have it to be the *Ziridava* of the Ancients. *Baudrand.*

GIUS-CHON, in the *Turkish* Tongue, signifies a Reader of the *Alcoran*; whereof there are 30 in every Royal Mosque, that read each a Section of the *Alcoran*; which being divided into that Number, the Whole is read every Day. This is done for the Repose of the Souls of those that leave Legacies for that purpose, and therefore the Readers stand generally near the Tombs or Graves of those they Pray for. *Ricaut*

GLADIATORS, Sword-Players, Slaves that were taught to fight at Sharps, by Fencing-Masters, on purpose for the Divertisement of the *Roman* People; at their Publick Games, or Shows. At first, none but Slaves and Fugitives, that were enforc'd to it, would thus hazard their Lives: Afterwards, Free-men suffer'd themselves to be Hired to it; and they bound themselves by a solemn Oath, to Fight to the last Gasp, or else to yield their Bodies to be Whipt or Branded. ——*Uri virgis, ferroque necari* —— But, for the most part, the Prince or People gave their Lives to the Wounded, when they acknowledg'd themselves Overcome, in holding a finger up, and dropping the Point of their Weapon, and this was call'd *Missio*. Sometimes Noblemen themselves, that were decay'd in their Estates, to merit the Emperor's Favour, would engage in these sorts of Combats. The Victor was either Crown'd with a Palm-Tree-Branch; or else, if he were a Slave, was presented with a Wand, call'd *Rudis*, in Token of his being made a Free-man. Now that there might be a sufficient Number of these *Gladiators*, there were Schools erected, into which Captives, Fugitives, Servants, and notorious Offenders, were Condemn'd, and many times Sold. *Theodoret*, King of the *Ostrogoths*, in *Italy*, utterly abolished these *Gladiators*, in 500. The *Gladiators* wore always some Mark of Distinction, as a Peacock's Feather, or other very discernable thing. *Nero* order'd 400 Senators, and 600 *Roman* Knights, to Fight for his Diversion. See more in *Rolinus.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *Glamorganshire*, a Maritime County of *South-Wales*: so called (according to *Cambden*) from *Mor*, the British Word for the Sea, as agreeing to its Situation, or (as others will have it) from one *Morgan*, a Prince thereof. But, however it was so denominated, certain it is, that it stands bounded Northward with *Brecknockshire*; Southward, with the *Severn* Sea; Eastward, with the River *Rumney*, which parts it from *Monmouthshire*; and Westward, with *Carmarthenshire*. Its Length, from East to West, is near upon 40 *English* Miles; its Breadth, from North to South, about 20 Miles. The Whole is divided into 10 Hundreds; wherein are 118 Parishes, and 11 Market-Towns; anciently inhabited by the *Silures*, possessed of *South-Wales*; as the *Ordovices* were of *North-Wales*; and now being in the Diocese of *Landaff*. As to the Soil of this Country, the North and South Parts differ exceedingly. For, whereas the North is exceeding Hilly, and yields but little Corn; the South is so fruitful, that it wants for nothing: And, whereas the Northern Shires yield but little good Fruit, here grows as good, and as soon ripe, as any where in *England*. In short, This is look'd upon, by some, as the Garden of *Wales*. Besides the *Rumney*, which divides this County from *Monmouthshire*, and the *Hygbon*, which severs part of it from *Carmarthenshire*, here you will find the *Taff*, *Elay*, *Ogmore*, *Avon*, *Neath*, and others of less Note. As for the Wonder of the *Well* at *Newton*, and that of a *Rock* (or *Cliff*) in the Isle of *Barrey*, belonging to this County, see the Words *Newton* and *Barrey*. The Market-Towns are *Cardiff* the Principal Place, *Cowbridge*, *Bridgend*, *Aberavon*, *Caerphilly-Castle*, *Kenfig-Castle*, *Lantrissent*, *Lantwyt*, *Neath*, *Penres*, and *Swanzey*. Among which, *Cardiff* alone has the Privilege of sending a Member to Parliament, besides the Knight of the Shire. Within a Mile of *Cardiff*, on the River *Taff*, stands *Landaff*, a Bishop's See.

GLANDEVES, Lat. *Glandeva*, *Glannatia*, and *Glannatica*, an Episcopal City of *France*, near to the River *Var*, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*. This City was formerly an Earldom, but the continual Over-flowings of the *Var* constrain'd the Inhabitants to remove to *Entrevaux* about a Quarter of a League distant, whither the Cathedral was also translated.

GLANVILL (*Joseph*) Born at *Plimouth* in *Devonshire*, was admitted into *Exeter-College*, *Oxon.* in 1652. from whence after four years Continuance, he removed to *Lincoln-College*, in which, he took the Degree of Master of Arts: Soon after the Restauration he went into Holy Orders, was made a Member of the Royal Society, and, in 1666, was presented to the Rectory of the great Church in *Bath*; afterwards made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* II. and Prebendary of *Worcester*. He was a Person, of more than ordinary Parts, and Memory, of an Inquisitive and Philosophical Genius, and a great Master of Stile; his Discourses being generally Penn'd with a great deal of Spirit and Perspicuity. He died at *Bath* in the Year 1680. His Works are as follow. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, shewing the shortness, and uncertainty of our Knowledge, and its Causes, with some Reflections on Peripateticism. *Lux Orientalis*, or an Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages, concerning the Pre-existence of *Souls*, being a Key to unlock the Grand Mysteries of Providence. *Scepsis Scientifica*, or Confess'd Ignorance the Way to Science, &c. A Reply to the Exceptions of the Learned *Tho. Albius*; or the Author's Defence of the Vanity of Dogmatizing, &c. Some Philosophical Considerations, touching the Being of Witches and Witch-craft, in a Letter to *Robert Hunt*, Esquire. A Blow at Modern Sadducism, in some Philosophical Discourses about Witch-craft. A Relation of the Fam'd Disturbance of the House of Mr. *Mompesson*. Reflections on Drollery, and Atheism. *Plus Ultra*, or the Progress and Advancement of Knowledge, since the Days of *Aristotle*. Several Sermons, (*viz.*) *One upon the Kings Martyrdom*; *Catholick Charity recommended in a Sermon before the Lord Mayor of* London. *A Seasonable Recommendation, and Defence of Reason, in the Affairs of Religion, against Infidelity, Scepticism, and Phanaticism of all sorts. Philosophia Pia*, or a Discourse of the Religious Temper and Tendencies of the Experimental Philosophy, Profess'd by the Royal Society. A Prefatory Answer to Mr. *Henry Stubb*, wherein, the Malignity, Hypocrisie and Falsehood of his Temper, Pretences and Reports, &c. In his Animadversions on *Plus Ultra*, are discover'd. A further Discovery of Mr. *Stubb*. An Earnest Invitation to *the Lord's Supper*. Seasonable Reflections and Discourses, in Order to the Conviction, and Cure of the Scoffing, and Infidelity of a Degenerate Age, consisting of four Sermons. An Essay, concerning Preaching. A Seasonable Defence of Preaching. *Sadducismus Triumphatus*, Published by Dr. *Henry More* with Additions. *Athen. Oxon.*

GLARIS, a Town, and one of the Confederate Cantons of *Switzerland*, being a little Country, 3 *German* Miles in Length, though not very Broad, almost surrounded with Mountains, between *Altorf*, *Schwitz* and *Appenzel*, which first cast off the *Austrian* Yoak, and enter'd into Confederacy with the rest of the Cantons, in 1351. In the Year 1386. they were again attack'd by *Leopold*, Duke of *Austria*, who besieged the same Year, 1388. advanced with his

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Men as far as *Navalia*, with a Reſolution to have broken into the Country through that Narrow Paſs. But there being oppos'd by no more than 350 of the Inhabitants of *Glaris*, and 30 *Switzers*, that ſmall Number won ſo Famous a Victory, after they had ſlain above 3000 of the Enemy, beſide what were drown'd in the Lake *Rivarius*, that they totally recover'd their Liberty, which they have preſerv'd to this day. The Inhabitants are part *Proteſtants*, part *Roman Catholicks*; the *Proteſtants*, upon the Preaching of *Zwinglius*, embracing the Reformation in 1515. two Years before *Luther* appear'd in *Saxony*. The Town of *Glaris* has nothing Conſiderable; the reſt are *Neſtel*, or *Nephel*, *Urnen*, *Quart Weſen*, &c. *Simler*, *Plantin*.

GLASCOW, in Latin, *Glaſcum*. A City in the Weſt of *Scotland* near the River *Cluyd*, 16 Miles from the Weſtern Shore. This was very anciently a Biſhops See, but diſcontinued, till *William* King of *Scotland* reſtor'd it. 'Tis now an Archbiſhop's See, and an Univerſity, which was open'd by *Turnbull* a Biſhop, who, in 1554, built a College here: And 'tis now the beſt place of Trade in this part of *Scotland*, having a delightful Situation, Excellent Apples, and a Bridge with eight Arches over the *Cluyd*. *Cambden Ed. Lond.* 1695.

GLASSENBURY, *Glaſtonia*, or *Avalonia*, from the Kind of *Avalon*, ſo called, in which it ſtands, is a Market Town about the Middle of *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the Northſide of the River *Parret*, Famous in the Popiſh Times for its Rich and Stately Abbey: The Monks whereof, for the Credit of it, gave out, That the Body of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea* lay there Interred. Certain it is, that this was a Shelter to the *Britains* in the latter Times of the *Britiſh* Churches when they were miſerably haraſs'd and perſecuted by the *Pagan Saxons*. And it might be (as Biſhop *Stillingfleet* ſays) of far greater Requeſt among the *Britains*, becauſe it was the Place where the famous *Britiſh* King *Arthur* was Buried; whoſe Body was found there, very deep in the Earth, in the Reign of *Henry* II. with a Latin Inſcription on a Leaden Croſs, expreſſing that King *Arthur* lay there buried, in the Iſle of *Avalon*.

GLATS, Lat. *Glatium*, by the *Bohemians Gladſko*, a City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, Capital of a Praefecture of the ſame Name, ſeated upon the River *Mitta*, well fortify'd, and having a good Caſtle.

GLAUCUS, Son to *Hippoſthous*, who, at the Siege of *Troy*, chang'd his Arms that were of Gold, for *Diomed*'s that were only of Copper. There was another *Glaucus*, the Son of *Sisyphus*, who feeding his Horſes with Humane Fleſh, was by them devour'd himſelf: Denoting thereby the Vanity of thoſe that conſume their Eſtates by keeping of Race-Horſes. Alſo another *Glaucus*, a Fiſher-man; who putting into his Mouth a certain Herb, the Touch of which reviv'd ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh, became Mad, and threw himſelf into the Sea, where he was turn'd into a Marine Deity. Whence the Proverb, *Glaucus, comeſâ Herbâ, habitat in Mari*. *Eraſmus* in *Adag*.

GLEN (*Baldwin*) a Monk of *Arras*, of the Order of *St. Auguſtine*, was an Author of Note towards the End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote, *Chronicon ſeu Hiſtoria Abbatum Cenobii Henniacenſis*. *Monarchia & Series Regum Hiſpaniæ*. *Delineatio Belgicarum Provinciarum*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir.* &c.

GLICAS (*Michael*) of *Sicily*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Age, about the Year 1250 and wrote Annals in IV Parts: The firſt containing the Work of the Six Days Creation: The Second, from the Beginning of the World, till Chriſt's Time: The Third ended with *Conſtantine the Great*: The Fourth continu'd on to *Alexius Comnenus*, who died in 1118. To which *Cenealavius* added a Fifth, that proceeded as far as the Taking of *Conſtantinople*. *Voſſius*.

GLICERIUS, *Flavius*, a perſon of Quality who had gone through many conſiderable Employments, aſſum'd the Imperial Crown after the Death of *Olybrius*, and was Crown'd at *Ravenna*, in 473. But after he had Reign'd a Year was Depos'd by *Julius Nepos*, not far from the Mouth of the River *Tiber*, and then Conſecrated Biſhop of *Salona*, in *Dalmatia*, where he liv'd till 480. *Caſſiodor*. *Jornandes*. &c.

GLISSARIA, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Jutland*, now *Northrant*, near *Hufum*, in *Sleſwick*, 25 Miles in Compaſs, having in it ſome few Villages. *Baudrand*, *Cluverius*.

GLOCESTER, Lat. *Gloceſtria*, *Glevum*, the Chief Place of *Glocesterſhire*, and a Biſhops See, in the Province of *Canterbury*, 108 about 8 Miles W. and by N. from *London*. A fine and neat City, ſeated in a fruitful Vale, on the Eaſt Banks of the *Severn*, with a large Key, or Wharf, very commodious for its Trade. The Streets are generally fair, and the Town well built upon an eaſie Aſcent. Among the *Romans* it was in good Eſteem, under the Name of *Glevum*, and it has been formerly, Wall'd about, except on the Severn ſide, with a ſtrong Wall, ſome Remains whereof are ſtill to be ſeen in many Places; which ſhew what Strength they have been at when *Richard* III. being Duke hereof, when he came to the Crown, made it a County of it ſelf, by laying to it ſeveral of the adjacent Hundreds. Its Cathedral being firſt an Abbey Church, was built by *Aldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*; and afterwards repair'd, and ſo well beautify'd by ſeveral Abbots, that it is, to this Day, one of the Faireſt Fabricks of this Realm. In this Church lies Interr'd, under a Monument of Alabaſter, the unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* II. who by the Cruelty of *Iſabel* his Wife, was Murder'd at *Berkley-Caſtle*. That *Glocester* was a Biſhop's See, in the time of the *Britains*, ſeems probable, becauſe the Biſhop's Stile does occur in the Synodical Acts of thoſe elder Times, by the Name of *Clevienſis*, agreeable to *Clevum* the Britiſh Name of it. But whether it were ſo or not, this is certain, That it came to nothing, by the Heathen *Saxons*; and that when they embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith, it was firſt under the Authority of the Biſhops of *Litchfield*, and afterwards of thoſe of *Worceſter*. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. it was diſmember'd from that Dioceſs, and made a Biſhop's See, with five others of his Erection; conſtituting therein a Chapter of a Dean, and ſix Prebendaries; for the Maintenance whereof, he aſſign'd over moſt of the Lands belonging to all the Monaſteries here. The Dioceſs contains only *Glocesterſhire*, wherein are 287 Pariſhes, of which 125 are Impropriations. And here is but One Archdeacon, being call'd of *Glocester*. The Biſhoprick, according to the Eſtimate thereof at the firſt Foundation, is valu'd in the King's Books but 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 2*d.* And for a Tenth of all, the Clergy pay unto the King, 358 *l.* 15 *s.* But beſides the Honour *Glocester* has, of being a Biſhop's See, it has given the Title of *Duke* to one of the Royal Family.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, *Glocestrienſis Comitatus*, is a large In-land County of *England*, lying betwixt *Worceſter* and *Warwickſhire* Northward, *Somerſetſhire* Southward, *Oxford* and *Wiltſhire* on the Eaſt, the River *Wye* and *Herefordſhire* on the Weſt. So that the Length of it, from North to South, is 48 Miles; its Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 28 Miles. The Whole is divided into 30 Hundreds; wherein are 28 Pariſhes, and 30 Market-Towns: Whoſe Inhabitants, in the Time of the *Romans* went (with thoſe of *Oxfordſhire*) by the Name of *Dobuni*; the County making Part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now the Dioceſs of *Glocester*. This is a well Watered County; for, beſides the *Severn*, which runs through it from North, to South, here are the North and South *Avon*, *Wye*, *Windruth*, *Coln*, *Churn*, *Stroud*, *Frome*, and others of leſs Note; all yielding great Plenty of Fiſh, and the *Severn* particularly abundance of *Salmon*. Here is alſo *Dean Foreſt*, between the *Severn* and the *Wye*, reckon'd to be 20 Miles Long, and 10 Broad, but a good part of it conſum'd by Iron-Mines: And the *Cotſwold Hills*, Famous for the Wool of its Sheep, which feed here in great abundance. As the Air of this Country is Sweet and Pleaſant, ſo is the Soil exceeding Fruitful: And it yields not only Plenty of Corn and Grais, but exceeds all other Parts of *England* in the Goodneſs and Abundance of its Fruits; particularly Pear-Trees and Apple-Trees, which grow here of their own accord, and whereof great Quantity of Perry and Cyder is made: Yet more might be made, were it not for a kind of Bird, that comes hither ſometimes, and that in great Companies. A Bird ſomething biggar than a Sparrow, with a Bill thwarted croſs-wiſe at the End, whereby it ſhaves (or cuts) an Apple in two at one ſnap, but eats only the Kernels thereof, and ſo ſpoils more than he devours. They come about Harveſt-time, when Apples begin to be ripe. That here were formerly a great many Vineyards, it appears from the many Places call'd Vineyards to this day, whereof one moſt Eminent, nigh *Glocester*; and that, by ancient Records, ſome Towns in this Shire pay'd Rent-Wines in great Proportions. But in latter Ages this Commodity has been diſus'd, partly becauſe Better and Cheaper may be had from Beyond-Sea, and partly becauſe our other Native Liquors prove more Healthful to us. Tabaco likewiſe grew here very well, and much of it was planted about *Winchcomb*, whereby many got good Eſtates, till the Planting of it was (for good Reaſons of State) prohibited by Act of Parliament. *England* has the beſt Oak in the World, not for Eaſineſs, but Firmneſs: And the beſt Oak in *England*, is in *Dean-Foreſt* aforeſaid; ſo Tough, that (when it is dry) 'tis ſaid to be as hard as Iron. For Metals, here is Iron; and Steel, uſeful for Edge-Tools. Among the Memorable Products of this Country, there are frequently found about *Aſhley*, Oyſters, Cockles, and Perwinkles of Stone, which may be look'd upon as *Lapis Naturæ*. And for Manufactures, here is as good Cloathing as any in *England*, either for Fineneſs or Colour: For, as the beſt Wool grows here on *Cotſwold-Hills*, ſo here is an excellent Water for colouring the Cloth, which is that of the River *Stroud*. The Market-Towns are, the City of *Glocester*, which gives Name to the County, *Berkley*, *Blakney*, *Briſtol*, *Cheltenham*, *Cirencester*, *Campden*, *Cowpen*, *Sudbury*, *Evercelley*, *Offord*, *Great Dean*, *Dursley*, *Fairford*, *Hirton*, *Horwood*, *Letchlade*, *Marſhfield*, *Minching hampton*, *Newent*, *Newenham*, *Northleach*, *Painſwick*, *Stow*, *Stroud*, *Tetbury*, *Tewkesbury*, *Thornbury*, *Wickwar*, *Wimbourn*, *Great Wycomb*, and *Wotton-Under-Edge*, of which *Glocester*, *Cirencester*, and *Tewkesbury*, have the Priviledge to ſend each two Members to Parliament, beſides the Knights of the Shire. In which Cate, *Bri-*

tol

ſtol is reckon'd in *Somerſetſhire*. The Monaſteries diſſolved here by *Henry* VIII. were, *Gloceſter*, *Cirenceſter*, *Tewksbury*, *Deer-huſt*, *Minching*, *Berkley*, *Kingſwood*, *Winchcomb*, and *Hales*. *Speed. Cambden*, &c.

GLOGAW, a City and Dukedom of *Germany*, in *Sileſia*: the City ſtands upon the River *Oder*, toward the Frontiers of *Poland* regularly fortify'd, and having a Caſtle. There is alſo another *Glogaw* in *Sileſia* too, call'd *Little Glogaw*, or *Klein Glogaw*, in the Dukedom of *Opelen*.

GLORIOSO, (*John Camillo*) an Eminent Philoſopher and Mathematician, in *Naples*, where he was born 1572. His Works are, *Exercitationis Mathematicæ Diſſertatio Aſtronomica*. *Phyſica De Cometis*, &c. *Tomaſini in Elog. Doct.* Part II. *Lorenzo Criſſo. Elog. d' Huom. Lettre* Part II. *&c.*

GLUCKSTADT, a ſmall City of *Denmark* in *Holſatia*, ſeated upon the Right ſide of the *Elbe*, in that part where it receives a little River call'd *Rhine*, and fortify'd by *Chriſtian* IV. in 1629.

GNEPACTUS, King of *Egypt*, having march'd his Army into *Arabia*, where Proviſions fail'd him in the Deſarts, was conſtrain'd to Eat what he could meet with in the Country People's Houſes. Which ſort of Diet pleas'd him ſo well, that he reſolv'd for the future to feed on no other but ſuch homely fare, and wiſh'd a hundred Imprecations upon *Menes* the firſt King of *Egypt*, for introducing among the *Egyptians* Luxury and expenſive Eating. And to render his Memory Odious, caus'd thoſe Maledictions to be engrav'd upon a Column which he Erected in the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; giving at the ſame time an Illuſtrious Example of Frugality to his Succeſſors. *Plutarch*, *Diodorus*.

GNESNE, in Latin *Gneſna*, and by the *Germans* call'd *Gniſen*, an Archiepiſcopal City, and Metropolitan of all *Poland* ſeated in the Palatinate of *Kaliſh* in *Lower Poland*, between *Poſna* and *Toren*. At preſent there is nothing that renders the City conſiderable, but only that it is the Reſidence of the Primate of *Poland*, who has always a great ſhare in the Management of the Publick Affairs. *Gneſne* was formerly the Capital of the Kingdom, but was Burnt in 1613. The Archbiſhop and Primate of *Poland*, is Legate in Courſe of the Holy See, Regent of the Kingdom after the Death of the King, and gives Audience to Ambaſſadors, unleſs it be at the time of Election. He Summons the Senate, fixes the Day of Meeting for the Election, propoſes what Matters are to be debated, Crowns the Kings and Queens, and performs the Ceremonies of their Enterment. The States would have par'd off ſome of his Power during the *Interregnum*, when *Sigiſmund* III. went into *Sweden* in 1594. but *Sigiſmund Karn Cowiski*, then Primate oppos'd their Deſign, and diſappointed it. It was anciently call'd *Limioſaleum*, and is ſaid to have been Built by *Lechus*, the firſt Prince of the Country, who gave it the Name of *Gneſne*, from an Eagle's Neſt which was found in going to lay the Foundations. *Cromer*.

GNOSIMACHI, a ſort of Hereticks who Condemn'd all manner of Inquiſition after Knowledge; believing it of no Uſe to thoſe from whom God required only Good Actions.

GNOSSUS, the moſt celebrated City of *Creet* in the Days of Antiquity, famous for the Fables of *Minos* and the *Minotaur*, now a Poor Village, call'd *Ginoſa*.

GNOSTICS, that ſprang out of the *Nicolaitans*, certain Hereticks, who believ'd two Principles, the one Good, the Principle of Good; the other Bad, the Author of Evil. They held the Soul to be of the Subſtance of God, and deny'd the Divinity of Chriſt; ſaying only, *That God dwelt in him*. They held the moſt unlawful Pleaſures of the Body to be good, *&c.* and defil'd their Nightly Meetings with all manner of obſcene Impurities. Dr. *Hamond* believes this Hereſie begun in the Time of the Apoſtles, and that St. *Paul* alludes to 'em, in 1 *Tim.* 6. 20. and in ſeveral other Places. *Tertullian. Auſtin.*

GOA, an Archiepiſcopal City and Capital of all the Places which the *Portugueſes* poſſeſs'd in the *Eaſt-Indies*, as being the Seat of the Viceroy. It is ſeated in the Kingdom of *Decan*. In the *Peninſula* of *Indus* on this ſide *Ganges*, one of the faireſt and beſt Towns of Trade in the Eaſt. It ſtands in an Iſland which the Rivers of *Mandoua & Guari* form, where they fall into the Sea. The Ports of *Goa*, *Conſtantinople* and *Toulon* are eſteem'd the faireſt of our whole Continent. *Alphonſo d' Albuquerque* took it for the *Portugueſes* in the Year 1510. who have, ſince that, ſettled themſelves ſo powerfully there, notwithſtanding the Diſturbance of their Neighbours, that they are not to be remov'd. The Hoſpital is one of the faireſt in the Univerſe, exceeding that of the Holy Ghoſt, of *Rome*, and the Infirmary of *Malta*. The Viceroy's Palace is a Magnificent Structure. The Churches of *Goa* are ſumptuouſly adorn'd, of which one was erected into a Cathedral by *Paul* IV. and beſides the Churches, there are ſeveral Monaſteries. Were not the City ſo ſtreightned as it is by the Mountains, it would be much more inhabited, in regard the Air would be much more wholeſome; but the Mountains hinder the Winds from cooling the Air, ſo that the Heats are Violent. The Jeſuits have no leſs than five Houſes in this City. In ſhort, it was one of the faireſt Poſts in the World to be Viceroy of *Goa*. He had five Governments at his diſpoſal, whoſe Revenues equal'd the moſt conſiderable in *Europe*. There were, the Government of *Mozambique* in *Africa*; that of *Malcale* upon the Coaſts of *Arabia*; that of *Ormuz* upon the Coaſt of *Persia*; that of *Ceylan* towards the Cape of *Comori*, at the Point of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, and on this ſide of the Gulf of *Bengal*; and the Government of *Malaca* to the South of the *Peninſula* of *Indoſtan*, on the other ſide of the Gulf; but ſince the *Hollanders* and the *Engliſh* have cut off a great part of their Trade, the *Portugueſes* are nothing near ſo Potent as they were in the *Indies*. The Natives of *Goa* are Idolaters, and many of 'em have ſuch a Veneration for Monkeys, that they build 'em *Pagods* or Temples, and worſhip them. *Tavernier*.

GOAR, (*James*) born at *Paris*, a Dominican, being ſent as Miſſionary into the *Levant*, had an opportunity of fully informing himſelf concerning the Belief and Cuſtoms of the Greek Church; being thus qualified, he publiſhed the Euchologion in Greek and Latin at *Paris* in 1647. It was a very correct Edition: To this Work, he has added ſeveral Learned Remarks, where the Doctrine and Ceremonies of the Greek Church are fully explain'd. *Goar* likewiſe tranſlated ſome of the Byzantine Hiſtorians, but the Criticks obſerve, that he has miſtaken his Authours Senſe, in ſeveral Places. *R. Simon*.

GOBBO, (*Peter Paul*) a Native of *Cortona*, and famous Painter of Landskips, but more eſpecially of Fruits; in which he is ſaid to have out-done *Zeuxis*, who cheated Birds only; whereas Men took *Gobbo*'s for real Fruit. *Felibien*.

GOBELINS, a noted Houſe of *Paris* in the Suburb of St. *Marcel*, formerly poſſeſs'd by famous Wool-Dyers; whereof the chief call'd *Giles Gobelin*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Francis* I. is ſaid to have found the Secret of Dyeing Scarlet, which was from him call'd, *The Scarlet of the* Gobelins, the Houſe alſo took that Name, and the River that runs by it, whoſe Water is very proper for that uſe. The *Dutch* have endeavour'd all they could to diſcover the Secret, but to no purpoſe. This Houſe now is full of the beſt Tapeſtry-Makers, Goldſmiths, and Carvers in Marble and Wood of *France*, under the direction of the Overſeer of the Buildings, Art., and Manufactures of that Kingdom, and all continually imploy'd in making Decorations for the Kings Houſes.

GOBRIAS, one of the Seven *Perſians* that conſpir'd with *Darius* to expel the *Magi*, who after the death of *Cambyſes* had uſurp'd the Kingdom; He attended *Darius* in his Expedition againſt the *Scythians*, and interpreted the Preſent which the *Scythians* ſent the *Perſians*, deſigning the Invaſion of their Country; This Preſent was a Bird, a Rat, a Frog and five Arrows, which *Gobrias* expounded thus; O ye *Perſians*, unleſs ye retire with the Speed of Birds, or fortify your ſelves in Moraſſes like Frogs, or run into an Augur-Hole like Rats, we ſhall certainly diſpatch you with theſe Arrows. *Herodot.* lib. 4.

GOCLENIUS, (*Conrad*) eſteem'd for his Notes upon *Tully's Offices*, his Edition of *Lucan*, and ſeveral other Pieces; dy'd in 1539. or as others ſay, 35. *Melchior Adam*.

ST. GODARD, formerly *Adula*, a part of the *Alps* in the County of *Switzerland*. Strangers and Travellers, that know not the way, are often in danger of periſhing among the Precipices, when they go without Guides, in regard, it is generally cover'd with Snow.

GODEAU, (*Anthony*) Biſhop of *Vence*, was the firſt who occaſion'd the ſetting up of the *French* Academy in *Paris*; He wrote a Poem of St. *Paul*, a Hiſtory of the Church, *&c.* and dy'd of an Apoplexy in 1672. *St. Marthe. Peliſſon*.

GODESCALCUS, a *German* Monk, who liv'd in the 9th. Cent. much eſteem'd for his Learning, and the Penetration of his Genius; but afterwards accuſed of Hereſie, for teaching, *That God deſtin'd the Reprobate to Damnation, as the Elect to Glory; and that therefore, as he was the Principle of Good actions, ſo he was likewiſe Author of Evil.* Some endeavour'd to defend his Doctrine, and ſaid, *His Sentiments well underſtood, were the ſame with St.* Auguſtin's *upon theſe Heads*, but *Rabanus Maurus* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, believ'd him guilty of the Errors with which he was charg'd and ſent *Godeſcalcus* to *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims* his Metropolitan, who being no Friend to him, condemn'd him to be diveſted of his Order of Prieſthood, beat until he threw his Writings into the Fire, and afterwards caſt in Priſon, where he died, perſiſting to the laſt in his Opinion; which made *Hincmar* treat him as excommunicated, refuſe him the Sacraments and Chriſtian Burial. *Genebrard*, *Baronius*.

GODFREY of *Bouillon*, call'd *the Chriſtian Hercules*, Prince of *Lorrain*, having given frequent Proofs of an invincible Courage under the Emperor *Henry* IV. whom he ſerv'd with great Succeſs in *Germany* and *Italy*, was choſen General of the Expedition which the Chriſtians undertook for the Recovery of the Holy Land, Sold his Hereditary Dukedom of *Liege* to *Otbert* Biſhop of the Dioceſs, and laid out the Money in his Preparations for the War. The *Greeks* oppoſing the March of his Army, he conſtrain'd *Alexius Comnenus* to give him free Paſſage, and to diſſemble his unjuſt Jealouſies. In the Year 1097. he vanquiſh'd *Solyman* Sultan of the *Turks*, and took *Nice* after a Months Siege, then *Antioch* and *Edeſſa*, and in four Years time ſubdu'd *Lycaonia*, *Cilicia*, *Syria* and *Part of the Lower*

mia Contagena, which ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the *Saracens*, that the *Caliph* of *Egypt* by his Ambaſſadors ſu'd for Peace. In 1099. he took *Jeruſalem*, and by the general Conſent of all the Chieftains of the Army was Crown'd King of *Judæa*, with a Crown of Thorns, upon his refuſal of a Crown of Gold, and the title of King of *Jeruſalem*, where his Saviour was treated ignominiouſly, and Crown'd with Thorns. After which, his Army being extreamly waſted, the Sultan of *Egypt* taking his Advantage, ſent into the Field againſt him a Hundred thouſand Horſe, and a Proportionable Number of Infantry, which were all defeated with the Slaughter of above a Hundred Thouſand of the Enemy; and that Victory gain'd him the quiet Poſſeſſion of all the Holy Land. But he enjoy'd his Conqueſts but a very ſmall while; for he dy'd in the Year 1103. *Baronius*, *Guibert*, *Geſta Dei per Francos*. *Gulielm. Tyrius*.

GODFREY, Surnam'd *the Dane*, deſir'd to be Baptiz'd a Chriſtian in the Reign of the Emperor *Charles the Groſs*. The Emperor would needs be his Godfather, and Married him to a Natural Daughter of the Emperor *Lothaire* I. by whom he had in Dowry Fourſcore thouſand Pound weight of Gold, and the Dutchy of *Friſe*. But afterwards the Emperor being inveigl'd againſt him, for aſſiſting his Brother-in-Law *Hugo* in his Pretentions to *Lorrain*, was deſirous to be rid of him. Thereupon, *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Guilibert* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, having decoy'd him into an Iſland in the *Rhine*, under the Pretence of a Conference, Murder'd both him and all his Train. *Reginon*, *Mezeray*.

GODOFREDUS, or *Gothofiedus*, (*Denys*) an Eminent Lawyer, one of the moſt Learned Men of his Time, born at *Paris* in 1549. the Civil Wars in *France* made him quit the Realm, from whence he retir'd to *Geneva*, and afterwards into *Germany*, where he profeſs'd the Civil Law in ſeveral Univerſities. The Electour *Palatine* ſent him as Envoy, in 1618. to *Lewis* the XIIIth. who gave him ſeveral Marks of his Eſteem, and preſented him with his Picture and a Medal in Gold. *Godofred* died in 1622. He wrote Notes upon the Civil Law, Commentaries upon the Cuſtoms of *Orleans*, *Bourges*, and *Tours*. Notes upon the *Novels* and *Pandects*. The *Origin* of the Law. Notes upon *Tully*, &c.

GODOFREDUS, (*Theodore*) Eldeſt Son of *Denys* above-mention'd, made very ſerviceable Diſcoveries in the Civil Law, and in Hiſtory, and kept on the Reputation of his Father's Name. He run through ſeveral creditable Employments in his Profeſſion, and particularly was aſſign'd as Councellour and Secretary to the French Ambaſſadours at the Treaty of *Munſter*, where he died in 1649. He publiſh'd ſeveral Hiſtories of the Kings of *France*, and diſcover'd the true Genealogy of the Houſes of *Portugal*, *Auſtria*, *Lorrain*, *Bar* and *Navarre*. He likewiſe printed four Treatiſes concerning the Precedency of the Kings of *France*, with reſpect to the Kings of *Spain*: The Claim or Pretentions of the Kings of *France*, upon ſeveral Eſtates in *Europe*, &c. This great Man had a Son call'd *Denys Godofred* Councellour and Hiſtoriographer of *France*; a Perſon of extraordinary Learning in Hiſtory, and the Civil Law. This *Godofred* has publiſh'd a great Number of Books. *The Ceremonial of France in* 2 Vol. The Hiſtory of *Charles* the VIth. and ſeveral other French Kings, wrote by Authours, living in their reſpective Reigns, &c.

GODOFREDUS, (*James*) a very Learned Lawyer, Son to *Denys Godofred*, and younger Brother to *Theodore*, ſettled at *Geneva*, and died there in 1652. His Works are, *Fragmenta* XII. *Tabularum*. *Opuſcula varia Juridica*, *Politica*, *Hiſtorica*, *Critica*. *Fontes Juris Civilis*. *De diverſis Regulis Juris*. *De Famoſis Latrociniis inveſtigandis*. *De Jure Præſidentis*. *Tractatus de Sallario*. *Animadverſiones Juris Civilis*. *Commentaria in Libanii Orationem pro Templis Gentilium*. *Comment. ad L. Nullus omnino*, *Cod. Theod*. *Ad L. Quiſquis*. *Ad L. Jul. Majeſt*. *De Suburbicariis Regionibus*, &c.

GOEGHY, the Name of a Sect of *Banyans* in the *Indies*, who acknowledge a God, whom they call *Bruin* Creator of all things; they do not believe a Metempſychoſis as the other *Banyans* do, but hope their Souls after they leave their Bodies will be eternally with God; they live retir'd and pray much, never frequent the Churches of other Sects, nor have any Moſques of their own. They have a particular eſteem for one *Meeis* whom they call God's Servant. They never Marry, and are ſo ſuperſtitiouſly Reſerv'd that they will not ſuffer a Woman to touch 'em. *Mandeſlo*. *Olearius*.

GOEREE, a ſmall Iſland belonging to the Kingdom of *Alo*, in *Nigritia*, near the Coaſt of the *Atlantick* Sea, 3 Miles from Cape *Verd*. There was in it a Fort, which the *Dutch*, that built it, call'd *Fort Naſſau*; but in the Year 1677. the *French* took it, under the Conduct of the Count *d'Eſtrees*, raſed it, and built another, of which they are ſtill the Maſters.

GOES, (*Damian de*) a *Portugeze*, liv'd in the XVIth. Age, in great repute for his Learning, and much eſteem'd by the Great Men his Contemporaries. He wrote an Account of *the Religion and Manners of the* Ethiopians, *Deploratio Lapponæ gentis*, Commentaries on *the Actions of the* Portugals *in* India. *De Rebus & Imperio Luſitanorum*, *A Deſcription of* Lisbon, *The Hiſtory of* D. Manuel *King of* Portugal, *&c.* At length, whether ſtrangl'd by his Enemies, or whether he died of an Apoplexy, he was found Dead in his own Houſe at *Lisbon*.

GOGA, a ſmall Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, in the Kingdom of *Guxarate*, and in the Golph of *Cambaya*.

GOHORRI, (*James*) born at *Paris*, and call'd the Solitary, was a Philoſopher, and Mathematician of Note in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote *de Uſu & Myſteriis Notarum*. The Hiſtory of *Peru*, &c. *La Croix du Main*. *Thuanus*, *Voſſius*, &c.

GOJA, (*John*) by others call'd *Flavio Gira*; if he did not invent, yet he brought to greater Perfection the Uſe of the Needle and Loadſtone, in 1302. *Kirchir. Art. Magnet*.

GOJAM, a Kingdom of *Habeſſinia*, no leſs famous for being the Place where the Fountains of *Nile* were diſcover'd, than for its Situation, as being almoſt all encompaſs'd round by the River *Nile*, like a *Peninſula*. It is ſaid to contain 20 Provinces, by the Relation of *Godignus*. *Ludolphus*.

GOLCONDA, a Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, extending it ſelf in length upon the Sea that lies to the Eaſt of it; The River *Guenga*, which lies to the North, ſeparates it in part from the Territories of the Great Mogul: A great Chain of Mountains part it to the Weſt, from the Kingdom of *Decan*; and that of *Biſnagar*-bounds is to the South. The Kingdom of *Golconda* poſſeſſes one part of *Biſnagar*, together with the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, as far as *Coloran*. It had formerly belong'd to the Kingdom of *Orixa*, which lies to the North of it, and immediately to the South of the River *Guenga*. But Modern Relations aſſure us, that the Great Mogul is Maſter of that Kingdom, which he conquer'd about 20 or 30 Years ago. The City of *Golconda* is one of the largeſt and faireſt of *India*: It is uſually call'd *Heider-Abad*, and by Corruption *Hidraband*: and it is ſaid to have been built by *Heider-Sha*, who gave it his own Name. It is ſeated at the Foot of a Mountain, upon which is built a Fortreſs call'd *Golconda*; and the King's Palace makes as it were a third City. The other Cities are *Maſulipatan*, *Narſingapatan*, *Petrapoli*, *Pabor*, *Vixnopatan*, &c. which lie all upon the Sea-ſide; and beſides *Cordipoli*, which is extream ſtrong, there are alſo ſeveral other Places of Defence. The Kingdom of *Golconda*, is famous for the Mines of Diamonds that are in it; beſides, it affords great Quantities of Salt, Iron and Steel, *&c.* The Inhabitants are very Rich, and the Country, though extreamly Mountainous, produces great Store of Rice. The King is a *Mahumetan* of the *Perſian* Sect. There is to be ſeen in *Golconda* the moſt Magnificent Pagod in all *India*; but it is not finiſh'd. More eſpecially, the Stones are to be admir'd for their Bigneſs; and the Place where they ſay Prayers is an entire Rock of ſuch a prodigious Bulk, that they were five Years with the continual Labour of 5 or 600 Men removing and ſhaping it into Form; the Engine upon which they drew it, being drawn with 1400 Oxen. Were this Pagod finiſh'd, it might well be ſaid to be one of the moſt wonderful Structures in all *Aſia*. Three Leagues alſo from the City, ſtands a very fair Moſque, where are to be ſeen the Kings of *Golconda*, and where every day about Four in the Afternoon, they diſtribute Alms to all the Poor that will come. When the King ſits to do Juſtice, he appears in a Balcony that looks out upon the Piazza, and all People that have any Buſineſs there, ſtand below right againſt the Throne. Between the Balcony and the Ground, are ſet up three Rows of Poles about the length of a Half-Pike, to the Ends of which, they faſten Ropes that run a-croſs one above another; and this ſort of Barrier extends it ſelf the whole length of the Piazza. When the King calls for any Perſon, the Rope is let down juſt againſt the Balcony, under which ſits a Secretary of State, who receives the Petitions; and when he has got five or ſix, he puts 'em into a Bag, at what time an Eunuch that ſtands by the King in the Balcony, lets down a Rope, and then pulls up the Bag, and preſents the Petitions to his Majeſty. The great Lords of the Kingdom mount the Guard every *Monday*, each in his turn: There are ſome of theſe Lords that command five or ſix thouſand Horſe, and Encamp with their Tents ſet up right againſt the City. When they mount the Guard, they go out of their Houſes to the Rendezvous; but when they ſet forward, they appear in good Order, and there is ſomething of Pomp in their March. In the firſt place appear 10 or 12 Elephants; after that, 30 or 40 Camels, attended by ſeveral Coaches, about which the Domeſtick Servants walk on foot; then follow the Led-Horſes; and laſtly, the Lord to whom the Equipage belongs, with 10 or 12 Harlots dancing and skipping before him, and attended by his Cavalry and Infantry. There are in *Golconda* an infinite Number of Harlots, who are oblig'd to ſubſcribe their Names in the *Daroga*'s, or Judge of the City's Book. They pay no Tribute to the King, but every *Friday* a certain Number of 'em are oblig'd to appear with their Governeſs and their Muſick; and Dance before the King in his Balcony; or if he be not there, an Eunuch makes 'em a ſign to be gone. Theſe ſort of Women are exercis'd to that ſuppleneſs of their Joints, and ſo active withal, that the reigning

King being desirous to see the City of *Masulipatan*, Nine of 'em to clos'd themselves together, as to represent an Elephant; four making the four Feet, Four resembling the Body, and One the Trunk, while the King sitting upon the Back of the represented Beast, as in his Throne, made his Entry into the City. The present King of *Golconda* is call'd *Abdoul Couton Cha*; who deriv'd his Original from hence. Under the Reign of *Abkar*, King of the *Indies*, the Father of *Gehan-Guir*, the Dominions of the Great Mogul Southward, reach'd no farther than to *Narbeder*, where the River parted his Empire from the Territories of the *Raja* of *Narsingue*, which reach'd as far as Cape *Comorin*; all the other *Raja*'s being in a manner his Subjects and depending upon him. This *Raja* was so Potent, that he kept a-foot 4 Armies under as many Generals, the most considerable of which had his Quarters in those Lands that now compose the Kingdom of *Golconda*; the Second held the Province of *Visapour*; the Third that of *Dultabat*; and the Fourth that of *Brampour*. But the last *Raja* of *Narsingue* dying without Issue, the four Generals set up for themselves in their several Provinces, and having won a famous Victory from *Abkar* the Great Mogul, assum'd the Title of Sovereign Kings. But *Gehan-Guir*, the Son of *Abkar*, soon subdu'd the King of *Brampour*; *Chageban*, the Son of *Gehan-Guir*, conquer'd *Dultabat*; and *Aurengzeb*, the Son of *Gehan-Guir*, subdu'd the greatest part of *Visapour*: But as for the King of *Golconda*, there was no body meddl'd with him, but let him alone upon his Submission to pay an Annual Tribute of two hundred thousand Pagods, or 400000 Crowns of our Money. *Tavernier*.

GOLDAST, (*Melchior*) a German Lawyer, liv'd toward the beginning of the XVIIth. Age, in the Year 1615. Eminent among the Protestants, for his III. Volumes in *Folio*, under the Title of *Monarchia S. Romani Imperii*, &c.

GOLDEN-FLEECE, an Order of Knighthood instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*. The first Solemnities were perform'd at *Bruges*, at this Dukes Marriage with *Isabel* of *Portugal* in 1429. The Order was at first compos'd of four and twenty Knights, who were Gentlemen of Birth, and unblemish'd Reputation. Afterwards this Prince encreas'd the Number to one and thirty, and made a Law, that himself and Successours should be Sovereigns or Grand Masters of the Order. These Knights wore a Scarlet Cloak lin'd with *Ermin*, with a Collar open'd, and the Dukes Cypher upon 'em, in form of a *B*, to signify *Burgundy*; together with Flints striking Fire, with this Motto, *Ante ferit quam Flamma micat*. At the End of the Collar there was a Golden-Fleece hung, with this Device, *Pretium non vile Laborum*. This Order is now common to all the Princes of the House of *Austria*, as being descended from *Mary* of *Burgundy*, Daughter of *Charles* the *Hardy*, last Duke of *Burgundy*. *Chiffletius insign. Equit. Ord. Vell. Aurei. Favinus Theat. de Honn. & de Cheval. Mezeray*, &c.

GOLDEN NUMBER, a Note or Mark put into the *Calendar*, to point out the Day of the Solar Month, in which the New Moon begins. This Mark was one of the 19 Numerical Figures of the Lunar Cycle, according to this manner. The first Year of this Cycle they design'd the New Moon, with the Figure I. the second Year by the Figure II. the third by III. and so on to 19, and then beginning again with I. It was called the *Golden Number*, because it was commonly writ with Golden Characters, or because of its Excellence, and the easie Method it afforded at first to find the New Moons. This *Golden Number* continues yet to be Printed in our *Almanacks*, for the use of those Nations who have not admitted the Reformation of the *Kalendar*, made by Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1582. and for the better understanding of some Historians of the past Ages; but it is now no longer made use of to know the New Moons by, because of the Mistake caus'd by this *Golden Number*, and which is explain'd in the Article of *Lunar Cycle*; the New Moons being now known by the *Epacts*. *Petav. de Doctrin. Temp.*

GOLIUS, (*James*) a famous Arabick Professour in the University of *Leyden*, born at the *Hague*, set forth in the Year 1636. the History of *Tamerlain* in Arabick, and an *Arabick Lexicon*, in 1653.

GOLNOW, a Hans-Town of *Germany* in the *Lower Pomerania*, formerly a fair and pleasant City; but almost ruin'd by several Conflagrations and the *German* Wars. It belongs to the *Swedes*, by the Peace of *Munster*.

GOLTZIUS, (*Henry*) a famous Engraver in Copper, whose Pieces are highly esteem'd by the most Curious Artists, dy'd in 1617. and is number'd among the best Masters of his Age. *Felibien*.

GOLTZIUS, (*Hubert*) born in the Dutchy of *Guelders*, a great Antiquary, to whom the Commonwealth of Learning is greatly beholding for his explaining Ancient History by Medals, Old Inscriptions and Paintings, of which his Works are full, and testifie the Pains which he took. He has left us the Emperours, upon Coins from *Julius Cæsar* to *Charles* the Vth. a Register of the Magistrates, and Triumphs of *Rome* from the Foundation of the Town till the Death of *Augustus*. A List of the Consuls. A Treatise concerning the Origin and State of the *Romans*, and their Magistrates. A Treasure of Antiquities. The Lives of *Julius Cæsar* and *Augustus*. *Sicily* and *Magna Græcia*. A Voyage into *Italy*, *Germany* and *France*, &c. All these Works are written in Latin. This *Goltzius*, notwithstanding his great Learning and Abilities, is censur'd by some People, for not being sufficiently exact, in distinguishing Counterfeit Medals from the True. He dy'd in 1583. *Melchior Adam*.

GOMARUS, an Eminent Divine, Professour in the University of *Leyden*, where he stiffly disputed against *Arminius*, and with whom he had a Conference in the presence of the States of *Holland*. He was employ'd and successfully perform'd his part in translating the Bible into Dutch. See *Arminius*.

GOMER, the Son of *Japhet*, whom some will have to be the Father of the *Gomerites* a People of *Asia*, not far from *Syria*: Others suppose him to have been the Founder of the *Gauls* or *Galatians*, who were also call'd *Gomerites*. But the first Opinion is most probable from the 38th. of *Ezechiel*.

GOMERA, an Island in the *African* Sea, one of the *Canaries* seated between *Teneriff* to the East, and the Island of *Iron* to the West, with a Town of the same Name, and a Harbour on that side next to *Teneriff*.

GOMES *de Castro*, (*Alvarez*) a Person well known by his Writings, the most considerable of which is, his Life of Cardinal *Ximenes*. He was born in *Spain*, and died in 152[illegible]. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hisp.*

GOMES, (*Lewis*) Bishop of *Sarno* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the XVIth. Cent. He was considerably learned in the Civil and Canon Law, and had several good Employments in the Court of *Rome*. He wrote, *In Regulas Cancellariæ Apostolicæ Comment. Decisionum Rotæ*, Lib. II. *De Potestate & Stilo Officii Sacræ Pœnitentiariæ. De Literis Gratiæ Comment. In Nonnullos* Lib. VIti. *Decret. Titulos. Compendium utriusq; Signaturæ Clementinæ, cum Glossa. De Nobilitate. Elenchi omnium Scriptorum in Jure. De Tiberis inundationibus ab Urbe Condito, ad Ann.* 1531. *Gui. Panceroli*, lib. 2. *de Cl. Leg. Interp.* cap. 54. *Andr. Schottus & Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

GOMORRHA, one of the five Cities within the Limits of *Judæa*, consum'd by Fire from Heaven; where now the Lake *Asphaltitis*, or the Dead-Sea, formerly a small Kingdom in the time of *Abraham*, Gen. 14, *&c.*

GONDEBALD, King of the *Burgundians*, and one of the four Sons of *Gondioch*, shar'd his Father's Dominions with his Brothers, in the Year 473. but afterwards leagu'd himself with his second Brother, to despoil the other two, but being vanquish'd, lay hid a good while, till he was suppos'd to be Dead: and then taking the Field again, surpriz'd his Brothers, in the City of *Vienne*; put *Chilperic* to death, and burnt *Gondomar* in a Tower: and then restoring Peace to his Subjects, made excellent Laws for the Good Government of his Souldiers. Nevertheless, being overthrown a second time by *Godegesilus*, assisted by *Clodoveus*, he resum'd fresh Courage and retir'd to *Avignon*, where being Besieg'd by *Clodoveus*, he made a Peace with him, by the Mediation of his Counsellor *Aredius*. After which, he Sack'd *Vienne* a second time, and quarrelling again with *Clodoveus*, went into *Italy* to demand Aid of *Theodoric*. Which not obtaining, he dy'd in *Italy* about the Year 508. or, as some say, 516. *Gondebald* made a general Edict which comprehended the Burgundian Laws, since publish'd by *Lindebrogius* in his *Codex Legum Antiquarum*. *Greg. Tours*, *Paradin*.

GONDEBALD, King of the *Vandals* in *Italy*, Succeeded his Uncle *Huneric*, about 485. At the beginning of his Reign gentle and mild to the Orthodox, but afterwards persecuted 'em with no less Severity than his Predecessors. He dy'd in the Year 495. *Procopius*.

GONDEBALD, call'd himself the Son of *Clotaire I.* who would never acknowledge him, but averr'd him to be the Son of a Miller. But however it were, he retir'd to *Constantinople* in 583. where he was treated by the Emperor *Tiberius* with extraordinary Civility. Soon after *Gontran Boson*, going to the Emperor's Court, perswaded *Gondebald*, that the *French* had sent for him, believing no Person so fit to Govern them as himself. *Gondebald* thus deluded, and assisted by *Liban*, landed at *Marseilles*, where he was royally receiv'd: But there *Gontran* deserted him, robb'd him of his Treasure, and misus'd his Friends; till at length after the Death of *Chilperic*, the Grandees of the Kingdom perswaded him to assume the Title of King, at what time *Gontran* sent Forces against him, and besieged him in the Castle of *Comminges*, where they who had taken his part, deliver'd him to his Enemies, by whom he had his Brains beat out with a Stone. *Haymo. Paulus Æmilius*, &c.

GONDEGESILUS, Second Son of *Gondioch* King of the *Burgundians*, accepted the share which *Gondebald* assign'd him, enter'd into a League with him against his two Younger Brothers, and made choice of *Geneva* for his Royal Seat. Afterwards disdaining to be subject to his Brother's Laws, he excited *Clodoveus* to Invade his Dominions; but *Gondebald* making Peace with *Clodoveus*, surpriz'd him in *Vienne*; where [illegible] dy'd

flying to an *Arian* Church, he was kill'd in 500. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Paradin*, &c.

GONDEMAR, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, Succeeded *Viteric* in the Year 610. and reign'd 2 Years and 10 Months. He was preſent at the Council of *Toledo*, held in 610. where he made a Decree for the Precedency of that Church. St. *Iſidore*.

GONDEMAR, the Youngeſt Son of *Gondebald*, King of the *Burgundians*, made War upon the *French*, but had ſtill the worſt of it; being defeated at *Voyron*, and afterwards loſing *Autun* to *Clotaire* and *Childebert*, by whom being taken Priſoner, and thruſt into a Caſtle, he died miſerably about 532. *Gregor. Turon. Procop.* &c.

GONDI, the Family of *Gondi*, an ancient and Illuſtrious Family of *Florence*, that has been of 500 Years ſtanding, and eminent for Perſons of great Rank and Dignity both in *Italy* and *France*. *Juliano Gondi*, highly entruſted in *Florence*, refuſed the Penſion offer'd him by *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*; telling him, *That it became not a Citizen of a free City to take a Penſion of a Foreign Prince*. *Peter Gondi*, Biſhop of *Paris*, and Cardinal, always faithful to *Hen.* III. *Henry de Gondi*, Cardinal *de Rets*, who adviſ'd *Lewis* XIII. to undertake the War againſt the *Huguenots*, and died 1654. *John Francis Paul de Gondi*, Cardinal *de Rets*, ſo made by *Innocent* X. in 1652. *Alberti Gondi* Duke of *Rets*, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, was preſent at the Battel of St. *Denys* in 1567. and at that of *Montcontour*, in 1569. In great Favour with *Charles* IX. *Hen.* III. and *Hen.* IV. and died in the Year 1602.

GONDIOCH, King of the *Burgundians* ſettled himſelf in *Gaul*, and extended his Conqueſts from the *Rhone* to the *Saone*, about the Year 434. he loſt 20000 of his Subjects that were ravaging *Germany*; after which he ſu'd to *Aetius* for Peace. He was afterwards Kill'd by *Odier*, King of the *Huns*; though, as others ſay, by *Attila*, in 437. *Idacius*.

GONDIOCH, his Son ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, together with his Brother *Chilperic* in 437. About 443. they obtain'd *Savoy* of the *Romans*. In 452. they aſſiſted *Theodoric* King of the *Viſigoths* againſt *Rechiar* King of the *Sveians* in *Spain*. In 455. *Gondioch* taking the Advantage of the *Roman* Diviſions, took *Vienna* and *Lyons*, and ſubdu'd part of *Gaul*. He died in 475. *Jornandes*, *Idacius*, *Chorier*.

GONFANON, a Banner cut at the lower end into ſeveral Jaggs, every one of which is call'd *Enon*. The Ancient Banners of the Church were ſo call'd, that were Born by the *Gonfalonieri*, upon the Raiſing of Forces for the Defence of the Church, and the Eccleſiaſtical State. At *Florence* the *Gonfalonieri* were the Chief of the Republick: and at *Sienna* there are three *Gonfalonieri*, who every one Command the three ſeveral Quarters of the City. *P. Menetrier*.

GONTIER, Count of *Swartzenburg*, elected Emperor in the Year 1346. in Oppoſition to *Charles* King of *Bohemia*. But as the two Rivals were preparing for War, *Gontier* was Poiſon'd at *Francfort*. See the Hiſtory of this Emperor in a ſmall Book Printed by *Abaſuerus Fritſchius*, at *Leipſick* in 1677.

GONTIER, Archbiſhop of *Cologn*, and Grand Almoner to *Charles the Bald*, finding that *Lothaire* II. was in love with his Siſter *Valdrade*, joyn'd with the King, and fram'd ſeveral Accuſations againſt his Wife *Theutgard*, and pronounc'd her divorc'd. The Queen appeal'd to Pope *Nicholas* I. who ſent his Legates into *France*. But they being gain'd by *Gontier*'s Preſents, approv'd the Repudiation. Upon which, *Nicholas* call'd a Council at *Rome*, and Condemn'd both his Legates and *Gontier*, who thereupon took a Journey to *Rome*, in hopes to appeaſe the Pope, but finding him inflexible, he return'd back and died in 870. *Otho Friſingenſis*, *Reginon*, &c.

GONTRAN, Son of *Clothaire* I. had for his ſhare in 561. *Orleans*, *Bourges* and *Burgundy*. His uſual Reſidence was at *Chalon* upon the *Soane*. The Beginning of his Reign was ſomewhat black'ned by the Irregularity of his Amours. He joyn'd with *Chilperic* to oppoſe the Arms of *Sigebert*. He made War with *Recared* King of the *Goths* in *Languedoc*, without Succeſs, being defeated at *Carcaſſonne* in 587. After the Death of *Chilperic*, he took his Son into his Protection, and endeavour'd to revenge his Death. The War which he undertook againſt *Gondebald*, and the Care which he took of his Nephews, are Teſtimonies of the Kindneſs which he had for 'em. Toward the End of his Life, he gave his Dominions to his Nephew *Childebert* II. He Summon'd ſeveral Councils, and was a Lover of Juſtice and the Publick Good. Nevertheleſs, he was tax'd of being Humorous, Sulpicious, Inconſtant, eaſie to be gain'd by Flattery, and ſubject to Cruelty. He died at *Chalon* upon the *Saone*, in the Year 592. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Haymon*, &c.

GONZAGA, a Noble and Ancient Family in *Italy*, famous for great Captains and Illuſtrious Perſons. Among the reſt, *John Francis Gonzaga*, the firſt Marquis of *Mantua*, General of the Forces of the Church in Defence of *Bologna*, under *John* XXIII. and afterwards of the *Venetian* Forces againſt the *Milanois*. *Lewis de Gonzaga*, one of the moſt eſteemed Generals of his time. The *Florentines*, *Venetians*, and *Francis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, entruſted him with the Conduct of their Armies: And he was look'd upon as the Ornament of *Italy*. He died in 1478. *Frederick de Gonzaga* Marquis of *Mantua*, General of the Duke of *Milan*'s Forces. Hiſtorians applaud him for a good and Generous Prince, Religious, and a Lover of Learning and Juſtice. He died in 1484. *Francis de Gonzaga* II. Marquis of *Mantua*, firſt of all General for the *Venetians*, ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel fought near the *Tara*, at the taking of *Novara*, and the Defence of *Ferdinand* II. Afterwards *Lewis* XII. gave him the Command of the *French* in *Italy*; at what time he laid a Bridge over the *Garigliano*, and paſs'd his Army over the River under the Protection of his Canon, in View of the great General *Gonſales*, who had made his Brags that he would ſtop him. In the Year 1509. he was at the Battel of *Giera d' Adda*; after which, he was General of the Forces of *Maximilian* I. of thoſe of the Duke of *Milan*, of the Forces of the Church under *Julius* II. He was taken by the *Venetians*, who nevertheleſs honour'd his Merit, by putting him at the Head of their Army. The Pope made him *Gonfalonier* of the Church: after which, he died in 1519. *Frederick de Gonzaga* II. Duke of *Mantua*, firſt joyn'd himſelf with *Francis* I. and the Princes of *Italy*, againſt the Emperor *Charles* Vth. for the Enlargement of Pope *Clement* VII. but afterwards, altering his Mind, he clos'd with *Charles* V. who added the Marquiſate of *Montferrat* to his Dukedom of *Mantua*. He died in 1540. *Charles de Gonzaga-Cleves* I. of that Name, one of the greateſt Men of his Time, as may be ſeen by the Curious Memoirs publiſh'd in his Name. *Francis Gonzaga*, Cardinal of *Mantua*, promoted to the Purple by *Pius* II. in 1461. and died in 1483. *Hercules Gonzaga*, made Cardinal of *Mantua* by *Pius* IV. preſided at the Council of *Trent*, and died in 1563. Highly eſteem'd while he liv'd by the Cardinals *Hoſius*, *Bembo* and *Sadolet*. *Guichardin*. *P. Jov. Thuan.* &c.

GONZALES, or *Gonſalvo* of *Cordova*, Surnam'd *the Great Captain*, was a *Spaniard*, a Perſon of Quality, and one that wanted not Wit to bring about his Deſigns. He ſerv'd under *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* in the Conqueſt of *Granada*, where he won ſeveral Strong Places from the *Moors*. *Ferdinand* Vth. King of *Arragon* gave him the Command of the Forces which he pretendedly ſent into the Kingdom of *Naples*, to ſuccour his Kinſmen *Frederic* and *Alphonſo*; but indeed to ſhare the Kingdom of *Naples* with the *French*. He Beſieg'd *Taranto*, wherein was *Alphonſo* Duke of *Calabria*, the King of *Naples*'s Son, took the Town by Capitulation, and Swore upon the Euchariſt to the young Prince, that he would ſet him at Liberty; but for all that, when he was in Poſſeſſion of the Town, he pretended to have receiv'd New Orders from the King his Maſter, and ſent the young Prince a Priſoner into *Spain*. After this, the *Spaniards* and *French* diſagreeing about the Limits of their Shares, and not being able to reconcile the Quarrel, betook themſelves to Arms. And then it was, that *Gonſales* having in two ſignal Battels, firſt defeated *d' Aubigny* and taken him Priſoner, and in the ſecond Kill'd *Lewis Armagnac*, Duke of *Nemours*; and Laſtly, in a third moſt bloody Battel fought near the *Garigliano*, utterly ruin'd the Remainders of the *French*: He made himſelf Maſter of *Gajeta*, and ſettled the Kingdom of *Naples* under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*. 'Tis ſaid, That after this, *Gonſales* deſign'd to have made himſelf Soveraign of *Naples*, or at leaſt to have reſtor'd it to Arch-Duke *Philip*. However it were, *Ferdinand*, who was a jealous Prince, and none of the moſt Grateful, made a Journey to *Naples*, and forc'd this great General to follow him into *Spain*. Where he retir'd to his Houſe in diſcontent, and died in 1515. *Thuanus*, *l.* 1. *Brantoſme*, *Mezeray*, &c.

GONZALES *de Salas*, a Learned *Spaniard* of *Madrid*, made a Comment upon *Petronius Arbiter*, an Abſtract of Geography, *Tragedies de duplici Terræ inventum*, and died in 1651.

GOODWIN *Sands*, dangerous Shelves on the North-eaſt of *Kent*, and ſo call'd from *E. Goodwin*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion this Tract was before the Sea over-whelm'd it, when inquiry was made, What might have occaſion'd this Inundation; an old Man imputed it to the Building of *Tenterden* Steeple in this County, for which he was heartily laugh'd at, tho' in ſome ſence it was true enough; for Money had been conſtantly collected out of this County, to fence the Eaſt Banks of this County againſt the Encroachments of the Sea, and thoſe Sums were depoſited in ſuch hands, as finding the Sea quiet for many Years, and fearing nothing from thence, converted that Money to the Building of a Steeple, and endowing of a Church in *Tenterden*.

GORANUS, the Brother and Succeſſor of *Congallus* I. 45th. King of *Scotland*, govern'd the Kingdom after his Example, Travelling into all Parts of it to puniſh Offenders, and prevent the Injuries which great Men did offer the Poor; and perſwaded *Lothus*, King of the *Picts*, to break his Alliance with the *Saxons*, inſiſting upon their Inhumane Cruelty to the *Britains*, who had deſerv'd to well of 'em, and their late Treachery in Killing the greateſt part of the Nobility when they had invited 'em to a Conference, concluding, That it was unworthy a true Chriſtian to conſent to that League, whereby Chriſtian Religion muſt be extinguiſh'd, Prophane Rites renew'd, and wicked Tyrants, Enemies of Piety and Humanity, armed with Power againſt God and his Law: having thus diſ-

engag'd him from the *Saxons*, he made him enter into a League with *Uter*, King of the *Britains*, and with himself againſt 'em. This was renew'd again with K. *Arthur*, *Uric*'s Son, a Prince of great Valour, who took *London* and *York* from the *Saxons*; and being aſſiſted by King *Goranus* and *Lothus*, gave 'em a great defeat upon the Banks of the *Humber*, and at length ſubdu'd 'em quite. *Goranus* having Govern'd 34 Years, is ſaid to have been Kill'd by his own Subjects.

GORCONIUM, *Gorcum* a City of the Low-Countries in *Holland*, ſeated upon the *Meuſe* 5 Leagues above *Dort*, and in regard it is fortified after the Modern Faſhion, it may be ſaid to be one of the beſt Places in the Low-Countries. The River of *Lingh* runs through the middle of the City, and throws it ſelf into the *Meuſe*. It was Built in 1230. by *John* Lord of *Arkel*, after he had Built the Caſtle, which is ſtill to be ſeen. *Gorcum* is a well-peopl'd City, and Capital of the Country of *Arkel*, which the Natives call *t' Landt van Arkel*. Nor is it leſs famous for the Siege which the *Hollanders* laid to it, before they made themſelves Maſters of it. 'Tis ſaid, That from the top of *Gorcum* Steeple, you may diſcover Two and twenty Wall'd Cities, and a great Number of Towns and Villages. *Petit. Zuerius, Junius.*

GORDIANUS *Senior*, was the Son of *Metius Marullus* and *Ulpia Gordiana*, by the Father's ſide deſcended from the *Gracchi*; by the Mother's from *Trajan* the Emperor. A Perſon of great Magnanimity, Eloquence, Juſtice, Continency, and one of that great Moderation, that in all the high *Roman* Offices which he bore, he never did any thing overgreedily, immodeſtly, or to exceſs. Being made Pro-Conſul of *Africa*, and his Son ſoon after Legate with him; the Mildneſs of his Government won him ſo many Friends, that in Oppoſition to *Maximinus*, who was hated by all the World, *Gordianus* was advanc'd to the Throne in the 80th. Year of his Reign, and his Son made General of the Army, and ſoon after acknowledg'd Emperor with his Father, and the Choice approv'd by the Senate. This was done by the Procurement of *Mauricius*, a Captain in great Favour among the *Africans*. But at the ſame time one *Capellianus*, formerly degraded by the Emperor, in his Pro-conſulſhip, for ſeveral Irregularities by him committed, and for that reaſon bearing *Gordianus* a private grudge, got together a Rabble of *Moors*, and march'd directly for *Carthage*, to find out the new Emperor, who ſent againſt him his Son, a Better Man than a Soldier, who was therefore eaſily defeated and ſlain by *Capellianus*. Upon the News of which, *Gordianus* fearing to fall into the hands of *Maximinus*, kill'd himſelf. He was a Perſon much addicted to Poetry in his Youth, and wrote the Lives of *Antoninus Pius* and *Antoninus Marcus*, (of whoſe worth he was always a great Admirer) in XXX. Books in moſt Elegant Verſe. He was belov'd of the People, for his Magnificence during his Queſtorſhip, and his Splendid Shews, things extreamly taking with the Vulgar. He was ſomething fat of Body, and in his latter years, his comely grey Hairs, his graceful and Majeſtick Preſence procur'd him a general Reſpect. *Julius Capitolinus. Herodian, Lib.* 7.

GORDIANUS, the Son of the Emperor, conſpicuous for his Form, of a ſingular Memory, and of ſo good a Diſpoſition, that when he ſaw any of his School-fellows chaſtiz'd, he could not forbear weeping, was acknowledg'd Emperor by the Senate, ſo ſoon as the News was brought that he was Elected together with his Father. How he was ſlain you have already heard. He was a Perſon that went neat and rich in his Habit, lov'd good Eating and his Eaſe, and extreamly belov'd by his Servants, and all his Acquaintance.

GORDIANUS *Tertius*, was veſted with the Imperial Robes, and Saluted *Cæſar* in the Senate-Houſe, at the requeſt of the People and Soldiers, not being above Sixteen Years of Age. He was the Son, as moſt affirm, of a Daughter of *Gordian* the Elder. He quell'd the Sedition of *Sabinianus* in *Africa*, by the Aſſiſtance of the Præfect of that Province, and compell'd the Conſpirators to acknowledge their Crime and ſue for Pardon. He Married the Daughter of *Miſitheus*, a moſt Learned Philoſopher, and following his good Counſel, made the Empire look with a new Face of Honour and Juſtice. He made an Expedition into *Perſia*, overthrew *Sapor*, retook *Antiochia*, and expell'd the *Perſians* out of the *Roman* Empire. But this Happineſs laſted no longer than *Miſitheus* liv'd, who, was cut off by the Artifices of *Philip*, Surnam'd *the Arabian*, made Captain of the Prætorian Bands upon the Death of *Miſitheus*; for which reaſon he fought his life, and that he might make way to the Imperial Throne. For being advanc'd to that Dignity, he ſoon wrought the downfal of *Gordian*, and having got himſelf to be joyn'd with him Co-Partner in the Empire, commanded him to be ſtript and murder'd by the Souldiers, whom he had brought to be at his Devotion, and incens'd againſt *Gordianus* by many pretended Accuſations. *Julius Capitolinus. Herodian. Aurelian. Victor*, &c.

GORDITANUM *Promontorium*, *Capo di Monte falcone*, a Promontory upon the Weſtern Coaſt of *Sardinia*, toward the North, and jetting out toward the Iſland of *Aſinara*, hardly 20 Miles from *Argentera* to the North, but 20 from *Saſſari* to the Weſt. *Baudrand.*

GORDIUM, a City of *Great Phrygia*, upon the River *Sangarius*, famous for the *Gordian* Knot which was there kept as a Sacred Relick. *Alexander the Great* had a mind to ſee this Myſterious Knot, and not having Dexterity enough to untye it, drew his Sword and cut it a piece. *Xenoph. Quint. Curt. Lib.* 3.

GORDIUS King of *Phrygia*, and Father of *Midas*, who being a poor Husbandman, had two Yokes of Oxen, with one of which he Plow'd his Land, with the other he drew his Wain; That as he was at Plow, an Eagle Perch'd upon the Yoke of one of his Oxen, and ſate there till Evening; upon which, conſulting the Southſayers, a Virgin of the Country bid him ſacrifice to *Jupiter*, under the Title of King: that thereupon he Married the Virgin, and had *Midas* by her. In the mean time, the *Phrygians*, admonith'd by the Oracle to take for their Sovereign the firſt Perſon they met in a Wain, met *Gordius*, with his Wife and Son, and preſently plac'd him in the Throne. *Midas*, for the Favour received from *Jupiter*, Conſecrated to him his Father's Cart. 'Tis further ſaid, That the Knot which faſten'd the Yoke to the Beam, was ſo ingeniouſly and artificially contriv'd of the Bark of a Cornel-Tree, that the Ends of it could not be diſcover'd; and the Noiſe of Fame was, That whoever could unlooſe it, ſhould obtain the Empire of *Aſia*. *Alexander* therefore coming to *Gordium*, and not able to unloote the Knot, cut it with his Sword, and boaſted that he had fulfill'd the Oracle. *Curtius, Arrian.*

GORDON, the Sirname of an Ancient and Great Family in *Scotland*; who took their Name from the Barony of *Gordon*, in the Shire of *Berwick*, or the *Mers*, in the South of that Kingdom, which was the Ancient Inheritance of the Family. The Duke of *Gordon* is Chief of the Name, and the Family have had their Principal Reſidence in the North of *Scotland*, for ſome Ages, their Chief Manſion being the Bog of *Gight*. Sir *John Gordon*, of this Family, leaving an only Daughter to ſucceed to his great Eſtate, ſhe married Sir *Alexander Setoun*; who, by Authority of Parliament, took the Name of *Gordon*, to preſerve the Memory of the Family: And was, by King *James* II. Created Earl of *Huntly*, in 1449. King *James* VI. advanc'd to the Title of Marquis *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntly*, Lord *Gordon* and *Badenoch*; being a Man of great Honour and Reputation, for his Ancient Nobleneſs of Birth, and the Multitude of his Dependants and Followers. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntly*, was ſent againſt the *Engliſh* with his own Clan, to prevent their Incurſions into the Borders by King *James* V. In which he was Succeſsful; having, by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord *Hume*, repuls'd them with Loſs. He afterwards Commanded 1000 Men against them; and upon his Approach, they retir'd in Confuſion of which he made no Advantage: Whereupon the King was mightily incens'd againſt him, as at moſt of his Nobility who were averſe to the War with *England* at that time. He was, in Queen *Mary*'s time, employ'd to reduce the Chief of the *Mac Reynalds*, who had committed Depredations upon his Neighbours: But being Unſucceſsful, he was blamed: but more for having cauſed *William*, the Chief of the Clan *Chattan*, to be put to Death, becauſe he would not put himſelf under his Clanſhip. However, the Earl eſcaped with Impriſonment, and quitting ſome of his Royalties. The Nobility, not being willing that the *French*, who then govern'd all under the Queen-Regent, ſhould be inured to ſpill the Blood of the *Scotch* Nobles: And *Gordon*, being a Politick Man, adviſ'd the Queen-Regent to beſtow ſuch Court-Offices as were any way Gainful, upon Strangers, to create an ill Underſtanding betwixt Her and the Nobility. He was a great Oppoſer of the Reformation, and undertook, to Queen *Mary*'s Uncles, to reduce the North to the Church of *Rome*. The Pope and *Guiſes* knowing him to be a Powerful Man, kept him in their Intereſt by great Promiſes; and, among others, That their Niece, the Queen, ſhould Marry his Son *John*. Which animated him ſo far, that he attempted to cut off the Earl of *Murray*, her Brother, one of the Chief of the Proteſtants; and to have ſurpriz'd the Queen her ſelf, when in the North, where his Power was very great: And his Son *John*, in the mean time, was at the Head of 1000 Horſe. But as the Queen was on her Way to his Caſtle of *Strathbogy*, the Earl, in his Diſcourſe, did offend her; ſo that ſhe refus'd to go with him, and diſappointed the Plot: And the *Highland Clans*, particularly the *Mac Intoſhes*, with the *Frazers* and *Monroes*, came to her Aſſiſtance. But *Huntly*, by his Friends about her, had ſtill Hopes of effecting his Deſign againſt the Earl of *Murray*, and then he doubted not of obtaining his Deſire as to the Marriage. But this being diſcover'd by intercepted Letters, he was reduc'd to Deſpair and forc'd to hazard a Battel: Wherein, though he was Superior in Number, yet the Earl of *Murray* defeated him, and took himſelf, with his two Sons, Priſoners. The Old Man being Corpulent, Died in their Hands; his Son *John* was Beheaded; but *Adam* Pardon'd; and the Eldeſt put himſelf under the Protection of *Hamilton*, his Father in-Law. Of the Advancement of this Family to the Title of Marquis, by King *James* VI. we have heard above: And by King *Charles* II. it was honour'd with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Perſon of

of the preſent Duke, now a Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, which he held out, in the Beginning of the Revolution, for King *James*, againſt King *William*: But, during the Siege, he behav'd himſelf with ſo much Moderation, in regard of the Miſchief which he might have done to the City from that impregnable Fortreſs, that he was allow'd a Capitulation on very Honourable Terms: But having afterwards gone over to *France*, he was taken, as paſſing from thence into *Germany* and brought Priſoner to *Edinbourgh*. There are of this Noble Sirname, beſides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*: . . . Viſcount of *Kenmure*: . . . . . And many conſiderable Gentlemen.

GORGON, *La Gorgona*, a ſmall City of *Italy*, between the *Tuſcan* Shore and *Corſica*, formerly under the Dominion of the *Piſani*, but now ſubject to the Duke of *Tuſcany* containing only one Village with a Tower, 25 Miles diſtant from *Livorno* to the Weſt, 20 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Magra* to the South, and altogether Mountainous.

GORGONES, or *Gorgades*, the Iſlands of Cape *Vert*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, toward *Africa* and Cape *Vert*, being Ten in Number, under the King of *Portugal*. Vid. *Heſperides & Insulæ Insulæ*. *Baudrand*.

GORGONS, Three Siſters, the Daughters of *Phorcus* and *Ceta*, whoſe Names were *Meduſa*, *Euriale*, and *Sthenio*. They dwelt near the *Heſperian* Gardens, and turn'd into Stones all People that look'd in their Faces. *Perſeus* vanquiſh'd 'em, and kill'd *Meduſa* by *Minerva*'s Aſſiſtance. All which, the *Mythologiſts* ſay, is meant of *Fortitude*, which Overcomes the greateſt Dangers. *Virgil. Natal. Com.*

GORITIA, *Goritz*, a City of *Friuli*, and Capital of a County of the ſame Name; ſeated upon the River *Liſonzo*, 3 or 4 Miles from *Aquileia*, and as many from *Palma*: A fortify'd Town, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

GORLÆUS, (*Abraham*) Born at *Antwerp*; a great Collector of Medals, Ancient Coins, and other Antiquities: (as may be ſeen by his Treatiſe *de Annulorum Origine*; his *Theſaurus Numiſmatum*. *Familiarum Roman. Paralipomena Numiſmatum*. *Dactylitheca ſeu Annulorum Sigillorumq; è Ferro, Ære, Argento atq; Auro promptuarium*, &c.) He died in the Year 1609. *Val. Andr.*

GORLITZ, Lat. *Gorlitium*, a Town of *Germany*, in Upper *Luſatia*; ſeated between the Marſhes toward the *Neiſe*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Bautzen*, upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, of which it was formerly a Member, but now belongs to the Duke of *Saxony*: A well fortify'd City.

GOROPIUS, (*John*) born at a Village in *Brabant*, called *Hilvaren Beca*. He was much eſteem'd in *Charles* the Vth's Time, and Phyſician to the Queens of *France* and *Hungary*, and conſiderably ſkill'd in Philoſophy, Languages, and the Polite part of Learning; however his Works did not altogether anſwer his Character, which might poſſibly be occaſion'd by his giving himſelf the liberty of maintaining Paradoxes. One of which was, that *Adam* ſpoke Teutonick or High-Dutch. *Goropius* wrote *Origines Anverpianæ* in nine Books, and died at *Maeſtricht*, in 1572. *Lipſius*, *Cent.* 3. *ad Belg. Ep.* 44. *Scaliger*. Lib. 2. Ep. 146. *Miræus in Elog. Belg.* &c.

GORSKINS, (*James*) Archdeacon of *Gneſne*, Vice-Chancellour and Profeſſour of the Univerſity of *Cracovia* in *Poland*, was a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Learning in the XVIth. Cent. and made a conſiderable Progreſs in the Study of the Languages, Divinity and Canon Law. He died in 1585. His Works are, *De Uſu legitimo Euchariſtiæ*. *De Paſtore*. *De Baptiſmo Prædeſtinatorum*; *Cruſius ſive Animadverſio in Theologos Wittemberg*. *Præmunitio adverſus Inſanum Dogma Franchen Ariani*. *Victoria Regis Stephani*. *Præſtantiſſimorum Polonorum Epiſtolæ*, lib. 3. *Starovolſcius in Elog. Polog*, &c.

GORY, a ſmall City of *Gurgiſtan*, or *Georgia* Proper; ſeated in a Plain between two Mountains, upon the River *Kur*, at the Foot of a Riſing Hill; upon the Top of which ſtands a Fortreſs guarded by Natural *Perſians*. It was built during the Wars of *Gurgiſtan*, about 40 Years ago, by *Ruſtan Kan*, General of the *Perſian* Army. It is fortify'd as well by Nature as Art; which is the Reaſon there are not in it above 10 Men that keep Garriſon. The Inhabitants are all Merchants, and very Rich; and all things neceſſary for Humane Life are to be had there at a cheap Rate.

GOSLARIA, *Goſlar*, a Free and Imperial City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, and in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*; ſeated upon the *Oker*, which riſes not far from it, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Hildeſheim*.

GOSTININ, a City and Caſtellanſhip of Lower *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Rave*, with a good Caſtle, 2 or 3 Leagues from the *Viſtula*, and as many from *Plocko*. *Demetrius Suiski*, Grand Duke of *Moſcovy*, whom his Subjects had deliver'd into the Hands of *Stanſlaus Zolkiewski*, General of the Forces of *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, was carry'd to *Goſtinin*, in 1611. and there died in a ſhort time after.

GOTEMBURGH, a City of North *America*, in New *Sweden*; built by the *Swedes*, taken from them by the *Hollanders*, and from them by the *Engliſh*.

GOTEMBURGH, Lat. *Gothoburgum*, a City of *Sweden*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, with a fair Harbour. It lies in *Weſtro-Gotland*, about 2 or 3 Leagues from *Babus*. And here it was that *Charles* IX. King of *Sweden*, died, in 1650.

GOTHA, a City of *Germany*, in *Turingia*, belonging to one of the Branches of the Princes of the Houſe of *Saxony*. This City ſuffer'd much in the XVIth. Age, during the Wars in *Germany*. *John Auguſtus*, of *Saxony*, took it the Year 1567. and there put a ſtop to his Brother, *John Frederick*, who was carry'd away Priſoner to *Vienna*. *Thuanus*, l. 41.

GOTHAM, a Village of *Ruſhcliff* Wapentake, in the South Parts of *Nottinghamſhire*: Noted for a ſort of Rugged Stone found near it, but beautify'd with ſuch delicate Veins as exceed the Beauty of Marble. *As Wiſe as a Man of Gotham*, is a Proverb to expreſs a *Fool*. How this Proverb ſhould paſs ſo currant, I ſee no Ground for it, but ſuch Fopperies as have been father'd on the Men of *Gotham*, though perhaps it breeds as Wiſe People as any that cauſelefsly laugh at their Simplicity. To juſtifie which, Doctor *Fuller* quotes a Worthy Man of this Place, *William de Gotham*, who was twice Chancellor of *Cambridge*, in the XIVth. Century, and prov'd as Wiſe a Governor as that Age did afford. But, as he ſays withal Men of all Ages have made themſelves merry, by ſingling out ſome Place, and fixing the Staple of Stupidity or Stolidity therein. Thus the *Phrygians* were counted the Fools of all *Aſia*, and the Anvils of other Mens Wits to work upon. *Serò ſapiunt* Phryges, *Phryx niſi ictus non ſapit*. Thus *Abdera*, in *Greece*, was the Place for Dull-Pates: *Abderitanæ pectora Plebis habes*. *Plutarch* was a *Bœotian*; and yet *Bœotum Ingenium* ſignified a down right Blockhead. *Eraſmus* a *Hollander*, and yet *Auris Batava* is taken for a heavy Fancy, which has no Skill in Witty Conceits.

GOTHIA, which they of the Country call *Gotland*, or the Land of the *Goths*, is a Province of *Sweden*, which lies between *Sweden* Proper, *Norway*, and the *Baltick* Sea. It is divided into Weſtern, or *Weſtro-Gotland*; Eaſtern, or *Oſtro-Gotland*; and Southern, or *Sud-Gotland*. The Provinces of *Weſtro-Gotland*, are *Weſtro-Gotland*, *Dalia*, and *Wermeland*: Of Eaſtern *Gothia Oſtro-Gotland*, *Smaland*, *Oeland*, and the Iſle of *Gotland*: Of Southern *Gotland*, *Skonen*, *Halland*, and *Bleking*. Which three laſt formerly belong'd to *Denmark*, but are now under the Kingd of *Sweden*. Some aſſure us, That the *Goths* came out of this Country: But Others, That they were the *Getæ* of *Aſia* who leaving their own Country in ſearch of a more Fertile Soil, ſettled themſelves in *Boſnia*, *Thrace*, and *Bulgaria*, from whence they ſpread themſelves into *Scandinavia*, and ſtop'd upon the Shore of the *Baltick* Sea, till the Time of *Alaric*. However it were, certain it is, that they began to make themſelves known in the Time of the Emperor *Decius*, about the Year 251. *Theodoſius the Great* vanquiſh'd 'em in *Thrace*; and to gain his Goodwill, they receiv'd Baptiſm. 'Tis true, That *Baronius* obſerves, That the *Goths* were inſtructed in the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Faith, in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*. But in the Reign of *Decius*, they ravag'd *Mœſia* and *Thrace*: In the Time of *Galienus*, they waſted *Greece*, *Macedonia* and *Aſia*: And at ſeveral other times, many other Provinces of the *Roman* Empire were ruin'd by their Incurſions. And they were become ſo Formidable, that *Procopius* made uſe of no other Forces in all the Meaſures that he took to Invade the Empire, in 365. The Emperor *Valens* was by them ſlain in a Battel which he gave them in 378. *Alaric*, with his *Goths*, took *Rome*, and harraſs'd all *Italy*, during the Reign of *Honorius*, in the Year 409. *Ataulph*, his Succeſſor, began the Kingdom of the *Viſigoths* in *Aquitain* and *Languedoc*. Afterwards they ſet up a Kingdom in *Spain*; where they continued near 300 Years, till *Roderic* was driven out by the *Moors* and *Saracens*, in 713. *Theodorick*, adopted by the Emperour *Zeno*, and making War upon *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, in *Italy*; ſet up the Kingdom of the *Oſtro-Goths*, or Eaſtern *Goths* there, which continued about 58 Years, till *Narſes*, *Juſtinian*'s General conquer'd *Totilas* and *Teia*, and put an End to the *Goths* in *Italy*, in the Year 552. *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Cluverius*.

GOTHINI, an Ancient People of *Germany*, toward the River *Oder*, and to the Eaſt of the *Marcomanni*, now a Part of the Province of *Sileſia*, near to *Uratiſlaw*, by the Teſtimony of *Sanſon*.

GOTHLAND, Lat. *Gothlandia*, an Iſland of *Sweden*, in the *Baltick* Sea, 12 Leagues in Length from North to South, and 5 in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt; wherein ſtands the City of *Wisby*, formerly a Town of great Trade.

GOTHS, an Ancient People of *Germany*, which dwelt all along the *Viſtula*, even as far as its Mouth, in the Baltick-Sea at *Dantzick*. The Original of theſe People is very much diſputed, but the Learned *Cluverius* is poſitive, that they were firſt ſeated in the Country above-mention'd, between the *Viſtula* and the *Oder*; and afterwards incorporating the *Heruli* by Conqueſt, the *Rugians* and ſome other Vandalick Clans, they were known after this Incorporation by the general Name of *Goths*, and as ſuch diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the *Vandals*, who ſtill retain'd the ſame Name; and in proceſs

proceſs of time, finding their Country too ſtrait for the Number of the Inhabitants, they divided themſelves into two Nations, ſo that they who inhabited the more Eaſtern Parts, toward the *Pontus Euxinus*, as far as the River *Tyras*, were the *Oſtro-Gots*, Govern'd by Princes of the Houſe of the *Amali*: The others, who inhabited more to the Weſt, as far as the River *Tibiscus*, and call'd themſelves *Viſi-Gots*, were Commanded by Princes of the Race of the *Balthi*. Both the one and the other were Faithful to the *Romans* for ſome time; but afterwards they frequently croſs'd the *Danube*, and committed great Ravages in the Territories of the Empire. They Beſieg'd *Martianopoli*, in *Thrace*, during the Reign of *Claudius*, near 100 Years before they fell into *Dacia*. And then it was, that the *Gepidi*, coming out of their Iſlands, threw themſelves into Mid-land *Dacia*, led by their King *Faſtida*, and made but one People with the *Goths*. And at the ſame time they alſo continued to paſs the *Danube*, and make moſt terrible Incurſions into *Thrace*, *Illyria*, and *Pannonia*; till being tam'd by *Conſtantine the Great*, they lay quiet within their own Limits. And about that time it was, that by reaſon of their Commerce with the *Romans*, ſeveral among 'em forſook their Idols, and embrac'd the Chriſtian Religion. One of their Biſhops alſo was preſent at the General Council of *Nice*. But not long after, the Catholick Religion was chang'd among 'em by that Arch-Heretick *Audæus*, who gave a Humane Shape to God; ſo that they follow'd the Hereſie of the *Anthropomorphites*. *Maimburgh's Hiſt. of Arianiſm.*

GOTTINGHEN, a City of Lower *Saxony*, in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. Some Authors take it for the *Municium* of the Ancients. It is ſeated upon the River *Leine*, upon the Frontiers of *Heſſia*, on that ſide next to *Duderſtadt*.

GOTTORP, Lat. *Gottorpium*, a Fortreſs of *Denmark*, in *Jutland*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Dukes of *Sleſwick*, of the Houſe of *Holſtein*, who alſo bear the Title of Dukes of *Gottorp*. It is one of the moſt delicious Seats that is to be ſeen in all the Northern Parts of *Europe*, nothing can be more Pleaſant and Romantick than the Situation of this Caſtle, it ſtands in an Iſland ſurrounded by a large Lake made by the River *Sley*, whoſe riſing Banks are cloathed with fine Woods, the Waters clear and full of Fiſh, carry Veſſels of ſmall Burthen to and from the Baltick-Sea, into which it empties it ſelf: The Gardens are large, well diſpoſed with Fountains, *&c.* A moſt Noble Park, or rather Foreſt, full of Deer, wild Boars, and all ſorts of Game joins cloſe to this Garden, cut through with pleaſant Walks and Ridings: This place ſuffered much during the Misfortune of the late Duke, who was reſtored to it, as well as the reſt of his Dominions, in 1589. but his Son has been lately diſpoſſeſt of it by the Troops of *Denmark*.

GOUALIAR, or *Goualeor*, a City of a Province of the ſame Name, in the Empire of the *Great Mogull*, on this ſide *Ganges*, to the Eaſt of *Agra*. This Place is look'd upon as one of the Wonders of the *Indies*, and is the Arſenal where the Emperor keeps his Treaſures; and hither it is that the *Great Mogul* ſends all ſuch Princes whoſe Perſons he deſigns to Secure, or elſe to put privately to Death. *Tavernier*.

GOUDA, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in *Holland*, ſeated upon the *Yſſel*, which there receives two Rivers; of which the one, call'd *Gou*, derives its Name to the City. It is ſaid to have been built in the Year 1272. under *Florent* V. Count of *Holland*: And that it had two particular Lords of the Houſe of *Blois*; the laſt of which reſign'd it to the Counts of *Holland*, in 1398. *Gouda* was burnt in 1420. but now it has a very Fair Church, and a Magnificent Town-Houſe. The Situation of the City is not only very Pleaſant, but alſo very Advantageous, by reaſon of the Sluces, and the convenient Harbour in the *Yſſel*. It lies above 5 Leagues from *Leyden*.

GOVEA (*Antony*) of a Noble Family in *Portugal*: He acquir'd the Reputation of an Excellent Poet, a Great Philoſopher, and a Learned Lawyer, left ſeveral Works behind him, and died in 1565. We have four Epiſtles, and ſeveral Epigrams of his; His other Works are, *Ad Titulum de Juriſdictione omnium Judicum. Variarum Juris Lectionum*, lib. 2. *De ſubſtitutorum modis. Ad Legem Falcidiam. In Tiberianum*, &c. *Thuanus* gives him a large Encomium, *lib.* 33.

GOUEL, a River in the Kingdom of *Bengale*, where there are Diamonds found. See *Soumelpour*.

GOVERNO, Lat. *Acroventum*, is a Town in the Signiory of *Venice*, upon the *Po*, in that part where the River receives the *Menzo*, and lies in the Dutchy of *Mantoua*, between *Mantoua*, and *Concordia*, not far from *Miranda*; Famous for the Interview between Pope *Leo*, and *Attila*, King of the *Huns*.

GOUFFIER, a Noble and Ancient Family of *Poitou*, in *France*, from whence, among others of great Dignity in that Kingdom, deſcended *Adrian Gouffier* Cardinal of *Boiſſi*, advanc'd to the Purple by *Leo* X. at the Requeſt of *Francis* I. with whom he was in great Favour; and *William Gouffier*, known by the Name of *Admiral de Bonivet*. In the Year 1515. *Francis* I. ſent him his Extraordinary Embaſſador into *England*. In 1521. he Commanded the Army deſign'd by King *Francis* for the Recovery of *Navarre*: At what time feigning to March toward *Pampelone*, he turn'd away toward St. *Johns de Luz*; and having paſs'd the River *Bidaſſon*, lay'd Siege to *Fontarabi*; which Surrender'd, after the firſt Aſſault. In 1523. he Commanded the Army in *Italy*, and lay'd Siege to *Milan*; but was forc'd to riſe from before it, by reaſon of the Peſtilence that rag'd in his Army. To repair his Loſſes, he perſwaded King *Francis* to take the Field next Summer in Perſon, and adviſed him to fight the Battel of *Pavia*; where he himſelf loſt his life, and the King his Liberty. *Mezeray*, &c.

GOULAMS, Perſian Slaves, made up of the Gatherings of all Nations, and principally of the Georgian Renegado's. The King of *Perſia* has about fourteen Thouſand of theſe *Goulams*, in a diſtinct Body, in his Army. *Thevenot*.

GOULETTA, a Fortreſs between the *Mediterranean* Sea and the Lake of *Tunis*. Before the Pirate *Barbaroſſa* fortify'd it, 'twas no more than a ſquare Tower, ſeated upon the Mouth of a Canal, where the Sea Water enters into the Lake. The Canal is about a Bowſhot in Length; but ſo Narrow, that one Galley cannot row through it. The Lake is about 3 Leagues in Length, and 2 Broad, and all over ſpread with Banks of Sand: ſo that there is no paſſing but with Barks, along the Canals, where the Current of the Water runs ſtrongeſt. *Barbaroſſa* conſidering that *Tunis* could not be Fortify'd, as being Commanded by ſeveral Hills to the Weſt, reſolv'd to haſten the Fortifications of *Gouletta*. But the Emperor *Charles* V. took it by Aſſault, that he might reſtore it to the King of *Tunis*, whom *Barbaroſſa* had dethron'd. Afterwards he regain'd the City of *Tunis*, which he deliver'd into the Hands of Her Lawful Sovereign, in the ſame Year 1535. In 1574. the Turks made themſelves Maſters of it, and made a ſpacious Harbour there, and built a Cuſtom-Houſe, two Moſques, with Priſons for Chriſtian Slaves. *Marmol*.

GOURA, *Gourè*, a Caſtle in the Kingdom of *Nigritia*, upon the ſhore of the *Atlantick* Sea, newly built and fortify'd by the *Hollanders*, 3 Leagues from *Cape Vert*, and ſtanding in a ſmall Iſland almoſt joyning to the Shore.

GOURNAY, *Gornacum*, a Town in *Normandy*, ſeated upon the *Epte*, in the County of *Bray*, about 5 Leagues above *Giſors*, there is another Town of the ſame Name, in the Iſland of *France*, upon the Confines of *Picardy*, between *Compiegne*, *Noyon* and *Clermont* in *Beauvaſis*.

GOURUM, or *Gouro*, a City of *Aſia*, in *India*, within the Kingdom of *Bengale*, about 200 Miles from *Bengale* to the North, and as many from the Bay of *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the Great Mogul.

GOZE, an Iſland of *Africa*, which the Latins call *Gaules*, the Natives *Gaudiſch*. It lies to the Weſt of *Maltha*, being ſeparated from it only by a narrow Frith not above 4 Miles broad. There is in it a Fortreſs upon a Hill, with a ſmall Borough; which, together with the Iſland, belongs to the Knights of *Maltha*.

GOZON (*Deodatus*) the Twenty ſeventh Grand Maſter of *Rhodes*, advanc'd to that Dignity in the Year 1242. He is reported to have kill'd a Dragon as big as a ſmall Horſe, with long Ears, cover'd over with Scales, having a Head like a Serpent, four Feet, reſembling thoſe of Crocodiles; two Wings, Black above, and Yellow mix'd with Greenish underneath, and a Tail lying in ſeveral Folds and Circles upon his Body. This Monſter haunted *Rhodes*, at a Place call'd *Malpas*, and infected all the Air of the Country near adjoyning to his Den; till *Gozon* diſpatch'd him, by the Aſſiſtance of two Maſtiffs: It us'd to walk, ſwinging its Wings, darting Fire at the Eyes, and making a hidious Hiſſing. *Gozon* having undertaken to fight him, caus'd an Artificial Dragon to be made, as like it as Art could poſſibly; and having accuſtom'd his Horſe to come to it, and his Dogs to faſten upon and rear its Belly, he arm'd himſelf *Cap-a-pé*, and being attended with ſome of his Domeſticks, came near the Den, and there leaving his Servants, with Orders to come to his Aſſiſtance if they ſaw Occaſion, made forward, with his Lance in his Hand. The Dragon ſpying him, came forward with his wonted fierceneſs; and *Gozon* having broke his Lance againſt its Breaſt, without doing it the leaſt harm, alighted from his Horſe; and the Dogs having faſten'd upon the Beaſt, he ran his Sword into his Wind-Pipe, where the Skin was ſomewhat tenderer. It's ſaid all this is repreſented in the Tapeſtry of the Order; and that theſe Words, *Dux ut Extinctor* are ſtill to be ſeen upon that Great Maſter's Tomb. *Boſio's Hiſtory of the Order of St. John, &c.* But after all, this Story looks like a Romance.

GRACCHUS (*Titus Sempronius*) of the Family of the *Sempronians* in *Rome*, twice Conſul, once Cenſor, and twice Triumph'd. When he was Prætor, he ſubdu'd *Gallia*. The firſt time he was Conſul, being ſent into *Spain*, he reduc'd the *Celtiberians*, and took the City *Illuca*, and ſplendidly repair'd it, that it might be a Memorial of his Anceſtors, calling the Name of it *Gracchuris*. The ſecond time he was Conſul, he utterly ſubdu'd *Sardinia*, and brought away ſuch a vaſt number of Slaves, that the long continuance of the Sale, gave Occaſion to the Proverb *Sardi venales*. His Wife

was *Cornelia*, of the Family of the *Scipio's*, Eminent for her Chaſtity and Learning; by whom he had two Sons, *Tiberius* and *Caius*, of rare Parts, and admirable Eloquence; but ſo over fondly coverous of Popular Applauſe, that they forſook the Nobility, and took part with the Common People, and reviv'd the *Agrarian* Laws, the perpetual Fuel of Seditions; and never would be quiet, till they had arm'd the Nobility to their Deſtruction. *Tiberius* was kill'd firſt, while he was Haranguing to the People, by *Pub. Naſica*; and *Caius* two Years after that, when he had poſſeſs'd the Capitol, and by frequently pointing to his Head, recommended the Preſervation of it to the People, (which by others was interpreted to be a Demanding the Diadem,) was ſlain by the Order of the Conſul *Opimius*. *Livy*, *Florus*, &c.

GRACCHUS *Sempronius*, of a Noble Family in the Reign of *Auguſtus*; a Perſon Induſtrious, and wickedly Eloquent; vitiated *Julia*, the Daughter of *Cæſar*; marry'd to *Marcus Agrippa*, and afterwards being marry'd to *Tiberius*, proſecuting his former Adulteries, incens'd her againſt her Huſband: For which reaſon he was baniſh'd into the Iſland of *Cercina*, where he continu'd 14 Years in Exile; and after *Julia* was murder'd in the Iſland of *Pandeteria*, by the Command of *Tiberius*, had his Head ſtruck off by Perſons ſent on purpoſe to take away his Life. *Tacit.* Annal.

GRACES, Lat. *Gratiæ*, by the Greeks call'd *Charites*, were ſaid to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*, or (as Others ſay) of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, being three in number, *Aglaia*, ſignifying Beauty; *Euphroſyne*, Gladneſs or Joy; and *Thalia*, Youth and Mirth; all referring to the Fertility of the Earth, and the Abundance of Fruits which it produces. *Thalia* ſignifying the pleaſant Blooming of the Trees; *Aglaia*, the Splendour of the Summer; and *Euphroſyne*, the Joy which the Husbandman takes in the Plenty of his Harveſts. Some referr the Signification of this Fable to Benefits receiv'd and beſtow'd. By *Aglaia*, denoting the Benefit done; by *Euphroſyne*, the Perſon that receives; and by *Thalia*, the Perſon that beſtows. Therefore they were always painted with a Smiling Countenance, and repreſented Naked; to ſhew, that we ought to oblige our Friends without Diſſimulation. *Natales Comes*, *Seneca*, *Fulgent.*

GRACIA *à Dios* a City and Promontory of *Honduras*, a Province of New *Spain*, in Northern *America*. There are in the Parts adjoyning a great number of *Indians*; to whom the *Spaniards* give the Name of *Indios Bravos*, by reaſon they are Stout and Generous, and were never yet ſubdu'd. Nevertheleſs, they agree with the *Engliſh* and *French*, and make no ſcruple to ſerve aboard their Ships. Where, after they have ſerv'd 3 or 4 Years, and learn'd to ſpeak the Languages, they return Home, without demanding any other Reward or Money or Cloaths, but only ſome Iron Tools. Their Government is much like the Republican; for they acknowledge neither King nor Prince. When they go to War, they make the moſt Courageous and beſt Experienc'd among em their Leader; and when they return Home again, that Commander has no more Authority than any of the reſt. The Country which they poſſeſs is about 50 Leagues in Extent, inhabited by about 15 or 1600 Men; divided into two Bands, of which the one is ſettled at Cape *Gracia à Dios*, the other at *Mouſkque*. Religion they have none; only 'tis ſaid, that formerly they were Idolaters, and worſhipp'd a Slave, that reſembled their Idol, for One whole Year: dreſs'd up in the ſhape of their Idol, for One whole Year: The Prieſts wath'd him well, clad him in the Idol's Robes, and honour'd him that Year as a God: He had 12 Guards always to ſerve him, and hinder his Eſcape: He lodg'd in the Temple, where he receiv'd the Viſits of the Nobility, *&c.* who, with the Prieſts, waited on him when he appear'd in publick: The Women brought him their Children to receive his Benediction, and ſome proſtrated themſelves at his Feet; Then ſacrific'd him with a world of Ceremonies, and ſet up another. *Oexmelin's* Hiſt. of the *Weſt-Indies.*

GRACURIS, by ſome ſuppos'd to be *Agreda*, a Town of *Arragon*, upon the River *Queils*, in the Confines of Old *Caſtile*, others will have it to be *Cagurra*, in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, near the River *Ebro*, and not far from *Vienna.*

GRADISCA, a Fortreſs belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in *Friuli*; ſeated upon the River *Liſonzo*, in the County of *Goritia.*

GRADISKA, a City of *Sclavonia*, lately belonging to the *Turks*, ſeated upon the River *Save*, toward the Frontiers of *Croatia*, between *Poſſega* and *Zagrabia*: It was taken by the Duke of *Croy*, in 1691.

GRADO, a City of *Friuli*, built among the Marſhes of the Gulph of *Venice*. It was formerly the Seat of a Patriarch, afterwards tranſlated to *Aquileia*; and from thence, about 200 Years ago, tranſlated to *Venice*. 'Tis alſo the Place where St. *Mark's* Chair is preſerved, which was ſent thither by the Emperour *Heraclius*. In the Year 1256. *Alexander* IV. added new Privileges to thoſe which the Patriarch had receiv'd from *Leo* X. in 1050. The Patriarchate was tranſlated to *Venice* by *Nicolas* V. and *Laurentio Juſtiniano* was the firſt that enjoy'd that Dignity. At preſent the City of *Grado* is not very Conſiderable, lying about twelve Miles from *Aquileia.*

GRADONICUS, (*Peter*) Duke of *Venice*, Elected in 1290. by his Prudence diſcover'd the Conſpiracy of *Bajamont Teupolus*, and prevented the fatal Conſequences that might have befallen the City. The Republick therefore, to Honour the Memory of their Preſerver, order'd St. *Catharine's* Day to be ſolemnly obſerv'd, as being the Day on which he was Elected. *Egnat.* lib. 3.

GRAFFIO, or *Jacobus de Graffiis*, a Benedictine, Abbot of *Montcaſſin* in *Italy*, liv'd in 1595. He was Grand Penitentiary in the Dioceſs of *Naples*. He applied himſelf chiefly to the Studies of the Moral and Caſuiſtical Part of Religion. His Works are; *Deciſiones Aureæ caſuum Conſcientiæ*, Lib. IV. *Conſilia ſeu Reſponſa Caſuum Conſcientiæ. De Arbitrariis Confeſſariorum quæ attinent ad Caſus Conſcientiæ*, &c.

GRAFTON, a ſmall Town of *Cleley*-Hundred, 3 Miles Eaſt of *Toceſter*, in *Northamptonſhire*. Adjoining to which is a fine Park, and a Mannor-Houſe of great Antiquity; moſt part whereof was burnt and pull'd down in the Civil Wars, *Anno* 1643. Memorable for the Marriage here conſummated betwixt *Edward* IV. and the Lady *Grey*, the firſt King of *England* ſince the Conqueſt that Marry'd his Subject; this being the Ancient Seat of the Family *de Wydeville*, Earls *Rivers*. The laſt of which Line, *Richard*, dying in the Year 1490. bequeath'd it (among other Lands) by his Will, to *Thomas Grey*, Marquiſs of *Dorſet*. In which Name it continu'd till *Henry* VIII. with whom it was exchanged for other Lands in *Leiceſterſhire*, and ſo has ever ſince continu'd in the Crown. The ſame gives the Title of Duke to *Charles*, Son to the late Duke of *Grafton* that was kill'd before *Cork*, in *Ireland.*

GRAILLY, (*John*) in 1364. commanded the Forces of *Philip* King of *Navarre* againſt *Charles* V. King of *France*, at the Battel of *Cocherel*, in *Normandy*; where he was taken Priſoner by *Bertrand de Gueſchin*, and not releas'd till the Treaty of Peace concluded between thoſe two Princes. Afterwards he ſerv'd the *Engliſh* againſt *France*; and after many ſignal Exploits, was taken Priſoner before *Subize*, and impriſon'd in the *Tour* of the Temple at *Paris*; from which the King of *England* did all he could to get him releas'd, and had prevail'd, upon Condition he would never take Arms againſt the *French*; but he choſe rather to die in Priſon, which he did five Years after his Impriſonment.

GRAIN, (*Baptiſte*) a Frenchman, he was Councellour and Maſter of Requeſts to Queen *Mary de Medicis*. In 1614. He publiſh'd a Hiſtory entitled, *De cade contenant la vie & geſtes du Roy Henry le Grand, IV de ce nom, en laquelle eſt repreſenté le etat de la France, de puis le Traitè de Cambray en 1559. juſques a la mort du Roy*, &c.

GRAMAYE, (*John Baptiſt*) an Apoſtolical Protonotary, was born at *Antwerp*; he was both a Linguiſt, Poet and Hiſtorian, and had travelled over a great part of *Europe* and *Africk*. He died at *Lubeck*, in 1635. His Works are, *Africæ Illuſtratæ*, Lib. X. *& Diarium Argolenſe. Hiſtoria Brabant. Antiquitates Ducatûs Brabantiæ. Antiquitates Flandriæ. Namurcum*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 17.

GRAMONT, ennobl'd with the Title of a Dukedom, ever ſince the Year 1663. is a Town of the Lower *Navarre*, ſeated upon the River *Bidouſe*, between St. *Palais* and *Bidache*, which deriv'd its Name to the Noble Family of *Gramont*, from whence deſcended *Antony de Gramont*, who declar'd for the *Huguenots*, became one of their Chief Leaders, and was at the Taking of *Poictiers* and *Angouleſme*. Nevertheleſs, he was one of the Three whom *Charles* IX. ſpared out of the Maſſacre upon St. *Bartholomew's* Day, in 1572. He died in 1576. *Antony Gramont*, the Third of that Name, Duke of *Gramont*, Count of *Guiche*, &c. beſides his ſignal Services at *Hautvement*, *Vaudevange*, and *Leſtons*, in 1635. At the Siege of *Landrecie*, the Battel of *Pont de Vaux*, in 1637. The Relief of *Vercel*, and Siege of *Chivas*, in 1639. in a Lower Capacity; He was made a Lieutenant-General of the *French* Army; which, in the Year 1641. took *Aire*, *la Baſſee*, and *Bapaume*; and was made a Marſhal of *France* the ſame Year. He was defeated at *Honnecourt*, in 1642. and taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Norlingue*, in 1645. But behav'd himſelf with great Bravery at the Siege of *Lerida*, in 1647. and the Battel of *Lens* in 1648. He was true to the Crown in the Domeſtick Troubles of *France*, and was ſent into *Spain* to conclude the Marriage between *Lewis* XIV. and the *Infanta Maria Tereſa*. He was a Nobleman of ſingular Merit, Courteous, Generous, Diſcours'd neatly, rallied with a good Grace, was a true Friend, and indeed the Ornament of the Court. He died in the Year 1678.

GRAMONT, (*Bartholomew*) Councellour to the grand Council and Preſident to the Parliament of *Tholouſe*, liv'd to 1045. In 1643, he publiſh'd a Hiſtory of *France*, containing all that happen'd from the Death of *Henry* the Great, to 1639. This Work is written in Latin, and divided into 18 Books, and is a ſort of Continuation of the Hiſt. of *Thuanus*.

GRAMPOND, a Market and Borough-Town in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, which returns two Members to Parliament. The Inhabitants drive a conſiderable Trade in Gloves. 200 Miles from *London.*

GRAN

GRAN, Lat. *Strigonium*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Hungary*, upon the River *Danube*, belonging to the Emperor. Its Caſtle is a very fine Pile built upon the Banks of the *Danube*, upon a Rock which is very ſteep. The City is of a Triangular Form: It has two great Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over-againſt *Barkan*. Between theſe Towers there is a Wall which has ſmall Flanks and redoubts, and a Dike flank'd with free Stone. At the foot of the Dike there runs a Terraſs, which has ſtrong Palliſado's, and four great Points inſtead of Ravelins: The other ſide, toward the *Danube*, has nothing but Walls and Palliſado's: It is very ſteep on that ſide, and ſecur'd by the River. The Caſtle ſtands very high, but there are two Mountains from which it may be batter'd. This City is divided into Two Parts, the High and the Low Town, both very ſtrong. St. *Thomas's-Hill* is alſo well fortifi'd; becauſe, being very near the Town, it would otherwiſe have Commanded it. There are in it excellent Temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*; and has many Magnificent Buildings in it, as St. *Stephen's* Church, the Archbiſhop's Palace, *&c.* The Country about it affords excellent Wines; ſo that the Pleaſantneſs of its Situation, and the Fertility of the Soil, eaſily induc'd the Ancient Kings of *Hungary* to ſettle here. The Importance of the Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John*, King of *Hungary*, Beſieg'd it, without any Succeſs, about 1529. *Solyman the Magnificent* Took it, in 1544. The Count of *Mansfeild* Re-took it for the Archduke *Matthias*, in 1595. It was taken and Re-taken ſince. It ſtands 6 German Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the Eaſt, the ſame from *Buda* to the North, and *Comora* to the South, in a moſt Fruitful and Pleaſant Plain.

GRANADA, or the *New Kingdom of Granada*, in that part of the Southern *America* which the Geographers call *New Caſtile*. This Country is about 130 Leagues in Length, and 30 Broad in the broadeſt part, but not above 20 where it grows narrow. It is cover'd with very thick Foreſts, and abounds in Paſturage that breeds great Store of Horſes and Cattle. There are alſo in it ſome Mines of Gold, Emraulds and other Precious-Stones. The Air is Temperate, but with little difference between Winter and Summer; and the Days and Nights are equal, by reaſon of their Vicinity to the Equator: nevertheleſs, there are ſome Provinces of it which are very Hot. The Principal Provinces of *New Granada* are *Bogota* and *Tunia*: To the South of which lie the Savages, call'd *Panches*; as the *Bogots* and *Tunians* are call'd *Moxes*. The *Panches* retain much of their ancient Savageneſs; but the *Moxes* have had always much more Civility. The *Bogots* and *Tunians* are Tall of Stature, and Active of Body. Their Women are Fair and White. They cover themſelves with Mantles of ſeveral Colours girt about them; and wear upon their Heads a ſort of Flower'd Hats, made of Cotten, and dy'd after a manner moſt pleaſing to the Sight. They are alſo much addicted to Dancing and Singing. Thoſe Parts adjoyning to the *Rio Grande de la Maddalena*, are inhabited by the Savage *Canapeyes*, diſtinguiſh'd into *Muſos* and *Colyma's*, who have two Summers, and two Winters. Their firſt Summer begins in *December*, and laſts till the End of *February*: Their firſt Winter begins in *March*, and laſts till the End of *May*. Their ſecond Summer continues all *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*: And their ſecond Winter laſts all *September*, *October* and *November*. Not that theſe Seaſons are diſtinguiſh'd by Heat or Cold; but by the Rainy Weather in Winter, and the Fair in Summer: However the Rain falls generally in the Night, rarely in the Day-time. Their greateſt Inconveniences are violent Hurricanes, accompany'd with Thunder and Lightning. The *Spaniards* poſſeſs the City of *Santa Fè*, with the Town of St. *Michael*, and the Cities of *Tocayma*, *Trinidad*, *Tunia*, *Pamplona*, *Merida*, *Belez*, *Marequita*, *Ybague*, *Vittoria*, &c. The City of *Santa Fè de Bogota* is the Seat of the Parliament, and the Reſidence of the Governor; having a Cathedral-Church, the Archbiſhop of which has under him the Biſhops of *Carthagena*, *Santa Martha*, and *Papayan*. Near to the City lies the Lake of *Guatavita*; upon the Banks of which the Savages were wont to ſacrifice to their Idols; to whom they offer'd much Gold, and other things of great Value, *De Laet*.

GRAND *Almoner of France*, an Officer of the Crown, who diſpoſes of the Money ſet a-part for the King's Alms: He ſays Divine-Service in the King's-Chapel, when he has a mind to do it; and is Biſhop of the Court, having Power to perform the Functions of a Biſhop, in any Dioceſs, without asking the Dioceſan leave: He has the Superintendence of the Hoſpital of Fifteen Score at *Paris*: He is Sworn by His Majeſty; and by virtue of his Employment, is Commander of His Majeſty's Orders.

GRAND, Maſter of the Ceremonies of *France*, an Officer of the King's Court, whoſe buſineſs it is to regulate the Precedency of Perſons of Quality at publick Solemnities, as at the Coronation of Kings, the Audience of Ambaſſadours, the Cavalcades and Pompous Entries, and Funerals of Kings, Queens, *&c.* The Grand Maſter has a Maſter of the Ceremonies, and another Aſſiſtant under him. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

GRANICUS, a River of *Aſia*, in the Leſſer *Phrygia*, riſing out of Mount *Ida*, and emptying it ſelf into the *Propontis*, not far from *Lampſachus*: Famous for the Victory which *Alexander the Great* obtain'd over *Darius*, in the CXLth. Olympiad, 334 Years before the Chriſtian Computation.

GRANIUS (*Petronius*) being taken in *Africa* by *Scipio* that follow'd *Cæſar*'s Party, and offer'd his Life, refus'd it, ſaying, That *Cæſar*'s Soldiers were wont not to accept, but give Life to others; and immediately ſtabb'd himſelf with his own Sword. *Plutarch* in *Cæſar*'s Life.

GRANSON, Lat. *Granſonium*, a Town and Bailiwick of *Switzerland*, belonging to the Cantons of *Bern* and *Friburg*, and lying near the Lake of *Neuf-Chaſtel*: Famous for the Battel which the *Switzers* obtain'd in the Year 1476. over *Charles the Bold*, laſt Duke of *Burgundy*.

GRANTHAM, a Market and Borough-Town in the South-Weſt Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, ſeated on the River *Witham*, which runs from hence Northward to *Lincoln*, giving the Name of *Grantham* Wapentake to the adjacent Territory, and belonging to *Keſteven* Diviſion. 'Tis a Town of good account, and well reſorted unto, as lying in the Northern Road. The Church Steeple has this remarkable, That it ſeems crooked to the Beholders. It has alſo a Free-School. From *London* 104 Miles. This place has been lately dignified with the Honour of an Earldom, by His Preſent Majeſty King *William* III. in the Perſon of *Henry D' Auverquerque*, created Earl of *Grantham*.

GRANVILLE, Sir *Richard* was the Eighth Earl of *Corboile*, alias *Corbeile*, Baron of *Thorigny*, and *Granville* in *Normandy*, and was thus deſcended. *Rollo*, the firſt Duke of *Normandy*, had two Sons, *William* his Eldeſt, ſirnamed *Long-Eſpeè*, who ſucceeded to his ſaid Dukedom, and *Robert* ſecond Son of the ſaid Duke who was the firſt Earl of *Corboile*. *Rollo* the Son of *Robert*, Second Earl of *Corboile*. *Hamon* Third, Earl of *Corboile*. *Robert* Fourth, Earl of *Corboile*. *Richard* Fifth, Earl of *Corboile*. *Hamon* ſirnamed *Dentatus* Sixth, Earl of *Corboile*, and Baron *Thorigny* and *Granville*. The ſaid *Hamon Dentatus* had two Sons, the Eldeſt called after his own Name *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, the Second, as it is ſtill the Cuſtom of thoſe Countries, after the Name of one of his Lordſhips *Richard de Granville*, which ſirname of *Granville*, or by Corruption of Pronunciation in the Engliſh Tongue *Grenvile*, alias *Greyneville*, *Graynfield*, and *Gran-Villa*, has remained to his Poſterity ever ſince. The ſaid Brothers *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, and *Richard de Granville* accompanied *William* the Conquerour in his Expedition into *England*, in the Year of our Lord 1066. And were preſent with him at the great Battle of *Haſtings*, where King *Harold* was ſlain; and for their ſignal Services the Conquerour beſtow'd upon *Fitz-Hamon* the Elder Brother, the Counties, Honours, and Lordſhips of *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*, with all the Lands, Royalties, and Dependencies belonging to the ſame, with divers other great Poſſeſſions and Territories appertaining to *Brithrick* a great *Saxon* Lord, before he became diſpoſſeſt by the Conquerour. And upon *Richard de Granville* the younger Brother, the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Bideford*, with other Lordſhips, Lands, and Poſſeſſions in *Devonſhire*, *Cornwal*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Buckinghamſhire*, many whereof remain to his Poſterity to this Day. After the Death of *William* the Conquerour, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*: The ſaid *Robert Fitz-Hamon* chuſing twelve Valiant and Famous Knights for his Companions, whereof his Brother *Richard de Granville* was one, Enter'd with an Army into *Wales*, and Defeating the Welſh-Forces ſlew *Rheſe* their Prince, made an Entire Conqueſt of *Glamorganſhire*, and oblig'd all the Reſt of *Wales* to pay Tribute to the King of *England*; the King in conſideration of this and the other great Services of the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, and being likewiſe his near Kinſman created the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon* a free Prince of all his conquer'd Lands in *Wales*, holding the ſame to him and his Heirs in Fee and Vaſſallage of the King as his Chief Lord, and then the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon* divided his conquered Country betwixt himſelf and the ſaid twelve Knights his Companions. King *William Rufus* dying, the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, who by his great Exploits, had now obtained the Name of the great *Fitz-Hamon*, was ſent by King *Henry* the Firſt as General of his Army againſt *France*, in which War he received a Wound by the Puſh of a Pike upon his Temples, whereof he died. He left Iſſue but one only Daughter called *Mabell* by his Wife *Sibell*, Daughter of *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Arundell*, and *Shrewsbury*, which ſaid *Mabell* King *Henry* the Firſt married to *Robert* his Natural Son, creating him in Right of his ſaid Wife, Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*; this was that Famous Earl of *Glouceſter*, who afterwards maintained with ſo much Conſtancy and Valour, the Pretenſions of *Maud* the Empreſs; he inherited by his ſaid Wife, beſides the Counties of *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*, all thoſe other Lands and Poſſeſſions of *Fitz-Hamon* in *England* and *Wales*, deſcending to his ſaid Wife from her ſaid Father to the Prejudice of the Male-Line. And all the ſucceeding Lords thereof were ſuch as deſcended from him the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, as Earls of *Glouceſter*, *Clares*, *Spencers*, *Beauchamps*, *Nevilles*, and by a Daughter of *Neville* came

came at last to King *Richard* the Third. The said *Robert Fitz-Hamon* was thus stiled: Sir *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, by the Grace of God, Prince of *Glamorgan*, Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny*, and *Granville* Lord of *Glouceſter*, *Briſtol*, *Tewksbury* and *Cardiffe*, Conquerour of *Wales*, near *Kinſman* to the King, and General of his Highneſſes Army in *France*. *Fitz-Hamon* thus dying, *Richard de Granville* his Brother, as the next Heir-Male, inherited by the *Norman* Laws all the Eſtate and Honours of his Family in *Normandy*, and thereby became Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*, and marrying *Iſabel* ſole Daughter of *Walter Gifford*, Earl of *Longueville* in *Normandy*, and *Buckingham* in *England*, Coheireſs with her Aunt *Rohesia*, made himſelf Reparation by this Match, for all thoſe Eſtates in *England* and *Wales*, which his Neice *Mabel* had carried away: At his Town of *Neith* in *Glamorganſhire*, he founded an Abby for Religious Monks, and endow'd the ſame with all thoſe Lands in *Wales*, which fell to his ſhare upon the Conqueſt of that Country. In his Old Age, he took upon him the Sign of the Croſs, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, and ſetting forward for *Jeruſalem*, in that Journey died: Leaving Iſſue by his ſaid Wife *Iſabel*, *Richard de Granville*, Earl of *Corboile*, Baron *Thorigny* and *Granville*, who married *Adelyne* Widow to *Hugh Montford*, and Eldeſt Daughter of *Robert de Bellemont* or *Beaumont*, Earl of *Mollent* in *France*, and the firſt Earl of *Leiceſter* in *England*, after the Conqueſt, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Hugh* the Great, Earl of *Vermandois*, Son of King *Henry* of *France*, mixing thereby with the Blood of the Houſe of *Normandy*, the Blood Royal of *France*, from whoſe Loins are directly and lineally deſcended, that Ancient Famous and Noble Houſe of the *Granvilles* in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*: No Subjects ever ſurpaſſing them in Valour, Antiquity and Nobleneſs of Birth, nor in Loyalty and Fidelity to the Crown, which they have moſt eminently ſhown in all Ages ſince the Conqueſt, among whom muſt be always remembred; That Famous Sir *Richard*, who in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, being Vice-Admiral of *England*, encountered with a ſingle Ship; the whole *Armado* of *Spain*, and with a hundred Men fought againſt ten Thouſand; of this memorable Action, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* has writ the Relation in a particular Treatiſe; and Sir *Bevil*, who ſo generouſly laviſht his Blood and his whole Subſtance in Defence of his King and Country in the late Civil Wars, dying like his Great Anceſtour *Fitz-Hamon*, fighting with his Pike in his Hand, at the Battle of *Lanſdown*. Being ſucceeding by Sir *John*, Eldeſt Son to the ſaid Sir *Bevil*, the Preſent Chief now living of this Illuſtrious Family, who is by an immediate Succeſſion from Father to Son, beginning about the Year of our Lord 876, from *Robert* the Son of *Rollo*, being upwards of eight hundred Years, the thirtieth Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*, created by King *Charles* the Second upon the twentieth Day of *April* 1661. Earl of *Bathe*, Viſcount *Lanſdown*, Baron of *Bideford*, and *Granville*, Groom of the Stole, and firſt Gentleman of His Majeſties Bed-Chamber, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, Governour of *Plymouth*, &c. and one of the Lord's of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, which Addition of Honours he obtain'd by his ſignal Services, and Sufferings in the late Civil Wars, having upon the Death of his Father Sir *Bevil*, taken upon him the Command of his Regiment, though at that Time but ſixteen Years of Age; been preſent in ſeveral Battles and Sieges, received many Wounds particularly in the Fight at *Newbery*, where he was left among the Dead: But was happily reſerv'd for an Action of the greateſt Glory and Importance to his Country, being the firſt and chief Inſtrument of that Famous Negotiation with his Kinſman, General *Monk*, by which the Royal Family, was Re-inthroned without Conditions. In Memory of the particular Share, the ſaid Earl had in this Tranſaction, His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second did paſs a Warrant under the Privy-Seal, whereby he oblig'd himſelf, and recommended it to his Succeſſours, that in Caſe of Failure of Iſſue-Male to General *Monk*, the Title and Dukedom of *Albemarle* ſhould deſcend to the ſaid Earl, and be continued in his Family. His ſaid Majeſty did likewiſe paſs to the ſaid Earl another Warrant for the Earldom of *Glamorgan*, it being the firſt Title enjoy'd in *England* by his great Anceſtour *Fitz-Hamon*, &c. The ſaid Earl has one Brother *Denys Granville*, Dr. of Divinity made Dean of *Durham* by King *Charles* the Second, a Gentleman of great worth, and who has very honourably diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in his Station; his Lordſhip has alſo Iſſue-Male now living *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Lanſdown*, and Baron *Granville*, who after the Example of his Anceſtours fought Honour Early in the Field, being preſent with the Duke of *Lorrain*, at the laſt famous Relief of *Vienna* beſieged by the *Turks*, and in all thoſe memorable Battles and Sieges in the beginning of the ſaid War as long as the Empire continued under any Difficulties. In memory of which Actions the Emperour created him an Earl of the Sacred Roman Empire, with Privilege to bear his Arms quartered upon the Breaſt of the Roman Eagle, &c. And *John* the Second, Son of the ſaid Earl, who likewiſe choſe the Profeſſion of Arms, and in ſeveral Stations both by Sea and at Land, has evidenced to the World that he inherits the Valour of his Anceſtours, *&c.* His Lordſhips Arms are, Ruby, Three Horſe-men's Reſtes, Topaz. *Dugdale*, *Dale*, &c.

GRANVILLE, Lat. *Grandiſvilla*, a City of *France*, in *Normandy*, between *Coutances*, to the North, and *Auranches* and Mount St. *Michael* to the South. It ſtands upon the Sea, 7 Leagues from the Iſland of *Jerſey*, and is ſeated partly upon a Rock of difficult acceſs, and partly upon a Plain where the Harbour opens it ſelf.

GRAS, a Name which is uſually given to the Mouths of the River *Rhone*, and generally to the Mouths of other Rivers where there are any Hrabours; from the Latin word *Gradus*, ſignifying *Stairs*; by reaſon that in all Sea-Ports there are Places furniſh'd with Stairs, for the Conveniency of Landing and taking Water. The 7 Mouths of the *Rhone* are call'd *Gras-Neuf*, *Gras d' Orgon*, *le Gras du Midy*, *le Gras de Paulet*. *le Gras d' Enfer*, *le Gras de Paſſon*.

GRASSA, *Graſſe*, an Epiſcopal City of *France*, and a Seat of Juſtice in the Upper *Provence*, under the Metropolitan of *Embrun*, and the Parliament of *Aix*. The Epiſcopal See was transferr'd thither from *Antibe*, by *Innocent* IV. about the Year 1250. by reaſon of the bad Air, and the Incurſions of Pirates which render'd it an unſafe Reſidence for the Inhabitants. Some are of Opinion, that *L. Craſſus*, the Roman Conſul, gave his Name to this Town. However it were, *Graſſa*, is a good City, well peopled, and Wealthy; pleaſantly ſeated in an admirable Soil, having a Cathedral, with ſeveral other Churches and Religious Houſes. It produces good Soldiers, and Men of Wit. *Papire Maſſon*. *S. Marthe*, &c.

GRATIAN, the Son of *Valentinian* I. by his firſt Wife, was declar'd *Auguſtus* by his Father, at the City of *Amiens*, in 365. and ſucceeded him in 379. A Prince extoll'd for his great Wit, his Eloquence, Modeſty, Chaſtity and Zeal againſt Hereticks, eſpecially the *Priſcillianiſts* and *Arians*. He aſſociated *Theodoſius* with him in the Empire; and advanc'd *Auſonius* the Poet, for whom he had a particular Kindneſs to the Conſulſhip. He was ſirnam'd *Allemanicus*; for that he overthrew the Germans, with the Slaughter of above 30000 of their number, near *Strasburgh*: He was the firſt Emperor that refus'd the Title of High-Prieſt or *Pontifex Maximus* upon the Score of its being a Pagan dignity, which for politick reaſons had been born by his Predeceſſours. In the mean time, the Uſurper *Maximus* having got himſelf declar'd Emperor, Debauch'd part of *Gratian*'s Army into a Revolt, and afterwards by the Treachery of *Merobaudus* defeated the Emperor at *Paris*; who ſoon after this misfortune fell into an Ambuſcade at *Lyons*, and was Aſſaſſinated by *Andragathius*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Lib.* 27. St. *Jerom*. *Ep.* 3. St. *Ambroſe de Obitu Valent*. *Sozomen*, *Lib.* 7. &c.

GRATIAN, a private Soldier, proclaim'd Emperour by the revolted Roman Legions in Great *Britain*, who ſet him up againſt *Honorius*, in the Year 407; but this Uſurpation was but of ſhort continuance, for the ſame Rebels that ſet him up, knock'd him on the Head four Months after, and ſet up *Conſtantine* another Uſurper in his Room. *Zoſimus*, *Sozomen*, lib. 6.

GRATIAN, born at *Cluſi* or *Chiuſi* in *Tuſcany*, liv'd in the XIIth. Cent. He was a Benedictine Monk in the Monaſtery of St. *Felix* at *Bononia*. There he wrote his Book called the *Decretum* or *Concordia Diſcordantium Canonum*, becauſe he endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming Contradictions of the Canons; and to this purpoſe he makes uſe of the Holy Scriptures, the Authorities of the Fathers, Decrees of Councils, Pope's Epiſtles, and the Laws of Emperours and Princes. *Gratian* in his Collection, ranges the Canons, more with reſpect to the reſemblance of the matter than the Order of Time. He divides his Work into three Parts; the Firſt contains a Hundred and one Diſtinctions, where he treats of Eccleſiaſticks: The Second takes in 36 Cauſes, where both the Caſe and the Method of proceeding in giving Judgment, is treated: The Third handles Sacred Matters, conſiſting of five Diſtinctions, which he calls *De Conſecratione*. *Gratian* was 24 Years upon this Work, and publiſh'd it in 1151. He had the Misfortune not to conſult the Originals of the Authorities he makes uſe of, which makes him ſometimes miſtake in his Citations, and quote one Council, and one Father for another: And beſides, he cites the Pope's Epiſtles of the three firſt Centuries for Genuine, which are now known to be Spurious, and forg'd by *Iſidore Mercator*. Several Authours have endeavour'd to rectify theſe Miſtakes, and particularly *Antonius Auguſtinus*, in his Book *de Emendatione Gratiani*, which *Baluzius* has given us in an Excellent Edition. *Antonius Auguſtinus in Dial. de Decreti Emend. Baron*. A. C. 1151. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Baluz. de Emend. Grat*. &c.

GRATIANI, (*Anthony Maria*) Biſhop of *Amelia* in *Italy*, was firſt Secretary to Cardinal *Commendon*, and afterwards to Pope *Sixtus Quintus*. He wrote the Life of Cardinal *Commendon*. *De Bello Cyprio*. *De caſibus adverſis Illuſtrium Virorum ſui Evi*, &c. *Janus Nicius Pinac*. II. *Imag. Illuſt*. cap. 62. &c.

GRATIUS, known by the Name of *Ortwinus Gratius*, born in the Diocefs of *Munfter*, he ftudied at *Deventer*, and afterwards removed to *Cullen*, where he died in 1542. His Works are, *Fafciculus Rerum expetendarum & fugiendarum. Triumphus B. Joh. Apologia adverfus Johannem Reuchlinum*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* XVI.

GRATZ, or *Grets*; *Graiacum*, *Græcium*, and *Savaria*, a magnificent City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Stiria*, Capital of the Country, with a beautiful Caftle, formerly the ufual Refidence of the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. while he was no more than Archduke of *Auftria*. It is feated upon the River *Meure*, about 12 or 13 Leagues from *Vienna*, 5 Leagues above the Confluence of the *Meure* and *Drave*.

GRAUDENTZ, and *Grudzancks*, Lat. *Graudentium*, a fmall City of *Poland*, in *Royal Pruffia*, feated in the Palatinate of *Culm*, where the little River *Offa* falls into the *Viftula*, 9 Leagues from *Torn*, and a little more from *Mariemburgh*; well fortified, and having a good Caftle.

GRAVE, Lat. *Gratia*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in *Brabant*, belonging to the *Hollanders*. It is a ftrong Town, and of great Importance, feated upon the left fide of the *Meufe*, whofe Waters fill the large Moats which environ feven large Bulwarks with their Half Moons. It lies about 4 Leagues from *Boifleduc*, and 2 from *Raveftein*, upon the Frontiers of the Provinces of *Guelders*. *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, in 1323. gave it to *Otho*, Prince of *Cuick* and *Heverle*, who reftor'd it in 1328. Afterwards it was the Occafion of great Wars between the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Holland*, who both pretended a Right to it. It is the Capital City of the Country of *Guickland*, not to be defpis'd for its Fertility, and has been a long time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. Only about the Year 1672. the Torrent of French Victory fwept it away into the Power of the *French*. But in the Year 1677. Monfieur *Camilli*, Governor for the King of *France*, Surrendred it to the Prince of *Orange*, after it had been for fome time Befieg'd by M. *Rabenhauft*.

GRAVELINE, or *Gravelings*; Lat. *Gravelinga*, and *Gravelina*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in *Flanders*; feated near the Sea, upon the River *Aa*, between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, 3 Leagues from each, and 2 from *Bourbourg*. The *Normans* ruin'd it, but it was afterwards repair'd (as it is faid) by *Thierry* of *Alfatia*, Count of *Flanders*, who died there in 1168. And in the Year 1528. there was a ftrong Caftle added to it by the Order of *Charles* V. So that it is now one of the moft Regular and Strongeft Places of *Europe*. It is but fmall, though of great Importance; and was taken by the *French*, in 1658. and relinquifh'd to them by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty.

GRAVESEND, a Noted Market-Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aleford-Lath*; feated upon a rifing Hill, on the Banks of the *Thames*, over-againft *Tilbury-Fort*, in *Eſſex*. From *London* 20 Miles.

GRAVINA (*Peter*) an Italian Poet, who befides that he was highly applauded for his Poems, and much efteem'd for his Writing by the Great General *Gonfalvo*, and *Profper Colonna*, dy'd a Remarkable Death. For being in the Country, as he lay afleep under a Chefnut-Tree, a Chefnut with the prickly Rind fell upon his Cheek, and prick'd it. When he awoke, the Prickles left an Itching in the Skin; which he fell a rubbing fo violently, that his continual Rubbing caus'd an Ulcer in the Part, which brought him to his End, in 1527. *Jovius*, *Pierius*, *Valerianus*.

GRAVING, is the Art of Engraving upon Precious Stones, Copper and Wood. As for the Art of Engraving Precious Stones, Cornelians and Cryftal, the Ancients were the moft exquifite Maflers of it, as appears by many rare Pieces of their Workmanfhip ſtill extant. And their Art lay buried with 'em for many Centuries of Years; till Sculpture and Painting being reviv'd in *Italy*, Engraving upon Precious Stones began to fhew it felf again much about the fame time, but came not to any Perfection till about the time of Pope *Martin* V. at the Beginning of the XVth. Age: And one of the firſt that render'd himſelf Eminent for this ſort of Graving, was *John di Corniole*, a Florentine; fo call'd, becaufe he Engrav'd upon Cornelians. As for Engraving upon Copper and Wood, it is to be admir'd that they who Wrought ſo admirably upon Precious Stones, never difcover'd the Secret, which appear'd not ſtill after the Invention of Printing, and then *Albert Durer*, and *Lucas*, were the firſt that brought this Art to Perfection.

GRAVIUS (*Henry*) or *Gravius*, a Learned Printer, in fuch Eſteem with *Sixtus* V. that he conferr'd upon him the Care of the Library and Printing Houſe in the Vatican. He died young, at *Rome*, in 1591. and had his Epitaph made him by Cardinal *Baronius*.

GRAVIUS (*Walter*) A Dominican and Prior of a Monaſtery at *Nimeguen*, where he died in 1534. He wrote againſt *Erafmus*, under the Name of *Gerlachius Rauchas Lacunenſis*, *Apologia de Confeſſione & de Miſſa Germanica*. He wrote likewiſe, *De Reſurrectione & Baptizatis*, & *Contentes Obſervatas*.

GRAY, Lat. *Gredum*, a Town of *Franche Comté*, in *Burgundy*, ſeated upon the *Saone*, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Dole*, a Pleaſant Place, though not very Big. It has been very Strong, with a good Caſtle belonging to it. But *Lewis* XIV. who took it in 1668. demoliſh'd both the Fortifications of the Town, and the Caſtle it ſelf.

GREAVES (*John*) Son of *John Greaves*, Rector of *Colmoor* near to *Alresford* in *Hantſhire*: Was Educated at *Merton College* in *Oxford*, where he was afterwards Fellow, and having the Reputation of a good Linguiſt, and a Perſon of Addreſs, was recommended to Archbiſhop *Laud*, who ſent him to Travel into the *Levant*, to procure him ſome Books of Learning in the Oriental Languages; this Voyage, from which he return'd in 164.. was perform'd to the great Satisfaction of the Archbiſhop, ſo that ſome few years after, he was made *Savilian* Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in *Oxford*, in the Diſcharge of which Function, he acquir'd great Reputation. He afterwards loſt his Chair and Fellowſhip for his Loyalty, and dyed at *London*. His Works are, *Pyramidographia*, or a Deſcription of the Pyramids in *Egypt*. A Diſcourſe of the *Roman Foot* and *Denarius*, from whence, as from two Principles, The *Meaſures* and *Weights*, us'd by the Ancients, may be deduced. *Demonſtratio Ortus Sirii Heliaci pro Paralleli injectis Ægypti*. *Elementa Linguæ Perſicæ*. The manner of Hatching Chickens at *Cairo*. *Epochæ Celebriores*, *Aſtronomis*, *Hiſtoricis*, *Chronologicis Chataiorum*, *Syro-græcorum*, *Arabum*, *Perſarum*, *Choraſmiorum uſitatæ*, *ex traditione Ulugh Beigh*, together with the Geographical Tables of *Abul Feda*, upon both which Pieces, he wrote Learned Notes. He likewiſe ſet forth, *Aſtronomia Chah Cholgii Perſæ*, together with the Hypotheſis of the Planets, to which he ſubjoyn'd the Geographical Tables of *Naſſir*. *Edinus* the *Perſian*, and of *Ulugh Beigh*. He alſo publiſh'd a Deſcription of the Grand Seignior's *Seraglio*, or the Turkiſh Court, written by *Robert Withers*. To conclude, He left behind him at his Death, *Lemmata Archimedis apud Græcos & Latinos è vetuſto Codice* MSS. *Arabico tranſlata*, *cum Arabum Scholiis*: Which were afterwards review'd by *Sam. Foſter* the Mathematician, and many of them tranſlated and publiſhed by *John Twiſden*, *C. L. M. D. Athen. Oxon.*

GREECE, Lat. *Græcia*, is a Spacious Country of *Europe*, now belonging to the *Turk*; all but the *Morea*, lately wreſted out of their Hands by the *Venetians*. 'Tis ſaid, That it deriv'd its Name from a certain King call'd *Græcus*; and that another King, whoſe Name was *Hellen*, or *Hella*, gave his People the Name of *Hellenes*. But the Name of *Greece* is taken variouſly: For at firſt it comprehended only two little Countries; of which the one was call'd *Theſſalia*; and the other, *Hellas*, or *Greece* properly ſo call'd. Afterwards, *Macedon*, the Southern Provinces, *Achaia*, *Peloponneſus*, as alſo all the Iſlands round about that End of the Continent, took the Name of *Greece*. And beſides that, the Name of *Greece* was given to *Sicily*, and *Magna Græcia* a part of *Italy*, now in the Kingdom of *Naples*: and ſpread it ſelf likewiſe into the Continent of Neighbouring *Aſia*, which was call'd *Aſiatick Greece*. The Whole that comprehended this fame *Greece*, was enclos'd between the *Egean* Sea, to the Eaſt, the *Cretan* Sea to the South; the *Ionian* Sea to the Weſt, and to the North by the Mountains of *Mariani*. There are ſeveral Parts of this fame *Greece*; but principally *Epirus*, the *Peloponneſus*, *Greece* taken according to its proper Signification, *Theſſaly* and *Macedon*. *Hellas*, or *Greece* properly ſo call'd, between *Epirus*, *Theſſaly*, the *Egean* Sea, and the Gulph of *Corinth*; comprehending *Ætolia*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Attica*, *Megara*, *Bœotia*, and the Country of the *Locri*. Moreover the *Greeks* were ſo Renown'd for their Wit and Courage, that People reſorted to 'em from all Parts of the World, either to be inſtructed in the creditable Sciences, or elſe to learn the Art of War. They were the Inventors of Arts, and Improvers of Sciences: And they were the People who firſt all ſubmitted to Laws, and who found out the way how to govern themſelves, and rule others. The Country was ſo fhor in Men of Learning, that the time was once, when there were found to be above Three hundred Authors who had made the Deſcription of one Battle. They receiv'd their Laws from ſeveral great Perſons: *Athens* from *Cecrops*, *Draco* and *Solon*: *Lacedemon* from *Lycurgus*; *Mantinea* from *Menedas*, the *Locri* from *Zeleucus*, and *Candi* from *Minos*. The *Romans* boaſted to have receiv'd their beſt Laws from *Greece*, to which purpoſe they ſent *Spurius Poſthumus*, *Sulpitius Camerinus*, and *Publius Sulpitius*, to inform themſelves of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the *Greeks*. And as they were renowned for Learning, ſo were they no leſs fam'd for their Military Bravery, carrying their Conqueſts into ſeveral parts of the Univerſe. *Aſiatick Greece* Comprehended *Mœſia*, *Phrygia*, *Pedia*, *Ionia*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*, and great *Greece* contain'd *Calabria* and *Sicily*. There were alſo ſeveral Republicks in *Greece*, of which *Athens* and *Lacedemon* were the moſt renown'd. She fought a long time in defence of her Liberty, but was at length ſubjected to the *Romans*, and afterward to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and now Groans under the Yoak of the *Turk*, (excepting *Morea* lately recovered by the *Venetians*.) Under whoſe Government all her Cities lie utterly ruin'd, and without Defence. *Greece* is now Divided into Six large Provinces, *Macedon*, *Epirus*, *Theſſaly*, *Achaia* and the *Morea*, containing [illegible]

Names, except *Albania* and the *Morea*. At preſent the *Greeks* are ſo far degenerated from what they anciently were, ſo cow'd by the *Turks*, both Prieſts and People ſo miſerably Ignorant, and ſo frequently abjure the Chriſtian Religion to embrace Mahumetiſm, for the more quiet enjoyment of the Conveniencies of this Life, that were it not for thoſe Chriſtian Feſtiva's and Faſts which are in ſuch Veneration among them, the Chriſtian Religion would, ere this, in all probability have been eradicated out of the Country. But by the means of thoſe Solemnities, wherein their Holy Performances continue five Hours together, and ſometimes, though rarely, ſeven; they ſtill preſerve a Face of the Chriſtian Religion under a Patriarch, Biſhops and Prieſts, of which, you have an exact Account by Dr. *Smith* of *Magdalen College*, in his Epiſtle, *De Græcæ Eccleſiæ hodierno Statu*. Printed in the Year 1678. The *Greek* Prieſts and Prelates wear their Hair long, like the Laiety of *Europe*. Their Pontifical and Prieſtly Habits are different alſo from thoſe of the *Roman* Church. The Patriarch wears a *Dalmatic* or long Gown with Sleeves all Embroider'd, and upon his Head a Regal Crown inſtead of a Mitre. The Biſhops wear a certain Cap down to their Ears, like the hollow of a Hat without Brims. Nor do the Prieſts make uſe of Surplices, or ſquare Caps, but only Albes, Stoles, and Copes. Nor do they bear Croſſes in their hands, but only a little Staff of Ebony, tipp'd with Ivory, or ſet with Mother of Pearl. In the Sacrament they make uſe of Leaven'd Bread, and Adminiſter the Sacrament in Both Kinds. They admit of no Images in *Baſs Relief*, or Emboſs'd Work, but only Paintings or Sculptures in Copper or Silver, nor do they make uſe of Muſick in their Churches. Their Monks or Caloyers, which are generally of the Orders either of St. *Baſil* or St. *Chryſoſtom*, lead very Auſtere Lives; eſpecially thoſe of Mount *Athos*. In moſt places in the *Greek* Church, Divine Service is perform'd in the vulgar Tongue, excepting the Goſpel, and ſome Prayers which are pronounc'd in *Greek*. They uſe no other Tranſlation of the Bible, but the Septuagint. They do not aſſert a Purgatory, but pray for the Dead, that God would have Mercy upon them at the General Judgment: As for the Pope, they diſown his Authority, and believe him no more than Patriarch of the Weſtern Church. They obſerve a great many Holy-Days, as, *The Birth of the Virgin* Mary, *The Exaltation of the Croſs*, *the Tranſlation of St.* John *the Divine*, *The Entrance of the Virgin into the Temple*, *The Nativity of Chriſt*, *and his Baptiſm*. *The Purification of the Virgin*, *the Annunciation*, *the Finding of St.* John's *Head*, *The Feſtivals of the Apoſtles and ſeveral Martyrs*, &c. They alſo obſerve four Faſts in the Year more Solemn than the reſt; of which, the Great and Holy Faſt of *Lent* before *Eaſter* is the Chief. The Second, eight Days after *Whitſontide*; wherein though they abſtain from Fleſh, Butter, and Eggs, yet they permit the free Uſe of Fiſh, Oil and Wine. The Third, is *The Faſt of the Bleſſed Virgin*, from the 1ſt. of *Auguſt* to the 15th. The Fourth, is *The Faſt of the Bleſſed Apoſtles* Peter *and* Paul, which they begin the ſecond Sunday next after the Feaſt of *All Saints*, and which they obſerve ſo many days as there are between *Eaſter* and the Second of *May*. See more in *Smith*. As for the Ancient *Greeks*, moſt certain it is, that they had the Advantage over all other Nations for Learning, and Bravary, and Human Wiſdom ſeem'd to be their Inheritance. Which though it were true for the moſt part of all the *Greeks*, whether *Europeans* or *Aſiaticks*, yet *Athens* was ſtill the School of all *Greece*, and the *Athenians* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves from the reſt by the Beauty of their Genius, and the Elegancy of their Style. Nevertheleſs, if they ſurpaſs'd the reſt in Politeneſs and Delicacy of Wit, yet they were great Admirers of Tales and Fictions. Almoſt all their Authors were addicted to Superſtition, and their Poets for the moſt part were the Fathers of their falſe Deities and the Inventers of the Pagan Theology. Nor were the *Greek* Hiſtorians any more addicted to Truth than their Poets; particularly *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Siculus*, whoſe Example, ſeveral others have follow'd. Their Ancient Hiſtorians were given to *Romance*, and their Modern Hiſtorians had recourſe to Viſions and extraordinary Adventures to ſatisfie their Genius's, which is the reaſon we have nothing of exact or certain knowledge of what paſs'd toward the latter end of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Empire. *Leo Allatius*, *Arcudius*, *Baronius*, *Jovet. Hiſtoire des Religions*, *M. le Feure Theatre de la Turquie*; *Spon de Italie*, &c.

GREEK Fire, invented in the 7th. Century by an Ingeniер of *Heliopolis* in *Syria*, call'd *Callinicus*, by whom it was ſucceſsfully imploy'd in the Sea-fight, wherein the Generals of the Emperor *Pogonat*'s Fleet deſtroy'd the *Saracens* Ships, and kill'd 'em 30000 Men. This Fire had an extraordinary quality of burning briſker in Water, and of diſſuſing it ſelf on all ſides according to the impreſſion given it, nothing but Oil which nouriſhes other Fire could quench it, or a mixture of Venegar, Urine and Sand. It was compoſs'd of Sulphur, Naphthe, Pitch, Gums, Bitumen, and other Drugs; they that uſed it, blue it out of long Tubes of Copper, or ſhot it out of Croſs-bows, or other Spring Inſtruments. *P. Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Croiſades.*

GREENWICH, a Town of *Black-Heath* Hundred, in the North-Weſt of *Kent*, 5 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a neat and healthful Place, pleaſantly ſeated in a Gravelly Soil, on the Banks of the *Thames*, and well frequented by Gentry. Adjoyning to which is a Royal-Houſe, with a Park about it, yielding a fair Proſpect; the Birth-place of *Henry* VIII. and the Dying-place of *Edward* VI. his Son and Succeſſor. Another Palace there is by the River's ſide, firſt Built by *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and after him inlarg'd and beautify'd by ſeveral Kings; till being faln to Ruin, the late King *Charles* attempted to make it a Stately Building, but left it unfiniſhed.

GREGORY, 72d. King of *Scotland*, Son of *Dongallus*, was ſet in his ſtead, having reconcil'd all thoſe to him that were againſt his Promotion, and reſtor'd the Old Laws concerning the Immunity of the Miniſters of the Church; he march'd againſt the *Picts*, left by the *Danes* in *Fife*, whilſt themſelves were imploying their Arms againſt the *Engliſh*, and drove 'em thence, as alſo out of *Lothian* and *Merch* too, and being admitted in the Night time into *Berwick*, put all the *Daniſh* Garriſon to the Sword, marching afterwards into *Northumberland*, he fought a proſperous Battel againſt *Herdeknute*, and recover'd all that part of the Country from them. Then he turn'd his Arms againſt the *Britains*, who had ſome of the *Scotiſh* Dominions, but made Peace with them upon their giving up the Land, and promiſe of Aſſiſtance, ſhould the *Danes* return. But repenting this Agreement, they entred *Scotland* in a Hoſtile manner, and as they were carrying away a great Booty, *Gregory* met them at *Loch Maban*, and after a bloody Fight, overthrew them and their King *Conſtantine*; a firm Peace following this Battle, the *Scots* were left in Poſſeſſion of what they had got from the *Danes*. A little after, the *Iriſh* making an irruption into *Galway*, carried off ſome Booty, upon pretence that the Men of *Galway* had hoſtilely ſeiz'd upon and Plunder'd ſome Galleys driven on their Coaſts, belonging to the Inhabitants of *Dublin*. *Gregory* follow'd them into *Ireland* with a Strong Army, and having defeated their Forces Commanded by *Brienus* and *Cornelius*, two of the powerfulleſt of the Nobility (who taking the advantage of the Minority of their King *Dunachus*, had divided the whole Land into two Factions) took *Dundalk*, *Drogheda*, and *Dublin*; where having committed the Care of the Young King, his Kinſman, to ſuch of the old Councelors as he judg'd moſt faithful to him, and having exacted an Oath from the Nobility, That they ſhould admit neither *Engliſh*, *Danes*, or *Britains* into the Iſland without his Permiſſion, he return'd home in Triumph, carrying along with him 60 Hoſtages for the performance of their Agreement. He died *Anno* 892. that being the 18th. of his Reign. *Buch.*

GREGORY Iſt. of that Name, call'd *Gregory the Great*, Pope of *Rome*; a *Roman*, and a Perſon of Quality by Extraction. He was made Senator of *Rome*, in his Youth; and was Governor or Lord Mayor of that City, in 581. In the former part of his Education, he had made a conſiderable Progreſs in Logick and Rhetorick, and had a great Reputation at the Bar. Notwithſtanding the advantage of his Secular Imployments, his Inclinations lay wholly for a Monaſtick Life, ſo that ſoon after, diſ-engaging himſelf from the World; he retir'd into a Monaſtery of his own Foundation; but in the Year 583, Pope *Pelagius* II. getting him out of the Monaſtery, Ordain'd him Deacon, and ſent him Nuntio to the Emperor *Tiberius*. In the Year 590, upon the Death of *Pelagius*, he was choſen Pope with the Unanimous Conſent of all People of Probity and Conſideration. 'Tis true, he endeavour'd what he could to decline the Election, but finding his refuſal impracticable, ſubmitted to accept it. The ſame Year that he was made Pope, there happen'd to be a terrible Mortality in the City, which was the occaſion, of his compoſing a *Litany*, to avert the Wrath of God: During his Popedom, he conven'd a great many Synods, and endeavour'd to reſtore the Diſcipline of the Church, and was very zealous and careful to check the Progreſs of Hereſie and Schiſm. In this Pope's time, *John* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* took upon him the Stile of Oecumenical, or Univerſal Biſhop: The aſſuming this new Title, was reprimanded by *Gregory*, with a great deal of Satyr and Severity; he roundly tells him, That ſuch a preſumptuous Stile, was a blaſphemous, Antichriſtian, and Diabolical Pretention. In the Year 593, *Mauritius* the Emperor, ſet forth an *Edict* or *Declaration*, That no Soldier ſhould be admitted to turn Monk: This Order *Gregory* complain'd of as unreaſonable and unjuſt, however in Obedience to the Emperors Command, he publiſh'd it. In the Year 596, he ſent *Auguſtin*, *Mellitus*, and ſome other Monks, to Preach Chriſtianity to the *Saxons* in *England*. Upon the Death of *Mauritius*, in 603, he was ſo unhappy as to ſend Congratulatory Letters to the Tyrant *Phocas*, who had murther'd the Emperor: Which Letters, to ſpeak plainly, were too full of Compliment and Approbation, and treated the Memory of *Mauritius* very unhandſomely. *Gregory* died in 604, and baring the falſe ſtep above-mention'd, was a Perſon of great Piety; and Learning too, conſidering the time he liv'd in. His Works are

Expoſitiones in *Job*, *ſive Moralium Libri* 35. *Liber Paſtoralis Curæ. Epiſtolarum*, lib. 12. *Liber Sacramentorum. De Circulo Anni. Antiphonarius, ſive gradualis Liber*, &c. All which are printed at *Paris*, *Bazil* and *Rome*, in two Volumes. *Cave*, *Hiſt. Litter.* p. 1. *Platina. Bede*, &c.

GREGORY II. Succeeded *Conſtantine* I. in the Year 714. In his time, *Leo* the Emperour call'd a Synod to diſcuſs the Controverſies about the Worſhipping of Images, together with the Adoration of Reliques, and after a long Conteſt it was decreed, That the Worſhip of Images and Reliques was unlawful. Thereupon, *Leo* order'd the Images and Statues to be burnt in the Middle of the City, and the Pictures to be daub'd over with Whiting, and commanded *Gregory* II. to do the ſame. On the other ſide, the Pope ſummon'd a Synod, in the Year 733. wherein the Worſhip of Images was approv'd, the Emperour's Decree condemn'd, and *Leo* anathematiz'd. *Gregory* alſo forbid the *Italians* to pay any Tribute to the Emperour; and endeavour'd to alienate all the Weſtern Parts from their Obedience to *Leo*: Upon this Behaviour of the Pope towards the Emperour, Cardinal *Baronius* makes this extraordinary Remark, *Sic dignum Poſteris, idem Gregorius reliquit exemplum*, (meaning the Rebellion in *Italy*, which the Pope had occaſion'd by his Excommunications) *Ne in Eccleſia Chriſti regnare ſinerentur Hæretici Principes, ſi ſæpe moniti in errore perſiſtere obſtinato animo invenirentur*, *Bar. n. ad An.* 730. *Num.* 5. This Conteſt between the Pope and the Emperour, was the Occaſion of great Commotions in *Rome* and *Ravenna*; where *Paulus* the Exarch was kill'd, ſupporting the Emperour's Right. At length *Gregory* died in 731. after he had ſate 16 Years, 8 Months, and 20 Days.

GREGORY III. ſucceeded the Former 5 Days after his Deceaſe, and continu'd his Animoſity againſt *Leo* for aboliſhing of Images, even to a ſecond Excommunication, which the Emperor laugh'd at. He aſſiſted the Duke of *Spoleto* againſt *Luitprand*, King of the *Lombards*; but *Luitprand* proving Victorious by the Fortitude of *Rachiſius*, beſieg'd *Rome*; upon which the Pope ſends to *Charles Martel* for Aſſiſtance, through whoſe Mediation, *Luitprand* rais'd his Siege. He added ſeveral Ceremonies to the Worſhip of St. *Peter* and the Saints, and made a Golden Image of the Virgin *Mary* with Chriſt in her Arms, which he order'd to be ſet up in the Church of St. *Maries* in the Stable, and dy'd in the Eighth Year of his Pontificate, in the Year 741. *Platina.*

GREGORY IV. being elected Pope in the Year 827. would not accept of the Dignity till his Election was Confirm'd by *Ludovicus* the Emperor. He inſtituted the Feaſt of *All Saints*, and dy'd in 843. after he had ſate 16 Years. *Platina. Peucer.*

GREGORY V. before call'd *Bruno*, the Son of *Otho* Duke of *Suevia*, was made Pope by the Emperor *Otho* III. in the Year 996. after whoſe Departure out of *Italy*, being depos'd by *Creſcentius*, *Otho* returns and reſtores him again, and puts *Creſcentius* to an Ignominious Death. By the Conſent of this Pope the Decree was made, whereby it was ordain'd, That the *Germans* only ſhould have the Power of Electing the Emperor, and that ſuch and ſuch Perſons ſhould be the Electors. He dy'd in the Year 999. after he had ſate two Years and five Months. *Peuter. Platina.*

GREGORY the VIth. bought the Pontificate of *Benedict* the IXth. who ſold it him, becauſe he was not able to withſtand *Sylveſter* III. who conteſted the Popedom both with him and *Gregory*. But the Emperor *Hen.* III. marching into *Italy*, put 'em all three by, and made 'em Surrender their Pretenſions to *Clement* II. in 1046. However *Gregory* ſate 2 Years and 7 Months, after which he was carry'd away into *Germany*, where 'tis thought he dy'd the ſame Year. *Platina*, *Ciaconius*, *William* of *Malmsbury*.

GREGORY VII. call'd *Hildebrand* before his Election, ſucceeded *Alexander* II. in the Year 1073. being advanc'd by the Suffrages of the Cardinals without the Emperor's Authority, and the better to confirm himſelf in the Pontificate, aboliſh'd the Imperial Power of conferring Inveſtiture upon Biſhops and Clergymen, and became an Inveterate Enemy of the Emperor *Hen.* IV. whom he cited to *Rome* upon the Complaint of the *Saxons*, under the Penalty of Excommunication, abſolv'd his Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and prevail'd with *Rodolphus* Duke of *Suevia*, to aſſume the Title of Emperor, and take up Arms againſt him; to which purpoſe, he ſent him a Crown of Gold with this Inſcription.

Petrus dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rodolpho.

But *Rodolphus* being overthrown and ſlain, *Henry* march'd directly into *Italy*, Beſieg'd *Rome*, and took the City, and ſets up *Clement* III. upon which, *Gregory* fled to *Salerna*, and there dy'd, after he had ſate Twelve Years, one Month and three Days. *Peucer.* See *Henry* IV. Emperor. *Aventin. Annal. Boiar.* lib. 5. *Benno Cardinalis*, &c.

GREGORY VIII. ſet up by the Emperour *Henry* V. in oppoſition to *Gelaſius* II. not long after, upon the Election of *Calixtus* II. who ſucceeded after the Death of *Gelaſius*, was thruſt into a Monaſtery, and not reckon'd in the Number of the Popes. However he is mention'd by *Platina*, and by *Guthlerbet* called *Gregory* the VIIIth. But the true *Gregory* VIII. was of *Beneventum*, and ſucceeding *Urban* III. ſate only two Months, and died the ſame Year he was choſen, in 1187.

GREGORY IX. ſucceeded *Honorius* III. in the Year 1227. and continu'd the ſame implacable Enmity to the Emperour *Frederick* II. which his Predeceſſour had done before him. Being deſirous to get the Emperour out of *Italy*, he admoniſh'd him to haſten his Expedition into the *Holy Land*, and becauſe he linger'd longer than the Pope was willing, *Gregory* accus'd him of Perjury, Adultery, and Severity to his Wife; anſl threatned him with Excommunication. Which the Emperour ſlighting, and proceeding in his Expedition, without taking his leave of the Holy Father, the Pope commanded the Army in *Syria*, not to follow or obey him. But *Frederick* proving Victorious, at his return, gave *Gregory* 120 thouſand Ounces of Gold to be Friends with him: which, though it pacified him for a time, yet ſoon after he began another War with the Emperour, that prov'd fatal to all *Italy*, into which the Emperour march'd of a ſudden with a mighty Army, laying all waſt before him, notwithſtanding the Anathema's, which the Pope ſent forth with ſo much Spleen and Bitterneſs, that many of the Cardinals blam'd his Violence. Thereupon *Gregory* ſummon'd a Council to meet in the *Lateran*, and conſult about the depoſing of *Frederick*; but *Frederick* had ſo block'd up the Paſſages both by Sea and Land, that none, or very few of the Prelates could meet, while *Frederick* impriſon'd all that he took upon the Roads in *Piſa*; which ſo perplexed the Pope, that he died ſoon after, either out of Grief or Vexation in 1241. after he had ſate 14 Years, five Months, and three Days. *Platina*, *Peucerus*, *Cave*, &c.

GREGORY X. was choſen Pope in his Abſence, at *Viterbo*, in the Year 1272. He aſſembl'd a Council at *Lyons*; whither *Michael Palæologus* repair'd, in hopes of Aſſiſtance, and conſented that the *Greek* Churches ſhould be ſubject to the *Roman* Pontiff. But the main Buſineſs of the Council was, to puſh on a War for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, which the Pope promoted with all his might, and under that pretence, exacted of the Clergy the Tenths of all their Livings for five Years. He labour'd to reconcile the *Guelfs* and *Gibelines*, and died in 1276. after he had ſate ſomething more than four Years. He was a Man of an extraordinary Reputation through his whole Life, for Prudence, in the Conduct of his Affairs; for Courage, greatneſs of Mind, and Contempt of Money; for Humanity, Clemency and Charity to the Poor. *Platina.*

GREGORY XI. ſucceeded *Urban* V. in 1390. and was the firſt of thoſe Popes who tranſlated the Pontifical See from *Avignon* to *Rome*, from whence it had been 70 Years abſent; and died in the Seventh Year of his Pontificate, in the Year 1378.

GREGORY the XIIth. choſen at *Rome*, while *Benedict* XIII. ſate at *Avignon*, with this Condition, that he ſhould reſign the Pontificate, if *Benedict* would do the like. Both promis'd, but neither would be as good as his word. So that the Colleges of both Popes, aſſembling at *Piſa*, pronounced both to have forfeited the Papacy, and ſet up *Alexander* V. *Gregory* held his own 8 Years, till the Council of *Conſtance*, at what time, for quietneſs ſake, he reſign'd the Pontificate, in the Year 1415.

GREGORY XIII. ſucceeded *Pius* V. in the Year 1572. He caus'd the *Portico* or Walking-Place to be adorn'd with noble Painting, and was the Author of the *Gregorian* Calendar, and died in the Year 1585. after he had ſate 13 Year: being choſen at 70 Years of Age. *Platina.* See *Calendar.*

GREGORY XIV. ſucceeded *Urban* VII. in 1590. He proclaim'd a Jubilee, and expended vaſt Summs of Money to ſupport the League of *France*, in Hatred of *Hugonots* and *Heretics*, ſate 10 Months, and died in 1591.

GREGORY XV. ſucceeded *Paul* V. in 1621. and publiſh'd a Bull touching the Election of Popes by ſecret Suffrages, Canoniz'd St. *Iſidore*, *Ignatius*, *Francis Xavier*, *Philip Nerio*, and St. *Tereſa*; Erected the Biſhoprick of *Paris* into a Metropolitan See, Founded the *Propagation of Faith*, ſate 2 Years, 5 Days, and died in 1623.

GREGORY, a Native of *Rome*, made a Cardinal by *Calixtus* II. ſided with *Anaclet* the IId. a falſe Pope; and after his Death in 1138. was himſelf ſet up by *Roger* King of *Sicily*, in Oppoſition to *Innocent* II. but at length, perceiving himſelf abandon'd by all the World, ſubmitted to *Innocent*, by the great care of St. *Bernard*. *Baronius.*

GREGORY of *Nazianzum*, the Father, liv'd in the IVth. Age, was converted to the Faith, upon the Prayers of his Wife *Nonna*, was Baptiz'd, and ſometime after made Biſhop of *Nazianzum*. He generouſly deliver'd his City from *Julian* the Apoſtate's Soldiers, and oppos'd the ſame Emperour upon the Election of the Biſhop of *Cæſarea*. He govern'd his Church 45 Years, and died a hundred Years old, in 372. He was married and had two Sons, *Gregory Nazian-*

zen

zen and *Cæsarius*, after he was Bishop. *Gregory Nazianz. Carm. de Vit. sua post init.*

GREGORY of *Nazianzum*, the Son, firnamed *the Divine*, was one of the most Illustrious Ornaments of the *Greek* Church in the IVth. Age. He was made Bishop of *Constantinople* in 379. but finding his Election contested by *Timotheus*, Archbishop of *Alexandria*, he voluntarily resign'd his Dignity about the Year 382. in the General Council of *Constantinople*. His Works are Extant in two Volumes, Printed at *Paris*, in 1609.

GREGORY *Palamas*, Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, slipped into the Errour of the *Greeks*, who taught, that the Light which the Apostles beheld upon Mount *Tabor*, was an uncreated Light, and consequently the Divine Essence it self; and wrote several Pieces in Defence of this Doctrine.

GREGORY of *Tours*, a learned Prelate, born of a Noble Family in *Auvergne*, flourish'd in the VIth. Age. He was present at the Synod of *Paris*, in 577. and in that of *Braine*, in 580. where he justified himself from an Accusation, as if he had spoken disrespectfully of the Queen *Fredegunda*. Afterwards he went to *Rome* and made an Acquaintance with *Gregory* the Great. He died in the Year 595. and wrote the History of the first Kings of *France*, in ten Books, besides several other Pieces. *Hincmar. in vit. S. Remigii. Haymo*, lib. 1. cap. 18. *Honorius Augustodunensis*, lib. 3. cap. 33. *&c.* and died in the Year 595.

GREGORY of *Cappadocia* an Arrian, was ordain'd Bishop of *Alexandria*, by the Arrian Faction, in the Council of *Antioch*, in 341. He persecuted the Orthodox, who adher'd to their lawfull Bishop *Athanasius*, and was guilty of a great many other cruel and irregular Practices. The Bishops assembling in the Council of *Sardica*, in the Year 347. depos'd this *Gregory*, and declar'd all his Ordinations invalid. He was kill'd some time after at *Alexandria*. *Socrat.* lib. 2. *Theod.* lib. 2. *Sozom.* lib. 5. *&c.*

GREGORY, Bishop of *Neo-cæsarea*, call'd, *Thaumaturgus*, from his working of Miracles, about the Year 234. he was *Origen*'s Scholar, under whom he studied five Years, and learned Logick, Physicks, Mathematicks, Ethicks, *&c.* In the *Decian* Persecution, he retir'd, believing such cautious Conduct most serviceable for the Church at that time. In the Year 265. he was present at the Council, held at *Antioch* against *Paulus Samosatenus*. He wrote a Panegyrical or Gratulatory Oration to *Origen*, which he pronounc'd in the School upon taking leave. *Metaphrasis in Ecclesiasten? Breve is Expositio fidei. Epistola Canonica de iis qui barbarorum incursu lapsi essent.* There are other Pieces go under his Name, but they are Spurious. *Cave Hist. Litter.* P. 1.

GREGORY, Bishop of *Nissa*, a Town in *Cappadocia*, lived in the IVth. Cent. and was the great St. *Basil's* Brother. He was made Bishop of *Nissa*, in the Year 369. and was banish'd by the Emperour *Valence* the next Year, for adhering to the Council of *Nice*. About 7 Years after, the Emperor restor'd him, and in 381. he was present at the Council of *Constantinople*, and pitch'd upon to make the Funeral Oration of *Meletius* Bishop of *Antioch*, and of *Flacilla*, Daughter to the Emperour *Theodosius*, who died in that Town. He died in 396. His Works were printed, by *Fronto Ducæus*, at *Paris*, in 1605. and by *Morellus*, in 1615. and in 1618. they were publish'd with some Additions; in these Editions, the Reader may see more of the Life of this great Man. *Basil.* *Epist.* 43. *Gregor. Nazianz. Orat.* 6. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl.* cap. 129. *Socrat.* lib. 3. cap. 8. lib. 4. cap. 21. lib. 5. cap. 9. *&c.*

GREIFIUS, (*Frederick*) a Famous Chymist, born at *Tabingen*, in 1601. He invented the *Theriacum Cœleste*, and left the Secret to the Duke of *Wirtemburg*. *Freheri Theatrum.*

GRENADA, a Kingdom with a City of the same Name, in the Southern part of *Spain*. In Latin *Granata* and *Granatum*, and *Regnum Granatense*. It is bounded by *Murcia* to the East, by *New-Castile* to the North, by *Andalusia* to the West, and by the Sea to the South. The Kingdom was a long time in the Possession of the *Moors*, who built therein the City of *Grenada*, more particularly suppos'd to have been rais'd by *Bedla*, the Son of *Aben-Habus*, who liv'd in the Xth. Age. The Arabian Annals tell us, that from that time, the Kings of the *Moors* resided in that City, till *Abenhut*, who expell'd the *Almohades* out of *Spain*. He settled his Court at *Almeria*, and was there kill'd. *Mahomet Alamar*, who succeeded him, return'd with his Court to *Grenada*, at what time, the City encreas'd to that degree, that as some Authors assure us, it consisted of 60000 Houses: and that *Bulhar*, King of *Grenada*, rais'd such Magnificent and Sumptuous Structures in it, that his Subjects believ'd him to have the Art of making Gold. Between him and *Muley Assen* were ten Successors. But *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* expell'd *Boabdili*, the Son of *Muley-Assen*, and put an End to the Dominion of the *Moors* in *Spain*. This Kingdom was then much better peopled and richer than now it is. The Situation of most of the Cities belonging to it, and the Form of the Towers, correspond with the Descriptions in Cæsar's Commentaries. The City of *Grenada* is the largest City of *Spain* and the most commodious in Summer, by reason of the Springs and Fountains that are in it, and the pureness of the Air; so that the *Moors* were wont to say, that Paradise was in that part of Heaven, which was over that City. They freed it once from a Siege, which *John* II. King of *Castile* laid to it, by a Present which they made him of Twelve Mules laden with Figs, in every one of which was a double *Ducat*. There is in the City of *Grenada* a famous University, besides that, it is dignified with an Archbishoprick, Erected by *Alexander* VI. after the Expulsion of the *Moors*. It is seated partly upon Hills, and partly in a Plain, being wash'd by the River *Duero*, which at a little farther distance, comes to be swell'd by the *Xenil* and several other Rivers. The whole City is divided into four Quarters, *Grenada*, *Alhambra*, *Albaizin*, and *Antiquerula*, so call'd, because 'tis suppos'd that the *Moors* came from *Antequera*, *Grenada* is about four Leagues in Circuit, encompass'd with a Wall, wherein are counted a hundred and thirty Towers with their Battlements. The Cathedral is a modern and admirable Piece of Building, wherein are the Tombs of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*; besides a great Number of other Magnificent Buildings, several Monasteries, fair Piazza's, *&c.* but it is but thinly inhabited, as well as the rest of the Kingdom. *Diego de Muros Hist. Rer. Gestar. contra Maur. Gran. Damien. de Fonseca. Glor. Scacian. delli Mer. Loüis de la cueva de las Cosas. Notables de Gren. Mariana, Hist.* cap. 13. cap. 1. lib. 24, 25. *&* deinceps, &c.

GRENADA, a City of *Mexico*, or *New-Spain* in North *America*, it is seated in the *Nicaragua*, in the Chancery of *Guatimala*, toward the North Sea, and the Gulph of *Nicaragua*.

GRENADA, or *New-Grenada*, which the *Spaniards* call *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, a large Country of *Southern America*, within that Region which is call'd the *Terra Ferma*. It lies between the Provinces of *Paria*, *Popayan*, and *Santa Martha*. The *Spaniards* are in possession of it, having several Colonies in it. *Santa Fè de Bogata*, the Capital City of *New Granada* stands also in the *Terra Ferma*. The other Cities are *Trinidad*, *Merida*, *Pampelona*, *S. Christoval*, &c.

GRENADA, an Island of North *America*, one of the *Charibees*, the *Spaniards* gave it that Name, but the *French* are now Masters of it. It lies between the Islands of the *Trinitie*, *Talago*, and the *Barbado's*. Consult Father *du Tertre*.

GRENADE, a City of *France* upon the *Garonne*, in the Government of *Guienne*, 3 Leagues below *Tholouse*; the Capital City of the County of *Gaure*, famous in the XIII. Age, during the Wars of the *Albigenses*.

GRENEVILL, (*Sir Bevil*) descended from the Earls of *Corboil* Lords of *Grenevelle* in *Normandy*, in 1638. rais'd a Troop of Horse at his own proper Charge, wherewith he attended King *Charles*, in his Northern Expedition against the *Scots*, and afterwards in the Civil Wars, fought several Battels at the Head of the Cornish Men, and won the Victories at *Bodmin*, *Lancestion*, and *Straton* in *Cornwall*, as also at *Landsdown* near *Bath*, in which last Recounter he was kill'd, leaving Issue *John* his Son and Heir, who tho' then but Fifteen Years of Age, headed his Father's Regiment, and soon after became Commander in Chief of 5 other in all the Considerable Fights and Skirmishes of the Western Parts; as also in the second Battel of *Newbery* in *Berkshire*, wherein he receiv'd many dangerous Wounds, afterwards being one of King *Charles* II. Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, he attended him in his greatest Distresses and disconsolate Travels in *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and into the Isle of *Jersey*; after which, being made Governor of the *Silley* Island, he stoutly defended 'em against 50 English Ships, Commanded by *Blake* and *Askew*, and after all this, seriously consulted with General *Monk* his near Kinsman about the King's Restauration, for which Services, he was Advanc'd to the Dignities and Titles of Lord *Grenevill* of *Kilkhampton* and *Biddiford*, Viscount *Grenevill* of *Landsdown* and Earl of *Bath*, being at that time Gentleman of his Majesty's Royal Bed-Chamber, as also Warden of the Stanneries in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*. He married *Jane* Daughter to Sir *Peter Wych* Comptroller of the Houshold to King *Charles* I. by whom he hath had Issue, 3 Sons, *Charles* commonly call'd Lord *Landsdown*, *John*, and *Bevill*, and 11 Daughters; whereof 8 died Young.

GRENOBLE, upon the *Izere*, a City of *France*, now the Capital of the *Dauphinate*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, and the Seat of a Parliament. It holds the chiefest Rank among all the most celebrated Cities of *Gallia Narbonnensis*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Accusium*; and several Ancient Inscriptions give it the Name of *Cularo*. *Maximianus* being sent into *Gaul* by *Diocletian*, fortify'd it: after which time, the Emperor *Gratian* enlarging it and keeping a Garrison in it, the Name of *Gratianopolis* was given to it, from whence corruptly came *Grenoble*. The Prelates of this City take the Title of Princes of *Grenoble*, by reason of the several Donations with which they have been enrich'd from time to time by several Princes. In the Year 1453. *Lewis* XI. erected the *Dauphinal Council* of this Province into a Parliament, and there is still at *Grenoble* a Chamber of Accounts; the City being large

large and well built, with several fair Churches in it. The Grand Charter-House, which is the Chief House belonging to the Order of *Chartreux* or *Carthusians*, is a most Stately Monastery 9 Miles from the City, wealthy in Revenues, where Strangers are entertain'd for two or three days.

GRESIVAUDAN, a Valley of the Dauphinate, not far from *Grenoble*. 'Tis suppos'd to have been the Habitation of the *Tricollori* of the Ancients; and that the Name of *Gresivaudan* was given to it, as much as to say, the *Way of the Greeks*: but afterwards, it was call'd the Province of *Grenoble*; tho' formerly it had particular Lords of its own.

GRETSER, (*James*) a learned Jesuit of *Germany*, born in the XVIth. Cent. and died in 1625. He wrote *De S. Cruce*. III. *Tom. De Sacris Peregrinationibus*, lib. IV. *De Ecclesiasticis Processionibus*, lib. II. *&c. Spond. in Annal. Mir. de Script. Sec.* XVII. *&c.*

GREVIL, (*Foulke*) of *Milcote* in the Country of *Warwick*, a branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Greville*, seated at *Campden* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Marriage with *Blanche* Cousin and next Heir to *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke*, in her right possess'd divers fair Lordships of her Inheritance. Dying in 1559, He left Issue *Foulke* his Son and Heir, who was Knighted in 7 *Eliz.* he left Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*, *Foulke* his Son and Heir who having been a Servant in Court to Queen *Elizabeth* for many Years, continu'd so to King *James*, by whom he was made *Knight of the Bath* at his Coronation; and in the 12th. of his Reign, Under-Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, as also one of his Privy-Council; and in the 18 *Jac.* for his faithful Service in those Imployments, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamp's-Court*, with Limitation of that Honour in default of Issue-Male of his own Body unto *Robert Grevil*, Son of *Foulke*, Son to the before-specified *Robert*, second Son to the first Sir *Foulk Grevil*: about 8 Years after receiving a Mortal Stab in his Back by one *Haywood*, who had spent the greatest part of his Age in his Personal Service, and dying without Issue, *Robert* his Kinsman, on whom the Honour had been entail'd, succeeded him in that Dignity and Title, who being Commander in Chief of the Parliament Forces, sent to Assault the Close of *Litchfield*, he was shot in the Eye on the Festival of St. *Chad*, the Titulary Saint of that ancient Church; of which he died, leaving Issue by the Lady *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Francis* E. of *Bedford*, 5 Sons, *Francis* who next succeeded him in his Honour, but died unmarried; *Robert* Successor to his Brother, *Edward* and *Algernon*, who died unmarried, and *Foulke* now living. Which *Robert* took to Wife *Anne* one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs, and at length sole Heir to Sir *William Dodington* of *Bremer Com. South.* Kt. by whom he hath Issue two Daughters, *Anne* and *Dodington. Dugdale.*

GREY, (*Edmund*) lineally descended from *Roger de Grey*, Son to *John* Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, in high esteem with King *Edw.* IV. who made him Lord Treasurer of *England*, and within 2 Years following, *viz.* 5 *E.* 4. using then the Titles of Lord and Baron of *Hastings*, *Weysford* and *Ruthyn*, created him Earl of *Kent*; King *Richard* III. confirm'd this Creation-Patent; as did also *Henry* VII. in the 2d. of his Reign. His Son *George* succeeding him in this Honour, signaliz'd himself against the *French*, and afterwards in the Suppression of the *Cornish* Rebels, who were overcome chiefly by his Valour and Conduct at *Black-Heath* in *Kent*. Departing this Life, 20 *H.* 7. *Richard* his Son and Heir succeeding, died without Issue, having first much wasted his Estate by Gaming, whereby the Right to this Earldom came to Sir *Henry* his Brother, who, by reason of his slender Estate, declin'd to take upon him the Title of Earl, as did his Son and Heir *Henry* who left Issue 3 Sons, *Reginald*, *Henry*, and *Charles*; which *Reginald*, Anno 1571. 13. *Eliz.* his Estate by frugality being much recover'd through the special favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, re-assum'd his Title of Earl, and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers for the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*. Dying without Issue, Sir *Henry Grey* his Brother and Heir succeeding, died also without Issue, leaving the Honour to *Charles* his Brother, to whom succeeded *Henry* his Son and Heir; who leaving no Issue, *Anthony Grey* Rector of the Church of *Burbache* in Com. *Leic.* Son of *George*, Son of *Anthony Grey* of *Bransperth*, third Son to *George* Earl of *Kent* before mention'd, by reason of the Entail upon the Heir-Male, succeeded in the Title of Earl. But upon Claim made unto the Dignity of Lord *Grey*, commonly call'd Lord *Ruthyn*, by *Charles Longvile* Esq; Son and Heir to Sir *Michael Longville* Knight, by *Susan* his Wife, Sister and Heir to *Henry* the last Earl of *Kent*, who died without Issue, after great and long dispute in the Parliament begun at *Westminster* 1640. *Anthony* then Earl of *Kent*, challenging the same, as Appurtenant to his Title of Earl, and *Charles Longvile* setting forth his Claim thereto, through *Susan* his Mother, as right Heir to that Dignity, it was at length clearly adjudg'd to *Longville*, who accordingly sate in Parliament as Lord *Grey*; he left Issue one sole Daughter and Heir call'd *Susan*, to whom the Title of Baroness *Grey* descended. Which *Susan* being Wedded to Sr *Henry Yelverton* of *Easton-Mandut*, in the County of *Northampton*, Baronet, had Issue by him 3 Sons, *Charles*, *Henry* and *Christopher*; and one Daughter call'd *Frances*. *Anthony* to whom the Earldom of *Kent* devolv'd, took to Wife *Magdalen* the Daughter to *William Purefoy* of *Caldecote*, in *Com. Warw.* Esq; by whom he had Issue 5 Sons, *viz. Henry*, *John*, *Job*, *Theophilus* and *Nathanael*, and 5 Daughters. *Henry* after the Death of his Father, succeeding in his Honour, Wedded *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *William Courtene* knight, by whom he had Issue two Sons; *Henry*, who died ..... and *Anthony*, who succeeding him, took to Wife *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir to *John* Lord *Lucas*. *Dugdale.*

GREY, (Sir *Edward*) second Son to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, marrying *Elizabeth* the sole Daughter of *Henry* Son to *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, by reason of the said *Henry's* Death, in the Life-time of *William* his Father, became next Heir to the same Lord *Ferrers*, and bore the Title of Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, to distinguish him from the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. He left Issue Sir *John Grey* Knight. *Edward* afterwards call'd Lord *Lisle*, and *Reginald*, slain in the Battel of *Wakefield*, and *Anne* a Daughter, married to Sir *Edw. Hungerford*. Sir *John* married *Elizabeth* the Eldest Daughter to *Richard Wodvile* Earl of *Rivers*, and being slain in the Battel of St. *Albans* on the King's part, in 39 *H.* 6. left Issue two Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Richard*; which last was Beheaded at *Pomfret* in 1 *R.* 3. *Elizabeth* their Mother still surviving, with whose Beauty King *Edw.* IV. when she came to him as Petitioner on the behalf of her self and her Son being Captivated, made her his Queen, and for her sake so much favour'd her Son Sir *Thomas*, that he created him Earl of *Huntingdon*, and afterwards advanc'd him to the Dignity of Marquess of *Dorset*, on the 18th. *April*, and 1st. of his Reign, after the Death of King *Edward*, in respect of his near relation to the young King *Edward* V. whom *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* his Uncle, caus'd to be unnaturally Murther'd, he was attain'd of High Treason, but he found means to make his Escape into *Britany*, with divers other Persons of Note, to the Aid of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, by whom he was left at *Paris* with *John Bourchier*, in Pledge of certain Sums of Money borrow'd there, and after the Battel of *Bosworth*, tho' he was at first somewhat jealous of him, heaped many Favours upon him. His Son and Heir *Thomas* in 3 *Hen.* 8. was General of an Army sent into *Spain* to joyn with the Forces of *Ferdinand* the Emperor, to Invade *Guienne*, a Territory belonging to the King of *France*, and in 5 *H.* 8. with 4 of his Brothers, the D. of *Suffolk*, and other gallant Englishmen, upon Proclamation of Justs at St. *Denys* in *France*, which *Francis de Valois*, next Heir to the Crown of *France*, having married *Claude* eldest Daughter to *Lewis* XII. by *Anne* Inheretrix of *Bretaigne*, to give Proof of his Valour, had obtain'd leave of the King to be perform'd, went thither, and behav'd himself so bravely therein, that he return'd home with singular Honour, carried the Sword of Estate before King *H.* 8. as the Duke of *Bourbon* did before *Francis* I. of *France*, at the famous meeting between *Ardres* and *Gisnes*, in 14 *H.* 8. was sent to *Calais* to attend the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth into *England*, 21 *H.* 8. being one of the Witnesses produced in the Case of Divorce betwixt King *Henry* and Queen *Catharine*, depos'd to the Age of Prince *Arthur*, was one of the Lords who Subscribed and Presented to the King 44 Articles of Complaint against the then Great and Potent Cardinal *Wolsey*, and afterwards subscrib'd a Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. whereby they importun'd his Allowance of the Divorce. *Henry* his Son and Heir, 1 *E.* 6. was constituted Lord High Constable of *England*, during the Solemnity of that King's Coronation. In 4 *E.* 6. made Justice Itinerant of all the King's Forests, and in 5. Warden of the E. W. and Middle Marches toward *Scotland*: having taken to his second Wife, *Frances* eldest Daughter to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* the *French* Queen his Wife, her 2 Brothers, dying Issueless, was in favour of her, created Duke of *Suffolk*, 11 *Oct.* 5 *E.* 6. by whom he had only 3 Daughters. *Jane* Married to *Guilford Dudley*, 4th. Son to *John* Duke of *Northumberland*, *Katharine* and *Mary*. Upon the Death of King *Edw.* 6. this Duke was through the Ambition of the then Duke of *Northumberland*, allur'd to Countenance the Proclaiming of his Daughter the Lady *Jane* to be Queen upon pretence of King *Edward's* designation of her so to be by his Will; but that Attempt not thriving, tho' it cost *Northumberland*, and some others their Heads, yet was this *Henry* spar'd, notwithstanding which favour, he was so unhappy as to be stirring again in obstructing Queen *Mary's* Marriage with *Philip*, Son to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, and set out Proclamations to incense the People against it, whereupon being closely fought after, he was necessitated to hide himself under the truss of one *Underwood* his Keeper, in a Hollow Tree in his Park at *Astley*, who after four few Days discover'd him; so that not long after, he lost his Head on *Tower Hill*. The Honour being thus lost, did so continue untill King *James* by his Letters Patent in the 1st. of his Reign, created Sir *Henry Grey* of *Pirgo* in *Com. Essex* Knight, Baron *Grey* of *Groby* in *Com. Leic.* with Remainder to the Heirs-Male of his Body. *Henry* eldest Son to *John* his Son, who died in his Life time, was by K. *Charles* I. creat-

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ted Earl of *Stamford*, in *Com. Linc.* he had Iſſue by *Anne* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to *William* Earl of *Exeter* four Sons; *Thomas*, *Anchitel*, *John* and *Leonard*, and five Daughters: *Elizabeth*, Wife of *George* Lord *De la Mere*; *Diana*, of *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*, and *Joan*; as alſo, *Anne* and *Mary*. *Thomas* dying in his Father's Life-time, left Iſſue by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Edward* Earl of *Bathe*, *Thomas* now Earl of *Stanford*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*. *Dugdale*.

GREY, (*William*) deſcended of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Chillingham* in *Com. Northumb.* was both for his own perſonal Merits, and the good Service his Predeceſſours rendred the Crown, advanced to the Degree of Baronet 17 *Jac.* and afterwards 21 *Jac.* to the Honour of Baron, by the Title of Lord *Grey* of *Werke*. He Married *Anne* the Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *John Wentworth* of *Gorfield*, in *Com. Eſſex*, Baronet, by whom he had ſeveral Sons, of whom *Ralph*, the preſent Lord, only ſurvived him. This *Ralph* Married *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Ford*, of *Hartlong* in *Com. Suſſex*, Knight, Widow of *Alexander Colepeper*, eldeſt Son to *John* Lord *Colepeper*; by whom he had Iſſue *Ford*, who Married *Mary* Daughter of *George* Lord *Berkley*, *Ralph* and *Charles*. *Ford*, Lord *Grey*, has by his preſent Majeſty King *William*, been created Earl of *Tankerville*, an Honour which formerly, it's like, belonged to his Family, ſince we read of one *John Grey*, created Earl of *Tankerville*, by *Henry* V. and he is now one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, as his Brother the Honourable *Ralf Grey*, is Governour of *Barbadoes*. *Dugdale*.

GREY, (*Jane*) called alſo *Jane of Suffolk*, Proclaimed Queen of *England* in 1553. was the Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Grand-daughter of *Mary*, Siſter of King *Henry* VIII. She Married *Gilford Dudley*, and was 17 Years of Age when *Edward* VI. declared her lawful Heir to the Crown at his Death. She was Proclaimed Queen accordingly by ſome of the Nobility; but the greater part, through their hatred to the Duke of *Northumberland*, whom they ſuſpected to have haſtened King *Edward*'s Death, tided with *Mary* King *Henry* the VIIIth's Daughter, ſeiz'd and impriſon'd *Jane Grey*, her Husband and Father-in-Law, who were all three Beheaded the ſame Day, 1553. *Hiſt. of England*.

GRIBELIN, (Mr. *Sim.*) of *London*, Graver, has lately grav'd *Darius*'s Tent, after the Famous *Monſieur le Brun*, and is the firſt that has attempted it in *Little*: This Cut is a very extraordinary Performance, both for the Harmony and Combination of the *Groupp's*, and likewiſe for the Curioſity of the ſingle Figures, in which the Paſſions are expreſs'd with a great deal of Force and Propriety, by which it appears, that *Monſieur Gribelin* has attained to a great Perfection both in Drawing and Graving, having carried the Delicacy of the *Burin* to the height of Improvement; of which beſides the Specimen above-mentioned, his uſual Pieces are ſufficient Proof: For either in Hiſtory, Pourtraicts, Architecture, Perſpectives, or Ornaments, he performs to a high Degree.

GRIEFE, (*Sebaſtian*) a Printer of *Lyons*, Eminent in the laſt Age for his Exactneſs, and the Beauty of his Impreſſions; to whom *Julius Scaliger*, in a Letter, recommends the Printing of his Book, *De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ*, in 154 . *Menagius*.

GRIFFIN, (*Edward*) was by Letters Patent, in the 4th. of King *James* the IId. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Griffin* of *Bray-Brooke*, in the County of *Northampton*. As the Name *Griffin*, *Griffen*, *Griffith*, or *Gryphon*, (and theſe ſeveral ways I have ſeen it ſpell'd, or written in their Records) is undoubtedly Welch: So by an Oral Tradition among them, ſupported by, if not grounded on an Ancient but unattefted Pedigree, ſtill in their Poſſeſſion, this Family is from thence: But whether from *Griffin* the Son of *Leolin*, Prince of North *Wales*, who with his Eldeſt Son was long kept a Priſoner in the Tower of *London*, by *Henry* III. and for whoſe Liberty his Wife Covenanted with the ſaid King to deliver two other of his Sons as Hoſtages, for enſurance that her Husband *Griffin*, and his Eldeſt Son, ſhould ſtand to the Articles which ſhe had made with the King for his Liberty. Or whether from *Griffin* of *Le Bromfield*, who fled to *England* for Refuge, his Houſes being deſtroyed, and his Lands laid waſte for his adhering to *Henry* the IIId. of *England*, or from any other Family of the Name, no Monaments or Records that I have ſeen, make out. However from a Pedigree drawn up by Sir *Richard St. George*, and Perfected and approved by our Learned *Camden*, and from Good and Authentick Record, it appears, that this Family was ſeated, at *Gothmundle*, alias *Gormundle*, and now commonly *Gumley* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and made their aboad there in the Reign of *Edward* the IId. at what time the Heir General of the Worthipful Family of the *Lucy's* of *Wellon-Lucy*, a Town near adjoining, being married to Sir *John Griffin*, they were altogether reſident there. Till by the Death of *Edward* Lord *Latimer Bachard*, who left no Iſſue, his Siſter, the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Latimer Bachard* of *Brabroke*, was married to Sir *Thomas Griffin*, and brought to him with Divers other Manners and Lands, the Caſtle of *Bray-brooke*, which then became the Seat of this Family, till part of it was caſually blown up by Gun-Powder. This Family did as well enjoy moſt of the Patrimony, as participate of the Blood of theſe Noble and Worthy Families, and by the Ancient Cuſtom of this Realm, may Quarter the Arms of *Hubert de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, Lord *Tregoze*, Lord *Le Warr*, Lord *Latimer*, *Bray-brooke*, *Newmarch*, *Coniers*, *Darcie*, *Newille*, *Clavering*, *Fawconberge*, and many others of the Nobility and Gentry. A younger Son of this Family was Attorney-General, and made a great Addition to the Wealth of the Family. The firſt Line failing, Sir *Edward Griffin*, Father to this Lord *Griffin*, was Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Charles* the Iſt. as was this Lord *Griffin* to King *Charles* the IId. and *James* the IId. His Lordſhip married the Right Honourable the Lady *Eſſex Howard*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Suffolk*; by whom he has Iſſue, the Honourable *James Griffin*, Eſq; The Arms of this Family, are, Diamond, a Griphon Rampant, Pearl, Beak'd and Member'd, Topaz.

GRIFFON, ſtil'd the Patriarch of the Eaſtern Church, ſent by *Sixtus* IV. to try whether he could reconcile the *Maronites* of *Mont Libanon* to the Church of *Rome*: He died in 14 5. leaving behind him an Itinerary of the *Holy Land*. *Voſſius*.

GRIFFON, the Son of *Charles Martel*, by his ſecond Wife *Sunihild*, revolted from his Brothers *Pepin* and *Carloman*, and retir'd to the Fortreſs of *Laon*, where he was beſieg'd and taken by his Brothers, and ſhut up in *Chaſteau-Neuf* in *Ardenne*. *Pepin the Short* releas'd him, treated him Civilly in his Court, and gave him ſome Counties for his Support. But neither Impriſonment nor kind Uſage could tame his Ambition. He eſcap'd into *Saxony*, and there ſtirring up the People to take his part, Invaded *Bavaria*, and call'd himſelf Duke of the Country. But *Pepin* having vanquiſhed his Followers, carried him along with him into *France*, where he gave him *Mans*, and twelve Counties in *Neuſtria* for his Subſiſtence. Nevertheleſs, he made a third Eſcape, and betook himſelf to Duke *Gaifre*, and at length was aſſaſſinated in the Valley of *Maurienne*, as he was going into *Italy*, as ſome ſay, by Duke *Gaifre*'s Procurement, who was jealous of his being too familiar with his Wife. *Haymo*, *Otho Friſingenſis*, &c.

GRIGNAN, a City and County of *Provence*, in the Lands which are call'd *Adjacents*; ſeated two or three Leagues from the *Rhone*, toward St. *Paul* and *Montelimar*. *Grignan* was formerly dignified with the Title of a Barony, and afterwards of an Earldom, about the Year 1550. There is in it a Collegiate Church, Founded in the Year 1512. and a Caſtle; which teſtifies the Ancient Grandeur of the Lords of *Grignan*.

GRIGNAN, the Name of an Ancient and Illuſtrious Family in *France*, whoſe Anceſtors were the founders of the City of *Montelimar*, in the *Dauphinate*, and from whence have deſcended ſeveral Perſons Eminent in the particular Hiſtories of *France*; whoſe Poſterity ſtill continues a fair Reputation in the Court of *France* to this Day.

GRILLO, (*Angelo*) Abbot of the Congregation of *Montcaſſin*, died in 1520. He was a conſiderable Orator, Poet, and Divine. His Works are, *Pitoſi affetti*, *Le Rime Morali*. *Le Lettere*. *Lachrime del Penitente*. *Pompe della Morte*, &c. *Lorenzo Craſſo*. *Elog. de Huom. Letter*. *Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter*, Part I. &c.

GRIMA, *Grim*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Province of *Miſnia*, upon the River *Mulde*, three Leagues from *Leipſic*, towards *Meiſſen*, under the Duke of *Saxony*.

GRIMALDI, the Name of a Family, one of the moſt Ancient and Illuſtrious in *Italy*; which has been poſſeſſed of the Principality of *Monaco* for ſix hundred Years together: and is ſuppoſ'd to have deriv'd its Original from *Grimoaldus*, Maſter of the Palace under *Childebert* II. However it were, the Family has been Eminent for great Perſonages, of which, ſome have been Admirals of the Fleets of the *Genoeſes*, others Peers of *France*, and ſome Cardinals of the Sacred College.

GRIMANI, a Noble *Venetian* Family, eminent in the particular Stories of that City, having ſupplied the Commonwealth with ſeveral Dukes, and the Church with two Cardinals. *Sigonius*, *Sullinnani*, &c.

GRIMOALDUS, Duke of *Beneventum*, ſet up for King of the *Lombards*, in 662. or 663. after the Death of *Aripert*, whoſe Sons *Godebert* and *Perthart*, contending for the Crown one with another, *Grimoald* laid hold of the Opportunity to wreſt it from both. He put the firſt to Death, while *Perthart* retired to *Chaganus*, King of the *Avarens*. He was a Prince of great Wit and Conduct. By which means he defeated the *Franks*, and ſurpriz'd the Emperour *Conſtans*, who had ſet up his Son, the Duke of *Beneventum*. Duke *Lupus* having made himſelf Maſter of *Friuli*, *Grimoald* engag'd *Chaganus* to drive him out of the Province, and then he made uſe of the Dexterity of his Wit to expell the latter. He alſo won the *Franks* to his ſide, who were about to have ſuccour'd *Perthart*, and died in 673. after he had reigned nine Years. *Sc. anus*.

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GRIMOALDUS, the Son of *Pepin*, ſucceeded him in the Office of Mayor of the Palace of *Auſtraſia*. After the Death of *Sigebert*, he caus'd his Son *Dagobert* to be ſhav'd, and ſent him to a Monaſtery in *Ireland*, intending to have advanc'd his own Son to the Throne; which ſo offended the *Auſtraſians*, that they ſurpriz'd him, together with his Son, and carried them to *Paris*, where *Clouis* II. reſided; who, in the Year 654. put *Grimoald* to death, or (as others ſay) confin'd him to perpetual Impriſonment. *Haymo. Mezeray*, &c.

GRIMOARD, an Ancient Family of *Provence*, in the County of *Givaudan*; from whence deſcended *William de Grimoard*, made Pope in 1362. under the Name of *Urban* V. and his Brother, Cardinal *Angelic Grimoard*, Legate of *Romagna*, *Marca d'Ancona*, and *Lombardy*, in his Brother's time. *Du Cheſne*.

GRIMSBY, a Market and Borough-Town by the Sea-ſide, in the Eaſt of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies in *Bradley* Wapentake, part of *Lindſey* Diviſion, and has been formerly a Place of good Trade, before its Haven was choaked up. It had alſo a Caſtle for its Defence, and two Churches for Publick Service: Now there's but one; which indeed, for Largeneſs, appears more like a Cathedral than a Pariſh-Church. The Town is govern'd by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. From *London* 124 Miles.

GRINAEUS, (*Simon*) born in the County of *Zollern* in *Suabia*, in 1493. he wrote Notes upon *Plato*, upon the VIII. Books of *Ariſtotle*'s Topicks, upon *Juſtin*, *Euclid*, *Julius Pollux*, &c. He wrote likewiſe the Life of *Oecolampadius*, &c. *Melchior Adam, in Vit. Germ. Phil. & Juriſc.* &c.

GRINARIUM, *Knaringen*, a Town of *Germany* in *Vindelicia*, not far from the *Danube*, in the Marquiſate of *Burgaw*, in *Suabia*, upon the River *Camlach*; not one full Mile from *Burgaw* to the Weſt, in the way to *Ulm*, (by the Teſtimony of *Cluverius*.)

GRINDAL, (*Edmond*) born in 1519. *Ridley*, Biſhop of *London*, to whom he was Chaplain, recommended him to King *Edward* the VIth. but this Prince dying ſoon after, *Grindal* travell'd into *Germany*, to avoid the Perſecution under Queen *Mary*. Queen *Elizabeth* promoted him to the See of *London*, in 15 . In 1575. he was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: He died in 1582. *Herool. Anglica*, &c.

GRINSTEAD, (*Eaſt*) or *Greenſtead*, a Market-Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Pevenſey* Rape, which has the Honour of Electing two Members of Parliament. The Aſſizes are ſometimes kept at it. It is grac'd with a fair Church, and ſtands towards the Confines of *Surrey*.

GRIPSWALD, a Hans-Town of *Germany*, in *Pomerania*, ſeated Half a League from the *Baltick* Sea, with a convenient Harbour, between *Walgaſt* and *Stralſund*: A fair City, and well fortified. The *Swedes* won it in 1631. and held it, by the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648. The Electour of *Brandenburgh* took it in the Year 1678. but was conſtrained to reſtore it to the *Swedes* the next Year. There is in it an Univerſity, Founded by *Bratislaus* IX. Duke of *Pomerania*, in 1456. and re-confirmed by *Philip*, in 1547. (according to the Relation of *Bertius*.)

GRIS, (*James*) a Favourite of *Peter* II. Count of *Alençon*, who falling in Love with the Wife of *John de Carouge*, an Officer under the ſame Count, forc'd her, in her own Chamber, at what time her Husband had taken a Voyage into the *Holy Land*. The Lady declar'd her Misfortune to her Husband, at his return: Who receiving no Satisfaction from the Count of *Alençon*, cited *de Gris* to the Parliament of *Paris*, which, for want of convincing Proofs, Ordain'd, That both Parties ſhould decide their Quarrel by a ſingle Duel. Which was done at *Paris*, in 1387. in the Piazza of *St. Catherine*, behind the Church, in the Preſence of the King, and multitudes of People that ſate on Scaffolds rear'd on purpoſe to behold the Combate. In Concluſion, Victory favouring *John de Carouge*, perſwaded all the Beholders of the Juſtice of the Victor's Cauſe, and the Lady's Innocence. And therefore, to ſignifie the Injuſtice of his Adverſary, and render his Name the more Infamous, the Body of *Gris* was delivered dead to the Hangman; who dragg'd it to *Montfaucon*, and there hung'd it up. *Froiſart*.

GRISCOM, (*William*) an Engliſh Phyſician and Mathematician, born, in the XIVth. Cent. He wrote ſeveral conſiderable Treatiſes, as *De gradibus Cruoris. De Quadratura Circuli. De Scientia mirabili comm. De Magnitudine Solis. Secundum Astrologos. De Caſta Ignorantia. De Judicio Patientes*, &c. *Bal. Pitſeus de Script.* &c.

GRISONS, a People of *Germany*, in the Ancient *Rhætia*, toward the Confines of the *Rhine* and the *Inn*. Their Country is bounded by *Tyrol* to the Eaſt, by the State of *Venice* and *Milanois* to the South, and by *Suabia*, and *Switzerland*, to the North and Weſt. The *Grisons* obſerve a Republican Form of Government, conſiſting of a League one with another, and [illegible] Eaſtward upon the *Switzers*, and [illegible] Eaſt. The Gris League; the [illegible] the League of the *Ten Juriſdictions*, [illegible] the Country of *Chiavenna* and [illegible] feared among [illegible]

Mountains and Precipices: And indeed, the *Griſons* are the moſt Potent Allies of the *Swiſſes*; and derive their Name from hence, That the firſt time they enter'd into the League together, they were wont to wear *Grey Scarfs*. *Coire* is their Capital City, whither Merchandice is brought out of *Italy* and *Germany*, for the Conveniency of the *Rhine*, which there begins to be Navigable. The reſt of their Cities are *Chiavenne*, *Tiranno*, *Majenfeldt*, *Sandrio*, *Morbegno*, *Bormio*, &c.

GRODNO, a City of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, and one of the Principal Towns of the Palatinate of *Troki*; ſeated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Plain upon the Banks of a River. It was formerly dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, and is the Place where the States of *Lithuania* meet. The *Muſcovites* took it, in the Year 1655. and almoſt utterly ruin'd it.

GROENLAND, is that ſame Northern Part of the Land which winds from the South to the Eaſt, declining toward the North from Cape *Farwell*, in the *Deucaledonian*, all along the Coaſts of the *Frozen* Sea, that extend themſelves to the *Spitzberg* and *Nova Zembla*. Some have affirm'd, That it joyns to *Tartary*; but there is no certainty in that Relation. It has to the Eaſt the *Frozen* Sea; to the South, the *Deucaledonian* Ocean; and to the Weſt, the *Streight Chriſtian*, and the Sea call'd *Chriſtian*, which ſeparates it from *America*. The Breadth of it is unknown, to the North. The Danish Chronicle reports it to be the Extremity of the World, to the North; and that beyond, there is no more Northern Land. There are ſome who believe that *Groenland* is a Continent of *America*; ſince the *Engliſh*, who fought to paſs the Streight of *Davis*, in ſearch of a way into the Eaſt, have found, that what *Davis* took for a *Streight*, is a *Gulph*. But *Munck*, a Danish Captain, who attempted the Eaſt Paſſage through the North-Weſt of *Davis*'s Gulph, is of Opinion, That *Groenland* is a Country altogether ſeparate from *America*. The Elevation of *Groenland*, taken from Cape *Farwell*, according to the Meaſure taken by Captain *Munck*, an Underſtanding Seaman, is 60 *deg.* 30 *min.* The other Parts, more elevated, approach nearer the Pole: Nor is there any thing certain to be decided, but only of *Spitzberg*, which the Danes Count to be a Part of *Groenland*, and place in 78 *deg.* or thereabouts; meaning Longitude all this while: For as to Latitude, there is nothing at all of Certainty; only, that Cape *Farwell* lies beyond the *Canaries*, and our firſt Meridian. There are two Chronicles, the one *Iſland*, the other *Daniſh*, that inform us, how one *Eyrick*, and his Son *Erick*, having committed a Murther in *Norway*, fled into *Iſeland*, where *Erric* committing a ſecond Murther, reſolv'd to ſeek out a Land which a Friend of his had diſcover'd, to the Weſt of *Iſeland*. Which Land he found, and made his Approach to it, between two Promontories, the one ſtanding in an Iſland over-againſt the Continent of *Groenland*, the other in the Continent it ſelf; the firſt call'd *Hudbeken*, the other *Huarf*: That he landed firſt in the Iſland, and call'd it *Erric Sun*, by his own Name: That all the Winter he ſtaid in the Iſland, and the next Spring paſs'd over into *Groenland*; which he ſo call'd, from the Verdure of the Meadows and Trees. Being thus landed, in a Port which he call *Ericſfiorden*, he built a ſmall Manſion, which he call'd *Oſtebug*, not far from the Port; and thence proceeding Weſtward, raiſ'd another Habitation, which he call'd *Herlebag*. Next Summer he went Northward, as far as a Rock call'd *Snepel*, or the *Rock of Snow*, and diſcover'd another Harbour, which he call'd *Ravenſtorden*, or the *Port of Crows*. Upon this, *Erric* returns into *Iceland*, and perſwades a great number of the *Icelanders* to go along with him, which they did. And much about the ſame time, *Leife*, the Son of *Eric*, went into *Norway*: Where addreſſing himſelf to *Olaus Trygve*, then King of *Norway*, he made him a Relation of the Goodneſs of the Land which his Father had diſcover'd. Upon which, the King of *Norway*, after he had caus'd him to be Baptiz'd, ſent him back to his Father, with a Preſt, to inſtruct both his Father, and the People that were with him in the Chriſtian Religion. The Daniſh Chronicle reports, That the Succeſſors of *Erric*, being multiplied in *Groenland*, advanc'd farther into the Country, and found, among the Mountains, very fertile Valleys, Meadows and Rivers; divided *Groenland* into Eaſtern and Weſtern, and built in the Eaſtern part a City, which they call'd *Gardo*, which was afterwards the Seat of their Biſhops, with a Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. After which, their Poſterity were ſtraitned and built another City by the Name of *Alba*. (See the *Specimen Islandicum* of *Arngrimus Jonas*, where he ſpeaks of *Groenland*, from the firſt Settlement of the People, to the Year 1380.) The *Iceland* Chronicle makes mention of another City in the Eaſtern part of *Groenland*, call'd *Lacca*, a Church, call'd *Norderk*, with two or three Monaſteries; and that the County of *Helleheat*, or *Weſt Groenland*, was inhabited by a ſort of Savages, call'd *Skreelingers*. Hereby it were, it ſeems to be a Iſland, that the Country of *Groenland* abounded in excellent Paſturage, and vaſt numbers of Horſes, great and ſmall Cattle, Deer, Rain Deer, Bears, Foxes, Black and White Bears, &c. And great ſtore of Wild Fowl, eſpecially Geeſe and [illegible]

Chronicle alſo further obſerves, That the Air of *Groenland* was more Temperate than in *Norway*. But it ſeems, that in the Year 1348. a great Peſtilence, call'd the *Black Peſtilence*; deſtroy'd all the Mariners and Merchants of *Norway* and *Denmark* that compos'd the *Groenland*-Companies in thoſe Kingdoms; which cauſed ſuch an Interruption of the Voyages and Trade to *Old Groenland*, that the Country is quite loſt. Since that ſeveral New Diſcoveries have been made of other Parts of *Groenland*, by *Martin Frobiſher* and *Hudſon*, both Engliſhmen; *John Munken*, of *Denmark*; and Others, who have met with People in ſeveral Parts, but ſo Wild and Savage, that they could never be civiliz'd by any Preſents or Careſſes. The Men Fat, Active, and their Complexions Olive-coloured, uſing for their Weapons ſhort Bows and Slings. The Women tie their Hair behind their Ears, to ſhew their Faces, which are generally painted with Blew and Yellow. Their Habits are made of the Skins of Fiſh, artificially ſew'd together with the Sinews of the Fiſh; and the Shifts both of the Men and Women, made of the Intrails of Fiſh, ſewed together after the ſame manner, but very noiſome and naſty. Some of the Daniſh Seamen brought away ſeveral of the *Groenlanders*: But notwithſtanding all the kind Uſage that was ſhewn 'em in the King's Court, ſuch was their Affection for their Native Country, that they pin'd away for Grief of their being detain'd from it. *Relation of* Groenland, *dedicated to M. de la* Mothe *le* Vayer.

GROLLA, *Groll*, *Groenlo*, a City of the *Low Countries*, in the County of *Zutphen*, toward the Frontiers of *Weſtphalia*, and the Dioceſe of *Munſter*. A very ſtrong place, having good Walls, defended by five great Baſtions with Horn-Works, environ'd with Moats ſupplied with Water from the little River *Sling*. *Groll* lies four Leagues from *Zutphen*, and two from *Bredervoerde*. The Marquiſs of *Spinola* took it from the *Hollanders*, toward 16 5. And they regain'd it again in 1617. In 1672. the Biſhop of *Munſter* joining with the *French*, made himſelf Maſter of it; but was obliged to reſtore it again ſoon after, upon the Turn of that ſweeping Tyde.

GROLLERIUS, (*John*) Treaſurer of *France*, extoll'd by *Thuanus* for his Learning, his Bounty toward Learned Men, and the Vaſtneſs of his Library, not to be exceeded by any, unleſs that of *Aſinius Pollio*'s, at *Rome*; ſo Choice, and kept in ſuch Decorum, that the King of *France* purchas'd it at a great Rate, and order'd it to be added to the Royal Library at *Paris*. *Thuan.* l. 32.

GRONINGUE, a City and Signiory, one of the Provinces of the *United States*. It lies in *Frize*; but is a particular and ſeparate State by it ſelf, under its own Laws and Juriſdiction. It formerly belong'd to the Biſhops of *Utrecht*; afterwards to the Dukes of *Guelders*; then to *Charles* V. till it came to be as now it is. This Province has the laſt Voice in the Aſſembly of the *States-General*. It abounds in Paſturage, having a great number of Canals, which are fed from *Delpzyl*, near the Mouth of the River *Ems*. And for the City it ſelf, it is Large, Beautiful, Wealthy, Strong, and well Peopled. *Valer. Andreas in Topogr. Belg. Strada de Bell. Belgic.* &c.

GROSTHED, (*Robert*) was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in 1235. He was a Perſon of great Learning, a good Governour, and of an exemplary Life. He declaimed with a great deal of Freedom againſt the Corruptions of the Court of *Rome*, and was at laſt excommunicated, for refuſing to comply with the Pope's unreaſonable Exactions upon the Churches of his Dioceſs; which Cenſure, he bore up againſt boldly, and appeal'd to our Saviour's Tribunal. He wrote a great many Tracts, of which theſe following are Printed. *Sermones ad Clerum. Dictum de Bono Judice in* Pſal. 57. *v.* 1. *Dictum de Prophetis veris & falſis. Dictum de Fide & ejus Articulis. Dictum de Gratia & Juſtificatione Hominis. Dicta de Oratione. Dictum de Superbia, de detractione & ejus Malis*, &c. *Epiſtolæ* CI. *quarum ultima omnium maxime inſignis extat apud Matthæum Paris*, Pag. 870. *Conſtitutiones* XXXIX *Dioceſeos ſuæ, Clericis datæ.* All theſe Tracts above-mentioned are Publiſhed by Mr. *Edward Brown*, in the Appendix *Ad Faſciculum Rerum Expetendarum. Liber de Ceſſatione Legalium*, Printed, though imperfectly at *London* 1652. *Commentarius in Dionyſii Areopagitæ Librum de Myſtica Theologia*, Printed with the Works of *Dionyſius* at *Strasburg* in 1502. *Compendium Sphæræ Mundi*, Printed at *Venice*, *in* 1508. *Commentarius in Libros Poſteriorum Ariſtotelis*, at *Venice*. *Teſtamentum* XII *Patriarcharum*, Tranſlated by him, out of Greek into Latin 1242. There are a great Many Pieces of this Biſhop's in Manuſcript, in the Libraries of *Weſtminſter*, *Lambeth*, and the University Library at *Cambridge*. He died in 1253. *Ex Annalibus de Tanneio, in Bibliotheca Cottoniana*, *Claudius D.* 7. *Anglia Sacra pars Secunda.*

GROTESCO WORK, a ſort of Painting repreſenting the Figures of Men, and Brute Animals, after a whimſical and ridiculous manner; ſo call'd, as being firſt met with, after it had been long loſt, in certain Grotto's in *Rome*, by *John d'Udine*, a Famous Painter, who, romaging among the Ruines of *Titus*'s Palace, diſcover'd thoſe ſort of Figures in ſome of the lower Vaults, with ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory, and ſome Ornaments in Baſs Relief, made of *Stuke*. *D'Udine* carried *Raphael Urbin* along with him to ſee the Work, who admir'd the Beauty of it, being never a-whit the worſe, and the Colours freſh, as being preſerv'd from the Waſte of Time, by being pent up in Rubbiſh from the Injuries of the Air. Thoſe Pictures *D'Udine* Copy'd, and made ſeveral others after his own Invention, and ſo renew'd that manner of Painting. He alſo reviv'd the Compoſition of *Stuke*, by ſearching into the Materials of thoſe Pieces of Groteſco in Baſs Relief, which he found at the ſame time; and by that means brought Groteſco in Baſs Relief in Faſhion again. *Felibien.*

GROTIUS, vulgarly *de Groot*, *Hugh*, or *Hugo*, a Native of *Delpht*, in *Holland*, of one of the moſt conſiderable Families in the Town, and the Phœnix of his Age. He was firſt Syndick of *Rotterdam*; which he quitted, in 1613. for that of Advocate of the Treaſury. By his ſiding with *Barnevelt*, whom he ſupported as well by his Writings as by his Reputation, he brought himſelf into great Troubles, and was impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*; from whence he eſcap'd by a Stratagem of his Wife, *Mary Regersberg*, who having obtain'd leave to ſend her Husband Books in a large Cheſt, *Grotius* got into the Cheſt, and ſo paſſing the Guards, betook himſelf into the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, and from thence into *France*; where he was kindly receiv'd by *Lewis* XIII. Returning into *Holland*, upon the Encouragement of Prince *Henry Frederic*, he ſtaid there ſome ſmall time; but the States not deeming it convenient that he ſhould reſide in his own Country, order'd his Departure. Upon which he retir'd into *Sweden*; where Queen *Chriſtina* employ'd him in her moſt Important Affairs, and ſent him her Embaſſador into *France*. He died at *Roſtock*, in *Meckelbourg*, in the Year 1645. leaving ſeveral Pieces behind him, well known, and in great Reputation among Learned Men. He writ *De Veritate Religionis Chriſtianæ*, Lib. VI. *Mare Liberum*, againſt *Selden*'s *Mare Clauſum*. *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, Lib. III. *De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavicæ. De Imperio Summarum Poteſtatum circa Sacra Com. Annales & Hiſtoriæ de Rebus Belgicis. Hiſtoria Gothorum, Vandalorum & Longobardorum. Diſſertatio de Origine Gentium Americanarum. De Satisfactione Chriſti, adverſus Socinum. Apologeticus, Poemata, Annotationes in totam Sacram Scripturam*, and his Epiſtles printed in 1687. at *Amſterdam*. *Vorſius in Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Melchior Adam in Vit. Juriſc. Germ.* &c.

GROTKAVIA, *Grotkaw*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Sileſia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name, in the Mid-way between *Neſſen* to the South, and *Brieg* to the North.

GROTTA *di Napoli*, Lat. *Crypta Neapolitana*, cut through the Foot of a Mountain call'd *Monte Poſilypo*, upon the Road from *Naples* to *Putzuolo*. This Hollow Way, which is about half a League in Length, Twelve Foot Deep, and as many Broad, was a wonderful Piece of Labour, digg'd thorough, on purpoſe to ſhorten the Way from the one of thoſe two Cities to the other. *Lucullus* employ'd no leſs than 100000 Men to make this Hollow Way; who brought it to Perfection in 15 Days. At the Entrance into this Hollow Way ſtands *Virgil*'s Sepulchre. *Schrad. Monument. Ital.*

La GROTTA *de Cani*, a Peſtilential Cavern, near the Lake *Agnano*, in *Italy*, four Leagues from *Naples* towards *Putzuoli*. 'Tis likewiſe call'd the *Cavern of Charon*, from the mortal Malignity of the Air and Vapours within it. In 1638. *Kircher* ſays he try'd the Experiment of letting down a Dog into it, which thereupon became as perfectly dead; but being taken up and plung'd in the Lake *Agnano*, he reviv'd again: And from this ſort of Quality it comes to bear the Name of *De Cani*. *Kircher Mundi Subter. Tom.* 1.

GROUCHI, in Lat. *Gruchius*, (*Nicholas de*) liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. of a Noble Family at *Roan*, was a conſiderable Linguiſt, and general Scholar, but his Inclination lay moſtly for Criticiſm. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *De Comitiis Romanorum*, Lib. III. *&c. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.* &c.

GRUBENHAGA, *Grubenhagen*, a Town of *Germany*, under the Juriſdiction of *Brunſwick*, ennobl'd with the Title of a Dukedom, near the River *Leine*, three Leagues from *Getting* to the North, and four from *Corvey* to the Eaſt. *Baudrand.*

GRUMBACH, (*William*) a German, the occaſion of the Civil War that was kindl'd in *Germany* in the Year 1520. Who having aſſaſſinated the Biſhop of *Wirtzburg*, in *Franconia*, committed all Acts of Hoſtility in the Country. Which oblig'd *Maximilian* II. to proclaim him Out law'd, together with the reſt of his Followers. Thereupon the Elector of *Saxony* beſieg'd both *Gotha*, and the Citadel of *Grimmelem*, whither *Grumbach* was retir'd, and having taken both the City and the Caſtle, together with *Grumbach* himſelf, caus'd him to be Hang'd and Quarter'd alive, with all the Chief of his Confederates. *Chytræus. Chron.* Lib. 22.

GRUMENTUM, formerly an Epiſcopal City of *Lucania*, now a Caſtle, by the Name of *Agramonte*, a little above *Viſi. Baudrand.*

GRUTER, (*John* or *Janus*) born at *Antwerp* in 1560. and very Eminent for the Politepart of Learning. He has left us a Collection of Poems, Notes upon *Seneca*, *Statius*, *Martial*, *Salluſt*, *Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Florus*, *Paterculus*, *Pliny Junior*, The *Hiſtoria Auguſta*. He likewiſe publiſh'd *Cicero*'s Works, and a Collection of Ancient Inſcriptions. He wrote alſo, *Suſpicionum* Lib. IX. *Lampas ſeu Theſaurus Criticus*. *Florilegium Magnum ſeu Polyanthea*. *Æthico-politicorum Tom.* III. *Bibliotheca Exulum*. *Chronicon Chronicorum*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Barthius Adv. Venator in Panegyrico Gruteri*, &c.

GRYLLUS, the Son of *Xenophon*; who fighting valiantly againſt the *Thebans*, was mortally wounded in the Battel: But after he had received his Death's-wound, no leſs mortally wounded *Epaminondas*, the *Theban* General. *Xenophon*, when he heard of his Death, threw off the Garland of Flowers he wore round his Hat. But when he was told, That he kill'd the Enemy's General before he fell, he took it up again, ſaying, That his Death deſerved rather to be celebrated with Joy, than Sorrow and Regret. *Diogenes Laertius*.

GUADALAJARA, a Province of *North-America*, in *New-Gallicia*, with an Epiſcopal City of the ſame Name, both large and beautiful. The City was built in the Year 1531. by one of the Family of the *Guſmans*; and the Biſhoprick, which before was ſettled at *Compoſtella*, was tranſlated thither afterwards, in 1571. It is ſeated in a Delightful and Fertile Plain, Water'd with ſeveral Streams and Fountains not far from the River *Baranja*. The Air of the Country is Temperate; and the Soil ſo Fertile, that it yields a Hundred for one; and all the Fruits of *Europe* grow there in great Abundance. The Province of *Guadalajara* lies between *Zacateca*, *Mechoacan* and *Xaliſco*. The reſt of the Cities are *Zapotaco*, *Chatiquipaque*, *Quaxacatlan*, &c. *Guadalajara* is alſo a Town in *Spain*, in *Old Caſtile*, Capital of the Country of *Algarvia*, upon the River *Henares*. *A Coſta*, Lib. 7.

GUADALOUPA, or *Guadalupa*, one of the *Antilles*; which many place among the *Caribbes*, in *North-America*, belonging to the *French* ever ſince 1635. The Natives call it *Carucueira*. It lies between the Iſland of S. *Domingo* to the South, and *Marigalante* to the Eaſt. The *Caſtillians* gave it the Name of *Guadaloupa*, from *Guadaloupa* in *New Caſtile*, ſo much Noted for the great Concourſe of Pilgrims to it. This Iſland is divided into Two Parts, or Peninſula's. The Biggeſt lies to the Eaſt of the other, and is call'd the *Great Land*; which is the true *Guada Loupa*. The other, to the Weſt of this, or rather between the Weſt and South, is ſubdivided into two Territories. It produces plenty of Sugar-Canes; and the *French* begun to ſettle there, in 1635. So that it is now extremely well Peop'led. There is in it a neat City of the ſame Name, and three or four Forts upon the Coaſt. *Hiſt. of the Antilles*.

GUADALQUIVIR, Lat. *Bætis*, one of the greateſt Rivers of *Spain*; and therefore the Name which the *Moors* gave it, ſignifies a great River. It riſes out of the Mountains of *Caſtile*, toward the Frontiers of *Murcia*; croſſes *Andaluſia*; paſſes to *Seville*, the Capital City of the Country, after it has Water'd *Cordova*, and throws it ſelf into the Ocean at St. *Lucar*.

GUADEL, a City of *Aſia*, in *Perſia*, within the Province of *Keiman*, ſeated upon the Gulph of *Ormus*, with a convenient Harbour.

GUADIANA, *Ana*, or *Anas*, a River of *Spain*. It riſes in *New-Caſtile*, at *Rio Roydera*, in the Plain which the Natives call *Campo de Montiel*. A little lower, it runs under Ground, near *Medellin*, for 15 Leagues together; and ſhews it ſelf again near *Arganaſilla*. For which reaſon it is, that the *Spaniards* make their Boaſts of having a Bridge upon which they can feed 1000 Sheep. The Name of *Anas*, which the Ancients gave it, ſignifying a *Duck*, demonſtrates, that they look'd upon the River like one of thoſe Amphibious Animals, which ſometimes appear upon the Land, and ſometimes hide themſelves under Water.

GUADIX, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, the *Guadicum*, or *Acci* of the *Latins*, under the Metropolitan of *Seville*, or (as others ſays) of *Grenada*. It is ſeated to ſand the ſources of the River *Guadalentin*, 9 or 10 League from the City of *Grenada*; and was re-gain'd from the *Moors*, in the Year 1489. by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*.

GUAYAQUIL, *Guayaqil*, a Town of *South-America*, in the South-part of *Peru*, upon the Shore of the *Pacifick Sea*, with a ſpacious Harbour, over-againſt the Iſland of *Puna*, 5 Spaniſh Leagues from *Quito* to the South. *Baudrand*.

GUAYRA, a Province of *Southern-America*, it has *Paraguay* proper to the Eaſt, not far from the River of *Parana*, and extending it ſelf to the Sea. The Capital City of it is *Ciudad Real*, call'd alſo *Guaira*, and *Olive* 91. The *Spaniards* are Maſters of the Country.

GUBELTA, a Land-dean of *Negroland* in *Africa*, toward the *Mount of Ocean*. The Capital City of it bears the ſame Name, [illegible] There is alſo another City, call'd *Arauan*, about 7 Day Journey from Cape *Blanc*, [illegible] Caravans of the Arabians and Caravans, that [illegible] Over all the reſt of the Country you meet with only Towns or great Villages. The Soil produces Rice, Millet and Barley; and great numbers of Date-Trees ſhade it, the Dates of which are very good. Fleſh is extremely ſcarce; unleſs it be at *Hoden*, where the Inhabitants breed good ſtore of Cattel, and where are alſo Camels and Goats in abundance; as alſo Oſtridges, whoſe Eggs are good to eat: but the Lions and Leopards make great havock among them. The Inhabitants are Free enough in Trade; but Dull, and very Thick Skull'd. Both Men and Women hide one part of their Faces. At *Hoden*, the Men wear a ſhort White Coat, but the Women cover only their Bellies. When the *Senegues* were Maſters of this Kingdom, the King kept his Court at *Gualata*, and a great number of Merchants came out of *Barbary* to Trade there: But under the Reign of *Soni-Heli* the Trade was remov'd to *Gago* and *Tombut*. Nevertheleſs, the Inhabitants of *Hoden* have a Trade among them ſtill; for that being Maſters of Camels, they carry Copper, Silver, and other Merchandizes, to *Tombut*, and bring back Gold. In the Year 1526. the King of *Tombut* conquer'd this Country; but reſtor'd it again to the Lawful Prince, upon Conſideration of a certain Tribute. The People ſpeak the Language of *Zungay*, and worſhip Fire. But the Inhabitants of *Hoden*, being deſcended from the *Arabians*, are *Mahometans*, and mortally hate the Chriſtians. *Dapper Deſc. D'Afrique*.

St. GUALBERT, Founder of the Order of the Monks of *Valle Ombroſa*, in the Year 1040. afterwards approv'd by *Alexander* II. in 1070.

GUALID, the Eighth Califf, or Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, reigned after the Death of *Abdulmelic*, his Father, in 708. At his coming to the Crown, he took from the Chriſtians the great Church of *Damaſcus*, the moſt Magnificent Church in the World, as well for the Structure as the Riches of it. Moreover, out of his Averſion to the Chriſtians, he forbid the Uſe of the Greek Language over all his Dominions. In 710. he ſent *Muſa* with a great Army into *Africa*, to reduce the revolted *Africans*. *Muſa* having ſubdued thoſe People, extended his Conqueſts into *Spain*; where he fix'd the *Arabians*, in 712. Nor was *Gualid* idle in *Aſia*, but ſent three great Armies into the Provinces of the Conſtantinopolitan Empire; who made great havock in *Romania* and *Cilicia*, and return'd to *Damaſcus* laden with Booty. After this, he rais'd another Army, with a Reſolution to Beſiege *Conſtantinople*, refuſing to grant the Truce that *Theodoſius* III. demanded of him; but died before he could put his Deſign in Execution. *Marmol. de l'Afrique*, Lib. II.

GUALID II. ſucceeded *Jezid* II. in 727. And being more addicted to Peace than War, apply'd himſelf, at the Beginning of his Reign, to the Building of ſumptuous Palaces and Moſques in *Damaſcus*. However, by his Generals, he waged War with the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*: And in 742. did much Miſchief in the Provinces of the Empire; but died in 746. after he had reigned 19 Years, and very much perſecuted the Chriſtians to force them to a Renunciation of their Religion.

GUALID, or *Beni-Gualid*, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, inhabited by a Wealthy People that live free from Impoſitions, in regard it would coſt the King a World of Trouble and Charges to force 'em in their *Highlands*; where they have 60 good Villages, inhabited by above 6000 Fighting Men, and a Soil that produces all things neceſſary for Humane Life. They have alſo a Privilege confirm'd to 'em by the Kings of *Tunis*, upon every Change of a new Prince, to receive all Criminals that come for Sanctuary among 'em. *Marmol.*

GUAM, one of the *Ladrone* Iſlands, between the Pacifick and the Indian Ocean, and the moſt Eaſterly-part of the *Indies*: The Natives of this Iſland are ſtrong Bodied, large Limb'd and well Shap'd; and notwithſtanding their ſternneſs of Countenance, are tolerably affable and courteous: They are very ingenious in making Boats, call'd *Proes* in the *Indies*: They have little Houſes handſomely Thatch'd, with *Palmeto* Thatch, and ſeveral Villages, near the Shoar, on the Weſt-ſide of the Iſland, where they have Spaniſh Prieſts to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian Religion. On this ſide of the Iſland, the Cocoe-Trees grow in great Groves 3 or 4 Miles in length, and a Mile or two broad. They uſe the Cocoe, in making Broath, and eſpecially for Oyl, both for burning and trying: They likewiſe draw a ſort of Wine from the Tree, call'd *Toddy*, which looks like Whey, 'tis ſweet and very pleaſant, but muſt be drunk within four and twenty Hours, for fear of ſouring. Thoſe that have a great many Trees, draw a Spirit from the ſour Wine, call'd *Arack*, which in making of Punch is counted better, than the *Arack* diſtill'd from Rice. This Iſland likewiſe produces the Lanſ, which is a ſort of Baſtard or Crab-Lemon: The Tree of Lanſ is prickly, like a Thorn: The Fruit reſembles a Lemon, but ſmaller. They have likewiſe a Fruit, call'd the Bread-fruit, growing on a Tree, about the bigneſs of a large Apple-tree, and is about the largeneſs of a Penny loaf, the Taſte of it ſweet and pleaſant; the Natives bake it, to make it Bread. There is likewiſe ſome Rice growing upon this Iſland. *Dampier's New Voyage round the World.*

GUA

GUAMANGA, or St. *Juan de la Vittoria* a City, of *Peru* about 60 Leagues from *Lima* to the South East, the Houſes of which are almoſt all of Stone, cover'd with Slates. There are within it three fair Churches, ſeveral Convents, and a rich Hoſpital; being the Seat of a Biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, the Reſidence of a Governour, and Capital of a ſmall Province. The Air is Wholſom and Temperate: The Soil produces good Wheat, and the Meadows breed good ſtore of Cattle. There are beſides, in this Province, Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper and Sulphur. The Natives of the Country are but Dull to learn any profitable Arts, but very cunning at Miſchief. *De Laet.*

GUANAHANI, an Iſland of *America*, and one of the *Lucays*, ſeated to the East of *Florida*, was the firſt Land diſcover'd in 1492. by *Chriſtopher Columbus*; who gave it the Name of St. *Saviour*, in regard that Diſcovery ſav'd his Life, which was ſeverely threaten'd by the *Spaniards*, who, being tired-out with his Promiſes, were ready to throw him overboard, unleſs he ſpeedily ſhew'd 'em ſome place where they might go aſhore. The Iſland was then very well Peopled, and the *Spaniards* were Civil to the Inhabitants; but afterwards they deſtroy'd a great number of the Natives, and carry'd away the reſt to work in their Gold Mines, upon *Terra Firma*, The Soil of the Iſland is very Fertile, and proper for Paſturage, there being a Lake in the middle of it five Miles in Circuit. *Linſchott de l' Amerique.*

GUANCABELICA, or *El Aſſiento de Oropeſo*, Famous Mine of Quickſilver, near the City of *Oropeſa*, nine or ten Leagues from *Guamanga* in *Peru*. They were diſcover'd by the *Spaniards*, in 1566. who draw out of theſe Mines a Million of Pounds of Quickſilver every Year; which is tranſported by Land to *Lima*, afterwards to *Arica*, and thence to *Potoſi*, where they make uſe of it to Melt and Refine the Silver; and it yields to the King of *Spain*'s Treaſuries 4 [illegible] Ducats a Year, beſides other Emoluments. *De Laet.*

GUANUCO, a Town of *South-America*, in *Peru*, toward the Lake *Chincaycca*, and the Fountains of the River *Xauxa*, under the *Spaniards*. *Baudrand.*

GUARDA, Lat. *Guardia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, under the Metropolitan of *Lisbon*; the Biſhoprick being tranſlated thither from the *Igadita* of the Ancients, which was the Metropolis of *Braga*.

GUARDIA-ALFERES, *Guardia Alferia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Earldom of *Moliſſe*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*.

GUARINI (*John Baptiſt*) an *Italian* Poet of *Ferrara*, much in Favour with *Alphonſus* IId. Duke of *Ferrara*, and Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. He was well Skill'd in the Polite part of Learning, and had a great Genius for Poetry. He wrote *Paſtor fido. Riom varie. Il Segritario. L' Idropica*, &c. *Guarini* was likewiſe a good States-man, and of that Eminence for his Wit and Learning, that moſt of the Academies of *Italy* made him a Member of their Society. He died in *Venice* in 1613. *Imperialis in Muſeo Hiſt. Lanzi Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Letter.* &c.

GUARINONE (*Chriſtopher*) born at *Verona*, was a Perſon of great Reputation towards the end of the XVIth. Century. He was Phyſician to *Francis Mary* Duke of *Urbin*, and afterwards to the Emperor *Rodolph* II. His Works are, *de Humana Natura. De Sententiis Ariſt. De Principio Venarum. Diſputatio de Methodo Doctrinarum*, &c. *Vander Linden de Script. Medic. Ghilini Teat d' Huom. Lett. P.* 2.

GUASTALLA, upon the *Po*, in *Lombardy*; Lat. *Guardallalum. Guaſtalla* and *Vaſtalla*, a City and Dukedom of *Italy*, in the State of *Mantua*. Duke *Ferdinand de Gonzaga* very much imbelliſh'd it. In the Year 1689. the Duke of *Mantua* began to fortifie *Guaſtalla*; but being forbid to proceed, he was forc'd to leave off, and demoliſh what he had rais'd.

GUATIMALA, a large Government of *New-Spain*, in *North-America*; ſo call'd from *Guatimala*, the Principal Province of it. This Government extends its ſelf from the Province of *Chiapa*, to the Iſthmus of *Panama*, and contains the Provinces of *Vera-Paz*, *Soconuſco*, *Guatimala Proper*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, *Coſta-Rica*, and *Veragua*. The Province of *Guatimala*, in the Language of the *Indians*, is call'd *Quatuemallac*, which ſignifies a *rotten Tree*, lies toward the Coaſt of the South Sea. The Soil is fertile in Mayz and European Wheat, and abounds in Cotten. It rains but ſeldom; but when it falls, it pours down with great Violence, chiefly from the Month of *April* till *October*, that the Winds blow from the South or North; the North Wind laſts only fifteen Days, but then 'tis cold and boiſtrous. The Country is full of Mountains and Foreſts, and croſs'd by ſeveral Rivers, which renders it proper both for Hunting and Fiſhing. The Meadows are excellent, and breed great ſtore of Cattel, but the Air is not very wholſom. It ſwarms with Bees, which make their Honey, as well as their Wax, White. There is alſo ſome Balſam to be met with; but the Woad is excellent. The Natives of the Country are Docile enough; but when they have once embrac'd the Chriſtian Religion, they are apt to relapſe into their old Superſtitions, unleſs great Care be taken of 'em. The Capital City of *Guatimala*, is St. *Jago di Guatimala*, the Seat of a Parliament and a Biſhop, under the Metropolitan of *Mexico*, ſituated in a Valley, thro' the midſt of which runs a fair River between two Burning Mountains. The Soil is Fertile in Mayz, and the neighbouring Parts are planted with Fruit-Trees, which make the Country very Pleaſant. In the Year 1541. the City of St. *Jago* was almoſt ruin'd by a diſmal Tempeſt, which overturn'd a great part of the Houſes, and buried a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants in the Ruins. *De Laet.*

GUAXACA, a Province of *New-Spain*, of which the Capital is *Antequera*, a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. The Valley of *Guaxaca* is Famous for giving the Title of *Marqueſe del Valle* to *Ferdinand Cortez*, who Conquer'd the Country. There are in this Province ſeveral Mines of Gold and Silver, and ſeveral Rocks of Chryſtal; beſides great numbers of Mulberry-Trees, which makes the Trade in Silk very conſiderable. The Soil is alſo Fruitful in Mayz and Wheat; and yields great quantities of Cacao, and Cochenele. There are in this Province 350 Principal Towns, 300 Villages, 26 Jacobin Convents, and ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Colleges. *Herrera. De Laet.*

GUAZZI-MARCO, born at *Padua*, in the XVIth. Age, wrote the Hiſtory of *Charles* VIII. a Hiſtory of his own Time, a Chronicle of Learned Men, and died in 1555.

GUBEL-HAMAN, a Sultany of *Arabia the Happy*, which lies near that of *Eartach*, toward the *Arabian* Sea, with a City of the ſame Name. *Sanſon.*

GUBEN, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Luſatia*, upon the River *Niſſa*, 5 Leagues from *Frankfort* to the South, and 4 from *Cotbus*, under the Duke of *Saxon Mersburg*.

GUBER, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Country of the *Negro's*, between *Nile*, the Lake of *Guardia*, and *Guiney*; containing ſeveral Cities that are well Peopled, as having in 'em about 5 or 6000 Families: But *Guber* is the Capital, where the King is a very Abſolute Prince. *Marmol.*

GUCHEU, a great City of the Province of *Quangſi*, in *China*. 'Tis the Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has the Command of 9 Cities; no leſs Famous for the Trade which is driven there, by reaſon of the Convenience of ſeveral Rivers there meeting, the Chiefeſt of which is that of *Takiang*. This Country affords great ſtore of Vermillion, which is dig'd out of the Mountains that belong to it. The ſame Country breeds Rhinoceros's, and Apes with Yellow Hair, Humane Faces, and Voices Small and Shrill, like thoſe of Women. Near *Yolin*, one of the Cities of this Territory lies the Mountain of *Han*; which is call'd the *Cold Mountain*, for that altho' it ſtands in the Torrid Zone, it is exceſſive Cold upon the Mountain it ſelf. Not far from the City of *Pelieu* ſtands the Mountain of *Ho*, or of *Fire*; ſo call'd, becauſe there appears a Light upon it every Night, as if there were Candles burning upon it: And 'tis very probable, that they may be a ſort of large Gloe-worms that give that Light. To the East of *Guchea* lies the little Lake of *Go*, where the King of *Pegao* formerly bred Crocodiles, to whom he threw all thoſe that were accus'd of any Crimes: And 'tis reported, That the Innocent never receiv'd any harm, but that the Guilty were preſently devour'd. *Mart. Martini, Thevenot.*

GUEBRIANT (*John Baptiſt de Budes*) Count of *Guebriant*: After many ſignal Services done his Maſter, *Lewis* XIII. at the Battel of *Wolfenbuttel*, the Taking of *Brizac*, and ſeveral other Places, was made Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies; and won Battel of *Ordingen*, or *Kempen*, in 1642. near *Cologn*, where *Lamboy*, General of the Imperialiſts, was taken Priſoner, together with *Mercey*, and carry'd to *Bois de Vincennes*. After which, he took *Ordingen*, *Nuits*, *Kempen*, &c. and was made a Marſhal of *France*, for his Fidelity and Succeſs. But he enjoy'd his Honour but a very ſhort while, receiving his Death's-wound at the Siege of *Rotwel*, of which he died, in 1643.

GUEI, a Favourite of *Tienki*, Emperor of *China*, was an Eunuch, who having acquir'd the Favour of that Prince, became ſo Potent, that he Govern'd all the Empire; and the Emperor himſelf gave him the Title of Father. But he abus'd the great Authority with which he was entruſted; putting to Death, for ſlight Faults, all ſuch as he had a mind to be rid of. *Tienki* dying without Iſſue, in 1628. *Guei* endeavour'd to hinder his Brother *Zunchin*, the next Heir to the Crown, from ſucceeding. But failing in his Deſigns, ſo ſoon as *Zunchin* was Maſter of the Monarchy, he remov'd the inſolent Miniſter from his Court, that he might, with leſs Notice taken, deſtroy him. To that purpoſe, he gave him a Commiſſion to go and viſit the Tombs of his Anceſtors, which was an Employment very Honourable. But ſo ſoon as he was far enough out of the way, at the Place where the Prince had deſign'd, he was preſented with a Box of Gold, wherein was a Halter of Silk, with which he was immediately Strangled. *Martin Martini.*

GUELDERS, a Dutchy that makes one of the 17 Provinces of the Low-Countries with a City of the ſame Name. 'Tis thought to have deriv'd its ancient Original from the Little City of *Geldubæ*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, in his Hiſtory *l.* 4. This County is bounded by *Friezland* to the North, with a Bay of the *German* Sea, call'd *Zuder-zee*, to the South by the *Meuſe*, and the Province of *Juliers*; to the Eaſt by a part of the *Rhine* and the Dutchy of *Cleves*;

and to the West by *Holland* and the Country of *Utrecht*. The Country is somewhat Mountainous, and besides the County of *Zutphen*, encloses 20 Cities, of which *Nimeguen*, *Ruremond* and *Arnhem*, are the most considerable, and belong to the *Hollanders*, with *Bommell*, *Harderwick*, *Huttem*, the Fort of *Schenck*, &c. *Lewis* the XIVth. took several of these Places in 1672. The Province of *Guelders* is divided into four Quarters; and the *Spaniards* possess the Upper Quarter, where stands the City of *Guelders*. *Nimeguen* stands in *Betuve*; *Arnheim* in *Veluve*, and *Zutphen* makes the Fourth. The Country is sufficiently Fertile, as being well stor'd with Woods and Pasturage, the City of *Guelders*, which they of the Country call *Gelre*, is seated in a Marthy Ground upon the Little River of *Niers*, which environs it instead of a Moat. The Castle is extreamly Strong, and said to be Impregnable by reason of its Situation. It stands not far from *Venloo*, which belongs to the *Spaniards* as well as *Ruremond*. In 1527. the *Spaniards* labour'd to have brought the *Rhine* to the City of *Guelders*, and into the *Meuse*, on purpose to have cut off the Commerce between *Germany* and *Holland*, but fail'd in their Enterprize. *Cluverius*, &c.

GUELDRIA, a Castle or *Fort*, upon the Bay of *Bengall*, in the Hither *India*, upon the Coast of *Commandel* and Kingdom of *Narsinga*, Built and Fortify'd by the *Hollanders*. *Baudr.*

GUENGA, a River of *India* in the *Peninsula* on this side *Ganges*. It rises in the Kingdom of *Decan*, and runs from West to East: It falls into the Kingdom of *Golconda*, which it separates from the Dominions of the Great Mogul, and throws it self into the Bay of *Bengall*, not far from the River *Ganges*.

GUERANDE, a City of *France* in *Bretaigne* in the County of *Nantes*, seated near the Ocean, between the Mouths of the *Vilaine* and the *Loire*, 14 or 15 Leagues below *Nantes*, in a place where there are some Salt-Pits.

LE GUERCHIN, though his true Name was *Francis Barbieri da Cento*, a famous Painter of *Bologna* in *Italy*, flourish'd about the Year 164.. and was Surnam'd *Le Guerchin*, because he squinted with both Eyes. His Paintings were Strong and Bold, a Method which he rather chose, than the soft and luxuriant hands of *Guido* and *Albano*, and are still to be seen both at *Rome*, and in the Palais Royal at *Paris*; where he had not only the Reputation of an Excellent Painter, but of a Good Man; for such was the Character he left behind him after his Death, which happen'd in the Year 1667. in the 70th. Year of his Age. *Felibien.*

GUERET, the Capital City of *Upper Marche*, with a Presidial Court, a Court of Affiefors of the King's Duties, an Officialty or Chancellorship, and Marshalsea of the Diocess, of *Limoges*, from whence it lyes about 14 Leagues distant.

GUERET, (*Gabriel*) an Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, Eminent in this Age for his Wit, Learning and Works; among which were, *His Seven Wise Men of* Greece. *His Discourses upon the Eloquence of the Pulpit and the Bar. His* Parnassus *Reform'd. His Wars among the Writers*, with several others. *Gueret* afterwards apply'd himself to the study of the Law, he promoted the Collection of the Principal Cases, determin'd by all the Parliaments and Soverargn Courts of *France*. This Work was carry'd on under the Title of *Journal du Palais*, and Printed as far as 10 Volumes in Quarto, till *Gueret*'s Death, which happen'd in 1688. He likewise made Additions to Monsieur *le Pretre*'s Collection of the most considerable Decrees or Judgments in Parliament, Reprinted in 1678, with very Learned Notes of *Gueret*'s. *Memoir's de Temps.*

GUERNSEY, an Island upon the Coast of *Normandy*, 5 Leagues North West of *Jersey*, about 13 Miles in Length, and 36 in Compass. The Soyl is very fruitful, and affords great Plenty of Grass for Sheep, and other Cattle: There's neither Toad, Snake, nor any other venomous Creature in it. The Inhabitants speak a sort of broken *French*. The Island has 10 Parishes, and one Market-Town, which is likewise a Haven, and call'd St. *Peter's Port*. *Speed's Theat.* of *Great Britain.*

GUERRERO, *Alvarez* (*Alphonsus*) Doctor of Law in *Spain*, liv'd in the XVIth. Century. He was one of the King's Counsel, and afterwards Bishop of *Monopoli* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He wrote *Thesaurus Christianæ Religionis, & Speculum Summorum Pontificum, Imperatorum, Regum & S. Episcoporum. De modo & Ordine Generalis Concilii Celebrand. De Administratione Justitiæ. De Bello justo & injusto. Andr. Schottus. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

GUESCLIN, (*Bertrand de*) Famous in the History of *France*, for his Serving that Crown during the Wars between *Edward* IIId. of *England*, and King *John* and his Son *Charles* V. In *Spain* he was defeated and taken Prisoner by *Edward the Black Prince*, who took part with *Peter* the *Cruel*, against *Henry* Count of *Trastamare*, who assum'd the Title of King of *Castile*; but being set at Liberty, he contributed very much to the setling of *Henry* in the Throne; *Peter* being then forsaken by the *English*: for which *Henry* made him Constable of *Castile*, &c. Returning into his own Country, *Charles* the Vth. made him Constable of *France*, after which he was greatly Instrumental in the Recovery of *Poitou*, *Rouergne*, *Limosin*, &c. from the *English*, and died in 1380. in the 60th. Year of his Age. *Mezeray*, &c.

GUEUX, a Name which was given to the Revolters of the Low-Countries in the Year 1565. For the Dutchess of *Parma* having receiv'd Order from *Philip* II. King of *Spain* to Proclaim the Council of *Trent*, and set up the *Inquisition*, the States of *Brabant* oppos'd it, and the People threaten'd to fall upon the Nobility; for that the Lords of the Country fearing to fall into their Clutches, and designing at least to be afraid of their fury, assembled at [illegible]berg, and enter'd into a League among themselves for the preservation of their Franchises. The News of which astonishing the Governess, the Count of *Barlayment*, who mortally hated those Lords, to lessen the Dutchesses Fears, told her, They were not [illegible] Company of *Gueux*, or Beggars. Which the Lords understanding took upon 'em to distinguish themselves by that Name, and began to wear upon their Habits a wooden Dish, with this Motto. *The King's Servants to the very Wallet, and even to Beggary.* Upon this, as if it had been a Signal for Commotion, the *Calvinists* sprung out and seiz'd some Towns, as the *Huguenots* had done before in *France*; and having in 1572. made themselves Masters of the *Brill*, they fortify'd that Town against the Duke of *Alva*; and this was the beginning of the Republick of *Holland*. *Thuan. Hist. Lib.* 54. *Mezeray*, &c. Grotius's *Annals*, *Strada.*

GUGERNI, an ancient People of *Germany*, inhabiting upon the Banks of the *Rhine* below *Cologne*, afterwards call'd *Sicambri*, according to *Cluverius*, where now the Dutchy of *Cleves* is. *Baudrand.*

GUIANA, or GUAIANA, a Country of South *America*, between the North Sea, toward the North and East, the Kingdom of the *Amazons* toward the South; and the *Golden Castile* adjoyning to the River *Oronoque*, toward the West. The Country of the *Caribbes* is inclos'd within *Guiana*, and lies toward the North Sea. The most Considerable People of *Guiana* are the *Caribbes*, the *Arvaques*, the *Yaos*, and the *Galibi's*. The *Caribbes* love War for want of other Exercise, and when they march out upon any Enterprize against their Enemies, they are so cautious of Surprize, that they post their Out-guards and their Sentinels with as much Care and Art as the *Europeans*. The *Galibi's* are a little more addicted to Peace, and never undertake a War, but when they believe themselves to be very much wrong'd; as when their Neighbours refuse to Dance their Dances, or to Sing their Songs. They that border upon the *Spaniards*, have learnt to handle Fire-Arms. The Inhabitants of this Country are well-proportion'd, moderately tall and strong of Body. They are for the most part swarthy, and go naked; but there are some who wear before the Privy-Parts, a covering of Feathers neatly wrought together, and upon their Heads a Tuft or Bonnet made of Birds Feathers, very proper and becoming. Their Food is *Cassave* and *Ozacou*. *Cassave* is the Bread of the Country, made of a Root, which they grate and fetch the Water out of it, which is perfect Poison, yet loses its malignity when it has boil'd for some time. The *Ozacou* is a Past made of the Patate's or Figs of the Country, which they steep in Water, to make a Drink of the Colour of Milk. But the greatest part of the *Caribbes* are *Boucaniers*, and feed upon Man's Flesh gridled upon the Fire. The *Galibi's* are industrious, and Till such a quantity of Ground as will serve their Necessities, according to the bigness of their Familie. They neither care for Gold or Silver; but exchange their Hamacks or Cotton-Beds, their Aloes Wood, their Apes and Parroquets, for Hatchets, Knives, Looking-Glasses, and such kind of Trumpery, but more especially for Green Stones, which they highly esteem, and believe to be a Sovereign Remedy against the Falling-Sickness, to which they are very subject. The Air of the Country is very temperate, and the Soil produces *Mayz* in abundance. Fruit-Trees are there very common, and the *Ananas's* and *Plantans* bear Figs as big as an Egg, and as long as a Man's Finger, being also delicious to the Taste. The Chief Commodities of the Country are, Aloes Wood, Brasile, Ballam, Cotton, Silk, and Spice. In some parts also, there grows a Tree, which bears a certain Fruit call'd *Manchenille*, like a small Apple, delightful to the Sight, but so venomous withal, that immediately it Poisons those that taste but never so little of it. Their Apes and Marmosets are very big, and very flat-nos'd, and their Turkies have long Tufts of black Feathers, like Herons upon their Heads. *De Laet.*

GUIBERT, or *Gibertus de Corrigia*, Archbishop of *Ravenna*, and Chancellor to the Emperor *Hen.* IV. who advanc'd him to the Papal Chair, by the Name of *Clement* III. in Opposition to *Gregory* VII. and which he held during the Pontificates of *Gregory* VII. *Victor* III. *Urban* II. and part of *Paschal* II. who by the Assistance of *Roger* Count of *Sicily*, expell'd him out of *Albi*, where he sate, and forc'd him to fly to the Mountainous parts of *Forcone*, where he died a sudden Death. *Platina in Pasch.* II.

GUIBERT, or *Gilbert de Tournay*, a *Franciscan* Doctor, much esteem'd for his Learning and Piety: He liv'd till near the end of the XIIIth. Century. His Works are, *De Offic.*

Episcopi, & Ecclesiæ Ceremoniis. Hodeporicon Primæ Profectionis S. Ludovici Galliarum Regis in Syriam. Erudimentum Doctrinæ. De Modo Edicendi. Regulæ Regum. De Voto, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

GUIBERT or GILBERT, a Gentleman of *Normandy*; afterwards Abbot of St. *Marie de Vogent* at *Loudun*, Flourish'd in 1101. He wrote, *Tractatus quomodo Sermoneri debeat. Trait. De Incarnatione adversus Judæos. Gesta Dei per Francos seu Historiæ Hierosolymitanæ Libri 9.* In which Work, he writes the History of the Western *Christians* Expedition into *Palestine*, from their first Descent upon that Country, to the Reign of *Baldwin* I. or the Year 1100. In this History, he Confesses, he has rais'd and polish'd his Stile much more than in the rest of his Works: *Guibert* wrote several other Treatises for which See *Cave Hist. Lit. Pars* 1.

GUICCIARDIN, (*Francis*) a Citizen of *Florence*, in great Favour with *Leo* X. *Adrian* VI. and *Clement* VII. *Alexander de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, made choice of him for one of his Councellours of State. He wrote the History of his Time, approv'd by all Men of Learning, and died in 1540.

GUICCIARDIN, (*Lewis*) the Nephew of *Francis*, wrote an Exact History of the Low-Countries, Translated into French by *Belleforest*, and into Latin by *Bertius* and *Petelli*. Printed in 1582.

GUICHARD, (*Claudius*) Historiographer of *Savoy*, Translated *Livy* by the Command of *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*; to whom he also dedicated his Tractate of Funerals. He wrote likewise a Treatise, *De Gentis & Familiæ Hugonis Capeti Origine*. He died in 1607.

GUICHE, a Family of *France*, both noble and Ancient, from which descended *John Francis de Guiche*, Count *de Palice*, Marshal of *France*, and General of King *Lewis* XIIIth's. Armies at the Sieges of *Clerac*, *Montauban*, St. *Antonin*, and *Montpelier*. He had a great share in the Affairs of his time, and died in 1632.

GUIDO, a famous *Italian* Painter, who painted in Opposition to *Michael Angelo*. But of all his most excellent Pieces, there is none so remarkable as that of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel in the Church of *Capuchins* in *Rome*, where the Devil under the Angel's Feet is said to be so like *Innocent* X. as if he had drawn him by his Face. *Felibien.*

GUIDO *Aretino*, or *Guido Aretinus*, born at *Arezzo* in *Italy*, was a Learned Benedictin Monk, who found the Six Notes of the *Gammut*, by Singing the Hymn to St. *John*, wherein are these words,

UT *queant laxis*	FA *muli tuorum*,
RE *sonare fibris*	SOL *ve polluti*
MI *ra gestorum*	LA *bii Reatum.*

He wrote two Books of Musick, and liv'd about the Year 1028.

GUIDONIS, (*Bernard*) Bishop of *Tuy* in *Spain*, and afterwards of *Lodeve* in *Languedoc*, wrote a Chronicle under the Title of *Speculum Historicum Pontificum Romanorum, Imperatorum & Regum Galliæ*, which he brought down to 1322. he likewise wrote *De Conciliis. De Officio Missæ*, &c. and died in 1331.

GUIENNE, a Province of *France*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom. It was formerly call'd *Aquitain*, tho' at this Day it comprehends Countries quite different from those, which anciently *Aquitain* contain'd. *Pliny* gives it the Name of *Aremorica*. *Guienne*, particularly so call'd, is properly the Seneschalship of *Bourdeaux*; but that which usually bears that Name is bounded to the West by the Ocean; by *Landes* and *Gascoigny* to the South; to the East by *Perigort*, and *Quercy*; and to the North by *Santoigne*. The Country is pleasant and fertile; the Air sweet and temperate; and the People Ingenious, only they are accus'd of too much rashness and boasting where they get the upper hand. This Country contains *Bourdelois*, *Medoc*, *Bazadois*, *Agenois*, and *Conlonnois*, with the part between the two Seas, call'd *L'Entre deux Mers*. The Chief City of it is *Bourdeaux*; the rest are, *Agen*, *Condom*, *Bazas*, *Marmande*, *St. Foy*, *Libourn*, *Bourg upon the Sea*, *Nerac*, &c. The *Visigoths* won it from the *Romans*, and held it till they were expell'd by King *Clovis*, and after that, it was under particular Dukes, but was united to the Crown in the Reigns of *Philip the August*, *Lewis* VIII. and St. *Lewis*. Afterwards the *English* enjoy'd it till the Reign of *Charles* VII. In the Year 1463. *Lewis* XI. gave it his Brother *Charles* for his Support, and Child's Portion. But he dying without Issue, in 1472. it was again United to the Crown.

GUIFFEREY, (*Guy*) one of the most famous Captains of the XVIth. Age, held out *Marjeilles* against the Emperour *Charles* V. and contributed very much to the winning of the Battel of *Cerizoles*, where he Commanded the Vanguard in 1544. The next Year he Commanded the Right Squadron of 30 Ships, in the Royal Navy, which *Francis* I. sent against the *English*. Consult *Brantome's* and *Bellay's Memoirs*, and *Thuan.* l. 1

GUILANDINUS, (*Melchior*) of *Konisberg* in *Prussia*, commended by *Thuanus*, for his laborious Enquiries into the Nature of Herbs and Simples, though *Matthiolus* and he could never agree in their Judgments, and *Joseph Scaliger* Corrects many Errours in his Comment upon Paper. *Thuanus*, l. 96.

GUILFORD, the Capital Town of the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Woking*, which returns two Members to the House of Commons. It is pleasantly situate upon the River *Wey*, containing three Parishes, well frequented, accommodated, and handsome. The *Saxon* Kings had a Royal Mansion here, in whose time it was a place of greater extent. The Ruins of a large old Castle near the River, remain yet to be seen. In the Year 1660. King *Charles* II. created *Elizabeth* Viscountess of *Kinelmacky* in *Ireland*, Countess of this place for life. In 1672. the Title of Earl of *Guilford*, was granted by the same King to *John Maitland*, the late Duke of *Lautherdale* in *Scotland*. After whom the late *Francis North* receiv'd the Title of Baron *Guilford*, from the same King, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his Son *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*. It's 30 Miles from *London*.

GULIELMUS, otherwise known by the Name of *Janus Gulielmus*; Eminent for his Notes upon *Plautus*: His Treatise against *Sigonius*; His Translation of some Peices of *Euripides*, &c. and from whom much more was expected, but that he died Young, in the 35th. Year of his Age, in 1584. *Thuanus*, l. 80.

GULIELMUS TYRIUS, Bishop of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, liv'd in the XIIth. Century. He wrote the History of the Holy War, undertaken by the *Christians*, under *Godfrey of Bologne* for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*; this Work containing 23 Books, begins at 1095, and reaches to 1180. *Johannes Heroldus* added six Books to this History, by way of Continuation. *Gulielmus Tyrius* was present at the Council of *Lateran*, held under Pope *Alexander* III, in 1168. *Henry Pantaleon. Roger Hoveden. Matth. Paris*, &c.

GUIMARANES, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and in the Province between the *Duero* and the *Minho*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom, four Leagues from *Braccara* to the East, in the way to the Mountains. *Baudrand.*

GUINA, *Guines*, a City of *France*, in the re-conquer'd Country of *Picardy*, seated two Leagues from the Sea, and almost as many from *Calais*, in a Marshy Country, where, 'tis said, there are Floating Islands; ennobled with the Title of an Earldom, the Earls of which descended from one *Sifrid*, a *Dane*, to whom *Arnold* Earl of *Flanders*, gave the County of *Guines*, in Fee, for re-conquering it from *William* Count of *Ponthieu* in the IXth. Age; which Counts of *Guines* continu'd till the Year 1351. at what time *Ralph de Guines* Constable of *France*, was Beheaded for High-Treason, and the Earldom united to the Crown. In 1360. King *John* of *France* surrender'd this County to the *English* by the Treaty of *Bretigni*. After that, *Edward* III. of *England* surpriz'd the Town of *Guines*, during a Truce between him and the King of *France*, having corrupted the Fidelity of the Governour with Money. Which surprize, *Edw.* III. pleasantly excus'd, by saying, *That Truces were Merchantable, and that* Philip of Valois *would have done the same to have had* Calais. It was re-taken from the *English* by *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, in 1558. *Du Chesne*, &c.

GUINEA, a Kingdom of *Africa*, between *Nigritia*, which lies to the North of it; the *Atlantic* Sea to the South; the Kingdoms of *Congo* and *Biafara* to the East, and the Mountain call'd *Sierra Leona* to the West. The Country is very wide from East to West, and the People of *Europe* drive a great Trade in it. The *French* were the first who discover'd it, about the Year 1346. and had sent some Colonies thither. But the Civil Wars of *France* in the Reigns of *Charles* VI. and *Charles* VII. having caus'd an Interruption of Trade, they were driven out of the Country by the *Portuguese*, *English*, *Hollanders*, *Danes* and *Swedes*. The *Portuguese* were formerly Masters of St. *George de la Mine*, but now it belongs to the *Hollanders*; with the Forts of *Nassau*, *Cormentin*, &c. The *English* possess *Cabo Corse*, and the *Danes Frederick's Burgh*. The Soil is fat and fertile, but the heats are insupportable. The chief Productions of the Country are, Cotton, Rice, Sugar-Canes, Gold, Elephants, Peacocks, Apes and Ivory. *Guinea* is divided into three Parts, *Guinea Proper*, *Malagette*, and the Kingdom of *Benin*; the first contains the Gold Coast, the Coast of *Malagette*, and the Tooth Coast. See the Relation of *Guinea* by the Sieur *Villaut de Bellefond.*

GUINEY *New*, Certain Lands to the East of the *East-Indies*, in the Southern Hemisphere; however 'tis not yet certainly known, whether it be an Island or a Continent of the *Terra Australis*. It is separated by a narrow Streight of the Sea, from the Land of the *Papous*, which is an Island to the East of *Ceram*, and *Gilolo*, extending it self to the first and fifth Degree of Latitude beyond the *Equator*.

GUINTHER, (*John*) a Physician born at *Andernach* in the Archbishoprick of *Cologn*, in the Year 1487. Physician to *Francis* I. died at *Strasbugh*, after he had left *France*, in the Year 1574. and 87th. of his Age; leaving behind him several Translations of the Ancients, as *Galen*, *Oribasius*, *Paulus Ægineta*, &c. As also several Treatises, *De Medicina veteri & nova*, *de Balneis*, *de Peste*, &c. *Thuanus*, l. 50.

GUIPUSCOA, a small Province of *Spain*, formerly in *Navarre*, but for these 30 Years past in *Biscay*, which bounds

it to the Weſt, as *Alava* does to the South, the *Aquitanick* Ocean to the North, and *Navarre* with Part of *France*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Bidaſſoa*. The Country is well-peopl'd, having in it ſeveral neat Cities; of which, the Chief are *Toloſa*, St. *Sebaſtian*, *Fontarabia*, &c. *Baudrand*, *Moreri*.

GUISE, a City and Dukedom of *France* in *Picardy*, with a Caſtle, ſeated in the Country of *Tierrache*, upon the River *Oyſe*, above *de la Fere*; Beſieg'd in Vain by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1528. But that which made this Town moſt remarkable, were the Dukes of *Guiſe*, who in former times had a very great hand in all the Affairs of *France* from the Reign of *Francis* I. to that of *Henry* IV. This Family was a Branch of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, advanc'd by *Francis* I. in 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guiſe*, which was their Inheritance, to Duke of the ſame place. The firſt thus rais'd, was *Claude* the Son of *Renatus* II. He had Eight Sons, of which were *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, *Claudius* Duke of *Aumale*, and *Renatus* Marquiſs of *Elleheuf*. *Francis* became very famous by his gallant Defence of *Metz* againſt *Charles* V. and his ſurprizing *Calais*, from the *Engliſh*. He was kill'd with a Muſquet-ſhot, by *John Poltrot* a *Hugonot*, in 1553. Some Hiſtorians report, as if the Duke had not fair play in this Accident. This *Francis* was the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*, and *Charles* Duke of *Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making himſelf Head of the Holy League, was ſlain in the States of *Blois*, by the Order of his Prince, in 1588. *Charles* the other Brother, took up Arms againſt *Henry* III. and continu'd them againſt *Henry* IV. till at laſt in 1594. he was forced to ſubmit to that Victorious Prince. *Charles* the Son of *Henry* ſucceeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of *Henry* II. who has been famous of later times, and ſtiled Duke of the Republick of *Naples*, though the *Spaniards* ſhortly outed him.

GUISE, (*James*) a Cordelier, born in *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*, in the XIVth. Cent. He wrote the Chronicle and Annals of *Hainault*. This Work was Epitomiz'd in the XVIth. Cent. which notwithſtanding *Miræus*'s good Opinion of the Abridgment, is not always exact. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

GULPH of *Mexico*, part of the North-Sea, in North-*America*, between the *Antilly's*, *Florida*, and *Mexico* or *New Spain*. There are five Fitheries for Pearls in this Gulph, ſucceſſive one to another from Eaſt to Weſt. The firſt along the Iſland of *Cubagna*. The Second near the Iſland of *Margueirita*. and where the Pearls that are found ſurpaſs the reſt in Perfection, both for the Water and for the Bigneſs. The Third is at *Comogota*, near the firm Land. The Fourth in *Rio de la Hacha*. And the laſt at St. *Martha*, 60 Leagues from *Rio de la Hacha*. *Tavernier*.

GUNNING, (*Peter*) Son of *Peter Gunning* Miniſter of [illegible] in *Kent*, by his Wife *Eleonor Treſt*, (Deſcended from a good Family in that County) was born at *How* in 1613. He was Educated in *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where both his Induſtry and Parts were taken notice of as extraordinary. When the Rebellion broke out againſt King *Charles* the Iſt. He [illegible] deal of Argument and Vehemence, preſs'd the Univerſity in a Sermon at St. *Mary*'s, to Publiſh a *Proteſtation* againſt the *Solemn League*, which was afterwards done: Not long after, upon his Refuſal to take the *Covenant*, he was put out of his Fellowſhip, and that Univerſity falling under the Power of the Parliament Forces, he removed from thence to *Oxford*. At length, the King's Cauſe being perfectly ſunk, and the Uſurpation ſettled, Mr. *Gunning*, after ſeveral Removes, firſt in *London*, and had a conſtant *Congregation* in the Chapel, at *Exeter-Houſe* in the *Strand*: Having ſometimes Conferences with Roman Catholicks, Presbyterians, Anabaptiſts, Independents, Quakers, &c. in Defence of the Church of *England*. Upon the Reſtoration, he was made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Commencing Doctour in Divinity, was made Maſter of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*. He was *Margaret* Profeſſor firſt, and ſoon after made *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity; and, upon the Death of Biſhop *King*, was promoted to the See of *Chicheſter*, in 1669. from whence, in 1674. he was Tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*; where he died in 1684. He was a Perſon of General and almoſt Univerſal Knowledge, and particularly, a moſt profound Divine. His Memory was ready and retentive, his Judgment ſolid, and his Apprehenſion quick and penetrating; and as to his Moral Qualifications, his Temper was remarkably ſweet and obliging, and his Life Exemplary and Primitive. He was an Excellent Governour, a Careful Inſtructour, a Hoſpitable Entertainer and a Bountiful Benefactour. Neither was his Charity to the Poor leſs conſiderable than any other part of his Character. To conclude, by his laſt *Will* and *Teſtament*, he left the Remainder of his Eſtate, for the Augmentation of Poor Vicarages. His Works are, *A Contention for Truth*, being the Subſtance of two Publick Diſputations, between himſelf and Mr. *Denn*, concerning the Lawfulneſs of *Infant Baptiſm*. Schiſm Un-mask'd, or a late Conference between Mr. *Peter Gunning*, and Mr. *John Pearſon*, on the one Part, and two Diſputants of the Roman Perſuaſion, on the other: This Book was firſt Printed at *Paris*, in 1658. by the Roman Catholicks, and afterwards twice at Home, by thoſe of the Church of *England*. The Paſchal or Lent-Faſt Apoſtolical and Perpetual, &c. A Diſcourſe delivered in two Sermons at *Ely*, &c. by Dr. *Gower*. *Athen. Oxon.*

GUNTSPERGH, a Town in *Germany*, in Latin *Guntia*, ſeated upon the *Danube*, where it receives the little River *Guntz*; miſtaken by ſome for another Town of the ſame Name, not far from *Auſpurgh*. *Ferrarius*, *Moreri*.

GUPLO, a Lake of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Breſt*; ſix Leagues from *Breſt* to the Weſt, and eight from *Lanſchet* to the North. Six Leagues in Length from North to South, and half a League Broad. Upon this Lake ſtands the Caſtle of *Krusvich*, where *Popietus* II. Prince of *Poland*, was devour'd by Mice. *Baudrand*.

GURCUM, *Gurk*, an Epiſcopal City of *Germany* in *Carinthia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburgh*; erected into an Epiſcopal See, by *Gebhard* Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, in 1073. At this Day, the Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire. *Lazius*, Lib. 12. *De Rep. Rom.*

GUREIGURA, or *Guregra*, a Mountain in *Africa*, thirteen Leagues from *Fez*, toward the Mountain *Atlas*. The Inhabitants are very rich, becauſe they abound in Wheat and Barley; as alſo in great and ſmall Cattel. They have ſeveral Villages well-peopl'd; but neither City, nor Caſtle, nor Wall'd-Town; the difficult Paſſes of their Avenues being ſufficient for their Defence. They have a great Number of Lions among them, but ſo tame and ſo cowardly, that the Women make them run with their Sticks, like ſo many Dogs. *Marmol. del Afrique.*

GUSTAVUS I. King of *Sweden*, of the Branch of *Waza*, was the Son of *Eric de Waza*, Duke of *Gripſholm*. *Chriſtiern* the IId. King of *Denmark*, Surnam'd *the Cruel*, who had made himſelf Maſter of *Sweden*, in 1518. Impriſon'd him in the City of *Copenhagen*, and had put him to Death, had he not made his Eſcape, under pretence of going a Hunting. Thereupon he retir'd into his own Country; after which, the *Lubeckers* gave him Aſſiſtance. In the mean time, *Chriſtiern* having defeated *Steno*, caus'd himſelf to be Crown'd at *Stockholm* in 1520. but being expell'd for his Tyrannies, *Guſtavus* was declar'd Prince and Governour of *Sweden*, and afterwards ſettled himſelf ſo well, that he was elected King in 1523. and ſo order'd his Affairs, that the Kingdom, which was only Elective before, became Hereditary to his Family. He introduc'd the *Lutheran* Faith into his Kingdom, and died in 1560. *Johannes Magnus*, *Chitræus*, *Thuanus*, l. 26.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS II. ſtil'd *the Great* was Born at *Stockholm* in 1594. and in 1611. declar'd King after his Father's Death. Fortune favour'd the beginning of his Reign with conſiderable Advantages over the *Danes* and *Polanders*. He re-conquer'd what the firſt had taken from him, and preſs'd 'em ſo hard, that they began to fear the Ruin of their Monarchy, until the King of *England*'s Ambaſſadors mediating a Peace, they readily reſtor'd *Colmar* to the *Swedes*, and renounced all Pretenſions of Right to that Kingdom. After this, *Guſtavus* turning his Arms againſt the *Muſcovites*, made himſelf Maſter of *Novogard*, *Slaveſuſs*, *Porcheu*, *Lodg*, and *Angdou*, and of all the large Territories depending on 'em. Theſe Succeſſes, with the *Polanders* declaring againſt *Muſcovy* made the Great Duke ſue through the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the *States-General*, for a Peace, which was Concluded in 1617. The Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, renounced *Lifeland*, and quitting the Title of it, and making over to the King of *Sweden*, *Inovograd*, *Jamme*, *Caporit*, and *Nolebourg*, to be for ever United to his Crown, promiſed he would not ſuccour the *Polanders* againſt *Swedeland*. This War being thus ended, he married *Maria Eleonora*, ſiſter of *George William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*; and ſoon after march'd againſt *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*; who, to recover the Kingdom of *Sweden*, had made an Alliance with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and tho' he met with a more vigorous Reſiſtance in this than in the former War, and was ſometimes worſted, and often in great Danger of being Kill'd; yet he over-ran a great part of that Kingdom, and had brought it to a very low ebb, had not the Emperor ſent 10000 Foot, and as many Horſe to its Aſſiſtance, under General *Walleſtein* and *Arnheim*, who put a ſtop to his Glorious Victories, and made him the more inclinable to hear the Ambaſſadors of *Charles* of *Great Britain* and *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, who interpos'd with great earneſtneſs for an Accommodation, which they at laſt brought both Crowns to in 1629. But *Guſtavus* ſtill thirſty of Glory, began to caſt his Eyes upon *Germany*, as the ſole Theatre worthy of his Valour: However, he conſider'd a long time before he reſolv'd to Attack it; and paſs'd through it *incognito*, to obſerve the State of the Empire, the Force of the Free-Towns, of the Princes, and of the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. the Situation of the Provinces, and the Rivers by which they were ſeparated. He repreſented to himſelf that the Emperor had then a ſtanding Army of 100000 Foot, and 30000 Horſe, newly flush'd with the Defeat of the King of *Denmark* and Elector *Palatin*, that he was ſupported by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Catholick League; and *Sweden* was too weak to oppoſe ſo great a Power, but on the other ſide, the Proteſtants invited him to take up Arms to ſuccour 'em, and promis'd to ſecond him. They complain'd That *Ferdinand* violated their Privileges, and oppreſs'd their Liberty; That to Subdue *Germany*, and render the Empire Hereditary in his Houſe, he cover'd the Country with Soldiers, and Garriſon'd 'em in the moſt important places, &c. &c.

Beſides this Invitation, *Guſtavus* built upon the Alliance of *Lewis* XIII, the *French* King, of *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and of the States General of the United Provinces, and did eaſily perſwade himſelf, that for their own Intereſt, and to humble the Houſe of *Auſtria*, they would defend him: upon theſe Grounds chiefly, he reſolv'd upon the War, with the conſent of all his States aſſembled at *Stockholm*; then cauſing *Maria Eleonora* of *Brandenburgh*, his Wife, to be declar'd Regent of his Kingdom, and the Princeſs *Chriſtina*, his Daughter, the lawful Heireſs of that Crown: He rais'd forces as well in *Sweden* as in *Pruſſia*, and with an Army of 20000 Men, Landed in the Iſle of *Rugen*, drove the Imperialiſts thence, and to encourage his Men, gave all that belong'd to the other up to Plunder; but at the ſame time, iſſu'd our Proclamations, that he ſuffer'd all the Inhabitants to remain peaceably in their Houſes, and order'd Bread to be diſtributed to all that had none. Soon after he made himſelf Maſter of the Iſle of *Uſeden*: Hereupon the Emperor caus'd it to be Enacted in the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, That Arms ſhould be taken againſt the *Swedes* throughout the whole Empire, ſent to *Walleſtein*, That he revok'd the Power he had committed to him of Commanding his Armies, and to take from him the Letters Patents he had for that purpoſe; which *Walleſtein*, deliver'd, without otherwiſe complaining, than of the Perfidiouſneſs of thoſe, who to ruin him, deſtroy'd the Emperor's Power. *John de Serclaes* Count of *Tilly*, the Elector of *Bavaria*'s General, ſucceeding him, march'd into *Miſnia*, to keep the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh* to their Duty; In the mean time, the King is received into *Stetin*, which he fortifies with extraordinary Expedition, defeats *Torquato Conti*, had the better in ſeveral Rencounters near the Fort of *Gartz*; but adventuring too far, and but ſlightly Guarded, he fell into an Ambuſcade, was taken Priſoner without being known, but ſoon reſcu'd by a Colonel of the *Finlanders*. Count *Pappenheim* retook ſome places which the *Swedes* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of: Yet the Landtgrave of *Heſſe* declaring for 'em they took *Greyfenhagen* upon the *Oder*, *Garbz* and *Coningberg*. The Year after, *viz.* 1630. *Guſtavus* renew'd his Alliance with the *French* King, for the defence of their oppreſs'd Friends, receiv'd a conſiderable Sum of Money from King *Charles* I. of *England*, and ſome from the United Provinces; which was follow'd with the Surrender of ſeveral Towns, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, with 24 Proteſtant Princes, and the Deputies of *Lunenburg*, *Minden*, *Ratzburg*, and other Imperial Cities of the ſame Religion having met, agreed in defence of the Liberty of the Empire, and of the Proteſtant Religion, to join the King of *Sweden*, and rais'd 80000 Men, directed by one and the ſame Council, and paid by the ſame Treaſurer, and in a little time, *Guſtavus* took *Danſmin*, one of the Magazines of the Imperial Army, and told D. *Savelly* the Governour, that he was fitter for the Court than War. Count *Tilly* took *Feldeberg* about the ſame time, and *New Brandenburg*, where he put above 2000 *Swedes* to the Sword, which the King reveng'd ſoon after by a far greater Slaughter of the Imperialiſts at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*; the Plunder of which City, valu'd at ſeveral Tuns of Gold, he left to his Soldiers: But Count *Tilly* having taken *Magdebourg* by Storm, Maſſacred 30000 Perſons, without diſtinction of Quality, Age or Sex, and Burnt the Town; then march'd towards *Tangermund*, to give the King Battel, which he declin'd for good Reaſons, and went to *Stetin* to give Audience to the Ambaſſadors of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, who came to offer him conſiderable Succours of Men and Money; which very much encourag'd the *Swedes*, who thereupon made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral Places, and worſted the Imperialiſts upon all Rencounters. This made Count *Tilly* march nearer the King, and having brib'd 4 Peaſants to ſet *Werben* on Fire, and ſuborn'd ſome Traitors to nail the Sweediſh Cannon, kept in a readineſs all his Forces to fall on when theſe things were executed. The King having intimation of his Deſign, improv'd it to his Advantage; for ordering great Fires to be made in divers parts of *Werben*, to draw the Imperialiſts on, he only anſwer'd with Muſquet-ſhots their Cannon, until they approach to break down his advanced Barricado's; then he ſaluted 'em with a Salvo of his whole Artillery, and caus'd 'em to be vigorouſly charg'd in Front and Flank; and had certainly entirely defeated 'em, had not *Tilly*'s wiſe Conduct prevented ſo fatal a Diſgrace; however they loſt 6000 Men: And Count *Tilly* coming a ſecond time to force him to Battel, had little better Succeſs; whereupon he retreated to *Tangermund*. The *Swedes* fell upon his Rear, which occaſion'd a very ſharp Skirmiſh. *Tilly* being re-inforc'd, retired *Saxony*, where his Army liv'd at diſcretion, whilſt Count *Pappenheim* over-ran *Mysnia* with 8000 Horſe, and both joining their Forces, Beſieged and took *Leipſick*. Whereupon the *Swedes* reinforced with 8000 Men, ſent to their Aſſiſtance by the King of *England*, under the Marquiſs of *Hamilton*, and by ſeveral other Troops, together with the Elector of *Saxony*, march'd directly towards *Tilly*; who fortified his Camp with Retrenchments, and propos'd not to fight till *Altringer* and *Fieffembac* were come up, unleſs a fair occaſion was offer'd. But *Pappenheim* and *Furſtemberg* perſwaded him to Marſhal his Army, which conſiſted of 40000 Men, and give 'em Battel. The King and Elector of *Saxony* having alſo drawn up their Troops in good order, the Fight began with great Courage on both ſides, and in a little time the Imperialiſts broke the *Saxons*; cry'd *Victory*, and Plunder'd their Baggage; but the King coming to their Succour, beat the Imperialiſts from their Artillery. *Tilly* rallied two old Bands, and renew'd the fight with greater obſtinacy than can be expreſs'd, ſeveral of his *Veteranes* having their Legs ſhot off, fought upon their Knees, and would not quit their Arms but with their Lives. *Pappenheim*, and *Horn* and *Bannier*, with their Reſerves, falling in at the ſame time, Victory was doubtful, until the King at the Head of his *Finland* Cavalry, broke through the Imperialiſts ſo often, that he quite routed 'em, about 7 in the Evening. They loſt 10000 upon the place, 7000 Priſoners, all their Baggage and Cannon; *Tilly* receiv'd 4 or 5 Wounds; *Pappenheim* was pierc'd with 7 Shots, and lay ſtrip'd among the Dead a whole Night. This Victory was accompanied with great Succeſs. The King took in ſeveral Towns, ſubdu'd *Franconia*, took *Mentz*, with ſeveral other places in the Palatinate. The Elector of *Saxony* improv'd that Victory alſo, by driving the Imperialiſts out of his Territories; taking *Prague*, in *Bohemia*, &c. Things being in this ill Poſture with the Emperour, he repented he had diſcarded *Walleſtein*, and ſent to him, to be pleas'd to re-take his Poſt, with far greater Privileges than he had before: Which he accepted, after ſome Oppoſition, and in leſs than three Months brought a powerful and well-appointed Army into the Field. *Tilly* aſſembl'd alſo the Remains of his Scatter'd Army; which, upon *Walleſtein*'s refuſal of joining them, he poſted upon the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, to ſecure it from the *Swedes*; where, in a Skirmiſh, he receiv'd a Contuſion from a Cannon-Bullet, and died, at *Ingolſtadt*, much regretted by all the Catholick League, to which he had render'd great Service, having gain'd 32 Battels before the *Swedes* came into *Germany*. After his Death, the *Swedes* took *Munick*; and whilſt *Walleſtein* took *Prague*, and beat the *Saxons* out of *Bohemia*, and *Pappenheim* ravag'd Lower *Saxony*, they haraſs'd *Bavaria* miſerably, and threatned *Auſtria*: Whereupon the Emperor order'd *Walleſtein* to march to their Relief. The King, upon his Approach, intrench'd himſelf near *Nuremberg*, ſo well, that *Walleſtein*, ſeeing it impoſſible to force his Camp, deſign'd to ſtarve him: But finding that impracticable, and having loſt 12000 of his Men in Skirmiſhes with the *Swedes*, march'd away, owning, That he eſteem'd the King of *Swedeland* the greateſt General of the World; and that he ſhould be ſatisfied, ſince he deſpair'd of overcoming him, if he could reconcile him to the Emperor. Turning his Arms towards *Saxony*, he took *Leipſwick*, with ſeveral other Places. The King's Army being re-inforc'd, he follow'd him; and having poſted himſelf in ſight of the Imperialiſts, *Novemb.* 15. 1632. reſolv'd to fight 'em the next Morning. He paſs'd the Night in his Coach, diſcourſing his Principal Officers, who were forc'd to lie on Bundles of Straw, becauſe their Equipage was left behind. Both the Armies being drawn up the next day in Battle, the Fight begun with great fury: The King marching at the Head of his Guards, and other Regiments of Horſe, after a furious Bruſh, took part of the Enemies Artillery, and turn'd it upon 'em; but 4 *Imperial* Battalions, ſuſtain'd by their Cavalry, charg'd the *Swedes* ſo vigorouſly, that they made 'em quit their Ground. The King ſeeing this Diſorder, alighted from his Horſe, and put himſelf at the Head of the Regiments of *Cöreiſorph* and *La Tour*, and told 'em, That if, after having paſs'd ſo many Rivers, ſcal'd ſo many Walls, and forc'd ſo many Fortreſſes, they had not the Courage to defend themſelves, they would at leaſt ſtand firm to ſee him die. This Reproach touch'd 'em ſo ſenſibly, that they fell on with ſuch Fury and Reſolution, that they regain'd the Artillery, and broke into *Walleſtein*'s Retrenchments. The King being over-joy'd at this, made towards the Right, to view a Poſt he intended to make uſe of, and fell unfortunately into a Body of *Maracini*'s Curiaſſiers, who kill'd him. *Bernard*, Duke of *Weymar*, having intimation of it, gave out, That he was taken Priſoner, and animated the Soldiers to periſh or reſcue him. Who thereupon redoubl'd their Fury, and gave no Quarter; ſo that the Imperialiſts began to give ground, until *Pappenheim* coming in with ſix freſh Regiments, encourag'd 'em to renew the Fight, which then became more bloody than before; but at laſt they were forc'd to quit the Field, leaving their Cannon, part of their Baggage, and 12000 ſlain upon the Place: Among the reſt, the Famous *Pappenheim*, and *Iſolani*, General of the *Croates*. The *Swedes*, beſides the King, loſt 6 or 7000 Men. *Guſtavus Adolphus* liv'd 37 Years, 10 Months, and 17 Days, and had receiv'd 13 Wounds before thoſe of which he died. Never was a King more belov'd, or more lamented. As for his Perſon, he had a large Forehead, a clear and ruddy Complexion, regular Features, a ſparkling Eye, but Short-ſighted. He was Tall, Streight, and Well-proportion'd. His Port was Majeſtick; his Body Vigorous and Strong, and harden'd to Labour. He was Vigilant, Liberal, and Exemplarily Pious; Eaſie of Acceſs; an Enemy of Ceremonies. His Judgment was Solid; his Fancy Grave, and Memory Extraordinary. To theſe Advantages he added the Knowledge of Sciences, eſpecially the Mathematicks, Politicks and Hiſtory; ſpoke Latin, Italian, French and High-Dutch, as well as his own Natural Tongue. This incomparable Man was no leſs a Politician than a general, though in this laſt Quality he had ſcarce his Equal. His Camp was ever fortified and intrenched like a ſtrong Town, according as the Situation of the Place did allow of; ſo that he was always equally advantag'd on all ſides for Attack and Defence. His Army paſs'd the very Winter in Tents; and to keep out the Cold, wore Coats lin'd with Furrs, which he had caus'd to be made in *Sweden*. His Cavalry ſurrounded all his Quarters; and being all along back'd by the Foot, were rang'd in ſuch Order, that there was no forcing 'em to a Battle. His Artillery was eaſily manag'd, and always planted in a convenient Poſt, to cover his Men. Obedience, Conſtancy, and continual Labour, were inviolably obſerv'd

ſerv'd in his Army; and Blaſphemy and Drunkenneſs as rigorouſly puniſh'd upon his Enſigns, whereon his Arms were painted, were written in Golden Letters, *Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, Defender of the Evangelical Faith:* Or, *If God be for us, who ſhall be againſt us.* And upon thoſe wherein were a Sword and Scepter, were theſe words, Mars *ſways the Sword, and* Themis *the Scepter.* Men were advanc'd in his Army according to their Rank, without any Favour; and as they had learn'd to obey, before they learn'd to command, they caus'd Military Diſcipline to be obſerv'd exactly: Inſomuch, that if, upon any Surprital, the Soldiers were put into Diſorder, they eaſily repair'd the Defect, and of themſelves recover'd the Poſts they were to defend. This Great Man was venturous, ſometimes without Neceſſity; he would go down, ſometimes, into Copper-Mines that were 70 Fathom deep, where Stones that drop from the ſides do often daſh the Workmen in pieces: Eſpecially in War, he neglected his Life, and perform'd rather the Duty of a Soldier, than of a General; and when ſome made him this Objection, he ſaid in his Excuſe, That Armies ſlight the Danger they ſhare in with their King: That if Generals did not act in Perſon, they could not atchieve a glittering Reputation, which is always moſt ſerviceable to 'em. That thoſe that ſhun Death, meet with it oftner than they that ſeek it. That *Julius Cæſar* was never wounded though he ever fought in the foremoſt Ranks of his Troops: That *Alexander the Great* mark'd out the way with his own Blood, that led him to the Empire of the Eaſt: That in the Paſſage of the River *Granicus*, he had his Helmet cloven by a Blow with a Pole-Ax to his very Hair: At the taking of *Gaza*, his Shoulder was run through with a Dart: In the Country of the *Marcandians*, the Bone of his Leg was cloven with an Arrow: In *Hyrcania*, a blow of a Stone upon his Neck, put him into a Swoon, and had like to have bereav'd him of his Sight: Againſt the *Aſſacanians* his Heel was broke by a Dart: At the Battel of *Iſſus*, his Thigh was run through with a Sword: Againſt the *Oxidraques*, where (having leap'd from off the Wall of a Town, into it, he alone fought all the Inhabitants) he received a Blow with a Hatchet upon his Head, *&c.* And that to be as Famous as thoſe Great Men, he ought not to be more Timorous than they. He had abundance of *Scots* in his Army, who were very ſerviceable to him; and he, on the other hand, was reſpectful to them, and in a particular manner aſcrib'd his Victory at *Leipſigh* to a Scotch Brigade. They performed great Services for him at other times; as, the Noble Defence of *Stralſound*, the taking of *Frankfort-onth'-Oder* by Aſſault, and ſeveral Towns in the *Palatinate* by Scalade, though their Enemies were double their Number. In Conſideration of which, he honoured them to be Guard to himſelf, and the King of *Bohemia*, at *Munichen*, for three Weeks; where the latter took particular Notice of them. Beſides a great number of Regiments of that Nation, he had in his Service two Scotch Generals, one Velt-Marſhal, one Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals, thirty Colonels, fifty two Lieutenant-Colonels, fourteen Majors; beſides Captains and Subalterns, whoſe Number is not known. *Puffendorf, Monro's Expedition.*

GUSTROW, a City of *Germany* in *Meckelburgh*, in *Saxony*, with a noble Fortreſs, which is the Reſidence of the Dukes of the ſame Name. 'Tis ſeated about 6 or 7 Leagues from *Wiſmar*, and 4 from *Roſtock*. *John Albert*, Duke of *Guſtrow*, was proſcrib'd by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. for adhering to the King of *Denmark*, but was reſtor'd by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in the Year 1631. and upon the Death of *Guſtavus Adolphus* Duke of *Mecklemburg: Guſtrow* in 1696, the Diſputes that hapned upon his Deceaſe, between thoſe that pretended to the Succeſſion, were decided by the Emperor in Favour of *Frederick-William* Duke of *Mecklemburg Schwerin*, who was put into Poſſeſſion accordingly.

GUTHIER or *Guthierius* (*James*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*: He compos'd, in 1612. Four Books of the Laws of the Ancient *Romans*, with ſeveral other Pieces of the Roman Antiquities. As *De Jure Veterum Pontificum. De jure Manium. De Officiis Domus Auguſtæ*, &c. His firſt Labour was ſo well receiv'd at *Rome*, that, in Teſtimony of their Gratitude, the Senate conferred upon him the Honour of being a Citizen of *Rome*, to him and his Poſterity. Which was confirm'd by *Lewis* the XIII. King of *France*, under his Letters Patents, by the Advice of the Queen-Mother, *Mary de Medicis*. He died in the Year 1638. *Hank. de Roman. rer. Scriptor.*

GUTIERREZ (*John*) a *Spaniard*, liv'd to the Year 1590. He was firſt a Lawyer, and afterwards turn'd Divine, and wrote 8 Volumes in *Folio*, Printed at *Lyons* in 1661. There was a *Spaniſh* Phyſician of the ſame Name, who about 1629, wrote ſeveral ingenious Treatiſes. *An Poſſibile ſit in Rubientium Urinis Calculos parvos generari. De Manilla, and aqua nive refrigerata Ægroto danda Expurgationis*, &c. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

GUTKAW, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Pomerania*, ſeated upon the River *Pene*, 3 Leagues from *Gripſwald* to the South, belonging to the *Swedes*.

GUTTEMBERG (*John*) a Native of *Straſburgh*, a Gentleman, or (as ſome ſay) dignify'd with the Order of Knighthood, was the firſt Inventor of Printing, and made the firſt Experiments of his new Invention at *Maycnce*, in *Germany*; where he was made a Burgeſs of that City, for introducing into the Country ſo Noble and Uſeful an Art. *Polydore Virgil. Paulus, Cotton, J. Mentel.*

GUY, the Son of *Lambert* Duke of *Spoleto*, Emperor after the Death of *Charles the Groſs*, made an Agreement with *Berengarius*, That the One ſhould hold *Italy*; the Other *France*, with the Title of Emperor. But *Guy*, protracting Time, found *France* too hot for him; and then Quarrelling with *Berengarius*, vanquiſh'd him in two bloody Battels, and took *Pavia* from him, in the Year 890. But in the Year 893. was himſelf driven out of all *Lombardy*, by *Arnolphus*, the Son of *Carloman*, and forc'd to retire to *Spoleto*; where, while he was raiſing a new Army to recover his Loſs, he died in the Year 894. *Luitprand. Otho Friſingenſis.*

GUY, or *Guido Luſignanus*, King of *Jeruſalem*, in the Year 1184. being expell'd *Jeruſalem*, and almoſt all the *Holy Land*, by *Saladine*, he ſold his Title of King of *Jeruſalem* to *Richard* of *England*: for the Kingdom of *Cyprus*; which he and his Poſterity held till the Year 1473. He died in 1194.

GUY of *Ravenna*, flouriſh'd under the Reign of *Charles the Groſs* in the IXth. Age; and wrote a Hiſtory of the *Goths*, ſtill extant, with the Lives of the Popes. *Simler, Voſſius*, &c.

GUY-CLIFT, in *Warwickſhire*, near *Warwick*, moſt pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of the River *Avon*; where *Guy* of *Warwick*, after he had left off his Noble and Valiant Exploits, led an Hermit's Life.

GUZMAN (*Ferdinand Nunez de*) known by the Name of *Ferdinandus Nonius Pincianus*; born at *Valladolid*; did a great deal of honour to his Country in the XVIth. Age. He wrote Notes upon *Seneca*'s Works, Obſervations upon *Pomponius Mela*, and *Pliny*'s Natural Hiſtory, *&c.* and dy'd in 1552, or 1553. after he had given Order to have theſe Words engrav'd upon his Tomb, *Maximum Vitæ Bonum, Mors. Juſtus Lipſius. Andreas Schottus*, &c.

GUZURAT, a Province of the Empire of the Great Mogul, in the Continent of *India*, to the Eaſt of *Decan*. It is commonly call'd the Kingdom of *Cambaye*; formerly under particular Kings, but now in Subjection to the Great Mogul. About 1545. *Achobar* uſurp'd the Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, during the Minority of *Madof Her*, who was not above 12 Years of Age when his Father left him the Crown, ſo that the Young King's Guardian, *Ehamet-Chan*, found himſelf enforc'd to emplore the Protection of the Great Mogul, againſt the Grandees of the Kingdom who were revolted; for which he promis'd him the City of *Amadabat*. Upon which, *Achobar*, the Great Mogul, enter'd *Guzurat* with a Powerful Army. But inſtead of ſupporting *Madof-Her* and his Guardian, he ſeiz'd upon the whole Kingdom, and carry'd away the young Prince and his Tutor Priſoners. The Principal Cities of *Guzurat*, are, *Amadabat*, *Cambaye*, *Surat*, *Diu*, *Brittchia*, &c. which are the Richeſt and beſt trading Towns in *India*. The Great Mogul governs the Kingdom of *Guzurat* by a Viceroy, who generally reſides at *Amadabat*; where he has a Court (as Travellers ſay) more Magnificent than any King of *Europe*. This Kingdom has no Enemies to be afraid of; only the Mountains ſerve for Retreats to certain *Raia*'s, or Petty Princes, that live upon the Incurſions which their Subjects make into the Mogul's Territories. *Mandeſlo, Olearius.*

GYAC, Chief Chamberlain, and Favourite to *Charles* VII. of *France*, who abus'd the Favour of his Prince; for that having the Management of the King's Treaſury, he diſpos'd of the Publick Money to his own Uſe. Which *Arthur* of *Bretaigne*, Conſtable of *France*, not enduring, caus'd him to be taken out of his Bed, without the King's Knowledge, and carry'd to *Dunle-Roy*; and after they had ty'd a Stone about his Neck, to be thrown into the River. This was the end of that wicked Miniſter of State, about the Year 1425. *Mezeray.*

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedamonian General, who was ſent into *Sicily* to aſſiſt the *Syracuſians*; where he vanquiſh'd, in ſeveral Battels, *Demoſthenes* and *Nicias*, who thought to have made themſelves Maſters of *Syracuſe*. He accompany'd *Lyſander* at the Taking of *Athens*; who entruſted him with all the Gold and Silver taken in the Sacking of the City, amounting to 1500 Talents, put into large Sacks ſeal'd up. But *Gylippus*, reſolving to have his Share, caus'd the Sacks to be open'd at the Bottom, and after he had taken a Talent out of each Sack, had 'em artificially ſowed up again. The *Ephori* miſſing the Summ which was ſet down in *Lyſander*'s Letter, made diligent Enquiry after the Theft: When *Gylippus*'s Servant, who was Privy to it, not daring to make an open Diſcovery, reported, in ſome Company, That there were a great number of Owls under the Tiles of his Maſter's Houſe. Now, in regard the Athenian Money was ſtamp'd with the Figure of an Owl, the *Ephori* readily gueſſing at the meaning, ſent to ſearch *Gylippus*'s Houſe, and found the Money. Which put *Gylippus* into ſuch confuſion that he left the City, and ſpent the reſt of his Days in forreign Countries. *Plutarch. Diodorus.*

GYMNOSOPHISTS, Indian Philoſophers divided into two Sects, *Brachmans* and *Semans*. There were alſo ſome who were call'd *Hylobians*, becauſe they liv'd in Forreſts, that they might be more at leiſure to contemplate the Works of Nature. Theſe Philoſophers held the Tranſmigration of Souls, and that the Chief Happineſs of Man conſiſted in the Contempt of the Bleſſings of Fortune. They alſo boaſted in giving good Counſel to Kings and Princes, for the Government of their States. The *Hylobians* cover'd themſelves with the Barks of Trees, and lay in hollow Oaks. *Strabo, Philoſtratus, Porphyrius*, &c.

H

H

H, IS rather counted an Aſpiration, than a Letter; and *Priſcian*, a Learned and Ancient Grammarian, excludes it from the Number of Letters. The truth is, when it is put before Vowels alone, it makes the Vowel only to be ſounded with Aſpiration, that is, Stronger and Harder than it is without it; as in theſe words, *have*, *hit*, *home*. In Conjunction with *C* or *S*, it hath a different Sound; as in *Child*, *Shame*: And ſometimes it is mute with *C*, as in *Choler*, *Character*, and others extracted from the Greek. Join'd with P, they are both ſounded together like the Greek Φ, which is that of our *F*; as in *Phœnomenon*, *Philoſopher*. With *G*, or *R*, it is alſo mute; as in *Ghoſt*, *Rheumatism*.

HABAKKUK, whoſe Name ſignifies *a Wreſtler*. The Eighth of the Smaller Prophets. The Holy Scripture does not preciſely determine in whoſe time he liv'd, nor of what Tribe he was: But, ſince he foretells the ruin of the *Jews* by the *Chaldæans*, he muſt needs have Propheſied before *Zedekiah*'s Reign; either in the firſt Years of *Manaſſeh*, when Right and Juſtice were gone out of the Land, as our Prophet complain'd in his time; or, in the Days of *Amon*, who worſhipp'd the Idols his Father *Manaſſeh* had ſerv'd in the Beginning of his Reign. Accordingly, we ſee *Habakkuk*'s Prophecy is plac'd between that of *Nahum*, Contemporary with *Manaſſeh*; and that of *Zephaniah*, who flouriſh'd under *Joſiah*.

HABAKKUK, whom we read of in the Apocryphal Hiſtory of *Bell and the Dragon*, to have been tranſported by an Angel from *Judæa* to *Babylon*, to feed *Daniel* in the Lion's Den, with the Dinner he had got ready for the Reapers, cannot be the ſame *Habakkuk* with the former, who lived before the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

HABAT, an *African* Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and conſequently part of *Mauritania Tingitana*. It lies along the *Atlantick* Sea, to the Mouth of the *Streights*, reaching a Hundred Miles in Length, and about Eighty in Breadth. The Country is very Plentiful of all Neceſſaries, and both the plain and hilly Parts of it well Inhabited. In former times repleniſh'd with many fair Cities, founded by the *Goths*, *Romans*, and Old *African Moors*; but now much defac'd by the Wars. The Principal are, *Arzilla*, *Ceuta*, and *Tetuan*. (*Leo African.*) Here alſo ſtood *Tangier*, before it was demoliſh'd by King *Charles* II.

HABERT, a French Family, famous for Learned Men; eſpecially *Hubert* Biſhop of *Vabres*, whom Cardinal *Richlieu* made choice of to confute *Janſenius*. He wrote ſeveral Books; amongſt which, thoſe of chief Note, are his Works intituled, *De Gratia ex Patribus Græcis*; *De Conſenſu Hierarchiæ & Monarchiæ*; *De Cathedrâ ſeu Primatu Sancti Petri*; he alſo Tranſlated the Ceremonial of the *Eaſtern* Church, *&c.* Of this Family was *Sulanna Habert*, the Wonder of our Age for her Profound Learning; who, having loſt her Husband *Charles du Jardin*, when ſhe was but 24 Years of Age, continued a Widow, and ſpent her time in learning Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Spaniſh, Italian, Philoſophy and Divinity; ſo that ſhe grew famous among the Learned, as ſhe was among Good People, for her ſingular Piety and Charity. The foreſaid Biſhop of *Vabres* was her Nephew, to whom as 'tis thought, ſhe left her learned Manuſcripts. She Died *Anno* 1633. in the Nunnery of the Lady of Grace in *Ville l'Evêque*, where ſhe liv'd near 20 Years. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Fran. Hilarion de Coſte, Eloge des Dames Illuſtres.*

* HABRAN, a Small City in *Arabia Felix*, ſeated in a Valley, the Inhabitants of which, are a mix'd People, from ſeveral Parts of *Arabia*. Three *Stations* diſtant from *Sanaa*, and 48 Miles W. of *Saada*.

HABSEL: See HAPSEL.

* HABSPURG, a Caſtle of *Switzerland* on the River *Aar*, by the Latins called *Arula*, near the Town *Brucke*, in Latin *Brugæ*. It gave Title to the Ancient and Noble Family of the Counts of *Habſpurg*, from whom the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, and many other Princes are deſcended. The Founder of this Family was *Ancbenbaldus*, Great Chamberlain to *Chlodoveus* II. of *France*, *Ann.* 991. He Son *Leudefius* was alſo Great Chamberlain, and Slain by *Ebroinus*, An. 680. *Ethico* Succeeded and was created D of *Alſace*, by *Theodoric*. *Ethico* or *Hetto* his Second Son followed—and was Succeeded by *Albericus*, He by *Liebgardus*, and He by *Hugo*, who had three Sons: *Gerard*, Founder of the Houſe of *Lorrain*: *Hugo*, Founder of that of *Dachsburg*: and *Guntram* who was Count of *Habſpurg*, but deprived of part of his Eſtate for Rebelling againſt his Father. He died *An.* 950. *Guntram* who conquered the *Hungarians*, An. 937. Succeeded him, and had Sons, *Rupert* or *Rathbod* Count of *Habſpurg*, and *Guntram* Founder of the Houſes of *Worms*, *Ivers* and *Eaſen*. *Rupert* Succeeded by his Son *Werner* I. He by *Otto*, He by *Werner* II. and He by *Werner* III. whoſe Son *Adelbert* the Rich, was the firſt Earl Lord of *Alſace*. *Rudolphus* his Son Succeeded, and had Sons, *Werner* and *Rudolph*. From the latter deſcended the Earl Counts of *Habſpurg*, *Laufenburg* and *Kyburg*. And from *Albert* came *Rudolph*, who laid the Foundation of the *Auſtrian* Greatneſs, and was choſen Emperour, *An.* 1273. All the Genealogy till *Albert* ſeems to be Fabulous. See *Auſtria Hoffman.*

* HACACHAN, a Kingdom of the Great Mogul in the *Eaſt-Indies*. It lies Weſt of *Multan*, and its Principal Places are *Chutzan* and *Dehe*.

* HACHA, or LA HACHA, a Province, Town and River of *Caliguia del Oro* (otherwiſe called *Terra Firma*) in the Southern *America*. And, as the River gave its Name to the Town, ſo did the Town to the whole Province. All Subject to the *Spaniards*. The Province is ſurrounded on two ſides by the Ocean, and on the third Eaſtward, with a large Arm of the Sea, called *Golpho de Venezuela*. The Town is but ſmall: Built on a little Hill about a Mile from the Sea. The Soil about it is very rich, fruitful of all ſuch Plants as are brought from *Spain*; well ſtor'd with Salt Springs, Veins of Gold, and ſome Gems of great Worth and Virtue: But the Harbour is none of the beſt, being expos'd to the Northen Winds. It is about Eight Leagues diſtant from the New *Salamanca*, and Eighteen from *Cabo la Vela*. In the Year 1595, it was ſurpriz'd and ſack'd by Sir *Francis Drake*.

* HACHETTE, (*Joan*) a French Woman of *Beauvais* in *Picardy*, famous for her Magnanimity. It was the Fate of *Beauvais* in 1472, to be cloſely Beſieg'd by the *Burgundians*, and the Fortune of this *Amazon* (putting her ſelf at the Head of the Towns-Women) to repulſe em with Shame, when they came to ſtorm it; which ſhe did with Stones, and Artificial Fire made of Lead and Roſin. A *Burgundian* mounting the Breach, and ſetting up his Standard there, ſhe ſnatch'd hold of it, and threw the Souldier down from the Wall. Great was the Action, and ſacred is her Memory to this day in *Beauvais*, her Picture being ſet up in the Town-Houſe, and her Poſterity free from Taxes ever ſince. The Day of this Deliverance, being the Tenth of *July*, is yearly Celebrated by a Solemn Proceſſion, in which Women have the Precedency. And whilſt ſhe lived ſhe walked at the Head of 'em, with the Standard which is now kept in the Jacobins Church. *Davila's Hiſt. Navarre.*

* HACKET, (*William*) a fam'd Impoſtor in Q. *Elizabeth*'s time, who was firſt taken Notice of *An.* 1591. giving himſelf out for the Sovereign of *Europe*, and the true Meſſiah. He was of obſcure Birth, his Parents being of the Vulgar at *Quendel* in *Northamptonſhire*. He was ſo Cruel, Eager, and Inſolent, that he bit off his School-Maſter's Noſe, and eat it before his Face, as he pretended to embrace him out of Love. After he had Lewdly ſpent what he had in the World, he plaid the Hypocrite and counterfeited Sanctity, by which he deluded ſome weak People, who look'd upon him as the Meſſiah expected by the Jews, but being at length taken, was Convicted of Blaſphemy and Treaſon, for which he was Executed at *Tyburn* the ſame Year. *Cambden's* Hiſtory of Q. *Elizabeth*.

* HACKLUIT, (*Richard*) a Divine who lived moſt in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, was Born of an Ancient and Flouriſhing Family in *Herefordſhire*, bred a Student in *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and afterwards made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*. Beſides Divinity, his Genius led him very much to Hiſtory, and eſpecially to that part of it, which relates to Navigation. He ſet forth a Collection of *Engliſh* Sea Voyages, Ancient, Middle, and Modern; taken partly out of Private Letters, partly out of ſmall Treatiſes which had been irrecoverably loſt, had they not been preſerv'd by his Care. He died in the beginning of the Reign of King *James* I.

* HADDON, (*Walter*) a maſter of Requeſts in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, born of an honourable Family in *Buckinghamſhire*, and Bred up at *Eaton*, from whence he became Fellow of *King's-College*, where he commenced Dr. of Law, and was of the King's Profeſſors in that Faculty. *An.* 1550. he was choſen Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and ſoon after made Preſident of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, which Places, he waved in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, betaking himſelf to a private Life. Q. *Elizabeth* ſucceeding to the Crown, made him Maſter of Requeſts, and employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies. Her Majeſty being demanded whom ſhe preferr'd for Learning, *Haddon* or *Buchanan*? ſhe made this wary and ingenious Anſwer, *Buchananum mirabar antea, Haddonum nemini poſpono*. The truth is, he was a moſt Eloquent Man, and a pure *Ciceronian* in his Stile, as appears by his Writings, eſpecially his Book againſt *Osorius*. He and Dr. *Wotton* ſettled the Trade between us and the Netherlands, and removed the *Mart* to *London*. Both noted for their Reſervedneſs in the Point of Succeſſion, which they kept locked in their own Breaſts, notwithſtanding the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Solicitations. He died in the Year 1572.

* HADEMAR, Lat. *Hademarum*, a Town and Principality of *Franconia* in *Germany*, belonging to the Houſe of *Naſſau*. It lies in that Part called *Wetteravia*, about four Leagues from *Coblentz*, and ſeven North of *Mentz*.

HADERSLEBEN, or HADERSLEVEN, a Sea Port Town, and Biſhop's See of *Jutland* in *Denmark*. It ſtands near the *Baltick* Sea, over againſt the Ile of *Funen*, 3 Miles North of *Sleſwick*, beautified with the fair Caſtle of *Hunſlu*, founded by *John* Eldeſt Son of *Chriſtiern* I. and finiſhed by *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*. This Town and Caſtle were twice taken by the *Swedes* in the *Daniſh* Wars, but reſtored to the true Owners, the *Danes*, by the Peace concluded between the two Crowns, *An.* 1658. *Frederick* III. was born here 1609.

* HADHRAMUT, a City and Province in the S. W. parts of *Arabia Fœlix*, 80. *Germ.* Miles E. of *Aden*. A Place naturally Barren; yet it produces ſome Aloes, tho' not ſo good as thoſe of *Socotora*. *Nubien. P.* 26. The Province has *Seger* on the E. *Tehama* on the W. and the Ocean on the S. from *Dolfar* the moſt Eaſtern Town to *Aden* are 300 Miles, the Breadth of this Province. *Nubienſis*, *P.* 53.

* HADID, See CHADID.

* HADINGTON, a Town of *Lothian* in the South parts of *Scotland*. Which being poſſeſs'd by the Engliſh in *Edward* VI's. Reign, and preſs'd upon by the *Scots* under the Command of *Termes* a Frenchman, the Garriſon, having no hope of Relief, burnt the Town, and *Octob.* 1. 1549. marched away for *England*. But, before that, the *French*, under the Command of *Heſſius*, had been repuls'd with great Loſs (juſt as entring the Town which they had ſurpriz'd) by the ready wit of an *Engliſh* private Centinel, who fir'd a Cannon, that by chance ſtood at the Gate, which made a dreadful havock among the *French*, who ſtood in Rank before it. *Buchan.*

* HADLEY, a Market-Town of *Cosford* Hundred, in the South parts of *Suffolk*, ſituate on the *Eaſt-ſide* of the River *Breton*, and formerly a Place of good Note upon the account of Cloathing. This is a *Peculiar* of *Canterbury*, beautified with a fine Church, and of ſome Note for the Martyrdom of Dr. *Taylor*, Parſon of *Hadley*, who ſuffered here for his Religion in the Reign of Q. *Mary*.

* HADULLAN, or ADULLA, an Ancient and Magnificent City of *Paleſtine*, taken and deſtroy'd by *Joſhua*; but afterwards rebuilt, and belonging to the Tribe of *Judah*. In the time of the *Maccabees*, it was very much enlarged and beautified by *Jonathan*.

* HÆMUS, Mount *Hemus*, a great and rocky Chain of Hills extending from the *Euxine* (or *Black-Sea*) to the Gulph of *Venice*, and ſo parting *Greece* from thoſe Countries that lie North from it. Whoſe height is ſuch, that *Stratonicus* an Old Grecian, us'd to ſay of 'em, That for Eight Months of the Year it was always Cold there, and the reſt of the Year Winter. From the Top of this Mount, *Perſeus* the laſt King of *Macedon*, took ſuch a Survey of the adjacent Countries, that having fortify'd the narrow Paſſes thereof againſt the *Romans*, it was conceived, ſays *Florus*, *Non reliquiſſe aditum, niſi è Cœlo venientibus*; That there was no Paſſage left for any Forces, unleſs they fell immediately from the Heavens. On the ſide of *Thracia* there were but two Paſſes, and thoſe eaſily lock'd againſt any Invaders. Beſides this Mountain, there is another of this Name in that Part of *Greece* called *Theſſaly*, the ſame which *Ptolomy* and others (perhaps for diſtinction ſake) write *Emus*, without an Aſpiration.

HAERLEM, Lat. *Harlemum*, a City of *Holland* the next for Greatneſs and Beauty to *Amſterdam*; from whence it is diſtant but three Leagues *Weſtward*. 'Tis ſeated near a Lake of that Name, a League from the Sea, and five from *Leyden*, with which it has Communication by a Canal made *An.* 1556. There are near it, delicate Meadows, a delightful Foreſt, and a great number of fair and wealthy Villages, which make it very pleaſant. Within, it is beautified with fine Piazza's, a ſtately Town-Houſe, and many other Publick Edifices. Pope *Paul* IV. at the Requeſt of *Phillip* II. of *Spain*, made it a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Utrecht*. Before that, *viz.* Anno 1347. it was almoſt wholly reduced into Aſhes. In the Year 1572, the Inhabitants revolted from the *Spaniſh* Government, and embraced the Proteſtant Religion. They were Beſieged not long after by *Frederick Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*'s Son, and after a ſtout Reſiſtance for the ſpace of eight Months, were fain to Surrender themſelves at Diſcretion; whereby they became a Prey to the *Spaniards* Cruelty. But it was retaken ſince by the *States*. This City glories in the Invention of Printing, ſaid to be found out here firſt by one *Laurence Coſter*, *An.* 1420. whoſe ſtock of Letters was ſtoln away by a Servant of his, and carried into *Germany*, where *Tully's Offices* was the firſt Book that ever was Printed. *Jannis. Guicchardin.*

HAFIZI, an Arabick word, ſignifying *Keepers*; ſo called, becauſe they got the *Alcoran* by heart, and are look'd upon by the *Mahometans*, as Holy Men entruſted with God's Laws.

* HAGAR, the Handmaid of *Sarah*, *Abraham*'s Wife, whoſe Story you will find to this effect, *Gen.* 16. *Sarah* her Miſtreſs was Barren, and deſpairing of bearing any Children, prayed her Husband to accept of her Handmaid as his Wife, that he might have Iſſue, and ſhe the Comfort of ſeeing her own Barrenneſs ſupplyed by the Fruitfulneſs of her Maid. *Abraham* yielded to her Deſire. But, *Sarah* found by Experience, that what ſhe had contrived for her Comfort, became to her a new Matter of Grief: For *Hagar* now filling the Place of her Miſtreſs, and tranſported with Joy when ſhe found ſhe had Conceived, began to ſlight her. *Sarah* complain'd of it to *Abraham*, who, to convince her that he would not in the leaſt countenance *Hagar*'s Inſolence, left her to her diſpoſal. Then *Sarah dealt hardly with her*, to uſe the Scripture Phraſe, *and Hagar fled before her face*. But being come near a Fountain in the Wilderneſs, the Angel of the Lord appeared unto her, who aſk'd her, Whence ſhe came, and whither ſhe went? To whom ſhe anſwer'd, That ſhe fled from the Wrath of her Miſtreſs. The Angel thereupon commanded her to return to her Miſtreſs, and to humble her ſelf before her. The fruit of *Hagar*'s Conception prov'd a Son, whom *Abraham* call'd *Iſhmael*, and from him ſprung a Great People, called *Iſhmalites*.

* HAGARENS. See ISHMAELITES.

* HAGGAI, the Tenth in Order among the ſmaller Prophets, whoſe Name ſignifies *Joy*. The Holy Writ teſtifies, That he began to Prophecy in the Second Year of King *Darius*: But what *Darius* this was, is not ſo certain. Moſt Interpreters aſſert that it was *Darius* Son to *Hydaſpes*, who began to Reign in 3532 of the World, 522 before Chriſt. However a Learned Rabbin affirms, That *Haggai* liv'd to the time of *Alexander the Great*: and thus he would have Propheſy'd in 3631. under *Darius Ochus*. But this Calculation does not agree with the Chronological Succeſſion of the Jewiſh High-Prieſts, who make *Joſhua* Son to *Joſedec*, Contemporary to *Darius Hydaſpes*, and reckon near 200 Years from him to *Jaddus* High-Prieſt under *Alexander the Great*. The *Septuagint* aſcribe ſome of the *Pſalms* to this Prophet and *Zacharias*. *Haggai* was ſent from God to reprove the *Jews* Negligence in Rebuilding the Temple: And to animate them, he Promiſes, That the *Glory of this Latter Houſe ſhall be greater than that of the former*: Which cannot be true, unleſs it be underſtood, as the Chriſtians do, of the honour it received by the preſence of the Meſſiah: Since the ſecond Temple was otherwiſe inferiour to the firſt in Magnificence and Riches, and eſpecially in that it wanted the ancient Tokens of the preſence of God, as the Ark and Cherubims, the Ephod, the Holy Fire, *&c.*

* HAGIAR, a City of *Arabia Petræa*, with a Beautiful Caſtle; ſeated in the Mountains, and Sandy Deſarts, and has but one Well, call'd *Thamud*. It is in the Road between *Damaſcus* and *Medina*, 40 *German* Miles N. from the latter, and 30 E. from *Madian* on the Red Sea. This is ſuppoſed to be the *Petra* of the Ancients. *Nubienſis*, P. 110. and 119. There are two other Cities of this Name in *Arabia Fœlix*; but of little note.

* HAGIAZ, a Province of *Arabia Felix*; Bounded on the W. by the Red Sea; on the N. by *Arabia Petræa*; on the E. by *Jamama*; and on the S. by *Tehama*. *Medina* and *Mecca*, are both in this Province.

HAGIOGRAPHA, that is, *Holy Writings*, a word of great Antiquity in the Church, and often uſed by St. *Hierom*. Taken from the Cuſtom of the Synagogues, by which the Old Teſtament was divided into Three Parts, *viz.* *Moſes*'s Law, the Prophets, and the *Hagiographa*. And by theſe laſt are meant the *Pſalms*, the *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Ezra*, *Chronicles*, *Solomon*'s *Songs*, *Ruth*, *Eccleſiaſtes* and *Eſther*. The *Jews* reckon *Daniel* and the *Lamentations* among the *Hagiographa*, and not among the Prophets; for which *Theodoret* blames 'em. But it matters not much, ſince they acknowledge thoſe Books, which they call *Hagiographa*, to be inſpir'd by God, and to be part of the Sacred Canon, as well as thoſe of the Firſt and Second Order. St. *Jerome*, *Theodoret*.

* HAGUE, in Dutch *Graven Hague*, in French *La Haye*, in Latin *Haga Comitum*; the fineſt Village in *Europe*, and much exceeding many Cities in Bigneſs and Beauty. It lies in the Province of *Holland*, about two Miles from the Sea, between *Leyden* and *Delft*, beautified with many fair Buildings, and the Street with fine Rows of Trees. This is the Meeting-place for the States General, the States of the Provinces, the Court of *Holland*, the High Council-Court of *Brabant*, and Council of State. Here the Earls of *Holland* did formerly reſide, whence its Latin Name *Haga Comitum*. It was alſo the Reſidence of the Princes of *Orange*. In this Place it was that the States by their Edict 1585. Abrogated the Authority of *Phillip* II. of *Spain*, and that there was a Conference about the Five Articles of the Remonſtrants, *An.* 1610. which occaſion'd the Calling of the Synod of *Dort*. *Thuanus*, *Præfat. ad 28va Syn. Dordrec.*

HAGUENAW, Lat. *Hagenoa*, an Imperial Town, the chief of the Lower *Alſace* in *Germany*, ſeated on the River *Mato*, four two Leagues from the *Rhine*, about three from *Strasburg* Northward, and four Eaſt of *Savern*. The Emperour *Frederick Barbaroſſa* firſt walled it about, *An.* 1164. and built a Palace therein. Being ſeated in a Sandy and Unfruitful Soil, the Old Landgraves of *Alſace*, did chiefly reſort thither for the convenience of Hunting. By the Treaty of *Munſter* it fell to the *French*, who kept it ever ſince. *Limnæus Jmpel. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 24.

* HAIACHAN: See HACACHAN.

HAICTITES, a *Mahometan* Sect, who believe that Jeſus Chriſt being Eternal, aſſum'd a true Body of Fleſh. They have inſerted into their Creed, That Chriſt ſhall come to Judge the World at the laſt Day, and to prove it, they quote this Text of the *Alcoran*: *O* Mahomet, *Thou ſhalt ſee the Lord, that is come in the Clouds*. They dare not, indeed, openly interpret theſe words of our Saviour, yet they aſſum, That the is foretold of the Meſſiah, and own it privately, that this Meſſiah can be no other but Jeſus, who is to come again with the ſame Body he had to Reign 40 Years on the Earth, to deſtroy the Antichriſt, and then the World ſhall be at an End. *Pocock* aſſums the laſt Opinion to be generally received among the Turks. *Knolles Ottoman Empire*.

HAILBRON, Lat. *Hailbrona*, the *Abona* of the Ancient, an Imperial Town of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg* in Suabia, part of the *Upper Germany*. It ſtands upon the Neckar, two Leagues from *Wimpfen*, eight from *Spire*; and is called *Hailbron*, that is, a *Spring of Health*, from the great Number of wholſom Springs about it. It was made Imperial in the Year [illegible] by the Emperour *Frederick* II. and has obtain'd many fair Privileges from ſom of his Succeſſors. *Limnæus Jmpel. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 2

* HAIMBURG: See HAYNBURG.

HAINAN, a conſiderable Iſland near the Coaſt of *China*, and the Province of *Quangtung*, near 60 Leagues about; 'tis Mountainous and Woody, but very Fruitful and Rich; yielding Gold and Silver Mines, and ſuch quantity of Pearls, that there are more found here than any where elſe. There grows alſo a great deal of Ebony, Aquila, and Brazil Wood, and a ſort of Red Marble. The *Indian* Nut called *Jaca*, the biggeſt ſort of Fruit in the World, grows here plentifully; not on the Branches, as being too weak to bear it, but on the Body of the Tree. The ſame is opened with an Ax, and out of its ſeveral Cells a Yellow Pulp is taken, having the taſt of a Cheſtnut. But the Wonder of all, is the Plant call'd *Chiſung*, a foreteller of Stormes by the Knots on the Root of it. The Seamen reckoning the Number and Diſtance of the Tempeſts, by the Number and Diſtance of the Knots. The Jeſuits have here ſeveral Churches. It is 114 Miles from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. *Martinis Deſcription of* China, *Vol.* 3. in *Thevenot*'s Collection.

HAINAULT, Lat. *Hannonia*, one of the Spaniſh Provinces in the Low-Countries, but moſt of it now under the French. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Brabant* and *Flanders*; On the South with *Champagne* and *Picardy*; Eaſtward with part of *Brabant* and the County of *Namur*; Weſtward with the *Scheld*, which parts it from *Artois*, and part of the French *Flanders*. It is in Length about 70 Miles, at leaſt 60 in Breadth, and bears the Title of an Earldom; anciently call'd *Saltus Carbonarius*, from the abundance of Charcoal made in the Woods and Forelts of it; and now *Hainault*, from the River *Haine* that runs through it. The Air is Temperate, and the Soil very Fruitful; the Country being well-watered by Rivers, Lakes, *&c.* which do much enrich it: So that the Country abounds in moſt places, with freſh Meadows and ſweet Paſtures, good Fruits and profitable Trees; but eſpecially with great plenty of Corn. There are alſo Lead and Iron Mines, and Quarries of excellent Marble. The Principal Rivers are, the *Sambre*, the *Haine*, and the *Dender*. Chief Towns, *Mons*, *Aeth*, *Valenciennes*, *Landrecy* and *Philipville*. In ſhort, This Province is ſaid to contain 24 Walled-Towns, and 65 Villages, among which there are reckoned 1 Principality, 10 Counties, 12 Peerages, 22 Baronies, 26 Abbies; With One Earl Marſhal, a Seneſchal, a Great Huntſman, a Chamberlain, and divers other Officers, whoſe Places are Hereditary. *Morery* begins his Chronological Table of the Earls of *Hainault*, with *Conner* I Sirnamed *Long Neck*; who bravely withſtood the *Normans* in the Year 876, and brings it through 21 Succeſſions to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and Emperour of *Germany*: In the Poſſeſſion of whoſe Succeſſors to the Crown of *Spain*, *Hainault* continued, till the *French* got it by force of Arms. *Le Mire. Guicciardin.*

* HAIR, a Deſart in *Libya*, 10 Miles long, lying on the South of *Nigritia*, and Eaſt of the Deſart of *Igni*.

HAIRETITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who, like the Ancient *Pyrrhonians*, doubt of every thing. They hold, That Truth cannot be diſcerned from Falſhood; and, That Demonſtrations are uſeleſs. In controverted Points, their only Anſwer is, *God knows it, to us 'tis unknown.* Some *Muftis* have been of that Sect, and when they Signd Sentences, they would commonly ſuperadd, *God knows what is beſt.* They uſd to Drink *Opiates*, to increaſe their Natural Dulneſs and Stupidity. *Ricaut's Ottoman Empire.*

* HALABAS, a large City in the Empire of the Great Mogul, built on the Point of Land where the *Gemirs* or *Gemma* falls into the *Ganges*. It has a fair Caſtle of free Stone, with a double Moat, where the Governour reſides. *Tavernier*, Part 2. P. 52.

* HALAH: See CHALAH.

* HALAM, (*Robert*) an Engliſh Cardinal, who liv'd in the Reigns of *H.* IV. and V. was Bred in *Oxford*, and afterwards became Chancellor thereof 1403. From Archdeacon of *Canterbury* he was made Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and created Cardinal in 1411. He argues his Abſence, that he was one of them who were ſent to repreſent the Engliſh Clergy, both in the Council of *Piſa* and *Conſtance*.

HALAR, Lat. *Halarus*, *Hala*, a Town in the North Parts of *Ireland*, belonging to *Dunwal*. 'Tis but Small, and without Walls, yet a Biſhops See, ſuffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Dunwal*.

HALBERSTADT, a Town and Principality of *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It lies in the Lower Saxony on the River *Holtem*, about 8 Leagues Weſt of *Madgeburg*, and ſo much South of *Brunſwick*; the Principality extending it ſelf between the Dukedom of *Anhalt*, *Brunſwick*, and *Magdeburg*. It was formerly an Imperial Town; but by the Grant of *Charles the Great*, this Principality was given to the Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*, who was Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*. But ſince the Reformation, it was given, with the Title of Admiral to the Sons of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*; and afterwards by the Treaty of *Munſter*, aſſigned to the Elector of *Brandenburg* with the Title of Prince of *Halberſtadt*; the Houſe of *Brunſwick* being recompenſed with an alternate Succeſſion in the Biſhoprick of *Oſnaburg*, and ſome other Additions. *Cluver. Sleidan. Chron.*

HALDAN, a Danith King, before the Birth of Chriſt, of huge Gigantick Stature and Strength, that having a Mind to a Princeſs of his own Country, who was Guarded by 12 Champions, he cut upon Oak, with which he laid among them and having Subdued them, Married the Virgin, by whom he had *Harald*. He was, notwithſtanding his Prodigious Strength, kill'd, fighting in defence of his Country. *Claus*, *Lib* 5. c. 21.

* HALE, (Sir *Matth.*) Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. He was born at *Alderney* in *Glouceſter-Shire*, Nov. 1ſt. 1609. His Grandfather was *Robert Hale*, an Eminent Clothier in *Wouton Underedge*, in that County, whoſe ſecond Son *Robert*, was a Barriſter of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Father to Sir *Matthew* above mention'd. This *Robert* was a Perſon of that extraordinary ſtrictneſs of Conſcience, that he gave over the practiſe of the Law, being ſhock'd at the ordinary cuſtom of over pleading a bad cauſe, and ſome other Practices in that Profeſſion, which to him, ſeem'd contradictory to that exactneſs of Truth and Juſtice which became a Chriſtian. Sir *Matthew* being ſent to *Oxford*, was admitted a Commoner of *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*, *Anno* 1626; where he continued about Three Years, laying a Foundation for his great Learning and Knowledge. In 1629, He was admitted Student in *Lincolns-Inn*; where for many Years together he Studied at the rate of 16 Hours a Day, and throwing aſide all fine Cloths, betook himſelf to a plain faſhion. Some Years before the Civil Wars broke out, he was call'd to the Bar. In 1653, He was by Writ made Serjeant at Law, and ſoon after one of the Juſtices of the Common-pleas; in which place he acted with great Juſtice and Integrity, though with the diſpleaſure ſometimes of the *Protector*. Upon the Reſtauration he was made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and Knighted; and in the Year 1671, on the Death of Sir *John Keeling*, he was advanced to the Place of Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*. In which Station he continued to his Death, which happened in *December* 1676. Beſides his Knowledge in the Law, wherein he was moſt Eminent, he had the Character of a Great Divine, and of a Profound Philoſopher. His Works extant, are a plain Demonſtration of his great Skill in all thoſe Faculties, as his Life was of his excellent Temper and Principles, both Moral and Chriſtian. He was brought up under Puritans, yet his Plainneſs and Integrity made him acceptable to both Parties. He was a Pattern of honeſt Plainneſs and Humility; a Lover of Goodneſs and all good Men; a great Contemner of the Riches, Pomp and Vanity of the World, and a true Upholder of Juſtice. His Works are: The Primitive Origination of Mankind, *Fol.* Contemplations, Moral and Divine, *Octav.* Difficiles Nugæ: or, Obſervations touching the *Torricellian Experiment*, Octv. An Eſſay touching the Gravitation, or non Gravitation of Fluid Bodies, and the Reaſons thereof. Obſervations touching the *Principles* of *Natural Motions*, and eſpecially touching *Rarefaction* and *Condenſation*. The Life and Death of *Pomponius Atticus*, written by *Cornelius Nepos*, Tranſlated out of his Fragments, together with Obſervations Political and Moral thereupon. *Pleas* of the *Crown*, or a Methodical Summary of the Principal Matters relating to that Subject. * See the Life written by Dr. *Burnet*.

* HALENBERG, a part of Mount *Calenberg*: beginning at the *Danube* in the *Lower Auſtria*, and reaching South as far as the *Drave*, ſeparating *Hungary* from *Styria* and *Carinthia*.

* HALESWORTH, a Market-Town of *Blithing* Hundred, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Suffolk*. This Town deals much in Linen, Yarn, and Sale-Cloth.

HALI-BACHA, Son-in-Law to *Solim* II. Admiral of the Turkiſh Fleet in 1570, and 1571. After having Plundered ſeveral of the Venetian Iſlands, he gave Battel in the *Lepanto* to the Chriſtian Fleet, Commanded by *Don John* of *Auſtria*, who attacking the Turkiſh Admiral with great Bravery, *Hali* was ſhot with a Muſquet. The Spaniards preſently Boarded him, took his Standard, and Cried out, *Victory*, which ſtruck ſuch a Terrour among the Turks, that they fled. Two of *Hali's* Sons were brought Priſoners to *Rome*, where one of them died, but the other was ſent to his Mother, who complemented *Don John* with Magnificent Preſents. *Grattan's* Hiſtory of *Cyprus*.

HALILEEG, interpreter to the Grand Signior, who could Speak 17 Languages. He was Born in *Poland*, in the XVII Cent. whence he was carried a Slave; and proper Name was *Athertus Rhodius*. He could ſpeak French, Engliſh and German, as well as if he had been a Native. *J. Spon. Voyage d' Italie* in 1675. He is thought to have furniſh'd *Ricaut* with Memoirs.

HALICARNASSUS, now *Nefi*; a Town of *Caria*, in *Anatolia*, on the Gulph of *Ceramus*; famous for *Mauſolus's* ſtately Monument built by Queen *Artemiſia*, his Widow, and counted one of the World's ſeven Wonders. Famous beſides, for being the Birth-place of *Herodotus* and *Dionyſius*, (hence called *Halicarnaſſis*) two famous Hiſtorians. It is 120 Miles S. from *Epheſus*. In Long. 57. 30. Lat. 36. 15. *Strabo. Plin.*

HALID-ABUL GUALID: See GUALID.

* HALIFAX: See HALYFAX.

* HALITZ, Lat. *Halicia*, a Town of *Poland*, with a Caſtle, ſeated on the River *Niefter*, in the Province of *Ruſſia Nigra*, the Chief of that Tract, called *Pokutia*. It was formerly a King's Seat who was called King of *Halitz*, and alſo an Arch-Biſhoprick, but now tranſlated to *Lemberg*, from which it is 50 Miles N.E. North-Eaſt; in a decaying Condition. *Hondius*.

* HALL, (*Joſeph*) Biſhop of *Norwich*, [illegible] of the Stoicks, was Born at *Aſhby de la Zouch* in [illegible], 1574; and Bred in *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*. His Father was Governour or Bailiff of the ſaid *Aſhby* [illegible] under the Earl of *Huntington*. So promiſing was he [illegible] Childhood, that he was [illegible] to an [illegible]

ſoon almoſt as *Emanuel* College was admitted into *Cambridge*, he was received into that College. He paſs'd all his Degrees with great Applauſe; but was particularly noted in the Univerſity for his ingenious Theſis, *Mundus Seneſcit*, that the World decays; for whilſt he maintain'd it by ſtrength of Argument (whether true, or falſe) his own Parts confuted him; the quickneſs whereof did rather argue an increaſe than decay of Parts in this latter Age. His firſt *Church*-Preferment, was the Rectory of *Halſted* in *Suffolk*; the next at *Waltham-Abby* in *Eſſex*. Being Dr. of Divinity, he was ſent over by King *James* I. to the famous Synod of *Dort*, conſiſting of Learned Divines from all the Proteſtant States in *Europe*, to examine *Arminius*'s Doctrine. After this he was made, Firſt, Dean of *Worceſter*, then Biſhop of *Exeter*; and at laſt, Biſhop of *Norwich*. And he liv'd to ſee the Government Overturn'd in the Reign of King *Charles* I. In ſhort, He became a great Sufferer in thoſe times, being twice ſent to the *Tower*, Sequeſtred to his very Cloths, his Palace rifled, *&c.* All which Oppreſſions he bore Patiently, being fitted thereunto; as may be ſeen by his Treatiſes of Conſolation. He may be ſaid to have died with a Pen in his Hand. And ſuch was the Pureneſs, Plainneſs, and Fulneſs of his Stile, that Sir *Henry Wotton* (a great Admirer of it) gave him the Name of our Engliſh *Seneca*. Not Unhappy, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, at Controverſies, more Happy at Comments, very good in his Characters, better in his Sermons, beſt of all in his Meditations. As to Burial, his Opinion was, That God's Houſe (meaning a Church conſecrated to his Service) was not a meet Repoſitory for the dead Bodies of the greateſt Saints, as he expreſs'd it in his Will. He died in the Year 1656. and was Buried at *Hyhem*, near *Norwich*. *Fuller*'s Worthies.

HALL. Lat. *Halla, Suevia*, an Imperial Town of *Suabia*, in the *Upper-Germany*. It ſtands in the Northermoſt Parts of the Province, near the Borders of *Franconia*, the Palatinate and Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*. It is divided into two Parts by the River *Corker*, and the Town took the Name of *Hall* from the Salt Springs that are about it; for the Propriety of which, there were great Wars formerly betwixt the *Catti* and *Hermanduri*. This place was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late Wars. *Cluver. Bertius*. It is 6 Miles Eaſt of *Hailbron*, and 19 from *Francfort*.

* HALL, Lat. *Halla Saxoniæ*, a Town of *Miſnia* in the *Upper-Saxony*, 5 Leagues North of *Leipſick*, lately fallen to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Pala*, and is of great reſort for the Vaſt quantity of Salt made there, and vended in other Places. At firſt but a Village call'd *Debredor*, but afterwards improv'd into a goodly Town by the Emperour *Otho* the Second, who gave it the Name of *Hall*, from the Salt Springs about it, and it became ſince ſo famous for Wealth and Learning, that this Verſe was made upon it. *Halla Urbs eſt dotis divitibuſq, potens. Gaguinus in Philippo.*

* HALL, a Town of the County of *Tirol*, in the *Upper-Germany*, Subject to the Emperour. 'Tis ſeated on the River *Inn*, ſome Miles Eaſt and by North of *Inſpruck*, the Capital of *Tirol*.

* HALL, a Town of *Hainault*, in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues South of *Bruſſels* in *Brabant*: For the Security whereof, this Place was Fortifying two Years ago, when the French Army appear'd before it, in *April* 1690, and entred it, the Garriſon having Marched out before privately, it not being then tenable. This Town is famous for the pretended Miracles of our Lady of *Hall*; whereof the Learned *Juſtus Lipſius* wrote a Hiſtory, which has been ſufficiently confuted by Learned Proteſtants. See *Grotius*'s Hiſtory of *Flanders* in the Year 1578.

HALLAND, *Hallandia*, part of *South Gothland*; formerly belonging to the *Danes*, and now to the *Swedes* ſince the Peace of *Roſchild* in 1658. It lies on the Sea, over againſt the North parts of *Jutland* in *Denmark*, which lies Weſt from it; of a conſiderable Length, but the Breadth not proportionable. A Country much praiſed for the Wholſomneſs of its Air, Commodiouſneſs of Havens, Plenty of Fiſh, Pleaſure of Hunting; Lead and Braſs Mines, with ſome Veins of Silver; as alſo for many well-peopled Towns and Villages, the Principal of which are, *Helmſtad*, *Falkenburg*, *Laholm*, and *Varburg*. *Hoffman.*

* HALLIFAX, a Market-Town of *Morley Wapentake*, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon the ſteep deſcent of a Hill, in a Barren Soil, and yet a Large and Populous Place, though but one Pariſh Church in it: Which defect is made up with many Chapels of Eaſe. The Inhabitants are noted for their Induſtry in Clothing, and other Manufactures; but chiefly for the ſtrict Law they formerly had amongſt themſelves for the ſpeedy Puniſhment of Cloth Stealers. To which alludes the ſaying of the Beggars and Vagrant People, *From* Hell, Hull, *and* Hallifax, *Good Lord, deliver us.* Of late, this Town has been of chief Note, for giving the Title of Marquels to the Right Honourable *George Savil*, firſt created Baron of *Eaſand* and Viſcount *Halliſax*, by K. *Charles* II. in the Year 1679. afterwards Earl, and at laſt Marquels of *Halliſax*.

HALLOIX, (*Peter*) A Jeſuit, born at *Liege*, in the XVIIth. Cent. He was well read in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. His Works are, *Illuſtrium Eccleſiæ Orientalis Scriptorum, qui primo Chriſti Seculo floruerunt, Vitæ & Documenta Illuſtrium*, &c. *qui ſecundo Seculo floruerunt. De Vita Origenis, defenſio, item Dogmata ejus*, &c. † Altgamb. de Script. Soc. Jeſ. *&c.*

HALLOANDAR (*George*) A German Lawyer of *Miſnia* in *Saxony*, was much taken notice of for his Learning. He died at *Venice* in 1531, he publiſh'd the fifty Books of the *Digeſts* or *Pandects*, together with a Catalogue of the Roman Conſuls, and ſeveral other very curious Peices. * *Melchior Adam in Vit. Jurisc. Germ.*

* HALSTED, a Market Town of *Hinckford* Hundred, in the North of *Eſſex*. It ſtands on the North Side of the *Colne*, with a Bridge over the River.

* HALYDOWN, a Town in *Northumberland*, on the River *Tyne*; where *Oſwald* King of that Country, invoking Jeſus Chriſt, Overthrew *Edwall* King of the *Brittains*, An. 634. whence the place was called *Haly-down*, or *Heavens-Field*. This Victor; confirm'd *Oſwald* in his Chriſtianity, and occaſion'd his ſending for *Aidan* out of *Scotland* to teach his People. This *Haly down* is not the ſame with that where the Engliſh obtain'd a Victory over the *Scots*; for that's upon the River *Tweed*, near *Berwick*.

* HALYS, a River of *Lydia* in *Anatolia*, that has its riſe in Mount *Taurus*, and runs through *Paphlagonia* and *Cappadocia*, into the Gulph of *Sorniſo*, where it diſcharges it ſelf, 20 Miles from the Town of that Name. Famous for the Defeat of *Crœſus*; who being deceiv'd by an Ambiguous Oracle, went over the River to Encounter *Cyrus*, and having been totally Routed, occaſion'd the Loſs of his own Kingdom, and not that of his Enemy; as he had promiſed to himſelf. The Greek words are, Κροῖσος Ἅλυν διαβὰς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν διαλύσει. The Latin, *Croſus Halym penetrans Magnam ſubvertet opum vim.* Cic. Lucanus.

* HALYSIA, or AZYLIA, now *Alipo*; a Town of *Epirus*, on the River *Achelaus*, 15 Miles from *Leucadia*; where the *Athenians* got a great Victory by Sea over the *Lacedæmonians*. Here are ſeveral Monuments of Antiquity to be ſeen. *Xenophon.*

HAM, Lat. *Hamum*; a Town of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, ſituate in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Somme*, 4 Leagues from *St. Quentin*, betwixt *Noyon* and *Peronne*. *Lewis* of *Luxemburg* commonly called *Conneſtable de S. Paul*, cauſed a Citadel to be Built here. *Anno* 1470. with 4 Baſtions and a ſquare Tower. In *Germany* there's a *Hans-Town* of this Name, ſeated on the River *Lippe*, in the Earldom of *Marc* in *Weſtphalia*, upon the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*. It belongs, with the ſaid Earldom, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

* HAMADRYADES, Nymphs of Oaks and other Trees. Of whom the great Scholiaſt *Apollonius* relates a Pleaſant Hiſtory out of an Ancient Hiſtorian, *Charon* of *Lamſachem*. One *Rhœcus* perceiving an Oak ready to fall down, ordered his Servants to Underprop it. The Nymph, who was to have dy'd with the Tree, ſo highly reſented the Kindneſs, that ſhe appear'd to him, bad him ask her whatſoever he would, and promiſed to grant it him. He readily anſwer'd, That his greateſt Paſſion was to enjoy her. To which the Nymph conſented, upon Condition that he ſhould not meddle with any other Woman. But *Rhœcus* happning one Day to be overcome by a Temptation, a Boy that ſerved as a Meſſenger between 'em, found him in the Fact, and took upon him to Check his Maſter. *Rhœcus* anſwering ſomewhat Angrily, the Nymph fell into a Paſſion, and emaſculated him. Poets often confound the *Hamadryades* and *Naiades*: Some call 'em Goddeſſes; and even they who make 'em Mortal, grant 'em a Hundred Thouſand Years of Natural Life. *Aſpn. Virgil. Ovid.*

* HAMAN, an *Amalekite*, Favourite of *Abaſuerus* King of *Perſia*, was a great Perſecutor of the Jews, till the King, being ſatisfied by Queen *Eſther*, how much he had abus'd his Royal Authority, order'd him to be Hang'd on the ſame Gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*. See *Mordecai*.

* HAMATH, a City in the N. E. of the Tribe of *Zebulon*, whence the Adjacent Country was called the Land of *Emath*, or the *Amathites*. It was a Frontier towards *Syria*, and on the Foot of *Lebanon*. It was built by *Hamath*, the 11th. Son of *Canaan*, 2 *K.* 23. It is noted, becauſe the Spies ſent by *Moſes*, came to it, *Numb.* 13. for obtaining Peace of *David*, 2 *Sam.* 8. It was taken by the *Syrians*, and retaken by *Jeroboam*. The *Aſſyrians* did afterwards ſubdue it, which gave occaſion to *Sennacherib*'s Proud Queſtion, *Where are the Gods of Hamath?*

HAMAXOBIANI, a People bordering on *Scythia*, who dwelt in Tents made of Leather, which they carried about on Waggons. They Signaliz'd their Courage againſt *Cyrus*, *Darius* and *Alexander*. *Horace Silius Italicus.*

HAMBELIANS, One of the Four Ancient *Mahometan* Sects, ſtill to be found among ſome *Arabians*. So called from *Hambeli* the firſt Author thereof. *Ricaut*'s Hiſt. of the *Ottom.* Emp.

HAMBURG, Lat. *Hamburgum*; a Free and Imperial City of the Lower *Saxony*, in *Germany*, and Second of the Vandalick *Hans-Towns*; a place of Great Traffick. It lies upon the Borders of *Holſtein*; Conveniently ſeated for Trade on the River *Elve*, about 18 German Miles from the Sea. 'Tis a Flouriſhing City, Large, Populous, Rich, graced with fair Buildings, and very well Fortify'd. Formerly an Arch-Biſhop's See, founded by *Charles the Great*; but removed to *Bremen*, *An.* 8[illegible] with the conſent of *Lewis* then Emperour. *Morery* ſays, That *Hamburg* was ſometime Subject to the Arch-Biſhops of *Bremen*, and afterwards to ſome Private Princes; till at laſt it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Dukes of *Holſtein*, which happened in the Year 1374. Then the *Hamburghers* took the Oath of Allegiance to *Chriſtiern* Count of *Oldenburg* (the Firſt King of *Denmark* of that Houſe) as Duke of *Holſtein*; acknowledging him and his Succeſſors for their Lawful Lords. But they have ſince ſhpd their Necks out of the Collar, and being become a Free State, they of

only Pay ſome ſmall Duty to the King of *Denmark*, as Duke of *Holſtein*, by way of a Toll upon the account of *Gluckſtadt*, belonging to that King; which lies between *Hamburg* and the Rivers Mouth. However the Kings of *Denmark* have not laid down their Claim, as appears by ſeveral (though fruitleſs) Attempts they made upon this City; and particularly, the preſent King of *Denmark*, in the Year 1686. The truth is, they owe the Continuance of their Liberty, not ſo much to their own Strength, as the Jealouſie of the Neighbouring Princes; whoſe Intereſt is to keep it a Free State, rather than let it fall under the Power of any one Prince. Amongſt the Curioſities of this place, we may reckon the Town-houſe, adorned with the Statues of Nine Worthies, Carved with very great Art; and the Exchange or Meeting-place for Merchants. But, for Rare Workmanſhip, there's nothing like the Pulpit of St. *Catharine*'s Church; being made of Marble, with Figures of Alabaſter, and Ornaments of Gold moſt delicately wrought. It is obſerved of *Hamburg*, That it had once 177 Brewers, when there was but 40 Bakers, One Lawyer, and One Phyſician; The reaſon of which diſproportion was, That a Cup too much was their Natural Phyſick; That Bread being counted a Binder, was to be but ſparingly uſed; And, That their Differences were ſooner ended over a Can, than by Courſe of Law. Laſtly, *Hamburg* was formerly the Staple for Engliſh Cloth; from whence, on ſome Diſcontents, it was removed to *Stade*, and at laſt to *Holland*. The *Hamburghers* are *Lutherans*, and able to Arm 15000 Men. *Crantius. Cluvier. Bertius.* This City has had the Common Fate to change ſeveral Maſters; but they firſt paved the way to their Liberty, by purchaſing the Count of *Orlamund*'s Right, who was made Governour of it by the King of *Denmark*, *An.* 1203. The Government is ſomewhat Democratical. Their great Reformer was *Bugenhagius*. They oppoſed the Settlement of the Engliſh Proteſtants, who fled thither in Q. *Mary*'s Time: But now there is a Congregation of them there, who have liberty to meet for Divine Service at *Altena*, a neighbouring Village belonging to the King of *Denmark*. The Engliſh *Hamburgh* Company contributes not a little to the Trade and Fame of the Place, it being the uſual Abode of our Reſident for the *Hanſe Towns*. It is 16 *German* Miles from *Bremen*, and 6 E. from *Stada*.

HAMELEN, Lat. *Hamila*, a Town of *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Hanouer*. It lies properly in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, between *Heildeſheim* on the Eaſt, and *Paderborne* on the Weſt, being 26 Miles S. of *Hamburg*, and 20 S. E. of *Bremen*, and Watered by the River *Weſer*. It is famous for the wonderful Accident ſaid to have happened here *July* 22. 1376; for being incredibly troubled with Rats, a Muſician (whom they call'd the *Py'd-Piper*) offer'd to deſtroy 'em for a certain Summ which was agreed upon. Then the Piper tuning his Pipes, all the Rats in the Town danced after him as he croſs'd the River, and were drowned. This done, he demanded his Pay, but was denied. Whereupon ſtriking up a new Fit of Mirth, all the Children of the Town (Male and Female) were ſo much charmed therewith, that they followed him to a neighbouring Hill, which opening, ſwallowed all up but one that lagged behind, and according to ſome, they were ſeen again in *Tranſilvania*. In memory of this Tragedy, it was Ordered, That in all publick Writings, after the Date of our Saviours Nativity, this of their Childrens being ſwallowed up, ſhould be added. *M. Schokii Fabula Hamelenſis*. This Town is alſo Noted in Hiſtory, for the great Overthrow the *Imperialiſts* received here in *July*, 1633, 6000 being killed on the Spot, as attempting to relieve the Town then Beſieged by the *Swedes*, to whom it Surrender'd preſently after the Fight. *Calviſius*.

HAMET BEN-ABDALA, a *Mahometan* Prophet, who rebelled againſt the *Cheriffs*, took from 'em the Kingdom of *Fez* and *Morocco*, and ſtil'd himſelf King of *Africk*, and of all other Countries belonging unto *China*. *Mulei Seidan* King of *Morocco*, gave him Battel, to recover his Kingdom, but was Defeated by Inchantments. *Mulei* having diſcovered the Cheat, he came to Encounter his Enemy a ſecond time, carrying more powerful Magicians along with him; which had the deſir'd Succeſs: For *Hamet* was routed and killed, and the Family of the *Cheriffs* aſcended the Throne again. *Horn*.

* HAMILTON, The Name of a Noble and Ancient Family in *Scotland*; whereof there are at this time one Duke, two Earls, and one Baron. Whoſe Riſe is thus ſet down by the learned *Buchanan* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*. There was, ſaid he, in the Court of *England*, in the Reign of *Edward* II. a certain Gentleman, who ſpake Honourably of the Valour and Fortune of *Robert Bruce* then King of *Scotland*. Whereupon one of the *Spencers*, Bed-Chamber-Man to the King, either thinking his Speech was reproachful to the *Engliſh*, or elſe to curry Favour with the loofer ſort of the Nobility, drew forth his Faulchion and gave him a ſlight Wound. The Gentleman exaſperated by ſo bale an Affront, and attempting a preſent Revenge, was prevented by the Company; but the day after, finding *Spencer* in the ſame place, he ran him through. Upon which he fled preſently into *Scotland*, where he was courteouſly received by King *Robert*, and had ſome Lands near the River *Clyd* beſtow'd upon him. Whoſe Poſterity not long after, were advanced to the Degree of Noblemen, and thus gave Riſe to the Great Family of the *Hamiltons*. The Lands which the King gave him, have now a Town and Caſtle of that Name, being the Duke's uſual Reſidence, 5 Miles W. of *Edinburgh*. This Family has matched with the Blood Royal, and did formerly bear the Title of D. of *Chattleherault* in *France*, where the eldeſt Son had uſually great Commands. One of them called *James* Earl of *Arran*, was Regent of *Scotland* in Queen *Mary's* Minority. Of this Family alſo, was *Patrick Hamilton*, a Learned and Pious Preacher, who was burnt for Religion about 1544. *Buch*. The Author of the *Preſent State* of *Scotland*, ſays, there is an Act of Parliament, recognizing their right of Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, if the Race of the *Stewards* ſhould fail.

* HAM LISNAN, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africk*. It lies in the Province of *Chaus*, and was built by the old *Africans* in the moſt hilly Parts of the Country. Famous for the Temple of an old Idol worſhipped here, to which, at certain times, Men and Women reſorted in the Night; where, after their Devotions ended, and the Candles put out, every Man lay with the Woman he firſt touch'd. From whence perhaps the *Family of Love* have drawn their Platform, if all be true which is ſaid of them. A thing the Primitive Chriſtians were charg'd with by their Enemies, but falſely. *Heylin*.

* HAMMA, an ancient Town 15 Miles S. of *Capis* in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Barbary*, ſtrongly walled. It was built by the *Romans*, and has many of their Inſcriptions on Marble. The Streets are mean, the People poor, and the Country barren, Productive of nothing, but unpleaſant Dates. A Mile to the S. there is a hot Spring, which is convey'd into the Town, and ſerves for a Bath, though exceſſive hot, yet the People drink it after a days cooling. There is a Lake found by the ſaid Spring, call'd the *Leper's Pool*, becauſe it Cures the Leproſy, by Bathing. It taſtes like Brimſtone, and does not quench Thirſt. *Leo Africanus* p. 257. *Eng*.

HAMMAR, or HAMMER, Lat. *Hammaria*, a Town of *Aggerhus*, in the Kingdom of *Norway*; formerly a Biſhop's See, but ſince annexed to the See of *Aſlota*.

HAMMON. See AMMON.

* HAMMOND (*Henry*) D. D. was born at *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, and bred in *Eaton*-School; from whence he went to *Oxford*, where he became Fellow of *Magdalen*-College, Canon of *Chriſt's Church*, and Orator of the Univerſity. His Father was Doctor of Phyſick, and Phyſician to Prince *Henry*, King *James* I's Eldeſt Son. So pregnant were his Parts in his tender Years, that, when at *Eaton*-School, he puzzled the judicious Mr. *Buſt*, who was ſo skilful in Examining of Boys; ſo that being pos'd with his prodigious Wit, he at laſt left him to himſelf, which was the beſt courſe he could take. Such was his Complexion, Sanctity, Temperance, Meekneſs, Charity and Knowledge, that, as our Author ſays, he may be as juſtly called an *Angelical Doctor*, as he who is generally ſo called. So freſh and lively was his Complexion, that he reſembled the uſual Portraictures of *Cherubims*; ſo great his Sanctity, that he ſpent moſt of his Life in Devotion; ſuch his Abſtinence, that his Eating and Drinking were next to nothing; ſo great his Meekneſs, that he would not revile any of an oppoſite Judgment; ſo tranſcendent his Charity, that he was a Tutelar Angel to many a poor Royaliſt, whom he kept from famiſhing. Laſtly, Such the Latitude of his Learning, that he was moſt accurate in the whole Circle of Arts. He was, ſays a late Author, eloquent in the Tongues, exact in Ancient and Modern Writers, well-vers'd in Philoſophy, and better in Philology, moſt learn'd in School-Divinity, and a great Maſter in Church-Antiquity; made up of Fathers, Councils, Church-Hiſtorians, *&c.* as may beſt be ſeen in his moſt Elaborate Works. And as Diſtillers extract *Aqua Vitæ* from the Dregs of dead Beer, ſo he from the rotton Writings of the Rabbins, drew many Obſervations to the Advancement of Chriſtianity. Had not his Diſſolution happened juſt before the Reſtoration, he had been Biſhop of *Worceſter*, being deſigned for that Biſhoprick by King *Charles* II. He died at *Weſtwood* in *Worceſterſhire*, *Anno* 1659. leaving many learned Works behind him, which, by the Care of *William Fulman*, of *Corpus-Chriſti* College, were printed at *London*, and publiſhed in four Vollumes in *Folio*, 1684. Amongſt which, theſe are of ſpecial note, *viz.* his *Practical Catechiſm*, and his *Annotations upon the New Teſtament*. His *Life* is written by Dr. *John Fell*; to which I refer the Reader, for farther Information.

* HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSIRE, otherwiſe called the County of *Southampton*, from *Southampton* the Shire-Town, Lat. *Hantonia*. It is a Maritime County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Berkſhire*, on the South with the *Channel*, Eaſtward with *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, Weſtward with *Dorſet* and *Wiltſhire*. Its Length, from North to South, is at leaſt 50 Miles; its Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, not above 30. The whole divided into 37 Hundreds, wherein are 253 Pariſhes, and 23 Market-Towns, beſides the City of *Winchester*. Here the Air is temperate, and the Soil plentiful of Corn and Paſturage, with plenty of Wood for Fuel; nor is there in *England* any pleaſanter Country to live in. For the Defence of the Sea Coaſt, here are two noted Caſtles in the South-Weſt Parts, *viz.* *Hurſt* and *Calſhot*-Caſtles, upon two points of Land, ſhooting forth into the Sea; beſides the ſtrong Town of *Portſmouth*. The Fields are cloath'd, for the moſt part of the year, with an excellent Verdure, the Woods are ſtock'd with variety of Fowl, the Parks with red Deer, and the Rivers with Fiſhes, beſides the Conveniency of the Sea for Sea-fiſh, and Foreign Trade. Amongſt its Rivers, are the *Avon* and the *Stower*, the *Teſt* and the *Itching*. But this Country is chiefly noted, for its Honey and Wax; as alſo for its Bacon, counted the beſt in *England*; becauſe their Swine feed upon Acorns in the Foreſt. The principal Trading Commodities of this Country are Wool, Cloth and

and Iron. Laſtly, Out of this County are Elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, no leſs than 24 Members to ſerve in Parliament, including thoſe of the Iſle of *Weight*, which properly belong to this County.

* HAMPTON-COURT, a Royal Palace, 10 Miles S. W. from *London*, ſeated upon the *Thames*, in *Spelthorn* Hundred, part of *Middleſex*, over againſt *Kingſton* in *Surrey*. It was built by Cardinal *Woolſey*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. In this Houſe *Montmorency*, Lord Steward and Marſhal of *France*, ſent Embaſſador to the ſaid *Henry* VIII, was moſt ſumptuouſly Treated by that Prelate 4 or 5 days together: And by the Account which *Martin Bellay*, an Attendant of *Montmorency*, gives of this Palace, the Chambers had Hangings of wonderful Value, and every Place glitter'd with vaſt quantities of Gold and Silver Plate. There were (ſays he) 280 Beds, the Furniture to moſt of 'em, being Silk, and all for the Entertainment of Strangers only. *Grotius* rather adds to, than diminiſhes this Account in theſe his following Verſes.

Si quis opes neſcit (ſed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,
Hamton-Curta tuos conſulat ille Lares.
Contulerit toto cum ſparſa palatia Mundo
Dicet ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.

HAMSE: See EMESA.

HANAW, lat. *Hanovia*, a Town and Earldom of *Francenia* in *Germany*, under a Prince of the Empire, called the Count of *Hanaw*. The Town is Seated on the River *Kintz*, 4 Leagues E. of *Francfort*; and divided into the Old and New Town. This being built after the Model of the Towns in *Holland*, is neat and well fortified. *Spener.*

HANCHUNG, a great City of the Province of *Xenſi* in *China*. The Situation whereof is very ſtrong, by reaſon of the Mountains and Woods that ſurround it, ſo that it is almoſt inacceſſible to any Army. There is a wonderful Bridge made over the Mountains, to go in a direct way from hence to *Sigan*, the ſpace of 50 Leagues; for the building whereof, 30000 Men were imploy'd, beſides a whole Army of Souldiers. The Bridge above mentioned, is covered with Earth, and rail'd on both ſides with Iron Rails. The Commodities of this Place, are Honey, Wax, Muſk, and Vermilion; and its Territories abound with Red and Falow Deer. *Martin Martini*'s Deſcription of *China*.

HANGCHEU, the Capital City of the Province of *Chekiang*, and ſometime the Imperial Seat of *China*. This City is full of Canals, over which are a prodigious number of Bridges, of curious Workmanſhip. Theſe Canals iſſue from a Lake within the City, whoſe Water is as clear as Cryſtal. The ſame is finely beautified along the Banks with Groves, Gardens, Palaces, Temples, Colleges, and other Buildings, both publick and private, ſo that the *Chineſe* call it a Paradiſe on Earth. Upon a Hill in the middle of the City, yielding a delicate Proſpect, is a ſtately Tower, with a Dial ſhewing the Hours, by means of a Water Hour-glaſs: The Figures being guilt, and a foot and half in length, that they may be the more conſpicuous. Here is alſo a great number of Triumphal Arches Three Story high, erected to the Honour of deſerving Magiſtrates, and Citizens. They are beautified with Painting and Engraving. In the Great Piazza alone, they reckon 300 of 'em, with 3 Arches each, the great one in the middle, and the two leſſer on each ſide. There are 4 great Towers all built of *China* Ware. Their Temples are numerous and Magnificent, and their Idol Prieſts proportionable, who are reckoned to be 15000. The City ſo Populous, that 10000 Sacks of Rice are ſpent there every day, and yet a Sack contains as much as may ſerve 100 Men ſufficiently for one day. The Jeſuits have a very Magnificent Church here, and two Chapels in the Suburbs. In the adjacent Country, are abundance of Tygers, and the neighbouring Mountain *Licano* is famous for Muſk-rats, which are faſted and carried through the whole Empire, as rare Preſents. Near this City, in the Lake *Cinkeng*, famous for the ſmall fiſh called *Kenyu*, which the Grandees buy to eat three at three Golden Crowns a piece, tho' they be no longer than ones finger, but they are highly valued, becauſe their Skins (after, as is pretended with Gold Duſt; and they are familiar with them that will feed them, and play a thouſand little Tricks in the Water as if they deſigned to pleaſe them. Weſtward from the City, is the little Hill of *Pilaſung*, where are above 3000 Graves, part of whom live in Caverns, as in a perpetual Priſon, having their Food let down by Cords. On the Lake of *Si-hu* without the City, are abundance of Pleaſure boats, richly Painted and Gilded. And the River *Che*, is alſo very remarkable; for every 18th day of the 8th Moon (which falls in *October*) the Tide ſurpaſſes all other Tides in the Year, and flows with ſuch violence, that it over whelms all Veſſels, and that Day, the whole City divert themſelves with beholding the ſame. *Martin Martini*'s Deſcription of *China*.

* HANGING-STONE, a boundary betwixt *Comb-Martin*, and an other Pariſh in *Devonſhire*. It was ſo call'd from the following Accident. A Thief ſitting down by it to reſt himſelf, with a ſtolen Sheep, whoſe Feet were tied about his Neck, the Creature ſtruggling fell on the other ſide of the Stone, which is about a Foot high, and ſo hang'd him.

* HANKFORD, (Sir *William*) Chief Judge of the *King's Bench*, in the Reign of *Henry* V. was Born in *Devonſhire*. He adorned the Bench with great Learning and Integrity, but coming home Diſcontented from *London*, he fell into a great Paſſion with his Keeper, for ſuffering his Deer to be ſtoln, and charg'd him to ſhoot any, whom he ſhould find in the Park, that would not Stand when Spoken to, promiſing to bear him harmleſs. The next Night being dark, he preſents himſelf, and refuſing to ſtand the Keeper (according to his Order) ſhot him Dead, *Dec.* 12. 1422.

* HANMER, (*Meredith*) D. D. was Born in *Flintſhire*, a County of *North Wales*. He Tranſlated the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories of *Euſebius*, *Socrates*, *Euagrius*, &c. into *Engliſh*: Wrote an *Ephemeris* of the *Iriſh* Saints, and a Chronicle of that Country, being Treaſurer of *Trinity* Church in *Dublin*. He Died there of the Plague, *Anno* 1604.

HANNIBAL, the famous General of the *Carthaginians*, was Son of *Amilcar*, a Captain of *Carthage*; who had three Sons, of whom he uſed to ſay, That he bred up three Lions, who one Day ſhould tear the Entrails of *Rome*. He made his Son *Hannibal* Swear upon the Altar, that he ſhould never be reconciled to the *Romans*; which Ceremony, *Silius Italicus* deſcribes Elegantly, in the following manner, *l.* 1.

Olli permulcens Genitor caput, oſcula libat,
Attolitque animos hortando, & talibus implet:
Gens rediviva Phrygum, Cadmeæ Stirpis Alumnos
Fœderibus non æqua premit. Si fata negarint
Dedecus id patriæ noſtræ depellere dextra,
Hæc tua ſit laus, nate, vides, age, concipe bella
Latura exitium Laurentibus, horreat portus
Jam pubes Tyrrhena tuos, partuſque recuſent.
Te ſurgente, puer, Latis producere matres.

To which *Hannibal* Anſwered:

Romanos terra atque undis ubi competet ætas
Ferro ignique ſequar, Rhætæaque fata revolvam:
Non Superi mihi, non Martem cohibentia pacta,
Non celſæ obſliterint Alpes, Tarpeiaque Saxa:
Hanc mentem juro noſtræ per numina Matris,
Per manes, Regina, tuos.

At 26 Years of Age, he took upon him the Command of the Army, and after divers Succeſſes in *Spain*; as the Taking of *Salamanca* and *Saguntum*. He Defeated the *Gauls*, who diſputed the Paſſage of the *Rhone*, reſolving to carry the War into *Italy*. He went over the *Alps* with 80000 Foot and 12000 Horſe, in ſpite of *Publius Cornelius*, the Snow, and the Mountaineers that oppos'd his Paſſage. He made his Way through the Rocks, by a new Invention of mollifying them with Vinegar, and then cutting them with Inſtruments of Iron. Having taken *Turin* in three days, he advanced as far as *Parma*, where he Defeated *Cornelius Scipio*; who had loſt his life alſo, had he not been reſcued by his Son, afterward ſurnamed *Africanus*. *Hannibal* preſſed on, and Defeated *Cornelius*, together with his Colleague *Sempronius Longus*, a ſecond time, near the River *Trebia*. The next Year he was met near the Lake *Thraſimene* by *Flaminius*, whom he likewiſe overthrew, with the Slaughter of 15000 Men. The ſame Year, *Fabius Maximus*, ſurnamed *Cunctator*, wearied him with his Delays; but *Terentius Varro*, willing to make a quick Diſpatch, contrary to the Advice of his Colleague, *Paulus Æmilius*, gave him Battle at *Cannæ*, wherein the ſaid *Æmilius* was ſlain, with 40000 Foot and 2700 Horſe, and the Flower of the *Roman* Gentry; ſo that *Hannibal* is ſaid to have ſent to *Carthage*, 2 or 3 Buſhels of Gold Rings, found upon 5630 ſlain *Roman* Gentlemen. A prodigious Victory, the Conſequence whereof, muſt have been the Ruin and Downfall of the *Roman* Common-Wealth, had *Hannibal* known how to uſe it: But inſtead of going ſtraight to *Rome*, he went to *Capua*, where he Winter'd, and the Delights of the Place debauched his whole Army, whilſt the *Romans* recovered themſelves from the Conſternation, which the Loſs of five Battels had caſt them into. Then *Fabius*, having the Command of their Forces, uſed his former Policy, always following *Hannibal* cloſe, and incamping in the moſt advantageous Poſts, without hazarding a Battel, which *Hannibal* greedily fought for, but in vain. At laſt he came before *Rome*, which the *Romans* valued ſo little, that they ſent Forces to *Spain* that ſame day; and the very Ground on which he pitcht his Tent, was bought and ſold in the City, at its full Value; and he with as much Contempt of him, ſet their Shops to Sale by Auction; but it was too late, and the Rains forced him to raiſe the Siege. Two Years after, the Conſul *Marcellus* gave him Battle Three days ſucceſſively. With equal Advantage the Firſt Day, with Diſadvantage the Second, but with more Succeſs the Third. He offered Battel alſo the Fourth, but *Hannibal* retired, ſaying, *What ſhould I do with a Man, who can neither be Conquer'd, nor be Conquered.* Next year *Marcellus* was killed by an Ambuſh, and *Hannibal* being poſſeſſed of his Corps, made uſe of his Seal to the Governour of *Salapia*, deſiring him to be ready to receive him into la Garriſon by night. But *Crispinus* the other Conſul, though grievouſly Wounded, dreading ſome ſuch thing, ſent a Caution to the Neighbouring Garriſons, ſo that the Governour Counter plotted *Hannibal*, and on Pretence of Receiving, cut off a great many of his Troops. *Anno* 549. *Claudius Nero* Defeated *Aſdrubal*, *Hannibal*'s Brother, who alſo Invaded *Italy* with another Army; and by ſome of his Priſoners, threw his Head into *Hannibal*'s Camp, who on ſight thereof

ſaid, He doubted no longer of the Ruin of *Carthage*. After this, he was Defeated by *Sempronius Gracchus*, and alſo in a Sea-fight at *Eumenes*. Thus having paſſed 16 Years in *Italy*, he was call'd home, to Relieve *Carthage* then hard Beſet by *Scipio*; with whom he Treating of a Peace, without effect, they came to a Battel, which *Hannibal* loſt, with 20000 of his Men kill'd, and as many taken. This accumulation of Misfortunes, the product of one Neglect, made *Hannibal* adviſe the *Carthaginians* to Peace, quit *Africk*, and fly into *Aſia*, where he ſtirred up firſt *Antiochus*, then *Pruſia*, King of *Bithynia* againſt the *Romans*; but all to little purpoſe. At laſt, fearing to fall into the Hands of the *Romans*, he poiſoned himſelf in the *64th*. Year of his Age, about 183 Years before Chriſt, on which *Juvenal* Writes Elegantly, *Sat.* 10. thus,

Exitus ergo quis eſt, O gloria? vincitur idem
Nempe & in Exilium præceps fugit; atque ibi magnus
Miranduſque Cliens ſedet ad prætoria Regis
Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno
Finem Animæ, quæ res humanas miſcuit olim.
Non Gladii, non Saxa dabunt, non tela: Sed ille
Cannarum Vindex, ac tanti ſanguinis ultor
Annulus———

However Authors are not agreed on the manner of his Death; ſome ſaying, that he was Crucify'd; and others, that he was ſtoned by the *Carthaginians* for his ill Succeſs. Various are the Characters Hiſtorians give him, being charged by ſome with Perfidiouſneſs, by others with Cruelty. *Livy* praiſes him for his Wit, and *Scipio* for his Military Skill; inſomuch, that he reckons him the Greateſt of all Generals, *Pyrrhus* the Second, and Himſelf the Third. *Lucian* in his Dialogues of the Dead, brings in *Alexander* the Great, and *Scipio*, contending which was the Greateſt Captain; but according to him, *Alexander* was the Firſt, *Scipio* the Second, and *Hannibal* the Third. *Cornelius Nepos* writes of him, that he did as much exceed all other Captains, as the *Roman* Valour exceeded that of other Nations. Inſomuch, that there was a probability of his Conquering the *Romans*, if he had not been weakned by the Envy of his Country-men: But the Emulation and Detraction of many, was too hard for the Vertue of one. Beſides the aforeſaid *Hannibal*, the *Carthaginians* had an Admiral of this Name, who had been ſometime ſucceſsful againſt the *Romans*; and another who was ſent to the Succour of the *Hegeſſians*. The *Romans* themſelves had an *Hannibal* in the XIII Age, who was made a Cardinal by Pope *Urban* IV. and to whom *Thomas Aquinas* dedicated ſome of his Works. *Denmark* in this preſent Age produced a famous States-man of this Name, commonly called Count *Hannibal* of *Seeſtede*, who died at *Paris* in 1666. with the Character of Plenipotentiary from the King of *Denmark*.

HANNIBALIANUS, King or Governour of *Pontus* and *Armenia*: He was Son to *Dalmatius*, Brother to *Conſtantine* the Great. *Hannibalianus* was much in the favour of his Uncle *Conſtantine*, who married him to his Eldeſt Daughter *Conſtantina*, and gave him the Title of King, with the Provinces of *Armenia* the Leſſer, *Pontus* and *Capadocia* for his Dominions: But after the Death of *Conſtantine*, he was Murther'd by *Conſtantius* in the Year 337. * *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, &c.

* HANNO, the Name of three noted *Carthaginians*. One, who to paſs for a God, taught ſome Birds to ſay, *Hanno is a God*; and afterwards let them fly, that others might learn it of em, and ſo proclaim him a God in the Air. But the Birds, when at liberty, betook themſelves to their wild Notes again, and *Hanno* loſt his labour. Another *Hanno* wrote a relation of his Voyage round *Africk*, in his own Language, which was Tranſlated into Greek, under the Title of *Periplus*. The Third, was a Captain, who had a very tame Lion, for which the State (who look'd upon it as a Sign of his Aſpiring to the Government) baniſh'd him. In the XI. Age, there was one *Hanno* Arch Biſhop of *Cologne*, who caus'd the Eyes of ſeveral Judges to be pull'd out, for giving an unjuſt Sentence againſt a poor Woman; except one of them, to whom he left one Eye, that he might ſee to lead the others home. He alſo ordered Heads of Brick without Eyes to be fixt over their Doors. *Plin. Nat. Hiſt.*

* HANOVER, The Families of *Wolfenbuttle*, *Lunenburg*, *Zell* and *Hanover*, are all of one Stock, *viz.* The Houſe of *Brunſwick*, and Deſcended from the *Guelfs* and *Henry* the *Lyon*. I ſhall not repeat what is ſaid in other places, but only obſerve, that *William* the Seventh, was the Fifth Child of *Ernell*, the Seventh Duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, and became the Head of the Family. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Chriſtian* the Third King of *Denmark*, and Died in 1592. After he had by her ſixteen Children, many of whom out-liv'd their Father; but the Brothers had agreed among themſelves, that to preſerve the Luſtre of the Family, only one of them ſhould Marry; who was *George* the Thirteenth Child to *William*, and an Excellent Prince, Valiant, Pious and Prudent. He had Five Children by *Anne Eleanor* Daughter to *Lewis*, Landgrave of *Heſſe-Darmſtad*, and Died in 1641. *Chriſtian Lewis* his Eldeſt Son, died without Iſſue in 1665. The Second Son *George William* ſucceeded his Brother. He was born in 1624, is yet alive, and has but one Daughter. *John Fredrick* the Third Son to *George*, was born in 1625. Married *Benedicta Henriet Philippina*, Daughter to *Edward* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Nevers*, Died in 1679, and left but Four Daughters. *Sophia Amelia*, who Eſpouſed *Frederick* King of *Denmark*, and Died in 1685, was the Fourth Child of *George*. The Fifth was *Erneſt Auguſtus* Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, born in 1629. He Married *Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick*, the Fifth Elector of the *Palatinate* and King of *Bohemia* by *Elizabeth* Daughter to King *James* I. of *E.* in 1658, and Succeeded to the Eſtate of *John Frederick* his third Brother in 1680. He has ſeveral Children, of which *George Lewis* the Eldeſt, born in 1660, is only to Succeed him in all his Eſtates; nay, and in all the Countries belonging to the Houſe of *Zell* and *Hanover*. Since he has Married in 1682. *Sophia-Dorothy*, only Daughter to *George William*, the Duke of *Zell*, his Unkle. This Year 1692. Prince *Erneſt Auguſtus* put in to be made Elector of the Empire, and has obtain'd it. *Schowart Obſer. Hiſto. Geneal.*

HANOVER, Lat. *Hanovera*, a Town of the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Duke of that Name, being a Proteſtant Prince, of the Houſe of *Brunſwick* or *Lunenburg*, and one of the moſt Potent in the Empire. The Town is Seated on the River *Lein*, in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, ſix Leagues W. of the Town ſo call'd, and is both a fair and ſtrong Town. It joined with the *Smalcaldian* Confederates in the late *German* Wars. *Sleidan.*

* HANSE-TOWNS, certain Towns of *Germany*, confederate for the benefit of Trade, and enjoying great Privileges. Some ſay, that they were ſo called from the Word *Hanſe*, ſignifying Alliance; and others, from *An-Ze*, which ſignifies *upon the Sea*; becauſe the firſt Towns that entred into this ſort of Incorporation, were Seated near the *Baltick*. The City of *Bremen*, in the *Lower Saxony*, is ſaid to have been the Founder of this Confederacy, about the Year 1164, to encourage the Trade, which it, and many other *Maritime* Towns, drove in *Livonia*. How many Aſſociated at firſt, is not certainly known: But the Deſign did ſo viſibly proſper, that many In-land Cities, and ſome of no great Trading, joined with 'em in a League, for their common Defence and Preſervation. And at laſt it grew to that height, that moſt of the Chief Places of Trade in *Europe*, entred into the Confederacy. As, in the *Low-Countries*: *Antwerp*, *Dort*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Bruges*, *Oſtend* and *Dunkirk*. In *France*: *Calais*, *Rouen*, *St. Malo*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne* and *Marſeille*. In *Spain*: *Barcelona*, *Sevil* and *Cadiz*. In *Portugal*: *Lisbon*. In *Italy*: *Leghorn*, *Naples* and *Meſſina*. In *England*: *London*; beſides many other Sea-Port Towns, reckon'd in all, to the Number of 72. But theſe Foreign *Hanſe-Towns*, quitted the League, when the Princes and States, under whoſe Dominion they lived, erected Companies, to promote and encourage the Trade of their reſpective Subjects. In the moſt flouriſhing Times of the Confederacy, the *Hanſe-Towns* had four general Staples, for the Sale of their Merchandiſe, *viz.* *London* in *England*; *Bruges* in *Flanders* (whence it was carried to *Antwerp*, and thence to *Amſterdam*) *Bergen* in *Norway*; and *Novogod* in *Ruſſia*. And this Confederacy, which was made at firſt only for the Security of their Trade, and their Mutual Defence againſt Princes, grew ſo Powerful at laſt, as to attempt a War againſt *Waldemar* III. King of *Denmark*, who Reign'd about 1348. Their Fleet went ſtraight to *Copenhagen*, and put the King to flight; who, to make Peace, yielded to them the Poſſeſſion of *Schonen*, for the Space of 15 Years. *Anno* 1428. they ſet out another Fleet, of 250 Sail, againſt *Eric* King of *Denmark*, with Land Forces conſiſting of 12000 Men, and put him to very hard ſhifts. In 1615, with the *Hollanders* Aſſiſtance, they Relieved the Town of *Brunſwick*, then Beſieged by the Duke of that Name. After the Foreign *Hanſe-Towns* had withdrawn themſelves from the League, by Order of their ſupreme Powers, ſtill the *German Hanſe-Towns* continued their Confederacy, and then Decreed, That none ſhould be admitted, but ſuch as were Situate in *Germany*, or had a Dependency on the Empire. Whereupon they reduced themſelves under Four Capital *Hanſe Towns*, *Lubeck*, *Cologne*, *Brunſwick* and *Dantzick*; which laſt, though Subject, in ſome meaſure, to the King of *Poland*, is called to the *German* Diets. *Lubeck* has the Precedency, being impowered to call General Aſſemblies, and intruſted with the Publick Treaſure of the Society. The Aſſemblies Meet but once in three Years, unleſs upon ſome extraordinary and urgent Occaſion. They had formerly for their Protector, the Great Maſter of the *Teutonick Order*. Sometimes the King of *Denmark*, or the King of *Sweden*, and alſo the King of *Spain*, as Soverain of the *Low-Countries*. But they have been a long time without Protectors. At preſent, the *Hanſe-Towns* are in a manner reduced to theſe SIX, *viz.* *Lubeck*, *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Roſtock*, *Dantzick* and *Cologne*; the reſt, having little or no Share, beſides the Name, in their Confederacy. *Heiſſius Hiſtor. of the Empire.*

HANTHILLE, or HANWILL (*John*) an Engliſh Benedictine, living in the XIIIth Cent. He was a Learned Perſon for his Time, and had a Genius for Verſifying; beſides ſeveral Poems, he wrote the Antiquities of *England* in Nine Books, Intituled, *Architrenium*, which he Dedicated to *Walter* of *Coutances*, Arch Biſhop of *Roan*. * *Lilius Giraldus*. *Voſſius*, *Bale*, &c.

HAOANUS, or HAOAXE, an *African* River, which riſing in the *Abyſſinian* Mountains, runs through that Kingdom, and renders it Fruitful, as *Nile* does *Egypt*, to which its not much inferiour in Greatneſs, and after a Courſe of 600 Miles, falls into the *Red Sea*. *Lobo's Travels.*

HAOLONE, a *Tartarian* Prince, Brother to *Cublai*, the Great *Cham*. *Anno* 1256, being Baptized with his ſaid Brother, he raiſed a vaſt Army to reinthrone *Hayton* King of *Armenia*, whoſe Kingdom the *Saracens* ravaged. He poſſeſſed himſelf of *Perſia*, impriſoned the *Caliph* of *Babilon*, and Starv'd him in a Tower amidſt his Treaſures. After that, he recovered *Aleppo*, *Damaſcus*, and all the *Holy Land*, where he re-eſtabliſhed the Chriſtians. St. *Lewis* of *France* ſent him Magnificent Preſents. *Kircher de la Chine*.

HAPSBURG: See HABSBURG.

* HAPSEL, Lat. *Happelia*, a Town of *Eſten* in *Livonia*, under the Crown of *Sweden*. It ſtands upon a ſmall Bay of the *Baltick*, 12 Leagues Weſt of *Revel*; and was formerly a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Riga*; but ſince Transferred to *Oejel*. *Hoffman*.

* HARAN, Lat. *Carra*, or *Carrhæ*, a City of *Meſopotamia*. This is the Place, to which *Terah*, the Father of *Abraham* removed, when he went towards *Canaan*, and called it *Haran*, after one of his Sons, who was Father to *Lot*. It was afterwards known to the *Roman* Writers, by the Name of *Carræ*. Noted for the Death of *Craſſus*, that Wealthy *Roman*, whoſe Eſtate amounted to 7100 Talents; that is in our Money, One Million, Three Hundred Thirty One Thouſand, Two Hundred and Ninety Pounds, beſides the Tenth he offered to *Hercules*, and three Months Corn he diſtributed among the Poor. He himſelf was ſlain, and his Army routed near this City, by *Orodes* King of *Parthia*. Hence *Lucan* ſays,

——— Miſerando funere Craſſus
Aſſyrias Latio maculavit ſanguine Carras.

Where it is to be Noted, That he calls it the *Aſſyrian Carræ*, by Poetical Licence, becauſe formerly the *Aſſyrians* had been Lords thereof. It was alſo memorable, for a Famous Temple of the *Moon*, Worſhipped here (but no where elſe) in both Sexes; ſome honouring it as a Female Deity, then called *Dea Luna*; and others in the Dreſs and Shape of a Man, by them called *Deus Lunus*. But with this *Proviſo*, ſays *Partianus*, That he who Worſhipped the *Moon*, in the ſhape of a Man, ſhould preſerve his Authority over his Wife. but he that Worſhipp'd her in the ſhape of a Woman, ſhould be for ever ſubject to his Wife; which makes us think there were but few of this Religion. *Voſſius*.

HARBOROUGH: See HARBURG.

HARBURG, a *Norman* Town in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, ſeated on the Bank of the River *Elbe*, about two Leagues S. of *Hamburg*, and 11 W. of *Lunenburg*.

HARBURG, or *Harborough*, a Market-Town of *Gartree* Hundred, in the utmoſt South parts of *Leiceſterſhire*, ſituate on the North ſide of the *Welland*, which parts it from *Northamptonſhire*.

HARCOURT, Lat. *Harcurtium*, a Town and Caſtle of *Normandy* in *France*, about five Leagues from *Evreux*, and two N. of *Beaumont*. Of principal Note, for giving Name to the Ancient Family of the *Harcourts*, which has bred ſo many Great Men, both in Church and State: And amongſt others, the Lady *Marie de Harcourt*, famous for her great Courage, and Charity to the Poor. She was Daughter of *John* the VII. Count of *Harcourt*, and Wife of *Anthony* of *Lorrain*, Count of *Vaudemont*. This Generous Princeſs followed her Husband, in moſt of his Warlike Expeditions: And 'tis reported of her, that hearing of the Siege of *Vaudemont*, when ſhe was juſt got up from Child-bed, ſhe mounted on Horſeback, and with a ſmall Force, obliged the Enemy to raiſe the ſame. *La Roque. Du Chesne*.

HARDERWICK, Lat. *Harderwicum*, or *Hardebonas*, a Sea Town of *Gueldreland* in the *Low Countries*, under the States of *Holland*. It lies in that Tract of *Gueldreland*, which is called the *Veluwe* on the *Zuider Zee*, 6 Leagues W. of *Deventer*. *Anno* 1503, it was burnt down to the Ground, but has been Rebuilt ſince, more Strong and Beautiful than formerly. It is alſo an Univerſity.

HARDICANUTE: See CANUTE.

* HARDING (*John*) Eſq, a Man equally addicted to Arms and Arts. He lived in the XV. Age, in the Reign of *Edw*. IV. His firſt Military Employment was under *Robert Umfreville*, Governour of *Roxborough* Caſtle, with whom he did good Service againſt the *Scots*. Afterwards he followed King *Edward* the IVs Standard, to whom he faithfully adhered, not only in the Sunſhine of Proſperity, but alſo in his greateſt Diſtreſs. But the beſt Service he did the King, was his venturing into *Scotland*, and ſetching thence out of their Records, many Original Letters, which he got by his Induſtry, but with great hazard of his life. He preſented em to the King, and thence Collected an Hiſtory of the ſeveral ſolemn Submiſſions publickly made and Sacred Oaths of Fealty, openly taken by ſome of the Kings of *Scotland*, to the Kings of *England*, ſince the Reign of *Athelſtan*. But *Scotch* Hiſtorians aſſert, that ſuch Homage, was performed only for the County of *Cumberland*, and ſome Parcels of Land then Kings had in *England*, South of the River *Tweed*: Except in the Caſe of the *Baliols*, who promiſed to hold the Crown on theſe Terms, That they might be ſeated upon the Throne, by the Power of the *Engliſh* Kings, the People being averſe to them. He wrote alſo a Chronicle of the Kings in Verſe, from *Brutus* to the foreſaid King *Edward* IV. for which, he was accounted one of the cheifeſt Poets of his time.

* HARDTZ WALDT, a Mountain and Foreſt in *Thuringia*, in the S. of the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, between *Halberſtadt* to the E. and *Goſlar* to the W. reaching between the *Bode* and the *Weſer*, called *Sylva Herculis*; and by *Frolm*, *Sylva Semana*; by *Cæſar*, *Sylva Bacenis*. *Mercator*, by Miſtake, makes it part of *Sylva Hercinia*.

HARDUEING (*Denis*) was born at *Ghent*, and died 1606. He was a conſiderable Lawyer, Hiſtorian, and Maſter of the Polite part of Learning. His Works are, *De Magiſtratibus Flandriæ*. *De Cancellariis Burgundiæ*. *Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica Flandriæ*. *De Illuſtribus Zelandiæ Familiis*. *De Nobilitate Burgundica, Namurcens & Leodicenſi*. *De Nobilitate Hiſpanica*. *De Gentis Farneſiæ*, &c. * Valar. Andr. Bibl. Belg.

* HARE Sir (*Nicholas*) Deſcended from *John*, the Son of Mr. *Nicholas Hare* of *Homersfield*, in the County of *Suffolk*, of a good Houſe and Family; who was very Eminent in his Generation, and had been a great Benefactor to the Society of the *Middle Temple*, whereof he was Governour in the 30th. 32d. and 37th. of *Henry* VIII. As alſo in the 5th. of *Edward* VI. and in the 3d. and 4th. of *Philip* and *Mary*; and after he had been imployed with the D. of *Norfolk* in ſeveral Great Affairs, and ſerved at Court as Maſter of Requeſts to three Princes ſucceſſively, he was Advanced by Q. *Mary* to be Maſter of the Rolls, and one of the Privy-Council, and died Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, *Oct*. 31. *An*. 1557. He, together with his Lady, was Buried in the *Temple* Church near the Altar, under a fair Monument, with an Engraven Epitaph; but were removed, not long ſince, to the Round Walk under the *Cupola*, which his Succeſſors are diſpleas'd at. This Sir *Nicholas* leaving no Iſſue, Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow Bardolph*, in the County of *Norfolk*, became Heir. This Sir *Ralph* had a Brother named *John*, who was Father to *Hugh*, created by *Charles* I. Baron of *Coleraine* in *Ireland*, *Aug*. 31. 1625. and Married the Lady *Lucy Mountague*, Second Daughter to the Right Honourable *Henry* firſt Earl of *Manchester*, by whom he had *Henry* the preſent Lord *Coleraine*, whoſe firſt Lady was *Constantia*, only Daughter to Sir *Richard Lucy* of *Broadwater*, *Com*. *Hartford*, Knight and Baronet; by whom he has Iſſue, the Honourable *Hugh Hare* of *Beckworth Com*. *Surrey*, Eſq, his Eldeſt Son, married to Mrs. *Lydia Calcton*; and alſo the Honourable *Lucius* and *Conſtantia Hare*, not yet Married. His Lordſhips preſent Lady, is her Grace *Sarah*, Relict of *John*, late Duke of *Summerſet*.

HARFLEUR, Lat. *Harfleurium*, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, properly belonging to that part of it call'd *le Pays de Caux*. It ſtands at the Mouth of the *Seine*, three Leagues N. of *Honfleur*, and about two Eaſtward of *Havre de Grace*. But of little Note at preſent, becauſe not capable of any great Shipping, nor uſeful in the way of Trade, ſince *Havre de Grace* has intercepted it. Famous notwithſtanding in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, for being the firſt Town, which that Victorious Prince, King *Henry* V. attempted and took in *France*, a little before the Battle of *Agincourt*; but now more Famous for the Defeat of the *French* Fleet under *Tourville*, by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* under Admiral *Ruſſel*, off of the *Cape* called *Cape Harfleur*, *An*. 1692.

HARLAI, the Name of a moſt Noble and Ancient Family of *France*, famous for having bred Men of great Note in the World. Some derive their Original from *England*, and others from *Burgundy*; particularly from *Harlay* a Town in the *Franche Compte*. However, *Francis de Harlai* Son of *Philibert*, was the firſt that came and ſettled in *France*, in the Reign of *Charles* VI. One of them being ſent by *Henry* III. to the *German* Proteſtants, with an Embaſſy, he brought 12000 Men with him, and Defeated the Duke of *Savoy*, who oppoſed his March. He alſo ſerved *Henry* IV. with great Zeal. *Achilles de Harlay* being firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, upon the day of the *Barricades*, there being taken by the *Leaguers*, boldly declar'd againſt the undutiful Heats of thoſe People, who, under a vain pretence of Religion, diſpiſed the Royal Authority, and by ſo doing, outrag'd that Faith, which they pretended to Defend, and being threatned by 'em, he told them, That he hated to oppoſe his Prince, becauſe of a different Religion; that his Soul was in God's hands, his Body in theirs, and his Heart with the Laws, to whom afterwards he made his Eſcape.

HARLEM: See HAERLEM.

* HARLESTON, a Market Town of *Leſſam* Hundred, on the South Eaſt Border of *Norfolk*, on the Weſt Side of Waveney River *Haven*.

HARLEIGH alias HARLECHCASTLE in the County of *Merioneth*, in the Principality of *North Wales*, ſtands on the Weſt part of the Sea ſhore, it was a very ſtately Structure, of exceeding ſtrength both by Art and Nature. Under the Hill which is an entire Rock, from whence it takes its Name, *Hleb* in the Britiſh Tongue, ſignifies, upon which *Camden* informs us. It is walled about, and has [illegible] and commands the Sea, and Paſſages of Entrance by Land. In the Year 1611, Queen *Elizabeth* of *Bohemia*, by Letters Patents, grant the Office of Conſtable of *Harleigh Caſtle*, to *John Lee*, Eſq; as a mark of Her Favour, he being then Cup-bearer to that Princeſs, having been Gentleman of Honour, and a Perſon very eminent for his Loyalty to his Prince, and was much in eſteem in moſt of the Courts of *Europe*. *Charles Nicolas Lee*, Eſq; Grandſon of *John Lee*, has ſucceeded him in the Honour of Conſtable of *Harleigh Caſtle*, very lately this Walls was dug up a Golden Torque, being a wreathed Ba[illegible]

Gold of three or four twiſts, about four foot in length, its believ'd to be of great Antiquity.

* HARLEY (*John*) Biſhop of *Hereford*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. was born in *Buckinghamſhire*, and bred in *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*. No ſooner was *Edward* VI. come to the Crown, but he Preach'd Proteſtant Doctrine, when few People could tell which way the Tide would turn, and moſt Men were in ſuſpence. In a ſolemn *Lent* Sermon, that he Preach'd in St. *Peter's* Pariſh-Church in *Oxford*, he powerfully preſs'd Juſtification by Faith alone: Upon which, he was hurried up to *London* for an Heretick, where he was acquitted, Commended and Preferr'd to be Tutor to the Sons of *John* Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*. Then he was made Biſhop of *Hereford*, but loſt his Biſhoprick, for being Married in the 1ſt. of Q. *Mary*.

* HARLINGEN, Lat. *Harlinga*, one of the chief Towns of *Weſtfrieſland*, under the States of *Holland*, Situate at the Entrance of the *Zuider Zee*, where it has a pretty good Harbour, well Fortify'd, and hard to be taken, becauſe the Country about it, may be laid under Water.

* HARMAS, a Town of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, ſo called, becauſe the Southſayers *Amphiaraus*, was there ſwallowed under Ground. Therefore this Place was encompaſs'd with Pillars. And 'tis ſaid, that the very Birds would not reſt upon them, nor wild Beaſts eat the Graſs that grew upon that Ground. *Stephanus.*

* HARMONIDAS, a *Trojan* ſo belov'd by the Goddeſs *Pallas*, that ſhe taught him all what Architecture can perform. It was he that built the Ships that carried *Paris* into *Greece*. *Homer Iliad.* 5.

* HARNLAND, a Province of *Livonia*, having *Finland* on the N. *Wirland* on the E. and *Wike* on the S. It is 16 *German* Miles in length, and eighth in Breadth. And together with *Wirland* makes a Dutchy, ſubject to the Crown of *Sweden*. *Guagnus.*

HARO (*Lewis de*) A Grandee and Miniſter of State in *Spain*, he was Nephew to *Gaſpard* Duke *de Olivarez*, who, dying without Iſſue, *Lewis* ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate; but his Temper was much more even and unaſpiring than his Uncles; he did conſiderable ſervice to the Crown of *Spain*, and particularly, by Treating the Peace with Cardinal *Mazarine* between *France* and that Kingdom in 1659. He died in 1662. * *Hiſt. du Siecla courant.*

* HAROLD, King of *England*, for his Swiftneſs ſurnam'd *Harefoot*, was Son to *Canute* the firſt of the Name, by *Algiva* of *Northampton* his firſt Wife. Yet, ſome think him to have been Suppoſitious, and that ſhe had him of a *Shoomaker's* Wife, or a Maid-ſervant, to conceal her Barrenneſs. Upon King *Canute's* deceaſe, purſuant to his Teſtament, he was Proclaim'd King of *England*, in a great Aſſembly at *Oxford*, by D. *Leofric*, and the *Mercians*. But *Alnet*, then Archbiſhop, having the Regal Habiliments in his Cuſtody, refus'd to deliver 'em up to any but the Sons of *Emma*; for which *Harold* ever hated the Clergy, and they lov'd him accordingly. *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, the *Londoners*, and the *Weſt Saxons*, ſtood all for *Hardi Canute*, the late King's Son by his ſecond Wife *Emma*: But he being then in *Denmark*, *Harold* prevail'd; yet ſo, as that the Kingdom ſhould be divided between 'em, and the *Weſt* and *South* part, reſerv'd by *Emma* for *Hardi Canute*, till his Return. But *Harold* having now the Power in his own hands, and being poſſeſs'd of his Father's Treaſure at *Winchester*, made it his buſineſs to ſecure all to himſelf. To get his two Half brothers *Edward* and *Alfred* into his Power, he forg'd a Letter, in the Name of their Mother *Emma*, inviting them into *England*, the Copy whereof is to be ſeen in the Book call'd *Encomium Emmæ*. This Letter was ſent to the young Princes then in *Normandy*, by expreſs Meſſengers, with preſents alſo, as from their Mother. Their Anſwer was, by the ſame Meſſengers, that one of 'em would ſoon wait upon her, naming both the Time and Place. It was the Fate of *Alfred*, the Younger Brother to come over; who no ſooner Landed, but he fell into the hands of Earl *Godwin*, ſent on purpoſe to betray him. Being brought Priſoner to *London*, he was carried bound to *Ely*, had his Eyes put out by the way, and being deliver'd to the Monks of *Ely*, died ſoon afterwards in their Cuſtody. *Emma* full of Grief for the loſs of her Son, fled immediately to *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, who Aſſign'd her a Dwelling at *Bruges*, where having Reſided about two Years, ſhe was viſited from *Denmark* by *Hardi Canute* her Son, who had not been long there, when *Harold* died at *London* or *Oxford*, and was Buried at *Winchester*, in the 4th Year of his Reign, the leſs Lamented, becauſe a Tyrant, His Succeſſor was the ſaid *Hardi Canute* *Baker.* Chron.

* HAROLD, the Second King of *England*, ſucceeded *Edward the Confeſſor*, *Anno* 1066. But his Reign was ſhort, and ended the very ſame Year. He was no ſooner Plac'd upon the Throne, but he began to be more Courtly than ever, framing himſelf to any thing, that he might gain the Love of his Subjects. He was Courteous to the Good, Diſcountenanc'd the Wicked, made good Laws, and Repeal'd bad ones. He ſtrictly charg'd his Officers to puniſh Thieves, Robbers, and all Diſturbers of the Peace, whilſt he himſelf ſhew'd his Zeal both by Sea and Land, for the Defence of the Realm. In the mean time, a Comet was ſeen with a terrible Hair, which was look'd upon as a Prognoſtick of great Changes. The firſt Diſturber of *Harold's* peace was his Brother *Toſti*, who envying his younger Brother's Advancement to the Crown, did his utmoſt to Dethrone him. He came from *Flanders* with ſome Ships, and Infeſted the Coaſt of *Hampſhire* and *Suſſex*, putting the Iſle of *Wight* under Contribution. But hearing that Forces were preparing againſt him, he turn'd his Courſe towards *Lincolnſhire*, where he committed ſome Outrages, yet was ſoon forc'd to quit the Country, and ſeek for ſhelter at the Court of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*. *Harold*, it ſeems, in the Reign of King *Edward*, had been at the Court of *William* Duke of *Normandy*; where being kindly Entertain'd, he was ſo far wrought upon, as to promiſe voluntarily upon Oath, not only to deliver him *Dover* Caſtle, (then in his Poſſeſſion) but alſo to uſe his utmoſt Endeavour to procure him the Kingdom after King *Edward's* deceaſe. Whereupon the Duke's Daughter, then too young for Marriage, was Betroth'd to him, and on his Departure he was richly preſented by the Duke; who hearing afterwards that *Harold* had taken Poſſeſſion of the Crown, ſent Embaſſadors to mind him of his Promiſe and Oath. To whom he made this Anſwer, That by the death of his Daughter betroth'd unto him upon that Condition, he was abſolv'd from his Oath; adding ſuch other plauſible Reaſons, as ſeem'd to make the Duke's Demands unjuſt. *Matthew Paris* ſays, that he ſent his Meſſengers back, on lame and broken-winded Horſes. The Duke being incens'd at ſuch a Return, reſolves to get by Force what he could not compaſs by fair Means. Accordingly he fits out a great Fleet at St. *Valery*, and raiſes a choice Army to Invade *England*. *Harold* hearing of it, makes Preparation to reſiſt him, and cauſes ſtrong Watch to be kept on the Coaſt. But whilſt he was thus providing againſt Duke *Will.* *Harold Harfager* King of *Norway*, appears at the Mouth of the *Tine* with a prodigious Navy, which Earl *Toſti* having joyn'd with his Ships, ſet ſail with all ſpeed, and enter'd the River *Humber*, whence turning into the *Ouſe*, they landed; and being come before *York* took it by Storm. *Harold* with all his Forces march'd, gave 'em Battle, and cut off the greateſt part of 'em, with *Harfager* their King, and *Toſti* his own Brother; the reſt ſurrendring themſelves, he ſuffer'd freely to depart with 20 Ships, on Oath never to return as Enemies, and left Hoſtages for the performance of their Promiſe. Duke *William*, in the mean time, lay with a Fleet of 900 Sail ready at St. *Valery*, and waited only for a favourable Wind. At laſt he Lands at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, or as others ſay, at *Pevenſy*, *Sep.* 8th. 1066. King *Harold* was at Dinner when he receiv'd the firſt News of his Landing, little expecting the Duke would come out ſo late in the Year; and being puff'd up with the Thoughts of his late Victory, he contemn'd his Enemies. However, in great haſte, he marches to *London*, and thence into *Suſſex*, not tarrying for Supplies. Before the Battle, the Duke ſent him theſe Overtures, That he would either lay down his Scepter, or hold it of him, or try his Title by ſingle Combat in the ſight of both Armies, or refer it to the Pope. All which being rejected, both ſides prepar'd to fight next Morning: The *Engliſh* with ſinging and drinking all Night, the *Normans* by Confeſſion of their Sins, and taking the Communion. The 14th. of *October* was the Day of Battle; the Place, about nine Miles from *Haſtings*, ever ſince call'd *Battle-field*. The Fight was obſtinate and ſharp on both Sides, the *Normans* not being able to break the Main Body of the *Engliſh* Foot, till feigning a Retreat, the *Engliſh* broke their Ranks to purſue; when, on a ſudden the *Normans* turning back, got the Advantage: Yet the Valour of the *Engliſh* made the Victory a long time doubtful; for having got on an upper Ground, they beat the *Normans* down by Heaps, and fill'd a great Ditch with the Slain. At laſt, a fatal Arrow determin'd the Victory on the *Normans* ſide, killing King *Harold*, after he had maintain'd the Fight with unſpeakable Courage and perſonal Valour: For, he being ſlain, his Army fainted, and had not the Heart to ſtand any longer. With *Harold* fell alſo his two Brothers, *Leofwin* and *Girtha*, and the greateſt part of the *Engliſh* Nobility. The Duke himſelf eſcaped very narrowly, having had three Horſes killed under him. Thus *England* was Conquer'd again, which had ſo lately Recovered it ſelf from the *Daniſh* Yoke; and what the *Danes* could not do in 200 Years, the *Normans* did at one Blow, as may be ſeen more at large in the Reign of *William* the Conquerour. King *Harold* had married *Aldgith*, Daughter of *Algar* Duke of *Mercia*, whom *Edwin* and *Morcar* her Brothers, hearing of the King's Death, ſent with all ſpeed to *Wellchester*. As for the Body of *Harold*, the Conquerour ſent it without Ranſom to his Mother, who buried it at *Waltham*, in a Church built at his own Charge.

HARPAGUS, the great Confident and Favourite of *Aſtyages* King of *Media*, who inſtead of putting young *Cyrus* to Death (as commanded) ſaved him. In Revenge whereof the King cut *Harpagus* his Son in pieces, and cauſed him to be ſerved at his Father's Table; who thereupon kept a Correſpondence with *Cyrus*, aſſiſted him to overcome *Aſtyages*, and was made General of his Forces. *Herold l.* 1. & 2.

* HARPALICE, Daughter to *Lycurgus* King of *Thracia*. She was a great Huntreſs, and a warlike Woman. Hearing that her Father was taken by the *Getes*, ſhe preſently got together ſome Troops, fell upon the Enemy, and reſcued him. *Virgil.*

HARPALUS, a learn'd Aſtrologer, who lived about the 75 Olympiad. He corrected the *Cycle* of eight Years, which *Cleoſtratus* of *Tenedos* had invented, to fit the Sun's Courſe to the Moon's, and propos'd another of nine Years, which was followed for ſome time, till *Meton*, *Pauſanias* his Son, finding ſome Errors in it, publiſhed in the 86 Olympaid his *Enneadecaterides*, that is, his Cycle of 19 Years, call'd the *Golden Number*. *Diodor. Sicul. l.* 12.

HARPALUS, a Captain under *Alexander* the Great, who being made Governour of *Babylon*, plunder'd the Royal Palace in his Masters Absence, and came into *Greece* to raise a Rebellion there. But finding himself pursued by *Antipater*, he escap'd into *Candia*, where he was treacherously killed. *Q. Curtius.*

HARPIES, fabulous Monsters, Daughters of *Neptune* and the *Earth*; so called from the Greek ἁρπάζειν, to snatch or ravish. They were said to dwell in Islands partly by Sea and partly by Land. They are feigned to be Fowls with a Virgins Face and Bears Ears, their Bodies like Vultures, and Hands like their hooked Talons. *Virgil* mentions three of them, *viz. Aello*, *Ocypete*, and *Celæno*, which last *Homer* names *Podarge*. But *Hesiod* takes notice only of the first two. According to the Poets, they haunted *Phineas*'s House, infected his Meat, and snatched it from his Table. But *Zetes* and *Calais*, two famous Argonauts (Sons of *Boreas* by *Orithya*) being winged, were sent thither, and drove them away to the Islands *Strophades*. The sence whereof is this: First, By the Argonauts are only meant *Phœnician* Merchants that went into *Colchis* to buy Sheep: And the *Harpies* were nothing but Locusts, ἀκρίδια in Greek, and *Arbeh* in Hebrew, signifying a Locust. And as the Locusts in *Egypt* were driven away by the North Winds; so the Poets feign'd the *Harpies* to be driven away by *Zetes* and *Calais*, Sons of *Boreas* the North-wind. The *Harpies* caused a Famine in *Phineas*'s Country, and 'tis well known that whole Provinces have been eaten up by Locusts, as you may see more at large in *Bochart*'s *Hierozoicon*. The *Harpies* caus'd a great stink, so will Locusts; and when they die for want of Food, they so poison the Air, that it sometimes brings the Plague. The *Harpies* infected what they touched; so do the Locusts. Going to devour *Phineas*'s Meat they made such a Noise, that they were heard at a good distance; so do the Locusts with their Teeth when they eat, and with their Wings when they fly. *Phineas* could not hinder their coming at him, agreeable to what the Prophet *Joel* says of the Locusts wherewith he threatned the *Jews*: *They shall*, says he, *run to and fro in the City, climb up upon the Houses, and enter like a Thief at the Windows.* The *Harpies* got away without any harm; and the same is said of the Locusts in *Joel*; *When they fall upon the Sword*, says he, *they shall not be wounded. Biblioth. Univ. T* I.

HARPOCRATES, the God of Silence among the *Egyptians*, pictur'd with his Finger upon his Mouth. The Peach-Tree was Consecrated to him, whose Leaf is shaped like the Tongue, and its Fruit like the Heart. Tho' 'tis likely the Story was taken from *Harpocrates*, a Greek Philosopher, whose Precepts were most for Silence, and against Freedom of Speech; whence the Proverb mentioned by *Catullus*, *Harpocratem reddere*, that is, to strike one Dumb, or make him hold his Tongue. *Natalis Comes.*

HARPSFEILD (*Nicholas*) Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, he appear'd very zealous for the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and to support that Interest submitted to twenty three years Imprisonment under Queen *Elizabeth*, and died under that restraint in 1582. He wrote six Dialogues against the *Magdeburgenses*, published by *Alanus Copus*. A History of *England*. An Account of *Wicliff*'s Heresie, *&c.* * *Pits de Script. Angl.*

* HARRINGTON (Sir *John*) one of the most ingenious *English* Poets of his Time, Born in *Somersetshire*, Bred in *Cambridge*, and Liv'd in the Reigns of Q. *Elizabeth* (who was his Godmother) and K. *James* I. He is particularly Noted for his Witty Book of *Epigrams*, and his ingenious Translation of *Orlando Furioso* out of the *Italian*. There are two noted Jests; one his own, and the other made upon him. The first happen'd at the Lady *Roberts* House, his Wife's Mother, where they us'd to go to Dinner extraordinary late. A Child of his being there said Grace, which was that of the Primmer, wherein are these words, *Thou givest them Meat in due Season*; upon which Sir *John* stopt the Child as speaking an Untruth; for here (says he) we never have our Meat in due Season. The other happened at an Ord'nary in *Bath*, to which Sir *John* frequently repair'd, where he observ'd a young Woman that waited at Table, neglecting other Gentlemen who sate higher, and were of greater Estates, but most officious to him. He ask'd her the Reason of it; and her Return was, That knowing him to be a witty Gentleman, she was cautious not to displease him, lest he should make an *Epigram* upon her, wittily referring to his Book of *Epigrams*.

HARRIOT (*Thomas*) a Man accomplish'd in all kinds of Learning, especially the Mathematicks, to which his Genius seem'd in a peculiar manner adapted. He was born at *Oxford* about the Year 1560, and had afterwards his Education there, in St. *Mary Hall*. He well merited his Degrees in Arts in that University, to which he was so great an Ornament. He was Contemporary with Mr. *Oughtred*, though some Years elder; Providence seeming to design this happy conjuncture of Time for the presenting to the World those two great Reflorers of Mathematick Learning; and therefore it would be an Injustice to him, and to our Country where he was born, if we should omit making an honourable mention of his Name; and the rather, because a Neighbouring Nation has been in a fair way of Robbing him and us of his deserved Praise. The great *Des Cartes*, in those Works of his, which have made him most Renowned, shines with the light borrowed from this Illustrious Person, as will appear to any who shall compare their Books, and consult the Learned Dr. *Wallis* in his Treatise of *Algebra* in English, (both in the Book, and the Preface) and also in the Latin Edition more fully, (at the end of the Preface, and after Chap. 53.) Where he accurately compares the Improvements that *Harriot* made in his Book called *Artis Analyticæ Praxis*, with what *Des Cartes* advanced after, as his own (without mentioning the Name of *Harriot*) in his Geometry; and gives it clearly of *Harriot*'s side, upon fair and convincing Reasons; as,

First, *Harriot*'s Book was published several Years before that of *Des Cartes*, *viz. An.* 1631; the other not till 1637.

Secondly, *Des Cartes* was in *Holland* when *Harriot*'s Book was printed, where it was easie for him to have procured it; but he came into *England* from thence the same Year, *viz.* 1631. And a Man of his Curiosity can't be suppos'd to be a stranger to a Book which was so newly made publick, and writ upon a Subject on which his own thoughts were so deeply engaged.

Thirdly, He observes the same Method. *Des Cartes* seems to have been so well satisfied in these Improvements of *Algebra* to be found in *Harriot*, and the condition to which it was by him reduced, (they are the words of Doctor *Wallis*, Cap. 55. begin.) that in his Geometry (*quam ego Algebram potius dicerem*, as he says in another place, in his Epist. to Sir *Sam. Morland*, at the end of the 53 Chap. Lat. Edit.) first published in French *An.* 1637. and afterward in Latin by *Fr.* Van *Schooten*, *An.* 1649, & 1659. He doth perfectly follow *Harriot* almost in every thing, and adds very little of his own, if any thing (as to pure *Algebra*) to what we have before shewed out of *Harriot*. Without which Foundation (says he, Chap. 30.) that whole Superstructure of *Des Cartes* (I doubt) had never been.

And in the Letter but now mentioned, he takes pains to compare them through the very particulars in six or seven Pages; and in his Letter to *Prestet* of the same length, and next following, he hath confirmed this with great advantage on his side over his Adversary. This truth appear'd so plain to his Countrey-man Monsieur *Roberval*, that when Sir *Charles Cavendish* being at *Paris*, shewed him *Harriot*'s Book, he was convinced that *Des Cartes* had perused it; and being startled he fell into this Exclamation, *Il l'a veu! Il l'a veu!* He hath seen it! He hath seen it! finding all that in *Harriot* which he had before admired in *Des Cartes*, and not doubting but that *Des Cartes* had it from thence, *Cap.* 53.

Notwithstanding it must be granted, that *Des Cartes* added divers Geometrical Effections and Accommodations of *Algebra* to many Geometrical Propositions, as *Vieta*, *Getaldus*, *Oughtred*, and others, had done before, and many others have done since, (*Ibid. Cap.* 55.) but that was not *Harriot*'s business here. The Learned Publisher of this Book of his (Mr. *Warner* in his Preface and Epilogue thereto) informs us, that there were many other Mathematical Books written by this Author, and those full of excellent knowledge (never printed, and now probably lost) and that this *Algebra* was published as a necessary *Prodromus* to the intended Publishing those others, and an Introduction for the better understanding of them, Cap. 53. begin.

Of this Treatise this Account given is the fuller, because the Book it self has been but little known abroad; possibly for the Reasons before-mentioned, that the Author has had the misfortune to be Eclipsed by the great Name of *Des Cartes*, and the Improvements he had made upon it, and the success his Book met with, where *Harriot*, by this means, had scarce the good fortune to be named.

Some little time after the Year 1579, leaving the University, he was taken into the Family of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, that he might, at leisure hours, instruct him in the Mathematicks. He accompanied him in his Expedition to *Virginia*; of which Country, Sir *Walter* encourag'd him to give a Description, which is printed both in Latin and English. After his Return he was invited into the Family of the E. of *Northumberland*; who, after he was Condemned to perpetual Imprisonment in the *Tower*, entertained him, and other eminent Mathematicians, allowing them both a splendid Table and large Pensions; to him particularly 120 *l. per Annum.*

He lived about sixty Years, and died the 2d of *July* 1621. He was had in great Esteem, as appears by the sumptuous Funeral made for him by the eminent Men in that Learning, and by the costly Monument erected for him in the Church of St. *Christopher*, *London*, where he was buried; with this Elogy, amongst other things, said in his Praise. (Dr. *Wallis*'s Algebra at the end of his Pref. to the Lat. Edit.)

——*Omnes Scientias calluit, & in omnibus excelluit, Mathematicis, Philosophicis, Theologicis; Veritatis indagator Studiosissimus, Dei Trinitatis cultor Piissimus.*

* HARRISON (*Thomas*) a Man of mean Extraction, advanc'd by the Parliament to be Major-General of their Army. But more particularly noted, for his being one of the Judges of King *Charles* I. and drawing up the Sentence of his Condemnation. For which (after the Return of King *Charles* II.) on Wednesday the 10th of *October* 1660. he was Tried and Condemn'd; and on the *Saturday* following, Executed at *Charing Cross*.

HARTBEN, a famous *Swedish* Giant, 9 Cubits high, who had always 12 Champions by him to tye him fast, when he was taken with a Fighting-fit. There are many more fabulous Stories of him, which, for brevities sake, I shall omit. *Saxo Grammaticus.*

* HAS-

* HARTFORD, Lat. *Hartfordia*, the chief Town of *Hartfordſhire*, twenty Miles North Weſt off *London*. It ſtands on the River *Lea*, and conſiſts of three Pariſhes; the turning of the Highway through *Ware*, has been much to its prejudice. Here however are kept the County Aſſizes; and here was held a Synod in the Dawning of Chriſtianity among the *Saxons*, in which St. *Auſtin* had a conſultation with the *Britiſh* Biſhops. Afterwards noted for giving the Title of Earl to the Illuſtrious Family Surnam'd *De Clare*; for being a goodly Patrimony, and an Addition of Honour to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*; and now it gives the Title of Marqueſs to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

* HARTFORDSHIRE, ſo call'd from *Hartford*, the Chief Town thereof. In Latin, *Hartfordienſis Comitatus*. It is call'd the Garden of *England*, is an In-land County, and lies between *Bedford* and *Cambridgeſhire* on the North, *Middleſex* on the South, *Eſſex* on the Eaſt, and *Buckinghamſhire* on the Weſt. The utmoſt length thereof from North to South, is 27 Miles; its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, much the ſame. The whole is divided into 8 Hundreds, wherein are 120 Pariſhes, and 17 Market-Towns. The Ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Bedford* and *Buckinghamſhire*, were named *Catieuchlani* by the old Romans. The Country was divided betwixt the Kings of *Mercia* and the *Eaſt Saxons* in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, as it is at this day, betwixt the Biſhops of *London* and *Lincoln*, as to their Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. A Country ſo ſweet and healthful, that it is commonly ſaid of ſuch as purchaſe Houſes or Lands therein, that they pay two Years purchaſe for the Air thereof; which, together with its nearneſs to *London*, makes it to be very well Inhabited; eſpecially by Gentry and Merchants, who have here their Country Houſes, uſually term'd *Buries*, as in other Shires, Places, Courts, Halls, Mannors; and ſo great is their number, that from *Ware* to *London*, which is 20 Miles, the Road is full of neat Towns and Gentlemens Houſes, affording a pleaſant and diverting Proſpect all the way, beſides the conveniency of a large, dry and ſmooth Road. The Soil is abundantly Fruitful, yielding plenty of Graſs Corn, Cattle and Wood, and wants nothing either for Convenency or Delight. Laſtly, out of this County are Elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, four Members of Parliament, two for *Hartford*, and two for St. *Albans*.

* HARTLAND-POINT, Lat. *Herculis Promontorium*, upon the Southern Sea, in the North-weſt Parts of *Devonſhire*.

* HARTLE-POOL, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, noted only for its Situation upon a Neck of Land ſhooting forth into the Sea, which ſurrounds it on all ſides but the Weſt.

HARTMAN (*George*) a Mathematician, liv'd in the XVIth Cent. in 1540. He Invented the *Bâton de l'Artillerie*, or *Baculus Bombardicus*. * *Voſſius de Mathem.*

HARTMAN (*Wolfgangus*) wrote the Annals of *Augsburg* in 1556. * *Stumphius, in Comment. Rec. Helvet.*

* HARVEY (*William*) a famous *Engliſh* Phyſician, Born at *Folkſton* in *Kent*, and Bred in *Cajus* College in *Cambridge*, where he Commenc'd Dr. of Phyſick. He ſtudied five Years at *Padua* in *Italy*; from whence being return'd home, he made a good Compoſition of Foreign and Domeſtick Learning, and was for many Years Phyſician to K. *Charles* I. It was he that firſt diſcovered the Circulation of the Blood, which being ſtrongly oppos'd at firſt, was found at laſt to be grounded upon ſound Reaſon, and his Opinion ſubmitted unto by the Learn'd. He was a great Benefactor to the College of Phyſicians in *London*, and died in the 80th Year of his Age, *Anno* 1657. Tho' he died a Batchelor, he may be ſaid to have Immortaliz'd his Name beyond the Advantage of a Poſterity, by his Books *De Circulatione Sanguinis*, *De Generatione*, and *De Ovo*.

* HARWICH, Lat. *Harwicum*, a Market, Borough and Sea Port Town of *Tendring* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Eſſex*. It lies at the Mouth of the River *Stour*, almoſt ſurrounded with the Sea, and having the benefit of a ſafe and capacious Haven. Famous of Old for a Naval Victory the *Engliſh* got here over the *Danes*, *Anno* 884. The Town is ſtrong both by Art and Nature, Populous, but ſomething to ſeek for freſh Water. Being the readieſt Paſſage for *Holland*, 'tis therefore the Station for the Packet-Boats imployed for that purpoſe.

HASCORA, ASCORA, or ESCURA, a Province of *Morocco* in *Africk*. It lies betwixt *Duccala* on the North, *Morocco* on the South, and *Tedles* on the Eaſt. A fruitful Country, intermixt with rich Fields and pleaſant Gardens, furniſhed with moſt ſorts of choice Fruits, and amongſt others, Grapes of an extraordinary bigneſs. It has alſo good ſtore of Honey, and ſome Mines of Iron, and is inhabited by a more civil People than the reſt of the Country. The Chief City is *Elmadena*, otherwiſe called *Hascora*, 80 Miles N. E. of *Morocco*, on a branch of the *Atlas*. It conſiſts of 2000 Families, and was liable to much Oppreſſion before it was ſubjected to the King of *Fez*. *Leo Afr.*

HASBAT, or HOBAT, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Affrick*; 'tis ſituate upon the *Streight* of *Gibralter*. Its Towns are *Azzilla*, *Tangier*, *Ceuta*, &c.

HASEL, or VAL HASEL, a Valley and Bayliwick of the Canton of *Berne* in *Switzerland*, extending from the Lake of *Brientz*, to the Head of the River *Aar*, and Mount *Grimſel*; abounding with excellent Paſturage, and noted for its Iron Mines. Near unto it is a Hill called *Engſtlen*, out of which iſſues a Spring near that of the River *Aar*, always dry but in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, when they turn the Cattel to the Mountains; and then it runs only Mornings and Evenings, at the time of watering the Cattel. 'Tis ſaid, that if any dirty thing be thrown into it, it dries up, and runs not till ſome days after. *Simler* and *Plantin*, *Deſcr. of Switzerland*.

* HASELMERE, a Market and Borough Town of *Godalming* Hundred in the South Weſt of *Surrey*, upon the Borders of *Hampſhire*.

* HASLINGDEN, a Market Town of *Blackburn* Hundred in the South Eaſt of *Lancaſhire*.

* HASSEN CHERIFF, a *Numidian*, Born in the Province of *Dara*. He underſtood Philoſophy and Magick. To get himſelf into Credit with the People, he made great ſhew of Sanctity, and ſaid, he was Deſcended of the Ancient *Mahometan* Princes. He had three Sons which he ſent to *Mecca*, after having Educated them in his own Mode; who returning Enthuſiaſtically zealous, drew great numbers after them, the People reckoning it a great Priviledge to kiſs the Tail of their Gowns. His two Youngeſt he Adviſ'd to go to *Fez* about the Year 1508, *Mahomet Oatar* then Reigning. There the one got a Pulpit in the College of *Moderaſe*, the other was made Tutor to the King's Children; in the mean time their Father demanded the Government of *Morocco*, *Suſa*, *Tiemeſen*, and ſome other Places, on pretence to Defend them againſt the Chriſtians, which the Emperor granted. He was ſucceſsful enough at firſt, and the People followed him; but at laſt *Tahan Ben Tuſuf*, a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*, and the *Cheriff's Mortal Enemy*, fought him, and routed his Army; and Rallying a ſecond time, was ſlain himſelf. *Touanus*.

* HASTINGS, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town of *Haſtings* Rape in the South Eaſt of *Suſſex*. This is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and conſiſts of two Streets, extending from North to South, with a Pariſh Church to each Street. Its Haven is fed by a ſmall River, and had once for its Defence a ſtrong Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, in whoſe Ruins Lights being now placed, it ſerves in the Night for a Direction to Sailers. The Earl of *Huntington* is Baron of *Haſtings*, that Title being Conferr'd upon Sir *William Haſtings* by *Edward* IV. This Town had a Pere of Timber, but is now deſtroy'd by the Sea. A Brief was granted by Q. *Elizabeth* to Collect Money for its Repair, which being miſpent, it was never perform'd, ſo that the Trade and Place is ſince decay'd.

* HASTINGS (*Theophilus*) the preſent Earl of *Huntington*, is the Seventh Earl of that Name from his Anceſtor *George* Lord *Haſtings* and *Hungerford*, created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1529. Which *George* was Grandſon to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, a Perſon of great Note for his eminent Imployment and ſingular Truſts, the Reward of his firm adhering to the Houſe of *York*. King *Edward* IV. made him Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Baron *Haſtings* of *Aſhby de la Zouch*, &c. But the King's Brother, *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, perceiving him to obſtruct the way to his ambitious Deſigns, procured his Diſgrace, and caus'd him to be Beheaded without any Form of Trial: However his Son *Edward* ſucceeded him, and found ſo much Favour from K. *Henry* VIIth. that he was reſtored to his Father's Honours and Eſtate. This *Edward* was the Father of *George* aforeſaid, who firſt brought into the Family the Title of Earl of *Huntington*, to whom ſucceeded *Francis* his Son and Heir, *An.* 1544; *Henry* Son and Heir of *Francis*, 1561; *George*, Brother to *Henry*, 1595; *Henry*, Grandſon and Heir to *George*, 1604; *Ferdinand*, *Henry*'s Son and Heir, 1643; and laſtly, *Theophilus* the now Earl, Son to the ſaid *Ferdinand*, 1655.

* HATFIELD, a Market Town of *Harlow Hundred* in the Weſt of *Eſſex*: And alſo a Town of *Broadwater* Hundred in *Hartfordſhire*, otherwiſe call'd *Biſhops Hatfield*. Noted for the ſtately Houſe of the ſame Name; formerly a Royal Palace, till it came, by way of Exchange, to the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Salisbury*.

* HATHERLEY, a Market Town of *Black Torrington* Hundred in the Weſt of *Devonſhire*, Seated on the *Torridge*.

* HATTEM, a ſmall Town in *Guelderland*, ſubject to the States of *Holland*. 'Tis Seated on the River *Yſel*, about five Leagues from its fall into the Sea.

* HATTON (*Chriſtopher*) Lord High Chancellor of *England* in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Born at *Holdenby* in *Northamptonſhire*; but deſcended from an ancient Family in *Cheſhire*, deriving its Pedigree from *Nigel* Baron of *Hatton* in that County. He was bred up to the Law in the Inns of Court, but more like a Gentleman, than one who pretended to raiſe himſelf by that Profeſſion. The Queen firſt took Notice of him for the comelineſs of his Perſon, and his graceful Dancing in a Maſk at Court; but more afterwards for his great Abilities, which rais'd him to the high Degree of Chancellor, not without the Envy of thoſe who were much better Lawyers. Mr. *Dugdale* in his *Baronage of England*, ſays, That he became firſt one of the Queen's Gentlemen-Penſioners, then Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and next Captain of the Guard. From which Office he ſtept to be Vice Chamberlain, one of the Privy-Council, and at laſt Lord-Chancellor, with the Addition of the Garter. The truth is, he had a large Proportion of Gifts and Endowments; his Features, his Gate, his Carriage, his Parts, and his Prudence, ſtrove how to ſet him off. But as his Abilities were much above his Experience, ſo was this above his Learning, and his Learning above his Education: What he did was ſo exactly Juſt and Diſcreet, and what he ſpoke ſo weighty, that he was choſen to keep the Queen's Conſcience as her Chancellor, and to expreſs her Senſe as her Speaker. The Courtiers that envy'd the laſt Capacity, were by his Power forc'd to confeſs their Errors,

and the Serjeants that refuſed to Plead before him at firſt, could not but own at laſt his Abilities. His Place was above his Law, but not above his Parts, which were ſo very pregnant and comprehenſive, that he could command other Mens knowledge to as good purpoſe as his own. And whereas 'tis ſaid, the Civil Law is ſufficient to dictate Equity, he made uſe of Sir *Richard Swale*, Doctor of the Civil Law, as a Servant and Friend, whoſe Advice he followed in all Matters of Moment. His Station was great, but his Humility greater, giving an eaſie Acceſs to all Addreſſes. His Diſpatches were quick, but weighty. His Orders many, yet all conſiſtent. Being very ſeldom revers'd in Chancery, and his Advice oppoſed more ſeldom in Council. He was ſo Juſt, that his Sentence was a Law to the Subject; and ſo wiſe, that his Opinion was an Oracle with the Queen. Her Majeſty, who never forgave Debts, call'd him to an Account for an old one, and rigorouſly demanded preſent Payment. This ſtartled him, becauſe he could not do it at that time, and that Back-ſtroke went ſo deep to his Heart, that it caſt him into a Mortal Diſeaſe. The Queen ſorry for what ſhe had done, endeavour'd what ſhe cou d to recover him, and brought him Cordials with her own hands, but all would not do. Thus he died a Batchelor, *Anno* 1591. and was Buried under a ſtately Monument in the Quire of St. *Paul*'s. He adopted Sir *William Newport* his Siſters Son, for his Heir, who upon that chang'd his Name to Sir *William Hatton*; but in default of Iſſue-Male by him, he ſettled the greateſt part of the Eſtate upon his Godſon *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Son and Heir of *John Hatton*, his neareſt Kinſman of the Male-Line; which *Chriſtopher*, upon the Death of Sir *Will. Newport* without Iſſue Male, did accordingly enjoy it, and was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *James* I. from whom is Deſcended the preſent Lord Viſcount *Hatton*.

* HATTON (*Chriſtopher*) the preſent Viſcount, takes his Denomination from the Lordſhip of *Hatton* in *Cheſhire*, and is Grandſon to that Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, who ſucceeded in the Eſtate of the Lord Chancellour *Hatton*, and left a Son of his Name, who was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. and always ſtood firm to his Majeſty's Intereſt. In conſideration whereof he was by the ſaid King created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Hatton* of *Kirby* in *Northamptonſhire*, and made Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold. He died in *July* 1670, leaving two Sons and three Daughters by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Eldeſt of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *Charles Montague*, a younger Brother to *Henry* late Earl of *Manchester*. Of his two Sons *Chriſtopher* and *Charles*, the Eldeſt, this preſent Lord, was afterwards advanced by King *Charles* II. to the Dignity of Viſcount, and made Governour of *Garnſey*, as his Father was before him. He married the Lady *Chriſtian Tufton*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Thanet*; and by her has Iſſue one only Daughter named *Anne*, married to the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*.

HATTON, or HAYTON, one of the Premonſtratenſian Monks, liv'd in the Year 1300. He wrote a Book call'd *Hiſtoria Orientalis*, the laſt Edition of which was Printed at *Cologne*, in 1671. * *La Croix du Maine*, &c.

* HATWAN, or HADWAN, a fortify'd Town in Upper *Hungary* on the *Zagyne*, five Miles N. of *Peſt*, and ſix from *Agria*. It hath been ſeveral times Taken and Re-taken by the *Turks* and *Germans*, and was Abandon'd by the latter in 1604.

HAVANA, Lat. *Havana*, the chief Town of *Cuba*, one of the two great Iſlands in the Gulph of *Mexico*, well fortify'd. A noted Port of good Trade in the North of the Iſland, oppoſite to *Florida*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Governour of *Cuba*. 'Tis alſo the Rendezvous of the Ships bound for *Spain*, from all parts of the Gulph, tarrying here for one another, till all being met together, ſail hence by the Streights of *Bahonia*. Though this Place be well Fortify'd, yet the *Buccaniers* a few Years ſince, with a ſmall number of Ships ſurpriz'd and plunder'd it, making the Inhabitants pay a vaſt ſum to ſave it from being burnt. It is the beſt frequented Port of all the *Weſt-Indies*.

HAVELBERG, Lat. *Havelburga*, a Town of *Brandenburg* in the Lower *Germany*. Its Name expreſſes the ſituation of it on a Hill, near the River *Havel*; which falls a League lower into the *Elbe*, about 10 Leagues North Weſt of *Berlin*. *Havelberg* was formerly a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan to the Arch Biſhop of *Magdeberg*, till it was made Secular during the *German* Wars, and yielded up to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*.

* HAVERFORD WEST, a Market and Borough Town of *Ronſe* Hundred in the *Cledhenven* in *Pembrokeſhire*.

* HAVERILL, a Market Town of *Risbridge* Hundred in the South Weſt Parts of *Suffolk*, upon the Edge of *Eſſex* and *Cambridgeſhire*, ſituate near the Spring of the *Stowr*, which divides *Suffolk* from *Eſſex*.

* HAVILAH, a Town of old *Arabia Petræa*, ſo called from *Havilah* the Son of *Chus*. It was the fartheſt Border of the *Amalekites* and *Iſraelites*, on the Gulph of *Perſia*, as *Sur* was on the *Red Sea*, or Gulph of *Arabia*. The Land of *Havilah* is partly that which is now called *Chuſeſtan* or *Suſiana*, a Province of *Perſia*.

* HAVRA, a Seaport of *Arabia Fœlix* on the *Red Sea*, 20 Leagues N. of *Algier*. It is a wealthy Place, defended with a Caſtle, and noted for a Quarry, whence ſtone Pots were digged, and for the Neighbourhood of Mount *Radua* to the South of it, which affords the beſt Stones in the World. *Nubienſis*.

* HAURAN, a Town of *Geſhur* in the North parts of *Paleſtine*, mentioned by the Prophet *Ezekiel* Ch. 47. whence the North parts took the Name of *Auranitis*.

HAURE DE GRACE, Lat. *Portus Gratiæ*, or *Franciſcopolis*, a noted Sea-port of *Normandy* in *France*, ſituate between *Harfleur* and *Feſcamp*, at the Mouth of the River *Seine* (the ſame that runs through *Paris*) about 20 Leagues from *Rouan*. The Town is very pleaſant and well built, with the conveniency of a fine Harbour, which makes it capable of good Trade. *Francis* I. from whom it is called in Latin *Franciſcopolis*, began to fortifie it, in order to make it a Bulwark againſt the *Engliſh*; and his Succeſſor *Henry* finiſhed what he had begun. During the Civil Wars of *France* in the laſt Century, it was taken by the Proteſtants, *Anno* 1562, who deliver'd it up to the *Engliſh*. But the Year after the *Engliſh* loſt it again, the Place being then infected with a grievous Peſtilence. *Lewis* XIII. increaſed its Fortifications, and Built a Cittadel in it, with four great Royal Baſtions. It is a very important Place, and look'd upon as one of the Keys of *France*. It was ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh* Fleet in the Year 1694, and a great part of it ruined. *Thuanus*. *Du Cheſne*.

HAUTE-COMBE, a Village in *Savoy*, a League from *Bellay*, with an Abby of *Ciſtertian* Friars. Of ſpecial Note for its wonderful Spring, which dries up and runs again twice in an Hour. *Papyri Maſſon*.

* HAUTE-RIVE, a Town of upper *Languedoc* in *France*, on the River *Auriege*, 13 Miles South of *Tholouſe*.

* HAWKWOOD (Sir *John*) Born at *Sible Heningham* in *Eſſex*, in the Reign of *Edward* III. His extraction was mean, his Education ſuitable, but his Improvement in Arms wonderful. His Father was *Gilbert Hawkwood* a Tanner, who bound him Apprentice to a Taylor in *London*; but he ſoon turn'd his Needle into a Sword, and Thimble into a Shield. Being preſs'd for the King's Service in his *French* Wars, he behav'd himſelf ſo valiantly, that it was not long before he became Captain of a Company of Foot Soldiers, and afterwards Knighted for ſome good Service. But a Peace being Concluded between the Two Crowns, and his Eſtate not able to maintain his Title, he went into *Italy* with ſome *Engliſh* Forces to advance his Fortunes. There he ſerv'd firſt with good Succeſs in the War of *John* Marqueſs of *Montferrat*, next under *Galeaze* Duke of *Milan*, being courted thereunto by *Barnaby* his Brother, with whom he got into ſuch Eſteem by his ſucceſsful Valour, that he gave him the Lady *Domitia* his Daughter in Marriage with a Portion ſuitable. This Alliance ſpread his Fame far and near, chiefly throughout *Italy*; yet upon farther hopes, or perhaps ſome Diſguſt, he quitted his Father-in-Law's Intereſt, and ſided with his Enemy. Afterwards ſeeking new Adventures, he went to *Rome*, where the Pope gave him the Command of his Forces for the Recovery of that part of *Provence* which had Revolted from him. Having effected this, he went to the *Florentines*, whom he ſerved ſo ſucceſsfully, that he was look'd upon as the beſt Soldier of the Age. This valiant Knight died in *Florence*, very Aged, *Anno* 1394. in the 18th. of *Richard* II. The *Florentines*, to perpetuate the Memory of his great Exploits, and faithful Service to the State, Honour'd him with the Statue of a Man of Arms, and a ſumptuous Monument. His Friends alſo rais'd him one of Stone at *Sible Heningham*, Arch'd over, with a Repreſentation of Hawks flying in a Wood in alluſion to his Name. But its ſince utterly deſtroy'd. He had a Son nam'd *John*, born in *Italy*, who was Knighted and Naturaliz'd in the Reign of *Henry* IV.

* HAY, a Market Town of *Talgarth* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Brecknockſhire*, ſituate on the South ſide of the River *Wie*.

* HAY, (*James*) a Scotſman, Earl of *Carliſle*. He liv'd in the Reign of King *James* I. who advanced him to that Dignity, and is particulary noted in Hiſtory for his Sumptuous way of Living and great Entertainments, the uſual Fruits of Peace; and particularly of that peaceable Reign, when Feaſting, Masks, and Noble Appearances were more in Faſhion than has been perhaps ever ſince. King *James* ſent him Embaſſadour into *France*, where he ſpar'd for no Coſt to repreſent the Wealth and Glory of this Nation. Never was Embaſſy, perhaps more ſuitable to the *French* Vanity, or to the Subject of it; which was not State Intereſt, or the intricate Conſultations of War, but a Treaty of a Royal Match. Amongſt his Entertainments he had *Ante Suppers*, the manner of which was, to have the Table covered at the firſt entrance of Gueſts, with Diſhes as high as a tall Man could well reach, fill'd with the choiceſt and moſt expenſive Rarities that Sea or Land could afford. At one of which Suppers an Attendant eat for his own ſhare, a whole Pie reckoned at Twenty Pounds, being made of Ambergreeſe, coſtly Pearl, Muſk, &c. Yet was ſo far from being ſweet the next Morning, that he almoſt poiſon'd his whole Family, and was not able to bear his own ill ſmell. * *Osburn*.

LA HAYE, a Town of *France* in *Tourain*, call'd in Latin, *Haga Turonica*, and the Birth place of *Des Cartes*. It ſtands on the River *Creuſes*, 26 Miles South of *Tours*, and 28 North Eaſt of *Poictiers*.

* HAYLSHAM, a Market-Town of *Pevenſey* Rape in the Eaſt part of *Suſſex*.

* HAYNBURG, commonly called *Hamburg*, Lat. *Comacenum*, an ancient Town of the Lower *Auſtria* in *Germany*, ſeated on the *Danube*, over againſt the Mouth of the River *Morave*, upon the Borders of *Hungary*, ſix Leagues Eaſt of *Vienna*.

HAYTON, A King of *Armenia*, who in the Year 1265, finding his Kingdom overrun and plunder'd by the *Saracens*, went in perſon to *Cublay*, the great Chan of *Tartary*, and having perſuaded

ſuaded him to turn Chriſtian, got a conſiderable aſſiſtance of him, which were ſo ſucceſsful, as to expel the *Sarazens* out of *Armenia*, *Syria* and the *Holy Land*. * *Kirtcher*'s China.

* HAZAEL, King of *Syria*, who killed his Maſter *Benhadad*, and Reign'd in his ſtead: After that he made War againſt the Kings of *Iſrael*, and ſucceſſively defeated *Joram*, *Jehu* and *Jehoahaz*. 2 *Kings* 8, 10, 13.

* HAZOR, a Town of *Paleſtine*, the Royal City and Metropolis of the *Canaanites*. Memorable for its being the Rendezvous of 24 Kings of *Canaan*, in the War with *Joſhua*, by whom it was taken, and burnt. But being afterwards Rebuilt, it became the Royal Seat of *Jabin* King of the *Canaanites*, who grievouſly afflicted *Iſrael* for the ſpace of 20 Years, till vanquiſhed by *Deborah* and *Barak*. It was deſtroyed in that War, but Repaired by *Solomon*, and continued in ſo good Eſtate in our Saviour's time, that it was then a *Decapolis*, or one of the Ten Cities, at that time known by the Name of *Antiopia*. Now only a vaſt heap of Rubbiſh.

* HEA, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Africk*, bounded Eaſtward by the River *Ecifelmeli*; Southward, by the Great *Atlas*; and North and Weſt, by the Ocean. The Country is Mountainous and Woody, yet Watered with many pleaſant Rivulets, and would be pientiful enough in all Commodities, if the People were induſtrious. They have neither Flax, Hemp, nor Corn, but Barly. Wax and Goats Leather are their chief Commodities, the Country yielding plenty of Bees and Goats, of whoſe Skins they make *Maroquin* Leather. They have a ſort of Thorny Tree, call'd *Erquen*, bearing a Fruit about the bigneſs of an Apricock, which is nothing but a Stone, covered with a Skin, ſhining when ripe like a Star in the Night, and noted for the Oil that comes out of its Kernel; which is the only Oil they uſe, though of no pleaſant Taſte. They have abundance of Deer, Roe Bucks, Boars and Hares in their Woods. The People are *Mahometans*, but as ignorant of their Religion as they generally are of all Arts and Sciences: So that the very Teachers of their Law can hardly read. To cure themſelves of any Hurt or Diſeaſe, their only way is Cauſticks and Faſting, having neither Phyſician, Apothecary, nor Chirurgeon. But Barbers they have which they only make uſe of to ſhave, and Circumciſe their Children. Their Young Men keep their Hair and Beards ſhav'd till they Marry, and then they let their Beards grow, with a Lock of Hair on the Top of the Head, to ſhew they are true *Mahometans*. They feed more upon Goats Fleſh than Mutton or Beef, pretending 'tis wholſomer. Their Religion allows them not to uſe Spoons, but they eat with their Fingers on the ground, without Cloth or Napkins. They uſe only the Right Hand to Eat with, and the Left to waſh themſelves before Prayers. When they waſh their Hands they do not wipe them, but hold them up in the Air till they dry. Linen is ſo ſcarce that none but thoſe of Quality wear Shifts. They have but a few Horſes, and thoſe little; yet ſo nimble, that unſhod as they are, they climb the Hills like ſo many Goats. They plough with Aſſes, having neither Mules nor Oxen. Their mutual Fewds are great, and yet they are ſo kind to Strangers, that in ſome places, the beſt of them caſt Lots who ſhall entertain them, Their Arms are three or four Darts, with croked Daggers like a Sickle. They uſe Slings alſo, and the Croſs-bow. The chief Places of this Province, are *Tedneſta*, *Teculeth*, *Tefethna*, &c. *Marmol. l.* 3. *Heylin.*

* HEADON, a Market and Borough Town of *Holderneſs* in the Eaſt-Riding of *York-ſhire*, ſeated upon a ſmall River, four Miles Eaſt from *Hull*, but very much Decay'd ſince the Riſe of this laſt.

* HEATH (*Nicholas*) Arch-Biſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellour of *England* in Q. *Mary*'s Time, born in *London*, Educated firſt in *Chriſt*'s College, and was afterwards made Fellow of *Clare-hall* in *Cambridge*. He was Almoner to K. *Henry* VIII. who created him firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, then of *Worceſter*; and being depriv'd by K. *Edward* VI. he was reſtor'd by Q. *Mary*, who advanced him to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, and made him Lord High Chancellour of *England*. He was a Wiſe and a Learned Man, of great Policy, and as great Integrity; more Devout to follow his own Conſcience, than Cruel to proſecute others. In ſhort, He was ſo moderate and free from violent Extreams, that in the Diſputation between the Papiſts and Proteſtants, in the firſt Year of Q. *Elizabeth*, he was choſen one of the Moderators, Sir *Nicholas Bacon* being the other. Yet he could not be prevailed upon to take the Oath of Supremacy, which made him be Depriv'd again; whereupon he went to his own Seat at *Cobham* in *Surrey*, where he ſpent his old Age, in a Studious and Religious Manner, free from any Faction or Revenge. There he found himſelf rather eas'd then depos'd; and like another *Abiathar* ſent home by *Solomon* to his own Field, he found, in his Retirement, the fruits of his Moderation, abounded in all Neceſſaries, and received frequent Viſits from her Majeſty, who was ſatisfied, that he Acted from a true Principle of Conſcience. He died about 1566.

HEBE, the Goddeſs of Youth, Daughter of *Juno*, without a Father; for it was ſaid, that *Juno* being invited to a Feaſt by *Apollo*, did eat ſo freely of Lettuces, that ſhe Conceived and bare *Hebe*, who for her Beauty was made Cup bearer to *Jupiter*. But it hapned, that *Jupiter* being at a Banquet with the *Ethiopians*, *Hebe* waiting upon him, her Foot ſlipt, ſo that ſhe fell down a little diſorderly, upon which ſhe was diſcharg'd, and ſhe was diſplaced, and *Ganimede* put in her room. However when *Hercules* was made a God, ſhe was Married to him, and then it was ſhe reſtored *Iolaus* to his former Youth. The Moral of the Fable is this, That when *Juno* (by whom is meant the Air) is warmed with the hot Rays of *Apollo* the Sun, ſhe that before was Barren, begins to Conceive and bring forth *Hebe* the Spring, with Herbs and Flowers, and ſhe miniſters duly to *Jupiter*; till at the end of Summer, *Jupiter* caſts her out, and takes in *Ganymede* the Winter, or watery Sign *Aquarius*. *Cic.*

HEBER, the Son of *Selah*, Grandſon of *Sem*, and one of the Anceſtors of *Abraham*, Born in the Year of the World 1754, and lived 464 Years. At the Age of 35 he begat *Phaleg*, which ſignifies *Diviſion*, that being the Year that *Noah* divided the World amongſt his Children. According to moſt Writers, the *Jews* got the Name of *Hebrews* from *Heber*, but others derive it from *Abraham*, as did *Auguſtin* (which he retracted afterward, becauſe *Abraham* himſelf is called an *Hebrew*, *Gen.* 14. 13.) *Joſephus*. St. *Jerome*.

* HEBREW. The *Hebrew* Tongue was the Language of the *Jews*, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt and only Speech in the World. It was Naturally and Originally the ſame with that which *Abraham* found in the Land of *Canaan* at his coming thither; uſed conſtantly by the *Jews*, till their ſubjugation by the *Babylonians*. When being led Captive to that Country, and conforming themſelves to the Speech and Dialect of it, they came at laſt to ſpeak a kind of broken Language, neither the *Chaldean*, nor good *Hebrew*, but a compoſition of both, being *Chaldee* as to the main Body, but *Hebrew* as to the Affixes, Points and Conjugations, and is the ſame that we now call *Syriack*. So that the *Jews* at their coming home after 70 Years Captivity, were not able to underſtand the words of the Holy Scripture, when *Ezra* read it unto them; ſo that he was fain to imploy the *Scribes* who were Learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue, to Expound it. *Heylin*, *lib.* 3. *p.* 60.

HEBRIDES: See the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*.

HEBRON, an Ancient City of *Paleſtine*, 6 *Germ.* Miles from *Jeruſalem*, ſuppoſed to be built a little after the Flood. It belonged to the Tribe of *Judah*, but is now ruin'd. *Abraham* purchaſed it for a Burial-place, in which his Wife *Sarah* was firſt buried, and after her four of the Patriarchs. Adjoyning thereto is the Plain of *Mamre*, where *Abraham* ſitting in his Tent was viſited from Heaven by God in the ſhape of a Man. This Town was the Seat of the Giants, the Sons of *Anak*, and was taken by *Joſhua*, given to *Caleb*, and called *Hebron* after the Name of his Son. Here K. *David* kept his Court after the death of *Saul*, and reſided ſeven Years before he took *Jeruſalem*. To this place came the Tribes to Anoint him King over *Iſrael*; and hither came *Abſalom*, under pretence of paying his Vows, to Uſurp his Father's Kingdom: And when the Chriſtians conquer'd *Paleſtine*, *Hebron* was made an Epiſcopal See. *Numbers* XIII. *Joſh.* XIV. *Bochart Belon. Heylin.*

* HEBRUS, the moſt noted River of *Thracia* in *Greece*, having Gold in its Sand. It riſes out of *Rhodope*, falls into the *Ægean* Sea (now call'd *Archipelago*) near the Iſland of *Samothracia*, and is of ſo ſlow a Courſe that it is not eaſie to diſcern its running. It is alſo memorable for the Fable of *Orpheus*, who was torn in pieces by the *Thracian* Women, and thrown into it. *Virg. Ovid.*

HECALE, a very poor, but vertuous old Woman, noted for her Hoſpitality to *Theſeus*, whom ſhe entertain'd as well as her Condition would allow; and vow'd to Sacrifice her ſelf to *Jupiter*, if he return'd ſafe from the War. But ſhe dying before his return, *Theſeus* in her Memory inſtituted a Feſtival Dedicated to *Jupiter*, thence Surnamed *Hecalius*. *Crinagoras*. *Ovid.*

HECATE, a Goddeſs called *Luna* in Heaven, *Diana* on Earth, and *Hecate* (or *Proſerpina*) in Hell. She was repreſented with three Heads; a Nag's head on the right, a Dog's on the left, and a wild Boar's in the middle; therefore called *Triceps* in *Ovid*, and *Tergemina* in *Virgil*. *Heſiod* and *Muſæus* make her Daughter of the *Sun*; *Orpheus* of *Ceres*, and others of the *Night*. Her Name is derived (according to *Servius*) from the Greek *Hecaton*, a hundred, either becauſe 100 Sacrifices were wont to be offer'd her, or becauſe ſhe detained on this ſide *Styx*, the Souls of unburied People 100 Years. She was skilful in Poiſons and their Antidotes, having obſerved the Virtues of Herbs while a hunting. She poyſon'd her Father, and flying for the ſame to her Uncle, married him, by whom ſhe had *Circes* and *Medea*. * *Ovid. Tibullus.*

HECATOMB, a Greek word that ſignifies a Sacrifice of 4 hundred Oxen, Cuſtomary among the *Lacedemonians*, who having a hundred Towns, did yearly Sacrifice as many Oxen to their Gods. But in time they grew better Husbands, and to ſave Charges reduced them to 23. At laſt they turn'd their Sacrifice of Oxen (as being too Expenſive) to Goats and Lambs. And *Pythagoras*, who believed the *Metempſycoſis*, contented himſelf to offer a *Hecatomb* of Paſte. *Spon. Recherche d'Antiquite.*

HECATOMPHONIES, a Feaſt ſolemniz'd by the *Meſſenians*, in Memory of their Victory over the *Lacedemonians*, wherein he that had kill'd 100 Enemies, ſacrific'd a living Man to *Jupiter*.

HECHEN, the fourteenth Caliph or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, Son to *Jezid el Gelid*, began his Reign in 748, but immediately upon his coming to the Throne, was diſturb'd by *Marvan*, Governor of *Egypt*, whom the *Sarazens* elected for their Caliph: This competition was the occaſion of great commotions, the *Sarazens* of *Syria* abetting the Intereſt of *Hechen*, and thoſe of *Egypt* and *Arabia* that of *Marvan*. This latter Prince made a-

League

League with the Emperor *Conſtantine*, to which he was admitted upon condition of paying three hundred thouſand *Bezants* of Gold yearly to the Emperor, three hundred Horſe and three hundred Slaves, reſtoring withal that part of *Thrace* of which the *Arabians* were poſſeſſed. Upon theſe Conditions the Emperor promis'd to aſſiſt him, which he did accordingly, and that ſo effectually, that *Marvan* defeated *Hechen*, put him and his Sons to death, and as many of the Houſe of *Gualid*, as he thought might be dangerous to his Government. * *Marmole de l'Affrique*, *Lib.* 2.

HECLA, a Mountain in *Iſeland*, which like *Veſuvius* in *Naples*, and *Ætna* in *Sicily*, throws up dreadful Flames of Fire with ſuch abundance of black Aſhes and Pumice-ſtones, that they darken the Sun, and lay the Country deſolate for ſix Miles round. And here the Superſtitious People have the ſame Opinion with thoſe about *Ætna*; *viz.* That Hell is underneath it. But the natural Reaſon of theſe Flames is obvious, being occaſioned by Veins of Brimſtone under the Hill (great quantities whereof are ſent from hence into Foreign Parts.) Here are alſo to be found many Baths and Fountains of hot Water, which have Sulphur ſwimming at the top: And ſometimes the Hill vomits out ſcalding Water. Divers who have attempted to go near the place, for a Diſcovery, have been ſwallowed up. *Baudrand. Heylin.*

HECTOR, famous for his ſtout Defence of *Troy*, againſt the *Grecians*. He was Son to *Priam*, the laſt King thereof, and ſlain by *Achilles*, who drag'd his Body at his Chariot thrice round the City, and then ſold it to his Father for a great Ranſom. *Ovid. Virgil. Homer.*

HECTOR BOETIUS. See *Boetius.*

* HECUBA, Daughter of *Dymas* K. of *Thrace*, and Q. to *Priam* K. of *Troy*; who railing on the *Grecians* for ſacrificing her Daughter *Polyxene*, was turned into a Bitch. *Ovid.*

HEDE (*William*) born at *Alphen* near *Leidan*, was Dean of *Utrecht*, and liv'd in the beginning of the XVIth Cent. He was ſent on ſeveral Embaſſies by the Emperor *Maximilian* Ift. and afterwards Secretary of State to his Son *Philip* Archduke of *Auſtria* and King of *Spain*. *Hede* publiſh'd the Genealogy of *Charles* Vth. A Chronicle of *Holland*, and another of the Biſhops of *Utrecht*. * *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

HEDELIN (*Francis*) Abbot of *Aubignac*, Eminent for his Wit and Learning in the XVIIth Cent. He was born at *Nemours*, where his Father was Lieutenant-General. This Abbot was a Favourite of Card. *Richlieu*, and to make himſelf the more agreeable to this great Miniſter, he apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of Dramatick Poetry, ſo far as to quality himſelf for a Critick, upon the Performances of the Stage. It was upon this occaſion that he wrote his Treatiſe *De la Pratique du Theatre*, which in the opinion of the Learned was his Maſter-Piece. In this Tract he examines the Plays of *Corneille* with great niceneſs. He likewiſe wrote a Piece call'd *Le Terence Juſtifié la Macarife*, and ſome other Pieces, which diſcover a great deal of Pains and Learning in the Ancient and Modern Comedy. He dy'd in the Year 1673. * *Memoirs du Temps.*

HEDWIGE or HEDUIGE, Queen of *Poland*, Daughter to *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, who held the Kingdom of *Poland*, after the death of *Caſimir* IIId. dying without Iſſue Male in 1370. The *Poles*, after the death of *Lewis*, which happen'd in 1382, deſired *Elizabeth* the Queen Dowager, to ſend them *Hedwige* her youngeſt Daughter to be their Soveraign; *Elizabeth*, at laſt, yielded to the importunity of the *Poles*, and the young Princeſs, upon her Arrival in 1384, was Crown'd Queen. However ſhe refus'd the Marriage propos'd between her and *Jagello*, Great D. of *Lithuania*, unleſs he would conſent to turn Chriſtian. *Jagello* comply'd with this Article, and was Baptiz'd in 1384, and call'd *Uladiſlaus*: After his Baptiſm he marry'd *Hedwige*, and was Crown'd King, and by this Intermarriage the Dominions of *Poland* and *Lithuania* were united. * *John Herbert de Fulſtem. Connor's Hiſt. Poland.*

HEEMSKIRK, the Name of two *Dutch* Men; the one famous for Navigation, and the other for Painting: The one called *James*, the other *Martin*. *James* was born at *Amſterdam*, where is ſtill a conſiderable Family of that Name. *Anno* 1596, he went with *William Barentſon*, to find out a Northern Paſſage into *China*, which proved unſucceſsful: *Barentſon* died in the Voyage, but *Heemskirk* returned late; and in 1607, was ſent Vice Admiral, with a Fleet of 26 Sail, to fight the *Spaniards* in the *Streights*. He engaged them in ſight of *Gibraltar*, conſiſting of 20 Ships of War and 10 Gallions, under the Command of *Don Juan Alvarez Davila*, and got a compleat Victory over them. *Davila* was kill'd, and his Son taken Priſoner: The Admiral and Vice-Admiral Ships, with five of their Gallions burnt, and the reſt run a ground. *Heemskirk* was alſo ſlain, and his Body brought home to *Amſterdam*, where he was honourably interred in the old Church. *Martin*, the Painter, born in the Village of *Heemskirk*, died at *Haerlem*, in 1574. Having got much Wealth by his Art, he took care to perpetuate his Memory, by leaving a Fund to marry every Year a Maiden of *Heemskirk*, his Birth place; with this Proviſo, That the new-married Couple, with all the Wedding-Folks, ſhould dance upon his Grave. Which has been ſo exactly perform'd, notwithſtanding the Reformation, which occaſioned the pulling down of Croſſes in all Church-yards, that this Painter's Croſs, being of Braſs, was alone preſerved, as their Daughters Title to enjoy his Legacy. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les Vies des Peintres. Grotius's Annals.* There is one of this Name, *viz.* the Sieur *Heemskirk*, Envoy of the States General at *Conſtantinople*, for Negotiating a Peace with the *Turks*, this preſent Year 1693.

HEGESIAS, a Philoſopher of the *Cyrenaick* Sect, contemporary with *Plato*. He expos'd the Miſeries of this Life with ſuch Eloquence, that many did thereupon kill themſelves: For which cauſe, *Ptolomy* forbad him to ſpeak any more on that Subject. There was alſo an Hiſtorian and Orator of this Name, born at *Magneſia*. He writ ſeveral Hiſtories, and introduced that way of Speaking called the *Aſiatick* Style. *Cic. Dionyſius Halicarn.*

HEGESIPPUS, the Name of ſeveral noted Men. One a Greek Author, who lived in the ſecond Age, and wrote a Church-Hiſtory, from our Saviour's Paſſion, to the time of Pope *Anicetus*, *Anno* 167. in five Books, which is often quoted by *Euſebius*, but unfortunately loſt. F. *Halloix* has collected the Fragments of it, and printed them with Annotations. As for the Books concerning the *Jewiſh* War, and the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, it is agreed, that they are writ by another *Hegeſippus*, who lived after *Conſtantine* the Great. *Voſſius. Gronovius. Baronius. Euſeb.*

HEGESISTATUS, of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*, a famous Sooth-ſayer, mentioned by *Herodotus*. The *Lacedæmonians* took him and fetter'd one of his Feet. To ſave himſelf he cut off his Heel, broke Priſon, and fled to *Tegæa*, where he was created High-Prieſt, and wore a wooden Heel; but being re-taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, was put to death. *Herodotus.*

HEGESISTRATUS of *Epheſus* being baniſh'd his Country for killing one of his Relations, travell'd into *Greece*, where he conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos*, about a proper place of *Settlement*. The Oracle told him, that his way was to fix, where he ſaw Country People Dancing with Olive Garlands upon their Heads: He happen'd to meet with this circumſtance, in the place where the Town of *Elee* ſtood, which City own'd him for their Founder. * *Plutarch.*

HEGETORIDES of *Thaſſus*, (a *Thracian* Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea,) noted in Hiſtory for ſaving his Country from an imminent Ruin, in this manner. *Thaſſus* was cloſely beſieged by the *Athenians*; and the Inhabitants were under a Law, which condemned to Death any that ſhould propoſe a Compoſition with the Enemy. *Hegetorides* ſeeing his Fellow-Citizens in a famiſhing condition, appeared before them in publick, with a Rope about his Neck, and prayed them either to aboliſh the Law, or ſave the City by his Death. The *Thaſſians*, moved by his Generoſity, aboliſhed the Law they had ſo raſhly made, and ſaved his Life, which he had offered to loſe for the publick Good. *Polyenus.*

* HEGIRA, the *Mahometan's Epocha*, or computation of Years from the flight of *Mahomet*, as we compute from Chriſt's Nativity. It begins about the Year of Chriſt 612, when *Mahomet* having conquered *Medina*, it ſo ſtartled the chief Men of *Meccha*, that they raiſed a conſiderable Power againſt him, and ſped ſo well in the beginning, that they forced him to fly. Therefore the *Hegira* is ſo called from the *Arabick*, *Hegirath*, which ſignifies a Perſecution raiſed about Religion. But it was not long before he returned, carried all before him, and made *Meccha* his chief Seat. *Heylin*, Book III. pag. 109.

* HEGOW, a part of *Suabia*, in the *Upper Germany*. See *Suabia.*

HEIDELBERG, the Metropolis of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, ſeated at the foot of an Hill, on the *Neckar*, over which it has a wooden Bridge. It is a large and well-peopled City, the uſual Reſidence of the Elector, who had a noble, magnificent and ſtrong Caſtle here, till the *French* blew it up in the late War, when they were forc'd to leave it. It is three Miles N. E. of *Spire*, ten S. of *Frankford*, and twenty N. W. of *Ulm*. It is ſaid to have formerly belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Worms*, but was granted to *Lewis* Count *Palatine*, *Anno* 1225. It was enlarged by *Robert* Count *Palatine*, who was choſen Emperor *Anno* 1400. And *Rupertus* Count *Palatine* founded an Univerſity here in 1386, with great Privileges; one of which is, Power of Life and Death over all that belong to it, without Power of Revocation or Interpoſement in the Prince himſelf. This Univerſity has been famous for many great Men, and had one of the beſt Libraries in *Europe*, which Count *Tilly* ſent to *Rome*, *An.* 1622. after he had taken the Town, which ſuffered exceedingly in the late *German* Wars. The Town-Houſe, and the Churches of *St. Peter* and the *Holy Ghoſt* are ſtately Buildings. The Wine of this place is much eſteemed. The Town is alſo famous for a Tun, commonly called, The great Tun of *Heidelberg*. * *An.* 1561. Here was a great diſpute betwixt *Tillemannus* and *Clebitius*, about Conſubſtantiation; but *Frederick* III. Elector, willing to ſecure the Church's Peace, diſmiſſed them both honourably; and having afterwards appointed a Debate betwixt the *Calviniſts* and the *Saxon Lutherans*, he determined in favour of the *Calviniſts*; and to take away the Schiſm, ordered the *Heidelberg*-Catechiſm to be publiſhed; which being oppoſed by *Tillemannus*, another Conference was appointed at *Maulbron* in 1564, where the *Calviniſts* were thought to have the better again. The famous *Pareus* did manage a ſolemn Diſpute afterwards, upon the ſame Subject, in this place. *Leyden's Hiſt. Univ.* Some think this City to be the *Budoris* of the Ancients, but *Mercy* thinks it rather to be *Manheim*. It was in the Year 1695 beſieg'd by the *French* Army under the Duke *de Lorges* ſoon taken, and moſt miſerably and barbarouſly burnt by them.

* HEILA, a Town in the Royal *Pruſſia*, ſubject to the King of *Poland*. It ſtands about 16 Miles N of *Dantzick*, and is almoſt encompaſs'd with the *Baltick*. It was burnt in 1572. but ſince re-built.

* HEILICHLANDT, a ſmall Iſland belonging to the Duke of *Holſtein*, ſix Miles W. of the ſhoar of *Dithmarſh*. It was formerly four German Miles in compaſs, but *An.* 800. part of it periſh'd in a Tempeſt; and *An.* 1300. another part was ſwallowed up by the Ocean; ſo that now it is but one ſingle Pariſh, Lat. 56.

* HEILICK-ISLANDS, a Knot of Iſles on the Coaſt of *Norway*, extending many Leagues in length. Lat. 66. 40. *Hacklut.*

HEILSBERG, Lat. *Heilsberga*, a ſmall Town, with a Caſtle, in the Royal *Pruſſia*, a Province of *Poland*. It ſtands on the River *Alle*, about 8 Leagues from *Koningsberg*.

HEIN (*Peter*) Admiral to the *States of Holland*, but meanly deſcended, yet raiſed himſelf meerly by his Valour. He defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet near the Coaſt of *Brazil*, *An.* 1626, took ſeveral of their ſhips, and got a great Booty, which he carried the next Year into *Holland*. The Year after he intercepted their Plate Fleet, valued at twelve Millions of Livres at the leaſt. For which he was deſervedly raiſed to the Dignity of Admiral in 1629. and being not long after ſlain in an Engagement againſt ſome Veſſels of *Dunkirk*, his Body was conveyed to *Delft*, where it was buried with great Magnificence. *Commelyn.*

HEINSIUS, the Name of two eminent Scholars, Father and Son; the firſt named *Daniel*, the other *Nicholas*. *Daniel* was born in *Ghent*, *An.* 1580, or 81. He got ſo great a Reputation by his Parts and Learning, when Library keeper at *Leiden*, that the King of *Sweden* made him a Councellor of State; and the Republick of *Venice*, a Knight of the Order of St. *Mark*. There are ſeveral Works of his extant, as, his *Annotations on the New Teſtament*, *Poems*, *Satyrs*, and his *Encomium on the Aſs*. He learned the Oriental Languages at a great Age. *Nicholas*, his Son, was an excellent *Latin* Poet; reviſed and corrected ſeveral ancient Poets, as *Virgil*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Claudius*, and *Ovid* particularly, upon whom he made Annotations. He died, 1081. *Valerius Andreas. Zeiller.*

* HEIS, Lat. *Hericus*, *Herue*, a ſmall French Iſland on the Coaſt of *Poitou*, near the Borders of *Bretagne*.

HEITERSHEIM, a *German* Town of *Briſgow*, in *Suabia*, the uſual Reſidence of the Grand Prior of *Malta* for *Germany*, who is a Prince of the Empire. *Heiſſius*'s Hiſtory of the Empire.

HELDING (*Michael*) Biſhop of *Mersberg* in *Saxony*, born at *Iſſingen*, raiſed himſelf by his Learning and Merit. He was firſt Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, with the Title of Biſhop of *Sedé*, or *Seidon*; whence he was called *Sidonius*. *Charles* V. employed him to draw up the *Interim*; upon which he was made Biſhop of *Mersberg*. *Ferdinand* the Emperor did likewiſe employ him in ſeveral important Negotiations; made him Aſſeſſor of the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*, and afterwards Preſident and Governor of *Vienna*. He died *An.* 1561. *Thuan. Le Mire.*

HELEN, *Jupiter*'s Daughter by *Leda*, counted the moſt beautiful Woman in the World; which proved a Snare unto, and at laſt the Ruin of *Troy*. She was raviſh'd twice; firſt by *Theſeus* the Son of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*; and the ſecond time by *Paris*, the Son of *Priam*, King of *Troy*. She was recover'd from the firſt by her Brothers *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and afterwards married to *Menelaus*, the King of *Mycene*'s Brother. *Paris*, upon the fame of her Beauty, came into *Greece* to ſee her, and *Menelaus* gave him Entertainment: He fell in Love with her, ſtole her away, and carried her to *Troy*, *An. Mund.* 2860. which occaſioned that famous Ten Years War betwixt the *Grecians* and *Trojans*, and the final Deſtruction of *Troy*. Beſides the aforeſaid *Helen*, I find one of that Name, who was Daughter to *Conſtantine* the Great, and Siſter to *Conſtantius*, who married her to his Couſin *Julian* the Apoſtate. And another, who was Queen of *Adiabene*, and lived in the firſt Age. *Joſephus* writes of her, that ſhe and her Son *Izates* embraced the *Jewiſh* Religion; but *Oroſius* affirms, that both turn'd Chriſtians. To which I ſhall add *Helene*, the Concubine of *Simon* the Magician, a Native of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*; of whom he had the Impudence to ſay, that ſhe was the Holy Ghoſt, and that for her ſake he was come down from Heaven; that ſhe was the ſame *Helen* who cauſed the *Trojan* War, and that what *Homer* had written of her was a meer Allegory, under which he conceal'd the truth of another War her Beauty had kindled amongſt the Angels. *S. Irenæus*, *l.* 1. *c.* 10. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 44. *Vogt.*

S. HELEN, the Wife of the Emperor *Conſtantius Chlorus*, and Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great; born at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, as all our *Britiſh* Authors do unanimouſly report. *Baronius* alſo is of the ſame Opinion; but *Nicephorus*, and the *Greeks* in general, affirm that ſhe was a *Bithynian* born; and that *Conſtantius*, lodging at her Fathers, in the Borough of *Drepani*, near *Nicomedia*, as he went Ambaſſador into *Perſia*, left her with Child of *Conſtantine*. What they alledge in defence of their Opinion, is, That *Conſtantius*, in honour of his Wife, chang'd the Name of *Drepani* into that of *Helenopolis*, and that he cauſed the Sea about *Bithynia* to be called *Helenaſont*. This is all they produce to rob *Great Britain* of the honour that ſhe glories in, to have given Birth to the firſt Chriſtian Emperor. But *Baronius* grounds his Opinion chiefly upon this Paſſage of the Panegyrick pronounced at the Wedding of *Conſtantine*; That his Father had freed *Britain* from Servitude, and that he (meaning *Conſtantine*) made *Britain* glorious by his Birth. *Conſtantine* having attain'd the Imperial Crown about the Year 310, order'd that ſhe ſhould be call'd *Auguſta*, and *Imperatrix*, both in his Court and Armies; and gave her Power to diſpoſe of the ſpare Treaſure at her Will. This Power ſhe made uſe of only for the good of the Church, and diſtreſſed People; and in that ſence is *Paulinus* to be underſtood, *Epiſt.* 11. *ad Severum. Prompto* (ſays he) *filii Imperatoris adſenſu mater Auguſta, patefactis ad opera ſanctæ Theſauris, toto abuſa fiſco eſt*: the Verb *Abuti* fixing no fault, and importing no more than *uti*; ſo that *abuſa fiſco eſt*, ſignifies no more than that ſhe made a free Uſe of the Exchequer. About the Year 326, ſhe viſited the Holy Places, and cauſed there ſeveral Churches to be built; where ('tis ſaid) ſhe found Chriſt's Croſs on Mount *Calvary*, which had remained buried in his *Sepulchre*, with the other Inſtruments of his Paſſion, above 300 Years. In Memory whereof, the Town of *Colcheſter* gives for its Arms, a *Croſs ingrail'd, between* 4 *Crowns*. But moſt Proteſtants are of Opinion, that our Saviour's Croſs was never found out; whoſe Reaſons may be ſeen in *Salmaſius*'s Epiſtle concerning the Croſs. One of the ſtrongeſt is this, That *Euſebius* is ſilent in that Point, who gives a particular Deſcription of the ſacred Buildings, erected in *Paleſtine*, by *Conſtantine* and his Mother, whom ſome call *Stabulatoria*, an *Hoſteſs*, or *Inn Holder*, which might be, perhaps, becauſe her Father was *Comes Stabuli* unto the Emperor; an high Office, equivalent to that in *France* called *Le Grand Conêtable*: Or rather, ſhe might be ſo nick-named by the malice of the Heathens, for her officious Devotion in finding out the Stable of Chriſt's Nativity. She died at *Rome*, ſays the ſame Author, being 80 Years of Age, *Ann.* 337. *Stillingfleet Orig. Britan. p.* 90.

* HELENE, now called *Macroniſi*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, and one of the *Sporades*. Alſo a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, once a Biſhops See, but now tranſlated to *Perpignan*, from whence it is diſtant two or three Leagues.

HELENUS, one of King *Priam*'s Sons, and an excellent Soothſayer, whom the *Grecians* therefore ſaved at the Deſtruction of *Troy*. *Pyrrhus*, after the *Trojan* War, gave him *Andromache* in Marriage, together with a part of his Kingdom; where he built a City like *Troy*, and entertain'd *Æneas* in his Travels. *Virgil*'s *Æneids*.

HELIADES, Daughters of *Sol* and *Clymene*, and *Phaeton*'s Siſters; who bewailing the Death of their Brother, were turned into *Poplar-Trees*, and their Tears into Amber. *Ovid.*

* HELICE, once a Town of *Peloponneſus* (now *Morea*) in *Greece*, on the Borders of *Achaia*, well nigh ſwallowed up by the Sea. This Name is alſo given to the Great Bear-Star, near the North Pole. The Remainder of this Town is called *Niſra*. Long. 49, 50. Lat 36, 45.

HELICON, a famous Hill of *Phocis* (part of *Achaia*) in *Greece*, conſecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*: Hence called *Heliconides*. *Helicon* is by the Moderns called *Stromolipa*, and is alſo famed for the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*; the Cities of *Theſpia*, *Aſcra* and *Niſſa*, now *Zagaya*. Of this Name there was alſo a River in *Sicily*, now *Oliveto*, on the North ſide of the Iſland; and another in *Macedonia*, now called *Fanibo*. *Strabo. Natalis Comes.*

HELIODORUS, the Name of ſeveral great Men. The firſt of Note was Captain to *Seleucus Philopater* King of *Syria*; whoſe ſtory is ſet down, 2 *Maccab. ch.* 3. He was ſmitten by two Angels as robbing the ſacred Treaſure at *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards cured at the Intreaty of the High-Prieſt. The 2d was a Biſhop of *Tricca* in *Theſſaly*, of whom *Photius* gives a very great Character. The 3d a Prieſt of *Antioch*, who lived in the IVth Century, and wrote a Book, *De Natalis Rerum Exordialium*. The 3d likewiſe was a Prieſt of *Antioch*, who writ a Book, *De Virginitate*. The 4th was Author of a Book, *De Sepulchris*, mentioned by *Plutarch*, *De Decem Oratoribus*. The 5th, a Poet mentioned by *Lelio Giraldi*, and *Voſſius*. The 6th was that *Heliodorus*, whoſe Life is written by *Philoſtratus*. The 7th was Secretary to *Adrian* the Emperor. The 8th, a Friend of St. *Jerom*'s, to whom he wrote that excellent Epiſtle concerning *Solitude*, which begins thus, *Quanto amore & ſtudio contenderim*. The 9th, a Mathematician of *Athens*, who writ a Book, *De Athenienſium Mathematicis*, and another *De Architectonicâ*. The 10th was born at *Lariſſa*, and wrote a Treatiſe of *Opticks*. The 11th was a Stoick Philoſopher, who writ a Commentary upon *Aratus*, *&c. Voſſius.*

HELIODORUS, born in *Phœnicia*, and Biſhop of *Tricca* in *Theſſaly*, flouriſh'd in the Reigns of *Theodoſius* and *Arcadius* towards the end of the IVth Cent. In his Youth, he wrote a Romance of the Amours of *Theagines* and *Chariclea*. *Nicephorus* affirms, that a Synod of Biſhops in *Thrace* depos'd him, becauſe he could neither be brought to ſuppreſs nor diſown his *Novel*; but to ſpeak truth, *Nicephorus* is the only Author that mentions this Depoſition, for *Cedrenus*, who tells us *Heliodorus* wrote another Book about the *Philoſopher's Stone*, or *Tranſmuting of Metals into Gold*, which he preſented to *Theodoſius* the Great, and *Photius*, who often mentions him with advantage, ſays nothing of this pretended Cenſure. * *Nicephorus*, *Lib.* 12. *cap.* 34. *Socrates*, *Lib.* 6 *cap.* 21. *Photius*, *Cod.* 72, 94, *&c.*

HELIOGABALUS (*Marcus Aurelius Antonius Varus*) Emp. of *Rome*; ſo called, becauſe he was Prieſt of the Sun before his Election: Son to *Caracalla* and *Semiramis*, and choſen Emperor by the Army, in room of *Macrinus* deceaſed. He carried his own God with him to *Rome*, forbidding the worſhip of any other. He built him a Temple, and continued Prieſt himſelf, commanding the Veſtal Fire, the *Palladium*, and conſecrated Bucklers, to be carried thither. This Emperor was ſo abominably vicious, that he was called the *Roman Sardanapalus*. His Luxury was ſo bound

leſs,

leſs, that when he was on the Sea-Coaſts he would eat nothing but Fowls from the remoteſt Mountains; and when fartheſt from the Sea, would eat nothing but Sea-fiſh. He fed his Lamps with Balſam, and his Fiſh-ponds with ſcented Water. He married *Aquila Severa*, a Veſtal Virgin, ſaying, That he being a Prieſt, their Off-ſpring muſt be altogether heavenly. He was extravagantly laviſh of his Treaſures, ſet all Honours and Offices to Sale, and uſurped an uncontrollable Power both to himſelf and his Servants. For a Bribe he would admit any body to the Dignity of a Senator, without regard to Age, Quality, or Merit; and diſpoſed of his Military Offices in the ſame manner. His two Coach men, *Protogenes* and *Gordius*, were his chief Companions, and Fellow-Debauchees. He cut off abundance of the Senators, becauſe they would not allow of a Senate of Women, whereof his Mother was to be Preſident, and to determine all Female Controverſies. At length, becauſe of his deſign to cut off *Alexander* the Son of *Mammea*, whom the Senate had declared *Cæſar* in *Maximus*'s Time, and whom he himſelf had adopted for his Son, and being alſo hateful to his own Guard, he and his Mother were both ſlain in the Camp, and their Corps, after a thouſand Indignities from the Populace, firſt thrown into a Privy, and then into the *Tiber*, *March.* 15. *An. Dom.* 222. after a Reign of three Years, nine Months, and four Days: And though he was but 18 or 22 Years old at moſt, yet was he guilty of all manner of Villanies, enough to make ſuch as read his Hiſtory bluſh. When he was but a private Perſon, the Counterpanes of his Beds were embroidered with Gold, and the Utenſils of his Kitchin all enchas'd Plate. He had alſo Lotteries, which he diſtributed to thoſe who uſed to eat with him; which were either mark'd with ten Elephants, or ten Flies. *Lampridius. Eutropius. Aurelius Victor.*

* HELIOGABALUS, a *Phœnician* Idol, being a great black Pyramidical Stone, with ſome parts of it rough. They worſhipped it as an Image of the Sun, becauſe it had ſeveral Shapes on it, which they alledged to be above Humane Art. *Hoffman.*

HELIOPOLIS, a Greek Word ſignifying *the City of the Sun*, and was the Name of divers Cities: The principal of which was in *Egypt*, placed by *Morery*, ſix Miles Eaſt of *Cairo*, near a Village called *Matarea*, famous for its Balm, and a Temple dedicated to the Sun, with a Looking-Glaſs ſo placed, that it reflected the Sun-Beams all day long, whereby the whole Temple was illuminated. This City Dr. *Heylin* takes for the City *On*, (*Gen.* 41. 45.) of which *Potiphar*, *Joſeph*'s Father-in-Law, was Prieſt: Given, as *Joſephus* tells us, for an Habitation to the Sons of *Jacob*, and was one of the chief Cities of the Land of *Rameſes*, or *Goſhen*. Memorable in After-times for a *Jewiſh* Temple, built by *Onias* the High-prieſt, of which he was diſpoſſeſſed by *Antiochus*. This Temple was very much eſteemed by the *Helleniſts*, or *Grecizing Jews*, though not without the Imputation of being Schiſmatical, as to its firſt Original. It was built like that of *Jeruſalem*, about the Year of the World 3780, and continued 380 Years, even till the time of *Veſpaſian*. Among the Ruins of this place there is ſtill to be ſeen an Obelisk, with Hieroglyphicks on all Sides, and a Column named *Pharaoh*'s Spire. The other Towns of this Name, the one in *Phœnicia*, the other in *Syria*, were both Epiſcopal Sees. In the Elect. of *Brandenburg*'s Country there is a Town called *Saltwedel*, in Latin *Heliopolis*, ſaid to be built by *Charles* the Great, having firſt pulled down the Statue of the Sun, which was there worſhipped. *Baudrand. Strabo.*

HELLADIUS, There were two *Egyptian* Grammarians of this Name, one of the Town of *Antinous*, who liv'd under *Conſtantine* the Great, he wrote ſeveral Greek Poems, which are all loſt, excepting ſome Fragments of his *Chreſtomathia*, preſerv'd by *Photius*. The other *Helladius* liv'd at *Alexandria*, who among other things, wrote a Greek Dictionary, which *Suidas* has inſerted in his own. * *Photius. Suidas.* See *Meurſius*: Notes in *Chreſtomath.* Printed at *Utrecht* in 1685.

HELLE, Daughter of *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, who running away with her Brother *Phrixus*, from her Mother-in-Law, fell into the Sea, and gave Name to the *Helleſpont*. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 7.

HELLEN, Son of *Deucalion*, from whom, as ſome People fancy, the Greeks were called *Helleniſts*. He had three Sons, *Æolus*, *Dorus* and *Xuthus*. * *Apollodorus Lib.* 1 *Diodorus Lib.* 4*th. Pauſanias in Attic.*

* HELLENISTS, or *Grecizing Jews*, ſuch as were *Jews* by Parentage, but lived diſperſed in moſt Provinces of the *Roman* Empire reading the Scripture in the *Septuagint*-Tranſlation, and performing all publick Offices in Greek: Otherwiſe as ſtrict in their Sabbath-keeping, as tenacious of their Circumciſion, and of the other Rites and Ceremonies of the Law of *Moſes*, as the *Jews* of *Paleſtine*, and therefore ſcorn'd and deſpiſed by the *Gentiles*, among whom they lived. *Credat Judæus appella*, ſays one of their Poets, ſpeaking of the *Jewiſh* Circumciſion. *Refutatque Sabbata falles*, ſays another of them, in deriſion to their Sabbaths. *Aut alios Ritus eatenus mortalibus contrarii*, ſays *Lactius* (a grave Author) of the whole Body of their Rituals, or Acts of Worſhip. *Heylin.*

HELLESPONT, Lat. *Helleſpontus*, now called the *Streights of the Dardanelles*, or the *Streights of Gallipoli*, is a narrow Arm of the Sea, betwixt *Europe* on the Weſt, and *Aſia* on the Eaſt, the *Propontis* (or Sea of *Marmora*) Northward, and the *Ægean* Sea (now *Archipelago*) Southward. So called from *Helle*, Daughter to *Athamas* K. of *Thebes*, who was here drowned. Or otherwiſe *Boſphorus Thracius*, from *Thracia* a Province of *Greece* on the Weſt ſide of it; and *Boſphorus*, of *Bos*, an Ox, and the Greek Φέρω, to bear, or carry; for Oxen have ſwam over it, not being above half a League in breadth. Its length is about 25 Miles, both ſides being fortified by the Caſtles called the *Black Towers*, or the *Dardanelles*; under which Name you will find them deſcribed. Over this famous Streight did the *Perſian* King *Xerxes*, according to *Herodotus*, make a Bridge of Boats, about 2208 in number, to paſs into *Greece*; which being ſhrewdly battered by a ſudden Tempeſt, he cauſed the Sea to be beaten with 300 Stripes, and caſt a pair of Fetters into it, to make it know to whom it was ſubject. His Army conſiſted of 2164-1 Men: But whilſt all the *Perſians* ſoothed him up with the greatneſs of his Forces, *Artabanus* told him, That he feared no Enemies but the Sea and the Earth; the one yielding no Harbour for ſuch a Navy, nor the other ſufficient Subſiſtence for ſo vaſt an Army. It happen'd at laſt, that his Fleet was ſo broken by the Valour of the *Greeks*, and the Fury of the Sea, that *Xerxes* was compelled to flee in a poor Fiſher-Boat; which being over-burthened, was ready to ſink, when the *Perſians* caſt away themſelves, to ſave the Life of their King. The loſs of which Noble Spirits ſo vex'd him, that, having given the Steers man a Golden Coronet for preſerving his Life, he commanded him to be executed, as the Author of his Servants Death. 'Tis alſo remarkable for its dividing *Ceſtos* from *Abydos*, now the *Dardanelles*, the Birth-places of the famed *Hero* and *Leander*. *Heylin. Ovid. Grelot*'s Voyage to *Conſtantinople.*

* HELL-KETTLES, Three Pits of a wonderful depth, at *Oxenhall*, near *Darlington*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; whoſe Waters are ſomething warm. Theſe Pits came by an Earthquake, that happen'd *An.* 1179; whereof the Records of *Darmouth* (according to *Speed*) make mention in theſe Words: *On* Chriſtmas-*day*, *at* Oxenhall, *in the Territories of* Darlington, *the Ground heav'd up aloft, like unto an high Tower; and ſo continued all that day, as it were immoveable, until the Evening; when it ſet with ſuch an horrid Noiſe, that it put all the neighbouring Villages into an extream Fear: Upon which Fall, a deep Pit was made, remaining there to this Day.* 'Tis ſaid, that *Tunſtal*, Biſhop of the Diocеſs, threw a marked Gooſe into one of theſe Pits, which came up again on the River *Tees.*

* HELMESLY, a Market-Town of *York-ſhire*, in the North-Riding, and Hundred of *Ridal*, on a ſmall River, which falls into the *Derwent.*

HELMONT (*John Baptiſt*,) commonly called *Van Helmont*, from a Burrough and neat Caſtle of that Name in *Brabant*, on the River *Ade*, three Leagues from *Findoven*. He was a Perſon of Quality, and a Man of great Learning, eſpecially in Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy. He was born at *Bruſſels*, *An.* 1577. By his great skill in Phyſick, he performed ſuch wonderful things, that he was put into the Inquiſition, as a Man that did things beyond the reach of Nature: He cleared himſelf; but to be more at liberty, he retired into *Holland*. As he oppoſed the Principles of *Ariſtotle* and *Galen*, all the *Peripateticks* and *Galeniſts* became his profeſſed Enemies. However, he was followed by others, who became great Men in their Way; and his learned Works do eaſily increaſe the number of his Diſciples, particularly, his *Diſputatio de Magneticâ Corporum Curatione*, *Febrium Doctrina inaudita*, *Ortus Medicinæ*, *Paradoxa de Aquis Spadanis*, &c. which are printed together in one Volume, in Folio. He died in the Year 1644. *Valer. Andr. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

* HELMONT, a Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, the Metropolis of *Kempeland*, ſubject to the *Hollanders*. It ſtands on the River *Aa*, 21 Miles S. E. of *Breſleda*, 18. S. of *Grave*, and 60 N. E. of *Bruſſels.*

HELMSTADT, Lat. *Helmſtadium*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, in *Germany*; formerly belonging to the Abbots of *Werden*, and by them ſold to *William* Duke of *Brunſwick*, *An.* 1490. It lies in the middle between *Brunſwick* and *Magdeburg*, and has an Univerſity, founded by Duke *Julius*, in the Year 1576. Alſo a Town in *Halland* belonging to the *Swedes*. It lies upon the *Baltick*, and formerly belonged to the *Danes*, but by the Treaty of *Bromſbro*, in the Year 1645, it was yielded up to the *Swedes*. *Bertius. Le Mire.*

* HELMSTON, BRIGHT-HELMSTON, a Market-Town of *Lewes Rape*, in the South Parts of *Suſſex*, upon the Chanel.

HELSINGFORD, Lat. *Helſingfordia*, a Town of *Finland* in *Sweden*, and the principal of that part called *Nyland*. It ſtands on the Gulph of *Penland*, at the Mouth of the River *Wandes*, and has a good Harbour.

HELSINGRA, a Province in *Sweden*, W. of the Gulf of *Bothnia*, betwixt *Medelpadia* on the N. and *Geſtricia* on the S. Its principal Places are, *Hudickswald*, *Heeda* and *Dibbo.*

* HELSTON, a Market and Burrough-Town of *Kerrier* Hundred, in the Weſt Parts of *Cornwal.*

* HELVICUS (*Chriſtopher*,) Author of the *Hiſtorical and Chronological Theatre*; being a compendious Account of the Hiſtory and Chronology of all Empires, Kingdoms, Governments, and famous Men, from the Beginning of the World, to 1559. Written originally in Latin, now tranſlated into Engliſh, with Additions, and printed *An.* 1688.

HELVIDIUS, Patriarch of the *Antidicæ Marianitæ*, in the third Centry. He aſſerted, That after our Saviour's Birth, the Bleſſed

Bleſſed Virgin had other Children by *Joſeph*, called in Scripture, the Lord's Brethren: And maintained, That Virginity was not to be preferred before Marriage. St. *Jerome* wrote againſt him. St. *Epiphanius*. St. *Auguſtine*.

HEMERO-BAPTISTS, a Sect among the *Jews*; ſo called, becauſe they bathed or waſhed themſelves every Day of the Year; making Holineſs to conſiſt in thoſe Daily Ablutions. They followed the Phariſees Opinions, only, with the Sadducees, they denied the Reſurrection. According to ſome Interpreters, theſe are the Men who found fault with our Saviour's Diſciples, (*Mar.* 17) for eating with unwaſhen Hands. *Epiphanius*, *l.* 1. *Pan. c.* 17, 18.

* HEMID, HEMIA, AMID, or SIMISO, an Archbiſhop's Seat on the *Euxine* Sea, 100 Miles E. of *Sinope*, on the River *Caſalmach*.

* HEMID, or CARA HEMID, Lat. *Amida*, a City of *Meſopotamia*, which now gives Name to that Country, being its Metropolis; a great and populous City, the Reſidence of a *Turkiſh* Governor, and a Chriſtian Arch-Biſhop. It is 60 Miles Eaſt from *Aleppo*.

* HEMODES, the ſeven *Daniſh* Iſles, *Zeland*, *Funen*, *Langland*, *Muen*, *Falſter*, *Laland* and *Femeren*; ſo called by *Pomponius Mela*. *Cluverius* thinks they are *Schetland*.

* HEMSTED, a Market-Town of *Broad-water* Hundred, in the North of *Hartfordſhire*.

* HEMZ, Lat. *Emiſſa*, a City of *Syria*, called *Haman* by the *Turks*; an Arch-Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, 43 Miles N. of *Damaſcus*, and 80 E. of *Antioch*. 'Tis a pretty Town, wall'd with black and white Stone, full a Pike high, but the Ditch is fill'd with Rubbiſh. It has 25 Towers, ſix Gates, and five Churches, the chief whereof was built by St. *Helen*. The *Turks* took it about 160 Years ago, not without much Blood-ſhed; and therefore left it to be ruin'd. *Thevet*, p. 223.

* HENGIST, the firſt *Saxon* K. of *Kent*, about the End of the *VI*. Century. He was deſcended in the 4*th*. Degree from *Woden*, a *Saxon* deified for his Valour; to whom the Day, from him called *Wedneſday*, was conſecrated. *Hengiſt* being intreated by *Vortigern* K. of the *Britains*, to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, had firſt the Iſle of *Thanet* given him. His Aſſiſtance proving effectual, and having now a footing in the Iſland, which he admired for its Fruitfulneſs, he invited others of his Countrymen to come and ſhare of his good Succeſs. The *Saxons*, encouraged by his Invitation, flock'd hither in great Numbers, and were entertained without ſuſpicion, on theſe Terms, That they ſhould keep off the *Picts*. The Daughter of *Hengiſt*, a beautiful Lady, came over as a Bait for *Vortigern*; who being invited to a Feaſt by *Hengiſt*, *Rowen* (ſo was the Lady called) was order'd by her Father to preſent the King with a Bowl of Wine, and wait upon him during the Feaſt. The King, ſmitten with her Beauty, forgot that he was married, or thinking Bigamy lawful, begged her of *Hengiſt* for his Wife. *Hengiſt* ſtood off a little, to make him the more eager; and intimating to the King, that *Thanet* was too ſmall a place for the growing Numbers of his Men, *Vortigern* enlarged his Bounds, and gave him the whole Province of *Kent*; for which *Hengiſt* gave him his Daughter. Soon after this, *Hengiſt* incroaching ſtill on the King's Favour, got Leave to call over *Oeta* and *Ebiſſa*, his own, and his Brother's Sons, pretending, that, if the Northern Borders were beſtowed upon them, they would ſecure thoſe Frontiers againſt the *Picts*, whilſt he himſelf guarded the Eaſt Parts. Accordingly they ſailed with 40 Ships, and came to that Part, ſince called *Northumberland*, of which they poſſeſſed themſelves. The *Saxons* afterwards complained for want of Pay, and then that it was not proportionable to the Danger they underwent, threatning open War if it were not increaſed. The *Britains* finding what they aimed at, bent their utmoſt endeavours to drive them out. But they, on the other ſide, having made a League with the *Picts* and *Scots*, iſſued out of *Kent*, waſting the whole Land, as far as the Weſtern Sea, with little or no Reſiſtance. Soon after this, moſt part of the Saxon Forces returned home; but what might be the Cauſe, upon ſo eaſie a Conqueſt, is uncertain. However, this encouraged the *Britains* under the Conduct of *Vortimer*, the King's Son, to fall upon the Reſidue of them. *Hengiſt* died in the Year 488. *Fuller*'s Church Hiſt. *Stillingfleet*'s *Antiquit. Britt. Eccleſ.*

* HENLEY, a Market-Town of *Barlichway*-Hundred, in the Weſt of *Warwickſhire*, otherwiſe called *Henly in Arden*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Henley* in *Oxfordſhire*.

* HENLEY, a good Market-Town of *Binfield*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Part of *Oxfordſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the Thames, over which it has a fair Bridge.

HENNEBERG, a Caſtle and County in *Franconia*, on an Hill near the River *Streu*, eight Leagues from *Schuinfort*. It has *Heſſe* on the W. and *Thuringia* on the E. and gave Name to one of the moſt remarkable Earldoms in *Germany*, which *Maximilian* II. erected into a Principality. From Eaſt to Weſt it is two ordinary days Journey on Horſe-back. Its Earls and Princes have been as illuſtrious as any in the Empire; but the Family being extinct in *George Ernel*, who died 1583. it went into the Family of *Saxon*. Its chief Towns are *Minungen* and *Smalcald*. *Speed*.

* HENNEBONT, an ancient declining City of Low-*Bretagne* in *France*, on the River *Blavet*, 10 Miles N. of *Blavet*, and three from the Sea: Formerly very ſtrong, but now neglected.

* HENNETES, a People of *Paphlagonia*, whoſe Horſes were in great Eſteem, and to whom the *Venetians* owe their Original. *Heſychius*. *Strabo*, *l.* 5.

HENNUYER (*John*) a *Dominican*-Friar, *Henry* II. of *France*'s Confeſſor; created Biſhop of *Liſieux* in *Normandy*, 1560. He generouſly oppoſed the King's Orders to maſſacre all the Proteſtants of his Dioceſs; ſaying, That they were his Sheep, though ſtrayed. The King admiring his Zeal for his Flock, revoked his Orders in that Dioceſs. *Maimbourg*.

HENOTICON, An Edict publiſh'd by the Emperor *Zeno*, at the Inſtance of *Acacius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; the deſign of it was, to procure an Union between the Catholicks and Eutichians; the Form of it carried a *Face* of Orthodoxy; but in reality, under a pretence of receiving the Confeſſions of Faith, made in the General Councils of *Nice*, *Conſtantinople* and *Epheſus*, of Anathematizing *Neſtorius* and *Eutiches*, and approving the 12 Chapters of St. *Cyril*, under theſe pretences, this Edict condemned the Council of *Chalcedon*. This was done in the Year 482, under the Pontificate of Pope *Simplicius*, who dying ſoon after, was ſucceeded by *Felix* III. who immediately upon his coming to the Chair, rejected the Emperor *Henoticon*, and Excommunicated thoſe that receiv'd it, as being an intollerable encroachment of the Secular Power, upon the Authority of the Church: This diſagreement of the Pope and Emperour, had troubleſome conſequences. * *Evagrius*, *Lib.* 1. cap. 17. *Liberatus*, cap. 18. *Baron*, *A. C.* 482. 483, &c.

HENEAGE, The Name of an Ancient, Wealthy and Worthy Family. Sir *Robert de Heneage* Knight, lived in the Reign of K. *Henry* I. Sir *William de Heneage* Knight was the next but one in Succeſſion, and gave Lands to the Church, upon condition that his Anceſtors might be pray'd for. *John de Heneage* of *Haynton*, Eſq; who died in the Reign of K. *Edward* III. was the laſt that ſtil'd himſelf *de Heneage*; from him the Family flouriſhed in Figure and Fortune, till the Reign of K. *Henry* the VIII, to whom Sir *Thomas Heneage* Knight, was chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Privy Purſe, and Groom of the Stool, attended him at the taking of *Bulloigne*, and in conſideration of his good Services, had a Degree of a Baron offer'd him by that Prince, but declined that Honour, having no Iſſue but only one Daughter *Elizabeth*, who married *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and brought him a very fair Eſtate. Not to proceed any further upon the particulars of the Genealogy, the Ancient Seat of *Haynton* is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of *George Heneage* Eſq; who married *Mary* the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Petre* Baron of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, by whom he has Iſſue a Son. His Arms are: *Or* A Greyhound Current, *Sable* between three Leopards Heads *Azure*, within a Border Ingral'd *Guiles*, and in Right of his Lady *Guiles*, A bend *Or* between two Scallops Shells *Ar*.

Emperors of Germany *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. of that Name Emperour, Son of *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, by *Luitgarde* the Emperour *Arnulphus*'s Daughter. He ſucceeded *Conrade* his Brother-in-Law, in 119 or 20, and was ſurnamed the *Fowler*, becauſe thoſe that brought him the News of his Election at *Fridlar*, found him a fowling, which Sport he loved extreamly. He reduc'd *Arnould* D. of *Bavaria*, vanquiſhed the *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians*, and *Danes* in 931, and made their K. turn Chriſtian. He took the Provinces beyond the *Rhine*, nam'd the Kingdom of *Lorrain*, from *Charles the Simple*, defeated the *Hungarians* a ſecond time, and kill'd 80000 of their men; and for a perpetual Monument thereof, caus'd it to be painted in the Hall at *Merſpurg*. Deſigning to go into *Italy*, he died of an Apoplexy in 936 or 37. *Luitprand*. *Genebrard* in his Chronicle.

HENRY II. Canoniz'd for his Piety, ſurnam'd *the Lame*, and *the Apoſtle* of the *Hungarians*, was D. of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Henry the ſhort* of *Saxony*. He was elected in 1002. He reduc'd ſome *German* Princes who withſtood his Election; defeated *Boleſlaus* D. of *Bohemia*, and *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland*, and routed the D. of *Bavaria* in 1010. He defeated the *Venetians*, who had renounc'd Chriſtianity, and made them Tributaries; and having pacified *Germany* went into *Italy*, took ſome Places in *Calabria* and defeated *Arduin* created K. by a Party of the *Lombards*. Being taken Priſoner in this War, he jump'd down from the Top of a high Wall, broke his Leg, and was ever after lame, taking hence his Surname. In 1014 he and his Empreſs *Cunegunda* were crown'd at *Rome* by *Benedict* VIII. He order'd the Creed to be ſaid after the Goſpels. In 1022 he went again into *Italy*, defeated the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and took *Beneventum*, *Naples*, *Capua*, *Salernum*, &c. He died in 1024, and was buried at *Bamberg*. It's reported that in a Council he ſpoke to the Biſhops on his knees: So much did he revere the Clergy. On his Death-bed he confeſs'd that he had liv'd in Continency with his Wife, who was canonized as well as himſelf. *Herman*. *Baronius*.

HENRY III. of *Franconia*, ſurnam'd *the Black*, ſucceeded his Father *Conrade* II. in 1039. He defeated the *Bohemians* that denied him Tribute in his ſecond Campaign, reſtor'd *Peter* to his Throne of *Hungary*, whence his Subjects had chas'd him in 1043; went to *Rome* in 1046, and there called a Council, where *Benedict* IX. *Sylveſter* III. and *Gregory* VI. were depos'd, and *Sugger* Biſhop of *Bamberg*, conſecrated under the Name of *Clement* II. (the Senate and People of *Rome* ſwearing that they would never

admit of a Pope, but ſuch as the Emperour ſhould confirm) by whom He and *Agnes* his Wife were crown'd. Afterwards he reduc'd the Petty Princes of *Italy*, and made War on the *Hungarians*, who had put out their K. *Peter*'s Eyes, *Anno* 1048. He held a Council at *Worms* to oppoſe *Bennet* IX, who had uſurped the Papal-chair the 4th. time, and procured the Election of his Couſin *Bruno* Biſhop of *Toul* to the Papacy; after which he died at *Bottenfeld* in *Saxony*, being choak'd with a piece of Bread, in 1056. *Barnard Corius* in his Life. *Sigebert in Chron. Baronius*, &c.

HENRY IV. call'd *the Old* and *the Great*, was born in 1051, and ſucceeded his Father *Henry the Black* in 1056. His Mother gave him good Education, under whom he reign'd till 1062, but ſome envious Grandees diſdaining to be under a Womans Government, took him from her. Having enticed him to the ſide of the River on Pretence of walking, and got him aboard a Pleaſure-boat; but their Amazement, the redoubled Efforts of the Watermen, and the Cries of the People from the Banks, frighted the young Emperour, ſo that he leap'd into the River, thinking to eſcape by ſwimming; but, *Echert* Marquis of *Saxony*, leap'd after, and catching hold of him, they were both taken up again into the Boat, and the Empreſs's Party having no means to purſue, they carried him to *Cologne* and ſet him upon the Throne at 13 Years of Age. In 1063 he defeated the *Saxons*, who had rebelled under the Conduct of *Otho*, Baſtard to the Marquis *de Thuringia*. In 1064 *Otho* D. of *Bavaria*, gave him Cauſe to ſuſpect that he aimed at the Crown, and it was not long e'er the Diſcontents came to open Hoſtilities betwixt them, and the D. was forced to retire into *Saxony*, that D. together with the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*, and other Prelates, pretending all their Reſpective Grievances, combin'd and ſent a Declaration to the Emperour, that if he did not demoliſh his Fortreſs, reſtore what he had taken from the States of the Country, ſwear to preſerve their Privileges inviolably, reſide ordinarily in their Provinces, turn away his Miniſters and Concubines, content himſelf with one Wife, and give to the Princes their due Share in the Government, they would make War againſt him; and accordingly they ſurprized him in the Caſtle of *Wurtzberg*: So that he was oblig'd to appeaſe them by fair Promiſes, till he and his principal Courtiers found Means to eſcape; after which they beſieged the Caſtle and baniſhed the Imperialiſts out of *Thuringia*. In the mean time one *Regenger* a Courtier, becauſe of a particular Grudge, accuſed the Emperour to the ſaid Princes, of having ſollicited him and another to join with his Favourites, and aſſaſſinate the Dukes of *Suabia*, *Carinthia*, and *Bavaria*, at the Diet at *Wurtzberg*, offering to make good the Challenge by Duel, even againſt the Emperour himſelf. The Princes laying hold on this Accuſation, ſent to the Emperour, that if he did not juſtify himſelf, they would renounce him. To which he anſwered, That *Rodolph* of *Bavaria* did cover his Deſign upon the Imperial Crown with that falſe Pretence, and that he was ready to fight him to juſtify the Charge. But this Challenge being neither accepted, nor rejected, *Ulric* of *Coſheim*, whom *Regenger* had alſo accuſed, obtained leave of the Emperour to declare himſelf his Champion, and to acquaint the oppoſite Party with the ſame, which *Rodolphus* remitted to the Diet aſſembled at *Mentz*, where they conſulted of depoſing the Emperour. But the Diet at *Oppenheim* referred it to the Deciſion of the Combat betwixt *Regenger* and *Coſheim* eight days after *Epiphany*. In the mean time the Emperour retired to *Worms*, deſerted and without Money, expecting the Iſſue of that fatal Day; on the Eve whereof *Regenger*, like one poſſeſſed with the Devil, fell into violent Fits of Madneſs; and was carried off by a terrible Death, which juſtified the Emperour, allayed the publick Heats, and in part reduced the People to their Allegiance: So that having rais'd an Army, *An.* 1074, by the Aſſiſtance of the Princes and Cities on the *Rhine*, he entered *Saxony*, encamped within ſight of the Enemy, with whom he concluded a Peace on the following Terms; That he ſhould diſmantle his Garriſons, govern the Country by a Council of the Natives, without liſtening to Strangers; and ſeek no occaſion of Revenge. But the *Saxons* having broke the Treaty, he defeated them in a bloody Battle, *June* 13. 1075, and reduced them, their Princes and Prelates humbling themſelves, and begging his Pardon at the Head of his Army, which made him redoubtable all over *Europe*.

But not long after Pope *Gregory* VII. in a Council held at *Rome*, *An.* 1075. ordered the Deprivation of all Biſhops who were married or inveſted by ſecular Princes; and accordingly turn'd out ſeveral *German* Biſhops, and ſent his Legates to the Emperour, commanding him to releaſe the impriſon'd *Saxon* Biſhops, to depoſe thoſe condemned by the ſaid Council, and to appear at *Rome* to anſwer what he was charged with by the *Saxons* on pain of Excommunication and loſing his Crown. *Henry* being amaz'd at this preſumption, by the Advice of the Eſtates ſent back the Legates with Diſgrace, call'd a Council at *Worms*, to which came all the *German* Biſhops, except thoſe of *Saxony*, wherein the Emperour depoſed *Gregory* as a Simoniack and Diſturber of the Peace of the Church and Empire: And accordingly ſent his Ambaſſadors, who read this Decree before the Pope, and commanded him to leave and ceaſe to profane the Holy Chair; of which the Emperour was Guardian. The Pope hereupon in a Council of 110 *Italian* Biſhops, declared, That by the Authority of God and St. *Peter*, he depoſed *Henry* from the Imperial Throne, delivered him over to Satan, and abſolv'd his Subjects from their Obedience. The Emperour proteſted againſt this Excommunication, and the Pope's Uſurpation over the Crown, alledging the Example of *Charlemagne* and others who had the Power of confirming the Popes, which ſeveral of them, and particularly *Gregory* himſelf, had acknowledged to be the Emperour's Due; but the *German* Prelates, and Princes abandoning *Henry*, whom they had engaged in the Cauſe, and threatening to dethrone him, he was forced in the Rigor of the Winter to paſs the *Alpes* with his Empreſs, Son, and one Gentleman, and almoſt famiſh'd with Hunger, and ſtarv'd with Cold, to caſt himſelf at the Pope's Feet, after he, his Empreſs, and Son had waited in Penitents Habit three days at his Gate with their Heads uncovered, Bare-feet and without eating. After which, and agreeing to the Pope's Terms, he was abſolv'd. The Princes of *Italy* did hereupon deſpiſe him as a Coward, and the Pope as a Tyrant and Simoniack, and ſo plotted againſt both: Whereupon the Emperour perceiving how much he had abaſed himſelf and fruſtrated thoſe Princes, who look'd for a Reformation of the Church through his Means, to retrieve himſelf he aſſembled the Princes of *Italy*, to whom he accuſed the Pope as the Cauſe of the Ruine of the Empire, and demanding their Aſſiſtance againſt him, pleaſed them, and kept the Pope in a Manner blocked up. The *German* Rebels in the mean time, choſe *Rodolphus* Duke of *Suabia* Emperour, and crowned him at *Mentz*, *An.* 1077, but were chaſed thence by the People that ſame day. *Henry* having Notice of it came into *Germany* by the way of *Carinthia*, the Rebels having ſtop'd the Paſſages of the City, and defeated the Uſurper. *Rodolph* as beſieging *Wurtzberg*, which ſo terrified the Pope, that he was then for accommodating the differences betwixt the two; but the Rebels complaining that he deſerted them in that Cauſe wherein he himſelf had engaged them, he excommunicated *Henry* a ſecond time, confirmed the Election of *Rodolphus*, and ſent him a Crown with this Inſcription.

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rodolpho.

But the Emperour defeated the Rebels in two bloody Battles, in the laſt of which, *Godfrey* of *Bologne* Duke of *Lorrain* cut off the Uſurper *Rodolphus*'s Right-hand, and wounded him mortally in the Belly; ſo that being on his Death-bed he ſent for his hand, and told the Biſhops who were about his Bed, that as by their Advice, and the Pope's Command, his right Hand had uſurp'd the Imperial Sceptre, his perfidy was juſtly puniſh'd by the Loſs of it, ſeeing he had given it as a Pledge of his Fidelity to the Emperour. He was buried in a Royal Manner, at the News of which the Emperour wiſh'd that all his Enemies were as nobly interred. *Henry* after this in a Council of 30 Biſhops at *Trent*, depoſed Pope *Gregory*, and ſet up *Clement* Arch-biſhop of *Ravenna*, in his Stead, paſſing the *Alpes* he defeated a Rebel Army at *Parma*, took *Rome* by Storm, and beſieged Pope *Gregory* in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, whence being delivered by the Duke of *Puteilla*, he died not long after. But the Popes *Victor* III. *Urban* II. and *Paſchal* II. perſecuted *Henry* and his Antipopes ſtill, raiſed firſt *Herman* Count of *Luxemburg* whoſe end was unhappy, and then his own Sons, *Conrade* and *Henry*, to rebel againſt him: The firſt died while he attempted it, but the ſecond was ſucceſsful by his Cunning and Treachery; and having procur'd a Decree of the States againſt his Father, ſent to demand the *Regalia*, which he would not ſurrender, but inveſting himſelf with them, ſuffered the Arch-Biſhops of *Mentz* and *Cologne* and the Biſhop of *Worms* to take them from him by Violence, calling God to Witneſs againſt them. And being reduced to Extreme Neceſſity, deſired to be admitted a Canon at *Spires*, that he might have a Subſiſtence, which was denied him, becauſe of his Excommunication; which put him upon trying his Fortune once more, ſo that coming to *Cologne* he was well received, and being ſeconded by the Duke of *Lorrain* and other Princes, recruited and held out *Cologne* againſt his Son, over whom the Duke of *Lorrain* obtained ſome Advantage, but amidſt all his Troubles died at *Liege*, *Aug.* 7. 1106 in the 46 Year of his Reign and 56 of his Age, and being buried in a Monaſtery, was three days after taken out of his Grave, and kept five Years without Burial, becauſe of his Excommunication. Thus was the laſt Scene of his Father's Prophetick Dream fulfilled, who in his Sleep thought he ſaw *Hildebrand*, whom he had ſeen by way of Viſion among the Miniſters of *Gregory* VI. lift the young Prince upon Horns, which he ſeemed to have in his Forehead, as high as the Clouds, and then throw him down into a bottomleſs Pit in the Bowels of the Earth. He was a Prince of incomparable Wit, Valour, Solidity and Liberality; merciful to Exceſs, pardoning even thoſe who had lodged themſelves in his Palace to aſſaſſinate him. His Countenance was comely, his Body ſtraight and tall, and his much Mien ſtick. His Death was preſaged by two Suns, a Star near the Sun, cluſters of Stars together; one ſeeming to thruſt out another, and a prodigious Comet. *Monſieur de Prade Hiſtoire de Charlemagne.*

HENRY V. ſurnamed *The Young*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry The Old* in 1106. He deſtroy'd his Father out of Ambition to get into his Throne, having rebelled againſt him four Years ſucceſſively at the Inſtigation of the Popes *Victor* III. *Urban* II. and *Paſchal* II. who told him, That if his Father died excommunicate they would not ſuffer him to ſucceed, but tranſfer the Empire into another Family if he did not take it upon him, in the Church's

Life-time; which had more effect upon him than his Father's Letters had to keep him in his Duty; for taking Arms, and dreading his Father's Valour, he corrupted the Marquis of *Austria*, by promising him his Sister in Marriage, to desert his Father in the day of Battel, which being accordingly performed, others followed his Example, which obliged *Henry the Great* to fly to *Bohemia*; whence marching with an Army to the Diet at *Mentz*, his Son, being afraid that his Father's Presence might Influence the States to return to their Allegiance, flattered him to dismiss his Army, with an Oath that he would refuse the Crown if tender'd to him, and use his utmost Power to Re-establish him on the Throne, but perfidiously betrayed him, and procured his Deposition; which being effected, he turned out all those who had been faithful to his Father, and while that unfortunate Prince held out *Cologne*, summoned him to surrender himself on pain of being treated as a Rebel; but the Year after his Father's Death, he was struck with a Thunderbolt, which wounded him in one of his great Toes, consumed part of his Sword and Buckler, and filled him and the Diet, then sitting at *Goslar*, with so much horror, that they broke up. He routed the *Polanders*, and other Princes, went into *Italy* with a strong Army, *An.* 1110. and just as he thought to have been crowned by the Pope, it was refused in the very Church, except he would renounce the Right of Investing Prelates. Whereupon the Emperor immediately seized the Pope *Paschal* II. and Cardinals, so that for three days *Rome* became a Slaughter house, the Citizens espousing the Pope's Quarrel. At last both Parties quit the Town, and fought it in a bloody Battel, wherein the Emperor was dismounted, thrown upon the Ground, and wounded in the Face, which so terrified him, that he kept the Pope, *&c.* close Prisoners in a strong Castle, intrenched his Army, and kept the *Romans* in continual skirmishing to their very Gates for two Months, without coming to another Battel, but brought the Pope to his Terms, by threatning to behead the Prisoners; and the Agreement was ratified by the Pope's dividing the *Hostie* betwixt himself and the Emperor, *An.* 1111, but in several Assemblies of the Clergy the Emperor was excommunicated, and the Treaty declared Null, and particularly the Council of *Lateran*, *An.* 1112, consisting of 23 Cardinals, 14 Bishops, and a great many Abbots; disanulled the Agreement, and excommunicated the Emperor, and stirred up the *Saxons* against him, so that all *Europe* sounded with the Thunder of the Anathemas, there having never been so many known to fall upon one head. After this he was defeated by the *Saxons* with the loss of 40000 Men, which so weakned his Authority, that when he called a Diet, the States would not meet; and the Archbishop of *Mentz*, who had been the Author of his Rupture with the Pope, turned his most bitter Enemy, procured the Revolt of most of the other Princes, and another Excommunication against him. And going to *Rome*, *An.* 1117, the Count of *Tusculum*, being the Pope irreconcilable, got the Archbishop of *Bregna* in *Lombardy* to crown the Emperor. Whereupon the Pope excommunicated them all, and a little after died at *Beneventum*, whither he had retired *An.* 1118. He set up the Archbishop of *Bregna* Antipope against *Gelasius* II. who succeeded. The Emperor was again excommunicated, and had Rebellions kindled against him by Pope *Calixtus* II. so that being quite wearied, he left it to the Diet, *An.* 1123, to make an Agreement with the Pope, some Concessions being made on both sides. After which the Emperor buried his Father honourably, tho' he had persecuted him when alive. *An.* 1125. the Inhabitants of *Rufach* provok'd by the Insolence of his Guards, chased him out of the Town, and despoiled him of the *Regalia* as he had served his Father; for which he afterwards took the Town by Storm and burnt it. The same Year he Invaded *France*, but without success, and died at *Utrecht* *An.* 1125. of an ulcerated Dragon in his Right Arm, which he concealed a long time, lest it should be thought a Judgment for his Perfidy, and was buried at *Spire*. He left no Children by his Wife *Maud*, Daughter of *Henry* I. King of *England*. *Baronius*, *An.* 1116, *&c.* *Pandulph*, &c. *Montem de Prade*.

HENRY VI. of *Suabia*, surnamed *The Severe*, Son of *Frederick Barbarossa*, was chosen Emperor in 1170, and married *Constantia* the K. of *Sicily*'s Daughter, in Right of whom he was afterward possessed of that Kingdom. They were both Crowned at *Rome*, by *Celestine* III. in 1191. The *Romans* upon the Delivery of *Tusculum* to them by the Emperor, ras'd and demolish'd the Town. On the other hand, the Emperor having taken *Naples* in a general Meeting of the States, seized a great number of Counts and Barons who had conspired against him, whom he had condemned to be beheaded alive, then Eyes to be pull'd out, their Heads shaved, anointed with Honey and exposed to the Flies, or roasted them alive by a slow Fire, fixed a Crown of Lead upon, fastened with four Nails, upon the Head of the Person they had chosen king, and pulled out the Eyes of the Soldiers whom they had given him for their Fidelity. *Henry* also had took Possession of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and punished to death the Duke of *Palermo*, who had delivered his Wife to *Tancred* King of *Sicily*, and Enemy, that he was thence called Severe. He forced and married the Wife, and pluck'd out his Sons Eyes. He was Excommunicated for Imprisoning *Richard* King of *England* that was going to the *Holy Land*, exacting a great Sum from him for his Ransom, under pretence of Church Lands, but was forced to release him in 1194. He forced the Princes of the Empire to elect his Son *Frederick* King of the *Romans*, that he might but three Years old, and he went into *Italy* with a strong Army, and was so cruel there, that his Wife, being offended at his Severity to some of her Relations, armed against him, and confined him to a Castle. Being reconciled to her, and designing for the *Holy Land*, he died in *Sicily*, *An.* 1197, not without suspicion of Poyson given him by his Empress. *Roger in Annal. Baronius ad An.* 1186, &c.

HENRY VII. D. of *Luxemburg*, elected in 1308 after *Albert* I.s Death. He was Crowned at *Aix la Chapelle*, *An.* 1309. He took the Iron Crown at *Milan*, and received the Golden Crown at *Rome* in 1312, but laboured in vain to re-establish the Lustre of the Empire, ravaging only some Provinces. He was more illustrious for his Vertue than Dignity, and died near *Siena* 1313. Some say he was poysoned by *Bernard Politian*, a Dominican Friar, with a consecrated Wafer; but *Villani*, who liv'd at that time, *Albertinus Mussatus* of *Padua*, who gives a particular and exact Account of what happen'd to *Henry*; *Conradus Vecerus*, who wrote his Life, and a great many other Authors, are wholly silent about this matter of Poysoning. *Spondanus Rainaldi*. *Bzovius ad An.* 1313.

HENRY, Earl of *Respenburg*, Landtgrave of *Thuringia* and *Hesse*, Son of *Herman* I. and Brother to *Lewis* VI. was elected Emperor in 1245, in opposition to *Frederick* II. and crowned at *Aix la Chapelle* in 1246. He defeated *Conrade*, *Frederick*'s Son, and died in 1247 of Grief, for the Loss of a Battel; or as some say, of a Wound. His Enemies called him the King of *Clerks*, because elected by the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Cologne* and *Treves*, and the Bishops of *Strasburg*, *Metz* and *Spire*.

Emperor of Constantinople.

HENRY, a *French*-man, Emperor of *Constantinople*, succeeded his Brother *Baldwin* VIII. who was also Count of *Flanders*. He took upon him the Government upon the News of *Baldwin*'s Imprisonment, and was crowned in 1206. The *Grecians* being weary of the *Latins*, endeavoured to shake off their Government in this new Reign, but *Henry* vanquished them. The Pope reprehended him *An.* 1210. for some Laws he had enacted against the Clergy. He died in 1216 at *Thessalonica*, poysoned as some say. *Peter Courtenay* Earl of *Auxerre*, who had married *Joland* his Sister, succeeded him. *Du Cange Hist. de Constant.*

Kings of England *by the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. King of *England*, surnamed *Beauclerc*, because of his Learning, was the youngest Son of *William* the *Conqueror*, and succeeded his Brother *William* II. surnamed *Rufus*, in 1100. *Robert* his eldest Brother, was in the *Holy Land* when their Brother *William* was by Accident killed in the new Forest; so that *Henry* taking Advantage of his Absence, by his Interest got Possession of the Crown. When *Robert* returned in hopes of being admitted to the Throne, he found himself frustrated of his expectations, as he was in the former Reign. However, to recover his Right, he Landed an Army at *Portsmouth*, many of the *English* flocking to him. Yet, after all, he was willing to part with his Claim on the same Terms he had done before with his Brother *William*, *viz.* That *Henry* should enjoy the Crown during his Life, paying to *Robert*, by way of Tribute, 3000 Marks *per Annum*. Which being agreed to, *Henry* to ingratiate himself with his People, Reformed his own Court and Houshold, for a Pattern to his Subjects; forgave all Debts to the Crown before his Time; restored to the *English* the Use of Fire and Lights, at their own Liberty, and introduced the Use of the Night-Watch. The Heirs of the Nobility he made free to possess their Inheritance without Redemption from him, ingaging the Nobles to do the like by their Tenants. He allow'd the Gentry to dispose of their Daughters and Kinswomen in Marriage without his Licence, so it were not to his Enemy. Moreover, he appointed a Measure adjusted by the length of his own Arm, to be a Standard for Commerce amongst his People. But that which pleased his Subjects most of all, was his Reviving the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*. Another thing which proved very acceptable, was his taking to Wife *Maud*, Daughter to the King of *Scots*, by *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, by whose Blue the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood came to be united. The Sees of *Carlisle* and *Ely*, the Abbies of *Abbot*, *Reading* and *Cirencester*, and the Priory of *Dunstable*, were erected and indowed by him. And, as the *Saxon* King *Alfred* had long before restored the University of *Oxford*, so did *Henry* restore that of *Cambridge* to its ancient Lustre. The *Normans* forty Years before had conquered *England*, now *England* took its turn, and conquered *Normandy*, upon a Misunderstanding of the two Brothers, *Robert* and *Henry*, which broke out into a War. Whereupon *Henry* went twice over into *Normandy*, with a powerful and victorious Army. At the Battel of *Tenchebray*, which was fought in 1105, *Robert* was taken Prisoner, and sent to *Cardiff* Castle in *Wales*, where he died after some Years Imprisonment, and was buried at *Gloucester*. In the mean time *Henry* seized upon his Dukedom, and created *William* his eldest Son Duke thereof, which afterwards grew into a Custom for the eldest Sons of *England* to be made Dukes of *Normandy*, till *Normandy* being lost to the *French*, and *Wales* conquered by the *English*, the eldest Son of the Kings of *England* came to be stiled by Creation Prince of *Wales*. King *Henry* had two Wives, *Maud* aforesaid, and *Alice* of *Louvain*; by the first he had no Issue, but by the first he had two Sons, *William* and *Richard*, and a Daughter called *Maud*. His Son *William*

he matched with the Duke of *Anjou*'s Daughter; but coming over for *England* with *Richard* his Brother, they were unhappily cast away, with all their Attendants. *Maud* was married first to the Emperor *Henry* V. and afterwards to *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Tourain*, and *Main* in *France*. After the Emperor's Death, the King sent for her over into *England*, where calling a Parliament, he caused *Stephen* his Sister's Son, with his Nobles, to swear Fealty to her as to his lawful and now only Heir. Afterwards the King had Occasion to go again into *Normandy*, where he died of a surfeit by eating of Lampreys after Hunting, having reigned 35 Years. His Body was brought over, and buried at *Reading*-Abbey. There was a dispute between this Prince and *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, concerning the Investitures of Bishops; *Anselm* refusing to consecrate such as the King preferr'd, objecting, That he could not comply without giving up the Priviledges, and breaking the Orders of the Church. This contest went so far, that *Anselm* was Banish'd, and his Bishoprick seiz'd; but afterwards, the King falling under some difficulties, recall'd the Archbishop, and gave up the point. We may likewise observe in this Prince, that he made those punishments Pecuniary which were formerly Mutilations, and chang'd those Provisions which were paid in kind, by his Tenants, into a certain Rent, in Money, and gave his Subjects leave to make Enclosures for Parks, which, under him, seem to have had their Original. * *Daniel Hist.*

HENRY II. King of *England*, otherwise called *Henry Fitz-Empress*, succeeded King *Stephen* 1154. He was Son of *Geoffry Plantagenet* by *Maud* the Empress. Three things are observable in this Reign: First, That in the Person of this King the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were happily united, his Mother being a *Norman* by her Father's side, and a *Saxon* by her Mother's, descended from the King *Edmund* surnamed *Ironside*. *Secondly*, That with him began the Race of the *Plantagenets*, which ended with *Richard* III. *Thirdly*, That by his Means the goodly French Provinces of *Anjou*, *Tourain*, and *Main*, and afterwards by Marriage *Poitou*, *Saintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascoigne*, became annexed to the Crown of *England*. This King had his share of Troubles, by the Rebellion of the arrogant Lord *Hugh de Mortimer*, the Irruptions of the *Welsh*, the Refractoriness of the ungrateful *Tho. Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the outragious Jealousy of his Queen, but most of all by the unnatural Rebellion of his Sons, whom she set against him. All which he overcame, except the Bishop. The King at his Accession to the Crown, had advanced him to the Place of Lord Chancellor, and upon the Death of *Theobald*, made him Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Yet he made it his Business to contend with the King, as to his Prerogative, and stiffly to maintain the Pope's Usurped Power against the Rights of the Crown. In short, some of the Courtiers, observing the King's just displeasure against him, undertook without his Knowledge to rid the Kingdom of so troublesome a Prelate, by murdering him in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, as he stood in Service-time before the Altar, upon *Christmas-day*, *Anno* 1170. This Bishop was afterwards lifted in the Catalogue of Saints and Martyrs of the Church of *Rome*, upon a general Belief, that strange Miracles were wrought by his Blood and Reliques. But the King hearing of the Murder was exceedingly troubled; and, to take off the Imputation of Guilt from himself, protested that he would submit to the Judgment of such Cardinal Legates as the Pope should send to inquire of the Fact. Two of them were sent by the Pope, and the King went into *Normandy* to meet them, where he could get no Absolution, (tho' he cleared himself of the Fact) without grievous Penances, and yielding to such Articles as weakned the Prerogative, and strengthened the Pope's pretended Authority. One of his Penances was to go three Miles barefoot to *Canterbury*, and receive at the Chapter-house eighty Lashes with Rods from the Monks. As for the Queen's Anger on account of *Rosamond* his Concubine, whom she poisoned, nothing could allay it but her Husband's ruine; to procure which, she stirred up his Sons to Rebellion, assisted by the Kings of *France* and *Scotland*, with several of the *English* Nobles. But K. *Henry*, by the Success of his Arms, disappointed their Design. The *French* King he made stoop to him for Peace. *William* King of *Scots*, was surprized at *Alnwick* as riding carelessly abroad, and taken Prisoner. To recover his Liberty, he was fain to do Homage (as our Historians say, but the *Scots* deny) for his Crown to King *Henry*, and to part with *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, two Northern Counties, which had been in the Possession of the *Scots* above 200 Years, ever since *Malcolm* I. His Sons met each of them with God's Judgments for their Undutifulness, some one way, some another; and, as to *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, the Leader of the Rebels, he was vanquished and taken Prisoner, the Town of *Leicester* being burnt, its Walls and Castle demolished, for its Rebellion. Before this, King *Henry* had made a Conquest of *Ireland*, (all the *Irish* Kings, excepting *Rodorick* King of *Connaught*, submitting and taking the Oath of Allegiance to him and his Successors) which he bestowed, with the Title of *Lord of Ireland*, upon his youngest Son *John*, surnamed *Lack-land*. At last, after a Reign of 34 Years and better, he died at *Chinon* in *Tourain*, *An.* 1189, and was buried in the Abbey-Church of *Fontevraut*. His jealous Q. *Eleanor* was the sole Heir of *William* V. D. of *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Poitou*; first married to *Lewis* VII. King of *France*, and afterwards to *Henry*, who had by her six Sons and three Daughters. His Sons were *William*, *Henry*, *Richard*, *Geoffry*, *Philip*, and *John*; among which, *William* and *Philip* died very young. All the rest proved Rebellious to their Father, even *John* his Favourite; and, amongst these, *Henry* (who was crowned King in his Father's life-time) died before his Father; *Geffry*, in a Turnament at *Paris*, was trod to death under the Horse's Feet; so that none but *Richard* and *John* survived their Father, and they enjoyed the Crown successively. His Daughters were *Eleanor*, married to *Alfonso* VIII. King of *Castile*; and *Joan*, first married to *William* King of *Sicily*, and afterwards to *Raymond* V. Earl of *Toulouse*. * *Daniel*, *Speed*, &c.

HENRY III. King of *England*, commonly called *Henry of Winchester*, because born there, succeeded his Father King *John* 1216, being but nine or ten years old, and reigned 56 Year, which was longer than any before him; but a great part of it he was embroiled in Civil Wars. At his first coming to the Crown he had a Foreign Enemy in the Bowels of the Kingdom; I mean *Lewis*, the *Dauphin* of *France*, whom the Barons had called in against King *John*. The Nobles and Citizens of *London* had already sworn Allegiance to *Lewis*, but he was soon disliked, even by those that brought him in, so that it proved no hard Task to shake him off again; especially after the Defeat of his Forces near *Lincoln* by the Earl of *Pembroke*, the King's Guardian and Brother-in-Law, upon which *Lewis* thought it best to quit his Claim, and so returned into *France*. One Reason among others, by which *Lewis* lost his Interest in *England*, was the discovery of a secret by one *Melun*, a French Viscount, who is said to have declar'd upon his Death-Bed, that *Lewis* had privately vowed to destroy and exterminate the *English*, whom he look'd upon as a vile and scandalous People, for their Treasons, and never to be trusted, since they had forsaken their own Soveraign Lord. *Lewis*, being thus settled upon the Throne, demanded of the *French* King that he might be wholly Reinstated in his Ancestors Possessions in *France*; but he could get no Satisfaction. On the contrary, he was fain to Sign a Treaty, in 1259, by which, in consideration of three hundred thousand pounds, he was oblig'd to give up the Dutchy of *Normandy*, together with the Earldoms of *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Tourain*, and *Maine*. After this he was involved in Civil Wars, by his Kindness to Foreigners, and the encroaching humour of his Barons, who bringing a Force with them to the Parliament at *Oxford*; oblig'd the King to consent, That the chief Justiciary, the Chancellor and Treasurer, should be chosen by the Parliament, and got twenty four Conservators of the Kingdom confirm'd; twelve of which were chosen by the King, and twelve by the Lords. At *Nottingham*, both he and his Brother *Richard* were taken and kept Prisoners by the Barons, till, upon a difference betwixt the potent Earls of *Leicester* and *Gloucester*, the last forsook them, and embraced the King's Interest. After this the Barons were utterly defeated at *Evesham*, *Leicester* their General slain, and *Henry* set at Liberty. Who thereupon called a Parliament at *Winchester*; with whose concurrence he seized the Charter of *London*, and other Places, for their Defection, disinherited such as were on the Barons side, and distributed their Estates amongst the leading Men that had fought in his Quarrel. On pretence of going to the Holy War, he obtained large Subsidies from the Parliament; upon which he solemnly confirmed *Magna Charta*, with a Curse against all Infringers thereof. His Reign was long, but blessed in nothing so much as in the Hopes of his eldest Son *Edward*, who, with many of the Nobles, took the Cross upon him for the *Holy Land*; for, in a word, his Government was frequently embarrass'd and imbroil'd, which disturbances were partly occasion'd by the inequality of this Princes temper, and partly by the stubborn untractableness of the Barons. At last he died at St. *Edmundbury* in *Suffolk*, and was buried at *Westminster*, *An.* 1272. By *Eleanor* his Queen he had six Sons, *viz.* *Edward* his Successor, *Edmund* surnamed *Crouchback*, *Richard* who died young, *John*, *William*, and *Henry*; besides three Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Alexander* III. King of *Scots*, *Beatrix* married to *John* D. of *Bretagne*, and *Catharine* who died young. His Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, was chosen King of the *Romans*, who, having been employ'd six Years in the Affairs of the Empire, returned into *England*, where he died. *Lastly*, The best Character I can find of this King, is his charitable Temper; whereof he gave a large Proof in Founding and Indowing the House of Converts, and an Hospital at *Oxford*. The first for such as forsook the *Jewish* Religion; the other for the Relief of poor distressed People, Strangers, and Pilgrims. Nay, so remarkable was he for this Vertue, that *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, being much threatned by him, if he would not live in Peace, was heard to say, That he feared more the Alms-deeds of the King than all his Forces, and his Clergy to boot. * *Daniel Hist. Speed*, &c.

HENRY IV. King of *England*, commonly called, from his Birth-place, *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, succeeded *Richard* II. his Cousin, upon his Resignation of the Crown, *An.* 1399. and was crowned at *Westminster*, by *Tho. Arundel* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. He was Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, D. of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward* III. and the first King of that Line; whose Inheritance being unjustly seized upon by K. *Richard*, it proved the chief Occasion of his Fall, and *Henry*'s Rise; as you may see in the Life of K. *Richard*. In short, *Henry* came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, the Issue of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of *Edward* III. being laid aside, though they had a precedent Right: But, as he got it, so he was forced to maintain it by the Sword; most part of his Reign being spent in suppressing of Insurrections, and maintaining a War in *Scotland*. In *England*, and *Aquitain* it self, King *Richard* had still a Party, whose

ſecret Endeavours for his Reſtoration ſerved only to haſten his Death, who was Murther'd by Sir *Pierce* of *Exton*, who had broad intimations from *Henry* to encourage him in the Aſſaſſination. The *Scots* being diſcomfited, the *Welſh* began to ſtir under their notable Ring-leader *Owen Glendower*. Hereupon the *Scots* took Arms again, and received a great Overthrow at a place called *Halton-Hill*. At *Shrewsbury*, the Rebels, under the Command of *Henry* Lord *Piercy*, (one of thoſe Conſpirators who had reſolved to dethrone *Henry*, and ſhare *England* and *Wales* among themſelves) were entirely defeated. To revenge *Piercy*'s Death, who was ſlain in that Fight, his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Bardolph*, raiſed an Army in the North; but it coſt them their Lives. Thus *Henry*, after a turbulent Reign of 13 Years and almoſt ſix Months, died at *London*, and was interred at *Canterbury*. On his Death-bed, he appeared plainly diſſatisfied with his Title to the Crown, but however gave no charge to his Son to relinquiſh his Claim. He had two Wives, *Mary*, the Daughter of *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Eſſex*, *Hereford* and *Northampton*, Lord High Conſtable of *England*; and *Joan* of *Navarre*, the Duke of *Bretagne*'s Widow. By the firſt he had Iſſue *Henry* his next Succeſſor, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*; beſides two Daughters, *viz. Blanch* married to *Lewis Barbatus* Duke of *Bavaria* and *Philippa* married to *John* King of *Denmark*. As for his ſecond Wife, he left no Iſſue by her. Before this Reign, no Man was puniſhed with Death for Religion. * *Daniel*, &c.

HENRY V. commonly called, from his Birth-place, *Henry of Monmouth*, was the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* IV. whom he ſucceeded *An.* 1412. As wild and unruly as he was in his Youth, before he came to the Crown, yet he proved a wiſe, as well as a warlike Prince after he attain'd it, and ſtands to this Day one of the greateſt Ornaments of our *Engliſh* Chronicles. Firſt he took care to chuſe himſelf a wiſe Council of State; and commanded all thoſe young Gentlemen who had been Companions of his Irregularities, either to change their Manners, or never to approach his Perſon. He revived the *Engliſh* Title to the Crown of *France*, and carried it at laſt, though he lived not to poſſeſs the the Kingdom. But firſt he had fought the Battel of *Agencourt*, where, with a ſmall Army of 15000 Men, he routed the *French* 52000 ſtrong; which happened by the neceſſity our Men were reduced to, either to vanquiſh, or to die. To reconcile both Parties, the Emperour *Sigiſmund* came to *France*, and from thence into *England*; but his Endeavours proving ineffectual, he ſided with the *Engliſh*. There was then in *France* a great Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Houſe of *Orleans*, and that of *Burgundy*, which favoured the King's Deſign, who took part with the Houſe of *Burgundy*. The Weakneſs of *Charles* VI. then reigning in *France*, and the Diſtraction of that Court, upon the Q. and the Dauphin's being then at Variance, gave our *Henry* a fair opportunity to conquer all *Normandy*, after *Rouen* had fallen into his Hands. *An.* 1419. The Duke of *Burgundy*'s Death happening ſoon after this, who was killed at *Montereau*, increaſed our Party. The *French* Queen her ſelf came in for one againſt her Son's Intereſt, and prevailed with the King, her Husband, to diſinherit him. Whereupon *Catherine*, their Daughter, was given in Marriage to *Henry* of *England*, who was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and, during *Charles*'s Life, Regent of that Kingdom. The Treaty was concluded at *Troyes* in *Champagne*, and the Marriage conſummated *June* 20. 1420. The whole ratified by the States of the Realm, and ſworn unto by the Nobles; all Men in Authority ſetting their Hands and Seals to an Inſtrument made for that purpoſe. But while the Dauphin (afterwards *Charles* VII.) beſtirred himſelf with Might and Main to ſupport his Claim, with the infallible Aſſiſtance of the *Scots*, always ſiding with *France*, againſt *England*; King *Henry* died at *Vincennes*, a Roval Palace near *Paris*, in 1422. leaving no Iſſue but a new born Son, *Henry*, his Succeſſor: Whoſe Education he left to the Cardinal of *Winchester*, the Government of *England* (till he were of Age) to *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*; both the King's Brothers. At the Siege of *Baugé* in *Anjou*, attempted by the King's Second Brother, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, a valiant Prince, was unhappily ſlain, and his Forces defeated. Q. *Catharine*, after the King's Death, married again to *Owen Tudor*, by whom ſhe had three Sons; the eldeſt whereof, *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, was Father of *Henry* VII. The *Henry* Vth. was a Prince of great Courage and Juſtice in his Adminiſtration, Prudent in his Conduct, and Regular in his private Life, after his coming to the Crown, and in ſhort, wanted nothing but a better Title to make his Character every way ſhining and unexceptionable. *Speed*, &c.

HENRY VI. K. of *England*, commonly called *Henry* of *Windſor*, was the only Iſſue of K. *Henry* V. and ſucceeded *An.* 1422, being but eight Months old. This Prince was unſucceſsful both at home and abroad. His Misfortunes began in *France*, and the firſt Diſadvantage that befell him there, was, the Death of his Grandfather *Charles*, the *French* King, who lived not quite two Months after the Death of his Father: For, as, on the one ſide, the Weakneſs of that Prince was a ſtrength to the *Engliſh*; ſo, on the other ſide, the Infancy of *Henry* was an Advantage to the Dauphin of *France*, who ſtood in Competition with him for that Kingdom. Yet for ſome Years all things ſmiled upon the *Engliſh*, and *Fortune* ſeemed to promiſe them an entire Poſſeſſion of *France*. 'Tis true, the Dauphin, now called *Charles* VII. cauſed himſelf to be crowned at *Poictiers*, upon the Death of his Father; having on his ſide all the Princes of the Blood, (except the D. of *Burgundy*) and the brave Commanders at his Devotion. But then he had only thoſe Provinces that lie on the other ſide the *Loire*, except the Province of *Guienne*, which was *Engliſh*: And becauſe *Berry* was the Province where he moſt reſided, he was commonly called, in deriſion, by his Enemies, K. of *Bourges*; this being the chief place of it: Whereas the *Engliſh* were then poſſeſſed of the beſt Provinces of *France*, of all *Normandy*, and all the Countries reaching from the River *Scheld* to the *Loire* and the *Soane*, except a few Places which ſtood out for the Dauphin. In the ſeveral Battels of *Crevant*, *Verneuil* and *Rouvroi*, the *French* were ſtill worſted; and all the Hopes of the new *French* King ſeemed now reduced to the raiſing of the Siege of *Orleans*, carried on by the Earl of *Salisbury*: Which was effected, the *French* ſay, by a Miracle; the *Engliſh*, by a Witch: I mean, *Joan* the *Shepherdeſs*, otherwiſe called, the *Maid* of *Orleans*; who began here her Warlike Exploits, ſo fatal to the *Engliſh*: Inſomuch that this Siege being raiſed, with the loſs of the Earl of *Salisbury*, (which happened *An.* 1429.) our Intereſt in *France* declined ſo faſt, that in the Year 1451. we had nothing left there, except *Calais*, the neighbouring County of *Guiſnes*, and thoſe Iſles we are ſtill poſſeſſed of on the Coaſt of *Normandy*. After ſhe had raiſed the Siege of *Orleans*, which got her a great Fame amongſt the *French*, and had an happy Influence upon their King's Affairs, ſhe got him Crown'd at *Rheims* in *Champaigne*, the uſual place for the Coronation of the *French* Monarchs. Soon after this, ſhe was taken Priſoner at a Sally ſhe made at *Compeigne*, and conveyed to *Rouen*, where ſhe was tried for Sorcery, and other Crimes, and, upon her Conviction, burnt alive: Whereas the *French* magnifie her as a Perſon ſent from Heaven, with a Commiſſion to fight their King's Battels, and drive the *Engliſh* out of *France*. The Year after ſhe was executed, *viz. An.* 1432. K. *Henry* being gone over to *Paris*, was there crowned with a double Crown, by the Cardinal of *Winchester*. Then the *Engliſh* Affairs in that Kingdom looked with a better Face, the Earl of *Arundel* and Lord *Talbot* carrying about their victorious Arms, till the firſt happened to be mortally wounded at *Gerbroy*. This was *An.* 1435. an unfortunate Year to the *Engliſh* upon two other Accounts; firſt, by the Deſertion of the Duke of *Burgundy*; and ſecondly, by the Death of the Regent, a Prince of great Wiſdom and Moderation: Whoſe Death gave Life to the *French* King's Affairs, and ſtruck a Damp into the *Engliſh*; from whom ſeveral Towns immediately revolted to K. *Charles*. *Richard* Duke of *York* ſucceeded the Duke of *Bedford* in the Regency of *France*; but before he arrived there, *Paris* was loſt by the Citizens Treachery, *Feb.* 27. 1436. Five Years after this, a Truce was concluded for 18 Months between the two Kings: and then King *Henry* married with *Margaret* of *Anjou*, Daughter of *Renatus* King of *Naples*, the Source of all his Misfortunes in *England*; for the King being but an eaſe Prince, the Queen a high Spirited Woman, took (as it were) the Sceptre from his Hands, and undertook, with her Council, to rule all. To do it effectually, Duke *Humphry*, the King's Unkle, a Lover of his Country, and one that could not brook the violent Proceedings of the Queen, muſt by all means be removed. Therefore he was attainted of High Treaſon, and ſome Days after was found dead, and his Body ſhewed to the Lords and Commons, as if he had died of a Palſie, or an Impoſthume; when moſt were of Opinion that he had been made away. This happened in 1447. about which time the Affairs of *France* were neglected, and *England* it ſelf became a bloody Scene of War. *Richard* Duke of *York*, who had a precedent Right to the Crown, before the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, began to eye it for himſelf; and ſo diſpoſed Matters, that he made, at long run, his Party too ſtrong for the Queen: And, when he thought the Time fit for Action, then he puts in his Claim, and challenges the Crown as his Right. Nothing could be more favourable than the preſent Juncture: The Nation groaned under popular Diſcontents, not only from the manifold Loſſes and Diſhonours abroad, but alſo from the turbulent Condition of Things at home. Theſe popular Diſcontents *Richard* cheriſhed and improved to the utmoſt of his power, and, far from ſeeking to redreſs any Grievances, made it rather his buſineſs to encourage them. With which being charged by the Duke of *Somerſet*, he was put for a time under Reſtraint, but releaſed upon a ſolemn Oath he took in S. *Paul*'s Church, in *London*, before the Chief of the Nobility, to be a true, faithful and obedient Subject to King *Henry*. But the Duke of *Sommerſet* being made Regent of *France*, and miſbehaving himſelf in the loſs of *Normandy*, and after an Impeachment of Treaſon, being ſet at liberty by the Queen's Party, the Duke of *York* was diſſatisfied with theſe proceedings and rais'd an Army, as he pretended for Redreſſing of Grievances in 1454, and with his Forces marched up towards *London*. The King having got an Army, advanced to St. *Albans*, where a ſharp Battel was fought, the Royal Party worſted, and the King taken Priſoner. This was the firſt Act of that bloody Tragedy, which made this Nation ſwim in Blood for ſeveral Years; the *Yorkiſts*, for diſtinction ſake, aſſuming the Name of the *White*, and the *Royaliſts* that of the *Red Roſe*. Upon this Battel a Parliament was called, in which the *Yorkiſts* were voted not guilty of Treaſon, as to their Taking up Arms; the Duke of *York* made Protector of *England*, and the Earl of *Salisbury*, his Confident, Lord Chancellor. But ſome Years after, Things grew up again into a Fermentation, which came to a great Battel at *Blore Heath* in *Staffordſhire*, in which the *Red Roſe* (or the

the *Royalists*) were beaten. And, not long after, there happened another Action at *Ludlow*; but here the *Yorkists* were put to flight. This was followed by a Parliament holden at *Coventry*, which fell heavy upon the Duke of *York*, and the chief of his Party; being attainted of High Treason, and their whole Estates confiscated. But on *July* 9. 1460. another Battel was fought at *Northampton*, where the King's Forces were utterly defeated, through the Treachery of the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, who quitted his Post, and fled to the *Yorkists*. Here many Nobles of the King's side lost their Lives, and the King himself fell again a Prey to his Enemies, who carried him to *London*. A Parliament ensued upon it, in which *Richard* D. of *York* made his Claim to the Crown, as being the Son of *Richard* E. of *Cambridge*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund* E. of *March*, Son of *Roger* E. of *March*, Son of *Edmund Mortimer* E. of *March*, by *Phillipa*, Daughter of *Lionel*, Third Son of K. *Edward* III. And alledged, that the Descendants of *John* of *Gaunt*, Fourth Son of the said K. *Edward*, and younger Brother of *Lionel*, had hitherto unjustly holden the Crown of *England*. Whilst this great Point was under Debate, there happen'd an ominous Thing, two Crowns falling suddenly down, one from the Roof of the House of Commons, where it hung for an Ornament; and the other from the Top of *Dover*-Castle. At last it was voted by the Parliament, that *Henry* should enjoy the Crown during his Life, and then it should remain to *Richard* Duke of *York*, and his Heirs; who was thereupon proclaimed Heir Apparent. Thus the Heirs of *Henry* were for ever excluded, who had then a Son called *Edward*, born in the Year 1453. But the martial and active Queen *Margaret*, who could not brook a Decision so prejudicial to her Son, was in the mean time gathering Forces in the North, to decide that Point by the Sword. *Richard*, with an Army, marches against her, and a Battel is fought at *Wakefield*; where *Richard* being slain, the Q. came off Victorious. This turn'd the Scale, and sunk the Interest of the *Yorkists*: However, *Edward* Earl of *March*, the Son of *Richard*, insisted on his Claim, and revived the Quarrel, in which four Field-Battels had been already fought by his Father. The next happen'd at *Mortimer's-Cross*, near *Ludlow*, where, about the time of the Fight, three Suns appeared, which suddenly joined into one. The Battel was furious, and both sides very obstinate, till Fortune favouring *Edward*, he at last got the Victory. But in the Year 1461. both Armies engaged again at St. *Albans*, where the Queen's side got the better, the greatest Advantage whereof consisted in the Recovery of the King's Liberty: For the *Londoners*, with whom Prince *Edward* had ingratiated himself, did not only joyfully receive him, notwithstanding the Disadvantage he lay under, but proclaimed him King. What became of K. *Henry*, the Queen, and their Son *Edward*, you will find in the Reign of K. *Edward* IV. * *Daniel. Speed.*

HENRY VII. K. of *England*, succeeded *Richard* III. *An.* 1485. and got the Crown (as did *Henry* IV.) by the Sword, but that with a Claim of Right, as being of the House of *Lancaster* by his Mother's side, *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, who was Daughter and Heir to *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerset*, Son of *John* Earl of *Somerset*, Son of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward* III. His Father was *Edmund Tudor* Earl of *Richmond*, and by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of K. *Edward* IV. the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united. But he assuming the Crown in his own Name, did spin him a Thread of many Seditions and Troubles, which frequently disturbed the Happiness of his Reign, and required all its great Courage and Wisdom to overcome. The first Diffonance of any great moment was occasioned by that famous Impostor, *Lambert Simnel*, a Baker's Son; who personated *Richard* Duke of *York*, King *Edward* V's Brother, then raised from the Dead, to give Life to the Cheat, wherein he was supported by the Lady *Margaret*, second Sister to King *Edward* IV. who became the Patroness of the Plot. She was the Widow of *Charles*, surnamed the *Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, but had no Issue by him. In short, the Plot was carried on so far, that *Lambert* was crowned King at *Dublin*, by the Name of *Edward* VI. and not a Sword drawn in King *Henry*'s Quarrel. But being come over to *England*, in expectation of the same Advantages here, King *Henry* met his Forces at *Stoke Field*, near *Newark*, and gave them a total Defeat, after a fierce and obstinate Fight, in which 4000 of the Rebels fell upon the Spot, and amongst them the Earls of *Lincoln* and *Kildare*. The Bust up King, now *Lambert Simnel* again, was taken Prisoner, with the crafty Priest, his Tutor, but the King spared both their Lives, and made of the Newcrown'd Lord a Dripping-Turn-spit in his Kitchin. The Imposture being thus blown over, another of the same kind, and to the same purpose, was raised Some Years after by the same Lady *Margaret*, in the Person of *Perkin Warbeck*. A Youth well picked out by her private Emissaries, and as well framed by Nature, to personate the Lord Duke. But the Plot being discovered before *Perkin* made any Attempt in *England*, several of the Conspirators were put to death. Among whom happened to be that great Man, Sir *William Stanley*, Lord Chamberlain to the King; to whom he owed not only his Life, but his Crown, at *Bosworth* Battel, but being converted a principal Manager of the Conspiracy, the King's Love to the Man, and nothing could save him against the Laws of State. The Impostor however resolved to make an Attempt; and coming from *Flanders* with a Body of desperate Soldiers of several Nations, landed first of them in *Kent*, to feel the Pulse of the *Kentish* Men: But as they were not for his turn, he steered his Course towards *Ireland*, and there he met but with little Encouragement. But in *Scotland* he had better Luck, where he was received as if he had been the Prince he represented; the King espousing his Quarrel, and consenting to his Marriage with *Catharine Gordon*, his near Kinswoman, a young Lady both of great Beauty and Vertue; till, at last, having some suspicion of him, he desired him to withdraw. Upon which, *Perkin* returned from *Scotland* to *Ireland*; where he had not staved long, before he was invited over by the *Cornish* Rebels. Then he drew near to his tragical End, when he thought himself come to the heighth of his Hopes. Being come over, he undertook with his Rabble the Siege of *Exeter*, but was fain, upon the Approach of the King's Forces, to raise it, and shift for himself. The Sanctuary saved his Life for the present, but *Tyburn* ended it at last. Besides these two grand Impostures, which might have been of very ill consequence to the King, had not his great Wisdom prevented it, he was troubled with an other Rebellion in the West, headed by the Lord *Audley*: But this was happily suppressed, and the Ring-leaders brought to condign Punishment. Here was the Fate of *Edward Plantagenet* Earl of *Warwick*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, K. *Edward* IV's Brother; who, after a long Imprisonment in this and the former Reign, only because he was of the House of *York*, now lost his Head for attempting to make his Escape with *Perkin*, out of the *Tower*: Which is looked upon as one of the greatest Blemishes of this Reign. And for the Losses of *Bretagne* in *France*, which *Henry*, with a faint Shew of opposition, let the *French* seize on, much to his Dishonour, and the Prejudice of this Realm. Next to which, we may reckon the King's insatiate Avarice, especially at the latter end of his Reign; witness the great Extortions of *Empson* and *Dudley*, employed by him to fill up his Coffers, by putting all the Penal Laws, even the most obsolete in Execution. But afterwards, being dissatisfied with this method of Oppression, he Ordered, in his Will, that the Money thus squeezed from the Subjects, should be repaid. This Reign is memorable besides, for the splendid Entertainment King *Henry* gave to *Philip* King of *Spain*, in his Way from *Flanders*, to take Possession of that Crown: For his building the Royal Palace at *Richmond*, where he died; and the stately Chapel adjoining to *Westminster-Abby*, where he was buried; besides the *Savoy* Hospital. In this Reign the Authority of the Star Chamber, which before stood upon the Foot of the Common Law, was confirm'd in certain Cases by Act of Parliament. This Court my Lord *Bacon* calls one of the Wisest and Noblest Institutions of the Kingdom. This King reigned near 24 Years, and left but one Son alive, *Henry*, his next Successor, beside two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*; the eldest whereof he wisely married to *James* IV. King of *Scots*; and the younger to *Lewis* XII. King of *France*. The Band of *Gentlemen Pensioners* was instituted by this King. * Lord *Bacon*, *Speed*, &c.

HENRY VIII. Heir to both the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, succeeded *An.* 1509, being about 18 Years of age. He reigned about 38 Years, and the greatest part thereof with much Applause. But at last he began to grow Arbitrary and Severe; and Pleasure and Passion had such an ascendant over him, that they obscured his Vertues, and stained his former Glory. Thus his Reign became unhappy to his Queens, fatal to his Favourites, uneasie to his People, and cruel both to rigid Papists and Anti-Papists. His first warlike Attempt was upon K. *Lewis* XII. from whom he took *Terouane* and *Tournay*; in which *Maximilian* the Emperour served under *Henry*. This Breach with *France* naturally drew on a War with the *Scots*, who were utterly routed at the Battel of *Flodden-Field*, and their K. *James* IV. slain. After this, the Emperour *Charles* V, and *Francis* I. K. of *France*, warring one against another, fought after our King's Friendship with great Emulation. First he struck in with the Emperor, who came twice over in Person into *England*, but Cardinal *Wolsey* brought him over at last to the *French* Interest. Insomuch that the two Kings had several Interviews near *Calais*, with great Pomp and Splendour; where they contracted a personal Love, to an unusual Degree betwixt Crowned Heads. No Prince perhaps was ever fonder of a Conjugal Life, but none more unlucky of Chance. Six Wives he had, viz. *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Ann Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Ann* of *Cleve*, *Catherine Howard*, and *Catharine Parr*. Two of them he Divorced, *Catharine* of *Spain* and *Ann* of *Cleve*, the first as an incestuous Match, being the Wife of *Arthur*, his elder Brother, the last, for some Precontract. Two he publickly beheaded, *Ann Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. For his Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain* he had a Dispensation from the Pope, which took off the Odium of it: But after twenty Years Reading, the King pretended a Scruple of Conscience about it, and moved the Validity of the Popes Dispensation, made before he got to the Age of *Rome*, to get the Match dissanulled. No fact during his whole Reign, full, abused with Delays, and tired out the Opinion of most Universities and the learned Divines of Europe, about the Legality of a Dispensation in the Case, [illegible] *Catharine*, and married *Ann Bullen* in defiance of the Pope. Consequence whereof was a Declaration of [illegible] (by Act of Parliament) to be incestuous and [illegible] Authority here abrogated, the Head of the Church of *England*, the Revenues [illegible] the King, who thereupon [illegible] dom. But *Henry* was a Prodigal [illegible]

tho' he ſtill entertained moſt of the Popiſh Errors. Thus, by a ſtrange Providence, the Reformation began in this Kingdom, improved in the next Reign, and was happily ſettled in Queen *Elizabeth*'s. The Alterations in the Church, in this King's Reign, were the occaſion of two notable Rebellions, both in the Year 1536, the one in *Lincolnſhire*, and the other in *Yorkſhire*; but they were ſoon ſuppreſſed. In *Ireland* alſo there broke out a Rebellion, which proved fatal to the Earl of *Kildare*, and almoſt to the whole Family. Memorable is the Riſe and Fall of this King's great Favourites, and Miniſters of State, *Woolſey* and *Cromwel*; the firſt a Butchers, and the laſt a poor Smiths Son. *Woolſey* a Cardinal, who lived in the greateſt State of any Prelate next to the Biſhop of *Rome*, fell under the King's Diſpleaſure about his firſt Divorce, and prevented a publick by a natural Death. But *Cromwel* fell under the Axe, ſoon after the King had made him Earl of *Eſſex*. The Learned Sir *Tho. Moor*, who had ſucceeded the Cardinal in his Chancellorſhip of *England*, and *John Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, were alſo Beheaded for denying the King's Supremacy. The King, before he fell off from the Pope, had writ a Book againſt *Luther*, the great Reformer of the Church in *Germany*; for which Pope *Leo* honoured him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, ſince made Hereditary to the Kings of *England* by Act of Parliament. *Wales* was in this King's Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom: To unite *Scotland* to *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*, but afterwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*, which occaſioned a new War with *France* and *Scotland*; in which the King was ſo ſucceſsful as to take *Boulogne* from the *French*, and to deſtroy with Fire *Leith* and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*. Laſtly, By this King were erected ſix new Biſhopricks, *viz. Weſtminſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter* and *Glouceſter*; all which (except *Weſtminſter*) continue Epiſcopal Sees to this day. Thus reigned *Henry* VIII. the moſt abſolute King that ſwayed the *Engliſh* Scepter ſince *William* the Conqueror; who ſo awed his Parliaments, that they durſt not but obſerve his Directions, and comply with his Deſires; who alone had the Courage to ſhake off the Pope's Authority, and yet partly remain in the Communion of that Church, for he died as he lived ſince his Breach with *Rome*, half Papiſt, half Reform'd, and yet a Friend to neither Perſwaſion: A reſolute Prince, that neither ſpared Papiſts nor Proteſtants, hanging the firſt, and burning the laſt, that would not ſubmit to his Deciſions in matter of Religion. All the Iſſue he left at his Death, which happened *January* 28. 1547. were his three next Succeſſors, who all died without Iſſue, *viz. Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne* of *Bullen*. In this King's Reign, the Sweating Sickneſs, a new ſort of Diſeaſe, began to break out with theſe two ſtrange Properties: 1ſt. That it ſeiz'd the *Engliſh*, not only in *England*, but in all Parts beyond Sea, without infecting the Natives, therefore it was call'd in Latin *Sudor Anglicus*. 2dly. That the Contagion faſten'd upon young ſtrong Conſtitution'd People, whom it diſpatch'd in 24 hours, and commonly paſſed by Women, Old Men and Children. * Lord *Herbert*, *Speed*, &c.

Kings of France *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. Son of *Robert*, was crowned at *Rheims*, in 1027. four Years before his Father's Death, and began his Reign *July* 20. 1031. His Mother *Conſtance* endeavoured the advancement of *Robert*, his younger Brother; but, with the help of *Robert* II. Duke of *Normandy*, he defeated the Queen's Army, and obliged his Brother to a Peace, and to content himſelf with the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, he being the firſt Duke of *Burgundy* of the Blood-Royal. In his Time Pope *Leo* IX. held a Council at *Rheims* in *France*, and the *Normans*, headed by *Robert Guichard*, took *Naples* and *Sicily* from the *Saracens*. He died of a Fever at *Vitry* in *Brie*, *Aug.* 4. 1060. By *Anne* of *Ruſſia* he had *Philip* I. who was crowned during his Father's Life, and ſucceeded him. *Mezeray Hiſtoire de France*, &c.

HENRY II. Son to *Francis* I. by *Claude* of *France*, Daughter to *Lewis* XII. was crowned *July* 25. 1547. He was a ſtout Prince, and commanded his Father's Army in 1537. in *Piedmont*, with great Succeſs againſt the *Imperialiſts*, taking *Suſa* and *Verillane*, &c. but not ſo ſucceſsfully in *Rouſſillon*, *An.* 1542. After his Coronation he took *Boulogne* in *Picardy* from the *Engliſh*, protected the *German* Princes againſt the Emperor, having taken the Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, and marched to the Banks of the *Rhine* in 1552. The Emperor making Peace with the Princes, beſieged *Metz* afterwards with 100000 Men, but was repulſed by the Duke of *Guiſe*, *An.* 1553. At laſt, after ſeveral Battels, with various Succeſs, they made Peace. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, joining in a League with the *Engliſh*, brought 40000 Men into *Picardy*, and defeated 18000 *French* at the Battel of St. *Quentin*, on St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *An.* 1557. The *French* were alſo defeated at *Gravelin*. They repaired the Loſſes beforementioned, by the taking of *Guines*, *Thionville*, &c, and *Calais*, from the *Engliſh* in 1558, who had held it ſince the Reign of *Edward* de *Valois* in 1347. A Peace was made in 1559, called by *Davila* the *Unhappy Peace*, becauſe 198 Places were thereby yielded to the Enemies, in lieu of St. *Quentin*, *Ham* and *Le Catelet*. The Conſtable *de Montmorency* being taken at St. *Quentin*, is ſuſpected to have managed this Treaty, to purchaſe his own Liberty. By that Peace were alſo concluded the Matches of *Philip* II. with *Elizabeth* of *France*, and *Emanuel Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* with *Margaret*, *Henry* II's Siſter. In a Tournament at the ſolemnizing the ſaid Marriages, the King running againſt *Gabriel* Earl of *Montgomery*, Captain of the *Scotch* Guards, was wounded in the Eye with a ſplinter of the Lance, *June* 29. 1559, and died eleven days after. The Wound put him to exceſſive pain. He left by *Catharine de Medicis*, Pope *Clement* VII's Niece, *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. who were all Kings ſucceſſively; *Lewis*, who died very young; *Francis* D. of *Alenzon*, *Anjou* and *Brabant*; *Elizabeth*, afterwards Q. of *Spain*; *Claude*; *Margaret*, *Henry* IV's firſt Wife; *Victoire* and *Jane*, who died both young; and two Natural Children, *Henry D'Angoléme*, and *Diana* of *Poictiers*. * *Montluc. De Thou. Mezerai.*

HENRY III. *Henry* II's third Son, was Chriſten'd *Edward Alexander*, 1551, but his Mother made him take the Name of *Henry* when he was Duke of *Anjou*. He ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Battels againſt the Proteſtants. He was elected King of *Poland*, *May* 9. 1573, whilſt beſieging *Rochelle*, and was crowned at *Cracow*, *Feb.* 15. following; but three Months after, hearing of his Brother *Charles* IX's Death, he returned from *Poland* ſecretly, and went through *Auſtria* and *Venice*, to be crowned at *Rheims*, which was done *Feb.* 15. 1575. To ſecure himſelf of the Grandees againſt the Proteſtants, he Inſtituted 100 Knights of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt* in 1578, that being all *Roman* Catholicks they might ſtick to him. At firſt he granted Liberty of Conſcience, but the States meeting at *Blois*, in 1576, a War againſt the Proteſtants was reſolved on; and in 1580, a Peace was again concluded: But the King's only Brother dying, and *Henry* King of *Navarre* being the next Heir, and a Proteſtant, the Duke of *Guiſe*, chief of the *Roman* Catholicks, reinforc'd the League begun 1576, at *Peronne*, which was a ſecret Plot to exterminate the pretended Hereticks, back'd by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and the King of *Spain*. So *France* was divided into three Factions, called the War of the three *Henries*, *viz.* The Party of the League under *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*, that of the Proteſtants under *Henry* King of *Navarre*, and that of the Royaliſts, call'd (by ſome) the Politicians, which was the weakeſt, under the King, his General *Annas*, D. of *Joyeuſe*, being defeated and killed by the King of *Navarre*, at the Battel of *Coutras*. And on the other hand, the Duke of *Guiſe* had the better of the *Germans* that came to the Aſſiſtance of the Proteſtants. After many Fights, *Henry* III. retired to *Chartres*, where he propoſed a Treaty of Union, out of Policy to bring the Duke of *Guiſe* to the States of *Blois*, the *Pariſians* having, in favour of the ſaid Duke, barricadoed their Streets, and denied the King Entrance; whereupon the Duke of *Guiſe*, after ſeveral Plots againſt the King's Life, (always diſcovered by *Pollinius*) became ſo inſolent as to think of forcing him to a Monaſtick Life: But the King cauſed him, and the Cardinal, his Brother, to be kill'd at *Blois*, *An.* 1588, in that very Chamber where the Duke contrived the Maſſacre of *Paris* before. The Duke of *Mayenne*, their third Brother, at the head of the Leaguers, took many of the beſt places of the Kingdom, ſo that the King was forced to have recourſe to the Proteſtants, who ſaved him from the Duke, ready to beſiege him in *Tours*. The King beſieging *Paris* afterwards with 40000 Men, *James Clement*, a *Dominican* Friar, ſtabb'd him in the Belly with a Knife at St. *Cloud*, whilſt reading ſome Letters which were ſent to amuſe him. The next Day, *Auguſt* 2. 1589, he died, having firſt Named the King of *Navarre* as his Succeſſor, and adviſed the States againſt perſecuting the Proteſtants. He had no Iſſue by his Wife *Claude* of *Lorrain*; ſo the Branch of *Valois* ended, after 161 Years Reign by thirteen Kings. *Thuanus. Davila.*

HENRY IV. called *the Great*, born at *Pau*, *Decemb.* 13. 1553, was Son to *Anthony* of *Bourbon* D. of *Vendôme*, Son of *Charles*, by *Francis* of *Alenzon* and King of *Navarre*, by his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* K. of *Navarre*, by *Margaret*, *Francis* I's Siſter. He deſcended lineally by the Males, from St. *Lewis*, Father to *Robert* E. of *Clermont*; and his Right to the Crown was ſo evident, that it was only diſputed becauſe he was a Proteſtant. After the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*, he ſignalized himſelf againſt the Leaguers; and *Henry* III. dying, he ſucceeded him, taking the Title of King of *France* and *Navarre*. His Enemies endeavoured in vain to make Cardinal *de Bourbon* King, under the Name of *Charles* X. In 1589, with 4000 Men, he defeated 30000 commanded by the Duke of *Mayenne*; and in 1590, at *Ivry*, with 1200 Men routed 16000. He alſo ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral other Battels, and beſieged *Paris*, which held out at the Inſtigation of the *Spaniards*. In the mean time, the King appearing ſatisfy'd with the *Roman* Catholick Religion, Renounc'd the Communion of the Reform'd in *France*; he was afterwards crowned at *Chartres*. After that, *Paris*, and the moſt conſiderable Towns in *France*, return'd to their Duty. He defeated 18000 *Spaniards* in *Burgundy*, *An.* 1594, with 1500 Men, took *Amiens*, and reduced the Leaguers to their Duty, whom he generouſly pardoned. At that time a young Scholar, named *John Chatel*, ſtruck him in the Mouth with a Knife, with a deſign to have killed him, but miſſed: Whereupon the King ſaid, *And is it ſo, that the Jeſuits muſt be condemned by my Mouth?* And ſo they were baniſhed the Kingdom, a Column being erected where the Parricide's Houſe ſtood, whom the King would have pardoned, but the Parliament condemned him to death, as well as *Peter Barriere* convicted of the ſame deſign. 'Tis ſaid, that a Proteſtant Miniſter took the liberty to tell him, upon this Providence, That as he had denied God with his Mouth, he was ſtruck in the Mouth; but adviſed him to beware of forſaking

God

God in his Heart, leſt the next ſtroke ſhould be there. He ſent an Ambaſſador to *Clement* VIII. for an Abſolution, which he obtained, notwithſtanding the *Spaniards* Oppoſitions. The Dukes of *Mayenne* and *Mercœur* ſubmitted, a Peace with *Spain* was concluded at *Vervins*, 1598, and an Agreement with *Savoy*, 1601. The Duke *de Biron*'s Execution in 1602, was the only Example of juſt ſeverity in his Reign; and *France* had enjoyed Peace for ten Years, when *Ravillac*, with a Knife, ſtabbed the King in his Coach at *Paris*, *May* 14. 1610, the Day after the Queen's Coronation, as he was preparing for a great Expedition. He was divorced from *Margaret de Valois*, *Henry* II's Daughter, his firſt Wife; and by his ſecond, *Mary de Medicis*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Daughter, he had three Sons and three Daughters, *viz. Lewis* XIII. who ſucceeded him; one that died young, without Name, and *Gaſton John Baptiſt* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*: *Elizabeth*, married in 1615, to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*; *Chriſtina* Dutcheſs of *Savoy*: and *Henrietta Mary*, married to *Charles* I. King of *England*. He had alſo eight Natural Children by four Miſtreſſes. Above fifty Hiſtorians, and five hundred Panegyriſts, Poets and Orators, have ſpoken of this Prince with Praiſe.

King of Bohemia *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY Duke of *Carinthia*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, in 1307, his unacceptable Conduct made his Subjects Revolt, and chuſe *John* of *Luxemburgh*, Son of *Henry* the Emperor, in his room. This was done in 1320. * *Dubravu. Hiſt. Bohem. &c.*

Kings of Caſtile *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. King of *Caſtile*, ſurnamed *The Good*, Son of *Alfonſus* IX. by *Eleanor* of *England*, ſucceeded his Father in 1214, being ſeven or eight Years of Age. He was killed by the Fall of a Tile, playing in a Tower, 1217. *Roderic. Ver. Hiſt. lib.* 8. *Mariana, lib.* 12. *cap.* 3. *&* 6.

HENRY II. called *De la Merced*, Count of *Triſtemare*, was the Natural Son of *Alfonſus* XI. and headed the People in their Inſurrection againſt *Peter*, his Brother, juſtly called *The Cruel*, being a great Tyrant, murthering his Wife, his Mother, one of his Brethren, and many others. He overcame *Henry*, who fled into *France*, from whence he was aſſiſted by *Charles* V. and ſubdued all *Caſtile*: Nevertheleſs, *Peter* was re-eſtabliſhed in 1367, and *Henry* routed by the help of the *Engliſh*. But beginning to tyrannize as before, *Henry* was called in again, and, aſſiſted by the *French*, purſued *Peter* as far as *Montiel*-Caſtle, where he put him to death in 1369. So the Crown of *Caſtile* came to *Henry* and his Succeſſors, who poſſeſs it to this Day. The Kings of *Arragon*, *Navarre*, *Portugal*, *Granada*, and *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, the King of *England*'s Son, who had married *Peter*'s Daughter, endeavoured to diſpoſſeſs *Henry*; but he worſted them all, yet was at laſt poiſoned by the King of *Granada*. His Son *John* ſucceeded him. *Garibai Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 25, *c.* 20. *Mariana*, 11. 17. *Froiſard*, &c.

HENRY III. ſurnamed *The Sickly*, becauſe of his weak Conſtitution, ſucceeded his Father, *An.* 1390. being but eleven years old. He ſuppreſſed his rebellious Subjects, and repulſed the Kings of *Portugal* and *Granada*, but lived not to ſee the ſucceſs of his Army againſt the *Moors*. He died at *Toledo*, at 27 years of Age, 1405. *Mariana, lib.* 18. *&* 19.

HENRY IV. ſurnamed *The Impotent* and *Liberal*, ſucceeded his Father *John* II. in 1454. Having divorced *Blanche* of *Navarre*, he married *Jane de Porta*; but being impotent, he deſired his Wife to be kind to *Bertrand de la Cuera*, his Favourite. The Queen took his Advice, and was brought to Bed of a Daughter, called *Jane Bertrand*. For a Reward he was made Count of *Ledeſma*, Great Maſter of St. *James*, and preferred to the beſt Places of the Kingdom. The Lords murmuring at theſe things, endeavoured, but in vain, to dethrone *Henry*. He died at *Segovia* in 1474, and declared his aforeſaid Daughter *Jane* his Heir; which cauſed a War between her and *Iſabella*, his Siſter, married to *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*; but this laſt carried it. *Mariana, lib.* 2. *&c. Hiſt. Hisp.*

HENRY of *Caſtile*, Son of *Ferdinand* III. took Arms againſt his Brother *Alfonſus* King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, but was defeated, and forced to beg Aſſiſtance of St. *Lewis*, and *Charles* I. of *France*, and King of *Sicily*. The laſt ſhewed him a great deal of Friendſhip, and yet he ungratefully encouraged *Conradin* to rebel againſt him: But *Charles* defeating his Army, beheaded *Conradin*; and putting *Henry* into an Iron Cage, with a great Chain about his Neck, carried him in that manner through *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Mezerai Hiſt. de St. Lewis.*

King of Jeruſalem *and* Cyprus, *and Earls of* Champaigne, *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. of *Champaigne*, called the young King of *Jeruſalem*, was Eldeſt Son of *Henry* I. ſurnamed the *Large*, or *Rich*, Earl of *Champaigne*, by *Mary* of *France*. He went into the *Holy Land*, where he married *Elizabeth* Queen of *Jeruſalem*, and died of a Fall from a Window, *An* 1197. *Cænut. lib.* 3. *pag.* 200.

HENRY of *Luſignan*, the firſt of that Name, King of *Cyprus*, ſucceeded his Father *Hugh* I. and died in 1253.

Kings of Navarre *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. of that Name, ſurnamed the *Fat*, King of *Navarre*, was Son of *Thibaud* VI. ſurnamed *The Poſthumus*, *The Great*, and the *Sonnet-maker*. He died at *Pampelune* 1274. choaked with his own Fat; his only Son being alſo killed by a Fall from his Nurſe's Arms, out at a Window. *Nangis in Chron.*

HENRY D'*Albret* II. of that Name, King of *Navarre*, ſucceeded his Father in 1516, in a little part of his Kingdom, on this ſide the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon* having uſurped the reſt. *Henry* conquered almoſt all *Navarre*, *An.* 1520. but loſt it again in 1527. He married *Margaret* of *Orleans*, *Francis* I's Siſter, and had Iſſue by her *John*, who died young, and *Jane* Queen of *Navarre*, *Anthony* of *Bourbon*'s Wife, and Mother to *Henry the Great*.

Kings of Portugal *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY of *Burgundy*, Earl of *Portugal*, Grandſon to *Robert* of *France*, *&c.* went into *Spain*, 1089. or as others ſay, 1095. conquered *Portugal* from the *Moors*, aſſiſted by *Alfonſus* VI. King of *Caſtile*. He died in 1112. at the Siege of *Aſtorga*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Alfonſus*. *St. Marthe Hiſt. de la Maiſon de France. Vaſconcellos.*

HENRY, Cardinal of *Portugal*, the fifth Son of K. *Emanuel*, by *Mary* of *Caſtile*; made Cardinal in 1542. by *Paul* III. In 1578. he ſucceeded his great Nephew *Sebaſtian*, who was killed, or made Priſoner in *Africa*, and died in 1580. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* uſurped the Kingdom, till *John* IV. Duke of *Braganza* was proclaimed King, *An.* 1640.

Princes, and other great Men, of the Name of HENRY.

HENRY of *Bourbon*, firſt of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, Duke of *Anguien*, Peer of *France*, &c. Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon* I. Prince of *Conde*, by his firſt Wife *Eleanor de Roye*, born *Decemb.* 2. 1552. ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions; as, 1573. at the firſt Siege of *Rochelle*; and after that time, in defence of the Proteſtants, particularly at the Battel of *Courtray*, in 1587. He was poiſoned at St. *John d'Angeli* in 1588. By his ſecond Wife *Charlotte Catharine de La Trimouille*, he had *Henry* of *Bourbon* II. of that Name, and *Eleanor*, married to *Philip William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*. *De Thou. Mezerai*, &c.

HENRY of *Bourbon* II. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, firſt Prince of the Royal Blood, Duke of *Anguien*, and Peer of *France*. He was born at St. *John d'Angeli*, *Septemb.* 1. 1588. *Henry* IV. took him from his Relations, to bring him up a *Roman* Catholick. He was made Knight of the *Holy Ghoſt* in 1610. Some time after he quarrell'd with the Queen Regent, but they quickly agreed. In 1616. he was committed Priſoner to the *Baſtile*, till 1619. Afterwards he ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions againſt the Proteſtants, *&c.* After the King's Death, he was made Preſident of the Council, and Miniſter of State, under the Queen Regent, during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV. and died at *Paris* 1646. His three Children by *Charlotte* of *Montmorency* died young. *De Thou. Mezerai.*

HENRY of *Lorrain* I. of that Name, Duke of *Guiſe*, &c Peer of *France*, General of the King's Armies, Governor of *Champaigne* and *Brie*, Eldeſt Son of *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, by *Anne D'Eſte*; born 1550. He got great Repute in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, 1567. and in *France* againſt the Proteſtants. He was the handſomeſt Prince of his Time, eloquent, courageous and witty; and the Ladies, particularly Madam *Margaret* of *France*'s, Favourite. *Charles* IX. offended at it, becauſe he deſigned her for the King of *Navarre*, to whom ſhe was afterwards married, ordered *Henry D'Angoulême* to quarrel with, and kill him; which was prevented, and the Duke appeaſed the King by marrying *Catharine de Cleves*, in 1570. Afterwards he managed the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*. He defeated *Joyeuſe* in the fight called *De Dormans*, in *Henry* III's Reign, where he was wounded in the Leg and Left Cheek; thence ſurnamed *Le Balafré*, or *Slash-Face*. He was ſucceſsful in his Undertakings, but his Ambition ruined him; for he formed that powerful Party called the League, and having been cunningly drawn to the States at *Blois*, he was ſtabbed at the King's Cloſet-door, in 1588. by His Majeſty's Order, for barricadoing the Streets of *Paris* againſt him. He had ſeveral Notices of the Deſign, which his Fate made him neglect. The Cardinal, his Brother, was alſo murthered: And *Miron*, the King's Phyſician, affirms, that their Bodies being burnt, the Aſhes were thrown into the River; others deny it. He had by his Wife, *Charles* Duke of *Guiſe*, *Lewis* Cardinal *Claude*, Duke of *Chevreuſe*, and many other Children. *De Thou. Davila.*

HENRY of *Lorrain* II. of that Name, Duke of *Guiſe*, Son younger Son of *Charles*, born in 1614. was made Abbot, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Rheims*; but altering his Mind and Condition, he went to *Sedan*, thence into *Italy*, where he headed the Rebels at *Naples*, but, for want of help, was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniards* in 1647. He died in 1664. without Iſſue. He left Memoirs, in which he relates his Enterprize at *Naples*, wherein he is charg'd to write an Apology rather than a Hiſtory.

HENRY of *Lorram*, Earl of *Harcourt*, *&c.* Second Son of *Charles* of *Lorrain* I. of that Name, Duke of *Elbeuf*, by *Margaret Cleber*. He fought againſt the Proteſtants, and won ſeveral Battels againſt the *Spaniards*, and particularly at the Siege of *Turin* in *Piedmont*, in 1640. The Beſieged were reduced to great Wants, nor did the *French* ſuffer much leſs in their Trenches; whereupon the Count was adviſed to a Treaty: To which he anſwered, That he would not raiſe the Siege, till his Horſes had eat up all the Forage of the Country, and his Soldiers his Horſes: So that he forced them to capitulate, after they had made 29 Sallies. He was ſent Ambaſſador into *England* in 1643. to attempt a Peace betwixt King and Parliament. He was afterwards made Vice-Roy of *Catalonia*, *&c.* and Governour of *Alſace*. He died ſuddenly in *Royaumont*-Abbey, in 1666.

HENRY Duke of *Bar* ſucceeded *Charles* II. Duke of *Lorrain*, 1608. He married *Catharine*, *Henry the Great*'s Siſter, a Proteſtant, 1599. with the Pope's Diſpenſation; but his Confeſſor raiſed ſo many Scruples in his Conſcience about it, that he left his Wife, and went to *Rome* for Abſolution; which the Pope granted, but would give no Diſpenſation for the future to live with her, except ſhe would turn *Roman* Catholick. She died ſoon after. *Mezerai Regne de* Henry IV.

HENRY *the Lion*, of the *Guelphian* Family, was Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, and one of the moſt powerful Princes of his Time, for he commanded in *Germany*, from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, and from the *Baltick* Sea to the Borders of *Italy*. He built Bridges on the *Danube*; and at *Ratisbonne* and *Lawenburg* overcame the *Henetes*, and reſcued his Couſin *Frederick Barbaroſſa* from the ſeditious *Romans*: But afterwards he deſerted him at the Siege of *Alexandria*, under pretence that this Emperour was excommunicated by Pope *Alexander* III. *Frederick*, at his Return into *Germany*, cauſed *Henry* to be declared guilty of High Treaſon, *An.* 1180. and ſo the Dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* were taken from him; the firſt of which was given to *Otto* Count of *Schiren*, and the ſecond to *Bernard*, Son of *Albert the Boar*: At the ſame time other Princes laid Claim to the reſt of his Eſtate, ſo that he was forced to flee to his Father-in-Law *Henry* II. King of *England*; by whoſe Mediation the Dutchies of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg* were reſtored to him, and paſſed to his Son *William*.

HENRY of *Savoy*, ſecond of that Name, Duke of *Nemours*, *Aumale*, &c. Son to *Henry* I. Duke of *Nemours*; he commonly bore the Title of Marquels *de S. Sorlin*, and being deſign'd for a Church-man, he had ſeveral Benefices, and was nominated by the King for Arch Biſhop of *Rheims*. He was acknowledg'd D. and Peer of *France*, before he receiv'd the Pope's Bulls in 1651, and preſided in the Aſſembly of the Clergy: But after the Death of his Brother, he thought himſelf oblig'd to provide *Poſterity* for his Family; and though his Inclination was much engag'd in his Profeſſion, yet being preſt by the Court of *France* and *Savoy*, he acquieſced, and in 1657 married *Mary* of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Henry* of *Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*, but died without Iſſue. *Guichenon* Hiſt. *de Savoy*, St. *Marthe*, &c.

HENRY Duke of *Glouceſter*, youngeſt Son to King *Charles* I. born in 1640. A Prince of great Hopes, Capacity and Vertuous Inclinations. His Anſwer to the King his Father, when but eight Years Old, was ſurprizingly great and generous, for when His Majeſty charg'd him not to take the Crown, while his Brothers *Charles* and *James* were living. He reply'd, *He would be torn by wild Horſes before he would do it.* As for his Capacity, his Tutor *Aſcham* declar'd, That he could diſcourſe to him upon no Subject, but what, after one hearing, he would repeat to him with advantage. When *Abbot Montague* deſign'd to Educate him in the *Roman* Catholick Communion, he found the task more difficult than he expected, and at laſt, fail'd in the Attempt; for when the Abbot preſs'd him to comply with his Mothers Commands, the Duke, though but ten years Old, told him, *That he would obey his Mother, but he muſt his Sovereign:* Neither did his Military Courage fall ſhort of the reſt of his Character, for in the Battel before *Dunkirk* in 1657, he charg'd with ſo much forwardneſs and Spirit, that *Don John proteſted he fought like an* Engliſhman. He died at *White hall*, September 13*th.* 1660, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, in *Henry* VIIth's Chappel. *Lloyds* Memoires, *&c.*

HENRY of *Eſſex*, Baron of *Raleigh* in *Eſſex*, and Hereditary Standard-bearer of *England*. He lived in the Reign of *Henry* II. and is of ſpecial Note in our *Engliſh* Chronicles for his Want either of Loyalty or Courage in the great Battel fought betwixt the *Engliſh* and the *Welſh*, which proved fatal to the firſt. The Battel was fought at *Coleſhill*, in which this *Henry* (ſays *Cambden*) *nomen & Signum fœdæ abjecit*, loſt both his Courage and Honour. Therefore he was challenged to a Duel, and worſted, by *Robert* of *Montfort*, who had been an Eye-witneſs thereof. Whereupon, his Eſtate being forfeited to the King, he turned Monk, ſpending the Reſidue of his Life between Shame and Sorrow.

HENRY of *Huntingdon*, a famous ancient Writer of the Hiſtory of the *Saxon* Kings. So called becauſe of his being Archdeacon of that place. He lived in the XIIth. Age, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. He was firſt a Canon of the Church of *Lincoln*, a Secular Prieſt, and had now and then a Touch in his Writings againſt the Pride of the pretended Perfection of Monks. He wrote the Hiſtory of *England* in Ten Books. *A Continuation of Bede*, *A Catalogue and Table of the Kings of England*, *&c.* *Polydore Virgil* and *Stow* give him a great Character.

HENRY, ſurnamed *Wryneck*, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, lived in the XIVth. Age, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. He founded the College called *Corpus Chriſti* in *Cambridge*; and tho' the Land was but little which he conferred thereon, yet great was the Countenance of ſo eminent a Perſon in procuring and ſetling their *Mortmain*. He founded alſo the Collegiate Church at *Leiceſter*, which was the place of his Sepulture. He died of the Plague, *An.* 1361. This is that noble Prince, whoſe Goodneſs was ſo eminent, that it got him the Name of *The good Duke of* Lancaſter. *Blanche*, his only Daughter which had Iſſue, was married to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*.

HENRY of *Melchtal*, a rich *Switzer*, Native of *Underwalden*: From whom *Landeberg*, Governour of the Country for *Albert* of *Auſtria*, took ſome Yokes of Oxen by meer Arbitrary Power. *Arnold*, *Henry*'s Son, could not bear with it, but pricked the Governour with the Goad, and then fled into the Canton of *Uri*. *Landeberg* thereupon ordered the Father's Eyes to be put out, and confiſcated the beſt part of his Goods. Which ſo incenſed *Arnold*, that he aſſociated with one *Fauſt* and *Stauffacher*, who began the *Helvetick* Confederacy in 1307. that was afterwards the Ground of the *Switzers* Commonwealth. *Simler.*

HENRY *Bullinger*. See BULLINGER.

HENRY *Stephens*. See STEPHENS.

HENRY *de Erfurd* in *Saxony*, wrote a conſiderable Book *de Factis Illuſtribus*, containing the moſt remarkable Occurrences from the beginning of the World, to the Year 1255 to which he lived. *Leand. Albert. Lib. 4th. de Ord. Illuſt. Ord. Præd. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac.*

HENRY of *Ghent*, or *Gandavenſis*, was an Author of Reputation in the XIIIth. Cent. He wrote a Treatiſe, *De Viris Illuſtribus*, which, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is no more than a Continuation of what St. *Jerome* and *Sigebert* had Publiſh'd before. He wrote likewiſe, *The Logica Quodlibeta. & Summa Quæſtionum Theologicarum Ordinaria. Summa de Pœnitentia. Quodlibetum de Mercimoniis & Negotiationibus. Bellarmin Sixtus Senenſis*, Poſſius, and ſeveral others ſpeak very much to the advantage of this *Henry*.

HENRY of *Gorkum*, a Dutch Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor of *Cologne*, much eſteem'd in the XVth. Cent. His works are, *De Caſibus ſeu Cæremoniis Eccleſiaſticis. De Celebritate Feſtorum. Concluſiones Concordantiæ Bibliorum ac Canonum in Libros* Magiſtri Sententiarum. *De ſuperſtitionibus. De Modo conjurandi Dæmones. De Sepulturis & Pœnitentibus. Contra Huſſitas. De Sacramento Euchariſtiæ & Efficacia Miſſæ. Complementum tertiæ Partis Summæ D. Thomæ. De Bello juſto*, &c. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Gefner*, *Poſſevin*, &c.

HENRY *de Piro*, one of the moſt knowing Lawyers of his Time, liv'd in the XVth. Cent. He acquitted himſelf to great ſatisfaction at the Council of *Conſtance*, and afterwards turn'd Carthuſian. He wrote IV Books upon *Juſtinians Inſtitutes*, and ſeveral other Treatiſes, and died about the Year 1472. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Patrens Bibl. Carth.* &c.

HEPBURN (*James*) Earl of *Bothwel* in *Scotland*; he is generally ſuppoſed to have been concern'd in the Death of *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, married to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and commonly call'd King *Henry* by the Scotiſh Hiſtorians. The ſuſpicion of this Murther was ſo ſtrong upon *Bothwel*, that he was try'd for it, but the Evidence being either defective, or the Proſecution cold, he was Acquitted by the Jury, conſiſting of Noblemen and Gentlemen. He afterwards had the boldneſs to Seize upon the Queen, and carried her, againſt her Will, to *Dunbar*: This force upon the Queen was interpreted a Rape, and had been reveng'd by the Nobility, but that they underſtood from her Majeſty, that ſhe was *Courte uſly Us'd*. This Earl, to make way for his Marriage with the Queen, got himſelf Divorced from his Wife, Siſter to the Earl of *Huntley*. *Bothwel* likewiſe at *Edenborough*, got a great many of the Noblemen to ſubſcribe a Paper of their Approbation of his Marriage with the Queen. But ſoon after, ſeveral Lords, raiſing Forces, publiſh'd a Declaration, That their Intention was to preſerve the Young Prince from falling into *Bothwel*'s hands, and to reſcue the Queen from Durance and Reſtraint. The Queen, with *Bothwel*, levy Forces againſt theſe Noblemen, and Her Majeſty Declares them Rebels and Conſpirators. The Armies being drawn up, *Bothwel* offers to decide the Controverſie by ſingle Combat, upon which his Chalenge was accepted, but the Queen interpoſing, prevented the Duel; and when matters came to the Puſh, her Majeſty perceiving her Forces diſenchin'd to her Cauſe, adviſed *Bothwel* to abſcond, and ſurrender'd her ſelf to the Noblemen. *Bothwel* thus diſappointed, fled to *Orkney* and turn'd Privateer; but being purſu'd, he eſcaped to *Denmark*, where being diſcover'd by ſome *Scotch* Merchants, he was confin'd in a very ill accommodated and offenſive Priſon, where falling into a Frenzy, which held him about Ten Years, he died Miſerably. Some Authors have had the Confidence to charge the Queen with a Scandalous Correſpondence with *Bothwel*, concerning the Murther of her Husband the Lord *Darnley*, but *Cambden* clears her of this Imputation; ſee *Buchanan*, *Spotswood*'s *Hiſt. Velvel*'s *Memoirs*, &c.

HEPHÆSTIANI, Mountains in *Lycia*, which being kindled with a Torch, the Flame cannot be extended by Water. And if any one kindle a Stick, and draw Furrows with it, *Pliny* ſays, that Streams of Fire will follow him. They are therefore wetted with almoſt continual Showers.

HEPHÆSTION. See EPHESTION.

HEPTARCHY. This is a Word of a Greek Original, and is commonly uſed to ſignifie the South Part of *Britain*, (ſince called *England*,) which was divided among the *Saxons*, before it came all under the Dominion of *Egbert*, the firſt Monarch of *England*. The Scheme whereof follows.

Kingdoms.	Counties.	Firſt Kings.	Laſt Kings.
1. *Kent.*	*Kent.*	*Hengiſt.*	*Barldred.*
2. *South-Saxons.*	*Suſſex*, *Surrey.*	*Ella.*	*Ethelwolf.*
3. *Weſt-Saxons.*	*Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Sommerſet*, Part of *Wilts*, *Southampton*, *Berks.*	*Cerdic.*	*Egbert*, Who reducing the reſt of the *Heptarchy*, was crowned King of all *England*, *Anno* 819.
4. *Eaſt-Saxons.*	*Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, Pt of *Hartford.*	*Erchenwin.*	*Suthred.*
5. *Eaſt-Angles.*	*Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge.*	*Offa.*	St. *Edmund.*
6. *Mercia.*	*Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Salop*, Part of *Wilts*, *Cheſter*, *Stafford*, *Darby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Huntington*, *Northampton*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, Pt of *Hartford.*	*Crida.*	*Bordred.*
7. *Northumberland.*	*York*, *Lancaſter*, *Durham*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, South Pt of *Scotland*, as far as *Edinburgh.*	*Oſwy.*	*Ethelred.*

This is the true Scheme of the *Heptarchy* of *England*, till they were reduced all into one by that moſt potent *Weſt-Saxon* King, *Egbert*, who firſt laid the Foundation of the *Engliſh* Monarchy.

HEPTATEUCH, The firſt part of the Bible, containing the two Books of *Joſhua* and *Judges*; with the *Pentateuch*, or five Books of *Moſes*: For *Yves* of *Chartres*, *Epiſt.* 38. ſaith, That they were commonly joined together, and quoted under that Name. *Macri Hierolexicon.*

HERAC, Lat. *Petra*, a City of *Arabia Deſerta*; ſuppoſed to be the *Rabath* of the Scriptures. It was formerly an Archiepiſcopal See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*; but of later Times, under him of *Alexandria*. It ſtands on the Borders of *Paleſtine*, on the Brook *Zereth*; Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

HERACHIA, Lat. *Heratia*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Archipelago*, Eaſt of *Sinuſa*, not far from *Heraclea*.

HERACLAS, One of *Origen*'s Scholars, to whom he ſucceeded in the Catechiſtical School at *Alexandria*, and was afterwards made Biſhop of that City, where he ſat from the Year 234 to 248. *Euſeb. Lib. 6th. Hiſt. Cap.* 12. &c.

HERACLEA, or HERACLIA, a City in *Thrace*, formerly called *Perinthus*, and *Mygdonius*, now frequently *Araclea*; an Archbiſhopriek under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, anciently its Superior; and Metropolis of *Thrace* from the time that *Severus* burnt and diſmantled *Conſtantinople*, and gave its Land to *Heraclea*; and ſo it continued until *Conſtantine the Great*'s Time, but is now decaying. Sir *Geo. Wheeler* deſcribes it thus: That it has a good Harbour, turning about ſo as to make a *Peninſula*, on the Neck of which the Town lieth, having the Sea to the Weſt, and an Harbour to the Eaſt; which is five Miles round. There are abundance of ruinous Marble-Antiquities, neglected by the *Turks*; one of them having an Inſcription dedicated to *Severus*, their great Benefactor. It is a poor Place, but has the beſt Cathedral now ſtanding in *Turkey*, wherein Sir *Edward Gutts*, an *Engliſh* Ambaſſador, lies buried, with a Greek Inſcription upon his Tomb. This City is 52 Miles Weſt from *Conſtantinople*. A great many other Cities were formerly called by this Name, but they are all now ruined. In this City *Hercules* is ſaid to have killed himſelf and *Deianira* his Wife. It is 10 *German* Miles W. of *Eubœa*, and 23 S. of *Lariſſa*. Long. 50. 50. Lat. 38. 30.

HERACLEA, a Town of *Romania*, on the Coaſt of *Marmora*, 25 Leagues from *Gallipoli*, with two Harbours; that on the Eaſt beſt frequented, but almoſt ſpoiled by the Ruins of the old Building, though in the Emperor *Severus*'s Time it was capable of holding a whole Fleet. It has a very fine Proſpect, and the Ruins of the Amphitheatre of *Heraclea* are eſteemed one of the Wonders of the World. It was famous for other Buildings, as, Temples, Bathing-Places, *&c.* beſides Marble-Statues erected in honour of famous Men, moſt of whoſe Pedeſtals remain ſtill. The Trade is not conſiderable, nothing now but Cotton, Olives, Wool, and dried Fruits being exported. *Grelot Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

HERACLEON, an *Hereſiarch*, *Valentine*'s Diſciple in the ſecond Century. He ordered his Clergy to anoint the Dead with a particular Oil and Balſam; affirming that this leſſened their Pains. *Tertullian de Præſc. cap.* 49.

HERACLEOPOLITES, *Egyptian* Kings ſo named, who reigned at *Sethron*, a Town of the Lower *Egypt*, ſince called *Heracleopolis* by the *Græcians*. Two Dynaſties, or Families, poſſeſſed this Principality; the firſt has had four Kings, and laſted 103 Years; the ſecond nineteen Kings, and laſted 185 Years. *Paul Pezron Antiquité des temps.*

HERACLIAN, Captain to *Honorius* the Emperour, who, for killing *Stilicon* at *Ravenna*, *An.* 408. was made Governor of *Africa*, where he defeated the Rebels, for which *Honorius* made him Conſul; which ſo puffed him up, that he aimed at nothing leſs than being Maſter of the World, prompted thereunto by *Sabinus*, who, from his Servant, became his Son-in-Law. To accompliſh his Deſigns, he retained the Ships which uſed to carry Corn to *Italy*, and ſailed thither with a Fleet of 3700 Ships; but Count *Marinus* making Head againſt him as he diſimbarked, routed him: So that fleeing in one Veſſel, which was all that was left him of his Fleet, he arrived at *Carthage*, where he was ſlain by the Soldiers, *An.* 414. *Zoſimus. Oroſius.*

HERACLIDÆ. This Name ſignifies in general *Hercules*'s Poſterity; but particularly in the Greek Hiſtory, thoſe of his Progeny who dwelt in *Peloponneſus*. Their Return into their Country, whence they had been driven by *Euryſtheus* King of *Mycene*, is one of the moſt illuſtrious *Epocha's* among the *Grecians*. *Petav. Rationar. temp. lib.* 1. *cap.* 12. The *Heraclids* return'd to *Peloponneſus* a 100 Years after they were expell'd, being 80 years after the taking of *Troy*.

HERACLIDES, a *Cyprian* Monk, made Biſhop of *Epheſus* by St. *Chryſoſtom*, *An.* 402. He was accuſed of *Origenism* by *Theophilus* Patriarch of *Antioch*, and condemned in the Synod at *Quercum*: *Chryſoſtom* returning from his Baniſhment, *Heraclides* was quiet for a while; but *Chryſoſtom* being baniſhed a ſecond time, the Perſecution againſt his Favourers was revived, *Heraclides* depoſed, *An.* 404. and thrown into a Priſon in *Nicomedia*, where he remained above four Years. He has left a Book intituled *Paradiſe*; or, *The Lives of the Holy Fathers*, which makes part of the *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca*, printed at *Paris*, *An.* 1504. *Cav. Hiſt. Liter.*

HERACLIDES, a Philoſopher, ſurnamed *The Pontick*, becauſe he was born at *Heraclea* in *Pontus*; as alſo *The Pompick*, becauſe his Fat and Corpulency gave him a grave, ſtately, pompous Gate. He left many Works, mentioned by *Diogenes Laertius*; all loſt, except the *Allegories* on *Homer*. Yet *Voſſius* believes that this Book is not his, becauſe ſome Authors later than he are quoted in it. His Vanity made him deſire a Friend to put a Serpent into his Bed juſt as he was dying, to perſwade the People that he was gone up to the Gods; but ſome Neighbours taking the Serpent out, the Cheat was known, and his Vanity laughed at. *Diogen. in Vita Philoſoph. Plin. lib.* 7. *cap.* 57. *Voſſius, lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Gr. c.* 1. 9.

HERACLITUS, called *The Dark*, a Philoſopher, Son of *Blyſon*, or as others ſay, of *Heracon*, born at *Epheſus*, and lived in the 69*th. Olympiad*, 500 Years before Chriſt. 'Tis ſaid he had no Teacher, but acquired his Learning by continual Meditation. The Miſeries and Follies of Mankind made him ſo melancholick, that he wept always when he was abroad, and is thence called *Heraclitus flens*, or *The Weeper*; and becauſe his Expreſſions were Ænigmatical, he was alſo called *The Obſcure*. His Book of Nature being the Sum of his Philoſophy, was much eſteemed and read by *Darius* King of *Perſia*, which procured him an Invitation to his Court, but he returned an uncivil Anſwer. The Converſation of Men grew ſo odious unto him, he ſo diſdained all but himſelf, that he told the *Epheſians*, who wonder'd at his Playing at Huckle-bone with little Children, That he had rather do ſo, than concern himſelf in their Affairs, and retired into a Mountain, to live among Beaſts, upon Herbs, which brought him into a Dropſie: So he went down into the Town and conſulted the Phyſicians, asking if they could make a Rainy Seaſon fair; but they not being able to underſtand him, he incloſed himſelf in a Dung-hill, thinking to conſume the ſuperfluous Humour by a borrowed Heat, but to no purpoſe. So he died, being 60 Years old. Others relate this differently, that having beſmeared himſelf with Oxe-dung, he lay in the Sun to dry it; and there happening to fall aſleep, the Dogs [illegible]

pieces. His Doctrine was, That all Things are compoſed of Fire, and reſolved into Fire: That every thing is done by Chance: That what is contrary, is united by Alteration: That every Thing is full of Spirits: That every Thing that happens, is done by divers Changes: That all this Univerſe is finite: That there is but one World, formed of Fire; and that all Things, by frequent Revolutions ſhall become Fire. *Heſiod*, *Pythagoras*, *Xenophon* and *Hecateus* were his Diſciples. His Book of Nature being ſent to *Socrates*, the Judgment which he gave of it, was, That what he underſtood he found very excellent, and doubted not but what he underſtood not was ſo too; for his Expreſſions were ſo Ænigmatical, they were ſcarcely intelligible. *Diogenes Laert. lib.* 9.

HERACLITUS the *Sicyonian*, who wrote a Treatiſe of the Stones. *Leo Allatius* has publiſhed in 1641. a Book *De Incredibilibus*, under the Name of one *Heraclitus*, which he found in the *Vatican* Library. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 4. believes it may be the *Heraclides*, Author of the *Allegories* on *Homer*. See HERACLIDES.

HERACLIUS, Emperor, Son of *Heraclius* Governor of *Africa*, and born in *Cappadocia*. 'Tis reported of him, that being animated by the Clamours of the People againſt *Phocas*'s Tyranny, he landed near *Conſtantinople*; and having defeated the Tyrant, cauſed him to be beheaded, and *An.* 610. was crowned with his Wife *Eudoxa*. After her Death he married *Martine*, his Niece, *An.* 612. *Choſroes* II. K. of *Perſia*, made a cruel War againſt him, deſpiſed his Offer of an Annual Tribute, and took *Paleſtine*, *Cappadocia*, *Armenia* and *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 614. or 15. carrying away Captives the Patriarch, and many Chriſtians, with that which was called the true Croſs, *&c. Heraclius* demanding a Peace the ſecond time, *Choſroes* refuſed to grant it, except he and his Subjects would renounce Chriſtianity, and adore the Sun; which incenſed the Chriſtians ſo, that the Clergy giving part of the Church-Revenues to maintain the War, the Emperor defeated the Infidels in ſeveral Battels, from 624. to 627. and forced them back into their own Kingdom. At laſt *Syroe*, *Choſroes*'s eldeſt Son, put his Father (who would have diſ-inherited him) to death. After this *Heraclius* made a Peace with *Syroe*, provided the Croſs and Chriſtian Priſoners ſhould be reſtored; which was done in 628. and the Croſs was triumphantly carried back to *Jeruſalem*, the Emperor diſrobing himſelf of all his fine Cloths and Jewels to carry it in: Hence came the Feaſt of the Exaltation of the Croſs. *Heraclius*, at his Return to *Conſtantinople*, fell into the Errours of the *Monothelites*; and during the private Quarrels about Religion, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſors took many Provinces of the *Eaſt*. He died of a Palſie in 641. *Evagr. lib.* 6. *Suidas* and *Baron. A. C.* 610.

HERACLIUS, *Conſtantine* IV's Brother, called *Pogonatus*, whom he made his Co-partner in the Empire, he had his Noſe afterwards cut off by Order of the Senate. See CONSTANTINE IV.

HERALDS *at Arms* are the Officers of a Prince, or Sovereign State; whoſe chief Office it is, to declare War, or proclaim Peace, to ſummon Places to ſurrender, to aſſiſt at the Ceremonies of Coronations, Chriſtenings, Weddings and Funerals of Princes; at the General Meetings of States, the Renewing of Leagues, Solemn Oaths, Royal Feaſts, Publick Shews and Tournaments, Entries of Kings and Queens, and all ſuch Actions of State. In *France* they go before the King, when he goeth to the Offering of the Maſs at his Coronation; they aſſiſt at the Ceremonies of the Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt*; they diſtribute ſome Pieces of Silver and Gold to the People on Coronation-Days, and at the Chriſtening of the Children of *France*. At Funerals of Kings there are always two of them, Day and Night, at the Feet of the Bed of State, whereon the Corps of the Deceaſed, or his Effigies in Wax lieth, to preſent the Holy Water to Princes, Prelates, and other Perſons of Quality, to ſprinkle. There are 30 Heralds of Arms in *France*; whereof the firſt is called King of Arms, under the Title of *Mont-joye St. Denys*: The others have Titles taken from the different Provinces of the Kingdom, *&c.* Moſt Authors ſay, that the Name of *Herald* comes from the *German* Word *Heer* an Army, and *Ald* a Servant or Officer. Formerly Perſons dignified in Church or State were choſen for Heralds, who were ſacred among all Nations. They were called Κηρυκες by the *Grecians*, and *Præcones* or *Caduceatores* by the *Latins*, becauſe of the Rod or *Caduceus* they had, for a Token of their Employment. Among the Pagans they were conſecrated to *Mercury*, and reputed his Prieſts. The Victim's Tongue was their Fee. The Heralds that declared War, or proclaimed Peace among the *Romans*, were named *Feciales*: And it was not lawful to make War until four of them had demanded Satisfaction for the Injury received, and declared War upon the Refuſal; throwing into the Enemy's Country a tagg'd Spear, dyed in Blood, and burnt at the End. *Nonius Marcellus* ſaith, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. that they were 120. and that King *Numa* eſtabliſhed a College of them, under a Commander named *Pater patratus*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. mentions the Ceremony uſed at the Creation of that Commander: And of the Heralds he ſaith, that they touched their Head and Hair with *Vervein*; with which they were alſo crowned when they performed their Office, that they might be known. *Servius* adds, That they wore Linen Cloathes. The Heralds at Arms, beſides their other Functions, have Power to regulate what concerns Heraldry, and the Genealogies of the Nobility. In Tournaments they blazon'd the Gentlemens Coats of Arms, ſounding their Trumpets, and crying aloud, That he that offered to come into the Barriers was a Gentleman by Name and Coat of Arms. They were alſo ſent as Ambaſſadors. Formerly their Rod was like *Mercury*'s *Caduceus*, with two Serpents twiſted. As for the Name of King given to the chief Herald, it was common to other chief Officers; as, *King of the Archers*, *&c.* But there is a particular Reaſon for the Title of *King at Arms*, *viz.* That on the Day of his Inſtitution they put a Crown on his Head, and that he did wear it in many Ceremonies where he repreſented the King's Perſon; for which reaſon he was always a Knight. Among the *Romans*, he that preſided at Sacrifices and Ceremonies was alſo named King. Read *Æneas Sylvius*, *Epiſt.* 126. *ad Inderbach*. *La Colombiere Science Heraldique*. *Fauchet traitè des chevaliers*, *&c.* Anciently there were only two Heralds in *England*; one for the South Parts, called *Clarencieux*, and the other for the North, called *Norroy*. There were alſo two for that Part of *France* which was ſubject to *England*; to wit, *Guyen*, inſtituted by *Edward* I. and *Agencourt*, by *Henry* V. in Memory of the famous Victory obtained there. There was another for *Ireland*, called *Ireland*; but by *Edward* VI. called *Ulſter*. All theſe belonged to the King. Thoſe which appertained to the Queen were called Heralds ſimply, which are now quite aboliſhed; their whole Number being reduced to three Kings and ſix Heralds or Dukes at Arms. *Richard* III. was the firſt who formed the Heralds into a College, and endowed them with Privileges; and *Edward* VI. declared them free from all Subſidy, Taxes, and other Offices: *Philip* and *Mary* gave them greater Privileges, confirming the ſame by Letters Patents; in which the Titles and Order of the Heralds are thus publiſhed.

Garter, Principal King at Arms.
Clarencieux, King at Arms be-South *Trent*.
Norroy, King at Arms be-North *Trent*.

Garter was inſtituted by *Henry* V. whoſe Office principally reſpected the Ceremonies and Solemnities which concern the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and to marſhal the Funerals of Knights of the Garter. *Clarencieux* was inſtituted by *Edward* IV. and his Office is, to regulate all ſuch ſolemn Funerals of all Degrees, under Peers, as happen be-South *Trent*. *Norroy* is to do the like be-North *Trent*; but this Original is uncertain. The ſix Heralds or Dukes of Arms are, *York* and *Lancaſter*, inſtituted by the Sons of *Henry* III. *Windſor* and *Cheſter*, inſtituted by *Henry* III. *Somerſet*, by *Henry* VIII. and *Richmond*, whoſe Original is not known. There are alſo four Purſuivants, called *Portcullis*, *Blewmantle*, *Rouge-Dragon* and *Rouge-Croix*. The Offices of all which Heralds and Purſuivants, beſides their Aſſiſting at great Solemnities with the Kings at Arms, are to proclaim War or Peace, carry Defiances, ſummon Forts, or Rebels, proclaim Traitors, and to ſerve the Nobility and Gentry in point of Honour and Arms. See *Spelman*'s Gloſſary. In *Scotland*, the chief Herald is *Lyon* King at Arms; under whom are ſeveral other Heralds, Meſſengers, Purſuivants, *&c.*

HERBERSTEIN, a Barony of *Carinthia* in *Germany*, which gave its Name to *Sigiſmond* of *Herberſtein*.

HERBERT, the Name of an ancient and great Family in *France*, Counts of *Vermandois*, &c. who ſometimes matched with the Royal Family, but were extinguiſhed about 1059.

HERBERT the I. Lord of *Peronne* and *St. Quintin*, Son to *Pepin* II. Grandſon to *Bernard* King of *Italy*. He left two Daughters and *Herbert* the II. Count of *Vermandois*, who betrayed *Charles*, *the Simple*, King of *France* at St. *Quintin*, for having receiv'd this Prince with Proteſtations of Friendſhip, he made him Priſoner, and guarded him off to *Peronne*. Some Authors ſay, that *Lewis de Outre-Mer* reveng'd this Treaſonable Practice. However, this is certain, that in the Year 943, when *Herbert* lay agonizing upon his Death-bed, he cry'd out with great remorſe, *There was a Douzen of us concerned in betraying King* Charles. *Flodoard Chron. Fauchier. Antiquit. de S.* Quintin, *&c.*

HERBERT (*Arthur*) Earl of *Torrington*, Brother of *Edward Herbert* Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench* in the late Reign, was advanced to that Dignity by the preſent King; being bred up for Sea-ſervice in the Reign of the late K. *Charles* II. he was accordingly employed by that King with the Command of a Fleet before *Tangier*, and afterwards againſt the *Algerines*; but when the late King *James* came to the Crown, becauſe he could not comply with the Meaſures of that Reign, he was turned out of all Commiſſion; whereupon, betaking himſelf to *Holland*, he came over with the Prince of *Orange*, now King, and was ſoon after ſent back into *Holland* to bring over the Princeſs, the late Queen; which he performed according to his Truſt. Being conſtituted Their Majeſties Admiral, he went in *April*, 1689. with a Squadron of Ships to the *Iriſh* Coaſt, to intercept a *French* Convoy bound thither with Men, Proviſions, Arms and Ammunition for the *Iriſh* Rebels: He met them in *Bantry Bay*, where he fought them ſome Hours at a great Diſadvantage, againſt Wind and Tide, and ſo ended in a drawn Battel. Next Summer, in 1690. the *French* Fleet, under the Command of *Tourville*, had well nigh ſurprized our Fleet at St. *Helens*: They were indeed much ſuperior both in Strength and Number of Ships, yet it was reſolved to fight them; and the Order of Battel being agreed on,

the *Dutch* Squadron began the Fight with great Courage and Bravery; but ours being hinder'd from giving them due Assistance, either by a Calm, or Neglect, the *Dutch*, over-power'd by the *French*, suffer'd very much, so that we were forced to retire with the Loss of some Ships; whilst K. *William*, having passed the *Boyne*, triumphed over the *French* and *Irish* in *Ireland*, and forced the late King *James* to an hasty Retreat into *France*. Upon this Miscarriage of our Fleet, Admiral *Herbert*, being charged with it, was committed to the *Tower*, and at last brought to his Trial by a Court of Admiralty a-board the Fleet, (Sir *Ralph De la Val* being President,) and acquitted; but his Commission taken from him.

HERBERT *de Bosham*, an *English Carmelite*, present when *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was murther'd; but had the Discretion to make no Resistance, lest he had been sent the same way with his Master. Going over into *Italy*, he was by Pope *Alexander* III. made Archbishop of *Benevento*; and in 1178. created Cardinal. He wrote the History of *Becket's* Death.

HERBERT (*George*) a famous *English* Poet, a younger Brother of the Noble Family of the *Herberts* of *Montgomery*, born in 1593. He was a Man of a florid Wit, obliging Humour in Conversation, fluent Elocution, and great Proficiency in the Arts; which gain'd him so much Reputation at *Cambridge*, where he spent his more youthful Age, that he was chosen University-Orator. At last, taking upon him Holy Orders, not without special Encouragement from King *Charles* I. who took notice of his extraordinary Parts, he became Parson of *Bemmerton*, near *Salisbury*, where he led a Seraphick Life, converting his Studies altogether to serious and divine Subjects, which in time produced those divine Poems, intituled, *The Temple*, and his *Country Parson*. He died about 1635.

* HERBERT (*Henry*) Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, the Brother of *Edward*, who died in *Decemb.* 1678. without Issue, is descended from Sir *Richard Herbert* of *Colebrook*, younger Brother to *William* the first Earl of *Pembroke*. The first Rise of this Collateral Branch was in the Person of *Edward Herbert* of *Montgomery*-Castle, Great-Grandson to Sir *Richard Herbert*, second Son to Sir *Richard Herbert* of *Colebrook* aforesaid; which *Edward*, having first been a Fellow-Commoner of *University*-College in *Oxford*, and afterwards improved himself by Military Exercises, and his Travels into Forcign Parts, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. and afterwards received to be of Council to the King for Military Affairs. Then he was sent Ambassador to *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*, to intercede for the Protestants of that Realm, besieged in several Places: In which Service he continued five Years; upon which he was created Baron of *Castle-Island* in *Ireland*, where he had a fair Estate. Having likewise approved himself a faithful Servant to King *Charles* I. as well in Council as in Arms, he was by His Majesty created a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *An.* 1630. This noble Lord was a Scholar, a Statesman, and a Soldier; a Man well versed both in Men and Books, and himself the Author of several; as, his Philosophical Tract in Latin, *De Veritate*, written with some singularity of Notion. The Life and Reign of King *Henry* VIII. a Book *De Causis Errorum*, and *De Religione Laici*, another *De Religione Gentilium*, also *De Expeditione in Rheam Insulam*. He died in 1648. leaving two Sons and a Daughter by *Mary* his Wife, the Daughter and Heiress of Sir *William Herbert* of St. *Julians*, in the County of *Monmouth*; descended from Sir *George Herbert*, third Son to *William*, the first Earl of *Pembroke* of this Family. *Richard*, his eldest Son, was employed by King *Charles* I. with great Confidence in divers weighty Affairs, as a fit Person to serve him both with his Pen and Sword: And he was one of those who, upon the Queen's Arrival from *Holland*, at *Burlington*, conducted her to the King, then at *Oxford*. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*; by whom he had four Sons, and four Daughters. His eldest Son *Edward* succeeded him, who followed the Steps of his Father in Readiness to serve his Sovereign; but dying without Issue, as aforesaid, both his Title and Estate fell to his Brother *Henry*, the late Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; who formerly was Captain of a Troop of Horse, under Sir *Henry Jones*, in the Service of the *French* King; and afterwards had the same Command in the Duke of *York*'s Regiment.

HERBERT (*Thomas*,) Earl of *Pembroke*, Brother to *Philip* the late Earl, and Son of *Philip*, descended from *Henry*, eldest Son to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1560. in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*. So that the Branch of *Pembroke* is elder than that of *Powis*: However, both derive their Pedigree from Sir *William Herbert* Lord of *Ragland* in *Monmouthshire*; who having been a stout Adherer to the House of *York*, against the House of *Lancaster*, had several great Offices, and at last the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Pembroke*, conferred upon him by King *Edward* IV. *An.* 1468. As to his Parentage, some derive it from *Henry*, the Son of *Herbert*, Chamberlain to K. *Henry* I. Others from *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of the King's Natural Sons. His End proved fatal, for being taken Prisoner by the *Lancashirians* at *Dunmow* Fight, three Miles from *Banbury*, he was, with his younger Brother *Richard*, beheaded at *Northampton*, by the Command of the King's Brothers, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Neval* Earl of *Warwick*, both which had revolted not long before from K. *Edward*, to the other Side. He left a Son named *William*, his next Successor; from whom the King procured a Resignation of his Title, for his Son, Prince *Edward*; in lieu whereof he made him Earl of *Huntington*. In this *William* ceased the Legitimate Male Line, to keep on the Title of Earl; but his Father having left a Natural Son, *Richard Herbert* of *Enias*, and this *Richard* a Son named *William*, who was in so great Favour with King *Henry* VIII. as to be by him constituted one of his Executors, and appointed to be of Council to Prince *Edward*, his Son and Successor. The said *William* was by *Edward* VI. made Master of the Horse, Knight of the Garter, and Lord President of the Council in the Marches of *Wales*. The last King made him also in 1551. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, and the next Day created him Earl of *Pembroke*. He left two Sons; *Henry*, in whose Line the Title continues to this Day; and Sir *Edward*, from whom is descended the Marquis of *Powis*. *Henry*'s Successor was his eldest Son *William*; who leaving no Issue Male, the Title fell to *Philip* his Brother, in 1630. which *William* had been long before made Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Shurland*, in the Isle of *Shippey*, in *Kent*; as also Earl of *Montgomery*, and elected Knight of the Garter; and in the Reign of King *Charles* I. he was made Lord Chamberlain, and Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*. By the Lady *Susanna*, his Wife, Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, he had Issue five Sons and three Daughters. *Philip*, his fourth Son, (the rest being dead,) succeeded him, and *Anna Sophia*, his eldest Daughter, was married to [illegible] of *Carnarvan*. This *Philip* had two Wives; *Penelope*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Naunton*; and *Catharine*, Sir *William Leveson*'s Daughter. By the first he had Issue one only Son, called *William*, who succeeded him in his Honours, but died within five Years after, unmarried. By his second Wife he had *Henry*, who succeeded next to *William*; and *Thomas*, the present Earl, who succeeded, his Brother dying without Issue Male. *Dugdale's Baronage*.

HERBERT (*William*,) Marquis of *Powis*, is descended from Sir *Edward Herbert* of *Pool-Castle*, afterwards called *Red-Castle*, and now *Powis-Castle*, in *Wales*; which Sir *Edward* was second Son of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1555. This Sir *Edward* had four Sons and two Daughters by Mary his Wife. His eldest Son *William* was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James* I. and in the 15*th.* of *Charles* I. a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Powis* of *Powis* in the Marches of *Wales*. He took to Wife *Eleanor*, youngest Daughter of *Henry Piercy*, the 8*th.* Earl of *Northumberland* of that most noble Family; by whom he left Issue, *Piercy* Lord *Powis*, and Daughters. *Piercy* being created Baronet in his Father's Life time, by King *James* I. married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Craven*, Alderman of *London*, and Sister to *William* late Earl of *Craven*; by whom he left Issue, *William* his only Son, and *Mary* a Daughter, married to *George* Lord *Talbot*, eldest Son to *John* late Earl of *Shrewsbury*: Which *William* was by King *Charles* II. advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Powis*, improved by King *James* the II. to that of Marquis. By the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Edward* late Marquis of *Worcester*, he has Issue one Son, called *William*, and five Daughters. *Dugdale.*

HERBIPOLI: See WURTZBURG, a City of *Franconia.*

HERBORN, a small Town in *Westerwaldt*, of *Hessia*, on the Upper *Rhine*; and an University, founded by *John* Count *Dillenburg*, *An.* 1585. This Town sent Divines to the Synod at *Dort*, and is subject to the Counts of *Nassau*, Princes of the Empire. It stands four *German* Miles W. of *Marpurg*.

HERCK, Lat. *Archa*, a Town or Castle in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Confines of *Brabant*, Mid-way betwixt *Maestricht* and *Louvain*. There is also a River of this Name, which runs by the Castle.

HERCLEM, Lat. *Herculis Castra*, a Town of *Guelderland.*

HERCULES, Son of *Jupiter*, by *Alcmena*, and born at *Thebes* in *Bœotia*. By the Envy of *Juno* he narrowly escaped Death; and two Serpents were sent to kill him in his Cradle, but he overcame and pulled them in pieces. Being by the Malice of the said *Juno* subjected to *Eurystheus*, after having at his Order performed divers extraordinary Things, he commanded him the Twelve Labours following, which he performed thus: 1. He overcame the Lion of *Nemea*, whose Skin he wore afterwards. 2. He destroyed the *Hydra* with seven Heads. 3. He conquered the *Erymanthean* Boar. 4. He catched an Hind, with Golden Horns and Brazen Hoofs, in the Forest of *Parthenius*, after a Years Hunting. 5. He destroyed the *Harpyes*. 6. He subdued the *Amazons*, took their Queen's Girdle, and obliged her to marry his Friend *Theseus*. 7. He cleansed *Augeas* Stable. 8. He overcame the *Cretan* Bull, *Pasiphae*'s Gallant, who vomited Fire. 9. He killed *Diomedes* and his Horses, which he fed with Men's Flesh. 10. He subdued the *Spanish Geryon*, and carried away his Flock. 11. He took the Golden Apples from the Garden of the *Hesperides*, and killed the Dragons that kept them. 12. He brought *Cerberus*, with the three Heads, from Hell, whence he delivered the Wives of *Theseus* and *Admetus*. Over and above these, he conquered the *Centaurs*, the Giant *Cacus*, and [illegible] who sacrificed Passengers, crushed *Antheus* to death [illegible] Army, carried the Axle-tree of the Heavens, to relieve [illegible]

delivered *Prometheus* from Mount *Caucasus*, and killed the Eagle that preyed upon him; besides a great many other Atchievements. He had many Friends, and divers Wives and Children. *Dejanira*, one of his Wives, being jealous of him, sent him a poyson'd Shirt by mistake, which killed him. After his Death he was taken into the Number of the Gods, and to appease *Juno*, married her Daughter *Hebe*, the Goddess of Youth. The Ancients moralize this Fable thus: By *Hercules*, they mean the strength of Reason and Philosophy, which subdues and conquers our irregular Passions: And by his Marriage with the Goddess of Youth, they would intimate, that the Memory of Men of Learning and Courage always fresh and fragrant. His Story is at large in *Ovid*, and other Poets. The Ancients did acknowledge many *Herculeses*; some three, some four. *Varro* reckons 43; whereof the *Egyptian Hercules* is to live *Joshua*, by his Victories, and great Actions, that the Scripture saith of the one, and profane History of the other, That Heaven, in their Favour, rained Stones to destroy their Enemies. The Ancients united the Labours of those different *Herculeses* into one; and the *Grecian Hercules* instituted, or, as others says, restored the *Olympick* Games near *Pisa*, a Town of *Elis*, on the River *Alpheus*, 442 Years before the first *Olympiad*. Concerning this famous *Epoche*, read *Polydore Virgil*, *lib.* 2. *de rer. invent.* *J. Scaliger de Emendat. Temp. lib.* 1. A Modern Author in a Project of the fabulous History, inserted in the first Volume of the *Universal Bibliotheque*, says, It's discovered that all those *Herculeses* are owing to the Hyperbolical Adventures of some *Phœnician* Merchants who Traded in divers Places, and settled Colonies, *Hercel*, from whence came *Hercules*, signifying *Merchant* in the *Phœnician* Language. *Ovid.*

HERCYNIA, a famous Forest of ancient *Germany* named now the *Black Forest*, or Forest of *Bohemia*. *Cæsar* describes it in the Sixth Book of his Commentaries as very large; in whose Time it was nine days Journey in breadth, and as for the length of it, it was discover'd, as far as sixty days Journey, from *Alsatia* and *Switzerland*, where it began, to *Transylvania*, where notwithstanding that vast Extent, the end of it was not found, but it's not so large now. *Lewis de May Estat de l'Empire. Tit. Lx. Strab. Plin.*

HEREDIA, (*Ferdinand* or *Fernandez de*) the 32d great Master of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, whose Convent was then at *Rhodes*. He was a *Spaniard* by birth, a great Politician and Soldier, made Governor of *Avignon* by the Pope, and imployed in Affairs of State by divers Kings. *Gregory* XI. sent him as Ambassador to mediate betwixt *Charles* V. of *France* and *Edward* III. of *England*, who were just ready to give Battel, with a Power to take Arms against him that refused Peace; and the King of *England* not hearing to him, he took part with the *French*, who being defeated, and their King's Horse much wounded, *Heredia* gave him his, and rallying the Foot, retired with them grievously wounded. Some time after he sent a Trumpet, with Defiance to the *English* Camp, challenging any Man that durst reproach him with fighting for one Party, whereas he ought to have been Mediator. But *Edward* knowing he had power so to do, would not suffer any body to accept the Challenge, but made use of his Mediation for one years Truce. He also signalized himself against the *Turks* in the *Levant*, took *Patras* by Assault, and killed the Governor hand to hand, but falling into an Ambush, was made Slave for three years, and after this espousing the Antipope *Clement* VII's Interest, was deposed from his Office by *Urban* VI. but the *Rhodians* would never own any other Master during his Life, which ended in 1375. *Bosio Hist. de l'Ordre de S. Jean de Jerusalem.*

HEREFORD, Lat. *Herefordia*, the chief Town of *Herefordshire*, and a Bishop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, is pleasantly seated amongst rich Meadows and Corn-fields on the Banks of the River *Wye*, about 120 Miles W. N. W. from *London*. It was raised out of the Ruines of *Ariconium*, a Place of good account in the time of the *Romans*, which stood where *Kenchester* now, about three Miles from *Hereford* Westward, and it grew to a great Fame, through a supposed sanctity by the Burial of *Ethelbert* King of the *East-Angles*, treacherously slain at *Sutton*, four Miles North of *Hereford*, by the Q. of *Mercia* his intended Mother in Law; which *Ethelbert*, being afterwards Canonized for a Saint, was removed into this City out of his Grave at *Marden*, then was the Cathedral built, in honour of him, by *Milfrid* a Nobleman of this County, which *Griffith* Prince of *South-Wales*, in Rebellion against *Edward the Confessor*, consumed to Ashes. That which now stands, was chiefly raised by Bishop *Reinelm* in the beginning of the XIIth Century, and what he lived not to perform, was finished by his Successors. About the same time the City was surrounded with Walls, which have since continued in good repair, with six Gates and six Watch Towers for defence. They did also the *Normans* erect a strong and stately Castle, since fallen into ruine. The Diocess contains *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*, in all 313 Parishes, of which 155 Impropriations of the Gift of the Government, whereof, there are two Archdeacons under the Dean, the one of *Hereford*, the other of *Salop*. In the Book this Bishoprick is valued at 758 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* the Tenths of the Clergy comme to 34 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Two Years after the *Norman* Conquest this City was made an Erldom, after which it was a Dukedom, and now it gives the Title of a Viscount to the Honourable *Edward Devereux* the present Viscount *Hereford*, descended by the *Bourchiers* from the *Bluets* Earl of *Ewe*.

HEREFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Herefordiæ Comitatus*, is an Inland County formerly reckoned within the Limits of *Wales* before it was by Conquest annexed to the Crown of *England*. It's bounded on the North with *Worcester* and *Shropshire*, on the South with *Monmouthshire*, Eastward with *Gloucestershire*, and Westward with *Radnor* and *Brecknock-shire* in *Wales*. Its length from North to South is about 35 Miles; its breadth from East to West 20. The whole divided into 11 Hundreds, wherein are 176 Parishes and 8 Market-Towns, whose Inhabitants were called *Silures* by the *Romans*, the Country being part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the *Heptarchy*, and making now, with part of *Shropshire*, the Diocess of *Hereford*. Here the Air is temperate and healthful, and the Soil exceeding rich, being watered with several good Rivers, and particularly the *Wye*. A clear evidence of the healthfulness of its Air, is the long Lives of the Inhabitants; witness, amongst others, the story of Serjeant *Hoskyns*, who at his Entertainment of King *James* I. provided ten aged People to dance before him, making up altogether above 1000 Years, some of them supplying what was wanting in others. And for its fertility, *Cambden* gives this commendation of it, *Secunda fertilitatis Laude inter Anglicæ Provincias acquiescere haud facile est contenta*, that is, she is hardly contented to be accounted the second Shire for matter of Fruitfulness. Two things this County excells in, *viz.* Its plenty of Fruit, and the finest Wooll of any part of *England*; and amongst all sorts of Fruits the Red-streak Apple, which makes the best Cyder, thrives here to admiration. The Wooll, particularly that which is called *Lemster Ore*, is the finest in all *England*, and equals, if it don't exceed, the *Apulian* in the South of *Italy*. Amongst Fishes here is plenty of Salmons in the River *Wye*, and whereas in other Countries they are seasonable only in Summer, here they are in season all the Year long, the River *Wye* yielding Winter-Salmons fat and sound, when they are lank and spent in other places. In the South West part of this County, is a famous Tract called the *Golden Vale*, not for the Gold it produces, but either because gilded with Flowers in the Spring, or for the best of Moulds as Gold is of Metals. The Wonders of this County are, *Bonewell*, and *Marcley-hill*: See *Bonewell* and *Marcley-hill*. Lastly, out of this County are Elected, besides the two Knights of the Shire, six Members of Parliament, *viz.* From *Hereford*, *Lemster* and *Weobley*, two each. *Speed, Cambden.*

HEREN, or *Haran*, now *Charræ*, *Gen.* 12. 4. Since *Abraham*'s sojourning there, it was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Edessa*, and afterwards Metropolis of the Province of *Diarbeck* near the River *Chabor* in *Mesopotamia*. It stands forty Miles from *Edessa*, and sixty E. of *Euphrates*. It was almost quite destroyed by the *Tartars* under the Conduct of *Tamerlan*, and since that time has been in a declining condition. It is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*. This City was also memorable for the defeat of *Crassus* near it; of which *Lucan*,

——*Miserandi funera Crassi*
Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Charras.

HERENNIANUS, Son of *Odenatus*, who had Usurp'd the Empire in the East: *Zenobia*, his Mother, us'd to carry him, and his Brother *Timolaus*, in her Arms, when she Harangu'd her Forces; both of them carry'd their Claim so high, as to wear Purple, which makes some Authors affirm, that the Emperor *Aurelian* put them to Death in the Year 273. *Trebellius Pollio de Triginta Tyrannis, cap.* 26.

HERES-MARTIA, *Martial Heiress* in English, among the *Romans* the Goddess of Heirs, reputed one of *Mars*'s Companions, and Surnamed *Martial*, because of the frequent occasions given to War by Inheritances and Successions: As soon as an Inheritance fell to any body, he went immediately to pay Homage and Sacrifice to that Goddess, and thank her. *Festus.*

HERESY, This word in its Original signifies only choice (αἵρεσις from αἱρέομαι to chuse) and it was used formerly to denote a Sect; thus, St. *Paul* said that he was of the Heresy, that is, of the Sect of the Pharisees; but now Heresy is taken in an ill Sence, and thereby is understood a fundamental Error against Religion. Nevertheless that Error must be followed by Obstinacy, and no Man is called Heretick unless he be obstinate in his Opinion. An *Heresiarch* is the chief of some Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy, *&c.*

HERI, or *Heri*, in Latin *Area*, a Province of *Persia*, famous for the best Roses of the World, and the City *Heri*, where the finest *Persian* Tapestry is made, and on that account much frequented by the *Indians*. This City stands 90 *German* Miles W. of *Candahar*, and 120 South East of the *Caspian* Sea. It hath also a River of the same Name which washeth its Wall. *Olearius* his Travels.

HERIBERT, Clerk of *Orleans*, a *Manichee*, to convert whom and his Followers, King *Robert* called a Council there *An.* 1017. but finding that this would not do, he caused them to be burnt near the Town. *Baronius, A. C.* 1017.

HERIBERT *de* BOSHAM, or BOSSENHAM, his Secretary to *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and afterwards, as 'tis said, made a Cardinal, he lived in the XIIth Century, and wrote the Life of that Archbishop. *Bale Annal. Illustr. Lib.* 2. *de Hist. Lat. &c. Vid. Hoveden. de Reb. Ang.*

HERILLUS of *Carthage*, a Philosopher, *Zeno* the *Cynick*'s Disciple, in the 129th *Olympiad*, affirmed, That Knowledge was the end of Man, and that he only deliberated thereon. *Diog. Laert. l.* 7. *Vit. Philosophorum Zenone.*

HERILL,

HERIT, a Province of *Arabia Fœlix*, called alſo *Adramita*.

HERLING, *Eaſt Herling*, a Market Town of *Gilteroſs* Hundred in the South parts of *Norfolk*.

HERMA, or *Erma*, anciently *Germa* or *Therma*, and now ſometimes *Germaſte*, a City on the River *Sacrio* in the Borders of *Bithynia*, two *German* Leagues Eaſt of *Scutari*, at preſent an Archbiſhoprick. There is alſo a City in *Spain*, and another in *Judæa*, of this Name.

HERMACHUS, born at *Mitylene*, one of *Epicurus*'s Diſciples, who, as our Author words it, was poor in the Pocket, but rich in the Head. *Epicurus*, at his Death, nominated him for his Succeſſor, and Demis'd his Houſe and Gardens to him by his *Will*, for the convenience of Teaching. This *Hermachus* firſt apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of Rhetorick, and afterwards to that of Philoſophy. He wrote againſt *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*, and was Author of ſeveral other Books; all which are now loſt. *Diog. Laert. in Epicur. Gaſſend. Lib.* 1. *vit. Epicur. cap.* 8.

HERMAN of *Lorrain*, Count of *Solms*, Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, was elected King of the *Romans* in 1081, againſt *Henry* IV. He was preſent at the Senate of *Quintilinburgh*, where *Henry* was Excommunicated, but afterwards was deſerted by his own Party. *Baronius*.

HERMAN, Count of *Meurs*, Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, Excommunicated by *Paul* III. and removed from his Electorate by *Charles* Vth. for encouraging *Bucer* and *Melanchthon*, and endeavouring a Reformation. He died in 1552. *Sponde A. C.* 1335. *n.* 16.

HERMAN or HERMANNUS, call'd *Contractus*, was Son of *Wolferade* Count of *Weringen*, and a Monk at *Richenou*. He wrote a Chronicle of the ſix Ages of the World, ending in 1654. to which a Continuation was added by *Bertholdus* a Prieſt of *Conſtance*. This Work is inſerted among the *German* Writers publiſh'd by *Urſtiſius*, &c. *Honorius Auguſtodunenſis*, *Lib.* 4. *Aventine*, *Bale*, &c.

HERMAN (*William*) Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, born at *Goude* in *Holland*, and living in the beginning of the XVIth Century. He was a good Linguiſt, and *Eraſmus* makes honourable mention of him. He wrote a Book of the Hiſtory of the War between the *Guelderlanders* and the *Hollanders*, Intituled, *De Bello Gueldro Germanico*. He wrote likewiſe ſome other Pieces in Proſe and Poetry. *Adrianus Junius Bat. cap.* 16. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

HERMANSTADT in High Dutch, *Cilmum*, or *Hermanopolis* in Latin, and by the Inhabitants called *Zeben*, the Capital of *Tranſylvania*, and Reſidence of the Prince; a large, populous, ſtrong and well-built City. It ſtands in a Plain on the River *Cibin*, fifteen Miles from *Clauſenburg*, and eight from *Alba-Julia*. It has no Biſhop at preſent, but is reckoned a Biſhops See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*. The Inhabitants of this City are *Saxons*, and five Jurisdictions of *Saxons* depend upon it. The Prince of this Country having formerly put himſelf under the Protection of the Grand Signior, the late Duke of *Lorrain* prevailed with the Prince *Abaſti* to put himſelf under the Protection of the Emperor, and to receive a Gariſon of 3000 *Germans* in *Nov.* 1687. to keep their Winter Quarters there. *Baudrand*.

HERMANSTEIN, or *Erenbreitſtein*, Lat. *Eremberti Lapis*, one of the ſtrongeſt Citadels of all *Germany*, on the *Rhine*, over-againſt *Coblentz*, and the mouth of the River *Moſelle*, in the E. of the Territory of *Triers*. It is ſituated on a ſteep inacceſſible Rock. In the famous Siege of 1637, it could not be taken but by Famine. It hath a ſtately Palace belonging to the ſaid Elector under it, eight Leagues from *Mentz*, and ten from *Cologne* Weſtward. *Baudrand*.

HERMANUBIS, an *Egyptian* Idol compoſed of *Mercury*, called *Hermes*, and *Anubis* repreſented as a Man, having a Sparr-Hawk's head and a *Caduceus* in his hand; or moſt commonly with a Dog's head, which ſignifies Hawking or Hunting, becauſe *Anubis* delighted much in thoſe Sports. Some are in Senators clothes, holding the *Caduceus* with the left hand, and the *Egyptian Siſtrum* in the right. *Tertullian* mentions it. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité*.

HERMANVILLE, a ſmall Town in *Picardy*, not far from *Calice* in *France*.

HERMAPHRODITE, an Idol of the Ancients of both Sexes, compoſed of *Mercury* called *Hermes*, and of *Venus* named *Aphrodite*, to join Eloquence or Trading with Delights, or to ſhew that *Venus* was of both Sexes, as *Theophraſtus* affirms, that near *Amathus* in *Cyprus* her Statue was to be ſeen with a Man's beard. The Poets by the Fable of *Salmacis* being united to *Hermaphroditus*, whoſe Love ſhe could not obtain, would ſignifie the effects of Love, whoſe end is to unite Hearts, and did thereby alſo expoſe the weak and effeminate Nature of the Inhabitants of that Country, who lived idly and voluptuouſly. *Ovid*, *Strabo*.

HERMAS, an ancient Author, whom *Origen*, *Euſebius*, and St. *Hierom* affirm, to be the ſame that St. *Paul* ſalutes at the end of his Epiſtle to the *Romans*. Some call him *Hermes*, which gave occaſion to Modern Authors to attribute his Book to a certain *Hermes* Pope *Pius* I's Brother, but all the Ancients name him conſtantly *Hermas*, and St. *Hierom* obſerves that the Author of that Book was a *Grecian*, and conſequently more known to the *Grecians* than to the *Latins*, which could not be, if Pope *Pius*'s Brother were Author of it. *Baronius* diſtinguiſhes two Books, one *Hermes*'s concerning the Celebration of *Eaſter*, and the other *Hermas*'s divided into three Parts: The firſt Intituled *Eccleſia*, contains four *Viſions* which the Author ſaw. The ſecond called *Paſtor*, relates twelve Inſtructions or Commands, delivered by a Guardian Angel, in the ſhape of a grave Paſtor. The third contains Ten Similitudes, by which the Author was Inſtructed in the Precepts of Happineſs and Chriſtianity. The great *Tribulation*, mention'd in his fourth *Viſion*, is by Dr. *Hammond*, and Mr. *Dodwel*, ſuppos'd to refer to the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*; by conſequence, it muſt be written before the Year 70, in which that City was ſack'd and demoliſh'd by *Titus*. The Greek Original of theſe Books is loſt, and there remains only a Tranſlation printed in *Bibliotheca Patrum* by Mr. *Cotelier*. The Author of the Tranſlation is unknown, but it ſeems to be faithful, becauſe conformable to the Greek paſſages quoted by St. *Clement*, *Origen*, *Antiochus*, &c. As for this Book's Authority, it's ſaid, That it has been received formerly in many Churches as a Canonical Book, and that St. *Irenæus*, St. *Clement* of *Alexandria*, *Origen*, *Tertullian*, quote it as a Book of the Holy Scripture, but it has not been ſo looked upon by many other Churches, but only as an uſeful and edifying Book. St. *Proſper* rejects it as of no Authority, and *Gelaſius* reckons it among the *Apocrypha*. *Du Pin Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Eccleſiaſtiques*. *Cave Hiſt. Lit.*

HERMATHENE, a Statue of *Mercury* and *Minerva* joined together, from Ἑρμῆς *Mercury* and Ἀθηνᾶ *Minerva*, to ſhew that Eloquence and Knowledge ſhould go together, the one without the other being uſeleſs. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité*.

HERMENIGILDE, a *Spaniſh* Prince, Son of *Leuvigilde* King of the *Goths*, being perſwaded by his Wife *Ingonde*, a *French* Princeſs, he abjured *Arianiſm*. His Father diſpleaſed at it, made War with him and took him Priſoner; and becauſe he refuſed to communicate with an *Arian* Biſhop, he was murdered in Priſon by his Father's Order the day before *Eaſter*, *An.* 586. *Iſidore in Chron. S. Greg. l.* 3. *dial.* 31. His Name is inſerted in the *Roman* Martyrology the 13th of *April*.

HERMEROS, a *Cupid*'s Statue which has ſomething of *Mercury*, from Ἑρμῆς *Mercury* and Ἔρως *Love*, having a *Caduceus* in his left hand, and a Purſe in the right, to ſhew that Eloquence and Money are neceſſary to a Lover. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité*.

HERMES, were *Mercury*'s Statues commonly of Marble and ſometimes of Braſs, without Arms and Feet: The *Grecians* and *Romans* uſed to ſet them in the croſs Ways and Porches of Houſes and Temples, becauſe *Mercury* did preſide over High-ways, and was the God of Eloquence and Truth. Therefore, ſaith *Suidas*, thoſe Statues were ſquare and cubical, to ſignifie that truth is always like it ſelf on all ſides. There are ſtill at *Rome* many of thoſe ſquare Statues brought out of *Greece*, and on them the Heads of illuſtrious Poets, Philoſophers and Captains. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité*.

HERMES ſurnamed TRISMEGISTUS, or *Three times great*, an *Egyptian* Philoſopher, lived, as ſome think, in the Year of the World 2076, in the Reign of *Ninus*, after *Moſes*. He was the firſt that began to leave off Aſtrology, to admire the other Wonders of Nature. He proved there was but one God Creator of all things. He divided the Day into twelve hours, from his Obſervation of a certain Animal conſecrated to *Serapis* by the *Egyptians*, which made Water twelve times a day at a certain interval. He is alſo thought to be the firſt who divided the *Zodiack* into twelve Signs. *Polydore Virgil de rerum inventione*. The *Egyptian* Name of the old *Hermes* or *Mercury* was *Thouth*. He was *Oſyris* King of *Egypt*'s Councellor, and is ſaid to have invented ordinary Writing and Hieroglyphicks, the firſt Laws of the *Egyptians*, and divers Sciences. There was another *Hermes* beſides this who Tranſlated the Works of the former concerning Phyſick, Aſtrology, and the *Egyptian* Divinity. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſaith, That there were 32 Books of Divinity and Philoſophy, and ſix of Phyſick, but they are loſt, and thoſe that remain, and go under his Name, are thought to be Suppoſititious. Beſides the forenamed, there is one whoſe Title is *Poemander*: *Caſaubon* believes it written by a Chriſtian to aſſert Chriſtianity by a pious fraud, making *Hermes* ſay part of what the Chriſtians believe. This Book was counterfeited, as its thought, in the beginning of the ſecond Century. *Caſaubon in Baronium*, *Manſham. Can. Ægyptiac*.

HERMHARPOCRATES, a Statue compoſed of *Mercury* and *Harpocrates* the God of Silence, to ſignify that Silence was ſometimes eloquent, and that upon occaſion the Mind may be ſignified as well by the Eyes as by the Tongue. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité*.

HERMHERACLES, a Statue of *Hercules* on a *Hermes*, to ſignify that Strength muſt be joined with Eloquence, and that Eloquence is ſtrong enough to ſubdue Monſters. The ancient *Gauls* repreſented their *Hercules* with Chains iſſuing at his Mouth, to ſignify the power of Eloquence. *Spon. Recherches Curieuſes d'Antiquité*.

HERMIAS, born in *Caria*, was the moſt powerful Minister of *Antiochus* the great King of *Syria*, and governed this Prince abſolutely, having abuſed him, and drawn the hatred of the Nobility upon himſelf, he was murthered, and his Wife and Children ſtoned to death by the People, who made publick Rejoycings at the death of that Miniſter. *Dupuy Hiſt. des Favoris*.

HERMIAS, an Hereſiarch, the chief of the *Hermiani* or *Seleucians*, about 170. He taught that God was Corporeal, &c. See *Seleucians*.

HERMIAS, a Chriſtian Philoſopher who apparently lived in the ſecond Century, tho' ſome ſay in the fourth. He wrote a Book

Book of the disagreement of Heathen Philosophers, wherein he exposes their contradictory Opinions concerning God, the Soul, &c. His Book is called *Irrisio Philosophorum*. We have several Editions of it in Greek and Latin. *Cave Hist. Liter.*

HERMINE, an Order of Knighthood instituted by *Ferd.* King of *Naples*, *An.* 1463. with a Collar of Gold and Ermin hanging at it, with this Device, *I had rather die, than live guilty of an ill practice. Malo mori quam fœdari.* There was also another Order of this Name, instituted by *John* Duke of *Britaigne*, *An.* 1365, with Collars of Gold upon Ermin, and the Device was, *Ma vie. Thuan.*

HERMION, King of the ancient *Germans*, divided the Kingdom of his Father *Mannus* with his two Brothers *Ingevon* and *Istevon*. He was so much esteemed for his Valour and Vertue, that he was placed amongst the Gods after his death. His Statue was to be seen almost in all their Temples arm'd *Cap-a-pie*, having a Lance in his right hand, and a Balance in the other, and a Lion on his Buckler. *Charlemaigne* pulled down one of them which he found in Saxony to abolish Superstition. *Henninges Tom.* 1*st.*

HERMIT (*Peter*) a French Gentleman, an *Anchoret* born at *Amiens* in *Picardy*. He went to *Jerusalem* in 1093, and seeing the Christians deplorable Condition there, he spoke with the Patriarch *Simeon*, and offer'd to carry Letters to all the Western Princes to perswade them to a Croisade. *Peter* was a little Man, and of a very mean Presence, but Witty, Prudent, Stout and Eloquent, therefore the Patriarch sent him as a fit Man for the purpose. He visited the Pope, and most of the Princes of *Europe*, particularly *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, the Chief of those that undertook the Holy War. This Prince seeing *Peter* followed by a great multitude of ordinary People, made him their Commander, and sent him before at the head of about 40000 Foot, besides Cavalry. He march'd in his Hermits habit, and also kept to the Abstinence of the Order. He sent another Body of 20000, under the Command of a poor French Gentleman, for that reason called, *Walter without Estate*. These Troops could not be kept from plundering in *Hungary* and other Countries, the General having lost his Authority. At last they came to *Constantinople* in 1096. Thence to *Bithynia*, where they were defeated by *Solyman* near *Nicea*. Of that great multitude, there returned but 3000 to *Constantinople*. This was the success of *Peter*'s Expedition, who then found the difference between a Preacher and a General. *An.* 1097, the Christians suffering very much at the Siege of *Antioch*, and many of the Chief having fled from before the Place as despairing to take it, *Peter* was among them, but *Tancrede* forced him to return, and swear that he should never abandon the Design whereof he had been the first Author; after which he continued very zealous for the Conquest of the *Holy Land*, and behaved himself bravely at the Siege of *Jerusalem* in 1099. That Town being taken, he was left Vicar-General there in the absence of the Patriarch, who went along with *Godfrey* against the Sultan of *Egypt*. *Bel. Tor. lib.* 1. *Rob. Monach. l.* 1.

HERMITS, a Name given at the first to those that retired to Desart places to avoid Persecution, and gave up themselves to Prayers, Fastings and Meditation. The word comes from Ἔρημος, a Desart or Wilderness. They were also called *Anchorets*, from Ἀναχωρεῖν *to withdraw*; such were St. *Paul* the Hermit, St. *Anthony*, &c. But since Persecution ceased, the most part of these Hermits settled in Monasteries, built in Towns, from whence came the Name of Monks. The first Hermit's life was very rigid, having but a dark Cave for Lodgings, nothing but Roots, Water and Palm-Leaves for Food, Drink and Clothes, and besides fasted often. Some Monks have retain'd the name of Hermits, as the Hermits of St. *Hierom* and St. *Austin*. St. *Hierom.*

HERMODORUS of *Ephesus*, liv'd in Exile at *Rome*. He perswaded the *Romans*, who were frequently embroil'd about Property, to send Ambassadors to *Athens*, and other Towns, to learn their Laws, which was accordingly performed, and out of that Collection were composed the Laws of the Twelve Tables. The *Romans*, in gratitude, erected a Statue to *Hermodorus*. *Plin. lib.* 34. *cap.* 5. *Strab. lib.* 14.

HERMOGENES, counted the most famous Architect among the Ancients, and Inventer of Things belonging to that Art, born in *Caria*. *Vitruvius*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *Felibien*, *&c.*

HERMOGENES and *Philetus*, converted, as 'tis thought, by St. *James the Great*; but afterwards relapsed, 2 *Tim. c.* 1. Denied the Resurrection of the Dead

HERMOGENES, a famous Orator in the II. Century; who being but 15 Years of Age, taught Rhetorick, composed Books of it, and for got all his Learning at 24. So that *Antiochus* the Sophist said, he was an old Man in his Youth, and a Child in his old Age. *Volaterran. Vignier. A.C.* 163.

HERMOGENES, an *African* Heretick about 170, who taught, That the Matter of the World was Co-eternal with God, and not made by him, with other Heresies. *Tertullian.*

HERMOLAUS *Barbarus*, a learned *Venetian*, sent Ambassador to *Rome*, and named by Pope *Innocent* VIII. to be Patriarch of *Aquileia*, but the Senate of *Venice* forbidding him to accept the Dignity, his Father and he died for grief. He published some Natural Philosophy. *G. Julliniani Hist. Ven. lib.* 9.

HERMON, or *Hermon*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem* in 298. died in 312.

HERMON, Son of King *Cecrops*, who abandoning his Country to the Fury of *Dædalus*, Captain of the *Athenians*, pretended he did it to free his Country from Trouble. Hence *Hermonium Officium.*

HERMON, called *Chermon* by the *Hebrews*, and *Sanir* by the *Amorites*, is an high Mountain of *Palæstine*, beyond *Jordan*, where the Tribe of *Manasses* was: It is so high, that 'tis continually covered with Snow. St. *Hierom* saith, That in his Time they carried some from thence to *Tyrus*, to cool their Liquors. This Mountain is full of tall stately Firr-Trees, and has a great many Caves, one whereof is capable of holding 4000 Men. *Adrichomius* saith, That there was a Temple dedicated to *Baal* upon it. *Euseb. Nieremb. lib. de miracul. natur. terr. promiss. cap.* 77.

HERMOTIMUS, Citizen of *Clazomene*, in *Asia the Less*, has occasioned many Fables. 'Tis said his Soul used to leave his Body, wander about, and foretel things to come; and that having charged his Wife that none should meddle with his Body during that time, she could not forbear relating this Wonder to her Neighbours, who finding his Body without Life, burnt it as a dead Corps. The Inhabitants built a Temple to *Hermotimus*, wherein, because of this Treachery, the Women were not to be admitted. *Apollonius in Hist. de mirabil.*

HERMUNDURI, an ancient People of *Germany*, who inhabited *Voigtland*, part of *Austria*, *Thuringen* and Higher *Franconia*. *Alexander ab Alexandro*, *Gen. Dier. lib.* 3. *cap.* 22. says, That their Generals, when straitned, were wont to devote to *Mars* and *Mercury* the Enemy's Army; and then getting the Victory, destroyed Men, Beasts, Arms, Spoils and all.

HERNANDEZ, or *Ferdinand*, Physician to *Philip* II. of *Spain*; who being sent into *America*, wrote an History of what Medicinals it produced, in two *Folio's*, besides other Works.

HERNDAL, Lat. *Herndalia*, a part of *Norway*, on this side Mount *Sevus*, bordering on *Jemplandt*, yielded to the *Swedes* in 1645, by the Peace at *Bromsbro*, together with *Nemedale*, *Helligelandt*, *Froslena*, *Indera*, *Herva*, and other of its Dependencies. *Hoffman.*

HERO, a Priestess of *Venus*, liv'd near the *Hellespont*: *Leander* was in Love with her, and us'd to swim over that Arm of the Sea every Evening to make her a Visit. She us'd to direct him in his course by a Light-House, but one stormy Night the Lights going out, *Leander* mistook his Road and was cast away; which, when *Hero* understood, she threw her self into the Sea. *Ovid. Epist. Heroid.*

HEROD, called *The Great*, or, *The Ascalonite*, Son of *Antipater*, an *Idumæan*, was not barely 15 Years old, as *Josephus* saith, but 25, or 27, when he had the Government of *Galilee*, and sided with *Cassius* and *Brutus*. After their Death, *An.* 712. of *Rome*, he went wholly to *M. Anthony*'s Interest, and was made Tetrarch and Governor of *Judæa*, with his Brother *Phazael*. *Anthony* caused the Senate to name him King of the *Jews*, *An. Rom.* 714. and three Years after condemned *Antigonus*, *Herod*'s Competitor, to death. *Herod* married *Mariamne*, Daughter of *Alexander*, *Aristobulus*'s Son, made her Brother *Aristobulus* High Priest; but afterwards, out of Jealousie, drowned him, and murdered *Hyrcanus*, his Grand-father, being 80 Years old. *Anthony*, *Herod*'s Friend, being defeated at *Actium*, *An. Rom.* 723. *Herod* made his Court to *Augustus*, at *Rhodes*, who confirmed him in the Kingdom of *Judæa*. At his Return he put *Sohemus* to death, for revealing the secret Orders he had given him to kill the Queen, in case he should be condemned by *Augustus*; and slew *Mariamne*, notwithstanding his passionate Love to her. After her Death he was so much troubled, that he fell into a kind of Frenzy, and would often call for her. Soon after, without any colour of Law, he put *Alexandra*, *Mariamne*'s Mother, to death, and spared not his best Friends, his Sister *Salom*'s Husband; and all those that were of the *Asmonæan* Family, or had any Authority among the People, were put to death without any Forms of Justice. Notwithstanding, he shew'd some Humanity towards the *Jews*, when visited with a Plague and Famine, for he order'd all his Plate to be Coyn'd, and the Jewels and Curiosities of his Closet sold for the Relief of the Poor. *Josephus* saith, that he re-built the Temple, *An. Rom.* 735. which he polluted by erecting a Theatre and Amphitheatre, where Fights were to be celebrated once in five Years, in honour of *Augustus*; whom it pleased so well, that the second time he went into *Syria* he added three new Provinces to *Herod*'s Dominions; who, to shew his Gratitude, built him a Temple in *Trachonitis*, a Town called *Cæsarea*, with a *Colossus* as big as that of *Jupiter Olympus*. He entertained *Agrippa* at *Jerusalem*, rather like an Emperor than an Inferior Prince. In 740 he went to *Rome*, to visit the Emperor; and his two Sons, *Alexander* and *Aristobulus*, returning from *Rome*, where they had been brought up, were put to death by his Order, because of the Calumnies raised upon them by *Mariamne*'s Enemies. He likewise caused his Son *Antipater* to be slain, about five days before his own Death, because he attempted his Escape. Which Cruelty made *Augustus* say, That it was better to be *Herod*'s Hog than his Son. Nevertheless, he was a Prince of great Parts, and a good Politician. He caused *Judas* and *Matthias*, two famous Doctors of the Law, to be burnt alive, for stirring up some young Men to pull in pieces a Golden Eagle which he had placed over the Gate of the Temple. Many wonder that *Josephus*, who relates all *Herod*'s wicked Actions, doth not mention the Order he gave for killing all the Children under two Years of Age, when *Jesus Christ* was born, *An. Rom.* 753. *Macrobius* being the only Man among the Profane Authors that relates it. God punished this cruel Prince's Impiety by an offensive and painful Disease, for he was eaten up by Worms with the greatest Torment imaginable, insomuch that he would have killed himself, but, instead of acknowledging this to be a Judgment of God, he

he continued his Cruelties to the very laſt moment, ordering that all the Perſons of Quality, whom he kept Priſoners, ſhould be murdered at the time of his Death; that all the conſiderable Families of the Nation ſhould mourn at his going out of the World: But his impious Orders were not executed. He died the firſt or the third Year of *Chriſt*, which was the 71ſt of his Life, the 40th of his Reign ſince he was declared King by the Senate, and the 37th ſince the taking of *Jeruſalem*, and the death of *Antigonus* his Competitor. He had nine or ten Wives, and left three Sons, *Archelaus*, *Herod Antipas* and *Philip*, his Succeſſors, St. *Matth. cap.* 2. *Joſeph. lib.* 14. 16, 17. *Ant. Jud.* The ſame Author, ſpeaking of his Death, ſays, That a burning heat, which did not appear outwardly, conſumed him within; that he had an inſatiable hunger, his Entrails were ulcerated, he was attack'd with a violent Cholick, his Nerves ſhrunk, his Body ſwelled, the Lice ſwarmed from his Secret Parts, and his Breath ſtunk ſo intolerably that none could come near him; ſo that every one looked upon it as a viſible Judgment of God.

HEROD *Agrippa*: See *Agrippa*.

HEROD, called *Antipas*, Son of *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, ſucceeded as Tetrarch of *Galilee*. He built *Tiberias* in honour of *Tiberius*. Having divorced the Daughter of *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, he forcibly took away and married *Herodias*, his Brother's Wife; to whoſe Anger, at a Feaſt, he ſacrificed St. *John the Baptiſt*, for reproving the Inceſt. *Aretas*, to revenge the Injury done to his Daughter, made War upon *Herod*, and often defeated him; which the *Jews* looked upon as a juſt Judgment, for the Death of *John the Baptiſt*. At laſt, being charged with Rebellion, *Caligula* baniſhed him to *Lyons*, *An. Dom.* 40. and *Herodias* following him, they died there miſerably. This *Herod* is the ſame to whom *Jeſus Chriſt* was ſent by *Pilate*, St. *Matth.* 27. *Joſeph. lib.* 17. and 18. *Ant.* 2. *de Bell.*

HEROD, King of *Chalcis*, Brother to *Agrippa the Great*. The Emperor *Claudius* gave him Power over the Temple, and the Sacred Treaſury, and the Right of diſpoſing of the High-Prieſthood; which continued in his Family to the End of the *Jewiſh* War. He died the 8th Year of *Claudius*'s Reign, about the 48th or 49th of *Chriſt*. *Joſeph. lib.* 20. *Ant. cap.* 1. & 3. & 2. *de Bell. cap.* 11.

HERODES the *Athenian*, an Orator in the ſecond Century, famous for ſpeaking readily, and admirably well *ex tempore*; ſo that he was called the Greek Tongue it ſelf. *Vignier & Volaterran in Auth. Jul. Capitol. in vero.* A Greek Monument of this Orator, or a Marble Column with a Greek Inſcription, publiſhed by *Claud. Salmaſius* with Notes, was found in this Age.

HERODIAN, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, in the III Century, Son of *Apollonius*, ſurnamed *Dyſcolus*. He paſſed moſt of his Time at *Rome*, in the Courts of the Emperors; where he wrote his Hiſtory, conſiſting of 8 Books, from the Death of *Antoninus Philoſophus*, to *Balbinus* and *Maximus Pupienus*, murdered by the Army, in favour of young *Gordian*, whom they ſet up in his place. *Photius* ſays, that *Herodian*'s Stile is inferior to few Hiſtorians. 'Tis from him that we have the Ceremonies of the *Apotheoſis* of the *Roman* Emperors. He wrote in Greek, and was firſt tranſlated by *Angelus Politianus*. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*.

HERODIANS, a Sect of *Jews* who believed that *Herod* was the *Meſſias* promiſed by the Prophets, becauſe the Scepter was departed from the Tribe of *Judah* when he came to the Crown. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 20. *S. Hieron contra Lucifer.*

HERODIAS. See *Herod-Antipas*.

HERODIUM, a Caſtle built by *Herod the Great*, very ſtrong both by Art and Nature, being raiſed upon an Artificial Hill reſembling a Loaf, and adorned with round Towers: The Aſcent is by 200 Marble Steps; and within were the King's Apartments, magnificently built, both for ſtrength and beauty. At the Foot of this Hill were abundance of ſumptuous Buildings, worth ſeeing if it were only for the excellent Aqueducts, brought from afar. And the neighbouring Plain being full of Buildings, it reſembles a City round the Caſtle. *Hoffman.*

HERODORUS of *Megara*; ſmall of Stature, but ſtrong and lively. His Appetite was ſo great, that at one Meal he would deſtroy ſix Hampers of Bread, twenty Pound of Meat, and two Gallons of Wine. He uſed to play on two Pipes together, with ſuch ſtrength, that the noiſe was heard a great way: Inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, *Demetrius*'s Soldiers were ſo moved by the ſound of his Pipes, that with much Facility they carried the great Machine called *Helepolis*, which before they could not move; and ſo took the Town of *Argiva*. *Leon. Thuan. lib.* 3. 13.

HERODOTUS of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Hiſtorian, called by *Cicero* the Father of Hiſtory, and the Prince of Hiſtorians; he lived about 450 Years before Chriſt. He compoſed, at *Samos*, his Hiſtory, in nine Books; which were ſo well liked, that the Name of the Nine Muſes were given unto them, after publick Reading in the *Olympick* Games. He is ſuppoſed to have been Author of *Homer*'s Life; but many are of another Opinion. *Cic. lib.* 1. *de Leg. Strab.* &c.

HEROE, the Name given formerly to illuſtrious Men, otherwiſe called Demi-Gods, becauſe the Heathens believed that their great Actions exalted them unto Heaven after their Death. There were two ſorts of them; ſome pretended no higher than a Human Original, as *Julius Cæſar*, &c. but others of a Nobler Extraction, having a God or Goddeſs by Father or Mothers ſide, as *Hercules*. The *Worſhip* the Heathens paid theſe Heroes after their Death, was Inferior to that given to the Cœleſtial Gods. *Aurea Carmina Pythag.* &c.

HEROPHILUS, a Farrier and Impoſtor, who in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time pretended to be *C. Marius*'s Grandſon. He contrived his Deſign ſo well, that moſt of the City believed him. But *Cæſar* baniſhed him from *Rome*, whither he returned again after the Emperor's Death, and attempted the Ruin of the Senate, who impriſoned and cut him off. *Val. Max. lib.* 9. *cap.* 15.

HEROPHILUS, a famous Phyſician, who lived about the 53d *Olympiad*: Of whom *Tertullian* ſaith, That he had diſſected above 600 Men, to know the Structure of Human Bodies. *Plin. lib.* 11. *cap.* 37. *Tertull. lib. de anim. cap.* 10.

HEROU, *Heropolis*, a Town at the furtheſt part of the *Arabian* Gulf in *Egypt*, 90 Miles from *Peluſium*, and 90 from the *Mediterranean* Shoar. *Baudrand.*

HERRERA *Tordeſillas* (*Anthony*,) Son of *Roderic de Tordeſillas*, by *Agnes de Herrera*. He took his Mother's Name, as it is uſual in *Spain*. *Philip* II. made him Hiſtoriographer of the *Indies*, and Secretary of State. He wrote the General Hiſtory of the *Indies* in 4 Volumes, in *Folio*; beſides other Hiſtories. He died in 1625. *Voſſius de Scient. Mathemat. cap.* 44.

HERSE, Daughter of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*, who, with her Siſter, opened the Oſier-Basket wherein *Erichthonius* was ſhut up; at which *Minerva* being offended, ſhe made them diſtracted, ſo that they threw themſelves down from the top of a Tower. *Apollodorus.*

HERSILIA, *Romulus*'s Wife, ſurnamed *Horta*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 11. See *Horta*.

HERSTAL, or *Heriſtel*, and *Hariſtal*, a Place on the River *Meuſe*, near *Liege*, famous in the *French* Hiſtory, in the Reigns of the Kings of the ſecond Race. Thence *Pepin* was ſurnamed *Heriſtel*, either becauſe he was born there, as ſome ſay, or becauſe he took ſuch delight in it, that he built a ſtately Palace there, which was deſtroyed by the *Normans*: It is now but an ordinary Borough. *Mabillon de re diplom.*

HERSTELD, a Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weſer*; famous in Hiſtory, becauſe once *Charlemaign*'s Winter Quarters. The Epiſcopal See was there for a while, but reſtored, *An.* 799. to *Paderborn*. It formerly belonged to the Lords of *Falckenberg*, but to the Biſhops of *Paderborn* ſince 1623. *Monumenta Paderburnenſia* 1672.

HERTA, a pretended Deity, adored by the ancient *Germans* in the Iſland *Rugen*. *Tacitus* ſaith, That there was a ſacred Cart, covered with a Carpet, in the middle of a Wood, with a Prieſt, who knowing the time of the Goddeſs's coming, the Cart was drawn by wild Oxen to the Temple, the Prieſt following all the way with profound Reverence, and the Officers of the Ceremony, who were ordinary Servants, were thrown into the adjoining Lake as Victims. There is to be ſeen ſtill a thick Wood, where there is a Lake full of Fiſhes, becauſe Fiſher-men dare not fiſh in it. 'Tis reported, that ſome Years ago the Fiſhers having brought a Bark thither in order to fiſh, they could not find it the next Morning. However that be, many Authors affirm, that in *Rugen*, and almoſt all *Germany*, they offered formerly ſuch Sacrifices to the Goddeſs *Herta*. *Holland. Emb. to* Japan. *Hoffman* is of Opinion, that it was the Earth which the *Germans* worſhipped, under the Name *Hertha*; whence the Name *Earth*: And that *Stonhenge* in *Salisbury*-Plain, was a Temple dedicated to her, and therefore made to hang in the Air like the Earth. He ſays, they repreſented her like a Woman, having a Caſtle or Town upon her Head, becauſe the Earth ſupports ſuch; and drawn in a Chariot by wild Oxen, or Lions, becauſe the Mother of ſuch. Her Feſtivals being generally ſolemnized in the Night, hence he alledges came the *Engliſh* Cuſtom of reckoning by the Night, as Sevennight, Fortnight. He adds, That the Earth being worſhipped under ſeveral Denominations, as, *Iſis*, &c. hence that Name was given to ſeveral *Engliſh* Rivers; as, *Thamiſis*, &c.

HERTFORD: See *Hartford*.

HERULI, People that ſettled in *Italy* in the Vth Century, being part of the *Barbarians* who formed ſome States out of the Ruins of the *Roman* Empire. They went naked to Battel, only covering their privy Parts. They offered Human Sacrifices to their Gods, for that end killing their Old and Sick. They plunged themſelves in all manner of Impieties: And if their Women ſurvived their Husbands, they were hated by his Friends, and deſpiſed by all; which obliged them to kill themſelves. Some Authors bring them from *Scandinavia*: Others ſay, that they were *Goths*. Their King *Odoacer* diſpoſſeſſed *Auguſtulus*, *An.* 475. and having reigned 16 or 18 Years, was killed by *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*. *Jornandes Hiſt. Goth.*

HERULI, Ancient People of *Germany*, towards the *Baltick* Sea, in the Country now called *Mekelbourg*, according to *Tacitus* and *Refuge* in his *Geogr. Hiſt.* and according to *Procopius, lib.* 1. & 2. *Hiſt. Vandal.* beyond the *Danube*. They made the *Lombards* Tributary, but were afterwards repulſed by them. Part of them went to *Italy* with the *Goths*, and the other part ſettled near the *Gepides*, who forced them over the *Danube*, in the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Time, whoſe Army defeated them afterwards. *Justin* at coming to the Throne, gave them very good Lands to inhabit, and in gratitude they adhered to him, and embraced the Chriſtian Faith, leaving off their barbarous way of Living, but kept their natural Perfidiouſneſs, and deſire of other Mens Goods, which was no Crime amongſt them. *Hugo Grotius* ſaith, That after *Trajan*'s Reign the *Heruli*, with thoſe of *Rugia*, paſſed into *Scandia*, now the Country of *Schonen*, beyond the *Sound*, but were turned out of it by the *Danes*, before the Reign of *Juſtinian*. *Paul. Leo*,

Pantaleon, in his Chronicle, affirms, That their King *Gethes* was baptized, *An.* 528. *Miſlevon*, one of his Succeſſors, a great Enemy to Chriſtianity, ravaged *Saxony*, but was baptized in his old Age, and died at *Bardovic*, where the Town of *Lunenburg* now ſtands. Among other Children, he left *Udon*, from whom the Princes of the *Vandals* and of *Mekelenburg* are deſcended; and *Boguſlaus*, of whom came thoſe of *Pomerania*. *Spener Hiſt. geneal.*

HERULO (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Spleto*, made Cardinal in 1250. was very learned, and a great Juſticiary, but full of conceited Opinions, as we may judge by this Example: *Fredrick*, ſecond Son to *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, being at *Rome*, all the Cardinals viſited him but *Herulo*, who ſaid, that a Prince of the Church ought not to viſit the ſecond Son of a King who is Tributary to the Pope. *Guimbert.*

HERVORDEN, an Imperial and Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Leagues E. of *Munſter*. In 1673. it was taken by the *French*, but ſoon after reſtored to the Duke. It has a Nunnery, whoſe Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire.

HERZEGOVINA, a Province of *Servia*, belonging to the *Turks*, formerly named *Chulmia*, *Chelmun* and *Zachulmia*; whoſe Chief Town is *Narenza*. It is the upper Part of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*, lying upon *Dalmatia*, towards the E. and W. It was formerly under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Coſſa* in *Venice*.

HESDIN, or HESDINFERT, Lat. *Heſdina*, or *Heſdinum*, a fortified Town of *Artois* in the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Canche*, and Frontiers of *Picardy*, eight Miles North of *Abbeville*, formerly ſituated a League from the Place where it ſtands now, for it was ruined during the Wars between *Francis* I. and *Charles* V. and rebuilt by *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperor's General, in 1554. in a place called *Mesnil*: Therefore named *Heſdinfert*, alluding to the old Motto of the Houſe of *Savoy*, F. E. R. T. It was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. *Guichardin deſc. des pais bas. Thuan.*

HESIOD, a Greek Poet, born at *Aſcra*, a Borough of *Bœotia*. He was a Shepherd, and 'tis reported that he dreamt he was made Poet all on a ſudden. *Pauſanias* writes, That in his Time his Poems were kept in the Muſes Temple, written in Lead. He wrote one, intituled, *Opera & dies*; another, called, *The Shield of Hercules*; another, *Of the Generation of the Gods*; beſides others that are loſt; as, *The Encomium of illuſtrious Women*, &c. Some make him ancienter than *Homer*; ſome, his Contemporary; and ſome, younger. 'Tis reported that he was killed by the *Locrians*, and thrown into the Sea; but his Corps being carried to Land by ſome Dolphins, his Murtherers were diſcovered, and burnt. *Plutarch.*

HESIONE, *Laomedon*'s Daughter, delivered from a Sea-Monſter by *Hercules*. *Ovid. Met. lib.* 11. *fab.* 11.

HESITANTS, Hereticks. See ACEPHALI.

HESPER, or *Heſperus*, Son of *Japhet*, and *Atlas*'s Brother; ſettled in *Italy*, which he named *Heſperia*. His three Daughters, called *Heſperides*, kept a Garden in *Mauritania*, full of Golden Apples, which *Hercules* took away, having laid the Dragon aſleep: Others ſay, That they kept Sheep with Golden Fleeces, taken away by *Hercules*. Some think that the *Heſperides* were a rich Merchant of *Miletus*'s Daughters, kept by a Man called *Dragon*, becauſe of their great Beauty; and that *Hercules* killed or bribed him, to get them away. The Greek Word *Μηλον*, ſignifying an Apple, or a Sheep, has given occaſion to the Fable. *Hygin. lib.* 2. The Ancients named the Iſlands near *Cape Verd* in *Africa*, *Heſperides*, or *Gorgades*.

HESPERIA, a Name given by the ancient Geographers to *Italy*, becauſe of *Heſperus*; and to *Spain* alſo, becauſe of the Star *Heſperus*, that appears in the Evening, towards the Weſt, *Spain* being in the moſt Weſterly part of all the Continent; from whence it is called by the Poets, *The Fartheſt Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Italy*. *Horatius*, *carm.* 1. *od.* 36.

HESPERUS, Son of *Cephalus*, by *Aurora*, as fair as *Venus*, was changed into a Star, called *Lucifer* in the Morning, and *Heſperus* in the Evening. *Hygin lib.* 2. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, The Fable was occaſioned by *Heſperus* going up to Mount *Atlas*, to obſerve the Courſe of the Stars, whence he never came down again. *Hygin.*

HESSE, or HESSEN, Lat. *Heſſia*, a Country of *Germany*, with the Title of Landtgraviate: But we muſt obſerve, that this Country, known under the Name of *Heſſe*, doth not only contain the Landtgraviate of that Name, but many other Principalities and Lordſhips beſides; as, *Wetteravia*, the Earldoms of *Naſſau*, *Solms*, *Hanau*, *Uſedt*, *Stein*, *Waldeck*, *Battenbourg*, &c. the Abbies of *Fulden* and *Hirſfeldt*, now belonging to the Family of *Heſſe Caſſel*, the Imperial Towns of *Geldenhausen*, *Frenberg*, *Wetzlar*, &c. This Country has the Higher Saxony on the Eaſt, *Weſtphalia* on the North, *Franconia* and the Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz* on the South, and the Territories of *Treves*, *Cologne*, and the Dukedom of *Berg* on the Weſt. The Limits of *Heſſe* in particular are more contracted. It was divided about the latter End of the XVIth. Century into three Parts, belonging to three Branches of the Houſe of *Heſſe*, viz. *Caſſel*, *Darmſtadt* and *Marpurg*. This laſt Branch becoming ended, the moſt part of its Eſtate came to the Branch of *Caſſel* the eldeſt Family, which was confirmed to it by the Treaty of *Munſter*. This particular *Heſſe* has two Landtgraviates, one about the Rivers *Eder* and *Loen*, and the other about the Rivers *Werf* and *Fuld*. *Marpurg* on the River *Loen* is the chief Town of the firſt, formerly the Reſidence of the Landtgrave of that Name. *Caſſel* on the River *Fuld* is the chief Town of the other Landtgraviate. All this Country is full of Mountains and Foreſts, nevertheleſs fruitful in Paſtures, Corn and Wine near the Rivers *Rhine* and *Loer*. The Inhabitants are laborious, skilful, good Soldiers and Proteſtants. The Houſe of *Heſſe* is one of the moſt illuſtrious in *Germany* for its Nobility, Antiquity, and the great Men it has produced. It comes originally from the Houſe of *Brabant*. For *Henry* the magnanimous Duke of *Brabant* had two Sons, *Henry the Gracious*, by *Mary* of *Suabia*, and another *Henry* called *The Child*, or *The Young* by *Sophia* of *Thuringia*, Daughter of *Lewis* VI. of that Name, Landtgrave of *Heſſe* and *Thuringia*; and theſe Landtgraves, as it's ſaid, deſcended from *Lewis* II. Son of *Charles* of *France* Duke of *Lorrain* by *Agnes* of *Le mandois*, as may be ſeen under the Article of *Thuringia*. *Henry* the Firſt-born in 1245, called *The Child* or *The Young*, becauſe he was in the Cradle when his Father died, had his Mother *Sophia*'s Eſtate, becauſe ſhe was Heir to her Brother *Herman* II. poiſoned in 1241, without Iſſue. The Princes of *Heſſe* are deſcended from this *Henry*. The Length of this Country from Eaſt to Weſt is 33 *German* Leagues and a half, and the Breadth from South to North 23 and a quarter.

The Succeſſion of the Landtgraves is thus.

Henry I. Born *An.* 1245. Died in 1308. He Married thrice and Matched with the Houſes of *Brunſwick*, *Cleve*, and the *Palatinate*. And was ſucceeded by his Son

Othon who Married the Counteſs of *Ravensberg*, and died in 1329. Succeeded by his Son

Henry II. who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſes of *Thuringia* and *Cleve*.

Herman his Nephew Succeeded, being a Great Captain. He Married twice, and Matched with the Families of *Naſſau* and *Nuremberg*. He died, *An.* 1414.

Louis his Son, called *The Debonnaire*, Succeeded. He refuſed the Imperial Crown offered him, *An.* 1440. He Married into the Houſe of *Saxony*, and died in 1453. Succeeded by his Son

Henry III. who Married the Counteſs of *Catzenellebogen*, died in 1483.

Louis his Brother, called *The Gay*, Succeeded. Married with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died *An.* 1471. He was Succeeded by his Son

William the Elder, a Cholerick and Quarrelſome Prince, who was Impriſoned and Deſpoiled of his Eſtates. He Married into the Family of *Brunſwick*, died *An.* 1515. and was Succeeded by his Brother

William the Younger, who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſe of *Vaudement* and *Mecklenberg*, and died *An.* 1509. His Son

Philip, called *The Magnanimous*, Succeeded, being one of the greateſt Princes in his Time. He was Born, *An.* 1504, near his Father's Camp, as beſieging *Chamb*, whence it was preſaged that he would be a Warriour. He eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion in his Country, ruin'd the War of the Boors, and re-eſtabliſh'd *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg*. He was alſo one of the Chief in the *Smalcaldian* League which was concluded, *An.* 1531. for the Liberty of *Germany*, and tho' he was defeated at the Battle of *Mulberg*, Apr. 24. 1547. he continued firm againſt the Emperor *Charles* V. But a little after being perſwaded by his Son-in-law, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and deceived by the Emperor's Promiſe and Writ of ſafe Conduct, he went to wait upon the Emperor, who impriſoned him, alledging there was a Miſtake in the Writ, which did not ſecure him from Impriſonment, but only from Perpetual Impriſonment. However he was reſtored to his Liberty in 1552. and afterwards lived peaceably at home. The only memorable thing he did afterwards, was the ſending of Forces to aſſiſt the French *Huguenots*. He was of a great and high Spirit, extremely Bold and Daring, but not without Prudence and Conduct; he was a lover of Learning, and Founded the Univerſity of *Marpurg*. He had by the Duke of *Saxony*'s Daughter

William, called *The Sage*, who was very Learned, and publiſhed ſeveral pieces of Aſtrology and other things. He had alſo a great ſhare in the Publick Affairs of *Germany* in his time. He Matched with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died, *An.* 1562. His Son

Maurice a Learned and Valiant, but Unfortunate Prince, Succeeded. He quitted the Lutheran or Proteſtant Religion, and turn'd *Calvinift*, had War with the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. who took *Marpurg* from him, *An.* 1623. and made him emit the Government to his Son *William* in 1626. He Married twice, the firſt time into the Family of *Solms*, and the ſecond time into the Family of *Naſſau Dillenburg*. He died *March* 15. 1632. and was Succeeded by his Son.

William the Conſtant, who made a great Figure in the *German* War. He Married *Amelia Elizabetha* of *Hanau*, the Heroine of this Age; for after the death of her Husband, *Sept.* 1637. ſhe ſupported by Arms the declining Government, augmented her Son's Eſtates by the Treaty of *Munſter*, raiſed Fortifications, &c. and died *An.* 1651.

William the VIth. her Son, having Married the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Daughter, died *July* 23. 1663. His Son

he continued his Cruelties to the very laſt moment, ordering that all the Perſons of Quality, whom he kept Priſoners, ſhould be murdered at the time of his Death; that all the conſiderable Families of the Nation ſhould mourn at his going out of the World: But his impious Orders were not executed. He died the firſt or the third Year of *Chriſt*, which was the 71ſt of his Life, the 40th of his Reign ſince he was declared King by the Senate, and the 37th ſince the taking of *Jeruſalem*, and the death of *Antigonus* his Competitor. He had nine or ten Wives, and left three Sons, *Archelaus*, *Herod Antipas* and *Philip*, his Succeſſors, St. *Matth.* cap. 2. *Joſeph. lib.* 14. 16, 17. *Ant. Jud.* The ſame Author, ſpeaking of his Death, ſays, That a burning heat, which did not appear outwardly, conſumed him within; that he had an inſatiable hunger, his Entrails were ulcerated, he was attack'd with a violent Cholick, his Nerves ſhrunk, his Body ſwelled, the Lice ſwarmed from his Secret Parts, and his Breath ſtunk ſo intolerably that none could come near him; ſo that every one looked upon it as a viſible Judgment of God.

HEROD *Agrippa*: See *Agrippa*.

HEROD, called *Antipas*, Son of *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, ſucceeded as Tetrarch of *Galilee*. He built *Tiberias* in honour of *Tiberius*. Having divorced the Daughter of *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, he forcibly took away and married *Herodias*, his Brother's Wife; to whoſe Anger, at a Feaſt, he ſacrificed St. *John the Baptiſt*, for reproving the Inceſt. *Aretas*, to revenge the Injury done to his Daughter, made War upon *Herod*, and often defeated him; which the *Jews* looked upon as a juſt Judgment, for the Death of *John the Baptiſt*. At laſt, being charged with Rebellion, *Caligula* baniſhed him to *Lyons*, *An. Dom.* 40. and *Herodias* following him, they died there miſerably. This *Herod* is the ſame to whom *Jeſus Chriſt* was ſent by *Pilate*, St. *Matth.* 27. *Joſeph. lib.* 17. and 18. *Ant.* 2. *de Bell.*

HEROD, King of *Chalcis*, Brother to *Agrippa the Great*. The Emperor *Claudius* gave him Power over the Temple, and the Sacred Treaſury, and the Right of diſpoſing of the High-Prieſthood; which continued in his Family to the End of the *Jewiſh* War. He died the 8th Year of *Claudius*'s Reign, about the 48th or 49th of *Chriſt*. *Joſeph. lib.* 20. *Ant. cap.* 1. & 3. & 2. *de Bell. cap.* 11.

HERODES the *Athenian*, an Orator in the ſecond Century, famous for ſpeaking readily, and admirably well *ex tempore*; ſo that he was called the Greek Tongue it ſelf. *Vignier & Volaterran in Auth. Jul. Capitol. in vero.* A Greek Monument of this Orator, or a Marble Column with a Greek Inſcription, publiſhed by *Claud. Salmaſius* with Notes, was found in this Age.

HERODIAN, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, in the III Century, Son of *Apollonius*, ſurnamed *Dyſcolus*. He paſſed moſt of his Time at *Rome*, in the Courts of the Emperors; where he wrote his Hiſtory, conſiſting of 8 Books, from the Death of *Antoninus Philoſophus*, to *Balbinus* and *Maximus Pupienus*, murdered by the Army, in favour of young *Gordian*, whom they ſet up in his place. *Photius* ſays, that *Herodian*'s Stile is inferior to few Hiſtorians. 'Tis from him that we have the Ceremonies of the *Apotheoſis* of the *Roman* Emperors. He wrote in Greek, and was firſt tranſlated by *Angelus Politianus*. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*.

HERODIANS, a Sect of *Jews* who believed that *Herod* was the *Meſſias* promiſed by the Prophets, becauſe the Scepter was departed from the Tribe of *Judah* when he came to the Crown. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 20. *S. Hierom contra Lucifer.*

HERODIAS. See *Herod-Antipas*.

HERODIUM, a Caſtle built by *Herod the Great*, very ſtrong both by Art and Nature, being raiſed upon an Artificial Hill reſembling a Loaf, and adorned with round Towers: The Aſcent is by 200 Marble Steps; and within were the King's Apartments, magnificently built, both for ſtrength and beauty. At the Foot of this Hill were abundance of ſumptuous Buildings, worth ſeeing if it were only for the excellent Aqueducts, brought from afar. And the neighbouring Plain being full of Buildings, it reſembles a City round the Caſtle. *Hoffman.*

HERODORUS of *Megara*; ſmall of Stature, but ſtrong and lively. His Appetite was ſo great, that at one Meal he would deſtroy ſix Hampers of Bread, twenty Pound of Meat, and two Gallons of Wine. He uſed to play on two Pipes together, with ſuch ſtrength, that the noiſe was heard a great way: Inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, *Demetrius*'s Soldiers were ſo moved by the ſound of his Pipes, that with much Facility they carried the great Machine called *Helepolis*, which before they could not move; and ſo took the Town of *Argiva*. *Leon. Thuan. lib.* 3. 13.

HERODOTUS of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Hiſtorian, called by *Cicero* the Father of Hiſtory, and the Prince of Hiſtorians; he lived about 450 Years before Chriſt. He compoſed, at *Samos*, his Hiſtory, in nine Books; which were ſo well liked, that the Name of the Nine Muſes were given unto them, after publick Reading in the *Olympick* Games. He is ſuppoſed to have been Author of *Homer*'s Life; but many are of another Opinion. *Cic. lib.* 1. *de Leg. Strab.* &c.

HEROE, the Name given formerly to illuſtrious Men, otherwiſe called Demi-Gods; becauſe the Heathens believed that their great Actions exalted them unto Heaven after their Death. There were two ſorts of them; ſome pretended no higher than a Human Original, as *Julius Cæſar*, *&c.* but others of a Nobler Extraction, having a God or Goddeſs by Father or Mothers ſide, as *Hercules*. The *Worſhip* the Heathens paid theſe Heroes after their Death, was Inferior to that given to the Cœleſtial Gods. *Aurea Carmina Pythag.* &c.

HEROPHILUS, a Barrier and Impoſtor, who in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time pretended to be *C. Marius*'s Grandſon. He contrived his Deſign ſo well, that moſt of the City believed him. But *Cæſar* baniſhed him from *Rome*, whither he returned again after the Emperor's Death, and attempted the Ruin of the Senate, who impriſoned and cut him off. *Val. Max. lib.* 9. *cap.* 15.

HEROPHILUS, a famous Phyſician, who lived about the 53d *Olympiad*: Of whom *Tertullian* ſaith, That he had diſſected above 600 Men, to know the Structure of Human Bodies. *Plin. lib.* 11. *cap.* 37. *Tertull. lib. de anim. cap.* 10.

HEROU, *Heropolis*, a Town at the fartheſt part of the *Arabian* Gulf in *Egypt*, 90 Miles from *Peluſium*, and 60 from the *Mediterranean* Shoar. *Baudrand.*

HERRERA *Tordeſillas* (*Anthony*,) Son of *Roderic de Tordeſillas*, by *Agnes de Herrera*. He took his Mother's Name, as it is uſual in *Spain*. *Philip* II. made him Hiſtoriographer of the *Indies*, and Secretary of State. He wrote the General Hiſtory of the *Indies* in 4 Volumes, in *Folio*; beſides other Hiſtories. He died in 1625. *Voſſius de Scient. Mathemat. cap.* 44.

HERSE, Daughter of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*, who, with her Siſter, opened the Oſier-Basket wherein *Erichthonius* was laid up; at which *Minerva* being offended, ſhe made them diſtracted, ſo that they threw themſelves down from the top of a Tower. *Apollodorus.*

HERSILIA, *Romulus*'s Wife, ſurnamed *Horta*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 11. See *Horta*.

HERSTAL, or *Heriſtel*; and *Hariſtal*, a Place on the River *Meuſe*, near *Liege*, famous in the *French* Hiſtory, in the Reigns of the Kings of the ſecond Race. Thence *Pepin* was ſurnamed *Heriſtel*, either becauſe he was born there, as ſome ſay, or becauſe he took ſuch delight in it, that he built a ſtately Palace there, which was deſtroyed by the *Normans*: It is now but an ordinary Borough. *Mabillon de re diplom.*

HERSTELD, a Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weſer*; famous in Hiſtory, becauſe once *Charlemaign*'s Winter Quarters. The Epiſcopal See was there for a while, but reſtored, *An.* 799. to *Paderborn*. It formerly belonged to the Lords of *Falckenberg*, but to the Biſhops of *Paderborn* ſince 1623. *Monumenta Paderburnenſia* 1672.

HERTA, a pretended Deity, adored by the ancient *Germans* in the Iſland *Rugen*. *Tacitus* ſaith, That there was a ſacred Cart, covered with a Carpet, in the middle of a Wood, with a Prieſt; who knowing the time of the Goddeſs's coming, the Cart was drawn by wild Oxen to the Temple, the Prieſt following all the way with profound Reverence, and the Officers of the Ceremony, who were ordinary Servants, were thrown into the adjoining Lake as Victims. There is to be ſeen ſtill a thick Wood, where there is a Lake full of Fiſhes, becauſe Fiſher-men dare not fiſh in it. 'Tis reported, that ſome Years ago the Fiſhers having brought a Bark thither in order to fiſh, they could not find it the next Morning. However that be, many Authors affirm, that in *Rugen*, and almoſt all *Germany*, they offered formerly ſuch Sacrifices to the Goddeſs *Herta*. *Holland. Emb. to* Japan. *Hoffman* is of Opinion, that it was the Earth which the *Germans* worſhipped, under the Name *Hertha*; whence the Name *Earth*: And that *Stonhenge* in *Salisbury*-Plain, was a Temple dedicated to her, and therefore made to hang in the Air like the Earth. He ſays, they repreſented her like a Woman, having a Caſtle or Town upon her Head, becauſe the Earth ſupports ſuch; and drawn in a Chariot by wild Oxen, or Lions, becauſe the Mother of ſuch. Her Feſtivals being generally ſolemnized in the Night, hence he alledges came the *Engliſh* Cuſtom of reckoning by the Night, as Sevennight, Fortnight. He adds, That the Earth being worſhipped under ſeveral Denominations, as, *Iſis*, &c. hence that Name was given to ſeveral *Engliſh* Rivers; as, *Thamiſis*, &c.

HERTFORD: See *Hartford*.

HERULI, People that ſettled in *Italy* in the Vth Century, being part of the *Barbarians* who formed ſome States out of the Ruins of the *Roman* Empire. They went naked to Battel, only covering their privy Parts. They offered Human Sacrifices to their Gods, for that end killing their Old and Sick. They plunged themſelves in all manner of Impieties: And if their Women ſurvived their Husbands, they were hated by his Friends, and deſpiſed by all; which obliged them to kill themſelves. Some Authors bring them from *Scandinavia*: Others ſay, that they were *Goths*. Their King *Odoacer* diſpoſſeſſed *Auguſtulus*, *An.* 475. and having reigned 16 or 18 Years, was killed by *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*. *Jornandes Hiſt. Goth.*

HERULI, Ancient People of *Germany*, towards the *Baltick* Sea, in the Country now called *Mekelbourg*, according to *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy* in his *Geogr. Hiſt.* and according to *Procopius lib.* 1. & 2. *Hiſt. Vandal.* beyond the *Danube*. They made the *Lombards* Tributary, but were afterwards repulſed by them. Part of them went to *Italy* with the *Goths*, and the other part ſettled near the *Gepides*, who forced them over the *Danube*, in the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Time, whoſe Army defeated them afterwards. *Justin* coming to the Throne, gave them very good Lands to inhabit, and in gratitude they adhered to him, and embraced the Chriſtian Faith, leaving off their barbarous way of Living, but kept their natural Perfidiouſneſs, and deſire of other Men's Goods, which was no Crime amongſt them. *Hugo Grotius* ſaith, That after *Dagan*'s Reign the *Heruli*, with thoſe of *Rugia*, paſſed into *Scandia*, now the Country of *Schonen*, beyond the *Sound*, but were turned out of it by the *Danes*, before the Reign of *Juſtinian*. *Paul. Æm.*

Fantaleon, in his Chronicle, affirms, That their King *Gethes* was baptized, *An.* 528. *Miſlevon*, one of his Succeſſors, a great Enemy to Chriſtianity, ravaged *Saxony*, but was baptized in his old Age, and died at *Bardovic*, where the Town of *Lunenburg* now ſtands. Among other Children, he left *Udon*, from whom the Princes of the *Vandals* and of *Meklenburg* are deſcended; and *Bogiſlaus*, of whom came thoſe of *Pomerania*. *Spener Hiſt. Geneal.*

HERULO (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Spleto*, made Cardinal in 1460. was very learned, and a great Juriſcuſary, but full of conceited Opinions, as we may judge by this Example: *Fredrick*, ſecond Son to *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, being at *Rome*, all the Cardinals viſited him but *Herulo*; who ſaid, that a Prince of the Church ought not to viſit the ſecond Son of a King who is Tributary to the Pope. *Gaumbert.*

HERVORDEN, an Imperial and Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Leagues E. of *Munſter*. In 1673. it was taken by the *French*, but ſoon after reſtored to the Duke. It has a Nunnery, whoſe Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire.

HERZEGOVINA, a Province of *Servia*, belonging to the *Turks*, formerly named *Chulmia*, *Chelmum* and *Zachulmia*; whereof the Town is *Narenza*. It is the upper Part of the kingdom of *Bosna*, lying upon *Dalmatia*, towards the E. and W. It was formerly under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Coſſa* in *Venice*.

HESDIN, or HESDINFERT, Lat. *Heſdina*, or *Heſdinum*, a fortified Town of *Artois* in the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Canche*, and Frontiers of *Picardy*, eight Miles North of *Abbeville*, formerly ſituated a League from the Place where it ſtands now, for it was ruined during the Wars between *Francis* I and *Charles* V. and rebuilt by *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperors General, in 1554. in a place called *Mesnil*: Therefore named *Heſdinfert*, alluding to the old Motto of the Houſe of *Savoy*, F. E. R. T. It was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. *Guichardin de c. des pais bas. Touan.*

HESIOD, a Greek Poet, born at *Aſcra*, a Borough of *Bœotia*. He was a Shepherd, and 'tis reported that he dreamt he was made Poet all on a ſudden. *Pauſanias* writes, That in his Time his Poems were kept in the Muſes Temple, written in Lead. He wrote one, intituled, *Opera & dies*; another, called, *The Shield of Hercules*; another, *Of the Generation of the Gods*; beſides others that are loſt; as, *The Encomium of illuſtrious Women*, &c. Some make him ancienter than *Homer*; ſome, his Contemporary; and ſome, younger. 'Tis reported that he was killed by the *Locrians*, and thrown into the Sea, but his Corps being carried to Land by ſome Dolphins, his Murtherers were diſcovered, and burnt. *Plutarch.*

HESIONE, *Laomedon*'s Daughter, delivered from a Sea-Monſter by *Hercules*. *Ovid. Met. lib.* 11. *fab.* 11.

HESITANTS, Hereticks. See ACEPHALI.

HESPER, or *Hesperus*, Son of *Japhet*, and *Atlas*'s Brother; ſettled in *Italy*, which he named *Hesperia*. His three Daughters, called *Hesperides*, kept a Garden in *Mauritania*, full of Golden Apples, which *Hercules* took away, having laid the Dragon aſleep: Others ſay, That they kept Sheep with Golden Fleeces, taken away by *Hercules*. Some think that the *Hesperides* were a rich Merchant of *Mletus*'s Daughters, kept by a Man called *Dragon*, becauſe of their great Beauty, and that *Hercules* killed or bribed him, to get them away. The Greek Word Μῆλον, ſignifying an Apple, or a Sheep, has given occaſion to the Fable. *Hygin. lib.* 2. The Ancients named the Iſlands near *Cape Verd* in *Africa*, *Hesperides*, or *Gorgades*.

HESPERIA, a Name given by the ancient Geographers to *Italy*, becauſe of *Hesperus*, and to *Spain* alſo, becauſe of the Star *Hesperus*, that appears in the Evening, towards the Weſt, *Spain* being in the moſt Weſterly part of all the Continent; from whence it is called by the Poets, *The Cuthell Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Italy*. *Horatius*, *carm. l. od.* 36.

HESPERUS, Son of *Cephalus*, by *Aurora*, as fair as *Venus*, was changed into a Star, called *Lucifer* in the Morning, and *Hesperus* in the Evening. *Hygin lib.* 2. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, The Fable was occaſioned by *Hesperus* going up to Mount *Atlas*, to obſerve the Courſe of the Stars, whence he never came down again. *Hygin.*

HESSE, or HESSEN, Lat. *Heſſia*, a Country of *Germany*, with the Title of Landtgraviate: But we muſt obſerve, that this Country, known under the Name of *Heſſe*, doth not only contain the Landtgraviate of that Name, but many other Principalities and Lordſhips beſides; as, *Wetterau*, the Earldoms of *Naſſau*, *Solms*, *Hanau*, *Vieldt*, *Sein*, *Waldeck*, *Battenbourg*, &c. the Abbies of *Lauden* and *Hirſchfeldt*, now belonging to the Family of *Heſſe Caſſel*, the Imperial Towns of *Geldenhausen*, *Freiberg*, *Wetzlar*, &c. This Country has the Higher Saxony on the Eaſt, *Weſtphalia* on the North, *Franconia* and the Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz* on the South, and the Territories of *Treves*, *Cologne*, and the Dukedom of *Berg* on the Weſt. The Limits of *Heſſe* in particular are more contracted. It was divided about the latter End of the XVIth Century into three Parts, belonging to three Branches of the Houſe of *Heſſe*, viz. *Caſſel*, *Darmſtadt* and *Marpurg*. This laſt Branch being ended, the moſt part of its Eſtate came to the Branch of *Caſſel* the eldeſt Family, which was confirmed to it by the Treaty of *Munſter*. This particular *Heſſe* has two Landtgraviates, one about the Rivers *Eder* and *Lohn*, and the other about the Rivers *Werf* and *Fulde*. *Marpurg* on the River *Loen* is the chief Town of the firſt, formerly the Reſidence of the Landtgrave of that Name. *Caſſel* on the River *Fulde* is the chief Town of the other Landtgraviate. All this Country is full of Mountains and Forests, nevertheleſs fruitful in Paſtures, Corn and Wine near the Rivers *Rhine* and *Loen*. The Inhabitants are laborious, skilful, good Soldiers and Proteſtants. The Houſe of *Heſſe* is one of the moſt illuſtrious in *Germany* for its Nobility, Antiquity, and the great Men it has produced. It comes originally from the Houſe of *Brabant*. For *Henry* the magnanimous Duke of *Brabant* had two Sons, *Henry the Gracious*, by *Mary* of *Suabia*, and another *Henry* called *The Child*, or *The Young* by *Sophia* of *Thuringia*, Daughter of *Lewis* VI. of that Name, Landtgrave of *Heſſe* and *Thuringia*; and theſe Landtgraves, as it's ſaid, deſcended from *Lewis* II. Son of *Charles* of *France* Duke of *Lorrain* by *Agnes* of *Vermandois*, as may be ſeen under the Article of *Thuringia*. *Henry* the firſt-born in 1245, called *The Child* or *The Young*, becauſe he was in the Cradle when his Father died, had his Mother *Sophia*'s Eſtate, becauſe ſhe was Heir to her Brother *Herman* II. poiſoned in 1241, without Iſſue. The Princes of *Heſſe* are deſcended from this *Henry*. The Length of this Country from Eaſt to Weſt is 33 *German* Leagues and a half, and the Breadth from South to North 23 and a quarter.

The Succeſſion of the Landtgraves is thus.

Henry I. Born *An.* 1245. Died in 1308. He Married thrice and Match'd with the Houſes of *Brunſwick*, *Cleve*, and the *Palatinate*. And was ſucceeded by his Son

Othon who Married the Counteſs of *Ravensberg*, and died in 1329. Succeeded by his Son

Henry II. who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſes of *Thuringia* and *Cleve*.

Herman his Nephew Succeeded, being a Great Captain. He Married twice, and Matched with the Families of *Naſſau* and *Ravemberg*. He died, *An.* 1414.

Louis his Son, called *The Debonnaire*, Succeeded. He refuſed the Imperial Crown offered him, *An.* 1440. He Married into the Houſe of *Saxony*, and died in 1453. Succeeded by his Son

Henry III. who Married the Counteſs of *Catzenellebogen*, died in 1483.

Louis his Brother, called *The Gay*, Succeeded. Married with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died *An.* 1471. He was Succeeded by his Son

William the Elder, a Cholerick and Quarrelſome Prince, who was Impriſoned and Deſpoiled of his Eſtates. He Married into the Family of *Brunſwick*, died *An.* 1515. and was Succeeded by his Brother

William the Younger, who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſe of *Vaudement* and *Meklenberg*, and died *An.* 1509. His Son

Philip, called *The Magnanimous*, Succeeded, being one of the greateſt Princes in his Time. He was Born, *An.* 1504, near his Father's Camp, as beneging *Cham*, whence it was prelaged that he would be a Warriour. He eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion in his Country, miſh'd the War of the Boors, and re-eſtabliſh'd *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg*. He was alſo one of the Chief in the *Smalcaldian* League which was concluded, *An.* 1531. for the Liberty of *Germany*, and tho' he was defeated at the Battle of *Mulberg*, Apr. 24. 1547. he continued firm againſt the Emperor *Charles* V. But a little after being perſwaded by his Son-in-law, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and deceived by the Emperor's Promiſe and Writ of ſafe Conduct, he went to wait upon the Emperor, who impriſoned him, alledging there was a Miſtake in the Writ, which did not ſecure him from Impriſonment, but only from Perpetual Impriſonment. However he was reſtored to his Liberty in 1552. and afterwards lived peaceably at home. The only memorable thing he did afterwards, was the ſending of Forces to aſſiſt the French *Huguenots*. He was of a great and high Spirit, extremely Bold and Daring, but not without Prudence and Conduct; he was a lover of Learning, and Founded the Univerſity of *Marpurg*. He had by the Duke of *Saxony*'s Daughter

William, called *The Sage*, who was very Learned, and publiſhed ſeveral pieces of Aſtrology and other things. He had alſo a great ſhare in the Publick Affairs of *Germany* in his time. He Match'd with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died, *An.* 1602. His Son

Maurice a Learned and Valiant, but Unfortunate Prince, Succeeded. He quitted the Lutheran or Proteſtant Religion, and turn'd *Calvinift*, had War with the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. who took *Marpurg* from him, *An.* 1623. and made him cuit the Government to his Son *William* in 1626. He Married twice, the firſt time into the Family of *Solms*, and the ſecond time into the Family of *Naſſau Dillenburg*. He died *March* 15. 1[illegible] and was Succeeded by his Son.

William the Conſtant, who made a great Figure in the *Germain* War. He Married *Amelia Elizabetha* of *Hanau*, the Heroine of this Age; for after the death of her Huſband, *Sept.* 1637. ſhe ſupported by Arms the declining Government, augmented her Son's Eſtates by the Treaty of *Munſter*, raiſed Fortifications, &c. and died *An.* 1651.

William the VIth. her Son, having Married the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Daughter, died *July* 23. 1663. His Son

William the VIIth. the preſent *Landtgrave*, born *June* 21. 1651. Succeeded, *Magnorum haudquaquam indignus Avorum*, having been lately one of the Confederate Generals upon the *Rhine*. The Titles of this Family are, Landtgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Prince of *Hersfeldt*, Count of *Catzenellebogen*, *Dietz*, *Ziegenhaim*, *Nide*, Lord of *Schawembourg*, Prince of the *Holy Empire*, &c. The Branch of *Heſſe d' Armſtadt* begun in *George* the Firſt of that Name, called *The Debonnaire*, Son of *Philip* the Landtgrave, Born *An.* 1547. This Family hath alſo Married with thoſe of *Wirtemberg*, *Brandenburg*, and other Great *German* Families. *Cluvier. Bertius. Thuan.*

HESTIÆA, a Learn'd Woman of *Alexandria*, who drew up a Diſſertation, to ſhew the exact place, where the Battels, which *Homer* deſcribes, were fought. *Strabo Lib.* 13.

HESTIÆUS, a Tyrant of *Miletum*. His Enterprizes and thoſe of his Son-in-law, *Ariſtagoras* are mention'd by *Herodotus*, ſome of which gave the Greeks ſuch Provocation, that it was the occaſion of their making War upon the *Perſians*; in which diſpute they took the Town of *Miletum*, where *Heſtiæus* was kill'd in the *69th. Olympiad. Herod. Lib.* 5.

HESUS, a God eſteemed amongſt the ancient *Gauls*, as *Mars* was amongſt the *Romans*. *Cæſ. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Gall.* ſaith, that the *Gauls* in the beginning of a Battel devoted as a Sacrifice to him the firſt Enemy they ſhould take in the Fight. *Bochart* ſaith, that *Heſſus* did ſignify a ſtrong Man, as *Hizzus* in *Hebrew*. He was called *Heer* by the *Germans*, whence comes *Heſday* or *Tueſday*. *Heſſius de Idol. lib.* 2.

HESYCHASTES, a name given to Monks: in Greek Ἡσυχασταὶ from ἡσυχάζειν, to live in Tranquility.

HESYCHIUS, Biſhop in *Egypt*, mentioned by *Euſebius* as an illuſtrious Martyr, may be the ſame to whom St. *Hierom* attributes a Correction of the *Septuagint* uſed in *Egypt*. *Euſeb. lib.* 8. *cap.* 25. *Hill.*

HESYCHIUS, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* died in 609. *S. Greg. l.* 2. *Ep.* 4. *Bar. An.* 601. He is ſuppoſed to be the Author of the ſeven Books of Expoſition on *Exodus* which are in *Bibliotheca Pat.*

HESYCHIUS, a famous Grammarian named by *Caſaubon Ep.* 42. the moſt Learned and uſeful of all the ancient Criticks for the Greek Tongue, as appears by his Dictionary yet extant. It's uncertain at what time he liv'd.

HETEROSCIANS, from ἕτερος *the other*, and σκία a *Shadow*, People of the temperate Zone, whether Northern or Southern, whoſe ſhadows about Noon are always turn'd towards the Pole elevated above their Horizon.

HETRURIA: *See* TUSCANY.

HEVELIUS (*John*) Burgo maſter of *Dantzick*, a famous Aſtrologer, died in 1688 being 76 Years of Age, and having ſpent 50 Years without intermiſſion in the obſervation of the Stars. He made a Selenography, or an exact Deſcription of the Moon, wherein he ingraved all its Phaſes, diſtinguiſhed all its parts with certain bounds, which are ſeen in it with the help of Teleſcopes, and divided it into Provinces to which he gave ſome names. He was the firſt that obſerved in the Motion of the Moon, a kind of Libration. He alſo made divers obſervations concerning the other Planets, and diſcovered many fix'd Stars which he called *Sobieski's* Firmament, in honour of *John* III. K. of *Poland*. *Cenetophium Hevelii*. *Schmeden.*

HEURNIUS (*John*) born at *Utrecht* in 1543, was Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Leyden*, and very famous for his Learning and ſeveral Works, as, *Inſtitutiones Medicinæ*, *Praxis Medicinæ Generalis*, *Particularis de morbis capitis*, *oculorum*, *aurium*, *naſi*, *dentium*, *oris*, *pectoris*, *& ventriculi*, as alſo *de Febribus*, *Peſte*, *& Morbis mulierum*. His Son *Otho* was alſo Profeſſor of Phyſick in the ſame Univerſity, and Author of many Books, as, *De Philoſophia Barbarica*, *Indica*, *Babylonica*, *Ægyptiaca*, &c.

HEWYT (*John*) D. D. of a Gentleman's Family in *Norfolk*, reputed a great Preacher and a Man of Piety and Parts, firſt Chaplain, then Brother-in-law to the Earl of *Lindſey*. He was upon the account of his Loyalty charged with high Crimes by *Oliver Cromwel*, the Authority of whoſe high Court of Juſtice he denied. Upon this he was ſentenc'd as guilty, and no application could prevail upon *Cromwel* to grant his Pardon, he was executed *June 8th.* 1658. *Lloyd's* Memoirs.

HEXAM, Lat. *Axelodunum*, a Market Town of *Northumberland*. It lies W. of *Newcaſtle* on the S. ſide of the River *Tine*, and was a Biſhop's See in the Infancy of the Saxon Church, the Biſhop called *Hagulſtadienſis* by *Beda*. *S. Eata* the 5*th.* Biſhop of *Lindisfarn* or *Holy Iſland*, was the firſt Biſhop of this place, wherein he had nine Succeſſors, until at laſt the See diſcontinued upon the Irruptions and Devaſtations of the *Danes*. The Juriſdiction of it being in the mean time added to the See of *York*. This See was diveſted of it by King *Henry* VIII. and Transferred to that of *Durham* by Act of Parliament. Here was a moſt ſtately Church ſaid to ſurpaſs moſt in *England*, before a great part of it was pulled down by the *Scots*. Near this Town *John Nevil* Marq. *Montacute* defeated the *Lancaſhians*, for which he was made Earl of *Northumberland* by *Edward* IV*th.*

HEXAMILE. The *Iſthmus* of *Corinth* which joins the *Morea* to the reſt of *Greece*, and is ſo called becauſe but ſix Miles over. *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula*, *Nero*, and *Herodes Atticus*, all of them attempted to cut it through and make the *Morea* an Iſland, but in vain. An Emperor of the *Greeks* raiſed a Wall a croſs it againſt the *Turks*, *An.* 1413, as the *Venetians* had done before, but *Amurath* II. threw it down in 1463, and *Mahomet* II. ruined it intirely, in 1465. to the great damage of the *Venetians* who had been at exceſſive Charges to fortify it, having raiſed thereon 136 Towers and three Caſtles, but in 1687, the *Venetians* reconquering the *Morea*, are in poſſeſſion of it again. *Baudrand.*

HEXAPLA, a Book containing the Hebrew Text of the Bible written in Hebrew and Greek Characters, with the Tranſlations of the 70, of *Aquila*, *Theodotion* and *Symmachus* in ſix ſeveral Columns. There was added to it a Fifth Tranſlation found at *Jericho* without the Author's Name, and a ſixth named *Nicopolitan*, becauſe found at *Nicopolis*. *Origen* join'd to it a Tranſlation of the Pſalms, and ſtill the Book retain'd the Name of *Hexapla*, becauſe the 5*th.* and 6*th.* Tranſlation were only of certain Books of the Bible, and ſo the ſame Work of *Origen* had but ſix Columns in many places, eight in ſome, and nine on the Pſalms. Others are of Opinion that the two Columns of the Hebrew Text were not reckoned, and that the Tranſlation of the Pſalms was not to be conſidered as to give the Book a new Name. *Du Pin nouvelle Bibliotheque des auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques.* When the Edition contained only the Tranſlation of the 70, *Aquila*, *Theodotion* and *Symmachus*, it was called *Tetrapla*, and the name of *Octapla* was alſo given ſometimes to the eight Verſions, that is, the Collections containing the Tranſlations of *Jericho* and *Nicopolis*. *Ruffinus* ſpeaking of this great Work, affirms that *Origen* undertook it becauſe of the continual Controverſies between the Jews and Chriſtians; and the Jews citing the Hebrew, and the Chriſtians the Septuagint in their Diſputes, this Father was willing to let the Chriſtians underſtand how the Jews read the Bible, and to this purpoſe, he laid the Verſions of *Aquila*, and ſome other Greek Tranſlations before them, which had been made from the Hebrew; but few People being able to buy ſo great a Work, *Origen* undertook to abridge it, and for that purpoſe publiſhed the Verſion of the 70, to which he added ſome Supplements taken out of *Theodotion's* Tranſlation in the places where the Septuagint had not render'd the Hebrew Text, and thoſe Supplements were marked with an Aſteriſm. He added alſo a ſmall Line like a Spit, where the 70 had ſomething that was not in the Hebrew. *S. Epiphan. Petav.*

HEYLIN (*Peter*) D. D. was born at *Burford* in *Oxfordſhire* in 1600. and bred at *Hart-hall* in *Oxford*. He was a Man of Birth, eminent Parts and Learning. Beſides his Divinity, his Genius led him particularly to Hiſtory and Geography, upon which Subject he writ a large Book by the name of Coſmography; an Hiſtorical Expoſition upon the Creed, the Life of Biſhop *Laud*. The Reformation of the Church of *England*. The Hiſtory of the Sabbath. Hiſtory of the Presbyterians. The Stumbling Block of Diſobedience removed, or the reſiſting Principles of the *Calviniſts*. The Quinquarticular Hiſtory. The Hiſtory of Tythes, with ſeveral other Tracts. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, one of the Prebends of *Weſtminſter*, and had the Parſonage of *Alresford* in *Hampſhire*, but he was outed of all in the time of our Civil Wars, and forced to fly, and Compound for his Loyalty; he lived however to ſee the Reſtauration, and to attend K. *Charles* II. (as Subdean of *Weſtminſter*) at the Solemnity of his Coronation, and died *An.* 1662. in the 63*d.* Year of his Age.

HEYSHANT: *See* USHANT.

HHALIS, a famous Street running through the whole City of *Cairo* in *Egypt*, from the River *Nilus* to the Fields. When the River begins to over-flow, they raiſe a high Bank at the end of this Street near the River, to keep the Water out until it be high enough, then they cut the Bank that the Water may run through this *Hhalis* to the height of 15 Foot, and this is called the cutting of *Hhalis*, which happens about *Auguſt* with many Ceremonies and Fire-works; but the River decreaſing, about the beginning of *October*, and the Water ſtagnating infects all the neighbouring Places with an ill Scent; nevertheleſs this ſtanding Water is much valued, and the under *Bachi* ſells it to Gardiners to enrich the Ground. The like Rejoicings are over all *Egypt* when the *Nile* over flows, becauſe the Fruitfulneſs of that Country depends thereon. Mr. *Thevenot* Voyage *de Levant.*

HHATIB, the Name of one of the *Mahometan* Curates which anſwers to our Rectors or Parſons here. This *Hhatib* being in an eminent place, reads ſuch *Suratte*, or Chapter of the *Alcoran* as he thinks fit, keeping the longeſt for *Fridays*, becauſe the ſervice is longer that day, and more fill'd up with Adorations and Proſtrations than any other day. *Dandini's* Journey to Mount *Lebanon.*

HIAMUEN, a Fort of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, ſituated in an Iſland near the Continent, South from *Canbay*. From thence are ſent all the Merchandizes out of *China* into the *Indies*, and the *Lucon* Iſlands. It belonged formerly to a famous Pirate named *Iquon*, who had there a Fleet of 3000 great *Chineſe* Ships. Though this Town is conſiderable for its fine Buildings and great Trade, yet it's called a Fortreſs becauſe of its Garriſon. *Martin Martini's* deſcription *de la Chine*. *Thevenot's* Collections.

HIARNUS, King of *Denmark* about the time of our Saviour's Birth. *Frothon* III. being dead, the Lords of that Kingdom promiſed the Crown to him that ſhould make his Elegy beſt. *Hiarnus* an extraordinary Wit, tho' of mean Condition, compoſed an Epitaph which pleaſed wonderfully, ſo that he was unanimouſly declared King, yet turn'd out afterwards and Murthered to make way for *Fridlevus*. *Albert Crantz. An. D. Saxo. lib.* 5.

HICETAS of *Syracuſa*, an ancient Philoſopher, who believed the Motion of the Earth. *Diogen. lib.* 8.

HICKLING, a Market Town of *Happing* Hundred in the N. E. parts of *Norfolk*.

HIECTUS, or *Hiettus* of *Argos*, the firſt who made Laws againſt Adulterers. *Alexander ab Alexandro Gen. Dier. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1.

HIEMPSAL: See *Adherbal*.

HIERACIANS, Hereticks: See *Hierax*.

HIERAK, Lat. *Arabi-Parthia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in which is *Iſpahan* the Royal Seat.

HIERAPOLIS: See *Bambaukhale*, an ancient Town of *Great Phrygia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, now in the Province named *Germian* in *Natolia*, formerly an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. The *Turks* call the Ruins of it *Babaukalé*, that is, *Cotton Tower*, becauſe of the white Rocks about it. Its old Name ſignifying *Holy Town*. There are to be ſeen the Ruins of ancient Temples, Baths and Springs of Mineral Waters, famous for the cure of Diſeaſes, and for giving the Ground in which they run the colour of Topaz. There is a Greek Inſcription ſet up by the Dyers Company ſtill to be ſeen there. *Spon. Voy. d'Italie.*

HIERAPOLIS, a Town of *Syria*, call'd *Bambyca*: It was an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Cluverius*, *Sanſon*, and ſome others take it for *Aleppo*, but this Opinion, as has been obſerved already, is not generally received, it being more probable, that *Aleppo* is the ſame with the old *Berœa*.

HIERARCHY, ſignifies a holy Principality, from ἱερὸς *holy*, and ἀρχὴ *Empire*, *Principality*. It's alſo the Name of a Book aſcribed to the ſuppoſititious St *Denys*, diſtinguiſhing all the Angel into three Hierarchies, and each Hierarchy into three Quires or Orders. The firſt Contains the three Quires of Seraphims, Cherubims and Thrones. The ſecond contains the Dominions, the Powers and Principalities. The third comprehends the Vertues, the Archangels and Angels of the laſt Order.

HIERAT (*Anthony*) a Printer of *Cologn*, famous for the prodigious number of the Fathers, printed by him without the aſſiſtance of any body, when the Copies were become very rare.

HIERAX, an heretical *Egyptian* Aſtrologer and Magician about the end of the III*d*. Century, who taught that the Body ſhall not riſe again but the Soul only, That none ſhall be Saved but thoſe that have lived unmarried, That Children dying before the Age of Diſcretion ſhall not ſee God, That Paradiſe is not any ſenſible Thing or Place, but only the Joy and Satisfaction of the Soul, That *Melchiſedech* was the Holy Ghoſt. He did alſo diſtinguiſh the ſubſtance of the Word from that of the Father, and compared it to a Lamp that has two Cottons, as if there had been a middle Nature of whom both ſhould borrow their Light. His followers were called *Heracians* or Abſtinents, becauſe they abſtain'd from Wine and ſome Meats. He compos'd a Treatiſe of the ſix Days Work filled with Fables, nevertheleſs his affected Piety ſeduced many. *Baron. An. C.* 287.

HIERES, a little Town of *France* on the Coaſts of *Provence*, two Leagues from *Thoulon*, one of the ancient *Marſeillian* Colonies, named *Olbia*, that is, *happy* in Greek, becauſe of the goodneſs of the Soil; and afterwards called *Area*, from whence the Name of *Hieres*, which was alſo given to ſome Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* Sea juſt over againſt it. This Town purchaſed by *Charles* I. King of *Jeruſalem* from the Count of *Provence*, was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt Places upon that Coaſt, where the Pilgrims took ſhipping to go to the *Holy Land*, before the Mariner's Compaſs was invented. *Bouchet hiſt. de Prov.*

HIERO I. of that Name King of *Syracuſa*, in the 75th. *Olympiad*, and 276 of *Rome*. He ſucceeded his Brother *Gelo*, overcame *Thero* Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, and died at *Catana* after a Reign of 11 Years. *Diod. lib.* 11.

HIERO II. to whom the Oracles had promiſed the Crown. He ſided at firſt with *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epirots*, then with the *Carthaginians*, and became at laſt a firm Allie of the *Romans* during 50 Years. He was never happy in War, and being forced to keep his bed, he became learned by the Converſation of Learned Men; however he reigned 54 Years, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Hieronymus* in the 529. of *Rome*. *Juſtin lib.* 23. *Athan. Var. hiſt. Livy Lib.* 21, 22.

HIERO-CÆSAREA, called before *Hierapolis*, a Town of Lydia in Leſſer *Aſia* ſo named, as many others, to honour *Ceſar*. There was a Hole in this Place out of which came ſuch an Air as killed thoſe that breathed it; there are alſo here ſome hot Waters which change into Stone all things thrown into them. It was one of the 12 Towns ruined by Earthquake, to which *Cæſar* remitted five Years Tribute. *Tacitus An. lib.* 3. *cap.* 62.

HIEROCLES, Flouriſh'd in the Year 302, and was a violent Promoter of the Perſecution under *Dioclefian*. He was firſt President of *Bithynia*, and afterwards Governour of *Alexandria*, and in both Stations, was extremely cruel to the Chriſtians. *Lactantius* had ſome diſpute with him at *Nicomedia*; he gives him a bad Character in his *Inſtitutions*, without naming him; but in his Book *De Mortibus Perſecutorum*, he mentions him expreſly, as a great Enemy of the Chriſtians. *Hierocles* wrote ſome Books againſt the Chriſtian Religion, which he calls λόγους φιλαλήθεις in which he pretends ſome inconſiſtences in the Holy Scriptures, and compares the Miracles of *Apollonius Tyanæus* to thoſe of our Saviour. There is ſtill extant, a Fragment of a Book of *Euſebius* againſt this Author. *Photius* mentions another *Hierocles*, who liv'd after him above mention'd, who wrote *De Fato & Providentia*, and is probably the ſame with him that writ a Paraphraſe or Commentary upon *Pythagoras*'s Golden Verſes. *Lactant. Inſtit. Lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *De Mort. Perſec. cap.* 16. *p.* 30. *Cave's Hiſt. Liter. Part.* 1.

HIEROGLYPHICKS, from ἱερὸς *ſacred*, and γλυφὴ *ingraving*, ſignifies commonly *Sacred Images* or *Figures* uſed by the ancient *Egyptians*, to expreſs the Principal Doctrines of their Divinity and other Moral and Politick Sciences, which were repreſented on Stones, Obelisks or Pyramids, and this Hieroglyphick Science was always a Myſtery among them. *Pierius. Cauſſin.*

HIEROPHANTES, a Name given by the *Athenians* to the Prieſts or Keepers of Holy Things, from ἱερὸς *holy*, and φαίνειν *to ſhew*, becauſe they ſhewed the Holy Things. St. *Hierom* ſaith, that they did drink ſome Hemlock to curb the Motions of Deſire. *Alexander ab Alexandro lib.* 4. *cap.* 17.

HIERRO, one of the *Canary* Iſlands, ſix Leagues round, belonging to the E. of *Gomera*. It abounds with Orchel and Goats; has but one Vineyard planted by one *Hill* an Engliſhman, and one Ciſtern of Water at the foot of an Olive which ſuffices the Inhabitants and their Cattel. *Lat.* 27. 00. *Ha Kluit.*

HIESMOIS, or *Pagus oximenſis*, a certain Territory in *Normandy* in *France*, called ſo from *Hiſmes* a Town of the ſame Province, 18 Miles N. of *Mans*, and 16 S. E. from *Caen*.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a Market and Borrough Town of *Higham Ferrers* Hundred in the Eaſt parts of *Northamptonſhire*, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Nine*, anciently ſtrengthned with a Caſtle, whoſe Ruins are yet to be ſeen, having to this day a Free-School for the Education of Youth, and an Alms-houſe for the relief of poor People. It ſends two Members to Parliament.

HIGHLAKE, a noted Place for our late Shipping off the greateſt part of our Forces tranſported into *Ireland* for the Reduction of that Kingdom, on the North ſide of the Mouth of the River *Dee*.

HIGH ONGAR, a Market-Town of *Ongar* Hundred in the Weſt of *Eſſex*.

HIGH-WORTH, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, chief of its Hundred.

HILARIA, Rejoycings or Merriments, were certain Feaſts taken from the *Greeks* by the *Romans*, who celebrated them on the 25*th*. of *March*, to honour the Mother of the Gods. Tho' all Feaſts were rejoycing Days, theſe were particularly named ſo, becauſe they were celebrated with more Joy and Magnificence. During that Day, it was lawful for any Man to take what Mark of Dignity he pleaſed. *Iſaac Cauſabon. not. in Lamprid.*

St. HILARY, born in *Sardinia*, ſent Legate to the ſecond Council of *Epheſus* to oppoſe the *Eutychians*, was made Pope, *An.* 461. He wrote againſt the *Neſtorians* and *Eutychians*, confirmed the General Councils of *Nice*, *Epheſus* and *Chalcedon*, and called a Council at *Rome*, 465. to reſtore the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. We have ſome of his Works. *Anaſtaſius in Vita Pontificum. Baron. An. C.* 461.

St. HILARY of *Poictiers* in *France*, imbraced the Chriſtian Faith when he was pretty well in Years, and made ſuch progreſs in Scripture-Learning that he was unanimouſly elected Biſhop; he was ſo zealous againſt the *Arians*, that he was baniſhed into *Phrygia* in 356, for four Years, and having afterwards oppoſed them at the Councils of *Seleucia* and *Conſtantinople*, the *Arians*, to be rid of ſo courageous a Man, cauſed him to be ſent back to the *Gauls*, where he preſerved the Orthodox Faith. Afterwards he went to *Milan* to charge *Auxentius* with Error and Impiety before *Valentinian*, but he was ſent back again as a troubleſome Man to *Poictiers*, where he dyed in 369. All the Fathers that mention him, give him a great Character. We have yet ſeveral of his Works printed in Folio at *Paris* in 1652. *St. Jerome. St. Auguſtin.*

HILARY Deacon of the Church of *Rome*, defended the Orthodox Faith in the Council of *Milan* againſt the *Arians* in 354. with ſo much courage, that he was whipt there and baniſhed by Order of the Prince. He fell afterwards into the Schiſm of the *Luciferians*, and being not contented to ſhun the communion of thoſe that were fallen out of Weakneſs or Fear, he affirmed, That Baptiſm by Hereticks was invalid, therefore he Baptized them all again. He was named by St. *Hierom*, *The Deucalion of the World*. The Commentary on St. *Paul's* Epiſtles, which is among St. *Ambroſe*'s Works, and the Queſtions on the Old and New Teſtament, which are amongſt St. *Auſtin*'s, are aſcribed unto him. *Hierom. adv. Lucif. Baron. An. C.* 354. &c. *Athan. Ep. ad Solit.*

HILBRE ISLE, an Iſland of *Cheſhire* ſituate at the mouth of the River *Dee*, near unto *Weſt-Kirby*.

HILDA a *Saxon* Princeſs in the VII*th*. Century: She liv'd in a Convent at *Streenſhalt* in *York-ſhire*, famous for her Learning and Piety, inſomuch that a Synod held at that time about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, conſulted her. She dyed about 680.

HILDEBRAND: See *Gregory* VII.

HILDEBRAND, King of the *Lombards*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Luitprand* in 744. but was forced to yield his Crown to *Rachis* ſeven Months after, the People forcing him to it becauſe of the ſeverity of his Government. *Sigonius de Regn. Ital.*

HILDEFONSUS: See *Ildefonſus*.

HILDEGARDE, an Abbeſs of the Order of St. *Benedict*, ſo famous in the XIth Century for her Learning and Piety, that ſhe was conſulted by the greateſt Men then living, as the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* and the Pope. She died 1181, being 82 Years old, and left ſeveral Tracts. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*, *Poſſevin*, &c.

HILDERIC, named alſo *Huneric*, King of the *Vandals*, ſucceeded *Thraſimond* in 523, who obliged him by Oath not to recal the Biſhops he had baniſhed; but not to break his Promiſe, he recalled them before he had aſſum'd the Name of King. He reigned ſeven Years, and was dethroned by the Intrigues of *Gilimer*: Whom ſee.

HILDERSHAM (*Arthur*) a worthy Divine, was born in *Cambridgeſhire* and Bred in *Chriſt's college* in *Cambridge*, by the Father-ſide a Gentleman of an ancient Family, and deſcended by the Mother-ſide from the Royal Blood, being Great Grand-child to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* IV. During his Miniſtry he received many checks; and being not altogether conformable, he was firſt ſilenc'd by the High Commiſſion, and afterwards reſtor'd by the ſame Court in Archbiſhop *Abbot's* Time. He died in 1631. *Fuller's Eccl. Hiſt.*

HILDERSHEIM, a large well-built and fortified Town of the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Mentz*, in Latin *Hildeſia* and *Hildeſheimum*. 'Tis a new City, and therefore not likely that it ſhould be the *Aſcalingium* of *Ptolemy*, as ſome ſay. It is ſituated on the River *Innerſte*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Zell*, and is the only Town that has kept the *Roman* Catholick Religion, which is alſo followed in the Dioceſs; larger formerly, but good part of it is now poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Brunſwick*, ſince the *German* Wars. The Biſhoprick is at preſent but 10 or 12 Leagues long, between the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, the Principality of *Halberſtadt*, and the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*. *Cluvier. deſcrip. Germ.*

HILELA, one of the three Families of *Arabians* that went over into *Africa* in 999; the two other were *Eſquequin* and *Mahequil*; all three made about 50000 Men, who diſperſed themſelves into the Eaſtern *Barbary*, and many other Provinces. *Marmol. lib.* 1.

HILL (Sir *Roger*) Knight, the ſixteenth in Deſcent from Sir *John Hill* of *Hounſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Knight; who died in the Reign of King *Edward* III. as appears by Office of Inqueſt, taken the 15 *Edward* III. *Robert Hill*, Eſq; Son to the ſaid Sir *John Hill*, married *Iſabella*, Siſter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Fitchet*, of the ſaid County, Knight, by whom he had the Mannor of *Spaxton*. Sir *John Hill* of *Spaxton*, in the County abovementioned, Kt. Grandſon to *Robert* aforeſaid, marry'd *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *William Banneſter* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Philip Walleſleigh*, Eſquire. *John Hill* of *Spaxton*, Grandſon to Sir *John* laſt mention'd, married *Cecily*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Aſton* Eſquire; whoſe Son, *John Hill*, married *Cecily*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Sturton* Eſquire, and of *Catharine*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Fitz-Payne*. This *John* left his Eſtate to his Heir *Robert*, who marry'd *Dorothy*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Flamock*, in the County of *Cornwal*, Eſquire. *William*, Grandſon to *Robert* laſt mention'd, remov'd to *Yard*, in the ſaid County of *Somerſet*; whoſe Son, *Roger Hill*, Eſquire, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. remov'd to *Poundesford*, in the County aboveſaid, whoſe Lineal Heir, *Roger*, of *Poundesford*, Eſq; (by *Catharine* his firſt Wife, Daughter to *Giles Green*, of the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq;) had Iſſue *William*, and (by *Abigail* his ſecond Wife, Daughter of *Brampton Gurdon*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq;) Sir *Roger* firſt mention'd, who in 22 *Car.* II. ſettled at *Denham* in the County of *Bucks*, and, upon the Death of his Brother *William* without Iſſue, became poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate of *Poundesford*. He bears *Gules*, a *Cheveron Engrail'd*, *Ermin*, between three *Garbs*, *Or*.

HILLELS, the Name of many famous *Jews*, which has deceived ſeveral Learned Authors of our Age, who believed that the Manuſcript Copy of *Hillel's* Bible, which is ſometimes marked in the Hebrew-Manuſcript Bibles, was written by an ancient *Hillel*. *Schickardus* was of Opinion, that it was written at the Return from the Captivity. *Cuneus* attributes it to another *Hillel* that lived 60 Years before Chriſt. The *Jews* alſo made it very ancient; but Father *Morin*, who had ſeen ſome Manuſcript Bibles, where the different Readings of *Hillel's* Bible were marked in the Margent, makes it but 500 Years old: However, this *Hillel* ſeems not to be one of thoſe ancient *Hillels*, ſince he ſpeaks of things not talked of then. There is alſo a famous Talmudiſt named *Hillel*, oppoſed to another Doctor named *Samai*. Theſe two Doctors divided the *Jews*, each of them having his Diſciples. St. *Hierom* mentions him ſometimes in his Works. *P. Simon Hiſt. Cret. Old Teſt.*

HILLSBOROUGH, a Borough-Town in the North of *Ireland*; it ſtands in the Province of *Ulſter* and the County of *Doun*, about three Miles from *Liſburn* in *Antrim*.

HIMERA, now *Termini*, an ancient City of *Sicily* at the mouth of a River of its own Name. It was built by the *Zancleans* Inhabitants of this Iſland, and deſtroyed 240 Years after by *Hannibal* General of the *Carthagenians*; and about two Years after the *Carthagenians* built another near its Ruines, called *Therme Himerenſes*, from its hot Baths. *Steſichorus* the Poet was born here. *Cluverius*.

HINCMAR, Archbiſhop of *Rheims* in 845, was admired for his Learning by all the great Men his contemporaries; he is alſo praiſed for his vindicating the Rights of the *Gallican* Church againſt the Pope's Encroachments: But ſome pretend that he appeared too paſſionate in the Affair of *Gotteſchalcus*, and even againſt his own Nephew. The laſt Edition of his Works were publiſhed by *Sirmundus* at *Paris*, 1645. *Hincmar.*

HINCMAR, Biſhop of *Laon* in the IXth Century, *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*'s Nephew, took the Pope's part againſt the *Gallican* Church and his King. He was blamed for it, and Depoſed in the Synod of *Douzi* by his Uncle in 871, and ſent to Priſon, where his Eyes were put out; but Pope *John* VIII. re-eſtabliſhed him in the Council of *Troyes* in 878, and gave him half of the Biſhopricks Revenue. We have ſome of his Works in *Bibliotheca Pat. S. Marthe Gall. Ch. Flodoard. lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Rhem.*

HINDEN, a Market or Borough-Town of *Mere* Hundred in the S. W. of *Wiltſhire*, 80 Miles from *London*.

HINGHAM, a Market Town of *Forehoue* Hundred in the South of *Norfolk*, called *Little London* by the Neighbourhood. Its Market is on *Saturday*. It lies 80 Miles from *London*.

HINGHAM (Sir *Oliv.*) Governor of *Aquitain* in *France* for King *Edward* III. was born at *Hingham* in *Norfolk*. His Poſt was honourable but very difficult, being with a few Men, to make good a great Country againſt a fierce and numerous Enemy. When the *French* lay before *Bourdeaux*, the Citizens, to abuſe their hopes, ſet open their Gates, diſplaying the Golden Lilies on their Towers: Upon which the *French* thinking all was their own, ſecurely enter'd the City; but Sir *Oliv.* who lay ready, gave them ſuch Entertainment, that they loſt their hopes, and left more Blood behind them than they drank Claret in the Town. Hereupon he was made Knight of the Garter. He lies buried at *Hingham* under a Tomb finely wrought, with his Coat Armour having a crown'd Owl in an Ivy-buſh for his Creſt, lying upon a Rock beholding the Moon and Stars, all lively ſet forth in Metal, and 24 Mourners about his Monument.

Hingham (*Jeffrey*) an *Engliſh* Lawyer, living in the XIVth Century, to the Year 1380, was a Perſon of great Probity, and conſiderable Learning. He wrote, *Summa Juris Civilis. Super Actione Vendentis. De Hæreditario Jure.* Pitſ. de Script. Angl.

HINGHOA, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, the chief City of the Territory that goeth under the ſame Name, 'tis full of ſtately Buildings. The Land abounds in Silk and Rice. Near the Lake *Chung* is a famous Palace, wherein the noiſe of a great Bell is heard before bad Weather. At the top of the Mountain of *Hucung*, is a Well named *Hiai*, wherein the Water rites and falls like the Sea-tide. *M. Martin deſcript. de la Chine. Thevenot.*

HINKLEY, a Market Town of *Sparkenhoe* Hundred in the Weſt of *Leiceſterſhire*.

HIPATIA, or HYPATHIA of *Alexandria*, the Philoſopher *Theon's* Daughter, ſo famous in the Vth Century, both for her Vertue and great Learning in Philoſophy, that ſhe ſurpaſſed all the Philoſophers of her time. She wrote many Books, and was killed in a popular Sedition in 415. *Voſſ. de Philol. & Scient. Math.*

HIPATIUS, or HYPATIUS, the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* Nephew, a great General, who endeavour'd to be Emperor after *Juſtin's* Death; but being overcome by *Juſtinian*, was put to Death in 527. *Marcellin. Chron.*

HIPERIUS, or HYPERIUS, (*Andrew Gerard*) an eminent Miniſter, born at *Ipres* in *Flanders* in 1511. His Father was a Lawyer, after whoſe Death he ſtudied at *Paris*, and afterwards travell'd into *Germany*, and was Divinity Profeſſor at *Marpurg*. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in Rhetorick, Philoſophy and Divinity, particularly *De Formandis Sacris Concionibus. De vera Politia Ecclieſiaſtica Theologico. Melchior Adam in vit. Theol. Germ. Sleidan. Hiſtor. &c.*

HIPPARCHIA, *Crates's* Wife, ſo paſſionately in love with his Wiſdom, that all the conſiderations in the World, as Poverty, the ill-will of her Friends, and other rich Profers, could not hinder her Marriage with him; for ſhe was ſo Learned herſelf, that her ſtile was like that of *Plato*, ſaith *Diogenes Laert.* She compoſed ſome Tragedies.

HIPPARCHUS, Son to *Piſiſtratus* a Tyrant of Athens, was very Learned, and highly eſteemed Learned Men, as *Anacreon*, for whom he ſent a Galley of 50 Oars. He was killed by *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*, to whom Statues were erected, for delivering their Country from Tyranny. *Athenæus Deipn. lib.* 1.

HIPPARCHUS, a Mathematician born at *Nice* in *Bithynia*, according to *Strabo*; or at *Rhodes*, as *Ptolemy* will have it. He liv'd under the Reigns of *Ptolemy Philometor* and *Evergetes* II. of *Egypt*, to the Year of *Rome* 625. He wrote ſeveral Aſtronomical Obſervations and Commentaries upon *Aratus*, and was of the greateſt Men of his time in Mathematical Studies. *Ptol. lib.* 2. *cap.* 26. *Voſſius de Scient. Math. cap.* 33. *Suid.*

HIPPARUS, Prince of *Orchomene* in *Beotia*, was deſtroyed by his Mother *Leucippe*. 'Tis reported, that all the Women of that Province fell into ſuch a Fury, that they could not leave off till full of Humane Fleſh; and to ſtop their Cruelty, Plays were inſtituted, and Dedicated to *Bacchus*, where it was lawful to puniſh with Swords, and kill them. *Plutarch Parallaxis in Greek.*

HIPPO, in French *Bonne*, and in Latin *Hippo Regius*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Africa*, named by the Arabians *El Ugneb*, ſaith *Marmol*. 'Tis famous for having been ſometime an Epiſcopal See, who died there when the Town was beſieged by the *Vandals*. A Council was held here in 393.

HIPPOCRATES, *The Prince of Phyſicians*, Born in the Iſland of *Cos*, in the 80th *Olympiad*, and 294 of *Rome*. He drew his Original from *Hercules* and *Æſculapius*, and was the firſt Man that gave Precepts concerning Phyſick. He foretold a Plague that was coming out of *Illyria*; which made him ſo famous, that the *Grecians* honoured him as a God. He is commended by all the ancient Authors. *Macrobius* ſays of him, That he neither knew how to deceive, nor be deceived. *Fabius Calvus* tranſlated his Works into Latin, and they were printed at *Rome* 1532. *Hierom Mercurialis* printed them at *Venice*, in Greek and Latin, 1588. They were ſince printed at *Francfort*, 1598. and at *Paris*, in Latin, in 1668. in two Volumes, 8°. *Plin. lib.* 7. *cap.* 37.

HIPPOCRATES the Geometrician, lived *An. Rom.* 255. *Pythagoras* baniſhed him from his School, becauſe he took Money to teach Mathematicks.

HIPPOCRENE, a famous Spring of *Bœotia*, near *Helicon*, found out by *Cadmus*, the Reſtorer of Letters; which made the Poets ſay, That it was the Muſes Fountain, raiſed by the daſhing of *Pegaſus*'s Hoof into the Ground. *Ovid. Metam.*

HIPPODAME, Daughter to *Oenomaus* King of *Elis* and *Piſa*. This Prince having learned from the Oracle, that he ſhould be killed by his Son-in-Law, to be rid of his Daughter's Suitors, declared to them, that he only was to have her who ſhould overcome him in the Race, and that the vanquiſhed was to die. This Condition he propoſed, becauſe he had ſuch excellent quick Horſes, that the Fable ſays, They were born of the Winds. But how hard ſoever the Propoſals were, ſuch was the Beauty of *Hippodame*, that they could not diſcourage all her Lovers; and 13 had already tried their Fate, and loſt their Lives withal, when *Pelops*, *Tantalus*'s Son, proffered to enter the Liſts: But the cunning Suitor had before corrupted *Myrtilus* the King's Coach-man, who purpoſely forgot to put a Lock to the Axle-tree, ſo that the Wheel broke, and the King fell, and hurt himſelf mortally. He had however time enough to curſe *Myrtilus*, and to command his Son-in-Law not to let his Death go unrevenged, which he alſo did, for when the treacherous Coach-man came to ask *Pelops* the promiſed Reward, he ordered him to be thrown into the Sea. *Ovid.*

HIPPODAMIA, *Briſeus*'s Daughter, raviſhed by *Agamemnon* from *Achilles*. Another of the Name, *Oenomaus*'s Daughter above-mentioned, married to *Pelops*; for whoſe ſake *Hercules* defeated the *Centaurs* that would have raviſhed her on the Day of her Marriage. Another was *Pyrithous*'s Wife. *Ovid. lib.* 12. *Metam.*

HIPPOLYTA, Queen of the *Amazons*, had a Son by *Theſeus*, call'd *Hippolytus*; *Phædra* his Mother-in-Law, happening to fall in Love with him, and finding him incompliant with her Inclinations, delated him to his Father, as if he had attempted her Honour. *Theſeus* being over credulous in the belief of this Accuſation, expell'd *Hippolytus* his Family; who, at his going off, had the misfortune to loſe his Life, by falling from his Chariot, and was metamorphos'd into a Star call'd *Auriga*. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 15. *Eurip. Hippol.*

HIPPOLYTUS, Biſhop and Martyr, a famous Author in the III. Century, was put to death in 230. Some make him a Biſhop in *Arabia*, and ſome of *Porto*, near *Rome*. *Euſebius*, and St. *Hierom*, attribute many Books to him; all loſt, but one concerning Antichriſt, and ſome Fragments. There was a Statue erected to him, which being found in the Ruins of an ancient Church, was carried into the *Vatican* Library, *An.* 1551. He is repreſented ſitting in a Chair, whereon is engraven in Greek Letters, a Cycle of *Eaſter-Day* for 16 Years. *Scaliger*, *Gruterus*, *Petav.*

HIPPOMENES, Prætor of *Athens*, cauſed his Daughter to be devoured by an Horſe, becauſe ſhe was a Whore. Read *Dion. Chryſoſtom. orat.* 23. and *Suidas*. One of that Name was turned into a Lion. *Ovid. Metam.*

HIPPOMENES: See *Attalanta*.

HIPPON, another Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*. See *Epone*.

HIPPONAX of *Epheſus*, Son of *Proteus*, by *Protis*, the reputed Author of that kind of *Iambick* Verſes called *Scazons*. 'Tis reported that *Anthermus* and *Bupalus*, both Painters, having drawn and hung out an Antick Picture of his, *Hipponax*, to be revenged, wrote ſo ſatyrically againſt them, that they hanged themſelves. *Euſebius* ſaith he lived in the 23d *Olympiad*; but *Pliny*, *lib.* 26. *cap.* 5. affirms, that it was in the 60th.

HIPPOPODES, People towards the *Scythian* Sea, ſo call'd from ἵππος, an Horſe, and πούς, a Foot, becauſe their Feet were like Horſes Feet. This Fable was invented becauſe of their nimbleneſs in running.

HIPPOS, a City on the Eaſt of the Sea of *Tiberias*, in the Half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*; being deſolate, it was re-peopled by *Herod the Great*. *Auguſtus* gave it to *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*; and the *Jews* deſtroyed it again in their Wars. *Gul. Tyr. de bell. Sac.*

HIRAM, King of *Tyre*, *David* and *Solomon*'s Friend, 1 *Kings* and 2 *Chron.* He was Son of *Abibalus*, or *Abimalus*, and reigned 34 Years, and not 24, as *Joſephus* ſaith. He died *A. M.* 3044. *Baleus* his Son ſucceeded him. *Theoph. lib.* 3. *ad Autol.*

HIRAM, a famous Architect, and Carver. See *Chiram*.

HIRPIANS, ancient Families of *Italy*, in the Country of the *Falisci*, called now the Church-Territory, near *Rome*, were famous among the *Romans*, becauſe, in the Yearly Sacrifices to *Apollo*, or, as others ſay, to *Feronia*, Goddeſs of the Woods, on the Mount *Soracte*, now *Il monte di S. Oreſte*, they went upon the Fire, and were not hurt therewith: Wherefore the Senate exempted them from going to the War, and from all Taxes, &c. *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1.

HIRPINS, a People amongſt the *Samnites*, whoſe chief Town was *Hirpinum*, now but a Village, named *Arpaia*, according to *Leander*. The *Hirpins* Country is what we now call the farthermoſt Principality, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; whoſe chief Towns are *Benevento*, *Conza*, *Avellino*, &c. *Strab. lib.* 5.

HIRSCHFELD, Lat. *Herosfelda*, a ſmall Town of *Heſſe*, upon the River *Fuld*, five *German* Miles N. of the Town of *Fuld*, and ſeven S. of *Caſſel*. It had formerly a famous Abbey, and was an Imperial Town, under the Juriſdiction of its own Abbot; but, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, it was given to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, with the Title of Principality.

HIRTIUS (*Aulus*) a *Roman*, Conſul with *Vibius Panſa*: They died both in a Fight againſt *Mark Anthony*, *An. Rom.* 711. The Learned attribute to *Hirtius* the eighth Book of the Commentaries of the War againſt the *Gauls*, that goes under the Name of *Julius Cæſar*. Some attribute to him alſo the Commentaries of the Wars of *Alexandria* and *Spain*. *Suet. in Cæſar. cap.* 53.

HISIAM, Caliph of the *Sarazens*, ſucceeded his Brother *Gezid* II. on condition that *Valid*, *Gezid*'s Son, ſhould reign after him. He was ſo prodigal, that he kept 700 Wardrobes full of the richeſt Cloaths in the World. In his Travels he was always followed by 600 Camels, loaded with his own Cloaths and Linen; and after his Death, 12000 fine Shirts were found in his Wardrobe; but *Valid* allowed nothing to be taken out, not ſo much as a Sheet to bury him in; ſo that his *Valet de Chambre* was forced to wrap him up in a pitiful Linen Cloth. This *Hiſiam* cauſed *John Damaſcene*'s Right Hand to be cut off, for a treaſonable Letter which he was falſely accuſed of writing to the Emperor *Leo* the *Iſaurian*. See St. *John* of *Damaſcus*. *Maimbourg Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

HISPAHAN: See *Iſpahan*.

HISPANIOLA, or *San Domingo*, or *S. Dominick*, an Iſland of the Northern Sea, in *America*, between *Cuba*, *Jamaica* and *Porto Rico*. It was called *Ayty* and *Quiſqueya* by the Natives, when *Chriſtopher Columbus* diſcovered it in 1492. 'Tis near 400 Leagues round, 150 long, 60 broad in the wideſt Parts, and 30 in the narroweſt; extending from 299 to 307 Degrees of Lon. and between 18 and 20 Lat. as the *Spaniards* ſay. Some affirm, That the Air is very temperate there: Others ſay, that the Heat is extraordinary in the Morning, but leſſened in the Afternoon, by a Sea-Wind named *Viraſon*. The Soil is fruitful, well ſtocked with Horſes, Oxen, Kine and Hogs, &c. which they hunt and kill for their Skins, leaving the Fleſh to the Dogs. The *Spaniards* ſtocked the Iſland with Cattel, for there were but few Four-footed Beaſts before their coming, except one ſort called *Hutias*, which reſembled a Rabbet, and a kind of Dog, good enough for Hunting, but does not bark. There are ſome Snakes and Serpents, but without Venom: And what is reported of a kind of Beetle, named *Cucuyo*, is wonderful; their Eyes and Sides, where their Wings are, give as much Light as a Candle; ſo that one may read or write in the Night at its Light. The Paſture-Grounds are ſpoiled by ſome Trees named *Guajabes*, which bear Fruit like an Apple, with red Meat, and full of Seeds, which drop, and grow up ſpeedily. Sugar-Canes and Ginger have a wonderful Product there. Herbs and Carrots grow fit for eating in 16 Days. And many Gold and Silver Mines are found in the Province of *Cibao*, but ſo much neglected for want of Labourers, that the Inhabitants made uſe of no other but Braſs-Money. The Natives were numerous, but moſt of them killed by the *Spaniards*, or deſtroyed in the Wars. The Country was divided formerly into ſeveral little Provinces, governed by ſeveral Princes; and now 'tis divided into five Cantons, or Parts, *viz. Bainoa*, *Cubabo*, *Cajaba*, *Caſſimu* and *Guacayatima*. The chief Town in the Iſland is in *Caſſimu*, and was named at firſt *Nova Iſabella*, and now *S. Dominick*, or *San Domingo*. 'Tis adorned with fine Building, and is the Reſidence of the Governor and the Archbiſhop. There are not above 2000 Inhabitants in all the Iſland, either *Spaniards*, *Negroes*, or *Mulatta's*. Sir *Francis Drake* took *San Domingo* in 1586. and a Month after left it again, having received a good Sum of Money for it. The other remarkable Towns are the *Conception de la Vega*, built by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, 20 Leagues off *San Domingo*, with a Biſhoprick. *San-jago de los Cavalleros*, ſituated in a ſweet Place: *Puerto de la Plata*, with a ſtrong Caſtle. There are many Iſlands about *Hiſpaniola*. Near one of them, named *Navaza*, which is between *Jamaica* and *Hiſpaniola*, is a wonderful Spring, which, tho' half a League in the Sea, from the Land, and about 16 Foot deep Water, nevertheleſs riſes with ſo much ſtrength, that they draw freſh Water out of it, in the middle of the Salt, *De Laet. Hiſt. de Nov. Monde*. There are ſeveral Monaſteries in this Iſland, one College with 4000 Ducats Revenue, and an Hoſpital with 22000. They Coined Money, and had a great Trade in the former Age; but ſince the Diſcovery of *New Spain*, it is abated. The Emblem which Sir *Francis Drake* found painted on the Wall, in the Governor's Houſe, is very remarkable, being an Horſe leaping out of the Globe, with this Motto, *Non ſufficit orbis*. *De Laet. Hiſt. du nouveau monde.*

HISTRIA, or ISTRIA, an *Italian* Country, bounded by the *Adriatick* Sea on the E. W. and S. and *Friuli* on the N. It was a free Country, till finally ſubdued by the *Venetians*, *An.* 1260. having ſeveral times ſince endeavoured to ſhake off their Yoke, but

but in vain. It is 200 Miles in compass, and supplies the *Venetians* with Materials for Houses and Ships; but the Air is very unwholsome, except at *Justinopolis*, and some few other Places. It is separated from *Germany* by the *Alps*; and the Northern part of it belongs to the Emperor.

HITCHING, a Market Town of *Hitching* Hundred, in the West of *Hertfordshire*, 30 Miles from *London*.

HITHE, or HYTHE, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town of *Heane*-Hundred, in the South-East Parts of *Kent*. 'Tis one of the Cinque-Ports, lies from *Dover* West-South-West, and not far from *Sangate*-Castle. Its Haven is none of the best.

HIWORTH, or HIGHWORTH, a Market Town of *Hiworth* Hundred, in the North East Parts of *Wiltshire*.

HOANGT, Third King or Emperor of *China*, succeeded *Xinnung*, and reigned 100 Years; which is likely enough, since Men lived then 200 Years. His Name is famous in *China*, because he invented a Cycle of 60 Years; by which they have ever since regulated their Chronology. He made good Laws, and enlarged his Dominions. See *Chinese-Cycle*. *Paul Pezron antiq. de temps.*

HOBBS (*Thomas*) born at *Malmsbury* in *Wiltshire*, *Apr.* 5. 1588. was bred in *Magdalen-Hall* at *Oxford*, commenced Batchellor of Arts in 1607, and afterwards travelled with the Lord *Cavendish*, Grandfather to the present E. of *Devon*. He delighted much in the Greek and Latin Poets and Historians, particularly *Thucydides*, which he translated to expose the *Athenian* Democracy. He travelled again with Sir *Gervase Clifton*'s Son in 1631, but was recalled by the E. of *Devon*, to be Tutor to his Son, the late Earl; with whom he also travelled as Governor; and returned in 1637, and perceiving things tending to a Civil War, withdrew to *Paris*, where he wrote his Book *De Cive*, and the *Leviathan*; the latter of which was printed at *London*, and startled most Divines, both Protestant and Popish, setting abundance of Pens at work against him. During his stay at *Paris*, he taught the Prince of *Wales*, afterwards *Charles* II. Mathematicks; and being called home after the Restauration, he was entertained by the E. of *Devon*, and published his Books, *De Corpore & de Homine*. King *Charles* II. who delighted in his Company, gave him a Pension of 100 *l. per Annum*, and kept his Picture in his Closet. He was also famous for his *Leviathan*, &c. in Foreign Parts, and upon that Account visited by Foreigners of Quality, when in *England*; particularly by the D. of *Tuscany*. 'Tis generally agreed that he was a good Linguist, a great Philosopher, and a Man of extraordinary Parts: But his Book called the *Leviathan* was condemned by the Parliament, in their Bill against Atheism and Profaneness, *Octob.* 1666. And the Convocation, by their Judgment, *July* 21. 1683. condemned both that, and his Book *De Cive*, as pernicious and damnable; and thereupon caused them to be burnt. His *Behemoth* contains things against Religion and Learning; and his other Writings are reckoned contrary to Divinity, Philosophy and Policy; and yet his Followers are not ashamed to say, (because he was born on *Good Friday*) *That as our Saviour went out of the World on that Day, to save the Men of the World; so another Saviour came into the World that Day, to save them*; or to that effect. He was at last seized with a Strangury, and then a Palsie, which deprived him both of Sense and Reason seven Days e'er he died. The E. of *Devon*'s Chaplain said, he received the Communion several times, with seeming Devotion; but at his Death neither desired that, nor the company of any Minister, which they impute to his want of Understanding. When the Physicians told him that his Disease was incurable, he said, *That he should be glad to find an Hole to creep out of the World at*. He died at *Hardwick*, *Decemb.* 4. 1679. at Ten at Night, in the 91st Year of his Age.

HOCEN, Eldest Son of *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s second Successor according to the Sect of the *Persians*, who believe that *Mahomet*'s Succession did belong to *Ali*, his Nephew and Son in-Law, and not to *Abubeker*, as the *Turks* say. *Hussein* was the second Son of *Ali*, and killed in the Battel of *Kerbella*, near *Babylon*. These two Brothers, *Hocen* and *Hussein*, are much reverenced amongst the *Persians*, who keep their Holy Day every Year, with great solemnity, till the Evening, the People crying out *Hussein Hocen*, *Hocen Hussein*. The manner of solemnity is thus: The People, divided into several Companies, march by the Gallery where the King is set to see the Ceremony: Each Company has a Litter, with a Coffin, carried by eight Men, and covered with Sattin, embroider'd with Gold: Before each are three Led-Horses, whose Housing is of the same, to represent the Horses on which the Princes rode: The King graces the solemnity, by shewing the Elephants which have been presented him, all covered with such Housing, an Officer, with the Royal Standard, being mounted upon one of them: The Elephants salute the *Sophi* by putting their *Probosis* to the Ground, and straddling out with their Feet: After which, the Doctor of the Law discourses on the death of *Hocen* and *Hussein*, and the *Sophi* presents him with a magnificent Suit. *Tavernier*.

HOCHELAGA, the chief Town of *Canada*, when first discovered by the *Europeans*; encompassed with three Timber Ramparts, above two Rods high, sharp at the top, having only one Gate, well fortified with Piles and Bars, after their manner. It contained 50 great Houses, in the midst of every one a Court, and there a place for their Fire. It was situated in the pleasantest Place of the Country, far within the Land; and the Seat of their Kings, whom they used to carry on their shoulders, sitting on a Carpet of Skins. *Heylin*, *lib.* 4. *pag.* 92.

HOCHIEN, a Town of *China*, in the Province of *Pecken*, having 17 Towns under it. *Baudrand.*

HOCKERIA, or HOCKERLANDT, a third Part of *Prussia*, subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, bounded with the *Royal Prussia*.

HOCOTA, a great Cham or Emperor of the *Tartars*; who having sent his General *Gebesaide* to conquer the Western Countries of the World, went himself towards the East, passed the *Caspian Streights*, and took his Winter-Quarters at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*. The next Spring he subdued all the Nations thereabouts, and then went into the *East-Indies*, where he built the City of *Cambalu*, and made it the Seat of his Empire. This was the last of his Conquests, tho' he designed to extend the Limits of his Dominions from one Sea to another; but he took such delight in the Air and Fruitfulness of the *East-Indies*, that he thought best to rest there. *Natal. Metel.*

HOCSEMIUS (*John*) Canon of *Liege*, liv'd in the XIVth Century. He wrote the History of the Bishops of *Liege*, from the Year 1247 to 1348. He wrote likewise, *Digitus Horum Utriusque Juris*. *Flores Authorum & Philosophorum*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Vossius*, &c.

HODEN, a noted place in *Libya Deserta*, where Merchants refresh themselves. It is six Days Journey from the *Atlantick* Ocean, unwalled, and possessed by Vagabond-*Arabians*, implacable Enemies to Christians. The Product of the Place is Dates and Barley. Their Subsistence is, by carrying Gold, Copper and Silver, between *Barbary* and *Tombut*; and many of them rob in the neighbouring Deserts.

HODNET, a Market Town of *North-Bradford* hundred, in the North of *Shropshire*.

HODSDON, a Market Town of *Hartford* Hundred, in the East of *Hartfordshire*, on the *Lea*, 17 Miles from *London*.

HODU, the *Persian* Gulf so called.

HOEICHEU, a City of *Nanquin*, a Province of *China*, having five other Cities depending on it. It stands Southward towards *Chequiam*, and is situated in a Mountainous Country. *Baudrand.*

HOEICHEUM, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Kirtung*, having nine lesser Towns under it, being situated on the Ocean. *Baudrand.*

HOENCOURT, memorable for the Defeat of the *French* in 1642, a Bishoprick of *Cambray*, in the *Netherlands*; from which it lies three *German* Leagues N. W. and somewhat less from *Arras* to the S. E. *Hist. Neth.*

HOENTWIEL, a strong Fortress in *Germany*, belonging to the D. of *Wirtemberg*, seated on a Rock, betwixt the *Schlichaim* and *Breym*, two *German* Miles North from the *Danube*, and somewhat farther from the Rise of the *Neckar*, Eastward. It endured seven or eight Sieges in the late *German* Wars against the *Imperialists*; and particularly, in 1641, they spent a whole Summer, and could not take it. *Hist. Germ. Wars.*

HOFALIZE, a Town in the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, on the River *Ourt*, 32 Miles from *Liege*, and as far from *Luxemburgh*. It is now in the hands of the *French*.

HOFFE, a Town in *Voightland* in *Germany*, whence a Prince of the House of *Brandenburgh* takes his Title. *Heylin.*

HOGERLAND, a Dukedom in *Prussia*, subject to the *Poles*. *Heylin.*

HOGMAGOG-*Hills*, a Ridge of Hills so called, which lie two Miles S. E. of *Cambridge*; on the Summet of them is a Rampier, formerly so strengthned with Ditches as to be impregnable. It is supposed to be one of the *Danes* Camps.

HOGUE, or LA HOGUE, a Sea-Port on the Coast of *Normandy*, 10 Miles West of *Bayeux*, and 16 from *Caen*; famous for our burning the *Royal Sun*, the Admiral of *France*, and divers others of their greatest Men of War, in sight of part of the *French* Army on the Coasts, after Admiral *Russel* had defeated their Fleet under the Command of Monsieur *Tourville*, in 1692.

HOHENLOE or HOLACH, Lat. *Holachius*, a County of *Franconia* in *Germany*, subject to its own Earl. It lies on the River *Cochar*, betwixt the Marquisate of *Anspach*, and the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*.

HOHENSTEIN, a County of *Germany*, in the *Upper Saxony*, subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Prince of *Halberstadt*. It lies betwixt *Brunswick* and *Thuringia*.

HOIUS (*Andrew*) born at *Bruges*, and living till towards the end of the XVIth Century. He was Greek and History Professor in the University of *Doway*; and besides other Treatises, wrote an Universal History, from the beginning of the World to our Saviour. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sect.* 16.

HOLA, or HALAR, an Island in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, with a Bishoprick belonging to *Norway*. *Baudr.*

HOLBECH, a Market Town of *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Elow*.

HOLDENBY, a Castle in *Northamptonshire* belonging to the Crown, where King *Charles* I. was kept Prisoner from *Feb.* 17. [illegible] to *June* 4. 1647. whence he was carried to *Childerley* by Cornet *Joice*, and thence to *Newmarket*.

HOLDERNESSE, a Cape on the *York-shire* Coast, which lies N. of *Saltfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*. It lies a great way into the Sea, and hath many Towns on it. King *James* I. created *John Ramsey* Viscount *Hadington* in *Scotland*, E. of *Holderness*, and Baron of *Kingston* upon *Thames*, *An.* 1620. Prince *Robert* had also this Title from King *Charles* I. in 1643. And 'tis now conveyed by *Conyers d'Arcy*, by Creation of *Charles* II.

HOLEN, Lat. *Holis*, a Bishop's See on the North of *Lapland*, seated in a narrow and deep Valley, Lat. 65. 44. The shortest Day

Day in the Winter is two hours in this place. It was made a Bishoprick in 1106. and *Bialter*, the 22d Bishop, turned Protestant and Reformer in 1552. *Hackluit.*

HOLLAND, the chief of the United Provinces, with the Title of Earldom. The Name is generally given to all the other, and seems to come from these two *Teutonick* Words, *Hol*, and *Land*; that is, Hollow Ground, because of the multitude of Rabbit-holes in several Places. However, 'tis a *Peninsula*, having the Sea on the West, the East, and the North; and the River *Meuse*, *Brabant*, and Bishoprick of *Utrecht* on the South. It was formerly called *Batavia*, from *Batton*, King of the *Catti*'s Son. The Soil is so soft and Moorish, that it cannot be plowed: In many Places there are nothing but Meadows, which the Sea would overflow if it were not for the Banks, which are carefully raised and kept: The chief of those Banks are, that of *Yssel*, the *Meuse*, *Sparendam*, *Medemblick*, &c. The best part of *North-Holland* has been taken out from the Sea; and we may say with *Scaliger*, that this Province is of it self barren, and yet abounds in all things. The Air is rather cold than hot. 'Tis divided into *Southern*, from *Zeland Brabant* and *Utrecht*, to the Bank of *Sparendam*; and *Northern*, from *Amsterdam*, to the Northen Sea. 'Tis about 60 Leagues in compass, though very narrow in some Places. There are in this Province 29 walled Towns, and many others formerly walled, which enjoy their Privileges still; besides 400 Villages: 18 of those Towns send Deputies to the States. *Holland* was formerly erected into an Earldom by *Charles the Bald*, for *Thierry* D. of *Aquitain*, who was the first Earl, as *Philip* II. was the last: The States General having rejected him, and embraced the Protestant Religion, undertook the Government. The *Dutch* are naturally of good Humour, Laborious, Cunning Politicians, desirous of Riches, and ready to undertake any thing for Gain or Liberty. They are grown very rich, and have had many learned Men amongst them in the last Century; to which the University of *Leyden* hath not a little contributed. They have several kind of manufactures, and chiefly of Woollen and Linen Cloth. Their Trade of Butter, Milk, Cheese and Salt-Fish is great, but that of Herrings is most considerable. *William Buecheld* was the first who found out the way to salt Herrings; for which *Charles* V. had the Curiosity to see his Tomb at *Biervliet*, where he was buried in 1247. Their *East* and *West-India* Companies bring in Commodities, which they afterwards transport all over *Europe*. The vast number of Rivers and Canals are a great Encouragement to Trade, and a good Diversion in Winter, to glide on with Scates, or in Sledges; some of which are hurled by Men, and others drawn by Horses. Their Houses are extraordinary neat: Their Fuel, Turfs; their Lime made with Shells. They love to drink and feast with their Friends; but for their private Families, they buy an Ox, or half an one, about *November*, according to their Number, which they salt, and dry in their Chimneys for Summer, and then eat it with Butter and Vinegar. In Winter they boil a piece of Beef every *Sunday*, which serves for the whole Week; with Fish, Milk, and all kinds of Garden-stuffs. All these Things pay Taxes, or Excise: And 'tis observed, that there is not a Cow of nine Years old sold for 20 Crowns, but what has already paid 22 Crowns Excise; and that every Dish of Meat pays the Excise above 20 times before it comes to the Table. The Excise is laid on Salt, Fruit, Wine, Servants; and very often they pay one or two in the Hundred for their Estates. And perhaps there is no Country in the World where the Inhabitants pay more Taxes, and live so comfortably, because of their Trading, Sobriety, and laborious Genius. This Country had 35 Counts, from *An.* 863. that *Thierry* was created their first Count, to *An.* 1558 that *Philip* II. and III. of *Spain* were their last. *Adrianus Junius descrip. Batav. Strada. Grotius de bello Belgico. Ortelius. Mercator, &c.*

Of the Government of Holland.

Formerly six Towns only sent Deputies to the States, *viz. Dort*, *Harlem*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam* and *Goude*, but *William* I. Prince of *Orange* increased their Number to 18. adding *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Brel*, *Alemar*, *Hoorne*, *Enchuisen*, *Edam*, *Monnikendam*, *Medemblick*, and *Purmerend*. The last, tho' but a small Town, has as many Votes in the States of the Province, as *Amsterdam*, as the Province of *Over-Yssel* has many Votes in the General States, as the Province of *Holland*. It was, as it is reported, a piece of Policy in the Prince of *Orange*, to diminish the Power of the Nobility, and to balance the Authority of great Towns, by making the little ones equal with them, which are rather to prevail with: The Nobles, all together, have but one Vote, and send 12 Deputies out of their Body, to the States of the Province; but they are nevertheless very considerable in the Government, because intrusted with the best Places, Civil and Military, and the Church Revenues all seized on by the State upon the Change of Religion. They also have the first Vote in the Assembly of the States, and Power to name a Counsellor in the two great Courts of Judicature. The Pensioner of *Holland*, who is a learned Man in the Laws and Customs of the Country, and able to make Speeches upon publick Occasions, sits next to the Deputies in all the Assemblies of the Province. He propoleth the Affairs, receiveth Advices, and puts the Resolutions taken into a Method. The Deputies of the Towns are chosen out of the Magistrates and Senators, their Number is uncertain, according to the Customs and Pleasures of the Towns; because each Town has but one Vote. The States of *Holland* meet in some Halls of the Palace at the *Hague* four Times a Year constantly, *viz.* in *February*, *June*, *September* and *November*: When they meet for extraordinary Occasions, they name it a Committee, or the Council of Commissioners. Besides the States, and the Council, there is also a Chamber of Accounts in the Province, to take care of the Domain and Revenue of *Holland*: The Civil Justice of the Country is composed of two Courts of Judicature; whereof, one is named *The Great Council*, and receives the Appeals from other Courts in cases of Property. Because under the Name of *Holland*, all the United Provinces are often comprehended, it is fit to observe here, that this kind of Commonwealth, composed of the seven Provinces above named, holds three several Assemblies, which are called, *The States General*, *The Council of State*, and *The Chamber of Accounts*. *The States-General* are composed of the Deputies of each Province: *The Council of State* represents all the Commonwealth, in the Absence of the *States-General*; and is composed of the Deputies of all the Provinces, but not like the *States-General*, for a limited Number is sent thither; from *Holland*, three; from *Guelderland*, *Zeland* and *Utrecht*, two each; from *Frizeland*, *Groningen* and *Over-Yssel*, one each; which make twelve in all: And when they vote, their Persons are reckoned, and not the Provinces; contrary to what is done in the *States-General*, where all the Deputies of a Province have never above one Vote, though they should be six or 12 Persons, their Number depending on the Provinces Pleasure. *The Council of State* executes all the Resolutions taken by the *States-General*, and propoleth to them the best ways to raise Soldiers and Money. It takes care of the Militia, and of the Fortifications; raiseth Contributions in the Enemy's Country, grants Passes, orders the Government of Places conquered since the Union, disposeth of all the Money designed for extraordinary Affairs, rules the Espences of the State according to the Determination of the *States General*. As for the *Chamber of Accounts*, it is composed of two Deputies of each Province; who are changed once in three Years. Besides these Assemblies, there is also the *Council of Admiralty*: When the *States-General* have resolved to send out a Fleet to Sea, this Council regulates all Affairs. And it is divided into five Assemblies, whereof three are in *Holland*, viz. The first at *Amsterdam*, the second at *Rotterdam*, and the third at *Hoorne*; the fourth at *Middleburg* in *Zeland* and the fifth at *Harlingue* in *Frizeland*. Each of these Assemblies is composed of seven Deputies, *viz.* Four of the same Province, and three named by other Provinces. The Admiral is always President in those Assemblies. Besides his Allowance, he has his share in all Prizes. The Stadt-holder or Governor of *Holland*, is General of the Army, and Lord Admiral, and disposeth of all Places of Military Trust. The States of each Province have Absolute Power within their own Jurisdiction: They impose Taxes, *&c.* Nevertheless, being united with the other six Provinces, to form one Commonwealth, represented by the *States-General*, these last alone have Power to make Peace War and Leagues with Foreigners. This Division was made at the first setling of the Commonwealth, to which the Prince of *Orange* contributed much. Then the States of each Province took Possession of the Sovereign Rights belonging to the Kings of *Spain*, and preserved to *William* of *Nassau* all the Power he had as Governor and Vice-roy of those Provinces. *Sir* Will. Temple's *Present State of the United Provinces*. The Governor and Stadt-holder is not only General by Sea and Land, but Chief Justice; and has Right to chuse most of the Magistrates in the Towns of *Holland*, *Zeland* and *Over Yssel*. Upon Nomination every Year, they name treble the Number, and he chuses one third of them. His Allowance from the States is 1000 Livres a Month; and when he is with the Army he receives 4000 Livres more, besides 100000 Livres for secret Services, which he can dispose of without accounting. He directs the Army's Motions, though he ought not to undertake any thing considerable without the States Consent. He has a considerable Estate, and many Privileges. *Boxhornius's Status foederat. Belg. Provinciarum.* See *Hollanders*.

HOLLAND, or NEW-HOLLAND, a Country of Terra *Australis*, discovered by the *Dutch* in 1644. 'Tis North of *New-Guinea* and the *Moluccа*-Islands, and is commonly divided into the Country of *Concord*, *Diesmens* and *Pierre Knits*, *&c.* All little known.

NEW-HOLLAND, or NEW-NETHERLANDS, is a Country in the Northern *America*, near the Sea of *Canada*, S. W. of *New-England*, and E. of the *Iroquois*, between *Virginia* and *New-France*. The *Dutch* gave this Name to it, and had Towns there, called *New-Amsterdam*, and *New-Nassau*. But the *English* possess it since 1665.

NEW-HOLLAND, a little Country of *Mogovia*, named thus by the *Dutch*. 'Tis on the Northern Ocean, near the *Streights* of *Weigats*, named *The Streights of Nassau*.

HOLLAND, a Division of *Lincolnshire*, in the South-East Parts: It lies towards the Sea, betwixt the Washes of *Lincolnshire* Northward, and *Cambridge* and *Northamptonshires* Southward: And 'tis called *Holland*, *Hovland*, or *Haland*, for the Plenty of Hay growing therein, or perhaps from its resemblance to *Holland* in the *Low-Countries*. It is noted for giving the Title of Earl jointly with that of *Warwick*, to the Right Honourable *Edward Rich*, the present E. of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

HOLLAND (*Philemon*) was bred at *Trinity*-College in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Phyſick, and fixed himſelf in *Coventry*: A Man of ſpecial Note for his numerous Tranſlations, eſpecially of Hiſtory-Books; by whoſe Number one would think he had done nothing elſe, which occaſioned this Deſcant upon him.

Holland *with his Tranſlations doth ſo fill us,*
He will not let Suetonius *be* Tranquillus.

He Tranſlated *Livy*, *Pliny*'s Natural Hiſtory; *Plutarch*'s Morals; *Ammianus Marcellinus*; the Geographical part of *Speed*'s Theatre; of Great *Britain* into Latin; *Zenophon*'s *Cyro-Pædia*. *Suetonius*; but the moſt eminent of his Tranſlations, is *Camden*'s *Britannia*; which, conſidering his material Additions to the Latin Original, is to be counted ſomething more than a Tranſlation: And that which is obſervable of him, is, one Pen would ſerve him to write a good large Book.

HOLLAND (*Thomas*) D. D. was born at *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, and Bred in *Oxford*, *An.* 1573. He was elected *Socius Sacerdotalis* (commonly called *Chaplain-Fellow*) of *Baliol* College. Succeeded Dr. *Humfry* in the Divinity Chair in 1584, and Dr. *Glaſier* in the Rectory of *Exeter-College*, *An.* 1592. In which Houſe, he continued almoſt 20 Years. Dr. *Fuller* ſays of him, That he was *mus in libris*, drowned in his Books; ſo that the Scholar in him almoſt devoured all his other Relations. He was, ſays the Author of his Funeral Sermon, ſo familiar with the Fathers, as if he had been one of them; and with the Schoolmen, as if he had been a Seraphical Doctor. Such was the quickneſs of his Parts, as well as depth of Learning, that his Extemporaries were often better than his Premeditations. He had a conſiderable hand in the Tranſlation of the Bible appointed by King *James* I. He died, *March* 17. 1611.

HOLLANDERS, People of the *Low-Countries*, Powerful in the *Eaſt-Indies*, eſpecially *Java*, one of the *Sonda* Iſlands in *Aſia*. Above 100 Year ago, the *Engliſh* took the Town of *Jacatra* from the Emperor of *Mataran*, and burnt it, then built a Fort there; but the *Dutch* in 1677, under pretence of Landing their ſick People and Goods, conveyed ſome ſhort Guns in their Bales, and on a *Sunday* cut the *Engliſh* to pieces, and ſettled there, fortifying themſelves by degrees in ſpight of the Natives, and built a Fort at great charge to defend the Haven; building afterwards *Batavia*, which was finiſhed 15 or 20 Years ago. They are now Maſters of *Java*, and keep the Kings of *Bantam* Priſoners in the Fortreſs of *Batavia*, where the two young Brothers are ſecured. The Laſt Emperor of *Mataran*, having left Three Sons, the two youngeſt rebelled, and the Eldeſt demanded the *Dutch* Aſſiſtance, yielding them the Town of *Japara*, 60 Leagues from *Batavia*, where they built a Fort, and keep a ſtrong Garriſon. The War laſted until one of the Brethren was killed, and the other taken Priſoner. But the Emperor owing a great Summ of Money to the *Dutch*, he gave them the Town of *Cheribon*, 20 Leagues from *Batavia*, and with thoſe Towns, they are able to Maſter the Emperor. They are alſo Maſters of the Iſland of *Sumatra*, where they have a Fort, and two Exchanges. So that the Q. of *Acheen*, and all the other Petty Soveraigns of the Iſland, dare not ſell their Pepper and Gold to any body elſe. They have alſo ſix general Governments in the *Indies*, where they are abſolute Soveraigns, *viz.* Firſt, the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, whereof *Pallacate* is the chief Town. Secondly, *Amboina* or *Amboyna*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands, whereof *Victoria* is the chief Town; from whence they Export a vaſt quantity of Cloves. Thirdly, *Banda* Iſland, where Nutmegs grow. Fourthly, *Ternate*, one of the little *Molucca* Iſlands, whereof *Gamalame* is the chief Town; where they have deſtroyed the Clove-trees, to ſell the *Amboyna* Cloves the better. Fifthly, *Ceylon* or *Ceylan*, whoſe chief Town is *Colombo*. And, Sixthly, *Malacca*, in the Peninſula of *India*. They took *Columbo* from the *Portugueſes*, about 50 Years ago; and they have five Forts in that Iſle. In 1641, they took *Malacca*, and turned the *Portugueſes* out of it. Beſides theſe ſix General, they have ſome particular Governments, where the Governor is called Commander, *viz.* The Cape of *Good hope*, *Macaſſar* in the Iſland of *Celebes*, *Padan* in *Sumatra* Iſland, *Timor* one of the little *Molucca* Iſlands, *Andragiry* in *Sumatra* Iſland, and many others on the Coaſts of *Malabar*. They have alſo ſome Exchanges in ſeveral places. As, at *Ispahan* and *Gamaran*, or *Bandarabaſſi* in *Perſia*, from whence they bring Silks, at *Surratte*, *Agra* and *Amadabat* in the Great Moguls Dommions; at *Bengala*; at *Palimbang* and *Jamby* in *Sumatra* Iſland, at *Banka*, an Iſland near *Sumatra*, at *Siam* and at *Ligor*, in *Tonquin* and in *Japan*. They have none in *China*. Heretofore they carried their Commodities to Neighbouring Iſlands, and the *Chineſe* took them ſecretly. In 1655, they ſent thither four Ships, with an Ambaſſador, and rich Preſents for the Emperor, and his Miniſters; becauſe they had notice, That the *Chineſe* reſolved to open their Ports. In theſe Governments, all is done by the Orders of the Council of *Batavia*, which is compoſed of the General, who doth nothing but gives Orders, without being accountable to any, of the General Director, who manageth all things, and is accountable; of ſix Ordinary Counſellors, and of ſome extraordinary, ſometimes two ſometimes four, as it pleaſeth the 17 General Directors, who are always in *Europe*. This Council, diſpoſes of all the Preferments, with the Company's Conſent, who commonly approve their Decrees. The General, is only Elected for three Years, but is always continued for his Life, becauſe the Company would be a loſer, by enriching a Man every three Years. His Allowance, is 800 Crowns a Month, and 500 Crowns for his Table, all his Family beſides, being maintained by the Company: He having a Key of the Stores, where he takes what he pleaſes without being accountable. He never goes out, without 50 Life-Guard-men before his Coach, and a Company of Foot Guard behind, and 12 Pages on both ſides, and he receives the Ambaſſadors of the *Indian* Kings, with extraordinary State. Beſides the Soveraign Council, there is the Council of Judicature, compoſed of a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, and 12 Counſellors, which judge of all Civil and Military proceſſes without Appeal, and have Power to condemn the General, if convicted of High Treaſon. The *Dutch* Company maintains in all the *Eaſt-Indies*, but 12000 Diſciplined Men; but in every place where they have a Garriſon, they have a great many Men able to fight upon occaſion. The Major General Commands all the Forces under the General. They maintain always in the *Indies* 150 Men of War, from 30 to 60 Guns each; and in time of War, can eaſily Equip 40 of the biggeſt. Mr. *l'Abbé de Choiſy journal du Voyage de Siam en* 1685, *&c.* 86. Concerning the Genius of the *Dutch*, we may obſerve, That the moſt famous Authors amongſt them, till the beginning of the 16*th.* Century, are conſidered as Barbarous and unpoliſhed: But within theſe 200 Years, the *Hollanders* have got a great Name in all ſorts of Learning, yet are not quite ſo acute as ſome of their Neighbours, always remembring that *Erasmus*, *Lipſius*, *Grotius*, *Heinſius* and ſome few others, are an Exception to this Rule.

HOLBEN, born at *Bazil* in *Switzerland*, in the Year 1498, was a Diſciple of his Father, by whoſe aſſiſtance and his own induſtry he made a wonderful Progreſs in the Art of Painting, and acquir'd ſuch a Name by his Piece of *Death's Dance*, in the Town-Hall of *Bazil*, that the famous *Erasmus*, after having been drawn by him, ſent him over with his Picture into *England*, and gave him a Recommendatory Letter to Sir *Tho. Moore*, then Lord Chancellor, who entertain'd him with great reſpect, and imploy'd him for himſelf and Family. King *Henry* VIII*th.* was ſo pleas'd with *Holben*'s Painting, that he took him into his Service, and brought him into eſteem with the Nobility and Gentry. One of his beſt Pieces, was that, of the King above mention'd, with his Queen, *&c.* at *White-hall*, which periſhed in the late dreadful Fire there, together with ſeveral other admirable Pourtraicts (as well in Water Colours as Oyl) which may come up to the moſt celebrated *Italian* Maſters. 'Tis particularly *Remarkable*, of *Holben*, that he Painted all his Pieces with his Left-hand. He died of the Plague in *London* in 1554.

HOLLES (*John*) Earl of *Clare*, is the Eldeſt Son of *Gilbert* the late Earl, the only Son of *John*, Son of Sir *John Holles* of *Houghton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, great Grandſon to Sir *William Holles*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1540, under the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Which firſt *John*, the Raiſer of this Family being a Man of a large Eſtate, was firſt created Baron of *England* by King *James* I. *An.* 1616, by the Title of Lord *Houghton* of *Houghton*; and eight Years after, raiſ'd to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Clare*. By the Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Stanhop* of *Shelford* in the County of *Nottingham*, he had Iſſue ſix Sons and three Daughters. *John*, his Eldeſt, ſucceeded him upon his deceaſe, *An.* 1637. and married *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs to *Horace*, Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*; by whom he had two Sons, *John*, who died in his Infancy, and *Gilbert*; beſides 13 Daughters, moſt of which died young, and unmarried. Departing this Life in 1666, he was then ſucceeded both in his Eſtate and Title, by his remaining Son *Gilbert*, whoſe Son *John* having married one of the Daughters of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, has by His Majeſty K. *William* the III. been inveſted with the Honour of Duke of that place. *Dugdale.*

HOLLES (*Francis*) a Baron of *England*, is Son and Heir of the late Lord *Denzil Holles*, ſecond Son to *John Holles*, the firſt Earl of *Clare*. Which *Denzil*, though a great Oppoſer of King *Charles* I. in the Parliament of 1640, yet having been eminently active in the Reſtauration of the Royal Family, was created Baron of this Realm, by King *Charles* II. by the Title of Lord *Holles* of *Ifield* in *Surrey*; after which he was Employed in ſeveral great and weighty Affairs of State: Being ſent Ambaſſador-Extraordinary into *France* in 1663, where he continued above the ſpace of three Years; and afterwards to *Breda*, as Plenipotentiary to the Treaty there, with the Ambaſſadors of *France*, *Denmark*, and the *United Provinces*. In all which publick Imployments, he came off with ſingular Honour and Reputation. He married three Wives, and the third a *French* Lady of *Colombiers* in *Normandy*, but had Iſſue only by *Dorothy*, his firſt Wife. She was the ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Francis Aſhley* of *Dorcheſter* in the County of *Dorſet*, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons, but none that lived beyond their Infancy, except Sir *Francis* his Eldeſt, the preſent Lord *Holles* of *Ifield*, who has had two Wives. Firſt *Lucy*, the youngeſt Daughter to Sir *Robert Carr* of *Sleford*, in the County of *Lincoln*. Secondly, *Anne* the Eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *Francis Pile* of *Compton Beauchamp* in the County of *Berks*. By this laſt, he had a Son named *Denzil*, who died a Batchelor, the Eſtate has devolved upon the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*. *Dugdale.*

HOLOBOLUS, a Greek Divine, who had the Courage whilſt he was yet Student, to declaim againſt the Emperor *Michael Paleologus*, who, to ſecure the Crown to his Family, had pluck'd out

out *Lascaris* his Pupil's Eyes: Whereupon the Emperor commanded his Lips to be bored, and his Nose cut, and then put him into a Monastery; some Years after, his Nose, which out of pity was cut but lightly, being cured, the Patriarch of *Constantinople* esteeming his Wit and Learning, begg'd him from the Emperor, and made him Preacher in his own Church; where he obtained so much Credit, that the Emperor took him for his own Chaplain, though but 22 Years of Age, and required his assistance in re uniting the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches; which, he said, was not warrantable, and declaimed against it. *Codin cap.* 1. *Maimbourg hist. de Schism.*

HOLOFERNES: See *Judith.*

HOLSTEIN, a Province of the Lower *Saxony* in *Germany*, which belongs to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holstein*. It is divided into four Parts, whereof one keeps the name of *Holstein*, which is properly attributed to it. The second, is *Stomaren*. The third, *Ditmarsen* or *Ditmarsh*. The fourth, *Wagheren*. The chief Towns are *Lubeck* and *Hamborough* (which are Hanse Towns) *Gluckstadt*, *Brusbuttel*, *Meldrop*, *Pinnemberg*, *Rensleg*, with the whole Earldom of *Segeberg*, belong to the King of *Denmark*. *Kiel*, *Oldenberg*, *Lunden*, &c. belong to the Dukes of *Holstein*. This Country has the Dukedom of *Lawemburg* and the *Baltick*-Sea on the East, the *German*-Sea on the West, the Dukedom of *Slesswick* on the North, and on the South the River *Elbe*, which divides it from the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*. *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein* and *Slesswick*, built *Frederickstadt* on the River *Leider*, to settle the Trade of Silks there. For that purpose, he sent in 1633, a famous Embassy to *Persia* and *Moscovia*, related by the Secretary *Olearius*. *Holstein* is well watered, and its Riches consists in Fishing and Selling of Hogs. Its chief Town is *Kiel* on the *Baltick*. The Dukes of *Holstein*'s Family, come, as they say, out of the Ancient House of *Saxony*; Founded by *Witikind the Great*, whose Line ended in *Frederick*, who being Condemned by his Father *Huno the Glorious*, to fight a terrible Lion, did so, and killed him. *Elimar* his Cousin succeeded, from whom descended *Theodorick the Fortunate*, who gathered the whole Estate of the Family into one, about 1432. *Christian the First*, his Son was King of *Denmark*, whose Daughter *Margaret*, was married to *James* III. of *Scotland*. *John*, his Son succeeded. *Christian the Second*, his Son, succeeded him, and died in Prison, *An.* 1559. *Frederick* the first Son of *Christian* I. was chosen King of *Denmark*, and died in 1533. His Son *Christiern the Third*, succeeded, leaving *Frederick the Second*, chosen also King of *Denmark*, whose Daughter *Anne* was married to *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and his Son *Christian* IV. succeeded, and died in 1648. *Frederick* III. succeeded him, and died in 1679. *Christian* V. his Son, the late King of *Denmark*, succeeding him, who died *September* 4th. 1699. was succeeded by his Son *Frederick* the 4*th.* now Reigning. There are several Branches of this Family of *Holstein*, viz. The Branch of *Holstein*, *Sunderburg*, *Gluckburg*, *Arnsbeck*, *Slesswick*, or *Gottorp* and *Ottingen*. That of *Holstein Gottorp*, or *Slesswick*, being the most considerable and known to the World, because of the late Controversy between the present Duke, and King of *Denmark*. Take this brief Account of his History and Genealogy. *Adolph*, Son of *Frederick* I. and Brother to *Christian* III. King of *Denmark*, born *An* 1526 was the first Duke of *Holstein*, and subdued *Ditmarsh*, and by a Daughter of *Hesse-Cassel*, had *John Adolph*, to whom the *Hamburghers* did homage, as Duke of *Holstein*. By *Frederick* II. the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter, he had *Frederick*, who sent an Embassy into *Moscovy* and *Persia*, *An.* 1663, and had alternatively with the King of *Denmark* the Administration of Justice, the Right of Session in the Assemblies of the Empire, and of the *Regalia*. By a Daughter of *Saxony*, he had *Christian Albert*, born *Feb.* 13. 1641. to whom the King of *Swedeland*, by a Treaty, *An.* 1658. obliged *Frederick* King of *Denmark*, to quit the Soveraignty over the Dutchy of *Slesswick*, which was also confirmed by the Treaty at *Copenhagen*, *An.* 1660. But since the War was over, *Christian* V. King of *Denmark*, having, under the pretence of a Treaty, seized the Duke of *Holstein* and his Officers, he obliged him to renounce the said Treaty; but when the Duke was at liberty, he protested against those Violences, and in 1680, the Matter was accommodated by neighbouring Princes; the Duke being repossessed in most of his Country, and the King of *Denmark* retaining the rest. But the Differences having broke out a fresh, on pretence of some Forts built by the Duke of *Holstein*, the same were not accommodated till this present Year 1[illegible], when the *English*, *Dutch* and *Swedish* Fleets in *Aug.* 1700. appeared before *Copenhagen*, the *Swedes* at the same time landing some Forces in *Zealand* to act in Concert with the *Holsteiners* and other Confederates, obliged the King of *Denmark* to a Peace at *Travendahl*, which was quickly after ratified. *Cluvier. Bertius. Peterson* in *Chron. Holsat.* The late Duke founded the College of *Kiel*, and married the King of *Denmark*'s Sister, and his Son the present Duke married *Hedwig Sophia*, Sister to *Charles* the 12*th.* now King of *Swedeland*

HOLSTENIUS (*Lucas*) The Pope's Library Keeper, was a Person much valued at *Rome* for his Learning and Parts; he wrote divers Tracts, was a good Linguist, and set up for a Critick. In the Year 1655, he went to meet the Queen of *Sweden*, and admitted her to the *Roman* Catholick Communion at *Inspruck*. He died at *Rome*, 1661.

HOLT, a Market-Town of *Holt* Hundred in the North Parts of *Norfolk*, 97 Miles from *London*.

HOLY-CROSS, a Town in the County of *Tipperary* in *Ireland*, once much frequented by Pilgrims, to see a Piece of the Cross, as they call it: Whence the Town took its Name, and the County obtained the Rights of a County Palatine. *Heylin.*

HOLY GHOST, an order of Knighthood in *France*, Instituted by King *Henry* III. who celebrated its first Festival the 31st. of *December* 1578, and the 1st. of *January* 1579. The number of Knights was limitted to a Hundred, without including those of the Clergy, *viz.* Four Cardinals, and four Bishops, together with the great Almoner, and the Officers of the Order, *viz.* A Chancellor, Treasurer, Register, and King at Arms, and ordered the Knights to wear a Cross of *Malta*, having a Dove in the center of it. To which King *Henry* IV. in 1598. added a Collar made of Trophies, from whence proceed Flames intermixed with crown'd H's. The King allowed every one of the Knights a Pension of 1000 Crowns. 'Tis said, That the occasion of *Henry* III's. instituting this Order of the *Holy Ghost*, was, because on the Day of *Pentecost*, or *Witsunday*, he had received two Crowns, *viz.* That of *Poland*, and that of *France*: And, others say, that the same was also his Birth-day. Some pretend, That this Order was invented by *Lewis* of *Tarante* King of *Jerusalem* and *Sicily*, &c. in 1382. but that being fallen by the Troubles of the Civil Wars of those Kingdoms, it was renewed by *Henry* III. upon reading the original Constitution of that Order, which had fallen into the hands of the *Venetians*, and was presented to him by them. See *Laboureurs*'s Additions to the Memoirs of *Castlenau. Mezeray Dupleix*, &c. See *St. Esprit.*

HOLY-HEAD, a Sea Town of *Talibollion* Hundred, in the West Parts of the Isle of *Anglesey*. 'Tis the usual Station of the *Irish* Packet, to carry our Mail thither, or bring us the *Irish*.

HOLY-ISLAND lies near the Coast of *Northumberland*, some Miles South and by East of *Berwick*. It is an Island only in Flood-time, for during the Reflux, the Shore lies bare, and makes it, till the next Tide, Continent to the Land. This is the Island, anciently called *Lindesfarne*, when a Bishop's See. The first Bishop, whereof was *Aidan* the Scot, the Apostle of those Parts; who being very much delighted with the situation of this Isle, fixed upon it for the place of his Residence, as a solitary Retreat from the World, and fittest for Devotion. Thus it continued an Episcopal See, from the Year 637, the space of 353 Years under 22 Bishops, hence called Bishops of *Lindesfarne*: But by reason of the religious Lives of so many pious Bishops, Monks, and others of the Clergy, as did inhabit here, it got by degrees, the Name of *Holy Island*, by which it's called to this Day. The See was from hence Translated to *Durham*, *An.* 990. upon occasion of the *Danes*; who in that time, kept all the Coast in awe with their constant Robberies. As to the Air of this Island, 'tis not only very bleak, but subject to Fogs arising from the Sea; so that 'tis neither pleasant nor healthful, the Soil being Rocky, and very full of Stones. It is watered only by one River, that rises from a Standing-Pond Eastward, and is so much the worse, either for Corn or Pasture. In short, Fish and Fowl is the best Accommodation of this Island, which being but of small Account, is accordingly but thinly peopled, there being but one Town, which has a Church and a Castle, and under it a commodious Haven, defended by a Block-house, situate on a Hill. *Blaun Geog. Dict.*

HOLY OAK (*Francis*) Author of the learned Latin Dictionary, became Rector of *South-Ham* in *Warwickshire*, in 1604. Being looked upon as a great and learned Man, he was elected Member of the Convocation, 1 *Car.* I. He died a great Sufferer for the King's Cause in 1652, aged 87, and left a Son, named *Thomas*, by whom the aforesaid Dictionary was very much enlarged and improved; which appeared *An.* 1677. in a thick large *Folio*.

HOMAR, or OMAR, related to *Mahomet*, and Interpreter of his Laws: Opposed *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law's Opinions concerning the Interpretation of the *Alcoran*. From whence arose two chief Sects; the one of the *Arabians*, who followed *Homar*, and the other of the *Persians*, who followed *Ali*. About 1370, *Sophi* King of *Persia* took the *Red Turban*, to be distinguished from the Sect of the *Turks*, and other *Homarists*, who wear the *White*. *Hernius Orb. Imp.* See *Omar.*

HOMBURG, a Town of *Hessen*, where the Landtgrave *Philip* Indicted a Convocation of the Clergy, *An.* 1525, and the *Romans* having been overcome in a fair Dispute, their Religion was abolished, and the Protestant Religion set up. This Town was afterwards given in Appanage, or for a Portion, to *George*, Grand-child to *Philip*; in whom began the Line of the Princes of *Hessen Darmstadt*. *Spener.* There is another of this Name in the *Palatinate*, with a Castle on an high Hill, of which the *French* made themselves Masters in 1676. It stands two French Leagues from *Bipont*, to the Northward.

HOMEDES (*John*) the 46th Great Master of St. *John of Jerusalem*; in whose Time *Henry* VIII. of *England* abolished the Order in his Dominions. He defended *Rhodes*; but the Divisions of the Christian Princes hindring the promised Succour, he was forced to surrender it to the *Turks* in 1551.

HOMER, Prince of the Greek Poets, was named *Melesigines*, but took the Name of *Homer* from his Blindness. He was so poor that he was forced to beg. His *Iliads* and *Odyssea* have immortalized him. Some Hymns to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Mercury*, &c. are attributed to him; but the most Learned think, that he was not the Author of them. He was very famous amongst the Ancients. Many commented on his Works; as, *Aristarchus*, who corrected the Faults of the Copyists; yet we have but three Greek Scholiasts left on *Homer*, *viz. Eustathius* Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, *Spondanus*, and *Didymus*; and this last is supposititious too. Seven Cities pretended to *Homer*'s Birth, but nothing can be decided about it, or the Time he lived in. Some modern Authors affirm, he was contemporary

with *Pythagoras*, but 'tis more probable that he lived when *Smyrna* was built, in *Asia*, by the *Æolians*, *viz.* 168 Years after the ruin of *Troy*. St. *Hierom* adds, that *Homer* flouriſhed *A. M.* 3179. 124 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. *Solin. cap.* 42. *Petav. lib.* 9. *de doct. Temp. cap.* 30. *Salian A. M.* 3039. *Scaliger. Riccioli in Chron. Voſſius de Poet. Græc.* &c. *Le Fevre Poet. Gr.*

HOMMES *d'Intelligence*; in *Engliſh*, Men of Underſtanding; the Name of a Sect of Hereticks, who appeared in *Picardy*, *An.* 1412. *Fr. William de Hildernisſen*, a *German Carmelite* Friar, and a Lay-Singing-Man named *Gilles*, were the chief of them. This laſt affirmed that he was the Saviour of Men, and that by him the Faithful ſhould ſee Jeſus Chriſt, as by Jeſus Chriſt they ſhould ſee God the Father: That the bodily Pleaſures being natural Actions, were no Sins, but ſome Fore-taſtes of Paradiſe: That the ancient Law was the Time of the Father; the new Law the Time of the Son; and that there ſhould be ſhortly a third Law, which was to be the time of the Holy Ghoſt, who would put Men into a full Liberty. The Friar recanted his Errors at *Bruxels*, *Cambray* and *St. Quintin*, and this Sect ended. *Mezeray hiſt. of France.*

HOMMIUS (*Feſius*,) a famous Divine, Secretary to the Synod of *Dort* in 1618. He wrote ſome Books of Controverſie. *Meurſius in Ath. Bat.*

HONAN, a Province of *China*, between that of *Nanquin* on the Eaſt, and that of *Xenſi* to the Weſt. The *Chineſe* affirm this Province to be in the Middle of the World; and call it their Pleaſure-Garden, becauſe it is extreamly fruitly in all kind of Fruits, Corn, Paſtures and Trees. It contains eight great Cities, beſides 100 great Towns, Forts and Caſtles; and 589296 Families. *Martin Martini.*

HONDURAS, a Province of the Northern *America*, in *Mexico*, or *New-Spain*, between the Northern Sea, the Gulph of *Honduras*, and the Provinces of *Nicaragua* and *Jucatan*. This Country is near 100 Leagues long, and above 80 broad. It abounds in Honey, Cotton Wool called *Vigoion*, &c. The Land is ſo fruitful in *Mayz*, that they have three Crops a Year in many Places. There are alſo ſome Gold and Silver-Mines. The Rivers overflow like *Nilus*, and enrich the Land. *Valadolid*, named by the Natives *Commajagua*, is the chief Town, ſituated in a Plain; the Reſidence of the Governor, the Biſhops, *&c.* The Air is good: The Vineyards bear twice a Year; for immediately after the Vintage they cut them again, and the ſecond Grapes are ripe before *Chriſtmas*. *Truxillo* is a fine Town, and impregnable, becauſe of its ſituation on a ſteep Hill, acceſſible only by a narrow Paſſage, which is fortified. *De Laet. hiſt. de Nouveau Monde.*

HONESTIS (*Peter Damianus de*) Cardinal and Biſhop of *Oſtia*, deſcended of a Noble Family in *Ravenna*. He turn'd Benedictin, and was a Perſon of great Piety and Learning, and did the Church ſeveral Services, both by his Writings and Intereſt. He died in the Year 1072. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works. That of *Lyons*, in 1623. is in three Parts. In the firſt there are Eight Books of his Epiſtles; the ſecond conſiſts of Sermons, and the Lives of ſeveral Saints; the third gives a Relation of his Voyage into *France*, when the Pope's Legate; A Hymn of the Glory of Paradiſe, beſides ſeventy other Religious Treatiſes. *Baron Tom.* 11*th. Annal. Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. Cap.* 163. *Honorius Auguſtodunenſis Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 11. &c.

HONETON, a Borough and Market-Town in the County of *Devon*, and Hundred of *Axminſter*, upon the River *Otter*. It ſends two Members to Parliament, and is 126 Miles from *London*.

HONFLEUR, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Seyne*, over againſt *Hauſleur*. In Latin *Honfleviis*, and *Honfloium*.

HONGRIMAN *de Janſay*: *See* Hangriguen *de Genſan*.

HONORATUS, founder of the Monaſtery of *Lerina* or *Planatia*, now call'd St. *Honore de Lerin*, was Archbiſhop of *Arles*, and ſucceeded *Patroclus* in the Year 426. *Caſſian* dedicated ſeveral of his conferences to him; and *Eucherius*, and *Sidonius Apollinaris* give him a great Character.

HONORIAS, a Tract of *Aſia Minor*, part of *Pontus*; in which are *Heraclea*, *Claudiopolis*, and *Hadrianople*.

HONORIUS I. of that Name was Pope in 626. and died in 638. *Anaſtaſ. Platina. Baronius*, &c. 'Tis worth obſerving, that the *Magdeburg*-Centuriators, who are Proteſtants, *Cen.* 7. *cap.* 10, *&* 11. *Col.* 553. *Melchior* a Roman Catholick, *Canus de Locis*, *cap. ult.* and others, have believed that Pope *Honorius* I. was a *Monothelite* Heretick, in approving *Sergius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*'s Letters againſt *Sophronius* afterwards Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. The chief Reaſons they give for it are, That the VI*th.* General Council condemns the Pope's Letters, as full of Hereſies: That the VII*th.* and VIII*th.* are not more favourable to him: That Pope *Agatho* ſpares him not: And that *Leo* II. Anathematizeth *Honorius*, and the *Monothelites*. *Baronius* and *Bellarmine* make his Apology; the firſt ſaying, He was condemned by the Fathers of the VI*th.* Council, only becauſe they did not underſtand his Letters. But this ſeems a very ſlender Defence; *Honorius* governed 12 Years, 11 Months, and 17 Days. *Hiſt. Monothelit. Edit. An.* 1678.

HONORIUS II. called *Lambert*, ſucceeded as Pope after *Caliſtus* II's Death. The Cardinals elected *Thibaud*, who took the Name of *Celeſtin*; and whilſt they were ſinging the *Te Deum* for Thankſgiving after the Election, *Lambert* was proclaimed Pope by *Rob Frangipani*'s powerful Party. *Celeſtin* abdicated willingly, and *Honorius* did the ſame out of a pretended Humility, to get his Election approved, which was done, and he governed above five Years. *Platina* condemns the unfair Methods of his Election; but ſays, he was an Encourager of Learning. He ſate five Years, two Months, and one Day; and died, *An. Dom.* 1130.

HONORIUS III. a *Roman*, made Pope in 1216. died in 1227. He confirmed the Order of St. *Dominick* at his Deſire, and alſo that of St. *Francis*, and ſeveral others. He crowned *Peter* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and encouraged the War in the *Holy Land*. He excommunicated *Frederick* II. Emperor of *Germany*, who waſted his Territories, and died after 10 Years, 17 Months, and 13 Days Reign. Five Thouſand Perſons periſhed by an Earthquake in *Monti Salvi* after his Death. *Platina. Baron. An. C.* 1124

HONORIUS IV. a *Roman*, named *James Savelli*; elected Pope in 1285. died in 1287. He confirmed Pope *Martin*'s Interdictions againſt *Peter* King of *Arragon*, for endeavouring to ſubdue the Kingdom of *Sicily*; and excommunicated his Son upon the ſame Account. He oppoſed alſo the King of *England* in his Deſign to levy the Tithes on his Clergy. There were ſuch terrible Earth-quakes after his Death, and ſuch a Mortality amongſt Cardinals, that the Election of another was ſuſpended. *Platina. Spondan.*

HONORIUS, Anti-Pope: *See Cadalous.*

HONORIUS, Emperor of the *Weſt*, Son of *Theodoſius the Great*, by *Flacilla*, and *Arcadius* Emperor of the *Eaſt*'s Brother, began his Reign in 395. *Theodoſius* had truſted *Stilico* with the Government during *Honorius*'s Minority, and made *Gildon* Governor of *Africa*: *Gildon* rebelled firſt, but was ſoon puniſhed; and *Stilico*, whom the Emperor had made twice his Father-in-law, endeavoured to dethrone him, to crown *Eucherius*, his own Son, with the help of *Alaricus*'s Army; but having betrayed this Prince of the *Goths*, in Revenge he purſued him, and plundered *Rome* in 409. Before this, the Emperor knowing *Stilico*'s Treacheries, ſent *Heraclian* to kill him; which he effected *An.* 408. While the *Goths* deſtroyed *Rome*, the Emperor, either for want of Courage or Strength, ſtayed at *Ravenna*, and did nothing; whilſt at the ſame time *Attalus* declared himſelf Emperor at *Rome*; *Gratian*, *Conſtantine*, with *Conſtans* his Son, *Maximus* and *Jovian* did the like in *England*, and amongſt the *Gauls*; whilſt *Heraclian* did the ſame in *Africa*, beſides others elſewhere: Nevertheleſs, *Honorius* ſubdued them all by his Captains, eſpecially *Conſtantius*, to whom he married his Siſter *Placidia*. He died of a Palſie at *Ravenna*, *An.* 423. without Iſſue. Some ſay, he had little Wit, and leſs Courage: Others ſpeak of him as a religious and juſt Prince. *Proſper. Caſſiodor. in Chron. Socrat. lib.* 7. *Baron. in Annal.*

HONORIUS *Auguſtodunenſis*, ſo call'd becauſe he was a Prieſt at *Autun* in *Burgundy*. He flouriſh'd about the Year 1120, and left ſeveral Pieces behind him, which are ſufficient Proof both of his Learning and Piety. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, A Chronicle, A Book of Church Writers, intituled, *De Luminaribus Eccleſiæ*. A Dialogue concerning Predeſtination and Free-will. Commentaries upon the Books of *Solomon*. The Office and Ceremonies of the Maſs, which he calls *Gemma Animæ*, &c. *Voſſius Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 18. *hiſt. Lat. St. Marthe Gal. Chriſt.* &c.

HONOUR, a Divinity, to whom the *Romans* erected ſome Statues, commonly joined with Vertue: Their Temples were ſo built, that it was impoſſible to enter the Temple of Honour, without going through the Temple of Vertue. *Marius*, that built them, ordered, that they ſhould not be too much raiſed, either to pleaſe the Southſayers, or to teach Humility to the Worſhippers. *Cicero* 2 *Tuſc. Tit. Liv. lib.* 29. &c.

HOOD (*Robert*) commonly called *Robin Hood*, a famous Robber in the Reign of King *Richard* I. Had his principal Reſidence in *Sherwood*-Foreſt, in *Nottinghamſhire*; but had another Haunt near the Sea, in the North-Ridings of *Yorkſhire*, where *R. Hood*'s Bay ſtill retains his Name: Not that he was any Pirate, but a Land-Robber, who retreated to thoſe unſuſpected Places for his Security. As great a Robber as he was, being rather a merry than a miſchievous Thief, and for the moſt part robbing none but the Rich. He had the good Luck to eſcape the Hand of Juſtice. In ſhort, he never murther'd any thing but Deer, and then he feaſted his Neighbours with the Veniſon.

HOOFDEN, the Name which ſome Authors give to the *Streights* betwixt *Calis* and Dover.

HOOKER (*Richard*) born in *Exeter*, and bred in *Corpus Chriſti*-College. His Parts and Learning are evident in his Book of *Eccleſiaſtical Policy*, in which he fully juſtifies the *Engliſh* Liturgy from the exceptions of the Nonconformiſts, and overthrows their main Principle, *Aſſerting that nothing is Lawful* in Religious Worſhip, but what is expreſly Commanded in Scripture. This Book King *Charles* I. recommended to the Reading of his Children. He was made Maſter of the *Temple* by Archbiſhop *Hutgift*, but retired thence to a Benefice in *Kent*, where he died, *An.* 1609.

HOOPER (*John*) Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and one of the Martyrs in the Reign of Q. *Mary*; was born in *Somerſetſhire*, bred firſt in *Oxford*, and then beyond the Seas. The occaſion of his going thither was the Suſpicion he lay under of being infected with *Lutheraniſm*, as the *Roman* Catholicks uſed to ſay, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Inſomuch that being ſought after to be apprehended, upon the coming forth of the Statute of the ſix *Articles*, he fled in a Diſguiſe into *Ireland*, and thence into *Switzerland*, where he became acquainted with *Bullinger*, Scholar and Succeſſor to *Zuinglius*; and by his Advice married a *Burgundian* Wife. When King *Edward* VI. came to the Crown, he returned into *England*, in 1549. became an Accuſer of Biſhop *Bonner*, when he was to be deprived of his Biſhoprick; which made him fare the worſe when

Q. *Mary* came to the Crown. The next Year he was elected Bishop of *Worcester*; but *Cranmer* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Ridley* Bishop of *London*, refused to consecrate him, unless he would conform himself in Apparel and Opinion unto them. The Rochet he refused; upon which he was confined. At last by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Intercession to *Cranmer*, and the King's Letters to dispense with those Matters as Ceremonies, he was consecrated bishop of the said See. Being setled in the See of *Glouceſter*, which was looked upon as a poor Pittance for so great a Divine, who had suffered so much. The Earl of *Warwick* got him the Bishoprick of *Worcester* in *Commendam*; *Heath*, the Bishop thereof being then a Prisoner in the *Fleet*. Whilst he was Bishop he preached often, visited his Dioceſs, kept good Hospitality for the poorer sort of People, and was beloved by many. But when Q. *Mary* began to Reign, which was in *July*, 1553. he was sent for up to *London*, and committed to the *Fleet*; where remaining some Months, he was at length examined several times, and required to recant his Opinions; which refusing to do, he was condemned to be burnt, and accordingly, being conducted to *Glouceſter*, suffered in that City with great Courage, *An.* 1554. He was a Person of good Parts, well versed in the Greek and Hebrew Tongues, a good Philosopher, but a better Divine. Bishop *Latimer* and he, who had been at variance about the Ceremonies before, were reconciled during their Sufferings; the former having writ an obliging and condescending Letter to the other. *Fox Act. and Mon.*

HOPE (*Cape*) or *The Cape of Good Hope*, in the Country of *Caffaria* in *Æthiopia Inferior*; so called by the *Portuguese*, who doubling the same, *An.* 1597. had hopes of a prosperous Voyage, as it was indeed, for thereby they discovered the way to the Wealth of the *Indies*. On the top of it is a large Plain, called *The Table of the Cape*, adorned with Flowers and Grass, and yielding a fair prospect into the Sea. This place hath so often proved fatal to the *Spaniards*, that one of their Captains expostulated with God, Why he suffered his good Catholicks to endure such torments, and yet suffered the *English* Hereticks to pass safe. *Heylin.*

HOPPER (*Joachim*) an eminent Lawyer, born at *Incek* in *West-Friezeland*, in 1523. His Learning preferred him to *Philip* His favour, who made him one of his Council for the Affairs of the *Low-Countries*. His Works are, *De Juris Arte*, *Lib.* 3. *ad Justinianum. Dispositio in Libros Pandectarum, Dispositio in Lib.* 4. *Institutionum. Isagoge in Veram Juris-prudentiam Tractatus de Juris ac Legum condendarum Scientia. De Jure publico. De Jure private. De Tabula Regum Frisiæ, &c. Suffridus Petri, de Script. Frisiæ Decad.* 12. *cap.* 9. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

HOPTAIN-*Heath* in *Staffordshire*, memorable for a Battel in 1643. betwixt K. *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces; the Valiant *Spencer*, E. of *Northampton*, being slain on the King's side.

HOPTON (Sir *Ralph*) but afterwards Lord *Hopton*, Son of *Robert Hopton*, Esq; a famous Soldier in our Civil Wars, was born *An.* 1601. in *Monmouthshire*, where his Mother had Relations; his Education was in *Somersetshire*, where his Father had his Seat. From whence he was sent to *Lincoln*-College in *Oxford*, and proved a good Proficient; but his Genius soon shewed, that he was born more for Action than Speculation. The *Low-Countries* were then the School of War, and Nursery of Martial Discipline. Thither he went as Voluntier; where he learned in one Camp what he put afterwards to good Practice. From *Holland* he went into the *Palatinate*, to serve the Q. of *Bohemia*, and was at the fatal Battel of *Prague*; after which he carried the said Queen forty Miles behind him. Being returned home, he found all Things tending to an open War, and took Part with the King. His Province was in the West of *England*, where having the chief Command of the King's Forces, he did two considerable Actions, wherein he came off victorious; the one at *Lydiard*, the other at *Stratton*, for the particulars whereof I refer you to the Histories of those Times. Therefore K. *Charles* raised him to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hopton* of *Stratton*, but dying without Issue at *Bruges* in the *Low-Countries*, *An.* 1652. the Title fell with him. Upon the Restauration his Corps being carried to *Slaus*, was brought over into *England*, and Interred at *Wytham* with his Ancestors.

HORACE, called *Cocles*, a *Roman* Captain, resisted *Porcenna*'s Army on the Bridge of the *Tyber*, till that part of it behind him was cut down by his own Order, to stop their march; and then threw himself into the River, and got into the City with his Arms, where they erected him a Statue, and gave him as much Land as he could run through with a Plough in one Day. *Liv. lib.* 2. *Flor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 10.

HORACE *Giovangoni*: See *Giovangoni*.

HORACE (*Quintus Flaccus*) a Latin Poet, born at *Venusium*, he fought at the Battel of *Philippi*, for *Brutus* and *Cassius*. His Wit and Merit, made him *Augustus*'s and *Mæcenas*'s favourite. *Scaliger* saith, That amongst the Latin Lyricks, *Horace* is almost the only one worth reading. He died *An. Rom.* 746, or 747. aged 57.

HORACES, or HORATII, the Name of three *Roman* Brethren, who fought against the three *Curiatii* of *Alba*, *An. Rom.* 85, under the Reign of *Tullus Hostilius*, the two first were killed, but the third, joining Policy to his Courage, overcame his three Adversaries. Returning to *Rome*, and meeting his Sister in great affliction, for one of the *Curiatii*, to whom she was contracted, he killed her because of that unseasonable sorrow. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. See *Curiatii*. The *Horaces* Family was ancient at *Rome*, where they setled with *Romulus*. It was divided into three Branches, and several of them were Consuls and Tribunes of that City.

HORBATII: See *Croats*.

HORBURGH, Lat. *Argentuaria*, a Castle near *Colmar* in the *Upper Alsatia*. See *Colmar*.

HORDA, a King of the *Huns*, who, with his People, received the Christian Faith, *An.* 529. *Pantal.*

HORDALES, Feasts amongst the ancient *Romans*, so called, because they then sacrificed Cows with Young, named by the *Latins*, *Hordæ*. Those Feasts might be Celebrated, even in the days which they called *Unhappy*; during which, all other Sacrifices were forbidden. *Alexand. ab Alex. lib.* 3. *cap.* 20.

HORDE, a Name given to the Tribes or Companies of the *Tartars* in *Tartaria deserta*. *Figuera Relation de Perse.*

HORDONIENSES, a People of *Apulia*, whose chief Town was *Erdonia*.

HOREB, a Mountain of *Arabia Petræa*, part of Mount *Sinai*, over-against the Land of the *Midianites*. *Kircher* says, That at the foot thereof, there was found an Inscription in an old *Assyrian* Character, importing, amongst other things, That God would make a Virgin conceive. By this Mountain it was, that *Moses* fed *Jethro*'s Sheep, and received the command from the Angel in the Burning-bush not consumed, to bring *Israel* up out of *Egypt*, *Exod.* 3. Here the Law was promulgated, if, according to St. *Jerome*, it be the same with *Sinai*. Here *Elijah* heard the small still voice, 1 *Kings* 19. 12. It is said to extend from *Petra* in *Arabia* to *Ælan* on the *Red-Sea*. The Name given to it by the *Arabians*, is *Gibel Mousa*, and the *Europeans* call it *Sinai*. There are abundance of Chapels, Hermitages and Cells upon this, and the neighbouring Mountains possessed by the Greek and Latin Monks, who have delicate Gardens, that not only supply themselves, but furnish *Grand Caire* with the best of its Fruit. This Mountain is ascended by Steps, and hath an Oratory and Spring on the top, which all Passengers drink off. *Thevenot.* See *Sinai*.

HORIGUELLA, but more ordinarily *Gribuella*, an Episcopal City in *Spain*, ill inhabited, tho' pleasantly situated in a Valley under a Castle, built on a Rock, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands on the River *Segura*, 6 Leagues South of *Alicant*.

HORIZON, one of the great Circles of the Sphere, which divides the uppermost Hemisphere from the inferior, that half we see from that which is hidden from us. There are two sorts of *Horizon*, the one Rational or Intelligible, and the other Sensible. The first divides the Terrestrial Globe into two equal parts, whereof one is above, and the other below the place we inhabit. The Intelligible *Horizon* is divided into Streight, Oblique and Parallel. The Streight goes through the two Poles of the World. The Oblique has always one of its Poles elevated. The Parallel answers the Equator, and has one Pole for *Zenith*, and the other for *Nadir*. The Streight *Horizon*, shews the continual Equality of Day and Night; the Oblique the Inequality; and the Parallel, that under the two Poles, they have six Months Day together, and then so much Night. The Sensible *Horizon*, is what bounds our sight in an open Country, and serves to shew the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Stars, and the Length of each Artificial Day. *Boulanger de la Sphere.* 'Tis derived from the Greek ὁρίζω, *to bound*, because it terminates our Sight, and the Length of the Day.

HORMISDAS, a *Roman*, Elected Pope in 514, died in 523. He condemned the *Eutychians* in a Provincial Council at *Rome*, and sent Legates to *John* Bishop of *Constantinople*, admonishing him to renounce that Heresy, but without effect. *Anastasius*, the Emperor of the East, used *Hormisdas*'s Legates contumeliously, sending them back in a leaky Vessel, and bidding them tell the Bishop, That it was the Emperor's part to Command, and not to Obey the Dictates of the Bishop of *Rome*, or any other. But the Pope had better success with the Emperor *Justin*, who banished the *Acacians*, because they would not submit to the Pope. *Hormisdas* also banished the *Manichees* from *Rome*, and burnt their Books. This Pope reigned nine Years, and eighteen Days. *Platina.*

HORMISDAS, Third of that Name, the other two having done nothing remarkable, King of *Persia*, succeeded his Father *Chosroes the Great*, in 580. He was often beaten by the *Romans*; and the last time, in a great Fury, sent Womens Clothes to *Varanes* his General, which the *Persians* look upon as an irreparable Disgrace. *Varanes* rebelling thereupon, took *Hormisdas* Prisoner, caused his Wife to be murthered before his face, pluck'd out his own Eyes, and Crown'd his Son *Chosroes* II. who caused *Hormisdas* his Father to be Cudgelled to death in 592. *Agathias, lib.* 4. *Nicephor. lib.* 18.

HORMISDAS the Fourth, the same as *Yesdegerde*, Son of *Sinoes*, came to the Crown of *Persia*, *An.* 630, and was turned out by the *Saracens* in 632. *Sigebert, Chron. hist. Sarac. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

HORNBERG, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Swabia*, and Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, on the River *Gulach*, 14 Miles N. W. of *Rotwell*, and 23 E. of *Fribourg*.

HORNBY, a Market Town of *Lancashire*, seated on the River *Lun*, about seven Miles E. and by N. from *Lancaster*, noted for its Castle, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

HORNECASTLE, a Market Town of *Lincolnshire*, about

20 Miles East of *Lincoln*, upon the River *Bane*, 104 Miles from *London*.

HORNE, a small City of *North-Holland*, very well fortified; has a Vote in the General Assemblies. It was formerly an Imperial City. It stands upon *Zuder* Sea, four Leagues East of *Almaer*, and six North from *Amsterdam*. It has a very good Harbour, which brings it a great Trade. It was Wall'd in 1426, and almost drowned in 1557, the Dikes being broke by a Tempest. It was repaired in 1577, and is now the Place where Money for *North-Holland* is Coined; and has given Birth to several Learned Men, as *Adrian* and *Peter*, *Junius*, *Hogebert*, *Forest*, &c.

HORNE, a little Town in *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, with the Title of Earldom, and a great Domain. It is situated near *Ruremonde* on the *R. Meuse*, with a good Castle. It is an Imperial Mannor, tho' subordinate to the ancient Earldom of *Lontzs*, in the Dominion of *Liege*, but having its dependency on *Brabant*. The Earldom of *Horne* came into the Family of *Montmorency*, about the end of the XVth Century. Two of these Counts of *Horne* being Brothers, *viz.* *Philip de Montmorency*, and *Florent de Montmorency*, were very popular and well beloved in the *Netherlands*, because of their love to their Country. The first was cut off by the Duke of *Alva*, upon that account; and the other had the same Fate in *Spain*, whither he was sent, as Deputy, by the *Flemish* Nobility in 1570. *Du Chesne, hist. de la Maison de Montmorency. Thuan.*

HORNE, or *Cape of Horne*, a Cape of the Southern *America*, in the Land of *Fire*, towards the *Magellanick* Sea, discovered in 1616, by *James Le Maire*, born at *Horne* in *Holland*, who gave his Name to it. Some *Spaniards* call it, *The Cape of St. Saviour*.

HORNEDEN, a small Market Town in *Essex*, 21 Miles from *London*.

HOROLOGION, the Name of one of the *Grecian* Ecclesiastical Books, which is to them instead of a Common-Prayer Book, wherein all their Services are marked, *viz.* That which they call *Mesonyction*, or *of Midnight*, that which they use very early, *Prime*, *Tierce*, *Sexte*, *None*, *Vespres*, &c. The *Grecians* have a great number of Books, which they are obliged to have recourse to in their Services.

HORROXIUS, a great Mathematician, wrote several Treatises; particularly, *Venus in Sole Visa*. He was so exact at Astronomical Calculation, that he predicted this Position of the Planet *Venus* long before it happen'd, to the great surprize of all the Learned Astronomers in *Europe*.

HORSHAM, a large Market Town in the County of *Sussex*, in *Bramber-Rape*; sends two Members to Parliament.

HORSLEY, a small Isle, South of *Harwich* in *Essex*.

HORTA, was amongst the ancient *Romans* a Goddess; who, as they believed, took care to exhort, and by secret motions, inclined People to laudable Actions. She was also the Goddess of Youth, it may be, because Youth is full of Vigour, which is necessary to do good. Her Temple at *Rome* was never shut up, to shew, That Men ought to be encouraged to Vertue, all the time of their Life. *Horta*, comes from *Hortari*, *To Exhort*.

HORTENSIA, a *Roman* Lady, *Hortensius* the Orator's Daughter. The Senate having imposed a heavy Tax upon the Women of *Rome*, and no Advocate daring to speak for them, she pleaded for her Sex, with so much Eloquence and Success, before the *Triumvirs*, that the greatest part of the Tax was forgiven. *Val. Max. lib.* 2, 3.

HORTENSIUS (Q. *Ortalus*) a famous *Roman* Orator, who was *Military Tribune* in 664 of *Rome*, *Prætor* in 681, and *Consul* in 685. *Cicero* mentions him as a Man of prodigious Memory. He had so much Action in his Speeches, that he was called *Grashopper*, *Dionysia Saltatricula*. *Hortensius*'s Family was illustrious at *Rome*, for having produced divers Magistrates. *Pliny*, *lib.* 15. *cap.* 27. *Plutarch in Caton. Sueton. in Tiber.*

HORTUS DIABOLI, or *the Devils Garden*, a Country in *Germany*, in the Province of *Carniola*, amongst the *Alps*. *Baudrand.*

HORWOOD, a Market Town of *Grombaldash* Hundred, in the South parts of *Glocestershire*.

HOSANNA, this word signifieth, *Save now*. The *Jews* call their Feasts of the Tabernacles, *Hosanna Rabba*, *the great Hosanna*. The Original of that word is, Because on that Day they pray for the Salvation and the Forgiveness of all the People's Sins; therefore in all their Prayers, they use the word *Hosanna*, which signifies, *Save I pray*. *Buxtorf* explains it so, in his *Talmudick* and *Rabbinical* Dictionary. *Anton. Nebrissensis* observes, after *R. Elias*, That the *Jews* called *Hosanna*, the Willow-Branches which they carry in that Feast, because they sing *Hosanna*, shaking them every where in Ceremony, which the same *Nebrissensis* applieth to the *Jews*, who received Jesus Christ as the *Messias*, singing *Hosanna*, thereby signifying, That they did carry before him some Willow Palm, and other Branches. *Grotius* on St. *Matth. cap.* 21. *v.* 9. observes, That the Feasts of the *Jews* did not only signify their going out of *Egypt*, whose Memory they Celebrated, but also the Expectation of the *Messias*. And that still, on the Day when they carry those Branches, they wish to Celebrate that Feast at the coming of their *Messias*; from whence he concludes, That the People carrying those Branches before our Saviour, shewed their Joy, acknowledging him to be the *Messias*. *M. Simon.*

HOSEA, Son to *Beeri*, of the Tribe of *Issachar*, the first in Order amongst the small Prophets, flourished under *Uzziah*, *Jotham*, *Ahaz* and *Hezekiah*, Kings of *Judah*, and *Jeroboam* second King of *Israel*; that is, from 3260, of the World, to 3316. He reproaches the *Jews* with their Idolatry; foretold the Captivity both of *Israel* and *Judah*, and lived about 100 Years. *Epiphan.*

HOSHEA, Son to *Ela*, the last King of *Israel*, ascended the Throne by the Murther of his Predecessor *Pekah*, in the 20th Year of *Jotham*, or the 3d of *Ahaz*, his Son, whom he had associated to the Throne of *Judah*, 2 *Kings* 15. 30. However, 2 *Kings* 17. 1. 'tis said, That *Hoshea* began his Reign in the 12th Year of *Ahaz*, that is, nine Years after, and consequently the holy Scripture ascribes him but nine Years Reign, *Samaria* its Capital City, having been taken by *Salmaneser*, the *Assyrian* King, the 6th Year of *Hezechiah*. The reason of this difference may be, that during the nine first Years, *Hoshea* was not so firmly established, as to take upon him the Title of King, tho' he had the Kingly Power in his hand, and might be said to Reign

HOSIUS (*Stanislaus*) a Cardinal Bishop of *Warmia*, born at *Cracow* in *Poland*, one of the most illustrious Prelates of the XVIth Century, the Pope's Legate in the Council of *Trent*, died in 1579, and left many Works against Protestants. *Genebrard. in Chron. Sponde in Annal. &c.*

HOSMAN: See *Melchior Hofman.*

HOSPITAL (*Michael de l'*) Chancellor of *France*. A Man of great Parts and Learning, born at *Aigueperse* in *Auvergne*, in 1503, was suspected to favour the Protestants, his Daughter and her Husband professing that Religion, and he took care to breed up his Grand-children so. He hated violent Councils, and was always a moderate Councellor to the King, which displeasing Queen *Catharine de Medicis*, she, upon suspicion, caused the Great Seal to be taken from him, and to be given to *Morvillier*, Bishop of *Orleans*; so he retired to his Country-house near *Estampes*, where he died in 1573. We have many Works of his, and his Picture is very like the Medal we have of *Aristotle*. *Thuan. hist. lib.* 24.

L'HOSPITAL, the Family of *L'Hospital* in *France*, is illustrious for many great Men, both in Civil and Military Respects, as *Francis* and *Nicholas L'Hospitals*, Marshals of *France*.

HOSPITALERI: See *Maironis.*

HOSPITALERS: See *Maltha.*

HOSPODAR, the Name of the Princes of *Transylvania*, *Valachia* and *Moldavia*, who are Tributary to the Grand Seignior, and sometimes to the Emperor of *Germany*.

HOSTASIUS, a Soldier of *Ravenna* in *Italy*, who signalized himself at the Siege of *Pavia*, taken by the *French* in 1525. He was the first that entred the Town, and begged of his General for Reward, the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Statue on Horseback, formerly transported out of *Ravenna* to *Pavia*, which was granted him: But the Inhabitants, unwilling to part with it, presented him with a Crown of Massy Gold, which he took at last, and hanged in the Church of *Ravenna*, to be for ever a witness of his Courage. *Jovius hist. lib.* 25.

HOSTILINA, a Goddess to whom the *Pagans* attributed the care of Corn, when the last Ears did grow up as high as the rest, and the surface of the Harvest did become even. *Hostire*, in old Latin, signified *to equal*, and *Hostimentum*, *equality*. *Varro S. August. de Civit. Dei.*

HOSTON, a Market Town of *Grombaldash* Hundred, in the South of *Glocestershire*.

HOSTUNIUM, or OSTUNI, a large and well-inhabited City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; a Bishop's Seat, suffragan to the Archbishop of *Brundusium*, dignified also with the Title of a Dutchy. It is two Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and sixteen miles East of *Brundusium*. *Baudr.*

HOTMAN (*Francis*) born at *Paris*, Son of *Peter Hotman* Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris*, was so famous a Lawyer, that he became *Cujacius*'s Rival. He wrote many Books which were highly approved; and at the time of St. *Bartholomew*'s Massacre, he being a Protestant, was forced to retire to *Basil* in *Germany*, where he died in 1591. Aged 65. *St. Marthe, lib.* 4. *Elog. doct. Gall.*

HOTTENTOTS, a People living on the *Cape of Good Hope*. See *Cafres.*

HOTTINGER (*John Henry*) born at *Zurich* in *Switzerland* in 1620, was drowned, with part of his Family, in the River *Lemit*, in 1667. He taught the Oriental Languages, and was called to profess them at *Leyden*. He left divers Works behind him, as the Oriental History of *Mahumetism*, *Saracenism*, *Chaldaism*, *De Statu Christianorum*, *Thesaurus Philologicus S. Scripturæ*, *Historia Ecclesiasticæ novi Testamenti*, *Promptuarium sive Bibliotheca Orientalis*, &c. He was acquainted with all the great Men of his Time, as the famous Archbishop *Usher*, *Selden*, *Pocock*, *Grotius*, *Dechamcourt*, &c. and had an universal correspondence with all Learned Men. He was coveted by the Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Bremen*, *Leyden*, Landtgrave of *Hesse*, and other Princes. He was called *Celeberrimus Religionis vindex*, *abyssus Traditionis*, *& Literatorum facile Princeps*. He wrote also, *Lexicon Harmoniacum Pentaglotton*, *Bibliotheca Theologico-Historico-critica*, and abundance more. *Hedman*

HOUAMES, otherwise *Hbouames*, a sect of wandering *Mahometans* in *Arabia*, dwelling in Tents, as the *Arabians*. They have a particular Law, by which they are commanded to perform their Ceremonies and Prayers, under a Pavilion, without any light; and afterwards they couple with the first Woman or Maid they can meet. There are some of them at *Alexandria*, but hide themselves, because they are burnt alive, if they be known. *Houame*, or *Chovame* in *Arabick*, signifies *a wicked, lascivious and abominable Man*. *Thevenot's Voyages*, 2 *part. Relation of the Ottoman Empire.*

HOUDAN, a little Town of the Isle of *France*, in Latin *Hodanum*, on the River *Vegre*, near *Beausse*, 12 Leagues West from *Paris*, and 3 N. E. from *Dreux*.

HOVEDEN (*Roger*) one of our ancient Historians, of an eminent Family in *Yorkshire*, and servant to King *Henry* II. the chief, if not the sole Lay-Historian of his Age. He writ a Chronicle of *England*, beginning where *Bede* ended, and continuing the same till the 4th of King *John*. When King *Edward* I. laid Claim to the Crown of *Scotland*, he caused the Chronicles to be diligently search'd, and carefully kept many Passages, tending to his advantage.

HOULME, or *La Houlme*, a small District in *Normandy*, bordering on the Territory of *Le Mans*, and the River *Orne*.

HOUNSLOW, a Market Town in *Middlesex*, noted for a large Heath, where King *James* II. used to Encamp his Armies.

HOUR, the 24th. part of the Civil-day, containing 12 Hours from Midnight to Noon, and 12 from Noon to Midnight, divided according to the *Equinoxial* Circle, into 24 equal Parts. These are called *Equal Hours*; but then according to the diversity of Seasons, there are those called *Unequal*, viz. 12 for the Natural-day, from the Sun's Rise to its Setting, and 12 for the Night: So that in Summer, the 12 Hours of the Day, are longer than those of the Night, and the contrary in Winter, because the Sun stayeth less above our Horizon. These Hours are named *Antient*, *Judaical* and *Planetary*, that is, *wandering*. The 1st. commences with the Rising-sun, the 6th. ends at Noon, and the 12th. at Sun-set. Then begins the 1st. hour of the Night, the 6th. ends at Midnight, and the 12th. at the Sun's Rising. The ancient *Romans*, used a Day of Unequal Hours, and amongst them, *Hora hyberna* signified *a short hour*, understood of the Day. Hours are also distinguished according to the difference of Days amongst Nations: See DAY. The Dial in King *Ahaz*'s Palace at *Jerusalem*, in a publick Place, so famous in Holy Writ, may challenge the Invention to the *Hebrews*, or it may be attributed to the *Chaldæans*, so much addicted to Astronomy. *Pliny* saith, that *Anaximenes* was the first Dialist at *Lacedæmon*, *An. Mun.* 3477. *An. Rom.* 177. Some think, that in *An. Rom.* 429. *Papyrius Cursor* Dictator caused one to be fixed upon *Romulus*'s Temple. *Petav. de Doct. Temp.* See CLOCK. For the right understanding the Scripture, observe that the Word *Hour*, is sometimes taken for one of the four Parts of the Day. *Censorinus*, and other ancient Authors teach us, That the Day was divided into four parts, as the Night into four Vigils or Watches; and as the first Watch, did comprehend the three first Hours of the Night, and the second continued from the end of the former, till Midnight; so the first Hour of the Day, comprehended the three Ordinary Hours after the Sun's Rising, the second commencing upon the Period of the Ordinary third Hour, lasted till Noon. Then began the sixth Hour of the Day, after which, the Ninth, that ended at Sun-set; according to this explication, it is easy to reconcile the Text of St. *John*, *cap.* 1. 9. *v.* 14. saying, That *Pilate* Condemned Jesus Christ almost at the sixth Hour, with the Text of St. *Mark*, 15. 25. saying, That the *Jews* crucified him at the third Hour, for this happened about the end of the second part of the Day, named the third Hour; and about the beginning of the third part of the Day, named the Sixth, that is, about half an Hour before Noon. When St. *Peter* saith in the *Acts*, That it was not yet the third Hour of the Day, he understands the Ordinary Hour; and the meaning of it is, that the Sun had not yet Risen three Hours. And they might know how to distinguish these two kinds of Hours, according to the time they spoke of; the Great Hours, or Parts of the Day, were named *Hours of Prayer*, or *Hours of the Temple*; and the little Ordinary Hours, *Hours of the Day*. The following Table, will shew this plainly.

The Rising of the Sun.

Ordinary Hours, 12 for the Day, and 12 for the Night.

1, 2, 3	*Prime*, or the First Hour.	First Part of the Day.
4, 5, 6	*Tierce*, or the Third Hour.	Second Part of the Day.
7, 8, 9	*Sexte*, or the Sixth Hour.	Third Part of the Day.
10, 11, 12	*None*, or the Ninth Hour.	Fourth Part of the Day.

Censorin. cap. 90. *Nicol. Abram. in* 11 *Philip. Riccol.*

HOWARD (*Bernard*) Uncle to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*. Sir *William Dugdale* in setling the Pedigree of this Noble Family, begins with *William Howard* a Learned and Reverend Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in part of King *Edward* I's. and the beginning of King *Edward* II's. Reign. This *William* had a fair Estate in *Wigen hall*, in the North-west part of *Norfolk*, and in divers other places thereabouts: He was Succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *Edward* I. and in the 4th. of *Edward* II. went in the *Expedition* made into *Scotland*. He was also Sheriff of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, for several years together, Governor of the Castle of *Norwich*, and enjoy'd divers other Imployments of Honour and Trust, during that King's Reign. This *John* died in the 5th. of *Edward* III. leaving a Son and Heir of the same Name, who in the 10th. of *Edward* III. was made Admiral of all the King's Fleet. Sir *Robert Howard* Knight, was Son and Heir to this *John*, who died in the 12th. of *Richard* II. leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Scales*, *John* his Son and Heir. This *John* had Issue, *John* his Son and Heir, who left Issue, *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Oxford*: His Father Sir *John Howard* marry'd his second Wife *Alice*, and by her had Issue *Robert*, who being Knighted, marry'd *Margaret* Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas de Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, leaving Issue *John*, which *John* in 31 *Henry* VI. being then a Knight, after the recovery of *Bourdeaux*, accompanied *John Talbot* Viscount *Lisle*, to *Blay*, and soon after march'd with *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury* to the relief of *Chastillon*, and was made Sheriff of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, in 1st. *Edward* IV. Constable of the Castle of *Norwich*, and one of the King's Carvers; having likewise in consideration of his great services, several Mannors granted him, in the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex* and *Dorset*. This *John* with the Lords *Faulconbridge*, *Clinton*, &c. had the Command of the King's Fleet; and in the 10th. of *Edward* IV. being advanced to the Title of Lord *Howard*, was made Captain General of all the King's Forces at Sea, to oppose the Attempts of the *Lancastrians*. In the 12th. of *Edward* IV. he was first Summon'd to Parliament amongst the Barons of this Realm. In the 1st. of *Richard* III. he was made Earl Marshal of *England*, and the same day created Duke of *Norfolk* (*Thomas* his Son, being about that time made Earl of *Surrey*,) besides other Honours; and the grant of a great many Lordships from that Prince, with whom he was slain in *Bosworth-Field* in 1485. And soon after Attainted in the Parliament, the 1st. of *Henry* VIIth. *Thomas* his Son and Heir, was in 4th. of *Henry* VII. restor'd to his Title of Earl of *Surrey*, and to all those Lands which were his Wife's Inheritance, and was several times sent to restrain the Incursions of the *Scots*, whom at last he overthrew in *Floden-Field*: *James* IV. of *Scotland* being slain upon the Place, for which Service, this Earl of *Surrey* had an honourable Augmentation to his Arms, and was made Duke of *Norfolk*, and having enjoy'd several other honourable Offices, died in 16th. *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1524. He had Eight Sons by *Elizabeth* his first Wife, *Thomas* created Earl of *Surrey* in his Life-time, being the Eldest, who in the 5th. of *Henry* VIII. was made Lord Admiral: This Earl, at the Fight of *Floden-Feild* above mention'd, commanded the Van-guard with his Brother Sir *Edmond*, whom he supported, being press'd by the Enemy; and in general, behav'd himself with great Bravery, in consideration whereof, he was created Earl of *Surrey*, and upon his Father's Death, was made General of the Army raised against the *Scots*, was sent Ambassador by King *Henry* VIII. into *France*, and made Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces beyond *Trent*; but after all these great Services and Honourable *Charges*, he had the misfortune to fall under the King's Displeasure, and was committed to the *Tower*, and had part of his Estate seiz'd, and 'tis thought, had not the death of the King prevented it, he might have lost his Head, for both Himself and Son were Attainted, by special Bills in Parliament; in consequence of which, his Son, the Earl of *Surrey*, was immediately Beheaded; the Duke was excepted in the General Pardon, published at the beginning of *Edward* VI's Reign, and continu'd Prisoner till discharg'd by Queen *Mary*. *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, who was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, left by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, two Sons, *Thomas* and *Henry*, besides three Daughters; which *Thomas* upon the Death of his Grandfather, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. The Act of his Grandfather's Attainder being Repeal'd, the first *Marie*; and in the second Year of that Queen he was sent against the Insurrection, headed by Sir *Thomas Wiat*. In the first of *Elizabeth*, he was Install'd Knight of the Garter, and two Years after constituted Lieutenant General for the Northern parts of the Realm; but in the 11th. of *Elizabeth*, the Queen began to suspect him, as too much enclin'd to the Queen of *Scots*, whom it was reported he design'd to Marry; to which Marriage, the Queen being averse, the Duke retir'd into *Norfolk*, with a resolution notwithstanding, to pursue his Courtship, which being discover'd, he was Imprisoned in 14th. *Elizabeth*. And the next Year, *viz.* 1572. he was brought to his Tryal, his charge amounted to High Treason, *viz.* That he conspir'd the Dethroning of the Queen, and the bringing in Foreign Forces, That he had apply'd to the Pope and *Spaniard* for this purpose, and that he had endeavour'd the Enlargement of the Queen of *Scots*. He was found guilty by his Peers, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, in the 15th. of *Elizabeth*; *Philip* his Eldest Son was call'd Earl of *Arundel*, as Owner of *Arundel-Castle* by descent from his Mother, which being adjudg'd a local Dignity, he was summon'd to Parliament by that Title, held the 23d. of *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by Special Act, restor'd in Blood by the same Parliament, but not long after by the Contrivance of *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, and Secretary *Walsingham*, this Earl was confin'd to his House, and endeavouring to go beyond Sea for Security and Devotion, being at his Embarking betray'd by some of his Servants, was apprehended and sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, and soon after a Charge was brought against him in the *Star-Chamber*,

Chamber, for ſupporting *Romiſh* Prieſts, and holding correſpondence with Jeſuits, for which he was Fin'd Ten Thouſand Pounds, and to ſuffer Impriſonment during the Queen's Pleaſure; but it ſeems this ſeverity was not ſufficient, for in 32 *Elizabeth*, he was try'd for High Treaſon by his Peers; the particulars of the Treaſon were his contracting a ſtrict Friendſhip with Cardinal *Allen*, and *Parſons* the Jeſuit, for reſtoring the *Romiſh* Religion: That he was privy to the Excommunicating *Bull* of Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and that he caus'd Maſs to be ſaid, for the Succeſs of the *Spaniſh Armado*; being found guilty, he had Sentence of Death pronounc'd againſt him, but being remanded to the *Tower*, his Execution was reſpited: He is ſaid to have ſpent the remainder of his Life, in the exerciſes of Auſterity and Devotion, and dy'd a Priſoner in 1595, leaving by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas*, and Siſter and Co-heir to *George* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, *Thomas* his only Child; which *Thomas* was Parliamentarily reſtor'd in Blood, 1ſt *Jac.* to all the Titles of Honour and Precedence, loſt by his Father *Philip*'s Attainder, and was Inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, 9th. *Jac.* and in 19th *Jac.* was conſtituted Earl Marſhal of *England* for Life. This Noble Earl, a little before the Coronation of King *Charles* I. was joyn'd in Commiſſion with *William* Earl of *Pembroke* to make Knights of the *Bath*; and in 5 *Car.* 1ſt. was conſtituted Chief Juſtice of all the Foreſts, North of *Trent*, being made General of the Army rais'd to march againſt the *Scots*, 16 *Car.* 1. and in the 20th. Year of the ſame King's Reign, advanc'd to the Title of Earl of *Norfolk*; afterwards obtaining leave of the King to Travel, he died at *Padua* in *Italy*, in 1646. leaving Iſſue by the Lady *Alathea*, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, two Sons. The Firſt, *Henry* call'd Lord *Mowbray* and *Maltravers*; The Second, Sir *William Howard* Knight of the *Bath*. *Henry* ſucceeding his Father in his Honours, marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Eſme Steward* Lord *d'Aubigne* and Earl of *March*, afterwards Duke of *Lennox*, and by her had Iſſue 9 Sons, *viz. Thomas*, *Henry*, *Philip*, *Charles*, *Talbot*, *Edward*, *Francis*, *BERNARD* abovemention'd, and *Eſme*. *Thomas* the Eldeſt ſucceeded his Father *Henry* in his Honours and Titles of Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey* and *Norfolk*, and 13 *Car.* II. was reſtored to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, which Honour upon his Deceaſe without Iſſue, deſcended upon his Brother *Henry* Lord *Howard* of *Caſtleriſing*, and is now continued in the Perſon of his Eldeſt Son *Henry*, the preſent Duke The Arms of this Illuſtrious Family are, Ruby, a bend betwixt ſix Croſs Croſſetts Fitche Pearle, with an Augmentation in the midſt of the Bend on an Eſcutcheon Topaz, a Demi Lyon Rampant (pierc'd through the Mouth with an Arrow) within a double Treſſure Counter Flory, Ruby.

HOWARD (*Henry*) youngeſt Son of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and Brother to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, beheaded in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; was born at *Shoteſham* in *Norfolk*. He was bred in *King's*-College in *Cambridge*, and then in *Trinity*-Hall. Where he became a great and general Scholar; witneſs his large and learned Work, intituled, *A Preſervative againſt the Poiſon of ſuppoſed Prophecies*, and dedicated to Sir *Francis Walſingham*. His Fortune left him by his Father being not great, he lived privately all the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but was at laſt advanced both to Honour and Wealth by King *James* I. who made him Baron of *Marnhill* in *Dorſetſhire*, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and at laſt Knight of the Garter. He was alſo choſen Chancellor of that Univerſity where he had his Education. In Return whereof he founded and endowed no leſs than three Hoſpitals; one for 12 poor Women and a Governour, at *Riſing* in *Norfolk*: Another for 12 poor Men and a Governor, at *Clun* in *Shropſhire*: The third at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, for a Governor and 20 poor Men, of whom eight are to be choſen out of *Shoteſham*, his Birth-place. He died without Iſſue, *June* 15. 1614. and was buried in the ancient Chapel of the Caſtle at *Dover*. I conclude with the Elogy given him in his Days; That he was the Learnedeſt amongſt the Nobility, and the moſt Noble amongſt the Learned.

HOWARD (*Henry*) the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey* and *Norwich*, and Earl-Marſhal of *England*, has inherited all theſe Titles and Dignities upon the Deceaſe of his Father *Henry* the late Duke of *Norfolk*, &c. Of whom more at large under *Bernard Howard*, where you will find the Pedigree of this Noble Family ſtated. He marry'd the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Daughter, by whom he has no Iſſue; and from whom (after he had been married near 20 Years) he procur'd a Divorce in Parliament this preſent Year 1700. *See the Tryal of the Dutcheſs of* Norfolk. He has a Brother, the Lord *Thomas Howard*.

HOWARD (*Henry*) the preſent Earl of *Stafford*, is the Son of *William* the late Viſcount *Stafford*, ſecond Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, who was the Son of *Philip*, the eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*. Which *William*, Knight of the *Bath*, having to Wife a Daughter of *Henry Stafford*, who died without Iſſue, was by King *Charles* I. created Viſcount *Stafford* in 1640. who being found guilty of High Treaſon in the Heat of the Popiſh Plot, *Decemb* 7. 1680. was beheaded upon *Tower-Hill*, *Dec.* 29. following. But the Title was by King *James* II. rais'd to that of Earl in the Perſon of *Henry*, his Son and Heir, the preſent Earl of *Stafford*.

HOWARD (*Philip*) Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, was the eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Nephew of *Henry* his Brother aforeſaid. One thing he is of ſpecial Note for, which is, his being a Patron of Antiquaries and Antiquity. Of whoſe old Pieces he was the greateſt Hoarder in *Europe*, ſetting aſide *Ferdinand de Medicis*; from whom he borrowed many an antick Sculpture, to make up what *Selden* calls *Marmora Arundeliana*. The Lord *Burleigh* ('tis ſaid) had the moſt compleat Library for a Politician; the Lord *Bacon* for a Philoſopher; Mr. *Selden* for an Hiſtorian; Archbiſhop *Uſher* for a Divine; *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton* for a Poet; Mr. *Oughtred* for a Mathematician; Dr. *Hammond* for a Grammarian, or Univerſal Critick; and the Earl of *Arundel* for an Herald, or Antiquary.

HOWARD (*George*) the preſent Earl of *Suffolk*, Brother of *James* the late Earl, is the Grandchild of *Thomas*, ſecond Son to *Thomas* the late Duke of *Norfolk*, who before the Reſtauration of the Title, in 27. *Eliz.* he was by Act of Parliament reſtored in Blood, and in 39. *Eliz.* ſummoned to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Walden*. King *James* I. upon his coming to the Crown, made choice of him for one of his Privy Council, and next Year created him Earl of *Suffolk*. After this he was made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold; and next, Lord Treaſurer. In which great Office he continued ſix Years, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Henry Montague*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King-Bench*. He was alſo Knight of the Garter: And by him was built the ſtately Houſe, called *Audley-End*, near *Walden* in Suffolk. He departed this Life, *An.* 1626. leaving his Eſtate and Title to his eldeſt Son *Theophilus*, the ſecond Earl of *Suffolk*; who was inſtalled Knight of the Garter in the Beginning of King *Charles* I's Reign. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-Heir to *George* Lord *Hume* of *Berwick*, Earl of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*. He died in 1640. and was ſucceeded by *James*, his eldeſt Son. Who dying without Iſſue Male, as did alſo his Brother *Thomas*, the Title and Eſtate fell to *George*, the preſent Earl of *Suffolk*.

HOWARD (*Thomas*,) the preſent Earl of *Berkſhire*, Brother of *Charles* the late Earl, is the Son of *Thomas*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*: So that the Earls of *Berkſhire* are a ſecond Branch of the Houſe of *Suffolk*. *Thomas*, the Father of the preſent Earl, was advanced to that Dignity by King *James* I. who firſt conferred upon him the Titles of Lord *Howard* of *Charlton* and Viſcount *Andover*, and afterwards that of Earl of *Berkſhire*. He was likewiſe inſtalled Knight of the Garter, died in *July*, 1669. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Charles*: Who departing this Life 10 Years after, without Iſſue Male, left his Eſtate and Title to *Thomas*, his next Brother, the preſent Earl of *Berkſhire*.

HOWARD (*Catharine*) Daughter to the Lord *Edmund Howard*, Son to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, was the fifth Wife of King *Henry* VIII. She was Couſin-German to *Ann Bullen*, his ſecond Wife; ſhe was one of the two Queens that were beheaded, and her Incontinency (if all be true) was that which coſt her her Life. Such as deſire to know, in few Words, what became of that King's ſix Wives, may conceive him thus ſpeaking on his Death-bed:

Three Kates, *two* Nans, *and one dear* Jane *I wedded*,
One Spaniſh, *one* Dutch, *and four* Engliſh *Wives*:
From two I was divorc'd, two I beheaded,
One dy'd in Child-bed, and one me ſurvives.

HOWARD (*Charles*) the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*, Son of *Edward* lately deceaſed, is deſcended from *William*, the third Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who was beheaded in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and being reſtored in Blood by Act of Parliament, 1 *Jac.* I. had Iſſue Sir *Philip*, his eldeſt Son; who dying in his Father's Life-time, left his Son Sir *William*, whoſe Son *Charles* ſucceeded next; and having been highly inſtrumental for the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. was in conſideration thereof, created by that King Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, Viſcount *Howard* of *Morpeth*, and Earl of *Carliſle*: He was alſo made one of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. In the Year 1663. the King ſent him in three ſplendid Embaſſies, to the late Czar of *Moſcovy*, *Charles* IX. the preſent King of *Sweden*, and *Frederick* III. the late King of *Denmark*. Some Years after he was ſent again with the ſame Character to the King of *Sweden*, to whom he then carried the Order of the Garter. Afterwards he was made Governor of *Jamaica*, where he continued ſome Years. Being returned from thence, he died, leaving both his Eſtate and Title to his eldeſt Son *Edward*, the late deceaſed Earl of *Carliſle*; ſucceeded by *Charles* his Son, the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*, lately married to a Daughter of the late Earl of *Devon*.

HOWARD (*Francis*) Lord *Effingham*, a Baron of *England*, is the eldeſt Son of the late Sir *Charles Howard* of *Great Bookham* in the County of *Surrey*, Son and Heir to Sir *Francis Howard*, Brother and Heir to Sir *Edward Howard*, Cup-bearer to King *James* I. Son and Heir to *William Howard* of *Lingfield* in *Surrey*, ſecond Son to *William* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Son to *Thomas* the ſecond Duke of *Norfolk* of this Houſe. Which Lord *William* being both valiant and loyal, was ſent twice by King *Henry* VIII. Ambaſſador to the King of *Scots*; and was one of his Attendants to *Calais*, and ſo to *Boulogne*, at ſuch time as he was magnificently received there by *Francis* I. King of *France*. He was alſo ſent Ambaſſador into *France*: From which Embaſſy being newly returned, upon the Diſcovery of the unhappy Deportment of his Niece, Queen *Catharine Howard*, he and his Wife, and the old Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, were all indicted for Miſpriſion of Treaſon, in concealing what they knew of that Queen's Behaviour therein, and condemned to perpetual Impriſonment; but were at length, through

through the King's Favour, enlarged. In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. he was made Deputy of *Calais*: And Queen *Mary* had him in ſuch Eſteem, that in the firſt Year of her Reign he was made by her a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard of Effingham*; and afterwards Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland* and *Wales*, and Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold: In which laſt Office he was continued by Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her coming to the Crown; who employed him in great Places of Truſt, both Civil and Military; and made him Knight of the Garter. To him we owe, in a great meaſure, the Diſcovery of the North-Eaſt Paſſage by Sea to *Archangel* in *Moſcovy*; the Attempt whereof he encouraged very much, both with his Purſe and Countenance. He married twice, and by *Margaret*, his ſecond Wife, had Iſſue (amongſt others) *Charles*, who ſucceeded him, not only in his Honours, but alſo in the Queen's Favour; for he was conſtituted his Succeſſor in the Office of Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold, and (upon the Death of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*) Lord High Admiral of *England*. After the *Spaniſh* Invaſion was over, Her Majeſty, in conſideration of his eminent Services in the Defence of this Realm againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*, in ſacking of *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and deſtroying the *Spaniſh* Fleet there in Port, created him Earl of *Nottingham*, as deſcended from the *Mowbrays*, whereof ſome had been Earls of that County. In the firſt Year of King *James* I. he was made Lord High Steward, for the ſolemnity of that King's Coronation: And the next Year, upon renewing the Commiſſion unto ſeven of the great Lords for the Office of Earl Marſhal, he was conſtituted one of that Number. His next Succeſſor was *Charles*, his ſurviving Son by *Catharine*, his firſt Wife; who left but one Son, alſo *Charles* by Name, the laſt Earl of *Nottingham* of this Family. Upon whoſe deceaſe, his Title of Baron fell to *Francis* the preſent Lord *Effingham*.

HOWARD (*William*) Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*, younger Brother of *Thomas*, who died without Iſſue Male, is the ſecond Son of Sir *Edward Howard*, Knight of the *Bath*; who was the ſeventh Son of *Thomas Howard*, the firſt Earl of *Suffolk* of this Family. So that the *Howards* of *Eſcrick* are the youngeſt Branch of the Houſe of *Suffolk*. Which Sir *Edward* was by King *Charles* I. made a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick* in the County of *York*, by reaſon he had that Lordſhip from his Father the Earl of *Suffolk*. He married *Mary*, a Daughter of *John* Lord *Butler* of *Bramfield* in *Herefordſhire*, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons, *Thomas*, *William* and *Cecil*; beſides *Ann*, his Daughter, who was married to *Charles Howard*, the firſt Earl of *Carliſle* of that Family. He died in *April* 1675, and was buried at the *Savoy* in the *Strand*. To whom ſucceeded *Thomas*, his eldeſt Son; who dying without Iſſue, the Title fell to his next Brother *William*, now Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*.

HOWDEN, a Market Town of *Howden-Wapentake* in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*; which gives Name to the adjacent Territory, from hence called *Howdenſhire*.

HOWSON (*John*) firſt Biſhop of *Oxford*, and afterwards of *Durham*; is famous for his learned Book, treating, in which Caſe a Divorce is lawful; his Sermons againſt Sacrilege, and the Pope's Supremacy; which were enjoined on him by King *James* I. to clear himſelf of the Aſperſion of favouring Popery. He died *Anno* 1631.

HOYE, a Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weſer*, chief of a little Country belonging to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, with the Title of an Earldom. This is alſo the Name of one of the *Orkney*-Iſlands.

HOZIER (*Peter*) of *Provence* in *France*, the King's Councellor and Genealogiſt, Judge and Intendant-General of the Heraldry of *France*; was illuſtrious for his Learning, and prodigious Memory; which was ſuch, that he ſtudied about fifty Years, and ſcarcely ever forgot any thing that he had learned. He died in 1660.

St. HUBERT, Biſhop of *Maeſtricht* and *Liege*, Son of *Bertrand* Duke of *Aquitain*, married *Floribane*, and had Iſſue by her *Floribert*, who ſucceeded him in his Biſhoprick. His delight in Hunting, for which he would neglect Divine Service, was the occaſion of his Converſion, as the Story goeth: For a Stag, having a Crucifix betwixt his horns, appeared to him; and he heard a Voice foretelling his Eternal Damnation, except he ſhould be converted. This happened in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*; or, as others ſay, near the River *Seine*, when he was ſtill at Court. However, he reſolved to become a Church-man, and went to *Rome*, where Pope *Sergius* I. made him Biſhop of *Maeſtricht*, after *Lambert's* Death. His Veneration for *Lambert*, his Predeceſſor, who was buried at *Liege*, obliged him to remove the Biſhop's See to that little Borough, which is become ſince one of the moſt powerful Cities of *Lower Germany*. This See had formerly been removed from *Tongres* to *Maeſtricht*, and *Hubert* transferred it to *Liege*, which he begun to enlarge with new Buildings; and giving the Name of City unto it, he ordered its Seal to be St. *Lambert's* Image with this Inſcription, *Sancta Legio, Romanæ Eccleſiæ filia*; that is, *The holy* Liege, *the* Roman *Church's Daughter*: Therefore he was called by ſome. The Founder, and firſt Biſhop of *Liege*, tho of this Biſhoprick, as a continuation of that of *Tongres* and *Maeſtricht*, he was the Thirtieth. He died in 727, or, as others ſay, in 730, and about 100 Years after his Death, by the Order of a Council held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, his Body was removed to a famous Monaſtery of St *Benedict*, in *Ardenna*-Foreſt, named *Ardam*, and that Place has kept ever ſince the Name of St. *Hubert*. Thither are all thoſe carried that have been bitten by mad Dogs, or other mad Creatures; and their Foreheads being cut, a little piece of this Prelate's Stole is ſhut up in the Inciſion, which after cures them, if we may believe ſome currant Reports, which alſo inform us, That all this Biſhop's Relations have the Faculty of healing Madneſs; as it is reported, that the Falling-ſickneſs is cured by St. *Martin's* Poſterity. But *Moreri* brands theſe things with Superſtition. *Thiers Traité des ſuperſtitions.*

HUBERT *de Burgo*, Lord Chamberlain to King *John*, and Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; famous in our Chronicles for defending the Caſtle of *Dover* valiantly, againſt *Lewis* the French King's Son; and defeating alſo, in a Sea-Fight, a new ſupply of Soldiers that were ſent him.

HUDSON (*Henry*) one of our great Navigators, who, in 1609, was ſent to the North Parts of *America*, in order to find out a ſhorter Paſſage that way to the *Eaſt-Indies*. 'Tis from him that *Hudſon's-Streights* and *Bay* are denominated, which he diſcovered *An.* 1612. The firſt called a *Streight*, not for the Narrowneſs of it, for it is of a large Extent, but as a Paſſage leading into the *Bay*. The *Streight* runs from Eaſt to Weſt, North of *Eſtotiland*, or *Terra di Laborador*; and the *Bay* runs Southward from it, to the very Borders of *Canada*, or *New France*.

HUDSON's *Streights*: See *Hudſon* (*Henry*.)

HUDWICKWALDT, a City or Town in the Province of *Helſing*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Province of *Middlepad*.

HUED-EL BARBAR, a great River of *Barbary* in *Africa*, whoſe Fountain is in the great *Atlas*, near *Lorbus*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. It runs with ſo many windings and turnings through thoſe Mountains, that Travellers going from *Bone* to *Tunis*, muſt croſs it 25 times without Bridges and Boats. It abounds in Coral, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea near the Haven of *Tabuic*. *Marmol.*

HUESCA, a Town of *Arragon*, on the River *Iuela*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Terragona*, and now to *Saragoſſa*. It was formerly called *Oſca Illergetum*; and is different from *Hueſca*, a Kingdom of *New Caſtile*. The Council of *Hueſca* was held in 598. Read the XIVth Volume of the Councils of the *Louvre*-Edition.

HUGH *de Balſham*, Biſhop of *Ely* in the XIIIth Century, took the Name of *Balſham*, an ancient Village in *Cambridgeſhire*, where he was born, according to the Cuſtom of Clergy-Men in that Age. He founded *Peter-Houſe* in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, beſtowing ſome Lands upon it, which are ſince much augmented by other Benefactors. This foundation he finiſhed, *An.* 1284. and died in 1286. having ſate 28 Years in the See. *Peter-houſe* is ſaid to be the firſt built College in *England*, but not firſt endowed.

HUGH *Capet*, Count of *Paris* and *Orleans*, Duke, and afterwards King of *France*, was the Son of *Hugh the Great*; who dying, left him under the Protection of *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*. They deſcended by the Males from *Pepin the Great*, by the Count *Childebrand*, and by the Females from *Clovis*. *Lothaire* K. of *France*, pleaſed with this *Hugh's* Prudence and Generoſity, gave him in 960 the Dukedom of *France*, with the Earldom of *Paris* and *Poitou*. When he was dying, he recommended to him his Son *Lewis* V. named *The Lazy*; who dying 15 or 16 Months after his Father, *Hugh Capet*, being beloved by the *French*, was proclaimed King at *Noyon*, and crowned at *Rheims*, *An.* 987. *Charles* I. Duke of *Lorrain*, Son of *Lewis* IV. called *D'Outre Mer*, was the only Man left of the Royal Blood of *France*; but his Love for the *Germans*, and the Homage he had payed the Emperor, made him odious to the *French*. So endeavouring to recover his Right, he was taken at *Laon*, and ſent to *Orleans* by *Hugh*, who by his Prudence pacified the Kingdom. Six Months after his Coronation, he aſſociated his Son *Robert* to the Crown, and they governed conjointly till *An.* 997. that he died. He was named *Capet* for his good Head-piece, as ſome Authors ſay; and was the Head of the Third Race of the Kings of *France*, named *The Capetians*. His Piety got him the Title of *Defender of the Church*; and his Prudence the Title of *Reflorer of the State*. Read the Authors of the *French* Hiſtory, quoted by *Du Cheſne*, *Dragon*, *&c.* See *Charles* I. Duke of *Lorrain*, and *Childebrand*.

HUGH, Earl and Marquis of *Provence*, King of *Arles*, and afterwards of *Italy*. The *Italians* being weary of *Rodolphus* crowned him; but having reigned 20 Years, he was forſaken by his Subjects, becauſe of his ill Conduct; for he had married *Marozia*, his Siſter-in-Law, and pluck'd out his Brethren's Eyes, *&c.* He went back into *Provence*, *An.* 940. and died a Year after in a Monaſtery. *Lothaire*, his Son, was alſo King of *Italy*. *Luitprand. lib.* 4. *&* 5. *Flodoard in Chron.*

HUGH, called *the Abbot*, *the White*, and *the Great*, Duke of *France* and *Burgundy*, Earl of *Paris*, &c. Son of *Robert* III. famous in the Hiſtory of *France*. He endeavoured to call in *Lewis D'Outremer*, whom he met at *Boulogne*, and cauſed him to be crowned at *Laon*. He aſſiſted *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*, againſt his rebellious Subjects. Afterwards he joined the King againſt the ſame Duke; and took the Duke's part again, whom he obliged in 945 to ſet the King at liberty. *Lewis* being reconciled to him, made him Duke of *Burgundy* and *Aquitain*: So without Scepter he reigned above 20 Years, lov'd by ſome, fear'd by others, and admired by all. He died at *Paris* in 956, leaving, by his laſt Wife, *Haduvige* or *Avoie*, *Hugh Capet* King of *France*, before-mentioned; *Othon* and *Eudes*, and two Daughters. He was ſurnamed *the White*, for his Complexion; *the Great*, for his Power and Stature; and *the Abbot*, for holding the Abbies of St. *Den-*

nys.

nys, St. *Germain des Prez*, and St. *Martin* of *Tours*. *Hodoard. in Chron. &c.*

HUGH, called *the Baſtard*, Natural Son of *Lothaire* King of *Lorrain*, by *Valdrade*, invited the *Normans* into *France*, ravaged *Lorrain*, and plagued the Nation. *Charles the Fat* put out his Eyes in 885, and confined him to the Monaſtery of St. *Gall*, and thence ſent him to *Prum*, where he died.

HUGH, Biſhop of *Die*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Lyons* the Pope's Legate, one of the moſt illuſtrious Prelates of the XIth Century, was Preſident in eight Councils held in ſeveral Places. He died about 1106. *Baronius in Annal.*

HUGH, of St. *Victor* of *Saxony*. A regular Canon of St. *Auſtin*, was called *a ſecond Auſtin*, becauſe of his great Wit and Learning. He compoſed many Books, and died in 1139. *Pleſſis Mornay*, and other Proteſtant Authors, cite him, as an enemy to *Tranſubſtantiation*.

HUGUENOTS, a Nick-name given to the *French* Calviniſts, by the Papiſts: Some ſay, from *Hugos-Gate*, in the City of *Tours*, where they uſed to meet at firſt; or from King *Hugo*'s Ghoſt, which was ſaid to appear often by Night in that Town, becauſe they met in the Night. But *Charles* IX. forbad this Name by an Edict. *Hoffman.*

HUGUES (*William*) Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, born at *Pajols* in *Languedoc*, employed by *Henry the Great*, in ſeveral Negotiations in *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, died in 1648. He was very ſerviceable in the Match of *Elizabeth* of *France* with the King of *Spain*; and of the Princeſs *Henrietta Catharine*, with *Charles* I. of *England*, whither he accompanied her, and was ſo acceptable to King *James* I. that *Morery* ſays, he gave him leave to Confirm 10000 *Roman* Catholicks. *St. Marth. Chorier.*

HUGUES *de St. Cher*, Cardinal, flouriſhed in the XIIIth Age, and is much eſteemed for his Commentaries on, and Concordance of the Bible. He was born in *Provence*.

HULL, the Name of a Town and River in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The River, which gives Name to the Town, runs from North to South into the *Humber*. The Town, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, is ſeated upon the Weſt Bank of the River, and on the North-ſide of the *Humber*, about 12 Miles from the *Spurn-head*, where the *Humber* diſimbogues it ſelf into the Sea. This is one of the chief Places in the whole County of *York*, tho' of no great Antiquity. It was built by *Edward* I. and by him called *Kingſton*. He made the Harbour to it, and granted the Town a Charter, with ſuch Privileges as made it quickly flouriſh. A large Town to this day, tho' containing but two Pariſh Churches. Graced with fair Buildings, and well-adorn'd Streets, beſides a Key and Cuſtom-houſe by the Water-ſide; and ſo well fortified with Walls, Ditches, Forts, and a Caſtle, that it is look'd upon as one of the ſtrongeſt Holds in the Kingdom. 'Tis a Borough-Town, and a County of it ſelf. Its chief Magiſtrate from a Warden, became a Bailiff, and from a Bailiff, a Mayor, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. Here King *Charles* I. laid up a Magazine of Arms and Ammunition for the North in 1642. But when the King came to take Poſſeſſion of it, Sir *John Hotham*, then Governor, traiterouſly deny'd him Enterance, and his Conduct was juſtified by the rebellious Parliament. *Robert Pierpont*, Baron of *Holm*, and Viſcount *Newark*, was created Earl of *Kingſton upon Hull* by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1628. To whom ſucceeded in 43, *Henry Pierpont* his Son, and next to him *Evelyn*, the preſent Earl of *Kingſton*.

HULST, in the Earldom of *Flanders*. The chief Town of the Country of *Waes*, four Leagues from *Ghent* and *Antwerp*, under the *Dutch*, and well fortified.

HUMA, or UMA, a Town of *Sweden*, at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name, which gives denomination to the adjacent part of *Lapland*, which is called *Uma Lapmark*. *Baudr.*

HUMAGO CISSA, an Iſland near *Iſtria* in *Italy*.

HUMAIN SIGA, a City of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

HUMBEI, or HUMBLE, Lat. *Domelia*, a ſmall River in *Hantſhire*, which has its Source near *Buſhwaltham*; and taking its courſe by *Rotely*, forms the Haven called *Humble Haven*, Eaſt of St. *Andrew*'s Caſtle, over-againſt the *Iſle of Wight*.

HUMBER, a large River that parts *Yorkſhire* from *Lincolnſhire*. This River has no Spring of her own, but is a compound, or rather the Mouth of ſeveral Rivers joined in one ſtream, called *the Humber*. The chief place ſeated upon it, is *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Barton* on the other ſide in *Lincolnſhire*, where it is of a great breadth, and widens it ſelf more and more, till it falls into the Sea.

HUMBERT I. of that Name, Dauphin of *Viennois*, of the Family *de la Tour du Pin*, maintained a War againſt *Savoy*, and was eſteemed by all the Princes of his time. He died in the *Carthuſian* Habit in 1307. *John* his Son ſucceeded him. *Du Cheſne hiſt. de Dauph.*

HUMBERT II. Dauphin, ſucceeded his Brother *Guigues* XII. killed in 1333. *John*, Son of *Humbert* I. was their Father. *Humbert* II. had by *Mary de Baux*, *Andrew*; but playing with him at a Palace-window at *Grenoble*, he let the Child fall down into the River *Iſere*. He was afterwards declared General of a *Croiſade*, againſt the Infidels, but had no ſucceſs; for he was a Man of no great Conduct, tho' courageous. At his return, he gave *Dauphiné* to *Philip de Valois* in 1343, which Gift was confirmed in 1349, on condition, That the Eldeſt Sons of *France* ſhould be called *Dauphins*. Afterwards he retired into a *Dominican* Monaſtery, and turn'd Monk in 1351. After which he was made Prieſt, and then Patriarch of *Alexandria*, Prior of the *Dominicans* at *Paris*, and Perpetual Adminiſtrator of the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, and died at *Clermont* in *Auvergne* in 1354. *Du Cheſne hiſt. des Dauphins.*

HUMBERT I. ſurnamed *White-hands*, Count of *Maurienne* and *Savoy*. Reigned about 1021 or 1025, and founded the Royal Houſe of *Savoy*. Some Hiſtorians derive his Pedigree from *Boſon* King of *Provence*, others from *Hugues* of *Italy*; others from the ancient Earls of *Macon*, or from the Marquiſſes of *Ivre*; others, as Mr. *Guichenon*, from *Beroald* of *Saxony*; others from the Emperor *Lewis*, &c. See *Savoy*. He died in 1048, and left by *Ancille* or *Hancille*, *Amedeus* I. *Odo* who ſucceeded his Brother *Amedeus*, and a Daughter. *Paradin* and *Guichenon hiſt. de Savoy.*

HUMBERT II. of *Savoy*, ſucceeded his Father *Amedeus* II in 1095. He inlarged his Dominions, went into the *Holy Land*, and died in 1103. He left *Amedeus* III. who ſucceeded him. *Guichenon hiſt. de Savoy.*

HUMBERT III. Duke of *Savoy*, named *the Saint*, ſucceeded his Father *Amedeus* III. had War with the Princes of *Dauphiné*, and took part with Pope *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Frederick* I. He died in 1188, and left, by his third Wife, *Beatrice Thomas*, who ſucceeded him. *Guichenon hiſt. de Savoy.*

HUMBERT, call'd by others *Hubert*, was, for his Learning and Abilities, made a Cardinal, by Pope *Leo* IX. and ſent as his Legate to *Conſtantinople*. 'Tis ſaid, he drew up the Form of Abjuration made by *Berengarius*, at a Council held at *Rome* in 1059. *Humbert* wrote ſeveral Treatiſes againſt the Greek Church, as *De Azymo & Fermentato*, An Anſwer to the Monk *Nicetas*, &c. *Lanfranc in Lib. de Corp. & Sang. Domini. Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt cap.* 150.

HUMBLED, a Religious Order, founded by ſome Gentlemen of *Milan*; who returning from the Captivity, wherein they had been kept by the Emperor *Conrade*; or, as others ſay, by *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, in 1162, liv'd in Community under the Rules of St. *Benedict*, which Congregation was approved by the Pope. And in the laſt Century, *Charles Borromee* their Protector, perceiving many Abuſes amongſt them, as ninety Monaſteries, containing not above 170 Religious Perſons, endeavoured to reform them, but was ſhot at by one *Hierom Donat*, ſurnamed *Farira*, at the inſtigation of the Order; which attempt cauſed *Pius* V. to aboliſh it in 1570. *Spon. An. C* 1199. *Thuan. lib.* 50. *Godeau lib.* 1.

HUME, or HUME-CASTLE, in *Scotland*, not far from the Borders. Gariſoned in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. by the *Engliſh*, who annoyed the Neighbourhood by their Excurſions: But the *Scots*, obſerving that the Caſtle was but carelelly guarded by Night, got up to the top of a Rock, where the confidence of the unacceſſibleneſs of the place, made thoſe within leſs watchful; and ſo killing the Centinels, they ſurprized the Caſtle. There is alſo a Caſtle of that Name in *Ulſter*, a Province of *Ireland*.

HUME, the Name of a Barony, and ſtrong Caſtle of *Berwickſhire*, or the County of the *Mers* in *Scotland*; the Seat of an Ancient Noble Family, which aſſumed it for Surname, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times; being, originally, a Branch of the Earl of *March*'s Family, *vide* MARCH. The Lord *Hume* was the *Primary* Lord Baron of *Scotland*, by the Right of the Heireſs of the Lord *Lendall*, which ſee. The Family of *Hume* became very potent and numerous, having many conſiderable Branches. Two Lords of *Hume* were in the Times of King *James* III. and King *James* IV. *Great Chamberlains* of *Scotland*, an Office of High Power and Grandeur, and *Lord Wardens* of the three Marches of *Scotland*; the Family being *Hereditary Wardens* of the Eaſt March, until the Kingdoms came under one King. It continued in the Rank of Lords, till *Alexander* was created Earl of *Hume*, by K. *James* VI. when he came to the Crown of *England*. This King, ſpeaking of the Power of the *Scots* Nobility, uſed to ſay, That albeit many of them had great followings of Men, yet he had obſerved none, who upon his Call could, in 24 hours time, bring 1200 Horſemen, well Armed and Mounted, to the Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*, the ordinary place of his Court, in the City of *Edinburgh*, ſave the Lord *Hume* only. There are, beſides the Earl of *Hume*, Nobility of that Surname, the Earl of *Dunbar*: *Vide* DUNBAR. And the Lord *Polwarth*: *Vide* POLWARTH.

HUNAIM, a Sea Port of *Barbary*, W. from *Oran*, and fourteen Miles from *Tremeſen*. It was built by the *Africans*. Hath a ſmall Haven, ſecured by two Turrets, and a high and beautiful Wall next the Haven. It was the chief Port of the Kingdom of *Tremeſen*, after *Oran* was taken by the *Spaniards*, and much frequented by the *Venetians* and *Genoeſe* for Cotton, Linen, *&c.* The Houſes are ſtately, each having a fountain, and plenty of Bowers made by their Vines. The adjacent Fields abound with Cherries, Peaches, Figs, Olives, and other Fruits. *Leo Africanus.*

HUNDESFELDA, a Town of *Sileſia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weida*, in the Dutchy of *Olſnen*, a German League from *Uratiſlavia* to the Eaſt. Memorable for the defeat of the Emperor *Henry* V. by *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland* in 1109. *Baudr.*

HUNERIC, HONORIC, or UGNERIC, King of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, ſucceeded his Father *Genſeric* in 476. He was an *Arian*, and very cruel to the Orthodox. He baniſhed in all 4966 Churchmen, and put near 400000 Perſons to death very barbarouſly, at the Inſtigation of the *Arian* Biſhops: *The death* his Brother, and his Children, the Patriarch of the *Arians*, and all thoſe whom he ſuſpected were the Victims of his Cruelty. He died *An.* 485. eaten up with Worms that came out of all Parts of his Body, as *Victor Uticenſis* ſaith. *Gregory of Tours* writes, that being frantick, he eat up his own Hands. And *Iſidorus* adds, that his Entrails came out of his Body, and that he ended [illegible]

whose Sect he would have eſtabliſh'd by ſo many Maſſacres. *Greg. de Tours, lib. 2. cap. 3. Hiſt.*

HUNGARY, an Elective Kingdom of *Europe*, now partly under the *Turks*, and partly under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, that has made it almoſt Hereditary. It lies between the 39th. and 47th. Degree of Longitude, and from the 45th. to the 49th. of Northern Latitude.

Its Names, Bounds, Diviſions, Lakes and Mountains.

This Kingdom, part of the ancient *Pannonia*, is called *Magiar*, by the *Turks*; *Wiergieska*, by the *Sclavonians*; *Hungarland*, by the *Germans*; *Onberia*, by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, and *Hongrie* and *Hungarie*, by the *French* and *Engliſh*. 'Tis bounded by *Tranſilvania* on the Eaſt, by *Poland* and *Ruſſia* on the North, by *Moravia*, *Auſtria* and *Styria* on the Weſt, and by *Servia* and *Boſna* on the South. It is ſquare, and its four Corners front the four Parts of the World. 'Tis divided into High and Low *Hungary*, the High is beyond the *Danube*, towards *Poland* and *Tranſilvania*; the Low is on the other ſide of the *Danube*. There were formerly above 77 Earldoms, and now there are not above 60 in it. The chief Rivers are, the *Danube*, the *Drave*, the *Save*, the *Teys* or *Tibiſk*, of which, 'tis commonly ſaid, that two Parts are Water, and the third Fiſh; the *Raab*, the *Vag*, the *Gran*, the *Sarvihze*, &c. The higheſt Mountains, are *Cratach* or *Carpathian*, Mountains towards *Poland* and *Tranſilvania*. The richeſt are betwixt *Buda* and *Strigonia*.

The Towns, Countries and Inhabitants.

Buda, is the chief Town of *Hungary*. The Air is unhealthful, chiefly to Strangers; ſo that it is not ſafe to encamp in one place above a Month; and it breeds abundance of Vermin. The Waters, except that of the *Danube*, are not good; and the Author *de Mirabilibus Hungariæ* obſerves, That there are ſome Springs whoſe Water is Mortal, increaſing and decreaſing with the Moon, and is quite dried up when the Moon is full. There are alſo ſome Springs which change Wood to Stone, and Iron to Mud, whence is afterwards made the beſt Copper; hot in Winter, frozen in Summer. Others whoſe Water is ſowriſh and ſalt. They have alſo Baths and Medicinal Waters. In the Country of *Zolen* there is alſo a Gulph, whoſe Peſtilential Vapours kill the very Birds that fly over it. There are many Salt, Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron Mines. The Soil is very fruitful, ſo that 'tis thought, *Hungary* could ſupply all *Europe* with Corn. The Paſture Grounds are wonderfully good, and there is ſuch plenty of Fowls, Fiſhes, Veniſon and Cattle, that Country People live commonly on Wild Boars and Stags; a Thouſand Carps have been ſold under eight Shillings, and more than 80000 Oxen have been driven, in one Year, out of *Hungary* to *Vienna*. The *Hungarians*, are good Soldiers, but cruel, proud, revengeful; and ſo divided amongſt themſelves, that it is no wonder, if they be expoſed to the *Barbarians*. They ſpeak all kind of Languages, and chiefly Latin, which is familiar to them. The Gentlemen are very Noble and Great lovers of Horſes, Hunting and Feaſting. They hate the *Germans*, though the Nobles ſeem to ſtick to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to ſave themſelves from the Oppreſſions of the *Turks*, who value a Peaſant as much as a Gentleman. Their greateſt ſtrength conſiſts in Light-horſe, which are called *Huſſars*, and their Foot Soldiers *Heiduques*.

Their Government and Religion.

Julius Cæſar, was the firſt *Roman* that attacked *Hungary*, and *Trajanus* ſubdued it. The *Goths* afterwards took it, and this Kingdom became a Prey to the *Huns* and *Lombards*, who were turned out of it by the *Hongres*, a People of *Scythia*, who lived moſtly on Blood. Thoſe that ſpeak of *Hungary*, reckon *Balamer* or *Balamber*, among its Kings. They reckon alſo *Aptar*, and the two Brothers, *Bleda* kill'd in 444, and *Attila*, named *the Plague of God*, who died *An.* 453, having left ſeveral Remains of his Expeditions into others Parts of *Europe*, with his *Huns* (who were *Scythians* mixt with *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Avares* and *Alans*) as *Huningen*, *Hunaldſtein*, and many other places of *Germany*, beginning with the Word *Hun*. *Attila*'s Children, by their Diviſions, loſt their Father's Conqueſts. About 744, the *Huns* made another Incurſion into *Pannonia*, now *Hungary*, under one *Alme*, who had *Arphad* for Succeſſor. Theſe gave the name to *Hungary*. *Zoltan* deſcended from *Arphad*, is ſaid to have been *Toxis*'s Father, who begot *Geiza*, Father to St. *Stephen*, Crowned in 1000 or 1 2 3, by whom begins the Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of *Hungary*. Since that, they were peaceably governed by their own Kings, until *Lewis the Great's* Death, whoſe Daughter and Heireſs married *Sigiſmond* of *Luxembourg*, Emperor, but his Government being not liked, they called in *Charles Duras* King of *Naples*, and *Stephen Vayvode* of *Tranſilvania*, combined with *Bajazet* I. Emperor of the *Turks*. Thus *Hungary*'s Misfortunes began, and ſince 1394, it has almoſt all along been the Seat of War, and became a Prey to the *Turks*, chiefly under *Amurath*, *Solyman*, &c. This Elective Kingdom, is almoſt made Hereditary, ſince the death of *Lewis the Young*, killed at the Battel of *Mohacs* in 1526. At which time, the *Turks* rifled *Buda*, and burnt the Library of *Matthias*. *John de Zapol*, Earl of *Scepus*, was ſaluted King by part of the *Hungarians*, and *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, by the other part, but the laſt carried it. The Clergy, the Barons, the Nobles, and the Royal and Free-Towns, make four Bodies or States. In 1687, when *Joſeph* the Emperor's Son was Crown'd King of *Hungary*, the States conſented that the Crown ſhould be Hereditary in the *Auſtrian* Family, and gave up an Article of the Declaration of King *Andrew*, by vertue of which, each of the three States had a Right to oppoſe the King, when he contraven'd the Laws of the Kingdom, without being reputed Offenders, for taking up Arms and not ſubmitting to his Orders. Now the States, (ſays the Author of Count *Tekeley*'s Life) by relaxing upon this Article, made the King abſolute Maſter of the Goods and Lives of the *Hungarians*. Memoirs of Count *Tekeley*, *Lib.* 3. p. 81. Their Religion is as different, as their Manners fantaſtical. Roman Catholicks, Proteſtants of all Communions, beſides *Jews* and *Mahometans* live there. The *Hungarians* were converted to Chriſtianity by *Giſle*, St. *Henry*'s Siſter, married to their King St. *Stephen*.

Authors that ſpeak of Hungary.

The Chief are, *Bonfinius*, *Æneas Sylvius*, *Goretius*, *Shodel*, *Peter Ranzan*, *Theuet*, and *Paul Jove* in *Matt. Corv.* and *Huniad.* The Emperor has lately re-taken great part of what the *Turks* did poſſeſs in *Hungary*. The States are to meet once in three Years, according to the Laws of the Country; and they have Right to Elect the Palatine, who by the Laws of the Land, is to be a *Hungarian*, and has the whole direction of the War and Judicature. Nevertheleſs, *Croatia*, Dependent of *Hungary*, has a Vice-Roy, who has as much Authority as the Palatine. *Styria* has alſo a peculiar Governor. The Inhabitants are more inclined to War than Trading, or Arts. The Nobles are only ſtately in their Gardens and Baths, and provided their Palaces be large, they care not how ill furniſhed they be. There are two Archbiſhopricks, *viz. Strigonia* and *Colonitz*, and 16 Biſhopricks, five under that of *Strigonia*, eight, whoſe Biſhops are ſuffragan, to *Colonitz*, and three under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro* in *Dalmatia*. The Arch-Duke *Joſeph*, the Emperor's Son, was Crowned King of *Hungary* in 1687. And in caſe the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſhould fail, the Branch of *Spain* is to ſucceed to the Crown. The moſt remarkable things at the Coronation of the Arch-Duke *Joſeph* (their 50th. King from St. *Stephen*, who begun his Reign *An.* 1000.) were that 10 *Hungarian* Lords went before him, each carrying a Standard repreſenting the 10 Provinces which depend on that Crown. The Arch-Duke made an open Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Faith, then was covered with St. *Stephen*'s Royal Cloak, and had the Crown put on his Head, he taking an Oath to preſerve the Privileges of the Kingdom. Mounting his Horſe afterwards, he rode full Career to another Theatre, where, taking his Cimitar in his hand, he made four Croſſes therewith, toward the four Corners of the World; to ſignify, that he would defend the Kingdom of *Hungary* againſt all its Enemies.

HUNGERFORD, a Market-Town of *Kentburg* Hundred, in the S. W. parts of *Barkſhire*. It borders upon *Wiltſhire*, ſeated upon the S. E. of the River *Kennet*; chiefly noted for the excellency of its Trouts and Cray-fiſh.

HUNIADES (*John Corvin*) Vayvode of *Tranſilvania*, General of *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary*'s Armies, was one of the beſt Captains of his time, and fought bravely againſt the *Turks*, beating them in 1442, and 43, and forcing them to retire from before *Belgrade*, after ſeven Months Siege. He was at the Battel of *Verna*, ſo fatal to Chriſtianity, where *Ladiſlaus* was killed in 1644. Afterwards, he was made Governor of *Hungary*, and his Name became ſo formidable to the *Turks*, that their very Children could not hear it without trembling. They called him commonly *Janeus Lain*, that is, *John the Wicked*. He was over-come by the *Turks*, the 17th. 18th. and 19th. of *October* in 1448. However, he hindred the taking of *Belgrade*, beſieged by *Mahomet* II. in 1458, and died the ſame Year at *Zemplen*. 'Tis reported, That he would never Receive the Communion in his own Chamber, but went to Church to receive it, ſaying, That he did not deſerve ſuch an Honour from the King of Kings. *Mahomet* II. was much troubled at his Death, called him, *The greateſt Soldier in the World*; and eſteemed himſelf Unfortunate, that there was no other perſon of his Figure left, againſt whom he might recover the Glory which he had loſt. Pope *Calixtus* III. wept; and all Chriſtendom was afflicted when he died. *Thuroſius in Chron. Hungar. Æneas Sylvius. Europe*, &c.

HUNNANBY, a Market-Town of *Dickering Wapentake*, in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

HUNNIBALDUS an Author living in the time of King *Clovis* the Great. He wrote a Hiſtory of the *Francks* and *Gauls*, which he collected out of ſeveral Memoirs of the *Druids*; but this Work, which *Tritheimius* has abridg'd in Twelve Books, is undoubtedly ungenuine. *Pontanus de Origine Francorum. Cluver. lib.* 3. *Antiq. Germ.* &c.

HUNNINGEN, a *German* Village, a quarter of a League below *Baſle* in *Swiſſerland*, ſituated on the *Rhine*, where the *French* have lately erected a ſtrong Caſtle, which gives Umbrage of Jealouſie to the *Cantons* of *Swiſſerland*. *Baudr.* This Fort is a *Pentagon*, with Lodgings for 3 or 4000 Men. The Baſtions have all Orilons, and in the middle of them is a void ſpace, with a Magazine ſo ſtrongly Vaulted, that it is proof againſt Bombs. The Ramparts are ſtrongly faced, and there is a large Ditch before the

Courtin; and in the middle of the Ditch, there runs all along, a Horn-work, which is but 10 or 12 Foot high; and from the bottom of the Rampart, to the Horn-work, there is a Vault to convey Men for its Defence. Before this Horn-work, there is a Half-Moon, in which there is a Ditch, which cuts the Half-Moon in an Angle, and makes one Half-Moon within another. Beyond that, there is a Counterscarp 12 Foot above the Water, with a Glacis designed, but not finished. There is also, another great Horn-work, whose out-parts run a great way toward *Basle*. Here is also, a Bridge over the *Rhine*, lodged partly on an Island, which is also fortified by a Horn-work. The Buildings of this Fort, are very handsome, and the Square within capable of 4000 Men. There is a Cavalier on one or two of the Bastions, and Half-Moons before each; so that, when finished, it will be one of the strongest Places in *Europe*, being Seated in a great Plain, and commanded by no Rising-ground. *Burnet* p. 14. *Lett.* 5.

HUNNOCURIA, HUNNICURIA, or HONNECOURT, a little Town of *Picardy* in *France*, on the River *Scheld*, three Leagues from *Cambray*. Here was a fierce Battel betwixt the *French* and the *Spaniards*, An. 1642.

HUNNORUM-TRACTUS, or HUNDSRUCK, a *German* Country, in which the Elector *Palatine*, *Tiers*, and Landtgrave of *Hesse*, and Prince of *Baden* have each a Share. *Coblentz* and *Baccharach* are amongst its most noted Places. *Baudrand.*

HUNQUANG: Some reckon him among the Emperors of *China*, after *Zunchin*'s Death, in 1624. whilst the *Tartars* were conquering the Empire. He resisted those *Barbarians* some time; but being taken in 1645. he was strangled in the City of *Pekin*, having not reigned a whole Year. *Jesuit. Martin. Histoire de la Guerre des Tartares contre La Chine.*

HUNS, Lat. *Hunni*, People, inhabiting about the Marshes of *Meotis*, who left their Country, and setled in *Pannonia*. Their King *Attila*, who named himself *The Plague of God*, led them into *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*; where *Merovius* and *Aetius*, General of the *Romans*, defeated them, and killed 200000 of his Army, *An.* 450. After this loss they retired into *Pannonia*, and defended themselves there until the *Hongres*, the very same sort of People, came out of *Scythia*, and dispossessed them in *Charles the Fat*'s Reign. *Ammian. Marcellin.* saith, That they were continually on Horse-back, whether Eating, Sleeping or Trading. *Agathias*, *Claudian*, *Lib.* 1. *in Russ.* *Hoffman* adds, That following a Stag through the Marshes, they found the Way into *Scythia*, and, like a Deluge, over-ran the *Scythians*, the *Alans*, *Ostro-Goths* and *Visi-Goths*; putting them to flight by the very Terrour of their Countenances. They destroyed also *Italy*, and great part of *France*, till defeated by *Merovius* the *French* King, and *Aetius* the *Roman*, under *Attila*, in 450. as abovesaid. They were altogether unlearned, and knew not so much as the Names of Letters; and used to divine by the Entrails and Veins of Beasts. *Hoffman.*

HUNTCLIFFE, a noted Place on the Coast of *Yorkshire*, where the *Seals* sleep, and sun themselves in great Numbers, one of them being always observed to keep Watch, and on the Approach of any Man, either to throw a Stone down from the Rock where he lies, or fall into the Water with a great Noise, as if he designed a Signal to the rest; who thereupon return to the Sea, throwing with their hinder Feet such a Cloud of Sand, Gravel, or Stones, as gives their Pursuers a Repulse. But they are not so much afraid of Women: So that they are often taken by Men in Womens Habit. In that same place are found many yellow and red Stones, and others covered with a rough Crust, which in smell and taste resembles Copperas, Nitre and Brimstone. Here are also abundance of Marquesites, resembling Brass. *Camb. Brit. Pag.* 720.

HUNTINGTON, Lat. *Huntingtonia*, the chief Town of *Huntingtonshire*, is 43 Miles North-by-West from *London*; a pretty Town, pleasantly seated upon the Banks of the River *Ouse*. This Town was formerly so large and populous as to consist of 15 Parishes, now reduced to three. 'Tis still however a good Place for Inland Trade, well inhabited and frequented, as being a Thorow fare for Travellers to and from the North. Here are yet to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Castle, built by King *Edward the Elder*, and an Abbey, founded here by *Maud* the Empress and *Eadface Loveloft*. Noted besides for the Title of Earl it has given to several Families since the *Norman* Conquest; amongst which were several Kings and Princes of *Scotland*. The same is now enjoyed by the Right Honourable *Theophilus Hastings* Earl of *Huntington*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE, Lat. *Huntingtoniensis Comitatus*, is an In-land County of *England*, surrounded with *Northampton*, *Bedford* and *Cambridgeshire*; so small in extent, that it hardly stretches 20 Miles out right, though measured to the most Advantage. The whole is divided into four Hundreds, wherein are 29 Parishes, and six Market Towns. The Inhabitants were called *Iceni* by the *Romans*: The Country part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, in the *Heptarchy*; and is now part of the Diocess of *Lincoln*. This was formerly a very Woody Country, generally flat, only in some Places it rises into little Hills. It afforded excellent Game for Hunting, whence it was called *Huntingtonshire*; but in the Beginning of *Henry* II's Reign it was disforested. The little Hills are best for Corn, as the Valleys are for Pasture; but in the East part, towards *Cambridgeshire*, 'ti something troubled with Fens. The 4th. part of that Country was Abbey-Land. Amongst its Buildings of chief Note are *Kimbolton-Castle*, and *Hinching-Brook*; the first belonging to the Earl of *Manchester*, the last (in which is one of the most stately Rooms in *England*) to the Earl of *Sandwich*. Near *St. Niots* is a Village called *Little Weston*, with two Fountains not far asunder; the one sweet, being the Dimness of the Eyes; and the other brackish, good against Scabs and Leprosie. *Huntington* is the only Place of the County which sends Parliament-Men, besides the two Knights of the Shire.

HUNTLY-NABB, a Place upon the Coast of *Yorkshire*, bounding with craggy Rocks, at the Roots of which lie Stones of different Sizes, as round as Globes, resembling Bullets for great Ordnance; which being broke, within them are found many Serpents, enwrapped round like a Wreath, but without Heads. *Camb. Brit. pag.* 721.

HUQUANG, a Province of *China*, almost in the Middle of the other Provinces. The River *Kiang* divides it into *Northern* and *Southern*. The *Chinese* name it also *Jumichiti*; that is, *The Country of Fish and Rice*; because it abounds with them. They named *China's Granary*; and their Proverb is, *That the Province of* Kiangsi *can supply* China *with a good Breakfast, but that* Huquang *can wholly maintain it.* There are 15 great Towns, and 180 Cities; besides Fortresses, Burroughs and Villages. The great Towns are, *Vnchang*, *Hanyang*, *Siangyang*, *Tegan*, *Hoan*, &c. *M. Martini Descript. de la Chine.*

HURLERS, so are called 17 huge Stones, to be seen in *Cornwall*, *at a competent distance one from another*; most probably set up as a Trophy, or for Bounds; though Tradition reports them to have been Men metamorphosed into these Stones for hurling upon the *Lord's-Day*: This Hurling being a Sport peculiar to *Cornwall.*

HURONS, People of the Northern *America*, in *Canada*, or *New-France*. They were very wild, and now are become Friends to the *French*. They bury their dead Bodies by Heaps. They never take their Fathers Name. They dress their Corn above 20 different Ways, using nothing but Fire and Water. They are mightily inclined to Theft, and will steal with their Feet as well as Hands. Their Women wear some Neck-laces, Bracelets, &c. And their Customs are like those of the other Natives of *Canada.*

HURPOIX, or HUREPOIX, a Country in the Isle of *France*. 'Tis almost situated at the South of the River *Seine*, where are *Melun*, *Corbel*, *La Ferté*, *Alais*, &c. Sometimes the Country about *Mantois*, or *Mantoan*, is comprehended in it. *Du Chesne hist. de Hurepoix.*

HURTADO (*Thomas*) a Minorite of *Toledo* in *Spain*. He was very Eminent for his Writings, and died in 1659. There is a Systeme of Philosophy and Divinity of his Extant, upon the Principles of *Thomas Aquinas*, *viz. Resolutionum Moralium Libri* VI. *De congrua Sustentatione Ecclesiasticorum. Resolutionum Moralium de Residentia Sacra, Libri* XII. *Resolutiones de Unico Martyrio*, &c. This last Treatise was written against a Book, Intituled, *De Martyrio per Pestem*, publish'd by *Theophilus Reynaldus* a Jesuit, who reply'd to *Hurtado*, in a very excellent Defence. *Nicholas Antor. Bibl. Hisp. Mor. de Script. Sæc.* 17.

HUS (*John.*) His Name, which signifies *Goose*, was the Name of a little Burrough in *Bohemia*, where he was born of mean Parents. He maintained *Wickliff* and the *Waldenses* Opinions, in 1407. with wonderful Zeal. *Jerom* of *Prague* was his Contemporary. King *Winceslaus* did not oppose him; but the Emperor *Sigismond*, his Brother and Heir, sent to *John Hus*, to persuade him to defend his Doctrine before the Council of *Constance*, which he did, *An.* 1414. having obtained a Pass-port, and Assurance of safe Conduct from the Emperor. Seven Months were spent in examining him, and two Bishops were sent into *Bohemia*, to inform themselves of the Doctrine he preached, and for his firm Adherence to the same he was condemned to be burnt alive, with his Books: Which was executed, *An.* 1415. contrary to the Emperor's Promise of Safe-Conduct, which the Council of *Constance* said he was not obliged to keep to an Heretick. As to the complaint which the Protestants make about the safe Conduct, *Maimbourg* believes it proceeds from their not seeing the Form of it, as it stands in *Cochlæus*, *Bzovius* and others; for, first, he affirms the Council had no hand in the granting it, and besides that, this safe Conduct was no more than a bare Recommendation of *John Hus*, to the Towns through which he was to travel, for his convenience of good reception, and free passage. *Maimbourg* adds further, that notwithstanding the opposition of *John Hus*, to some of the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, he believ'd Transubstantiation, and maintain'd it in his Writings. He died, as 'tis said, with great Piety and Courage.

HUSSEIN, a Shepherd; who feeding his Flock near *Ibrahim*'s Prison, took care to divert him with his Songs and Pipe: *Ibrahim* coming to the Throne, made *Hussein* his Confident, who abusing his Master's Favour, and causing the Grand Vizier *Mohamet* to be strangled, the People tore him in pieces, &c. *Mag. Hist. des Grand Visiers.*

HUSSITES, the Followers of *John Hus* of *Bohemia*. Amongst other things, they believ'd that the Church consisted only of the Predestinated to Glory, and that the Reprobate were no part of it: That the condemnation of the five and forty Articles of *Wickliff*, was wicked and unreasonable. And that their party afterwards subdivided, and opposed both the Bishops and Secular Princes in *Bohemia*, where, as he [illegible]

were the occaſion of great Diſorders and Civil Commotions the XVth Century. *Coelius Hiſt. Huſſit. Dubravius, Lib.* 26. *Sueno. Hiſt. Swec. Lib.* 1.

HUSUM, Lat. *Huſumum*, and *Hoſumum*, a Town of *Holſatia*, *Holſtein* in *Denmark*, on a Gulf, two Leagues from *Frederickſtadt*, and five from *Sleſwick*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle.

HUTTEN (*Ulrich*) a *German*, born in *Franconia* in 1488. being but eighteen Years of Age he publiſhed many Works in Verſe, and travelled afterwards into *Italy*. At his Return he declared himſelf for *Luther*, and wrote againſt the Papiſts. He was taken at *Mentz*, and being ſet at liberty again, he retired into *Switzerland*, where he died, *An.* 1523. in the 36th Year of his Age.

HUY, Lat. *Hegum*, and *Hugonum*, a Town and Caſtle of the Temporal Lordſhip of *Liege*, on the River *Meuſe*, near the Place where the River *Huy* runs into it, which gives the Name to the Town. 'Tis divided by the *Meuſe* into two parts, and is reputed very ancient. It had particular Earls, who gave it to the Biſhops of *Liege*. It has fine Churches, and a Caſtle; but the Town has ſuffered much in the late Wars. It ſtands five Leagues from *Liege*, and thirteen from *Bruſſels*, N.E. It was taken by the *French* under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburgh* in 1693, beſieged and re-taken by the Confederates, under the Duke of *Wirtemberg-Ploen*, the following Year. *Heiiger. Valer. Andr. in Topogr. Pl.*

HYACINTHIDES, were ſix Daughters of *Erichtheus*, Successor of *Pandion* King of *Athens*. They got this Surname from a Village called *Hyacinthus*, where they ſuffered themſelves to be immolated for the good of their Country: The Oracle having foretold, That the *Athenians* ſhould get the better of *Eumolpus* King of *Thracia*, if King *Erichtheus* ſhould ſacrifice one of his Daughters: They ſo willingly conſented to it, that none of them would yield the Honour to the other; ſo that they all ſix fell a Sacrifice for their Country, and were therefore placed in the number of the Goddeſſes, with their Father, and called *The Maidens*, by Excellency, becauſe they died Virgins. Their proper Names are *Protogenia*, *Pandore*, *Phaetis*, *Creuſa*, *Oithyia* and *Chthonia*. Some ſay, that but one or two of them were immolated. *Strac.*

HYACINTHUS, Prince of *Amyclæ* in *Peloponneſus*, was beloved by *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* at the ſame time. The Poets ſay, that *Apollo* playing at Coits with him, *Zephyrus*, out of Jealouſie, drove the Coit ſo violently againſt *Hyacinthus*'s Head, that he died immediately. *Apollo* being extreamly grieved at it, the *Earth*, to comfort him, turned the young Prince's Blood into a Flower of his Name, which is of a Purple colour. The *Lacedæmonians* did celebrate Nocturnal Feaſts, called *Hyacinthia*, in his Honour. *Ovid. Metam.*

HYADES, Seven Stars in the *Bull's Head*, ſo called from the Greek ὑειν, *to rain*. The Poets made them *Bacchus*'s Nurſes. The *Latins* called them *Suculæ*, becauſe when they riſe they commonly cauſe Rain and Dirt, which they ſeem to delight in, like Hogs; which the *Latins* call *Sues*. *Suetonius*, *Aulus Gellius*.

HYBLA, a Mountain in *Italy*, famous for Honey. Hence *Hyblæi apes*. *Horat.*

HYBREAS, a famous Orator of *Miletus*, in *Caria*; who from the meaneſt of the People, did, by his Application to Learning, attain the higheſt Places in the Government; and became a check to the Tyrant *Eudemus*. *Strabo.*

HYDE (*Henry*) the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, is the eldeſt Son of the late *Edward Hyde* Lord Chancellor of *England*, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Cheſhire*. Which *Edward*, having been trained up to the ſtudy of the Laws, in the *Middle Temple*, was by King *Charles* I. made Chancellor of his *Exchequer*, and one of his Privy-Council. Having likewiſe attended King *Charles* II. beyond Sea, upon the Reſtauration he was raiſed firſt to the Degree of Baron, by the Title of Lord *Hyde* of *Hindon* in *Wiltſhire*, and ſhortly after to the Dignity of Viſcount *Cornbury* in the County of *Oxon*, and Earl of *Clarendon*, a Park near *Salisbury* in *Wiltſhire*. He was alſo raiſed to the Office of Lord High Chancellor, which he held till the end of *Auguſt*, 1667. when the Great Seal was taken from him, and committed to the Cuſtody of Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, upon a Charge brought in againſt him in Parliament by the Lord *Digby*. Whereupon he withdrew himſelf into *France*, making his chief Reſidence at *Montpelier*, but died at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, *An.* 1674. To whom ſucceeded in his Titles *Henry* the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, his eldeſt Son by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Tho. Aylesbury* Knight and Baronet. He had alſo by her three other Sons, namely, *Laurence* the preſent Earl of *Rochester*; *Edward*, who died unmarried, and *James*, who was drowned at Sea, going to *Scotland* with the Duke of *York*: And of his two Daughters, the eldeſt, the Lady *Ann*, was married to his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, ſince King of *England*. This preſent Earl was by King *James* II. advanced to be Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of *Anglesey*, deceaſed; and afterwards ſent Lord Lieutenant to *Ireland*. He married firſt *Theodoſia*, a Daughter of *Arthur* late Lord *Capel*, by whom he had Iſſue one only Son, *Edward*, commonly called Lord *Cornbury*. By his ſecond Wife *Flower*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *William Backhouſe* of *Swallowfield* in *Berkſhire*, he had two Daughters, whereof the youngeſt is married to the preſent Duke of *Ormond*.

HYDE (*Laurence*) Brother to the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, created Viſcount of *Kenelworth*, and afterwards Earl of *Rochester*, by *Charles* II. whom he ſerved as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Poland*, and Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

HYDE (*John*) of *Kingſton-Liſle* Eſq; of a very ancient Family in *Berkſhire*; one of this Family was Sheriff for *Berkſhire* and *Oxfordſhire* in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. His Arms are Gules, two Chevrons Argent. *Fuller*'s *Worthies*.

HYDRA, a Serpent of *Lerna*-Marſh in *Peloponneſus*, repreſented by the Poets with 50 Heads; one of which being cut off, many others were produced in the room of it. He was deſtroyed by *Hercules*. *Ovid. lib.* 9. *Metam.*

HYDRUSA, or TENOS, a *Græcian* Iſland, ſubject to the *Venetians*; which hath a Fountain called *Dypnoſus*, whoſe Waters will not mix with Wine. *Heylin.*

HYEMS, the *Winter*; was a Divinity of the *Romans*, to whom they ſacrificed a black Sheep. *Virg.*

HYGINUS, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, ſucceeded *Telophorus* as Biſhop of *Rome*. He was the firſt who inſtituted the Conſecration of Temples, and Godfathers at Baptiſm. He ordained *Polycarp* Biſhop of *Smyrna*. *Platina.*

HYGINUS, a famous Grammarian; ſome ſay a *Spaniard*, others an *Alexandrian* by Birth. All his Works, beſides his *Mythology*, are loſt.

HYLAS, Son of *Theodamas*, was raviſhed by the Nymphs of a Fountain where he took ſome Water for *Hercules*, whoſe Favourite he was, and who built afterwards a Town of his Name. *Strab. lib.* 12. The Fable runs, That *Hercules* going to *Colchis* with the *Argonauts*, ſtayed at *Myſia* to look for *Hylas*, raviſhed by the Nymphs. Ὕλη, which comes from *Ela*, or *Allon*, in the *Phœnician* Language, that is, *the Oak*, may ſignifie Wood in general. *Hercules* ſtayed in *Myſia* to fell ſome Trees to build Ships, but was not permitted to fell any in Foreſts conſecrated to the Nymphs. This is the Original of *Hylas*'s Fable. See *The Eſſay upon fabulous Hiſtory in the firſt Volume of the Univerſal Bibliotheque.*

HYLLUS, Son to *Hercules* and *Deianeira*, marry'd his Mother-in-Law *Iola*; He was afterwards expell'd his Country by *Euryſtheus*, and retiring to *Athens*, was aſſiſted by *Theſeus*. Being thus reinforc'd, he return'd into *Peloponneſus*, and challenging thoſe Heroes, who oppos'd the Settlement of the *Heraclidæ*, he was ſlain by *Echemus* King of the *Tegeatæ*. *Ovid Metam. lib.* 9. *Pauſanias in Maſſen.*

HYLOBIANS, a kind of Philoſophers amongſt the ancient *Indians*; ſo named by the *Græcians*, becauſe they delighted to be in thick Woods, retired from Company for Speculation ſake. The word comes from Ὕλη, *Wood*, and βίος, *Life*. *Voſſius de Sectis Philoſoph.*

HYMANTES, the Name of thoſe Penitents in the *Latin* Church, who were excluded the Chriſtian Aſſemblies, and ſtood before the Door, wearing an Hair-Cloth, and intreating thoſe that went into the Church to intercede for them. *Balſamon.*

HYMENEUS, an Heretick, excommunicated by St. *Paul*, 1 *Tim. ch.* 1. & 2. He affirmed, That the Reſurrection was already accompliſhed.

HYMENEUS, *Bacchus*'s Son by *Venus*; a Divinity which the Ancients fanſied to preſide over Marriage. He was repreſented in the ſhape of a young Man, with a Torch in his hand.

HYMETTO, a Mountain of *Achaia* in *Greece*, a League from *Athens*, and ſeven or eight in compaſs; the top is neither inhabited nor cultivated, but on the Deſcent Northwards there is a Monaſtery of *Caloyers*, or Religious *Greeks*, named *Cyriani*, and by the *Turks*, *Coshachi*. There they make abundance of Honey, much eſteemed at *Conſtantinople*, becauſe it is neither ſharp, nor occaſions thirſt, as other Honey. Its goodneſs proceeds from the great quantity of Thyme, and other ſweet Herbs, growing there. This Convent paid but one *Sequin* to the *Vayvode*, becauſe when *Athens* was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1455, the Abbot of this Monaſtery preſented him the Keys in the Name of the Town; and for Reward, *Mahomet* freed his Convent from all Taxes, the *Sequin* being but a kind of Homage. There are five other Convents of *Caloyers* on that Mountain, out of which was formerly dug Marble, much eſteemed by the *Athenians*; who believed alſo that there were ſome Golden Mines in it, upon report that ſome ſcrapings of Gold were kept there by large Ants. They went very well armed, with Proviſions for three days, to bring this Treaſure away; but finding nothing, they returned, having made themſelves Laughing-ſtocks. *J. Spon. Voyage d'Italie.*

HYPATA, the Metropolis of *Theſſaly*, not far from Mount *Oeta*, famous in ancient Hiſtory, becauſe the *Aetolians* held their publick Conventions there. *Liv.*

HYPERBOREAN, a Name given by the Ancients to ſome Seas, Mountains and People, the true ſituation whereof they could hardly diſcover; nevertheleſs they agree in this, that they were in a very far Country towards the North. From thence, among the *Latins*, to ſend one to the *Hyperborean* Mountains ſignified, to ſend him to the Worlds End. The *Scythian Abaris* has deſcribed their Oracles, their Manners, and the Original of their Gods, *&c.* *Pherecides* ſaith, That they are deſcended from the *Titans*, and that they retired thither with *Saturn* after their defeat. The *Romans* have recourſe to the *Hyperboreans*, to find out the Original of their Mount *Palatine*, and, according to *Feſtus*'s *Abbreviator*, the Daughter of one of thoſe *Hyperboreans*, named *Phylantis*, or *Pallantia*, came to thoſe Parts when *Rome* was built, and conceived *Latinus* by *Hercules*. *Find. Pyth* 10. jeering their Religion, ſaith, That they ſacrificed Aſſes to *Apollo*, who could

not forbear laughing when he saw their Ears dressed. But *Selinus* saith seriously, *cap.* 21. That they sent their First-Fruits by chaste Virgins to *Apollo Delius*, &c. *Claudian. lib.* 6. *Consulat. Honor.* observes, that Griffins were particularly consecrated to the *Hyperborean Apollo*. *Cassiodor. lib.* 9. *pag.* 3. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 2. As for what the Ancients say of the continual Rejoycings of those People, their Consorts of Musical Instruments, their Feasts and Dancings, and their pleasant Condition, free from War, Works, Old Age, and Diseases, is a Fiction. To omit Fables; By the *Hyperborean* Seas, we commonly understand the Northern Ocean, which bounds *Europe* and *Asia* on the North. By the *Hyperborean* Mountains, those which were formerly named *Riphean*, and now, according to *Baudrand*, the *Stolp*-Mountains, and *Kameni Poyas*, in the Northern Part of *Russia*, towards the Streight of *Veigats*, and the Mouth of *Oby*. And by the *Hyperborean* People, those of the Northern *Sarmatia*, and those that live near the Sea-Coasts, which are now the *Laplanders*, under the *Swedes*, the *Danes*, and the *Russians*. And when the Ancients named them *Hyperboreans*, their meaning was not that they did live beyond *Boreas*, or the North Wind, but only that they lived very far towards the North; for *Hyperborean* signifies very much North, as *Strabo* observes.

HYPERIDES of *Athens*, an Orator, put to death by *Antipater*, *An. Rom.* 430. who upon the Rack bit his Tongue off, for fear of revealing what he knew. *Plutarch. in Vit. Decem. Orat.*

HYPERION, the Sun's Father; or, as others say, the Sun himself; so named, because he walks over the Earth: From the Greek ὑπὲρ, *over*, and ἰὼ, *to go*, or *to walk*. *Diodorus* makes him *Saturn*'s Brother; and says, that he first observed the Course of the Sun, Moon, and other Stars, and distinguished the Hours. *Homer* often gives this Epithet to the Sun.

HYPERMNESTRA, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danaus* King of *Argos*, married to *Lynceus*, one of *Egyptus*'s fifty Sons. She would not obey her Father's Command, as the rest of her Sisters did, to kill their Husbands the first Night of their Marriage. *Danaus* knowing this sent her to Prison, but soon after restored her to her Husband. *Apollodor.*

HYPOSTASIS, in Greek ὑπόστασις. The knowledge of the meaning of this word is requisite to understand the Councils. The *Greeks* took it for the *Person*, and the *Latins* for the *Substance*. So the *Greeks* said, there were three *Hypostases*, that is, three Persons in one Essence; and the *Latins*, that there was but one *Hypostasis*, that is, as they pretended, but one Substance in three Persons. St. *Athanasius* shewed them in the Council held at *Alexandria* in 362, That they all said the same thing; and that all the difference was, That they gave to the same word two different significations: And thus he reconciled them together. In this place the word *Hypostasis* signifies two things: First, The Existence of a thing, consider'd by way of Abstraction. Secondly, The same thing, which subsists by it self, by a sort of particular and peculiar Existence. Now when the Fathers say, there are three Hypostases in the Godhead, their meaning is, That the *Godhead* has three several Modes of Existence, in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, notwithstanding they are equal: But when they say there is but one Hypostasis, they give us to understand, that the Nature of the Son and Holy Spirit is not different from that of the Father; and then it is, that they take the term of *Hypostasis* in the latter sense.

HYPSICRATEA, King *Mithridates*'s Wife, loved her Husband so intirely, that she cut her Hair, put on Man's Apparel, learn'd to Ride, and used her self to wear Arms, to follow him in his escape from *Pompey*. *Plut. in vit. Pomp.*

HYPSICREON of *Miletum* in *Ionia*, married *Nexara*, who caused the War between the *Milesians* and the *Naxians*; for *Promedon* having seduced her, and being discovered, he carried her away into the Temple of *Vesta* in *Naxos* Island. *Hypsicreon* demanded his Wife, but was denied by the *Naxians*, because she was under the Goddesses Protection; which caused a War between those two Nations. *Pausanias.*

HYPSIPILE, Queen of *Lemnos*, was turned out of the Island by the other Women, who having killed all the Men, even Fathers and Husbands, could not endure *Hypsipile*, for sparing her Father *Thoas*. She was taken upon the Sea by some Privateers and sold to *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*, who gave her his Son *Archemorus* to Nurse; for a little before she was brought to Bed of Twins, which she had by *Jason* in his Voyage to *Colchos*. Leaving her Nurse-child under a Tree, to shew the *Argives* where the Spring *Langia* was, a Serpent killed him; whereupon *Lycurgus* would have put her to death, but *Adrastus*, and the other *Argives* saved her life. *Statius lib.* 4, & 5. *Thebais. Ovid in Ep. Heroid.*

HYPSISTARIANS, Hereticks in the IVth Century, according to St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, who made a mixture of the *Jewish* Religion and Paganism; for they Worshipp'd Fire with the *Pagans*, and observed the Sabbath and Legal Distinction of Meats, with the *Jews*. *St. Greg. Nazian. Orat. de fun. Patris.*

HYRCANIA, formerly a Province of *Persia*, 600 Miles long and 300 broad, where *Tabarestan*, *Gilan* and *Georgian* are now, was properly part of the *Parthians* Country, which had *Parthia* on the South, *Margiana* on the East, *Media* on the West, and the *Caspian* Sea on the North. The chief Town was *Hyrcania*, afterwards *Amarusa*. The neighbouring Sea has now different names, *viz. Bachu* Sea, *Sala* Sea, *Tabarestan Sea*, *&c. Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cluvier*, *Olearius*. This Province is so fruitful, that one Vine is said to produce above eleven Gallons of Wine, and one Fig-tree sixty Bushels of Figs. Their Corn is bred by a Seed which falls out of the Stalk, and Honey flows out of their Olive-trees. *Ruffman.* The *Hyrcanian*, called also the *Caspian* Sea, and otherwise according to the Countries, which lie upon it, hath no Communication with any other Sea. Its extent from the Kingdom of *Astracan* in *Muscovy* on the North, to *Derabath* on the South, is 480 *English* Miles. Its breadth from the Province of *Chamaki* to the Mountains of *Circassia* or *Shirvan*, is 360 *Engl.* Miles. In the middle the Waters are Salt, as those of other Seas, but it neither Ebbs nor Flows. It hath no good Harbour upon it, but the best is *Minkischlack* or *Mangustave*, on the Coast of *Tartary the Great*. Tis of the same colour with other Seas. Has only one Island on the *Persian* Coast, and that uninhabited. 'Tis generally shallow, and therefore dangerous in Tempests; on which account, the *Persians* never venture from sight of Land. On the West side of it from *Georgia*, it receives there above a hundred Rivers, many of them very great. *Olearius* gives a large Description of the Sea, having sailed all over it, and says, That in 20 days Travel, betwixt *Rechal* and *Schamakay*, he crossed above 80 Rivers, which fall into it.

HYRCANUS (*John* I.) of that Name, or rather Surname, *John* being his true Name, Son of *Simon Maccabæus*, Prince and High-Priest of the *Jews*, killed by his Son-in-Law *Ptolemy*, *An. Rom.* 619. *An. Mund.* 3919. *Hyrcanus*, to revenge his Father's Death, besieged *Ptolemy*; but his Mother and Brethren, being then *Ptolemy*'s Prisoners, hindred his forcing of him. He sustained a great Siege in *Jerusalem* against *Antiochus Sidetes*, with whom agreeing afterwards, he followed him against the *Persians*. In his return he took many Towns in *Judæa*, subdued the *Idumæans*, forced them to be Circumcised, *An. Rom.* 628. He demolished the Temple of *Gerizim*, and made a League with the *Romans*. He took *Samaria*, *Scythopolis*, &c. Thus he governed the *Jews* 31 Years, without taking the Title of King, and died in 656, leaving five Sons. *Josephus lib.* 13. *Antiq.*

HYRCANUS II. the eldest Son of *Alexander* I. succeeded his Father in the High Priesthood, *An Rom.* 676. He had Right also to the Crown as being the eldest, but his Brother *Aristobulus*, took it by force from him; and *Hyrcanus*, by a Treaty in 688, was satisfied with the Priesthood. Afterwards, with *Aretas* King of *Arabia*'s assistance, he besieged *Aristobulus* in the Temple, who prevailing with *Scaurus*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant, *Aretas* and *Hyrcanus* was defeated. *Hyrcanus* falling afterwards into his Nephew *Antigonus*'s hands, had his Ears cut off; this piece of Cruelty was practis'd upon him to put a blemish upon his Person, and make him uncapable of executing the Priest's Office, *Levit. cap.* 21. And being perswaded by his Daughter *Alexandra*, *Mariamne*'s Mother, to retire into *Arabia*, *Herod*, *Mariamne*'s Husband, put him to death, *An. Rom.* 724, the 80th Year of his Age. *Josephus lib.* 14. *Antiq.*

I

THe Letter is sometimes a Vowel, and sometimes a Consonant. Several Nations, chiefly the *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *English* and *Flemings*, pronounce the I Vowel and Consonant two or three different ways. The Ancients sometimes changed I into U. As, *Decumus & Maximus*, for *Decimus & Maximus*.

JABAJAHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who say, That God's Knowledge extends not to all things, but is perfected by Experience. They also hold, That God governs the World according to the Chance of the divers Events; as not having, from Eternity, a perfect Knowledge of all particular Futurities. *Ricaut, concerning the Ottoman Empire. Sup.*

JABEL, *Lamech*'s Son, of the Family of *Cain* and *Ada*. He liv'd like the *Nomades*, and is thus spoken of, *Gen.* 4. 20. *And* Ada *bare* Jabel, *&c.*

JABESH-GILEAD, a Town of *Judea*, in the Country of *Gilead*, whose Inhabitants were put to the Sword, for their unwillingness to help the *Israelites* against those of the Tribe of *Benjamin*. Nevertheless, 400 Virgins were preserved, and married to the Remnant of *Benjamin*. About 400 Years after, *Nahash* King of the *Ammonites*, having ravaged the Country of *Gilead*, pressed *Jabesh* extremely, *An. Mun.* 2963, and would grant no better Articles to the Besieged, than that they should surrender the Town, with the loss of their Right Eyes; but *Saul* defeated the *Ammonites*, and delivered the Place. *Judges* 21. 1 *Kings* 11.

JABIN, King of *Hazor*, who opposed *Joshua*, and was defeated.

JABIN, King of *Canaan*, that kept *Israel* in Bondage twenty Years. His Army, commanded by *Sisera*, was routed by *Barak* in *An. Mun.* 2740. The Scripture observes, that *Jabin* had 900 Chariots of Iron. *Josh.* cap. 11. *Judg.* 4, & 5.

JABOCK

JABOCK, or JEBOC, Lat. *Jabochus*, a ſmall River ariſing in the Mountains of *Arabia*, and watering *Rabba*, *Arbel*, *Panuel*, at *Salem* falls into the River *Jordan*, dividing the Tribes of *Manaſſeh* and *Gad*. *Jacob* paſſed this River, *Gen.* 32. and it is mentioned, *Numb.* 21. *Deut.* 2, 3. *Joſ.* 12.

JACATRA, a Town of the *Eaſt-Indies* in *Java* Iſland, taken by the *Dutch*, and named *Batavia*. See *Batavia*.

JACAYA, a *Turkiſh* Prince, Son to *Mahomet* III. Some think him an Impoſtor; others own him to have been a lawful Prince, and relate his Story thus. *Mahomet* III. who died in 1603, had three Sons, by three different Sultaneſſes, *viz.* *Muſtapha*, ſtrangled by his Order; this *Jacaya*, and *Achmet*, who came to the Crown. *Lafara*, *Jacaya*'s Mother, a Chriſtian born, foreſeeing her Son like to be Sacrificed, out of Policy to ſecure the Crown to his Elder Brother *Muſtapha*, then living, ask'd the Sultan leave to go to *Magneſia*, to take the Air, and prevent a ſickneſs ſhe feared. Being got thither with *Jacaya*, ſhe gave out that he was dead of the Small Pox, and cauſed another to be buried in his room, with the uſual Ceremonies. She truſted an Eunuch with her Son, who carried him to *Macedonia*, in the Habit of a *Greek* Monk, and diſcovered his Quality to the Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, who educated him, till he was 17 Years old, and then Baptized him. This young Prince, deſirous to know his Fortune, diſguiſed himſelf in the Habit of a *Dervis*, or Religious *Turk*, and leaving *Theſſalonica*, he privately view'd the Chief Towns of *Greece*. At *Scopea* he was entertained with the News of the Death of his Father, and his Elder Brother *Muſtapha*. Seeing himſelf now the lawful Heir, and hoping to poſſeſs the Throne, he went into *Aſia*, where he knew, ſome Baſſas had rebelled againſt the new Emperor. To them he diſcovered himſelf to be *Mahomet*'s Second Son, and at the Head of their Army fought *Achmet*'s General: But being wounded, he was forced to retire into *Greece*. Having ſollicited Baſſa *Druis*, a Man very powerful at the Port, and a ſecret Friend to the Baſſa's of *Aſia*, he went to *Conſtantinople* in a *Perſian* Religious-Habit. So a Conſpiracy was formed againſt *Achmet*; but his Friend Baſſa *Iouſef* dying, the Prince *Jacaya* was forced to eſcape out of *Conſtantinople*, in the Company of the *Poliſh* Ambaſſador, as far as *Cracovia*. Having been ſome time in the Service of this *Polander*, he diſcovered himſelf to an Envoy from *Tuſcany*, who conducted him to the King. The Proofs he gave of his Quality, were ſome Declarations of the Sultaneſs his Mother, the Eunuch, and the Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, with ſome Letters from the Baſſas of *Aſia*. At that time alſo, a Chiaus from *Achmet*, ſent formerly to the Baſſa's of *Aſia*, whilſt *Jacaya* was with them, arrived at the Court of *Poland*, knew this Prince, demanded him to be delivered up to his Maſter *Achmet*; but his Majeſty refuſed it. *Jacaya*, thinking himſelf not ſecure in that Country, becauſe the Chiaus corrupted ſome *Tartars* to murther him, retired to *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, where the Emperor *Matthias* received him kindly. But *Jacaya* ſtill aiming at his Father's Crown, and finding the Emperor not diſpoſed to aſſiſt him with an Army, went for help to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, who kindly gave him a conſiderable Allowance, and endeavoured to perſuade the King of *Spain*, and other Chriſtian Princes, to embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of Dethroning *Achmet*, and pulling down the *Turkiſh* Empire; but all to no purpoſe. *Jacaya* went afterwards into *France*, with *Charles de Gonzague*, Duke of *Nevers*, and ſince Duke of *Mantua*, with whom having quarrelled, he became expoſed to many Affronts. It is not known, whether this Lord did lie in wait for him, or not, but 'tis certain, that he vaniſhed away, no body ever finding out what became of him. Some think, that he retired into a Charter-houſe, but if the *Carthuſians* had concealed him, when alive; yet, after Death, they would have ſpoken of him, as an Example to Poſterity, and a Glory to their Order. *De Reoles Les impoſteurs inſignes*.

JACCA, a *Spaniſh* Town in the N. of *Arragon*, with a Cittadel, and Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Saragoza*. It ſtands upon the river *Aragona*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, 16 *Spaniſh* Miles from *Saragoza* to the North, eight from the Confines of *France*, and eight from *Huesca* in *Arragon* to the North Weſt. This City is the Capital of the County of *Arragon*.

JACHEN, a famous Phyſician in *Egypt*, in the Reign of *Sanes*, viz. about *An. Mun.* 3300. His making uſe of Charms and Magical Spells to cure Diſeaſes, gained him great Repute. 'Tis ſaid, that hereby he put a ſtop to a Plague, that did waſte *Egypt*, and that the *Egyptians*, in gratitude, dedicated a Temple, wherein publick Diſtempers, they ſacrificed unto him, and then with fire from his Altar, kindled ſome Wood-piles in the City, to clear it from the Infection of bad Air. *Suidas*.

JACKSON (*Thomas*) was born at *Witton* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* in 1579, and deſcended from a conſiderable Family. He took his Doctors Degree in *Oxford* in 1622, and not long after was made Vicar of St. *Nicholas* Church, in *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, from whence he was choſen Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College, upon which Promotion he quitted the ſaid Vicaridge, and was afterward made Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty, Prebendary of *Winchester*, and Dean of *Peterborough*. As to his Character, he was a good Linguiſt, a general Scholar, particularly well read in the Fathers, and very ſolid and judicious, as appears ſufficiently by his Writings. As to his Life and Temper, he was very extraordinary, being ſtrictly Regular and unexceptionable, Generous, Charitable and Humane; much diſengag'd from the World, and very conſtant and exemplary in his Devotions. His performance upon the Creed is a very learned and valuable Piece; this Work and all his other Writings, being publiſhed at ſeveral times, were Collected and Printed together in 1673, in three Volumes Fol. *David Lloyd* Memoirs. *Athenæ Oxonienſes*. His Life before his Works.

JACOB, *Iſaac*'s Son, by *Rebeccah*, born *An. Mun.* 2199. His Story is to be found from *Gen.* 25. to 47. This is added by *Joſephus*, *Torniel*, *Salian*, &c. That the Birth-right, which *Eſau* ſold him for a Meſs of Pottage, was, beſides other Privileges, the Prieſt-hood, exerciſed in thoſe Days, by the Eldeſt Son of every Family, and therefore *Eſau* is called Prophane by the Apoſtle, becauſe he ſet Holy Things to ſale. They add, that he was particularly well verſed in Aſtrology, and taught it to his Children.

JACOB, *Matthan*'s Son, mentioned by St. *Matthew* in the Genealogy of the Son of God, according to the Fleſh. *Luke* 3. *Torniel A. M.* 3962. *n.* 2.

JACOB, an *Hungarian*, and Chief of the Sect of the Shepherds. 'Tis ſaid, that in his Youth, he entred into the Order of *Ciſtercians*; and afterwards turned *Mahometan*. Others deny this, and ſay, he only promiſed the Sultan of *Egypt* to depopulate *France*. He ſpoke very good French, German and Latin, and was wonderfully induſtrious in cajoling the Mobile. Aſſuming to himſelf the name of a Prophet, he preached up an Holy War, for the Deliverance of the Holy Land, and to revenge the Quarrel of the King St. *Lewis*: in which War, he affirmed poor People only were to be employed, for the greater manifeſtation of the Power of God, in confounding Worldly Powers by the weakeſt means. He boaſted of converſing with the bleſſed Virgin, and Angels in Viſions, and repreſented them on Banners, which his Company carried; and upon his own, was printed a Lamb holding a Croſs. Being followed by a great number of Shepherds and Husband-men, he divided them into Companies and Regiments, and appointed Officers over them, which he called Maſters, he himſelf being named the *Maſter of Hungary*. They entered into *Amiens* in *Picardy* 30000 ſtrong, *An.* 1251. *Jacob* went afterwards to *Paris*, where he inſolently conſecrated Holy-water in St. *Euſtache*'s Church, and preached in Sacerdotal Veſtments. Being increaſed to near 100000, they pretended to ſeparate, in order to take Ship in different places. *Jacob*, with his reſerve, was received in *Orleans* as a Prophet, in ſpite of the Biſhop's Prohibitions, whoſe Name was *William de Buſſy*. Thence he went to *Bourges*, where he endeavoured, in vain, to ſeduce the People. And, becauſe the Queen *Blanche* had diſpatched Orders to all the Prelates and Magiſtrates, to exterminate theſe Fanaticks, the Inhabitants of *Bourges* armed themſelves, purſued, and about two Leagues from the Town, over took them. *Jacob* was killed by a Butcher, and all his Men ſlain upon the place, or carried to the Magiſtrates, to be Condemned and Hanged. The other Shepherds were likewiſe killed or hanged at *Marſeilles*, *Arguemorte*, *Bourdeaux*, and other places; ſo that this Faction ſcarce ſurvived *Jacob*'s Death. See *Shepherds*. *Hiſt. de St. Louis in* 1688.

JACOB BARDEUS, commonly called *Zanzalus*, the Author of the Sect of the *Jacobites*, compoſed a kind of Catechiſm containing an Explanation of his Opinions. At leaſt the *Syrians* aſcribe unto him this Work, quoted by *Abraham Ecchellenſis*, from a Copy which is at *Rome* in the *Maronites* College. *M. Simon.*

JACOB-BEN-HAJIM, a *Rabbi*, famous for the Collection of the *Maſorah*, printed at *Venice* in 1625. with the Text of the Bible, the *Chaldaick* Paraphraſes, and *Rabbinical* Commentaries. This Edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and thoſe that have followed the great and little *Maſorah*, compiled by *R. Jacob-Hajim*, are eſteemed by the *Jews*. Nothing before him was exact upon the *Maſorah*, which is properly a Critick upon the Bible, eſtabliſhing and fixing the reading of it. This *Rabbi*, has prefixed a Preface to the great *Maſorah*, wherein he ſpeaks of the benefit of his Work, and withal explains, what the *Keri* and *Kethib* are, which are different Readings of the Hebrew Text. He won't allow different Readings, to have been marked in the Margins of the Copies, and in the Collection of the *Maſorah*, becauſe there were good grounds to doubt about the manner of reading. He obſerveth alſo, that the *Talmudiſt Jews* agree not always with the Authors of the *Maſorah*. Beſides the different Readings collected by the *Maſorets*, and by this *Rabbi* put in the Margin of his Edition, ſome others are ſuper-added, which are not in the *Maſorah*, but are his own Collections out of ſome Manuſcripts. This ought to be obſerved, becauſe ſome Learned Men have not diſtinguiſhed them from the *Maſorah*. *M. Simon.*

JACOB BEN-NAPHTALI, a famous *Rabbi* in the V. Century. He was one of the chief *Maſorets*, and in an Aſſembly at *Tiberias* in *Paleſtine*, ſummoned by the *Jews* in 470, under Pope *Simplicius*, he and *Ben-Aſher*, are ſaid to have invented the Hebrew Points to ſerve as Vowels, and the Accents to make the Reading eaſy. *Genebrard*, and many learned Men, think ſo, tho others are of another Opinion. *Geneb. in Simpl. & in not. Chron. V. S. Serrarius, lib de Rabin.*

JACOB (*Florent*) an *Auſtin* Friar, and Batchelor of Arts in the *Sorbonne*, about the end of the XVI. Century. 'Tis he, that in a *Theſis*, boldly aſſerted the Pope to be Maſter of the King of *France*'s Temporalities; for which he was condemned with his Preſident *Thomas Blanzi*. *Spon. Ad. C.* 1595. *n.* 13.

JACOB-

JACOB-JAN, an *Armenian*, born at *Zulfa*, was in 1641. *Negeach-Bachi*, or chief of the King of *Perſia*'s Joiners. He had the beſt Mechanic Head in all the Kingdom, and is Author of many fine Inventions. Travelling into *Europe*, he ſo well learned the Art of Printing, that he erected a Printing-houſe at *Iſpahan*, and made the Mattreſs himſelf. They printed in *Armenian*, St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, and the ſeven Penitential Pſalms, and their deſign was to print the whole Bible; but they were at a loſs, for the way of making good Ink; and the *Librarii* or Tranſcribers perceiving their Imployment in danger, made continual Complaints too, to hinder the Settlement of that new Art, that would deprive them of their Subſiſtence. None may execute the Office of the chief of the Joiners, but a *Mahometan*; only *Jacob-jan* had a particular Privilege, becauſe of the excellency of his Genius. The King often ſollicited him to renounce Chriſtianity, and embrace Mahometaniſm, but no Advantages propoſed to him, could make him Apoſtatize. *Tavernier*'s *Voyage de Perſe.*

JACOB (*Lewis*) a *Carmelite* Friar, Councellor and Almoner to the *French* King, Author of *Bibliotheca Pontificia*, *Traité des plus belles Bibliotheques. Bibliographia Pariſina & Bibliographia Gallica Univerſalis*, *An.* 1643, 44. *& Seq. De Claris Scriptoribus Cabbillonenſibus. Gabrielis Naudæi tumulus*, &c. He died *May* 10. 1670, at *Paris*, at Mr. *Harlai*'s, Attorney-General.

JACOBINS: See *Dominicans*.

JACOBITES: Eaſtern Chriſtians, ſo denominated from *Jacob Bardeus*, *a Syrian*, Diſciple to *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, whoſe Hereſy he ſpread ſo much in *Aſia* and *Africa*, in the beginning of the VI. Century; that at laſt, in the VII. Century, the different Sects of the *Eutychians*, were ſwallowed up by that of the *Jacobites*, which alſo comprehended all the *Monophyſites* of the Eaſt, *i. e.* Such as acknowledge one only Nature, and that the Humane, in Chriſt, in which Latitude it included the *Armenians* and *Abyſſines*. They deny the Trinity, and make the Sign of the Croſs with one Finger, to ſhew there is but One Perſon. They Baptize, by applying a hot-iron to the Childrens Forehead, after they have Circumciſed them; founding that Practiſe upon the Words of St. *John Baptiſt*, quoted by St. *Matthew*, Chap. 3. *He will Baptize you with the Holy Ghoſt, and with Fire.* Their Patriarch in *Aſia* reſides at *Caramit* in *Meſopotamia*. Their *African* Patriarchs See, is *Alexandria*, and he follows the Errors of *Dioſcorus*, together with the *Cophti's*. Their *Aſiatick* Patriarch has the Title of *Antioch*, though a Schiſmatical *Græcian*, whoſe See is at *Damaſcus*, pretends a Right to it. So their Patriarch in *Egypt* claimed the Title of *Alexandria*, and another for the *Græcians* loſt it not for want of Pretenſions. But ſince the Schiſm, the *Jacobites* have all along ſo far prevailed, as to make themſelves Maſters of that See, in ſpite of the *Græcians*, and upon that See, that of *Æthiopia* depends; where the Chriſtians are *Eutychians*, and *Jacobites*, or *Papiſts*, according to the Relations of *Æthiopia*, which tell us, That the Emperor *David* ſubmitted himſelf to Pope *Clement* VII, that Pope *Pius* IV. ſent thither the famous *Andrew Oviedo Jete* in the Reign of *Claudius*, *David*'s Son; and that *Gabriel* Patriarch of *Alexandria*, ſent in 1595. his Arch-Deacon and two Monks to Pope *Clement* VIII, to aſſure him of his Obedience, and Deſire to re-unite his whole Church to the *Roman* See. Thoſe Deputies, acknowledged the *Roman* for the Mother-Church, but yet we ſee no Fruits of any ſuch recognition; and either through the alteration of the Patriarch's mind, a thing uſual amongſt Eaſtern Prelates, or the unwillingneſs of his Succeſſors to approve his Actions; 'tis certain, that the *Cophti's* Patriarchate of *Alexandria* is ſtill infected with the Hereſie of the *Jacobites*. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſt. du Schiſme des Grecs*. *M. Simon* thus relates the preſent State of the *Jacobites*. Under that Name muſt be included all the *Monophyſites* of the Eaſt, whether *Armenians*, *Cophti's*, or *Abyſſines*, acknowledging but one Nature in Chriſt. He adds, That the Number of *Jacobites*, properly ſo called, is very ſmall, there being not above 40 or 45 Thouſand Families, which principally inhabit *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*. They are divided amongſt themſelves, one part embracing, and the other diſowning Communion with the Church of *Rome*. Theſe laſt alſo are not well united, having two oppoſite Patriarchs, one at *Caramit*, the other at *Darzapharan*. Beſides theſe two, there is one of the ſame Opinion with the *Latins*, named *Andrew*, reſiding at *Aleppo*. The Jeſuit *Sacchini*, in the Hiſtory of his Society, alledges a Conference between Father *Chriſtopher Roderick*, the Pope's Envoy in *Egypt*, and the *Jacobite Cophti's*, concerning a Re-union of the two Churches. But it appears by that Conference, that the moſt learned of that Sect differ from the *Roman* Catholicks merely in Expreſſions, which they uſe only to ſhew themſelves to be far from owning the Sentiments of the *Neſtorians*. See *Syrians*.

JACQUELINA, a Woman in *Italy*, poſſeſſed by the Devil, in the XV*th.* Century; whom *Celius Rhodiginus* ſaith he ſaw in his Country. This Author relates, That ſhe had within her a Devil that ſpoke intelligibly. Many Perſons of Credit cauſed her to be undreſſed, to try if there were any Cheat. The Devil's Name was *Cincinnatulus*: He rejoyced when he was named, and returned wonderful Anſwers to Queſtions concerning hidden and difficult Things, paſſed or preſent; but his Anſwers were always falſe concerning the time to come, or he covered his Ignorance with a buzzing, confuſed Noiſe, as ſaith the above-named Author, in the 8*th.* Book. *De Antiquis Teſtibus*, *Cap.* 10.

JACQUELINA of *Bavaria*, Counteſs of *Hainault*, *Holland* and *Zeland*, Lady of *Friezland*, &c. the only Daughter of *William* IV. of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Hainault*, &c. by *Margaret* of *Burgundy*, was born in 1401. and married by a Treaty of *June* 3. 1406. with *John* of *France*, *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, Son to *Charles* VI. The Marriage was conſummated in 1417. This Prince was poiſoned, and died at *Compiegne*, coming from *Holland*. Her ſecond Husband was *John* of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*, &c. her firſt Couſin. 'Tis ſaid, this was by Diſpenſation of the Council of *Conſtance*. One of her Uncles, *John* Biſhop of *Liege*, ſurnamed *Pitileſs*, excepted againſt it, by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*'s Inſtigation; and warred againſt her in 1419. *Jacquelina* had no Reaſon to be ſatisfied with her Husband's Conduct, and her own made her deſpicable; for from *Valenciennes* ſhe went over into *England*, in 1423. and there, her ſecond Husband being yet alive, ſhe was married again to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, brother to *Henry* V. King of *England*. Afterwards ſhe returned to *Holland*, and was taken by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who reſtored her to her Husband, and her third Marriage was declared void. Shortly after, two of her Gentlemen conveyed her in Man's Cloths, out of the Priſon at *Ghent*. Then ſhe went into *Holland*, where hearing of the Death of the Duke of *Brabant*, in 1426. ſhe was married again to *Francis* of *Borſelle*, Governor of *Zeland*. Afterwards the Duke of *Burgundy* made War againſt her, and took *Borſelle* Priſoner. *Jacquelina* gave up all her Dominions, to have her Husband again; and died for Grief in 1436. without Iſſue. *Petit. Hiſt. d'Holland. Grotius. Zuerius.*

LA JACQUERIE, the Name given to a Company of rebellious Peaſants in 1358. when King *John* of *France* was Priſoner in *England*. That Mutiny began in *Beauvoiſis*. The Leader was a Country-man, named *Caillet*. It was named *La Jacquerie*, becauſe the Gentlemen called him, by way of Deriſion, *Jacques Bonhomme*, *James Goodman*. They ruined divers little Caſtles, and took *Senlis*: But their Cruelties made them odious. The *Dauphin* killed above 20000. of them. *Charles le Mauvais* King of *Navarre* defeated *Caillet*, beheaded him, and ſo this Mutiny was appeaſed. *Froiſard. Mezeray*, &c.

JADDUS, or JADDUA, ſucceeded *Jonathan* in the High-Prieſt-hood. In his time, about *An. Mund.* 3721. or 22. *Ante Rom.* 421. in the CXII*th. Olympiad*, and 332 Years before *Chriſt*, *Alexander the Great* being angry with the *Jews* for their Unwillingneſs to furniſh his Army with Neceſſaries during the Siege of *Tyrus*, in Revenge reſolved to beſiege *Jeruſalem*. *Jaddus* met him in his *Pontificalibus*: And God ſo changed that Prince's Heart, that, inſtead of proſecuting his Deſign, he adored God's Name, written on the Golden Plate on the Prieſt's Forehead. Nay, *Joſephus*, and divers other Authors, mention *Alexander* offering Sacrifices to God in *Jeruſalem*, to intreat his Favour. *Jaddus* enjoyed the High-Prieſt-hood about 10 Years, and *Onias* the laſt of that Name, ſucceeded him.

JADON, according to *Joſephus*, is the Name of the Prophet ſent againſt *Jeroboam*; who being deceived by a falſe Prophet, was killed by a Lion, about *An. Mund.* 3264. *Joſephus*, *lib. 8. cap.* 3.

JAEN, a *Spaniſh* City in *Andaluſia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Sevil*. It had formerly the Title of a Kingdom. It is ſituated upon the River *Frio*, nine or ten Leagues from *Granada*. 'Tis the *Giennium*, *Gienna*, or *Oningis* of the *Latins*. Its Inhabitants were alſo named *Aurigi*, *Gyrjoenni*, and *Itulgi*. The *Spaniſh* Authors nevertheleſs ſpeak variouſly of it. *Ferdinand* recovered this City from the *Moors* in 1466. It is now great and populous, and ſtands upon the River *Guadalbalon*, where it receives the *Suſanna*; twelve Miles from *Guadalquivir*, to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*; and eighteen S. E. of *Andalusia*. Lon. 13. 48. Lat. 37. 50. *Bartholomew Ximenes Paton*, *Hiſtoria de la Civdad de Jaen. Francisco Ruis de la Puerta*, *Hiſtoria del Reyno de Jaen.*

JAFANAPATAN, a City and Kingdom of the Eaſt-Indies in the Iſland *Ceylon*. It lies upon the Northern Coaſt, towards *Coromandel*. It belongs to the *Dutch*, who have a good Fort there. Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 7.

JAFER-EL-SCADEK, the ſixth High Prieſt, *Jaddus*'s Succeſſor, in the Sect of the *Perſians*, or *Chiites*. He ordered That any Chriſtian, Jew, or Idolater, turning Mahometan, ſhould enjoy the whole Eſtate of his Family, and might allow Father or Mother only what he pleaſed. Thence it happens that many *Armenians*, *Georgians*, and other Chriſtians, living in Perſia turn *Mahometans* for filthy Lucre ſake. *Jacques Gaſſarel*.

JAFFA, in Latin *Joppa*, a Town of *Paleſtine*, on the Mediterranean, 24 Miles from *Jeruſalem*. Many Authors will have it be one of the moſt ancient Towns in the World, as deriving its Name from *Japhet*, *Noah*'s Son, who founded it ſome Years before the Flood. The conveniency of its Harbour, the neareſt to *Jeruſalem*, has ever made it famous. The Ships that brought *Solomon*, unladed their Timber and Marble there. It was the Prophet *Jonah* embarked for *Tarſus* a Town of *Cilicia*, and from that near that very place he was thrown up, and left by the Whale. The Inhabitants, who adored the Idols of the Sidonians, were converted to Chriſtianity by St. *Peter*, who raiſed *Tabitha* from Death, and had his Viſion, relating to *Cornelius*, here. It was poſſeſſed by *Judas Machabæus*, and afterwards by the Emperors. The Infidels having conquered the *Holy Land*, turned all their Forces to exclude the Chriſtians. But *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, King of *Jeruſalem*, re fortified the Caſtle of *Jaffa*, and left a Garriſon into it. The *Saracens* made many Efforts on this Town, but all in vain, till *Saladin* took it after

it in 1188. *Richard* I. King of *England* repaired it, and St. *Lewis* King of *France* re-built it, and its Fortreſs, in 1252, but being returned into *France*, the *Sultan* of *Egypt* retook it in 1268. And ſince that, the *Turks* have conquered and reduced it to its preſent Condition. As to the Church Government, it had a Biſhop Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. For the Temporal, it was under Earls; but that Title was loſt with the Town, as all other Titles created in the *Holy Land*, in the Reign of the *Franks*. It conſiſts now only of ſome pitiful Houſes, and a little Fort of two Towers joined together by a Stone-Wall, guarded by ſome *Turks* and *Arabians* for the Baſſa of *Gaza*, in whoſe Power it is. The ancient Buildings are ſo decayed and demoliſhed, that it is next to impoſſible to know where either St. *Peter*'s Chapel, *Simon* the *Tanner*'s, or *Tabitha*'s Houſe ſtood. *Doubdan, Voyage de la Terre Sainſte.*

JAGELLO, Duke of *Lithuania*, afterwards King of *Poland*. See *Ladiſlaus*.

JAGERNDORFF, Lat. *Carnovia*, Capital of a Diſtrict of its own Name in *Sileſia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, formerly under the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands upon the River *Oppa*, four German Miles from *Ratibor*, and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*. This City is beautified with a magnificent Caſtle, which together with that Dukedom, was made over to *Joachim* II. Elector of *Brandenburg*, in 1538, by *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, in Confirmation of a former Grant made to him by *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, in 1522. This *Joachim* aſſigned it to *Joachim Frederick*, his Kinſman; and he to *George*, his Son, who took Poſſeſſion in 1607, but being proſcribed in 1623, by *Ferdinand* II. it was given to the Prince of *Lechtenſtein*, who ſtill enjoys it, notwithſtanding the Pretences of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*. Long. 37. 50. Lat. 50. 00.

JAGO-CAVALLERO, or St. JAGO-CAVALLERO, a little Town in the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola* in *America*, 20 Leagues from *San-Domingo*, towards the Eaſt. There is a Mountain very near, from whence the Rains waſh down into the Rivers little pieces of Gold, ſome of four ſhillings value, which the Slaves pick up a little while after. The Inhabitants are all *Buccaneers*; that is, they ſell at *San-Domingo* Ox-Hides and Tallow. *Wytfelt des Indes Occidentales. P. du Tertre, Hiſt. des Antilles.*

JAGODNA or JAGNIERO, a City in the Kingdom of *Servia*, and Principality of *Raſcia*, ſubject to the *Turks*. It ſtands 47 Miles N. W. of *Niſſa*, and 94 S. E. of *Belgrade*. Long. 44. 24. Lat. 44. 26.

JAGOS, Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Anſico*, in the Lower *Æthiopia*, or, as others ſay, in *Congo*; ſtrong, and very nimble, but cruel, having publick Shambles where they buy Man's Fleſh for Food. 'Tis ſaid, the Father eats his Son's, and the Son his Father's Fleſh, without horrour. Their Bellies are the living Graves where they bury their Dead. They wander, like *Arabians*, from Place to place, armed with an Ax, a Bow, and Arrows; living only by Theft and Slaughter. They adore the Sun, Moon, and many other Idols. They are ſpread almoſt through all *Africa*, but the moſt part of them make Incurſions into the Kingdom of *Anſico*. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique.*

JAGUANA, or *Santta Maria del Porto*, a ſmall Town on the Weſt ſide of *Hiſpaniola*, 50 Leagues from *Domingo*. It has a convenient Port, which was frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, till the *Spaniard* forbad all Trade. It was taken and almoſt ruined by the *Engliſh*, under the Earl of *Newport*, in 1591.

JAHEL, or JAEL, *Heber* the *Kenite*'s Wife, who, *An. Mun.* 2749, ſtruck a Nail into the Temples of *Siſera*, General of *Jabin*'s Army, as he ſlept in her Tent, whither, being defeated by the *Iſraelites*, he fled for Refuge. *Judg.* 4. See *Siſera*.

JAICS, and JAICZA, Lat. *Gaitia*, and *Jaitia*; a Town of the Lower *Boſnia*, under the *Turk*; formerly the Place of Reſidence for the Kings or Deſpots of *Boſnia*. It ſtands on a Mountain, having a good Caſtle, and a River at the bottom, towards the Frontiers of *Croatia*, between *Bagnaluca* and *Wits*. Long. 38. 15. Lat. 45. 22.

JAIR, a Judge in *Iſrael*, born in *Gilead*, of the Tribe of *Manaſſes*. He ſucceeded *Thola*, the ſixth Judge, *An. Mund.* 2827, about 1227 Years before Chriſt. Under him the People were enſlaved by the *Philiſtines* and *Ammonites* eighteen Years for their Idolatry. *Jair* judged them 22 Years, reckoning the Time of their Oppreſſion. He died *An. Mund.* 2848. He had 30 Sons, Governors or Lords of as many Cities. This *Jair* is different from *Segub*'s Son. *Judg.* 10. *Joſephus, lib.* 5. *Ant. Judaic. Torniel, An. Mund.* 2853. *n.* 27. & 2827. *n.* 1.

JAKETIN, a Town of *Volodin*, beyond the *Nieper*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, ſituate on the River *Supoi*, and defended with a ſtrong Caſtle belonging to the great *Czar* of *Muſcovy*.

JALA, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt Indies*, in the Eaſtern Part of the Iſland *Ceylon*. The Air is very infectious, and therefore the Country little inhabited.

JALAC, a City of *Nubia*, built in an Iſland of the *Nile*, ten days Journey N. from *Ghalaca*. This is the loweſt that any of the *Nubian* Boats can paſs upon that River, to the Northward, by reaſon of the Mountain *Gamadel*, which here forms the firſt Cataract of the *Nile*. So that all Merchandices are here loaded upon Camels, and carried by Land to *Alwan*, the moſt Southern City of *Egypt*, upon the *Nile*. Which is from *Ilac* about twelve Days Journey to the South. *Nubienſis, pag.* 17.

JALOFES, Inhabitants of *Nigritia* in *Africa*, between the two Arms of the River *Niger*, named *Senega* and *Gambea*. Their Country is alſo called the Kingdom of *Senega*. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is 115 Leagues, and its Breadth, all along the Coaſts, 60 Leagues. The Emperor is called *The Great Jalof*, and he writes himſelf Sovereign of thirteen or fourteen Kingdoms: The Kings of *Baool*, *Cayor*, *Jualo* and of *Alé*, are his Vaſſals; and his Dominion is extended from *Cape Verd*, as far as *Caſſan*. In all this Empire there is no walled Town, but only open Boroughs or Villages. The chief City of the Kingdom of *Senega*, where *The Great Jalof* keeps his Court, is called *Tubacatum*. The heat is ſo extraordinary, that *January* there is hotter than *May* in *Provence*. That Country produces no Grapes, ſo they make Wine of Dates. The Corn, that they call Mayz, is a kind of Millet. Tobacco grows well there, but they neglect to improve it. The Paſture-Grounds abound with great Cattel. The Inhabitants of the Northern Part are only tann'd, but thoſe towards the South are perfect Blacks. They are all addicted to Witchcraft and Charms. Moſt of them are Husband-men, Fiſher men, or Shepherds; few Merchants or Tradeſmen. The chief Commodities are Bullocks Hides, Ivory, Wax, Gum-Arabick, Amber-greaſe, Gold and Silver. The greateſt Gain to the Merchants is by their Importing Iron, Copper, Coral, Cryſtal, Laces and Brandy. Their ordinary Weapons are a Turkiſh Scymiter, and Bows and Arrows. Some hold a *Zaguaye* or Lance in the Right Hand, a great Shield in the Left, with a Scymiter by their ſide. Their Horſe-men are very nimble, and can ſtand on the Saddle, their Horſe running full ſpeed, and dart before and behind in the twinkling of an Eye. They loſe no time in beſieging Towns, but preſently burn their Enemies Villages. Among them it is the ſign of an entire Defeat when they loſe the Royal Drum, called *Omlambe*, which they preſerve as carefully as the *Romans* did their *Eagles*. The Crown is hereditary; and yet in this the manner of its Deſcent is ſo particular, that all the King's Brethren muſt ſucceed, before that any of his Sons can pretend to it. *The Great Jalof* taxes none but Foreign Merchants. His greateſt Revenues are Preſents from the other Princes, and Slaves taken Priſoners in the Wars againſt his Neighbours, whom he ſells. But the King of *Jualo* impoſes a little yearly Tax upon every ſubject. Theſe People greatly reſpect their Sovereigns; but the *Great Jalof*, as he is the moſt powerful, ſo he is the moſt reſpected by them. His ſubjects never approach him, but with Duſt upon their heads, their Bodies naked, and creeping on their Knees. Their Religion is *Mahometiſm*, but the majority have neither Temples, Meetings, nor Divine Service. Juſtice is very ill adminiſter'd there, for thoſe who bring the greateſt Preſents are uſually ſaid to have the beſt Right. They have this ſtrange Cuſtom, That the Brethren and Siſters of the Deceaſed inherit the whole Eſtate, the Children being excluded; for this ſilly Reaſon, That they are his neareſt Relations, and that it is uncertain whether the Children belong to the Deceaſed, or not. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique.*

JAMAGOROD, Lat. *Java*, a ſtrong Caſtle, built by the *Moſcovites*, upon a ſteep Rock, over the River *Nava*, which parts *Livonia* from *Moſcovy*. It was accounted the Key of the Kingdom, and thought impregnable, until taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in 1617. Long. 50. 52. Lat. 59. 8.

JAMAICA, an Iſland of North-*America*, ſituate between the Tropicks, 17 or 18 Degrees N. Latitude, upon the Sea, uſually known by the Name of *Mare del Nort*, about 140 Leagues N. of the main Continent of *America*, 15 Leagues S. from the great Iſland *Cuba*, and 20 Leagues Weſtward from *Hiſpaniola*, from *Porto Bello* Northwards 160, and from *Carthagena* 140. It is in Length 170 miles, and in Breadth 70, containing between four and five Millions of Acres, 900000 whereof were planted in 1675. A continued Ridge of Mountains divide the whole, from E. to W. Beſides which, there are ſome other Hills and Woods, intermixed with large *Savanes*, or Plains, ſuppoſed to have been formerly Fields of *Indian* Wheat, until the *Spaniards*, having deſtroyed the Natives, to the number of 60000, converted them to Paſture, and ſtocked them with Horſes, Cows, Hogs, &c. which thrive ſo well, that there are now great Herds of Horſes, and other Cattel, that run wild in the Woods. The Air is as temperate here as can be expected in a Place of its ſituation, being continually fanned and cooled by freſh Eaſterly Breezes, and refreſhed with frequent ſhowers of Rain, and great Dews, which fall in the Night. But not in the leaſt ſubject to the violent Storms and Hurricanes wherewith the *Caribbees*, and other Places in thoſe Parts, are peſter'd. Their Eaſterly Winds begin to blow about Nine in the Morning, and continue till Six or Seven in the Afternoon, and then change to the Weſt; which the Iſlanders call Land-Breezes. There is no apparent Winter, only they have ſomewhat more Rain and Thunder in the Winter-Months than at other times. Nor doth the Length of the Days and Nights vary much, but continue all the Year round of an equal Length, *viz.* about 15 Hours Day. The chief Towns are *St. Jago*, *Port Royal* and *Paſſage*. The whole Iſland is divided into 14 Pariſhes, whereof the ſeven on the South-ſide are *Port-Royal*, St *Katharine's*, St. *John's*, St. *Andrew's*, St. *David's*, St. *Thomas's* and *Clarendon*: In which are 5000 Families, and about 45000 Inhabitants. On the North-ſide are St. *George's*, St. *Mary's*, St. *Ann's*, and St. *James's*. On the Eaſt is St. *Elizabeth*, with two Pariſhes more, all which begin to grow very populous, and are ſuppoſed to contain near 6000 Inhabitants. Beſides the People of the 14 Precincts, there are 4000 ſtout reſolute Privateers, and Water-men, that Ply up and down about the Iſle. Its Products are good Sugars, abundance of extraordinary Cacao, Indico, Cotton, Tobacco, Tortoiſe-ſhells,

ſhells, Hides, Wood, Salt, Ginger, Cod-Pepper, *Piemento*, or *Jamaica*-Pepper, *Guajacum*, *China*-Roots, *Sarſaparilla*, *Caſſia-fiſtula*, *Tamarind*, *Vinello's*, *Achiats*, *Alloes*, *Benjamin*, *Cochinele*. Their Cows and Sheep are large. They have *Aſnegroes* and Mules, both wild and tame, in great Numbers. The Iſland abounds in Goats, Hogs, and Rabbets; but has neither Hare nor Deer. In all its Rivers, Bays, Roads and Creeks, are variety of excellent Fiſh: Nor does it want tame or wild Fowl of any kind. Here is a certain Creature called an *Alligator*, which, in many of their Rivers and Land-Ponds, lives by preying upon ſuch Beaſts and Fowls as come thither to drink; which they catch with the more facility, by lying ſtretched forth upon the Brinks of the Rivers, like a piece of dried Wood, which, in that poſture, they very much reſemble. They are 10, 15, and ſome 20 Foot long, having four Feet, or rather Fins, wherewith they both walk and ſwim. They move forward with great ſwiftneſs and ſtrength, but cannot turn quick, nor without trouble. Their Backs are ſo covered with Scales, that they are impenetrable, and ſcarcely to be killed, unleſs the Weapon pierce their Eye or Belly; yet they are rarely known to ſet upon a Man. They breed like a Fowl, by Eggs, no bigger than thoſe of a Turkey; which having laid in the ſand, not far from the Water, ſhe leaves the Sun-beams to hatch them, without ever looking after them more: And the young, as ſoon as they have broke the ſhell, creep into the Water, and ſhift for themſelves. This Creature's Fat is a Sovereign Balm for Internal Aches and Pains in the Joints and Bones. They have alſo in them Musk-Cods, ſtronger ſcented than thoſe of the *Eaſt-Indies*; by which ſcent they are diſcovered and avoided. Here are alſo ſome *Musket toes*, and *Merry-Winds*. The Dropſie, Calentures, Fevers and Agues, are the Maladies moſt incident to the Inhabitants. The Laws of the Country, as near as the circumſtances of the Places admit, are the ſame with thoſe of *England*. The *Spaniards* having diſcovered this Iſland, under *Chriſtopher Columbus*, ſettled in the South ſide, in 1590, where they built St. *Jago*; which they enjoyed peaceably, until it was ſurprized by one *Jackſon*, with a Fleet of *Engliſh* Privateers, in 1638, who, when he had plunder'd the Town, ſurrender'd it again to the *Spaniards* for 1000 Bevers. The *Engliſh* being diſappointed in their Deſign upon *Hiſpaniola*, landed here 20000 ſtrong, in 1655, under the Command of *Penn* and *Venables*, ſent by *Cromwel*, to be reveng'd on the King of *Spain* for entertaining King *Charles* II. The *Spaniards*, unable to reſiſt ſo great a Force, retired into their Woods and Faſtneſſes, hoping to retrieve what they had thus left by a Treaty, but it proved otherwiſe; for part of the *Engliſh* fell to Plant, and the reſt to Privateer on the *Spaniards*, by which they got great Wealth. And the Fame of this did ſo ſpread, that many going over to them, it became in a few Years a powerful Colony, now able alone to manage a War againſt all the Forces the *Spaniards* have in the *Weſt-Indies*. The Earl of *Inchequin*, and the Duke of *Albemarle*, two late Governors, died both here. *Port-Royal* in this Iſland, with a great number of the Inhabitants, was deſtroyed by one of the moſt terrible Earthquakes that was ever heard of in Summer, *An.* 1692. It hath ſeveral other good Harbours. See *Port*.

JAMAISOIT, a great part of *Japan*, in the Weſtern Coaſt of *Niphon*-Iſland. They commonly divide that Country into twelve great Provinces, or Kingdoms. *viz. Aqui*, *Bingo*, *Bitco*, or *Bitcou*, *Foqui*, *Nangato*, *Tomo*, &c. with ſome Towns of the ſame Name.

JAMAMA, a City and Province of *Arabia Fœlix*, in *Aſia*, near the River *Aſtan*, towards the Limits of *Arabia Deſerta*, going up to the Gulf of *Balſera*, or the *Elcatif* Sea, 250 Miles W. of the *Perſian* Gulf, and 70 *German* Miles from *Balſera*, to the S.E. Long. 77. 30. Lat. 27. 00.

JAMBA, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the River *Ganges*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, between *Patna* to the E. *Naugracut* to the N. *Lahor* to the W. and *Bakar* to the S. The City ſtands near a River, between the *Ganges* and the Mountains, which divide this Kingdom from that of *Lahor*. *Calſeri* is alſo a good Town in that Country.

JAMBIS, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the Iſland *Sumatra*. It is ſituated about five or ſix Miles from the Sea, towards *Palimban*, and is famous for Trade.

JAMBLICHUS, a *Platonick* Philoſopher in the IVth Century, born in *Chalcis* a Town of *Syria*, and Scholar to *Porphyry*. They were both excellent Philoſophers, tho' ſuſpected to have diſhonoured that Science by Magical Superſtitions. *Jamblichus* flouriſhed in the Reigns of *Conſtantine the Great*, and his Sons, and *Julian the Apoſtate*, who wrote three Letters to him, ſtill extant. He compoſed divers Works; as, The Life of *Pythagoras* and of *Alypius*, with ſome Orations, exhorting to the Study of Philoſophy, *&c.* *Eunapius* wrote his Life. Conſult alſo *Suidas*. A Greek Author alſo of the ſame Name, lived in the IId Century, in the Reign of *Antoninus Philoſophus*, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Rhodis*'s and *Stesonides*'s Amours. *Babylon* was his Country; and he had the vanity to brag of his being a Magician, as *Photius* tells us.

JAMBOLI, Lat. *Jambole*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, bounded to the North by *Thrace*, to the Eaſt by the *Archipelago*, and to the Weſt by the Gulf of *Theſſalonica* in part, and by the Province of *Macedonia*, properly ſo called, in part; and to the South, by the ſaid Gulf and Sea. The Capital of it is *Theſſalonica*. It was the beſt Stud in all *Greece*; ſo that *Alexander the Great*, kept about *Pella* and this place, 30000 Mares for breeding.

S. JAMES, called *The Great*, *Zebedee*'s Son, was called with his Brother *John*, by Chriſt, to the Apoſtleſhip, who named them both *Boanerges*, that is to ſay, *The Sons of Thunder*. *Herod Agrippa*, to pleaſe the *Jews*, cauſed this Holy Apoſtle to be Beheaded. Some ſay, his Accuſer was Converted, to ſee this holy Man die with ſo much Conſtancy; and others add, that he Baptiz'd *Phygellus* and *Hermogenes*, both Magicians, tho' afterwards they alter'd their Faith, as St. *Paul* ſaith in his 2d Epiſtle to *Timothy*. St. *James* was the firſt Martyr among the Apoſtles. He ſuffer'd *An. Ch.* 41. *Acts* 12. The *Spaniards*, upon ſome Traditions, pretend this St. *James* to have been their Apoſtle, tho' no ancient Author mentions it. The Biſhop of *Compoſtella*, alledging this pretended Travel in the Great *Lateran* Council under *Innocent* III. to prove his Churches Independency upon that of *Toledo*, he found the Reaſons, which *Roderick Ximenes* his Archbiſhop produced to the contrary, unanſwerable. Cardinal *Baronius*, in his Remarks upon the *Roman* Martyrology, aſſerted this Chimerical Tradition; but being convicted by many ſolid Reaſons, grounded upon ſeveral Epiſtles of Popes, and divers Evidences of famous Authors, he retracted his Opinion in his Annals, which coſt him dear, being handled very unworthily by the *Spaniſh* Writers; who to confirm their Opinion, ſay, They have the entire Body of that Apoſtle, which cannot be ſo, if there be a part in St. *Saturnine*'s Church at *Tholouſe*, as the Clergy of that City pretend. Nay, Mr. *Corier* in his Hiſtory of *Dauphine*, makes out, That the Reliques, ſo much boaſted of by the *Spaniards*, are the Remains of the Body of a Holy Man of that Province called *James*, and not the Apoſtle. The curious may conſult *Innocent* I's Letter to *Decentius*, and thoſe of *Gregory* VII. to the Kings of *Spain*. In *Jeruſalem* may be ſeen a Church dedicated to his Name, about 300 Paces from *Sion* Gate. 'Tis one of the fineſt and largeſt in the Town; the Dome in the middle is raiſed upon four large Pillars, and is open at the top, like that of the Holy Sepulchre, for the conveniency of light. There are three Altars a-breaſt, in three Quires towards the Eaſt. At the Left-hand-entrance into the Body of the Church, may be ſeen a little Chapel, the place, where 'tis thought, this holy Apoſtle was Beheaded, becauſe it was formerly the publick Market-place. The Church belongs to the *Armenians*, who have there a well-built Monaſtery, where is always a Biſhop, and twelve or fifteen Monks upon the place, to perform Divine Service. The Church and Lodgings are ſaid to have been founded by the Kings of *Spain*, to receive the Pilgrims of that Nation. Near that place is the reputed dwelling-houſe of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, according to the Tradition of the Country. They ſay, neither *Mahometan* nor *Jew* can enter this place, but it coſts him his life; and therefore keep the Doors continually ſhut, to prevent the Diſaſter. *Doubdan Voyage de la Terre Sainte*.

St. JAMES, called *The Leſs*, in Scripture *The Juſt*, and *His Brother*, that is to ſay, Couſin German of the Lord, an Apoſtle, was *Alphæus*'s Son, and the Apoſtle St. *Jude*'s Brother. He is ſaid to have been choſen Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and in that Quality was Preſident in the Council held by the Apoſtles at *Jeruſalem* in 49 or 50. St. *Paul* calls him one of the Pillars of the Church; and his Life was ſo holy, that *Joſephus* looks upon the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, as a Puniſhment inflicted on the *Jews*, for putting him to death. *Ananus* II. High-Prieſt, condemned him, and delivered him up to the People. *Euſebius* reports from *Hegeſippus*, That the *Jews* compelling him to renounce publickly the Doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, he defended it on the ſteps of the Temple with ſuch wonderful Conſtancy, that the enraged Phariſees, his chief Enemies, threw him down head-long, where his Brains were daſh'd out with a Fuller's Club. So having govern'd his Church about 29 Years, he receiv'd the Crown of Martyrdom in 62. We have an Epiſtle of his, Addreſſed to the Faithful diſperſed amongſt the *Jews*; beſides this, there is a Liturgy in ſeveral Editions of the Works of the Fathers, which bears his Name, and is ſaid to have been authorized by the Teſtimony of St. *Cyrillus*, *Proclus* of *Conſtantinople*, &c. but thought to be counterfeit. There is alſo a Goſpel attributed to him, placed amongſt the Apocryphal Books.

St. JAMES of *Niſibis* ſurnamed *The Wiſe*, was Biſhop of *Niſibis* a City of *Meſopotamia*, and liv'd in the IVth Century. For his Zeal to defend and propagate the true Faith, he ſuffer'd much from Idolaters and Hereticks. He was preſent at the Council of *Nice* in 325. He preſerved his City from the *Perſians*, who beſieged it in 339 or 350. When 'tis ſaid, That having Curs'd their Army, at St. *Ephrem*'s requeſt, God ſent ſuch ſwarms of Flies againſt it, that forced it to withdraw. *Baronius* will have this to be in 339, ſoon after the death of *Conſtantine*, others ſay, it happened in 350, at the ſecond Siege. He wrote divers Commentaries in Syriack; and *Gennadius*, beginning his Book of Illuſtrious Men with him, ſaith, That he compiled 26 different Treatiſes. *Theod. lib.* 2. *Hiſt. St. Hieron. Chron. Gennad. in Catal. c.* 1.

Kings of Scotland *of the Name of* JAMES.

JAMES I. the 102d King of *Scotland*, having been detained as Priſoner in *England*, as he landed to refreſh himſelf at *Flamborough* in *Yorkſhire*, in his way to *France*, while Prince, there being then a Truce betwixt the two Nations, was Ranſomed, and returned home in 1423. On his arrival, many were the grievances preſented to him, which the People had lain under ſince his Father's Death, by the Neglect or Male-adminiſtration of the Governors; ſo that to pacify the Commons, he committed ſome of the Nobility accuſed, till the Meeting of Parliament, which was appointed

appointed for *May* 27. 1423. In the mean time, he and his Queen were Crowned, *Apr.* 20*th.* that ſame Year. When the Parliament met, many good Laws were made, eſpecially againſt Robberies. In the next place, they conſulted how to pay the King's Ranſom, which the Treaſury being exhauſted, was not able to defray. It was puſh'd on by the Nobles, whoſe Sons were left for Hoſtages: And for that end, a Tax of the 20*th.* part, was impoſed upon all Moveables, which the People reckoned intolerable; both in regard of the want of Money, becauſe of the extraordinary cheapneſs of all things; being alſo unaccuſtomed to Taxes, and, that it was like to be a Precedent for time to come. ſo that the King finding the firſt Payment come in very hardly, he remitted the reſt. The Parliament committed *Murdo*, Duke of *Albany*, the late Governor of the Kingdom, and two of his Sons, the Earl of *Lenox*, with his Son-in-law, and 24 more of the prime Nobility. The Governor's youngeſt Son *James*, enraged at the Diſaſter of his Family, burnt *Dumbarton*, and killed *John Howard* the King's Uncle, with 32 of his Men, and then together with his Counſellor, the Biſhop of *Lijmore*, fled into *Ireland*, where he died. This ſame Year, in a Parliament at *Sterling*, *Murdo* above-mentioned with his two Sons and Son-in-law, were Condemned and Beheaded, and their Heads ſent to *Iſabella*, one of their Wives. to try whether Grief would make her reveal her mind; yet, ſhe was ſo compoſed, as to anſwer, *That if the Crimes objected, were true, the King had done juſtly, and according to Law.* And in a little time, ſuch Places as held out for the Rebels, were reduced. In 1426. *John Stuart* of *Dernly*, General of the *Scots* Cavalry in *France*, and the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, were ſent Ambaſſadors to *Scotland*, to renew the ancient League with *France*, and to propoſe a Match betwixt King *James*'s Daughter, and *Charles* VII's Son, both Children, which was agreed. Two Years after, he went to Adminiſter Juſtice in the High-lands, and repaired the Caſtle of *Innerneſs*, to curb the thieving Clans, who put the Country under Contribution, committed 40 of the King-leaders, hanged *Mac-Rory* and *Mac-Arthur*, and perſuaded the reſt, by fair Words, to behave themſelves as they ought, threatning them ſeverely, if they did otherwiſe. *Alexander* of the Iſles, the greateſt Man of the Kingdom, next to the King himſelf, being in like manner guilty, yet made his Peace, by the Intereſt of his Friends, and was favourably receiv'd at Court; but returning home, aſſembled his Comrades, plundered and burnt the Town of *Innerneſs*, and beſieged the Caſtle; but on the approach of the King's Forces, retired to *Loghaber*, and having 10000 Men with him, reſolved to hazard a Battle; but the *Cattans* and *Camerons*, two of the Clans, deſerting him, he diſmiſſed his Army, retired to the Weſt Iſles, and thought of flying to *Ireland*, but finding that he could not be ſecure there, he ſubmitted to the King's Mercy, who at the Queen's deſire, pardoned, but impriſoned him. A little after this, the *Cattans* and *Camerons* fought among themſelves, to the mutual ſlaughter almoſt of both Clans; and *Donald Balloch*, a Couſin of *Alexander*'s, pretending to revenge him, ſurprized and defeated the King's Forces in *Loghaber*, commanded by *Alexander* and *Alan Stuarts*, Earls of *Caithneſs* and *Mar*, waſting the Country with Fire and Sword, but fled with his Plunder to the Iſles on the King's approach, who reſolved to purſue him thither; but that the Clans humbly petitioned him, not to ruin the Country for the fault of one: So that, on their delivering up 300 of the chief Robbers, whom he hanged every Man, he deſiſted. *Duffus* and *Murdo*, two of the Captains of the Highlanders, whom the King had releaſed at the Deſire of his Nobles, falling out with one another, and meeting with 1500 on a ſide, they fought ſo eagerly, that only 12 were left of the one Party, and nine of the other. Yet all thoſe Calamities, did not reſtrain one *Mac Donnald* of *Roſſe* a notable Robber, who, with his Gang, plundered the Neigbouring Country; and, amongſt others, a Widow, who told him, ſhe would complain to the King; whereupon, he cauſed a Smith to nail Horſe ſhooes to her feet, telling her, that would enable her the better for the Journey: The Woman, aſſoon as recovered, did actually go and acquaint the King with it, and *Mac Donald* being then in Cuſtody, his Majeſty ordered him, and 12 of his Accomplices to be ſo ſhod, and led through the City, a Herald going before to acquaint the People with the cauſe of that unuſual Puniſhment; after which, the Captain was beheaded, and his Aſſociates hanged on Gibbets by the Road ſide. His Majeſty's next care was, to find out *Donald of the Iſles*, and hearing that he lay conceal'd in a Noble-man's houſe in *Ireland*, he ſent to Demand him; the Noble-man fearing leſt he ſhould eſcape by the Way, and the cauſe be imputed to him, cut off his Head and ſent it to the King. Robbery being thus ſuppreſſed, he took care to have Juſtice adminiſtred through the Kingdom, and Weights and Meaſures adjuſted; for which end, many uſeful Laws were Enacted. *Oct.* 14. 1428. The Queen being delivered of Twins, publick Rejoicings were made, and during the ſame, he pardoned *Archibald Douglas* and *John Kennedy*, who had been committed for Speaking raſhly concerning the Government. He admitted *Douglas* to be Godfather to his Children, and Knighted his Son. After this, the King applied himſelf to reform the Eccleſiaſticks, and prevent their ſtretching their Power too far. He erected publick Schools for Learning, encouraged learned Men, and would be preſent at their Diſputations; and gave charge to the Rectors of Univerſities, to preſent none but Scholars of Merit to him for Church-Preferments. And conſidering that his Kingdom had been a Scene of War for 150 Year together, and Trade neglected; he ſent for Artificers from Abroad, and encouraged Commerce, by which means the Towns were Re-peopled. Upon the Complaints of the People, that the riotous Way of Living, as Drinking, Masks, balls and expenſive Dreſſing, brought in Faſhion at Court by thoſe who followed him from *England*, infected the Country, he reformed that expenſive Way of Living among his Nobles, by Reproof, his own Example and wholeſome Laws. By the Death of the Valiant *Alexander*, Earl of *Mar*, a Natural Son of the Royal Family, (who ſignalized himſelf at Home and Abroad, routed the *Dutch* Fleet, and brought them to beg a Truce) the King was poſſeſſed of *Buchan* and *Mar*, becauſe this *Alexander* had no Iſſue, and having more ver taken abundance of Lands from the Nobility, who held of him, (*i. e.* the Profits of their Eſtates, during their Nonage, after the death of their Parents, the Charges of Education excepted) which former Kings uſed to remit, or at leaſt quit for ſome Gratuity; having alſo revoked ſome Grants made by the former Governors, particularly of the Forfeiture of *George* Earl of *March*, and alſo the Eſtate of *Alexis Graham* Earl of *Strathern*, then a Hoſtage in *England*: the Earl of *Athol* laying hold of theſe things, ſtirred up Diſcontents againſt the King which brought him to an untimely End, as we ſhall hear anon. This was the State of Affairs, when Ambaſſadors arrived from *France*, to carry home the King's Daughter *Margaret*, who was formerly betrothed to the Dauphin. At the ſame time, came Ambaſſadors from *England*, to prevent Renewing of the League with *France*, and ſollicite a perpetual League Offenſive and Defenſive with themſelves; which being referred to the Parliament, the Eccleſiaſticks were divided in Opinion, but the Nobility were altogether for *France*; alledging, That it was only a Trick of the *Engliſh*, to deprive them of the Aſſiſtance of their ancient Allies, and render them the more obnoxious to themſelves; ſo they carried the Point, and the Princeſs was ſent to *France*, having narrowly eſcaped from the *Engliſh* Fleet, who lay in Wait for her. Here *Buchanan* wipes off the Calumnies thrown upon this Lady, and the King her Father, by the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians. King *James* prepared for War with *England*, and trying to raiſe a Tax from the People to rig out his Navy, he found them ſo averſe, that he reſtored what he had Levied. In the mean time, *Piercy* of *Northumberland* invades the *Scots* Borders, and was oppoſed by *William Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, who fought him with an equal Number, defeated and took 1500 of his Men, loſing none of Note, but *Alexander Johnſon*, a Noble and Valiant Perſon. A little after, King *James* attacked the Caſtle of *Roxburgh* held out by the *Engliſh*, and was like to have carried it, but was obliged to diſband his Army on Notice from the Q. who came poſt to inform him of a Conſpiracy againſt his Life, which the Earl of *Athol*, the chief of the Conſpirators, did alſo improve againſt him, to make him hateful to the People; as if by the Story of a Woman, he had been frightned from the Siege. And in the mean time, by his Spies at Court, while the King was enquiring into the Plot, he had information of every thing that paſſed; ſo that puſh'd on by fear of his own danger, having brib'd ſome of the King's Servants; he, with the reſt of his Aſſociates, came to the very Chamber-door, as one of the Servants came out, whom they murdered, and breaking open the Door, which one of the Ladies ſtood againſt, putting her Arm inſtead of the Bar, which one of the Traitors had taken away, they broke the ſame; and ruſhing in upon the King, the Queen threw her ſelf upon him, but having forced her away, after ſeveral Wounds, they murdered him barbarouſly, and eſcaped by the darkneſs of the Night, but were afterwards apprehended, and condignly puniſhed. See *Stuart Walter*. This Exit had *James* I. being much lamented by the Nobility and People, the former Aſſembling voluntarily, purſued the Murderers with utmoſt diligence, to teſtify their Love to the Memory of their Prince, whom they lamented, as cut off in the Flower of his Age, and midſt of his Endeavours to ſettle good Laws. He was a little Man, but very ſtrong and nimble, of a quick Wit, well learned, a good Politician, and every way well accompliſhed for Government. He was Slain *Feb.* 12. 1437. in the 13th. of his Reign, Aged 44. Succeeded by the Youngeſt of his Twins, the Elder being Dead. His Wife was *Joan* Daughter to the Earl of *Salisbury*, of the Royal Blood of *England*, the moſt beautiful Woman of her time, having fallen in Love with her whilſt he was Priſoner in *England*. So that the *Engliſh* Court thought it would prove a happy Opportunity of engaging him to their Intereſt. *Buchanan.*

JAMES II. the 103*d* King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Father *James* I. at ſeven Years of Age, which occaſioned a great diſpute among the Nobility, who ſhould be Elected Vice-roy. The Competitors were, *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, the greateſt Man at that time in *Scotland* for Wealth and Power; and *Alexander Levingſton* and *William Creighton*, who were both of good Families, and had obtained great Repute and Authority, by their prudent Management of Affairs under the former King. The Nobility were moſt for them, and declined the Earl of *Douglas*, as being too formidable even to the Kings themſelves, ſo that *Alexander Levingſton* was choſen Regent, and *William Creighton* Chancellor; the Convention was ſcarcely diſſolved, when the Peace was broken by Factions, ſo that the Chancellor kept with the King in *Edinburgh* Caſtle, and the Regent with the Queen at *Sterling*. *Douglas* being ſecretly glad at his diſappointment, was pleaſed to ſee theſe Diſorders, and the Men of *Annandale*, who were under his Command, plunder'd the Neighbouring Countries, which he was ſo far from Redreſſing on the Regent and Chancel-

lor's Letters, that he forbid any under his Command, to Anſwer, if ſummoned to the Courts of Juſtice; alledging, That he alone had the Power of judging them according to Royalties granted to his Predeceſſors, ſo that all on this ſide the *Forth* was in a Flame, the Regent and the Chancellor iſſuing Proclamations againſt one another. In the mean time, the Queen cunningly got her Son, the young King, out of the Chancellor's hands, thus: Coming to *Edinburgh*-Caſtle on pretence of giving him a Viſit, ſhe inſinuated ſo far into the Chancellor, as to learn all his Deſigns, and have free Converſation with her Son, whom ſhe perſwaded to leave the Chancellor; in order to which, pretending that ſhe was going to a Country Church, to perform a Vow, ſhe deſired that ſhe might have leave to go out of the Caſtle betimes; which being granted, ſhe carried her Son with her in a Trunk, and before his Servants miſs'd him, ſhipp'd him off at *Leith*, and ere Night arrived at *Sterling*, were they were joyfully received, the Queens Wiſdom commended, and the Chancellor's former Reputation blaſted. He was accuſed as the Author of all the Diſorders; and it was agreed in Council, to beſiege him in *Edinburgh*-Caſtle; whereupon he craved Aid of *Douglas*, who returned him Anſwer, That if both he and the Regent fell in the Conteſt, the Publick would loſe nothing; by which, both parties being terrified, they clapt up an Agreement, and the Chancellor ſurrendred the Caſtle. But in a little time after, *Douglas* died opportunely for them all, tho' his Son *William* gave them no little Diſturbance, as may be found in his place. At the ſame time, the *Iſlanders* invaded the Continent, deſtroying all before them, in a moſt barbarous manner: To all theſe Miſeries, there was an acceſſion of Famine and Peſtilence, ſo violent, that it killed thoſe whom it ſeized on in a days time, and continued two Years. The Queen, and her ſecond Husband, *James Stuart*, with others, were thrown into Priſon, as plotting againſt the Regent, but quickly releaſed, and grievous things were, at the ſame time, laid to the Regent's Charge. Not long after, the Chancellor ſurprized the King near *Sterling*, and brought him to *Edinburgh* with 4000 Horſe, where he was received with much joy. The Regent finding himſelf out witted, he came to an Agreement with the Chancellor. In the mean time, the Country groaned under the Robberies of the *Douglaſſian* Faction, the Earl himſelf being too Potent to be dealt with by force. The Chancellor, *&c.* flattered him and his Brother to Court, where, by his, and the Regent's procurement, they were ſurprized at the King's Table, and immediately beheaded, and ſome of their chief Followers alſo put to death; the King being almoſt of Age, did weep at the Misfortune of this great Man, for which the Chancellor rebuked him. Robberies and Murders were not however, by this means, ſuppreſſed; and ſtill, all was charged upon the *Douglaſſes* by their Enemies. About this time, the King took the Government upon himſelf, and *William* then Earl of *Douglas*, acknowledged his Offences, threw himſelf at the King's feet, obtained Pardon, and became a Favourite, which he improved to be avenged on the late Regent and Chancellor, then out of Office; and procured their being Summoned to give an account of their Adminiſtration, which they refuſing to do, becauſe they alledged that their Enemies were to be Judges, he obtained that they ſhould be declared Rebels, and confiſcated, ſo that it broke out into an open War between the Factions, ſeveral Noble-men being engaged on both ſides; *Douglas* beſieged *Creighton* in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, but came at length to an Accommodation, and *Creighton* was made Chancellor again. In the mean time, bloody Feuds betwixt divers Noble Families continued to the diſturbance of the Peace of the Kingdom. *Douglas* procured the publick Diſgrace of the *Levingſtons*, the Father, who had been Regent, being impriſoned, and one of his Sons beheaded. The Truce being expired, there were mutual Incurſions betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, almoſt with equal loſs, and then the Truce was renewed for ſeven Years, but the publick miſerably haraſs'd by the Factions of *Douglas* and others, and the Nation expos'd to the Mercy of any foreign Enemy, nor could they have eſcap'd ruine, had not the *Engliſh* laboured under Factions at home. The Borderers however broke the Truce, and drove great Booties from *Scotland*, which occaſion'd a War, becauſe the *Scots* in revenge, laid *Cumberland* almoſt deſolate. So that an Army being rais'd under the Conduct of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and one *Main*, who had gain'd much Reputation for Conduct and Valour againſt the *French*, they paſs'd the Rivers *Solway* and *Annan*, and Encamped by the River *Sark* in *Scotland*, ſending out Parties to plunder the Country. The Day of Battle being come, the Earl of *Northumberland* commanded the main Body of the *Engliſh*, *Main* commanded the left, and *Pennington* the *Welſh*, who made the Right. *Douglas* Earl of *Ormond* commanded the Body of the *Scots*. *Wallace* of *Craig* encounter'd *Main*, and *Maxwell* and *Johnſton* attack'd *Pennington*. *Wallace* finding his Men much gall'd by the *Engliſh* Archers, call'd upon them to follow him, and ſo ruſhing in upon the *Engliſh*, came to a cloſe Fight, and put them to the rout. *Main* loſt his life fighting gallantly, and the *Engliſh* loſt abundance of Men on the Banks of *Solway*, the River being ſwoln with the Tide. So that the *Engliſh* loſt about 3000, and the *Scots* 600. The chief Priſoners were *Pennington*, *Robert Huntington*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*'s Son taken, as aſſiſting his Father to eſcape. The *Scots* got a great Booty, but loſt their Commander *Wallace*, who died about three Months afterwards of his Wounds. After this, a Truce was made with *England* for three Years. This was *An.* 1448. Next year, the King married *Mary* of *Guelderland* of the Blood Royal of *France*. Some new Diſturbances happen'd with Earl *Douglas*, whom the King ſuſpected of a Plot with the *Engliſh*, and a Combination with others of the Nobility; but being potent, and not to be dealt with by open force in that Juncture, the King ſent for him to Court, under a promiſe of ſafe Conduct ſigned by many of the Nobility. And being come, took him aſide, told him of his Miſcarriages, particularly that Combination which he adviſed him to break. *Douglas* though he had anſwer'd ſubmiſſively in all other things, did heſitate on that, and deſired time to conſult his Aſſociates, whereat the King being enraged, ſtabb'd him with his own hand, uttering theſe Words. *If thou wilt not break the League, I will.* This happen'd *Feb.* 1452. The Earl's Eldeſt Brother ſucceeded, and, with the reſt of his Brethren and Friends, took to Arms, Declaring the King perjur'd, and tying the ſafe Conduct, ſigned by him and his Council, to a Horſe's Tail, declared War, which was carried on in ſeveral parts of the Kingdom, by thoſe who adhered to the different Parties. The King calling a Convention of States, had the *Douglaſſes* proclaimed Rebels. And there happen'd Bickerings on both ſides, but no pitch'd Battle. But ſome of *Douglas*'s Party deſerting him, he applied for help to *England*, but in vain. *Douglas* at length, being urg'd by his Friends to a Battle, diſcourag'd them by his Cowardice, ſo that more deſerted; whereupon he fled into *England*, whence he invaded the Borders, and then joined with *Donald* of the *Iſles*. The *Engliſh* took the opportunity, and Invaded *Scotland* under *Percy* of *Northumberland*, but were defeated by *George Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, which haſten'd the Submiſſion of *Donald of the Iſles*. So that Tumults being compoſed at home, the King was preparing for War againſt *England* for their Breach of Truce, when Ambaſſadors came from the Duke of *York*, and others of the *Engliſh* Nobility, to deſire his Aſſiſtance againſt their own King; in order to which, he march'd with a great Army, but was diverted, and obliged to disband the ſame, by a counterfeit Legate from the Pope, ſent by the King of *England*, threatning Excommunication, if he proceeded: But being inform'd of the Cheat, he rais'd the Army again, and took *Roxborough* Town, and juſt as he was laying Siege to the Caſtle, received freſh Ambaſſadors from the Duke of *York*, ſignifying that he was Conqueror, and thanking him for his Good-will, but deſired him to withdraw the Siege, though he had promiſed to reſtore that, and other places to him. The King being nettled at this, puſh'd on the Siege, and was unhappily Slain by the Wedge of one of his own Guns, as he was directing a Battery. The Nobles, though aſtoniſh'd at his death, concealed it, and the Queen coming into the Camp that ſame day, did with a Manly Courage, preſs the Nobles to carry on the Siege. Brought her Son of ſeven Years of Age into the Camp, where he was ſaluted King, and at laſt the *Engliſh* Surrendred, after a gallant Defence, and the Caſtle was demoliſhed, leaſt it ſhould occaſion a new War. This end had *James* II. *An.* 1460. Aged 29. Being exerciſed all his time with Wars Foreign or Domeſtick. He was much lamented, becauſe of his Moderation in Proſperity and Adverſity; his Valour againſt his Enemies, and Clemency to thoſe that ſubmitted: But chiefly, that he was killed, when great things were expected from him, and that his Succeſſor was ſo young, *viz.*

JAMES III. the 104*th.* King of *Scotland*, who began his Reign about ſeven Years of Age, the Nobles ſwearing Fealty to him in *Kelſo*. After which, he was carried to *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, under the Tutelage of his Mother, till the Meeting of the States. But the firſt thing that the Nobles did, was, to invade *England*, which they ravaged as far as they could, in that Seaſon of the Year, and returned with great Booty, having demoliſhed many Caſtles. That ſame Year King *Henry* of *England* being overcome by the Duke of *York*, fled into *Scotland*, and ſought Aſſiſtance, delivering up *Berwick* to the *Scots* at the ſame time, the better to engage them; and treated of a Marriage betwixt the Prince of *Wales* and King *James*'s Siſter, which took no effect. The States of *Scotland* being met, there was a great Diſpute, who ſhould be Regent during the King's Minority. The Queen claimed it as her due; but *James Kennedy* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, a popular Man and Perſon of great Gravity, together with *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, thought it fit, that the States ſhould chuſe one, and of this Opinion, were moſt of the Nobility. The matter was like to have ended in a War, the People diſdaining it, as a thing Unprecidented, to be under the Government of a Woman: But it was at laſt taken up, thus, The Parliament choſe a certain number for Regents, of which, one half were the Queen's Friends, and the other *Kennedy*'s and *Douglas*'s; things being thus compoſed, Ambaſſadors came from *England* to deſire a Truce, which was granted for 15 Years. The Queen died the Year after, *viz.* 1463. *Alexander* Duke of *Albany* the King's Brother, was taken by the *Engliſh* in his return from *France*, but ſet at Liberty again, upon the *Scots* repreſenting it as a Breach of Truce, and threatning a War. Shortly after this, the Kingdom was diſtracted by an Invaſion of *Donald of the Iſles*, who proclaimed himſelf King of them, invaded the Continent, and took the Earl of *Athol*, who had fled for Sanctuary to a Church, which he alſo plundered; but his Fleet being Shipwrackt in his return, he there upon fell diſtracted, which moved his Friends to reſtore the Booty and Priſoners, and to offer Expiatory Gifts to the Churches which they had robbed. After this, publick Matters were managed with great Prudence and Conduct by *James Kennedy*, to the Univerſal ſatisfaction. About the 6*th.* of the King's Reign, the

Boyds came in favour at Court, the chief of the Family being employed to train up the King in Military Arts. He got the ascendant so much over the young Prince by Flattery, that he perswaded him to take his Family, as his principal Favourites, and shake off his Tutors, and especially *Kennedy*, whom they affronted in the grossest manner. This venerable Prelate dying a little after, the Nation lamented him as a Common Father. About this time, the Archbishop of *York* revived his Claim of Jurisdiction over the Church of *Scotland*, but the same was annulled by a Decree of the Pope. In the mean time, the power of the *Boyds* encreased, and *Robert* the chief of them was made Regent, and his Son *Thomas* was married to the King's Eldest Sister. In the mean time, the King sent Ambassadors to demand *Margaret*, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, in Marriage, which was speedily granted, and the *Danes* resigned their Claim to the Islands of *Orkney*, *Shetland*, and all others about *Scotland*, in lieu of her Dowry. But while *Thomas Boyd* was absent about this Matter, their Faction was undermined. The King and Queen were married, *July* 10. 1470; and after that, understanding the indirect practices of the *Boyds*, was very desirous to call them to an account for't, insomuch, that he pursued them to the Courts of Foreign Princes, and perswaded his Sister to be divorced from *Thomas Boyd*, and entirely ruined their Family: A pregnant instance of the instability of Humane Affairs, and how little the Favour of Princes is to be relied on when unhandsomly gained. After this, the Courtiers perswaded the King, that it was fit all Men should depend upon him, and therefore that he alone ought to have the power of Punishing, Pardoning and Rewarding; whereupon he nominated Bishops and Abbots, which were formerly chosen by their Canons and Societies, but *Patrick Graham* having obtained the Pope's Bull to be *Legatus à Latere*, and Primate of all *Scotland*, the King sent an Order of Council to hinder the Execution of his Office, and at last, outed him of his Bishoprick, and kept him Prisoner to his death. In 1476, *John of the Isles* took Arms, and seized some Provinces, but submitted at last. After this, a War was like to happen betwixt the *Scots* and *English*, who had rifled a Ship belonging to *James Kennedy*, the biggest which ever had been seen upon the Ocean, but upon Restitution the Matter was made up. The King after this, listning to Wizards, who told him, that he should fall by his own Subjects; he rejected the Council of his Nobles, and governed all by the Advice of mean Persons, particularly one *Robert Cockrain*, who for his great strength of Body, and extraordinary Courage, was of a mean Tradesman made a great Courtier. The Nobility consulting how to rid the Court of such Minions were discovered, and *John*, the King's youngest Brother, speaking too boldly of the State of Affairs, was seiz'd by the King's own Domestick Council, and Ordered to be bled to Death. *Alexander*, his Brother, was also imprisoned, but escaped to *France*. A little after, an Agreement was made, That *Cecilia*, Daughter to *Edward* of *England*, should be married to King *James*'s Son, and accordingly Hostages were exchang'd; but a War quickly followed, the *Scots* being stirred up to it by the *French*, and the *English* by *Douglas*, and *Alexander*, the King's Brother, both then in *England*: So that King *James* levied an Army, and marched as far as *Lauder*, to Invade *England*, much against the Mind of the Nobility, highly dissatisfied with his Government and Favourites; whereupon *Archebald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, having assembled the Nobles in the Church, about Midnight, made a long Speech to them, complaining of the Councellors and the State of Affairs, and advised them to drive those Fellows from about the King, which was agreed on; and as the chief of the Nobility, with their Friends, were marching towards the King's Pavilion, to seize his evil Councellors, and judge them before the Army, the King, upon notice of their meeting, sent *Cockrain* to know what was the matter, but in his way, *Douglas* taking him by his gold Chain, delivered him to the Marshal, and going forward to the King's Bed-Chamber, where his Authority met with no opposition, he took the rest of the Councellors, carried them out, and tried them before the Army; where the Soldiers were so eager for their Execution, that they offered their Bridle reins to hang them. The principal things laid to their Charge were, That they advised the King to Coin base Money, To cut off his Kindred, and consult Wizards. The Execution being done, the Army was Disbanded, the King having no confidence in them, nor they in him. *Alexander*, the King's Brother, perswaded the King of *England* to Invade the *Scots* during these their dissentions; and he, with *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, the King's Brother, came with an Army as far as *Edinburgh*, *Berwick* having surrendred to them in their march. The King shut himself up in the Castle, but the Nobility, concerned for the publick Safety, raised an Army, and began a Treaty with the *English* General, whom a great many *Scots* had join'd, out of love to the King's Brother, and desired, That the Marriage, so long promised, betwixt King *Edward*'s Daughter and King *James*'s Son, might be consummated. To which, the Duke of *Glocester* answered, That his Commission was to have the Dowry repaid, and the Castle of *Berwick* restored, which was agreed to, and the Castle accordingly surrendred, *Aug.* 25. 1482. and *Alexander* the King's Brother was, by Intercession of the Nobility, reconciled and made Regent. But the Courtiers accusing him of too much Popularity, he was forced to retire again, and was condemned in his absence. A little after, he and *James Douglas* invaded *Scotland* with 500 Horse, but were defeated. A seven Years Truce being concluded betwixt the *English* and *Scots*, and *James* III. having buried his Queen, and lost his Brother *Alexander* the same Year, he returned to his former Courses, excluding the Nobility, and advancing Upstarts. The chief of the Court-Faction was *John Ramsey*, who had escaped the Fate of his Comrades at *Lauder* because of his Youth, and was become so intolerably proud, that the Nobility could not endure him. The King endeavoured to cajole some of the Nobles, that he might seize and cut them off one by one, and discovered his design to *George Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, thinking to engage him in it. The Earl dissuaded him from so treacherous and base an attempt, and pretending to put him in a Method of revenging himself legally, he acquainted the rest of the Nobility with their danger. The King finding himself discovered presently took Arms, and the Nobles did the like, chusing the King's Son their General, who was easily perswaded, lest the Kingdom might be given up to the *English*. The King by this time had re-passed the *Forth*, and Encamped at *Blackness*, having writ to the *French* King and Pope for assistance: But the Nobility press'd on to a Battel, wherein they had the disadvantage at first, but at length gained the Victory, the King himself being slain in the flight; after which the Nobility assembled, and created his Son King. This happen'd in 1488. *Buchanan.*

JAMES IV. succeeded his Father at Sixteen Years of Age. He summoned the Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle to surrender it, which he did. Then passing to *Sterlin*, that Castle was delivered him by the Garison. *Andrew Wood* also submitted; and with his two Ships brought into *Leith* five *English* Men of War, sent by King *Edward* to plunder the Coasts; and soon after engaged Sir *Stephen Bull*, sent by the same King to repair the former Affront; and after an obstinate Fight, the *English* Ships drawing more Water than his, standing at the Mouth of the River *Tay*, he made himself Master of them, and towed them to *Dundee*, *Aug.* 10. 1490. The People of the North of *Scotland*, upon the News of this second Victory, returned to their Homes. Whereupon the young King called a Parliament, wherein he shewed so much Moderation, that the formerly disaffected Parties strove to shew him their Love and Duty; who, to shew his Grief for his Father's Death, wore an Iron Chain round his Waste, to which he added a Link every Year. About this time *Perkin Warbeck* arrives in *Scotland*, and cajol'd the Council, with a cunning Harangue, into a Belief that he was the Prince he pretended, lawful Heir to the Crown of *England*: Whereupon he was honourably treated, and King *James* gave him his Kinswoman, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, in Marriage, and assisted him with an Army to invade *England*, wherewith he plunder'd *Northumberland*; but King *James* perceiving that the *English* did not join him, began to smell the Cheat. King *Henry* of *England* prepar'd to revenge this Injury, but was prevented by an Insurrection at Home. King *James* invades *England* again, but to little purpose; and a little after, *Hialas*, a *Spanish* Ambassador, who came to treat of a Marriage with Prince *Arthur* of *England*, was desired to mediate a Peace: About which they had a Meeting at *Jedburg* in *Scotland*, where the *English* demanded the surrender of *Perkin Warbeck*, which King *James* refused; so that it ended in a Truce for some Months, during which *Warbeck* was sent out of *Scotland*. A little after a Peace was made, and, *Anno* 1500. *Margaret*, Daughter to *Henry* VII. of *England*, was betrothed to King *James*. After the Marriage the King spent his Time in Tournaments, to which resorted many Foreigners; and then applied himself to Building of Ships, three of which were of an extraordinary Bulk, besides many of a middle Rate. One of the great ones was the biggest that, until then, ever appeared in the Ocean; wherein the Kings of *England* and *France* striving to outvie him, built each of them one, so great, that they were perfectly useless. King *James* having thus exhausted his Treasures, he revived the old Custom of Wardship, which was, to have the disposal of Minors Estates until they were of Age, which, tho' a great Grievance to the Country, yet so great was their Love to this Prince, that they did not take Arms. The King, that he might honourably lay by this Exaction, and abridge his Expences, resolved on a Voyage to *Jerusalem*, to atone for having carried Arms against his Father; but was hinder'd on this following Occasion. The Emperor, *Venetians* and *Switzers*, having enter'd into a League against *France*, the King of *England* joined in the Confederacy, and renewed his Pretensions on *Normandy*, &c. King *James* resolved to side with neither, yet was more inclined to the *French*, and sent his Fleet, as a Present, to *Anne* Queen of *France*, that it might seem rather a Mark of Friendship, than a designed real Assistance. But the *Scotch* Clergy, bribed with *French* Gold, endeavoured to alienate his Mind altogether from the *English*. And *Forman* Bishop of *Murray* was sent into *England*, to pick a Quarrel, in demanding a Legacy of great Value, left by Prince *Arthur* to his Sister the Queen of *Scots*; but this Design miscarried by *Henry* VII's mild Answer. In the mean time, *James* Earl of *Arran* being made Admiral of the Fleet for *France*, did purposely linger until the *French* laid aside their Naval Preparations; but at length arriving at *Brest*, the great Ship above-mentioned was unrigged, and left there to rot. In the mean time, the Murder of *Robert Carr*, Lord-Warden of the Middle Marches of *Scotland*, by the *English*, at a solemn Border meeting, and the Affair of *Andrew Barton*, a famous *Scotch* Sea Captain, who was killed, and his Ship taken by *Howard*, Admiral of *England*, in a Time of Peace, occasioned a perfect Rupture. So that the Earl *Hume* invaded the Borders of *England*, and brought thence a rich Booty, but lost a great Number of his Men in an Ambush: And *La Motte*, the *French* Ambassa-

dor, with the Aſſiſtance of the Clergy, prevailed with the King to declare a War with *England* by Sea and Land, upon the Accounts above-mentioned, if *Henry* VIII. did not deſiſt from his War againſt *France* and the Duke of *Guelderland*. To which that Prince returned a fierce Anſwer. Whereupon King *James* raiſed an Army; but as he was at Veſpers, at *Linlithgow*-Church, an ancient Man, his Hair of the colour of Amber, with a very venerable Aſpect, cloathed in a Country Habit, with a Linen Girdle round his Waſte, preſſed through the Crowd, and coming to the King told him, That he was ſent to warn him not to proceed, and to abſtain from the Familiarity and Council of Women: Otherwiſe, that he and his Followers ſhould not proſper. Having ſpoken thus he diſappeared, no Body knew how, ſays *Buchanan*, who had the Relation from *David Lindſey* of the *Mount*, an Eye-witneſs. The King notwithſtanding marched on; tho', according to others, he had a ſecond Warning at *Jedborough*, from a *Spectre*, which entring the Hall where he and his Nobles were drinking, wrote thus upon the Mantle-piece;

Læta ſit illa dies, neſcitur origo ſecundi
Sit labor an requies; ſic tranſit gloria Mundi.

He enter'd *England*, and took the Caſtles of *Norham*, *Werk*, *Etel*, *Foord*, *&c.* by Storm, and waſted the neighbouring Country; but falling in Love with *Hern* of *Foord*'s Lady, whom he had taken Priſoner, he neglected his Affairs; ſo that his Army wanting Proviſions, deſerted a-pace, none but a few of the Nobility, with their Friends and Vaſſals, and thoſe alſo diſguſted, ſtaying in the Camp. The greater part adviſed him not to ſpend his Time ſo diſgracefully, but to attack *Berwick*, which he might eaſily take; but he was deaf to their Council. Whilſt Matters were thus, the *Engliſh* challenged them to fight; and they calling a Council of War, the Major Part were for his returning home, and not venturing a Battel with ſo ſmall a Force; alledging, that he had done enough already to oblige *France*: But the *French* Ambaſſador, and the bribed Courtiers, prevailed with him to ſtay. The *Engliſh* not coming on the day appointed, the *Scotch* Nobility deſired the King again to return home, ſeeing now he might do it with Honour, telling him, that the *Engliſh* delayed on purpoſe, becauſe they knew his Army would moulder away through Diſcontent: Or, if he would not take that Advice, they preſs'd him to ſeize a neighbouring Bridge, which might eaſily be defended by his great Guns, and would prevent the *Engliſh* paſſing the River *Til*. To all which he anſwered furiouſly, That he would fight the *Engliſh* were they 100000 ſtrong. Whereat the Nobility being offended, *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, ſuperior to the reſt in Age and Authority, endeavoured to perſwade him, but in vain, the King in great Anger bidding him go home if he was afraid. Upon which the ancient Noble-man wept; and having acquainted him, that his former Behaviour had evidenced to the World he was no Coward, forewarned him of the hazard he ran, and took his Leave, leaving his Sons and Vaſſals Pledges of his Fidelity to his King and Country. The reſt of the Nobles finding themſelves inferiour in Number, prevailed at laſt with the King to encamp his Army advantageouſly; which the *Engliſh* perceiving, marched as if they intended to invade *Scotland*, and ſo drew King *James* from that Poſt, and at laſt they met at *Flodden* Hill. The *Engliſh* divided into two Armies, either almoſt equal to the *Scots*: One of the Bodies was commanded by Admiral *Thomas Howard*, *Edward Howard*, and *Marmaduke Conſtable*; the other by the Earl of *Surrey* the General, *Edward Stanley*, and the Lord *Dacres*. King *James* led on the main Body of the *Scots*, the Earls of *Huntley* and *Hume* commanded the Right Wing, the Earls of *Lenox* and *Argyle* the Left, *Hepburn*, with the Nobility of *Lothian*, being left Reſerve. The *Gordons* ſoon routed the Left Wing of the *Engliſh*, and *Lenox* and *Argyle*, encouraged by their Succeſs, broke their Ranks, and fell on in great Diſorder; which occaſioned not only their own, but the Ruin of the whole Army, tho' the King's Body and *Hepburn*'s Brigade fought ſtoutly. The Battel continued till Night, that both Armies withdrew, neither knowing who had the Victory; ſo that the Lord *Hume* and his Men who remained entire, gathered the Spoil at leiſure. But next Morning the Lord *Dacres* being ſent out with a Party, to get Tidings of the Enemy, finding the *Scots* Cannon left, publiſhed the Victory with great Joy. Concerning the King of *Scotland*, the *Engliſh* ſay he was killed in Battel, but the *Scots*, and particularly one of his Servants, from whom *Buchanan* had it, ſays, That he paſſed *Tweed* after the Fight, and was killed by the Lord *Dacres*'s Order; who was Tried for this, but acquitted for want of good Proof. The Common People flatter'd themſelves, that he was gone to perform the Vow he had made to go to *Jeruſalem*, and would return again. The *Scots* loſt 5000 Men, as appeared by the Pariſh Regiſters, the *Engliſh* an equal Number, but moſt Common Soldiers, whereas abundance of the *Scots* Nobility fell, having followed *Alexander Elphinſton*, who in Countenance, Stature and Habit, was very like the King, and fell with him; whoſe Body being found, was given out to be the King's. The *Scots* were more ſenſible of this Loſs for the Quality than Number of the Slain, having ſcarce any left to govern their Country in their then Diſtreſs. *Buchanan.*

JAMES V. the 106th King of *Scotland*, was proclaimed by the Parliament's Order, after his Father's Death, when he was but two Years of Age. The Regency was nominally in the Queen, according to her Husband's Deſire in his Will, before he went to the Battel; ſo long as ſhe lived unmarried; which, tho' contrary to Law, was ſubmitted unto for Peace-ſake in that juncture. She writ to her Brother, King *Henry* VIII. of *England*, deſiring that he would rather protect her and her Son, than invade their Country; which he granted. But ſhe ſoon loſt her Regency, by her Marriage with *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, and the Nobility were divided about chuſing another in her Room; but at length pitch'd upon *John* Duke of *Albany*, then in *France*, being Son to *Alexander*, Brother to King *James* III. and accordingly he was ſent for, and *May* 20. 1515. he arrived, nobly equipped by *Francis* I. King of *France*, and in a full Aſſembly of the Nobility was conſtituted Regent. The Kingdom was quickly diſtracted into Factions; *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus* being reckoned dangerous, becauſe popular, and allied with *England*: The Lord *Hume* called in Queſtion for his Behaviour at *Flodden*: So that they, together with the Queen, fled into *England*; which obliged the Regent to excuſe himſelf to King *Henry* VIII. whereupon the Queen and her Husband went back again. *Hume* raiſing an Inſurrection did afterwards ſubmit; but breaking the Peace again, he and his Brother were taken and executed. The Regent, after this, deſired Leave to paſs into *France*, leaving ſeven Deputies to govern in his Ablence; and carried the Sons of the principal Nobility with him as Hoſtages. Theſe Deputies fell out among themſelves, and the Nobility of the Weſt conſpired againſt *Archibald Douglas*, but were worſted. The Regent returned after five Years abſence, and raiſed an Army againſt *England*, but was oppoſed by the Nobility, and obliged to a Truce. Whereupon he went for *France*, and during his Abſence, and the Inteſtine Diviſions, the Earl of *Surrey*, with 10000 Men, beſides a great number of Volunteers, over-ran the South of *Scotland*; whence he returned with a great Booty. The *Scots* plunder'd the Northern Counties by way of Repriſal; and the Earl of *Surrey* invaded them again. But 500 of his Horſe, frightned in the Night, no body knows how, ran through and diſordered his Camp ſo, that he retired without any farther Attempt. The Regent arrived from *France* with 50 Ships, 3000 Foot, and 100 Curaſſiers, having narrowly eſcaped the *Engliſh* Fleet, which lay in wait for him. The *Scots* were divided, the Queen and her Faction perſwading to a Breach with *France*; but the *French* Faction prevailed, by inſiſting on this, That the *Engliſh* deſigned to make a Conqueſt of the *Scots*, as *Edward* I. had done when ſworn to decide the Controverſie betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, according to Law and Equity. So that the Regent marched with another Army againſt *England*, but the Soldiers refuſed to enter it; ſo that he was forced to content himſelf with the taking of one Caſtle, and plundering the Borders. After which, he undertook a third Voyage into *France*. During his Abſence, the young King took the Government upon himſelf. After this, *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, returned from *France*, through *England*, with *Henry* VIII's Leave, who was well pleaſed that the Duke of *Albany* was degraded, becauſe an active Perſon. But the Earl in a little time ſeized the young King, and by the Aſſiſtance of two more, whom he quickly outed, managed the Government: At which the Nobility being diſcontented, they endeavoured to deliver the King out of his hands; but ſome of them were defeated in the Attempt, *July* 23. 1521. After this, *John Stewart* E. of *Lenox* renewed the Deſign, with the King's Conſent; but his Party was worſted, and he himſelf ſlain. But at length the King eſcaped from the *Douglaſſes* by Night, and by Proclamation forbad them the Adminiſtration of the Government, or to come within twelve Miles of the Court, upon pain of Death. After which, calling a Parliament, he Out-lawed the Earl, and others of the *Douglaſſes*; who thereupon took Arms, but not able to make Head againſt him, retired to *England*, whence they procured Ambaſſadors to mediate an Agreement. *April* 24. 1532. the King appointed fifteen Judges for deciding Law-Suits; which was looked upon as arbitrary and tyrannical, that the Eſtates of the Subjects ſhould be committed to the Pleaſure of fifteen Men. However, theſe Judges, to gratifie the Pope, were ſevere againſt the *Lutherans*: And the Pope, to gratifie the King, gave him a Years Tithes of all Parſonages. This ſame Year the *Engliſh* invaded *Scotland*, having made a Peace with *France*, wherein the *Scots* were not included. The main Cauſe pretended for the War was, to have the *Douglaſſes* reſtored. King *James*, that he might prepare againſt this Storm, divided his Kingdom into four Parts, ordering them to relieve each other, and manage the War by Turns. Whereupon, King *Henry* finding himſelf diſappointed, dealt with the *French* to mediate a Peace; which was effected. After which, King *James* treated with the Emperor and *French* King about a Match, which the *Hamiltons* endeavoured to hinder, becauſe they were next Heirs to the Crown. The King of *France*'s eldeſt Daughter being dead a little before, whom he was obliged to have married to King *James*, by the League, he refuſed him the ſecond, under pretence of Infirmity. The Emperor *Charles* made him an Offer of *Mary* Queen Dowager of *Hungary*, *Mary* of *Portugal*, or *Mary* of *England*, his Niece by his Siſter *Catharine*. K. *James* anſwered, Tho' the laſt was moſt advantageous, it would be incumber'd with ſo many Delays, that it was not for him, being the laſt of his Family, to live ſo long unmarried; and therefore demanded another of his Nieces, the Daughter of *Chriſtian* King of *Denmark*; but ſhe was promiſed to another. In the mean time the *French* King offered him *Mary* of *Bourbon*; but King *Henry*, to put a ſtop to that Match, ſent him Ten Books of Controverſie in Divinity, and by his Ambaſſadors deſired an Interview, promiſing

ſing to make him Duke of *York*, to give him his Daughter in Marriage, and to declare him Vice-Roy of *England*. Being allured with ſuch fair Promiſes, he appointed a Day for the Interview; but the *Hamiltons*, for the Cauſe above-mentioned, and ſome of the Clergy, for fear of their Religion, then on the declining hand in *Scotland*, prevailed with him to break the Appointment, frightning him with the Carriage of the *Engliſh* to King *James* I. whom they kept Priſoner 18 Years, tho' he Landed in their Country in a Time of Peace: And their having enticed *William* King of *Scotland* to *London*, and then carried him over to *France*, as if he had come to aſſiſt them againſt his ancient Allie the *French* King. *Henry* VIII. took the Diſappointment in great diſdain, as juſtly he might. In the mean time, King *James*, weary of a ſingle life, ſailed on a ſudden into *France*, and having ſeen *Mary* of *Bourbon* in a diſguiſe, did not like her, ſo made ſtraight for the *French* Court, (which tho' ſurprized at his coming, entertained him honourably) and on the 26th of *November*, married *Magdalen* Daughter of *Francis* I. almoſt againſt that Prince's Will; but they had contracted ſuch Friendſhip by Meſſengers, that when they had ſeen one another, there was no diverting them. Being married, he arrived in *Scotland* on the 28th of *May* 1537, where the Queen died of a Hectick Fever in *July* after; at which, all but ſome of the Clergy, who dreaded her, as being brought up by the Queen of *Navarre*, were ſo exceeding grieved, that they went in Mourning, not uſed until then in *Scotland*. The King whilſt in *France*, preſaging the loſs of his Wife, had caſt his Eye upon *Mary* of *Guiſe*, for whom he ſent Ambaſſadors, and on the 12th of *June* the enſuing Year, ſhe arrived in *Scotland*, and was publickly Married. In 1539, ſome were Burned, ſome Baniſhed, and others Impriſoned, for *Lutheraniſm*; amongſt the later was *George Buchanan*, who when his Keepers were aſleep, made his eſcape out at a Window; the Muſes, according to a certain Author, letting him down by a Cord. In two Years time, the Queen was Mother of two Sons, and the King finding the Succeſſion eſtabliſhed, began to ſlight the Nobility, applying his Mind to Expenſive Building; for which, ſtanding in need of Money, the Nobles and Clergy both afraid of him, endeavoured to ward off the Tempeſt, each complaining of their Poverty, and magnifying the others Riches; the King liſtned to both, and ſo kept them in ſuſpence betwixt Hope and Fear. In the mean time, King *Henry* VIII. deſired another Interview at *York*, the conſequence of which the Clergy being afraid of, prevented, by promiſing him 30000 Ducats in Gold Annually, and their whole Eſtates, if need required; adding moreover, that he might quickly fill his Treaſure, by proſecuting the *Lutherans* according to Law, ſo that he conſtituted *James Hamilton*, Baſtard-Son of the Earl of *Arran*, Judge upon the *Lutherans*; but he being accuſed of a Deſign on the King's Life, was ſoon after executed. From that time forward, the King being ſuſpicious of the Nobility, was much troubled with frightful Dreams; one of them very remarkable, *viz.* That he ſaw *James Hamilton* above-mentioned, run at him with his Sword, and firſt cut off his Right, then his Left Arm, threatning alſo to take away his Life in a little time. Being awaken'd by the fright, and pondering on his Dream, News was brought him that his two Sons were dead; one at St. *Andrews*, the other at *Sterling*. At the ſame time, *Henry* VIII. being affronted at the Diſappointments above-mentioned, ſent to invade the Borders of *Scotland* without denouncing War, and Reparation, tho' demanded, was not made. Hereupon King *James* prepared for War, and yet ſent to Treat about a Peace, but without effect. The *Engliſh* received a ſmall defeat on the Borders, and King *James* was very eager to give their Army Battel, but the Nobles were againſt it; whereat the King was ſo incenſed, that he called them Cowards, adding, That they were unworthy of their Anceſtors, and had betrayed him. He was alſo highly enraged againſt *George Gordon* Earl of *Huntley*, whom he had ſent with 10000 Men to obſerve the Enemy's motions, becauſe when the *Engliſh*, on his Approach, had re-paſs'd the *Tweed* in Diſorder, leaving ſeveral of their Colours behind them, he did not purſue them. *Maxwell*, to appeaſe the King's Anger, offer'd, if he might have 10000 Men, to invade the Weſtern Borders of *England*, he would do conſiderable Service; which doubtleſs he had effected, if the King, incenſed againſt the Nobility, had not given a ſecret Commiſſion to *Oliver Sinclare*, a private Gentleman, to be General when he came into the Enemy's Country, deſigning thereby to deprive the Nobles of the Glory of the Victory. And accordingly, when the Army had entered *England*, and 500 *Engliſh* Horſe appeared on the neighbouring Hills, *Oliver* was proclaimed General by his Party; at which the Army, eſpecially *Maxwell*, was ſo much diſguſted, that they broke their Ranks, and fell together by the Ears. The *Engliſh* perceiving their Diſorder, attacked them with a Shout, and drove Horſe, Foot and Baggage, into the next Marſhes, where many were taken Priſoners by the *Engliſh*, but more by the *Scotch* Moſs-Troopers, who ſold them to the Enemy. This News being brought to the King, his Mind was diſtracted between Anger and Grief, and complaining of the Perfidiouſneſs of his People, died in a manner of a Phrenzy, having a little before his Death, which was *December* 13. 1542. had the News of the Birth of his Daughter *Mary*, who ſucceeded him.

JAMES VI. the 108th King of *Scotland*, was placed on the Throne, after his Mother's forc'd Reſignation, *July* 25. 1567. being little above a Year old. Whereupon the Earl of *Morton*, and Lord *Home*, took the Oaths in his Name, That he ſhould govern according to the Laws, and the then Settlement in Church and State. His Uncle, the Earl of *Murray*, Natural Son to King *James* V. was choſen Regent by the Faction againſt the Queen. His Mother eſcaped out of Priſon, raiſed an Army, to recover her Right, againſt the Regent, then at *Glaſgow* with a ſmall Force; by whom ſhe was defeated, and, with the *French* Ambaſſador, fled for *England*; whence Queen *Elizabeth* ſent to demand an Account of the whole Affair, ſaying, She could not bear with the Injuries done her neighbouring Queen and Kinſwoman. Whereupon the Regent, with ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, went for *England*, and at *York* met *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Suſſex*, and Sir *Ralph Sadler* Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, having Commiſſion from the Queen of *England*, to determine all Queſtions, Controverſies, *&c.* between the Queen of *Scots* and the Earl of *Murray*'s Party: And about two days after, *John Leſley* Biſhop of *Roſs*, *William* Lord *Levingſton*, *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, &c. being Commiſſioners for the Queen of *Scots*, came to the ſame Place, and the next Day preſented a Declaration againſt *James* Earl of *Murray*, and his Adherents, Charging him with Uſurping the Royal Authority, raiſing an Army in the Queen's Name againſt the ſaid Queen, Impriſoning her Perſon, and treating her in a rough, undutiful and barbarous manner; and after a great many Injuries, forcing her to fly into *England*, where ſhe now requeſts the Protection and Aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth* to Re-eſtabliſh her in her Kingdom of *Scotland*, and compel her Rebellious Subjects to their Duty. The day following, the Earl of *Murray*, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners of that ſide, deliver'd in an Information againſt the Queen of *Scots*, in which they Charge her with Ill Conduct, and Male-Adminiſtration; the particulars of which are not neceſſary to be here repeated. To this Accuſation, the Commiſſioners of the Queen of *Scots* made a large Reply, anſwering it from Point to Point; which Anſwer appear'd ſo clear and ſatisfactory, that the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners having perus'd the Plea of both ſides, declar'd *Murray*'s Impeachment not ſufficiently grounded. The Regent was afterwards ſent for up to *London*, where he preſented another Declaration in Writing to the Council at *Weſtminſter*; in which he pretends, it was in his Power to Charge the Queen further, and afterwards produc'd ſome Evidence, which (as *Spotſwood* thinks) might amount to Conjectures and Preſumptions, as if ſhe was privy to *Bothwel*'s Murder of the King. The Queen of *England* having examin'd this Impeachment, did not appear ſatisfy'd with the ſtrength of it; neither, on the other ſide, did ſhe pronounce in favour of the Queen of *Scots*; but taking a middle courſe, ſuſpended her Judgment, and declar'd neither way. Upon this the Regent returns for *Scotland*, and not long after, was ſhot in the Streets by one *Hamilton*, who having been very ill us'd in his Perſon and Fortune, by the Earl of *Murray*, reſolv'd upon this way of Revenge. *Spotſwood*'s *Hiſt. Church of Scotland*. *Cambden*'s *Eliz.* &c. The Nobles aſſembled to chuſe a new Regent, but the *Hamiltons*, and *Maitland* of *Lethington*, with others of the Queen's Friends, prevented it; ſo that the Face of Affairs look'd very unſettled, and another Revolution might have happen'd, had not Queen *Elizabeth* ſent two Armies into *Scotland*, againſt his Mother's Party, under the Command of the Earl of *Suſſex* and Lord *Scroope*; who waſted the Lands of thoſe ſuppos'd concerned in the Regent's Murder, or that entertained the *Engliſh* Rebels. And at laſt *Matthew Stuart* Earl of *Lenox*, the King's Grandfather, was choſen Regent. The Marquis of *Huntley* levied Forces in the North, and Garriſon'd *Brechin*, which the Regent took afterwards. The Queen's Party ſollicited the *French* and *Spaniard* for Aſſiſtance to reſtore her Majeſty, and were continually Active and Enterprizing, but ſeveral of the Great Ones ſubmitted to the Regent, who in a little time after ſurprized *Dunbarton*-Caſtle. In the mean time, the Earl of *Morton* and others, who had been ſent Ambaſſadors into *England*, to juſtifie the Proceeding againſt Queen *Mary*, returned, and their Tranſactions were approved by the States. A Parliament being Summoned, the Queen's Party Garriſon'd *Edinburgh*, to prevent its Sitting; which occaſioned divers Skirmiſhes, attended with various Succeſs; but the Queen's Friends received a conſiderable Overthrow between *Edinburgh* and *Leith*. Queen *Elizabeth* and the *French* King were blamed by both their Parties, for not being quick enough in their Supplies. The former was put upon by ſome of her Council who favoured the Duke of *Norfolk*, to demand the *Scotch* King as an Hoſtage from his Party: And the King of *France* demanded from the Queen's Party the Caſtles of *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton*, as Pledges of their Fidelity. The King's Party abſolutely refuſed to part with him, nor was it in the Power of the Queen's Party to deliver up thoſe Places demanded of them. After this, thoſe for the Queen had another Repulſe at *Leith*, but ſurprized the Convention at *Sterling*, and killed the Regent to prevent his being reſcu'd, but were driven out of the Town again, and *John* Earl of *Mar* was choſen Regent. He aſſaulted *Edinburgh* without Succeſs; and the King's Party being worſted by the Queen's in the North, ſeveral Attempts were made by thoſe of the South, wherein they ſtill came off with Loſs. Hereupon the Regent ſtraitned the Queen's Party in *Edinburgh*. After the Earl of *Mar*'s death, the Earl of *Morton* was choſen Regent; and becauſe the Miniſters complained that the Church-Revenues were all ingroſſed by the Nobility, ſo as there was not a Competency left for their Maintenance, and other Pious Uſes, he introduced a ſort of Biſhops without Juriſdiction, who contented themſelves with the Title and ſome additional Allowance.

Allowance, whilſt the Nobility ſtill enjoyed the Revenues. He preſſed alſo for a Conformity with the Church of *England*, thereby to advance the King's Intereſt in that Nation, but could never effect his Deſigns; and the Nobility being diſſatisfied to him, he was obliged to quit the Regency, and the King enter'd upon the Government, *March* 12. 1578. After which, the firſt Aſſembly of the Church declared againſt Biſhops. In 1579. Mr. *D'Aubigny*, of the Family of *Lenox*, arrived from *France*, ſent, as it was thought, by the *Guiſes*, to endeavour an Alteration in Religion, and to procure a Joynt-Adminiſtration of the Government by the young King and his Mother. And being His Majeſty's Kinſman, he was in a little time created Earl of *Lenox*. A Parliament being called the ſame Year, the Confeſſion of Faith was eſtabliſhed. In *December* 1580, the Earl of *Morton*, formerly Regent, was committed to the Caſtle, for concealing the Deſign againſt the King's Father's Life; for which he was Beheaded, *June* 1. 1581. declaring upon the Scaffold that he concealed it, becauſe of the danger of revealing it. The Earl of *Lenox* got the beſt part of his Eſtate, and the *Guiſes* were ſuppoſed to be the chief Promoters of his Fall, becauſe he was a principal Inſtrument in dethroning Q. *Mary*. The Earl of *Lenox* was in a little time made Duke; and in *May* 1582, one Seignior *Paul*, an *Italian*, concerned in the Maſſacre at *Paris*, came from the Duke of *Guiſe* with a Preſent of eight Horſes to the King, with whom he obtained great Credit by the Duke of *Lenox*'s means. The *Guiſes* at the ſame time were raiſing Forces on pretence of aſſiſting the Duke of *Anjou* in the *Low Countries*, but really to deliver Q. *Mary* out of Priſon, by the help of the *Engliſh Roman* Catholicks. The Duke of *Lenox* in the mean time endeavoured to raiſe new Troubles in the Church, by means of Mr. *Robert Montgomery* Titular Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, who was Excommunicated for going with ſome of his Guard, and pulling a Miniſter out of the Pulpit at *Glaſgow*; for which, and offering to plead at the Bar, contrary to the Laws, the Magiſtrate of *Edinburgh* came to put him out of the Town, being forced able to ſecure him from the incenſed Rabble: Upon which, the D. of *Lenox* obtained a Special Commiſſion from the Lords, to hold a Court, and puniſh the Actors in this Affair, but it ſoon diſcovered, that he deſigned to bring in many of the Popiſh Nobility, and others of the Queen's Faction, to poſſeſs themſelves of the City by Force, while he ſhould ſummon and paſs by Parliament other Acts, ſuch as he pleaſed, the Earls of *Mar* and *Gowry*, with others of the Nobility, met the King as returning from Hunting, and conveying him to *Ruthven* Caſtle, acquainted him with the imminent Danger both to Church and State, from the D. of *Lenox* and E. of *Arran*, who had baniſhed ſuch as had been moſt ſerviceable to him in his Infancy, reſtored ſome of thoſe concerned in the Murder of his Father, excluded the Nobility from his Council, and governed all by the Advice of the Biſhops of *Glaſgow* and *Roſs*, declared Rebels, with the Aſſiſtance of the Pope's *Nuncio*, *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadors, and *French* Papiſts. Whereupon they obtained a Charge for the Duke to depart the Country, and that the Earl of *Arran* ſhould be confined. *Septemb.* 12. 1582. Proclamations were iſſued by the King, diſcharging the Commiſſions which he had formerly given to the Duke and Earl of *Arran*, and declaring that he did not act thus by Compulſion. The Nobility publiſhed a Declaration at the ſame time, charging the ſaid Duke and Earl of *Arran*, that by the Influence of *France* and *Spain*, they deſigned to overturn Church and State, and diſſolve the Amity between His Majeſty and the Queen of *England*. The Duke left the Country, *Decemb.* 21. 1582. and the Enterprize of the Nobility was approved by a Solemn Convention, but in *January* 1583, *La Motte* the *French* Ambaſſador arrived, to promote Q. *Mary*'s Intereſt, and interceded with the Duke of *Lenox*. On the 20th of that ſame Month, *Monmorille*, another *French* Ambaſſador, one of the chief Leaguers againſt the Proteſtants, arrived alſo at *Leith*. In *April* 1583, the King made a very great Change at Court, turned out thoſe who had been Enemies to the Duke of *Lenox*, and reſtored the Earl of *Arran*, and charged all thoſe concerned in conveying him to *Ruthven* Caſtle to crave Pardon, on pain of rigorous Proſecution. On the 2d of *March* following, they were all commanded to leave the Kingdom, and forbidden to go either to *England* or *Ireland*. After this, the E. of *Mar*, and others of the Nobility concerned, fixed the Caſtle of *Sterling*, and iſſued a Declaration, *April* ... 1584. charging the E. of *Arran* and the Courtiers with impoſing upon the King, creating Diviſions between him and his beſt Subjects, bringing to Court known Papiſts, and favourers of the Council of *Trent*, Subverting the Laws, and Oppreſſing the Subjects, but the E. of *Gowry* being ſeized, and the Power of the Lords being but ſmall, they were forced to abandon the Enterprize, and retire to *England*. *Gowry* was brought upon his Trial, and being likely to be acquitted, the E. of *Arran* produced a Letter under his Hand, intimating that he had been engaged in a Conſpiracy againſt the King: Whereupon he was Condemned and Executed, *May* 2. 1584. declaring at his Death that he was innocent, and trepann'd by the E. of *Arran* and Sir *Robert Bowes*, to write the above-mentioned Letter to the King, which they told him was the only way to have acceſs to him to vindicate himſelf, and if he did not, that his Death was determined. *May* ... 1584. *Francis Throgmorton* was condemned at *London*, having confeſſed a Plot in *England* and *France*, managed by the Duke of *Guiſe*, for reſtoring the Q. of *Scots*, and dethroning Q. *Elizabeth*; and to engage the K. of *Scots* in it, by pretending that they only deſigned his Mother's Liberty. Upon which, many of the Subjects in *England* enter'd into an Aſſociation to defend Q. *Elizabeth*. In 1585, the baniſhed Lords returned, and ſeized *Sterling*-Caſtle, publiſhing a Declaration, that their only Deſign was againſt the Evil Councellors, and to conſerve the Amity with *England*. And having got together about 100 Men, the King ſent to Parley with them: Whereupon an Agreement was made, and they preſented themſelves to the King, who received them chearfully; and the E. of *Arran*, and ſeveral of the Councellors, fled. In 1588, the *Spaniſh* Deſigns taking Air, a Bond was ſubſcribed by the States for the Defence of His Majeſty, Country and Religion, againſt the pretended Holy League, and ſeveral Popiſh Noblemen were Impriſoned. In *February*, the ſame Year, a Conſpiracy was diſcovered, by a Packet of Letters intercepted in *England*, and ſent to the King by Q. *Elizabeth*, with Inſtructions to her Reſident in *Scotland*, to give the King her Advice concerning the ſame. Among the Papers was an Invitation by the Earl of *Huntley*, and others, in Name of all the Popiſh Nobility of *Scotland*, to the K. of *Spain* and Prince of *Parma*, to invade the Nation. About this Time the Earl of *Huntley*'s Friends began to riſe in the North, but could do nothing. On the King's Marriage the Popiſh Nobility were let at Liberty, to wait on the Queen at her arrival; but while he went to *Norway* for Her Majeſty, the being driven thither by ſtreſs of Weather, the Deſigns of the Conſpirators were ſuppreſſed by the Care of the Nobility and Miniſters; for which the King particularly thanked the latter, when he arrived on May 1590, and declared his particular Satisfaction in the Church of *Scotland*, as the beſt Reformed Church in the World, and gave Orders to proceed againſt *Huntley*'s Friends, who had begun in the North. *December* 27. 1591, the Earl of *Bothwell*, with his Accomplices, aſſaulted *Holyrood*-Houſe, threatned to break the King's Doors, and break open the Queens, with a Deſign to ſeize the King, and Chancellor who had made the King be Eſcaped; but the City riſing in Arms, he was forced to flee; and ſome of his Company being taken, were hanged. In *May* 1592, *Presbytery* was Eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. On *June* 24. *Bothwell* made a ſecond Attempt upon the Palace of *Falkland*, but was repulſed. *December* 17, a new Plot was diſcovered between the Popiſh Nobility and the King of *Spain*; whereupon ſeveral were Impriſoned, but ſlowly Proſecuted, Chancellor *Maitland* being a Friend to the Queen's Party. Inſomuch, that on *March* 12. following, an Ambaſſador arrived from *England*, to denounce that a War ſhould be denounced againſt *Spain*, that the Conſpirators might be proſecuted with all Rigour, that the League between the two Nations ſhould be renewed, and that the King would admit none but Proteſtants for his Council: To moſt of which the King aſſented. On the 24th of *July*, E. *Bothwell* came on a ſudden to the Palace, caſt himſelf at the King's Feet, and obtained his Promiſe to be reſtored to his Honour and Eſtate. A Commiſſion was given to Try the Plotting Lords, but afterwards put off; ſo that *Jan.* 13. 1592. an Ambaſſador was ſent from *England* to crave that they might be more vigorouſly proſecuted; which His Majeſty referred to the Parliament that was to meet in April following. On *Feb.* 19. 1593. Prince *Henry* was born at *Stirling*. The 3d of *April* following, E. *Bothwell*, with a Body of Horſe, came to *Leith*; at which the King being alarm'd, made a publick Harangue to the Citizens, promiſing to proſecute the Popiſh Lords, if they would aſſiſt him againſt *Bothwell*, who declared, that the Cauſes of his Inſurrection were, to have Juſtice againſt thoſe Councellors who endangered a Rupture with *England*, and favoured the Deſigns of the *Spaniards*. Upon this, a ſmall Encounter happened between *Bothwell* and the King's Guard, the latter being worſted. In *Auguſt* the Prince was baptized, there being preſent at the Solemnity the Ambaſſadors of *England*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Brunſwick* and *Mecklenburg*. The E. of *Argyle* having Commiſſion to invade *Lennox*, who had murthered the E. of *Murray*, after a ſharp fight in the North, by the Death of ſome who had joyned *Argyle*, the Expedition was more to *Huntley*'s Party, than honourable to his Lordſhip. After this the King marched with an Army to the North, againſt the Rebels who abſconded on his Approach. The Popiſh Lords continued ſtill in the Country, tho' Proclamations were publiſhed againſt them which were very acceptable to Q. *Elizabeth*. That Q. *Anne* being brought to Bed of a Princeſs, ſhe was named after Her Majeſty of *England*. After this there happened ſeveral Conteſts between the King and the Miniſters, about the Power of Church Judicature, and the Favours ſhewn to the Popiſh Lords who were reſtored to their Eſtates and Honour, December 1597. In *July* 1598, Mr. *Bethune* arrived from *France*, to renew the ancient League with *Scotland*, and by Means of Sir *Robert Melvil* His Majeſty's Ambaſſador in *France*, the Biſhop of *Dumblane* inſtituted a kind of Agent at *Rome*, to mitigate Pope *Clement* VIII. againſt the King, and to withdraw him from aſſiſting the King of *Spain*, to advance the *Infanta*'s Title to the Crown of *England*: In order to which, His Majeſty wrote a Letter to the Pope, dated *September* 24. 1599. and ſent it by Sir *Edward Drummond*, who had alſo Commiſſions to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* and other Princes of *Italy*. *Auguſt* 5. 1600. the Earl of *Gowry* and one of his Brethren, were ſlain in the Earl of *Perth*, endeavouring to murther the King in his Houſe. There were univerſal Rejoycings for His Majeſty's Deliverance, and an Aſſembly of the Eſtates of the Nation, the Goods and Lands of the Traitors were confiſcate, their Houſes levelled with the Ground, their Lands Quartered and Reſerved

Peles, and all the *Ruthwens* commanded to change their Surname. The laſt of *March* 1603, on Notice of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Death, His Majeſty was Proclaimed at *Edinburgh* K. of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*. On the 3d of *April* afterwards, he made an Harangue in the great Church at *Edinburgh*, promiſing his Endeavours to eſtabliſh Religion, and to viſit his ancient Kingdom once in three Years for due Adminiſtration of Juſtice; telling them, That he had ſettled both Church and State ſo, that he never intended to alter them. He ſet forward for *England*, *April* 5. 1603. accompanied by many of the Nobility of both Nations; and being received with extraordinary Reſpect and Joy every where on the Road, he arrived at *London* the 7th of *May* following, and thus became the firſt Monarch of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. 'Tis fit to acquaint the Reader, that his Title to the Crown of *England* was by *Margaret*, *Henry* VII's eldeſt Daughter; who being married to K. *James* IV. of *Scotland*, had by him K. *James* V. who was ſucceeded by his Daughter *Mary*, Mother to K. *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and I. of *England*, by *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Son to *Matthew* E. of *Lenox*, by *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter to King *James* IV's Widow, the above-mentioned Lady *Margaret* of *England*, by the E. of *Angus* her ſecond Husband. So that he was of the Royal Families of *England* and *Scotland* too, both by Father and Mother. St. *James*'s Day was appointed for his Coronation at *Weſtminſter*, but a grievous Peſtilence happening in the mean time, did very much diminiſh the Glory of the Solemnity. Some Weeks before his Coronation, a Plot was diſcovered, to have killed him and Prince *Henry*; for which, *Watſon* and *Clark*, two Prieſts, the Lord *Cobham*, Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, with ſeveral others of Quality, were apprehended and indicted. In *January* 1604. a Conference was appointed at *Hampton Court*, about reforming ſome Things in the Church, which ended without any Alteration therein. There are different Relations of this Conference: That printed by *Barlo* at *London* ſays, It concluded in the King's Vindication of the Church of *England*. That printed in *Scotland*, and ſaid to be ſent thither by the King, inſinuates, That the Biſhops did ſollicit His Majeſty not to alter any thing, leſt the Popiſh Recuſants and Puritans ſhould inſult. *November* 5. 1604. was diſcovered the Powder-Plot, carried on by ſome Papiſts, to have blown up His Majeſty, with the Prince and Parliament, tho' in his Speech to both Houſes, *March* 19. that ſame Year, he had ſpoken very ſharply of the Puritans, and moderately of the Church of *Rome*; and in a Proclamation in *February* before, againſt Prieſts and Jeſuits, he owned, That the then Pope had done him many private good Offices, which he ſhould be ready to requite as a Temporal Prince. The other moſt remarkable Occurrence in his Reign, as to Church-Affairs, was, His Settling of Biſhops in *Scotland*, by a Parliament at *Perth*, *Ar.* 1606. which occaſioned many Conteſts with the oppoſite Party. The moſt obſervable of what happen'd afterwards were, The War with *Spain*; The Inſurrections in ſome Counties about throwing down Incloſures; Two Royal Viſits from his Brother-in-Law *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*; The Death of Prince *Henry*, his eldeſt Son, and the Peoples Darling, *November* 6. 1612. The Marriage of his Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, with *Frederick* V. Elect. *Palatine*, afterwards K. of *Bohemia*, but outed of both by the Emperor *Ferdinand*; The Voyage of Pr. *Charles* to marry the *Infanta* of *Spain*, but without effect; The Inſtitution of Knights Baronets; And Quitting for Money the Cautionary Towns which we had in *Holland*, *viz.* *Brill*, *Fluſhing*, &c. The Rife of his two great Favourites, Sir *Robert Carr*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, and Sir *George Villers*, created Duke of *Buckingham*, who raiſed and pulled down the Learned Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viſcount of St. *Albans*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*. To which may be added, the Fall of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who, tho' he had lived 15 Years after Sentence of Condemnation, for the Conſpiracy above-mentioned, and Served the King at Sea in that time, was at laſt Executed upon that Sentence, by the Influence of *Gundamore*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, then very Potent at Court. The King died at *Theobalds*, in the 23d of his Reign, and 59th of his Age, and was Interred at *Weſtminſter*. By his Queen, Daughter of *Frederick* II. K. of *Denmark*, and Siſter to *Chriſtian* IV. he had two Sons and three Daughters; of all which, none ſurvived him but *Charles* his Succeſſor, and *Elizabeth* married to the Elector *Palatine*. 'Tis agreed by all, that the Prince was of a peaceable Temper, and in regard of his Coming to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſome blamed him, as being ſo to Excels, but he coveted to anſwer his beloved Motto, *Beati Pacifici*. He is no leſs noted for his Learning, the Proteſtant Nobility having had ſpecial care of his Education, and appointed the famous *Buchanan* for his Tutor; his *Baſilicon doron*, Commentary on the Revelation, and Writings againſt *Bellarmine*, are ſufficiently known. He was, without all queſtion, the learnedeſt Prince of his time, and perhaps, that ever ſate upon the *Engliſh* Throne.

JAMES II. of *England*, VIIth of that Name in *Scotland*, and their 111th King, ſecond Son of K. *Charles* I. by *Henrietta* Daughter to *Henry* IV. of *France*, born at *London*, *Octob.* 14. 1633. and immediately declar'd Duke of *York*. The Rebellion breaking out not many Years after this Princes Birth, he was ſometimes in the Camp, being from his Childhood delighted with the Profeſſion of Arms: And when *Oxford* was ſurrender'd, the Duke marched out with the Gariſon, and was conveyed to St. *James*'s, from whence he making his Eſcape *Incognito*, paſs'd into *Holland*, and from thence into *France*, to the Queen Mother; and, upon notice that the King his Brother was come to *Jerſey*, he ſet Sail thither to meet him, and accompany'd him to *Breda*. And now the *French* and *Spaniards* being upon Terms of Hoſtility, the Duke took a Command from the former, and was made Lieutenant-General to the Famous Marſhal *Turenne*. This Poſt was manag'd by his Royal Highneſs with ſo much Bravery and Conduct, that *Turenne*, being dangerouſly ſick, and his recovery deſpair'd of, he recommended his Royal Highneſs to the *French* King as the fitteſt Perſon to ſucceed him; but Cardinal *Mazarine*, having then the Adminiſtration of Affairs in *France*, and a Peace being patch'd up between that Kingdom and *Cromwell*, the Duke is diſcharg'd of his Command, and had a Ceremonious notice given him to quit *France*, his removal being regretted by ſome of the firſt Quality, and braveſt of that Nation. From *France* his Royal Highneſs Travels into *Flanders*, meets the King at *Bruſſels*, is magnificently Entertain'd there, and takes the Field for the *Spaniard*. And *Dunkirk* being Beſieged by *Cromwel*'s Forces and the *French*, in 1658, Don *John* of *Auſtria*, who Commanded the *Spaniſh* Army, endeavour'd to relieve it with a Body of fifteen thouſand Horſe and Foot: And here his Royal Highneſs had the Command of thoſe Loyal *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Iriſh*, who follow'd the Fortune of His Majeſty. The *Engliſh* Rebels advanc'd, and begun the Fight with great Reſolution, but were charg'd with ſuch bravery by the Duke at the Head of his Regiment, that the advantages they were gaining had a conſiderable Check; but at laſt, the *Spaniſh* Infantry being Routed by *Cromwel*'s Men, and their Horſe by the French, tho' His Royal Highneſs did his utmoſt, charging in Perſon through the Enemies Squadrons, till the Field was almoſt quite loſt: notwithſtanding, I ſay, theſe Efforts, it was not in his power to Rally the *Spaniards*; and therefore all that he could do, was to make a ſtand with a few *Engliſh* Troops, and cover the Retreat. And now, after twelve Years Uſurpation, the King being invited into *England*, and reſtor'd to his Crowns, his Royal Highneſs return'd with him, is Preſented by the Parliament, and Choſen Captain of the Artillery Company of *London*; and not long after was Marry'd to the Lady *Ann*, Daughter to the Earl of *Clarendon*. In 1665, the War breaking out between the Crown of *England* and the *Dutch*, His Royal Highneſs being made Lord High-Admiral ſome time before, undertook the Command of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and with a hundred and fourteen Sail ſtood over to *Holland* and made for the *Texel*, where the *Dutch* lay in their Harbours, and not daring to come out, had ten rich Merchant-men taken by the *Engliſh*; but ſoon after, upon the 3d of *June*, His Highneſs gain'd an opportunity of Engaging the Enemy. During this Fight, which for a conſiderable time was very ſharp and obſtinate, the Duke behav'd himſelf to all the Advantages of Bravery and Conduct; and notwithſtanding, the Earl of *Edmouth*, and other Perſons of Quality, fell, as it were, at his Feet, he continued to urge the Fight, and give out his Orders, without the leaſt mark of ſurprize. This Fight ended in an intire Victory over the *Dutch*, who, beſide a conſiderable loſs of Men, had a great many Ships ſunk and taken. The Engagement being over, His Royal Highneſs leaving the Fleet under the Command of the Earl of *Sandwich*, comes to Court, is mightily regarded by the People, and look'd upon as the great Ornament and Protection of the *Engliſh* Nation. In the Year 1666, a dreadful Fire happening to break out in *London*, the King and Duke did their utmoſt in Perſon to extinguiſh it; and after it had been once Maſter'd, and broke out again in the *Temple*, the Duke watching there all Night, put an effectual ſtop to it, by blowing up of Houſes. In 1671, Her Royal Highneſs *Ann* Dutcheſs of *York* died, and the next Year, the *Dutch* having broke the Articles of Peace, the King Proclaims War againſt them; and the Duke, offering to Command the Fleet, goes Admiral, and upon the 28th of *May* 1672, Engages the Enemy at *Southold-Bay*. In this Fight, His Royal Highneſs, according to his uſual manner, gave the utmoſt Proofs of Courage; and having, after a whole Days diſpute, oblig'd the *Dutch* to ſheer off, gave Chaſe to their Fleet, with a deſign to engage them the next day, but a Miſt falling, his Reſolution became impracticable. In 1673, His Royal Highneſs married the Princeſs of *Modena*, and in 1677, the Lady *Mary* was married to the Prince of *Orange*. Not long after, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*'s Faction growing high, their Royal Highneſſes Embark for *Flanders*, and are well receiv'd by the Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and by His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*. After ſome ſtay in the *Low Countries*, the Duke and Dutcheſs return to *England*, and ſoon after ſet forward for *Scotland*, where they are receiv'd with all imaginable marks of Regard. Here they continued till the latter end of *February* 1679, and then came back to *Whitehall*. Some time after, the King intending to call a Parliament in *Scotland*, to ſettle that Nation, the Duke is ſent thither as High Commiſſioner, and receiv'd with all Demonſtrations of Duty and Satisfaction: And here, by His Royal Highneſſes Preſence and Adminiſtration, the State of that Kingdom is compos'd and put into good Order. Upon notice of the Death of the Princeſs *Iſabella*, he returns for *England*, leaving her Royal Highneſs at *Edinburgh*; and ſoon after goes again for *Scotland*, on Board the *Gloceſter* Frigot, which, tho' loſt, the Duke arrives ſafely in *Scotland*, and the *May* following comes back to the Court at *Whitehall*. And having now outrid the Storm, and defeated the deſigns of his Enemies, he liv'd in great Splendor at Court, and, upon the Death of King *Charles* II. ſucceeded to the Throne *February* 6. 1684, and was ſolemnly Crowned with the Queen upon the 23d of *April* following.

ing. But here it may not be improper to break off, for to carry on the Hiſtory to its juſt length, would exceed the deſign'd *Period* of this Work: And I think it more excuſable not to attempt the Reign of ſo great a Prince, than to leave it imperfect. *Bates Elenchus Motuum, Motus Compoſiti. Philips's Continuation of Sir Richard Baker. Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Life and Actions of his Royal Highneſs*, &c. *See Article King* Charles *II.*

Kings of Arragon *of the Name of* JAMES.

JAMES I. of that Name, K. of *Arragon*, being Six Years old, ſucceeded his Father *Peter* II. Surnamed *The catholick*, killed at the Siege of *Muret* near *Toulouſe*, in a Battel in 1213, againſt *Simon* of *Mortfort*. Being 13 Years old, he married *Eleanor*, Siſter to *Ferdinand* K. of *Caſtile*; and ten Years after, by a Diſpenſation from the Pope, he was divorced from her. He took *Majorca* and *Minorca*, *Valentia*, and other Dominions, from the *Moors*. He defeated the Princes who rebeled, during his Minority, and acquired the Title of *Warlike*. He exchanged the County of *Montpelier*, which deſcended to him by his Mother, *Mary* of *Montpelier*, with K. *St. Lewis* in 1238, for ſome Territories in *Languedoc*, and promiſed to undertake a War againſt the Eaſtern Infidels; but he performed little. His love to Women, made him often quarrel with the Popes, who refus'd to connive at his Licentious Practices. He died *July* 27. 1276, being 70 Years old, having Reigned 63 Years. *Mariana.*

JAMES II. *Peter* III's Son, ſucceeded in 1291, to his Brother *Alphonſus* III. called *The Bountiful*, and was Crowned at *Saragoſſa* the 24th of *September*. He ſubjected *Sicily*, which he pretended to, by his Mother *Conſtance* of *Sicily*, *Peter* III's Wife, he alſumed alſo the Title of Duke of *Apulia*, and Prince of *Capua*. He left his Brother in *Sicily*, who made himſelf King thereof. In the beginning of his Reign, he made a Peace with *France*, but proved unfortunate in a War againſt the *Moors*, and the *Navarrois*. In a General Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, he cauſed them to Decree, That *Arragon Valentia*, and *Catalonia*, ſhould never be parted. He died at *Barcelona*, *Novemb.* 2. in the 35th Year of his Reign, and the 65th of his Age, in 1327. *Mariana.*

Kings of Cyprus *of the Name of* JAMES.

JAMES of *Lufignan*, K. of *Cyprus*, was Son of *Peter* I. and *Eleonor* of *Arragon*. His firſt Title was Prince of *Tabaria*. Having ſignalized himſelf upon divers occaſions, he was taken in a Fight by the *Genoeſe*, who kept him till 1383. In that Year, *Peter* II. or *Peter*'s, his Nephew, being dead, the *Genoeſe* releaſed him, on condition, That he ſhould yield to them *Famagoſta* and its Territory. He was Crowned at *Nicoſia*, and Succeeded *Leon* or *Lionel* K. of *Armenia*, and died in 1413.

JAMES the Natural Son of *John* III. K. of *Cyprus*, by *Mary Patria* was deſigned by his Father for a Churchman, and thereupon cauſed him to take Sub-deacons Orders. But upon his Father's death in 1458, *James* took Arms againſt *Charlotte*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John* III. and by the Soldan *Melec-Eſſaf*'s help, turned her out, and Uſurp'd the Kingdom. In 1470, he married *Catharine Cornaro*, Daughter to *Marc Cornaro*, a Noble *Venetian*, whom the Commonwealth of *Venice* adopted, and ſo ſhe received a Portion, as Daughter of St. *Mark*. *James* died *June* 5. 1473. leaving his Wife with Child.

Other Princes called JAMES.

JAMES of *Arragon*, K. of *Majorca*, a good Prince, lived in the XIVth Century. *Peter* K. of *Arragon*, called *The Ceremonious*, diſpoſſeſſed him of his Dominions with ſtrange Cruelty, about the Year 1343 or 44, tho Pope *Clement* VI. and other Contemporary Princes, oppoſed that Tyranny. This King had a Son alſo named *James*, the third Husband of *Jane* I. Queen of *Naples*, Counteſs of *Provence*, &c. That Marriage happened in 1363. This Princeſs, being unwilling to give him the Title of King, *James* not induring ſuch Contempt, left her three Months after Marriage, and died of Grief, in 1375. *Noſtradamus Hiſt. Provence.*

JAMES of *Savoy*, P. of *Achaia* and *Morea*, Earl of *Piedmont*, Lord of *Turin*, &c. was Son of *Philip* of *Savoy*, E. of *Piedmont*, by *Isabella* of *Ville Hardouin*, Princeſs of *Achaia* and *Morea*, his firſt Wife. He entred *Turin* in 1244, and was afterwards concerned in the Wars of the Earls of *Milan* and *Savoy*, and had good Succeſs, chiefly againſt the Marquis of *Saluces*. Theſe happy Omens ſo fluſhed him, that thinking nothing could oppoſe his Deſigns, in 1256, he undertook to impoſe in *Piedmont* a Tax upon the Commodities to be Imported into *Savoy*. *Amedeus* VI. E. of *Savoy*, Surnamed *The Green*, diſguſted at it, ſent Commiſſioners into *Piedmont*, one of whom, *James* cauſed to be Executed. The *Green Count* provoked thereat, Armed againſt the Lord of *Turin*, took him Priſoner, and ſeized in Laſt Places. So that the unhappy Prince ſubmitted to his Conqueror's Demands for his Liberty, and died *May* 17. 1367. *Guichenon, Hiſt. Savoy.*

JAMES of *Savoy*, Governor of *Dauphine* and *Vienne*, &c. Son to *Philip* of *Savoy* Duke of *Nemours*, by *Charlotte* of *Orleans*, was born *Oct.* 15. 1531. Two Years after, he loſt his Father. His Mother educated him with great Care, and by her Prudence and Intereſt kept her Son's Eſtate, who at 15 Years old went to the *French* Court, and ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Sieges and Battels. The moſt remarkable was that of four *Frenchmen* againſt four *Spaniards*, fought in *Piedmont* in 1555. The *French* were, the D. of *Nemours*, the young *Claſſé Caſſé*, *Gaſpar* of *Bodies* of *Manes*, and *Montcha* of the Houſe of *Simiane*. Their Enemies were, the Marquis of *Peſcaro*, the Marquis of *Meleſpine*, *Francis Caraffa*, Nephew to Pope *Paul* IV. and *Arboreo* of *Cendi*. The D. of *Nemours*, and the Marquis of *Peſcaro*, Tilted twice without reaching one another, the third time they broke their Lances. *Caſſé* and *Manes* were killed; and *Montcha*, with his Lance, ran *Caraffa* through, ſo he died immediately. This Prince was of comely Preſence, generous, civil, witty and learned; ſpoke ſeveral Languages, and wrote Verſe and Proſe with a great deal of facility. This Duke of *Nemours* ſerv'd afterwards under the Duke of *Guiſe* in *Italy*, and was Cal Gen. or General of the Cavalry. He was Inſtrumental in the taking of *Bruges* in the Year 1562, and was afterwards ſent into *Dauphine*, where he took *Vienne*, and defeated the Baron of *Adrets*, whom his Prowiſe brought over to his Duty to the King. In 1565, he was at the Meeting of the States-General, held at *Moulins*, and helped to preſerve King *Charles* IX. at *Meaux*, where he was in danger of being ſeized by the *Huguenots*. Of this Service the King was ſenſible, that he declar'd at *Paris*, That had it not been for the aſſiſtance of his Couſin the D. of *Nemours*, and the Sons, he had run a great Riſque either in his Life or Liberty. He died at *Annecy*, *June* 15. 1585. *Guichenon*, &c.

JAMES of *Savoy*, E. of *Romont*, Baron of *Vaud*, was the younger Son of *Lewis* D. of *Savoy*, by *Anne* of *Cyprus*. His Father gave him his Appennage at *Quiers*, *Feb.* 25. 1460. He was ſtout and courageous, but paſſionate, and an Enemy to Peace. He greatly loved *Charles the Raſh*, or *the Bold*, laſt D. of *Burgundy*, whom he ſerved againſt *Lewis* XI. He was included in the Peace, *An.* 1475. but did not long enjoy it. 'Tis ſaid, that one driving a Cart loaded with Sheeps ſkins, and being abuſed in the Country of *Vaud*, complained to the Confederacy; the Swiſs demanded Satisfaction, which the E. of *Romont* neglected to make, and thereupon they took Arms. The D. of *Burgundy* eſpouſed his Friend's Quarrel, but was defeated in the two famous Battels of *Grandſon* and *Morat*, in 1475. After this Duke's Death, *James* of *Savoy* ſtuck to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, who married *Mary*, Heireſs of *Burgundy*, created him Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, in 1478. and afterwards made him one of the chief Counſellors to *Philip* his Son. *James* did him good Service at the Siege of *Therouane*, in 1479. in the Battel of *Guinegate*, &c. He was included in the Treaty of Peace in 1482. and died in the Caſtle of *Ham* in *Picardy*, *Jan* 30. 1485. *Guichenon*, &c.

JAMES *Paleologus*, a *Greek* Gentleman, deſcended from the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. When that City was taken by the *Turks*, in 1453. he went to *Rome*, and became a *Dominican*; but being of a fickle Temper, and calling in queſtion Orthodox Truths, he was put into the Inquiſition; whence eſcaping, he went into *Germany*, where he pretended to be a Proteſtant; thence into *Poland*, where he adhered to the *Arians*. The Emperor *Maximilian* II. having notice of it, cauſed him to be brought back to *Rome*, where he abjured his Errors; but relapſing the ſecond time, he was condemned and burnt in 1585. *Socinus* has wrote a Treatiſe againſt him, printed among his Controverſial Pieces, by which it appears that *Paleologus* and *Socinus* differed in ſeveral Points. *Spondan*, &c.

JAMES *Heraclides*, or *Baſilides*. Many think him an Impoſtor. He gave out himſelf to be deſcended from the ancient *Deſpotes*, or *Vaivodes* of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, Lord of *Samos-Iſland*, and Marquis of *Paros* in the *Archipelago*. He had a very noble Countenance, and underſtood well the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian* and *French* Tongues. Many *Poliſh* Lords ſo zealouſly eſpouſed his Cauſe, that by Force they eſtabliſhed him *Deſpote* of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, having vanquiſhed the *Deſpote Alexander* in 1561. *James* bribed the Baſſa's and Vizier, and ſo got himſelf confirmed in his Principality by *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*. But he reigned but three Years, for the *Walachians* having ſome Suſpicion about his Quality, attacked him in his Palace; where taking to himſelf the Ornaments of his Dignity, he underwent Death with a great deal of Conſtancy. *De Rocoles les amours Poetiques.*

St. JAMES *of the Sword*, a Military Order of *Spain*. 'Tis affirmed, that ſome Regular Canons obſerving how the *Moors* infeſted the Pilgrims, going to viſit the Reliques of St. *James* at *Compoſtella*, built divers Hoſpitals to receive them; and that thirteen Gentlemen offered themſelves to protect them. This Piety gave a beginning to this Order, approved by Pope *Alexander* III. in 1175, and by Pope *Innocent* III. in 1208. The Knights obſerved the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, and the Vows of Religion, but they were ſince permitted to marry. The Knights wore a Red Scarf on their Breaſts, and on the Left Side, a Scallop-ſhell, about their Necks three Chains of Gold, from which hung a Sword, Scarf of Red Satin embroider'd, and a Skull pictured on the Sword. The Red Sword denotes their Victory over the *Moors*, with whoſe Blood the Sword was died. The Scallop-ſhell is a Mark of their Pilgrimage to the Sepulchre of St. *James*, and the Motto, *Rubet enſis Sanguine Arabum.* At preſent the Croſs in the ſhape of a Sword, the Pommel made like a Croſs, and the ends of the Guard like *Flower de Luces*. The Author ſaith, That the moſt part of the Order of *Spain*

ſome ſuch reſemblance in their Arms, to denote how the *French* aſſiſted the *Spaniards* againſt the *Moors*. This is the moſt conſiderable Order in *Spain*, and was eſtabliſhed in *Caſtile* and *Portugal*: The King is the Soveraign of it, ſince the Reign of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, who obtained it of Pope *Alexander* VI. *Rodric* of *Toledo*. *Mariana* and *Favin. Theat. d'honn. & de chev.*

JAMES, or JACOBUS *de Vitri*, born at a little Town of that Name, near *Paris*, was a Perſon of great Reputation in the XIIIth Century. He followed the Chriſtian Army to the *Holy Land*, and was Biſhop of *Ptolemais*: Afterwards, Pope *Gregory* IX. made him a Cardinal and Biſhop of *Freſcati*. He wrote three Books of Eaſtern and Weſtern Hiſtory, which is reckon'd his moſt valuable Piece. He wrote likewiſe a Book againſt the *Sarazens*; and one, *De Feminis Illuſtribus Lodocenſibus*. He died at *Rome*, in the Year 1244. *Hoius in Vita Jacob de Vitri. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac.*

JAMES, or JACOBUS *de Voragine*, Archbiſhop of *Genoa*, a Perſon of great Note in the XIIIth Century, and particularly commended for his extraordinary Humanity and Charity to the Poor. He was the firſt who Tranſlated the Bible into *Italian*, but his Verſion is not Printed. 'Tis ſaid he wrote a Chronicle of *Genoa*, and ſome other Pieces. He died in 1298. *Leandr. Albert. Lib. 4. de Vir. Illuſt. Sixtus Senenſis, Lib. 4. Biblioth. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sac &c.*

JAMES *Town*, ſo called from King *James* I. is the principal City of *Virginia*, ſituate upon the River *Pauhatan*, near its Fall into the Northern Sea. It was built by the *Engliſh* about 1607.

JAMES *Town*, a Town of the Country of *Letrim*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*: So called from King *James* I. who founded it. It ſtands upon the *Shannon*, and is well Walled; but its Buildings were for the moſt part ruined during the Wars in King *Charles* I. Time.

JAMETS, a little Town of *Lorrain*, towards the Borders of *Luxemburg*, belonging to the *French*, and lately fortified. It is ſituated on a ſmall River, between *Montmedi*, *Damvilliers*, *Stenay* and *Virton*. Long. 24. 43. Lat. 49. 30.

JAMNIA, or JABNIA, a Sea-Port, 30 Miles from *Jeruſalem*, and about 6 S. from *Joppa*. The Inhabitants of which being Syrians, and deſigning to murder the *Jews*, as they of *Joppa* had done *Judas Macchabæus*, fell upon them by Night, and burnt all the Ships in their Haven, the flame of which was ſeen at *Jeruſalem*; and thus he prevented their Treachery, *Mach.* 2. 12. *Uzziah* King of *Judah*, before this, ruined its Walls, and *Judas Macchabeus* overthrew an Army of the *Arabians* near it. 1 *Macc.* 4. 5. 15. 2 *Macc.* 12.

JANCIRE, King of the *Scythians*. See *Idathyrſe*.

JANCOMA, a Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the *Peninſula* beyond *Ganges*, in the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The River *Meeon* bounds it on the Eaſt, and the River *Menan* on the Weſt.

JANEIRO, RIO DE JANAIRO, or *Ganabara Janvaira*, a River of *Brazil* in *America*, running into the Sea in the South of the ſame Country. It gave its Name to a Province, or Captainy. Its Towns are, *St. Sebaſtian*, which has a good Harbour; *Arg a de Los Reyes*, *Caza de Piedra*, *&c.* The Country is under the *Portugueſe*. It was firſt diſcovered by a *French* Proteſtant, in 1515. but Outed by the *Portugueſe* in 1558.

JANICULUM, a Mountain of *Rome*, on the other ſide *Tiber*, where *Janus* K. of *Italy* was formerly adored, and where was the Sepulchre of *Numa* II. King of *Rome*. Here *Porſenna* King of *Hetruria* encamped when he beſieged *Rome*, the Proſpect whereof is very fine from this Place, becauſe of its heighth. Here St. *Peter* is ſaid to have ſuffered Martyrdom. 'Tis now called *Montorio*, or *The Golden Mountain*, becauſe of its Colour. *Tit Liv. lib. 1. Plin. lib. 16.*

JANISARIES, Foot Soldiers in the *Turkiſh* Army. The Name is derived from *Jegni*, which ſignifies *New*, and *Tcheri*, *Soldier*, out of which is formed *Jegnitcheri*, *A new Soldier*; which we pronounce *Janiſary*. [See the Reaſon for this Name under the Head *Bellabchites*.] This Militia was formerly compoſed only of Chriſtian Children, whom their poor Fathers gave up for the *Carach*, or Tribute, exacted by the *Grand Signior* of all Chriſtians that deſire Liberty of Conſcience in his Dominions, or elſe ſuch as were taken Priſoners from the Chriſtians. But the Cuſtom of Tribute-Children is aboliſhed, except in *Mingrelia*, and other Places towards the *Black-Sea*, where they cannot pay the *Carach* in Money. The Number of them is more or leſs, according as the *Turks* are routed. Formerly it was fixed to 35000. Lately they were near 100000. But now this Number is much leſſened, tho' we ſhould reckon all thoſe who buy ſuch Places of the *Beys* and *Serdars*, or of the *Aga* of the *Janiſaries*, only to become formidable, or be exempted from Tribute, or for other pitiful Reaſons. Their Pay is from two to twelve *Aſpers* a Day, beſides the *Doliman*, or the Coat of *Theſſalonick* Cloth, given them Yearly, the firſt Day of their *Ramezan*, or *Lent*. Particular Service, or extraordinary Valour, increaſeth a *Janiſary*'s Pay ſome few *Aſpers*. Beſides, it gives him Security that his Pay ſhall be continued, tho' he ſhould become lame; becauſe he ſhall be made *Otoman*, and *Afarela*, Soldier in Pay during Life. At *Conſtantinople* they are obliged to Lodge in their *Oda*, or common Chambers. (For all the *Janiſaries* there are in *Conſtantinople* 196 Chamber, where they muſt Lodge, or be ſeverely puniſhed.) Theſe Chambers ſometimes hold two or three Hundred Men, more or leſs, as the Times are. And they are obliged to retire at a certain Hour; after which, the *Odabaſchi*, or Governor of the Chamber, or, in his Abſence, the *Aſhgi*, or Cook, mark the Abſent, that they may be puniſhed if they had not Leave to ſtay out, or rebuked only if an extraordinary Accident prevented their Return. Each is bound to give to the Treaſury of his Chamber, or to the *Janiſaries* common Treaſury, in Time of Peace, One and an half *per Cent.* of all his Pay; and in Time of War, 7 *per Cent.* But in conſideration, he is allowed in the Chamber a Place three Foot broad, and ſix foot long, for his Quilt; beſides a Diſh of Rice, a Piece of Mutton, and ſome Bread and Water, at Dinner and Supper. So that ſtill out of his Pay he may be a Saver. Their Apparel is a *Doliman*, or a long Coat with ſhort Sleeves: About the middle part of their Body 'tis girded with a *Coaſſac*, or Linen Cloth Girdle, ſtriped with many Colours, with Gold and Silver Fringe at the ends. Over their *Doliman* they wear a *Spahi*, or Veſt of Blue Cloth, careleſly, like our Campagne Coats. Inſtead of a *Turban*, they wear a *Zarcola*, or a kind of Felt Cap, with a long Felt Hood hanging on their Shoulders. On high Days they deck their *Zarcola* with a Quill full of many long Feathers, tied on the fore-part of their Cap. In *Conſtantinople* they ſeldom have any thing in their Hand but a long Stick, or *Indian* Cane. But their Arms for War in *Europe* are, a Scimiter, and the Gun, or Muſket: They have alſo a Caſe for Powder hanging on their Left Side by a Leather ſtring; and they twiſt their right Arm with Match, as with Bracelets. In *Aſia*, for want of Powder, they uſe Bows and Arrows, and have always a Dagger, or Knife, wherewith they threaten thoſe who refuſe to grant their Demands. Bows and Arrows are provided for them by the *Alkiteferdars*, or Under-Treaſurers General. The *Janiſaries* rarely marry, becauſe they think there, as elſewhere, that a married Man is not ſo reſolute as one that takes care only for himſelf. Yet the Law rather encourages it, than forbids it: For when they do it with their Officer's Conſent, they are exempted from lodging in the common Chambers, only every *Friday* they muſt appear, and ſhew themſelves to their *Wekilhargi*, or Treaſurer of the Chamber, otherwiſe they loſe their Pay. When they have a Child born, the Emperor allows them ſome few *Aſpers* a Day more. Their Body is not ſo conſiderable as formerly. They have been ſo formidable, that they preſumed to diſpoſe of the Government, depoſed Sultan *Ibrahim* in 1648, and ſtrangled him in the Caſtle of *Seven Towers*. But ſince, the *Grand Viſiers*, to maintain their Sovereigns and their own Authority, have endeavoured to humble them, deſtroying the ſtouteſt at the Siege of *Candy*, and permitting others to marry, or exerciſe Trades, againſt their old Cuſtom and Diſcipline: So that their Body now conſiſts only of unexperienced and idle Men, not knowing how to ſupport their Predeceſſors Pride; and yet, in 1687, they had Boldneſs enough to join with the *Spahies*, to Dethrone *Mahomet* IV. and make his Brother *Solyman* III. Emperor. During which Troubles, they put the chief Officers of the Empire to death, plundered the richeſt Citizens, and burnt part of the City. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

JANISAR-AGA, the General Commander of the whole Body of the *Janiſaries*, the firſt of all the *Aga's*, or Officers of *Turkiſh* Infantry. The Name comes from the *Turkiſh* Word *Aga*, which ſignifies *Maſter*, or *Lord*, or a *Stick*, the Token of Command, which he holds in his Hand on extraordinary Days. This General was formerly choſen out of the *Janiſaries*; but ſome Intrigues being perceived among them, and his Election being followed with Jealouſie and Hatred, the Sultan chuſes him now out of the *Icholans* of his *Seraglio*. He has a conſiderable Allowance aſſigned upon ſome *Timars* annex'd to his Place, and he often receives Preſents from the Sultan, eſpecially when the *Janiſaries* have behaved themſelves bravely. Many bring him Preſents, in order to obtain Military Preferments; for in *Turky*, not Merit, but the Number of Purſes, (their Way of reckoning great Sums) each Purſe being about 500 Crowns, is reſpected. This Commander ſeldom goes through *Conſtantinople* without a great Number of *Janiſaries*, eſpecially in ſuch Revolutions as that in 1687. for then they take opportunity to demand their Pay, or to have it augmented, or to plunder the City, as they have done many Places of that Empire, murthering all that reſiſted. This *Aga*, to quell Inſurrections, and to be Obeyed on ſuch Occaſions, takes with him thirty or forty *Mungi's*, or Officers of the *Janiſaries*, with five or ſix hundred of that Militia, to ſeize the Guilty, and carry them to Priſon. Yet the *Aga*, and Officers, have often been deſerted by the Militia, who have joined the Rebels to ſhare the Booty. The *Janiſaries* Lives are wholly at the Diſpoſal of the *Janiſar-Aga*; yet they are only executed in the Night, for fear their Companions ſhould rebel to reſcue them. The *Falaca*, or *Baſtinado* on the Sole of the Foot, is for leſſer Crimes. But when they deſerve Death, he cauſes them to be ſtrangled, or ſowed up in a Sack, and caſt into ſome Lake. When the *Janiſar-Aga* dies, all his Eſtate goes to the *Janiſaries* Publick Treaſury, and none to the Sultan. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.* See *Aga*.

JANNES, *Mambres* or *Jambres*'s Companion, mentioned by St. *Paul*, in 2 *Tim.* 3. They were both *Pharaoh's* Magicians, and oppoſed *Moſes*, though he mentions not their Names. They lived, *An. Mund.* 2514. *Exod.* 7. 11.

JANNIZARI, a Cape in *Asia*, at the Entrance of the Streights of *Gallipolis*, or the *Dardanells*, formerly called the *Sigean* Promontory. There is a Village named *Troiaki*, or *Lesser Troy*, inhabited by Christian *Greeks*. The *Turks* name it *Giaour-kiöi*, a Village of Infidels; calling all Places so, where there are no *Mosques*, and giving the Name of *Giaours* to all Christians. Travellers find there plenty of good and cheap Provisions: As Chickens, twelve for fifteen Pence; Eggs, Partridges, Rice, Butter, and excellent Fruit: And good *Muscat*-Wine from the Island *Tenedos*, about a League off, is sold there for five Shillings a Barrel. From this Cape may be seen almost all the fine Country of *Troas*, with the Rivers *Zanthus*, or *Scamander*, and *Simois*; both which descend from the famous Mount *Ida*, two Leagues distant from the Greater *Troy*. These two Rivers, so famous in History, are not much larger than that of the *Gobelins* of *Paris*, or *Shore-ditch* here. And they are even sometimes dried up in Summer. Meeting below the Ruins of *Troy*, they run under a Wooden Bridge, supported by Stone-Pillars, and thence into the *Streights*, about half a League above the Cape of *Jannizari*, near the new Castle of *Asia*. *Grelot, Voyage de Constantinople.*

JANOEZ (*Bartholomew*) a *Spaniard*, lived in the XIVth Century, in the Time of Pope *Urban* V. He compiled a Book containing these three Errors: 1. That *Antichrist* was to come that very Year he wrote in, *viz.* 1360. Nay, he fixed the Time of his Coming to *Whit-Sunday*. 2. That all the Adult Faithful were to be perverted, without Hopes of Repentance. 3. That all *Jews*, *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, perverted by *Antichrist*, should be converted. The Archbishop of *Toledo* caused this Book to be burnt, and the Author abjured his Errors. *Pratcole, Bzovius, A. C.* 1359. *n.* 9. *Spondc, ibid n.* 4.

JANOWITZ, a Town in *Bohemia*, remarkable for a great Victory obtained by the *Swedes* against the *Imperialists* near it, in 1645. It is six *German* Leagues North West from *Prague*, towards the Confines of *Moravia*. Long. 35. 14. Lat. 40. 48.

JANSENIUS (*Cornelius*) first Bishop of *Ghent*, born at *Hulst* in *Flanders*. The Publick is obliged to him for many fine Books, especially for the *Concordance upon the Gospel*, *Commentarii in totam Historiam Evangelicam, in Proverbia Salomonis & Ecclesiasticum, Annotationes in Psalmos Davidis & in Sapientiam, &c.* He died at *Ghent*, *April* 12. 1576. being 66 Years old

JANSENIUS (*Cornelius*) Bishop of *Ipres*, born in 1585, at *Leerdam*, a little Place in *Holland*. He studied at *Utrecht*, then at *Louvain*, where he became a Doctor; and afterwards was made Divinity-Professor by the King of *Spain*, after having been employed by the University in three Embassies into *Spain*. He spent twelve Years in *France* before he was Professor at *Louvain*. He was made Bishop of *Ipres*, *October* 28. 1635, which was his Birth-day; and was consecrated the Year following, on the same Day. He died *May* 6. 1638. He left some Commentaries on the Five Books of *Moses*, and on the four Evangelists, with many other Works. His Book concerning Grace, intituled *Augustinus*, has been the most famous, and gave the first Occasions to the Controversies between the Jesuits, and many illustrious Clergy-men of *France* and the *Low-Countries*. In which Book, he endeavours to explain St. *Augustine*'s Scheme concerning *Grace*. Those who look to the bottom of this Subject, will find, that there can be but two opposite Opinions in the Case; one of which consists in affirming, That all the concurrent Causes or Principles, distinct from the Soul, leave her at liberty to Act or not Act; whereas the other Opinion maintains, That these concurring Principles do so far force and determine the Will, that she is plainly over ruled by them. The first of these Assertions is held by the *Molinists*, and the other by the *Thomists*, *Jansenists*, and *Calvinists* of *Geneva*. *Bayle Dictionn. Hottor. Valer. Andr. Sanderus. St. Marth.*

JANSON (*Nicholas*) a *French-man*, a famous Printer. In 1486, he went to *Venice*, where he first began to bring that Art to Perfection, which the *Germans* only invented. His fine Characters excelled all before him; and the *Venetian* Printers seem indebted to him for the Honour they have gained since, by the Means of the *Manutii*. *Sabellic. Ccc. Hist. Venet.*

JANSON or JANSONIUS, (*James*) born in *Amsterdam*, Dr. in Divinity, was much esteemed for his Learning in the XVIth and beginning of the XVIIth Century. He died at *Louvain* in 1625. His Works are, *Institutio Catholici Ecclesiastis. In Sacrum Missæ Canonem. Enarrationes in Job*, &c. *Mir. de Script. Sec.* 17. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

JANSON (*Abraham*) an eminent *Flemish* Painter of the XVIIth Century, Contemporary with Sir *Paul Rubens*. His Genius led him chiefly to History Painting, in which his Talent was considerable; and particularly, his Colouring was extraordinary. *Memoires Historiques.*

JANUS, First King of *Italy*, who by his Prudence and Vertue civilized the People of that Country, and received *Saturn*, and gave him a Part of his Kingdom, when his Son *Jupiter* had turned him out of *Arcadia*. After his Death he was adored like a God, and represented with two Faces, because, saith *Plutarch*, he had given a new Face to his Kingdom, introducing a Civil Life amongst those Savages. Others say it was to signifie his reigning with *Saturn*: Therefore on one side of their Coin there were the Images of two Heads, and a Ship on the other side, signifying *Saturn*'s Coming into *Italy* by Sea. This God presided at the Beginning and End of all Things, and therefore was said to open and shut up the Year. And when a War begun, the Gates of his Temple at *Rome* were opened, but shut in Time of Peace. 'Tis observable this Temple was shut up three times; the first in *Numa*'s Reign, the second after the second *Punick* War, and the third after the Battel of *Actium*, between *Augustus* and *Mark Anthony*. Because he presided at the beginning of things, they put a Stick in his Right Hand, and a Key in his Left. Those who seek Truth in Fable, say, That old *Janus* is *Noah*; so called from the Hebrew *Jain*, which signifieth *Wine*, because he first planted Vines. That his two Faces signified him to have seen the old World before, and the New after the Flood. That his Ship was the Emblem of his Ark. That he presided at the Beginning and End; as having seen the End of the first World, and the Beginning of the second, which he as it were opened, and therefore had a Key in his Hand. *Vossius de Theologia Gentili. Dempster, Antiq. Rom.*

JAOCHEU, a great City in the Province of *Kiangsi*, in *China*. 'Tis the chief City of a Country of that Name, and is over six Cities. It is famous for fine Porcelain, made in the City of *Feuleang* of a kind of Earth brought out of the adjacent Parts of the Town of *Hiecheu*, in the Borders of the Province of *Nanquin*, where the Porcelain cannot be made, the Water being not proper for it. Near the City of *Jolan*, is the Mountain *Xehung*, whence a Brook runs down, whose Waters always represent a Rain-bow. *Martin Martini, Description de la Chine dans le Recueil de M. Thevenot. Vol.* 3.

JAPAN, an Island of *Asia* in the *China*-Sea. Its Eastward from *China*, between thirty one and thirty four Degrees of Latitude, and one hundred seventy one and one hundred eighty eight of Longitude. It is properly a Number of many Islands, which all together have that Name. Three of the most considerable are, *Niphon*, containing fifty three Kingdoms: *Xicoco*, the next, has nine, as its Name intimates: *Meaco*, the third, contains but three. All these Islands have a great Commerce. *William Adams*, an *English* Man, who lived long there, tells, That *Niphon* is near six hundred Leagues about: From the nearest part of *China* to it are sixty Leagues, and three hundred from *New Spain*, Eastward. Some Modern Writers divide *Japan* into seven Parts. *Niphon* contains five principal Parts, *viz. Jamaisoit*, *Jetsengo*, *Jetsengen*, *Quanto* and *Ochio*. *Jedo* is at present the chief City, as *Meaco* was. The other most famous Cities are, *Amucusa*, *Buomy*, *Ximam*, *Suranga*, *Satzema*, *Firo*, *Amanguchi*, *Arima*, *Ava*, *Bungo*, *Dungo*, *Tarma*, *Firando*, *Cyoto*, *Ozaca*, *&c.* Pearls are found there. Elephants, Camels, and other ordinary Creatures, they have; but horned Beasts scarce. There are many Rivers, Lakes, and good Harbours. The Inhabitants Manners are strange enough. A Modern Author justly calls them our *Antipodes* in Manners and Customs: For Men and Women are always bare-headed; and as we salute with the Hat, so they pass a Slip-shooe-Complement upon those they meet. To receive Visitants, they sit down in their Parlour. They rejoice in Black, and mourn in White. The Beauty of their Teeth consists in their Blackness; and they never drink, but what is hot. Our Musick is as unpleasant to them, as theirs to us. They despise our Food. They admire Sweet Physick, never let Blood, and give nothing but Salt Meat to their Sick. They love War so well, that they wear their Swords even in their Houses. They are so mistrustful, that they suffer no Outlandish Ship, except *Dutch*, to Trade with them. It is reported, Commissioners examine severally all in the Ship, asking, What News, and whence they come? And the Liars are severely punished. Then, having caused the Cargo to be taken out, and valued it, they give in Exchange Gold and Silver, which must be taken without chusing, but they never cheat. Their Language is copious, as having many Words for every thing; some honourable, others scornful, for a Dialect proper for Princes, and some for the People. A great Number of each Sex are consecrated to the Service of their Idols, and profess a kind of Religion. The Men are called *Bonzes*, and are of two very different Sects, known by the Names of *Gray* and *White*, the Colour of their Clothes. The Women's Liveries are also different. And the Number of both is so great, that in a small Province there were above eight Hundred Houses of them, as appears by *Francis Xavier*'s Letters. They have many different Sects; the most famous are, *Xaca* and *Amida*. Each of those Sects speaks of the Creation of the World, of the Original of the Soul. To gain the People's Affection, they tell them, That five Commandments of their Law cannot be kept by any but the *Bonzes*, who in Observation of them, atone for the People. Those Precepts are, 1. Not to eat any Flesh killed. 2. Not to steal. 3. Not to be guilty of Fornication. 4. Not to Lye. 5. Not to drink Wine. They have a great many Universities, and had formerly four Archbishoprics, having many Sees and petty Princes under them; and they have still one, called *Meaco*, whose Archbishop is deified. The People adore [illegible]

nor ſpeak to him, but with their Faces proſtrate to the Ground. The Lords there have Power of Life and Death over their Subjects. The *Portugueſe* diſcovered *Japan* in 1542; and *Francis Xavier*, in 1549, preached the Chriſtian Religion there with ſo much Succeſs, that the Jeſuits pretended they had made 200000 Converts; but the Chriſtians have been miſerably harraſs'd there, ſince that time, for a Knaviſh *Flandrican* of *Bruſſels*, being jealous and diſſatisfied with the Intereſt of the *Portugueſe*, perſwaded the Emperor of *Japan*, that the *Portugueſe* had a deſign to make themſelves Maſters of his Country by the Aſſiſtance of the New Converts. This Helliſh Calumny was ſo far believed, that the Emperor Maſſacred all the Chriſtians, without diſtinction of Age or Sex, and now 'tis not ſo much as permitted to mention that Religion. Thus Chriſtianity was deſtroy'd by Trade, and the called Idolatry of Money. This Empire belonged, by right, to a Prince named *Dairo*, but he loſt it thus, in 1550. He had two Sons, the eldeſt was to ſucceed him, and the youngeſt was General of his Armies. The eldeſt, through his Mother, gained upon his Father, that he ſhould Command the Army, alternatively with his Brother, from three Years to three Years. His time being expired, he refuſed to deliver up his Power to his younger Brother, and being ſtrengthned privately, with the help of ſome Kings and Princes of the Country, he thought himſelf able enough to keep the Crown. But his Father routed him, and put him to a cruel death. After the Emperor's death, the General, who commanded his Army againſt his eldeſt Son, Uſurped the Crown. But the ſecond Son, to maintain his Right, raiſed a powerful Army, and made *Cubo* General, who defeated the Uſurper, and put him to death. So this young Prince enjoyed his Father's Crown. A few years after, *Cubo* rebelled, and made himſelf Emperor, but was killed in 1564, as was *Nabunanga*, his Brother, and Succeſſor, in 1573. *Taiſcoſama* ſucceeded them, and died in 1598. He left a Son, named *Frideri-Samma*, under the Guardianſhip of *Daifuſama*, who cheated his Pupil of the Crown, about 1599. And being declared Emperor, took the name of *Goriſſio-Samma*. He perſecuted the Chriſtians, and died in 1616. *Camboſama*, otherwiſe *Xigunama*, ſurnamed *Combotama*, Son of the Emperor *Daiſuſama*, ſucceeded him in 1616, and perſecuted the Chriſtians in 1617. His Son *Chiongin*, ſurnamed *Tojogunſiama*, ſucceeded him in 1631. He alſo perſecuted the Chriſtians, and died without Iſſue in 1651. *Quane*, his Relation, ſucceeded him, and ſince that time the Names of the Emperors have been unknown. The Emperor of *Japan* bears for Arms, *In a Field Sable Three Trefoils Argent*. The Air of thoſe Iſlands is very healthful, commonly cold, and full of Snow. The Country is Mountainous, and abounds with hot Springs; but generally, the Soil is not very fruitful. They reap Rice in *September*. They are commonly dextrous, and very ſtrong. They are generally Tall and Haughty. The Young Men's Foreheads are ſhaved. Citizens and Peaſants ſhave but half, but the Nobles, and Perſons of Quality, ſhave the whole Head, except a ſmall Lock left on the back-ſide. Their Clothes are ſtately; they wear ſhort Gowns, with very large Sleeves, well embrodered with Gold and Silver; under it, they have a ſilk Doublet, tied with a Girdle. They commonly wear two large Scimeters. Their Breeches are ſo long, that they almoſt touch the Ground. Nothing is richer than their Women of Quality's Apparel. In *Japan*, are ſeveral kinds of Mines, which enrich it, and one may gueſs at thoſe Riches, by the Expences of the Emperor's and his Concubine's Tables, which amount yearly to four Millions of Livres. Their Arms are the Harquebuze, the Scimeter, Bows and Arrows, and the Spear. They handle the Pike very dextroully, and make it lighter and longer than ours. Their Religion may be reduced to three chief Sects. The Firſt is that of the *Bonzes*, and called *Xenaui*; they disbelieve a future Life. The Second, call'd *Amida*, aſſert the Soul's Immortality, and the *Vetemſycbofis*; the followers of this Sect adore an Image named *Amida*. The Third, is called *Foqueux*; its followers adore the Idol *Xaca*, and believe, that the often repeating ſome words, ſhall make them happy. In Writing, inſtead of a Pen, they uſe a brass or ſilver Pencil, and their Ink is not liquid, but a thick Paſt, black or red, and very dear. Their Paper is finer and ſmoother than ours, but not ſo white. They write only on one ſide, the other being blue, and covered, in ſome Places, with ſilver Lozenges. They uſe four ſorts of Writing. The Firſt and Moſt uſeful is, from the Right Hand to the Left, after the way of the *Hebrews*, *Chaldeans*, *Syrians*, *Arabians*, and *Egyptians*. The Second is, from the Left Hand to the Right, like that of all the *Europeans*. The Third is, like that of the Ancient *Boeotians*, who began the ſecond Line at the end of the firſt, turning always from the Right to the Left, and from the Left to the Right. Their Fourth way is, to write in Columns, from the top to the bottom, after the *Chineſes*, and the moſt part of the *Indians* say, beginning at the Right ſide. As the *Japanese* originally came out of *China*, ſo they have imitated their Characters and Hieroglyphicks. Their Language is very Emphatical and Stately, like the Genius of the Nation, whoſe Manners are all great and haughty. The Houſes of *Japan*, for the moſt part, are built with Timber, and covered within with fine Mats, which are their Beds, Couches, and Tables. Three or four hundred years ago, it was ſubject to one Prince, but now divided into 66 Kingdoms, which occaſions endleſs Wars. *Hackl. I. II. P. II. p.* 82. *Verhaſſ of the Hollanders in* 1643.

JAPARA, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt Indies* in *Java-Minor*, on the Northern Coaſt, having a good Harbour.

JAPHET, *Noah*'s Son, and companion in the Ark, *An. Mun.* 1656, according to the *Hebrews* Opinion, which agreeth with that of many Modern Authors. He was elder than his Brother *Sem*, tho' ſome, following St. *Auſtin*, make *Sem* the eldeſt, as the Vulgar Edition intimates. His Father dying, gave him this Bleſſing, *God ſhall enlarge* Japhet, *and he ſhall dwell in the Tents of* Sem, *and* Canaan *ſhall be his Servant.* Which Interpreters explain differently, finding in it conſiderable Myſteries. *Japhet* had Seven Sons, and two of them only, *viz. Gomer* and *Javan* had Children. They are ſaid to have extended themſelves from Mount *Taurus* and *Amanus* in *Cilicia*, to the River *Tanais* in *Aſia*, and from thence to the Streights of *Gades*, now *Gibraltar*, *Gen.* 5. 10, *&c. Joſephus*, *l.* 1. *Ant. Genebrard in Chron. Lyranus*, *in c.* 5. *Gen. Salian* and *Sponde in Annal. Sacr. vet. Teſt. Torniel An. Mun.* 1656. *Num.* 2. 1666. *Num.* 4. 9, 10. 1931. *n.* 20, 21. From this *Japhet*, the Poets have borrowed their *Iapetus*, Son of Heaven and Earth, and very powerful among the *Theſſalians*, who by the Nymph *Aſia*, had *Heſperus*, *Atlas*, *Epimetheus*, and *Prometheus*.

JARCHAS, the moſt Learned of the *Indian* Philoſophers, called *Brachmans*, a great Aſtronomer, according to St. *Hierom*, who tells us, That *Apollonius Tyanæus* went to the *Eaſt-Indies* to ſee him, and found him in a Golden Chair, teaching his Scholars Aſtronomy. *Philoſtratus* ſaith, That *Jarchas* preſented *Apollonius* with ſeven Rings, to which he had given the Names of the ſeven Planets, that he might wear one every Day of the Week, and that theſe Rings had a Magical Power to perform Wonders. *St. Jerom. ad Paulinum. Philoſtratus.*

JARCHI (*Solomon*) a Jewiſh Rabbi, was born in *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, in the XIIth Century. He wrote Commentaries upon the Bible and the Talmud. *Buxtorph. Biblioth. Rab. R. Simon Crit. Hiſt. Old Teſt.*

JARED, the Son of *Mahalaleel*, born *An. Mun.* 461. his Father being 65 Years old. He was the Father of *Enoch*, ſo famous in Scripture in 623, which was the 162 of his Age, and died in 1422, being 962 Years old. *Gen.* 5. *v.* 15, 18, 20. *Salian* and *Torniel. A. M.* 46. 1422.

JARETTA, Lat. *Terias*, the greateſt River of the Iſland of *Sicily*, falls into the Sea three Miles S. W. of *Catanea.*

JARNAC, a Borough of *France* in *Angoumois*, with the Title of an Earldom, ſituated on the River *Charente*, between *Chateauneuf* and *Cognac*. It is famous for the Battel, wherein *Henry* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry* III. Commander of the *Roman* Catholicks in 1569, defeated the *Hugonots*, Commanded by the Prince of *Condé*, who was then killed by *Monteſquiou*, a Captain of the Duke's Army, tho', as ſome ſay, he offered 100000 *l.* for his Ranſom. The Fight continued 10 Hours. *Long.* 24. 16. *Lat.* 45. 48.

JAROMITZ, a Town of *Bohemia*, 30 Miles Weſt of *Glatz*, and 56 Eaſt of *Prague*. *Long.* 36. 2. *Lat.* 50. 18.

JAROPOL, Duke of *Kiovia*, a Town of the *Ukrain* in *Poland*, wickedly perſwaded the Princes of *Ruſſia* to conſpire againſt *Boleſlaus* III. K. of *Poland*, about 1126. Thoſe Princes on pretence of Friendſhip, ſent Ambaſſadors to this King, who ſuſpecting nothing, found himſelf ſurrounded with his Enemies. The Palatine of *Cracovia*, who commanded the moſt part of the *Poliſh* Cavalry, withdrew at the firſt noiſe of this Surprize; whereupon *Boleſlaus*, no leſs diſpleaſed at this baſe Action, than at the Traytor's perfidiouſneſs, ſent him an Hare's Skin, a Diſtaff with ſome Flax, and a Rope; intimating, by theſe Tokens, That he was as timorous as an Hare, That Women's Arms were fitter for him than Men's, and, That his baſeneſs deſerved hanging. The Palatine thus reproached, hanged himſelf in a Bell-Rope; and ever ſince, the Chatelan of *Cracovia* takes place of the Palatine, in Dignity and Authority. *Gaguin. in vit. Boleſlai.*

JAROSLAW, a City and Province of *Muſcovy*, with the Title of a Dukedom. The Province is conſiderable enough towards the River *Volga*, and the Country of *Roſtow*. The City on the *Volga* is great, and has a wooden Fortreſs. The other Towns of the Province of *Jaroſlaw*, are, *Roma nova*, *Ribiena*, &c. There were formerly ſome particular Princes here, whom *John-Baſilius*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, diſpoſſeſſed; ſince which time, it gives Title unto the Duke's Eldeſt Son, and is his uſual Reſidence.

JAROSLAW, a Town in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Lwow* in *Black-Ruſſia*, ſituated on the River *San*, having a ſtrong Fortreſs, and famous for a Fair held there Yearly, *Aug.* 15. the day of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. 'Twas almoſt all burnt down in 1625. The *Swedes* obtained a great Victory over the *Poles* near this Place in 1656. *Long.* 43. 27. *Lat.* 49. 52.

JARROW, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, on the South-ſide of the River *Tine*, about three Miles from its fall into the Sea; noted for being the Birth-place of Venerable *Bede*.

JARS DE GOURNAY (*Mary*) famous for her Learning in the XVIIth Century, Daughter of *William de Jars*, Lord of *Gournay*. She corrected and reprinted *Montaigne*, her Father-in-Law's Eſſays, and dedicated her own Book, Intituled, *Le Bouquet de Pinde*, to the Viſcounteſs her Siſter in-Law. Divers other Books written by her, were printed after her death, under the Name of *L'ombre de la Demoiſelle de Gournay*, and afterwards in two Volumes, with the Title of *Avis*. Moſt of the Learned and Illuſtrious Perſons of her Time, convers'd with her by way of Letters. She died at *Paris*, 80 Years old, *July* 13. 1645. *Louis Jacob. Bib. des Femm. Sçavants*, &c.

JARSEY, or JERSEY, Lat. *Cæsarea*, an Island of the *British* Sea, five Leagues W. of the Coasts of *France*, and thirty S. of *England*. It belonged formerly to the Dutchy of *Normandy*, as did *Garnsey*, but they are both reckoned within the Jurisdiction of *Hampshire*, ever since the untimely death of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldest Son to *William the Conqueror*. Its Form is somewhat Oval, being ten Miles in length from *Sentwon-Pool* to Mount *Orgual*-Castle, and six in breadth from *Dubon-Point* to *Plimouth*-Bay; in which compass, are ten Parishes and two Castles, *viz. Montorgual* and *Elizabeth*. The Country is pleasant, and the Soil is fruitful, bearing good Corn and Grass. The neighbouring Seas yield plenty of Fish in Summer, especially Conger and Lobsters, the fattest and biggest that are to be found on the Coasts of *England*. The Inhabitants of this, and the Isle of *Garnsey*, are Originally *Normans* and *Britains*: Speak a corrupt French, and drive a great Trade in Stockings, their Wooll being very fine and white, and most of the Sheep bearing four Horns a-piece. *Jersey* was one of the last places that held out for K. *Charles* II. not yielding to the prevailing Party, until he withdrew into *France*, after *Worceller* Fight; in consideration of which, that Prince, after his Restoration, sent the Inhabitants a Silver Mace in 1663, to be carried before their Chief Magistrates.

JASON, *Æson*'s Son, K. of *Thessaly*, who dying, left him under the Guardianship of *Pelias*, who entrusted him with *Chiron* to be instructed, and then to be rid of him, (because forewarned by the Oracle, That he would be in danger of loosing his life, by him that came to him with one Shooe, as *Jason* happened to do, having lost the other in a River, as carrying over *Juno* in the likeness of an old Woman,) sent him to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, about *An. Mun.* 2824. Upon which design, he rigged out the famous Ship *Argo*; touching at the Island *Lemnos* in his way thither, he was entertained by *Hypsipile* the Queen with Hospitality and Freedom; and going thence for *Colchos*, by *Medea*'s help, Daughter to the K. of the Country, who fell in Love with him, slew the Dragon that guarded that rich Booty, and, for Reward, married her; to whom afterwards he proved false, and married *Creusa*, Daughter of *Creon* K. of *Corinth*; which so vexed *Medea*, that she burned them both in the Royal Palace. Some give this farther account of *Jason*, That he received from *Venus* a little Bird call'd *Iynx*, which had the Vertue to procure Love, and *Medea* being thus Enchanted, gave him an Ointment to preserve him from the Bulls which vomited Fire at their Mouths and Nostrils; and being thus secured, he goes to her Father *Æetas*, and demands the Golden Fleece, which he promised, on condition, That he yoked those Bulls, sow the Teeth which he should deliver him, and conquer the armed Men which should spring from them; all which he performed. But *Æetas*, unwilling to stand to his Promise, designed to murder him and his Companions. Others say, he gave him his Daughter *Medea*, and planted Gardens near *Pontus*, which still bear his Name. *Hyginus. Eusebius in Chron. Apollodorus. Ovid l.* 7. *Metam. Seneca. Mel. Valerius Flaccus, de Argon.*

JASON, a Jew, Brother of *Onias* the High-Priest. He courted *Antiochus Epiphanes* so well, that he bought his Brother out of his Office. And afterwards he endeavoured to abolish the *Judaical* Customs, to introduce those of the Gentiles, *An. Mun.* 3879. And two Years after, *Menelaus*, *Simon*'s Brother, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, supplanted him. Some time after, upon the Report of *Antiochus*'s death, he entered *Jerusalem* by force, drove out *Menelaus*, and put many Citizens to death, but could not be re-inflated in the Dignity he procured so basely. So he left the City, and fled into *Arabia* for Sanctuary, but *Aretas*, K. thereof, expelled him, and he found no more favour in *Egypt*; so that he retired to *Sparta*, where he died miserably, and was left unburied, a Favour never denied to the greatest Malefactors. 1 *Macchabees*, c. 1. 2 *Mac.* c. 4 & 5. *Josephus, in Antiq. & de bello judaico. Tornel & Saian in Annal. Sacr.*

JASON of *Cyene*, an Historian of the 150th Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 547, in the time of *Ptolomeus Philometer*. He wrote five Books of the memorable Actions of the *Asmonæans* or *Macchabees*, which the Author of the 2d Book of *Macchabees* acknowledgeth himself to have abridged.

JASQUE, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Persia*, on the Coast of *Keoman*. The Country between the Cape of *Jasque*, and the Cape of *Guadel*, the two most Southern Points of *Persia*, and from the Sea-side as far as the Province of *Keoman*, is possessed by three Petty Princes, one a *Mahometan*, and the other two, whose Dominions are towards the East, Idolaters. The first is the most powerful, and the nearest the Territories of *Ormus*. He assumes the Name of Prince of *Jasque*, which his Ancestors had. The K. *Cha-Abas* I. having conquered *Ormus*, exacted from this Prince a yearly Tribute. But *Cha-Sephi* succeeding his Grand father very young, the Prince of *Jasque* took occasion to refuse payment. *Cha-Abas* II. to be revenged, sent 20000 Men under the Kan of *Ormus*, who was drowned in a Fen: But his Command was given to his Brother, who enter'd into the Prince of *Jasque*'s Dominions. The Prince proved victorious, and thinking himself safe, resolved to go to *Mecca*, to return Thanks. The Kan having notice thereof, sent 20 armed Barks to wait for him on the Coasts of *Arabia*, where he was taken, and thence carried to *Ormus*. To avoid the Heat, the Kan had retired to the Mountains 10 or 12 Leagues from the Town, and the Prince of *Jasque* was conducted to the Kan's Tent. In the interim, this Prince's Wife, a stout Woman, knowing his Misfortune, went speedily and secretly with 600 Horse, commanded by her Husband's Lieutenant-General, and about Midnight, surprizing the Kan in his Tent, killed him with her own hand, cut to pieces the most part of his drousy Men, and delivered her Husband before the face of the amazed *Persians*. The K. sent a new Kan with 30000 Horse, to subdue this Rebel: But the Prince, assisted by his Neighbours, the two Idolatrous Princes, obtained a second Victory; only lost his Lieutenant-General, who fell into the Enemies hands. The King hearing thereof, delivered him up to the Kan, that he might revenge upon him the death of his two Brethren. The Kan invented the most cruel Punishment that ever was known, causing the Lieutenant's Body to be Larded with Wax-Candles lighted, and then carried every day on a Camel, in this deplorable condition, through the City, from Eleven to One in the Afternoon. This was done for three days together, and the brave Captain, enduring this Roasting with a wonderful Constancy. At last, the Chief of the *Dutch* Company, abhorring such Barbarity, entreated the Kan that they should cease to torture this unhappy Man. So they carried him to the Sea-shoar, and beheaded him. *Tavernier, Voyage de Perse.*

JASSI, or YASI, a Town of *Moldavia*, on the River *Pruth*, 25 or 30 Leagues from the Borders of *Poland*. It has a good Fortress, and is sometimes the Seat of the Vaivodes of *Moldavia*. It was formerly taken by the *Cossacks*. The *Turks* kept a strong Garrison in this Town, yet it was taken by *Sobieski* K. of *Poland* in 1686, in his March against the *Tartars*, and then Garrisoned; but a Fire happening before his return, that consumed most of it, he withdrew his Men, and left the *Walachians* to rebuild it.

JATRE, or JATREUS (*Matthew*) a Monk of the Greek Church, living in the XIIIth Century. We have two considerable Pieces of his, written in Greek Verse, the Numbers of which are more proper for Musick than a Poem. One of them treats of the Offices of the Church of *Constantinople*, and the other of those of the Emperor's Court. They were printed at *Paris* in 1648, in Greek, together with the Latin Version of *James Goar*, who wrote Notes upon the latter Treatise, and inserted *Codinus* upon a resembling Subject, by way of Addition. *Hankius, part.* 2. *cap.* 8.

JAVA, a great Island of *Asia* in the *Indian* Ocean, separated from *Sumatra*, by an Arm of the Sea, called, *The Streights of the Sund*, which gives its Name to the neighbouring Islands. *Java* is above 200 Leagues long, and about 50 in breadth; it was formerly subject to many Princes, when divided into Nine Kingdoms, *viz. Bantam*, *Jacatra*, *Japara*, *Tuban*, *Jortan*, *Passarvan*, *Panarucan*, *Balambuan*, and *Materan*, whereof each had a City of its own Name. Now there are but two Princes, one of *Bantam*, the other of *Materan*, who is Stiled Emperor of *Java*. The Country is extreamly fruitful, especially in Spicery, abounds with Pepper, Benzoin, Sugar, and Mines of Gold and Copper. The chief City of the whole Island is *Materan*, much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch*; which last, made themselves Masters of *Jacatra* in 1617, and called it *Battavia*, now the Residence of the chief of the Company, and the best Bank in the *Indies*. Most of the Inhabitants of this Island are *Mahometans*. In 1684, the *Dutch* joining with a Son of the K. of *Bantam*, then in Rebellion against his Father, seized the City of *Bantam*, took Possession of the *English* Factory, and all their Effects, and kept the old King Prisoner in the Castle: But finding that there were Designs to restore him, they perswaded the young Prince in 1686, to remove him to *Battavia*. The Southern Parts of this Island are still undiscovered. In 1331, *Odericus*, a Friar Minor, was here; he saith, it was in Circuit 3000 Miles, divided into eight Kingdoms, but all subject to one Supreme Prince; full of People, and one of the richest Kingdoms in the World. The Palace-Royal being paved with Bricks of Gold and Silver chequered; and that this Prince always beat the *Tartars* when they invaded him. *Hackl. T.* 2. *p.* 45. It lies between 130 or 140 Degrees Long. and 5 and 10 Southern Lat. *Texeira. Maffee.*

JAVAN, *Japhet*'s Son, born about four or five years after the Flood. The *Ionians* were his Posterity. He left four Sons; *Elishah*, Chief of the *Æolians*, *Tarshish*, the Founder of *Tarsus*, and Head of the People of *Cilicia*; *Kittim*, Chief of the People of *Cyprus*; and *Dodanim*, of those of *Rhodes*. *Genesis, cap.* 10. *Tornel, An. Mun.* 1931, *n.* 22.

JAUREGUI (*John.*) At 23 Years of Age he went to *Antwerp*, by the Advice of his Master *John de Anastro*, Merchant in *Biscaia*, and being got into the Prince of *Orange*'s Castle, he discharged a Pistol at him, and wounded him, *March* 28. 1582. endeavouring to escape he was killed upon the place by some of the Prince's Gentlemen. *Emanuel de Meteren Histoire des pays-bas.*

JAWER, a Town of *Germany* in *Silesia*, having the Title of a Dukedom, situated five or six Leagues off from *Breslaw*, and it is the chief Town of a little Country, where are *Schonau*, *Schmitberg*, *Greiffemberg*. This Town *Jawer*, tho' but small, is populous. The Dutchy is bounded with *Lusatia* to the W. *Bohemia*, properly so called, to the South, the Dukedom of *Lignitz* to the N. and that of *Swejednitz* to the East, *&c.* Long. 36. 25. Lat. 51. 4.

JAYCK, a vast River, which riseth in *Siberia*, towards the Frozen Sea, and running Southward between the *Nogai Tartars* and the Kingdom of *Tumen*, the *Nassalbensti Hord*, and that of *Calmuck*, falls into the *Caspian* Sea. The Country is called *Pascatir*, or *Siberia*. The People, to this Day, speak the *Hungarian* Language.

Language, for this was the Seat of the *Huns*. *Wil. de Ruberquis in Legatione, p.* 88. *Hackl. T.* 1. *p.* 327.

JAYCZA, GIESA, JAYTZA, or GAITIA, the Capital City of *Bosnia*. This City was recovered by the King of *Hungary* in 1463, from the *Turks*, and they endeavoured to retake it, without Succefs, the fame Year; but took it afterwards, and made it the Seat of a *Sangiack* or Governor.

JAZIGES, People of *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, which *Boleflaus the Chafte*, K. of *Poland*, in 1264, and *Lefcus* in 1282, almoft wholly extirpated, as *Cromer* and *Michovius* tell us. Many of thofe People retired into *Upper Hungary*, and not into *Tranfilvania*, as others fay, and they are thofe that were called *Jaziges Metanaftes*.

IBAS, Bifhop of *Edeffa*, whofe Name was fo famous in the IVth and Vth General Councils, was one of the chief Protectors of *Neftorius*. Wrote a Letter to *Maris* a *Perfian*, wherein he blames *Rabula*, his Predeceffor, for Condemning *Theodorus* Bifhop of *Mopfuefta*, upon whom he beftows great Commendations. This Letter contains moft of the Tenets of thefe Hereticks. Being afterwards reconciled to the Church, he Excommunicated four Prieffs of his Diocefs, who Appeal'd from his Sentence; and the reft of his Clergy accufed him of feveral Crimes, which occafioned a Synod at *Tyre*, and after at *Berytus*, where the Accufers being found falfe, he was Abfolved in 448 But *Diofcorus*, and his Party, depofed him the Year after, in the Sham Synod of *Ephefus*, caft him into Prifon, and ufed him cruelly. The Council of *Chalcedon* Annulled the Depofition, and reftored him once more to his See. His Letter to *Maris*, was the occafion of much trouble in the following Century, for *Theodorus* Bifhop of *Cæfarea*, in *Cappadocia*, a well wifher of *Origen*, and an *Acephalian* Heretick, advifed *Juftinian* to procure the Church's Peace, in Condemning the Works of *Theodorus Mopfueftenus*, and the Anathemas of *Theodoret* Bifhop of *Cyprus*, oppos'd to the Anathema's of St. *Cyril*, together with the Letter of *Ibas*, as containing feveral Erroneous Tenets, and contrary to the Council of *Chalcedon*. The credulous Prince effected this in the Vth General Council held at *Conftantinople* in 553. This was called the Affair of the three Chapters; which occafioned the Schifm of divers Prelates and Churches, that was not extinguifh'd a long time after. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 448.

IBERIA, the Name given by *Strabo* and *Pliny* to *Spain*, either becaufe of a King named *Iber*, or of the River *Iberus*, which is the *Ebro*.

IBERIA, a Country of *Afia*, which is properly *Georgia*, or *Gurgiftan*.

IBRAHIM, Emperor of the *Turks*, Son of *Achmet*, fucceeded his Brother *Amurat* IV. in 1640. When this laft was dead, the Officers of the *Port* could hardly draw *Ibrahim* out of a Place where he had lived like a Prifoner for three or four Years, fearing it was a Pretence to make him guilty. The *Sultanefs*, his Mother, fhewing him his Brother's Corps, perfwaded him of the Reality. He came out, and being Crowned, plunged himfelf in all manner of Voluptuoufnefs, to his Ruin. The lofs of one of his *Sultanneffes*, taken by the Knight *de Boi-Baudrand*, in 1644, between *Rhodes* and *Alexandria*, made him refolve to punifh *Malta* for it; but altering his Mind, he fent his Army to *Candia*, and took *Canea* in 1644. In the mean while, through Cruelty and Voluptuoufnefs, he became intolerable. The Militia and the Officers confpired againft him, fent for the *Mufti*, and other confiderable Perfons of the Law, and began this Attempt by putting the *Grand Vizier* to death. Then they proceeded to Depofe *Ibrahim*; who fhewing Haughtinefs and Scorn, it fo much provoked thefe factious Men, that they ftrangled him, *Aug.* 18. 1649, and crowned *Mahomet* his Son. *Mezerai, contin. de Chalcond. Relations de cette mort.*

IBRAHIM, *Vizier*, and *Solyman* II's Favourite. 'Tis faid he was born at *Genoua*, and that turning *Turk*, he gained that Prince's favour. Having always a Kindnefs for the Chriftians, he perfwaded the *Sultan* to War againft the *Perfians*; but ill Succefs therein vexing *Solyman*, and many envying *Ibrahim*'s Authority, among whom *Roxana* was the moft powerful, fhe perfwaded the *Sultan* to difpatch *Ibrahim*. But becaufe he had fworn his Favourite fhould never be executed during his own Life, he was prevailed upon to let him be difpatched whilft he himfelf was afleep, Sleep being a kind of Death. This was performed, the *Sultan* having firft charged *Ibraham* with divers Treacheries, and fhewed him fome Letters written by him to the Emperor *Charles* V. This happened in 1546. *Contin. de Chalcondyle en Solyman* II.

IBYCUS, a Greek *Lyrick* Poet, famous in the LXth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 214. He wrote many Books, out of which *Henry Stephens* hath collected fome Fragments. He is faid to have been murdered by Thieves; and that dying, he defired the Cranes flying about him to bear witnefs. Some time after one of the Murtins feeing fome Cranes, faid to his Companions, *Here are the Witneffes of* Ibycus's *Death*. This being reported to the Magiftrate, he fent thofe Robbers to the Rack; where they confeffed the Fact, and were hanged. Thence came the Proverb, *Ibici Grues*, againft wicked People, whofe Crime is difcovered.

ICARIA, a Mountain of *Attica*, whofe Inhabitants were of the *Ægean* Tribe, the firft that Sacrificed to *Bacchus* a She-Goat, as having ravaged the Vineyards. Amongft them ancient Comedy and Tragedy took their Rife. *J. Spon. Voyage d'Italie, &c. en* 1675.

ICARIUS, Father of *Erigone*, made fome Country-men drunk, was killed by them, and caft into a Well. His little Bitch difcovered him to his Daughter, who hanged her felf for Grief. But *Jove*, to immortalize them, transformed *Icarius* into the Star *Bootes*, *Erigone* into the Sign *Virgo*, and the Bitch *Mera* into the *Dog-Star*. *Hygin. lib.* 2. *Aftron.*

ICARUS, *Dædalus*'s Son. They were both imprifoned by *Minos* King of *Crete*; but efcaping by Sea in two Skiffs, that wherein *Icarus* failed was loft. This gave occafion to the Report, that they flew away, if we believe *Palephatus, de incredibilibus, cap.* 13. *Virgil* has expreffed it in two words, faying, That they efcaped, *Remigio alarum*. *Bochart* looks for another Etymology of *Icaria*, to which, as the Poets fay, *Icarus* gave his Name, when approaching too near the Sun, his Waxen Wings were melted, and he dropped into it. *Canaan, lib.* 1. *cap.* 8.

ICENI, whom *Cambden* fuppofeth to be the ancient Inhabitants of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgefhire*, and *Huntingtonfhire*. A ftrong and warlike People; made an Alliance with the *Romans*, but at laft fell out with them; and having raifed an Army, entrenched themfelves; but were attacked by the *Romans* in the only Place where their Camp lay open, and defeated, after a ftout Refiftance. *P. Oflorius* was the *Roman* Lieutenant in *Britain* at that time. *Camb. Brit.*

ICHOGLANS, the Grand Signior's Pages, lodged in the *Seraglio*. *Ich* or *Itch* fignifies *in*, and *Oglan*, a Page, as if we fhould fay, *Pages of the Inner Palace*. The *Turks*, out of Policy, affect to ufe only Chriftian Slaves, rather than *Turkifh* Servants, becaufe thefe unhappy Slaves, having loft the Thoughts and Love of their Parents and Country, they fhall aim at nothing but their Mafter's Intereft; which is rarely found in a free Servant, who commonly ferves his Mafter only for Gain. For this reafon alfo the *Sultan*, to make Subjects wholly devoted to him, has eftablifhed the *Ichoglans*, whom he raifeth to the greateft Places in the Empire, according as he finds them true to his Intereffs. Some of them have been made *Spahiler-Agafi*, or General of the Cavalry; which, after the Places of *Grand Vizier*, *Mufti* and *Boftangi*, is the moft confiderable amongft them. The *Ichoglans* are carefully educated in the Seraglio's of *Pera*, *Adrianople*, or *Conftantinople*; and in thofe three Palaces they have fome *Oda*, where, according to their different Genius's, there are Maffers, who teach, fome the *Turkifh*, *Arabick*, *Perfian* Languages, *&c.* others the Subtilties of the *Alcoran*; others the Exercife of Fire-Arms; others to throw the *Gerit*, or Dart; others to bend a Bow, and let Arrows fly off nimbly; others to ride without a Saddle: Briefly, all that can make a young Man accomplifhed. Their Commander is commonly an old Officer of the *Seraglio*, named *Capa-Aga*, who keeps them to their Exercifes with incredible Severity, feverely punifhing the fmalleft Faults with the *Falaka*, or Cudgel, upon the Soles of the Feet, or tirefome and bafe Works: For their Maxim is, That he cannot well Command, who has not learned firft to obey Their Garment is of plain *Englifh* Cloth, neither courfe nor fine. When they begin any violent Exercife, they tuck up their *Doliman* under their Girdle, uncovering their Drawers made of a kind of Buckram, or of fome Skin dreffed like Shamoy. Their chief Food is Rice. They are not preferred before the Age of Forty, except the Sultan favour them with a particular Difpenfation. *Memoires Hiftoriques.*

ICOLUMKILL, one of the Weftern Iflands of *Scotland*, not far from the Ifle of *Mull*, feven Miles in length, and not above one in breadth, is very pleafant and fruitful, and famed for many Monuments of Antiquity, but efpecially as having been the Refidence of St. *Columbus*, who had a Monaftery there, in which he lived in great Sanctity, keeping ftrict Difcipline over his Monks. Here was alfo a Nunnery, a Parifh Church, and great Number of Chapels, magnificently built; fome by the Kings of *Scotland*, others by the petty Kings of the Iflands. The Bifhops of the Ifles did alfo refide here, after that the *Englifh* had taken the Ifle of *Man*. Amongft the ancient Ruins is ftill to be feen a Burying-place, where not only all the Nobility of the Ifles were Interred, but as appeared by three more eminent Tombs, 44 *Scotch*, 4 *Irifh*, and 8 *Norwegian* Kings. There are fix other fmall Iflands adjacent to this, with which the Nunnery was endowed. *Buchanan.*

ICONOCLASTES, or *Image-breakers*, a Name given to the Enemies of Image-worfhip in the VIIIth Century. *Sarentapechis*, a *Jew*, perfwaded *Yezide* K. of the *Arabians*, to take the Images of Saints out of the Churches that belonged to the Chriftians. And fome time after, *Bazere*, born of Chriftian Parents, becoming a *Mahometan* in *Syria*, where he was a Slave, infinuated himfelf fo much into the Emp. *Leo Ifauricus*'s Favour, that this Prince, at his, and the Perfwafion of other *Jews*, who had foretold him his coming to the Empire, declared againft Images about 726, ordering the Statue of *Jefus Chrift*, placed over one of the Gates of the City, to be thrown down; and being enraged at a Tumult that this occafioned, iffued a Proclamation, wherein he abolifhed their Ufe, and threatned their Worfhippers with fevere Punifhments: Nor could the Sollicitations of *Germanus* the Patriarch, nor the Bifhops of *Rome*, do any thing with him in their Favour. *Conftantine*, his Son and Succeffor, forbad Praying to Saints, or to the Bleffed Virgin, laughed at Pope *Stephen* III. and *Paul* I. who would fain have diffwaded him from fo doing, and aflembled a Council, wherein his Proceedings were approved; but this Council being condemned at *Rome*, the Emperor ftrove more than ever to have his Doctrine received. *Leo* IV. fucceeded in 775, reigned but four Years, leaving his Son *Conftantine* under the Tutelage of the Empreſs *Irene*. In her Time, in 787, was held

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the IId. Council of *Nice*, where it was decreed, That the Image of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and of Saints, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, to move Chriſtians to the Imitation of their Vertues, *&c.* Thus *Baronius*, *Bellarmine* and *Maimburg*. But the learned *Spanheim* relates it thus: *Philip* the Emperor, and *John* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, having rejected the VIth. General Council, againſt the *Monothelites*, in 712. took away the Pictures of the Fathers of that and the former Councils, hung up by the Emperor *Juſtinian* in the Portique of St. *Sophia*; whereupon the Pope, in a Synod at *Rome*, ordered the like Images to be placed in St. *Peter*'s Church, and thenceforth worſhipped, their Uſe being to that Time barely Hiſtorical; and here begun the Debate of the Uſe and Worſhip of Images. The *Saracens*, ſcandalized at that Superſtition, perſecuted the Chriſtians; and *Leo*, calling a Synod, iſſued a Proclamation condemning their Worſhip, but granting that they might be hung up high in Churches, the better to prevent Idolatry. And upon farther Diſtaſte with Pope *Gregory* II. who excommunicated him, and abſolved his Subjects from their Obedience, in 730. he commanded they ſhould be quite taken down, and deſtroyed. *Conſtantine Copronymus* followed his Father's Example, and in the 13th Year of his Reign, *An.* 744. aſſembled the VIIth. General Council of the *Greeks*, wherein Images and their Worſhippers were condemned. His Son *Leo* IV. followed his Steps; who at his Death, leaving the Empreſs *Irene* to rule during *Conſtantine* VII's Minority, ſhe, to gain the Monks, made uſe of them to reſtore Images; advanced *Taraſius*, from a Laick, to be Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and managed the Council which ſhe called at *Nice* ſo, that they decreed ſeveral ſorts of Worſhips to Images; as, Salutation, Incenſe, Kiſſing, Wax-Lights, *&c.* but neither approved Images of the Trinity, Statues, nor any carved Work. *Conſtantine* being of Age, and oppoſing this, was cruelly deprived of Sight and Life by his Mother *Irene*. Which unnatural Fact is commended by *Baronius*; as alſo *Gregory* II's declaring the Emperor *Leo* uncapable of the Crown, which he calls a rare Example to Poſterity not to ſuffer Heretical Princes to reign. On the other Side, the ſucceeding Popes imitated their Predeceſſors *Gregory* I. and II. in their Hatred to the *Greek* Emperors, whom they deſpoiled of the Exarchate of *Ravenna* and their other Poſſeſſions in *Italy*, which, by the Help of the *French*, was turned into St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. But that the *French*, *Germans*, and Northern Countries abhorred Image-worſhip is plain by *Charlemagin*'s *Capitulare* againſt Images, and the Acts of the Synod of *Francfort*, under that Prince, who alſo wrote four Books to Pope *Adrian* againſt Image-worſhip, and the illegal Council of *Nice* above-mentioned. This Image-worſhip was alſo oppoſed by other Emperors who ſucceeded; as alſo by the Churches of *Italy*, *Germany*, *France* and *Britain*; particularly by the learned *Alcuin*. *Spanheim's Hiſtory of Images.*

ICTINUS, a famous Architect. He lived about the LXXXIVth. *Olympiad*, in the Caſtle of *Athens*. He built the Temple of *Minerva* named *Parthenone*, i. e. *The Temple of the Virgin*. He alſo built the Temple of *Apollo*, ſurnamed *Epicuros*; that is, *The Succourer*, near Mount *Cotylus*, in *Arcadia*, within the *Peloponnesus*. This Fabrick was vaulted over with Stone, and paſſed for one of the greateſt Rareties of Antiquity. *Pauſanias*, *lib. 8. Areud. Vitruv. lib.* —.

IDA, the firſt King of *Bernicia*, which together with *Deira*, made up afterwards the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. Under the Word HENGIST you will find how that King ſent for *Oëta* and *Ebiſſa*, his own and his Brother's Son, to ſeek them Seats in the North, and by warring on the *Picts*, to ſecure the South Parts, which they ſo prudently effected, that they and their Succeſſors kept the North quiet well nigh 180 Years, acknowledging the Kings of *Kent* for their Superiors, as being the elder Branch, until King *Ida* aſſumed the Title of Monarch, *An.* 47. as *Ella* ſome Years after called himſelf King of *Deira*; which two Kingdoms grew up in one in the Perſon of *Oſwi*, and then it began to be called the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. *Ida* was a Prince well qualified for a Crown; in War undaunted, and in Peace temperate. He reigned about 12 Years.

IDA, a Mount of *Troas*, in *Aſia Minor*. *Paris*'s Judgment made it famous. *Diodorus*, who gives a Deſcription of it in the 17th. Book of his *Hiſtorical Library*, aſſures us, that it was the higheſt in the Neighbourhood of *Helleſpont*. And *Athenæus* adds, that Nine Rivers ſpring thence. And it was for this Reaſon, doubtleſs, that *Horace* ſtyles it *Ida Undoſa*. *Troy* ſtood at the Foot of Mount *Ida*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of the *Idean Gulph*, which takes its Name from this Mountain, and lies between *Myſia* and the Iſland *Lesbos*. They alſo call it *Adramyttenus Sinus*; and to this Day, the Gulf *Adramyti*.

IDA, a Mountain in *Candia*, the Foreſts upon which were burnt by Lightning from Heaven 73 Years after the Deluge of *Deucalion*. And the art of Melting Iron was diſcovered firſt on this Occaſion, by the *Dactyli* inhabiting this Mountain.

IDACIUS, ITHACIUS, or HIDATIUS, a *Spaniard* born at *Lamego*. He lived in the IVth. Century, and was Biſhop of *Chaves*. He compoſed a Chronicle, which began with the firſt Year of the Empire of *Theodoſius*, where St. *Jerom* left off; and continued to the 8th. Year of the Reign of *Leo*, which was in 464. The *Conſulares Faſti*, which were ſo often publiſhed, are alſo attributed to this Author, and it is believed that 'tis he that is mentioned in St. *Leo*'s Epiſtle to *Thuribius*. *Bellarmine*. *Le Mire*.

IDACIUS *Clarus*, lived about the Year 380, and it is thought that he was Biſhop of *Vich* in *Catalonia*. He oppoſed the *Apollinarians* with a furious Zeal, and wrought an Apology againſt them, in which he diſcovers their Witchcrafts, and horrible Luſts. In the 4th. Tome of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, we have three Books in his Name, againſt *Varimond* an *Arian* Deacon; but the Ancients did not believe them to be his, but written by *Vigilius Taſpenſis*: And ſeeing the Author of his Preface ſays, that he compoſed it in the City of *Naples*, it might be ſome other *Idacius*. If it be the ſame which *Sulpicius Severus* mentions, he was put out of his Biſhoprick, and baniſhed after *Priſcillian*'s Death. *Bellarmin. Voſſius. Baronius. Cave.*

IDATHYRSES, King of the *European Scythians*, Son of *Saulius*, governed after his Father, and *Calvida*, his Uncle; or, as ſome ſay, immediately after *Thomyris*. He had a very beautiful Daughter, whom *Darius*, Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, K. of *Perſia*, demanded in Marriage. *Idathyrſes* denied him: Which *Darius* ſo reſented, that he declared War againſt him, and raiſed an Army of 700000 Men to fight him. *Darius*, to make a Paſſage for his Army from *Perſia* to *Scythia*, built two wonderful great Bridges; the one upon the *Boſphorus* of *Thrace*, and the other upon the *Danube*; and committed the Keeping of them to the *Ionians*. *Idathyrſes* met *Darius*, gave him Battel, ſlew 90000 of his Men, and put him to Flight. *Suidas*. But *Juſtin*, who calls this King *Jancirus*, ſays, That *Darius* miſtruſting the *Ionians*, whom the Enemy ſollicited to break down the Bridges, to hinder the Return of the *Perſians*, came back without fighting, leaving 700 of his Men under the Conduct of *Megabazes*, one of his Generals, who reduced *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

IDES, the 15th. or 13th. Day of the Month. This Word comes from the ancient Latin Word *Iduare*, which ſignifies to *divide*, *ſhare*, *&c.* The *Ides* divide the Months almoſt into two equal Parts: For in the Months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *Ides* are the 15th. Day; in the reſt they fall on the 13th. Day: For they always follow Eight Days after the *Nones*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. See KALEND.

IDOLATRY, its Birth, Progreſs and Deſtruction. See IDOLS, which follows.

IDOLS, a Name taken from the Greek Word εἶδωλον, which ſignifies an *Image*, or the Statue of ſome falſe God. From this Word *Idols* the *Pagan* Religion was called *Idolatry*; but that is no Reaſon why this falſe Religion may not be more ancient than Idols. For the *Gentiles* worſhipped the Stars before any Statues were made for Adoration, and even before *Jupiter* was ſpoke of, or any other of the *Pagan* Gods. This Opinion, which is the ſame with that of Rabbi *Moſes*, *Maimonides* agreeth with what we find in *Deut.* 4 and 7. and *Job* 31. To this the *Rabbins* add the Tradition of *Abraham*'s Voyage, who fled his Country, ſay they, rather than he would worſhip the Stars. In Proceſs of Time Kings were made Gods; and becauſe Star-worſhip was admired moſt by the People, Kings were therefore Deified under the Name of ſome particular Star. As you may ſee by the Example of *Ilus*, whoſe Memory, according to the Report of *Sanchoniathon*, is worſhip'd under the Star *Saturn*. *Hyginus* ſays, that *Perſeus* was taken up into the Number of the Stars, and Deified. They alſo look'd upon as Divine Beings, all the Beaſts that had any Reſemblance or Reference to any of the Stars, or which they thought did partake of their Nature, Virtue and Force, in any Degree above the reſt. Thus an Ox was conſecrated to the Sun, under the Name of *Apis*, according to *Macrobius*: To the Moon, according to *Ammianus* and *Porphyrius*: To the Sign *Taurus* according to *Lucian*. And the *Egyptians*, according to *Ælian*'s Report, attributed to this Beaſt 29 Marks, which did ſignifie the Number of the qualities and properties of the Stars it reſembled. They did alſo worſhip (as Gods) ſeveral Men that had done ſignal Services for the People. Thus they adored *Hercules*, and thoſe famous Heroes ſo much ſpoken of in Hiſtories. *Voſſius* treats of it largely, and ſays a great many curious Things touching the Worſhip of Idols; but he ſeems too much enclined to Myſterious and Allegorical Interpretations in his Explication of theſe Matters. Divers Authors affirm, that *Ninus*, from an immoderate Paſſion for his Father *Belus*, began firſt to countenance Idolatry, in cauſing the Statue of this Prince to be adored after his Death. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſays, That the firſt *Pagans* who would have Gods of their own Handy-works, erected Pieces of Wood of an extraordinary ſize, or Columns of Stone, which they worſhipped, and which they called Ξοανα, that is to ſay, *Poliſhed Statues*; from Ξεω, *to poliſh*: Which being afterwards improved by Art, Men began thence to make Idols which had Humane Shapes, and were called Βρέτας, from the Word Βρότος, which ſignifies *Man*. To this Day there are Places in the *Indies* where they worſhip high Columns, whereof they have little portable Figures, which are probably the Remains of this ancient Idolatry. Beſides the Idols ſet up in Temples, and other holy Places, the *Pagans* had alſo little Figures repreſenting theſe Idols in little Niches. Each of their Gods had his Images made with ſome Diſtinction rendring them peculiar to that God. So *Jupiter* was repreſented by Lightning, *Mars* by a Lance and Spear, *&c.* There were Gods, whoſe Idols were not to be ſeen, but in particular Countries: Thus the *Egyptians*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, and others had theirs in peculiar. There were other Gods which were adored univerſally; and therefore called the *Azonian* Gods. As Nations differed, ſo did their Adorations, and Countries Worſhip. The 13th Chapter of the Book of *Wiſdom* ſays that the firſt Statue of Humane Form, adored by Man-

erected by a Father for his dead Son; who also instituted Sacrifices to his Honour, to divert his Grief for the Loss; and ordered, that none of his Domesticks should presume to ask him any thing, if they had not adored it that Day. Hence, by degrees, it became customary to pay Veneration to the Images of Considerable Persons. These were first of all made of Stone, of divers sorts of Wood, and Ivory, though the Art of Casting Metal Statues is very ancient, as appears by *Psal.* 113. wherein it is said, that the Idols of the Nations were all Gold and Silver: And by the Books of *Moses*, where there are several Proofs of this Art, by which the *Israelites* formed the *Golden Calf*, and which it is probable they learned from the *Egyptians*. This shews *Pliny*'s Mistake, who attributes the Invention to *Phidias*'s Time, *viz.* about the LXXXIIId. *Olympiad*. Besides the Idols placed in the Temples, and other sacred Places, the *Pagans* had also little Images representing the Idols, in Niches. We read in *Cicero*'s Oration against *Verres*, that one of these, representing *Minerva*, was offered at *Apollo*'s Temple. *Demetrius* the Goldsmith, that raised the Tumult against St. *Paul* at *Ephesus*, did it chiefly because that Saint's Preaching the Gospel begun to sink his Trade, which consisted chiefly in the Sale of *Diana*'s Images; for *Faciens ædes argenteas Dianæ*, signifies nothing else but the Figures of that Goddess, as *Baronius* renders it. See *Grotius in loco*. Several amongst the *Pagans* were sensible of the Vanity of their Idols; as, *Maximus Tyrius*, *Celsus*, the Emperor *Julian*, and they of whom St. *Ambrose* says, that they did not worship the Wood, but as the Image of God: But the Common Sort believed that the Statues of Gold, Silver, *&c.* were really divine. The Devil contributed much to confirm them in the Errour, by the strange things he did in them, and the Answers he gave by them, as, by that of *Juno* surnamed *Moneta*, that of *Juno* called *Feminine*. *Pythagoras*, tho' a Pagan, saw, and maintained by the strength of his Natural Reason, That we cannot receive the *Idea* of a God by our Corporeal Senses; That it was only intelligible, and therefore forbad the making of any Figure to represent the Gods. *Numa* received and established this Doctrine at *Rome*; so that the *Romans* for 170 Years, had no Statue in the fine Temples they built their Gods; but, in succeeding Ages, People were so buried in Ignorance, That they rendered Divine Worship to insensible Statues, the Workmanship of their own hands. The *Roman* Emperors Statues called *Laureatæ*, sent into the Provinces, as soon as the Princes ascended the Throne, were Worshipped; and all People obliged to pay them the Honours due to the Persons they represented: And 'tis notorious, how severely *Theodosius* revenged the Affront done his, by the Inhabitants of *Antioch*, upon the Imposition of a new Tax. *Eusebius* reports that the Woman, cured of her Flux of Blood, by touching the Hem of our Saviour's Garment, made his Statue in Brass, with a letter one upon the Base of this, representing herself, and the manner of her Cure, and placed both at her door. This *Eusebius* saw, and says, That an unknown Plant grew upon its *Basis*, which when it reach'd the Hem of the Brazen Robe, was cut up, and proved a Soveraign Remedy against all Distempers. *Julian* the *Apostate* broke this, and put his own in its place, which, 'tis said, was immediately Thunder struck, and severed in two. *Sozomen* with *Origen* and others affirms, That when our Saviour was carried into *Egypt* to avoid the Persecution of *Herod*; the Idols of this Country, which were very numerous, and worshipped to the greatest degree of Stupidity and excess, were most of them shaken off their Basis. This Author observes further, that when our Saviour came to *Hermopolis*, a Town of *Thebais*, a Tree, called, *Perea*, consecrated, as *Plutarch* reports, to *Isis*, bent its branches to the Ground, in Adoration of the true God, then corporally present; and *Sozomen* continues that from that time forth, its Fruit, Leaves and Bark, had a peculiar Virtue to Cure. However Idolatry was not perfectly suppressed, but was still kept a foot, in some measure, even in *Rome*. This is certain that Idol-Worship began to be laid by, after our Saviour's Birth. The Emperor *Claudius*, abolished many Sacrifices and Feasts dedicated to the False Gods. In the IId. Century their Worship sunk more, for *Alexander Severus* bestowed but very little upon the Temples. *Maximus*, his Successor, took the Idols, their Ornaments and Treasure, and melted them down. Whilst the blind and carnal *Pagans*, because they could not conceive any other but that gross *Idea* of a Deity, gave out, That the Christians adored the Ideal of a Man, having Asses Ears, a long Robe, a Book in one hand, and shewing one of his Feet resembling that of an Ass, and exposed his Picture thus with this Inscription, *Deus Christianorum Onomchites*. They founded this Calumny upon what *Cornelius Tacitus* has in the fifth Book of his History, *viz.* That the *Jews*, from whom the Christians sprung, Adored the Head of an Ass, because, says he, being in desperate want of Water to quench their Thirst in the Deserts of *Arabia*, when banished out of *Egypt*, they were led to a Spring by Wild Asses that went thither to drink, which Fable is asserted by *Plutarch* and other *Latins*, as a well grounded truth, but is learnedly refuted by *Vossius*. *Constantine* carried himself with a Zeal, becoming a new Converted Christian, in Demolishing the Temples of the False Deities, and overthrowing their Idols. Above all, he made it his Endeavour to Abolish entirely all those Impurities consecrated to *Venus*, and other infamous Gods, which the *Latins* had introduced, meerly to authorize their Debaucheries. *Constantius* his Son, published several Edicts to the same purpose, and Ordered, That the Temples of the Gods that remained standing, should be shut up. All which Edicts were Executed in part. The Emperor *Julian the Apostate*, who came to the Crown soon after, endeavoured by all means to restore it; and the better to compass his Design, caused the Images of *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Mercury*, to be placed, with his own, in all publick Places; the First, as putting on his Crown and Purple, and the other two, as Admirers of his Valour and Eloquence, thinking thus to lead the Christians insensibly back again to Idolatry, by shuffling his Images with those of the Gods; because, as it has been observed, the Statues of the Emperors were honoured by the Christians themselves. The Emperor *Theodosius*, who began to Rule *An.* 392. desir'd nothing more, than to destroy Idolatry throughly, and particularly at *Rome*. *Prudentius* says, That upon his coming to the Empire, he required of the *Romans*, that all the *Pagan* Sacrifices and Feasts should be Abolished, and the Idols pulled to pieces; those only excepted, that were extraordinary Work, which he would have kept, not for any Worship that was due to them, but only for the Ornament of the City. Accordingly, the *Goths* destroyed most of them. St. *Prosper*, St. *Austin*, and St. *Ambrosius* make mention of this Piety of *Theodosius*; and, St. *Jerom* says, That at *Rome*, not an Idol was to be seen in all the *Capitol*. This Emperor continuing his Care for the extinguishing Idolatry, ordered, That the famous Temple of *Serapis* at *Alexandria* should be levelled, which was executed, to the great regret of the *Pagans*, and built a Church in its room. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, says, That the great Idol of *Serapis*, Worshipped in this Temple, was made in Ancient time, by an excellent Artist named *Bryaxes*, at the charge of King *Sesostris*, who unwilling that this Idol should be made either altogether of one Metal, or one Stone; amassed a Heap of all sorts of precious Stones, caused them to be ground into Powder, and then running down together a quantity of the most rich Metals, he mixt therewith the said Powder of Precious Stones, and of this Composition made the Idol. Amongst other Idols, which *Theodosius* caused to be broke in *Egypt*, was that of *Canopus*. The *Gentiles* in many places, occasioned great Disorders in defence of their Idols; but could not stop *Theodosius* in the pursuit of a Work so well begun. In *France*, a great quantity of Idols were pull'd down by St. *Martin*, who obtained *Theodosius* his Order for it. St. *Jerom* testifies, That there was as much Zeal used to destroy these Instruments of the Devil at *Rome*, as in any other part of the World. The *Pagans* had one only hope remaining, *viz.* That their Oracles fore-told them, that the Year 398, would be very fatal to the Christian Religion. But it fell out otherwise; for Christianity was so far from being extinct in 398, that it rather flourish'd by the Edicts of the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, who did Order the final Destruction of the Temples, and to break all Idols. But, because the Destruction of so many fine Buildings, would, in a manner, have disfigured the Cities, and made them desolate, *Honorius*, by other Edicts, forbad the pulling down any more of those stately Temples: And *Arcadius* Ordered in the East, That they should be pulled down in the Country, but that in Cities, the Idols only should be destroyed, but the Temple consecrated and converted into Christian Churches; and this was practised in the West too. But for all the care which the Emperors had taken to destroy Idolatry, yet there remained some Idols at *Rome* still: There were a great many of their Priests, as well as of their Senators, that continued *Pagans*, tho' there was no publick *Pagan*-Worship. But in 409, in the time of the Empire of *Honorius* and *Theodosius* Junior, the *Goths* having besieged *Rome*, under the Conduct of their King *Alaric*, the *Romans* were put to that Extreamity, that certain Idolatrous Priests, taking advantage of the general Consternation, pretended that they could drive away the Besiegers, by the help of their Deities, provided they were suffered to offer Sacrifices. All the *Pagans* that were remaining in the Senate, listened to this Proposition, and accordingly it was performed, as well in the Capitol, as in other places of the City; but all to no purpose. The *Goths*, in the mean time, pressing the *Romans* extreamly, forced them to buy a Peace; and, to pay 10000 Marks of Gold, and 60000 Marks of Silver, besides sundry other things, which they promised them. A Fund was raised upon the Remains of the Silver and Golden Idols, which raised *Zosimus* deplored, as a great Calamity; but, *Alaric* investing *Rome* a second time, and having taken the City, it was then, that the *Pagans* and their Idols were crush'd, and entirely destroyed, for three Days together, as we understand from *Orosius*. In 420, the Tribune *Ursus* (as St. *Prosper* writes) desirous to take away from the *Africans*, all the Hope which they had in their False Gods, caused the Remains of the Idol-Temples in *Africa* to be pulled down, and made Burying places of the Ground where they stood; and, three Years after, the Emperor *Theodosius* Junior, desirous to put a final end to the great Work of Abolishing Idolatry, published very severe Edicts, whereby he Ordered, That all things belonging to Idolatry, in any Sense, should be Destroyed, to all Intents and Purposes, throughout the *Roman* Empire. And thus Idolatry was extinguished. Others write, That the Ancient Inhabitants of the Earth, being perswaded that there were Intelligent Beings above Men, which were the Ministers of the Supream God, in the Conduct of the Universe, came to esteem them by degrees equal with him who was their Master; or, at least, to pay them as much Worship, as they did to him. They likewise believed, That some of those Intelligences were in the Stars, so that they ought to honour them as the Bodies of the Gods. They also imagined, That

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the Souls of Illuſtrious Men did aſcend after their Deaths, amongſt thoſe Superiour Beings, and did take care of the Country where they lived. Hence it came to paſs, that of this great multitude of Deities, they knew not whom to regard as the Principal, and that divers People, look'd upon the Souls of their ancient Kings and Queens, as Supreme Deities. So *Iſis* and *Oſiris* paſs'd in *Egypt*, for the Chief Gods; and *Jupiter* and *Juno* were the ſame thing among the *Greeks*. This is it that makes the *Pagans* ſpeak ſometimes of the Deity worthily, and according to the Impreſſion which they received from Tradition, or, which they had formed from the Works of the Creation; and why they ſpeak, at other times, of the King of Gods, as of a Man. They confound two *Ideas* together; the one of an Inferiour, and the other of a Supream God-head, which has made all things. This is, indeed, the moſt dangerous Idolatry, which conſiſts, Firſt, In confounding God with an Inferiour Being. Secondly, In giving it the ſame Inward and Outward Honour. After that Men came to make Statues, or to repreſent theſe Deities under Emblems or Symbolical Figures; and then People believed, That after having Conſecrated them with certain Ceremonies, the Gods inhabited them, ſo that they honoured them as the Manſions of the Gods. At preſent Idolatry flouriſhes moſt in *China*, but of the three different Sects of Religion, in that Country, the Principal, is that, of thoſe they call the *Learned Chineſe*: This Sect admits of no Idols, nor acknowledges any object of Worſhip, but the Supream deity, to whom, notwithſtanding, they build no Temples, nor aſſign him any Prieſts or Ceremonies for his Worſhip. They ſing no Hymns in honour of him, nor ſo much as pray to him either in publick or private; their Reaſon of this ſingularity is ſomewhat odd, for they hold, that it belongs only to the King to worſhip the Supream God and pray to him, imagining theſe Offices of Religion, too great a Preſumption in a Subject. *Maimonides, Lib. De Idol. Macrob. Saturnal. Lib.* 21. *Euſeb. Præpar. Evang. Lib.* 3. *&* 10. *Hiſt. Lib.* 6. *&* 7. *Voſſius de Idol. Lib.* 13. *Clem. Alexand. in Protreptic. Tertull. Apolog. cap.* 15, *&* 16. *Cod. Theodoſ. de Pagan. &c.*

IDOMENEUS, a Captain, who aſſiſted the *Greeks* at the Siege of *Troy*. Coming thence, in a great Storm, he made a Vow to Sacrifice the firſt thing he met with, when he came home to his Houſe. He repented him of this indiſcreet Vow, his Son being the firſt thing that came in his way, and he would have Sacrificed him accordingly; but his Subjects driving him from his Kingdom, he retired into *Calabria*, where he built a City. *Servius in* 3 *Æneid.*

IDRIS, an *Arabian* Lord, of the Houſe and Sect of *Ali*. He ſaved himſelf in *Africa* from the Perſecution of *Abdalla*, a *Califf* of *Syria* about 770. He was received very kindly in *Mauritania Tingitana*, or Weſtern *Barbary*, and becauſe he deſcended from *Mahomet*, all the People eſteemed him as a Saint; and therefore acknowledged him for a Prince or *Califf*. He was the firſt that brought *Mahometaniſm* thither. He left one Son born of a Chriſtian Slave, and of the Race of the *Goths*. He went by the ſame Name of *Idris*, and became one of the powerfulleſt Monarchs of *Africa*. He built *Fez* in 793. *Marmol. de l'Afric. lib.* 2.

IDSARCUS (*Gratius*) a *Weſt-Freezland* Prieſt. He wrote a Chronicle of his Country, which he continued from the Year 793, to 1514. wherein he lived. *Suffridus Petri de Script. Fris dec.* 9. *cap.* 7.

IDUMEA, a Province of *Paleſtine*, named *Edom* in Scripture. It lies between *Arabia Petræa*, *Judea*, the *Red-Sea*, and the *Mediterranean*. It contains divers Cities. *Strabo* and *Plin* ſpeak of the *Idumeans*, who are deſcended from *Eſau*, youngeſt Son of *Abraham*; and, for this Reaſon, God forbid the Natural *Jews*, to abhorr them, as the reſt of the Uncircumciſed Nations, becauſe they were their Brethren. *David* vanquiſhed them, and having Revolted afterwards, King *Jehoſophat* reduced them and the *Ammonites*, in a very wonderful manner. After that, they Rebelled again, under the Reign of *Joram*, and were again Reduced. But when the *Chaldeans* beſieged *Jeruſalem* under *Nebuchadnezzar*, they joined with the Enemies againſt their Brethren. Hence arote thoſe Complaints in the Prophets, who threaten them in their Writings with approaching Puniſhment. Nor did they miſs of it, as St. *Jerom* tells us, for they fell into the ſame Servitude, which they endeavoured to bring the *Jews* under. In proceſs of time, *Hyrcanus* made War againſt them, and made them turn *Jews*. They called *Jeruſalem* their *Country*, the *Holy City*, the *Common City*, and their *Metropolis*. *Joſephus Philo* ſays, That the ſort of *Jews*, who called themſelves *Proſelytes*, to diſtinguiſh them from other *Jews*, were equalized by *Moſes* in all things, except this, That the Natural *Jews* ſhould be admitted into the Council called the *Sanhedrin*, and no Stranger, that did not come from a *Jewiſh* Mother, could have that Privilege *Tarmel. Salian. Spon. Joſeph. Philon.*

JEBUS, or JEBUSEUS, Son of *Canaan*, and Chief of the People called the *Jebuſites*, who gave *Jeruſalem* the Name of *Jebus*, as we are informed by St *Jerom*. They could never be driven out of *Jeruſalem*, before the time of *David*, and we do not hear, whither they went, after that time, tho' *Eſdras* ſeems to mention them. *Josh.* 15. 18. *Judg.* 1. 19. 2 *Sam.* 5. *&c.*

JECHONIAS, or JEHOJACHIM, King of *Judah*. The Books of *Kings* and *Jeremiah*, give him this laſt Name; and he is called by the other, in St. *Matthew*. He was the Son of *Joſiah*, who ſhared the Royal Authority with him, the Second Year of his Reign; which ſolves the apparent Contrariety between *Kings* 24. *&* 8. where it is ſaid, That he was 18 Years old when he began to reign; and *Chronicles* 36 *&* 9. which make mention but of 8. He began to Reign alone, *An. Mun.* 3435. But the Year after, *Nebuchodonoſor* took him, and his Mother, as alſo his Wives, Eunuchs, and other Grandees of the Kingdom, and carried them all Captives to *Babylon*, and ſo they continued in Captivity, till about 3472. When *Evil-merodach* having Succeeded his Father, ranked him amongſt the Chief Princes of his Court.

JEDO, the Capital City of *Japan*, and the Emperor's Seat. It is ſituated upon the Borders of the River *Tonkaw*, or *Tedo*, near a great Gulf, which is very ſhallow becauſe of Sand, and that is the reaſon, that none but ſmall Barques can ride there. It is a good Fiſhing-place for Soles, Smelts, Eels and Oyſters, &c. The Houſes of this City are built of Mud, but covered over with Wood, to keep out Rain. There is a great ſtore of Noble mens Houſes there, of very magnificent Structure with Gates curiouſly wrought, but principally the great Gate, called *The Emperor's*, becauſe the Emperor paſſeth through it to his Palace, which, as thoſe of other Kings of *Japan*, are, for the moſt part, built upon the higheſt Places of this City. Upon one of the ſides of this high Ground, there ſtands a *Tower of Pleaſure*, called *The Emperor's Tower*, and at the Foot of the Mountain, a Temple very richly ornamented. This Temple is held in ſuch Veneration, that none but the Emperor, Thoſe of the Blood Royal, and the *Archibonze*, or High-Prieſt, have the privilege of going into it. The Streets of this City are numerous, and moſt of them are 180 Fathom long. There is one near 4 Leagues in length. They provide ſo well againſt Fire and Thieves, that in every Street, there is one, or more Magazines, or Ware-houſes whither they carry their beſt things, when any Fire happens. And at the end of every Street, there are Watch-houſes, where Guard is kept in the Night, to hinder thoſe of one Street from running to another, in time of Fire, and to prevent the Eſcape of Thieves. The Imperial Palace of *Jedo*, is compaſſed round with three Ramparts and three Ditches. In it are many magnificent Apartments; the Firſt of which is two Stories high, diſtinguiſhed the one from the other by a Line of golden Apples. Between the firſt Apartment, and the firſt Rampart, ſtand the Life-guards, conſiſting of 3000 Men, which Relieve each other every Day. The Front of the Emperor's Apartment, is a great Pavillion, flanked by two others of the ſame Structure. They are all three Nine Stories high, and end in a Pyramidal Figure, on the top whereof are to be ſeen two great Dolphins covered with Plates of Gold. The Hall for Audience, which ſtands upon gilded Pillars, lies right over againſt the Pavillion, which ſerves for a Front to this ſtately Edifice. The Fretting is Plates of Gold, whereon are drawn Figures and Landskips. Firſt, There it is the Emperor ſitteth upon his Throne, glittering in Gold and Jewels, either when he gives Audience to foreign Ambaſſadors, or receives Homage from the Kings and Princes of his Empire. The Garden belonging to this Palace, is a vaſt thing, and full of fine Trees, Flowers, *&c.* The Temple of *Amida*, is one the ſtatelieſt of the City of *Jedo*: But their Idol there, does not become the Magnificence of the Place. This Monſter is placed upon an Altar, covered over with Plates of Silver half an Inch thick. Upon this Altar, there are golden Cups, before and behind the Statue, which is mounted upon a Horſe with Seven Heads, each of them denoting a thouſand Centuries. This Statue is made with a Man's body, and a Dog's-head. The Horſe's Houſings are all embroidered with Pearls, Gold and Diamonds. The Characters painted upon the fore part of the Altar, explain the Signification of the whole Equipage of the Idol. The Relation of Father *Frejus* imports, That the Wife of *Cubus* the Emperor, had a Temple in her Palace, where ſhe adored the very God *Amida*, in the ſhape of a young Man, having a Crown upon his head, environed with Beams of Gold. *The Hollanders Embaſſy to Japan. Father Frejus's Relation of* 1565.

JEHOVA, is the great Name of God, which we commonly call *Tetragrammaton*, for that this Name conſiſts of Four Letters in the Hebrew Tongue. The *Jews* retain ſo great a Veneration for this Holy Name, That they are forbid, upon pain of death to pronounce it. In former times, it was only the High Prieſt that might pronounce it, and that but once a Year, at the Solemn Benediction of the People in the Feaſt of Expiation. *Euſebius* in his Evangelical Preparation, and *Theodoretus*, in his Queſtions upon *Exodus*, did acknowledge, That the *Jews* were afraid to pronounce this Name. *Joſeph*, who was of the Race of the Prieſts, teſtifies, That he was not permitted, to divulge the pronunciation of it, under pain of Eternal Damnation, alledging, That it contained the Myſtery of the Trinity. It appears, by the Fragments which we have remaining of the *Hexapla* of *Origen*, where the Hebrew Tongue was written in Greek Characters, That he wrote *Adonai*, in all places, where was *Jehova* in the Hebrew, a thing, which is confirmed by the Pronunciation of the *Jews* at this Day. We do not find, that St. *Jerom* either makes uſe of this Word *Jehova* in his Tranſlation of the Bible, or in his Works. He follows the ancient Greek Interpreters, that read it, for the moſt part, *Lord*. The *Maſſorets* who declined to read it, point it with other Vowels than its own. Nevertheleſs it is manifeſt, That this Name was formerly pronounced, Vowels proper to it, and Ancient Authors prove it. *Theodotus*, and divers other *Pagan* Writers, have remarked, That God of the *Jews* was called *Jao*; which, very Words ſeem

the Works of St. *Irenæus*, St. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and *Theodoret*. This laſt obſerved in his Diſputes upon *Exodus*, that the *Jews* pronounced *Jao*, and the *Samaritans*, *Jave*. The learned *Gatakerus* in his Book, Intituled *De Nomine tetragrammato diſſertatio*, defends our uſing the Name *Jehova*, againſt the weak and unjuſt Cavils of thoſe who oppoſe it.

JEHU, Tenth King of *Iſrael*. Was the Son of *Joſaphat*, and Grand child of *Nimſhi*. He was, *An. Mun.* 3151. by the Order of God, and by a Diſciple of *Eliſha*, Anointed to be King of *Iſrael*, to cut off the Houſe of *Ahab*, which he did. For he killed *Joram* with an Arrow, put *Jezabel* to death; and after that, the Grandees of *Samaria* themſelves maſſacred 60 of *Ahab*'s Children, for fear of having this new King for their Enemy. After theſe Executions, the eaſier to exterminate *Baal*'s Prieſts, favoured ſo much by *Jezabel*, he feigned, as if he would honour this *Baal* much more than this Princeſs ever did. In this Deſign, he exhorted all the Prieſts of that Idol to meet together for a ſolemn Sacrifice; and when they were all in the Temple, he made his Soldiers put them all to Death; and cauſed the Statue of *Baal* to be broke to pieces. God himſelf commended this Zeal. But *Jehu* did not continue it long, nor did he pull down the Calves of *Dan* and *Bethel*, and therefore God puniſhed him by *Hazael* King of *Syria*, who ravaged his Provinces. He died *An. Mun.* 3178. after having reigned 28 Years. 2 *Kings c.* 9. *& ſeq.* 2 *Chron c.* 22. *Joſeph. l.* 6. *antiq. Jud. Toniel. A. M.* 3150, 51, 78.

JEHU, a Prophet of the Lord, was the Son of *Hanani*. He told *Baaſha* King of *Iſrael*, of all the Evils that befell his Houſe. Some believe, That *Ela* Son of *Baaſha*, cauſed him to be put to death, in the beginning of his Reign, about *An. Mun.* 3105. But others do not think ſo, becauſe a Prophet of this Name wrote the Acts of *Joſaphat*. And ſome ſay, that there were two of this Name.

JEHUDA, or BEN-DAVID FESSEAN, ſurnamed *Hajug*, a *Rabbin*. He lived in the XIth. Century. He was the firſt Hebrew Grammarian in the Weſtern World, according to *Genebrard*, who talks of another *Jehuda*, a *Jewiſh Levite*, who lived in the XIIth. Century.

JELPHEE, or ZULPHA, a Suburb to the City *Ispahan* the Capital of *Perſia*, Inhabited by *Armenian* Chriſtians, who have many Privileges granted them by that Crown. They have a Patriarch in this Place, much reſpected by the King of *Perſia*, though a *Mahometan* Prince, and twelve Biſhops. In 1599. a Thouſand of theſe *Armenian* Chriſtians were at one time martyr'd by *Abbas* King of *Perſia*, on a Pretence that they had ſubmitted to the Pope. *Herbert pag.* 68.

JEMPTERLAND, which the Latin Writers call *Jemptia*; a Province in *Norway* formerly belonging to the King of *Denmark*, but now belonging to the King of *Swedeland*, ever ſince the Peace concluded at *Bromsbro*, in 1645. There are no conſiderable Towns in it, but only three Caſtles, which are *Reſſund*, *Docre* and *Lith*. It hath on the Eaſt *Angermania*, on the Weſt *Helſingia*, on the South *Medelpadi*, on the North *Norway*.

JENA, a Town of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, belonging to the Duke of *Saxon-Weimar*, with an Univerſity. It is ſituated upon the River *De la Sala*, in a fertile Vale. There is plenty of Vines about it. It is well built, but ſmall, walled about, and hath a Bridge over the River. This City was of no Conſideration till after the Dukes of *Saxony* built the Univerſity in it, which was founded *Jan.* 25. 1555. *Bertius lib.* 3. *in Comment. Germ.* It is 14 Miles E. of *Weimar*, and 12 S. W of *Naumburg*. Long. 31. 41 Lat. 51. 2.

JENECOPING, or JONEKOPING, Lat. *Jenekopia*, a Town of *Swedeland*, in *Smaa-landt*, a Province of *Oſtro-Gothia*. It is ſituated in the middle of the Lake *Wether*, and all built of Wood, 68 Miles W. of *Colmar*. Long. 34. 30. Lat. 57. 42.

JENISCEY, or JENGI, a River of North-*Muſcovy*, in *Asia*, near to the People called *Tingueſi*. It has great Mountains on the Eaſt, and on the Weſt a great and very fertile Plain. It is ſaid, that its Courſe is as long as that of *Obi*, and that in former Times it over flowed the Country almoſt 70 Leagues.

JENIZA, or JENIZZA, a ſmall City built by the *Turks* in *Macedonia*, out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birth-place of *Alexander the Great*, upon the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, between the Rivers *Bevoda* and *Caſſona*, 28 Miles South of *Theſſalonica*, and as far Eaſt of *Edeſſa*.

JENTIVES, a ſort of Heathens in the *Indies*, principally in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, and that of *Cambaya*. They believe one only God, and the Immortality of the Soul, but they admit of the *Metempſycoſis*, or Tranſmigration of Souls, and therefore abhorr the Effuſion of Blood, and the Murther of Animals, for fear of killing their Father, or any of their Friends. *Mandelſlo, Tom.* 2. *Olearius.*

JENUPAR, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, within the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, and in the *Grand Mogul*'s Country. This City lies upon the River *Coal*, near to the Foot of the Mountains, between *Delli* and *Labor*. Beſides this City, it has that of *Necndat*, and ſome others.

JEPHTHA, the IXth. Judge, of the *Hebrews*, ſucceeded *Tola* and *Jair* in this Office. He came out of a Country called *Gilead*, and was the Son of a Concubine, and therefore his Brothers would not own him. 'Tis ſaid that then he withdrew into a certain Country which is called *Tob* in Scripture, where he was made Captain of a Troop of Thieves. The *Jews*, oppreſſed by the *Ammonites*, had recourſe to the Courage of *Jephtha*; who gathered Forces from all Parts, marched againſt the Enemies of God's People, *A. M.* 2849. and made a Vow, that if he got the Victory he would ſacrifice the firſt Thing he met upon his Return home. He defeated the *Ammonites*, but had Reaſon to repent very quickly of the Raſhneſs of his Vow; for when he returned, his only Daughter, whom *Philo-Judæus* calls *Sela*, tranſported with Joy, came to him firſt. *Jephtha*, extreamly afflicted, told her the Vow he made: She preſſed her Father to fulfil it; and in effect, at the end of two Months, which ſhe demanded to bewail her Virginity, he fulfilled it. In the mean time, thoſe of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, offended that *Jephtha* had not taken them to the War, after having diſcovered their Diſpleaſure at it, they revolted againſt him. *Jephtha* ſlew 42000 of them, *A. M.* 2850. The ancient Fathers differ in their Opinions of this Vow: Some holding that it was raſh, and unlawfully accompliſhed. Others maintain, that it was pleaſing to the Almighty, and done by the Direction of the Holy Ghoſt, wherewith, the Scriptures ſay this Judge was repleniſhed. There were ſome alſo of Opinion that the Daughter of *Jephtha* was not ſacrificed, but only conſecrated to the Service of God; and was ſhut up in a particular Place, where ſhe lived a Virgin. But however that was, the young Women of *Iſrael* uſed to meet every Year, and bewailed her for Forty Days together. *Agamemnon* lived about this Time; and ſome Authors are perſwaded, that it was in imitation of this that he ſacrificed his Daughter *Iphigenia* for the *Greek* Army. He died, *A. M.* 2854. which was in the ſixth Year of his Government.

JERAPOLI, an Epiſcopal City of *Aſia Minor* in *Phrygia*. The *Turks* name it in their Language, corruptedly, *Seldeſcheber*: The *Greeks* and *Latins* name it *Hierapolis*. About the Year 185. in the Pontificate of Pope *Eleutherius*, a Synod was held here againſt *Montanus* and *Theodorus*.

JEREMIAH, a Prophet of the Sacerdotal Family, was the Son of *Hilkiah* the Prieſt. He began to propheſie in the 13th. Year of the Reign of *Joſiah*, *A. M.* 3406. or 7. But the Evils which *Jeremiah* and the Propheteſs *Hulda* threatned the *Jews* with, did not come to paſs in that King's Reign. When his Prophecy was ſhewn *Joachim*, whom the King of *Egypt* had ſet upon the Throne of *Judah*, this Prince ſeeing the Miſchief that was foretold him, cut the Writing with a Pen-knife, and threw it into the Fire. But God commanded the *Prophet* to tranſcribe the very ſame Menaces in another Volume, and to make a great many Additions thereto. In the mean time, this holy Boldneſs, wherewith the Spirit of God inſpired him, provoked the *Jews* againſt him. He was put in Priſon three or four times before; and the Courtiers of *Zedekiah*, not able to endure that, notwithſtanding his Impriſonment, he ſhould ſtill reproach the *Jews* with their Crimes, and fore-tell them the Miſeries which hung over their Heads, they threw him into a deep Ditch, full of Mire; where he had been certainly ſtifled, if an *Æthiopian*, named *Ebed-melech*, whom his Merits had raiſed in *Zedekiah*'s Court, had not obtained Leave from this King to take the Prophet out of that Place. After this, the *Babylonians*, according as *Jeremiah* foretold it, took the City of *Jeruſalem*, *A. M.* 3428. *Nebuzaradan*, *Nebuchadnezzar*'s General, gave him Liberty, either to go to *Babylon*, or to ſtay in *Judæa*. The Prophet choſe the latter, to look after the Safety of the Handful of People who dwelt there. He gave good Advice to *Gedaliah*, who was left Governor of *Judæa*; but he neglecting it, was killed with all his Men. After which, the *Jews*, who dreaded the King of *Babylon*'s Fury, fought their Security by a Flight into *Egypt*. *Jeremiah* oppoſed it all he could, but they carried him and *Baruch* with them. In *Egypt* he blamed them for their Idolatry, with his ordinary Zeal and Conſtancy, to that degree, that being unable to endure his Reproaches any longer, they are ſaid to have ſtoned him at the City of *Taphnea*, *A. M.* 3447. of *Rome*, 147 and in the XLIIId. *Olympiad*.

JEREMIAH I. of this Name, a *Greek* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. He ſucceeded *Theoleptus*, about 1520. The Year after he went to *Jeruſalem* to viſit *Chriſt*'s *Sepulchre*, and the Clergy that accompanied him being divided amongſt themſelves, one Part of them returned to *Conſtantinople*, where one *Joannicus* had obtained *Jeremiah*'s Place, by promiſing a greater Tribute to the *Grand Signior*. *Jeremiah*, upon his Return, played his Game ſo well, that he was continued, and his Competitor expelled. *Ibrahim*, *Grand Viſier* to *Solyman*, who was his Friend, did him good Service in this Affair. 'Tis ſaid, that the *Turkiſh* Prince would have him obliged to pay him as much as *Joannicus* offer'd, and that *Jeremiah* would rather quit the Patriarchal Chair than comply: But the *Greeks*, who were charmed with the Modeſty and Sweetneſs of their Prelate, oppoſed his Deſign, and freely payed the Remainder of the Tribute for him. After that he prevented a fatal Blow that was deſigned to be given his People, whom the *Turks* would have expell'd their Cities which had made an obſtinate Reſiſtance againſt the *Ottoman* Forces. He died in 1545. *Emanuel Malaxes*, *lib.* 2. *Turco Genebrard & Onuphrius in Chron. Spondc in Annal.*

JEREMIAH II. Metropolitan of *Larriſſa*, being but 35 Years of Age, was preferred to the See of the *Greatan* Patriarch, in 1572. ſome Time after that *Metrophanes* had freely abdicated it. He was afterwards accuſed before the *Grand Signior* of having correſponded by Letters, and other Friendſhip, with the *Roman* See, and was, by this Prince's Order, committed to Priſon, and afterwards

afterwards banished, about 1585. *Emanuel Malaxes*, *Possevinus*, and others, cited by *Sponde in Annal.*

JERICO, or JERICHO, a City of *Palestine*, called formerly *The City of Palms*, because it is in the midst of a Plain full of Palm-Trees. The last Kings of *Judea* took pleasure in adorning this City with magnificent Fabricks: And *Herod* the *Ascalonite*, surnamed *The Great*, made it his Place of Abode, in a very fine Palace. There was also an *Hippodrome* there, which was as a Royal Academy, where the Nobility used to Ride the *Great Horse* and run Races; there was also a very stately *Amphitheatre* for publick Games. The Plain of *Jericho* is about Nine Leagues long, and five broad. *Josephus* says, That it was the Place where the true Balm was found; from whence the City took its Name of *Jericho*, which signifies, *a good Smell*. But there are no Trees to be seen there now that produce Balm, and but few Palm Trees, because they are not cultivated. There are some wild Trees and Lakes, and, amongst others, the *Zacon*, which bears little Plums, from which is drawn a certain Oil, or Balm, of admirable Effect for all sorts of Wounds. Amongst the Groves of this Plain there are little wild Trees, which bear a Fruit like little Round Apples, and of a yellow Colour, which contain, in lieu of the Kernels, little Nuts, round as Pease, and very well tasted. Others bear Apples painted, as it were, with a gilded Vermilion; very pleasant to the Sight, but full of ill-tasted Water; and when dried, nothing remains but the Core. It seems very probable that the Authors meant these, when they spoke of Apples that grew about the Banks of the *Dead Sea*, called *Apples of Sodom and Gomorrah*, which were of a charming Colour, but within full of dirty, stinking Ashes. About the North Side of *Jericho* lies the Mountain *Quarantine*; so called because *Jesus Christ* fasted there Forty Days. It is extream high and steep; and it is very difficult to get up to the Cave, whither our Saviour retired. A little farther there is another *Grotto*, painted with various Histories, of the *Annunciation of the Virgin*, of *Angels*, and of the *Apostles*, with very ancient Greek Characters; a little defaced, but the Colours very visible. Some say, that it was to this Place that the Angels carried Sustenance to our Saviour, after his Fast, and his Victory over the Devil's Temptations; whereof the last was, according to St. *Matthew*, upon the Top of a Mountain, (meaning this, as it is believed,) whither he carried the Son of God to shew him the Kingdoms of the Earth. Some think it more probable, that our Saviour was rather in the Wilderness of *Judea* when he fasted Forty Days, in regard St. *Mark* says, that he was with the Beasts; and that this Mountain was so unapproachable, that even Wild Beasts themselves could not come near it, as being altogether barren, without either Road or Path, Herb or Leaf. But this their Opinion is diametrically opposite to common Report, it being said that Beasts frequented the Foot of this Mountain; and that in some Places, amongst the Rocks, there were Porcupines sometimes to be seen. Four or five hundred Paces off the Mountain was to be seen the Fountain of *Elisha*; so called, because this Prophet sweetned its Waters, which were bitter before. This River runs by *Jericho*, then divides into many small Streams which water the Country, and discharges itself into *Jordan*. *Doubdan's Voyage to the Holy Land.*

JERMYN (*Henry*) Second Son to Sir *Thomas Jermyn* of *Rushbrooke* in *Suffolk*, Treasurer to King *Charles* I. and Master of the Horse to the Queen. He attended that Princess into *England*, landing her at *Bridlington* in *Yorkshire*; whence he conducted her safely through the Enemy's Quarters, unto His Majesty at *Oxford*; who for that, and other Services, by his Letters-Patent, bearing Date *Novemb.* 2. in the 16th. Year of his Reign, advanced him to the Dignity of Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Jermyn* of *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*. After which, the Lord *Jermyn* attended the Queen out of *England*, and governing her small Family for fourteen Years, being also of King *Charles* II's Privy Council in Foreign Part, and employed by him in several Embassies to the King of *France*, in consideration of all these Services that Prince, by his Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Breda* in *Holland*, *April* [illegible] in the 12th. Year of his Reign, and after his Wonderful preservation, his Restauration, created him Earl of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, and afterwards constituted him Lord Chamberlain of his Household. *Dugdale.*

JEROBOAM I. of this Name, King of *Israel*, was the Son of *Nebat* and *Zeruah* was the Cause of his Rise: And after he understood he was to succeed in his Kingdom, because the Prophet *Ahijah* promised him Ten Tribes thereof, by cutting his Garment into Twelve Parts, whereof he gave him Ten, he endeavoured to deceive him, and to constrain him to retire into *Egypt*. *Solomon* designing to kill him, A. M. 3058. *Jeroboam* presented himself to *Rehoboam*, with the rest, humbly praying him to ease them of the excessive Taxes which they lay under, and having received the hasty Answer, which was not very Politick, Ten of the Tribes fell off to *Jeroboam*. Thus was the Division of the Kingdoms of *Judah* and *Israel*. *Jeroboam* being established King, fearing that if the People did go to *Jerusalem*, they would by degrees return to *Rehoboam*, their lawful Prince, caused two *Golden Calves* to be made, placing the one at *Bethel*, and the other at *Dan*, and made his Subjects to worship them, endeavouring in the Worship of these Idols, to imitate the Worship of the true God in *Jerusalem*. This was, A. M. 3061. A little after God sent him a Prophet, who spake to one of the Altars, in *Jeroboam's* Presence, and prophesied, That there should be a Son born of the Race of *David*, named *Josias*, who would destroy upon that Altar all the Priests who offered Incense there: And as a Token of the Truth of what he had said, the Altar clove in two at the very Instant. Which *Josias* performed 250 Years after this Prophesie. *Jeroboam* not able to bear with this Prophet's Freedom, stretched out his Hand to order one of his Officers to seize him; but it withered instantly. The Prince desired him to pray for the Recovery of his Arm, which was done, but he did not grow better by it. He died some Time after in his wickedness, A. M. 3081. having reigned about 21 or 22 Years. 1 *King.* 11. 12, 13. & *Seq.* 14. 9. 10. 13. 14. 2 *Chron.* 9. 10. *Joseph. lib.* 8. *Antiq. Torniel. Salian & Sponde in Annal. Veter. Testam.*

JEROBOAM II. ruled with his Father *Joash*, and began to rule alone in *Israel* about A. M. 3211. according to the Supputation of *Torniel* and *Salian*. This was a valiant and prosperous Prince in War. He also beat the *Syrians* often, re-took from them all that they had seized of his Kingdom, and added to it the Cities of *Damascus* and *Hamath*: So that under him his Kingdoms had almost the same Frontiers which they had in *Solomon's* Time. God did not favour him with all these Successes for his Piety, seeing he was an Idolater; but to fulfil the Promises made to his Grandfather *Jehoahaz*. He died in the 41st. Year of his Reign, A. M. 3251. 2 *King.* 14. *Joseph. lib.* 9. *Antiq. Cerebrand lib.* 1. *Chron. Torniel. & Salian Annal. Sacr. Vet. Testam.*

St. JEROM, Son of *Eusebius*, born at *Stridon*, a City upon the Confines of *Dalmatia*, in the ancient *Pannonia*. He studied at *Rome*, under *Donatus* the Grammarian, who commented upon *Virgil* and *Terence*, and was baptized in this City. He came afterwards into *France*, where he transcrib'd St. *Hilary's* Book of *Synods*, for which he had a great Esteem. He also spent some Time in *Aquileia*, where he got acquainted with *Heliodorus*, who, obliged by his Example, accompanied him to *Thrace*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*, and at length to *Syria*, where *Heliodorus*, who came but for Company sake, tarried but a very short Time: St. *Jerom* wrote him very pressing Letters to make him come back. The Orthodox of *Meletius's* Party persecuted him in his Solitudes, treating him as if he had been infected with the Errors of *Sabellius*, for his using the Word *Hypostasis*, as the Council of *Rome* applied it, *Ann.* 369. This made him go to *Jerusalem*, where the Study of the Hebrew Tongue took up most of his Time, in order to his better understanding of the holy Scripture. And his Name was become already so famous in the Church, that Pope *Damasus* consulted him in his Difficulties. In the mean time *Paulinus* of *Antioch* ordained St. *Jerom* Priest, who consented conditionally, that he should not be obliged to any Church, and that he should not quit the Monastick Profession. The Reputation of St. *Gregory Nazianzen* being spread every where, St. *Jerom* came about the Year 381. to *Constantinople* to hear him. He spent the Year following at *Rome*, where he was Secretary to Pope *Damasus*. He published a Book against *Helvidius*, and another afterwards against *Jovinian*, about Celibacy. At the same time he instructed several *Roman* Ladies in Piety, having for Scholars in Vertue and Letters *Marcella*, *Albina*, *Leta*, *Aella*, *Paula*, *Blesilla*, *Eustochium*, and some others, who became, under his Discipline, rare Examples of Sanctity. This Design, together with the Calumnies of the *Origenists*, raised such Enmity against him, that he was constrained to depart *Rome*, and to return to his Beloved Solitude. He went thence to *Alexandria*, to hear *Didymus*. When he was at last upon returning to the *Grotto* of *Bethlehem*, he made it his whole Study and Business to write against those whom he called Hereticks; and more particularly against *Vigilantius* and *Jovinianus*. In a Work written by him against this latter, in praise of Virginity, he seems to have too much lessen'd that of Marriage. His Enemies made such a Stir about the Matter, that *Pammachius*, a Friend of St. *Jerom*, advised him to make an Apology in defence of his said Work. He did it in his ordinary Stile, where, amidst his eloquent Flourishes, he mixes some Satyrical Expressions against those who condemned his Labours. He was the first that wrote against *Pelagius*, whom he opposes in his Dialogues. This Heresiarch revenged himself by the Enemies which he raised against St. *Jerom*, such as *John* of *Jerusalem*, and *Rufinus*, who was his intimate Friend. *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* reconciled them, but that did not hold long. This Division of these two great Men, which got to a Head, proved very scandalous, and many charged St. *Jerom* with too much Heat about it. He had a Dispute with St. *Augustin*, but these two great Doctors kept within the Rules of Charity; and this last demanded of St. *Jerom* himself his Sentiment touching the Original of Souls. He died in 420. aged about 78 or 80 Years; or, according to *Cave*, 91. He chose for Masters in all Faculties the learnedst Men of the Time. *Erasmus* says of him, that he was, without Controversie, the learnedst and most eloquent of all Christians, and Prince of Divines, and for Eloquence, saith, that he excelled *Cicero*. He is nevertheless blamed for his Satyrical Way of Writing, and that against very great Men, and on light Occasions. Nor could he forbear to accuse St. *Paul* himself of Solecisms, and Errors in Grammar, acknowledging, that he spoke truly of himself when he said that he was rude in Speech. We have besides his Works carefully collected by *Marianus Villanus*. And another Edition, printed at *Paris* in 9 Tomes, *An.* 1623. *Vid. Petav. Dedic. Temp. Epiphan.* Edition, *Cav. Hist. Liter. Pars* 1.

JEROM of *Prague*, so called, because he was a Native of that City, being the Capital of *Bohemia*. He was the Scholar of *Wickliff* and *John Hus*, and began to publish their Doctrine in [illegible] was Master of Arts, and had given sufficient Proof [illegible]

Learning and Elocution; and taught thoſe Doctrines in the Schools, which *John Hus* preached in the Pulpits; for which he was impriſoned in *Bohemia*. The Council of *Conſtance* cited him before them, to give an Account of his Belief. *Jerom of Prague* came thither, *An.* 1415. when *John Hus* was Priſoner there; and publiſhed, That he came to defend the Doctrine of his Maſter. But he fled quickly after, and was met upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, and carried back to the Council, where he abjured, *Septemb.* 23. 1415. and a little after diſappeared. After this he was re-taken near *Bohemia*, and conducted to *Conſtance*, where all was done that could be to make him renounce again; but having perſiſted ſtill in his Opinion, he was delivered into the Hands of the Magiſtrate, and burnt upon *Saturday*, *May* 30, 1416. He is ſaid at his Execution to have behaved himſelf with great fortitude. *Æneas Sylvius*. *Picolomini*, or Pope *Pius* II. ſpeaks of him in his Hiſtory of *Bohemia*, where he mentions his Relapſe. *Æneas Sylvius & Dubravius Hiſt. Bohem. Cochlæus Hiſt. Huſſit. lib.* 2. *&* 3. *Concil. de Conſtance, Seſſ.* 6. 7. 21. *Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. &c.* See the Relation of POGGIUS a *Florentine*, an Eye-Witneſs.

JEROM *of Holy Faith*, firſt a *Jew* and then a Chriſtian, was in great Eſteem for his Knowledge in the *Jewiſh* Controverſies, in the Beginning of the XVth. Century: And for his Books againſt the Errors of the *Jews*, and *Talmud*, which converted 5000 *Jews*. Theſe were printed at *Francfort*, under the Title, *Hebræo Mallix*.

JERONYMITES, alſo ſurnamed *Hermites* of St. *Jerom*: A Religious Congregation, eſtabliſhed in *Italy* and *Spain*. *Peter de Pisa* laboured for it with extream Zeal in *Italy*, and one *Thomas* in *Spain*, whither he paſſed with ſome of his Companions. Pope *Gregory* XI. confirmed this Inſtitution in 1373. or 74. under the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*. The Chief of the Order is at *Lupiana*, in the Dioceſs of *Toledo*. The Congregation of St. *Iſidore*, whereof the Monaſtery is at *Seville*, belongs to it; with that of St. *Lawrence* at the *Eſcurial*, built by the Liberality of *Philip* II. and that of St. *Juſt*; whither *Charles* V. retired about the Latter End of his Days. Theſe Monks are thus called, becauſe their Rule is drawn from the Works, and principally from the Letters of St. *Jerom*: Not becauſe this holy Doctor inſtituted them; for St. *Jerom* founded no Order, nor left any particular Rule. The *Jeronymites* never appeared, either in *Italy* or *Spain*, before the XIVth. Century; and firſt followed St. *Auguſtine*'s Order. But Father *Loup D'Olivet*, or *Dalmedo*, their General, projected a Rule made up of St. *Jerom*'s Sentiments, which was approved of by Pope *Martin* V. who diſpenſed with the *Jeronymites* not obſerving that Rule of the *Auguſtines*. Nevertheleſs, it is to be obſerved, that the *Hermites* of the Congregation of St. *Jerom* of *Italy* follow St. *Auguſtine*'s Rule to this Day. There was one Rule inſerted in the Works of St. *Jerom*, for the Nuns, which was not of this holy Doctor's making; as *Haſten* has demonſtrated in his *Monaſtick Diſquiſitions*. *B. de la Congregation de St. Maur. Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Order of St. Bennet.*

JERSEY, in Latin *Cæſarea*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, and anciently part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, but annexed to the County of *Southampton*; this and *Guernſey* being all that is left to the Kings of *England* of their large Dominions in *France*, from the Shoars of which it lies about five Miles to the Weſt, and thirty from thoſe of *England* to the South: The Inhabitants ſpeak a *Norman* kind of *French*: There are in it twelve Pariſhes and two Caſtles: King *Charles* II. for the Loyalty of this Iſland, did in 1663. ſend them a Silver Mace, to be born before their Chief Magiſtrate. His preſent Majeſty King *William* III. has been pleaſed to Dignifie the Right Honourable *Edward* Lord Viſcount *Villiers*, now Principal Secretary of State with the Title of Earl of *Jerſey*.

JERUSALEM, the Capital City of the *Holy Land*, which the *Jews* call *Urs*. It has divers other Names; as, *The City of* David, *The City of Peace*, beſides thoſe expreſſed in the following Diſtich.

Solyma, Lucia, Bethel, Jeroſolyma, Jebus, Æliæ,
Urbs Sacra, Jeruſalem, dicitur atque Salem.

It belonged to the Tribe of *Benjamin*, but was looked upon as in *Judæa*, and ſo peopled with Prieſts, that in the Time of *David* and *Solomon* there were no leſs than 35000 of them there. It was commonly believed that *Melchiſedech*, who was King and Prieſt, founded this City, and called it *Salem*: That the *Jebuſites* took it afterwards, and built a Fort therein, called *Jebus*; and of theſe two Names *Jebus* and *Salem*, called it *Jeruſalem*. Be it how it will, this Fort of *Jebus* did not hinder *Joſhua*'s Taking it, about A. *M.* 2484. and putting King *Adonizedeck* to death, with four other Princes, his Allies, who withſtood his Arms. After the Death of *Joſhua*, the *Jebuſites* re-took it, but could not keep it long, becauſe the *Iſraelites* took it preſently, all but the Fort of *Jebus*, which was the high Part of the City, and called *The Citadel of* Zion: For the ſame *Jebuſites* held it till the Time of *David*, who took it, *A. M.* 2980. and gave it the Name of *The City of* David. Whence it was, that although it belonged to the *Benjamites*, as being of their Dividend, it was counted to belong to that of *Judah*. The *Iſraelites* lived in it, with the Natives of the Country, all the Time preceding this laſt Conqueſt; either becauſe they were not able to drive out the Inhabitants, or becauſe they would not be at the Trouble of doing it. *Solomon* cauſed to be built ſeveral noble Structures at *Jeruſalem*; as, *The Temple*, a Royal Palace called *The Houſe of* Lebanon, and ſome others. After his Death, *Shiſhack*, or *Seſoſtris*, King of *Egypt*, took the City, and plundered it, during *Rehoboam*'s Reign, *A. M.* 3064. *Joaſh* King of *Iſrael* took it again, under the Reign of *Amaziah* King of *Judah*, *A. M.* 3210. As did the *Aſſyrians* in the Time of *Manaſſeh*, about 3361. And by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babylon*, under the Reign of *Jehoiachim*, *A. M.* 3436. This *Babylonian* King left *Zedekiah* in it, whom he ſettled as Sovereign. But, diſſatisfied with his Conduct, he came back again to *Jeruſalem* with a formidable Army; and beginning the Siege on the 10th. Day of the 10th Month, *A. M.* 3446. the City was taken the fifth of the fourth Month. The *Aſſyrians* getting in through the *Fiſh-Gate*, made themſelves abſolute Maſters, and put all to the Sword. *Nebuzaradan* cauſed the King's Palace to be fired, as he did the Temple, and other Buildings; demoliſhed the Walls, and ruined the whole City. Seventy Years after, *A. M.* 3516. *Cyrus* ſent the Captive *Jews* back to *Judæa*, who rebuilt *Jeruſalem* and the *Temple*, under the Conduct of *Zerobabel* and *Eſdras*: *Nehemiah* finiſhing the Work in 3560. In 3619. *Alexander the Great* came up againſt *Jeruſalem*, and had it delivered to him without Reſiſtance by *Jaddus* the High Prieſt. In 3629. *Ptolemæus Lagus* took it by Surprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. This City was again re-taken and pillaged by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, *An. Rom.* 586. and *A. M.* 3886. But a little after, *Judas Macchabæus* recovered it. Other Princes of *Syria* did their utmoſt to reduce it, but to no purpoſe. *Pompey*, provoked by the *Jews*, ſuffered his Soldiers to commit great Diſorders in it, *An. Rom.* 690. And *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, having got it in 717, did the like. 'Tis true that afterwards he repaired the Damages, by the magnificent Buildings which he cauſed to be built in it. The laſt Misfortune that befel this City was, *A. C.* 70. *Titus* beſieged *Jeruſalem* at the Time of the Solemnity of *Eaſter*, which drew an infinite Number of People from all the Parts of *Judæa*. Four Months after he ſeized the *Temple* on *Sunday* the fourth of *Auguſt*. But before this Seizure, Proviſions grew ſo ſhort, that, after having been forc'd to a moſt offenſive and nauſeous Diet; Man's Fleſh was made uſe of to feed the People. The Mother killed the Babe that hung upon her Breaſt, to prolong Life for a few Days. The *Temple* was burnt, and *Titus* gave the Soldiers Liberty to burn the City, which then felt the utmoſt that Flame and Plunder could inflict. The higheſt Part of the City, called *The Fort of* Sion, could have held out a long Time, but God delivered it to the Beſiegers. So that upon *Septemb.* 8. being the *Sabbath*, *Titus* was abſolute Maſter of *Jeruſalem*, which the Flames devoured afterwards. There was ſcarce any Mark left of the Place where this great City ſtood, and which was the Queen of the *Eaſt*, and the Seat of Religion for above 1100 Years, that *David* fixed his Throne there. *Titus* cauſed to be abſolutely ruined, this Murtheress of the Prophets, fulfilling what the *Son of God* fore-told; namely, *That there ſhould not be one Stone left upon another*. *Anno Chriſti* 132. the Emperor *Adrian* began to rebuild *Jeruſalem*, and called it *Ælia Capitolina*; and ſent out ſome Forces againſt the *Jews*, who revolted, and liſted themſelves under the Command of a notorious Impoſtor, called *Barchochebas*. They had a ſecond Subterranean City to retire to upon Occaſion, but their Pre-cautions availed them not; for the *Romans* beat them ſo vigorouſly, that *Judæa* was in a manner wholly deſerted. *Adrian* forbad the *Jews* the Entry of *Jeruſalem*: And *Euſebius* adds, That they were forbidden even to look upon it from a-far, or from any high Place; ſo much was this rebellious and opinionative People deſpiſed. And to profane it to all Intents and Purpoſes, he cauſed to be cut, and put upon *Bethlem*-Gate the Figure of a Swine, which of all Beaſts, this Nation abhors moſt. The Emperor, not contented with that Mark of Slavery, built a Temple to the Honour of *Venus*, upon Mount *Calvary*; one for *Jupiter*, in the Place where our Saviour's Tomb was; and one for *Adonis*, in *Bethlehem*: All which ſtood till the Time of *Conſtantine*. 'Tis ſaid, that then Mount *Calvary* was incloſed within the Walls of the City, as were the Mountains of *Sion*, *Gion*, *Acra* and *Moria*, before its Ruin; this laſt being that whereon *Abraham* went to ſacrifice his Son *Iſaac*. The Emperor *Conſtantine the Great* re-peopled *Jeruſalem*, and adorned it with divers ſacred Edifices. Under the Empire of *Heraclitus*, *Jeruſalem* was taken by *Choſroez* II. King of *Perſia*, in 614. Afterwards, in the VIIth. or VIIIth. Century, this City, and all the *Holy Land*, were almoſt ſubject to the *Saracens*, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſors, down to the Time of *Charlemaigne*; to whom *Aaron* King of *Perſia* gave this Land, and *Chriſt's Sepulchre*, in 807. reſerving only to himſelf the bare Title of his Lieutenant. But after the Death of this great Monarch, who was the firſt King of the *Weſt* that was made Lord of the *Holy Sepulchre*, the Infidels continued their Tyrannies with the ſame Barbarity as before. The *French* Princes, who took the *Croiſade* at the Council of *Clermont*, *An.* 1096. undertook the Conqueſt of this *Holy Iſland*, about the Latter End of the XIth. Century: And having *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* for their Chief, ſubdued *Jeruſalem* on *July* 15. 1099. This gave Beginning to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, whereof the ſame *Godfrey* was the firſt Monarch. Divers ſucceeded him, whom the *Saracens* diſquieted continually. Under the Reign of *Guy* of *Luſignan*, *Sibylla*'s Husband, in whoſe Right he held that Kingdom, *Saladine* King of *Syria* and *Egypt*, after having obtained ſeveral Victories over the *Chriſtians*, at length took *Jeruſalem* from them on *Octob.* 2. 1187. and all the *Holy Land*; *Tyre*, *Tripoly*, *Antioch*, and ſome Forts excepted.

excepted. So that, after 88 Years ſtanding, the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* came to a Period; whoſe Title, after having paſſed through divers ambitious Hands, fell at laſt into the Poſſeſſion of the *Grand Signior*, who keeps it to this Day. *Alfir*, *Sultan* of *Egypt*, in 1288. took a great many Cities from the *Chriſtians*; ſo that they had nothing remaining there at laſt, ſaving *St. John d' Acre*, or *Ptolemais*; which the *Sultan Melec-Arafe*, *Alfir*'s Succeſſor, beſieged in 1291. and after Forty Days cloſe Siege, carried it by Storm, *May* 29. and maſſacred all the Beſieged, ſuch only excepted, as made their Eſcape in Boats. Since the Loſs of *Acre*, no Chriſtian Forces had paſſage into *Jeruſalem*, but Pilgrims only. By this Misfortune, the holy Inheritance remained under the Power of the *Califfs*, or Princes of *Egypt*, until 1517. that *Selim*, the *Turkiſh* Emperor, made himſelf Maſter of it. Our Modern Accounts aſſure us, That *Jeruſalem* is thinly Peopled, That the greateſt part of the People conſiſts in the Soldiery and Officers of the *Cadi*, and that there is a great number of *Dervis*, *Santons*, and other religious *Turks*, who ſerve their Moſques there. The other Inhabitants, beſides the *Turks*, are *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, *Abyſſinians*, *Neſtorians*, &c. an dot the *Latins*, ſome of the Order of St. *Francis*, who have there the fair Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, and another Habitation in the holy Sepulchre. The *Turks* call it *Elkodi*, that is, the Holy City. It is ſtill the principal Place of *Palæſtine*, ſeated on a rocky Mountain, acceſſible on every ſide but the North, yet naturally ſtrong, by the ſteep Deſcents and Vallies that ſurround it. Other neighbouring Mountains make the City look, as if placed in the midſt of an Amphitheatre. On the E. is Mount *Olivet*, parted from the City by the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, which ſtretching to the N. affords a Paſſage to the Brook *Kidron*. On the S. the Mountain of *Scandal* and Valley of *Gehinnon* on the W. It was formerly fenced with the Mountain and Valley of *Gihon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which ſtood on the S. ſide of it, and on the E. of this ſtood the famous Temple, between which, and the City, was the King's Palace. Mount *Calvary*, which formerly lay without the City to the N W. is now well nigh the heart of it. It ſtands 40 Miles from *Joppe* and the *Mediterranean*-Sea, 160 from *Damaſcus* to the South, 300 North Eaſt from *Grand Caire*, and 400 from *Alexandria*.

Church of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, eſtabliſhed by the Apoſtles, was the Chriſtian Church. It was dignified by our Saviour's death, by the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, by the Apoſtles Preachings, and by the Martyrdom of St. *James* the *Leſs*, its firſt Biſhop. Notwithſtanding it was under that of *Cæſarea*, and the Seventh Canon of *Nice* made this Ordinance. [*Mos antiquus obtinuit, ut Æliæ, id eſt, Jeroſolymæ Epiſcopus honoraretur, ſalva Metropolis propria dignitate.*] But in the fifth General Council, which is the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, Aſſembled in 553; *Gulielmus Tyrius* tells us, That after the Condemnation of the Three Chapters, the Biſhops ſubjected to the Church of *Jeruſalem*, the Metropoles of *Cæſarea* in *Palæſtine* and *Scythopolis*, which before depended upon the Patriarch of *Antioch*; and thoſe of *Berytus*, and of *Rubenſa* in *Syria*, which were under the See of *Alexandria*. In the Council of *Nice*, as I have inſinuated before, they gave it the Title, 'tis true, and Rank of Patriarch, as to its Seat; but reſerved the Juriſdiction to the Metropolitan of *Cæſarea*; ſo that it was a Patriarch without Suffragans. The Biſhops of the fifth General Council judging, That that was contrary to Decency, and willing to honour the firſt Church of the World, ſubmitted thereto all the Sees above-mentioned. The Emperor to make *Cæſarea* amends, for the Loſs it ſuſtained, gave it the Dignity of a *Pro-Conſulan* City, which it enjoyed before. This Church has had Biſhops of great Reputation, and ſuffered divers Perſecutions by *Id laters*, *Heretiks*, *Saracens*, and *Turks*.

Councils of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, has not only the Advantage of being the moſt Ancient; but alſo of being the place, where the Apoſtles and the Faithful ſat in Council Not to inſiſt upon ſeveral Councils held there in the Apoſtles time. *Vid. Acts. Narciſſus*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſat in Council there, where there were Aſſembled Forty other Biſhops, about 197. This was under the Papacy of Pope *Victor* I. to regulate the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*. About 335, the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, ſent Notice to the Eaſtern Prelates aſſembled at *Tyre*, to Embark for *Jeruſalem*, to attend the Dedication of a Magnificent Temple, which he cauſed to be built near our Saviour's Tomb there. *Euſebius* tells us, That it was Celebrated with all the Circumſtances of Religious Solemnity, and that during the Feſtival kept on this Account, ſome of the Biſhops Aſſembled, Preached, and others Diſputed and Explained the Scriptures. Such as were not ſo well qualified for Preaching and Conference, performed the Myſtical Conſecrations. When the Orthodox Biſhops departed *Jeruſalem*, the *Arian* Party who were called *Euſebians*, being Maſters, met in a Synod, and received *Arius* into the Church Communion. Others think, That this Aſſembly was either the ſame, or the continuation of that of *Tyre*, which *Athanaſius* calls *Exordium*, *Synodorum Arianarum*. In 350, *Maximus* of *Jeruſalem* aſſembled a Synod, where thoſe who Suffered at *Tyre*, at the Depoſition of St. *Athanaſius*, declared publickly their Recantation of all they did, or ſaid, againſt his Honour and Character, attributing the ſame to the Violence of the *Arians* and *Euſebians*. This, St. *Athanaſius* aſſures, in the Epiſtle, *ad Solitariam vitam Agentes*, to convince the Impoſtor *Socrates*, who ſaid the contrary. *Juvenal*, Biſhop of this City, Celebrated a Provincial Council, *An.* 454, there to Eſtabliſh the Catholick Faith, and to cauſe the Council of *Chalcedon* to be received. The Biſhops wrote a Synodical Letter to the Prieſts and Monks of *Paleſtine*, to let them know what was Ordered, and to Exhort them to ſtand firm to the Catholick Doctrine. We have a Synodical Letter from a Council held at *Jeruſalem* in 518, being the beginning of the Empire of *Juſtin*. *An.* 526. *Peter*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, after having received Letters from *Mennas* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, intimating, That *Severus* of *Antioch*, *Peter de Apamea*, and *Zoara*, had been Condemned, together with the other *Acephali*, in a Council held in his City, Aſſembled one, where all thoſe Things were Received and Confirmed, which were concluded upon before in that at *Conſtantinople*. In 533, there was a Council held at *Jeruſalem*, where the fifth General Council was approved of; ſo that in this laſt Council, the Dignity of the Patriarchſhip of *Jeruſalem* was added to their Biſhoprick. *Sophronius* being choſen Patriarch, in 633, after *Modeſtus*, held a Council againſt the *Monothelites*, and ſent their Acts to Pope *Honorius* and *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*. We find in the Collections of Councils, a Synod held at *Jeruſalem*, about 726, againſt the Hereticks called the *Agonyclites*, who always prayed ſtanding. *Gulielmus Tyrius* makes mention of that held after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by thoſe of the *Croizade*, under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, in 1099, when *Daibert* was made Patriarch. This Author ſpeaks of another, Celebrated for the ſame purpoſe, *An.* 1107; Of another, Called againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. who Uſurped the Church-Revenue, in 1111; Of another, held againſt *Arnold*, obtruded upon the Patriarchal See, in 1115; And, of another that was called in 1136, or 1142, by *Alberic*, the Pope's Legate, for the Dedication of a Church. Where there was a Diſpute raiſed againſt *Maximus*, an *Armenian* Biſhop. The number of the Patriarchs of *Jeruſalem* from St. *James* the *Leſs*, (who was the firſt Biſhop, *An.* 33. to *Amory* II. in 1194, who was their laſt) are reckoned about 70. Thoſe of Note will be found in their proper places. *Travels into the Holy Land.*

JESSELMERE, or GISLEMERE, a City and Kingdom in the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide of *Ganges* in the Mogul's Country, among the Mountains. The City is great and well Peopled, 120 Miles from the River *Indus* to the E. and about the ſame diſtance North of *Guzurat*. There are other very conſiderable Places, as *Radimporus*, &c.

JESSENIUS (*John*) a very learned *Bohemian*, who being ſent Ambaſſador to *Hungary*, was taken in his Return and carried Priſoner to *Vienna*, whence being Exchanged ſoon after for a certain *Italian*, as he was coming out of the Priſon, he wrote upon the Wall theſe five Letters, *I. M. M. M. M.* which, when many had eſſayed to interpret, but in vain, *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria* hit the Matter, and Explained them thus, *Imperator Matthias menſe Martii morietur.* In oppoſition to which, he wrote on the ſame Wall, *Jeſſeni, mentiris, mala morte morieris*; which being related to *Jeſſenius*, he anſwered, That as it would be found his was no Lye; ſo *Ferdinand* would endeavour to make himſelf a true Prophet, which happened accordingly, for the Emperor died in *March*; and *Jeſſenius* being taken, after the Defeat of the *Bohemians*, in 1620, was, by *Ferdinand*'s Order, put to death. *Lætus comp. Hiſt. Univ.*

JESSO, or YEZO, a Continent of great extent North of *Japan*, from which it is ſeparated by the Streight of *Sungar*. Some doubt whether it be an Iſle or Continent. If we believe thoſe of *China*, 'tis part of *Tartary*, which holds with the Kingdoms of *Tupi* and *Niulhan*; as appears by *P. Martin*'s Chart of *China* and *Japan*. Moreover, it is Recorded in the Annals of *China*, That on the other ſide of the Land of *Leaotung* towards the N. E. there are Countries of Six Thouſand *Stadiums*, that is near 24 Degrees. But in late Voyages, Diſcovery has been made of a Streight, between *Tartary* and the Land of *Jeſſo*, called *The Streight of Jeſſo*, which doth not agree with the Opinion of the *Chineſes*. The Inhabitants of *Jeſſo*, wear Ecaſts-skins for Cover, and, as it is ſaid, Stomachers of Braſs able to withſtand an Arrow. They are Warriors, and dreaded by the *Japans*. They obſerve no Religion, without it be to Worſhip the Sun and Stars; nor, have they any Policy or Government amongſt them. The *Hollanders* have obſerved, that this People were not ſo barbarous as they appeared, for that they came amongſt Strangers in their beſt Habits. Tho' this Land lies near *Japan*, and is only divided by the *Streight* of *Sungar*, yet the Emperor of *Japan* could never know the Places remote from the Shoar, tho' they often ſent Perſons well provided, to make Diſcoveries; for they could meet with nothing but rude Mountaineers, which could not anſwer their Expectations. It is thought, That this Land reacheth to North *America*, and joins to the famous *Streights* of *Anian*, ſo long ſought but never found. *Martin's deſcription of China.* *Thevenot's relation of the Land of Eſo, Tom. III. Holland Embaſſy to Japan, Part I.*

JESUA, a *Rabbin*, of the Tribe of *Levi*, a *Spaniard*, who lived in the XVth. Century. He compoſed a Work, very uſeful for all ſuch as would ſtudy the *Talmud*. This Work is Entituled, *Halicoth Olam, the way to Eternity*, therein he neatly explains the manner how the *Talmud*-Doctors ſpeak, how they make their Objections

Objections, and how they anſwer them; for there is nothing ſo intricate as that in the Book of the *Talmud*. There are many Editions in Hebrew of this Work. *Conſtantine l'Empereur*, Profeſſor of the *Jewiſh* Controverſies at *Leyden*, Printed a Latin Tranſlation thereof at the ſame Town, *An.* 1634, where he alſo added the Hebrew Text. *Vide Buxtorf. in his Rabbinical Library.*

JESUAL, an *Indian* Kingdom in the *Great Mogul's* Country. 'Tis between *Patna*, with the River *Ganges* on the Weſt, and that of *Udeſſa* on the Eaſt, near the Mountains. *Raiaporus* is its head City.

JESUATES, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *John Columbinus* of *Sienna*, in the XVth Century. They were alſo called *Jeronymites* from St. *Jerom*. Pope *Urban* V. approved this Inſtitution in 1367; and other Popes granted it fine Privileges. They gave thoſe of the Order, beſides the Names I denoted, that of the *Apoſtolick Clerks*. *Clement* IX. aboliſhed this Order in 1668. The *Jeſuates* made three Religious Vows, and wore a Cap of an Aſhy colour, without a Cowl or Hood. They wrought for their Livelihood, and meddled with neither Civil nor Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. *Moſes Jeſuat. in vita S. Johan. Columb. & Hiſt. Relig. Spon. A. C.* 1367. *n.* 6. *&c.*

JESUITES, or *Monks* of the Society of *Jeſus*, which the Council of *Trent* calls *Regular Clerks*. They own *Ignatius Loyola* for their Founder, who eſtabliſhed the Society, *An.* 1534. Pope *Paul* III. confirmed it *Viva voce*, in 1539; and the Year following, approved it by an Authentick Bull, dated *Sept.* 27. But becauſe their Number was not to exceed ſixty, that Clog was taken off, *March* 14. 1543, by another Bull. The Popes *Julius* III. *Pius* V. *Gregory* XIII. and divers others, have confirmed and granted ſuch Privileges to that Society, as renders them exorbitantly powerful and numerous. *Jeſuites*, beſides the three ordinary Religious Vows, make a fourth to the Pope, for the *Miſſions*. Their General is perpetual, and reſides always at *Rome*. He hath four Aſſiſtants General of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain* and *Germany*, who yet have no deciſive Voice, but only Conſultative. *Ignatius* their Founder was their firſt General; *James Lainez*, a *Spaniard*, ſucceeded him in the place. He was a great Divine, and aſſiſted in that Quality in the Council of *Trent*. He was 53 years old when he died, *Feb.* 19. 1565. *Francis Borgia*, formerly Duke of *Gandia*, was their third General. *Everard Mercurien de Liege* came next, and *Claudius Aquaviva*, of the Houſe of the Duke of *Atria* of *Naples*, ſucceeded him. *Mutio Vitelеſchi*, of a Noble Family of *Rome*, was the fourth General. He died in 1645. *Vincent Caraffa* of *Naples*, and *Francis Picolomini*, of an ancient Noble Family in *Siena*, governed the Company ſucceſſively; and afterwards *Alexander Godfrey*, *Goſwin Nickel* a *German*, and *John Paul Oliva*. The Members of this Company are conſidered four ways; either as Profeſſors of the four Vows, or, as Spiritual Coadjutors, who are Prieſts, and Temporal Coadjutors, being Lay-Brothers; or as Regents and Students whom they call Maſters; or laſtly, as Novices. The Fathers of this Society have had two great Diſputes with other Popiſh Doctors; Firſt, Concerning Predeſtination and Grace, with the *Thomiſts* and *Janſeniſts*, who accuſe them of being *Pelagians*, or at beſt *Semipelagians*, whilſt they call them *Manichees*, and Aſſertors of Predeſtination. Their Reaſons *Pro* and *Con* are inſerted in Tome XIV. of *the Univerſal Bibliotheque*. The ſecond is about Morals, which, the *Janſeniſts* ſay, they corrupt. Many Books have been written by both Parties on this Subject, the whole may be ſeen in the Provincial Epiſtles; and the *Jeſuites* Intrigues have ſucceeded ſo far, that they now are the moſt powerful Religious Society of the *Roman* Church. If they had obſerved their Rules publiſhed by them at *Lions*, in 1607, the had not been ſo odious to the World, as now they are. Their Privileges are contained in the Pope's Bull, and Apoſtolical Letters printed at *Rome*, in 1568. Their preſent Power may be conjectured from the Account given of them by *Ribadeneira* in 1608, *viz.* That in 75 Years time, they had 293 Colleges, beſides 123 Houſes, and their number was then reckoned 10581; and the yearly Revenues raiſed from their Colleges two Millions of Crowns. *Thuan. lib.* 131. ſays, That they defended publickly at *Rome*, and elſewhere, That it was no Article of Faith to believe, that Pope *Clement* VIII. was *Peter's* lawful Succeſſor, and People might deliver their Confeſſions by Meſſengers and Letters, which had well nigh ruin'd their Society, had not *Philip* King of *Spain* intereeded. In *Henry* IVth's Time they were expell'd *France*, ſome of their Order being found guilty of encouraging an Attempt upon that Prince's Life: For this reaſon, at their expulſion, there was an Ignominious Monument erected againſt them at *Paris*. The Seditious Principles of ſome of their Writers, has been the occaſion of their being deeply cenſur'd and diſcountenanced by ſeveral other Governments in *Chriſtendom*. Thoſe who would ſee more of them, may conſult the Morals of the jeſuites, by a Dr. of the *Sorbon*. *The Myſtery of Jeſuitiſm*, by *Jansenius*, &c.

JESUS, Son of *Syrach* of *Jeruſalem*, about *An. Mun.* 3798. He gathered *Solomon's* Sentences together, and compoſed in Hebrew the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, called by the *Greeks* Παναρετος, that is to ſay, *repleniſhed with all Vertue*. A Grandſon of this Author's, of the ſame Name with himſelf, Tranſlated it ſince I will only add here, That Authors do not agree upon the Year when this laſt died; though they unanimouſly allow it to be thirty Years after *Ptolemeus Euergetes*, or *Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*.

JESUS CHRIST. The Authors who Treat of the Birth of the Son of God, are of different Opinions, as to the Year of the World, of *Auguſtus*, of the *Olympiads*, and of the Foundation of *Rome*; and who were Conſuls when it happened. Cardinal *Baronius*, *Torniel*, *Spondanus*, *Gordon*, *Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Voſſius*, *Langius*, with many others, believe him born under the Conſulſhip of *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, and of *M. Valerius Meſſalinus*, which, ſome ſay, was *An. Rom.* 751, and others fix it in 752. *Onuphrius*, *Pererius*, *Sigonius*, *Cuſpinian*, *Salian*, &c. chuſe rather to place his Birth at the latter end of the Month of *December*. 752, under the 13th Conſulſhip of *Auguſtus* with *M. Plautius*. As to the Year of the World, *Sixtus* of *Siena* puts it in 3962, *Torniel* in 4051, *Salian* in 4052, *Genebrard* in 4089. *Pererius*, whom *Baronius* follows, in 4022, *Cornelius à Lapide* in 3951, *Petavius* in 3985, *Capellus* in 3999, *Calviſius* in 3947. The *Greeks* differ from the *Latins* 1500 Years. The moſt common Opinion, places this Birth under the Conſulſhip of *Cornelius Lentulus*, and *C. Calpurnius Piſo*, *An. Rom.* 753, *An. Mun.* 4052, the 4th of the CXCIVth *Olympiad*, and the 42d of *Auguſtus*. I add, That this Year is the firſt of the Cycle from 532, Eſtabliſhed by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, as I hinted before in its proper place; altho', in truth, the Church did not begin the Year of Our Lord, which we call *The Chriſtian Account*, till the following Year, which is the 46th ſince the Kalendar made by the Command of *Julius Cæſar*, and the 4714th of the great Period, vulgarly called *The Julian*. As to what concerns the Year, the Month, and the Day of his death, ſome, without reaſon, would have it be the 25th of *March*, for *the Learned have demonſtrated, that in a whole Paſchal Cycle of* 532 Years, there was but the 12th, the 259th, and the 449th, on which the 25th of *March* could fall upon *Friday*. They who fixed it upon *April* 3. make good their Opinion by the Arguments of *Toſtatus*, and divers others; which is alſo further proved by the wonderful Eclipſe of the Sun, mention'd by St. *Luke*, deſcribed by St. *Denys*, the *Areopagite*, an Eye-witneſs, with his Companion *Apollophanes*, and alledged by *Origen*, *Tertullian*, *Julius Africanus*, *Euſebius*, St. *Lucian* the Martyr, St. *Auguſtin*, *Suidas*, &c. *Talents*, in his Tables, ſays, That Chriſt was Born, according to Archbiſhop *Uſher*, *Petav. &c.* in 4709, of the *Julian* Period, and according to the common Opinion, on *December* 25. *Scaliger* reckons two Years after, that he was Born in *Autumn*. The Vulgar Account begins in *January* 1. the 4714th of the *Julian* Period. The Account from *Chriſt's* Birth was firſt begun by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, *An. Ch.* 527. but was not uſed in the Weſt until 870. but never in the Eaſt; where they ſtill count from the Creation, and place the Birth of Chriſt, according to the *Septuagint*, *An. Mun.* 5508. This is enough for thoſe who would know the Subſtance of Things. *M. Dodwell* in his Diſſertations upon *Irenæus*, endeavours to prove, That our Saviour was in his 38th Year when Crucified, and that he was born, *An. Rom.* 748. This Opinion being new, its Proofs are to be ſeen in the Original.

JESUS CHRIST, a Military Order of *Portugal*. *Vide* CHRIST.

JESUS CHRIST, the Name of an Order of Knighthood, Inſtituted at *Avignon* by Pope *John* XXII. in 1320. The Knights of this Order carried a Croſs all of Gold, enamelled red, incloſed in another Croſs, and under-laid with Gold after the ſame manner, but the enamelling different from that of *Chriſt* in *Portugal*. *Andrew Favin*, *Theatre d'honneur & de Chevalerie*.

JETHRAN, a Mountain in *Arabia the Stony*, between *Faran* to the North, and *Eilan* to the South, ſix Miles in length, ſtretching it ſelf upon the Eaſtern Shoars of the *Red Sea*, in the form of a Theatre, ſo that when the South Wind blows ſtrong, it reverberates its force in ſuch manner, that no Ship can Ride in the Bay beneath it, vaſt numbers having ſuffer'd Shipwrack there. *Nub. p.* 107.

JETHRO, or RAGUEL, *Moſes* his Father in-Law. He was a Prieſt in the Deſart of *Madian*; and *Artapanus* in *Euſebius*, calls him K. of *Arabia*, becauſe in this Country, the Royal Dignity was annex'd to the Prieſthood. *Moſes*, who quitted *Egypt*, married in *Madian*, *An. Mun.* 2503, *Zippora*, *Jethro's* Daughter, who lived with him forty Years. Afterwards, this ſame *Jethro*, having heard of the Wonders which God did for his Son-in-Law, in Delivering the Children of *Iſrael* from their Bondage under *Pharoah*, viſited him in the Deſart, about 2545, and adviſed to divide the People into ſeveral Subdiviſions, and appoint Colonels, Captains, and other under-Officers, to decide Civil Controverſies, and Command in the Field. *Exod.* 4. 18 *Euſeb. Demon. Evang. Lib.* IX. *Cap.* 22. *Sulpit. Sever. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Sac. &c.*

JEVER, Lat. *Jeveria*, *Dominium Jeverenſe*, a ſmall Town and Territory in *Weſtphalia*, between *Eaſt-Friezeland* to the Weſt, and the Bay called *The Die Jade* to the Weſt and North, on the South-ſide of the *Weſer*, and it is a part of *Eaſt-Friezeland*, tho' in after-times it was annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*. Upon the failing of that Line, it was poſſeſt by the Prince of *Anhalt Zerbſt*, as being a Female-fee. In 1682, by the procurement of the *French* King, it was again annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, and is now poſſeſs'd by the K. of *Denmark*. It lies from *Embden* ſeven *German* Miles to the N. E. and the ſame diſtance from *Carolſtadt* to the W.

JEZABEL, was Daughter of the King of the *Sidonians*, whom *Sulpicius Severus* calls *Baſa*, and others *Ithbaal*. She was married, *An. Mun.* 3117, to *Achab* K. of *Iſrael*, who was himſelf very Impious, but his natural Wickedneſs increaſed yet more by his alliance with this Woman, who was wholly devoted to the Worſhip of Idols; for ſhe perſwaded him to give Divine Honour

excepted. So that, after 88 Years ſtanding, the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* came to a Period; whoſe Title, after having paſſed through divers ambitious Hands, fell at laſt into the Poſſeſſion of the *Grand Signior*, who keeps it to this Day. *Alfir*, *Sultan* of *Egypt*, in 1288. took a great many Cities from the *Chriſtians*; ſo that they had nothing remaining there at laſt, ſaving *St. John d' Acre*, or *Ptolemais*; which the *Sultan Melec-Arafe*, *Alfir*'s Succeſſor, beſieged in 1291. and after Forty Days cloſe Siege, carried it by Storm, *May* 29. and maſſacred all the Beſieged, ſuch only excepted, as made their Eſcape in Boats. Since the Loſs of *Acre*, no Chriſtian Forces had paſſage into *Jeruſalem*, but Pilgrims only. By this Misfortune, the holy Inheritance remained under the Power of the *Califfs*, or Princes of *Egypt*, until 1517. that *Selim*, the *Turkiſh* Emperor, made himſelf Maſter of it. Our Modern Accounts aſſure us, That *Jeruſalem* is thinly Peopled, That the greateſt part of the People conſiſts in the Soldiery and Officers of the *Cadi*, and that there is a great number of *Dervis*, *Santons*, and other religious *Turks*, who ſerve their Moſques there. The other Inhabitants, beſides the *Turks*, are *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, *Abyſſinians*, *Neſtorians*, &c. an dof the *Latins*, ſome of the Order of St. *Francis*, who have there the fair Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, and another Habitation in the holy Sepulchre. The *Turks* call it *Elkodi*, that is, the Holy City. It is ſtill the principal Place of *Paleſtine*, ſeated on a rocky Mountain, acceſſible on every ſide but the North, yet naturally ſtrong, by the ſteep Deſcents and Vallies that ſurround it. Other neighbouring Mountains make the City look, as if placed in the midſt of an Amphitheatre. On the E. is Mount *Olivet*, parted from the City by the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, which ſtretching to the N. affords a Paſſage to the Brook *Kidron*. On the S. the Mountain of *Scandal* and Valley of *Gehinnon* on the W. It was formerly fenced with the Mountain and Valley of *Gihon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which ſtood on the S. ſide of it, and on the E. of this ſtood the famous Temple, between which, and the City, was the King's Palace. Mount *Calvary*, which formerly lay without the City to the N W. is now well nigh the heart of it. It ſtands 40 Miles from *Joppe* and the *Mediterranean-Sea*, 160 from *Damaſcus* to the South, 300 North Eaſt from *Grand Caire*, and 400 from *Alexandria*.

Church of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, eſtabliſhed by the Apoſtles, was the Chriſtian Church. It was dignified by our Saviour's death, by the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, by the Apoſtles Preachings, and by the Martyrdom of St. *James* the *Leſs*, its firſt Biſhop. Notwithſtanding it was under that of *Cæſarea*, and the Seventh Canon of *Nice* made this Ordinance. [*Mos antiquus obtinuit, ut Ælia, id eſt, Jeroſolymæ Epiſcopus honoraretur, ſalva Metropolis propria dignitate.*] But in the fifth General Council, which is the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, Aſſembled in 553; *Gulielmus Tyrius* tells us, That after the Condemnation of the Three Chapters, the Biſhops ſubjected to the Church of *Jeruſalem*, the Metropoles of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine* and *Scythopolis*, which before depended upon the Patriarch of *Antioch*; and thoſe of *Berytus*, and of *Rubenſa* in *Syria*, which were under the See of *Alexandria*. In the Council of *Nice*, as I have inſinuated before, they gave it the Title, 'tis true, and Rank of Patriarch, as to its Seat; but reſerved the Juriſdiction to the Metropolitan of *Cæſarea*; ſo that it was a Patriarch without Suffragans. The Biſhops of the fifth General Council judging, That that was contrary to Decency, and willing to honour the Firſt Church of the World, ſubmitted thereto all the Sees above-mentioned. The Emperor to make *Cæſarea* amends, for the Loſs it ſuſtained, gave it the Dignity of a *Pro-Conſulan* City, which it enjoyed before. This Church has had Biſhops of great Reputation, and ſuffered divers Perſecutions by *Idolaters*, *Heretiks*, *Saracens*, and *Turks*.

Councils of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, has not only the Advantage of being the moſt Ancient; but alſo of being the place, where the Apoſtles and the Faithful ſat in Council Not to inſiſt upon ſeveral Councils held there in the Apoſtles time. *Vid. Acts. Narciſſus*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſat in Council there, where there were Aſſembled Forty other Biſhops, about 197. This was under the Papacy of Pope *Victor* I. to regulate the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*. About 335, the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, ſent Notice to the Eaſtern Prelates aſſembled at *Tyre*, to Embark for *Jeruſalem*, to attend the Dedication of a Magnificent Temple, which he cauſed to be built near our Saviour's Tomb there. *Euſebius* tells us, That it was Celebrated with all the Circumſtances of Religious Solemnity, and that during the Feſtival kept on this Account, ſome of the Biſhops Aſſembled, Preached, and others Diſputed and Explained the Scriptures. Such as were not ſo well qualified for Preaching and Conference, performed the Myſtical Conſecrations. When the Orthodox Biſhops depated *Jeruſalem*, the *Arian* Party who were called *Euſebians*, being Maſters, met in a Synod, and received *Arius* into the Church Communion. Others think, That this Aſſembly was either the ſame, or the continuation of that of *Tyre*, which *Athanaſius* calls *Iconodrum*, *Synodorum Arianarum*. In 350, *Maximus* of *Jeruſalem* aſſembled a Synod, where thoſe who Suffered at *Tyre*, at the Depoſition of St. *Athanaſius*, declared publickly their Recantation of all they did, or ſaid, againſt his Honour and Character, attributing the ſame to the Violence of the *Arians* and *Euſebians*. This, St. *Athanaſius* aſſures, in the Epiſtle, *ad Solitariam vitam Agentes*, to convince the Impoſtor *Socrates*, who ſaid the contrary. *Juvenal*, Biſhop of this City, Celebrated a Provincial Council, *An.* 454, there to Eſtabliſh the Catholick Faith, and to cauſe the Council of *Chalcedon* to be received. The Biſhops wrote a Synodical Letter to the Prieſts and Monks of *Paleſtine*, to let them know what was Ordered, and to Exhort them to ſtand firm to the Catholick Doctrine. We have a Synodical Letter from a Council held at *Jeruſalem* in 518, being the beginning of the Empire of *Juſtin*. *An.* 526. *Peter*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, after having received Letters from *Mennas* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, intimating, That *Severus* of *Antioch*, *Peter de Apamea*, and *Zoara*, had been Condemned, together with the other *Acephali*, in a Council held in his City, Aſſembled one, where all thoſe Things were Received and Confirmed, which were concluded upon before in that at *Conſtantinople*. In 533, there was a Council held at *Jeruſalem*, where the fifth General Council was approved of; ſo that in this laſt Council, the Dignity of the Patriarchſhip of *Jeruſalem* was added to their Biſhoprick. *Sophronius* being choſen Patriarch, in 633, after *Modeſtus*, held a Council againſt the *Monothelites*, and ſent their Acts to Pope *Honorius* and *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*. We find in the Collections of Councils, a Synod held at *Jeruſalem*, about 726, againſt the Heretiks called the *Agonyclites*, who always prayed ſtanding. *Gulielmus Tyrius* makes mention of that held after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by thoſe of the *Croizade*, under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, in 1099, when *Daibert* was made Patriarch. This Author ſpeaks of another, Celebrated for the ſame purpoſe, *An.* 1107; Of another, Called againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. who Uſurped the Church-Revenue, in 1111; Of another, held againſt *Arnold*, obtruded upon the Patriarchal See, in 1115; And, of another that was called in 1136, or 1142, by *Alberic*, the Pope's Legate, for the Dedication of a Church. Where there was a Diſpute raiſed againſt *Maximus*, an *Armenian* Biſhop. The number of the Patriarchs of *Jeruſalem* from St. *James* the *Leſs*, (who was the firſt Biſhop, *An.* 33. to *Amoyl* in 1194, who was their laſt) are reckoned about 70. Thoſe of Note will be found in their proper places. *Travels into the Holy Land.*

JESSELMERE, or GISLEMERE, a City and Kingdom in the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide of *Ganges* in the Mogul's Country, among the Mountains. The City is great and well Peopled, 120 Miles from the River *Indus* to the E. and about the ſame diſtance North of *Guzurat*. There are other very conſiderable Places, as *Radimporus*, &c.

JESSENIUS (*John*) a very learned *Bohemian*, who being ſent Ambaſſador to *Hungary*, was taken in his Return and carried Priſoner to *Vienna*, whence being Exchanged ſoon after for a certain *Italian*, as he was coming out of the Priſon, he wrote upon the Wall theſe five Letters, *I. M. M. M. M.* which, when many had eſſayed to interpret, but in vain, *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria* hit the Matter, and Explained them thus, *Imperator Matthias menſe Martii morietur.* In oppoſition to which, he wrote on the ſame Wall, *Jeſſeni, mentiris, mala morte morieris*; which being related to *Jeſſenius*, he anſwered, That as it would be found his was no Lye; ſo *Ferdinand* would endeavour to make himſelf a true Prophet, which happened accordingly, for the Emperor died in *March*; and *Jeſſenius* being taken, after the Defeat of the *Bohemians*, in 1620, was, by *Ferdinand*'s Order, put to death. *Lætus comp. Hiſt. Univ.*

JESSO, or YEZO, a Continent of great extent North of *Japan*, from which it is ſeparated by the Streight of *Sungar*. Some doubt whether it be an Iſle or Continent. If we believe thoſe of *China*, 'tis part of *Tartary*, which holds with the Kingdoms of *Yupi* and *Niulhan*; as appears by *P. Martin*'s Chart of *China* and *Japan*. Moreover, it is Recorded in the Annals of *China*, That on the other ſide of the Land of *Leaotung* towards the N. E. there are Countries of Six Thouſand *Stadiums*, that is near 24 Degrees. But in late Voyages, Diſcovery has been made of a Streight, between *Tartary* and the Land of *Jeſſo*, called *The Streight of Jeſſo*, which doth not agree with the Opinion of the *Chineſes*. The Inhabitants of *Jeſſo*, wear Beaſts-skins for Cover, and, as it is ſaid, Stomachers of Braſs able to withſtand an Arrow. They are Warriors, and dreaded by the *Japans*. They obſerve no Religion, without it be to Worſhip the Sun and Stars, nor have they any Policy or Government amongſt them. The *Hollanders* have obſerved, that this People were not ſo barbarous as they appeared, for that they came amongſt Strangers in their beſt Habits. Tho' this Land lies near *Japan*, and is only divided by the *Streight* of *Sungar*, yet the Emperor of *Japan* could never know the Places remote from the Shoar, tho' they often ſent Perſons well provided, to make Diſcoveries; for they could meet with nothing but rude Mountaineers, which could not anſwer their Expectations. It is thought, That this Land reacheth to North *America*, and joins to the famous *Streights* of *Anian*, ſo long ſought but never found. *Martin's deſcription of China. Thevenot's relation of the Land of Eſo, Tom. III. Holland Embaſſy to Japan, Part I.*

JESUA, a *Rabbin*, of the Tribe of *Levi*, a *Spaniard*, who lived in the XVth. Century. He compoſed a Work, very uſeful for all ſuch as would ſtudy the *Talmud*. This Work is Intituled, *Halicoth Olam, the way to Eternity*, therein he neatly explains the manner how the *Talmud*-Doctors ſpeak, how they make their Objections

Objections, and how they anſwer them; for there is nothing ſo intricate as that in the Book of the *Talmud*. There are many Editions in Hebrew of this Work. *Conſtantine l'Empereur*, Profeſſor of the *Jewiſh* Controverſies at *Leyden*, Printed a Latin Tranſlation thereof at the ſame Town, *An.* 1634, where he alſo added the Hebrew Text. *Vide Buxtorf. in his Rabbinical Library.*

JESUAL, an *Indian* Kingdom in the *Great Mogul's* Country. 'Tis between *Patna*, with the River *Ganges* on the Weſt, and that of *Udeſſa* on the Eaſt, near the Mountains. *Raiaporus* is its head City.

JESUATES, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *John Columbinus* of *Sienna*, in the XVth Century. They were alſo called *Jeronymites* from St. *Jerom*. Pope *Urban* V. approved this Inſtitution in 1367; and other Popes granted it fine Privileges. They gave thoſe of the Order, beſides the Names I denoted, that of the *Apoſtolick Clerks*. *Clement* IX. aboliſhed this Order in 1668. The *Jeſuates* made three Religious Vows, and wore a Cap of an Aſhy colour, without a Cowl or Hood. They wrought for their Livelihood, and meddled with neither Civil nor Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. *Moſes Jeſuat. in vita S. Johan. Columb. & Hiſt. Relig. Spon. A. C.* 1367. *n.* 6. *&c.*

JESUITES, or *Monks* of the Society of *Jeſus*, which the Council of *Trent* calls *Regular Clerks*. They own *Ignatius Loyola* for their Founder, who eſtabliſhed the Society, *An.* 1534. Pope *Paul* III. confirmed it *Viva voce*, in 1539; and the Year following, approved it by an Authentick Bull, dated *Sept.* 27. But becauſe their Number was not to exceed ſixty, that Clog was taken off, *March* 14. 1543, by another Bull. The Popes *Julius* III. *Pius* V. *Gregory* XIII. and divers others, have confirmed and granted ſuch Privileges to that Society, as renders them exorbitantly powerful and numerous. *Jeſuites*, beſides the three ordinary Religious Vows, make a fourth to the Pope, for the *Miſſions*. Their General is perpetual, and reſides always at *Rome*. He hath four Aſſiſtants General of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain* and *Germany*, who yet have no deciſive Voice, but only Conſultative. *Ignatius* their Founder was their firſt General; *James Lainez*, a *Spaniard*, ſucceeded him in the place. He was a great Divine, and aſſiſted in that Quality in the Council of *Trent*. He was 53 years old when he died, *Feb.* 19. 1565. *Francis Borgia*, formerly Duke of *Gandia*, was their third General. *Everard Mercurien de Liege* came next, and *Claudius Aquaviva*, of the Houſe of the Duke of *Atria* of *Naples*, ſucceeded him. *Mutio Vitelеſchi*, of a Noble Family of *Rome*, was the fourth General. He died in 1645. *Vincent Caraffa* of *Naples*, and *Francis Picolomini*, of an ancient Noble Family in *Siena*, governed the Company ſucceſſively; and afterwards *Alexander Godfrey*, *Goſwin Nickel* a *German*, and *John Paul Oliva*. The Members of this Company are conſidered four ways; either as Profeſſors of the four Vows, or, as Spiritual Coadjutors, who are Prieſts, and Temporal Coadjutors, being Lay-Brothers; or as Regents and Students whom they call Maſters; or laſtly, as Novices. The Fathers of this Society have had two great Diſputes with other Popiſh Doctors; Firſt, Concerning Predeſtination and Grace, with the *Thomiſts* and *Janſeniſts*, who accuſe them of being *Pelagians*, or at beſt *Semipelagians*, whilſt they call them *Manichees*, and Aſſertors of Predeſtination. Their Reaſons *Pro* and *Con* are inſerted in Tome XIV. of *the Univerſal Bibliotheque*. The ſecond is about Morals, which, the *Janſeniſts* ſay, they corrupt. Many Books have been written by both Parties on this Subject, the whole may be ſeen in the Provincial Epiſtles; and the *Jeſuites* Intrigues have ſucceeded ſo far, that they now are the moſt powerful Religious Society of the *Roman* Church. If they had obſerved their Rules publiſhed by them at *Lions*, in 1607, the had not been ſo odious to the World, as now they are. Their Privileges are contained in the Pope's Bull, and Apoſtolical Letters printed at *Rome*, in 1568. Their preſent Power may be conjectured from the Account given of them by *Ribadeneira* in 1608, *viz.* That in 75 Years time, they had 293 Colleges, beſides 123 Houſes, and their number was then reckoned 10581; and the yearly Revenues raiſed from their Colleges two Millions of Crowns. *Thuan. lib.* 131. ſays, That they defended publickly at *Rome*, and elſewhere, That it was no Article of Faith to beleve, that Pope *Clement* VIII. was *Peter's* lawful Succeſſor, and People might deliver their Confeſſions by Meſſengers and Letters, which had well nigh ruin'd their Society, had not *Philip* King of *Spain* intereeded. In *Henry* IVth's Time they were expell'd *France*, ſome of their Order being found guilty of encouraging an Attempt upon that Prince's Life: For this reaſon, at their expulſion, there was an Ignominious Monument erected againſt them at *Paris*. The Seditious Principles of ſome of their Writers, has been the occaſion of their being deeply cenſur'd and diſcountenanc'd by ſeveral other Governments in *Chriſtendom*. Thoſe who would ſee more of them, may conſult the Morals of the Jeſuites, by a Dr. of the *Sorbon*. *The Myſtery of Jeſuitiſm*, by *Tanquin*, &c.

JESUS, Son of *Syrach* of *Jeruſalem*, about *An. Mun.* 3798. He gathered *Solomon's* Sentences together, and compoſed in Hebrew the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, called by the *Greeks* Παναρετος, that is to ſay, *repleniſhed with all Vertue*. A Grandſon of this Author's, of the ſame Name with himſelf, Tranſlated it ſince I will only add here, That Authors do not agree upon the Year when this laſt died; though they unanimouſly allow it to be thirty Years after *Ptolemeus Euergetes*, or *Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*.

JESUS CHRIST. The Authors who Treat of the Birth of the Son of God, are of different Opinions, as to the Year of the World, of *Auguſtus*, of the *Olympiads*, and of the Foundation of *Rome*; and who were Conſuls when it happened. Cardinal *Baronius*, *Torniel*, *Spondanus*, *Goraon*, *Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Voſſius*, *Langius*, with many others, believe him born under the Conſulſhip of *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, and of *M. Valerius Meſſalinus*, which, ſome ſay, was *An. Rom.* 751, and others fix it in 752. *Onuphrius*, *Pererius*, *Sigonius*, *Cuſpinian*, *Salian*, &c. chuſe rather to place his Birth at the latter end of the Month of *December*, 752, under the 13th Conſulſhip of *Auguſtus* with *M. Plautius*. As to the Year of the World, *Sixtus* of *Siena* puts it in 3962, *Torniel* in 4051, *Salian* in 4052, *Genebrard* in 4089. *Pererius*, whom *Baronius* follows, in 4022, *Cornelius à Lapide* in 3951, *Petavius* in 3985, *Capellus* in 3999, *Calviſius* in 3947. The *Greeks* differ from the *Latins* 1500 Years. The moſt common Opinion, places this Birth under the Conſulſhip of *Cornelius Lentulus*, and *C. Calpurnius Piſo*, *An. Rom.* 753, *An. Mun.* 4052, the 4th of the CXCIVth *Olympiad*, and the 42d of *Auguſtus*. I add, That this Year is the firſt of the Cycle from 532, Eſtabliſhed by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, as I hinted before in its proper place; altho', in truth, the Church did not begin the Year of Our Lord, which we call *The Chriſtian Account*, till the following Year, which is the 46th ſince the Kalendar made by the Command of *Julius Ceſar*, and the 4714th of the great Period, vulgarly called *The Julian*. As to what concerns the Year, the Month, and the Day of his death, ſome, without reaſon, would have it be the 25th of *March*, for the Learned have demonſtrated, that in a whole Paſchal Cycle of 532 Years, there was but the 12th, the 259th, and the 449th, on which the 25th of *March* could fall upon *Friday*. They who fixed it upon *April* 3. make good their Opinion by the Arguments of *Toſtatus*, and divers others; which is alſo further proved by the wonderful Eclipſe of the Sun, mention'd by St. *Luke*, deſcribed by St. *Denys*, the *Areopagite*, an Eye-witneſs, with his Companion *Apollophanes*, and alledged by *Origen*, *Tertullian*, *Julius Africanus*, *Euſebius*, St. *Lucian* the Martyr, St. *Auguſtin*, *Suidas*, &c. *Talents*, in his Tables, ſays, That Chriſt was Born, according to Archbiſhop *Uſher*, *Petav. &c.* in 4709, of the *Julian* Period, and according to the common Opinion, on *December* 25. *Scaliger* reckons two Years after, that he was Born in *Autumn*. The Vulgar Account begins in *January* 1. the 4714th of the *Julian* Period. The Account from *Chriſt's* Birth was firſt begun by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, *An. Ch.* 527. but was not uſed in the Weſt until 870. but never in the Eaſt; where they ſtill count from the Creation, and place the Birth of Chriſt, according to the *Septuagint*, *An. Mun.* 5508. This is enough for thoſe who would know the Subſtance of Things. *M. Dodwell* in his Diſſertations upon *Irenæus*, endeavours to prove, That our Saviour was in his 38th Year when Crucified, and that he was born, *An. Rom.* 748. This Opinion being new, its Proofs are to be ſeen in the Original.

JESUS CHRIST, a Military Order of *Portugal*. *Vide* CHRIST.

JESUS CHRIST, the Name of an Order of Knighthood, Inſtituted at *Avignon* by Pope *John* XXII. in 1320. The Knights of this Order carried a Croſs all of Gold, enamelled red, incloſed in another Croſs, and under-laid with Gold after the ſame manner, but the enamelling different from that of *Chriſt* in *Portugal*. *Andrew Favin*, *Theatre d'honneur & de Chevalerie.*

JETHRAN, a Mountain in *Arabia the Stony*, between *Faran* to the North, and *Eilan* to the South, ſix Miles in length, ſtretching it ſelf upon the Eaſtern Shoars of the *Red Sea*, in the form of a Theatre, ſo that when the South Wind blows ſtrong, it reverberates its force in ſuch manner, that no Ship can Ride in the Bay beneath it, vaſt numbers having ſuffer'd Shipwrack there. *Nub. p.* 107.

JETHRO, or RAGUEL, *Moſes* his Father-in-Law. He was a Prieſt in the Deſart of *Madian*; and *Artapanus* in *Euſebius*, calls him K. of *Arabia*, becauſe in this Country, the Royal Dignity was annex'd to the Prieſthood. *Moſes*, who quitted *Egypt*, married in *Madian*, *An. Mun.* 2503, *Zippora*, *Jethro's* Daughter, who lived with him forty Years. Afterwards, this ſame *Jethro*, having heard of the Wonders which God did for his Son-in-Law, in Delivering the Children of *Iſrael* from their Bondage under *Pharoah*, viſited him in the Deſart, about 2545, and adviſed to divide the People into ſeveral Subdiviſions, and appoint Colonels, Captains, and other under-Officers, to decide Civil Controverſies, and Command in the Field. *Exod.* 4.18 *Euſeb. Demon. Evang. Lib.* IX. *Cap.* 22. *Sulpit. Sever. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Sac. &c.*

JEVER, Lat. *Jeveria*, *Dominium Jeverenſe*, a ſmall Town and Territory in *Weſtphalia*, between *Eaſt-Friezeland* to the Weſt, and the Bay called *The Die Jade* to the Weſt and North, on the South-ſide of the *Weſer*, and it is a part of *Eaſt-Friezeland*, tho' in after-times it was annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*. Upon the failing of that Line, it was poſſeſt by the Prince of *Anhalt Zerbſt*, as being a Female-fee. In 1682, by the procurement of the *French* King, it was again annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, and is now poſſeſs'd by the K. of *Denmark*. It lies from *Embden* ſeven *German* Miles to the N. E. and the ſame diſtance from *Carolſtadt* to the W.

JEZABEL, was Daughter of the King of the *Sidonians*, whom *Sulpicius Severus* calls *Baſa*, and others *Ithbaal*. She was married, *An. Mun.* 3117, to *Achab* K. of *Iſrael*, who was himſelf very Impious, but his natural Wickedneſs increaſed yet more by his alliance with this Woman, who was wholly devoted to the Worſhip of Idols; for ſhe perſwaded him to give Divine Hono-

r.

to the Idol *Baal*, for whom an Altar was erected, and Groves dedicated. *Achab*, to please his Wife, was transported to such an excess of false Zeal, that he put the Lord's Prophets to death. *Elijah* withdrew from the Persecution, and after a Drought of three Years, he obtained Rain. But *Jezabel* could not endure the death of 450 of *Baal*'s Prophets, which *Elijah* caused to be destroyed, as a punishment of their Impiety, having by his Prayers procur'd Fire from Heaven, which consumed the Sacrifice, and the Wood which he put upon the Altar. She let him understand, That before one day were expired, she would treat him as he did her Prophets, which made him fly; in the mean time, the sins of *Achab* and *Jezabel* grew greater every day. But that which made them intolerable in the sight of God, was, the Murder of innocent *Naboth*, whom the Queen put to death, that *Achab* might have his Vineyard, in 3137. *Elijah* foretold the punishment which God would inflict for this Crime; which Prediction was verify'd in *Achab*'s being slain in 3138, and when *Jehu* came to be King of *Israel*, they took *Jezabel*, in 3151, and threw her out through a Window, where her Corps was eaten up by Dogs, 1 *Kings* 16. 18, 19, 21, 4, 9. *Torniel. Salian* and *Spond. in Annal.*

JEZDEGIRD, King of *Persia*, youngest Son of *Chosroez*. He was slain by *Otman*, Prince of the *Sarazens*, in 632. This his Name was given to an *Epocha*, very famous among the *Arabian* Astrologers, called the *Æra* of *Jezdegird*, and begins at the Day of his Death, being *June* 16. 632. The *Persians* made use of this Computation, down to 1079; that *Albu Arsalan*, a *Saracen*, King of *Corasan*, *Mesopotamia* and *Persia*, got together eight very knowing Astronomers, and reformed the Year of *Jezdegird*, and fix'd another *Epocha*, which commenced the 14th Day of this Year. This *Epocha* was called *Tzelasca*, that is to say, the August Computation, from the Word *Tzelas*, which signifies *Majesty*. The *Persians* make use of the *Arabian* Calendar at this day. *Olearius's Voyage to Persia. Scaliger de Emend. temp.*

JEZID I. the 5th *Califf*, or Successor to *Mahomet*. He Ruled after the Death of his Father *Moavia*, *An.* 682, but did not imitate his Courage and Undertakings. All his Delight was in making Love Verses. In the second Year of his Reign, the *Arabians* of *Cufa* chose *Hussein*, the Son of *Ali*, for *Califf*. This made *Jezid* raise a great Army, and gave the Command of it to his Brother *Abdala*, who got *Hussein* to be killed treacherously, as he was ready to give Battle upon the Plain of *Carabala* about *Cufa*. *Jezid* then persecuted all the Race of *Ali*, and destroyed a great part of the Nobility of *Arabia*, which made him hated of all the People. At this time, *Mudar*, who was of the Family of *Ali*, raised all *Persia*, causing himself to be Stiled *Califf*, and published, That *Jezid* was fitter to be a Poet than a King. The Reign of this weak Prince held but three Years; and that of his Son *Maala*, who succeeded him, ended six Months after. *Marmol of Africa, lib.* 2.

JEZID II. of the Name, 11th *Califf*, or Successor of *Mahomet*. He Reigned after the Death of *Omar* II. being his Eldest Brother, he was Elected after the Death of *Solyman Hussein*; but, apprehending the Insurrection of the Army, which wished for *Omar*, he resign'd his Crown to his younger Brother, whom he succeeded afterwards. He began to Reign, *An.* 723, and was at first oblig'd to send an Army against another *Jezid*, who called himself *Califf* of *Persia*, and came to besiege *Damascus*. *Marvan*, *Jezid* II's General, march'd against this Usurper, and having killed him, reduc'd *Persia* under the Obedience of their lawful Prince. In 724, he Commanded all the Images to be taken away out of the Christian Churches. He died the beginning of 727, before this Order was executed. *Marmol.*

JEZID, or GELID, 13th *Califf*, or Successor of *Mahomet*, Reigned after his Father *Gualid*, who died in 746, but his Reign held only a Year and half. He was surnamed *Gelid*, because he was fair. This *Califf* possess'd himself of *Cyprus*, which he subdued, and carried away all its Inhabitants to *Syria*. He caused the Patriarch of *Damascus*'s Tongue to be cut out, for preaching against the *Manichees* and *Arabians*, and banished him to *Arabia Felix*, where the Infidels put him to death. St. *Peter*, the Martyr, died also upon the same Account. Some time after, *Jezid* was slain treacherously by the *Saracens*. *Marmol of Africa, lib.* 2.

JEZIDES, is a Sect of People inhabiting *Turkey* and *Persia*, so called from their Head *Jezid*, an *Arabian* Prince, who slew *Hassan* and *Hussein*, Sons of *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Father-in-Law, and was, for this very Reason, reckoned a Parricide and Heretick by the *Mahometans*, who since bestowed this Name of *Jezides*, to another Sect than theirs. There are about 200000 *Jezides* in *Persia* and *Turkey*. They use the same Language with that of the *Curds*, or People of *Curdistan*, which comes very near that of the *Persians*. The *Jezides* are of two sorts, Black and White. The White are clad like *Turks*, and distinguishable only by their Shirts, which are not slit at the Neck, as others be, and which have but a round hole to run the Head through. A thing, which passes for a Mystery amongst them, and is (say they) in Memory of a golden Ring or Circle of Light, which descended from Heaven into the Neck of their *Chek* or Prince, and Head of their Religion, after a Fast of forty Days. The Black are as the Monks or Religious of their Sect, tho' married. They call them *Fakirs*, that is, *poor*, but for all that they love Riches well, and hate Poverty. The *Turks* abhor them, as well upon the Score of their Religion, being contrary to *Mahomet*'s, as, that because they formerly killed the Relations of the two false Prophets, *Hassan* and *Hussein*. The greatest Injury you can do one of them, is to call him *Jezide*, Son of *Jezid*. They call them *Asses*, whose Duty is to carry the *Jews* to Hell, at the Day of Judgment. They exact excessive Taxes from them, and reduce them almost to despair; and therefore the *Jezides* reciprocally hate the *Turks*, as their Mortal Enemies; and when they Curse any Creature in their wrath, they Nick-name it *Musulman*, that is as much as to say, *Turk*. The *Jezides* are great Lovers of the Christians, and call them their *Godfathers*, from a Belief they have, that *Jesus* is the same with Jesus Christ; or else, because that their Chief *Jezid* sided formerly with the Christians, and made Alliance with them against the *Mahometans*, whom he defeated in a pitched Battle, where were killed the two Generals, *Hassan* and *Hussein*. Nevertheless they are neither *Turks* nor *Christians*, tho' more inclined to the *Messiah* than to *Mahomet*. They glory in drinking Wine and eating Pork, which the *Turks* and *Jews* abhor. They shun Circumcision as much as they can, and never receive it but when the *Turks* force them to it. They are extream ignorant, and use no Books to regulate their Faith. They believe in the Bible and Gospel without reading it, and some of them in the *Alcoran*; and therefore they ordinarily say as the *Turks* do, That these three Books came from Heaven. They also believe many Miracles of Jesus Christ's that are not in the Gospel; That he spoke at the Day of his Birth, That he raised one from the Dead, which died 1000 Years before, and many other things. They make Vows and Pilgrimages in imitation of the Christians and Turks, but have no Temples to Worship or Pray to God in, and never enter the Mosques, without it be out of curiosity; but they would frequent the Christian Churches, were it not for fear of being ill used by the *Turks*. They observe no Feasts nor Solemnities; and all the Adoration they give God, consists in singing Spiritual Songs in the honour of Jesus Christ, of the Holy Virgin, of *Zachary*, *Moses*, and sometimes of the false Prophet *Mahomet*. When they pray, they face to the East, as Christians do, and contrary to the *Turks*, who face to the South. It is a principal Point of their Religion not to curse the Devil, and not even to pronounce his Name, for fear he should resent the Injury, if ever after he should be in favour with God again, as they believe it possible; and besides, they fear falling into his hands after Death, least he being the Executioner of Divine Justice, might chastise them the more rigorously to revenge himself. When they talk of the Devil, they call him *The Angel Peacock*, or him whom the ignorant Curse. The *Jezides* bury their Dead without any Ceremony, in the first place they come at. The richer sort, nevertheless, Bury in certain places of Devotion; and as they bury them, they play and sing some Song upon the Guittar, tuning their Voice to the sound of the Instrument. They may not cry at the death of a *Black*, but then must rejoyce, as at a Festival, to celebrate the Entry of the Dead into Heaven. These *Blacks* are held in such Veneration, that when they take occasion of speaking of one of their Garments, they give it a particular Name, tho' they differ only in Colour from others. As for example, They do not call a *Shirt* by its common Name, but by another Name, as if they would say *Surplice*; they will not say his *Cloak*, but his *Cape*; not his *Turban*, but his *Mitre*. Yet the greatest part of these black *Jezides* are but Shepherds, and their noblest Employments are to keep Goats upon the Mountains. A *Jezide*-Black may not kill a Sheep, Pullet, or any other Living thing; but eat them they may, after the *White* have killed them. The *Jezides*, in general, are strong People, and indefatigable. They go in Companies, as the *Arabians* do, changing their Habitations every fifteen Days. They inhabit under black Pavillions, woven of Goat's Hair, fenc'd in with great Reeds and thorny Bushes fastened together. Their Tents stand round, so that within, in the middle, there is an open place, as it were, where they lodge their Cattel for Security. In Summer they encamp upon Downs, and all along River-sides: In Winter they retire to Mountains. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, Slings, *&c.* and a Turkish Scymetar. Their Employs are to keep Flocks, and sow the Land; but the *Turks* take the Crop, leaving them scarce enough to subsist upon. They do not ordinarily cultivate Vines, nor Gardens, living for the most part upon Flesh and Sal leting. Their Bread is very thin, which they Bake upon an Iron Plate, with a clear Fire. When they can have Wine, they suck it in to Excess; and, which is wonderful, they dare sometimes call it the Blood of *Jesus Christ*: For in their Feasts, as they hand their Glasses or Cups to each other, they say thus, *Take the Chalice of the Blood of Christ*; and he that receives it, kisseth his Hand that offers it, and drinks with Respect. This, and many other Ceremonies, which they use conformable in some sense to, and in imitation of Christians, makes us believe they came from the *Arians*, or from some other Heretick Sectaries, but corrupted by the Succession of Time, or, at least, that they have formerly contracted some Union with Hereticks. As to their manner of Marriages, it is their Custom to buy their Wives for 200 Crowns, paid commonly to the Daughter's Father. This is the ordinary Price of Women, be their Quality what it will, Poor or Rich, Beautiful or Deformed. Whence it is, that the Husbands commonly treat the Wives as Slaves. Nay, they may turn them away, that they may become Superiors of their Friars, or else Hermits; but for no other Motives. Those that shave their Beards among them, pass for Hereticks; they may not cut, be it never so little, off: And it is reckon'd even a Sin, not to

let it grow as long as it can. *Michael Feure's Theatre of Turkey.*

IGLAW, Lat. *Iglova*, or *Iglavia*; a populous City of *Moravia*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*, ſituate upon the River *Iglaw*, 24 *German* Miles from *Prague*, and 10 from *Lentz*. Long. 35.42. Lat. 49. 13.

St. IGNATIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, and Martyr, ſucceeded *Evodius*, whom St. *Peter* is ſaid to have eſtabliſhed there, as he went to found the Church of *Rome*, *An.* 66. This holy Prelate, who, with *Polycarpus*, was a Diſciple of the Apoſtles, and particularly of St. *John*, exerciſed this Office forty Years, with Gifts worthy of the Apoſtolick Times. But during the third Perſecution, which was that of *Trajanus*, in 107. St. *Ignatius* having maintained the Chriſtian Faith, even in the preſence of this Emperor, he was condemned to be expoſed to the Beaſts in the *Amphitheatre* at *Rome*. Whilſt they were carrying him thither, loaded with Chains, *&c.* he wrote thoſe Letters which we ſtill have of his. It was at *Smyrna* that he writ thoſe to the *Epheſians*, *Magneſians*, *Trallians* and the *Romans*: And at *Troas* that he compoſed others for the Faithful of *Philadelphia*, *Smyrna*, and that to St. *Polycarp*. *Euſebius* and St. *Jerom*, make no mention but of ſeven Epiſtles, which we therefore call Originals. *Isaac Voſſius*, and *Uſher* Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, both Proteſtants, have furniſhed us with a new Edition of theſe Epiſtles. The firſt publiſhed them in 1646, and made uſe of a Greek Manuſcript, judged to be 1100 Years old, and taken out of the Library of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*. He eſteems none Authentick, but ſeven Epiſtles which are in the MS. of *Florence*. *Uſher*, who printed them at *Oxford*, *An.* 1645, and at *London* in 1647, made uſe of two Manuſcripts which he found in *England*. He puts in but ſix, and rejects the laſt, addreſſed to St. *Polycarp*, who was not in his MS. of the ancient Latin Tranſlation, but which is in that of *Florence*. This Edition is thought the beſt. *St. Ignatius* ſuffered Martyrdom at *Rome*, *Feb.* 1. 108. Others, received by the Martyrology of *Ado*, ſay, his Death happened in 115, under the Conſulſhip of *Atticus Suranus*, and of *Marcellus*. We have other Editions of his Epiſtles; as, that of *Vedelius* at *Geneva*, in 1623. Of Father *Hugo Menard* of *Paris*. The beſt Edition is that of *Amſterdam* in 1697, where beſide the beſt Notes, there are the Diſſertations of *Uſher* and *Pearſon*. We have likewiſe divers Diſcourſes upon the Subject matter of theſe Epiſtles. The Reaſons uſed by *Salmaſius*, *Blondel*, *Daleus*, &c. are ſufficiently confuted by Dr. *Hammond*, in his Diſſertations upon this Subject; to which we may add the extraordinary Performance of *John Pearſon* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who in his *Vindiciæ Ignatianæ*, has ſo evidently proved the genuineneſs of theſe Epiſtles, that nothing but ignorance, or prejudice againſt Epiſcopacy, can doubt of it. *Spanheim Epit. Hiſt. Eccleſ. St Polycarpi Epiſt. ad Philip. St. Irenæus, lib.* 5. *cap.* 28. *adverſ. Hæreſ. Origen, Hom.* 6. *in Evang. Lucæ. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 30. *St. Athanaſius Epiſt. ad Epict. & de Synod. Arim. & Seleuciæ. St. Jerom, cap.* 16. *Catal. & lib* 3. *adverſ. Pelag. St. Joan. Chryſoſtom Hom. Socrates, lib.* 6. *cap.* 8. *Theodoret, Dial.* 1, 2, *&* 3. *Nicep. lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. *Simon Metaphraſtes. Honore d'Autun. Vincent de Beauvois, Baronius, Bellarmin, &c.*

IGNATIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, third Son of the Emperor *Michael* the firſt *Curopalates*, called *Rangabeus*, whom *Leo* the *Armenian* expell'd from his See, *An.* 813. This Uſurper made Eunuchs of the two Sons of *Michael*, *Theophylactus* and *Nicetas*. This laſt was ſent into a Monaſtery, and took the Name of *Ignatius*, which he owned ever after. His Vertue and Merit made him conſidered in this Retreat. Likewiſe, under the Empire of *Michael* III. *An.* 847, after the Death of *Methodius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, the Biſhops chote *Ignatius* to fill this high Station. The Empreſs *Theodora*, who was Regent during the Minority of her Son, approved this Election. This Princeſs had a Brother, called *Bardas*, who made inceſtuous Love to his Daughter in Law. *Ignatius* reproved him for it; and growing incorrigible, he drove him out of the Church as he came upon the Day of *Epiphany*, *An.* 858, to partake of the holy Myſteries. To be revenged of this, *Bardas* perſwaded the Emperor to reign alone thenceforward, and therefore to order the Patriarch to cut the Mothers and Siſter's Hair, in order to their being confined to a Monaſtery. This Prelate refuſed it, and was baniſhed into the Iſle of *Terebinthus*, and *Photius* put in his Room, *Decemb.* 25. of the ſame Year, but when *Baſilius Macedonicus* came to the Empire, in the Year 867, *Ignatius* was reſtor'd to his See with unimaginable reſpect and ſolemnity, and *Photius* was baniſh'd to a Monaſtery. *Ignatius* died in 878.

IGNATIUS *Loyala*, the Founder of the *Jeſuits*; a Gentleman of *Biſcay*, where he was born in 1491. He was bred a Soldier, and was at *Pampelune* when beſieged by the *French* in 1521. Being lame of both his Feet by the Wounds he received there, he was obliged to keep his Bed; during which time, he read the Lives of the Saints, which gave him an inclination for a retir'd way of Living. Afterwards he went to *Rome*, and thence to *Jeruſalem*. At his Return, being 33 Years of Age, he began his Studies at *Barcelona*, which he continued at *Alcala*, *Salamanca*, and at *Paris*, whither he came in 1528. Here he aſſociated himſelf to eight or nine more; and then going to *Rome*, he eſtabliſhed the Society of the *Jeſuits*, confirmed by Pope *Paul* III. and was its firſt General, and made its Rules and Conſtitutions. He died in 1555, and was Canonized by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1622. *Sp'nd. in Annal. Ribadeneira. Maffæi.*

IHOR, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, within the *Peninſula* on the other ſide the *Ganges*. It is ſituated in the moſt Southerly part of the *Indies*, near *Malaca*, which King *Ibor* often attacked. The City which gives its Name to this Kingdom is built upon Piles, near unto a River which runs into the Sea near the Promontory of *Syncapura*. There is a good Port; and the greateſt part of the City is named *Batugaber*, and the leaſt *Ca Sabran.*

IKSWORTH, or ICKWORTH, a Market-Town of *Thingo*-Hundred, in the County of *Suffolk*, derives its Name from the ancient *Iceni*, who inhabited hereabouts. The Remains of a Priory founded by *Gilbert Blunt*, and of a *Grand Hall* yet to be ſeen, ſhew it has been formerly conſiderable. A Pot of *Roman* Coins, bearing the Inſcriptions of divers *Roman* Emperors, dug up here not many Years ago, do farther confirm this. *Camden Brit.*

ILA, Lat. *Ila*, or *Epidia*, one of the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*, over againſt *Cantyr*. 'Tis counted 24 Miles long, and 16 broad: Plentiful in Corn, Cattel and Deer. The principal Towns of this Iſland are *Kilmany*, *Dunaig* and *Come*, beſides which, there is a great number of well-peopled Villages. It is ſituated in the 56th Degree of Latitude.

ILCHESTER, Lat. *Iſchalis*, a Market and Borough Town of *Martock*-Hundred, in the South of *Somerſetſhire*. So called from the River *Ill*, or *Evil*, on the South ſide whereof it is ſeated. A place of great Antiquity, and formerly of great Strength. So populous, that it contained 16 Pariſh Churches, now reduced to two. However, this is the place where the County-Gaol is kept.

ILFORDCOMB, a Market-Town of *Branton*-Hundred, in the Northern Parts of *Devonſhire*, ſituate on the *Severn*-Sea.

ILLUMINATI, or ALUMBRADOS, *Spaniſh* Hereticks, who began to appear in the World about 1575. But as the Authors were puniſhed at *Cordua*, by the Inquiſition, this Sect was kept under until 1623, and then awaken'd with more Vigour in the Dioceſs of *Seville*. The Biſhop *Don Andrew Pacheco*, Inquiſitor-General of *Spain*, having ſurpriz'd ſeven of the Ring-leaders, cauſed them to be all burnt, and conſtrained their Diſciples either to abjure their Errors, or to depart the kingdom. The Edict in favour of them ſpecifies ſix different Errors; whereof the principal are, *That with the Aſſiſtance of Mental Prayer, and Union with God*, (which they boaſted of) *they were in ſuch a State of Perfection, as not to need either Good Works, or the Sacraments of the Church: And that they might commit the groſſeſt Crimes without Sin. Spondè, A. C.* 1623. *n.* 7. *Gualter. Chron. Mundi, cap.* 28.

ILLYRIA, or ILLYRICUM, a great Country in *Europe*, between *Pannonia* on the North-ſide, and the *Adriatick*-Sea on the South. The Ancients divided it into *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*. The firſt was reduced by the *Romans*, ten Years before the ſecond *Punick* War; and *Dalmatia*, not before the Time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. The People were cruel, and great Pirates at Sea. But now this Country, which is all in the Hands of the *Venetians* and *Turks*, *Raguſa*, and ſome other places excepted, is all, almoſt, comprehended under the Name of *Sclavonia*, or *Dalmatia*, as is obſerved in its due place. *John Lucius*, in his Book *De Regno Dalmatiæ. Cluvier. &c.* The Gulph of *Illyria*, which is the Gulph of *Drin*, is called the Gulph of *Venice*.

ILMEN, a Lake of *Moſcovia*, near the great *Novogrod*. They ſay, that it runs into the Lake *Ladoga*, which is one of the greateſt of the Country; and that there is a City of the ſame Name upon its Banks.

ILMISTER, a Market Town of *Abdick* Hundred, in the South of *Somerſetſhire*.

ILUS IV. King of the *Trojans*. He was the Son of *Tros* and *Callirhoe*, and Brother of *Ganymedes* and *Aſſaracus*, who was *Capis*'s Father, and Grandfather to *Anchiſes*. He reigned 54 Years, from *A. M.* 2740, to 2794, that *Laomedon*, his Son, ſucceeded him. Some ſay, that he vanquiſhed and chaſed *Tantalus* out of his Kingdom. *Apollodorus, lib.* 3. *Dyctys, lib.* 4. *Homer, Virgil, &c.*

ILZ, or IZIL-LIZA, a City of *Poland*, within the Palatinate of *Sendomir*. It is ſituated at the foot of the Mountains, and there is a Fortreſs, which the Biſhop of *Cracovia* is Maſter of.

IMAN, a Name which the *Mahometans* give their Prieſts. Theſe *Imans*, who look after their *Moſques*, muſt be well verſed in the *Alcoran*, which is written in *Arabick*, wherein it is read all over *Turkey*, tho' not underſtood by half the People.

IMAUS, a famous Mountain of *Aſia*. In the *Deſert Tartary*, it is called *Mothegar*, and in the other, *Belgian*, and *Uthac*, where the Kings of *Tartary* are Entombed. In the *Great Mogul*'s Country, it is called *Delanguer*, and *De Naugracut*. *Pliny*, *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*, mention it. It begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the *Caſpian* Sea, and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Aſia*, divides the *Aſiatick Tartary* into two Parts, and ends at the Source of the *Ganges*, where it ſpreads again Eaſt and Weſt, and becomes a Northern Boundary to the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, or *Indoſtan.*

IMBRAEL, the 21ſt *Caliph*, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, began to reign in 834, after *Mahomet* his Father's Death. As he hated the Chriſtians, he always warred with the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and had often the Advantage of him. Having ruined the City *Amorium* in *Phrygia*, he took the Ineteſt of the Enemy's Army Priſoners, whom the Emperor *Theophilus* prayed him

to

to deliver, offering to pay him the Ranſom of 250000 *Beſans*, or Double Ducats of Gold. But he made Anſwer, That that Sum was not ſufficient. Which the Emperor ſo reſented, that he died, *An.* 842. *Imbrael* reigned until 849, and left his Kingdom to *Memon*. *Marmol. de l'Afr. lib.* 2.

IMERETE, or IMIRETE, a Kingdom which the Geographers reckon a part of *Mingrelia*. The *Turks* call this Country *Pachea-Tchouch*, or *Pacha-Koutchouc*; that is to ſay, a Prince, or ſmall Principality. It is incloſed by Mount *Caucaſus*, *Colchis* or *Mingrelia* properly ſo called, *The Black Sea*, the Principality of *Guriel*, and *Georgia*, or *Gurgiſtan*. It is 126 Miles long, and 60 broad. On the South it has *Guriel*; on the North the *Black Circaſſians*, or *Huns*, who anciently harraſſed the *Roman* Empire in its Declenſion. *Imerete* is a Woody and Hilly Country, but mixed with many pleaſant Valleys, and fruitful Plains. Neceſſaries for Life are ſooner had there, than either at the Kingdom of *Mingrelia* or *Colchis*. Money is currant, and they Coin it there. It is full of Boroughs, and Iron Mines. As to the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, they reſemble much thoſe of *Mingrelia*. The King has three very good Fortreſſes; one called *Scander*, Southward; and the other two named *Scorgia* and *Regia*, Northward, near *Phaſis*. It is not long ago ſince he had a very important place, called *Cotatis*; but the *Turks* have it now. The Kings of *Imerete* have for a long time commanded the *Abcas*, the *Mingrelians*, and the People of *Guriel*, after having ſhaken off the Yoke of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; and after them, the Emperors of *Trebizonde*: But in the XVIth Century, theſe three Nations revolted, and the *Grand Signior*, under pretence of protecting them, made them Tributary one after another. The *Abcas*-People paid their Tribute ſome Years, and at laſt got clear of them. The Prince of *Mingrelia*'s Tribute amounted to 60000 Ells of Linen Cloth: That of the Prince of *Guriel* is 45 Children, of both Sexes, between ten and twenty Years old. The King of *Imerete* alſo yielded to ſend the *Turks* 80 Children *per Annum*. The *Grand Signior* left theſe Princes in poſſeſſion of their Country, it being impoſſible to get *Mahometiſm* to be obſerved here, where there is nothing good but Wine and Figs, and the Habitations ſcattered here and there ſo, that where Forts might be built, each Fort could keep ſcarce above eight Houſes in Obedience. The King of *Imerete* gives himſelf the Title of *Meppe*, which ſignifies a King in the *Georgian* Language: And ſo he calls himſelf *Meppe* of *Meppes*, that is, *King of Kings*. His Deſcent he pretends to be from the Race of the Prophet King *David*, by *Solomon*. *Chardin's Voyage to Perſia in* 1673.

IMMIRENENS, a People on the South ſide of *Perſia*, who embraced the Chriſtian Religion about *An.* 500, in the Time of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*. *Theod. Lect. lib.* 2. *Niceph. lib.* 16. *cap.* 37.

IMOLA, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *Romania*, belonging to the Church. The *Latins* call it *Forum Cornelii*; and *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy* and *Procopius*, mention it. *Cicero* likewiſe ſpeaks of it in theſe Terms, in his *Familiar Epiſtles*, *lib.* 12. *Erat enim Clatenæ noſter Hirtius*, *ad Forum Cornelium Cæſar*, *utroque cum firmiſſimo Exercitu*. And it is believed that this City was built by the *Romans*, that *Narſes* ruined it, and that the *Lombards* repaired it. It had divers Maſters, till *Cæſar Borgia* took it under *Alexander* VI. ſince which it has been ſubject to the Church. We have ſome Synodical Conſtitutions of *Radolphus Paleote*, in 1614, and of *Ferdinando Mellini*, in 1622, Biſhop of *Imola*. It is eighteen Miles Eaſt of *Bologna*, twenty ſeven Weſt of *Ravenna*, and twenty ſix South of *Ferrara*. *Strabo*, *lib.* 5. *Plin. lib.* 3. *Procop. lib.* 2. *de Bello Got. Blondus*, *lib.* 8. *Hiſt. Leander Alberti*.

IMPERIAL Cities are ſuch as have the Right to ſend Deputies to the Diet of the Empire.

IMPERIALE, a City of *South-America*, and the Title of a Biſhop in the Kingdom of *Chili*. It belongs to the *Spaniards*. It was built in 1551, by *Valdivia*, the Conqueror of this Country; who the next Year after was ſlain by the *Indians*, and the Town reduced to ſuch Straits, that it has not been able to grow to any Greatneſs ſince. Lat. 38. 30. It ſtands ſix Leagues from the South Sea, (having the River *Cauten* to the South, and another to the Weſt) on a riſing ſteep Neck of Land, hard to be aſcended. The Soil about it is fruitful in Corn, Wine and Paſturage; and the Rivers are Navigable. The Biſhop of it is the Second in *Chili*, and has about 8000 *Indians* under his Care. It has good Mines of Gold, but for want of Slaves, and by reaſon of the Wars, they are not wrought. *Laet*, *pag.* 492. In 1600, it was taken by the *Indians*, after a Year's Siege, moſt part of the Inhabitants being conſumed by Famine. They burnt the Town, and deſtroyed the adjacent Country, and then beſieged *Soſorno*. In this War *Valdivia* was taken, *Angol*, *Santta Cruz*, *Chilla* and *Villa Rica*. After which, they became ſo confident of their Strength, that they fought the *Spaniards* ſtoutly, and in ſome meaſure revenged the innumerable Murthers which they had committed upon their Country men.

IMPERIALI (*John Vincent*) Duke of St. *Angelo* in the Empdom of *Naples*, was born at *Genua*, and much eſteemed in the beginning of the XVIIth Century. He did his Country conſiderable Service, both by Sea and Land. *Philip* IV. imploy'd him in ſeveral Negotiations, at *Rome* and *Mantua*. Afterwards his Merit made him envy'd at *Genua*, whence he was baniſh'd by the Senate, for being better than ordinary. He had a good Genius for Poetry, which he wrote both in Latin and Italian. His Works are, *La Strata Ruſtica*. *Gl' Indovini Paſſeri*. *La Santa Tereſa*, *&c.* Moſt *Italian* Writers gave him a great Character. He dy'd in 1645. *Ghilini Teat d'Huom. Lett. Imperialis in Muſæ Hiſtor. &c.*

IMPERIALI (*John Baptiſt*) an eminent Phyſician, born at *Vicenza* in *Italy* 1568. He was a General Scholar, and wrote ſeveral Pieces. This *John Baptiſt* was Father to *John Imperialy*, who wrote *Muſæum Phyſicum*, *ſeu de Humano Ingenio*. *Et Muſeum Hiſtoricum*, *ſive de Viris Doctrinâ Illuſtribus*; in which laſt Treatiſe, he endeavours to do Juſtice to his Father's Memory.

IMPUDENCE, a Deity of the *Pagans*, that had her Temple at *Athens*, where ſhe was reverenced as a Goddeſs, while at the ſame time, in another Temple there, they reverenced *Shame* as a God. The Partridge was conſecrated to *Impudence* for ſome reſembling Qualities in her Nature. *Plutar.* in the Life of *Solon*.

INA, a *Weſt-Saxon*, ſucceeded *Kidwalla*, *An.* 690. His firſt Expedition was into *Kent*, to demand Satisfaction for the Burning of *Mollo*, the Brother of his Predeceſſor. *Vithred* was then King of *Kent*, who being loth to hazard all for the Raſhneſs of a few, pacified him with a great Sum of Money. In 710, he overcame *Gerent* King of *Wales*. He alſo ſlew *Kenwolf*, ſurnamed *Clito*, a Title given in thoſe Days only to thoſe of the Blood Royal. After theſe, and ſome other Exploits, he went to *Rome*, where he ended his Days. He was the firſt that granted the *Peter-Pence* to the Pope; praiſed however for ſome good Laws he made, which remain extant to this Day.

INACHUS, gave Beginning to the Kingdom of the *Argives* in the *Peloponneſus*, *A. M.* 2197. His Son *Phoroneus* ſucceeded him. *Joſephus*, *Tatianus*, *Appianus*, *Alexandrinus*, and divers other ancient Chronologiſts, did believe that this Prince was one of the Contemporaries of *Moſes*: But *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea* did prove ſince, that he began to reign about 346 Years before the Departure of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*. In the mean time, we muſt not forget how the Poets have feigned that *Inachus* was the Father of *Io*, debauched by *Jupiter*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Pauſanias*, *&c.* ſpeak of a River of *Peloponneſus* of this Name, which *Sophienus* called *Planiza*, and is the very ſame which *Virgil* takes notice of in the Seventh Book of his *Æneids*. There is another likewiſe in *Acarnania*, which joins with the River *Achelous*.

INARUS, a great Lord of *Egypt*. He occaſioned a Revolt in the Country againſt the *Perſians*, who were Maſters of it; but afterwards the *Egyptians* and the *Perſians* came to an accommodation. *Diod. Sic. Lib.* 2.

INCA, a Name given to the Emperors of *Peru*, the moſt conſiderable of the *Peruvian* Nobility, retain ſtill the Name of *Incas*, tho' ſubject to the *Spaniard*. See *Peru*.

INCHAFFRA, that is, the Iſland of *Maſſes*; ſo called becauſe of a famous Monaſtery of *Auguſtines*, founded here by the Earl of *Strathern* in *Scotland*, about 1200. It belongs to the County of *Strathern*. *Cambd. Brit.*

INCH-KEITH, a ſmall Iſland in the River *Forth*, overagainſt *Leith* in *Scotland*. 'Tis thought to have been the *Victoria* of *Ptolemy*, and the Place of the City *Caer*. It had a Fort in it, and was ſeized by the *Engliſh* in the Time of King *James* V. and re-taken after a ſtout Reſiſtance.

INCITATUS, a Name which *Caligula* the Emperor gave his Horſe, becauſe he was briſk and lively. He had ſuch a Paſſion for this Beaſt, that he ſpoke to him as if he had been a Rational Perſon. He kept Officers to wait upon him in a ſtately Apartment, and treated thoſe magnificently who were invited in the Name of this Horſe. His Rack and Manger were of Ivory, and his Stable was built of Marble. This Emperor often invited him to Dinner, and then preſented him with Gilded Barley, and filled him drink himſelf in a very ſumptuous Cup. He gave him a great Neck-lace of fine large Pearls, and Houſſings of Purple, embroider'd with Gold. His extravagancy went ſo far, that he would raiſe this Beaſt to be Conſul; and if this infamous Prince had lived a little longer, an Horſe might have been ſeen Conſul of the moſt puiſſant City in the World. *Sueton. in Caligula.*

INCORRUPTICOLÆ, or APHTHARTODOCITÆ, or PHANTASIASTÆ, Hereticks who had their Original at *Alexandria*, in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. The beginning of the Controverſie was among the *Eutychians*, Whether the Body of Chriſt was corruptible, or incorruptible, from his Conception? *Severus* held it corruptible: *Julianus Halicarnaſſus* held the contrary, as not being obnoxious to Hunger, Thirſt, or Wearineſs; and that he did but ſeemingly ſuffer ſuch Things: Whence they were called *Phantaſiaſts*. *Evagrius* ſays, That the Emperor *Juſtinian* favoured thoſe Hereticks, and perſecuted the Orthodox. But he is acquitted of Falſhood in this Point. *Spanh Ep.*

INCUBUS, a Name which the *Pagans* gave to certain Demi-Gods, formerly called *Fauns*, and *Satyrs*. This Word comes from *Incubo*, becauſe there was a Fiction as if they frequented the Company of Women, and lay with them at Nights. Nevertheleſs, it is but a filly Diſeaſe, called *Incubus*, and by the *Greeks*, *Ephialtes*, that is to ſay, a *Leaper*, or *Night Mare*, which is a kind of Suffocation, or Oppreſſion of Body, that happens in the Night time by reaſon of a thick and cold Vapour, which fills the Ventricles of the Brain, and hinders the Vital Spirit from paſſing through the Nerves.

INDI

INDAGARUS, a Biſhop of the *Manichees*, about 524. who, together with their Writings, was burnt by Order of *Cabas* King of *Perſia*, becauſe they had ſeduced his Son *Pharſuaſa*. And on the ſame Account this Prince cut off all the *Manichees*, having aſſembled them for that Purpoſe. *Cedren. in Hiſt.*

INDEPENDANTS, a Party of Proteſtants much talked of in *England*, in the War betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, and particularly favoured by *Oliver*. They have their Name becauſe they hold that every Congregation hath a compleat Power of Juriſdiction within it ſelf, independent either on Biſhop, or any Synod or Council, great or ſmall; though they own that Synods have a Conſiderative Power, and are an Ordinance of God. The only Thing elſe peculiar to them, is, Their way of Admitting Members into their Congregations by a Covenant obliging them to participate of the Word and Sacraments in their reſpective Societies. But in other Things they agree with the *Presbyterians*; and by the late Agreement amongſt the united Miniſters at *London*, they come nearer them alſo in Diſcipline than formerly. It muſt be noted, That the *Anabaptiſts*, and others, are alſo independent in Matters of Church-Government.

INDIA, one of the great Regions of *Aſia*, extending from 125 Degrees to 159 Longitude, and from 10 of South to 44 North Latitude. *India* has its Name from the River *Indus*, which hems it in on the Weſt Side. The Inhabitants call it *Hind*, and in ſome Places, eſpecially on this Side the *Ganges*, *Indoſtan*; the *Hebrews*, *Hodu*; the *French*, *Indes Orientales*; the *Spaniards*, *Indias Orientales*, to diſtinguiſh it from *America*, which they call the *Weſt-Indies*, but improperly; and thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, *Ooſt-Indien*, for the ſame Reaſon. This Country was firſt Peopled by *Joktan*. And *Diodorus Siculus* obſerves, That though *India* was inhabited by various Nations, yet they were all the Original Inhabitants, and had neither received nor ſent out any Colonies. This great Country has to its Bounds, according to Ancient and Modern Authors: The Kingdom of *Perſia* on the Weſt, whence it is ſeparated by a great Ridge of Mountains: On the Eaſt it has the *Ganges*, with the *Damaſia*-Mountains, and *Meander*, which part it from *China*. It has to the South the Gulf of *Bengal*, and the *Indian Sea*, down as far as *Calecut*: And to the Northward, Mount *Imaus*, which parts it from *Tartary*; from whence came the Emperor whom we call *The Great Mogul*. The moſt conſiderable Rivers in the *Indies* are *Indus* and *Ganges*. The firſt comes from a Mountain which makes part of *Caucaſus*, and receives into it 19 others, whereof *Hydaſpes* and *Hypaſis* are the moſt renowned. Many Modern Authors divide *India* into three Parts; which agrees with what I have already ſaid: The firſt hath been the *Mogul*'s Country for 150 Years. The other two are *Peninſula*'s, ſeparated by the Gulf of *Bengal*. That on the Weſt Side, or this Side of *Ganges*, is almoſt divided between the two Sovereigns of *Golconde* and *Viſapor*, or *Idalkam*. There be the Kings of *Samorin*, and *Cochin*; with many *Naiques*, or Tributary Princes: As alſo the Kingdoms of *Decan*, *Onor*, *Balcelor*, *Canara*, with a great Number of others. To theſe may be added the Coaſt of *Malabar*, where are the Kingdoms of *Calecut*, *Cochin*, *Coulan*, and others, which bear all of them almoſt the Names of their Capital Cities. They are on the Weſt Part of this *Peninſula*. Towards the Eaſt lies the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, where are *Negapatan*, *Maliapour*, *St. Thomas*, and the Kingdoms of *Biſnagar*, *Narſingua*, *Golconda* and *Oriſſa*. The *Portugueſe* and *Hollanders* have divers Places upon theſe Coaſts. The other *Peninſula*, which we take for the Third Part of *India*, lies Eaſtward, and this is properly *India extra Gangem*. They divide it commonly into three Parts: The firſt, which lies Northerly, is the greateſt, and contains the Countries of the Kings of *Ava*, *Pegu*, *Arracan*, the ancient Country of the *Brames*, or *Bragmanes*: The ſecond comprehends the King of *Siam*'s Country: And the Third, which lies more Eaſterly, comprehends *Cochinchina* and *Tunquin*. Thus we find in the *Indies*, *Ava*, *Arracan*, *Cochinchina*, *Martaban*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Tunquin*, *Camboja*, *&c.* all lying on the other Side of the *Ganges*. But it muſt be noted, that ancient Geographers teſtifie how that there were formerly 5000 Sorts of People in *India*, and 5000 conſiderable Cities, the moſt famous whereof was *Nyſa*, which ſome believe to be the Place of *Bacchus*'s Nativity. That Side of *India* which lies moſt under the *Torrid Zone* is ſubject to the violent Heat of the Sun, but temper'd by Rains and Winds; yet the Air there is different, according to the Diverſity of Climates. In general they reckon but two Seaſons, Summer and Winter. The laſt holds four Months, *viz. June*, *July*, *Auguſt* and *September*, during which Time it Rains perpetually. The Summer holds for the other eight Months. The Land is extream fertile, and yet there grows but little Wheat in it, but great Quantities of Rice and *Indian* Wheat. Olives, Nuts, Pepins, and the like, are not to be had there; but in lieu of them, there are other conſiderable Things, ſuch as Palms, which bear Dates, and other excellent Fruit-Trees, not to mention Citrons and Oranges, which abound there, Figs, *Cacao* Nuts, Pomegranates, and a great many other Things proper for Medicines, Spices, *&c.* The Tree which bears the *Cacao*-Nuts, I ſpoke of, is a kind of Palm, whence the Indians are furniſhed with Neceſſaries, and which is of a very ſingular Nature. Its Sap furniſheth them with Drink, they make Bread and Oil of its Fruit; Veſſels, Cups and Spoons of its Bark, and Thread and Stuff of the Rind which lies under the Bark. Its Trunk and Branches ſerve to make the *Indian* Houſe, and the Leaves do both cover them, and ſerve to write upon, inſtead of Paper. The Drink made of the Sap of this Tree taſtes almoſt like Wine, but turns eager in 24 Hours. To draw this Sap they ſlit the Bark of the Tree, and there run in a little Stick, upon which the Liquor runs, and falls down into a Veſſel which the *Indians* place there on purpoſe. Beſides this, *India* produces Sugar-Canes, and divers Sorts of rare Creatures, Pearls, and Precious Stones; and ſuch great Quantities of Gold and Silver-Mines, that the Ancients were perſwaded, that the Sand, the Stones, and the very Clods themſelves were Gold. Thoſe that inhabited theſe happy Countries from the Beginning of the World, never went abroad to plant Colonies; and for this Reaſon it is, that it ought not to be Matter of Surprize, if the Ancients have there remarked that incredible Diverſity of People which I have already ſpoken of. Amongſt thoſe, the *Brachmanes*, or *Gymnoſophiſts*, Philoſophers of the Country, were the moſt conſiderable, as well as the *Gangarides*, who had ſo powerful a King, that *Alexander the Great* never durſt to attack him. The *Indians* are for the moſt part tawny, ſtrong and big, but lazy, and very unchaſt. They eat upon Beds, or Tapeſtry, ſpread upon the Ground; and uſe a deal of Salleting, called *Betle*. Their ordinary Drink is Palm-Wine, or another ſort which they make with Rice. Their Years are Lunar. They are skilful in Phyſick, Aſtrology, and a little in the Mathematicks; but very ignorant in other Sciences. The *Pagans* burn moſt of their Dead, and their Wives glory in being thrown into the Funeral-Piles, and there conſumed to Aſhes, which their Friends keep in Urns. The little Commerce which the *Europeans* had formerly with the *Indians*, has occaſioned ſeveral Fables, which ancient Authors, and thoſe the moſt Conſiderable too, deliver as unqueſtionable Truths: As That *Bacchus* or *Liber*, born as they ſay here, ſubdued all the Country: And that *Semiramis*, the Wife of *Ninus*, led her victorious Troops into theſe Parts. The Kings of *Perſia* did poſſeſs ſome Parts of *India*; and *Alexander the Great*, after he had defeated *Darius*, marched thither, *An. Rom.* 435. and overcame *Porus* their chief Monarch. Since the Time of *Alexander*, the *Indians* have carried themſelves very peaceably to their Princes, and were not diſturbed by Strangers, till the *Portugueſe*, under the Conduct of *Vaſco de Gama*, began to ſettle there about the Latter End of the XVth. Century; which they did afterwards, with a very conſiderable Advantage to their Country. The *Portugueſe* have alſo in *India* very rich Cities, as *Goa*, and are very powerful there. They made great Advantage of it formerly, but the *Hollanders* have ſince improved themſelves by their Negligence. The *Great Mogul* being Prince of one Part of *India*, as I have ſaid before, is a *Mahometan*, and is eſteem'd the richeſt King of the World in Jewels. There are other petty Princes in the Country; but ſo ambitious, both of Titles and Qualities, that they often put their Furniture, Jewels, Equipage and Elephants among their Titles. The *Indians*, as to their Religion are divided into *Pagans*, *Mahometans*, *Jews*, and *Chriſtians*. Theſe latter, God be thanked, are very numerous, ſince the *Portugueſe* ſettled there. Moſt of the *Idolaters* inhabit towards the South Part of *India*; where ſome adore a Sovereign God, others make Vows to the Devil, to avoid ſay they, or at leaſt to leſſen their puniſhment. Some worſhip Trees; others the Elements, Rivers, Pyramids, *&c.* and in this reſpect, they are guilty of great ignorance and ſingularity. Others there are too, who believe the *Metempſychoſis*, or Tranſmigration of Souls; and who have a very great Reſpect for all Living Things, even to the Vermine, but particularly for Cows and Oxen. They have a ſort of Religious, who keep themſelves in an extraordinary Poſture; ſuch as holding their Arms lifted up to Heaven, *&c.* Before *India* was this laſt Time diſcovered by the *Portugueſe*, a *Neſtorian* Patriarch had ſent them Biſhops: And *Maffee* ſays, that the Body of St. *Thomas* was found in the Ruins of a Church formerly built to his Honour, in *Maliapour*; whence it was tranſported to *Goa*, and placed in a magnificent Church which the Vice-Roy built by King *Emanuel*'s Order. *Pantænus*, who of a Stoick Philoſopher, became a zealous Defender of the True Faith, being ſent hither by *Demetrius* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, about the End of the IIId. Century, is ſaid to have found here the Goſpel of St. *Matthew*, brought hither by St. *Bartholomew*, when he came to preach the Goſpel. The Modern Hiſtory of *India* tells us, that in the Kingdoms of *Narſingua* and *Cranganor*, and in the Neighbouring Provinces, it is a known Tradition among them, that St. *Thomas* did preach the Goſpel there; and for this Reaſon, that the *Indian* Chriſtians call themſelves, *The Chriſtians of St. Thomas*. They report very admirable Things of him, which they maintain to be contained in their Annals, and are ſung by the little Children of *Malabar* in the vulgar Tongue. The *Indian* Commerce is great, and there *Indico* is made for Dying, Salt-peter, Spiceries, Silks, and particularly Cottons, whereof the poor People make Chint or printed Callicoes, which turns to a great account. But what is more conſiderable, they have Mines of precious Stones, and a Fiſhery of Pearls. There is in particular, very rich Diamond Mines, one at *Raolconda*, which is five days Journey from *Golconda*, one at *Gani*, which is ſeven days Journey thence, and another at *Succad* in the Kingdom of *Bengal*. The pieces of Money moſt current there, are *Roupies*, *Larins*, and *Pagodes*. The *Indians* are of a Warlike Diſpoſition, and ever ſince the *Europeans* traded with them, they have accuſtomed themſelves to Fire arm, in lieu of Bows and Arrows, and manage them dextrouſly. They uſe Elephants in their Armies, each carrying upon his back a Caſtle, containing four or five People armed with Darts or Arrows. The *Mogul*

abounds moſt with them, and yet ſome ſay, That he has not above 80 or 90; tho' *Peuchi* ſays, he employed 5000. and *Pyrardus* alledges, that he is able to ſend 30000 into the Field. The number of other Idolaters in the *Indies*, exceeds that of the *Mahometans* by far, and may be conſidered under ſeven different Sorts of Perſons; which are the *Bramins*, *Ketrys*, *Rajoutes*, *Banjans*, *Jogues*, *Chaudes*, *Verteas*, and the *Faquirs*. The *Bramins* pretend themſelves to be the Succeſſors of the *Indian* Philoſophers, who were ſo famous under the Name of *Brachmans*; they are devoted to the Worſhip and Miniſtry of the Temples and Idols, and Adore one particular God, which they name *Parabaam*, and acknowledge him as the Principle of all things, and for the Creator of the Univerſe. They ſay, he had three Sons, which made but One only Divinity; and to expreſs this Number and Unity of Nature, each *Bramin* carries a Scarf divided into Three Parts. They wear Turbans upon their Heads, two Shirts, one reaching to the Knees, and the other a little below, and red Shooes. They ſtudy the Mathematicks much, and to that purpoſe, keep a famous School in a City called *Benarez*, but their main Study, is to Calculate the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. The People are ſo prepoſſeſſed with the Merits of theſe *Bramins*, that they truſt them not only with the Conduct of their Religion, but often with that of ſome Kingdoms too. The *Raſpoutes* are alſo liſted by ſome in the Number of *Bramins*, being of the Sect of *Samanath*, and with them believe the *Metempſychoſis*. But in particular they aſſure us, That the Souls of Men paſs into the bodies of Birds, which tell their Friends of the Good and Evil that is to befall them: And therefore they obſerve the Chirping, and Flight of Birds with much Superſtition. They are generally Soldiers, and the Word *Raſpoute*, properly ſignifies a *War-like Man*. The *Ketrys* or *Katrys*, eat all Sorts of living Creatures, except the Cow and the Ox, and are all Merchants. The *Banjans* are thoſe, who Traffick, and that very often, as Bankers and Brokers, wherein their Induſtry is not inferior to that of the *Jews*. They live upon Rice, Butter, Milk, Fruit, Herbs, Confections, and Bread. To expiate for their Sins, they bathe themſelves twice a day. The People acknowledge themſelves ſo much inferior to the *Bramins*, that they never Marry their Daughters, as thinking themſelves unworthy of them. The *Jogues* or *Joguis*, are as it were, Pilgrims or Religious Vagabonds, who wander from one Kingdom to another, chuſing always hot Countries and ſolitary Places. They live upon Alms, and are reputed very Holy, becauſe they ſpend a great many days in very auſtere Faſts. Some live Years together at the Temple doors, naked, and expoſed to the rigour of the Sun and Rain, and never quit that Poſt, unleſs in compliance with the neceſſities of Nature. Notwithſtanding all theſe Mortifications, the greateſt part of them are great Impoſtors, and diſtinguiſh themſelves ſo much from others, by this counterfeited-piety, through the aſſiſtance of a certain Herb and ſome Stones, of which they learn the Virtues in their Voyages, and make uſe of them to amuſe the People. They acknowledge one ſingle Superior, whom they chuſe Yearly in a General Aſſembly. The *Chaudes* or *Soudras* are a People who follow Soldiery, as well as the *Raſpoutes*; with this difference, That they ſerve always in the Infantry, and the *Raſpoutes* in the Cavalry. The *Verteas* live in Common like Monks, and confine themſelves ſo much to Poverty, that they eat nothing but the Fragments which come from other People's Tables. They are ſo afraid of receiving Nourithment from any animated thing, that they always drink boiled Water, becauſe they imagine that Water has life, and that they ſhou'd not drink it, if the fire hath not exhaled it. Upon this account, they always carry a little Broom in their hands upon their March, and ſweep the way they are to paſs through, for fear of killing even a little Worm as they go along. They are clad in White, and uncovered. They ſhave the Chin, or rather pull out the Hair; They make a Vow to live ſingle and Chaſt. The *Faquirs*, are a ſort of Monks, who during their whole Lives, ſubmit themſelves to very ſevere Mortifications. They ſcarcely ever reſt, otherwiſe than upon a thick Rope, which hangs ſo that they may ride a ſtride upon it. Some of them, hold their Arms lifted always upwards to Heaven; and others, who neither Eat nor Drink for eight or nine days together. The *Mahometans* there diſtinguiſh themſelves into *Sounis* and *Chias*, whereof the one follows the Sect of *Abubeker*, and the others, that of *Ali*. The *Great Mogul*, and the greateſt of his Court, incline to that of the *Sunis*, which is the ſame with the *Turks*. But there are a great many particular Perſons in his Country, and amongſt his *Rajas* or Tributary Princes, that Profeſs that of the *Chias*. The *Roman* Catholick Religion is not profeſſed here, but by ſome Merchants of *Europe*, by the *Portugueſe* at *Goa*, and ſome *Miſſionaries* who go to *Siam*, and other places of the *Indies*. *Pyrard Voyages. Davity of Aſia. Tavernier's Voyage to the Indies.* In the *Peninſula*, both on this and 'tother ſide of the Gulph of *Bengal*, they Adore an infinite number of Statues under different Forms, and moſt of them very ridiculouſly Piped. There are ſome of them ſo Superſtitious, that they think themſelves defiled, if touched by any Body, but in War, and to purifie themſelves, they abſtain from Eating, till dipt three times in Water. Others there be, who will not eat, but what's dreſs'd by themſelves, or their *Bramins*, who are their Prieſts. They hold Cows in particular Veneration, and thoſe who admit the *Metempſychoſis*, ſay, That none but the Souls of Upright Perſons, can have the Privilege of paſſing into the Body of a Cow. But the Condition of the Women is lamentable in divers places there, when after the death of their Husbands, they muſt either throw themſelves into the fire, and have their Carkaſſes conſumed to aſhes, or be reputed infamous for ever. Thoſe that have Children, may be diſpenſed with as to this, by proteſting that they will never re marry. They ſay, That this Law was occaſioned by the Women's poiſoning their Husbands to marry others, that one of their Kings ordered, That they ſhould never ſurvive them; which ſtopt that courſe of Poiſoning; which, being once Eſtabliſhed as a politick thing, continued as a Point of Religion and Honour. All this great Country, to begin from the Gulph of *Cambaja*, towards *Bengal* near *Jaganate*, and on t'other ſide to Cape *Comori*, was about 200 Years ago, under the Dominion of one King only, who was a powerful Sovereign. But at preſent it is diviſed amongſt divers Princes, who got poſſeſſion of it. The cauſe of this Diviſion was, that *Raja*, or King *Ramas*, the laſt of thoſe who poſſeſſed theſe States wholly, very inconſiderately raiſed three *Gregian* Slaves he had, to be three Governors. The Firſt, to that of *Decan*; the Second, to a Province called the Kingdom of *Visapor*; and the Third was made Governor of all that, now called the Kingdom of *Golconda*. Theſe Governors revolted all three unanimouſly, killed *Ramas* their Soveraign, and in the end, took upon them the Title of Soveraign King. The Poſterity of *Ramas*, not finding themſelves ſtrong enough to hinder this Uſurpation, retrenched themſelves in the Country, commonly called *Narrareck*, and which Geographers call *Biſnagar*, where they are *Rajas* to this day. All the reſt of that Country was divided at the ſame time, by all theſe *Rajas* and *Naiques* now there. The Kings of *Golconda* have maintained themſelves well enough. That of *Viſapor* is always in War with the Grand *Mogul*, who got *Decan* within theſe few Years, having taken Priſoner King *Nejam-Cha* VIth. of the Governors Family, who Uſurped this Kingdom. *Bernier's Hiſtory of the Great Mogul. Tom. II.* Some think, *India* to be that which the Scriptures call *Havilah*. It hath all ſorts of Metals, but Copper and Lead; all ſorts of Cattle but Horſes; and all ſorts of Corn but Wheat, which, together with Wine, are the only things they need from other Nations. The firſt diſcovery of theſe Countries, was in the latter Times during the Holy War. The *Venetians* found whilſt they poſſeſs'd *Ptolemais*, that there was a Trade to be driven by Caravans through *Perſia* and *Tartary* with the *Indies*, but then all Goods were brought to *Alexandria*, or ſome of the *Aſian* Ports, and ſo, by the *Venetians*, diffuſed over *Europe*; which Trade, was the Foundation of their Wealth and Greatneſs, and the true Cauſe of all the Wars with the *Piſans* and *Genoeſe*, in which the *Venetians* at laſt prevailed, and poſſeſſed that Trade, till the *Portugueſe* put an end to it, by the Diſcovery of the Paſſage about *Africa*, in 1497, by *Vaſco de Gama*, who was the firſt *European* that went that Way into the *Eaſt-Indies*. The *Dutch Eaſt-India*-Company was firſt Eſtabliſhed there, in 1597, which, in a ſhort time, ſo far prevailed againſt the *Portugueſe*, that they were like to have been beaten out of the whole Trade, and they are now much ſtronger in thoſe Places than the *Portugueſe*. The *Engliſh* have alſo conſiderable Plantations here, which will be found in their proper places.

INDICTION, ſignifies *a Revolution of Fifteen Years*. Many think, that this Cuſtom was introduced upon the occaſion of a Tax, ſettled for Fifteen Years, and continued for the like number of Years. The moſt ancient Author that has ſpoken of this *Indiction*, is, St. *Athanaſius* Arch-Biſhop of *Alexandria*; where he aſſures us, That the Synod of *Antioch*, was celebrated under the Conſulſhip of *Marcellinus* and *Probus*, in the XIVth. *Indiction*, which was *An. Ch.* 341. Some date the Commencement of the *Indiction*, from the time of *Julius Cæſar*. Others will have it from the time of *Auguſtus*. But the more Authentick Chronologers ſay, That the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, did Eſtabliſh the *Indictions*, in *Sept. An.* 312. when he got the Victory at *Pont-Mole* near *Rome*, over the Tyrant *Maxentius*, who was Defeated there, and drowned in the *Tiber*. It is to be noted, That the Hiſtorians make mention of three Sorts of *Indictions*, the Firſt called *Conſtantinopolitan*, beginning with the Common Year of the *Greeks*, on the firſt of *September*. The Second called *Imperial*, on Account of *Conſtantine's* Victory above-mentioned, which begins on *Sept.* 24. And the Third called *Roman* or *Pontifical*, made uſe of in the *Roman* Bulls, which begins *Jan* 1. with the *Julian*-Year. Some believe, That at the firſt it began at *Chriſtmas*. Theſe three Sorts of *Indictions* muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed in reading Ancient Writers, Councils, and other Monuments of *Grecian* Antiquity. For the *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, beginning *Septemb.* 1. 312. the *Imperial* on *Septemb.* 24. the ſame Year, 312. and the *Roman* on *Jan.* 1 313. That which happened, for Example, *Sept.* 5. 312, was in the ſecond *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, and in the firſt *Imperial* and *Roman*. That which happened *Sept.* 25. 312. was in the ſecond *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction* and *Imperial*, and in the firſt *Roman*. And laſtly, that which was on *Jan.* 1. 314. fell out in the ſecond *Indiction* of *Conſtantinople*, of the Emp. and of *Rome*. To find out the *Indiction* of every Year, there was a Method, which is, to add 3 to any Year of the *Chriſtian* Calculation that one would know, and to divide it by 15, the Remainder ever to be the *Indiction*. But here is a Table which is eaſier and quicker. 'Tis alſo found in obſerving theſe Verſes,

Super quindenos Domini diviſeris annos,
His tribus adjunctis Indictio certa patebit,
Si nil excedit quindena Indictio currit.

313	913	913	1213	1513
328	928	928	1228	1528
343	943	943	1243	1543
358	958	958	1258	1558
373	973	973	1273	1573
388	988	988	1288	1588
403	3	1003	1303	1603
418	718	1018	1318	1618
433	733	1033	1333	1633
448	748	1048	1348	1648
463	763	1063	1363	1663
478	778	1078	1378	1678
493	793	1093	1393	1693
508	808	1108	1408	1708
523	823	1123	1423	1723
538	838	1138	1438	1738
553	853	1153	1453	1753
568	868	1168	1468	1768
583	883	1183	1483	1783
598	898	1198	1498	1798

To find the *Indiction* of a Year, you are to ſee if it be any of thoſe Marked in the foregoing Table, and then that is to be the firſt of the *Indiction*: If not, you are to take the neareſt Number next preceding that Year, whoſe *Indiction* you would know. As for Example, for 1688. Take 1678, and thence count down to 1688; you ſhall find 11 the *Indiction*, 1689 ſhall have 12 And ſo for the reſt. If you would know the *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, or *Imperial*, you are to cut off 1 from each Number in the ſaid Table, putting 2 for 3, and 7 for 8. So to count at *Sept.* 1. for the *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, and at *Sept.* 24. for the *Imperial Indiction*.

312——
327——
342, &c.

INDIGETES, is a Name which the Ancients gave their Heroes, lifted in the Number of Gods, as, *Hercules*, *Romulus*, *Caſar*, &c. The Ancients gave likewiſe the Name of *Indigetes* to a People of *Spain*, ſo called, and now inhabiting *Ampourdan*, in the Principality of *Catalonia*, upon the Frontiers of *France*, and the Earldom of *Rouſſillon*.

INDOSTAN, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, is bounded on the North with the *Aſian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Thibet*, on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Perſia*, on the Eaſt by the River *Cosmin* or *Cosmite*, which ſeparates it from the reſt of the *Indies*; and on the South with the Bay of *Bengale*, and Promontory of *Malabar*. To the account of this Country under the Word *Mogul*, may be added, That its great Commerce brings it vaſt Sums of Gold and Silver, and that there is but little Exported. For *Turky*, *Arabia Felix*, and *Perſia*, cannot ſubſiſt without its Commerce. Its Merchandices are ſent to *Pegu*, *Siam*, to *Macaſſar* or *Celebes*, to *Sumatra*, *Ceylan*, *Maldives*, *Mozambique*, and other places, whence they have great ſtore of Gold. The *Europeans* alſo diſburſe great Sums with them, which the Country People work into Goldſmith's works, and uſe in their Manufactures of Cloth of Silver and Gold, which they exchange for Braſs, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, *&c.* with the *Hollanders*, with the *Engliſh* for Lead, and the *French* for Scarlets; with thoſe of *Usbeck* and *Perſia* for Horſes. The Great *Mogul*'s Treaſury is rich, almoſt beyond belief; for this Prince is Heir of all the *Omra's* or Lords of his Court, and of all the *Manſeb dars* or petty *Omra's*, that receive his Pay; beſides this, he has the Property of all the Lands of his Kingdom. This Empire is more ſubject to Civil Wars and Rebellions than any on the Earth, becauſe of the Diſputes which frequently happen betwixt the Sons of the Great *Mogul* for the Crown, and the turbulent Spirits of thoſe who dwell in Woods and Mountains, who were never entirely ſubdued, becauſe the principal part of the Emperor's Army conſiſting of that People, they favour them. *See* Mogul. *Bernier's Hiſt. du Grand Mogul.*

INDOUS, a ſort of *Pagans* in *India*, on the other ſide of the Ganges. They are no *Banyans*, for they kill and eat all ſorts of Beaſts, beſides Oxen and Cows. They believe One only God, and the Immortality of the Soul, but they ſpoil this Belief with a vaſt number of Superſtitions. They take their Meals within Circles, into which they will not ſuffer the *Banyans*, whom they abhor, to enter. They are moſt of them Soldiers, and the Great *Mogul* makes uſe of them to Garriſon his beſt Places. *Mandeſlo Tom. II. de Olearius.*

INDULFUS LXXVIIth King of *Scotland*, begun his Reign about 954. The firſt ſeven Years he had Peace, but in the eighth of his Reign, the *Danes* being enraged that he had preferred the Alliance of the *Engliſh* to theirs, and that a perpetual League was made by the two Kings againſt them, they ſent a Navy under Command of *Hugo* and *Helvicus* to invade *Scotland*; which being repulſed ſeveral times, they hoiſted Sail, as if they deſigned to return home, and coming back in a little time, landed in *Boan* the North, whither *Indulfus* marched againſt them, and joyning Battel, fought it with great Courage and Reſolution on both ſides, till *Graham* and *Dunbar*, with the *Lothian* Men, appearing upon the Rear of the *Danes*, put them into a Pannick fear, and obliged them to fly to their Ships, and elſewhere. *Indulfus* having diſarmed himſelf, that he might be the more nimble to purſue, was killed by an Arrow from a Ship, or, as ſome ſay, by a Body of the Enemy, while he purſued them with a ſmall force, in the 10th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

INDULGENCES, a Pardon, which in *Morery*'s Language the Church gives to Penitents, in remitting the Puniſhment due to their Sins, and which otherwiſe they would be oblig'd to undergo, either in this World, or in Purgatory. It has always been the Belief (continues *Morery*) of the Catholicks, That the Son of God has given his Church a Power to Abſolve Penitents, not only from Sin, by vertue of the Merits of our Saviour, apply'd in the Sacrament of Penance, but likewiſe from the Obligation to Puniſhment, which they were liable to ſuffer, to ſatisfy the Divine Juſtice. Thus, ſays he, St. *Paul*, at the inſtance of the *Corinthians*, forgave the Excommunicated Perſon the remainder of his Penance, which otherwiſe he ought to have ſuffer'd for ſo great a Crime. And thus the Biſhops of the firſt Ages receiv'd the Laps'd, upon their return, and reconcil'd them to the Church, relaxing the Canons in their favour, and abridging the time of ſtated Penance; and all this at the interceſſion of the Martyrs, and in conſideration of their Merit and Sufferings, in conjunction with thoſe of our Saviour. This Cuſtom, ſays our Author, which has always been practis'd in the Church; upon the ceaſing of a Perſecution ſtands recommended, not only by the Authority of ancient Popes, as *Gregory the Great*, and *Leo* III. but likewiſe by the Councils of *Nice*, *Ancyra* and *Laodicea*, by that of *Clermont* in 1095, where they began to give Indulgences to thoſe who undertook the *Croiſade*, or *Holy War*. The ſaid practice was likewiſe continued in the Councils of *Lateran*, *Lions*, *Vienne*, and *Conſtance*. *Clement* VI. in his Decretal or *Conſtitution*, generally receiv'd by the Church of *Rome*, declares, That our Saviour has left an infinite Treaſure of Merits and Supererrogatory Satisfactions ariſing from his own Sufferings, together with thoſe of the Bleſſed Virgin, and the reſt of the Saints. That the Paſtors or Guides of the Church, and more eſpecially the Popes, who are the Soveraign Diſpoſers of this Treaſure, have Authority given them to apply it to the Living, by *Vertue* of the *Keys*, and to the Dead, by way of *Suffrage*, to diſcharge them from their reſpective proportions of Puniſhment, by taking as much Merit out of this General Treaſure as they conceive the Debt requires, and offering it to God Almighty. This, ſays *Morery*, is what ought to be believ'd upon the Point; but is likewiſe ſo frank as to confeſs, That as the beſt things are capable of being miſ-manag'd, ſo the buſineſs of Indulgence has been ſometimes very much abus'd. Thus St. *Cyprian* frequently complains, That the Martyrs gave their Letters of Communion, without due Caution and Examination of the Caſe; and that the Biſhops were too ſudden and too eaſy in this matter, which made *Tertullian*, *Novatian*, and ſome others, inſtead of objecting to the Abuſe, diſpute againſt the Thing, and write againſt Indulgences themſelves; not giving themſelves leiſure to conſider, that to argue from the Abuſe of a good Cuſtom, againſt the Uſe of it, was no true Reaſoning. *Morery* likewiſe complains of the ſeveral Abuſes committed upon this account, ſaying, It was one of the chief things which the Council of *Conſtance* charged againſt Pope *John* XXIII. in 1415. That he Impower'd his Legates to Eſtabliſh Confeſſors; to Abſolve Penitents from Crimes of all Natures, upon payment of Sums proportionable to their Guilt; and gives us this Account of what paſſed under Pope *Leo* X. This Prelate, ſays he, having undertaken to carry on and finiſh the great Structure, begun by his Predeceſſor *Julius* II. publiſhed Indulgences and Plenary Remiſſion, to all ſuch as ſhould contribute thereunto; and finding the Project take, gave his Siſter, the Princeſs of *Urbe*, the Benefit of the Indulgences of *Saxony*, and other neighbouring Parts, letting thoſe of other Countries to the higheſt Bidders, who, to make the moſt of their Bargains, made choice of the ableſt Preachers to cry up and ſet out the worth of the Ware. The Archbiſhop of *Mentz* pitch'd upon *John Texal*, a *Dominican*, who aſſociating himſelf with ſome others of that Order, began to diſcharge their Office, when *John Stupitz*, Vicar-General of the *Auguſtins*, being angry that his Society, who were formerly made uſe of in this Affair, ſhould now be laid aſide, and obſerving the palpable Abuſes of the Preachers and Receivers of the Money, complained of it firſt to the Elector of *Saxony*, then addreſſed himſelf to *Martin Luther*, of his own Order, and a Man of great Reputation in the Univerſity of *Wittemberg* for his Parts, Learning, and Natural Eloquence, who firſt preached againſt the Preachers, then againſt the Indulgences, and ſoon after expoſed the other Abuſes and Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*. *Maimbourg's Hiſt. du Lutheranisme*. *Hoffman* and *Spanheim* give this Account of the Original of Indulgences, That the Primitive Church being very rigid, in exacting Penance for Offences, as, 1. Προσκλαυσις, *i.e.* Standing and Mourning before the Church Door 2. Ακροασις, *i.e.* Admitting them to hear the Word, but not to Prayers. 3. Υποπτωσις, or Proſtration, when they were admitted to the Word, and ſome Prayers, but not to the Sacrament. 4. Συστασις, when they were admitted to all the Prayers, but not to the Sacraments; which various Steps did ſometimes take up the Penitent's whole Life. Upon which, many were driven to Deſperation, or Apoſtatiz'd to Gentiliſm. Hereupon a Temperament was found out to remit the harſhneſs

of this Canonical Penance, which was afterwards abuſed and degenerated into thoſe now called Indulgences, which *Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rochelter*, in his 18th Article againſt *Luther*, acknowledged to have been but of a late Riſe in the Church of *Rome*.

INDUS, a famous River, from which the *Indians* have their Names. Now they call it variouſly, as *Sinda*, *Hynd*, *Indo*, *Diul*, *Indel*, and *Cacceede*, according to the ſeveral Countries it Waters. It Riſes from the Mount *Paropamiſus*, part of Mount *Caucaſus*, which ſome call *Naugracut*, and takes in 19 Rivers; the moſt conſiderable of which, are *Hydaſpes* and *Hypaſis*, where *Alexander the Great* limited his Conqueſts, *Send*, *Behat*, *Nilab*, *Rivee*, *Caul*, &c. It throws it ſelf into the *Indian* Sea at five Mouths, two being ſtopped up. Authors ſpeak variouſly of it, and eſpecially *Pliny*, upon the Conqueſts of *Alexander the Great*.

INGELHEIM upon the *Rhine*, a Borough of *Germany*, in the *Lower Palatinate*, between *Mayence* and *Bingen*. The Latin Authors call it *Ingelheimum*, and *Ingelenheimium*. The Emperor *Charlemagne* was born there in 742, and afterwards repaired it; and *Lewis the Debonaire* died there in 840. This Borough ſtand eight Miles W. of *Mentz*, and as many E. of *Bingen*. Long. 27. 30. Lat. 49. 55. It was burnt by the *French* in 1691.

The Councils of Ingelheim.

In the Year 788, *Taſſilon* Duke of *Bavaria* was accuſed by his own Subjects, before a Council of Prelates, and convicted of Treaſon, and was condemned by his Peers to die: But *Charlemaigne* alter'd the Puniſhment ſo, as that this Duke, and *Theodon*'s Sons, were only ſhaved, and baniſhed to the Monaſtery of *Loreſheim*, and afterwards to that of *Jumiega*. The Diſpute for the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, between *Hugo de Vermandois* and *Ebbo*, had divided the Minds of People in the Xth Century. *Agapet* II. ſent *Martinus*, his Legate, to *Otho* King of *Germany*, ordering him to aſſemble a General Council of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, as well to determine this Difference, as to decide the Quarrels of King *Lewis* IV. called *Outremer*, and *Hugh le Blanc*. The Council was called at *Ingelheim*, *An.* 948. The two Kings aſſiſted, and ſate upon the ſame Bench. *Lewis* laid open all the Injuries which *Hugo* did him, and offered to juſtify himſelf in what manner the Council would, or give him Battel. Upon theſe Complaints, the Aſſembly wrote to *Hugo* to return to his Duty, upon pain of being Anathematized. *Artold* was confirmed in the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, and his Competitor excommunicate' till he had done Penance.

INGELRAM, ANGELRAM, or ENGELRAM, Biſhop of *Metz*, was in eſteem about the end of the VIIIth Century. He was at firſt Almoner, or Arch-Chaplain to *Charlemaigne*. About 790, he ſucceeded St. *Chrodegange*, and was at the Council of *Francfort*. After this, *Charlemagne* ſent him to *Rome*, and it was by him that Pope *Adrian* ſent the Collection of Canons, which was not nevertheleſs received at firſt in *France*. This happened *An.* 781. *Angelram* had the Title of Archbiſhop, and was employed in the great Affairs of the Times. He died *Dec.* 26, 791. *Hincmar*, *Epiſt.* 3. *cap* 1. 5. *Alcuin*, *Epiſt.* 24. *Paul Diacre*, *de Epiſc. Metenſ.* *Sainte Marthe*, *Gall. Chriſt. de Marca*, *de Concord.* &c.

INGENEERS, are they that apply themſelves particularly to Military Architecture, or Fortifications. They derive this Name from their ingenious Inventions in the Defence and Sieges of Towns. The firſt that wrote of this as a particular Art, were *Rucelli* and *Cataneo Italians*. After theſe, appeared *John Errard*, under *Henry* IV. of *France*, *Simon Stevin* under the Prince of *Orange*. *Marolois*, the *Chevalier de Ville*, *Lorini*, *Pagan* and *Mallet* were alſo in great Reputation. The laſt has publiſhed a Treatiſe in three Volumes, intituled, *The Works of* Mars, or *Art of War*. *Vauban*, chief Ingeneer to the preſent King of *France*, is found to have much perfected Fortification, and the Methods of Attack. *Felibien Principes des Arts*.

INGENUUS, a Governor in *Pannonia*, whom the Soldiers declared Emperor under the Empire of *Gallienus*, who then addicted himſelf to all manner of Wickedneſs, but he was unſucceſsful in the Revolt, being defeated and killed at *Murſa*, a City of *Pannonia*, about 261. Others ſay, That he killed himſelf, for fear he ſhould fall into the hands of his Enemy. *Trebellius Pollio's Hiſt. of the 30 Tyrants*. *Aurelius Victor in Ep. Hiſt.*

INGERBURGA, a Queen of *France*, was Daughter of *Waldemarus* I. of that Name, King of *Denmark*. She was married to *Philip Augustus*, in the City of *Amiens*, *An.* 1193. and was crowned the next Day. But 28 Days after the King divorced her at *Compeigne*, under pretence of Kin, and married *Agnes* of *Meranie*, *An.* 1196. *Canutus* IV. King of *Denmark*, made his Complaint to Pope *Celeſtine* III. who made a great Stir; and in the Council held at *Dijon*, *An.* 11 . *Peter* of *Cappadocia* being Legate, excommunicated the King, and put the Kingdom under an Interdiction. This grieved *Philip*. He made his Complaint to Cardinal *William de Champagne* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and to other Prelates, who conſented to the Repudiation, and in the mean time he ſhut up *Ingeburge* in the Caſtle of *Eſtampes*, *An.* 1 . . But ſeeing afterwards that the Council of *Soiſſons*, aſſembled *An.* 1201. would not Abſolve him, but on Condition that he ſhould take his Wife again, he took her, without ſpeaking either to the Biſhops or Legates. Some time after he ſent back *Ingeburga* to live at the Caſtle of *Eſtampes*, and re-took her in 1213. She died at *Corbeil* in 1236, aged 63 Years. Some Authors write, That ſhe had ſome ſecret faults, which the King could not endure. She had no Children. *William the Brit. Rigold. Mezeray.*

INGERMANLAND, Lat. *Ingria*, called by others *Ruſſ-Ingria*. A Province of the Kingdom of *Sweaeland*, which has *Moſcovia* Eaſtward, *Livonia* Weſtward, and between the Lake *Ladoga* and the Gulf, that of *Finland*. The River of *Neva* is there as a Chanel between the Lake and this Gulf. *Ingria* belonged formerly to the *Muſcovites*, who yielded it to the *Swedes* by a Treaty in 1617. This Land is conſiderable for Elk-hunting. Its principal Boroughs are *Nottebourgh*, *Juangrod*, *Caporia*, *Jamgrod*, *Gam*, &c.

INGOLSTADT upon the *Danube*. Lat. *Ingolſtadium*, a City of *Germany* in *Bavaria*, with an University, founded *An.* 1410, and increaſed in 1459, by *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, who obtained a great many Privileges for it of Pope *Pius* II. This City lies between *Newbourgh* and *Ratisbonne*. The King of *Sweden-Land* could not take this City, tho he beſieged it during the laſt *German* Wars, in 1632. He was like to be killed there by a Canon Shot. It is very well Fortified, with a fine Bridge upon the *Danube*. All the Houſes there being of Wood, are built at ſmall diſtances to prevent the Accidents of Fire. It is 13 Miles Eaſt of *Newburgh*, 28 Weſt of *Ratisbone*, and 45 North of *Munchen*. Long. 31. 32. Lat. 48. 43. *Cluver. Germ. Zeiler. Inner. Germ. Middendorp de Acad. Bertius de reb. Germ.*

INGOLSTETER (*John*) a *German* Phyſician of Note. He compoſed divers Works; and, among others, one upon the Subject of a Golden Tooth, which ſome pretended that *Jeſus*, Son of *Sileſius*, named *Chriſtopher Muller*, had naturally. 1538, *in Ph. Ariſtotelis*. *Diſſertatio de natura ſcultorum & fossilium* &c. *Melchior. Adam in Vit. Med. Germ.*

INGONDA, Daughter of *Sigebert* I. King of *Metz*, or *Auſtraſia*. She married *Hermengildus*, a Spaniſh Prince, Son of *Levigildus* King of the *Viſigoths*, in 580. This Prince ſhe converted from being an *Arrian*, to the Catholick Religion; which ſo incenſed his Mother-in Law, that ſhe treated her with the utmoſt indignity. In the mean time *Hermengildus*, who had called the *Greeks* to his Aſſiſtance, was taken, and ſuffered Martyrdom at *Toledo*, *April* 13. being *Eaſter-Eve*, *An.* 585, as I find elſewhere. *Ingonda* was taken by theſe very *Greeks*; but before ſhe could reach *Conſtantinople*, ſhe died of Diſcontent in *Africa*, about 585. She had one Son, called *Athanagildus*. *Greg. of Tours*, *lib.* 5, 6. & 7. *Iſidorus in Chron.* &c.

INGULPHUS, an *Engliſhman*, born at *London* in 1030. His Father was one of *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Courtiers. *Ingulphus* was firſt Educated at a School in *Weſtminſter*, and afterwards at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he principally applied himſelf to the reading of *Ariſtotle* and *Tully*. In the Year 1051, *William* Duke of *Normandy* coming into *England*, for an Interview with King *Edward*, *Ingulphus* was made known to him; attended him into *Normandy*, and was made his Secretary and Principal Favourite. But fearing the Intereſt he had with ſo great a Prince, might procure him envy, he retired from Court, and went in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*: At his return he turn'd Monk, and was ſoon after made Prior of the Abby of *Fontenels* in *Normandy*. In the Year 1076, *William* Duke of *Normandy* having now gain'd the Kingdom of *England*, ſent for him over, and made him Abbot of *Croyland*. By the Intereſt he had with the King, and *Lanfranc* the Archbiſhop, he was very ſerviceable to his Monaſtery. He died in 1109. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Monaſtery of *Croyland*, from the Year 664, to 1091. This Hiſtory was publiſhed at *London* by Sir *Henry Savil*, in 1596; but the Oxford Edition of 1684, is much more enlarg'd and correct. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. cap.* 47. *Pits. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima.*

INHAMBANO, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Lower Ethiopia*, between the *Caffres* and *Monomotapa*, Eaſtward of the Lake *Zambre*. The People and Country we do not well know.

INHAMIOR, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Lower Ethiopia*, on the Frontiers of the Countries of the *Caffres*. It lies on the River *Cuama*, and they ſay that it has depended upon *Monomotapa* for ſome conſiderable time.

INNERLOCHTI, a Town in *Lenghalan*, formerly a conſiderable Mart, for which it has a very noble and convenient ſituation; but being ruined in the Wars with the *Danes*, has never recovered its ancient Glory. The Country about it is ſo pleaſant, that the Kings of *Scotland* did formerly make it the place of their Reſidence, in a Caſtle called *Lenna*. It is much noted of late for the Garriſon and Fort there, commanded by Col. *Hill*, to curb the *Highlanders*.

INNERNESSE, an ancient Town in the North of *Scotland*, Capital of a County of that ſame Name, whereof the Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Sheriff. It is a Town of conſiderable Trade, and ſituated upon the River *Ness*, which is Navigable, and hath this peculiar Quality, tho' in a cold Country, that it never freezes, but diſſolves Ice when thrown into it. The River has its Source from a Lake called *Loghneſſe*, about 3 Miles in length, but of various breadths; in ſome places being about 1 in others not above 8. 'Tis of great uſe for conveying with Flotes of Timber from the neighbouring Countries to *Inverneſs*, and the River has a noble Salmon fiſhing.

Popes of the Name of INNOCENT.

INNOCENT I. born at *Alba*, ſucceeded Pope *Anaſtaſius* I. on *Sunday*, *May* 18. 402. He cenſured the Perſecutors of St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and ſent a Letter to *John* of *Jeruſalem* about his taking part with *Pelagius*, againſt St. *Jerom*, and giving him occaſion to publiſh his Errors in the Eaſt. He appointed a Faſt on every *Saturday*, becauſe our Saviour lay in the Grave that Day. He baniſhed the *Cataphrygian* Heretucks, and condemned the Hereſie of *Pelagius* and *Cœleſtine*: And in his Time the Synod of *Bourges* condemned the *Priſcillianiſts*. *Platina*. He died in 417. In the Year 409, *Honorius* the Emperor ſent him Ambaſſador to *Alaric* King of the *Goths*, to perſwade him not to lay Siege to *Rome*. The Embaſſy of his did not prevent the ſiege, however Pope *Innocent* had this advantage by it, as to his Perſon, that he withdrew to *Ravenna*, and ſo eſcap'd, being at *Rome* when it was Sack'd by the *Barbarians*. Of the 34 Epiſtles which are ſaid to be written by him, the *Magdeburgenſes*, and ſeveral others, pretend the firſt 23 are Spurious. They argue from the barbarity of the Stile, from the miſapplications of Scripture, from miſtakes in Belief and Chronology, and from the mention of ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Rites at that time not in uſe. *Erajmus* makes the ſame objection to the three following Epiſtles, and *Papebrochius*, a *Roman* Catholick, does not ſtick to confeſs that the greateſt part of his Epiſtles are ſtrongly to be ſuſpected, upon the Score of ſeveral defects in Chronology. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. pars prima. Gennad. de vir. Illuſtr. cap.* 43. *Zozim. lib.* 5. *Baron. in Annal. A. C.* 402.

INNOCENT II. a *Roman*, before called *Gregory*. He was the ſon of *John de Papareſchis*, and created Cardinal by Pope *Paſchal* II. in 1088. He accompanied Pope *Gelaſius* into *France*; and *Calixtus* II. ſent him Legate into *Germany*. He had other conſiderable Employments before he was choſen Pope, in the room of *Honorius* II. *Feb.* 14. 1130. when at the ſame time *Peter* the Son of *Leo* was choſen Anti-Pope, and took the Name of *Anacletus* II. whoſe Intereſt was eſpouſed by the *Romans*, thoſe of *Milan*, *Roger* Duke of *Sicily*, and many others; which obliged *Innocent* to retire to *France*, where he held ſeveral Councils, *viz. at Clermont*, *Rheims* and *Puy en Velay*, at the ſame time that he was declared lawful Pope by another Council which the French Prelates held at *Eſtampes*, where St. *Bernard* was preſent, and ſtrongly aſſerted the Right of *Innocent*. The Pope arrived at *Liege* *March* 22. 1131. and crowned the Emperor in that City. At *Liege*, the ſame Year, he crowned King *Lewis the Younger* at *Rheims*. Afterwards returning to *Italy*, he held Councils at *Cremona* and *Piſa*, and made his Entrance into *Rome* with the Emperor *Lotharius*, and in 1139 held the IIdth General Council at *Lateran*, wherein he condemned *Abailardus*, and his Diſciple *Arnoldus de Brecia*; and in the ſame Year was taken Priſoner by *Roger* King of *Sicily*, againſt whom he was engaged in War. But this Quarrel was afterwards compoſed by the Pope's beſtowing upon him the Inveſtiture of the Crown of *Sicily*, for which he ſwore Fealty and Homage to him. He had an Interview with *Henry* King of *England*, at *Chartres* in *La Beauſſe*, wherein he endeavoured to perſwade him to take a Voyage into the *Holy Land*. He ordained in the *Lateran* Council, that no Laick ſhould lay violent hands on a Clergy-man. *Innocent* died *September* 24. 1143. *Platina* ſays 1144, after having held the Chair 13 Years, 7 Months and 10 Days. *Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius in Innocent* II.

INNOCENT III. was born at *Anagnia*, of the Family of the Earls of *Signia*. He was before called *Joannes Lotharius*, and made Cardinal by Pope *Celeſtine* III. or as ſome ſay, *Clement* III. He was elected Pope at the Age of 37, in 1198. and ſet up a Croſade againſt the *Albigenſes*. In 1215. he celebrated a General *Lateran* Council, in which Tranſubſtantiation was made an Article of Faith, and that all Chriſtian Princes infected with Hereſie, ſhould be Depoſ'd. And the ſame Year the Monaſtick Rules of St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*, were, upon pretence of ſome extraordinary Viſions, confirmed by him, and died *July* 16. 1216. at *Perugia*. He writ divers Works, *viz. Commentaries upon the Penitential Pſalms*, 3 Books *de Contemptu Mundi*, *five de Miſeria Humana*, beſides 4 Books of *Letters*. *Luther. Sixt. Senenſis. Bellarmin. Poſſevin. Spondanus. Baronius. Ludovic. Jacob. Biblioth. Pontificum.* He confirmed *Otho* IV. in the Empire, in oppoſition to *Philip* Duke of *Tuſcany*. He endeavoured to ſtir up the Chriſtians to the Holy War. He excommunicated *Otho* V. whom he had crowned Emperor, and deprived him of his Imperial Title, for uſurping ſome of the Territories of the Church, and attempting to wreſt the Kingdom of *Naples* from *Frederick* II. a Minor. In his Time *John* King of *England*, that he might procure his Aſſiſtance againſt the king of *France*, made the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* Tributary to the See of *Rome*. He condemned the Hereſie of *Almericus*, who maintained, That the Ideas that are in the Divine Mind were created, and did create others. *Matth. Paris* ſpeaking of King *John* gives this Pope but a hard Character, his words are theſe, *Anno, impar, ſed multa plus dolose et ſolerter quam Papa ſuper omnes Mortales, ambitioſus erat ſed ſuperbus, ſed ad omnia decens pro premio dato vel promiſſo quem ſi poterat.* *Platina. Matth. Paris, p.* 245.

INNOCENT IV. born at *Genoua* of the Family of the *Fieſchi*, Earls of *Lavagna*. Before his Election, which happened in 1243, he was call'd *Simbaldus*. His Skill in the Civil Law was ſo conſiderable, that they called him the Father of that Faculty. The Emperor *Frederick* II. who had formerly been his Friend, laid an Ambuſh for him in his Journey, and us'd him ill, as *Platina* reports. The Pope complain'd to him of this miſconduct, but not receiving ſatisfaction, he called a General Council at *Lions*, where, in 1245, the Emperor was Excommunicated. This Pope gave a red Hat to the Cardinals, for an Honourable diſtinction, and to put them in mind that they ought to ſpend their Blood in defence of the Church. After the concluſion of the Council at *Lions*, the Pope viſited St. *Lewis* King of *France* at *Cluny*, who was then preparing for an Expedition againſt the Infidels. *Frederick* II. died in 1250, and the Year after, the Pope left *Lions*, where he had ſtay'd ſix Years and a half, and returned into *Italy*, but went not to *Rome* till the Year 1252. And now he had an Invitation to recover the Kingdom of *Naples*, which he accordingly attempted, but *Manfred* defeated his Troops, together with the *Saracen* Auxiliaries of *Luceria*. This misfortune made ſuch an impreſſion upon him, that it haſten'd his death, which happen'd in *December* 1254. His Works are, *Commentarius in V. Libros Decretalium. Epiſtolæ XX Concil. Tom. XI. Liber Apologeticus de Poteſtate Eccleſiaſtica & Jurisdictione Imperii contra Petrum de Vineis, &c. Matth. Paris. Trithemius. Sixtus Senenſis, Bellarmin, &c.*

INNOCENT V. formerly called *Peter* of *Tarantaiſe*, a *Burgundian* and Dominican, and very well Skill'd in the Learning of the Scriptures. He was created Pope at *Arezzo*, in the Year of Our Lord 1275, and immediately apply'd himſelf to compoſe the Affairs of *Italy*. To this purpoſe he ſent his Legates to perſwade the People of *Tuſcany*, and the *Pizans*, to an Accommodation, and the *Genoueſes* and *Venetians* to agree to a Ceſſation of Arms. The People of *Tuſcany* comply'd, but the *Genoueſe* and *Venetians*, whoſe Animoſities run higher, kept the Field againſt each other; however, 'tis thought, if the Pope had liv'd longer, he might have brought them over to his Opinion, but he died in the fifth Month of his Pontificate. *Platina* reports him to have been a very good Man, and that Chriſtendom might reaſonably have expected a great deal of advantage from his Government. He wrote Commentaries upon the 4 Books of the *Sentences*, publiſh'd at *Toulouſe* 1652. He wrote likewiſe Expoſitions on ſeveral parts of the Old and New Teſtament, &c. *Ciaconius. Sixtus Senenſis. Bellarmine de Script. Eccl. Platina*, &c.

INNOCENT VI. before called *Stephen Albert*, was a *French*-Man, and Biſhop of *Clermont*. He ſucceeded *Clement* VI. *Decemb.* 18. 1352. The See being then at *Avignon*, he endeavoured the Reformation of the Court of *Rome*, which was very corrupt, and to put an End to the War between the Kings of *England* and *France*, but without Succeſs; and cauſed *James de Rupeſciſſa*, a *Franciſcan*, to be burnt, for interpreting the *Revelation* of St. *John* againſt the Popes, and calling them Antichriſts. He ſuſpended the Indulgences granted by his Predeceſſor, and commanded all Eccleſiaſticks to repair to their Benefices, on pain of Excommunication; ſaying, That they ought not to leave their Flocks to Hirelings. He had Wars with ſeveral Princes, who, as he pretended, uſurped the Patrimony of the Church, and had many Diſputes with the Citizens of *Rome*, who attempted to make an Innovation in the Magiſtracy. A little before his Death there was an extraordinary Eclipſe of the Sun. As for his Character, he was a Man of an exact Life, of great Conſtancy and Severity, and beſtowed Eccleſiaſtical Preferments upon none but Men of good Lives and Learning. He alſo retrench'd his Houſhold-Expences, and leſſen'd his Family, and would have none but honeſt Men about him. He had taken a great deal of pains to reconcile the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, and was ſo much concern'd at his being diſappointed, that 'twas thought it occaſion'd his death. *Platina. Spondanus in Annal.*

INNOCENT VII. called before *Cosmus Melioratus* of *Sulmona*, was choſen after *Boniface* IX. *Oct.* 17. 1404. at the time of the Schiſm cauſed by *Petrus de Luna*, who called himſelf *Benedict* XIII. Before his Election he was obliged to ſwear that he would quit the Papacy, in caſe *Benedict* would do the ſame, but when created Pope, did not think fit to be ſo good as his Word. *Innocent* was really a Perſon of great Abilities, but was blamed for loving his Relations too well, the *Romans* gave him ſome trouble upon this Score, but he ſeverely puniſh'd their miſbehaviour by putting 11 of them to death. Which ſo exaſperated them, that they called *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples* to their Aſſiſtance, and *Innocent* was fain to retire to *Viterbo*, from whence he did not return to *Rome* till 1406. where having Excommunicated *Ladiſlaus*, he died the ſame Year, having held the Papacy two Years and 22 Days. *Gregory* XII. ſucceeded him. *Spond.*

INNOCENT VIII. a *Genoeſe*, of a Noble Family, his Father being a Knight, Count of the Empire, and Senator of *Rome*, was born in 1432. In his Youth, before he was a Churchman, he lived a great while in the Court of *Ferdinand* Biſhop of *Naples*. He was afterwards made Biſhop of *Savona* by *Paul* II. and Cardinal of *Melfi* by *Sixtus* IV. whom he ſucceeded in the Papacy in 1484. His Temper was generous and obliging, which made him keep a fair Correſpondence with the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, whom he endeavoured to unite againſt the *Turks*, but the deſign, tho' not taking effect, brought a great Sum of Money into his Exchequer, part of which he imployed in a War againſt the King of *Naples*; who, beſides denying the uſual Tribute due to the See of *Rome*, was charg'd with Oppreſſion, and other Inſtances of Male adminiſtration. This Pope eas'd the Church of the

Burthen

Burthen of extraordinary Taxes, and Retrench'd his Family. He likewiſe Excommunicated ſeveral Women for Poiſoning and Sorcery. Before he was made Pope, he had two Sons by a Gentlewoman of *Naples*; where he had formerly lived in the Quality of a Courtier. Theſe Children he left Rich, and married *Francis*, the eldeſt, to *Magdalen*, a Daughter of *Lawrence de Medicis*, one of the fineſt Princeſſes then living. This Pope is ſaid to be fond of his Children to an exceſs, inſomuch that his Affection over-rul'd his Juſtice in favour of them. He died in 1492, after having held the See ſeven Years. *Onuphrius* and *Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Ricaut, &c.*

INNOCENT IX. of *Bononia*, called *Joannes Antonius Facchineti*, was choſen after *Gregory* XIV. *Octob.* 29. 1591. and died two Months after his Election. There were great Things expected from him.

INNOCENT X. a *Roman*, by Name *Joannes Baptiſta Pamphilius*, of an Ancient Family, was choſen after *Urban* VIII. *Septemb.* 15. 1644. He was cenſur'd for ſuffering *Donna Olympia*, his Brother's Wife, to have an Aſcendant over him, and govern his Affairs. He condemned the five Propoſitions of the *Janſeniſts* in 1653, and died *Jan.* 7. 1655. He diſguſted the *Barberini*, tho' he was choſen by their Means: Whereupon they made Application to Cardinal *Mazarini*, to be reconciled with *France*, and to be protected by that Crown; having beforehand received a Repulſe from the King of *Spain*. But *Mazarini* thinking it a good Expedient to Balance the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in the Conclave, obtained their Deſire, on Condition that, as a Pledge of their Fidelity, they ſhould purchaſe Lands within the Territories of *France*. So that the King, by a publick Letter to the Pope, ſignified, That he had taken the *Barberini* into favour, *An.* 1645. Which ſo provoked His Holineſs, that he appointed five Cardinals to demand an Account of the Publick Money received by the *Barberini* during their Uncle's Pontificate, and to proceed againſt them in Law as they ſhould find occaſion. Which ſeverity againſt the Nephews of a former Pope, was thought very ſtrange in this *Innocent*, conſidering his great Paſſion to promote his Relations; and particularly his Nephew, Cardinal *Pamphilio*, by *Donna Olympia*, who had an entire Command over him; and was ſo extraordinary ambitious, and covetous, that ſhe would ſuffer none to ſhare in the Government with her. In *January* 1645, the *Barberini*, in compliance to the Pope's Orders, gave in their Accounts, which he excepted againſt with much indignation and prejudice, and ſequeſter'd their Eſtates; ſo that they were forced to betake themſelves to Sanctuaries to ſecure their Perſons, and at laſt withdrew into *France*; whence the Biſhop of *Angiers* was ſent to *Rome* on their Behalf. The *Venetians* alſo eſpouſed their Cauſe. The Pope giving no ſatisfactory Anſwer, the *French* King ordered his Ambaſſador, at the Treaty of *Munſter*, to acquaint the Ambaſſadors of other Princes, That all proceedings would be obſtructed if the *Barberini* were not reſtored. The Abbot of St. *Nicholas* having obtained Audience of the Pope, endeavoured to poſſeſs him with the Danger of refuſing to gratifie the *French* King in this Affair; but had no ſatisfactory Anſwer. Inſomuch that, *An.* 1647. the *French* attacked *Orbitello*, and ſeized St. *Stephano*, which mightily alarm'd the City of *Rome*; ſo that, by the Interceſſion of the Princes of *Italy*, the Pope became more flexible, and granted ſeveral things in favour of the *Barberini*: But, as ſoon as the Marquiſs *de Torrecuſo* had obliged the *French* to raiſe the Siege of *Orbitello*, the Pope renewed his Hatred againſt them, and vented his Spight againſt Cardinal *Mazarini*. Whereupon, another *French* Fleet was ſent againſt *Italy*, which took *Piombino*, and *Porto Longone*; which made the Pope become more gentle to the *Barberini*. But conſidering that *France* was then embroiled in Civil Wars, he did not afterwards much regard the Applications of its Miniſters; nor did he concern himſelf to procure a Peace between them and *Spain*, as appears by this following paſſage. Looking out at his Window, and ſeeing two Porters at Cuffs, he forbad the People to part them; and when, after half an hours Scuffle, they parted of themſelves, *So*, ſaid he, *will the* French *and* Spaniards *do, when they have fought their fill.* He ſent Miniſters to the Treaty of *Munſter*; where *Chigi*, his Nuncio, perceiving that a great part of the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, and many Church-Benefices, were left in the Poſſeſſion of the Reformed, he ſolemnly proteſted againſt that Peace; and was ſo incenſed at the Liberty of Conſcience granted by the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, at the ſame Time, that he tore the Papers about the Peace, reſolving not to proceed farther therein. In 1651, the Intereſt of *France* was ſo low at *Rome*, that its Miniſters received many Affronts; which being reſented by the *French* Court, the Pope, to rid himſelf of their Importunities, enter'd into a ſtrict Correſpondence with *Spain*, and offered a Reconciliation with the *Barberini*, who greedily embraced the Occaſion, and in 1653, were reſtored to his Favour, and put him upon ſubduing the Kingdom of *Naples*; which equally diſpleaſed the Courts of *France* and *Spain*: But Cardinal *Antonio Barberini* remained him to the Intereſt of *France*. This Pope had alſo a Controverſie with the Duke of *Parma* in 1649, and the latter, puffed up with the Hopes of the *French* King's Aſſiſtance, ventured too far into the Pope's Territories; for his Army was defeated, and the Town of *Caſtro* taken, and razed, by the Pope's Order: So that the Duke was forced to compound with him. The Death of this Pope was no ſooner divulged, but all People rejoyced. The Cardinals in hope of their Promotion: The Clergy, becauſe they were freed of the Simony and Scandal of *Donna Olympia*: And the Common People, for the Liberties allowed on ſuch Occaſions. And now having mention'd the Miſcarriages of this Pope, it is but juſt to touch a little upon the beſt part of his Character. He was then, very exact in doing Juſtice, and made it his buſineſs to puniſh Partiality and Corruption in his Officers, with great Severity. He was likewiſe well vers'd in Buſineſs, and might have deſerv'd the Character of a Skilful underſtanding Perſon, had he not been over-rul'd in his Conduct by *Donna Olympia*. *Ricaut's Contin.*

INNOCENT XI. called before *Benedict Odeſcalchi*, was born at *Como*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, in 1611. of Noble Parentage, had his Grammar-learning under the Jeſuits, ſtudied the Laws at *Rome*, was Clerk of the Chamber to *Urban* VIII. and *Innocent* X. who made him Cardinal in 1645, and afterwards Legate of *Bononia*, and Biſhop of *Navarra*. He was choſen Pope by the Intereſt of the Cardinal-Zealots, who pretended to have nothing elſe in their Eyes but the good of the Church, and were 16 in number. The *French* Faction deſigned to chuſe *Rospigliosi*, and failing him, were alſo for *Odeſcalchi*: But when it came to the Point, Cardinal *d'Eſtree* put off the Determination of the Choice for ſome time, till he received ſome Diſpatches from *France*; and in the mean time, other Cardinals were ſet up; but both the Cardinals within, and the People without, fixed their inclinations on *Odeſcalchi*: So that, during this Delay, the Cardinals did nothing but quarrel with one another, and with little Civility, that *Colonna* and *Maldachino* did mutually call *Fool* and *Beaſt*; but that betwixt the Cardinals *Howard* and *Altieri* was moſt remarkable, the former having upbraided the latter with not re paying him a Viſit, was anſwered, That he was forbid by the *French* King, to acknowledge any Cardinal of the laſt Promotion by *Clement* X. But Cardinal *Howard* would not allow this Excuſe, alledging the particular Favours ſhowed him by the *French* King, in his Journey through *France*; as, honouring him with his own Coaches, and commanding the Governors of all the Cities through which he paſſed, to treat him with the Reſpect due to a Cardinal, and the Dignity of his Illuſtrious Family. The Conclave, looking upon this as a thing of dangerous conſequence, writ to the *French* King, to Order his Ambaſſador and Cardinals to own thoſe ſix Cardinals above-mentioned. In the mean time, *Altieri* and his Adherents oppoſed *Odeſcalchi*, but in vain; and Couriers returning from *France*, with Approbation of *Odeſcalchi*, the Matter was concluded, and he ſeemed unwilling to accept the Office, till the Cardinals ſubſcribed an Aſſent to the Reformation of the Church-Government, as he propoſed it to them: and being Choſen, he took the Name of *Innocent* XI. and the firſt who had the privilege to kiſs his Foot was the Queen of *Sweden*. The News of his Election was received with Univerſal Joy, but no Alteration appeared in his Countenance, except that he was more penſive; and when he Bleſſed the People, he ſhed abundance of Tears. The firſt Thing that he did, was to regulate the Court of the *Nepotism*, but that his own Nephew *Don Livio Odeſcalchi* might not complain of his Severity, he gave him his own Eſtate, which was Thirty Thouſand Crowns *per Annum*. Next he retrenched the Expences of his own Family, and the Privileges of Ambaſſadors in protecting Criminals. He promoted a Reformation of Manners, and of the Abuſes crept into the Church, as Simony, *&c.* And appointed four Cardinals, to examine the Lives of thoſe who fought after Biſhopricks, Baniſhed the Strumpets from *Rome*, ſuppreſſed playing for Money, and Lewd Houſes, and took care that the Barons of *Rome* ſhould not cheat their Creditors. Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden*, having loſt the greateſt part of her Revenue by the Wars, he ordered her a Penſion of 12 Crowns *per Annum*. His next Endeavours were for a Peace, betwixt *France* and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and a War againſt the *Turks*. His firſt trouble was with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, who not being ſatisfied with his puniſhing of thoſe who affronted the *Spaniards*, on account of their undue Practices in Levying Men for *Sicily*, Demanded a farther Satisfaction, and refrained from coming to Court, the Vice-Roy of *Naples* denying Audience likewiſe to his Nuncio; at which the Pope being incenſed, complained highly in the Conſiſtory, that he ſhould be thus requited for his good Offices to that Crown. And therefore publiſhed an Edict, forbidding all People whatſoever to affix the Arms of any Foreign Prince, or great Perſonage, over their Door, alledging the ſame to be a renouncing of his Authority; at which the *Spaniards* were extreamly ſurprized, and their Ambaſſador demanded Audience, which was refuſed, till that ſame Privilege was granted to the Nuncio at *Naples*, and that the King of Spain ſhould ſeture it under his own hand; but this difference was amicably adjuſted. His next Conteſt was with *Lewis* XIV. about the *Regale*, or the King's Right to diſpoſe of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices and Church Lands, which the ſaid Monarch did poſitively Claim, by a Declaration in 1673, and put it in Practice in [illegible] of which the Pope complained in 1678, and in Dec. [illegible] the Controverſy came to be managed with ſome Heat. Cardinal *d'Eſtree* was Diſpatched to *Rome* on purpoſe, but the Pope continued Heady, and the Parliament of *Paris* were as zealous for the King's Prerogative, and condemned the Pope's Bull in [illegible]. And to give more Authority to their Sentence, an Aſſembly of the Clergy, conſiſting of 6 Archbiſhops, 20 Biſhops, and [illegible] named to Biſhopricks, with the Deputies of the Inferior Clergy, was called, to whom were repreſented the Invaſions made by the Pope on the *Gallican* Church, and they determined for the [illegible]. 1. That the Pope had no Power to intermeddle in Civil [illegible]

poral Matters. 2. That his Power is no other, than what was Allowed him by the Council of *Conſtance*. 3. That his Power is regulated by Canons. 4. That his Decrees extend to the Churches in General, unleſs they be Repealed by Conſent of the Univerſal Church. 5. That they received this Doctrine from their Fore-fathers, and by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt; they Decreed to ſend unto all the *Gallican* Churches, and the Biſhops preſiding over them; and theſe Reſolutions were Subſcribed by the Aſſembly, and Regiſtred by the King's Attorney-General, *March* 23. 1682. After this, the Aſſembly made ſeveral Propoſals of Accomodation between the King and Pope, but both Parties appearing reſolute, the Controverſie was ſuſpended, to prevent a Rupture. After this, there happened another Controverſie, about the Franchiſes of the Ambaſſador's Quarters, betwixt him and the *French* King; upon which, the latter ſent the Marquiſs of *Lavardin*, who entred *Rome*, as his Ambaſſador, in an inſolent manner, inſomuch that the Pope Excommunicated him; neither was that Point ever adjuſted. In this Pontificate, 26 Cardinals happened to die, 16 of which Vacancies, the Pope filled up, and kept the other 10 to oblige Princes with. He ſuppreſſed that called *The Office of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin*, Eſtabliſhed by Pope *Paul* V. And a multitude of Indulgencies granted by *Sixtus* IV. *Eugenius* III. *John* XXII. *Leo* X. *Gregory* XV. and thoſe for 80000 Years, copied out of the Ancient Table, ſaid to be kept in the *Lateran* Church. He Condemned alſo 65 Propoſitions about Caſes of Morality which were ſcandalous, and maintained by the ſubtle Diſtinctions of the Jeſuits; and, towards the latter end of his Reign, he procured the Tripple-League betwixt the Emperor, *Poles*, and *Venetians* againſt the *Turks*, and died in 1689. *Ricaut's Continuation of Platina.*

INNOCENT XIIth. before his Popedom, called *Anthony Pignatelli*, of a conſiderable Family. After ſeveral Preferments was made Arch-Biſhop of *Naples*, and upon the death of *Alexander* VIII. was choſen Pope in *February*, 1692. and died this preſent Year the beginning of *October*, 17000. *Memoirs du Temps.*

INNS of COURT, *(Hoſpitia Curiæ.)* Places Appropriated to the Study of the Law; of theſe there are four Principal ones in *London*. (*viz.*) The *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, *Lincolns-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn*; which with the two *Serjeant's-Inns*, and Eight Inns of *Chancery*; make, as Sir *Edward Coke* ſpeaks, a Famous Univerſity for the Profeſſion of Law. And here 'tis not amiſs to obſerve with Sir *William Dugdale*, that Lawyers were generally Clergy-men in the *Saxon* Reigns; which cuſtom continued after the Conqueſt, till the Reign of King *Hen.* III. The Eccleſiaſticks being then ſomewhat diſcouraged in that Study, by the Conſtitutions of *Richard Poor*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *An.* 1218; where, amongſt other things, 'tis Order'd—— *Nec Advocati ſint Clerici vel Sacerdotes in foro Seculari, niſi vel proprias Cauſas, vel miſerabilium Perſonarum proſequantur. i. e.* The Clergy were forbid to Plead at the Bar, unleſs it were for themſelves; or were deſired to be of Council for Indigent Perſons: But tho the Clergy were thus Reſtrained at the Bar, yet their way was left open to the Honour of the Bench; there being, long after that time, Lord Chancellors, Lord Treaſurers, Judges, Maſters of the *Rolls*, *&c.* of that *Order*, many of which Miniſters of Juſtice, were under the Degree of Biſhops, being no more than Deans, Arch-Deacons, Prebendaries, and ſometimes only Rectors of Pariſhes, as appears from Sir *William Dugdale's* Chronological Tables. But to return to the *Inns of Court*, concerning each of which I ſhall ſay ſomething briefly. Firſt of the *Inner-Temple*: This Place, upon the Suppreſſion of the Templars, was granted to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John of Jeruſalem* by King *Edward* III. who ſoon after, as the Tradition goes, Demis'd the ſame, unto ſeveral Profeſſors of the Common Law, who came from *Thavie's* Inn in *Holborn*, the reaſon, why we have nothing better than Tradition for this Relation, is becauſe *Watt Tyler*, in his Rebellion, in IVth. *Richard* II. Plunder'd the *Temple*, and burn'd all their Books and Records, but notwithſtanding the ravage, the Students of the Law became, ſhortly after, ſo numerous, as to make a Diviſion into two Bodies of the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, continuing Tenants to the Knights Hoſpitallers, till the Diſſolution of their Order, in the 32th. *Hen.* VIII. from which time, the Templars were Tenants to the Crown, till the ſixth of *James* I. when they obtain'd a Grant of both the *Temples* by Letters Patents. To go on to *Lincoln's* Inn. That Lawyers were ſettled in this Place before the time of *Henry* VII is more than Sir *William Dugdale* could diſcover, But then 'tis certain the Biſhops of *Chicheſter*, to whoſe See the Ground belong'd, let a Leaſe, upon a Reſerv'd Rent to one *Thomas Sylvaid* a Bencher of this Houſe: And in the next Reign, *Richard Sautre*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter* paſs'd away the Inheritance to *William Sylvaid* and *Euſtace* his Brother, which Grant was ſoon after confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of *Chicheſter*: And in the 23d. of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Euſtace* aforeſaid, convey'd the Houſe, Gardens, *&c.* to *Richard Kempnal* and the reſt of the then Benchers. *Gray's* Inn is ſo called from the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, whoſe Seat it anciently was, from whom in *Hen.* VII's time, it paſs'd to *Hugh Denis* Eſquire, by the Name of the Manor of *Portpole*, of which Family it was purchas'd by the Prior and Monks of *Shene*, in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. by whom it was Leas'd out to the Students of the Law, till the Diſſolution of the Priory, and ever ſince it has been held of the Crown. The Inns of *Chancery* are ſubordinate to the Inns of Court; The Benchers of which being impower'd to make Laws for the Governing of them with reference to *Commons* and *Exerciſes*, according to Cuſtom. As to the Inns of Court, the method of Admitting Students is thus. Firſt, The Student makes his Choice whether he will be generally or ſpecially Admitted; The Charge of General Admittance being five Marks, and that of Special, five Pounds: After the Perſon has made his Choice, the Under-Treaſurer brings him to the High Treaſurer, who allows of him and ſets his Fine as above; This done, the Under-Treaſurer enters the Party's Name in a Book, whoſe Son he is and the Day of his Admittance. Then the Party and two others, formerly admitted, enter into Bond with him as his Sureties to obſerve the Orders and diſcharge the Duties of the Houſe; After which the Under-Treaſurer makes him a Recipiatur, which being delivered to the Butler, he's upon paying him half a Crown Fee, Admitted into Commons: And here we are to obſerve, that if the Student's Admittance is General, he is bound to continue in Commons two Years Vacations, under the penalty of being fined Twenty Shillings for every failure: but if Specially Admitted, he is not then bound to any ſuch attendance: Theſe Students formerly us'd to carry the Readers Meat to the Benchers Table, but now this cuſtom is not obſerv'd, but at ſome extraordinary Feaſts: After two or three Years Admiſſion. They are oblig'd to perform certain Exerciſes, that is, To Recite *the Pleadings of* ſo ſi Barriſters as Moote in the Term time; To Moote alſo in the Vacations, and ſoon after to Perform their Exerciſe of Mooting uſual in the Inns of *Chancery*: After theſe Performances, and at the End of Seven or Eight Years, they are by the Bench Admitted to the Degree of utter Barriſter, which Promotion, muſt be Authorized by an Act of the whole Bench. The Perſon being made Barriſter, is declar'd ſuch to the reſt of the Barriſters by the High Treaſurer, and the next Day, being call'd to the *Cupboard*, takes the Oath of *Supremacy*: However it was not formerly allow'd 'em, either to wear a Bar-Gown in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, or Practiſe the Law; but to forbear for the ſpace of two Years, and in the mean-time to continue their Exerciſe of Mooting in the Inns of *Chancery*. There is likewiſe an Exerciſe to be perform'd by every Utter Barriſter within the Houſe in Term time, *viz.* to perform two ſeveral Aſſignments of Mutes; every ſuch Aſſignment conſiſting of three or four Mootes or Exerciſes, where they Argue a Caſe *Pro* and *Con*, agreed on between themſelves, conſiſting for the moſt part of two Queſtions; Three Benchers ſitting as Judges, and arguing the ſame Caſe after 'em. The next ſtep of Promotion is a *Cupboard man*, whereof there are four, who in the *Reading* times, Argue by Turns, the *Reader's* Caſe, beginning at the Puiſne; Theſe four *Cupboard-men* were formerly the Ancienteſt Barriſters of the Houſe, but now Seniority is ſometimes paſs'd by, and the next Eldeſt, who are thought proper, are choſen by the Bench. The next Degree is a *Bencher* and then a *Reader*, which at the furtheſt happens within two Years after the Party's firſt Admittance to the *Cupboard*. Theſe Readers are likewiſe choſen by the *Bench*, and are generally the two ancient *Cupboard men*, tho' the Bench is not tied to the neceſſity of ſuch a choice. The *Reader's* Exerciſe begins Regularly in *Lent*, and in Summer on the firſt *Monday* in *Auguſt*; This Exerciſe is perform'd in the Hall, where the Sub-Lecturer firſt Reads over the Statute, or at leaſt that branch of it that is choſen to Read upon. After this the *Reader* makes a Speech in excuſe of his own inſufficiency, and beſpeaks the favour of the Audience, concluding with the Reaſons of his choice of that particular Statute. Then he Recites his Diviſions made upon the Statute, and puts ten or twelve Caſes upon his firſt Diviſion, one of which, the Puiſne *Cupboard-man* makes choice of to Argue upon; and in his Argument, Reaſons againſt the *Reader's* concluſion: After him the Reſt of the *Cupboard-men*, and Benchers Argue in their Turns, and laſt of all the *Reader* himſelf, Replies upon 'em and maintains his own Concluſion. Sometimes likewiſe the Judges and Serjeants of the ſame Society, appear at the Exerciſe and Argue the *Reader's* Caſe. Theſe *Readers* and *Benchers* have ſeveral Privileges above the reſt of the *Society*; for, firſt, They are Governors of the Houſe, and in their Parliament Aſſemblies, have Power to make Orders to bind the Reſt, and out of Parliament have Power alſo at the *Bench-Table*, to Puniſh ſuch as ſhall tranſgreſs their Orders, either by Fine, Forfeiture of their Chambers, putting out of Commons, or Expulſion from the Houſe, but not by Impriſonment. Serjeants at Law are always choſen out of the *Readers*, unleſs the King has a mind to call any Man to that Degree, who never Read, which is ſeldom done. They have ſeveral other Privileges likewiſe, too long here to inſert. The Inns of Court have ſometimes Rules and Orders for Government ſet 'em by the Privy Council, The Lord Chancellor and all the Judges. *Blunts Law Dictionary. Dugdales Origines Juridiciales.*

INQUISITION, a Tribunal or Court Erected by the Popes, for the Examination and Puniſhment of thoſe they call *Hereticks*. *Limborch* gives this following Account of its Original and Proceedings. Before the Converſion of *Conſtantine the Great*, there was no other Tribunal but that of Biſhops, not only to examine Doctrine, but alſo to puniſh ſuch as adhered obſtinately to condemned Hereſies, by Excommunication. But the *Roman* Emperors being turned Chriſtians, thought themſelves obliged to Interpoſe, in the puniſhment of Crimes, committed againſt the Divine Majeſty; to this purpoſe they made Laws, which the

Reader

Reader may find in the *Theodoſian* and *Juſtinian* Codes, by which Hereticks were ſentenc'd to baniſhment and Forfeiture of Eſtate; ſo that now there were two Courts of Judicature ſet up againſt them; the one Spiritual and the other Civil: The Eccleſiaſtical Court Pronounc'd upon the Right, Declar'd what was Hereſie and Excommunicated Hereticks: when this was done, the Civil Courts undertook the Proſecution, and puniſh'd thoſe in their Perſons and Fortunes who were convicted of Hereſie: This method laſted till after the Year 800; From this time, the Weſtern Biſhops had their Juriſdiction over Hereticks enlarged, They had now an Authority to Cite them to their Courts, both to convict and puniſh them; 'tis true, they could not execute the Imperial Laws of Baniſhment upon 'em, but had an Authority of putting 'em in Priſon, and Impoſing ſeveral other Inſtances of Diſcipline upon 'em, warrantable by Canons and cuſtom. This ſort of Juriſdiction went on ſmoothly enough for about Three hundred Years, till the XIIth Century, but then the Church being imbroiled by the growth and power of Hereſie; The Governors of it were obliged to tolerate a great many things, which they were unable to Redreſs: All that the Biſhops and Popes could do, was to ſend Preachers and Legates to endeavour the Converſion of Hereticks, particularly of the *Albigenſes*, who were the occaſion of great diſturbances in *Languedoc*. For theſe Reaſons Pope *Gregory* IX. in a Council held at *Toulouſe*, in 1229. eſtabliſhed new Conſtitutions, committing the whole Management to the Biſhops; but thinking theſe too indulgent, he gave the Direction of his Inquiſition to the *Dominicans*, who, for their cruel Proceedings, were baniſhed *Toulouſe* by the Town; ſo that this Court was never firmly ſettled there, nor in any other Parts of *France*. All *Italy* received it, except the Kingdom of *Naples*; and all the Dominions of *Spain*, except that Kingdom and the *Low-Countries*, where *Charles* V. and after him *Philip* II. of *Spain*, endeavoured to Eſtabliſh it, in 1567. by the Duke of *Alva*, to the loſs of the *United Provinces*. This Tribunal takes Cognizance of Hereſie, Judaiſm, Mahometiſm, Sodomy, and Polygamy; and People ſtand in ſo much fear of it, that Parents deliver their Children, Husbands their Wives to its Officers, without daring to murmur in the leaſt. The Priſoners are ſhut up in frightful Dungeons, where they are kept for ſeveral Months, until they themſelves turn their own Accuſers, and declare the Cauſe of their Impriſonment, for they are never Confronted with Witneſſes. Their Friends go in Mourning; ſpeak of them, as dead, and dare neither ſollicit their Pardon, nor come nigh the Priſon; and ſome quit the Country, leſt they ſhould be brought in as Accomplices. When there is no convincing Proof againſt the pretended Criminal, he is Diſcharged after a tedious Impriſonment, and the loſs of moſt part of his Effects. This Sentence which is called *Auto de fé*, or *Decree of Faith*, is publickly pronounced with extraordinary Solemnity. In *Portugal*, they Erect a Theatre capable of holding 3000 Perſons, on which they place a very rich Altar, and raiſe Seats on each ſide in form of an Amphitheatre, where the Criminals are placed, over againſt whom is a high Chair, whither they are ſingly called by one of the Inquiſitors, to hear their Crimes and Condemnation. The Priſoners know their Doom, by the Cloaths they wear that day. They that wear their own Cloaths are Diſcharged, but pay a Fine. They that have a *Santo Benito*, or *Strait Yellow Coat* without Sleeves, charged with St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, have their Lives, but loſe their Effects forfeited to the *Royal Chamber*, and to pay the Expences of the Inquiſition. They that have Flames of Red-ſerge ſowed upon their *Santo Benito* without any Croſs, are Convicted of having had their Pardon before, and threatned to be burnt, if ever they fall again. But they, that beſides theſe Flames, have on their *Santo Benito's* their own Pictures environed, with the Figures of Devils, are Condemn'd to Die. They that renounce Judaiſm, and diſcover their Accomplices, are Pardon'd the two firſt times, but certainly die, if Accuſed a Third time. The Inquiſitors, being Clergy-men, do not pronounce the Sentence of Death, but form and read an Act, wherein they ſay, the Criminal convinced of ſuch a Crime by his proper Confeſſion, is delivered with much reluctancy to the Secular Power, to be puniſhed according to his Demerits; this Writing they give to ſeven Judges, who attend at the left ſide of the Altar; theſe Condemn the Criminal to be firſt Hanged and then Burned, but *Jews* are burned alive. The publick Place for Execution in *Portugal* is called *Rouſſi*, whither the Confraternity of Mercy attend and pray for the Priſoner. The Inquiſition of *Goa* in the *Indies*, on this ſide the Gulph of *Bengala*, is very powerful; the Principal Inquiſitor having more Reſpect ſhown him, than either the Arch Biſhop or Vice-Roy. His Authority reaches over all the Laicks and Clergy; excepting the Arch Biſhop and his Vicar General, who is always a Biſhop; excepting likewiſe the Vice Roy and the Governors who Repreſent the Vice Roy. The Criminals Sentenced to Die, are clad much after the ſame manner, as in *Portugal*, bear their Names and the Nature of their Crimes under their Picture upon their *San Benito's*. Such as are found guilty of Magick, have Paper-caps in form of Sugar loaves covered with Flames, and the frightful ſhapes of Devils. All the Criminals clad according to the Nature of their Crimes, go in Proceſſion to a Church choſen for the Ceremony, and have each of them their God-father, reſponſible Men, that walk along with them, and are obliged to have them forth coming after the Ceremony is over. The Criminals walk in this Proceſſion bare foot and bare-headed, holding lighted Tapers in their hands; the leaſt Guilty go foremoſt; after the laſt of them that are to be Diſcharged, comes one that carries a Crucifix, with its face towards them that go before, followed by them that are to Die, and ſometimes by Men that bear Effigies hanging upon Poles, together with Boxes that contain the Bones of ſuch as are thus repreſented, for the Inquiſition Exerciſes their Juriſdiction upon the Dead, who, if convicted of any Grand Crime, have their Bodies dug up, and their Bones burnt. The next Day after the Execution, the Pictures of the Executed are carried to the *Dominican's* Church, the Head is only repreſented upon flaming Fire-brands, with their Name, Country, and Quality of their Crime. Some have this Motto underneath, *Morreo quemado por Hereſe relapſo, I Die a Relapſed Heretick.* They that Die aſſerting their Innocence, have theſe Words under their Pictures. *Por Hereſe convitto negativo, A Convicted Heretick, but would not Confeſs.* All the Inquiſitors are named by the King, and confirmed by the Pope's Bulls. The *Inquiſition* at *Venice*, conſiſting of the Pope's *Nuncio* reſiding there, of the Patriarch of *Venice*, the Father Inquiſitor, a *Franciſcan*, and two Senators, without whoſe Preſence, nothing can be done; is nothing ſo ſevere as thoſe of *Spain* and *Portugal*; it neither hinders the *Greeks* nor *Armenians* the Exerciſe of their Religions, and permits *Roman* Catholicks to go to their Churches to gain Indulgencies, as they call them. They alſo tolerate *Jews*, who wear Scarlet-caps for diſtinction. In fine, the Power of this Tribunal is ſo limited by the States, that in their Univerſity of *Padua*, Degrees are taken, without requiring the Candidates to make the Profeſſion of Faith, Ordered by the Popes; ſo that Schiſmaticks, *Jews*, and thoſe they call *Heretacks*, daily take their Degrees in Law and Phyſick there. Pope *Paul* III. having called a Council at *Trent*, in 1545. named Nine Learned Men to Reform Church Diſcipline, ordering them to begin with the Reformation of the Clergy, and this occaſioned the Eſtabliſhment of the Congregation of the Inquiſition, or of the Holy Office, which was confirmed by Pope *Sixtus* V. in 1588. It conſiſts of twelve Cardinals named by the Pope, and of a great number of Prelates, and Divines called *Conſultors*, whereof he that is Commiſſary muſt be a *Dominican*; the twelve Cardinals are called *Inquiſitors-General*; theſe depute Provincial Inquiſitors into all Parts, where the Inquiſition is received. *Jean des-Loix Inquiſiteur de la foi C.* 1.

INS, or INN, Lat. *Oenus* a River of *Germany*, which riſeth from two Springs of the Mountain *Bernina*, being one of the *Alpes* in the Country of the *Griſons*, towards the Frontiers of the *Valtoline*; it paſſeth through *Tyrol*, and Waters *Inſpruck*, *Hall*, *Schwatz*, and *Kuſtain*, and afterwards entring *Bavaria*, paſſeth by *Hag*, *Waſſerburg*, &c. and having taken in *Sultz-bach*, and ſome other Rivers, runs into the *Danube* at *Paſſaw*.

INSPRUCK, Lat. *Oenipons*, a City of *Germany*, and Capital of the Earldom of *Tyrol*, which is ſituate in a pleaſant Valley below *Hall*. It is not great but rich, and well built, being adorned with pleaſant Fountains, large and fair Squares, and a magnificent Caſtle, which was the Abode of the Arch-dukes of *Inſpruck*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It hath alſo ſeveral fair Churches, amongſt which the Collegiate Church of St. *Francis*, where are the Monuments of the Arch-Dukes, and that of the Jeſuits, are moſt remarkable. Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*, about half a League from this City, built the Caſtle of *Amras*, which he furniſhed with a noble Library, and ſeveral Cabinets with all manner of Curioſities.

INSTITOR, or INSTITUTOR (*Johannes*) a *Carthuſian* of *Suevia* or *Schwaben*. Lived in the XVth. Century. He writ about the Year 1400, a Book *De Objectionibus Bibliæ*. See *Petreius Bibl. Carthuſ.*

INTAPHERNES, one of the Seven great Lords of *Perſia*, that conſpired to Dethrone *Smerdis*, who had Uſurped the Crown; but afterwards was condemned to death by *Darius*, together with all his Relations that were Complices of his Rebellion. His Wife every day frequented the Gates of *Darius* his Palace, to implore his Mercy; who being moved by her Tears, allowed her the liberty of chuſing one of all the Company; being reduced to this neceſſity, ſhe choſe her Brother to be the Object of the King's Pardon. At which, *Darius* being ſurprized, enquired of her the Reaſon, to which ſhe anſwered, That, if need was, ſhe could have another Husband, and other Sons, but that ſhe could never have another Brother: The King admiring this her Anſwer, Pardoned not only her Brother, but her Eldeſt Son alſo, and reſtored them to her; but *Intapherner*, and the reſt of his Complices, were Executed. *Herod lib.* 3.

INTERDICT, an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, by which the Church of *Rome* forbids the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and the Performance of Divine Service, to a Kingdom, Province, Town, *&c.* Some Authors affirm, That Interdicts were firſt practis'd in the *Weſt*, in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, in the beginning of the IXth. Century; but this *Cenſure* was more frequently executed in *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, when the Princes and Great Men made themſelves abſolute Maſters of thoſe Provinces, of which formerly they had been only Governors; For then the Biſhops perceiving theſe new Lords ſlighted Excommunication, put the Interdict in practice; to hold 'em the better to their Duty. Some People pretend this Cuſtom was introduced in the IVth. or Vth. Centuries, but the Opinion that it began in the IXth. Century is much more probable; for *Ademarus* reports, That *Aldaunus* Biſhop of *Limoges*, publiſhed an Interdict against the

the Churches and Monaſteries of his Dioceſs, in 994, and calls this Expedient, a new Method, by which it appears that the practice of Interdicts was of no long ſtanding. Pope *Gregory* VII. towards the end of the XIth. Century, made frequent uſe of this Cenſure. *Alexander* III. in the Year 1170, put *England* under an Interdict, forbidding the Clergy the performing any part of Divine Service, unleſs Baptiſm to Infants, and taking Confeſſions, and giving Abſolutions to dying Penitents, which was the uſual Reſtraint of an Interdict. But this Cenſure being lyable to ill Conſequences of Libertiniſm, and neglect of Religion, the ſucceeding Popes very ſeldom made uſe of it. *Mon. in Obſervat. Eccleſiaſt.*

INTERIM, the Name given to a Formular, or a kind of Confeſſion of ſome Articles of Faith, obtruded upon the Proteſtants after *Luther*'s death, by *Charles* V. when he had Defeated their Forces; ſo called, becauſe it was only to take place in the *Interim*, till a General Council ſhould have decided all Points in Queſtion, between the Proteſtants and the *Roman* Catholicks. The Occaſion whereof was this, The Council of *Trent* being removed from that City, by a Tranſlation to *Bononia*, or rather by a Suſpenſion, the Emperor undertook this famous *Interim*, that made ſo much noiſe in the World. He knew, that in ſeveral of the fore-going Diets, a General, or at leaſt, a National Council had been deſired, to appeaſe the Troubles of *Germany*, upon the Account of Religion: And ſeeing there was ſmall hopes of having either of theſe convened ſuddenly, he reſolved to get a Formular drawn up by ſome Divines, which were to be deputed by the Diet then held at *Augsburg*: but thoſe who were named, being unable to come to any Agreement, the Matter was referred to the Emperor himſelf, who choſe three Divines, *viz. Julius Pflugius* Biſhop of *Naumburg*, *Michael Helding* Titular Biſhop of *Sidon*, and Suffragan of *Mentz*, and *Johannes Agricola* Court Preacher to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who ſet down a Project containing 26 Articles, concerning the Points of Religion in Controverſie, between the Proteſtants and *Roman* Catholicks. The controverted Points were, *The State of* Adam *before and after his Fall. The Redemption of Mankind by Jeſus Chriſt. The Juſtification of Sinners. Charity and Good Works. The Confidence we ought to have in God, that our Sins are remitted. The Church, and its True Marks. Its Power. Authority. Miniſters. The Pope and Biſhops. The Sacraments in General and Particular. The Maſs. The Commemoration of Saints. Their Interceſſion. Prayers for the Dead. And, The Uſe of Sacraments.* And the ſaid three Divines aſſured the Emperor, That the ſaid Project contained nothing contrary to the *Romiſh* Doctrine; ſave only, the Two Points concerning the Marriage of Prieſts, and the Uſe of the Cup in the Sacrament. The Emperor ſent this Project to the Pope for his Approbation, which he refuſed; whereupon *Charles* V. after having ſoftned ſome Expreſſions; publiſhed the Imperial Conſtitution called *Interim*, wherein he declares, *That his will is, that all his Catholick Dominions ſhould, for the time to come, inviolably obſerve the Cuſtoms, Statutes and Ordinances of the Univerſal Church*, &c. *And that thoſe who are ſeparate from it, ſhould either re unite themſelves to it, or, at leaſt, entirely conform themſelves to this Conſtitution; and, that all ſhould quietly expect the Definitions of the General Council.* This *Interim*, was publiſhed in the Diet at *Augsburg*, *May* 15. 1548. But this Device after all, neither pleaſed the Pope, nor the Proteſtants, who, moſt of them, proteſted againſt it. The Pope deſigned to ſend ſome Prelates to the Emperor to correct his *Interim*; but Cardinal *Morone*, and ſome of the Biſhops aſſembled at *Bononia*, adviſed him to the contrary; alledging, That it was but a bare Toleration of a ſmall part of *Lutheraniſm*, with a great Reſtriction againſt the reſt: however, the *Lutheran*-Preachers proteſted they would not receive it. *Bucer* Miniſter of *Strasburg*, though preſſed by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, would never Sign it; alledging, That it re-eſtabliſhed Popery. Other Miniſters of the Chief Proteſtant Cities, as, *Wolfgangus Muſculus* of *Augsburg*, *Brentius* of *Hall*, *Osiander* of *Nuremburg*, with ſome others, choſe rather to quit their Chairs and Livings, and withdraw into *Pruſſia* and *Switzerland*, than Subſcribe the *Interim*; nor would the Duke of *Saxony* receive it. *Calvin*, with ſeveral others, wrote againſt it. *Robert Conan* Biſhop of *Auranches*, and a famous Divine of the Faculty of *Paris*, refuted the *Interim*, in his Book Intituled *The Antidote*. On the other ſide, *Charles* V. was ſo very ſevere againſt thoſe that refuſed it, as to Diſfranchiſe the Cities of *Magdeburg* and *Conſtance*, for their Oppoſition. *Maimbourg's Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm. Father Paul. Hiſt. Council of Trent.*

INTERMEDIA in Tragedies and Comedies, is that which is Play'd or Sung between the Acts to divert the Spectators. After that the *Romans* had taken away the *Chorus*, they, inſtead thereof, introduced their *Mimi* and *Embolaria*, Dances and Flutes, to recreate their Spectators, and to give ſome reſpit to the Actors. The *Mimi* were a ſort of Perſons, who expreſt themſelves by their Geſtures, and acted a kind of Dumb-Comedy; the *Embolaria*, by their Songs and Jeſts ſerved the ſame end. The Modern *Intermedia* of Plays, are Conſorts of Muſick. *Heſſinus Prat. Theat.*

INVENTION of *the Holy Cross*, A Feſtival kept in the Church of *Rome*, in Memory of the Day, in which the Croſs of our Saviour was found by the Empreſs *Helena*, in the Time of *Conſtantine* the *Great*. This Princeſs being at *Jeruſalem*, was Informed that the Croſs of our Saviour was buried in his Sepulchre; upon this Information, ſhe ordered them to dig, where they found the Croſs and the Nails, together with the Croſſes of the two Thieves, but the Wood on which the Inſcription was written, being parted from the Croſſes they could not diſtinguiſh our Saviour's, from the reſt, till *Macarius* Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* put 'em upon the following Expedient: He order'd a dying Woman to be brought and plac'd upon the Croſſes, two of which, gave her no manner of Relief, but being ſet upon the third ſhe perfectly recover'd the firſt moment ſhe touch'd it, by which they plainly diſcover'd, that it was the ſame on which our Saviour Suffer'd. The Empreſs built a ſtately Church in the Place where the Croſs was found, where ſhe left ſome part of the Wood richly Ornamented, carrying the Reſt, with the Nails to *Conſtantinople*. *Ruffinus Hiſt. Lib.* 10. *Theophanes* &c.

INVESTITURE, is the Ceremony wherewith Perſons are inveſted into the Poſſeſſion of any Dignity, Revenue or Fee-farm, of which there are many different Examples every where to be found in Hiſtory: and it is either Proper, or Improper; Proper or True Inveſtiture, is, when the thing it ſelf is deliver'd to the Party; as, when any one is put into the Poſſeſſion of Land, by Delivering to the Party a Turf or Lump of Earth; Improper, when the ſame is Conferred by Delivering a Sword, Spear, Banner, Wand, Ring, Arrow, &c. Amongſt others, that of *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, by *Rodolphus* I. in 1277, is very remarkable. This Emperor was very ſimple in his Apparel, and affected this ſo much in other things, that the Princes laughed at, and manifeſted their diſlike of his Conduct. After he had overcome, and obliged *Ottocarus* to hold his Kingdom as a *Fief* of the Empire, he could not be perſwaded to put on his Royal Robes to receive Homage, but appeared in his Tent in his ordinary Dreſs, when King *Ottocarus*, attended with a ſplendid Retinue, and all over Gold and Pearls, kneel'd before him; he ordered the Tent to be pulled down, that all might ſee that King humble himſelf in that pompous Apparel to his ſimple Coat. Nor is the Inveſtiture of *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony* by *Charles* V. in 1548. at *Augsbourg*, leſs worthy our obſervation. The Emperor, accompanied with the Electors, having taken their places in a wooden Tent, built in form of a Theatre, Duke *Maurice* appeared on Horſe-back, attended by ſeveral Princes and Lords, twelve Trumpets before them, with ten that bore Standards to mark the ten Lordſhips whereof his Electorate conſiſted: He lighted from his Horſe, and kneeling before the Emperor, who ſat upon a Throne, the five Electors ſitting lower, ſwore his Allegiance, holding his hand upon the Book of the Goſpels, which done, the Emperor taking the Sword which (is the Imperial Badge, that the Elector of *Saxony* or his Deputy carries before the Emperor) gave it to *Maurice*, and by that Ceremony inveſted him in the Electoral Dignity and Office of High Mareſchal of the Empire; then taking the Standards, delivered them to him, to confirm him in the Principalities and Lordſhips of his Electorate. Then *Maurice* took his place amongſt the other Electors, and the Standards were thrown amongſt the People. Theſe Inveſtitures are renewed upon every Change of Emperor, or of him who holds the *Fief*. When 'tis but an ordinary *Fief*, the Lords receive the Inveſtiture by an Ambaſſador, who does Homage, and ſwears Fealty for them; after which, the Mareſchal of the Empire gives the Emperor the Sword, and the Ambaſſador kiſſes the Pommel. *Heiſſ. hiſt. de l'Empire.* See *Spelman's Gloſſarium Archæolog.* under the Words, *Homagium*, *Traditio Fiſtuca.*

INVISIBLES, a Name of Diſtinction, given to the Diſciples of *Oſiander*, *Flacius Illyricus*, *Swenkfeld*, &c. they are ſo call'd becauſe they deny the perpetual Viſibility of the Church, *Florimond de Raimond*, &c.

INVOCATION of Saints, took its Riſe from a great Veneration of Martyrs; a Belief of their Preſence at their Tombs; and, Orations, with Rhetorical Apoſtrophe's to the Deceaſed: Of which Examples, are to be found in the Panegyricks by St. *Baſil*, *Nazianzen*, and *Nyſſen*, in the IVth. Age; the latter calling upon the Dead, and demanding their Suffrage, as if they had been really preſent. The Practice begun in the Vth. Age, in the Eaſtern Church, but nothing as far as appears, like what is now practiſed in the Church of *Rome*, there being no Canonizations, Proceſſions, Maſſes, Litanies, Prayers, and Oblations to Saints at that time. *Spanh. Epit. hiſt.*

IO, the Daughter of *Inachus* and *Ismene*, beloved of *Jupiter*, who, to conceal her from his *Juno*, changed her into a Milk-white Cow; *Juno* perceiving the Cheat, begged her of *Jupiter*, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus*, who had an hundred Eyes; but *Mercury* having, by *Jupiter's* Order, chop'd of *Argus* his head, *Juno* ſent a *Gad bee* to torment her Husband's beloved Cow, who, at laſt, caſt her ſelf into the Sea, which from her took the Name of the *Ionian*-Sea. They add, that ſhe ſwam to the *Nile*, and was adored by the *Egyptians* under the Name of *Iſis*; that ſhe bore *Epaphus*, who paſſing by his Father *Jupiter*, wrote his Name in the Sand, that he might know him. *Pauſanias.*

JOAB, the Son of *Zur* and *Zeruiah*, the Siſter of *David*, was General of the Forces of that King; of whom read 2 *Sam.* and 1 *Kings*, as alſo 1 *Chron.*

JOACHAZ, or JEHOAHAZ, ſucceeded his Father *Jehu* in the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, *An. Mun.* 3179. 2 *Kings* 10. 35. *Joſeph. lib.* 9. *antiq. cap.* 9. Alſo another *Jehoahaz* or *Joahaz*, who was the Son of *Joſiah*, and is alſo called *Jechoniah* and

Shallum, who, by the People, was placed in his Father's Throne, by a Popular Faction, *An. Mun.* 3425. in prejudice to the Right of *Eliachim*, his Eldeſt Brother, 2 *Kings* 23. 30, 31, 32, *&c.* 2 *Chron.* 36. 1, 2, 3.

JOACHIM, the Husband of St. *Ann*, and Father of the Bleſſed Virgin. *Nicephor. lib.* 2. *hiſt. cap.* 3. *Spond. in Annal. Vet. Teſt. Baron. in apparat. Annal. Eccleſiæ.*

JOACHIM, or JEHOJAKIM, before called *Eliakim*, and Brother of *Jehoahaz*, whom *Pharaoh-Necho* dethroned, and put *Jehojakim* into his place, who reigned about eleven or twelve Years. 2 *Kings* 23. 34. and *Chap.* 24. from *ver.* 1 to 7. and 2 *Chron.* 36. from *ver.* 4. to 9.

JOACHIM, a *Calabrian* by Birth, and a Monk of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, afterwards Abbot and Founder of the Congregation of *Flora*, was in great Eſteem towards the end of the XIth Century. He writ divers Works, *viz. Commentaries upon Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the *Revelations*, wherein he ſhews, That Antichriſt was already born at *Rome*, and to be exhalted there; as alſo, a *Concordance* of the Old and New Teſtament, and his famous *Prophecies* concerning the Popes of *Rome*. He died in 1202. This Abbot, as well as Cardinal *Cuſanus*, *Johan. Lightenbergius*, *Hildegarda*, and St. *Bridget*, in his Writings foretold a general Change of Religion. In the Council of *Lateran* held in 1215. a Treatiſe of his concerning the Trinity, writ againſt the *Maſter of the Sentences*, was condemned as Heretical; but *Georg. Laudo*, an Abbot of his own Order, undertook his Defence: However, certain it is, that he was very famous for his Piety and Learning; and in the Time wherein he lived, eſteemed as a Prophet. But Authors who ſeem to be moſt impartial had another Opinion of him. They believ'd him neither a Prophet nor an Impoſtor, but only a deluded Enthuſiaſt; for having his Imagination much greater than his Judgment or his Learning, he took all his Notions for Oracles; This made him ſet up for Prediction and Propheſie, ſome of which, like thoſe in an Almanack, came to paſs by Chance. This is certain that going in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*, at the Age of Fifteen Years, when his Learning at the moſt was but Grammar high, he pretended, that in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher God, by a ſupernatural conveyance, had given him the underſtanding of all the Myſteries of the Scripture, and particularly of the *Revelations*, to which he pretended to have a Key which no Man ever had before him: upon this Viſionary perſwaſion, he foretold the Death of Antichriſt, and the Univerſal ſpreading of the Goſpel would happen ſoon after the Year 1190, with ſome other Extravagancies. *Annal. Ciſtercc. Tom.* 3. *Alphonſus a Caſtro Lib.* 2. *&c.*

JOACHIM I. ſurnamed *Neſtor*, was the Son of *John* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and a learned Prince, eſpecially in the Latin Tongue, Hiſtory, and Aſtrology. He ſucceeded his Father in 1499. He Founded the Univerſity of *Francfort*, in company with his Brother the Arch-Biſhop of *Magdeburg*, and the Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*, *An.* 1506. He inherited the New Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* in 1517. and died, *July* 11. 1535, to whom ſucceeded

JOACHIM II. his Son, by *Elizabeth* the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter, whom he would have caſt into Priſon, becauſe ſhe had embraced the Proteſtant Religion, but ſhe eſcaped to the Elector of *Saxony* her Uncle; and after his Father's death, he himſelf embraced the Proteſtant Religion. In 1542, he was at *Spire*, declared General of the Emperor's Army againſt the *Turks*. Afterwards, during the *Smalcaldian* War, he continued for a time Neuter, and in 1546, declared himſelf for the Emperor *Charles* V. either becauſe he was jealous of the Greatneſs of the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Landtgrave of *Heſs*, who were the Heads of the other Party; or becauſe he fore-ſaw the Event would be unfortunate to the Allies. He was preſent at the Diet of *Augsburg*, and conformed himſelf to the Emperor's Will in the *Interim*; and moreover ſent his Deputies to the Council of *Trent*. He obtained, for a Summ of Money, the poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Croſſen*, in *Sileſia*, of the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. and of *Sigismund*, the King of *Poland*. This Prince was addicted to the Study of Aſtrology, and pretended to reach into future events, however he happen'd to die when he little thought on't, being poyſoned by a *Jew*. His Son *John George* ſucceeded him, who, after the Execution of *Lippoldus* who poyſon'd him, Baniſhed all the *Jews* out of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*. See BRANDENBURG. *Thuan. Sleiden, &c.*

JOACHIMUS (*Georgius*) ſurnamed *Rhæticus*, or *The Griſon*, as being born in a Village called *Feldkirchen* in that Country, *February* 16. 1514. was an excellent Mathematician, and Profeſſor of Aſtrology at *Wittemberg*, and thinking *Copernicus* his Opinion concerning the Motion of the Earth very rational, gave him a Viſit, and was afterwards a declared *Copernican*, and his avow'd Diſciple, whoſe Works alſo he publiſhed after his Death. He was the Author of ſeveral Works mentioned by him in a Letter to *Peter Ramus*, amongſt which are his *Ephemerides*, according to the *Copernican Hypotheſis*, and *de Doctrina Triangulorum*, *Lib. II.* He died in the 62d. Year of his Age, at *Caſchaw* in *Hungary*, *Decemb.* 4. 1570. *Thuan. hiſt. Simler in Epit. Bibl. Geſner. Melchior Adam in vita Phil. Germ. Voſſ. de Mathem. Quenſted de Patria Illuſtr. viro*

Queens, and other famous Women, of the Name of JOAN.

JOAN of *Navarre*, Queen of *France* and *Navarre*. Was the only Daughter and Heir of *Henry* I. of this Name, King of *Navarre*. She was married at *Paris*, *Aug.* 16. 1284. to *Philip the Fair*, afterwards King of *France*. She Founded at *Paris* that famous College of *Navarre*, *An.* 1303. and died at the Caſtle of *Vincennes*, *April* 2. 1304.

JOAN of *Burgundy*, Queen of *France*, was the Eldeſt Daughter of *Otho* IV. Count Palatine of *Burgundy*. She was married, *An.* 1306. at *Corbeil*, to *Philip* V. of *France*. Being accuſed of ſome amorous Intrigues, ſhe was ſhut up near a Year in the Caſtle of *Dordan*. But having afterwards proved her Innocency, her Husband received her again. She afterwards Founded the College of *Burgundy*, near the *Cordeliers* at *Paris*; and divers Authors of her Age ſpeak well of her, as a Princeſs of Piety. She died at *Roie* in *Picardy*, *January* 1. 1329.

JOAN of *France*. She was King *Lewis* XI's Daughter, and married to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Lewis* XII. But this being a forc'd Match, when *Lewis* came to the Crown, after the Death of *Charles* VIII. he got Matters ſo managed with Pope *Alexander* VI. that the Marriage was declared void, *December* 22. 1499. This great Princeſs, whoſe Vertue was in high eſteem, retired to *Bourges*, and Inſtituted the Order of the *Annunciation*, otherwiſe called the *Annonciada*. The Rule of this Inſtitution, was Formed upon the Ten Vertues of the Holy Virgin, which they reckon Chaſtity, Prudence, Humility, Verity, Devotion, Obedience, Poverty, Patience, Charity and Compaſſion. The Habit of it is ſingular, the Veil black, the Cloak white, the *Scapular* red, the Robes gray, and the Girdle a Cord. There be ſeveral Monaſteries of them in *France*, and in the *Low Countries*. Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1501. and *Leo* X. in 1511 confirmed this Inſtitution. *Joan* Founded alſo a College in the Univerſity of *Bourges*, and died, *Feb.* 4. 1504, or 1505.

JOAN *(d' Albret)* Queen of *Navarre*, Princeſs of *Beam*, *&c.* Was Daughter, and Heireſs to *Henry* of *Albret* II. of this Name, King of *Navarre*; and of *Margaret*, Siſter to King *Francis* I. She was married at *Moulins* in *Bourbonnois*, *Oct.* ... 1544. to *Antony of Bourbon*, Duke of *Vendôme*, King of *Navarre*, and was Mother, amongſt other Children, of King *Henry the Great*. This Princeſs was Wiſe, Reſolute, loved Sciences, and learned Men. She compoſed ſeveral Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, and had it not been for her Zeal for the Reformation, *Monſy* had left her a great Character. She died at *Paris*, *June* 9. 157..., Aged 44, and was ſuſpected to have been poiſoned; but yet when ſhe was open'd, that was found a Miſtake. *Joan* did great Services to the Proteſtants. The *Spaniards* often ſought Opportunities to deſtroy both her and her Family. There was a Plot diſcovered, *An.* 1564, the Particulars of which, are to be ſeen in the 36th. Book of the Hiſtory of *Thuanus*. He alſo ſpeaks of this Queen elſewhere; and of the care ſhe uſed to take, to inſpire Courage into her Party, and to inſtruct her Subjects in the Proteſtant Religion.

JOAN I. of this Name, Queen of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, Dutcheſs of *Puglia* and *Calabria*; Counteſs of *Provence*. She was Daughter to *Charles* of *Sicily* Duke of *Calabria*, who died in 1328. before his Father *Robert*; and of *Mary* of *Valois*, his ſecond Wife. She was but 19 Years of Age when ſhe took the Government upon her, after the Death of her Grandfather, who died in 1343, and who married her to his Nephew *Andreas* of *Hungary*. This Marriage was not fortunate, becauſe their inclinations were oppoſite; the Prince being guided by a Friar named *Robert*, and the Princeſs by a Landreſs called *Philippa*. Theſe indiſcreet Councellors carried Affairs to that extremity, that *Andrew* was ſtrangled, *An.* 1345. Impartial Hiſtorians plainly ſay, That *Joan* was not guilty of his Death, tho' accuſed therewith. On *Aug.* 20. 1356, ſhe married a ſecond time with *Lewis* of *Tarentum*, her Couſin, who was forced to retire from *Naples*, to avoid the Army of *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, who committed great Violences in this State. *Joan* appeaſed all theſe Diſorders by her Prudence. And after having loſt this ſecond Husband, on *May* 25. 1362, ſhe was married again a third time to *James* of *Arragon*, *Infant* of *Majorca*, who did not live long with her. *An.* 1376 ſhe was married a fourth time to *Otho* of *Brunſwick* of the Houſe of *Saxony*; and having no Children, ſhe adopted his Couſin *Charles* of *Duras*, whom ſhe cauſed to be brought up very carefully, and married him to her Niece, and conſidered him as her Son. Notwithſtanding, this ungrateful Prince, being inſtiled by the King of *Hungary*, and Pope *Urban* VI. who gave him the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*, *An.* 1380, revolted againſt *Q. Joan*, his Benefactreſs. This Queen, at the Inſtigation of *Clement* VII who held his Pontificate at *Avignon*, while *Urban* VI. held it at *Rome*, transferred her Adoption to *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*, Son to King *John*, which embroiled the Kingdom of *Naples* in a War. *Charles* of *Duras* won a famous Battel, *An.* 1381, took *Naples*, and then beheged *Le Chateau Neuf*, wherein was Queen *Joan*, who ſurrender'd her ſelf upon Capitulation. *Charles* of *Duras* cauſed her to be brought to *Muro*, within the Bailiwick and there put her to death ſeven or eight Months after, in the 58th Year of her Age, and in the 39th of her Reign. Some Authors ſay ſhe was ſmothered, others, that ſhe was ſtrangled.

but the moſt probable Opinion is, that ſhe was beheaded, *May* 5. 1382. 'Tis reported, that an Aſtrologer of *Provence*, (ſuppoſed to be *Anſelm*, who lived in thoſe Days, and is very famous in the Hiſtory of *Provence*) being asked, Who ſhould be the Husband of *Joan*, yet young? He anſwered, *Maritabitur cum ALIO*. This laſt Word points at the Names of her four Husbands, *Andreas*, *Lewis*. *James* and *Otho*. In fine, this Princeſs was a Perſon of great Wit, loved Sciences, and learned Men, which her Court abounded with. She was liberal, and handſome; prudent and pious. It was ſhe that ſold *Avignon* to the Pope. *Boccacius*, *Baldus*, and the other learned Perſons of her Time, ſpeak in her Praiſe and Commendation. *Nollredamus Hiſt. de Provence*, &c.

JOAN II. whom they called *Jenny*, was great Niece of *Joan* I. Daughter of *Charles* III. Duke of *Durazzo*. This Princeſs diſhonoured her ſelf by her Licentious life. She was born in 1371. About 1403, ſhe married *William* of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Sterling*, *An.* 1405. After the Death of her Brother *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples*, *&c.* ſhe took poſſeſſion of the Government. This was in 1414. She married *James de Bourbon*, *Comte de la Marche*; but the too well known Gallantries of this Princeſs made him to leave her, and to retire to *Beſancon*, where he took upon him the Habit of a Monk. Upon this, *Joan* fell out with Pope *Martin* V. who gave the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* to *Lewis* III. Duke of *Anjou*: And ſhe adopted *Alphonſus* V. King of *Aragon*, at the Time that *Lewis* III. made War againſt him. This was in 1420. But *Alphonſus* gave her ſo much cauſe of Diſcontent by his Ingratitude, and other baſe Practices, that ſhe transferred the Adoption upon the very ſame *Lewis* of *Anjou*. After this, ſhe took the City of *Naples*, *An.* 1425. Thoſe of *Aragon* ſurprized *Marſeilles* before, but were ſoon driven out of it. *Lewis d'Anjou* won the Battel of *Aquila* in 1429, and died in 1434. Queen *Joan* did by Will bequeath her Kingdom to *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King *Lewis*'s Brother, and died in 1435, aged 65 Years, after having reigned above 20. *Noſtredamus*, &c.

JOAN, *Infanta* and Regent of *Portugal*, was born in 1452. She was the Daughter of *Alphonſus* V. King of *Portugal*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Portugal Coimbria*, and Siſter of King *John* II. called *Le Grand*. Her Father had ſo good an Opinion of her Prudence and Conduct, that when he had War with the *Moors*, *An.* 1470, he left her Regent of the Kingdom; wherein ſhe acquitted her ſelf ſo well, that all the People did both love and admire her. When the King was returned ſhe retired into a Religious Monaſtery, called *L'Odivellas*, of the Order of St. *Dominick*, tho' courted for Marriage by ſeveral potent Monarchs. *Hilarion de Coſta*, *&c.*

JOAN Counteſs of *Montfort*, Daughter to *Lewis* of *Flanders*, *Count de Nevers*. She was of great Eminency for her Valour in the XIVth Century. After the Death of her Husband *John* IV. Duke of *Bretaigne* and *Comte de Montford*, this Princeſs re-took ſeveral Towns in *Bretaigne* from the *Comte de Blois*, and made a glorious Defence for that of *Hennebont*, againſt this Prince. People did much admire her Courage in an Onſet made by the *Comte de Blois*, where this daring Princeſs, after having encouraged her People, made a Sally at a place of the Town that was not beſieged, and with 60 Men only went and burnt the Enemy's Tents. This ſignal Enterprize raiſed the Siege, and forced the *Comte de Blois* to retire with all his Army. So the Counteſs *Joan* being Miſtreſs of the Field, took the Dutchy of *Bretaigne* in the End, which for a long time after belonged to the Houſe of *Montfort*. *Paquier*.

JOAN *de Valois*, Daughter of *Charles* of *France* and *Margaret* of *Sicily*, his firſt Wife, was illuſtrious for her Piety and Vertue. Purſuant to a Treaty at *Chauni*, *May* 19. 1305. ſhe was married to *William* I. of that Name, called *Le Bon*, Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland* and *Zealand*. But this Prince dying *June* 7. 1337, and having by this Marriage *William* II. and four Daughters, *Joan* took a Religious Habit in the Abby of *Fontenelle*. All the Grandees of her Time admired her Prudence. She managed the Truce entered into between the Kings of *England* and *France*, when they were ready to give Battel. She died with a great deal of Reputation for her Vertue and Piety, *March* 7. 1406.

JOAN (*Pope*) See Pope JOHN VIII.

JOAN of *Arc*: She is alſo known by the Name of *Pucelle*, or *Maid of Orleans*: Born at the Town of *Domfremi*, upon the *Meuſe*, was the Daughter of *James d'Arc*, and of *Iſabella Romée*: She was brought up a Shepherdeſs in the Country. At the Age of 18 or 20 Years, ſhe pretended an expreſs Commiſſion from God to go to the Relief of *Orleans*, beſieged by the *Engliſh*, and defended by *John Comte de Dunois*, and almoſt reduced to Extremity. She went alſo to *Rheims*, to Crown King *Charles* VII. who was almoſt undone by his Enemies. About the end of *February* 1429, ſhe was preſented to the Lord of *Baudricourt*, Governor of *Vaucouleurs* in *Champaigne*, who ſent her to the King. She knew this Prince, tho' but plainly dreſſed, amongſt his Courtiers: And the Doctors of Divinity, and Members of Parliament, who examined her, teſtified, That there was ſomething ſupernatural in her Conduct. She ſent for a Sword which lay in the Tomb of a certain Knight, behind the great Altar of the Church of St. *Katharine de Fierbois*, upon the Blade of which were engraven the *Croſs* and *Flower de Luces*; and the King openly declar'd, That ſhe had divined a great Secret, which none but he himſelf knew of. Whereupon ſhe had ſome Troopers committed to her Conduct, with which ſhe ſuccoured *Orleans*, and drove the *Engliſh* from before it, defeated *Talbot* at the Battel of *Patai*, reconquered *Champaigne*, and cauſed the King to be anointed at *Rheims* by *Renauld* of *Chartres* Archbiſhop of that City, and Chancellor of *France*, *July* 17. 1429. In ſhort, ſhe brought the *Engliſh* Intereſt to the brink of Ruin, but at laſt was taken Priſoner very unfortunately, in a Sally at *Compiegne*, *An.* 1430, and carried to *Rouen*, where the *Engliſh* (as the *French* ſay) being mad at the Miſchiefs ſhe had done them, thought to repair their Honour by her Infamy. To compaſs which, they proſecuted her in the Eccleſiaſtical Court as a Sorcereſs, Seducer, and an infamous Heretick; or, according to the Dialect of thoſe Times, as one who had forfeited her Honour. *Peter Cauchon*, Biſhop of *Beauvais*, and ſome others, condemned her to perpetual Impriſonment, and to live upon Bread and Water. But the *Engliſh*, not ſatisfied with this Judgment, grew ſo violent againſt her, that the Judges excommunicated and delivered her into the Executioner's Hands, and ſo ſhe was burnt alive on *May* 30. 1430, in the old Market-place at *Rouen*, where 'tis ſaid ſhe predicted their Mistortunes. However, it concerned the Honour of *France* to juſtifie the Memory of this Heroick Lady. *Charles* VII. ordered her Relations to inſiſt to the Pope's Judges for a Review of the Proceſs againſt her. And upon their Requeſt, Pope *Calixtus* III. aſſigned for Commiſſioners the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and the Biſhops of *Paris* and *Conſtance*, who met at *Rouen*, where, after having heard many Witneſſes, they juſtified her, and cauſed the Proceſs by which ſhe was condemned to be cancelled and burnt. *Du Pleix & Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

JOASH, or JEHOASH, King of *Judah*, the Son of *Ahaziah*, to whom he ſucceeded, *An. Mund.* 3157. 2 *Kings*, *chap* 11. and 12. and 2 *Chron.* 22. from *verſ.* 10. to the End, and *chap.* 23. and 24.

JOASH, or JEHOASH, King of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Jehoahaz*, ſucceeded his Father, *An. Mund.* 3195. 2 *Kings* 13. from *verſ.* 9. to the end, and *chap.* 14. from *verſ.* 8. to 17. 2 *Chron.* 25. from *verſ.* 17. to 25.

JOB, an illuſtrious Example of Patience, was born, according to ſome, about *A. M.* 2329. in the Land of *Uz*, ſituate between the Land of *Edom* and *Arabia*. Some take him to be the ſame that is called *Jobab*, *Gen.* 36. 33. one of *Eſau*'s Poſterity; tho' others, amongſt whom are the *Jews*, take him to be a Deſcendant from *Nahor*, *Abraham*'s Brother; grounding their conjecture on this, becauſe in *Gen.* 22. *Uz* is ſet down as the Firſtborn of *Nahor*. *Spondan. in Annal. Vet. Teſt. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. & lib.* 1. *de Verb. Dei. Fred. Spanhemii Hiſtoriâ Jobi. Huetii Demonſtratio Evangelica.* And, *The VIIIth Letter of ſome Divines of Holland, upon the Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament.*

JOB, a *Mahometan*, born at *Medina*, and one of *Mahomet*'s Companions. He was killed at the Siege of *Conſtantinople*, *A. D.* 52. when it was beſieged by *Jezid*, the Son of *Caliph Moavias*. He is alſo called *Abu Job*, and *Job Anſari*, *i. e. Job of Medina*, becauſe the Inhabitants of that City were called *Anſar*; that is, Protectors or Defenders of *Mahomet*. The ſumptuous Sepulchre of this *Job* is ſtill to be ſeen at *Conſtantinople*, by the Walls of that City, near to the Haven where the new *Grand Signior* preſents himſelf to receive the Sword from the Hand of the *Mufti*, and takes an Oath to defend the Religion of the *Muſſulmans*, and the Laws of their Prophet *Mahomet*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

JOCASTA, the Daughter of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, and Wife of *Laius*, was the Mother of *Oedipus*, whom ſhe afterwards ignorantly married, and had by him *Polynices* and *Eteocles*; who having killed one another in Battel, for the Succeſſion, their Mother *Jocaſta* killed her ſelf for Grief. *Stat. Thebaid. Senec. Oedip. Apollodor. Hygin. Diodorus.*

JOCHANAN (*Rabbi.*) See *R.* JUDAH.

JOCUNDUS, or JUCUNDUS (*Johannes*) of *Verona*, a *Dominican*, lived at the beginning of the XVIth Century, under the Pontificate of *Leo* X. and the Empire of *Maximilian* I. He was a Divine, a Philoſopher, and Philologer. In a Journey to *Rome*, he made diligent inſpection into the Antiquities there of Architecture, Sculptures and Inſcriptions; whereof he compoſed a Book, and preſented it to *Laurentius de Medicis*. He alſo writ Notes upon the Commentary of *Julius Ceſar*; and was the firſt that delineated the Bridge which that Emperor made to paſs the *Rhine*. Being at *Paris* in 1507, he contrived the Architecture of *Our Lady's Bridge*, and of the little Bridge there. *Buda* acknowledges that *Jocundus* was his Maſter in Architecture, and that he read to him the Books of *Vitruvius*, upon which Author he alſo writ Commentaries; as alſo upon *Frontinus*; beſides his Volume of Inſcriptions, already mentioned. *Politianus* gives him this *Encomium*: *Vir unus Titulorum monumentorum veterum ſupra mortales ceteros, non diligentiſſimus ſolum, ſed etiam ſine controverſia peritiſſimus. Politian in Miſcell. cap.* 77. *Budæus. Voſſius.*

JOEL, the Son of *Bethuel*, one of the Twelve ſmall Prophets. It is not certainly known in what Time he Propheſy'd, tho' he is ſuppoſ'd Contemporary with *Hoſea*. He liv'd about the Year of the World 3300. In his Propheſy he foretels the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, and the Deſcent of the *Holy Ghoſt* upon the Apoſtles, *Acts* 2. *ch. &c.*

St. JOHN *the Baptiſt*, *the Fore runner of Chriſt*, was the Son of *Zacharias* and *Elizabeth*, as it appears by the Hiſtory of the Goſpel. But, over and above what we find there, Profane Authors give this following Account: That *Herodias* pierced his Tongue with her Hair-Bodkin, to be revenged of him for ſpeaking againſt her. And *Nicephorus* adds, That his Diſciples carried

his Body to *Sebaſtia*, a Town near *Samaria*, but 'tis believed his Head was carried elſewhere, ſeveral Churches pretending to have a part of it. That of St. *Sylveſter* at *Rome* claims the beſt ſhare. The Prieſts of St. *John d'Angeli* affirm, They have the Scull; which was given them by *Pepin* King of *Aquitain*, Founder of the Monaſtery; where it is kept. The Cathedral of *Amiens* boaſts of a conſiderable part, which comprehends the Upper-Lip, the Noſe, the Eyes, and a part of the Forehead: And *Monſieur du Cange* ſays, They have the whole. The Holy Chapel at *Paris* challengeth the upper part of the Scull, as being given to St. *Lewis* by *Baldwin* II. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. The Abby of *Tyrone*, in the County of *Perche*, will needs have the Brain; as the Chapel of the Caſtle of St. *Chaumont*, in *Lyonnois*, a conſiderable part of his Jaw-bone. In fine, the Towns of *Turin* in *Piedmont*, of *Aoſt* in *Savoy*, *Venice* in *Italy*, *Lyons* and *Nemours* in *France*, &c. boaſt each to have ſome of his Relicks. Thoſe of the Iſle of *Maltha* ſay, they have the Finger with which he ſhewed our Saviour to the *Jews*. And the Prieſts of the Cathedral of *Genoua* alledge, they have part of the Aſhes of his Body, burnt, as they pretend, in 362, by Command of *Julian the Apoſtate*. Authors differ in their Opinion of the Locuſts and Wild Honey, on which St. *John* lived in the Deſarts. St. *Auguſtine*, *Bede*, and ſeveral others, think, that the Locuſts were living Creatures, and good Food in *Paleſtine*; and that the Honey was found in the hollow of Trees. Which ſeems to be confirmed by what *Strabo* ſays of certain *Æthiopians*, *Pliny* of the *Parthians*, and St. *Jerom* of ſome People of *Libya*, accuſtomed to eat the like. Yet others, with *John* of *Peluſium*, ſay, The Locuſts were certain Herbs. 'Tis true, the Greek Word Ἀκρίδες may be taken for either; ſo that it is not eaſie to determine which it was. They add, That the extraordinary circumſtances which attended his Birth made *Herod* jealous that he was the *Meſſias*; and ſeeking to deſtroy him, cut off his Father becauſe he oppoſed it. That his Mother having concealed him in a Cave, died in a little time after; and thenceforth he was provided for by Angels. But they differ about the Time of his Baptizing Chriſt: Some will have it to be in the 31ſt. Others the 33d or 34th Year of our Saviour: But Mr. *Talents* places it in the 29th, and *Helvicus* the like.

St. JOHN *the Apoſtle*, or *the Evangeliſt*; called alſo *the Divine*, and *the Elder*, was born at *Bethſaida* in *Galilee*. He was the Son of *Zebedee*, and Brother of St. *James the Great*. He was called very young to the Apoſtleſhip, and, Biſhop of *Epheſus*, and the Biſhops of that City call themſelves his Succeſſors and Diſciples; and alledge his Authority for their not celebrating the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Roman* Church. This Apoſtle propagated the Goſpel amongſt the *Parthians* alſo, to whom ſome alledge he wrote his *Firſt Epiſtle*. He was condemned at *Rome*, by the Emperor *Domitian*, to be thrown into Boiling Oil, whence he came out more healthful than he went in; and was thereupon baniſhed to the little Iſle of *Patmos*, where he wrote his *Apocalypſe*. After the Death of *Domitian* he returned to *Epheſus*, where he wrote his *Goſpel*, about 96 Years after *Jeſus Chriſt*. St. *Jerom* informs us, That the Biſhops and Deputies of the Church of *Aſia* obliged him to undertake the Refutation of *Cerinthus* and *Ebion*, who maintained, That Chriſt was but a Man, and that he had no Being before *Mary*. *Euſeb Tertull. Chryſoſt. Bellarm. Baron.* St. *Jerom* ſays, That he was of noble Extract, and upon that Account did reſolutely venture to attend our Saviour at his Crucifixion, introduced *Peter* into the High Prieſt's Hall, and kept the Bleſſed Virgin at his own Houſe after Chriſt's Death. But this doth not ſeem reconcilable with his being brought up a Fiſher: And his Intereſt with the High Prieſt did, according to *Nicephorus*, proceed from his having ſold him his Eſtate. He is ſuppoſed to have been the other of St. *John the Baptiſt*'s Diſciples, who left him with *Andrew*, to follow our Saviour. The Ancients eſteem him the youngeſt of all the Apoſtles, and ſay, he lived 70 Years after Chriſt's Sufferings. He is noted in Scripture for being more free and familiar with our Saviour than the reſt, as being the Diſciple whom he loved, and, in Requital of Chriſt's Love, waited on him through the ſeveral Paſſages of his Trial, tho' the Ancients ſuppoſe him to be the young Man mentioned in the Goſpel, who fled naked from the Officers when they laid hold of the Linen Cloth about him; but having recovered from the Surprize, did again return to him. At the firſt News of the Reſurrection, he accompanied St. *Peter* to the Sepulchre. And by ſeveral paſſages in the Scriptures it appears, that there was more than an ordinary Familiarity between theſe two Apoſtles. *Euſebius* and *Nicephorus* ſay, That in the Diviſion which the Apoſtles made of the Provinces, *Aſia* fell to his ſhare, tho' he did not enter on his Charge until after the Virgin's death, which happened *A. C.* 48. He is ſaid to have Founded the Churches of *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, *Laodicea*, and others. His principal Reſidence was at *Epheſus*. 'Tis alſo ſaid, that he preached in *Parthia*, the People of that Country affirming, That he was the firſt who planted Chriſtianity there. In the Iſland of *Patmos*, the *Greek* Monks ſhew a dead Man's Hand, the Nails of whoſe Fingers grow, tho' never ſo often pared; which they affirm to be that wherewith St. *John* wrote the *Revelations*; and the *Turks* ſay, 'tis the Hand of one of their Prophets; and both alike true. There were various Opinions concerning his Death: Some ſay, that it was natural: Others, that he was martyred: A third Sort will not allow that he died at all, but place him with *Enoch* and *Elias*; and that, with thoſe two, he is to be Chriſt's Fore-runner when he comes to Judgment. All which was founded on a Miſtake of Chriſt's meaning, *Matth.* 16. 28. and *Joh.* 21. 21. which is generally ſuppoſed to relate to the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, which St. *John* outlived many Years. And from the ſame Original proceeds the Story of his ſleeping in his Grave, and the continual Boiling up of the Duſt, by the Motion of his Breath. *Nicephorus* ſays, That being in perfect Health, and foreſeeing his Tranſlation to Heaven, he took the Miniſters of *Epheſus*, and others, with him; and having recommended the Church to God by Prayer, commanded a Grave to be dug, and, ſigning himſelf with the Croſs, went down into it before them all, ordering them to lay on the Grave-ſtone, and to make it faſt, and to come and view it the next Day; which when they did, they found nothing but the Grave-Cloaths left. To theſe Fables *Ephrem* and *Gregory* of *Tours* add, That Oil and Manna came from his Sepulchre, which cured all Diſeaſes. He is generally ſuppoſed to have led a ſingle Life, and is noted for his indefatigable pains, and for his expoſing himſelf to all Dangers in preaching the Goſpel. His vigilance againſt Hereticks was alſo remarkable. The *Revelations* are thought to be the firſt of his Writings; which was rejected by the Hereticks, and controverted by ſome of the Fathers, but it was received by the far greater part. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. &c.* St. *John*, called *The Elder*, is by ſome thought to be a different Perſon from St. *John the Apoſtle*. It was he whom *Papias* often converſed with, as he teſtifies in *Eusebius*, the other Apoſtle of the ſame Name being dead; and *Papias* could not learn any thing in particular concerning this St. *John the Apoſtle*, but by the Hear-ſay of old Men. Beſides that, according to the Teſtimony of St. *Jerom*, there were two Sepulchres at *Epheſus*, where lay the Bodies of theſe two *Johns*. *Dionyſius* the Biſhop of *Alexandria*, (in *Euſebius*, *lib.* 8. *cap.* 25.) acknowledgeth, that there was a great difference of Stile between the *Goſpel* and *Firſt Epiſtle* of St. *John*, which he did believe to be the Apoſtle's; and the two other *Epiſtles*, with the *Apocalypſe*, he attributed to St. *John the Elder*. Some learned Men gueſs, that this laſt was the ſame who alſo called himſelf *Mark*, mentioned *Acts* 12. 12, 25. and 15. 37. 2 *Tim.* 4. 11. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. Hieronymus in Catal. Script. Eccleſiaſt. Dodwell, &c.*

St. JOHN *Climacus*, ſo called from a Book of his, named, *The Holy Ladder*. He is alſo ſurnamed *The Scholaſtick*, or *Learned*, and was Abbot of Mount *Sinai*. He is judged to have been born about 523. At the Age of 16 he retired to the famous Monaſtery of Mount *Sinai*, and was therefore ſuppoſed to come originally from ſome Town in *Judæa*, joining to this Mountain, which is in Ancient *Arabia*. After the Death of his Abbot he ſhut himſelf up in his Cell, whence he ſeldom ſtirred but upon ſome charitable Account; and otherwiſe, he ſpent whole Years without ſpeaking one Word. After he was made Abbot of the Monaſtery of Mount *Sinai*, where dwelt ſeveral *Anchorets*, *John* Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Raites* prayed him to write ſome Treatiſe for the Inſtruction of *Hermits*. Thereupon he wrote a Book, conſiſting of two Parts: The firſt is, *The Holy Ladder*, according to the Model of that which *Jacob the Patriarch* ſaw in a Viſion. It is compoſed of 30 Steps, in honour of the 30 Years ſolitary Life led by our Saviour. The Second Part of his ſaid Book is, *A Letter to the Paſtors*. He died about 605, or 606, *March* 30. which is the Day whereon the *Greeks* and *Latins* celebrate his Feaſt. His Life was written in Greek by two Monks, his Contemporaries.

St. JOHN *Columbine* of *Siena*, Founder of the Order of *Jeſuits*, or St. *Jerom*, lived in the XIVth Century. *Paul Morice*, a *Jeſuit*, wrote his Life; who likewiſe publiſhed a Treatiſe concerning Religious Orders. Pope *Urban* V. confirmed this Order, *An.* 1367. and Pope *Clement* IX. ſuppreſs'd it. *Sponde.*

JOHN (*Damaſcenus*) a Prieſt and Friar. A famous Stickler for Images, died about *An.* 800. He wrote ſeveral Works, four Books of the Orthodox Faith, ſeveral Orations in Defence of the Faith, and a great number of ſmall Treatiſes. The Abbot of *Billi* Tranſlated them into Latin. We have them printed in Greek and Latin at *Baſle*, *An.* 1559. *John* of *Jeruſalem* wrote his Life.

St. JOHN of *Malta*, firſt Patriarch of the Order of the Holy Trinity, and of the Redemption of Captives. He was born in a little Village called *Faucon*, in the Valley of *Barcelona* in *Provence*, where thoſe of that Order built a Monaſtery ſince 1201. He came into the World about 1160. He aſſociated himſelf to an Hermit named *Felix de Valois*, in the Solitude of *Cerfroi* near *Meaux*. They went afterwards to *Rome*, where Pope *Innocent* III. approved of this Order, *An.* 1198. and confirmed it in 1209. which Order boaſts not to be of Man's making, but of God's. *Hic eſt ordo approbatus, non à ſanctis fabricatus, ſed à ſolo Deo, Tom. III.* This *John* went amongſt the *Barbarians* in *Africa*, to procure the Deliverance of the Chriſtian Slaves. About 1200, he Founded the firſt *Monaſtery* of his Order at *Arles* in *France*, and afterwards died at *Rome*. A Friar, of this Order, publiſhed the Annals of the ſame in *Folio* at *Rome*, in 1683. *Du Pin Bibl. Univerſ. Tom. III.*

Popes of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN I. Pope of this Name, was born in *Tuſcany*, Son of *Conſtantius*, and Prieſt of the Title of St. *Pammachius*. He ſucceeded *Hormiſdas*, *Aug.* 13. 523. In his Time, *Juſtin* the Emperor

peror publiſhed moſt ſevere Edicts againſt the *Arrians*, and took away their Churches. *Theodoric* King of *Italy*, being an *Arrian*, was alarmed at it, and to ſweeten the Emperor, forced the Pope to go upon an Embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*, threatning to abolish the Catholick Religion if he excepted againſt his Demands. *John* went, and was received at *Conſtantinople* with extraordinary Pomp. *Anaſtaſius* the Library-Keeper, and others, have ſaid, That he procured the Reſtitution of the *Arrian* Church; but this is not likely, becauſe upon his return, *Theodoric* cauſed him to be ſent Priſoner to *Ravenna*, where he died for Want, *May* 17. 526. after having governed the Church two Years, nine Months, and fourteen Days. *Baron.*

JOHN II. furnamed *Mercurius*, Son of *Projectus*, was born at Mount *Cœlius* in *Rome*. He ſucceeded *Boniface* II. in the Popedom, in the beginning of 532. The Emperor *Juſtinian* ſent him a famous Embaſſy, to know what he ſhould do with the *Acœmites*, who were Heretick-Friars. *John* called a Synod of Biſhops in *An.* 532. who condemned them, and afterwards ſent *Juſtinian* a Letter to tell him of it. This Biſhop alſo approved of the Depoſition of *Contumeliosus* Biſhop of *Riez*, by a Letter he ſent to the Biſhops of *France*. He died *June* 26. 535. *Liberatus, &c.*

JOHN III. a *Roman*, furnamed *Catelin*, was Son of *Anaſtaſius*. He governed that Church after *Pelagius* I. 13 Years, abating 24 Days, between *July* 27. 559. and the 3d of the ſame Month, in 572. We know nothing in particular of his Actions, without it be his Repairing and Enlarging the Burying-places of Martyrs, and that he built the Churches of the Apoſtles St. *James* and St. *Philip*. *Vide Baron. in Annal. Papirius. Maſon & du Cheſne Hiſt. des Papes.*

JOHN IV. Native of *Salona* in *Sclavonia*, was the Son of *Venantius*, furnamed *The Scholaſtick*. He ſucceeded *Severinus*, *Dec.* 21. 639. In the beginning of his Pontificate, he wrote a learned Letter to the Prelates of *Scotland*, touching the Celebration of *Eaſter*, becauſe they celebrated *Eaſter* according to the Cuſtom of the *Eaſtern Churches*. He wrote another to *Conſtantine*, Son of *Heraclius*, which is, properly, an Apology for Pope *Honorius* againſt the *Monotheliter*. His Pontificate continued but one Year, nine Months, and ſix Days; for he died *October* 12. 641. *Vide Bede lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Angl. cap.* 19. *Baronius in Annal. Ludovic. Jacob. Bibl. Pontif. &c.*

JOHN V. Native of *Antioch*, a City in *Syria*, was the Son of *Cyriacus*. He had great Employments before his Exaltation to the Biſhoprick. Pope *Agatho* ſent him Legate to the Sixth General Council. He was choſen after *Benedict* II. *July* 2. 685. and Ruled the Church one Year, eleven Days; having kept his Bed moſt of the time, becauſe of Sickneſs. *Anaſtaſius, &c.*

JOHN VI. a *Greek*, was made Pope after *Sergius* I. on *Oct.* 29. or 30. 701. He Ruled the Church three Years, two Months, and twelve Days. He died *Jan.* 10. 705. after having made ſome Repairs upon St. *Andrew*'s Church, St. *Peter*'s, and St. *Paul*'s; created nine Prieſts, two Deacons, and fifteen Biſhops in divers places. He threatned *Gisulphus* Duke of *Beneventum* with the Vengeance of God, if he reſtored not the Towns he had taken in the *Exarchate*; whereupon the ſaid Duke complied, and the Pope redeemed thoſe that had been made Captives, with the Treaſure of the Church. *Anaſtaſius in his Life. Baronius, An.* 701. 705.

JOHN VII. the Son of *Plato*, a *Grecian*, as was his Predeceſſor *John* VI. He took poſſeſſion of the Pontifical Chair *March* 1. or, as others ſay, *May* 1. 705. *Juſtinian* the Emperor, ſurnamed *Cut Noſe*, ſent him ſome Papers concerning certain Points contrary to the Church of *Rome*, with Direction to call a Synod, to approve what was Orthodox therein, and to Condemn what was not. The Pope indeed aſſembled a Synod accordingly, in 707, but it had not the Courage to retrench ſuch Canons, as were not conformable to the Sentiments of his Church. Afterwards he did examine the Cauſe of St. *Willfred* Archbiſhop of *York*, who was unjuſtly perſecuted, and reſtored him with honour to his See. This Pope left nothing remarkable behind him in Hiſtory, ſaving a few pious Foundations which he made. He died *Octob.* 18. 707. *Platina, Onuphrius, &c.*

JOHN VIII. *Platina* ſays, That this *John* VIII. was Pope *Joan* of *Engliſh* Extraction, but born at *Mentz*; who, having diſguiſed her ſelf like a Man, travelled with her Paramour to *Athens*, where ſhe made ſuch progreſs in Learning, that coming to *Rome*, ſhe met with few that could equal her, ſo that on the death of Pope *Leo* IV. ſhe was choſen to ſucceed him; but being got with Child by one of her Domeſticks, her Travel came upon her, between the *Coloſſian* Theatre and St. *Clements*, as ſhe was going to the *Lateran* Church, and died upon the place, having ſat two Years, one Month, and four Days, and was buried there without any Pomp. He owns, that for ſhame of this, the Popes decline going through this Street to the *Lateran*; and, that to avoid the like Errour, when any Pope is placed in the *Porphyry* Chair, his Genitals are felt by the youngeſt Deacon, through a hole made for that purpoſe; but he ſuppoſeth the reaſon of that to be, to put him in Mind that he is a Man, and obnoxious to the Neceſſities of Nature; whence he will have that Seat to be called *Sedes ſtercoratia*. He ſays, That the Authors of the Story are obſcure and uncertain, but he thought better to refute it than ſeem obſtinate, in omitting what is ſo generally talk'd of. *Platina. Morery* endeavours to diſprove the Story about Pope *Joan*, as follows: Thoſe Hiſtorians, ſays he, that report this Fiction, place Pope *Joan* betwixt *Leo* IV. and *Bennet* III but *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, *Photius*, tho' no Friend to the Latin Church, *Ado Viennenſis*, *Regino*, the Author of the Annals of St. *Bertin*, *Lupus* Abbot of *Ferriers*, *Hincmar* of *Rheims*; and, in ſhort, all the Authors that liv'd about the Time when this *Joan* is pretended to be Pope: All theſe Authors, I ſay, after having mention'd *Leo* IV. make *Bennet* III. his immediate Succeſſor, which by conſequence deſtroys the credit of the Story of Pope *Joan*; which is likewiſe diſbelievd by *David Blondel*, tho' he was far enough from being a *Roman* Catholick. On the other ſide, *Frederick Spanhemius*, Divinity-Profeſſor at *Leyden*, has attempted to confute *Blondel*, in a Book call'd, *Joanna Papiſſa Reſtituta*, printed at *Leyden* in 1692.

JOHN VIII. (according to thoſe that deny there was a Woman-Pope) a *Roman*, and Son of *Gundus*. Succeeded *Adrian* II. *Decemb.* 14. 872. He Crowned *Charles the Bald* Emperor, after the death of *Lewis* II. and the Ceremony thereof was performed on *Chriſtmas*-day, *An.* 875. This did not pleaſe the *Italians*, whereof ſome, as *Formoſus* Biſhop of *Port*, and the Earls of *Tuſcanelle*, conſpired againſt Pope *John*. This Deſign, and that of the *Saracens*, who threatned to beſiege *Rome*, made this Prelate reſolve to ſeek Aid from the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, which he denied not, but paſſed into *Italy*, where he met the Pope at *Verceil*, and was poiſoned upon his return thence, *An.* 877. This was, when *Lambert E.* of *Spoletto*, and *Albert* Marquiſs of *Tuſcany*, made Pope *John* a Priſoner. But ſoon after, he made his eſcape out of their hands, took Shipping and came to *Provence*, whence he was conducted to *Lyons*, and came to *Troyes*, where he held a Council, and Crowned *Lewis*, ſurnamed *The Stammerer*, not as Emperor, but as King. This was in 878. The News he received of the Miſchiefs done by the *Saracens* in *Italy*, obliged him to return back croſs the *Alps*; and ſome Authors write, that he was even conſtrained to pay them Tribute. It was at this time, that he received *Photius* into the Communion of the Church, at the Requeſt of *Baſil* Emperor of the Eaſt, and re-eſtabliſhed him in the Pontifical Seat at *Conſtantinople*. This Complacency made Cardinal *Baronius* ſay, That it had, perhaps, given occaſion to the Vulgar to imagine, that Pope *John* VIII. was a Woman. *Charles the Fat* came to *Rome*, in 880, where the Pope Crowned him Emperor. He died *Decemb.* 15. 882, after being Pope ten Years and one Day. His Epitaph is to be ſeen in the *Vatican* Church. *Baronius, Du Cheſne, &c.*

JOHN IX. Native of *Tivoli*, Son of *Rampoald*, ſucceeded in the place of *Theodorus* II. *An.* 901. *Onuphrius* obſerves, That he oppoſed *Sergius*, the Son of *Benedict*, and Kinſman to the Earl of *Tuſcanelle*, who would have made himſelf Pope, and ſtrained hard to become ſo at the Election of *John* IX. This Prelate held a Council of 74 Biſhops at *Ravenna*, in 901. There he confirmed the Acts of Pope *Formoſus*, and thoſe Acts of another Council, which *Stephen* VII. aſſembled againſt him, were burnt. He confirmed likewiſe the Coronation of *Lambert*, Emperor, or rather King, of *Italy*, whom the *Italians* had oppoſed to *Arnold*. His Pontificate held three Years and fifteen Days. He died in 905. *Baronius in Annal.*

JOHN X. a *Roman*, and Biſhop of *Ravenna*, aſcended the Pontifical Seat after *Landon*, on *Jan.* 24. 913. It was by the Intereſt of *Theodora*, a powerful Princeſs, and his Friend, the *Saracens* made ſtrange Broils in *Italy* in his time. The Pope, with the help of *Alberic*, Son of *Albert* Marquiſs of *Tuſcany*, fought and vanquiſhed them, *An.* 915, and purſuing his Victory, defeated them at ſeveral times. Perhaps, it was for this reaſon, *Platina* ſays, that his Spirits were more bent upon the War than upon Religion. In his Time, *Conſtantine* VIII. Emperor of the *Greeks*, and *Nicholas* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſent to *Rome*, to unite the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, but the *Bulgarian* War hindered it. *Leo* of *Oſtia* ſays, That his guilty Conſcience accuſing *John* of many Faults, he ſent to *Compoſtella* to have Pilgrimage done for him. He was employed likewiſe to calm the Diſſentions amongſt the Prelates of *France*, about the Biſhop of *Utrecht*. Pope *John* was impriſoned in 928, by *Guy* Duke of *Tuſcany*, *Hugues* King of *Italy*'s Brother, and Husband to *Marozia*, an unchaſt Woman. She would have advanced to the Holy Chair a Son of her own, by Pope *Sergius* III. To compaſs which, ſhe got ſome of her Guard to ſtrangle *John* X. having already killed his Brother *Peter* before his face. *Flodoard* ſays, That he died *An.* 929, *Vel vi vel angore*, *Either by violence or grief*. *Platina* ſays, That this Pope aſſuming to himſelf all the Honour of the Victories againſt the *Saracens*, entered *Rome* in triumph, which ſo diſguſted *Albericus*, that he raiſed a Tumult, but being repulſed, called in the *Huns*, who having miſerably harraſſed the Country, the people in revenge took and beheaded *Albericus*. He adds, That another Pope *John* ſucceeded, but becauſe he ſeized the Chair by force, and was quickly Depoſed, he deſerves no place in the Catalogue. *Vide Rom. hiſt. Platina de vit. Pontif.*

JOHN XI. was the Son of Pope *Sergius* III. and of the Harlot *Marozia*. He ſucceeded *Stephen* VIII. *An.* 931. and came to the Papal Throne by the Faction of his Father in-Law, *Guy* of *Tuſcany*. This *Guy* being dead, *Marozia* ſent Deputies to *Hugues*, her Brother-in-Law, to tender him *Rome*, on condition that he would marry her. Which Propoſition ſo incenſed his Son *Alberic*, that he cauſed her and Pope *John* to be ſent to Priſon and Confined; and the Pope died there, *An.* 936. *Platina* ſays, That at his coming to the Papacy, a Fountain at *Genoua* run with Blood, which was followed with Murthers and Ravages in *Italy*, by the *Huns* and

and *Saracens*. *Luitprand. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. *Du Cheſne. Vie des papes.*

JOHN XII. *Alberic*'s Son, a *Roman* Patrician, being made Prince of the City of *Rome*, after his Father's death, and Pope *Agapet* II's. he got into the poſſeſſion of the Pontificate, being but 18 Years of Age. His former Name was *Octavien*, and he aſſumed the Name of *John*, either in Memory of *John* XI. his Uncle, or becauſe ſome Flatterers uſed to ſay of him, what the Holy Scripture ſays of the Fore-runner of Chriſt, *That there was a Man ſent from God whoſe Name was* John. Be it what it will, ſince that time, the Popes have, for the moſt part, altered their Names. Authors ſay, That this Pope addicted to all ſorts of Wickedneſs, ſeeing *Berenger* and *Albert* his Son, exerciſing incredible Tyrannies in *Italy*, called in *Otho* I. Emperor, whom he crowned at *Rome*, *An.* 961. and promiſed him Allegiance, which he ſwore unto him by the Body of St. *Peter*, and yet forgot his promiſe quickly, and ſided with the Tyrants. *Otho* returned to *Rome*, and *John* withdrew, fearing the juſt indignation of this Prince. But that did not hinder the Biſhops from calling a Council, *An.* 963, wherein, after having heard the frightful complaints made againſt him, they Depoſed him from the Pontificate. Nevertheleſs, he re-entered the City as ſoon as *Otho* had left it, and on *Feb.* 26. 964, aſſembled a Synod; during the Seſſion of which, he cauſed all the Acts of the former, held againſt him, to be burnt; and to be fully revenged of this pretended Injury, he cauſed *John*, Cardinal-Deacon, to be beheaded, and *Azon*'s Tongue, Noſe and Fingers, to be cut off; then he went on in his abominable way of Living. But *Luitprand* writes, That the Devils beat him ſo ſore one Evening, as he lay with a Woman, that he died eight Days after. Others ſay, That the Woman's Husband killed him. He died, *May* 14. 964, having Governed the Church from 955. *Platina* ſays, That he was more profligate than any of his Predeceſſors; and that about the Time of his Death, abundance of Prodigies were ſeen in *Italy*, a Stone of wonderful bigneſs falling from the Clouds in a great Storm, and that on the Garments of many Perſons, the Figure of a bloody Croſs appeared miraculouſly.

JOHN XIII. a *Roman*, Biſhop of *Narni*, ſucceeded *Benedict* V. in 965. He was choſen by the Emperor's Authority, which grieved the *Romans*. The Pope inclined to Severity againſt them, which provoked them ſo, that he was forced at laſt to withdraw to *Capua* to Prince *Pandolfus*. *Otho* the Emperor came to re eſtabliſh him at *Rome*; he was afterwards preſent at a Council, aſſembled by *John* at *Ravenna*, in 967. They ſay, that it was then that the *Polanders* received the Chriſtian Faith; and this Pope was the firſt who Eſtabliſhed the Bleſſing of Bells. *Platina* ſays, That *Peter* the Prætor, who headed the People againſt the Pope, being delivered to ſuffer at his diſcretion, was hang'd by the hair on the Head of the Statue of *Conſtantine*'s Horſe, and afterwards ſet upon an Aſs, with his hands tied under his Tail, and being led through the City, was whipp'd almoſt to death. He died *Sept.* 6. 972. *Platina*, *Onuphrius*, &c.

JOHN XIV. before called *Peter*, Biſhop of *Pavia*, Chancellor to the Emperor *Otho* II. was preferred to the Throne after *Benedict* VII. This was in 984, and at the refuſal of St. *Maieul*, as we are told by *Nagdole*, who wrote his Life. *Boniface* VII. ſurnamed *Franſon*, the Antipope, who was retired to *Conſtantinople*, hearing of the death of the Emperor *Benedict* VII. came to *Rome*, and with the help of his Friends he impriſoned the Pope, and cauſed him to be ſtrangled, *Auguſt* 20. 985; but, whether for his Tyranny and Arrogance, or by the Malice and Envy of the People, *Platina* ſays, is uncertain, after having held the place one Year, and ſome Months. *Baron. A. C.* 985.

JOHN XV. a *Roman*, Son of *Leo*, a Prieſt, was choſen by the Clergy, about the latter end of 985. And after the death of *Boniface* the Antipope, *Crescentius*, then in great Power at *Rome*, made this Pope dread the Fate which *John* XIV. came to. This was alſo one of the Motives which obliged him to retire to *Tuſcany*, and to deſire the Emperor *Otho* III's Protection. Theſe precautions frightned the *Romans*, and they called the Prelate back again to them. He came accordingly, and in 989, celebrated a Synod at *Rome*, upon the account of St. *Adalbert* Biſhop of *Prague*, who was retired into a Monaſtery. He laboured to reconcile the Breach between *Ethelred* King of *England*, and *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, and to appeaſe the Diſorders that happened in the Church of *Rheims*, by the Depoſing of *Arnoul*. In the interim, *Crescentius*, whom I ſpoke of, having fortified himſelf in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo* at *Rome* the Emperor came to beſiege him there, at the Requeſt of the *Romans*, and during this Siege the Pope died, *May* 7. 996. *Platina* ſays, that there was a mutual hatred between this Pope and the Clergy; and, that he was ſo exorbitantly covetous, that he laid hold on all things, Sacred and Prophane, to enrich his Kindred. He adds, That in his Time appeared a terrible Comet, followed by Peſtilence, Famine, and Earthquakes, which were looked upon as Judgments for the Covetouſneſs and Pride of the Pope, who contemned God and Man.

JOHN XVI. a *Roman*, was the Son of *Robert*. He was Elected after *John* XV. in the Opinion of the *Continuator* of *Ciaconius*, of *du Cheſne*, and ſome others, altho' Cardinal *Baronius* does not reckon him in the number of Popes. *Crescentius*, who exerciſed his Tyrannical Pranks daily at *Rome*, forced him thence to demand Succour from the Emperor. He was called back quickly, and immediately upon his Return he died, *June* 1. 996. Some pretend, that *Gregory* V. ſucceeded him. *Continuat. de Ciacon. en Jean XVI. Du Cheſne's hiſt. des Papes, Tom.* 1. *p.* 561. *Edit. de Paris de* 1653.

JOHN XVII. Antipope, formerly called *Philagathus*, was a Native of *Roſſano* in *Calabria*, and Biſhop of *Plaiſance*. *Crescentius*, who kept *Rome* under, being Maſter of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, made him to be choſen in oppoſition to *Gregory* V. This Biſhop, who was Knowing and Rich, had a great many Friends, and was aſſiſted by the Protection of the Tyrant. But the Emperor *Otho* III. having got *Crescentius* out of his Fort, took *Philagathus* too, and cut both his Hands and Ears off, after having pulled out his Eyes. This was in 998. They ſay moreover, that being delivered to the *Romans*, they ſet him upon an Aſs, and carried him thus about the City. Cardinal *Peter Damianus* adds, That he held the Aſs by the Tail, and was forced to cry, as he went along, That was the puniſhment of all ſuch as would Dethrone the Popes. *Tale ſupplicium patitur qui Romanum Papam de ſua ſede pellere nititur. Glaber Rodolph. lib.* 1 *hiſt. cap.* 4. *Leon d'Oſtie lib.* 2. *cap.* 28. *Peter Damien. Epiſt.* 2. *ad Cardet.*

JOHN XVIII. ſo called, by thoſe who own the Antipope *John* XVII. The Count of *Tuſcanelle*'s Faction raiſed him to the Holy Chair, which he kept but five Months after *Sixteſter* II. *An.* 1003. Some ſay, that in his time the chuſing of Popes was taken from the People, and entirely inveſted in the Clergy. This Pope was ſurnamed *Sico*. *Vide Baronius, Du Cheſne*, &c.

JOHN XIX. whom *Platina* calls the XXth. becauſe he ranks Pope *Joan*, and the Antipope *Philagathus*, called *John* XVII. in the Catalogue of Popes, was Elected *November* 20. 1002. Some ſay he was a *Roman*, ſurnamed *Faſanus* or *Fanoſus*. *Peter*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, by a Letter to *Michael Cerulatius*, teſtifies, That this Pope reconciled the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, and that at *Conſtantinople*, they named him in the *Canon of the Maſs*.

JOHN XX. Son of *Gregory*, Count of *Tuſcanelle*, and Brother of *Benedict* VIII. ſucceeded him, *An.* 1024. He was called *Romanus* before his Advancement to the Pontificate, and got his preferment by his Wealth and Father's Intereſt. He crowned *Conrades* II. and died *November* 8. 1033. *Platina* ſays, That ſome affirm he never was in Holy Orders, but commends him for his Life.

JOHN XXI formerly called *John Peter*, Cardinal of *Tuſculum*, came to the Chair after *Adrian* V. on *Sept.* 13 1276. He was a Native of *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, a Phyſician by Calling, and he is found amongſt the Authors of this Time, to have written a great Catalogue of Receipts to preſerve Health. *Peter* was a Phyſician's Son too. He was firſt Arch-deacon, and then Archbiſhop of *Braga* in *Portugal*, and Pope *Gregory* X. liſted him in the Roll of Cardinals, *An.* 1278. Beſides the Work I have already ſpoke of, he is ſaid to have written others; as, *Summulæ Logicales*, *Parva Logicalia*, *In Phyſionomiam Ariſtotelis*, *Dialectica*, *Epiſtolæ*, *Canones Medicinæ*, *De Oculis*, and many other Treatiſes to be ſeen in the Library of the Popes of *P. Louis Jacob.* This Pope ſent Legates to *Michael Palæologus*, to exhort him to the obſervation of what was reſolved upon in the Council of *Lyons*, under *Gregory* X. *Martinus Polonus*, who continued his Chronicle to this time, ſays, That this Prelate perſwaded himſelf that he ſhould live long, from ſome diſcovery which he pretended to have made in the Stars. But this Speculation failed him, for he died at *Viterbo*, *May* 15. or 20. 1277. Six days after he received a Wound by the fall of a Room, which he had cauſed to be built near his Palace. He held the See eight Months, and three or eight Days. *Platina* ſays, Tho' he was a very learned Man, yet his ignorance of Buſineſs, the unevenneſs of his Converſation, with his Folly and Levity, did the Popedom more harm than good. However, he deſerves commendation for one thing; and that is, for his aſſiſting young Scholars, eſpecially the poorer ſort, with Money and Preferment.

JOHN XXII. ſucceeded *Clement* V. *An.* 1316. This laſt Dying, the See then at *Avignon*, was vacant for two Years together, and upwards; and the Cardinals aſſembled at *Carpentras*, could not agree about the Election of a new Pope. *Philip the Long*, Earl of *Poitiers*, and afterwards King of *France*, by Order of his Brother *Lewis* X. ſurnamed *Hutin*, went to *Lyons* to endeavour, if he could, to get the vacant Chair filled; he uſed all the Art and Addreſs imaginable with the Cardinal at *Lyons*, in order to it; nay, ſhut them up in the Conclave of the *Jacobins*, proteſting, that they ſhould not get out till they choſe one. This Treatment amazed them, and foraſmuch as after Forty Days Sitting, they could not agree; ſo at laſt, it was by conſent left to *James de Oſſa*, or *De uſſe* Cardinal, Biſhop of *Port*, to Name whom he pleaſed, and he named himſelf, Crying, *Ego ſum Papa*, *I am the Pope*. This Election was made, *Sept.* 5. or 8. 1316. to the general ſatisfaction of the Aſſembly, and the new Pope aſſuming the Name of *John* XXII. was Crowned at the Church of St. *John* of *Lyons*, and afterwards went to *Avignon*, and there held his See. He was a Native of *Cahors* in *Querci*, Son of *Arnaude de Oſſa*, a poor Shooe-maker, and thus highly advanced by his Ingenuity. 'Tis ſaid, That he was but a little Man, but of great Wit, and very knowing, as to thoſe Times, eſpecially in the Civil and Canon-Law, which he learned in *France* and *Italy*. From his youthful-Days upwards, he was entirely devoted to *Peter* Archbiſhop of *Arles*, Chancellor to *Charles* II. King of *Naples*, Earl of *Provence*, and became ſo conſiderable, that after this Prelates death, *Robert* the Son of *Charles*, gave him the Seal,

Seal, and made him Chancellor. Afterwards he became Biſhop of *Frejus*, and Pope *Clement* V. having a value for him, advanced him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Avignon*, about 1310. and two Years after made him Cardinal, Biſhop of *Port*. This Pope Canonized *Lewis* Biſhop of *Toloufe*, and *Thomas of Aquin*. He Confirmed the Order of the *Knights of Chriſt* in *Portugal*, to wage War with the *Saracens* of *Africa*, and the *Moors* of *Granada*, and Reformed that of *Grandimona*. He alſo Erected divers Abbeys into Biſhopricks, and converted ſeveral Epiſcopal Churches into Archbiſhopricks in *Languedoc*, *Guienne*, *Poitou*, and *Spain*; beſides a great number of Collegiate Churches. He raiſed the Biſhoprick of *Toloufe* into an Archbiſhoprick, and made its Suffragans, *Montauban*, *Lavaur*, *Mirepoix*, St. *Papoul*, *Lombez*, and *Pamiez* already Eſtabliſhed under *Boniface* VIII. In the Archbiſhoprick of *Bourges*, he Erected the Biſhopricks of St. *Flour*, of *Vabres*, *Caſtres*, and *Tulle*; and in that of *Bourdeaux*, *Condom*, *Sarlat*, *Lu'on*, and *Maillezaes*. He divided the Province of *Tarragon* into two, and raiſed *Saragoſſe* to a Metropolis. It was this Pope, who publiſhed the *Clementines*, a Conſtitution ſettled by his Predeceſſor *Clement* V. who made him a Cardinal, and who likewiſe Eſtabliſhed theſe other Conſtitutions called *Extravagantes*. The Election that was made in his time of *Lewis de Bavaria*, and of *Frederick* of *Auſtria* to the Empire, divided the People's Minds. The firſt went for Lawful, yet Pope *John* was extreamly againſt him. This Miſunderſtanding came to that height, that *Lewis* being at *Rome*, in 1320. cauſed *John* to be Degraded from the Papacy, and preferred *Peter Rainache* of *Corberia* a *Franciſcan* Friar to his Place, under the Name of *Nicholas* V. *Michael de Cezene*, General of this Order, and his Clergy, ſupported him mainly, both by Sermons and Writings. But this Party was ſoon Defeated, and *Corberia* ſuffering himſelf to be taken, was carried to *Avignon*, *An.* 1330. where he Demanded the Pope's Pardon with a Rope about his Neck, and died in Priſon two or three Years after. The Pope alſo died *Decemb.* 4. 1334. being above Ninety Years old. He built a Palace at *Avignon*, with other magnificent Works. 'Tis reported, that he left a greater Treaſure than any of his Predeceſſors, *viz.* To the Value of Twenty Eight Millions of Ducats, beſides Seventeen Hundred Thouſand Marks of Gold. As to the Diſpute concerning the *Cordelier*'s Head, *vid. the Article Occam. and Tom. I. of the Bibl. Univ.* *Platina* ſays, that *Hugo* Biſhop of *Cathurio* was Degraded, Tortured, and put to Death, for conſpiring againſt this Pope; who was ſo addicted to Novelties, that he divided ſome ſingle Biſhopricks into two, united ſeveral that were diſtinct, turned Abbacies into Biſhopricks, and Biſhopricks into Abbacies, and created new Dignities and Societies in the Church, and altered thoſe that had been formerly Conſtituted. In 1322. he publiſhed an Edict, Declaring all thoſe to be obſtinate Hereticks, who affirmed, That Chriſt and his Diſciples had nothing which they could call their own, and forbad all Diſputes on that Head in Schools. He condemned the Opinion of Friar *Peter* a *Minorite*, who had animated a Convent, to imitate Chriſt's Poverty, and Condemned and Burned many of his Followers. He protected the *Guelphs* againſt the Emperor, betwixt whoſe Forces, and thoſe of the Church, were ſeveral Battles with various ſucceſs. After this, the Pope entred into a League with the King of *Bohemia*, which created a War betwixt him and ſeveral other Princes of *Italy*, wherein ſometimes the one, ſometimes the other, had the Victory, but the Eccleſiaſtical Forces received a great Defeat about the time of the Pope's Death. *Naucler*us. *Ciaconius*. *Du Cheſne*.

JOHN XXIII. formerly called *Balthazar Coſſa*, was born at *Naples*. *Boniface* IX. made him Cardinal, *An.* 1402, and ſent him Legate to *Bologne*. He was choſen Pope, *May* 17. 1410. after the Death of *Alexander* V. on condition, That if, for the Quiet of the Church, *Gregory* XII. and *Peter de Luna*, who was called *Benet* XII. quitted their Pretenſions to the Chair, he ſhould do the ſame. Hiſtorians aſſure us, that the Actions and Sentiments of *John* XXIII. were more becoming a Warriour than a Pope, and that he forced his Election. Others ſay, that it was at the Recommendation of *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Naples*, who received him with that Pomp after his Coronation, that he favoured him againſt *Ladiſlaus*. The Council held at *Piſa*, *An.* 1409. Ordained another to be held within three Years. *John* called one at *Rome*, *An.* 1413. Some time after, the Emperor *Sigismond* paſſed into *Italy*, and the City of *Conſtance* upon the *Rhine*, was the Place where the Council was to be held. At the Second Seſſions, *March* 2. 1415. The Pope mounted his Throne with his Face to the Altar, read a Paper preſented him by *John* Patriarch of *Antioch*, and a *French* man, with a loud Voice, and promiſed as he read it, to renounce the Papacy, if the other Two did the like, or if they died. But whether he was conſtrained to this Act, or did it unawares, he repented however, and retired to *Schaffouze*, diſguiſed in a Lay Habit. After having ſkuldered away ſome time from Town to Town, he was made Priſoner at *Friburg*, carried to *Conſtance*, and Depoſed by the Council in the 12th. Seſſion, held *May* 29 of the ſame Year, he himſelf ſent his *Renunciation* of the Pontificate to the Council. After that, he was ſent Priſoner to *Manheim*, or *Heidelberg*, under the Guard of *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and got not out till 1419. Some ſay, That he bribed his Keepers to thirty Thouſand Ducats. And others aſſure us, that he was diſcharged, when the Peace of the Church was ſettled upon the Election of *Martin* V. by the Death of *Gregory* XII. and the Excommunication of *Peter de Luna*. We know that at laſt, that *Balthazar Coſſa* came to *Florence*, *June* 14. and threw himſelf at the Feet of Pope *Martin*, who received him, made him Dean of the Cardinals, and Biſhop of *Freſcati*; and Ordained, That in conſideration of what he had been, his Seat in the Aſſembly, ſhould be higher than any of the reſt. His abode in this Eſtate was not long, for he died *Decemb.* 22. following, and had a magnificent Burial, at the charge of *Como de Medici*, his Friend, who Erected a ſtately Tomb for him in St. *John*'s Church. Authors accuſe this Prelate of being a Luke-warm Church-man; but none could deny his being a Man of ſtrong Reſolution, in the Misfortunes which befel him. He ſacrificed his Fortune to the Repoſe of the Church, and had reaſon to complain of his Friends who betrayed, or left him in his need. 'Tis reported, That he himſelf wrote the following Verſes, in Priſon, upon the inconſtancy of his Fortune.

Qui modo ſummus eram, gaudens & nomine Præſul,
Triſtis & abjectus nunc mea fata gemo.
Excelſus ſolio nuper verſabar in alto,
Cunctaque gens pedibus oſcula prona dabat,
Nunc ego pœnarum fundo devolvor in imo,
Vultum deformem quemque videre piget.
Omnibus in Terris aurum mihi ponte ferebant,
Sed nec gaza juvat, nec quis amicus adeſt.
Sic varians fortuna vices, adverſa ſecundis
Subdit, & ambiguo nomine ludit atrox.

Platina ſays, That he aſpired to the Papacy from his Youth, having finiſhed his Studies went for *Rome*, and told his Friends, that asked him whither he was going, that he was going to the Pontificate; and being admitted into *Boniface* IX's Service, he reduced ſeveral Places to the Obedience of the Church, and by Bribes, made ſure of the Vacancy, after *Alexander*, for himſelf. In his time, the *Gibellines* having brought *Fazinus canis* into the City, on Condition that they ſhould have the Eſtates of the *Guelphs*, he plundered both Parties, and when the *Gibellines* complained, he told them, they ſhould be ſafe in their Perſons, but that their Goods were the *Guelphs*. King *Ladiſlaus* invaded the Pope, and forced him to retire from *Rome*; and to remedy the Diſtractions then occaſioned by the Schiſm, he was urged to call a General Council at *Conſtance*, where he was Degraded, King *Sigiſmond* having laid grievous things to his Charge. and this Council publiſhed a Synodical Decree, wherein they affirmed, That a General Council lawfully Called, was the Supream Authority next to Chriſt. The ſame Council deprived *Peter de Luna*, commonly called *Benedict* XIII. of the Papacy.

Patriarchs of Alexandria *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, ſurnamed *Talaida*, Patriarch of the Church of *Alexandria*, was advanced by the Orthodox Party, in room of *Timothy Solofaciolus*, *An.* 482. He was formerly a Prieſt and Treaſurer of the ſame Church. *Acacius* of *Conſtantinople*, charged him with divers Crimes before the Emperor *Zenon*; the Principal, were, his getting himſelf to be made Biſhop of *Alexandria*, contrary to his Oath; and perſwading his Predeceſſor to put the Name of *Dioſcorus* into the ſacred Diptychs, or Church Records. At this Biſhop's perſwaſion, *Zeno* perſecuted *John*, drove him from his Chair, and re-eſtabliſhed *Peter Mongus*, an Heretick. *John* retired to *Rome*, where Pope *Felix* III. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Nola*, wherein he behaved himſelf very faithfully and died in Peace. *Liberatus Brev. c.* 16, 17, 18. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 482. *& ſeq.*

JOHN II. ſurnamed *Mela*, an Heretick, ſucceeded *Anaſtaſius*, alſo an Heretick, *An.* 497. *Liberatus* and *Leontius* ſay, That he Subſcribed the Edict called *Henoticum*, which *Zeno*, the Emperor, had publiſhed. He kept the Chair till 506, when another Heretick ſeized his Place.

JOHN III. called *Machiota*, an Heretick, was preferred, by his Friends, to the Biſhoprick of *Alexandria*, after *John* II. *An.* 506. At firſt he received the *Henoticum* of *Zeno*, rejected the Council of *Chalcedon*, and perſecuted the Orthodox with incredible fury, for the Eleven Years time he Govern'd that Church. For 'tis ſaid, that he died in 516. according to the Account of *Nicephorus* in his Chronicles, and *Liberatus Brev. cap.* 18.

JOHN IV. ſucceeded *Apollinarius*, as Patriarch, *An.* 570. Behaved himſelf well, and died, *An.* 581. *Nicephorus in Chronol. Baron. A. C.* 570. 581.

JOHN V. who, for his extraordinary Charity to the Poor, deſerved the Title of *Almoner*, was born at *Amathus* in *Cyprus*. He was the Son of *Epiphanius*, Governor of that Iſland, and ſucceeded *Theodorus*, *An.* 610. His Life written by *Leontius*, Biſhop of *Naples* in *Cyprus*, is full of wonderful Examples of Charity and Zeal. For this holy Man, whom the Emperor *Heraclius* obliged to accept of the Election, rooted out Hereſie and Simony, Reformed the Morals of the Clergy, built Churches and Hoſpitals, and delighted in giving what he had to the Poor, whom he called *his Lords*; and remembring on his Death bed, that he had one piece of Money left, he made his Will, and left it to the Poor. He died at *Cyprus*, whither he withdrew to avoid the Fury of the *Barbarians*, who threatned to Beſiege *Alexandria* in 5..

Patriarchs

Patriarchs of Antioch *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſta*'s Diſciple, ſucceeded him, in 427. He fell into the Errors of *Neſtorius*, and as ſome thought, gave a ſmall tincture to his Friend *Theodoret* of *Cyrus*, whom he employed to refute the *Anathema*'s pronounced againſt *Neſtorianiſm* in a Council held by St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, the moſt zealous Defender of the Orthodox Faith. Pope *Cœleſtin* wrote to him to oppoſe *Neſtorius*, which he did ſeemingly, and ſent him his Thoughts in a Letter, which gave juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect him; plain afterwards by the ſtrict Correſpondence which he held with the *Hereſiarch*, even after his Excommunication. In complement to *Neſtorius*, he would not appear at the General Council of *Epheſus*, in 431. where they waited for his coming Fifteen Days, and did not open, till he ſent Word that he would not come. He came however with his Suffragans, and complained, unjuſtly, that they did not tarry for him. This was five Days after *Neſtorius*'s Condemnation, with whom he ſided, and ſhutting himſelf up in his Houſe, he aſſembled a petty Council of Thirty Biſhops, all Depoſed for their Crimes, or exploded for their Hereſies. There it was, that they had the boldneſs to Condemn St. *Cyril*, and *Memnon* of *Epheſus* and to Excommunicate the other Biſhops of the Council, who Commanded him to come and give an account of his Proceedings, and upon his Denial to appear, he was Anathematized. But I am unwilling to omit here, that in this petty Council held by *John*, the *Pelagian* Biſhops were re-eſtabliſhed, and declared, That the Soul of *Adam* died not for its Offence, and that Original Sin, did not paſs from the Parent to the Child. And this heretical Poſition was ſlid in amongſt the genuine Canons of the Council of *Epheſus*; and St. *Gregory* was the firſt that Diſcovered it, in his Letters to *Eulogius* of *Alexandria*, to *Anaſtaſius* of *Antioch*, and to *Comte Narſes*. Notwithſtanding, *John* of *Antioch*, deceived the Emperor *Theodoſius* Junior, by his Letters, and after the Council, the Diviſion between St. *Cyril* and him, diſturbed the Peace of the Church for a long time. He recanted, *An.* 432. and was reconciled with the Pope and St. *Cyril*, and *Paul*, Biſhop of *Emeſa*, whom he ſent to *Alexandria*, condemned *Neſtorius*, and ſubſcribed to the Acts of the Council of *Epheſus*, whereof an Account was forthwith given to Pope *Sixtus* III. who ſucceeded *Cœleſtin* I. Ever after that, *John* deteſted *Neſtorius* his Hereſie. He left his Seat, which he held Thirteen Years, to *Domnus* his Nephew, who was choſen in his Place. *Vide the Acts of the Council of Epheſus. Nicephorus. Theodoret. Liberatus and Baronius, A. C.* 427. 430. *& ſeq.*

JOHN II. was Created Patriarch, *An.* 1090. when the *Latins* made themſelves Maſters of the City, *An.* 1098. *Genebrard in Chron.*

Patriarchs of Conſtantinople *of the Name of* JOHN.

ST. JOHN *(Chryſoſtom)* was born of a Noble Family at *Antioch*, about 354. Learned Rhetorick under *Libanius*, and Philoſophy under *Andragathus*, afterwards deſigned to apply himſelf to the Law, but changing his Reſolution, embraced a ſolitary Life under *Carterius*; and when *Meletius* of *Antioch*, by whom he was much eſteemed, was baniſhed by the Emperor *Valens*, to *Armenia*, he withdrew to the Mountains near *Antioch*, and lived there four Years in ſuch rigorous Penance, that he impaired his health conſiderably, and was forced to come back to *Antioch*, where *Meletius* at his return from his Exile, Ordained him Deacon in 380. He wrote his Books *De Sacerdotio* in his retirement, and publiſhed his Treatiſes of Providence, when Deacon, and compoſed his Homiles of the Incomprehenſible Nature of God, ſome againſt the *Jews*, with ſeveral other Excellent Pieces *Flavian*, who ſucceeded *Meletius*, inſtituted him Prieſt, in 385. and it was then he wrote moſt of the Works we have of his, and that he was called *Golden Mouth* for his Eloquence. *Nectarius* Prelate of *Conſtantinople* being dead, he was choſen to ſucceed him, *Feb.* 26. 369. but met with much difficulty to come from *Antioch*, where the People deſigned to have kept him. Being arrived at *Conſtantinople*, he obtained a rigorous Order againſt the *Eunomians* and *Montaniſts*, reformed the Abuſes of the Clergy, and imployed a good part of his Revenues in building Hoſpitals for the Sick, and maintaining the Poor. The Liberty he took, to inveigh publickly againſt the Pride, Luxury and oppreſſion of great Men, created him many powerful Enemies; amongſt the reſt, *Eutropius* a great Favourite of the Prince. He oppoſed the Uſurpers of the Empire with great courage, eſpecially *Gainas*, to whom he refuſed a Church for the *Arians*, whom he baniſhed afterwards out of *Conſtantinople*. He differed with St. *Epiphanius* about the *Origenits*, and alſo with *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, who, to be revenged of him, drew the Biſhops, the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, with ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, to his ſide, aſſembled a Synod at *Quercum* in 403. whither *John* was cited, and charged with ſeveral Crimes, and Depoſed, becauſe he refuſed to anſwer to the Charge. The Emperor baniſhed him from *Conſtantinople*, but he was ſoon re-called. His Enemies renewed their Perſecutions againſt him after a while, and hearing that he declaimed againſt the Dedication of a Statue, erected to the Empreſs, they animated her ſo much againſt him, that ſhe reſolved his Ruine, baniſhed him from *Conſtantinople*, perſecuted him at *Cæſarea*, whither he had retired, and at laſt, ſent him to *Cucuſus* in *Armenia*, a wild place unfurniſh'd with the Neceſſaries of Life, where he received Letters from *Innocent* I. and from moſt of the Weſtern Biſhops, much concerned for his Sufferings. The Emperor *Honorius*, wrote alſo in his Favour to his Brother *Arcadius*. After a tedious Baniſhment, he was removed to *Arabiſſa* in *Armenia*, afterwards as they were removing him to *Pityus* upon the *Black Sea*, he was ſo roughly treated by the Soldiers that conducted him thither, that he died upon the way, *Novemb.* 14. 407. and 52d. or 53d. Year of his Age. This great Man was called by the Popes, *The Auguſtin of the Greeks*, and much praiſed by General Councils. The beſt Editions of his Works, are, thoſe of Sir *Henry Savils* in 8 Tomes, in 1613. And that of *Commelin*, in 1603. in 4 Tomes; *Paris* Edition in 1613, by *P. Fronto Ducæus* in 6. *M. Hermant* has lately writ St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life in French. *Baronius, Bellarmin, Poſſevin, Godeau, &c. Boſius* ſays of him, That none of the Ancients was happier in Interpreting the Scriptures, Sounder in teaching the People, Sharper in impugning the Hereticks, or more Zealous in promoting Vertue, and curbing Vice. He adds, That he knows no Book, beſides the Holy Scriptures, more profitable for Preachers than his Homilies, of which, no Man ever wrote more, better, or more Eloquent. *Scaliger, Eraſmus*, and *Montacutius*, do all ſpeak of him with mighty applauſe, the former, eſpecially for his Commentaries on the New Teſtament, and wonderful ſweetneſs of Stile, in which no Eccleſiaſtical Writer has ever ſince come near him. Thoſe who have a mind to ſee the Catalogue of his Works, and know which are reckoned Genuine, Spurious, or doubtful, may conſult the learned Dr. *Cave's Hiſtoria Literaria*. the Catalogue being too long for us to inſert here.

JOHN II. of *Cappadocia*, was Elected Patriarch, *An.* 518. about the latter part of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Reign, but entred not upon the Government of his Church till the Coronation of *Juſtinus*. During which Ceremony, he condemned *Eutyches*, *Neſtorius*, *Severus*, and the other Hereticks, and embraced the Council of *Chalcedon*. Four Days after, he ſummoned a Synod of Forty Biſhops to approve what had been done, and Pope *Leo*'s Name was inſerted in the *Diptychs*. The four firſt General Councils were inſerted there, and the Biſhops baniſhed by *Anaſtaſius*, were re-called. *Baronius in Annal.*

JOHN III. called *Scholaſticus*, was *Apocriſiarius* or Nuncio to the Church of *Antioch* at *Conſtantinople*, where being ingaged with a Party of Hereticks, they ſo ordered the Matter, that *Juſtinian* the Emperor preferred him to the Place of the Patriarch *Eutychius*, about 564, and he kept the See, till 578. See *Eutychius*.

JOHN IV. called *The Faſter*, was by the care of the Emperor *Tiberius* II. made Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, after *Eutychius*, in 583. Under the Pontificate of Pope *Pelagius*, *Gregory* of *Antioch* an Innocent Perſon being extreamly ill uſed by his Enemies, appealed to the Emperor *Mauritius*, and came to *Conſtantinople* for Juſtice; *John*, who was very willing to exert his Authority over an Eaſtern Patriarch, Aſſembled a Synod of Biſhops, who were then either reſiding at Court, or in the Neighbourhood, to examine the Cauſe; and in this Synod, *John* took the Title of Oecuminical or Univerſal Biſhop. Theſe proceedings were reſented by Pope *Pelagius*, who remonſtrated to the Prelates, in a Letter, that they ought not to have held a Synod, without the Conſent and Approbation of the Apoſtolick See. And at the End of the Letter he Exhorts *John*, to quit his new Title, unleſs he had a mind to be excommunicated. This diſpute between the Sees of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople*, was reviv'd under the Pontificate of *Gregory the Great*: For *John*, having ſent him a Copy of the Proceedings of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, againſt a Prieſt at *Conſtantinople*, who had made his Appeal from *John*, to the See of *Rome*. In this Proceſs, *John* of *Conſtantinople* called himſelf Oecumenical Biſhop, almoſt in every Line. Pope *Gregory* thought this was by no means to be ſuffer'd; and therefore, Oppoſing the Innovation with his uſual zeal and fervour, he calls it a haughty and ſupercilious Stile, that 'twas both new and Prophane, that there was Error, Schiſm, Poyſon, Blaſphemy, and Diabolical Uſurpation in the Title. *John* died, *An.* 595. *Nicephorus* ſays, that he was a Perſon of wonderful Abſtinence, that he gave all he had to the Poor, and that after his Death, there was nothing found in his Houſe, but an old threadbare Gown, and a ſorry wooden Bed, which *Maurice*, the Emperor uſed to lay upon, on ſome great Feſtivals, when he would do Penance.

JOHN V. *Syncellus*, that's to ſay, *Vicar* and Aſſiſtant to the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Keeper of the Church Plate, ſucceeded *Thomas* II. *An.* 658. He adhered to the Errors of the *Monothelites*, although the Acts of the ſixth Synod called him Orthodox. He died, in 664. *Nicephorus in Chron. Baronius, A. C.* 658. 664.

JOHN VI. an *Apoſtate*-Friar, and *Monothelite* intruded into the Patriarchal Chair againſt *Cyrus*, whom the Tyrant *Philippicus Bardanes* baniſhed, *An.* 712. But a little time after, *Anaſtaſius* being made Emperor, turned *John* out of the Chair, at the Perſwaſion of Pope *Gregory* II. *Baronius, A. C.* 712. 714.

JOHN VII. called VI. by thoſe who leave out the Apoſtate Friar above-mentioned, was *Syncellus*, or Coadjutor of the Church of *Conſtantinople*. He was Preceptor to *Theophilus* the Emperor, and always maintained the Opinions of the *Iconolatæ*. He was crowned Patriarch in 835. after *Theodorus*. In 84[illegible] *Michael*

...archael III. coming to the Empire, under the Regency of *Theo*... ...ora, his Mother, this Princeſs outed *John*, and had *Methodius* ...put in his place. Having found Images in a Monaſtery, where ...he was ſhut up for penance, he cauſed their Eyes to be pulled out. ...the Zeal had notice of it, and condemned him to be ſo treated; ...but in conſideration of ſome perſons, who interceded for him, ...the Sentence was altered, and he was ordered to have 200 Laſhes, ...An. 844. *Cuopalates. Baronius, &c.*

JOHN VIII. See JOHN *Xiphilinus*. Divers Authors place ...John VIII. between *Siſinnius* and *Sergius*, who was Patriarch till ...An. 1019. *Cuopalates* takes no notice of him: And the Opini... ...on is founded upon the Teſtimony of *Peter* of *Antioch*, in a Let... ...ter he wrote to *Michael Cerularius*. Some are of Opinion too, ...that this *John* might be the Uncle of *Xiphilinus*, who makes men... ...tion of him in the Hiſtory of *Auguſtus*.

JOHN IX. furnamed *Camaterus*, was Deacon and Keeper of ...the Charters of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, and was choſen Pa... ...triarch after *Gregory Xiphilinus*, about 1198.

JOHN X. whom ſome call *Beccus*, was the firſt Patriarch's ...Secretary. He approved the Union which the Emperor *Mi*... ...*chael* VIII. would have made between the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, in the IId Council of *Lyons*, in 1274, under Pope ...*Gregory* X. againſt the Sentiments of *Joſeph* the Patriarch, who retired into a Monaſtery. The Emperor *Andronicus*, Son and Succeſſor to *Michael*, got this Patriarch *John* to be condemned afterwards, in a Synod held at *Conſtantinople*, about 1283. *Gregoras Lib.* 5. *Bzovius, &c.*

JOHN XI. born at *Sozopolis*, an Epiſcopal City of *Thrace*, ſuc... ceeded *Anaſtaſius* in 1294. He was ſo much eſteemed for his Vertue, that he was taken out of a Monaſtery, whither he retired after the Death of his Wife, to be preferred to the Chair of *Conſtantinople*, where he lived till 1301. *Gregoras, lib.* 7. *Onuphrius in Chron. Sponde, A. C.* 1294 *n.* 5.

JOHN XII. an Officer of *Andronicus* the Emperor, was named Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, after *Nipho*, *An.* 1315. The *Greeks* had a ſettled Cuſtom amongſt them, That ſuch as were choſen Patriarchs ſhould wear a Friar's Habit if they had not taken it before. *John* prepared for this Ceremony, but the Emperor oppoſed it, knowing that he had the Gout, and that the Phyſicians ordered him to eat Meat, a Thing which he could not do if he were a Friar. *Gregoras* ſays, That this Patriarch took much pains to refine the *Greek* Language. He died *An.* 1320. *Gregoras, lib.* 7. *Sponde, A. C.* 1315. *n.* 8.

JOHN XIII. ſucceeded *Iſaiah*, a Friar of Mount *Athos*, about 1331, or 1341, according to *Onuphrius*. Before this Election he was Prieſt of the *Imperial College* of *Conſtantinople*. In 1341, he preſided at the Synod held to judge of the Opinions of *Barlaam* and *Palamas*, and was depoſed *An.* 1345.

JOHN *Michel*, a *Venetian* Cardinal, was Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* for the *Latins*, about 1425.

Patriarchs of Jeruſalem *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, is thought to have ſucceeded *Benjamin*, about 120. In his Time the Church of *Jeruſalem* was extreamly perſecuted *Euſeb. Chron. Baron. A. C.* 113.

JOHN II. was a Friar, and addicted, as ſome ſay, to the Hereſie of *Macedonius*, which he abjured, and came to the Epiſcopal Chair of *Jeruſalem* after the Death of St *Cyril*, *An.* 386. St. *Epiphanius* had Ordain'd *Paulinianus*, Brother to St. *Jerom*, a Prieſt, and likewiſe, made a Deacon in a Monaſtery, which *John* pretended lay in his Juriſdiction, tho' really it did not. From hence, he took occaſion to make a Tragical complaint, as if there was no regard had to *Order* and *Law*, either Humane or Divine, and upon this ſcore, fell foul upon St. *Epiphanius* and St. *Jerom*, but the true Reaſon of his Reſentment was, becauſe theſe great Men, and eſpecially the firſt, had often reprov'd him for defending the Hereſies of *Origen*. To be plain, he had been charg'd with aſſerting, That as the Son in the *Trinity* could not ſee the *Father*, ſo neither could the *Holy Ghoſt* ſee the Son: That the Body was, as it were, the Priſon of Humane Souls, which before their Union had lived in a Pre-exiſtent, and Paradiſiacal State: That the Devils and Damn'd would turn Penitents at laſt, and be ſav'd with the reſt of the Saints, with ſome other Opinions of the *Origeniſts*. This Prelate not being ſo well able to deal with St *Epiphanius*, who was a Biſhop as well as himſelf, diſcharg'd his paſſion upon St. *Jerom*; which carry'd him to that extremity, that he Excommunicated that *Father*, and forbid him entrance into the Holy Sepulchre. 'Twas likewiſe by the management of this Biſhop, that St. *Jerom*, and the Monaſteries govern'd by him, ſuffered ſo much hard uſage. He condemned *Pelagius* in the Council of *Diospolis* in *Paleſtine*, but afterwards he admitted him to his Communion, believing that he ſincerely abhorred his Errours. St. *Auguſtine* wrote to adviſe him, that *Pelagius* was a Deceiver, for that he had very ill Thoughts of the Grace of *Jeſus Chriſt*. He ſent him a Book of that Heretick concerning Nature, with his Anſwer to it, and demanded of him, in the Name of all his Colleagues, the Acts of the Synod of *Diospolis*. *John* ſent them him, and St. *Auguſtine* having received them, compoſed out of them a Book which was found in this Age, in an Abbey of the *Canons Regular*. The Patriarch died a little after, *An.* 416, and was ſucceeded by *Praylus*, *Cyrenaïus*, who writes of this Prelate, as one who wanted not Eloquence, avers, That he was obliged to apologize for his Doctrine to thoſe who accuſed him of having maintained that of *Origen*, whoſe Wit he admired, tho' he did not receive his Principles. *Peter Veſtellius*, a Reformed *Carmelite* of *Aloſt*, and Prior of *Antwerp*, cauſed to be printed, *An.* 1643, two Volumes of divers Works, which he would have to be this *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s. In the ſecond, he endeavours to clear him of all the Accuſations of St. *Jerom*, and pretends that the Epiſtle to *Pammachius*, where he ſpeaks of his Errours, is none of this Father's.

JOHN III. intruded into the Chair of *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 513. againſt *Elias* an Orthodox Prelate. His adhering to the Errours of *Eutyches* and *Severus*, who condemned the Council of *Chalcedon*, raiſed him to this Dignity. The Abbot *Sabas* convinced him of the Truth, and prevailed with him ſo far, that in a great Aſſembly, moſt of them being Hereticks, he thunder'd *Anathema's* againſt *Neſtorius*, *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*. He died *An.* 525. *Baronius, A. C.* 513, 520, 525.

JOHN IV. ſucceeded *Euſtochius*, *An.* 561. and ruled the Church of *Jeruſalem* till 595. *Evagrius* ſpeaks of him in the 4th Book of his Hiſtory; and *Baronius* in his Annals. *Genebrard* mentions another *John*, from *An.* 795, to 822.

Emperors of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, Emperor of the *Eaſt*, ſurnamed *Zymiſcus*, was preferred in the Court of the Emperor *Romanus the Younger*, and from being General of the Legions, he became his Maſter's Son-in-Law by marrying his Daughter *Theodora*. *Romanus* dying in 963, left two Sons very young, under the Conduct of his Widow, named *Theophania*. She married *Nicephorus Phocas*, afterwards Emperor. This Princeſs was for having her Sons, *Baſil* and *Conſtantine*, crowned Emperors, but knowing that *Nicephorus* deſigned the Crown for his Brother, ſhe combined with *John Zymiſcus*, who himſelf was not well ſatisfied with *Nicephorus*, and killed him in his Palace, *An.* 969, and ſo ſucceeded him. The Patriarch *Polyeuctus* crowned him on Chriſt's Birth-day, after having firſt ſworn him to leave it to the Sons of *Romanus*, his Brothers-in-Law, and to give the Poor all that he had whilſt a private perſon. The people of *Conſtantinople* obliged him likewiſe to baniſh *Theophania*, the Widow of *Romain* and *Nicephorus*, and to ſend another of this Name, the Daughter of the ſame *Romanus*, to *Otho*, called *The Great*, Emperor of the *Weſt*, who cauſed her to be married to *Otho the Younger*, his Son. In 970, *John* drove the *Saracens* out of *Antioch*, defeated the *Turks*, *Ruſſians* and *Bulgarians*, taking their King *Boris*, and all his Family. Thus the Kingdom of the *Bulgarians* was aboliſhed, and the Name of their Capital City, *Paraſthlaba*, changed into that of *Joannopolis*. One of his *Valets du Chambre* poiſoned him at *Damaſcus*, when it was hoped that his Conduct would have ſettled the Affairs of the Empire. He reached *Conſtantinople*, where he died *Decemb* 4. 975, after having reigned ſix Years, lacking few Days.

JOHN II. *Comnenus*, commonly called *Calo-John*, that is to ſay, *John the Fair*, becauſe he was the faireſt, and the beſt made Prince of his Time. He ſucceeded his Father *Alexis Comnenus*, *An.* 1118. The beginning of his Reign was remarkable for the many Victories which he obtained over the *Barbarians*, *Scythians*, *Huns*, *Turks* and *Saracens*. His Government was very fortunate till *An.* 1143, when Hunting in *Cilicia*, he wounded himſelf with a poiſoned Arrow, which killed him. 'Tis ſaid, that a Phyſician told him, That he might ſave his Life if he would conſent to have his Hand cut off. He denied it, adding, That he needed both Hands to Rule ſuch a great Empire. He died *April* 8. after he had Reigned 24 Years, 8 Months, and few Days. *Guliel. Tyrius*, &c.

JOHN III. *Ducas*, ſurnamed *Batace*, or *Diplobataze*; and by others, *Vataze*. He married *Irene*, *Theodorus Laſcaris*'s Daughter, whom he ſucceeded *An.* 1222, and Ruled at *Nice* when the *Latins* held *Conſtantinople*. *Emanuel* the Patriarch crowned him. This *John* being a perſon of Courage, made Alliance with the other *Grecian* Princes, ſent as many Forces into the Field as he could, and went to attack *Robert* the *Roman* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, but *John* of *Brienne*, King of *Jeruſalem*, defeated him, *An.* 1233, and 35. *John Ducas* had many Advantages by Sea, defeated the *Scythians*, *Tartars* and *Bulgarians*, and ſecured his Empire on all ſides. To ſtrengthen himſelf what he could, he made an Alliance with the *Turks*, and married for his ſecond Wife the Emperor *Frederick* II's Daughter. He loved Juſtice, as well as Induſtry; and in the Execution of both, he was ſevere without Cruelty, and ſparing without Avarice. He died *An.* 1255, after 33 Years Reign, aged 62. Young *Theodorus*, his Son, called *Lacaris* and *Ducas*, ſucceeded. *Gregoras, Lib.* 2. *George Logotheta in Chron. Conſt. Pachymeres. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

JOHN IV. Son of *Theodorus the Younger*, was crowned after his Father's Death, *An.* 1258. He was then but ſeven or eight Years of Age. *Michael Paleologus*, Deſpote, uſurped the Empire, *An.* 1259, and a little after cauſed this young Prince to be blinded, either with an hot Baſin, as ſome ſay, or by throwing burning Powder into his Eyes. *George Pachimere, lib.* 3. *Gregoras &c.*

JOHN V. *Cantacuzenus*, was an Officer of the Houſe of *Andronicus Paleologus the Younger*, who had a great Eſteem for his Merits. When this Prince lay a dying, he recommended to him

both his Children, *John* and *Emanuel*, then very young. But *Cantacuzenus*, through Ambition, aſcended the Imperial Throne, and was crowned at *Didymotiche*, a City of *Thrace*, *An.* 1341, when young *John Paleologus* was crowned at *Conſtantinople*. He would be crowned himſelf there, *An.* 1345. And having each his Friends, they made parties, to the diſadvantage of the State. *Cantacuzenus* made a League with the *Turks*, ſubdued *Lydia* and *Cappadocia*, and a great many other Provinces and Cities, adding them to his Empire. Before that, he depoſed the Patriarch, who withſtood his Election; and after that, *An.* 1347, he held a petty Council in favour of *Palamas*'s Errours, againſt *Barlaam* and his Adherents. Notwithſtanding his preparation for new Conqueſts, and being aſſiſted by the *Venetians*, *John Paleologus*, who was retired to *Salonica*, with his Mother *Anne*, oppoſed him, and, aſſiſted by the *Genoueſe*, defeated his Fleet, *An.* 1352. After that *Cantacuzenus* had always the worſt; and in 1355, or 57, he was at laſt forced to quit the Imperial Dignity, which he did generouſly, and retired into a Monaſtery upon Mount *Athos*, where he took a Friar's Habit, and the Name of *Chriſtodulus*, that is, a *Servant of Chriſt*. *Matthew*, his Son, whom he aſſociated to the Empire, followed him into this Retirement: And his Wife betook her ſelf to a Nunnery, and changed her Name from *Irene* to *Eugenia*. *John* was not idle in his Solitude; for, as he had a great Stock of Wit, he employed it to immortalize his Memory, and compoſed an Hiſtory, in four Books, of what had paſſed during his own and *Andronicus*'s Reign. This Work, yet extant, is one of the fineſt of the Modern *Greeks*; only, when he comes to ſpeak of his own Conduct, he does a little diſguiſe the Truth. The Commentaries againſt the *Mahometans* and *Jews*, which we have under the Name of *Cantacuzenus*, are attributed to him. *Gesner* and *Poſſevin* render him the Author of other Works; as, A Paraphraſe upon the Five firſt Books of the *Morals of Ariſtotle*, *&c.*

JOHN VI. ſurnamed *Paleologus*, called *Calo-John*, was the Son of *Andronicus the Younger*, whom he ſucceeded, as I ſaid before. *John* V. wreſted the Empire from him, but the other routed him at laſt, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Genoueſe*, as aboveſaid, *An.* 1355. To ſhew his Acknowledgment to the *Genoueſe*, he gave them the Iſle of *Metelin*, or *Lesbos*, and gave his Siſter in Marriage to *Gatelus* their General. His Reign was not Happy. He had a ſharp War to maintain againſt the *Bulgarians*. And the Hiſtorians of *Savoy* ſay, That he was made Priſoner, and that their Duke *Amadeus* VI. whom Pope *Urban* perſwaded to undertake the *Croiſade* at *Avignon*, ſet him at liberty. *John* was conſtrained alſo to Allie himſelf with the *Turks*; but *Amurath* I. deſpiſed it, took ſeveral places from him, and came to ſettle his Empire at *Adrianople*, *An.* 1362. This infelicity did not come alone, for *Andronicus*, his Son, would have dethroned him, but his Deſign was luckily diſcovered juſt as it was to be put in Execution. The Prince was taken, and blinded with ſcalding Vinegar, which did not prevent his flight to *Amurath*, and with his Succour, and thoſe of the *Genoueſe*, he was received into *Conſtantinople*, *An.* 1373, where he impriſoned his Father and Brethren for four Years. 'Tis ſaid, that before that time he paſſed into *Italy*, to ſollicit the Succour of Chriſtian Princes; and that at *Rome* he ſwore to endeavour an Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Latin*, *Oſtob.* 18. 1369. At laſt he left the Empire to his Son *Emanuel*, *An.* 1384, or 87, and died *An.* 1391. *Chalcondyle*, *Leunclavius Hiſt. des Turcs. Blondus*, *Onuphr. Sabellicus Hiſt. Byzan. Script. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye. Ricaut. Chron. Reform.*

JOHN VII. *Paleologus*, came to the Empire by the voluntary Abdication of his Father, *Emanuel* III. who cauſed him to be crowned *Jan.* 1. 1416. and married him to *Sophia*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Montferrat*. They ſay, that he made a ſecond Alliance with *Mary Comnene*, Daughter to *Alexis* the Emperor. *Onuphrius*, and others, believe that this Prince died *An.* 1425, and that his Brother, whom they call *John* VIII. ſucceeded him. But ſure it is, that there was but one of this Name. The Authors of that Errour fell into it, becauſe they did not exactly conſider that *Emanuel*, who became a Friar, died in 1425, and that his Son was proclaimed, or it may be, crowned a ſecond Time, according to the *Greek* Cuſtom. Be it what it will, this Emperor was no happier than his Father. The *Turks* added freſh Conqueſts daily to their firſt Victories. They took *Theſſalonica*, *An.* 1431. And *John* had Reaſon to believe, that his Empire would quickly become their prey, all his hopes of Succour depending upon the *Latins*, which alone made him with the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches. Pope *Eugenius* IV. being acquainted with it, ſent him Legates to perſwade him to go on with his Deſign, and to let him underſtand, that he had ſummoned a Council at *Ferrara*. *John* came thither himſelf, *An.* 1438, with many Prelates, and *Grecian* Princes, and was received with extraordinary Magnificence. The Council was afterwards removed to *Florence*, by reaſon of the Plague, and the Union aforeſaid concluded, *An.* 1439. The Emperor returned into the Eaſt ſoon after. He died *An.* 1448, or, according to *Onuphrius*, and others, in 1445.

JOHN *the Principal Secretary*, lived in the 5th Century. He was ſupported by *Callimus*, Colonel of the *Roman Militia*; and by his Aſſiſtance became pretended Emperor of the Weſt, *An.* 423. But the next Year he was ſubdued by the Army ſent by *Theodoſius* to conduct his Aunt *Placidia*, and his Couſin *Valentine* III. who cauſed him to be beheaded at *Aquileia*.

A King of England *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN King of *England*, ſurnamed *Sans Terre*, or *Lackland*, was the fourth Son of *Henry* II. He made himſelf Maſter of the Crown, *An.* 1199, after the Death of *Richard* I. and in Wrong of *Arthur* of *Bretagne*, Son of *Geoffrey*, his Brother, the third Son of *Henry*. This *Arthur*, with the help of King *Philip Auguſtus* and divers other Princes, diſputed with him about the Crown. But *John* ſurprized him at *Mirebeau* in *Poictou*, *An.* 1202. and made him die in Priſon. *Conſtance*, the Mother of this young Prince, demanded Juſtice of the *French* King for the Parricide committed within his Land, and upon the Perſon of one of his Subjects. *John* was referred to the Houſe of Peers, where not appearing, and ſending none to excuſe him, he was condemned of an Attaint, and convicted of Parricide and Felony, to loſe all the Land he had in *France*. This misfortune was not all. The *Engliſh* hated *John* for his Tyrannical Taxes, and ſevere Dealings with the Church-men. He outed the Prelates, and ſeized their Goods; which made Pope *Innocent* III. Excommunicate him. That did not at all trouble him: But when he underſtood that the Pope, by a terrible Sentence pronounced againſt him, had diſcharged all his Subjects from their Allegiance and Fidelity to him, and thereby put the Kingdom in a Broil, he ſubmitted himſelf, *An.* 1213. promiſing for himſelf and Succeſſors, to pay a Yearly Tribute to the Church. This ſtupid Obligation being the Effect of conſtraint, made people hate him worſe and worſe; and after that he was worſted in ſeveral Battels, and that King *Philip Auguſtus* got the Battel of *Bovines*, *An.* 1214, they made *Lewis*, the ſame *Philip*'s Son, King, and crowned him at *London*, *May* 23. 1215. He died *Octob.* 19. 1216, having forfeited upon Peaches. He married firſt the Daughter of the Lord *Hubert*. Next he took to Wife *Amicia*, or *Iſabella*, Heireſs to *William*, or *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester*. His third Marriage was with *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Aimar* Earl of *Angoulême*, who was promiſed to *Hugh de Brun* Lord of *March*. By theſe three he had *Henry* III. his Succeſſor; *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*; *Joanna*, *Iſabella* and *Eleonor*. The firſt was Wife to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, the ſecond married *Frederick* II. Emperor, and the third was married to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Chester*. The Queen Dowager married again to *Hugh* Earl of *March*, from whom King *John* took her on his Wedding day, being invited to the Marriage. *Matthew of Weſtminſter. Polyd. Virgil.*

JOHN *Baliol*, King of *Scotland*. See BALIOL.

Kings and Princes of France *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN King of *France*, called by ſome *The Good*, ſucceeded his Father *Philip de Valois*, *An.* 1350. In the beginning of his Reign he inſtituted the Order of the *Star*, or, as ſome ſay, renewed it; and cauſed *Ralph*, his Conſtable, laſt Earl of *Eu*, to be proceeded againſt, for holding Correſpondence with the Enemies of the State. The King gave his place to his Favourite, *Charles de la Cerde* of *Spain*, whom *Charles the Bad* King of *Navarre*, his Brother-in-Law, cauſed to be aſſaſſinated at *Aigle* in *Normandy*, *An.* 1354. This Accident, and the Under-hand practices of thoſe of *Navarre*, drew the *Engliſh* into *Normandy*: *Jean* beat them back ſtoutly, and made King *Edward* to retire, *An.* 1355. The Year following the Prince of *Wales*, with 12000 Men, pillaged *Quercy*, *Auvergne*, *Limoſin* and *Berri*, and proceeded to do the like at *Anjou*, *Poictou* and *Touraine*. The King then at *Chartres*, marched his Troops to meet him, and overtook him within two Leagues of *Poictiers*, intrenched in the Vineyards. The Prince offered to repair all the Hurt he did in his march from *Bourdeaux*, and to bear no Arms in *France* for ſeven Years. But the King, who ſuppoſed his Victory ſure, attacked the *Engliſh*, who making a Vertue of Neceſſity, fought ſo well, that they obtained the Victory, and made the King Priſoner. His Valour maintained the Shock long enough, tho he was left to Death. The Aſſiſtance of his young Son *Philip*, afterwards Duke of *Burgundy*, then aged about Sixteen, who ever after was called *Philip the Hardy*. The King ſurrendred himſelf to *John* of *Morbeque*, Chief of *Artois*, whom he formerly baniſhed for foul Crimes. The Prince of *Wales* generouſly treated him as his Lord, and ſerved him in the Evening at Table, and omitted nothing that might mitigate his Sorrow; but fearing leſt any Accident ſhould deprive him of ſo fine a Prize, the next Day after the Battel, which was fought *Septemb.* 19. 1355, he ſent him to *Bordeaux*, and to *London*, where he remained Priſoner four Years, till the Peace of *Bretigni* was concluded, *May* 8. 1360. Immediately after his Deliverance he was deſirous, for ſome Deſign he had in his Head, to viſit Pope *Innocent* VI. at *Avignon*, where he found Pope *Urban* V. choſen in his place, and this Prelate perſwaded him to take a Journey to the *Holy Land*. Before he undertook it, he had a Mind to viſit *England*, not to ſee a Nation for which which he loved during his Impriſonment, as ſome write, but to teſtify to King *Edward*, that he was no way concerned in the Eſcape of his Son, the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the Hoſtages; and to perſwade him to the Expedition of the *Holy Land*: And juſt as he hoped to compleat it, he was taken ſick and died ſuddenly, *April* 8. 1364, and died in the Savoy, *London*, in the

52d. Year of his Age, having reigned Thirteen Years and Eight Months. King *John* was looked upon to be the braveſt and frankeſt Prince of his Time. His Word was ſacred, and inviolable; being uſed to ſay, *That if Truth and Faith were baniſhed the reſt of the World, they ought to be found in the Mouths of Kings.* *Petrarch*, who lived in his Time, gave him the Title of being *the greateſt of Kings, the moſt Invincible of Men.* He was married twice; firſt *An.* 1332. with *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*, Daughter to *John* King of *Bohemia*; by whom he had *Charles* V. his Succeſſor; *Lewis*, the firſt of that Family, Duke of *Anjou*, whence deſcended the ſecond Branch of the Kings of *Naples*; *John* Duke *de Berri*, who died without Iſſue Male, *An.* 1416. and *Philip the Bold*, from whom deſcended the laſt Dukes of *Burgundy*.

JOHN *Poſthumus*, Son of *Lewis le Hutin*, born *Novemb.* 15. 1316. died within Eight Days after, and, during the Funeral-Solemnities, was proclaimed King of *France* and *Navarre*. Whence ſome Modern Authors reckon him amongſt the Kings of *France*, and call him King *John* I. *Mezerai. Godefroy*

JOHN of *France*, Duke *de Berri*, Earl of *Poitou*, *Eſtampes*, *Auvergne* and *Bulloigne*. He was the Son of King *John*, by his firſt Wife *Borne* of *Luxemburg*. He was born at *Bois de Vincennes*, *Feb.* 30. 1340. He was firſt called Earl of *Poitou*. He ſignalized himſelf at the Battel of *Poitiers*, *An.* 1356. and in 1360. he was made Duke *de Berri*, and Lieutenant of *Guienne* and *Languedoc*. This Prince was always ſucceſsful, and ſhared in that good Fortune which King *Charles* V. had againſt the *Engliſh*; from whom he took *Limoges*, *Poitiers* and *Rochel'e*. He was preſent at the Coronation of King *Charles* VI. in 1381. and at the Battel of *Roſebecque*, in 1382. and defeated the *Tuchins* of *Auvergne* and *Poitou*, in 1384. After that, he had a Share of the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, but was turned out in 1388. reſtored again afterwards, with the Duke of *Burgundy*. The Government of *Languedoc* was taken from him in 1390. and given him again in 1401. *John* Duke *de Berri* declared himſelf for the Houſe of *Orleans*, againſt that of *Burgundy*. Two Years after he was beſieged at *Bourges*, but he made his Peace, and died on *June* 15. 1416. at the Palace of *Neſle* in *Paris*.

Kings of Arragon *and* Navarre *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Arragon* only. He ſucceeded his Father, *Peter* IV. called *The Ceremonious*, *An* 1384. His Subjects deſpiſed him for his Weakneſs, and thereupon the former Part of his Reign was full of Trouble. He died, *May* 19. 1395. aged 44 Years, of which he reigned between Nine and Ten Months. His Brother *Martin* ſucceeded him, excluding *Matthew Comte de Foix*, who married his Daughter *Jane*.

JOHN II. firſt Duke of *Penafiel*, and then King of *Navarre* and *Arragon*. He was Son to *Ferdinando* of *Caſtile*, King of *Arragon*. He came to the Crown of *Navarre* by his Marriage in 1420. with *Blanche*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Charles*, called *The Noble*, or *The Second Solomon*, and Widow of *Martin* King of *Sicily*. *John* and ſhe were crowned in 1429. and by her he had *Charles* Prince of *Viane*. Queen *Blanche* died in 1441. and her Death was attended with Abundance of Troubles to the Country; for *John* was married again to *Jane Henriquez*, the Conſtable of *Caſtile*'s Daughter. *Charles* Prince *de Viane* could not endure her having any Hand in the Government, which belonged to him by the Death of his Mother *Blanche*. This Quarrel raiſed two Factions between the Houſes of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*, two very conſiderable Families in that State. The firſt ſided with the Prince, who was crowned, and afterwards defeated in Battel, but he was reconciled to the King, his Father, who gave him *Catalonia*, and then he was to take Poſſeſſion of *Arragon*, by the Death of *Alphonſus*, his Brother, called *The Valiant*, who died in 1458. After that he maintained a ſharp War againſt *Henry* IV. King of *Caſtile*. In the mean while *Charles*, his Son, whom his Mother in law had abuſed, took up Arms again, was vanquiſhed a ſecond Time, and made Priſoner. The *Catalonians* ſtood up in his Favour, and forced the Father to releaſe the Son. But the very Day of his Deliverance he died (as it is reported) by a Doſe of Phyſick which his Step Dame ordered to be given him by his own Phyſician, *Septemb.* 23. 1461. The *Catalonians* revolted againſt *John*, aſſiſted by the King of *Caſtile*: And *John* lacking Money to anſwer this urgent Neceſſity, engaged the Earldoms of *Roſſillon* and *Cerdagne* to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, for 300000 Crowns of Gold. However, he gave his Daughter *Blanche* in Marriage to *Gaſton* IV. Earl of *Foix*, who was Governor of *Navarre* during his Father in Law's Life. *John* had by his ſecond Marriage, *Ferdinand*, who married *Iſabella*, Heireſs of *Leon* and *Caſtile*. He died at *Barcelona*, *Jan.* 19. 1479. in the 82d. Year of his Age. He was buried in the Monaſtery of *N. D. de Poblet*. *Eleonor*, his Daughter, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Navarre*. *Mariana*, *lib.* 23, 24. *Sucta Ind. lib.* 2. *Zurita. La Perriere. Olhagaray. Chapeville. De Marca, &c. Hiſt. de Beam. & Navarre, Duquet. Hiſt. de Liege.*

JOHN II. King of *Navarre* only. He was Son of *Alain de Albret*. He married (about 1484.) *Katharine de Foix*, Siſter and Heireſs to *Francis Phebus* King of *Navarre*. Their Miſunderſtanding had well nigh cauſed the Ruin of the State. She began to renew the Diviſions between the two Houſes of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*. The King was for the former, and the Queen for the latter. Theſe Troubles were allayed, but *Ferdinando* of *Spain*'s Ambition raiſed new ones againſt him. This Prince enter'd *Navarre* in 1512. and ſeized it in a little Time, King *John* retiring to *Bearn* as ſoon as he appeared upon the Frontiers. When *Ferdinando* had accompliſhed his Deſign, he ſought out Pretences to juſtifie what he had done, but could find none, ſaving the Law of War, and a Bull of Pope *Julius* II. who gave the Right to him that could firſt ſubdue the Kingdom, becauſe King *John* favoured the Council of *Piſa*, and was an Ally to King *Lewis* XII. an Enemy to the holy See. As for the Right of War; if he does not mean pure Force (which paſſes for a Title with none but *Barbarians*) *Ferdinand* had no pretenſions this way, becauſe *John* had given him no manner of provocation; and as for the other point, the Bull they make ſo much a noiſe with is not to be found, and if it was forthcoming, it would give him no manner of Right to a Crown, which holds only of God Almighty. The Popes as Monſieur *Mezeray* goes on, ought to reſt contented with their Spiritual *Power*; for their pretended Juriſdiction over Crowns is perfectly Chimerical; beſides by the *Spaniard*'s own account, The Bull comes after *Ferdinand*'s Invaſion; for this was made in *June*, and the other not publiſhed till *July* following. This is a very Righteous way of proceeding! and exactly the method of thoſe who hang a Man firſt, and try him afterwards. The King of *France* ſent Succours to *John*, his Ally; but they were ill managed, and ſo did him no Service. This Prince died in a Village of *Bearn*, *June* 26. 1516. and *Katharine*, his Spouſe, out-lived him but Eight Months. Their Son *Henry* was Heir, who, by *Margaret*, Siſter to *Francis* I. had *Jane*, Mother to *Henry* IV. *La Perriere. Olhagaray. De Marca, &c. Hiſt. de Nav. & de Beare. Mariana, lib.* 30. *Spondc in Annal. Mezerai. Hiſt. de France en Louis XII. & Francis I.*

A King of Bohemia *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN King of *Bohemia*, the Emperor *Henry* VII's Son, of the Houſe of *Luxemburg*, was elected at Fourteen Years of Age, *An.* 1309. in Oppoſition to *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, whoſe Tyranny had render'd him intolerable to the *Bohemians*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Wenceſlaus*, and was crowned with her at *Prague*: And afterwards declared Vicar of the Empire, in the Abſence of his Father. He reduced *Siſia*, and left great Tokens of his Courage in *Lombardy*, *An.* 1330, 31, and 32. Before that he was called into *Poland* by the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Pruſſia*; and after having fought againſt the *Lithuanian Pagans*, he took upon him the Title of King of *Poland*; concerning whom, the Hiſtorians of that Nation and *Bohemia* vary much. *John* loſt an Eye in this Expedition, and afterwards came to *Montpelier Incognito*, to conſult the Phyſicians of this famous Univerſity for Cure, where a *Jewiſh* Doctor made him loſe the other. This Blindneſs did not hinder his Going to the War: And upon this Occaſion 'tis reported, that the King of *Poland* ſent to him, deſiring that they might decide their Quarrel in a Room, with each a Poinard in his Hand. King *John* made him Anſwer, That he muſt pull out both his Eyes firſt, in order to make it an equal Combat. *John* carried Succours with him into *France*, to *Philip de Valois*, and was at the Battel of *Creci*, which the *French* loſt, *Aug.* 26. 1346. As blind as he was, he fought valiantly: He cauſed his Horſe to be faſtened by the Bridle to one of the beſt Horſe men he had, and ruſhed into the Army ſo furiouſly, that he was killed. *Charles* IV. his Son, King of *Bohemia*, and Emperor, gives a fuller Account of all theſe Things in *the Memoirs of his Father's Life. Dubravius, &c.*

Kings of Caſtile *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* II. in 1379. aged 21 Years. He married *Eleonor* of *Arragon*, by whom he had *Henry* III. his Succeſſor, and *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*. The *Engliſh* had ſome Pretenſions to his Eſtate, upon the Account of *Conſtance*, Daughter to *Dom Pedro*, and Wife of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*. The Grandſon of this Duke, led an Army into *Spain*, and joined *Ferdinando* King of *Portugal*'s Troops, who were at Variance with *John*. This Matter was accommodated however, and the King of *Caſtile*, who was a Widower, married *Beatrix* of *Portugal* in 1383. conditionally, that the Iſſue of this Marriage ſhould ſucceed to *Ferdinando*'s Crown: But he dying ſoon after, the *Portugeſe* preferred *John*, the Natural Son of their deceaſed King, to the Throne. The King of *Caſtile* was defeated in one Battel, and afterwards killed by a Ball from his Horſe as he was hunting, *Oct.* 9 1390. which was looked upon as a juſt Judgment, becauſe he uſed to hunt on the *Sunday*.

JOHN II. *Henry* III's Son, was proclaimed King at the Age of 22 Months, about the End of 1405, and, by the Care of his Uncle *Ferdinando*, afterwards King of *Arragon*, who generouſly refuſed the Offer of the Crown to himſelf. *Paul de Burgos*, or *de St. Marie*, Biſhop of *Carthagena*, formerly a *Jew*, was appointed to take Care of the Education of this young Prince. He was no ſooner able to bear Arms, but he found himſelf obliged to do it againſt the Kings of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, whom he reduced to the Neceſſity of asking Peace, which he granted. But it laſted not long, for he was forced to turn his Arms againſt the *Moors* of *Granada*, whoſe King he had re eſtabliſhed, and yet he ungratefully attacked him, which *John* made

him repent, killing 12000 of his Men in 1431. and ravaging the Country all round *Granada*. 'Tis ſaid, that he might eaſily have taken that City, had not *Alvarius de Luna*, his Favourite, and Conſtable of *Caſtile*, been bribed by the *Moors*. King *John* died, *Aug.* 20. 1454. in the 50th. Year of his Age, and 48th. of his Reign. *Henry* IV. whom he had by *Mary* of *Arragon*, ſucceeded him.

Kings of Denmark *and* Swedeland *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Sweden*, was Son of King *Sueicher* III. by Name, ſurnamed *The Pious*. He ſucceeded *Eric* X. about 1218. or 20. His Bounty got him the Surname of *Debonnaire*. He was very liberal to the Church; and his People had been very happy if his Reign had been longer: But his Reign did not exceed three or four Years, for he died in 1222. *Olaus Magnus Hiſt. Got. Martinus Zellier, in Nova Deſcrip. Sueciæ.*

JOHN II King of *Denmark* in 1482. after his Father *Chriſtiern* I. He was alſo crowned King of *Sweden* in 1483. But not performing his Promiſes to the *Swedes*, he was dethroned. *John* employed an Army of 50000 Men to reſtore him, but to no purpoſe, he could never do it. He died *Feb.* 20. 1523. He married *Chriſtiana* of *Saxony*, Daughter of *Ernelt* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had *Chriſtiern* II.

JOHN III. Duke of *Finland*, was *Guſtavus* I's Son, and Brother to *Eric* XIV. This laſt Prince, being jealous and violent, kept *John* ſix or ſeven Years in Priſon, in *Wibourg*-Caſtle. *John* got out, and after ſeveral Adventures, he put himſelf at the Head of ſome *Swedes* who diſliked *Eric*'s Government, whom he took, and put into the ſame Priſon, and got himſelf Crowned King, in 1568. His Reign was extream peaceable. He married *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Sigiſmund Auguſtus* King of *Poland*, and had by her *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, in 1587. and afterwards, Soveraign of *Swedeland*, from whence his Uncle *Charles* routed him.

JOHN III. King of *Swedeland* and Duke of *Finland*, before he ſucceeded his Brother *Eric* XIV, who was depoſed in the Year 1592, as the Reader may ſee in the preceding Article. This *John* had lay'd a Deſign to Reſtore the *Roman* Catholick Religion in his Kingdom, and to this purpoſe, he made uſe of *Laurentius Nicholaus*, a Jeſuit, whom he made Principal of the College of *Stockholme*, in the Year 1577. And at the ſame time he publiſhed a New Liturgy, drawn up by himſelf, with a deſign to wear out *Lutheranism*, by degrees; in purſuance of the ſame Project, he ſent the famous *Pontus de la Gardie* to Pope *Gregory* XIII to treat with him about bringing over the Kingdom of *Sweden*, to the Church of *Rome*, upon the four following Conditions. The firſt was, That the Laity ſhould not be diſturbed in their Poſſeſſion of the Church Lands, which they had gotten, and yet, by way of Compenſation, the King promiſed to pay the Church above two hundred thouſand Livres of Yearly Rent, which had been lately re united to the Crown. Secondly, That the Biſhops and Prieſts ſhould have the liberty of living with the Wives they had Marryed, with this Proviſo, in the Article, that thoſe who, for the future, were to be Ordain'd, ſhould be obliged to live ſingle. The Third Condition was, That the Laity ſhould be allowed Communion under both kinds: And Fourthly, That Divine Service ſhould be performed in the Vulgar Tongue. King *John* likewiſe deſired the Pope to ſend him ſome able Perſon to aſſiſt him, in the Work, upon which his Holineſs ſent him *Anthony Poſſevin*, a Jeſuit, before whom this Prince made a Private Abjuration of *Lutheraniſme*, in 1578. After this *Poſſevin* went back to *Rome*, and upon his Return into *Swedeland*, with encouraging and congratulatory Letters, which the Pope, the Emperor, the King of *Poland*, &c. had written to King *John* upon this occaſion, he found the Prince, turn'd *Lutheran* again, at the Inſtance of *Charles* Duke of *Sudermania*, his Brother, the Great Men of his Kingdom, and the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*. The King reproached *Poſſevin*, with the little regard they had at *Rome* to the four demands he had made, to facilitate the Converſion (as he call'd it) of the *Swedes*: This Ambaſſadour *Poſſevin*, perceiving he could make no Impreſſion upon the King, left the Kingdom, and had the diſſatisfaction to ſee all unravell'd again. King *John* died in the Year 1592, having reigned 23 Years in great Proſperity. *Mamburg's Hiſt. Lutheran.*

A King of Hungary *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN *Zapol* Count of *Scepus*, and *Vaivod* of *Tranſilvania*, was much eſteemed in the XVIth Century for his Valour. He was Crowned King of *Hungary*, by ſome of the States of this Kingdom, *Novemb.* 11. 1526. This was after the Death of *Lewis the Younger*, who periſhed at the diſmal Battel of *Mohatz*, *Aug.* 29. of the ſame Year. *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, who married *Elizabeth*, King *Lewis*'s Siſter, was Crowned by another Party of the States. *John de Zapol* put himſelf under the Protection of *Solyman*, Sultan of the *Turks*. Theſe *Infidels* beſieged *Vienna*, in 1529. The two Kings were in War with each other a long time, which ended in a Peace at laſt, but did not hold long. King *John* died, *July* 21. 1540. His Son *John Stephen*, afterwards called *Sigismund*, ſucceeded, who was acknowledged King of *Hungary*. The *Turks* declared themſelves in his favour, and took the principal Cities of his Kingdom. The Queen, his Mother, diſtruſting the Conduct of *Martinuſius*, gave up her Crown to *Ferdinando*, in 1551. She had a Promiſe of the Principality of *Ratibor*, *Oppelen*, *Monſterberg*, of a Penſion of 25000 Crowns Yearly, and 150000 that were due to her for her Portion. But obſerving, that they never deſigned to perform what they promiſed, ſhe treated with the Grandees of *Hungary*, for her Son's Re-eſtabliſhment. The death of the Vaivod of *Valachia*, who had promiſed her Succors, and was Aſſaſſinated a little after, broke her Meaſures. *John Sambuc, Append. Bonfin. Thuan. Hiſt. lib. 9. &c.*

A King of Hungary *and* Cyprus *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN of *Brienne*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was Son of *Erard* II. of that Name, *Comte de Brienne*, and of *Agnes* of *Montbelliard*. He took up the Croiſade for the Holy Land with the *French*, who took *Conſtantinople*, in 1204. and got ſo much Reputation by his Valour, that the Barons of *Jeruſalem*, after the death of *Amauri* their King, ſent to *France*, to offer him this Kingdom, with *Marie de Montferrat*, Daughter of *Conrade*, Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, and of *Iſabella* of *Anjou*, Queen of *Jeruſalem*. He accepted of this Proffer, with the Conſent of King *Philip Auguſtus*, who gave him 40000 Livres. *John* arrived at *Paleſtine* in 121[illegible], Celebrated his Marriage, was Crowned in the Month of *October*, and Relieved the City of *Acre* beſieged by *Comadin*, *Sultan* of *Damaſcus*. He beſieged *Damiette* in *Egypt*, which he took, after he had lain before it a Year and half, but could not keep it above Eight Months. Soon after, this King loſt his Wife, and returned into *France* for Succors. In the Voyage which he took, in 1222. he made a Second Contract with *Berangera* of *Caſtile*, Siſter to King *Ferdinando*. The Year following, he aſſiſted at the Conſecration of King *Lewis the Younger*, who gave him 10000 Crowns; next he went to *Rome*. This Prince had an only Daughter called *Joland*, he married her the ſame Year 1222, to the Emperor *Frederick* II. upon Condition, that he ſhould enjoy the Kingdom during his life, which was promiſed him, but never performed. In 1229, the *French* Barons of the Eaſt, choſe him for Governor of the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, during the Minority of *Baldwin* II. He took the Title of Emperor upon him, as it was the Cuſtom of the Tutors of thoſe Times, and arrived at *Conſtantinople*, in 1231, where he was Crowned by the Patriarch *Simon*. He Defeated *John Ducas*, called *Vatace*, ſeveral times, in 1233, and 35. They ſay, That *John de Brienne*, diſhonoured the latter Years of his Age, by Avarice. He died in *March*, in 1237. He had by his Second Wife, *Alphonſus de Brienne*, *Comte de Eu*.

Kings of Poland *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN (*Albert*) King of *Poland*, ſecond Son of *Caſimir* IV. born in 1459. He was choſen in 1492, by the conſent of *Ladiſlaus* his Brother, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. This was a knowing Prince, principally in Hiſtory, Liberal to Soldiers, but Unfortunate. He waged War againſt *Stephen*, Vaivod of *Valachia*, who Defeated him in an Ambuſcade, and he called the *Turks* to his help. *Frederick* of *Saxony*, Grand Maſter of *Pruſſia*, laid hold upon this occaſion, to free himſelf of the Homage which he owed to *Poland*, which *John Albert* would have compelled him to by force of Arms. He died (unmarried) of an Apoplexy. *June* 17. 1501. *Michovius. Sarm. lib.* 1. *& Hiſt. Pol.* 4. *Cromer. lib.* 30. *&c.*

JOHN (*Caſimir*): See CASIMER V.

JOHN III. of this Name, King of *Poland*, Grand Duke of *Lithuania*, *Ruſſia*, *&c.* His Valour got him the Throne. He was the youngeſt Son of *James Sobieski*, *Chatellan* of *Cracovia*, *&c.* and of one of the Daughters of *Stanislaus Zolkowski*, Grand Chancellor and General of the Crown, who fought at the Battel of *Chocra*, *Sept.* 19. 1620. The *Turks* attacked him fifteen times *Oct.* 2. following, and he was killed the ſixth of the ſame, being deſerted by his Soldiers. He was Aged 73. *James Sobieski*, Ambaſſador from the Crown, made Peace the enſuing Year with the *Sultan Osman*. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Merit on all Occaſions, and died in 1646. The King of *Poland* reſided at *Paris*, with *Mark Sobieski* his Elder Brother, who behaved himſelf by his Courage, and was ſlain by the *Turks* at the Defeat near *Batow*. *John Sobieski* Senator, was Grand Marſhal of the Crown, *Auguſt* 24. 1665; Grand General of the Kingdom, in 1667, and Grand Maſter of the King's Houſhold, Palatin of *Cracovia*, *&c.* He re-took Sixty Towns from the Coſſacks Rebels in *Ukraina*, in 1667. He maintained the Siege of *Cudzin* 14 days, with the *Tartars*, and two Years after took from them and the Coſſacks all the Palatinate of *Bracklaw* in *Lower Podolia*. He ſignalized himſelf by ſeveral other Heroick Acts. He Defeated the *Turks* in 1671. during the Siege of *Leopold* or *Lwow* upon *Dniester*, the *Black Ruſſia*, and won, in 1673, the famous Battel of *Chocim*, upon the *Nieſter*, and upon the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. It began on *Saturday*, and ended the third Day after, by the Retraite of the Forces. The *Turks* loſt Bocca Janizaries, and 20 Spahis in this Action. This grand Victory, one of the moſt famous in the Age, was obtained, *Novemb.* 11. being the next day

after the death of King *Michael Koribut Wieſnowiski*. The Grand Marſhal *Sobieski*, was the only Perſon thought worthy to ſucceed him. He was Elected *May* 19. 1674. and was not Crowned till fifteen Months after; during which time, he won ſeveral Battels againſt the *Turks*, and forced them to make a Peace at *Zurowna*. In 1676, he received the Order of Knight of the Holy Ghoſt, from the King of *France*, by *M.* Marquis of *Bethune*, his Ambaſſador. This Monarch had given ſeveral Marks of his Eſteem and Friendſhip to the King of *Poland*, and likewiſe contributed much to his Election, by the Care and Prudence of *M. Touſſaints de Fourbin Janſon*, Biſhop of *Marſeilles*, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary; for he diſſipated, by his diligent Application, thoſe Factions and Powers that did not affect the Intereſt of *Poland*, and who hated the Merit of the Grand Mareſchal *Sobieski*. In 1683, he aſſiſted very much in raiſing the Siege of *Vienna*, being preſent in Perſon, and got much Honour by it. The King of *Poland* ſpeaks ſeveral Languages. He loved Books and Scholars, and had all the Qualities of a Hero. He married the Lady *Mary de la Grange*, the Daughter of the Marquiſs *d'Arquien*, of the Noble Family *de la Grange* in *Nivernois*, by which Lady he had *Francis de la Grange*, Sieur of *Montigni*, *de Seri*, &c. Knight of the King's Orders, Mareſchal of *France*, Governor of *Vandomois*, of *Bern-Blois*, of the Towns and Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, &c. as I ſhall relate elſewhere. The Queen of *Poland* was the Widow of Prince *Zamoski*. King *John* III. had ſeveral Children of this Marriage, and amongſt others, *James Sobieski* Prince of *Poland*. This King *Sobieski* died at *Warſaw* in 1696, being Seventy two Years of Age, and left a conſiderable Treaſure behind him; by the help of which, he thought one of his Sons might obtain the Throne, but the Elector of *Saxony* carried it againſt them, and all the other Competitors.

Kings of Portugal *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Portugal* and *Algarves*, ſurnamed *Le Pere de la Patrie*, the Father of his Country. He was the Natural Son of *Peter*, called *The Judge*, by *Thereſia Lawrentia*. He was Grand Maſter of the Order of *Avis*, and after the death of his Brother *Ferdinando*, in 1383, the *Portugueſe* made him King, in wrong of *Beatrix* this King's only Daughter, married to *John* I. King of *Caſtile*. This laſt took up Arms againſt him, and the *Portugueſe* won the famous Battel of *Aliubarota*, *Aug.* 14. 1385, againſt the *Caſtilians*; after which, this King lived very peaceably, and to exerciſe his Arms, he carried the War into *Africa*, amongſt the *Barbarians*, from whom he took *Ceuta*, and other places. Pope *Urban* VI. gave him a Diſpenſation from his Oath, of entring into a Religious Habit, which he made in 1387, and then he married *Philippa*, the Daughter of King *John*, ſurnamed *The Great*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by *Blanche* his firſt Wife, Siſter to *Henry* IV. King of *England*, by whom he had *Edward*, his Succeſſor, &c. He died *Auguſt* 14. 1433. Aged 75.

JOHN II. called *Le Grand*, & *Le Severe*, that is, *The Great and Severe*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* V. in 1481. Some of his Lords gave him a great deal of trouble in the beginning of his Reign, they having revolted from him. But he ſpoiled their Deſigns, and cut off their chief Leaders; and particularly *Ferdinando* Duke of *Braganza*, whom he Beheaded. After that, his next Care was to ſettle his Foreign Plantations in the *Indies* and *Africa*, where he cauſed to be built divers Fortifications at *Guinea*. He was at the taking of *Azzile* and *Tangier*, in 1471, and ſignalized himſelf at the Battel of *Toro* againſt the *Caſtilians*, in 1479. Theſe glorious Actions, beſides many others not here mentioned, procured him the Name of *The Great*, as his Exactneſs in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, procured him that of *Severe*. He died Aged 41, *Octob.* 25. 1495.

JOHN III. ſucceeded his Father *Emanuel*, in 1521. *David* King of *Æthiopia* ſent Ambaſſadors, to congratulate his Accels to the Crown, and to continue the Alliance he made with his Father. We have, to this Day, the Accounts of that Embaſſy, and the Letters which King *John* wrote to Pope *Paul* III. concerning the progreſs of his Arms in the *Indies*, and how the King of *Cambaia* had yielded him the Fort of *Diu*, one of the moſt important places of the *Indies*, in a little Ile towards the Mouth of the River *Indus*. This Prince concern'd himſelf very much to convert the Idolaters to Chriſtianity in the Countries diſcover'd by his Subjects. He died of an Apoplexy, *June* 11. 1557 by *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. He had five Sons, who died in their Minority. *John*, Prince of *Portugal*, who died in 1554, before his Father, and by *Jane*, Daughter of *Charles* V. had *Sebaſtian* a *Poſthumus* Son, who was Succeſſor to his Grandfather — *Maria*, Wife to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*, and *Iſabella*, and *Maria*, who died young. *Damian. à Goez in Comment. Famos Andada in his life. Vaſconcellos, in Anaceph. Nonius, in Geneal. Tom. II Script. hiſt. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

JOHN IV. called *The Fortunate*, was Son to *Theodoſius* II Duke of *Braganza*, and *Ann*, Daughter of *John Fernandez de Velaſco*, Conſtable of *Spain*. He was next Heir to the Crown, and proclaimed King in 1640. The *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters of *Portugal* after the death of the kings, *Dom. Sebaſtian*, and Cardinal *Henry*, in 1580, and kept it under the Reigns of *Philip* II. *Philip* III. and *Philip* IV. But the *Portugueſe* threw off their Yoak, in 1640, and called home the Duke of *Braganza*, who was Crowned *Decemb.* 1. This Prince happily diſcovered a Conſpiracy ready to break out, in the beginning of his Reign. He executed the chief of them, and ever after Governed with that Conduct and Prudence, that his Enemies could never hurt him with their Arms, nor Calumnies. 'Tis ſaid, that he was a great Lover of Learning and Muſick. He ſlept little, was of an obliging Temper, and frugal in his Apparel and Diet, which made him often ſay, That it behoved a King to be affable; to wear any Cloaths, and feed upon any Diet. In 1643, he took *Salva Terra*, and got a famous Victory over the *Spaniards* near *Badajos*, *May* 26. 1644. He likewiſe got a vaſt Advantage over the *Hollanders* in *Brazil*, *Jan.* 27. 1649, and 54, when he took the *Recif* from them. He died at *Liſbon*, by Stoppage of Urine, *Novemb.* 6 1656.

French Princes of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN of *Anjou*, *Sicilia*, Duke of *Duras*, was the eighth Son of *Charles* II. called *Le Boiteux the Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Sicilia*, Earl of *Provence*, &c. and of *Mary* of *Hungary*. His Father left him with his other Brothers in Hoſtage, in 1288. Afterwards King *Robert*, his Brother, ſent him at the Head of an Army, which withſtood the Emperor *Henry* VII. when he Invaded *Italy*.

JOHN *d'Anjou* I. of this Name, Duke of *Calabria* and *Lorrain*, Prince of *Heronde*, Knight of the Creſcent, was the Son of *Renatus*, called *The Good*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Count of *Provence*, &c. and of *Iſabella*, Dutcheſs of *Lorrain*. He was born, *August* 2. 1425, and ſucceeded his Mother in the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, in 1452. He was a brave, generous, and obliging Prince, and a faithful Friend. He defeated *Ferdinando* of *Arragon* King of *Naples*, at the Battel of *Sarno*, in 1460. But in the end he was vanquiſhed near *Troyes*, in *Puglia*, and forced to quit the Iſland of *Iſchia*, whence he retired to *Marſeilles* in 1463. Two Years after, he followed the diſcontented Princes in the War *du Bien publick*. Some time after, he accompanied the King of *Arragon* into *Catalonia*, where he obliged King *John* of *Navarre* to raiſe the Siege from before *Paralta*, took *Gironne*, and had ſeveral other conſiderable Advantages. He died at *Barcelona*, *Dec.* 16. 1470. *Collenutio*, *Hiſt. Neapol. Noſtradamus Hiſt. de Provence*, &c.

JOHN of *Artois*, Count of *Eu*, Lord of St. *Valery* and *d'Aulx*, ſurnamed *Without Land*, was Son of *Robert d'Artois* III. of the Name, and of *Jane* of *Valois*. He was born about 1321, and made Knight at the Coronation of King *John*, who gave him the Earldom *d'Eu*, forfeited by *Radolphus* of *Brienne* II. of the Name, Count *d'Eu* and of *Guines*, Conſtable of *France*, in 1351. *John d'Artois* was taken at the Battel of *Poictiers*. He did good Services to *Charles* V. and *Charles* VI. He accompanied the laſt into *Flanders* in 1382. He commanded the Rear-Guard at the Battel of *Roſſebecque*, and died a little after, *April* 6. 1386. *Froiſart*, *Chron.* &c.

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Auvergne*, Count *de Clermont*, *de Montpenſier*, and *de Foreſts*, Sieur of *Beaujolois*, *Dombes*, &c. Peer and Chamberlain of *France*, was Son of *Lewis* II. Duke of *Bourbon*, and of *Ann Dauphine d'Auvergne*. He declared himſelf for the Houſe of *Orleans*, againſt that of *Burgundy*, and diſcomfited the Rear-Guard of their Army in 1414. The King gave him the Conduct of the Army, ſent to *Guienne* againſt the *Engliſh*. He was at the Siege of *Compegne* and *Arras*, and in 1415, he commanded the Van-Guard of the Army, at the diſmal Battel of *Azincourt*, where he was taken. He was carried into *England*, where he died in 1434, after 19 Years Impriſonment.

JOHN II. of the Name, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Auvergne*, Count of *Clermont*, &c. called *Le Bon*, Peer, Conſtable and Chamberlain of *France*, Governor of *Guienne* and *Languedoc*, was the Son of *Charles* I. and of *Agnes* of *Burgundy*. He ſignalized himſelf in 1450, at the Battel of *Formigni*, where he was Knighted. He was afterwards at the Taking of *Caen*, *Bourdeaux*, and divers other places from the *Engliſh*; and in 1461, at the Coronation of King *Lewis* XI. where he repreſented the Duke of *Normandy*. Some time after, he was one of the principal Heads of the League *du Bien publick*, againſt the ſame King, with whom he made Peace afterwards, followed him in the Voyage to *Peronne*, and received from him the Collar of the Order of St. *Michael*. After that, he retired from the Court till the King's Death, and aſſiſted at the Coronation of *Charles* VIII. who made him Conſtable of *France*, in 1483. *John*, Duke of *Bourbon*, died in his Caſtle of *Moulins*, without lawful Iſſue, *April* 1. 1488. Aged 62.

JOHN, ſurnamed *The Fearleſs*, firſt Earl of *Nevers*, and afterwards Duke of *Burgundy*, Peer of *France*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Artois*, &c. was born at *Dijon*, *May* 28. 1371. *Charles d'Alençon*, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, baptized him. In 1404, he ſucceeded his Father *Philip the Bold*, Youngeſt Son of King *John*. Before that, he conducted the great Army which King *Charles* VI. ſent to *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*, againſt *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*. In this Army of his, he had 2000 Gentlemen of Quality. Theſe brave *French-men*, who, at firſt, did things incredible, were defeated, or made priſoners, in the famous Battel of *Nicopolis*, *Sept.* 28. 1395. *Bajazet* cauſed above 600 to be cut to pieces, in the preſence of the Count *de Nevers*, and ſaved him, with fifteen more great Lords, for whom, he obliged himſelf to pay 200 Ducats Ranſom, which being paid five Months after, they were

all set at liberty. After that, the Count *de Nevers* having succeeded to his Father's Estate, renewed the Quarrels of the Houses of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, and caused *Lewis* of *Orleans* to be miserably Assassinated at *Paris*, on *Novemb.* 23. 1407. This kindled the Civil War more than ever. *John* retired to *Flanders*, where he assisted *John* of *Bavaria* Bishop of *Liege*, against his Subjects, whom he chased from before *Maestricht*, and defeated them, *Sept.* 23. 1408. After this he came to *Paris* in an Hostile manner, during the Weakness of *Charles* VI. made himself Master of the Government, and caused incredible Mischiefs to the Kingdom. In 1419, he was wheedled to a Conference upon the Bridge of *Montereau-Faut-Yonne*, by the Dauphin, and there killed, in *August*, by *Tanegui du Chastel*, an ancient Servant of the late Duke of *Orleans*. This was on *Sunday*, *Sept.* 10. 1385.

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke *d'Alençon*, Peer of *France*, Earl of *Perche*, Viscount *de Beaumont*, Lord of *Verneuil*, *Fougeres*, &c. surnamed *The Sage*, was the Son of *Peter* II. and of *Marie Chamillare*, Viscountess *de Beaumont au Maine*. He was born in the Castle of *Essai*, *May* 9. 1385. He was in *Charles* VI's Service, in 1404, and declared himself for the House of *Orleans*, against that of *Burgundy*. After that, he contributed to the Treaties of *Bourges* and *Wincestre*; and in favour of him, the King rais'd the Earldom of *Alençon* into a Dutchy, and Peerage, *Jan.* 1. 1414. The Year after, he commanded the Army at the Battel of *Azincourt*, *Oct.* 25. and was killed there.

JOHN II. of this Name, Duke of *Alençon*, surnamed *Le Beau*, was born at the Castle *d'Argentan*, on *March* 2. 1409. He began to show his Valour at the Battel of *Verneuil*, in 1424, where the *English* made him Prisoner; in which condition he continued till 1427, that he was Ransom'd. Afterwards he served King *Charles* VII. with great Fidelity, until 1440, that he was one of the chief of the Sedition called *la Praguerie*. This Duke was Godfather of the Dauphin *Lewis*, who was Educated at *Nort*. He caused the Misunderstanding betwixt him and the King his Father. Some accused him afterwards of Correspondence with the *English*, and the King, *Charles* VII. caused him to be imprisoned at the Castle *de Loches*, and got him Condemned to lose his Head, in 1459. The King graciously pardoned him, as to his Life, but took away his best Lands, and committed him Prisoner to the same Castle *de Loches*. *Lewis* XI. set him at liberty upon his Access to the Crown, in 1461. *John* Duke *d'Alençon*, entered into the League *Du bien Publick*, in 1465. And being Accused a second Time of holding Correspondence with the Enemies of the Government, was seized and condemned to be Beheaded, *July* 1474. The King saved his Life, and he died two Years after. *Du Tuil. St. Marthe*, &c.

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke of *Bretaigne*, Earl of *Richmond*, surnamed *le Roux*, was the Son of *Peter de Dreux*, called *Mauclerc*, and of *Alice* Countess of *Bretaigne*. He was born in 1217, and succeeded his Father in 1250. He had Wars with the chief of his Subjects, and especially with the Barons *de Lanvaux*, and *de Craon*, and *Gieman*, Viscount *de Laon*, whom he reduced. He had also some Quarrel with the Clergy, which occasioned his Journey to *Rome*, where he referred the Cause to Pope *Innocent* IV. After which, he followed King St. *Lewis* in 1270, in his second Voyage to *Africa*, and when he returned, he became an exact Observer of Justice, founded several Religious Houses, and died *Oct.* 8. 1286. Aged 69.

JOHN IV. commonly called of *Montfort*, Duke of *Bretaigne*, &c. born in 1293, was Son to *Arthus* II. and of his second Wife *Joland de Dreux*, Countess *de Montfort*, Daughter to *Robert* IV. Earl of *Dreux*. This *Arthus* first married *Marie*, the only Daughter of *Guy* IV. Earl of *Limoges*, by whom he had *John* III. who died without Issue, and *Guy* of *Bretaigne*, Earl of *Penthievre*, who left a Daughter, *Jane*, surnamed *La Boiteuse*, Heiress of *Bretaigne*, Wife to *Charles de Blois*. His Uncle *John* IV a Valiant and Undertaking Prince, usurped his Country, and this caused these long and mischievous Quarrels between the two Houses of *Montfort* and *Blois*, who had like to have wasted *Bretaigne*. The first had the Advantage, tho' t'other had the King of *France*, *Philip de Valois*, and his Son *John*, on his Side. *John de Montfort* was besieged in the City of *Nantes*, and taken in the Castle. They had him to *Paris*, and put him into the Tower of the *Louvre*, where he continued till 1343. He promised to make no pretensions to the Dutchy, but broke his Word, he overran the Country, took *Dinan*, and went to *England* for Assistance, but being Disappointed he died of Discontent, *Sept.* 1345.

JOHN V. called *The Valiant*, and *The Conqueror*, because being bred in Arms, during the War which was between his House, and that of *Blois*, he came off Victorious at last. This was after his Banishment, and his being Attacked by all the forces of *France*, after having gained seven Battels, and Slain his Antagonist *Charles de Blois* in the right of *Anne*, *Oct.* 1364. *Bretaigne* was left him by the Treaty concluded at *Guerande*, *April* 12. 1365. The Year following he came to *Paris*, to pay Homage to King *Charles* V. He died at *Nantes*, *November* 1. 1399.

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Marchis*, was the Son of *Ralph*, slain in the Battel of *Crecy*, in 1346. He signalized himself in 1356, at the Battel of *Poictiers*, where he was wounded and made Prisoner. Afterwards having recovered his Liberty, he undertook a Journey to *Prussia*, and was at the Battel of *Haseland*, and returned to Succour *Charles de Blois*, and *de Chatillon* his Uncle, Dukes of *Bretaigne*, against *John de Montfort*. *Charles* was killed at the Battel of *Auray* in 1364. *John*, Duke of *Lorrain*, designed to force the Inhabitants of *Neufchastel* upon the *Meuse*, to withdraw their Obedience from *France*. The Fortifications which he built near this City, were beaten down and demolished. Being summoned to the Parliament at *Paris*, he was poisoned, *Septemb.* 27. 1382.

JOHN *d'Orleans Comte de Dunois* and *Longueville*, Grand Chamberlain of *France*, surnamed *The Valiant*, and *The Bastard*, was Natural Son of *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, second Son to King *Charles* V. This Prince had him by *Mary d'Enguien*, Wife of *Aubert de Cany*, a Knight of *Picardy*. He was born in 1402. Had the Advantage of Restoring the *French* Monarchy to her ancient Splendour, being eclipsed by the *English* Conquests. In his Youth he gave early Proofs of his Courage. And *Valentine de Milan*, Wife of *Lewis d'Orleans*, who was assassinated at *Paris* in 1407, through the Means of *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, used to say, That of all the Duke's Children, there was none but he that could revenge his Father's Death. Nor was she mistaken; for he was so much against the *Burgundians* all his Lifetime, that he deemed them as the irreconcilable Enemies of his Family. He began his Exploits by succouring *Gergeau* and *Montargis* in 1427, and by defeating the Earls of *Warwick* and *Suffolk*, whom he pursued as far as *Paris*. He was dangerously wounded in the Battel of *Rouvray*, called *The Herrings*, *Feb.* 12. 1428. Afterwards, shutting himself up in *Orleans*, he defended it courageously against the *English*; and despairing to keep it, he had Thoughts to set it on Fire, and then to break through the Enemies, but was prevented in his desperate Resolution by the Maid of *Orleans*'s forcing the Enemy to raise the Siege. This Victory was seconded by a great Number of others: For, he was in the Battel of *Patai*, in *Beausse*, *An.* 1429; he managed the Enterprize against *Chartres*, *An.* 1431, and 35. He took St. *Denys* and *Creil* from the *English*: And the Year following he was concerned in the Reduction of *Paris*. After this, the King gave him the Government of *Montereau*. In 1438, he took *Dreux* and *Montargis* from the *English*. He went till then by the Name of *The Ballard of Orleans*. In 1439, he took that of *Comte de Dunois*, because *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, his Brother, gave him this Earldom. He had other Advantages afterwards against the Enemy. In the mean time, the King, who knew his Prudence, sent him with *James Juvenal des Ursins* Archbishop of *Rheims*, *Elie de Pompadour* Bishop of *Alet*, and *Guy Bernard* Arch-deacon of *Tours*, to bring the Council of *Basle* to an Agreement with *Eugenius* IV. and end the Schism of *Felix*, chosen against *Nicholas* V. Successor to *Eugenius*; wherein he succeeded with his wonted good Fortune. When he came back he besieged *Mans*. In 1449 and 50, he subdued all the principal places of *Normandy*, as *Ponteau de Mer*, *Lisieux*, *Harcourt*, &c. The Year following he signalized himself at *Guienne*, took *Blaie*, *Fronsac*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne*, &c. King *Charles* VII. to shew him his Gratitude, gave him the Title of *Restorer of his Country*, Legitimated him, and made him a Present of the Earldom of *Longueville*, and of divers other Lands; and honoured him with the Office of Grand Chamberlain of *France*. King *Lewis* XI. did also much value his Deserts; and in 1466, made him Chief over 36 Grandees, appointed to reform the Disorders of the Kingdom. Two Years after he assisted at the Assembly of *Tours*. This Victorious Prince died at the Age of 67 Years, *An.* 1470. *Monstrellet Chron. Mezerai*, &c.

Other Princes of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN of *Austria*, or *Don John*, as the *Spaniards* call him, was the Natural Son of the Emperor *Charles* V. He was born at *Ratisbonne*, in 1547. Authors speak variously of his Birth. It is believed that his Mother was a Princess; and many have even said, that this Princess was the Emperor's Kinswoman. Others say, that this Prince had him by a Gentlewoman of *Ratisbonne*, named *Barbary Blomberge*, afterwards a Nun. However it was, *Charles* V. who had experienced, on divers Occasions, the Fidelity of *Lewis Quixada*, Grand Master of his House, trusted him with this Child, and commanded him to have him brought up in the Country by *Magdalen Ulloa*, his Wife, without letting him know his Quality. *Quixada* obeyed the Order exactly; and the Emperor dying, he opened this Secret to *Philip* II. his Son. This left being at *Validolid* about 1561, pretended that he would go to hunt, and commanded *Lewis Quixada* to bring him *Don John*. This young Prince kneeled upon his Knees to the King when he came before him. *Do you know*, said *Philip*, taking him up, and smiling, *who was your Father? You are the Son of an Illustrious Person. The Emperor* Charles V. *was your Father and mine.* In short, he commanded him to follow him, and caused him to be bred at Court. In 1570, he sent him to the Kingdom of *Granada*, against the *Moors*, where he ended that War happily; and the Year after they named him Admiral of the Confederate Fleet against the *Turks*. He won the famous Battel of *Lepanto*, against the Infidels, in the Gulf so called, *Octob.* 7. 1571. The *Turks* lost there 25000 Men, and most of their Commanders. In 1573 *John* of *Austria* took *Tunis* and *Biserte* in *Africa*, which the *Turks* re took the Year after. In 1575, he was made Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, after the Death of *Louis de Requesens*, Grand Commander of *Castile*. Before his arrival the *Spanish* Soldiers plunder'd the City of *Antwerp*. The *Roman* Catholick Provinces united themselves with those of *Holland* and *Zealand*, in a Treaty made at *Ghent*, and commonly called *The Pacification of*

Ghent

Ghent: They were afraid of being pillaged. *Don John* approved the Treaty, and ſent the *Spaniſh* Soldiers out of the *Low Countries* accordingly. But he alter'd Affairs quickly, and made himſelf Maſter of *Namur*, *Charlemont* and *Marienburg*. The States armed againſt him, and chaſed him to *Luxemburg*, and choſe the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, Brother to the Emperor *Rodolphus*, their Governor, and the Prince of *Orange* for his Lieutenant. But *Don John* managed his Affairs ſo well, that after the arrival of the Soldiers brought him by *Alexander Farneſe* Duke of *Parma*, he won a ſignal Battel againſt the Allies at *Gembloux*, about the end of *January*, 1578. After which, he took divers places, and died of the Plague, or Poiſon, *Oct.* 1. of the ſame Year, in his Camp near *Namur*, in the 32d Year of his Age. *Strada. Grotius de Bel. Belg. De Thou. Hiſt. lib.* 48. *& ſeq. Sponde. Byerling, &c.*

JOHN I. of that Name, King of *Congo*, was baptized *An.* 1491. and embraced the Chriſtian Religion, with his eldeſt Son, and the principal Men of his Court, at the Sollicitation of *John* II. King of *Portugal*, who ſent him ſome Preachers. This Prince ordered thoſe Things to be preſented in publick which they prepared for his Baptiſm, that the World might ſee them, and be invited to follow his Example. This Sight impreſſed a great Reſpect for our Religion in the Hearts of the People, who deſired to be baptized as well as their King. They began to build a Church there to celebrate the Ceremony of Baptiſm, whereof the firſt Stone was laid on *May* 3. But it happen'd, that ſome of the King's Subjects, who inhabited the Iſles that lie in the Lake of *Zembe*, revolted, and ravaged the adjacent Country to ſuch a degree, that he was forced to make all imaginable haſte to quell the Diſorder; and being unwilling to delay his Baptiſm, received it the very ſame Day that the firſt Stone was laid; with ſix Lords, who were to accompany him, and conduct his Army. The King being upon his Departure, the *Portugal* Ambaſſador gave him a Standard, in the midſt whereof ſtood a Croſs; telling him, That that was as a Mark of entring into the *Croiſade* which Pope *Innocent* VIII. had publiſhed againſt the Infidels. Hereupon the Queen deſired to be baptized, which was granted her, and the Name of *Leonora* given her, which was that of the Queen of *Portugal*. In fine, The King marched againſt the Rebels with about 80000 Men, and reduced them. The King of *Congo*'s eldeſt Son being returned from fighting againſt ſome other Enemies, was baptized in the Church then finiſhed, and Chriſtened *Alphonſus*, after the *Infant* of *Portugal*. The Nobility, and the greateſt part of the People, were likewiſe baptized; and there were great Rejoicings. But the King's ſecond Son being a debauched Perſon, was willing to continue in his Idolatry, and therefore withdrew from Court, with ſome Followers. A little after, the King's Concubines, whom he left after having embraced Chriſtianity, ordered their Maſters ſo, as to be re admitted, and then engaged him again in his old Cuſtoms. His eldeſt Son endeavoured to make him ſenſible of his Fault; but this Zeal made him loſe his Father's Good Will, and the ſecond Son was ſent for back again to Court. But the King's Death brought ſome Repoſe to the new Chriſtians. *Alphonſus* knowing that he was hated by thoſe who returned to their Idolatry, came by Night to the Palace; and having next Morning aſſembled the chiefeſt of the Court, was ſaluted King. His Brother was out of Town, expecting ſome Forces; but haſted back all he could, on the News, with what Troops he had; but loſt the Battel, and was made Priſoner. Some ſay he died in Priſon: And others are of Opinion, that he loſt his Life upon a Scaffold, but perſiſted in his Error to the laſt. So *Alphonſus* remained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the Government, and reduced thoſe who revolted under pretence of Religion.

JOHN *Baſilowitz*, Grand Duke of *Moſcow*, Son of *Baſilius*, was very young when he came to the Crown, *An.* 1540. He affected going to Church frequently, and Singing at Service, but was extream cruel and bloody; and had ſo little Piety, that he had not the leaſt Sentiments of Humanity. His plundering the City of *Novogorod*, *An.* 1569, was a convincing proof of it. He had ſeven lawful Wives; by the firſt of which he had two Sons, *John* and *Fedor*. Being incenſed againſt his eldeſt Son, he ſtruck him over the Head with a Cane, ſo that he died in five Days after. He had *Demetrius* by his laſt Wife. After having exerciſed a thouſand Cruelties, he was troubled in his latter Days with extream pain, and died *An.* 1584. His Son *Fedor Juanowitz* ſucceeded him. *Olearius Voiage de Moſcovie.*

JOHN King of *Armenia*, gave his Kingdom to his Nephew *Leo*, and became a *Franciſcan* Friar; in which Habit he fought the *Turks*, and was ſlain, *An.* 1364. *Guil. Paradin. Annal. de Bourgogne.*

Illuſtrious Men of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN *Aventinus* of *Abenſperg*, derived his Name from a Town of *Bavaria*, where he was born, in 1466, which the *Latins* call *Aventinum*, and *Abuſina*. He compoſed the Annals of his Country, in ſeven Books, which *Nicholas Gerbel* publiſhed, with conſiderable Additions. It deſcends as far as 1533, and he died the Year after, aged 68. He alſo left other Pieces behind him.

JOHN of *Aſtich*, ſurnamed *Scholaſticus*, becauſe he belong'd to the College or Society of Lawyers, was firſt Prieſt, and then Apocriſiary or Deputy of the Church of *Antioch*. Afterwards he was made Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* by the Emperor *Juſtinian*. In the Year 550, he made a *Greek* Collection of the Canons, rang'd according to the Order of the Matter, whereas the former had been Methodiz'd according to the Order of Time in which the Councils were held, or the Decretal Epiſtles written. The Work is divided into Fifty Titles, which comprehends all the branches of the Matter, and under theſe Heads he couches the Affairs of the Church. In the Year 554, he made the firſt *Nomo-Canon*, divided likewiſe into Fifty Titles, annexing all the Civil Laws, which had any reference to the Canons. *Doujat Hiſtoire du droit Canon.*

JOHN of *Bayeux* Biſhop of *Auranches*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Roan*, one of the moſt eminent Prelates of the *Gallican* Church in the XIth Century. He held a Council in 1074, where the Regulations were ſo ſtrict, that they diſobliged ſeveral diſorderly Eccleſiaſticks, which gave him a great deal of trouble upon that Occaſion. He was afterwards killed by the Monks of St. *Ouen*. This learned Prelate wrote, *De Officiis Eccleſiaſticis*, publiſh'd with curious Notes by *Johannes Prevotius*. *Lanfranc. in Epiſt. Ordericus Vitalis, lib* 4. 5. *Matth. Weſtminſter, &c.*

JOHN of *Cappadocia*, ſo called becauſe he was born in this Province. He lived in the VIth Century, and was a great Favourite of *Juſtinian* the Emperor, and ſerved him in compiling his *Codex*, *An.* 529, and was afterwards made Conſul, *An.* 538, and Preteſt of the *Pretorium*. He grew extream rich by Rapine and Extortion. *Juſtinian*, to quell ſome Sedition kindled at *Conſtantinople*, was forced to take his Places from him, yet reſtored them to him a little Time after. But knowing that his Ambition aimed at no leſs than to make himſelf Emperor, he baniſhed him to a Suburb of *Cyzicum*, named *Arace*, where he put on a Religious Habit. Being ſome time after accuſed to have had a hand in the Murder of *Euſebius*, Biſhop of this City, he was ſeized, and put to Torture, to Confeſs and Diſcover the Aſſaſſinates, which he did not. Then they took and clad him in a plain Suit of Linen, and in that Dreſs he was carried all over *Egypt*, being ſo very poor that he was forced to beg Alms for his Living; yet ſtill he hoped to be Emperor. He was three Years a Priſoner at *Antioch*, and then put to death for his Crimes. *Procop.*

JOHN (*Diaconus*) Canon of *Ferrare*, wrote a Hiſtory from *Julius Cæſar*, down to the Emperor *Henry* VII. who lived in the XIVth. Century. He was different from that *John Placere*, Author of the Relation of the Martyrdom of St. *Januarius* Biſhop of *Benevent*, and of St. *Soſius* Deacon, whom *Surius* Speaks of. *Tom. VI. ad* 23. *Sept.*

JOHN (*Diaconus*) or *Deacon* of the Church of *Rome*, miſtaken by ſome for *Paulus Diaconus*. He was a Perſon of Character in the IXth. Cent. and one who had an Intimacy with *Anaſtatius Bibliothecarius*. He wrote the Life of *Gregory the Great*, in five Books, which he dedicated to Pope *John* VIII. *Sigebert Chron. A. C.* 872. *Bellarmin. Mireus, &c.*

JOHN (*de Dieu*) Founder of the Order of Charity, was born at *Montemor el Novo*, a City of *Portugal*, with the Title of Count, in the Province of *de Alentejo*. He was ſo touched by a Sermon of the famous *John d' Avila*, that he forſook all things, to devote himſelf wholly to God in the Service of the Sick. To execute which Deſign, he retired to the Spittle of *Granada*, where he laid the firſt Foundations of his Inſtitutions, which Pope *Leo* X. approved of, *An.* 1520. He died, *March* 8. 1550. Aged 55

JOHN (*Hagen*) called *de Indagine*, was a learned *Carthuſian*, much in eſteem for his Merits in the XVth. Century. He took the Habit upon him at *Erfort*, at the Age of 28, and continued in the ſame 35 Years, during which time, he Governed three Monaſteries; and as this Imployment was extreamly careful, 'tis ſurprizing, that he could Compoſe ſo many divers Works, as are attributed to him. For beſides thoſe which *Trithemius* had ſeen of his, *Petreius* counts 433 different Treatiſes; and amongſt theſe, three Chronicles. This great Man died in 1475. We muſt not omit what they obſerve concerning his addictedneſs to Study, for being but a mean Monk, belonging to a Cloyſter, in a very poor Houſe, that could not ſo much as ſupply him with Candle for his Lucubrations, he gathered together all the Crums of old Wax which he could find, to make himſelf little Candles of. *Petreius Bibl. Carthuſ. Trithem. in Catal. Joſius de Hiſt. Lat. Simler. in Bibl. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr.* 'Tis to be noted, That this *John de Indagine*, is not the ſame with the other of that ſame Name, Author of certain Books of Chiromancy, Phyſiognomy, and Judicial Aſtrology, which are marked amongſt the prohibited Books; for that the firſt lived in the XVth. Century, as I ſaid before, and this other Dedicated his Work, to *Albert* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, *An.* 1522.

ST JOHN of *Jeruſalem*, a Religious and Military Order. See MALTHA.

JOHN, ſurnamed *Mark*, was St. *Barnabas*'s Couſin, 'tis believed, our Saviour eat the Paſs over at his Houſe, that the Holy Ghoſt deſcended upon the Apoſtles there, and that St. *Peter* found the Faithful aſſembled there, when the Angel delivered him out of *Herod*'s Priſon. We ſee in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, That his Mother was called *Mary*, and that he was the innocent Cauſe of a ſmall Difference that aroſe betwixt St *Paul* and St. *Barnabas*, becauſe *Barnabas* would have his Couſin *John* go with him, and St. *Paul* did not think it convenient he ſhould.

JOHN of *Turrecremata*, Cardinal, was a *Spaniard*, and born at the Borough of *Turrecremata*, whence he had his Name. This

Borough

Borough is in the Dioceſs of *Palenza*. *John* was a Divine of the Order of St. *Dominick*, next Maſter of the Sacred Palace, and Biſhop of *Sabina*. His principal works are, the five Volumes of Commentaries upon *Gratian*'s Decrees. A Summary of the Church in four Books. A Speech he made before *Eugenius* IV. being an Anſwer to one ſent from the Council of *Baſil*, by the Authority of the Popes, and that of the General Council. He died, *Sept.* 26. 1468. Aged 88. *Bellarmine de Script. Eccl. &c.*

JOHN *(Maron)* a *Syrian* Writer. *Abraham Ecchellenſis* pretends, that this Author lived between the VIth. and VIIth. Century, and ſays, That he wrote much againſt the Eaſtern Hereſies, with a Liturgy and Commentary upon the Liturgy of St. *James*, which Commentary he promiſed to publiſh ſoon after, with his Latin Tranſlation. But Father *Simon*, *in his Notes upon* Gabriel *Arch-Biſhop of* Philadelphia, denies, that this Author has the Antiquity which *Abraham Ecchellenſis* gives him, and which he has made out in his Remarks upon the Voyage to Mount *Libanus*, where he ſays, That having received from *M. Faulus Naron*, Nephew to *Ecchellenſis*, ſome Extracts in the *Syriack* Language, of the Commentary of *John Maron* upon the Liturgy: he owneth, by the very Words of an Extract he ſpeaks of, that this *John Maron* did not live in the time, in which *Ecchellenſis* and *M Naron* pretend he did, becauſe he talks of Contelis not treated of in thoſe days. Whence he concludes, that *John Maron*'s Book is Suppoſititious, or that they had added the Chapter which was ſent him. Cardinal *Bona*, to whom was communicated at *Rome*, the Latin Tranſlation of this *John Maron*'s, who wrote in the *Syriack* Tongue, is of the ſame Mind alſo, in a Letter which he wrote *An.* 1673, to *P. Mabillon*, a Religious *Benedictine*.

JOHN *(de Mount-Real)* ſo called from a City in *Franconia*, where he was born, in 1435. He was skill'd in all Sciences, but excelled in the Mathematicks, which he taught publickly at *Vienna*, whither *Matthias* King of *Hungary* encouraged him to come, about 1470. After the great Reputation he acquired there, he withdrew to *Nuremburg*, to live out of the noiſe of the War. It was here he printed the *Ephemerides* for 30 Years, ſo much eſteemed of by all the Learned. To the *Syſtem* of the World, he has added a Tenth Heaven, which gives Motion to the reſt. Pope *Sixtus* IV. having called him to *Rome*, he died there of the Plague, *An.* 1476, being Aged but 41. *Andrew Thevet. lib. 6. des hommes illuſtres.*

JOHN *(O Neal)* a Gentleman of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, who took the Name of *King*. He was the Son of *Caen O Neal*, ſurnamed *Baco*, that is, *Claudus*, one of the moſt puiſſant Princes of the Northern part of that Iſle. Having Diſpoſſeſſed his Father, he raiſed great Troubles in *Ireland*, whither Queen *Elizabeth* ſent Troops to reduce him. But in 1567, inflamed by a Victory which he got over the *Scotch*, who plundered his Country, he grew ſo inſolent, that in malice to the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, he burnt that Metropolitan See of *Ireland*. Then he robbed the other weaker Princes of their Eſtates; and in the end, ſcorning all the Titles of Honour which Queen *Elizabeth* offered, to reduce him to Subjection, he made himſelf be acknowledged King of *Ulſter*, by his Army, conſiſting of 1000 Horſe, 4000 Foot, and 700 Guards, and cauſed Warlike Exerciſes to be taught the Boors. He built a Caſtle, which he named *Feoguegal*, that is to ſay, *The Horror of the* Engliſh, whom he hated extreamly. The Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* marching with his Troops purſuant to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order, againſt the Rebels, defeated them at the firſt Onſet. And *John O Neal* ſeeing himſelf forſaken by his People, becauſe of his Cruelties, was ready to throw himſelf at the feet of the Vice-Roy, but his Secretary perſwaded him to the contrary, and thinking to have found Aſſiſtance from thoſe of the Scots Weſtern Iſles, he and the remainder of his Men flying thither, were ſlain. *Cambden's Q. Elizabeth.*

JOHN *(de Paris)* a *Dominican* Friar, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, flouriſhed about the latter end of the XIIIth Century, and the beginning of the XIVth. He wrote a Treatiſe *De Regia & Papali*, and an Anſwer to another, Entitul'd, *Correctorium Doctoris S. Thomæ Aquinatis*, and ſome others; but having averr'd ſomewhat about the Situation of the Body of Jeſus Chriſt in the Euchariſt, the Biſhops, *Willam* of *Paris*, *Giles de Lorges*, and another *William d'Amiens*, with the Doctors of Divinity, examined him, and forbad him to Teach any farther. He died under the Pontificate of *Clement* V. about 1310. *Bellarmine* and *Lethem. de Script. Ecclef. Le Mire in Auctar. Spondan. An. C.* 1301 *n.* 14. *Leander Albert*, *Anthonius de Sienne*. *Alphonſus Fernandez*. There was a Treatiſe of this Author printed at *London*, in 1686. Intituled *De modo Exiſtendi Corporis Chriſti in Sacramento Altaris*, where he diſowns Tranſubſtantiation.

JOHN of *Parma*, who lived in the XIIth. Century, is thought to be the Author of a Book, Entituled, *Evangelium Æternum*, burnt by Order of Pope *Alexander* VI. *An.* 1258.

JOHN *(des Entoms)* or *D'Eſtampes*, is that famous Squire belonging to *Charlemagne*, who, according to the Story of ſome Chronologers, (*Vincent de Beauvais*, *Nauclerus* and others,) died in 1128. Aged 351.

JOHN *De Ragusa* of *Dalmatia*, was a *Dominican*, and much eſteemed in the XVth. Century. He made Speeches a Week together in the Council of *Basil* againſt the *Huſſites*, *Cauſus* who ſucceeded the Emanque of *Parmanus*, has likewiſe printed that of *Rocca*, called *Oratio de Communione ſub utraque ſpecie non concedenda Laicis*, in which he gives an account of the Errors and behaviour of the *Huſſites*. *Trithemius & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Spond. Poſſevin, &c.*

JOHN (of *Salisbury*) An Engliſh Man. He was Biſhop of *Chartres* and one of the moſt learn'd Men of the XIIth. Century. He govern'd his Dioceſs with great Reputation and died in the Year 1181. He wrote a great many Books, of which we have none extant, excepting the Life of *Thomas Becket* Arch Biſhop of *Canterbury*. A Collection of Epiſtles. *Polycraticon*, or *de Nugis Curialium & Veſtigiis Philoſophorum Lib. VIII. &c. Petrus Bleſenſis Epiſt.* 22. *The Continuator of Sigebert in Chron. Trithem. & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

JOHN of *Leyden*: See BUCKHOLD.

JOHN of *Udina*, a famous Painter, born at *Udina* in *Friuli*, *An.* 1494. He was the firſt that diſcovered how to make *Stuc*, (*i. e.* a Compoſition for Imagery made of Potter's Clay.) He became a great Artiſt in working. In his time, they dug into the Ruines of the Palace of *Titus*, to find out ſome Statues, and other Antiquities; as they were removing the Earth, theſe fanciful Figures were found, which were ever ſince called *Grotesques*, becauſe found in *Grotto*'s. Some Hiſtorical ſmall Pictures were alſo found there, with other Ornaments of a ſmall Size made of *Stuc*. *John* copied theſe ſorts of Pictures, but had not the Secret to make ſuch *Stuc*, as he ſaw amongſt the reſt of the Antiquities. He tried ſo many Experiments to diſcover it, that in fine, he found that Lime of very white *Travertin*, which is a hard Stone, mixed with a Marble Powder beat very fine, made that Compoſition, which he ſaw in thoſe ancient Works. So he began to make theſe Ornaments in *Stucco*, and was the firſt in the World, who revived this manner of Painting. He died at *Rome*, *An.* 1564. *Vaſari. Felibien.*

JOHN (*Scot*) called *Erigena*, was a *Scotch*-man born at *Air*. He came to *France* about the Reign of *Charles the bald*, who much admired the ſharpneſs of his Wit; and by report, made him lie in his own Chamber. He was really a great Philoſopher and Divine tho' the Church of *Rome* ſays, he was not Orthodox. At the Pope's Requeſt, he was baniſh'd the Univerſity of *Paris*, cried down for a Heretick every where, and after his death, a Work of his, wherein he appeared to be of the ſame Opinion with the Proteſtants now, was Condemned in the three Councils of *Paris*, *Verceil*, and *Rome*. In this laſt, held in 1059, under *Nicholas* II. *Berenger*, who made uſe of the Authority of this Book of *John Scots*, was forced to throw it himſelf into the fire. But not to forget the nature of his Death, 'Tis reported, that after being baniſhed *Paris*, he went into *England*, and there taught School, and one of his Scholars ſtabbed him with a Pen-knife, about the latter end of the IXth. Century, which was, *An.* 883, or 884.

JOHN of *Venice*, and JOHN (*Tudethehen*) both Chaplains to *Jeffrey* Duke of *Tuſcanelle*, averr'd, *An.* 1065, That Eccleſiaſtical Dignities might be bought, not for the ſake of Spiritual things, but for the Temporal Advantages that might be made of them. Pope *Alexander* II. declared this Opinion to be Heretical and oppoſed it as ſuch, by his Decretal Letter ſent to the See of *Luca*.

JOHNSON (*Benjamin*) born in *Weſtminſter*, in *Hart's-horn lane* near *Charing Croſs*, where his Mother married a Brick-layer for her Second Husband. He had his Grammar-Learning in St *Martin*'s Church School. and then in *Weſtminſter* School, under the Learned Mr. *Cambden*, and afterwards was admitted into St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*; but wanting Maintenance, he was obliged to come away in a little time, and betake himſelf to his Father-in-Law's Trade, and aſſiſted in building the new Structure in *Lincolns*-Inn. He was obſerved to have a Trowel in his hand, and a Book in his Pocket; whereupon ſome Gentlemen finding his Ingenuity, did, by their Bounty, enable him to follow his Studies. His Parts were extraordinary, yet he was not ſo ready to run, as able to anſwer the Spur: And in learned Company, his conſtant Humour was, to ſit ſilent. He was quick and ſmart in his Repartees, extraordinary in the Dramatick part of Poetry, and was reckon'd the moſt Learned, Judicious and Correct Comick Poet of his Time. He died, *An.* 1638. and was buried near the Belfrey in *Weſtminſter*-Abbey Church, having only on a Pavement over his Grave, *O rare Ben Johnſon.*

JOIA (*Elizabeth*) or *de Reyes*, a *Spaniſh* Woman, who, according to *Franciſcus Auguſtinus della Cheta*, preached in the Cathedral of *Barcelona*, to the wonder of all that were preſent. She lived in the XVIth. Century, and, 'tis ſaid, that being at *Rome*, during the Papacy of *Paul* III. by the force of her Reaſoning, ſhe converted a great many *Jews*, and in preſence of the Cardinals, explained the Books of *John Dun Scotus*, called the *Subtil Doctor*. *Auguſtin. della Cheta*, *Hilarion de Coſta*

JOIADA, or JEHOIADA, a *Jewiſh* High-Prieſt whom *Joſephus* calls *Joad*. He was a very vertuous Perſon, and one fearing the Lord; his Zeal for the true Worſhip of God, Faithfulneſs to his Prince, and Love to his Country, with many other ſignal Vertues were eminent in him, and made him truly worthy of ſo high a Station. *2 Kings ch.* 11 *and* 12. *2 Chron.* 22 *to the end. Chap.* 23, 24. *to verſe* 17.

JOIGNY, Lat. *Joveniacum*, or *Iconiacum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, on the River *Yonne*, ſituate on the ſide of a Hill and has a fine Caſtle.

JOINVILLE, a ſmall City and Principality of *France* in *Champagne*, ſituate upon the River *Marne*, betwixt *Chaumont*, and St. *Dizier*, which was made a Principality by King *Henry* II. in 155.

1552. for the younger Sons of the Houſe of *Guiſe*, and in favour of *Francis* of *Lorrain* Duke of *Guiſe*.

JOINVILLE, or *John* Lord of *Joinville*, Seneſchal of *Champagne*, lived in the time of St. *Lewis* IX. in 1260. He writ the Life of that King, whereof there are ſeveral Editions, the beſt being that of *M. du Cange*, who publiſhed it with excellent Obſervations, in 1668. St. *Lewis* made uſe of the Lord of *Joinville*, to do Juſtice at his Gate, of which he gives this Account in the Hiſtory of his Life: *It was his Cuſtom*, ſaith he, *to ſend the Sieurs* de Nelle, Soiſſons, *and me, to hear the Pleadings, and afterwards would ſend for us, enquiring how all things went, and whether there was any Caſe in debate, that could not be ended without him; and then many times, according to our Information, he would ſend for the Parties in Conteſt, and ſet them to right.* Du Cange.

JOLAUS, the Son of *Iphicles*, who aſſiſted *Hercules* in overcoming the *Hydra*, by Scaring with a red hot Iron, the Necks of that Monſter, as faſt as *Hercules* cut off its Heads, to hinder them from growing again; and for a Reward of this piece of Service, *Hercules* deſired *Hebe* to reſtore him to Youth, when he was grown Decrepid. *Ovid 9 Metamorph.*

JOLAUS, or JOLAS, Son of *Antipater*, who was Governor of *Macedonia* in *Alexander the Great*'s abſence; *Antipater* having diſobliged *Olympias*, the Mother of this Prince, and being afraid her Son would revenge her, reſolved to be before hand with him; to this purpoſe, he ſent his Son ſome of the Water of a Lake of *Arcadia*, called *Nonacris*, which, by its coldneſs, was preſent Death to thoſe that drank it, to the end, he ſhould fill it to the King, for he was his Cup-bearer. *Alexander* had no ſooner ſwallowed this Draught, but he felt ſuch a pain in his Stomach, as if he had been pierced with a Dart, and the Torment was ſo violent, that drawing his Sword, he would have killed himſelf to put an end to his pain. *Iolas*, who had taſted of it before he preſented it to *Alexander*, died almoſt as ſoon as the King, and was honourably Interred, but *Olympias* being informed of this Treaſon, cauſed his Body to be digged up again, and caſt into the Sea. *Diodorus. Q. Curtius.*

JOLCOS, now called *Jaco*, an ancient Sea Port Town of *Magneſia*, a Province of *Theſſaly*, ſituate near to the City of *Demetrias*, not far from the *Sinus Pegaſicus*, now *Golfo di Armiro*, and *Golfo del Lollo*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Pelion*, which, at preſent, is called *Petras*, diſtant from *Pegaſis*, now *Volo*, Twenty *Stadia*'s, and as much from *Ormenio*. This City was of old Illuſtrious, for the Birth of *Jaſon*, and by the ſolemn Convention of the *Argonauts*, who met there, to go in queſt of the *Golden Fleece*. *Ovid lib. 7. Metam. Lucan. lib. 3.*

JOLE, the Daughter of *Eurytus*, King of *Oechalia*, by his Second Wife, of whom *Hercules* being enamoured, he came to an Agreement with her Father, that in caſe he did over-come him, he ſhould have his Daughter. *Hercules* having beaten him, demands the Price of his Victory, which *Eurytus* refuſing, *Hercules* kills him, and takes away his Daughter, whom he afterwards beſtowed upon his Son *Hillus*, but *Dejaneira*, *Hercules* his Wife, was ſo jealous of her Husband's new Love, that thinking to reclaim him, ſhe ſent him *Neſſus* his poiſon'd Shirt, which was the Cauſe of his Death. *Ovid lib. 9. Metam.*

JOLLYVET (*Evert*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, received his firſt Breath at *Orleans*, *July* 20. 1601. As he was admired in his Youth for his wonderful Pregnancy, ſo he was in his ripe Years, for his vaſt Erudition, being not only a skilful Lawyer, but a good Poet, a great Philologiſt, Philoſopher, and Divine; to which he added, what gave him the greateſt Comfort, the Life of a good Chriſtian, according to the Proteſtant Faith. He was naturally of a chearful Temper, ſo he never denied himſelf, at proper Times and Places, the Pleaſures of innocent Mirth. His *Carmen in Aquilam*, a Latin Heroick Poem, wherein he ſets out the Atchievements of that famous Hero of *Sweden*, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, is a ſufficient Argument of his great Skill in Latin Poetry. The Learned may judge of it by theſe few Lines, which begin the Poem.

Ille ego ſincere Themidis qui Caſtra ſecutus,
Sed majora petens, animis ut Gloria lampas,
Grandia Guſtavi *mirabatur Geſta, per Orbem*
Illa cano. Reges, vos hæc Miracula ſpectant.

In *French*, he wrote a Voluminous Hiſtory of *Sweden*, from Authentick Memoirs which he had procured thence, and is kept in Manuſcript to this day, in the Royal Library at *Upſal*. *Arnhemius*, who lately wrote in Latin the Life of Count *Pontus de la Gardie*, quotes it in two ſeveral Places. Beſides theſe two Pieces of his, one in Proſe, the other in Verſe, he has left behind him ſeveral learned Manuſcripts upon divers Subjects, now in the poſſeſſion of his Son, Mr. *Evert Jollyvet*, an Officer in their Majeſties *Meuſe*, and formerly Tutor to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*; and when time ſerves, the Publick may have a ſhare in them. His Death happened, *An.* 1662. and (which is remarkable) upon *July* 20. being his Birth-day; which proved according to his Wiſh, expreſſed in a Verſe of his, written ſome time before with his own hand, and found after his Deceaſe amongſt his Papers,

O utinam Natiua Dies ſit Meta Dolorum.

JON, the Son of *Xuthus*, King of *Theſſaly*, and of the greateſt part of *Greece*, to whom his Father gave the Country of *Attica*, upon which he beſtowed his own Name of *Ionia*, where he built one City conſiſting of Four, and was therefore called *Tetrapolis*, which Cities were, *Marathon*, *Oenoe*, *Probalintho*, and *Tricorytho*. He divided the People of *Athens* into four Claſſes, *viz.* Of Souldiers, Prieſts, Artiſans, and Labourers, and built two Cities, one whereof he called *Helice*, to perpetuate his Wife's name, and the other *Bura* or *Buris*, in Memory of his Daughter, which were both ſwallowed up by the Sea, by means of an Earthquake. This King left five Sons behind him, *Pitheus*, *Python*, *Ægicoros*, *Argadeus*, *Hoples*, and his Daughter *Buta*. *Apollodorus.*

JON, or YONNE, Lat. *Joanna*, a River of *France*, which has its ſource in the Mountain *Mordant* in *Burgundy*, waters ſeveral Cities of note; and paſſing by *Auxerre*, becomes Navigable, bears conſiderable Boats, and receiving ſeveral other Rivers, falls into the *Seine*, 17 Leagues above *Paris*.

JONADAB, the Son of *Rechab*, was a Perſon of great Holineſs and Strictneſs of Life, who never drank any Wine, neither dwelt in any Houſe, ſowed Seed, or planted Vineyards, and lived much like the Monks of Old. Which way of living, he recommended to his Poſterity, the *Rechabites*, who obſerved his manner of Life, and were obedient to his Command, and therefore were commended by God, and Bleſſed by him, as appears, *Jerem.* 35. *ver.* 16, 17, 18, 19. It was this *Jonadab*, *Jehu*, King of *Iſrael* took up unto his Chariot, when he was going to execute Vengeance upon the Houſe of *Ahab*. 2 *Kings* 15, 16, 17.

JONAH, the Son of *Amittai*, one of the leſſer Prophets, began to preach under the Reign of *Joaſh* and *Amaziah* Kings of *Judah*, *An. Mun.* 3211. or according to others, 3168. The Hiſtory of his Denunciation to the *Ninevites*, is ſet down in his Prophecy; wherefore I ſhall only take notice, that the Plant called a *Gourd*, in our Tranſlation, and which was the growth of one Night, was that which we call *Palma Chriſti*. *See* BOCHART *Hierozoicon p.* 2. *lib.* 2. *cap.* 24.

JONAH, a Jewiſh *Rabbi*, and Phyſician of *Corduba* in *Spain*, lived towards the end of the XIth. Century. He is the moſt famous of all the *Jewiſh* Grammarians, next to *R. Jehudah Hiug*. He was the Author of an *Arabick* Grammar and Dictionary, which have been Tranſlated into *Rabbinical* Hebrew, and are called *Ricma*. He owns, that the Hebrew Tongue hath been, in ſome meaſure, loſt, but reſtored by means of the Neighbour Languages. *R. Kimchi* often refutes his Dictionary, and that of *Jehudah Hiug*, whence the ancient Interpreters of Holy Writ may be juſtified, in thoſe Paſſages where they differ from the Modern. The ſame alſo proves, That theſe ancient Hebrew Grammarians, did not make any great account of the *Maſora*, at leaſt, did not hold it to be infallible, becauſe they only have a regard to the Sence, and that they do not apply the general Rule of the *Maſora*, but to Places where they think it requiſite. *Baillet Jugement des Sçavans.*

JONAS Biſhop of *Orleans*, lived in the IXth. Century under the Empire of *Lewis the Meek*, and *Charles the Bald*. He wrote three Books againſt *Claudius* of *Turin*, wherein are found many things contrary to the Modern Opinions of the Church of *Rome*. Dr. *Alix's Remarks on the Churches of Piedmont*, *chap.* 9. He compoſed alſo a Book for the Inſtruction of the young King of *Aquitain*, *Pepin*, the Son of *Lewis the Meek*: Which Piece of his we have now reſtored to us by the Care and Pains of *P. Dom Luc. d' Acheri*, with divers other Treatiſes; and, above all, that of the *Chriſtian Morals*, tranſlated by *P. Dom Joſeph Mege*. He died in 841. *Hincmar. Rhemenſ. Oper. adverſ. Goteſch. Adrevaldus de Miracul. Sancti Benedicti*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 25. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Luc. d' Acheri*, *Tom.* 4. *&c. Spicil. Ant. Robert & San-Marthe*, *Gal. Chriſtiana.*

JONAS (*Juſtus*,) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, was born at *North-hauſen* in *Thuringia*, in 1430. He was a learned Perſon, and one of the firſt Maintainers of the Doctrine of *Luther*. He died *Octob.* 9. 1555. He writ a Treatiſe in Defence of the *Marriage of Prieſts*; another, *Of Private Maſs*; and, *Notes* upon the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. *Sleidan. Chytræus. Reuſner. Melchior Adam.*

JONATHAN, the Son of *Saul*, famous for the entire Love and Friendſhip he had for *David*, contrary to his own and Family's Intereſt: And for his miraculous Victory over the *Philiſtines*. He was ſlain with his Father and Brothers, in a Battel againſt the *Philiſtines*, *A. M.* 2979. See his Hiſtory in the Firſt Book of *Samuel*.

JONATHAN, the Son of *Mattathias*, and Brother of *Judas Macchabæus*, was one of the illuſtrious Generals of the *Jews*, oppreſſed by the Kings of *Syria*. After the Death of his Brother, the *Jews* made choice of him for their Governor and Captain-General, *Simon*, his elder Brother, willingly giving way to him. This was about *An. Rom.* 593. and *A. M.* 3893. or 94. He compelled *Bacchides*, General of the Army of the King of *Syria*, to accept of Peace. He vanquiſhed *Demetrius Soter*, and afterwards *Apollonius*, who was the General of that Prince's Army; but at laſt he fell into the Snare *Tryphon* had laid for him at *Ptolemais*; who, after he had received a conſiderable Summ of Money for his Ranſom, of *Simon* his Brother, ſlew him there. 1 *Macchab. chap.* 9, 10, 11, 12. *Joſeph. lib.* 3. *Ant. Jud.*

JONATHAN, the Son of *Abiathar*: He was High Prieſt of the *Jews*. There was alſo another *Jewiſh* High Prieſt of the ſame Name, who was the Son of *Jehoiada* II. under the Reign of the *Perſians*, *Jaddus*, who went to meet *Alexander the Great*, as he was coming to ſee the City of *Jeruſalem*, was his Succeſſor.

JONICHUS, or JONITHUS, the Son of *Noah*, who, as ſome Authors ſuppoſe, was born to him after the Deluge, about *A. M.* 1756. There is no mention made of him in Scripture, nor in any other known Record, ſave only in the Writings of St. *Methodius* Martyr. It is ſaid, That he was the Inventer of Aſtronomy, and that he fore-told many Particulars concerning the foundation and Viciſſitudes of Monarchies; and that he diſcovered theſe Secrets to *Nimrod*, that was one of his Diſciples. Others add, That *Noah* having ſent him to the Land of *Ethan*, with ſome of the Sons of *Japhet*, he there built a City, which he called *Jonica*, after his own Name. *Comeſtor, cap.* 37. *Hiſt. Schol. Abulenſis, Quæſt.* 5. *ſuper Geneſ. cap.* 10. *Torniel, A. M.* 1756. *n.* 1. 1956. *n.* 1.

IONIA, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, now called *Sarchan*, or *Sarchiom*, between *Æolia* and *Caria*. Its moſt conſiderable Cities were *Miletum*, *Epheſus*, *Smyrna*, *Colophon*, *Heraclea*, *Erythræa*, *Clazomene*, *&c.* *Herodotus* aſſures us, that the Situation of all theſe Cities was very pleaſant and advantageous, and the Country very fertile. The *Ionians* were addicted to War, Dancing and Muſick, and had many famous and magnificent Temples. They had alſo numerous Colonies abroad, where they ſignalized their Valour, as well as againſt their Neighbours nearer Home. The Name of the *Ionian* Sect was given to the Diſciples of *Thales* of *Miletum*. The *Ionian* Sea, ſo called, is not that which runs along by the Country *Ionia*, but that which flows between *Greece* and *Sicily*, towards *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia* and *Peloponneſus*. Some ſuppoſe it took its Name from *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*: But Others think, the *Ionians* had their Denomination from *Javan*, the Son of *Japheth*. *Herodot. lib.* 1. *& ſeq. Strabo. Pliny. Pauſanias Diog. Laert. Ortelius. Leunclavius.*

JONQUIERS, Lat. *Juncaria*, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean*, 5 Leagues W. of *Marſeilles*, and 15 S. of *Avignon*.

JOPPA, now JAFFA, a Maritime Town in the Tribe of *Dan*; in ancient Time the only Haven belonging to *Jeruſalem*; deriving its Name from *Japho*, or *Jaſphe*, *Beauty*; and ſuppoſed to be built by *Japhet*, the Son of *Noah*, before the Flood. Hither the Materials were brought from *Libanus*, for the Building *Solomon*'s Temple; and thence they were carried to *Jeruſalem* by Land. Here *Jonah* took Ship for *Tarſhiſh*. Here St. *Peter* raiſed *Dorcas*. And here *Andromeda*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, was delivered from a Sea-Monſter by *Perſeus*. In the Time of the *Macchabees* it was Garriſon'd by the *Syrians*, who drowned 200 of its Inhabitants treacherouſly. *Joſeph. de Bell. Jud. lib.* 2. *cap.* 22. *lib.* 3. *cap.* 15. 2 *Macchab.* 12. *Judas* immediately revenged this Cruelty; and levying Forces, burnt the Haven, and all their Boats. It was twice taken by the *Romans*, and re-built by *Lewis* King of *France* in 1250. Now it has only two Turrets ſtanding, and is not much frequented by Merchants. This City is ſaid to have been built before the General Deluge, and ſo the oldeſt in the World. *Pliny, lib.* 5. *cap.* 13. In 1200. the *Saracens* took this City from the *Chriſtians*. It was, in the Time of the *Macchabees*, a fit Port for Pyrates, and therefore often taken, and re-taken. It is mentioned, *Joſh.* 19. 1 *King.* 5. 2 *Chron.* 2. *Jonah*, 1 *Maccab.* 10. 12, 13, 14. 2 *Macchab.* 12. *Act.* 9. *Joſeph. de Bell. Jud. lib.* 2. *cap.* 22. *& lib.* 3. *cap.* 15. *Ptolemy* placeth it, Long. 65. 45. Lat. 32. 6. and *Gaza*, 31. 30. by which, it lies 36 Miles N. of *Gaza*. *Ingulphus* Abbot of *Croyland*, in 1064. records, That in his Youth being at *Jeruſalem*, he came down to *Joppa*, and there, with many other Pilgrims, ſhipped himſelf for *Italy*, on board the *Genoueſe* Fleet. *Oxon. Edit. pag.* 74. This Fleet came yearly to trade, and bring Pilgrims to the *Holy Land*. In the Times of the Holy War it was the uſual Port of all the *Chriſtian* Fleet; but is ſometimes, by the Writers of that Story, called *The City of* Japhet. See JAFFA.

JORAM, or JEHORAM, King of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Ahab*, ſucceeded his Brother *Ahaziah*. See the Account given of him in 2 *King.* 3. and 2 *Chron.* 22. 5, 6, 7. *Joſeph. lib.* 9. *Ant. Jud. Tornel & Saltan in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

JORAM, or JEHORAM, King of *Judah*, ſucceeded his Father *Jehoſhaphat*, *A. M.* 3145. 2 *King. cap.* 8. from *verſ.* 16. to 24. 2 *Chron.* 21

JORDAN, a River of *Paleſtine*, which, according to *Pliny*, comes from a Spring called *Panion*. But *Joſephus* aſſures us, That though it ſeems to flow from the Cave *Panion*, yet it riſeth from another Spring, called *Phiale*, 26 Furlongs diſtant from *Cæſarea*; from whence it flows under Ground, till it appears at the Cave *Panion*: Which Spring of this River was not known, till *Herod the Tetrarch* diſcovered it by caſting Straw into the Spring *Phiale*, which afterwards was found at *Panion*. It palleth through the Lake *Samachonites*, or *The Waters of Merom*; and, after a long Courſe, traverſeth the Lake of *Geneſareth*, and from thence runs into the *Dead Sea*. This River, like the *Nile*, is low in the Winter, and overflows in Summer, by the Snow melting on Mount *Libanus*. It abounds with Fiſh, becauſe the Country through which it runs is little inhabited. Travellers obſerve, That the Water of this River does not mix with that of the *Dead Sea*, through which it runs. And ſome hold, That it communicates by a Subterranean Conduit with the *Red Sea*, or *Mediterranean*, as it did before *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* were ſwallowed in that Lake. Some Authors write, That its Fiſh, if they do not ſwim back, die in the *Dead Sea*. Its whole Courſe is about 100 Miles. It is half as broad at *Jericho* as the *Seine* is at *Paris*.

JORNANDES, or JORDAN, a *Goth* by Birth, was the Son of *Alanus Wamuthe*. He was firſt Secretary to the *Goths* in *Italy*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Ravenna*. He writ two Hiſtorical Treatiſes in the VIth. Century, in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. He compoſed his Book, *De Rebus Gothicis*, in 552. for he declares in the 19th. Chapter of that Book, That nine Years before he writ it, the Plague had in a manner wholly laid waſte the *Roman* Empire; which happened in 543. in the Conſulſhip of *Baſilius*. He was the Author alſo of another Treatiſe, *De Regnorum Succeſſione*; which *Trithemius* improperly calls *De Geſtis Romanorum*, becauſe *Jornandes* therein alſo treats of the *Aſſyrians*, *Medes* and *Perſians*. *Sigebert in Catalog. Trithem. de Script. Poſſevin in Apparat. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latin.*

JORTAN, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Iſle of *Java*, on the North Coaſt thereof. It abounds with Fruits, and affords vaſt Quantities of Salt. The City hath a good Haven, and well frequented, between the Streight of *Palambuam* and *Paſſaruam*.

JOS, an iſle of the *Ægean* Sea, being one of the *Sporades* towards the North Side of *Crete*. It is alſo called *Nio*, from a City of that Name, the chief of the Iſland. *Pliny* aſſures us, that the Tomb of *Homer* was to be ſeen there; which made it very famous. *Plin. lib.* 4. *cap.* 12.

JOSEF, the Son of *Abu Techiſien*, and ſecond King of *Morocco*, of the Lineage of *Almoravides*. Upon his Coming to the Throne, not liking the City *Agmet*, ſituate among the Mountains, he built that of *Morocco*, in 1086. or, at leaſt, finiſhed it; for ſome ſay, that his Father begun it. Not long after, he made War with the People of *Fez*, who were governed by two Princes, and made himſelf Maſter of that Kingdom. From thence paſſing to that of *Algier* and *Tunis*, he made them Tributary. And then returning to *Morocco*, took to himſelf the Title of *Amir-el-Mominc*, that is, *Commander of Believers*: Whence, by Corruption, was framed *Miramolin*. *Joſef* having ſucceeded thus far, turned his victorious Arms againſt the *Arabians* that dwelt in the Mountains and Deſarts of *Numidia*, which at preſent is called *Biledulgerid*. Some time after he reſolved to paſs over into *Spain*, at the Requeſt of the King of *Granada*, who had engaged the other *Mooriſh* Kings there to acknowledge *Joſef* for their Sovereign, and put themſelves under his Protection. *Joſef* having accepted this offer, paſſed the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and, having joined his Forces with theirs, beſieged the City of *Toledo*; but upon News of King *Alphonſo*'s Approach, retired to *Granada*, and thence made an Expedition to the City *Murcia*, which was ſurrender'd to him. And perceiving that the *Moors* repented of their having called him in, he ſubdued the Kingdoms of *Murcia*, *Granada*, *Corduba* and *Jaen*, with a Part of that of *Valentia*, and returned to *Africa*, where he had left his Nephew *Mahomet* to govern during his Abſence. Being arrived there, he publiſhed a *Gazia*, which is a kind of *Croiſade* among the *Moors*; and having raiſed a Powerful Army, which he embarked at *Ceuta*, landed at *Malaga*; and having joined *Mahomet*, he again laid Siege to *Toledo*; but upon the Arrival of King *Alphonſo*, raiſed the Siege a ſecond Time. Soon after *Joſef* ſent *Mahomet* to beſiege *Valentia*, which he took, and put the King to death. In 1109. *Joſef* won the Battel which Hiſtorians call *The Battel of Seven Counts*, becauſe ſeven *Spaniſh* Counts were killed in it, beſides the Prince *Dom Sancho*, which ſo grieved King *Alphonſo*, that he died ſoon after. The Year following *Joſef* died at *Morocco*, and his Son *Ali*, or *Hali*, ſucceeded him. *Marmol de l' Afrique, lib.* 2.

JOSEF II. of that Name, and Second King of *Morocco* of the Race of the *Almohades*, came to the Empire after the Death of his Father *Abdulmumen*, in 1156. After having maintained the Kings of *Tunis* and *Bugia*, his Vaſſals, in their Dominions he paſſed over into *Spain*, in 1158, with 60000 Horſe, and above 100000 Foot, at the Sollicitation of the *Mooriſh* Kings there, who offered Fealty to him in caſe he would deliver them from the Yoke of the *Chriſtians*; but ſeeing himſelf ſtronger than they, he made himſelf Maſter of all their Dominions; and after having ſuſtained ſeveral Loſſes from the *Chriſtians*, he at laſt had ſome Advantages over them; but at the Siege of *Santaren*, which he attacked very briskly, he was wounded with an Arrow, whereof he died. Whereupon the *Moors* raiſed the Siege, and they of *Africa* returned to *Barbary*. *Jacob Almanſor*, his Son, ſucceeded him, *An.* 1173. *Marmol de l' Afrique, lib.* 2.

JOSEPH, the Son of *Jacob* and *Rachel*, was born *A. M.* 2289. *Gen.* 30. 35. *& ſeq. Joſeph. lib* 2. *Antiq. cap.* 1, 2 *Torniel Saltan & Spondan. in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

St. JOSEPH, Husband of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, and Foſter Father of *Jeſus Chriſt*, was the Son of *Jacob* according to St *Matthew*, and of *Heli* according to St. *Luke*: To reconcile this, many of the Ancients believed *Joſeph* was *Jacob*'s own Son, or his Son according to Nature, as ſome ſpeak, and only the Adopted Son of *Heli*, as *Ephraim* and *Manaſſes* had *Joſeph* for their proper or Natural Father, and yet were Adopted by *Jacob* their Grandfather. St *Auſtin* was of this Opinion, in his Book, *Quæſtionum Evangelicarum*, but afterwards in his Retractations he came over to the Opinion of *Julius Africanus*, which is like-

likewise followed by *Eusebius*, *Pamphilus*, St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, St. *Jerom*, by Cardinal *Baronius*, *Jansenius*, *Tornielius*, and several other modern Writers. This way of explaining the Difficulty, is very clear and stands thus: *Heli* and *Jacob* were Brothers, the first dying without Children, the second Married his Widow, in compliance with the Law mentioned in *Deuteronomy*. Thus *Jacob* was the Natural Father of *Joseph*, and *Heli* was his Father in the Sense of the Law, because by that Constitution, *Joseph* was to pass for his Son, and continue his Family. *Jul. Africanus, Epiphan. Hær. Euseb. Lib.* 1. *Hist. cap.* 7. *S. Hieron. in Matth.* 1. *Amior. in Luc.* 3. *August. lib.* 1. *De Consens. Evang. lib.* 2. *Cyril. Hier. cap.* 5. *& lib.* 2. *Retract. cap.* 7. *Greg. Nazianz. Carm. de Gen. Christ. Baron. in Appar. Annal. Tirmel. Anal. Sacr. n.* 22. *Melchior Canus Loc. Theol. lib.* 11. *cap.* 3. *Salmeron. Tom.* 3. *Tirin.*

JOSEPH I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, was raised to that See after *Euthymius*, in 1419. or, as others say, 1424. and had before been Metropolitan of *Ephesus*. He accompanied the Emperor *Joannes Paleologus* to the Council of *Florence*, which was afterwards transferred to *Ferrara*, where he died Indecently.

JOSEPH II. or, as others say, JOASAPH I. Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who lived in the XVth. Century, about 1462. *Antonius* tells us, That a *Christian*, who was an Officer under the *Turkish* Emperor, and in great Esteem at the Court, had a Design to divorce his Lawful Wife, to marry the Widow of a Prince of *Athens*; which this Patriarch opposed. Whereupon, the Officer was so enraged that he commanded his Beard to be cut off, which is the greatest of Injuries that can be put upon an Ecclesiastick in the East. Yet, for all that, he was not affronted at it; but on the contrary, offered his Hands, Feet, yea, and Head too, rather than, by his Connivance, to give way to Sin. Which cost him his Place; for he was put out, and one *Mark*, called *Xylocaraches*, made Patriarch in his stead. *Turc. Orac. lib.* 1. *& 2. Spond. A. C.* 1461. *n.* 17.

JOSEPH, the Son of *Zacharias*, a *Jewish* Captain, whom *Judas Maccabæus* had left to keep *Judæa*, when he was obliged to go to *Galaad*, to fight the *Ammonites*, who hearing of the valiant Acts of *Judas* and his Brethren, and desirous to signalize himself in like manner, was defeated by *Georgias*. 1 *Mach.* 5. from ver. 55. to 62.

JOSEPH, the Son of *Antipater*, and Brother of *Herod the Great*. He defended the Fortress of *Masada* against *Antigonus*, and afterwards commanded some of his Brother's Forces, about *Ar. Jos.* &c. When, neglecting his Advice of not hazarding an Battel, he marched towards *Jericho*; where being set upon by *Antigonus*'s Forces, he was killed in the Battel. *Antigonus* caused his Head to be cut off, notwithstanding that *Pharasmon*, another Brother of *Joseph*, had offered Fifty Talents to have his Body restored him entire. *Joseph. lib.* 14. *Ant. Jud. cap.* 22. 27.

JOSEPH, *Abo*, a *Spanish Jew*, who writ a Book in Rabbinical Hebrew, called *Sefer Ikkarim* or *The Book of Foundations*; wherein he handles the chief Articles of the Faith of the *Jews*. This *Rabbi* proves, That it was not possible the Books of *Holy Scripture* should have been corrupted during the Captivity of *Babylon*, because there were always Priests and Doctors that taught the Law. To which he adds this farther Argument, That the *Samaritans*, who were Enemies of the *Jews*, had an Hebrew Copy of the *Pentateuch*, in all Things agreeing with theirs.

JOSEPH, of *Arimathea*, a *Jew* of Condition, and one of the *Sanhedrin*, he refused to consent with *Caiaphas*, and the rest of that Court, to the Condemnation of our Saviour. After our Saviour's death, he begged his Body of *Pilate*, and gave it honourable Burial. *St. Matthew* 27. *St. Mark* 15. *St. Luke* 23. and *St. John* 19. He is said, by some, to have travelled into *Great Britain*, to have preached the Gospel there, and to be buried at *Glastenbury*, but this seems to be a mistake. See *Stillingfleet's Origines Britannicæ*.

JOSEPHUS the Historian, a *Jew* by Nation, but writ in Greek. He was of Noble Birth, both by his Father *Matthias*, who was descended of the Race of the High Priests, and by his Mother, who was of the Blood Royal of the *Asmonæans*, or *Maccabees*. He was born under the Reign of the Emperor *Caligula*, *A. C.* 37. and lived under that of *Domitian*. At the Age of sixteen, he betook himself to Study, and associating with one *Banus*, an *Ebion*, (a Sect of the *Jews*, who lived an austere Life in the Desarts) he continued three Years with him, afterwards he betook himself to the Sect of the *Pharisees*, which he compares with that of the *Stoicks* amongst the *Greeks*. In the 26th Year of his Age he took a Journey to *Rome*, upon the Account of some Priests whom *Felix* the Governor had sent Prisoners to that City. Here a *Jew* that was a Comedian, and beloved of *Nero*, countenanced him, and made him known to the Empress *Poppæa*, by which Means he obtained his Desire. Upon his Return to *Judea* he was made Captain General of the *Galileans*, and accordingly discharged that Function till the Taking of *Jotapata*, when he was forced, with Forty of his Men, to hide himself in a Pit, where he suffered much. Being taken Prisoner by *Vespasian*, he foretold his Coming to the Empire, and his own Deliverance by his Means. He accompanied *Titus* at the Siege of *Jerusalem*, and afterwards writ his seven Books of the *Wars of the Jews*, which *Titus* had so great Esteem for, that he ordered them, with an Approbation of his own Hand, to be put in the publick Library. He afterwards continued at *Rome*, being protected by the Emperors, and gratified with a Pension, and the Privilege of a *Roman* Citizen; which afforded him Leisure and Opportunity to finish his Twenty Books of the *Jewish Antiquities*. He writ two Books against *Appion* of *Alexandria*, an Enemy of the *Jews*; as also, a Discourse of the *Empire of Reason*, or concerning the *Martyrdom of the Maccabees*, which is the most eloquent of all his Works; and *an Account of his own Life*. There is also another *Josephus*, surnamed *Gorionides*, who hath writ, or rather falsified an History of the *Jewish War*. *Sueton. cap.* 5. *Tertul. Apol. cap.* 17. *&* 21. *Porphyr. lib.* 4. *de Abst. St. Jerom. cap.* 13. *Cat. &c. Euseb. in Chron. & Hist. S. Isidor. Pelus. lib.* 4. *Epist.* 225. *Cassiodor. lib.* 1. *Div. Just. cap.* 17. *Photius, Cod.* 47. 76. *&* 238. *Baron. Bellarm. Possevin. Tornel. Saltan. Scaliger. Vossius. La Mothe le Vayer au Juge des Hist.*

JOSIAH King of *Judah*, so famous for his extraordinary Zeal and Piety, succeeded his Father *Ammon*, *An. Rom.* 94. and *A. M.* 3394. He was killed in a Battel against *Pharaoh-Necho* King of *Egypt*, *A. M.* 3425. and *An. Rom.* 125. and interred with Royal Pomp in the Sepulchre of his Ancestors, at the Age of 39, of which he reigned 31. 2 *Kings* 22. *&* 23. 2 *Chron.* 34. *&* 35.

St. JOSSE, was the Son of *Judhael* King of the *Britains* in *France*, and Brother of *Judichael*, who succeeded his Father; but being wearied with the Burthen of Government, resolved to leave his Kingdom, and to become a Friar in the Monastery of St. *Meen* of *Gael*, which himself had founded; and therefore desired his Brother *Josse* to take upon him the Government. But he having as little Love for the World, retired to a Place of *Ponthieu*, called St. *Peter's Town*, where Duke *Haymo* gave him an Apartment in his Palace; and having received holy Orders, he became his Chaplain for seven Years. After which, he retired to a Solitude, where he built himself an Hermitage. He died *Decemb.* 13. *A. C.* 683. An Abbey was afterwards built in the Place of his Hermitage, which was very richly endowed; and its Abbot had the Title of an Earl. *M. Abelly Vie de S. Josse. P. Mabillon* 2 *Tome des Actes de Sainte de l'Ordre de S. Benoît.*

JOSUA, or JOSHUA, the Son of *Nun*, of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, was chosen by God, during *Moses*'s Life, to be the Governor of *Israel*. Which high Function he entered upon immediately after the Death of *Moses*, *A. M.* 2584. Of whom read *Numb.* 13. *&* 14. *Deut.* 1. 38. *&* 3. 28. *&* 31. 3. to 9. and the whole Book of *Joshua*.

JOSUA, or ISA, surnamed *Zelebis*, *i. e. The Noble*, or *Illustrious*, the sixth Emperor of the *Turks*, according to the *Greeks*, for the *Turkish* Historians do not reckon him amongst the Number of their *Sultans*, no more than *Mahumman*, or *Mofes*, but only look upon them as Princes of the Blood. He was the Son of *Bajazet* I. whom *Tamerlan* shut up in an Iron-Cage in 1402. after having defeated him in the Plains of *Angori*. After this Defeat *Josua* took upon him the Sovereign Power, with the Assistance of the *Janizaries*, and the chief of the *Turks*, who had escaped from that Battel. He took the City *Burse* by Storm; and passing into *Europe*, subdued the People that had rebelled against him. *Mustiman*, his Brother, being jealous of him, with the Assistance of the *Greeks*, gave him Battel, and having taken him, caused him to be strangled, in the fourth Year of his Empire, *A. C.* 1406. *Leunclav. in Annal. Turc. Chalcondyl. Hist. Turc.*

JOTAPATA, or JONITERA, formerly the strongest Town in *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zebulon*, seated wholly upon a Rock, so very high, that the Top can scarce be seen from the Valleys. It is accessible only on the North Side. *Holm.*

JOUBERT, the seventh Great Master of the Order of St. *John of Jerusalem*. He was elected after *Gallus*, in 1190. He generously backed the Attempts of the *Christians*, against *Saladine*; but the great Losses they sustained in *Syria*, and the Truce which the King of *Jerusalem* was obliged to make with that *Infidel*, broke his Heart, *A. C.* 1179. *Roger de Moulins* succeeded him.

JOUBERTUS (*Laurentius*) a Physician, born at *Valence* in *Dauphine*, *Decemb.* 6. 1529. He was the Disciple of *Rondeletius*, to whom he succeeded in the Place of Chancellor of the University of *Montpelier*. He writ a Treatise of *Popular Errours*, and several other Works. He died *Octob* 29. 1582. at *Lombez*, as he was on a Journey from *Tholouse* to *Montpelier*. *Sam. Marthan. in Elog. Doct. lib.* 3. *Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

JOVIANUS, whom some call *Jovinianus*, was the Son of Count *Varronianus*, and born at *Singidon*, a City of *Pannonia*. He was chosen Emperor after the death of *Julian the Apostate*, *An. Ch.* 363, which Dignity he at first refused, protesting he would never be the Commander of Idolatrous Soldiers, but all of them professing themselves to be Christians, he accepted of the Imperial Purple. The Affairs of the *Roman* Empire, at this time, were in a very bad Condition, which he endeavoured to recover, by making Peace with the *Persians*, this done, he commanded the Idol Temples to be shut up, and forbid any Sacrifices to be offered, but above all things, he took care to recall the banished Prelates, and assured the Heretocks, that he would not endure those that were the occasion of Discord in the Church. He en-

joyed the Imperial Dignity but a little while, dying at a place called *Dadaſtanum*, between *Galatia* and *Bithynia*, *Feb.* 17. 364, after having Reigned 7 Months and 22 Days. He was found dead in his Bed by the ſmoak of Coals, which had been kindled in his Chamber to dry it. Before he was Emperor, he was Captain of the Guard to *Julian*, who was very earneſt with him to renounce his Chriſtianity, which he courageouſly refuſed. *Ammian. Marcellin. lib.* 25. *Theodoret lib.* 4. *Socrat. lib.* 6. *Sozom. lib.* 6.

JOVINIANUS, a Monk, of a Monaſtery under the inſpection of St. *Ambroſe*, in the Suburbs of *Milan*, who, about 382, began to teach, That Faſting, and other Works of Penance, were of no worth; That the Virgin-ſtate had no Advantage above that of the Married; That there was but one and the ſame Reward to all the Bleſſed in Heaven; and, That the Bleſſed Virgin did not continue a Virgin after ſhe had been delivered of Jeſus. He was condemned by Pope *Siricius*, and by a Council held by St. *Ambroſe* at *Milan*, but theſe Anathema's not reclaiming him, he was baniſhed by the Emperor *Theodoſius*, yet for all that he continued to keep his Meetings near the Walls of the City, wherefore in 412, the Emperor *Honorius* baniſhed him to an Iſland, where he died. *St. Ambroſ. Ep.* 42. *St. Auguſt. de Hær. cap.* 82. *St. Hieron. lib.* 1. *& 2 contra Jovin. Gennad. cap.* 75. *Baron. A.C.* 382, 390, 412. *Sanderus Hæreſ* 87. *Godeau hiſt. Eccleſ. lib.* 56. *Theod. de Hæret. lib.* 21. *De pœnit.*

JOVINUS, a Noble and Experienced Captain amongſt the *Gauls*. He was declared Emperor at *Mentz*, in 412, at the ſame time that the Uſurper *Conſtantine* was beſieged at *Arles*. *Goar* the *Alan*, and *Gundicarus*, Captains of the *Burgundians*, were the chief Means of his Elevation. He aſſociated to him his Brother *Sebaſtian*, but it was not long that they enjoyed that Dignity, for the Year following, *Ataulphus*, who was of *Jovinus* his Party, having withdrawn himſelf from him at the inſtance of *Dardanus*, this Uſurper and his Brother were ſoon after taken, and killed on the way to *Ravenna*. *Proſper. Marcellin and Idacius in Chron.*

JOVIUS (*Paulus*) an Hiſtorian of the XVIth Century, well known by his Works, but not over commendable for the Fidelity of his Relations. He writ a Hiſtory in 45 Books, which ends with the Year 1544. He alſo compoſed *The Elogies of Great Men*, A Treatiſe of *Motto's* or *Devices*, and many other Pieces. He died *Octob.* 11. 1552. Aged 69 Years, 7 Months, and 22 Days. *Thuanus* obſerves, That he wrote many things through Prejudice, Intereſt, and Favour; That his Pen was Mercenary, That he received a conſiderable Penſion from *Francis* I. but was ſtruck out by the Great Conſtable *Montmorency* in King *Henry* II's Reign; his Reſentment againſt *Montmorency*, may be ſeen in the 31ſt Book of his Hiſtory. He wrote good Latin.

JOURA, which of old was called *Gyarus* and *Gyaros*, a little Iſland in the *Archipelago*, whither the *Romans* baniſhed moſt of their Criminals, becauſe it was a Deſart and horrid place, and therefore very fit to be a Priſon, as is intimated by that Verſe of *Juvenal*,

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris & Carcere dignum,
Si vis eſſe aliquis.

This Iſle, at preſent, has no Inhabitants, but ſome poor Fiſhers. *Philo. Jud. in Flacc. Tacit. Annal.* 3. *cap.* 69.

JOYEUSE, a Country Town of *France* in *Vivarais*, towards the Frontiers of *Languedoc* and *Gevaudan*, with the Title of a Dukedom. It gives Name to the Noble and Ancient Family of *Joyeuſe* in *France*, and lies 26 Miles Weſt of *Viviers*, and 43 North of *Nimes*. Long. 23. 10. Lat. 49. 57.

JOYEUSE (*Anne de*) a great Favourite of *Henry* III. of *France*, who made him Duke and Peer of that Kingdom in 1581, and two months after married him to *Margaret* of *Lorrain*, younger Siſter to the Queen his Spouſe; and afterwards made him Admiral of *France*, Knight of the Royal Orders, Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and Governor of *Normandy*. In 1587, the King truſted him with the Command of the Army he ſent into *Guienne* againſt the Proteſtants, where, after a long reſiſtance, he cut in pieces two whole Regiments at *Mont St. Eloi*, without giving Quarter to one of them. Some time after, being ſent to fight the Army of the King of *Navarre*, believing himſelf to be ſtrong enough, he refuſed the Succours that were brought him by the Mareſchal *de Matignon*. And knowing that the King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry the Great*, lay with his Army on the other ſide of the Village *Coutras*, between the Rivers *de Liſle* and *la Dronne*, he ſaid, with a threatning Tone, That he could no longer refuſe fighting him, and that he muſt either fight or periſh. This Battel happened *April* 29, the ſame Year, 1587, where his Army was defeated, and himſelf, being unhors'd, was killed, tho' he offered to Ranſom his Life with 100000 Crowns. *Claudius* of *Joyeuſe*, his Brother, was likewiſe killed there, the Proteſtants refuſing to give Quarter, but crying out *Mount St. Eloi*, in remembrance of that Duke's Cruelty, who had killed two whole Regiments without giving Quarter to any. But the King of *Navarre* put a ſtop to the Slaughter. *Anne de Joyeuſe* died without any Poſterity. *Davila. Thuan. Mezerai, Preface in the Life of Henry* IV.

JOYEUSE (*Francis*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop, was Son of *William* II. Marſhal of *France*, and Governor of *Languedoc*, &c. This *Francis* was made Privy Councellor by *Henry* III. and was ſent by him to *Rome*, where by the dexterity of his Management, and the ſtrength of his Character of Cardinal, he ſupported the Intereſt and Privileges of the Crown of *France*, to great Satisfaction. In the Year 1593, he made another Journey to *Rome*, to expedite the Reconciliation of *Henry the Great*, with the See of *Rome*. Afterwards *Henry the Great* made uſe of him to take up the difference between *Paul* V. and the *Venetians*; which nice Affair, he brought to a very good iſſue, and, indeed, upon all occaſions, gave extraordinary proof of his Capacity and Prudence. In 1614, he was the chief Repreſentative of the Clergy at the meeting of the *States-General* of *France*, and died the Year following at *Avignon*. *Thuanus hiſt. lib.* 137. *St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt. T.* 1. *P.* 392, 666, *&c.*

IPHIANASSA, the Daughter of *Prœtus* King of the *Argivi* in the *Peloponneſus*, being on a time with her Siſter *Lyſippe*, in one of the Temples of *Juno*, ſhe expreſs'd her Contempt of that Goddeſs, by preferring her Father's Palace and Riches to that Temple, and its Ornaments; or, as others ſay, by preferring her own Beauty before that of the Goddeſs, her Siſter taking part with her; whereupon, as the Poets tell us, *Juno* ſo diſturbed their Brains, that they ſuppoſed themſelves to be become Cows. Their Father being extreamly afflicted to ſee them in this condition, ſent for a Phyſician called *Melampus*, to whom he promiſed part of his Kingdom, and which of his Daughters he liked beſt, in caſe he did cure them; who having appeaſed the Anger of *Juno* by Sacrifices, performed the Cure, and married *Iphianaſſa*.

IPHICRATES, General of the *Athenians*, who had that Command conferred upon him, when he was but twenty Years of Age, *An. Rom.* 359, and made himſelf Famous, not ſo much by the Grandeur of his Actions, as by his Military Diſcipline, in which Point he was ſo excellent, as not only to equal the greateſt Commanders of his Age, but to be as much eſteemed as any of his Predeceſſors. He fought againſt the *Thracians*, and reſtored *Seuthes*, who was an Allie of the *Athenians*. He engaged the *Lacedæmonians*, *An. Rom.* 364, and in many other occaſions, gave ſignal Marks of his Conduct and Courage. He lived till after *An. Rom.* 380. *Plutarch* relates ſeveral of his Apophthegms. As he was on a time Fortifying his Camp, in a place where there was not the leaſt appearance of any danger, and many wondered at it, he ſaid, *It is but a bad Excuſe for a General to ſay, I had not thought it.* Another time, being reproached by a Fop, of a Noble Family, for the meanneſs of his Birth, *I*, ſaid he, *ſhall be the Laſt of my Race, and you the Laſt of yours. Plutarch in Apophthegm. Cornel. Nepos in vit. Excel. Imperat. cap.* 11. *Juſtin lib.* 6. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 5. *& ſeq.*

IPHIGENIA, the Daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemneſtra*. The Poets tell us, That ſhe was laid on the Pile to be Sacrificed to *Diana*, but that in compaſſion, ſhe took her up to Heaven, and laid a Doe in her place; and that *Iphigenia* afterwards being a Prieſteſs, delivered her Brother *Oreſtes*, who came to make Atonement for his Parricide. *Ovid* 12 *Metam.*

IPHIS, the Daughter of *Lygdus* and *Thelethuſa*, who on her Marriage Day was changed into a Man. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 4.

IPHITUS, the Son of *Praxonides*, of the Family of *Oxylus*, and King of *Elis* in the *Morea*, Famous for reſtoring the *Olympick* Games, 442 Years after their firſt Inſtitution by *Hercules*. Others make this *Iphitus* to be the Son of *Naubulus*, and Grand-child of *Hippaſus*, and one of the *Argonauts*, who was alſo King of *Elis*. Authors do not agree about the Year of this Famous *Epocha*, before which, *Varro* ſays, the Greek Hiſtories are all Obſcure and Fabulous. *Torniel. Salian, Sponde* and *Petav.* with many others, fix this Re-eſtabliſhment or Inſtitution, *An. Mun.* 3278. The Firſt Year of the Reign of *Jotham*, Son of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*, and the Second of *Pekah*, Son of *Remaliah* King of *Iſrael*, the 3983, of the *Julian* Period, 409 Years after the Deſtruction of *Troy*, 22 or 23 Years before the building of *Rome*, and about 776 before the Birth of Chriſt, whilſt *Eſchilus* was perpetual Prætor or Governor for Life, of *Athens*.

IPRES, or YPRES, Lat. *Ipra*, *Ipræ*, *Ipretum*, A City of *Flanders*, which takes its Name from a Brook that runs through it. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by *Baldwin* III. Son of Count *Arnulphus* I. about 960, and that it was not walled till 1288. It is now a very rich City, and hath many fair Churches, whereof that of St. *Martin* is the Cathedral; the Biſhoprick Eſtabliſhed here by *Paul* IV. in 1559, is under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*. This City is the 3d in *Flanders*, and hath under it 7 Juriſdictions or *Chatellanies*; the Country about it is extreamly fruitful, and its Situation contributes much to its Strength. It is very well built, and beſides the Churches already mentioned, it hath many ſumptuous Buildings and Palaces. That of the Lordſhip is great and ſtately, alſo the *Draper's*-Hall. The City is famous for its Manufactures, and hath ſeveral Fairs, whereof that in *Lent* is the principal. This City was taken by the *French* King in 1678, *March* 26. It is 18 Miles South of *Newport*, 23 Eaſt of *Dunkirk*, and 35 South-Weſt of *Ghent*. *Georg. Brun. Civit. Orb. Tom. II. Le Mire.*

IPSALA, Lat. *Cypſala*, a City of *Thracia*, by the River *Meſta*, formerly an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Trajanople*, but afterwards a Metropolis. It lies 20 Miles Weſt of *Trajanople*, 26 Eaſt of *Druſipara*. Long. 51. 54. Lat. 42. 53. *Bunt.*

IPSWICH, the chief place of *Suffolk*, is 55 Miles from *London*, N. Eaſtward, ſeated in the S. E. parts of the County, on the Banks of the *Orwell*, about 20 Miles from its Fall into the Sea. A place of great Antiquity, formerly Walled about by a Rampire of Earth, which in 991 was thrown down by the *Danes*, who then haraſſed thoſe parts moſt grievouſly; and ſome Years after

after, they returned with such fury, that they left scarce any thing of *Ipswich*, but the Ruins of its Buildings. But in the *Normans* Time, it began to recover it self, so that it is now one of the best and most thriving Towns in *England*, containing twelve Parish-Churches. From *Stoke* Church in the South, to St. *Margaret's* Church in the North, it reaches a good Mile; and from St. *Helens* in the East, to St. *Matthew's* Church in the West, something more; with fair and well Peopled Streets. Besides the Churches, here are some Publick Buildings worth our taking notice of; particularly the Place of Judicature, a Free-School, with the conveniency of a good Library, and an Hospital for the Relief of the Poor. For cleanliness, 'tis counted next to *Bristol*. And as to the Trade thereof, 'tis chiefly in the Manufacture of Cloth, both Linen and Woollen. Here was a Castle built by the *Normans*, which *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, defended against King *Stephen*, but was forced to Surrender at last. It was ruined by *Henry* II. about the time that he Demolished *Wildon* Castle. Here the 3000 *Flemings*, called in by the Nobility against him, landed. Cardinal *Wolsley*, who was born in this Town, begun a stately College, which is still called by his Name. The late Duke of *Grafton* was Created Viscount *Ipswich*, *Aug.* 16. 1672.

IREBY, a Market-Town in the West Parts of *Cumberland*, stands on the South-side of the River *Elne*, which runs from thence into the *Irish* Sea.

IRELAND, Lat. *Hibernia*, by the Natives called *Erin*, is a large Island, on the West of *Britain*, from which it is parted by a violent and unruly Sea called St. *George's* Chanel, the narrowest Passage between both is 30 Miles. The Length of *Ireland* is 300 Miles, the Breadth 120, its Situation is in the 8th and 10th Climates, its longest Day is 16 Hours and a half in the Southern, and 17 and a half in the Northern Parts. It is far from any Continent, exposed on all sides to the Sea; and on the West, especially to the Western Ocean, the Air is gross and moist, yet not counted unhealthful, unless near the Bogs, the Western Winds frequently purifying it, and the Hills which cross the Country at a convenient distance from East to West, rendring it less subject to Fogs. The Soil is abundantly fruitful, but naturally fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Tillage. In some places, as in the County of *Ardmagh*, it is so very Rank and Fertile, that the laying any Dung or Marl upon it, does abate its Fruitfulness, and proves bad Husbandry; where it is otherwise, the Country is either over grown with Woods, which afford their own Conveniences, or runs in vast Bogs that yield the best Turff for Fuel that can be burnt, and sweeter than any in *Holland*. But the wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creatures, and that no such will live here brought from any other places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders, for thus we find her speaking of her self in the Poet,

Illa ego sum Gratis glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo,
Jus commune dedit cum Creta Altrice Tonantis
Angues ne nostris diffundant sibila in Oris.

I am that Island, which in Times of Old
The *Greeks* did call *Hibernia*, Icy Cold;
Secur'd by God and Nature from this fear,
Which Gift was given to *Crete*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poisonous Snakes should never here be bred,
Or dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

It was however much infested by Wolves, till such time as the Government propoled such great Rewards to those who should destroy them, that they are now become very rare. Another Wonder reported of this Country is, That there is a Lake in the County of *Ardmagh*, into which, if one thrust a piece of Wood, he shall find, after some time, that part of it which sticks in the Mud, turned into Iron, and that which is in the Water, into Stone. 'Tis moreover observed in general, That the breed of this Country are of less Size than in *England*, except Men, Women, and Grey-hounds. Their principal Rivers are, the *Shannon*, the *Black water*, the *Boyne*, and the *Barrow*, all well stocked with Fish, especially Salmon. Their Lakes are, 1. *Lough Erne*, containing 30 Miles in length, and 15 in breadth, shaded with Woods, and abounding so much in Fish, that Fishermen complain of the plenty, because they often break their Nets. This hath many Islands in it, one most remarkable for the strange and horrid Noise heard therein, called therefore by the Vulgar St. *Patrick Purgatory*. Almost as big as this, is, 2. The Lake of *Corbes*, which loses it self in the Sea, not far from *Galloway*, a Lake of 15 Miles in length, and 4 in breadth, said to have in it 30 Islets, abounding with Pine-Trees. 3. *Lough Foyle*, supposed to be the *Logia* of *Ptolomy*. 4. *Lough Neagh*, out of which the River *Banne*, abundantly well stored with Salmon, hath its first Original, and besides these, and many others of less Note, there are said to be three Lakes in the Province of *Meath*, not far asunder, but of so different a Temper, that the Fish which are proper to the one, will not live in the other, but either dies, or by some secret conveyance find a way to their own Lake. This Country was anciently divided into five Provinces, each a Kingdom of it self, but the Province of *Meath* being reckoned a Member or part of *Leinster*, the whole is now thus divided into

Provinces.	Counties in each Province.
Leinster.	*East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Kilkenny*, *Catherlogh*, *King's-County*, *Queen's-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, and *Dublin*; in all which, are comprehended 34 Towns of Note.
Munster.	*Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Desmond*, and *Tipperary*; comprehending 24 Towns of Note and Trading.
Ulster.	*Dunnigal* or *Tirconnel*, *Tir Oen*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Colrain*, *Manaughan*, *Antrim*, *Down*, *Louth*, and *Ardmagh*; comprehending 14 Towns of Note, for Commerce and Traffick.
Connaught.	*Clare*, *Galloway*, *Mijo*, *Slego*, *Letrim*, *Roscomon*, and *Longford*; in which are comprehended but eight Towns of any Consequence for Commerce.

Amongst which Provinces, the first two being of more Southern situation, are much better upon all Accounts, and *Connaught* the worst which lies North West. As no Country stands better for Foreign Trade, so none is better provided with safe and spacious Harbours, amongst which *Kingsale* bears the preheminency, being a commodious and ready Port for our *English* Ships, and others, to Victual at, and refresh themselves when bound for, and returning from the *West-Indies*, and other Parts of the World. The *Irish* Chronicles tell us, That *Cæsarea*, *Noah's* Niece, inhabited here before the Flood; that 300 Years after the Deluge, it was subdued by *Bartholanus*, a *Scythian*; that after this, *Gaothel*, with his Wife *Scota*, one of *Pharaoh's* Daughters, from whom this Island was called *Scotia*, came hither, but 'tis more probable that it was first Peopled by the *Britains*, both because ancient Authors call it a *British* Isle, and that the Habits and Dispositions of the Inhabitants were not much unlike, as *Tacitus* observes, *Solum vultumque cultus & ingenia hominum haud multum à Britannia differunt*; and for farther Evidence, it was observed at the Reduction of *Wales* to the Crown of *England* by King *Edward* I. that many of their Laws and Customs were the same with the *Irish*, which shews, that they did both Descend from the same Original. But as this Island was never Conquered by the *Romans*, because they sent Ambassadors and submitted to *Maximus* the *Roman* General; so it continued a long time uncivilized, and more barbarous than other Parts of *Europe*, where those great Conquerors introduced Civility and Learning. Its Inhabitants, as *Solinus* saith, drank the Blood of the slain, and besmeared their Faces therewith; and were so given to War, that the Mother, at the Birth of a Man-Child, gave the Infant the first Meat upon the point of her Husband's Sword, and with heathenish Imprecations, wished that it might die no otherwise than in War, or by the Sword. In the middle time, *Giraldus Cambrensis* describes them thus: The *Irish* are a strong and bold People, patient of Cold and Hunger, Martial and Prodigal in War, careless of Life, greedy of Glory, courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, light of Belief, impatient of Injury, implacable in Enmity. In a word, if they be bad, you shall no where meet with worse; if good, you shall hardly find better. The *Irish* now are much reformed in their Customs and Manners, especially the better Sort, and those that live in the *Pale*, as they call it. As to their Make, there is no Nation generally better shaped, or of finer Presence; accounted good Horse-men, and better Soldiers in Foreign than in their own Country, either because better provided for Abroad, or that they want the Fitnesses they are acquainted with at home. Some of the Wilder sort, in parts of the North and *Connaught*, retain fantastical Conceits; as, That 'tis Ominous to give their Neighbours Fire on *May day*; That the eating of an odd Egg makes them be unlucky in Horses; That laying up the Shells preserves the Chickens from the Kite, *&c.* The poorer Women affect to Nurse the Gentry's Children, and love them much more than their own. In hard Times, they live on Water-cresses, Roots, Mushrooms, Shamrogh, a sort of Trefoil, Oat-meal, Milk, and such other slender Diet. Their ancient Government was by Kings, who had many petty Kings under them, being much the same with the Heads of the Clans among the ancient *Scots*, and their mutual Feuds did not a little contribute to the bringing them all under a Foreign Yoke. The Commodities of this Island are, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Furs, Salt, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-Staves and Wooll. Its Seas yield plenty of Cod Fish, Herrings, Pilchards, and other Fish. In the Time of *Alexander the Great*, the *Scots* passed hence, and took possession of the *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*; next, of the Western part of *Britain*, on the North of *Dumbarton Frith*. After this, the *Saxon* Monarchs made themselves Masters of some Places in *Ireland*, but were soon driven out again. The next that undertook the Conquest was an Aggregate Body of *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Norwegians*, who at first did but scower along the Sea-Coast, until finding the Weakness and Divisions of its petty Kings, they undertook the Conquest, and effected it, by the Valour and Conduct of their principal Commander *Turgesius*, whom they elected for their

King

King. *Turgesius* having played the Tyrant a while, was slain by a Stratagem of the King of *Meath*, and all his Attendants put to the Sword. After this, the petty Kings enjoyed their former Dominions, till 1172, that the King of *Leinster* having forced the Wife of the King of *Meath*, was driven out of the Country. Whereupon, applying himself to *Henry* II. of *England* for Succour, he received some Forces, under the Command of *Richard de Clare*, surnamed *Strong-Bow*, Earl of *Pembroke*; by whose good Success, and the King's Presence, the petty Kings submitted, promising to pay Tribute, and acknowledge him their Sovereign. This Agreement was confirmed by Pope *Adrian*. And *Henry* VIII. took the Title of King of *Ireland* in 1541, and was declared so by Parliament in 1542. Which was confirmed to Queen *Mary* in 1555, by *Paul* IV. But the *Irish* have often taken Occasion to withdraw themselves from Subjection: 1. Under *Donald O-Neal*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. 2. Under *Thomas Fitz-Gerald*, Son of the Earl of *Kildare*, Deputy of *Ireland*, in 1537. 3. Under *O Neal*, in 1563, and 65, who being killed in *Scotland*, whither he had fled, the Title of *O-Neal* was abolished in Parliament. 4. *Fitz-Gerald* Earl of *Desmond* was the next; who, in 1579, calling in the *Spaniards*, maintained a War against Queen *Elizabeth*, until he was slain in 1583. 5. In 1593, *Tir-Oen*, who had done great Service against the Earl of *Desmond*, began a Rebellion, the most dangerous of all; for, being bred in the Queen's Service, he learned Military Discipline from the *English*. He fought and defeated the Queen's Forces at *Blackwater* in 1598. In 1599, he brought the Earl of *Essex* to condescend to a Treaty with him. In 1601, he brought the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and Garrison'd *Kingsale*; which being re-taken by Sir *Charles Blunt*, afterwards Lord *Mountjoy*, and the *Spaniards* totally routed, *Tir-Oen* submitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James* I. who having passed an Act of Oblivion, removed the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and ordered that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former arbitrary Taxations; which encouraged them to repair to their Houses, and manure their Land, to the great Increase both of the private and publick Revenue. Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant appointed to go in Circuits. So that the People, sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoyed by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to learn the *English* Tongue, and live peaceably until their General Insurrection in 1641, when they took Arms, and massacred many Thousands of *English* and *Scotch* Protestants. Which was revenged by *Oliver Cromwel*. King *Charles* II. upon his Restauration in 1660, shewed them some Favour, restored some of those who had been Loyal to their Estates, and governed them all his Time with so much Clemency, that this Nation never was in a better State since they fell under the *English*, than at the Time of that Prince's Death. The Government of this Country, since the first Conquest of it by the *English*, has been most commonly by one Supream Officer, sometimes called *The Lord Lieutenant*, most generally *The Lord Deputy*, than whom no Vice-Roy in *Europe* has greater Power, or comes nearer the Majesty of a King in his Train and State. For his Assistance he has a Privy Council. Their Laws owe their Original and Being to the *English* Parliaments; for in the Reign of *Henry* VII. Sir *Edward Poynings*, then Lord Deputy, caused an Act to pass in the *Irish* Parliament, whereby all Laws and Statutes made in *England* before that Time, were to stand in force as the Laws of *Ireland*. On which Foundation many Superstructures of Law and Government have been raised, and enacted in their Parliaments, summoned by the Lord Lieutenant, at the King's appointment. In which, by another Statute made in the Time of the said *Poynings*, the People are enabled to make Laws for their better Government, with this Proviso, That they should be first transmitted to the Court of *England*, to be considered of by the King, before they are Voted to in either of the Houses of the *Irish* Parliaments: Which Laws, commonly called *Poynings* Laws, are still in force amongst them. To conclude, The Capital City of this Kingdom is *Dublin*, of which in its proper place. Other Towns of Note in *Leinster* are, *Wexford*, *Kilkenny*, *Catherlough*, *Kildare*. In *Munster*, *Limerick*, *Cork*, *Kingsale*, and *Waterford*. In *Ulster*, *Drogheda*, *Dundalk*, *Antrim*, *Carrickfergus* and *London-Derry*. In *Connaught*, *Galloway*, *Athlone*, *Letrim*, *Roscommon* and *Slego*. Here are also four Archbishopricks, *viz.* of *Ardmagh*, *Dublin*, *Tuam* and *Cassel*, besides nineteen Bishopricks. *Dublin* has an University. *Limentin* saith, That the Gospel was first preached in this Country by *James* the Apostle. The *Scots* affirm, That the Island owes its Conversion to a Christian Woman, who instructed the Queen in the true Faith, she the King, and he his Subjects. *Trissel* says, *Palladius* begun this Work; yet *Nennius* ascribes it wholly to St. *Patrick*, the Son of *Calphurnius*, by a Sister of St. *Martin* of *Tours*. His Disciples profited so much in Christianity, that in the following Century *Ireland* was called *Sanctorum Insula*; and abounded so with Learned Men, that great Numbers were sent into other Countries of *Europe*, who Founded many Monasteries. The *Irish* Apostle was of such reverend Esteem in those Times, that there was as great Dispute for his Sepulchre, as was amongst them of *Greece* for *Homer*'s. They of *Downe* challenged his Grave to be with them, upon certain Verses written on a Tomb, which says, *Patrick*, *Brigget* and *Colume*, were buried there. They of *Ardmagh* lay their Claim, because St. *Bernard* saith, That St. *Patrick* in his Life time ruled there, and after his Death resided there. *Glastenbury* in *England* would have his Body Interred with them. And *Scotch* Authors say, That he was born at *Glasgow*, and buried at *Kirk-Patrick*. *Heylin*, *Speed*, *Cambden*.

St. IRENÆUS Bishop of *Lyons*, and the Disciple of *Polycarpus*, by whom he was sent into *Gaul*; and coming to *Lyons*, was Priest in that Church, under *Photinus*, the Bishop of it, whom he succeeded, and disputed at *Rome* with *Valentinus*, and his Disciples, *Florinus* and *Blastus*, whom he afterwards confuted in Writing. He governed the Church of *Lyons* with great Zeal during its Persecution by Idolatrous Princes. He celebrated two Councils; the one against Hereticks, and the other against the *Quartodecimani*; and therein confirmed the Decree formerly made for celebrating of *Easter* the *Sunday* after the 14th Day of the Moon of *March*. The Bishops of *Asia* were not of this Opinion, and Pope *Victor*, *Eleutherius*'s Successor, had therefore Excommunicated them. Whereat St. *Irenæus* being very much surpriz'd, wrote to him in the Name of the Prelates that had assisted at his Council, in which he conjures him not to cut off so many holy Prelates from the Church-Communion. *Severus* in the mean time continuing to persecute the Believers of *Lyons*, and their Bishop, who was taken, and suffered Martyrdom with them in 201. His Works were published at *Paris*, by *Erasmus Franc. Feuardentius*, 1575, and at *Cologne*, 1596. Mr. *Dodwell*, our Learned Country man, hath writ six Dissertations on St. *Irenæus*, which are very useful for the Understanding of this Father. To be more particular, *Irenæus* wrote five Books against Heretics, which, tho' written in *Greek*, are now only extant in *Latin*. *Eusebius* in his Ecclesiastical History, likewise mentions two Epistles of his, one to *Blastus* about Schism, and another to *Florinus de Monarchia*; which latter Heretick, amongst other Heterodoxes, maintain'd that God was the Author of Evil.

IRENÆUS of *Tyre*, a *Chaldee* Author, to whom *Ebed Jesu* attributes five Books of Ecclesiastical History, chiefly treating of the Errors of *Nestorius*.

IRENE Empress of *Constantinople*, Wife of *Leo* IV. and Mother of *Constantine* VII. who was but 10 Years of Age at his Father's Death; with whom she Reigned 9 Years, and in 787 procured the Celebration of the IId Council of *Nice*, for the Establishing of Images. *Constantine* afterwards being come to Age, would no longer endure his Mother to share with him in the Government; but having reduced her to a private State, Ruled alone seven Years. The Empress being enraged at this Affront, having by Craft got her Son seized, put out his Eyes: An Action so barbarous, that the Heavens themselves seemed amazed at it, (the Sun being obscured thereupon, as *Theophanes* assures us, for seventeen Days together over that City.) She reigned 5 Years, 2 Months, and 15 Days, till the last of *October* 802, when *Nicephorus* having declared himself Emperor, banished her to the Island *Metylene*, where she died some Months after. Authors tell us, That *Irene* was a very politick Woman; and that fearing the growing Power of *Charlemaigne*, she amused him with the hopes of a Marriage, by which Means the Empire of the East would have come into his hands; and his Ambassadors were at *Constantinople*, in order to their concluding of the said Marriage, at the Time when she was Deposed by *Nicephorus*. *Cedren. in Compend. Crantz. lib.* 1. *cap* 15. *Metrop. Zonar. Tom.* 3. *Theophan. & Baron. in Annal. Genebrard in Chron.*

IRIS the Daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, and Sister to the *Harpyes*. The Poets make her the Messenger of *Juno*, as *Mercury* was of *Jupiter*: By which it may be they would only imply, That the Rain-bow (which the Word *Iris* imports) was the Messenger of the Air; and the Daughter of *Thaumas*, that is, Wonder *Ovid lib.* 2. *Metam. Hesiod in Theogon.*

IROQUOIS, a barbarous People of North-*America*, in *Canada*. They are Salvages, and Idolaters, and composed of several Nations; Enemies of the *Hurons*, and other Inhabitants of *New-France*. These Salvages are a Warlike People; when once they have taken a disgust, they are never satisfy'd till they have their revenge; which sometimes they'll wait for to three or four Generations. They understand the use of Fire-Arms, and are very cunning in Ambuscades; and tho' they do not understand to draw up in Order, like the *Europeans*, yet when once enter'd and heated, their Courage is extraordinary, and on the account of their Fire-Locks, no *American* Nation can stand before them. This advantage makes them unsufferably haughty, calling themselves Men, by way of distinction, as if the rest of the *Americans* were but Brutes in comparison with them. 'Tis observable, that all the Salvages in the Northern *America* are very cruel to their Enemies when they have them in their power, but the Inhumanity of the *Iroquois*, towards their Slaves and Conquer'd Enemies, seems to exceed the Cruelties of the Ten Persecutions, when they have kill'd a Slave by the most exquisite Tortures of Torment, they eat him, and before his death they give their Children some of his blood to drink, to make them cruel and inhumane. They are divided into five Cantons, one of them call'd *Agnez*, borders upon *New York*. Within 50 Years last past, they have extended their Territories, by the destruction of other Nations. They have generally Spies abroad, to bring them Intelligence, and manage their Affairs, in Politicks and Merchandize, cunningly enough. *Hennepin's New Discovery of a vast Country in America*. See

IRTHING, a *Cumberland*-River, rises in the very Border of *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, and running South-Westward, parts these two Counties for some Miles, and at last falls into the *Eden*, having received the *Cambeck* into its Chanel.

IRUS, a Beggar of *Ithaca*, and one of *Penelope*'s Suitors, whom *Ulysses* killed with his Fist at his Return. His Poverty became Proverbial, *Iro pauperior*.

ISAAC the Patriarch, Son of *Abraham* and *Sarah*, was born *A. M.* 2108. See the History of his Life, from *Genes. chap.* 21. to 35.

ISAAC I. of that Name, of the Family of the *Comneni*, was a Man of Wit, and had gained a great Repute in the Wars. Being favoured by *Michael Cerularius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, as well as by the Soldiers, he rebelled against *Michael* VI. called *The Elder*, and *Stratioticus*, Emperor of the *Greeks*, and placed himself on the Throne in 1057. He was a covetous and proud Prince. He banished *Michael* the Patriarch. And being on a Time struck with Lightning, as he was Hunting, with the Fright thereof he quitted the Imperial Purple, in favour of *Constantine Ducas*, in *December* 1059, to spend the rest of his Days in the Monastery of the *Studitæ*. *Cedrenus. Curopalates. Guldas.*

ISAAC II. surnamed *Angelus*, was chosen in 1185, by the People, who were exasperated at the Cruelties of *Andronicus Comnenus*, whom he caused to be put to a cruel Death, and thrust out the Eyes of his two Sons, *John* and *Emanuel*. He waged War with the *Mysians*, but with small success; and suppressed some Tyrants that had raised up themselves in the Empire. He reigned 9 Years, 7 Months, and some Days, *viz.* till *April* 10. 1195. at which Time he had his Eyes pull'd out by Order of his Brother *Alexis*, whom he had Ransomed out of the Hands of the *Turks*, who caused him to be cast into a deep Dungeon; whence he was delivered by the *French* and *Venetians* in 1203, and died towards the latter end of *January*, the Year following. *Nicetas. Roger & Genebrardus.*

ISAAC, surnamed *Porphyrogeneta*, of the Family of the *Comneni*. He lived about the XIIIth Century, and composed a Treatise of the Passages forgot by *Homer*, which *Janus Rutgersius* hath published, with Notes. *T. V. Variar. Lect. cap.* 10.

ISAAC *Hazan*, a *Rabbi* so called, because he was the Keeper of the Synagogue of *Toledo*. He lived in 1270, and took pains in composing the Astronomical Tables called *Alphonsinæ*, because they were made at the Charge and Care of *Alphonsus* X. King of *Leon* and *Castile*. *Genebrard* mentions some more *Rabbins* of the same Name; and amongst them, one *Isaac*, surnamed *Benimiram*, an *Arabian* Physician, who lived at the Time of *Averrhoes*, and writ *De Definitionibus & Elementis*, *De Victûs ratione*, *De Febribus*, *Urina*, *Dietis*, *&c.* and was Physician to *Solomon* King of *Arabia*.

ISÆUS, an *Assyrian* Orator, (tho' others say he was born at *Chalcis*.) He lived in the CIXth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 410. and coming to *Athens*, he was the Disciple of *Lysias*, and became famous for his Worth and Eloquence. He had many noted Scholars; of whom *Demosthenes* was the most renowned. He writ 64 Orations, whereof 10 only are remaining. *Plutarch. Photius.*

ISAI, or JESSE, the Son of *Obed*, and Father of *David*; who was born *A. M.* 2855, and died in 2974. The Scripture often makes mention of him. *Torniel & Salian. Annal. Vet. Testam.*

ISAIAH the Prophet, Son of *Amos*, of the Royal Family. He began to Prophesie in the Time of *Uzziah* King of *Judah*, *A. M.* 3270. and continued till the Reign of *Manasseh*, who caused him to be sawed asunder with a wooden Saw, about *A. M.* 3338.

ISAIAH, Patriarch of *Constantinople* in the XIVth Century. Also another of that Name, the Son of *Adam*, who was Shield-bearer to *Sapor* King of *Persia*. He was a Witness of the Martyrdom of St. *Jonas* and *Barachisius*, who were put to death by that King, and whereof he wrote the Relation; which is set down by *Metaphrastes* and *Surius*. *Tom.* 2. *ad* 29 *Mart.*

ISAURA (*Clementia*,) a young Gentlewoman of *Tholouse*, famous for her Learning and Vertue, who lived, as 'tis said, about the Year 1323, and instituted the *Floral Games*, celebrated every Year at *Tholouse*, in *May*. On which Occasion, an Oration is made in praise of her, and her Marble Statue, which stands in the Town House, crowned with Flowers. And yet some aver, that there was never any such Person. *Papir. Masson in Elog. Clement. Jaur. Catel. Memoires de Languedoc.*

ISAURIA, a Province of *Asia Minor*, which at present makes a part of *Caramania*. The Capital City of this Country is *Isauria*, called *Isauriopolis* in the *Collection of Councils*. *Ammian* gives it the Name of *Claudiopolis*: And *Theret* assures us, that at present it is called *Saura*. The *Isaurians* are reported to have been a barbarous People, delighting in War and Rebellion. And accordingly, *Evagrius*, *Nicephorus*, and other Authors, make mention of the frequent Incursions they made upon the Dominions of the Empire in the IVth and Vth Centuries; which they also continued since.

ISBORG, a strong City in the Confines of *Russia* and *Lithuania*, which in 1569 was taken by the *Poles* from the *Russians*, but soon after recovered by the latter, for want of Men and Ammunition to defend it.

ISCARIOT, a Village of *Palestine*, in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, the Birth-place of *Judas* that betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHIA, an Island of *Italy*, upon the Coast of *Naples*, with a City of the same Name, being an Episcopal See, which has a Fortress belonging to it; whither *Ferdinand* retired, when *Charles* VIII. conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, in 1493. The Ancients called the Name of this City *Ænaria*.

ISDEGERDES, or ISDIGERDES, King of *Persia*, was the Son of *Varanes* IV. and succeeded him in 400. His Vertue and Honesty were so well known, that, notwithstanding his being a *Pagan*, the Emperor *Arcadius*, at his Death, *An.* 408. left him Guardian to his Son *Theodosius the Younger*: And forasmuch as he could not leave his Kingdom, and himself take care of the Education of the young Prince, he sent a Man fit for that Employ, named *Antiochus*. This *Isdegerdes* concluded a League of 100 Years with the *Romans*; which was a great Means of the spreading of the Christian Faith in *Persia*. For *Maruthas* Bishop of *Mesopotamia* being sent in Embassy to the King, he cured him of the Megrim, and freed his Son from a Diabolical Possession. Some of the *Persian* Magi being irritated at the great Favour the King bore to the *Christians*, hid a Person in the Temple, where the King went to worship the Sun, who cried, during the Sacrifice, *That he ought to be deposed for his favouring of the Christians*. *Isdegerdes* was troubled at this; but *Maruthas* discovering the Cheat, the King caused several of the Magi to be put to death. Yet afterwards he began to persecute the *Christians*, because they had demolished a Temple in which the *Persians* worshipped the Fire. He died in 421. *Socrat. lib.* 7. *Sozom. lib.* 8. *Nicephorus, lib.* 14.

ISDEGERDES II. King of *Persia*, Son to *Varanes* V. whom he succeeded in the Year 441. He Reign'd 17 Years; all which time, there was a good understanding betwixt him and the *Roman* Emperors.

ISENBRANDUS, Son of *Varinus* Count of *Altorf* in *Germany*, descended from the Family of *Alsatia*. By his Wife *Ermentrudis*, Sister to *Hildegardis* the Empress, he had 12 Sons at a Birth; which their Mother having ordered to be destroyed as Whelps, being afraid of her good Name because of such a monstrous Birth, it was discovered by a wonderful Providence by the Father, who preserved them. The eldest of them was called *Welfo*; whence came the Name of *Welfs*, or *Guelphs*, which signifies *Whelps*. He was Father-in-Law to *Lewis the Pious*; and from him descended the Kings of *Burgundy*. *Spener. Sylloge.*

ISENDYCK, Lat. *Isendicum*, a small, but very strong Town in *Flanders*, upon the Coast, over-against *Beersfleet*. It was taken from the *Spaniards*, by the *Dutch*, who had possessed it for many Years. It is 3 Leagues E. from *Sluys*, and as many W. from *Sasvangant*, and but 4 S. from *Middleburg*. *Baudr.*

ISENGHIEN, Lat. *Isegenium*, a Castle in *Flanders*, two Leagues N. of *Courtray*. It gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Vilnea*, and is in the Possession of the *French*.

l'ISERE, Lat. *Isara*, a River of *France*, which has its Rise in the Mountains of *Tarantaise*, in the Parish of *Teignes*, and runs at the Foot of the Rock of *Montmeillan* in *Savoy*, and afterwards passeth to *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where it receives the *Drac* at *Saint Marcellin* and *Romans*, and falls into the *Rhone* about a League above *Valence*. 'Tis supposed, that *Isere* is the *Tisera* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Scoras* of *Polybius*. The *Gauls* called it *Isar*, from the Greek word Ἴς, which signifies *Strength*, or *Force*, because of the Rapidity of its Course. Upon which Account *Pliny* also calls it a Torrent. *Papir. Masson Descript. Flum. Galliæ. Vibius Sequester de Flumin. Lucan. Lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 3. *cap.* 4.

ISERE, Lat. *Isara*, a River of *Germany*, in *Bavaria*, which takes its Rise upon the Frontiers of *Tirol*, near to *Inspruck*; from whence it takes its Course to *Munick*, *Freisingen*, *Landshut*, *&c.* and after having received the *Amber*, and some other Rivers, runs into the *Danube*.

ISERNIA, a City of *Italy*, and a Bishop's See, situate in the County of *Molissa*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*; 27 Miles N. of *Capua*, and 42 of *Naples*. Long. 36. 17. Lat. 41. 38. *Leand. Albert. Magin. Descript. Italiæ.*

ISHMAEL, the Son of *Abraham*, and *Hagar*, *Sarah*'s Handmaid, was born *An. Mun.* 2124. when his Father was 85 Years of Age. He married an *Egyptian* Woman, of whom he had 12 Sons, whence the *Arabians*, *Hagarenes*, *Ishmaelites* and *Saracens*, are Descended.

ISHMAEL, the Son of *Nethaniah*, that treacherously murdered *Gedaliah*, whom *Nebuchadnezar* had made Governor over the Land of *Judah*, about *An. Mun.* 3447. *Jerem. chap.* 40, 41, *&c. Joseph. lib.* 16. *Ant. Jud. cap.* 11. *Torniel. A. M.* 3447.

ISHMAEL I. of that Name, first *Sophi* of *Persia*, was the Son of a petty Lord called *Seich-Aidar*, and of the Daughter of *Usuncassan*. He was the Founder of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in 1499, which he brought about by a Pretence of Religion, for he put a new Explication on the *Alcoran*, and boasted himself to be descended from *Hali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in Law, and made all those pass for Hereticks, that did not allow his Explication and Opinion about the *Alcoran*. He died in 1522, after having obtained many Victories over his Enemies, and thereby firmly established his Empire. He often sollicited the Christian Princes to come and join their Arms with his against the *Turks*. He left four Sons behind him. *Ishmael*, and his Successors, took the Name of *Sophi*, which, in the *Persian* Language, signifies *Wooll*, because they wore woollen Turbans. *Bizard Hist. Pers. lib.* 10. *Leunclavius Ann. Turc. lib.* 16. *& in Pand. Marmol.*

ISHMAEL II. or *Schach Ishmael*, *Sophi* of *Persia*, was the Successor of *Tamas*, in 1576. He came from a Prison to the Throne, and endeavoured to assure it to himself by the Death of eight of his Brethren, whom he caused to be put to Death. He

Reigned

Reigned only two Years, being poiſoned by one of his Siſters called *Peria*, becauſe he ſeem'd too much inclined to the *Turkiſh* Religion, which the *Perſians* account Hereſie.

ISIDAS, a *Lacedæmonian*, with a Hundred of his Companions, whom he Ordered to anoint themſelves with Oyl, and put on Garlands of Olive, did in this manner approach *Gythium*, where the *Thebans* had a Garriſon; who, not ſuſpecting People in this Habit, were by them ſurprized and cut off, the *Lacedæmonians*, having brought Swords with them under their Garments. *Polyæn.*

ISIDORE Cardinal, was a Native of *Theſſalonica*, or as others, ſay of *Conſtantinople*. He was a Monk of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Ruſſia*; and aſſiſting at the Council of *Florence* in 1439. he was made Cardinal by Pope *Eugenius* IV. Some Time after, returning to his own Country, with Deſign to introduce the Latin-Service there, the People roſe up againſt him, and caſt him into Priſon, and being ſet at liberty, he returned to *Rome*, whence Pope *Nicholas* V. ſent him to *Conſtantinople*, where he was ſtill, when that City was Taken by the *Turks*, *An. Ch.* 1453, and writ a Letter upon this Occaſion, which we have ſtill; at which time, diſguiſing himſelf in the Habit of a Slave, he made a ſhift to eſcape, and after ſeveral Adventures, came to *Rome*, where he was called Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in which City he died, in 1464. *See the Commentaries of Pope* Pius *II. publiſhed under the Name of* Gobelin, *in the great Chronicle of* Flanders, *&c.*

St. ISIDORUS, called *Damiatenſis*, or *Peluſiota*, becauſe he lived in a Solitude near to that City. He was a Prieſt, and the moſt Learned and Famous of all *Chryſoſtom*'s Diſciples. He made profeſſion of the Monaſtick life from his Youth. *Suidas* ſaith, he writ 3000 Letters, and *Nicephorus* tells us, that he had writ many Works, beſides ten Chiliads of Epiſtles; thoſe which we have ſtill of his in five Books, are ſhort indeed, but very excellent, in which he explains ſeveral Paſſages of Holy Writ, and anſwers ſome Theological Queſtions. All his Works were printed in Folio at *Paris*, in 1638. He lived at the time of the General Council of *Epheſus*, held in 431, as appears by his Letters to St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*; and died, *Feb.* 4. about the Year 440.

ISIDORUS, ſurnamed *Mercator*, or, as others ſay, *Peccator*, lived, as is ſuppoſed, towards the end of the VIII. Century. This *Iſidore*, who publiſh'd a Collection of *Decretal Epiſtles*, of the Popes, beginning with *Clemens Romanus*, and ending with *Deusdedit*, who ſat in the Chair, in the Year 614, ſeems to have flouriſh'd about the Year 830. His Decretal Epiſtles amount to fourſcore, all forg'd, and moſt of 'em by himſelf. Cardinal *Bona de Reb. Liturg. lib.* 1. *c.* 3. would excuſe them under the notion of *Pia Fraudes*, but *Blondel*, in his *Pſeudo-Iſidorus*, proves 'em no better than rank and ſhameleſs Impoſture; from the Indiſputable Topicks of Chronology, Criticiſm and Antiquity. *Baluſeius* and *Du Pin*, not to mention any other *Roman* Catholicks, are of the ſame mind: 'Tis thought the true Author of this Spurious Collection, was *Riculfus* Arch Biſhop of *Mentz*, who died in the Year 814, and that they were afterwards Reviſ'd, Enlarg'd, and thrown into the preſent Form, by *Benedictus Levita*, who liv'd to the Year 850, and the Name of *Iſidore Mercator* was given to the Author, to make the Practice, paſs more plauſibly. *Baluſius Præfat. ad Ant. Auguſtin. de Emendatione Gratiani. Du Pin Biblioth. Cave Hiſt. Liter .p.* 1. *De Marca lib.* 3. *Concord. Sacerd. & Imper.*

ISIGONUS of *Nicæa*, mentioned by *Aulus Gellius*. He was the Author of ſeveral Treatiſes concerning Fables, Miracles, and things incredible. *Aul. Gell. lib.* 9. *c.* 14. *Plin. lib.* 7. *Hiſt. Nat. cap.* 2. St. *Cyril* alſo mentions an Author of the ſame Name, *lib.* 3. *adverſ. Julianum.*

ISIS, an *Egyptian* Goddeſs, whoſe Sacrifices and Worſhip were altogether infamous, upon which account it was, that the Prieſts were forbid to ſpeak any thing concerning them, and that the Senate of *Rome*, did often prohibit the practice of them in their City. Some ſuppoſe *Iſis* to be the ſame with *Io* of the *Greeks*, and *Cybele* of the *Romans*, *viz.* The Earth or Nature, which may be concluded from the likeneſs of the Figures attributed to both thoſe Deities. *Cybele* was repreſented with a Tower on her Head, accompanied by Lions, with a Cymbal in her hand, and was called *Mater Magna*, or the *Great Univerſal Mother*; *Iſis* was ſet forth much in the ſame manner, with a *Siſtrum* in her hand, which was a Muſical Inſtrument, not unlike a Cymbal, and was often called *Terra*, or *Nature*, wherefore alſo ſhe was repreſented as having many Breaſts. And *Apuleius* tells us, that this Deity was Worſhiped by the whole World, tho' under divers Names. Hiſtorians ſay, that *Iſis* was a Queen of *Egypt*, who Reigned there with her Husband *Oſiris*, about *An. Mun.* 2500, and before Jeſus Chriſt, 1553, That ſhe was the firſt who contrived the building of a Ship, with which ſhe ſailed into Remote and Barbarous Countries, ſuch as *Germany* and the *Gauls* were then counted, where ſhe taught the People religious Worſhip, and the Art of Tilling the Ground, by which means ſhe acquired ſo much Eſteem amongſt them, as to be accounted the Goddeſs of the Earth. *Julian the Apoſtate* cauſed Medals to be ſtamped in honour of this Deity, wherein ſhe is repreſented with a Ship in her hand; and *Apuleius* witneſſeth, that ſhe was looked upon as the Goddeſs of the Sea, as having firſt found out the Art of Navigation, or at leaſt, the uſe of Sails, without which that Art was very imperfect. Some time ago, there was found at *Paris*, in digging the Foundation of a Houſe, about two Fathom deep, a Woman's Head of Braſs ſomewhat greater than the Life, with a Tower on the top of it, which ſome learned Men judged to be the Head of the Goddeſs, which was the Protectrix of the City of *Paris* in the time of *Paganiſm*, and that this Figure was the repreſentation of *Iſis*, as well becauſe of the Tower on her head, as becauſe this Goddeſs was of old Worſhipped in that City, ſome being of Opinion, That the Name of *Paris* was Originally Greek, from παρὰ Ἶσιν, *Para Iſin*, becauſe it was built near to the famous Temple of the Goddeſs *Iſis*; and that this was the Reaſon, why the *Pariſians* had taken a Ship for the Arms of their City. Indeed the common Tradition is, That there was of Old, a Temple of *Iſis* ſtanding in the Territory of the Abbey of St. *Germain*, but whether in the ſame place, where the Church of the Abbey ſtands at preſent, or in the Village of *Iſſy*, in Latin *Iſiacum*, or in ſome other part thereabouts, is hard to determine, tho' certain it is, that the ſaid Temple continued till the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity; and after that it was demoliſhed, the Idol of *Iſis*, as a piece of Antiquity, was kept in a corner of the Church of St. *Germain in the Fields*, until 1514, when Cardinal *Briſſonnet*, Abbot of that Monaſtery, cauſed it to be beaten to pieces, being informed that a Woman out of ſimplicity, had offered Wax-candles to it. This famous Temple of *Iſis*, was ſerved, as is conjectured, by a College of Prieſts, who had their abode at *Iſſy*, in a Caſtle, the Ruins whereof were to be ſeen in the beginning of this Century, which for their ſubſiſtance had allowed them, the whole Lordſhip of *Iſſy*, and the neighbouring places as far as *Paris*, until that *Clovis* or *Clodoveus* pulled down the ſaid Temple, and beſtowed a part of the ſaid Revenue on the Abbey of St. *Geneviere*, and his Son *Childebert* aſſigned the reſt to the Abbey of St. *Germain*, which he cauſed to be built. *Spon. Curious Enquiries into Antiquity.*

ISIS, a River which riſes upon the Borders of *Glocester* and *Wiltſhire*, from whence it runs betwixt *Oxford* and *Berkſhires*, as far as *Dorcester*, where the *Tame* falling into it, they take the Name of *Thames*. In *Wiltſhire*, it waters *Cricklade*, in *Glocesterſhire*, *Lechlade*; in *Berkſhire*, *Ingleſham*; in *Oxfordſhire*, *Oxford* and *Abington*.

ISITES, the Name of a Sect amongſt the *Turks*, taking its Name from one *Iſa-Merdad*, who maintained that the *Alcoran* was Created and not Eternal, as the other *Turks* ſuppoſe. They ſay, That the Copies indeed of the *Alcoran* are not Eternal, but that the Original of it in Heaven, which God himſelf hath writ, is ſo. *Ricaut.*

ISLAND, an Iſland of the North or Frozen Sea, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſame which the Ancients called *Thule*. It was firſt diſcovered by Captain *Nadoccus*, who called it *Snæland*, that is to ſay, *Snowland*, and called *Iſland* by *Flocco*, a *Norway* Pirate. At its firſt Diſcovery, it was altogether deſart, but afterwards Peopled by the *Norwegians*. The two chief Cities of the Iſland are, *Hola* and *Schalholt*, which are Biſhop's Sees, and beſides them, there are not above ſix or ſeven Towns more throughout the whole Iſland. The Inhabitants commonly dwell in Caves of the Mountains. The Caſtle of *Beſſode* is the Reſidence of the Governor for the King of *Denmark*. The Inhabitants, before they were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, worſhipped *Jupiter*, by the Name of *Thor*, and *Mercury*, by that of *Odin*. Chriſtianity was Eſtabliſhed here, about the Year 1000, and *Chriſtiern* III. introduced the Reformation. This Iſle is about 200 Leagues long, and 100 broad. Its longeſt day in the Summer Solſtice, is 24 Hours, without any Night, or as little as nothing; and on the contrary, when the Sun enters *Capricorn*, there is but a Moment of Day. The Air is extream cold, and the Ground generally Mountainous and barren; yet in ſome Parts, where the Ground is level, there are Paſtures and Meadows ſo rich, that the Beaſts that are put into them muſt be fed by meaſure, becauſe otherwiſe they would burſt themſelves with feeding. The Oxen of this Iſle have no Horns, and there are ſcarcely any Trees to be found in it, ſave Juniper-buſhes. It hath three very high Mountains covered with Snow at the top, which yet, at times, vomit fire; the higheſt of theſe is *Hecla*, and the two other are called *The Croſs* and *Helga*. In that of *Hecla*, there are rich Mines of Brimſtone, wherewith the Merchants drive a great Trade. Sometimes this Mountain makes a dreadful thundering Noiſe, and throws out Flames and Stones at a great diſtance round about, which covers the adjacent Ground, and thoſe who are too venturesome in approaching this Mountain, are often ſwallowed up by the Gulphs of Brimſtone, which are ſo covered with Aſhes, that one cannot perceive them. The common People take this Mountain to be the Entrance to Hell, and the Priſon of Damned Souls; and that which encreaſeth this Belief, is the frequent Apparitions of the Ghoſts of the Deceaſed about this place, which is teſtified by *Olaus Magnus*, *Munſter*, and other Hiſtorians. The Inhabitants of this Iſland, were formerly accounted not inferiour in Wit and good Underſtanding to any of the Northern Parts, whereof we have a Teſtimony in the Hiſtory of their Country, which they have writ in their own Language in Verſe. *Hornius* ſays, That this Iſland was firſt Peopled by *Harold the Fair*, in 874, from *Norway*, and that in 982, *Erick Ruffus*, a great Man, peopled *Greenland* by a Colony from hence; and *Grotius* ſuppoſes, that the Kingdom of *Mexico*, had alſo its firſt Inhabitants from this place. The firſt planting of Chriſtianity occaſioned twenty Years Civil Wars; it was Independent, until 1260, that it ſubmitted to the *Norwegians*. An ancient

Form

Poem, ſuppoſed to be writ about 1449, ſtiled *The Engliſh Policy* mentions, that we then drove a conſiderable Fishing-trade there, which now is almoſt utterly loſt. *Crantzius* ſays, that they uſe Mountains inſtead of Towns, delight extreamly in Fountains, and dwell, for the moſt part, in Dens and Caves in Winter-time; and that for want of Wood, they build their Tents in Summer of the Bones of Fiſh, which they alſo grind, and make Bread of They have no Cattle but Horſes and Cows; they have excellent little Dogs, not unlike thoſe of *Malta*, Falcons and white Bears. *Olaus* adds, That they have Spirits, who ſerve the People in their ordinary Affairs. There is alſo a Fountain with ſmoaking Water, whoſe Exhalations turn every thing into Stone, without altering the exterior Form. There is alſo another Fountain, whoſe Water kills all that drink of it. It hath ſeveral other Wonders of Nature, which may be ſeen in *Crantzius*, *Saxo-Grammaticus*, *&c. Barthol. Ant. Dan.*

ISLE, or ISLAND, a ſpace of Earth furrounded with Water, to which is oppoſed the Continent. It is queſtioned by ſome, whether there were any Iſles immediately after the Creation, ſuppoſing that they were Pieces of Earth which by the Violence of the Sea, or Earthquakes, or both, were forced from the Continent; though it ſeems moſt probable, that the greateſt Iſles and thoſe at the fartheſt diſtance from the Continent, could not have this Original, but were created in the State we now find them. As for leſſer Iſles, There is no queſtion but that ſome of them, by extraordinary Tempeſts, may come to be drowned, and ſo diſappear; and others appear that were never ſeen before: Of which, *Pliny*, in his *Natural Hiſtory*, gives us ſeveral Examples. *Kircher* aſſures us, That in 1538. there was a new Iſland appeared near the *Azores*, which was five Miles long. As to what *Plato* tells us concerning the Iſle *Atlantis*, and which ſome have placed between the *Azores* and *Canaries*, it is a Matter yet undecided. The greateſt of all the known Iſles of the World is *Borneo*, one of the Iſles of *Sonde*, in *Aſia*. As to the Floating Iſles, ſo called becauſe they are driven upand down by the Wind, there is no queſtion but that there are ſuch; as, particularly, in the Lake of *Loumond* in *Scotland*. And *Kircher*, an Eye-Witneſs, gives us an Account of a Lake near *Rome*, which contains no leſs than Sixteen of theſe Floating Iſles. *Mund. Subterran. lib. 5 ect.* 4. And it is as ſure that there is a Lake near to *St. Omers* in *Flanders*, that has the like. And in a Village called *Tindres*, in *Gaſcogne*, being the Frontiers from *Bayonne* to *Bordeaux*, there is a Lake called *Ors*, wherein there is an Iſle containing very good Paſture and Meadows, which often ſhifts its Place. *Farnel. lib.* 6. As to the Fabulous, or to ſpeak more favorably, the doubtful, inviſible Iſles, amongſt the number, is reckon'd the Iſle of *St. Brandon*, a *Scotch* Saint, which the *Spaniards* call *La Incantada*, and *La Non Trovada*, and replied by the *Portugueze*, about an 120 Miles from the *Canaries* Weſtward, who affirm, That many Ships have been ſent from the *Canaries* to diſcover it, but without ſucceſs; Of the ſame ſort, was *Ptolemy's* inacceſſible Iſle, which was thought to be always ſurrounded with a thick Cloud, which kept it from the ſight of Mariners; So likewiſe the Iſland called *England*, mentioned only by *Nicholas Zeno*, a *Venetian*, who was Shipwracked upon it, *An. Ch.* 1380, and could never ſince be diſcovered. To which may be added, the *Elyzian*, or *Iſles of the Bleſſed*, which Authors have placed between *Great Britain*, and the *Orcades*, as alſo the Invisible *O Brazil*, upon the Coaſt of *Ireland*. See CAMDEN.

ISLE of *Bourbon*, before called *Mascaregna*. The former Name was given it by the *French*. It lies towards the Eaſt of *Madagaſcar* in the *Æthiopian* Sea, its Length being about Twenty five Leagues, and its Breadth about fourteen. It hath many high Mountains, and amongſt the reſt, there is one in the midſt of it which vomits Flames, and the fiery Torrents that at times proceed from it, have burnt up all the Eaſtern part of the Iſle, which they call the *Burnt Land*. There are whole Foreſts of Ebony, Benzoin, and Palm-trees. They reap *Turky* Corn four times a Year, and the Rice that grows here is very excellent. It abounds with Lakes and ſmall Rivers, amongſt which, ſome are Medicinal, and the Air is ſo pure, that the Sick that are ſet a-ſhoar on the Iſland, find themſelves ſoon cured, or, at leaſt, much eaſed. The Cattle and Fowl multiply abundantly, and the Fiſh is both plentiful and good. It abounds alſo with great Tortoiſes, whoſe Fleſh is very delicate. The *French* poſſeſs it at preſent. The Coaſt is very ſubject to Hurricanes.

ISLE of *Fire*, one of the Iſles of *Cape-Verd*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, ſo called from the Flames which one of its Mountains caſts forth. This Iſland is extreamly troubled with Hurricanes. *See Stretch his Travels.*

ISLE of *France*, a Province and Lieutenancy of *France*. The Iſle of *France* hath different Acceptations amongſt Authors, 1. It is taken for the Country about St. *Denys*. 2. For that ſpace of Ground which is enclosed between the Rivers *Seine*, *Marne*, *Oyſe*, and *Aisne*. 3. For a Government which extends it ſelf into the Circumadjacent Provinces, and comprehends divers Territories, as *Paris*, *La Brie Françoiſe*, *L'Hurepoix*, *Le Gatinois*, *Le Mantoan*, *Le Vexin François*, *Le Beauvoiſis*, *Le Valois*, *Le Soiſſonnois*, *Laonnois*, *&c.* Thus taken, it is 35 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and about the ſame from North to South. It hath *Champaigne* and *La Brie* on the Eaſt, *Normandy* on the Weſt, *Le Gatinois* and *L'Orleanois* on the South, and *Picardy* on the North. *Paris* is the Capital City of this, as well as of the whole Kingdom, the others are, St. *Denys*, *Montmorency*, and the reſt mentioned under the leſſer Territories, of which this Province is compoſed. It is a Country abounding with all things neceſſary, many fair Houſes, and divers Rivers.

ISLES of *Thieves*, called *Iſlas de los Ladrones* by the *Portugueſe*, who were the firſt Diſcoverers of them They lie in the *Archipelago* of St. *Lazarus*, between the Eaſtern Ocean, and the *Mare Pacificum*, about the utmoſt Eaſtern bound of our Hemiſphere. They are many in number, but Fifteen of them are more conſiderable than the reſt. They were diſcovered in 1520, by the famous *Magellan*, and ſome ſay, he was killed there, as going to the Conqueſt of the *Moluccas*. The Air of theſe Iſles is pretty temperate, but is ſometimes diſturbed with violent Guſts of Wind; moſt of them are barren, but thoſe that are otherwiſe, very well Peopled. The Inhabitants are tall, ſtrong, and of a Tawny colour, both Men and Women go naked, excepting ſome few that wear a kind of Aprons about their Waſtes, made of the Skins of Beaſts, or of Flags woven together. They are generally great Thieves, according to *Magellan's* report of them, who ſaith, they would come ſwimming by Night to his Ship, and ſteal the Nails out of the ſides of it, not being in a condition to take any thing of greater value. Their common Employment is Hunting and Fiſhing, and their chief Trade conſiſts in Mats, which they make very curiouſly, and with their Canoes, carry them to the *Tartars* and exchange them for Iron, which they want, their Iſlands being altogether deſtitute of Metals. The Arms they make uſe of, are Slings and Javelins, whoſe Points they harden in the fire. They Worſhip Idols, and particularly the Devil, to whom they Sacrifice thoſe they take in War. They have neither Kings nor Lords, and every one of them does what he pleaſes, which is the cauſe of frequent Quarrels and cruel Wars amongſt them.

ISLE (*Maurice*) an Iſland that lies Eaſt of *Madagaſcar* in the *Æthiopian*-Sea. The *Portugueze*, who firſt diſcovered it, called it *Ilha de Cerno*, or *Swan-Iſle*. The *Hollanders*, whoſe Fleet arrived there, in 1598, in their firſt Voyage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, gave it the Name it now has, in honour of *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*. It hath a very good Haven called *Warwick*, which name, ſome of our Country-men formerly gave it. The Iſland abounds with Palm-trees, Cocao trees, and Ebony-trees, the Wood whereof is blacker and more ſmooth, than any other of the Eaſt. It abounds with ſeveral Sorts of Birds good for food, and more eſpecially with Pigeons and Parroquets, and the Sea and Rivers furniſh choice Fiſh in abundance. There are Tortoiſes ſo great and ſtrong, as to be able to carry three or four Men on their Backs, and one of their Shells has room enough to contain eight or ten Men with eaſe. The Water of the Iſland is admirable good, and therefore Ships ordinarily make it their watering place. This Iſle was not inhabited, till the *Hollanders* in 1640, built a Fort in it. *Mandeſlo.*

ISLE-*Maurice*, a little Iſland ſituate towards the Weſt of the Streights of *Waygats*, near to the Coaſt of *Muſcovy*. The *Hollanders* diſcovered it, in 1594, as they were in ſearch of the North Paſſage to *China*. The Coaſt is ſurrounded with Rocks, and covered with Sand, but the inner parts of it conſiſts of clayie Ground, and is very full of Lakes, Pools, and Mariſhes, which make the Earth very ſoft and moiſt. The Iſland is ſeparated into two Parts, which are joined by a very narrow neck of Rocks. The Lakes and Pools are full of Swans and Wild Ducks. Here are alſo Hawks and Falcons in great abundance. *Blaeu.*

ISLES of *Pearls*, are Iſles lying in the South-Sea of *America*, twelve Leagues from *Panama*, ſo called from the vaſt quantities of Pearl, that formerly were got here in the neighbouring Sea. The two chiefeſt of them are called *Del Rio* and *Tarayequi*, beſides which there are twenty leſſer. They did abound with great variety of wild Beaſts, more particularly Red-Deer, Hares, and Conies, and the Ground was fruitful in *Mayz* or *Indian*-Corn, and great ſtore of Odoriferous Trees grew up and down in them. The Pearls which the Sea furniſhit, were admirable for their bigneſs, clearneſs, and figure which was perfectly round, oval, or pearlwiſe; but the extream covetouſneſs of the *Spaniards*, hath not left any Pearls in the Sea, nor Fowl on the Land; they have beſides deſtroyed all the Inhabitants, and thoſe that dwell there, are fain to make uſe of *Negro's*, or Slaves of *Nicaragua*, to till the ground and feed their Cattle. *De Laet. Hiſt. of the New World.*

ISLES-*Princes*, or *Popes Iſles*, the *Turks* call them *Papa Adaſi*, and the *Greeks Papadonſia*, that is, *The Iſles of Popes or Prieſts*. They lie on the Coaſt of *Natolia*, at the farther end of the Sea of *Marmora*, in the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, about four Leagues from that City. They are inhabited by Chriſtian *Greeks*, and the *Europeans* at *Conſtantinople* paſs over thither to recreate themſelves. The *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks that live here, are of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and obſerve a continual Abſtinence from Fleſh, and four Lents in the Year; but do not hinder Travellers from eting Fleſh, if they bring any along with them, and preſent them with very good Fiſh, which they catch in abundance about theſe Iſles. *Grelot's Journey to Conſtantinople.*

ISLE *of Sacrifice*, the Name of an Iſland of *Mexico*, near the Coaſt of *Tlaſcala*, not far from the City of St. *Juan d'Ulva*, which was ſo called by Captain *Grialva*, becauſe at his deſcent on the Iſland, he found an Altar, and ſeveral dead Bodies of Men that had been Sacrificed to the Devil, having their Breaſts ript open, and their Arms and Legs cut off. The *Spaniards*,

for ſome time, unloaded their Merchandice here; but this horrid and inhumane Superſtition of the Inhabitants, and the Apparition of ſome Spectres to them, forced them to leave the Iſland. *De Laet. Hiſt. of the New World.*

ISLEBEN, Lat. *Iſlebia*, a City of *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, in the Earldom of *Mansfeldt*, which the *Germans* call *Eiſleben*, is a Place of good Trade, hath ſeveral Quarries of a ſort of black Stone, and Metals, and is ſituated in a very fertile Country. It is famous for having been the Birth-place of *Martin Luther*. *Bertius, lib.* 3. *Comment. German. Cluver. Thuan. Sleidan.*

ISLINGTON, a Town of *Middleſex*, upon the Skirts of *London*. Noted of late for its Mineral Waters, much reſorted unto in the proper Seaſon by the Gentry and Citizens of its Neighbourhood.

ISNE, a ſmall Town in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, made Imperial by *Charles* IV. ſtands upon the River *Argaw*, four Leagues Weſt of *Kempen*, and as many N. E. from *Landau*, and eleven South of *Ulm*.

ISOCRATES, one of the moſt famous Orators of *Greece*, was born at *Athens*, *An. Rom.* 318. when *Lyſimachus* was Prætor of that City. He was the Son of *Theodorus*, who had got an Eſtate by making of Muſical Inſtruments, which he made good uſe of for the liberal Education of his Son. His Maſters were *Prodicus*, *Gorgias*, and ſome others, whom he ſoon ſurpaſſed in Eloquence and Learning. He was deſirous at firſt to declaim in Publick; but this not ſucceeding according to his Wiſh, he contented himſelf to inſtruct Scholars, and took great pains to make them perfect Orators; and had ſo great a love for his Country, that ſeeing it likely to be ruined by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, he ſtarved himſelf to death at the Age of 90 Years, *Charondas* being then Prætor, *An. Rom.* 416. and the CXth *Olympiad*. He left behind him a great Number of Orations, whereof we have but a few left. *Plutarch in the Lives of the Ten Orators, cap.* 4. *Dionyſ. in Vit. Iſocrat. Cicero in Brut. lib.* 3. *de Orat. Photius, Cod.* 260, *&c.*

ISOLA, a City of *Iſtria*, in Latin *Alietum*. Alſo a River of *Tuſcany*, called now *Cramera*. Alſo an Iſland in the *Tyber*, called by the Latins *Libanus Almæ Veneris*.

ISOLA *d'Albenga*, an Iſland in the Sea of *Genoua*, called *Gallinaria*.

ISOLA, a Town in *Italy*, with a Biſhops See. It ſtands in the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is call'd in Latin *Æſulum* or *Æſula*.

ISONZO, Lat. *Iſontius*, a River which hath its Source in the *Carinthian Alps* in *Germany*; and entring *Friuli* in *Italy*, waters ſeveral Cities, and falls into the Gulf of *Trieſte*, five Miles S. E. of *Aquileia*. It is memorable for the defeat of *Odoacer* King of *Italy*, ſlain here by *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*, *An.* 489. And for the Victory obtained by the *Turks*, under the Command of *Arabeuk*, General to *Mahomet the Great*, in 1177, over *Jeronymo Novello* Count of *Verona*, a famous Commander; who, together with his Son, moſt of his Officers, and 3000 *Venetians*, fell in the Battel: After which, the *Turks* burnt one hundred Villages. *Baudr. &c.*

ISOTTA, or ISOTA NOGAROLA, of *Verona*, a learned Gentlewoman, who paſs'd for a Prodigy of Learning and Vertue in the XVth Century. She underſtood the Languages, Philoſophy and Divinity; was well read in the Fathers, particularly in St. *Auguſtine* and *Jerom*, and could Harangue better than the beſt Orators of her Time. 564 of her Manuſcripts are to be ſeen in *Thuanus*'s Library. She alſo made ſeveral Speeches before Pope *Nicholas* V. and *Pius* II. and eſpecially on the Subject of a Council held at *Mantua*, wherein ſhe exhorted the Popes and Chriſtian Princes to a War againſt the *Turks*. Cardinal *Beſſarion* having ſeen ſome of her Works, was ſo ſurprized therewith, that he took a Journey on purpoſe to *Verona*, to confer with her. *Lewis Foſcaro*, Ambaſſador of *Venice*, viſited her often; and upon Occaſion of a Diſpute they had together about this Point, *viz. Who ſinned more*, Adam *or* Eve? She writ a Dialogue, wherein ſhe took *Eve*'s Part. *Hermolaus Barbarus* writ often to her, and the Learned of her Time frequently conſulted her. She died aged 38 Years, in 1466, having never been married. *Genevieva*, her Siſter, was alſo famous for her Learning, and ſo were ſeveral other young Gentlewomen of that Family. *Paul. Ribera & Francic. Auguſt. de la Chieſa Elog. Fœmin. Illuſtr.*

ISPAHAM, or ISPAHAN, the Capital City of *Perſia*, in the Province of *Irak*. It is ſuppoſed to have been built on the Ruins of the ancient City of *Hecatompolis*. It contains in Circuit above eight *German* Miles, taking in its large Suburbs; ſo that it is a Days Journey to go round it. It is not a place of any conſiderable Strength. The River *Zenderut* divides it by its double Chanel; whereof, the one runs through the Roval Park, and from the other a Water-courſe is drawn, whence, by Subterraneous Paſſages, Water is conveyed into the *Sophi*'s Garden. This River furniſheth all the City with Water, there being ſcarce a private Houſe which hath not its Fountain, notwithſtanding that the Wells they have ſupply them with Water little or nothing at all inferiour to that of the River. The Houſes are generally Square built, and have Terraſſes on the Tops of them, where the *Perſians* walk, and take their Reſt in the Heat of Summer: They are not above two or three Stories high. The Streets are narrow, eſpecially in the Heart of the City. The *Meidan*, or great Market place, is the faireſt that is in all *Perſia*, and there is none ſuch in *Europe*. It is a Long Square, ſurrounded with Houſes of the ſame Heighth and Symmetry, and all built of Bricks. The Shops that are under the *Piazza*, or Arched Walks, that go round the Place, are taken up by Bankers, Gold Smiths, Lapidaries, and other rich Merchants. It is planted round with Trees that are always green, whoſe Branches are kept lopped, ſo that one may ſee the Shops through the Trees, which affords a very pleaſing Proſpect. There is a Rivolet of pure Spring Water, which runs along by the Trees, in a Chanel of Hewen Stone, whoſe Waters are gathered into two large Baſins, or Trunks, at both ends of the ſaid Rows of Trees, from whence they are carried away by Subterranean Conduits. Every Trade hath its peculiar Quarter, or Street, about the *Meidan*, which is very pleaſant to behold. At the end of one of the Galleries, or Arched Walks, of the *Meidan*, there are two Balconies, where the Muſick (which conſiſts of Kettle-Drums, Hautboys, and another ſort of Inſtrument, by them called *Kerenet*) is heard every Evening at Sun ſet, and at every other Time when the King paſſeth that way. The King's Palace faceth the *Meidan*, and at the Gate are placed 40 Pieces of Cannon, part of which have been Caſt in the Country, and the reſt taken out of *Ormus*, when the *Perſians*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, took that City from the *Portugueſe*; but they have no Carriages for them, and conſequently they are of little uſe. The Palace is only ſurrounded with a high Wall, without any other Defence. In the Day-time there are not above three or four Perſons that keep Guard, and at Night there are about 15 placed at the Gate, and 30 more before the King's Lodgings. Over the great Gate of the Palace is a large and high Pavillion, or round Building, full of Windows on all ſides, where the King places himſelf to ſee the Shews in any publick Rejoycings. In the Entry of the Palace, at the right Hand, is a Gate, which opens into a Garden, in the midſt of which is a Chapel, which is a ſafe and aſſured Refuge to all that fear a Perſon, whether it be in Caſes Civil or Criminal, and even not excepting the King's Anger; where they continue till their Peace be made, or have got the King's Pardon. But the *Perſians* do ſo much abominate Theft, that they will not afford the Thieves or Robbers the Privilege of this Place of Refuge, except it be only for a few Days. The City *Ispaham* is beautified with many *Metzids*, or *Moſques*, *Bazars*, or Market-places, and *Caravanſera*, or Publick Inns to lodge Travellers and Merchants. It is a Place of great Trade, as being frequented upon that Account, not only by *Indians*, *Tartars*, *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Georgians* and *Jews*, but alſo by the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, *Spaniards*, *Italians* and *French*, it being a kind of Staple of all the richeſt Commodities of *Aſia* and *Europe*. The common Money of this City, and all over *Perſia*, is Silver or Copper, there being little or no Gold Coin. There are three Religious Convents in this City; whereof, the one is of *Spaniſh Auſtin*-Friars, the other of *Italian Carmelites*, and the third of *French Capucines*, or *Franciſcans*. The moſt conſiderable Suburb is that of *Tzulfa*, where there are 12 Temples, and above 3000 Houſes very well built. The *Chriſtian-Armenians* dwell here, who pay Tribute: And the *Georgian Chriſtians* take up the greateſt part of the Suburbs of *Hatenabath*: And the *Banians*, or *Infidels*, dwell in the Suburb of *Kebrabath*. See *Kelloes. Olearius's Travels into Perſia.*

ISRAEL is the Name which the Angel gave to *Jacob*, after having wreſtled with him; and ſignifies, *A Prince of God*. Whence the Poſterity of this Patriarch were called *Iſraelites*. *Gen.* 32 from *Verſ.* 22. to 29. Monſieur *Fleury* has writ a little Book printed at *Paris* in 1680, call'd, *The Manners of the Iſraelites*, in which their Cuſtoms and way of Living are deſcribed, with ſeveral uſeful and curious Obſervations.

ISSACHAR, the fifth Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2288. He was the Father of a Tribe of *Iſrael*, that addicted themſelves to Agriculture, according to his Father's Prediction and Bleſſing. *Gen.* 30. from *Verſ.* 14. to 19. *Chap.* 49. *Verſ.* 14, 15.

ISSEDON, a City of *Scythia*, which was ſituate beyond Mount *Imaus*, a Part of Mount *Taurus*. Some Modern Geographers ſuppoſe it to be the ſame that is now called *Cracatan*, in *Great Tartary*. Ancient Authors make mention of another *Iſſedon* in *Scythia*, which is ſuppoſed the ſame with *Sachia*, or *Synacha*, in the Province of *Tangut*, or *Tanju*, towards *Cathay*.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, Lat. *Iſela*, *Aliza*, *Iſla*, *Foſſa Drusiana*, a River in the *Low Countries*, Sluced from the *Rhine* by a Canal cut by *Drujus* the *Roman* Emperor. It leaves the North Branch of the *Rhine* above *Arnheim*, and running Northward, waters *Doeſburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Campen*; and parting the Province from *Over-Iſſel*, to which Province this River gives Name, falls into the *Zuider Zee*. It took its Name at firſt from a ſmall River called *Old-Iſſel*, which falls into it near *Duisburg*.

ISSELT, born at *Amersfort* in the Signiory of *Utrecht*, was a zealous *Roman* Catholick in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Hiſtory of the War of *Cologne*, and likewiſe an Account of all the Memorable Accidents which happen'd upon the ſcore of Religion, from 1566, to his Death, which was in the Year 1597. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

ISSOIRE, Lat. *Iſſiodorum*, a City of *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Alier*, 6 Leagues S. of *Clermont*. *Ranar.*

ISSOUDUN, Lat. *Exelodunum*, a City of *France*, in *Berry*, belonging to the Dioceſs of *Bourges*, whence it is diſtant 7 or 8 Leagues. It ſtands on the ſmall River *Theol*. It is a ſtrong place, being provided with a Caſtle, Walls, Towers and Ditches.

ISSUS, a City of *Cilicia*, called *Lajazzo*, or *Ajazze*, near to a Bay of the ſame Name, and to the Mount *Amana*. It was in the Neighbourhood of this Place, that *Alexander the Great* defeated *Darius*'s Army. The City *Nicopolis* is not far from it, but it is not the ſame with it, as ſome ſuppoſe. This City lies 15 Miles from *Nicopolis* towards the Weſt, 35 from the Mouth of the River *Pyramus* to the Eaſt, and 60 from *Antioch* towards the North. *Baudrand*. See *Ajazze*.

ISTACHER, one of the moſt ancient Cities in *Perſia*, and formerly a Royal Seat, but now become a Village, the City *Ziaras* having ſprung out of its Ruins. It ſtood a Mile from the River *Araxes*, now called *Bendamor*. *Baudr*.

ISTHANCESTER, a Town of old, which ſtood where now ſtands St. *Peter*'s Chapel, in the utmoſt Point, on the South ſide of the *Chelmer's Mouth*. Here the *Roman Fortenſes* kept their Station, or Guard, in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, for the Security of theſe Parts againſt the *Saxon* Rovers.

ISTHMIA, *Græcian* Games, which were repreſented every three Years in Honour of *Neptune*, or, as others, of *Melicertes*, who, according to the Fable, having caſt himſelf into the Sea, was changed into a Sea-God. They took their Name from the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, where they were celebrated with great Pomp, as being one of the four great Aſſemblies of *Greece*, where the Heroes ſignalized their Courage and Activity. The Reward, or Prize, given to the Victors, was, a Crown or Garland of Pine or Myrtle; tho' afterwards, Money was given to the Victorious, by an Order of *Solon*, who determined it to 100 *Drachms*. *Scholiaſt. Pindar. ad Iſthmonica*.

ISTHMUS, a Neck of Land which ſeparates two Seas, and joins two Lands. The moſt famous are theſe following, *viz.*

ISTHMUS of *Corinth*, called *Iſthmus Peloponneſiacus*, and *Corinthiacus*, between the Gulph of *Corinth*, otherwiſe *Lepanto*; and that of *Engia*, which joins the *Peloponneſus* to *Achaia* and the reſt of *Greece*. The Emperors, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula* and *Nero*, deſirous to make the Navigation from the *Ionian* to the *Ægean* Sea, or *Archipelago*, ſhorter, and leſs dangerous, endeavoured to dig it through, but in vain. Whence came the Proverb, *Iſthmum fodere*, againſt thoſe who undertake Things beyond their ſtrength. Afterwards, on this Neck of Land a Wall was built, which was called *Hexamilium*, becauſe it contained ſix Miles in length; which is the whole breadth of the *Iſthmus*. This Wall was demoliſhed by *Amurath* II. and being re built and fortified by the *Venetians*, was a ſecond time pulled down by *Mahomet* II. in 1443.

ISTHMUS of *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, now called *Zucala*. It is 3 Miles long, and joins that famous *Peninſula* to the Continent, which is now called *The Leſſer Crim Tartary*.

ISTHMUS of *Cherſoneſus Thracica*, joining that *Peninſula* to *Thrace*, now called *Romania*, is ſituate between the Gulf of *Lavida* and the Sea of *Marmora*. It is very narrow, and was of old ſtrengthned by a Wall which *Miltiades* cauſed to be built upon it.

ISTHMUS *Acantheus*, now called *D'Eriſſo*, in *Jamboli*, a Province of *Macedonia*; by means of which *Mount Athos*, or *Monte Santo*, is joined to the Continent of *Jamboli*. Between the Gulfs of *Monte Santo*, or *Faſſio*, and that of *Conteſa*, the breadth of it is 12 Furlongs: And it was cut through by *Xerxes*.

ISTHMUS of *Panama*, or *Darien*, which joins the *North* and *South-America* together, is ſituate between the North and South Sea, and is called *Terra Firma*, being about thirty Leagues over.

ISTHMUS of *Suez*, which joins *Egypt* to *Paleſtine* and *Arabia Petræa*, between the *Mediterranean* on the North, and the *Red Sea* on the South. It takes its Name from the City *Suez*, which is ſituate on the ſhoar of the *Red Sea*. It is 70 *Arabian* Miles over. Many Princes have fruitleſly endeavoured to cut it through, to join the two Seas.

ISTRIA, a Province of *Italy*, which the *Germans* call *Hyſterreich*. It belongs to the Republick of *Venice*, and lies between the Gulf of *Trieſte* and that of *Quarner*, and is bounded by *Friul*, a part of the *Alps*, called *Monte de la Vena*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, being a kind of *Peninſula*. Its chief Cities are, *Cabo d'Iſtria*, formerly called *Juſtinopolis*, *Parenzo*, *Pola*, *Citta Nova*, *&c.* all which belong to the *Venetians*. The Houſe of *Auſtria* owns *Trieſte* and *Pedena*, with ſome ſmall Villages and Country Towns. The Country, eſpecially all along the Sea-Coaſt, is very unhealthy, but fruitful in good Wines, Oil and Wood. It hath alſo ſeveral Quarries of Marble. The Commonwealth of *Venice* hath a Governor here; and it yields them a conſiderable Revenue. *Pliny*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 18. *Strabo*, *lib.* 3. *Leand. Albert. Deſcript. Ital. Magin. & Cluver. Geogr. Manzal Iſtr.*

ITALUS, a certain King, the Son of *Telegonus*, from whom *Italy* took its Name, if we give credit to the Poets.

ITALY, Lat. *Italia*. In the ſacred Scriptures *Italy* is called *Chetim*, *Chittim*, *Meſech*, *Moſech*, *Kittim*, tho' by the ſame Names they underſtood *Greece*, theſe Countries not being ſo well known as to be exactly diſtinguiſhed in thoſe early Times. *Pliny* gives *Italy* this Character. Italy *is the Nurſe and Mother of all Nations, Elected by the Gods to make the Heavens more Glorious, to Unite the diſperſed Governments of the World, and to fit the diſagreeing Tongues and Languages of ſo many People by Commerce, for Converſation and Diſcourſe, and thereby to teach Mankind Humanity, or Civility, having firſt mollified or ſoftned their barbarous Rites, Manners, or Uſages; ſo that, in a word, I may ſay,* Italy *is the common Country of all the Nations and People in the whole World.* As, in truth, *Italy* deſerved this Encomium, when he wrote it. *Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 11. *cap.* 5. In 452, *Attila* began to Ravage *Italy*. In 455, *Valentinian*, then Emperor, was ſlain. In 476, *Odoacer*, a *Herule*, became King of *Italy*. *Omni Italia ſubjugata*. In 489, *Theodoric* entered *Italy*, *extincto apud Ravennam Odoacro*. In 535, *Beliſarius* began the Conqueſt of *Italy* for *Juſtinian* the Emperor, which was finiſhed by *Narſes* in 557. In 568, the *Lombards* entered *Italy*, and Conquered much of it, but neither *Venice*, *Ravenna*, nor the Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea. In 725, *Luitprandus* took *Ravenna*, and drove the *Exarch* to *Venice*, from whence he returned with Forces, and re-took the City ſoon after. In 752, the *Lombards* recovered *Ravenna*, and all that the Emperor poſſeſſed in that part of *Italy*, but *Venice*, or the Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea. In 755, *Pipin* forced the *Lombards* to yield *Ravenna* to the Popes, which was the firſt Dominions the Pope obtained. In 774, *Charles the Great* put an end to the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, by taking their King *Didier* in *Pavia*. *Italy* is a Country of *Europe*, which the *Roman* Empire hath made more conſiderable and famous than any other part of the World. The *Greeks* called it *Heſperia*, either from the Evening-Star Ἕσπερος, becauſe it lay Weſtward of *Greece*, or becauſe *Heſperus* retired hither when he was driven out of *Africa* by his Brother *Atlas*. It was named *Oenotria*, and *Saturnia*, from *Saturn*, who reigned here; and *Auſonia*, from *Auſon*, or *Auſonius*, the Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Calypſo*, who Peopled ſome part thereof. The ſituation of *Italy* is very advantageous, being towards the midſt of the Temperate Zone, between the 29th Degree and an half, and the 42d and an half of Longitude; and from the 37th Degree and an half, to the 46th and an half of Latitude. It is bounded by the *Alps* on the North, which ſeparates it from *Germany*; on the Eaſt, by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the South, by the *Mare Inferius*, or Sea of *Tuſcany*; and on the Weſt, by a part of the *Alps*, and the River *Var*, which are its Bounds towards *France* and *Savoy*.

The Ancient and Modern Diviſion of Italy.

The Diviſion of the Provinces of *Italy*, hath from Time to Time been changed, according to the ſeveral People that have been its Inhabitants, or according as the firſt Inhabitants thereof did enlarge their Conqueſts. After that the *Gauls* had made themſelves Maſters of that Part of *Italy* which reaches from the *Alps*, and the *Appennine*, to the River *Feſi*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Adriatick* Sea, near to the City *Ancona*, the *Romans* called that part of *Italy*, *Gallia Italica*, *Citerior*, and *Ciſalpina*; and alſo, *Circumpadana*, and *Togata*, to intimate that Part of *Italy* which was about the River *Po*; and that the Inhabitants thereof wore Gowns like the *Romans*. The chief Countries or Provinces of *Italy* are, 1. *Liguria*, now *Riviera di Genoua*. 2. *Hetruria*, now *Toſcana*. 3. *Umbria*, now *Ducato di Spoleto*. 4. *Latium*, now *Campagna di Roma*. 5. *Campania*, now *Terra di Lavoro*. 6. *Lucania*, now *Baſilicata*. 7. *Bruttia*, now *The Lower Calabria*. 8. *Magna Græcia*, or *Great Greece*, now *The Upper Calabria*. 9. *Salentinorum Terra*, or *Meſſapia*, now *Terra di Otranto*. 10. *Apulia Peucetia*, now *Terra di Barri*. 11. *Apulia Daunia*, now *Puglia Piana*. 12. *Samnium*, now *Abruzzo*. 13. *Picenum*, now *Marca Anconitana*. 14. *Flaminia*, now *Romagna*. 15. *Æmilia*, now *Lombardia di qua dal Po*, or *Lombardy* on this ſide of the *Po*. 16. *Gallia Tranſpadana*, now *Lombardia di la dal Po*, or *Lombardy* on the farther ſide of the *Po*. 17. *Venetorum Terra*, now *Marca Trevigiana*. 18. *Forum Julii*, now *Friuli*. 19. *Hiſtria*, now *Iſtria*. The Emperor *Adrian* divided *Italy* into 17 Provinces, in which Diviſion the Iſles alſo were comprized; and the ſame was obſerved in *Conſtantine*'s Time. Of theſe Provinces, ſome were called *Annonariæ*, which were the moſt Fruitful, and furniſhed moſt Corn, Wine, and other Proviſions: And *Suburbicariæ*, which were under the Government of the City of *Rome*. According to the ſeveral Princes and States. *Italy* is divided as follows: The Pope poſſeſſeth the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, in which are contained *La Campagna di Roma*, *The Patrimony of St. Peter*, the Dukedoms of *Spoleto*, *Urbino* and *Ferrara*, *Marca Anconitana*, *Romagna*, the Territory of *Bononia*, and the Dutchy of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. To the King of *Spain* belong the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Marquiſate of *Final*, upon the Coaſt of *Genoua*, with ſome other Places on that of *Tuſcany*. The Duke of *Florence* owns the greateſt part of *Tuſcany*. The Duke of *Savoy* poſſeſſeth *Piedmont*, the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, *&c.* The Duke of *Mantua*, of the Houſe of *Gonzaga*, hath the Dutchy of that Name, and *Montferrat*. The Duke of *Parma*, of the Houſe of *Farneſe*, is Maſter of the Dukedoms of *Parma* and *Placentia*. The Duke of *Modena*, of the Family of *Eſte*, is poſſeſſed of the Dukedoms of *Modena* and *Rhegio*. The Prince of *Maſſa*, of the Houſe of *Cibo*, hath the Principality of that Name. And the Dukes of *Mirandula*, of the Houſe of *Pico*, the Dukedom of *Mirandula*, and Earldom of *Concordia*. There are four Commonwealths; two great ones, thoſe of *Venice* and *Genoua*; and two little ones, thoſe of *Lucca* and *St. Marino*. That of *Venice* poſſeſſeth part of *Iſtria*, *Friuli*, *Marca Trevigiana*, the Territories of *Padua*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, *Brescia*, *Bergamaſco*, and *Cremona*. The Commonwealth of *Genoua* poſſeſſeth that which is called *The River of Genoua*. That of *Lucca* has but a ſmall Territory: And that of *St. Marino* leſs. Not to make mention of ſome leſſer Principalities; as, *Monaco*, *Maſſeran*, *Piombino*, *&c.*

The Houſe of *Auſtria* is in Poſſeſſion of the Earldom of *Goriz*, the Cities of *Trieſte*, *Pedena*, *&c.* in *Iſtria*. The 12 *Swiſs-Cantons* have 4 Bailiwicks there; and the *Griſons* poſſeſs the *Valtoline*.

The Mountains, Rivers, Figure, Lakes and Iſles of Italy.

The *Alps* ſeparate *France*, *Germany* and *Switzerland*, from *Italy*. The *Appennine* runs the Length of *Italy*, and divides it in the midſt. Beſides theſe, there is *Monte Maſſo*, near to *Sueſſa*; and *Monte Barbaro*, between *Baja* and *Puteoli*. Between *Naples* and *Nola* is the famous *Veſuvius*, called *Monte di Somma*. In *Puglia* is the Mount *St. Angelo*, or Mount *Gargon*. The Rivers of *Italy* are, the *Po*, (*Eridanus*) *Doera*, or *Dora*, *Seſſia*, *Tezin*, which traverſeth the *Great Lake*, or *Lac Maggiore*: *Adda*, which paſſeth through the midſt of the Lake of *Como*: *Ogglio*, which runs into the Lake of *Iſeo*: And *Menzo*, which croſſeth the Lake of *Garda*. Theſe Rivers proceed from the *Alps*, and run into the *Po*. The Rivers *Tanaro*, *Trebia*, *Taro* and *Reno*, have their Springs in the *Appennine*, and diſcharge themſelves in the ſame River *Po*. *Arno* runs by *Florence* and *Piſa*, and caſts it ſelf into the Sea. Beſides theſe, there are alſo the *Tyber*, *Garigliano*, *Vulturno* and *Silaro*. The Figure of *Italy* reſembles the Leg of a Man, whoſe Toes ſeem to kick *Sicily*. Its Length, from the Valley of *Aoſte*, to the uttermoſt part of *Calabria*, is 450 Miles: Its Breadth is but ſmall, ſave at the Foot of the *Alpes*, where it is of about 280 Miles. In *Tuſcany* is the Lake of *Thraſimene*, now *Di Perugia*; with that of *Vulſino* and *Bracciano*. In *Campagna di Roma* is the Lake *Fuſino*, that of *Fundi*, with the Lake *Albanus*, now *Lago di Caſtello Gandolfo*; and thoſe of *Como*, *Iseo*, *Lugano*, *Garda*, *&c.* The principal Iſles are, the *Elbe*, *Corſica*, *Sardinia*, *Ischia*, *Caprea*, *Sicily*, and ſome others.

Of the Country, the Inhabitants, the Language, Cities and Univerſities of Italy.

The Air of *Italy* is generally healthful and temperate, except in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. The Ground is every where ſo fruitful, that the Country ſeems to enjoy a continual Spring. It abounds with all manner of Grain, Flowers and Fruits, and with great Variety of living Creatures, as well for the Pleaſure of Hunting, as for the Uſe of Man. Upon which Account, *Italy* is called *The Garden of* Europe. It hath Mines of Iron, Alum and Brimſtone, and ſome of Gold and Silver, beſides numerous Quarries of Marble and Alabaſter, and other curious Stone; not to mention ſome ſorts of precious Stones, that are found in *Calabria*, *Tuſcany* and *Lombardy*. The People, to ſpeak generally, are Polite, Dextrous, Prudent and Ingenious; good Politicians. Eloquence is natural to them, and they want neither Wit, Conduct, nor Valour, but yet after all theſe good Qualities, they are not without their bad ones, for they are extreamly Revengeful, Suſpicious, Jealous, and great Formaliſts in all things; they affect Magnificent Titles, and foraſmuch as their Riſe is chiefly by Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, the Canon-Law is in great Eſteem with them. Their Genius lies much for Poetry, Antiquities, Liberal Arts, Law and Policy; but their Poetry has commonly more of Pomp than Solidity, and whilſt they endeavour at extraordinary Flights, they oft fail of Accuracy and good Senſe. As for their Policy, they are exceſſive in their Reflections; and 'tis ſuppoſed, this is cauſed by their too much affecting the way of their Country-man *Tacitus*. Some Northern People have imagined, that the *Italians* were not capable of profound Learning, to which belongs much Reading, with great Study and Judgment, but the *Diverſæ Lectiones* of *Caſtalio* of *Ancona*, make it appear, that they would not be inferiour to thoſe of the Northern Countries, if they would ſet themſelves to it. But it is hard to excuſe them, for their aptneſs to vilifie and undervalue other Nations. The *Italian* Tongue is derived from the ancient *Latin*, but extreamly corrupted by the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Lombards*, and other People. The moſt refin'd *Italian* is that of *Tuſcany*, eſpecially when ſpoken by a *Roman*. There is ſcarcely any City in *Italy*, but hath its peculiar Idiom or Way of ſpeaking; the *Florentines* pronounce their Words from the Throat, the *Venetians* from the Roof of the Mouth, the *Neapolitans* from the Teeth, and the *Genoueſe* from the Lips. The *Italians* begin to count their Hours from the time it begins to grow dark, and accordingly the Number of them to Noon, encreaſe or diminiſh with the Seaſon of the Year, tho' their Artificial Day, conſiſting of the Natural Day and Night, be always of 24 Hours. The Cities of *Italy* are fair, well built, and magnificent; of which, *Rome* is called the *Holy*, *Naples* the *Noble*, *Florence* the *Fair*, *Genoa* the *Proud*, *Milan* the *Great*, *Ravenna* the *Ancient*, *Venice* the *Rich*, *Padua* the *Learned*, *Bononia* the *Fat*. There is no Country in the World where there are ſo many Biſhopricks as in *Italy*, there being in all above 300. It hath alſo many Univerſities, as, at *Padua*, *Venice*, *Turin*, *Pavia*, *Siena*, *Rome*, *Ferrara*, *Macerata*, *Perma*, *Naples*, *Salerno*, &c.

Of the Government and Religion of Italy.

Italy was of old Governed by Kings, afterwards by Conſuls, and laſt of all by Emperors, who raiſed it to the higheſt pitch of Glory. The Kings were only Governors of a ſmall part of *Italy*, and the Conſuls themſelves ſubdued their Neighbours by degrees, and it was a long while before they got the Command of all *Italy*. Upon the decay of the *Roman* Empire in the Vth Century, the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *French men*, *Normans*, *Saracens*, *Germans*, *Spaniards*, ſettled themſelves there at ſeveral times. The *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Herules*, *Huns*, and other barbarous Nations, were the firſt, who after they had Conquered *Rome*, fixed themſelves in *Italy*. The Emperor *Juſtinian* drove away moſt of thoſe Nations in the VIth Century, by means of his Generals *Beliſarius* and *Narſes*, and gave a beginning to the Exarchate of *Italy*, which he ſettled in the City of *Ravenna*. The *Lombards*, who were called in by *Narſes*, as 'tis believed, got poſſeſſion of *Ravenna*, and in 568, Eſtabliſhed a Kingdom in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which from their Name was called *Lombardy*, and which laſted about 204 Years, till *Charlemaign* put an end to it, in 774. And before them the *Oſtrogoths* had a Kingdom in *Italy*, from 493, under *Theodorick*, until 552, under *Totila*. In the IXth, Xth, and XIth Centuries, the *Saracens* frequently invaded *Italy*, and ſettled themſelves in *Sicily* in 1058, whom the *Normans* expelled thence, and took their place. Afterwards the *French* and *Spaniards* ſucceſſively governed there. The *Roman* Catholick Religion is only profeſſed in *Italy*, neither are any Proteſtants ſuffered there, yet the *Jews* are permitted in ſome Cities, and in others the *Greeks* and *Armenians* have freedom to exerciſe their Religious Worſhip.

ITHACA, an Iſland of the *Ionian* Sea, near to *Cephalonia*, whoſe Modern Name is *Iſola del Compare*, or *Val di Compare*, and by the *Turks* is called *Phiachi* or *Theachi*; it is alſo called *Neritus*, by *Dionyſius* the *African*. It is famous for the Birth of *Ulyſſes*.

ITHAMAR, the Son of *Aaron* the High-Prieſt, in whoſe Family the Soveraign Prieſthood continued till the Fifth Generation. *Eli* was one of his Poſterity. *Exod* 28. 1. *Levit.* 10. 6.

ITURÆA, called alſo *Peræa*, and by *Guilelmus Tyrius*, *Baan*, is a ſmall Country of *Paleſtine* beyond *Jordan*, lying between *Syria* and *Arabia*; the Inhabitants whereof were interminged among the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*.

ITYS, the Son of *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, and *Progne* the Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, whom his Mother killed, and then dreſs'd him up for a Diſh of Meat for her Husband, becauſe he had raviſhed her Siſter *Philomela*; which, when *Tereus* had diſcovered, he grew into a Rage, and purſuing *Progne* and *Philomela* with his drawn Sword, was changed into a Woodpecker, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingal. *Ovid Metam. lib. 6. Fab. 7.*

ITZEHO, Lat. *Itzehoa*, a ſmall City in *Holſtein* on the River *Stor*, two *German* Miles from the *Elbe*, and South-Eaſt of *Glückſtadt*.

JUBA I. King of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*, was the Succeſſor of his Father *Hiempſal*. He took part with *Pompey* againſt *Julius Cæſar*, by whom he was ſubdued, and after an Entertainment with *Petrejus*, the Companion of his Misfortune, they killed one another, *An. Rom.* 708, and 46 before the Birth of our Saviour. *Cæſar* made a Province of his Kingdom, and *Salluſt* the Hiſtorian was the firſt Governor of it. *Flor. lib. 4. cap. 2. Sueton. in Cæſ. Plutarch. in Pomp. & Cæſar. Dion. lib. 41. & ſeq*

JUBA II. King of both the *Mauritania's*, was Son to *Juba* I. He was taken by the *Romans*, when yet a Child, and adorned the Triumph of *Julius Cæſar*, *An. Rom.* 708. *Auguſtus* took care of his Education at *Rome*, and he made himſelf Famous by his Learning and Parts. *Auguſtus* married him to *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*, of which Marriage *Ptolemy* was born, who was put to Death by *Caligula*. *Plin. lib. 5. cap. 1. lib. 25. cap. 1, &c. Strabo lib. 6. Sueton. in Calig. cap. 26. Dion. lib. 51. & 53. Athenæus lib. 8. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc cap. 4.*

JUBAL, the Son of *Lamech*, and *Adah*, the Inventer of Muſick, and Muſical Inſtruments, *Gen.* 4. 21.

JUBILEE, ſolemn Indulgences granted by the Pope to all of his Communion. *Boniface* VIII. firſt Inſtituted the *Jubilee*, in 1300. in imitation of that of the *Jews*, ordering it to be obſerved every 100th Year. Pope *Clement* VI. reduced it to 50 Years, *Urban* VI. to 30, and *Sixtus* V. to 25, where it hath continued ever ſince. Beſides which, the Popes upon their Exaltation to St. *Peter's* Chair, have frequently celebrated a *Jubilee*, as likewiſe upon other extraordinary Occaſions. The Ceremony obſerved at *Rome* for the *Jubilee*, at every 25 Years end, which they call the *Holy Year*, is this: The Pope goes to St. *Peter's* Church to open the Holy Gate, which is walled up, and only opened on this Occaſion, and knocking three times at the ſaid Gate, with the Golden Hammer he hath in his Hand, utters theſe Words: *Aperite mihi portas Juſtitiæ*, &c. *Open to me the Gates of Righteouſneſs, I will go in to them and praiſe the Lord, Pſal.* 118. 19. Whereupon the Maſons fall at Work to break down the Wall that ſtops the Gate; which done, the Pope kneels down before it, whilſt the Penitentiaries of St. *Peter* waſh him with Holy Water; and then taking up the Croſs, he begins to Sing the *Te Deum*, and enters the Church, the Clergy following him. In the mean time, three Cardinal-Legates are ſent to open the three other Holy Gates, with the ſame Ceremonies, which are in the Churches of St. *John* of *Lateran*, of St. *Paul*, and St. *Mary the Greater*, and is performed at the firſt Veſpers, or Evening Song of *Chriſtmas-Eve*, and the next Morning the Pope gives his Benediction to the People in the *Jubilee* form. When the *Holy Year* is expired, they ſhut the Holy Gates again, on *Chriſtmas Eve*, in this manner: The Pope, after that he has bleſſed the Stones and Mortar, lays the firſt Stone, and leaves there 12 Boxes full

of Gold and Silver Medals. In the days of old, a prodigious number of all ſorts of People came to *Rome*, from all Parts of *Europe*, in the *Holy Year*, but few repair thither now, ſave ſuch as live in *Italy*, becauſe the Popes afford this Privilege to other Countries, who have the liberty of ſtaying at Home, and receiving the ſame Favours from his Holineſs, Becauſe they may keep the *Jubilee* in their own Country. The *Jewiſh Jubilee* was Celebrated every 50 Years. The Word *Jubilee* is derived from *Jovel*, which in the Hebrew ſignifies a *Rams-horn*, becauſe with them the Year of *Jubilee* was proclaimed, which was a Year of General Reſt, and Univerſal Liberty, wherein all Servants were reſtored to their Freedom, and all ſold Poſſeſſions returned to their firſt Owners. See *Levit.* 25 *chap.* The *Jews* obſerved theſe *Jubilees* very exactly, till the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, but after their return, did no longer obſerve it, for their Doctors aſſure us, that there were no *Jubilees* obſerved under the Second Temple. *P. Simon.* See *Year.*

JUCATAN, a *Peninſula* of North *America* in *New Spain*, belonging to the Juriſdiction of *Mexico*, it is above 250 Leagues in compaſs. The Soil is very Fruitful, eſpecially of Cotton. The Inhabitants are the moſt Warlike People of all the neighbouring Countries, and were formerly Man-Eaters. *Jucatan* is ſituate between the Gulf of *Mexico*, and that of *Honduras* in the North Sea. Its chief Cities are *Merida*, a Biſhop's See, *Valladolid*, *Salamanca*, *Campeche*, &c. *Franciſcus Hernandez* of *Cordaba*, was the firſt that diſcovered this Country, but being ill entreated by the Inhabitants, he returned to the Iſle of *Cuba*; but *Franciſcus Montege* in 1527. ſettled himſelf there, after that he had ſubdued the People of *Jucatan*, by a War that laſted nine Years. The Inhabitants of this Country are Circumciſed, yet groſs Idolaters; they Worſhip Images like Bears in their Houſes, to whom they ſing and burn Incenſe. They have Holy Images, and Subborn Boys to give Anſwer in them, in time of publick Calamities. They go in Pilgrimage, and in Proceſſion to theſe Images; all their Prieſts, except ſuch as are Officers, marry, and have the ordering of their Sacrifices, which are performed in this manner: The Prieſts go thrice about the Captives, ſinging mournfully, and then of a ſudden, open their Breaſt with flint Knives, give the Prelate his Heart, the King his Hands and Feet, his Buttocks to him that took him, and diſtribute the reſt amongſt the People, ſetting their Heads on Trees, under which they Sacrifice Men and Children. In their Proceſſions they wound themſelves, in honour of their Idols, and for deſire of future Happineſs, offer themſelves as chearful Victims: Then their Prieſts anoint the Cheeks and Lips of the Idol with Blood. Their Marriages are ſolemnized by the Prieſt, who joins the Bride's and Bridegroom's little Fingers near a fire. They puniſh Adultery and Fornication with great Severity. *Peter Martyr. Gomorra. Herrera cap.* 10. *Linſchot Amer. cap.* 5. *Benzo Nav. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

JUDAH the Patriarch, and 4th Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2285, and died 2404, at the Age of 119. *Gen.* 29. 35. *c.* 38.

JUDAH (*Leo*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Zurich*, who was born in 1492. He was Educated in Literature, and took his Orders in the Church of *Rome*, but afterwards Embraced Proteſtantiſm, and was a Man of great Worth and Learning, eſpecially in the Hebrew Tongue, and Tranſlated part of the Old Teſtament, and writ Notes upon ſome Books of the Bible. *Melch. Adami in vita Theol. German. The Hiſtory of* Leo. Judah's *Verſion and Critical Reflection upon it, may be ſeen in the Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament of R. Simon I. II. cap.* 21.

JUDAH, a *Rabbi*, whom the Jews call *Rabbenu Hakkados*, that is, *our Maſter the Saint*. He lived under the Emperor *Antoninus*, whoſe Friend, yea, and Maſter too he was, and had the Title of *Prince* given him by his Country-men. *Leo* of *Modena*, a *Venet an Rabbi*, in his Book *of Ceremonies Part* 2. *Chap.* 2. ſpeaks thus of him: *R. Judah*, who was a very rich Man, about 120 Years after the Deſtruction of the Temple, made a Collection of the Conſtitutions and Traditions of the *Rabbins* that had gone before him, in a Book called *Miſna*, which he divided into ſix Parts, whereof the Firſt treats of Agriculture or Tillage, and Sowing, the Second of Feſtivals, the third of Marriages, and other Points concerning Women, the Fourth concerning Loſs and Profit, and all manner of Civil Matters; the Fifth of Sacrifices, and the Sixth of Fruits clean and unclean. But this Book being very ſuccinct, and therefore not eaſy to be underſtood, gave occaſion to many Diſputes, whereupon two *Rabbins* of *Babylon*, *Rabena* and *Rab aſe*, undertook to make a Collection of all the Interpretations, Diſputations and Additions, which had been made to that time upon the *Miſna*, whence the Book was compoſed, which is called the *Babylonian Talmud*, or *Ghemara*, which is divided into 6 Parts, called *Maſſachot* or Treatiſes. Some Years before *R. Jochanan* of *Jeruſalem* had compoſed the *Jeruſalem Talmud*, but being ſhort, and writ in a rude ſtile, the *Babylonian* was preferred before it. *Fa Simon.*

JUDAH CHIUG of *Fez*, a *Rabbin*, eſteemed the moſt learned Grammarian that hath been amongſt the *Jews*, who ordinarily give him the Title of the *Firſt* and *Prince of Grammarians*, and foraſmuch as he lived but a little more than 600 Years ago, this hath made many think, and particularly Fa. *Marinus*, whom *Oſſius* follows therein, that the Art of Grammar was of no ancient Date amongſt the *Jews*; but *Marinus* found reaſon to change his Opinion in his laſt Book, and Fa. *Simon* quotes many Grammarians that lived before that *Rabbi*. He writ all his Works in *Arabick*, and amongſt the reſt, an Excellent Dictionary, which would be of great uſe to the underſtanding of the Holy Scripture, in caſe it was printed; whereas now it is very rare, as being only in Manuſcript.

JUDAS, ſurnamed *Maccabee*, or *Maccabæus*, the Third Son of *Mattathias*, General of the *Jews*, of the Family of the *Aſmonæans*, he ſucceeded his Father, *An. Rom.* 587, and was that Renowned Captain of the *Jews*, who with ſo great Conduct and Succeſs, endeavoured to rid his Country of the Yoke of the Kings of *Syria*, over whoſe Generals he gained many ſignal Victories, and was killed at laſt in a Battel which he fought with 800 Men againſt a powerful Army, *A. M.* 3893, or 94, *An. Rom.* 593, and with great magnificence was buried at *Modin*, in the Sepulchre of his Father, being lamented by all the *Jews*, for many Days. *I. and II. Book of the Macchabees. Joſeph. lib.* 12. *Antiq. Jud.*

JUDAS, ſurnamed *Iſcariot*, Apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, and he that Betrayed him. The *Cerinthian* and *Cainite* Hereticks honoured his Memory, in a particular manner, and the latter of theſe made uſe of a Goſpel, which carried the Name of this fallen Apoſtle, as is elſewhere noted. St. *Epiphan. Hær.* 38.

JUDAS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* in the IId Century, he ſucceeded *Ephraim*, and was the laſt of the converted *Jews*, who Governed that Church.

JUDAS (*Galilæus*) one that ſtirred up the *Jews*, his Countrymen, to a Rebellion againſt the *Romans*, upon occaſion of a Tax impoſed by *Auguſtus*, and was the Author of a Sect not unlike to that of the *Phariſees*, ſave in this, That they held that God alone was to be Owned, as Lord and King; and had ſo great a love for Liberty, that they would rather undergo themſelves, or ſuffer their Friends and Relations to endure the worſt of Torments, than to call any Man Lord or Maſter. *Joſeph. lib. Ant. Jud* 17. *cap.* 15. Alſo another called *Judas Gaulonites*, who raiſed a Sedition againſt the *Romans*. *Joſeph. Antiq.* 12. 3. & 18. *cap.* 1. & 2. *de Bell. Jud.* 2.

JUDAS, a Greek Divine and Hiſtorian, lived in the IId. and IIId. Century. He writ a Treatiſe of the Seventy Weeks of *Daniel*, and a Chronography, which he continued to the tenth Year of the Empire of *Severus*, which was in 203. *Euſeb. lib.* 6. *cap.* 6. *Hiſt. Eccleſ. Nicephor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 34. *St. Hieron in Catal. &c.*

St JUDE, called alſo *Thaddæus*, was the Brother of St *James Minor*, or Younger. He preached in *Meſopotamia*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Idumæa*, and the neighbouring Countries, and died for the Confeſſion of Jeſus Chriſt in the City of *Berytus*. He writ the Epiſtle that we have in the New Teſtament, and as *Oecumenius* obſerves, after the death of moſt of the Apoſtles. This Apoſtle, is called in the Hiſtory of the Goſpel, by the Names of *Jude*, *Thadæus*, and *Labbæus*, according to *Nicephorus*. He was of our Lord's Kindered, being the Son of *Joſeph*, and Brother to *James*, founded upon that Text, *Are not his Brethren* James *and* Joſes, Simon *and* Judas, *Matt.* 13. 55. Of the time he was called to the Apoſtleſhip, we have no certain Account in Scripture, nor is there any thing in particular Recorded of him, ſave that Queſtion to our Saviour, *John* 14 22. *Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifeſt thy ſelf to us, and not unto the World.* Becauſe, as others, he had the falſe Notion of Chriſt's Temporal Kingdom. *Euſebius* ſays, That St. *Thomas* ſent this Apoſtle to *Abgarus*, King of *Edeſſa*, where he cured Diſeaſes, wrought Miracles, and Converted him and his People, and refuſed the large Gifts and Preſents offered him by that Prince. And *Nicephorus* ſays, That the other *Thaddæus*, had been there before him, ſo that he only perfected what he had begun, and died a peaceable Death, but *Dorotheus* will have him ſlain, and honourably interred at *Berytus*; but moſt of our Latin Writers ſay, That he Travelled into *Perſia*, and after great Succeſs for many Years, was cruelly put to Death, for reproving the Superſtition of the *Magi*. His Epiſtle, according to *Euſebius*, was not generally Received, for ſome time, by the Church, but upon very weak and frivolous Arguments; as, his quoting a Paſſage out of an Apochryphal Book of *Enoch*; and that other, about the Contention of *Michael* the Archangel and the Devil about *Moſes*'s Body, neither of them being Extant in Scripture; but St. *Paul*'s mentioning *Jannes* and *Jambres*, the Magicians that oppoſed *Moſes*, tho' no where mentioned in Sacred Writ, is a ſufficient Anſwer to that Objection. *Hegeſippus* writes, That ſome of his Grand-ſons were queſtioned by *Domitian* the Emperor, who conceived a Jealouſie of them, becauſe they were of the Race of *David*, and Chriſt's Kindred, but perceiving the meanneſs of their Condition, and being informed that Chriſt's Kingdom was not of this World, he diſmiſſed them without farther trouble. *Cave's Hiſt. Litt. Matth.* ver. 3. *Mark* 3. *Luke* 6. *Baron. in Annal. & in not. ſup. Mart. Rom. Bellarm. de Script Eccl.*

JUDEA, a Country of *Aſia* in *Syria*, known by the Name of *Paleſtina*. It was firſt called *The Land of Canaan*, *The Land of Promiſe*, and now the *Holy Land*. In our Saviour's time, it was divided into ſix Parts, *viz.* Into *Galilee*, *Samaria* and *Judea*, properly ſo called, on this ſide *Jordan*, towards the *Mediterranean*; and on the other ſide of the ſame River into *Trachonitis*, *Iturea*, or *Perea*, and *Idumea*. *Joſephus* gives us this Deſcription of it: *The bound of* Judea *towards the North, is the Village* Anuath, *otherwiſe* Borceos, *and towards the South, it reacheth to a Village of* Arabia *called* Jordan, *and its breadth is from the River of* Jordan *to* Joppa, *and* Jeruſalem *is the Center of it. This goodly Country hath moreover this advantage; that the Sea which waters*

waters the length of it quite to Ptolemais, *doth not contribute leſs than the Soil, to make it as delicious and pleaſant, as it is fruitful. It is divided into eleven Parts, whereof the City of* Jeruſalem *is the firſt, as being the Royal City, and chief of all the reſt, the other ten Parts are diſtributed into ſo many particular Governments,* viz. Gophna, Acrabatane, Tamna, Lidda, Emmaus, Perla, Idumæa, Engadi, Herodion, *and* Jericho. Jamnia *and* Joppa, *whoſe Juriſdictions reach to the neighbouring Countries, are not compriſed in this Diviſion; no more than* Gamalitis, Gaulonitis, Bathanea *and* Trachonitis, *which are part of the Kingdom of* Agrippa. *This Country, which is inhabited by the* Syrians *and* Jews, *reacheth in breadth from Mount* Libanus *and the Springs of* Jordan, *to the Lake of* Tiberius, *and in length, from the Village of* Arphac *to the City of* Julias. *De Bello Judaic. lib.* 3. *cap.* 4.

The Chronological Succeſſion of the Governors and Judges of the Jews.

A. M. 2544.	*Moſes*, the Legiſlator,	Governed	40 Years.
2584.	*Joſhua*, General Captain,	About	17
2600.	*Othniel*, Judge,		40
2540.	*Ehud*, Judge,		80
2720.	*Deborah*, with *Barac*,		40
2760.	*Gideon*, Judge,		40
2800.	*Abimelech*, Tyrant,		3
2803.	*Thola*, Judge,		23
2826.	*Jair*, Judge,		22
2848.	*Jephtha*, Judge,		6
2854.	*Ibzan*, Judge,		7
2861.	*Ajalon*, or *Elon*, Judge,		10
2871.	*Abdon*, Judge,		8
2879.	*Sampſon*, Judge,		20
2899.	*Eli*, High Prieſt and Judge,		40
2939.	*Samuel*, Judge,		22

The Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of the Jews.

A. M. 2962.	*Saul*,	Reigned	18 Years.
2979.	*David*,		42
3021.	*Solomon*, Anointed in 3020.		40

Kings of Judah.

A. M. 3059.	*Reboboam*,	Reigned	17 Years.
3076.	*Abijah*,		3
3079.	*Aſa*,		41
3121.	*Jehoſhaphat*,		25
3145.	*Joram*,		6
3150.	*Ahaziah*,		1
3151.	*Athaliah*,		6
3157.	*Jehoaſh*.		40
3196.	*Amaziah*,		29
3225.	*Uzziah*,		52
3277.	*Jotham*,		16
3293.	*Ahaz*-		14
3309.	*A. R.* 9. *Hezekiah*,		29
3338.	38. *Manaſſeh*,		55
3393.	93. *Amon*,		2
3395.	95. *Joſiah*,		31
3425.	125. *Jehoahaz*, or *Shallum*,		3 Months
3425.	125. *Jehojachim*,		11 Years.
3436.	136. *Jechoniah*, or *Jehojachin*,		3 Months
3436.	136. *Zedekiah*, or *Mattanias*,		11 Years.

It was under this Laſt that *Jeruſalem* was taken by *Nebuchadnezzar*, *A. M.* 3446. *An. Rom.* 146. in the XLIIId. *Olympiad*, 608 Years before the *Chriſtian Æra*, in the 140th. of *Nabonaſſar*, and the 424th. of the Foundation of the Temple.

Kings of Iſrael.

A. M. 3060.	*Jeroboam* I.	Reigned	21 Years.
3081.	*Nadab*,		1
3082.	*Baaſha*,		23
3105.	*Ela*,		1
3106.	*Zambri*, or *Zimri*,		7 Days.
3106.	*Omri*,		11 Years.
3117.	*Ahab*,		21
3138.	*Ahaziah*,		1
3139.	*Joram*,		12
3151.	*Jehu*,		28
3179.	*Jehoahaz*,		16
3195.	*Joaſh*,		16
3211.	*Jeroboam* II.		41

Here happened an *Interregnum* of eleven Years, from the Death of *Jeroboam* in *A. M.* 3251. to 5262. which was the 38th. Year of the Reign of *Azariah* King of *Judah*.

A. M. 3262.	*Zachariah*,		6 Months.
3262	*Shallum*,		1 Month.
3262.	*Menahem*,		10, or 13 Years.
3275.	*Pekahiah*,		2
3277.	*Pekah*,		20
3296.	*Hoſhea*,		18

It was under this King that *Samaria* was taken by *Salmanaſſar* King of the *Aſſyrians*, *A. M.* 3314. *An Rom.* 14. in the Xth. *Olympiad*, 740 Years before the *Chriſtian Æra*, and 255 after the Revolt of *Jeroboam*.

I will add here the High Prieſts, whereof ſome were Kings; and ſhall leave out the Chronology, except where it is certain.

The Chronological Succeſſion of the High Prieſts, and laſt Kings of the Jews.

A. M. 2545.	*Aaron*,	Was High Prieſt 38 Years.
2583.	*Eleazar*.	
	Phineas.	
	Abiſuc.	
	Bocci.	Was High Prieſt
	Ozi.	
	Zarajas, or *Zararias*.	
	Merajoth,	
	Amarias	
2900.	*Eli*.	Was High Prieſt 39 Years
	Ahitub.	
	Ahimelech, Killed in 2978.	
	Abiathar, Depoſed in 3021.	
	Zadoc, under the Reign of *Solomon*.	
	Ahimaaz, under *Reboboam*.	
	Azarias, under *Abijah*.	
	Johanan, or *Joram*, under *Jehoſhaphat*.	
	Azarias, *Joazib*, or *Jeſus*, under *Joram*.	
	Amarias, or *Axiorame*, under *Achazias*.	
	Phideas, or *Phidaias*, according to *Joſephus*.	
	Jehoiada, under *Athaliah* and *Joaſh*.	
	Zachariah, under *Joaſh*.	
	Johanan II.	
	Sedekias, or *Zedekias*, under *Amaſias*.	
	Azarias, or *Joel*, under *Ozias*.	
	Amarias, or *Nerias*, under *Joatham*.	
	Achitob II. or *Uriah*, under *Achas*.	
	Zadoc II. under *Manaſſes*.	
	Sellum, *Saldun*, or *Solom*, under *Amon*.	
	Hilkiah, under *Joſias*.	
	Solnas intruded. *Iſai. cap.* 22.	
	Eliachim, under *Manaſſes*.	
	Azarias III. under *Joachim* and his Brothers.	
	Sarajas, under *Zedechiah*, until the Burning of the Temple in 3446.	
	Joſedech, during his Captivity.	
	Joſue.	
	Joachim.	
	Eliaſhib.	
	Jehoiada II.	
	Jonathan, or *John*.	
	Jaddus, who received *Alexander the Great* at *Jeruſalem*, in 3722.	
	Onias I. under *Ptolemy Lagus*.	
	Simon the Juſt, under *Seleucus*.	
	Eleazar II. under *Ptolemy Philadelphus*	
	Manaſſes, under *Antiochus Soter*.	
	Onias II. under *Seleucus Callinicus*.	
	Simon II. under *Antiochus the Great*.	
	Onias III. under *Seleucus Philopater*.	
	Jaſon, who bought the Prieſthood.	
	Menelaus, a *Simoniack*.	
	Lyſimachus, a *Simoniack*.	
	Alcimus, an Intruder.	
A. M. 3886.	*A.R.* 586. *Mattathias*,	was High Prieſt 1 Year.
3887.	587. *Judas Macchabæus*,	6
3893.	593. *Jonathan*,	17
3911.	611. *Simon* III.	8
3919.	619. *John*, called *Hyrcan*,	31
3950.	650. *Ariſtobulus*, King and Prieſt,	1
3951.	651. *Alexander Janneus*,	27
3976.	676. *Hyrcanus*,	11
3988.	688. *Ariſtobulus*,	3
3991.	691. *Hyrcanus*, re-eſtabliſhed,	24
4014.	714. *Antigonus*,	3
4017.	717. *Ananel*.	
4019.	719. *Ariſtobulus*.	
	Ananel re-eſtabliſhed.	
	Jeſus, Son of *Phabes*.	
	Simon.	
	Matthias.	
	Joazar.	
	Eleazar III.	
	Jeſus, Son of *Sias*.	
A. C. 16.	*Iſmael*.	1
17.	*Eleazar* IV.	1
18.	*Simon*,	17
19.	*Caiaphas*,	5
35.	*Jonathan*, and his Brother *Theophilus*,	1
41.	*Simon*, ſurnamed *Cantheras*,	1
42.	*Matthias* II.	43. *Elioneus*.

43.	*Elioneus*,	1
44.	*Simon Cantheras* re-eſtabliſhed,	1
45.	*Joſeph.*	
	Ananus.	
54.	*Ijmael.*	6
60.	*Joſeph*, called *Caba*,	6
61.	*Ananus*, Son of *Ananus*,	3 Months.
	Jeſus, Son of *Damneus.*	
	Jeſus, Son of *Gamaliel.*	
	Matthias III. Son of *Theophilus.*	
	Phanaſus was High Prieſt when *Jeruſalem* was taken, *A. C.* 70.	
A. R. 714. *A. C.* 2.	*Herod* the *Aſcalonite*,	Reigned 40 Years.
	Archelaus,	6, or 10

After this, the *Romans* governed the *Jews*. *Torniel. Salian. Baronius. Spondanus.* As concerning the *Jews*, the Inhabitants of this Country, it will not be needful to ſet down here the Hiſtory of them, which may be read in the Scriptures; and therefore I ſhall only obſerve, that after the Captivity, the Government of the *Jews* was alter'd, *Zorobabel* had it firſt, as Governor, after him, it fell upon the High-Prieſts, and at laſt again to Kings *Antiochus Epiphanes*, perſecuted the *Jews* with an incredible Barbarity, not only in *Judea*, but likewiſe in his own Dominions: He Prophan'd the Temple, Plunder'd the Conſecrated Plate, and put thoſe to Death, who would not break the Law of *Moſes*. The Old Martyr *Eleazer*, and the ſeven Brethren, call'd, *Maccabees*, with their Mother, were very Tragical Inſtances of this Perſecution: The greateſt part of the *Jews* quitted *Jeruſalem*, among which, the Prieſt *Mattathias*, of the *Aſmonean* Line, was one. He, with five of his Children, came to the little Town *Modin*, in the Tribe of *Judah*, where he was born, God making this Perſon Inſtrumental in Reſtoring his Worſhip. This *Mattathias* was choſen Prince of the *Jews*, and from this time, the Royalty and the High-Prieſt-hood were joined for about 130 Years, in the *Aſamonean* Family: *Herod the Great* put a period to the Succeſſion of this Line; in the Reign of this Prince, our Saviour was born: About this time, the *Jews* began to Revolt from the *Romans*, whoſe Defection was puniſh'd with great ſeverity, However theſe misfortunes made 'em little wiſer, for they Revolted a ſecond time, and at laſt, *Titus* and *Vespaſian* his Son, having defeated them in ſeveral Battels, beſieg'd *Jeruſalem* and demoliſh'd, it in the Year 70. And now the *Jews* were perfectly thrown out of their Liberty and ſold for Slaves. *Joſephus*, who gives an Account of thoſe that died at the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, makes 'em amount to Eleven Hundred Thouſand, and Ninety Seven Thouſand made Priſoners. After this Calamity, the *Jews* ſeem to have been perpetually purſued by Divine Juſtice, and have never been able either to break their Chains, or remove that general averſion, which all the reſt of the World have for 'em. In the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, they made an Effort to recover their Liberty, under the conduct of that famous Impoſture, call'd *Barchochebas*, but this attempt only ſerved to make their ſervitude more troubleſome and heavy. They have ſince endeavoured to make themſelves Independent, but could never accompliſh it, having been always look'd upon, in all Countries, with diſregard and diſadvantage. We have ſeveral Decrees of Councils, Reſcripts of Emperors and Edicts of Princes againſt them. To relate how often they have been expell'd *France*, *England* and *Spain*, would carry the Account too far, therefore I ſhall ſtop here. The *Modern Jews* divide their Laws and Ceremonies into three Ranks or Orders: The Firſt of which contains all the Precepts of the *Written Law*, compriſed in the five Books of *Moſes*. The Second, thoſe of the *Oral Law*, which are the Traditions collected by their *Rabbins*, and ſeveral Conſtitutions, which they call *The Commandments of the Wiſe Men*, ſet down in the Book they call *Talmud*. The Third Sort contains thoſe Things which uſe and Cuſtom hath authorized at divers Times, and in different Places, which they call *Cuſtoms*. Of theſe, the two firſt are generally received by all the *Jews*, though diſperſed through all Parts of the World; but as to the *Cuſtoms*, they are different, according to the ſeveral Places where they dwell. Their whole Worſhip conſiſts only in certain Prayers they make in their Synagogues; for they offer no Sacrifices ſince the Deſtruction of the Temple at *Jeruſalem*. They own ſeven Principal Articles of Faith: I. *That God is One, Incorporeal, and Eternal.* II. *That this God alone is to be worſhipped.* III. *That there have been, and may ſtill be Prophets.* IV. *That* Moſes *was the greateſt Prophet that was ever inſpired by God; and that the Law he left was dictated by God in all its Precepts.* V. *That the ſaid Law is immutable; that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it.* VI. *That their* Meſſias *is to come, who ſhall be more puiſſant than all the Kings of the Earth.* VII. *That God ſhall raiſe the Dead at the End of Time, and that there ſhall be an Univerſal Judgment.* There was formerly ſeveral Sects amongſt the *Jews*; the chief of which were, the *Samaritans*, the *Eſſeans*, the *Sadducees*, and the *Phariſees*; but the moſt conſiderable at preſent are, the *Samaritans*, and the *Caraites*. In *Turky* there are two ſorts of *Jews*, *viz.* Such as are born in the Country, and Strangers, ſo called becauſe their Anceſtors came from *Spain* or *Portugal*. The former of theſe wear *Turbans* like the *Chriſtians*, of divers colours; neither can they be diſtinguiſhed from them, but by their Shooes, which are black, or Violet-colour; whereas thoſe of the *Chriſtians* are red, or yellow. The *Stranger Jews* wear on their Heads a certain Cap, like a *Spaniſh* Hat, but without a Brim; and they differ from the other in ſome Religious Cuſtoms and Ceremonies, and have their diſtinct Sepulchres. Moſt of theſe are found in great Numbers in moſt of the Cities of the *Turkiſh* Empire, eſpecially thoſe that are Places of great Trade; as, at *Smyrna*, *Alteppo*, *Grand Caire*, *Theſſalonica*, *&c.* Their moſt common Callings are, thoſe of Bankers, Uſurers, Cuſtom-houſe-Men, Brokers, Druggiſts, Phyſicians and Interpreters They can give a particular Account of all the Merchandizes that are in a City, with the Quality and Price of them. The other Eaſtern Nations, as, the *Greeks*, and *Armenians*, have not the ſame Capacity; which forceth Merchants to make uſe of *Jews* in theſe Caſes. There are ſome Places in *Turkey*, where the Inhabitants will not endure them, notwithſtanding the Grant they have from the *Grand Signior* to dwell in any Part of his Dominions: And the Reaſon of this Averſion is, their unheard of Cruelties which they uſe againſt their Debtors and Slaves. The *Turky* and *Eaſtern Chriſtians* commonly report of them, That they put to death a *Chriſtian*-Slave every *Good-Friday*, in Deteſtation of our Religion; but that they do it very ſecretly, as having been ſeveral Times moſt exemplarily puniſhed for this abominable Crime.

JUDENBURG, the *Sabathinca Norici* of the Ancients, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Syria*, on the River *Muer*, Nine Miles W. from *Gratz*, and two from the Borders of *Carinthia*. It belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Long. 35. 30. Lat. 47. 15. *Baudr.*

JUDGES, a Name given to thoſe who governed the *Jewiſh* Nation after *Moſes*, and before the Settlement of Kingly Government amongſt them. They were called in Hebrew, *Sophetim*; from whence the *Carthaginians* took the Name of their *Sufes*, and *Sufetes* in the Plural, which they gave to their Magiſtrates; therein imitating the *Tyrians*, their Anceſtors and Founders, who had for ſome Time Judges for their Soveraigns. *Joſephus* calls them Prophets, either becauſe ſome of them were ſo, or becauſe they were endowed with extraordinary Divine Gifts, which diſpoſed them for the performing of thoſe wonderful Actions recorded of them in the Scripture. We find two Places in the Bible, where theſe Judges are called Kings, *Judg* 9. 6. and 18. 1. but improperly: They had no Power to pronounce Sentence either in Civil or Criminal Cauſes, (as *Grotius* affirms, upon the fifth *chap.* of St. *Matth.*) without the concurrence of the *Sanhedrim*; the Judges being only Governors of the Commonwealth, that had the Command of their Armies, and reſembled much the *Sufetes* of *Carthage*, and the Perpetual *Archontes* of *Athens*. Neither were the *Carthaginians* and *Tyrians* the only People that imitated the *Hebrews*, by giving the Name of Judges to their Soveraigns: The *Goths* alſo had their Judges in the IVth. Century; and *Athanaricus*, who began to rule over them about *An.* 369. would by no means take to him the Title of King, but only that of Judge; as taking the former to be a Name of Authority and Power, and the latter a Mark of Prudence and Conduct. *Ferrand. Reflections ſur la Religion Chriſtienne.*

JUDGMENT, *Underſtanding*, in Latin *Mens*, was a Deity worſhipped by the *Romans*; to whom they addreſſed their Prayers for a good and right Mind, or Underſtanding, Her Temple was in the *Capitol*. And *Ovid* ſpeaks of her in his *Faſtorum*, in theſe Words,

Mens quoque Numen habet, Mentis Delubra videmus.

The *Greeks* gave the Name of Νους to this Deity: And *Plato* believed her to be nothing elſe but the Soul of the World, diffuſed through the Univerſe. *Tit. Liv. Lib.* 22. *cap.* 9. *Cicero. Varro.*

JUDIA, is the Metropolis of *India extra Gangem*, and the Kingdom of *Siam*. It lies in ſixteen Degrees of North Latitude, on one of the faireſt Rivers in all the Eaſtern World; ſo that Ships of the greateſt Burthen can unload at the Key. It is ſtrongly walled, though three *Dutch* Miles in compaſs, having round Towers inſtead of Baſtions, after the old-Faſhion. The Streets are long and ſpacious, and the River round the Town two Musket-ſhot over. The Royal Palace is more magnificent than any in the *Indies*, and ſtrongly fortified, (this was the State of it in 1656.) but in 1655. one Father *Thomas*, a *Neapolitan* Jeſuit, taught them to fortifie it after the Modern Way. In 1648. this City furniſhed their King with 52000 Men againſt the King of *Ava*, and a Navy of 20000 *Prans*, or Barges, for his Carriages. *Stroys*, *chap.* 4. The River *Menon* on which it ſtands is a Branch of the famous *Ganges*, and overflows like the *Nile*.

JUDITH, an holy Widow amongſt the *Jews*, according to the Hiſtory we have of her in the *Apocripha*. *St. Augaſt. lib. de Doct. Chriſt. cap.* 18. *& lib.* 18. *de Civ. Dei, cap.* 36. *St. Iſidor. lib.* 6. *Orig. cap.* 1. *Caſſiodor lib.* 3. *Div. Lect. in Tripart.* *A. M.* 3353. *&* 3572. *Belliam. lib.* 1. *de Verb. Dei, cap.* 12. *& de Script. Eccleſ. Petavius, lib.* 12. *cap.* 26. *Dell Temp. &c.*

JUDITH, the Daughter of *Guelphus*, or *Welpo*, Count of *Ravenſberg*, or *Altorf*, in *Bavaria*, was the 2d. Wife of *Lewis* I. Emperor, and King of *France*, to whom ſhe was married at *Franfort*, in 819. He had before Children by *Ermengarda*. The wanton and ambitious Humour of this *Judith* being diſpleaſing to the People, they took up Arms, and put her into the Monaſtery of *Our Lady* at *Laon*, and forced her to take the Religious Habit, in 830. And ſhe was afterwards confined to the

Monaſtery

Monaſtery of *Poictiers*; but the next Year they reſtored her to her Husband, who had by her *Charles the Bald*. She died at *Tours*, *April* 19. 843. *Mezerai Hiſt. de France.*

JUDITH, the Daughter of *Charles the Bald*, was married to *Ethelwolf* and *Ethelred*, Kings of *England*, and after their Death returned to *France*, where *Baldwin*, ſurnamed *Iron-Arm*, Earl, or, as others ſay, Chief Foreſter of *Flanders*, run away with her. At which the King being incenſed, purſued him; but finding afterwards that it was with her Conſent, and that of her Brother *Charles*, ſurnamed *The Stammerer*, the King, at the Interceſſion of Pope *Nicholas* I. gave way to their Marriage, which was celebrated at *Auxerre* in 863.

JUDOIGNE, a Town of *Brabant*, on the River *Gias*, 12 Miles S. E. of *Louvain*, 16 N. of *Namur*, and 22 E. of *Bruſſels*, it belongs to the King of *Spain*.

St. IVES, a Market and Burrough-Town of *Penrith*-Hundred, in the fartheſt Parts of *Cornwal*, with a noted Haven upon the *Severn Sea*. From this Town the neighbouring Bay is called *St. Ives Bay*.

St. IVES, a goodly Market Town of *Huntington*-Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Hertford-ſhire*. So called, ſays our Author, from one *Ivo* a *Perſian* Biſhop, who about *An.* 600. travelled through *England*, preaching the Goſpel, and ended his Days here, but his Body was removed ſoon after to *Ramſey-Abby*. *Cambd.*

IVES, or IVO, Biſhop of *Chartres*, who oppoſed King *Philip* I. of *France*, for leaving his Wife *Bertha* of *Holland*, and marrying *Bertrade* of *Montfort*, the Daughter of *Fulk le Reckin* Earl of *Anjou*, being reſolved never to allow of this Divorce, ſo contrary to the Laws of the Church. He was in that Eſteem for his Piety and Learning, that he was conſulted as the Oracle of his Time. He died *Decemb.* 22. or 23. 1115. or 16. being 80 Years of Age. He writ ſeveral Books, which we have now publiſhed by the Care of *Joannes Baptiſta Souchet*, Canon of *Chartres*, ſince *An.* 1647. in a great Volume, divided into two Parts: The Firſt contains the Decrets; and the Second, 287. Epiſtles, 22 Sermons, and one Chronicle. That which I call Decrees are Extracts of Eccleſiaſtical Regulations, *Exceptiones Eccleſiaſticarum Regularum*: Ivo himſelf declares that theſe Regulations are drawn from Councils, Epiſtles of Popes, and other Biſhops; from Orthodox Fathers and the Conſtitutions of Chriſtian Princes; this work is divided into XVII Parts, and printed by *Joannes du Moulin*, Profeſſor in Law, in 1561. It has likewiſe been re-printed ſince.

IVETOT, a Lordſhip in the Country of *Caux* in *Normandy*. Some Authors ſay, That it was erected a Kingdom by *Clotharius* I. to make Satisfaction for his Brother's killed *Walter*, the Lord thereof, with his own Hand, on *Good Friday*, in the Church. See Pope *Agapetus* I.

IVETTE, or JUHEA. *Gregorius* placeth it on the Frozen Ocean, and the Nipe between the *Obb* and the *Tobol*. Out of this Country the *Hungarians* firſt came; and ſettling on the *Palus Mœotis*, from thence paſſed into *Pannonia*, now *Hungary*, under *Attila*. The *Ruſs* brag much of this Province, and ſay, their Subjects ruined the *Roman* Empire. Their Language has ſtill an Affinity with the *Hungarian* Dialect.

JUGURTHA, King of *Numidia*, Enemy of the *Romans*. He was the Grandchild of *Maſſiniſſa*, who had *Micipſa*, his Succeſſor, and two other Sons, *Manaſtabal* and *Oxiſha*, by one of his Concubines, which *Manaſtabal* was the Father of *Jugurtha*, who had his Education in the Court of his Uncle *Micipſa*, where, upon ſeveral Occaſions, he gave ſignal Proofs of his Valour. *Micipſa* had two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal*, whom he left under the Guardianſhip of *Jugurtha*, who, after he had cauſed the Latter to be put to death, in an hoſtile manner purſued the Former, that had made his Eſcape, and after having conquer'd him he took away his Life, contrary to Articles, upon the Surrender of *Cirta*. The *Romans*, whoſe Ally he was, taking his Part, proclaimed War againſt the Uſurper, who defended himſelf with his Money, by which Means, *An. Rom.* 643. corrupting the Conſul *L. Calpurnius Beſtia*, and the *Roman* Senators; he ſcattered them Army, and, in ſcorn, declared that *Rome* was to be ſold, and that any Fool that would go to the Price, might have her. But for all this, Q. *Cæcilius Metellus* defeated him, in 645, and two Years after, he was again vanquiſhed by *Marius*, and *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, his Father-in-law, delivered him bound Hands and Feet to *Sylla*, in 648, who delivered him to *Marius*, and ſo he was one of the Ornaments of their Triumphs, and afterwards being caſt into Priſon, died for grief. *Salluſt. de Bell. Jugurth. Flor. lib.* 3. *Liv. Rom. cap* 2. *Plutar. in Mar. & Sylla.*

JUHORSKI, or JUHORA, a Province in the Northern Part of *Muſcovy*, with a City of the ſame Name, to which belongs the Iſland *Kolgoy*. *Olearius's Travels to Muſcovy.*

IVICA, Lat. *Ebuſus*, an Iſland belonging to *Majorca*, E. of *Spain*, and but Twenty Miles in compaſs, having a ſecure Haven on the South ſide of it, affords great plenty of Salt, and has no venomous Creature in it. It belongs to the Biſhop of *Tarragona*, and is incompaſſed with Rocks, which makes the approach very dangerous.

IVINGO, a Market-Town of *Coliſlow* Hundred in the Eaſt parts of *Buckinghamſhire*.

JULIA, the Daughter of *Cæſar*, and Wife of *Pompey*. *Plutarch* tells us, that ſhe died in Child-bed of a Daughter; and as ſhe was the Bond of Friendſhip between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, her death ſoon produced thoſe Diſſentions, which proved the Overthrow of that Common-wealth.

JULIA, Wife to *Septimius Severus* a *Roman* Emperor, Daughter of *Baſſianus* Prieſt of the *Sun*: Aſtrologers, as *Spartian* Relates, had foretold that ſhe ſhould Marry a Soveraign Prince, for this reaſon, *Severus* when a Subject, made her his Wife, hoping to gain the Empire by the Intereſt of her Stars and Nativity. This Lady had a great deal of Wit, and was well qualified for the Management of Affairs, which ſome ſay, made her Husband give her a ſhare in the Government, tho' he had no great affection for her. She had a ſtrong Inclination for Philoſophy, and ſpent a great deal of time in the Converſation of Learned Men. 'Tis pity, we cannot ſay, her Vertue was equal to her Wit and Underſtanding; but to ſpeak plain, her behaviour was Scandalous: Some Hiſtorians pretend that after the Death of *Severus*, ſhe was guilty of an Inceſtuous Match with *Caracalla* her Husband's Son, but this is a great miſtake, for ſhe was *Caracalla's* own Mother, as well as *Geta's*: She had the misfortune, not to be able to keep a good underſtanding between her two Sons tho' ſhe endeavoured it, to the uttermoſt. *Geta*, the youngeſt was killed, by *Caracalla*, in his Mother *Julia's* Arms, who was wounded her ſelf in the Fray, tho' ſhe never durſt complain in the leaſt, of the barbarity of the Action. After *Caracalla* was Aſſaſſinated, ſhe would have made her ſelf away, not out of grief or impatience for the Loſs of her Son, but becauſe ſhe was affraid, her Power and State would be taken from her, and that ſhe ſhou'd be reduced to the condition of a Private Perſon: for when ſhe found that *Macrinus*, *Caracalla's* Succeſſor us'd her well, ſhe forgot diſpatching her ſelf; but when ſhe underſtood, he reſented the ill Language ſhe had given him, upon the account of *Caracalla's* Murther, ſhe was afraid, Revenge would follow, and ſtarv'd her ſelf to prevent it. *Herodian. Aurel. Spartian, Triſtan. Comment. Hiſtoriques, Tom.* 2. *pag.* 113. &c. *Bayle Dictionn. Hiſtor.*

JULIA, the only Daughter of *Auguſtus*, infamous for her wanton and adulterous Life; he had her by *Scribonia*, and after having taken great care of her Education, he married her firſt to *Marcellus*, and afterwards to *Agrippa*, by whom ſhe had three Sons, and two Daughters, *Caius Cæſar*, *Lucius Cæſar*, *Agrippa Poſthumus*, *Julia* and *Agrippina*. *Tiberius* was the third Husband of *Julia*, who had by her a Child, who died young. She abandon'd her ſelf to all manner of Lewdneſs, which did ſo exaſperate her Father, that he baniſhed her to the Iſland *Pandataria*, and afterwards to the City of *Rhegium*. *Julia* was married to *Tiberius*, but diſdained him, as not worthy of that Honour, which, when he was come to the Empire, he revenged upon her, by reducing her to that Condition, that ſhe died of Hunger and great Miſery, *An. Ch.* 14. *Sueton. in Auguſt. & Tiber. Tacit. lib.* 1. *Annal.*

JULIA, the Daughter of *Agrippa* and *Julia*, the Grand-child of *Auguſtus*. She was of the ſame looſe and lewd Inclinations with her Mother. She was married to *Æmylius Lepidus*, by whom ſhe had two Children. *Auguſtus*, for her Adulteries, baniſhed her, *An. Ch.* 9. to the Iſle of *Trimetus*, upon the Coaſt of *Apuleia*, where ſhe died, after 20 Years baniſhment, being maintained by the Empreſs *Livia*, who perſecuted the Houſe of *Auguſtus*, when it was in a flouriſhing Condition, and aſſiſted it, when afflicted. *Tacit. lib.* 4. *Annal.*

JULIA of *Gonzaga*, Dutcheſs of *Trajetta*, and Counteſs of *Fondi*, was renowned in the XVIth Century, for her Wit and Beauty. She was the Widow of *Veſpaſian Colonna*, and dwelt at *Fondi*. *Barbaroſſa* having heard of her Beauty, ſent ſome Forces to ſeize her by Night, intending to beſtow her for a Preſent on *Solyman* the *Turkiſh* Emperor; but the Town taking the Alarm, ſhe, in her ſhift, made an eſcape on Horſeback, whereat the *Turks* being enraged, ſet fire to the City. *Thuanus.*

JULIAN, ſurnamed *The Apoſtate*, was the Son of *Julius Conſtantius*, Brother of *Conſtantine the Great*, his Mother's Name was *Baſilina*. He learn'd the Rudiments of Grammar of the Eunuch *Mardonius*, a Heathen, at *Conſtantinople*. *Ecebolius*, an inconſtant Man in the Faith, inſtructed him in the Art of Rhetorick at *Nicomedia*, whither the Emperor had ſent him, to the end, that the Biſhop *Euſebius*, who was his Kinſman, by the Mother's ſide, might take care to educate him in Godlineſs, but he was wholly ſpoiled by *Maximus* a Philoſopher and Magician. His Cousin *Conſtantius* was informed of his Manners, and *Julian* fearing his reſentment, made himſelf a Monk, but tho' outwardly he carried himſelf as a good Chriſtian, he was a Heathen in ſecret. Before this time, his Brother *Gallus* and he were made Clerks, and diſcharged the Functions of Readers in the Church Aſſemblies, they were of very different Tempers, for having undertaken between them, at their own Charges, to build a Church in honour of *Mammas*, the Martyr, that part of it which *Gallus* undertook to build was ſoon finiſhed, but *Julian's* part did not advance at all, becauſe he did not urge the building. Some time after, *Conſtantius*, at the ſollicitation of his Wife *Euſebia*, declared him *Cæſar*, and in 355, he married *Helena*, the Emperor's Siſter. He had formerly been ſent into *Gaul*, where he over threw the *Barbarians*, and vanquiſhed ſeven *German* Kings, reſtoring Peace to thoſe Provinces. He was Chaſte, Learned, Temperate, Valiant, and Laborious, and outwardly, very Pious, which got him the Affection of the *Roman* Legions, that they Proclaimed him Emperor, in 360, and the Death of *Conſtantius*, whom he was going to meet in the Eaſt, either to ſubdue him, if, or to

to fight him, made way for him to the Throne, in 361. Whereupon, he immediately cauſed the Heathen Idol-Temples to be opened, and their Worſhip to be reſtored, and took to himſelf the Quality of High-Prieſt, with all the *Pagan* Ceremonies; and by the Blood of Sacrifices, endeavoured to efface the Character of his Baptiſm. He re-called all the Hereticks from their Baniſhment, and reſtored the *Donatiſts* to their Places in *Africa*, and did not let ſlip the leaſt occaſion, that might prejudice the *Chriſtians*, whom, in contempt, he called *Galileans*; and burning in Malice againſt them to that degree, as to violate the Law of Nations, he did not ſtick to put to Death the King of *Perſia*'s Ambaſſadors, becauſe they were Chriſtians. In diſpoſing of all Places, he preferred Idolaters before Chriſtians, whom he forbad to keep any publick Schools, and did his utmoſt endeavours to change the Holy Laws of the Church into *Paganiſm*: To this end, he purpoſed to erect publick Schools, where the Youth might be inſtructed in *Pagan* Religion and Manners, as well as in other Sciences; and to introduce the Singing by turns into the Idol-Temples, together with the Diſtinction of Places, the Forms of Prayers, and ſome reſemblance of publick Diſcipline or Penance, for the expiation of ſcandalous Crimes. He was going to build Hoſpitals for the Sick and Poor, and Monaſteries for the Virgins, but did not live to accompliſh theſe his Deſigns. Above all things, he did his utmoſt endeavour to make his Soldiers renounce Chriſtianity, eſpecially thoſe of the *Prætorian* Guard, but moſt of them choſe rather to loſe their Places and his Favour, than to Apoſtatize. *Maris*, Biſhop of *Chalcedon*, having, in publick, reproved him for his Impiety, he, without any mark of Paſſion, anſwered, *That his* Galilean, *for all his Zeal, would not cure him of his Blindneſs. I bleſs my Saviour*, replied *Maris, that being blind, I need not pollute my Eyes with the beholding of ſuch an Apoſtate as you are*; which the Emperor paſs'd by without ſaying any thing. He very much affected ſuch Actions of Clemency and Moderation, thereby to gain the more Credit to his wicked Deſigns. He gave leave to the *Jews* to re-build the Temple at *Jeruſalem*; and ſeeing himſelf neceſſitated to make War with the *Perſians*, he ſwore the Ruine of the Church, if ever he returned, but raſhly engaging with the Enemy, without his Coat of Armour, he received a Wound whereof he died. *Theodoret* ſaith, it was a common Report, That feeling himſelf wounded, he took a handful of his Blood, and caſting it upwards to Heaven, ſaid, *Vicisti Galilæe*, and ſo expired with that Blaſphemy. His death was revealed to St. *Sabas*, an *Anchorete*, who lived above 20 days Journey from the Field of Battel, and to ſome others. This happened *June* 26. and in the 31ſt Year of his Age. The Works we have of *Julian*, are a pregnant Teſtimony of his Excellent Parts, and great Learning. *Gregor. Nazian. In Orat. adver. Jul. Chryſoſt. Hieron. Socrat. Zozomen. Theodoret. Ammian. Marcellin. &c.*

JULIAN, Earl of *Ceuta*, the chief City of a Government of the *Goths* in *Spain*, ſituate upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*, near to the Streights of *Gibraltar*, where the *Goths* poſſeſſed ſome places, in 710, who having underſtood that *Roderigo*, King of *Spain*, had raviſhed his Daughter *Caba*, diſſembled his reſentment for ſome time, and the *Arabians* having at that time a powerful Army in *Africa*, he made uſe of that Pretence, to get leave of the King to go to his Government, to have a watchful eye upon them, which, having obtained, he paſs'd over to *Ceuta*, whence he writ a Letter to the King, deſiring him to let his Daughter come over to ſee her Mother, before ſhe died, pretending that his Wife was ſick to Death, which being alſo granted him, he communicated his Deſign to *Muza*, General of the Army of the *Caliph*, of *Damaſcus*, who was then in *Barbary*, promiſing him, not only to put into his Hands all the Places belonging to his Government, but alſo to make him Maſter of all *Spain*, if he would lend him ſome of his Forces; whereupon, *Muza* having let him have 12000 Men, he therewith Conquered part of *Spain*, and made way for the *Arabians*, who gain'd it for the *Caliph*. But this unhappy Man, who had betrayed his King, being ſuſpected by *Muza*, for holding Correſpondence with the Chriſtians, had his Head cut off by his Order, in 717. *Marmol. de l'Africk, lib.* 2.

JULIAN, a certain pretended King of the *Samaritans*, under the Reign of *Juſtinian*, being taken, with his revolting faction, was burnt.

JULIAN, the Uncle of *Julian the Apoſtate*, and Miniſter of his Cruelties, lived in the IVth Century, and died miſerably at *Antioch*, *An.* 363. He being on a time in the chief Church there, after having offered a thouſand Indignities to the Prieſts, made Water againſt the Altar, and *Felix*, the Comptroller of the Emperor's Revenue, ſeeing the ſumptuouſneſs of the Veſſels upon the Altar, ſaid, in a ſcornful way, *See how richly the Son of* Mary *is ſerved*, but the Divine Juſtice ſoon overtook them both, for *Julian*, by a terrible Diſeaſe in his Bowels, voided his Excrements at his Mouth, and *Felix* was choaked with his own Blood. *Sozomen. Theod. Lib. III. cap.* 12.

JULIAN, Biſhop of *Pozzuolo*, in the IVth Century. Pope *Leo* I. ſent him in 449 to the Council of *Epheſus*. Another of that Name, Biſhop of *Coos*, was Legate at the Council General of *Chalcedon*, for the ſame Pope.

JULIAN, a *Pelagian*, and Biſhop of *Celene*, lived in the Vth Century. He was the Son, according to ſome Authors, of *Memorius*, Biſhop of *Capua*, and an Intimate Friend of St. *Auſtins*, as we find by a Letter which he writ, when he ſent to him the 6th Book of Muſick for his Son *Julian*, that he greatly loved, and was very deſirous to ſee him. He had been married, and we have his *Epithalamium*, or Marriage-Song, amongſt the Poems of St. *Paulinus*. After his Wife's death, he was made a Deacon, and then Biſhop of *Celene*, a ſmall City of the *Campagna di Roma*. He was very Eloquent, and a Man of brisk and pleaſant Parts; the Fragments we have of his Works, in thoſe of St. *Auſtin*, are a full Evidence thereof. This *Julian*, having got a ſight of St. *Auſtin*'s firſt Book of *Marriage and Concupiſcence*, he writ four in Confutation of it, and two Letters, one to ſtrengthen his Party at *Rome*, another to the Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, to gain that Prelate to his Party. Theſe Letters being ſent to St. *Auſtin*, as containing ſeveral ſharp Reflections upon him, he writ four Books in anſwer to them, and having ſeen the four Books he had oppoſed to his Book of *Marriage and Concupiſcence*, he writ a ſecond in Defence of it, with the ſame Title; but *Julian* having writ an Anſwer to that alſo in eight Books, St. *Auſtin* ſet himſelf to refute them; and having already writ ſix Books, intending to refute them Book by Book, he died before the finiſhing of the other two. Theſe ſix Books of St. *Auſtin*, have been publiſhed by *Claudius Menardus*, and *Vignierus*, with ſeveral other Works of the ſame Father. At laſt, *Julian* was driven from his Church, and being Excommunicated, died miſerably. *Proſper. in Chron. Baron. A. C.* 419. *& ſeq. Godeau. Hiſt. Eccleſ. V. ſec.*

JULIAN of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Heretick, and Head of the *Phantaſtæ*, or *Incorruptibiles*, Enemies of the Council of *Chalcedon*.

JULIAN (*Haſart*) a *Carmelite* of *Hainault*, and Author of the Chronicles of *Hainault*, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Freizland*, *Brabant*, *Guelderland*, *&c.* He died in 1525.

St. JULIAN (*de Pyo*) or *Of the Pear-Tree*, an Order of Knighthood in *Spain*, Inſtituted by *Pereiro*, whereof *Ferdinand* II. declared himſelf the Protector, and Pope *Alexander* III. approved it. Their firſt Arms were, a Croſs Fleury vert, charged with a Scutcheon, a Pear-Tree proper. This Order was afterwards joined to that of *Alcantara*. *Mariana de reb. Hiſpan.*

JULIAN of *Toledo*, Archbiſhop of that City, flouriſhed in the VIIth Century, and preſided at the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Councils of *Toledo*. He was the Author of Commentaries upon *Nahum*, *Prognoſticarum ſive de Origine Mortis humanæ, de futuro ſeculo, & de futuræ vitæ contemplatione, lib.* 3. and a Chronicle. He died *March* 8. *An. Ch.* 690. *Fœlix of Toledo in Add. ad lib. de vir. illuſtr. ſanct. Adelph.*

JULIAN *Period*, is a Revolution of 7980 *Julian*-Years, compoſed of 3 *Cycles*; to wit, of the Sun, conſiſting of 28 Years, of the Moon, of 19, and of the Indiction, of 15 Years, which is done thus; they take for the firſt Year of this Period, that which hath the firſt of the *Cycle* of the Sun, firſt of the *Cycle* of the *Moon*, and the firſt of the *Indiction Cycle*, and it muſt make 7980 Years, to return to a Year, marked with the ſame number of each *Cycle*. The following Table, is very neceſſary to conceive an eaſie *Idea* of this Period.

The Julian.	*Of the Sun.*	*Of the Moon.*	*Of the Indict.*
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	1
17	17	17	2
18	18	18	3
19	19	19	4
20	20	1	5
21	21	2	6
22	22	3	7
23	23	4	8
24	24	5	9
25	25	6	10
26	26	7	11
27	27	8	12
28	28	9	13
29	1	10	14
30	2	11	15
31	3	12	&c.

It was *Joſeph Scaliger*, or *l'Ecale*, who flouriſhed about 1580, that invented this Period, joining the 3 *Cycles* together, in imitation of *Villorius*, a Native of *Aquitain*, a very able Chronologer, who lived in the Time of Pope *Leo* and *Hilarius*, his Succeſſor, about 460, who having joined the *Cycles* of the

Sun, and of the Moon, compoſed a Period called the *Victorian*, that took in 532 Years; others attribute this Invention of the *Victorian* Period to *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a learned Abbot, and a *Scythian* born, who flouriſhed at *Rome* in the Reign of *Theodoricus*, King of the *Ostrogoths*, and of his Grandſon *Athalaricus*, from *An. Ch.* 520. until 533, and 'tis for that reaſon they call it the *Dionyſian* Period; but they are miſtaken, for he hath only given it another beginning, applying it to the Year of the Nativity of the *Meſſias*, for to begin again, in 533, and to continue to the end of the World. The principal uſe of the *Julian* Period, is to have a firm and ſtable Rule for the computing of Years, amidſt the different Opinions of Chronologers, who do not agree in the *Epocha*, and Calculation of Years from the Creation of the World; for this Period includes all the Years ſince the Creation of the World, which it is Prior to Even, according to all Chronologers. Thus if you make uſe of this Period to note the Chronology, there will be no room left to doubt of the time Noted, which does not come to paſs, in diſtinguiſhing the Time by the *Epocha's*. For when a Chronologiſt, for Example, notes the Year of the World 3[illegible]1, I cannot tell what he means, if I do not know he reckons 4053 Years before the Birth of Chriſt; and that according to him, the firſt of the World is the firſt of theſe 4053; but if he notes the Year 3561, of the *Julian* Period, I can clearly perceive what his meaning is, for that this Period does not vary at all, but is always the ſame.

A Reduction of the Years of the Julian *Period, to the Years before Jeſus Chriſt.*

The firſt Year after the Nativity of our Lord Chriſt, had, according to the common Opinion, 10 of the Sun, 2 of the Moon, and 4 of the Indiction; theſe Characters are thoſe of the 4714th Year of the *Julian* Period; wherefore, when we read in a Chronological Hiſtory, that a thing happened in the 3561ſt of the *Julian* Period, for Example, you muſt ſubſtract from this Number 4714, thus:

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4714
3561
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1153
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And ſo you come to underſtand, that the 3561 Year of the *Julian* Period, is the 1153 Year before the Nativity of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. *Le P. Petav. de Doct. Temp.*

JULIERS, Lat. *Juliacum*, by the *Germans*, *Gulick*, a City and Dukedom of *Germany*, joining to the *Low-Countries*. It is ſituate upon the River *Roer*, being an ancient and ſtrong City, and gives its Name to the whole Dukedom, which lies between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*, the Country of *Cleves* and *Lamburg*, the Biſhoprick of *Liege* and the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*; it contains ſeveral other conſiderable Cities, beſides that of *Aken* or *Aix la Chapelle*, the Chief whereof are *Duren*, *Linnich*, *Aldenhoven*, *Zulpich* (ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Tolbiacum*) *Grevenbruck*, fam'us by the Defeat of the Imperialiſts in 1648, *Heimsberg*, *Kerpen*, *Erkelens*, *Dolin*, *&c.* The Dukedom of *Juliers* is about 12 Leagues in length, and 7 in breadth. Some Authors take for granted, that *Julius Cæſar* built *Juliers*, tho others are of Opinion, it was built by *Drusus*. The City of *Juliers* is defended by a ſtrong Citadel, it was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1622, but was reſtored to the Duke of *Neuburg* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty, in 1659. This City is 24 Miles W. of *Cologne*, 15 N. E. of *Aix la Chapelle*, 34 N. E. of *Maeſtricht*, 66 N. of *Triers*, and 84 E. of *Bruſſels*. See *Cleves*.

JULIUS I. Pope, a *Roman* Citizen, and Deacon of the Church, ſucceeded *Mark* in 336, and, according to *Baronius*, immediately aſſembled a Council of 116 Biſhops, to conſult of Means to aſſiſt their diſtreſſed Brethren perſecuted in the Eaſt, by the *Arians*, tho the exacter Chronologers will have it in 340, when St. *Athanaſius*'s Affair was examined. This Synod acknowledged his Innocence, and admitted him to its Communion, having expelled his Accuſers 18 Months. Pope *Julius* called a ſecond Synod upon his, and other perſecuted Prelate's account, and wrote a Letter to the *Arian* Biſhops, quoted by St. *Athanaſius*, wherein he blames their prejudice and paſſion. In the mean time, he re-eſtabliſhed the baniſhed Biſhops. He died in [illegible] and was ſucceeded by *Liberius*. *Platina* adds, That he cenſured the Eaſtern Biſhops, for calling a Council at *Antioch*, without the Command of the Biſhop of *Rome*, to which they return'd the Anſwer, That ſince the Chriſtian Princes came from them to the Weſt, for the reaſon their Church ought to have the preference, as being the Fountain from whence ſo great a Bleſſing flow'd. He conſtituted likewiſe, That no Clergyman ſhould plead but before an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, and that Protonotaries ſhou'd write all memorable Occurrences belonging to the Church. *Platina*.

JULIUS II. Native of the Borough *Albizole* near *Savona*, and called *Julian de la Rovere*, before his Election, was made Cardinal in 1471 by Pope *Sixtus* IV. his Uncle. He Commanded the Troops employed againſt the Inhabitants of *Ombria*, who had Revolted, and came Legate to *France* in 1480. He was Head of a Party in four Conclaves, and managed his Buſineſs ſo well, that he was choſen after *Pius* II. in 1503, by almoſt all the Cardinals, whom he had poſſeſſed with great hopes, that he would re-eſtabliſh the Honour of the Holy See, and the Liberty of *Italy*. His inclination to War made him take the Name of *Julius*, in Memory of *Julius Cæſar*, and in Emulation of that of *Alexander* VI. He wore his Beard long, contrary to the Cuſtom of his Predeceſſors, to render himſelf the more grave and venerable. He favoured *France* before his Election, and was ſhelter'd there by *Lewis* XII. from *Alexander* VI. his Enemy; but afterwards changed his Conduct. He Excommunicated thoſe that thwarted his Deſigns: Among the reſt, *Alphonſus d'Eſte*, Duke of *Ferrara*; and endeavoured to deprive him of his Dutchy, in 1510. He gave *Navarre* to the King of *Spain*, who uſurped it from *John D'Albert*; and would have done the like to *Lewis* XII. becauſe he ſuffered the Prelates to meet at *Tours* and *Piſa*, and intended to have beſtowed the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian* on the King of *England*. He commanded his Army in Perſon. The loſs of the Battel of *Ravenna* in 1512, and his Trouble for not being able to bring the *Venetians* and Emperor to an Accommodation, threw him into a lingering Fever, whereof he died in 1513, or 14, aged 70 Years, after he had held the See 9 Years, 3 Months, and 21 Days. *Guichardin. Paul. Jov.*

JULIUS III. a *Roman*, who was made Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1536, and ſent Legate to *Lombardy*, *Romania* and *Bolonia*, and named Preſident of the Council held there. He ſucceeded this *Paul* in 1550. He acted with ſo much ſeverity when Cardinal, that the Conclave had ſome difficulty to chuſe him Pope. He began his Government with a *Jubilee*; and ordered, that the General Council removed from *Trent*, ſhould return thither again. Then he joined with the Emperor againſt the Duke of *Parma*, protected by King *Henry* II. of *France*. He died in 1555. after 5 Years and 44 Days Reign.

JULIUS *Canus*, an illuſtrious *Roman*, who having had ſome Words with the Emperor *Caligula*, he, at his going away, ſaid to him, *Pray, do not deceive your ſelf with a vain Hope; for I have given Order for your Execution.* To which *Canus*, without the leaſt Emotion, ſaid, *I heartily thank you, great Prince.* Ten days after, as he was playing at Chefs, a Centurion came to fetch him to the Place of Execution; to whom having nodded, to ſignify his readineſs to go along with him, he looked over his Game; and finding that he had the better of it, ſaid to his Companion, *Don't you ſay now, after I am dead, that you beat me.* And then turning to the Centurion, ſaid to him, *Pray, be you my Witneſs, that I had the better of this Game thus far.* With this aſtoniſhing Unconcernedneſs and Conſtancy, did this great Man outbrave Death. *Senec de Tran Animi, cap.* 14.

JUMALA, an Idol-God of the Inhabitants of *Finland* and *Lapland*, repreſented by the Figure of a Man ſitting upon a kind of Altar, having a Crown upon his Head ſet with 12 precious Stones, and a great Chain of Gold about his Neck. The *Laplanders* ſuppoſed this Idol-God to have the Command over all leſſer Gods; with an abſolute Dominion over the Elements, Life and Death. He held on his Knees a great Cup of Gold, filled with Money of the ſame Metal. His Temple was in a Foreſt. *Scheffer's Hiſtory of Lapland.*

JUNIUS (*Adrianus*) was born at *Horn* in *Holland*, in 1513. He was very skilful in the Languages, the Polite part of Learning, and Phyſick; and travelled into *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, where he practiſed Phyſick for ſome Time, and in 1554, publiſhed there a Poem, called *Philippus*, upon the Marriage of *Philip* II. of *Spain* with our Queen *Mary*. Afterwards returning to *Holland*, he ſettled himſelf at *Haerlem*; and in 1572. retired to *Middleburg*, and from thence to *Armuiden*, where he died *An.* 1575. He was Author of the following Works, *De Anno & Menſibus*, *Animadverſorum Lib. VI. De Coma*, *Batavia*, *Poemata*, *&c.* He alſo publiſhed ſeveral Treatiſes of the Ancient, as, *Hecubus de Iis qui eruditione famâ claruerunt. Funafius de Vitis Sophiſtarum*, *&c. Janus Douſa in Vitâ Jun. Meerſius in Ath. Batav. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Medic. Valer. Andr. Vander Linden*, *&c.*

JUNIUS (*Franciſcus*) was born at *Bourges*, *May* 1. 1545, and ſtudied the Law there, and having embraced *Proteſtantism*, he retired to *Geneva*, where he profeſſed the learned Languages and Divinity; and coming into the *Low Countries*, he was Miniſter at *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Limburg*, and elſewhere, till in 1592, he was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity at *Leyden*, where he died *Octob.* 13. 1602, being 57 Years of Age. He tranſlated the Bible out of Hebrew into Latin, with *Tremellius*, and writ Commentaries upon *Geneſis*, the Book of *Pſalms*, *Ezekiel*, *Gojel of St. Matthew*, *&c.* Alſo a Treatiſe againſt Pope *Gregory* XIII. and another againſt Cardinal *Bellarmine*. *Meerſii in Defenſ. Fr. Junii Meerſius in Ath. Batav. Melchior Adam in Vit. Theol. Exter.*

JUNIUS (*Melchior*) was a *German*, born at *Wittemberg* in 1545. He ſtudied at *Strasburg*, where he was a Profeſſor of good Repute. He died *Jan.* 13. 1604. He writ ſome Pieces of Rhetorick. See his Life in *Melchior Adam.*

JUNNAN, a Province and City of *China*, on the Weſt of that Country, towards the Kingdom of *Tunquin*. It is a great and conſiderable Province, and, beſides the Capital, from which it takes its Name, it has the Cities of *Langan*, *Tali*, *Chinkiang*, *&c. Martin Martini Atlas.*

JUNO, the Goddeſs of Kingdoms and Riches, was the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Rhea*, otherwiſe called *Cybele* and *Ops*, being together with *Jupiter*, her Brother, delivered from *Saturn*, who [illegible]

would have devoured them; ſhe was afterwards married to *Jupiter*, who had by her *Ilithuia*, *Mena*, and *Hebe* the Goddeſs of Youth. She was alſo the Mother of *Mars*, whom ſhe conceived only by touching a Flower which the Goddeſs *Flora* had ſhewed her; and ſo was even with *Jupiter*, who had brought forth *Pallas* without her Aſſiſtance. She was extreamly Jealous, and a bitter Enemy of her Husband's Miſſes; as, of *Europa*, *Semele*, *Io*, *Latona*, &c. The Ancients gave *Juno* ſeveral Names, and believed that ſhe bathed her ſelf every Year in a certain Fountain, where ſhe ſtill recovered her Virginity. The Philoſophers take her for the Air, and for this Reaſon *Iris* was ſaid to be her Meſſenger. *Cartari de Imag. Deor. Natalis Comes. Lilius Gyrald.*

JUPITER, whom the Heathens call *The Father of the Gods and Men*, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Cybele*, who perceiving that her Husband devoured her Children, and fearing he ſhould do the ſame to *Jupiter* and *Juno*, of whom ſhe was newly delivered, ſhe laid down a Stone inſtead of them, which he devoured. In the mean time *Jupiter* was Nurſed in *Crete*, amidſt the noiſe of the *Corybantes*, that his Father *Saturn* might not hear his Cries, with the Milk of the She-Goat *Amalthea*, who afterwards, in Recompence of her good Service, was tranſlated amongſt the Stars. The Ancients beſtowed a Number of Names upon him. *Cicero* ſaith, There were three *Jupiters*; but others went far beyond him, and inſtead of his 3, found 300, being a part of the 30000 Gods owned by the Heathens. Nevertheleſs, all the Actions of theſe different *Jupiters* are attributed to one only, who conquered the *Titans* and Giants, was the Father of *Mercury*, *Apollo* and *Minerva*, and who, to ſatisfie his Luſt, transformed himſelf ſo oft into a Beaſt, Bird, &c. The Heathen Divinity ſeems by *Jupiter* to underſtand, that Intelligence which created the World; whom they therefore called Μοιραγέτης, or Conductor and Director of the *Parcæ*, or Fates; as being that Mind which orders all thoſe Things, which the Weakneſs of Men impute to Fate and Deſtiny. *Pauſanias* aſſures us, That the *Greeks* had a Statue of *Jupiter* with three Eyes, to intimate his Knowledge of all Things in Heaven, Earth and Hell; or of Things paſt, preſent, and to come. The Poets tell us, That when *Jupiter* was come to Man's Eſtate, he drove away his Father *Saturn* from his Throne, and divided the Empire of the World with his two Brothers; *Jupiter* being Lord of Heaven and Earth, *Neptune* of the Seas, and *Pluto* of Hell. He was at firſt called *Jovis*, to which by adding the Word *Pater*, they made *Jupiter*: Which firſt Name hath a great Reſemblance with the Name of God in Hebrew. *Varro* tells us, That the Sepulchre of *Jupiter* was to be ſeen at *Crete* in his Time. They repreſented him ſitting on an Ivory-Throne, holding a Scepter in his Left-Hand, and a Thunder-bolt in his Right, wherewith he ſtruck the Giants, and an Eagle between his Legs, which Truſs'd *Ganymede*. Philoſophers ſay, That by *Jupiter* we are to underſtand the Heavens, or the Sun; as *Plato*. Others make him to be the Soul of the World. *Voſſius de Theol. Gentili.* We may obſerve, That the ancient Name of *Jupiter*, amongſt the *Greeks*, was not Ζεὺς but Ζὰν, and that *Zanni*, in the *Phœnician* Language, ſignifies, *A Man addicted to Women.* This *Zan* reigned in *Theſſaly*, near to Mount *Olympus*. See the *Hiſtorical Explication of the Fable of Ceres. Biblioth. Univerſelle, T. VI.*

JUPITER *Ammon*, who was worſhipped in *Africa*, was ſo called from the Word *Amun*, which, according to *Plutarch* and *Jamblichus*, ſignifies *Hidden*, or *Obſcure*, in the *Egyptian* Language. He was repreſented in the Figure of a Ram, from his Head to the middle of his Body. And his Horns were made of a Stone, reſembling Gold, having a vertue, as the *Egyptians* believ'd, to afford extraordinary Viſions to thoſe that ſlept near them. His Statue was made up of Emeralds, and other precious Stones, as *Quintus Curtius* and *Diodorus* relate. Authors cannot agree about the Reaſon why he was repreſented in the Form of a Ram. *Macrob. I. Saturnalium.*

JUPITER *Capitolinus*, ſo called becauſe of the Temple which *Tarquinius Priſcus* had built for him on the *Capitol*. Here it was that the Conſuls of *Rome* ſacrificed the ſame Day that they entred on their Functions; and here they put on their Conſular Robes. The Generals of Armies and Emperors made their Vows and Prayers in this Temple, before they went to fight the Enemy; and when they had gained the Victory, they enter'd the ſame in Triumph. The Senate alſo met here ſometimes, in Caſes of greateſt moment and difficulty. There was a ſecret Place in this Temple, where were kept the Books of the *Sybils*, and two Crowns of Gold dedicated to *Jupiter*, the one by the *Gauls*, and the other by the *Carthaginians*, by way of Congratulation to the *Romans*, for their Victory over the *Samnites*. In this Temple alſo was a Statue of *Victory* of Maſſy Gold. There were two other Temples joined to this; on the Right Hand that of *Minerva*, and on the Left that of *Juno*. *Colu. Tacit. Tit. Liv. A Victor.*

JUPITER *Conſervator*, ſo called by *Domitian*, who having hid himſelf to eſcape the Fury of *Vitellius*, after that he ſaw himſelf in Safety by his Father *Veſpaſian*'s coming to the Throne, dedicated an Altar to *Jupiter Conſervator*, to whom he ſuppoſed himſelf beholden for that Favour. And after that he was come to the Empire he built a magnificent Temple on the Capitol to *Jupiter Cuſtos*. *Corn. Tacit. lib. 3. Suet. in Domit.*

JUPITER *Elicius*, a Surname given to *Jupiter*, after that *Numa Pompilius* II. King of *Rome* had drawn him down from Heaven, to learn of him the Skill of Soothſaying from Thunder and Lightning; which having obtained, or got out of him, as *Elicere* ſignifies, he built an Altar in honour of him, under this Name, and ſacrificed there to him in ſuch manner as himſelf had ordained: Which Ceremonies being not exactly performed by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, his Houſe was ſtruck with Lightning, and he and his Family burnt thereby. *Tit. Liv. lib. 1.*

JUPITER *Feretrius*, was ſo called from the Latin Word *Ferre*, to carry, becauſe *Romulus* having vanquiſhed the King of the *Ceninenſes*, a People neighbouring upon the *Romans*, he carried the Spoils of that King in Triumph to Mount *Capitoline*, upon a wooden Bier called *Feretrum*, and conſecrated them to *Jupiter*; faſtening them to an *Oak* in the ſame Place where he deſigned to build a Temple: And ordered, that all the *Roman* Conquerors for Time to come, ſhould offer their Spoils to this *Jupiter Feretrius*. Others ſuppoſe, that he was ſo called from the Word *Ferire*, which ſignifies, *to ſmite*, or *ſlay*, becauſe the Spoils conſecrated to this God were ſuch only as the General of an Army had taken from the Enemy's General, having firſt killed him. The Kings of *Rome*, at their Inauguration, went to this Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*, to receive the Scepter. Here alſo they took the Stone, or Flint, which they made uſe of in the making of any Alliance. The Ceremony was this, They held the Flint in their Hand whilſt they ſwore to the Treaty; and then caſting away the ſame, ſaid, *If I break my Oath, may* Jupiter *throw me away as I throw this Stone. Tit. Liv. Corn. Nep. in Attic.*

JUPITER *Imperator*, ſo called, either becauſe his Empire reacheth over all, or becauſe he is the Director of Emperors, or Generals of Armies; giving them the Victory, or overthrowing them, according to his Pleaſure. *Titus Quintius*, Dictator, having vanquiſhed the *Præneſtini*, brought this their Idol with him to the *Capitol.*

JUPITER *Inventor*, was ſo called by *Hercules*, after that he had found his Oxen which *Cacus* had got into his Cave, near to Mount *Palatine*, about *A. M.* 2816. To whom he erected an Altar, and offered Sacrifice to him, according to the Ceremonies of the *Græcians*; which was afterwards continued by the *Latins*, and from them derived to the *Romans*. When *Rome* was built, this Altar was placed in the 6th Quarter, or Ward, of the City, called *The Great Circus. Tit. Liv. lib. 1.*

JUPITER *Latialis*, ſo called when the *Latins* enter'd into Alliance with *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the *Romans*; and when both theſe People, together with the *Volſci* and *Hernici*, who were joined with them, ſet a-part a certain Time in the Year to ſacrifice to *Jupiter*, on Mount *Albanus* in *Latium*; which Mountain is now called *Monte Cavo*, near to the City *Alba*, where they celebrated the *Feriæ Latinæ*, or *Latin*-Feſtivals, or Holy-Days. *Halicarnas.*

JUPITER *Piſtor*, or *The Baker*, ſo called by the *Romans*, becauſe he had advertiſed them in a Dream to bake a vaſt quantity of Bread, and to throw them into the Camp of the *Gauls*, who were then beſieging the City; whereat the *Gauls* were quite diſcouraged; and deſpairing to reduce the *Romans*, by Famine, to ſurrender their City, they broke up the Siege. *Livy.*

JUPITER *Sponſor* had this Name given him when *Tarquinius Superbus* built him a Temple at *Rome*, which was dedicated in the 288th Year after the Building of that City. He was alſo called *Dius Fidius*, being ordinarily called upon for the performing of Promiſes, and keeping of ones Word. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſ. lib. 9.*

JUPITER *Stator* was called by this Name, for having ſtopped the Flight of the *Romans*, when they were purſued by the *Sabines*, who had already made themſelves Maſters of the *Capitol*. *Romulus* ſeeing his Forces routed, made a Vow to *Jupiter* of Building him a Temple, if he would favour him ſo far as to rally his Forces, and to give him Victory over his Enemies. Whereupon, immediately the *Romans* took Courage again; and returning upon the *Sabines*, chaſed them out of *Rome*. After this Victory, *Romulus* built the Temple he had Vowed, at the bottom of Mount *Palatine*. Alſo *M. Attilius Regulus*, Conſul, *An. Rom.* 460, being engaged in Battel with the *Samnites*, made a Vow to build a Temple to the ſame *Jupiter Stator*; which, after having gained the Victory, he performed, by building a Temple to him in the *Flaminian Circus*. The Senate ſometimes met in the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*, as *Cicero* informs us. *Tit. Liv. Macrob.*

JUPITER *Ultor*, that is, *The Avenger*; ſo called, becauſe they ſuppoſed him the Puniſher of all Crimes. *Agrippa*, Son-in-Law to the Emperor *Auguſtus*, built a Temple in honour of him, which he called *Pantheon*, either becauſe, being round, it repreſented the Heaven, which is the Abode of all the Gods; or becauſe it contained the Figures of all the Deities worſhipped by the *Romans*. The Dome of this Temple was covered with Plates of Silver, which the Emperor *Conſtantius* II. took away, and put Lead in their place. Pope *Boniface* VI. conſecrated it to God, in honour of the *Bleſſed Virgin* and Martyrs. Since which Time it hath been called *Sancta Maria della Rotonda. Dionyſ. Halicarnaſ.*

JURA, Mount *Jura*, or Mount of St. *Claudius*, a Mountain which reacheth from the River *Rhine*, to the Neighbourhood of *Geneva*, near the *Rhone*. The Mountain called *The Great Credo*, which runs along by that River, 4 Leagues beneath *Geneva*, is a part of this Mountain; which the *French*, *Switzers* and *Germans* call by different Names. This Mountain made that ancient famous

Diviſion of *Burgundy*, whereby it was divided into *Burgundia Transjurana*, and *Cisjurana*, as is elſewhere mentioned.

IVREA, Lat. *Eporedia*, a City of *Piedmont*, on the River *Doriabalta*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*, and a Marquiſate, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This City, according to the Opinion of ſome Authors, was built 100 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and is ſituate in the Country of the ancient *Salaſſi*, and gave its Name to this Marquiſate, which formerly was ſo famous under *Berengarius*, who contended for the Empire with the *French*, deſcended from the Kings of *Arles*. *Anſcharius* was Marquis of *Ivrea* in 870. The Town is 22 Miles N. of *Turin*, 29 E. of *Suſa*, and 32 W. of *Vercelli*. Long. 27. 33. Lat. 44. 55.

IVRY, Lat. *Ibregium*, a little Town of *France*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, on the River *Eure* in *Normandy*; famous for a Victory obtained by *Henry the Great*, over the Leaguers.

JUSTEL, JUSTELLUS (*Chriſtophorus*,) Counſellor and Secretary to the *French* King, was born at *Paris* in 1580. He was a Perſon of excellent Parts, and had great inclination for Learning; in which he made an extraordinary Progreſs. Having finiſhed his Studies at the Univerſity, he applied himſelf to the Study of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and the Councils, and, at the Intreaty of his Friends, publiſhed his *Codex Eccleſiæ Univerſæ*, and *The Councils of Africa, with Notes*. To which he afterwards added other rare Pieces; as, ſeveral Collections of Greek and Latin Canons, taken from Manuſcripts: Whence the *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris* was compoſed; which *Henry Juſtel*, his Son, and *William Voel*, publiſhed in 1661, at *Paris*, in two Volumes in *Fol.*; in which are contained the following Pieces: *Codex Canonum Eccleſiæ Univerſæ, Græce & Latine. Codex Dionyſii Exigui Latinus. Codex Carthaginenſis Eccleſiæ. Breviarium Fulgentii, Ferrandi ac Creſconii. Martini Bracarenſis Collectio Canonum Orientalium. Creſconii Concordia Canonum. Græci Canonum Collectores, Joan Antiochenus, Joan. Scholaſticus, Alexius Ariſtinus, Simeon Logotheta, Photius cum Commentario, & Paralitlis Balſamonis. Variæ Synodica, cum Notis variorum. Chriſtophorus Juſtellus*, *An.* 1645. publiſhed his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Auvergne, *from Records, and other Authentick Proofs*: Which is a very curious Piece, illuſtrating many Particulars of the *French* Hiſtory. He held a Correſpondence with all the moſt famous and learned Men of his Time, and more particularly, with the Moſt Reverend Archbiſhop *Uſher*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Salmaſius*, *Blondel*, and many others. He died at *Paris* in 1649, being 69 Years of Age. Beſides the Works already mentioned, he compoſed a *Sacred Geography*, which is not yet publiſhed, becauſe he left it imperfect.

St. JUSTIN, a Chriſtian Philoſopher and Martyr, who lived in the IId Century. He was born at *Sichem*, called *Napoulose*. And having before been a *Platonick* Philoſopher, was miraculouſly converted to the Faith, which himſelf hath related in his Writings. Since that Time he was an Honour to the Chriſtian Religion, as well by his Knowledge, as by his Life, and the great Strength of his Faith. A Perſecution being raiſed by *Antoninus*, *Adrian*'s Succeſſor, he writ an *Apology*, which is the Second in his Works, wherein he clears the Chriſtians from the Crimes imputed to them by the Heathens: As, That they were uſed to kill an Infant in their Aſſemblies, to eat the Fleſh of it, and to defile themſelves with Inceſt at their Nocturnal Meetings. After this he writ another *Apology*, wherein he ſhews the Innocence and Holineſs of the Chriſtian Religion, againſt *Crejcens* the *Cynick* Philoſopher, and ſome other Slanderers: Which procured for him the Crown of Martyrdom on *June* 1. according to the *Greek* Account, or *April* 13. according to the *Roman* Martyrology, *A. C.* 163. Beſides theſe two *Apologies*, we have alſo his *Dialogue* with *Typho*, a learned *Jew*; his *Paræneſis ad Gentes*; a Treatiſe of *the Monarchy or Unity of God*. There is alſo aſcribed to him, *An Expoſition of the Faith*, *An Epiſtle to* Zena *and* Serenus, *Queſtions of the* Gentiles, *Queſtions and Anſwers of the Orthodox*, &c. *Status Senens. Baron. Poſſevin. Bellarm.*

JUSTIN I. Emperor of the *Eaſt*, ſucceeded *Anaſtaſius*, *July* 9. 518. He, from a Swine herd, became a Soldier; and, after having paſſed all the Degrees of Military Advancement, was raiſed to one of the cheifeſt Places of the Empire; and whilſt he was in this Poſt, the *Pretorian* Guard made him Emperor againſt his Will. As ſoon as he was advanced to the Throne, he re-called all the Exiled Biſhops, put down the Hereticks that had got into their Places, commanded the Obſervation of the Council of *Chalcedon*, and publiſhed very ſevere Edicts againſt the *Arrians*, who thereupon implored the Aſſiſtance of *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, who forced Pope *John* II. to go to *Conſtantinople* in 523, to compoſe that Affair; whom *Juſtin* received with Joy. But upon the News in 526, that an Earthquake had almoſt wholly overthrown the City of *Antioch*, he was ſo extreamly afflicted, that laying aſide his Imperial Purple and Diadem, he covered himſelf with Sack-cloth, and ſpent many Days in Silence, refuſing to ſpeak to any one whatever; ſo deeply was he affected to ſee the Wrath of God in ſuch a ſignal manner diſplayed againſt his People. Many other Cities in the Eaſt were laid waſte by the ſame Misfortune; for the Re-building of which, the Emperor furniſhed great Sums out of his Treaſury, and changed the Names of *Anazarba* and *Edeſſa* into *Juſtinopolis*. Finding himſelf old and crazy, he Named *Juſtinian*, his Siſters Son, to be his Succeſſor, and died about 4 Months after, *Aug.* 1. 527. being the 9th of his Reign, Aged 77. *Zonaras Tom. III. Annal. Evagr. lib.* 4, *&c.*

JUSTIN II. or *The Younger*, was the Son of *Dulciſſimus* and *Vigilantia*, the Siſter of *Juſtinian*, whom he ſucceeded in 566. He began his Reign very well, but it was not long till he evidenced the viciouſneſs of his inclination, by abrogating a Law which his Grand-father *Juſtinian* had made, againſt unlawful Marriages. He had a Couſin of the ſame Name, who Commanded an Army on the *Danube*, to hinder the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*. Before *Juſtin* was declared Emperor, their Pretenſions were equal, and therefore they had made an Agreement, That which ever came to the Throne, ſhould make the other the Chief Perſon of the Empire next himſelf; but contrary to this Engagement, he ſends for him to *Conſtantinople*, and having thence Ordered him to go to *Alexandria*, he got him ſtrangled there in his Bed, *An. Ch.* 567. He alſo cauſed the two Senators, *Etherius* and *Addan*, to be put to death. The continual Complaints of the Poor that were Oppreſſed by the Great Ones, made him nominate a Prætor, with Power to ſeize any Perſon, how great ſoever, even at the Emperor's Table. Soon after, the Empire being Invaded by the *Avari*, *Lombards* and *Perſians*, it ſo troubled him, that he grew Diſtracted; whereupon the Empreſs *Sophia* was forced to make Peace with the *Perſians*, and *Tiberius* was declared *Cæſar* to ſupport the weight of the Empire, during the Indiſpoſition of *Juſtinus*, who died 577, or 578, after having Reigned 12 or 13 Years. *Zonar. in Annal. Evagr. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Paul. Diacon.*

JUSTIN *the Hiſtorian*, lived, according to the moſt probable Opinion, under the Reign of *Antoninus Pius* in the IId Century. He abridged the Hiſtory of *Trogus Pompeius*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 32.

JUSTINA, the Wife of *Magnentius* the Tyrant, and afterwards married to *Valentinian* the Elder, was the Mother of *Valentinian* the Younger, and of *Galla*, married to *Theodoſius*. The *Arrians* having inveigled the Spirit of this Princeſs, ſhe with great Obſtinacy maintained their Errors, and perſecuted the Orthodox, and more eſpecially the Prelates, with an extream fury; it was at her inſtigation, that *Valentinian*, her Husband, refuſed to ſee St. *Martin* of *Tours*, and that her Son, *Valentinian the Younger*, was not very favourable to St. *Ambroſe*, who having refuſed to grant a Church to the *Arrians* in *Milan*, the Empreſs was ſo enraged thereat, that ſhe reſolved to ruine him; tho' afterwards ſhe was fain to make uſe of the ſaid St. *Ambroſe*, to bring the Uſurper *Maximus* to Terms; and ſome time after, retiring to *Theſſalonica* with her Son, ſhe died there in 388. *St. Ambroſ. Epiſt. ad Marcel. Zoſim. lib.* 4. *Sozomen lib.* 7. *Ruſin. Socrat. Baronius.*

JUSTINIAN I. was the Son of *Juſtin* the Elder, call'd *Vigilantio*, and of *Sabatius*. He was made *Nobiliſſimus*, and afterwards *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*, *April* 1. 527, and ſome Months after ſucceeded him. He conquered the *Perſians*, by *Beliſarius* his General, in 528, and by his means alſo, in 542, and 43, he exterminated the *Vandals*, having taken their King *Gilimer*. He regained *Africa*, ſubdued the *Goths* in *Italy*, made their King *Vitiges* his Priſoner, defeated the *Moors*, vanquiſhed the Rebelling *Samaritans*, and reſtored the *Roman* Empire to that high pitch of Glory, at which it was arrived during its firſt Emperors; having before this cruſhed the threatning Rebellion of *Hypatius*, *Pompeius* and *Probus*, Nephews of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, which had taken its riſe from the two Parties or Factions of the *Circus*, called *The Green*, and *The Light Blue*. This Sedition was ſo formidable, that *Juſtinian* ſuppoſing all loſt, was about to quit the Palace, but being re-aſſured by the Empreſs, and courageouſly defended by *Beliſarius* and *Mundus*, the Rebels were Defeated, and afterwards Executed. *Juſtinian* ſeeing himſelf thus at Peace on all hands, reſolved to Collect all the *Roman* Laws into one Body, and having choſen ten of the ableſt Men of the Empire for this Work, to compile the ſame from the *Gregorian*, *Theodoſian*, and *Hermogenian Codex's*, he gave it the Name of *Codex Juſtinianus*. The Laws of the Judges and Magiſtrates diſperſed in near 2000 Books, were reduced to the Number of 50, in 533, and were called the *Digeſta*, or *Pandects*. He compoſed alſo four Books of Inſtitutes, being an Abridgment of the Text of all the Laws; the new Laws which had been made by himſelf, were alſo compiled into one Volume, which was called *The Novels*, *An. Ch.* 541. All theſe great and worthy Actions, made *Juſtinian* very famous. He died *Novemb.* 13. 565, or 66, Aged 83, whereof he had Reigned 39. *Juſtinian* aboliſhed the Conſulſhip, built a great number of Churches, and above all, that of *Sancta Sophia*, at *Conſtantinople*, eſteemed to be one of the Wonders of Architecture, and repaired ſome Cities. *Procop. de bell. Perſ. and al. & Gott. Evagr. lib.* 4. *Agathias. Nicephor. Paul. Diaconus. Baron. in Annal.*

JUSTINIAN II. *alias The Younger*, ſurnamed *Rinotmetus*, or *Croſt-noſe*, at 16 Years of Age ſucceeded his father *Conſtantinus Barbatus*, in *Septemb.* 685. At his coming to the Throne, he recovered ſeveral Provinces of the *Roman* Empire, which the *Saracens* had uſurped, and vouchſafed them Terms of Peace, upon Condition of their becoming Tributaries, but afterwards, in 690, he broke the Treaty he had made with them upon pretence that the Money they paid him was not ſtampt with his Image; but he ſoon repented this Breach of Faith, the *Arabians* having utterly Defeated his Army. His ſeveral unſucceſsful and ill Succeſs, made him odious to the People, and gave occaſion to *Leontius* to Depoſe and Baniſh him into the *Chersonneſus*, having firſt cut off his Noſe, in 694. *Leontius* being murdered by the Emperor in his Head, was Depoſed in 697, by *Tiberius* Emperor, who Reigned about 7 Years, at the end of which *Juſtinian* was Reſtored, about 704, or 705, with the Aſſiſtance of *Terbellis* King

King of the *Bulgarians*, who took the City of *Conſtantinople*, having entered part of his Forces into it through an Aquæduct. *Juſtinian* being thus Reſtored, cauſed *Leontius* to be Beheaded, notwithſtanding that he had retired himſelf to a Monaſtery, and did the ſame to *Abſimarus*; and as oft as there fell the leaſt drop from his cut Noſe, he never failed to Sacrifice ſome Senator to his Revenge. He cauſed alſo the Patriarch *Callinicus* his Eyes to be put out; and forgetting the great Obligations laid upon him by the *Bulgarians*, in reſtoring him to his Throne, he waged War againſt them, with a Succeſs worthy of his Ingratitude, his Army having been wholly Defeated, and himſelf narrowly eſcaping. Not long after he was killed, together with his Son *Tiberius*, by his Succeſſor *Philippicus Bardanes*, in 711. *Paul. Diacon. lib. 6. Theophanes & Cedrenus, in Annal. Græc. Anaſtaſ. in Conſtantinop.*

JUSTINIAN, Nephew to the Emperor *Juſtin* the Younger. *Sophia*, the Wife of the latter, had advanced *Tiberius* to the Throne, in hopes of marrying him; but when ſhe ſaw he had beſtowed the Title of *Auguſta* upon his Wife, ſhe was ſo enraged thereat, that ſhe conſpired againſt *Tiberius* in favour of this *Juſtinian*; but *Tiberius*, inſtead of revenging himſelf of him, reproved him mildly, pardoned him generouſly, and employed him in his Wars againſt the *Perſians*.

JUSTINIANI, or JUSTINIAN (*Bernard*) of *Venice*, was Ambaſſador at *Rome* in 1471, to Pope *Sixtus* IV. and at his return, compoſed the Life of St. *Laurentius Juſtiniani*, his Uncle, which we have at the beginning of the Works of that great Prelate, printed at *Baſil*. He alſo publiſhed a Treatiſe of the Original of *Venice*, the Hiſtory of the *Goths*, and the Life of St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, with other Works. *Trithem. de Script. Eccleſ. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. cap.* 115.

JUSTINIANI (*Peter*) of *Venice*, the Son of *Lewis*, a Senator of that Republick, lived towards the end of the XVIth Century in 1576. He acquired a great Repute by his Abilities, and his Hiſtory of *Venice*, which he publiſhed in 16 Books with the Title of *Rerum Venetarum ab Urbe Condita, Hiſtoria*, which was Tranſlated into *Italian* by *Joſeph Orologio*.

JUSTINOPOLIS, or JUSTINIANÆA, a City of *Bulgaria*, and Birth-place of the Emperor *Juſtinian* the Elder, which before was called *Berina* by *Agathias* and *Taureſia*, according to *Procopius*, and afterwards *Acrida*; the ſaid Emperor put his own Name upon it, and made it the Metropolis of the Provinces of both the *Dacia's*, *Triballia*, *Dardania*, the *Upper Mœſia* and *Pannonia*. This City was called *Juſtinianæa* the Firſt, the Second being in the *Upper Mœſia*, and the Third in *Chalcedonia*.

JUSTINOPOLIS, the Capital of *Iſtria* in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragan to *Aquileia*. *Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital.*

JUSTITIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the Heathens. She was repreſented in the Figure of a Virgin, with a ſevere Look, holding a pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other, or Rods, and a bundle of Hatchets, and ſitting upon a ſquare Stone. She was alſo frequently repreſented Blind-fold, to ſhow, That Juſtice muſt be without all diſtinction of Perſons. The *Egyptians* made the Statues of Juſtice without a Head, to intimate, That Judges muſt do nothing of their own Heads, but wholly diveſt themſelves of their own Opinions and Inclinations, and purely follow the Deciſion of the Laws. The *Greeks* confounded *Juſtice* with *Aſtræa*, the Daughter of *Aſtræus*; or, as others, of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. See *Aſtræa*.

JUSTS, ſingle Combats with Sword or Lance, practiſed generally after Turnaments, and when Knights offered to fight ſingle, againſt any that would take them up, upon the Conditions mentioned in their Challenge. Theſe were called *Juſts*, from *Juxta*, becauſe the Champions fought Hand to Hand.

JUTLAND, a Peninſula, which is one of the moſt conſiderable Parts of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica* of the Ancients. It is commonly divided into *South-Jutland* and *North-Jutland*, and is ſituate between the *Hanſe*-Towns, the *Baltick* and *German*-Sea, and the Dukedoms of *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick*. *South Jutland* contains four ſmall Provinces. *North-Jutland* alſo is divided into four Parts, *viz. Ripen*, *Arhuſen*, *Wiborg* and *Alborg*. Thoſe that inhabit the Sea-Coaſt of *Jutland* dwell in little Houſes or Cottages, becauſe the Wind frequently drives ſo much Sand upon them, that they are forced to get out at the top of them. The Name *Jutland*, is derived from the *Jutti*, the Inhabitants thereof, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Gothi*, or *Gotti*, and that of *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*, from the *Cimbri*. *Cluverius* has given us a notable Deſcription of this ſmall Country, which the curious may have recourſe to. *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Swedeland*, took *Jutland* in his late Wars, and paſſed thence on the Ice to the Neighbouring Iſland. It's a plentiful Country, abounding more eſpecially in Cattle, but wants good Sea Ports towards the Ocean; notwithſtanding which, the *Hollanders* Yearly Tranſport great quantities of lean Cows and Oxen from hence to their more fertile Soil, where in a ſhort time they grow ſo prodigiouſly fat, through better feeding in the rich Grounds of *Holland*, that a vaſt Profit is made of them. The Horſes and Swine of this Country are excellent, and in great numbers. It affords Corn in ſufficient quantity, for the uſe of its own People. The Land is more fertile near the Sea-Coaſts; the Inland being full of Heath, Lakes and Woods. Indeed 'tis the beſt Country the King of *Denmark* is Maſter of, and appears to be leaſt declining, becauſe moſt remote from *Copenhagen*. *Procul à Jove, procul à fulmine.*

JUTURNA, a Goddeſs or Nymph, worſhipped by the *Romans*, eſpecially by the Women and Maids; the Women expecting, by her aſſiſtance, an eaſie and ſafe Delivery, and the Maids happy Matches. The common Story of her at *Rome* was, That being a Maid of great Beauty, *Jupiter* fell in Love with her, and that for Recompence of her mutual Affection, he had beſtowed the Gift of Immortality upon her, by changing her into a Fountain, or rather the Nymph of it. This Fountain of *Juturna* was in *Latium* near to *Rome*, the Water whereof was made uſe of in all Sacrifices, eſpecially thoſe of the Goddeſs *Veſta*, in which it was prohibited to make uſe of any other, and was therefore called the *Virgin-Water*. This Fountain runs into the ſmall River *Numicus*. Some ſay, that ſhe was the Daughter of *Daunus*, and Siſter of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, and that being Debauched by King *Latinus*, ſhe drowned her ſelf in the River *Numicus*. *Virgil Æneid.* 12. *Ovid. Faſtor.* 3. *Feſtus.*

JUVENALIS (*Decius Junius*) was born at *Aquinum*, a City in *Italy*, tho' ſome ſuppoſe him to have been originally of *Gaul*. He lived in the firſt Century. He is commonly ſuppoſed to have been the Son of a Slave *Enfranchis'd*, or to have been Educated by ſuch an one; tho' his three Names, *Decius Junius Juvenalis*, ſhew him to have been of a more conſiderable Birth, becauſe none but ſuch were allowed to have ſo many. He was but young, when firſt he came to *Rome*; and having ſpent half his Time in declaiming, he afterwards betook himſelf to the making of Satyrs, whereby he acquired great Fame; but at laſt, for ſome Satyrical Reflection he had fixed upon *Paris*, *Nero's* Comedian and Jeſter, he was ſent to Command ſome Forces at *Pentapolis*, upon the Frontiers of *Egypt* and *Libya*. 'Tis ſuppoſed, that he lived till the 12th. Year of the Empire of *Adrian*. *Juſt. Lipſ. Epiſt. Quæſt. lib.* 4. *Ep.* 20. *Scaliger Poet. lib.* 6. *cap.* 6. *Lilius Gyrald. in dial. Poet. Voſſius de Poet. lat.*

JUVENCUS, a Prieſt and Poet of a Noble Family in *Spain*. He lived in the IVth. Century, turned the Hiſtory of the Goſpel, into Heroical Verſe, in four Books, which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elſewhere. There are ſome other Pieces alſo attributed to him; and St. *Jerom* in his Commentaries on St. *Matthew*, quotes this Verſe of his relating to the three Kings or *Magi* that came to Worſhip our Saviour at *Bethlehem*.

Aurum, Thus, Myrrham, Regique, Hominique, Deoque,
Dona ferunt.——

Some give to this Author the Names of *C. Aquilinus Veſtus Juvencus*, and in an ancient Manuſcript of the Monaſtery of *Monſtier Ramei* in *Champagne*, we ſee this Title, *C. Veſtii Aquilini Juvenci Presbyteri Evangelior. lib.* 4. *St. Jerom in Chron. Olymp.* 277. *A. C.* 329. *Epiſt. ad Mag. & in Commentar. in Matth. Baron. A. C.* 338. *n.* 48. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ.*

JUVENTA, the Goddeſs of Youth. *Servius Tullius* placed this Idol in the Capitol; and the *Roman* Hiſtorians tell us, That when *Tarquinius Priſcus*, deſigned to Conſecrate a Temple there to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and that to this end he cauſed thoſe of other Deities to be Demoliſhed, the God *Terminus*, and Goddeſs *Juventa*, did, by Signs, declare their unwillingneſs to be removed thence, whereupon they were continued there. *M. Livius* Conſul, Vowed a ſecond Temple to her, the ſame Day that he gained the Victory over *Aſdrubal*, and afterwards gave Order for the building of it, when he was Cenſor, and it was Dedicated ſixteen Years after, by *C. Licinius Lucullus Duumvir. Titus Livius.*

JUXON (*William*) born at *Chicheſter* in *Suſſex*, was bred at St. *John's* College at *Oxford*, where he took the Degrees of Batchellor, and Doctor of the Laws, and became Preſident of the College. He was by King *Charles* I. preferred firſt to the Biſhoprick of *Hereford*, afterwards to that of *London*, and at laſt, made Lord Treaſurer of *England*, in which Station he gave general Content. He was Selected by that King to attend him on the Scaffold, and Adminiſter the Sacrament to him. In 1660, King *Charles* II. preferred him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*. He died in 1663, and was buried with great Solemnity in St. *John's* College in *Oxford*, to which he had been a great Benefactor; as alſo to St. *Paul's* and *Lambeth*. He was generally well Eſteemed for the mildneſs of his Temper, Learning and Piety.

IXE, a Kingdom in the South of *Japan*.

IXION, King of the *Lapithi*, who married *Dia* the Daughter of *Deioneus*, to whom he promiſed, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, to ſend great Preſents upon his Marriage; but afterwards refuſing to be as good as his Word, his Father in-law took away his Horſes; *Ixion* diſſembling his Anger, invited *Deioneus* to a Feaſt, and, by a Trap-door, made him fall down into a Furnace, where he was immediately conſumed. Of which Cruelty, he greatly repented afterwards; and *Jupiter*, as the Poets tell us, to comfort him, ſent for him to his Table, where falling in Love with *Juno*, he endeavoured to Debauch her; who acquainting her Husband, he, to try *Ixion*, formed a Cloud into *Juno's* likeneſs, upon which, he ſatisfied his Luſt; *Jupiter*, being thus confirmed of his Wickedneſs, ſtruck him with Lightning down to Hell, where he was tied to a Wheel with Serpents, which turned about continually. The Poets further tell us, That this Cloud brought forth the *Centaurs*, half Men and half Horſes. *Hygin. Fab.* 5. *Diod. lib.* 4. *Fulgentius lib.* 2.

IYO,

IYO, a Province in the W. of *Japan*, whoſe chief Town bears the ſame Name.

IZALGUIER (*Anſelmus*) of the Noble Family of the *Izalguiers* of *Tholouſe*. He was a great Traveller from his Youth, and having Viſited the chief Places of *Europe* and *Aſia*, he came to *Africa*, and having Travell'd over the ſame, as far as the Kingdom of the *Negro's*, he made ſome ſtay at the City *Gago*, the Capital of that Kingdom, where he fell in Love with a young *Negro*-Girl, called *Salicaſais*, who was both Rich, and of Noble Birth, and married her after her Parents death; and having lived there for ſome Years, they came away for *France*, and arrived at *Tholouſe*, in 1413, where his Wife, a Daughter he had by her, and the ſix Slaves they had brought with them, were Baptized. His Daughter, who was Black like her Mother, except only a white Line ſhe had on her Fore-head, and two Fingers of her left Hand, but withal, very well propotioned and handſome, was, at Eighteen Years of Age, married to *Eugenius*, of the Noble Houſe of *Faudoas*; of which Marriage was born a Son, who was called *The Moor of Faudoas*, becauſe he was black like his Mother. *Anſelmus*, after his return to *Tholouſe*, had two other Daughters by his Wife, whereof the one was Black, and the other White, and himſelf died ſome time after. He had writ an Hiſtory of his Travels, as likewiſe an *Arabian* and *Turkiſh* Dictionary, with the French and Latin Interpretation, but theſe Works of his were never publiſhed. *La Faille Annales de Tholouſe.*

IZATES, King of the *Adiabenians*, was the Son of Queen *Helena*. They embraced the *Jewiſh* Religion, about *An. Ch.* 45. and during a great Famine, were very bountiful to the *Jews*; but, *Oroſius* ſaith, that they embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and not Judaiſm, as *Joſephus* relates. *Izates* was the Son of *Monobazus*, ſurnamed *Bazeus*, and *Helena*, whom he married, was his Siſter. *Joſeph. lib.* 20. *Ant. Judaic. cap.* 2.

K

K, Is rather a Greek than Latin Letter; the *Romans* only made uſe of it in the Word *Kalendæ*, and ſome few others; and at laſt, ſubſtituted *C* inſtead of it, as having the ſame force; and accordingly, *Priſcian* obſerves, that the *K* was of no uſe in the Latin Tongue. It is generally received into the Alphabets of moſt Northern Languages, in which the uſe of it is very frequent. *Juſtus Lipſius* obſerves, that they were uſed of old, to print the Letter *K* with an hot Iron upon the Fore-head of Calumniators or Slanderers.

KABIN, or KEBIN, a kind of Marriage permitted in *Turkey* and *Perſia*, by which a Man may take a Wife for a certain Term of time, having entred his Promiſe before the *Cadi*, of giving the Woman ſuch a Summ of Money at his leaving her; for *Kabin*, in the *Turkiſh* Language, ſignifies a *Dowry*. Some Hiſtorians tell us, That this half Marriage is only allowed amongſt the *Perſians*, that are of the Sect of *Hali*, and that it is Condemned by the *Turks*, but is very common with ſome Nations of the *Negros*. *Ricaut. of the Turkiſh Empire. Pietro della Valle Tom. III.*

KACHEMIRE, a Kingdom of *India* belonging to the Great *Mogul*. It is a Champian Country, about 30 Leagues in length, and 12 in Breadth, with many pleaſant little Hills lying at the end of *Indoſtan*, towards the Kingdom of *Labor*, by the ſide of Mount *Caucaſus*. The Hills of this Country are very fruitful. It abounds with excellent Paſtures, and pleaſant Springs. The Capital City *Kacheerive*, gives name to the Kingdom. It is built of Wood, and has no Walls, being in length about 3 Quarters of a League. It is ſituate on the Banks of a great Lake, about 4 or 5 Leagues in compaſs, and by two Channels diſchargeth it ſelf into a River, which runs through the City, and hath two Bridges over it. *Bernier's Relations concerning the Empire of the Great Mogul.*

KADEZADELITES, a *Mahometan* Sect, whoſe Ring-leader was *Birgali Effendi*. He invented ſeveral Ceremonies, which are uſed by his Followers at Burials. They pray for the Souls of the Departed, and their *Iman*, or Prieſt, cries with a loud Voice in the Ears of the Corps, *Remember that there is but one God, and one Prophet. Ricaut.*

KAIMACHITES, a People of *Tartary*, which inhabit a great Part of thoſe vaſt Dominions. Their Country, called *Kaimach*, or *Naiman*, lies near the great River *Ghammas*; and the Sea which is on the Eaſt of *Tartary* is, from this People, called *The Sea of the* Kaimachites.

KALENDS, Lat. *Kalendæ*, the Name of the Firſt Day of every Month, according to the *Romans*; from the Word *Calare*, which ſignifies, *to call*, or *aſſemble*; becauſe the Chief Prieſt uſed to aſſemble the People, and acquaint them how many Days they were to reckon from the Firſt of the Month, to the *Nones*. It was alſo a Term or Time of Payment: Upon which Account *Horace* calls them *Melancholy*, *Sad*, or *Troublesome*. The Firſt Day of *March* was called *Kalendæ Fœmineæ*, becauſe that Day the Men were wont to give Preſents to the Women. As for the Proverb, *Ad Kalendas Græcas*, which we expreſs, *At Later Lammas*, it was uſed to denote a Thing which is never like to be, becauſe the *Greeks* have no *Kalends*. *Macrobius, lib.* 1. *cap.* 15. The Manner of Counting the Days of the Month by *Kalends*, *Nones* and *Ides*, is very different from ours. For the underſtanding of it we are to obſerve, 1. That betwixt the *Nones* and *Ides* there is always the Interval of a Week, or ſeven Days; the firſt of which is called *Octavo Idus*. 2. That of theſe three Diviſions of the Month, none but the *Kalends* is fixed to a certain Day; for in *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *Nones* fall on the 7th. Day of the Month; that is, ſix Days after the *Kalends*; whereas in the other Months, the *Nones* fall on the 5th. Day; which is expreſſed in this Diſtych.

Sex Maius Nonas, October, Julius & Mars:
Quatuor at reliqui dabit Idus quilibet Octo.

But the greateſt Difficulty is, becauſe the Months are of a different Length; *January*, *March*, *May*, *July*, *Auguſt*, *October* and *December* conſiſting of 31 Days, *February* of 28, or 29 in the Leap-Years; *April*, *June*, *September* and *November* of 30. As alſo for that the *Romans* do reckon backwards. However, this Difficulty may be overcome by obſerving, 1. That in the Months of 31 Days, whoſe *Ides* fall on the 13th. of the ſame Month; as, *January*, *Auguſt* and *December*, the 14th. Day is called *Decimo nono Kalendas Februarii, &c.* that is, the xixth. Day before the *Kalends* of *February*, *September*, or *January*. The 15th. Day is called *Decimo octavo Kalendas*, and ſo on to the 31ſt. or laſt Day, which is not called *Secundo Kalendarum*, but *Pridie Kal.* that is to ſay, the Day before the *Kalends*. 2. In the four other Months of 31 Days, *viz. March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *Ides* falling on the 15th. Day, the 16th. is called xvii. *Kal. Aprilis*, *Junii*, *Auguſti*, *& Novembris*; that is, the xviith. Day before the *Kalends* of *April*, *June*, *&c.* 3. In the Months of 30 Days, *viz. April*, *June*, *September* and *November*, the *Ides* falling on the 13th. Day, the 14th. is called xviii. *Kalendas*, or *Kalendarum*. 4. In *February*, the *Ides* falling likewiſe on the 13th. and this Month conſiſting but of 28 Days, the 14th. is called xv. *Kal. Martii*: But in the Leap Years, when it has 29 Days, the 14th. is called xvi. *Kal. Martii*. This Way of Reckoning, how intricate ſoever, being the only Account uſed by the ancient Latin Authors, I thought fit to give ſuch an Explication of it as might be plainly underſtood, and eaſily committed to Memory, and to make it more clear, have ſet down this Table by way of Example.

KALENDS.

January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*
1 Calendis Januarii	1 Calendis Februarii	1 Calendis Martii	1 Calendis April.
2 iv Nonas	2 iv Nonas	2 vi Nonas	2 iv Nonas
3 iii Nonas	3 iii Nonas	3 v Nonas	3 iii Nonas
4 Pridie Nonas	4 Pridie Nonas	4 iv Nonas	4 Prid. Nonas
5 Nonis Januarii	5 Nonis Febr.	5 iii Nonas	5 Nonis Apr.
6 viii Idus	6 viii Idus	6 Pridie Nonas	6 viii Idus
7 vii Idus	7 vii Idus	7 Nonis Martii	7 vii Idus
8 vi Idus	8 vi Idus	8 viii Idus	8 vi Idus
9 v Idus	9 v Idus	9 vii Idus	9 v Idus
10 iv Idus	10 iv Idus	10 vi Idus	10 iv Idus
11 iii Idus	11 iii Idus	11 v Idus	11 iii Idus
12 Pridie Idus	12 Pridie Idus	12 iv Idus	12 Prid. Idus
13 Idibus Januarii	13 Idibus Februarii	13 iii Idus	13 Idibus Apr.
14 xix Calendis Februarii	14 xvi Cal. Martii	14 Pridie Idus	14 xviii Cal. Maii
15 xviii Cal. Febr.	15 xv Cal. Mart.	15 Idibus Mart.	15 xvii Cal. Maii
16 xvii Cal. Febr.	16 xiv Cal. Mart.	16 xvii Calend. April	16 xvi Cal. Maii
17 xvi Cal. Febr.	17 xiii Cal. Mart.	17 xvi Cal. Apr.	17 xv Cal. Maii
18 xv Cal. Febr.	18 xii Cal. Mart.	18 xv Cal. Apr.	18 xiv Cal. Maii
19 xiv Cal. Febr.	19 xi Cal. Mart.	19 xiv. Cal. Apr.	19 xiii Cal. Maii
20 xiii Cal. Febr.	20 x Cal. Mart.	20 xiii Cal. Apr.	20 xii Cal. Maii
21 xii Cal. Febr.	21 ix Cal. Mart.	21 xii Cal. Apr.	21 xi Cal. Maii
22 xi Cal. Febr.	22 viii Cal. Mart.	22 xi Cal. Apr.	22 x Cal. Maii
23 x Cal. Febr.	23 vii Cal. Mart.	23 x Cal. Apr.	23 ix Cal. Maii
24 ix Cal. Febr.	24 vi Cal. Mart.	24 ix Cal. Apr.	24 viii Cal. Maii
25 viii Cal. Febr.	25 v Cal. Mart.	25 viii Cal. Apr.	25 vii Cal. Maii
26 vii Cal. Febr.	26 iv Cal. Mart.	26 vii Cal. Apr.	26 vi Cal. Maii
27 vi Cal. Febr.	27 iii Cal. Mart.	27 vi Cal. Apr.	27 v Cal. Maii
28 v Cal. Febr.	28 Pridie Cal. Mart.	28 v Cal. Apr.	28 iv Cal. Maii
29 iv Cal. Febr.	*In a Leap Year.*	29 iv Cal. Apr.	29 iii Cal. Maii
30 iii Cal. Febr.	24 bis vi Cal. Martii	30 iii Cal. Apr.	30 Pridie Cal. Maii
31 Pridie Cal. Febr.	25 vi Cal. Mart.	31 Pridie Cal. Apr.	
	26 v Cal. Mart.		
	27 iv Cal. Mart.		
	28 iii Cal. Mart.		
	29 Pridie Cal. Martii		

The Nones and Ides, and by consequence, the whole Method of Reckoning the Months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, are the same: The method likewise of reckoning the rest of the Months unmentioned, is the same with *January* and *April*; only remembring that the Calends of the Months of One and Thirty Days, must be reckoned like *January*, and those of Thirty, like *April*: And thus the Reader has the whole Table.

KALMOUCHS, Inhabitants of the *Great Tartary*, near the Coast of the *Caspian* Sea, or of *Tabristan*, and the River *Volga*. The Men are strong, but very deformed: Their Faces flat and broad, without any Noses, but two Holes; and their Eyes set five Fingers each from other. The Women fight as well as the Men. Their Arms are Bows, Arrows and Skains, with a wooden Mace: And their Horse are the best in *Asia*. The Duke of *Muscovy* sends them a Present of Cloth every Year, and suffers them to pass through his Territories into *Mengrelia* and *Persia*, which they invade. They have a peculiar Religion, and are sworn Enemies of the *Muscovites*. *Tavernier's Travels.*

KAITISEN (*Conr.*) of *Coblentz*, was a Dominican, and lived in the XVth. Century, in the Year 1433, he was present at the Council of *Basil*, and disputed three Days together against the *Bohemians* and *Hussites*, which was the Argument of a Treatise of his *de Libera Praedicatione verbi Dei*, Published by *Henry Canisius*, *Tom.* 4. *Ant. Lect. Tritthem. & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

KAMINIEC, or CAMINIECK, Lat. *Camenecum*, *Olepadava*, or *Camenecum*, a strong Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, and Capital of *Podolia*. The *Poles* call it *Kamieniec Podolski*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*, and stands upon a Mountain by the River *Smotrzyck*, which, a little lower, falls into the *Niester*. It is Thirty Miles from *Lemberg*, to the S. E. 80 from *Warsaw*, and 170 from *Constantinople*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. The *Turks* very often attempted this Place without Success; but it having suffered much by Fire in 1650. and being thereupon besieged by them in 1672. it was taken, the *Poles* being then engaged in a Civil War amongst themselves, and the Town in an ill Condition of Defence. The *Cossacks* under the *Sieur Mazula* blocked it up in *April*, 1687. and the *Polish* Army designed to attack it the *September* following; but upon the Approach of the *Ottoman* Forces, they were both of them forced to retire. The *Polish* Army kept it in manner blocked up by their Encampment in 1688. In 1689. the Forces of *Lithuania* and *Poland* setting down before it, began a formal Attack, *Aug.* 20. but crossed with ill Success, raised the Siege the *September* following. The *Poles* during the remainder of the War pretended one while to besiege it, another while to Bombard it; but with equal disappointments, so that it continued in the hands of the *Turks* till the Peace of *Carlowitz*, signed *January* 26th 1699. by vertue of which it was restored to the King and Republick of *Poland*, in the Condition it was then in, together with all *Podolia*, and all the *Ukraine*.

KANE, a General of the *Huns*, who having invaded *Pannonia*, obtained a Victory against the *Romans* at *Tulma* in *Austria*, but fell in the Battel, and was succeeded by *Attila*. *Volat.*

KANJOW, a Town of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Kiow* in *Volhinia*, situated upon the Right Shoar of the River *Borysthenes*, or *Nieper*, a Place of good Strength, in the Profession of the *Cossacks*, seven *German* Miles distant from *Czircassi*, to the North.

KANISA, Lat. *Canisia*, a Town of *Lower Hungary*, seated upon the River *Sala*, in the *Zalad*, between the Lake of *Balaton* and the *Drave*, not above one Mile from the Confines of *Stiria*, to the East. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1600, though the *Imperialists* did all that was possible to prevent it. The following Year the Arch-Duke of *Austria* besieged it, from the Beginning of *September*, to the End of *October*, but without Success. In 1664. Count *Serini* besieged it, and had infallibly carried it if he had been succoured in Time. In 1688. *June* 30. the Count *de Budiani* Blocked it with a Body of 6000 *Hungarians* and 2000 *Heydukes*, which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when, in pursuance of a Capitulation that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates, hanging upon a Chain of Gold, were delivered to the Count *de Budiani* by a *Turk*, saying, *There with confign into your Hands the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in the* Ottoman *Empire*. The *Imperialists* found in it great store of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the *Christians*, and some with old *German* Inscriptions. *Tekeley's Life*

KARA MEHEMET *Bashaw*, a *Turk* by Nation, who made himself very famous for his Courage and Conduct. He signalized his Valour at the Siege of *Candia*, *Kaminieck* and *Vienna*, and at the Battel of *Cochin*. Being Governor of *Buda* in 1684. he made a stout and obstinate Resistance against the *Imperialists*: In which Siege he died of a Wound by a Shiver of a Canon, as he was giving Orders on the Ramparts, having but a little while before caused 40 *Christian* Slaves to be put to death in presence of an Officer who was sent with a Summons to him from the Duke of *Lorrain*.

KARIB SCHACH, King of *Kilek*, a People so called, belonging to the Province of *Kilan*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*. He was descended from the ancient Kings of that Country, and resolved to recover it out of the Hands of *Schach Sefi* King of *Persia*, the Successor of *Schach Abas*, who had conquered it in 1595. And having got together 12000 Men, he took the Town of *Recht*, and afterwards all the Passes leading to the Province of *Kilan*: But the King of *Persia* having sent 40000 Men against him, they totally defeated his Troops, took, and brought him to *Casvin*, where the Sophy was, who ordered him to make a ridiculous Entry with 300 Wenches attending him, who put a Thou-

sand

ſand Indignities upon him, and afterwards being condemned to Death, he was executed in this cruel manner: Firſt they ſhod his Hands and Feet as we do Horſes; and having let him languiſh for three Days in this Condition, he was faſtned to an high Pole in the *Meidan*, or great Market-place, and there ſhot to death with Arrows, the King himſelf ſhooting the firſt Arrow, and all his Lords following the ſame Example. *Olearius's Perſian Travels.*

KASCHAN, a City of *Perſia*, ſtrongly walled, and well defended with Round Towers. It was was in 1671. the moſt populous and Eminent Mart in all *Perſia*, and the Staple of the Silk Manufactures in that Kingdom. To it reſort the *Indians* and *Europeans* with rich Wares, and exchange them for Cloth of Gold and Silver, and Tapeſtry. The Country about it yields Wine, Fruit, Corn and Cattel, in great Plenty, and very cheap. Its Inconveniences are, the over-great Heat of the Sun, and its Scorpions, which are great and venomous, but not mortal if Care be taken; the Stinging being cured by the Filings of Copper, tempred with Vinegar and Honey.

KASIKERMEEN, is a Town ſituate in the Country of the *Okzakou Tartars*, to the South of the *Boryſthenes*, two Miles from the *Black-Sea*: It's Fortified with four ſquare Forts (built of large Brick of an equal bigneſs) all which touch one another on one ſide: Three of them are upon a right line, but the fourth with the ſecond forms a right Angle, the firſt of theſe touches the *Boryſthenes*, and is, as well as the other two, that are upon the ſame line, provided with high Towers: The fourth is better Fortified; on the outſide inſtead of Towers it's furniſh'd with two large and very high Bulwarks and a Ditch; and this ſide faces the River, over againſt which, there is a long Iſland in the River, ſhaped like a Neat's Tongue, called *Towan*; upon which the *Tartars* in the Year 1695. had two little Forts with four Bulwarks, one on each ſide of the Iſland; that at the upper end being called *Mombarethkermeen*, and the other on the lower end *Muſtrelkermeen*: on that ſide of the River in the *Krim*, there is alſo right over againſt *Mombarethkermeen*, hard by the River ſuch another Fort called *Ojcankermeen*: In the Year 1695 a body of *Coſſacks*, Subjects to the Czar of *Muſcovy* firſt attacked the ſaid Forts, and having quickly carried them, beſieged *Kaſikermeen* it ſelf, and were not long before they became Maſters of it alſo: By the Truce made for two Years, between the Czar and the *Turks*, at *Carlowitz*, in 1699. this place as well as *Aſoph* was left in the Poſſeſſion of the former, and the Surrendry of it is now a matter of diſpute between them.

KAUFBEURN, or KAUFBAIRA, a Town of *Germany*, in *Sweven*, about five or ſix Leagues from *Memmingen*, which hath been an Imperial City ſince the Reign of *Conrade* II. from whom it bought its Liberty for 50000 Crowns. It embraced the Reformation in 1624.

KEAULIN, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, ſucceeded his Father *Kenrick*, *An.* 565. He warred much againſt the *Britains*, to whom he gave two great Overthrows; the firſt at *Dereham* in *Glocesterſhire*, where he ſlew three of their Kings; upon which, *Glocester*, *Cirencester* and *Bathe*, then called *Badencester*, fell into his Hands: And the ſecond at *Pethanleag*, from whence he returned laden with rich Booty. But the *Britains* encounter'd him at *Woden's Mount* in *Wiltſhire*, ruined his whole Army, and chaſed him out of the Kingdom. The next Year he died very poor, who a little before was the moſt potent, and, indeed, ſole King of all the *Saxons* on this Side the *Humber*.

KEBBERS, a ſort of *Heathens* that are tolerated at *Ispahan* in *Perſia*, and dwell in the Suburb called *Kebrabath*. *Kebber* comes from a *Turkiſh* Word *Kiaphir*, which ſignifies *a Renegade*, or *Apoſtate*. They have nothing common with the other *Perſians*, ſave only the Language: Their Habit is wholly different: They wear great Beards, contrary to the Cuſtom of the Country: They have neither Temples nor Prieſts, neither do they make uſe of any Books of Morality or Devotion; yet they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and ſomething of an Hell, and Place of Pleaſure like the *Elyſian Fields*, conform to the Heathen Opinions of old. When any one of them dies they let out a Cock into the Field, from the Houſe of the Party deceaſed; and if a Fox chanceth to ſnatch it up, they conclude the Soul to be ſaved. But, beſides this, they have another Proof, which they look upon as more certain: they dreſs the dead Body in its beſt Cloaths, and deck it with its richeſt Ornaments, and then carry it to the Church-yard, and ſet it upright againſt the Wall, by means of a forked Stick they put under the Chin of the dead Corps to ſupport it in that Poſture, and if the Ravens, or other Birds, chance to pick out its Right Eye, they conclude the Party to be amongſt the Number of the Bleſſed, but if they light upon the other Eye, they take it for an infallible Sign that the Party is damned, and in that Caſe, in a diſgraceful manner, throw the Body, with its Head downwards, into a Pit. *Olearius's Perſian Travels.*

KEDWALLA, a *Weſt Saxon* King, reigned at the Latter End of the VIIth. Century, and was dethroned by a powerful Faction, but recovered the Crown again; and growing uneaſie by reaſon of the new Commotion of his Subjects, he withdrew to *Rome* to receive Baptiſm, which his Worldly Affairs had cauſed him to deferr till that Time. Accordingly, on *Eaſter Day*, 689. he was baptized by Pope *Sergius*, and his Name changed into *Peter*. After which he lived but few Weeks. He died at *Rome*, in the 30th. Year of his Age, and was buried there, in St. *Peter's* Church.

KEISERBERG, Lat. *Cæſaris Mons*, raiſed from a Village to a City in the Time of *Frederick* II. Here grows the beſt Wine in *Alſace*. And 'tis one of the 10 Towns in that Country depending on *Haguenaw*.

KEISER-LAUTERN, Lat. *Cæſaropolis*, a City in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Lauter*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*, 6 Leagues W. from *Spire*, a little leſs from *Worms*. The *French* call it *Caſeloutre*. This Town was taken, *Septemb.* 30. 1688. by the *French*, under the Marquis of *Boufflers*, it having repelled them in two ſeveral Storms. The reſt of the *Palatinate* followed it, without any conſiderable Reſiſtance, except *Manheim*.

KEISERSWART, Lat. *Colonia Traja*, *Cayſerſwerda*, *Insula Rheni*, a Town below *Duſſeldorp*, on the *Rhine*, belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*, very mean, but well fortified. It has a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls, faced with Brick; as is alſo the Counterſcarp, which is in very good Condition. This Town was firſt mortgaged to *Adolph* Duke of *Cleves*, by *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*. *Gerard* Duke of *Cleves*, Brother of *Adolph*, ſold it to the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, for 100000 *Florins*, about *An.* 1399. And in 1466. it was finally, with *Bielſtein* and *Frederberg*, confirmed to them, in Exchange for *Soeſt* and *Santen*, by *John* Duke of *Cleves*. It is ſeated on the N. of the *Rhine*, ſix *German* Miles beneath *Cologne*, to the N W. and the ſame diſtance from *Gulick*, or *Juliers*, to the North. The *French* had poſſeſſed themſelves of it for Cardinal *Furſtemburg*, but the Elector of *Brandenburg* re-took it in 1689.

KEITH, the Surname of an Ancient and Noble Family in *Scotland*, the chief of which, for his Valour, was made Earl-Marſhal of that Kingdom, and Sheriff of *Merns*. And their Succeſſors enjoy this Honour to this Day.

KELEINS, a People dwelling in a Territory near to the Country of the *Druſes*, two or three Days Journey from *Aleppo* in *Syria*. They are neither *Turks* nor *Chriſtians*, yet have a greater Reſpect for the Chriſtian Religion than that of *Mahomet*. *Michael Febre's Theatre of Turkey.*

KELSO, a Burrough of conſiderable Trade in the County of *Roxborough*, in the South of *Scotland*, pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank of the River *Twede*, in a fruitful Soil. It was famous for a ſtately Abbey and Monaſtery; one of the 13 built by King *David* I. of *Scotland*.

KELWULF, King of *Northumberland*, Brother to *Kenred*, ſucceeded *Oſric* II. *An.* 729. and reigned but Nine Years. To this King *Beda* dedicates his Hiſtory; but ſays no more of him, than that the Beginning and Proceſs of his Reign was full of Commotions, the Event whereof he doubtfully expected. He at laſt became a Monk in *Lindisfarne*, where he taught the Monks a better Way of Living than what they were uſed to; and brought them from Milk and Water, to Wine and Ale; and ſetled Revenues upon them for the Continuance thereof.

KEMPIS: See THOMAS A KEMPIS.

KEMPTEN, Lat. *Druſomagus*, *Campodunum*, or *Capidava*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*; one of the ancienteſt in *Germany*, being formerly the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*; amongſt whom King *Hildebrand* was of great Fame, whoſe Daughter *Hildegard*, marrying to *Charles the Great*, founded there a Monaſtery, the Abbot of which, as Prince of the Empire, was Lord of the City, till the Inhabitants purchaſed their Liberty of one of them for a great Summ of Money; after which it was annexed to the Empire, and in 1625. obtained a Charter from *Frederick* III. who gave them *An Eagle*, for their Arms, *one half Gold, with a Crown*. *Maximilian* I. and *Charles* V. both determined the Controverſies between them and their Abbot. 'Tis now governed by a Mixture of Ariſtocracy and Democracy, and it embraced the Reformation in 1530. This City is ſeated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Danube*, over againſt *Ulm*, five *German* Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Conſtance* to the Eaſt, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monaſtery founded by *Hildegardis* was of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

KENDAL, Lat. *Concangium*, an Earldom, Barony, and the chief Town of *Weſtmorland*, 200 Miles N W. and by N. from *London*. Its Name expreſſes its Situation, lying in a Dale, by the River *Ken*, in a fruitful and pleaſant Soil. It conſiſts of two long and broad Streets, which croſs one another, beſides ſome By-Streets. It is rich, populous, and well traded, having great Vent for Woollen Cloth through all Parts of *England*, whereby the Poor are employed, and the adjacent Parts enriched. It has two fair Stone-Bridges over the River, beſides one of Wood leading to the Ruins of a Caſtle which was the Birth-place of *Catharine Parr*, the ſixth and laſt Wife of King *Henry* VIII. Here is alſo a fair and large Church, to which belong twelve Chapels of Eaſe; and by the Church-yard ſtands a Free School, well endowed with good Exhibitions for poor Scholars going from hence to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. In 1414. *Kendal* gave the Title of Earl to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Third Son to King *Henry* IV. Twenty nine Years after it gave the ſame Title to *John* Duke of *Somerſet*. The next that had it conferred upon him was *John de Foix*, whom King *Henry* VI. preferred to that Dignity for his good Service in the *French* War: *An.* 1449. Sir *William Parr* Knight was created Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, and after Earl of *Eſſex*, by King *Henry* VIII. Laſtly, *Charles Stuart*, Third Son to *James*

James Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* II. was declared Duke of *Kendal*, but died not long after.

KENELM, King of *Mercia*, ſucceeded to the Crown, *An.* 819. But then but ſeven Years of Age, he was committed to the Care of his eldeſt Siſter *Quendred*; who being ambitious to Reign her ſelf, hired him who was intruſted with the young Prince's Education, to make him away. This Villain, under pretence of Hunting, led him into a Wood, and there murdered him; which, if we believe *Malmsbury*, was wonderfully revealed by a Dove, which dropped a written Note about it upon an Altar at *Rome*.

KENELWORTH, a large, beautiful, ſtrong Caſtle of *Warwickſhire*, in *Knightlow* Hundred; which, in the Reign of *Hen.* III. ſtood a Siege of ſix Months; being Surrender'd, there was a Proclamation iſſued forth there, That all that had born Arms againſt the King, ſhould pay five Years Rent of their Lands. This Order was called *Dictum de Kenelworth.* In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was given to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who repaired it; ſo that it was then the ſecond or third Caſtle in *England.*

KENNEDY, the Surname of the Earls of *Caſſils*, a very Noble and Ancient Family, in the Bailiwick of *Carrick*, in the Weſt of *Scotland*, of which this Family are Hereditary Bailiffs. It hath produced many great Men, who have been an Ornament to their Country. *Cambden* ſays, That they came from *Ireland* in the time of King *Robert Bruce.*

KENNETHUS I. the 50th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Aidanus.* There is nothing memorable Recorded of his Reign, having died in the 4th, or, as ſome ſay, the 12th Month, after his coming to the Crown, about *An.* 595. *Buchanan.*

KENNETHUS II. the 69th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded King *Alpin*, his Father, in 833, when the Kingdom was at a very low Ebb, by reaſon of the Victory the *Picts* obtained over his Father, who fell in the Battel. The *Picts* did thereupon endeavour to drive the *Scots* out of *Britain*, for which end they hired ſome *Engliſh* Troops to join their own Forces: But ſuch an outragious Sedition happened amongſt the Commanders, that *Brutus*, the *Pictiſh* King, not being able to compoſe it, diſbanded the Army, and died for grief about three Months after. After which, *Kenneth* called an Aſſembly of the States, to conſult of a War with the *Picts*; and tho' the King himſelf, with the fierceſt of his Officers, were for a War, yet the Majority were for deferring it until they had recovered Strength; and in the mean time reſolved, neither to ſue for Peace, nor declare War. Which Opinion prevailing, a Peace enſued for three Years. In the fourth, *Kenneth*, deſirous to renew the War, but finding his Nobles averſe, engaged them in his Deſign by the following Stratagem: Having invited them all to a Banquet, he continued the Entertainment until late at Night, ſo that they were neceſſitated to lodge in that very Room where they Carouzed; and each Man, according to ancient Cuſtom, laid himſelf on the Ground, with nothing under him but Graſs. Being thus compoſed, the King ſuborned a Kinſman of his own to cloath himſelf with dry Fiſh-skins, enter the Hall, and ſpeak through a long *Tube*, as if he were ſent from Heaven to exhort them to War againſt the *Picts.* The Nobles being awaken'd, and not fully recovered from their Wine, were aſtoniſhed at the ſtrangeneſs of the Sound, and the ſhining of the Fiſh-skins; ſo that believing it was an Apparition, they were ſeized with a Religious Fear, which was conſiderably heightned by the Meſſenger's ſtripping himſelf of his Habit, and withdrawing by a ſecret Paſſage on a ſudden. They attended the King early in the Morning, to acquaint him with what had happen'd; and upon his aſſuring them that he had ſeen the like Apparition, a War was concluded with univerſal Conſent, and accordingly declared. So that both Nations having taken the Field, the Armies fell on at firſt view; the Soldiers being ſo eager, that they did not expect the Command of their Officers. It was fiercely fought on both Sides for a conſiderable time, until a Watch-word being given the *Scots*, *That they ſhould remember King* Alpin, they were inſpired with new Courage, and with a deſire of Revenge; which made them re-double their Force, ſo that the Enemies were put to flight. The *Engliſh*, who came to aſſiſt the *Picts*, perceiving their Diſorder, retired in a Body, and the *Scots* were ſo intent to revenge the Cruelty of the *Picts* towards King *Alpin*, that they did not purſue them. The Slaughter of the *Picts* was ſo very great, that they found themſelves obliged to ſue for Peace, which the *Scots* would grant upon no other Terms but the Surrender of the Kingdom. Next Year *Kennethus* ſubdued all their Dominions beyond the *Forth*; and as he was marching to the Side, the *Picts* rebelled on the other. Whereupon, marching back, he waſted the Country with Fire and Sword, ſparing neither Age nor Sex. Hereupon *Drusterna* their King, perceiving that it behoved them to fight for their Lives, raiſed his whole Force, paſſed the *Forth*, and Encamped at *Scone*, on the Banks of the *Tay*, where he offered to Surrender the whole Country beyond the *Forth*, but the *Scots* would have all or none, ſo they came to a Battel, and after a very bloody Fight, the *Picts* were defeated, their King and all his Nobility killed, as were moſt of his Army, many of thoſe that eſcaped being alſo drowned in the *Tay*, and thus totally routed, tho' they had renewed the Battel ſeven times that Day. *Kennethus* after this, paſſed the *Forth*, waſted the Country; and the Garriſons ſurrendring for fear, he put the *Picts* out of condition to recover themſelves any more, and the remainder fled into *England*, in an indigent Condition. This *Kennethus*, is reckoned the third Founder of the *Scottiſh* Monarchy, *Fergus* I. having laid the Foundation, *Fergus* II. reſtored them, after they were expelled the Continent of *Britain*, and *Kennethus* I. enlarged the Kingdom one half more, when the *Scots* were very near being expelled the ſecond time. Having thus exterminated the *Picts*, he renewed the old Laws, and made new ones to prevent Licentiouſneſs, the product of War, and Luxury, the Effects of Peace; ſo that the Government of *Scotland*, was for many Years after, as much ſupported by his Laws, as by Arms; and in commemoration of this Valiant Prince, the Laws were called *Mac-Alpin* Laws, becauſe he was the Son of *Alpin.* Having thus expelled the *Picts*, he diſtributed their Lands amongſt his Soldiers, according to their Merits, and then began the changing of Names in Counties and Lordſhips, the Proprietors naming them after their own chriſtened Names; for at this time, if they had any Surnames at all in *Scotland*, except *Patronymicks*, or from Complexion, *&c.* they were very rare; hence *Angus*, *Mern*, *Fife*, and other Counties, were called after their chief Proprietors. *Kennethus* having eſtabliſhed the Kingdom, endeavoured alſo to confirm the Royal Authority; and becauſe the Fate of the Crown depended, according to the Vulgar Opinion, on the Marble Chair, brought from *Spain* into *Ireland*, as ſome ſay, by *Simon Breccus*, and thence into *Argile* by *Fergus*, *Kennethus* tranſlated it to *Scone*, and therein all his Succeſſors were Crowned, till the time of *Edward* I. of *England*, who took it away. *Kennethus* did alſo tranſlate the Epiſcopal See, which the *Picts* had planted at *Abernethy*, to St. *Andrews*; the *Scottiſh* Biſhops not being Dioceſans at that time, but exerciſing their Function indifferently where they came. *Kennethus* having overthrown the *Picts*, in the 5th of his Reign, lived in great Tranquility to the 20th, being loved at home for his Juſtice, and dreaded abroad for the Power of his Arms; ſo having enlarged his Dominions from the Iſlands of *Orcades*, to *Adrian's* Wall, he died *An.* 854. *Buchan.*

KENNETHUS III. the 80th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Culenus*, and applied himſelf to reform the Manners of the People, corrupted by the former Reign, beginning with his own Family for Example. After this, he travelled all over the Kingdom, ordering Aſſemblies in each Quarter, for ſuppreſſing Theft and Robberies, and having proclaim'd one at *Lanerk* in *Clidſdale*, thoſe who were Summoned did not Anſwer, moſt of the Nobility thereabouts being guilty themſelves, or allied to thoſe that were. Whereupon conſulting with his Friends, they adviſed him to take no Notice of it, but diſſolve the Aſſembly, and next Year to convene the whole States at *Scone*, where the chief of the Clans might be ſeized, till their Dependants were puniſhed; which, being reſolved on, he lodged Soldiers near the place of Meeting, and the States being Convened, were of a ſudden environed with Armed-men. *Kennethus* perceiving them in a Conſternation, ſpoke to this effect, That thoſe Arms were provided for their Defence, and not for their hurt: That he had endeavoured to ſuppreſs Robberies and Thefts, but thoſe concerned, relying on the power of their Kindred, refuſed to appear when Summoned; and ſeeing the ſafety of the whole was committed to him, he could not be excuſed, if he ſet them at Liberty, till the Offenders were brought to puniſhment. The Nobility anſwered, That they had rather aſſert their Innocency by Deeds than Words, and deſired him to lay aſide his Suſpicion, and they would ſolemnly engage to bring thoſe to Puniſhment who were Guilty; which was accordingly performed, and at the ſame time, both the Nobility and Commonalty were obliged. He faithfully obſerved the League, which his Predeceſſors had made with the *Engliſh*; but his Repoſe was quickly diſturbed by the *Danes*, who Landing in *Angus*, deſtroyed all before them, ſparing neither Man, Woman, nor Child. The News of which, being brought to the King at *Sterling*, having Summoned the neighbouring Nobility, he ſent Expreſſes to the reſt, to haſten with their Forces, and march'd againſt the *Danes* with what Strength he had. In a ſhort time, he had a numerous Army, and being adviſed that the Enemy had Beſieged *Perth*, he made ſtraight towards them. The *Scots* at firſt ſight Charged them, the *Danes* withdrew to a Hill where they could not be eaſily Attacked; but the Archers and Dart-men having a fair view of them, galled them ſo much, that they were obliged to come down, and began a cruel and bloody Battel; but finding that they were like to be defeated, they publiſhed a Watch-word, That none muſt ever hope to return to their Camp, without they obtained the Victory. Whereupon they made a great Shout, and aſſaulted the *Scots* with ſo much fierceneſs, that they put them to flight. This Day had certainly been fatal to the *Scots*, had not Heaven, by an extraordinary Providence, turned the Scale thus: A certain Countryman named *Hay*, with his two Sons, were at Plow in a Field through which the *Scots* fled, and being Men of great Strength, Courage, and Love to their Country, the Father took a Yoke, and the Sons what came firſt to hand, and endeavoured by Reproaches and Threats, to ſtay the flying *Scots*; but finding the Multitude throng upon them, they fell on them, and forced them to halt. Whereupon thoſe who were Men of Courage, and fled rather for Company than Fear, joined with them, and Crying out, that *New Supplies were come*, they rallied the broken Troops, and turning back upon the *Danes*, gave them a total Overthrow near *Loncarty*. This Victory was celebrated for ſome Days after, and *Hay* was all the Subject of Converſation;

for where-ever he and his Sons gave the Onſet, there the *Danes* were put to flight, and the *Scots* reſtored to their Ranks, ſo that every one acknowledged that they owed their Lives, Honours, and the Victory to them. *Hay*, being brought before the King, ſpoke very modeſtly of himſelf, and refuſed the rich and ſplendid Garments which were offered him, and his Sons, that they might be the more taken notice of, at their entrance into *Perth*, only he wiped off the Duſt and Blood from his own Clothes, and carrying the Yoke on his Shoulder, with which he fought, entred the City, the King Commanding ſome Troops to march at a diſtance before him, and others at a diſtance after him. The remainder of the *Danes* having fled to their Ships, a Parliament was called, and the firſt thing they fell upon was, how to Reward *Hay*, and his Sons; whereupon they allotted them the fruitfulleſt Land, almoſt in all *Scotland*, and took them into the Rank of the Nobility, aſſigning them, for bearing *The Bloody Yoke in a Field Or, Three Scutcheons Gules.* After this, *Kennethus* ſuppreſſed an Inſurrection of the Iſlanders, and executed Juſtice upon *Crathilinthus* of the *Merns*, who had, upon a Diſguſt, ſurprized and murdered his Uncle, Governor of *Angus*, and plundered the Country, which ſettled the Peace of the Kingdom to the 21ſt Year of his Reign; and this King might juſtly have been reckoned amongſt the beſt of Princes, had it not been for taking off, by Poiſon, Prince *Malcolm*, the Son of King *Duffus*, to make way for his own Son's coming to the Crown, the Nobility having a great eſteem for *Malcolm*, becauſe of his Vertues: It being, till that time, the Cuſtom, to chuſe him for King, who was thought fitteſt for the Government, provided he were of *Fergus*'s Race. The matter was ſo managed, that no Body ſuſpected the King, till he came to propoſe the Abrogating of that old Law, and enacting a new one, That the Son ſhould ſucceed the Father, and be aſſigned a Guardian, if under Age; and having carried the ſame in Parliament, the Succeſſion in a direct Line was Eſtabliſhed, and the King allowed a Power to Correct and Amend Laws, which were inconvenient for the Publick, and to name a Governor for *Cumberland*, which was as much then, as Dauphin of *France*, or Prince of *Wales* now, as being a Title peculiar to the Heir of the Crown. Having thus, as he thought, Eſtabliſhed the Throne on his Poſterity, his Guilty Conſcience, or, according to ſome, a real Voice from Heaven, did ſuggeſt to him by Night, that his Murder ſhould ſpeedily be revenged upon him, and, that inſtead of a quiet and firm Eſtabliſhment, his Poſterity ſhould find it otherwiſe. Whereupon he had recourſe to the Monks, who being then ignorant of the true Remedy, adviſed him to expiate his Guilt by Largeſſes to themſelves, viſiting Sepulchres, and kiſſing Reliques, *&c.* And as he was going to viſit the Tomb of *Palladius*, a certain Lady called *Fenella*, who then lived in a ſtately Caſtle near *Fetteresarn*, which the King, becauſe of its pleaſant ſituation, went to ſee; being offended with him, becauſe by his new Law, he had excluded her Kinſmen *Conſtantinus* and *Grimus* from the Crown, cauſed him either to be murdered by an Ambuſh, or, as *Major* and *Boetius* ſay, by an Arrow ſhot out of a brazen Statue, by an Engine which ſhe carried him to ſee on purpoſe. But however that is, he died in the 25th Year of his Reign, *An.* 994. *Buchan.*

KENNETHUS, a *Piſtiſh* King, having levied an Army againſt the *Scots*, run away as ſoon as he came within ſight of them, and was killed by a Country man, as a Deſerter, not knowing who he was, which obliged his Army to retire as well as they could without fighting. This happened about the VIIIth Century. *Buchan.*

KENSINGTON, a Town in the Neighbourhood of *Weſtminſter*, much frequented for its good Air by the Gentry and Citizens of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, noted of late for the Reſidence of His Preſent Majeſty, in a Houſe adjoining to *Hide-Park*, purchaſed by the King of the Earl of *Nottingham*, ſince the late Revolution, and much improved ſince, as is alſo the Town.

KENT, Lat. *Cantium*, a large Maritime County in the S. of *England*, having the *Thames* on the N. the Sea on the E. and S. *Suſſex* and *Surrey* on the W. Its length from E. to W. is reckoned 53 Miles, its breadth from N. to S. 26. the whole divided into five Laths. Theſe into 66 Hundreds, wherein are 398 Pariſhes, and 32 Market-Towns; whoſe Inhabitants were called *Cantii* or *Cantiani*, by the ancient *Romans*. The County, in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, being an intire Kingdom by it ſelf, an Honour which no other ſole County attain'd unto, is now divided between the Dioceſſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*. There is great difference of the Air and Soil within this County; for in ſome places, eſpecially near the Sea, the Air is as Aguiſh as in the Hundreds of *Eſſex*, in others 'tis very healthful, as towards the *Thames*, but the Soil not fruitful, the middle Parts are both: the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. Others, give this different Character of its Soil, the *Weald* for Wood, *Eaſt-Kent* for Corn, *Romney* for Meadow, *Tenhand* for Orchards, *Sheppey* and *Reculver* for Wheat, *Thanet* for Barley, and *Hedcorn* for Capons. Certain it is, that this County breeds as large Cattel and Poultry, as any part of *England*, an Ox fed in *Romney*-Marſh, having been ſeen in *London* ſo high, that a Man of a middle ſize, could hardly reach to the top of his back. Another thing peculiar to this County is, its great plenty of the beſt Cherries and Pippins in *England*; the firſt, being fetch'd out of *Flanders* and planted here, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *S. Foyn* does alſo thrive here to admiration, as does *Woad* for dying of good Yellow, *Madder* for making of Reds and Violets, and the beſt ſort of Flax both for Thread and Linen. Beſides the *Thames*, that waſhes the North Parts, here is the *Medway*, which, in a manner, parts it in the middle; the *Stower* that runs by *Canterbury*, the *Rother* by *Appledore*, the *Darwent* by *Dartford*, and others of leſs Note: All of them plentiful of Fiſh. They have ſtore of Trouts, and particularly *Fordwick* Trouts near *Canterbury*, are of ſpecial Note for their greatneſs, many of them having been caught of the bigneſs of a Salmon. *Kent* is the place in which the greateſt part of the Royal Fleet are built and laid up, *Woolwich* Dock upon the *Thames*, being that where the moſt, beſt and biggeſt Ships are built, and the River *Medway*, near *Chatham*, the place of their abode in Winter. This Country was firſt Conquered by *Julius Cæſar*, tho' not without reſiſtance, *An. Rom.* 696, and 698, 53 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, he being forced to a double Expedition againſt this ſingle County almoſt. As he began the Conqueſt of *Britain* here, ſo did the *Saxons* afterwards, *Hengiſt* Eſtabliſhing the Kingdom of *Kent*, *An. Ch.* 456, ſeven Years after the firſt arrival of the *Saxons*. The *Kentiſh* Men did alſo great Things againſt the *Danes*. When *William the Conqueror* had ſubdued all the reſt of the Nation, he was glad to come to a Compoſition with the Inhabitants of this County, and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms. Whence the Laws of *Gavelkind* obtain here to this Day. This County was alſo the firſt of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, that embraced the Chriſtian Religion, preached by *Auſtin* the Monk, in 568. *William the Conqueror*, in 1067, Created *Odo* Biſhop of *Bajeux*, his half Brother, Lord Chief Juſtice and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*. In 1465, *Edward* IV. created *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthyn*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*, which Family ſtill enjoys this Title, *Anthony*, the preſent Earl of *Kent*, being the 11th in the Succeſſion.

KENTIGERN, *alias* St. MUNGO, a *Scotch*-man, Scholar to *Palladius*, about the middle of the Vth Century. He is, by ſome, reckoned to have been of Royal Extract; and 'tis agreed by all, that he was a Man of very great Learning. *Cambden* ſays, He had been Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and coming to *England*, he was one of thoſe who firſt Regulated the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and about 560, did Erect a Monaſtery at St. *Aſaph*, conſiſting of 663 Perſons, whereof 300 were employed in Husbandry, 300 at Work within, and the reſt in Divine Service; it being ſo Ordered, that ſome of them were continually at Devotion. At his return into *Scotland*, he conſtituted *Aſaph* chief of the ſame, whence the Town of St. *Aſaph* took its Name. 'Tis reported of this *Kentigern*, That a certain Gentlewoman having dropp'd a Ring from her Finger, as croſſing the River *Clyde* on Horſeback, her Husband became jealous, that ſhe had beſtowed it upon ſome Gallant; at which, being extreamly afflicted, ſhe applied her ſelf to *Kentigern* for Advice; whereupon, after ſome fervent Prayers, he deſired her Husband to go and fiſh in the River, aſſuring him, that the firſt Fiſh he caught, would have the Ring in his Mouth, which happen'd accordingly, if you believe the Legend, and ſince that time, the City of *Glaſgow* give a Fiſh, with a Ring in his Mouth, as part of their Arms.

KEPLER (*Joannes*) a *German* born at *Wirtemberg*, was Mathematician to the Emperors *Rudolph*, *Matthias* & *Ferdinand*, being in great eſteem towards the end of the XVIth Century, and the beginning of the next, and died about 1620. He had the repute, of being one of the moſt learned Mathematicians of his time, as may be eaſily judged, from the Writings he has left, *viz. De motibus Stellæ Martis*, *Tabulæ Rudolphinæ*, *Optica Astrologica*, *A Treatiſe of Comets*, *Ephemerides*, *A Compendium of the Copernican Aſtronomy*, *A Book concerning the true Year of the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt*, alſo, *A Treatiſe of the New Star which appeared in* 1604, beſides many others.

KERCI, or CHERCHE, Lat. *Cercum*, a ſmall City of the *Precopian Tartars* in *Europe*, at the Mouth of the Streights of *Caffa*, on the *Black-Sea*; the Inhabitants whereof, formerly lived in the open Fields, in Clans and Companies, and were Heathens. When their Prieſts ſacrificed they took of the Blood, and mixing it with Milk, Horſe-dung, and ſome Earth, went up into a Tree, where, after an Exhortation to the People, he beſprinkled them with it, to purify and preſerve them againſt all manner of Evils. *Alex. Guagnin. Tartaria.*

KERR, or CARR, the Surname of a numerous Race in the S. of *Scotland*, of which there are four or five Noblemen, beſides many Knights and Gentlemen of good Eſtates. They are ſaid to be Deſcended from two Brothers who came firſt from *England*, and Founded the two ancient Families of *Fernihirſt* and *Ceſford*. The latter was by King *Charles* I. honoured with the Title of Earls of *Roxborough*, and the firſt was by King *Charles* II. advanced to the Title of Lord *Jedborough*; the Earls of *Lothian* and *Ancram*, are alſo of this Surname, the firſt being advanced to that Dignity by King *James* VI. There was alſo an ancient Family in the Weſt of *Scotland* of this Name, called *Kerr of Keſſland*, the Repreſentatives of which, ſignalized themſelves in Defence of their Country, in the time of King *Robert Bruce*; were Sufferers for Religion in time of the Reformation; ſince which, they have continued zealous and ſtrict Proteſtants; and the laſt of them having ſuffered much in the late Reigns, was killed at *Stenkirk*, fighting gallantly under King *William*'s Standard, being Major to the Earl of *Angus* his Regiment; and very conſiderable, for his influence among thoſe called *Cameronians* in *Scotland*, whom he brought in for King *William*'s Service upon the Revolution. The Council of

Scotland in *Charles* II's Reign, declared this Family to be the Eldeſt of the *Kerrs*.

KERRY, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munſter* the Capital of which is *Ardagh*. It hath *Connaught* on the North, and *Deſmond* on the South. This Country abounds with Mountains and Woods, and in ſome places hath good Corn Fields. King *Edward* III. made it a County Palatine, under the Earls of *Deſmond*. In the fartheſt Point of this County is *Pindle*, a commodious Haven, and *Smirnick*-Sound, a Road for Ships, where ſome *Spaniards* arrived in 1583, to aſſiſt the Rebellious Earl of *Deſmond*, but they were quickly routed, and *Deſmond* himſelf beheaded, by *Arthur* Lord *Grey* then Deputy. The wild *Iriſh* have a conceit, That whoever of their number doth not whoop as the reſt do in joining Battel, he's ſuddenly caught up from the ground, and carried into the Deſart Vallies of this County, where he eats Graſs, is inſenſible of his State, and cannot ſpeak, but ſhall, at length, be caught by Hunts-men, and brought home. *Camb. Brit.*

KESMARCKT, or KEYSERS-MARKT, Lat. *Cæſareopolis*, a City of *Upper Hungary*, in the County of *Zepus*, or *Schepuſe*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, near the Frontiers of *Poland*.

KESWICK, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, and Hundred of *Allerdale*; near to which, black Lead is digg'd up in great plenty. It ſtands in a Valley environed with Hills, and has been formerly a famous Town for Copper Mines.

KETTERING, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Huxton*, upon a Rivulet which falls into the *Non*, delightfully ſeated on an aſcent. It has a Seſſions-Houſe for the Juſtices of the County,

KEXHOLM, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*, the Capital City whereof bears the ſame Name. The Province lies near the Lakes of *Ladoga* and *Onega*, and the City is ſituate upon the firſt, at the Mouth of the River *Voxen*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, which the *Moſcovites* call *Carelogorod*. The *Swedes* have been Maſters of this Province ever ſince 1617.

KEYLE, or KYLE, Lat. *Coila*, ſo called from *Coilus* a *Britiſh* King, defeated and ſlain here by the *Scots*, not long after their arrival in *Britain*. 'Tis part of the County of *Aire*, which is the chief Town of the Shire; a Country plentiful in all Neceſſaries, and well Inhabited. The hereditary Sheriffs of *Kyle* are, the *Campbells* of *Loudon*, now Lords *Loudon*. *Camb. Brit.*

KI, in the *Perſian* and *Turkiſh* Language, ſignifies a *King* or *Emperor*. The ancient Kings of *Perſia* often took this Title, placing it before their proper Names, as may be ſeen in *Ki Kobadi*, *Ki Bahman*, *&c. Figueroa* tells us, That the King of *Perſia* intending to beſtow a Magnificent Title on the King of *Spain*, called him *Ki-Iſpania*. *Ricaut of the Turkiſh Empire.*

KIBLAH, the Name of the Temple of *Mecha*, or to ſpeak more properly, of the *Square Tower*, which is in the midſt of the Amphitheatre of that Moſque. It is an *Arabian* Word, and ſignifies a place to which Men turn their faces, and is given, by the *Turks*, to that part of the Moſque of *Mecha*, towards which they are to turn their faces in Prayer. Accordingly, there is a Niche in the Wall of all the Moſques of *Turky*, that looks towards *Mecha*, which directs the People which way to turn themſelves when they pray, and the ſame is alſo called *Kiblah*. *Ricaut.*

KIBURG, a City of *Switzerland*, in the Canton of *Zurich*. It had formerly Counts of its own of great Fame. It lies upon the River *Toſs*, two Leagues Eaſt from *Zuich*.

KIEL, or KIL, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, ſituate upon the *Baltick*, with a convenient Haven, which makes it a Place of conſiderable Trade. It is defended by a ſtrong Citadel, built on an Hill; and hath an Univerſity, which was founded in 1665. Here alſo is kept the General Convention of the States of this Dukedom every Year. This City ſuffered much of late Years by the *Swedes*. *Baudrand.*

KIENNING, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and chief over ſix Cities. It hath a very fair Bridge over the River *Min*, on both ſides whereof are Houſes and Shops, and at the End of it a moſt magnificent Temple. This City is a Place of good Trade, becauſe of the Veſſels which paſs this way to the Province of *Chekiang*, which, as ſoon as they come to the City of *Pucing*, are there unloaden, and the Merchandizes carried by Porters to the Town of *Pinghu*, which belongs to the City of *Kiangxan*, in the Territory of *Kunchen*, in the ſaid Province of *Chekiang*. Porters carry the Merchandizes three Days Journey, being to the Number of 10000, always ready to ſerve the Merchants, and carry their Burthens with an aſtoniſhing Strength and Dexterity; to this End making uſe of Levers and Ropes ſo well diſpoſed, that our beſt Engineers would be puzzled to do as much with all their Engines; it being a common thing to ſee one of theſe Porters carry on his Shoulders a piece of Marble, which we ſhould not be able to remove without the help of Horſes. Near to *Pucing* there is a very fair Bridge of Boats, and a Temple dedicated to *Chuvencungus*, the Interpreter of the Philoſophy of *Confucius*, who is held in ſo great Veneration, that the Emperor of *China* hath ordered his *Commentaries* to be read in all his Univerſities. Near to the City of *Cungyan* is the Mountain *Vuy*, famous for the Convents and Temple of *Hermits*. Between 30 and 40 Years ſince, one of theſe *Hermits*, who had the Command of two Temples, embraced the Chriſtian Religion, and having deſtroyed the Idols, ſet up the Image of our Saviour in one of the ſaid Churches, and that of the Bleſſed Virgin in the other. Since which Time, there are a great many Chriſtian Solitaries living there. *Martin Martini's Deſcription of China, in the Collection of M. Thevenot, Vol. III.*

KILAN, a great Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, lying in form of an Half-Moon along the Shoar of the *Caſpian* Sea, which therefore is called *The Sea of* Kilan. This Province is encompaſſed with a Ridge of Mountains covered with Trees, repreſenting a kind of large Amphitheatre, from which ariſe many Rivers, that water all the Country, and make it very fruitful. This Province abounds more than any other of *Perſia*, in Wine, Oil, Silk, Rice, Tobacco, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, and other moſt excellent and delicious Fruits. The Vines are very fair and large, and the Stocks of them commonly as big as a Man's Waſte. The Foreſts are ſo ſtocked with all manner of Fowl, and the Fields with Cattel, that the Inhabitants are plentifully furniſhed with whatſoever may ſerve either for Uſe or Pleaſure, and have to impart to their Neighbours. Some Travellers tell us, that *Maſanderan* is a part of this Province, but is ſo cold, that the Fruits can ſcarcely ripen there. However, it is moſt certain that, to ſpeak generally, the Air of *Kilan* is very temperate, and the Soil produceth moſt delicate Fruits. It was for this Cauſe that *Schach Abas* preferred this Province before all others of his Kingdom; and deſigning to make his ordinary Reſidence therein, he cauſed the City *Ferahath* to be built for that purpoſe, where he alſo died. This People formerly had a King of their own; and 'tis ſaid, that *Schach Abas* was the firſt that united this Country to the Crown of *Perſia*; and it was not long after his having ſubdued it, that the *Kilek*, or Inhabitants of that Country revolted, and choſe a King, whoſe Reign was very ſhort. *See* Karib-Schach. *Olearius's Travels into Perſia.*

KILDARE, Lat. *Kildaria*, or *Kildarienſis Comitatus*, an open pleaſant and fruitful County, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, bounded with the County of *Dublin* on the Eaſt, the *King's County* on the Weſt, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Caterlough* to the South. The Land is extraordinary good both for Corn and Paſturage, and well watered with fine Streams. It is alſo noted for its vaſt Plain, commonly called *The Corough of* Kildare, where an Army of 10000 Men may encamp. The principal Town, *Kildare*, is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of Earl to one of the noble and ancient Family of the *Fitz-Geralds* of that County.

KILGARRAN, a Market Town of *Kilgarran*-Hundred, in the North of *Pembrokeſhire*, ſeated on the South-ſide of the River *Twy*, which parts it from *Cardiganſhire*.

KILKENNY, Lat. *Kilkenia Oſſoria*, a City of *Ireland*, Capital of the County of that Name, in the Province of *Leinſter*, the Seat of the Biſhop of *Oſſory*, a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, is a ſweet and pleaſant place, ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Nore*, 15 Miles from *Caſhel* to the N. E. 50 from *Dublin* to the S. W. and about 28 from *Waterford* to the N. The moſt populous, rich, and beſt Traded Inland Town of all the Kingdom. It took its Name from one *Canic*, who leading here a ſolitary Life, was in great Eſteem for Holineſs amongſt the *Iriſh*; whence the place was called by them, *Cell Canic*, *quaſi Cella Canici*. It conſiſts of two Parts; the *Iriſh* Town, in which is *Canic*-Church, the Cathedral; and the *Engliſh*, which was built ſince, and is now the principal part, the other a Suburb to it, was Walled by *R. Talbot the Noble*, and has a ſtately Caſtle built by the *Butlers*, belonging to the Duke of *Ormond*. This City was the Seat of the Council, or Committee, from whence the *Iriſh* ſent their Orders, during the Rebellion begun in King *Charles* I's Time. *Cromwel*, after he had taken *Drogheda*, marched againſt *Kilkenny*, and took it upon Articles, after eight Days ſharp Reſiſtance, in *June* 1650, the Committee being fled before his coming to *Athlone* in *Connaught*. After the Battel at the *Boyne*, *Kilkenny* readily ſubmitted to the Duke of *Ormond*, who, as was ſaid before, has a noble Seat in it; and another, called *Dunmore-Houſe*, within two Miles of it, and made the Head-Quarters for King *William*'s Forces in this Part of the Country. The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the Weſt by the County of *Tipperary*, on the North by the *Queen's County*, on the Eaſt by *Caterlough*, and on the South by the County of *Waterford*. The River *Nore* divides it from North to South, and afterwards falls into the River *Barrow*, at *Roſſe*.

KILLALOO, Lat. *Killala*, a ſmall City, and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, in the Province of *Connaught*, in the County of *Mayo*, 24 Miles from *Galloway* to the North.

KILMALLOCK, Lat. *Killocia*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Munſter*, in the County of *Limerick*, 18 Miles from *Limerick* to the South. This was taken by *Hewſon* in 1650, and gives the Title of a Baron to ——

KILMER, an Arm of the Sea in *Munſter*, which lies between *Dingle* and *Bantry*.

KILMORE, Lat. *Kilmora*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Cavan*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, by the Appointment of Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1454. It ſtands upon the River *Ninſky*, in the Confines of *Connaught* and *Leinſter*, 32 Miles from *Drogheda* to the Weſt, and 41 from *Ardmagh* to the S. W. The *Iriſh* call this *Cheimber*.

KIMBOLTON, a Market Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Leightenſtone*, adorned with a Caſtle belonging to the Earl of *Manchester*, to whom it gives the Title of Baron.

KIMCHI (*David*) a noted *Rabbin*, who lived towards the End of the XIIth Century. He is the moſt famous, and beſt eſteemed, of all the *Jewiſh* Grammarians, even amongſt Chriſtians, who have generally compoſed their *Dictionaries*, and *Tranſlations of the Bible*, from the Books of this Learned Man. He is particularly valued for his Method, and the Neatneſs of his Stile. The Modern *Jews* alſo prefer him before all their other Grammarians. We have his *Hebrew Grammar*, under the Name of *Sepher Michol*; and his *Dictionary*, called *Sepher Schoraſchim*. There are many Editions of both, but the beſt is that of *Venice*, which hath the *Notes* of the learned *Jew*, *Elias Levita*. The *Commentaries* of this *Rabbin* are printed, at leaſt the greateſt part of them, in the *Great Bible* of *Venice* and *Baſil*. His *Commentary* upon the *Pſalms* is not to be found there, but was printed by it ſelf in *Germany*. A *Benedictine* Friar hath turned it into Latin, which hath been printed at *Paris*. *Moſes Kimchi*, the Brother of *David*, hath alſo writ concerning *Grammar*. *See* Moſes Kimchi. *Baillet. Jugement des Sçavans.*

KINETON, a Market Town of *Kington*-Hundred, in the South of *Warwickſhire*, noted for giving the Title of Baron to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

KINGS, the Name of Four Canonical Books in the *Old Teſtament* ſo call'd, becauſe they relate the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Judah* and *Iſrael*; The firſt (which we call the Firſt of *Samuel*) takes in the Hiſtory of the *Jews*, under *Eli* and *Samuel*, and the Reign of *Saul*; The ſecond (call'd alſo the Second Book of *Samuel*) comprehends the Reign of *David*; The third and fourth Books give an Account of the Reign of *Solomon*, and the Kings of *Iſrael* and *Judah*, the whole Four taking in the Period of about 550 Years. Theſe Books were written by ſeveral Perſons; 'tis ſuppos'd that *Samuel* is the Author of part of the Firſt Book; that *Gad* and *Nathan* continued the Hiſtory in the Second; that *Ahijah* and *Iddo* were probably Authors of the Third; as for the Fourth, there are none, or very ſlender conjectures, by whom it was written. The Reader may conſult thoſe that have commented upon theſe Books, as *Cajetan*, *Serrarius*, *Sanctius*, *Grotius*, *&c.*

KING *of Sacrifices*, in Latin, *Rex Sacrorum*, or *Rex Sacrificulus*; A *Roman* Magiſtrate who had the Ordering of all that was neceſſary for the Sacrifices, and the Solemnities of their Holy-days. The People of *Rome* ſet up this Magiſtrate after they had expell'd their Kings, (becauſe there were certain Sacrifices, in which 'twas Cuſtomary for the King himſelf to Officiate) that there might be ſome body to Repreſent the Royal Character; or, it may be, becauſe the City of *Rome* being built by a King, they had a mind to continue the Name. However, to preſerve their Liberty, they gave this King the Adminiſtration of no other Affairs but thoſe of Religion; and even in that, the *Pontifex Maximus*, or High Prieſt, was above him. The People choſe this King in their *Comitia Centuriata*; *Manlius Papyrius* was the firſt of them; He was of a Patrician Family, and all his Succeſſors were oblig'd to make proof of the ſame Quality. *Livii Lib. II. Aul. Gell. Lib. XV. cap.* 17. *Roſin Antiq. Rom. Lib. III. cap.* 25.

KINGSALE, Lat. *Kinſalia*, a Town and Port of the County of *Cork*, in the Province of *Munſter*, and on the River *Ban*, near the Ocean, 15 Miles from *Cork* to the South. This Town was ſeized by *D'Aquila*, a *Spaniard*, in 1601, with 2000 Soldiers, in favour of the dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oen*; but being preſently beſieged by the Lord *Montjoy*, Lieutenant of *Ireland*, both by Sea and Land, in *December* after, *Tir-Oen* came to its Relief with 6000 Foot, and 500 Horſe, amongſt which were 2000 freſh *Spaniards*, who had landed a little before; but was defeated, *Decemb.* 24. by a Detachment drawn out of the *Engliſh* Camp. *D'Aquila* thereupon ſurrender'd the Town to the *Engliſh*, and was Tranſported by them, with the Remainder of his Men, into *Spain*. King *William*'s Forces, under the Earl of *Marlborough*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, *Octob.* 2. 1690, and the next Day took the old Fort by Storm, the *Iriſh* Governor, with moſt of the Officers, being ſlain upon the Rampart: And on the 17th following, the new Fort ſurrender'd upon Articles, and the Garriſon of about 1200 Men, marched out with their Arms and Baggage, to be conducted to *Limerick*.

KING'S-BRIDGE, a Market Town of *Devonſhire*, in *Stanborough* Hundred.

KING'S-CLERE, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*, and Capital of its Hundred.

KING'S COUNTY, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munſter*, bounded on the Weſt by *Connaught* and the County of *Gallway*, on the North by *Meath*, on the Eaſt by *Kildare*, and on the South by the *Queen's-County*. Its principal Town is *King's-Town*, Lat. *Regiopolis*, ſeated upon the River *Feker*, which falls into the *Boyne*, 20 Miles from *Athlone* to the Eaſt, and 40 from *Dublin* to the Weſt.

KINGSTON, a Market-Town of *Surrey*, and Capital of its Hundred, ſituate on the South ſide of the *Thames*, famous heretofore for the Coronation of the *Saxon* Kings; whence it received the Name of *Kings-Town*, being before called *Moreford*. And alſo for a Caſtle belonging to the *Clares*, Earls of *Glouceſter*. The County Aſſizes are held here. It is called *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, to diſtinguiſh it from another *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, built by *Edward* I. with an Harbour to it, a Cuſtom houſe, and a Key, two Pariſh-Churches, together with Walls, Ditches, Forts, Block-houſes and Caſtles; which render it capable of making a ſtrong Defence. *Kingſton* upon *Hull* has the Honour and Privilege to be both a Burrough-Town, and County-Corporate; giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *William Pierrepont*.

KINNATELLUS, the 48th. King of *Scots*, ſucceeded his Brother *Congallus* in 568. There occurred nothing memorable in his Reign, but only his civil Treatment of *Aidanus*, who was to ſucceed him; he having, contrary to all Men's Expectation, made him his Deputy in the Government, and died after fifteen Months Reign. *Buchan.*

KINROSSE, a Shire in *Scotland*, which lies N. W. of *Fife*, having a Capital of its own Name. *Buchan.*

KINVER, a Market-Town of *Seijdon*-Hundred, in the South Borders of *Staffordſhire*.

KIOSEM, the Wife of *Achmet* Emperor of the *Turks*, Mother of *Sultan Ibrahim*, and Grandmother of *Mahomet* IV. dethroned in 1687. During the Minority of *Mahomet* ſhe had the Government of the Empire in her own Hands; but the Mother of *Mahomet* fearing the Craft and Policy of this old Lady, whom ſhe knew to have fomented that Conſpiracy of the *Janizaries* who maſſacred *Ibrahim*, enter'd into a League with the *Spahis*, *Baſhaws* and *Beys*, who commonly are the oppoſite Party to the *Janizaries*; aſſuring them, that *Kiojem* had a Deſign to aboliſh the Name and Office of the *Spahi's*, and to put all the Authority into the Hands of the *Janizaries*. The *Aſiat* & *Spahis*, alarm'd with this News, marched ſtraight to *Scutari*, with a conſiderable Army, under the Command of *Gurgi Nebi*, or *Nebi* the *Georgian*, and demanded the Heads of the Traytors that had conſpired againſt *Ibrahim*, their Sovereign. Which ſo ſtartled *Mouat Baſhaw*, the *Grand Viſier*, an Accomplice of that Conſpiracy, that getting a Force of *Janizaries* together, he advanced with them in all haſte to *Scutari*; but they were hinder'd from fighting by the Interpoſition of the Chief Juſtices of *Natolia* and *Greece*. The *Janizaries* being grown more inſolent by the Retreat of the *Spahi's*, held a ſecret Council, where it was reſolved to deſtroy them; and accordingly, ſent Order to the *Baſhaw* of *Natolia* to kill *Gurgi Nebi*, which he preſently executed; for, entring his Quarters, and finding him abandoned by his Soldiers, he ſhot him with a Piſtol, and ſent his Head to *Conſtantinople*. All this ſerved but more and more to exaſperate the two Queens againſt each other; the one ſtriving to maintain her own Authority, and the other that of her Son *Mahomet*: But in the end *Siaus Baſhaw*, *Grand Viſier*, accompanied with thoſe of the young Queen's Party, enter'd the Apartment of *Kioſem*, ſeized her, and committed her to the Keeping of the King's Eunuchs: And not long after, the *Mufti* gave Sentence of Death againſt the Old Queen, and repreſented to the *Sultan*, that it was neceſſary for him to ſign it, in order to re-eſtabliſh the Peace of the Empire; which he did accordingly, and the Sentence was executed by the *Icboglans*, who ſtrangled her. *Ricaut's Hiſtory of the Turkiſh Empire.*

KIOW, a City of *Poland*, Capital of the *Lower Volhinia*, with the Title of a *Palatinate*. It is ſituate upon the *Boryſthenes*, and hath a ſtrong Fortreſs. It was built in 861, by *Kius*, a *Ruſſian* Prince, and called by his own Name. It was formerly great, rich, and well built; but the *Tartars*, who took it in 1615. did ruin it in ſuch ſort, that little remains of its ancient Splendour. Since which, the *Coſſacks* made it their Retreat, and at laſt yielded it to the *Muſcovites*. It lies 4 *Poliſh* Miles from the Borders of *Moſcovy* to the Weſt, 70 from *Kaminieck* to the North Eaſt, and 100 from *Warſaw* to the Eaſt. The *Palatinate* of *Kiovia* is called *Volhinia Inferior*, and alſo *Ukraine*. It is a Part of *Red Ruſſia*, and lies on both ſides the *Nieſter*, between *Mohilow*, the Deſarts of *Leſſer Arabia*, *Volhinia Superior*, the *Palatinate* of *Barlaw*, and the *Tartars* of *Orzakow*. It was yielded to the *Ruſſians* in 1686, to engage them in an Alliance with the *Poles*, againſt the *Crim Tartars*. It was formerly the Seat of the *Ruſſian* Empire, and 8 Miles in Circuit. It has vaſt Caverns under Ground, which the Inhabitants pretend run 8 Miles; and in them are the Tombs of many of the old *Ruſſian* Nobility, with many Bodies ſtill entire in them. Two of the Princes are in the ſame Habit they wore when alive; and are ſhewn by the *Ruſſian* Monks to Strangers.

KIRCHER (*Conrade*) a Proteſtant of *Augsburg*, the Compoſer of a *Greek Concordance of the Old Teſtament*, which was printed in two Volumes at *Francfort*, in 1607. This is a Book of good uſe towards the underſtanding of the Scripture, and may ſerve beſides for an *Hebrew Dictionary*, becauſe the Author puts the *Hebrew* Words firſt, and afterwards the *Greek* Interpretation which the *Septuagint* have given to thoſe Words; quoting the Places of Scripture where they are differently Interpreted. This *Concordance* is made according to the *Complutenſian* Edition of the *Septuagint*. *M. Simon. Hiſt. Crit. Vet. Teſt.*

KIRCHER (*Athanaſius*) a Jeſuit of *Fulda*, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician. Being very young, he entered himſelf amongſt the Jeſuits, and Taught at *Wirtzburg* in *Franconia*. In 1631, when the *Swedes* enter'd *Germany*, *Kircher* retired to *France* to avoid Troubles, and ſtayed ſome time at the Jeſuits College in *Avignon*; and from thence went to *Rome*, where he made many learned Diſcoveries, chiefly in explaining the Secrets of the Oriental Languages, wherein he was very well ſkilled. He writ many excellent Works, *viz. Præluſionis Magneticæ. Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catoptricæ. Prodromus Coptus. Ars Magnetica. Theſaurus Linguæ Ægyptiacæ. Ars magna Lucis & Umbræ. Mundus ſubterraneus. Polygraphia nova & univerſalis. Obeliſcus Pamphilius. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

Tom. IV. Itinerarium Extaticum. Obeliſcus Ægyptiacus. Mundi Subterranei, Tom. II. China Illuſtrata, &c.

KIRCHOLM, a Town of *Livonia*, near unto which *Charles* King of *Sweden* received a great Overthrow in 1605, by *Charles Chotkevicz*, General for *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland*. *Thuan.*

KIRKBY, or KIRBY-LONSDALE, a Market Town in the County of *Weſtmorland*, Capital of its Ward, and ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Lon*, in a rich and pleaſant Vale, called *Lonſdale*; large, well built, and populous; having a fair Church, and a fine Stone-Bridge over the River. The Name ſignifies, *The Church in the Dale*, or *Valley of Lon*. The Right Honourable Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, ſome time Vice-Chamberlain to *William* III. was dignified by that Prince with the honour of being created Viſcount *Lonſdale*, and Lord Privy-Seal, who died *July* .. 1700.

KIRKBY-STEVEN, another Market Town in the County of *Weſtmorland*, in the Eaſt Parts, near the Skirts of the Hills which ſever *Cumberland* from *Yorkſhire*. It has a fair Church, and the Lord *Wharton* a Seat near it, called *Wharton-Hall*, being the ancient Seat of the Family, with a noble Park.

KIRKBY-MORESIDE, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Ridal*-Hundred, upon a ſmall River, which, after a ſhort Courſe, falls, with others, into the *Derwent*.

KIRKHOVEN (*Charles*) a Foreigner, Son of ..... *Kirkhoven* Lord of *Hemſtete* in *Holland*, by *Catharine* his Wife, the eldeſt of the four Daughters and Co-heirs of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, Widow of *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son and Heir to *Philip* late Earl of *Chellerfield*. Which *Charles* was by reaſon thereof created Lord *Wotton* of *Wotton* in *Kent*, as appears by His Majeſty *Charles* II's Letters Patent bearing date at St. *Johnſtown* in *Scotland*, the ſecond Year of his Reign, and Naturalized by Act of Parliament, begun 8 *Maii*, 13 *Car. II. Dugdale.*

KIRKSOP, a River which hath its Source in the South of *Scotland*; from whence running Southward, it ſevers, for ſome part of its Courſe, *Scotland* from *Cumberland*, and at laſt runs through this County, into the River *Eden*.

KIRKTON, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Diviſion of *Holland*, and Hundred of *Corringham*, adorned with a fair Church, built Cathedralwiſe, in form of a Croſs, with a broad Steeple in the midſt.

KIRKUBRIGHT, the principal Town of the Stewardry of that Name, and the beſt Sea-Port of *Galloway*, in the W. of *Scotland*.

KIRKWALL, Lat. *Cracovinca*, commonly called *Kirkwa*, the principal Town of *Orkney* in the Iſland *Pomona*. It has a very good Harbour, and is a Place of conſiderable Trade. It is well built of Stone, and has a Caſtle belonging to the King, which was formerly very ſtrong, and well provided with Guns. The Walls are ſo thick, that large Chambers are built in them: But the Caſtle is now ruinous. Near thereunto is a ſtately Palace, built by *Robert Reid*, Biſhop there, in Queen *Mary*'s Time And not far from thence is a ſtately Structure, built by *Patrick Stuart* Earl of *Orkney*, but never finiſhed. And theſe Houſes have all of them very pleaſant Gardens. Betwixt this and the King's Caſtle, there is a ſtately Church, very long, but not broad, built by St. *Magnus*, who firſt planted the Chriſtian Religion there. It is a very magnificent Structure, built of hewen Stone, and vaulted above. Its Steeple is remarkable, and hath ſo many Windings and Apartments, that Strangers cannot find their Way out without a Guide: And ſo ſtrong, that 50 Men may defend it againſt 1000, if they have not great Guns. It hath alſo a curious Ring of Bells: And the Town moreover hath a good Free School *Gord n. Theatr. Scotiæ.*

KIRKIANDER (*William*) Syndick of *Treves*, liv'd towards the end of the XVIth Century. He wrote the Annals of *Treves*, call'd, *The Hiſtorical Commentaries, containing the Hiſtory of what paſs'd from the Year of the World* 1056, *to the Time of* James de Eltz, *Archbiſhop of* Treves, *in* 1507.

KISICO, Lat. *Cizicus*, a ruinous City on the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Sea of *Marmora*, in *Natolia*, which took its Name from *Cyzicus* the King of that Country. It is ſaid to be built by the *Argonauts* 500 Years before *Rome*, in a pleaſant Iſland, which two fair Bridges join to the Continent. It was provided with three great Magazines, filled with Arms, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries for the Inhabitants. The Buildings were magnificent, and moſt of them of Marble, but the Temple built there to the Honour of *Auguſtus*, was the moſt ſurpaſſing Ornament of that City. There is nothing to be ſeen now but the Ruins of ſumptuous Buildings; and particularly, of an Oval Theatre, capable of 120 Spectators. It ſtands upon a pleaſant Hill, from whence there is a Proſpect of the two Gulfs, or Bays, which make two Iſthmus. The Ruins of this City are now joined to the Continent by a Neck of Land made by the Rubbiſh of the two great Bridges, that reached over this Arm of the Sea, which is not above two Arrow Flights over. This *Iſthmus* is about half a League broad, and hath on each ſide of it two fair Havens, but unfrequented. *Orlot's Journey to Conſtantinople.*

KMIS (*Paul*) Governor of the *Town Hungary*, being informed that ſome Soldiers of the Garriſon of *Belgrade* had a Deſign to betray their Country, and deliver that City to the *Turks*, put them into Priſon, roaſted one of them every Day, and made his Comrades eat him, aſking every Meal, How they liked the taſte of a Traytor? And when they were all thus diſpatched, ſave one, he ſtarved him to death. *Bonfin. lib. 3. Dec. 5.*

KNARESBOROUGH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Claro* Wapentake, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. It ſends two Members to Parliament, has a Caſtle upon a Rock, and a Well, ſays Mr. *Speed*, which Petrefies Wood.

KNIGHT, originally a *German* Word, ſignifying a *Servant*, but afterwards applied to Soldiers, or Men of War; at this Day, the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Germans* and *Dutch*, expreſs what we call *Knight*, by a word ſignifying *Horſe man*, the ſame with thoſe the *Latins* called *Equites*, but in the Common-Law of *England*, they are called *Milites*, becauſe they commonly held Land in Knight's Service, to Serve the King in his Wars, as Soldiers. Knights-ſimple or Batchellors; in Latin, *Equites Aurati*, or *Milites*, do commonly receive that Honour for ſome perſonal Deſert, and therefore it deſcends not to Poſterity. Knights Bannerets, or *Equites Vexillarii*, who in regard of their Valour, were allowed to carry a four-ſquare Banner, were anciently much eſteemed in *England*, but are now obſolete; thoſe, and none under their Degree, may bear their Arms with Supporters. Knights of the *Bath*, were firſt Created in *England* by *Henry* IV. *An.* 1399, the Cuſtom being taken from the ancient *French*. They are ſo called, becauſe of their Bathing before they were advanced to that Dignity; they are now commonly made at Coronations, or the Creation of the Prince of *Wales*; they wear a Scarlet-ribbon Belt-wiſe. Knights of the Garter, the chief Order in *England*, began in 1350, being Founded by the Victorious King *Edward* III. who had the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Priſoners at that ſame time. *Polydore Virgil* ſays, That it had its Riſe on the Falling of a Garter from a Lady's Leg, which was taken up by that King dancing with her, whereat ſome of the Company ſmiling, as thinking it imported more than an ordinary Familiarity, the King is ſaid to have uttered theſe Words, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil to him who Evil thinks.* But later Authors, particularly Doctor *Chamberlain*, in his State of *England*, explode this as a Fable, and ſay, It had its Name, becauſe the Garter was the only part of the Habit, which at firſt, was commonly wore, to put the Companions of the Order in Mind, That they ought to be bound together with an inviolable Affection, and that the ſaid Motto was choſen, leaſt this ſtrict Combination ſhould be miſ-interpreted. The Habits and Ceremonies uſed at the Inveſtiture of theſe Knights, are too long to be here inſerted; the Reader may find them in *Cambden*'s *Britannia*, or *The Preſent State of* England, above-mentioned. We ſhall only add, That the greateſt Monarchs of *Chriſtendom* have been Enrolled in this Order, and have counted it an Honour, for tho' it be not the firſt Order, it is the ancienteſt now uſed in *Chriſtendom*; ſince its Inſtitution, there have been of it 8 Emperors, 27 Foreign Kings, beſides Electors, and other Sovereign Princes.

KNIGHT, a Military Order. The *Romans* and old *Germans* did not confer this Honour upon any under the Age of 16. In the Time of the *Saxons*, Knights were ſometimes made by Biſhops, Abbots, and ſometimes by Prieſts, the Cuſtom then being, that the Perſon to be Knighted, was to go the Evening before to the Biſhop, Abbot, or ſome Prieſt, and making a Confeſſions of his Sins, and to receive Abſolution, ſtaying in the Church all Night at his Devotions; the next Morning, after the Communion Service, he offer'd his Sword upon the Altar, which the Prieſt having Bleſs'd, put over the Knights Shoulders, which being done, they receiv'd the Communion together. All which ſolemn circumſtances, made the Ceremony and Honour of Knighthood compleat. And thus the noble *Herewardus*, who gave the *Normans* ſo ſtrong a Diverſion, was Knighted; and even after the *Norman* Conqueſt, in the Reign of *William* I. *William Rufus* was not Knighted by King *William* his Father, but by *Lanfrank* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as we are inform'd from *Malmsburienſis* and *Matthew Paris*. Formerly Knights were made only out of the Order of Soldiers, no other Profeſſion being taken in. The firſt Tradeſman or Citizen that was Knighted amongſt us, was Sir *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who was Knighted by King *Richard* II. for his eminent Service in ſuppreſſing a Rebellion, by killing the Rebel *Watt Tyler*, in *Smithfield*, with his own Hand. 'Twas ſome time after, before this Honour was conferr'd on Serjeants at Law; the firſt Inſtance being in the 26th of *Henry* VIII. The value of a Knights Fee, was about the Conqueror's Time, no more than a hundred Shillings *per Annum*; but in the Reign of *Henry* III. it was rais'd to ten Pounds; and towards the latter end of his Reign to fifteen. In the Reign of *Edward* I. it mounted to twenty Pounds *per Annum*; and *Henry* VIII. brought it to 40 *l.* Thoſe who being poſſeſs'd of Eſtates to the value above mention'd, being oblig'd to receive the Honour of Knighted, or to Fine upon Refuſal. *Spelman Diſſertatio de Milite. Ingulphus Saxo, p.* 901. *Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, p.* 137. *Edit.* 1680.

KNOCFERGUS: *See Carickfergus.*

KNOCTOE, that is the Hill of *Axes* in the County of *Galloway* in *Ireland*, famous for the Victory obtained here in 1516, by *Gerald Fitz Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, over the greateſt Body of Rebels that was ever ſeen before that time in *Ireland*, Commanded by *William Burk*, *O Brien*, *Mac Namar*, and *O Carroll. Camb. Brit.*

KNOWLES (Sir *Robert*) born in *Cheſhire*, had a great Soul, tho of mean Deſcent. He was one of the 30 *Engliſh*, who undertook a Duel with as many *Britains*, and came off with Reputation. He was afterwards a Commander in *France* under King *Edward* III. and became ſo terrible to the *French*, that they fled before him like Sheep, whilſt he deſtroyed their Towns, Caſtles and

and Cities in ſo great number, and in ſuch a manner, that for many Years after, the ſharp Points and gabel-ends of Houſes, over-turned by his Engines of War, were called *Knowles* his Mitres. His laſt Piece of Martial Service was, the ſuppreſſing of *Wat Tyler*, and his Rebels; for which, the *Londoners* Enfranchis'd him. He was no leſs Charitable than Valiant, having contributed largely towards Chapels, Churches and Bridges. He died in 1407. Aged 90. *Fuller's Worthies.*

KNOX *(John)* born in *Gifford* near *Haddington* in *Lothian*, *An.* 1505. His Father was a Brother of the Houſe of *Ranferly*, an ancient Family in the Weſt of *Scotland*; he was bred in the Univerſity of St. *Andrews*, under Mr. *John Mair*, or *Major*, highly eſteemed for Learning, in thoſe Days, and when very young, exceeded his Maſter both in Philoſophical and Theological Controverſies, ſo that he was admitted to Degrees and Orders before the time appointed by the Canons; after which, laying aſide the School-Sophiſms, he applied himſelf to read the Fathers, eſpecially St. *Auſtin*, whoſe Writings he admired: And having, by the preaching of *Thomas Guilliam*, a Black Friar, of ſound Judgment and wholſome Doctrine, got an impreſſion of the truth, he made the Holy Scriptures, after that time, his principal Study, by which he attained ſo great a meaſure of Spiritual Knowledge, that he was honoured to be the principal Reformer of the Church of *Scotland*. Being forced to leave his Country becauſe of Perſecution, he Preached, for ſome Years, with much ſucceſs, at *Berwick*, *New-Caſtle* and *London*, and being offered a Biſhoprick by King *Edward* VI. he refuſed it, becauſe contrary to his Principles. He was afterwards called before the Council of *England*, and had a great Debate with the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Ely*, and others, about the Way of Entring into the Miniſtry, Kneeling at the Communion, *&c.* They diſmiſſed him favourably, and preferr'd him to a Benefice in *London*, but he declin'd it. After King *Edward*'s death, he retired to *Geneva*, and in *Sept.* 1554. was choſen Miniſter of the *Engliſh* Congregation at *Francford*, whence he wrote his Admonition to *England*; but being an Enemy to the Liturgy, he was Accuſed, by the oppoſite Party, of High Treaſon againſt the Emperor, his Son *Philip*, and the Queen of *England*, becauſe of his ſpeaking againſt their Perſecution, as he writes in his Diſcourſe of his Proceedings at *Francford*; but the Magiſtrates of that City having a reſpect for him, adviſed him to provide for his ſafety, becauſe if the Emperor ſhould demand him, they muſt deliver him up, ſo that he returned to *Geneva*, *May* 26. 1555. whence he wrote an Admonition to *London*, *New-Caſtle*, and *Berwick*, a Letter to Queen *Mary* Regent of *Scotland*, *&c.* and an Appeal to the Nobility. At that ſame time, he writ his firſt Blaſt of the Trumpet againſt the Government of Women, occaſioned by the Cruelty of Queen *Mary* in *England*, and *Mary* Queen Regent in *Scotland*. Being, after this, ſollicited by the Nobility to return, and aſſiſt in the Reformation of *Scotland*, he came home, *May* 2. 1559. being then 54 Years of Age, and was ſettled in the Miniſtery at *Edinburgh*, but met with many Interruptions, becauſe of the Diſorders of thoſe Times. He was naturally of a fervent Temper, and a moſt efficacious and powerful Preacher, his Sermons being attended with more than an ordinary influence upon his Hearers, that they were, many times, forced to cry out, *Doubtleſs God is here.* There were few of his Sermons printed, tho' he was both Learned and Eloquent; nor was he much addicted to Writing, being uſed to ſay, That God had called him to inſtruct the Ignorant, and not to write Books; yet, there are ſeveral of his Sermons in print, upon *Geneſis*, the *Pſalms*, *&c.* and ſome ſmall Treatiſes againſt the Maſs, and the blaſphemous *German*-Anabaptiſts. He was alſo noted for ſome prophetical Predictions from the Pulpit, as that againſt Mr. *Thomas Maitland*, a young Gentleman, and one of thoſe Proteſtants who were of the Queen's Faction, who, among the Bills put up to him in the Church, next Sabbath after the Murther of the good Regent the Earl of *Murray*, conveyed this piece of Mockery, *Take up the Man whom you accounted another God*; at which, he expreſſed no ſign of Diſpleaſure in reading it, but having, after Sermon, upon that extraordinary occaſion, ſignified, that the taking away of that good Ruler, was an evident demonſtration of God's Anger againſt the Nation: He added, That there was one in the Company (unknown to him) who made it the Subject of his Mirth, but he would tell him, that he ſhould die in a ſtrange Land, where he ſhould have no Friend to aſſiſt him, the Gentleman having acquainted his Siſter with what he had done, laughed at Mr *Knox*, as a Madman, to threaten he knew not whom, ſhe, with Tears in her Eyes, bewailed his folly, and told him, ſhe dreaded the Event, which fell out accordingly, for he died in his Travels to *Italy*, having none either to aſſiſt, or lament him. Of that ſame nature were his Predictions to Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, and her Husband *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, who had caſt a Pſalm book in the fire to pleaſure her, which were verified in their Tragical Exits. And no leſs remarkable, were the Warnings which he gave to the Laird of *Grange*, and the Earl of *Morton*, both of them, at their death owning that they had found *John Knox* a true Prophet, tho a great while after that he himſelf was in his Grave. However, Mr. *Knox*, according to the Fate of all great Men, wanted not his Enemies and Detractors, who ſought the ruine both of his Life and Reputation, chiefly becauſe of his differing from them about the Power of Kings, and the Government of the Church, and yet he vindicated himſelf, as holding nothing ſingular on thoſe Heads, having the Concurrence of *Calvin*, *Beza*, and moſt of the noted Foreign-Proteſtants of his Time. The Providence of God was alſo remarkable, in preſerving him from the Attempts of his Enemies, particularly one Night, when a Bullet was ſhot in at his Window, againſt which he uſed to ſit, at the head of his Table, when at Supper; but that Night, by ſpecial Providence, he ſat on one ſide, ſo that the Bullet hit and pierced the Candleſtick. Having a foreſight of his Diſſolution, he deſired his Flock to provide them another Miniſter, and they having choſen Mr. *Lawſon*, Philoſophy-profeſſor at *Aberdeen*, who was alſo an excellent Preacher, *Knox* preached his Farewell Sermon, tho ſcarcely able to walk to the Pulpit, with as much fervour and vigour, as ever he was known to do while in health. In the cloſe, he called God to Witneſs, that he walked in a good Conſcience amongſt them, not ſeeking to pleaſe Men but God; and having recommended his Succeſſor and his Flock to the care of the Almighty, he took Bed that Afternoon, and during his Sickneſs, was wholly taken up with holy Meditations, and the afflicted State of the Church. *Nov.* 17. 1572, he ſent for the Elders and Deacons of the Church, and told them, That he ſhould, in a little time, be with his Saviour for ever, which he had long thirſted for, and called God to witneſs, that he had Taught nothing but the True Goſpel, having, in all his Doctrine, propoſed to inſtruct the Ignorant, confirm the Weak, comfort the Humble, and bring down the Rebellious; adding, That he was not ignorant that many had blamed him, as too rigid and ſevere, but God was his witneſs, that againſt thoſe whom he had thundred Judgments, he hated their Sins, not their Perſons, and that he laboured to gain them to Chriſt, and that he durſt forbear none of whatſoever Condition, becauſe he knew that God, who had placed him in the Miniſtry, would call him to an account. *Nov.* 23, he was perceived very uneaſie in his ſleep, and Dr. *Preſton* having demanded the Cauſe, he told him, That he had been many times aſſaulted by Satan in his life, who would have driven him to Deſpair, becauſe of his Sins, and that now on his Death bed he had been aſſaulted by him, to truſt to his own Labours and Fidelity in the Miniſtry for Salvation; but bleſſed be God, ſaid he, I have made him retire aſhamed with theſe Scriptures. *What haſt thou that thou haſt not received*; and, *Not I, but the Grace of God in me*; and now I am ſure he ſhall return no more, and that without pain of Body, or trouble of Spirit, I ſhall change this Life with a happy Immortality; and about Eleven at Night, he ended his Days with theſe Words, *Lord Jeſus receive my Spirit*; and being required to give a Sign, that he remembred the comfortable Promiſes which he had often preached to others, ſeeing now he could not ſpeak, he lifted up one of his Hands, and without farther Motion, died like one falling aſleep, in the 67th. Year of his Age, *An.* 1572. and was buried in the Church-Yard of St. *Giles* at *Edinburgh*, being honourably attended to his Grave by the Earl of *Morton*, afterwards Regent, and People of all Ranks. When he was laid in his Grave, the Earl ſaid, *Here lies a Man who never feared the face of Man, was often threatned with Dagge and Dagget, and yet hath ended his Days in Peace and Honour.* Mr. *Thomas Smeton* in his Life ſays, *De quo aut vere aut ingenue dicam, neſcio an unquam Deus magis pium, aut majus ingenium in fragili & imbecilla corpuſcula collocarit, certo ſcio haud facile quemquam invenirí poſſe, in quo plura Spiritus ſancti dona, in ſolidum Scoticæ Eccleſiæ gaudium illuxerint; nemo in ſubeundis Animi & Corporis laboribus minus ſibi pepercit, nemo in concreditam ſibi provinciam intentior fuit nemo tamen dum viveret, odiis impiorum hominum magis infeſtatus est, & maledicorum calumniis laceratus, quamvis illi ea fuit animi Magnitudo ut contra audentior iret.* *Beza* calls him *The Apoſtle of the Scots*, and *Great Mr. Knox.* That Hiſtory of the Church of *Scotland*, which goes under his Name, was partly writ by himſelf, partly Collected from his Papers, and partly taken from his Diſcourſes. This *Knox* held the Pope was Antichriſt, maintaining at the ſame time that it was a Point of great Sacrilege to Rob, and ſpoil the Church of Tythes: Being convened before the Clergy, he declar'd againſt the Authority of the Church in point of Ceremonies; affirming, *That no Man, in the Worſhip of God might appoint any Ceremony, giving it a ſignification at his pleaſure.* Thoſe who had Murther'd Cardinal *Beton*, refuſing to deliver up the Caſtle of St. *Andrews*, were beſieg'd by the Government, and *John Knox*, being in the Garriſon, was by the Articles of Capitulation, carried into *France.* In 1554. *Knox* returned into *Scotland*, where he writ a Letter to the Queen Regent to intreat her to make a Reformation in the Church: Much about this time, in the Year 1556, He was invited to *Geneva* by the *Engliſh* Exiles, who had choſen him for their Preacher, which charge he accepted; and ſoon after his departure out of *Scotland* he was condemn'd for a Heretick and burn'd in Effigie, at the Market Croſs of *Edinburgh.* In 1559, *John Knox* returning from *Geneva* into *Scotland*, joined with the Congregation at *Perth*, who had newly made an alteration in Religion. And here *Knox*, preaching againſt Image-worſhip, the Common People fell upon the Prieſt that Officiated, and pull'd down all the Images. The News of this Action made the People Rife in a Body, and fall to Plunder and Ravage all the Religious Houſes in the Town. The Queen Regent, intending to punith thoſe diſorders was prevented by the Earl of *Glencarn*, who came with a Body of Men to aſſiſt the Town; upon this, the Q. ſent forces againſt them, but an Agreement being mediated, they did not

come to Blows. Soon after *John Knox* in a Sermon at *Craile*, told them, there was no ſincerity in the Queen Regents dealing; That the Conditions would not be kept, and that their way was to drive the *French* out of the Kingdom, exhorting them to prepare, either to die like Men, or live Conquerors. Soon after, when ſome of the Lords in *Scotland* were conſulting about diſcharging the Queen of her Regency, they deſired the Opinion of the Preachers, Mr. *Willock* and Mr. *Knox*. *Willock* pronounc'd roundly, that Magiſtrates (meaning the Supream) notwithſtanding they are God's Miniſters on Earth, and are called Gods, yet may be Depoſed by their Subjects for Male-adminiſtration, for hindering the Preaching of the Word of God, maintaining Superſtition, and deſpiſing the Advice of the Nobility; which he endeavour'd to prove by miſapplying ſeveral Texts of the Old Teſtament. *John Knox*, being deſir'd to ſpeak next, approv'd all which his Brother had ſaid, with the Addition of this Civil Clauſe; that if the Queen Regent would change her Methods and be govern'd by good Advice, ſhe ought then to be Readmitted to the Government, of which, for juſt cauſes, ſhe was now to be depriv'd. In the Year 1560, *Knox* drew up a Form of Church-Government without any Biſhops in it: Soon after there was a miſerable deſtruction of Churches throughout all the Kingdom, moſt of 'em being either defac'd or quite pull'd down; the Communion-Plate, Timber, Lead and Bells were ſet to Sale, and the very Graves and Monuments of the Dead, plunder'd and made Money on; and the Church-Regiſters and Libraries thrown into the Fire. In 1563, there being a tumult at *Haly Rood Houſe*, ſome of the Burghers of *Edinburgh*, diſturbing the Queens Family, in the Exerciſe of their Religion; *John Knox* was ſummon'd before the Council, and charg'd as the Author of this Sedition; but here he denied the *charge*, and declar'd *that he was never a* Preacher of Rebellion, *but taught all People to Obey their Magiſtrates and Princes in God. And then addreſſing himſelf to the Queen, charged her in the name of Almighty God to forſake her Idolatrous Religion, which by her Power ſhe maintain'd againſt the Statutes of the Realm:* And in 1564, being cited before the Council for the indecency of his Reproof of the King at Church, *he maintain'd what he had ſaid, and told the King, that for his going to Maſs in compliance with the Queen, God would make her the Inſtrument of his Ruine.* In 1567, when the Queen was impriſon'd and depos'd, *Knox* and ſome other Preachers, thunder'd againſt her out of the Pulpits, affirming, that ſhe ought to be Depriv'd both of Authority and Life, both which violent Courſes were ſtrongly oppos'd by Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Ambaſſador. *The Hiſtory of the Church*, of which *Knox* is commonly ſaid to be the Author, was none of his, at leaſt, not all of it; as appears plainly by its referring the Reader to *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments*, which were not publiſh'd till about twelve Years after Mr. *Knox*'s Death. *Cambdens Eliz. Spotſwoods Hiſt. of the Church of* Scotland.

KOMARE, KOMORE, or KOMORRA, Lat. *Comorra*, a very ſtrong and well fortified Town in the *Lower Hungary*, ſituate on the S. Side of the Iſle of *Schut*, where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream; four *German* Miles from *Raab*, two from *Newhauſel* to the South, and five from *Gran* to the North. This Town was well fortified by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*, in 1472. and it became the Bulwark of *Chriſtendom* againſt the *Turks*, after they took *Gran* in 1542. It is great, populous and rich, as well as ſtrong. It has a Line drawn from the Southern to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, defended with four Baſtions. The Emperor kept always here a great Garriſon, and a truſty Governor. After the Taking of *Raab* in 1591. *Sinan Baſhaw* beſieged this Town with Sixty Ships, and a great Number of *Turks* and *Tartars*, but without any Succeſs; for his Treachery and Valour were equally baffled by Baron *Braun* the Governor, who cut off four of the five *Turks* Heads he ſent to corrupt him, and ſent the fifth back to acquaint the *Baſhaw* with their Doom, and that there were no more Traytors to be bought. The chief Strength of this impregnable Place is its Fort called *The Tortoiſe*.

KONIGSBERG, Lat. *Regiomontum*, *Regio mons*, the Capital City of Ducal *Pruſſia*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It is a Hans-Town, great and fair, and renowned for its Trade. It ſtands on the River *Pregel*, which runs into the *Hab*, a Lake ſo called, which falls into the Sea, being about fifteen or ſixteen Leagues long, and two broad. *Konigsberg*, is divided into Three Parts; the firſt whereof is called *The Old Town*, wherein is the *Ducal* Palace, built by *George Frederick*, Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*; the Second called *Kniphoff*, where is the Cathedral-Church, formerly the See of the Biſhop of *Sambia*, and the Univerſity Founded there by *Albert* Duke of *Pruſſia*, in 1544. the Third Part called *Lebacbenicht*. *Hermenberger deſcript. Boruſs. Eraſm. Stella de Antiq Boruſs.*

KONINGRETZ, KONINGRATZ, or KRALOWISHRADES, Lat. *Gradium Reginæ*, or *Reginæ Gradecium*; a City of *Bohemia* in the Juriſdiction of *Hradetz*, ſituate upon the *Elbe*, between *Glatz* and *Kuttemberg*, and is a Biſhop's See, Founded by Pope *Alexander* VII.

KONICZ, or CHONICZE, Lat. *Conitia*, a City of *Poland* in the Royal *Pruſſia*, ſituate upon the River *Bro*, near the Deſart of *Waldow* in the Confines of *Pomerania*, Eight *Poliſh* Miles from *Culm* to the Weſt. This Town is called by the *Poles*; *Choinick*

KORSUM, Lat. *Korſuma*, a Town of *Poland*, in the Lower *Volhinia*, or the *Ukraine*, and in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, upon the River *Roſs*, built in 1581, by King *Stephen*, memorable for a great Victory obtained over the *Poles* by the *Coſſacks*, in 1648. It ſtands five Miles from *Czyrkaſſy* to the Weſt.

KOTTER (*Chriſtopher*) a Tanner of the City *Sprotaw* in the Lower *Sileſia*, born in the Town of *Langenaw* in *Luſatia*, in 1585. He was of the Proteſtant Religion, and in 1616, had (as was pretended) Revelations communicated to him by the Miniſtry of an Angel, and ſometimes two, which declared to him openly by Word of Mouth, very extraordinary Things that were to happen in the World, and more eſpecially in *Germany*. Theſe Revelations were Tranſlated into Latin by *Comenius*, and publiſhed together with the Revelations and Viſions of *Nicolaus Drabicius* and *Chriſtina Poniatovia*, which are contained in a Book in Quarto. whereof the firſt Edition is called *Lux in Tenebris*, the latter *Lux è Tenebris*. *Kotterus* died in 1647. Aged 92. Several Proteſtants have writ againſt theſe things, as Deluſions.

KRANTZ, or CRANTZ (*Albertus*) Doctor of Law and Divinity, and Dean of the Church of *Hamburg*, he lived towards the end of the XVth. and at the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He was a Man of great Piety and Learning, and being grieved at the Sins and Diſorders of his Time, was uſed to ſay, That *God would puniſh* Germany *with extraordinary Calamities, to the utter ſubverſion of it.* He writ ſeveral Works, the moſt conſiderable of which, are, his *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, under the Name of *Metropolis*, wherein he treats of the Churches Founded or Reſtored by *Charles the Great*; his *Hiſtory of the Saxons*, in Thirteen Books, and *Of the Vandals* in Fourteen; a Chronicle of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, which beginning from *Charlemaign*, ends in 1504. He died *Decemb.* 7. 1517. *Pantaleon. P. II. illuſtr. Germ. Scrip. Fabricius lib.* 1. *Saxon. Olaus Magnus.*

KRIM: See TARTARY.

KRONNINGES-GARD, Lat. *Beſieda*, a Town and Caſtle in the South Part of *Iſeland*, being the Reſidence of the King of *Denmark*'s Vice Roy.

KUDACK, Lat. *Kudacum*, a Town of *Poland* in *Ukrania*, and Palatinate of *Kiovia*, on the *Boryſthenes*, at the Mouth of the River *Samata*. It was fortified by the *Poles* in 1637, to bridle the *Coſſacks*, and prevent their Irruptions into the *Euxine*-Sea, but hath been in their poſſeſſion ſince 1648.

KUNIGUNDA: See CUNEGONDA.

KYNETON, a Market-Town of *Huntington* Hundred in the W. of *Herefordſhire*, ſeated on the River *Arrow*, and its chief Trade conſiſts in narrow Cloths.

KYRGESSI, a Clan of very barbarous Tartars on the Weſt ſide of Mount *Imaus* in *Aſia*, all *Pagans*; they hang their dead Friends on Trees to be devoured by the Birds of the Air. This Nation, and the *Baſchirdi*, and the *Hieſeliti*, live on the Frozen Ocean. *Guagninus.*

L

L, Is one of the Conſonants called *Liquids*, becauſe of its ſoft and melting Sound or Pronunciation; and being placed between a mute Conſonant and a Vowel, renders the Syllable more gentle, than when two other Conſonants meet.

LAABIA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Servia*, Subject to the *Turks*, 36 Miles Weſt of *Uſcopia*, and 52 South of *Niſſa*.

LABACH, or LAUBACH, Lat. *Labacum*, *Nauportus*, and by the *Italians*, *Lubiana*, is the principal City of *Carniola*, upon a River of the ſame Name, which after a ſhort Courſe falls into the *Save*. It is a handſome Town, and hath a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, which over-looks two large Vallies to the North and South. It ſtands 9 *German* Miles from *Trieſte* to the North Eaſt, and 15 from *Villach*, a Town of *Carinthia* to the N. W. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Paul* II. under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, in 1468. but is now under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*. Dr. *Brown* ſays, that 'tis commanded by a neighbouring Hill, and therefore the more neglected, yet we find it has endured a long ſiege. For whilſt the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus*, and Count *Ulrick*, took that occaſion to beſiege it; but it made ſo good a Reſiſtance, that the Emperor had time to raiſe the Siege, and deſtroy their Army. *Hermenberger's deſcrip. Boruſſ. Eraſm. Stella de Antiq. Boruſſ.*

LABARUM, or LABORUM, a war-like Enſign or Standard, uſed by the *Romans*, ſince the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, being a long Lance, at the top of which, was a piece of Wood croſs-wiſe, and a rich Crown above it, with the two firſt Greek Letters of the Name of Jeſus Chriſt joined into a Cypher. From the Wood that went croſs it, hung down a rich Flag with the Pourtraictures of *Conſtantine* and his Son. There were Officers appointed for the bearing of this Standard, who were called *Præpoſiti Labarorum*. This Standard was called *Labarum* or *Laborum*, *quaſi laborum* ὄρος, i. e. *Terminus*, *The end of Toil*, *Trouble* or *Labour*, becauſe *Conſtantine* delivered the Church from the Perſecutions it had groan'd under, or becauſe he put an end to the Calamities which the Tyrant *Maxentius* brought upon the City of *Rome*. *See Euſeb. in vit. Conſtantin. Turneb. lib.* 15. *Adverſ. cap.* 16. *Cujacius. Præp. Labar. Gretſer. de Cruce lib.* 2. *cap.* 37, 38.

LABBE (*Philip*) a Jeſuit, was born in the City of *Bourges* in *France*, 1607. He was well verſed in the Polite part of Learning, Languages, Philoſophy and Divinity, which he Profeſſed with great applauſe. He died, *March* 25. 1667. Aged 60. He was a very laborious Man, and a good Critick, and left the following Works, *viz. Nova Bibliotheca M. S. Librorum in II. Vol. in folio. De Byzantinæ Hiſtoriæ ſcriptoribus. Galeni vita. Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum. Concordia Chronologica. De Script. Eccleſ. Bellarmini Philologica, & Hiſtorica diſſertatio. Alliance Chronologique.* He begun the laſt Edition of the Councils, which we have in ſeventeen Volumes, and died whilſt the XIth. Volume was a printing, which were afterwards compleated by Father *Coſſart*.

LABDACUS, Son of *Phœnix*, King of *Thebes*, Father of *Laius*, and Grandfather of *Oedipus*. *Statius Thebais Lib.* 6. *Apollodorus*, *&c.*

LABEO, (*Actius* or *Attius*) a *Latin* Poet, who pretending to Tranſlate *Homer*, did it ſo exactly *verbatim*, that he made the Verſion appear wretchedly Flat, Impertinent and obſcure, inſomuch that the Men of Sence, at *Rome* thought him a very Ridiculous Fellow which made him fall under *Perſius*'s Satyr as follows.

Ne mihi Polydamas & Troiades Labeonem
Prætulerint.

And Elſewhere

——— *Non eſt hæc Ilias Atti*
Ebria veretro.

Perſius Sat. 1ſt.

LABERIUS (*Decimus*) a Poet living in the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, his Talent lay in making of Farces, one of which *Julius Cæſar* got him to Act in himſelf: We have nothing of his Remaining but ſome Fragments of his Mimical Pieces, publiſh'd with thoſe of *Publius Cyrus*. *Macrob. Saturn. Lib.* 2. *Aulus Gellius Lib.* 5. *cap.* 18. *Lib.* 10. *cap.* 16, *&c.*

LABIENUS (*Titus*,) an Hiſtorian and Orator, who lived in the Time of *Auguſtus*. *Suetonius* mentions him in the Life of *Caligula*, but he is not the ſame whom *Cæſar* ſent unto the *Gauls*, who afterwards embracing *Pompey*'s Party, was killed in *Africa*. Alſo another of the ſame Name, who, joining with *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, was ſent to *Orodes* King of the *Parthians*, for Succours, commanding his Troops againſt the *Romans*, and took many Cities from them; till at laſt he was overcome by *Ventidius*, and taken by *Demetrius*, *Cæſar*'s Free-man, whom *Antonius* had made Governor of *Cyprus*. *Strab. lib.* 4. *Dion. lib.* 48. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2.

LABINETUS, the Name which *Herodotus* gives to that King of the *Aſſyrians* who reigned at *Babylon* when it was taken by *Cyrus*, in the LXth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 215. Some ſuppoſe that it was *Darius* the *Mede*, who was killed in Battel, though others ſay, *Cyrus* ſaved his Life, and made him Governor of *Caramania*.

LABOSSARDACH, King of *Babylon*, came to the Crown whilſt he was yet a Child; and becauſe he expreſſed many Marks of a bad Temper, he was killed by the Conſent of the Great Ones of the Kingdom, and *Evilmerodach* put in his Place. Moſt Authors do not mention him, becauſe of the ſhortneſs of his Reign; and others confound him with *Belſhazzar*, or *Baltha-zar*.

LABOUREUR (*Jean le*) a *French* Author, who in 1642. publiſhed the *Tmbs of Illuſtrious Perſons*, with their *Elogies* and *Genealogies*; and the *Journey of the* Queen *of* Poland. He writ afterwards the *Hiſtory of King* Charles *VI.* of the *Marſhal de* Gue-briant, and the *Memoirs of* Caſtelnau Mauviſiere. He died in *June*, 1675.

LABYRINTH, the Name of a Place ſo contrived with Windings and Turnings, that it was very hard to find the Way out of it. Of this Kind there were four very famous, as *Pliny* informs us: The firſt was, the *Labyrinth* built by *Dædalus*, in the Iſle of *Crete*, to ſecure the *Minotaur*. The 2d. That of *Egypt*, in the Iſle of *Moeris*, or *Meroe*, which was the wonderful Work of *Pſammetichus* King of *Egypt*, which *Pliny* calls *Portentiſſimum humani impendii opus*. *Pomponius Mela* tells us, That it was a vaſt Incloſure, all of Marble, which contained 3000 Edifices; and amongſt them, twelve Royal Palaces. The 3d. *Labyrinth* was that of *Lemnos*, famous for the ſumptuouſneſs of its Pillars. And the 4th. that of *Italy*, which *Porſenna* King of *Hetruria* had deſigned for a Sepulchre to himſelf and Succeſſors. See MOERIS. *Plin. lib.* 36. *cap.* 12. *Mela*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 9.

LACEDÆMON, *Sparta*, now *Miſitra*, an ancient and moſt famous City of the *Morea*, ſeated upon the River *Eurotas*, (now called *Vaſilipotamo*) 30 Miles from *Megalopolis* to the South, 120 from *Athens* to the South Weſt, and 20 from the neareſt Shoar of the *Mediterranean*. This City was formerly called *Lelegia*, from *Lelex*, its firſt King, who was contemporary with *Cecrops* I. King of *Athens*, and *Erichthonius*; and was afterwards called *Lacedæmon*, from the Name of his Succeſſor; and *Sparta*, from Queen *Sparta*, the Daughter of *Lacedæmon* by *Europa*; or from *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus* King of the *Argives*, who was the firſt Builder of it.

Of the Lacedæmonian *Kingdom.*

The Kingdom of *Lacedæmon* was firſt begun by *Lelex*, about *A. M.* 2570. at the ſame Time when *Sthenelus* IX. and laſt King of the Family of *Inachus*, began his Reign at *Argos*. The firſt *Dynaſty* laſted 381 Years, *viz.* from *Lelex* to *Tiſamenes* the Son of *Oreſtes*, who was the 13th. and laſt King, and driven away, *A. M.* 2951. by the *Heraclidæ*, who were alſo called *Euryſthenidæ*, and *Agidæ*: And under them began the Second *Dynaſty*, by *Procles* and *Euryſthenes*, the Sons of *Ariſtodemus* of *Argia*, after they had overcome *Tiſamenes* and *Penthilus*, the Sons of *Oreſtes*, and were the Heads of two Royal Families, whereof, the one, called *Euryſthenidæ*, or *Agidæ*, was the more famous of the two, and furniſhed no leſs than 31 Kings, the laſt of them being *Ageſipolis* III. The other Family was that of the *Proclidæ*, or *Eurypontidæ*; which reckons only 24 Kings. This *Dynaſty* continued 899 Years. Before the Time of *Lycurgus* the *Lacedæmonians* were a barbarous People, and lived unknown and obſcure; but he being appointed Tutor, or Guardian to *Charillus*, the Poſthumous Son of his Brother *Polydectes*, not only preſerved the Crown for him till he was come of Age, but by his prudent Laws, and wiſe Conduct, procured a great Luſtre to that Kingdom. He eſtabliſhed a Senate, on the one hand to moderate the Sovereign Power, and on the other hand to curb the Inſolence of the People. This Senate was compoſed of 32 Perſons, (of which their two Kings were Members, who reign'd together in *Sparta* with equal Authority,) whoſe Power was equal. To make their youth ſharp and dextrous, they gave 'em the liberty to Steal, but puniſh'd thoſe, who fail'd in a cleanly conveyance and were taken in the Fact. Theſe had Power to propound any thing they thought conducive to the publick Good, and to diſſolve themſelves; but could not conclude any Thing without the People's Conſent. King *Theopompus* eſtabliſhed the *Ephori*, who had much the ſame Power with the Tribunes of the People at *Rome*, to counter-balance the Power of the Kings and Senate; taking warning by the Ruin of the Government of the *Meſſenians* and *Argives*, cauſed by the over-great Power of their Kings. The

Lacedæmonians

Lacedæmonians obſerved ſome Laws and Cuſtoms which were very ſingular and extraordinary: They educated their Virgins in the ſame Exerciſes with their Young Men; and at certain Times, in the ſolemn Aſſembly of the whole Country, danced ſtark naked with them, ſinging Songs in praiſe of the Vertuous, and to the Reproach of thoſe who had carried themſelves ill. When their Young Men had a Mind to marry, they enter'd into a dark Room, where the Virgins were kept; and whomſoever they firſt laid hold of, was to be their Wife. Whence *Lyſander* was reproached, who having lighted on a deformed Creature in the Dark, for his Wife, let her go, to marry one that was more beautiful. Their Young Men were carefully educated to Vertue; and Vice made odious to them, by ſetting before them the Example of their Slaves, made drunk on purpoſe, that by beholding their loathſome Fooleries, they might diſreliſh Intemperance. The honouring of Magiſtrates, and all old Men, was frequently inculcated; and the Exerciſe of Horſemanſhip recommended to them. They were accuſtomed by their Teachers to expreſs themſelves in a few Words, and to excel in quick and witty Replies and Apophthegms. They were ſo much enamoured of Liberty, and to gain their point, they were willing to ſubmit to the hardeſt Labours, and worſt of Dangers. The *Meſſenians* having on a Time taken away ſome of their Daughters, and killed their King *Theleclus*, who was gone to re-demand them, they declared War againſt them, which laſted Twenty Years, *viz.* from the Taking of the City *Amphia*, to the Deſtruction of *Ithome*, in the Third Year of the XIIIth. *Olympiad*, when *Euphaes* King of the *Meſſenians* being killed, *Ariſtodemus*, his Succeſſor, in Revenge, deſtroyed ſo great a Number of the *Lacedæmonians*, that, to repeople their Country, they were forced to proſtitute their Daughters and Wives to Strangers; whence came the *Parthenii*, who about Thirty Years after, under the Command of *Phalantus*, poſſeſſed themſelves of *Tarentum* in *Italy*: And having recommenced their War againſt the *Meſſenians*, they ſubdued them Fourteen Years after, under the Conduct of *Tyrtæus* the Poet. Their Courage in fighting *Xerxes* with a handful of Men at the *Thermopylæ*, and their War againſt the *Athenians*, which laſted Twenty ſeven Years, till the Taking of *Athens* by *Lyſander* King of *Sparta*, in the XCIVth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 350. are famous in Hiſtory. After this they were defeated by the *Thebans* at the Battel of *Leuctra*, in *Bœotia*, in which their King *Cleombrotus* was ſlain, *An. Rom.* 383. but three Years after they ſlew 10000 *Theſſalians*, without the Loſs of one of their Men. In proceſs of Time they were engaged in other Wars: They took the Iſland of *Crete* during the Reign of *Darius*; and were overcome by *Antipater* Governor of *Macedonia* under *Alexander the Great*, yet made a ſhift to keep up their Dominion to the Time of the Tyrant *Nabis*, who was killed, *An. Rom* 562. But at laſt, their City being taken by *Philopœmen*, he pulled down the Walls of it, and abrogated *Lycurgus*'s Laws; and by this Means this City became ſubject to the *Romans*. The Sequel of the *Lacedæmonian* Kings, and ſhort Account of their Lives and Actions, may be ſeen in the Book of *J. Meurſius de Regno Laconico*: And the Cuſtoms of the ancient *Lacedæmonians*, in the *Commonwealth of Lacedæmon*, by *Nicolaus Cragius*: and in the *Miſcellania Laconica* of *Meurſius*. The City of *Lacedæmon* is ſaid by ſome to have been built, *A. M.* 2997. in the Days of the Patriarch *Jacob*, 1763 Years before the Birth of our Saviour; by which Account it is 983 Years older than *Rome*. It is ſituate partly upon a Plain, and partly on the Foot of Mount *Taygetus*, which, within Canon-ſhot, cloſeth it on the North; and the River deſcending from ſome Hills on the North-Weſt, encompaſſeth it on the Weſt and South. *Polybius* tells us, it was of old 48 *Greek Stadia*, or Furlongs, in Circuit; which is ſix *Engliſh* Miles. There never was any City in the World that flouriſhed ſo many Ages as this in Military Glory, as having had a conſiderable Share in all thoſe Actions which made the ancient *Greeks* ſo famous; and had Kings the longeſt of any other *Greek* City. The Emperors of *Conſtantinople* made it the Appennage of their eldeſt Sons, who had the Titles of *Deſpots* or Lords of *Sparta*. *Mahomet* II. ſurnamed *The Great*, made himſelf Maſter of this City in 1460 or thereabouts, ſeven Years after the Taking of *Conſtantinople*, and five after that of *Athens*. In 1423. the *Italians*, under *Sigismond Malatella*, took the City from the *Turks*; but not being able to maſter the Citadel built on the Top of Mount *Taygetus*, they raiſed the Siege, after having ſet fire to the City, which well near ruined it. In 1473 the *Venetians*, under *Benedetto Colleone*, their General, took *Sparta*; but his Death intervening, hinder'd them from taking the Caſtle: But in 1687. the *Venetians*, under the Conduct of General *Moroſini*, had *Miſitra*, that is, *Sparta*, delivered to them. *Miſitra* is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*. The City is divided into four different Parts, ſeparate from each other, *viz.* the Caſtle, the City, and two great Suburbs, whereof the one is called *Meſochorion*, or *The Middle Borough*, and the other *Exochorion*, or *The Out Borough*. The Caſtle, City, and the *Meſochorion* are ſeparated from the *Exochorion* by the River *Eurotas*. The Situation of the Caſtle on the Top of Mount *Taygetus* is ſo advantageous, that it was never taken. The City lies at the Foot of the Caſtle, which covers it towards the North. It conſiſts of two great Streets, with ſeveral croſs Streets between them. The old Market-place, called by the *Greeks Agora*, is adorned with a curious Fountain, and hath a Church near it, built from the Ruins of the Temple of *Minerva*. About this Market place there are ſome Remains to be ſeen of four Marble Buildings, which are the moſt remarkable Antiquities of *Miſitra*; *viz.* The *Perſian Portico*, or Gallery, built by the *Lacedæmonians* in Memory of their defeating a powerful Army of the *Perſians*, at the Battel of *Platea*; the Temple of *Helena*, that of *Hercules*, and of *Venus Armata*. The Metropolitan Church, dedicated to the *Bleſſed Virgin*, is called *Panagia*, *i. e. All-holy*: It hath ſeven Domes; and all its Pillars are of very fair Marble, and the Pavement a Piece of curious *Moſaick* Work. Near to the Church is the Archbiſhop's Palace, where there is an Apartment for 10 or 12 *Greek* Monks, who are the Dignitaries of the *Panagia*. Not far from thence is the famous Monaſtery of the *Pandaneſſi*, which belongs to the Nuns of the Order of St. *Baſil*; and hath a Church belonging to it more magnificent than the Metropolitan, though not ſo great. In the *Meſochorion* is another Church dedicated to the *Panagia*, (ſo the *Greeks* call the *Bleſſed Virgin*,) which is far more ſumptuous than either of the fore-mentioned. In every one of theſe Churches there is a particular Incloſure, where the *Greek* Women hear Divine Service. The ſtatelieſt *Moſque* the *Turks* had in *Miſitra* was in the *Meſochorion*, for the building and embelliſhing of which they had employed all the rich Remains of the *Lacedæmonian* Antiquities. This Building hath two Domes, which are much fairer than thoſe of the fore-mentioned Churches; and their Minarets, or Spires, are exceeding high, and of extraordinary Workmanſhip. Near this Place their Imaret or Hoſpital ſtood, where they took care of all ſorts of Sick People and of all Perſuaſions, as *Turks*, *Moors*, *Jews* and *Chriſtians*, and even of Dogs and Birds. Without the City is ſtill to be ſeen the *Dromos*, and the *Platanon*. The *Dromos* was of old a Place where the *Spartans* performed their Exerciſes of Wreſtling, Racing, and other publick Sports. The *Platanon* was a pleaſant Grove of Plane-Trees, the Shade whereof is very refreſhing and delightful. The *Exochorion*, or *Out-Borough*, is in a manner wholly inhabited by *Jews*, who have their fareſt Synagogue there, for they have another in the City, and a third in the *Meſochorion*. The *Karaim*, whom ſome account the ſame with the *Sadduces* of old, have their ſeparate Synagogues, and never marry with the other *Jews*. *De la Guilletiere's Ancient and Modern Lacedæmon. P. Coronelli's Deſcription of the Morea.*

LACHESIS, the youngeſt of the three Deſtinies, that holds the Diſtaff of Life, whilſt her Siſter *Clotho* ſpins the Thread, which *Atropos* cuts off.

LACIDAS, a Philoſopher, the Son of *Alexander* of *Cyrene*. He was the Author of a new Academy, after *Arceſilaus*, his Maſter, to whom he ſucceeded. He was of a very ſweet and pleaſant Temper and Converſation, though poor; and taught in a Garden beſtowed upon him by King *Attalus*, which, from him, was called *Lacidanus*. He died in the 4th. Year of the XXXIVth. *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 113. having taught 26 Years; and left *Thelecles* and *Evander* his Succeſſors. *Diog. Laert. de Vit. Philoſ. lib.* 4.

LACONIA, a Province of the *Peloponneſus*, which of old was called *Lelegia*, and *Oebalia*, and by other Names, taken from the Kings that reigned there: It is now called *Tzaconia*, and the Inhabitants *Tzacons*. Its principal City was *Sparta*, or *Lacedæmon*. Its Soil was fruitful, but uneven, and hard to manure. See LACEDÆMON.

LACTANTIUS *(Lucius Cælius Firmianus)* lived in the IIId. Century, and at the Beginning of the IVth. Some will have him an *African*, though others ſay he was born at *Fermo*, a City of the Marquiſate of *Ancona*; and that from the Place of his Birth, he was called *Firmianus*. *Arnobius* taught him Rhetorick, and he made ſo good uſe of the Inſtructions of ſo excellent a Maſter, that himſelf afterwards was Profeſſor at *Nicomedia*. His Repute was ſo conſiderable, that the Emperor *Conſtantine* made him *Præceptor* to his Son *Criſpus Cæſar*. He was looked upon as one of the moſt eloquent Perſons of his Time, and therefore called *The Chriſtian Cicero*. He writ his Books of *Inſtitutions*, in Anſwer to two Philoſophers, Enemies of the Chriſtian Religion, in which he hath ſet down ſome Propoſitions, that made Pope *Gelaſius* to rank them amongſt the Apocryphal Books. He writ, beſides, ſeveral other Pieces in Proſe and Verſe; but as for his Poem of the *Phœnix*, either it is none of his, or was compoſed before his Converſion. He died in a very mean Condition, according to *Euſebius*. His Theological and Hiſtorical Errors are taken notice of by ſeveral Writers, both Proteſtants and Papiſts. His Works were printed at *Rome* in 1650. with the Notes of *Joſeph Iſaus*; and at *Leyden* in 1652. with thoſe of *Anthonius Thyſius*; and in 1660 *cum notis variorum*; and in 1684. in 8vo. at *Oxford*. *M. Baluzius*, in the 2d. Volume of his *Miſcellanies*, has publiſhed a Treatiſe of *Lactantius*, *De Mortibus Perſecutorum*, which we had loſt. It is now tranſlated and prefaced by Dr. *Burnet*. *Tillem. for Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal.*

LACTUCINA, an Heathen Goddeſs, who had the Care of Vegetables whilſt they were yet milky and juicy. From the Latin Word *Lac*. *Varro.*

LADENBURG, or LADEBOURG, Lat. *Ladenburgum*, a Town of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Neckar*; Part of which is under the Biſhop of *Worms*, who reſides in the Caſtle of the Town, and the other Part under the Elector *Palatine*, to whom it was mortgaged by a Biſhop of *Worms*, in 1371. It ſtands two Miles from *Heidelburg* to the W. and having ſuffered much in the laſt *Swediſh* Wars, was in ſome degree repaired, but taken by the *French* in *May*, 1693. with ſome of the Confederates Magazins, after *Heidelburg* was betrayed to them, which they ſacked and burnt, and treated the Inhabitants with the very heighth of Luſt and Rage.

Kings of Hungary *of the Name of* Ladiſlaus.

LADISLAUS I. King of *Hungary*, the Son of *Bela* I. ſucceeded his Brother *Geiza* II. in 1077. He married his Siſter *Selomira* to the Prince of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*; and ſhe, after her Husband's Death, beſtowed thoſe Provinces upon *Ladiſlaus*, who afterwards added to them a part of *Bulgaria* and *Ruſſia*. He defeated the *Tartars*, led an innocent and holy Life, and died *July* 30. after a Reign of 17 or 18 Years. *Bonfinius Genealog. Reg. Hungar.*

LADISLAUS II. the Son of *Emericus*, reigned only ſix Months, about 1204. *Andrew* II. was his Succeſſor. Some Authors make this King the Third of the Name, placing *Ladiſlaus* II. the Son of *Bela* II. before him; who in 1172, was placed on the Throne, belonging of right to his Nephew *Stephen* IV. in which he continued only ſix Months. But this laſt *Ladiſlaus* is not to be looked upon as a King, but as an Uſurper.

LADISLAUS III. ſurnamed *Cunnus*, ſucceeded his Father *Stephen* V. in 1272. He was a wicked and laſcivious Prince. He divorced his own Wife, entertained divers Heathen *Tartarian* Concubines: And by ſeveral other Miſdemeanors, made himſelf the Object of his People's Hatred. The *Tartars*, who had laid waſte his Dominions in 1285, murdered him in his Tent in 1290. *Charles*, ſurnamed *Martel*, the Son of his Siſter *Mary*, and of *Charles* II. King of *Sicily*, was his Succeſſor. *Bonfinius Decad.* 2.

LADISLAUS IV. called alſo *Uladiſlaus*, was Great Duke of *Lithuania*, and King of *Poland*; whom the *Hungarians* ſent for to be their Sovereign, in 1440, after the Death of *Albertus* of *Auſtria*, King of the *Romans*, and of *Hungary* in the Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, who was the only Daughter of *Mary* of *Hungary*, Wife to *Sigiſmond* the Emperor, and Heireſs of *Lewis*, ſurnamed *the Great*, King of *Hungary* and *Poland*. *Albertus* of *Auſtria* dying, left his Wife with Child of this *Ladiſlaus* V. who was crowned when he was but 4 Months old; but in the mean time, *Ladiſlaus* IV. to whom the *Hungarians* had offered the Crown, reigned as King. He at firſt made War againſt *Amurath* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, *John Hunniades* being his General, who gained many ſignal Victories over them; ſo that *Amurath*'s Affairs calling him into *Aſia*, he was fain to make Peace with *Ladiſlaus*. The *Chriſtian* Princes were ſurpriz'd at this Treaty, being then preparing to unite their Forces with the King of *Hungary*, in order to break the *Ottoman* Empire, for this reaſon they deſired the Pope to ſend Cardinal *Julian Cæſarini* to break the Peace, and abſolve *Ladiſlaus* from his Oath; which was done accordingly, but *Ladiſlaus* paid dear for his Eaſineſs herein, by the loſs of the Battel of *Varna*, fought *Novemb.* 11. 1444, where *Ladiſlaus* was ſlain in the Flower of his Youth. He had this Epitaph made upon him on this Occaſion:

Romulidæ Cannas; ego Varnam clade notavi;
Diſcite mortales non temerare fidem.
Me niſi Pontifices juſſiſſent rumpere fœdus,
Non ferret Scythicum Pannonis ora jugum.

All *Europe* bewailed the Death of this Prince, and *Hungary* to this Day bemoans it, as having been the Cauſe, not only of the Ruin of that Kingdom, but of the *Grecian* Empire, and conſequently, of the vaſt Progreſs made ſince by the *Ottoman* Arms. *Thuroſius. Bonfinius.*

LADISLAUS V. the Son of *Albertus* of *Auſtria*, was made King after the Death of *Ladiſlaus* IV but being only five Years of Age, the Care of the Government was committed to *Hunniades*. He gave Liberty to his Subjects to communicate under one Kind, or both, as they were perſwaded; yet did not he himſelf join with the *Huſſites*, nor enter their Churches. He was poiſoned at *Prague*, as he was expecting his Spouſe *Magdalen* of *France*, the Daughter of *Charles* VII. who was afterwards married to *Gaſton de Foix*. His Death happened in 1457.

LADISLAUS VI. was the Son of *Caſimire* King of *Poland*, who had procured him the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and afterwards was poſſeſſed of that of *Hungary* by his Wit and Valour, in 1490, after the Death of *Matthias Corvinus*, the Son of *Hunniades*. *Beatrix*, the Widow of *Matthias*, believed *Ladiſlaus* would have married her, and upon that Account eſpouſed his Intereſt; for he had three powerful Competitors, *John* the Natural Son of his Predeceſſor, *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, and his own Brother *Albert*, whom his Father *Caſimire* did deſign to ſettle in the Throne of *Hungary*: However, he made a ſhift to out-wit all his Competitors. But his Happineſs herein was not of any long continuance, as being interrupted with the continual Troubles and Wars he had with his Neighbours and the *Turks*. He married *Anne of Foix*, by whom he had *Anne* and *Lewis*, famous in Hiſtory. To preſerve the Peace of his Kingdom, he cauſed his Son to be Crowned, when he was but two Years of Age; but all theſe Precautions were in vain, for his Son died ſoon after, and he himſelf died at *Buda*, *March* 13. 1516. after a Reign of 25 Years. *Dubrav. Rer. Hungar.*

A King of Naples *of the Name of* Ladiſlaus.

LADISLAUS, or LANCELOT, King of *Naples* and *Hungary*, and Earl of *Provence*, ſucceeded his Father *Charles de Duras*, in 1386, and was confirmed in the Throne by Pope *Boniface* IX. in 1390, at which time, the *Neapolitans* ſent for *Lewis* II. of *Anjou*, who was their Lawful King, but *Ladiſlaus* had the better of him, and took *Naples* and *Capua*. After which, the *Hungarians*, who had poiſoned their King *Sigiſmund*, offered the Crown to *Ladiſlaus*, which he received, *Auguſt* 5. 1403, but did not keep it long. The Schiſm which was in the Church of Rome at that time, by the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*, gave him an Opportunity to ſeize that City, and to poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral of the Church-Lands. *Lewis*, afterwards being made Lieutenant of the Church, took the Places which *Ladiſlaus* had uſurped, and drove him out of *Rome*; he ſoon after loſt the Battel of *Roqueſeche*, upon the Banks of the River *Garigliano*, in May 1411. But *Lewis* not purſuing his Victory, *Ladiſlaus* ſurprized *Rome*, and forced the *Florentines* to buy Peace of him, in 1413. And not long after going to *Perugia*, was poiſoned there by a Phyſician's Daughter of that City, on whom he was paſſionately enamoured, her Father having been gained by the *Florentines*, to perſuade his Daughter to give him a deadly Draught, under the Notion of a Philter. *Ladiſlaus* finding himſelf ſtrangely ſeized, Ordered that he ſhould be carried to *Naples*, where he died without Iſſue, *Auguſt* 6. 1414. Aged 38 Years. He was Valiant, Generous and Liberal, but his many Faults and Vices darkned all his good Qualities. His Siſter *Joan* ſucceeded him. *Collenutii Hiſt. Neap. lib.* 5. *Rainald. Spond. & Bzovius in Annal.*

Kings of Poland *of the Name of* Ladiſlaus

LADISLAUS, or ULADISLAUS I. King of *Poland*, was the Son of *Caſimire* I. He was choſen in 1081, after *Boleſlaus*, his Brother, ſurnamed *The Cruel and Bold*. He contented himſelf only with the Name of Prince and Heir of *Poland*. In his Time the *Ruſſians* ſhook off the *Poliſh*-Yoke; and tho' he was a lover of Peace, yet was he forced to take up Arms againſt those of *Pruſſia* and *Pomerania*, whom he defeated in three Battels. *Ladiſlaus*, by his firſt Wife *Judith*, the Daughter of *Uratiſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, had *Boleſlaus* III. his Succeſſor. He died *July* 25. 1102. after a Reign of 20 Years. *Cromer Hiſtor. Polan.*

LADISLAUS II. ſucceeded his Father *Boleſlaus* III. At the inſtigation of his Wife *Chriſtina*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* V. he made Wars with his Brothers, to whom his Father had left large Territories, but unſucceſsfully; for as he was beſieging *Poſna*, which belonged to his Brother *Mieciſlaus*, after having taken *Sendomiria* from his Brother *Henry*, and *Plosko* from *Boleſlaus*, they uniting their Forces, gave him the Overthrow, and being Defeated ſeveral times after, he was forced to flee unto *Germany*, to the Emperor *Conrade* III. and in the mean time, *Boleſlaus* IV. one of his Brothers, was ſet on the Throne, in 1145. Some time after, at the interceſſion of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, *Conrade*'s Succeſſor, *Boleſlaus* beſtowed *Silesia* upon his Dethroned Brother. *Ladiſlaus* died at *Oldenburg*, in 1155. He left three Sons, *Boleſlaus the Tall*, Duke of *Breſlaw*, *Conrade* of *Laſconogia*, Duke of *Glogovia* and *Croſnen*; and *Mieciſlaus* Duke of *Opolia*, *Ratiboria* and *Teſchinen*. *Cromer Hiſt. Pol. Crantz.*

LADISLAUS III. ſurnamed *Loſſic* (which ſignifies a Cubit) becauſe of his low Stature. He came to the Crown after *Primiſlaus*, in 1295. He was the Brother of *Lesko the Black*, and was very Valiant, and a great Statesman; tho' he did not ſhew himſelf ſuch at firſt, for he was no ſooner come to the Crown, but he encouraged his Soldiers to commit Diſorders, and to Harraſs and Plunder the Church, by which means, having made himſelf hateful to his People, they declared him to have forfeited the Crown, and made choice of *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, in 1300. Whereupon, *Ladiſlaus* retired to *Hungary*, and thence to *Rome*; after the Death of *Wenceſlaus*, he was choſen King again, in 1305, after which time, he governed very wiſely, enlarged the Bounds of his Kingdom, and made himſelf dreaded by his Enemies. He was not Crowned till 1320, with *Hedwiga*, his Conſort, the Daughter of *Boleſlaus the Godly*, Duke of *Caſſia*. Much about the ſame time, *Pomerania* rebelled, whereupon *Ladiſlaus* having got an Army in readineſs, demanded Aſſiſtance of the Knights of *Pruſſia*, who took *Dantzick*, and kept it, which afterwards proved the occaſion of a long War, after which, they Attacked *Poland*, but *Ladiſlaus* defeated 20000 of them in one Battel. He died *March* 10. 1333, with the Repute of having been the wiſeſt Prince of his Time. He left behind him *Caſimire the Great*, and *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Charles* King of *Hungary*. *Michow lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Pol. Cromer lib.* 11

LADISLAUS IV. ſurnamed *Jagelon*, was Great Duke of *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*, *&c.* He came to the Crown of *Poland* by marrying *Hedwiga*, the Daughter of *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, choſen Queen of *Poland*, upon Condition, That ſhe ſhould marry him, whom the Lords of the Kingdom ſhould chuſe for her. *Jagelon* preſenting himſelf to their choice, was accepted of, and baptized at *Cracovia*, in 1386, where he took the Name of *Ladiſlaus*. He joined *Lithuania* to *Poland*, Defeated the Knights of *Pruſſia*, Subdued the Rebelling *Lithuanians*, Refuſed the Crown of *Bohemia* offered to him by the *Huſſites*, and rendred himſelf highly commendable, during a Reign of 48 Years. He died *May* 31. 1434, Aged 86. He had four Wives, by the laſt of which, he had *Ladiſlaus* IV. of *Hungary*, and V. of *Poland*, *Caſimire III. & Hedwiga.*

LADISLAUS V. was King of *Poland* after his Father *Ladiſlaus* IV. and was afterwards King of *Hungary*. See *Ladiſlaus IV. of Hungary*.

LADISLAUS-SIGISMUND VI. was the Son of *Sigiſmund* III. King of *Sweden*, and afterwards of *Poland*, by *Anna* of *Auſtria*, the Daughter of *Charles* Archduke of *Auſtria*. He was born in 1595, and ſucceeded his Father, *Feb.* 13. 1632. Before his coming to the Crown, he had ſignalized his Courage againſt the *Muſcovites* and *Turks*; of which latter, he killed, in ſeveral Encounters, 150000 Men. He was a Prince vertuouſly inclined, skilled in divers Languages, and a great lover of Juſtice. After his coming to the Crown, he defeated the *Muſcovites*, and made a great Slaughter of the *Turks*, who had entered *Poland*. He died in 1648, Aged 52 Years, 11 Months, and 11 Days.

LADOGA, a vaſt Lake, thought to be the biggeſt of all *Europe*. It lies between *Kelholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* on the Weſt, and *Kergupol* a Province of *Muſcovy* to the Eaſt, 36 *German* Miles long, and 20 broad, abounding with Fiſh to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fiſhery of Salmons. The *Ruſs* are Maſters of about a 5th part of it, the reſt is poſſeſſed by the *Swedes*. This Lake receives beſides a vaſt number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega*, which lies about 60 *Engliſh* Miles from it to the Eaſt, and is not much leſs than it. It tranſmits all theſe Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spiſco*, a Paſſage of about 11 *German* Miles. It has alſo a Communication with the *Sundt*.

C. LÆLIUS, a *Roman* Conſul, and great Orator, ſo famous for his Wiſdom, that he was ſurnamed *The Wiſe*; neither was he leſs noted, for being the familiar Acquaintance and Friend of *Scipio*, whom he accompanied into *Africa*. After the Battel which *Scipio* fought the ſame day with *Aſdrubal* and *Scyphax*, whom he ſet upon in their Retrenchments, *Lælius* and *Maſiniſſa* purſued the flying Enemy, took King *Scyphax*, and had the Principal City of his Kingdom delivered to them by Agreement, *An. Rom.* 551. *Tully* frequently mentions him to advantage.

LÆTA, a *Roman* Lady, the Daughter of *Albinus*, a *Pagan* High-Prieſt, who, toward the end of the IVth Century, was married to *Toxatius*, the Son of St. *Paula*. They lived ſo holily together, that *Albinus*, convinced by their heavenly Converſation, quitted Heatheniſm, and was Baptized. *Læta*, was the Mother of a Daughter called *Paula*, in memory of her Grand-mother; and St. *Jerom*, whoſe Diſciple ſhe was, ſent her an Epiſtle, with Inſtructions about the Education of this her Daughter.

LÆTUS, Captain of the *Prætorian* Guard to the Emperor *Commodus* in the IId Century. He hindered that barbarous Prince from burning the City of *Rome*, as he had reſolved; and afterwards being informed, that the Emperor intended to cauſe him, with ſome others, to be put to Death, they prevented him by poiſon, in 193. After whoſe Death, *Lætus* raiſed *Pertinax* to the Empire, and murdered him three months after, becauſe he endeavoured to reſtore the Military Diſcipline, and becauſe the innocence and uprightneſs of the Emperor's Manners reproached his Leudneſs. *Lamprid. in Commod. Xiphilin. in Pertin.*

LÆVINUS TORRENTIUS, vulgarly call'd, *Vander Beeken*, or *Torrentin*, Biſhop of *Antwerp*, was a Perſon of Reputation in the XVIth Century, and employ'd as Ambaſſador by *Philip* II. of *Spain*. He wrote, *De Partu Virginis*, *Lib.* 3. *De Vita D. Pauli*, *Lib.* 2. *De eruento Dei Sacrificio*, *Lib.* 5. *Commentaries upon* Suetonius *and* Horace; *And Poems*, which he Dedicated to Pope *Pius* V. which latter Work gave him the Character of the beſt Lyrick Poet after *Horace*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Sac. Miræus*, &c.

LAGELAND, or LANGELAND, an Iſland of the Kingdom of *Denmark* in the *Baltick*-Sea, between the Iſles of *Fionia*, or *Fuenen*, *Zealand* and *Hallandt*, 7 *German* Miles in length and 2 in breadth. It has 16 Villages, and a ſtrong Caſtle.

LAGNY, Lat. *Latiniacum*, a City of *France* in *Brie*, ſituate upon the River *Marne*, 6 Leagues above *Paris*, having a famous Abbey of the Order of St. *Bennet*, Founded in the VIIth Century, by *S. Furſy* or *Fourſy*, a *Scotch* Gentleman, which being ruined by the *Normans* in the IXth Century, was repaired by *Herbert* of *Vermandois*, Earl of *Troyes* and *Meaux*. In 1590, the Prince of *Parma*, having firſt obliged *Henry* IV. of *France* to raiſe the Siege of *Paris*, took this Town by a ſudden Aſſault, and laid it in Ruins.

LAHOLM, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Hallandt*, on the *Baltick*-Sea, and Confines of *Schonen*, 7 *Swediſh* Miles from *Helmſtadt* to the South, and 6 from *Elſingburg* to the North Eaſt. It has a Harbour and Caſtle, and was Fortified by the *Danes*, but now in poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, with the Province in which it ſtands.

LAHOR, Lat. *Laborium*, *Bucephala*, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which is alſo called *Peng-ab*. It is ſeated upon the River *Ravee*, 180 Miles from *Multan* to the Eaſt, and 360 from *Agra* to the South. The River *Ravee* falls into the *Indus* at *Luckar*. It is a great and fair City, and hath a magnificent Palace, but hath loſt much of its luſtre, ſince the *Moguls* withdrew their Reſidence from it. The Name of *Peng ab*, which ſignifies *Five Rivers*, is given both to the City and the Province, whereof it is the Capital, which is one of the largeſt and moſt plentiful Provinces of the *Mogul*'s Empire, abounding with Rice, Corn, Fruit and Wine, and the beſt Sugars in the *Indies*, which yield the Prince a Revenue of 7 Millions, and upwards. *Mr. Thevenot.*

LAJAZZO, or JAZZO, Lat. *Iſſus*, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, in the moſt Eaſtern Part of *Cilicia*, now a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarſus*, at the foot of Mount *Amanus* (now the Mountain of *Scanderoon*) in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. It hath a convenient Harbour upon the *Mediterranean*, and is 6 *German* Miles diſtant from *Antioch* to the N. and 70 from *Cogni* (*Iconium*) to the S.E. Long. 69. 45. Lat. 37. 00. Near this City *Darius* was overthrown by *Alexander the Great*, and *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, was Defeated by the Sultan of *Egypt*, in 1486.

LAINEZ (*Jacobus*) a Jeſuit, one of the firſt Companions of *Loyola*, and his Succeſſor, as General of the Order. In 1556, he aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, and, in 1561, he accompanied Cardinal *Hippolytus* of *Eſt*, who was ſent Legate to *France*, at the time of the Conference of *Poiſſy*. He died at *Rome*, *Jan.* 19. 1565, Aged 53. He refuſed a Cardinal's Hat, offered him by Pope *Paul* IV.

LAIS, a famous Courtezan of *Sicily*, about *An. Rom.* 420, lived a great while at *Corinth*, where all that ſaw her, were enamoured of her, by reaſon of her extraordinary Beauty; ſhe ſold her Favours at an exceſſive rate, it being reported of her, That ſhe Demanded 10000 Drachma's of *Demoſthenes*, for a Night's lodging; whereupon he anſwered, *That he would not buy Repentance at ſo dear a Rate*. *Lais*, afterwards going into *Theſſaly* to *Alexander*'s Camp, to follow a Sweet-heart, the *Theſſalian* Dames, being jealous of her Beauty, murdered her in a Temple of *Venus*. *Plutarch in the life of Alcibiades*, *Aull. Gell. Noct. Attic. lib.* 1. *cap.* 8.

LAJUS, the Son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*. He married *Jocaſta*, by whom he had *Oedipus*. 'Tis ſaid, that when he heard that his Wife had Conceived, he conſulted the Oracle, to know the Deſtiny of the Off ſpring; and underſtanding that he himſelf ſhould fall by its hand, he delivered the new-born Child to one of his Guard, to make him away; who unwilling to be the Executioner of his unnatural Injuſtice, and, on the other hand, fearing his reſentment for diſobeying, choſe a Mean, and binding the Child's Legs together with a twiſted Twig, hung him upon a Tree to die of hunger, where being found by *Phorbas*, Shepherd to *Polybius*, King of *Corinth*, he was carefully tended, and preſented by him to the Queen, who had no Children, and therefore look'd upon this, as ſent her from Heaven.

LAKE (Sir *Edward*) Baronet, LL D. Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, lieth buried in the Cathedral Church there in whoſe Memory is erected a Monument, on the Pillar near the Weſt Door of that Church. He married the Daughter and Heireſs of *Simon Bibye* Eſq;. His Loyalty to King *Charles* I. was very remarkable, as appears by the Royal Grant His ſaid Majeſty gave him, which is thought worthy to be here inſerted, *viz.*

CHARLES REX.

WHereas Our Truſty and Well-beloved, Edward Lake, *Doctor of the Laws, Our Advocate General for Our Kingdom of* Ireland, *in all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Maritime, hath performed to Us Faithful and Good Service, both in* Ireland *and* England, *and thereby ſuffered the Loſs of his Eſtate in both Kingdoms, which, when God ſhall enable Us, We intend to repair, and further to Reward him; Our Will and Pleaſure therefore is, and We do hereby Grant to the ſaid* Edward Lake, *the nominating and making of a Baronet, being Confident that he will nominate a Man of meet and fitting Qualities and Condition for that Dignity. And for his further Encouragement, and as a ſpecial Mark of Our Gracious Acceptation of his ſaid good Services, and more particularly that at the Battel at* Edge-hill, *where he received ſixteen Wounds, to the extream hazard of his Life, and his Left Arm being then diſabled by a ſhot, he held his Bridle in his Teeth; We do therefore Confer upon him a Baronetſhip; and do hereby create him Baronet. And do give him for a Coat of Augmentation, to be born before his own*, viz. *In a Field Gules*, an armed Right Arm, carrying upon a Sword a Banner Argent, charged with a Croſs betwixt ſixteen Shields of the firſt, and a Lion of *England* in the Feſſe Point: *And for a Creſt*, viz. A Chevalier in a Fighting Poſture, his Scarf red, his Left Arm hanging down uſeleſs, and holding his Bridle in his Teeth, his Face, Sword, Armour, and Horſe, cruentated: *The ſaid Baronetſhip to the ſaid* Edward *and his Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of ſuch Heirs Males, to the Heirs Males of the ſaid* Edward, *the ſaid Coat of Augmentation, and the Creſt, to him the ſaid* Edward *and his Heirs, and to all deſcending from him, or them, for ever. All this to be put in Form into his Patent.*

Given at Our Court at *Oxford*, the 20th Day of *December*, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

LALAND, Lat. *Lalandia*, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick*-Sea. It is 8 *German* Miles long, and 5 broad, lying on the S. of *Zealand*, and on the W. of *Falſter*, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Paſſage called *Gulborg*. The chief Town of it is *Naſow*, reaſonably Fortified. This Iſland was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes*, in 1657.

LALLEMANT (*Joannes*) a Phyſician of *Autun*, who made himſelf famous by a great number of Books writ by him in the XVIth Century, and more eſpecially by his Mathematical Books, and the Treatiſe *De Collatione Anni Romani, præcipuarumque gentium exterarum.*

LALLI, commonly call'd *Joannes Baptiſta Lallius*, an *Ita-*

lian, born at *Norcia* in *Umbria*, was both a Lawyer and a Poet. He died in 1637. His moſt valuable Piece is, *Viridarium Practicabilium Materiarum in utroque Jure, Ordine Alphabetico concinnatum. Jacobilli Biblioth. Umbr. Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 73.

LAMA, the Name of the High-Prieſt of the People of *Barantola*, of the Southern *Aſiatick-Tartary*. This Kingdom is governed by two Kings or chief Governors, whereof the firſt called *Deva*, applies himſelf to the Government of the State; the other called *Lama*, lives retired from the World, and is not only adored by the Inhabitants of that Country for a Deity, but alſo by the other Kings of *Tartary*, who ſend him rich Preſents, and go in Pilgrimage to pay him their Adorations, calling him *Lamacongiu*, i. e. *God the Father Everlaſting of Heaven*. He is never to be ſeen, but in a ſecret place of his Palace, enlightned with many Lamps, where he ſits croſs-legg'd upon a Cuſhion, in a place raiſed from the Ground, himſelf being all over Gold and precious Stones; where, at a diſtance, they proſtrate themſelves before him, it being not lawful for any, ſo much as to kiſs his Feet. He is called *The Great Lama*, or *Lama of Lama's*, that is, *Prieſt of Prieſts*. And to make them believe that he is Eternal, when he dies the petty Prieſts put up another in his ſtead, and ſo continue the Cheat from Generation to Generation. Theſe Prieſts perſwade the People, that the *Lama* was raiſed up from Death and Hell 700 Years ago, and that he hath lived ever ſince, and ſhall live for ever. He is honoured to that degree, that the greateſt Lords and Princes, look upon it as the higheſt Favour, to have a ſmall Particle of his Excrements, which they hang about their Necks in a Box of Gold, as an approved Amulet againſt all manner of Evils. *Kircher of China. Grueber. Epiſt.*

LAMBALE, a Town of *Britany* in *France*, in the Territory of St. *Brieu*, 5 Miles from St. *Brieu* to the Eaſt, 8 from *Dinant* to the Weſt, and 4 from the *Britiſh*-Sea to the South. It is noted for a great Trade in Parchment.

LAMBERT, Emperor or King of *Italy*, was the Son of *Guido*, Duke of *Spoleto*, and Crowned at his Father's ſollicitation in 893, by Pope *Formoſus*. After which, *Berengarius*, Duke of *Friuli*, his Competitor, having firſt put out the Eyes of *Lewis*, the Son of *Boſon*, who was another of his Competitors, forced Pope *John* IX. to Crown him, which being extorted by force, was declared Null, in 904, and *Lambert*'s Coronation confirmed, who was treacherouſly killed as he was Hunting, by *Hugo*, Earl of *Milan*, in 910. *Baron. A. C.* 893.

St. LAMBERT, Biſhop of *Tongeren* and *Maeſtricht*, was born of one of the moſt Noble Families of *Liege*. *Childerick* II. of *France*, ſent for him to Court; but after his death, he was driven thence, and turned out of his Biſhoprick, whereupon he retired to the Monaſtery of *Stavelo*, on the Borders of his Dioceſs; but after he had continued there 7 Years, he was re-called to *Maeſtricht*. Some time after, being informed that the Inhabitants of *Zealand*, called *Taxandri*, were ſtill Idolaters, he went and converted them to the Chriſtian Faith. King *Pepin* having married a ſecond Wife called *Alpaida*, and divorced his firſt Wife *Plectrudis*, St. *Lambert* ſharply reproved the King for ſo doing, which did ſo incenſe *Alpaida*, that ſhe perſwaded her Brother *Dodo* to murder him; who coming to *Liege*, with a number of armed Men, killed this good Prelate, *Sept.* 17 696. His Body was buried in the Church of St. *Peter*, without the City of *Maeſtricht*, and, many Years after, remov'd to *Liege*. *Reginon & Sigebert in their Chronicles.*

LAMBERT (*John*) an *Independent*, and one of *Cromwel*'s Major Generals, had a conſiderable ſhare of Action in the Field, under that Uſurper. *Lambert*, generally ſpeaking, was a Perſon unexceptionable enough, as to his Conduct and Courage. In 1662, after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. he was brought to his Trial at the Inſtance of the *Houſe of Commons*, where he was Caſt, and receiv'd Sentence of Death, but his Execution was Reſpited, and he Impriſon'd during Life, in which condition he died almoſt 30 Years after. *See King* Charles *II. and* Oliver Cromwel. *Continuation of* Baker's *Hiſtory, pag.* 751.

LAMBESA, or LAMPÆSA, Lat. *Ad fluvium Ampaſſum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Conſtance* in *Barbary*, near the Mountains of *Calamati*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerid*, 24 miles from *Cirta* to the S. It was formerly a Biſhop's See. Ninety Biſhops celebrated a Council here, in 240, under the Papacy of *Cabanus*, againſt *Privatus* Biſhop of this City, accuſed of Hereſy, and many other hainous Crimes.

LAMBET, a pleaſant Town of *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*, 4 Leagues from *Aix*, and 9 from *Avignon* to the Eaſt.

LAMBETH, a Town of *Brixton* Hundred, in the N. E. parts of *Surrey*, ſituate on the South-ſide of the *Thames*, over againſt *Weſtminſter* in *Middleſex*, and noted for being the uſual Reſidence of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who has there a fine Palace. *John Peckam*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, held a Synod here, in 1281, and Cardinal *Bourchier* another in 1486. Tho' *Lambeth* is counted unwholſome to live in, yet it is well inhabited, and graced with many Gentlemen's and Citizen's Houſes. *Canutus*, the laſt *Danſh* King, died here.

LAMBINUS (*Dionyſius*) was born at *Montreuil* in *Picardy*, and lived in great Repute in the XVIth Century. He had made an extraordinary Progreſs in the reading of good Authors, and in the Polite part of Learning, and his great Learning raiſed him many illuſtrious Friends. He lived a long time in *Italy*, and after his return to *Paris*, he was made *Regius Profeſſor* of Philology, and of the *Greek* Tongue, which he Taught at *Amiens*. He writ Commentaries upon *Plautus*, *Lucretius*, *Cicero* and *Horace*, with many other Works; he Tranſlated alſo into Latin, *Ariſtotle*'s *Ethicks* and *Politicks*, with ſeveral Pieces of *Demoſthenes* and *Æſchines*. He died in 1572, of Grief, or rather for fear of having the ſame Lot with *Ramus*, his good Friend, who had his Throat cut at the *Pariſian* Maſſacre, being 56 Years of Age. A Son he had by his Wife (who was of the Family of the *Urſins*) that publiſhed ſome of his Poſthumous Works. *Thuan. hiſt. lib.* 52. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. lib.* 2.

LAMBORN, a Market-Town of *Lamborn* Hundred in the South-Weſt parts of *Barkſhire*. It ſtands at the foot of a Hill not far from *White-horſe* Hill.

LAMECH, the Son of *Methuſelah*, the Father of *Noah*, was born *An. Mun.* 875, and died five Years before the Deluge, at the Age of 777, *An. Mun.* 1561, *Gen.* 5. 25 to 32. There is another *Lamech* mentioned in Scripture, who was one of the Deſcendants of *Cain*, and the Son of *Methuſael*, who was the firſt upon Record who introduc'd Polygamy, *Gen.* 4. 18 to 25.

LAMIA, according to *Favorinus* and *Suidas*, was a Woman beloved of *Jupiter*, whoſe Children, *Juno*, out of Jealouſy, made a ſhift to deſtroy, as faſt as ſhe brought them forth; which ſo enraged her, that, like a cruel Monſter, ſhe devoured all the Children ſhe met with. This, as ſome conceive, was the firſt Original of the Name of *Lamiæ*, who are alſo called *Lemures* and *Empyſæ*, who were ſuppoſed to feed upon humane Fleſh and Blood. *Cœlius Rhodigin. lib.* 49. *ant. lection. cap.* 5. *Plin. lib.* 9. *cap.* 24.

LAMIA, King *Demetrius*'s Courtezan, to whom the *Thebans*, out of a baſe piece of flattery, Conſecrated the Temple of *Venus Lamia*. There was alſo an illuſtrious Family of *Rome* of this Name, deſcended from *Lamus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and King of the *Leſtrigones*. *Horace* writes one of his Odes, to a Deſcendant of this Family. *Carm. lib.* 3. *Ode* 17.

LAMLEN, a vaſt Tract of Land in *Africa*, on the S. of the River *Niger*; the Inhabitants are much moleſted by thoſe of *Beriſſa*, who ſell them for Slaves to *Europe* and *America*. They are prodigiouſly ignorant, and mark their Children with a Brand on their Temples, when they come to the Years of Diſcretion Their Country is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with what we now call *Guinea*. *Nubienſis.*

LAMOIGNON (*Charles*) Lord of *Bayville*. The great Affection he had for Learning, made him Travel into *Italy*, where *Alciatus* was his Maſter; at his return, he was made Councellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, Maſter of Requeſts, and afterward Privy-Councellor to *Charles* IX. of *France*. He died in 1573, Aged 55. One of his Sons, *Peter de Lamoignon*, was a Man of the greateſt Wit and Learning of his Time, for his Years, dying when he was but 24. He writ two Poems, one in Greek, and the other in Latin, at the Age of 15. He died very much lamented by learned Men. His Brother, *Chriſtian de Lamoignon*, was Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, whoſe Son, *William de Lamoignon*, poſſeſs'd the ſame Dignity, and was the great Protector and Encourager of Learning and Learned Men. The Muſes were his Favourites, to whom he gave a noble Reception and Entertainment, in the illuſtrious Conference of learned Men, which was Weekly kept at his Houſe. He died in *Decemb.* 1677. He left two Sons, *Chriſtian Francis*, Attorney-General, and *M. de Baſville*, the Intendant of *Languedoc*. *Beza in Poem. Guy Loquille Hiſt. de Nivern. Blanchard's Hiſt. des Preſid. du Parlam. de Paris.*

LAMPADIUS, Præfect of the City of *Rome*, lived in Eſteem under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valens*, in 360. He was exemplary for his Liberality to the Poor. There was another Conſular Perſon of the ſame Name, under the Empire of *Honorius*, who oppoſed *Stilico* in the Senate, for perſwading them to give 4000 *l.* weight of Gold to *Alaricus* to obtain a Peace; telling him to his Face, *That this was not ſo much to buy a Peace, as to make a dear Purchaſe of an ignominious Slavery.* He was afterwards made Præfect of the *Prætorium* by *Attalus*. *Oroſius lib.* 7. *Zoſimus lib.* 6.

LAMPADOUSA, or LIPADUSA, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, between the Kingdom of *Tunis* to the South, and *Sicily* to the North, 70 Miles from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*, and 100 from *Malta*, on which it depends. It is 15 Miles in compaſs, but deſolate, yet famous for a Chapel dedicated to the *Bleſſed Virgin*, which is a Place of Refuge for all Slaves whatſoever, whether *Chriſtians* or *Turks*, that can get to it. All the Veſſels that touch there are wont to leave ſome Proviſions, Cloaths and Money; the *Chriſtians* in that part of the Chapel which belongs to them, and the *Turks* in the other part. Near this Iſland the Fleet of *Charles* V. ſuffered Shipwrack in 1551. *Baudrand.*

LAMPETIA, the Daughter of *Apollo* and *Climene*, who, with her Siſter *Phaetuſa*, bewailing the Death of their Brother *Phaeton*, were changed into Poplars, and their Tears into Amber. *Ovid. lib.* 2. *Metam.*

LAMPRIDIUS, (*Ælius*) a Latin Hiſtorian, who lived in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*, in the IVth Century. We have the Lives of 4 Emperors of his writing, *viz.* of *Commodus Antoninus*, *Antoninus Diadumenus*, *Antoninus Heliogabalus*, and *Alexander Severus*. *See Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2.

LAMPS (Sepulchral) were Lamps which the Ancients ſet up in the Tombs of their Friends and Relations, that laſt from

tinually, as being fed with an Oil which did not waſte, and had incombuſtible Wicks. One of theſe Lamps was ſeen in *Italy*, in the Papacy of *Paul* III. being found in the Tomb of *Tullia*, *Cicero*'s Daughter, which had been ſhut up there 1550 Years before. *Solinus* alſo tells us, That a Light was found in a Tomb, which had burnt above 15 Centuries, and which fell into Duſt in the Hands of thoſe that took it up. *Trithemius* aſſures us, he had made an Oil with the Flower of Brimſtone, *Borax*, and Spirit of Wine, which burnt many Years without Conſumption. And *Bartholomew Korndorfferen*, in his *Vellus Aureum*, gives us two other Preparations of Oils, that will do the ſame. And *Kircher* tells us of a Way to reduce the Flame into Wax. The incombuſtible Wick is made of *Asbeſtos*, or *Amiantos*, which is a ſort of incombuſtible Allum, or with Gold, called *Salamander*'s Wooll; by Chymical Operation ſo altered that it becomes ſpongy. Conſult our Country-man *Roger Bacon*, in his Book *De Mirabili poteſtate Artis & Naturæ*. See alſo *Licetus* and *Ferrarius*.

LAMPSACO, Lat. *Lampſacus*, a famous City of *Myſia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*. It ſtands at the Entrance of *Propontis*, over-againſt *Gallipoli*, five *German* Miles from the *New Dardanels* to the North, and a little more from *Marmora* to the South. The *Turks* call it *Lepſeki*. It is an Archbiſhop's See, and ſtill in a tolerable good condition, conſiſting of about 200 Houſes; and hath a great many fine Vineyards about it, fenced with Pomegranate-Trees. In the Times of *Paganiſm*, *Priapus* was particularly worſhipped here, this having been the Place of his Birth. The *Semi-Arrians* celebrated a Council here in 364, under the Papacy of *Liberius*, condemned the *Confeſſion of Faith* publiſhed at *Rimini* and *Conſtantinople*, and confirmed that which had been made at *Antioch* in 341, which the Synod of *Seleucia* had received; but there is no mention made of the *Nicene Creed*. *Eudoxus* and *Euſtatius* reſtored to the See of *Sebaſtia*. *Socrates lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Sozomen lib.* 6. *cap.* 7.

LAMPUGNANI (*Jerom*) a Lawyer of *Milan*, who Profeſs'd that Faculty in ſeveral Towns of *Italy*. He died in the Year 1644. His Works are, *Compendium Introductionis ad Juſtinianæas Inſtitutiones*, *de Ratione Studendi in utroq; Jure*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, *Pinac.* 2. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 38.

LANBEDER, a Market-Town of *Moython*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Cardiganſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Iwy*, which parts it from *Cardiganſhire*, 146 Miles from *London*.

LANCASHIRE, or the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, Lat. *Lancaſtrienſis Comitatus*, is a large Maritime County in the N. W Parts of *England*, bounded on the N. with *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, and Southward with *Cheſhire*, from which it is parted by the River *Merſey*, Eaſtward with *Yorkſhire*, and Weſtward with the *Iriſh* Sea. In which compaſs it reaches from N. to S. 55 Miles, and from E. to W. 31. The whole divided into ſix Hundreds, beſides *Furneſs Fells* and *Lancaſter* Liberties Northward, and the Hundreds into 62 Pariſhes, which have 25 Market-Towns. The Inhabitants of this County were counted part of the *Brigantes* by the ancient *Romans*, and their Country made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland* in the *Saxon Heptarchy*, and is now of the Diocеſs of *Cheſter*. Here the Air is ſharp and piercing, ſeldom troubled, except in Moſſes, with Fogs; the Effects whereof are found in the fair Complexion and ſtrong Conſtitution of the Natives. The Soil differs much, ſome parts being Mountainous; and of the Champion Country, ſome very Fruitful, ſome Moſſy, and the reſt Mooriſh. The firſt is good for Wheat and Barley; and that which lies at the Bottom of the Hills beſt for Oats, of which this County yields the moſt and beſt of *England*. It is alſo noted for its Oxen, counted the largeſt in the Kingdom. In ſhort, this County is plentifully furniſhed with Corn, Fleſh, Fiſh and Fowl. Their principal Fuel is Turf and Coal, the Turves coming from the Moſſes, ſome of which, like the *Iriſh* Bogs, are many Miles in compaſs. As for the Hills, that called *Pendle*-Hill is of chief Note. The Rivers are, *Merſey*, *Ribble* and *Lon*, all three running from E. to W. into the *Iriſh* Sea; the firſt ſerving as a Boundary betwixt this County and *Cheſhire*; beſides the great Lakes of *Merlo* and *Winder*, which laſt divides it from *Weſtmorland*. It is obſervable, that in ſo large a County, tho' ſufficiently thick of People, there ſhould be ſo few Pariſhes as 62, when *Rutland*, which is ſcarce a fifth part of *Lancaſhire*, has 48. 'Tis true, here are many Chapels of Eaſe equal to Pariſhes elſewhere for Multitudes of People. The Honour this County has of being a County Palatinate is of ſufficient Fame in the Annals of *England*, for thoſe Noble Perſons which have ſucceſſively born the Titles of Earls and Dukes thereof. The firſt Duke was *Henry Plantagenet*, who died without Iſſue Male: He left a Daughter, the Lady *Blanch*, who marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, 4th Son to King *Edward* III. the Title was revived in him, and inherited by his Son *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry* IV. by whom this County Palatine, and all the Lands and Honours belonging and incorporate into the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, were re-annexed to the Crown, tho' governed as an Eſtate a-part, by its own Officers. Thus it continued in this and the two following Reigns of *Henry* V. and VI. until *Edward* IV. having obtained the Crown in his own Right, and by dint of Sword, appropriated the Dutchy to the Crown, and diſſolved the Government thereof: But it was reſtored again by *Henry* VII. and has continued ever ſince in the ſame Form, under a Chancellor and ſeveral Inferior Officers. *England* has had four Kings of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, *viz. Henry* IV. V. VI. VII. which laſt, by marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *Edward* IV. of the Houſe of *York*, happily united the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, whoſe Competition for the Crown, under the Names of *Red* and *White-Roſe*, had cauſed great Blood-ſhed. Laſtly, out of this County are elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, 12 Members of Parliament, out of *Lancaſter*, *Liverpool*, *Preſton*, *Newton*, *Wigan* and *Clitheroe*.

LANCASTER, Lat. *Lancaſtria*, or *Longovicum*, the chief Place of *Lancaſhire*, bears from *London* N. W. and by N. 190 Miles. Its ſituation upon a riſing Ground, on the South ſide of the River *Lon*, about 6 Miles from its Fall into the *Iriſh* Sea, is equally pleaſant and commodious: From which River it was firſt called *Loncaſter*, ſince turned into *Lancaſter*. But as pleaſant as is the ſituation of this Town, yet it is not well Peopled, nor much frequented. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that it is the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, which was one of their Military Stations. It has a ſmall, but fair and ſtrong Caſtle, built on an Hill near the River, now made uſe of for the County-Gaol, and for keeping the County-Aſſizes; and one large, fair Pariſh-Church; with a Stone-Bridge of five Arches over the River *Lon*. Theſe and the *Town-Hall*, are the chief Things remarkable in *Lancaſter*, ſet aſide the Title it has given both of Earl and Duke to ſeveral Princes of the Royal Blood of *England*: Of Earl firſt to *Edmond Plantagenet*, ſecond Son of King *Henry* III. created Earl of *Lancaſter*, *An.* 1267. To whom ſucceeded *Thomas Plantagenet*, who was beheaded in the Reign of *Edward* II. Of Duke, firſt to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague; after whoſe Death, the Title was conferred by King *Edward* III. upon his fourth Son, *John* of *Gaunt*. This Town was laid in Aſhes by the *Scots* in 1322. *Speed*, *Cambden*, *&c.*

LANCELOT, or *Voeſin*, *Sieur de la Popeliniere*, a Proteſtant Gentleman of *Gaſcoigne*, lived towards the End of the XVIth Century, in 1584. He writ an Hiſtory of *France*, containing the Reigns of *Henry* II. *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. from *An.* 1550. to 1577. Alſo a Book intituled *The Three Worlds*, *The Hiſtory of Hiſtorians*, &c.

LANCELOT (*John Paul*) a very eminent Lawyer in *Perugia* in *Italy*; he liv'd in the XVIth Century. The moſt conſiderable of his Works, are his Inſtitutes of the Canon Law, which were written in imitation of the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Inſtitutes; it is a very valuable and uſeful Treatiſe, of which there are ſeveral Editions, with *Hieronymus Clarus*, and *Joannes Doſatus*'s Notes. *Lancelot* likewiſe wrote other Tracts, as *De Subſtitutionibus*. *Breviarium Prætorium & Curiale*, *ac de Decurionibus*. The Life of *Bartholus*. An Apology for *Bartholus* and *Baldus*, &c. *Jacobilli Biblioth. Umbr.*

LANCELOT, commonly call'd *Secundus Lancelotus*, General of the Order of the *Olivetans*, was born at *Perugia* in *Italy*, and died about the middle of the XVIIth Century. He was much eſteemed for his Learning and Elocution, as appears by his Writings; the moſt conſiderable of which are, The Hiſtory of his own *Order*; *l'Hoggi di Overo gli ingegni moderni*. *Far Falloni de gli antichi Hiſtorici*. *Acus Nautica*, &c. *Thomaſini in vit. Illuſt. viror. Jacobilli Bibl. Umbr. &c.*

LANCESTON, or LAUNSTON, anciently called *Dunhived*, is the chief Place of *Cornwal*, diſtant from *London* 175 Miles W. S. W. ſituate on the South-ſide of a ſmall River called *Kenſey*, about two Miles from its Fall into the *Tamer*, whereby this County is parted from *Devonſhire*. Here are held the Aſſizes for the County, which, beſides other Advantages, makes it a Place of good Trade, and well inhabited.

LANCIANO, Lat. *Lancianum*, or *Anxanum*, a City of *Italy*, with an Archbiſhop's See, in the hither *Abruzzo*, and Kingdom of *Naples*; famous for its Fairs kept there in *May* and *Auguſt*. *Leand. Albert. Deſcr. Ital. Mazello & Baccon Deſcr. Reg. Neap. Le Mire Geogr. Eccleſ.* It is 15 Miles S. E. of *Civita Chie*, and 76 N. of *Naples*.

LANCU, the third Religious Sect amongſt the *Chineſes*; ſo called from a Philoſopher, who was contemporary with *Confucius*, called *Lançu*, or *Lanzu*, i. e. *The Ancient Philoſopher*: For they ſay of him, that he continued 80 Years in his Mother's Womb before he was born. They boaſt of their Power to put by all manner of Evils, by means of Charms, and to caſt out Devils from poſſeſſed Perſons, and all other Places whatſoever. *Kircher of China*. See *Lanthu*.

LANDAFF, Lat. *Landava*, a poor Town in *Glamorganſhire*, in *South-Wales*, 123 Miles from *London*. It ſtands in the South-Eaſt Parts of the County, water'd by the *Tave*, a Mile above *Cardiff*. Here is a Caſtle, but daily going to ruin. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Telian*, Biſhop of this Diocеſs in the VIth Century, was anciently very richly endowed; but Biſhop *Kitchin*, *alias Dunſtan*, in *Henry* VIII's Time, proved ſo ill an Husband of it, that he is called by *Godwin*, one of his Succeſſors, *Fundi noſtri calamitas*. The Diocеſs contains only the richer Part of *Glamorgan* and *Monmouthſhire*, in all 177 Pariſhes, whereof there are 98 Impropriate; over all which there is one Arch-Deacon, called of *Landaff*, who, in the Biſhop's Abſence, is the Head of the Chapter, there being no Dean belonging to the Cathedral. The Biſhoprick is valued in the King's Books at 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* the Clergy's Tenth amounting much to the ſame Sum.

LANDAIS (*Peter*,) born at *Vitre* in *Britany*; of a poor Taylor, came to be High-Treaſurer and Favourite of *Francis* II. Duke of *Britany*, and being puffed up with his Proſperity, he abuſed

abuſed his Power, to the oppreſſing of the Innocent, and enriching himſelf, by Exactions, and betraying of the State. Whereupon the Duke was forced to deliver him into the Hands of Juſtice, ſo that he was hanged at *Nantes* in 1485. *Du Puy's Hiſtory of Favourites.*

LANDAW, Lat. *Landavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Alſatia*, which was yielded to *France* by the Peace of *Munſter*. It is ſituate in the Territory of *Waſgow*, upon the River *Queich*, upon the Confines of the *Palatinate*, 4 Leagues from *Spire*, to the Weſt. This Town is now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, who having plunder'd moſt Towns of the *Palatinate*, and a great part of *Schwaben*, in 1688, laid the Booty up here, where all was burnt by an accidental Fire, *May* 1689.

LANDENBERG, Governor of *Onderwald* in *Switzerland*, for the Emperor *Albert* I. who having committed ſeveral Diſorders, and cauſed the Eyes of *Henry Melchtal* to be plucked out, it ſo incenſed his Son *Arnold*, as to engage him to enter into an Aſſociation with *Stouffacher* and *Furſt* in 1307, to deliver their Country from that Oppreſſion. *Landenberg* in the mean time endeavouring to force a beautiful married Woman to go into the Bath with him, was killed by ſome of the Inhabitants of the Place. *Simler de Rep. Helvet.*

LANDI (*Baſtiano*) born at *Piacenza* in *Italy*; a Phyſician of Note in the XVIth Century. His Character is made good by his Works, which are, *Iatrologia. De Humana Hiſtoria, lib.* 2. *&c. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter pars* 2. *Vander Linden de Script. Medic. &c*

LANDILOWAR, a Market-Town of *Cayo*-Hundred in *Carmarthenſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Tovy*, is 144 Miles from *London.*

LANDINI (*Chriſtopher*) born at *Florence* in the XVIth Century; he was reckon'd one of the *Beaux Eſprits*, or Wits of his Time, and wrote ſeveral Ingenious Treatiſes. *De Gli Habiti & de Magiſtrati di Fiorenza. I Dialoghi dell' Anima.* He Tranſlated *Pliny's* Natural Hiſtory into Latin, and wrote Notes upon *Horace*, *Dante*, *&c.*

LANDON, or LANDO (Pope) an *Italian*, was the Succeſſor of *Anaſtaſius* III. in 912. He kept the Chair only two Months, or, as others, four, and 22 Days. *Luitprand. lib.* 2 *c.*13. *Leo Oſtienſ lib.* 1. *Chron. Caſſin. Baron. A. C.* 912.

LANDON, or LANDO (*Conrade*) was the Head of that Company of Robbers who waſted and pillaged *Italy* from 1353, till 1358, when the *Florentines*, under the Command of the famous *Malateſta*, forced them to retire to *Lombardy. Villani & Aretin. lib.* 8.

LANDRECY, Lat. *Landrecium*, a City in *Hainault*, ſmall, but ſtrongly Fortified. It is ſeated at the Fountain of the River *Sambre*, about 3 Leagues from *Queſnoy*, 6 from *Valenciennes* to the N. E. 7 from *Cambray* to the E. and 2 from the Borders of *Picardy* to the N. famous for the Sieges it has endured By the *Pyrenean* Treaty, in 1659, it was left to the *French*. The Emperor *Charles* V. beſieged it in 1542, for ſix Months, with 50000 Men, and retired from it at laſt without Succeſs.

LANDSEND, Lat. *Antiveſtæum*, *Bolerium*, or *Ocrinum*, in *Cornwal*, the moſt Weſtern Part of *England.*

LANDSHUT, Lat. *Landſhutum*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Bavaria*, upon the River *Iſer*, 20 Miles from *Friſingen* to the Eaſt, and 30 from *Ratisbonne* to the South. It is well Fortified, and hath a ſtrong Caſtle.

LANDSKROON, Lat. *Stephanopolis Corona*, a ſmall City, but ſtrongly Fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North-ſide of the *Sundt*. It ſtands 18 *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the North-Eaſt, and a little farther from *Malmor* to the North. It belonged to the *Danes* till 1658, when it was yielded by Treaty to the *Swedes*. *Chriſtiern* V. King of *Denmark*, received a great Defeat near this Place, *July* 24. 1677, from *Charles* X. King of *Sweden.*

LANDSPERG, Lat. *Landſperga*, a Town of *Germany*, in the new Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*, which runs into the *Oder*. It is ſix Miles from *Cuſtrin* to the Eaſt, thirteen from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*, and hath been often taken and re-taken in the Wars of *Germany.*

LANDSPERG, Lat. *Landſperga*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Bavaria*, built on an Hill by the River *Leck*, which parts *Schwaben* from *Bavaria*, and falls a little beneath *Augsburg* into the *Danube*; above which laſt place, this Town ſtands 20 *German* Miles to the South.

LANELLY, a Market-Town of *Kidwelly*-Hundred, in the South Parts of *Carmarthenſhire*, within a Mile of the Sea, 168 Miles from *London.*

LANFRANCUS, an *Italian*, born at *Pavia*, was famous in the XIth Century. He was a *Benedictine* Friar, of the Abby of *Bec* in *Normandy*, afterwards Abbot of *Caen*, and laſtly Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1070. He diſputed againſt *Berengarius* in the Council held at *Rome* in 1059, under Pope *Nicholas* II. concerning the Real Preſence in the Euchariſt, and writ againſt him a Book concerning the Body and Blood of Our Lord, which *Dom Luc d'Achery*, a *Benedictine*, publiſhed in 1647, together with ſome *Commentaries* of his *on the Epiſtles of St.* Paul, *Notes upon ſome of the Conferences of* Caſſian, *a Book of Letters*, &c. The Curious may conſult his Life at the Beginning of his Works. He lived in great Eſteem with the Kings and Popes of his Time, and died *May* 24. 1089, having governed the Church of *Canterbury* 19 Years. The firſt Year after his Conſecration, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York* came, according to Cuſtom, to be Conſecrated by Archbiſhop *Lanfranck*: But *Lanfranck* demanding an Oath of Canonical Obedience from him, in Writing, according to the Cuſtom of his Predeceſſors, *Thomas* refus'd to make ſuch an Acknowledgment, unleſs *Lanfranck* could produce Records to prove his Claim: *Lanfranck* produc'd Evidence, but the other Archbiſhop however refus'd to comply. This Controverſy was afterwards determin'd in favour of the See of *Canterbury*; firſt, by the Pope, and afterwards by King *William the Conqueror*, in his great Court at *Windſor*; ſo that *Thomas* was at laſt contented to make the Submiſſion requir'd. This Archbiſhop *Lanfranck* had a diſpute with *Odo* Biſhop of *Baieux*, and Earl of *Kent*, the *Conqueror's* Brother, about ſome Lands in *Kent*, which *Odo*, by vertue of his Earldom, had ſeiz'd from the Archbiſhoprick. This Cauſe was Try'd upon *Pinnenden-Heath* in *Kent*, where it was Argued for three Days together before the King, and the great Men of the Kingdom; and upon a full Hearing, Judgment was given for the Archbiſhop. This *Lanfranck* built ſeveral good Churches, in the Mannors belonging to his See, and was a very Publick Spirited Perſon. *Anglia Sacra*, Part 1. Dr. *Brady's* Hiſt. of *Great Britain*, &c *Sigebert*, *cap.* 155. *de Vir. Illuſtr. Honor. d'Autun. lib.* 4. *de Lumin. Eccleſ. Trithem. & Bellarm. in Cataloe. William of Malmesbury.*

LANGADOCK, a Market-Town of *Perueth*-Hundred, on the River *Tovy*, in the Eaſt Parts of *Carmarthenſhire*, 144 Miles from *London.*

LANGARUS, King of the *Agriani*, lived *An. Rom.* 420. was a Friend and Ally of *Alexander the Great*, and offered himſelf to fight the *Autariates*, who were reſolved to wage War againſt the *Macedonians*. *Alexander* kindly accepted his Proffer, and promiſed to give him his Siſter *Cynna* in Marriage, who had been married to *Amyntas*. *Langarus* performed what he had undertaken, but died ſoon after. *Freinſhemius*, *lib.* 1. *Supplem. in Q. Curtium.*

LANGBORN, a Market-Town in *Berkſhire*, 49 Miles from *London.*

LANGDALE (*Marmaduke* Lord) Baron of *Holme* upon *Spalden*-Moor; deſcended from the ancient Families of the *Langdales* of *Howton* in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, formerly of *Langdale-End* in *Perkerinlithe.* He was a brave Officer, and did King *Charles* I. great Service againſt the Rebels.

LANGE, or LANGIUS (*Carolus*,) Canon of St. *Lambert* of *Liege*, lived in the XVth Century. He was Native of *Gaunt*, and the Son of *John de Lange*, Secretary of the Emp. *Charles* V. who took care to educate him in the learned Languages and ingenuous Literature. He writ divers Commentaries, and, amongſt other of his Works, publiſhed thoſe he had made upon *Cicero de Officiis.* He was alſo a great Floriſt, and lover of Exotick and Medicinal Plants, which he rear'd with great Care in his Garden *Juſtus Lipſius* took great Pleaſure in them, when he viſited *Langius* in his *German* Journey. He died in 1574. *Lævinus Torrentius*, his Kinſman and Friend, buried him in the Old Choire of the Cathedral of *Liege. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 56. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Sanaer.*

LANGHE, Lat. *Langa*, a ſmall Province of *Italy*, on the South of *Piedmont*, and the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, between the *Appennine* and the Rivers of *Tanaro*, *Urba* and *Stura*, extending alſo to the Confines of the State of *Genoua.* The City of *Alba* is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well-peopled Territory.

LANGIUS (*Joſeph*) a *German*, living in the XVIIth Century, was a Mathematician and Greek Profeſſor at *Fribourg* in *Briſgaw.* He wrote ſeveral Tracts; amongſt others, *Elementa Mathematicum*, and the famous Collection call'd *Polyanthea.*

LANG-LANDT, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick*-Sea, between the Iſles of *Fionia*, *Zealand* and *Hallandt*, ſeven *German* Miles in length, and two in breadth. It has 16 Villages, and a ſtrong Caſtle, and is called *Lang-landt* from its form.

LANGPORT, a Market-Town of *Pitney* Hundred, on the North-ſide of the *Parret*, in the South of *Somerſetſhire*, noted for the Encounter which happened here, *July* 12. 1645, betwixt King *Charles* I's Forces under the Lord *Goring*, and the Parliament's, wherein the King's were defeated. This Town is 109 Miles from *London.*

LANGRES, Lat. *Andomadunum Lingonum*, an ancient, great, ſtrong and rich City of *France*, in *Champagne*, pleaſantly ſituated on an Hill, near the Fountains of the *Marne*, the Country about it being accounted the higheſt of all *France.* It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lions*; and the Biſhop is one of the Twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. It lies 6 Mile from the Borders of *Burgundy*, 22 from *Troyes* to the S. E. 16 from *Dijon* to the N. and 30 from *Montbeliard* to the W. The Cathedral of this City is dedicated to *Mammez* the Martyr; the Chapter whereof conſiſts of a Dean, a Treaſurer, ſix Arch-Deacons, a Chanter, and 42 Canons: The Diocels contains 600 Pariſhes. *Conſtantine the Great* overcame the *Germans* twice near this City, and in one of the Battels ſlew 60000 of them. The *Vandals*, in the Beginning of the IVth Century, committed great Spoils here. The Territory of *Langres* giving Source to five or ſix Rivers, is thought to ſtand the higheſt of any in the Kingdom. In 1080, or, as *Baronius* ſays, in 1077, *Hugo de Die*, the Pope's Legate, held a Council at *Langres*, againſt the Inveſtiture of Church-men by Seculars.

LANG-LEE, Lat. *Lacus Labonus*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*: Dr. *Burret* ſaith, it is a great and noble Lake, 50 Miles long, and

ſix broad, and 100 Fathoms deep in the middle. It has two Iſlands called the *Borromean* Iſles, which are certainly the loveliest Spots of Ground in the World; in one of them there is a noble Palace. This Lake diſchargeth it ſelf into the River *Teſine*.

LANGUEDOC, Lat. *Occitania*, a Province of *France*, of very large extent. It is the Weſtern part of that which the *Romans* called *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and *Braccata*, called afterwards *Gallia Gothica*, and the Earldom of *Tholouſe*. It lies along the *Mediterranean*, which, with *Rouſſillon*, bounds it on the South; on the North it has *Auvergne*, *Rovergne*, *Querci* and *Lionnois*; on the Eaſt it is bounded by the River *Rhoſne*, (which divides it from *Dauphiné* and *Provence*;) on the Weſt it is ſeparated from *Gaſcoigne*, that is, from *Armagnac*, and the Land of *Cominge*, by the *Garonne*. It is accounted one of the faireſt, and moſt conſiderable Provinces of all *France*, and divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; the one being the Weſtern Part, the other the Eaſtern, upon the *Mediterranean*. The former of theſe comprehends the Territory of *Tholouſe*, the Country of the *Albigeois*, or *Albigenſes*, the Diſtrict or Earldom of *Lauragais*, and the Earldom of *Foix*: The latter is divided into three Ridings, or Diviſions, *viz.* of *Narbonne*, *Beſiers* and *Niſmes*, together with the Government which contains *Gauvedan*, the *Vivarais* and *Velai*, as is mentioned elſewhere. *Languedoc* is very fruitful in Corn, Fruits and Wine, and abounds with Veniſon; ſome Parts of it yield great ſtore of Frankincenſe, Pitch, Cork, Marble, Jaſper and Slates, and ſome conſiderable Mines; but it is peculiarly fruitful in *Woad*, an Herb uſed by Dyers. It is watered with many fair Rivers, ſome whereof diſcharge themſelves into the *Mediterranean*, and others mingle with the *Garonne*. The Inhabitants are naturally of a very lively, active and pregnant Temper, of which, the Great Men it hath produced are an inconteſtable Proof. In the Vth. Century, the *Goths* began to ſettle themſelves here, and ſome think, it took its Name from them by corruption of *Lant-Goth*, *i. e. The Country of the Goths*; tho' others ſuppoſe this Name was derived from the Word *Oc*, which the Inhabitants uſe inſtead of *Oui* (*Ay* or *Yes*) and that it was called *Languedoc*, q. d. *Languedoc*, the Tongue or Language of *Oc*. The *Goths* made the City of *Tholouſe* the Capital of their Kingdom, whoſe Bounds they afterwards extended to the River *Loire*. The famous Canal in *Languedoc*, made for a Communication between both the Seas, was begun in 1666, but not finiſh'd till 1681. The length of this Canal is about Sixty four *French* Leagues, and Thirty Foot broad, by the convenience of which, they may Sail in a Eleven Days, with great eaſe and ſecurity, from the Ocean to the *Mediterranean*, *& vice verſa*. *Memoirs du Temps*. *Charlemaign* appointed Governors of this Province, who were called Earls of *Tholouſe*. *See* THOLOUSE. *Catel. Hiſt. des com. de Foul de Langue*. *Iſaac. Fontan. Itiner. Gall. Narbon. Pierre de Val. Sernai Hiſt. Albig.*

LANIMDOVERY, a Market-Town of *Penueth* Hundred in the North East Borders of *Carmarthenſhire*, 157 Miles from *London*.

LANGROST, a Market-Town in *Denbighſhire*, with a good Free School, 165 Miles from *London*,

LANSDOWN, upon the Borders of *Wiltſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*, memorable for the Battle fought here in our late Civil-Wars, *July* 13. 1643. which was not, indeed, ſo much a formal Fight, as a continued Skirmiſh, the Ground not permitting to diſpute it otherwiſe, and neither Party got any conſiderable Advantage; but five Days after, the Parliament-Forces were worſted in *Roundway*-fight.

LANTHU, the Name of a Religious Sect in the Kingdom of *Lugam*, bordering upon *China*, ſo named from the Author of it, who was a *Chineſe* by Birth, and one of the moſt famous and ſkilful Magicians that ever appeared in the Eaſtern Parts of the World, he got abundance of Diſciples, who, to authorize the Lies of their Maſter, perſuaded the People, That he was miraculouſly born, that his Mother had Conceived him without loſing her Virginity, and that ſhe had carried him in her Womb Seventy Years. This falſe Prophet taught his Diſciples ſome part of the Doctrine of *Chacabaut*, but that which made him moſt beloved of the People was, that he exhorted the Rich to build Hoſpitals in all the Cities, where there were none before, and induced many great Men of the Kingdom to retire into theſe Hoſpitals, in order to their ſerving of the Sick, with ſeveral of the *Bonzes*, who live there on the ſame account. *Tavernier*. *See* LANCU.

LANTRISSENT, a Market-Town of *Llantriſſent*-Hundred in the Eaſt Parts of *Glamorganſhire*, 127 Miles from *London*.

LANVILLING, a Market-Town of *Mechain*-Hundred, in the N. Parts of *Montgomeryſhire*, 132 Miles from *London*.

LANYDLOS, a Market-Town of *Yereſſly* Hundred, in the S. Borders of *Montgomeryſhire*, 131 Miles from *London*.

LANZO, a Town of *Piemont* in *Italy*, ſubject to the Duke of *Savoy*; 'tis ſituated on the River *Stura*, 10 Miles Eaſt of *Suſa* and 14 N. W. of *Turin*.

LAO, or LAOS, a Kingdom of the *Indies*, bounded on the E. by the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, on the S. by the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, on the W. by thoſe of *Siam* and *Pegu*, and on the N. by that of *Aca*, and the Province *Ci* and *Iu*, and a certain People called *Gnai*, bordering upon *China*. It is wonderfully ſecured by the Mountains that ſurround it, as well as by the thick Forreſts that grow at the bottom of thoſe Mountains, and hedge in the whole Kingdom, with a pleaſant and uſeful Enclofure. The great River *Lao*, which the Inhabitants call the *Mother of Rivers*, divides it ſelf into ſeveral Chanels, moſt of which are Navigable, and make the Country exceeding Fruitful. This great River, which is wrong placed by the Ancient and Modern Geographers, ariſeth from a *Moraſs* or Lake towards the North, on the top of the high Mountains of the Province *Jumam*, on the Frontiers of *China*, from whence it runs down like a Torrent, and being increaſed by ſeveral Rivulets running into it, ſome few Leagues from *Lao*, in the Latitude of 23 Degrees, it begins to carry Boats, and divides it ſelf into two great Rivers, whereof the one takes its courſe Weſtward through *Pegu*, and empties it ſelf in the Gulph of *Bengala*, the other ſpreads it ſelf in ſeveral Branches through the Kingdom of *Lao*, and divides it from N. to S. into two great Provinces. This River never overflows, by reaſon of the height of its Banks. It is obſervable in this River, that if its Fiſh follow its courſe as far as *Cambaya*, they die immediately, as do all thoſe of *Cambaya*, when they get into the River *Lao*.

Qualities of the Country.

All the Country on the Eaſt of this River is very Fruitful, it breeds large and ſtrong Elephants, and very fair Unicorns. The Rice that grows here is incomparable, and of a different Smell and Taſte, from that which is the product of other Eaſtern Countries. The Trees of their Forreſts are almoſt incorruptible. The Ground that is ſown with Rice, immediately after Harveſt, exſudes a kind of Froth or Scum, which, being dried by the Sun, is turned to Salt, with which they drive a great Trade. The principal Commodities of the Kingdom are, Benzoin, Gum lack, Ivory, Unicorns horns, and Muſk, which they gather from a kind of Muſk-deer, which the *Chineſe* call *Ye-Hiam*. The Climate is more temperate and healthful than that of *Tonquin*, and it is a common thing to ſee old Men of 100 and 120, as ſtrong and vigorous here, as if they were but 50.

The Chief City of the Kingdom, and Strength of it.

The Capital City where the King keeps his Court, ſtands in the midſt of the Kingdom, in 18 Degrees of Latitude, and is called *Langiene*; on one ſide, it is ſecured with deep Ditches and high Walls, and on the other, by the great River. The Kings Palace is of ſo large an extent, that one would take it to be a City, and the Buildings of it are very ſumptuous and magnificent; the Halls, Chambers and Appartments, are all made of incorruptible Wood, embelliſhed within and without with admirable Carv'd-works, and ſo exquiſitly and richly Gilt, that they ſeem rather to be cover'd with Plates, than Leaves of that Metal. The Lodgings of the King's Wives, and of the *Mandarins*, are all built of Brick, and richly furniſhed; for none but their *Talapoins*, or Idol-Prieſts, are permitted to have their Houſes built of Free-ſtone. Perſons of Quality, inſtead of Carpets, make uſe of a kind of Mats moſt curiouſly wrought, with ſeveral ſorts of Figures. This Kingdom is ſo well Peopled, that in a general Muſter, or Numbering of the People, there were found 500000 able to bear Arms; but they are not much Exerciſed in war-like Diſcipline, whereof one Reaſon may be, the ſecure and advantageous ſituation of their Kingdom, which is all encompaſſed with high Mountains, and inacceſſible Precipices, as alſo, becauſe the chief Strength they rely upon is, their Skill in Poiſons, which they caſt into their Rivers to deſtroy thoſe that venture to invade them. The King of *Tonquin*, not long ſince, invaded this Kingdom with a Potent Army, but finding the Waters poiſoned, was forced to retire.

Manners, Cuſtoms and Religion, of the People of LAO.

The People of *Lao* are ingenious, and apt to learn, open-hearted, ſincere and faithful. They make four Meals a Day, their common Food being Rice, Fiſh, the Fleſh of Buffalo's, and ſeveral ſorts of Pulſe. They rarely eat any Fowl, and when they do, they roaſt them, Feathers and all. They generally apply themſelves to Tilling of the Ground, and Fiſhing, wholly neglecting the Study of Arts and Sciences. Robberies are very rare amongſt them, and when they happen, the neareſt Neighbours to the place, are bound to make good the Damage. But their Sorcerers frequently cauſe great Diſorders amongſt them, for, by their Charms, they caſt thoſe of the houſe into a deep ſleep, and then rob them at their pleaſure; and, 'tis reported, That they can make the Devil enter the Bodies of any they bear a grudge to, to torment them for a certain time. As to their Religion, they are Idolaters, and extreamly Superſtitious; they offer no Sacrifices or Victims to their Idols, but only Perfumes, or Incenſe, Flowers and Rice, which they ſet upon their Altars. They believe the Tranſmigration of Souls, and hold ſome other extravagant Tenets, according to the Doctrine of *Xaca*, the Author of their Law. Their Prieſts or Doctors, called *Talapoins*, are, for the moſt part, Magicians, and live together in Convents, which they may leave when they pleaſe to Marry.

Government

Government of the Kingdom, and Magnificence of the Court.

The Inhabitants of this Kingdom, having revolted from the *Chineſe*, to whom they were Subject at firſt, formed a kind of Common-wealth, which continued till about 600 Years after the Birth of our Saviour. There are, at this time, in the Country, a great number of People that were originally of *Siam*, who had lived there for many Years, becauſe of the goodneſs of the Air, and fruitfulneſs of the Country; and being very powerful upon the Change of the Government into a Monarchy, they got one of their own Country-men placed in the Throne, of whoſe Line the preſent King is ſuppoſed ſtill to be, as appears by their retaining the ancient Language of the *Siamese*, as well as their Habit. The King is abſolute, and is the only Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom, and the Univerſal Heir to all his Subjects, ſo that when any one dies, the King leaves his Children only ſome Moveables, or a Yearly Penſion. There are Eight Principal Dignities, or Places of Command, in the Kingdom, the Chief whereof is, that of the Vice-Roy General, under whom are Seven other Vice-Roys, who are the Governors of the Seven Provinces of the Kingdom, they are always near the King, and of his Council, and ſend Deputies to act under them in the Provinces. Every one of theſe Provinces have a conſiderable Party of Cavalry and Infantry to ſecure them. The King ſhews himſelf to his People twice a Year, and that for three Days together, and ſeldom ſtirs out of his Palace, except it be to go to ſome Idol Temple, and then he hath a Diadem on his head, ſomething reſembling thoſe worn by the firſt *Roman* Emperors; his Ears are pierced, and adorned with great Pearls, he ſits upon an Elephant, all ſhining with Diamonds and precious Stones, wearing the Riches of a whole Kingdom about him, a Quire of Muſicians go before him, and lead the March or Proceſſion, after them, follow the *Mandarins*, every one followed by a Page, who carries Boxes of Gold and Silver, the difference whereof denotes their Maſter's Rank and Quality, after them come the King's Favourites, and Grandees of the Kingdom, &c. The Vice Roy General mounted on an Elephant, and the Seven other Vice-Roys in Sedans, adorned with Cloth of Gold, and, laſt of all, appears the King, followed by a vaſt number of Officers richly habited, and riding on gallant Horſes, which compleats the Cavalcade. The Kings of *Lao* has the advantage of having ſeveral Kings Tributary to him, who own him for their Soveraign, whereas himſelf pays Tribute to none, in which particular, he excells the King of *Tonquin*, who, tho' richer, and more puiſant than he, yet depends on the Emperor of *China*. In former times, the Kings of *Lao* were under the ſame Engagement, but the ſituation of their Kingdom gave them an opportunity of ſhaking off that Yoak. *Rienecourt's Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of Lao out of Fa. Martini.*

LAOCOON, Son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, and Prieſt of *Apollo*. He diſſuaded the *Trojans* from taking the Wooden Horſe into their City, which the *Greeks* pretended to Dedicate to *Minerva*. *Virgil. Æneid lib.* 2. *Hygin. Fab.* 135.

LAODAMIA, Daughter of *Acaſtus* and *Laodothea*. 'Tis ſaid that being exceſſively afflicted for the Death of her Husband *Protheſilaus*, kill'd by *Hector*, She deſir'd to ſee his Ghoſt, and died at the ſight on't. *Ovid* makes her write his Thirteenth Epiſtle to her Husband.

LAODICE, the Wife of *Antiochus*, a *Macedonian* Captain, and Mother of *Seleucus* one of *Alexander the Great* his Generals, and King of *Syria* after his Death. 'Tis ſaid, that Nine Months before the Birth of *Seleucus*, ſhe dreamed that *Apollo* was in bed with her, and gave her a precious Stone, on which was engraven the figure of an Anchor, commanding her to give it to the Son ſhe ſhould bring forth, and that the next Morning ſhe found in her bed a Stone, with the ſame precious Stone ſhe had ſeen in her Dream, with an Anchor engraved on it, and that the Child ſhe brought forth had the ſame Mark on his Thigh. *Laodice* believed the Kin, upon her Son *Seleucus*, when he betook himſelf to the Service of *Alexander the Great*, and he being afterwards elevated to the Throne of *Syria*, built the City *Laodicea* in honour of his Mother. *Plutarch*

LAODICEA, a City formerly of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, a Province of the leſſer *Aſia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*, now called by the *Turks Eskyhiſſar*, which ſignifies *The Old Caſtle*, built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Stratonica*, whoſe Wife's Name being *Laodice*, gave this Name to the City, now totally ruined, tho' once an Archbiſhop's See, with ſixteen Biſhops rule under it. The Ruines of it, ſhew it to have been a very great City, ſituate upon ſix or ſeven Hills, encompaſſing a large ſpace of Ground, twenty Miles diſtant from *Colos* to the N. E. and five from *Hierapolis*. It hath three Theatres of white Marble, as beautiful and entire, as if they were lately built, and a *Circus*, as ſtately, but then the Town is wholly deſolate. A Council was held here, *An. Ch.* 370, which *Binius* and *Binius* will have to be elder than that of *Nice*, but falſly, chiefly upon the account of the Controverſie about *Lent*. The Canons of thoſe Councils contain many things worthy of obſervation, relating to the Diſcipline of the Church, they were Collected by *Dionyſius Exiguus*.

LAODICEA, a City of *Syria*, near the *Phœnician* Sea, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, between *Heraclea* to the North and *Gabala* to the S. built by *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus*, in Memory of his Mother *Laodice*; which *Seleucus*, was alſo the Founder of *Apamea* and *Antioch*, upon which account, theſe Cities were called *The Three Siſter-Cities*. There is alſo a City of the ſame Name in *Media*, ſuppoſed to be that mentioned by St. *Paul* in his laſt Chapter to the *Coloſſians*, tho others take it to be that in *Phrygia*. *Tertullian* ſaith, the *Marcionites* boaſted of their having a Letter of St. *Paul's* to the *Laodiceans*, but our Reverend *Uſher* proves, that it was only a Corruption of St. *Paul's* Epiſtle to the *Epheſians*. This City was over-thrown by an Earthquake in *Nero's* Time, but the Inhabitants being rich, it was ſoon repaired again. *Binius* ſpeaks of a Council held at *Laodicea* of *Phrygia*, in 314, before the Council of *Nice*, under *Nonnius* Metropolitan of *Phrygia*, who afterwards aſſiſted at the Council of *Nice*, tho' others ſuppoſe this Council was not Celebrated till 319, and others again, That it was held under the Papacy of *Liberius*, who began to Govern the Church, *May* 8. 352. This Council was convened to reform the Manners both of the Eccleſiaſticks and Seculars. We have its Canons in Greek, with the Latin Tranſlation of *Gentianus Hervetus*, the Interpretation of *Dionyſius*, ſurnamed *The Little*, and the Collection of *Iſidorus Mercator*. *Gabriel Albaſpineus* Biſhop of *Orleans* hath writ excellent Notes upon the ſecond Canon of this Council, concerning the Communion of Penitents after Confeſſion, which may be ſeen in the laſt Edition of the Councils, where mention alſo is made of a Synod held at *Laodicea* in 472. in favour of *Stephen* II. Biſhop of *Antioch*, whom the *Eutycheans* killed at the Altar. *Baronius A. C.* 314. *Cabaſſutius not. Concil.*

LAOMEDON V. King of *Troy*, began to Reign after *Tros* his Father. *An. Mun.* 2754. and Reigned 36 Years. He built the Walls of *Troy*, out of the Treaſury that had been Conſecrated to *Apollo* and *Neptune*, which gave occaſion to the Fable, That theſe Gods built the Walls for him, and that *Laomedon*, having refuſed to pay them the Wages he had promiſed, *Apollo* ſent a Plague into the City, and *Neptune* ſpoiled it by an Inundation. They add likewiſe, That the Oracle advited to expoſe his Daughter *Heſione* to a Sea Monſter, to Atone for his Crime, and that *Hercules* delivered her; But *Laomedon* refuſing him his Reward, *Hercules* killed him, and gave *Heſione* in Marriage to *Telamon*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Ovid Lib.* 11. *Metamorph.*

LAON Lat. *Laudunum* or *Lugdunum Clavatum*. A great and well fortified City of *Picardy* in *France*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, whoſe Biſhop is always one of the twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. It is commonly reckoned a Dependance of the Government of the *Iſle of France*, and is the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *Laonnois*, which is bounded on the N. with *Tierache*, a part of *Picardy*, on the E. by *Champagne*, and on the S. and W. with *Soiſſonnois*.

LAPATHUS, or LAPATHOS, a City in the Northern part of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, which formerly was a Biſhop's See; it is very Ancient, and is called, by *Pliny*, *Lapethos*. *Strabo Lib.* 15.

A LAPIDE: See CORNELIUS *A Lapide*.

LAPITHÆ, a People of *Theſſaly*, inhabiting about *Lariſſa* and Mount *Olympus*, though others aſſign their Habitations on the Mountains of *Pindus* and *Othrys*. They took their Name from *Lapithas*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Stilbe*, and were the firſt that tamed Horſes.

LAPLAND, Lat. *Lapponia*, *Lappia*, is the moſt Northern part of *Scandinavia*, firſt mentioned by *Saxo-Grammaticus*, about *An. Ch.* 1190. It is bounded on the N. with the *Frozen Sea*, on the W. with the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the S. with *Bothnia*, *Finland*, and *Carelia*, Provinces of *Sweden*, and on the E. by the *White Sea*, and the Lake *Ladoga*. It is divided into three Parts, which are the *Ruſſian Lapland*, the *Norvegian*, and the *Swediſh*. The *Ruſſian Lapland* is contained between the Lake *Enara*, and the *White-Sea*, and is divided into three Territories, that next the Sea, called *Mourman-kor-Leporie*, in which is the Sea-Port *Kola*, well known to the *Hollanders*; the other is *Terik-kor-Leporie*, upon the *White Sea*; and the Third is, *Bellamoreiki-Leporie*. The Inhabitants of this laſt Country are called by the *Ruſſians*, *Dickie-loppi*, that is, *Cruel Laplanders*, their Diſpoſitions being very barbarous and cruel. The *Norvegian Lapponia*, which is otherwiſe called *Finmark*, or the Government of *Wardhus*, and belongs to the King of *Denmark*, is ſituate between the Lake *Enara*, the River *Pasa*, and the Sea, and reacheth to the Borders of *Nordſſia*, or *Drontheim*. The Third part is, the *Swediſh Lapland*, which is called *Lapmarck*, or *South-Lapland*, and comprehends all the Country from the *Baltick-Sea*, to the Mountains that ſeparate *Sweden* from *Norway*, and is divided into ſix Governments, or Juriſdictions, which take their Names from ſo many Rivers, viz. *Uma-lapmark*, *Pitha-lapmark*, *Lula-lapmark*, *Torne-lapmark*, and *Kimi lapmark*. The *Laplanders* have three Months in the Winter, all Night, and as many Months, all Day, in the Summer, during which long Night, they enjoy a little Twilight at Morning and Evening. The Cold is intolerable there in the Winter, and the Heat is little better in the Summer. The Country is extreamly incommoded with Snow and Winds, and full of Rocks and Mountains; amongſt which, thoſe called *Dofrines*, which are the boundary of *Norway* and *Sweden*, are of wonderful height, and the Winds rage with that violence on the top of them, that no Trees can take root there. The Country abounds with a prodigious quantity of wild Beaſts, Wild-Fowl, and Fiſh, the Skins and Furrs of which Beaſts are

and of their Fiſhes, are the chief Commodities they Trade with. The Country breeds a vaſt number of whitiſh Wolves and Bears, which make great ſpoil and havock in the Country, wherefore there is no greater Honour amongſt the Inhabitants, than that of having killed a Bear, and the more of them, the more honourable; and therefore they commonly wear in their Caps, as many Tin or Pewter-wires, as they have killed Bears. They have alſo great ſtore of Bevers and Otters, and Black-Foxes, whoſe Furr is highly eſteemed, of which, the Great Lords of *Muſcovy* make their Caps, ſo that the Skins are commonly ſold for 10 or 12 golden Crowns a-piece. The *Martins* of this Country are very fair, and are found in the Foreſts in great numbers, and ſo are the Squirrils, which every Year change their Colour, and of Red, become Grey in the Winter, which is the colour of their Furr, moſt in eſteem. The Squirrils at certain Times and Seaſons leave the Country in vaſt Troops, ſo that then they are very rare to meet with, and at other times again, as plentiful. The Cauſe of their flight is not known, tho', ſome think, it is to avoid the extream Cold of the Winter. Their meeting-place, is on the Banks of Lakes, where embarking on ſome bits of the Barks of Pine and Firr-trees, they commit themſelves to the Water, and are carried by the Wind, till the Waves over-ſet their ſlender Barks and drown them, neither do their Bodies ſink, but are carried to the ſhoar, where People are ready to take them up for their Furrs which are very good, if they have not lain over-long in the Water. The Squirrels that continue in the Country, ſoon repair the loſs of their Companions, for ſome of them bring forth four or five at one time. *Sables* alſo do much abound in this Country, whoſe Skins are of a great value. The Sable, or a *Scythian* Martin, is a Beaſt much reſembling a Weezel, or a Martin, and the more black they are, the more they are eſteemed; yet thoſe that are of a bright white colour, are as highly prized as the black, and the *Muſcovian* Ambaſſadors, often deliver them as a Preſent from their Maſter, to foreign Princes. Neither are *Ermines* wanting in this Country, which are a ſort of white Weezels, that have a ſtroak of black Furr in their Tails. This little Beaſt is white only in the Winter Time, and their Skins like thoſe of other Weezels, reſume their firſt Red Colour, and a Sea-Green towards the End of *May*. The *Lapland*-Hares are much ſought after becauſe of their Furr, which is very white in the Winter: For it is to be obſerved, that all the Hares of the moſt Northern Countries change their Colour ſeveral Times in the Year; for they begin to loſe their Grey Colour, and to turn white after the Autumnal Equinox, and there are often taken of them about that Time which are half Grey and half White. The Beaſts which are of moſt uſe to the *Laplanders* are, the *Rennes*, or *Rangifers*, which much reſemble Red Deer, but are larger and taller. Theſe Beaſts are naturally very wild, but the *Laplanders* have found a Way to tame them, and make uſe of them to draw their Sledges. Theſe Beaſts will carry them over the Snow 100 Miles in twelve Hours Time. They alſo eat their Fleſh, and make Cheeſe of their Milk. *Lapland* being a Country full of Lakes, Mariſhes, Foreſts and Mountains, accordingly it abounds alſo with Wild and Water-Fowl; as, Swans, Ducks, Pheaſants, Partridges, Woodcocks and Moor-hens. The Swans come hither in great Numbers in the Beginning of the Spring, from the *German* Ocean. No Country is more plentiful in Fiſh, eſpecially in Salmons: The Lakes furniſh a prodigious Quantity of great Pikes, ſome of them being of a larger Size than a Man. They have alſo Bremes of an Ell long, and of an admirable delicious Taſte. Alſo Perches of an incredible Bigneſs and Length. An Head of one of theſe Fiſhes is to be ſeen in the Church of *Luhla*, whoſe Jaw is Eight Inches long. *Lapland* hath no Fruit-Trees at all, nor Foreſt-Trees neither, but ſuch as are able to reſiſt the Cold; *viz.* Pine-Trees and Firr-Trees, Juniper-Buſhes, Birch-Trees, Poplars, Willows, Alders, Serviſe, and Cornel-Trees. They have ſome Mines of Silver, Lead, Copper and Iron, and Precious Stones, but very dark, and want much of the Luſtre of the Oriental Gems. Their Diamonds are nothing elſe but a ſort of Cryſtals that are found growing to the Rocks, their Figure being commonly Hexagonal, and terminate in a Joint: Some of them are as big as a Child's Head, very clear, and without Spots, and far excelling the common Cryſtal in Hardneſs; ſo that being cut and poliſhed, they are very like true Diamonds. Their Amethyſts are very pale, and much clouded; and ſo are their Topazes. There are alſo found on the Banks of their Lakes and Rivers Stones that repreſent the Figure of certain Animals, which the *Laplanders* highly value, and ſet in ſome eminent Place, to worſhip them for Deities. They have ſome Rivers where they fiſh for Pearl, but they are generally pale by reaſon of the Coldneſs of the Air; yet many are found amongſt them that are very little inferior to the Oriental. The Stature of the *Laplanders*, eſpecially thoſe that live moſt Northerly, is not above three Cubits, and are for the moſt part deformed and crooked: But their Women are more comely, having a certain natural Red in their Faces, intermixed with White, which ſhews very pretty. Their Hair and Beards are very black, and their Strength and Agility is far beyond that of other Men: They can with Eaſe ſtring a Bow, which the ſtrongeſt *Norwegians* cannot bend half way: But are withal cowardly and fearful, very revengeful, and great Cheats and Lyars. They cannot live out of their own Country; and if at any Time any of them leave it, they fall ſick. Many of the *Laplanders* at preſent make Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion, and ſeveral Churches were built in their Country in the laſt Century; and a publick School erected in the Town of *Pitha*, to inſtruct their Children in the Principles of Religion, and in Reading and Writing; the Maſters whereof have taken Care to tranſlate out of the *Swediſh*, into their Language, ſuch Books as might be helpful to them. The firſt Book that ever appeared in the *Lapland* Language was printed at *Stockholm* in 1619. being an *A B C* Book, or *Primer*, with a Catechiſm, and ſome Chriſtian Prayers. Some Time after there was printed a *Manual*, containing the *Pſalms* of *David*, the *Goſpels*, the *Proverbs* of *Solomon*, *&c.* In 1631. the King of *Sweden* founded another College at *Liksala*, in the Province of *Uma*. But yet, notwithſtanding all this Care taken, they continue for the moſt part obſtinate in their ancient Idolatry, and Magical Superſtitions. They obſerve Times and Seaſons, and divide the Days into Black and White; that is, Fortunate and Unfortunate. Together with the Worſhip of the true God, they join the Adoration of *Thor*, *Stoorjunckare* and *Bairve*, (which ſee in their proper Places.) They have alſo a particular Veneration for the *Seites*, or *Seitas*, which are the Souls of the Dead; and alſo for certain *Dæmons*, or Spirits, which, according to them, frequent the Woods and Lakes; as alſo for a kind of Airy Spirits they call *Fuhles*. The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, eſpecially thoſe of *Biarmia*, towards the *White-Sea*, did wonderful Things by their Magick; but ſince Chriſtianity hath been received amongſt them, Magick is not ſo common: Yet there are not wanting Maſters that teach this Diabolical Art; yea, the Parents inſtruct their Children in this Satanical Commerce; and bequeath to them, as part of their Inheritance, the Evil Spirits that have ſerved themſelves, that by their Aſſiſtance they may overcome the *Dæmons* of other Families that are their Enemies: And not only every Family, but each particular Perſon, have their peculiar Spirit, or Spirits, to execute their Deſigns, or to hinder the Endeavour of thoſe that would hurt them. They exerciſe their Sooth-ſaying and Magick ſeveral Ways; as, by a certain kind of Drum, by Knots, Javelins, Imprecations and Charms. Their Sooth-ſaying by the Drum is thus: They make a Drum of the Trunk of ſome great Tree, which they hollow, *viz.* a Pine, Firr, or Birch-Tree, ſtretching a Skin over it, and on this make the Figures of ſeveral Things they worſhip; as, of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and the Apoſtles; and a little lower, the Sun, Moon and Stars, Birds, Bears, Rivers, *&c.* They make theſe Figures with a kind of Red Colour, which they prepare of the Duſt or Sawings of the Alder-Tree, ſteeped or boiled in Water. They ſtrike this Drum with a Wooden Hammer made for this purpoſe, and thereby move ſome Rings of Braſs that lie upon the Drum; according to the Motion of which, and their Approach to this or the other Figure, they divine the Thing they have a Mind to know. By this Means they pretend to know whatſoever paſſeth in other Countries, the good or ill Succeſs of their Affairs, and eſpecially of their Hunting, which is their chief Employment; and likewiſe to cure Diſeaſes, *&c.* The *Laplanders* do not all feed after the ſame manner: Thoſe who live on the Mountains live moſtly upon the Fleſh of their *Rangifers*, and drink their Milk, or make Cheeſe of it. They expoſe the Fleſh they eat during the Winter Time, to the Air, which dries up its Moiſture, preſerves it from Corruption, and withal, ſerves to make it tender; ſo that in ſome meaſure it ſerves the End of Boiling or Roaſting. Thoſe that inhabit Woods live upon Wild-Fowl and Fiſh. They account Bears Fleſh a ſingular Dainty, wherewith they entertain their beſt Friends. The greateſt Part of them uſe neither Bread nor Salt; but inſtead thereof they dry their Fiſh in the Sun, or in Winter in the cold Air, and then grind or beat it to Powder; which ſerves them inſtead of Flower. The tender Bark of Pine-Trees made into Powder, ſerves them inſtead of Salt and Sugar, to ſeaſon their Meats with. They have no Beer, becauſe neither Barley nor Hops grow in their Country; and for that no Beer can be preſerved there, eſpecially in the Winter-time, becauſe of the great Froſt, they greatly affect *French* Brandy and Tobacco, with which they ſtock themſelves from *Norway*. They are very dexterous Hunters, and great Marks-men. They have a Way of Running over the Snow with a wonderful Swiftneſs, employing for this purpoſe certain thin Boards, which they faſten to the Soles of their Feet; and whereof, that which they wear on the Right Foot equals in Length the Stature of him that wears it, and that of the Left Foot is a Foot longer: The Ends of them are made bending upwards, and the upper Part of theſe Boards is done over with Pitch. They ſet their Feet in the midſt of theſe Boards, and faſten them by a round piece of tough and bending Wood. From theſe wooden Inſtruments the *Laplanders* have the Name of *Skrito-ſins*, or *Skrid-ſins*; *Skriida*, in the *Swediſh* Language, ſignifying, *a Running or Courſing upon the Ice or Snow*, and *Fin*, or *Finnons*, *the People of* Finland, which is the original Country of the *Laplanders*. To run over the Snow the *Laplanders* make uſe alſo of their Sledges, which they call *Pulca*; which are made in the Form of a ſmall Boat, the Prow being ſharp and pointed, but the Stern flat; the under Part or Bottom of it is convex, or half round, to the End it may ſway on each ſide upon Occaſion, and may the more eaſily paſs over the deepeſt Snows. He that ſits in the Sledge guides the *Rangifer* that draws it, and holds the Reins in his Hand, which are faſtned to the Horns of the Beaſt. The Induſtry of the *Laplanders* appears alſo in contriving their Boats, which they make of the Wood of Pine or Firr-Trees; the Boards whereof they join to-

gether, not with Nails, but ſtitch or ſow them together with a kind of Cord or Thread made of the moſt pliant Roots of Trees newly taken out of the Ground, or of the Sinews of their *Rangifers*, which they twiſt together, and dry in the Wind or Sun, and ſo make Cords of them for this purpoſe; and when they have after this manner ſewed their Boards together, they fill up the Creviſes with Moſs to keep out the Water; which Barks they guide with two or four Oars along the moſt rapid Rivers. They have alſo a Way of making Baskets and Hampers of the Roots of Trees; and of working them ſo cloſe, that they can hold Water like ſolid Veſſels. The *Laplanders* for the moſt part live 100 Years and upwards, and commonly die more of extream Old Age, than of any Sickneſs, and in their decliniug Years are very lively and vigorous. *Scheffer's Hiſtoria Lappon. Petr. Claud. Deſcrip. Norweg Peucer de Divinat. Olaus Magn Damian a Goes de Lapp.*

LAR, Lat. *Laria*, a City and ſmall Kingdom in *Perſia*, in that Part of it called *Farſi*, near *Ormus* and the *Perſian* Gulf in the Confines of *Caramania*, upon the River *Tiſindon*. *Schah Abbas* K. of *Perſia* annexed this to the reſt of his Dominions in the End of the laſt Century; having then conquered the *Guebres*, who were Maſters of it, and were governed by a Prince of their own, whom they called King of *Lar*; the laſt of which, with all his Progeny, was ſlain by the *Perſians*, the better to ſecure this barren Kingdom. Mr. *Herbert* and *Thevenot* agree, that its Water is extream unhealthful, the Soil Sandy, that there is neither River nor Rivolet within 100 Miles of the City *Lar*, and that the Inhabitants are forced to make uſe of Ciſtern-water, which is very ſubject to Corruption. The moſt part of the Inhabitants of this City are *Jews*, who make excellent Silk Manufactures. Its Caſtle is of ſolid Stone, well provided with Canon, which were brought hither from *Ormus*.

LARA, or LARANDA, one of the *Naiades*, Daughter of the River *Almon*, on whom the Poets ſay, that *Mercury* begat the Houſhold-Gods called *Lares*, whereof they have framed us this Story, *viz.* That *Jupiter* being fallen in love with *Juturna* the Siſter of *Turnus*, and not able to have his Will of her, becauſe when-ever he came near her, ſhe threw her ſelf into the River *Tyber*; he charged all the Nymphs of that River to hinder her from doing ſo; which they all promiſed to perform, except *Lara*, who went and acquainted *Juturna* and *Juno* with what *Jupiter* had given them in charge. *Jupiter* thereupon became ſo incenſed, that he ſtruck her dumb, and gave order to *Mercury*, to carry her down to Hell, who being taken with her Beauty, begot on her two Children, which were called *Lares*, from their Mother's Name. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2.

LARA, the Name of a Famous and Noble Family in *Spain*, ſo called from the City *Lara* in old *Caſtile*, and much noted in Hiſtory, by reaſon of the ſeven Children of *Lara*, ſo called, a ſhort account of whom take as follows. *Gonzalo Guſtos*, Lord of *Salas* and *Lara*, Deſcended from the Earls of *Caſtile*, Married *Donna Sancha*, the Siſter of *Ruy Velaſquez*, Lord of *Bylaren*, by whom he had ſeven Sons, called *The ſeven Children of* Lara. Count *Dom Garcia Fernandez*, who was their Couſin-German, Dubb'd them all Knights in one Day. They were in the flower of their Age, when their Uncle *Ruy Velaſquez* married *Dona Lambra*, who was the Couſin by Father and Mother of *Dom Garcia Fernandez*, and *Gonzalo Guſtos* being at the Wedding with his ſeven Sons, it happened that a Quarrel aroſe between *Gonzalo Gonzales*, the Youngeſt of the ſeven, and a Knight called *Alvarez Zanchez*, Couſin-German of *Donna Lambra*, which, with much ado, was at laſt compoſed. Some time after, *Donna Lambra* was accompanied to *Barbadillo* with the ſeven Children, and deſiring to be revenged on *Gonzalo*, for the Affront done to her Couſin, ſhe ſent one of her Slaves to abuſe him, by daſhing him in the Face with a Cucumber dipp'd in Blood, which the Slave executed, but was purſued by *Gonzalo*, and his Brothers, and ſtabbed at *Donna Lambra* her feet, who complaining hereof to her Husband, he eſpouſed her Quarrel, and reſolved to be the Deſtruction of *Gonzalo Guſtos*, and his Children; to which end, after a feigned Reconciliation, he deſires his Brother-in-Law to go for him to the King of *Corduba*, and deliver him a Letter, which he, ſuſpecting no ill, performed; the *Mooriſh* King peruſing the Letter, found the Contents to be, that the Bearer thereof, together with his ſeven Sons, were his greateſt Enemies; upon the peruſal whereof, the King caſt *Gonzalo* into Priſon, and ſent ſome Forces towards *Almenar*, to ſeize his ſeven Sons, whom *Velaſquez* pretended, out of kindneſs, to accompany thither, but, indeed, with deſign to make them fall into an Ambuſh of the *Moors*, where they being only 200 Knights, were fain to fight againſt 10000 *Moors*; and after a ſtout reſiſtance, all the 200 Knights were killed, and *Fernand Gonzales*, one of the ſeven Children; but the ſix remaining Brothers, being re-inforced with 300 Knights that had deſerted *Velaſquez*, renewed the Combat again; but being Defeated, the ſix Children were taken by the *Moors*, and killed, and their Heads ſent to the King of *Corduba*, who pitying their unhappy Fate, ſet their Father at liberty. *Gonzales*, during his impriſonment, had got the King's Siſter with Child, who, not long after his departure from the King's Court, was delivered of a Son, whom ſhe called *Mudara Gonzales*, who, ſome time after, having got leave of the King to ſee his Father *Gonzalo Guſtos*, embraced the Chriſtian Religion; and reſolving to Avenge his Brother's Death, he ſoon after killed *Ruy de Velaſquez*, and cauſed his Wife *Donna Lambra*, to be burnt. Of this *Mudara Gonzales*, are deſcended the Family of the *Manriquez de Lara* in *Spain*. *Malfada Manriquez* the Wife of *Alphonſus Henriques* I. King of *Portugal*, was of this Houſe. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

LARACHE, or L'HARIS: See LIXE.

LAREDO, Lat. *Laredum*, a ſmall City or Sea-Port Town of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biſcay*, has a large and ſafe Harbour, and is Principal of the four Sea Ports, ſeven Miles from St. *Andrews* to the N. and twelve from *Bilboa* to the S. W. Near this place the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux* defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet, in 1639. The Emperor *Charles* V. landed here, when he reſigned the Empire; and as ſoon as he came a-ſhoar, fell down upon the Earth, expreſſing his mortification to the World. The Admiral, and moſt of the Fleet, periſhed in the Haven, ſoon after his arrival.

LARES, the Houſhold-Gods of the *Romans*, and ſome other heathen Nations, whoſe Images they kept in their Houſes, and offered Wine and Incenſe to them. They were divided amongſt the *Romans* into Publick and Private, the Publick being ſuppoſed to take care of, and to be the Protectors of Cities, People, and Highways; as the Private, of particular Houſes and Families. They had Feaſts kept in honour of them, and Temples built to them. *Roſini Antiq. Roman. &c.*

LARIGNUM, a Caſtle near the *Alps*, beſieg'd by *Julius Cæſar*, which refuſing to yeild upon Summons, he order'd his Soldiers to ſet fire to a Wooden Tower, ſtanding before the Gate. His Orders were immediately executed, and the flame took hold ſo readily, on all parts of the Tower, and burnt ſo faſt, that they thought it would have fallen, but to their great ſurprize, it went out of it ſelf ſoon after, and then it appeared, it had received no damage: At laſt, *Cæſar* ſtarv'd this Garriſon into a Surrender; and having ask'd them the reaſon, why the Tower received no prejudice, they told him, it was built of Wood call'd, *Larix*, which was common in that Country; and that it was proof againſt Fire, it being impoſſible to burn it. The *Larix* was a Roſiny and Odoriferous Wood, as *Vitruvius* Relates, and therefore its incombuſtible quality looks like an improbability; beſides 'tis generally believ'd that the *Larix* of the Ancients is that we now call the *Larch*-Tree, which is ſo far from reſiſting of Fire, that the Founders make uſe on't to run their Iron with in the Mountains of *Trent*. *Vitruv. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 9.

LARISSA, the principal City of *Theſſalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*, ſeated upon the River *Peneo*, 25 Miles from the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Weſt, 75 from *Pharſalus* to the South, and 200 from *Conſtantinople* to the S. W. It is now an Archbiſhop's See, and one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities of *Greece*, by reaſon the late *Grand Signior* being diſguſted with *Conſtantinople*, almoſt twenty Years together, kept his Court here Dr. *Edward Brown* deſcribes it thus, The City of *Lariſſa* is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing-ground, in the upper part whereof, ſtands the *Grand Signior's* Palace, upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country inhabited by *Chriſtians*, *Turks*, and *Jews*. There is a handſome ſtone Bridge over the River, conſiſting of Nine Arches. It was extraordinary populous when the Sultan was there, yet kept peaceable by the Officers. It was Founded by *Acriſius*, *An. Mun.* 2745, and Taken from the Empire by *Samuel* King of *Bulgaria*, *An. Ch.* 981. Alſo another City of *Theſſaly* called *Cremaſte*.

LARISSA, or LARIS, a City in *Syria*, mentioned by *Strabo*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Apamea* (now *Hamah*) and ſtands between it and *Epiphania*, now little inhabited, and in the hands of the *Turks*. Alſo an ancient City of *Idumea* in *Paleſtine*, between it and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*, in which *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem* died in 1118.

LARS (*Tolumnius*) King of the *Vejenti*, who engaged the *Fidenates* to ſide with him againſt the *Romans*, in 316, and was killed, *An. Rom.* 317. by *Cornelius Coſſus*, in the Battle which *Mamercus Æmylius* gained againſt that People. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 4.

LARTA, a City of *Epirus*, which ſtands on a Bay of the ſame Name. 'Tis ſubject to the *Turks*, and lies 24 Miles N. E. of *Preveſa*, and Eighty North Weſt of *Lepanto*. Long. 41. 25. Lat. 38. 30.

T. LARTIUS (*Flavus*) a *Roman* Conſul, who prudently appeaſed an Inſurrection of the Poor in *Rome*, in 256, from the Foundation of that City. He was by his Collegue *Claudius* choſen to be the firſt Dictator that ever that City had, and appointed *Spurius Caſſius* to be Maſter of the Horſe, or General under him.

LASCAR, Lat. *Laſcura*, *Bearnenſium Civitas*, *Benearnum*, a City of *France* in *Bearn*, with a Biſhop's See, formerly under the Archbiſhop of *Eluſa*, but now under the Archbiſhop of *Auch*. This City was deſtroyed by the *Normans*, about *An. Ch.* 845, but was re-built by the care of the Dukes of *Gascoigne* about 980, upon a little Hill, watered with great ſtore of Rivulets, the ſituation of it being very pleaſant. *Orhenart Notitia utriuſq. Vaſcon. De Marca Hiſt. de Bearn. Sammarth. Gall. Chriſtian. Tom. II.*

LASCARIS, a Lordſhip in the Confines of *France* and *Italy*, near the City of *Nice*, as alſo a Family that thence took its Name

Name, which, in former times, was very illuſtrious in the Eaſt. *Theodorus Laſcaris*, the *Greek* Emperor, died in 1222. *Theodorus Lacaris the Younger*, Emperor, died in 1258, whoſe Son was *John Lacaris*, ſurnamed *Ducas*, whom *Michael Palæologus* deprived of the Empire, and whoſe Siſter *Eudoxia Laſcaris*, was married to *William Peter Balba*, Count of *Vintemille*. *John Paulus Laſcaris*, who was choſen Grand Maſter of *Maltha*, in 1636, was Deſcended of a Branch of this Family, and ſo was *Philip Laſcaris*, whom the *Turks* carried away with them, when he was yet very young, at the Taking of *Patras*, but he preſerving his love to Chriſtianity, whilſt he was with the *Turks* at the Siege of *Maltha*, ſwam over from the *Turkiſh* Fleet, and came ſafe to *Maltha*, where he gave ſuch good Advice to the Great Maſter *de la Valette*, as was of very good uſe for the preſervation of that place. *John Andr. Alberti Elog. Laſcar. Du Cange Hiſt. de Conſtant. Jofredi Hiſt. Nicen.*

LASCARIS (*Joannes*) a *Greek*, deſcended of an illuſtrious Family, that had poſſeſs'd the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, came into *Italy*, after the taking of that City, in 1453, and was entertained in the Family of *Laurentius de Medicis*, then the common Refuge of all learned Men, being about making that admirable Library ſo much extolled by the Learned. He ſent *John Laſcaris* twice to *Conſtantinople*, to procure ſome *Greek* Manuſcripts; at his return from thence, *Lewis* XII. ſent for him to the Univerſity of *Paris*, and honoured him with the place of his Ambaſſador to *Venice*. Not long after, the Cardinal *de Medicis* being choſen Pope in 1513, taking the Name of *Leo* X. *Laſcaris* went to *Rome* to congratulate his Elevation, where he died not long after of the Gout, Aged about 90 Years.

LASCARIS (*Ludovicus*) was of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Laſcaris*, and Count of *Vintemille*, *&c.* When he was yet young, he entered himſelf a Friar, and afterwards took the Order of Prieſthood; but the love he had for a certain Woman, engaged him to marry her, about 1360. At the ſame time, *Joan*, Queen of *Naples*, beſtowed upon him the Command of her Army, in her Earldom of *Provence*, from whence he drove the *Engliſh*; but Pope *Urban* V. being informed that he had been a Monk, and taken Orders, commanded him to quit his Wife, and to betake himſelf to the Monaſtery again; but the Queen of *Naples* ſtanding in need of his Service, Ordered it ſo, that the Pope's Command was never executed. *Laſcaris* died in 1376. *Du Verdier Van-Privas. Biblioth.*

LASCENA (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer of *Naples*, where he was born in 1590. Beſide his Profeſſion in Law, he made a conſiderable progreſs in the Languages, and in the *Belles Lettres*. He wrote *Nepenthes Homeri. De iis qui in Aquis pereunt, &c. Jan. Nic. Erythræus Pinac. 1. Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 58.

LASTHENES, Governor of *Olynthus* in *Thrace*, having been bribed by *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, to deliver up that City, the Courtiers called him *Traytor*; whereof when he complained to the King, he told him, That the *Macedonians* were a plain and ſimple ſort of People, that called things by their down-right Names. *Cæl. lib.* 8. *cap.* 3. *Antiq. Plutarch. Apophthegms, Tom. p.* 178.

LASTIC (*John de*) a *French*-man, the 35th Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, the Convent whereof was, at that time, at *Rhodes*. He ſucceeded in 1437, to *Antonius Fluvianus*, being great Prior of *Auvergne* before. He knowing that the Sultan of *Egypt* deſigned to beſiege *Rhodes*, made a League with the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; and when the Sultan attacked it with a Fleet which had 18000 fighting Men on board, he defended the place ſo well, that the Sultan was fain to raiſe the Siege, after it had continued Forty Days. In 1449, *Laſtic* concluded a Peace with *Amurath* II. and renewed the ſame in 1450, with *Mahomet* II. who, by that Treaty, ſwore he would not moleſt the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; but, notwithſtanding his Oath, beſieged that City, and took it in 1453. Seven Months after the taking of it, he ſent an Ambaſſador to *Rhodes*, demanding a Yearly Tribute of 2000 Ducats, threatning War in caſe of refuſal; to which the Grand Maſter anſwered, That he would never give way to the making of his Order Tributary to the *Turk*, and accordingly endeavoured to put the Iſland into the beſt poſture of Defence; but as he was thus employed, he was ſeized with a Sickneſs that ended his Days, in *May* 1454. *Jacobus de Milly* ſucceeded him. *Boſio Hiſt. of the Order of Jeruſalem.*

LASUS, a *Greek* Poet, the Son of *Chabrinus*, was born in a City of the *Peloponneſus* called *Hermione*, and the firſt amongſt the Greeks that ever writ of Muſick. He excelled alſo in that kind of Verſes which are called *Dithyrambicks*, becauſe they were peculiarly dedicated to the honour of *Bacchus*, who was ſurnamed *Dithyrambus*. He lived in the Time of *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, viz. about the LXXth Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 206. and he was in ſo great Repute, that he was put in the number of the ſeven Sages of *Greece*, inſtead of *Periander*. *Suid. Diog. Laert. lib.* 1. *Athen. Herod. Plutarch. Voſſ. de Poet. Græc. cap.* 4. *de Scient. Mathem. cap.* 20. § 6. *cap.* 59. § 1. Alſo the Name of a *Greek* Poet of *Magneſia*.

LATERANUM, or *St.* JOHN *of* LATERAN, the chief *Baſilica*, or great and ſtately Cathedral Church of *Rome*, a long time ſince repaired by Pope *Innocent* X. The *Lateran* Palace adjoining to it, was new built by *Sixtus* V. It ſtands upon Mount *Cœlius*, near the Gate that takes its Name from that Hill. *Baronius* tells us, that the place where the Church and Palace of *Lateran* were built, did belong to *Lateranus*, whom *Nero* cauſed to be put to death; and that probably the Emperor *Conſtantine* gave the Houſe that then ſtood there to *Melchiades* the Pope, who there celebrated the Council held in 313, upon the account of *Cæcilianus* of *Carthage*, who was perſecuted by the *Donatiſts*. The Emperor *Conſtantine* afterwards cauſed the *Baſilica*, or Cathedral, to be built there, which now is in being, together with the Font, that ſtill bears the Emperor's Name, furniſhing it with the richeſt Ornaments, and allowing a very conſiderable Revenue for maintaining of Lamps, and Servants, as may be ſeen more at large in the Treatiſe of *Anaſtaſius*, the Library-Keeper, Entituled, *De magnificentia Conſtantini*. The Pavement of this famous *Baſilica* is all of Marble, and the Roof of it is ſupported by four Rows of Pillars, the whole being gilt and figured with great Sumptuouſneſs and Artifice. This Church was burnt in 1308, under *Clement* V. and in 1361, under *Innocent* VI. but was ſtill repaired. Five General Councils have been held here, *viz.* In 1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, and 1513, which continued till 1517.

The I. *General* Lateran *Council, which is the* IXth *General.*

Calixtus II. celebrated it in 1122, according to *Baronius*, but according to others, on *March* 25. 1123. It was principally called againſt the Emperor *Henry* V. about the Inveſtitures to Benefices, and eſpecially to Prelatures; it was compoſed of 300 Biſhops. Diſcourſes were held in it about a War againſt the *Saracens*, the *Holy Land* being at that time in a very ill condition, after the Battel which *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem* loſt. We have 22 Canons of that Council, which *Gratian*, who lived at that time, hath, for the moſt part, inſerted in his *Decretal*. The firſt Canon is againſt *Simoniacks*; the ſecond and twenty firſt againſt the Clergy, who kept a ſcandalous correſpondence with Women; the fifth confirms the forbidding of Marriage to a certain Degree; the eleventh beſtows Indulgencies upon the Embracers of the *Croiſade*; the fifteenth is againſt falſe Coiners; the ſixteenth againſt thoſe who abuſe Pilgrims; the ſeventeenth forbids Abbots and Monks to impoſe publick Penances.

The II. *General* Lateran *Council, commonly called the* Xth *General.*

Pope *Innocent* II. convened this Council againſt the Antipope *Anacletus* II. and againſt *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, the Diſciple of *Petrus Abaillardus*, *April* 8. 1139, at which, near 1000 Prelates aſſiſted. It contains 30 Canons; the 1ſt againſt Lay-Inveſtitures; the 2d and 9th about Excommunications; the 4th about Eccleſiaſtical Habits; the 6th againſt Prieſts who kept Women; the 7th forbids hearing of Maſſes ſaid by ſuch; the 8th forbids Eccleſiaſticks and Monks to exerciſe the Profeſſion of Lawyers or Phyſicians; the 10th againſt Lay-men that take Tythes; the 13th againſt Uſurers, whom it deprives of Chriſtian Burial; the 14th likewiſe deprives thoſe of the ſame, who expoſe themſelves to fight only to ſhew their Bravery; the 15th Excommunicates the Strikers of Clergy-men; the 17th forbids Marriages of near Kindred; the 21ſt excludes the Children of Prieſts from the Prieſthood; the 23d againſt *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, and his Followers; the 29th againſt thoſe who made Warlike Inſtruments for the Infidels.

The III. *General* Lateran *Council, called by ſome the* XIth *General.*

This Council was held by Pope *Alexander* III. aſſiſted by 300 Biſhops, *March* 5. 1179, which was the 20th of his Papacy. The intent of this Convocation was, chiefly to croſs the Emperor *Frederick* I. who had oppoſed three Antipopes to the Popes of *Rome*, with a Deſign alſo to condemn the Opinions of the *Albigenſes*, under the Name of *Cathari* (Puritans) and the *Patarines*. It contains 27 Canons; the 1ſt concerns the Election of the Popes of *Rome*; the 2d revokes the Ordination of the Antipopes; the 3d regulates the Age of Biſhops, Curates and Archdeacons; the 5th, that no Clerk be Ordained without a Title to ſome Benefice; the 6th Orders Prelates to give notice before Excommunication, and forbids Friars to appeal from the Sentence of the Chapter, or their Superior; the 8th forbids the expectation of Benefices; the 11th againſt Clergy-men that have Women in their Houſes; the 12th forbids medling with Temporal Affairs; the 13th and 14th againſt Pluralities; the 15th Orders that Church-Goods may not be employed but for the uſe of the Church; the 16th regulates the Reſolutions of Chapters; the 18th Orders the Erecting of *Præceptorial* Prebends in Cathedrals; the 19th Excommunicates Secular Powers, that pretend to have Right over the Church; the 20th forbids Turnaments; the 24th forbids furniſhing the Infidels with Arms; the 25th forbids the giving of the Communion to publick Uſurers; the 26th forbids Chriſtians to live with *Jews*, *Saracens*, *&c.* the 27th Excommunicates the *Cathari*, *Patarines*, and other pretended Hereticks, and menaces Excommunications againſt all that defended or harboured them

The IV. *General* Lateran *Council.*

This Council is called *The Great*, becauſe of the vaſt number of Prelates that aſſiſted at it. Pope *Innocent* III. conven'd it in 1215, and began the 11th of *November*. The Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* and *Jeruſalem* aſſiſted in Perſon, and thoſe of *Alexandria* and *Antioch* by their Deputies; and beſides them, there were 71 Archbiſhops, and 340 Biſhops, and above 800 Abbots or Priors, beſides the Ambaſſadors of moſt Soveraign Princes. It was called againſt the *Albigenſes*, and to condemn the Opinions of *Amaury*, and of Abbot *Joachim*. It contains 70 Chapters, the moſt conſiderable whereof are as follows: The 1ſt approves the Term of *Tranſubſtantiation*; the 2d condemns the Errors of Abbot *Joachim*; from the 3d to the 9th, they treat of the way to root out Hereticks, forbid preaching without Approbation, and regulate the *Inquiſition*; the 11th Orders the Eſtabliſhing the Prebends for Scholars and Divines; the 12th Orders the Reformation of Religious Orders; and the 13th forbids the erecting of any new ones; the 14th is againſt the Incontinency of Clerks; the 15th appoints puniſhments to thoſe that are not ſober enough; the 16th regulates their Life and Behaviour; the 17th reſpects the Divine Office; the 19th forbids the expoſing of profane Houſhold-ſtuff or Furniture in the Churches; the 21ſt Ordains all Perſons to Confeſs, at leaſt once a Year, to their Curate, and to communicate at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*; the 22d Orders Phyſicians to make People ſend for Confeſſors; the 24th ſpeaks of Elections; the 25th, and following, are about the Election to Benefices; the 29th forbids Pluralities; the 30th hinders the Sons of Canons to have their Father's Benefices; the 32d and 33d, touches the Allowance of Curates; the 36th is concerning Appeals; the 46th concerning Eccleſiaſtical Privileges; the 50th and 51ſt about Marriages; the 61ſt forbids lightly to expoſe the Relicks of the Saints; the 64th is againſt Regulars, who take Money for receiving Perſons into any Religious Order; the 67th and 68th, is againſt the Uſury of the *Jews*.

The V. *General* Lateran *Council.*

This Council began in 1512, under *Julius* II. and did not end till 1517, under *Leo* X. It was chiefly kept in oppoſition to the Council of *Piſa*, which they condemned in the firſt Seſſions of it; the 9th Canon of the 9th Seſſion Orders, That Beneficed-men, who do not ſay the Divine Office, be deprived of their Benefices; and the 10th Seſſion regulates the Places where the Poor may have Money lent them. See *Piſa*.

Other Lateran *Councils.*

Pope *Martin* I. celebrated a Council here, *Octob.* 5. 649. with 105 Biſhops, where he condemned the Confeſſion of Faith, called *Typus*, propoſed by the Emperor *Conſtans*, and by *Cyrus*, *Sergius Paulus* and *Pyrrhus*, *Monothelites*. In another Council held in 1051, by *Leo* IX *Gregory* Biſhop of *Vercel* was Excommunicated for Adultery: And the next Year he held another, for the Canonization of *Gerard* Biſhop of *Toul*. *Alexander* II. celebrated one in 1063, againſt *Simoniſts*, upon Occaſion of *Peter* of *Florence*, accuſed of that Crime, and of Hereſie. Four Councils were kept in *Lateran*, under *Paſchal* II. to deprive the Emperors of Inveſtitures. *Alexander* III. in a Council held at *Lateran*, about 1166, Excommunicated the Emperor *Frederick* I. See *Rome*.

LATERANUS, a Heathen God, who had the care of Hearths, from *Later*, which ſignifies a *Brick*.

LATIMER (*Hugh*) born in *Leiceſterſhire* in 1475, was for ſome time Divinity-Profeſſor in *Cambridge*, where he taught the Proteſtant Doctrine. In King *Edward* VI's Time he was made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; and in Queen *Mary*'s Time condemned, together with Biſhop *Ridley*, to be burnt, *Septemb.* 16. 1555, being then aged 80 Years. This holy Biſhop, at hearing the Sentence, thanked God that he was called to glorifie him in his old Age, by that kind of Death. There are extant a Volume of his Sermons before King *Edward* VI. and the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*. *Fox's Acts and Monuments*.

LATIN, the Uſe of this Language in Publick Divine Worſhip among thoſe that do not underſtand it, took its Riſe in the VIIth Century, Pope *Gregory* and his Succeſſors ſtriving with their utmoſt Application, to diffuſe the *Roman* Offices through the Weſtern Churches, tho' many of the Monks themſelves did not underſtand that Language. But the *Scots*, and other *Britiſh* Chriſtians, did abſolutely refuſe the *Roman* Traditions in this Age. *Spon. Epit.*

LATINUS I. of that Name, King of the *Latins* or *Aborigines* in *Italy*, was the Son of *Faunus*. He began to Reign about *A. M.* 2838, 35 Years before *Æneas* came into *Italy*. Some ſay, that he oppoſed *Æneas*'s Deſcent; but that being overcome, he made Peace with him. Afterward *Æneas* killed *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, and eſpouſed *Lavinia*, the only Daughter of King *Latinus*. *Dion. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. Annel. Viſſor de Orig. Gent. Rom.*

LATINUS II. called *Sylvius*, the ſixth King of the *Latins*, reigned 51 Years. In his Time *Præneſte*, *Tibur*, *Gabie*, *Tuſculi*, *Pometia*, *&c.* and all other Cities near to *Alba Longa*, were reduced to Colonies. *Tiberinus Sylvius* ſucceeded him.

LATINUS, or LATINIUS, a learned Clergy man, born at *Viterbo* in 1513. He was choſen in 1573, one of thoſe that were to correct the *Decretal* of *Gratian*, about which he was employed 13 Years; and tho' he was but a ſickly Man, yet he Huſbanded his Health ſo well, that he lived till he was 80 Years of Age, and died at *Rome*, *Jan.* 21. 1593. We have ſeveral of his Works; and amongſt the reſt, *Obſervationes & Emendationes in Tertullianum: Bibliotheca Sacra & Profana, ſive Obſervationes, Correctiones, Conjecturæ & variæ Lectiones*, which *Dominicus Macri* publiſhed at *Rome* in 1677, at the Beginning of which Work is his Life, which the Curious may conſult. The Proteſtants accuſe him for endeavouring to ſuppreſs what was not conform to his Sentiments. Accordingly, he himſelf confeſſeth in his *Biblioth. pag.* 177, that he had left out the famous Epiſtle of *Firmilianus* of *Cæſarea*, in the Edition of the Works of St. *Cyprian*, by *Manutius*. See Biſhop *Fell* upon this Letter.

LATIUM, now *Campagna di Roma*, or Country of the *Latins*. It was at firſt of a very narrow Extent, as containing only the Land that lies between the *Tyber* and *Cape Circelli*, which is the *Circæum Promontorium* of the Ancients: But after that the *Hernici*, the *Æqui*, the *Volſci*, and the *Auſones*, were comprehended under the Name of the *Latins*, the Bounds of the new *Latium* became enlarged as far as the River *Garigliano*, which the *Latins* call *Liris*. *Rome* always was the Capital of *Latium*, the other ancient Cities being *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*; *Tuſculum*, now *Frejcati*; *Præneſte*, now *Paleſtrina*; *Aricia*, *Alba*, *Paterno*, *Oſtia*; with the *Volſci*, *Herniſci* and *Rutuli*: The Modern are, *Alatri*, *Anagni*, *Aquino*, *Gaeta*, *Fondi*, *Piperino*, *Sezze*, *Segni*, *Sora*, *Velletri*, *&c.* This Country had Princes of its own for 543 Years, under Nineteen Kings, from *Picus* the Son of *Saturn*, to *Numitor* the Grandfather of *Romulus*.

The Succeſſion of the Kings of Latium.

Began their Reigns,		Reigned.
A. M. 2757.	*Picus* the Son of *Saturn*,	Years 37
2794.	*Faunus*,	44
2838.	*Latinus* I.	34
2872.	*Æneas*,	6
2877.	*Aſcanius*,	38
2915.	*Sylvius*,	29
2944.	*Æneas Sylvius*,	31
2975.	*Latinus* II.	51
3035.	*Alba Sylvius*,	39
3064.	*Capetus* I.	26
3090.	*Capys*,	28
3118.	*Capetus* II.	13
3131.	*Tyberinus*,	8
3139.	*Agrippa Sylvius*,	41
3180.	*Allodius*, or *Aremulus Sylvius*, ſurnamed *Sacrilegus*,	19
3199.	*Aventinus Sylvius*,	37
3236.	*Procas*,	23
3259.	*Amulius* uſurped the Throne, after the Expulſion of his Brother *Numitor*,	41
3299. or 3300.	*Numitor* was reſtored again to his Throne by his Grandchild *Romulus*, who the Year after built the City of *Rome*.	

LATOMIÆ, a Place of *Sicily*, now called *Le Tagliate*; being a Cave which *Dionyſius* the Tyrant cauſed to be dug in a Rock, for a Priſon for Criminals; which was about a *Stadium* in length, and 200 Foot broad. There was a Place in this Priſon called *Polyxenus*, becauſe the Poet of that Name had been kept a Priſoner there, for diſapproving of ſome Work the Tyrant had compoſed: And 'tis ſuppoſed he there writ his Poem of the *Cyclops*, wherein he covertly ridicules that Prince. *Cicero* reproacheth *Verres* for having kept ſeveral *Roman* Citizens Priſoners there. *Cluvier. lib.* 1. *Sicil. Antiq.*

LATOMUS (*Bartholomæus*) was of *Arlon* in *Luxemburg*, where he was born in 1475. He was well skilled in the Latin Tongue, and in Rhetorick, which he profeſſed at *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Fribourg*, *Paris*, and elſewhere. He writ Notes upon *Cicero*, *Terence*, the *Satyrs* of *Horace*, *&c.* and in his old Age writ ſome Treatiſes of Controverſy againſt the Proteſtants. He died at *Coblentz* about 1566. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LATOMUS (*Joannes*) a Canon Regular of St. *Auſtin*, lived in the XVIth Century. He was born at *Bergen op-Zoom* in *Brabant*, and was Prior of St. *Trion*. He was a learned Man, and put the *Pſalter* into Verſe, and Tranſlated the Sermons of *Joannes Ferus* into Latin, and publiſhed the *Hiſtory of the Monaſtery of* St. Trudon. He died at *Antwerp*, *July* 1. 1578, being 53 Years of Age. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LATOMUS (*James*) born at *Cambron* in *Hainault* in the XVIth Century. He went out Dr. of Divinity at *Louvaine*, and wrote againſt *Luther*, &c. There is a great deal of Learning in his Controverſial Pieces, which are, *De Eccleſia. De Primatu Papæ. De Confeſſione Auriculari*, *&c.*

LATONA, the Daughter of the Giant *Cœus* and *Phebe*, who was his Siſter *Jupiter*, taken with her Beauty, got her with Child, at which *Juno* being incenſed, baniſhed her from the Earth, and cauſed her to be purſued by the Serpent *Python*. But *Neptune* taking pity of her, fixed the Iſle of *Delos*, which before was floating; where ſhe was delivered of *Diana* and

Apol-

Apollo, who afterwards killed the Serpent *Python*. *Ovid. lib.* 6. *Metam.*

LATRONIANUS, a *Spaniard*, and Poet, who lived in the IVth Century, at the Time when *Maximus* invaded the Empire againſt *Gratianus*. He was condemned in the Council of *Bourdeaux* for a *Priſcillianiſt*; and afterwards, being conducted to *Treves*, where *Maximus* then was, to whom *Priſcillian* had appealed, he was there beheaded with his Companions, in 385. *St. Jerom de Script. Eccleſ. cap.* 122. *Sulpicius Severus*, *lib.* 2. *Mariam. lib.* 4. *Hiſt. cap.* 20. Some call this Poet *Matronianus*.

LAVAGNA, or LAVANIA, a Town and County of *Italy*, in the State of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean*, between *Chiavari* to the Weſt, and *Seſtri di Levante* to the Eaſt, belonging to the Counts of *Fieſque*. See *Fieſque*. There has been ſeveral Popes of the Houſe of the Earls of *Lavagna*.

LAVAL, or LAVAL-GUION, Lat. *Vallis Guidonis*, a Town of *France*, on the River *Mayenne*, in the Lower *Maine*, and the Diocеſs of *Mans*, which belongs to the Lords of the Houſe of *Tremoulle*; being famous for the Manufactury of Linen, and a Council held here in 1242, mentioned in the laſt Edition of *the Councils*, *Tom.* 12.

LAVAL (*Andre de*) Lord of *Loheac* and of *Raiz*, Admiral and Marſhal of *France*, was the 2d Son of *John* of *Montfort*, and of *Anne*, Heireſs of the Houſe of *Laval*, whoſe Name and Arms he took. It is ſaid he was made Knight at 12 Years of Age, at the Fight of *Gravelle* in 1423. He was taken by the *Engliſh* in the Caſtle of *Laval* in 1428, who ſet him at 80000 Crowns Ranſom. The Year after he ſerved at the Siege of *Orleans*, and at the Battel of *Patay*. About 1487, King *Charles* VII. made him Admiral of *France*; after which he performed ſignal Services for the Crown at the taking of *Pontoiſe*, *Mans*, *Coutance*, *Caen*, *Cherbourg*, *Bayonne*, *Cadillac*, *&c.* as alſo at the Battels of *Formigni* and *Caſtillon* in 1453, and at the Reduction of *Armagnac* in 1455. He died in 1486, at the Age of 75, without Iſſue.

LAVAL (*Giles de*) Lord of *Raiz*, Marſhal of *France*, &c. lived in the XVth Century. He was the Son of *Guy de Laval* II. of the Name, and of *Mary de Craon la Suze*, and was made Marſhal of *France* in 1429, under the Reign of *Charles* VII. He had ſerved at the Siege of *Orleans*, and at the taking of *Jargeau*, *Melun*, &c. but afterwards betaking himſelf to Magick, and other horrid crimes, he was condemned to be burnt alive, *Decemb.* 23. 1440. *Mezeray*, &c.

LAVATERUS (*Ludovicus*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Zurich*, Son-in-Law to *Henricus Bullinger*, whoſe Life he writ, and publiſhed his Writings. He was a learned Man, and famous for his Works, *viz. Hiſtoria de Origine & Progreſſu Controverſiæ Sacramentariæ de Cœna Domini. De ſpectris, Lemuribus, &c. Melch. Adam in Vit. Theol. Germ. Verbuden in Elog.*

LAVAUR, Lat. *Vaurum*, or *Vaurium*, a ſmall City in *Languedoc*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tholouſe*. It ſtands upon the River *Agout*, in the Upper *Languedoc*, in the Confines of the *Albigeois*, 5 Leagues from *Tholouſe* to the Eaſt, and 6 from *Caſtres* to the Weſt. In this City was celebrated a Council againſt *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had taken part with the *Albigeois*. Another Council was held here in 1368. *Pierre de Vaux de Cernay*, *Hiſt. Alb. cap.* 49. *&* 52. *Catal. Hiſt. des Cont. de Toulouſe & Memoir de Languedoc.*

LAUD (*William*) was born at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, his Father being a principal Burgher of that Town; his Mother's Name was *Web*, Siſter to Sir *William Web* Lord Mayor of *London*. He was admitted Commoner in St. *John*'s College *Oxford*, and took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1608; and after ſeveral other Preferments, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *St. Davids* in 1622. Afterwards, in 1626, to that of *Bath and Wells*, being made Dean of the King's Chapel the ſame Year. Two Years after Tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *London*; and in 1633, was preferr'd to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*. His Zeal for promoting Uniformity in the Church procur'd him many Enemies, which, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, grew ſtill more implacable, being further provok'd by the Archbiſhop's unalterable Loyalty. For theſe Reaſons, in the beginning of the Revolt, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. he was by the prevalence of the Faction committed to the *Tower*, and afterwards charg'd, by the Rebellious Parliament, with a Deſign to introduce Popery, and to reconcile the two Churches of *England* and *Rome*, with ſome other leſs material particulars. To which Articles, he made a ſubſtantial and unexceptionable Defence; but the King being lately defeated at *Marſton-Moor*, the Rebels thought themſelves ſecure, and proceeded to Sentence of Death againſt him: And upon the 10th of *January* 1644, he was murdered by the Ax on *Tower-Hill*, where his Behaviour was compoſed, pious, and well ſupported. This Archbiſhop was a Perſon of a Regular Converſation, very Charitable and Publick ſpirited. His Parts and Induſtry were both extraordinary, and he was well acquainted with Men as well as Books; by theſe advantages, he became both an able States-man and a good Divine. The moſt conſiderable of his Works is that againſt *Fiſher*, in which he very learnedly defends the Church of *England* againſt the Objections of his Adverſary. *Cyprianus Anglicus*. *E. Lloyd's Memoirs*. *Wharton's Life of Archbiſhop* Laud, *&c.*

LAUDEN, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*, ſubject to the Prince of *Wirtsburg*. It ſtands on the River *Tauba*, 8 Miles N.W. of *Margentheim*, 24 S. W. from *Wirtsburg*.

LAVELLO, Lat. *Lavellum*, or *Lavellum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Baſilicata*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*. It ſtands in the Limits of the *Capitanata*, 3 Miles from the River *Ofanto*. The Biſhop's Juriſdiction does not extend beyond the Walls of the City. *Leand. Albert. Deſcript. Ital. Le Mire Geogr. Eccleſ.*

LAVEMUND, or LAVAMUND, Lat. *Lavanmunda*, *Oſtium Lavanti*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Carinthia*, upon the River *Lavant*, where it falls into the *Drave*, about two Miles from St. *Andre* to the South, and twelve *German* Miles from *Pettaw* to the Weſt.

LAVENHAM, a Market-Town of *Wiltſhire*, 73 Miles from *London*.

LAVENHAM, a Market-Town of *Babergh*-Hundred, in the County of *Suſſex*, ſituate upon the River *Breton*, and adorned with a fine Church.

LAVERNA, the Name of a Goddeſs, whom the *Romans* conſidered as the Protectreſs of Thieves and Robbers; and built a Temple in honour of her, near a Gate of *Rome*, therefore called *Lavernalis*. *Plaut. in Aulul. Act.* 3. *ſc.* 2d. *Horat. Epiſt.* 16. *Lib.* 1.

LAUFFEN, a Town in *Swabia*, and Dutchy of *Wirtemburg* in *Germany*, ſituate on the River *Neckar*, 8 Miles South of *Hailbron*, 22 North of *Stugard*, and 34 Eaſt of *Philipsburg*.

LAUFFENBURGH, a ſmall City upon the *Rhine*, built on a Rock, and well fortified, under the Dominion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, between *Schafhauſen* to the Eaſt, and *Baſil* to the Weſt, 5 Miles from either. It was taken by the *French* and *Swedes* in the late War, but reſtored to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The Town ſtands on both ſides the River, and has communication by a good Bridge. The Stream being broke here by the Rocks, the Fall of the Water makes an hideous Noiſe; and when laden Barks come to paſs there, the Goods are taken out, and carried lower by Land, whilſt the Veſſels are let down with Ropes.

LAUGENGEN, or LAWGINGEN, Lat. *Lavinga*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Newburgh*. It has been Free and Imperial, but is now exempted. It ſtands upon the *Danube*, one Mile above *Dilingen*, and ſix beneath *Ulm* to the Eaſt.

LAUGHERN, a Market-Town of *Derby*-Hundred in the S. W. of *Carmarthenſhire*.

LAVINIA, or LAVIGNA, Lat. *Lavinium*, a City of *Italy*, built by *Æneas* after the Deſtruction of *Troy*; which is now a ſmall Village in *Campagna di Roma*, the Poſſeſſion of the Duke *de Cæſarini*, 18 Miles from *Rome*, and 10 from the *Tyrrhene* Sea. Others are of Opinion, that the ancient *Lavinium* ſtood in the place where *Patrica* is now. And *Lucas Holſtenius* maintains, that *Lavinium* ſtood on that now called *Mont di Levano*.

LAVINIA, the Daughter of *Latinus* King of *Latium*, and of *Amata*, was promiſed to *Turnus*, and after married to *Æneas*, by whom ſhe had a poſthumous Son called *Sylvius*, becauſe ſhe was Delivered of him in a Wood, whither ſhe fled to avoid the Anger of *Aſcanius* the Son of *Æneas*. *Dion. Halicarnaſſ. lib.* 1. *Virgil. lib.* 12. *Æneid.*

LAUNOI (*Johannes*) a *Pariſian* Doctor, was of the Province of *Normandy*, where he was born, in *Valdeſia*, in the Dioceſs of *Coutances*, *Decemb.* 21. 1603. He was a great Writer, and hath left behind him 70 Volumes, almoſt all writ in Latin, *viz. De varia Ariſtotelis in Academia Pariſina fortuna. De vera Nicæni Canonis VI. & prout à Rufino explicatur, intelligentia. De vero Auctore fidei Profeſſionis quæ Pelagio, Hieronymo, Auguſtino tribui ſolet. De mente Concilii Tridentini, circa ſatisfactionem in Sacramento Pœnitentiæ. De veteri ciborum delectu in Jejuniis Chriſtianorum. Epiſt. Tom. VIII. Judicium de Auctore Librorum de imitatione Chriſti. De duobus Dionyſiis. De Commentitio Lazari, Magdalenæ, Marthæ ac Maximini in Provinciam appulſu. De vera causa ſeceſſus Sancti Brunonis in deſertum. De concilio in quo Donatiſtæ damnati, &c.* His Letters have been printed at *Cambridge*, in one Volume in *Folio*. *Launoi* was a good Critick, and had profited much by his Familiar Converſe with Father *Sirmond*.

LAURA, or LAURETTA, a young Gentlewoman of *Provence*, who lived in 1341, and was Famous for her Learning, Parts and Beauty; and more particularly, for the Love *Petrarchus* had for her. She was one of thoſe Gentlewomen that compoſed the Meetings called *The Court of Love*, where they anſwered curious and witty Queſtions concerning Love. Some ſay ſhe was born at *Avignon*; others, at a Town near to *Avignon*, and in the Neighbourhood of the Place of *Petrarchus*'s Retirement. She was born *June* 4. 1314, and died in 1348, as 'tis ſaid, the ſame Month, Day and Hour, that *Petrarchus* had fallen in love with her. King *Francis* I. made *Laura* this following Epitaph for her Monument:

En petit lieu compris tous pouvez voir
Ce qui comprend beaucoup par renommée
Plume, labeur, la langue & le devoir
Furent vaincus par l'aimant de l'aimée
O Gentille Ame, etant tant eſtimée,
Qui te pourra loüer qu'en ſe taiſant?
Car la parole eſt toujours reprimée
Quand le ſujet ſurmonte le diſant.

See *The Life and Poems of* Petrarchus, *with his Epiſtle to Pollerius*.

LAURA-

LAURAGAIS, Lat. *Lauriacus Ager*, a ſmall Territory of *France*, in *Languedoc*. *Caſtelnaudari* is the Capital of it, and takes its Name from the Town of *Laurac*. It furniſhes great ſtore of Woad for dying. It lies between the Rivers *Ariege* and *Agout*, within the Mountains; and was formerly an Earldom belonging to the Earl of *Auvergne*, but now united to the Crown of *France*.

St. LAURENCE, was born at *Hueſca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and made Arch-Deacon of the Church of *Rome* by *Sixtus* II. in 260. who truſted him with the Treaſures of the Church. This was when the Emperor *Valerian* was engaged in a cruel Perſecution of the *Chriſtians*: In which, Pope *Sixtus* being taken amongſt others, was viſited by *Laurence* his Arch-Deacon, whom he charged to diſtribute the Church-Treaſures he was intruſted with, to the poor *Chriſtians* that hid themſelves in Subterranean Caves, from the Fury of that Perſecution. St. *Laurence* having performed this Command, the next Day ſaw them leading the Pope to his Martyrdom; to whom he ſaid aloud, *That he had, according to his Command, diſtributed the Church-Treaſures to the Poor.* The Soldiers hearing him ſpeak of Treaſures, laid hold of him; who appearing before the Emperor, he charged him to declare where thoſe Treaſures were which he had mentioned. St. *Laurence* demanded three Days Time to get them together, and preſent them to him: At the End thereof he preſented a great Number of poor People to the Emperor, and told him, *They were the Treaſures of the Church he had ſpoken of.* *Valerian* incenſed at this Diſappointment, ordered his Skin to be torn to pieces with Iron-Scourges, and afterwards to be whipped with Rods and Laſhes that had Lead at the End of them, and then to be ſet on the Wooden Horſe, and have all his Limbs diſlocated; and laſt of all, ordered a kind of Grid-Iron, with a ſlow Fire under it, to be made ready, upon which the Tyrant cauſed him to be laid down, and roaſted; which St. *Laurence* endured with ſuch Conſtancy and Unconcernedneſs as aſtoniſhed the Tyrant, and ſo chearfully rendred his Spirit to God, *Aug.* 10. 261. *Baron. Martyrol. & Annales.*

LAURENTIUS, Anti-Pope, was Arch Deacon of the Church of St. *Mary the Greater* at *Rome*, and oppoſed to *Symmachus*, choſen Pope after *Anaſtaſius* II. in 498. which Schiſm was the Cauſe of great Diſorders in the City of *Rome*. To put an End to this Schiſm, both Parties referred themſelves to the Decition of *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, who gave it for *Symmachus*: Whereupon *Laurentius* ſubmitted, and was made Biſhop of *Nocera*; but afterwards cauſing new Troubles, he was baniſhed. *Baron. in Annal.*

LAURIOL, a Town of *France*, in *Dauphine*, which ſome take to be the *Apta* of the Ancients. It ſtands upon the River *Drome*, between *Valence* and *Montelimar*. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars of the XVIth. Century, having been often taken and retaken by the *Romaniſts* and *Proteſtants*. It is now newly fortified.

LAURO (*John Baptiſt*) of *Perugia*, lived under the Pontificate of *Urban* VIIIth. and was much eſteemed for his Genius and Learning. He wrote ſeveral Pieces in Proſe and Verſe. *De Calce Poema Theatri Romani. Orcheſtra De Viris Illuſtribus. Epiſtolæ &c. Argoli de Dieb. Critic. P.* IId. *Jan. Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 141. *&c.*

LAUSANNE, or LAUSANNA, Lat *Lauſonium*, a City of *Switzerland*, with an Univerſity; the Capital of the Diſtrict of *Le Vault*, belonging to the Canton of *Bearn* ever ſince 1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and free City. It is alſo a Biſhops's See, under the Archbiſhop *Beſançon*; but ſince this Town embraced the Reformation, the Biſhops have removed their Reſidence to *Friburg*, from whence it is diſtant Eight *French* Leagues, and Ten from *Geneva*, to the North Eaſt, and a ſmall diſtance from the Lake of *Lemane* to the North. *Guilleman lib. Helvet. Stumpf. in Chron. Helvet.*

LAUTREC, a ſmall City of *France*, in *Languedoc*, in the *Albigeois*, ſtanding on a Mountain that bears excellent Wines, two Leagues from *Caſtres*. It hath the Title of a Viſcounty, and its Viſcounts have been very conſiderable amongſt the Lords of *Languedoc*

LAW (*Canon*) a Publick Regulation for the deciding Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. The Canon-Law is made up of theſe following Parts. 1. The *Holy Scriptures*. 2. The Conſtitution of Councils, properly call'd Canons. 3. The Decrees and Decretal Epiſtles of Popes; And 4thly. The Opinions of the Fathers: Beſides theſe conſtituent Parts, The Civil-Law is likewiſe taken in, in ſome Caſes, *i. e.* extracted from the *Theodoſian* or *Juſtinian* Codes, and ſometimes from the Capitularies of the ancient Kings of *France*. The time, in which the ſeveral Collections were put together, which make up the Canon-Law, is divided into three Diſtinctions; The 1ſt. comprehends the Old Laws, by which the Church was govern'd ſo above 1000 Years, and which is contain'd in the ancient Collections, and Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions. The ſecond diſtinction conſiſts of that, which the *French* call *Cours Canon*, being compos'd of Collections, which were made ſince the Year 1150 to 1483; And the third Diviſion of time takes in all the Additions made ſince the Period abovementioned, either by the Conſtitutions of New Councils, The Decrees of later Popes, or by other Proviſions which are own'd to have the force of Law in Eccleſiaſtical Matters. To ſay ſomething of the progreſs of this matter, upon each Diviſion of time; To begin with the 1ſt. with reſpect to what was Collected either in *Greek* or *Latin*: The firſt Collection of the *Greeks* was publiſh'd about the Year 385; The Author of the Performance being *Stephen* Biſhop of *Epheſus*, or, as others will have it, *Sabinus* Biſhop of *Heraclea*. This work took in the Canons of the two General Councils of *Nice* and *Conſtantinople*, together with thoſe made by the five Provincial Councils of *Ancyra*, *Neo-Cæſarea*, *Gangra*, *Antioch*, and *Laodicea*; held in *Aſia* much about the ſame time. The ſecond Collection was made a little after the General Council of *Chalcedon*, held in 458; and here moſt of the Canons of the General Council of *Epheſus*, and of that of *Chalcedon* were added to the Canons of the firſt Collection, the greateſt part of the Learned are of Opinion that this Collection was Drawn up by *Stephen* Biſhop of *Epheſus*. To this *Body* were added, the Canons of the Council of *Sardica*, the Apoſtles Canons and thoſe of St. *Baſil*. The third *Greek* Collection was order'd to be drawn up by the Council in *Trullo*, held at *Conſtantinople* in 692. This was afterwards augmented in the Year 790; ſome Canons of the IId. general Council of *Nice*, as *Morery* calls it, being added to it. The fourth *Greek* Collection was compil'd by *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, about the Year 880; beſides theſe four *Greek* Collections in which the Canons were Rang'd according to the Order of the Councils, or the Epiſtles of the Fathers made uſe of; beſides theſe Collections I ſay, *John* of *Antioch* made another in the Year 550, in which, the Canons were Diſpos'd into Heads according to the ſubject matter, under Fifty Titles or Diviſions; The ſame *John* of *Antioch*, being preferr'd to the Patriarchate of *Conſtantinople* in 554, Drew up the firſt *Nomo-Canon*, divided likewiſe into Fifty Titles or Heads, in which, he cites the Civil-Laws from *Juſtinian*'s Code and Novels; *i. e.* ſo much of 'em, as the Canons are concern'd in. *Photius* drew up another *Nomo-Canon*, where the reſembling Laws and Canons are plac'd together for view and compariſon, about the Year 883. *Arſenius* a Monk of *Athos*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, made a New *Nomo-Canon* in 1255, and *Matheus Blaſtares* a Monk of St. *Baſil*'s Order, made another in 1335: ſo much for the *Greeks*. And now a word of the *Latin* Collections, of which, the moſt conſiderable are four, The Oldeſt was drawn up by the Order of Pope *Leo*, in 460. The ſecond *Latin* Collection was made by *Dionyſius Exigsus*, who was likewiſe the Author of the Paſchal Cycle, and the Chriſtian *Æra*; this Collection was publiſh'd in 496, to which, in the Year 520, *Dionyſius* added a Supplement conſiſting of Popes Decrees. The third *Latin* Collection was made in *Spain* by *Iſidore*, Biſhop of *Seville*, in the Year 620. The fourth appeared in 790, under the Name of *Iſidorus Peccator*, or *Mercator*: Beſides theſe Collections, in which, the Order of time in the Councils or Decretal Epiſtles is generally obſerv'd, there have been ſeveral others drawn up, in which, the Diviſion is made, according to the diverſity of the ſubject matter, and of this kind, are thoſe drawn up by *Ferrandus*, Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, in the Year 527, by *Martin* Archbiſhop of *Braga* in *Portugal* 572, by *Creſconius*, an *African* Biſhop in 670, and by *Regino* Abbot of *Prüm*, in the Dioceſs of *Treves*, in the Year 900; This laſt added the Civil Laws to the Canons and Opinions of the Fathers where they had any relation to 'em; ſo that, in reality, this Collection may paſs for a *Nomo Canon*. About the Year 1020, *Burchardus* Biſhop of *Wormes* made a new Collection of Canons, vulgarly call'd the *Decretum* of *Burchard*, (inſtead of a Book or Collection of *Decreta*,) ſome likewiſe call this work *Brocardica*, by miſtake for *Burchardica*. In the Year 1100, *Ivo Carnutenſis*, or *Biſhop* of *Chartes*, Drew up two Bodies of Canon Law, one of which was commonly call'd the *Decretum*, and the other *Pannormia* or rather *Pannomia*, that is to ſay, a Collection of all the Laws. And likewiſe among the Collections of Canon-Law, may be added the *Orders* and *Conſtitutions* of Biſhops, and *Pœnitentials*, or Books in which Pennance and Diſcipline is ſtated, as likewiſe *Gregory* a *Spaniſh* Prieſt his *Polycarp*, which Compiler liv'd ſome little time after *Ivo Carnutenſis*; and thus much for the firſt Diviſion of Time, with Reference to the Canon-Law. The ſecond Period of the Canon-Law takes in that commonly called the *Curſus Canonicus*. This conſiſts of three Parts, The firſt of which, contains *Gratian*'s *Decretum*; the ſecond takes in the Great Decretals collected by the Order of Pope *Gregory* IXth. in 1230; The third comprehends the four leſſer Collections of Decretals; *i. e.* the *Sextus*, the *Clementines*, the *Extragants* of *John* XXII, and the *common Extravagants*. The *Decretum* of *Gratian* is a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, and of thoſe ancient Regulations which paſſed for Law in the Church, till the middle of the XIIth. Century. This *Gratian* was a *Benedictin*, who imploy'd 24 Years in this Work, which he Publiſh'd in the Year 1150, the Performance is divided into three Parts, the firſt of which contains 101 *Diſtinctions*, in which, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons are his Principal Subject: The ſecond Part contains 36 Cauſes, in which, the Matter and Form of Tryal and Sentence, is Handl'd; And the third conſiſts of five *Diſtinctions*, concerning *Conſecration* or *Holy Things*. (This *Decretum* of *Gratian* was Review'd and Corrected by Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. and a New Edition ſet forth in 1580.) After the *Decretum* of *Gratian*, there was a Collection of the Decretal Epiſtles drawn up, which were written by Popes living after *Gratian*'s time. *Bernard Guid*, afterwards Biſhop of *Faventa* compil'd a New Body of Canon Law in 1188. And *Johannes Valenſis* drew up another about 12 Years after. *Peter* of *Beneventum* finiſh'd a third Collection which was approv'd by Pope *Innocent* IIId. in 1210. After the IVth. Council of *Lateran*, held in the Year 1215, under the ſame Pope

Pope *Innocent* IIId. there appeared a fourth Collection, the Author of which is not known. *Tancred*, Arch-Deacon of *Bologne* made a fifth, in the Year 1226. The second Part of the *Cursus Canonicus*, or *Course of Canon Law*, being a Collection of the Decretal Epistles, drawn up by the Order of Pope *Gregory* IXth. takes in the Epistles of several Popes, and particularly those Epistles, which were written from the Year 1150, the time in which *Gratian* Publish'd his *Decree*, to the Year 1230, in which this Collection of Decretals was Publish'd; to this second Part likewise is added the Constitutions of Councils, and some Decisions of the Fathers: This Collection was put in Order by *Raymond De Pegnafort*, the Popes Penitentiary, and is divided into five Books, The first Book Treats principally of the Ecclesiastical Law in General, and of the several sorts of Judges who have Jurisdiction in the Church. The second treats of Civil Process, or the Forms of Prosecuting an Action. The third and fourth give directions about Sentence and Passing Judgment in Civil Matters, taking in the Cases in which the Clergy are concerned, together with those relating to Marriage. The fifth dilates upon both the Matter and Form, concerning Tryal and Judgment in Criminal Causes. The third Part of the *Cursus Canonicus*, or Course of Canon Law consists of a Collection of new Decretals, and contains the *Sextus*, the *Clementines*, and the *Extravagants*: The *Sextus*, i. e. The Sixth Book of the Decretals was drawn up by Pope *Boniface* VIIIth's Order in the Year 1298: This Collection is divided into five Books, like that of *Gregory* IXth. the matter being thrown into the same Order, and divided under the same Heads. The *Clementines* were formed into a Body by Pope *Clement* V. Some time after the Celebration of the Council of *Vienna*, held in 1311, and Publish'd in the Year 1317, by his Successor *John* XXIId. The *Extravagants* of *John* XXIId. are the Decretal Epistles of that Pope, which were so call'd, because, being not yet inserted into the Body of the Law, they seem'd as it were *Out-lyers*, and to Range out of the Confines of the *Cursus Canonicus*, which Name has continued upon 'em; afterward the Decretals of several other Popes were call'd the *Common Extravagants*, to the Year 1483, and in this latter Body of the Canon Law, there are more of the Constitutions of Pope *John* XXIId. than in the Collection that goes under his Name. The third Period of the Canon Law takes in the Constitutions of Councils and Popes made since the last Collections of the Decretals, with other Regulations which have the force of Law in Ecclesiastical Affairs; This last Division of Law is either Common; *i. e.* as *Morery* speaks, Receiv'd by all Catholicks, or else particular to some Community. There are two sorts of Common Law, the one relates to Discipline, and the other to the Forms and Process of Courts; The first consists of the Decrees of General Councils, held since *Clement* V. and the Bulls of Popes, not yet taken in to the Body of the Law, the greatest part of which has been put together by *Lactius* and *John-Mary Cherubins*; from whence *Petrus Matheus*, a Lawyer of *Lyons*, has extracted a Collection which he calls, the Seventh Book of the *Decretals*. The second Part of this Common Law takes in the Forms and Regulations of the *Apostolick Chancery*, made since *John* XXIId. amounting to the Number of Seventy one, the three Principal of which are Receiv'd in *France*, upon the score of being Founded upon Natural Equity That Branch of the Civil Law which is call'd Proper or Particular, is that which besides the general Law of the whole Church, is peculiar to particular Nations, Provinces, Churches, Dioceses, Chapters and Communities: As to *France*, continues *Morery*, That part of the Canon Law, which is particular to us, is, in the first place taken from the Ancient Decrees, Usages or Customs of the Universal Church, being preserved by our Fore-fathers with greater Care, than by the Neighbouring Nations; and in these Usages and Regulations, that which we call the Privileges or Immunities of the *Gallican* Church principally consists. In the second place, That, which makes the Canon Law particular to *France*; consists of Royal Ordinances made by the Kings of the third Race, either with the concurrence of the States of the Realm, or their own proper Authority, or else in concert with the Holy See, such as the Pragmatick Sanction, The Ordinances of *Orleans*, *Blois*, and others so far as the Church is concerned; The *Concordat*, made in the Year 1516, between Pope *Leo* Xth. and *Francis* Ist. which was concluded to soften that which stock'd the Court of *Rome*, in the Pragmatick Sanction: To this we may add the *German* Concordat, made in the Year 1447, between Pope *Nicholas* Vth. and the Emperor *Frederick* IIId. and which is still observ'd in *Lorraine* and *Alsace*. The third Branch of Ecclesiastical Law, which, tho' particular to *France*, is not observ'd all the Kingdom over, is made up of the Canons of late Provincial Councils, Synodal Constitutions, and Regulations of Corporations or Communities. *Doujat Hefloire du Droit Canonique*. There is a new Edition of the Body of Canon Law, and the Decretals, printed in 1687, with the Notes and Corrections of *Petrus* and *Franciscus Pithæus*, two Eminent Lawyers, printed from an Original in the Library of Monsieur *le Pellitier* Minister of State, Comptroller General of the Finances, and great Grandson to *Petrus Pithæus*; This Edition is printed at *Paris* by *D. Thierri*.

LAW, or FRENCH-LAW, are the Laws and Customs by which Justice is Administred in *France*. Before the *Franks*, who came from *Germany*, enter'd *Gaul*, i. e. before the Vth. Century, the *Roman* Laws were the Measure of Right and Wrong, in that Country, being likewise continued under the Merovian or first Line of the *French* Kings, tho' with some mixture of the Constitutions of the *Franks*. Afterwards the second, or *Carlovinian* Line made their Capitulary Ordinances, but the disorders of the Xth. Century so embarrass'd, and weaken'd these Laws, that, at the beginning of the third or *Capetian* Line of the *French* Kings, the Laws had so far lost their Authority, that there was nothing remaining, but floating and uncertain Usages, which gave beginning to those different Customs, which have since been Reform'd, and stated in writing by Publick Authority. The Law, now observ'd in *France*, consists partly of particular Ordinances, and Customs, and partly of the *Jus Romanum*, or the Civil Law, which is current within the Territories, call'd the *Country of Written Law*; i. e. in *Provence*, *Dauphine*, and *Languedoc*; but elsewhere this Law goes no farther than the Reason of it will carry it, having no Authority in the *Customary Provinces*; i. e. where the *Jus Consuetudinarium*, or Common Law prevails, as in *Normandy*, *Picardy*, &c. And besides, in these places, the Civil Law is only made use of as a Supplement, and in Cases where the Provisions of those Provinces do not reach home. To trace the *French* Laws to their Original, we are to observe, that the *Roman* Law Practic'd in *Gaul* before the Vth. Century, was not that set forth by the Emperor *Justinian*; for that was not Publish'd till a Hundred Years after the first Eruption and Conquest of the *Franks*; i. e. not till the VIth. Century. Before which time, the Laws in *Gaul* were made up of the Imperial Constitutions, Collected in the *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian* and *Theodosian* Codes: Property was likewise determin'd, and Justice Administer'd partly by the Opinions and Reports of those Lawyers, whose Books were Authoriz'd and made Law by the *Theodosian* Code: The Names of these Lawyers were, *Papinianus*, *Paulus Caius*, *Ulpianus*, *Modestinus*, together with others, whose Authorities were cited by these; *i. e. Scævola*, *Sabinus*, *Julianus* and *Marcellus*; Under this Form and in this State, the *Roman* Law was receiv'd in *Gaul* to the Year 450, but the *Barbarians*, who, soon after, settled themselves there, brought new Laws a long with them: These Laws, or Customs of theirs were Collected into one Volume, under the Title of the Code of the Ancient Laws, comprehending the Laws of the *Visigoths*, an Edict of *Theodorick* King of *Italy*, the *Burgundian* Laws, the *Salique* Law, (which was that of the *Franks*) the Law of the *Almaines*, (*i. e.* of the People of *Alsatia* and the upper *Palatinate*,) the Laws of the *Bavarians*, the *Rituarian* and *Saxon* Laws, and the Laws of the *Argli* and *Frisons*; to these we may add, the Laws of the *Lombards*, (which are much more considerable than those above mention'd,) The Capitularies of *Charlemagne*, and the Constitutions of the Kings of *Naples* and *Sicily*: And here it is sufficient to mention only those Laws, which relate mostly to *France*, the most Ancient of which, are the Laws of the *Visigoths*, who possessed *Spain* and a great part of *Aquitain* in *Gaul*; These were first couch'd in writing by *Euvrix* who began to Reign in the Year 466, but being suted and made only for the *Goths*, his Son *Alaricus* got an Abridgment of the *Theodosian* Code, extracted by *Antanus* his Chancellor, for the Use of the *Romans*, who publish'd it at *Aire* in *Gascoigny*, with some Explanations upon it, by way of Gloss: This Abridgment was allow'd as Authentick by the consent of the Bishops and Nobility in the Year 506. Afterwards, there was another Extract made from this Code, which was call'd *Scintilla*. The *Gothick Law* having been enlarg'd by the following Kings, there was a Body of it made and divided into XII Books: This Collection, call'd, *The Book of the Gothick Law*, was presented to the Bishops in the Council of *Toledo* held in 693, who approv'd and confirm'd it. This *Gothick Law* continued in *Languedock* a great while after the Government of the *Goths* was destroyed, as appears by the IId Council of *Troyes*, held under Pope *John* VIII. in the Year 878. The *Burgundian Law* was Reform'd by *Gondebaud*, one of their last Kings, who publish'd a Body of it at *Lyons* in 501, to which there were made some Additions as far as the Year 520, *i. e.* Ten or Twelve Years before the Fall of the *Burgundian* Kingdom. And almost a Quarter of all *France* being under the *Burgundian* Dominions, from hence it comes to pass, that a great part of the *French* Law is deriv'd from them. As to the *Salique Law*, which was particular to the *Franks*, the Preface of it shows, that it was written before they had pass'd the *Rhine*; which is further confirm'd by the Places of their Meeting, and the Names of the four Sages, who drew it up, therein mentioned: But, to speak truth, the Credibility of this History is none of the best, all that we know for certain, is, That the Kings *Childebert* and *Clotharius*, Sons and Successors of *Clovis*, drew up these Customs in Writing, in which, they abolish'd all the Remains of *Pagarism*. There are two Copies extant of this *Salique Law*, which, tho' different in Expression agree in Sense. The oldest Copy, and which was first Printed, makes use, in most of its Articles, of those barbarous Words, which signify the Places where every Publick Regulation was made, together with the Sum of the Fine, or Forfeiture for every Trespass and Fault. The other Copy is that which is call'd, *The Edition of Charlemagne*, and is inserted in the Code of the *Old Laws*. To this *Salique Law*, we may add that of the *Ripuarians*, the one being almost altogether the same with the other. Some People are of the Opinion, that the Name of *Ripuarians*, and that of *Salian's*, belong equally to the *Franks*, and are but two words, to signify the same thing: However, in the *Salique Law*, the *Franks* and

Ripuarians

Ripuarians are mention'd as a diſtinct People. And thus we have had a view of the Law which was current in *France*, under the Kings of the Firſt *Line*. To Sum up the whole in a word, The *Salique Law* was obſerv'd by the *Franks*; The *Gombette*, or *Burgundian* Law, by the People of that Nation. The *Goths*, who remain'd in great numbers in the Provinces beyond the *Loire*, were govern'd by the *Gothick* Law, and all the reſt by the *Civil* or *Roman*. The Eccleſiaſticks likewiſe, who at that time o'th' Day had a very great Intereſt, made uſe of the *Civil Law*, of what Nation ſoever they were: And in Caſes, where the particular Laws of the Cuſtomary Provinces were ſhort and ſilent, there they apply'd to the *Civil* or *Roman* Law, which, in ſuch *Omiſſions*, was a ſort of *Common Law* through all *France*. The Conqueſts of the *Franks*, *Goths* and *Burgundians*, being at laſt all brought under the Government of *Charlemagne*, this Prince ſuffer'd every diſtinct Nation to be govern'd by their own Laws. Purſuant to this, in the Year 788, he reviv'd the *Theodoſian* Code, which he publiſh'd from the Copy of *Alaricus* King of the *Goths*; and in the Year 798, he publiſh'd the *Salique Law*, with ſeveral additional Articles. *Lewis the Debonnaire* likewiſe, made ſome Additions to it in 823. And thus, under the Kings of the Second Line, the ſame Laws were kept up, which had been obſerv'd under the Firſt, only the Capitularies or Ordinances made at the Meeting of the *Eſtates*, were added to the former; which ſupplemental Proviſions made in the Time of *Charlemagne*, *Lewis the Debonnaire*, *Charles the Bald*, *Lewis the Stammerer*, *Carloman*, and *Charles the Simple*, are ſtill remaining. And thus the Reader has a Summary View of the Ancient *French* Law. The *New* or *Modern* Law had its beginning in the Xth Century, for then the Diſorders of the Kingdom gave occaſion to the ſetting up of new Cuſtoms; Thoſe that were the moſt powerful, making themſelves Lords of Territories, Uſurping the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and forcing thoſe under them upon the payment of Services and Acknowledgments, which had never been heard of before: Beſides, the Eccleſiaſticks ſtretch'd their Juriſdiction to Secular Affairs, and made the Canon Law part of the Municipal. In the XIIth Century, the *Roman* or *Civil* Law was taken in to that of particular Provinces, and Taught publickly at *Montpelier* and *Toulouſe*; but notwithſtanding the *Civil* Law was read in the Publick Schools, yet it had not generally the Force of Law, as appears by the Declaration of King *Philip the Fair*, having no more than the Authority of written Reaſon to ſupply the Defects of Ordinances and Cuſtoms, when they did not come up to the Caſe in Queſtion, which Method is ſtill obſerv'd. And here it may not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Drawing up theſe Cuſtoms and Uſages of particular Provinces, in Writing. At firſt the Practice was to prove a particular Cuſtom, by Witneſs and Inqueſt; but afterwards it was found convenient to ſet them down in Writing, which Method was begun in the XIIth Century, and reviv'd in the XVth, under the Reign of *Charles* VII. who, after having driven the *Engliſh* out of *France*, Projected a Deſign of Reducing all the particular Cuſtoms of the Country to one general one, and to put them in Writing, in order to reconcile them, and bring them up to a ſingle and uniform Body of Law. *Du Moulin* informs us, that the Approbation and Affirmance of the Cuſtoms then made, was only by way of Proviſion, That the People in the mean time might have ſomething certain in the Law to depend on, till the General Reformation could be effected. *Lewis* XI. who ſucceeded *Charles* VII. had an intention to bring his Kingdom to the uſe of the ſame Laws, Weights and Meaſures, as *Comines* Reports, but this Deſign was never executed. As to the *Ordonances* of the Kings, which are the principal and moſt conſiderable part of the *French* Law, we may obſerve, in general, that theſe Ordonances relate chiefly to the Government, and Adminiſtration, The Prerogative Royal, The Power and Juriſdiction of Officers, and the manner of proceeding in Courts of Juſtice, there being not much in theſe *Ordonances* for the Deciding of private Diſputes, and difficulties ariſing about Property. *Hiſtoire du Droit François à Paris chez Etienne Loyſon.*

The ROMAN, *or* CIVIL LAW. Under this Denomination, we are to underſtand the Laws made by the *Romans* for the Support of their Government, and the Adminiſtering Juſtice to private Perſons. *Romulus*, who built *Rome*, gave the firſt beginning to theſe Regulations in his *Reges Curiatæ*, ſo call'd, becauſe they were made by the conſent of a General Meeting of the People, divided into thirty Parts or Wards, call'd *Curiæ*. The other Kings, who ſucceeded him, made ſeveral Laws during their reſpective Reigns, which, in all, laſted 244 Years. Theſe Laws, being drawn into a Body by *Sextus Papyrius*, in the 245th Year of *Rome*, the Collection was call'd, *Jus Papyrianum*. But theſe Laws, being ſoon after Repeal'd, by the *Lex Tribunitia*, there are none of theſe Royal Laws to be met with, in the Books of the *Jus Romanum*. About the Year of *Rome* 303, there were Ten Learned Men pitch'd upon to Travel to the Republicks of *Greece*, and to tranſcribe all the Laws which they believ'd ſerviceable to their own Government. Theſe Ten Men, call'd *Decem-viri*, made Ten Laws, to which the Year after they added two more. Theſe Laws being engraven upon Plates of Ivory, and hung up in publick Places of the Town, were call'd, *The Laws of the Twelve Tables*. But, notwithſtanding this Publication, the People were oblig'd, in ſeveral Caſes, to apply to the Lawyers for Explanation and Direction; whoſe Opinions, upon Caſes Put, being approv'd by Cuſtom, came, at laſt, to be call'd *Law*. Much about the ſame time, there were Forms of Proceſs ſettled, for the grounding of Actions, and ſtating the Methods of Proſecution; and theſe they call'd *Actions of Law*. Theſe Forms being publiſh'd by *Cn. Flavius*, made them be call'd *The Flavian Civil Law*. Some time after, *Sextus Ælius* wrote another Book of *Actions*, or Forms of Proceſs, which were call'd, *Jus Ælianum*. And thus, at that time o'th' Day, the *Roman* Law was made up of *The Twelve Tables*, *The Civil Law*, and, as they call'd it, *The Actions of the Law*. The People of *Rome* falling afterwards into a Miſ-underſtanding with the Senate, and retiring to Mount *Aventine*, made, during this Separation, Laws call'd *Plebiſcita*, which were afterwards receiv'd by the whole Commonwealth. After the People or Plebeians had yielded the Senate the Power of making Laws, the *Senatus Conſulta* appear'd, *i. e.* The Ordonances or Statutes made by the Senate. To theſe, in the Year 387 of *Rome*, were added the Edicts of Prætors, who were Magiſtrates, choſen every Year for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, whoſe Edicts or Decrees were call'd, *Jus Honorarium*, *Julianus*, an Eminent Lawyer, made a Collection of theſe Decrees, which was call'd, *The Perpetual Edict*, and approv'd by the Emperor *Adrian* in the Year 130, according to the Chriſtian computation. The Form of the *Roman* Government being chang'd a little before the Birth of our Saviour, the Authority of making Laws devolv'd upon the Emperors, whoſe *Conſtitutions* were drawn into two Codes, by *Gregorius* and *Hermogenes*, two learned Lawyers, under the Reign of *Dioclefian*, in the Year 290. Theſe two Collections, call'd, *The Gregorian and Hermogenian Code*, took in the Imperial Conſtitutions, from *Adrian* to *Conſtantine the Great*. The Emperor *Theodoſius the Younger*, Order'd a third Collection to be drawn up, call'd, *The Theodoſian Code*, in which, all the Conſtitutions of the ſucceeding Emperors, from *Conſtantine* to himſelf, were inſerted. The Writings likewiſe, and Opinions of ſome Eminent Lawyers, made part of the *Roman* Law: For, ſince the Reign of *Auguſtus*, there were ſeveral of that Profeſſion nam'd by the Emperors, to give their Judgment upon Caſes Put, whoſe Reſolutions, upon the Point, were look'd upon as Law, becauſe they were Authoriz'd by the Princes Commiſſion to give their Opinions. The moſt conſiderable of theſe Lawyers, were *Publius Papyrius*, *Appius Claudius*, *Semtronius*, *Sextus Ælius*, *Q. Mutius Scævola*, *Ateius Capito*, *Antiſtius Labeo*, *Papinianus*, *Ulpianus*, *Junius Paulus*, *Pomponius*, *Modeſtinus Africanus*, &c. In the Year of Our Lord 530, the Emperor *Juſtinian* perceiving the Civil Law very confus'd, Order'd a Review of it, that the inſignificant part of it ſhould be cut off, and put it into the method and condition it is in at preſent. In this great Work, he employ'd the ableſt Lawyers of his Time; the Names of which were, *Tribonianus*, *Conſtantinus*, *Theophilus*, *Dorotheus*, *Anatolius*, *Cratinus*, with ſome others. This Committee, after having ſelected what was moſt uſeful in the XII Tables, in the *Plebiſcita*, and *Senatus Conſulta*, in the Edicts of Prætors, the Reſolutions of Eminent Lawyers, the Conſtitutions, or Reſcripts of Emperors; after having done this, I ſay, they divided the Body of Law into Four Books, *viz.* The *Digeſt*, The *Inſtitutes*, The *Code*, and The *Novels*. The *Digeſt*, otherwiſe call'd the *Pandects*, is a Collection which contains the Old Law together with the Reſolutions of Eminent Lawyers. The *Inſtitutes* contains the Elements or Principles of the *Roman* Law. The *Code*, is a Collection of all the *Conſtitutions*, from *Adrian* to *Juſtinian* (for there are few *Imperial Conſtitutions* older than *Adrian*,) ſo that it takes in the three *Codes*, the *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian*, and *Theodoſian*. It was call'd the *Juſtinian Code*, from that Emperor's Name, who got it drawn up. The *Novels*, is a Supplemental Book to the *Code*, and contains the *Conſtitutions* of *Juſtinian*, which were made after the *Code* was publiſh'd. Theſe *Novels* are faithfully Tranſlated from the Greek into Latin, and commonly call'd *Authenticæ*, to ſhew the exactneſs of the Verſion, and to diſtinguiſh them from the Epitome of *Julianus*, Conſul of *Conſtantinople*, and likewiſe from thoſe which *Irnerius* a Lawyer inſerted into the Code in the Reign of the Emperor *Frederick* I. in the Year 1155; which Performance is often, not very carefully and judiciouſly managed. The Civil Law of the *Romans*, being put in this good condition by the care of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, took place only in *Greece*, *Illyricum*, and part of *Italy*, becauſe the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Vandals*, *Franks*, and other barbarous Nations, had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Weſtern Parts of the *Roman* Empire. About the Year 868, the Emperor *Baſilius* made an Abridgment of the *Juſtinian* Code, and his Son *Leo*, the *Philoſopher*, publiſh'd the *Baſilicæ*, in 888, which paſs'd for Law, till the ruin of the Eaſtern Empire, which happen'd in the Year 1453, *Juſtinian*'s Body being no longer read in the Schools, nor pleaded at the Bar in *Conſtantinople*. After theſe *Baſilicæ*, the Emperor *Leo* ſet forth a hundred and thirteen new Conſtitutions, which treat of ſeveral things undecided by the Laws of *Juſtinian*. The Greek Lawyers made Gloſſes and Explanations upon the *Baſilicæ*, but not ſo Voluminous as thoſe of the Latins upon the Civil Law. *Michael Attaliottes*, a Lawyer, who flouriſh'd in the Year 1070, publiſh'd another Abridgment of the *Juſtinian* Code, which he call'd, *The Abridgment Abridg'd*, *i. e.* An Abridgment of what *Baſilius* the Emperor had ſet out before. About the ſame time, *Michael Pſellus* made another little Collection of the *Baſilicæ* (afterwards Tranſlated by *Leunclavius* in the Year 1580) And laſtly, in 1143, *Conſtantine Harminopulus* furniſh'd out another Abridgment of the whole Law, which he call'd, *Promptuarium*: But the taking of *Conſtantinople* by *Mahomet* II in 1453, put an end to the Eaſtern Empire, and to the uſe of the Laws obſerv'd there. And thus we have ſeen the State of the

Roman

Roman or Civil Law in *Greece*: As for *Italy*, as has been remarked already, it was little obſerv'd there for the ſpace of 526 Years, after the Death of the Emperor *Juſtinian*: For the *Goths* made themſelves Maſters of *Italy* about Sixty Years after the Reign of that Emperor, and the *Lombards*, having chas'd the *Goths* out of that Country, Reign'd there about 200 Years. During this time, the *Viſigoths* and *Vandals* held the Government of *Spain*; and the *Goths*, *Huns*, and other Barbarous People ſeiz'd upon part of *Gaul*. *Charlemagne*, having Conquer'd *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards* in the Year 774, was choſen Emperor of the *Romans*, by the Senate and People of *Rome*, in the Pontificate of *Leo* III. This Emperor had then a deſign of Reviving the Practice of the *Roman* or Civil Law, but the Men of that Profeſſion could not furniſh him with a Copy of what *Juſtinian* had Publiſh'd; but at laſt, in the Year 1137. in the Reign of *Lotharius* II. Emperor of the Weſt, and in the Popedom of *Innocent* II. they found a Copy of the *Digeſts* at *Amalfi* in *Puglia*, which was call'd the *Florentine Pandects*, for a reaſon to be given by and by. The Emperor *Lotharius* and Pope *Innocent*, joyning in a War againſt *Roger*, King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, deſir'd Aſſiſtance from the then Republick of *Piſa*. In the Courſe of this War, the Town of *Amalfi* being taken by Storm, and Plunder'd, *Juſtinian*'s Copy abovemention'd, being found there, was given to the *Piſan*'s, for the good Services they had done upon this occaſion. Theſe Books remain'd in the Hands of this Common-wealth, till they were Conquer'd by the *Florentines*, who carried off the *Pandects*, from *Piſa* to *Florence*; where they are ſtill carefully preſerv'd, as the only, or at leaſt the moſt Authentick Original of the *Roman* Law. After the diſcovery of theſe *Pandects*, the Emperor *Lotharius* II. ſet forth an Edict, Commanding the *Roman* or Civil Law to be taught in Publick Schools, and that Cauſes ſhould be Try'd by it; and, in the Year 1150, gave *Irnerius* leave to Read upon't, in the Univerſity of *Bononia*, after whom, it was taught and cultivated in the ſame Place, by ſeveral Eminent Profeſſors, as, *Placentinus*, *Azo*, *Accurſius*, *&c.* There have been likewiſe, a great many other famous Civilians in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, as *Bartholus* at *Piſa*, and *Perugia*; *Baldus* at *Bononia* and *Pavia*; *Alciat*, *Coverruvius*, *Antonius Auguſtinus*, *&c.* The moſt Eminent Civilians in *France*, are, *Budæus*, *Duarenus*, *du-Moulin*, *Cujacius*, *Hottoman*, *Briſſonius*, *Tiraqueau*, *Chopinus*, *Pithœus*, *&c.* The *Roman* or Civil Law was not Receiv'd in *Germany* till the XVth. Century, but ſince that time, it has made its way farther there than elſewhere, upon the account of the Emperors of this Country; ſtiling themſelves the Succeſſors of the *Roman* Emperors. *Hiſtoire du Droit Romain, A Paris Chez H. Joſſet.*

LAWENBURG, or LAWENBORCH, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of Upper *Saxony*, and Dutchy of *Pomerania*, ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands near the *Baltick*, 35 Miles Weſt of *Dantzick*.

LAWENBURG, Lat. *Lawenburgum*, a Town of the Lower *Saxony*, upon the River *Elbe*, Eight *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Eaſt, the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name, under the Dominion of its own Duke, of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lunenburg*, *Mecklenburg* and *Holſtein*.

LAXI, a Market-Town of the Iſle of *Man*, ſeated upon a Bay, from hence called *Laxi-Bay*, on the Eaſt Side of the Iſland.

LAZACH, a Kingdom of *Arabia Fœlix*, with a City of the ſame Name, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks*.

LAZARUS, the Brother of *Mary Magdalen* and *Martha*, whom our Saviour raiſed from the Dead after he had been four Days in the Grave. The Tradition of the Churches of *Provence* tells us, That after the Death of *Jeſus Chriſt*, *Mary Magdalen*, *Martha*, *Lazarus* and *Maximinus* were expoſed to the Sea in an old torn Veſſel; which arriving at *Marſeilles*, *Lazarus* was made the firſt Biſhop of that Church.

St. LAZARUS, an Order of Knighthood, which the Weſtern *Chriſtians* eſtabliſhed when they were in Poſſeſſion of the *Holy Land*. Their Employment was, to entertain Pilgrims in certain Houſes expreſly built for them, and to conduct them on their Way, and protect them from the *Mahometans*. The Popes beſtowed great Privileges, and the *Chriſtian* Princes large Poſſeſſions upon them. King *Lewis* VII. ſurnamed *The Younger*, beſtowed upon them the Land of *Boigni*, near *Orleans*, where the Knights of St. *Lazarus* ſeated themſelves after that the *Chriſtians* were driven out of the *Holy Land*. But the Knights of *Maltha* got Pope *Innocent* VIII. to ſuppreſs this Order, and to unite it to theirs. Yet King *Henry* IV. in 1608. obtained a Bull of the Pope for the re-eſtabliſhing of the ſaid Order. Theſe Knights, amongſt other Privileges, had leave to Marry, and to enjoy Penſions out of Conſiſtorial Benefices. This Order hath been ſather encouraged by the preſent *French* King *Lewis* XIV. This Order is the ſame with that of St. *Maurice* in *Savoy*, and of St. *Lazarus* in *Italy*. *Albert le Mire Orig. des ord. milit. Favin. Hiſt. des ord. mil. De Bello Orig. & inſt. de Divers ordres de Cheval, &c.*

LAZIANS, or LAXIANS, a People of the *European Sarmatia*, who formerly lived on the Banks of the *Palus Mæotis*, or, as others ſay, at the *Porta Caſpiæ* near the *Iberians*. They were converted about 522, under the Papacy of *Hormiſda*; *Zatus* their King was Baptized at *Conſtantinople*, *Juſtinus*, the Emperor being his Godfather, and at his departure beſtowed a Crown and Royal Robe upon him.

LAZIARD (*John*) a *Celeſtin* Monk, living towards the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an Abridgment of Univerſal Hiſtory, Publiſh'd by *Edmond le Fevre*, and continued to the fifth Year of *Francis* I. by *Hubert Velleius*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

LAZIUS (*Wolfgangus*) a *German* Phyſician, and Hiſtorian to the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. He lived in the XVth. Century, and was born at *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, where he ſtudied Nineteen Years. He was well verſed in Antiquities. He died in 1556. We have the following Works of his. *Commentariorum Reip. Romanæ in exteris Provinciis Bello acquiſitis, conſtitutæ libri XII. De Gentium Migrationibus. Chorographia Pannoniæ. Alvearium Antiquitatis. In Genealogiam Auſtriacam Commentariorum lib. 2. &c. Pantal. lib. 3. Proſopogr. Geſner. Bibl. Reuſner in Icomb. Melch. Adam in vit. Germ. Medic. & Philoſ.*

LEA, a River which hath its ſource in *Hartfordſhire*, and afterwards ſerves as boundary betwixt *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*. In *Hartfordſhire* it waters *Hartford* and *Ware*; and in *Eſſex*, *Waltham*-Abbey.

LEÆNA, a Courtezan of *Athens*, who lived in the LXVIth. *Olympiad*. She was conſcious to the Conſpiracy of *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogiton* againſt *Piſiſtratus*, and being interrogated thereupon, ſhe bit off her Tongue, rather than ſhe would diſcover what ſhe knew of it. The *Athenians* affected with this extraordinary Action, erected, in honour of her, the Statue of a Lioneſs without a Tongue.

LEAGUE, called *The Holy League*, a Party or Conſpiracy formed in *France*, in 1576, for Defence as was pretended, of the *Romiſh* Religion. The firſt who laid the Deſign of a General League of the Papiſts, under another Head than the King, was the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, whilſt he was at the Council of *Trent*. He repreſented to the chief Men of that Aſſembly, and, by them, to the Pope, that for the maintaining of the Popiſh Religion, it would be neceſſary to form a League of many Princes and Lords, of whom the King of *Spain* was to be one, and the Pope Protector of it, which Princes, ſo Leagued, were to chuſe a Head, to whom all the *Romaniſts* ſhould be bound to obey. This Deſign being approved of, they were about chuſing the Duke of *Guiſe* to be Head of the League, at the ſame time that the News was brought of his death. The Cardinal did not quit his Deſign for all this, but expected Ten or Eleven Years, till his Nephew, the young Duke of *Guiſe*, was in a condition to take upon him the ſame Charge, at which time, he propounded the ſame thing again to the Pope and King of *Spain*, who both complied with the Propoſal, tho' upon different Motives, the one of a deſire to exterminate the Proteſtants, the other in hopes to be a gainer by the Diſorders, which this League could not fail to produce in *France*. The Cardinal of *Lorrain* dying before the Enterpriſe was compleated, the Duke of *Guiſe* was unwilling to quit the Deſign, and therefore in 1576, cauſed a Project to be made of the League, which he got ſecretly diſperſed amongſt the moſt zealous Papiſts, or thoſe who were known to be favourers of the Houſe of *Guiſe*; and particularly he confided much in the Sieur *d' Humieres*, Governor of *Peronne*, who, finding that the XII. Articles, of which the League conſiſted, did too openly attack the Royal Authority, he inſtead thereof made XVIII. other Articles, which were ſo worded, as if the League were only deſigned for the King's Service, the Subſtance whereof was to this effect, *viz.* That all Obedience ſhould be rendred to the King, That they promiſed to maintain the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion. That the Nobility and Gentry ſhould either ſerve in Perſon, or provide Men, Horſes and Arms; and that the Clergy and Commons ſhould contribute to the Expences of the League, according to the Taxes that ſhould be regulated for that purpoſe. This Act was ſigned at *Peronne*, *Feb.* 13. by near 200 Gentlemen, and Officers of the Province; and the Example of thoſe of *Picardy*, was ſoon followed in all the Provinces of the Kingdom. But he that declared himſelf the higheſt for that Party, was the Lord of *Tremouville*, who was afterwards Governor of *Poitou*. In *November* the ſame Year, the States of the Kingdom aſſembled at *Blois*, prohibited the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion, they of the League proving the ſtrongeſt Party there. The King ſeeing that the Leaguers, rather endeavoured to weaken his Authority, than to cruſh the Proteſtants, declared he would himſelf be Head of the League, to make himſelf Maſter of the Party. But being a Prince that did not much affect War, he granted the Proteſtants the Edict of *Poitiers*, in 1578, which permitted them the Exerciſe of their Religion, according to the fore-going Edicts of Pacification. The Leaguers, who had not dared to undertake any thing, ſince the King had named himſelf their Head, declared themſelves all on a ſuddain, in 1581, that they took the Duke of *Guiſe* to be their Head; their Pretence for this Innovation, being the Alliance the King of *France* had made with the King of *Navarre*, who, according to their ſtile, was an Heretick. The Duke of *Guiſe* drew the Cardinal of *Bourbon* into the League, in hopes of the Crown, and became more powerful by the conjunction of the *Pariſian* League, called *The Seize* or *Sixteen*. This particular League was begun by a Citizen of *Paris* called *Roche-blond*, who form'd a Party, the Heads whereof were about Forty; but becauſe they diſtributed to ſome of them, the ſixteen Quarters or Wards of the City, to execute what had been reſolved in their Council,

they were called *The Sixteen*. In 1584, the Duke of *Guiſe* withdrew himſelf from the Court to his Government of *Champaign*, and came to *Joinville*, where he met with the Envoys of the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, and King of *Spain*; and there it was concluded, That the Cardinal ſhould ſucceed to the Crown, in caſe the King died without Iſſue, in order to the excluding of all Heretical Princes; that the King of *Spain* ſhould furniſh every Month 50000 Piſtoles, towards the Charge of the League; and, that on the other hand, the Leagued-Princes ſhould aſſiſt his Catholick Majeſty, to reduce his rebellious Subjects of the Low-Countries. The War began in 1585, but ſome Months after, the King granted the League an Edict, by which he revoked all thoſe which had been made in favour of the Proteſtants, and prohibited the Exerciſe of their Religion. Immediately after the publication of this Edict, the War broke forth throughout all *France*; for the King of *Navarre*, the Prince of *Conde*, and all the Proteſtant-Party, got over to their Side the Mareſchal Duke of *Montmorency*, Governor of *Languedoc*, and Head of the Royaliſts; which were a Party of diſcontented Papiſts, who proteſted they would ſupport the Royal Authority, againſt thoſe who were the Authors of Commotions and Diſorders in the State. Pope *Sixtus* V. concerned himſelf for the League, and thundered out his Bull of Excommunication againſt the King of *Navarre*, and the Prince of *Conde*, whereby he declared their Eſtates forfeited, and themſelves incapable to enjoy the Succeſſion of any Principality whatſoever. The King of *Navarre* on the other hand, got his Proteſtation againſt the ſaid Bull affixed at *Rome*, and fortified his Party, in order to the maintaining his own Rights. In 1587, the Proteſtant-Princes of *Germany*, raiſed a powerful Army to aſſiſt their Brethren of *France*; but theſe Forces were Defeated, and obliged to retire, which made the Leaguers much more proud and peremptory. In *July* 1588, the King publiſh'd an Edict in favour of the Leaguers, which was called *The Edict of Re-union*, by which he declared that he would exterminate Hereſie out of his Kingdom, and exclude all Heretick Princes from the Succeſſion, in caſe he ſhould die without Iſſue-Male. Some time after, the Aſſembly of the Eſtates was kept at *Blois*, where the King perceived the Duke of *Guiſe* had a Deſign to be more powerful than himſelf; and that the greateſt part of the Deputies in the Provinces, had been choſen by the underhand-dealing of the Duke's Creatures in the ſeveral Provinces. The Preſidents of each Order, *viz.* The Cardinals of *Bourbon* and of *Guiſe*, for the Clergy; the Earl of *Briſſac*, and the Baron of *Magnac*, for the Nobility; and the Provô *de Merchants*: or the Mayor of *Paris*, *la Chapelle-Martau*, for the Third Eſtate, were wholly of his Party. And no ſooner had the King read the Reſolutions of the three Orders, but he found that they manifeſtly tended to the imparing of the Royal Authority; and thereupon reſolved to rid himſelf of the Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Cardinal his Brother, as he did accordingly. The death of theſe two furiouſly incenſed the Leaguers, who to authoriſe them in their Rebellion, obtained a Decree, *Jan.* 7. 1589, from ſome Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, to which the others were forced to Subſcribe, to avoid the fury of the Leaguers; the Sum whereof was, That the *French* were diſcharged from the Oath of Fidelity and Obedience they had ſworn to the King, and that they might take up Arms in Defence of the *Roman* Religion, but the *Sorboniſts*, when at liberty, revoked it. The ſixteenth of the ſaid Month, the Duke of *Aumale*, Governor of *Paris*, and the Council of *Sixteen*, diſtruſting the Parliament, and being reſolved to ſeize thoſe of them they were ſuſpicious of, *John le Clerc* called *Buſſi*, formerly an Advocate of that Parliament, and at that time the Governor of the *Baſtile*, undertook the execution of it, and committed the firſt Preſident *Achilles du Harlay* to the *Baſtile*, together with the Preſidents *Potier*, *de Blanc-meſnil*, and *de Thou* (*Thuanus*) and the moſt ancient Councellors of that Court, whoſe Places were filled up by the Leaguers. Some time after, the Duke of *Mayenne*, Brother to the Duke of *Guiſe*, came to *Paris*, and endeavoured to weaken the Council of *Sixteen*, to make himſelf the more powerful, and took to himſelf the Title of *Lieutenant General of the State and Crown of* France. The King, to oppoſe this Faction, united himſelf with the King of *Navarre*, and publiſhed a Declaration ſignifying to his Subjects, that this Union ſhould be no prejudice to the *Roman* Religion. After the Death of King *Henry* III. in 1589, the King of *Navarre* ſucceeded to the Throne, under the Name of *Henry* IV. who, by little and little, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom. At firſt, the Duke of *Mayenne*, Head of the League, cauſed the Cardinal *de Bourbon* to be proclaimed King, under the Name of *Charles* X. in *January* 1590. Pope *Sixtus* ſent Cardinal *Cajetan*, his Legate, to *France*, with expreſs Order to chuſe, for King, one that was a good Catholick. And, at the ſame time, *Mendoza*, the King of *Spain*'s Ambaſſador, ſupported by the Faction of *Sixteen*, made ſome Propoſals that ſeemed very advantageous to the Leaguers, demanding only in requital, that the King his Maſter might be ſolemnly Declared Protector of the Kingdom of *France*. The Duke of *Mayenne*, to aſſure the Title of King to the Cardinal *de Bourbon*, cauſed him to be Proclaimed in all the Cities of the League, ſtill retaining the Title of Lieutenant-General of the Crown; and ſoon after put himſelf into the Field, whilſt the Pope's Legate at *Paris*, did his utmoſt Endeavours to hinder *Henry* IV. from being acknowledged King. But, at laſt, the famous Battle of *Ivry* in 1590, was fatal to the League, where, almoſt, all their Forces were deſtroyed. Soon after, *Henry* IV. beſieged *Paris*, where, to encourage the People to hold out the Siege, above 1200 Eccleſiaſticks and Religious of the ſtricteſt Orders, as *Carthuſians*, *Minims*, and *Capuchins* liſted themſelves, marching in order through the Streets, with Soldier's Arms under their ordinary Habits, and having *William Roſe*, the Biſhop of *Senlis*, at the Head of them, with a great Standard marching before him, having the Images of our Saviour upon the Croſs, and the Bleſſed Virgin upon't. The King finding himſelf unable to take *Paris*, went and laid Siege to *Chartes*, in 1591. Pope *Gregory* XIV. at the ſame time, declared himſelf for the League, and the King of *Spain* relying on the Faction of the *Sixteen*, propounded the chuſing of the Infanta *Iſabella*, his Daughter, and Grand-daughter of *Henry* II. of *France*, Queen of *France*. But the Duke of *Mayenne* broke this Deſign, by hanging ſome of the Heads of the Faction. The Popes *Innocent* IX. and *Clement* VIII. alſo favoured the Leaguers, who obliged the Duke of *Mayenne* to Convene the Eſtates, in 1593, after the Death of the Cardinal *de Bourbon*, to Elect a new Catholick King; but at the opening of the Aſſembly he declared, That he would put a ſtop to the new intended Election, becauſe he found that the ſtrong Party which the King of *Spain* had made, by the Pope's aſſiſtance, endeavoured to chuſe the Infanta *Queen* of *France*. The Catholick Royaliſts who followed *Henry* IV. ſent to the Aſſembly of States, demanding leave to ſend their Deputies to the Aſſembly; whereupon the Duke of *Mayenne*, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the Pope's Legate, made a Conference of both Parties to be accepted of, which was held at *Surene* the *April* following; at which, the Archbiſhop of *Bourges* declared, That the King was reſolved to abjure his Religion; but the Legate maintained, That before he could be owned for King, the Pope muſt firſt have reconciled him to the Church. In the mean time, the King of *Spain*, to get the Infanta choſen Queen of *France*, propoſed the marrying of her with a *French* Prince whom he ſhould chuſe, including thoſe of the Houſe of *Lorrain*; but, upon Condition, that his Son-in-law and Daughter, ſhould be declared King and Queen of *France*. But the Parliament of *Paris*, not being able to indure this Propoſal, as being contrary to the Fundamental Law of the Kingdom, *viz.* The *Salick*-Law, declared all the Treaties that ſhould be made to that purpoſe, null and void. However the *Spaniſh* Party continued their Inſtances for the choice of a new King, and the *Spaniſh* Deputies ſhewed, that they had a full Power to name the Duke of *Guiſe*, for their Maſter's Son-in-law. The Duke of *Mayenne* being offended hereat, (for he did not like to have his Nephew for his Maſter) diſſembled his Diſpleaſure, and dexterouſly put a ſtop to the Election, deſigning to make his Peace with King *Henry* IV. And, at laſt, in *July* that ſame Year, *Henry* IV. abjuring his Religion, and being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, in the Church of St. *Denys*, by *Rainold de la Beaume*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, the Heads and Cities of the League laid down their Arms, and the Duke of *Mayenne* betook himſelf to the King's Service. See PACIFICATION *Maimbourg Hiſt. de la Ligue.*

LEANDER, a young Man of *Abydos* in *Aſia*, the Lover of *Hero*, who lived in the City *Seſtos* in *Europe*, on the other ſide of the *Helleſpont*. He was uſed to ſwim over that Streight by night to viſit his Miſtriſs, who ſet forth a Light to guide him, but venturing to take the Sea in a tempeſtuous Winter night, was drowned. *Hero*, the next Morning, ſeeing his dead Body lying on the Shoar, caſt her ſelf headlong from the Tower, whence ſhe was uſed to hang out a Light to her Lover, and ſo died. *Muſæus. Ovid in Epiſt. Heroic.*

LEANDER, Biſhop of *Sevil* in *Spain*, lived in the VIth Century, and was one of the moſt famous Prelates of the Weſt for his Learning and Piety; *Severianus*, Governor of *Carthagena*, was his Father, *Fulgentius*, Biſhop of the ſaid City, and *Iſidorus*, his Brothers. *Hermenigildus* ſent him to *Rome*, where he came acquainted with *Gregory the Great*. At his return to *Spain*, he was baniſhed by *Leovigildus*, an *Arian* King; but was ſoon after recalled, and then diligently applied himſelf to the Converſion of the *Goths*, which he happily accompliſhed by a Conference, wherein he put them to a *Non-plus*. He aſſiſted at the third Council of *Toledo*, and celebrated a Synod at *Sevil*. He died in 603, according to the moſt probable Opinion. *Sigebert de Vir. illuſtr. St. Iſidor. cap.* 28. *de Vir. illuſtr. Trithem.*

LEAOTUNG, a Province of the Kingdom of *China* near *Tartary*, which the *Tartars* ſubdued in 1630, and the whole Kingdom afterwards.

LEARCHUS, the Son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, whom his Father killed, imagining that he was become a Lion's Whelp, and his Mother a Lioneſs, which ſo afflicted *Ino*, that ſhe caſt her ſelf into the Sea, where *Neptune* received her amongſt the Sea Nymphs. *Ovid lib.* 4. *Metam.*

LEBRIXA (*Francis*) or *Franciſca Nebriſſenſis*, was Daughter of the famous *Antonius Nebriſſenſis*. She had learned the Languages, and *Belles Lettres*, and when her Father was indiſpoſed, or hindred by buſineſs, ſhe was uſed to take his place, and read a Lecture of Rhetorick in the Univerſity of *Alcala*.

LEBUS, Lat. *Lebuſſa*, a ſmall City in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, on the River *Oder*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, one Mile from *Frankfort*, on the *Oder* to the N. In the 1555, this Biſhoprick, together with its Biſhop, embraced the *Auguſtan Confeſſion. Chron. depoſit. German.*

LICA

LECCA, LECCI, LEZZE, Lat. *Aletium*, the principal City of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great, rich, and next to *Naples*, the moſt populous in that Kingdom. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Otranto*, from which it ſtands twenty Miles to the S. and ſeven from the Shoars of the *Adriatick*.

LECHUS, one that came from the *Boſphorus Cimmericus*, ſubdued *Poland* about 550, and was the firſt Duke of it; for the *Sclavonians*, a Nation originally deſcended from the *Scythians*, having poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Iſtria*, under the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtin*, and afterwards under *Juſtinian*, waſted all *Greece*, ſent out two Brothers *Lechus* and *Czechus*, whereof the latter ſubdued *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, and the former made himſelf Maſter of the Country of the *Quadi*, now called *Sileſia*, and the Greater *Poland*, whoſe Succeſſors governed there about 150 Years. After which, the *Polanders* were governed by twelve Waiwods, or Palatines, till *Cracus*, the Builder of *Cracovia*, was declared Duke of *Poland*. He left a Son called *Lechus* II. who killed his Brother *Cracus* as he was hunting, and died without Children, about 750. *Sanſovin. lib. 2. Chron. Andr. Cellario Nova deſcript. Polon. Cromer. Connors Hiſt. of Poland.*

LECK, LECCA, Lat. *Foſſa Corbulonis*, a River, or rather a Branch of the *Rhine* in *Holland*, which dividing it ſelf into two Streams, forms that which is called the *Yſſel*, which paſſing by *Doesburg* and *Zutphen* falls into the *Zuyder Zee*; and the other called the *Leck*, which paſſeth by *Wyck*, *Cuylenburg* and *New-Port*, and near *Rotterdam* runs into the *Maes*. Alſo a River of *Germany*, which riſing in the County of *Tyrol*, on the Confines of the *Griſons*, and flowing Northwards, between *Bavaria* and *Schwaben*, and paſſing through *Ausburg*, falls into the *Danube*, over againſt *Papenheim*, a little beneath *Donawert*.

LEDA, the Daughter of *Theſtius*, and Wife of *Tyndarus*, King of *Oebalia*, whom *Jupiter* deceived in the ſhape of a Swan, as ſhe was bathing her ſelf in the River *Eurotas*, and conceiving by him, ſhe brought forth an Egg in the City *Amycle* wherein were contained *Pollux* and *Helena*; and, at the ſame time, brought forth another Egg which ſhe had conceived by her Husband, which had in it *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*, *Agamemnon*'s Wife. *Ovid Metam. lib. 6.*

LEDEN, a River which ſprings in *Herefordſhire*, and from thence runs through *Glocesterſhire*, till it joins the *Severn*. *Ledencourt*, a Town ſo named from this River, is ſeated upon its Banks.

LEDESMA, Lat. *Bletiſa*, a ſmall Town of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Tormes*, ſix Leagues from *Salamanca* to the N. E.

LEDESMA (*Diegor James*) a Jeſuit, born at *Cuellar* in *Spain*, was a Scholar of Reputation towards the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote, *De Divynis Scripturis quavis paſſim Lingua non legendis, ſimul ac de Sacrificio Miſſæ, cæteriſque Officiis in Eccleſia Chriſti, Hebraica tantum, Græca aut Latina Lingua celebrandis, &c.* There was another *Ledeſma* (*Peter*) a *Dominican* of *Salamanca*, who lived in the XVIIth. Century, and wrote, *De magno Matrimonii Sacramento. De Divinæ Gratiæ Auxiliis. De Divina Perfectione, &c. Ribadeneira. Alegamb de Script. Soc. Jeſ. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

LEE (Sir *Edward-Henry*) of *Ditchley* in *Com. Oxon.* Baronet; a Perſon of large Fortune, and fair hopes, was as an incouragement to all vertuous Endeavours, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, upon the fifth of *June*, in the 26th. Year of King *Charles* II's Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Baron *Spellesburg*, in the County of *Oxford*; as alſo to that of Viſcount *Quarendum*, and Earl of *Litchfield*. *Dugd. Baronage.*

LEEDS, a Market-Town of *Skirack Wapentake* in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated on the North ſide of the River *Aire*, with a fair Bridge over it. This is an ancient Town, where the Kings of *Northumberland* had their Royal Palace, and now its one of the beſt in *Yorkſhire*, being well inhabited, eſpecially by Clothiers, who drive a good Trade there. 'Tis 116 Miles from *London*. His preſent Majeſty King *William* III. has been pleaſed to confer the Honour of Duke of *Leeds*, upon *Thomas Osburn*, Earl of *Danby*, and Marqueſs of *Carmarthen*, then Preſident of the Council.

LEEK, a Market-Town in *Staffordſhire*, about 116 Miles from *London*. 'Tis the chief Town of the *Moor* Lands, and noted for excellent Ale, and good Buildings.

LEERPOOL, or LEVERPOOL, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Weſt-Derby* Hundred in the South Weſt parts of *Lancaſhire*, ſituate at the Fall of the River *Merſey* into the *Iriſh*-Sea, accommodated with a good Harbour, lies very convenient to paſs over into *Ireland*. It is now one of the moſt thriving Ports, and of equal Trade, with the beſt Town on the Weſtern ſhoar, except *Briſtol*. The Town has been very much improved and beautified by the Family of the *Moors* of *Bankhall*. It has a Town-houſe erected upon Pillars and Arches of Free-ſtone, with an Exchange for Merchants underneath. For its defence, here is on the South ſide, a Caſtle built by King *John*, and on the W. a ſtately ſtrong Tower upon the River. 'Tis 150 Miles from *London*.

LEFFY, LIFFEE, LUFFEE, the nobleſt River of *Ireland* upon which *Dublin* ſtands, tho' its Spring is but 15 Miles from the *Sea*; yet to accompliſh its Courſe, 'tis forced to fetch a very great compaſs, firſt running S. through St. *Patrick*'s fields Eight Miles, then W. five Miles, N. by the County of *Kildare* Ten Miles, N. E five; at laſt E. by the Caſtle of *Knock* and the City of *Dublin* into the *Iriſh* Sea Ten Miles. In 1687, towards the beginning of *December*, there happened ſuch an Inundation, by continual Rains, that not only Men, Cattle, and Goods in great quantities, were carried away by its rapidity; but the Bridges were broken down, and *Dublin* ſo filled with Water, that Boats ply'd in the Streets, the like never known before.

LEGATE, this Name is given by the Pope to four Sorts of Perſons. Firſt, They are called Legates whom the Pope ſends to General Councils, there to preſide in his Name. Secondly, The Pope's perpetual Vicars in Kingdoms or Provinces remote from *Rome*, are called Legates; thus, before the Reformation, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was *Legatus natus Apoſtolicæ ſedis*, or *Born Legate of the Apoſtolick See*. Thirdly, Such are alſo called Legates or Apoſtolical Vicars by Commiſſion, who for a certain Time, and in certain Places, are delegated to convene Synods for the Reſtoring of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, or upon other Emergencies. Fourthly, and Laſtly, The Name of Legate is given to the Pope's Extraordinary Ambaſſadors to Emperors and Kings, who are called *Legati à Latere*. At preſent none but Cardinals, have this Character.

St. LEGER, was a *French* Gentleman, of a Noble Family, who was ſent by his Parents, whilſt he was yet young, to the Court of *Clotharius* II. at the Beginning of the VIIth Century, and was not long after choſen Biſhop of *Autun*. King *Clotharius* dying in 669. the Nobles aſſembled to ſet *Childeric* II. on the Throne, notwithſtanding the Endeavours of *Ebroin* to give the Crown to *Thierry*, *Childeric*'s youngeſt Son. St. *Leger* was preſent at this Aſſembly, and prevailed with the Lords, who were for ſentencing *Ebroin* to death, only to confine him to the Abbey of *Luxeuil* in *Burgundy*. *Childeric* afterwards kept St. *Leger* at Court with him; but his Vertue proving troubleſome to ſome Courtiers, they ſlandered him to the King; who giving Credit to them, came to *Autun*, with Deſign, as ſome ſay, to have him killed; of which he having Notice, retired in the Night-time; but being purſued, he was brought before the King, who ordered him to be confined to the ſame Monaſtery where *Ebroin* was detained. But the King being murthered not long after, in 679. cauſed a great Change of Affairs; for *Ebroin*, under the Reign of *Thierry*, was reſtored to his former Dignity, and St. *Leger* to his Dioceſs. But *Ebroin* being Major of the Palace and reſolved to revenge himſelf upon *Leger*, ſuppoſing him to have been his Enemy, ſent an Officer, with ſome Soldiers, to ſeize him in his City: The Citizens ſhut the Gates upon them, but the good Prelate being unwilling to expoſe the City to the Fury of the Soldiers, went out, and delivered himſelf into the Hands of his Enemies, who immediately put out his Eyes, and ſhut him up in a Monaſtery. Two Years after *Ebroin* ſent for the Biſhop and his Brother Count *Guerin* to Court, accuſing them before the King of having had an Hand in the Murther of *Childeric*: Whereupon *Guerin* was ſtoned to death, and *Leger* had his Tongue cut out. And at laſt, *Ebroin*'s Hatred to the good Biſhop being irreconcilable, he cauſed him to be murthered in a Foreſt belonging to the Dioceſs of *Arras*. *Suius in 2. Oct. Annal. Franc.*

LEGHORN, Lat. *Livorno*, *Liburnus*, or *Ligurnus Portus*, an ancient and celebrated Sea-Port, ſeated in the Territory of *Piſa*, on the Weſt of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, fifteen Miles from *Piſa* to the South, Ten from the Mouth of *Arno*, Forty from *Piombino* to the North, and Sixty from *Florence* to the S. W. There belongs to it a large and ſafe Haven; and the Great Duke, to ſecure the Trade and Wealth of it, hath built three Forts that defend it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genoua*. *Coſmus* Duke of *Florence* had it from them in Exchange for *Sarzana*, being then a poor, deſpicable Village, not much inhabited by reaſon of the Unhealthineſs of the Air, corrupted by the Marſhes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando* (two of his Succeſſors) ſurrounded it with Walls; and making it a free Port, much improved its Condition, at a Time when the *Genoueſe* had exceſſively enhaunced their Impoſts upon the Merchants, and built the three Forts that now defend it. It has two Havens; the one great, and very commodious (by reaſon of a very fair Mole) for Ships of any Burthen, and is beſides adorned with ſeveral Towers: The Leſſer, called *Darſi*, is only for Galleys. The Palace of the Great Duke is very conſiderable for its Beauty and Conveniencies to entertain Princes and Foreign Ambaſſadors, and is the ordinary Reſidence of the Governor of the City, and hath a large Arſenal or Magazine belonging to it. In this City there is a vaſt Concourſe of Foreign Merchants, not only becauſe it is a great Place of Trade, but alſo becauſe no Body can be arreſted here for Debt.

LEGION, a Body of Soldiers amongſt the *Romans*, which did commonly conſiſt of 5 or 6000 Foot, and 4 or 500 Horſe. In the Time of *Romulus* a *Legion* contained only 3000 Men: Under the *Conſuls* it conſiſts of 4000 Men; and, beſides the Foot, had about 2 or 300 Troopers. Since *Marius*'s Time the *Legion* was of 5 or 6000 Men, and conſtituted 10 *Cohortes*, or Regiments: So that when the *Cohortes* were of 500 Men apiece, the *Legion* was 5000; if of 600, of 6000 Men; the Cavalry, as hath been ſaid, conſiſting of 4 or 500 Horſe. The *Legions* compoſed of *Roman* Citizens made a diſtinct Body by themſelves, and thoſe of the Allies formed another Body of Infantry and

Cavalry, which they called Extraordinary. In the *Roman Legions*, the Foot were diſtinguiſhed into *Velites*, *Haſtati*, *Principes* and *Triarii*. Thoſe called *Velites*, *i. e.* Swift or Light Footmen, had for their Arms a long Sword, and a Lance of three Foot long, with a little round Buckler called *Parma Tripedalis*. They covered their Heads with a kind of Cap called *Galea*, made of Leather, or the Skin of ſome living Creature; which Caps differed from that called *Caſſis*, only in that this latter was of Metal. Theſe *Velites* were picked out from amongſt the reſt of the Foot, to follow the Cavalry in all Expeditions, and dangerous Enterprizes. 'Tis obſerved, that this ſort of Soldiers were not in uſe amongſt the *Romans* till the ſecond *Punick* War; whence it is ſuppoſed they did this in Imitation of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, who had a ſort of Light Foot-men that followed their Horſe; as may be ſeen in *Cæſar*, and *Livy*. Amongſt theſe *Velites*, thoſe that threw the Lance, as alſo the Archers and Slingers are comprehended. Thoſe whom the *Romans* called *Haſtati*, *Principes* and *Triarii*, carried a long Buckler, or Shield, four Foot long, and two broad: They wore a long, two-edged Sword, ſharp-pointed: Their Helmet was of Braſs, and the Creſt of it of the ſame Metal. They had a kind of Boots, which defended the fore part of their Legs: They carried two Darts called *Veruta*; the one ſomewhat greater, which was round, or ſquare; and the other leſs: Their Corſlets, called *Loricæ*, were of divers Faſhions; ſome were of Iron, others of Braſs; ſome of them were made of little Plates of Iron, like Scales, covering one another; and were called *Loricæ Hamatæ*. As for the Horſe, their Arms were a Javelin, a Sword, a Back and Breaſt-piece, a Helmet, and a Shield. The *Roman* Enſigns were called *Imaginiferi*, becauſe they carried the Prince's Picture; the *Aquiliferi* carried an Eagle on the Top of a Pike: There were others that carried an Hand, in token of Concord; others, a Dragon, with a Silver Head, and the reſt of Taffeta. The *Labarum*, or Imperial Standard, which never appeared but when the Emperor himſelf was in the Camp, was of Purple, ſet round with a deep Golden Fringe, and embelliſhed with precious Stones. The Archers on Horſeback carried a Bow, and a Quiver with Arrows. The Officers we call Cornets carried an Eagle at the End of a Lance, and had the Skin of a Lion, Bear, or ſome other Savage Beaſt, covering their Head-piece; and the Enſigns of Foot had the ſame. They made uſe of three ſorts of Trumpets; whereof one was ſtreight, one crooked, almoſt like a Hunting Horn, and the third ſort more like our Muſical Inſtruments called Cornets. The *Romans* formerly carried their Swords on the Right Side: *Joſephus* ſaith, they were two; a long one on the Right Side, and a ſhort one on the Left. *Ammianus* obſerves, that ſome of the *Roman* Officers had their Coats of Armour ſo skilfully made, that they did not in the leaſt hinder any of their Motions: And that amongſt the *Parthians*, the Horſes alſo were covered with the ſame kind of Armour. *Lipſius de Militia Romana. Thyſius Rom. Illuſtrat. Roſinus. &c.*

LEGNANO, Lat. *Liviacum*, a ſtrong City of *Italy*, in the Diſtrict of *Verona*, which is a Country under the Dominion of the *Venetians*. *Leander Alberti.*

LEGNANO (*John*) a Lawyer, of a Noble Family in *Milan*, was much eſteem'd for his Learning in the XIVth. Century; beſide the buſineſs of his Profeſſion, he was a good Philoſopher and Mathematician. He wrote *Super Clementinis. De Cenſura Eccleſiaſtica. De Interdicto Eccleſiaſtico. De Horis Canonicis. De Beneficiorum Eccleſiaſticorum Pluralitate, &c. Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Ghilini Teatr. de Huom. Letter &c.*

LEICESTER, Lat. *Leceſtria*, the chief Place of *Leiceſterſhire*, is about 80 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, pleaſantly ſeated, in a good Air, and rich Soil, on the South Banks of the *Stowre*, over which it has two Bridges. It conſiſts of three Pariſhes, has ſeveral good Buildings, and is well inhabited. *An.* 680. it was made a Biſhop's See by the *Mercian* King *Ethelred*; which being ſoon after removed thence, the Town began to decay; but being afterwards reſtored to its former Greatneſs, and incompaſſed about with a ſtrong Wall, it ſo flouriſhed, according to *Matthew Paris*, that it was inferiour to few of the beſt Cities; and continued in this Proſperity till the Rebellion of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſurnamed *Le Boſſu*, or *Crouch-Back*, occaſioned its Ruin in the Reign of *Henry* II. who having made himſelf Maſter of the Town, commanded it to be burnt, and the Caſtle to be raſed, and laid an heavy Burthen upon the Inhabitants. After this Calamity, it had the good Fortune to recover it ſelf. Earl *Robert*, in Repentance of what he had done, built the Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Pratis*, wherein he himſelf became a Canon Regular, and for fifteen Years ſerved God in continual Prayers. With the like Devotion *Henry* I. Duke of *Lancaſter* built here a Collegiate Church, which he provided with a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, and as many Vicars, with a ſufficient Maintenance. King *Richard* III's Body was brought hither after *Red Moor*-Fight near *Boſworth*, and buried in the *Gray Friars*. Cardinal *Wolſley* was alſo buried in this Town; which, beſides this, is of note for having given the Title of Earl to ſeveral Families, at this Time enjoyed by the Right Honourable *Philip Sidney*, devolved to him from his Grandfather *Robert Sidney*, Viſcount *Liſle*, created Earl of *Leiceſter* by King *James* I. *An.* 1618. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

LEICESTERSHIRE, Lat. *Leceſtrienſis Comitatus*, is an In-land County of *England*, lying between *Derby* and *Nottinghamſhires* on the North, *Northamptonſhire* on the South, *Rutland* and *Lincolnſhire* Eaſtward, and *Warwickſhire* Weſtward. Its Length from North to South, being meaſured from the utmoſt Angle, is but 33 Miles; the Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, not above 27; the whole divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are 200 Pariſhes, and 13 Market-Towns; whoſe Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby* and *Northamptonſhires*, went amongſt the *Romans* by the Name of *Coritani*; the Country making Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, as it does now of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*. The Air of this County is counted very healthful: As for the Soil, *Burton* gives this Account of it: *South-Weſt, rich Ground, plentiful of Corn and Paſture, but wanting Fuel: North-Weſt, for the moſt part hard and barren, yielding Fruit not without much Labour and Expence: North-Eaſt, good Soil, apt to bear Corn and Graſs, and ſufficiently provided with Fuel: South-Eaſt, much like the laſt for Fruitfulneſs, but, of the two, better furniſhed with Fuel.* Beſides the *Avon*, which ſeparates this County from *Northamptonſhire*, the other Rivers of moſt note are, the *Stowre*, and the *Wreak*, which, Diameter like, divide it into two equal Parts. There is one Thing very obſervable in this County, That all who are born in a Village named *Charleton*, have an harſh and ratling kind of Speech, and cannot well pronounce the Letter R. *Leiceſter* is the only Town in the whole County which has Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

LEICTOURE, LAICTOURE, or LETOURE, Lat. *Lactora*, *Lactoracum Civitas*, or *Lactoracium*, a City of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, upon the River *Gers*, being the ſecond City of *Armagnac*, and the Capital of the Territory of *Lomagne*. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*. This City ſtands on an Hill, whereof three Sides are almoſt inacceſſible; and is beſides ſurrounded with a double Wall, and defended with a ſtrong Caſtle. It formerly had the Title of a Viſcounty. It withſtood the whole Force of *France* three Months; and is ſince ſo well fortified after the Modern Way, that it is thought the ſtrongeſt Bulwark, and ſureſt Fortreſs of *France* on that Side, againſt *Spain*.

LEIDEN, Lat. *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a great City in the Province of *Holland*. It is ſeated upon the old Stream of the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of *Rhinelandt*, near the Lake of *Haerlem*, called the *Haerlemer-Meer*, three Leagues from *Delft*, and ſeven from *Amſterdam*, *Dort* and *Utrecht*. It is a populous, wealthy, neat built City. It hath many Channels of Water running through the Streets, ſo that the City is divided into 31 Iſlands, joined by 145 Bridges, 104 whereof are of Stone. An Univerſity was founded here in 1575. which is adorned with a very good Library, a Phyſick-Garden, and an Anatomical Gallery, which contain many Rareties. This City is famous for the Siege the *Spaniards* laid againſt it in 1544. preſently after *Eaſter*; which by a Stratagem was raiſed *Octob.* 3. by the Prince of *Orange*; who letting looſe upon the Enemy the Waters which the Dams reſtrained before, relieved the City, and ruined the *Spaniſh* Army. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low Countries. Strada de Bello Belg. lib.* 8. *decad.* 1. *Grotius. Munſter. Ortelius.*

LEIDRADUS, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, Native of *Nuremburg*, was in great Eſteem with *Charlemagne*, to whom he writ that Letter which we have ſtill amongſt the Works of St. *Agolert*, wherein he gives that Prince an Account of his Repairing the Church of *Lyons*; as alſo another Letter of his to his Siſter, lately publiſhed by *Baluzius* at the End of the ſaid *Agobert*'s Works. This Prelate 813. made a voluntary Abdication of his Archbiſhoprick, and retired to the Monaſtery of St. *Medard* of *Soiſſons*, where he died.

LEIGH (*William*) Son to Sir *Thomas Leigh* Lord Mayor of *London*, had Iſſue *Francis* his Son and Heir, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. and afterwards married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Elleſmere* Lord Chancellor of *England*; and by her had Iſſue *Francis* his Son and Heir, created Baronet, 16 *Jac.* I. and afterwards raiſed to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Dunſmore*, 4 *Car.* I. in 1643. was made Captain of the Band of Penſioners; and by Letters Patents bearing date at *Oxford*, the 20th. of that Prince's Reign, in Conſideration of his faithful Service, advanced to the Degree and Title of Earl of *Chicheſter*, with Limitation of that Honour to the Heirs Male of his Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *Francis*. He died in 1653. leaving Iſſue the ſaid *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, married to *George Villers*, Viſcount *Grandiſon*. *Dugd. Baronage.*

LEIGH (*Thomas,*) deſcended from a ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was dignified with Knighthood by King *James* I. married *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Egerton* Knight, eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Lord *Elleſmere* Lord Chancellor of *England*; and firmly adhering to King *Charles* I. in the Civil Wars, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, in the 19th. of his Reign, by the Title of Lord *Leigh* of *Stonely*. He died in 1671. his eldeſt Son, Sir *Thomas*, being deceaſed in his Life-time: Which Sir *Thomas* married twice; firſt, *Anne*, Daughter and ſole Heireſs to *Richard Brigham* of *Lambeth* in *Surrey*; and after her Death, *Jane*, Daughter of *Patrick-Fitz-Maurice*, Baron of *Kerry* in *Ireland*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Thomas*, his only Son, now Lord *Leigh*, and three Daughters, *Honora*, married to Sir *William Egerton* Knight, ſecond Son to *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*; *Mary* and *Jane*. *Dugd. Baron.*

LEIGH, a ſmall Market-Town in *Lancaſhire*, 145 Miles from *London*.

LEIGHTON, a Market-Town of *Mans*-Hundred, in the S. W. Parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It ſtands upon the very Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, on a ſmall River which runs from thence, North-Weſtward into the *Ouſe*. This is a good large Town, much reſorted unto for fat Cattel; 33 Miles from *London*.

LEINE, Lat. *Lynius*, or *Leinius*, a River of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*; which riſing in the Territory of *Eisfeldt*, or *Eſchfeldt*, near *Heiligenſtadt*; and paſſing through the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, by *Gottingen*, *Eimbeck* and *Alfelt*, at *Saxſtede*, receives the *Inerſt*; and afterwards flowing by *Hanouer* and *Newſtadt*, runs into the *Aller*.

LEINSTER, Lat. *Lagenia*, one of the four Provinces of *Ireland*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuge Leighn*, by the *Welſh*, *Lein*, by the *Engliſh*, *Leinſter*, and in old Times *Lagen*, is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea, on the Weſt with *Connaught*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Shanon*; on the North with the Territories of *Louth*, and on the South with the Province of *Munſter*. Its Form is Triangular, and its Circumference about 270 Miles. The Air is clear and gentle; the Soil abundantly fruitful as to Graſs and Corn, affords great Plenty of Butter, Cheeſe and Cattel, and is well watered with Rivers, the chief whereof are *Neure*, *Sewer* and *Barow*, all ſtocked to Admiration with Fiſh and Fowl. *Dublin*, the Capital of the whole Kingdom, is in this Province, which contains alſo theſe following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlough*, *Queen's-County*, *King's-County*, *Kildare*, *Eaſt-Meath*, *Weſt-Meath*, *Wexford* and *Dublin*; and, according to ſome, *Wicklow* and *Fernes*. Some believe this Province to have been the ancient Seat of the *Caucenſes*, *Blanti*, *Menapii* and *Brigantes*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*. It gives the Title of Duke to the late Duke of *Schomberg*'s Second Son.

LEIPSICK, or LEIPSIGK, Lat. *Lupfurdum*, or *Lypſia*, a fair and wealthy City of *Germany*, the Capital of *Miſnia*, a large Province of the Upper *Saxony*, ſtands upon the River *Pleiſs*. It is famous for three yearly Marts it hath, and its Univerſity, founded in 1408, by *Frederick* the *Warrior*, Duke of *Saxony*. It lies 12 *German* Miles from *Dreſden* to the Weſt, and 16 from *Magdeburg* to the South, and has a Caſtle called *Pleiſſenburg*. In 1520, *Luther* diſputed here with *Eckius*, about the Pope's Supremacy; ſoon after which, the Inhabitants of the City embraced the Reformation. This City was oft beſieged during the Wars of *Germany*. The *Imperialiſts* were twice defeated by the *Swedes* near *Leipſick*, at the Battel of *Lutzen*, and after by *Torſtenſon* in 1642, whereupon the City was ſurrendred to them. *Cluvier*. *Berthius*.

LEIRIA, or, LERIA, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Eſtremadura*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*. It ſtands upon a ſmall River, about a League from the Sea, below the Town of *Tomar*.

LEITH, Lat. *Letha*, a conſiderable Sea-Port Town in the County of *Lothian*, on the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and ſeated about one Mile from the Capital City of that Kingdom to the North-Weſt, to which it is the Port or Haven. It takes the Name from a ſmall River which falls into the *Frith* to the Weſt of it, and is one of the beſt Harbours in the World. In 1544, *John Dudley*, Viſcount *Liſle*, landed at this Place with 200 Ships; and having waſted the City of *Edinburgh*, burnt this Town at his Return. It began to recover when *De Deſſe*, General for *Francis* II. King of *France*, who had married *Mary* Queen of *Scots* in 1560, fortified it very regularly, with a Deſign, as 'twas thought, to conquer the whole Iſland; which the *Engliſh* foreſeeing, ſent an Army, at the Deſire of the Faction in *Scotland*, under the Command of the Lord *Grey*, which in two Months time, with the Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Faction, forced the *French* to quit it, and return home. During the Siege, the greateſt part of the Town was burnt: And in the End of the Siege, all the Works were thrown down by the *Scots*. *Oliver Cromwel*, after this, built here a ſtrong Fort, which was demoliſhed by King *Charles* II. about 1664.

LEKE (Sir *Francis*) of *Sutton* in *Derbyſhire*, Kt. deſcended of a noble and ancient Family in thoſe Parts; and having a large Fortune, was upon *Octob.* 26. 22 *Jac.* I. created Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Deincourt* of *Sutton*; afterwards, for his Service, and great Supplies to King *Charles* I. during the Civil Wars, wherein two of his Sons loſt their Lives for their Prince and Country, one in the South, and the other in the Weſt, he was raiſed to the Degree and Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Scarſdale*, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Oxford*, *Nowemb.* 11. 21 *Car.* I. He married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Cacy* of *Berchamſtede* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt Siſter to *Henry* Viſcount *Fauſkland*, by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters, *viz.* *Francis*, ſlain in *France*; *Nicholas*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; *Edward* and *Charles*, ſlain as abovelaid, *Henry* died unmarried; *Ralph* and *John*, who died Infants. His Daughters were theſe; *Anne*, married to *Henry Hillyard* of *Hyſleade* in *Holderneſſe*; *Catharine*, to *Cuthbert Morley* of *Normanby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq, *Elizabeth* and *Muriel* — *Frances*, wedded to the Viſcount *Gormanſton* in *Ireland*; and *Penelope* to *Charles* Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield*. This noble Earl became ſo much mortified after his Sovereign's Tragical End, that he put on Sackcloth; and cauſing his Grave to be digged ſome Years before his Death, laid himſelf down in it every *Friday*, exerciſing himſelf frequently in Divine Meditations and Prayers; and departed this Life in his Houſe at *Sutton* in *Scarſdale*, in 1655, lies buried in the Pariſh-Church there. To whom ſucceeded *Nicholas*, his eldeſt Son, then living; who married the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Robert* late Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Robert*, commonly called Lord *Deincourt*, and *Richard*; and *Mary* a Daughter: Which *Robert* hath married *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to Sir *John Lewes* of *Ledſton* in *Yorkſhire*, Knight and Baronet. *Dugd. Baron.*

LELAND (*John*) born in *London*, and bred in the Univerſities of *England* and *France*: He was Library-Keeper to King *Henry* VIII. and the greateſt Antiquary of his Time. In the Year 1533, (25 *Hen.* 8.) he was Empowered by Commiſſion under the Broad Seal, to ſearch the Libraries of all Cathedrals, Abbeys, Priories, Colleges, *&c.* And having furniſh'd himſelf with a large Collection, he fix'd in *London* to digeſt them into Method, and form them into the Work intended. And in 37 *Hen.* 8. he preſented the King with a Scheme of the whole, under the Title of a *New-Years-Gift*. Wherein he promiſes a Deſcription of the State of *Britain* under the *Romans*, a Survey and Hiſtory of each County in 60 Books, a Survey of the *Britiſh* Iſles in ſix Books, and an Account of the Nobility of *Britain* in three Books. But the next Year falling diſtracted, and continuing ſo, left his Papers in confuſion; the greateſt part of which are now in the Publick Library at *Oxford*. His printed Treatiſes are, *The Aſſertion of King* Arthur: *The Birth of Prince* Edward: *The Song of the Swan*: *The deceaſe of Sir* Tho. Wiet: *The winning of* Bullein, *and the Commendation of Peace*. Cambden's *Life before his* Britannia. Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, &c.

LELEGES, a People of *Caria* in *Aſia*. There were alſo a People of the ſame Name in *Achaia*, near the *Locrians*. They are mentioned by *Virg. Æneid. lib.* 4. *Pliny*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. *Strabo*, *lib.* 7.

LELEX, King of *Lacedæmon*, who eſtabliſhed the firſt *Dynaſty* of the Kings of *Sparta*. See *Lacedæmon*. Conſult the Extract of the Book of *J. Meurſius*, *de Regno Laconiæ*, *in Tom. VIII. of the Univerſal Library*.

LELLI, or, *Camillus de Lellis*, Founder of the Clerks Regular, called Miniſters or Servants of the Sick, their Employment being to ſerve and wait upon the Sick. He was of *Bochianico* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he was born in 1550, and afterward was a Diſciple of St. *Philip de Neri*. His Congregation was confirmed by Pope *Sixtus* in 1586. He died at *Rome*, *July* 14. 1614. He was the Author of ſeveral pious Treatiſes. See his Life, and that of St. *Philip of Neri*. *Le Mire de Script. Sæculi* 17. *& de Congregation Cler. in Comm. Viventium.*

LELY (Sir *Peter*) born *Anno* 1617, in *Weſtphalia*, where his Father, being a Captain, happen'd to be then in Garriſon. He was bred up for ſome time in the *Hague*, and afterwards came over into *England* in 1641, and purſued the natural bent of his Genius, in Landskips with ſmall Figures, and Hiſtorical compoſitions: But finding the *Practice of Painting after the Life*, generally more encouraged, he applied himſelf to Pourtraicts with ſuch ſucceſs, as in a little time to ſurpaſs all his Contemporaries in *Europe*. And having no fair opportunity of finiſhing the courſe of his Studies in *Italy*, he bethought himſelf of another Expedient, which he improv'd into an Equivalent to Travelling, *i. e.* He furniſh'd himſelf with a Collection of the Drawings, Prints and Paintings, of the moſt celebrated *Italian* Maſters; and what advantage he receiv'd from this Method, appears ſufficiently, in the Correctneſs of his Drawing, and the Beauty of his Colouring, but eſpecially in the graceful Airs of his Figures, the pleaſing variety of his Poſtures, and his gentile Negligence, and looſe manner of Draperies. He was much eſteem'd by King *Charles* I. and drew His Majeſty's Picture, when Priſoner in *Hampton-Court*. King *Charles* II. likewiſe had a great value for him, as appears by His Majeſty's making him his Painter, and Knighting him. As to his Art, 'tis certain, his laſt Pieces were his beſt; for notwithſtanding his Attainments, he was ſtill Improving, till Death ſnatch'd his Pencil out of his Hand, in an Apoplectick Fit, *Anno* 1680. *A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters*, &c. *Bound up with Mr.* Dryden's *Tranſlation of* Freſnoy.

LEMANE, Lat. *Lacus Lemanus*; called alſo the Lake of *Geneva*, and the Lake of *Lauſanne*, and by the *Germans*, *Das Genefferzee*: A conſiderable Lake, through which the River *Rhoſne* runs, being from Eaſt to Weſt about nine *German* Miles in length, and two over, where it is broadeſt. The *Rhoſne* enters it at *Nouille*, and goes out at *Geneva*. It is ſurrounded with good Towns. The principal, next *Geneva*, is *Lauſanne*.

LEMARY, a ſtrait or narrow Paſſage between the *Atlantick* Ocean and the *Mar del Zur*, to the South of the Streights of *Magellan* and *Terra del Fuogo*, diſcovered by *Iſaac Lemary* of *Antwerp* in 1615, and 1616, as deſigning to diſcover the *Terra Auſtralis incognita*. They found the entrance 8 Miles broad, bounded to the Eaſt and Weſt by high Mountains covered with Snow, and a ſtrong current to the S. W. which gave them an Aſſurance that it opened a Paſſage to the South Sea. Lat. 54 40. The Land was full of *Penguins*, a monſtrous Sea-Fowl, and the Sea of great Whales, ſo that they could hardly ſhun them. The moſt Southern Cape of the *Terra del Fuogo* they call Cape *Horn*, which is in the Lat. of 57. 48. In 1618, the King of *Spain* ſent two Ships to diſcover this Paſſage, under *Bartholomeo Garſia de Nodal*: They returned the next Year by the Streights of *Magellan*, into *Spain*. In 1623, the States of *Holland* ſent a Fleet of 11 great Ships by this Paſſage, under *James Heremita*, as Admiral.

LEMBRO,

LEMBRO, or IMBROS, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, near the entrance of the *Propontis*, 3 *German* Miles from the *Dardanelles*, to the S. W. It had anciently a City of the ſame Name, which, with the Iſland, was conſecrated to *Cabiri* and *Mercury*, the *Thracian* Gods. The Haven of this City was alſo very commodious, but now almoſt quite deſolate. It has 4 Villages, the biggeſt of which is *Imbros*, guarded by a Caſtle. The Iſland is high and mountainous, but covered with Woods, and full of Wild Hogs, and other Game. The Vallies are pleaſant, well watered, and tilled. *Stephanus. Plutarch. Randal. Wheeler, pag.*72.

LEMBURGH, or LAWOW, Lat. *Leopolis*, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, Capital of *Red Ruſſia*, ſituate among Hills upon the River *Peltaw*, walled with a ſtrong Wall, and well defended with two Caſtles, one within the City, and the other without. It was built by *Leo* D. of *Ruſſia*, who flouriſhed about 1280. In 1648, it was beſieged by *Chielneck*, General of the *Coſſacks*, without any Succeſs. In 1672, the *Turks* took it, and ſoon loſt it. It ſtands 15 Miles from *Permiſla* to the Eaſt, a little leſs from the *Carpathian* Hills to the North, and about 50 from *Warſaw* to the South-Eaſt.

LEMINGTON, a Market and Borough-Town of *Chriſt-Church* Hundred, in the S. W. Parts of *Hampſhire*, 72 Miles from *London*.

LEMINGTON, a Town of *Knightlow*-Hundred in *Warwickſhire*, noted for two Springs of Water that iſſue out there, within a Stride of each other, but of different Taſte and Operation; the one being freſh, and the other ſalt, tho' at a great diſtance from the Sea.

LEMNIUS (*Levinus*) born at *Zericzee* in *Zealand* in the XVIth Century. He was a conſiderable Scholar, and an eminent Phyſician. The beſt of his Works are, *De Occultis Naturæ Miraculis, Lib. IV. De Aſtrologia. De honeſto Animæ & Corporis Oblectamento, &c. Miræus in Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

LEMNOS, a fertile and plain Iſland in the *Archipelago*, between *Thrace* to the North, and Mount *Athos* to the Weſt. It is called by the *Turks Stalimene*. It has ſeveral Ports and good Havens about it, the principal of which is now called *Mudro*, lying to the S. E. of the Iſland; above which ſtands a City, with an indifferent good Caſtle. The Soil is generally level, and yields good Paſture. To the N. E. is that *Terra Sigillata*, which is ſo famed for healing Wounds, and expelling Poiſon. Before the War of *Candia* it had about 50 *Greek* Villages, and was very well Peopled; but now there are not above 20, and thoſe are poor, and meanly inhabited. This Iſland was famed by the Poets for the Fall of *Vulcan* from Heaven upon it, occaſioned by ſome ſubterraneous Fires, ſuppoſed to be kindled from Heaven. *Muſtedar*, a celebrated *Saracen* Commander, loſt a conſiderable Fleet in 915, near this Iſland. In 1457, it was recovered from the *Turks* by the *Genoueſe*. In ancient Times it had three Cities, one called *Dipolis*, another *Hypſipelæa*, and the third *Murina*, now *Lemno*, which lies 86 Miles Eaſt of Mount *Athos*, now *Monte Santo*. Near *Mudro* there is a City, with an indifferent good Caſtle Garriſoned by the *Turks*. In 1662, the *Venetians* took this Iſland, and ruined all the ſtrong places in it. It lies 8 *German* Miles S. of *Lembro*. *Randal*.

LEMPTA, a Deſart of *Africa*, in *Zaara*, or *Libya*, with a City of the ſame Name. *Leo & Marmol, Deſcript. d'Afriq.*

LEMURES. See LAMIA.

LEMURIA, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated on the 9th of *May*, in Honour of the *Lemures*; that is, of the Ghoſts and Apparitions of the Dead. Theſe Feaſts continued three Nights, not after one another, but allowing a Night of Reſt between each Night. In theſe Feaſts they uſed to caſt Beans into the Fire on the Altar, as ſuppoſing thereby to drive the *Lemures* out of their Houſes, or to hinder them from entring them. The Temples were all ſhut up during this Feaſt, neither were any Weddings celebrated all that time, as ſuppoſing that all Marriages then made would prove unfortunate. *Varro de Vita Pop. Rom. lib.* 1. *Ovid.* 5. *Faſtor.*

LENCICI, or LANSCHET, Lat. *Lencicia*, or *Lancicium*, a City of *Poland*, and the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the *Poles Lenczyck*, from this City, which they call *Lenczyckie*. It lies in the greater *Poland*, on an Hill, ſurrounded with a Marſhy Ground, and ſtrengthned with a Caſtle built on a Rock, on the River *Bſura*, about 10 Miles from the River *Warte*, and about as much from *Gneſna* to the Eaſt, and 30 from *Warſaw* to the Weſt. This City was almoſt quite conſumed by Fire in 1656. *Staroviſcius Deſcript. Polon.*

Councils of Lencici.

There was a Council held here in 1181, wherein the Affairs of the Kingdom were regulated. And in 1188, another was celebrated, wherein it was reſolved to make War upon *Saladine*. *Peter*, the Pope's Legate, held a Council here in 1191. And *Fonck*, Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, another in 1240, againſt *Conradus* Duke of *Maſſovia*: And another on the ſame Account in 1246. And in 1258, one againſt *Boleſlaus the Bald*, Duke of *Sileſia*, who had impriſoned the Biſhop of *Breſlau*, and two of his Prieſts. In 1585, the Biſhops met here, againſt *Henry* IV. Duke of *Breſlau*. There were alſo two other Councils held here by the Archbiſhops of *Gneſna*, in 1462, 1466, 1506, or 1522, 23, and 27. *Joannes Laski* celebrated theſe two laſt againſt *Luther*. And on the ſame Subject there were two more held here in 1547, and 1557.

LENGOW, or rather LEMGOW, Lat. *Lemgovia*, a ſmall City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*, which was once a free Imperial City, but now exempt, and under the Count of *Lippe*. It ſtands upon the River *Begh*, 5 Miles from *Minden* to the North, and *Paderborn* to the South, and 9 from *Lipſtadt* to the N. E. *Cluver. Deſcript. German.*

LENHAM, a Market Town in *Kent*, 40 Miles from *London*.

LENOX, Lat. *Lenoxia*, or *Levinia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake of *Lomond* paſs. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the County of *Menteith*, on the South with *Cunningham*, cut off by *Dunbarton-Fryth*, on the Weſt with *Argyle*, and on the North with *Albanie*. This County has the Honour of being a Dukedom; which Title has been born by ſeveral of the Royal Line of *Scotland*. The principal Town in it is *Dunbriton*, now *Dumbarton*.

LENS, Lat. *Lentium Nemetacum*, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countries*, in *Artois*, upon the River *Souchets*, 3 Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and 4 from *Doway* to the Weſt. The Town has been fortified, but was ſome Years ſince ſlighted and diſmantled. The Prince of *Conde* gave the *Spaniards* a great Overthrow here in 1648, and afterwards took the City, which was left to *France* by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659. *Guicciard. Deſcript. du Pais bas. Le Mire. Valer. Andr.*

LENSÆUS (*Joannes*,) Canon of *Tournay* or *Doornick*, lived in the XVIth Century, and was a Perſon of great Learning. He profeſſed Philoſophy and Divinity at *Louvain*, where he died in 1593. He left behind him divers Pieces of Controverſy, *viz. De Una Chriſti in Terris Eccleſia. De Unica Religione. De Verbo Dei non ſcripto. De Libertate Chriſtiana. De Fidelium Purgatorio. De Limbo Patrum, &c.* He was one of thoſe that compoſed the famous *Cenſure* of *Louvain* in 1588, on the Doctrine of Grace. See the *Apology for that Cenſure, Part I.*

LENT, a Faſt of Forty Days, obſerv'd in the *Church*, according to very ancient, if not Apoſtolical Tradition. This Antepaſchal or Quadrageſimal Faſt is mention'd by the Councils of *Nice* and *Laodicea*, as a Cuſtom well known in the Church. And, to go higher, *Irenæus* takes notice, that in his time, ſome faſted two Days, ſome more and ſome Forty; and that the laſt proportion of Time was the moſt Regular and Exact, as the Learned Dr. *Beveredge* Interprets him, in a Diſcourſe of his upon this Argument; in which, he makes it very probable, that the Forty Days Faſt before *Eaſter*, tho' not ſtrictly commanded by the Apoſtles, yet, being then Practis'd by ſome Perſons of Extraordinary Devotion, was approv'd by 'em. Anciently, in the *Greek* Church, the length of *Lent* was ſeven Weeks, but in the *Latin* only ſix notwithſtanding, in both Churches, the number of their faſting Days were equal, amounting to no more than 36, which were a ſort of *Tyth* of the Year, which they offer'd to God by the Practice of Mortification and Pennance. The Reaſon why the Time, obſerv'd by the *Latins* and *Greeks*, was equal, tho' the Weeks were unequal, was, becauſe the *Greeks* neither faſted on *Sundays* nor *Saturdays* in *Lent*, excepting on *Saturday* in *Paſſion-Week*; but as for the *Latins*, their Faſt was diſcontinued only on *Sundays*. In the Year 642. The *Greeks* explain'd themſelves fully in this matter in the Council in *Trullo*; where they declar'd, that *Sundays* and *Saturdays*, and the Feaſt of Annunciation were not to come into the *Lenten* Faſt, excepting only the *Saturday* in the *Holy Week*. Others, who neither faſted upon *Sunday*, *Saturday*, nor *Thurſday*, began their *Lent* Nine Weeks before *Eaſter*, which notwithſtanding, took in no more than Six and Thirty Days of Abſtinence. And from hence it grew cuſtomary, that as the ſixth *Sunday* before *Eaſter* was call'd *Quadrageſima*; ſo the Seventh was call'd *Quinquageſima*, the Eighth, *Sexageſima*, and the Ninth, *Septuageſima*; tho' none of theſe three laſt mention'd *Sundays* were either the 50th, 60th, or 70th. Day before *Eaſter*. In the IXth. Century, the cuſtom of faſting of four Days, before *Quadrageſima Sunday*, was begun to make up the number of the Forty Days Faſt. Having ſaid ſomething upon the Time of *Lent*, 'twill not be improper to take notice what ſort of eating was allow'd. Now, in the Weſtern Church, the ancient Practice was to forbear Fleſh, Eggs, Milk-meats and Wine, and not to Eat till the Evening; As for Fiſh, it was not forbidden, tho' there were many Chriſtians who refuſed to Eat any thing but Pulſe and Fruit. As for Fowl, ſome diſtinguiſhing People concluded 'em not within the Prohibition, their reaſon was, becauſe Fowls and Fiſhes were created out of the Water, the ſame Day, and therefore, being the Element and the Time were the ſame, they thought the uſe of the one might be permitted as well as the other; but this refining was generally condemn'd, as an Argument of the Palate. In the Eaſtern Church, *Lent* was always obſerv'd with great Auſterity, the major part ſupporting themſelves with nothing but Bread, Water and Pulſe. In proceſs of time, the rigour of faſting went off by degrees; For, before the Year 800. the liberty of Wine, Eggs, and Milk-meats were allow'd not only to Sick Perſons; but likewiſe to thoſe, who could not keep up the ſtrength of their Conſtitution, and manage their Employments well without it: And now the Reſtraints of Faſting went no farther, than the forbidding of Fleſh, and the Eating till after *Veſpers* in the Evening: Theſe Relaxations were firſt practiſed in the Latin Church, but afterwards gained ground among the *Greeks*, the Monks excepted, who ſtill faſt, up to the ancient rigours. The *Latins*, as I obſerv'd before, Eat but once a Day, and that, in the Evening, which cuſtom continued in the Weſtern Church till

till the Year 1200. As for the *Greeks* they dined at Noon, and had a Collation of Sallad and Fruits in the Evening from the VIth. Century downwards; and in the XIIIth. Century, the *Latins* began to take some Sweet-meats to keep their Stomach from being out of order, and then make a Meal in the Evening. The custom of Dining at Noon in *Lent* was not brought in all at once; The first step from the ancient Usage was, by bringing up Supper-time to three a Clock in the Afternoon; The custom then being to Ring the Bell at the Hour of *None*, or Three a Clock: After *None*, Mass was said, and after Mass, *Vespers*, which being ended, they went to Supper: But those who either wanted leisure or Devotion to be at Divine Service, took the Bell in the wrong Sense, and made it a signal for Eating instead of Prayers. There was likewise another custom which helpt to bring on this alteration. The Emperor *Charlemagne* order'd Mass to be said in his Palace at Two a Clock in the Afternoon in *Lent*; *Vespers* came immediately after Mass, and when that Office was done, 'twas about Three a Clock, and then the Emperor went to Dinner. The Reason of his Eating thus early was because, his Officers and Servants might not be oblig'd to Fast too long. For here we are to observe, that those Dukes and Kings which the Emperor had Conquer'd, waited at Table; And after the Emperor had Dined, the Kings and Dukes sat down, and had Earls for their Waiters, who were likewise serv'd by their immediate Inferiours; and so running through other Degrees at Court, the lowest Quality could seldom sit down till Mid-night, which would still have been later if the Emperor had not Din'd so early. In the Xth. Century, 'twas the custom to Eat at Three a Clock all over *Italy*, but still not till after *Vespers*; for, at that time, the Office of *None* began soon after Twelve a Clock; then they said Mass, and after that *Vespers*; but this new practice was not settled in *France* till about the Year 1200. From which time, the Hour of Eating came still forward, till it came up to Noon, about the Year 1500; and since this was practis'd, it has been the custom to say *Vespers* before Noon. Before I conclude this matter I shall add a word or two concerning the Number of *Lents*. Beside the Antepaschal *Lent*, the *Greeks* had four others, which they call the *Lents* of *Christmass*, of the *Apostles*, of the *Transfiguration* and of the *Assumption*; but these were reduced to a Week each, and were rather Fasts of Devotion than Obligation, at least, to the Laity. In the *Latin* Church, the Monks observed three *Lents* as *Bede* Informs us, who liv'd in the VIIIth. Century: *i. e.* The *Lent* before *Easter*; The *Lent* before *Christmass* or *Advent*, and that which followed *Pentecost*, all these three *Lents* were Forty Days each. 'Tis probable that the *Lents* of *Christmass* and *Pentecost* were Impos'd on *Penitents*, and likewise observ'd by *Ecclesiasticks* and some of the most Devout Laity, but were never Decreed by the Church, to oblige all its Members. Dr. *Beveredge. Cod. Canon. Eccles. Prim. Vindic. Thomasin Traitez Histor. & Dogmat. des jeunes de l' Eglise.*

LENTULUS *Getulicus* (*Cneus*) lived in the Time of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*. He was made Consul *A. C.* 26. and had for his Collegue *C. Calvisius Sabinus*. He was the Son of *Cn. Lentulus Cossus Getulicus*, who was Consul with *L. Calpburnius Piso*. *Lentulus Getulicus* was Proconsul in *Germany* when *Sejanus* was executed at *Rome*, and was accused of having had a Design of marrying his Daughter to his Son; but he defended himself so solidly and eloquently in a Letter, that his Accuser was banished. His Goodness made him so esteemed and beloved by the Soldiers, that the Emperor *Caligula* being jealous of his Power, caused him to be put to death. *Suetonius*, in the Life of *Caligula*, speaks of an History writ by this *Lentulus*: And *Martial*, in the Preface to his First Book of *Epigrams*, tells us, he was a Poet. The Family of the *Lentuli* was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*, which was a very ancient and considerable Family of *Rome*. It is said, they took this Surname from one of their Family, who came into the World with a small Carnosity in his Face, resembling a Lentil. They were very famous in that Commonwealth, and were honoured with the highest Places of Dignity therein. *L. Cornelius Lentulus* was Consul with Q. *Publius Philo*, *An. Rom.* 427. They suppose he was Brother to *Ser. Corn. Lentulus*, whom his Worth raised to the Consulship with *L. Gebinus* in 451. They drove away the Robbers that hid themselves in the Caves of *Umbria*. This *Lentulus* left a Son called *Titus*, who left two Sons, *L. C. Lentulus*, who next follows; and *C. Lentulus*, who was Consul in 479. with *Manlius Curius Dentatus*, who defeated *Pyrrhus*, near the City of *Tarentum*. *L. C. Lentulus* was also Consul, and triumphed over the *Samnites*. He had two Sons, *L. C. Lentulus*, of whom I shall speak hereafter; and *P. C. Lentulus*, Consul in 518. with *C. Licinius Varus*. *L. C. Cornelius* had enjoyed the same Dignity the Year before, in 517. and had triumphed over the *Ligurians*, as *Eutropius* observes. He was afterwards Censor with Q. *Lutatius*, and had two Sons, *L. C. Lentulus*, who follows; and *Cn. C. Lentulus*, Consul in 553. with *P. Ælius Pœtus*. He signalized himself in the Wars, and was the Father of *Cn. Lentulus*, Consul in 608. and of *L. C. Lentulus Lupus*, Consul in 598. with *C. Martius Figulus*. *L. C. Lentulus* was Pro-consul in *Spain*, and was afterwards Consul in 555. He is the Father of *P. C. Lentulus*, Consul in 592, and Censor in 605. This last had two Sons, *Publius* and *Cneus*; *Publius* left *P. C. Lentulus Sura*, Consul in 683, with *Cn. Aufidius Orestes*; after which, being engaged in *Catiline's* Conspiracy, he was taken, and strangled in Prison. *Cn. C. Lentulus* was Consul in 657, with *C. Licinius Crassus*; and his Son *Cn. C. Lentulus Clodianus*, was Consul in 682, with *L. Gellius Poplicola*, and afterwards was also Censor with the same. It seems probable, that from him descended *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinter*, who was Consul in 697, with Q. *Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*, and *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus*, who enjoyed the same Dignity, in 698, with *L. Marcius Philippus*. We find other Consuls of this Family, in 705, 746, 751, and 763, to which they referr the Birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ. *Cossus Lentulus Isauricus*, was Consul in 25 after Christ. *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, whom I have already mentioned, was Consul the Year after, with *C. Calvisius Sabinus*. The rest may be seen in the *Fasti Consulares* of *Prosper*, *Cassiodorus*, *&c.* The Curious may also Consult *Titus Livius*, *Eutropius*, *Plinius*, *Florus*.

Popes of the Name of LEO.

LEO I. commonly called St. *Leo*, and *Leo the Great*, was born in *Tuscany*, held the See 21 Years, wanting 32 days, that is, from the 10th. of *May* 440, when he succeeded to *Sixtus* III. till the 11th. of *April* 461. He was before Deacon of the Church of *Rome*, and was sent for out of *Gaul* (whether he was gone to reconcile *Aetius* and *Albinus*, Generals of the Army, in which Negotiation he succeeded) to govern the Church, at a time when the Eastern Church was troubled by the *Nestorians*, that of *Africa* ruined by the *Vandals*, and that of the West, pestred with the *Manichæans* and the *Pelagians*. To remedy these Mischiefs, *Leo* held a Council in 444, against the *Manichæans*, where they were condemned, and this Ecclesiastical Censure was confirmed by *Valentinian* the Emperor, he made use of *Prosper* of *Aquitain* to confute the Errors of the *Pelagians*, and constituted him his Secretary. In the mean time, *Eutyches* having publish'd his Heresie, was condemned in a Synod held at *Constantinople*, in 448, tho' afterwards he got them approved in a stollen and bribed Council held at *Ephesus*, in 449, the Acts whereof *Leo* made void, by another held the same Year at *Rome*. Afterwards disturbances running higher in the Church, 'twas thought fit to apply to the expedient of a General Council, which *Leo* endeavour'd to get conven'd in *Italy*; but could not gain his Point with the Emperor *Marcian*, who Order'd it to sit at *Chalcedon*: Here *Paschasinus* and *Lucentius* Bishops, and *Boniface*, a Priest, being the Pope's Legates, presided in the Council; where they were very earnest that *Leo*'s Epistle to *Flavianus*, writ two Years before should be inserted into the Decrees of the Council, relating to matters of Faith; to which the Fathers answered; That they were willing to testifie their Approbation of the Pope's Epistle by their Subscriptions, but would never allow it to be inserted into the Synodical Decree: And the Legates insisting on their demand with some vehemence, having likewise the Advantage of being Back'd by the Emperor, the Bishops of the Council continu'd in their Opinion, and reply'd with great plainness, *Qui contradicunt, ipsi Romam ambulent*, i. e. *those that were not satisfied with the Sense of the Council, might walk off to* Rome, *if they pleas'd.* At last, when they came to draw up the Canons, it was Order'd, That the Bishop of *Constantinople* should enjoy equal Privileges, τὰ ἴσα πρεσβεῖα, with the Bishop of *Old Rome*; at this the Pope's Legates were extreamly dissatisfied, Remonstrating, That the *Nicene* Canons were broken, and that they would let nothing pass which was prejudicial to the honour of the *Roman* Church; and that they had particular Instructions from *Leo* to that purpose. However after the Cause was thoroughly Examin'd, the Canon Pass'd by a general Vote of the Council, the Secular Judges of the Emperor likewise being of the same Opinion: When the Pope heard how matters were carry'd, he was very much disturb'd, and particularly angry with *Anatolius* Bishop of *Constantinople*, charging him with Injustice, Arrogance and Ambition. And as for the matters of Faith which were Defin'd by the Council, he approv'd 'em all, but totally rejected the Canon above-mention'd in strong, and at that time of Day, unusual Language; *viz. inrritum mittimus & per Authoritatem B. Petri Apostoli, generali prorsus Definitione, cassamus. Epist.* 79. *ad Pulcher. cap.* 3. *p.* 598. The Year after, *Attila* having lost a great Battle in *Gaul*, past through *Italy*, ravaging and spoiling the Country as he went. As he was drawing near to *Rome*, *Leo* went out to meet him, and made such an impression upon him by his discourse, that he persuaded him to return to his Country; his Officers being surprised at this Change, asked him, *What made him comply with the Will of a Priest*; he is said to have told them, *That whilst* Leo *spake to him, he saw a Man standing by his side in an Episcopal Habit, threatning to kill him if he refused to Obey the Advice was given him.* Being accused, by some, for not approving the Council of *Chalcedon*, and favouring the Errors of *Eutyches*, he writ to the Bishops thereof, to purge himself of that Accusation, and afterwards to the Emperor *Marcianus*, and to *Eudoxia* and *Pulcheria*. *Genseric* being called in by *Eudoxia*, *Valentinian*'s Widow, took *Rome*, in 455; and having exposed it to the Pillage of his Soldiers for fifteen Days, *Leo* prevailed with him not to burn the City, and saved three of the chief Churches from being plundered. He built a Monastery near to the *Basilica* of St. *Peter*, and died *April* 11. 461. *Platina* adds, That he appointed some of the *Roman* Clergy, whom he called *Cubicularii*, to take care of the Sepulchres of the Apostles; That he introduced the Clause, *Hoc Sanctum Sacrificium*, into the Canon of the Mass; Ordained that no Recluse should be capable of Receiving the consecrated Veils, unless it did appear

that

that ſhe had preſerved her Chaſtity ſpotleſs for the ſpace of 40 Years. He alſo thinks, That he was the firſt that Ordain'd Proceſſionary Supplications or Litanies, upon the occaſion of the frequent Earthquakes with which *Gaul* was at that time much afflicted. He wrote ſeveral Sermons and Epiſtles. *Gennad. cap.* 70. *Anaſtaſ. in vit. Pontif. Photius Cod.* 52. *Trithem. & Bellar. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annales. Cave Hiſtor. Liter. p.* 1.

LEO II. ſucceeded *Agatho*, and was Conſecrated, *Auguſt* 15. 683. He was Learned, and had great Skill in Muſick. Preſently after his Election, he confirmed the VIth. General Council, and was very diligent in procuring the Welfare of his Church. We have five Letters of his, which *Baronius* and *Binius* pretend to be ungenuine, becauſe they charge Pope *Honorius* with dying a *Monothelite*. He Sate only 10 Months, and 14 Days, and died, *June* 28. 684. *Anaſt. in vit. Pont. Baron. in Annales. A. C.* 683, *and* 684.

LEO III. a *Roman*, was choſen Pope after *Adrian* I. *Dec.* 26. 795. He was the Son of *Alippus*, and was Elected the ſame Day his Predeceſſor died, becauſe of the good Opinion the People had of him. This Applauſe and Eſteem of the People ſtirred up the Envy of ſome of *Adrian*'s Relations, who had entertained ſome hopes of being choſen to that Dignity, to ſet upon him in a Proceſſion, and put out his Eyes, and cut out his Tongue, which were afterwards reſtored in the Night by the help of the holy Apoſtles, as the Hiſtorians of that time aſſure us; tho' the Modern Relators, leſs credulous, ſay, that his Enemies, indeed, intended no leſs, but that his Friends made a ſhift to ſave him out of their hands, and to get him into the Lodgings of the *French* Ambaſſador, who ſent him under a good Guard, in 799, to *Charlemaign*, who was then at *Paderborne*; *Charlemaign* having underſtood the Matter, ſent the Pope back again to *Rome*, promiſing that he would ſoon follow him, and do him Juſtice, and accordingly, being come to *Rome*, in 800, he ſent for the Pope, who having cleared himſelf of the Crimes whereof his Adverſaries had Accuſed him, he Ordered them to be Tried, who being found Guilty, *Leo* begged their Pardons, and afterwards Crowned *Charlemaign*, Emperor of the Weſt. In 804, the Pope took a Journey to *France* to viſit *Charlemaign*, who ſent his Son *Charles* to meet him, and afterward went out himſelf and received him at *Rheims*, whence he conducted him to his Caſtle of *Crecy*, there to ſpend the *Chriſtmas* Holy-days. *Leo*, after Eight days ſtay, returned to *Rome*. *Charlemaign* was no ſooner dead, in 814, but the Pope's Enemies began a freſh to conſpire againſt him; whereupon he cauſed ſome of them to be executed, which ſo exaſperated the *Romans*. that, whilſt he was ſick at *Rome*, they plundered two of his Caſtles in the Country. The Pope died, *June* 12. 816. *Anaſt. in vit. Pont. Eginhert. in vit. Car. magn. Adhemar in Lud. Pio. Platina in Leone III. Baron. Annal. A. C.* 795. *& ſeq.*

LEO IV. a *Roman*, ſucceeded to *Sergius* II. *April* 12. 847. He took care to repair the City of *Rome*, and eſpecially that part of it near St. *Peter*'s Church. His Fleet joined with that of *Naples*, and beat the *Saracens*, in 849. He alſo repaired a City 10 Miles from *Centumcella*, which the *Saracens* had ruined, and called it *Leopolis*. *Platina* adds, That he prohibited all Lay-men entrance into the Church, during Divine Service; and adorned after an extraordinary manner, the Croſs which *Charles* the Emperor had given to the *Baſilica Conſtantiniana*, which had been robbed of the precious Stones that belonged to it. He finiſhed the *Moſaick* Work in the Churches of St. *Martin* and *Sylveſter in Montibus*, and the fine Pargetting which *Sergius* had begun, and built fifteen Forts for the defence of the City. And ſome write, That it was by his Command, that St. *Mary*'s Church in the *New Street*, and the Tower in the *Vatican* near St. *Peter*'s, were built. It was in his time, that *Ethelwald*, King of *England*, is ſaid to have made his Country tributary to *Rome*, by charging a Penny Yearly upon each Houſe. He died, *July* 17. 855, having Sate Pope Eight Years, three Months, and five Days. From the Death of this Pope, to the chuſing of *Bennet* III. there was but five Days Interval, or but two Months and twelve Days, if we reckon to the time that *Bennet* was generally own'd. This Remark *Morery* makes, to ſhow the palpable miſtakes of thoſe Hiſtorians, who place the pretended Pope *Joan* between theſe two Popes. *See John* VII. *Anaſtaſ. & Platin. in Leone IV. Onuphr. in Chron. Baron. in Annal.*

LEO V. of *Ardea*, ſucceeded *Benedict* IV. in 906, was Pope only 40 Days, being caſt into Priſon by *Chriſtopher*, who uſurped the Papacy.

LEO VI. a *Roman*, ſucceeded to *John* X. whom *Marozia* caſt into Priſon. He held the Papacy ſix Months, and fifteen Days, towards the end of 927, and at the beginning of the next Year, he was likewiſe caſt into Priſon. *Platina* obſerves, That the Papal Authority was, at this time, much diſregarded, through the Faults and Miſgovernment of former Popes, and that this gave way to the ſeizure of the Pope, and Uſurpation of his Dignity by a private Man, which indignity, *Leo* laid ſo to heart, that he died of Grief. *Flodoard. in Chron. Rom. Luitp. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. *Baron. in Annal.*

LEO VII. a *Roman*, ſucceeded to the Papacy after *John* XI. in 936. He endeavoured to reſtore the Monaſtical State at *Rome*, by means of *Odo*, Biſhop of *Clugni*, whom he ſent for to that purpoſe. He governed the Church three Years, and died in 939. *Baron. in Annal.*

LEO VIII. choſen by the Emperor *Otho*, in a Synod of Biſhops which he called for that purpoſe at *Rome*, who alſo Depoſed *John* XII. This was in 963. *Leo*, in acknowledgment, rendred to the Emperors, the Power of Electing Popes, and the Right of Inveſtitures. But afterwards *John* drove him out of *Rome*; and after the Death of that Antipope, the Clergy and People made choice of *Benedict* V. But *Otho*, having reduced the City to Famine, took it, and Depoſed *Benedict* for an Intruder, and ſent him Priſoner to *Hamburg*. *Leo* died, *April* 17. 965. *See Leo d'Oſtia, Platina.*

LEO IX. before called *Bruno*, born in *Germany*, Son to *Hugo*, was Couſin German to the Emperor *Conrade*, Earl of *Doesburg* and Biſhop of *Toul* in *Lorrain*, was raiſed to the Papacy by the Emperor *Henry* III. ſurnamed *The Black*. He was Conſecrated, *Feb.* 12. 1049. He held ſome Synods at *Rome* and *Pavia* againſt the *Simoniacks*; and after Pentecoſt, went to the Emperor at *Colden*, held a Council at *Rheims*, where he reconciled *Godfrey the Valiant* with the Emperor, putting an end to that bloody Quarrel that was between that Duke, backed by the Earl of *Flanders*, and the Houſes of *Alſatia* and *Luxemburg*. Being returned to *Rome*, in 1050, he held a Council againſt *Berengarius*. In 1053, he ſent his Legates to *Conſtantinople*, to Condemn ſome Errors of the *Greek* Church; and ſoon after, going to ſpeak with the Emperor at *Worines*, at his return, as he was marching with ſome Forces againſt the *Normans*, he was taken Priſoner in a Caſtle, and conducted to *Benevento*, whence he was not reſtored to his Liberty, till *May* 12. 1054, and died, *April* 19. following, after having held the Papacy five Years, two Months, and ſeven Days. He left behind him ſeveral Sermons, Epiſtles and Decretals. *Platina* adds, That he remitted a yearly Tribute of 100 Marks of Gold, and a white Horſe, with his Capariſons to the Church of *Bamberg*, and had in lieu thereof, the City of *Benevent*, given him by the Emperor; that having found a poor Leper at his Door, he, with pity, Ordered him to be taken in, and laid in his own Bed, and that in the Morning, when the Door-keeper opened the Door, the Leper being not to be found, it was preſently rumoured, that it was Chriſt who lay there, as a poor Man. He alſo, by his Monitories, put the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* upon repairing the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*, which had been defaced by the *Saracens*. 'Tis Storied, That, in his time, *Robert Guiſcardi* leading an Army out of *France* into *Italy*, and driving the *Greeks* and *Saracens* before him, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Apulia*, where he chanced to find a Statue with theſe Words engraven, in a Braſs Circle round the Head, *The Firſt Day of* May, *at Sun-riſing, I ſhall have a golden Head*, which Words, being well conſidered by a certain *Saracen*, who was *Robert*'s Priſoner, a skilful Magician, he marked how far the ſhadow of the Statue extended at that time, and digging there, found a great Treaſure.

LEO X. ſucceeded to *Julius* II. in 1513. He was the Son of *Laurentius de Medicis*, and of *Claricia-Urſini*. Pope *Innocent* VIII. made him Cardinal when he was but Fourteen Years of Age, and he was made Pope at 36. *Angelus Politianus*, *Demetrius Chalcondylus*, and *Urbanus Bolzanus* had been his Maſters, and *Picus Mirandula*, *Marcilius Ficinus*, *Joannes Laſcaris*, *Chriſtophorus Landinus*, with ſeveral others his familiar Friends. He was a lover of Learning, and a great favourer of Learned Men. Being *Julius* II's Legate at the Battle of *Ravenna*, he was taken Priſoner there, in 1512. As ſoon as he was choſen Pope, he endeavoured to get the Favour of the Chriſtian Princes, but more eſpecially of *Lewis* XII. and his Succeſſor *Francis* I. of whom he obtained the Abrogation of the *Pragmatical Sanction*. In 1517, he concluded the *Lateran* Council, wherein it was reſolved to make War againſt *Selymus* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, and ſent Legates to all the Chriſtian Princes, to induce them to the War, and Ordered the preaching up of Indulgencies, with Deſign to raiſe Money by that means, which proved fatal to the Church of *Rome*, by ſtirring up of *John Staupitz*, and, by his means, *Martin Luther*, to oppoſe them, whom the Pope Excommunicated, in 1520, and gave the Title of *Defender of the Faith* to *Henry* VIII. of *England*, for having writ a Book againſt *Luther*. Some time after, he diſcovered a Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, by *Alphonſus Petrucci* Cardinal of *Sienna*, whom he cauſed to be put to death. In 1521, he made a League with the Emperor *Charles* V. againſt the *French*, for the mutual defence of their Dominions, and the reſtoring of *Francis Sforza* to *Milan*; and hearing of their good ſucceſs againſt the *French*, he was ſo overjoyed, that it caſt him into a Fever, whereof he died, *Decemb.* 2. 1521. having governed the Church of *Rome* Eight Years, Eight Months, and Twenty Days. This Pope, had a great many good Qualities, and particularly an extraordinary talent at writing Letters; but in general, he is ſaid to have a great deal of alloy, in his Character: to have been ſlender Principl'd, Partial, Ambitious and extreamly Revengeful. *Paul Jovius*, *Spond.*

LEO XI. of *Florence*, of the Family of the *Medici's*, but not of that of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, was the Son of *Octavianus*. He was choſen *April* 1. 1605. being 70 Years of Age, and died the 27th. of the ſame Month. *Spond. A. C.* 1605.

LEO, Archbiſhop of *Achrida*, a City of *Macedonia*, which *Juſtinian* repaired and called after his own Name *Juſtiniana*, and which the *Turks* call *Giuſtandil*. This Biſhop, being the Metropolitan of *Bulgaria* and *Macedonia*, joined himſelf in 1052, with *Michael Cerularius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and writ both of them againſt the Church of *Rome*. Pope *Leo* IX. excommuni-

cated

cated this *Leo* in 1055. Conſult *Sigebert*, *Lambert d' Aſchaffemburg*, *&c.* Cited by *Baronius A. C.* 1054, 1055.

Emperors of the Eaſt of the Name of LEO.

LEO I. Emperor of the Eaſt, called *Macelles the Elder*, or *The Great*, was a *Thracian*, and came to the Empire after *Marcianus*, by the favour of *Aſpar Patricius*, *Feb.* 7. 457. Immediately upon his Election, he confirmed by an Edict what his Predeceſſors had done againſt the Hereticks, and for authorizing of the Council of *Chalcedon*. He deſigned alſo the convening of a General Council for the Peace of the Church; but the Pope repreſented to him, that it was ſufficient to obſerve the Deciſions of the Council of *Chalcedon*. He alſo made great Preparations for a War againſt the *Vandals*, giving the Command of his Forces to *Baſiliſcus*, the Brother of the Empreſs *Verina*, who being a Heretick, and corrupted by Money, ſuffered *Genſeric* to burn his Fleet, which conſiſted of above 1000 Ships of all ſorts; yet the Emperor pardoned him, but finding that all this Miſchief chiefly proceeded from *Aſpar* and *Ardeburus*, his great Favourites, he got rid of them; and took away his Daughter, whom he had given in Marriage to the Son of *Aſpar*, and married her to *Zeno Iſauricus*. *Leo* died at *Conſtantinople*, after a Reign of Seventeen Years, and two Months, in 474. He publiſhed ſeveral Laws, which we have in the Code of *Juſtinian*, and built ſeveral Churches. *Niceph. lib.* 29. *Evagr. lib.* 2. *Procop. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Vandal. Cedrenus in Compend. Marcellin. & Caſſiodor. in Chron.*

LEO II. ſurnamed *The Younger*, was the Son of *Ariadne* and of *Zeno Iſauricus*, and Grand-child of *Leo the Elder*, who declared him *Auguſtus*, whilſt he was yet in his Cradle, and lived but Ten Months after, dying in *Novemb.* 474. Wherefore alſo, ſome do not place him in the number of Emperors. There was a report, according to the Relation of ſome Authors, as if *Zeno*, his Father, had poiſoned him, but without any ſufficient ground. *Marcellin. Caſſiodor. in Chron.*

LEO III. of *Iſauria*, ſucceeded *Theodoſius* III. who voluntarily Abdicated the Empire, to betake himſelf to a Monaſtery. He was Crowned *March* 25. 717. At the beginning of his Empire, the City of *Conſtantinople* was beſieged by the *Saracens*, which Siege laſted three Years, or, as others, two. In 719, he put by *Anaſtaſius* II. whom the *Bulgarians* had taken out of a Monaſtery, with a deſign to reſtore him to the Throne. He cauſed his Son *Conſtantine* to be Crowned, *March* 31. 720; and in 726, by an Edict, prohibited all manner of Images, and proſecuted the Worſhippers of them; whereupon Pope *Gregory* II. Excommunicated him. *Leo* being incenſed, prepared a great Fleet to invade *Italy*, which was deſtroyed by a Tempeſt. *Gregory* III. endeavoured to reclaim him, but in vain; wherefore the Pope in a Synod aſſembled at *Rome*, Excommunicated all thoſe that oppoſed Images. He died of a Dropſie, *June* 18. 741, after having Reigned 24 Years, 2 Months, and 25 Days, and *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, his Son, ſucceeded him.

LEO IV. ſurnamed *Chazarus*, ſucceeded his Father *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, *Sept.* 14. 775. He was an Enemy to Images, declared his Son *Conſtantius*, *Cæſar*, quieted the Rebellion ſtirred up by his Brother *Nicephorus*, Converted *Teleric*, King of the *Bulgarians*, and entred into Alliance with him, Defeated five *Saracen* Princes in *Syria*, and killed 6000 *Arabians*. He Reigned 5 Years, and 6 Months, and died *Septemb.* 8. 780, of a burning Fever.

LEO V. ſurnamed *The Armenian*, was the Son of a mean Perſon called *Bardas*, and was put into the place of *Michael Rangabes*, who was forced to quit the Empire, tho', ſome ſay, he renounced it in favour of *Leo*. He was Crowned by *Nicephorus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, *July* 11. 813. with general applauſe. He gained a great Victory over the *Bulgarians*, and declar'd himſelf againſt Image-Worſhip, and removed the Patriarch *Nicephorus*, who defended it, and put *Theodoſius* into his place. Pope *Paſchal* I. Excommunicated him in 818, and all thoſe that were againſt Image-Worſhip. He was Maſſacred on *Chriſtmas*-Eve, in 820, in the Palace Chapel, by ſome of the Favourers of *Michael the Stammerer*; whom *Leo* intended to have put to death after the Holy-days, but, by this means, he ſucceeded him in the Throne. *Leo* reigned 7 Years, 5 Months, and 14 Days. *Zonaras. Baptiſta Ignatius. Blondus*, *&c.*

LEO VI. ſurnamed *The Wiſe*, or *The Philoſopher*, was Emperor from *March* 886, to *June* 11. 911. He was the Son of *Baſilius* the *Macedonian*, who had cauſed him to be Crowned in 870, by the hands of St. *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. The Vertue of *Leo*, procured him the hatred of a certain Monk called *Theodorus Santabarenus*, who being in great favour with the Emperor *Baſilius*, perſwaded him, That his Son was reſolved to murder him, and that he always carried a Dagger about him to effect his Deſign; *Baſilius* believed him, and cauſed his Son to be ſeized in 779, and would have put him to death, if the Senate and People had not begged his Pardon; which he granted, with much ado, but, for all that, kept him in Priſon ſeven Years. *Curopalates*, and other Greek Authors, aſſure us, That on a Day when *Baſilius* made a great Feaſt to his Lords, they heard a Parrot, which was in the Palace-Hall, diſtinctly pronounce theſe Words, Αἰαῖ, Κύριε Λέων, i. e. *Alas, alas, Lord* Leo! Which Words, caſt all the Company into a great Surprize and Melancholy; the Emperor demanding the cauſe of it, they told him, That a Bird had been a teaching of them their Duty, to commiſerate the ſad Condition of the Prince *Baſilius*; pondering theſe Words, he examined the Crime whereof his Son had been accuſed, and finding him innocent, ſet him at liberty, and dying ſoon after, left him Maſter of the Empire. *Leo* removed *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and puniſhed his falſe Accuſer *Santabarenus*. He had Wars with the *Hungarians* and *Bulgarians*, but without Succeſs, and was the firſt that made an Alliance with the *Turks* againſt his Enemies. The *Saracens*, in his time, ravaged *Sicily*, and took the Iſle of *Lemnos* from him. To get rid of them, he Equipt a great Fleet, and gave the Command of it to *Nicetas*, who fought the *Saracens*, the loſs being great on both ſides. *Leo* having had no Children of three Wives he had married, *viz. Theophania*, *Zoe*, and *Eudoxia*, he eſpouſed a fourth, who was alſo called *Zoe*, by whom he had *Conſtantinus* called *Porphyrogenetes*; for which fourth Marriage the Patriarch *Nicholas* Excommunicated him, as being contrary to the Councils. He died *June* 11. 911, having reigned 25 Years, 3 Months, and 10 Days. This great Prince, not without reaſon, ſurnamed *The Wiſe*, left divers Works behind him; the chief whereof are, *An Epiſtle to all Believers*, to exhort them to live holily, tranſlated by *Frederick Metius*, Biſhop of *Termuli*, and another *Of the Truth of the Chriſtian Faith*, writ to the King of the *Saracens*, tranſlated by *Sebaſtian Champier* of *Lyons*. Father *James Gretzer* in 1600, publiſhed nine Orations of this Emperor's, and Father *Combefis* added 10 of them to the Augmentation of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, in 1648. Divers have publiſhed other Treatiſes attributed to him, *viz. Tactica, ſive de inſtruendis aciebus. Opus Baſilicarum. Novellæ conſtitutiones*, *&c. Scilitza*, *Glycas*, *Manaſſes*, *Cedrenus.*

Kings of Armenia *of the Name of* LEO.

LEO I. of the Blood of *Luſignan*, was the Son of *Liven* III. He died without Children, and left his Uncle *Leo* II. his Succeſſor, who married *Irene* of *Tarentum*, the Wife of *Leo* I. and by her had *Leo* III. who fleeing from the Cruelties of the *Turks*, that had Conquered his Kingdom, and detained his Wife and Children in Captivity, wandered a long time through all the Courts of *Europe*, to beg aſſiſtance to reſtore him to his Throne, and, at laſt, ſtopt in *France*, where King *Charles* VI. gave him an honourable Allowance. He died at *Paris* in 1393. See *Luſignan.*

Famous Men of the Name of LEO.

LEO (*Ambroſius*) an Eminent Phyſician of *Nola* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. His Writings are ſufficient Proof, that he wanted neither Genius nor Learning: The moſt conſiderable of them are, *The Hiſtory of* Nola, *in three Books*. A Treatiſe call'd, *Opus Quæſtionum*, *&c. Leandr. Alberti Deſcript. Ital. Vand. Lind. De Script. Medic &c.*

LEO (*Joannes*) ſurnamed *Africanus*, was born at *Granada*, and when that City was taken in 1491, by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, he retired into *Africa*, and having been a great Traveller in *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, he writ a Deſcription of *Africa* in *Arabick*. Being ſome time after taken by Pirates, he was ſold to a Maſter of a Ship, who preſented him to Pope *Leo* X. who finding him a Man of Learning, made great account of him, and induced him to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, and the Pope himſelf being his Godfather, gave him the Name of *Joannes Leo*. Not long after, having attained the *Italian* Tongue, he Tranſlated his Book of the Deſcription of *Africa* into that Language, which *Joan. Florianus* has ſince put into Latin, but not ſo exactly as might have been wiſhed. *Marmol* in his Deſcription of *Africa*, hath almoſt wholly tranſcrib'd this Author, without ſo much as once naming him. He was the Author alſo of an *Arabick* Grammar, and himſelf in his Hiſtory mentions other of his Works, *viz. De rebus Mahumeticis. De Lege Mahumettica. Collectio Epitaphiorum quæ ſunt in Africa. De vitis Philoſophorum Arabum*, *&c.* But of all theſe Pieces, we have none but the laſt, which *Hottinger* cauſed to be printed in 1664, at *Zurich*. It is ſaid, that *John Leo* died in 1526. *Bodin. in Meth. Hiſt. cap.* 4. *Bernard. Aldret. lib.* 3. *Art. Hiſp. & Afric. cap.* 5. *Nicolaus Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. Joan. Hen. Hottinger in Bibl. Libertus Fromond. Meteor. lib.* 5. *cap.* 3. *Voſſ. lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

LEO of *Alabanda*, a City of *Caria*, which the *Turks* now call *Eblebanda*, was an Orator, whom ſome confound with *Leo Byzantinus*. He left ſeveral Works, *viz. Caricorum, lib.* 4. *Lycaconum, lib.* 4, *&c.* and is quoted by *Hyginus* and *Suidas*. Some take him to be the ſame with *Leo Aſianus*, quoted by *Cedrenus* and *Curopalates*; but *Voſſius* ſuppoſeth this latter to be the ſame with *Leo Grammaticus*, who added ſeven Emperor's Lives to the *Hiſtory of Theophanes*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. p.* 500. *Labbe in Append. ad Byzant. Hiſt.*

LEO (*Byzantinus*) a Philoſopher and Diſciple of *Plato*, lived in the time of *Philip* of *Macedonia*, Father of *Alexander the Great*, *An. Rom.* 400. He was frequently employed by his fellow Citizens in important Embaſſies to the City of *Athens*, and to King *Philip*

Philoſtratus tells us, That upon a time being in a Diſcourſe with *Philip*, he asked him, *Why he deſired to make himſelf Maſter of* Byzantium? To which the King anſwered, *Becauſe he loved it.* *Leo* preſently replied, *That Lovers uſed to make Love not with Warlike, but Muſical Inſtruments.* *Philip*, afterwards perceiving that *Leo* was a great hinderance to his taking of the City, by the wiſe Counſel he gave to his fellow Citizens, the better to get rid of him, ſent a Letter to the Citizens, that *Leo* had offered to betray their City to him, which they believing, came in a tumultuary manner and ſurrounded his Houſe; whereupon he, out of fear, hanged himſelf. He was much given to Jeſting and witty Replies. Being on a time reproached by a Perſon that had a hunch Back, for his dim ſightedneſs, he anſwered, *You have your Anſwer on your back.* Another time, being ſent to *Athens*, to endeavour to re-unite the Citizens who were fallen into Diſcord; at his entring the Senate, he perceived that they began to laugh at his Corpulency, juſt as he was about to begin his Speech to them; whereupon, without being in the leaſt diſcountenanced, he ſaid, *You laugh to ſee me ſo fat, but ſhould you ſee my Wife, you would laugh much more, for ſhe is much fatter.* (Whereupon, when they broke out into a far greater laughter) *And yet* (continued he) *tho' we be ſo Burly, when we are in good humour, one Bed will make a ſhift to hold us, but when ever we chance to fall out, the whole City of* Byzantium *is ſcarce big enough for us.* With this piece of Rallery, he brought the *Athenians* to good underſtanding again. He writ ſeveral Works cited frequently by the Ancients. *Philoſtratus lib. 1. de Vit. ſoph. hiſt. Plutar. Athenæus, Suidas. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. lib. 1. cap. 8.*

LEO of *Modena*, a *Venetian Rabbi*, of whom we have a ſmall Treatiſe writ in *Italian*, whoſe Title is, *Hiſtoria de riti Hebraici, vita & oſſervanze de gli Hebræi digueſti Tempi*, wherein he briefly ſets forth the Cuſtoms and Ceremonies of the *Jews*. Father *Simon* hath tranſlated it, and added two Supplements to it, the one concerning the Sect of the *Caraites*, the other concerning that of the Modern *Samaritans*, which are two very curious Pieces taken out of Manuſcripts.

LEOCRATES, General of the *Athenians*, renowned for his Valour. He defeated the *Corinthians* and *Epidamnians*, and having ravaged the Coaſts of *Peloponneſus*, he obtained two Victories near the Promontory of *Cecryphalus*. See *Diod. Sicul.*

LEOMINSTER, or LIMSTER, a large, ancient, and pleaſant Borough-Town, on the River *Lug* in *Herefordſhire*, ſeated in a fruitful Soil, and hath ſeveral Bridges on the River which runs through it. 'Tis famed for its Wooll, which is ſo extraordinary fine, that it is called *Limſter Ore*. It is 136 Miles from *London*.

LEON, Lat. *Regnum Legionenſe*, an ancient Kingdom of *Spain*, called the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Oviedo*, which were the two principal Cities of it. This Kingdom is bounded on the Eaſt with *Biscay*, on the North by the *Cantabrian* Ocean, on the South by *Caſtile*, and on the Weſt by *Galicia*. The Country is Mountainous, and full of Woods, and is divided into two Parts by the River *Duero*. Its Capital City is *Leon*, called by the *Romans*, *Legio Germanica*. It was built in the Reign of *Nerva*, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Metropolis of *Compoſtella*, yet ſo far exempted, that the Biſhop of it acknowledgeth no Metropolitan, but the Pope. It ſtands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Eſla*, and is a great City, tho' not much Peopled, lying 12 Miles from the Ocean to the South, and 21 from *Valodolid* to the North-Weſt. Its Cathedral is accounted the fareſt in all *Spain*. This City was recovered from the *Moors* in 722. The other Cities of this Kingdom are, *Aſtorga*, *Avila*, *Ciudad*, *Rodrigo*, *Salamanca*, famous for its Univerſity; *Palencia*, *Medina del Campo*, and *Toro*. *Auguſtus Cæſar* was the firſt *Roman* that Conquered this Kingdom, (which anciently was called *Aſturia*, from the *Aſtures*, and old People that poſſeſſed it) The *Goths* outed the *Romans*, after 500 Years poſſeſſion of it; and after 400 more, the *Saracens* and *Moors* did as much for the *Goths*; but the *Saracens* did not long enjoy it; for *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, of *Gothick* Extraction, recovered it from them, in 722, and poſſeſſed it under the Title of King of *Oviedo*, his Succeſſors being ſo called, till *Ordienno* II. who took the Title of King of *Leon*, and died in 923. It continued a ſeparate Kingdom, till in 1228 *Ferdinand* III. annexed it to *Caſtile* (he being married to *Berenguela*, ſecond Siſter to *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, tho' in prejudice of *Blanche*, the Eldeſt Siſter, married to *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*. This Kingdom is about 55 Leagues in length from South to North, and about 40 in breadth. It abounds with Wine, but is ſcarce in Corn. There are Turquoiſes found about *Zamora*; and about 100 Years ago, a Valley called *Vatuegas* was diſcovered here amongſt the Mountains, which was never known ſince the time of the *Moorish* Invaſion. The Rivers of this Kingdom, beſides the *Duero*, which parts it in two, are the *Torto*, *Piſuerga* and *Tormes*. *Mariana. Turquet.*

LEON (St. *Paul de Leon*) or LEONDOUL, Lat. *Leona*, *Leonum*, or *Civitas Oſiſmorum*, a City of *Britany* in *France*, on the North ſhoar of that Province, 33 Leagues from *Rennes* to the Weſt, 10 from *Treguier*, and 11 from *Breſt* to the North. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. It is well fortified, and has a Caſtle, and a ſafe Harbour upon the *Britiſh* Sea, and was, heretofore, the Seat of the Dukes of *Britany*. *Cæſar* makes mention of the *Oſiſmi*, or *Oſiſmii*, whoſe Capital City was *Vorganium*, or, as others, *Vorgium*, which being long ſince ruined, this *Leon* roſe out of its Ruins, tho' others ſay *Treguier*.

LEON, a City of *Cappadocia*, which others call *Vatiza*, and ſome take to be the *Poleminium* of the Ancients.

LEON, about 12 Leagues from the Shoar of the *Pacifick* Ocean, and 18 from *New Granada* to the Eaſt, 109 Leagues from St. *Jago de Guatimala* to the South-Weſt. Here reſides the Governor of the Province, in which are about 1200 *Indians*, who pay a Yearly Tribute to the *Spaniards*. To the North-Eaſt is a burning Mountain, which continually throweth up burnt Stones and Sulphur. It ſtands in a ſandy Ground, fenced round with thick Woods, and was once thought very convenient for managing the Trade between *Peru* and *Europe*, by means of the Lake, and a River which falls into the Bay of *Hondura* at St. *Juan*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*, from which it ſtands but 70 Leagues to the Weſt. This City (ſaith Mr. *Gage*, who ſaw it in 1637,) is very curiouſly built, the chief delight of the Inhabitants conſiſting in their Houſes, and in the abundance of all things for the Life of Man, more than in Riches, which are more plentiful in the other Parts of *America*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*.

LEONI (*Petrus*) of *Spoleto*, a famous Phyſician and Aſtrologer, of whom it is reported, that he drowned himſelf in a Well, becauſe, by his neglect, he had ſuffered *Laurentius de Medices* to die, in 1492, but it is more ſure that he was caſt head long into a Well by others. He hath left behind him a Treatiſe *De Urinis*, with ſeveral other Pieces.

LEONIDAS I. King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Agides*, famous for his Prudence and Valour; he courageouſly defended the Streights of *Thermopylæ*, againſt *Xerxes* his vaſt Army, with 300 Men only; who, indeed, loſt their lives, but at the ſame time got an Immortal Glory. When at his leaving *Sparta*, to go to the Army, his Wife asked him, Whether he had any thing elſe to recommend to her: *Nothing*, ſaid he, *but that after my Death you marry ſome Brave Fellow, that you may have Children like me.* When ſome, ſpeaking of the prodigious Army of *Xerxes*, ſaid, That the *Perſians* would darken the Sun with their Arrows, *All the better*, ſaid he, *then we ſhall fight in the ſhade.* When *Xerxes* ſent him word, That if he would make his Peace with him, he would beſtow upon him the Empire of *Greece*, *I had rather*, ſaid he, *die for my Country, than be a Tyrant over it.* Being demanded why brave Men preferred Death before Life: *Becauſe*, ſaid he, *they have the one of Fortune, but the other of Virtue.* This Battel at the *Thermopylæ*, where *Leonidas* was killed, happened in the Firſt Year of the LXXVth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 274. *Herod. Polyhymn. Juſtin. lib. 2. Valer. Max. lib. 3. cap. 2. ex. 31. Plutarch, Diod. Euſeb.*

LEONIDAS II. King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Agides*. He was the Succeſſor of *Areus* II. but about what time, is not known, ſave only that *Cleombrotus* reigned after him. *See* AGIS III. *Meurſius de Regno Laconico.*

LEONINUS, or LEEW (*Engelbertus*) Chancellor of *Guelderland*, where he was born. He was in great Eſteem in the XVIth. Century, and a Profeſſor of the Law at *Louvain*. The Cardinal of *Granville*, the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, and other great Perſons, made uſe of his Advice in all Buſineſs of Importance; and afterwards declaring himſelf for *William* Prince of *Orange*, he contributed much towards the Eſtabliſhment of the New Common-wealth of the States of *Holland*. He died at *Arnhem*, *Novemb.* 30. 1598. Aged 79. The following Books were of his Compoſing. *Conſilia Emendationum ſive obſervationum lib. 7. Note in V. libr. Decret. Comment. in libr.* 5, 6, 7, 8. *Pandectarum, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Thuanus.*

LEONTINI, a very ancient City of *Sicily*, 18. Miles S. W. of *Catana*, 28 N. of *Syracuſa*.

LEONTINUS, or LEONTAIN (*Alanus*) Preſident of the Court of Juſtice of *Sicily*, in 1285, who was the Contriver of the *Sicilian Veſpers*. He had a mind afterwards to make his Peace with the *French*, but the *Sicilians* being informed thereof, cauſed him to be ſeized by the *Spaniards*, who caſt him into Priſon, where he periſhed for a Reward of his Treaſon. *Vide Mayerne Turquet Hiſt. Hyppan.*

LEONTIUS, Biſhop of *Frejus*, lived in the IVth. and Vth. Century. 'Tis commonly ſuppoſed, that he was the Succeſſor of *Acceptus*. The Tradition of the Church of *Frejus* tells us, That he was a Martyr; which ſeems the more probable, becauſe the Cathedral is Dedicated to his Name; for the Cuſtom of Old was, not to Conſecrate their *Baſilicæ* to the Honour of any, but ſuch as were Martyrs; and 'tis likely he ſuffered under the *Vandals*, about 444, or 445. *See Joſephus Antbelmus* in his Book *De initiis Eccleſiæ Forojulenſis. Baron. in Annales. Du Saſſay in Martyr. Gall. Vincent. Barralis in Chron. Lirin. Gueſnay Geſta Epiſc. Du Forn. in vit. St. Leontii. Savaron. & Sirmond. in not. ad opera Sammarthan. &c.*

LEONTIUS II. of this Name, Biſhop of *Bordeaux*, was born of a Noble Family of *Aquitain*, and had for his Wife *Paulina*, who was of Kin to ſeveral Emperors, and was [illegible] choſen Biſhop of *Bourdeaux*. He aſſiſted at divers Councils. In the IIId. of *Paris*, the Biſhops had prohibited any Biſhops or Clerks, to make uſe of the King's Authority to obtain Biſhopricks, and one *Emerius* having been made Biſhop of *Xaintes*, by the favour of *Clotharius* I. againſt the Conſent of the Metropolitan, his Suffra-

[gans]

gans, and the Clergy, after the King's Death, *Leontius* convened a Council in the City of *Xaintes*, where *Emeritus* was Depoſed, as having been choſen contrary to the Canonical Form.

LEONTIUS, Biſhop of *Naples* in *Cyprus*, which is *Lemiſſa*, or *Nemoſia*, and not *Famagouſta*. He lived at the beginning of the VIIth Century, till about 620. He writ the Life of St. *Joannes Eleemoſynarius*. *Roſweyd* the Jeſuit ſhews, that *Baronius*, *Poſſevin*, and others, were miſtaken in attributing to him a Treatiſe of the Wars of his Time, tho' he was the Author of ſome other Pieces, *viz. Of the Transfiguration*, *Two Orations upon St.* Simeon, and others which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Sixtus Senenſis* takes him to be the Author of a Treatiſe againſt the Breakers of Images, but by miſtake. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl.*

LEONTIUS, an *Arian* Prieſt, and afterwards Biſhop of *Antioch*, had been the Diſciple of St. *Lucian* the Martyr. He ſacrificed to Idols to avoid Perſecution in the Time of *Dioclefian*. 'Tis reported of him, that he made himſelf an Eunuch, to the end he might live, without ſuſpicion, with a certain Woman called *Euſtoxia*, and thereupon was Degraded by *Euſtathius*, Biſhop of *Antioch*; after which, he betook himſelf to the *Arians*, and in the Council which they aſſembled at *Antioch* in 347, he was made Biſhop of that Church, in the place of *Stephen*, whom they Depoſed. *Leontius* died in 356. *St. Athan. apol. de fuga. Socrat. lib.* 2. *Theodoret lib.* 2, *Nicephor. lib.* 8. *Baron. A. C.* 311, 325, 347, 356.

LEONTIUS (*Patricius*) of the Eaſt, and afterwards Emperor, had been General of the Army to *Juſtinianus Rhinotmetus*; but afterwards upon the Accuſations of his Enemies, the ſaid Emperor caſt him into Priſon, and kept him there three Years, till 694, or 695. After he was ſet at liberty, he diſpoſſeſt *Juſtinian*, and ſet himſelf upon the Throne, and continued therein, till about 698, when *Abſimarus* cut off his Noſe and Ears, and thruſt him into a Monaſtery, and was afterward beheaded by *Juſtinian* in 705. See *Juſtinian Rhinotmetus*.

LEONTIUS (*Patricius*) of the Eaſt, cauſed himſelf to be Crowned King, in oppoſition to the Emperor *Zeno*, in 482, being favoured by *Verina*, the Wife of *Leo the Elder*, who cauſed him to be Proclaimed without the Gates of the City *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, whither ſhe had been baniſhed, and delivered by *Illus*, who was a Partner in this Conſpiracy. They were both of them Beheaded, and their Heads carried to *Conſtantinople*, in 488. *Nicephor. lib.* 16. *Evagr. lib.* 3. *Jornandes.*

LEONTIUS (*Scholaſticus*) that is to ſay, *A Lawyer*, or, as others, *A Prieſt* of *Conſtantinople*, lived in the VIth Century, and became an Hermit or Solitary in *Paleſtine*. He writ a Treatiſe of the Sects of Hereticks, and another of the Council of *Chalcedon*, in 10 Chapters. A Collection of his Works may be ſeen in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. There are alſo attributed to him three Books againſt the *Eutychians* and *Neſtorians*, two againſt the *Apollinarists*, and others, which *P. Turrianus* hath Tranſlated out of Greek into Latin. Theſe Pieces are to be met with in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and in the IVth Volume of *Caniſius Antiquæ Lectiones*. *Baron. in Annal. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Graec.* Some Authors have ſuppoſed this *Leontius* to be the ſame that is mentioned by *Baſilius* in the Life of St. *Sabas*, *cap.* 9. But he being an *Origeniſt*, and a Follower of *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſta*, could not be this *Leontius*, who hath writ againſt theſe Hereſies. Neither can he be the ſame with *Leontius* of *Cyprus*, who lived till 620, whereas this of *Conſtantinople* died in 588. It is more probable, that this *Leontius* is the ſame who writ *De Duplici Natura in Chriſto, contra Hæreſin Monophyſitarum*, with a Diſputation againſt an *Arrian* Philoſopher, which is a Manuſcript in the Emperor's Library at *Vienna*.

LEONTIUS of *Conſtantinople*, one of the Continuators of *Theophanes*, who wrote the Lives of *Leo Armenius*, of *Michael the Stammerer*, of *Theophilus*, of *Michael* his Son and *Leo the Wiſe*. This Work was recovered out of the Library of Cardinal *Francis Barbarini*, and inſerted into the Body of the *Byzantine* Hiſtorians.

LEOPARD (*Paul*) a Man of Learning in the XVIth Century, born at *Iſemberg* in the Territory of *Furnes* in *Flanders*. He was a conſiderable Maſter of the Greek and Latin Tongues, as appears by his Philological Works, Intituled, *Miſcellaneorum, ſive Emendationum, lib.* 20. Moſt part of which was publiſh'd by *Gruterus*, after his Death. *Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 41. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LEOPOLD, the Son of *Leopoldus the Fair*, the fifth Marquiſs of *Auſtria*, and of the Princeſs *Itha*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry* III. He ſucceeded to his Father's Eſtate in 1096, and began his Military Apprenticeſhip under the Emperor *Henry* IV. who Warred with his Son *Henry* V. in 1104, but that Emperor being Excommunicated, he took part with *Henry* V. whoſe Siſter he afterwards married. Her Name was *Agnes*, and ſhe had been the Wife of *Frederick*, Duke of *Suevia*, by whom he had *Conrade* (who was afterwards Emperor) and *Frederick*, the Father of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. This Marriage was celebrated in 1106, and they had 18 Children, *viz.* Eight Boys and Ten Girls. His Valour and Virtue made the Electors pitch upon him for one of the Candidates, whom they deſigned to make King of the *Romans*, (*Frederick*, Duke of *Saxony*, and *Charles*, Count of *Flanders*, being the other two) to ſucceed *Henry* V. but the Intereſt of *Lotharius* prevailing, he was put by. He died in 1136, and was Canonized by Pope *Innocent* VIII. in 1485. *Surius Tom. VI.*

LEOPOLD, Emperor, Archduke of *Auſtria*, the Son of *Ferdinand* III. and of *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Siſter of *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, was born *June* 9. 1640, choſen King of the *Romans* in 1654, and of *Hungary* in 1655, Emperor in 1658, and Crowned at *Francfort*. The Name giv n him at the Font was, *Leopoldus-Ignatius-Franciſcus-Balthazar-Joſephus-Felicianus*. His firſt Wife was, *Margaret-Mary-Thereſa* of *Auſtria*, the Daughter of *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, and of *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, his ſecond Wife. He was married a ſecond time in 1673, to *Claudia-Felicita* of *Auſtria-Inſpruck*, who dying, *April* 8. 1676, he was married a third time to *Anne-Mary-Joſepha* of *Nieuburg*, the Daughter of *Philip-William*, Prince Palatine of *Nieuburg*, and of his ſecond Wife, *Elizabeth-Amelia* of *Heſſe*, by whom he had, *July* 27. 1678, a Son named *Joſeph-James-John-Ignatius-Euſtachius*, who was Crowned King of *Hungary*, and of the *Romans*, in 1687, and 1689, with other Children. He hath been very happy in his Wars againſt the *Turks*, having by his Generals recovered almoſt all *Hungary*, and had made a much greater progreſs, had he not been diverted by the Miſunderſtandings and Diviſions of Chriſtian Princes. *Leti Hiſtoria dell' Imperio.*

LEOPOLDUS, Marquiſs of *Auſtria*, ſignalized himſelf amongſt other Chriſtian Lords and Knights, at the Siege and Taking of the City of *Acre*, or *Acon* in *Phœnicia*, in 1191, eſpecially in an Aſſault made by him at the Head of the moſt valiant of the Army, all cloathed in White, wherein he attack'd the Infidels with that bravery, that they were forced to give way, and leave the Town to the Chriſtians; from which Enterprize he returned, having his white Coat all ſtained with Blood, no part of it retaining its white Colour, ſave that which had been covered with his Belt. To eternize the Memory of which glorious Action, the Emperor *Henry* VI. gave him leave to bear for his Arms, *Gules*, a *feſs Argent*, which is ſtill worn by the Houſe of *Auſtria* to this day, tho' this *Leopoldus* were not of the Family that Reigns at preſent, but of that which preceded, being poſſeſs'd of that Dignity before the time of *Rodolph* of *Hapsburg*, who was the Head of the preſent *Auſtrian* Family. *Lipſ. in Epiſt. ad Biagium Hueterum, Cuſpinian.*

LEOPOLSTADT, a very ſtrong City in *Upper Hungary*, Metropolis of the County of *Neytra*, ſubject to the Emperor. It ſtands upon the River *Waag*, 28 Miles N. of *New-Hauſel*, and 84 N. W. of *Buda*.

LEOSTHENES, an *Athenian* Captain, who perſwaded his fellow Citizens to recover their Liberty, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, *An. Rom.* 430, who following his Advice, took the Field under his Conduct, and beat *Antipater*, forcing him to ſhut himſelf up in the City of *Lamia*. *Leoſthenes* laid Siege to it, and was killed before it, with the blow of a Stone, in 431, and was publickly praiſed in *Athens*, in a Funeral Oration, by the Orator *Hyperides*. *Plutarch, Juſtin, &c.*

LEOTYCHIDES, King of the *Lacedæmonians*, was joint General of the *Greeks* with *Xantippus*, and gained a Victory over the *Perſians* at Sea, near to *Mycale*, which is a Promontory of the Continent over-againſt the Iſle of *Samos*. He died after a Reign of 22 Years, and *Archelaus* ſucceeded him. His death is placed about the LXXVIth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 278.

LEOTYCHIDES, Prince, and afterwards King of *Sparta*, of the Family of the *Eurypontides*. King *Demaratus* having taken away the Princeſs *Percala*, whom *Leotychides* was about to marry, he being incenſed thereat, induced King *Cleomenes* to take his part, and with their united Intereſt, got *Demaratus* Depoſed. *Leotychides* being put into his place, immediately Equipt a Fleet, and paſſing over into *Aſia Minor*, Defeated the *Perſians*, the ſame Day that *Mardonius*, General of *Xerxes*'s Army, was defeated near *Platea*, by *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, the *Athenian* and *Lacedæmonian* Generals. After this Victory he marched into *Theſſaly*, againſt a King of the Family of the *Alevades*; but being offered a great Sum of Money, his Covetouſneſs put a ſtop to his Conqueſts. Whereupon, being accuſed before the *Ephori*, he was forced to flee for Refuge into the Temple of *Minerva*, at *Taga*, where he died. He had a Son *Zeuxidamus*, who dying before him, *Archidamus*, his Grandchild, reigned in his ſtead. *Herodotus. Pauſanias.*

LEOVIGILDUS, or LEUVIGILDUS, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, after his Brother *Leuva*, or *Liuba*, who reſigned the Crown to him in 568. He was the Son of *Athenagildus*; and in 572, took *Corduba*, with ſome other conſiderable Cities. He had two Wives, by the former of whom he had two Sons, *Hermenegildus* and *Ricaredus*, whom he made his Aſſociates in the Government of the Empire, after the Death of his Brother *Leuva*, in 573. All theſe Princes were *Arrians*: But *Hermenegildus* having married *Ingonda*, the Daughter of *Sigebert* King of *France*, he, by her Perſwaſion, quitted *Arianiſm*: At which, *Leovigildus* was extreamly incenſed, and not only perſecuted the Orthodox, but alſo cauſed his Son to be put to death, and died the ſame Year himſelf, *viz.* in 586, or, according to the *Spaniſh* Account, in 624. *Joan. de Billaro & Iſidor. in Chron. Gregor. Turonenſ. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Franc.*

LEPANTO, Lat. *Naupactus*, a City of *Ætolia*, (now *Livadia*) a Country of *Achaia*, called by the *Turks Enebachi*. It is ſeated near the Entrance of the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, now called the Gulf of *Lepanto*. The City is built on the South ſide of a Mountain formed like a Sugar-loaf, on the top of which is a ſtrong Caſtle, ſurrounded with four ſtrong Walls, ſet at ſome diſtance one above another; between which Walls the Inhabitants have their Houſes, and by them the City is divided into four

Parts. The Port is very handſome and beautiful, and may be ſecured by a Chain. The Mouth of it is ſo ſtrait, it will hold but a few Ships, and thoſe cannot go out and in at ſome Times neither for want of Water. It is ſeated in a pleaſant Country, full of delightful Gardens; and has on the Eaſt-ſide a fine River, which ſerves their Mills, then their Gardens, and afterwards all the City and Seamen. The Wine of *Lepanto* is the beſt of all *Greece*; but they pitch their Veſſels, as they generally do over all the *Morea*, and at *Athens*, to preſerve the Wine, (as the *Germans* and *Hollanders* are wont to ſulphurate them for the ſame purpoſe) which renders the Taſte at firſt ſomewhat diſagreeable to Strangers. The *Turks* have ſix or ſeven Moſques here, and the *Greeks* have two Churches, one in each Suburb, tho' very ſmall, and they but few in Number, and are but ill treated; for which reaſon, their Archbiſhop alſo keeps his Reſidence at *Arta*. The *Jews* have three Synagogues. The chiefeſt Commodities of the Place are, Leather, Oil, Wheat, Tabaco, Rice and Barley; but the moſt conſiderable of all the reſt is *Turkey*-Leather. In 1408, this City was under the Emperor of *Greece*, but *Emanuel*, then Emperor, aſſigned it to the *Venetians*, who took care to fortifie it as it is now. In 1475, *Mahomet the Great*, the ſame that took *Conſtantinople*, having gained *Corinth*, beſieged it with an Army of 30000 Men, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. But in 1498, *Bajazet* II. attacked it with an Army of 150000 Men, and took it, having corrupted the *Venetian* Governor with Money. In 1687, the *Venetians* having in the foregoing Years almoſt beat the *Turks* out of the reſt of the *Morea*, their General *Moroſini* landed near *Patras*, *July* 22. notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition of the *Seraſquier*, whom he fought and defeated on the 24th; and having taken *Patras*, and the *Dardanel*-Caſtle on that ſide, (ſo called in Alluſion to thoſe of the *Helleſpont*) he croſſed to the other, to *Lepanto*, where he found the *Turks* making haſte to empty the Place for him; whereupon he took Poſſeſſion of it without ſtriking a Blow. The *Venetians* found in the Place 120 Braſs Canon. But by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699, the Fortreſs of *Lepanto* was evacuated by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Caſtle called *Romelia* demoliſhed on that ſide next *Lepanto*. It was near the Gulf of *Lepanto* that that famous Sea-Fight was fought againſt the *Turks*, *Octob.* 2. 1571. in which they loſt above 30000 Men, being the moſt bloody Defeat they ever met with ſince the firſt Eſtabliſhment of their Empire. Beſides the Slaughter, the Chriſtians took 5000 Priſoners, amongſt whom were the two Sons of *Hali*, General of the *Turkiſh* Fleet: They took 130 Galleys, above 90 were ſtranded, burnt, or ſunk, and near 20000 Chriſtian Slaves were redeemed from Slavery. Neither was the Booty leſs conſiderable; for their Fleet had been pillaging all the Iſles thereabouts, and taken many Merchant-men. This Battel was fought in the ſame Gulf where *Auguſtus* defeated *Mark Anthony*; and it is hard to ſay which of both was the moſt glorious Victory. The Chriſtians loſt 8000 Men, the moſt conſiderable whereof was *Barbarigo*, Commander of the Left Wing; who having broke through the Right Wing of the Enemy, ſoon after received the Shot of an Arrow in his Right Eye, whereof he died not long after. The Fight laſted from about Six in the Morning till Evening, when the approaching Darkneſs, and the roughneſs of the Sea, obliged the Victorious to betake themſelves to the next Havens; whence they diſpatched Couriers to all *Chriſtian* Courts, with the News of this happy Victory. So ſtrange a Conſternation had ſeized the *Turks*, upon the News of this dreadful Overthrow, that had but the *Chriſtian* Fleet appeared along the Coaſt of the *Morea*, there is no Queſtion but that the *Greeks*, who had long ſighed for this happy Opportunity, would have ſhaken off the *Mahometan* Yoke. But the *Venetian* Admiral *Veniери*, who, after the Fight was over, was left ſole Commander of the Fleet, by his Delays and Irreſolution, was an Occaſion of loſing the great Advantages that might have been reaped from this Succeſs. The City of *Conſtantinople* was as much alarm'd, as if the Enemy had been at their Gates; and *Solyman*, who was then at *Adrianople*, poſted thither, to allay the Fears of the Inhabitants; many of which carried their Treaſures to the *Chriſtians* to keep for them, as if the Town had been already in their hands. The principal Circumſtances of that famous Fight were as follow. The *Turks* being at Anchor at *Lepanto*, and hearing that the *Chriſtians* bore down from *Corfu* full Sail upon them, ſent Barks in great diligence to all the Ports of the Gulf for Sea-men and Soldiers, and re-inforced their Fleet with all the Men they had; and upon Advice that the *Chriſtian* Fleet had got above the Iſle *Cephalonia*, they weighed Anchor to block the Paſſage. The *Ottoman Fleet*, Commanded by *Hali Baſhaw*, conſiſted of 200 Galleys, 70 Frigats and Brigantines. The *Chriſtian Fleet* was compoſed of 210 Galleys, 28 great Tranſport-Ships, and 6 Galeaſſes furniſhed with heavy Artillery; all commanded in chief by Don *John* of *Auſtria*, Natural Brother to *Philip* II. of *Spain*; *Mark Anthony Colonna*, General of the Pope's Galleys, who was to Command in chief in the Abſence of Don *John*; *John Veniери* was General of the *Venetians*, and had on Board the Flower of the Nobility of *Venice*, as the other two had the chief young Gentlemen of *Spain*, and of the Pope's Territories; all which ſerved as Voluntiers. The *Turks* having got into the Gulf in the Night, caſt Anchor at *Galengo*, and the *Chriſtians* between *Petala* and the *Curſolaires*; and both quitted their Poſts the next Morning, at Break of Day, and found themſelves engaged to fight ere they were aware of it. The *Chriſtians* divided their whole Fleet into four Bodies, or Squadrons: The Right Wing was compoſed of 54 Galleys, commanded by *Andreas Doria*; the Left Wing conſiſted of a like Number, under *Auguſtine Barbarigo*; Don *John* of *Auſtria* kept the Centre with 61 Ships, and had for Seconds *Colonna* and *Veniери*. The Son of the Duke of *Urbin*, in the Ship called *The Duke of* Savoy, joined the Admiral of the Pope's Fleet; and *Alexander* of *Parma*, in the Admiral of *Genoua*, that of the *Venetians*. *Peter Juſtiniani*, who commanded the Galleys of *Maltha*, and *Paul Jourdain*, were poſted at the Extremities of this Line. The Marquis of *Sainte Croix* had a Body of Reſerve of 60 Ships, to ſuſtain or relieve any that ſhould be forced to give way. *John* of *Cordova*, with a Squadron of 8 Ships, ſcoured before, to Spy, and give Intelligence; and the 6 *Venetian* Galeaſſes formed a kind of Avant-Guard. The two Armies at Sun-riſe were ſeparated by the *Curſolair*-Iſlands; and a little after, the *Turks* appeared almoſt in the ſame Form of Battel, only that they had no Reſerve-Squadron, and therefore their Line was far the wider, and was, according to their way, in form of a Creſcent. *Hali* was in the Centre, directly againſt Don *John* of *Auſtria*; *Petauch* was his Second: *Louchali* and *Siroch*, Commanders of the two Wings, faced *Doria* and *Barbarigo*, being 12 Miles aſunder. Don *John* gave the Signal to fight, by hanging out the Banner ſent him to *Naples* from the Pope, which had the Image of Chriſt crucified embroidered on it; and then the Officers making the Sign for Prayers, all put themſelves on their Knees. *In the mean time*, the Fleets drew near to each other, the *Turks* having a freſh Gale of Wind, which flagged juſt as the Fight begun; and turning ſomewhat of the *Chriſtians* Side, carried the Smoak of their Artillery upon the Enemy. After three hours obſtinate Fight, with equal Advantage, the Left Wing, commanded by *Barbarigo*, got the better, and ſunk the Galley *Siroch* was in, who had fought to Admiration. This loſs ſo diſ-ſpirited the Squadron he commanded, that being vigorouſly preſſed by the *Venetians*, it gave way, and made towards the Coaſt. The Noiſe of this Succeſs coming to Don *John* of *Auſtria*, as he begun to have the better of *Hali*, being jealous that the *Venetians* ſhould have the Honour of the Victory, doubled his Fire; and having killed *Hali*, boarded his Galley, pulled his Flag down, and cried, *Victory:* After which, there was no Fight, but perfect Slaughter; the *Turks* ſuffering their Throats to be cut, without making the leaſt Reſiſtance. *Doria*, who commanded the Right Wing, wanting Ships to make an equal Front to *Louchali*, kept out to Sea with his Galleys; *Louchali* purſued, and took ſome of them, and then deſigned to attack the main Fleet; but obſerving that *Doria*, and the Marquis of *Sainte Croix*, ſtrove to come up to him, he made all the Sail he could away, and got off with 30 Galleys; all the reſt being either taken, or ſunk. *Petauch* made his Eſcape alſo through the *Chriſtian* Fleet, in a Boat, undiſcovered. *Gratiani Hiſt. de Cypre.*

LEPIDUS (*M. Æmilius*) a *Roman* Commander, of an Illuſtrious Family, and who had diſcharged ſome of the moſt honourable Offices in the Commonwealth; for he was High-Prieſt, and afterwards thrice Conſul. During the Diſorders that reigned in the City, he put himſelf at the Head of an Army, and became one of the *Triumviri:* And Hiſtorians tell us, he did it only with deſign to enrich himſelf, and to this end committed moſt barbarous Cruelties; and was ſo inhumane, as to put his own Brother amongſt the proſcribed Perſons. After the Battel which *Auguſtus* gained over *Sextus Pompeius*, *Lepidus*, who favoured *Pompey*, deſigned to conquer *Sicily*, and to this end ſeized *Meſſina*, but was ſoon after fain to ſubmit to the Conqueror, who baniſhed him to an obſcure City of *Italy*, in the CLXXXVth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 718. *Plutarch, in the Lives of Auguſtus and Antonius. Florus, lib.* 4. *Dion. lib.* 41, 47, *&* 49. *Sueton. Orſius. Juſtin. Appian.* The Family of the *Lepidi* was a Branch of the *Æmilii*. *M Æmilius Paulus*, Conſul in 499, was an Off-ſpring of this Branch of the *Lepidi* and *Pauli*. His Son *M. Æm. Lepidus*, was Conſul in 522, who left *M. Æm. Lepidus* High-Prieſt and Conſul in 567, and Cenſor in 574. His Son of the ſame Name was Conſul in 617, and made two Branches of the *Lepidi*, by *M. Lepidus* and *Quintus*, his two Sons. *M. Æm. Lepidus* was Conſul in 628, and left *M. Æm. Lepidus Livianus*, Conſul in 677, and Father of another, who was Conſul in 688. This laſt had a Son of the ſame Name, who was Conſul in 733. *Quintus Lepidus*, who made the other Branch, had a Son Conſul in 676, with *Q. Lutatius Catulus*. *Sylla*, who had oppoſed his Election, died ſoon after, and *Lepidus* would have hinder'd him from having the publick Honours of Burial; but *Catulus*, his Collegue, and an old Friend of *Sylla*, oppoſed him therein; and having obtained Leave of the Senate, he buried him with great Magnificence: Which *Lepidus* taking, as if it had been to inſult over him, put himſelf at the Head of ſome Troops, and appearing before the Gates of *Rome*, affrighted the Senate; but *Pompey*'s Succeſs made him take other Meaſures, and he died ſoon after. He left two Sons, *Lepidus* the *Triumvir*, and *P. Æm. Lepidus*, Cenſor, *An. Rom.* 732, whom his Brother proſcribed, as I have ſaid. The former had a Son, whom *Mecænas* cauſed to be put to death, for conſpiring againſt *Auguſtus*. And the latter had *M. Æm. Lepidus*, Conſul in 764, and *A. C.* 11. with *T. Statilius Taurus*. *Tit. Liv. Caſſiodor. Plutarch. Vell. Paterc. Cicero. Pliny. Polyb. Dionyſ. Appian. Florus.*

LEPORIUS, a Prieſt who ſpread *Pelagianiſm* amongſt the *Gauls* at the beginning of the Vth Century, and laid the Foundation of the *Neſtorian* Hereſie; for he taught, That the *Bleſſed Virgin* brought forth nothing but a Man, who afterwards, by his

Good

good Works, had deſerved to be united to the Son of God; ſo that there always continued two Perſons in *Jeſus Chriſt*. But *Leporius* afterwards coming into *Africa*, St. *Auſtin* convinced him of his Error. His Converſion was ſo famous, that he writ two Letters about it, filled with ſuch ſignal Marks of his Humility and Repentance, that *Caſſian* ſaith, That his Amendment was as praiſe-worthy, as the Purity of the Faith in others. *Caſſian, lib.* 1. *& 7. de Incarn. Chriſti. Gennad. de Vir. illuſtr. cap.* 59. *Baron. A.C.* 420.

LEPTINES, Brother to *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who was killed in a Fight againſt the *Carthaginians*. There was another of the ſame Name, that was one of *Demetrius*'s Captains, who put to death *Cn. Octavius*, the *Roman* Ambaſſador. Alſo *Leptines* the Orator, againſt whom *Demoſthenes* made one of his Orations.

LERICÆA, or LERICE, a ſmall City of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Genoua*, lying Eaſt from *Seſtri de Levante*, and about 4 or 8 Miles from *Sarzana*. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Portus Ericis* of *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*. It has a Gulf, which is only ſeparated by a long, narrow Neck or Slip of Land, from that of *Spezza*. It is ſituate at the Foot of Rocks, and hath no Proſpect but towards the Sea.

LERIDA, or ILERDA, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which, in the *Roman* Times, was the Capital of that part of *Spain* they called *Tarraconenſis*. It is a ſtrong Place, built upon a riſing Ground, but declining to the River *Segre*; taken from the *Moors* in 1143, and made a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. It is alſo an Univerſity. This City is famous for the many Sieges it hath ſuffered, and the Battel fought under its Walls, during the Wars between *Spain* and *France*. In an Attack the French made upon it in 1646, they were beaten off, and loſt all their Cannon. This City lies 24 Spaniſh Miles from *Saragoza* to the Eaſt, 7 from the River *Ebro* to the North, and 29 from *Barcelona* to the Weſt. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20. In 514, eight Biſhops met at *Lerida*, and held a Council; whereof we have 15 Canons, and ſome Fragments. This was under the Reign of *Theodoricus* King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, and Tutor to *Almaric* King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*.

LERINS (*De*) two Iſles of the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*, not far from one another: They lie overagainſt *Cannes*, towards *Antibes*. *Ptolemy* and *Strabo* call them *Planaſia*, and *Lero*: *Pliny* and *Antonine*, *Lero* and *Lerina*. *Lero* is the biggeſt of the two, which is now called *Sainte Marguerite*. *Planaſia*, or *Lerina*, is the leſſer, now called *The Iſle of St. Honoratus*, from the famous Monaſtery that Saint founded, which is yet ſtanding. *Tacitus* tells us, That *Auguſtus* baniſhed his Nephew *Agrippa* to this Iſland. The Monaſtery is ſaid to have been founded here by St. *Honoratus* in 375, who exterminated the Serpents, which were the cauſe of its being deſart, and uninhabited; and procured it a Fountain of freſh Water, which before it wanted. He was afterwards Archbiſhop of *Arles*. And this Solitude was, for ſeveral Centuries after, the Seminary of the Biſhops of *Provence*, and neighbouring Places. The Air of the Iſland is very temperate, and the Soil fertile. The *Spaniards* took theſe Iſles in *September* 1635, but were driven out again in *May* 1637. 'Tis they who laid it deſolate, and cut down whole Forests of Pines, that afforded a grateful Shade againſt the heat of the Sun, and which Nature had ranged in Walks; at the end of which were Oratories built, in honour of the Abbots and Monks of the Iſland. The *Turks* have ſo great a Reſpect for the Monks that live here, that they never make any Deſcent, tho' it be very eaſie, if they were ſo minded. The Monks that live here are of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and are united to the Congregation of Mount *Caſſin*. The Monaſtery was formerly under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Frejus*, but now is under the Dioceſs of *Graſſe*. *Vincent Bartalis, in Chronol. Lirin. Sammart. Gall. Chriſt. Cajaub. Vincent Barralis, in Chronol. Lirin. Sammart. Gall. Chriſt. Cajaub. ſup. Strabon. Paper. Maſſon. de flum. Gall. Tournier in Hydrogr. Sirmon. & Savaron in not. ad Sidon. Apoll. Filſac. in not. in Vincent. Lirin. Graſnay in Caſſ. illuſtrat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 42. *Baron. in Annal. Eccleſ. Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.* §. 4 *&* 5.

LEROS, an Iſle of the *Ægean* Sea, with a City of the ſame Name, which formerly was an Epiſcopal See. It abounds with Aloes. *Strab. lib.* 10. *Magin Geograph.*

LESCHES, a Greek Poet of *Lesbos*, liv'd about the XXXth *Olympiad*, in the 95th Year of *Rome*. He wrote the *little Iliad*, ſome Verſes of which are cited by the Greek Scholiaſts. Some ſay *Pindar* did not read him to no purpoſe. *Voſſius de Poet. Græc. cap.* 3. *Euſeb. Chron.*

LESCUS, or LESCHUS, a Prince of *Poland*, about 760. He was before called *Primiſlaus*, and a Gold-Smith by Profeſſion. After the Death of the Princeſs *Venda*, there being never a Prince of the Blood-Royal of *Poland* left, the 12 Palatines were again ſet up to govern the Kingdom; but their Government was but ſhort liv'd, for the *Polanders*, who had been often beaten by the *Auſtrians* and *Moravians*, were weary of their Adminiſtration. Whereupon, *Primiſlaus* having got together a Company of Volunteers, invented this Stratagem: Having made a vaſt Number of Head pieces and Bucklers, of the Barks of Trees, and painted of a Silver Colour, he cauſed them, in the Night time, to be fixed on Stakes, and ranged in Order, in the Sight of the Enemy, near to a Wood. At the Break of Day the Enemy ſuppoſed them to be ſome of the *Poliſh* Forces; whereupon, they advanced to attack them. *Primiſlaus* ſeeing them coming, cauſed the Helmets and Bucklers to be removed, to repreſent a Flight into the Woods, by which means he drew the Enemy into an Ambuſcade, where they were, in a manner, all of them ſlain; and afterwards falling upon thoſe that were left in the Camp, he defeated them alſo. The *Polanders*, in Acknowledgment of this brave Action, declared *Primiſlaus* King of *Poland*; who took upon him the Name of *Leſchus*. *Herbert de Fulſtin Hiſtory of the Kings of Poland. Connor's Hiſt. of Poland.*

LESDIGUIERES, or *Francis Bonne* Duke of *Leſdiguieres*, *&c.* was born at *St. Bonnet de Champſaut*, in *Dauphiné*, *April* 1. 1543. He began to bear Arms when he was yet very young. The firſt Marks he gave of his Valour were, at the Relief of the City of *Grenoble*, in 1563. He defeated the Inhabitants of *Gap*, and did great Service to the *Proteſtants*: And in 1577, was made one of their Commanders in Chief in the *Upper Dauphiné*, where he took ſeveral Places. King *Henry* IV. who had put great Truſt in *Leſdiguieres* whilſt he was only King of *Navarre*, no ſooner got into the Throne of *France*, but he made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies in *Piedmont*, *Savoy* and *Dauphiné*; which were always victorious under his Command. He gained many Victories over the Duke of *Savoy*, and was the main Inſtrument of the Conqueſt of that Dukedom. In Acknowledgment whereof, the King made him Marſhal of *France*, and raiſed his Eſtate of *Leſdiguieres* in *Dauphiné* to a Dukedom and Peerage of *France*. King *Lewis* XIII. made him Marſhal-General of the Camp; and ſoon after he Abjured his Religion, which procured him the Place of High-Conſtable of *France*; and at the ſame time was made Knight of the Royal Orders of *France*. He commanded the *French* King's Army in *Italy*, in 1625, took ſome Places from the *Genoueſe*, and made the *Spaniards* raiſe the Siege of *Verrue*. He died *Septemb.* 28. 1626. at the Age of 84. See his Life by his Secretary *Videl*.

LESINA, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitanata*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, near a Lake of the ſame Name, 22 Miles from *Manfredonia*, and about 3 from the Gulf of *Venice*.

LESINA, Lat. *Pharia*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*, 13 *German* Miles long, and almoſt 3 in breadth, diſtant about 4 from *Spalatro* to the S. W. Its chief Town ſtands in the N. E. Part, is of its own Name, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. The Iſland is high, rocky and mountainous; and, by Computation, 100 Miles in compaſs. It has a good Haven and Town at the South End. The Town, built in ſeveral degrees, according to the Riſing of the Ground on which it ſtands, appears very beautiful to thoſe that enter the Port. It is defended with a Citadel, built on the top of a very ſteep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South. The Harbour is deep enough for Ships of any Burthen. The Inhabitants Trade moſt in the Fiſhing of *Sardelli*, which are like Anchovies.

LESKARD, a large, well-inhabited Market and Borough-Town in *Cornwal*, with an eminent Free-School; and alſo noted for a great Trade in Yarn. It lies 180 Miles from *London*.

LESLIE, the Name of a very ancient Family in *Scotland*, but much more ancient in *Hungary*, out of which they came originally, and firſt ſettled in *Scotland*, tho' they are ſince diffuſed into many other Nations: So that there is ſcarce any Country in *Europe*, wherein ſome of them have not raiſed their Characters, and born conſiderable Offices and Honours. The Original of this Name ſome derive from *Ladiſlaus*; but this all agree in, that this Family flouriſh'd long in *Hungary*, and that one of them governed that Kingdom as the Emperor's Vice Roy, having before married the Emperor's own Daughter. In the Year 1067, *Malcom* III. being King of *Scotland*, *William*, ſurnamed *The Conqueror*, then reigning in *England*; Queen *Margaret* (who for her extraordinary Piety was called the Saint) came from *Hungary* through *England*, attended with many of the chief Nobility of *Hungary*. *Bertholdus Leſlie* was one of the firſt Rank amongſt them, he waited upon her into *Scotland*, where his Services to that Princeſs were thought ſo conſiderable, that King *Malcolm* gave him his Siſter to Wife; and beſides many large Poſſeſſions which are yet in the Family, made him Governor of *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, as a peculiar Reward of Honour, for having firſt Fortify'd it, and then bravely Defended it againſt the King's Enemies. He was ſoon after made Lord *Leſlie* and Earl of *Roſs*. And the Family is now ſo increaſed in Number and Honour, that beſides the Title of Duke, which in King *Charles* II's Reign was Extinct for want of Heirs Male to ſupport it, there are at preſent in *Scotland* two Earls of the Name, *viz.* Earl of *Rothes*, and Earl of *Levin*. Three Lords, *viz.* Lord *Balquhane*, whoſe Anceſtors have been Hereditary Governors of the Shire of *Aberdeen*; the Lord *Lindors*, and the Lord *Newark*. There were at one time four General Mareſchals of this Name, to four ſeveral Kings: Count *Walter Leſlie* to the Emperor, *Alexander* to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, the Earl of *Levin* to the King of *England*, and *David Leſlie*, afterwards Lord *Newark*, to the King of *Sweden*, the moſt Heroick *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and afterwards the King of *England*'s, *Charles* II's General, at the Battel of *Worceſter*. There were alſo at one time, in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. three Biſhops of the Name of *Leſlie* in *Ireland*, of whom the eldeſt *John Leſlie*, who was firſt Biſhop of the Iſles in *Scotland*, and afterwards of *Raphoe*, and *Cloghor* in *Ireland*, liv'd above 100 Years, 40 of which he was Biſhop, and died in 1641, having been remarkably zealous in Defence of the Royal Cauſe. He left Iſſue, 1. *John*, now Dean of *Dromore* in *Ireland*. 2. *Charles*, Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Connor* in *Ireland*, and Author of *The Snake in the Graſs*, &c. who has Children, *Robert*, *Henry* and *Jane*. 3 *Jane*, married to *Robert Sanderſon* Eſq; of *Caſtle-Sanderſon*

derſon in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland*, of an Ancient and Loyal Family. In *Germany* it is generally known what Services the Counts of this Name have done the *Auſtrian* Family. *Walter*, the firſt Count of the Name of *Leſlie*, killed the Famous General *Walleſtein*, who was then ſo Great, that the Emperor himſelf was jealous of his Power; but *Walter Leſlie* did undertake to free the Emperor from the fear of his Rebel-General. This was in the Year 1634. For this Action he was made firſt Captain of the Emperor's Guards, then Count of the Empire, General of the Imperial Forces, Governor of *Sclavonia* and *Petrinia*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, and ſeveral times Ambaſſador from the Emperor to the Pope, the Grand Seignior, and other Princes. His Life is written by Father *Paul Tafferner*, who was his Companion in all his Embaſſies, and his Confeſſor. The late Count *James*, who died about the Year 1695, was Governor of the *Lower Auſtria*, and when *Vienna* was cloſely beſieged, 1683, he broke through the *Turks* Army, and put a ſeaſonable Relief into the Town, without which it muſt have been loſt, himſelf Commanding in the Field the Imperial Forces as Generaliſſimo next under the Duke of *Lorrain*; in which Poſt, he aſſiſted in the remarkable raiſing of that Siege, in which he loſt the young Count *Alexander* his Nephew, who was Chamberlain to the Emperor, and in that Day's Action commanded the Regiment of Count *Manſfeld*. It was this Count *James* that burnt the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, and recovered great part of *Hungary*. It was he that in 20 pitch'd Battels, which he had with the *Turks*, always came off Conqueror. The preſent Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was bred under him. In *France* this Family has flouriſhed with the higheſt Employments, both in the Church and Army. *Philip Leſlie* (according to the Cuſtom of the *Scotch* Gentlemen, who, when at Peace at home, uſually puſh'd their Fortunes in other Countries then in War, eſpecially in *France*, who were their Confederates by a very ancient League,) went into *France*, and having married the Niece of Monſieur *de Lavalle Montmorency*, he left his Family a plentiful Eſtate at *Cliſſon* in *Picardie*, his Son was great Conſtable of *France*, and his Poſtertity are yet of great Power in that Kingdom. There are at preſent ſeveral Counts of the Name in *Germany*, beſides Seventy five Families of the Name of *Leſlie*, in *Scotland*, *Germany*, *France*, *Muſcovy*, *Poland*, *&c.* There are yet ſeveral Places in *Hungary*, that bear the Name of *Leſlie*, as *Leſlinia*, *Leſſilia*, *Leles*, *&c.* And I have been told by ſome *Hungarian* Gentlemen, that the Name and Family are not yet extinct in *Hungary*. Any one that deſires a further Account, may have it in the *Laurus Leſlæana*, which is the Genealogy and the Abſtract of the Hiſtory of that Family, written by a College of Jeſuits in *Germany*. Printed in the Year 1692. at *Græcium*, in Folio.

LESLIE (*John*) Biſhop of *Roſs*, in *Scotland*, lived the XVIth. Century, was a Perſon of conſiderable Learning and Judgment, as appears by the Hiſtory of *Scotland*, written by him in *Latin*, commencing from the firſt Appearance of that Nation, and brought down to his own time: He was very remarkable for his Fidelity to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, whoſe Cauſe he ſolicited with great Vigour and Induſtry, in almoſt all the Courts in Chriſtendom; and notwithſtanding he met with a great deal of trouble and hard uſage, upon the account of his Loyalty, yet nothing could diſcourage him from continuing firm to the laſt. He endeavour'd to ſupport the Queen under her Afflictions, from the Topicks of Philoſophy and Religion, and wrote a Treatiſe to that purpoſe, full of Piety and Learning. He was extreamly afflicted at the Death of his Princeſs, which notwithſtanding his Temper and Reſignation, was thought to haſten his own. He died at *Bruxells* in 1596. *Spotſwood's Hiſt. of the Church of Scotl. Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 51. 55. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d' Angl. &c.*

LESNOW, Lat. *Leſnovia*, a ſmall Town of *Volhinia* in *Poland*, famous for the Victory King *Caſſimir*, obtained here in 1651. over the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*, who loſt 20000 Men upon the Place. This Town lies near *Ruſſia*, 15 Miles South of *Luczko*.

LESPECE, or *La Specia*, a City and Gulph of *Italy*, in the Eaſtern Part of the Coaſt of *Genoua*, ſecured with ſeveral Fortreſſes. It is the ancient Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Fieſca*, about five Miles below *Tericea*: And it is ſituate at the Foot of a Mountain near the Sea-Shoar, in a very fruitful and pleaſant Plain, where many of the *Genoueſe* have their Country-houſes.

LESSINES, or LESSIN, Lat. *Leſſina*, a ſmall City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender* in the Confines of *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Bruſſels* to the Weſt, four from *Enguien*, and ſix from *Mons*; and is noted for the Manufactury of Linen.

LESSIUS (*Leonard*) a Jeſuit, born near *Antwerp*, *Obit.* 1. 1554. He taught Philoſophy and Divinity at *Louvain*, in the Jeſuits College, and died *Jan.* 5. 1623. at the Age of 69. He left the following Works, *viz. De Juſtitia & Jure, in lib.* 4. *De Perfectionibus, Moribuſque Divinis, De Poteſtate ſummi Pontificis*, with divers other Treatiſes, which have been publiſhed in two Volumes *Folio*. This *Leſſius* was one of the firſt that taught *Semi-Pelagianiſm*, or the Doctrine of *Molina*, in the *Low-Countries*; which drew upon him the Cenſure of the Divines of *Louvain* in 1588. the Hiſtory whereof may be ſeen in the *Apology*, printed at *Bruſſels* in 1688.

LESTOF, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, whoſe Trade conſiſts in Cod and Herring-fiſhing. They have alſo a Mackarel and Sprat-fair in the Seaſon. It is 94 Miles from *London*.

LESTRANGE. See *Strange*.

LESTRIGONES, a People of *New-Latium*, who were extreamly cruel, and did eat raw Fleſh.

LESTWITHIEL, in *Cornwal*, on the River *Tay*; well built, and governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, hath Part in the Coinage of Tin; and the Gaol and Courts for the whole Stannary are kept here. It is 160 Miles from *London*.

LELAD, a Market-Town of *Brightwels*-Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Glouceſterſhire*; ſo called from the River *Letch*, upon which it is ſeated, at its Fall into the *Iſis*. Beſides which two Rivers, it is watred by the *Coln* on the Weſt Side. It is 74 Miles from *London*.

LETHE, a River of *Lydia*, called by the *Italians*, *Fiume de Mangreſia*. There is another of the ſame Name in *Macedonia*, a third in *Candia*, and a fourth in *Spain*, which runs by St. *Eſtevan de Lima*. The Poets feigned, that *Lethe* was a River of Hell, whoſe Waters being drunk, cauſed a forgetfulneſs of all Things.

LETHMA (*Herman*) Dean and Grand Vicar of *Utrecht*, and Dr. of the *Sorbonne*, born at *Goude*, in *Holland*, in the XVIth. Century. Amongſt other things, he wrote a Book, *De Inſtauranda Religione*; It conſiſts of Nine Tracts, and is Dedicated to the Emperor *Charles* V.

LETI (*Gregorio*) an *Italian* of a conſiderable Family, born at *Milan*, in 1630. After having Travel'd through *Savoy* and *France*, he came into *England*, where he was well receiv'd by King *Charles* II. and had a promiſe of being made the King's Hiſtoriographer. He made ſome progreſs in his Imployment, but his manner of Writing did not pleaſe, and having Orders to depart the Realm, he went to *Amſterdam* in 1682, where he was choſen Hiſtorian for that City: During his ſtay at *Geneva* he publiſh'd, *Le Viſioni Politiche. La Vita di Donna Olympia. La Vita di Siſto V.* 2. *Vol. Il Sindicato d' Alaſſandro VII. Ambaſciata di Romulo de Romani: Gli Amori di Carlo Gonzago: Il Nipotiſmo di Roma*, 2. *Vol. Il Cardinaliſmo* 3 *Vol. Dialoghi Iſtorici* 3 *Vol. Dialoghi Politici* 2 *Vol. Segreti di Principi* 3 *Vol. Itinerario della Corte di Roma* 3 *Vol. Il Livello Politico* 4 *Vol. l' Italia Regnante* 4 *Vol. Il Vaticano Languente* 3 *Vol.* All theſe Works are in Twelves, *la Vita di Filippo II.* in Quarto 2 Vol. *Diſcorſi de Martyri & Epitalami, &c.* He had likewiſe the management of the Edition of *Bilancia Politica*, to which he joined a third Vol. call'd, *les Conclaves des Papes.* When he was in *France*, he printed the Panegyrick of *Lewis* XIVth. Intituled, *la Fama Geloſa della Fortuna.* At *London*, *il Teatro Britannico*, in Quarto, in 2 Vol. afterwards Re-printed at *Amſterdam*, in 5 Vol. in Twelves. *Il Ceremoniale*, in Twelves, 6 Vol. *la Hiſtoria Genivrina*, in Twelves, 5 Vol. *la Monarchia di Luigi XIV.* 2 Vol. *Il Teatro Germanico*, in Quarto, 2 Vol. with Cuts. *la Hiſtoria di Brandiburgo*, 2 Vol. *la Hiſtoria di Suſſonia*, 2 Vol. *Il Teatro Belgico* 2 Vol. *la Monarchia della Real Caſa di Borbone:* Theſe five laſt, Works make fifteen large Volumes in Quarto, and contain a great deal of curious and uſeful Reading, relating to the Intereſts of all *Europe*. He wrote likewiſe, *la Vita di Cromwell. la Vita della Regina Elizabetta. Il Prodigio della Natura & della Gratia. Poema Heroico ſopra l' intra preſa d' Inghilterra del Principe de Oranges. Critique ſur les Lotteryies, &c.*

LETINES, LESTINES, or LIPTINES, Lat. *Liptinæ*, or *Leſtinæ*, a Palace of the Kings of *France*, near *Binch* in *Hainault*, in the Dioceſs of *Cambray*.

LEVA, or DE LEVE (*Anthony*) was born in the Kingdom of *Navarre*. He was at firſt only a Common Soldier, but from thence, by his Valour and Conduct, raiſed himſelf to the heighth of Military Glory. He ſerved in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under *Gonſalva* of *Corduba*, called *The Great Captain*. He rallied the *Spaniſh* Forces at the Battel of *Ravenna*, in 1512. Afterwards *Charles* V. beſtowed upon him the chief Command of his Armies. He chaſed Admiral *Bonivet* from before *Milan*, in 1523. and was at the Defeat of *Rebec* in 1524. The next Year he defended *Pavia* againſt *Francis* I. who was there taken Priſoner. He helped to drive *Francis Sforza* out of his Dutchy of *Milan*, which he afterwards defended with much Courage againſt the Confederates. He defeated *Francis* of *Bourbon*, Count of St. *Paul*, at the Fight of *Landriano* in 1528. After the Peace of *Cambray* in 1529. the Emperor made him Captain-General in *Italy*. He accompanied him to *Africa* in 1535. and into *Provence* in 1536. the ill Succeſs of which Expedition ſo afflicted him, that it proved the Cauſe of his Death, when he was 56 Years of Age. He was buried at St. *Denys*, near *Milan*. He had the Titles of Prince of *Aſcoli*, and Duke of *Terreneuve*. *Sandoval. Hiſt. de Charl. V. Du Bellay Memoir. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 1. *Mezeray, &c.*

LEVANA, a Goddeſs, who had the Care to lift Children from the Ground as ſoon as they were born. She had her Altars at *Rome*. As ſoon as the Child was born, the Midwives were uſed to lay it on the Ground, and the Father, or ſome other in his Name, lifted it up, and embraced it. This Ceremony was looked upon as ſo neceſſary amongſt the *Romans*, that without it, the Child was not reputed Legitimate. St. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei. Macrob. Sueton. Dempſter Ant. Rom.*

LEUCATE, Lat. *Leucata*, a ſmall Town of *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Rouſſillon*, between *Narbon* and *Salces*. It is ſituate on the Side of an Hill, having an inacceſſible Rock on the one Side of it, and the other lying between the Sea and the Lake of *Leucata*. Near this Place the *Spaniards* were defeated by the *French*, under the Conduct of *Charles* of *Schomberg*, Duke

Duke of *Halluin*, in 1637. It is 20 Miles South from *Narbonne*, and 16 North from *Perpignan*.

LEUCHTEMBERG, Lat. *Leuchtemberga*. A Caſtle in *Nortgow*, in the Upper *Palatinate*, which is the Capital of a Landtgraviate; ſeated on an Hill, near the River and Town of *Pfreimbt*. This Territory was ſubject to its own Landtgrave, till 1646. when the Males failing, it fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*. It is 40 Miles North of *Ratisbonne*, and 54 Eaſt of *Neuremburg*. *Cluver. Deſcript. Germaniæ.*

LEUCIUS, a *Manichée*, who took upon him to publiſh the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, under the Name of St. *Matthew*, St. *James the Leſs*, St. *Peter*, and St. *John*, as may be ſeen in the Letter of Pope *Innocent* III. to *Exuperius*, *Epiſt.* 3. Some ſuppoſe him to be the Author of a Book called *The Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin*, falſly attributed to St. *Jerom*. *Baron. A. C.* 44.

LEUCIPPA, the Daughter of *Theſtor* Prince of *Crete*, who not knowing what was become of her Father and Siſter, conſulted the Oracle; which bad her put on Prieſts Habit and Travel in't. Which ſhe did, and ſo found them.

LEUCIPPUS *Abderites*, or *Eleates*, according to others, a Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Zeno*. He believed that all Things were infinite, and were continually changed into one another: That the Univerſe was made up of Bodies, and Vacuity: And, That new Worlds were formed by the entring of Bodies into the empty Spaces, and intangling with one another. He firſt aſſerted Atoms to be the Principles of all things; and that the Earth mov'd in the middle of the Univerſe, *&c.* He lived in the LXXVIIth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 323. *Diog. Laert. lib.* 9. *Vit. Philoſ. Stanley's Lives of the Philoſophers, pag.* 751, 752. *Voſſ. de Philoſ. Sectis, cap.* 7. §. 6.

LEUCOSA, or LICOSA, a ſmall Iſle in the *Thuſcan* Sea, near a Promontory called *Capo della Licoſa*.

LEUCOTHOE, the Daughter of *Orchamus* King of *Babylon*, whom *Apollo* Debauch'd in the Diſguiſe of her Mother *Eurynome*. Her Father hearing of it, buried her alive: But ſhe was afterwards changed by *Apollo* into a Tree yielding Frankinſence. *Ovid.*

LEUCTRA, a City of *Bœotia*, famous for the Defeat of the *Lacedæmonians*, by the *Thebans*, under the Conduct of *Epaminondas*, in the CIId. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 383, *A. M.* 3579. King *Cleombrotus* was ſlain at this Battel, to whom *Ageſipolis* ſucceeded. Here the *Lacedæmonians*, notwithſtanding they were ſuperiour in number, loſt both their Reputation and their beſt Men. *Xenoph. Lib.* 6. *Diodor. lib.* 15. *Polyb. lib.* 1.

LEVERANO, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Terra di Otranto*, near to *Lecca*. *Leander Alberti Deſcription Italiæ.*

LEVI, the third Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born, *A. M.* 2285. He, at the Age of 43, had *Kohath* born to him, who was the Grandfather of *Moſes*. He died at the Age of 137. *A. M.* 2423. having out-lived his Brother *Joſeph* 22 Years. Of the *Levites*, his Poſterity, *David* appointed 24000 to the daily Service of the Temple, under the Prieſts, 6000 to be Inferior Judges of Religious Caſes, 4000 to be Porters, and 4000 to be Singers in the Temple. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Lib.* 2, 3, 4.

LEVIATHAN, ſpoken of in *Job*, *Chap.* 41. of which the *Jews* tell ſtrange Stories. See *Buxtorf's Synod. Judaic. Bochartus*, in his *Hierozoicon*, ſhews, that *Leviathan* is the Hebrew Word for a Crocodile, *pag.* 2. *lib.* 4. *cap.* 16, 17. *&* 18.

LEVI BEN GERSON, a *Jewiſh Rabbi*, and Philoſopher. He writ Commentaries on the Scripture, and follows the Method of *Rabbi Moſes*; and in Metaphyſical Subtilties, goes beyond him. He hath alſo writ a Book full of Metaphyſical Notions, called *Milhamoth Haſſem*; or, *The Wars of the Lord*. This laſt Book hath been printed at *Riva*, or *Reiff*, in 1560. and is mentioned by *Buxtorf*, in his *Bibliotheca*. Some of his Commentaries on the Scripture have been printed in the *Great Bibles* of *Venice* and *Baſil*. His Commentaries upon the *Pentateuch* have been ſeparately printed at *Venice*, with the moſt part of his other Commentaries upon the Scripture. *R. Simon.*

LEVITICUS, a Canonical Book of the *Old Teſtament*. The *Hebrews* call it *Vajicra*, i. e. *Vocavit*, becauſe it begins with that Word 'Tis divided into 27 Chapters, and Treats of Sacrifices, Ceremonies, Degrees of Conſanguinity, Solemn Feaſts, Vows, Tythes, The Puniſhment of Blaſphemy, Of the Jubilee, *&c.*

LEUTHERIC, or LEOTHERICK, Archbiſhop of *Sens*, ſucceeded *Sevinus*, about *A. C.* 1000 He was accuſed by the Church of *Rome*, for not believing the Reality of the Body of *Jeſus Chriſt* in the Euchariſt; becauſe, in giving the Hoſt, after he had ſaid, *The Body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt be the Salvation of thy Soul and Body*, he added theſe Words, *Si dignus es, accipe, If thou art worthy, receive it.* He died in 1032.

LEUTKIRK, an Imperial City of *Suabia* in *Germany* upon the River *Eſchach*, 14 Miles S. W. of *Memmyghen*, and 1 N W. of *Kempten*.

LEUTMERITZ, Lat. *Litmeritium*; called by the Inhabitants *Litomierzyc*: A City of *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, below *Aulitz Litomiericz*: A City of *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, below *Aulitz* and *Litomiericz*, 8 Miles from *Prague* to the North, and 10 from *Dresden*. It was made a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*, in 1655. It is one of the 17 Governments of *Bohemia*, and contains the Towns of *Uſig*, *Melnick*, *Dietzin*, *&c.*

LEUTOMISSEL, Lat. *Litomiſcum*, a City of *Bohemia*, and a Biſhop's See, in the Government of *Chrudim*.

LEUVA, or LIUBA I. of that Name, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and Succeſſor of *Athanagildus*, in 567. or 568. He, for about a Years time, poſſeſſed the whole Kingdom of the *Viſigoths*, and afterwards delivered the Kingdom of *Spain* to his Brother *Leovigildus*, and reigned in the Lower *Languedoc*. He died about 572. or 573. *Gregor. Turonenſ. Marianus Hiſtor. Hiſpan.*

LEUVA, or LIUBA II. King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain* ſucceeded to his Brother *Ricaredus*, in 601. He was very young when he came to the Crown, and was killed by *Viteric*, after he had reigned two Years. *S. Iſidor. in Chron. Mariana.*

LEUWAERDEN, Lat. *Leovardia*, the Capital City of *Weſt-Friezland*. It is the Sovereign Court of *Friezland*, and the Reſidence of the *Stadt-holder*, under the States of *Holland*. It is great, well-built, and ſtrongly fortified; almoſt two *German* Miles from the Sea to the South, and ſeven from *Groningen* to the Weſt. It was built in 1190. and made it ſelf free in 1566. *Guicciardin's Deſcript. of the Low Countries.*

LEWEN, a River of *Cumberland*. It ſprings out of the North Parts with two Branches; the one Eaſtward, called *The Black*; and the other Weſtward, called *The White Lewen*: Both which, after ſix Miles Courſe, joined in one Stream, run together into the *Kirkſop*; and with it, into the *Eden*.

LEWEN, or VAN LEEUWEN, Lat. *Leonnius* (*Albertus*) a Mathematician, born at *Utrecht*; who was Author of the following Works: *De vera Quantitate Anni Tropici. Commentariam de ratione Præceſſionis Æquinoctiorum & obliquitatis Zodiaci. De ratione reſtituendi Annum Civilem, &c.* Which laſt Treatiſe was publiſhed in 1578. and dedicated to Pope *Gregory* XIII. He died at *Utrecht*, *May* 30. 1627. being above 70 Years of Age. *Valer Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LEUWENBURG, or LAWENBURG, a City and Lordſhip of *Germany*, in *Pomerania*, and that Part of it which is called *Pomerelia*, which the King of *Poland* hath quitted to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

LEUWENTZ, a City of the Earldom *Strigonia*, or *Gran*, in the Government of *Neuhauſel*, upon the River *Gran*, in *Hungary*, belonging to the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*. It lies ſix *German* Miles from *Gran* to the North. *Baudrand.*

LEWES, Lat. *Leſna*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Lewes-Rape*, in the South Parts of *Suſſex*, ſeated on a Riſing Ground, and watered by *Lewes*-River, which runs on the Eaſt Side of it, and about ſix Miles lower falls into the Sea. The Town conſiſts of ſix Pariſhes, is well frequented by Gentry, and the Place where the County-Aſſizes are commonly kept. There was a ſharp Battel fought between King *Henry* III. and the Barons near this Place, in which the Lords prevailed, and forced the King to a diſadvantageous Peace. At the River's Mouth is *New-Haven*, ſome Years ſince made ſecure for the Harbouring of Ships. This Town ſends two Members to Parliament, and is the Capital of its Rape.

Emperors of Germany *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. of that Name, Emperor. See LEWIS I. ſurnamed *The Pious*, King of *France*.

LEWIS II. Emperor of the *Weſt*, was the Son of *Lotharius* I. and of his Wife *Hermengarda*; Brother of *Lothaire* King of *Lorrain*, and of *Charles* King of *Provence*. His Father ſent him to *Rome*, where he was crowned King of the *Lombards*, by Pope *Sergius* II. in 844. and *Leo* IV. crowned him Emperor in 849. *Lewis* of *Germany*, his Uncle, drew him over to his Party, in the Deſign he had undertaken to deprive his Nephews of their Eſtates; but the Emperor's Authority and Power were ſo inconſiderable, that his Protection proved of no uſe to him. The *Saracens* infeſting his Dominions in *Italy*, he defeated, and afterwards beſieged them in *Bari*, in 865. The Factions of the Great Ones, and the Treaſon of ſome of the moſt Conſiderable of them, occaſioned him frequent Troubles. He died in *Auguſt*, 875. and was buried at *Milan*, in the Church of St. *Ambroſe*. He had by his Wife *Engelberga*, *Lewis* and *Charles*, who died under Age; and *Ermengarda*, who was Wife to *Boſon* King of *Provence*. *Leo Oſtienſis. Baronius. Onuphrius*, *Baronius*, and other Modern Authors, rank *Lewis the Stammerer* amongſt the Emperors, and make him the IIId. of the Name. But the *Sammathian* Brothers, *Francis Sirmond*, and divers others, ſhew, that he was only crowned King of *France*, *Septemb.* 7. 878. *Sigebert in Chron. St. Marth. Hiſt. Genealog. de Franc. Sirmond in notis Concil. Gallic. Petav. Poſth. Temp.*

LEWIS III. (or IV. by thoſe who admit *Lewis the Stammerer*) was the Son of *Arnulphus*, and of *Otta*. He ſucceeded his Father in 899. though he was but ſix or ſeven Years of Age; and the Year after was crowned, *February* the fourth. The care of him was committed to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and to *Hatto* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. *Lutpoldus* Duke of the Eaſtern Part of *Bavaria*, became the Commander of his Armies. In 900. his Dominions were inereaſed, by the Acceſſion of *Lorrain*, upon the Death of *Zventibold*, his Baſtard Brother; and thereupon was crowned King of that Country at *Thionville*. In his Time the *Hungarians* made frequent Inroads into *Germany*. *Lewis* died at *Ratisbonne*, *Feb.* 21. in 911 or 912 being about 19 Years of Age. This Prince was the laſt King of *Germany* of *Charlemagne*'s Race. He died without Children. The *Italian* Hiſtori-

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ans do not reckon him amongſt the Emperors, becauſe he was not crowned by the Pope. *Mezeray Hiſt. of France.*

LEWIS IV. or V. was choſen Emperor at *Francfort*, in *October*, 1314. But ſome of the Electors having given their Voices for *Frederick the Fair*, Son of *Albert*, Emperor, and Duke of *Auſtria*, this cauſed a miſchievous Schiſm in the Empire, which had been vacant above 14 Months, after the Death of *Henry* of *Luxemburg*. *Lewis* was the Son of *Lewis*, called *The Elder*, and of *Mathilda*, or *Maud* of *Auſtria*; and Couſin-Germain of *Frederick*, his Competitor. He was crowned at *Aix la Chapelle Jan.* 6. 1315. and afterwards put himſelf at the Head of his Army, to oppoſe *Frederick*; whom he defeated near *Muldorf* in *Bavaria*, took him Priſoner in 1322. and kept him ſo for three Years. Some Time after, at the Requeſt of the *Romans*, he paſſed the *Alps*, being himſelf at Variance with Pope *John* XXII. the Succeſſor of St. *Clement*, who had removed the See to *Avignon*. The Pope hearing of the Emperor's entring *Italy*, ſent him word, That if within three Months he did not withdraw his Forces, he would excommunicate him; forbidding him alſo to diſcharge the Imperial Function, till he had received the Inveſtiture from him. *Lewis* appealed from the Pope, to a General Council to be held at *Rome*. This Difference put all *Italy* in a Flame, where the *Guelphes* and *Gibellines* re-commenced their wonted Tragedies, with a moſt barbarous Fury. In the mean time the Pope excommunicated *Lewis* in 1328. and declared him to have forfeited the Empire. *Lewis*, on the other hand, was not idle, but had his Penſioners that writ againſt the Pope, whom he called *James* of *Cahors*: And, not content herewith, enter'd *Italy* in 1329. and created a certain *Franciſcan*, called *Petrus Ramuchius de Corbaria*, Anti-Pope, by the Name of Pope *Nicholas* V. who crowned *Lewis*, and declared *John* XXII. an Heretick, and that he had forfeited the Papacy. This violent Proceeding alienated the Minds of *Lewis*'s Friends, ſo that he afterwards deſired to be reconciled to *Benedict* XII. in 1335. and to *Clement* VI. in 1344. But being unwilling to ſubmit to the Conditions offered him, *viz.* That he ſhould ſurrender the Empire and all his Eſtates to the Church, and hold them only of their Good Nature; he was declared obſtinate: And at the Solliciation of *Clement* VI. and *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France*, whom *Lewis* had angered by ſiding with King *Edward* of *England*, the Electors choſe in his Place *Charles* of *Luxemburg*, who was the IVth. Emperor of that Name. This was in 1346. *Lewis* died the Year following of Poiſon, or, as others ſay, by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was hunting a Boar. He was 63 Years of Age, and was buried in *Our Lady*'s Church at *Munichen*. *Villani, lib.* 9, 10. *& ſeq. Arentin. lib.* 7. *Crantz. St. Antonine. Trithem. Spondan. Bzovius. Rainald.*

LEWIS, ſurnamed *The Blind*, was the Son of *Boſon*. He married *Hermengarda*, and cauſed himſelf to be crowned King of *Provence*, *Arles* and *Burgundy* in 879. He ſucceeded under his Mother's Guardianſhip, and was afterwards confirmed in the Sovereignty by a Decree of the Council of *Valence*, held in 890. *Albert* Marquis of *Tuſcany*, and the reſt of *Berenger*'s Enemies, who had made himſelf to be declared Emperor, called him into *Italy*, to take Poſſeſſion of his Anceſtors Eſtate. *Lewis* followed their Advice, and was crowned Emperor by Pope *Stephen* VII. about 900. or 901. and retiring afterwards to *Verona*, was there ſurpriſed by *Berenger*, who cauſed his Eyes to be put out. After this, *Lewis* returned to his former Dominions, and died in 928. or, as others ſay, in 934. He left by *Adelaida*, his Wife, whom ſome make the Daughter of our King *Edward the Elder*, *Charles Conſtantine*, Prince and Earl of *Vienne*, who married *Theatberga*, by whom he had, according to the Conjecture of *Bouchet*, the Earl of *Maurienne*, who was the Stock of the Family of *Savoy*. *Regino in Chron. Sigon. lib.* 6. *de Reg. Italiæ. Du Bouchet. Bouis. Chorier.*

Kings of France *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. of that Name, King of *France*, and Emperor of the Weſt, ſurnamed *The Pious*, or *Meek*, was the Son of *Charlemagne* and *Hildegarda*, his ſecond Wife. He was born in 778. and immediately declared King of *Aquitain*, and afterwards crowned at *Rome*, by Pope *Adrian* I. on *Eaſter-Day*, being the fifteenth of *April*, 781. And his Father declared him his Succeſſor, in the General Aſſembly of his Eſtates, held at *Aix la Chapelle* in 813. He was in *Aquitain* when he received the News of his Father's Death, and came thereupon to *Aix la Chapelle*, to take Poſſeſſion of the Empire; and was crowned at *Rheims* in 816. by Pope *Stephen* IV. The Year following he ſhared his Dominions amongſt his three Children, *Lotharius*, *Lewis* and *Pepin*. And having underſtood that *Bernard*, the Son of his Brother *Pepin*, had conſpired againſt him, he ſent ſome Forces, which ſoon reduced him; and made him come to *Chalon*, to ask Pardon of him. He was condemned to loſe his Sight; and the Biſhops of his Party were ſhut up in a Monaſtery. After this he ſubdued the *Britains*, who had choſe a King over them, called *Morgan*, and at his Return, loſt his Wife *Hermengarda*, who died at *Angers*, *Octob.* 3. 818. Some Time after he married *Judith*, the Daughter of *Welpo* of *Bavaria*; by whom he had *Charles the Bald*, his Succeſſor. But his three Sons by his firſt Wife could not endure their Mother in-Law, nor their Brother, nor *Bernard* Count of *Barcelona*, who was reported to be *Judith*'s Gallant. They engaged themſelves with the Relations of thoſe whom the Emperor had cauſed to be put to death, and ſtirred up the People to revolt againſt him. This Rebellion began in 830. *Pepin* ſhut up *Judith* in a Monaſtery; *Lotharius* joined with him: And this continued till the Aſſembly held at *Nimeguen*, where the Emperor, aſſiſted by the Forces of his Son *Lewis*, allayed that Tempeſt, and pardoned *Lotharius*. But in 833. the Storm broke out with greater Violence: His unnatural Sons engaged a ſecond Time againſt him, and *Lotharius* ſent his Mother-in Law to *Tortona* in *Italy*, ſeized his Father, and ſent him under a good Guard to St. *Medard* of *Soiſſons*, and his Brother *Charles* to the Abbey of *Prum*; and preſiding at the Aſſembly of *Compiegne*, in *October*, 833. by the Council of *Ebbo* of *Rheims*, he conſtrained his Father to ſubmit to publick Penance, to quit his Arms and Imperial Ornaments, and to own himſelf guilty. This unnatural Attempt made *Lewis* and *Pepin* to take Arms for Reſtoring their Father. *Lotharius* had left him at *St. Denys*, where the Biſhops ſet the Crown again upon his Head in *March*, 834. and reſtored to him his Wife, and his Son *Charles*. The Emperor loſt his Son *Pepin* in 838, and received *Lotharius* into his Friendſhip; whereupon, *Lewis* jealous of this reconcilement, revolted againſt him, but was ſubdued and pardoned, taking Arms again. The Emperor returned into *Germany*, where he purſued the Rebel, but finding himſelf very weak, he came down the *Main* to *Ingelheim*, where he died of Grief, and an Impoſthume he had in his Breaſt, on *Sunday*, *June* 20. 840. He lived 62 Years, Reigned 37 in *Aquitain*, was Emperor 12 Years. He was of a very ſweet Temper, but ſomewhat too eaſie and credulous, ſo that his Councellors ſometimes perſuaded him to unjuſt things. He was Laborious, Temperate, Vigilant, Liberal, Learned, Spoke and Writ Latin with eaſe, was well skill'd in the Rights and Laws of his Dominions, and took great care to have them well obſerved. *Haymo de Geſt. Franc. Fuldenſis his Annals of Metz. Reginon. Ado in Chron.*

LEWIS II. ſurnamed *The Stammerer*, was born, *Nov.* 1. 843. He was declared King of *Aquitain* in 867, and ſucceeded his Father *Charles the Bald*. He was Anointed at *Compeigne*, by *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and his Subjects ſwore fealty to him, in 877. The next Year, Pope *John* VIII. being come into *France*, Crowned him, *Sept.* 7. in the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* of *Troyes*. *Lewis*, afterwards came to an Agreement for *Lorrain*, with his Couſin *Lewis* II. King of *Germany*. Having put himſelf at the Head of an Army, to ſubdue *Bernard*, Marquiſs of *Gothia*, he fell ſick, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, and died at *Compeigne*, the Eve of Holy *Friday*, *April* 10. 879, and was buried there in the Church of our Lady. Aged 35 Years, five Months, and ten Days. He had been married in his Youth to *Anſgarda*, by whom he had two Sons, *Lewis* III. and *Carloman*; but becauſe ſhe was not thought of Quality high enough for him; *Charles the Bald*, his Father, who had never conſented to the Marriage, obliged him to divorce her. *See the Annals of Metz, of Bertin and Fulda.*

LEWIS III. to whom his Father *Lewis the Stammerer* ſent his Crown, Sword, and other Royal Ornaments, a little before his death, was Anointed and Crowned with his Brother *Carloman*, in the Abbey of *Terriers*. *Lewis*, King of *Germany*, deſigning to make his Advantage of the Nonage of theſe Princes, came with an Army as far as *Verdun*, but being ſtopt by a Ceſſion of part of *Lorrain*, he returned to his own Kingdom. Afterwards, *Lewis* and *Carloman*, ſhared the Kingdom between them at *Amiens*, in *March* 880; one obtaining *France* and *Neuſtria* for his part; and the other *Burgundy* and *Aquitain*. As ſoon as he came to the Crown, *Boſon* cauſing himſelf to be declared King of *Provence* and *Burgundy*, at the Council of *Mentale*, the two Princes beſieged him in *Vienne*; but the *Normans*, at that time, ravaging *Picardy*, *Lewis* left the care of the Siege to his Brother *Carloman*, fell upon them, and killed 9000 of them at *Saucourt* near *Amiens*, in 880. Some time after, being arrived at *Tours*, to oppoſe the ſaid *Normans*, he there fell ſick, and was conveyed in a Litter to St. *Denys*, where he died, *Auguſt* 3. or 4. 882, which was the third Year of his Reign. *See the Continuator of Haymo lib.* 5. *c.* 39. *and* 40.

LEWIS IV. ſurnamed *Beyond-Sea*, or *Ultramarine*, was the Son of *Charles the Simple*, and of *Ogiva*, the Daughter of *Edward the Elder*, King of *England*. After the Miſchance happened to *Charles*, in 923, this wiſe Princeſs betook her ſelf, with her Son, to *Athelſtan*, her Brother, who took care of the Education of the young Prince, and kept him in his Court, till 930, when the *French*, at the ſollicitation of *Hugo the Great*, ſent for him to come over; from which Journey to *England*, he got the Name of *Beyond-Sea*. He was Anointed and Crowned at *Laon*, by *Artauld*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, *June* 19. or 20. the ſame Year. He had many Wars, as well Civil as Forreign; he endeavoured to retake *Lorrain*, which his Father, in hurry of his Affairs, had quitted to *Henry*, King of *Germany*, but he was beat back by *Otho*, *Henry*'s Son, whoſe Siſter *Gerberg*, the Widow of *Gilbert*, *Lewis* afterwards married. In the mean time, having got rid of ſome of his Enemies, he made a League with *Hugo the Great*, in 943, in order to make himſelf Maſter of *Normandy*, under the Pretext of being the Guardian of *Richard*, after the death of Duke *William* his Father; but the *Danes* aſſiſting *Richard*, broke all his Meaſures, and *Aigrold*, their Commander, ſeized him at *Creſcenville*, between *Roan* and *Dieppe*, in 945, and being ſent Priſoner to *Roan*, he was not reſtored to Liberty; but by a Treaty of Peace, which was followed by a War againſt *Hugo*, againſt whom *Lewis* demanded Aſſiſtance

of *Otho*, which he agreed to. At laſt, they were reconciled by the Emperor; in the mean time, *Lewis* taking a Journey into *Aquitain*, to receive the Oath of Fidelity from the Lords of that Country, as he was riding between *Laon* and *Rheims*, he ſpurred his Horſe, to follow a Wolf that he met on the way, his Horſe throwing him, bruiſed him very ſore, ſo that he became ſeized with an *Elephantiaſis*, of which he died, *Octob.* 15. 954, at *Rheims*, and was buried in the Church of St. *Remy*. He Reigned 18 Years, and near 4 Months, Aged 38 or 39. He had by *Gerberga*, *Lotharius*, who ſucceeded him, *Lewis* and *Carloman*, who died before Marriage, *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, *Henry*, who died young, and *Maud*, married to *Conrade* I. King of *Burgundy*, beyond the Mount *Jura*, *&c.* *Flodoard in Chron. &c.*

LEWIS V. ſurnamed *Faineant*, or *Idle*, was the laſt of the *French* Kings of the ſecond Race. His Father took him into the Government in 979, and afterwards married him to *Blanche*, the Daughter of a Lord of *Aquitain*, or, as others ſay, to *Conſtance*, the Daughter of *William* Earl of *Arles* and *Provence*, who, for her Beauty, was called *Blanche*. *Lotharius*, on his Deathbed, recommended him to *Hugh Caput*; but *Emma*, not truſting him, reſolved to convey the young Prince to his Grand-mother *Adelaida*, the Widow of *Otho* I. and Guardian of *Otho* III. a Princeſs, who was called *The Mother of Kings*. But this had no effect, by reaſon of the death of *Lewis*, which arrived, *June* 22. after having Reigned only one Year, 3 Months, and 20 Days, and was buried at St. *Cornelius* of *Compeigne*. *Oderan* relates in his Chronicle, that this King, at his Death, gave the Crown to *Hugh Capet*, in prejudice of his Uncle *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Lorrain*. In him ended the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*, called *Carlovingians*, who held the Crown 236, or 237 Years. *Glaber Raoulph. Hiſt. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. *Alberick and Oderan in Chron. Regin. &c.*

LEWIS VI. ſurnamed *The Burly*, the Son of *Philip* I. was a Prince of a goodly Aſpect, Valiant, Courageous, Active, a Friend of Juſtice, and Protector of the Church. He was born in 1081, ſucceeded to his Father, *July* 29. 1108, and was Crowned at *Orleans*, by *Giſelbert*, or *Dambert* of *Sens*. He had already given many proofs of his Valour on divers occaſions, eſpecially againſt *Henry* of *England*, againſt the Earls of *Roucy* and *Beaumont*, and the Lord of *Montmorency*. Immediately after his being Crowned, he reſolved to chaſtiſe ſome proud Lords, who uſurped the Lands of the Church and Crown, whom *Henry* I. of *England* encouraged againſt him; he ſubdued them, one after another, and defeated *Henry*'s Army. He hindered *Henry* V. from entring his Dominions. He alſo took into his Protection, the Biſhop of *Clermont*, againſt the Count of *Auvergne*, and avenged the Parricide committed on the Perſon of *Charles the Good*, Earl of *Flanders*, who was Aſſaſſinated in the Church of St. *Donatian* at *Bruges*, as he was hearing Maſs, and beſtowed the Earldom on *William Cliton*. Some time after, there aroſe a Conteſt between him, and ſome of his Prelates, whereupon *Stephen* of *Paris*, and *Henry* of *Sens*, were ſo hardy as to Excommunicate him, but Pope *Honorius* II. annulled their Cenſures. He all along took the part of the Popes, *Gelaſius* II. *Calixtus* II. and *Innocent* II. who ſucceeded *Honorius* II. to whom his Enemies had oppoſed *Anacletus*; whereupon the King conven'd his Prelates at *Eſtampes*, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Innocent* II. This King in 1113, Founded the Abbey of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, and died in the ſame City of a Flux, *Auguſt* 1. 1137, after a Reign of 29 Years, and 3 Days.

LEWIS VII. ſurnamed *The Younger*, and *The Pious*, the Son of *Lewis the Burly*, was born in 1120, and Crowned at *Rheims*, by Pope *Innocent* II. *Octob.* 25. 1131. He married *Eleonor*, the Daughter of *William* X. Earl of *Guienne* and *Poitou*, whereof he took Poſſeſſion in 1137, at which time he was informed of his Father's death; whereupon he came to take upon him the care of the Government. *Lewis* engaged himſelf in the Conteſt, that was between *Jeoffry* V. ſurnamed *Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, and *Stephen* of *Blois*, King of *England*, who diſputed about the Dukedom of *Normandy*; he alſo made War againſt *Thibaud*, Earl of *Champaigne*, and laid all his Country waſte, but 1300 Perſons were burnt in a Church at the taking of *Vitry le Partois*, in 1143, at which the King was extreamly grieved; and to make amends, he undertook, at St. *Bernard*'s perſwaſion, a Journey to the *Holy Land*. Having taken the Croſs, in a National Council held at *Bourges* in 1145, he begun his Journey the 2d Week after *Whitſuntide*, in 1147, accompanied by the Emperor *Conrade*. Their joined Forces were ſufficient to have ſubdued all the *Eaſt*, had not the perfidiouſneſs of the *Greeks* proved the ruine of them, within a Years time. The King, at his return, Divorced his Queen *Eleonor*, in 1152, and ſurrendred to her the Earldoms of *Guienne* and *Poitou*, ſhe marrying with *Henry* II. of *England*, put him in poſſeſſion of theſe Provinces, who, being become very powerful in *France* by this Acquiſition, attempted to ſeize the Earldom of *Tholouſe*, from *Raymond* V. the French King's Brother-in-Law, to whom the Earl had quitted his Right. This Quarrel was the kindling of thoſe bloody Wars which laſted ſo long between *England* and *France*. *Lewis* afterwards received the Homage of *Henry* of *Anjou*, for the Dukedom of *Normandy*, and reduced *William* of *Auvergne* to his Duty. In 1166, he took the Earldom of *Chalons* from *William* I. and for two Years, maintained a War againſt the King of *England*, which was terminated in 1170, by the Peace of St. *Germain en Lay*; notwithſtanding which, he ceaſed not to ſupport the King of *England*'s Sons, who were in Rebellion againſt their Father. In 1178, he made a Journey into *England* to viſit St. *Thomas* his Shrine; at his return, he cauſed his Son *Philip* to be Crowned at *Rheims*, on *All-Saints* Day, in 1179, and died of a Palſie at *Paris*, *Sept.* 18. 1180, having Reigned ſince his Father's death, 43 Years, 1 Month, and 17 Days. He was buried in the Abbey-Church of *Barbeau*, near *Fontainbleau*. *Lewis* was Pious, Charitable, and Courageous, but committed a Fault in Politicks, by ſuffering his Wife *Eleonor* to marry to the King of *England*. *Epiſt. of Pope Alex. III. Mezeray, &c.*

LEWIS VIII. ſurnamed *The Lion*, becauſe of his Courage and Bravery, was the Son of *Philip Auguſtus*, and of *Iſabella* of *Hainault*. He was born *Sept.* 3. or 5. 1187. He followed his Father to the War of *Flanders*, where he was left with a ſtrong Body of Horſe, and burnt *Courtray* in 1213. From thence he was ſent into *Poitou*, againſt the King of *England*. Afterwards he took up the *Croiſade* againſt the *Albigenſes*, in 1215, and took ſeveral Places from them in *Languedoc*. Some time after, the *Engliſh* called him over in oppoſition to King *John*, and Crowned him in *London*, *May* 1216. But having loſt the Battel of *Lincoln*, he was forced to return to *France*, *Sept.* 28. 1217, when he turned his Arms again againſt the *Albigenſes*. He ſucceeded his Father in 1223, and was Crowned at *Rheims*, with his Wife, by the Archbiſhop, *William* of *Joinville*, *Auguſt* 6. the ſame Year. Soon after his Coronation, he took from the *Engliſh* all the Country beyond the *Garonne*, having before taken from them, *Limoſin*, *Perigord* and *Aunis*, and burnt their Ships. After this, the King began a third Expedition againſt the *Albigenſes*, who had ſettled themſelves in the City *Albi* in *Languedoc*, notwithſtanding that *Simon* of *Montfort* had already ſeveral times beaten them, and eſpecially at the famous Battel of *Muret*, where he killed 24000 Men. Theſe diſadvantages were not ſufficient diſcouragements to theſe Rebels, *Lewis* therefore fell upon them with his Army, and after ſeveral Victories took *Avignon* from them, *Sept.* 12. the Walls whereof he cauſed to be pulled down. he afterwards took from them *Carcaſſone*, *Beziers*, *Pamiers*, and made himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Country, to the Gates of *Thoulouſe*. At his return from which Expedition, he died (not without ſuſpicion of having been poiſoned) at *Mont-penſier* in *Auvergne*, on *Sunday*, *Novemb.* 8. 1226, having Reigned 3 Years, and 4 Months, wanting 6 Days, Aged 39 Years, 2 Months, and 3 Days. *Matth. Paris. Mezeray, &c.*

St. LEWIS IX. the Son of *Lewis* VIII. and of *Blanche* of *Caſtile*, was born *April* 25. 1215, at the Caſtle of *Poiſſy*. He was but 12 Years of Age when his Father died, and was immediately Anointed at *Rheims*, by *James* of *Baſoges*, Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, *Novemb.* 29. 1226. *Blanche*, his Mother, was Regent of the Kingdom, during his Minority, and managed things with great Care and Prudence; and underſtanding that ſome great ones had a Deſign to ſurprize the King's Perſon, ſhe, by her Prudence, and the Intelligence ſhe kept with the Earl of *Champaigne*, fruſtrated their Deſigns, preſerved her Son's Authority, and quieted the State. As ſoon as the King was at Age, he expreſs'd himſelf ſenſible of the good Service the Earl of *Champaigne* had done to the State, and maintained him againſt the Factious Lords that ſought his ruine, becauſe he had been the cauſe of the miſcarriage of their Deſign. *Peter Mauclerc*, the Earl of *Dreux*, and *Hugh* of *Luſignan*, were conſtrained to ſubmit themſelves. The former of theſe did Homage to the King; but *Hugh* of *Luſignan* X. of that Name, Earl of *la Marche* and *Angoulême*, refuſed to render the homage he owed to *Alphonſus* the King's Brother, as Earl of *Poitou* and *Auvergne*. He had married *Elizabeth*, King *John* of *England*'s Widow, and Mother of *Henry* III. with whoſe Aſſiſtance he hoped to make good his Pretenſions; but King *Lewis* defeated him, *July* 22. whereupon he returned to his Duty. *Raymond*, Earl of *Tholouſe*, having joined himſelf with thoſe of *Marſeilles*, who had rebelled againſt their own Earl, endeavoured to raiſe new Troubles, but was ſoon reduced to Obedience; and the King thereupon made an end of the War againſt the *Albigenſes*, which his Father had begun. Afterwards, being recovered of a great Sickneſs, he reſolved to deliver the Chriſtians, that were oppreſſed by the Infidels, in the *Holy Land*. He committed the Government of the State to his Mother *Blanche*, received the Croſs at the hands of the Pope at *Lyons*, and embarking, *Aug.* 25. 1248, ſet ſail two days after, and arrived, *Sept.* 20. in *Cyprus*, where he paſſed the Winter, in expectation of the reſt of his Forces. He left this Iſland, *May* 13. the Year following, and, *June* 4. came to the Road of *Damiata* in *Egypt*, which he took the 6th, and croſſing the *Nile*, he gained two Battels over the Infidels. *Robert*, Earl of *Artois*, his Brother, was killed, in his inconſiderate purſuit of the Enemies, on *Shrove Tueſday*, *Febr* 8. 1250. The King's Army was Encamped near to *Pharamia*, when *Melec Salah*, the Son of *Sultan Meledin*, who had been killed at the beginning of the War, came and ſurrounded him with a great Army, and ſtopping all the Paſſages, by which any Proviſions might come to the Chriſtians, Famine and the Scurvey began to ſeize his Men, and reduced them to a moſt deplorable Condition; and not long after, the whole Army was defeated, and the King, with his two Brothers, *Alphonſus* and *Charles*, taken Priſoners, *April* 5. 1250. The King was fain to part with *Damiata*, and 800000 *Beſans*, or double Ducats of Gold, for his own, and his Men's Ranſom. After this, Embarking with the remainder of the

Christian Army, on some *Genoueſe* Galleys, he landed at *Acre*, took *Tyre* and *Ceſarea*, in 1251, fortified some Places, and visited the *Holy Land*, by way of Devotion; but hearing of the Death of his Mother, he returned to *France*, in 1254, after a five Years absence. At his return, he found all things very quiet, and to keep them in that condition, he made Peace with the *Engliſh*, in 1258. In the mean time, he made it his buſineſs to govern his Kingdom according to the Laws, and to baniſh all Violence and Oppreſſion. He built Churches, Hoſpitals and Monaſteries; he took the Widows and Orphans under his Protection; he procured the advancement of Religion to the utmoſt of his Power; he took care for the maintenance of the Poor; for the marrying of the Daughters of indigent Parents; and, above all, for the Welfare and Eaſe of his People, by taking away all the oppreſſive Abuſes, that had crept in during former Governments. And laſtly, his Zeal put him upon a ſecond Expedition againſt the Infidels, leaving the Adminiſtration of the Kingdom to *Matthew*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, and *Simon* of *Clermont*, Lord of *Neelle*, and having made his laſt Will at *Paris*, in *Febr.* 1269, he parted from *Marſeilles*, or, as others, from *Aigues mortes*, on *Tueſday*, *July* 1. 1270, from whence he arrived at *Sardinia*, after having endured a moſt furious Tempeſt, and paſſing into *Africa*, took *Carthage*, and afterwards laid ſiege to *Tunis*, where being ſeized with the Scurvey, he ended his Labours with a holy Death, *Aug.* 25. 1270, after having Reigned 43 Years, Nine Months, and 16 Days. *Mezeray. la Chaiſe.*

LEWIS X. ſurnamed *Hutin*, or *The Wrangler*, ſucceeded his Father *Philip the Fair*, in 1314, being before King of *Navarre*, in the Right of his Mother *Jane* or *Joan*, having been Crowned at *Pampeluna*, *Oſtob.* 1. 1307. He was not Crowned at *Rheims* till *Aug.* 24. 1315. Before this, he engaged himſelf in a Quarrel with *Robert*, Earl of *Flanders*, and laid ſiege to *Courtray*, but was forced to raiſe it again, becauſe of the unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather, and to come to a diſadvantageous Treaty. His Reign was only of 18 Months, and ſix Days, and died ſuddenly, with ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, at the Caſtle of *Vincennes*, in 1316. Aged 25 *Mezeray.*

LEWIS XI. the Son of *Charles* VII. was born at *Bourges*, *July* 3. or 4. 1423. He was very ambitious. In 1440, he made himſelf the Head of a Faction called *le Praguerie*, againſt the King, his Father, with whom he reconciled himſelf ſome time after. He was at the raiſing of the Siege of *Tartas*, in 1442, and afterwards at the raiſing of that of *Diepe*, beſieged by the *Engliſh*. The Year after he Defeated 6000 *Swiſſes*, near to the City of *Baſil*, at his return, the King ſent him into *Guienne*, where he ſeized the Earl of *Armignac*, and his Wife, and ſome time after he retired into *Dauphiné*, where he fell a pillaging the People and the Clergy, took up Arms againſt his Father, and leagued himſelf with the Male-contents; but the fear of being ſurrounded by his Father's Forces, made him leave *Dauphiné*, and betake himſelf to the Duke of *Burgundy*, where hearing of his Father's death, which happened, *July* 22. 1461, he returned, and was Crowned, *Aug.* 15 His former Carriage towards his Father, and thoſe of *Dauphiné*, were a ſufficient Evidence what his Friends and Subjects were to expect from his hands. And indeed, he was no ſooner come to the Government, but he behaved himſelf, as if he had entered into a Conquered Country, was very rough to all his Father's Creatures, put out all his Officers, and changed every thing he had done. His jealous and diſtruſtful Humour, made him remove all the Princes and Great Ones from about him, who took this Pretext to oppreſs the People, and engaged the moſt principal Perſons of the Kingdom in a League, to which they gave the Name of the *Publick Good*. The Duke of *Berry*, the King's Brother, the Dukes of *Bretaigne* and *Bourbon*, and the Earl of *Charolois*, Son of the Duke of *Burgundy*, were the chief Heads of this Party. The King, who marched to defend *Paris*, met with the Rebels near to *Montlehery*, where on *Tueſday July* 2. 1465. a Fight was fought, with equal Loſs on both Sides. *Lewis* fore-ſeeing the fatal conſequences, that in all probability muſt enſue upon ſuch Diſorders, cunningly broke the League, by a Peace concluded *October* following at *Conflans*, by which he gave *Normandy* to his Brother, to the Duke of *Burgundy* ſome Places he had taken from him in *Picardy*, the Earldom of *Eſtampes* to the Duke of *Bretaigne*, and the Sword of Lord High Conſtable to *Lewis* of *Luxemburg*, Earl of St. *Paul*. Some time after, his Brother gave him an occaſion to take *Normandy* from him, who entring into a League with the Duke of *Bretaigne*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lewis* thereupon declares againſt the one, and ſtirs up thoſe of *Liege* againſt the other. But his Politicks had not the Succeſs he expected, for having raſhly engaged himſelf for a Conference at *Peronne*, in 1468, the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Party proved too ſtrong there, and obliged him to yield to his Brother *Champaigne* and *la Brie*, in Exchange for *Normandy*, and to aſſiſt him with his Forces to reduce *Liege*, which was taken by Storm, plundred, and almoſt burnt down, *Oct* 30. the ſame Year. *Lewis* was not diſcouraged with this ill ſucceſs of his Politicks, for caſting about, he ſoon found a way to force his Brother to accept of *Guienne*, inſtead of *Champagne*, which was too near to *Burgundy*, thereby to weaken his Union with *Charles*, whom he obliged to content himſelf with a Truce for one Year, after having re-taken from him the beſt Places he held in *Picardy*. For after having held an Aſſembly of his Eſtates at *Tours*, in 1470, he ſent an Officer of the Parliament of *Paris* to *Gaunt*, to Summon the Duke of *Burgundy* to give Satisfaction to the Earl of *Eu*, and drove him away from before *Beauvais*, which he had laid ſiege to, *July* 10. 1472. *Lewis* inſtituted at *Amboiſe* the Order of St. *Michael*, which the Duke of *Bretaigne* refuſed, and the Duke of *Burgundy* accepted that of *England*; the *Engliſh*, at the ſame time, entred *France*, at the Sollicitation of the *Burgundians*, but they returned not long after, by a Treaty concluded, *Aug.* 29. 1475, at *Pequigny*, where the two Kings had an interview, and ſwore a Truce of Nine Years, which the Duke of *Burgundy* was obliged to keep. Laſtly, he cauſed the Conſtable of St. *Paul*'s Head to be cut off, *Dec.* 19. 1475. and ſerved *James* of *Armagnac*, the Duke of *Nemours* in the ſame manner, *Aug.* 4. 1477. The Duke of *Burgundy*, was killed before *Nants*, the beginning of the ſame Year, and *Charles* of *France*, the King's Brother, had been dead ever ſince 1472. Thus *Lewis* XI. ſurvived all his Enemies. He ſubdued ſome others that had maintained the Rebellion againſt him, and took ſuch care to ſuppreſs every thing that might weaken the Royal Authority, that it is commonly ſaid of him, *That he had put the Kings of* France *out of their Minor State.* He joined *Provence* to his Dominions, by the Gift of the laſt Counts. He contrived an Alliance with the *Switzers*, and every where ſecured the Peace of his Kingdom. Yet all this was no Eaſe to the People; for he augmented the Taxes to 47 Millions of Livres, and cruelly avenged himſelf of all thoſe that offered to oppoſe his Deſigns. After the Death of the Duke of *Burgundy*, he ſeized that Dukedom, together with that of *Artois*, and the Towns on the River *Somme*: And in *Auguſt*, 1479. he fought the Battel of *Guinegaſte* with *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, with whom he concluded a Peace in 1482. Towards the End of his Life, his jealous and diſtruſtful Humour render'd him altogether inſupportable. He was ſick in the Caſtle of *Pleſſis les Tours*, where the Fear of Death, and that of Loſing his Authority, put him upon moſt extravagant Practices. He ſent Ambaſſadors into Foreign Countries; and cauſed the Malefactors that were in Priſon to be put to death, only to make known that he was in good health. It is ſaid alſo, that his Phyſician got from him 55000 Crowns, and many other Favours, in five Months time. He ſent for abundance of Relicks, and every Thing he could think of, to prolong his Life. But all this did not hinder his dying on *Saturday*, *Aug.* 30. 1483. being 60 Years of Age, one Month, and 24 Days; and having reigned 22 Years, one Month, and eight Days. He was buried at *Our Lady*'s Church at *Clery*. This revengeful, diſtruſtful and cunning Prince took none but his own Counſel. He could not endure any Perſons of Quality, and advanced thoſe that were of the Dregs of the People; which made his Government very odious. He eſtabliſhed the Convenience of Poſts throughout the Kingdom, and had form'd a Deſign of reducing all the Meaſures and Weights to one only, and to have made one general Cuſtom to have obtained throughout all his Dominions. *Philip de Comines Memoire de Louis XI. Pierre Matthieu Hiſtoire de Louis XI. Du Pleix. Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

LEWIS XII. called *The Juſt*, and *Father of the People*, was born at *Blois*, *June* 27. 1462. and had the Title of the D. of *Orleans*. He ſucceeded to the Crown of *France* in 1498. in a Collateral Line to *Charles* VIII. who died without Iſſue, as a Prince of his Blood. He was Crown'd at *Rheims*, *May* 27. the ſame Year. He was the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, and *Milan*, and Grandchild to *Lewis* of *France*. Duke of *Orleans*, ſecond Son of King *Charles* V. and of *Valentina* of *Milan*; in Right of whom, the Houſe of *Orleans* was to poſſeſs the Dutchy of *Milan*. He was no ſooner crown'd, but he took care to leſſen the Taxes with which his Subjects had been oppreſſed; and in all Caſes, to have due Juſtice adminiſtred to them. Nay, he made his very Enemies ſenſible of his Goodneſs: For, when ſome were putting him upon Retaliating upon thoſe that had been his Enemies before he came to the Crown, he uttered that memorable Sentence, *That it did not become the King of* France *to revenge the Quarrels of the D. of* Orleans. His firſt Deſign was, to recover the Dutchy of *Milan*, which he conquered in a Fortnight; driving away *Ludovicus Sforza*, who had uſurped it, in 1499. Some Time after, *Milan* revolted, and *Sforza* was reſtored; but the K. reduced it again the next Spring, in 1500. and *Sforza* was taken, and brought into *France*, where he died 10 Years after, in the Caſtle of *Loches*. This done, he made an Alliance with *Ferdinand* V. K. of *Arragon*, in 1501. with Deſign to poſſeſs himſelf of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which he claimed a Right to; and having defeated *Frederick*, who was poſſeſſed of it, he, of his Generoſity, beſtowed upon him the Dukedom of *Anjou*. Afterwards the two Kings ſhared the Kingdom of *Naples* between them: The *Spaniards* contented themſelves with *Puglia* and *Calabria*; and the reſt of the Kingdom remained to the *French*. After this, the *Spaniards*, under Conduct of *Corduba*, invaded the Share that belonged to the *French*, under pretence of diſputing the Limits, and drove them wholly out of the Kingdom. In 1505. the King made a Peace with the *Spaniards*, and two Years after chaſtiſed the Revolting of *Genoueſe*. In 1508. he made the Treaty of *Cambray*, with Pope *Julius* II. and the Emperor *Maximilian*, againſt the *Venetians*, whom he defeated at the famous Battel of *Aignadel*, *May* 14. 1509. taking *Cremona*, *Padua*, and moſt of their Cities. The King was inveſted in the Dutchy of *Milan* by the Emperor, *June* 14. 1510. and delivered *Ravenna*, and ſome other Places, to Pope *Julius* II. who, jealous of the Greatneſs of *France*, made a League with the Emperor, *Switzers* and *Venetians*, a

Gainſt

gainſt *Lewis* ; excommunicating him, and thoſe that ſided with him ; and expoſing his Dominions to the firſt Occupant. Upon which pretence, *Ferdinand* drove *John d'Albret* from his Kingdom of *Navarre*. In the mean time, the Leaguers loſt the Battel of *Ravenna*, tho' the *French* loſt their noble General *Gaſton de Foix*. The Pope afterwards ſtirred up the *Switzers* againſt *Lewis*, who reſtored the Dutchy of *Milan* to *Maximilian*, the Son of *Lewis Sforza*, beat the *French* at *Novarra*, and beſieged *Dijon*. The Pope alſo ſtirred up the *Genoueſe*, the *Spaniards*, and *Engliſh*, to diſtreſs *Lewis*. The latter defeated the *French* in a Battel fought near to *Guinegaſte*, *April* 18. 1513, and took *Therouenne* and *Tournay*. *Lewis* wiſely rid himſelf of all theſe Enemies : He accommodated Matters with the *Switzers*, concluded a Peace with the *Spaniards*, and ratified his Alliance with the *Engliſh*, by marrying, *Octob.* 9. 1514, *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry* VII. and Siſter of *Henry* VIII. of *England*. He had married before, againſt his Mind, *Joan* of *France*, the Daughter of *Lewis* XI. from whom he was divorced, *Decemb.* 22. 1498, and was married to Queen *Anne* of *Britain*, Widow of King *Charles* VIII. his Predeceſſor ; whom he loſt in 1513, and then married *Mary* of *England*. But preſently after this Marriage, as he was preparing a puiſſant Army to re-paſs the *Alps*, he died at *Paris*, the firſt Day of the Year 1515, being 53 Years of Age ; whereof, he had reigned 16 Years, 8 Months, and 23 Days. This good King was univerſally regretted of his Subjects. He was Religious, Chaſte, Magnificent, a Favourer of Learned Men, Courageous ; and bore ſo great a Love to his Subjects, that he ſhed Tears when-ever he was forced to impoſe any Subſidy upon them. He loved to enter diſguiſed into companies ; and boaſted, that he had learnt Things of great Importance to him by this way of concealing himſelf. *Du Pleix & Mezeray Hiſt. of France. Guichardin.*

LEWIS XIII King of *France* and *Navarre*, ſurnamed *The Juſt*, was born at *Fontainbleau* in 1601, ſucceeded to his Father, *Henry* IV. *May* 14. 1610, and was Crowned *October* 17. following. He continued under the Guardianſhip of the Queen Mother till 1614. In 1615, he married *Anne* of *Auſtria*, *Infanta* of *Spain* ; and *Elizabeth* of *France*, his Siſter, was at the ſame time married to *Philip* IV. *Concinio Concini*, Marquis of *Ancre*, being, by the Favour of the Queen-Mother, and his own Inſolence, become inſupportable to the Great Ones, and to the King himſelf, was taken off, *Octob.* 24. 1617, and his Riches conferred upon the Duke of *Luines*, afterwards Conſtable of *France* ; at whoſe Promotion, when ſome Malecontents were diſpleaſed, and ſided with the Queen Mother, to ſtrengthen their Party, ſhe was fain to retire to *Blois*, and their Forces were defeated at the *Pont de ce* ; whereby they were reduced to beg Pardon. After this, he eſtabliſhed the *Roman* Religion in *Bearn*, in 1620. Upon which, the *Hugonots* in *France* took Arms : the King endeavouring to reduce them took *Saumur*, *St. Jean d'Angeli*, *Sancerre*, *Nerac*, *Pons*, *Chaſtillon*, *St. Foy*, *Bergerac*, *Clerac*, and many other Places in *Guienne* and *Languedoc*. But *Montauban* ſtopped the Progreſs of his Arms, before which the Duke of *Mayenne* was killed ; and the Conſtable *Luines* dying towards the end of 1621, made way for the Cardinal of *Richelieu* to become Maſter of the Affairs for the King's Favour. In 1622, ſeveral Rebellious Towns ſurrender'd to the King ; and about the ſame time they loſt the Battel of *Rhée*, and the *Rochellers* were beaten at Sea. He aſſiſted the Duke of *Savoy* againſt the *Genoueſe*, in 1625 ; and *September* 16. the ſame Year, was Victorious again over the *Rochellers* by Sea. The *English*, who had undertaken to protect them, were beaten at the Ile of *Rhée*, *November* 8. 1627. And the *Engliſh* Fleet having done nothing towards the Relief of that City, the King went to it, *Octob.* 30. 1628. *Lewis* in 1629, undertook the Protection of the Duke of *Nevers*, now Duke of *Mantua* ; and hatched up the Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Sweden*, reſtored his Ally to his Eſtate. Being returned to *France*, he continued to ſuppreſs the Rebellious *Hugonots* in *Languedoc* and *Vivarets*, and pardoned a great many Towns, upon their Submiſſion, together with *Henry* Duke of *Rohan*, who had been a great Support to that Party. In 1629, upon the King's leaving *Italy*, the *Germans* took *Mantua*, and the Marquis of *Spinola* laid ſiege to *Caſal*. Whereupon, the King ſent an Army again into *Italy*, took all *Savoy*, defeated the *Spaniards* at the Bridge of *Carignan*, and forced the Duke of *Savoy* to conſent to the Treaty of *Querasque* in 1631. Some time after, *Gaſton*, the King's Brother, having engaged the Duke of *Lorrain* in his Quarrel, was defeated by the King's Forces at *Castelnaudari*, *Septemb.* 1. 1632. The Duke of *Montmorency*, Chief of the Party, was taken, and loſt his Head on a Scaffold at *Thoulouſe*, *Octob.* 30. following. In 1633, he took *Nancy*, and made himſelf Maſter of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*. The *Spaniards* took Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhop of *Treves*, whoſe Archbiſhop had put himſelf under the Protection of the *French*, and maſſacred the *French* Garriſon they found in it ; which proved the occaſion of a violent War. *May* 16 1635. the King's Forces beat Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, but *Feb.* loſt to the *Spaniards*, *Corbie*, *Dourlens*, *Spire*, *Mentz*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Catelet* and *Corbie* ; which laſt was retaken by the King in 1636, and the Imperial Army defeated in *Burgundy*. The Marſchal *de Schomberg* entred *Italy*, defeated the *Spaniſh* Army of 25000 men at the Paſs of *Leucate*, and defeated a *Spaniſh* Army of 25000 men before *Verceil*, which, they loſt ſeveral Places in *Flanders*, and were Diſtreſſed by Sea by the *French* in 1638. *Lewis*'s Forces entred *Piedmont* at

Comte in 1668. Which Succeſſes were terminated by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, *May* 2. the Year following. After this, he turn'd his thoughts to the improvement of his Kingdom, and the promoting of Arts and Sciences. In 1672, he ſurprized *Europe* by his Conqueſts upon the *Dutch*, a great part of whoſe Dominions he over run on a ſudden. In 1673, he took *Maeſtricht*, at the Siege of which he commanded in Perſon. In 1674, he took *Beſançon*, *Dole*, and the reſt of the *Franche Comte*. And *Aug.* 10. the ſame Year, was fought the Battel of *Seneſ*; whereof the *French* had no great cauſe to boaſt, and the *Dutch* leſs. In 1675, he took *Limburg*, and ſome other Places; *Conde* and *Bouchain* in 1676, and at the beginning of 1677, made himſelf Maſter of *Valenciennes*, *Cambray* and St. *Omer*: And the Duke of *Orleans* gained the Battel of *Mount Caſſel*. The Inhabitants of *Meſſina* rebelling againſt their Sovereign, embraced the Protection of King *Lewis*, but he abandon'd them to the Reſentment of the *Spaniards*. About this time his Fleet beat the *Dutch* in the *Fare* of *Meſſina*, where they loſt their Admiral *de Ruyter*. At the beginning of 1678, the King took *Ypres*; and a Peace was concluded at *Nimeguen* with the *Hollanders*, *Aug.* 10. and with the *Spaniards*, *Sept.* 17. following. Notwithſtanding of which, he laid Siege to, and made himſelf Maſter of *Luxemburg*. Some time after he revok'd the Edict of *Nantes* in 1685, granted by *Henry the Great*, and treated the *Hugonots* with great Severity. He declared War againſt the Emperor, and about the latter end of 1688, ſent the *Dauphin* to beſiege *Philipsburg*, which he took, whilſt *Boufflers* carried *Spier*, *Mayence*, *Creuſenack*, *Baccarach*, *Heydelberg*, and ravaged and waſted the Country as far as *Hailbron*, before the *Germans* were ready to make head againſt him. This Prince has taken for Device the *Sun*, with this Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*. *Suffecit hic tenis*. *Omnibus Unus*. He had by Queen *Mary-Thereſe* of *Auſtria*, who died in 1683, *Lewis*, the preſent *Dauphin*; and two Princes, and three Princeſſes, that died young. His Natural Children by *Valiere*, Dutcheſs of *Vaujour*, are, *Lewis* Duke of *Vermandois*, Admiral, and General Superintendant of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*; *Lewis Auguſt* Duke of *Maine*, *Lewis Alexander* Count of *Vexin*, *Mary Anne*, Lady of *Blois*, and Dutcheſs of *Vaujour*, and *Louis Frances*, Lady of *Nantes* and *Tours*. But now Fortune began to look with no favourable aſpect upon *France*, for in 1694, the *Dauphin*, who commanded the *French* Army in the *Netherlands*, was almoſt cooped up all the Summer by the King of *England*, in his Camp at *Vignemont*, and the Confederates were like to have got into *French Flanders*, and carry all before them. They took *Eu*. *Dieppe* and *Havre de Grace* were ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh*, while, to the mortification of King *Lewis*, his Fleet durſt not look out of *Thoulon* for fear of Admiral *Ruſſel*, who was now in the *Streights*; neither could he prevail by any means to get the Chapter of *Liege* to chuſe the Cardinal *de Bouillon* Prince and Biſhop of that Country, in oppoſition to Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Biſhop of *Cologn*, who carried the Election. The Year 1695, was ſtill more unfortunate to him, when he loſt *Casal* in *Italy*, the almoſt impregnable Fortreſs of *Namur* in the *Netherlands*, had St. *Malo* Bombarded by the *Engliſh* Fleet, could do nothing on the *Rhine*, nor procure a Peace any where: but tho in the Year 1696, he utterly failed in his deſign of Invading *England*, had *Calais*, and St. *Martins* on the Ile of *Rhee*, Bombarded by the *Engliſh*, could do no good in *Germany* nor *Flanders* againſt the Confederates, yet he had the addreſs to draw the Duke of *Savoy* to make a ſeparate Peace with him, and to obtain a Neutrality on that ſide of *Italy*. And the Year following, tho' he could not get the Prince of *Conti* made King of *Poland*, yet he obtained a General Peace with the Confederates, but was obliged to make large Conceſſions to them, not only by a ſurrender of all that he had taken during the War, but of many other Places and Countries that had been long in the poſſeſſion of *France*, as the Countries of *Lorrain* and *Orange*, the Cities of *Luxemburg*, *Friburg*, *Brisac*, &c. and to own the Prince of *Orange* to be King of *England*; with whom particularly, as alſo with other Princes and States, he was at War with, he has ſince lived in good Amity and Correſpondence.

Kings of Germany *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. ſurnamed *The Pious*, or *The Elder*, King of *Germany*, was the third Son of *Lewis the Meek* and Brother of the Emperor *Lothaire*, and *Pepin* King of *Aquitain*. He was made King of *Bavaria* in the General Aſſembly his Father held in 817, at *Aix la Chapelle*. He took his Father's Part againſt his Brothers, tho' afterwards he ſided with them; and in 839, in a Journey he took to *Frankfort*, he alienated the Minds of the *Saxons*, *Thuringians*, and the Inhabitants of the Eaſtern *Francony*, from their Allegiance to his Father. *Lewis*, his Father, died in his Attempt of reducing theſe People to their Obedience. After the Death of *Lewis the Meek*, *Lewis* of *Germany* and *Charles the Bald*, gained the famous Battel of *Fontenay*, over the Emperor *Lothaire*, their Brother, in 841, but at laſt came to an Agreement and, at an Aſſembly at *Verdun*, ſhared their Father's Dominions amongſt them in 843. *Lewis* had for his ſhare the Country beyond the *Rhine*, with the Biſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Worms* and *Spier*. In 858, at the Solicitation of ſome diſcontented People, he returned to *France*, but the Year following he was glad to return to *Germany*; and in 860, being aſſembled near *Coblentz*, with *Charles the Bald*, and *Lotharius* King of *Lorrain*, they ſwore to obſerve an inviolable Peace. In the mean time *Lewis* enlarged the Bounds of his Dominions, and made himſelf Formidable to all his Neighbours. He was active, generous, valiant and liberal, a zealous Obſerver of Juſtice and Religion, an equitable Diſtributer of Employments and Offices, and, in a word, one that inherited more of the good Qualities of *Charles the Great*, than any other Prince of that Family. He claimed the Empire after the Death of his Nephew, *Lewis* II. but the Pope crowned *Charles the Bald*. *Lewis*, tho' he was 70 Years of Age, made hereupon a powerful Irruption into *Neuſtria*, but as he was at *Francfort*, Death put an end to his Life and Deſigns at once, *Aug.* 28. 876, having reigned 59 Years, and lived 70. *Hainault*, *la Chronique de S. Gal. de Fulds*, &c.

LEWIS II. King of *Germany*, ſurnamed *The Younger*, ſucceeded his Father *Lewis* I. *Charles the Bald*, his Uncle was reſolved to diſpoſſeſs him of his Dominions. *Lewis*, to prevent his Attempts, ſent Ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the Treaty made with his Father, and ſhew him, that it had not been violated in any point; *Charles* ſeemed to give ear to theſe Informations, and granted a time of Truce, during which, he ſwore he would not attack him, but for all that continued his march, deſigning to ſurprize him in his Camp at *Andernac*, and to put out his Eyes. The Elector of *Cologne* endeavoured to divert him from this Perfidiouſneſs, but in vain, therefore he ſent private word to *Lewis* what he was to expect, who putting himſelf into a poſture of Fighting, defeated *Charles* his Army, *Octob.* 8. 876. The Victory ſecured to the three Sons of *Lewis the Elder* their Dominions. He, of whom we now ſpeak, laid claim to the Crown of *France*, to which he was called by the death of *Lewis the Stammerer*; but being informed at *Metz* of the Sickneſs of *Carloman*, his Eldeſt Brother, who was ſeized with a Palſey in 880, he haſted into *Bavaria*, to prevent his leaving the Kingdom to *Arnulphus*, his Natural Son. After which, he returned into *France*, but effected nothing in order to his Deſign, ſave only that he overthrew 8 or 900 *Normans*, and having ſettled Matters with *Lewis* and *Carloman*, and joined his Forces with theirs, they defeated *Hugo*, Baſtard of *Vandrade*. *Lewis* died at *Francfort*, *Jan.* 20. 882. as he was Levying an Army to fight the *Normans*. *Annals of S. Bertin. Regino. Haymo. Mezeray*, &c.

Kings of Hungary *and* Poland *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *Anjou* the Iſt. of the Name, King of *Hungary* and *Poland*, ſurnamed *The Great*, was the Son of *Charles* II. who was alſo called *Charobert*, Son of *Charles Martel*, King of *Hungary*, the Son of *Charles* II. called *The Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Earl of *Provence*, &c. Deſcended from *Charles* I. Earl of *Anjou*, and Brother of St. *Lewis*. *Charobert* had him by his third Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Ladiſlaus*, ſurnamed *Lotic*, King of *Poland*, and Siſter of *Caſimir the Great*. He was born *March* 5. 1326, ſucceeded his Father in 1342, and was Crowned at *Alba Regalis*. He expelled the *Jews* out of *Hungary*, and waged ſeveral Wars, which he carried on and concluded ſucceſsfully, *viz.* Againſt the *Tranſilvanians*, *Tartars*, *Croats*, and the Waiwods of *Walachia*. He ſent Succours to *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, his Uncle, againſt *John* King of *Bohemia*, who beſieged *Cracovia*. This King had a Brother called *Andrew*, who married his Couſin *Joan*, Queen of *Naples*, and was ſtrangled, *Sept.* 18. 1345. *Lewis* was engaged in a War againſt the *Venetians*, when he heard of the death of his Brother, and to avenge his Blood marched into *Italy*, where he cauſed *Charles* of *Duras*, and ſome others, to be put to death, and took the City of *Naples*, when Queen *Joan* had made her eſcape to *Provence*. Some time after, he returned again to *Italy*, and made Peace with the Queen, by the Mediation of Pope *Clement* VI. He made War alſo upon the *Venetians* for *Dalmatia*, in 1357, and after the death of his Uncle *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, in 1370, he was admitted to the Crown of *Poland*. At his coming to that Crown, he oppoſed the *Lithuanians*, and ſome of the Great Lords of *Poland*, who ſtood out in Rebellion againſt him. Pope *Innocent* VI. made him *Great Gonfalonier*, or General of the Church, and the Emperor *Charles* IV. declared him Vicar, or Lord Lieutenant of the Empire. *Lewis* was always a victorious Prince, he died at *Tirnavia* in *Sept.* 1382, being aged 56 Years, 6 Months, and 6 Days, and having Reigned 40 Years. *Michow lib.* 4. *Cromer. lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Bonfinius and Turoſius Pol. Hiſt. Hung.*

LEWIS II. called *The Younger*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was the Son of *Ladiſlaus* VI. and of *Anne* of *Foix*. He ſucceeded his Father, when he was but 11 or 12 Years of Age, in 1516. *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, took *Belgrade* from him, on the Day of the Beheading of St. *John the Baptiſt*, and on the ſame Day, in 1526, he gained the famous Battel of *Mohatz*, at which, this young Prince loſt his Life in a Marſh. *Iſthuanffi lib.* 6. *Rerum Hungar. Paul. Jov. in Elog.*

Kings and Princes of Jeruſalem, Naples, *and* Sicily *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *France*, the IIſt of the Name, Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, Earl of *Provence*, &c. was the ſecond Son of King *John*, and of *Bona* of *Luxemburg*, and Brother

Brother of *Charles* V. after whoſe Death, in 1380, he took to himſelf the Regency of the State, during the Minority of King *Charles* VI. his Nephew, and by his Exactions, procured himſelf the hatred of the People. He was born in 1359, and was at the Battel of *Poictiers*, and had been engaged in many other important Actions. *Joan* I. Queen of *Sicily*, adopted him, in 1380, and two Years after, he was Crowned at *Avignon* by *Clement* VII. whereupon he marched into *Italy*, accompanied with *Amadeus* VI. Earl of *Savoy*, to drive away *Charles* of *Duras*, who having put to death Queen *Joan*, had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Lewis*, whom *Charles* had deſigned to poiſon, entered the Kingdom of *Naples*, took ſome Places, and cauſed a general Conſternation every where; but wanting Money, he ſent one of his Confidents to *France* for more, who, neglecting the Buſineſs he was ſent about, caſt *Lewis*, after long expectation, into a Melancholy, which ended his life in the Caſtle of *Taleſine*, or, as others, at *Biſelia*, near to *Bary*, *Sept.* 20. 1384. Some ſuppoſe that he was poiſoned. *Summoneta & Collenutio Hiſt. of Naples. Mezeray Hiſt. of France. Ruffi. of the Earls of Provence.*

LEWIS II. King of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Arragon*, Earl of *Provence*, *&c.* was born, *Oct.* 7. 1377. ſucceeded to his Father *Lewis* I. who left him very young, under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Mary*, a wiſe Princeſs, who immediately carried her Son to *Provence*, where he was Crowned King of *Naples* at *Arignon*, in 1389, and ſoon after reduced almoſt all the Cities of *Provence*, that had put themſelves under the Protection of *Ladiſlaus*, or *Lancelot*, the Son of *Charles Duras*. Afterwards, the King took a Journey to *Naples*, where he was received with extraordinary Acclamations, but he was no ſooner returned to *France*, but that Kingdom took part with *Ladiſlaus*. After which, they called him a ſecond time, and received him with great Shews of their Loyalty, but upon his departure, ſerved him as before. The King diſpleaſed with this inconſtancy, refuſed any more to return to *Naples*, after the death of *Ladiſlaus*. He had War with the Duke of *Savoy*, for the Earldoms of *Vintemille* and *Nice*. He was a ſincere, godly, liberal Prince, and a lover of his People, and was of ſo ſweet and Chriſtian a Temper, that at the end of his Days, he asked pardon of all thoſe whom he feared he might have offended. He was in poſſeſſion of the City of *Naples*, from 1390, to 1399. and in 1411, he joined the Battle of *Roche-ſeche* againſt *Ladiſlaus*. But did not husband his Advantage as he might have done. In 1400, he married *Jolanda*, the Daughter of *John* I. of *Arragon*, and Heireſs of that Kingdom, after the death of her Uncle *Martin*; by whom he had *Lewis* III. *Renatus* called *The Good*, *Charles*, Count of *Maine*, *Mary*, Wife of *Charles* VII. and *Jolanda*, the Wife of the Earl of *Montfort*, afterwards Duke of *Britain*, after the death of *John* VI. his Father. *Lewis* died at *Angers*, *April* 29. 1417. *Collenutio and Summoneta Hiſt. of Naples.*

LEWIS III. was born in 1403, ſucceeded his Father, and was drawn into *Italy* by the Promiſes of *Martin* V. and *Sforza*, to diſpoſſeſs *Joan* II. Queen of *Naples*, a Princeſs of a moſt looſe life. *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*, who was Maſter of *Sicily*, took upon him the Protection of *Joan*, becauſe ſhe had adopted him for her Son, and *Sforza* made his Peace with her, ſo that *Lewis* was fain to return without effecting any thing. But ſome time after, ſhe retracted her Adoption of *Alphonſus*, and, by the Advice of her Barons, beſtowed it upon *Lewis*, whom ſhe immediately called into *Italy*, made her *Subjects* acknowledge him for her Heir, and gave him the Dukedom of *Calabria*. *Alphonſus*, in his return to *Arragon*, took *Marſeilles*, in 1423. and *Lewis* and *Joan* drove the *Spaniards* out of *Naples*, and the King gained the Battle of *Aquila*, in 1429. But being a weak and ſickly Perſon, he died at *Coſenza*, *Nov* 12. or 15. 1438. *Renatus*, his Brother, ſucceeded him. *Collenutio Hiſt. of Naples. Ruffi. and Nothradamus Hiſt. of Provence. Mezeray Hiſt. of France.*

LEWIS, King of that part of *Sicily*, which is called *Trinacria*, was the Son of *Peter*, of the Family of the Princes of *Arragon*, Deſcended from *Peter* III. who married *Conſtance*, the Daughter of *Manfredus*, the Emperor *Frederick*'s Natural Son, who uſurped the Kingdom of *Sicily*. It was on the account of this Marriage of *Peter* with *Conſtance*, that they laid Claim to that kingdom. *Lewis* ſucceeded his Father in 1342, and being but five Years old, his Uncle was Regent. He died in 1355, and his Brother, *Frederick le Simple*, reigned after him. *Spond. Bzov. in Annal.*

LEWIS of *Duras*, Earl of *Gravina* and *Morona*, was the ſecond Son of *John* of *Anjou*, or of *Sicily*, who was the 8th Son of *Charles* II. furnamed *The Lame*, King of *Sicily*, Deſcended from *Charles* of *France*, Earl of *Anjou*, Brother of St. *Lewis*. He ſucceeded his Brother *Charles*, Duke of *Duras*, Governor of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the ſame whom King *Lewis* of *Hungary* put to death, in 1347, becauſe he ſuppoſed him guilty of the death of *Andrew* his Brother. *Lewis* his Deſtiny was not much unlike, for he was poiſoned at *Naples*, by Order of his Cousin *Joan* I. in 1362. He had a Son called *Charles*, furnamed *Peace*, of St. *Severin*, Count of *Carigliano*. *Lewis* who died young, and *Agnes*, who was never married. *Villani*.

LEWIS of *Tarentum*, was the Son of *Philip*, Fourth Son of *Charles the Lame*. He married in 1346, *Joan*, *Queen of Naples*, and Counteſs of *Provence*, the Daughter of *Charles*, his Couſin-German. 'Tis ſaid, he had a hand in the death of King *Andrew*, he followed the Queen into *Provence*, when *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, came to avenge the death of his Brother. This Matter was afterwards accommodated in 1352. *Lewis* died, *May* 20. 1362. It is ſaid, that he Inſtituted the Order of Knighthood, called *del Nodo*. He had two Daughters that died young. *Collenutio Hiſt. of Naples.*

LEWIS Biſhop of *Thoulouſe*, was the Second Son of *Charles* II. King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, and tho' preſumptive Heir of thoſe Dominions, he prefered the quiet of a Cloyſter, before the trouble of Crowns. In 1288, he was, together with his Brothers, given in Hoſtage for his Father who was taken Priſoner by *James*, King of *Arragon*. At his return he took the Habit of a *Franciscan*, and Pope *Boniface* VIII. made him Biſhop of *Thoulouſe*, diſpenſing with his under Age. He was a Prelate of great Zeal and Charity, finding that the Function of a Biſhop, gave him too many Avocations from his Retirement, he reſolved to go to *Rome*, and deliver it into the Pope's hands, and as he was on his way thither, he died at *Brignole*, *Aug.* 19. 1297, being not above 23 Years of Age. Pope *John* XXII. Canoniz'd him, *April* 13. 1317.

Dukes and Princes of Savoy of the Name of LEWIS.

LEWIS of *Savoy*, Prince of *Achaia*, and the *Morea*, *&c.* was the Son of *James* of *Savoy*, and *Margaret* of *Bourbon*, his Third Wife, and Brother of *Amadeus*, Count of *Piedmont*, to whom he ſucceeded, in 1402. He was left in his Cradle by his Father, under the Guardianſhip of *Amadeus* IV. ſurnamed *The Great*, E. of *Savoy*, whom he accompanied in the Journey of *Naples*, in behalf of the Princes of the Houſe of *Anjou*, in 1383, and afterwards ſerved the King of *Naples* and *Amadeus* VII. E. of *Savoy*, ſurnamed *The Red*. He Founded an Univerſity at *Turin*, in 1405. He was a Prince eſteemed for his Merit, by all the Princes of *Europe*, and aſſiſted at the Council of *Conſtance*. He died at *Pignerol*, *Dec.* 11. 1418. He had married *Bonna* of *Savoy*, the Siſter of the ſaid *Amadeus*, by whom he had no Iſſue, only had a Natural Son by a *Neapolitan* Lady, viz. *Lewis*, Lord of *Reverta*, whoſe Poſterity took the Name and Arms of *Savoy*. *Guichenon Hiſt. of Savoy.*

LEWIS, Duke of *Savoy*, was the 2d. Son of *Amadeus* VIII. to whom he ſucceeded, and Brother of *Amadeus*, Prince of *Piedmont*, who died before his Father. He was born at *Geneva*, *Feb.* 14. 1402, and from his very Youth, gave ſignal Inſtances of his Courage and Prudence. *Amadeus* VIII. made him Lieutenant General of *Savoy*, and was at *Baſil*, when his Father, choſen Pope, by the Name of *Felix* V. made his Entrance there, in 1442. Upon the death of *Philippus Maria*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1447, he took part with thoſe of *Milan*, but this Army was defeated near the River *Sezia*. In another Fight, the *Savoyards* had better ſucceſs, whereupon a Peace was concluded. *Lewis*, Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Lewis* XI. being retired into *Dauphiné* made a League with Duke *Lewis*, and married his Daughter *Charlotta*; but this Marriage was not approved of by his Father, as having been made without his Conſent. But the ill conſequence hereof, was prevented by the Duke of *Savoy*, who faithfully kept the Treaty he had made with the Dauphin's Father *Charles* VII. and refuſed to give any Aſſiſtance to the Dauphin, who, he knew, was at variance with his Father. Afterwards, being come to *France*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. his Son-in-law, he died at *Lyons*, *Jan.* 29. 1465, his Body was carried to *Geneva*, and Interred there. This Prince was a great Juſticiary, he Inſtituted the Senate of *Turin*, *March* 15. 1459. He married *Ann* of *Cyprus*, the Daughter of *James*, King of *Cyprus*, *&c.* and of *Charlotta* of *Bourbon*, by whom he had ſixteen Children, nine Sons, and ſeven Daughters. *Guichenon's Hiſtory of Savoy.*

LEWIS II. Son of *Lewis*, Duke of *Savoy*, was King of *Cyprus*, in the Right of his Wife *Charlotta*, Daughter of *John* II. King of *Cyprus*. It is elſewhere mentioned, that *James*, Natural Son of King *John*, tho' a Clergy-man, uſurped this Dominion, and married *Margaret*, or, as others will have it, *Catharine Cornaro*, whom the Senate of *Venice* adopted. *Lewis*, deſpairing of ever being able to oppoſe the ſtrength of his Enemies, retired to *Ripaille*, and died there in *Auguſt* 1482, without Iſſue. *Stephen of Luſignan Hiſt. of Cyprus. Guichenon Hiſt. of Savoy.* See CHARLOTTA and CYPRUS.

Princes of the Houſe of France, *Earls of* Evreux, *and Dukes of* Orleans, *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *France*, Count of *Evreux*, *&c.* was the Son of *Philip the Bold* by his Second Wife *Mary* of *Brabant*, and had for his Portion the Earldom of *Evreux*; and was chief of the Branch of the Counts of *Evreux*, and Kings of *Navarre*. He was at the Battle of *Mons en Puelle*, in 1304, and gave many Proofs of his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions. He died, *May* 19. 1319.

LEWIS of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, Count of *Valois*, *&c.* was the Second Son of *Charles* V. and of *Joan* of *Bourbon*. He was born, *March* 13. 1371. He was at the Battle of *Rosbecque*, in 1382, and had a great ſhare in the Government, during the Reign

Reign of *Charles* VI. his Brother. He let ſlip no opportunity of Aggrandizing himſelf, ſo that in a ſhort time he became very powerful, by the ſuperintendency of the King's Revenues, and the Government of the Kingdom. He had 600 Gentlemen that were his Penſioners, and Reigned more abſolutely than the King himſelf. This diſpleaſed the Duke of *Burgundy*, who pretended to a ſhare in the Government, as being the King's Uncle, and this Grudge was the Cauſe of thoſe Wars, which afterwards proved ſo fatal to *France*. *Lewis* made an Alliance with the Duke of *Guelderland*, which yet farther incenſed the Duke of *Burgundy*, as being his Enemy. To put an end to this difference between them, they were both ſent to oppoſe the *Engliſh*. *Lewis* went to *Guyenne*, where he took *Blaye*; and at his return, was Aſſaſſinated by the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Order, near *Porte Barbette*, *Nov.* 23. or 24. 1497. *Enguerand de Monſtrelet Chron. Froiſſard*, *&c.*

Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, *&c.* ſurnamed *The Great*, was the Son of *Robert* of *France*, the ſixth Son of *Lewis*, and of *Beatrix* of *Burgundy*, Lady of *Bourbon*. He was at the Battel of *Furnes*, in 1297. at that of *Point a Vendin*, and at the Expedition of *Courtray*, in 1302, where he Commanded the Rear of the Army. He accompanied the Queen, *Iſabella* of *France*, into *England*, and after that War was proclaimed againſt the *Engliſh*, he Commanded the Army of *Guyenne*, where he took *Agen*, *Marſan*, &c. It was on his behalf, that King *Charles IV.* raiſed the Barony of *Bourbon* to a Dutchy, in 1327. The following Year he ſignalized himſelf at the Fight of *Mont-caſſel*, and elſewhere. He died in *January* 1342, and was buried at *Paris*. *Froiſſard*.

LEWIS II. Duke of *Bourbon*, &c. ſurnamed *The Good*, was the Son of *Peter* I. Duke of *Bourbon*, and of *Isabella* of *Valois*. He was born, *Aug.* 4. 1337. He was one of the Hoſtages that was ſent into *England*, for the ſetting King *John* at liberty, where he ſtayed 8 Years. At his return, he contributed to the recovery of *Guienne* and *Poitou* from the *Engliſh*, and took alſo divers Places in *Normandy*. He accompanied King *Charles* VI. into the *Low-Countries*, and Commanded the Rear at the Battel of *Rocheque*; he aſſiſted at the Siege of *Bourberg*, and the next Year at the taking of the Caſtle of *Taillebourg*. He accompanied the King in 1388, againſt the Duke of *Guelderland*, and after the Treaty of Peace, paſſ over into *Africa*, and beſieged *Tunis* in 1390, and made the Infidels to ſubmit to Conditions very advantageous to the Chriſtians. At his return, he drove the *Engliſh* from before *Bellereche*, where his Mother then was, and aſſiſted *Lewis*, King of *Naples*, againſt *Ladiſlaus*. He was well eſteem'd of at the Court, which yet he quitted after the Murther of *Lewis* of *France*, (Duke, rather ſo to do, than to conſent to a Reconciliation, to which they would have obliged him. In the mean time, he declared himſelf for the Princes of *Orleans*, and endeavoured to get the Duke of *Burgundy* declared an Enemy to the State, but without ſucceſs, becauſe that Duke was too powerful. He died at *Verſheu*, *Aug.* 19. 141 . He Inſtituted in 1369, the Knightly Order of the Shield. He was married to *Anne*, Dauphineſs of *Auvergne*, &c. only Daughter of *Beraldus* II. Earl of *Clermont*, by whom he had *John* I. and *Lewis*, who died in 1404, Aged 19 Years. *Monſtrelet's Hiſt. of Charles VI.*

LEWIS of *Bourbon* I. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, &c. was the 4th Son of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Vandome*, and was born, *May* 7. 1530. He made his firſt Campagne under King *Henry* II. when he went to re-take the City of *Boulogne*. In 1552, he put himſelf into *Metz*, which he defended againſt the Emperor *Charles* V. and defeated ſome of the Forces of the Pr. of *Piedmont*, before the reduction of *Theroüanne*. He ſignalized himſelf at the Battel of *Dijon* in *Piedmont*. After this, he fought valiantly at the Battel of St. *Quintin*. He did good Service at the Sieges of *Calis* and *Thionville*, in 1558, and after the death of *Henry* II. he joined with the Proteſtants. He was accuſed as Conſcious of the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*, and upon that account was ſeized at *Orleans*; but upon the death of *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. ſet him at liberty, being declared innocent by his Peers. He put himſelf at the Head of the *Hugonots*, and took ſeveral Towns. He was taken and wounded at the Battel of *Dreux*, in 15 . He loſt that of St. *Denis* in 1567, and was killed at *Jarnac*, *March* 15. 1569, by *Montesquiou*, Captain of the Guards of the Duke of *Anjou*, who ſhot him with a Piſtol in cold Blood, as he was ſitting under a Buſh, having had his Leg broke with the kick of a Horſe. *Thuanus*.

LEWIS of *Bourbon* II. of the Name, Prince of *Conde*, was the Son of *Henry* II. Prince of *Conde*, and of *Charlotta Margaret* of *Montmorency*, and was born at *Paris*, *Sept.* 8. 1621. He was in 1643, at the Siege of *Arras*, and two Years after at that of *Perpignan*. Afterwards he was made General of the King's Army, and gained the famous Victory of *Rocroy*, *May* 19. 1643, in the 22d Year of his Age. The next Year he defeated the *Bavarians*, in the Battels near *Freiburg*, *Aug.* 3. and 5. He took *Philipsburg*, *Mentz*, &c. In 1645, he won the bloody Battel of *Nortlinger*, *Aug.* 3. and the Year after, took the City of *Dunkirk*. In 1646, his Father died, whom he ſucceeded, as Lord Steward of the King's Houſe, and in the Governments of *Burgundy*, *Breſſe* and *Berry*. In 1647, he Commanded the King's Forces in *Catalonia*, where he was unſucceſsful at the Siege of *Lerida*; but took the Caſtle of *Arger*, on the Borders of *Arragon*, and raiſed the Siege of *Conſtantine*. In 1648, he gained the Battel of *Lens* in *Flanders*. Some time after, being become Formidable, by his Courage and Power, to thoſe that then governed *France*, he was ſeized at *Paris*, with the Prince of *Conti*, his Brother, and the Duke of *Longueville*, his Brother-in-Law, in 1650, and conducted to *Vincennes*, but *Feb.* 13. they were ſet at liberty. His Reſentment for his Impriſonment, made him take up Arms, and was followed by a great number of diſcontented Perſons. He gave ſingular proof of his Valour at the Fight of the Suburb of St. *Anthony* of *Paris*, *July* 2. 1652. He retired afterwards to the *Netherlands*, where he did great Service to the *Spaniards*, by the Succours he put into *Cambray*, and by the memorable Retreat he made at the raiſing of the Siege of *Arras*, *Aug.* 25. 1654. In 1656, he raiſed the Siege of *Valenciennes*: And in 1658, he ſignalized himſelf at the Fight before *Dunkirk*. *June* 14. By the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, he returned to *France* in 1659, and was received into the King's Favour. He aſſiſted the King in the Conqueſt of the *Franche Comte* in 1668, and in the *Holland*-Invaſion in 1672, and Fought ſtoutly at the Famous Battel of *Seneff*, *Aug.* 10. 1674. Soon after he raiſed the Siege of *Audenarde*; and contributed to the Taking of *Limburg* in 1675, and after the Death of the Viſcount *Turenne*, he commanded in *Germany*. He had married *Clara Clementia de Maille* Dutcheſs of *Fronſac*; by whom he had *Henry Julius* of *Bourbon* Duke of *Enguien*. He died in 1686. at *Fontainbleau*.

LEWIS of *Bourbon* II. Duke of *Montpenſier*, &c. ſurnamed *The Good*, was born *June* 10. 1513. He began to bear Arms under the Reign of *Francis* I. And in 1536, he was at the Taking of *Hedin*; and aſſiſted at the Siege of *Perpignan* in 1542. He ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Bologne* in 1550, at the Battel of *Renti*, and St. *Quintin*, where he was taken Priſoner. In the Civil Wars under *Charles* IX. he reduced *Angers*, *Saumur*, *Tours*, *Du Mans*, *St. Jean d'Angeli*, *Rochelle*, &c. He commanded the Van-Guard of the French King's Army at the Battels of *Jarnac* and *Moncontour*. He aſſiſted at the firſt Siege of *Rochelle* in 1572, and the next Year commanded the Army in *Poitou*, where he reduced ſeveral Places. He died at his Caſtle of *Champaigne*, *Septemb.* 23. 1582.

LEWIS of *Bourbon* Earl of *Soiſſons*, &c. the Son of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, and *Anne* of *Montaiſe*, was born at *Paris*, *May* 11. 1604. He ſignalized himſelf in the War againſt the *Proteſtants*, at the Combat of *Rie*, in *Poitou*. He was Lieutenant-General of the King's Forces, and Head of the Council, during the King's Journey into *Bretaigne*. Afterwards he followed the King to the Siege of *Rochelle* in 1628, and in the *Italian* Expedition in 1629. He commanded the Army of *Champaigne* in 1636, where he defeated 2000 *Coſſacks* at the Battel of *Ivoy*, and took the City of *Corbie*. Not long after, upon ſome Jealouſies, he was permitted to retire to *Sedan*, where he continued 4 Years; but at laſt, growing weary of that Retirement, he joined with the *Spaniards*, under the Count of *Lamboy*, and defeated the Marſhal of *Chaſtillon* at *Marfee*, near to *Sedan*, *July* 6. 1641, but purſuing his Victory too hotly, was killed with a Piſtol-ſhot. He was never married, and left a Natural Son, *Lewis Henry*, Knight of *Soiſſons* Abbot of *Couſſure*, born at *Sedan* in 1640.

LEWIS Cardinal Duke of *Vendôme*, &c. was the Son of *Cæſar*, Duke of *Vendôme*, Natural Son of *Henry* IV. and of *Frances* of *Lorrain* Dutcheſs of *Mercœur*. He was born in 1612. In 1633, he followed King *Lewis* XIII. to *Savoy*; and at his Return, went and ſerved as a Volunteer in *Holland*, where he was at the Siege of *Liſle* in 1631. Afterwards he was at the Battel of *Avein* in 1635, at the Siege of *Corbie* in 1636, of *Heſdin* in 1639, and of *Arras* in 1640, in which Siege he was wounded in forcing the Lines. In 1650, the *French* King ſent him Vice Roy into *Catalonia*. In 1656, he took *Valencia* upon the *Po*, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Modena*. In 1651, he married *Laura Mancini*, Niece of Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had *Lewis Joſeph* Duke of *Vendôme*, &c. and *Philip* Grand Prior of *France*, of the Order of *Maltha*. His Wife died *Feb.* 8. 1657, after which her Husband turned Eccleſiaſtick, and was made a Cardinal by Pope *Alexander* VII. *March* 7. 1667. He died at *Aix* in *Provence*, *Aug.* 6. 1669.

Dukes of Milan, Mantua, Bavaria, *Earls of* Thuringia, *and Landgraves of* Heſſen, *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS, or *Ludovicus Sforza*, ſurnamed *The Moor*, Duke of *Milan*, was the Son of *Francis Sforza*, and youngeſt Brother of *Galeas Maria*, who ſucceeded his Father, and who left a Son called *John Galeas*. This *Lewis*, that he might uſurp the Dukedom from his Nephew, married his Niece *Blanche-Mary*, Widow of *Philibert* I. Duke of *Savoy*, to the Emperor *Maximilian*, who beſtowed upon him the Inveſtiture of that Dominion, as being become vacant by default of Homage. Afterwards he called *Charles* VIII. of *France* into *Italy*, who being at *Piacenza* in 1494, was informed of the Death of *John Galeas*, poiſoned by *Lewis*, who preſently invaded the Dukedom, without any Regard had to his Nephew's Son, who was but five Years of age. Some time after, being entred into a League with the Enemies of

of *France*, *Lewis* XII. being come to the Throne, and laying Claim to the Dutchy of *Milan*, made himſelf Maſter of it; but upon his Return to *France*, *Sforza* once more poſſeſſed himſelf of *Milan*, but not long after was beaten by *Lewis* of *Trèmoille*, the French King's General, and taken in the Diſguiſe of a plain Soldier, and carried to *Lyons*, and kept Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Loches*, where he died ten Years after. *Guicciardine* ſaith, he was a Prince of great Wit and Eloquence, and of an affable and obliging Temper, but very ambitious, and one that had no regard to his Word.

LEWIS of *Lorrain*, called the Cardinal of *Guiſe*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, was the Son of *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, killed at the Siege of *Orleans*, by *Poltrot*, and of *Anne d'Eſte*, and Brother of *Henry* I. Duke of *Guiſe*. He ſucceeded his Great Uncle *Charles* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*. He was a very ambitious Perſon, and one of the chief Partiſans of the League, which, under the falſe Pretence of Religion, aimed at the Subverſion of the *French* Monarchy. *Henry* III. not being able to endure the Deſigns of the Duke of *Guiſe*, cauſed him to be killed at *Blois* in 1588. The Cardinal, his Brother, was taken at the ſame time, with the Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, a great Leaguer, and was killed the Day after the Duke. We find by the Letter the King writ to the Cardinal of *Joyeuſe* at *Rome*, that the Cardinal of *Guiſe* ſaid frequently, That he ſhould not die till he had cauſed the King to be ſhorn, and thruſt into a Monaſtery. *Miron Relation de la mort de M. de Guiſe. Aubery Hiſtoire des Cardinaux. Thuan. lib.* 93.

LEWIS of *Luxemburg*, Cardinal Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was the Son of *John* of *Luxemburg*, Lord of *Beaurevoir*, and of *Margaret* of *Enguien*. He took Part with the *Engliſh*, and *Henry* VI. of *England* and *France*, made him Chancellor of *France* in 1425, which Office he executed till 1435. He was made Archbiſhop of *Roan* in 1436. Pope *Eugenius* made him Cardinal in 1439, but he refuſed to accept of the Hat till the King of *England* ſhould approve the Promotion; who made him Biſhop of *Ely*, and truſted him with his moſt important Affairs in *France*; in which he was very Faithful to him. *Lewis* of *Luxemburg* betook himſelf to the *Baſtile*, after that the City of *Paris* had ſubmitted to King *Charles* VII. in 1436, and came out thence upon Accord, and retired to *England*, where he died in 1443, at *Harfield*. *Goodwin de Epiſc. Eliens. Sanmarthan.*

LEWIS of *Luxemburg*, Count of St. *Paul*, &c. He aſſiſted at the Famous Aſſembly of *Arras* in 1435, and afterwards followed King *Charles* VII. to the Siege of *Pontoiſe* in 1441. He was Knighted at the Siege of *Diepe*, in 1443, and ſignalized himſelf at the Taking of *Caen*, in 1450. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* had a great Friendſhip for him, and ſent him into *England*, and gave him the Command of his Van-Guard at the Battel of *Montleheri*. *Lewis* XI. to engage him to his Party, made him Conſtable of *France*, and Knight of the Order of St. *Michael*; who then perſwaded the King to declare War againſt the Duke of *Burgundy*, and afterwards ſurprized the Town of St. *Quintin*, and relieved *Beauvais*. But, for all this, he afterwards fell into the Diſpleaſure of this jealous Prince, being accuſed for holding Correſpondence with the Enemies. Whereupon he made his Eſcape to the Duke of *Burgundy*, who delivered him up to the King's Hands. And being brought to his Trial, was afterwards publickly Beheaded at *Paris*, *Decemb.* 19. 1475.

LEWISA, or LOUISA, of *Savoy*, Dutcheſs of *Angoulême*, was the Daughter of *Philip* Count of *Breſſe*, afterwards Duke of *Savoy*, and of *Margaret* of *Bourbon*. She was born in 1477, and was married in 1488, to *Charles* Count of *Angoulême*, who died in 1496, by whom ſhe had *Francis* I. and *Margaret* of *Valois*. King *Francis* I. her Son, being come to the Crown after *Lewis* XII. he left her Regent of the Kingdom, whilſt he went to conquer the Dutchy of *Milan*. She being extreamly incenſed againſt *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Conſtable of *France*, raiſed him ſo much Trouble, that he betook himſelf to the Enemies of *France*. She was extreamly afflicted at her Son's being taken Priſoner at *Pavia*; and having exerted her utmoſt Endeavours for his Deliverance, died ſoon after at *Gretz* in *Gatinois*, *Septemb.* 22. 1531.

LEWIS-LAND, or LOUISIANE, a great Country to the S. W. of *New-France*, beyond the five great Lakes; which was diſcovered in 1678, by the French Governor of *Fort-Frontenac*. The French have ſince built ſeveral Forts here, and put their King's Name upon it, becauſe it was diſcovered in his Reign, and, if we will believe them, becauſe the Inhabitants of the Country worſhip the Sun, which, in their Language, they call *Louis*. The Country is very fruitful, and abounds with Vines, but the Grapes are ſomewhat ſowre, yet in the South Parts they are as good as in *France*. Ours, as well as *Indian* Corn, thrives very well here, and the Trees bear excellent fruits. The Woods abound with Red and Fallow Deer, Bevers, Otters, Porcupine and Turkeys. The Rivers are full of Sturgeon, Salmon, Trouts, Pikes, Carps, and all other ſorts of Fiſh. There are alſo great ſtore of Partridges, Ducks, Swans, Herons, and other Fowl in abundance. The Country is full of Serpents, Snakes, Alps and Rattle-Snakes. The Relation of this Country, printed in 1682, tells us That the *Sieur de la Salle*, the firſt Diſcoverer of it, with ſome Monks, had been as far as the Mouth of the River *Colbert*, in the South Sea, where they had found a civilized People, that were under the Government of a King, and whoſe Country is exceeding fruitful, and that the Ground bears twice a Year, and abounds with Palm Trees and Sugar Canes, and whole Foreſts of Mulberry-Trees, with great abundance of all ſorts of Fowl. *Father Hennepin Deſcription de la Louiſiane.*

LIAMPO, a Famous Cape of *China*, and the moſt Eaſtern of all our Continent. So called from a City of the ſame Name in the Province of *Chechiara*. *Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

LIBANUS, or *Mount*-LEBANON, a Mountain of *Aſia*, between *Paleſtine* and *Syria*, which alone produceth the Cedar-Tree. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia* and *Damaſcus*, and ends at the *Mediterranean* Sea, near *Tripoly*; having run from E. to W. 12 Miles. A Modern Hiſtorian gives us the following Deſcription of it: *Mount* Libanus, ſaith he, *is the higheſt and greateſt Mountain of all* Paleſtine; *the one End of it being in* Phœnicia, *the other in* Syria, *and is about* 100 *Leagues in Circuit. On the Weſt it is bounded by the* Mediterranean, *by the* Holy Land *on the South, by* Meſopotamia *on the Eaſt, and* Armenia *on the North. It conſiſts of four Ranges of Mountains, one above the other: The firſt is extreamly fertile in Grain, and all manner of Fruits: The Second is ſtony and rocky, and altogether barren, but abounds with a great many Springs, which make it ſomewhat delightful: The Third enjoys a continual Spring, the Shade of Greens, the Natural Enamel of Flowers; the Groves, the Gardens, and Orchards, filled with great Variety of Fruits, make it a kind of Earthly Paradiſe: The Fourth is partly green with Graſs and Herbs, and partly white, by reaſon of the Snows that cover it. It lies in form of an Half-Moon, and is uninhabited by reaſon of its Heighth, and great Cold. At the Foot of it grow theſe Cedars that are ſo renowned in Scripture. There are four Rivers which have their Riſe from this Mountain*, viz. *the Rivers* Jordan, Rochan, Nahar-Rolfens, *and* Nahar-Cardicha. *This latter, called the* Holy *River, is the ſame that* Solomon *deſcribes in theſe Words*, Puteus aquarum viventium quæ fluunt cum impetu de *Libano*. On this Mountain there be many Villages, and ſome ſmall Cities that are Biſhops Sees; as *Eden Canubin*, which is the Reſidence of the Patriarch of the *Maronites*, who are a ſort of *Chriſtians* living there, and who, ſome time ſince, ſubmitted themſelves to the See of *Rome*. The Mountain is very fruitful, and the Cedars plenty. 'Tis from hence that *Solomon* fetched his Cedars for the building of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. The Cedar-Tree, beſides its Incorruptibility, Tallneſs, and the heighth of the Mountain on which it grows, hath this obſervable, That the Leaves and Fruits of it have their Points turned towards Heaven. This Mountain, beſides its Cedars, produceth Firr, Cyprus, Olives, Pines, Box, Aromatick Herbs and Incenſe. It abounds with fierce Beaſts. The *Maronites* that live here are allowed a Bell, which is denied to all other *Chriſtians* who live amongſt the *Mahometans*; becauſe, on the Appearance of that Sect, the *Chriſtians* cut off great Numbers of them upon the Ringing of a Bell. The *Anti-Libanus* is, in a manner, of an equal Extent with Mount *Lebanon*, there being only a Valley between them. *Joſephus. Plin. lib.* 5. *Strabo. Ptolemy. Le Voyage de Levant.*

LIBANIUS of *Antiochia*, the Sophiſt, lived in the IVth Century in 360, and was in great Repute for his Parts and Eloquence. He was *Præceptor* to St. *Baſil*, and to St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and was in great Favour with *Julian* the Apoſtate. For the Works we have of his, we are beholden to the Care of *Fredericus Morellus*, *Leo Allatius*, and *Henricus Valeſius*. *Julian & St. Baſil in Epiſt. Eunap. in Julian. Photius Cod.* 60.

LIBAW, Lat *Liba*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Curland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which has an Haven on the *Baltick* Sea. It ſtands on the Confines of *Samogitia*, 18 *German* Miles from *Memel* in *Pruſſia*, and 24 from *Mittaw*, the Capital of *Semigallia* to the Weſt. It was often taken and retaken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*. At laſt, by the Treaty of *Olive-Cloyſter*, in 1660, it was reſtored to the Duke of *Curland*.

LIBELLATICI, a Name given in the Primitive Church, to thoſe Mungrel *Chriſtians*, who, to ſave their Eſtates or Lives, got Atteſtations from the *Heathen* Magiſtrates, that they had obeyed the Edicts of the Emperors, in Sacrificing to Idols. And for this purpoſe, either privately by themſelves, or by other Perſons, they declared before the Magiſtrate, that they renounced the Faith; and ſo delivered themſelves, either by Money, or Favour, from the Laſh of the Law, which ordered this Renunciation to be done in publick. This was, without doubt, a great Sin in them, and the *African* Church would not admit of ſuch to Communion, but after a long courſe of Penance. And, foraſmuch as theſe kind of Satisfactions were very ſevere, they frequently addreſſed themſelves to Confeſſors, or Martyrs, to obtain by their Interceſſion a Relaxation of theſe Church Puniſhments; which was called, *The Begging of Peace*. The Abuſe of theſe Conceſſions of Peace, became the Occaſion of a great Schiſm in the Church of *Carthage*, in the Time of St. *Cyprian*, which is mentioned under *Felix Aſſinus*. The XIth Canon of the Council of *Nice* partly concerns theſe *Libellatici*. St. *Cyprian*, *Epiſt.* 31. *Lib. de Lapſis*, &c. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 252. *Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

LIBERATUS, a Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, liv'd in the VIth Century. He was ſent to *Rome*, by the Council of *Carthage*, held in 535, and imploy'd in ſeveral other Affairs of conſequence. He writ a Book, call'd, *Breviarium de Cauſa Neſtorii & Eutychetis, capitibus* 24 *complectens.* *Baronius* would have this Book read with precaution, becauſe the Author has, in his Opinion, advanc'd ſome unorthodox Propoſitions, but *Liberatus* gives the Reader to underſtand, that he had collected his Treatiſe from Church Hiſtory, tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, from the Acts of Councils, the Epiſtles of the Fathers, and from ſeveral other Memoirs, which Perſons of Conſi-

Consideration and Credit had furnish'd him with. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 535. 538. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Possevin in Appar. Sac. &c.*

LIBERIUS (Pope) a *Roman* by Birth. He succeeded *Julius* I. *May* 352. The *Arian* Bishops writ a Letter to *Julius* a little before his Death, in which they desired his Communion; and loaded St. *Athanasius* with great Calumnies. *Liberius*, desiring the Peace of the Church, sent *Paulus Lucius* and *Ælianus* to him, to bid him come to *Rome*; and that in case of Refusal, he should be excommunicated: But the Letter sent to him by the Prelates of *Egypt*, wherein they highly justified their Metropolitan, made him change his Mind. After this, in 353. *Liberius* sent *Vincentius* Bishop of *Capua*, with some others, to *Arles*, where the Emperor *Constantius* was at that Time, at an *Arian* Council, and desir'd a Council to be held at *Aquileia*, and the Condemnation of *Arius*: But *Vincentius* not being able to obtain either the one, or the other, subscribed to the Condemnation of St. *Athanasius*. *Liberius* sent other Legates to *Constantius*, to desire a Council of him; which the Emperor granted, and was held at *Milan* in 355. But the prevailing Party of this Synod proving to be *Arians*, the Orthodox Prelates were sent into Banishment. *Constantius* in the mean time sent for *Liberius* to *Milan*; and finding that he could not persuade him to subscribe to St. *Athanasius*'s Condemnation, he banished him to *Berœa*, a City of *Thrace*: Whereupon, the *Arians* substituted *Fœlix* in his Place. During *Liberius*'s Exile, the *Arians*, assembled at *Syrmich*, published a *Confession of Faith*, wherein was nothing that could render it suspected, save only the Omission of the Word *Consubstantial*: But scarcely was this got out of their Hands, but, repenting that they had attributed too much to the Son of God, they published a Second, contrary to the former, and altogether Heretical. In the mean time the Pope, after two Years Banishment, in 357. subscribed to the Condemnation of St. *Athanasius*, and to the *Confession* they presented to him; writ to the Bishops of the *East*, to acquaint them therewith, and then addressed himself to the Chief of the *Arians*, that they might procure the Emperor's Favour for him; using Expressions altogether unworthy of a Pope. In 358. *Constantius* sent *Liberius* back to *Rome*, where he was looked upon with Disdain and Indignation. But after *Constantius*'s Death, he came to himself again; and sent a Letter to St. *Athanasius*, to be reconciled to him, as *Baronius* Reports.

LIBERTAS, or LIBERTY, was honoured by the *Romans* for a Deity, and had her Temple at *Rome*. The *Greeks* also worshipped her, under the Name of *Eleutheria*. She was represented by a Woman dressed in White, having a Sceptre in the Right Hand, and an Hat in her Left, with a Cat standing by her.

LIBERTAT (*Peter*) a *French* Man, was a very Eminent Instance of Loyalty and Resolution, in the Reign of *Hen.* IVth. for whom he recover'd the Town of *Marseilles*, notwithstanding the Treachery and Opposition of a Rebellious Faction: For this great Service, the Towns-men Erected a Statue, and order'd an Anniversary Solemn Service in Honour of his Memory. *Soleri Histoire de Marseille.*

LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, whose Ring-leaders were, *Quintin*, a Taylor of *Picardy*, and one *Copin*; who about 1525. divulged their Errors in *Holland* and *Brabant*. They maintained, That whatsoever is done by Men, is done by the Spirit of God: and from thence concluded, That there was no Sin, but to those that thought it so, because all came from God. They added, That to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was, to return to the State of Innocency: And gave way to their Followers to call themselves either *Catholicks*, or *Lutherans*, according as the Company they lighted amongst were. *Bellarmin.*

LIBITINA, an Heathen Goddess, who had a Temple at *Rome*, wherein was kept whatsoever was necessary to Funeral-Solemnities; which were bought or borrowed of the *Libitinarii*, as every one had Occasion. *Plutarch* tells us, That this Goddess was by some supposed to be the same with *Proserpina*, the Queen of Hell: But that others held her to the same with *Venus*; and accordingly, derived her Name from *Libitum*, or *Libido*; which signifie *Lust*, or *Pleasure*. And *Plutarch* seems himself to be of this Opinion; and saith, That the Reason why the *Romans* kept all Funeral-Furniture in the Temple of *Venus*, was, to put Men in mind of the Frailty of their Nature; and that the Going out of the World is near the Entry, seeing that the same Goddess who presided over the Cause or Principle of Life, was also the Superintendent of Funerals.

LIBO, an excellent Architect of *Elis*, in the *Peloponnesus*, lived in the LXXXth. *Olympiad*, 58 Years before *Jesus Christ*. He built the famous Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, near to *Pisa*, in *Greece*, where the *Olympick* Games were celebrated. This Structure is excellently described by *Pausanias*, *lib.* 5. *Eliac.*

LIBURNIA, Part of the ancient *Illyria*, now called *Croatia*. Its Principal Cities of old were, *Fianona*, *Tersatz*, *Zegna*, *Lopur*, *Starigard*, *Pescha*, *Nona*, *Zara*, *Vecchia* and *Scardona*, which still retains its old Name. The *Liburnians* were the Inventors of a light sort of Vessel, wherewith they played the Pirates, and pillaged the Islands of *Dalmatia*, and the *Epirus*. In Imitation of which Vessels, called *Liburnæ*, or *Liburnicæ*, the *Romans* invented a kind of Litter, wherein they could study, write, eat and sleep as they were on their Journeys; which were therefore called *Liburna*. *Juv. Sat.* 3.

LIBUSSA, the Daughter of *Crocus*, one of the first Princes of *Bohemia*; who being left Heiress of that Kingdom, governed it for some Time without being married: But her Subjects demanding a King of her, she consented at last to take an Husband, such as Providence should offer to her: And accordingly, advised them to set her Horse at liberty in the open Field; and that she would take him for her Husband, into whose House her Horse should first enter. The Horse run into the House of a Countryman, called *Primislaus*, whom she accordingly married, and was the first King of *Bohemia*.

LIBYA, a considerable Part of *Africa*, so called from *Libya*, the Daughter of *Epaphus*. It was of old divided into the *Exterior* and *Interior Libya*; the former lying above *Egypt*, towards the South, along the Left Bank of the River *Nile*, reached as far as *Æthiopia*, where now are the Desarts of *Elfocat* and *Gaoga*; tho' others place the *Exterior Libya* between *Egypt* and *Marmarica*, along the *Mediterranean*. The *Interior Libya* extended it self from Mount *Atlas*, to the River *Niger*, containing those horrid Solitudes which now are called the Desarts of *Zaara*, which is *Libya* properly so called; and to which *Marmol* gives the Name of *Beled Geneva*. *Libya* is also divided into *Libya* properly so called, and *Libya Marmarica*, and *Cyrenaica*, which contains the Kingdom and Desart of *Barca*. *Strabo lib.* 17. *Pliny. Ptolem. Marmol. Joan. Leo. Joan. de Barros. Cluver. Munster, &c.* See *Zaara.*

LICETUS (*Fortunius*) a Famous Physician of *Rappalo*, in the State of *Genoua*, where he was born, *Octob.* 3. 1577. His Father was *Josephus Licetus*, a Physician of *Reco*, in the same State. He came into the World in the seventh Month from his Conception; his Mother's Travail having been hastened by the tossing of the Sea, in passing from *Reco* to *Rappalo*; therefore was called *Fortunius*, and for some time was kept in a Box of Cotton. His Father took great Care of his Education, and himself instructed him in ingenious Literature. After which, he studied at *Bononia*, from 1595. to 1599. when he returned to *Genoua*, where he found his Father newly dead. Afterwards he professed Philosophy at *Pisa*. A Book which his Father had made, put him upon writing another, entituled, *Gonopsychanthropologia*: But this Piece being questioned whether it were of his own writing he published another Treatise at *Pisa*, under the Title of *De Ortu Animæ Humanæ*. In the mean time, the Fame of his Learning increasing, he was sent for to the University of *Padua*, in 1605. where he taught till 1631. at which Time, upon some Discontent, he retired to *Bononia*: But in 1645. the Republick of *Venice*, by their Instances, prevailed upon him again to accept a Professor's Chair at *Padua*; which he did, and died there in 1656, being 75 Years of Age. He writ no less than 50 several Treatises; whereof, these are the most considerable: *De Lucernis Antiquis. De Monstris. De Gemmis. De Novis Astris. De Immortalitate Animæ. De Fulminum Natura. De Ortu Viventium. De Cometarum Attributis. De his qui vivunt sine Alimentis. Mundi & Hominis Analogia. De Annulis Antiquis. De Hydrologia, sive de Fluxu Maris, &c.* The Opinion of *Licetus* concerning the Sepulchral Lamps of the Ancients, hath formerly made a great noise in the World, but is not so much entertained at present, since *Octavius Ferrarius*, Professor at *Padua*, hath endeavoured to refute it, in a Book printed at *Padua* in 1685, entituled, *Dissertatio de Veterum Lucernis Sepulchralibus*. *Licetus* pretends that the Ancients had a Secret of making an inconsumptible Oil; or disposing their Lamps so, that as they burned, the Smoak condensed insensibly, and turned into Oil. As for the Wick, he said, it was a sort of Flax, which they called *Asbestion*, *i. e. Inextinguishable*; and adds several Stories relating to this Subject: As, That in the Pontificate of *Paul* III. chosen Pope in 1534, there was a Tomb opened at *Rome*, wherein was found an entire Body, with the Hair done up in Tresses, and tied with a Thread of Gold; also a Lamp, which, by this Inscription, *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*, seemed to denote *Cicero*'s Daughter, who died 1600 Years before that Time; but they were no sooner exposed to the Air, but the Lamp lost its Light, and the Body was dissolved into Dust. It is also assured, that several have been found in the Territory of *Viterbo*; whereof, that of *Olybius Maximus* of *Padua* made the most Noise. It was composed of two *Phials*, one of Gold, the other of Silver, both full of an admirable Liquor, which nourished, without any sensible Diminution, a Lamp placed between both; or, as some say, under them. He also pretends, that the Everlasting Fire of the Goddess *Vesta* was of this Nature, but is mistaken; for this Fire was called Everlasting, because Care was taken to supply it from Time to Time, that it might not go out. *Laurenzo Crasso Eulogia de Huomini Letterati.*

LICHFIELD, Lat. *Lichfeldia*, a City in *Staffordshire*, 118 Miles from *London*, seated in a low and Moorish Ground, on a shallow Pool, out of which runs a little River, that falls into the *Blithe*, and, with it, into the *Trent*. By which Pool and River the City stands divided into two Parts, joined together by a Bridge, and a Causey. The Name of *Lichfield* is interpreted to be *The Field of dead Bodies*; so called, from a Number of *Christian* Bodies which lay there unburied in the Persecution raised by *Diocletian*. In the South Part, which is the greatest of the two, stands a Grammar-School, and an Hospital dedicated to St. *John*, for the Relief of the Poor. In the other part is the Cathedral, sufficient to renown the Place. It was first built by *Offa* King of the *Northumbers*, about 656. and

its Biſhops beneficed with many fair Poſſeſſions. But the old Church being taken down, *An.* 1148. by *Roger de Clinton*, the 37th Biſhop of this Dioceſs, he built that which now ſtands, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Chad*. The Biſhop's See continued here to 1088. when *Robert de Limſey*, the 35th. Biſhop of this Place, removed it to *Coventry*, and took his Stile from thence. But *Hugo Novant*, the ſixth Biſhop from him, brought it back to *Lichfield*, *An.* 1188. but not without great Oppoſition from the Monks of *Coventry*. At laſt the difference was compoſed by *Savensby*, the 4th Biſhop from him, at that Place, much after the ſame manner as it was before at *Wells*, when *Bath* and *Wells* were joined together in one Biſhoprick. For it was agreed, that the Biſhop ſhould be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Stile ſhould be given to *Coventry*: That they ſhould chuſe their Biſhops alternatively, and both make but one Chapter; in which, the Prior of *Coventry* ſhould be the principal Man. Thus ſtood the Caſe, till the Priory of *Coventry* being diſſolved by K. *Henry* VIII. there paſſed an Act of Parliament, which made the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* the ſole Chapter for the Biſhop, his Stile or Title continuing as before it did. Such were anciently the Revenues of this Biſhoprick, that in 793, it was made the See of an Archbiſhop in the Perſon of *Adulphus*; the Biſhops of *Winton*, *Hereford*, *Sidnaceſter*, *Dorcheſter*, *North-Elmham* and *Dunwich* being appointed for his Suffragans: Amongſt which, *Sidnaceſter* and *Dorcheſter* were made ſince of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*; and the two laſt, that of *Norwich*. It now contains the whole Counties of *Derby* and *Stafford*, with a good Part of *Warwick* and *Shropſhire*; in all, 557 Pariſhes; whereof, 250 are impropriate. For the better Ordering whereof, it has 4 Arch Deaconries, *viz. Stafford*, *Derby*, *Coventry* and *Shrewsbury*. The ſame is valued in the King's Books at 559 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* the Clergy's Tenths coming to 590 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* *Bernard Stuart*, youngeſt Son of *Eſme* Duke of *Lenox*, and Earl of *March*, was created Earl of *Lichfield*, and Baron of *Newbery*, *An.* 1645, and was ſucceeded in his Titles by *Charles Stuart*, his Nephew, created Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox* by King *Charles* II. *An.* 1650. But he dying without Iſſue, in his Embaſſy to the K. of *Denmark*, in 1672, the Title of *Lichfield* was by the ſaid King conferred, about two Years after, upon the Right Honourable *Edward Henry Lee*, created Baron of *Spelleſburg*, Viſcount *Quarendon*, and Earl of *Lichfield*, *June* 5. 1674. The Cloſe of *Lichfield*, in the Civil Wars, was Garriſoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliament-Forces, under my Lord *Brook*, *May* 2. 1642. The 22d of the ſame Month, the King's Forces beſieged it the ſecond Time, and *April* 8. after a defeat of 3000 Men, that came to its Relief, at *Hopton-Heath*, it was ſurrender'd to Prince *Rupert*; but was taken afterwards by the Parliamentarians; ſtormed and taken by the King, *May* 30. 1645, and afterwards re-taken upon Treaty, *June* 18. in the ſame Year, by *Fairfax*, after the Battel of *Naſeby*. *Lichfield* is a County-Palatine, and, beſides the Cathedral, has three Pariſh-Churches.

LICINIUS (*Caius Valerius*) was the Son of an Husbandman of *Dacia*, who, from a common Soldier, arrived to the highеſt Commands in the Army; and having been declared *Cæſar* by *Galerius Maximianus*, in 307, was the Year after ſaluted Emperor in *Pannonia*. He was a rigid Obſerver of Military Diſcipline; but his Covetouſneſs and diſſolute Life render'd him infamous. He was alſo very ignorant; an Hater of Learning, and the Profeſſors of it, to that degree, that he cauſed many Philoſophers (whom he called the Plague of the Commonwealth) to be put to death, only becauſe they were ſuch. In 313, he married *Conſtantia*, the Siſter of *Conſtantine*, whom he feared; which made him ſubſcribe the Edicts publiſhed by him in favour of the *Chriſtians*. Neither was it long after, that he began to perſecute the *Chriſtians*, having firſt declared War againſt *Conſtantine*. He drove all thoſe that profeſſed the Goſpel out of his Houſe, cauſing the moſt part of them to be executed. He forbad the Biſhops to confer with the *Gentiles*, or to inſtruct any in the Doctrine of Godlineſs, and the *Chriſtians* to meet together in any Religious Aſſemblies. He cauſed his Laws to be obſerved, with an inflexible Cruelty; and tho' the Perſecution he raiſed was but ſhort, yet was it extream bloody. *Conſtantine*, moved with Pity for the *Chriſtians*, attacked *Licinius*, and obtained two great Victories over him in 314, one in *Hungary*, the other in *Thrace*. Whereupon, *Licinius*, to have a Peace, yielded to the Conqueror, the Provinces of *Illyria* and *Greece*; only reſerving *Thrace*, the *Eaſt*, and *Egypt*, for himſelf. But his Hatred againſt *Conſtantine* was ſo great, that he ſoon after took up Arms again, and was no more ſucceſsful in this ſecond War, than he was in the firſt; for he ſuffered a great Overthrow near *Adrianople*, in 324. His Navy alſo was beaten, and part of it wrack'd by a Tempeſt; and not long after, being purſued by *Conſtantine*, who killed him 30000 Men near *Chalcedon*, he afterwards beſieged him in *Nicomedia*. In this Extremity he caſt himſelf upon the Clemency of the Conqueror, who pardoned him for his Wife's ſake, upon condition, that he would utterly renounce the Empire. *Conſtantine* hereupon confined him to the City of *Theſſalonica*; but having underſtood that *Licinius* endeavoured to kindle a new War, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome *Barbarians*, with whom he kept ſecret Correſpondence, he cauſed him to be ſtrangled in 325, being 63 Years of Age, of which he had reigned 14. Cardinal *Baronius* refers this laſt Battel to 318, but the *Greek* and *Latin* Records, as well as the Chronicles of *Euſebius*, *Socrates*, *Cedrenus* and *Oroſius*, place it in 325. This State of the Chronology is made good by ſeveral Laws and Reſcripts in the *Theodoſian* Code, where, likewiſe, the Reader may ſee the Order, by which the Acts of *Licinius* were Repeal'd after his Death. *Socrat. lib.* 1. *Eutrop. lib.* 10. *Euſeb. in Chron. & Vit. Conſtant. Zoſim. lib.* 2. *Cedren. in Annal. Morin. Hiſt. de la Deliv. de l'Egliſe. Cod. Theodoſ. de infirm. quæ ſub Tyran. geſta ſunt.*

C. LICINIUS *Calvus*, a Famous Orator, who lived in *Cicero*'s Time, and was in as great Eſteem as he, as being not inferior to him in Parts or Eloquence. He was the Son of *Licinius Macer*, one of the beſt Poets of his Age. *Fabius* often quotes the Invectives of *Licinius* againſt *Vatinius*, which were ſo eloquent, that he, fearing to be condemned by the dint of them, interrupted *Licinius* before he had made an end of his Speech, ſaying to the Judges, *Rogo vos Judices, num ſi iſte diſertus eſt, ideo me damnari oportet: O ye Judges, I pray you, Is it fitting I ſhould be condemned becauſe he is eloquent?* He died when he was but 30 Years of Age. *Dionyſ. Hal. lib.* 2. 4, 5, *&c. Tit. Liv. lib.* 4. *Cicer. Fabius. Catull. Horat. &c. Voſſ. de Rhet. nat. cap.* 14. *Inſtit. Orat. lib.* 4. *De Poet. Latin. cap.* 3. *De Hiſt. Latin. lib.* 1. *cap.* 10.

LICINIUS, the Family of the *Licinii*, or *Liciniani*, was the moſt conſiderable of all the *Plebeian* Families of *Rome*, and ſpread it ſelf into divers Branches. *P. Licinius Calvus* was the firſt of the *Plebeians*, or *Commoners*, that was created a Military Tribune, or Colonel; which was *An. Rom.* 354, when there was no Conſul in the City. He had for his Sons, *P. Licinius*, mentioned hereafter; and *C. Licinius*, who was the Father of *C. Licinius*, was Tribune 6 Years together with *Sextius*: And *P. Manlius*, Dictator, made him a Colonel of Cavalry in 389. *Licinius* being the firſt *Plebeian* that ever was honoured with that Command, he was ſurnamed *Stolo*, (which ſignifies, *a Sucker on a Tree*) becauſe, when he was Tribune he publiſhed a Law, whereby no *Roman* was permitted to poſſeſs above 500 Acres of Land; becauſe thoſe who had more, could not rid their Trees of Suckers, and unprofitable Branches. *Licinius* and *Sextius* had alſo order'd by another Law, That no Conſuls ſhould be created for time to come, except one was of a *Plebeian* Family. The Senate at firſt oppoſed the Paſſing of this Law, but all their Oppoſition could not hinder it from being enacted. This great Change in the *Roman* Government was occaſioned as follows: *M. Fabius Ambuſtus* had two Daughters, the one married to *S. Sulpitius*, and the other to this *Licinius*, who, as ſhe was one Day at her Siſter's Houſe, ſhe ſaw the *Lictor* knocking at the Door, which frighting her a little, made her Siſter laugh at her; and preſently after, ſaw *Sulpitius* come in, attended with ſeveral Citizens, who treated him with a great deal of Reſpect; but ſhe being of a proud, ambitious Spirit, was troubled to think that her Husband was under an Incapacity of ever arriving to this Place of Magiſtracy. *Ambuſtus*, who had a great Love for his Daughter, bad her be of good comfort, for that he would do his utmoſt Endeavour to raiſe her Husband to the Dignity ſhe deſired for him; which he did, by entring him into the Acquaintance and Friendſhip of *Sextius*, who was Conſul in 388, and *Licinius* arrived at the ſame Honour in 390, with *C. Sulpitius Peticus*. *P. Licinius Calvus*, the eldeſt of the Family of the *Licinii*, was Tribune-Military in 358. His Son, *P. Licinius Varus*, Father of *P. Licinius Craſſus*, who follows, and of *C. Licinius Varus*, was Conſul in 518, with *Cornelius Lentulus*. He left two Sons of his Name, the firſt was Conſul in 586, with *Æmilius Paulus*, and the ſecond in 583, with *Caſſius Longinus*, and was defeated by *Perſeus*. *P. Licinius C.* was High-Prieſt, and Colonel, or General of the Horſe, in 544. Cenſor, and afterwards Conſul, in 549, with *P. Cornelius Scipio*. He was called *Agelaſtus*, becauſe he never laughed. He left two Sons, who made two Branches of the Family. *P. Licinius C.* ſurnamed *Mucianus*, was High-Prieſt, and died in the War againſt *Ariſtonicus*. His Son was an excellent Orator, who died of a Pleuriſie he had contracted in making a Speech againſt the Conſul *Philippus*, *Septemb.* 13. 663. *M. Licinus* was the Father of *P. L. Craſſus*, Conſul in 557, with *Cn. Cornelius*. He defeated the *Luſitanians* the Year after, and triumphed over them. He was Cenſor in 565, and killed himſelf during the Civil Wars of *Marius*, for fear of falling into his Enemies hands. He had two Sons, whereof the Younger was ſlain in the ſame Wars, and the Eldeſt was defeated by the *Parthians*, as may be ſeen under the Name *Craſſus*. This *Craſſus* had two Sons, *M. Licinius*, who follows; and another, who was ſuſpected to be a Baſtard, becauſe he was ſo very like a Senator, called *Dignus*. *M. Licinius C.* had ſignalized himſelf againſt the *Gauls*, under *Julius Cæſar*; and was killed by the *Parthians*, with his Father, *An. Rom.* 701. He had a Son of the ſame Name, Conſul with *Auguſtus*, in 701, and Father of another *Licinius Craſſus*, who obtained the ſame Honour in 740, with *Cn. Lentulus*. The Family of the *Licinii* had beſides two other Branches, *viz.* that of the *Luculli*, and the *Murænæ*. *Dionyſius. Hal. Titus Livius. Pliny. Eutropius. Caſſiodorus. Streinnius de Fam. Rom. &c.*

LICTORS, *Roman* Officers, firſt created by *Romulus*. They were twelve in number, and carried Bundles of Rods, in which was tied up an Ax, the head whereof appeared above the Rods. Their Office was to go before the King, and clear the Way for him. Afterwards, when *Rome* was become a Commonwealth, the Conſuls, Dictators, Prators, and other Magiſtrates, who had Right to command the *Roman* Armies, had alſo *Lictors* going before them; the Conſuls and Dictators twelve, and the Prators ſix. At Triumphs the Lictors marched before the Con-

queror's Chariot, carrying their Bundles wreathed about with Laurels, and holding a Branch of the same in their Hands. They were also the common Executioners. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. lib. 7. cap. 4. & 48.*

LICUNGZ, an Usurper of the Empire of *China*; who having put himself at the Head of some Rebels, and subdued the Provinces of *Xensi* and *Honan*, in 1642, took upon himself the Title of King, and the *Xunvang, i. e. Happy Prince.* He afterwards took the Name of Emperor, and gave the Family he had a mind to raise the Name of *Thienxun, i. e. Obedient to Heaven.* He prosecuted his Conquests to *Pekin*, the Capital of *China*, where he enter'd in 1644, and mounted the Throne of *Zunchin*, who was then in his Palace, and hanged himself out of Despair. Not long after, being informed that *Usangue* having joined the *Tartars*, was marching to *Pekin*, he left the City, taking along with him the richest Furnitures, with the Gold and Silver which 16 Emperors of the Family of *Thamin* had been laying up during 280 Years, which they had reigned in *China*. The *Tartars* pursued him, and drove him out of the Province of *Xensi*; and not long after, he was killed in a Battel by *Usangue*. *Martin. Hist. of the War of the Tartars against China.*

LIDBURY, a Market-Town of *Radlow*-Hundred in the East of *Herefordshire*; called *Lidbury*, from the River *Lidden*; on the East Banks whereof it is seated, near the *Malvern*-Hills. It stands in a rich Clay-Ground, and is a well-built Town, much inhabited by Clothiers. It is 50 Miles from *London*.

LIDDESDALE, a small County in the South of *Scotland*, and on the Borders of *England*, takes its Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Tweedale*, on the West with *Annandale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the East with *Northumberland*.

LIDERIC, supposed by some to have been the first Grand-Forester of *Flanders*, married to a Daughter of King *Dagobert* I. and the Person from whom all the Earls of *Flanders* descended. But *Albertus le Mire* hath shewed the contrary, in his Book *De Com. Flandr.* as well as *Sammarth*, in his *Genealogical History of France*.

LIDGAT, a Village in *England*, in the County of *Suffolk*, from which *John Lidgat*, a Benedictine in the XVth Century, took his Name. He was a Poet, Orator, Linguist, Mathematician and Divine. He wrote *De Audienda Missa. De Philosophorum Secretis, &c. Leland. Bal. &c.*

LIDYARDTREGOZ, (called also SOUTH LIDYARD,) in the County of *Wilts*, the Seat of the most Ancient Family of St. *John*, which *Margaret de Beauchamp* (afterwards Dutchess of *Somerset*, Grand-mother to King *Henry* VII.) gave to *Oliver St. John* Esq; her second Son by her first Husband Sir *Oliver St. John*, Kt. The said *Lidyard* came to this *Margaret Beauchamp*, &c. as an Inheritance by *Pateshall*, *Grandison*, *Tregoz* and *Ewias*, Families of great Honour and Nobility in this Kingdom, before and since the *Norman* Conquest. The present Possessor thereof is *Henry St. John* Esq; (Son and Heir of Sir *Walter St. John* of *Battersey*, in the County of *Surrey*, Bar. lineally descended by Heirs General from *Robert d'Ewias*, Owner of the aforesaid *Lidyard*, younger Son of *Harold*, Son to *Ralph* E. of *Hereford*, that lived in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*) who, by his first Wife, the Lady *Mary Rich*, second Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs to the Right Honourable *Robert* late Earl of *Warwick*, &c. hath Issue *Henry*, his Son and Heir, now living.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a Principality of *Germany*, in *Austria*, and is different from another *Liechtenstein* in *Italy*, near to *Balzano*, in the Country of *Trent*.

LIEGE, Lat. *Leodiensis Episcopatus*. The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyck*, is a Part of the Circle of *Westphalia*. Its ancient Inhabitants were the *Eburones* of old, called also *Tungri*. It is bounded on the East and South by the Dukedoms of *Limburg* and *Luxemburg*, on the West by *Brabant* and the Earldom of *Namur*, and on the North by the Upper *Guelderland*. The Bishop is Lord of the Country, and Prince of the Empire, tho', as Bishop, he be under the Archbishop of *Cologne*. It formerly contained 52 Baronies, a great number of Abbeys, 24 Walled Cities, with above 1500 Villages. The chief Cities, after *Liege*, the Capital, are, *Tongres*, *Huy*, *Maestricht*, *Dinant*, *Bouillon*, *Fumay*, *Thuin*, *St. Hubert*, *Rochefort*, *Malmedy*, and *St. Trugen*. It is 31 Miles long, and 15 broad. The Valleys produce plenty of Grass, the Plains abound with Corn, the Hills are thick set with Vines, the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimstone, beside Pit Coal in abundance: The Forests afford great store of Venison. Besides the *Maez*, which runs the whole length of the Country, it has 14 other Rivers, which enrich the Lands, promote Trade, and afford great Plenty of Fish. And, to all this, the Air is very temperate and healthful. The City of *Liege*, *Leodium*, *Leodicum*, and, by the Writers of the Middle Age, *Legia*, is a great and populous City, built upon the *Maez*, and, tho' annexed to the *Low-Countries*, yet is a *German* City, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Bishop. It is 15 Miles from *Cologne* to the West, 5 from *Aquisgran*, or *Aken*, 10 from *Louain*, and 3 from *Maestricht* to the South. It is a free Imperial City, situate in a pleasant Valley, surrounded with Woods and Hills, amongst pleasant Springs which fall down from them, and the little Rivers of *Ute*, *Vese* and *Ambluar*, which fall into the *Maez* before it enters the City. The publick Buildings, as, the Bishop's Palace, the Churches and Bridges, are very sumptuous and magnificent. There are a great number of Abbeys and Religious Houses, and 8 Collegiate Churches. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Lambert*, is Famous for its Chapter; to which no Canon can be admitted, except he be Noble by Birth, or by his Learning; that is, except he be a Gentleman, or a Doctor. It consists of Princes, Cardinals, and other Persons of great Quality or Learning. The Bishop's See was first settled at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Maestricht*, and at last, by St. *Hubert*, Successor of St. *Lambert* the Martyr, settled at *Liege*. It takes its Name from a small River called *Liege*, which there falls into the *Maez*. A vast part of the Ground within its Walls is not built, but employed in Vineyards and Orchards; and is so very Fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. It is supposed by some to have been built by *Amborix*, a *German* Prince, mentioned by *Julius Cæsar*. It suffered much from the *Normans*, and from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212, took it, and plunder'd it six days together. In the XVth Century, *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, taking Advantage of their Disagreement in the Election of a Bishop, grievously afflicted it in 1409, killing 36000 of them in a Battel; and entring into the City, caused the chief of those that had opposed him to be cast into the *Maez*. After this, in 1468, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* again took the City, his Soldiers committing intolerable Outrages against the Inhabitants. In this last Age it hath been ill treated by its Bishops. And the *French* taking it by Surprize in 1675, the next Year after ruined the Castle. The Baron of *Elderen*, Great Dean of the Cathedral, was chosen Bishop and Prince of *Liege* by Plurality of Votes, in Opposition to the Cardinal of *Furstemberg*, *Aug.* 17. 1688. It was severely menaced by the *French* Army in 1693, and their Bishop and Prince dying in 1694, it was like to embroil their Affairs very much, for tho' the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, who was in the *French* Interest, could not prevail to be Elected, yet Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Elector of *Cologne*, and Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, being chosen by one part of the Chapter, and the Grand Master of the *Teutonick* Order, who was Brother to the Elector *Palatine*, and Brother-in-Law to the Emperor, being Elected by the other, it would, perhaps, have been an Affair too hard for Men to terminate in an amicable manner, had not God himself done it by the unexpected death of the Grand Master, of a contagious distemper that had for some time been rife in the place. Pope *Innocent* II. came to *Liege* in *March* 1131, and celebrated a Council there; in which he restored *Otho* Bishop of *Halberstadt*, and Crowned Emperor *Lotharius* II. in the Church of St. *Lambert*.

LIGHTFOOT (*John*) D. D. and Head of *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, has Published a great many Works, which shew him a great Master of Rabinical Learning. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Matthew*, printed at *Cambridge* in 1658, call'd *Horæ Hebraicæ & Thalmudicæ*, to which he has prefix'd a Treatise of the Topography of the *Holy Land*, most of it drawn out of the *Thalmud*. He has likewise follow'd the same method in his Commentaries upon St. *Mark*, St. *Luke*, and St. *John*, the *Acts of the Apostles*, and the *First Epistle to the Corinthians*. He likewise printed a Volume of Sermons. Monsieur *Ferrand*, in a Book of his, call'd *Reflections sur la Religion Crétienne*, *Tom.* 2. finds fault with *Lightfoot*'s method, who, says he, pretends to explain the Gospels by the Customs of the *Jews*, who liv'd in our Saviours time, and yet commonly cites none but the *Thalmud*, and such like Authorities, the Antiquity of which is either fabulous or uncertain.

LIGNITZ, Lat. *Lignitia*, *Lignitium*, a City of *Silesia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach* (*Catus*) which falls into the *Oder*, not two Miles from *Jawer* to the North, five from *Glogaw*, and seven from *Wratislaw*, or *Breslaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a small Territory belonging to it. It is adorned with a noble Castle. The last Duke of *Lignitz*, dying without Heirs, in 1675, this Dukedom returned to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*. In 1250, *Bathey*, a *Tartarian* General, obtained a Victory over *Henry*, Duke of *Silesia*, near this place, after a bloody Battel. *Baudrand.*

LIGORIO (*Pyrro*) a Painter of *Naples*, applied himself more particularly to Architecture, and notwithstanding he made a great many Pictures and Drawings for Tapestry, yet it must be said, his greatest Skill lay in Pieces of Antiquity, having made an extraordinary progress in the Study of Statues, Bas-Reliefs, Medals, Paintings, and Buildings of the Antique manner. There are several Volumes of his Drawings in the Library of the Duke of *Savoy*, where, amongst other things, there are several sorts of Ships, made use of by the Ancients, of a very different form from those of our Time. *Ligorio* was employ'd in 1560, by Pope *Pius* IV. to make Pope *Paul* IVth's Marble *Mausoleum*. *Felibien entretiens sur les vies de Peintres.*

LIGURIA, a Country of *Gallia Ciſalpina* in *Italy*, was formerly divided into two Parts; the firſt whereof was called *Liguria Maritima*, and contained ſeveral Cities of *Provence*, but, at preſent, reacheth no farther than between the two Rivers of *Var* and *Magre*, and is known under the Name of the *State of Genoua*, or *Riviera di Genoua*. The other part of *Liguria* was amongſt the Mountains, and reached as far as the Rivers *Po* and *Arno*. The *Romans* had frequent Wars with the *Ligurians*.

LILIO *Gregorio Giraldi* of *Ferrara*, was one of the moſt learned Men of his time in *Italy*. He was born *June* 14. 1478. He writ divers Works, which we have in two Volumes in Folio, of the *Baſil* Impreſſion. His Hiſtory of the Heathen Gods in 17 Books, that of the Greek and Latin Poets in 10, and that of the Poets of his Time in two, are the moſt eſteemed of his Works. He died of the Gout in *February* 1552, having been as much diſeaſed with Poverty, as with that tormenting Malady. It was he invented the 30 Numbers of the *Epacts*, beginning from the 30th to the 1ſt day of *January*, and ſo proceeding by diminution to One, to make up the *Golden Number*, and to determine exactly the *New Moon*. He made alſo a Treatiſe for the *Reformation of the Calendar*, which his Brother *Lilio Antonio*, preſented to Pope *Gregory* XIII. and which was authorized by him, after having been Communicated to all Chriſtian Princes, and to the moſt learned Univerſities of *Europe*.

LILIT. The *Jews* make uſe of this Word to ſignifie a *Spectre*, or *Ghoſt*, which takes away or kills young Children in the Night time; for which reaſon, as ſoon as any *Jewiſh* Woman is brought to Bed, they place little bits of Paper at the four corners of the Room, where the Woman lies-in, with theſe Words writ upon them, *Adam and Eve, Lilit get thee gone*, with the Names of three Angels; and this they do, to ſecure the Child from all manner of Sorcery, or Enchantment. This *Lilit* (according to the *Jewiſh* Stories) was the firſt Wife of *Adam*, who, refuſing to be obedient to him, did fly away into the Air, by virtue of pronouncing the great Name of God. See *Buxtorf. Synagog. Jud. cap.* 2. *R. Leo of Modena, Cerem. part.* 4. *cap.* 8.

LILLE, Lat. *Inſula*, a City in *Flanders*, upon the River *Deulle*. It took its Name, becauſe, in former times, it was wholly ſurrounded with Water and Marſhes, which now, by the induſtry of Men, are drained. It is the Capital City of *Flandria Gallica*, and is Great, Strong, and Populous, and very well Traded. It lies 5 Leagues from *Ypres* to the South, 6 from *Douay*, 4 from the Borders of *Artois*, and 5 from *Tournay*, and was built by *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, in 1007, and his Son *Baldwin the Pious*, who was born here, walled it in 1066, and adorned it with a magnificent Church, and a fine Monaſtery. *Lewis* XIV. took this City from the *Spaniards*, in 1667, which was afterwards yielded to him by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668, ſince which he hath built a Cittadel to ſecure it, flanked with five great Baſtions, whoſe double Ditches are filled from the River *Deulle*. All theſe new Fortifications encloſe a Suburb, which hath greatly enlarged the City. Neither doth the induſtry of the Inhabitants leſs contribute to its Greatneſs and Riches, by the many Silk Manufactures made here, ſo that it is raiſed to be the Third City in the *Low-Countries*, next to *Amſterdam* and *Antwerp*; and for the conveniency of tranſporting its Wares, is accommodated with a Channel derived from the River *Lys*, which runs not far from this City.

LILLE, or L'ISLE, a City of *Provence*, in the County of *Venaiſin*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſurrounded by the River *Sorgue*, which has its Springs near to *Vaucluſe*, Famous in the Writings of *Petrarch*. *Lille*, is a pleaſant Town, ſituate in a Fruitful Plain, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Avignon*, and ſomewhat leſs from *Carpentras*.

LILLE, Lat *Illa*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*, which hath its riſe in the *Limoſin*, near to *Meiſſe*, and running by St. *Hiter*, paſſeth through the Country of *Perigord*, where it receives *la Haute Vezere*, and after it hath watered *Perigueux*, *Muſſidan*, *Montport*, &c. enters into *Guienne*, where it receives the *Dreame*, below *Courtas*, (Famous for the Battel Fought here in 1587,) and having paſſed by *Libourne*, falls into the *Dordogne*.

LILLEBONNE OU ISLEBONNE, Lat. *Juliobona*, a City of *France*, formerly the Capital of the Country of *Caux*, in the Dioceſs of *Rouan*, which gives its Name to a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*. The Biſhops of *Normandy* celebrated a Council at *Lillebonne* on *Whitſunday*, in 1080, in the preſence of *William the Conqueror*, and the great Lords of the Country.

LILLO, Lat. *Lillos*, a ſtrong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, one above *Sant Vliet* to the South, and four from *Bergen-op-Zoom*. At this Fort, all the Ships that paſs up the River to *Antwerp*, are, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, to ſtop, and pay Toll to the States of the *United Provinces* to whom the Place belongs.

LILLY (*William*) born at *Odeham* in *Hantſhire*, was Elected one of the Demi's in *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, in 1486. After, having ſtaid ſome time in the Univerſity, he Travell'd to *Rome*, having ſtaid ſome time at *Rhodes*, where he perfected himſelf in Greek and Latin. From thence he went to *Rome*, where he heard thoſe two great Maſters (as they were then accounted) *Johannes Sulpitius*, and *Pomponius Sabinus*, Read upon the Latin Tongue. Upon his arrival at *London*, he ſettled there, and taught Grammer, Poetry and Rhetorick, with good ſucceſs, and at laſt was made Firſt Maſter of *Paul's* School, by the Founder of it, Dr. *Colet*. Beſides his printed Performances in Grammar, he wrote three Antibaſſicons, againſt one *Whittington*, who had been Satyrical upon him, under the Counterfeit Name of *Baſſus*. *Poemata varia*. *De Laudibus Deiparæ Virginis*, &c. He died of the Plague in 1522. *Athen. Oxon.*

LIMA, or CIVIDAD DE LOS REYES, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, being a beautiful, great and well-traded City, and an Archbiſhop's See, built in 1535, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*, in the Valley of *Lima*, who called it *The City of the Kings*, becauſe it began to be built on the day of *Epiphany*. The Vice-Roy of *Peru* reſides here, which, with other Advantages, hath made it great, tho' it be all built with Timber, and an open unwalled Town. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, one Mile from the *Pacifick* Ocean, and two from its own Harbour, called *Callao de Lima*, in a very Fruitful and pleaſant Valley, and a moſt temperate Air, 120 Miles from *Cuſco*, the old Metropolis of the Kingdom. It had an Univerſity, which was opened in 1614. Lon. 296. 40. Lat. 23. 30. A dreadful Earthquake which happened here, *October* 30. 1687, overthrew moſt of the Buildings, both publick and private, and buried above 1000 Inhabitants in the Ruins. At the ſame time, moſt of the Sea-Port Towns were deſtroyed by an Inundation, which carried Ships above three Leagues up into the Land. To make a more exact Eſtimate of the Greatneſs and Riches of this City, take the following Account. The City *Lima* is divided into 36 Quarters, or Wards, each of 150 Paces ſquare. The Streets are all of the ſame width, and the Houſes correſponding in Symmetry, and all built on a right Line, without the leaſt bending or winding. The Suburb of St. *Lazarus* towards the North, is alſo divided into Wards, all built upon a ſtraight Line. Towards the Eaſt lies another Suburb, inhabited by about 800 *Indian* Families, who are very much, and underſtand *Spaniſh*. Here is a fair College of the Jeſuites. In the midſt of the City is the Royal Palace, which is the Reſidence of the Vice-Roy, and the Seat of the Parliament, conſiſting of eight Judges, and nine Councellors, two Advocate Fiſcals, and other Officers, in which Court the Vice-Roy frequently preſides, and hath many Secretaries, and an Annual allowance of 4000 Ducats, beſides 3000 Ducats more for his Expences, when he goes to *Callao*, and 10000 when he hath occaſion to make a Progreſs into other Provinces. The Vice-Roy diſpoſes of moſt Places of Profit and Honour, except it be thoſe of the Counceliors of Parliament. Amongſt theſe Officers, there are above 100 Lieutenancies, whence the Vice-Roy raiſes an immenſe Sum of Money. The City is an Archiepiſcopal See, the Revenue whereof amounts to 30000 Ducats *per Annum*; and all the Eccleſiaſticks, eſpecially the Canons, have very conſiderable Incomes. There are a great many Churches, Convents, and Monaſteries, beſides two rich Hoſpitals, the one for the *Spaniards*, the other for the Jeſuits, who have three ſtately Colleges here. From the moſt eminent part of the City, are conveyed two Channels, or Aquæducts, which ſpread themſelves into all the Quarters, ſo that there is not ſo much as one Houſe that wants its Aquæduct. The private Houſes are but one Story high, and the Walls are made up of Beams and Boards, filled up with Mortar, the Roofs of the Houſes are only of coloured Linen, which is ſufficient for that Country, where it never Rains. Neither is it only the Court of the Vice-Roy, and other Courts, that contribute to the Riches and Magnificence of this City, for it is beſides a Place of the greateſt Trade of all Southern *America*, all the Treaſures of Gold and Silver of the neighbouring Provinces of *Peru* and *Chili* are brought hither, and almoſt all the Merchandices of *Europe*, are tranſported hither from *Panama* and *New Spain*. The City contains about 50000 *Spaniards*, and 40000 *Negroes*. The Port *Callao* above-mentioned, contains about 600 Families of *Spaniards*, beſides many *Negroes* and *Indians*, and has two Monaſteries, and a College of Jeſuits, from whence the Merchandices are conveyed to *Lima*, on Waggons, and Beaſts of Burthen, and are continually paſſing and re-paſſing between the Town and the Haven, which is very large and ſafe, and defended with two Caſtles. Every Year, in the Month of *February*, a Fleet ſets ſail hence for *Arica*, in the Province of *Charcas*, and returns thence in the Month of *March*, laden with Gold and Silver, which are brought thither from the Mines of *Potoſi*; and all this Treaſure is unladen at the Port of *Lima*, and from thence conveyed to the City. At the beginning of *May*, theſe Treaſures are ſent from *Lima* to *Panama*. Sir *Francis Drake* entred this Port in 1576, plunder'd it, and burned the Ships that rode at Anchor there; after which, the *Spaniards* built two Forts to ſecure it. The *Dutch* took an Iſland that ſtands over-againſt it, where they Fortified themſelves, and then made an Attempt on *Callao*, where they burned 30 Ships, but could not make themſelves Maſters of it. The Valley of *Lima* is a place exceeding Fruitful, and the Air very temperate, without any exceſs of Heat or Cold. The greateſt Heat is in the Months of *December*, *January*, *February* and *March*, which make their Summer. Their longeſt Days are in *January*, and conſiſt of 14 hours, and the ſhorteſt are ſcarce leſs than of 12. They Harveſt their Wheat in *December* and *January*, their Grapes are ripe in *April*. From the Month of *April* to *September*, is their Winter; during which time, the Sky is a little over caſt and cloudy, and the Dew falling plentifully produces abundance of Graſs, and other Vegetables. This is the moſt pleaſant and delightful Seaſon of all the Year, then it is, that the Olive, and all other Fruit-

Trees, appear in their beauty, and all Gardens make a ſhow of their gayeſt Ornaments. The Soil is generally very Fertile of Sugar-Canes. The Flocks and Cattel here enjoy fat Paſtures, and Horſes find the Graſs of this Country more pampering than the beſt Hay, Barly, or Beans, of *Europe*. *De Laet's Hiſtory of the New World.*

LIMAGNE, Lat. *Limania*, or *Alimania*, a ſmall Territory in the Lower *Auvergne*, which extends it ſelf along the River *Allier*. It is a very well watered, and exceeding Fruitful Country, equal, if not beyond, the moſt Fertile of *France*, and is about 12 Leagues in length.

LIMBERG, GREAT LIMBERG, a Market-Town in the N.E. Parts of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies about half way betwixt *Grimsby Edward*, and *Glanford Brigg*, Weſtward 7 Miles from each.

LIMBURG, Lat. *Limburgenſis Ducatus*, a Dutchy in the *Low-Countries*, which is one of the 17 Provinces. It lies between the Dutchy of *Juliers* to the E. and N. and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* to the W. and S. It had heretofore Dukes of its own, but upon the death of *Walrame* III. (whom others call *Henry*) in 1285, *Adolph* ſold it to *John*, Duke of *Brabant*, who pretended a Right to it, as deſcended from *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Limburg*, married in 1172, to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*. In 1293, *Rainold* I. Earl of *Guelderland*, laid Claim to it, in the Right of *Ermengarde*, his Wife, Daughter of *Herman*, late Duke of *Limburg*; but he loſing the Battel at *Woring*, near *Collen*, *June* 5. 1288, and being taken Priſoner, was forced to reſign his Right to *John*, Duke of *Brabant*, to regain his liberty, and from that time, the Dukes of *Brabant* have peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very Fruitful in Wheat, Fruits, and Fewel, but above all, in Graſs and Water. The Famous *Spaw-waters* are not above three Leagues from *Limburg*. It hath excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copperas, and contains 125 Villages, whereof five are Walled. The Capital *Limburg*, Lat. *Limburgum*, is pleaſantly ſeated upon an Hill, by the River *Weſer*, amongſt ſhady Woods, in the Confines of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, 6 Leagues from that City to the E. 7 from *Maeſtricht*, and 4 from *Aix la Chapelle* to the S. It had a very ſtrong Caſtle built on a ſteep Rock. The *Hollanders* took this City in 1632, but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. And in 1675, the *French* ſurprized it, and being forced to leave it, in 1677, they deſtroyed the Caſtle, which now lies in Rubbiſh. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low Countries. Pontus Heuterus, Meyer.*

LIME, or LIME REGIS, a noted Market and Borough-Town of *Marſhwood-Vale* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Dorſetſhire*, called *Lime*, from a ſmall River of that Name, at the Mouth whereof it is ſeated, upon a ſteep Hill, the Road being ſecured from the violence of the Winds, by Rocks and high Trees. This Town is a ſmall Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It made a vigorous Defence againſt the King's Forces in the Civil Wars. The late Duke of *Monmouth* landed here with 120 Men from *Holland*, *June* 11. 1685, and began a Rebellion againſt King *James* II. which ended in his own Ruin, being Beheaded, *July* 15. following, on *Tower-Hill* in *London*.

LIMENTINUS, a Heathen God, the Superintendent of the Threſholds of Houſes. See *Forculus*.

LIMERICK, Lat. *Limericum*, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, ſituate near the Confines of *Connaught*, upon the River *Shannon*, 45 Miles Weſt from *Kilkenny*, 35 South from *Galway*, and from the Main Ocean about 60; but ſo accommodated by the River, that Ships of Burthen come up to the Walls. 'Tis almoſt quite ſurrounded with Water, and is, without diſpute, the ſtrongeſt Town in *Ireland*. 'Tis the Capital of a County of the ſame Name, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſſel*. The *Iriſh* call it *Loumeagh*. It was Conquered from them by *Raimond le Groſſe*, an *Engliſh* man; after which, one *Donewald*, an *Iriſh* Royolet of *Thomond*, burnt it. K. *John* built the Caſtle. The *Engliſh*, in after-times, built an additional Town, environed it with Walls, and ſecured it by Draw Bridges, and whatever elſe might contribute to its ſtrength; ſo that when *Ireton* came before it, in 1651, for the *Parliamentarians*, *Hugh O Neal*, a good Commander, conſtituted Governor of it by the Lord Lieutenant, made a vigorous Defence, but after three Months Siege, the Garriſon weakened by the Plague, and ſtraitened for Proviſions, delivered it upon Articles. After the Defeat at the *Boyne*, King *James* his Forces rallied here, and made ſo good a Defence under *Boiſſeau*, the *French* Governor, and ſo much Rain fell, that King *William*, who begun its Siege in Perſon, *Auguſt* 10. 1690, Decamped the 30th following; but the next Year, it being beſieged by General *Ginkle*, after the Battel of *Aghrim*, and Surrender of *Galway*, the Garriſon capitulated, and had advantageous Conditions allowed it to Surrender the Place, with which the whole Kingdom came under the Obedience of their Maſters. The County of *Limerick* is bounded on the North by the Rivers *Shannon* and *Myſker*, which part it from *Clare* and *Ormond*, on the Eaſt it has the County of *Tipperary*, on the South that of *Cork*, and on the Weſt the County of *Kerry*. A Fertile Country, ſaith *Camden*, and well Inhabited. The Weſtern ſide is Mountainous, the reſt plain.

LIMOGES, Lat. *Lemovicum*, the Capital City of the Province of *Limoſin* in *France*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*. It is great and populous, ſeated amongſt Hills, by the River *Vienne*, well Fortified with Walls, and ſurrounded with deep Ditches. It lies 25 Leagues from *Angouleſme* to the Eaſt, 25 from *Poictiers* to the North-Eaſt, and 40 from *Bourdeaux*. This City was taken by the *Black Prince* by Storm, in 1371. *Ptolemy* calls this place *Raſtiatum*, and *Ammianus Marcellinus Limovix*, and was, according to *Cæſar*'s Teſtimony, a great and well-peopled City in his Time.

LIMONA, the Daughter of *Hippomene*, *Archon*, or Prince of the Commonwealth of *Athens*, was deflowred by a young *Athenian*, who was paſſionately in love with her. *Hippomenes*, not being able to bear this Diſhonour done to his Family, determined the young Man to be drawn aſunder by 4 Horſes, and ſhut up his Daughter in a Stable, with a Horſe, without allowing any Food to be brought them, ſo that within a few days the famiſhed Horſe devoured her. *Ovid in Ibyn.*

LIMOSIN, Lat. *Lemovicenſis Provincia*, is a Province of *France*, in the Generality of *Aquitain*, being part of the Country that was inhabited by the *Lemovices*, and is bounded on the N. by *la Marche*, on the E. by *Auvergne*, on the S. by *Quercy*, and by part of *Poictou*, *Perigord*, and *Augoumois* on the W. The Country in general is Cold and Barren, and has but little good Wine, except in the Lower *Limoſin*; and but little Wheat, but abounds with Rye, Barley, and Cheſnuts, whereof they make their Bread. The Inhabitants are generally prudent, laborious, and great Husbands. This Province is divided into the Upper and Nether *Limoſin*; in the Upper are, *Limoges*, St. *Yrier*, St. *Junian*, *Chaſlus*, Famous for its Horſe Fairs, *&c.* The Lower *Limoſin* hath *Tulle*, which is a Biſhop's See, *Brive la Gaillarde*, *Uzerche*, a very ſtrong place; whence came the Proverb, *That he who hath a Houſe in* Uzerche, *has a Caſtle in* Limoſin, Roche, Abeille, *&c.* It contains alſo the Viſcounty of *Turenne*, and the Dutchy of *Ventadour*. Its principal Rivers are the *Dordogne*, the *Vienne*, the Upper *Vezere*, &c. The City of *Limoges*, and Province of *Limoſin*, had formerly its own Hereditary Viſcounts, who for their Arms did bear, Or, three Lions Paſſant Azure armed, and langued Gules. Divers Records of the IXth Century, make mention of the Counts of *Limoges*, whoſe Eſtate having been Tranſlated by Marriage to the Houſe of *Albret*, were re-united to the Crown of *France* by *Henry* IV. in 1607. The Prelates of *Aquitain*, did celebrate two Councils at *Limoges* in the XIth Century, upon one and the ſame occaſion. The firſt was held in 1029, *Gauzelin* of *Bourges* being Preſident. This Aſſembly was Convened to determine the Caſe, Whether St. *Martial*, Biſhop of *Limoges*, ſhould have the Title of Apoſtle given him, as the *Limoſins* would have it, or only that of Confeſſor, as others maintained. This Council not being able to decide the Queſtion, another was held at *Bourges*, and afterwards at *Limoges*, in 1032, and not in 1034, as *Baronius* and *Binius* would have it. And the Pope being conſulted on the Point, determined, That St. *Martial* was to be honoured as an Apoſtle. *Aimoin* of *Bourbon*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, preſided at this Synod, and *Jourdan*, Biſhop of *Limoges*, aſſiſted at them both. Upon a complaint made in the IId of theſe Councils, concerning the Abſolutions granted by the Popes to excommunicated Perſons, upon their Addreſſing themſelves to the Court of *Rome*, it was declared, That no Man could receive Penance or Abſolution from the Pope, if he were not ſent to *Rome* by his Biſhop. There was another Council held at *Limoges*, by *Henry*, the Pope's Legate, in 1182. *Tom. IX. Concil. Glaber. Labbé. Tom. II. pag. 766. Bibl. MSS. libr.*

LINCOLN, Lat. *Lincolnia*, *Lindum*, the chief Place of *Lincolnſhire*, is a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, diſtant 103 Miles from *London* S. W. ſituate on the ſide of a Hill, and the lower part watered by the *Witham*, over which there are ſeveral Bridges for the conveniency of Paſſengers. A place of great Antiquity, whoſe ancient Ruins are ſtill an Argument of its former greatneſs. In the *Norman*'s Time, ſays *William* of *Malmesbury*, it was one of the beſt Peopled Cities of *England*, and a place of great Trading; and in the Reign of King *Edward* III. it was made a Staple Town, both for Wooll and Lead. Then, it contained 50 Pariſh-Churches, now reduced to 15, through the Calamities of War, Fire and Earthquake. The greateſt Ornament of this City is, the Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and all Saints, a magnificent Structure proportionable to the greatneſs of the Dioceſs. It ſtands on the top of a Hill, is ſeen at a great diſtance, and is noted for its great Bell called *Tom of Lincoln*. It was built by *Remigius de Feſcamp*, the firſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, upon his removing the Epiſcopal See from *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire* hither, which happened in the XIth Century, few Years after the *Norman* Conqueſt, upon a Canon then made, by which all Biſhops were enjoined to live in the moſt famous and conſpicuous Place within their Dioceſſes; but being, not long after, defaced by Fire, it was, for the moſt part, repaired and beautified by Biſhop *Alexander*, his next Succeſſor but one, afterwards improved with more Workmanſhip by ſome other, whereby it is become ſo ſtately an Edifice, that when a Man looks with an envious Eye upon any thing of moment, he is ſaid to look as the Devil did over *Lincoln*, who is ſuppoſed to have overlook'd this Church with a ſowre Countenance, as maligning Men's coſtly Devotion. This Dioceſs has been much diminiſhed at ſeveral times, the Biſhoprick of *Ely* being taken out of it, by King *Henry* I. and thoſe of *Peterborough* and *Oxford* by K. *Henry* VIII. yet it is ſtill the greateſt for Jurisdiction, as it was once for Revenue, in all the Kingdom, for it contains the whole Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, and Part of

Hertford

Hertfordſhire. In which vaſt Extent of Ground are 1255 Pariſhes; whereof, 577 are Impropriations: For the Government whereof under a Diocefan, there are ſix Arch-Deacons, *viz. Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Stow* and *Huntingdon.* In the King's Books this Biſhoprick is valued at 894 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Clergy's Tenths amount to 1751 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Beſides the Honour *Lincoln* has of being a Biſhop's See, it has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable ——— *Fiennes*, devolved to him, in a direct Line, from his Anceſtor *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, who was Lord Admiral in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and by her created Earl of *Lincoln*, *An* 1565. Which Title had run, before him, through ſeveral Families. Laſtly, *Lincoln* is noted in Hiſtory, for that the *Britains*, under their King *Arthur*, drove away the *Saxons* from this Place, as *Edmond Ironſide* did the *Danes*, by whom this City was ſacked. Near it alſo was fought a Battel in 1140 between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs, wherein the King was taken Priſoner. But *Henry* III. had better Succeſs here, when it being defended by the Barons againſt him, under Prince *Lewis*, he took it, *May* 19. 1217. forced *Lewis* to flee to *London*, and ſoon after into *France*. This City hath the Privilege of being a County-Corporate, whoſe Liberties extend about twenty Miles in Compaſs, with the Title of *The County of the City of* Lincoln. Long. 22. 52. Lat. 53. 12.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Lat. *Lincolnia*, or *Comitatus Lincolnienſis*, is a large Maritime County in the North of *England*, bounded Northward with *Yorkſhire*, from which it is parted by the *Humber*; Southward with the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Northampton*; Eaſtward with the *German* Ocean, and *York*, *Nottingham* and *Leiceſterſhires*. In which Compaſs it reaches, from North to South about 55 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 35. It is commonly divided into three Parts, called *Lindſey*, *Keſteven* and *Holland*; *Holland* lying on the S. E. *Keſteven* on the S. W. and *Lindſey* on the N of them both: Which laſt is again ſubdivided into 17 Wapentakes, *Keſteven* into 10, and *Holland* into three; in all, 30. The Wapentakes are again ſubdivided into Hundreds, *Lindſey* into 17, *Keſteven* into 11, and *Holland* into three; which contain 630 Pariſhes, and 34 Market-Towns: Whoſe Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham* and *Northamptonſhires*, went by the Name of *Coritani* among the ancient *Romans*; the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, as it does now of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*. The Air in the Eaſt and South Parts is commonly thick and foggy by reaſon of the Fens and Waſhes but however very temperate. The Soil in thoſe Parts yields ſcarce any Corn; but the Defect is ſo abundantly ſupplied with ſuch plenty both of Fiſh and Fowl, that it exceeds herein any Part of the whole Kingdom: Inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, no leſs than 3000 Mallards, and other Fowl of the like Kind, have been taken at one Draught. Upon the Weſt and North the Soil is both pleaſant and fertile, ſtored with Corn and Graſs. Amongſt the Houſes of the Nobility, here are *Belvoir*, the Earl of *Rutland*'s, ſeated moſt advantageouſly; *Tatterſhal*, belonging to the Earl of *Lincoln*; and *Grimſthorp*, to the Earl of *Lindſey*: Which laſt was built on a ſudden by *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, to entertain King *Henry* VIII. in his Progreſs in theſe Parts. But the greateſt Ornament of this County is its Churches, built all of fine, poliſh'd Stone: So that tis obſerved, that no Country affords worſe Houſes or better Churches. At *Fichtoft*, in this County, are found neither Mice nor Rats, though the Neighbourhood is much peſtered with them. Another Thing obſervable in this County is, That in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it ſupplied *England* with a Lord Admiral, Lord Treaſurer, an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a General in *France*, a Lord Chief Juſtice, and a Secretary of State; namely, *Edward Clinton*, *William Cecil*, *John Whitgift*, *Peregrine Bertue*, Sir *Edmond Anderſon*, and *Thomas Bodley*, all Contemporaries, and that raiſed themſelves by their reſpective Deſerts, and the Queen's Favour. In the Iſle of *Axholm* is a Vein of Alabaſter. On the S. W. of the County are *Adroits*, or Star-like Stones, with five Beams or Rays; anciently eſteemed for their pretended Virtue in procuring Victories. In King *Henry* VIII's Reign an Helmet of Maſſive Gold, ſtudded with Precious Stones, was plowed up near *Harlaxton*, in this Shire, and preſented to Queen *Catharine*. *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, *Grantham*, *Boſton* and *Grimsby* chuſe each of them two Members of Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

LINCOPEN, or LINDCOEPING, Lat. *Linopa*, a City of *Sweden*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*, in *Oſtrogothia*, between *Soderkoping* to the Eaſt, and *Wadſena* to the Weſt, 28 *German* Miles from *Stockholm* to the South-Weſt, and almoſt eight Eaſt from the Lake of *Vetter*. Long. 32. 48. Lat. 58. 3. This City is very ſmall, and inconſiderable. *Nicolaus Anglicus*, Legate of Pope *Eugenius* III. held a Council here in 1148. mentioned in the laſt Edition of the *Councils*, *Tom.* 12.

LINCUS, King of *Scythia*, having carried himſelf inhumanly to *Triptolemus*, whom *Ceres* had ſent to teach Men the Art of Husbandry, and deſigning to kill him, was by *Ceres* changed into a Lynx.

LINDANUS (*Guilielmus*) born at *Dort* in *Holland*, firſt Biſhop of *Ruremond*, and afterwards of *Ghent*, was one of the moſt famous Prelates, and beſt Writers of the XVIth Century. He was Inquiſitor of *Holland* and *Friezland*. In 1583 he ſucceeded *Cornelius Janſenius* in the Biſhoprick of *Ghent*, and died ſoon after, in the 60th. Year of his Age. He left the following Works: *Panoplia Evangelica*, *Stromatum lib.* 3. *De optimo genere interpretandi Scripturas. Tabulæ Annalyticæ omnium Hæreſeon hujus Sæculi. The Lives of the Saints.* With many other Controverſial Treatiſes. *Hareſius* has writ his Life.

LINDAW, Lat. *Lindavia*, or *Philyra*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, built on an Iſland in the Lake of *Conſtance*, and joined to the Continent by a Bridge 290 Paces long. It is an Imperial and free City, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, eight Miles from *Conſtance* to the N. E. It is very ſtrong, both by its Situation, and Art. Count *Wrangel*, General of the *Swediſh* Army, beſieged it in 1647. but without Succeſs. The Beginning of this City was a Monaſtery built here by *Adelbert Rorbuck*, a Kinſman of *Charles the Great*, in 810. This occaſioned the building of a Village; which at laſt grew up to a City, at firſt was ſubject to the Abbeſs, but afterwards to the Dukes of *Schwaben.*

LINDIS-FARN, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, over againſt the River *Lied*: The Tyde makes it an Iſland; for, at Low-Water the Shoar round it is bare again. The Weſt Part being the narrower, is full of Coney-boroughs, and joins to the Eaſt Side by a very ſmall Spunge of Land. The Part towards the South is much broader, having a pretty Town in it, with a Church and a Caſtle, where ſometimes was that Epiſcopal See which *Aidan* the *Scot*, called to preach the Chriſtian Faith to the People of *Northumberland*, erected. In this ſmall Iſland there ſate Eleven Biſhops; but afterwards, when the *Danes* rifled all the Sea Coaſts, the Epiſcopal See was tranſlated to *Durham*. Under the Town is a good, commodious Haven, defended with a Block-Houſe, ſituate upon an Hill towards the South-Eaſt. *Camb. Britan.* See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDSEY, a Diviſion or Part of *Lincolnſhire*; which is generally divided into *Lindſey*, *Keſteven* and *Holland*. *Lindſey*, the largeſt of all, lies to the Northward; and is thought to have got the Name of *Lindiſſi*, the ancient Name of *Lincoln*, according to *Beda*. 'Tis altogether environed with Water; and its Extent ſo much beyond either of the two others, that it takes up at leaſt one half of the County. It is alſo dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Robert Bertue*, the preſent Earl of *Lindſey*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; devolved to him from *Robert*, his Grandfather, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindſey*, by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1626. He was ſlain at *Edge hill* Fight *Odob.* 23. 1642.

LINGEN, Lat. *Lingo*, a ſtrong Town in *Weſtphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name, under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Ems*; 45 Miles from *Munſter* to the North, and 55 from *Embden* to the South. The County that belongs to it lies in the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and is very ſmall. It belonged formerly to the *Spaniards*. *Cluvier. Deſcript. Germ.*

LINGENDES (*Claude de*) a Jeſuit, and one of the moſt eminent Preachers in the XVIIth Century. He was born at *Moulines* in *Bourbonois*, was Provincial of his Order, and died in the Year 1660. His Sermons publiſh'd, ſince his Death, are a ſufficient proof that his Learning and Elocution were extraordinary.

LINOSA, an Iſle in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, near to *Maltha*, on which it depends.

LINTON, a Market-Town of *Chilford*-Hundred, in the S.E. Parts of *Cambridgeſhire*, 39 Miles from *London.*

LINTZ, Lat. *Aurelianum*, *Lyncia*, or *Lyncium*, The Capital City of the Upper *Auſtria*; ſmall, but populous, neat and handſom; all built of white Stone; ſeated upon the *Danube*, (over which it hath a Bridge,) in a very fertile Country, and hath a magnificent Caſtle, of the Modern Building, whither the Emperors of *Germany* have frequently retired for their Pleaſure. It ſtands ſix *German* Miles from *Paſſaw* to the Eaſt, and 24 from *Vienna* to the Weſt. The Imperial Forces rendezvouzed here when *Soliman* came to *Vienna* in 1532. This was alſo beſieged by the Peaſants of *Auſtria*, in the Time of *Ferdinand* II. they having got a Body together of 40000 Men, and many Pieces of Ordnance; but were ſtoutly repulſed after many Aſſaults, and at laſt overcome by *Papenheim*. The late renowned Duke of *Lorrain* died at a Convent near this *Lintz.*

LINUS, ſaid to be the firſt Biſhop of *Rome*, after St. *Peter*. Dr. *Pearſon*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, believes, that he was in Poſſeſſion of that See from *An.* 55. to 67. Mr. *Dodwel*, on the contrary, is of Opinion, that he was Biſhop only for a ſhort Time in 64. *Anacletus* having ſucceeded him the ſame, or the following Year. *Linus* is ſaid to have ſuffered Martyrdom under *Veſpaſian.*

LINUS of *Chalcis*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Terpſichore*, or, as others, of *Mercury* and *Urania*, was the Inventor of *Lyric Verſes*. It is believed alſo, that he was the firſt that brought the Letters of the Alphabet out of *Phœnicia*, into *Greece*, where he was the *Preceptor* of *Hercules*. *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, That he writ of the *Creation of the World* of the *Courſe of the Sun and Moon*, and of the *Production of Animals and Plants*. This Work of his begins with a Greek Verſe, which ſaith, That all Things were created at once. And this was afterwards the Opinion of *Anaxagoras*. We find in *Stobæus* ſome Verſes of this Poet. *Stobæus lib. de Prudent. Plutarch. Suidas. Diogen. in Præfat. Geſner in Bibl.*

LION,

LION, or LEO, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, compoſed of 27 Stars, into which the Sun enters in *July*. The Poets feign, that this was the Lion of *Nemæa*, which *Hercules* killed, and took the Skin; and of which *Jupiter* made a Conſtellation. *Cæſius Aſtron. Poet.*

LIONNE (*Hugh de*) Marquis of *Berny*, and Miniſter of State of *France*, who contributed to the Election of Pope *Alexander* VII. in 1654. negotiated the Peace between *France* and *Spain* at *Madrid*, in 1656. and concluded the League of the *Rhine* in 1658. which, in a manner, divided the Empire of *Germany* into two Parts, between the *French* King and the Emperor; oppoſing one half of the Princes of *Germany* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to hinder any Forces the Emperor might ſend to *Flanders*, for the Aſſiſtance of *Spain*: And at laſt, made the *Spaniards* liſten to a Peace, that was as diſadvantageous to them, as that of the *Pyrenees*. He continued faithfully to ſerve his Maſter, and died at *Paris* in 1671. at the Age of 60.

LIONNOIS, a Province of *France*, whereof the Capital is *Lyons*. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Rhône* and the *Sône*, which ſeparate it from *Dauphiné*, *Le Breſſe*, and the Principality of *Dombes*; on the Weſt by *Le Foretz*, on the North by *Beaujolois*, and by *Vivarets* on the South. It is a fruitful Country in Wine, Corn and Fruits; and eſpecially all along the two forementioned Rivers. Its principal Towns are, *Coindrieux*, *Anſe*, *St. Chaumont*, *St. Geni-leval*, *Vimi*, called *Neuville*, and *Bregnais*. *Lionnois* is ſometimes largely taken, ſo as to comprehend the three Provinces of *Lionnois*, *Foretz* and *Beaujolois*; and ſometimes alſo for one of the twelve great Governments of *France*; and then, beſides the aforeſaid three Provinces, it comprehends *L' Auvergne*, *Le Bourbonnois*, with a Part of *Nivernois*. The *Lionnois*, properly ſo called is about twelve Leagues in breadth, and fifteen in length.

LIONS: See LYONS.

LIPARI, Lat. *Lipara*, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, and the biggeſt of the ſeven ſmall ones called *Liparæ*, *Æoliæ*, or *Vulcaniæ*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, lying about 30 Miles to the N. W. of that Iſland, and the ſame diſtance from *Calabria* to the Weſt. The chief City of the Iſle of *Lipari* was ruined by *Barbaroſſa*, a *Turkiſh* Captain in 1544. but hath ſince been rebuilt, and ſecured by a ſtrong Caſtle, called *La Pignatura*. It is alſo a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Meſſina*. *Æolus*, King of the Winds, was by the ancient Poets fanſied to reign here; to whom *Ulyſſes* made his Addreſs for a Weſtern Wind to carry him to *Ithaca*, which lay Weſt of theſe Iſlands; and obtained it, but to litt'e purpoſe; for he was driven back again to theſe very Iſlands, by the Folly of his Mariners, when he was within ſight of his own Home; and could not obtain a ſecond fair Wind of the angry Monarch. It is a Knot of ſmall Iſlands. The principal Iſland, which gives Name to all the reſt, is ten Miles in compaſs, very fruitful, and well furniſhed with Alum, Sulphur and Bitumen; and has ſome hot, Medicinal Baths, which are much frequented, and on which Account the Ancients called it *Thermeſſa*. *Agathocles*, the famous *Syracuſian* Tyrant, forced the Inhabitants of this *Lipari* to pay him 100 Talents of Gold for their Peace, and yet afterwards robbed their Temples.

LIPMAN, a *German Rabbi*, who in 1399. writ a Book in Hebrew, intituled *Nitzachon*, that is, *Victory*, againſt the *Chriſtian* Religion, and the *Sadducees*. *Theodoricus Hakſpan*, Profeſſor at *Altorf*, publiſhed it in 1644. with a Treatiſe *De Scriptorum Judæorum in Theologia uſu vario & multiplici.*

LIPPA, a City of *Tranſylvania*, upon the River *Maroſch*, which falls into the *Tibiſcus* at *Segedin*. It is ſituate in a fruitful Country, and is ſurrounded with good Walls, and a Ditch full of Water; and has a ſtrong Caſtle in the midſt of it, fortified with four Baſtions, and ſurrounded with a deep Ditch. It ſtands five *Hungarian* Miles from *Temeſwar* to the North, and 13 from *Alba Julia*, or *Weiſſenburg*, to the S. W. This City in 1595. was taken by the *Turks*, and re-taken by Aſſault, *July* 19. 1688. and the Caſtle, into which the Garriſon retreated to ſave themſelves, being about 2000 Soldiers, was obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion two Days after. There were 18 Pieces of Cannon in it, and 2000 *Turks*.

LIPPE, Lat. *Luppia*, a City of *Weſtphalia*, more commonly called *Lipſtadt*. It ſtands upon the River *Lippe*, three *German* Miles from *Paderborn* to the Eaſt, in Mariſhes, and a bad Air; yet it is great, an *Hans*-Town, and a Capital of a County of the ſame Name. It was once a free Imperial City, but in Length of Time became exempt, and fell under the Juriſdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and by one of them was mortgaged to the Duke of *Cleve* for 8000 Marks of Silver, and never ſince redeemed, but, together with *Cleve*, fell to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The County of *Lippe* is a great Part of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, between the Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Weſtphalia*, and the Earldom of *Ravenberg*. It is under its own Count, (the principal Town excepted,) whoſe Reſidence is at *Lemgow*. He has alſo Part of the Earldom of *Schaumburgh*, not long ſince granted him by *Maurice* Landtgrave of *Haſſia*.

LIPPE, Lat. *Lupias*, or *Luppia*, is a River in *Germany*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It has its Source in a Village called *Lippſpringe*, near *Paderborn*; and running Weſtward, watereth *Lippe*, or *Lipſtadt*, ſeparating the Dioceſs of *Munſter* from the County of *Mark*; then paſſing by *Han*, *Dorſten* and *Weſel*, empties it ſelf into the *Rhine*, twelve Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North Weſt.

LIPPOMANNUS (*Ludovicus*) Biſhop of *Modon*, and afterwards of *Verona*, was born at *Venice*, and had in great Eſteem in the XVIth. Century. His high Employments, and various Embaſſies could not make him to leave his Studies, but diligently applied himſelf to them till his Death, which happened in 1559. We have of his Eight Volumes of the *Lives of the Saints*, *Catena in Geneſin*, *Exodum & Pſalmos*, *&c. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr. Sixtus Senenſ. Bibl. Sacr. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 21.

LIPSIUS (*Juſtus*) was born at *Iſe*, a ſmall Village near *Bruſſels*, in *Brabant*, *Octob.* 18. 1547. He was the Son of *Giles Lipſius*, and Nephew of *Martinus Lipſius*, the Friend of *Eraſmus*, and Author of divers Works. He was a Perſon well verſed in all manner of Literature, and was conſidered as one of the moſt famous Men of his Time; of which, his Works, which we have in ſix Volumes in *Folio*, are an abundant Evidence. *Juſtus Lipſius* was Secretary to the Cardinal of *Granville*, and had the Advantage of viſiting the Libraries and learned Men of *Germany* and *Italy*. He taught at *Louvain*, and many other Univerſities. He had been a Proteſtant, or, at leaſt, feigned himſelf to be ſuch, whilſt he was Profeſſor at *Leyden*: From whence he went to *Louvain*, where he writ the *Hiſtory of our Lady of* Hall; and cauſed a Silver-Pen to be hung up near her Image, in acknowledgment that all he had writ was under her Favour and Protection. He died at *Louvain*, being 59 Years of Age. His Works are divided according to the matter of which they Treat, into, *Hiſtorica Sacra*. *Hiſtorica Romana & Externa*. *Politica & Ethica*. *Apologetica*. *Epiſtolæ*, *&c.* There was a Statue ſet up for him at *Antwerp*, with this Monumental Inſcription,

Juſti Lipſii
Quod claudi potuit
Hic Jacet.
S. P. Q. Antverp
Inclyti Viri
Famæ Orbi notæ
Virtuti cælo receptæ
H. M. P.

Juſtus Lipſius made the following Epitaph for himſelf.

Quis hic Sepultus Quæris? ipſe edifferam.
Super locutus & ſtylo & Lingua fui;
Nunc Altero licebit, ego ſum Liſſius,
Cui Literæ dant nomen, & tuus favor:
Sed nomen: ipſe abivit, abivit hoc quoque,
Et nihil hic Orbis, quod perennet, poſſidet.
Vis Altiore voce me tecum loqui?

Humana cuncta Fumus, Umbra, Vanitas,
Et Scænæ Imago, & verbo ut abſolvam, nihil.
Extremum hoc te alloquor:
Æternum ut gaudeam, tu apprecare.
Juſtus Lipſius vixit Annos LVIII. Menſes V.
Obiit A. C. MDCVI. 10 Calend. April.

LIRE, or LIER, Lat. *Lira*, a very ſtrong Town in *Brabant*, in the Diſtrict of *Antwerp*, between that City and *Mechelen*, ſeated upon the River *Nethe*, which falls two Miles farther into the *Ruypel*. This Town is under the *Spaniards*, and is a Frontier againſt the *Hollanders*; two Miles from *Mechelen* to the North, ſix from *Bruſſels* to the N. W. and three from *Antwerp* to the Eaſt. It is naturally very ſtrong by its Situation, and made much more ſo by Art; and beſides, a very fine and pleaſant Town, famous for its Manufactures, and its Fairs for Cattel. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low-Countries.*

LIRIOPE, a Nymph, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, the Wife of *Cephiſus*, and Mother of *Narciſſus*. Alſo a Fountain of *Bœotia*, where *Narciſſus* viewing his Beauty, fell in love with himſelf. It runs into the River *Cephiſus*.

LIS, Lat. *Legia*, and by the *Flemmings* called *Leye*, a River of the *Low-Countries*, which riſeth in *Artois*, at a Village called *Lisburg*, near to *Therouane*; and running through the City *Aire*, it paſſeth on to *Armentiers*, *Menin* and *Courtray*, till it reacheth *Gaunt*, where it falls into the *Schelde*. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low-Countries.*

LIS, or *Nôtre Dame de Lis*, an Order of Knighthood of *Navarre*, inſtituted in 1408. by *Garcias* IV. King of *Navarre*, upon Occaſion of an Image of the *Bleſſed Virgin* found in a *Flower de-Luce* at *Nagera*; and whereof he declared himſelf and his Succeſſors the Sovereigns. The Order conſiſted of 38 Knights, of Noble Extraction, that took a Vow to oppoſe the *Moors*, the Enemies of the Kingdom. They wore upon their Breaſts an embroider'd *Flower-de-Luce* of Silver; and on ſolemn Feſtivals, a Collar, interlaced with divers *Gothick* M's, with a *Flower de-Luce* of Gold, enamell'd White, and ſpringing from a Green Plat, hanging at the End of it, and a Great Mover it. *Favin Hiſt. de Navarre, & Theatr. d' Honneur & de Cheval.*

LISBON, Lat. *Olyſippo*, or *Ulyſippo*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and one of the faireſt and richeſt Cities of *Europe*; the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is ſituated upon the River *Tayo*, formerly *Tagus*, two Leagues from the Ocean, and ſix from *Cabo di Roca Sintra*. It has a large, ſafe and convenient Harbour, and ſecured by many Towers, where the greateſt Gallions and Ships may ride ſecurely, becauſe of the high Mountains which are on the Banks of that River

River; from whence this City ſhews like a Theatre, with its ſtately Buildings, and ſpacious Places, or Squares. Its Caſtle, ſeated upon the Top of an high Hill, is very ſtrong. The King's Palace is on the Banks of the River, whence it has a fine Proſpect of this great Haven, and of a very fair Square. The *Burſe*, or *Exchange* of the *Sea-Arſenal*, the *New-Street*, the *India-Houſe*, the *Palace*, called *Corpo Santo*, the *Great Market*, and the *Cuſtom-houſes*, are Buildings which contribute much to the Beauty of this City, which is the greateſt in all *Portugal*, and every Day increaſing. The Burying-place of the Kings of *Portugal* is at *Bethlem*, a Village about half a League from this City. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonſus* King of *Portugal*, in 1147. It is now ſo famous, that it is become a Proverb, *Qui no ha viſto* Lisboa, *no ha viſto coſa bona: He that has not ſeen* Lisbon, *hath ſeen nothing that is good.* An Earthquake in 1531. overturned 200 Houſes, beſides Churches and Monaſteries, and ſhattered 600: A Thouſand Inhabitants periſhed in the Ruins, and the reſt fled to the Fields. The great *Armada* rendezvouz'd here in 1588. In *May*, 1587. the E. of *Eſſex*, at the Head of an *Engliſh* Army, came before *Lisbon* in Behalf of *Antonio*, of the Royal Family, who, though a Baſtard, was ſet up by the *Portugueſe*, in Oppoſition to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, *Merula Part* 1. *Geogr. Damian à Goes Deſcript. Olyſip. Linſchot's Travels. Pliny lib.* 4.

LISERUS (*Polycarpus*) a Proteſtant-Miniſter of *Germany*, who was born at *Winend*, near to *Wittemburg*, in 1552. His Father was Miniſter of that Town, and his Mother, after his Father's Death, was married to *Oſiander*. He was a Man of Learning, and Profeſſor and Miniſter at *Tubingen*, at *Gratz* in *Stiria*, and at *Wittemberg*. He died, *Feb.* 22. 1610, Aged 58 Years. He writ Commentaries upon *Geneſis*. *Harmonia Evangelica*, *&c.*

LISIEUX, Lat. *Lexobii*, *Lexovium*, *Neomagus*, a City of *France* in the Upper *Normandy*, on the River *Lezon*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, it is a great and beautiful City, watered with many fine Springs and Fountains, and ſeated in a fruitful Country, five Leagues from the *Britiſh*-Sea to the E. 18 from *Roan* to the W. and 10 from *Caen* to the E. Its Cathedral is dedicated to St *Peter*, the moſt ancient Biſhop of *Liſieux* that is known was *Theobald*, who aſſiſted at the IIId. Council of *Orleans*, in 538. The Authors of the laſt Edition of the Councils make mention of two Synods held in this City. The firſt was Celebrated in *Octob.* 1106, in the preſence of *Henry* I King of *England*. And *Hugo de Harcourt* held a Synod here in 1321, whereof we have the Ordinances taken out of the Library of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, in the ſame Edition of Councils. *Jean le Veneur*, Cardinal and Prelate of this City, celebrated two Synods here, in 1531, and 1540.

LISMORE, Lat. *Liſmora*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Munſter* in the County of *Waterford*, which was a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*; but this Biſhoprick has been united to that of *Waterford*, ſince 1363. It ſtands upon the River *More*, fifteen Miles from the *Virginian* Ocean, and 22 from *Caſhel*.

LISNIA, a ſtrong Fortreſs in *Boſnia*, ſurprized by the Imperialiſts, *July* 18. 1690. after having, in the two precedent Years, been thrice attacked by them in vain.

LISSUS, a River of *Thrace*, which enters the Sea between *Thaſos*, and the Iſland *Samothrace*, and is one of thoſe which *Xerxes* his Army was ſaid to exhauſt, or draw dry, as *Herodotus* tells us in his 7th Book. Alſo a City of *Crete*, the ſame which *Strabo* calls *Lilleus*, and now called *Piemiſſi*. Likewiſe a City of *Macedonia*, in *Albania*, now called *Aleſſio*, near to the Gulph of *Drin*.

LITÆ, Λιταὶ, according to *Homer*, are Goddeſſes, the Daughters of *Jupiter*, whoſe Office was to procure for Men, the good Things they deſired either of God, or of other Men. *Homer* repreſents them to be Lame, Squint ey'd and Wrinkled, the Allegorical meaning whereof is not to be rejected. Theſe *Litæ*, are nothing elſe but our Prayers and Supplications, for that is the ſignification of the Greek Word Λιτὴ, whence comes the Word Λιτανία, or *Litany*, and the Latin Word *Litare*, which imports the offering up an acceptable Service or Prayer to God. Now our Prayers are repreſented Lame, to denote, that God doth not immediately grant Men their Deſires, and therefore the need we have of fervour and perſeverance in our Prayers; they are Squint ey'd to repreſent the corrupt and ſelfiſh Reſpects of our Prayers, and that in them we commonly do not purely and directly regard the glory of God; and they are Wrinkled and Shrivel'd, to ſet out to us the Weakneſs, Staggering and Doubtings wherewith they are accompanied, as commonly wanting the ſtrength, vigour and livelineſs of Faith. If we would apply this picture of Prayers, to thoſe Petitions we addreſs to Men, they alſo are Lame to declare to us, the difficulty we have to approach Perſons of whom we would *deſire any* Favour or Kindneſs: They are Squint eyed, by reaſon of the Diſſimulations, Flatteries, By-ways and Sinifter Reſpects we are fain to make uſe of, to obtain of them what we deſire; and they are Wrinkled, to give us an Idea of the Trouble, Diſappointment, Grief and Vexation it coſts us, either before we can reſolve to deſire any thing of Men, and when we have deſired it, before we can obtain it.

LITANIA, from whence our Word *Litany*, ſignifies *a Prayer* or *Supplication*; but more eſpecially it ſignifies a kind of *Publick Supplication*, whereby the Mercy of God was, in a ſolemn manner, publickly and ardently implored. Theſe publick Supplications were appointed in caſes of eminent Dangers, and great Calamities; as alſo to beg a Bleſſing upon the Fruits of the Earth. Among the many kinds of Supplications uſed in the *Roman* Church, there are two very remarkable, the Leſſer and Greater; the firſt called *Rogations*, *Proceſſions*, or the *Third-day Litany*, becauſe celebrated three Days before the Aſcenſion of our Saviour, is very ancient. The *Spaniards* according to this, *Children cannot lament whilſt the Father is with them*, put off this Ceremony to the 4, 6 and 7 Days of *Pentecoſt* Week. The Greater called *Gregorian*, from the Author, *Roman* from the place of the Inſtitution, and from the Order obſerved in it *Septiformis*, was Inſtituted by *Gregory the Great*, in 594. *Rome*, and all *Italy*, being, at that time, infected with a Peſtilence that followed the Inundation of the *Tyber*, and ſwept away many Thouſands. *Gregory*, having Summoned all the People of *Rome* to Litanies, diſpoſed them into ſeven Orders, the Prieſts led the Van, next them went the Abbots with their Monks, the Abbeſſes and Nuns followed theſe; the Children made up the 4th. Diviſion; the *Laicks* walked next after them, and were followed by Widows, the married Women bringing up the Rear. This Cuſtom is ſtill obſerved at *Rome* every Year, on the 7th. of the Calends of *May*, and the Ceremony is performed with much pomp, there being a vaſt number of Croſſes, Banners and Shrines carried about in the Proceſſion. *See Hen. Spelman Gloſſar. Archæolog.*

LITHUANIA, a Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, which hath the Title of a *Great Dukedom*, and is called by the Inhabitants *Litbuna*, by the *Germans Littawen*, by the *Poles Litewsky*, and was heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europea*. It is bounded to the Eaſt, with *Smolensko* and the Dutchy of *Novogrod* in *Ruſſia*. To the N with *Livonia*. To the Weſt, with *Pruſſia* and the Gulph of *Dantzick*. To the South, with *Volhinia* and the Upper *Podolia*. In the Year 1382, *Jagello* Great Duke of *Lithuania* having married *Hedwiges* ſole Heir of the Family of *Piaſtus*, was by her Intereſt and upon turning Chriſtian, choſen King of *Poland*. Soon after his Coronation, he went with ſome Chriſtian Prieſts into *Lithuania*, and in a Twelve months time, converted all that Nation. Before this time, the *Lithuanians* were miſerable Idolaters, exceeding the *Egyptians* in their Folly and Superſtition; They paid Divine Adoration to Fire, and kept it always alight, in ſome of their conſiderable Towns: They had alſo divers Groves, where they pray'd to tall ſtraight Trees, which they held it Sacrilege but to touch: They likewiſe worſhip'd Serpents, for their Lares or Domeſtick Deities, and therefore each Family kept one in their Houſe, to which they Sacrificed, Milk, Fowls, *&c.* And if any one happen'd to diſoblige the Serpent, they look'd upon't as a Prognoſtication of deſtruction to their whole Family. When *Jagello* attempted the Converſion of theſe People, He firſt Order'd the Sacred Fire to be extinguiſh'd, then he proceeded to kill the Serpents, to Fell their Groves, and pull down their Altars. This Sacrilegious Freedom the *Lithuanians* were mightily ſurpriz'd at, and expected ſome Miracle of Vengeance would immediately follow: But when they ſaw their Deities ſuffer themſelves to be outraged without Reſentment; they begun to underſtand 'em, and believ'd 'em to be no better than Idols; upon which, they unanimouſly deſerted their Worſhip, and embrac'd Chriſtianity. In 1501, in the beginning of the Reign of *Alexander* King of *Poland*, the *Poles* and *Lithuanians* united their Reſpective Dominions; and by the Articles of this Union, It was agreed, that *Poland* ſhould always be the Place for chuſing their Kings, and that the *Lithuanians* ſhould have a Right of Voting in the Election; That all the Offices of the Dukedom of *Lithuania* ſhould continue, and That each People ſhould live according to their ancient Laws and Cuſtoms The Dukedom of *Czernichow*, did heretofore belong to this Province, but is now under the *Ruſs*. *Lithuania* is divided into Eight Palatinates, *viz. Breſlow*, *Minco*, *Miſciſlaw*, *Novogrodeck*, *Polotzk*, *Troki*, *Wilna*, *Witebsk*; beſides which, the Dukedoms of *Smolensko*, *Novogrod* and *Czernichow*, before mentioned, with the Territories of *Rohaczow* and *Rzeczick*, are Parts of this Dukedom, *Wilna*, or *Vilna*, is the Capital of *Lithuania*, and a Biſhop's See; the other Cities, beſides thoſe already mentioned under the Notion of Palatinates are, *Kouno*, *Grodno*, *Mohilow*, *Oſſa*, *Vilcomirz*, *Novogrodeck*, *Sevier ky* and *Sluck*. *Lithuania* is the greateſt Province belonging to *Poland*, being in length from the River *Polota*, in the Confines of *Livonia* and *Moſcovy*, to the City of *Daſſow* towards the *Euxine Sea*, 260 *German* Miles, and in breadth, between *Niemen*, or *Memel*, and the *Nieper* 80. or as *Moren* Repreſents it 150 Leagues in length, and ſo in breadth. It is a Country full of Woods, Foreſts and Marſhes, yet very fruitful, and abounding with Corn and Honey, of which they make Meath, which is their ordinary and moſt delicious Drink. The Air is very cold, and the Inhabitants rude and barbarous. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavonick*, and their Frontiers have been often deſolated by the Incurſions of the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites*. *Connor's* Hiſtory of *Poland*.

LITTLE-PORT, a Market-Town of *Ely* Hundred, in the North Parts of *Cambridgeſhire*.

LITTLETON (Sir *Charles*) of *Pranbley*, in the County of *Worceſter* Knight and Baronet, This Family derive themſelves from

from *Thomas Littleton* of *Littleton* and *Frankley*, in the 19th. Year of *Henry* IIId. whoſe Great Grandſon *Thomas Littleton* of *Frankley* was Eſq; of the bodies, to *Henry* the IVth. and *Henry* Vth. and marrying *Maud*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Quatermaine*, of the County of *Oxford* Eſq; had by her one only Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, and being deſirous to continue his Sirname to Poſterity, Covenanted with *Thomas Weſtcote* (a Gentleman of Ancient Deſcent, who married the ſaid *Elizabeth*) that the Eldeſt Son by her ſhould bear the Name of *Littleton*, of whom was born *Thomas Littleton*, created Knight of the *Bath*, and made one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, in the time of *Edward* the IVth. who writ the Book call'd, *Littleton's Tenures*; for which Mr. *Cambden* ſaith, he deſerv'd as well of our Common-Law, as *Juſtinian* of the Civil: From this Sir *Thomas* (after ſeveral Deſcents and honourable Intermarriages) the aboveſaid Sir *Charles Littleton* Knight and Baronet is Lineally deſcended, whoſe Chief Seat is now at *Hagley* in the County of *Worceſter*, the Ancient Seat of the Family, at *Frankley*, being burnt down in the late Civil Wars. He Bears Argent, a Chevron, between three Eſchalops Sable, with a Blackmores Head for the Creſt, the Shield ſupported by a Merman, having a Trident in his other hand. The Motto is, UN DIEU, UN ROY.

LITTLETON (Sir *Edward*) the Eldeſt Son of Sir *Edward Littleton*, of *Munſlow* in *Shropſhire*, was bred in *Chriſts-Church* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Batchellor of Arts, and was afterwards one of the Juſtices of North *Wales*, Recorder of *London*, and Sollicitor of King *Charles* I. From theſe Places he was preferred to be Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and made Privy-Councellor; thence advanced to be Lord Keeper and Baron of *Munſlow*, being a Member of the Parliament in 1628. He had the management of the High Preſumption, charged on the Duke of *Buckingham* about King *James* his death, wherein he behaved himſelf with general Applauſe, between the Jealouſie of the People, and the Honour of the Court. He followed the King to *York*, in the beginning of the Troubles, and accompanied him to *Oxford*, where he died, *Auguſt* 27. *An.* 1645. 21 *Car.* I.

LITTLETON (Sir *Thomas*) Son to *Thomas Weſtcot* of *Worceſterſhire*, and *Elizabeth Littleton* his Wife, whoſe Mother, being Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Littleton*, Eſquire, bringing to her Husband a great Inheritance, indented with him, before Marriage, that her Virgin Surname ſhould be aſſumed and continued in his Poſterity. He was bred Student of the Laws in the Inner *Temple*, and became afterwards Serjeant and Steward of the Court of the *Marſhal-Sea*, of the King's Houſhold to *Henry* VI. By King *Edward* IV. in the 6th. of his Reign, he was made one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*, and in the 15th. of his Reign, by him created Knight of the *Bath*. *Cambden* ſays, he deſerved as well of our Common, as *Juſtinian* of the Civil Law, whoſe Book of *Tenures*, dedicated by him to *Richard*, his Second Son, who alſo ſtudied the Laws, is counted Oracular in that kind, which ſince hath been commented on by the learned Endeavours of Sir *Edward Cook*. *Fuller's Worthies.*

LITURGY. This Word in Greek ſignifies all manner of *Divine Service* in General, Λειτουργία, but was commonly taken for the Communion Service in the *Greek* Church, and that which is called the Maſs, in the *Latin*: 'tis not amiſs to obſerve, that in the firſt Ages of the Church, the Euchariſt was adminiſter'd upon all Sundays, Holy-days, Faſting-days, or ſometimes oftner, according to the Cuſtom of Particular Churches. Sometimes there were ſeveral Communions in one day, as when the Office for ſome Saint fell in with another Feſtival, or when there happen'd to be a Funeral. The Biſhop or the Prieſt always Officiated upon theſe occaſions: The Order of the whole Publick Service was thus; The Congregation being met in the Church, the Reader began with ſome Leſſon out of the Old Teſtament, and afterward one out of the New, that is, out of the *Acts* or the *Epiſtles* of the Apoſtles. Theſe Leſſons had Euchariſtical Pſalms between them: Afterwards the Biſhop made a Sermon, which conſiſted in the Explication of the Goſpel or ſome other part of Holy Scripture. The Sermon being ended, the Deacons order'd all thoſe to go out that did not Communicate. The Infidels or Heathens were firſt diſmiſs'd, (for the Church ſtanding open, they had the liberty to be at the Sermon) then they ſent away the *Catechumens* and the *Penitents*. Then the Biſhop ſtanding at the Altar, receiv'd the Oblations from the Hands of the Deacons, which had been offer'd by the *faithful* or remaining part of the Congregation. The Bread and Wine were plac'd upon the Altar, but the Deacons carried the Wax Candles, the Money and every thing elſe which the Chriſtians offer'd, for the Service and Occaſions of the Church, to another place. The Arch-Deacon's buſineſs was, to place the Bread and Wine which were to be conſecrated, upon the Altar. The Biſhop having bleſſed the Bread and Wine, and offer'd ſome Incenſe, Pronounc'd aloud the Prayers of the Preface, and that which is now call'd in the Church of *Rome*, the Canon of the Maſs. After the Conſecration of the Elements, the Biſhop receiv'd the Communion, and gave it to his Congregation, in the following Order. Firſt to the Prieſts and Deacons, and then to the Reſt of the Inferiour Clergy: After them, the Monks receiv'd, then the Deaconeſſes, Nuns and Virgins, then the Children, and laſtly, the reſt of the Congregation. To prevent the Service, being over long, when there was a great number of Communicants, there were ſeveral Prieſts appointed to give the Conſecrated Bread, and Deacons, to give the Cup. They gave the Remainder of the Conſecrated Elements to the Children, and likewiſe what was left of the *Panis Benedictus*, or the Bread which was *bleſs'd* and not Conſecrated, was diſtributed to thoſe who did not Communicate. About the end of the IVth. Century, the Communion was not Receiv'd ſo frequently as formerly, and St. *Chryſoſtome* complains, that ſeveral People were preſent at the holy Myſteries, without Receiving, and Communicated only on Holidays. He likewiſe obſerv'd, with diſſatisfaction, that ſome did not Communicate above once or twice a Year. All the whole Office or Divine Service was intermix'd with Hymns and Singing. St. *Auguſtine* makes St. *Ambroſe* the firſt who brought the cuſtom of Singing Pſalms into the Weſtern Church, in Imitation of the Eaſtern, and 'tis obſerv'd, that about the end of the IVth. Cent. this cuſtom was begun by Pope *Damaſus*. St. *Baſil* averrs, that in his Time, it was cuſtomary to Sing Pſalms, both in Private Houſes, and publickly abroad, and that their way of ſinging was very agreeable. As for the *Divine Service*, we have reaſon to believe, they ſelected thoſe Pſalms, which were beſt ſuited to the Majeſty of Religion and the Solemnity of the Occaſion. As for the ſinging of the Prayers and Leſſons there was very little Muſick in't, being pronounc'd with no more variation from common ſpeaking than was neceſſary to keep up the Voice to a due pitch, and give a proper diſtinction to the periods. *Fleury's Manners of the Chriſtians*. The Liturgies of the Church are diverſified according to the diverſity of Nations profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion. The *Armenians* have their Liturgy in the old *Armenian* Tongue, which, they ſay, (according to the Report of *Galanus* in his Hiſtory) was compoſed by one of their Patriarchs named *John*, who lived ſome time after the Council of *Chalcedon*. It was printed at *Rome*, in 1642, with the Latin Tranſlation, but the *Romiſh* Cenſors have reformed (that is corrupted) it in ſeveral places. The Liturgy of the *Cophti*, or Chriſtians of *Egypt*, is writ in the *Cophtick*, or *Egyptian*, which is now ſcarcely underſtood by any Perſon; wherefore in the Manuſcript Copies of this Liturgy, there is an *Arabick* Verſion added, out of which it hath been Tranſlated into Latin by *Victor Scialac*, a *Maronite* of Mount *Libanus*, and is found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, attributed to St. *Baſilius*, St. *Gregory* and St. *Cyril*. The *Æthiopian* Liturgy is writ in the old *Æthiopian* Language, notwithſtanding that the *Æthiopians*, as well as the *Syrians*, call their Liturgies *Chaldaick*. Some *Æthiopian* Liturgies were printed at *Rome*, in 1548, wherein, beſides two others, is alſo that, whoſe Title is *Canon Univerſalis Eccleſiæ Æthiopum*, which was alſo printed there the Year following in Latin, and afterwards Re-printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. That Liturgy, which the *Æthiopians* attribute to *Dioſcorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, was printed in *Æthiopian* and Latin at *London*, in 1661, at the end of the *Æthiopick* Dictionary of *Ludolphus*. This laſt Liturgy is very ſhort, whereas that which is called *Canon Eccleſiæ Æthiopum*, is long enough. The *Greeks* have four Liturgies, *viz.* That of St. *James*, St. *Mark*, St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and St. *Baſilius*; but they ordinarily uſe only the two latter, the Liturgy of St. *James* being only read at *Jeruſalem*, and that of St. *Mark*, in the City of *Alexandria*. Moſt of the Eaſtern Chriſtians believe, that theſe Liturgies were compoſed by thoſe whoſe Names they bear. *Leo Allatius* himſelf, and Cardinal *Bona* aſſure us, that the Liturgy attributed to St. *James*, was his indeed, that it is the Original of all other Liturgies, and that it hath only in proceſs of time been enlarged: But the contrary may be proved from an Anſwer of *Theodorus Balſamon*, ſet down in the 5th. Book of the *Jus Græco-Romanum*. Some had demanded of *Balſamon*, by Letters, Whether the Liturgies that went under the Names of St. *James* and St. *Mark*, were really theirs; to which he anſwers, *That neither the Holy Scripture, nor any Council, had ever attributed to St.* Mark, *the Liturgy that bears his Name, and that the* 32*d. Canon of the Council General in* Trullo, *had indeed attributed to St.* James *the Liturgy that went under his Name: But that the* 85*th Canon of the Apoſtles, and the* 59*th. of the Council of* Laodicea, *in their reckoning up of the Books of Holy Writ, which were compoſed by the Apoſtles, and which are to be uſed in the Church, made no mention of the Liturgies of St.* James *or St.* Mark. As for the Liturgies of St. *John Chryſoſtom* and St. *Baſil*, the Authority of *Proclus*, Archbiſhop of *Conſtantinople*, is commonly made uſe of, who aſſerts, that St. *James* was the firſt Author of the *Greek* Liturgy, which being afterwards, in proceſs of time, much enlarged, was abridg'd by St. *John Chryſoſtom* and St. *Baſilius*, for which reaſon theſe two Liturgies do alſo bear their Names. There are many more *Syriack* Liturgies, than there are *Greek*. Father *Simon* obſerves in his *Supplement to the Jewiſh Ceremonies*, that the *Jacobites* alſo reckon up 40 different Liturgies, all under different Names, and all in Manuſcript. The *Maronites* have printed at *Rome*, in 1592, their *Miſſal*, under the Title of *Miſſale Chaldaicum juxta ritum Eccleſiæ Nationis Maronitarum*, which contains 12 Liturgies, under the Names of St. *Xyſtus* Pope, St. *John Chryſoſtom*, St. *John* the Evangeliſt, St. *Peter*, Chief of the Apoſtles, St. *Denys*, St. *Cyril*, *Matthew* the Paſtor, *John* Patriarch, ſurnamed *Sufan*, St. *Euſtathius*, St. *Maruta*, Metropolitan of *Tagrit*, St. *James* the Apoſtle, and Brother of our Lord, St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, and a Second of St. *Peter*. The *Neſtorians* alſo have their Liturgies writ in *Syriack*, which they make uſe of in their Publick Service. Father *Simon* tells us in his Remarks upon *Gabriel* of *Philadelphia*, that he had a Manuſcript Copy of theſe Liturgies.

Liturgies, which belonged to a *Chaldee* Prieſt, of the *Neſtorian* Rite, whoſe Name was *Elias*. This Manuſcript contained only three Liturgies, *viz.* That of the Twelve Apoſtles, That of *Theodorus*, ſurnamed *The Interpreter*, i. e. Of *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſta*; and the Third under the Name of St. *Neſtorius*. The *Indian* Chriſtians, called the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, who are of the Sect of the *Neſtorians*, make uſe of this *Syriack Miſſal*, which they read at *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Angamala*, and in other Places of the *Indies*, where theſe Chriſtians of St. *Thomas* do inhabit.

LIVIA, the Daughter of *Druſus*, Second Son of *Livia*, the Empreſs. She was married to another *Druſus*, the Son of *Tiberius*, by whom ſhe had two Sons, whereof the one died very young, and the other was murdered by *Caligula*; and a Daughter who was twice married; the firſt time to *Nero*, the Eldeſt Son of *Germanicus*, and after his death to *Rubellius Blandus*, the Father of *Rubellius Plautus*, whom *Nero* cauſed to be ſlain.

LIVIA (*Druſilla*) Empreſs, was the Daughter of *Livius Druſus Calidianus*, who having eſpouſed the Party of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, killed himſelf after the Battel of *Philippi*, in 712. She married *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, by whom ſhe had the Emperor *Tiberius*, and *Druſus*, ſurnamed *Germanicus*. Afterwards, the Emperor *Auguſtus*, having Divorced *Scribonia*, took *Livia* from her Husband *Tiberius Nero*, notwithſtanding ſhe was big with Child, and married her. He had no Children by her, but adopted thoſe ſhe had had by her former Husband. She was of a high Spirit, but very politick, ſo that ſhe always made a ſhift to manage the Spirit of *Auguſtus*, as to keep her ſelf at the pitch, where her Beauty had, at firſt, placed her in his Affections. *Tacitus* tells us, that ſhe died in extream old Age, under the Conſulſhip of *Rubellius* and *Fuſius*, ſurnamed *Geminus*, that is, in the 29th Year after the Birth of our Saviour, being then 86 Years of Age. The ſame *Tacitus* tells us, That ſhe was not ſo ſevere as the *Roman* Dames, tho' ſhe equalled them in Chaſtity and Vertue; ſhe was imperious towards her Children, but complaiſant to her Husband, and of an Humour that comported very well with that of *Auguſtus*, and with the diſſembling Temper of *Tiberius*, who had not all the reſpect for her that he ought to have had, for her Funeral Pomp was but mean, and her Teſtament was a long time before it was executed. She was publickly praiſed by her Grandchild *Caligula*, who was afterwards Emperor. It is ſaid of her, that when ſome were for having indiſcreet Youths put to death, who had preſented themſelves ſtark naked before her, ſhe ſaved their Lives, by ſaying, That *a naked Man was no more in the Eyes of a chaſt Woman than a Statue.* Being demanded by what means ſhe had got, and kept the Maſtery of *Auguſtus* his Spirit, ſhe anſwered, *By Obeying him blindly, by not prying into his Secrets, and by diſſembling my knowledge of many of his Amours.* *Tacitus in Annal. lib.* 1, 2, 5. *Sueton. in Auguſt. Dion. Hiſt. lib.* 56, 58.

LIVIA (*Oreſtilla*) whom *Dion Caſſius* calls *Cornelia*, a *Roman* Lady, of a very noble Family; the Emperor *Caligula* ſeeing her the ſame day that ſhe was married to *C. Piſo*, ſhe appeared ſo beautiful in his Eyes, that after the Solemnity, he cauſed her to be brought home to him, and a few days after Divorced her. And two Years after, the barbarous Prince baniſhed her, only on the bare ſuſpicion that ſhe had ſeen her firſt Husband. *Sueton in Calig. cap.* 25. *Dion lib.* 59. *Hiſt.*

LIVIUS: See *Titus Livius*

LIVIUS (*Andronicus*) an old Latin Poet. It is ſaid, he was the firſt that cauſed *Comedy* to be Acted in the City of *Rome*; and *Aul. Gellius* tells us, that this was 160 Years after the death of *Sophocles* and *Euripides*, and near 52 after that of *Menander*; whence it appears, that it was in *An. Rom.* 514, tho' *Cicero* ſaith, it was in 510, that is, the Year before the Birth of *Ennius*, and under the Conſulſhip of *C. Claudius*, and *M. Tuditanus*. Some Authors attribute to this *Livius Andronicus*, 18 Books of the *Roman* Hiſtory. *Cicer. de Clar Orator. & de Senect. Aul. Gell. Noct. Attica lib.* 17. *cap.* 21. *Celius Rodiginus lib.* 7. *Antiq. lect. cap.* 4. *Simler in Bibl. p.* 546. *Popeliniere lib.* 5. *de Hiſt. Glandorp, in Onomaſt. Voſſ. de Hiſt. & Poet. latin.*

LIVONIA, or LIEFLAND, is a great Province of the *European Sarmatia*, annexed to the Kingdom of *Poland*, ever ſince it was taken from the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, called *The Knights of Pruſſia*; but the greateſt part hath ſince been taken from it by the *Swedes*. It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Finland*, on the Weſt by the Bay of *Riga*, (both Parts of the *Baltick*) on the South by *Samogitia* and *Lithuania*, and on the Eaſt with *Ingria* and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Ruſs*, which are the Bounds of this Province in its largeſt extent, as divided into theſe four Parts, *viz. Eſten* (*Eſthonia*) *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*; for others divide it only into two Parts, *viz. Eſten* and *Letten*, conſidering *Curland* and *Semigallen*, as Dukedoms, that, at preſent, have their own Soveraign Princes feudatary to the Crown of *Poland*. The Iſles of *Oeſel* and *Dagho*, in the *Baltick* Sea, do alſo belong to *Lithuania*, which were poſſeſſed by the *Danes*, till in 1645, they were, by a Treaty at *Bromsbro*, yielded to the *Swedes*. *Eſten* is under the *Swede*, and alſo *Letten*, except a little part of it towards the Eaſt, which the *Ruſſes* have, ſo that the King of *Poland*, at preſent, retains very little of this Province, except it be the Town of *Dunenburg*. *Riga* is the Capital of *Letten*, the other Cities being *Dunemund*, *Marienburg*, *Creutsburg*, *&c.* The other Cities of *Eſten*, or *Eſthonia*, are *Depte*, *Wolmer*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Nerva*, *Felin*, *Hapſel*, *Lehal*, *Cockenhauſe*, *&c.* Its length from *Nerva* to *Memel*, is 90 *German* Miles, its breadth from the Sea to *Dodina* 60. It produceth Wheat in abundance, which the Rivers *Dwyna* and *Nerva* bring down to *Riga* and *Nerva* for Tranſportation. The Foreſts abound with wild Boars, Bears, Foxes, *&c.* which come over the *Nerva*, out of *Ruſſia*. The *Livonians* were converted to the Faith about 1161, or, as others ſay, about 1186. *Meinradus* was their firſt Biſhop in 1190, and *Beltoldus*, an Abbot of the Order of *Livonia*, about this time, took great pains for their Converſion; which Order of the *Livonian* Knights, was Inſtituted to promote the Converſion of the barbarous Inhabitants of the Country, who being ſomewhat dull and obſtinate, it was thought fitting to make uſe of the more rough Way of the Swords of theſe Knights to convert them; and if we will believe Hiſtory, it was far more effectual than all the Remonſtrances the Prieſts could make to them. This Order was united to the *Teutonick* Order, or the Knights of *Pruſſia*, in 1234, and after their Conjunction, obtained many ſignal Victories. But *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, Grand Maſter of this Order, in the XVIth Century, having embraced the Reformation, one *Walter* ſeparated the Order of *Livonia* from that of *Pruſſia*, and was the Grand Maſter of it, being ſucceeded by *William* of *Furſtemberg*; but this Order was after aboliſhed, by *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, in 1587. The Country People of *Livonia*, are generally all of them Slaves to the Nobility and Gentry. The *Swedes* made themſelves Maſters of the greateſt part of this Country in 1617, and 1634, *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Poland*, agreed to the Treaty of *Stumsdorf* with the *Swedes*, in which was concluded a Truce of 26 Years, *viz.* till 1661, during which time, the *Swedes* were peaceably to enjoy all the Land they were poſſeſſed of, on the North of the River *Dwyna*, which was ſince wholly yielded to them, by the Peace of *Oliva*, in 1660. *Starovolſcius Deſcript. Polon. Ortelius Geograph. Chytræus Hiſt. Saxon. Neugobaud. Hiſt. Polon. Spond. in Annal.*

LIXA, a City of *Libya* in *Africa*, upon the River *Lixus*, where it runs into the Ocean, in the Province of *Aſgar*, now belonging to the Kingdom of *Fez*. The Modern Name is *Larache*. It lies 65 Leagues from the Streights of *Gibraltar* to the South, and has a Port and a Caſtle upon the River it ſtands on. The *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1630. In 1688, the *Moors* laid a formal Siege to it, and carried it, the whole Garriſon remaining Slaves. This Misfortune was owing to the *French*, who were ſaid to have ſent Ingineers to the *Moors*, to guide them in their Attacks, and encourage them to carry on their Works. The ancient Fables tell us, That this City was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Antæus*, killed by *Hercules*, and the place of the famous Garden of *Heſperides*.

LIZARD-Point, the moſt Southern Part of *Cornwal*, ſhooting forth into the Sea.

LOANDA, a ſmall Iſland of *Africa*, on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Congo*, in which is the City of St. *Paul*, with a large and ſafe Port, and a ſtrong Caſtle, under the Dominion of the *Portugueze*, 180 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Zaire* to the South. This City was once taken by the *Dutch*, but re-taken by the *Portugueze*. The Biſhop of *Angola* has his Reſidence here. Long. 34. 40. Lat. 9. 10.

LOANGA, Lat. *Loangum*, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Weſt part of the Lower *Æthiopia*, between the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South, and *Bidfara* to the North. In this Country are found of the *Loanchi* and *Bramas*, which are a People of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

LOBARD *Serichi*, or *Lombard de Sericho*, lived in the XIVth Century. He was of *Padua*, and a Diſciple of *Petrarcha*, who began a Treatiſe of Illuſtrious and Famous Men, which he left imperfect, and was finiſhed by this *Serichi*. We have this piece amongſt the Works of *Petrarcha*, and in a particular Volume printed at *Baſil* in 1562. *Scardeoni lib.* 2. *Rerum Patavin. Voſſ. lib.* 3. *de Hiſtor. Lat. cap.* 3. *Simler. in Epit. Bibl. Gesneri.*

LOCARNO, a Town in *Italy*, on the Lake of *Verbanus*, (now *Maggiore*) 30 Miles from *Como* to the S. E. 40 from *Novara*, and 5 from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This has been under the *Swiſſes* ever ſince 1512, but was heretofore a part of the Dutchy of *Milan*.

LOCHES, Lat. *Lochia*, a City of *France* in the Province of *Touraine*, upon the River *Indre*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and an adjoining Foreſt, 7 Leagues from *Amboiſe* to the S. and 22 from *Bourges*. This City, and adjoining Country, was a part of the Patrimony of the firſt Earls of *Anjou*, who here kept their Priſoners of State. *Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes de France.*

LOCRI, a Country in *Greece*, next to *Phocis*, a Province of *Achaia*, between *Bœotia* and *Ætolia*, thoſe that inhabited the Weſtern part of this Country, were called *Ozolæ* and *Heſperides*, but they who lived in the Eaſtern part, towards Mount *Parnaſſus*, were called *Epicnemidii*, from the Mountain *Cnemis*; but others of them *Opuntii*, from the City *Opus*. The Inhabitants with a general Name are called *Locrenſes*, or *Locri*. Alſo a City and Territory of the *Bruttii* in Great *Greece* in *Italy*, which, ſome ſay, is now called *Gierace*.

LOCUSTA, a Woman famous for her Skill in poiſoning, in the Court of *Nero*, who made uſe of her Art to poiſon *Britannicus*, and many others; he was ſo afraid of loſing this wicked Woman, that he ſet a Guard upon her, to keep her; and for a ward, beſtowed great Poſſeſſions upon her, and furniſhed her with Scholars, whom ſhe was to inſtruct in that deviliſh Art. *Tacit. lib.* 11. *&* 12. *Sueton. in Neron. cap.* 33.

LODEVE, Lat. *Lutevа*, *Forum Neronis*, a City of *France* in the Lower *Languedoc*, more conſiderable for its Antiquity than Greatneſs, is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*. The Biſhop is Lord of the City, and ſtiles himſelf Earl of *Montbrun*, which is a Caſtle near the City. It is built amongſt the Mountains, near the Rivers *Lergue* and *Solondre*, which caſt themſelves into the *Eraut*, at the foot of Mount *Cevennes*, in the Borders of *Rovergue*, twelve Leagues from *Narbonne* to the North. This City has been expoſed to great Calamities, during the Wars of the *Goths*, of the *Albigenſes*, and the Civil Wars of *France*. It was formerly a Viſcounty. It is ſaid, that above 800 Gentlemen formerly held their Lands of the Biſhop of *Lodeve*, whoſe Biſhoprick was therefore called, *The Noble Biſhoprick*. *Bernard. Gui. in Chron. Plant. de la Pduſe in Chron. Epiſt. Lodar. Catel. de Lang. Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes. San Marth Gall. Chriſt.*

LODI, or *New Lodi*, upon the River *Adda*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, it lies between *Milan* and *Cremona*, and is the Capital of *Lodiſan*, ſituate in a very Fruitful Soil. The old City which took its Name from the Colony, which *Pompey* ſettled there, has been long ſince ruined, and is called *Lodi Vecchio*, which is a Village near to *Pavia*, where many Medals and Inſcriptions are found, as a ſign of its Antiquity. The *Gauls* built this City, if we will believe *Pliny*, the *Milaneſe* ruined it, and the Emperor *Frederick* I. cauſed it to be re-built on the River *Adda*, in 1158, and is now great, populous, and well fortified, being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*.

LOGOTHETA, or ACROPOLITA (*Georgius*) a Greek Author, who flouriſhed in the XIIIth Century, under the Empire of *Michael Paleologus*, and had a place much like that of *Maſter of the Wardrobe*. He compoſed the Chronicle of *Conſtantinople*, which contains the Hiſtory of about 58 Years, that is to ſay, from 1203, in which *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, was Crowned Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, to 1261, when *Michael Paleologus* put himſelf in the room of *Baldwin* II. He was a Man of ſingular Worth, who compoſed ſeveral Works, and was alſo a Mathematician. His Chronicle was printed at *Paris*, of the *Louvre* Impreſſion, with the Tranſlation of *Leo Allatius*. *Leo Allatius*, *Voſſius*, *Douza*, *Labbe*.

LOGOTHETA. This Word ſignifies a Perſon that is the *Comptroller*, or *Inſpecter of the Accounts*; there were two ſorts of them in the *Grecian* Empire, one for the Emperor's Palace, the other for the Church. *Codinus*, ſpeaking of the Office of the *Logotheta* of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, ſaith, that his Buſineſs was to ſet down in writing, all Matters appertaining to the People, or the Lords. In the Catalogue of the Great Officers of this Church, it is ſaid, that the *Logotheta* keeps the Patriarch's Seal, and that he Seals all that the Patriarch writes. And the ſame *Codin*, ſpeaking of the Great *Logotheta*, ſaith, that his Buſineſs was to put in order all the *Imperial* Diſpatches, and whatſoever ſtood in need of the *Bulla Aurea*, or the Emperor's Great Seal. Wherefore *Nicetas* expounds the Word *Logotheta*, by that of *Chancellor*. *Logotheta*, comes from the Word λόγος, which, amongſt other things, ſignifies *Accounts*, and τίθημι, *to put*, or *ſet down in order*.

LOIRE, Lat. *Ligeris*, the greateſt River of *France*. It hath its Name from a Meadow, which it waſheth near its Fountain, at the Foot of Mount *Gerbier de Joux*, a Mountain of the *Sevennes*, and divides *France* almoſt in two equal Parts; paſſing Northwards near *Puy en Velay*, it entreth *Foretz*, and paſſeth *Forez*, then coming to *Roanne*, where it begins to bear Boats, it waters *Nevers*, *la Charite*, *Sully*, *Gien*, *Gergeau*, *Orleans*, *Blois*, *Amboiſe*, *Tours*, *Saumur*, *le Pont de Cé*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Sea, near *Nantes* in *Britany*, after a Courſe of near 200 *French* Leagues, 166 of which are Navigable by Boats, and 12 by Ships. Its Current is very rapid. It is ſaid alſo, that it receives mediately or immediately 112 Rivers, the moſt conſiderable whereof are *Lignon*, the *Allier*, the *Lonet*, the *Cher*, the *Indre*, the *Vienne*, and the *Maine*. *Papire Maſſon. Deſcript. Flum. Gall. Cæſar. Plin. Tibull.*

LOISEL (*Anthony*) Advocate or Councel to the Parliament of *Paris*, was born at *Beauvais* in 1536. He was a Perſon very eminent in his Profeſſion, and was at laſt preferr'd to be the King's Advocate. *Thuanus*, *Pithœus*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Men, give him a great Character. He wrote, *Le Dialogue des Advocats du Parliament de Paris*. *Les Regles du Droit Francois*. *Les Memoires de Beauvais*, *&c.*

LOLLARDS, the Followers of *Wickliff*, who, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. preſented a Remonſtrance to the Parliament, againſt the then Church of *England*. The Heads of their Exceptions, or Complaint, are as follow: *Firſt*, That when the Church of *England* began to Mif-manage their Temporalities, in conformity to the Precedents of *Rome*, and the Revenues of Churches were Appropriated to ſeveral Places, Faith, Hope and Charity, began to take their Leave of our Communion. *Secondly*, That the *Engliſh* Prieſthood deriv'd from *Rome*, and pretending to a Power Superior to Angels, is not that Prieſthood which Chriſt ſettled upon his Apoſtles. They offer to prove their Propoſition thus: Becauſe, ſay they, the Prieſthood of the Church of *Rome* is conferr'd with outward Signs, Rites, and Pontifical Benedictions, which ſignify little, having no warrant in Holy Scripture: And beſides, People, in Mortal Sin, can neither confer, nor receive any Power or Authority from the *Holy Ghoſt*. *Thirdly*, That Celebacy, enjoyn'd the Clergy, was the occaſion of ſcandalous irregularities in the whole Church. *Fourthly*, That the pretended Miracle of Tranſubſtantiation, runs the greateſt part of Chriſtians upon Idolatry. *Fifthly*, That Exorciſms and Benedictions, pronounc'd over Wine, Bread, Water, Oil, Salt, *&c.* have more of Necromancy than Divinity in them. *Sixthly*, That the joyning the Offices of Prince and Biſhop, Prelate and Secular Judge, in the ſame Perſon, and making a Curate or Rector of a Pariſh a Civil Officer, *facit quodlibet Regnum extra bonam Regionem*, i. e. is a wrong management, and puts a Kingdom out of the right way. The proof of this *Lollard* Propoſition is as extraordinary as the Aſſertion, the concluſion being drawn from theſe Premiſes, (*viz.*) Becauſe, ſay they, *The Diviſion of Temporal and Spiritual* take in the whole Church, and no Man can be Qualified to *Serve two Maſters*. *Seventhly*, That Prayers made for the Dead, in which one particular Perſon is often nam'd and preferr'd before another, is a wrong Ground for Liberality and Charity, and therefore all the *Chanteries* of *England* ſtand upon a falſe Bottom. One of the Reaſons for this Concluſion is, That to Pray for the Damn'd is diſpleaſing to God-Almighty. Now, tho' this Puniſhment, continue theſe Charitable *Lollards*, is uncertain, yet 'tis probable, that the Founders of theſe Religious Houſes, are the moſt part of them, upon the ſcore of their deteſtable Endowments, gone the *Broad Way*. *Eighthly*, That Pilgrimages, Prayers, and Offerings, made to Croſſes and Images, are near akin to Idolatry. *Ninthly*, They declare againſt Auricular Confeſſion, becauſe it lets the Prieſts into the *Secrets* of the Penitent, and gives opportunity for Intrigues, and other mortal Offences: And here they deny the Power of Prieſtly Abſolution. *Tenthly*, That taking away any Man's Life, either in War, or Courts of Juſtice, upon what account ſoever, is expreſly contrary to the Doctrine of the *New Teſtament*, which is a *Law of Grace and Mercy*. One of their Arguments to prove this Paradox, is, That moſt commonly, when Men fall a fighting, *Poſt primum ictum, Charitas rumpitur*, i. e. Charity is knock'd o'th' Head at the firſt Blow, and that thoſe who dye out of Charity, are *certainly loſt*. The next attempt, to prove their Aſſertion, is, A plain miſ-interpretation of our Saviours Words, *He who ſmites with the Sword, ſhall periſh by the Sword*. The *Eleventh*, and Laſt Concluſion, which I ſhall mention, is, Their excepting againſt unneceſſary Trades, as the occaſion of a great deal of Sin, and here they object, particularly, againſt Gold-Smiths and Sword-Cutlers, which, tho' they might be uſed under the *Moſaick* Diſpenſation, yet the *New Teſtament* has made theſe, and a great many others, unneceſſary and unlawful. Theſe Articles, the *Lollards* pretended to deliver, by Vertue of a Divine Commiſſion, and under the Character of Chriſt's Ambaſſadors, but the Government, not believing their Credentials, their Remonſtrance had no Succeſs. *Spelman. Concil. Vol.* 2. *pag.* 646. See *Wickliff*.

LOLLIANUS, one of the Tyrants that raiſed up themſelves in the Empire, in the time of *Gallienus* in the IIId Century. He rebelled in *Gaul* againſt *Poſthumus*, who was killed in Battel, after which, *Lollianus* ruled, till the Soldiers killed him. *Trebellius in the Life of the* 30 *Tyrants*.

LOLLIUS, commonly call'd *Alberto Lollio*, a Poet and Orator of *Ferrara*, much eſteem'd in the XVIth Century. He wrote ſeveral Ingenious Pieces, as, *La Virtue de gli Academici Paſſati*, *Nobilita Creanza de preſenti*. *Orazioni*. *L'Aretuſa*, *&c. Ghilini Teater des Hommes de Lettres*, *P.* 1.

LOMAZZI (*John Paul*) born at *Milan* in 1598, was both a good Painter and a good Scholar. He wrote ſeveral Ingenious Pieces, both in Proſe and Verſe, as, A Treatiſe of Painting in ſeven Books, dedicated to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*: Several Poems, *&c.*

LOMBARD: See DESIDERIUS *Lombard*, and PETRUS *Lombard*.

LOMBARDY, Lat. *Lombardia*, *Longobardia*, a large and conſiderable Country in the North of *Italy*, under which is contained the greateſt part of *Gallia Ciſalpina*. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; in the Upper, are *Piedmont* (with what is annexed to it) the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Montferrat*. In the Lower, are the Dukedoms of *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Parma*, and *Ferrara*, with the Weſtern Parts of the State of *Venice*, *viz.* The Territories of *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Cremona*, *Verona* and *Vicenza*, with the Territory of *Bononia*, (or *Bologna*) which, together with the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, belongs to the States of the Church. Others divide this Country into *Lombardy*, on this ſide the River *Po*, which is the *Gallia Togata*, or, as the *Italians* ſay, *Lombardia di qua dal Po*; and in that of the other ſide of the *Po*, called *Italia Tranſpadana*, or *Lombardia di la dal Po*. The former whereof is alſo called *Æmilia*, and contains the States of *Parma*, *Modena*, *Montferrat*, *Ferrara*, and part of *Piedmont*, the other contains the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Mantua*, with the other part of *Piedmont*, and the Dominions of the *Venetians*. This part of *Italy* is very Fruitful and Beautiful. Thoſe who were the ancient Inhabitants of it, and gave it that Name, were the *Winuli*, afterwards called *Lombardi*, *Langobardi*, or *Longobardi*, becauſe of the long Partiſans or Halbards they uſed for their Arms, whoſe Kingdom was deſtroyed by *Charles the Great*, after that he had at *Pavia* taken *Deſiderius* (or *Didier*) their laſt King Priſoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*

Author

Authors tell us, that the *Lombards*, who had loſt their Dukes did in 389 chuſe *Agelmond*, the Son of Duke *Aon*, for their King, which Government continued under 11 Princes in *Pannonia*, or *Hungary*. They came into *Italy* in 568, under *Alboin* their King, whom *Narſes* had called in, and their Kingdom continued there under 21 Princes, till 774. In all 206 Years. They came originally from *Scandinavia*, *Pomerania*, and ſome other more Northern Provinces in *Germany*.

LOMBEZ, Lat. *Lombaria*, a ſmall City of *Gaſcoign* in *France*, in the County of *Cominges*, upon the River *Sava*, which falls into the *Garonne*, 4 Miles beneath *Toloufe*. *Lombes* ſtands 5 Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, 8 from *Aux* to the South Eaſt, and 10 from *Toloufe* to the South Weſt. And is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toloufe*. *Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes de France. Sammarth. Gall. Chriſtian. Tom. II.*

LOMBROSO (*Jacob*) publiſhed a Hebrew Bible printed at *Venice* in 1639, which is much in requeſt with the *Spaniſh* Jews, becauſe of the Notes he hath added to it, with an explication of the moſt difficult Hebrew words in the *Spaniſh* Tongue, but writ in Hebrew Characters. This Author is very judicious in his Interpretations, and the convenience of his Book is, that it hath in the Margin a Grammatical Explication of what is moſt knotty in the Holy Scripture.

LOMENIE (*Antony de*) Lord of *Lavilleaux*, *Cleves*, and Secretary of State to the *French* King, was the Son of *Martial*, Lord of *Verſaille*, who was killed in the Maſſacre at *Paris*, in 1572, he died at *Paris*, *Jan.* 17. 1638. His Son, *Henry Augullus* of *Lomenie*, Count of *Brienne* and *Montbron*, *&c.* was likewiſe Secretary of State, which Office he diſcharged well nigh during the whole Reign of *Lewis* XIII. who ſent him Ambaſſador into *England*, about the Articles of Marriage between King *Charles* I. and his Siſter *Henrietta*. He died, *Novemb.* 5. 1666, Aged 71. His Son *Lewis*, *Henry de Lomenie*, enjoyed his Father's place of Secretary of State in 1651, when he was but 16 Years of Age, and the next Year Travelled into *Holland* and *Sweden*, which Travels of his he writ in Latin, and was afterwards employed in the moſt important Affairs of State, but the death of his Wife, which happened in 1664, did ſo deeply affect him, that he reſolved to leave the World, and betook himſelf to the Fathers of the Oratory.

LONDON, Lat. *Londinum*, and *Auguſta Trinobantum*, called by the *French*, *Londres*; by the *Italians*, *Londra*; and by the *Saxons*, *Landain*, the Capital of *England*, ſtands on a riſing ground along the River *Thames*. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt, from *Lime-houſe* to the farther end of *Mill-bank* in *Weſtminſter*, is 7500 Geometrical Paces, *i. e.* 7 meaſured Miles and a half, at a Thouſand Paces a Mile. Its breadth from the farther end of *Shore-Ditch*, to St. *George*'s-Fields in *Southwark*, near three Miles. For Antiquity, Hiſtory tells us, of her being repaired and improved by the *Britiſh* King *Lud*, above 60 Years before our Saviour's Birth. The ancient Hiſtorian *Tacitus*, who lived under the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, ſays, That in *Nero*'s Time, about *An. Ch.* 65 it was *Copia Negotiatorum & Commeatu maxime celebre*, a place of great Reſort for Commerce, and famous for plenty of Proviſions; and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who lived in the IVth Century, calls it then an ancient City. The whole Country about it is ſo plentiful, the Roads that lead to it ſo fair, and the River ſo commodious for Navigation, that 'tis ſeldom ſenſible of any Scarcity. Its length for the conveniency of the River, and freeneſs of the Air, which has a free Paſſage North and South, makes the Town ſo much the healthfuller, and leſs obnoxious to contagious Diſeaſes. *London*, with its Suburbs, contains above 600 Streets, Lanes and Courts, and in them all, by a late Computation, above 100000 Houſes, ſo that allowing only 8 Perſons to a Houſe, one with another, the number of Inhabitants will amount to 800000. *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, being provoked by the *Romans* to Aſſemble the *Britains*, fell firſt upon *Camalodunum*, now *Maldon* in *Eſſex*, and taking it by Surprize, put all the *Romans* to the Sword. *Petilius Cerealis* coming up with the 9th Legion, was defeated, and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horſe hardly eſcaping. In the interim, *Suetonius*, the *Roman* Propretor, or Governor, who was then Conquering the Ile of *Angleſey*, comes up to *London*, and, at firſt, deſigned to make it the Seat of the War; but finding Reaſons to alter his Reſolve, he marched away to St. *Albans*. So *Boadicia*, who was not far off, came up, and put all ſhe found in the Town to the Sword, and ſoon after treated St. *Albans* in the ſame manner. This City ſoon recovered the Loſs, and was afterwards as famous as ever. In *An. Ch.* 292, it was in danger of being Sacked by the *Franks*, but was preſerved by the unexpected arrival of ſome *Roman* Forces. Soon after this, *Conſtantine the Great* is ſaid to have Walled it. In 313, we find *Reſtitutus*, Biſhop of *London*, at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, ſubſcribing after *Eborius*, Biſhop of *York*. *Bede* is very poſitive, that it was then an Archbiſhop's See. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Hengiſt* their firſt King, by *Vortigern*, about *An. Ch.* 453. Tho' this changed the State of the Iſland, and ruined Chriſtianity, yet *London* ſtill continued a conſiderable Mart, or Sea Port. In 610, St. *Paul*'s Church was built, or rather re built, and aſſigned to the Uſes of Chriſtianity, by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*. *Mellitus* was made firſt Biſhop of *London*, after the Converſion of the *Saxons*, in 604, the Metropolitick See being removed by *Auguſtine*, the Monk, then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About 707, *Offa*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, Enlarged and Endowed the Church of *Weſtminſter*, which is ſince become another City joined to *London*. In 854, it fell into the hands of the *Danes*, who Sacked it, and *Canterbury* in 1012. Theſe Barbarians ſlew the Biſhop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute. The Year after, *Sweno*, King of the *Danes*, took this City, and expelled *Ethelred* out of *England*. In 1016, it was again taken by *Canutus*, who was Crowned there in 1018. In 1042, an end was put to the *Daniſh* Race, and *Edward the Confeſſor* was Crowned King of *England*. In 1064, this Prince died, and *Harold* Uſurped upon *Edward Atheling*, the Right Heir, *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, entred *England*, ſlew him, and in 1066, was Crowned King in *London*. The Fate of *London*, has been much the ſame with that of *England* ever ſince; for this Prince, in 1078, having built the Tower of *London*, it became the ſettled Reſidence of our Kings from that Day forward. *William* II. walled the Tower in 1099. King *John*, in 1210, granted this City its firſt Charter, and inſtituted its Mayor and Government. In 1211, he built *London*-Bridge. In 1217, *Lewis* of *France* was beſieged in *London* by *Henry* III. and forced to leave the Land. In 1378, *John Philpot*, a *Londoner*, at his own Coſt, and upon his own Authority, put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of Pirates. In 1381, the Peaſants riſing againſt the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himſelf inſolently towards the King in *Smithfield*, Sir *William Wallworth*, then Lord Mayor, ſtabbed him, and put an end to the Rebellion; for which Service, the *Red Dagger* is ſaid to have been added to the Arms of the City. In 1392, the Prince ſeized their Liberties, for refuſing to lend him Money. In 1567, the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*. In ſucceeding Times, it throve to that degree, as to have 123 Pariſhes accounted within its Walls and Suburbs. In 1665, a Plague ſwept away 100000 of its Inhabitants. In 1666, a Fire burnt down 13000 of her Houſes; but at three Years end, near upon 10000 of them were raiſed up again, with great Improvements, and as many more Houſes added to the Suburbs ſince that time; and whereas, before the Fire, the Houſes were, for the moſt part, built with Timber only, with little regard to Uniformity, thoſe that have been built ſince, are all, but a few, of Brick, generally very fair, and much more convenient and uniform than heretofore. As for Merchant-houſes, and fair Taverns, ſcarce any City exceeds *London*; but for Noblemen's, and other Great Men's Houſes, the Caſe is different, tho' we have ſome here, eſpecially *Montague*-Houſe, which, for Uniformity and Statelineſs, is inferior to few beyond Sea. Here are alſo fine, ſtraight and ſpacious Streets, embelliſhed with an incredible number of fine Signs, and enlightned at Nights, with a particular Invention of Glaſs-Lanthorns. But what *London* excels all other Cities in, are its great number of fine Squares, inhabited chiefly by the Nobility and Gentry. Amongſt which, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* is chiefly noted for its ſpaciouſneſs, and *King's-Square* in *Soho* for its ſtatelineſs. As to the publick Buildings, the moſt remarkable are, The *Tower*, the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, the *Bridge*, the *Monument*, the *Royal Exchange*, and *Guild-Hall*; beſides the Merchant's-Hall, the Lawyer's Inns, the Colleges, Hoſpitals, Churches, *&c.* The *Tower*, an ancient Structure, ſo called from the *White Tower* in the middle, ſtands by the River, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Bridge, is about a Mile in compaſs, ſurrounded with a Wall and Ditch, with Cannon planted on the Turrets, ſo that it Commands both the City and River. 'Tis alſo the principal Store-Houſe of *England*, for Arms and Ammunition, containing Arms for 60000 Men. Here are kept the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and the ancient Records of the Nation; and here is the only Mint of *England*, for Coining of Gold and Silver. It has formerly been honoured with the Reſidence of ſeveral Kings, who kept their Courts here, and now 'tis the chief Priſon for Perſons of Quality, that are Charged with Crimes againſt the Government. The Cuſtom-Houſe alſo by the River ſide, was deſtroyed by the great Fire, but ſoon after re-built, much more commodious, uniform and magnificent. The Bridge which joins this City to the Borough of *Southwark*, on the other ſide of the River, conſiſts of 19 Arches, at 20 Foot diſtance from each other, with a Draw-Bridge, almoſt in the middle. Upon this Bridge, is a fine Row of Houſes on each ſide, with Shops furniſhed with moſt ſorts of Commodities, the Street being widened in the late Reign, from 12 to 20 Foot. A little above it, is the Fatal place where the great Fire began, in perpetual Memory whereof, was erected a Pillar 202 Foot high, and 15 Foot Diameter, with a Pedeſtal 40 Foot high, and 21 Foot ſquare. Not far from the Monument is the *Royal Exchange*, the fineſt Building of that kind in *Europe*, firſt Erected, *An.* 1556, juſt 100 Years before it was burnt, at the Coſt and Charges of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a Merchant, but ſince the Fire, re built much more ſtately by the Chamber of *London*, and Company of *Mercers*. *Guild Hall*, the Place where the City Courts of Judicature are held, and where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council meet, for the Management of the City Concerns, is a ſpacious Building, but finer within than without. The Merchant's-Hall, where the Companies meet, for managing their reſpective Trades, are moſt of them ſo ſtately, that they look like ſo many Palaces. Amongſt the Lawyers Inns, the four Inns of Court, *viz.* The *Middle Temple* in *Fleetſtreet*, *Gray's-Inn* in *Holborn*, *Inner* and the *Middle Temple* in *Fleetſtreet*, *Gray's-Inn* in *Holborn*, and *Lincolns Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, are particularly worth Strangers curioſity, and ſo is the College of *Civilians*, called *Doctors*

Commons, near St. *Paul*'s; the College of Phyſicians in *Warwick Lane*, the Herald's Office upon St. *Bennet*'s *Hill*, *Greſham* College in *Biſhop's-Gate-Street*, where the Royal Society meets, and *Sion* College near *Cripple-Gate*. For the Relief of poor People, here are five great Hoſpitals, *viz*, *Chriſt*'s, St. *Bartholomew*'s, and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals, the *Charter-Houſe*, and *Bedlam*. The firſt Erected for Children in the City, with three ſeveral Schools, one of them of 40 Boys, inſtructed in Geometry and Navigation, and other parts of Mathematicks. St. *Bartholomew*'s and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals, are for the Relief and Cure of Poor, Sick, Wounded and Maimed People. The *Charter-Houſe*, otherwiſe called *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, from its Founder *Thomas Sutton*, a *Lincolnſhire* Gentleman, is the nobleſt Foundation of any Subject in *Europe*; for beſides the Houſe it ſelf, which coſt the Founder 20000 *l.* in Purchaſe, and fitting up, he Endowed it with 4000 *l.* a Year, ſince improved to near 6000 *l.* out of which are maintained 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, beſides a School of 44 Scholars, allowed not only all Neceſſaries, while they ſtay there, but alſo 20 *l.* a Year, each of them, for eight Years after he comes to the Univerſity, or a Sum of Money to learn a Trade. *Bedlam*, the Hoſpital for Lunaticks, is a ſtately Fabrick in *Moor-fields*, not far from the back-ſide of the *Royal-Exchange*. For the Correction of Vagabonds, Lewd and Idle Perſons, are ſeveral Work-Houſes, the Principal of which is *Bridewell*, a large and ſumptuous Building, on the back of *Fleet-ſtreet*. For the bringing up the Youth to Learning, the chief Publick Schools are St. *Paul*'s, *Merchant Taylors*, and *Mercer*'s *Chappel*; and for Publick Devotion, here are, within the Walls only, and Freedom of the City, no leſs than 97 Pariſh-Churches, beſides a great many Chappels, and St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. For Civil Government, here is a Lord Mayor choſen Yearly by the Citizens, out of the Body of Aldermen, whoſe State and Grandeur, far exceeds that of any ſuch Station beyond Sea, as appears by the Solemnity of his Inſtalment on the 29th of *October*, and the numerous Officers that attend him during his Magiſtracy, Four whereof are reputed Eſquires, by their Places; among which, the Sword-bearer has 1000 *l.* a Year allowed him for his Table, in the Lord Mayor's Houſe. Next to the Lord Mayor are the Aldermen, in all 26, which anſwers to the Wards the City is divided into; a peculiar Alderman being aſſigned to every Ward, with a certain number of Common-Council-Men under him, (whereof, one is his Deputy) and ſeveral inferior Officers: And out of the Wards are choſen the Common-Council-Men, in all 231. Amongſt the other Magiſtrates of this City, the Principal are, the Recorder, the two Sheriffs, and the City-Chamberlain. The firſt is uſually a grave and eminent Lawyer, well-verſed in the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, to be an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Mayor: In which capacity he takes Place in Councils, and in Court, before any Man that has been Lord Mayor; and delivers the Sentences of the whole Court. The two Sheriffs of the City are alſo Sheriffs for the whole County: And each of them has an Under-Sheriff, ſix Clerks, and a certain number of Serjeants under him. The Chamberlain's Office extends it ſelf particularly over Shop-keepers and Apprentices, who, as ſuch, are under his peculiar Juriſdiction. The City-Traders are divided into diſtinct Companies, in all about 70, enjoying large Privileges granted them by former Kings; and have each of them an Hall, where they meet, and chuſe a Maſter, with other ſubordinate Officers, called Wardens and Aſſiſtants. As for the Militia, Enſurance-Office, and other Particularities of this flouriſhing City, ſee *The Preſent State of England*.

LONDON-DERRY, is a Colony of the *Engliſh*, planted in the County of *Colrain*, in the North of the Province of *Ulſter*, in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great Plenty of Fiſh of all ſorts. This, in 1612, was made a *London*-Colony, ſome of the Companies in *London* bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Docwra*, an old, experienced Commander of the *Engliſh*, being ſent to command, and take care of them. Being thus happily begun, and a great Number following the firſt, in a ſhort time it became the moſt conſiderable City in *Ulſter*: And being as carefully fortified and garriſon'd, as peopled, in the Time of the *Iriſh* Maſſacre, it ſtood ſo firm for the *Engliſh*, that no Force or Fraud of the Enemy could expel them. They were reduced to great Extremity in 1649, but one *Owen Roe O-Neal* relieved the Town when it was juſt upon the Point of being ſtarved into a compliance. In 1689, it became celebrated over all *Europe*, by the long and ſtout Reſiſtance it made againſt King *James*'s Army; which conſiſting of 20000 Men, but loſing between 8 and 9000 before it, and 100 Officers, was at laſt forced to draw off with Shame, when Major General *Kirk* put Succours into the Town, *July* 19. 1689. Of the Garriſon, which conſiſted of 10000 Men, there died, and were killed about 3200. The length of the Town, from *Ship-Key Gate* to *Biſhops Gate*, is 1500 Foot, its breadth 180. It was defended by 8 Sakers, and 12 Demi-culverins. The People were at firſt chiefly encouraged to hold out by Colonel *Murray*, who gave frequent Proofs of an unheard of Valour in his Sallies upon the Enemy, and killed the *French* General *Maumont* before the Walls.

LONGFORD, a Town and County in the Province of *Leinſter*. The County has *Connaught* on the Weſt, *Ulſter* on the North, *Ivrim* and *Roſcommon* on the Eaſt, and *Mayo* on the South. The Town is ſmall, and ſtands on the North-ſide of the River *Ire*, where it falls into the Lake of *Ree*.

LONGINUS, a *Roman* Patrician, and one of the firſt *Exarchs* of *Ravenna*, in the VIth Century. The Emperor *Juſtin the Younger*, ſent him to command in *Italy*, in the room of *Narſes*, about 567, or 568. He continued in that Government fifteen or ſixteen Years, and carried on the War againſt the *Lombards*, who in his Time ſettled themſelves in the Country. At laſt the Emperor re-called him. *Roſamond* Queen of the *Lombards*, who had cauſed her Husband *Alboin* to be put to death in 574, retired to *Ravenna* with her Paramour; and *Longinus* promiſed to marry her, upon condition ſhe would get her Gallant *Helmigus* diſpatched. Whereupon, ſhe gave him a Draught of Poiſon: But *Longinus*, inſtead of marrying her, made her drink the reſt of the Poiſon ſhe had prepared for her Lover.

LONGINUS, Brother of the Emperor *Zeno*, in the Vth Century, was hated becauſe of his Extortions and Debauches. *Pelagius*, the Patrician, hinder'd him from being choſen *Cæſar*. The Emperor *Anaſtaſius* put him to death in 498, according to *Marcellin. in Chron.*

LONGINUS, or *Dionyſius Caſſius Longinus*, a learned *Sophiſt*, Heir of *Fronto*, lived in the IIId Century, in great Reputation for his Knowledge. He was *Porphyrius*'s *Præceptor*, who highly commends him, in the *Life of* Plotinus. He writ abundance of Books; of which, we have only left his Book *De Sublimi Dicendi Genere*, and ſome Fragments in the *Life of* Plotinus. He was *Præceptor* of *Zenobia*, Queen of the *Palmyrians*. *Vopiſcus* tells us, That the Emperor *Aurelian* cauſed him to be put to death, as taking him to have been the Author of the Letter that Queen writ to him in *Syriack*, and which appeared to him too bold and ſawcy. This was in 273. *Zoſimus* ſpeaks highly in commendation of his Learning, his Writings, and his Conſtancy in enduring his Death. Beſides the fore-mentioned Treatiſe, he writ *De Oratione contra Phidiam. Dubitationes Homericæ. Utrum fuerit Philoſophus Homerus. Quænam contra Hiſtoricam fidem, tamquam Hiſtorica enarrent Philoſophi, &c. Euſeb. lib.* 15. *Suidas. Photius Bibl. Vopiſcus in Aurel. Porphyr. in Vita Plotini.*

LONG-MEG *and her Daughters*, a Trophy in the County of *Cumberland*, erected at *Salkeld*, on the River *Eden*. It conſiſts of 77 Stones, each 10 Foot above Ground; but the higheſt is 15, and is by the Inhabitants called *Long-Meg*.

LONGOLIUS (*Chriſtopher*) was born at *Malines* in the *Low Countries* in 1490. He was well skill'd in the *Belles Lettres*, Antiquity and Languages, and wrote in Latin, both in Proſe and Verſe, with great Elocution, and Purity of Stile: He had ſo prodigious a Memory, that he never forgot any thing committed to it. In the progreſs of his Studies, he applied himſelf to the Reading of Law, Phyſick, and Divinity; and was, in ſhort, a Man of Univerſal Learning. He was likewiſe a great Traveller, and extreamly admir'd by Perſons of Learning, who very much regretted his Death, which happen'd at *Padua*, in the Flower of his Age, in 1522. Cardinal *Bembo* made him the following Epitaph, which was plac'd on his Tomb, in a Church of the *Franciſcans* at *Padua*.

> *Chriſtophoro Longolio Belgæ, Romanam Civitatem, propter eximiam in Studiis Literarum Præſtantiam, adepto, Summo Ingenio, incredibili Induſtria, in omnibus Artibus prædito, ſupra Juventæ Annos, in qua extinctus eſt, magno cum Italiæ dolore, cui ingentem ſpem ſui nominis excitaverat, Petrus Bembus Amico atq; Hoſpiti poſuit.*
>
> *Te Juvinem rapuere Deæ, fatalia nentes*
> *Stamina, cum ſcirent moritumum tempore nullo,*
> *Longoli, tibi ſi canos ſeniumq; dediſſent.*

His Works are, *Comment. in Lib.* 11. *Plinii Hiſtoria Herbarum. Epiſtol.* 4. *Comment. ad Jus Civile. Oratio de Laudibus C. Plinii. Oratio de Ludovici Francorum Regis & Gentis Laudibus, &c. Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. Viror. cap.* 67. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gal. Lib.* 1. *Melchior Adam in vit. Philoſ. Germ. &c.*

LONGOMONTANUS (*Chriſtophorus*) a famous Aſtronomer, and a *Dane* by Nation; the Son of *Severinus Longomontanus*. He lived 8 Years with *Tycho Brahe*, and was preſent at all his Obſervations, by which he gained great Skill in that Science. Afterwards he was Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at *Copenhagen*, where he died in 1647, being above 80 Years of Age. We have ſeveral Works of his compoſing; the moſt conſiderable whereof are, his *Aſtronomia Danica*, wherein he lays down his *Hypotheſis* of the World, taken from the ancient *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, with thoſe of *Copernicus*, and *Tycho Brahe*. It was printed in 1640, at *Amſterdam*. *Gaſſend. Voſſius, &c.*

LONGUEVAL (*Bonaventura de*) Count of *Buquoy*, General of the Emperor's Army, reduced divers Cities of *Bohemia* in 1618, defeated Count *Mansfelt* ſeveral times, and in 1620, contributed to the Victory of *Prague*. He afterwards, with an Army of 5000 Men, defeated *Bethlehem Gabor*, who had 15000, took *Presburg*, and many other Places of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. He was ſlain at the Siege of *Newhauſel*, in 1621. *Lanſchius Res Germanicæ*

LONGUEVILLE, a Country Town of *France*, in the Country of *Caux* in *Normandy*, with the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards raiſed to that of a Dukedom, in 1505, by King *Lewis* XII. From this Place the Earls and Dukes of *Longueville* have their Title.

LONICERUS (*Johannes*) a *German* Profeſſor at *Marpurg*, was born in 1499, at *Orthern*, a Village in the County of *Mansfelt*. He was well-skilled in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He taught at *Strasburg*, and ſeveral other Cities of *Germany*; but eſpecially at *Marpurg*, where his Name was very famous, and where he died *July* 20. 1569, being 70 Years of Age. He left ſeveral Children, who kept up his Reputation; and, amongſt the reſt, *Adam Lonicerus* the Phyſician, who was born at *Marpurg*, in 1528, and practiſed Phyſick at *Francfort*, where he died in 1586, being 58 Years of Age. He writ *Botanicon. Hiſtoria Plantarum. Methodica explicatio omnium corporis humani affectuum, &c. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Phil. & Med. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

LOPEZ DE ZUNIGA (*Diego*) a *Spaniard*, living in the beginning of the XVIth Century. He wrote againſt *Eraſmus*, and publiſh'd an Abridgment of the *Spaniſh* Hiſtory. *Andreas Schotus & Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

LOPEZ *de Gomora* (*Franciſco*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, born at *Seville*, lived in 1550. He writ the *General Hiſtory of the* Indies, in Two Parts; which hath been tranſlated into French and Italian. *Bernard Dias del Caſtillo*, often confutes and contradicts this Author as a partial and unexact Hiſtorian.

LOPSKI. *Guagninus* placeth this People on the Eaſt of the *Obb*, and to the North of *Lucomoria*, upon the Shoars of the Frozen Ocean. He ſaith, it is a wandering Nation, extreamly barbarous, having no Bread, and feeding only on Fleſh and Fiſh; cloathing their Bodies with the Skins of Beaſts, of which they have great Variety. They Trade with the *Ruſs*, and pay their Tribute to the Emperor of *Ruſſia* in that Commodity. The Merchants carry coarſe Cloth, Hatchets, Knives, Beads, Needles, Pots and Looking-Glaſſes hither. At *Midſummer* there is but two Hours of Night, the Sun being under the Horizon no longer; and then is a bright Twilight. Theſe are the moſt Eaſtern People on the Frozen Sea, that belong to the *Ruſs*: And to the Eaſt of them lie the *Tartars*, that are ſubject to the King of *China*.

LOQUABRE, or LOCHABER, a County in *Scotland*, called by Latin Writers *Abria* and *Loquabria*, It lies on the Weſt of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*, bounded on the North with the Ocean, and the County of *Roſs* on the Eaſt, with *Murray* and *Athol* on the South, with *Perth*, *Menteith* and *Lorne*, cut off from it by the River *Tay*; and on the Weſt by the Ocean. There are ſome Caſtles, but few Towns, and never a City of Note in it.

LOREDANO (*Joannes Franciſcus*) Senator of *Venice*, was born in 1606. He was a Man of great Fame for his Learning, and the Books he hath written, ſome of which he compoſed when he was very young. His Houſe was an Academy, and Place of Reſort for learned Men. And he it was that laid the Foundation of the *Italian* Academy, called *Gl'Incogniti*. His Merits alſo acquired him ſome of the higheſt Places in the Commonwealth. We have the following Books of his Writing: *Scherzi Geniali. Bizzarie Academiche. Vita del Marini. Morte del Valſtain. Ragguagli di Parnaſo. Hiſtorie de Ré Luſignani. Lettere, &c.* See *Gualdo Priorato Scen. d'Huom. illuſtr. d'Ital. Ghilini Theat. d'Huom. Letter.*

LORETTE, the Name of an Order of Knights, inſtituted by Pope *Sixtus* V. in 1587, when he made the Church of *Our Lady of Loretto* a Biſhop's See. During the Time of his Papacy, he made no leſs than 260 of them. The Popes conferred this Order indifferently on Sword-men and Lawyers, and honoured them with the Title of Count Palatines. They had all of them Penſions, with a Power of making Doctors in all Faculties; as alſo Publick Notaries, and that of Legitimating Baſtards.

LORETTO, or LAURETTE, Lat. *Lauretum*, a City of *Italy*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, with a Biſhop's See, united to that of *Recanati*. This is a moſt Famous Place for being the Depoſitory (as they tell us) of the Chamber wherein the *Holy Virgin* conceived the *Divine Word*. Popiſh Authors ſay, That a Month after the Taking of *Ptolemais*, this Houſe was tranſported by Angels, from *Nazareth* to *Dalmatia*; and about three Years after, to the Dioceſs of *Recanati* in *Italy*, and placed in a Field belonging to a Pious Lady, called *Loretto* or *Laurette*, whence it took its Name. But this Field being ſurrounded with a Wood, whence the Pilgrims were often aſſaulted by Robbers, it was again tranſported about half a League farther, to an Hill; and afterwards, a little farther ſtill. *Bernegger*, a *Lutheran* Profeſſor of *Strasburg*, has endeavour'd to confute this Relation, in a Book writ by him on purpoſe. See alſo Mr. *Emilianne's Obſervations on a Journey to* Naples, and Mr. *Miſſon's Journey into* Italy.

LORGUE (*Nicolaus de*) the 21ſt Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent at that Time was at *Ptolemais*, or St. *John d'Acre*. He was the Succeſſor of *Hugh de Revel*, in 1278. In his Time the Fortreſs of *Margat* in *Phœnicia*, was twice beſieged by the *Saracens* in 1282, and by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in 1285, who finding himſelf unable to take the Place by Force, undermined it: Whereupon, the *Hoſpitallers* were forced to ſurrender the Caſtle, and retire to *Ptolemais*. The Grief which the Great Maſter conceived for the Loſs of this Place haſtned his Death, which happened in 1288 *John Villers* ſucceeding him. *Boſio's Hiſtory of St. John of Jeruſalem.*

LORGUES, Lat. *Leonas*, or *Leonicas*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, in the Dioceſs of *Frejus*. It is ſituate in a Fertile Soil, two Leagues from *Draguignan*, 5 from *Frejus*, and 14 from *Aix*.

LORINUS (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Avignon* in 1559. He was a great Scholar in all ſorts of Learning, but eſpecially in Divinity. There are excellent Commentaries of his extant, upon *Numbers*, *Deuteronomy*, the *Pſalms*, *Eccleſiaſtes*; the *Wiſdom of Solomon*, the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and upon all the General Epiſtles. *Alegamb. de Script. Soc. Jeſ. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

LORIT, commonly call'd *Glareanus*, but his right Name was *Henry Lorit*, was born at *Glarone*, a Town in *Switzerland*, in 1488, and was much eſteem'd for his Learning and Probity. He was one of *Eraſmus*'s Intimate Friends, and particularly eminent for his Skill in Muſick, as appears by his *Dodeca-chordon, &c. Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 35. *Eraſm. in Epiſt. Melchior Adam in vit. Germ. Philoſ. &c.*

LORN, a Country which borders on *Argyle*, and reaches as far as *Loquabre*. The Country is plain and Fruitful, and gives the Title of Lord to the Earl of *Argyle*'s Eldeſt Son.

LORRAIN, Lat. *Lotharingia Auſtralia*, a Sovereign Dukedom of *Germany*, of late ſeized by the *French* King. It was of old accounted part of the *Gallia Belgica*. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Alſatia*, from whence it is ſeparated by the Mountain *Vogeſus* (*la Vauge*) and the Dukedom of *Bipont*; on the South with the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*; on the Weſt with the River *Maez*, which parts it from *Champagne*; and on the North with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, and the Land of *Trier*. It is commonly divided into two Parts, *viz. Lorrain*, properly ſo called, and the Dutchy of *Barr*; and is watered with ſeveral Rivers, and more eſpecially with the *Moſelle*, and the *Maez*; from the former whereof, the Upper *Lorrain* was called *Moſellana Superior*, and the Lower, *Moſellana Inferior*. This Country is in Length about four Days Journey, and about three in Breadth; being in ſome Parts much over-grown with Woods, and very Hilly and Mountainous, as being a Part of that once vaſt Foreſt of *Ardenna*; yet the Climate is generally very temperate, and the Soil Fruitful enough, plentifully affording all Neceſſaries of Life; for it abounds with Corn-Fields, and Hills ſet with Vines, and Mountains rich in Mines of Lead, Copper and Silver; but, above all, of Iron; with Salt Fountains: And affords great ſtore of Fowl, and the Rivers abundance of Fiſh. Its principal Cities are, *Nancy*, *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, *Pont à Mouſſon*, *Mirecour*, *Barle-Duc*, &c. And formerly it had a great many ſtrong Places; as, *Stenay*, *Jamets*, *Damvilliers*, *Moyenvic*, *Marſal*, *Epinal* and *La Mothe*; whereof, ſome are now demoliſhed. The Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, were ſubjected to the Crown of *France*, under the Reign of *Henry* II. in 1551; and were yielded to *France* by the 44th Article of the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648. And the Dukedom of *Bar*, the Earldom of *Clermont*, *Moyenvic*, *Stenay*, &c. were conquered by *Lewis* XIII. and yielded to the Crown of *France* by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. And by the ſame, the Dukedom of *Lorrain* was reſtored to the Duke *Charles Leopold*: But in 1674, the *French* re-aſſumed it again. In the Diviſion which the Children of *Lewis the Meek* made of their Father's Poſſeſſion in the Aſſembly of *Verdun*, in *Auguſt* 843, *Charles the Bald*, for his Share, had *France*, from the *Maez* and the *Schelde* on one ſide, to the *Rhône* and the *Sône* on the other. *Lewis the Godly*, King of *Germany*, had all the Country on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, with the Dioceſſes of *Mentz*, *Worms* and *Spire*. And *Lotharius*, who was already Emperor, had for his Part, beſides *Italy*, the Country that lies between the Rivers of the *Schelde*, the Counties lying near the *Maez*, and thoſe that lie on the other ſide of the *Rhône*, from *Lyons*. *Lotharius* dying in 855, left *Lewis*, who was Emperor, and King of *Italy*, *Charles* King of *Provence*, and *Lotharius*, who was poſſeſſed of that which remained between the *Maez*, the *Schelde*, and the *Rhine*, to the Sea, which was called the Kingdom of *Lothaire*, or *Lorrain*. This *Lotharius* II. King of *Lorrain*, died in 869. *Charles the Bald*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*, his Uncles, and their Succeſſors, had great Conteſts about *Lorrain*. Under the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, *Giſilbert* was Duke or Governor of this Country, and died in 939. *Henry*, and after him, *Otho*, and laſtly, *Conrade*, and *Bruno* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, governed *Lorrain* till 959. In this Year *Lorrain* was divided into the Upper *Lorrain*, called *Moſellana*, becauſe the *Moſelle* ran through it; and into the Lower *Lorrain*. The former contained the Dioceſſes of *Trier*, *Strasburg*, *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun* and *Luxemburg*: And the latter comprehended the Dioceſſes of *Cologne*, *Utrecht*, *Liege* and *Cambray*. The Emperor *Otho*, in 977, beſtowed the Dukedom of the Lower *Lorrain*, called *Brabant*, upon *Charles* of *France*, youngeſt Son of *Lewis* IV. who did Homage for it to *Otho*, which coſt him the Crown of *France*; for he was hereupon excluded, and afterwards defeated and taken Priſoner by *Hugh Capet*, who was made King of *France* in 987. *Charles* died in 991, and his Son *Otho* in 1004, or 1005. At which Time the Lower *Lorrain* was given to *Godfrey* Earl of *Verdun*, the Son of *Godfrey* of *Ardenna*, whom his Brother *Gothelon* ſucceeded, and left *Godfrey* II. ſurnamed *Brook-Back*; who dying without Iſſue, the Dutchy of the Lower *Lorrain*, in 1088, fell to his Nephew *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, the Son of *Ida*, his Siſter, and of *Euſtache* II. Earl of *Boulogne*. *Godfrey* ſoon after croſſed himſelf

ſelf to the Holy War, and his Eſtate was given to *Henry* of *Limburg*, who was afterwards deprived of it again. *Godfrey* of *Louvain* was poſſeſſed of it afterwards; from whom are deſcended the Dukes of *Brabant*, known by the Title of Dukes of *Lotreich*, or *Lorrain*; which they left to their Succeſſors. And thus much for the Lower *Lorrain*. As for the Upper, which is that where we ſhall find the Original of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, we are to obſerve, That after the Diviſion of the two *Lorrains*, in 959, *Bruno* Archbiſhop of *Cologne* retained the Title of Principal Duke, or Arch Duke; and that he beſtowed the Upper *Lorrain* upon *Frederick*, the Brother of *Alberon* Biſhop of *Metz*: *Theodorick*, his Son, ſucceeded him, and was followed by *Frederick* II. who left only two Daughters; *Beatrix*, married to *Bonifacius* Marquis of *Montferrat*; and *Sophia*, the Wife of *Lewis* Earl of *Monçons*. Their Daughters being not capable of governing, the Emperor *Conrade* beſtowed the Upper *Lorrain* upon *Gothelon*, who was already poſſeſſed of the Lower *Lorrain*. After his Death, the Emperor gave the Upper to *Albert*, whom ſome Authors take to be *Albert* II. of *Namur*, who married *Regulinda*, Daughter of the ſame *Gothelon*, ſurnamed *The Great*. After the Death of *Albert*, the Emperor beſtowed this Dukedom, in 1048, upon *Gerard* of *Alſace*, an Off-ſpring of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, who was Grandchild of *Adelbert*, or *Albert*, Count *Marchis* of *Alſace*. This Title of *Marchis* the Dukes of *Lorrain* took upon them, from the Country ſituate between the County of *Metz*, and that of *Trier*, in which are *Vaudrevange*, *Sirk*, *Boſonville*, *&c.* *Adelbert* had by his Wife *Judith*, *Albert* and *Gerard*; this latter was Count *Marchis* of *Alſace*, and died in 1048, leaving *Theodorick* and *Gerard*; which latter was Duke and *Marchis* of *Lorrain*. He married *Hedwiga* of *Namur*, the Daughter of *Albert* I. Earl of *Namur*; and of *Ermengarda* of *Lorrain*, who was the Daughter of *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Lorrain*, and Grandchild of King *Lewis* IV. ſurnamed *Ultramarin*. This *Gerard* left *Thierré*, ſurnamed *The Valiant*, Duke of *Lorrain*, who died in 1115, and *Gerard* Count *de Vaudemont*. This is the true Original (if we may believe *Moreri*) of the Illuſtrious Family of *Lorrain*, which divers Authors, who have endeavoured to find it in *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, or others, have not been able to meet with, becauſe they had not well apprehended the Difference of the two *Lorrains*. The *French* firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of this Dukedom under *Lewis* XIII. in 1663, but reſtored it by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. In 1674, it was again re-taken by the *French*. *Charles Leopold*, the late Duke, of Famous Memory, being in the mean time employed by the Emperor, as his General, won more Honour than he could have done if he had ſucceeded his Uncle in his Rightful Inheritance. This great Prince died *April* 18. 1690, ſuddenly, in the 48th Year of his Age, at a Convent near *Lintz*, in his Journey to *Vienna*; his renowned Actions, and high Merits, making him extreamly lamented. He married *Eleonora Maria* of *Auſtria*, Dowager of *Michael* King of *Poland*, and Siſter to the preſent Emperor; by whom the Title to this Dukedom continues in this Family, to the eldeſt Son. *Leopold*, who by Vertue of the Treaty of *Reſwick* in 1697, was reſtored to the Inheritance of his Anceſtors, and the Year following married *Elizabeth Charlotte*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *French* King's Niece, by whom he has had one Son, Stiled Prince of *Bar*, but died an Infant. See *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*.

LOSA *de Cordoua* (*Elizabeth*) a *Spaniſh* Gentlewoman, well skilled in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages; and was ſo well skilled in Divinity, that the Doctors admitted her to a Place in the Univerſities. After the Death of her Husband, ſhe ſpent her Time in Works of Piety and Charity. She died *March* 5. 1564, in the 73d Year of her Age. *Nicol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſt.*

LOT, the Son of *Haran*, *Abraham*'s Nephew, was born *A. M.* 2048. See his Hiſtory, *Gen.* 11. 14, 19. *Joſeph. lib. Antiq. Judaic. Salvian & Torniel. in Annales.*

LOT, Lat. *Olda*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*, which riſeth from the *Sevennes*, a Mountain of *Gevaudan*, a County of *Languedoc*, three Leagues from *Mande*; and traverſing *Rovergue* towards the North, enters into *Quercy*, where it waters *Cahors*; and then entring *Agenois*, falls into the *Garonne*, near *Acquillon*, four Leagues beneath *Agen*, after having taken in the River *Tieure* in *Rovergue*, the *Sale* in *Quercy*, and the *Vert* and the *Maſſe* in *Agenois*. Whereas heretofore this River was paſſable by Boats only, as far as *Ville Neuve d'Agen*, it is of late made Navigable as high as *Cahors*, by the preſent *French* King, in 1677.

LOTHARIUS I. Emperor of the Weſt, and King of *Italy*, was the Son of *Lewis the Meek*, who made him his Partner in the Empire in 819. He was Crowned King of *Lombardy* in 822, and afterwards Crowned Emperor by Pope *Paſchal* I. in 823. He was a generous and valiant Prince, but withal ambitious and jealous. His Father's firſt Wife was *Ermengarda*, by whom he had this *Lotharius*, *Pepin*, King of *Aquitain*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*; after her death, he married *Judith*. This Second Marriage alienated the Minds of his Children from him, inſomuch, that *Lotharius* ſeized him in 833, and ſhut him up in the Monaſtery of St. *Medard* in *Soiſſons*, with deſign to have had him degraded, after a Publick Penance, but the Matter was accommodated. After the death of his Father, *Lotharius* conceiving that becauſe he was Emperor, and the Eldeſt Son, he ought to be Soveraign over his Brothers, took up Arms for that purpoſe; but they uniting their Forces, gave him a total Defeat at *Fontenay*, *June* 25. 841. And being beaten a Second time the next Year, he came to an Accommodation with them, by which he retained for his Share *Italy*, *Gallia Belgica*, ſince called *Lorrain*, *Provence* and *Burgundy*. But at laſt being diſtaſted with the World, he parted his Dominions amongſt his Children, and took the Habit of a Monk in the Abbey of *Prum*, where he died, *Sept.* 28. or 29. 855, after having Reigned 15 Years. He left the following Sons, *Lewis* II. Emperor, *Lotharius* II. King of *Lorrain*, and *Charles* King of *Arles*, or *Provence*. *De St. Bertin the life of Lewis the Meek.*

LOTHARIUS II. Emperor, Duke of *Saxony*, was the Son or *Gebhardus*, Count of *Arnsberg*, and of *Hedwiga*, *Burgravin* of *Nuremberg*. He was Choſen *Sept.* 13. 1125, after an *Interregnum* of three Years, and ſome Days, *viz.* From the Death of *Henry* V. As ſoon as he was choſen Emperor, he laid Claim to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, which he pretended was united to the Empire; but *Renold* II. Earl of *Burgundy*, refuſed to own him as ſuch; at which refuſal, being offended, he deprived him, and beſtowed *Burgundy* upon *Barthold*, Duke of *Zeringhen*; which was an occaſion of great Wars between both thoſe Houſes, and were not terminated, but by the marriage of the Emperor *Frederick* with *Beatrix*, in 1157. In 1133, *Lotharius* went to *Rome*, where he was Crowned by Pope *Innocent* II. and in 1137, made War upon *Roger* King of *Sicily*. He received the *Greek* Ambaſſadors at *Calabria*, and died at *Verona*, or, according to others, near to *Trent*, the laſt of *Sept.* the ſame Year 1137, or 38. *Otho Friſingen. lib.* 4. *Petrus Montcaſſin. in Chron. lib.* 4.

LOTHARIUS, King of *France*, Son of *Lewis* IV. called *Ultramarine*, and of *Gerberga* of *Saxony*, was born at *Laon* in 941. He ſucceeded to his Father at the Age of 13, and was Crowned at *Rheims*, *Nov.* 12. 954. This King, aſſiſted by *Hugh the Great*, waged War in *Poictou* againſt *William*, Duke of *Guienne*, and laid Siege to *Poictiers*, but was fain to raiſe it in 955. He retook *Arras* and *Doway*. After this, *Lotharius* took up Arms againſt *Otho* II. Emperor, to Conquer the Lower *Lorrain*, which he had given to *Charles*, *Lotharius*, his Brother, as if he had had the diſpoſing of it; and ſetting upon the Emperor's Forces at *Aix la Chapelle*, he put him to flight; in revenge of which, *Otho*, at the Head of 60000 Men, pillaged *Champagne*, and advanced to *Paris*; but the Winter having oblig'd him to retire, he loſt all his Rear-Guard, at the Paſſage of the River *Aine*, and from thence was driven back by *Lotharius* his Army, as far as *Ardennes*, in 978. The Emperor finding himſelf in a bad condition, deſired a Peace, which *Lotharius* granted, and reſtored *Lorrain* to *Otho* in 980, to hold it in Fief of the Crown of *France*, which Treaty offended the Grandees of *France*; but ſome time after, upon the death of *Otho*, *Lotharius* entred again into *Lorrain*, in 984, took *Verdun*; but underſtanding that *Otho* III. was put into the place of his Father, by Conſent of all the Great Ones, he advanced no farther. He died at *Rheims* of Poiſon, *March* 2. 986, being aged about 45 Years, of which he had Reigned, from his Father's death, 31 Years. His Wife was *Emma*, the Daughter of *Lotharius*, King of *Italy*, by whom he had an only Son *Lewis* V. who ſucceeded him, and two Natural Sons, *Arnulphus*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and *Richard*. *Flodoard Hiſt. Rhem. Aimoin in Contin. Dupleix & Mezeray Tom. I. Hiſt. de France.*

LOTHARIUS, King of *Lorrain*, was the Son of the Emperor *Lotharius* I. and Brother of the Emperor *Lewis* II. and of *Charles*, King of *Provence*. He married *Thietberga*, in 856, the Daughter of *Hubert*, Duke of *Outre-le-mont-Jou*; but being fallen into diſlike with her, and in love with *Valdrada*, Siſter of *Gunther*, Archbiſhop of *Collen*, and Niece of *Thietgaud* of *Trier*, he reſolved to divorce the former, and marry the latter. Theſe Prelates aſſembling their Suffragans at *Aix la Chapelle*, made them to diſſolve the King's Marriage, whereupon *Lotharius* married *Valdrada*. But Pope *Nicholas* I. diſapproving this proceeding, ſent about it to *Thietgaud*, and *Gunther*, as well as to the King, who promiſed to ſubmit himſelf to the Church. The Pope ſent his Legates in 895, whom theſe two Prelates corrupted, and made them approve of the Diſſolution of the Marriage; whereupon, the Pope convening a Synod at *Latran*, Excommunicated them; and the King, to avoid the Pope's diſpleaſure, was forced to take to himſelf his former Wife, in 855. But ſoon after, falling into his old diſlike of her, began to abuſe her, and would have her Tried for Adultery, which was the Cauſe of a great War. In the mean time, while the *Saracens* infeſted *Italy*, *Lotharius* took a Journey thither, to aſſiſt the Emperor *Lewis*, his Brother, but chiefly to inſinuate himſelf into the Favour of *Adrian* II. the Succeſſor of *Nicholas*, as hoping, by this means, to obtain of him a Diſſolution of his Marriage. The Pope received him with a great deal of Friendſhip, becauſe he aſſured him, that he had exactly followed the Orders of his Predeceſſor; and to the end he might be the more fully perſwaded of it, when he, and his Retinue, came to receive the Communion, he made them all to ſwear, That it was true, that he had quitted *Valdrada*, whereupon the moſt part of them died immediately, as if they had been ſtruck by the deſtroying Angel of God; and *Lotharius* himſelf being attacked by a Fever at *Luca*, died at *Placenza*, *Auguſt* 7. 869. *Mezeray Annal. de Fuld.*

LOTHARIUS, Son of *Hugo*, Earl of *Provence*, was made King of *Italy*, by his Father, in 932, and Reigned with him till 945. *Berenger*, and his other Competitors, suffered him to retain the Name of King, till 949, or 950, when he died at *Milan*. *Flodoard* saith, he was poisoned. *Leo of Ostia lib.* 1. *in Chron. Cass. Luitprand. lib.* 5. *Hist. Flodoard.*

LOTHIAN, Lat. *Laudonia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, bounded on the North by the *Fryth* of *Edinburg*, on the East by the *German* Ocean, on the South by the *Mers*, *Tweedal* and *Clydesdale*, and on the West by the County of *Sterling*. This County is 34 *Scotch* Miles in length from East to West, but not above 10 broad, for the most part. It is the principal County of that Kingdom, *Edinburg* standing almost in the middle of it. Besides which, it hath *Leith*, *Dunbar*, *Dalkeith*, *Hadinton*, *Musselburgh*, *Tranent*, *Saltpreston*, &c. It is a very fruitful and pleasant County, abounding with Towns, Villages, and Noblemen's Seats, and is well furnished with Coal and Salt. It gives Title of Earl to one of the Surname of *Carr*.

LOTOPHAGITES, an Island of *Africa*, called the *Isle of Gerbi*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, once in possession of the *Spaniards*, who were driven thence after a great Defeat. Ancient Authors make frequent mention of a People called *Lotophagi*.

LOVANGO, or LOANGA, a Kingdom of Lower *Æthiopia*, lying North from the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the South part of *Africa*, which is also called the County of *Bramas*. The Capital where the King keeps his Court, is situate about a League and half from the Sea Coast, and is called *Lovango*, or *Banza Lavangiri*, and by the Inhabitants *Boarie*, or *Bury*. The Houses are adorned with Walks or Avenues, leading up to them, of Palm-Trees and *Bananas*. The King's Palace is surrounded with a kind of Palisado of Palm-Trees, set in a Square, which is a League in length, and as much in breadth. The Country is very Fruitful, so that they have a Harvest of *Millet* three times a Year. The Inhabitants are very strong and vigorous. They are extreamly addicted to drink Palm-Wine. They seldom go any where without their Arms, which are a long Cut-lash, with a Bow and Arrows. The Men wear Coats which reach from their Waste to their Knees, the rest of their Body being naked. The Women wear short Coats, which only come down to their Knees; and 'tis they who Till the Ground, Sow and Reap, Bake Bread, Dress Meat, *&c.* They never speak to their Husbands but on their Knees; and as soon as ever they see them, they clap their Hands for a mark of their Joy and Respect. The Inheritance doth not descend to their Children, but to their Brothers and Sisters; but upon Condition that they must take care of the Education of the deceased Party's Children, and teach them to get their Living. The chief Trades amongst them are Weavers, Hatters, Black-Smiths, Polishers of Coral and Shells, Masons and Fishers. The Money of *Lovango*, consists of little square pieces of Linen of *Matombe*, being a Tree, the Sprouts whereof they beat, as we do Hemp, and make Cloth of them; the least of these pieces used by them for Money, are about a Span and half broad, and go for a Penny of our Money. The Trade of the Country consists in Ivory, Copper, Tin, Lead and Iron, which the Inhabitants get from the Mines of *Sondi*, which are at a great distance from them; but their greatest Gain is by selling Slaves. Those of *Europe* are not permitted to Trade here, without first presenting the King and his chief Officers with Gifts. The King is very Potent, and can raise a great Army; he hath a vast number of Women which he keeps in a Seraglio. The Council of State, chuseth the most aged Princess of the Blood Royal, to whom they give the Title of *Maconda*, that is, Regent of the Kingdom, whom the King is obliged to consult in all Matters of Importance. The King has two Houses, where he makes his Meals, in the one whereof he Eats, and Drinks in the other. No body is suffered to be in the Room when he eats, and as soon as the Server hath placed the Meat upon the Table, he retires and leaves the King all alone; who, as soon as he hath done eating, enters the House of Wine, which is the most sumptuous Apartment of his Palace, where the Lords and great Officers of his Court present themselves before him. The King hath two Cup-bearers standing besides him, whereof the one gives the Signal that the King is about to drink, by striking two Iron Rods together, whereupon all present prostrate themselves with their faces to the ground, whilst the other presents the Cup to the King; and as soon as ever he hath drunk, all the Company clap their hands in token of their joy. They have so great a Veneration for their Kings, that they never touch the Meat the King leaves upon his Plate, but with a great deal of Respect, bury it in a hole made for that purpose in the Earth. When the King dies, his Brothers succeed him, each in their order. The Royal Obsequies are performed with a great deal of Pomp, and the Body is placed in a Vault, sitting on a Chair, with many Wax and Wooden Figures about it, representing his Principal Officers. As to their Religion, the Inhabitants of *Lovango* seem to have but an obscure Notion of God; they also worship *Demons*, or Spirits, whom they call *Moquisies*, and believe that they cause Sickness and Health, Death and preservation of Life, Tempests, and fair Weather. Which Name of *Moquisie*, they also give to their King, to intimate his Power, and the Veneration they have for him. In honour to these *Moquisies*, they set up Images, build Temples, and appoint them *Ganga's*, or Priests, which are a kind of Magicians, or, at least, pretend so to be, to abuse the People by their real or seeming Enchantments. Circumcision is observed amongst them, tho they cannot give a reason why they observe that Ceremony. *Dapper Descript. of Africa.*

LOUCHALI, or ULUZZALI, a famous Pirate, Native of *Calabria* in *Italy*, was made a Slave by the *Turks* in his Youth, and obtained his Liberty by renouncing Christianity. When the *Turks* were about to lay Siege to *Famagousta* in 1570, after having made themselves Masters of *Nicosia* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, *Louchali* came and joined their Fleet with his Squadron of 9 Gallies, and 30 other Vessels; which was a great Encouragement to the *Turks*, who relied much upon his Valour and Experience, not without Reason, for he proved very serviceable in carrying of that Place, which was taken in 1571. At the Battel of *Lepanto* he commanded the Left Wing of the *Turkish* Fleet, which was opposed to the Squadron of *Doria*. He behaved himself in this Engagement with great Valour and Conduct, and at the beginning of the Fight took some of the *Venetian* Vessels; but when afterwards, flushed with this Success, he came to assist the Body of the *Mahometan* Fleet, *Doria*, and the Marquis of St. *Croix*, falling upon his Squadron, obliged him to take his Flight with 30 Galleys, the rest of his Ships being either taken, sunk, or burnt. However, because he had made a shift to keep some of the *Venetian* Vessels, which he had taken at the beginning of the Fight, he, with them, enter'd in a triumphant manner into the City of *Constantinople*, where the *Grand Seignior* highly commending his Valour, declared him *Bashaw* of the Sea, in the room of *Hali*, who was killed at the said Battel of *Lepanto*. Pope *Pius* V. proposed to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, to offer this Renegade a City and Sovereignty in his own Country, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in case he would deliver the *Ottoman* Fleet to Don *John*; but the Pope dying soon after, put a stop to this Design. *Louchali*, desirous to shew himself worthy of the high Place of Command conferred upon him, suddenly equipped 200 Gallies, and put to Sea with his new Fleet in 1572, the *Christian* Fleet being at that time about the Isles of *Cephalonia* and *Zante*, with a Design to make a Descent upon the *Morea*: But *Louchali* only shewed his Fleet, carefully avoiding an Engagement, because, tho' he had more Gallies than the *Christians*, yet they were not near so well Mann'd since the Defeat the *Turks* had met with at *Lepanto*. The Fleets lay for a considerable Time within Cannon-shot of each other, without attempting any thing: But at last the Left Wing of the *Ottoman* Fleet set upon the *Christians* great Ships, in hopes of getting an Advantage against them because of their Unweildiness, but were soon forced to retire in Disorder; and the *Christians* might have got a very signal Victory over them, had they been careful to pursue *Louchali*, who retired to *Metapan*, and the *Christian* Fleet went to Anchor at *Cerigo*, and from thence set Sail to *Corfu*. *Louchali* in the mean time was in a very great Perplexity, as supposing himself equally lost, either by staying where he was, or by giving the *Christians* Battel; and had already some thoughts to save himself by making his Escape into *Africa*, when he was informed that the *Christian* Fleet was retreated to *Corfu*. Whereupon, he joyfully returned to *Constantinople*, where he was highly applauded by the *Grand Seignior*, for having obliged the *Christians* to leave *Greece*, and that without hazarding his Fleet; tho', indeed, *Louchali* was beholden for all this Advantage to the Mis-understanding that was amongst the Commanders of the *Christian* Fleet, which made them neglect so fair an Occasion of utterly defeating the *Turks*, and restoring the poor *Greeks* to their Liberty. *Gratian's History of Cyprus.*

LOUDUN, Lat. *Lausdunum*, or *Juliodunum*, a City of *France*, in *Poitou*, six Leagues from *Saumur* to the South, ten from *Poictiers*, and eighteen from *Amboise* to the North-West, and is the Capital of a small Territory called *Laudonois*. *Du Chesne Ant. des Villes de France. Le Proust Hist. de Loudun.*

LOVELACE (Sir *Richard*) Son of *Richard Lovelace* of *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, Esq; was, by Letters Patent bearing date 31 *Maii*, 3 *Car.* I. advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lovelace* of *Hurley*, which Place had heretofore been a Religious House of *Benedictine* Monks, and a Cell to *Westminster-Abbey*. He married to his first Wife *Katharine*, Daughter of *George Hill*, Widow of *William Hide* of *Kingston Lisle* in *Berkshire*; and to his second Wife, *Margaret*, the sole Daughter and Heiress to *William Dodsworth*, Citizen of *London*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *John* and *Francis*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*. He died in 1634, and was succeeded by *John*, his Son and Heir; who took to Wife the Lady *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Cleveland*; and departing this Life at *Woodstock*-Manor in *Oxfordshire*, in 1670, was buried at *Hurley*, before-specified, leaving Issue *John*, his only surviving Son, who succeeded

ceeded him in his Honour, and three Daughters; *Anne*, who died unmarried; *Margaret*, married to Sir *William Noel* of *Kirkby-Malory* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Baronet; and *Dorothy*, to *Henry Drax*, a Merchant in *Barbadoes*, Son of Sir *James Drax*, Knight. Which *John* took to Wife *Martha*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs to Sir *Edmond Pye* of *Bradenham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Baronet; by whom he hath had ſeveral Children. He was amongſt the firſt who appeared for the Prince of *Orange* upon his Deſcent on *England*; and having about ſixty Men and Horſe with him, was ſurprized in his Inn at *Cirenceſter*, by ſome of the Militia: The Officer who commanded them was killed, as was alſo one of my Lord's Party, and himſelf taken Priſoner after a ſtout Reſiſtance, but ſet at liberty not long after, by ſome others who roſe for the Prince; and, upon whoſe coming to the Crown, he was made Captain to the Band of Penſioners; in which Station he continued to his Death. He left no Iſſue Male behind him, but one only Daughter married to Sir *Henry Johnſon*, yet the Honour did not dye, but is continued ſtill by one of the Name and Family.

LOUGHBOROUGH, an handſome, pleaſant Market-Town in *Weſt Goſcote*-Hundred in *Leiceſterſhire*, upon the Banks of the River *Stowre*, over which it has a Bridge, near the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, amongſt fertile Meadows.

LOUGHLOWMONT, a Lake at the Foot of the Mountains of *Grandsbain* in *Scotland*, twenty-four Miles long, and eight broad. It contains about twenty-four Iſlands, and abounds with Fiſh, particularly one ſort, called *Pollacks*, which have no Fins, and are very pleaſant to eat. It alſo gives Source to the River *Leven*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle in one of its Iſlands: And is moreover noted for a Floating Iſland, and raging continually with Waves, even in the calmeſt Weather.

LOUTH, Lat. *Lutum*, or *Lautha*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Leinſter*, in the County of *Louth*, upon a River of the ſame Name, between *Dundalk* to the North, and *Ardrac* to the South, 7 Miles from either. The County of *Louth* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea, on the North by *Downe*, on the Weſt by *Ardmagh* and *Monaghan*, and on the South by *Fingal* in *Leinſter*.

LOUVAIN, Lat. *Lovanium*; and by the Inhabitants, *Loeven*; a great City of *Brabant*, ſituate upon the River *Dele*, a little above, where it falls into the *Demer*, which runs into the *Schelde* at *Rupelmondel*; four Miles from *Mechelen* to the South Eaſt, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Antwerp* to the South Eaſt, and about three from *Bruxels*. The City is Famous for its Univerſity, Founded in 1426, by *John* IV. Duke of *Brabant*, and endowed with great Privileges by Pope *Martin* V. and *Eugenius* IV. and hath twenty Colleges, Founded by ſeveral Perſons, for the promoting of Learning. The moſt Famous are, The College of the three Languages, *Lilium*, *Caſtrum*, *Porcus*, *Falco*, *&c.* beſides the Schools, which are very magnificent. This City is four Miles in compaſs within the Walls, ſeated in a very fruitful Soil; and has ſo gentle and pleaſant an Air, that Wine is made both within the Walls, and without. It is ſo very ancient, that it is ſuppoſed to have been built by one *Lupus*, before the Time of *Julius Cæſar*. There are within the Walls of this City large Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, and pleaſant Gardens and Orchards; which ſhews, that it is not over-ſtocked with Inhabitants. It is well Fortified, and hath many fair Churches, the chief whereof is, the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, beſides a great Number of Monaſteries. The Univerſity of *Louvain* hath oft had Conteſts with the *Jeſuites*; the greateſt was that which occaſioned its Cenſure in 1587, of the Doctrine of theſe Fathers concerning Grace. An Account whereof may be ſeen in a Treatiſe, Entituled, *An Hiſtorical Apology for the Cenſures of* Louvain *and* Doway, printed in 1688, and in the *Hiſtory of the Controverſies about Grace*, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689.

The LOUVRE, the *French* King's Palace in the City of *Paris*, which was the ordinary Reſidence of their Kings, from *Lewis* XII. till *Lewis* XIV. who hath choſen *Verſailles* for his moſt common Abode. This Building was begun by *Philip Auguſtus*, in 1214, with Deſign to make it his Treaſury, and his Royal Priſon for Priſoners of Note. *Francis* I. began to build that part of this Fabrick which is called *The Old Louvre*, which, he leaving imperfect, it was continued by *Henry* II. *Henry* III. began that fair and large Gallery along the River, which joins the *Louvre* to the *Tuilleries*, which was finiſhed by *Henry* IV. and reaches from the King's Chamber to the little Garden of the *Louvre* towards the River. *Lewis* XIII. cauſed the great Pavillion to be built, which is over the Gate. *Lewis* XIV. ſent for the moſt able Architects and Work-men of *Europe*, to give it its laſt Perfection. The Court that is in the midſt is a perfect Square, whereof three Sides are already raiſed, but not quite finiſhed. The Work is adorned with three Rows of Pillars, *Corinthian* and *Compoſite*: And that which makes it very ſightly is, that the top of the Building is made in manner of a Terraſe-Walk. The *Facade* is ſupported by *Corinthian* Pillars, ſtanding out from the Work: And the Fronton conſiſts only of two Stones of a wonderful Bigneſs, being each 50 Foot in length. The King's Library is to be brought hither, which conſiſts of 60000 Volumes; together with his Cabinet, furniſhed with a vaſt number of Rarities and Antiquities, which, in the mean time, are kept in a private Houſe in the *Vivian-Street*. The Royal Printing-Houſe is in the Gallery: And the *French* Academy hath alſo an Apartment in the *Louvre*, where they keep their Aſſemblies. *Le Maire Paris Ancient & Noveau.*

LOWE, Eaſt and Weſt, two Market and Borough-Towns in *Cornwal*, in the Weſt-Hundred, both upon the South Sea, and both having the Election of two Burgeſſes for the Parliament. Betwixt both the Towns is a fair Stone-Bridge, ſuſtained by many Arches. Both 196 Miles from *London*.

LOWITZ, Lat. *Lovitium*, a ſmall, but well-built and populous Town of the Lower *Poland*, upon the River *Biſura*, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, between *Rava* to the South, and *Uladiſlaw* to the North, and ſix from *Ploczko* to the South Weſt. It is the ordinary Reſidence of the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, who hath a magnificent and ſtrong Caſtle here, ſeated in a Marſh.

LOWTH, in *Lindſey*-Part of *Lincolnſhire*, a large, well-built, and inhabited Borough-Town, governed by a Warden and ſeven Aſſiſtants. It is 112 Miles from *London*.

LUBECK, Lat. *Lubeca*, or *Lubecum*, a great City of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*; which has been a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, ever ſince 1162, when the Chair was tranſlated hither from *Oldenburgh*. It is an Imperial City, and the Capital of all the *Hans*-Towns upon the River *Drave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*, of which it is the chief City. It was at firſt a ſmall Country-Town, built by *Adolph* Earl of *Holſtein*, in the Time of the Emperor *Conrade* III. In 1209, the *Danes* being beaten out of it, it was made a free Imperial City by *Frederick* II. It is ſeated ſcarce two *German* Miles from the *Baltick*-Sea, upon which it hath a great and ſafe Harbour, and is in the Limits of the Dukedoms of *Mechelenburg* and *Lawenburg*, ten *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Wiſmar* to the Weſt. This City embraced the *Lutheran* Part of the Reformation in 1561, and before that, got their Privileges confirmed at *Augsburg*, by the Emperor *Charles* V. by means of a Gift of one hundred thouſand Crowns. At preſent, *Lubeck* is a City of vaſt Trade, governed by way of a Commonwealth, and entred into cloſe Alliance with the States of *Holland*, who comprized them in the Seventy Second Article of the Treaty of *Munſter* in 1648. The River *Drave*, which, after it hath, like a Pool, encompaſſed the City, traverſeth the midſt of it, and carries large Veſſels to *Travemund*, which is the Harbour. The City is very fair, adorned with neat and large Streets, fine Places, and magnificent Buildings. Amongſt the Churches, the moſt beautiful and ſumptuous are, the Cathedral of St. *John*, the Collegiate-Church of our *Lady*, with thoſe of St. *James*, and St. *Peter*. The Biſhop is a Proteſtant; and the Biſhoprick is ſettled in Appennage, to the younger Sons of the Houſe of *Holſtein Gottorp*, the Chapter having only a Titular Election left to them. The Biſhops are called Dukes of *Oytin*, or *Eutin*, from a ſmall Town (four *German* Miles and an half from *Lubeck* to the North) where they, for the moſt part, have their Reſidence; which was given theſe Biſhops by *Adolph* Earl of *Holſtein*, before the See was removed from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*. There are twelve Hereditary Canons belonging to this Biſhoprick. In this Town of *Oytin*, there was a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, in 1629. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 48. *Bertius*, *lib* 3. *Rer. Germanic. Herman. Bonn. & Joan. Beckman*, *in Chron. Lubec. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 36. *Sleidan. Cluver. Ortelius.*

LUBENTINA, LIBENTINA, or LUBENTIA, a Goddeſs whom the Heathens made the Superintendent of Pleaſure, and of Following the Deſires of ones own Heart, and of every Thing that is to the Liking of it. *Plautus* alludes to this Deity when he ſaith, *Lubentiorem te faciam, quam Lubentia eſt. Plaut in Aſin. Varro. Arnobius.*

LUBLIN, Lat. *Lublina*, a City of the Upper or Leſſer *Poland*, the Capital of a Palatinate, upon the River *Byſtricz*, 24 Miles from *Warſaw* to the South, and 12 from *Chelm* to the Weſt, 36 from *Cracow* to the South-Eaſt, and 70 from *Wilna*. It is a neat and populous City, and has a Caſtle ſeated on an Hill. The Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the three which conſtitute the Leſſer *Poland*, and lies between *Mazovia*, *Red-Ruſſia*, and the Palatinate of *Zendomir*. The other moſt conſiderable Cities of this Palatinate are, *Zakaw*, *Viſendow*, *Kaſimier* and *Pulkow*. Beſides the Caſtle, it is defended with a Wall, a deep Ditch, and Moraſs: And has three great Fairs yearly, frequented by *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Moſcovites* and *Germans*.

LUBLAW, Lat. *Lubloa*, a Caſtle belonging to the upper-*Hungary*, but mortgaged to the Crown of *Poland* in 1412. and is now annexed to the Palatinate of *Cracow*.

LUCAIÆ, Part of the *Antilla*-Iſlands in the North-ſea, between *Florida* and *Hiſpaniola*, and the 294th and the 304th Degree of Longitude, and the 21ſt, and 28th of Latitude. The moſt conſiderable whereof amount to 20 in Number. The Air of them is very temperate, and the Soil produceth Maiz in abundance. They are very full of Birds, but more eſpecially of Pigeons.

LUCANIA, an ancient Province of *Italy*, which made a part of Great *Greece*. Theſe people deſcended from the *Brittii*; or, as *Pliny*, from the *Samnites*, who, under the conduct of a Captain called *Lucas*, ſettled themſelves along the Coaſts of either Sea, before the *Apulii*, *Calabri*, *Herpii* and *Picentini*. Their Country reacheth on one ſide to the River *Laine*, which runs into the *Mediterranean*, and took up that part which is now called the *Baſilicata*, with great part of the Hither *Principate*; the other part of *Lucania*, being a part of the Modern *Calabria*. The *Romans* waged War a long time againſt the *Lucanians*. *Tit. Liv. Juſtin, Oroſius, &c. Cluver. in Ital. Deſcript.*

LUCANUS, a Ring-leader of thoſe Hereticks, who, in the IId Century, ſpread the Errors of *Cerdon* and *Mercian*. *Tertullian* makes mention of him in his Book of *Preſcriptions*, *cap.* 5. and in his Book of the *Reſurrection of the Body*, *cap.* 2. where he accuſeth him of having entertained erroneous Sentiments concerning the Soul. St. *Epiphanius* tells us, That this Heretick diſapproved Marriage. *Philaſtrius* and *Joannes Damaſcenus* alſo make mention of him, as well as *Baronius*, under *An.* 146.

LUCANUS (*Marcus Annæus*) a Poet born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, *Novemb.* 3. about *A. C.* 39. He was the Son of *Annæus Mela*, Brother of *Seneca*, and of *Acilia*, the Daughter of *Lucanus*, a very famous Orator. His Maſters were, *Palæmon*, *Virginius* and *Cornutus*; the firſt of whom was a noted Grammarian, and the two other famous for the *Belles Lettres*, and Philoſophy. He made good uſe of their inſtructions: And when he was ſcarcely fourteen years of Age, he declaimed with applauſe, both in Greek and Latin. His Wit and Parts ſoon ſpread his Fame through *Rome*, where he was Educated with *Perſius*, the Author of the *Satyrs*, and ſome others. *Nero*, charmed with his wit, conferred the offices of *Augur* and *Queſtor* upon him, before his Age did admit of it; and, upon ſeveral Occaſions, beſtowed upon him very ſignal Tokens of his Favour and Eſteem. He married *Polla Argentaria*, a Lady as conſiderable for her Learning and Birth, as ſhe was for Beauty; as *Statius*, *Martial*, and *Sidonius Apollinarius* inform us. *Nero* could not endure to ſee the Poetick Prize adjudged to *Lucan*, in *Pompey*'s Theatre, for a Poem of *Orpheus*, which he had compoſed *ex tempore*; and ſpoke notwithſtanding *Nero*'s Prohibition, who had a deſign to have repeated one of his own upon *Niobe*: Whereupon, *Nero* taking occaſion to diſparage *Lucan*'s Verſes; he was ſo offended at it, that he engaged himſelf in *Piſo*'s Conſpiracy; which being diſcovered, *Lucan*, who accuſed his Mother *Attilia*, had his Veins cut, as his Uncle *Seneca* had. He writ divers Poems; as, *Of the Deſcent of* Orpheus *to Hell*. *Of the burning of* Rome. *In praiſe of his wife* Polla. Saturnalia. *Ten Books of* Sylvæ. *Epiſtles*. *An Oration againſt* Octavius Sagitta, (whom he cauſed to be ſentenced to death for having killed *Pontia*) &c. But of all theſe, we have none left at preſent, but his great Poem of the *Civil Wars*. *Lucan* died in the tenth year of the Empire of *Nero*, 65 from the Birth of *Chriſt*.

St. LUCAS, or St. LUKE, the *Evangeliſt*, was of the City of *Antioch*, which is the *Metropolis* of *Syria*. St. *Paul* acquaints us, that he was a Phyſician. Beſides his *Goſpel*, he writ the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, which contain the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of 29 or 30 years; from *A. C.* 33. till St. *Paul*'s being a Priſoner at *Rome* the firſt time, which was in 63. Which makes it probable, that St. *Luke* writ that Book at *Rome*, at the ſame time. It is a thing queſtioned amongſt the Fathers whether he dyed a Martyr, or no. St. *Jerom* ſaith, that he was never married, and lived till he was 84 years of Age. *Euſebius* makes mention of him in his *Chronicle* and *Hiſtory*. Dr. *Cave* adds, That ſeveral others write, that he ſtudied not only at *Antioch*, then very famous for its learned Men, but in all the School both of *Greece* and *Egypt*; whereby he became accompliſhed in all Parts of Learning, and Humane Sciences; but particularly applied himſelf to Phyſick. And, beſides his Abilities in this profeſſion, he is ſaid to have been very skilful in Painting: And there are no leſs than three or four ſeveral pieces ſtill in Being, pretended to have been drawn by him. The Ancients are not well agreed, either about the Time or Manner of his Death, ſome aſſuming him to die in *Egypt*; others in *Greece*; the *Roman Martyrology*, in *Bithynia*; *Dorotheus*, at *Epheſus*: Some make him die a violent, others a natural Death. *Nicephorus* gives the particular Account; That coming into *Greece*, he ſucceſsfully preached, and baptized many Converts into the *Chriſtian* Faith, till a party of Infidels making head againſt him, drew him to Execution; and in want of a Croſs, whereon to diſpatch him, preſently hanged him upon an Olive-Tree, in the 80th or 84th year of his Age. *Kiriſtenius*, from an ancient *Arabick* writer, makes him to have ſuffered Martyrdom at *Rome*; which he thinks might probably be after St. *Paul*'s firſt Impriſonment there, and Departure thence, when St. *Luke*, being left behind him, as his Deputy, to ſupply his place, was ſhortly after put to Death. The reaſon, ſays he, why he no longer continued his *Hiſtory of the Apoſtles Acts*; which ſurely he would have done, had he lived any conſiderable Time after St. *Paul*'s Departure. His Body afterwards, by the Command of *Conſtantine*, or his Son *Conſtantius*, was ſolemnly removed to *Conſtantinople*, and buried in the great Church, built to the Memory of the Apoſtles. For his *Goſpel*, St. *Jerom* ſuppoſes it to have been written in *Achaia*, during his Travels with St. *Paul* in thoſe Parts, whoſe Help he is generally ſaid to have made uſe of in the compoſing of it; nor does it in the leaſt detract from the Authority of his Relations, that he himſelf was not preſent at the doing of them, ſince he has delivered nothing in his whole Hiſtory, but what he had immediately received from perſons preſent at, and concerned in the Things which he has left us upon Record. The occaſion of his writing it is thought to have been partly to prevent thoſe falſe and fabulous Relations which even then began to be obtruded upon the world, and partly to ſupply what ſeemed wanting in the two Evangeliſts that wrote before him. His *Hiſtory of the Apoſtolick Acts* was written, no doubt, at *Rome*, at the end of St. *Paul*'s two years impriſonment there; with which he concludes his Story. It contains the Actions, and ſometimes the Sufferings of ſome principal Apoſtles, eſpecially St. *Paul*. In both theſe Books his way of Writing is exact and accurate, his Stile polite and elegant, ſublime and lofty, and yet clear and perſpicuous, flowing with an eaſy and natural Grace and Sweetneſs, admirably accommodate to an Hiſtorical Deſign; all along expreſſing himſelf in a Vein of purer Greek than is to be found in the other Writers of the holy Story; though his Stile is ſometimes allayed with a Tang of the Syriack and Hebrew Dialect; in ſhort, As an Hiſtorian, he was faithful in his Relations, elegant in his Writings: As a minister, careful and diligent for the good of Souls: As a Chriſtian, devout and pious; and who crowned all the reſt with the laying down his Life for the teſtimony of that Goſpel which he had both preached and publiſhed to the World.

LUCAS, (Sir *John*) a perſon eminently accompliſhed with Learning, and well verſed in ſundry Languages, was, for his great Service to King *Charles* I. advanced by him in the 20th year of his Reign, to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield* in *Eſſex*; with Limitation of that Dignity, for lack of Iſſue Male, unto Sir *Charles Lucas*, Knight, his younger Brother, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; with Remainder to Sir *Thomas Lucas*, Knight, his other Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body. This *John* Lord *Lucas* married *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Nevill* of *Newton St. Lo* in *Somerſetſhire*, Knight of the *Bath*; by whom he had Iſſue one ſole Daughter, called Mary, married to *Anthony* Earl of *Kent*; on whoſe behalf, and conſidering he had no Iſſue Male, and that Sir *Charles Lucas*, Knight his valiant Brother, had been put to death upon the Loſs of *Colcheſter*, leaving no Iſſue, he procured on the behalf of his ſaid Daughter and her Deſcendants, certain Letters Patent, bearing Date 7 *Maii*, 15 *Car.* II. whereby the Dignity and Title of Baroneſs *Lucas* of *Crudwell* in *Wiltſhire* was conferred upon her; and of *Baron Lucas* of the ſame place, upon the Heirs Male of her Body. As alſo, that the Sons and Heirs, deſcended from her, or her Succeſſors, Earls of *Kent*, ſhould bear the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Crudwell*; and in default of Iſſue Male, that the ſaid Title ſhould not be ſuſpended, but enjoyed by ſuch of the Daughters and Co-heirs, if any ſhall be, as other undivitible Inheritances by the Common Law of this Realm are uſually poſſeſſed: And departing this Life, *An.* 1670. was buried with his Anceſtors at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*. Dying thus without Iſſue Male, the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield*, by virtue of the Limitation above expreſſed, devolved to *Charles*, the Son and Heir of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Lucas*, Knight. Which *Charles* hath married *Penelope*, one of the Daughters to *Francis* late Earl of *Scarſdale*. *Dugdale's Baronage*.

LUCAS of *Leyden*, a noted Painter and Graver of *Leyden* in *Holland*, who took his Sir name from the place where he was born. He was ſo ſtrangely addicted to his Work, that he grudged to allow himſelf any time to ſleep at Nights, ſo that his Mother was fain to come and take away his Candle, to make him leave his Work, and betake himſelf to reſt. He engraved and publiſhed ſome Pieces when he was but nine years of Age. He could alſo Paint upon Glaſs, and Etch. *Albert Durez*, a great Graver of thoſe Times, having ſeen of his Pieces, took a Journey to *Leyden*, on purpoſe to be acquainted with him. In 1526. he reſolved to take a Journey throughout all the *Low Countries*, and viſit the moſt famous

Painters that he could meet with. Coming to *Middleburg*, he met there with one of his Profeſſion, who was near his Equal in Art, and other Advantages; who ſeeming to be jealous of him, *Lucas* conceited he gave him ſomething to poyſon him; which, whether real or no, yet ſo wrought upon *Lucas*, that he led a languiſhing Life for five or ſix years after, and died in 1532, being 39 years of age. *Meurſius Athen. Batav. Lib.* I. *Felibien.*

LUCAS (*Francis*) born at *Bruges*, took his Doctor's Degree at *Louvain*, and was Dean of the Church of St. *Omer*. He was a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Learning, and particularly for being a great *Orientaliſt*, which Languages he Learned from the beſt Maſters of his time. He died in 1619. His Works are, *Notationes in Bibl. Sacr.* *Itinerarium Jeſu Chriſti ex* IV. *Evang. Comment in Evang. Tom.* IV. *Apologia pro Chaldaico Paraphraſt. Notæ ad varias Lectiones in Evangelia*, Lib. II. *&c.* Father *Simon* gives him a good Character in his *Critical Hiſtory of the Verſions of the New Teſtament. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Miræus de ſcript. ſæc.* XVII. *&c.*

LUCCA, or LUCA, a City and Commonwealth of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and a Biſhop's See, immediately ſubject to the Pope. It is very ſtrongly Fortified with 11 Baſtions, and very populous; built by the *Thuſci*, *An. Mun.* 3236. 39 Years after *Rome*, in the Times of *Sennacherib*, and *Hezekiah* Kings of *Judah*. *Charles* IV. left this City under the Government of a *French* Cardinal, who ſet them at liberty; but they were ſoon after deprived of it, by one of their own Country-men *Paulus Guiniſius*, who did not hold it long. In 1390, it was taken by *Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*, but in 1430, they again recovered their liberty, which they have ſince carefully preſerved, and to that purpoſe, in 1626, made the preſent Fortifications. This Republick is under the Emperor's Protection. *Lucca* is ſituated in the midſt of a great Plain, near to the River *Serchio*, ſurrounded with pleaſant Hills; the Ramparts of the City are ſhaded with great Walks of Poplar-Trees, for the divertiſement of the Inhabitants, who are rich and wealthy, by the great Trade they drive with Silks, in the Manufactury whereof they are very ingenious and induſtrious, wherefore alſo this City is called *Lucca l'Induſtrioſa*. The Dominions belonging to this State are ſmall, not above 30 Miles long, and 25 broad, lying in a manner ſurrounded with the Territories of the Great Duke, bordering in ſome part on the Dutchies of *Modena* and *Maſſa*. The Soil is very Fruitful of Wine, Oil and Cheſnuts, but not ſo productive of Corn; the Country-People live on Millet and Cheſnuts. The Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmoſt, by which they have made it very pleaſant. The Republick of *Lucca* is Governed by a Chief Magiſtrate, whom they call a *Gonfalonier*, his Council is compoſed of 26 Citizens. His Habit of Ceremony is a Crimſon Velvet Gown, or Damask of the ſame colour, with a Cap of the ſame. He has his Reſidence in the Palace, as long as he is in Office, in the Court whereof he hath a Guard of 100 Soldiers. The City ſtands 10 Miles from *Piſa* to the North, 13 from the Sea to the Eaſt, and 45 from *Florence* to the Weſt. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 50. This City is thought able to raiſe 15000 Foot, and 3000 Horſe

LUCERA, or LUCERIA, a City of *Italy*, in the *Capitanata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; ten Miles from St. *Severo* to the South, ſeven from *Troja* to the North, 37 from *Siponto* to the Weſt, and 30 from *Benevento* to the North-Eaſt. *Ptolemy* makes mention of a *Luceria* in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which is *Luzara*, on the River *Po*.

LUCERES, The Name of the Third Tribe or Diviſion of the people of *Rome*, in the time of *Romulus*, when all the Inhabitants of that City were divided into three Tribes; whereof, the Firſt was the Tribe of *Romulus*, who were called *Ramnenſes*; the Second was that whereof *Tatius* King of the *Sabines* was Chief, who were called *Tatienſes*; and thoſe of the Third were called *Luceres*, from *Lucerus* their Leader, who came, with a great number of People he had picked up, to *Rome*, to enjoy the Privileges and Franchiſes *Romulus* had promiſed to all that would come and inhabit his new City.

LUCERNE, Lat. *Luceria*, or *Lucerna*, by the Inhabitants called *Lutzern*, a City and Canton of *Switzerland*. The City ſtands in *Argow*, on the Lake of *Lucerne*, where the River *Ruſs* flows out of it, and divides this City in the midſt, being covered with three Bridges; ſix *German* miles from *Berne* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Altorf* to the South-weſt. This was a free Imperial City till 1332. when it was united with the *Swiſs-Cantons*. The Marquiſs *de la Pavelle* recovered it out of the hands of the *French*, *Aug.* 9. 1690. The Lake of *Lucerne*, called by the *Germans*, *Lucernerzee*, is extended twenty four Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and is oft called the *Waldſtattenzee*, from the four Cities which encompaſs it, *viz. Altorf*, *Swiſs*, *Stantz*, and *Lucerne*. The Canton of *Lucerne* is the Third of the Twelve *Swiſs-Cantons*, and is *Roman*-Catholick; being bounded N. W. S. and E. by the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Swiſs* and *Stantz*. The Popes Nuncio has his ordinary Reſidence at the City of *Lucerne*. *Cluver. deſcript. Germ. Simler. & Plantin. Hiſt. of Switzerland.*

LUCIANUS, a Prieſt of *Antioch*, and Martyr, who having eſcaped the Heat of *Dioclesian*'s and *Maximian*'s Perſecution, as it began to ſlacken, was taken by the Treachery of a *Sabellian* Prieſt, called *Pancratius*. The Infidels carried him to *Nicomedia*; and upon the Way, meeting with ſome Soldiers who, out of weakneſs, had denied the Faith, he made them aſhamed of their Frailty; and being encouraged by him, they, by a glorious Death, made amends for the Sin they had committed. Being come to *Nicomedia*, he was preſented to *Maximianus Galerius*, where, inſtead of Deteſting the Chriſtian Religion, as he was urged to do, he made an excellent Apology for it, in preſence of the Prefect of the City, and of the Emperor *Maximianus* too, who had hid himſelf in the Room: Whereupon, he was caſt into Priſon, and laid all along upon the Fragments of earthen Pots, with his Hands and Feet ſtretched out, and tied faſt, ſo that he could not ſtir himſelf. In this condition they brought him nothing but Meat offered to Idols; and he nobly reſolved, rather to die with hunger, than to preſerve his Life by Meats which might make it ſuſpected that he was fallen into Idolatry. The *Chriſtians* of the Place, with many others that were come from *Antioch*, gave him frequent Viſits; and the Feaſt of *Epiphany* being near, he told them that he was reſolved to celebrate it with them, for that the day after he ſhould leave the World, and go to God: But being ſo tied that he could not ſtir himſelf, he bad them lay the Symbols on his Breaſt; and, after having conſecrated them, they reached to him the Communion, and afterwards all the Aſſiſtants participated of the ſame. He died the next day, according as he had foretold it, *A. C.* 311. or 312. His Body was caſt into the Sea, with a Stone tied to it; but a Dolphin, as 'tis ſaid, brought it up to the Shoar again. This worthy Martyr had done great Service to the Church; for, finding that the Copies of the *Septuagint* were full of faults, he reviewed the ſame with great Care; which, being ſo reviſed by him, were made uſe of by all the Churches between *Antioch* and *Conſtantinople*, as St. *Jerom* aſſures us. Some accuſe him of having been ſomewhat inclined toward *Arianiſm*; but St. *Athanaſius* and St. *Denys* of *Alexandria* juſtify him as to that particular. *St. Jerom de Script. & Epiſt.* 207. *ad Chron. Euſebius*, *lib.* 8. & 9. *St. Athanaſius in Synopſ. Metaphraſt. ad* 7 *Januarii. Baron. A. C.* 311. *Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ. &c. Simon Hiſt. Crit. Vet. Teſtam. lib.* 2.

LUCIANUS, a *Carthaginian* Prieſt and Martyr, who, in 250. gave a great deal of trouble to his Ordinary St. *Cyprian*, by granting Communion indifferently to all thoſe who had fallen during the time of Perſecution, if they could give a good Account of what they had done after their Fall. There is ſtill a Letter of his to be ſeen, amongſt thoſe of St. *Cyprian*, wherein he gives an Account of that Indulgence of the Martyrs of *Carthage*, and grants the Privileges of Communion to two *Roman* Ladies. It is the XXIId. Letter amongſt thoſe of St. *Cyprian*'s, of the *Oxford Edition.*

LUCIANUS, a Greek Author of *Samoſata*, the Capital of *Comagene*. He was but of mean birth: His Father put him to a Trade, but having no great Stomach to it, he betook himſelf afterwards to Study. He firſt embraced the Profeſſion of an Advocate; but being diſtaſted with the wranglings of the Bar, he applied himſelf to Philoſophy, though he made no good uſe of it. He firſt ſettled himſelf at *Antioch*, and from thence paſſed into *Ionia* and *Greece*; and from thence travelling into *Gaul* and *Italy*, he returned into his own Country through *Macedonia*. He lived Ninety years, from the Reign of *Trajan*, till after that of *Marcus Aurelius*, under whom he was in great Eſteem. He was a Perſon of great Wit, but no Religion; mocking at all, both *Chriſtian* and *Pagan*. 'Tis ſaid, that he was once a *Chriſtian*, but that the Diſſoluteneſs of Manners ſoon overturned his Faith. *Suidas* tells us, that he was torn to pieces by Dogs. *St. Jerom in Catal. Phot. Cod.* 128. *Suidas. Voſſius de Rhet. Antiq. Cap.* 12. *De Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. *Ablancourt.* His *Dialogues*, &c. are printed in Greek and Latin in Folio, at *Paris.*

LUCIDUS, a Prieſt, who lived in the Vth Century. He maintained ſome Propoſitions concerning Predeſtination, which were condemned in the Council of *Arles*, in 475. This *Lucidus*, as it ſeems, was of St. *Auſtin*'s Opinion: And *Fauſtus* of *Riez*, and ſome others, who made him retract his Opinions, were *Semi-Pelagians*. *Uſher Antiq. Britan. cap.* 13. *& Norris Hiſt. Pelag. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

LUCIDUS (*Joannes*) a famous Mathematician, who in the VIth Century was the Author of the following Treatiſes, *De Emendatione Temporum. De vero die Paſſionis Chriſti. Epitome Emendationis Calendarii Romani. Canones in perpetuum Temporum Tabulam*, &c.

LUCIER

LUCIFER, the Name of the firſt rebellious Angel, who, for his Pride, was caſt headlong from Heaven to Hell, with the third Part of the Angels; who, ſince that, tempt Men to Sin, and are called Devils.

LUCIFER, according to the Poets, is the Son of *Jupiter* and *Aurora*; and, according to Aſtronomers, the bright Planet *Venus*, which goes before the Sun in the Morning, and appears at Day-break; and in the Evening follows the Sun, and is then called *Heſperus*, or *Evening-Star*.

LUCIFER, Biſhop of *Cagliari*, the Metropolis of *Sardinia* and the neighbouring Iſles, lived in the IVth Century. He was very famous in the Church for his great Contempt of the World, his Love to the Holy Scripture, for the Purity of his Life, for the Conſtancy of his Faith, for the abundance of Divine Grace that did ſhine in all his Actions. Theſe are the commendations beſtowed upon him by two Prieſts of his Party, and confirmed by St. *Athanaſius*. He preſented himſelf to Pope *Liberius*, to go and perſwade the Emperor *Conſtantius* to convene a Council, in order to Examine and Decide the Queſtions of that time, which, when the Pope had approved of, he charged himſelf with the Commiſſion, *An. Ch.* 354, and procured the calling of a Council at *Milan*, which was celebrated in 355, where he himſelf was baniſhed, together with the reſt of the Orthodox Prelates, who defended St. *Athanaſius*. *Lucifer*, being of a vehement and undaunted Spirit, the Emperor was afraid of him, and often changed his place of Baniſhment; for he was firſt ſent to *Eleutheropolis* in *Paleſtine*, then to *Germanicia*, and thence to *Thebais*, where he was at the time when the Emperor *Conſtantius* died; he was recalled from his Baniſhment under *Julian*, in 361, when coming to *Antioch*, where the Church was extreamly divided, between the Followers of *Euzoius* the *Arian*, of *Meletius*, and *Euſtathius*, Orthodox Biſhops; to put an end to this Schiſm, he Ordained *Paulinus*, the Prieſt, Biſhop, who, tho' a Man of great Merit, yet both the Orthodox Parties could never agree in the approving of him. *Euſebius* of *Verceil*, whom the Council of *Alexandria* had ſent to put an end to this Schiſm, was very much troubled, to ſee things were become deiperate by the Ordination of *Paulinus*, whom he could not approve of; whereupon *Lucifer*, being of an inflexible Spirit, abſolutely broke off Communion with him, and retired to *Sardinia*, where he perſiſted, to his Death, in his Separation from the Communion with the fallen Prelates, and, by this means, gave birth to a Schiſm, which cauſed a great deal of Miſchief to the Church. During his Exile, he writ two Books, which are the moſt ſharp and invective of all the ancient Writings we have. He ſent them to *Conſtantius* the Emperor, againſt whom they were writ, who made *Florentius*, the Maſter of his Palace, to write to him, to know whether he were the Author of them, whoſe Letter, with *Lucifer*'s Anſwer, we ſtill have; who, not only owns it to be his, but immediately publiſhed another, more ſharp than the foregoing. Theſe Works of his were printed at *Paris*, by the care of *John du Tillet*, Biſhop of *Meaux*, in this Order, *Ad Conſtantium Imperatorem lib.* 2. *De Regibus Apoſtaticis. De non Conveniendo cum Hereticis. De non parcendo delinquentibus in Deum. Quod moriendum ſit pro filio Dei. Epiſtola ad Florentium.* To which are added, *Florentius* his Anſwer, three Epiſtles of St. *Athanaſius*, and one of Pope *Liberius*.

LUCIFERIANS, a Name given to thoſe who perſiſted in the Schiſm of *Lucifer* of *Cagliari*. St. *Auſtin* writes, that he had read that they held the *Soul's Propagation* from the Parents, but could not aſſure the truth of it, only that there went ſuch a Report of them. St. *Jerom* publiſhed a Treatiſe on purpoſe to confute them. It is not well known how long this Schiſm laſted, only that it continued till the end of the Empire of *Theodoſius the Great*, after whoſe time, Authors make little or no mention of them. *St. Auguſt. de Hæreſ. cap.* 81. *St. Ambroſ. De obitu Sat. Ruffin. lib.* 1. *cap.* 30. *St. Jerom adverſ. Lucif. Socrat. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. *Sozom. lib.* 5. *cap.* 12, *&c.*

C. LUCILIUS, a *Roman* Gentleman, born at *Sueſſa* in the Country of the *Aurunci*, was great Uncle, by the Mother's ſide, to *Pompey the Great*. He was the firſt that ever writ Satyrs in Verſe amongſt the *Romans*, as *Quinctilian* and *Pliny* aſſure us. He left behind him 30 Books of this kind of Writing, of which only ſome Fragments remain, which *Franciſcus Douza*, the Son of *Janus*, hath written Notes upon. There was alſo a Comedy, and Hymns, which are ſuppoſed to be of his Writing, but they are loſt. *Lucilius* died at *Naples*, Aged 46, in the CLXIXth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 651. *Horace* calls *Lucilius* the Author of a ſort of Poetry unknown to the *Greeks*. *Græcis intacti Carminis Auctor*, becauſe the *Roman* Satyr, as practiſed in the Time of *Lucilius*, was not in uſe among the *Greeks*. *Velleius Paterc. lib.* 2. *Juvenal. Sat.* 1. *Horat. lib.* 2. *Sat.* 1. *Quinctilian lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *Plin. in Præf. Hiſt. nat. Voſſ. & Lilio Gyrald. De Poet. Latin.*

LUCILLA, Mother of *Marcus Aurelius* the Emperor; alſo the Daughter of the ſame Emperor, who gave her in Marriage to *Lucius Ælius Verus*, after having aſſociated him in the Empire. Alſo a Siſter of the Emperor *Commodus*, who raviſhed her, and after baniſhed her to the Iſland of *Capreæ*, where he cauſed her to be put to death, as *Dio* and *Lampridius* inform us.

LUCILLA, a *Spaniſh* Lady, who lived in *Africa*, in 306. The Schiſmaticks of *Carthage* drew her over to their Party, to the end, that with the help of her Riches, they might oppoſe the lawful Prelate *Cecilianus*, who had reproved *Lucilla*, for that before her going to the Communion, ſhe had kiſſed the Bones of a Martyr; whereupon being incenſed at this Reproof, ſhe, in revenge, aſſiſted the Schiſmaticks with her Purſe and Quality. *Baron. A. M.* 306.

LUCINA, a Goddeſs whom the *Romans* honoured, who preſided over Women's Travail, and bringing forth of Children. Some take her to be *Diana*, others *Juno*. The Name *Lucina* was given her, becauſe ſhe brought Children to light, from the Latin Word *Lux*. Alſo a Noble *Roman* Lady, who was converted to the Chriſtian Faith by her Husband *Pinianus*. Pope *Marcellus* Conſecrated her Houſe to be a Church; ſhe was afterwards proſcribed by *Maxentius the Uſurper*. The Acts of the Martyrs often make mention of *Lucina*, a holy Widow, and ſome others, who took care to ſeek for the Bodies of the Martyrs, in order to bury them.

LUCIUS I. of that Name, Pope, was a *Roman* by Nation, and ſucceeded *Cornelius* in 253, and ſoon after was baniſhed from his Flock, but did not continue long ſo, for notwithſtanding the heat of the Perſecution, he returned to the City, and reſiſting the Violence of the Emperors *Gallus* and *Voluſienus*. He was put to death *March* 4. 255. Amongſt other Decrees of his making, this was one, that a Biſhop ſhould be always accompanied with two Prieſts, and three Deacons, that he might always have unexceptionable Vouchers of his Innocence about him. St. *Cyprian* attributes ſeveral Letters to him, of which we have only one left in the firſt Volume of the Councils. *St. Cyprian Epiſt.* 59. *Euſeb. in Chron. & Hiſt. Baron. in Annal. Biſhop Pearſon in Annal. Cyprian.*

LUCIUS II. before called *Gerard* of *Caccianimici*, Library-keeper and Chancellor of the Church, was born at *Bononia*. He was made Cardinal by Pope *Honorius* II. in 1125, and ſucceeded *Cœleſtine* II. *March* 9. 1144, and Governed the Church of *Rome* 11 Months, and 14 Days. He was much troubled by the *Romans*, that were the Followers of *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, and died at *Rome*, in the Monaſtery of St. *Gregory*, *Feb.* 25. 1145. Several Letters are attributed to him, which we have in the Collection of Councils. *Platina* adds, That by Letters and Meſſengers, he animated all Chriſtrian Princes, to take the Croſs and Banner of Chriſt againſt the *Saracens*, and prevailed with *Conrade* of *Schwaben*, who had ſucceeded *Lotharius* in the Empire, to engage in the Expedition which became ſucceſsleſs, by the Treachery of *Emanuel* the Eleventh, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who over-perſwaded *Conrade* to take his Journey ſtraight to *Iconium*, and lay Siege to it, a City that was then well Fortified by Art and Nature; aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that he would ſupply his Army with whatever was neceſſary; but inſtead of performing this, mixed Lime with the Meal that their Bread was made of, which killed ſo many of the Soldiers, that they were forced to raiſe the Siege.

LUCIUS III. born at *Lucca*, of a Noble Family, his Name being *Humbaldo Allucingoli*. He was a Canon of *Lucca*, and Pope *Innocent* II. made him Cardinal in 1142. *Adrian* IV. ſent him Legate to *Sicily*, where, with great Zeal, he maintained the Intereſts of the Church of *Rome*. *Alexander* III. ſent him Legate to *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, whom he brought to a Peace, the management of which Affair gained him much Credit, and raiſed him to the See of *Rome*, after the death of *Alexander* III. *Auguſt* 29. 1181. The *Romans* rebelled againſt him, becauſe he oppoſed himſelf to ſome Cuſtoms, which his Predeceſſors had ſuffered to be introduced, whereupon he was forced to retire to *Verona*; but the Princes of *Italy* forced the *Romans* to ſubmit themſelves to the Pope. He conteſted with the Emperor *Frederick*, about ſome Rights he pretended to, in prejudice of the Church, and endeavoured to League the Chriſtian Princes againſt the Infidels, but death prevented him from bringing that Enterprize to an Iſſue, on *November* 25. 1185, having held the See four Years, two Months, and eighteen Days. He writ ſeveral Letters.

LUCIUS, an *Arian*, who, by ſome of his Sect, was put into the See of *Alexandria* in *Athanaſius* his Time, in 362, after the death of *George*, who was alſo an *Arian*. About ten Years after the death of St. *Athanaſius*, *Peter* was Canonically choſen to be put into his room, but *Lucius* being ſupported by the Authority of the Emperor *Valens*, oppoſed his taking Poſſeſſion, and perſecuted the Orthodox, and the *Solitudinarians*

tudinarians of *Egypt*, and, amongſt the reſt, baniſhed *Iſidorus* and *Macarius*, both Diſciples of St. *Anthony*, and Directors of thoſe holy Societies. *Lucius* continued his Violences till he was driven from that See in 377. *Socrat. lib.* 3. *&* 4. *Sozomen lib.* 5. *&* 6.

LUCIUS, Biſhop of *Adrianople*, in the IVth Century, who, for oppoſing himſelf to ſome of the Violences of the *Arians*, was ſent into Baniſhment, and there died in Irons. St. *Athanaſius* makes mention of him in his Letter, *Ad Solitariam vitam agentes*. This was in 347, when the *Arians* were protected by *Conſtantius*. We muſt not confound this *Lucius*, with the *Arian* of the ſame Name, whom thoſe of his Sect introduced into the See of *Samoſata*; and for whom the Orthodox had ſo great an abhorrence, that ſome Boys playing at Ball, finding that it had touched the foot of his Mule, they caſt it into the fire.

LUCIUS of *Patras*, writ in Greek a Treatiſe of Metamorphoſes, or Transformations, which Work was imitated by *Lucian* in his *Golden Aſs*, as *Apuleius* has imitated him; tho', it may be, *Apuleius* took his from the Original of *Lucius*, and not from *Lucian*, which yet he ſeems to intimate, by beginning his Work with theſe Words, *Fabulam Græcanicam incipimus, &c. Salmaſ. in Proleg. in Solinum. Voſſ. lib.* 4. *de Hiſt. Græcis.*

LUCIUS (*Antonius*) the Brother of *Mark Anthony*, who becoming inſolent, becauſe of his being Conſul of *Rome*, in 713, and his Brother's great Power, began to make freſh Commotions; but *Auguſtus* having beſieged him in *Perugia*, forced him, by Famine, to ſurrender himſelf. He was Uncle to *Lucius Antonius*, the Son of *Mark Anthony* and *Fulvia*, who married *Marcella the Elder*, Widow of *Agrippa*, and had by her a Son of the ſame Name, who died at *Marſeilles*. *Dio. Plutarch. Tacit. & Sueton. in Auguſt.*

LUCIUS (*Pomponius*) General of the *Roman* Armies in *Germany*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*. He Conquered the *Catti*, and deſerved the honour of Triumph, but was yet more famous for his Poems, as *Tacitus* tells us in his *Annals*.

LUCIUS (*Pomponius Ælianus*) in the IIId Century, joined himſelf with *Salonius Amandus*, who made themſelves the Heads of a mutinous Multitude, that called themſelves by the Name of *Bacaudæ*, or *Bagaudæ*, as much as to ſay, *Barefooted*, who ravaged the *Gauls*, till they were reduced by *Maximianus*.

LUCIUS (*Verus*) called alſo *Lucius Cejonius Ælius, Commodus, Verus Antoninus*, was the Son of another *Lucius Verus*, adopted by *Adrian* in 136. *Marcus Aurelius* made him his Co-partner in the Empire, and gave him his Daughter *Lucilla* in Marriage. He afterwards ſent him into the Eaſt againſt the *Parthians*, whom he defeated in 163, by means of his Generals; for during the whole War, which laſted 5 Years, he continued at *Laodicea*, or at *Antioch*, plunging himſelf in all manner of Voluptuouſneſs, and Gaming Day and Night, whilſt his Generals were in the Field. At his return to *Rome*, he triumphed in 165, which his Father-in-Law *Antonine*, who finding himſelf unable to break him of his bad Habits, prudently diſſembled it, and ſent him out of *Rome*, that the ſhame of his looſe Behaviour might the leſs reflect upon him. Theſe Emperors, without making any new Edicts againſt the Chriſtians, yet ſuffered them to be perſecuted. They undertook a War againſt the *Marcomanni*, and as they paſſed the *Alps* in a Litter, a Fit of Apoplexy ſurprized *Lucius Verus*, and killed him, in 169. *Jul. Capitolin in his Life. Eutrop. Euſeb.*

LUCIUS (*Voluſius*) of whom *Tacitus* makes this obſervation. *Lucius Voluſius*, ſaith he, alſo died this Year, (*viz. An. Ch.* 56.) Aged 93 Years, after having made a ſhift to preſerve his Life, under ſo many cruel Emperors, and with ſuch great Riches as he was poſſeſſed of by lawful and honeſt Means. He died in the Reign of *Nero*.

LUCIUS, a *Britiſh* King, Son to *Coilus*; ſaid to have been the firſt Chriſtian King of the World, and to have ſeal'd the Truth with his Blood in *Germany*, in the IId Century, where he preach'd the Goſpel. Later Hiſtorians think this Fabulous; but Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, tho' he proves it impoſſible that *Lucius* could have the Government of the whole Iſland, yet he believes him King of ſome part of it, by the favour of the *Romans*. He likewiſe proves him a Chriſtian, from the Authority of *Bede*, and from two Coins mention'd by Archbiſhop *Uſher*. *Stillingfleet's Orig. Britan. Uſſer. de Primord. &c.* P. 39, 40.

LUCKO, or LUSUCK, Lat. *Lucovia*, a great City of *Poland*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, and the Capital of a Palatinate, bearing the ſame Name in the Upper *Volhinia*. It ſtands upon the River *Stir*, by a Lake, and has a ſtrong Caſtle, about 7 or 8 Leagues from *Ruſſia* to the Eaſt, 34 from *Lemberg* to the North-Eaſt, and 85 from *Kiovia* to the Weſt. There are more Proteſtants and Jews than *Roman* Catholicks in this City. The other Towns of this Palatinate are, *Conſtantinow, Zaſlaw, Oſtrog*, (that are Dukedoms) *Bereſtecka, Kzemenieck, Waldzimierz, Alexandria, Baranowka, &c. Ferrar. in Lex. Geogr. Starovolſius.*

LUCOMORIA, a Province of the Deſart *Tartary*, belonging to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*. It is beyond the River *Obi* in *Aſia*, and ſtretcheth out it ſelf towards the *Frozen* Sea. The Inhabitants lodge in Tents, in the midſt of the Woods.

LUCON, or LUSSON, in Latin, *Luciona*, or *Lucionum*, a ſmall City in *Poitou*, in *France*; 'tis a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Bourdeaux*, ſituate in a Marſhy Ground, two Leagues from the Ocean. Cardinal *Richelieu* was once Biſhop of this See. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes.*

LUCON, or LUSSON, Lat. *Luſſonia*, the Principal of the *Philippine* Iſlands called alſo *Manile*, from the chief City of it, which is a Biſhop's See, and ſubject to the *Spaniards*. This Iſland is ſaid to be 1000 Miles in compaſs. See PHILIPPINES.

LUCRETIA, a *Roman* Lady, the Daughter of *Lucretius*, and Wife of *Collatinus*, was one of the faireſt and moſt virtuous Women of her Time. Her Husband, on a time, boaſting of her Beauty, in the company of the Sons of *Tarquinius Superbus*, brought them along with him to his Houſe to ſee her. *Sextus*, the Eldeſt of the Sons, fell in Love with her; and returning a while after to the Houſe of *Collatinus*, he forced her; whereupon ſhe ſent for her Father, her Husband, and ſome other of her Relations; and having related to them how ſhe had been abuſed, took a Dagger ſhe had hid in her Boſom, and ſtabbed her ſelf with it, *An. Rom.* 245. The *Romans* reſenting this Indignity, chaſed the Kings out of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. *Florus lib.* 1. *Valer. Max. lib.* 6. *cap.* 1. *Ex.* 1.

LUCRETIUS (*T. Carus*) a Latin Poet, of an ancient and famous *Roman* Family. His Parents ſent him to *Athens* to ſtudy, where he addicted himſelf to the Sect of *Epicurus*. He was highly eſteemed for his Learning, Eloquence, and Skill in Poetry. He died in the Flower of his Age, by means of a Philter given him by a Woman called *Lucilia*, which made him run mad; in the Intervals of which Phrenzy, he writ his ſix Books of the Nature of Things, to divert himſelf. Some ſay, that he killed himſelf afterwards, in the CLXXXIſt *Olympiad*, which was, *An. Rom.* 700, or 701, and the 42d or 43d of his Age. The Family of the *Lucretii* was very famous at *Rome*, and comprehended the *Tricipitini*, the *Cinnæ*, the *Vespillones*, and the *Offellæ*.

LUCRIUS, the Heathen God of Gain; ſo called from *Lucrum*.

LUCTATIUS, (*Catulus*) ſurnamed *Quintus*, by ſome, and *Caius* by others, a *Roman* Conſul and General of their Fleet, who, in *An. Rom.* 512. defeated the *Carthaginians* near the Iſland of *Ægates*, between *Sicily* and *Africa*, ſinking 50 of their Ships, and taking 70. This loſs made them deſire a Peace, which was granted them, upon quitting all their Pretenſions to the Iſles that lie between *Italy* and *Africa*, and paying in 20 Years time the Sum of 2200 Talents; which was the end of the firſt *Punick* War. *Aurel. Victor. cap.* 41. *Tit. Livius lib.* 8. *decad.* 3.

Q. LUCTATIUS CATULUS, the Colleague of *Marius*, who was Conſul the 5th time, *An. Rom.* 653. They defeated the *Cymbrians*, who had made an Irruption into *Italy*, through the Country of the *Griſons*, and the Valley of *Trent*, and killed 140000 of them, beſides 60000 Priſoners. The ſame *Luctatius* was engaged in the Civil Wars of *Sylla*, and was choaked with the Fumes of Quick lime, in a place where he had hid himſelf. He was a learned Man, and had wrote Book of his Conſulſhip, which is greatly commended by *Tully* in his Book *De Orator. illuſtr. Liv. Plutarch. Pliny.*

LUCULLUS (*Lucius Lucinius*) a Perſon of great Wealth and Eloquence, he was the Son, or Grandſon of that *Lucullus*, that was Conſul with *Poſthumus Albinus*, and after with *Claudius Marcellus*, a little before the firſt *Punick* War. It was he who procured to *Sylla*, whoſe Party he eſpouſed, the honour of defeating *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*, and the ſame, who being in *Aſia*, made himſelf Maſter of *Mithridates* his fleet, by means of *Murena*. All the time he was Prætor, he governed *Africa* with a great deal of Juſtice, when he was made Conſul to carry on the War againſt *Mithridates*, he delivered his Colleague *Cotta*, whom the Enemy had ſhut up in the City of *Chalcedon*. Afterwards he raiſed the Siege of *Cyzicus*, took *Amiſa, Euparotia, Themiſcyra*, and divers other places, and having beaten *Mithridates*, he forced him to betake himſelf to his Son in-Law *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*, *An. Rom.* 683.

The

The next Year, having ſubdued the Kingdom of *Pontus*, he paſſed into *Armenia*, in 685, and gained that memorable Victory over *Tigranes*, who was at the Head of an Army of 200000 Foot, and 60000 Horſe. This done, he carried *Tigranocerta*, the Capital of the Kingdom with *Niſibe*, and made himſelf dreadful to all the Country. True it is, that in 687, *Triarius*, his Lieutenant, being defeated by *Mithridates*, and finding himſelf forſaken by his Forces, was obliged to retire. He was received at *Rome* as a great Conqueror, and his Triumphal Pomp was very magnificent; and from that time forwards, he lived in the greateſt Splendor imaginable, as to Dreſſing, Houſe-Furniture and Diet. He was learned, and had ſtudied Eloquence and Philoſophy under excellent Maſters, *viz. Antiochus Aſcalonita*, *Siſenna* and *Hortenſius*. His love to Learning, made him furniſh an excellent Library mentioned by *Tully*. *Aurelius Victor. Plutar. Oroſius.*

LUCUS, whom ſome make the 8th King of the ancient *Gauls*, reigned after *Bardus* II. Some think, he gave his Name to the People about *Paris*, who were called *Lucotetiani*. *Dupleix lib.* 2. *des Mem. des Gaulois cap.* 9. *Ptolem. lib. Geogr. cap.* 8. *Strabo lib.* 4. *Cæſar. lib.* 6. *&* 7.

LUDLOW in *Shropſhire*, a fair, large Borough-Town, beautified with many good Edifices. The Town is ſtrong, being defended by a Wall, and a Caſtle; is alſo very populous, and of chief Note, for being the Place where the Courts for the Marches of *Wales* were formerly kept. 'Tis governed by Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, and is 136 Miles from *London*.

LUDOLPHUS, a *Carthuſian*, a Famous Writer of his Time, and a *Saxon* by Nation, flouriſhed about 1330. He writ *The Life of Chriſt*, drawn from the Four Evangeliſts, (a piece in great Eſteem) Commentaries upon the Pſalms, and a Treatiſe of the Remedy againſt Temptations. *Ludolphus* wrote the Hiſtory of *Æthiopia*, in which he gives a handſome Account of the Religion, Government, Product, *&c.* of that Country. *Bollius cap.* 2. *de vir. illuſtr. Carthuſ. Trithem. Bellarm. Poſſevinus. Voſſius.*

LUDOLPHUS, Curate of *Suchen*, who about 1335, undertook a Journey to the *Holy Land*, in which he ſpent five Years, a Relation whereof he dedicated to *Baldwin*, Earl of *Steinfurt*, and Biſhop of *Paderborne*. Which Travels of his are publiſhed with thoſe of *Mandeville* and *Mark Pole*. *Voſſ. lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat. p.* 798. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacro. Geſner in Bibl.*

LUDOLPHUS, call'd, by *Bellarmine*, *Lupoldus de Bebenberg*, was an eminent Lawyer in the XIIIth, or, as ſome ſay, in the XIVth Century. He was Chancellor to *Baldwin* of the Houſe of *Luxemburg*, Archbiſhop of *Treves*, and Brother to the Emperor *Henry* VII. which puts it paſt diſpute that he liv'd in the XIVth Century. To this *Baldwin*, *Ludolphus* dedicated his Book, *De Juribus Regni & Imperii*. He likewiſe wrote another, *De Zelo Veterum Regum Galliæ & Germaniæ Principum*. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin. de Appar. Sacr. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *cap.* 57.

LUGDUS, one of the ancient Kings of the *Gauls*, who ſucceeded *Narbon*, his Father. It is ſuppoſed, that he was the Builder of the City of *Lyons*, and that beſtowing his own Name upon it, it was called *Lugdunum*.

LUGO, Lat. *Lucus Auguſti*, *Aræ Sextianæ*, a City and Biſhop's See of *Spain* in *Gallicia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, upon the River *Minho*, 18 Leagues from *Compoſtella* to the Eaſt, 10 from the Ocean South, and 30 from *Leon* Weſt. This was an ancient *Roman* City, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. Its hot Baths do ſtill preſerve it in repute. Long. 12. 00. Lat 43. 00. The firſt Council of *Lugo*, was celebrated in 569, to regulate the Bounds of Dioceſes. There was another held in 572. It is to this Council, that St. *Martin* of *Bragua*, ſent 84 Chapters or Canons, taken out of the Greek Synods, and put into Latin; as likewiſe many which he had taken out of the Councils of the *Latin* Churches. Some tell us of a third held in 610. *Garcias de Prim. Eccleſ. Tolet. Collect. Concil.*

LUGO, a Town about 15 Miles from *Ferrara* in *Italy*, which in 1688, was deſtroyed by an Inundation of the River *Po*, in which about 8000 Perſons, belonging to this Place, and the Neighbourhood of it, were drowned.

LUGO (*John*) a Cardinal, born at *Madrid* in 1583. He turn'd Jeſuite in 1603, had a Cardinal's Hat given him by *Urban* VIII. and died in 1660. He wrote ſeveral great Volumes in Folio. I. *De Incarnatione Dominica*. II. *De Sacramentis in Genere, & de Euchariſtiæ Sacramento & Sacrificio*. III. *De Virtute & Sacramento Penitentiæ*. IVth and Vth Volumes, *Tract. de Juſtæ & Juſtitia*. The VIth. *De Virtute Divinæ Fidei*. VII. A Collection, *Reſponſarum Moralium*. *Lugo* was a very eminent School Divine, and had the Happineſs of being both brief and clear in his Writings, and had a ſtrong Judgment. As to the Preferments in the Church, he was very indifferent and mortify'd, and appear'd very uneaſie upon the News of his being made Cardinal. He was likewiſe very Charitable to the Poor, and diſtributed a great quantity of the *Peruvian Bark*, or *Jeſuits Powder*, among thoſe of them that had Fevers. *Nathaniel Sotuel Bibliotheca Scriptor. Societ. Jeſ pag.* 471, 472, *& alib.*

LUITHBERT, King of the *Lombards*, was the Son of *Cunibert*, to whom he ſucceeded about 701; but being yet a young Child, he was Dethroned, after he had Reigned about 8 Months. *Paul. Diacon. Hiſt. Long.*

LUITPRAND, King of the *Lombards*, ſucceeded to his Father *Anſprand*, or *Ariſprand*, in 713, and Reigned 31 Years and 7 Months. He was Pious and Liberal, and contracted Friendſhip with *Charles Martel*, who had a great value for him. *Thraſimund*, Duke of *Spoleto*, having incenſed him, by entring into a League with *Godeſchalck*, who had invaded the Dukedom of *Benevento*, *Luitprand* took up Arms againſt them both, and forced them to retire for Safeguard into the Territories of Pope *Gregory* III. who entertained them, and made a League with them; whereupon *Luitprand* took ſome Places in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and advanced with his Army to beſiege *Rome*, which terrifying the Pope, he ſent to *Charles Martel* for his Aſſiſtance, who, being unwilling to break with *Luitprandus*, accommodated the Matter. After this, *Luitprand* entred into a League with *Gregory*, and reſtored to him ſome of the Places he had taken from him, after that he had ſubdued *Thraſimund*. In 742, he beſieged *Ravenna*, and Pope *Zachary* compoſed the Difference he had with the *Exarch* of that City. He died the Year after in 745. *Paul. Diacon. Hiſt. Lomb. Anaſtaſ. in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal.*

LUITPRAND, Sub-deacon of *Toledo*, Deacon of *Pavia*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Cremona*, lived in the Xth Century. He was Secretary to *Berenger* II King of *Italy*, who, in 946, ſent him on an Embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*, to *Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta*; at his return, he had ſome Difference with *Berenger*, who chaſed him from his Biſhoprick, againſt whom *Luitprand* writ his Antapodoſis. He took a ſecond Journey to *Conſtantinople*, in 968, at the Requeſt of the Emperor *Otho*, who ſent him to *Nicephorus Phocas*. We have his Works printed in one Volume in Folio at *Antwerp*, in 1640, with the Notes of Father *Jerom de la Higuera*, a Jeſuit, and of *Laurentius Ramires de Prado*. As for the Hiſtory of the Popes attributed to him, which ends at *Formoſus*, it is ſure, that it is none of his, as the Learned agree, nor any of thoſe Pieces that are added at the end of his Works, nor thoſe Fabulous Chronicles of the *Goths*, which the *Spaniards* tell us are his, and which they publiſh as very rare and curious Pieces. *Sigebert cap.* 527. *de Script. Eccleſ. Trithem. in Catal. & in Chron. An. Ch.* 892. *Ludovic. Clavitel in Annal. Cremonæ.*

LULLIUS (*Raimundus*) Originally of *Catalonia*, and born in the Iſland *Majorca*, lived towards the end of the XIIIth Century, and at the beginning of the XIVth, was a Perſon of high Knowledge in Philoſophy, Chymiſtry and Phyſick, and, indeed, in all Sciences and Faculties whatſoever. He deciphered his extraordinary Genius in the Books following, *viz. Generales Artium libri*, *libri Logicales*, *Philoſophici*, *Metaphyſici*, *Variarum Artium libri*, *Medicinæ*, *Juris utriuque*, *libri Spirituales*, *Prædicabiles*, *Quodlibetici*, *& Diſputationum*. Beſides his incomparable Writings in the ſecret Art of Chymiſtry, highly eſteemed by the Lovers of it. It it is ſaid, that towards the latter end of his Life, he wholly dedicated himſelf to God, and paſſing over into *Africa*, preached the Goſpel there to the *Saracens*, by whom he was ſtoned in that good Work, *March* 26. 1315, being then 80 Years of Age; whoſe Body being found, as 'tis ſaid, by a miraculous Apparition of a Pillar of Light over it, was brought back to *Majorca*, and buried in the Cathedral there, where, to this day, he is honoured as a Martyr. There are ſome, who give us a very different Account of this *Lully*, and would make him a Magician, or an Heretick; as for the imputation of a Magician, it probably was given him from his great Skill in the deepeſt Secrets of Nature; but as for the Name of Heretick, that was put upon him by Miſtake, as confounding him with one *Raimund* of *Terraca*, called *Neophyta*, a *Jew*, who embraced the Chriſtian Religion, and took the Habit of a *Dominican* at *Aragon*, where he maintained ſome very extravagant and ſtrange Opinions, as, That in ſome Caſes the Devil might be Worſhipped, with the Adoration of *Latria*; That in great Torments one might deny God with the Mouth, ſo as one did but confeſs him in the Heart; That every Sinner was an Heretick; That God loved the Evil as well as the Good; That the Law of *Mahomet* was as Orthodox as that of Jeſus Chriſt, That it was impoſſible to obſerve any one Divine Precept in this Life, *&c.* All which erroneous Opinions were examined before *Petrus Flandrinus*, ſent by Pope *Gregory* XI. for that purpoſe. *Charles de Bouville life of Raimund Lully. Wadinge in Annal. & Bibl. Min. Andr. Schottus in Bibl. Hiſp. Bellarm. de Script.*

Script. Eccleſ. Bzovius in Annal. Spondanus A. C. 1360. *n.* 15. 1372. *n.* 12. *&* 13. *Olderic. Rainaldi A. C.* 1372. *n.* 35. *&c.*

LUNA (*Alvarez*) a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, the Favourite of *John* II. King of *Caſtile*, whom he abſolutely governed; but being puft up with his good Fortune, he abuſed his Power, kindled a War in the Kingdom, abuſed the Grandees, enriched himſelf by Oppreſſion, took Money of the *Moors*, to hinder the taking of the City of *Granada*; and being Convict of thoſe Crimes, in 1453, was condemned at *Valladolid* to have his Head cut off, which was expoſed in a Baſon for many days, to gather a Contribution for his Burial. This was a ſtrange ſight to thoſe who knew, that in his 30 Years Favouriteſhip, he had gathered Wealth enough, almoſt to equal the Riches of a King. It is told of him, that being curious to know his Deſtiny, he conſulted one that had Skill that way, who told him, he ſhould die at *Cadahalſo*, which was the Name of a Town that belonged to him, and, in *Spaniſh*, ſignifies alſo a *Scaffold*, which latter, proved but too true. *Æneas Sylvius Deſcript. Europæ cap.* 47. *Mariana lib.* 20, 21, 22.

LUNA, an old Town of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, famous for its Marble Mines mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny* and *Titus Livius*, out of whoſe Ruins the Modern *Sarzana* is riſen, which is a Biſhop's See, on the Coaſt of *Genoua* near *Tuſcany*.

LUNDEN, Lat. *Lundis*, *Londinum Scaniorum*, a City formerly of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the Capital of the Province of *Scania*, and an Archbiſhop's See, with ſix Biſhops under it; but in 1658, it fell into the hands of the *Swedes*, who, in 1668, opened an Univerſity here. It ſtands 8 *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the Eaſt, and 6 from *Lanskroon* to the South-Weſt. It is now only a Biſhop's See, the Archbiſhoprick having been Tranſlated, in 1660, to *Copenhagen*.

LUNDY, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Devonſhire*, 14 Miles from *Hertneſs*, two Miles long, and one broad, but ſo ſecured by Rocks, that 'tis not approachable in above two Places. The Ruins of the old Caſtle, with the Chapel of St. *Helen*, are yet to be ſeen. Heretofore it was cultivated, as appears by the Furrows on it, but now it is only the Habitation of Sea-Fowls. It has no Trees, but a few Elders, which are almoſt buried in the Bird's Dung. That unfortunate Prince *Edward* II. being forſaken by all his Subjects, and purſued by his enraged Wife, thought fit to ſhut himſelf up in this diſmal Iſland, with his Favourite *Spencer*. Sir *Thomas Delamere*, who wrote this King's Life, ſaith, it has pleaſant Paſtures, plentiful Springs, and plenty of Sea-Fowl, and ſeems to have been then inhabited, tho' not in *Cambden*'s time. It lies in the Mouth of the *Severn*, on the North-Weſt Shoar.

LUNENBURG, Lat. *Lunæburgum*, a City of the Lower *Saxony* in *Germany*, formerly a Hans-Town, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*. It ſtands upon the River *Ilmenaw*, about two *German* Miles from the *Elbe* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, ſeven from *Hamburg* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-Eaſt, built by *Henry the Lion*, in 1190, but the Caſtle is 120 Years older. It took its Name from the Moon, which was worſhipped here till the Reign of *Charles the Great*. It is grown very conſiderable ſince 1290, by the ruin of *Bardwick*, a Town within two Miles of the *Elbe* to the South. It is now under the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and is one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt Fortified Towns of *Germany*. Near it ſtands a Mountain called the *Kalkberg*, from the Chalk it affords, and by it are many Salt Springs, that contribute much to its Wealth. It has one of the ſtatelieſt Bridges in *Europe*, over a Navigable River; the Houſes are magnificent, and the Inhabitants wealthy and numerous. The Dukedom of *Lunenburg* is a part of the Lower *Saxony*, having on the North the Earldom of *Pinneberg*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, on the Weſt the Earldom of *Hoy*, and the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Verden*, on the South the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*, on the Eaſt the Dukedom of *Mechlenburg*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*. It is watered by the *Elbe*, the *Aller*, the *Ilmenaw*, and the *Jetze*. The principal Towns are, *Zell*, *Danneberg*, *Hanburg*, *Wimſen*, *Giſhorn*, *Borchdorp*, *Walſrode* and *Ultzen*. This Dukedom was firſt given to one *Otho*, of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by *Frederick* II. in 1235, which Family ſtill continues, tho' divided into many Branches. *See* BRUNSWICK.

LUPERCALIA, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated the 15th of the Calends of *March*, in honour of *Pan*, whoſe Prieſts were called *Luperci*, and who, at the time of this Solemnity, were uſed to run naked through the City, and to ſtrike the Hands and Bellies of Women with a Goat's Skin. Theſe Feaſts were celebrated at *Rome*, till the time of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, about 496, when Pope *Gelaſius* did wholly aboliſh them, according to the Teſtimony of *Onuphrius* and *Baronius*. This Solemnity was not Inſtituted by *Romulus*, but by *Evander*, who ſettled in *Italy* about 60 Years before the Wars of *Troy*. This *Pan* being a great pretended Deity in *Arcadia*, *Evander*, who was born there, brought his *Worſhip* along with him, and ſet it up at Mount *Palatine*, where he fix'd his Colony. The *Luperci*, *i. e.* the Prieſts of *Pan*, were divided into two Bodies, under the Name of *Quintilians* and *Fabians*, to keep up the Memory of one *Quintilius* and *Fabius*, one of which was chief of the Party of *Romulus*, and the other of that of *Remus*. The manner of celebrating the *Lupercalia*, notwithſtanding it was ſo diſhonourable to Natural Religion, yet *Auguſtus* reviv'd the Feſtival, after it had been ſome time diſcontinued, which we may the leſs wonder at, when we conſider that it was kept up under Chriſtian Emperors; and in the Year 496, when Pope *Gelaſius* would endure it no longer, there were ſome Chriſtian Senators who were not aſham'd to appear for it, as we may underſtand by the Pope's Apology againſt them. The *Luperci* were not the only Perſons, that run like Madmen about the Streets, on this Solemnity, but likewiſe there was a great many young People of Quality, together with ſome of the Principal Magiſtrates, who run publickly with them in the ſame circumſtances of Scandal. *Dionyſius Halicarn. lib.* 1. *Plutarch in vit. Cæſar. & M. Anton. Baron. A. C.* 496. *n.* 28. *& ſeq.*

St. LUPUS, Biſhop of *Troyes*, in the Vth Century. He was born at *Toul*, and married *Pimaniola*, the Siſter of St. *Hilary* of *Arles*. They afterwards voluntarily ſeparated themſelves, and retired each of them to a Monaſtery, St. *Lupus* to the Monaſtery of *Lerins*, whence he was called to the Biſhoprick of *Troyes* in *Champagne*. Father *Sirmond* hath publiſhed in the firſt Volume of the Councils of *France*, an Epiſtle of St. *Lupus*, and of St. *Euphronius* of *Autun*, writ in 446, to *Talviſius* of *Angers*, *De Solemnitatibus, & de Bigamis Clericis, & iis qui conjugati aſſumuntur.* St. *Lupus* went twice to *England* with St. *Germain* of *Auxerre*, to oppoſe *Pelagianiſm*, being deputed by the Churches of *France*. Concerning which, ſee Archbiſhop *Uſher*'s *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, and *Stillingfleet*'s *Antiquities of the Britannick Church*. He died *July* 2. 479. St. *Lupus* went out of his City to meet *Attila*, and preſerved it from the violence of that *Barbarian*, by accoſting him in theſe Words, *I am glad to ſee you come hither in health, whom I judge to be the Scourge of my Lord God, ſent to puniſh the Sins of the People*; at which ſaying he was ſo ſtartled, that he ſpared his City. Whereupon *Sigonius* relates, That it was a common Saying amongſt the *Huns*, that their King had been ſtopt by two wild Beaſts, by a Wolf and a Lyon; becauſe St. *Lupus* of *Troyes*, and St. *Leo* the Pope, were the only Perſons that had put a ſtop to his Deſigns.

LUPUS, ſurnamed *Protoſpata*, born in *Puglia*, ſo called, becauſe he had the Command of the firſt Captain of the Guards. He lived at the beginning of the XIIth Century, and writ a Chronicle of the Kingdom of *Naples*, from 860 to 1202. This Chronicle was printed at *Naples* in 1626, with a Continuation, which ends in 1519, the Author whereof is not known.

LUPUS (*Servatus*) lived in the IXth Century. *Aldric* of *Sens* ſent him into *Germany*, where he was the Diſciple of *Rabanus Maurus*; at his return, he became known to the Empreſs *Judith*, Wife to *Lewis the Meek*, who beſtowed the Abbey of *Ferrieres*, called *Bethlehem*, upon him, with that of St. *Joſſe de mar*. He was in high Eſteem with all the great Men of his Age, as appears by his Letters ſent to Pope *Benedict* III. King *Charles the Bald*, to *Lotharius*, to *Ethelulphus*, or *Athulphus*, King of *England*, and to *Eginardus* and *Rabanus*, whom he calls his *Maſters*, to *Hincmar* of *Rheims*, and *Jonas* of *Orleans*, and other Perſons of conſideration. His Letters clear many Paſſages of his Time, *Papyrius Maſſon* publiſhed them in 1588, and *Andrew du Cheſne* has ſince added them to the IIId Tome of the Writers of the Hiſtory of *France*. *Lupus* alſo writ the Book of the three Queſtions, which Father *Sirmond*, *Anthony Grimbert*, and Sieur *Maugin*, have publiſhed. We have alſo ſome other Pieces that are attributed to him. 'Tis commonly ſaid, that he died in 852, but that cannot be, becauſe he aſſiſted at the Council of *Soiſſons*, which was celebrated in 853. *Sigebert cap.* 93. *Cat. Trithem. in Chron. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Sammarth. Tom. IV. Gall. Chriſt.*

LUSATIA, a Province of *Germany*, called by the *Germans* *Lauſnitz*, and has been annexed both to *Miſnia* and *Bohemia*, but in 1623, was granted by *Frederick* II. to the Elector of *Saxony*, and confirmed to him in 1637. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Sileſia*, on the North by *Marchia*, on the Weſt by the Upper *Saxony* and *Miſnia*, and on the South by *Bohemia*. It is commonly divided into the Upper, which lies towards *Bohemia* and *Miſnia*, and the Lower towards *Saxony*; the Cities of the Upper *Luſatia* are, *Gorlitz* the Capital, *Bautzen*, *Zittaw*, and *Lauben*; and thoſe of the Lower are, *Soran* the Capital, *Guben* and *Cotbus*, which laſt is under the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Cluver. Deſcript. Germ.*

LUSTRATIONS, were a kind of Sacrifices, whereby the ancient Heathens were wont to purify any thing, as a houſe, a City, Camp, or a Perſon defiled by means of a dead Body, or any other piece of uncleanneſs. Upon this occaſion, beſides Fire and Fumigations, they made uſe alſo of Sacrifices. Some of theſe Luſtrations were neceſſary, that is, could not be diſpenſed with, as the Luſtration of Houſes in time of the Plague, or upon the death of a perſon; and others again, were done out of Choice, and at pleaſure. There were alſo publick Luſtrations, which were Celebrated every Fifth year, in which they led the Victim thrice about the place to be purified, and, in the mean time, burned a great quantity of perfumes. The *Greeks* joined to their Luſtration, an Anathema, that is, a human Victim, whom they offered, after having caſt upon him all the imprecations imaginable. The *Romans* called their Country-Luſtrations, *Amharvalia*, which they celebrated before they began to reap their Corn; thoſe of their Armies, *Armiluſtria*, wherein ſome choſen Soldiers, crowned with Lawrel, led the Victims, (which were a Sow, a Sheep, and a Bull) thrice round the Army ranged in Battle array, in *Mars* his Field, which were afterwards Sacrificed to that Deity, after the pouring forth of many imprecations againſt their Enemies. Luſtrations of Flocks were performed in this manner, the Shepherd beſprinkled them with pure Water, and thrice ſurrounded his ſheepfold, with a Compoſition of Savin, Lawrel and Brimſtone ſet on fire, and afterwards Sacrificed to the Goddeſs *Pales*, an Offering of Milk, boiled Wine, a Cake and Millet. As for private Houſes, they were luſtrated with Water, and a fumigation of Lawrel, Juniper, Olive-tree, Savin, and ſuch like, and the Victim commonly was a Pig. Luſtrations made for Perſons were properly called *Expiations*, and the Victim *Piacularis*. There was alſo a kind of Luſtration uſed for Infants, by which they were purified, Girls the eighth day after their Birth, and Boys the ninth, which Ceremony was performed with pure Water or Spittle. *Lomierus* has Collected almoſt all that can be ſaid upon this Subject, in a Book Entituled, *De Luſtrationibus Veterum Gentilium*, Printed at *Utrecht*, in 1681. *Macrob. Feſtus. Aul. Gellius.* See NUNDINÆ.

LUSTRUM, amongſt the *Romans*, was a general Muſter and Review of all the Citizens and their Goods, which was performed by the Cenſors at the end of every fifth year, ſo that the Luſtrum contained five years, whereas the *Olympiad* was only of four. The firſt Author of this Cuſtom was *Servius Tullius*, the ſixth King of *Rome*, about 180 from the foundation of that City. But in proceſs of time they were not Celebrated ſo often, as appears from the *Faſti Capitolini*, where we find that the 50th Luſtrum was Celebrated, *An. Rom.* 574. *Tit. Liv. Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

LUTGARDA, or LUITGARDA, the Wife of *Charles the Great*, a *German* Lady, by Nation and a Lover of Learning, upon which account it was, ſhe had ſuch a particular eſteem for *Alcuinus*. She uſed to accompany her husband a Hunting, and upon all occaſions ſhewed her ſelf a Woman of an Heroical Spirit. She died at *Tours*, without Children, *June* 4. 800. and was buried in the Church of St. *Martin*. *Eginard Life of Charlemaign. Sammarthan. Hiſt. General. Mezeray Hiſtory of France.*

LUTHER (*Martin*) was born at *Iſleben*, in the County of *Mansfeld*, in 1483. He ſtudied at *Iſleben*, *Ienach*, *Magdeburg*, and *Erfurd*. After ſome time he turn'd Auguſtinian, and was ſent to *Rome* to take up ſome Controverſies, which happened among his own Order; which Buſineſs he Manag'd with great Prudence, and brought it to the Iſſue deſired. Upon his Return, he Commenced Dr. at *Wittenburg*, and in 1517. Preached againſt the Indulgences, publiſhed by Friar *Tetzel*. This Liberty brought him under Pope *Leo* Xth's diſpleaſure, to whom he wrote a very ſubmiſſive Letter; Letting the Pope underſtand, that theſe Collectors of Indulgences abus'd his Authority, praying his Holineſs not to give Credit to the Accuſations of his Enemies, and that, in ſhort, he ſubmitted all his Writings, and his Life too, to his Holineſſes Authority and Diſpoſal; but this Controverſy being roviv'd, and carried further by *Luther*'s Defence of himſelf againſt *Eckius* and *Prierias*, who wrote againſt him; he is cited by the Pope to appear at *Rome*, and give Account of his Tenents: But *Luther* on the other ſide, requeſted that his Cauſe might be try'd in *Germany* before Competent and Impartial Judges, and where his Perſon might be ſecur'd from Violence. At this time Cardinal *Cajetan* happening to be at *Augsburg*, *Luther* having procur'd a ſafe Conduct of the Emperour *Maximilian*, waited upon his Eminence, and had a Conference with him; And here the Cardinal waving a Diſpute, adviſed *Luther* to write no more upon thoſe points, and retract what he had done already: *Luther* was unwilling to retract, unleſs he could be convinc'd he was miſtaken, but as for Silence, he was not incompliant as to that point, but was willing to let the Controverſy ſleep, provided his Adverſaries were obliged to the ſame Conditions; however, his not going the full length of *Cajetan*'s expectations, made this Cardinal treat him ruggedly, and diſmiſs him with menacing Language. The Cardinal was blam'd at *Rome* for the heat of his Management: They ſaid, that he was extreamly out in his Meaſures; that *Luther* ought to have been Careſs'd, gain'd over with Civilities, and promiſes of Preferment; But this Courſe not being taken, *Luther* grew exaſperated, which put him upon further Enquiries into the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; and Pope *Leo* publiſhing a Bull in Confirmation of Indulgencies, magnifying the Benefits of them, and ſtretching the Papal Authority to the Exceſſes of the Court of *Rome*, *Luther* found new matter of Complaint; Declares againſt the Popes Infallibility, and appeals from him to a Council: However, he writes a reſpectful Letter to the Pope, profeſſes a great regard to the Authority of the Church, and once more proffers to deſiſt from Writing, provided the other ſide would do the ſame. Theſe Overtures not being accepted, he publiſhes a Book of Confeſſion, and another concerning Vows, and once more offers Terms of Accommodation; his Demands were, that his Adverſaries might not be permitted to rail publickly againſt him, nor himſelf obliged to a Recantation, nor bound to interpret Scripture by Precedent, or Humane Authority; adding withal, that if they continued ſtill to treat him with Affronts and Injuries, they might perhaps find, to their coſt, that he would not ſo tamely give up his Cauſe: After this, his Books were Cenſur'd by the Faculty of *Louvain*, and at laſt he was Excommunicated at *Rome*, and his Books order'd by the Pope and Cardinals to be Burnt. *Luther*, at the hearing of this, ſeems to have been a little heated; for calling all the Students of the Univerſity of *Wittenburg* together, he publickly burnt the Canon-Law, together with a Decree of the Pope lately Publiſhed. *Father Pauls Hiſt. Coun. Trent. Sleidans General Hiſt. &c.* For the reſt of *Luther*'s Life, ſee MARTIN.

LUTHERANISM, ſee *Confeſſion de Ausburg*.

LUTON in *Bedfordſhire*, a large Market-Town, pleaſantly ſeated between Hills, Twenty nine Miles from *London*.

LUTTERWORTH, an indifferent good Market-Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, beautified with a fair and large *Church*, which hath a neat and lofty Spire Steeple, 111 miles from *London*.

LUTZEN, Lat. *Lutza*, a ſmall Town in *Miſnia*, a Province of the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*, where the *Swedes* won a Signal Victory over the *Auſtrian* Forces, but loſt *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the braveſt Prince they ever had. This Battle was fought, *Nov.* 16. 1632. *Lutzen* ſtands upon the River *Elſter*, two *German* Miles from *Marieburg* to the N. E. and at the ſame diſtance from *Leipſick* to the Weſt. *Puffendorf Hiſt. Sueviæ.*

LUWOW or LEMBURG, Lat. *Leopolis* a great and populous City of *Poland*, the Capital of *Red-Ruſſia*, and an Arch-biſhops See. It ſtands amongſt the Hills upon the River *Peltaw*, (which, with the *Bug*, falls into the *Viſtula* above *Ploczko*) and is very ſtrong, being wall'd and fortified with two Caſtles, one within the City, and the other without. It was built by *Leo*, Duke of *Ruſſia*, who flouriſhed about 1280. It is famous for the Reſiſtance it made againſt the *Turkiſh* Army, after their taking of *Kaminieck*, in 1672. This City ſtands Fifteen Miles from *Premiſlaw* to the Eaſt, a little leſs from the *Carpathian* Hills to the North, and about fifty from *Warſaw* to the S. E. *Lewis Liponan* Celebrated a Council here in 1556. by the Authority of the Arch-biſhop of *Gneſna*.

LUXEMBURG, Lat. *Luxemburgum*, *Auguſta Romanduarum*, a very ſtrong City, and a Dukedom in the *Low-Countries*. It is ſituated upon the River *Elſe*, one part of it on a Hill, and the reſt on a Plain. It has a Convent of the Order of St. *Francis*, in which lies buried *John*, King of *Bohemia*, Father of *Charles* IV. Emperour of *Germany*, ſlain by the *Engliſh* at the Battle of *Creſſy*, in 1346. This City has ſuffered much by the Wars, between the *French* and *Netherlands*. In 1529. *Charles* V. took it from *Francis* I. of *France*. In 1542. it was taken and Sack'd by the Duke of *Orleans*, and re-taken and treated in the ſame manner the year following. It is now in the hands of the *French*, and ſtands four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, ſix from *Trier* to the S. W. and nineteen from *Maier* to the N. E. The Dukedom of *Luxemburg* is one of the Sixteen Provinces, belonging of old to the *Treviri*; it has on the Eaſt the Biſhoprick of *Trier*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Moſel* in the North, the Dukedoms of *Limburg* and *Namur* on the W. *Picardy* and *Hainault*, on the South *Lorrain*, on the Weſt the *Maez*, and the Foreſt of *Ardenna*. The Weſt part of it is Barren, but abounds with Game; that, towards the Eaſt abounds in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of Stone, and whatſoever is neceſſary to the Life of Man. It is in compaſs about ſixty *French* Leagues.

The

The chief Cities, beſides the Capital, are, *Baſtogne*, *Damvillers*, *Monmedy*, *Arlon*, *Thionville*, *Virton*, *Yvoix*, *Marville*, beſides others to the number of 20. and contains near 1200. Villages. *Luxemburg*, at firſt, had the Title of an Earldom only, but was made a Dukedom by an Emperor of the Houſe of *Luxemburg*. The houſe of *Luxemburg*, is one of the moſt Noble Families of *Europe*, for it hath produc'd 5 Emperors, whereof 3 were Kings of *Bohemia*, and hath been poſſeſſed of great Eſtates in *Germany* and *France*. It hath alſo furniſh'd ſix Queens, and many Princeſſes, whoſe Alliance hath raiſed the Luſtre of many great Families. The moſt Ancient of this Houſe that we have Knowledge of, was *Sigefredus*, youngeſt Brother of *Godfrey* Earl of *Verdun*, who by exchange got the Caſtle of *Luxemburg*, of *Wiker* Abbot of St. *Maximinus* of *Trier*, *April* 17. 963. whence he took his Surname, and the Title of Earl, which he left to his Poſterity. This Family afterwards became very conſiderable about the XIIIth or XIVth Centuries, and was divided into Three Branches, *viz.* that of *Luxemburg Ligni*, of *Luxemburg Brienne St. Paul*, and *Pinci*, the Heirеſs of which Branch the late Mareſchal of *Luxemburg* married; but he himſelf is deſcended of the Earls of *Bouteville*, though he calls himſelf *Francis Henry* of *Montmorency*, and hath taken the Arms of that Houſe. This *Henry* Duke of *Luxemburg*, has diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Field upon ſeveral Occaſions, particularly at the raiſing of the Siege of *Woerden*, where he defeated the *Dutch*: At the taking of *Bodengrave* in 1673. At the Fight of St. *Denys* or *Mons*, in 1678. Upon the Plains of *Fleurus*, where he gave Prince *Waldeck* a great Defeat, in 1690. At the Battel of *Landen*, of 1693. where he routed part of the Confederate Army, and took their Canon and their Camp, *&c.* And, in ſhort, he was one of the Greateſt Generals of his Time. He died in *Jan.* 1694. The Third Branch is that of *Luxemburg Fiennes* and *Martigues*, which is alſo extinct, the laſt Male of that Family, *Sebaſtian* of *Luxemburg*, who lived in the laſt Century, having left nothing but Daughters.

LUZIGNAN, or LEZIGNEN, Lat. *Luſignanum*, or *Luſinianum*, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Poitou*, with a Caſtle on the River *Vona*, below St. *Maixan*, Four or Five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the N. W. towards *Rochel*; famous for the Valour of its Lords, who have been Kings of *Cyprus*, of *Jeruſalem*, and of *Armenia*, and, by the Story, of *Meluſina*. They ſay that this Fairy, half Woman and half Serpent, built the Caſtle of *Luzignan*, which was looked upon to be impregnable; being the ſame that *Teligni* ſurprized for the Proteſtants in 1569. and which was a little while after ſurrendred to the *French* King, and the Prince of *Montpenſier* did re-take it, after a Siege of Four Months, in 1574. and demoliſhed it.

The Family of *Luzignan* began with *Hugh* I. who was Great Maſter of the Game in *France*, in the Xth Century; and ended in *Hugh* XIII. who died without Iſſue in 1203. But the Branch of *Luzignan* ſurnamed *Ultramarine*, continued to the End of the XIIIth Century, when *Hugo* III. King of *Cyprus* and of *Jeruſalem* died without Children, in 1267.

LUZIGNAN (*Guy de*) a Prince of this Family, undertook the Journey to the *Holy Land*, with the *Chriſtians*, in the XIIth Century. He married *Sibylla*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Amaury*, or *Emery*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and Widow of *William* Marquis of *Montferrat*, ſurnamed *Long-Sword*. By this Marriage he got the Title of K. of *Jeruſalem*, and loſt that City, *A. C.* 1187. which *Saladine* took, *Octob.* 2. together with the greateſt part of the *Holy Land*. Afterwards *Guy* ſold this Title of King of *Jeruſalem* to *Richard* King of *England*, for that of *Cyprus*; which the Houſe of *Luzignan* kept till *An.* 1473. *Guy* died in 1194. according to the Anonymous Author in *Geſta Dei per Francos*. He left 4 Sons, which died at the Siege of *Acre*, or *Acon*.

LYCAEUM, a place at *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught. *Pauſanias* tells us, That formerly it had been a Temple of *Apollo*, built by *Lycus*, the ſon of *Pandion*. But *Suidas*, and ſome others tell us, That it was a College founded by *Piſiſtratus*, or *Pericles*; or rather, begun by the one, and finiſhed by the other. 'Tis from this place that *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy is called, *The Philoſophy of the* Lycæum: And becauſe he was uſed to teach there walking up and down, therefore the Name of *Peripateticks* was beſtowed upon his Diſciples. *Pauſan. in Attic. Menſ. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. *Athen. Act.*

LYCAON, the Son of *Pelasgus*, Tyrant of *Arcadia*, who murthered all his Gueſts *Jupiter*, having on a time made a Trial of his Cruelty, metamorphoſed him into a Wolf. *Pauſanias* tells us, That this Judgment befel him for having murthered an Infant on *Jupiter*'s Altar; and that from that Time he did eat Graſs. *Ovid Metam. lib.* 1. *Pauſanias in Arcad.*

LYCIA, a Province of *Aſia*, whereof one Part is now called *Aldmelli*, and the other *Mantegelli*, or *Briquia*. It lies between *Caria* and *Pamphylia*, and took its Name from *Lycus* the Son of *Pandion*. This Province was famous for the Mountain *Chymæra*, often mentioned by the Poets, and by the Cities of *Patara* and *Myra*, the Birth-place of St. *Nicholas* and *Andriaca*. See *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Iſidorus*, *Caſtaldus*, *Cluverius*, and others, who mention this Country.

LYCOMEDES, King of the Iſle of *Scyros*, with whom *Achilles* abſconded, when he was willing to decline going to the Siege of *Troy*. He was Father of *Deidamia*, debauch'd by *Achilles*. *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*.

LYCOPHRON, was the Son of *Periander* King of *Corinth*, who began his Reign *A. M.* 3426. He was ſo concerned that his Father had murthered his Mother *Lyſis*, that he voluntarily baniſhed himſelf, and could never be perſuaded to return to his own Country, notwithſtanding that his Father ſent for him with Deſign to make him his Succeſſor, inſtead of his other Son *Cypſelus*. *Periander* at laſt, reſolv'd to go to *Corfu*, that his Son who would not ſee him, might return to *Corinth*, but the Inhabitants of *Corfu*, to prevent *Periander*'s dwelling with them, of which they were apprehenſive, kill'd *Lycophron*. *Herodot. l.* 3. *Diog. Laert. Vit. Periand.*

LYCOPHRON, A Greek Poet and Grammarian, who liv'd in the 450th Year of *Rome*, in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*. He was born at *Chalcis* in *Eubœa*, now called *Negropont*. He wrote a Poem, call'd *Caſſandra*, which has given the Learned a great deal of trouble to underſtand; for which reaſon they call'd him the *Muddy*, or *Myſterious*. This Poet likewiſe wrote 12 Tragedies, the Names of which are mention'd by *Suidas*. *Voſſius de Poet. Græc. cap.* 8. *&c.*

LYCOPOLIS, a City in *Egypt*, near the River *Nile*. *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, That the *Egyptians* were uſed to worſhip Wolves in the place where they built this City; which was therefore called *The City of Wolves*; for that is the import of *Lycopolis* in the Greek Tongue. This City is now called *Munia*, and was formerly an Epiſcopal See. Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory makes mention of one *Meletius* Biſhop of *Lycopolis*, who was the Author of a troubleſom Schiſm. *Pliny*, *lib* 5. *cap.* 9. *Strabo*, *lib.* 17. *Socrat. lib.* 1. *Hiſt.*

LYCOSTHENES, or *Wolfhart* (*Conradus*) was born at *Ruffach* in *Alſace*, in 1618. He ſtudied at *Heidelberg*, and made himſelf famous for his Skill in Languages and Sciences. He was afterwards Profeſſor at *Baſil*, where he died in 1661. He left behind him *Commentaries upon* Pliny *the Younger*. He publiſhed the Treatiſe of *Julius Obſequens of Prodigies*, and continued it: And alſo, *Compendium Bibliothecæ Geſneri*. *De Mulierum præclare dictis & factis*, *&c.* He begun alſo a Work, intituled, *Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*; which was afterwards finiſhed by *Theodorus Zuingerus*. *Pantaleon lib.* 3. *Proſopogr. Zuinger. in Præfat. Theatr. Hum. Melchior Adam. in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

LYCURGUS, the famous *Lacedæmonian* Legiſlator, was the Son of *Eunomus* King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Proclidæ*, and Brother of *Polydectes*, who ſucceeded his Father. *Eunomus* had *Lycurgus* by a ſecond Wife, called *Dionaſſa*. He ſhewed his Inclination to Learning and Experience, by his travelling through all the cities of *Greece* and *Crete*; and, according to ſome, into *Egypt* alſo, and *India*, to confer with the learned Men of thoſe Countries. Neither was his Valour and Conduct in Martial Affairs inferior to his Deſire of Knowledge; wherefore alſo the *Spartans* had a ſingular Eſteem for him. After the Death of his Brother *Polydectes*, his Widow ſent to deſire *Lycurgus* to take the Crown upon him; promiſing that ſhe would make her ſelf miſcarry of the Child ſhe was big with, in caſe he would marry her: But *Lycurgus* generouſly refus'd the Offer, and contented himſelf to be the Guardian of his Nephew *Charilaus*; which was in the 300th Year after the taking of *Troy*, and the 108th before the firſt *Olympiad*. As ſoon as *Charilaus* was come to be of Age, he delivered up the Government to him. Notwithſtanding that *Lycurgus*'s Actions were very prudent and blameleſs, yet could not he avoid the Reports of ſome, who accuſed him of affecting to uſurp the Sovereignty; which made him leave *Sparta*, and retire to *Candia*; where he ſpent his whole Time in ſtudying the Nature of the Laws and Cuſtoms of People. And being re-called again to his own Country, he reformed the Government, enacted very good Laws, which the *Spartans* engaged themſelves to obſerve inviolably. It is ſaid, That, to lay a ſtronger Tie upon them to obſerve his Laws, he made them promiſe to be obſervant of them till his Return from a Journey he was about to make. Whereupon, ſoon after he went into *Candia*, where ſome ſay he killed himſelf, (having firſt had his Laws confirmed and approved by the *Delphick* Oracle) leſt, by his Returning to his own Country, the *Lacedæmonians* might have thought themſelves freed from their Oath of Obſerving his Laws till his Return. *Plutarch in Vit. Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Lib.* 1. *Strom. Clemens Alexandrinus*, upon the Authority of *Eratoſthenes*, an ancient

Chronologer

Chronologer, affirms, that *Lycurgus* undertook the Guardianſhip of his Nephew in the 300th Year after the Siege of *Troy*, and the 108th Year before the firſt *Olympiad*: Now *Pauſanias* aſſures us, That he liv'd in the Time of *Iphitus*, and that at the Inſtance of *Lycurgus*, *Iphitus* reviv'd the *Olympick* Games: Theſe Authorities have perſuaded *Capellus* and ſome others, that there was Two *Licurgus's*, and that *Plutarch* and *Pauſanias* were miſtaken, in making but one: But theſe modern Criticks are themſelves miſtaken, for the Authors cited in the *Chronicon* of *Euſebius*, obſerve, that notwithſtanding *Iphitus* reviv'd the *Olympick* Games, they were not publickly kept till 27 *Olympiads* after, *i. e.* till 108 Years after this Revival, when *Chorœbus* of *Elis* won the Prize: This Account perfectly reconciles *Clemens Alexandrinus* with *Pauſanias*. *Riccioli Tom.* 1. *Chron. Reform. Lib.* 3. *N.* 3.

LYCURGUS, the Son of *Pheres* King of *Theſſaly*, and Brother of *Admetus*. He had the Country of *Nemæa* beſtowed upon him for his Inheritance; and delivered his Son *Opheltes* to *Hypſipile*, to be nurſed and educated by her; who having on a time laid him down upon the Graſs whilſt ſhe went to direct the *Epigoni*, or *Seven Captains*, who where going to the Siege of *Thebes*, to a Fountain, a great Serpent ſeizing the Child, killed it. Whereupon, *Lycurgus*, in Memory of this young Prince, his Son, inſtituted the famous *Nemæan* Games. *Apollodorus.*

LYCURGUS, One of the Ten famous Orators of *Athens*, and a Perſon who made himſelf famous both by his Actions and by his Rhetorick: He was City-Treaſurer, and behav'd himſelf in that Office with great Integrity. He alſo increaſed the Number of their Ships, and furniſhed their Magazines with all neceſſary Proviſions and Ammunition. He enacted ſeveral ſerviceable Laws, for the Good of his Country. He ordered a kind of Vying of Tragedies on the Theatre, by comparing of them together, to honour thoſe Poets that had made the beſt; and by this means to excite a commendable Emulation amongſt Men of Wit and Learning: To this End he alſo ordered Statues to be erected to *Sophocles*, *Æſchylus*, and *Eurypides*. He turn'd all Vagabonds and leud Perſons out of the City. He built a place for publick Exerciſes; at which he was very active and excellent himſelf, and frequently came off Victor in thoſe Games that were celebrated in preſence of the People. During the whole Time of his Adminiſtration he kept an exact Account of all his Actions; and when he was out of Commiſſion, he affixed his Diary to a Pillar, to the End that every one might inſpect and cenſure his Management of Affairs. Not content with all this, when he lay upon his Death-bed, he cauſed himſelf to be carried into the Senate, where he gave an exact Account of all his Actions, ſo far as they concerned the Publick; which having been highly commended by all, he was carried home again, where he died ſoon after. The *Athenians* looking upon him as a Divine Perſon, conſecrated the Bird *Ibis* to him, (a kind of *Egyptian* Stork.) He left 3 Sons, *Lycophron*, *Lycurgus* and *Aphron*, who were all caſt into Priſon for ill Commonwealths-men; but upon *Demoſthenes's* Teſtimony, they were all reſtored to Liberty again. *Pauſanias. Plutarch.*

LYCURGUS, the Collegue of *Ageſipolis* III. King of *Sparta*, whom he aſſociated in that Kingdom; but he ungratefully chaſed away his Benefactor, and took the Crown upon him. He declared War againſt *Philip* I. of *Macedonia*, and his Son *Demetrius*; and the Fortune of War was equally balanced between them for a long while. At laſt, *Lycurgus* was accuſed before the *Ephori*, for having introduced pernicious Novelties into the State: Whereupon, being condemned to Baniſhment, he retired among the *Arcadians*, where he died. This was the firſt Tyrant of *Sparta*, or King of a ſtrange Race. *Ageſipolis* was the laſt of the *Heraclidæ*, or Deſcendants of *Hercules*. *Pauſanias. Titus Livius, lib.* 34.

LYCURGUS, King of *Thrace*, ſeeing that his Subjects were unmeaſurably addicted to drink Wine, cauſed all the Vines of his Kingdom to be plucked up. Whence the Poets took Occaſion to feign, That he was an Enemy to *Bacchus*; and having driven away his Nurſes, forced him to flee to the Iſle of *Naxos*: And that *Bacchus* to avenge this Affront, made him run mad; in which Diſtemper he cut off his own Legs. *Plutarch de Poet. Util. Propertius, lib.* 3.

LYCUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, Author of an Hiſtory of *Lybya* and *Sicily*. He was Father to the Poet *Lycophron*. He lived in the Time of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, *An. Rom.* 435, and was put to death by *Demetrius Phalereus*.

LYDIA, a conſiderable County of *Aſia Minor*; which was alſo called *Mæonia*, and now *Carafia*. Its Rivers are, *Caicus*, now *Chimachi*; *Hermus*, now *Sambat*; and *Padolus*, now *Chias*, or *Chiari*; which ſeparates *Lydia* from *Caria*. Its Mountains are, *Sipylus*, *Tmolus*, *Mimas*, *&c.* And the moſt conſiderable Cities, *Sardes*, the Capital, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *&c. Joſephus* and St. *Jerom* tell us, That the *Lydians* were the Poſterity of *Lud*, the Son of *Shem*: But Profane Authors ſay, that one *Lydus*, the Son of *Hercules*, by *Iola*, gave his Name to this Country; and that the firſt Founder of the Kingdom of *Lydia*, was *Argo*, *Hercules's* Grand-child, being a Branch of the Race of the *Heraclidæ*: Which Line continued till *Candaules*, who was the 22d King, and was killed by *Gyges*, *An. Rom.* 40. *A. M.* 1339. or 40. and of the *Julian Period* 4000. with whom the Race of the *Mermnades* began, and was ſucceſſively continued by *Ardis*, *Sadiattes*, *Halyattes* and *Cræſus*, who in the 14th Year of his Reign was conquered, and made a Priſoner by *Cyrus*, *An. Rom.* 210. Thus *Lydia* became ſubject to the *Perſians*, and afterwards to the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and is now under the *Turks*. The *Lydians* were the firſt Inventers of Coined Money. They were good Horſemen, but generally very voluptuous and effeminate. They ſent a Colony into *Italy*, which ſetled themſelves in *Thuſcany*. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. *Herodot. lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 5. *Strab. lib.* 11. *Leunclav. in Pandect. Turc. Cluver. & Magin. Geogr. Euſeb. Petav. Scalig. Riccioli.*

LYN, Lat. *Linum Regis*, a Sea-Port-Town and Corporation in *Norfolk*, ſeated on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Ouſe*, where it falls into the Waſhes called by *Ptolemy*, *Æſtuarium Metaris*. It is a large Town, encompaſſed with a deep Trench, and for the moſt part walled; divided by Two ſmall Rivers, which have above 15 Bridges over them; built out of the Ruines of another old Town, called *Lyn* too, but ſtanding in Marſhy Land, on the oppoſite ſide of the River: chiefly preferred on the Account of the Haven, which is ſafe and eaſy of Acceſs. It was at firſt called *Biſhops-Lyn*, becauſe the Ground it ſtands upon belonged to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by ſiding with him againſt the Barons. He gave them his own Sword, to be carried before the Mayor; and a guilt Cup, which they ſtill keep. From this Place, he went, in 1216 with a mighty Army, over the Waſhes, into *Lincolnſhire*, with a Deſign to fight the Barons, then united againſt him under *Lewis* the *Dauphine* of *France*; but loſt his Treaſures and Carriages in the Paſſage, and his Life ſoon after: Then it was that he granted them their Charter. But his ſon having a Neceſſity to comply with the Barons, for the Expulſion of the *French*, their Liberties were ſeized, and the Town reduced to what it was before. In 1221. a Rebellion breaking out in *Lincolnſhire*, this Prince, *Henry* III. had Occaſion for their Loyalty and Valour again; and they gave him ſuch Experience of both, that he granted them their Charter, which they have ever ſince enjoyed. Nor does this Place deſerve leſs Commendation, for their Loyal Attempt on the behalf of King *Charles* I. in 1643. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars. King *Charles* II. created Sir *Horatio Townſend*, Baronet, Baron of *Lyn*, *April* 20. 1661. It ſends Two Members to Parliament, contains 3 Pariſh Churches, and is 98 Miles from *London*.

LYNCEUS, one of the *Argonautæ*, who accompanied *Jaſon* to the Conqueſt of the *Golden Fleece*. He had ſo piercing a Sight, that, if we will believe the Poets, he could ſee through a Stone-Wall, and take a view of whatſoever paſs'd in Heaven or Hell. The ground of this Fable was, That he was a Perſon who underſtood all the ſecret Powers of Nature, whether Celeſtial, or Terreſtrial, in which the Generality of Men are Beetle-blind. *Pliny, lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. *Valer. Flac. Argonaut.* 1.

LYNCEUS, Son to *Ægyptus*, who was Brother of *Danaus* King of *Argos*. Marry'd *Hypermneſtra*, One of the Fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, who refus'd to kill her Husband the Night of her Marriage, according to her Father's Orders. *Lynceus* having eſcap'd this Danger, retir'd from Court, whither, as ſome ſay, he return'd no more, till after the Death of *Danaus*; though others ſay, that the King invited him back, and gave him his Wife *Hypermneſtra*, whom he had impriſon'd before. *Apollodorus. Hyginus.*

LYON, (*John*) Earl of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, Lord *Glammis* is deſcended from the Ancient and Honourable Family *D' Lyon*, in *France*, which derives it ſelf further, from the *Noble Houſe* of the *Leones*, in *Rome*. One of his Lordſhip's Predeceſſors came from *France*, with *William the Conqueror*; and from thence to *Scotland* with King *Edgar*, Son to *Malcolme* III. in the Year 1098. This *Lyn* was a great Favourite of that Prince, and for the good Services he had done againſt *Donald Bean* the Uſurper, had a Grant of conſiderable Lands in the Sheriffdom of *Perth*, which from him were called by the Name of *Glen-Lyon*. Afterwards *John d' Lyon* obtain'd a Grant from King *David* II. of the Baronies of *Forteviot* and *Forgundeany* and *Drumgowan*, in the Sheriffdom

of *Aberdeen*, *Propter fortem & fidelem Operam ſibi & Patri ſuo præſtitam*, which Grant was afterwards confirm'd by *Robert* II. To proceed, Sir *John*, commonly call'd the *White Lyon* from his Complexion, was Secretary to King *Robert* II. who granted him the *Thaindom* of *Glammis*, in the Year 1379. and gave him in Marriage *Jane Stewart*, Daughter to the ſaid King *Robert* II. by *Elizabeth Mure*, and likewiſe advanc'd him to the Degree of a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Glammis*. He was alſo prefer'd by the ſaid King *Robert* to the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *Scotland*. In Privilege of his Marriage, he got the double Treſſure and Creſt belonging to his *Arms*; and had ſeveral Grants of Lands from the Crown, to which he made a large Addition by the Purchaſe of many Baronies. He was alſo made Governor of *Edenburgh-Caſtle*, during Life, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*; but was at laſt barbarouſly Murder'd by the Earl of *Crawford*; which was highly reſented by the King, who ordered him to be buried in the Abby of *Scone*. *John* II. Lord *Glammis* marry'd a Daughter of *Patrick Graham*, Earl of *Stratherne*. He died at *Glammis*, but being of Royal Blood, was bury'd among the Kings at *Scone*. *Patrick*, III Lord *Glammis* marry'd *Iſabel Ogilvy*, Daughter to the Lord *Auchterhouſe*; purchas'd the Barony of *Backie*, the Land of *Cardean* and *Drumgley*; and lies buried at *Glammis*. *Alexander* IVth Lord *Glammis* marry'd *Agnes Crichton*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Crichton*, Chancellor of *Scotland*; and died without Iſſue, in the Year 1473. *John Lyon* of *Courteſtown*, Vth Lord *Glammis*, his Brother marry'd *Margaret Scrymſour*, Daughter of the Conſtable of *Dundee*, and purchas'd the Heritable Office of Crownery, in the Sheriffdoms of *Forfar* and *Kincardin*, and died in the Year 1497. *John* VI Lord *Glammis* marry'd *Elizabeth Gray*, Daughter to the Lord *Gray*, and Heir of the Line of the Lord *Fowlis*. He died at *Glammis* in 1500. *George* the VIIth Lord *Glammis* died a Minor and unmarry'd. *John* the VIIIth Lord *Glammis* ſucceeded to his Brother, and marry'd *Jane Douglaſs*, Siſter to *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, who marry'd the Queen Dowager, Relict of King *James* IV. *John* the IXth Lord *Glammis*, who being a Minor at his Father's Death, was together with his Mother wrongfully accus'd of Treaſon. This Lord marry'd *Jane Keith*, Daughter to the Earl-Marſhal. *John* the Xth Lord *Glammis*, made Lord High Chancellor, marry'd *Elizabeth Abernethy*, Daughter to the Lord *Abernethy* of *Saltoun*, was unfortunately Piſtol'd at *Sterling*, and his Death was much regretted by the Kingdom. *Patrick* IXth Lord *Glammis*, Captain of the King's Guard, and Lord Treaſurer of *Scotland*, marry'd *Ann Murray*, Daughter to the Lord *Tullibarden*, created Earl of *Kinghorn* in 1606. by King *James* VI. He died at *Edenburgh*, *December* 1615. *John* IId Earl of *Kinghorn* was firſt marry'd to *Margaret Erſkin*, Daughter to the Earl of *Marr*, after whoſe Death he was marry'd again to *Elizabeth Maul*, Daughter to the Earl of *Panmure*. He died at *Caſtle-Lyon* in the Year 1649. leaving Iſſue, a Son by his laſt Lady. *Patrick* the IIId Earl of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, (which firſt Title he had added to his Patent from King *Charles* II.) marry'd the Lady *Helen Middleton*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Middleton*; and died at his Houſe at *Caſtle Lyon* in 1695. being ſucceeded in his Honours by his Son *John*, the preſent Earl of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, who, in 1691. marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Stanhope*, Daughter to the Earl of *Cheſterfield* by his ſecond Lady. His Lordſhip's Arms are, A *Lyon Rampant Arg. Arm'd* and *Langued Gules*.

LYONS, Lat. *Lugdunum Seguſianorum*, an ancient City of *France*, Capital of the *Lyonnois*, being an Archbiſhop's See, and a very great, ſtrong, wealthy and populous City; ſeated partly on the Top, and partly at the Foot of an Hill upon the Confluence of the *Saône* and *Rhône*, in the Confines of *La Breſſe* and *Dauphine*; 100 Leagues from *Paris* to the South, 5 from *Vienne*, 36 from *Avignon*, 60 from *Turin*, and 65 from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North. Authors are at variance about the Etymology of its Name *Lugdunum*; which ſome derive from one *Lugdus*, a King of the *Celtæ*; from whom this City was called *Lugdunum*, by Contraction, for *Lugdi Dunum*; that is, *Lugdus-Hill*. *Plutarch*, *Strabo*, and others, give us another Derivation; and tell us, That *Momor*, a Prince of the *Gauls*, being adviſed by ſome Oracle to build a City on the Confluence of the Rivers of the *Rhône* and the *Saône*, which was to be famous in future Times, ſaw a Flight of Crows that lighted upon an Hill near the Place the Oracle had mentioned; whereupon he reſolved to build the City there, which, from that Event he called *Lugdunum*, which, in the Language of the *Gauls*, ſignifies *Crows-Hill*. Others, ſuppoſing *Lucius Minutius Plancus* to be the firſt Builder of it, (though indeed it appears to be far more ancient) ſay, It was called *Lugdunum*, *quaſi Lucii Dunum*, or *Lucius-Hill*. Ancient Eccleſiaſtical Writers generally call it *Lucdunum*, *quaſi Lucis Dunum*; as much as to ſay, *Light*, or *Bright-Hill*. As to the Antiquity of this City, Hiſtorians tell us, That this was a Place where the *Druids* were uſed to keep their Aſſemblies, and where the *Phœnicians* and *Greeks* had ſetled themſelves long before the *Romans* ſent any Colony hither under *Lucius Minutius Plancus*. But, to inſiſt no longer upon the Name or Antiquity of this City, it muſt be owned, that *Lyons*, for its pleaſant Situation, the Sweetneſs and Temperature of its Climate, the Magnificence of its Places, the Sumptuouſneſs of its Sacred and Secular Buildings, and the Civility and Ingenuity of its Inhabitants, is one of the moſt famous and faireſt Cities of *France*. In the ancient Inſcriptions it is frequently called *Colonia Claudia Copia*: The firſt, becauſe that Emperor was born there; and the latter, becauſe the *Romans* looked upon this City, by Reaſon of its Plenty and Abundance, to be the Granary of all the *Gauls*, as being ſituate in the Centre of *La Breſſe*, *Burgundy*, *Dauphine*, *Auvergne*, *Velay*, *Vivarois*; whence it is furniſhed with Corn, Wine, Cattel, and all other Neceſſaries of Life, by means of Two great Rivers that come up to it. This City was burnt with Fire from Heaven in the Reign of *Nero*, who contributed a great Sum towards the Re-building of it. This Fire happened, *A. C.* 59. In 198. *Severus* treated this City very Cruelly, by plundering it, and conſuming Part of it by Fire, to avenge himſelf of the Inhabitants, who had entertained *Albinus*, his Enemy: And afterwards, in 202. he perſecuted the *Chriſtians* here with the utmoſt Barbarity; to that Degree that the Rivers were coloured with their Blood, and the publick Places of the City filled with their dead Bodies. The Uſurper *Magnentius* killed himſelf here with his own Hands, upon the News of *Conſtantius*'s coming. And *Gratianus* the Emperor was perfidiouſly murthered here, by *Andragathius*, in 383. *Majoranus*, General to *Leo* the Emperor, at the Requeſt of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, did repair and beautifie this City: But it was not long after that it was expoſed to the Incurſions of the *Germans* and *Goths*; and at laſt of the *Saracens* in the VIIIth Century. The *Romans* continued Maſters of *Lyons* till the Time of *Honorius*, when *Stilico* having overcome the *Goths*, with the Help of the *Burgundians*, he beſtowed this City upon them, who made it the Capital of their Kingdom: And in the Reign of *Clotharius* it fell into the Hands of the *French*, about 532. they having put an End to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. About 955. the *French* gave it to *Conrade* I. King of *Burgundia Transjuana*: And after this, it was for ſome Time ſubject to the Counts of *Foreſt*, till 1173. when *Guy* II. and III. reſigned it to *Guichard* the Archbiſhop, and to the Chapter of the City; from which Time this City was frequently moleſted with Troubles ariſing between the Inhabitants and the Archbiſhop's Officers, till King *Philip the Fair* purchaſed of the Archbiſhop *Peter* of *Savoy*, the Temporal Juriſdiction of that City, being poſſeſſed of a Sovereign Right before. The City is govern'd at preſent by a Provoſt of Merchants, and 4 *Scabini*, (*Echevins*, or *Aldermen*) whom the Kings of *France* have ennobled or made Gentlemen by Virtue of their Office. *Lyons* is divided into 37 Wards, or *Penonages*: It has 7 Gates; ſeveral fine Squares; a great many Noble Piles of Building; particularly the Town-Houſe, which is a Maſter-Piece in its Kind. There are likewiſe ſeveral Remains of *Roman* Architecture, as part of an Amphitheatre, Aquæducts, and publick Baths: And ſince the Invention of Printing, that Art has been improv'd there, more than in any other City in *Europe*. *Suetonius*, ſpeaking of the Shews or Spectacles, which the Emperor *Caligula* order'd to be repreſented at *Lyons*, makes mention of a famous Academy for Rhetorick, which was there called the *Athenæum*, his Words are theſe: *Amongſt other things, the Emperor propos'd a Prize to be given to the beſt Performances of Oratory in Greek and Latin; This Prize he ordered to be paid by thoſe who were worſted; adding withal, that they ſhould be oblig'd to write a Panegyrick upon thoſe who had been too hard for 'em; And as for thoſe whoſe Performances were ſtark naught, the Pennance aſſign'd 'em was, to ſponge or blot out their Compoſitions with their Tongue: This they were either forc'd to do, or elſe to be whipt, or plung'd over Head and Ears, in a River.* *Juvenal* alludes to this Cuſtom in his firſt Satyr,

Palleat ut nudis preſſit qui calcibus Anguem,
Aut Lugdunenſem Rhetor dicturus ad Aram.

The Church of LYONS.

St. *Photinus* and St. *Irenæus*, the Succeſſors of the Diſciples of the Apoſtles, laid the Foundations of the Church of *Lyons*, which was ſince watered, as is ſaid, with the Blood of 20000 Martyrs. The Archbiſhop of this Church is Primate of the *Gauls*, though the exact Time when this Church was advanced to the Dignity of a Primacy be not known. This Primacy comprehends *Lyons*, *Rouen*, *Tours*, *Sens* and *Paris*. The Chapter of *Lyons* hath, in former Ages eſpecially, been very famous: In the XIIIth Century it was compoſed of 74 Canons, whereof one was the Son of an Emperor, 9 the Sons of Kings, 14 Sons of Dukes, 30 Sons of Earls, and 20 Barons. The Flower of the *European* Nobility have been of this Chapter, where

where divers Princes have desired to be admitted as Honorary Canons; and the *French* Kings themselves have accepted the same. The Church of *Lyons* consists of the Metropolitan Chapter, 4 Collegiate-Churches, 15 Parishes, 3 Abbeys, 4 Priories, 4 Houses of Ecclesiasticks, 41 Religious Houses, 10 Congregations of Laicks, and 5 Companies of Penitents. The Metropolitan Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptist*, and is an old *Gothick* Fabrick. The Suffragan Bishops of this Arch-bishoprick are, the Bishops of *Autun*, *Langres*, *Chalon*, and *Macon*. *Strab. lib.* 4. *Plin. lib.* 4. *Ptolem. Merula. Cluver. in Geogr. Sueton in Calig. cap.* 20. *Cæsar. in Com. Diodor. lib.* 46. *&* 54. *Tacit. lib.* 16. *Annal. Guillaume Paradin Memoires de l'Hist. de Lyon. Claude de Rubis Hist. de Lyon. Theoph. Rainoldus de Prim. Lugd. dissert. La Mure Hist. Eccles. du Diocese de Lyon. Du Chesne Antiq. des Villes de France. Le Mire Geogr. Sanmarth. Christian. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 285. *& seq. Spon. Recherche des Antiq. de Lyon. Menestrier. Elog. Histoire de Lyon.*

The First Council General of *Lyons*, (which the *Roman* Catholicks call the XIIIth Oecumenical Council) was convened by Pope *Innocent* IV. in 1245. who being engaged in a War with the Emperor *Frederick* II. and forced to retire into *France*, himself presided in this Council, and Excommunicated the Emperour. This Council consists of sixteen Canons, part whereof we have in the Sixth Book of the *Decretals*. The Second General Council of *Lyons* (or XIVth Oecumenical) was Celebrated in that City, in 1247. on occasion of the Western Schism, by Pope *Gregory* the Xth, who presided at it, assisted by the Patriarch of *Constantinople* and *Antioch*, Fifteen Cardinals, a vast Number of Arch-bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Doctors, and Deputies of Chapters, besides the Ambassadors of many Christian Princes. This Council was opened *May* the 7th, and continued till *July* the 17th. We have Thirty one Canons of this Council, which Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth hath Collected in the Sixth Book of his *Decretals*: Which Canons were Commented upon by *Gulielmus Durandus*, surnamed *Speculator*; which we have, with the Notes of *Majolus* upon them. St. *Irenæus* being assembled here with thirteen Prelates of the *Gauls*, Confirmed the Decree for the Celebration of *Easter*, the *Sunday* after the Fourteenth day of the Moon of *March*; and writ a Letter to Pope *Victor*, blaming him for having Excommunicated the Churches of *Asia*, because they did not follow the same Decree. This Council was held in 197. according as it is set down in the First Tome of the Councils, of the last Edition. There was another Council held here by the same *Irenæus*, about 185. against the Heretick of his Time. St. *Patient*, Arch-Bishop of *Lyons*, held another here against the *Prædestinarians*, about *An. Ch.* 474. Another is mentioned to have been held here in 517. against one *Stephen*, who had Contracted an incestuous Marriage with one of his Cousins. Another was celebrated here by King *Gontram*, in 567. against *Salonius* of *Ambrun*, and *Sagittarius* of *Gap*; who being accused of several Excesses, were there Deposed, St. *Nicier* being then Arch-bishop of this Church. His Successor *Priscus* held Two Synods more in 581. and 582. wherein several Important Canons were agreed upon for Regulating of the Clergy. There were two others held by *Agobard* in 829. and 836. And another in 878. by Pope *John* the VIIIth. *Hildebrand*, the Popes *Legate*, convened one in 1055. wherein it is said, That a Simoniacal Prelate, not being able to pronounce the Word *Holy Ghost*, so affected some others, that they freely confessed themselves to have been guilty of the same Crime. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Die*, Legate of the See of *Rome*, assembled a Council here in 1080. where the Sentence of Deposition against *Manasses* Arch Bishop of *Rheims* was confirmed. The Records of *Lyons* make mention of another held here in 1376. King *Charles* VII. assembled the Prelates at *Lyons* in 1449. to put an end to the Schism of *Felix* the Vth, against *Nicholas* the Vth. Whereupon, the Anti-Pope was forced to submit.

LYS, (Ile of) Lat. *Igilium*, *Iginium*, and *Eginium*; and by the *Italians*, *Il Giglio*; a small Island of *Italy*, in the *Tuscan* Sea, which has a City and Castle; Ten Miles from Mount *Argentare*. It formerly belonged to the Republick of *Siena*, but now is part of the Estate of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*. 'Tis full of Mountains and Woods.

LYSANDER, General of the *Lacedemonians*, lived in the IVth Century after the Foundation of *Rome*. He made an Alliance with *Cyrus* the Son of *Darius*, Surnamed *The Ballard*, King of *Persia*, and, with his Assistance, made himself dreaded by all *Greece*. *An. Rom.* 349. Attacked the *Athenian* Fleet, Commanded by *Conon*, at unawares, took most of their Ships, and killed them 3000 Men; and after having taken several of their Cities, he attacked *Athens* by Sea and Land. Whereupon, the Inhabitants were fain to Surrender themselves the 16th of *Munichion*, which answers to our *April*, *An. Rom.* 350. and the XCIVth *Olympiad*. And after having subdued the Island *Samos*, whose Inhabitants supported the *Athenians*, he returned Triumphantly to *Sparta*. Finding himself thus powerful, he did his utmost endeavours to wrest the Crown of *Sparta* from the *Heraclidæ*, which were in possession of it; and to this end did not spare the Corrupting of the Oracles of *Delphos*, *Dodona*, and *Jupiter-Hammon*, but without Success. *An. Rom.* 358. and the XCVIth *Olympiad*, the *Thebans*, *Athenians*, *Argives*, and those of *Corinth*, entred into a League against the *Lacedæmonians*; and *Lysander* being chose Commander in Chief to oppose them, was killed in that Enterprize. He left behind him the Character of a cruel and dissolute Person: and was used frequently to say, *That though Truth were better than Lyes, yet both were to be made use of upon Occasion*; adding, *We deceive Children with Toys, and Men with Words.* A very pernicious Maxim, which destroys the Foundation of Humane Society. *Zenophon III. Diodorus, Lib.* 13. *Plutarch, Cornelius Nepos.*

LYSANIAS Liv'd in the time of *Tiberius Cæsar*, and was Tetrarch of *Abylene*. St. *Luke, ch.* 3.

LYSIADES, Tyrant of *Arcadia*, was of mean Birth, but had a Noble and Generous Soul; and, by his Prudence and Valour, procured himself so great Authority in the City of *Megalopolis*, that he soon made himself Master of that People, but afterwards generously renounced the Sovereignty he had usurped over them, of his own free Motion. He mediated an Alliance between the *Arcadians* and those of *Achaia*, who chose him to be their Prætor, with *Aratus*; but a Difference afterwards arising between them, *Lysiades* made him to be Banished, who himself afterwards was killed in a Battel against the *Lacedæmonians*. *Pausanias, Plutarch.*

LYSIAS, a Tribune, who Commanded a Regiment of *Roman* Soldiers that were to guard the Temple on Festival-Days, to prevent any seditious Insurrections. It was he who delivered St. *Paul* out of the Hands of the *Jews*, when they were about to have killed him, and sent him to *Felix* the Governour. *Acts of the Apostles, ch.* 21, 22, 23. *Joseph. Ant. lib.* 20. *&* 2. *de Bello.*

LYSIAS, The General of the Forces of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, King of *Syria*, Lieutenant of part of his Dominions, and his Son's Governour; who making War against the *Jews*, was defeated by *Judas Maccabæus*, *An. Rom.* 589. and 148. of *Seleucides*. After the Death of *Epiphanes*, *Lysias* set *Antiochus Eupator* his Son upon the Throne, and made an Alliance with *Judas Maccabæus*. *Demetrius Soter* some time after Seized the Crown of *Syria*, which *Antiochus Epiphanes*, his Uncle, had Usurped from his Father; and caused his Cousin *Eupator* and *Lysias* to be put to death. 1 *&* 2 *Maccab. Joseph. lib.* 2. *Antiq. Jud. Appian in Syriac.*

LYSIAS, a Greek Orator, the Son of *Cephalus* of *Syracusa*, who caused his Son to be carefully Educated at *Athens*. *Lysias*, afterwards being Fifteen years of Age, was one of those whom the *Athenians* sent to *Thurium* in *Italy*, in the LXXXIVth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 310. to settle a Colony there; where he purchased a Possession, but was soon fain to leave it, by the Jealousy of some envious Persons, who caused him to be Banished. He was looked upon as one of the most eloquent Orators of his Time. He writ a great Number of *Orations*, and *An Apology for* Socrates; *Precepts for a ready expressing if one's Mind in Publick*, and several *Epistles*. During the Celebration of the *Olympick* Games, in the XCVIIIth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 366. he composed his Oration called *Olympian*, against *Dionysius* the Tyrant, frequently quoted by Authors. He died at the Age of 81. in the 6th *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 376. *Plutarch de* 10. *Orator. cap.* 3. *Cicero in Bruto. Suidas. Simler. in Epit. Gesn. Bibl.*

LYSIMACHUS, one of the Captains of *Alexander the Great*, and, after his Death, one of his Successors; who maintained a War against several of his Competitors, and made himself Master of a part of *Thrace*, where he reigned, and caused a City of his own Name to be Built, *An. Rom.* 445. He took part with *Cassander* and *Seleucus*, against *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*; and was present at the famous Battel of *Ipsus*. Before this, he had married one of his Daughters to *Antipater*; who being driven from his Dominions, retired to *Lysimachus*; who being dissatisfied with his Behaviour, put him to Death, and cast his Daughter into Prison. Being taken Prisoner by *Dromichetes*, King of the *Getæ*, in Battel, he was rescued, and set at Liberty by his

his Son *Agathocles*. Some time after, he took upon him the Crown of *Macedonia*, after that *Demetrius* had been driven from that Throne by his Subjects. *Pyrrhus* being in poſſeſſion of ſome part of that Kingdom, *Lyſimachus* made him to quit it. Theſe Succeſſes raiſed his Authority and Power to a great Pitch: But he ſtained theſe brave Actions by his unnatural Cruelty to his Relations. He cauſed his Son *Agathocles* to be poiſoned, for a Crime he was not guilty of; being falſely accuſed by his Step-Mother: For which, and other Cruelties, moſt of his beſt and greateſt Subjects left him, for fear of partaking of the ſame Fortune. Whereupon he undertook a War againſt *Seleucus*, who had given them Entertainment in his Dominions, and was killed in the Battle, in the Seventy fourth Year of his Age, in the CCXXIVth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 472. His Body was found amongſt the Dead, being diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by means of a little Dog that never ſtirred from it. *Diodorus, lib.* 19. & 20. *Juſtin, lib.* 13, 14, 16, 17. *Quintus Curtius, lib.* 8. *Vit. Alexan. Plutarch. Pauſan. Euſeb.*

LYSIMACHUS, the Son of *Ariſtides*, to whom the *Athenians* gave an inheritance, in Conſideration of his Father's Merit and Vertue. *Plutarch in Ariſtides.* Alſo a Phyſician, who was a Sectator of *Hippocrates.* Alſo *Lyſimachus* of *Alexandria*, a Greek Hiſtorian, and Author of an Hiſtory of *Egypt*, cited by *Joſephus*, and of other Works; but more eſpecially, of a Treatiſe of *Husbandry*, frequently mentioned by *Pliny, Voſſius. lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Græc. & Simler in Epit. Bibl. Geſner.*

LYSIMACHUS a Jew, gain'd the High Prieſthood, in the year of the World 3882. by bribing *Antiochus Epiphanes*; and by this means, his Brother *Menelaus* was turn'd out of the Chair, for want of Money to reach the Sum, at which the Promotion was ſold. *Lyſimachus* was guilty of ſo great Injuſtice, and miſ-behav'd himſelf ſo very much, that the Jews were tir'd out with his Government, and got rid of him the next year. *Maccabees, Lib.* 2. *Torniel, A. M.* 3882.

LYSIPPUS, a famous Statuary, born at *Sicyone*, who Lived at the Time of *Alexander the Great.* He was at firſt a Lock-ſmith, but, by advice of the Painter *Eupompus*, betook himſelf to that Art; which he quitted ſoon after, to apply himſelf to that of a Statuary. Amongſt other Works, he had made a Statue of a Man rubbing himſelf, as coming out of a Bath; which was made ſo exactly to the Life, that *Agrippa* had placed it, as a ſingular Ornament, before his *Baths:* And *Tiberius* afterwards was ſo much in love with it, that he cauſed it to be taken away, and to be placed in his own Chamber; ordering a very curious Statue to be ſet up inſtead of it: At which the People of *Rome* were ſo diſpleaſed, that, notwithſtanding they feared *Tiberius*'s Cruelty, yet they could not contain themſelves from crying out in the full Theatre, *That they would have the Statue returned to the place where it ſtood before.* Whereupon, *Tiberius*, fearing the Effect of a popular Commotion, ordered that it ſhould be reſtored to its former place, *Lyſippus* had alſo made a great Statue of the Sun, drawn in a Chariot of Four Horſes, which was Worſhipped at *Rhodes.* He alſo made ſeveral Statues of *Alexander the Great*, and of all his moſt beloved Favourites, which *Metellus* brought along with him to *Rome*, after having ſubdued *Macedonia* to the *Roman* Empire. *Lyſippus*, among other Excellencies in his way, had a peculiar Talent in making the Hair look more ſoft and natural than any before him: 'Twas likewiſe his way, to make the Head leſs, and the Body more ſlender than the Life; this he did with a deſign to make the Statues look more tall. And finding his account in this manner, he us'd to ſay of himſelf, that other Statuaries Repreſented men juſt as they were made, but he Repreſented them as they appeared to be made. He had Three Sons that were his Diſciples, *Dalippus*, *Bedas*, and *Euthycrates*, who were all of them famous Statuaries, but the laſt was the moſt eſteemed. *Plin. lib.* 34. *c.* 8.

LYSIS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, the Maſter of *Epaminondas*, flouriſhed *An. Rom.* 466. and the XCVIIIth *Olympiad*, with *Philiſtion*, one of the Maſters of *Eudoxus.* It is ſuppoſed, that this *Lyſis*, or his Diſciple *Philolaus*, was Author of thoſe Verſes, known by the Name of *Pythagoras his Golden Verſes. Aldus Manutius* publiſhed one of the Epiſtles of *Lyſis* to *Hipparchus*, amongſt thoſe of other *Greeks*, which were printed at *Venice. Voſ. de Hiſt. Græc. Simler in Bibl. Geſner.*

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The SECOND VOLUME.

The Second Edition Revis'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd to the Year 1688;
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FH
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M.

BRITISH MUSEUM

M. This Letter, is one of them which the Grammarians call *Simple* and *Immutable Demy-Vowels*, and the *Latines*, *Liquid*. In Compoſition *M.* is changed into *N.* before *d. c. t.* and *q.* Likewiſe the Prepoſition *am*, is changed into *an*, before *f.* as *anfractus*. The Poets make an *Eliſion* of it at the end of the Word, becauſe the Sound ſeems too harſh. The *Meſſenians* engraved an *M* upon their Shields, as the Mark and Cypher of their Nation. Amongſt the *Romans*, it went for a Thouſand. It was alſo the Emblem of a phantaſtical and fooliſh Humour, *moroſitatis*; hence the Ancients uſed to ſay, *obvenit tibi M.* and every body knows the witty Anſwer of *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, when this Proverb was applied to him. *Pierius lib.* 43. *hierol. c.* 50. *&* 51.

MA, a certain Woman that waited upon *Rhea*. *Jupiter* entruſted her with *Bacchus*'s Education. *Rhea* went alſo by the Name of *Ma*; and under that Name the *Lydians* ſacrificed a Bull to her; for which reaſon they had a Town called *Maſtaura*. *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* in *Maſt.*

MAACHA, or *Mackedah*, was Wife to King *David*, and *Abſolom*'s Mother, and Daughter to *Tolmai*, King of *Geſhur*. 2 *Sam. Ch.* 3.

MACAA, *Spelunca Sidoniorum*, *i. e.* The Grot of the *Sidonians*, was a place in *Palæſtine*, in the Land of the *Sidonians*, mentioned in the Book of *Joſhua*. The Chriſtians made uſe of that Grot, as a Fort to defend themſelves againſt the *Saracens*, in 1161; but the Soldiers that kept it, took Money, and ſurrendred to the Infidels. *Guill. de Syr. lib.* 19. *J. Euſebius Nier. lib. de Mirab. nat. terræ promiſſæ.*

MACAO, or AMACAO, Lat. *Amacaum*, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Canton*. The *Portugueſe* were Maſters of it, and did drive a very great Trade there, but the *Chineſes* retook it in 1668.

MACAREUS, a *Greek* Author, quoted by *Athenæus* in his 6th. and 14th. Books. There is another whom the Poets call the Son of *Æolus*. They ſay, that he corrupted his Siſter *Canea*, and that he afterwards was Prieſt of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Pauſanias* mentions one *Macareus* deſcended from *Hercules*, who killed himſelf that the *Athenians* might be Conquerors, having known, by the Oracle, that it was the only Method to obtain it; upon which, the *Athenians* Sacrificed to him, as to a God.

MACARIA, an Ancient Town of *Cyprus*, upon the Coaſt that lieth towards the S. E. It is now only a Villag called *Jalines*, according to *le Noir*. The whole Iſland went alſo by the ſame Name, becauſe of its Fertility, from the Greek, μακάριος, *Happy*. It is alſo the Name of an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Red-Sea*, towards the Coaſt of *Abex*, now called *Mazua*, according to *Sanſon*. *Pauſanias* mentions a Spring, or a Fenn of that Name, near the Town *Marathon* in *Attica*, where a vaſt number of *Perſians* were drowned in the Battel which they loſt againſt the *Greeks*, which occaſioned the Old Proverb, *In Macariam abi*, *Go to Macaria*, when they wiſhed Miſchief to any Body. *Mela lib.* 2. *cap.* 7. *Diod. Sicul. lib.* 5.

MACARIA, *Hercules*'s Daughter, who, to ſave her Country, devoted her ſelf to Death. *Euriſtheus*, King of the *Myceni*, endeavouring to deſtroy all the Children of *Hercules*, after the Death of that *Hero*; when they could not reſiſt, they took Sanctuary in the *Aſylum*, that was called *Mercy's Altar*, at *Athens*, and implored the help of the *Athenians*, who took Arms in their defence. The Oracle according to Cuſtom, was conſulted before they began the War; the Anſwer was, That the *Athenians* ſhould get the Victory, if one of *Hercules*'s Children would make a Sacrifice of their Life to the Infernal Gods, and *Macaria* preſently offered to die, which obtained the Victory to the *Athenians*, and *Euriſtheus* was killed. The *Athenians*, to preſerve for ever the Memory of ſo generous an Action, and to ſhew their Gratitude, built a glorious Monument to *Macaria*, which they adorned with Flowers and Garlands. *Cæl. Rhod. lib.* 13. *cap.* 7. *Eurip.*

MACARIUS of *Egypt*, called *The Old*, for diſtinction's ſake, from another of *Alexandria*. He lived in the IVth. Century, and St. *Anthony* was his Maſter. He lived in a Monaſtery of Mount *Scetio*. There is a frequent mention of his Doctrine, Miracles, and Sanctity, in the Eccleſiaſtical Authors. He died 90 Years old. This is certain that he lived in the time of St. *Pachomius* and *Oreſiernus*, and that he was *Evagrius* his Maſter. We have ſtill 50 Homilies of his in Greek, printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.

MACARIUS I. of that Name, Biſhop of *Antioch*, a ſtubborn Heretick, lived in the VIIth. Century. He followed the Errors of the *Monothelites*; and becauſe the Biſhops of *Rome* oppoſed them, he ſpoke irreverently of them. He was in the IIId. Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the VIth. General Council. There he was diſcovered to be of the Erring Party; the Emperor *Conſtantinus Pogonatus* commanded him to declare his Opinion; and he with a Criminal boldneſs, Anſwered, That the Will and Operation of Chriſt, was of a God-man; and though they did all they could to undeceive him, he could never be brought to confeſs, that there were in Chriſt two Wills, and two Operations, ſaying always, That tho' he were to die for it, he would never alter his Mind. Thereupon an Anathema was pronounced againſt him; he was Depoſed, and *Theophanes*, a *Sicilian*, a Man of approved Faith and Virtue ſucceeded him. A while after, his incorrigible Stubbornneſs, occaſioned his being ſhut up in a Monaſtery. *Acts of the VIth. Counc. Act.* 8, 9, *&c. Anaſtaſius in vita Pontif. Baronius A.C.* 677, 681, *&c.*

MACARIUS II. Patriarch of *Antioch*, was in eſteem in the XIth. Century. He was an *Armenian* born, and the Acts, yet extant, of his Life certifie, that he was brought up by another Patriarch of the ſame Name, whom he ſucceeded in the Government of that Church, which afterwards he committed to the care of *Eleutherus*, a Man of great and ſolid Vertue, and went to Travel to *Palæſtine*, where he was treated ill, and clapt in Priſon by the Infidels, whom he would have taught the Knowledge of Chriſt. This Captivity being ended, he retired towards the Weſt, and died in the Monaſtery of St. *Baven* in *Flanders*, in 1011. upon *April* 10. *Baronius* mentions him in his Annals.

MACARIUS I. of that Name, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Hermon*, by others called *Thermont* in 312. *Theodoret* praiſes him mightily, and, indeed, he deſerved it, having ſhewed an extraordinary Zeal upon ſeveral Occaſions, both for the Defence of the Church, and the Propagation of the Faith. In 318. he oppoſed *Arius* his Errors; and we find in the Letter, that this Hereſiarch writ to *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, mentioned by St. *Epiphanius* and *Theodoret*, that naming ſeveral Prelates who Adopted his new Doctrine, he excepts *Macarius* of *Jeruſalem*, and *Philogonus* of *Antioch*. He was afterward at the Council of *Nice*, held in 325. He was one of the forwardeſt Defenders of the Faith. The Emperor *Conſtantine* made uſe of him in the building of the famous *Baſilica* at *Jeruſalem*, and writ a long Letter to him about it. *Macarius* died in 331. having Governed the Church at *Jeruſalem* 19 Years. *Baron. in Annal. Martyr. ad* 10. *Mart. Theodoret lib.* 1. *c.* 5. *&c. St. Epiph. hæreſ.* 69.

MACARIUS II. ſucceeded *Peter* in the See of *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 546. He was ſuſpected to follow the Doctrine of *Origen*, which prevailed ſo far upon his Prieſts, that they turned him out. But indeed, we may well abſolve him, by what *John Moſchus* in the *Spiritual Meadow*, or *Pratum Spirituale*, relates of him, and what we read in the Acts of the Life of St. *Gregory*, Biſhop of *Agrigentum*, whom *Macarius* Ordained Deacon. And *Evagrius* affirms, That the Injuſtice of his Slanderers being made appear, he Condemned *Origen*'s Errors, and was reſtored to his Church, which he Governed 4 Years. *Joh. Moſchus Prat. Spir. c.* 96. *Surius ad* 23. *Novemb. Niceph. lib.* 27. *c.* 26. *Evag. lib.* 4.

MACARIUS, called *Junior of Alexandria*, a famous Hermit, was a Prieſt, and lived in the time of *Macarius the Old*, *viz.* In the Vth. Century. He is ſaid to have had about 5000 Solitaries under his Tuition. The Holineſs of his Life, and his Sufferings by the *Arians*, render him famous. He is ſaid to be the Author of the Rules of the Monks, which we have in 30 Chapters; tho' *Mivius*, and ſome others, are of another Mind. *Pallad. in hiſt. Lauſ. Ruff. in hiſt. Patrum*, *Baronius.*

MACARONIQUE, a Name given to the Burleſque Latin Poets, who mix together ſome *Italian*, or other Words of another Vulgar Tongue, in their Poems. The *Macaronea*, or *Macaronique* Poetry had the Name from the *Macarons* of *Italy*, which are pieces of Dough, or rather a kind of ſmall Cakes made of unſifted Flower, Eggs, and Cheeſe, which are much uſed in the Country, and counted the chief Dainties of the Peaſants. It is a manner of Ragout made up of ſeveral things, but in a clumſy way; ſo the *Macaroniques* were a hotch-potch of *Latin*, *Italian*, and *French*, with the Latin Termination, and the Country *Groteſque*; adorned with a natural Beauty, together with pleaſant Jeſts, and a brisk and jolly Stile. *Theophilus Folengi*, who flouriſhed about 152[illegible], is ſaid to have been the Author of that kind of Poetry. 'Tis ſaid, That *Rablais* endeavour'd to imitate *Folengi*, and that he has tranſcrib'd the moſt beautiful Paſſages of that Author into his *Pantagruel*: But if *Macaroniques* were his deſign, he was out in his meaſures. It being impoſſible to make this ſort of Poem agree with the *French* Language.

MACASSAR, or MACAZAR, a conſiderable Town of *Celebes*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Indian*-Sea. It is a very ſafe Haven, where the Merchants pay nothing for Importation or Exportation. Stones are very common there, but the Iſlanders do not know how to imploy them. There be three Moſques in this Town built with Palm-Timber. The *Portugueſes* had made an Agreement with one of the Kings of the Iſland, to Engroſs the whole Trade to themſelves, and had

 built

built a Fort there with 5 Baſtions. But the *Hollanders* cauſed them to be driven out of it, and are Maſters of all the Commerce. They have perſuaded the King of *Macaſſar* to fortify his Town, and to build Houſes. He is a *Mahometan*, as are moſt part of his People. They ſo ſcrupulouſly follow the *Alcoran*; that they will not ſo much as drink Palm-Wine, which is excellent, and nothing inferior to our Wines. Though the number of the Idolaters be but ſmall there, yet the Jeſuits have attempted, without ſucceſs, the preaching of Chriſtianity in that Country. As for the *Dutch*, though they are very powerful in this Country, give a Toleration to other Religions, yet they ſcarce keep any one for themſelves, but live after a Libertine manner. There is about this Town, and all over the Iſland, abundance of *Cocos*, and *Indian* Fig-Trees. The *Coco* is a Tree that grows very tall, and at the top ſhoots forth abundance of Leaves, as the Palm-Tree does; the Fruit is covered over with a green Bark, which when ripe, may be ſpun into a kind of Flax. The inward part grows hard, and covers a white Subſtance, and the middle is full of a freſh and wholſome Water. The *Indian* Fig-Tree, has very long Leaves, with a Flower as big as ones Fiſt, which produceth a Cluſter of about 100 Figs. They cut off the Cluſter before it be ripe, and eat it, when dried. There be ſome of them ſo big, that two Men can hardly carry them. Theſe Figs taſte like Beans. *Thevenot. & Linſchot.*

MACAZAR, or MACASSAR, a great Iſland in *Aſia*, between *Borneo*, *Gilolo*, and *Mindanao*. It is alſo called *Celebes*, and counted one of the *Moluccas*. It is made up of ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, ſo near one another, that they commonly paſs for one. It is 100 Leagues broad, and 200 long. It contains 6 Kingdoms, the moſt conſiderable is that of *Macazar*, with a Town of the ſame Name, at the South of the Iſland, with a good Harbour. It hath a very good Air, and plenty of all Neceſſaries for Life. There was printed at *Paris* in 1688, an Hiſtorical Deſcription of that Kingdom.

MACCHIA, a Dukedom in *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in that part which goeth by the Name of *Capitanata*. *Leander Alberti Deſcript. of Italy.*

MACCIO (*Sebaſtian*) born at *Urbania*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, was a Perſon of Character in the XVIIth. Century. He was a good Lawyer, well accompliſh'd in the Belles Lettres, and wrote very handſomely in Proſe and Verſe. He wrote, *de Hiſtoria Scribenda & de Bello Aſdrubalis. De Hiſtoria Liviana.* A Poem of the Life of our Saviour, *&c. Janus Nicius Erythreus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 152.

MACCLESFIELD, or MAXFIELD, a large, fair Market Town in *Cheſhire*, upon the River *Bollin*, Capital of its Hundred, ornamented with a fair Chappel in the Pariſh of *Preſtbury*, adjoining to which, is a College. The Inhabitants drive a good Trade in making Buttons. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Charles Gerard*. Its 124 Miles from *London*.

MACEDONIA, a vaſt Province of *Greece*, formerly a Kingdom, under which was *Theſſaly*, *Epirus*, and even *Thracia*. Its Limits were the *Egean* Sea on the E. *Epirus* and *Theſſaly* on the S. the *Ionick* and *Adriatick* Seas on the W. and the *Mariean* Mountains on the N. with the River *Stromona*. According to *Titus Livius*, it went by the Name of *Pæonia*, *Mygdonia*, and *Emonia*. *Solinus* gives it the Name of *Edonia*, *Precia*, and *Emathia*. It is now divided into four Parts, *viz. Jamboli*, *Macedonia*, *Comenolitari*, and *Janna*. This Kingdom is ſaid to have contained fifty ſeveral Sorts of People, in former Times. *Caranus* deſcended from *Hercules*, founded this Monarchy about *An. Mun.* 3224, which endured about 500 Years, became very famous under *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*, his Son, and continued till the Reign of *Perſeus*, whom the *Romans* Conquered, *An. Rom.* 586, and reduced the Kingdom into a Province, 250 Years after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, and after a Succeſſion of 41 Kings.

MACEDONIANS, certain Hereticks, who followed *Macedonius* his Errors. This Prelate thinking it intolerable to be Depoſed, would revenge himſelf by a new Hereſy. He taught, that the Holy Ghoſt was not like either to the Father or to the Son, but a meer Creature, and one of God's Miniſters, being yet more excellent than the Angels. The Malecontent Biſhops ſubſcribed to the Error, which the *Arians* greedily ſwallowed, and even the *Donatiſts* of *Africa* joined with them, if we believe St. *Jerome*, who ſaith, That *Donatus* of *Carthage*, writ a Treatiſe of the Holy Ghoſt, Conſonant to the Doctrine of the *Arians*. The outward ſhew of Piety, ſeduced many ſimple Folks to the *Macedonians*, for they profeſſed to live very auſterely, which hath always done the Church a great deal of Miſchief, when that auſterity countenanced a bad Doctrine. One *Marathonius*, who had been formerly a Treaſurer, having got vaſt Riches, forſook his Secular Life, and at firſt gave himſelf to the Service of the Poor and Sick, then became a Monk, and under *Euſtathius* ſucked in the *Macedonian* Hereſy. He ſpread it far and wide, by reaſon of his great Riches, the free Diſtribution of which, was of more force than any other Argument. *Socrates* ſaith, that theſe Hereticks were called *Marathonians*. They were alſo named *Pneumatomachi*, i. e. *Enemies of the Holy Ghoſt*. The ſtate of that Hereſy being ſpread in Egypt, the Biſhop *Serapion* acquainted *Athanaſius* with it, who lay hid in the Deſart; and that famous Prelate immediately took Pen in hand, and was the firſt who confuted it; and after that time, the Councils by their Decrees, and the Emperors by their Edicts, did vigorouſly proſecute it. *Athanaſius, lib. de Spir. S. S. Auguſtin hæreſ.* 52.

MACEDONIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, intruded into that See, about 640. after *Anaſtaſius* III. who was an Heretick. As he had been of his Party, ſo he defended his Errors, for which Pope *Martin* I. Excommunicated him in 649. and from that time, we know nothing of the Biſhops of *Antioch*, until *Macarius*, who was Depoſed in the 6th. General Council in 681. *Martinus I. Epiſt.* 6. *& ſeq. Baronius, A. C.* 640, *and* 649.

MACEDONIUS, an Hereſiarch, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, being put in by the *Arians*, after the Death of *Alexander*, in Oppoſition to *Paul*, in 342. who was turned out by *Conſtantius* the Emperor, after much Debate and Bloodſhed, *Macedonius* governed the Church tyrannically. A little while after, he cauſed the Body of *Conſtantine* to be tranſlated from the Temple of the Apoſtles, to that of *Acacius* the Martyr; which raiſed great Tumults, and many being killed in the fray, he loſt the Emperor's Favour. Joining with the *Semi-Arians*, he coined his new Doctrine, and moulded a new Sect, denying the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. He was turned out by the Council of *Conſtantinople*, in 359. *Eudoxius* ſucceeded him. *S. Hieronymus, in Chron. S. Auguſtin Hær.* 52.

MACEDONIUS II. Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Euphemius*, who was turned out and baniſh'd. *Theodorus Lector* ſays, That *Macedonius* ſign'd *Zeno*'s *Henoticon*; but *Cyril* aſſures us, in the Life of St. *Sabas*, that this Prelate was Orthodox, and, to ſpeak plainly, the Emperor found him ſo, to his great diſſatisfaction: For perceiving that *Macedonius* diſappointed his Expectation, and defended the Council of *Chalcedon* with great Reſolution, he broke with the Biſhop upon this Point, and gave him a great deal of trouble; particularly the Emperor charg'd him with ſeveral Crimes and Miſdemeanours, of which *Macedonius* eaſily clear'd himſelf; ſo that finding this Method would not do, he ſent an Aſſaſſin to diſpatch the Biſhop, who was bought off the Murther by a Sum of Money. The Emperor's laſt Expedient was Baniſhment: To put this in Execution, he order'd *Macedonius* to be carri'd off privately in the Night, for fear the People ſhould riſe in his behalf. Thus *Macedonius* died in Exile, in the Year 515. Theſe hardſhips rais'd the Character of *Macedonius* to a great pitch, and he was only blam'd for not blotting the Name of *Acacius*, a Heretick, out of the Diptychs. *Theodorus Lector, lib.* 2. *Cedrenus in Annal. Anaſtaſ. Bibliothec. &c.*

MACEDONIUS, a Monk, hearing of the ſlaughter at *Antioch* by *Theodoſius*' Command, he left his Deſart, and having put on the ſame Robes which the Emperor's Judges wore, he commanded them, in the Name of God to repair to the Emperor, and ſpeak in the behalf of that poor People; which together with the humble Addreſſes of *Flavian*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, put an end to their Miſery. *Theodoret, lib.* 5. *cap.* 9. *Johannes Chryſoſtomus, Oratione de Statuis.*

MACEDONIUS, Maſter of the Offices (ſomewhat reſembling a Lord High-Steward) to *Gratian* the Emperor at *Milan*, favoured the *Priſcillianiſts* againſt St. *Ambroſe*. *Paulinus*, who writ the Life of that Saint, tells us, that he periſhed unfortunately in 382. He refuſed to open the Door of his own Houſe to St. *Ambroſe*; and when he was purſued, he could not get into the Church.

MACER (*Æmilius*) of *Verona*, a Latin Poet, flouriſhed in the CXCIſt. Olympiad, and died in *Asia*, as St. *Jerome* ſaith. He writ about Serpents, Plants, and Birds; and in his Books, imitated *Nicander*, according to *Quinctilian* and *Manilius*. *Ovid* mentions his Works, *Lib.* 4. *de Triſt. Eleg.* 10.

Sæpe ſuas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo,
Quæque nocet Serpens, quæ parat herba, Macer.

He alſo ſupplied what was wanting in *Homer*, about the Deſtruction of *Troy*, as *Q. Calaber* had writ the ſame in *Greek*. Which *Ovid* obſerves in the 10th. Elegy of the 2d. Book *De Ponto*.

Tu Canis æterno quidquid de labat Homero,
Ne careant ſumma Troica bella manu.

Voſſius de Poetis Latinis.

MACERATA, a Town in *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, built upon the Ruins of *Recina*. Here is an Univerſity, and a Biſhoprick joined to that of *Fallentinum*.

MACHABEUS: See JUDAS.

MACHABEES, a Name given to the *Aſmonæan* Princes, who governed the *Jews* about 130 Years. The *Jews* would have them thus named, from the four firſt Letters of theſe four Words in their Colours, *Mi Camocha beloïm Adonai*, *Who is like unto thee among the Gods, O Lord?* Their Hiſtory may be found in the Books that go by their Name, and in *Joſephus*.

MACHABEES, Two Books in the Apocrypha, the Authors whereof are not well known, though ſome would have it, that *Johannes Hyrcanus* wrote the firſt, and *Jaſon*, the *Cyrenian*, the Second, but that amounts to no more than a Conjecture,

Conjecture, and chiefly what is ſaid of *Hircanus*; becauſe, forſooth, he had been an Eye-witneſs to all that is contained in the Firſt Book; that he lived peaceably, and that he is called a Prophet by *Joſephus*, *lib.* 13. *Antiquit. cap.* 15. As for *Jaſon*, he, indeed, writ the whole Hiſtory of the *Machabees*; but it is not true that he writ this Book, ſince the Author profeſſes that he deſigned to abbreviate *Jaſon*'s Book. *Spanhemius* hath proved at large, that theſe Books cannot be counted amongſt the Canonical Books. Some add a Third Book to theſe, which *Bellarmine* himſelf owns to be no Canonical Book. *De verbo Dei*, *cap.* 15. *See Bp.* Coſins's *Scholaſtical Hiſtory of the Canon of Scripture.*

MACHABEES, Seven Brothers, who, together with their Mother *Salomone*, ſuffered Martyrdom. *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, having taken *Jeruſalem*, *An. Mun.* 3886, and 168 before the Birth of Chriſt; and being returned to *Antioch*, would force a grave old Man, named *Eleazer*, and *Salomone*, with her Seven Children, to abjure *Moſes*'s Law. *Eleazer* withſtood the Temptation, and died with a wonderful Conſtancy. The Seven Brothers expoſed themſelves alſo with Courage to all the Torments prepared for them. The Eldeſt had his Body torn with Scourges, then he was ſtretched upon a Wheel, under which the Executioners kindled a great Fire. This generous *Iſraelite*, ſcorning the Torments, ſpent his laſt Breath in exhorting his Brothers to ſuffer. *Antiochus* his Guards dragged the Second to the place of Torments, who alſo ſuffered with an undaunted Reſolution, they pulled off the Skin of his Head with Iron-Pincers, and all the Fleſh of his Body to the lowermoſt part of his Belly. The Third ſuffered as courageouſly, the Executioners bound his Hands and Feet to a Rack, made in form of a Circle, to bruiſe all his Members, then they pulled off his Skin with Iron-Nails, and ſtretched him upon a Wheel. The Fourth had his Tongue cut off, becauſe he threatned the King with an Everlaſting Puniſhment, afterwards he was burnt alive. The Fifth was bound with Chains upon an Inſtrument called *Catapulta*, after which, all the Bones of his Loins were broken with Wedges driven in by force, then he was rolled upon a Wheel, ſtrewed all over with Nails like Scorpions. The Sixth was thrown into a boiling Cauldron. The Seventh, and the youngeſt of all, ſtrengthened by his own Zeal, and the Exhortations of his Mother, deſired the Executioners to untie him, that he might go to the King, and ſpeak to him; which they did gladly, thinking that he would Obey the King; but he ran preſently to the place where the Fire was kindled to burn him, and when he had bewailed the Tyrant's Miſery, he threw himſelf into the midſt of the Flames. The Mother of theſe generous Martyrs, having exhorted them to it, followed their Example, and died in the Fire, with the ſame Conſtancy ſhe had inſpired them withal. *Joſephus*, *Martyrdom of the Machabees.*

MACHANES, the Chief City of *Morocco.*

MACHAON, a famous Phyſician, who practis'd at the Siege of *Troy*. He was Son to *Æſculapius*, and Brother to *Podelerius*, who was of the ſame Profeſſion. *Homer* makes mention of them both, and gives an honourable Character of their Buſineſs. *Quintus Calaber*, in his 6th. Book, tells us, that *Euripylus* charg'd *Machaon*, and kill'd him.

MACHAZOR, that Word ſignifieth *Cycle*, and it is the Name of a Prayer-Book, very much in uſe amongſt the *Jews*, in their greateſt Solemnities. It is very hard to underſtand, becauſe the Prayers are writ in Verſe, and in a very conciſe Stile. *Buxtorfius* obſerves, that it was printed many times, as well in *Italy*, as *Germany* and *Poland*; and that in thoſe printed at *Venice*, many things that were againſt Chriſtians, were mended. There be not many Manuſcript Copies amongſt the *Jews*, however there is a good number in the Library of *Sorbonn. Buxtorfius in Biblioth. Rab.*

MACHERA, or *Macheronte*, a Caſtle of *Judea*, upon the River *Jordan*, on the Borders of the *Dead-Sea*, within five or ſix Leagues of *Jeruſalem*. *Joſephus* ſaith, that in this place, St. *John the Baptiſt* was beheaded, by the Command of *Herod*, 31 Years after the Birth of Chriſt. They ſay, that in this place there was a Plant of Rue as tall as a Fig-Tree, which continued there from the times of *Herod*, to the Wars of the *Jews*, who cut it down when they had taken the place. The Plant called *Baaras*, grew alſo about this Caſtle, the wonderful effects of which are reported by *Joſephus*, *lib.* 7. *Of the Wars of the Jews. Baronius.*

MACHIAVEL (*Nicolas*) of *Florence*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He had no great skill in the Latin Tongue, yet he writ very politely. He was accuſed, as having had a hand in the Conſpiracy of the *Soderini's* againſt the *Medici's*, and was put to the Rack. His Conſtancy ſaved him. He was made Secretary of the Commonwealth, and undertook to write the Hiſtory of his own Country in 8 Books, which contain what paſſed from 1215, to 1494. He hath publiſhed other Pieces, *The Prince*, *The Life of* Caſtruccio Caſtracani, ſome Poems, *&c.* This Author affects mightily to extol *Brutus* and *Caſſius*; which perſuades ſome, that he was not altogether innocent of the Crime laid to his Charge, I mean, the Conſpiracy of the *Soderini's*. His Politick Maxims are very dangerous. He is ſaid to have died about 1528, or 1529. by taking Phyſick unadviſedly. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. doct. cap.* 87. *Voſſius de arte hiſt. cap.* 10. *Cornelius Tollius de infœl. Liter. in append. ad Pier. Valer. &c.*

MACHYLES, an Ancient People of *Africa*, near the *Syrtis Major*, now called the *Syrtes* of *Barbary*. They are reported to have uſed both Sexes alternatively. *Ariſtotle* ſaith, that their right Pap was like that of a Man, and the left like that of a Woman. *Calliphanus*, *Plinius lib.* 6. *cap.* 2.

MACHYMLETH, an Ancient Market-Town in *Montgomeryſhire*. It ſtands upon the River *Devy*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, 139 Miles from *London.*

MACOCO, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *High Æthiopia*, towards the River *Zaire*. Their King hath Ten other Kings under him, as Tributaries. He is ſaid to be always at War with the King of *Mujaco*. The Inhabitants are called *Monſoles*, or *Metica's*; and are Canibals. They report, that every day 200 Men, either Criminals, or Slaves of Tribute, are killed, and that their Fleſh is dreſſed for the King's Table, and that of his Courtiers, as it were Beef or Mutton; though they want neither Cattle, nor Fowl in that Country. *Monſol* is the Metropolitan Town. The *Portugueſes* of *Lovango* ſend over their Pombero's thither, who are Slaves of known Fidelity, to buy Slaves, Ivory, and Copper. The King of *Macoco* hath a very glorious Court, but nothing near that of the King of *Congo*, whom the *Portugueſes* have taught part of the Cuſtoms of *Europe. Dapper deſcriptio Africæ.*

MACRAN, or *Makeran*, a Province of *Perſia*, towards the *Indian Sea*, and the States of the *Great Mogul*. It is called alſo *Makeran* and *Geteche Maquerona*, and it paſſes for part of the Ancient *Caramania*. Its Eaſtern part is called *Kirman*. The Prince of that Country is Tributary to the King of *Perſia*. The chief Town is *Macran*, or *Makeran*; the others are *Titz*, *Kambele*, *Darci*, *&c.* *Guadel* is one of the Sea-Ports on the *Indian* Sea.

MACRINA; a Virgin Lady of great Piety, Siſter to St. *Bazil* and St. *Gregory Nyſſen*; her Mother and ſhe founded a Nunnery, where they liv'd together in a very Regular and Exemplary Manner. *Macrina* was a Lady of Letters, and perticularly well read and improv'd in the Study of the Scriptures. She endeavoured to ſupport *Gregory* of *Nyſſen* under his Affliction for their Brother, St. *Baſil*'s Death; and ſaid ſo many excellent things upon this Occaſion, that he wrote a Dialogue upon the Argument, calling it, *De Anima & de Reſurrectione:* Here he brings in *Macrina* diſcourſing upon the Point, and calls her his Miſtreſs or Inſtructreſs. She died in 379. and her Life is written by her Brother *Gregory Nyſſen*, in an Epiſtle to *Olympus*. *See St.* Bazil's *Life*, *by* Hirmannus.

MACRINUS (*Marcus Opilius Severus*) was choſen Emperor in 217, after *Caracalla*, whom he had cauſed to be murdered. He was of a very mean Birth, and Fortune raiſed him by degrees, having been a Fencer, a Huntſman, a Scrivener, an Attorney-General, and a *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Captain of the Guards. He made his Son *Diadumenus*, Aged not above Nine or Ten Years, partaker of the Empire. His Cruelty made him odious to the Soldiers. The ſame that had ſet him upon the Throne, pulled him down by a violent Death, when he had Reigned one Year, and two Months, from the Year of our Lord 217. to *June* 7. 218. *Julius Capitolinus in his Life. Aurelius Victor in Macr. Lampridius in Diadem.*

MACRINUS, or *Macrianus*, or *Marcianus*, (*Marcus Fulvius*) a Captain. He was raiſed to the Empire by *Baliſtus* or *Baliſta*. He made his Two Sons, *Macrinus* and *Quintus Fulvius Macrinus*, and *Caius Fulvius Quietus*, partakers of the Empire. But he was routed in *Illyrium* by *Aureolus*'s Army, when he was preparing to come into *Italy*, about 258. He died in the Fight, with his Eldeſt Son. *Quintus* was killed by thoſe of *Emeſa*, whilſt he was in purſuit of *Odenathus*, who had killed *Baliſta*. They lived about the end of the IIId. Century, in the time of *Galienus*. *Trebellius Pollio of the Thirty Tyrants.*

MACROBIANS, a certain People of *Aſia*, ſo named, becauſe they lived long. *Pomponius Mela* places them in the Iſland *Meroe*, and *Pliny* in *Æthiopia*, others in *Macedon. Dionyſius Africanus* and *Euſtathius*, give alſo this Name to divers People; *Euſtathius* calls them *Hyperboreans*, and *Africanus* the *Æthiopians* that lie by the *Atlantick* Sea. Thus *Orpheus* ſpeaks of them in *Argonaut.*

Venimus ad dites, omnique ex parte beatos
Macrobios.

Plinius lib. 4. *cap.* 10. *& lib.* 6. *cap.* 30. The Holy Scripture informs us, that before the Flood, the Period of Humane Life reach'd to 700 Years, and upwards: After the Flood, the Age of Man was much ſhorten'd, though not to that degree 'tis now, for *Terah*, *Abraham*'s Father, lived 205 Years: *Abraham* himſelf 175. *Iſaac* 180. *Jacob* 147. and *Judah* 119. Prophane Hiſtory tells us, that *Neſtor* had liv'd to Three Ages, when he was at the Siege of *Troy*: That *Arganthonius*, King of the *Tarteſſians*, liv'd 150 Years: *Cinyras*, King of *Cyprus*, 100; and *Æginus* 200. *Maffeus* in his Hiſtory of the *Indians*, reports, that in the Iſle of *Bengal*, they found a Man 335 Years old, and that the Man prov'd his Years by giving an Account of all the memorable Actions which had happened within that time, and

which upon Examination they found agreeable to the Relations of Hiſtory. *Seneca*, the Philoſopher, liv'd to the Age of 144 Years, and might have gone on longer, if *Nero* had not diſpatch'd him. *Simon*, Son of *Cleophas*, the Second Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, was crucified under *Trajan*, at a 120 Years old. And *Narciſſus*, Biſhop of the ſame City, in the Third Century, reach'd to 116. *Paul*, the firſt Hermit, liv'd to 120. And St. *Anthony*, the Abbot, to 150. The Emperor *Claudius* having throughly examin'd into the Age of *Titus Fullonius* of *Bononia*, in *Italy*, found it 150 Years. *Attila*, King of the *Hunns*, was 120 Years old when he died. *Peter de Natalibus* enlarges upon ſeveral Proofs, to ſhew that *Severinus*, Biſhop of *Tongres*, liv'd 375 Years, and that he was 197 at his Conſecration. *Guido Dinarus* affirms poſitively, that in the Year 1223. he knew one *Richard*, who was then living, and full 400 Years old, which *Richard* made appear, by proving he had bore Arms under *Charles the Great*. *Johannes de Temporibus* is much talk'd of, who ſerv'd in the Field under the Emperor abovemention'd, and died in the Reign of *Lewis* the VII. in 1146. ſo that by this Account he muſt be 360 Years old; but let this be as it will, 'tis certain that the *Antediluvian* Patriarchs liv'd to 7, 8, and 900 Years, and upwards: Neither are we to imagine, that the *Hebrew* Years were only Lunary, of 29 or 30 Days a piece, for the Years of theſe *Antediluvian* Patriarchs, either took in the Revolution of the Four Seaſons of the Year, according to the Computation of the *Chaldeans* and *Arcadians*, as *Lactantius* reports; or at leaſt, they comprehended the time of the *Sun*'s paſſing from one Tropick to another, which makes about Six Months. That theſe Patriarchal Years could not be Lunary, is apparent, becauſe by this way of Computation, the *Antediluvians* would not have liv'd ſo long as People do now, for 100 of our Solar Years makes above 1200 Lunary ones; ſo that by this way of reckoning, none of the Ancients before the Flood would have liv'd 100 Years. Further, to ſhew that the Years of the *Antediluvian* Patriarchs conſiſted of, at leaſt, 12 Lunary Months, we need only obſerve, that *Moſes* in the 7th Chapter of *Geneſis*, ſpeaking of the Deluge, tells us, it began upon the 17th Day of the Second Month, when *Noah* was 600 Year old: And in the 8th Chapter he adds, that on the 27th Day of the 7th Month, the Ark ſtruck upon the Mountains of *Armenia*; and that the 1ſt Day of the 10th Month, the Tops of the Mountains began to appear above Water; and that 40 Days after *Noah* ſent out the Dove. At laſt he tells us, that upon the 1ſt Day of the 1ſt Month, when *Noah* was 601 Years old, that Patriarch ſet open the Ark. All this put together, amounts to a Demonſtration, that *Moſes* reckon'd 12 Months from the 600 to the 601 Years of *Noah*, and that his Calculation is, at leaſt, very near that of ours. *De Commiers dans ſes Lettres.*

MACROBIUS (*Aurelius*) lived about the end of the IVth Century. Thoſe of *Parma* affirm, that he was born there, but he owns himſelf to be a Stranger. This is certain, at leaſt, that he was one of *Theodoſius*'s Chamberlains, or one of the Maſters of his Wardrobe, as it may be eaſily gueſſed, by a Reſcript directed to *Florentius*, concerning the Rank of them that were of that Office. He compoſed ſeveral Pieces full of Learning; that which he calls the *Saturnalia*, treats of ſeveral Subjects, and 'tis a pleaſant mixture of Critick and Antiquities. He hath alſo compoſed ſome Commentaries upon that Piece of *Cicero*, called *Scipio*'s *Dream*. *Planudes* Tranſlated it into Greek. *Iſaacus Pontanus* and *Meurſius*, have made good Annotations upon it. *Merula lib.* 2. *Ant. Gall. Ciſalp. cap.* 2.

MACROCEPHALES, a People near the *Thracian Boſphorus*, according to *Pomponius Mela*, ſo named, becauſe of their long-heads. *Stephanus Byzantinus* places them near *Colchide*, and *Plinius* in the Neighbourhood of *Ceraſonte*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. The Name is derived from μακρὸς, *long*, and κεφαλὴ, *a head*.

MADAGASCAR, or St. *Lawrence*'s Iſland, ſo called, becauſe diſcovered on that Day; and according to ſome, from *Lawrence*, a *Portugueſe*, who diſcovered it in 1506. The *French*, in the Reign of *Henry* IV. called it the *Daphine's Iland*. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Menuthias* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Cerne Æthiopica* of *Pliny*. It lies in the *Æthiopian* Sea, and points Weſt and towards *Zanguebar* and the *Cafres*, on the Coaſt of *Africk*. 'Tis about 550 Leagues in length, and 100 or 80 in breadth. It is under the Torrid *Zone*, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*. It hath abundance of Capes, and moſt of them covered with Citron and Orange, or Ebony-Trees, and others, whoſe Wood is ſpeckled. The Rocks are of excellent white Marble, whence flows the beſt and pureſt Water in the World. The Country is divided into many Provinces, but thoſe towards the North are unknown to the *Europeans*. Their Villages are compoſed of movable Houſes, ſuch as four Men can carry. Their Towns are encompaſſed with Pales, and a deep Ditch 60 Foot wide, and their Houſes built of Planks. The *French* have built Fort *Dauphin* here, and ſeveral others, to defend their Colonies towards the South Eaſt of the Iland. The Air is extream hot, and they have never any Snow nor Ice. Here are ſeveral Mines of Iron, and fine Steel; they have ſome Silver and Gold, but the very pulſe, moſt ſorts of precious [illegible] found in their Rivers, and they have ſtore of excellent Honey, ſweeter and harder than ours, reſembling Sugar. They make Wine or Mead of Honey, which is the moſt common, Wine of Sugar, and a ſort of Syder. They extract Oil from ſeveral Plants, Fruits, Nuts, and Grains, and have a ſort of Earth as good as the *Terra Sigillata* of *Lemnos*. Here grows abundance of White Pepper, and precious odoriferous Wood of divers Colours. They have alſo ſtore of Canes of a vaſt height and thickneſs, tall and round, of which they make Pots, Bottles, Violins, and Harps, Boats that will hold two Perſons, and Sedans, and take care to give them a certain Bent when young, to render them fit for their purpoſe. Theſe Canes which they call *Bambockes*, have a Pith within, much eſteemed by the *Indians*, *Arabians*, and *Perſians*, and called the Sugar of the *Bamba's*, or *Bamboches*. They have very good Tobacco, and alſo a ſort of Hemp, whoſe Leaves they uſe inſtead of it, which being chawed, makes them fall aſleep, and afterwards renders them extraordinary chearful; but ſuch as are not accuſtomed to it, it makes mad for three or four Days. The Inhabitants are often incommoded with Locuſts, which deſtroy all their Corn and Fruits; but the Natives gather up the Locuſts, and feed upon them. Here are no great plenty of noiſome Animals, except Crocodiles, and great Serpents, without Poiſon. The Natives are of two Sorts, Black and White: The latter, by their Names and Cuſtoms, ſeem to be of *Jewiſh* Extract. All of them go naked, but cover their *Pudenda*. Women of Quality have ſome ſlight Habit extraordinary. The Men buy their Wives, and keep as many as they can maintain. The Men are Courageous, and deſpiſe Death; and their Arms are Javelins, Bows, and Arrows. The Women are very diſcreet and extreamly virtuous. Their Language and Writing reſembles the *Arabick*: Their Paper is yellow, very ſmooth, and fine; being made of the Inner Rind of a certain Tree, call'd *Avo*: Their Ink is a ſort of Gum, made of a Tree call'd *Arandranto*, and their Pens made of Cane. They believe in one God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth; who rewards the good, and puniſhes the Bad. They call him *Zanharre*, and Sacrifice to him, but without Temples. They own alſo that there are Good and Evil Angels; and are mightily afraid of the Devil; and in all their Sacrifices they throw the Devil the firſt Bit to pacify him. Their Prieſts are uſually Magicians, and give them Spells and Charms to prevent Miſchief from the Devil. They live in Hords, like the *Tartars*, under one Chief, whom they call *Tſchich*: Which Authority is many times uſurped by him who is moſt powerful. The lateſt Relation from this Iſland, informs us, That the Provinces are governed by Petty Princes, or Grandees; and the People are divided into ſeveral Ranks. When any of the Subjects die, their Princes ſeize upon all their Cattle or Stock, and leave their Children nothing but their Lands. After the Death of one of thoſe Grandees, their Subjects may chuſe another; and he is obliged to make them a Preſent. When the Grandees viſit one another, he who receives the Viſit proſtitutes his handſomeſt Wife to the other: And the Subjects entertain their Friends and Strangers in the ſame manner. Their Princes are much delighted with Comedies. Their Comedians, whom they call Secalſes, ſhave themſelves cloſe, and Act in the Habit of Women, and play their Part in a Farce divertingly enough. *Mandeſlo. Flacourt. Dapper.*

MADAURA, *Madara* or *Madura*, a Town in *Africk*, between *Hippo* and *Lambeſa*; 'twas formerly a conſiderable place, and had an Academy, in which St. *Auguſtin* ſtudied. *Apuleius* was born here. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Marmol.*

MADDESPATAN. This Port is in the Kingdom of *Biſnagar*, South of *Maſilipatan*; and but half a League from St. *Thomas*, another Port. Near it is *Fort St. George*, belonging to the *Engliſh*; together with a General Factory for every thing that concerns the Kingdoms of *Golconda*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*. *Tavern. Part* 2. *Pag.* 85.

MADERA, an Iland of the *Atlantick* Sea, towards the Weſt of *Barbary*, and the ſame which *Pliny* calls *Cerne Atlantica*. It is called by ſome, *The Queen of Ilands*, becauſe of its Beauty and Fertility. It was diſcovered in 1420. by *John Gonſalvo* and *Triſtan Vaſee*, in the Name of the King of *Portugal*, who is poſſeſſed of it. It is covered with Woods and Foreſts. The chief Town is *Funchal*, or *Funzal*, with a Biſhop's See. It hath ſeveral little Towns, and 35 Pariſhes. The *Portugueſe* called it *Madera*, becauſe they found it covered all over with Woods. They ſet it on Fire to fit it for Tillage, and while it was burning they retired into their Ships, where they ſuffered much for want of Water. This Iland is full of Mountains, and very fruitful, pleaſant Plains. It abounds with Springs, Sugar-Canes, Honey, Wax, and Corn. The beſt Wine in the World is made there; and the Plants were brought over from *Candia*. The Cluſters are about two Foot long, and proportionable in breadth. The Haven is not ſafe, but the Coaſts are very good. Some call it *The Inacceſſible Iſland*, becauſe of a thick Fog that hangs always over it, wherein Ships may eaſily miſs their Courſe. The *Deſart Iſlands* ſituated divided from *Madera* by a ſmall Chanel: It is called *Madera Warren*, becauſe of the great Game in it. Here are eight Men for Saving of Wood, and they drive a great Trade in *Portugal* with Yew and Cedar. Here are abundance of Ring Doves, Wild Peacocks, Quails, and Canary-birds. *Marmol. Ogilby. Dapper.*

Davity. Other Authors ſay, This Iſland was firſt found by an *Engliſh* Man, whoſe Name was *Macham*, in 1344. The Man was left here by the Ship, with a few Men; and in an open Boat, made of one Tree, arrived in *Barbary*, and was by the *Moors* preſented to *Peter* IV. King of *Arragon*, as a Wonder. In 1395. *Henry*, King of *Caſtile*, ſent ſome Ships the ſecond time, to find out this Iſland, and the *Canaries*; which, it ſeems, ſucceeded; for in 1417. *Monſieur Ruben de Bracamont*, a *French* Gentleman, was ſent to Conquer the *Canaries*. *Hackl. Tom.* 2. *Part* 2. *Pag.* 1. Its Latitude is 32. *Tom.* 2. *Part* 2. *Pag.* 7. Its Principal City is called *Funchal*, which is a Biſhop's See. It has a fair Harbour for Ships, and a ſtrong Fort. Wine and Fruits here are plenty, but it yields little Corn, which, for the moſt part, is brought from *France* or *Teneriff*. Its Circuit is about 30 Leagues. *Ibid. p.* 7. *Pory* ſays, It is the greateſt in the *Atlantick* Ocean, being 160 Miles in Compaſs. Beſides plenty of Springs, it has eight ſmall Rivers; which make it as fruitful and pleaſant as a Garden; and its Product is extraordinary good: The Biſhop of *Funchal* had a Revenue of 8000 Ducats.

MADIAN, *Abraham* and *Keturah*'s Son, gave Name to the *Madianites*; a People given to Idolatry, and great Enemies to the *Jews*. They inhabited *Arabia Petræa*, near *Paleſtina*. There was the Deſart of *Madian*; and, as *Thevet* ſays, a Town called now *Salohni*. God commanded the *Jews* to deſtroy that People. I have obſerved before, ſpeaking of *Gideon*, how the *Jews* were ſeven Years Slaves to the *Madianites*, and ſet at liberty by this generous Commander. *Geneſis*, *cap.* 15. *Judges*, *cap.* 7. *&c. Joſeph. Antiq. Jud.*

MADOPHEP, the laſt King of *Guzurate*, in *India*; being but 12 Years old when his Father *Sultan Mamoet* died, in 1545. *Ehamet-Chan* was his Guardian, who begged the *Mogul Achobar*'s Protection againſt the Nobles of the Kingdom, that were revolted; promiſing to give him the Town of *Amadabat*. *Achobar* immediately enter'd *Guzurate* with a powerful Army; and having conquered the whole Kingdom, he carried along with him *Madopher*, and his Guardian, Priſoners to *Agra*. *Madopher* being 30 Years old, recovered ſome of the Towns of his Kingdom; but he was defeated by the *Mogul*, and made a ſecond time Priſoner. This unfortunate Prince fearing leaſt *Achobar* ſhould put him to Death, reſolved to prevent him, and cut his own Throat. *Mandeſlo. Olearius*, *Tom.* 2.

MADRID, Lat. *Madritum*, *Matritum*, or *Madridium in Carpetanis*; a Town of *Spain*, in *New Caſtile*. It is a new-built Town upon the ſmall River *Manzanares*; and was increaſed by the Ruins of *Villa Manta*, which the Ancients called *Mantua Carpetanorum*. It is become the Capital Town of *Spain*, ever ſince *Philip* II. and his Succeſſors made it their Place of Abode. It is large enough, but by no means neat. The King's Palace, *Palazzo del Rei*, which ſtands at the End of the great Street, the Church of *Nuetra Sennora de Almaduna*, that of St. *Sebaſtian*, the *Guild-Hall*, the Palace call'd *Il Conſiſtorio*, and the Square for Bull-Fighting, are the moſt conſiderable Parts of *Madrid*. It is ſurrounded with a weak Wall, without a Ditch. The *Jeronymites* Monaſtery, and *El Buen Retiro*, near *Madrid*, are famous, and much frequented. *Merula. Mariana. Egidio Gonzales. Davila*, in his Book called, *Teatro de las Grandezas de la Villa de Madrid. Jeronymo de Luitana*, *Hiſt. de Madrid*, *&c. Roderic*, Legate of Pope *Paul* II. called a Council in *Madrid*, in 1473. againſt the Ignorance, Simony, and Irregular Lives of the Clergy. *T. XII. Concil.* It is 670 Miles S. W. of *Paris*, 760 S. W. of *London*, and 960 W. of *Rome*. Long. 13. 40. Lat. 40. 25. *Mariana*, *lib.* 23. *cap.* 18. *Sponde A.C.* 1473. *n.* 8. *&c.*

MADURA, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, near the Iſland *Java*. There is alſo a Town of that Name. It ſtands at the Foot of the Mountains, under a Prince known by the Name of *Naique* of *Madura*.

MÆANDER, a great River of the *Leſſer Aſia*, in the *Greater Phrygia*. It ſprings from a Fountain called *Abocene*. It runs with ſo oblique a Current, that it often ſeems to be returning again to its Spring. Many of the Poets allude to it in their Works. It falls into the *Archipelago*, between *Heraclea* and *Miletum*.

MAESECH, a conſiderable City of the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Maez*, in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; 15 Miles N. E. from *Maeſtricht*, and 27 from *Liege*.

MAFFEUS (*Bernardinus*) was born at *Rome* in 1514. He made a great Improvement in Learning, and was a good Poet and Orator. Theſe Qualifications preferr'd him to the Favour of Pope *Paul* III. who firſt made him his Secretary, and afterwards a Cardinal. He wrote Commentaries upon *Tully*'s Epiſtles, and a Treatiſe concerning Medals and Inſcriptions. *Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 15. *Onuphrius*, *&c.* There was another *Maffeus*, (*John Peter*) a Jeſuit of *Bergamo*, who wrote a Hiſtory of the *Indies*, *&c. Janus Nicius Erythreus Pinac.* II. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 4. *&c.* There was likewiſe a third, call'd *Maffeo Vegio*, born at *Lody* in *Italy*. He was Datary to Pope *Martin* Vth, and lived in the XVth. Century. He wrote ſeven Books of Perſeverance. A Supplement to *Virgil*, or a 13th. *Book*. Epigrams, *&c.*

MAGADOXO, a great Kingdom in *Africa*, with a Town of the ſame Name. It lieth upon the Coaſt of *Ajan*, along the *Indian* Sea, near *Zanguebar*. It has a Fort with a famous Haven. The *Portugueſe* formerly ſpoiled the Town. This City is at preſent the Capital of a ſmall, but wondrous fruitful Kingdom of the ſame Name, abounding in Cattle and Corn. It has an excellent Haven, much frequented by the Ships of *Aden* and *Cambaya*; and drives a great Trade in Elephants Teeth, Gold, Slaves, Honey, and Wax. The King is a *Moor*, or *Arabian*, and payeth a Tribute to the *Abaſſinian* Emperor. In former times it was the Capital of the *Arabian* Colonies on this Coaſt, but in the XVth. Century taken by the *Portugueſe*. It is ſtrong, rich and populous. *Pory. Marmol. Deſcript. of Africa.*

MAGAS, Son to *Philip*, a *Macedonian* Captain, and *Berenice*, who afterwards married *Ptolemæus Lagus*, King of *Egypt*. He conquered the Province of *Cyrene*, that was revolted, and kept it, together with the Title of King, during 50 Years. This Prince was of ſo moderate a Temper, that when a Poet, named *Philemon*, had made a Satyr againſt him, he was contented to command one of his Officers to ſtrike him gently with the flat of his Sword upon the Head: Then he ſent him little Marbles and Towls to play withal, like a Child. *Magas* grew ſo fat and bulky, that he was choaked. *Plutarch de Cohibenda Ira.*

MAGDALEN, (St. *Mary*) Siſter to *Martha* and *Lazarus*, to whom our Bleſſed Saviour ſhewed himſelf after his Reſurrection. Some Doctors affirm, That there were three *Magdalens*, becauſe of ſeveral Actions of *Mary*, mentioned in the Goſpel. On this Head, *Faber* of *Eſtaples* and *Joſſus Clitovius*, printed a Book, *De Tribus & Unica Magdalena*, in 1519. They confirmed their Opinion by the Authority of *Origen*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Theophylact*, and ſome others of the Fathers. The Tradition of the Churches of *Provence* are, That *Magdalen*, *Martha*, *Lazarus*, *Maximin*, and others, were their firſt Apoſtles, immediately after our Saviour aſcended into Heaven: But *John de Launoy* hath of late confuted it in his Book, *De Commentitio Lazari*, *&c. in Provinciam appulſu. Vincent de Beauvais.*

MAGDALEN of *France*, Fifth Daughter to *Charles* VII. and *Mary* of *Anjou*; the wiſeſt and moſt beautiful Princeſs of her Time, was married to *Gaſton de Foix*, Prince of *Viane*, Eldeſt Son to *Gaſton* IV. and *Eleonor* of *Arragon*, Heir Apparent to the Kingdom of *Navarre*. This prudent Princeſs continued a Widow after the Death of *Gaſton*, her Husband, occaſion'd by the Splenter of a Launce at a Tilting at *Libourne*, near *Bourdeaux*; after this Misfortune, ſhe took care of the Education of *Francis*, *Phœbus*, and *Katharine de Foix*, whom ſhe had by her Husband, the Prince of *Viane*; ſhe likewiſe took all poſſible care to take up the Differences of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, occaſioned by the Factions of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*, which had almoſt ruin'd the Kingdom: This Deſign ſhe happily effected, and got her Son Crown'd, who was afterwards poiſon'd in 1483. *Katharine*, his Siſter, ſucceeded him, and brought the Crown of *Navarre* to *John de Albert*, her Husband. *Sainte Marthe Hiſt. Geneal. de France. Favinus Hiſt. de Navarre*, *&c.*

MAGDALEN of *France*, Queen of *Scotland*, was Daughter to *Francis* I. and *Claudia* of *France*. *James* V. King of *Scotland*, one of the handſomeſt Princes of his Age, being charmed with the Beauty and Virtues of *Magdalen*, came over to demand her of the King, her Father, and married her at *Paris*. But this Queen died 7 Months after in *Scotland*, *July* 7. 1537.

MAGDEBURG, Lat. *Parthenopolis*, one of the Hanſe-Towns of *Germany*, upon the River *Elbe*. It lies in *Saxony*, was an Archbiſhop's See, and is the Metropolis of the Dioceſs of that Name. *Hartkind*, Prince of *Saxony*, founded in *Weſtphalia*, in the Village of *Agaren*, a College of Regular Canons; which *Henry the Fowler* tranſlated to *Walbergleben*, in the Territory of *Lunenburgh*: But *Otho* I. Son to *Henry*, tranſlated again the ſame College into *Magdeburg*, and there founded an Archbiſhop's See, about 964. which was the fourth Year of *Otho*; or about 968. as others would have it, a little before his Death. However, *Adelbertus*, one of the Monks of St. *Maximin* of *Treves*, was the firſt Prelate there; and Pope *Benedict* VI. gave him the Name of Patriarch of *Germany*, in an Epiſtle written to the Biſhops of *Germany*. The Archbiſhop and People of *Magdeburg* embraced *Luther*'s Doctrine in the Laſt Century. *Charles* V. beſieged that Town in 1550. but they bought him off by a vaſt Sum of Money. During the late Wars of *Germany* in 1631. *Tilly* and *Papenheim*, at the Head of the Imperial Army, took it, and burnt it almoſt to the Ground. It was beſieged ſeveral other times, and would have been deſolate e'er now, if it had not fallen to the Elect. of *Brandenburgh*, by the Peace at *Munſter*, in 1648. Once that time it has been ſecularized. This City derives its Name from the Image of *Venus*, and the *Three Graces*, which were placed in a Chariot, and worſhipped there; the Name, in the *Teutonick* Language, ſignifying, *The Maiden City*. It is the Metropolis of *Lower Saxony*, and was built by *Otho* I. at the Deſire of his Queen *Editha*, Daughter to King *Edmond* of *England*, who is buried there. It hath alſo been honoured with the Reſidence of ſeveral Emperors, and hath been from time to time famous for Wealth and Authority. It was divided into the Old [illegible]

excellently well fortified with Ramparts, Towers, and Ditches. Count *Tilly* was conſtantly unfortunate after the Taking of this City. The Archbiſhop of this City was by *Otho* I. made Primate of all *Germany*; and it hath been famous a long time for Wealth and Authority: And the Centuriators of this City, by their Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, have not a little contributed to its Renown. In the VIIth. Book of the *Itinerary* we find theſe Verſes on it:

Nobile ſe nobis Magdeburgum *oſtentat, & altas*
Inſignes turres, ac templa extendit in Auras.
Salve, urbs pace potens, Salve, clariſſima bello,
Nomine Parthenopen *referens,* Lacedamona *factis.*
Cluver. Deſcript. Germ.

It ſtands 9 Leagues Eaſt from *Halberſtadt*. The Archbiſhoprick of *Magdeburg*, now turned into a Dukedom, being a very ſmall Province of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*, bounded on the North, with the Old Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, on the Eaſt with the Middle Marquiſate, on the South with *Anhault* and *Halberſtat*, and with the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* on the Weſt, the Capital of it is *Magdeburg*, 42 Miles S. W. of *Brandenburg*, and 45 N. W. of *Wirtemberg*. *Albertus Crantz. de Epiſc. Magdeb. Andrew Wernerus Chron. Magdeb. Cluver. Deſcript. Germ. &c.*

MAGELLAN, *vulgo Magathens* (*Ferdinand*) a *Portugueſe*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He got an immortal Fame by the Diſcovery of the Streight called by his Name, *The Magellanick Streight*, about 1519. or 20. He diſcovered it by Order of the Emperor, *Charles* V. to whom he made his Addreſſes, becauſe his own King refuſed to augment his Pay Half a Crown a Month. *Magellan* ſailed from *Seville* in 1519. with five Ships; and croſſing the Streight, went through the South-Sea to the Iſlands *De los Ladrones*, where he was poiſoned, or, as ſome ſay, died in a Fight in the Iſland *Maran*, after he had conquered the Iſland *Cebu*, in 1520. Theſe are the *Philippine* Iſlands. However, one of his Ships ſailed round the Globe, and arrived again at *Seville*, *September* 8. 1521. Others ſay, That *Magellan*, the firſt Diſcoverer, went by the way of the *Mar del Noort*, or *Atlantick* Ocean, and entred it by the Capa *de las Virguas*, and reached the South-Sea in one Month, in 1525. *Garſias de Loyaſa* and *Simeon Alcazova* followed him in 1534. In 1539. three Ships were ſent by the Biſhop of *Placenza*; one of which went through the Streight to *Arequipa*. *Acoſta*, from their Journals, ſaith, The Mouth of the Streight is not full 52 Degrees from the Line, and that the whole Length of it is but 90 or 100 Leagues at moſt, and one League over where it is narroweſt; but ſo deep in many places, that they can find no Bottom. The *Spaniards* neglected this Paſſage afterwards, till *Drake* and *Cavendiſh* awakened them. The latter of theſe paſſed it a ſecond Time in 1591. in which Voyage he died. In 1593. Sir *Richard Hawkins*, an *Engliſh*-Man, having ſailed a long time in ſight of the *Terra Auſtralis*, in 50 Degrees of Latitude, he at laſt paſſed this Streight in 1594. and was taken by the *Spaniards* after a ſharp Fight on the Coaſt of *Peru*. He told the *Spaniards*, that the *Terra del Fuego* was nothing but a Knot of Iſlands; and many other things, which they knew not before. In 1598. the *Dutch*, under *James Mahuvius* and *Simon de Cordes*, paſſed this Streight the firſt time with five Ships. They found a Bay, called by them *The Green Bay*, in 54 Degrees Latitude. The Second was that of *Oliver Vander Noort*, in 1600. *George Spilberg* paſſed it firſt in 1614. and again in 1615. The *Spaniſh* Plantations were ſettled here in 1584, 85, and 86. and began and ended unfortunately, as *Laet* ſaith, *Page* 512. It was obſerved by all that paſſed it, to be ſurrounded by high, barren Mountains, ever covered with Snow, and ſeeming to meet; and ſo ſubject to intolerable Cold and Tempeſts, that few have ſince attempted to paſs it, eſpecially, ſince the Streights of *Lemary* were found. *Ferdinand Pizarro. Varrones Illuſtres del Nuovo Monde. Ozorio lib.* 11.

MAGELLANICA, called *Chika* by thoſe of the Country, Part of the Southern *America*. Called *Magellanica*, from *Ferdinando Magellan*. Here is no Colony of the *Europeans*, thoſe the *Spaniards* had there being diſperſed, or periſhed by Hunger. Here were the Towns of *Nombre de Jeſus* and *San-Felipe*; which the *Engliſh* called ſince, in Derriſion, *Porto Fame*. The Air of that Country is cold. There grows a certain Root, named *Capas*, which ſerveth for Bread to the Inhabitants. The *Spaniards* repreſented the *Patagons*, who lived in that Country, like Giants; but the late Relations of the *Engliſh* ſay the contrary. Towards the South of this Country lieth the Streight of *Magellan*. *Terra di Fuego* is called by ſome the *Magellanick* Iſland; and the Sea round about it goeth by the Name of the *Magellanick* Sea. This *Land of Fire*, towards the South of *America*; and on the other Side of the *Magellanick* Streight, is made up of ſeveral Iſlands. The Fires that were ſeen when they firſt landed, gave it that Name. The Port St. *Julian*, where *Magellan* winter'd, and where he chaſtiſed ſome of his ſeditious Soldiers in 1519. and Port *Deſire*, are upon the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Magellanica*. The laſt, or ſo-called *Baya de los Abrejos*, hath an Entry about half a League broad, with two ſmall Iſlands, and two Rocks that are not ſeen at High-Water. The Ground is full of White Sand, without Trees, but hath plenty of ſweet Water, which the Ships take in when they go towards the Streights. Beſides *Magellan*, *Drake*, *Cavendiſh*, *Vander Noort*, and others, landed there. *Ozorio. Herrera. Texeira. Sanſon.*

MAGI, Prieſts and Philoſophers among the *Perſians*, intruſted with the Government, Civil and Eccleſiaſtick. They are much addicted to the Contemplation of the Stars. The firſt Author was *Zoroaſter*, or *Aſtrotheates*: And their Doctrine ſeems to have been nothing elſe but a kind of Natural Divinity, grounded upon the Worſhip of ſome God. *Cambyſes* going into *Egypt*, left the Government of the Kingdom, in his Abſence, to one of them, named *Patizithes*. *Herodotus* ſaith, That he had a Brother, called *Smerdis*, whom he ſet upon the Throne, as one of *Cyrus*'s Sons, whom he had cauſed to be murthered; but this being diſcovered, they were both killed, and the reſt of the *Magi* deſtroyed: For which, a Solemn Feaſt was kept among the *Perſians*, called *Magophonia*, or *The Slaughter of the* Magi. Amongſt other Authors, *Agathias* ſheweth how much the *Magi* were credited, when he ſaith, *Hiſt. lib.* 4. That the *Perſians* being told for certain, by the *Magi*, that the Queen Dowager was big with Child, they crowned her Belly, and proclaimed the Royal *Embryo* King, by the Name of *Sapor*, long before he was born. Dr. *Viperus* hath compoſed the fabulous Hiſtory of the Three *Magi*, that came from the Eaſt to Worſhip *Chriſt*. 'Tis probable that thoſe wiſe Men were the Poſterity of *Abraham*, by *Keturah*. The Ancients mention Three Sorts of *Magi*: The Firſt dived into the Curioſities of Nature. The Second applied themſelves to the Curing of Diſeaſes by Enchanted Words; for whom the old *Romans* had a great Veneration: And *Cato* teaches how to ſet a diſlocated Limb by a Charm: His Words are theſe, *Incipe cantare in alto S. F. Danata Dardaries Aſtotaries dic una uſque dum coeant*, *&c. Q. Serenus*, a Phyſician, tells us, That the word *Abra-ca-dabra*, written upon Paper, and worn about the Neck, will cure a Quartan-Ague: The Heretick *Baſilides* dealt in this Black Art: And what Opinion *Irenæus*, *Tertullian*, *Epiphanius*, and *Theodoret*, had of theſe Practices, the Reader may inform himſelf, if he pleaſes, in the Second Volume of *Baronius*'s Annals. The Third Sort of *Magi* did invoke Spirits, which *Palingenius* labours to defend; alledging, that the Air is full of good Spirits. *Arnobius* ſays thus of their Miracles: Magi, *non tantum ſciunt Dæmones; ſed etiam quicquid miraculi edunt, per Dæmones faciunt, illis aſpirantibus & infundentibus præſtigias edunt, vel quæ non ſunt videri, vel quæ ſunt non videri. Cato cap.* 160. *de R. R. Herodotus*, *lib.* 3. or *Thalia. Agathias*, *Hiſt. lib.* 4. *Strabo*, *lib.* 15. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 1. *Maldonatus. Tho. Stanly*, *Hiſt. Philoſ. Orient. lib.* 2. *cap.* 4. with the Notes in the *Index*.

MAGICK is divided into *Natural*, *Artificial*, and *Diabolical*. *Natural Magick* produces extraordinary and marvellous Effects, by the meer Force of Natural Means. *Artificial Magick* produces alſo extraordinary and marvellous Effects, by Humane Induſtry and Wit: As, The Glaſs-Sphere of *Archimedes*; the Wooden Pigeon of *Architas*; the Golden Birds of the Emperor *Leo*, which ſung; *Boetius*'s Brazen Ones, which did both ſing and fly; and Serpents of the ſame Metal, which did hiſs; and *Albert le Grand*'s Speaking-Head, *&c. Diabolical Magick*, or *The Black Art*, hath ſurprizing Effects, ſurpaſſing thoſe of Art or Nature, by the help of Damons: As *Pharaoh*'s Magicians, who did imitate the true Miracles of God. And in the laſt Age there was a Magician, who made the dead Corps of a famous Harper at *Bologne* walk and play, as if he had been alive, by a Charm which he put under one of its Arm-pits. *Gaſparus Peucerus*, the Phyſician, who mentions this, ſays, That another Magician, who diſcovered the Cauſe of this, did take out the Charm with great Dexterity; ſo that the Corps fell to the Ground, and remained unmoveable. *Iſidore*, Biſhop of *Seville*, ſays, That the Magicians did move the Elements; kill Men by their very Charms, without Poiſon; and raiſe the Devil, from whom they learnt how to annoy their Enemies. *Natural* and *Artificial Magick* have no harm in them, if People take care not to awaken a Spirit of Curioſity, and preſs too far into Futurities and Superſtitious Enquiries: But as for the *Black Art*, 'tis always unlawful, as imploying a Correſpondence with Evil Spirits. There are ſome People, who either diſbelieve, or pretend to do ſo, that there is any ſuch thing as Witches; but this is a Truth, to ſay nothing more, which no Man, who believes any thing in Reveal'd Religion, can call in Queſtion; for the Holy Scripture in ſeveral places forbids us to have recourſe to Magicians; and mentions thoſe made uſe of by *Pharaoh* and *Manaſſes*, of the Witch of *Endor*, conſulted by *Saul*; of *Simon* and *Bar-Jeſu*, Magicians; and of a Woman who had a Familiar Spirit diſpoſſeſs'd by St. *Paul*, all mention'd in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. The Councils likewiſe excommunicate Magicians, and the Holy Fathers mention them upon occaſion: Neither is the Civil Law wanting in Penal Proviſions againſt them: There is likewiſe a Statute in the Beginning of the Reign of King *James* I. which makes Witchcraft Felony. *Thier's Traité des Superſtitions*.

MAGINUS, (*John Anthony*) a Mathematician, born at *Padua*. He got a great Reputation by Reading at *Bolonia*, towards the end of the XVIth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIIth. His Merit endeared him to all the Princes of his Age. He was an extraordinary laborious Man, and compoſed ſeveral excellent Pieces: The moſt conſiderable are, his *Ephemerides* from 1580. to 1630. *Tabulæ ſecundorum Mobilium*, *Tom. II. Theoricæ Planetarum juxta Copernicus obſervationes de Planis triangulis, lib.* 1. *Primum Mobile, lib.* 12. *Trigonometria Sphæricorum. Problemata Aſtronomica, Gnomica & Geographica. Comment. in lib.* 3. *Galeni de Diebus Decretoriis, & de Legitimo Aſtrologiæ in Medicinæ uſu. Comment. in Geograph. Ptolemæi Italiæ Deſcriptio. De Metoposcopia, &c.* He died at *Bolonia*, *Jan.* 1. 1617. being 61 Years old. *Tomaſini.*

MAGISTER *Oecumenicus:* It was the Name of the Director of a famous College, which *Conſtantine the Great* founded at *Conſtantinople*. That Name was given him, either becauſe he knew all that a Learned Man ought to know, or becauſe his Office was to direct all that concerned the Adminiſtration of the College. He had under him Twelve Doctors, that taught Youth, *gratis*, all Divine and Humane Sciences. The Emperors had a great Reſpect for this *Magiſter Oecumenicus*, and the other Profeſſors; ſo that they conſulted them in all weighty Matters. This College was nobly furniſhed with Veſſels of Gold and Silver, glorious Ornaments for the Church; and, above all, it was enriched with a Library not to be equalled, conſiſting of 600000 very curious Volumes. There was among their Rarities, that wonderful Maſter-piece of Art in Miniature, *viz.* the *Iliad* and *Odyſſee* of *Homer*, written in Golden Characters, upon a Dragon's Gut, 120 Foot long. *Leo Iſauricus* being angry againſt the Oecumenick Maſter, and the Doctors of that College, who defended the Worſhip of Images, cauſed them to be ſhut up in that glorious Palace, and commanded it ſhould be ſet on Fire in the Night, where they were all burned, together with that rich Pile of Building, and the curious Library, which is an irreparable Loſs. *Theoph. Zonar. Cedren. Maimbourg Hiſt. de Iconoclaſtes.*

MAGLIANO, Lat. *Manliana*, a pleaſant and well-peopled Town, which is at this Day the Capital of *Sabinia*, a Province in the States of the Church in *Italy*. It is ſeated upon an Hill, by the Banks of the River *Tiber*, 20 Miles from *Rome* to the North. It is now the See of the Biſhop of *Sabinia*, by the appointment of Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1495.

MAGNANUS (*Emanuel*) one of the Order of the *Minim*'s, born at *Tholouſe* in 1607. He profeſs'd Divinity and Philoſophy at *Rome* with great Reputation, where he wrote a Book, call'd *Perſpectiva Horaria*, which he Dedicated to Cardinal *Spada:* He likewiſe wrote two curious Treatiſes, one againſt *Des Cartes*'s *Hypotheſis*; and the other concerning the Speaking Trumpet. He likewiſe wrote Two Tomes of Divinity, call'd *Philoſophia Sacra. Memoires du Tems.*

MAGNENTIUS, a *Barbarian* by Birth, made himſelf conſiderable in the Armies. He uſurped the Supream Power, and put on the Imperial Purple at *Autun* in *Gaul*, on *Jan.* 18. 350. and then cauſed the Emperor *Conſtans* to be murthered at *Elne* in *Rouſſillon*. He afterwards made himſelf Maſter of *Africa*, *Italy*, *Gaul*, and ſome other Provinces. Thoſe who took *Rome* for him murthered *Nepotian*, who had been ſaluted Emperor. And he was ſo puffed up with thoſe good Succeſſes, that he thought it a great Obligation to the Emperor *Conſtantius* to promiſe him his Life. In 351. having ſtormed and raiſed *Siſcia*, having taken and plundered all the Towns ſituate along the *Save*, he drew near *Murſa* in *Pannonia*, where he was overcome *Septemb.* 28. This Victory indeed, though advantageous to *Conſtantius*, proved fatal to the *Roman* Empire, becauſe moſt of the ſtouteſt Men of the Army were killed in that obſtinate Battel. The Winter kept *Conſtantius* from making the beſt of his Victory by purſuing the Tyrant, who ſaved himſelf for a while by Flight; but he was forced out of *Aquileia* and *Italy*, and routed a third time in the *Cottian Alps*, in *Upper Dauphiné*, near a Caſtle called by *Socrates* Mount *Seleuque*, ſuppoſed to be near *Die*. This laſt Defeat drove him into Deſpair, and having at *Lyons* killed his own Mother, who went for a Propheteſs, he killed himſelf alſo, *Aug.* 10. or 11. 353. He reigned 3 Years and 7 Months. His Brother *Decentius*, whom he had created *Ceſar*, ſtrangled himſelf at *Sens*. *Aurelius Victor in Epit. Eutropius Hiſt. S. Jerom, Idacius and Marcellinus, lib.* 2.

MAGNESIA, a City of *Aſia*, according to *Pliny*; or of *Caria*, according to *Diodorus*. The King of *Perſia* aſſigned it for *Themiſtocles*'s Subſiſtence, and he died there. Modern Authors will have it to be *Mangreſia*, a Biſhop's See, under that of *Epheſus*. *Scipio* overcame *Antiochus* near this place. *Leunclavius* ſaith, there is another Town of the Name in *Lydia*, now called *Maniſſa*. It differs from *Magneſia*, a Province of *Macedon*, with a Promontory, called by *Sophian*, *Capo ver Iachi*; and by others, *Capo di Georgio*. *Strabo* ſaith, That the *Magneſians* having offended a certain God, ſuffered cruelly for it; and that the *Lydians* had almoſt deſtroyed them. Hence was the Proverb, *Magnetum malum*. *Strabo, lib.* 13. *Plin. Ferrarius in Lexic. Geograph.*

MAGNUS I. of that Name, King of *Norway*, was Son to *St. Olaus*, whom he ſucceeded, as he did alſo *Canute* II. King of *Denmark*, about 1045. He governed the Kingdom 4 Years. *Arald*, or *Errold*, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Norway*, and left it to *Magnus* II. who reigned 28 Years. *Magnus* III. his Natural Son, ſucceeded him; and having reſigned the Crown, he took it again. *Magnus* IV. reigned 52 Years, from 1180. *Magnus* V. Son to *Eric*, was alſo King of *Sweden* in 1315. He left his Son *Aquinas* III. and this left his Brother *Magnus* VI. who alſo was King of *Sweden.*

MAGNUS II. Son to *Chriſtiern* III. of *Denmark*, having quitted a Third Part of *Holſtein* to his Brother *Frederick*, contented himſelf with the Dioceſſes of *Oeſel* and *Curland*, which his Father had bought from the Biſhop: But being expelled for his Tyranny, he had recourſe to the *Muſcovites*, *An.* 1570. and obtained from the *Czar* the Title of King of *Livonia*; and having married a Kinſwoman of the *Czar*'s, was ſent into *Livonia*, where he made a conſiderable Party; but having beſieged *Riga* in vain, for which the Great Duke ſtruck him over the Face when he returned, he retired to *Curland*, where he died without Iſſue in 1583. *Thuan.*

MAGNUS II. ſurnamed *The Young*, Son to *Magnus* I. Duke of *Brunſwick*, by *Sophia* of *Brandenburg*, made War upon the Duke of *Lower Saxony*, who claimed the Inheritance of *William* of *Lunenburg:* But a Peace was concluded by marrying his two Sons with the Duke of *Saxony*'s Daughters. But being afterwards overcome by thoſe of *Mecklenburg*, and rejected by the *Lunenburgers*, he was killed, *An.* 1373. by a Common Soldier, as deſigning to kill *Otho*, Count *Schawenburg*, whom he had worſted in a Duel. He was Father to *Frederick*, who ſucceeded *Wenceſlaus* in the Empire; as alſo of *Otho*, Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, and *Bernard* and *Henry*, the Founders of the Families of *Lunenburg* and *Brunſwick*. *Hoffm.*

MAGNUS (*John*) Archbiſhop of *Upſal* in *Sweden*, in the Reign of *Guſtavus* I. when the Kingdom embraced the Reformation. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Sweden*, in 24 Books: And a Treatiſe of the Prelates of *Upſal*, which he continued till 1544. which was the Year of his Death. *Olaus Magnus*'s Brother ſucceeded him in the Archbiſhoprick of *Upſal*, and wrote a very curious Book of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Wars, of the Northern Nations. And died in 1544. *Hoffm. Spondan in Annal. Eccl. A. C.* 1520.

MAGNUS, commonly called St. *Magnus the Apoſtle* of the *Orcades*; whoſe Inhabitants, to patronize their Drunkenneſs, kept a Cup of an extraordinary Size, which they alledged he drunk out of, and therefore uſed to preſent it full of Liquor, as a Teſt, to their Biſhop, at his firſt Coming among them: If he drunk it out, they took it as an Omen of enſuing Plenty; but otherwiſe, of Scarcity. *Buchan.*

MAGO, a Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who made his Country famous by his Victories. He was the Father of *Amilcar* and *Aſdrubal*. *Juſtinus* mentions him in his 18th and 19th. Books.

MAGO, a Phyſician, who travelled many Years, feeding only upon dry Meal. *Geſner. Vander Linden.*

MAGO, an *African*, who compoſed 29 Books of *Geography*, in the *Phœnician* Language. *Dionyſius* of *Utica* tranſlated them into *Greek*, and ſent them to the Prætor *Sextilius*. They ſay, that *Diophanes* of *Bithynia* reduced them to ſix Books, and preſented King *Deiotarus* with them. *Pliny* quoteth *Mago, lib.* 23. *Hiſtor.*

MAGO, *Hannibal*'s Brother, General of the *Carthaginians*. He accompanied him at the famous Battel of *Cannæ*, and brought the News thereof to *Carthage*; where he produced, in the Preſence of the Senate, the Golden Rings of the *Roman* Gentlemen killed in the Combat; the Number of which was ſo great, that a whole Buſhel was filled with them. He waged War againſt *Scipio*, in *Spain*; then croſſed over into *Italy*, and landed at *Genoua*. Having made a conſiderable Addition to his Army, he ventured a Battel againſt *Quintilius Varus*; but he was both routed and wounded; and, after this Defeat, retreating to *Genoua*, embark'd for *Africk*, and died upon the Seas. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 30.

MAGO *Barceus*, (*i. e.* of the Family of the *Barces*) a General of the *Carthaginians*, was ſent over into *Sicily*, to wage War againſt *Dionyſius* I. Tyrant of *Syracuſe*; where, after ſeveral Victories, he was at laſt killed in a Battel. *Diodorus lib.* 14.

MAGO, Son to *Mago Barceus*, undertook the Government both of the State and Army of *Carthage*, after the Death of his Father, and went over into *Sicily* with a Fleet of 150 Men of War. He took *Syracuſe*; but being frighted away by the Arrival of *Timoleon*, General of the *Corinthians*, he left *Sicily* in an hurry, and returned to *Carthage*, where he killed himſelf; and the *Carthaginians*, not ſatisfied with his voluntary Death, hanged his dead Body on a Croſs, to load his Memory with Eternal Infamy. *Plutarch in Timoleonte.*

MAGOPHONIA, a Feaſt among the *Perſians*, in Memory of the Murder of the falſe *Smerdis*, whom the Seven Chief Lords of *Perſia* killed, with the other *Magi*, that were other Friends or related to the Uſurper. Theſe Seven Lords were *Otanes*, *Intaphernes*, *Gobrias*, *Megabyzes*, *Aſpathines*, *Hydarnes*, and *Cyrus*, who was afterwards King of *Perſia*. The Name comes from μάγος, and φόνος, *Murther. Herodot. lib.* 3. *Juſt. lib.* 1

MAGRA.

MAGRA, a River and Valley of *Italy*, between the Commonwealth of *Genua* and *Tuscany*. It comes out of *Parmesan*, and passes near *Pontrimoly*; thence, increased with some small Rivers, it waters the Valley that goes by the same Name; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, a little lower than *Sarsane*. *Lucan*, mentions it, *lib.* 2. *Phars.*

MAGUELONA, a ruined Town in *Lower Languedoc*, formerly a Bishop's See, but now translated to *Montpelier*. It was built in an Island at the end of a small Gulf of the *Mediterranean* Sea, formerly called *The Volces*, or *Volques-Pound*; and afterwards, *The Pounds of Mauguio, of Perausi*, and *of Lates*. The *Saracens*, after the Conquest of *Spain*, in 730. entred into *France* by *Aquitaine*, and took *Maguelona*, which *Charles Martel* took again in 735, or 736. And judging the Seat of that Town too advantageous for the *Barbarians*, when they should Land again in *France*, he caused it to be demolished. The Episcopal See was first translated to *Substantion*, within a Mile of *Montpelier*, where the Bishop resided about 300 Years, till *Arnaldus*, Bishop of that Church, caused *Maguelona* to be built again, about 1060. and the See was translated to *Montpelier* in 1533. The Town of *Maguelona* had its proper Earls; and the Bishops were not the Temporal Lords thereof, till after the Wars of the *Albigenses*, when *Innocent* III. invested *William*, Bishop of *Altignac*, with the Temporality thereof, in 1215. It is to be observed, That when the Troubles of *France*, towards the end of the Second Race of their Kings, had given Occasion to several Lords to appropriate to themselves the Government of the Provinces and Towns they had been trusted withal, the Count of *Maguelona* followed their Example. He at first lived at *Substantion*, as well as the Bishop; but the bad Air of the Place, too near the small River *Sez*, forced him to retire into the Castle of *Melgueil*, where he usurped the Government. He took the Title of Earl of *Substantion* and *Melgueil*; and coined Money that went by the Name of *Melguoris Sols*. *Peter* gave this Earldom to the Church in 1085. to hold it from him and his Heirs, for an Ounce of Gold to be paid Annually. *Beatrice* Countess of *Melgueil* married *Bernard Pelet*, and left an only Daughter, named *Ermessenda*, who married *Raymond* VI. called *The Old*, Earl of *Tholouse*, in 1172. This Prince favouring the *Albigenses*, incurred the Displeasure of the Popes; his Lands were forfeited, and the Earldom of *Melgueil* devolved to the Church, and Pope *Innocent* III. invested the Bishop of *Maguelona* with it. *Verdal, de Episc. Maguel. Gariel, Series præsulum Maguel. Catal. Hist. & Memor. de Languedoc, &c.*

MAHAMED-ALY-BEG *Nazar*, High-Steward to the Kings of *Persia*, was in a very extraordinary manner raised to that Dignity. *Shah Abbas* being a hunting in the Mountains, and far from his Attendants, found a young Boy playing upon his Flute by a Flock of Goats. The King having asked him some Questions, wonder'd so much at the Readiness of his Wit, and Solidity of his Judgment, that he put him into the Hands of the *Cham*, or Governor of *Shiras*, and ordered him to be brought up. This young Man became, in a short time, the Wonder of all the Lords at Court, and got the *Sophi*'s Favour, who gave him the Name of *Mahamed-Aly-Beg*, and the Place of High-Steward. The King having experienced his Fidelity and Prudence in all Things, sent him twice Ambassador to the *Great Mogul*, and was very well satisfied with his Negotiations. *Mahamed* could not be bribed with Presents, a thing very rare among the *Mahometans*. This great Integrity made some of the Courtiers his Enemies, chiefly the Eunuchs, and the Women, who have at all Times the King's Ear; but no body durst speak against him, because he was too deep in *Shah Abbas*'s Favour; so that his Enemies appeared not till after this King's Death, then they endeavoured to discredit him with *Shah Sephi*, his Successor; who being very young, was more apt to receive Impressions against the High-steward. They endeavoured to persuade the King, That seeing *Mahamed* caused several *Carvansera*'s to be built in his own Name, and a very glorious House for himself, he could not do that but with the Publick Money; which it were very fit to call him to an Account of. The King being willing to clear the Business, commanded *Mahamed* to bring in his Accounts within a Fortnight. But that faithful Steward desired His Majesty to come the next Day into the Treasury, where he found all in very good Order. And from the Treasury, the King went to *Mahamed*'s House who presented him with a small Gift: (For it is the Custom, that whosoever is honoured with the King's Visit, must present him, to express his Acknowledgment.) *Shah Sephi* wonder'd to see so little Furniture in the Rooms, and admired the *Nazar*'s Moderation in so great a Fortune. One of the Eunuchs having observed a Door fallen'd with three great Padlocks, told the King of it, who did not observe it; which gave him the Curiosity to ask *Mahamed* what Treasure he kept in that Place, which was so carefully secured? *Mahamed* answered the King, That all his own Treasure was there, but the rest was his Majesty's; and immediately opened the Door of the Chamber, where nothing was found besides *Mahamed*'s Hook, his Bag, his Leather-Bottle, that he used to fill with Water, his Flute, and his Shepherd's Clothes, hanging ordinarily on a Nail against the Wall, without any Hangings, or other Furniture. The *Nazar* observing the King's Astonishment, told him the Story of his good Fortune, and how he was brought to Court by *Shah Abbas*'s Order; beseeching His Majesty to give him leave to re-assume his first Trade and Habit, if he was not so happy as to do him some acceptable Service. The King being moved with so great a Virtue, caused himself to be presently divested of his Clothes, and presented the *Nazar* with them; which is the greatest Honour the Kings of *Persia* can do any Subject; and new ones were brought him, to return with into the Palace. So that *Mahamed* continued in his Office, in spite of all the Endeavours of his Enemies. *Tavern. Voiage de Perse.*

MAHAMED II. (Son to *Aaron Rachid*) the Twentieth *Califfe*, or Successor of *Mahomet*, had a Brother named *Abdala*, who disputed the Crown with him in 814. so that of necessity the Empire must be divided. *Mahamed* removed from *Damascus* to *Bagdat*, which he caused to be Built upon the Ruins of *Seleucia*, within a Days Journey of the ancient *Babylon*: And *Abdala* reigned in *Cairo*, in *Egypt*. This Division occasioned many Revolts; and five *Califfes* were observed at the same time, *viz.* those of *Bagdat, Cairo, Carvan, Fez* in *Africa*, and the *Califfe* or King of *Spain*; and yet no Duty payed, either in *Africa* or *Spain*, to the *Califfes* of *Syria*. *Mahamed* endeavoured to abolish the Sect of *Ali*; but *Giobora* defended it so well in his Presence, against the Doctors of the Sect of *Omar*, that this *Califfe* embraced the Doctrine which he before condemned. He died in 834. and his Son *Imbrael* succeeded him. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHAMED *Budobus*, the Seventh King of *Morocco*, of the Family of the *Almohades*, was Uncle to *Ceyed Barrax*; and killed *Abdelcader*, Nephew and Successor to *Ceyed*, to step into the Throne: But having fought a Battel with *Aben Joseph*, the Usurper of the Kingdom of *Fez*, he lost his Life, and *Aben Joseph* conquered *Morocco*. It is true, that some *Almohades* Princes kept the Sovereignty in some Places of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, but they had no more the Title of Kings; and payed Tribute to the King of *Fez* and *Morocco*. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHAMED *Enacer*, the Fourth King of *Morocco*, of the Family of the *Almohades*, succeeded his Father in 1206. Being of a Warlike Temper, he broke the Truce which *Almanzor* had made with the King of *Castile*, and crossed over into *Spain* with 120000 Horse, and 300000 Foot; which would seem beyond all Probability, if all the Historians, both *Spanish* and *Arabians*, did not agree about it. With that dreadful Army he entred the Fields of *Calatrava* in 1210. and besieged *Salvaterra*, where the Knights of the Order of *Calatrava* resided. After a long Siege, he stormed the Town, and razed it. In 1212. he sent for new Levies out of *Africa*, and got such a prodigious Army, as the like was never seen in *Spain*. The *Christian* Princes joining their Forces, attacked *Mahamed* in the Plains of *Tolosa*, or *Tolozetta*; and after a long Fight, got the Victory: And in that Day above 150000 Foot, and above 35000 Horse were killed of the *Moors*. *Mahamed* ran away, leaving all his Baggage, and Furniture of his Camp to the Conquerors, and crossed back again into *Barbary*, having left the Government to his Brother *Aben Saad*, who was afterwards King of *Valentia*. A little while after *Mahamed* died of meer Sorrow, and left his Crown to *Ceyed Barrax*, one of his Grand-Children. *Marmol. of Africa.*

MAHAMED *Mehedi*, the Eighteenth *Califfe* or Successor of *Mahomet*, began to Reign in 781. after the Death of his Father *Abdala*. He sent three powerful Armies into the Provinces of the Empire of *Constantinople*, *viz.* into *Thracia*, or *Romania*, with Orders to destroy all the Churches, and to put to the Sword all them that would not turn *Mahometans*. Those Armies ravaged cruelly every where; but that in *Armenia* was routed by the Emperor's Troops, who killed above 12000 *Arabians*. The Empress *Irene*, who governed the Empire in the Name of *Constantine* VII. her Son, who was under Age, fearing the Forces of *Mahamed*, made a Truce with him in 790. engaging for an Annual Tribute. The *Califfe Mahamed* died in the same Year, leaving *Muca*, his Son, for his Successor; who reigned but two Years, and did nothing worthy of Memory: For which Reason he is not so much as counted among the *Califfes*, and *Aaron* is counted the Nineteenth. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHAMED *Mohaidin*, the Twelfth Son to *Hussein*, who was Second Son to *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law. The *Persians* believe he is not yet dead, so they expect him from Day to Day, and keep an Horse always ready for him in the great *Mosque* of *Cufa*, where his Sepulchre is. They keep a yearly Feast, and lead this Horse in Triumph, with many *Flambeau*'s about him. It was this *Mahamed Mohaidin* who was the first Author of the Sect of the *Morabites*, which I mention in the Article *Morabites*. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHARBAL, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, was sent with 5000 Horse to ravage the Country of the Allies of the *Roman* People. He also commanded the Horse in the Battel of *Canne*. It is he who would have perswaded *Hannibal* to besiege *Rome*, and engaged, that after six Days Siege they would go eat and drink in the Capitol. But *Hannibal* having refused to follow his Advice, the Captain told him, Hannibal,

You know how to vanquiſh, but not how to make uſe of the Victory: Vincere quidem ſcis, ſed uti victoria neſcis. Tit. Liv. lib. 22.

MAHAUD, or *Maud*, Counteſs of *Bolonia* and *Dammartin*, was the only Daughter and Heireſs to *Renaud*, Earl of *Dammartin* and *Ide*. In 1201. ſhe was betrothed to *Philip* of *France*, Son to King *Philip the Auguſt*; and he married her in 1216. In 1233. ſhe payed Homage to St. *Lewis* for the Earldom of *Bolonia*, which ſhe had from her Mother. And the Prince, her Husband, being killed at the Tournament at *Corbie*, ſhe married *Alphonſo* in 1235. afterwards King of *Portugal*, the Third of that Name, who divorced her. She had by *Philip* of *France*, *Jane* of *Bolonia*, married in 1245. to *Gaucher de Chaſtillon*, Lord of *Montjoy* and *St. Agnen*, and died without Poſterity. In 1251. *Mahaud* founded an Hoſpital at *Bolonia*.

MAHEQUIL, one of the Three Tribes of *Arabians*, that croſſed over into *Africa* in 999. The two others are called *Eſquequin* and *Hilela*. Theſe two latter came from *Arabia Deſerta*, and the Tribe of *Mahequil* came from *Arabia Felix*. All three together made up 50000 fighting Men, who ſpread themſelves over the Provinces of the *Eaſt-Barbary*. The Tribe of *Mahequil* contains 23 Families; the Chief of which is, that of *Vled-Maſſar*, which may raiſe 3600 Horſe, and 30000 Foot, all very good Soldiers. The Family of *Vled-Huſſein* is alſo very conſiderable: Their Quarter is between the Kingdom of *Fez* and the Province of *Segelmeſſa*; and their *Cheque*, or Prince, kept his Court at *Garciluyn*, now belonging to the King of *Fez*. There is of them about 6000 Horſe, and above 50000 Foot. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 1.

MAHOMAD, ſurnamed *Ibné Haben Hamur*, or *Alabib Almanzor*, was General of the *Moors*, and Guardian to Young *Hiſſen*, Son to *Albaca*, King of *Corduba* in *Spain*. In the Xth. Century he entred 52 Times into the Country of the *Chriſtians*, and had generally good Succeſs. After a long Siege he took *Leon*, and was dreaded all the Kingdom over; ſeveral Towns ſurrendring to him, and ſeveral Armies being routed by him, but *Varamond*, King of *Leon*, ſtopped the Currant of his Victories; for, having aſſembled all the Forces of his Kingdom, he killed in one Battel 70000 *Moors*: It was about *An.* 998. *Mahomad* is reported to have killed himſelf, not being able to bear the Shame of his Defeat; for he would take no Food after it. *Rodericus. Morales. Mariana's Hiſt. of Spain.*

MAHOMET, a Falſe Prophet, an *Arabian*; was born, according to ſome Authors, upon *May* 5. 570. His Father, an Heathen, was named *Abdala*; and his Mother, a *Jewiſh* Woman, was called *Emine*; both of a very mean Condition. However, thoſe of his Sect ſay, he was of a Royal Family; and bring down a Pedegree from *Adam*, every way as impertinent as his Religion His Wants forced him to be a Servant to a rich *Arabian* Merchant; who being dead, he ſo well cajolled his Widow, named *Cadiche*, or *Tadige*, that he married her, and at laſt became her Heir. He made uſe of his Eſtate to ſatisfy his Ambition: Aſſociated himſelf to *Batiras*, a *Jacobite* Heretick; to *Sergius*, a *Neſtorian* Monk, and to ſome *Jews*, that his Religion might partake of all. With them he compiled his *Alcoran*, a piece full of impertinent Stories, as is obſerved elſewhere. So his Religion made up in part of *Judaiſm*, in part of the Dreams of the Hereticks, and fitted to the ſenſual Appetites of corrupt Nature, was embraced by Thieves and wicked People, who had no ſenſe either of true Religion or Honeſty. With ſuch *Mahomet* took up Arms, and conquered many People, chiefly *Arabia*. He put to the Sword all thoſe who refuſed to ſubmit, and embrace his Religion. By ſuch means this Impoſtor, under colour of Religion, was, in a little time, followed by a great number of People; and the better to deceive them, being ſubject to the Falling-Sickneſs, he got a tame Pigeon, which, at that time came up to his Ear, and the Falſe Prophet perſuaded his Followers, that it was the Angel *Gabriel*, ſent from God to dictate to him the Orders he was to follow. It is reported alſo, that having cauſed one of his Companions to hide himſelf in a dry Well, he commanded him to cry with a loud Voice, when he ſhould come by, that *Mahomet* was the true Prophet. He did ſo, and every one wondering at this, the Impoſtor, leaſt the Cheat ſhould be diſcovered, commanded his Followers to fill up the Well, leaſt it might be afterwards prophaned, which was done in a Moment, and the poor Wretch periſhed miſerably. Moſt of the *Arabians*, a very inconſtant Nation, followed him, but the moſt conſidering part oppoſed his Deſigns; then *Mahomet* fled from *Mecca*, upon *Thurſday* or *Friday*, *July* 16. 622. and retired to *Medinat Alnabi*, that is, *The City of the Prophet*. From that day begins the *Æra*, or *Egira*, of thoſe of that Sect. He married ſeveral Wives, and begot but one Daughter, called *Fatima*, or three Daughters, as others affirm. He is ſaid to have died upon *Monday*, *June* 17. 631. having Reigned 8 Years, and ſome Months, and lived 63 *Lunar* or *Arabick* Years, in the time, his Succeſſors have conquered *Paleſtina*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Perſia*, *Greece*, *&c.* The greateſt part of our Hemiſphere hath embraced his Law. *Zonaras* and *Cedrenus. Johannes Damaſcenus. Ismael. Vincent de Beauvais, lib.* 24. *cap.* 4. *Peter of Cluny, cont. Sect. Savac. Blondus, lib.* 5. *dec.* 1. *Sanderus hær.* 125. *Volaterranus in Mah. Baronius A. C.* 622, 730. *Mariana lib.* 7. *de reb. Hiſp. Poſtellus, &c. Vide Alcoran* and *Egira*.

MAHOMET I. of the Name, Sultan of the *Turks*, was one of *Bajazet* I's Sons, whom *Tamerlain* cauſed to die in a Cage. He ſucceeded his Brother *Moſes*, or *Muſa*, whom he put to Death about 816. of the *Egira*, or 1413. of the Chriſtian *Æra*, at leaſt; according to the moſt probable Opinion, for Authors differ much about this. He deſerved to be commended for his Victories, his Juſtice, and his Faith, which he kept inviolable, whenever he was engaged; and, indeed, the *Ottoman* Empire recovered its Luſtre under his Reign, and that of *Amurat* II. his Son. He forced the Prince of *Caramania* to raiſe the Siege of *Bagdat*, and took ſome of his Towns. He recovered *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*, conquered *Servia*, part of *Sclavonia* and *Macedonia*, and forced the *Valachians* to pay him Tribute. He removed his Court to *Adrianople*, and began to get footing in *Thracia*. He ravaged the *Venetian* Territories, near the *Ionian* Sea, but they took from him *Lampſacum*, and ſome other Towns. He alſo waged War againſt *Iſmael*, Prince of *Sinopi*, becauſe he protected his Brother *Muſtapha*, and was ſo thankful to the *Greeks* that ſeiz'd him, that he made an Alliance with them, which he obſerved faithfully. Opinions differ about the time of his Death, as well as about the beginning of his Reign. That which ſeems moſt probable is, that he died of an Apoplexy, *An. Ch.* 1421. and 824. of the *Turkiſh Æra*. *Chalcondyle hiſt. of the Turks.*

MAHOMET II. ſurnamed by the *Turks*, *Bojuc*, that is, *The Great*, was the Terror of *Europe*, and the moſt fortunate of all the Infidel Princes. He ſucceed his Father *Amurat* II. in 1451. He reſolved to make War againſt the *Greeks*, and begun by ſhutting up all the Paſſages, by which they might receive any help from other Princes, and preſſed ſo vigorouſly upon them, that he took the City of *Conſtantinople* upon a *Tueſday*, *May* 29. 1453. That of *Trebizonda* fell into his hands in 1461. He Conquered 12 Kingdoms, and took above 200 Towns. In 1456. he beſieged *Belgrade* with a powerful Army, but receiving a Wound in an Aſſault, he was forced to retire. The famous *John Hunniades* and *John Capiſtran*, had a great ſhare in that Victory. Afterwards *Mahomet* entred into *Albania* in 1457. but was vigorouſly beaten out by *Scanderbeg*. *Uſumcaſſan*, King of *Perſia*, took alſo ſome of his Towns; but his Deſtiny was to be a Conqueror, and ſo he was in *Hungary*, *Perſia*, *Myſia*, *Boſnia*, *Valachia*, *Tranſilvania*, and *Albania*. He became the Terror of the *Venetians*, and of the Knights of *Rhodes*. All *Peloponneſus* was conquered, together with *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Sinopi*, the Iſland of *Metelin*, and the Town of *Otranto* in *Italy*; and if we may believe the Inſcription he compoſed himſelf, and commanded to be put upon his Tomb, after the rehearſal of his Exploits, *He deſigned to take* Rhodes *the Strong*, *and* Italy *the Proud*. He died at *Nicomedia*, as he was preparing to carry the War into *Egypt*, in 886 of the *Egira*, and according to the Chriſtians Computation, *May* 3. 1481. Aged 52 Years, whereof he Reigned 31. He is ſaid to have underſtood the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick*, and *Perſian* Languages; he had a great Skill in Aſtrology; he was well-ſhaped, and wanted neither Wit nor Courage. By theſe excellent Qualifications, he might, indeed, be compared to the moſt famous Hero's, had not his Debaucheries darkned the Luſtre of his Actions. *Dracula*, Brother to the Prince of *Valachia*, ſtruck him in the Thigh with a Poinard, to avoid the Violence he offered him. He had no Religion, for he approved of none, laughing as well at the Chriſtian Faith, as at the Superſtition of his Fathers. His Probity was no more to be commended, for he put to Death *Stephen*, Prince of *Boſnia*, and the Prince of *Metelin*, notwithſtanding of his Promiſe to the contrary, made to *Comnenus*, and his Children, whom he treated moſt cruelly. And to ſay all in a word, he commanded 14 of his Pages to be ripped up, to know who had eaten a Melon, ſtolen out of a Garden which he cultivated himſelf. He cut off, with his own Hand, a Woman's Head, who ſeemed too beautiful to him. And, after the Storming of *Conſtantinople*, he treated our Saviours Image with great diſreſpect. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Vigenerus, Con in. of Chalcondyle. Leunclavius in Pand. Turc.*

MAHOMET III. Son to *Amurath* III. began his Reign in 1595. by the Death of 21 of his Brothers, whoſe Throats were cut, and by the Death of 10 Wives, whom his Father had left with Child, and whom he cauſed to be thrown into the Sea. He commanded his Army but once. The Chriſtians took *Strigonia* from him, under the Command of Prince *Mansfelt*, *Alba Regalis*, in 1601. under the Command of the Duke of *Mercœur*, and the Lower Town of *Buda*, under the Arch-Duke. He loſt the Forts of *Agriegrade*, *Baboch*, *Petrinia*, *Hadnam*, *Palota*, and *Cepoin*, and the Knights of *Malta* took *Lepanto*. *Mahomet's* Armies were routed by the Vayvode of *Valachia*, and by the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, who beat *Sinan Baſſa*. By that means, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and *Tranſilvania*, were reſcued from under the *Mahometan* Yoke. Theſe however had ſome Advantage, and took again two

or three Towns, as *Peſt*, *Caniſia*, and *Alba Regalis*; but theſe advantages were nothing to their Loſſes. *Mahomet* begged a Peace of the Chriſtian Princes, who refuſed it. He was ſo deep in his Debaucheries, that neither Domeſtick Troubles, nor the Wars abroad, could bring him to any ſober Courſe, which cauſed the Janiſaries to Mutiny. To appeaſe them, *Mahomet* was fain to deliver up his beſt Friends, and to pretend to baniſh his Mother, who was looked upon as the cauſe of all the Publick Calamities. He cauſed his Eldeſt Son to be ſtrangled, and the Sultana, the Mother of him, to be drowned, upon Suſpicion of Treaſon. He died of the Plague at *Conſtantinople*, in 1603. Aged 39 Years, having Reigned but Eight. *Baudier Invent. de l'hiſt. de Turc. Mezeray contin. de l'hiſt. de Turc.*

MAHOMET IV. was Born upon *Jan.* 2. 1642. and his Birth was celebrated by publick Demonſtration of great Joy all over the *Ottoman* Empire. He ſucceeded, in 1648. to his Father *Ibrahim* I. whom the Janizaries had ſtrangled. After that, he took *Newhauſel* in *Hungary*, the Fort of *Serin*, and ſome other places, and had like to have been dangerous to the Empire, had he not been Defeated at the Paſs of *Raab*, in 1664. He took alſo *Candia*, in 1669, after a long Siege. He is ſaid to have been a very handſome Prince, of great Courage, and very Ingenious, and much leſs given to Pleaſure than many of his Anceſtors. His ſtrongeſt Inclination was for Hunting, which was his conſtant Exerciſe almoſt all the Year round; for which reaſon, he commonly kept his Court at *Adrianople*, to be nearer the places where there is moſt Game. He went often to *Lariſſa*, and kept ſometimes 8 or 10 Days together under magnificent Tents, pitched within half a League of that Town upon the River *Peneus*. During his Reign, the *Turks* took from the *Polanders*, *Caminieck*, and ſome other places. *Sobieski*, Great Marſhal of the Crown, and afterwards King of *Poland*, was then General of the *Poliſh* Army. He beat the *Turks* at the famous Battel of *Cotzchin*, in 1673. broke their Meaſures the two following Years, and at laſt forced them to a Peace. The *Turks* after that began the War againſt the *Muſcovites* with ſome Advantage, in 1678. *Mahomet* IV. had ſeveral Children of divers Sultana's, but being Depoſed in 1687. his Brother *Solyman* III. ſtept into the Throne. He died of a Dropſy the 4th of *January*, 1692.

MAHOMET, or *Mahamet*, Cherif, or Xeriff, King of *Sus* in *Barbary*, was Son to *Haſſen* Cherif, a *Numidian*, a very cunning and intriguing Man. The Word *Cherif*, ſignifieth an *Interpreter of the Law*. *Haſſen* had Three Sons, *Abdelquivir*, *Hamet*, and *Mahomet*, whom I now ſpeak of. He ſent them to *Mecha*, and being returned, he adviſed the Two youngeſt to go to *Fez*, where *Mahomet Oattaz* then reigned. They were well received there for their Father's ſake; *Hamet* was made a Profeſſor in the College of *Modarraſe*, and *Mahomet* had the Honour to be Tutor to the King's Children. In the mean time, as their Credit and Favour increaſed, their Father adviſed them to demand the Government of the Provinces of *Sus*, of *Hea* and *Ducala*, of *Morocco* and *Tremezen*, to defend them in the King's Name againſt the Incurſions of the Chriſtians, Enemies to *Mahomet's* Religion, which the Cherifs are the chief Defenders of. Their requeſt was granted, and they became powerful in thoſe Provinces, where *Abdelquivir*, the Eldeſt of the Three Brothers, was killed, and *Hamet* was proclaimed King of *Morocco*. He conquered *Fez*, and became very Potent. This was the beginning of the Empire of the Cherifs in *Africa*. *Mahomet* cauſed the King of *Fez*, who had been his Pupil, to be moſt barbarouſly ſtrangled. *Bubacon*, who was of that King's Family, demanded *Philip* II. King of *Spain's* Protection. With his help, and that of the *Turk*, he recovered *Fez* in 1555. In the mean time, *Mahomet* beſieged his Brother in *Tafilete*, and took him by Craft. Afterwards he recovered *Fez*, and returned to *Morocco*, where he was killed, in 1557, by *Aſcen*, Captain of his Guard, who had been tampered with by the King of *Algier*. Such was the end of Cherif *Mahomet*, of whom it is a Queſtion, Whether he was more famous for his Courage, and the readineſs of his Wit in dangers, than by his Cruelty and Perfidiouſneſs. *Diego de Torres hiſt. of the Cherifs. Thuanus hiſt. tit. lib. 22.*

MAHOMET, firſt Vifier, and Son in-law to Sultan *Selim* II. was in great Favour with his Prince, and gave him the greateſt Proofs of Fidelity and Affection: For *Solyman* being dead, during the Siege of *Sigeth* in *Hungary*, in 1566, he kept his Death ſecret, and preſſed the Siege with ſo much vigour, as if the Sultan had been ſtill alive, ſo that he Stormed the place three Days after. He ſent an Expreſs, at the ſame time, to *Selim*, to give him notice of the Death of his Father, and adviſed him to make haſt to *Conſtantinople*, to ſecure the Crown before the News came thither; for a Recompence of that Service, the Sultan made him Grand Vifier. This Miniſter had the Honour to be his Son-in-law, for he married one of his Daughters, whilſt *Solyman* was ſtill living. Obſerving that *Selim* was given to pleaſure, he became abſolute Maſter of the Empire, all the other Vifiers and Bacha's acted only by his Orders, and thought it a great Happineſs and Glory to hold all their Power from ſo potent and wiſe a Maſter. *Cantami hiſt. of Cyprus.*

MAHOMET GHIREI, or *Zirei*, Cham of the *Leſſer Tartary*, now reigning, is the firſt that refuſed to ſend his Eldeſt Son for an Hoſtage to the Sultan, as his Predeceſſors had done. Having been himſelf ſent an Hoſtage, during his Father's Life, he was kept at *Jamboli*, within four Leagues of *Conſtantinople*, but the Sultan ſent him to *Rhodes*, where he was very ill uſed. His Father, the Prince of the *Tartars*, being dead, he was brought to *Conſtantinople*, where he took the Oath of Fidelity to the Sultan, and then took Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. But being Eſtabliſhed upon his Throne, he would ſhake off that intolerable Yoke, and refuſed to ſend his Son; the Sultan took no notice of his Denial, becauſe he could not then force him to it. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MAHOMETISM. Many Authors have ſpoken of the *Mahometan* Religion, but moſt of them very unskilfully. I ſhall preſent the Reader with a very curious Extract of it out of a Summary of their Divinity, written in *Turkiſh* by a *Mahometan* at *Conſtantinople*. The *Mahometans* own, That both the *Jewiſh* and Chriſtian Religion are true, but they pretend that they are now abrogated, ſince God has communicated himſelf to his Prophet *Mahomet*. They pretend, That neither the *Jews* nor the Chriſtians have, at this time, any certain Principle of their Religion, becauſe of the Corruption of their Books. *Mahomet*, as they alledge, during the ſpace of 23 Years, by the Miniſtry of the Angel *Gabriel*, hath received from God a certain number of written Papers, out of which he hath compoſed the Book called *Alcoran*. The chief Article of their Faith is, the Unity of God, and they repeat continually, *There is no other God but God, God is one.* The ſecond Article is this, Mahomet *is a Meſſenger from God.* They pretend that he wrought ſome Miracles. As for Example, They affirm that he drew Water out of his Fingers, and that marking the Moon with his Finger, he cleft it. They add farther, That the Stones, the Trees, and the Leaſts acknowledged him to be the true Prophet of God, and that they ſaluted him in theſe Words, *You are the true Meſſenger of God.* Furthermore they affirm, That *Mahomet* went in one Night from *Mecha* to *Jeruſalem*, whence he aſcended into Heaven; That there he had a view of Paradiſe and Hell; That he converſed with God, and at laſt came down from Heaven that very Night, and was found at *Mecha* before the Break of Day. The *Mahometans* have alſo their Saints, who, as they pretend, have wrought Miracles, inferior however to thoſe of their Prophet. They own that there be Angels Executioners of God's Commands, deſigned for certain Offices both in Heaven and Earth, who write down the Actions of Men. The Office of the Angel *Iſrael* is, to receive the Souls of them that die; and another named *Eſraphis*, keeps conſtantly a large Horn or Trumpet in his Mouth to ſound it in the Day of Judgment. They believe a General Reſurrection of the Dead, and that then an *Anti-Mahomet* will come, and that Jeſus Chriſt will come down from Heaven to kill him, and to Eſtabliſh the *Mahometan* Religion. To which, they add ſeveral Stories concerning *Gog* and *Magog*, and the Beaſt that is to come out of *Mecha*. They ſay, that the Reſurrection of the Dead will be in this manner, They muſt all appear naked from Head to Foot, That the Prophets, Saints, Doctors, and the Juſt, will be cloathed, and carried up to Heaven by Angels and Cherubims. As for the reſt, they will ſuffer Hunger, Thirſt, and Nakedneſs. The Sun will draw near within a Mile of their Heads, they will Sweat ſadly, and ſuffer an infinite number of other Torments; there will be in the Day of Judgment a Pair of Scales, wherein Good and Evil ſhall be weighed; thoſe whoſe Good will over-balance the Evil, ſhall go into Paradiſe; on the other ſide, thoſe whoſe Sins ſhall over-weigh their good Deeds, ſhall go into Hell, except the Prophets and Saints make Interceſſion for them. Beſides Heaven and Hell, they ſeem to own a kind of Purgatory, where they believe that thoſe whoſe Sins overweighed their good Actions, though they died in the Faith, and were not holpen by the Interceſſion of the Juſt, muſt ſuffer in proportion with their Sins, whence afterwards they ſhall be caught up into Paradiſe. Beſides that general Judgment, when God will call himſelf every one to an Account, they hold a particular Judgment, which they call *The Torment of the Sepulchre*, which is performed in this manner. As ſoon as one is buried, two of the firſt Angels, the one named *Munzir*, the other *Neker*, come to aſk the dead Man Queſtions concerning his Faith of God and the Prophet, of the Law, and *Keab*, to wit, which way one muſt turn himſelf to pray to God. The laſt Ones ought to anſwer, Our God, is the God that created all Things; Our Faith, is *Mathemeh*, or Orthodox, and the Place towards which we turn our ſelves in our Prayers, is *Keab*. The Infidels on the contrary, not knowing what to Anſwer, are condemned to grievous Torments. They commonly believe Predeſtination, and that both Good and Ill happen by the particular Command of God, and if one aſks, Why God hath created the Infidels and Wicked? Their Anſwer is, That we ought not to be over curious to ſearch into the Secrets of God. Touching the Faithful who died before they repented of their Sins, they believe they are in ſuſpence after their Death, and that God diſ-

poſes

poſes of them after his own pleaſure, Forgiving ſome, and Condemning others. They firmly believe, that God pardoneth all Sins, except Atheiſm and Idolatry; for which reaſon, in their Prayers for the Dead, they pray equally for the good and bad Ones. They have a kind of Liturgy for that purpoſe, where are marked the Prayers that are to be read at a Funeral, and the Chapters out of the *Alcoran*, that ought to be read over the Grave. The Morals of the *Mahometans* conſiſts in doing Good, and ſhunning Evil. Their Caſuiſts hold, That the Actions done without Faith in God, are Sins; and that whoſoever renounceth it, loſeth the Merit of all his good Works, and that, during all that time, he can do nothing acceptable to God, till he hath repented, then he becomes a Muſſulman, or Faithful again. But he muſt marry a ſecond time, if he was married before; and if he hath been once at *Mecha*, he muſt return thither again. They forbid to judge of uncertain things, as for inſtance, no body muſt ſay ſuch a one is dead, or ſhall die in the Faith, becauſe it doth not belong to us to judge of the Things that God hath concealed from us. The Devotion of the *Mahometans* extends to the very ſacred Names; when they pronounce the Name of God, they make a Bow, and they add, moſt High, moſt Exalted, moſt Strong, moſt Excellent, or ſome ſuch thing. They have devout Men amongſt them, that do more than the Law commands them, and who go to Nine a Clock Prayers in the Morning, though there be no Obligation to do it. There be ſome Conditions, which being not obſerved in their Prayers, make them uſeleſs; for inſtance, in their Prayers at Noon and Afternoon, which are Obligatory amongſt them, they muſt read low; but in their Evening Prayers, before they go to Bed, and in the Morning Prayers, they muſt read with a loud Voice, if there be an Imaum, that is, a Prieſt; but if they pray alone, then it is indifferent. Beſides, in ſaying their Prayers, the Men ought firſt of all to lift up their Hands to the Tip of their Ears, and the Women to the Jaws only. When they ſtand, and have their right Hand upon their left; if it be a Man, he ought to place his Hands under his Navel; but if it be a Woman, ſhe ought to put them upon her Breaſt. In fine, that they may pray orderly, they ought with a low Voice, to follow the Imaum, and imitate him in whatſoever he doth. If they chance to ſpeak, or to laugh in their Prayers, ſo that they may be heard, their Prayers are void. They are forbidden to pray to God with the Garment they commonly uſe in their Work up and down the Houſe, and which they would not wear, were they to pay a viſit to a Perſon of Quality. They ought not to pray neither before the Fire, but they may uſe a Candle or a Lamp. It is of Divine Obligation amongſt them to waſh their Mouth, their Face, and the whole Body. If they break Wind during the Abdeſt or Ablution, then the Ablution is void. They count, amongſt the Commands of God, to waſh their Face once, and their Arms to the Elbow, to waſh the fourth part of the Head, and their Feet once. The Tradition of *Mahomet* Commands them to waſh their Hands three times, to cleanſe their Teeth with a certain ſort of Wood, and then to waſh their Mouth three times, and the Noſe as often, without any Intermiſſion, when they have once begun; then to wet their Ears with the ſame Water they waſh'd their Head withal. They muſt always waſh the right Hand firſt, and whenever they waſh their Hands and Feet, they are obliged to begin at the Fingers.

The Sects of the Mahometans.

There is a great number of Sects among the *Mahometans*, which would be too tedious to ſpeak of ſeverally; 'twill be ſufficient to ſay, that the Muſſulmans, or Faithful, (for the *Mahometans* call themſelves ſo) being very much multiplied, do imbrace diver Opinions, ſo that it became neceſſary to have thoſe amongſt them, that ſhould ſtudy their Law, to comment upon thoſe Books which they take to be Divine. This occaſioned the ſeveral Sects of their Doctors, for every one expounded the Law according to his own Senſe and Capacity. The People were immediately divided into Schiſms, ſome following *Ibaanif*, others *Chafibie*, others *Malek*, others *Ahmed*, others *Daadahem*. In a word, the number of the Doctors that produced ſeveral Sects, was very great, and the ſame Diſtinction holds ſtill to this very day. It is neceſſary however to obſerve, that thoſe ſeveral Sects agree in the Fundamentals of their Religion. They ſay, that ſuch Diviſion happened by God's Providence, and that there is no danger for the Diſſenters, there being no Sect wherein they may not be ſaved; however pious Men ought, as they pretend, to give the preference to *Abubanif*'s Sect above all others, becauſe being Elder, and more Learned, he could Expound better the difficult Points of the Law. And he deſerve chiefly to be imitated in his Morals, there being more merit in following his Opinions, than thoſe of the other Doctors that came after him. Such great variety of Sects, occaſions no Schiſm or Diviſion that may endanger the *Ottoman* Empire, becauſe they all agree in the Fundamentals of *Mahometaniſm*, viz. That there is but one God, and that *Mahomet* came from him, to read exactly their Prayers, to give Alms, to make a Voyage to *Mecha*, and to keep the Faſt of *Ramazan*. Theſe are the five chief Points that contain many others; for the Article concerning Prayer, contains all that is neceſſary in order to its Purity, as we obſerved before; Circumciſion its ſelf amongſt them, belonging to that External Purity. *Father Simon.*

The Extent of Mahometiſm.

This falſe Religion is ſpread over ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, but it is unknown in *America*. The *Mahometan* Princes in *Europe* are, the Sultan, or the Emperor of the *Turks*, and the Cham of the *Leſſer Tartary*. There are many more in *Aſia*. The Sultan's Dominions reach beyond the Source and Mouth of the *Tigris*, and Northward as far as the *Mingrelian*'s Country. Then travelling from Weſt to Eaſt, you meet in your way the Princes of the Three *Arabia*'s, the King of *Perſia*, the *Great Mogul*, the King of *Viſapor*, the King of *Golconda*, the Kings upon the Coaſt of *Malabar*, the chief of which is that of *Comorin*; the Great Cham of the *Tartars*, and the Kings of the Mountains in *Tartary*, who have invaded *China*. In the Iſlands of the Eaſt, the King of the *Maldivians*, the King of *Achem* or *Sumatra*, the Emperor of *Java*, the King of *Bantam*, in the ſame Iſland, and the King of *Macaſſar* or *Celebes*, which are all of them *Mahometan* Princes. Amongſt theſe, the Kings of *Perſia*, *Viſapor*, and *Golconda* favour *Ali*'s Sect. The Kings of the Mountains of *Tartary*, are given to ſome particular Superſtitions; but it is obſervable, except the Sultan, the King of *Perſia*, the Cham of *Tartary*, and *Arabian* Princes, all the other Kings which I have now named, have almoſt no other Subjects but Idolaters; and that all the common People are Heathens, the Courtiers only, and Soldiers embracing *Mahomet*'s Doctrine. In *Africa* there is a *Mahometan* King, whoſe Dominion is all along the Coaſt of *Abex*, towards *Arabia Felix*, as far as Cape *Guardafu*, and the *Red-Sea*, and the Ocean. The Governors which the Sultan ſends into *Egypt*, and the Iſlands of the *Red-Sea*, and along the Coaſt of *Barbary*, at *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*, who bear the Title of Kings, are alſo *Mahometans*. To conclude, the King of *Fez* and *Morocco* Embraces the ſame Religion. *Tavernier's Relation of the Seraglio.*

MAHOMORA. *Leo Africanus Pa.* 112. ſays, This Town is in the Kingdom of *Fez*, and built on the Mouth of the Great River *Subu*, 12 Miles from *Sale* to the North, and half a Mile from the Sea, and deſigned to ſecure the Mouth of that River. When the *Portugueſe* entred that River, and built the Fort, they ruined the Town, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 921. But then they received a great Loſs by Night, 3000 of them being ſlain by Surprize, which, with other Misfortunes, coſt the *Portugueſe* 1500 Men, to no purpoſe, and 400 Pieces of Braſs Ordinance. He ſaith, he was preſent in this Action, and ſaw it. The *Portugueſe* have been in Poſſeſſion of it ſince 1614.

MAIA, a Nymph, who, by ſome, is ſaid to be the Mother of *Mercury*, and by others to have been *Vulcan*'s Wife. *Macrobius* and *Plutarch* mention her often. *Ovid*, in the Fifth Book of his *Faſti*, conſidering ſeveral Derivations of the Month of *May*, thinks it may come from one of the *Pleiades*, whom *Jupiter* loved,

Quarum Maia ſuas forma ſuperaſſe ſorores
Traditur, & ſummo concubuiſſe Jovi.

MAIDENHEAD in *Berkſhire*, ſeated by the *Thames*, over which it hath a large Wooden Bridge, a great thorough-fair Town, full of Inns, from *London* 22 Miles.

MAIDSTONE, Lat. *Madus Vicus*, a fair, ſweet, and populous Town in *Vlac ad Lath*, in the County of *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, built by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. *Edward* VI. incorporated the Town, and granted it a Mayor, which was taken from them in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for favouring *Wyat*'s Rebellion, in 1554. But Queen *Elizabeth* reflored them to their former State. In ancient Times, their Chief Magiſtrate was called a *Portgrave*. *Charles* I. added another Honour to this place, by creating *Elizabeth Finch*, Grand Mother to the late *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*, Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*, and Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, with an Entail upon her Heir Males, which Honours are now poſſeſſed by *Heneage*, her Grand-Child, the Second of this Family. *Heneage*, late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was another of her Poſterity. This is the Town where the Aſſizes and Seſſions are kept, with which Honour, it has alſo that of ſending two Members to the Houſe of Commons.

MAIENNE, *Maine*, or *Mayenne de Jubel*, Lat. *Madunum*, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Maine*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name, beneath *Laſſay*, towards the Frontiers of *Normandy*, within 14 Leagues of *Mans*. It is a pleaſant Town. It got the Name of *Jubel* from an ancient Lord of that Country, who lived under the Reign of *Philip Auguſt*. It had firſt the Title of Marquiſate, then that of Dutchy. Several Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, wore it

the Name of Dukes of *Maienne*. Cardinal *Mazarin* bought *Maienne*, and upon *Feb.* 28. 1660. gave it to *Armand Charles de la Porte*, Duke *Mazarine*, *&c.* by the Marriage Contract of that Duke, with *Hortenſe Mancini*, Niece to the ſame Cardinal.

MAIENNE, or *Maine*, Lat. *Maduana*, a River in *France*, the Source of it is in the Mountains of *Alençon*, upon the Frontiers of *Normandy*. It runs through the Weſt part of the Province of *Maine* by *Laſſay*, *Maienne*, *Laval*, *Antreſme*, *&c.* then it paſſes through *Anjou*, by *Chateau Gontier*, receives the *Joune*, *Oudon*, *&c.* falls into the *Sarte*, and very near that place, it falls into the River *Loire*. It begins near *Laval* to carry Boats.

MAILLEZAIS upon *Autiſe*, Lat. *Malleacum*, a Town in *France*, in the *Lower Poitou*, formerly an Epiſcopal See. It hath been famous for being the Seat of the Earls of *Poitou*, and Dukes of *Guienne*, who built there a very fine Church dedicated to St. *Hilary*. The Epiſcopal See was transferred to *Rochel*, in 1648. *Du Bouchet Annal. of Aquit. Du Cheſne Antiq. des villes. St. Marthe Gall. Chriſt. Tom. III.*

MAIMBOURG, (*Lewis*) a Jeſuit, hath compoſed ſeveral Books, Two Volumes of Sermons, the Hiſtory of *Arianism*, of the *Iconoclaſtes*, that of the *Croizades*, of the Schiſm of the Weſt, of the Shiſm of the *Greeks*, of the *Decay of the Empire*, of the *Ligue*, that of *Lutheraniſm*, of *Calviniſm*, a Treatiſe of the Church of *Rome*, the Pontificate of St. *Leo*. All theſe Books are printed in 16 Volumes, 4°. He died ſuddenly in 1686. in the Abbey of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, when he was compoſing the Hiſtory of the Schiſm of *England*: Proteſtant Authors charge him with Paſſion and Inſincerity, and pretend to have corrected him of Miſtakes in their Refutation of his Hiſtory of *Lutheraniſm* and *Calviniſm*: They likewiſe make him a ſort of a Romantick Author in his Account of Ancient Hiſtory. He was born at *Nancy* in *Lorrain*. Some of his Writings drew upon him the Indignation of the Court of *Rome*, whereupon the Jeſuits putting him out of their Body, the King of *France* ſettled a conſiderable Penſion on him. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MAIN (*Amber*) a Wonder of *Cornwal*, and a Maſter-Piece of Mathematicks, and Critical Proportions; being a great Rock, mounted upon others of a leſſer Size, ſo that though no force can remove it from its Poſition, the leaſt thing can ſtir it, being in an exact *Equilibrium*. As for its Name, *Main*, in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *Stone*, and the word *Amber*, is look'd upon as a Contraction of *Ambroſius*, a Valiant *Britain*, by whom this Monument is thought to have been Erected upon ſome Victory he obtained againſt the *Romans*, or ſome other Enemies.

MAINA, *Braccio di Maina*, or *The Land of the Mainiotes*, a Country of *Greece* in *Morea*, all along the Sea, upon the Coaſts of the Gulph *Coron*, and from Cape *Matapan* to the River *Calamata*. The *Mainotes* or *Magnotes*, who inhabit part of the Land of the Ancient *Lacedæmonians*, were the only *Greeks* who preſerv'd themſelves a Republick independant of the *Turks*; they owe this advantage to the Neighbourhood of the Sea, and the highth of their Mountains. However, after the taking of *Candia* in 1669. the fear of being oppreſſed in their Liberty, forced them to ſeek for other Habitations, that they might live quiet. The *Genoueſes* received into *Corſica* 5 or 600 Families of them; and the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* hath given Lands in his Dominions, of late, to 1000 more. Theſe *Mainiotes* have ſtill the ſame Inclination as the Ancient *Lacedemonians*, for they are great Robbers, cruel, and live a very hard Life.

MAINARD (*William*) Knight, Son and Heir to *Henry Mainard* of *Little Ponton* in *Com. Eſſex*, by *Sufan*, his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas Peyton*, Eſquire, Uſher of the Court of *Star Chamber*, having firſt been dignified with the Title of Baronet, *June* 28. 1611. 9 *Jac.* next with that of Lord *Mainard* of *Wicklow* in *Ireland*, in 1628. was in conſideration of his Father's Merit, by Letter Patent, bearing date at *Hatherniden* 3 *Car.* 1. advanced to the Degree of Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mainard* of *Eſſenes alias Eſſenden* in *Com. Eſſex*, otherwiſe called *Little Eſton*. He died in 1639. leaving one Son, and five Daughters. His Son *William* ſucceeded him, and was Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Charles* II. He married to Wives, firſt, *Dorothy*, ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir *Robert Bannister*, of *Paſſenham* in the County of *Northampton*, Knight, by whom he hath had two Sons, *Bennet Mainard* and *William*, which *William*, hath married the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Kent*. Surviving *Dorothy*, his Wife, he hath ſince Wedded the Lady *Margaret Murray*, youngeſt Daughter to *James*, Earl of *Dysart* in *Scotland*, and by her hath had one Son called *Henry*, and one Daughter called *Elizabeth*. *Dugdale Baronage.*

MAINE, a Province of *France*, that hath *Normandy* on the N. *Perche*, *Vendomois*, and *Touraine* on the E. *Brittany* on the W. part of *Touraine* and *Anjou* on the S. 'Tis vulgarly divided into Two Parts, *Low* and *Upper Maine*. Its Ancient Inhabitants were called *Cenomani Aulerci*. It is famous for giving Title to *Charles*, Son to *Francis*, Duke of *Guiſe*, who was firſt made Duke of *Maine*, and then General of the *Ligue* againſt *Henry* III. and IV. The common Proverb of this Province is, *Un Manceau vaut un Norman & demie*, *A Man of* Maine *is worth a* Norman *and a half*. That that founded this Proverb was, becauſe a Piece of Money, currant in *Maine*, was worth half as much again, as that of the ſame Name in *Normandy*. This Province is plentiful in Corn, Wine, Flax, and Cattle. *Mans* is its Capital; the next conſiderable, are *Lavalle*, *Beaumont*, *le Viconte*, *Sable*, *la Ferte-Bernard*, *Mayenne*, &c.

MAINFROY, Tyrant of *Sicily*, Baſtard to the Emperor *Frederick* II. He is reported to have ſmothered his own Father in his Bed, and that afterwards he cauſed *Conrade*, Son to the ſame Emperor, to be poiſoned. This *Conrade* left a Son named *Conradin*, to whom *Mainfroy* made himſelf Guardian. He poſſeſſed himſelf of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which he governed 11 Years, in conſtant Troubles and Diviſions. He quarrelled with Pope *Innocent* IV. carried the War into his Dominions, and upon *Dec.* 20. 1254. routed his Army, with the help of the *Saracens* of *Lauria*. Afterwards he took from the Church, the County of *Fondi*, the Popes, *Urban* IV. and *Clement* IV. Excommunicated him. *Urban* IV. having called *Charles* of *Anjou*, Inveſted him with the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; wherefore he made War againſt *Mainfroy*, as an Enemy to the Church. It is reported, that he made an Overture of Peace to *Charles*, who anſwered thus, *Ite & renunciate Sultano Lucerino* (ſo he called *Mainfroy*, whom the *Saracens* of *Luceria* helped) *vel ille brevi ipſum in infernum detruſurum*, *vel ipſum me in Paradiſum collocaturum*; i. e. *Go and tell the* Sultan, *or* Uſurper, *of* Luceria, *that very ſhortly*, *I'll either ſend him to Hell*, *or he ſhall ſend me to Heaven.* And conſequently the Battel was fought in the Plain of *Benevent* upon *Friday*, *Feb.* 26. 1265. and *Mainfroy* loſt his Life, and was found Dead, covered all over with Blood and Dirt. He was thrown into a Ditch, near the Bridge of *Benevent*, becauſe he was Excommunicated: and, as a Modern Author ſaith, Pope *Clement* cauſed his Body to be carried out of the Church-Lands. This *Mainfroy* had, in 1262. given his Daughter *Conſtance* in Marriage to *Peter* III. King of *Aragon*, and upon this Match, the Princes of that Family founded their Pretenſions to the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Summreta and Collenutio*, *Hiſt. of Napl. Egizel*, *Blondus*, *Naucleras*, *St. Antonin. Spond. Bzovius and Rainaldi in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MAINIOTES, they are an ignorant, faithleſs People, being thus denominated from *Braccio de Maina*, or an Arm of Land in the *Morea*, ſtretching it ſelf out into the Sea, ſo called by the *Venetians*, but anciently part of the Country of the *Lacedæmonians*: Theſe People by their nearneſs to the Sea, and ruggedneſs of their Mountains, have in deſpight of the *Turkiſh* Arms, conſerved themſelves after the manner of the Ancient *Greeks*, in the form of a Republick, whereby they had ſome kind of Government and Juſtice amongſt themſelves, though they entertained a *Turkiſh* Aga, rather out of Reſpect to the *Turks* than Subjection; but as to other People, they lived upon the Spoil, keeping no honeſt Intercourſe with them, unleſs with the *Venetians*, whom they feared, becauſe of their Gallies which frequented their Ports. In the Iſle of *Cervi*, which belongs to them, and about Cape St. *Angelo*, which is oppoſite to the Iſle of *Cerigo*, they maintain ſeveral Brigantines, with which, when they take Chriſtians, they Tranſport them over to *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, where they find a Market for them; and when they have the fortune to ſeize *Turks*, they ſell them to *Venice* or *Malta*, and ſo are Freebooters on all ſides. The *Mainiotes*, in 1685. hearing of the ill Succeſs of the *Turks* in all place, and that their Fortune was changed, declared for the *Venetians*, to whom they were moſt inclined on account of the Chriſtian Religion, they profeſſing to be of the *Greek* Church, the *Turks* to prevent their Revolt, ſent ſome Forces to reduce them; but they being ſupported by *Venetian* Succours, charged them ſo vigorouſly, that of 3500 Men, their eſcaped but 1500, all the reſt being either killed or taken; they have been alſo ſerviceable to the *Venetians* upon many other occaſions. *Ricaut.*

MAIO, Admiral of *Sicily* in the XIIth. Century. He was born at *Bari* in *Apuglia*, and his Father was Overſeer of Mantua. His Wit and Parts got him the Favour of *William* I. King of *Sicily*, who made him firſt Notary of the Palace, then Chancellor, and at laſt Admiral. He was ſo blended by that Dignity, that he deſigned to Uſurp the Crown. In order to this, he plotted with *Hugh*, Archbiſhop of *Palermo*, and, by his Calumnies, perſuaded the King to Impriſon the Chief Lords of the Court, ſome of them had their Eyes put out, others their Tongues pulled out, and others were whipped, afterwards he engaged the Queen in his Party. Some Hiſtorians ſay, it was by a ſhameful Intrigue, afterwards he flattered the People by his Liberality. At laſt, he ſent rich Preſents to Pope *Alexander* III. hoping to prevail with him, that he ſhould deprive King *William* of his Crown. But when he was like to have ſtept into the Throne, a violent and unexpected Death put a ſtop to all his Deſigns. *Boſſus*, a young Gentleman, prevailed with by ſome Lords, that could not brook the Inſolence of that Favourite, ran him through twice with his

his Sword. The Death of that wicked Man was so acceptable to the People, that running immediately to the place, they pulled off his Hair and Beard, then dragged his Body along the Streets, and tore it in Pieces. *Du Puy Hist. of the Emp.*

MAJOR, (*George*) a Protestant Minister of *Germany*, born at *Norembourg*, *April* 25. 1502. He embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*, with whom he was particularly acquainted. He taught at *Magdeburgh*, then at *Wittemberg*, and was Minister at *Islebe*. He died very Poor, and very Old, in 1574. His Works are printed in Three Volumes, which contain his Commentaries upon some Books of the Bible, his Sermons, &c. *George Major* taught against *Nicholas Amidorphius*, and amongst those that were called *The Rigid Confessionists*, that good Works are so far necessary to Salvation, that even Children cannot be justified without them. His Disciples were called *Majorists*. *Florimond de Raymond*, *lib.* 2. *de Orig. hær. cap.* 14. *n.* 5. *Spond. A. C.* 1551. *Sanderus hær.* 187. *Melchior Adam*, *in vitis Theolog. Germ.*

MAJORAGIO (*Mark Anthony*) was Born in a Village of that Name, in the Territory of *Milan*, and lived in the XVIth Century. He has oblig'd the World with several Treatises, and was much admir'd for his Elocution; and, indeed, his Notes upon *Aristotle*'s Rhetorick, and on *Tully De Oratore*, are sufficient Proof that his Reputation was not undeserv'd. Further *Majoragio* publish'd Corrections against *Mario Nizolii*, one of his Antagonists. We have likewise Notes of his upon *Virgil*: Lastly, he wrote *De Senatu Romano*. *De Risu Oratorio & Urbano*. *De Nominibus Propriis Veterum Romanorum*, &c. There are also some Letters of his, and some written to him, publish'd at *Utrecht* in 1697, where the Reader may see several Passages relating to the Quality of his Writings. *Imperialis in Musæo Historico*. *Riccioli Chron. Reform.*

MAJORCA, an Island of the *Mediterranean* Sea, towards the East of *Spain*, famous for its University, where *Raymond Lullius* was Professor. His Doctrine is so much esteemed there, that they keep a Professor to explain it. The Air of that Island is very wholesome, and the Winds that blow from the Sea temper the Heat of the Summer. There is abundance of Coral upon the Coasts; 'twill not be altogether useless to observe here the nature of it, and the manner of getting it. It is not lost under Water, as some say, it grows upon Rocks, in very deep Water. They may draw a kind of Milk from the top of the Branches, by pressing them, in some Months of the Year, as out of a Woman's Pap; which, perhaps, is the Seed, which falling upon any thing in the bottom of the Sea, produceth a new Branch of Coral, as some hath been found upon a Skull, upon the Blade of a Sword, and upon a Granado, that was fallen into the Sea, upon which Branches of Coral half a Foot high were found interwoven. This is the manner of getting it, they tie two pieces of Wood across, and wrap them about with Hemp, with a piece of Lead in the middle, that they may fall to the bottom. The Instrument is fastened to both the ends of a Bark with Ropes, which being carried down the Stream, the Hemp takes hold, and is intangled with the Coral; then dragging it with force, it brings the Coral along with it. It is reported, that there are Divers in *Barbary*, hardy and skilful enough to take it with their Hands, having a pair of Spectacles to distinguish it from a certain Root of no value, which is very like it. The reddest is counted the best, when it hath several Branches, and is not unpolished and stony, but solid, without any hole in it. The *Indians*, and even many other Nations believe, that if one carries a piece of Coral about him, he may avoid many Misfortunes, chiefly Sorcery, for which reason they hang a Branch of it about their Children's Neck. The old *Indians* esteemed Coral, as much as we do Pearl. *Pliny* saith, That at the bottom of the Sea it is like a green Shrub, and that the Blossoms of it are white and tender, but that being drawn out of the Water they grow red and hard. *Pliny lib.* 32. *Davity of the World*, *Tom. I. Tavernier Voyage des Indes*, *Tom. II. lib.* 2. See Baleares.

MAJORIANUS, (*Julius Valerius*) Emperor, famous for War, Learning, and Valour. Having won the Victory of the *Franks* and *Germans* by his Conduct and Valour, he was created Captain General of the Militia, and afterwards Emperor of the West, upon *April* 1. 457. The Battel was fought in a Plain near *Ravenna*. *Leo* consented to that Election, judging him fit to oppose the Incursions of the *Vandals*, and, indeed, he routed them in a Battel, and beat them from the Coasts of *Campania*, where *Genseric* had made a Descent. He writ a Letter to the *Romans*, and promised that he would promote Justice and Equity, and remitted to the People what remained due of the Publick Taxes. He made Peace in 460, with *Theodoric*, King of the *Visigoths*, having got the better of those *Barbarians*. Afterwards he prepared, in earnest, to carry the War into *Africa*, but *Genseric* stopped him, having, by a Stratagem, got away 300 Ships that lay near *Carthagena* in *Spain*. It is reported, That the Emperor went in a disguise to *Genseric*'s Court, who, not knowing him, communicated to him his Designs against the Empire, they said furthermore, that whilst they were discoursing together, the place where they were, shook; however *Majorian* was preparing to make War against the *Vandals*, but the Treachery of *Rizimir*, General of his Armies, blasted all his hopes. This Traitor forced him to quit his Purple in *Tortona*, a Town in *Lombardy*, in 461, and caused him to be murthered upon the River *Iria*, after he had Reigned four Years, four Months, and two Days. *Idacius* and *Marcellinus in Chron. Cassiodorus and Jornandes hist. Procopius lib.* 1. *de bello Vandal.*

MAJORINUS, first Bishop of the *Donatists* in *Africa*, in 306. He liv'd in the House with that *Lucilla*, who is mention'd before; and had been a Reader under *Cecilian*, in Opposition to whom he was intruded into the Episcopal See of the Church of *Carthage*. Thus began the Schism of the *Donatists*; though *Majorinus* was their first Bishop, yet he did not give his Name to the Sect; this unhappy remarkableness was reserved to *Donatus* his Successor, as is observed under his Name. *St. Augustin lib.* 1. *cont. Parmen. cap.* 3. *lib.* 3. *cont. Cresc. &c. Optatus lib.* 1. *in Parmen.*

MAIRE, (*James le*) a famous Seaman, who discovered the Streight of his Name, which lieth beyond the Land *del Fuego*, 'twixt which, and the Continent of *America*, is the Streight of *Magellan*. He commanded two *Dutch* Ships, *The Concord*, and *The Horn*, which sailed from *Texel*, *June* 14. 1615. There is a Relation of his Voyages from the *Texel* to *America*, from thence through the South Sea to *Java*, and from *Java* back again to *Holland*. It is printed at *Amsterdam* in *French*, in *Folio*, in 1622, amongst a Collection of Voyages to *America*.

MAIRE, (*Eudes le*) Groom of the Chamber to *Philip* I. towards the latter end of the XIth. Century, was the only Servant of his, that offered to accomplish the King's Vow, and went on Foot in Armour, with a Torch in his Hand, to the Holy Land. Being returned, the King gave him *Chalo St. Mard*, (or St. *Medard*) near *Etampes*, a considerable Estate, with this Privilege, That the Heirs of his Body, both Male and Female, should be free of all Taxes, which they have enjoy'd above 500 Years. *Charron. Univers. Hist.*

MAIRE, or *Major*, (*John*) Born at *Haddington* in *Scotland*, studied for some Years in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Commenc'd Doctor in Divinity at *Paris*. He flourish'd in the XVIth. Century, and wrote a History of *Great Britain*, which he Dedicated to King *James* V. of *Scotland*: This Work was publish'd in Six Books, in 1521, and Ends with the Marriage of *Henry* VIII. with *Catharine* of *Spain*. *Major* likewise wrote Commentaries upon the Master of the Sentences. *Sophisticalia Parisiensia*. *Placita Theologica*, &c. *Tho. Dempster lib.* 12. *Hist. Eccles. Scot. Buchan. lib.* 6. *Hist. Scot. &c.*

MAIRES of the Palace, Officers during the first Race of the Kings of *France*. Some derive the Name *Maires*, from *Meier*, which, in *Dutch*, signifieth a *Steward*; others, from the *Latin* word *Major*. Thus *Gregory* of *Tours* calls them, *Majores Domus Regiæ*. Their Authority was so great, that they even governed the Kingdom. They were all Men of Quality, as *Eginhard* tells us in the Life of *Charlemaign*, *Hic honor non aliis dari consueverat*, *quam iis qui & claritate generis*, *& opum amplitudine cæteris eminebant*. They took the Title of Dukes of *France*: They were the King's Guardians, and often deposed them, or used them as they pleased: Under their Name they reigned instead of them. In this Sense the Annals of *Metz*, and those of the Monk of *Laureshеim* speak concerning *Charles Martel*. *Carolus sub honore Majordomatus tenuit Regnum Francorum annos viginti septem.* These Verses upon his Tomb prove the same:

Dux, Dominusque Ducum, Regum quoque Rex fore spernit.
Non vult regnare, sed Regibus imperat ipse.

Gregory of Tours Hist. Franc. Du Chesne in Hist. Pasquier, ses Recherches. Andreas Favin. Treatie of the Chief Officers of the Crown, &c.

MAISIERES, (*Philip de*) Chancellor of the Kingdoms of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*, was a *French*-man born, and not a Noble *Venetian*, or *Sicilian*, as some write. He was born about 1327. in the Diocess of *Amiens*. Having finished his Studies, he left his Country, and entred into the Service of *Andrew*, King of *Sicily*, and *Alphonso*, King of *Castile*. He returned into his own Country, and was made a Canon of the Church of *Amiens*; and six Years after went into the Holy Land, designing to invite the *Christian* Princes to undertake the Croisade. He listed himself among the Infidels, who then were divided, that he might know their Strength and Method of Fighting. After a Years Service he retired into *Cyprus*, to King *Hugh* IV. of *Lusignan*, whom he found disposed to manage the Holy War against the *Saracens*; but that Prince died soon after, in a Voyage he made on purpose to engage the Princes of the West. *Peter* I. succeeded him, who made good use of *Maisiere*'s Advices, and made him Chancellor of his Kingdoms. *Philip Maisieres* was at the Siege of *Alexandria*, in 1365. And when the Town was taken, the King gave him the Third Part of the Spoils, to begin a new Military Order for the Conquest and Preservation of the *Holy Land*. But the *Christians* left in a little time their Cowardice,

Cowardice; what they had got by their Valour. *Peter* I. having been murthered, his Succeſſor, *Peter* II. called *Petrin*, ſent *Maiſieres* as his Extraordinary Ambaſſador to Pope *Gregory* XI. who kept him a whole Year with him. From thence this Great Man came into *France* in 1372. and got into King *Charles* V's Service, who made him a Councellor of State, and committed to him the Education of the *Dauphin*, who was afterwards *Charles* VI. King of *France*. Being in that great Poſt, he grew weary of the World, and reſolved to live retired in the Monaſtery of the *Cœleſtines* at *Paris*, which at that time was near the Court. He got Leave from the King, and in 1380. built himſelf an Appartment in a Corner of that Monaſtery, without either taking the Habit, or making Vows, though the Author of the Hiſtory of *Cyprus* affirms the contrary. *Charles* V. honoured him often with Viſits: And when he was at any diſtance from *Paris*, he conſulted him by Letters about the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom. His Pupil, *Charles* VI. had a great Eſteem for him; and granted, at his Requeſt, that the Cuſtom of denying the Sacrament of Penance to Criminals ſentenced to Death, ſhould be abrogated; as it appears by the Edict of *Feb.* 2. 1396. He was obliged to leave his Retreat, to go to *Avignon*, to demand the ſettling of the Feaſt of the *Preſentation of the Virgin* in the *Weſt*, in Imitation of the *Eaſtern* Church, from Pope *Clement* VII. And having obtaining it, he returned into his Monaſtery, where he compoſed, beſides other Pieces, two excellent Books for the Inſtruction of the young King *Charles* VI. The Title of the one is, *The Pilgrimage of the Poor Pilgrim.* That of the other is, *The Dream of the old Pilgrim.* In the Firſt he gives the Rules for Virtue and true Honour; and in the Second he ſhews the Means how to avoid the Diſorders then reigning amongſt *Chriſtians. Extrait des Memoirs du P. Becquet Bibliothequaire de Celeſtins à Paris.*

MAJUMES, certain Spectacles in uſe among the *Pagans*, and continued ſince among *Chriſtians*. They were thus called, according to Cardinal *Baronius*, from a Town in *Paleſtina*, named *Majuma*, where *Venus* was worſhipped: And, according to *Suidas*, and many others, from the Month of *May*. The moſt criminal Adulteries mentioned in Fables were acted there, which could not but tempt the Spectators to commit the ſame Crimes. They were forbidden; and the Emperor *Arcadius*, either for his own, or the People's Diverſion, purged them of all their Impurity. But the old Impurity came upon the Stage again; which cauſed St. *Chryſoſtom* to inveigh ſo much againſt them, that at laſt they were wholly aboliſhed by the Emperor in 399. *S. Chryſoſtom*, *Hom.* 7. *in Matth. Hom. de David & Saul, &c. lib.* 1. *&* 2. *C. Theod. de Majum. Baronius, A. C.* 399.

MALABAR, a Country upon the *Weſtern* Coaſt of the *Peninſula* of *India*, on this ſide *Ganges*, at the Weſt of Cape *Comorin*. It begins from Cape *Ramos*; diſtant on the South-ſide 10 Leagues from *Goa*, and ends at Cape *Comorin*. The Length of it is about 108 Leagues, according to *Linſchot*. It is the moſt fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *Eaſt-Indies*. There be ſeveral Kingdoms that borrow their Names from their Capital Cities; as, *Angamele, Calicut, Cananor, Cochin, Coulant, Travancor, Cranganor, Manigate, Porca, Tanor*, &c. The Coaſt is always green, covered with tall Trees. There are great quantities of Pepper and Cinnamon. There was but one King formerly, but now it is governed by ſeveral Princes. The *Portugueſe* and *Hollanders* have Plantations there: The laſt are poſſeſſed of conſiderable Towns. The Inhabitants are well ſhaped; moſt of them are Black, or very Tawny. They have Wit enough, but neglect to improve it. The *Mahometans* are very treacherous, and the Natives but a little better. They are diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral Tribes: The Firſt is, That of their Princes; the Second, That of the *Nambouries*, or the High Prieſts; the Third, Of their *Bramens*; and the Fourth, That of their *Nabers*, or Nobles. The *Tives* are thoſe that till the Ground; and they are allowed to bear Arms. The *Moncans*, or Fiſher-men, dwell upon the Sea-Coaſts, and live upon Fiſh: They never think them worthy to be liſted for Soldiers. The *Chates*, that is, the Weavers, and other ſort of Artificers, make alſo a Tribe by themſelves. The *Pouliats* are the vileſt of all, and live in little Cottages made of Palm-Leaves. When a *Namboury*, a *Bramen*, or a *Naber*, meets a *Pouliat*, he commands him to get out of the way; and if he doth not obey immediately, he may force him away with Arrows, or Musket-ſhot; and may lawfully kill them, provided they be not in a privileged Place, for all that theſe *Pouliats* have ſometimes good ſtore of Gold and Silver; for, knowing that moſt of the *Malabars* uſe to bury their Money, without ever removing the leaſt part of it, they carefully ſeek it out, and by that means grow Rich. This Law is exactly obſerved among the *Malabars*, *That no Body can raiſe his Fortune beyond the Tribe that he is born of*; *and how Rich ſoever they may be, they never change their Condition.* No Stranger may Travel over the Kingdoms of the Coaſt of *Malabar* without one or more *Nabers* to guide him; and the Prince never puniſhes a Violence offered to them that go without them. Theſe *Nabers* never betray or forſake their Truſt: If the Man they accompany happen to be killed, they will chuſe rather to periſh with him, than to bear the Reproach of ſurviving him. Thoſe of a nobler Tribe never keep Company with their Inferiors, chiefly in Eating and Drinking. The Children are noble by their Mother's, not by their Father's Side; and are counted of the Mother's Tribe, not of the Father's. The Princeſſes marry ſome of the *Nambouries* and *Bramens*; but their Children are Princes, and Heirs to the Crown. The Princes cannot marry Princeſſes; but the *Nabers* and their Children are *Nabers*, and not Princes. The *Malabars* hate Theft ſo much, that they often Sentence one to Death for ſtealing a Bunch of Pepper, or ſomething of the like Value. All Civil or Capital Cauſes are pleaded before the King, by the Parties: And if the Criminal be ſentenced to Death, he is immediately diſpatched, being dragged out of the Palace. They have no Executioners but the *Nabers* of the Guard, becauſe every one takes it as an Honour to execute the Prince's Orders. When the King dies, the oldeſt among the Princes ſucceeds him: So they have few young Governors. When the King of *Cananor* goeth out of his Palace, he either rides on an Elephant, or ſits in a Palanquin, wearing a Crown of Maſſive Gold, in form of a Cap, weighing 500 Ducats. The Miniſter of State, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, preſents the King with it; and that of the late King is put in the Treaſury of his Pa-god, or Temple. As to their Marriages, Women among them may take as many Husbands as they pleaſe, contrary to the *Mahometans*, who marry ſeveral Wives: For which Reaſon they are exempted from that cruel Cuſtom, in uſe among other *Indians*, to burn themſelves alive with their Husbands Bodies. The *Mahometans* of *Malabar* are born of thoſe Strangers that ſettled themſelves there for Trade; becauſe the Natives, and, above all, the *Nabers*, or Nobles, are not brought up to any. All that is imported or exported out of the Country, paſſes through the Hands of the *Mahometans*. The Villages they live in are called *Bazars*, or Markets. The richeſt live upon the Sea-Coaſts, or at the Mouth of the Rivers, for the conveniency of Merchants, that are commonly *Europeans*. *Dellon's Voyage into the Eaſt-Indies.*

MALABARES, or *Malavares*, the Name of the *Indian* Pyrates, which rove along the Coaſt of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, chiefly from the Coaſt of *Malabar* to *Surat*. They are *Mahometans*, and very cruel to *Chriſtians*. They are commonly 200 or 250 in their Barks, and Sail by Squadrons of 10 or 15, and will fight a great Man of War; for they preſently board it, and throw abundance of Carcaſſes, or Fire-pots, upon the Deck. But thoſe that know their manner of Fighting, as ſoon as they perceive them, preſently ſtop all the Holes of the Deck, and fill it up with Water, to prevent the Damage of that Artificial Fire. The *Malabares* are ſo Superſtitious, that they will never touch any dirty thing with their Right Hand. They let grow the Nails of their Left Hand, which they uſe inſtead of a Comb; wearing long Hair, like Women, which they twiſt about their Heads, with a triangular piece of Linen-Cloth tied over it. *Tavern. Voyage into the Ind.*

MALACCA, a Town of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of the *Indus* on the other ſide the *Ganges*, called formerly *The Golden Cherſoneſus*. It has the Kingdom of *Siam* to the North, and is every where elſe ſurrounded with the Ocean. *Heylin* ſays, it is 270 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, of a diſproportionable Breadth, extream Hot, and, though neither Populous nor Fruitful, yet very Rich by its Commerce with all Nations. In 1500. the King of *Siam*, from whom *Malacca* revolted, endeavoured to reduce it with 200 Ships, 3000 Men, and 400 Elephants, but in vain. The Air of it is unwholſome, but the Conveniency of the Harbour, and the great Trade, makes it famous, not only in the *Indies*, but even in *Europe*. The Country and Town of *Malacca* belonged to the King of *Ihor*. The Duke of *Albuquerque* conquered it for the *Portugueſe*, who built a Fort there, and made it an Epiſcopal See; but the *Hollanders* took it, after ſix Months Siege, in 1640. The Town of *Malacca* is ſituate upon the Streights that ſeparate the firm Land from the Iſle *Sumatra*. It rains twice or thrice a Week here all the Year over, except in the Months of *January*, *February*, and *March*. This Town ſtands very well for the Commerce of *China*, and the *Molucco's*. The Air is very good, and agrees very well with Strangers, though the *Portugueſe* publiſhed the contrary, to hinder other Nations ſettling there. *Mandeſlo. Olearius. Linſchot's Voyage into the Indies. Maginus Geogr. &c.*

MALACHY, the laſt of the Twelve, called *The Little Prophets*. He was of the Tribe of *Zebulon*, if we believe what St. *Epiphanius* ſaith of him; and lived after *Zachary*, in the Time of *Darius*, or *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. Becauſe his Name ſignifieth *An Angel*. *Origen* thought he was an Angel Incarnate: But St. *Jerom*, and the reſt of the Fathers, are of another Mind. And, indeed, if we muſt believe that *Malachy* was an Angel becauſe of his Name, why ſhould we not take *Hoſea* for *Chriſt*, ſince his Name ſignifieth *Saviour*. Some are of Opinion, that *Malachy* is the ſame with *Eſdras*; and that he was ſurnamed *Angel* becauſe of the Purity of his Life. St. *Jerom* doth neither reject nor approve this Opinion, though it is contrary to the Opinion of *Euſebius*, and other famous

famous Authors. *Eusebius in Chron. S. Augustin de Civitat. Dei, lib.* 18. *cap.* 36. *S. Cyril in Malac. cap.* 1. *Sixtus Senensis Biblioth. lib.* 1. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.*

St. MALACHY, Archbishop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, lived in the XIIth. Century. He is famous for his Holiness, pretended Miracles, and for his Acquaintance with St. *Bernard*. He was first a Monk in the Abby of *Bercor*, and then Archbishop of *Ardmagh*. He quitted his Archbishoprick to be an Inferior Prelate in the Church of *Downe*. Pope *Innocent* II. esteemed him much, and expressed it when this Prelate visited him at *Rome*. He died in 1148. at *Clairvaux*, in St. *Bernard*'s Arms, who made his Funeral Panegyrick in a short Draught of his Life. He had also written three Epistles to him, *viz.* the 315th. the 316th. and the 317th. He is said to be the Author of the Prophecies concerning the Characters of the Popes, from *Cœlestine* II. whom he characterises by these Words, *Ex Castro Tyberis*, because this Pope, whose Name was *Guy du Caster*, was born in a Castle upon *Tyber*. He writ some other Books besides. *S. Bernard in his Life. Baronius in Annal. & Martyr. Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Balæus de Script. Angl.*

MALAGA, or *Malgue*, a Sea-Port Town of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, near the River *Guadalquivir*. It is famous for good Wines, and two forts. The *Phœnicians* are reported to have first built it, long before the Birth of *Christ*; *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other ancient Authors, mention it often. Here is a Bishop's See, formerly Suffragan to *Seville*, and now to *Granada*. *Strabo, lib.* 3. *Pliny, lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *Merula, Mariana, &c.* There was formerly a great Trade of Salt-Fish and Flesh, according to *Strabo*; whence came the Name of *Malaca*, from the *Phœnician* Word *Malach, to salt.* It was taken from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, after a long Siege, in 1487. In 1661. an Inundation of the River drowned 2000 Men, carried away 1060 Houses, and rendred 3000 more uninhabitable. *Boch. Canaan, lib.* 1. *cap.* 34.

MALAGUETTE, or *Managuet*, the Western Part of *Guinea*, about 60 Leagues in length; extending from the River *Sangüin* to the Cape of *Palmis*. It is noted for its Pepper-Trade. It was first planted by the *French*, and afterwards by the *Portuguese*, *English*, and *Dutch*.

MALAISES, a People in the Kingdom of *Malaca*, in the *Peninsula* of *Indus*, beyond the Gulf of *Bengala*. A great Number of them have settled themselves in the Kingdom of *Siam*. They are *Mahometans*; but there is some difference between their Religion, and that of the *Turks* and *Persians*. They are good Soldiers, and great Robbers. *Mandesl. Olearius, Tom.* 2.

MALAPERT (*Charles*) a Jesuit, born at *Mons* in *Hainault*. He read with Reputation at *Douay*, and writ many Pieces, both in Prose and Verse. He was an excellent Mathematician. He died at *Madrid* in *Spain*, *Nov.* 1. 1530. He left these Works behind him: *De Ventis, lib.* 2. *Comment. in lib.* 6. *priores Euclidis. Elementa Geometricæ. Institutiones Arithmeticæ. Practicæ. Austriaca. Sidera Heliocyclica, &c. Alegambe Bibliot. Soc. Jes. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MALATESTA, (*Sigismundus*) Lord of *Rimini*, was very famous in the XVth. Century. He was a Philosopher and Historian, a great Soldier, and one of the most famous Commanders of his Age. But these good Qualities were overshadowed by very ill ones: He was impious, ridicul'd Religion, he denied the Immortality of the Soul, and stuck at nothing to serve his Interest and Ambition. Such a Behaviour offended the Pope, so that *Pius* II. excommunicated him in 1462. which cooled his Temper in some measure. *Malatesta*, together with *Francis Sforza*, routed *Antonio Ordelaffi*, Lord of *Forli*. *Sigismond* made War against his Neighbours, and got always the better of them. Afterwards the *Venetians* made him their General: He passed into the *Morea*, and took *Sparta*, and some other Places, from the *Infidels*. Being returned, he was made General of the *Siennoses* and *Florentines*: Then he made War against Pope *Pius* II. but he was not successful in it. He died *Octob.* 6. 1467. being 51 Years old. He left many Children; among the rest, *Robert Malatesta*, a famous Commander in his Time. He was General to the *Venetians*: Then he commanded Pope *Sixtus* IV's Army, against *Alphonsus*, King of *Naples*, and his other Allies, whom he routed in 1482. *Jeronymo Riario* is reported to have poisoned him a little time after, for he died in 1483. The Pope commanded a Statue on Horseback to be erected for him in St. *Peter*'s Church. The *Malatesta*'s Family was both Famous and Potent: Several Heads of it have commanded at *Pesaro* and *Rimini*; and in this last City the *Malatesta*'s maintained themselves above 200 Years. Pope *Clement* VII. took it from *Pandolpho Malatesta*, who died poor at *Ferrara*. *Marchesselli & Sansovino Orig. de Famig. d'Ital. Pius II. in Comment. Guichardini. Paulus Jovius, &c.*

MALAXE (*John*) lived at *Constantinople* in 1578. his Misery and Poverty appear by these Words, written from *Constantinople*, to *Martinus Crusius*, by *Gerlach*: (Malaxe, saith he, *is very old, he teaches Children in a pitiful Cottage, where I saw some few dry Fishes, which were all his Pittance. He copies Books, and with the Money he buyeth Wine; and for all that he is in very good Health.*) Three Years after, the same Man affirms that he was Dead. He writ *The Patriarchal History of* Constantinople, in *Greek*; which Father *Labbé* hath printed with *The* Byzantine *History*. *Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

MALCHUS, a Sophist of *Byzantium*, according to *Suidas* and *Philadelphus*. As *Photius* saith, he lived in the Vth. Century, under *Anastasius* the Emperor. The same *Photius* saith, That he had read Seven Books of his History, which began at the 17th. Year of the Empire of *Leo*, and ended at *Nepos*'s Death. He praises him for the Purity and Elegancy of his Stile; and commends him, as a Model of a perfect Historian. *Suidas* saith, that his whole History began at *Constantine*, and ended at *Anastasius*. *Photius in Biblioth. cap.* 78. *Suidas. Vossius de Hist. Græc. lib.* 2. *cap.* 21. *Gesnerus in Biblioth. &c.*

MALCOLM: See *Milcolumbus*.

MALDERUS (*James*) Bishop of *Antwerp*, was Born at a Village near *Bruxels*, in 1563. He profess'd Divinity, and read in that Faculty with Reputation at *Bruxels*, *Doway*, and *Lorrain*. He wrote some Tracts of Divinity upon *Aquinas*'s Summs. *De Abusu Restrictionum Mentalium. Commentaria in Cantica Canticorum. De Sigillo Confessionis Sacramentalis, &c. Miræus, Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MALDIVES, some Islands of *Asia*, in the *Indian* Sea. They lie near one another in 13 Clusters, called *Atollons*, divided by Currants and Streights. These are the Names of the 13 Collections, which extend from North to South, 350 or 300 Leagues; *Trillad*, or *Machis*, which the *Portuguese* call *Cabexa de las Ilhas*; *Milladové*, *Madové*, *Padipola*, *Malos-Madou*, *Ari-Atollon*, *Male-Atollon*, where is *Male*, the Chief of the *Maldives*; *Polisdou*, *Moluque*, *Nillandoux*, *Collomadoux*, *Adoumatis*, *Sovadou*, *Addou*, and *Pove-Moluque*. The two last are counted but for one; and all of them have a King, who commonly keeps his Court at *Male*. The Air of these Islands is not excessive hot, though they be under the Line, because of the long Nights; during which there fall Dews that allay the Heat of the Day. Here are fine Tortoises, Black Coral, Amber-Grease, *&c.* See *Francis Pyrard*'s *Descrip. of the Mald. Maffeus*'s *History of the* Indies. *Linschot*'s *Voyage into the* Indies, *&c.* These Islands have their Name from two Words, *viz. Male*, and *Dive*: The first is the Name of the Chief Island; and the second, in the Language of the Country, signifieth an Island. They were discovered in 1507. That Part of the Sea is called by Mariners, *The Sea of the* Maldives. Some reckon above 12000 of those Islands, but the Number is not certainly known; they making up an Archipel, or an Heap of Islands, so confused, that very often a Rock or Shelf is taken for an Island. They lie upon a straight Line. The 13 *Atollons* are divided by 12 great Streights; and the Islands are parted by small Chanels, where the Sea is very shallow. The Air of these Islands is generally dangerous to Strangers; and the putrefied Waters of so many Chanels exhale stinking Vapours, which, together with the Unwholesomness of their fresh Waters, cause Pestilential Fevers. There are also so many Crocodiles between those *Atollons*, that it is not safe to go into the Water. Those People are generally thought to have come from the Island *Ceilan*. They are of an Olive-Tawny Complexion, and of a low, but well proportioned Shape. Most of them go all naked, except what Modesty makes them cover. None but the King and Soldiers are allowed to wear long Hair. They are ingenious, and apply themselves to Physick and Astrology. These Islands bear no Wheat, nor Rice; but Honey, Pomegranates, Limons, Oranges, and *Cacoa* or *Indian* Nuts. The Tree that bears them is the most useful of all others: It supplies Juices and Liquors; which being prepared several Ways, or drawn in several Seasons of the Year, makes Oil, Wine, Butter, Milk, or Sugar: The Fruit is an Almond, which they make Bread withal: The Leaves they make Writing-Paper of: And of the Trunck they make Houses and Ships. There are also white Shells in those Islands, so pretty, that they pass for current Coin in several Parts of the Continent of the *Indies*. The *Mahometan* Religion is professed there: And when an Islander hath made a Voyage to *Mecha*, he is privileged to wear a long Beard, as a Token of his Holiness. All these Islands are Hereditary, and the Succession is intailed upon the Males, excluding the Females. The chief Revenue of the King is, the Fifth Part of all the Fruits, and the Confiscation of all the Wrecks. His Titles are, Sultan *King of* 13 *Provinces*, *and* 12000 *Islands*. *Pyrard*'s *Voyages*.

MALDON, Lat. *Camalodunum*, a Town in *Denzy* Hundred in *Essex*, situate upon the River *Chelmer*, about Seven Miles from the Sea, between which, and it, lie two small Islands, called *Northey* and *Osey*. This was the Royal Seat of *Cunobelinus*, a *British* Prince, who lived in the Times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius*, the *Roman* General, in *Claudius*'s Reign, fought *Caratacus*, another of his Sons, and slew him in Battel. *Claudius*, coming over into *Britain* in Person, in the Third Year of his Reign, and *An. Ch.* 43. made himself Master of this City, and was therefore called *Britannicus*. He made it a *Roman* Colony, planting in it a Regiment of Old Soldiers, and ordered Money to be Coin'd with this Inscription, *Col Camu Lodun.* This City

City felt the fury of the *Britains*, under *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, who took and burnt it, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about *An. Ch.* 63. Yet the *Romans* re-built it, as appears by *Antoninus*. *Edward*, Son of *Alfred*, a *Saxon* King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired and fortified it with a Caſtle. In Mr. *Cambden*'s Time, it was a well inhabited Town, conſiſting of one Street of a Mile in length, built on the Ridge of an Hill, and having a convenient Haven, now not only a Corporation, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, but alſo made a Viſcounty in the 13th. of King *Charles* II. and given to the late Earl of *Eſſex*.

MALDONATUS, (*Johannes*) a famous Divine, who lived in the XVIth. Century, born at *Fuente del Maeſtro*, a ſmall Village in *Eſtremadura*. His Family is Noble and Ancient, and he made it more Illuſtrious by his own Merit. From his Youth he ſhewed a great Propenſity to Learning. He ſtudied under *Dominicus Aſoto*, a *Dominican*, and under *Francis Tolet*, a Jeſuit, who was afterwards a Cardinal. There was no better Scholar in the Univerſity of *Salamanca* in his time, than *Maldonat*. He was made a Jeſuit at *Salamanca*, and was of great Reputation for his Piety and Learning. He was ſent to *Rome*, to read there for a time, and afterwards his Superiors thought fit to ſend him over into *France*, in 1563. He read both Philoſophy and Divinity at *Paris* above ten Years, with a very great Concourſe of Students, ſent thither from all Parts of *France*. The Proteſtants themſelves crowded to hear him, though he was one of their greateſt Adverſaries. *Maldonat* ſpoke *French* well enough, and preached very Eloquently. King *Charles* IX. took a great pleaſure in hearing him, and converſing with him in private. The Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain* took his part, againſt ſome that perſecuted him too fiercely, though they had more reaſon to defend him. *Peter* of *Sondi*, Biſhop of *Paris*, declared alſo for him. *Maldonat* retired to *Bruges*, where the Jeſuits had a College, and was there about a Year and a half. Here he put in order moſt of his Works that are printed. Pope *Gregory* XIII. who knew his Learning, ſent for him to *Rome*, to help him in the publiſhing of the *Septuagint* in *Greek*. But Father *Maldonat* died a little while after, to wit, *Jan.* 5. 1583. which was about the 57th. of his Age. He hath writ Commentaries upon the Four Evangeliſts, Four of the Prophets, *Jeremiah*, *Baruch*, *Ezechiel*, and *Daniel*. *Diſputationes de fide. Libri de Dæmonibus. Summa Caſuum Conſcientiæ Diſputationes ac Controverſiæ circa Sacramenta*, &c. Theſe two laſt Pieces are printed with his Name at *Lyon* and *Colen*, though *Alegambus* affirms, they are none of *Maldonat*'s Works. Beſides theſe Books, he had compoſed Commentaries upon the Pſalms, upon the Epiſtle of St. *Paul* to the *Romans*, and upon all the School-Divinity, with Four Treatiſes, *De Conſtitutione Theologiæ*, *De Cæremoniis miſſæ*, *De Indulgentiis*, and *De Purgatorio*, which are kept at *Milan* in the *Ambroſian* Library, but they were never printed. *Genebrardus in Chron. ad An.* 1583. *Florimond de Raymond, de Orig. hæreſ. lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *n.* 6. *Poſſevinus in Appar. ſacr. Andreas du Sauſſay in Suppl. Martyr. Gallic. ad d.* 5. *Januar. Ribadeneira & Alegambus, de Script. Societ. Jeſ. Beierlink, in Chronogr. p.* 64. *Andreas Schottus Biblioth. Hiſt. Nicholas Antonio, Biblioth. ſcript. Hiſp. Petrus des Romuald, Theves Chron. Spondan. Serrarius, Mariana, Le Mire*, &c.

MAIDVINUS, the 55th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eochardus*. He made Peace with his Neighbours, that the Kingdom might recover ſtrength, which was ſo much weakned by the Tyranny of former Kings. He ſuppreſſed a Tumult which happened betwixt thoſe of *Lennox* and *Argile*. In his Reign the *Scottiſh* Monks, who had ſpread Chriſtianity over a great part of *England*, being envied by the Youth whom they taught, who thought themſelves able enough to teach their own Country-men, were obliged to return home, which broke off the good Underſtanding betwixt the two Nations; but by the Modeſty of the Preachers, it was prevented from breaking out into an open War. In his Reign, there happened the moſt terrible Peſtilence all over *Europe*, that ever was heard of, from which the *Scots* and *Picts* were the only People that were exempted. *Maldoinus* was ſtrangled by his Wife, on ſuſpicion of keeping a Concubine, in the 7th of his Reign, *An. Dec.* for which ſhe was burn'd alive four Days after. *Buchan*

MALEAS, a People in the Mountains of *Malabar*, amongſt whom are many of the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*.

MALEAS, General of the *Carthaginians*, was the firſt that brought their Army into *Sicily*, where, at firſt, he ſucceeded very well, and conquered a great part of it; but his Fortune changing, he was routed, and loſt the greateſt part of his Army, for which he was baniſhed by the Senate, which provoked him ſo much, that he laid Siege to *Carthage*, with the Remnant of his Army. While he was beſieging the Town, his Son *Carlo*, returning from his Embaſſy at *Tyre* in *Syria*, went through the Camp, and would not ſee his Father before he had been in the Town; but few Days after, he returned in his Purple Robe and Miter, his Father ſeeing him with theſe Ornaments, fancied he came to inſult over him, and tranſported with Rage, he cauſed him to be Crucified in his Glorious Apparel, in the ſight of the Town, that he might prove an Example to Children, never to inſult over their Parents. Afterwards *Maleas* being Maſter of the Town, he got a general Amneſty for all he had done; but ſome time after, being accuſed by his Fellow Citizens to have deſigned to uſurp the Sovereign Authority, he was murthered by the Citizens. *Juſtinus*, *lib.* 18.

MALEG, a River of *Africk*, in *Upper Æthiopia*; it runs through the Kingdom of *Damute*, receives the River *d'Anquet*, and after a Courſe of about 80 Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*. *Voſſius Diſſert. de Nil.*

MALEGUETE, *Mallaguete*, or *Managuete*, a Coaſt of *Guinea* in *Africk*, which the *Dutch* call *Tand Cuſt*, and the *French la Coſte des Graives*. It begins at *Rio Sanguin*, and ſtretches as far as the Cape of *Palms*, which is 60 Leagues in length. Pepper is a very conſiderable Commodity in thoſe Parts. The Air is very bad and dangerous for Strangers. The Natives go bare-headed, are ſtrong and robuſt, great Workers in Iron. They have divers ſorts of Fruits, Veniſon, and great quantity of Palm-Wine. There are *French*, *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, as well as *Portugueſe*, ſettled on theſe Coaſts. *See Villaut's Relation of the Coaſts of* Africk.

MALESPINA, a Sovereign Marquiſate of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, near the State of *Genoa*; it is properly that of *Maſſa*, poſſeſſed by the Family of *Maleſpina*. This Family comes from *Vienne*: I ſhall not therefore give Credit to the Fables of thoſe that derive it from the Houſe of *Saxony*; nor of ſome others, who pretend that the Head of it was a certain young Man, Son to *Hugues*, Earl of *Milan*, who in 945. killed *Sigefroy*, Prince of *Luques* and *Maſſa*, with a long black Thorn, and that the Name was derived from thence. Others derive it from *Alberic*, mentioned in the Council of *Pavia*, in 876. He begot *Alberic* II. Marquiſs of *Italy*, who begot *Alberic* III. Marquiſs of *Toſca*, Lord of *Maſſa*, &c. He is reported to have married *Cuniſſa*, Siſter to the Wife of *Berengarius* III. whence came *William*, ſurnamed *Maleſpina*, Marquiſs of *Lunigiane* and *Carſagnano*, Lord of *Bobio*, &c. He ſerved under the Emperor *Otho*, againſt the *Saracens* of *Calabria*, and married *Guiborga*, Daughter to *Guimar*, Prince of *Saluma*. *See the whole Genealogy ſet down by Laboureur, Porcacchi, Quazzera*, &c.

MALESTRAND, by the *Dutch*, *Maleſtroom*, a Whirlpool on the Coaſt of *Lapland*, which, from half Ebb, to half Flood, maketh a moſt terrible noiſe, which is heard in the Iſlands of *Roſt* and *Lofoot*, ten Miles off. If any Whale is taken in by the Current, it makes a pitiful Out-cry; and Trees, when they fall into it, are torn like Flax and Hemp. *Hackl. pag.* 311. *Tom. I.*

MALHERBE, (*Francis*) a famous *French* Poet, was one of the firſt that applied himſelf to poliſh and improve the *French* Tongue, which he did with great ſucceſs, and general applauſe. He died in 1628. and we have his Life in the beginning of a Book, called *Divers traitez de hiſtoire de Morale & de Eloquence*, thought to be writ by *M. Balzac*.

MALIK, the Head of one of the four Ancient Sects of *Mahomet*'s Religion, which the *Turks* own to be Orthodox. This Sect is called *The Malikian Sect*, and is embraced by thoſe of *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

MALINES upon *Dele*, called by thoſe of the Country, and the *Dutch*, *Mackelen* or *Meckelen*, a Town and Lordſhip of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, between *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Antwerp*. Its Bigneſs and Magnificence cauſe it to be called *Malines the Beautiful*, as *Antwerp the Rich*, *Bruſſels the Noble*, *Louvain the Wiſe*, *Ghent the Great*, and *Bruges the Ancient*. The Situation is very pleaſant, and becauſe of the Tide, the Trade is very good. In the Suburbs is St. *Alexis*'s Nunnery, where there is 15 or 1600 Nuns, who are allowed to walk abroad, to pay and receive Viſits, and to Marry when they pleaſe. The Lordſhip of *Malines* had her own Lords, until 1330, when it became a free Town. After that time, it belonged to the Houſe of *Burgundy*, until it entred into that of *Auſtria*, in 1477. There is an Archbiſhop's See, founded by *Paul* IV. in 1559, with the Title of Primate of the *Low-Countries*. Cardinal *Granville* was the firſt Archbiſhop. The Cathedral Church is Conſecrated to St. *Rombaut*. *Meckelen* is alſo the place of the great Royal Council, inſtituted by *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1473. There is the Parliament of the Knights of the *Fleece*, and the Princes *Arſenal*. Speaking of this *Arſenal*, I cannot but mention, that the Thunder having ſet on fire, in 1546, ſeveral Barrels of Powder, it broke out with ſuch fury, that it over-turned a Tower, and above 30 Houſes, dried up the Ditch about the Town, and cauſed extraordinary damage. Now the Inhabitants of *Malines* are free from all Taxes, for the good Service performed to *Charles the Bold*, Earl of *Flanders*, at the Siege of *Nuis* upon the *Rhine*. There have been two Provincial Councils, the firſt in 1570, the ſecond in 1607. *Guichardin's Deſcription of the Low-Countries. Joan Baptiſta Gramaye's Hiſtory of Malin. Vaccarium Indices Bibl. Belg. Haventius de electione Archiep. Epiſc. in Belgio, Gazetier Hiſt. Eccl. of the Low-Countries. San. Marthe, Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

MALLO, or *Cape Malo*, which is alſo named *Capo de S. Angel*, a Promontory in *Terra Firma*. It was ſo much dreaded, that

that it gave occaſion of this Proverb among the Ancients, *Malcam legens obliviſcere quæ ſunt Domi.* It is mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other Geographers, as well as *Virgil*, *Æneid.* 5.

MALLEOLUS, (*Felix*) a Singer of the Church of *Zurich*, very much eſteemed in the XVth. Century, toward 1454. He compoſed ſeveral Books, *Contra validos Mendicantes*, *Lotrardorum Deſcriptio*, *De Libertate Eccleſiaſtica*, *De Plebanis*, *& Religioſis Mendicantibus*, *De Religioſis proprietariis præcepta Domini predicantibus*, *&c. Addition to Trithemius*, *de ſcript. Eccleſ. Gesnerus Bibl. Cocleus Cat. A. C.* 1450.

MALMESBURY, Lat. *Malduneſe Cœnobium*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Malmesbury* Hundred, in the N. W. of *Wiltſhire*, ſituate on the Weſtern Bank of the River *Avon*, on the Confines of the County of *Glocester*. It took its Name and Riſe from *Maidulph*, a learned *Iriſh Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, Erected here a School and Monaſtry, much improved by *Adelme*, his Scholar, for whoſe ſake *Athelſtan*, King of *England*, enriched the Monaſtery with Princely Donations. *William* of *Malmesbury*, who writ the Hiſtory of the *Saxon* Kings and Biſhops, before the Conqueſt, and after it, until his own time, was Chanter and Library-keeper of this Church, and *Hobbs*, our late Philoſopher, was born here. 'Tis now a Corporation, repreſented by its Burgeſſes in Parliament, and in a tolerable Condition, by reaſon of its Cloathing-Trade. It hath 6 Bridges over the River, and is almoſt encircled with it. It is 74 Miles from *London*.

MALPHI, or *Amalphi*, Lat. *Amalphis*, a Town of *Italy*, in the hithermoſt Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of Dutchy, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is ſituate upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Salerno*, and the Cape *Minerva*, towards the Iſland *Caprea*. *Amalphi* was not well known before the XIIth. Century. The Emperor *Lotharius* II. taking up Arms in behalf of Pope *Innocent* II. againſt *Roger*, King of *Sicily*, who favoured the Antipope *Anacletus*, took *Amalphi* in 1133, by the means of 46 Gallies, which the *Piſans* brought to his help. The Town was plundered, but *Lotharius* would have nothing of the Booty, but a Volume of the *Pandects*, which the Emperor *Juſtinian* had cauſed to be compiled, and is now kept in the Library at *Florence*. Cardinal *Peter*, ſurnamed *Of Capua*, born at *Amalphi*, brought thither the Body of St. *Andrew*, about 1206. when he returned from his Journey, as Legate of the Holy See, together with the *French* and *Venetians*, who took *Conſtantinople* in 1203. This Town was famous by the Birth of *John* or *Flavio Gioia*, or *Goia*, who invented the Sea-Compaſs: Thus ſaith *Anthony* of *Palermo*, in Commendation of *Amalphi*,

Prima dedit Nautis uſum magnetis Amalphis.

This happened about 1300. *Amalphi* belonged to the Houſe of St. *Severin*, then to that of *Picolomini*, afterwards it became a Royal City. And, at laſt, in this Century, it was made a Dutchy, in favour of *Octavio Picolomini*, one of the moſt famous Captains of this Age. *Blondus lib.* 15. *hiſt. Sigonius lib.* 11. *Reg. Ital. Scipio Mazella*, *Deſcript. del Regno di Napoli. Leander Alberti deſc. Ital. Alexander Sardus*, *& Polydorus Virgilius de rer. invent. &c.*

MALTA, or *Malthe*, Lat. *Melita*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Affick*, about ſixty Miles diſtant from *Pachino*, the moſt South Eaſtern Cape of *Sicily*, Twenty Miles long, and Ten Broad, fortified with ſeveral Caſtles which defend its Coaſts and Havens. It hath ſeveral other Iſlands which depend upon it, and its principal Cities are *Malthe*, or *La Vallette*, the *Cite*, the *Bourg*, and St. *Michael*, or *La Sangle*, with the Caſtles of St. *Elme* and St. *Ange*. *Malthe*, or *La Vallette*, ſo called from the Grand Maſter, who built it, is the principal City, and one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the Univerſe. It is divided into the City, *Bourg* and *Iſle*, which are ſo many great Cities, ſeparated by an Arm of the Sea, which makes them ſo many Peninſula's, conſiſting of Rocks that riſe a great height out of the Sea, and have ſafe Havens capable of whole Fleets. On arriving at *Malthe*, two of theſe Ports appear diſtinguiſhed by a high Point of Land, on which are built the New City and Caſtle of St. *Elme*; that on the Right Hand is called *Marſamuchet*, where Veſſels put in to refreſh themſelves; the other is the great Haven defended by the Caſtles of St. *Elme*, the Fortreſs of *Terra della Bocca*, and the Caſtle of St. *Ange*. The City is fine, well built, hath large Streets, and its Houſes are built of hewen Stone, with Platforms above. The Fortifications are alſo very regular, and nothing is omitted to render the place impregnable. The Grand Maſter's Palace, the Infirmerie, Conſervatory, Treaſury, St. *John's* Church, with its rich and magnificent Veſtry, the Inne, with divers other fine Churches, Palaces, and Gardens, adorn the City, and entertain the Curioſity of Strangers. The Caſtle of St. *Ange* defends the Entrance of the Port where the Gallies lie, and is ſo ſtrong, that *Solyman* could never take it. In the *Bourg* are the Arſenals for Sea and Land, the Palace of the Inquiſition, *&c.* There is a Biſhop in *Malta*, who is Suffragan of *Palermo*, Grand Prior of the Church, by many great Privileges, and is much conſidered. In the middle of the Iſland, is *Citta* or *Civita Vecchia*, which is alſo a Biſhop's See, and was formerly Capital of the Iſland. There are ſeveral other Boroughs and Villages here; and the Grand Maſters have a Houſe of pleaſure at *Il Bochero*. It appears from the Acts of the Apoſtles, that when St. *Paul* was caſt upon that Iſland, it was inhabited by *Barbarians*; and the Inhabitants pretend, that upon the Viper's coming out of the Sticks, and faſtening upon his Hand, he bleſſed the Iſland, that ſince that time it produces no Inſects. *Malta* was afterwards ſubject to the Kings of *Tunis*, but taken by the Emperor, *Charles* V. who gave it to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in 1530. This Iſland produces no Wine, nor Corn; but Oats and Cotton in great abundance. The Water is brought in an Aqueduct, four Miles to *Malta*: So that it is ſaid, *The Grand Maſter* Valette *formed the Body of the Town, but* Vignancour *gave it Life, by bringing the Water into it.* The Order of the Knights of *Malta*, or Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, who have been ſo famous for defending *Chriſtendom*, had their Riſe thus: Some time before the Journey of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* into the *Holy Land*, ſome Merchants of *Melphis*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, who traded in the *Levant*, obtained Leave from the Caliph of *Egypt* to build an Houſe for themſelves, and thoſe of their Nation who came in Pilgrimage thither, on paying an Annual Tribute: After which they built two Churches, and received the Pilgrims with much Zeal and Charity. This Example being followed by others, they founded a Church in Honour of St. *John*, and an Hoſpital for the Sick; whence they took the Name of Hoſpitallers: And a little after that *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* took *Jeruſalem*, in 1099. they were diſtinguiſhed by Black Habits, and a Croſs with 8 Points; and beſides the ordinary Vows, took another, by which they obliged themſelves to defend Pilgrims. This Foundation was laid in 1104. in the Reign of *Baldwin*; and ſo their Order became Military, into which many of Quality did enter themſelves, and changed the Name of Hoſpitallers into Knights. After the *Chriſtians* loſt their Intereſt in the *Eaſt*, and that *Jeruſalem* was taken, the Knights retired to *Margatt*, and then to *Acre*, which they defended valiantly in 1290. Then they followed *John*, King of *Cyprus*, who gave them *Limiſſon* in his Dominions, where they ſtayed till 1310. and that ſame Year they took *Rhodes* under the Grand Maſter *Foulques de Villaret*, a *French*-man, and next Year defended it under *Ame*, D. of *Savoy*, againſt an Army of *Saracens*; ſince which, his Succeſſors have uſed theſe four Letters for Device, *F. E. R. T. i. e. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*; and the Order was from this called Knights of *Rhodes*. The Defences made afterwards by the Grand Maſters, *Aubuſſon* and *L'iſle Adam*, will be found under their Names: But after that *Solyman* took it in 1522. they retired into *Candia*, thence into *Sicily*, and Pope *Adrian* VI. granted them the City of *Viterbo* for their Retreat; and in 1530. the Emperor *Charles* V. gave them the Iſle of *Malta*, to cover his Kingdom of *Sicily* from the *Turks*; which they accepted of, with the Conſent of other Princes, in whoſe Lands they had Poſſeſſions. In 1566. *Solyman* beſieged *Malthe*, and attacked it vigorouſly for four Months; but it was gallantly defended by the Grand Maſter, *John de Valette Pariſot*: So that though the *Turks* were Maſters of the Fort St. *Michael*, and had laid the Borough in Aſhes, yet after the loſs of four Months Time, 78000 Cannon-Shot, 15000 Soldiers, and 8000 Sea-men, they retired in Confuſion. Since that time the Iſland hath been better fortified. The Knights conſiſted of Eight different Languages, or Nations; of which, the *Engliſh* were formerly the Sixth, but now there are only Seven. The firſt is, that of *Provence*, whoſe Chief is Grand Commendator of the Religion: The ſecond, of *Auvergne*, whoſe Chief is Mareſchal of the Order: The third, of *France*, whoſe Chief is Grand Hoſpitaller: The fourth, of *Italy*, and their Chief, Admiral: The fifth, of *Arragon*, and their Chief, Grand Conſervator: The ſixth, of *Germany*, and their Chief, Grand Bayliff of the Order: The ſeventh, of *Caſtile*, and their Chief, Grand Chancellor: And the Chief of the *Engliſh* was formerly Grand *Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry. Thoſe who are admitted into this Order, muſt make Proof of their being Nobly deſcended, both by Father and Mother's Side, for four Generations, by Lawful Marriage; except the Natural Sons of Kings and Princes. Amongſt the Knights, the Grand Croſſes are only thoſe who have a Right to be Candidates for the Dignity of Grand Maſter, who is their Superior, and the Sovereign of the Iſland. There are alſo Knights-Servants, who are taken from good Families: The Courage, both of the one, and the other, improves by their continual War againſt the *Turks*. Thoſe of this Gallant Order do never marry, yet they have continued ſince 1100. from which time, to 1663. there is a Chronological Succeſſion of 60 Grand Maſters. The Order conſiſts of Three States, *viz.* Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. There are alſo Prieſts of Obedience, who officiate in the Churches; Friar-Servants, who aſſiſt at the Offices; and *Donnes*, or Demi-Croſſes; but theſe are not reckoned as conſtituent Parts of the Body. This Diviſion was made in 1113. by the Grand Maſter, *Raimond du Puy*. This Order hath been often honoured with the Sons of Kings and Princes. The Chaplains, or Conventual Prieſts, are of Noble

Extract, or, at leaſt, of Conſiderable Families, and the Eccleſiaſtical Dignities of *Malta* are reſerved for them: Several of them have been Cardinals. The Servants at Arms are alſo of Noble Extract; but it is not neceſſary that they ſhould be ſo by Four Generations. The Government is mixed; partly Monarchical, partly Ariſtocratical: The Grand Maſter is Sovereign, coins Money, pardons Criminals, and gives the Places of Grand Priors, Bailiffs, Commendators, and Knights; who are all obliged to obey him in whatſoever is not contrary to the Rule and Statutes of the Order. But in Affairs of Importance, the Grand Maſter and Sacred Council are abſolute, and the Grand Maſter has only two Voices there, for his Pre-eminence. The Ordinary Council is compoſed of the Grand Maſter, and the Grand Croſſes; but at the full Council, two of the Eldeſt Knights of each Language attend. Every Language have ſeveral Grand Priories, and every Grand Priory a certain Number of Commanderies. The Knights are received into this Order, either by undergoing the Trials required by the Statutes, or by Diſpenſation: The Diſpenſations are either obtained by the Pope's Brief, or from a General Chapter of the Order; and are granted in Caſe of ſome Defect, as to the Nobility, of their Pedigree, eſpecially on the Mother's Side: And the Knights are received either as of Age, under Minority, or Pages to His Eminence the Grand Maſter. According to the Statutes, they muſt be 16 Years old compleat e'er they be received, enter into the Noviciat at 17, and make Profeſſion at 18: And they muſt either preſent themſelves to the Grand Chapter, or to the Provincial Aſſembly of the Grand Priory in which they are Born. The Proofs of their Nobility by four Deſcents on both Sides are made by the Arms of the Families, and an exact Enquiry into Regiſters, ſigned by the Grand Prior, and ſent to *Maltha*, where they undergo another Examination by the Knights of that particular Language, who ſometimes reject them; and if they paſs, the Standing of the Knight is reckoned from that Day, he paying 250 Crowns in Gold to the Treaſury of the Order: But formerly they uſed to return the Money, if the Proofs were rejected. They make alſo a particular Enquiry whether any of the Candidate's Predeceſſors have during thoſe Four Generations, derogated from their Nobility, by Merchandize, Traffick, or being Bankers, excepting thoſe of *Sienna* and *Genoua*, to whom theſe things are not accounted Derogatory. The Candidate muſt alſo pay the Right of the Language to which he is admitted, according to the Rank that he enters in; as, Minor, Page, *&c.* They ſometimes admit Minors of one Year old, but it coſts them about 4000 Livres; which is never reſtored, neither in Caſe of Death, nor Change of Mind: And thoſe Minors have extraordinary Privileges. The Grand Maſter hath 16 Pages, who ſerve him from 12 to 16 Years of Age, and are conſtantly ſucceeded by others. Thoſe who are Chaplains, Conventual Clerks, or Servants at Arms, cannot be admitted into the Order of the Knights: Nor yet thoſe who are Eccleſiaſticks, though they have all other Requiſites. The Churchmen, who make the Second State, are received as Deacons, or Clerks-Conventuals, to ſerve in the Church of *Maltha*, from 12 to 15 Years of Age. The Deacons are obliged to prove that they have been legally baptized, and that their Parents live above the Common People: And the Charge of their Admiſſion is 100 Crowns in Gold. The Chaplains pay twice as much, beſides the Rights of the Language: And the Servants at Arms do the like. The Preſts of the Obedience are received without any of thoſe Formalities; and are ſo called, becauſe they obey the Grand Prior, or Commander; who appoint them to Officiate in the Cures belonging to the Order. They wear a White Croſs upon their Cloak, and enjoy the Privileges of the Religion: And of this Number, ſome are Gentlemen. The Servants of the Office are thoſe who are employed in the Hoſpital, or on ſuch Occaſion. There are alſo Donnes, or Demi croſſes, who Marry, and wear a Golden Croſs of Three Branches; thoſe of the Knights having Four, as have alſo thoſe of the Servants and Chaplains: But they muſt not wear them without a particular Licenſe from the Grand Maſter; but all the Knights, of what Rank or Quality ſoever, are obliged, after making their Vows, to wear on the Left Side of their Cloak, or Waſtcoat, a Croſs of white waxed Cloth, with eight Points; which is their true Badge, that of Gold being only for Ornament. When they go to War againſt the *Turks*, they wear, above all, a red Caſſock, with a great white Croſs before and behind, without Points, which are the Arms of the Religion. The ordinary Habit of the Grand Maſter is, a ſort of Canock or Tabby or Cloth, open before, and tied about him with a Girdle, at which hangs a great Purſe, to denote Charity to the Poor, according to the firſt Inſtitution of the Order: And over this he wears a Velvet Gown; inſtead of which, he wears a long Cloak when he goes to Church on Solemn Feſtivals: and on the Left Side, againſt his Stomach, he wears a White Croſs, with eight Points, or Croſs Patee. The reſt of the Knights give him the Title of Eminence, and his Subjects call him His Highneſs. The preſent Grand Maſter is of the Family of *Carafa*, was elected in 1680. and maintains the Dignity as becomes a Great General, and a Sage Sovereign. He contributed much to the Victory which the Chriſtians obtained over the *Turks* at the *Dardanelloes*, being then General of the Gallies of *Maltha*. He was the firſt who put the Enemy to rout, and with his Squadron of ſeven Gallies took eight of thoſe belonging to the *Turks*, with three of their Galleaſſes, which he brought to *Maltha* in Triumph. The Paſſage betwixt this Iſland and *Sicily* is about 25 Leagues broad: It is 190 from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*, and 500 Eaſt of the *Streights*. *Aity*'s *Hiſtory of the Order*. Other Authors ſays, That when they enter into this Order, they vow to God, the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptiſt*, Obedience, Poverty, and Chaſtity. They muſt take ſpecial Care of the Sick and Strangers; and muſt receive none into their Order, but ſuch as are ſound, and ſtrong of Body. The Priors chuſe the Grand Maſter, who is only ſubject to the Pope in Spirituals, but has a Dependence on all thoſe Secular Princes, in whoſe Dominions they have any Revenues. If the Suffrages at his Election be equal, they chuſe an Umpire, who determines it. His Yearly Revenue is 10000 Ducats, beſides ſome Thouſands of Ducats out of the Common Treaſury. Their Gallies generally contain 500 Men a-piece, and 16 Canon. And he acknowledges the Kings of *Spain*, and both *Sicilies*, as his Protectors; to whom he preſents a Falcon every Year, and is obliged to ſuppreſs Pirates by their Agreement with the Emperor *Charles* V. *Crantz. Polydor. Æmilian.*

MALVASIA, or *Napoli di Malvaſia*, anciently called *Epidaurus*; a City of the *Morea*, near the fartheſt South-Eaſtern Cape, called *Cape Maleo*; built upon a Rock, whence it hath a pleaſant Proſpect, both into the Sea, and the adjacent Country. It is alſo ſurrounded with the Sea, and joined to the Continent by a Timber-Bridge; yet it has Springs of good freſh Water, ſufficient both to ſerve the City, and their Gardens. It is only approachable on the South-ſide, and there it is defended by a tripple Wall of extraordinary Strength. It was anciently famous, and much frequented, on Account of *Æſculapius*'s Temple. It was taken from the Emperor of the *Eaſt* by the *Venetians* and *French*, *An.* 1204. and re-taken again from *William*, a *French* Baron, to whom it was given by the *Latins*. Whereupon he reſigned his Right to the *Venetians*, who attacked it with a powerful Fleet, took, and kept it till 1540. that they ſurrendred it to the *Turks*, to purchaſe a Peace. In the *Candian* War they took it again by Storm, plundered, burnt it, put moſt of the Inhabitants to the Sword, carried away the Canon, and then left it; the *Turks* afterwards rebuilding it. In 1689. the *Venetians* beſieged it again, under the Command of the *Doge Moroſini*; who being called home by the Senate, on *Septemb.* 14. left it blocked up by three Forts, and a Squadron of light Frigats. On the 16th of *Auguſt*, 1690. it was ſurrendred to the *Venetians*, after two Years Blockade; being the laſt Town in the *Morea* that withſtood them. *Coronelli*, in his Deſcription of the *Morea*, adds, That it has a very commodious Haven, defended by a Fortreſs: That it produces as much Corn as ſerves to maintain 60 Perſons, which, conſidering its natural Strength, are enough for a Gariſon: And that it has ſtore of excellent Wine, nothing inferior to that of *Candia*.

MALVENDA, (*Thomas*) a Dominican, born in the Dioceſs of *Valencia* in 1595. He was eſteem'd a Learned Perſon, and wrote *De Anti-Chriſto*, *lib. XI. De Paradiſo. Comment. in SS. Script. T. V. Annales Ordinis Prædicatorum*, *&c. Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Script.*

MALVERN-*Hills*. Theſe Hills part *Glouceſterſhire* from *Herefordſhire*, and are of ſome Note for the admirable Ditch drawn upon them, by *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, to divide his Lands from the Church of *Worceſter*.

MALVEZZI (*Virgilio*) born at *Bononia* in *Italy*, acquir'd a great deal of Reputation by his Learning and Parts. This Marquis (for ſuch was his Quality) was a general Scholar, and underſtood Law, Phyſick, Mathematicks, Philology, Muſick, and Divinity. He was likewiſe a Soldier, and imploy'd alſo in ſeveral Negotiations by *Philip* IVth. of *Spain*. He wrote ſeveral Ingenious Treatiſes, as *Diſcorſi Sopra Cornelio Tacito*. *Il Romulo*. *Il Tarquino Superbo*. *Il Davide Perſeguitato*. *Ragioni per le quali li letterati credono non poter avantaggiarſi nella corte*. *Il Catalogo del privato politico Chriſtiano*, *&c. Ismaldi Bibl. Bonon. Laurenz. Craſſ. Elog. d'Huom. Letter. p. 181*, *&c.*

MAMERCUS, a Tyrant of *Catana*; who, after *Dionyſius* was vanquiſhed, and *Catana* yielded, did ſurrender himſelf to *Timoleon*, on Condition that he ſhould not accuſe him, but ſuffer him to plead his Cauſe before the *Syracuſians*: But as ſoon as he began to ſpeak what he had premeditated, the People cried out, and hiſſed at him; ſo that finding them inexorable, he threw off his Robe, and running through the Middle of the Theatre, attempted to have killed himſelf by daſhing out his Brains againſt the Scours, but failed, having only broke his Head, and was put to Death by the People as a Common Thief. *Polyæn.*

MAMBRE, or *Mamre*, a fertile and pleaſant Valley of *Paleſtine*, 15 Furlongs from *Hebron* Southward, and 250 Furlongs (which is above 31 Miles) from *Jeruſalem*. It is famous in the Sacred Hiſtory for *Abraham*'s dwelling there under Trees, where he harboured the three Angels, who foretold

told the Birth of his Son *Iſaac*: There it was he entertained them under a Tree, which St. *Jerom* calls a Turpentine-Tree; whence this Valley was alſo named, *The Valley of the* Terebinth. The ſame Author affirms, That the Tree was there ſtill in his Time, in the Reign of *Conſtantius Junior*. Some People had built an Altar there for Offerings; but *Conſtantine the Great* hearing of that Superſtition, by his Mother *Helena*, cauſed the Cuſtom to be aboliſhed, and built a noble Temple there. Though this Tree is periſhed, ſome others ſprung from its Root, which are ſhewn at this Day, to know the place where it was. *Euſeb. Nier. cap.* 26.

MAMERTINES, a People of the Iſland *Samos*, who ſettled themſelves near *Meſſina*: For which Reaſon the *Meſſinians* were called *Mamertines*; and the Fare of *Meſſina*, *Mamertinum Pietum*; which we meet often with in Ancient Authors. *Martial* mentions the good Wine of that Country, *Lib.* 13. *Epiſt.* 114.

MAMERTINUS, an Orator, lived in the IVth. Century, under *Conſtantine*, and his Sons, and *Julian the Apoſtate*. Under the laſt of theſe he was made Conſul; and, in Gratitude, he pronounced this Panegyrick to him, which begins thus: *Et ſi fas te Imperator, & cunctos qui conſilium tuum participant poſſe vinci, &c.*

MAMERTUS, Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, was a very Eminent and Holy Prelate. He liv'd in the Vth. Century, and was Brother to *Claudianus Mamertus*, who wrote Three Books, *De Statu Animæ*. *Mamertus* reſtor'd the Faſt to a proper Solemnity and Diſcipline, and order'd it to be kept in the Three Days, in which Proceſſions were made, which they call'd *Rogations*, being but diſorderly manag'd before. *Mamertus* held a Synod in 474. to regulate this matter; upon which *Sidonius Apollinaris* wrote a Letter to him, to congratulate his Succeſs in ſettling theſe Proceſſions. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 2. *Hiſt. cap.* 24. *Ado in Chron. Baron. Annal. &c.*

MAMMEA, (*Julia*) Mother to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*; famous in Hiſtory becauſe of her great Wit and Courage. She was no Enemy to the *Chriſtian* Religion: She ſent for *Origen*, who came and diſcourſed her upon that Head; ſo that the Emperor being brought up under her Care, was not unacquainted with it. Afterwards ſhe became Cruel and Covetous: She cauſed the Father-in-Law of *Alexander*, her Son, to be murthered, and baniſhed her Daughter-in-Law into *Africa*, that ſhe might alone enjoy the Sovereign Prerogatives. Her Covetouſneſs made her Son odious to the Soldiers, and was, in part, the Occaſion of his Death: But thoſe who conſpired againſt *Alexander*, and murthered him, killed *Mammea* alſo, A. 235. *Lampridius in Alex. Herodianus, lib.* 5. *Euſebius Hiſt. lib.* 6. *cap.* 15.

MAMMELUCS, the Name of the Milvia of the *Sultans* of *Egypt*: It ſignifieth, *a Servant*, or *a Soldier*. They were commonly Captives, taken from among the *Circaſſians*, and inſtructed in Military Diſcipline, and did not marry. Their Power was great, for, beſides that the *Sultans* were commonly choſen out of their Body, they diſpoſed of the moſt important Offices of the Kingdom. It is reported, That the firſt of them being come out of *Circaſſia*, to ſettle in *Egypt*, began to be known there towards *An.* 1250. when St. *Lewis* made War againſt the *Saracens*. They were formidable above 200 Years, till at laſt *Selim*, *Sultan* of the *Turks*, routed them, and killed their *Sultan Campſon*, near *Aleppo* in *Syria*, *Aug.* 24. 1516. They afterwards choſe *Tomumbey*, whom the ſame *Selim* routed, *Jan.* 27. 1517. And when he had taken the City *Cairo*, he cauſed *Tomumbey* to be hanged, whom the *Arabians* had found hidden in a Fen; and to put an End to the Empire of the *Mammelucs*, which had laſted 267 Years. *Petr. Martyr. Angleri Hiſt. Leg. Epiſt. Paulus Jovius. Chalcondylas.*

MAN, the Iſle of *Man*, by *Ptolemy* called *Monaida*; by *Pliny*, *Monabia*, by *Beda*, *Menavia*; by *Gildas*, an old *Engliſh* Writer, *Eubonia*, by the *Welſh*, *Menaw*, and by the Inhabitants *Mannin*, is a conſiderable Iſland, ſituate in the *Iriſh* Sea, betwixt the Three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, about 15 Leagues diſtant from each. The Form of it is long and narrow, in length, from North to South, 30 Miles, and in Breadth but 10, where broadeſt. On the Eaſt-ſide it faces *Cumberland*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Cheſhire*, in *England*; on the Weſt, the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, Northward, more of the South Parts of *Scotland*, defended by Two Caſtles. The whole containing 17 Pariſhes, and 2 Market Towns. The Air is cold and ſharp, the Land being expoſed on all ſides to cold Winds, on the Sea Coaſt Eaſtward eſpecially. The Land is high, and the Coaſt well guarded with Rocks. Through the Middle runs a Ridge of Hills, from the higheſt Part whereof one may ſee the Three Kingdoms in a clear Day. The Soil, by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, yields Proviſion enough, Corn, Cattle, Red Deer, abundance of Geeſe and Wild Fowl; And the Sea, on the other Side, ſtored with plenty of Fiſh. That is the common Face. It is well watered with Rivers, and ſtocked with Havens, the Chief whereof are, *Ramſey*, *Peel*, and *Douglas* Haven, that laſt Harboured, *Rocken* Caſtle Southward, and *Peel* Caſtle on the Weſt-ſide of Corn. As to the People, they have much of the *Iriſh* in their Language, and Way of Living: But the beſt Sort live moſt like the *Engliſh*: In this generally happy, That all Litigious Proceedings are baniſhed from among them, their Differences being quickly determined by certain Judges, called *Doemſters*, without Writings, or Fees: And if it be an intricate Cauſe, then it is referred to 12 Men, whom they call *The Keys of the Land*. The Inhabitants in general have a very good Character; not inclined either to Lewdneſs, Cheating, or Thieving: So that every Man poſſeſſes his own in Peace and Safety, none living in fear of loſing what he has. They are alſo reported to be generally devout and zealous in their Religion, reſpectful to their Teachers, and conſtant to their Religious Exerciſes, both Publick and Private. This Iſland belonged firſt to the *Scots*, and was conquered from them in 1340. by *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who enjoyed it, with the Title of King of *Man*. Afterwards it was ſold to the Lord *Scroope*; who being convicted of Treaſon, forfeited it to the Crown. *Henry* IV. gave it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, the laſt that held it with the Title of King. But he proving alſo falſe to his Sovereign, the King gave it to *William* Lord *Stanley*; whoſe Grand-Child, *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, was created Earl of *Darby*; in whoſe Houſe this Eſtate has continued hitherto, with the Title of Lord of *Man*, though a King in effect; for he has here all kind of Civil Power and Juriſdiction over the Inhabitants, and the very Nomination of the Biſhop of *Man*; but ſtill under the Fief and Sovereignty of the Crown of *England*: The Biſhop Elect muſt be preſented to the King for his Royal Aſſent, then to the Archbiſhop of *York* for his Conſecration; which is the Reaſon why the Biſhop of *Man* is no Lord of Parliament; none being admitted to that Honour, but ſuch as hold immediately of the King himſelf.

MANALIS *Lapis*, feigned by the Poets to be the Gate of Hell, thro' which the *Manes* aſcended to the Gods above. It was alſo the Name of a Stone, by the Temple of *Mars*, at *Rome*; which being drawn into the City in time of Drought, did forthwith occaſion Rain. *Feſtus.*

MANAR, a ſmall Iſland, with a Town of the ſame Name, in *Aſia*, in the *Indian* Sea, near *Ceylan*. The *Portugueſe* have a Fort there, but the *Hollanders* are Maſters of all the reſt of the Country over. *Baudr. in Addit. Lexic. Geogr. Du Val Geogr.*

MANASSES, King of *Judah*, ſucceeded his Father *Hezekias*, *A. M.* 3338. He was but 12 Years old when he began to Reign, and was addicted to the moſt abominable Idolatries and Impieties, till towards 3351. the King of *Aſſyria* took him Priſoner, and carried him into *Babylon*, where his Humility and Repentance appeaſed God, ſo that he was reſtored to his Kingdom. He is ſaid to have cauſed the Prophet *Iſaiah* to be cut in two in the Middle by a Wooden-Saw. But after his Repentance he purged the Temple, deſtroyed all the Monuments of Idolatry which he himſelf had erected; and endeavoured to reclaim the People, whom he had debauched. He died, *A. M.* 3382. in the 67th. Year of his Age, and the 55th. of his Reign. 2 *King. cap.* 21. 11. *Paralip. cap.* 33. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. lib.* 10. *cap.* 4. *Sulpitius Severus Hiſt. Sacr. lib.* 1. *Tornieſ & Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

MANCHESTER, Lat. *Mancunium*, a very rich, populous, and beautiful Market-Town, upon the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Spolden*, near the Borders of *Cheſhire*, at the South-end of the County of *Lancaſter*, in the Hundred of *Salford*. This has been an Ancient *Roman* City; which being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Wars, was re-built by *Edward the Elder*, about 920. There has been a College founded by *Thomas*, Lord *De la Ware*, refounded and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and is ſtill in Being. There is alſo a Collegiate-Church. *Charles* I. added another Honour to this Place, by creating *Henry Montague*, Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. Which Honour is now poſſeſſed by *Edward*, his Grand-Child, the Third Earl of this Family. This Town is much reſorted unto for Linen and Woolen Cloth, as alſo for Cottons. It is 137 Miles from *London*.

MANCINI, (*Paulus*) a *Roman*, a great Lover of Learning. He founded the Academy of the *Humoriſts*. He lived in 1600. and married *Victoria Caponi*, and afterwards being a Widower, he became a Prieſt. The youngeſt of his Sons married Cardinal *Mazarin*'s Siſter. *Bumaldi Bibl. Bon. Script.*

MANDAB, or *Mandel*, is a Mountainous Iſland, lying, in the Mouth of the *Red-Sea*, between *Aden* and *Babelmandel*, the higheſt Part of which looks towards the South. It ſtretcheth it ſelf to the Northward about 12 Miles, but a little bending to the Weſt. That Part of the Paſſage which is on the Weſt of it, towards *Aden*, is full of Shoals, and ſmall Iſlands, to *Zeilego Icepient* and *Bebe*, ſo that it is impaſſable for Ships on that Side. On the Eaſt-ſide, towards *Babelmandel*, it is ſo narrow, that one may know his Friend from the Shore. The Arabians had a Story, That if any Ship, having Iron-Nails, paſſed by this Mountain, the Loadſtone would draw the Ship to it, and fix her there immovable. *Vide page* 22. *Mandeſlo.*

MANDANA, *Marquiſe* Dubois. She dreamed once, That ſhe drowned all the World with her own Water. And

at another time, That out of her Bosom sprung a Vine, which covered all the Earth with its Boughs. Which moved her Father to marry her to *Cambyses* the *Persian*, by whom she had *Cyrus*. *Herodotus*, *lib.* 1.

MANDANIS, an *Indian* Philosopher, being invited by *Alexander*'s Messengers to come to the Banquet of *Jupiter*'s Son, with Promise of great Reward if he obeyed, and Threats if he did not: He answered, *That* Alexander, *though he commanded a great Part of the World, was not* Jupiter's *Son: That he cared not for that Man's Gifts, who had not enough to satisfy himself; neither did he value his Threatnings: That* India *was sufficient to maintain him, if he lived; and that he was not afraid of Death, but rather desired it, that he might exchange an infirm Old Age for a better Life.* Strabo.

MANDARINS, the Lords of *China*, who are commonly Governors of some Province. The King of *China* chuses his *Mandarins* out of the *Loitia's*, who are the most Learned of *Confucius*'s Sect. In their Government, which is always at a great distance from the Place they are born in, they have a glorious Palace; and in the Chief Hall there is the King's Statue upon a high Pedestal, to which the *Mandarin* kneels before he sits upon the Bench. They are so much respected, that no Body speaks to them, but upon his Knees. There are Military *Mandarins*, who Command in the Wars; and Learned *Mandarins*, that are Judges. *Tavernier*'s *Relation of Tunquin*. The *Mandarins* are of nine Sorts, and distinguished from one another by different sorts of precious Stones in their Caps and Girdles. And there are great Lords, superior to those *Mandarins*, who are also known by round Jewels in their Girdles, and a Sapphire in the middle. *P. Magaillan*'s *New Relation of* China.

MANDESLO, or *Mandelslo*, born in the Country of *Mecklenburg*, in *Lower Saxony*, was at first Page to the Duke of *Holstein*, afterwards Gentleman of the Chamber, to the Ambassadors that this Duke sent into *Muscovy* and *Persia* in 1636. The King of *Persia* offered him a Pension to keep him in his Court, but he got Leave to go to *Ormutz*, and from thence into the *Indies*, according to his Design before he left *Germany*. He hath writ a Relation of his Journey, which he began in *January*, 1638. and ended in *May*, 1644. when he returned to *Holstein*. The History whereof is printed in the 2d. Volume of the *Relations* of Olearius's *Treatise*.

MANDEVILLE, (Sir *John*) an *English* Physician, went to Travel about 1322. and spent 34 Years in *Asia* and *Africa*. At his Return he published a Relation of his Travels, with an Account of what he had seen remarkable in *Egypt*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*, &c. He writ it himself in *Latin*, *English*, and *French*; and it hath been translated since into divers other Languages. He died at *Liege*, *Novemb.* 17. 1372. *Baleus. Pitseus.*

MANDINGUE, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between *Niger*, or *Sanaga*, Northward, and the Kingdom of *Magadetta* Southward. The chief Town is *Mandigue*, or *Sango*, as some others will have it.

MANDON, a Town and Kingdom belonging to the Great *Mogul* in *India*.

MANDOWAY, Lat. *Mandavia*, a very strong Town or City in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the *East-Indies*, seated upon a very high Rock, of great Circuit, on the West-side of the most Western Branch of the *Ganges*, 15 *German* Miles from *Satigan* to the West. *Zelabdim Echebar*, the Great *Mogul*, besieged this Place 12 Years before he took it. *Hacklait.*

MANDRERE, a great River in the Island of St. *Laurence* or *Madagascar*, which after having run a considerable Course, falls into the Sea on the North-side of the Island, near the Province *Carcanossi*. *Flacourt Hist. de Madag.*

MANDRO, a certain Boat-man, who came to be Emperor by his aspiring Fortune. Which gave Occasion to the Proverb against those who, being advanced beyond their Merit, forget themselves. *Heyman.*

MANDROCLES, a famous Architect of *Samos*, an Island of the *Aegean* Sea. He was in great Reputation towards the 68th. *Olympiad*, 518 Years before the Birth of Christ. He built the Bridge which *Darius* caused to be made over the Sea in the narrowest Passage of the *Thracian Bosphorus*. This Bridge, made up of many Barks joined together, covered all the Breadth of the Sea, and was so strong, that the Army of *Darius*, though very numerous, went safely over it, from *Asia* into *Europe*. *Herodotus*, that he might perpetuate the Memory of such a Work, that could hold but few Years, drew a Picture of the Bridge, and represented the King of *Persia* in the midst, and the whole Army passing over. *Lettres Edif. et Curieuses Architects.*

MANE, Physician (*John*) a Physician much esteemed under Pope *Leo* X. in VIII. for his Learning and Writings; the most considerable of which are, *De Vletu for Lachrymis*. *De Helle Lue*, *De cave Deputationes*. *Mental Reveries*, *&c. Gibanii.*

MANES, some Divinities among the Ancients, which many think to have been the Souls separated from the Bodies and others, the Infernal Gods, or the Gods of the Dead. So saith Servius, who thinks they are so named by *Antiphrasis*, from an old *Latin* Word *Manum*, which signifies *Good*. Like as the *Parcæ*, *quod nemini parcant*. We read, that *Orpheus*, in his Hymns, calls the Infernal Gods, *Sweet* and *Benign*, Μειλιχίους· and that the Deceased among the *Greeks* were called Χρήστοι, *very Good*. For which Reason, *Plutarch*, in his *Greek and Roman Questions*, expounds the Phrase in the Alliance betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and *Arcadians*, Μὴ ἐξεῖναι Χρηστὸς ποιεῖν· *That it should not be lawful to put any Body to Death*: Whereas, in the proper Sence of the Word Χρηστὸς, it should be thus translated, *That it should not be lawful to make any very good Men.* Others distinguished thus, That the Celestial Gods were the Gods of the Living; and the *Manes*, those of the Dead: Or, That the *Manes* were the Gods of the Night, and reigned betwixt the Heaven and the Earth, presiding over the Vapours of the Night: And from them came the *Latin* Word *Mane*, for *the Morning*. They alledged also, that they delighted to torment Men. *Apuleius* says of them, That they were Souls separated from the Bodies, and became Dæmons, or *Genii*; sometimes called *Lemures*. And such of them as were kind to their Families were named *Lares Familiares*; and those who for their Wickedness were condemned to perpetual Wandrings, *Larvæ*; but it being uncertain whether those Souls were *Lares*, or *Larvæ*, they were called, *Manes*, and honoured as Gods. The *Lares*, called *Penates*, were worshipped in particular Families, under the Images of Silver, Brass, or Earthen Puppets. The *Romans* worshipped the *Manes*, as presiding over Tombs, and taking Care of the Dead. And sometimes it is taken for the State of the Dead, or Place of their Abode. As *Virgil* in that Verse:

Hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.

By all which it appears how indistinct the *Pagans* were in the Notions of their own Divinity; and that they conceived an *Idea* of Souls, as being a certain light kind of Substances, resembling Shadows, but having the same Organs, and capable of the same Functions as when in the Body. And indeed, according to their Imagination, they must have fansied them to be only a sort of Refined or Aereal Bodies. Which Error was imbibed by some of the Primitive *Christians*, who ascribed much such a kind of Body to God himself; and were therefore called *Anthropomorphites*. *Spon. Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité.*

MANES, the Father of the *Manichæans*, began to spread his Errors in the IIId. Century, which he embraced thus. One *Terebinthus*, Disciple to *Scythianus*, a *Magician*, finding that in *Persia*, where he was forced to retire out of *Palæstina*, the Priests, and Learned Men of the Country, did strongly oppose his Errors and Designs, retired into a Widow's House, where he was murthered. This Woman, being Heiress to the Money and Books of *Terebinthus*, bought a Slave named *Cubicus*, whom she afterwards Adopted, and caused to be instructed in all the Sciences of *Persia*. This Man, after the Death of the Woman, changed his Name to blot out the Memory of his first Condition, and took that of *Manes*. He pretended himself an Apostle of Christ, and that he was the Comforter promised by our Saviour. He held, that there were two Principles; the one of Good, from whence proceeds the Good Soul of Man; and the other of Bad, from whence proceeded the Evil Soul, and likewise the Body, with all Corporeal Creatures. He allowed his Disciples to wallow in all Impurities, forbid giving Alms to any who were not of his own Sect. He attributed the Motions of Concupiscence to the Evil Soul. He gave out, that the Souls of his Followers went through the Elements to the Moon, and afterwards to the Sun, to be purified, and then went to God, to whom they did re-join; and those of other Men, he alledged went to Hell, to be sent into other Bodies. He alledged, that Christ had his Residence in the Sun; the Holy Ghost in the Air; Wisdom in the Moon, and the Father in the Abyss of Light. He denied the Resurrection, and condemned Marriage. He taught *Pythagoras* his Metempsychosis, That Christ had no real Body, That he was neither Dead nor Risen, and, That he was the Serpent that tempted *Eve*. He forbid the use of Eggs, Milk, Cheese, and Wine, as Creatures proceeding from the bad Principle. He used a different Form of Baptism from that of the Church. He taught that Magistrates were not to be obeyed, and condemned the most lawful War. It were next to impossibility, to rehearse all the impious Tenets of that Heretarch, insomuch, that Pope *Leo* said of him, That the Devil reigned in all other Heresies, but he had built a Fortress, and raised his Throne in that of the *Manichees*, who embraced all the Errors and Impieties that the Spirit of Man is capable of, too, whatever Profanation was in Paganism, carnal Blindness in *Judaism*, unlawful Curiosity in Magick, or Sacrilegious in other Heresies, did all center in that of the *Manichees*. This Man promised the King of *Persia*, that he would cure his Son, the Father fearing all the Physicians that might have cured him, and the Patient died soon after. *Manes* was clapt in Prison, whence he escaped; a little while after, he was apprehended by the King of *Persia*'s Servants, who caused him to be flay'd alive, and his Carcass to be thrown to the wild Beasts. The *Manichees* were divided into Hearers, and the Elect, of the Elect,

Twelve

Twelve were called Maſters, in imitation of the Twelve Apoſtles; there was a Thirteenth, who was a kind of a Pope among them. In the IVth. Century, the Emperors made Laws againſt thoſe Hereticks, who renewed their Opinions in *Africa*, *Gaul*, and at *Rome*, where a Council was held againſt them. The Ancients do not agree, as to the time of this Hereticks firſt appearance; but, *Spanheim* ſays, it was in the time of *Probus*, a little before *Dioclesian*; that his Hereſy was a Compound of the *Pythagorean*, *Gnoſtick*, and *Marcionite* Opinions, that he held Two Gods, who were Contrary and Co-eternal, one the Author of Evil, and the other of Good. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and other Authors, charge them with aſcribing a Body to God, and alledging, that he was ſubſtantially in every thing, though never ſo base, as Mire, Dirt, *&c.* but was ſeparated from them by Chriſt's coming, and by the *Manichees* eating the Fruits of the Earth, whoſe Inteſtines had in them a cleanſing and ſeparating Vertue. They maintained alſo, that there had been a great Combate between the Prince of Darkneſs and Light, wherein they who held for God, were taken Captives, and that he laboured ſtill for their Redemption. He held likewiſe, That the Sun and the Moon are Ships; that the Soul of a Man, and of a Tree, are the ſame in Subſtance, and both of them a part of God; that Sin is a Subſtance, and not a Quality or Affection, and therefore Natural, and not acquired by the Fall. He held likewiſe a Fatality, and deny'd Free-Will. *Epiphan. Theodoret. Herebertus* and *Ligius* taught the ſame Errors in *France* in the XIth. Century, as is mentioned elſewhere. *St. Epiphanius, hær. 6. St. Auguſtin hær. 46. de Morib. Manich. &c. Theodoretus lib. hær. fab. 1. Euſebius, St. Cyrillus, Prateolus, De Caſtre, Sanderus, &c. Baron. in Ann. Eccleſ. Godeau hiſt. Eccleſ. Genebrard. in Chron. Philaſter, &c.*

MANETHO, an *Egyptian*, born at *Heliopolis*, lived in *An. Rom.* 45[illegible] in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, and a little after *Beroſus*, whom he may probably have ſeen. He was a Prieſt, and writ the Hiſtory of *Egypt* in *Greek*; he is often mentioned by *Joſephus*, and ſeveral others. *Julius Africanus* abbreviated his Hiſtory; what *Annius* of *Viterbo* made of it, were a ſhame to mention, it is ſo deſpiſed by the Learned. *Joſephus lib. 1. Antiq. c. 1. lib. 1. contra App. &c. Plut. lib. de Iſide & Oſiride. Tertull. c. 19. Apolog. Euſeb. lib. 1. Præpar. Evang. Scaliger in not. ad Euſeb. Voſſius de hiſt. Græc. lib. 1. cap. 14.*

MANETTI (*Janus*, or *Janutius*) was Diſciple to *Emanuel Chryſoloras* in the XVth. Century. He was very much eſteemed by Pope *Nicholas*, who favoured learned Men. *Manetti* had great Skill in Languages; he Tranſlated the Pſalms out of *Hebrew*, and the Introduction of *Porphyry*, with the Categories of *Ariſtotle*, out of *Greek* into *Latin*. He publiſhed ſix Books, *De Illuſtribus Longævis*, four of the Life of *Nicholas* V. two of the Hiſtory of *Genua*, three of that of *Piſtoia*, the Lives of *Socrates*, *Seneca*, *Dante*, and *Boccacio*, *&c.* He died at *Naples* in 145[illegible]. *Hugolinus Verrinus*, *Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital. Voſſius de Hiſtor. Latin.*

MANFREDONIA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Capitanata*, near Mount *Gargan*. It was built by *Mainfroy*, Natural Son to the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 125[illegible]. near the Ruins of *Sipont*, where the Archbiſhop's See was Eſtabliſhed. It has a good Haven, with a Fort that withſtood the famous *Lautrec*. The *Turks* took it in 152[illegible], and ruined it, but it was repaired ſince, and fortified. *Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital. Image of Italy.*

MANFREDUS. See MAIMEROY.

MANGALOR, a Town of the Kingdom of *Canara*, upon the W. Coaſt of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulph. It is one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the Kingdom. The *Portugeze* have a rich Factory there; where they receive half the Cuſtom granted by the King of *Canara*, for the benefit of the Commerce. *Dellon's Relation of the* Eaſt-Indies.

MANGANUM, Gr. Μάγγανον, a Machin, often mentioned by *Herodian*, being the moſt forcible of all the Engines uſed before Guns. It was ſometimes called *Ballista*, *Tormentum*, *Funda*, *Petraria*, and *Catapulta*, according to the various Services it was uſed in. This Engine was improved to that height, as to throw a Stone of 3[illegible] Pound weight; and was uſed both in Taking and Defending Towns, as alſo on Ship-board. They were of various Forms, and there is one of them kept in the *Arſenal* at *Baſle*. *Lipſius Poliorcet.*

MANHEIM, a Town in *Germany*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between that River and the *Necker*, within three Leagues of *Spire*. Having been taken, and ruined by the *Spaniards* in the beginning of the XIIIth. Century, it was rebuilt and fortified by *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*. It was taken and abandoned by the *French*, in 1688, and once that Time, they entirely ruined it. It ſtands 3 *German* Miles from *Spire* to the N. and as much W. of *Heidelberg*.

MANIACES, a General under *Michael Paphlago*, Emperor of *Greece*, who defeated [illegible] *Saracens* in *Sicily*, and recovered that Kingdom, but being afterwards taken off by Calumnie, the Empire loſt it again under *Stephen*, another of his Generals. *Zonaras.*

MANICHEES, Hereticks. See MANES.

MANIHLE, which the *Spaniards* call *Manilla*, the head Town of the *Philippine* Iſlands in *Lucon*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It belongs to the *Spaniards*, who got it in 1572. There is alſo the Streights of *Manihle*, called ſo from this place.

MANILIUS, a Learned Hiſtorian, who lived in the time of *Marius* and *Sylla*. *Cicero* quotes him in his Oration for *Roſcius*. *Pliny* praiſes him much in the Tenth Book of his Natural Hiſtory, *Chap.* 11. beginning thus: *Primus atque diligentiſſimus togatorum, de eo prodidit Manilius, Senator ille maximus, nobilis doctrinis doctor, &c. Varro lib. 4. & 6. de L. L. Arnobius lib. 3. Voſſius de hiſt. Lat. lib. 1. cap. 9. Geſnerus in Bibl. Poſſevinus in Appar. &c.*

MANILLE, or *Lucon*, an Iſland of the *Indian* Sea, with a City of that ſame Name, being Capital of the *Philippine* Iſlands. It is about 350 Leagues in Circuit, and fruitful in Corn and Rice, and Garden-Fruits of all ſorts; but the Pears, Figgs, Citrons, and Oranges of this Place, are admirable. It hath abundance of Cattle, Fowl and Game, of all ſorts; as alſo Parrots, Eagles, and Faulcons, but is much annoyed with Crocodiles. The Inhabitants make Wine as ſtrong as that of *Spain*, from Liquor of Palm-Trees, whoſe Branches they cut to let the Liquor run out. The City lies at the bottom of a Bay, on a Point of Land, being waſhed by the Sea on one ſide, and the River *Araud*, which carries great Barges, on the other. It hath a fine Haven, and its Houſes are built of Stone, according to the Modern Faſhion. Here are many ſtately Churches, a College of Jeſuits, and another of *Jacobins*. It is alſo an Archbiſhop's See, who is Metropolitan of all the *Philippines*, and hath three Suffragans; he preſides alſo as Vice-Roy in the Council of that Iſland. The Caſtle of St. *Iago* mounted with Cannon, defends the Haven, and there are about 2000 *Spaniards* here, Gariſon and all; 20000 *Chineſe* Tradeſmen do conſtantly reſide here, beſides thoſe who arrive Annually, in 500 Ships, and follow their Commerce from *December* to *April*. The *Japanois* do alſo Trade hither, and though not in ſuch great numbers, yet the *Spaniards* are more jealous of them. Here are greater Galleons built, than thoſe of the *Mediterranean*, becauſe they have more Materials for that end. The *Spaniards* have been in Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince 1572, and the *Dutch* attempted it, but in vain, in 1645. *Mandeſlo.*

MANINGTREE, a Market-Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Tendring*.

MANIPE, an Idol worſhipped in the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Barantola* in *Tartary*. It hath Nine Heads, which riſe Monſtrouſly in the manner of a Pyramid, there being three in the firſt and ſecond row, then two, and one at the top of all. *Kircher of China.*

MANLIANS, a Family very famous at *Rome*, generally believed to be deſcended from *Manlius*, Son-in-Law to *Tarquin*, to whom he retired, being forced out of *Rome* in 245. according to *Titus Livius*. *Plutarch* mentions another, whom *Cato*, the Cenſor, forced out of the Senate, becauſe he had ſpoken indecently to a Woman. Many others of that Name have been Conſuls and famous Men. As, *C. Manlius Cincinnatus*, Conſul, *An. Rom.* 274, who was killed fighting againſt five Nations, Enemies to the *Romans*, yet he obtained the Victory. *Manlius Imperioſus* was made Dictator in 391, and deſigned a War againſt the *Hernici*, on no other Account, but from an ambitious deſire to Triumph; but the Tribunes of the People withſtood him, and conſtrained him to lay down his Office. *A. Manlius* being Conſul in 513. overcame the *Etrusci* in ſix Days time, which adminiſtred occaſion of Triumph; he killed 15000 of them, ſeized half their Lands, and left them the reſt. And there was another *Manlius*, Tribune of the People, who made that called *Lex Manlia*, in favour of *Pompey*. *Polyb. Plutarch. Plin.*

MANLIUS, ſurnamed *Capitolinus*, a *Roman* Conſul and Commander; he bore Arms Young but 17 Years old, and deſerved 37 times to be rewarded for his Valour. He it was, who being awaked by the Geese when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, reſtored them that they ſhould not take the Capitol, for which Reaſon, the *Romans* gave him the Surname of *Capitolinus*, and *Conſervator of the Town*. But he was accuſed to have hidden the Treaſure of the *Gauls*, and to have aſpired to the Crown; for which he was thrown headlong from the Capitol. It was *An. Rom.* 37[illegible] in the XCIXth. *Olympiad. Livius lib. 5. &c. 6. Florus lib. 1. cap. 13. &c. 20. Eutropius [illegible]. cap. 13. Valerius Maximus lib. 9. cap. 5. Plin. lib. 7. cap. 19. Aurelius Victor, de Viris Illuſt. cap. 24.*

MANLIUS, ſurnamed *Torquatus*, was Son to another *Manlius*, called for his Severity *Imperioſus*, the ſame whom the Senate chote in 3[illegible] to drive a Nail in the Temple of a certain God, that the Town might be delivered from a Peſt Plague. He was naturally Dull, and of a bad Utterance, for which cauſe he was kept in the Country. His Severity of the Father, moved *Pompey*, Tribune of the People, to accuſe him before the Judges. *Torquatus* hearing this, came into the City, and being entred into *Pompey* Houſe, drew his Poignard, and made him ſwear that he would let fall the Accuſation againſt his Father. He was a Military Tribune, when *Salpitius* was Dictator. He killed a Soldier of the Gauls, who had Challenged him, and pulled his Golden Collar, or [illegible]

Necklace, from him, whence he was called *Torquatus*. He was several times Conful afterwards, and during one of his Confulfhips, *An. Rom.* 414. whilft he was purfuing the War againft the *Latines*, he Commanded the Head of his Son to be cut off, becaufe he fought againft his Command, though he had got the Victory. He overcame the Enemies near the River *Veiros*, at the fame time that his Colleague, *Decius Mus*, devoted himfelf to Death for his Country. Another time, he refufed the Confulfhip, faying, *That he could no longer bear the Vices of the People, nor the People his Severity.* It was indeed extraordinary, and it became Proverbial, *Manliana Imperia. Titus Livius lib. 7. Valerius Maximus lib. 8. cap. 9. Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illuftr. cap. 28. Florus, &c.*

C. MANLIUS, called *Vulfo*, a *Roman* Conful, *An. Rom.* 565. together with *M. Fulvius Nobilior*. He was fent to Govern the Province allotted to *Scipio Africanus* in *Afia*. He was fo ambitious of Triumphing, that of his own accord, he declared War againft the *Pifidians* and *Galatians*, who helped *Antiochus*. The Senate finding his Proceedings unjuft, refufed him the Triumph, after he had overcome thofe Nations; but the People granted it. *Chiomara*, the Wife of their King *Ortiagon*, was made a Slave, and forced by the Captain who took her; but having redeemed her felf, fhe revenged the Affront done to her. See CHIOMARA. *Titus Livius lib. 38. Florus lib. 2. Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illuftr. cap. 53.*

T. MANLIUS, a great *Roman* Lawyer, who being Judge betwixt his own Son and the *Macedonians*, after hearing, expreffed himfelf thus, *Seeing it is proved, that* Silanus, *my Son, hath received Money from the* Macedonians; *I, henceforth, Difown him as mine, and Command him never to fee my face any more.* *Silanus* was fo much grieved, that he hanged himfelf next Night, neither would his Father be prefent at the Funerals, but at the very time when he was carried to his Grave, he gave Advice to his Clients who confulted him. *Val. Max. de Severitate.*

MANOSQUE, a City of *France* in *Provence*, Lat. *Manuefcet*. It is feated in a fertile Country, within a League of *Durance*, in the Diocefs of *Ciferon*. Some Authors take it to be the *Dinoricum* of *Pliny*, or the *Alaunum* of the Itinerary of *Antonine* and *Peutinger*. Others think it to be the *Medulla*, or *Medocaulla* in *Gregorius Turonenfis* and *Paulus Diaconus*. It was probably built by the *Barbarians*, who made frequent Incurfions into *Provence*. It was re-built in the VIIIth. Century by the Inhabitants of three or four neighbouring Hamlets. *Manofque* belongs to the Knights of *Malta*, by Conceffion of the Counts of *Forcalquier*, who commonly reentered in the Town, where they had a Palace. There is but at this time, two Parifhes, and feveral Religious Houfes. Father *Jean Columbi*, a Learned Jefuit, hath publifhed the Hiftory of *Manofque*, his Country.

MANS, upon *Sarte*, a Town in *France*, the Chief of the Province of *Maine*, with a Bifhops See. The *Latines* call it *Cenomanum*. *Scaliger*, *Cluverius*, and almoft all the Geographers, take it to be the *Vindinum* of *Ptolemy*. The Ancient Coxcombs would make us believe, that *Mans* was built by *Saturn*, Grandfon to *Noah*, King of the *Gauls*; and that afterward *Saxons*, becaufe of the factions of the *Druides* and *Sacrificers*, it was built again by *Lemant*, King of the *Gauls*, who gave it his Name. But there is little Credit to be given to fuch Fables. We muft however own *Mans* to be one of the moft ancient Towns of the *Gauls*, 25 Miles South of *Chartres*, 28 N. W. of *Tours*. *Gregorius Turonenfis lib. 5. Ammianus Marcellinus. De Corne Antiquités des villes. Robert & San. Matthieu Chorier.*

MANSFELD, a Town and County of the Empire in *Upper Saxony*. It is for the Name from a famous Caftle in that Country, called in the *Germanic*, *Graffchaft Mansfeld*. It is for between the Principalities of *Anhalt*, *Hercheim*, and *Thuringia Proper*, &c. There were formerly Counts of *Mansfeld*, of the Family of *Arnftein*, but they have now a Title to thofe of that Name and Race. Mof of the Country, where there are four Towns, *Mansfeld*, *Eisleben*, *Arnftein*, and *Hopren*. The Town of *Mansfeld* hath had many famous Lords, and it was feized upon by *Count Erneft*, under the Emperor *Sigismund II.* of a Captain of Fortune, and ftatefull Valour, who entered the Service, after he had been a famous General, but was killed in a Battel near *Rocroy*, *An.* 1626. at which time, *Henry*, the Emperor was defeated. Ernft Count of Mansfeld, Germany, *Count* of *Mansfeld*, declared for *Luther*, and was one of the Protectors of the Reformation. He efpoufed the Duke of *Brunswick* to raife the Siege of *Bremen*, in 1547. In 1552. he put Robert into Poffeffion of *Metz*, befieged the Emperor *Charles V.*'s Army under the Command of *Albert* of *Saxony*. He had feveral Sons, all great Captains, efpecially *Rhinard*, who acquired great Honour, and was Lieutenant-General of the Army fent in 1568. for the *French* Proteftants and the Duke of *Deux Ponts*. He afterwards, he Commanded in Chief, and was Governor of *Wesmeland*. *Ernft*, Count of *Mansfeld*, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, was one of the greateft Men of his time, and a Perfon of Great Parts, fome *Roman* Catholick, fome *Lutheran*. The *German* Hiftorians mention *Henry*, Count of *Mansfeld*, under the Emperor *Henry II.* of a Gigantick Stature, and matchleft

of *Italy*, being pillaged, before which time, he had Seven different sorts of Furniture for each Apartment, besides an infinite number of Pictures, Statues, Cabinets, Silver, and Gold Plate, which were all carried off. Amongst his Curiosities, there was an Unicorn and an Organ of Alabaster. Six Tables, each of them three Foot: The first of them was all *Emeralds*: The Second, *Turquoises*: The Third, *Jacinthes*: The Fourth, *Sapphires*: The Fifth was made of *Amber*: And the Sixth of *Jasper*. The City of *Mantoua* is reckoned 300 Years older than *Rome*. The Duke of *Mantoua* takes the Title of Duke of *Mantoua* and *Montferrat*, of Prince and Vicar Perpetual of the Holy Empire, of Marquis *de Gonzague*, *Viadana*, *Gazolo*, and *Dozolo*, of Lord of *Luzara*, Earl of *Rodigo*, *&c.* He is the Chief of the Order of the Knights of the Blood of Christ, which Duke *Vincent* Instituted in 1608. *Mantoua* has been the Country of several famous Men, among others of *Virgil* and *Cass. Leander Alberti descript. Ital. Antonius Possevinus*, *in Mant. & Mont. hist. Marco Egulicola*, *or Agricola*, *Chron. di Mant. Francisco Nigro & Federico Bossio*, *Ducat. Mant. Disquis. Jurisd. Gregorio Leti Ital. Regn. Schotus Itiner. Ital. &c.*

The Council of Mantoua.

The Election of Pope *Alexander* II. having been disturbed by that of *Cadalo*, Bishop of *Parma*, whom the Emperor, *Henry* IV. had named Pope under the Name of *Honorius* II. it was necessary to look for a Remedy to restore Peace to the Church. For that end, a Council was called at *Mantoua*, where the Election of *Alexander* was Confirmed, and the Antipope Condemned. *Pius* II. held a Conference there, to advise and find out means, how to carry on the War against the *Turks*, which began in 1459.

MANTURNA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, to oblige the Bride to stay at home. *Hoffman.*

MANUCIUS *(Aldus)* lived towards the end of the XVth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIth. He was a *Roman*, born of the Family of the *Manuci*, Printers at *Venice*, famous for their Learning. He it was, who laboured so much to banish Barbarity out of *Italy*, and to restore Learning. He published a *Greek* Grammar, some Notes upon *Horace*, *Homer*, *&c.* He had Translated some Treatises of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, and St. *John* of *Damascus*. *Manucius* published some Works of the Ancients, with an excellent Preface of his own. He was a very laborious Man, married the Daughter of *Andrea Asculano*, Printer at *Venice*, and begot *Paulus Manucius*, whom I shall mention hereafter. *Aldus* died at *Venice* very old, about 1513, or 1514. *Gesnerus Bibl. Le Mire de Scriptor. Sec.* 16.

MANUCIUS, (*Aldus*) Junior, was the Son of *Paul*, and Grandson to *Aldus Manucius*. He writ several Pieces both in *Latin* and *Italian*; as, his Commentaries upon *Cicero*, a Treatise of Orthography, Three Books of Epistles, *&c.* He was esteemed one of the greatest Geniuses of his time. *John Victor de Rossi*, who calls himself *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, tells melancholy Stories of him, in the Panegyrick that he hath writ of this great Man. To get Victuals, he was forced to sell the excellent Library that was in his Family, which his Father, Grandfather, and Great Uncles, had collected with so much care. It is reported, that it contained 80000 Volumes. The *Pisani* pretend they have it. *Aldus Manucius* died at *Rome* in 1597. where he was only commended for his Learning, without any other Recompence. *Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illustr. c.* 109. *Ghilini. Theatr. d'Huom. Letter. p.* 1. *Cœlius in Elog. Thuanus hist. Beyerlink in cont. Chor. Opin. Simlerus in Epist. Gesnerus. Possevinus, &c.*

MANUCIUS, *(Paulus)* Son to *Aldus*, was born at *Venice* in 1512, and was not unworthy of his Predecessors. He kept the *Vatican* Library for some time; published the Works of *Cicero* with Notes and Commentaries. *De Legibus Romanis*, *De Dierum apud Romanos veteres ratione*, *De Senatu Romano*, *De Civitate Romana*, *De Comitio Romanorum*. Some Epistles both in *Latin* and *Italian*. He died at *Venice* 62 Years old, in 1574. *Thuanus.*

MANUEL MOSCHOPULUS, who left several *Greek* Treatises; amongst the rest, *Dictiones Atticæ*. *Notæ in Hesiodum*. *Synopsis in vitam Euripidis*, *&c.* *Gesnerus in Bibl. Possevinus in Appar. &c.*

MANUEL, one of the General Officers in the Army of *Theophilus*, Emperor of the *Greeks*. He signalized himself on several Occasions. This Emperor fighting against the *Saracens*, and observing the Rout of his Army, was so possessed with Grief, that he remained without Motion, as if he had been out of his Wits; so that the brave *Manuel*, not knowing how to rescue him out of the Hands of the Enemies, bethought himself of threatning, that he would kill him, if he would not follow him, and by this means saved him. After the Death of this Emperor, in 841, he was one of the chief Counsellors of the Empress *Theodora*, and a great Stickler to restore Image-Worship. *Maimbourg hist. of the Iconocl.*

MAPES, an *English*-Man, Canon of *Salisbury*, and afterward Precentor of *Lincoln*, and Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, lived in the XIIth. Century. He wrote several Treatises, and particularly some Satyrical Pieces against the Popes, the Court of *Rome*, and the *Cistercians*. *Bale*, *Leland*, *&c.*

MAR, a County in the North of *Scotland*, 60 Miles long from E. to W. It is bounded on the North with *Murray* and *Buchan*, on the East with the *German* Ocean, on the South with *Merns* and *Angus*, and on the West with *Athol*; the River *Dee* washes it on the South, and the *Done* on the North; part of the Country is Mountainous and Barren, and part Fruitful. The Cities of *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, are the Places of most Note in the County; both as being the Seat of the Muses, and for their Great Salmon-fishing. This County hath given Title of Earls to several Families, and often to the Natural Sons of the Kings; but since Queen *Mary*'s Reign, it hath been enjoyed by the Chief of the *Areskins*.

MARABA. The *Syrians* ascribe to this Author, who was of their own Nation, the *Syriack* Translation of the Old Testament, and *Ebed Jesu* doth also attribute to this *Maraba*, whom he calls *Rabba the Great*, the Commentaries upon *Genesis*, the *Psalms*, *Proverbs*, and many of St. *Paul*'s Epistles. *Ebed Jesu, Catalogue of the* Chaldean *Writers.*

MARABOTTI *(Frederick)* born at *Genoua*. He was a good Soldier, and particularly considerable in the Stratagemical Part of War; a famous Instance of which we have, when he Commanded the *Genouese* Fleet against the *Gibelines*: For, discrying the Enemy at a distance, he sheer'd off in the Night, and ordering the Admiral's Lanthorn to be set up in a Shalop, bid some of his Men Row her towards the next Shoar, while the rest of the Fleet sail'd off another way without Light. In the mean time the *Gibelines* steering after the Lanthorn, which they imagin'd at the Head of the *Genouese* Fleet, were mightily surpriz'd the next Day, when they found nothing but this Shalop, which had deceived them all Night, and cover'd the Retreat of *Marabotti*. *Ub. Foliet. Elog. Clar. Vir.*

MARABOUT, the Name of the Idolatrous Priests in *Guinea*, and in the Country of the *Negro's* in *Africa*. The Great *Marabout*, is the Second Person in the Kingdom of *Ardres* in *Guinea*, who determines both Spiritual and Political Affairs.

MARACAIBO, or *Maracaye*, a Town in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Castil dor*, in the Southern *America*, upon the Coast of the Lake *Maracaye*. It is very well built, and contains about 4000 Inhabitants, and 800 Men fit to bear Arms. They have a Governor subject to him of *Caraco*. The *Spaniards* build Ships here, wherewith they drive a Trade through all the *Indies*, and even into *Spain* it self. The Harbor is the most commodious in the World. *Oexmelinus Hist. of the West-Indies.*

MARACAYBO, a vast Lake in South *America* in *Venezuela*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Lago de Nostra Sennora*, from the Bay of *Mexico*, between *Cap San Roman* to the East, and *Cap de Coquibocca* to the West; it entreth the Continent 40 Leagues, and is 10 over in most parts, the Mouth of it is half a League over, and filled by the Tides of the Ocean. By a River that falls into it, there is a Trade between *New Granada*, and the Bay of *Mexico*. *Laet. p.* 685.

MARAGNAN, an Island of the Southern *America*, towards the North of *Brasil*, at the Mouth of the River *Miari*. The Province which is near that River, is called *The Capitany of Maragnan*. The *French* possessed that Country formerly, but were expelled since by the *Portuguese*, who are now Masters of it, as well as of *Brasil*. The Fort called St. *Luys del Maranhan*, is the most considerable in the Country. The *Hollanders* surprized it in 1641, but the *Portugueses* have retaken it since. The Island of *Maragnan* is 45 Miles in compass, and lies from the Line to the South 2. 30. Into this Bay there falls Three fine Rivers, *Mounin*, *Taboucouri*, *Miari*. They are very great and rapid, and the Sands on the East part of the Island, render it of difficult Access. It had 27 Villages inhabited by about 12000 *Indians*. The Air is very serene, and is neither subject to Drought nor Cold. When the Sun returns from the Tropick of *Capricorn* to that of *Cancer*, it Rains here, for the most part, forty Days, or more, which is their Winter; and in the Summer, the Eastern Breezes blow from Sun-rising to Sun-setting, and most strong at Noon. It has plenty of Springs, and the Earth is so fertile, that, without help, it brings forth abundance of Maze. Its Merchandice is Saffron, Cotton, Ballam, Pepper, Tabaco. It consists of small pleasant Hills, covered with fine Woods. *Laet. p.* 620.

MARAGNON, a great River of the Southern *America*. Some call it *Nauca*. It springs out of the Lake *Chinchacocha* in *Peru*, and falls into the River of the *Amazons*, according to *Peter Teacena*. Some Modern Relations affirm, That what we have been told concerning this River, hath very little of truth in it, and that it is a Gulph rather than a River.

MARANA, a fortified City in the Borders of *Illiria*, with a Haven. In 1617, when the *Venetians* were at War with *Ferdinand*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Captain *Uscoki* had plotted to surrender it to the *Imperialists*, but was discovered and prevented. *Du Val. Geog.*

MARAN-

MARAN-ATHA. It is made up of two *Syriack* Words, that fignify *The Lord Cometh.* This Expreſſion was uſed in the great Anathema, by which a Man was excluded all Humane Society, and Corſed to the utmoſt. The *Icem-attha* in the *Talmud*, fignifieth the ſame thing; and they add a Prayer to God, That he would be pleaſed to puniſh the Man that is thus Excommunicated. *Memoires Scavans. Hammond New Teſt.*

MARANDUS, (*John*) a famous Aſtrologer in the XVth. Century, was born at *Bourg* in *La Breſſe*. *Peter Matthieu* gives this Account of him in his Hiſtory of King *Lewis* XIth. "Amongſt other things, for which the Reign of *Lewis* XIth. "was remarkable, there was one *John Marandus*, an Aſtro- "loger, who caſt *Lewis*'s Nativity, and foretelling the Ad- "ventures of his Life for Thirty Years together, gave notice "of his Rebellion to his Father, King *Charles* VIIth. This "*Marandus* was very much valued by *Amedeus* VIIIth. and "firſt Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterwards an Antipope; this "Aſtrologer having foretold the Schiſm of the Church, and "the Wars of *France* and *England*. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Breſſ. Matthieu Vie de Lewis XI.*

MARANS, a Town in *France* in the Country of *Aulnis* upon the *Seure* of *Niort*. It is ſeated in the Fens. It hath a Caſtle, lies 2 Leagues from the Sea, and 4 from *Rochel*.

MARATA, a ſmall Kingdom of the Northern *America*. It lies near the New Kingdom of *Mexico*, and the *Mar Vermeja*, the *Red-Sea*. *Sanſon in Geog.*

MARATHON, called at this Day *Marathona*, according to *Sophianus* and *Macarius*; as ſome others believe, a ſmall Town of *Attica*. It is famous for the Victory which the *Athenians*, under the Command of *Miltiades*, obtained over the *Perſian* Army of above 500000 Men, *An. Rom.* 264, and in the 2d. of the LXXIId. *Olympiad*, the 6th. of the Month *Boedromion*, which falls towards the end of our *September*. *Herodotus lib. 6. Thucydides lib. 1. Cornelius Nepos Life of Miltiades. Ovid mentions the Marathonian Bull killed by Theſeus.*

MARBODEUS, a *French*-Man, born in the Province of *Maine*, liv'd in the XIth. Century, and wrote a Treatiſe in Verſe, *De Gemmarum, Lapidumque pretioſorum Variis, natura & viribus*: This Book was printed at *Cologne* in 1539, with Notes written by *Alardus* of *Amſterdam*, and *Pithœus Diligenſis*. *Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

St. MARC, Evangeliſt, St. *Peter*'s Diſciple, preached the Gotpel in *Libya*, *Thebais*, *Pentapolis*, *Marmarica*, and almoſt through all *Egypt*. He Founded the Church of *Alexandria*, and is alledged to have been the firſt Biſhop thereof. He is often mentioned in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles. The moſt common Opinion of the Fathers is, That he writ his Goſpel at *Rome*. *Tertullian* ſaith, that in his time, it was called the Gotpel of St. *Peter*, St. *Mark* writ his Gotpel in the Year of our Salvation 43, and ſuffered Martyrdom *April* 25. 62. His Body was tranſported from *Alexandria* to *Venice*, whereof he is the Patron. The Authors do not agree about this Tranſlation. *Euſebius lib. 2. hiſt. cap.* 15. & 16. & *in Chron. St. Jerom cap.* 8. *Cat. Gelaſius in Decret. St. Auguſtinus, Iſidore.* St. *Mark*, though there be ſomething of *Roman* in his Name, is, by St. *Jerom*, ſaid to be of *Jewiſh* Parents. *Papias*, according to *Euſebius*, thinks, that he was Converted by St. *Peter*; but 'tis certain, that he was one of his conſtant Attendants, and thought to have been his *Amanuenſis*. *Nazianzen* thinks, that he wrote his Goſpel at *Rome*, at the Requeſt of the Chriſtians in thoſe Parts. *Euſebius* ſays, that St. *Peter* ſent him to plant Chriſtianity in *Egypt*; that he took up his principal Reſidence at *Alexandria*, and had great ſucceſs. But the Θεραπευταὶ, whom *Epiphanius*, *Jerom*, *Baronius*, and others, will have to be Chriſtians, engaged in a more than ordinary ſtrict way of Living by St. *Mark*, and conſequently the Patterns of a Monaſtick Life, which they draw from the Account given of them by *Philo* the *Jew*, are by Dr. *Cave*, and that with much reaſon, as may be ſeen in his Life of St. *Mark*, thought to be a Sect of the *Jews*, and probably *Eſſenes*, who choſe a Contemplative and Abſtemious Life, and therefore retired into Gardens and Groves for that end: but at the ſame time, he thinks that thoſe Preparations did facilitate their Converſion to Chriſtianity, and contributed to the Evangeliſts ſucceſs. St. *Metaphr.* and other, ſay, That he preached alſo in *Libya* with great fruit, and returning to *Alexandria*, provided for Succeſſors in the Miniſtry: but, at *Eaſter*, when the Feaſts of *Serapis* were ſolemnized, the People, being tranſported with Zeal for the Honour of their Idol, broke in upon St. *Mark*, as at Worſhip, dragged him through the Streets by the Feet to a Precipice, and put him in Priſon that Night, where he had an Heavenly Viſion, which ſupported him. Next Morning they renewed their barbarous Treatment, till the Fleſh being torn off from his Bones, his Spirits failed, and he expired amongſt their Hands, and then they burnt him. The *Venetians* pretend to have his Relicks, and have Erected one of the ſtateſteſt and richeſt Churches to his Memory that is in the World. Authors are not agreed about the time of his Martyrdom, but *Irenæus* being poſitive that he out-lived *Peter* and *Paul*, 'tis ſuppoſed that he Died in the latter end of *Nero*'s Reign. His Goſpel is long called St. *Peter*'s, is, becauſe he faithfully writ what St. *Peter* informed him of, and imitates his Stile; or, according to ſome, becauſe writ, and ordered to be read in the Churches by St. *Peter*, but the time of its being written, is not agreed on amongſt Authors. St. *Jerom* ſays, that the laſt Chapter of this Goſpel, or, at leaſt, part of it, was wanting in all the *Greek* Copies, and rejected by ſome, as diſagreeing with the other Goſpels, but he ſhews their Conſiſtency. 'Tis alſo debated, whether it was Originally writ in *Greek* or *Latin*; that which gives moſt countenance to the latter is, a Note at the end of the *Syriack* Verſion, but that is ſuſpected as an Addition. The *Venetians* pretend to the Original *Greek* Copy written by his own Hand, but the Letters are ſo worn, that they are now not legible. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there is a Liturgy which goes under the Name of St. *Mark*; the reaſon why this Apoſtle is made the Author of it, is probably, becauſe it was received in the Church of *Alexandria*, Founded by him. The Life of St. *Barnabas* likewiſe, Tranſlated into *Latin* by *Bede*, is attributed to him, however, it ſeems more likely that this Life was written by *John Mark* mention'd in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. *Cave's Lives Ap.*

St. MARC, Pope, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Sylveſter* I. and kept the Pontificate but 8 Months, and 22 Days. The Epiſtle that goeth under his Name, is eſteemed falſe by the Learned. *Baronius in Annal. A. C.* 324. *Bellarmine lib. 2. de Rom. Pontif. cap.* 14. *Du Chefne*, *Papyrius Maſſon*, *Platina in his Life*, *&c.*

MARC, Biſhop of *Epheſus*, in the XVth. Century. He was in the Council of *Florence*, in 1438, where he ſtoutly defended the Schiſm of the *Greeks*, ſaying, That the *Latins* were Hereticks, for having added this Word *filioque* to the Symbol. Being returned to *Conſtantinople*, he died miſerably. *Spond. A. C.* 1430, 1442.

MARC, Deacon of the Church of *Gaza*, lived towards the end of the XIVth. Century. *Porphyrius*, his Biſhop, ſent him to *Conſtantinople*, in 385, to perſuade the Emperor *Arcadius*, that the Idol Temple of *Marnas* in *Gaza* ſhould be pulled down. St. *John Chryſoſtomus*, to whom *Marc* made his Applications, acted with the Emperor after his ordinary Zeal. *Marc* compoſed a Relation of this Affair, mentioned by *Baronius*. It is found alſo in *Metaphraſtes* and *Surius*, in the Life of *Porphyry*, Biſhop of *Gaza*, *Feb.* 26. but the Learned are not perſuaded of the truth of theſe Acts.

MARC, an Heretick, the worſt of all *Valentine*'s Diſciples, in the IId. Century. By Magick Illuſions, he is ſaid to have cauſed Blood to appear in the Cup of the Euchariſt. He took a ſpecial care to ſeduce Women, and chiefly the Rich and Handſom, under pretence of making them partake of the Spirit of Prophecy, and of that great and heavenly Grace, whereof, he ſaid, that he was the Fountain. He got vaſt Sums from the Rich, and perſuaded the Handſom, that by conſenting to his laſcivious Deſires, they acted piouſly, and were filled with the Holy Ghoſt. *Euſebius lib. 4. hiſt. cap. 20.*

MARC, an Heretick, in the IVth. Century, born at *Memphis* in *Egypt*. He profeſſed the Errors of the *Gnoſticks*, and went up and down the World to ſpread them. He came into *Gaul*, and afterwards into *Spain*, where many Women, the Chief of which was *Agape*, profeſſed his Error, as well as the *Rhetorician Helvidius*, and *Priſcillianus*, the Patron of the *Priſcillianiſts*. *Sulpitius Severus lib. 2. hiſt. Sacr. Baronius A. C.* 381.

St. MARC, an Order of Knighthood at *Venice*, repreſented in their Coat of Arms, by a winged Lyon, Gules, with this Motto: *Pax tibi, Marce Evangeliſta*. This Order is Conferred upon thoſe only, who have done the Commonwealth ſome conſiderable Service. The Knights are Burgeſſes of *Venice*, and have the Privilege to bear in their Coat of Arms, the Muffles of a Lion at the top of the Helmet, which the *Venetians* eſteem mightily. *Juſtiniani Hiſtory of Venice. Le Mire de Orig. Ord. Equeſtr.*

MARC, Biſhop of *Arethuſa*, one of the Principal Abettors of *Arianiſm*, in the IVth Century. He was preſent at the Council of *Sirmium*, in the Year 352, and was charged with drawing up the Confeſſion of Faith made there, and afterwards, upon ſeveral Occaſions, he engaged himſelf in the Defence of *Arianiſm*: It ſaid, That he preſerved *Julian*'s Life in the beginning of the Reign of *Conſtantius*, notwithſtanding which Piece of Service, he was afterwards put to Death when *Julian* came to the Crown. The Cauſe of this ſeverity was as followeth; *Marc* having formerly pulled down a fine Heathen Temple, was called to Account for it, and ordered by *Julian* to Re-build it at his own proper Charges. To decline this Inconvenience, *Marc* quitted the Town, but understanding that People were in ſome trouble about him, he came back, and appeared publickly before the Heathens, upon which he was dragged about the Streets, and the Soldiers to hang him up in the Air, received him upon the Points of their Swords, and he not yet perfectly dead, they beſmeared him with Honey, and putting him in a Basket of Ruſhes, hung him up in a place expoſed to the Flies. Said not the Glory of his Sufferings been crowned with his Heroick Death, he might have been compared with the moſt Illuſtrious

Martyrs.

Martyrs: And after all, 'tis poſſible he might come off from his Hereſy before he died; and, indeed, the Commendation which *Gregory Nazianzen* gives him, makes his Converſion not improbable. *Gregor. Nazian. Orat. 1ſt. in Julian. Sozomen lib. 4, & 5. Socrat. lib. 2d. Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.*

MARC, a Hermit, liv'd in the IVth. Century. He was Contemporary with St. *Chryſoſtome* and St. *Nilus*. Some Authors believe that he was the ſame whom *Palladius* mentions to have ſeen, and that he was remarkable for his extraordinary Age, and yet, notwithſtanding, could ſay the *Old* and *New Teſtament* by heart. We have nothing further to add, with any certainty, of him, excepting that there are Nine Treatiſes of his in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and that he was call'd an *Aſcetick*. *Photius* affirms likewiſe, that he wrote a Book againſt the *Melchiſedechian* Hereticks. *Photius Cod.* 200. *Pallad. in Hiſt. Lauſ. &c.*

MARCA, (*Peter de*) Preſident of the Parliament of *Navarre*, afterwards Biſhop of *Conſerans*, Archbiſhop of *Thoulouſe*, and nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*, liv'd in the XVIIth. Century, and was one of the greateſt Men for Genius and Learning in his time. His Merits, and the great Service he did the Church and Crown of *France*, preferr'd him to thoſe conſiderable Poſts he was poſſeſs'd of. He was born at *Pau* in *Bearn*, in 1594, of a conſiderable Family. He ſtud'd the Law at firſt, and was Councellor, and afterwards Preſident of the Parliament of *Pau*. His being concern'd in ſome Diſputes about Religion, made him apply himſelf to the Study of Church-Hiſtory, in which, as his Works ſufficiently ſhew, he made an extraordinary Progreſs. He died in 1662, as he was preparing to take Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Bearn*. *De Concordia Sacerdotii & Imperii. De Primatu Lugdunenſi. Catalania illuſtrata: Marca Hiſpanica*; and ſeveral other very learned Pieces. Monſ. *Baluzius*, who wrote his Life, and other Learned Men, give an extraordinary Character of him. *Faget. &c.*

MARCELLA, one of the Illuſtrious Women that lived under the Tuition of St. *Jerom*, Daughter to *Albinus*. She became a Widow ſeven Months after her Marriage, and would never Marry again, though much preſſed by her Relations, and other conſiderable Men, as *Cercalis*, amongſt the reſt, who would have married her. She lived a very retired Life. *Paula* had the happineſs of her acquaintance; and *Euſtochium* was bred in her Apartment. From whence 'tis eaſy to collect, ſays St. *Jerome*, the Virtue and Quality of the Miſtriſs, by that of her Scholars, who were Educated under her. When ſhe once knew St. *Jerom*, ſhe never met him without asking him ſome Queſtion or other out of the Scriptures, in which ſhe was a great Proficient, and oppoſed the *Origeniſts*, who began to riſe at *Rome*. She died a little while after *Rome* was taken by the *Goths*, in 409. St. Jerom *in her Life to* Principia, *Epiſt. 8. &c.*

MARCELLIANS, the Name that was given in the IVth. Century, to them that followed the Opinions of *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*, who was condemned in the Council of *Conſtantinople*, in 381.

MARCELLIANUS, a great Captain in *Dalmatia*, in the Vth. Century. He was Maſter of the Country after *Aetius* his Death, but the Emperor, *Leo*, dealt ſo fairly with him, that he engaged him to leave it, and to beat the *Vandals* out of *Sardinia*, which he performed in a very little time.

MARCELLINA, a certain impudent Woman, who under Pope *Aniectus* in 17[illegible], endeavoured to introduce at *Rome* the Sect of the *Gnoſticks*, which She profeſſed. She made uſe of her Beauty and Wit, to ſeduce the Orthodox by her laſcivious Pleaſures, which ſhe turned into Tenets of her Religion. *St. Irenæus lib. 1. cap. 24. St. Epiphanius hær. 27.*

MARCELLINA, Siſter of St. *Ambroſe*, to whom Pope *Liberius* gave the Veil, and pronounced an excellent Diſcourſe upon that Occaſion, which St. *Ambroſe* hath inſerted in the Third Book of his Treatiſe, *De Virginitate*.

MARCELLINUS, Pope, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Caius*, *May* 3. 296. when the Church began to breath a little from her Perſecutions. This Calm did not hold long, the Perſecution began a-new more violently in 302. This Pope is ſaid, for want of Courage, to have offered a Sacrifice to *Hercules*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, in the Temple of *Vesta*, by which he ſaved his Life for that time; but he is ſaid to have repented of this great and ſcandalous Sin; and, that in order to blot it out, he went and preſented himſelf before the Judges, where he courageouſly confeſſed the Name of Jeſus Chriſt, for which he ſuffered Martyrdom, *April* 25. 304. *Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. cap.* 8. *Platina* adds, That this Perſecution of *Diocleſian*, was the longeſt and bloodieſt of all the other, there being no kind of Torment that could be invented, which the Chriſtians did not undergo, ſome had their Fleſh ſcraped, and torn off with Potſherds, others had ſharp Reeds thruſt under their Nails, and the Women into their Privities; and a certain Perſon being ſo hardy, as to pull down, and tear in pieces an Edict, that was ſet up againſt the Chriſtians; he was thereupon Ordered to be flead, and to have Vinegar mixed with Salt, poured upon his raw Fleſh till he died. Not to enumerate more Inſtances, *Damaſus* affirms, That there were no leſs than 17000 Perſons, of both Sexes, who ſuffered Martyrdom through the ſeveral Provinces, in the ſpace of 30 days, beſides a vaſt number baniſhed to the Iſlands, or Condemned to work in the Mines, or Melting-houſes, to dig Sand, hew Stones, *&c.* He farther adds, That it is the Judgment of *Euſebius*, that this Calamity befel the Chriſtians by God's Permiſſion, as a juſt Judgment for the Corruption of Manners, which the Liberty and Indulgence, that they before enjoyed, had occaſioned amongſt them. After all, ſome People queſtion the truth of *Marcellinus*'s Sacrificing to Idols.

MARCELLINUS, called *Comes*, becauſe he was Count of *Illyrium*, lived under the Emperor *Juſtinian*. He compoſed a Chronicle, which begins at 379, where that of St. *Jerom* ended, and finiſhes it at the Fourth Conſulſhip of *Juſtinian*, which was the Eighth Year of his Empire, and *An. Chr.* 534. There is a Continuation of it to the Year 566. *Caſſiodorus* praiſes much this Work, and affirms beſides, that *Marcellinus* had publiſhed Four Books concerning the Cities of *Conſtantinople* and *Jeruſalem*. *Antonius Schoonhovius* cauſed the Chronicle of this Author to be printed in the laſt Century. *Joſephus Scaliger*, and ſeveral others have alſo printed it, but the beſt Edition is that of Father *Sirmond*, in 1619. *Caſſiodorus Divin. Lect. cap.* 17. & 25.

MARCELLINUS, Brother to the Tyrant *Maximus*, was Defeated by the Emperor *Theodoſius* at *Pettau*, on the *Drave*, where he had Encamped, *An.* 388. *Zoſim.*

MARCELLINUS, a Prieſt, who took part with *Urſinus*, who was choſen againſt Pope *Damaſus*, in 367. He Libelled the ſaid Pope, and afterwards turned *Luciferian*. *Baron.*

MARCELLINUS, Tribune and Imperial Notary of the Empire, a Dignity like that of our Secretaries of State. He was Tribune in *Africk*, in the time of St. *Auguſtin*, who eſteemed him ſo much, that he dedicated to him his Three Books concerning the Remiſſion of Sins, the Treatiſe concerning the Spirit and the Letter. He writ alſo ſeveral Epiſtles to him, wherein he expreſſes his great reſpect. He was a very Wiſe and Intelligent Man, and earneſtly wiſhed an Agreement in the *African* Church, divided by the Schiſm of the *Donatiſts*. Wherefore, when the Emperor, *Honorius*, had Commanded a Conference betwixt the Catholicks and the Schiſmaticks, he choſe the Tribune *Marcellinus* to aſſiſt at it in his Name. He pronounced in the behalf of the Orthodox, which made the *Donatiſts* ſo angry, that not content with publiſhing, that he had been bribed by the Catholicks, they farther reſolved to ruin him. Wherefore when *Marinus* came into *Africk*, in 413, to Command the Emperor's Armies againſt *Heraclian*, who had revolted: They perſuaded him, that *Marcellinus* ſided with that Rebel, ſo that he put him to Death. He is counted amongſt the Martyrs. *St. Auguſt. de geſt. com. Emer. St. Jerom lib.* 3. *cent. Pelag. Baron. in Annal. A. C.* 310, 311, 313. *& in Martyr. ad diem 6. Aprilis.*

MARCELLUS, (*Caius*) Husband to *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Cl. Marcellus*, the great Hope of *Rome*, and the Citizen's Darling, being choſe as Co-adjutor in the Government by *M. Agrippa Cæſar*. The Youth being of a chearful Temper, mighty Wit, frugal, continent and patient under Fatigue, was cut off at the Baths, in the 18th. Year of his Age, by the Fraud of *Livia*, and not unknown to *Auguſtus*; though he had Adopted him at the Age of 16, and married him to his Daughter *Julia*, whom, after his Death, he beſtowed on *Marcus Agrippa*. *Virgil*, in the 6th. of his *Æneids*, deſcribes the generous Diſpoſition of this Youth, which he repeated before *Auguſtus* and *Octavia*, who fell in a Swoon, at the Name of her Son, and when recovered, Ordered him 10 Seſterces for every Verſe, ſo that for 18 Lines, he had 500 Pieces of Gold. The Verſes begin thus,

At pue hic Æneas una (namque ire videbat)
Egregium forma Juvenem & fulgentibus Armis, &c.
Suet. Plut.

St. MARCELLUS, Pope, firſt of that Name, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Marcellinus* towards the end of *November*, in 304. He divided *Rome* into 25 Titles or Pariſhes, wherein the Catechumens were to be Baptized, and the Martyrs buried. *Maxentius*, a cruel Enemy to the Chriſtians, Condemned him to look after the Horſes that were uſed to ride Poſt, in a pitiful Stable upon the High Road. About Nine Months after, his Clergy took him from thence, and carried him to the Houſe of a Holy Widow named *Lucina*. *Maxentius* hearing it, cauſed the Poſt-Horſes to be brought thither, and bound him to the ſame Office, as before. The Stink of the place, his Nakedneſs, and other Miſeries of that Condition, ended his Life, *Jan.* 16. 309. *Baron. in Annal. & Marto.*

MARCELLUS II. called before *Marcellus Cervinus*, Cardinal of the Title of the *Holy Cross in Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Julius* III. in 1555. He came to *Rome* under the Pontificate

ficate of *Paul* III. who choſe him to be his firſt Secretary; afterwards he ſent him with his Nephew *Farneſe*, who went Legate into *France*, and the *Low-Countries*, to compoſe the Differences between *Francis* I. and the Emperor *Charles* V. The Cardinal left the Buſineſs in the hands of *Michael Cervin*, who then was Biſhop of *Nicaſtro*. When he came back, he was made Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1559, and named one of the Preſidents in the Council of *Trent*. *Marcellus* would not change his Name, when he became Pope. He died 21 Days after his Election. Some are of Opinion, that he was poiſoned. He uſed to ſay, That he did not ſee, how they that were elevated to the Papal Dignity, could take care of their own Salvation. *Embrardus lib.* 4. *Chron. Panvin. in his Life. Jerom Seripando in Epiſt. princip. Spond. in Annal. A. C.* 1555. *n.* 5,6. *Paulus Jovius, Thuanus, Sadoletus, &c.*

MARCELLUS, (*Marcus Claudius*) a *Roman* Commander, famous for his Courage, was the Head of a conſiderable Family at *Rome*, and five times Conſul. He was called *The Sword of the* Romans, as *Fabius* was called *Their Shield*. He made War upon the *Galli Geſates*, and killed their King *Britomarus* with his own Hand. He ſubdued the *Inſubrians*, and took *Milan* their Capital. He took alſo *Syracuſa*, after three Years Siege; his Attacks being rendred uſeleſs, by the admirable Machines of *Archimedes*, whom, nevertheleſs, he endeavoured to preſerve, and was extreamly grieved at his Death. This Great Man was, notwithſtanding his good Conduct, liable to Reproach, and obliged to come to *Rome*, and vindicate himſelf, which he did ſo well, that he was immediately thereupon created Conſul. He fought two Days againſt *Hannibal* with equal Succeſs, but was killed on the third, and his Corps falling into the Conqueror's Hands, was uſed with all imaginable Reſpect and Honour. *Plutarch, Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illuſtr.* The Family of the *Marcelli* was famous at *Rome* amongſt the *Plebeain* Families. Of which there were ſeveral other conſiderable Men.

MARCHANTIUS, (*James*) born at *Furnes*, near *Dunkirk*, about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He was a Lawyer, Hiſtorian, and Poet, and wrote *De Rebus Geſtis à Flandriæ Comitibus. De Rebus Flandriæ Memorabilibus*, &c. His Brother *Peter* was a *Franciſcan*, and wrote *Tribunal Sacramentale. Baculus Paſtoralis*, &c. *Valer. And. Bibl. Belg.*

La MARCHE, a Province in *France*, with the Title of an Earldom. This Country is fruitful, 'tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower Marche*. The whole is bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the Eaſt by *Auvergne*, on the Weſt by *Poictou*, and on the South by *Limoſin*, to which it is ſometimes attributed, though it is a diſtinct Province. *Geieret* is the principal Town in the *Upper Marche*, and *La Dorat* of the other; the Rivers *Vienne, Cher, Creuſe, Gartempe*, have their Source in this Province. It gives the Title of an Earldom, which was united to the Crown, about 1531.

MARCHE of *Ancona*, a Province in *Italy*, in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. The chief Towns are *Ancona, Aſcoli, Camarino, Macerata, Loretta, Fermo*, &c. This Province both large and fruitful, is one of the Chief of the *Demeſn* of the Holy See. It contains part of the *Picenum* of the Ancients. The *Adriatick* Sea lieth Northward of it, *Ombria* Southward, the Dutchy of *Urbin* Eaſtward, and the *Ulterior Abruzza* Weſtward. The City of *Ancona*, being given to Pope *Zachary* by *Lutprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about 741. His Succeſſors, in time, gained all the reſt of this Marquiſate to it. This Country is ſo fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire, it was called *Picenum Annonarum*.

MARCHE of *Brandenburg*: See BRANDENBOURG.

MARCHE of *Spain*. *Catalonia*, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*, had the Name of *Marche* of *Spain*: *Marca Hiſpanica*. In the latter times of the Empire, that Name was given to thoſe Provinces which bordered upon other Eſtates.

MARCHE TREVISANE, a Province of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It contains four Territories, that of *Treviſa*, of *Feltro, Cadorino*, and *Belluno*. The *Marche Trevſane* was formerly larger than it is now. The *Venetians* have been Maſters of it ever ſince 1390. *Friuli* lies Eaſtward of it, with the Territories of *Trent* and *Vicenza*. *See* TREVISE.

MARCIA PROBA, Queen of the Ancient *Britains*, who Reign'd before the Birth of our Saviour. She was married to King *Guithelinduis*, and was a Woman of great Prudence and Conduct. After the Death of her Husband, and during the Minority of her Son *Sifillus*, ſhe Govern'd the Kingdom her ſelf, and publiſh'd a Collection of Laws, call'd *Leges Marcianæ*, which *Gildas Badonicus* tranſlated into *Latin*; and King *Alfred* into the *Saxon* Tongue. *Bede. Polydore Virgil. Du Chesne*, &c.

MARCIAN, Emperor of the Eaſt, Son to a Soldier in *Illyricum*. His Courage and Piety raiſed him to the *Imperial* Throne. He fought in the Battel, which the *Romans*, under *Aspar*'s Command, loſt in *Africk*, in 431. It is reported, that having been taken Priſoner, *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals*, obſerving with Admiration, that an Eagle had perched upon *Marcian*'s Head, immediately ſent him back to *Conſtantinople*, having firſt made him promiſe, that he would never make War againſt the *Vandals*. After the Death of *Theodoſius*, Junior, *Pulcheria*, who had ſucceeded him in the Empire, married *Marcian*, *July* 29. or, according to the Chronicle of *Alexandria*, *Auguſt* 26. 450. Three Days after his Election, he publiſhed a very rigorous Law againſt Hereticks, and re-called the Biſhops, who had been Depoſed and Baniſhed by the pretended Council of *Epheſus*. Afterwards in 451, he called a General Council at *Chalcedon*, where he aſſiſted, without medling with Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, and to give Authority to what had been concluded in that Aſſembly, he publiſhed ſeveral Edicts. He is eſteemed one of the greateſt Princes that ever Governed the Empire, and to have equalled *Conſtantine the Great*, by his Innocence, by his Zeal for the true Religion, by his Charity to the Poor, and chiefly by his Chaſtity. He died at *Conſtantinople*, *Jan.* 26. 457. Aged 64 Years. *Marcellinus in Chron. Evagrius lib.* 2. *Nicephorus lib.* 14. *Procopius*, &c.

MARCIAN, Son of the Emperor *Anthemius*. He endeavoured, but in vain, to Uſurp the Empire from *Zeno*.

MARCIAN, King of the *Germans*, made himſelf formidable towards the end of the IVth. Century. He joyned with the *Romans*, to make War againſt the *Gauls*, of whoſe Neighbourhood he grew jealous. He did not ſucceed in that Deſign, and he was killed towards 374, as *Ammianus Marcellinus* writes.

MARCIAN, Biſhop of *Arles*, introduced the Sect of the *Novatians* into *Gaul* in the IIId. Century. Thruſting the Penitents out of his Church, he ſeparated himſelf from his Brethren, who admitted them to Publick Penance. St. *Cyprian* writ a Letter to Pope *Stephen*, to induce him to extirpate that growing Hereſy.

MARCIAN, a General of the Emperor *Juſtin the Younger*'s Army in the VIth. Century. He was unadviſedly deprived of the Command, which the Soldiers hearing, raiſed the Siege of *Niſibe*. So the *Perſians* having no more Enemies to reſiſt them, ravaged *Syria*, took *Antioch, Heraclea*, and *Apamea*, which they totally ruined.

MARCIANOPOLIS, a Town of *Mœſia* in *Bulgaria*, which thoſe of the Country call *Preſlaw*, between *Odiſſe* and *Anchiale*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* ſaith, that it was ſo called from a Siſter of *Trajan* named *Marcia*. *Trebellius Pollio* mentions it in the Life of the Emperor *Claudius* II. ſpeaking of ſeveral Battels fought near that Town. It was formerly a Biſhop's See. The Codex *Theodoſianus* makes mention of *Marmarius*, who was Biſhop of it, as one of the Orthodox, whoſe Faith was to be embraced. *L. de fide Cath. Cod. Theodoſ.*

MARCION, an Hereſiarch, who lived in the IId. Century. He was born at *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, or *Pontus*, for which reaſon, he is ſometimes ſurnamed *Ponticus*. In his younger Years, he followed the *Stoick*-Philoſophy, and was a lover of Solitude and Poverty; but being convicted of Uncleanneſs with a Virgin, he was Expelled the Church by his Father, who was Biſhop. After which, he came to *Rome*, where, not being admitted to the Eccleſiaſtical Communion, becauſe his Father oppoſed it, he, out of ſpight, embraced *Cerdon*'s Hereſy, and became the Author of new Errors, in 134. He held, with *Cerdon*, Two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad. The Bad, he ſaid, was the Author of the World, and of the Law; and the Good, he ſaid, was the Author of the Goſpel, and Redeemer of the World. He called himſelf Jeſus Chriſt, ſent on purpoſe to aboliſh the Law, as being bad. *Origen* affirms, that he ſuppoſed there was a God of the *Jews*, a God of the *Chriſtians*, and a God of the *Gentiles*. *Tertullian* ſpeaks of Nine; and obſerveth more curiouſly than any body elſe, the reſt of his Opinions; as, That he denied the Reſurrection of the Body, Condemned Marriage, excluding married People from Salvation, whom he would not Baptize, though he allowed of three Sorts, and that the Living were ſometimes Chriſtened for the Dead. By his Sect, the Women commonly adminiſtred the Sacraments. *Rhodon*, a *Greek* Author, quoted by *Euſebius*, ſays, That the Diſciples of this Hereſiarch, added many other Errors to his Dogms, and were called *Marcioniſts*; that the Hereſiarch meeting St. *Polycarpus* in the Streets of *Rome*, asked him, *Whether he knew him? Very well*, anſwered the Holy Biſhop, *I know you to be the Devil's Eldeſt Son. Conſtantine the Great* publiſhed an Edict againſt the *Marcionites*, and the other Hereticks, in 326, and *Theodoret*, Biſhop of *Cyrus*, converted 1000 of them, in 423. *Tertullianus de Præſcript. & in Marc. St. Irenæus lib.* 1. *&* 3. *St. Epiphanius Hæ.* 42.

MARCIUS, ſurnamed *Rutilius*, was the firſt that ever was choſen Conſul of a *Plebeian* Family. He routed the *Privernates*, and took the City, *Privernum*, for which he was allowed a Triumph, *An. Rom.* 397. He was choſen Dictator in the War againſt the *Tuſcans*, *Faliſci*, and *Tarquinians*. After the Victory, wherein he took 8000 Priſoners, the Senate oppoſed his Triumph, becauſe a *Plebeian*, but yet it was granted, and the People never ſhewed more Joy, to the great Grief of the Senators, yet he continued to do the Republick good Service till his Death. His Family became very famous at *Rome*, and furniſhed the Commonwealth with Conſuls, and ſucceſsful

Commanders.

Commanders. *Titus Livius lib.* 7. *&* 10. *Diodorus lib.* 16. *Florus. Caſſiodorus.*

MARCIUS, a famous Magician at *Roan*, who writ a Book like that of *Noſtredamus*; which fell into the Hands of *Marcus Attilius*, who by Order of the Senate, made an exact ſearch for all ſuch Writings. *An. Rom.* 541, or 542. there was found a Prophecy concerning the Battel at *Cannæ*, which ſeemed plain enough, and is ſet down at large in *Titus Livius*. This raiſed the Author's Credit. Another of his Prophecies gave occaſion to the Inſtitution of the Games, Conſecrated by the *Romans* to *Apollo*. His Book was afterwards carefully kept among the Sacred Books. *Titus Livius lib.* 25. *cap.* 12.

MARCK, or Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg*, a Province in *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of the ſame Name. It is commonly divided into Three Parts; the Ancient, or High *Marche*, called by thoſe of the Country, *Alte Marche*, the Chief Town of which is *Tangermund*; this Part lies Weſtward. The other called the *New Marck*, lies Eaſtward, the Chief Town is *Cuſtrin*. The Third Part in the middle, and larger than the Two others, is called *Mittel Marck*, the Chief Town is *Berlin*. *See* BRANDENBOURG.

MARCK, a Province of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*, with the Title of a County belonging to the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, who had it by Inheritance from the Houſe of *Juliers*. The Chief Town is *Marck*, which gives the Name to the Province. It ſtands upon the *Lippe*, as does alſo *Ham*. That Country lies Southward of the River *Lippe*. The Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* is to the Eaſtward, the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* Northward, the Dutchy of *Mons* or *Berg* Southward and Weſtward.

MARCOMANNI, a People of Ancient *Germany*, which *Regino* calls *Marahenſes*, and probably *Marhera* was their Country. *Cluverius* ſaith, that they dwelt between the Rivers *Rhine*, *Danube*, and the *Neckar*, and that from thence they paſſed into *Bohemia*, with the *Seduſians* and *Harudes*. From that time they often Revolted againſt the *Romans*, and chiefly under *Marcus Antoninus*. They are mentioned by *Ptolemæus*, *Dion*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Julius Capitolinus*, and ſeveral other Ancient Authors. *Statius lib.* 3. *Syl. carm.* 3.

MARCOMIR, the Name of ſome Princes, who are ſaid to have governed the *Francks* before *Pharamond*. *Trithemius de Origine Franc.* ſays, That *Antenor* being killed by the *Scythians* and *Goths*, left a Son named *Marcomir*, who obſerving the Monſter with the Triple Head, ſhewn him by *Alinurus*, his Maſter, a famous Magician, quitted his Country and came to *Germany*, the Lion's Head, one of the three, marking the *Germans*, as the Toad's did the *French*, and the Eagle's Head the *Roman* Empire. *Marcomir* III. one of his Deſcendants, was vanquiſhed by the Emperor *Claudius*, at his return from *Britain*. *Marcomir* IV. reigned 21 Years. *Marcomir* V. was very powerful, made War againſt the *Romans*, and rendred himſelf formidable to his Enemies. This the *Romantick* Abbot will have to be the Father of *Pharamond*.

St. MARCOUL, or *Marculphus*, Abbot of *Nanteuil*, born at *Bayeux* in *Normandy*. He is the Founder of an Order of Monks, that follow the Rule of St. *Bennet*. He was very much eſteemed by *Childebert*, King of *France*, Son to *Clovis*, the firſt Chriſtian King. *Faroul*, *Life of St.* Marcoul.

MARCULPHUS, a Monk, who liv'd about the Year 660. He wrote Two Books, *De Formulis*, or concerning the Forms of Law: The firſt gives an Exemplification of the *Chartæ Regales*. The ſecond, of the *Chartæ Pagenſes*. This Work, as *Du Cheſne* obſerves, is very ſerviceable, nor to ſay neceſſary, for the underſtanding the Hiſtory of the firſt Race of the *French* Kings. It was publiſh'd in *Octavo*, in 1613, by *Bignonius*, who has made a great many curious Notes upon't. *Du Cheſne Bibl. des Hiſt. de France*, *p.* 26, &c.

MARCUS ANTONIUS, one of the *Triumviri*, was Son to *Marcus Antonius*, ſurnamed *Creticus*, and Grandſon to another of the ſame Name, a great Orator, whom *Cinna* cauſed to be put to Death, for having embraced *Sylla*'s Party. His Mothers Name was *Julia*, of the Family of *Julius Cæſar*: After the Death of her firſt Husband, ſhe marri'd *Lentulus*, who was put to Death by *Tully*, for being concern'd in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy. This Piece of Juſtice, was, probably, one reaſon of the great miſunderſtanding betwixt *Mark Anthony* and *Tully*. *M. Anthony* ſpent the firſt of his time at *Rome*, afterwards he travel'd into *Greece*, and had a Command in the Army under *Gabinius*, in the Year of *Rome* 668. He follow'd this *Gabinius* into *Egypt* and *Judea*, where he gave good proof of his Courage, and the Generoſity of his Temper, but not without an Allay of Misbehaviour as to his Morals. At his Return to *Rome*, he was made Quæſtor, and afterwards, going into *Gaul*, he gain'd the good Opinion of *Julius Cæſar*, and perſuaded him to ſet up againſt *Pompey*; and afterwards, when *Cæſar* march'd towards *Rome*, *M. Anthony* follow'd him, and did him conſiderable Service in the Civil Wars. When *Cæſar* was Dictator, he made *M. Anthony* General of the Horſe, in the Year of *Rome* 705; and in 710, he was joyn'd with him in the Conſulſhip, and one day, when the *Lupercalia* were celebrated, *M. Anthony* made an offer to ſet a Crown upon *Cæſar*'s Head. But *Cæſar* being Aſſaſſinated the ſame Year by *Brutus*, *Caſſius*, &c. *Anthony* called the Senate together, and wrought up the People to a Mutiny, by haranguing upon *Cæſar*'s Character, the Barbarity of his Murther, and holding out the bloody Habit, in which he was aſſaſſinated; to which he artificially added a ſtroke or two upon the Legacy, which *Cæſar* had bequeath'd to the Mob. Afterwards the *Romans* were diſſatisfied with his Conduct, as being too Arbitrary and Aſpiring; upon this, *M. Anthony* takes the Field, and lays Siege to *Modena*, into which *Decimus Brutus* had caſt himſelf, with a deſign to defend the Place. The Senate, after having tried in vain, to bring *M. Anthony* to his Duty, gave Order to *Octavius Cæſar*, afterwards *Auguſtus*, and to the Conſuls *Panſa* and *Hirtius*, to Fight him. This War being luckily enough ended, *M. Anthony*, *Auguſtus*, and *Lepidus*, form'd a Triumvirate, which prov'd very unfortunate and fatal to ſeveral Great Men, particularly to *Tully*. A year after, which was 712 of *Rome*, *M. Anthony* and *Auguſtus* defeated *Brutus* and *Caſſius* in *Macedonia*, and afterwards falling into a Miſunderſtanding about ſome private Affairs, they were made Friends again, by *Anthony*'s marrying *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter; and thus their Power encreaſing to that height, that *Lepidus* ſtood almoſt for a Cypher; They, as it were, parted the Empire between them, *M. Anthony* travelling into *Aſia*, and *Cæſar* into *Gaul*. *M. Antony* made War upon the *Parthians*, but with ill Succeſs, being oblig'd to Retreat in diſorder through *Armenia*, from whence he march'd into *Egypt*; the deſign of his going thither, was to viſit *Cleopatra*, for whom he had a Paſſion ſeveral Years before; this Lady ſmit him to that degree of Diſtraction, that he forgot the Regards due to his Wife and Children. *Octavia*, who was a vertuous Lady, was ſorry at the News of her Husband's Conduct, and reſolv'd to make him a Viſit, in order to recover him to Sobriety; to this purpoſe ſhe ſet forward, but being come as far as *Athens*, *M. Anthony* ſent her a Meſſage to return back to *Rome*, with a promiſe to be ſhortly there himſelf: But he was not in a Condition to be Maſter of his Word, being perfectly in the Power of *Cleopatra*, to whoſe Ambition and Humour, he ſacrific'd ſeveral Kings to enrich this Queen with their Dominions. In the Year of *Rome* 720. he ſcandalouſly ſurpriz'd the King of *Armenia*, had him brought to *Alexandria* in Chains of Gold, and led him in triumph; as if he had been fairly taken Priſoner. In the mean time, *M. Anthony* was proclaim'd Traytor at *Rome*; notwithſtanding which, he was ſo vain as to fancy, he could Conquer the Republic, and make a Preſent of the Empire to his Miſtriſs. In the Year of *Rome*, 723, *Auguſtus* put himſelf at the Head of his Army to go againſt him, and on the 2d. of *September* defeated him in a Sea-fight, at *Actium*. *Cleopatra* went off firſt, and *M. Anthony*, who could not live without her, quitted the Fleet, and follow'd her to *Alexandria*, with a deſign to raiſe new Forces. The Year after *Auguſtus* carried the War into *Egypt*, and by a Train of Succeſſes brought *Anthony* to that pitch of Deſperation, that he diſpatch'd himſelf, imagining that *Cleopatra* had been dead before. *M. Anthony* had *Fulvia* for his firſt Wife, by whom, beſides other Children, he had *Julius Antonius*, call'd *Africanus*, who was Conſul with *Fabius Maximus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 744. This *Africanus* was afterwards put to Death by *Auguſtus*. *M. Anthony* had likewiſe two Daughters by *Octavia*; *Antonia*, the Eldeſt, was married to *Domitius Ænobarbus*: And *Antonia*, the younger, to *Druſus*. His Life and Actions are at large in *Plutarch*. *Tacitus lib.* 4. *Suetonius*, *in Auguſto*. *Dion hiſt*. *Appianus in Parth*. *Florus*, *Oroſius*, &c. The Family of the *Antonii* was famous at *Rome*. Some Authors are of Opinion, that it deſcended from *Anton*, *Hercules* his Son, as *Plutarch* obſerveth. Many of that Family died miſerably, which gave occaſion to *Tacitus* to ſay, *That the Family of the* Antonians *was Famous*, *but Unfortunate*. *Dionyſius Antiq. Rom. lib.* 10. *Titus Livius lib.* 4, *&* 8. *Velleius Paterculus*.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS VERUS, called *The Philoſopher*, ſucceeded his Father-in-law, *Antoninus Pius*, *March* 7. 161. and aſſociated to the Empire *Lucius Ælius Verus*, to whom he married his Daughter *Lucilla*. He was the beſt of all the *Roman* Emperors. He made no general Edict againſt the Chriſtians, but being very much given to Idolatry, and deſirous to imitate *Numa*, from whom he pretended to derive his Original, he gave occaſion by ſeveral Reſcripts, to the fourth Perſecution, in which, through the ſeveral Provinces of the Empire, many Chriſtians were Martyr'd, in 102. He triumphed over the *Parthians*, with his Collegue, whom he loſt in the beginning of the ſecond War, about 169. This War had already laſted four Years, and the *Romans* obtained but ſmall advantage. In 174, the *Barbarians* had ſo hemmed in the *Roman* Army, that it was not thought poſſible for them to eſcape, and at the ſame time they were fatigued with an extraordinary Heat and Thirſt. In this preſſure, the Pagans invoked their Gods, but in vain; and a Legion, which was intirely Chriſtian, prayed to God to deliver them from this Danger; whereupon, immediately a refreſhing Shower fell into the *Roman* Camp, whilſt, at the ſame time, Thunder and Lightning fell upon their

their Enemies, and put them to flight. *Julius Capitolinus* aſcribes this to the Prayers of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Dion* to a Magician named *Arnulphus*; but *Xiphilin* accuſes him of a wilful and inconſiderate Miſtake, ſaying, That all the Glory of this, was due to the Chriſtian Legion, which was afterwards called *The Thundring Legion*, as the Twelfth Legion was called in *Auguſtus*'s time. The Emperor, in his Letter to the Senate, confeſſed that he owed that Victory to the Chriſtians, and thereupon forbad the Perſecution. *Tertullian* mentions this Victory thus, *Marcus quoque Aurelius in Germanica expeditione Chriſtianorum Militum orationibus ad Deum factis imbres in Siti illa impetravit:* He mentions alſo the Letter writ by the Emperor, of which *Oroſius* ſays, there were many Copies in his time. In the mean time, the Emperor is ſaid to have cauſed this Hiſtory to be engraven on a Pillar dedicated to *Jupiter Pluvioſius*. In this good Prince, the old ſaying was fulfilled, *That the World ſhould be happy, if Philoſophers were Kings, or Kings Philoſophers.* He profeſſed the *Stoick*-Philoſophy, and writ 12 Books of Reflections upon his own Life. He was very unhappy in his Family, having a Voluptuous and diſorderly Son-in-law, a debauched Son of his own, and an Incontinent Wife. *Julius Capitolinus, Dion lib.* 55. *Oroſius lib.* 7. *Tertullianus in Apolog. & adverſus Scap. cap.*4. *Euſebius.*

MARDIKE, a ſtrong Fort in *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*, about one *German* Mile from *Dunkirk* to the Weſt, and two from *Graveling* to the Eaſt, not far from the Sea-ſhoar. It was taken by the *French*, in 1645, and 1657, when it was put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, with *Dunkirk*, with which it was reſigned back to the *French*, who have ſlighted and ruined it.

MARDOCHAI, a *Rabbin*, Son to *Eliezer Comtino*, a *Jew* of *Conſtantinople*, wrote a Commentary upon the Five Books of *Moſes*. Thoſe who have read it in Manuſcript, ſay, that it is very literal, and that he gives the Sence of the Text very well; that he quotes the beſt *Rabbins*, and chiefly *Aben Ezra*. *M. Simon.*

MARDONIUS, General of *Xerxes*'s Army, was Son-in-law to *Darius*, and Brother-in-law to the ſame *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*. He took *Athens* in the LXXVth. *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 275. But a little while after, *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, Commanders of the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, beat his Army, and killed him near *Platea* in *Bœotia*; this happened about *Sept.* 25. of the ſame Year. *Herodotus lib.* 7. *&* 8. *Diodorus lib.* 11. *Plutarchus, Juſtinus, Cornelius Nepos, &c.*

MAREB, Lat. *Saba*, a City in the Province of *Hadramut* in *Arabia Fœlix*, which was the Country of *Beligis*, the Wife of *Solomon*, or rather the Queen of the *South*; that came to viſit him. This City, in our Author's time, was Deſolate. *Nubienſis*, *p.* 26. It lies 45 *German* Miles N. of *Libit*. In the Mountains of *Mareb*, are the Trees of Frankincenſe, which, from thence, are diſtributed over all the World, *Nub. p.* 26, 27. *Mareb* ſtands three Stations S. of *Dhafar*, in it is the Caſtle of *Solomon*, the Son of *David*, called *Servah*, but then it was nothing but a heap of Ruins. The Inhabitants of this City in their Pride, deſpiſed all others, and yet were Ignorant of the Benefits of the moſt Glorious God. They had a Damm againſt the Inundations of Water of wonderful Structure, ſo that they never feared its ruin, and the Waters reſtrained by it, ſwell'd to the highth of 20 Statures, which they reſerved for their uſe, and diſtributed by Pipes. This Water-houſe ſtood above the City, but, by the Will of God, it broke, and in the Night over-threw the Fort, and demoliſhed and drowned the whole City, and all it Suburbs and People. *Nubienſis p.* 52. From *Mareb* to *Scebam* South, is four Stations.

MAREOTIS, a Country of *Egypt* near *Alexandria*, now called, according to *Caſtaldus*, *Moletius*, and others, *Lago di Buchiara*. It gave the Name to a part of the Territory of *Alexandria*, which contained ſeveral Villages; in one of which, called *The Peace of Secontarurus*, εἰρήνη Σεκονδαρούρα, *Iſchyras* the Slanderer of St. *Athanaſius* lived, as he ſaith himſelf in his Second Apology. This part of *Mareotis* muſt have been fruitful, and produced good Wine, ſeeing *Virgil* ſpeaks thus, *lib.* 2. *Georg.*

Sunt Thaſiæ vites, ſunt & Mareotides Albæ.

MARESCHAL of *France*, a conſiderable Dignity of that Kingdom for the Command of Armies. The Mareſchals of *France*, are properly the Ancient Squires of the Kings, *Magiſtri Equitum*, or *Tribuni & Præfecti Militum*, amongſt the *Romans*, and the χιλίαρχοι, amongſt the *Greeks*. Their firſt Inſtitution obliged them to Command the Vant-guard, to obſerve the Enemy, and to chooſe the Places convenient for the Encamping of the Army. Now they judge all Military Affairs by themſelves, or their Lieutenants, the Provoſts of the Mareſchals, or Provoſts of the Camp. Their number was but ſmall before *Francis* I. but ſince, it is much increaſed. They are the Arbitrators in all Quarrels amongſt the Nobles in *France*. Their Place depends abſolutely of the Crown, nor can they be deprived of it during Life, though the King may ſuſpend them from the Exerciſe of its Functions. This Honour is not Hereditary, being the Recompence of Merit, and Great Actions. 'Tis thought the word *Mareſchal*, comes from the *German March*, or *Marach*, which ſignifies a *Horſe*, and *Scalch*, a *Maſter* or *Officer*; and the common Opinion is, that they were Lieutenants to the High-Conſtables of *France*; but it does not follow thence, that they were always Generals of the Army, for the Conſtables themſelves have not always been Chief Commanders of the Armies of *France*, having only had a part of the Royal Cavalry under their Command. It was by the Valour of *Matthew* of *Montmorency*, who, in *Philip Auguſtus* his Reign, won the Battel of *Bovines*, againſt the Emperor *Otho*, and the King of *England*; that the Charge of Conſtable, came to be the Chief of the Kingdom: This was alſo the Riſe of the Mareſchals, whereof there have been very great Men. *Favin. des Offic. dela Couron. Du Cange Gloſſarium Latinitatis. Saint Marth. &c.*

MARESHUAN, the Eighth Month of the Year amongſt the *Hebrews* of Thirty Days, had no Feaſt, nor extraordinary Sacrifice. *Sigonius in Kalend. Hebræor. Torniel. A. M.* 2544. *n.* 12. 2545. *n.* 30.

MARESIUS (*Samuel*) a Miniſter, and Eminent Divine in the XVIIth Century, was born at *Oiſemond* in *Picardy*, in 1599. In his Youth he ſtudi'd at *Saumur*, under *Gomarus* and *Ludovicus Capellus*; commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Leyden*, in *July* 1625. Afterwards he travel'd into *England*, and then return'd to *Sedan*, where he was a Reader in Divinity. In 1673, he was offer'd the Divinity Profeſſors place at *Leyden*, which he accepted, but died that ſame Year at *Groningen*, before he enter'd upon the Office. He wrote againſt *Voetius*, *Dallæe*, *Wittichius*, a great *Carteſian*, and *Serarius*, a Millennary, *&c.* He wrote likewiſe a Book, called *Preſervatif contra la Revolt.* A Syſtem of Divinity, at the end of which, there is a Catalogue of all his Works. *Baile Diction. Hiſtor.*

MARFUORIO, a Statue at *Rome*, where they hang'd all Satyrical things, like that of *Paſquin*. There is alſo a *Marfuorio* at *Venice*. *See* PASQUIN.

MARGARET of *Valois*, Dutcheſs of *Alençon*, and afterwards Queen of *Navarre*. She was bred at *Lewis*'s XII's Court, and was ſought in Marriage by the Emperor *Charles*, when he was Count of *Flanders*; but ſome Reaſons of State, made the Duke of *Alençon* to be preferred to him, who, attending King *Francis* I. into *Italy*, died of Grief, that that Prince was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*. *Margaret* was extreamly afflicted at both theſe Misfortunes, and went to *Madrid*, to tend the King in his Sickneſs, where ſhe ſpoke ſo reſolutely to the Emperor, and his Council, that they ſeemed more reaſonable than before; hearing that the *Spaniards* deſign'd to have ſeiz'd her, as ſoon as the time of her ſafe Conduct ſhould be expired, ſhe made all the haſte ſhe could out of that Kingdom. The King, at his return, very ſenſible of her kindneſs, married her to *Henry* of *Albret*, King of *Navarre*, in 1527, and of his Marriage, came *Joan* of *Albret*, married to *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, the Father of *Henry* IV. She was a learned Princeſs, and a great admirer of Men of Parts. *James le Fevre* and *Gerard Rouſſel*, both Proteſtants, were her great Favourites, and 'tis ſaid, ſhe was well inclin'd that way; ſhe took for Device, a Turnſol with theſe Words, *Non inferiora ſecutus*, and a Lily between two Pearls, with theſe Words, *Mirandum Naturæ opus. Valentine* of *Alſinois* made her this Epitaph,

Muſarum decima, & Charitum quarta, inclyta Regum
Et ſoror & conjux, Margaris illa jacet.

Amongſt other things, ſhe wrote, *la Marguerite des Marguerites*, being a Collection of Poems. *Le Miroire del Ame Pechereſſe le Triumphe del Agneau, l'Heptameron*, commonly call'd *The Novels of the Queen of* Navarre, *&c.*

MARGARET of *France*, Queen of *Navarre*, the moſt beautiful and learned Princeſs of her time, was Daughter to King *Henry* II. Siſter to *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. *Henry* III. and *Francis*, Duke of *Alençon* and *Brabant*. She was married to the Prince of *Viane*, afterwards *Henry* IV. of *France*, and it was at the Solemnity of this Wedding, that the *Bartholomew* Maſſacre happened, in 1572. 'Tis ſaid, ſhe had ſettled her Affection upon the Duke of *Guiſe*. The King had no Children by her, for which, and other Reaſons, they were Divorced, having procured a Diſpenſation from Pope *Clement* VIII. in 1599. ſhe was alſo baniſhed the Court. She died in 1615, being the laſt Princeſs of the Line of *Valois*.

MARGARET, Dutcheſs of *Florence*, *Parma*, and *Plaiſance*, Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*, famous for her Wit, Prudence, and Courage, was the Natural Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* V. who married her to *Alexander de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, and after his Death to *Octavius Farneſe*, Pope *Paul* III. his Nephew. She, at firſt, had no liking to this laſt, becauſe he was but very young, complaining of Fortune that match'd her always to unequally; firſt, when but a Girl of 12 Years of Age, to a Man of 27, and now a Woman grown, to a young Boy of 13; yet after ſome time, ſhe was well pleaſed with her young Husband, and bore him two Sons at a Birth. All Authors ſpeak much in her Commenda-

tion;

tion; ſhe had ſo manly a Gate, and was ſo ſtrong, that ſhe ſeemed to be a Man in Woman's Apparel, delighting in manly Exerciſe; as riding a Hunting, at which ſport, ſhe rid as hard, and changed, and tired as many Horſes, as moſt of her Company; beſides, ſhe had a Beard on the Upper Lip, and was often troubled with the Gout, a Diſtemper that ſeldom afflicts Women. The People of the *Low-Countries* were much taken with her, for which reaſon, her Brother *Philip* II. made her their Governeſs. She managed them in that ticklish Conjuncture with great Prudence, and things went on very well, until the Duke of *Alva*, Subſtituted in her place, by his Cruelty marr'd them. She died in 1586. having firſt had the Satisfaction to ſee her Son, the famous Prince of *Parma*, made Governor of that Country, after the Death of *Don John* of *Auſtria*.

MARGARET, Counteſs of *Holland*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Florent*, Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and *Mathilda*, Daughter to *Henry*, Duke of *Brabant*; having refuſed to give Alms to a poor Woman, accuſing her of Adultery, becauſe ſhe carried two Twins in her Arms; the poor Woman prayed to God, that the Counteſs might bring forth as many Children, as there were Days in the Year, which happened on Good-Friday in 1276, witneſs an Epitaph in the Abby of the *Bernardines*, within half a League of the *Hague*, where the Mother, and all the Children are buried. *Guichardin deſcript. Holl. Eraſmus, Vives, &c.* There are ſtill the Baſons to be ſeen in the Church, in which the Infants were Baptized: And likewiſe the following Epitaph,

Illuſtris Domini Florentii Comitis Hollandiæ, Filia, cujus Mater fuit Mathildis, Filia Henrici Ducis Brabantiæ, Fratrem quoque habuit Gulielmum, Alamaniæ Regem: Hæc præfata Domina Margareta, Anno Salutis Milleſimo Ducenteſimo Septuageſimo Sexto, Ætatis ſuæ Anno Quadrageſimo Secundo ipſo die Paraſceues, Hora Nona ante Meridiem, Peperit Infantes vivos promiſcui ſexus, numero Trecentos Sexaginta Quatuor, Qui poſtquam per Venerabilem Epiſcopum Dominum Guidonem Suffraganeum, præſentibus nonnullis Proceribus & Magnatibus, in pelvi quadam Sacramentum Baptiſmi percepiſſent, & Maſculis, Johannes; Femellis vero nomen Elizabeth, impoſitum fuiſſet, ipſorum omnium, ſimul cum Matris, Animæ ad Deum æternaliter victuræ, redierunt, Corpora autem ſub hoc Saxo requieſcunt.

MARGARET of *York*, Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV. She was married to *Richard Pool* of the Houſe of *Suffolk*, and afterwards made Counteſs of *Salisbury*. She had four Sons, one of which was Cardinal *Pool*. Her Birth, and other valuable Qualifications, made her much conſider'd at Court; inſomuch, that King *Henry* VIII. and his Queen *Katharine*, made Choice of her for a Governante to the Princeſs *Mary*: She acquitted her ſelf to Satisfaction in this Imployment; but after King *Henry* fell in Love with *Ann* of *Bullogne*, the Counteſs of *Salisbury* fell into diſfavour, both becauſe ſhe continued to abett all the Doctrines and Pretentions of the Court of *Rome*; and likewiſe, becauſe the Cardinal her Son had reproach'd the King with Irregular Paſſions and Injuſtice, in the Caſe of the Divorce. For this, and upon pretence that the Cardinal endeavour'd to raiſe Diſturbances in *England*, he had a Bill of Attainder paſt upon him, and the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, his Mother, was beheaded at Seventy Years of Age. She was Condemn'd by Attainder, without ſo much as being heard in her own Defence. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angl. Franc. Biſhop of* Hereford's *Annals.* Burnet's *Hiſt. Reform.*

MARGARITA, an Iſland of South *America*, in the North Sea, 8 Leagues from the Coaſt of *New Andaluzia*, and 40 from the Iſland of St. *Trinidada* to the W. Long. 3.14. Lat. 11. Firſt diſcovered by *C. Columbus*, in 1498, and ſince moſtly frequented on the account of the Pearl-fiſhery, from whence it has its Name. It is about 40 *French* Leagues in compaſs, very fruitful, but Mountainous, watered by two Rivers; beſides St. *Jago de la Vega*, it has ſeveral Villages.

MARGARITUS (*John*) a Cardinal, Biſhop of *Elne*, and afterwards of *Girone*, was born at *Girone* in *Catalonia*, of a Noble Family in the XVth. Century. This Cardinal made a great Figure at the Court of *Alphonſus* V. called *The Magnanimous*, who was King of *Arragon*. Afterwards he was very much eſteem'd by *Ferdinand* V. who procured him his Cardinals Cap. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Spain* in Ten Books, call'd *Parabis pomena*: The deſign of them being to ſupply the Omiſſions of the *Spaniſh* Hiſtorians, beginning at the pretended Arrival of *Hercules* in *Spain*, and continu'd to the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. *Surita Lib. XVI. Ciaconius, Onuphrius*, &c.

MARGIANA, which *Caſtaldus* calls *Jeſelbes*, a great Province of *Aſia*, between the *Bactriana* and *Hyrcania* of the Ancients. *Plinius, Ptolemæus, Solinus, &c.* mention it often. *Sanſon*, and the other Modern Geographers affirm, That the Provinces of *Kho ſme* and *Choraſan* in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, make up the greateſt part of the Ancient *Margiana*.

MARGUERIN (*de la Bigne*) Doctor of *Sorbonne*, Native of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, flouriſhed about the latter end of the 16th Age, and was looked upon, as one of the greateſt Men of his time. He made the Collection called *Bibliotheca Patrum*, wherein are the Works of above 200 Authors, and publiſhed ſeveral other Pieces of his own making. He printed that great Work at *Paris*, in 8 Volumes in *Folio*, in 1576, added another in 79, and a 10th afterwards, under the Title of an Appendix. It has been often re-printed ſince, and the Collections of *Melchior Hittorpius* and *Henry Caniſius*, the Two Tomes of *Greek* and *Latin* Treatiſes of *Fronto Ducæus*, and the Volumes of *Francis Combefis* were added to them; before theſe Two laſt Editions, there was that of *Cologne*, printed in 1618, in 18 Volumes, to which *Andrew Scotus* added ſome Treatiſes, under the Title of an Appendix. But in 1677, the *Bibliotheca Patrum* was publiſh'd at *Lyons* in XXVII. Volumes. Before the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there were Collections under the Title of *Micro-Presbyticon*, in 1550. *De Hæreſeologia*, in 1556, and the *Orthodoxographis*, 1555, and 59. *Simler.*

MARIAMNE, Queen of *Judæa*, of the Blood of the *Macchabees*, or *Aſmonæans*, was Daughter to *Alexander*, Son to *Ariſtobulus*, and *Alexandra*, Daughter to *Hyrcanus*, Brother to the ſame *Ariſtobulus*; ſhe was alſo Siſter to *Ariſtobulus*, and the Wife of *Herodes the Great*, or the *Aſcalonite*, who put her to Death, *An. Rom.* 726. She was one of the moſt beautiful Princeſſes of her time. And *Gellius*, who by *M. Anthony*'s Order, went upon a Diſcovery of fine Women, made his Report, That he had ſeen nothing that came up to the Perſon of this Queen: However ſome Authors affirm, That *Mariamne*'s Temper was not altogether ſo charming as her Face, and that her Haughtineſs and Contempt of *Herod*, provok'd him to uſe her ill. *Joſeph.*

MARIANA, a Colony, and a City, in a certain part of the Iſle of *Corſica*, which had its Name from *Marius*, the great *Roman* Conſul, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Geneva*, heretofore very great and populous, ſeated upon a ſmall River which runs through it, but now it lies in Ruins; therefore called *Rovene di Mariana*, nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither; the Biſhop's See being removed to *Baſtia*, in 1575.

MARIANA, (*John*) a Learned Jeſuit, born at *Talavera*, in the Dioceſs of *Toledo*. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Hiſtoria de rebus Hiſpaniæ*, in Twenty Books, to which he added Ten more, with a Continuation, *De Rege & Regis inſtitutione lib.* 3. *De ponderibus & menſuris, Tractatus* 7. *Theologici & Hiſtorici*, 1. *De adventu B. Jacobi in Hiſpaniam.* 2. *Pro Editione vulgata SS. Bibliorum.* 3. *De Spectaculis.* 4. *De monetæ mutatione.* 5. *De die mortis Chriſti & Anno.* 6. *De annis Arabum cum annis noſtris comparatis.* 7. *De morte & immortalitate.* Father *John Mariana* publiſhed beſides ſome Treatiſes of *Lucas Tudenſis*, of St. *Iſidorus*, &c. with Notes of his own. He died *Feb.* 17. 1624. Aged 87 Years. *Thomas Thomajus de Vergas, & in vita & Apol. pro Mariana. Baronius A. C.* 680.

MARIANES, Mountains of *Spain*, known by the Name of *Sierra Morena*. They reach from Eaſt to Weſt, from the River *Guardarmena*, to the end of *Eſtremadura*; that which lies Eaſtward is called *las Navas de Toloſa*, and the Paſſage *Puerto Muradal*. This place is famous for a Defeat of the *Moors* by *Alphonſo* IV. called *The Noble*, as is ſaid elſewhere.

MARIANUS (*Scotus*) was born in *Scotland*, in 1028, and in 1052, travelled into *Germany*. He took a Monk's Habit at *Cologne*, in 1058, and retiring to the Abby of *Fuld* the Year after, he continued a Recluſe there, till 1069. He wrote a Hiſtory from the Birth of Chriſt, to 1083. He died at *Mentz*, in 1086. Aged 58 Years. *Dodechin*, Abbot of St. *Diſibode*, continued it till 1200. This Hiſtory is well eſteemed. He wrote alſo *Calculatio de univerſali tempore*, and ſome other things. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſtr. Bellarmin. Trithem.*

MARIEMBERG, Lat. *Mariaberga*, a Town of *Germany* in *Upper Saxony*, ſituate upon Mountains, where are ſeveral Mines of Metals; which moved *Henry*, Duke of *Saxony*, to build it there, in 1519. It belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*, near *Annaberg* and *Meiſſen*.

MARIENBOURG, a Town in the *Low-Countries*, upon the Borders of *Hainault* and *Luxembourg*. It derived its Name from *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Hungary*, and Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*, who built it in 1542. Its Situation between two little Rivers is ſo advantageous, that it was looked upon as impregnable. The *French* took it, and kept it by the 39th Article of the Peace of the *Pyrenees* in 1659.

MARIENBOURG, a Town in *Poland*, Capital of *Royal Pruſſia*, upon the River *Nogat*. Thoſe of the Country call it *Marienbourg*, Lat. *Mariæ-burgum*. It is reported, that here was a Fort, which occaſioned the building of the Town, in 1281. and it got the Name from a pretended miraculous Image of the Bleſſed Virgin. It was formerly the Primitive Seat of the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, having been built by the *Portecroix*. It was taken by *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, in 1460. The *Swedes* took it in 1626, and again in 1655. but it was reſtored ſince to the Kings of *Poland*. *Marienbourg* hath the Title of a Palatinate. *Cromerus hiſt. Pol. Starovolſius & Cellarius deſcript. Pol.*

MARIENDAL,

MARIENDAL, called by the *Germans*, *Mergentheim*, Lat. *Mergenthemum*, a little Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*. Some *Latin* Authors give it the Name of *Mergethum*, and that of *Mariæ domus*. It ſtands upon *Tauber*, within five or ſix Leagues of *Wisbourg*, and it is conſiderable, for being the place where the Great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, in *Franconia*, reſides.

MARIES, a Feſtival kept formerly amongſt the *Venetians*. The occaſion was this, The *Iſtrians*, a People of *Italy*, bordering on the State of *Venice*, and, at that time, ſworn Enemies to the *Venetians*, made an Incurſion in the Month of *February*, into one of the Iſlands that compoſe the Town, and ruſhed into the Church of St. *Peter*, where finding ſome young Women aſſembled for a Marriage, they ran away with them to *Caborla*, a ſmall Iſland of *Friuli*. The *Venetians* hearing this, purſued them, and after a bloody Fight, recovered the Maids. To keep up the Memory of this Action, they Inſtituted a Publick Feaſt, which was kept yearly upon the 2d. of *February*, Twelve of the moſt beautiful Maidens glorioufly apparelled, together with a young Man cloathed like an Angel, went dancing through the whole Town. Theſe Ceremonies, which were obſerved during 300 Years, were diſcontinued, during the War againſt the *Genoeſes*, becauſe of ſome Abuſes committed in them. There remained notwithſtanding ſome Footſteps of them, becauſe the Doge and Senators, made a yearly Proceſſion to our Lady's Church, in ſolemn Pomp, upon the 2d. of *Feb.* *Joh. Baptiſta Ignatius, exempl. Illuſtr. Vir.*

MARIESTADT, a Town in *Swedeland*, in the Weſtern *Gothia*, or *Weſtrogothlandt*, between the Lakes *Weter* and *Weger*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of the firſt. It is a new Town.

MARIGALANTE, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, betwixt the *Antilles* and *Caribbes*. The *French* are now Maſters of it. It is very fruitful, within 6 Leagues of *Guadaloupa*, and within 10 or 12 of *San Domingo*.

MARIGNAN, Lat. *Melignanum*, *& Meriganum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, between *Milan* and *Lodi*. It is famous for the Victory which *Francis* I. got there againſt the *Swiſſes*, in 1515.

MARINIS *(Boniface)* born at *Genoua*, and flouriſh'd towards the end of the XIIIth. Century. He was counted a great Philoſopher, and indeed his Writings make good his Character, particularly his Book, *De Confuſione Linguarum*: And another, which he wrote, *De Secretis Naturæ, &c. Soprani Scrip. della Ligur.*

MARINUS I. Pope, whom others call *Martinus* II. was born at *Galeza*, a Town of *Tuſcany*. He was choſen Pope, *Decemb.* 28. 822. and ſucceeded *John* VIII. He died *Jan.* 18. 884. He had ſome Diſputes with *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

MARINUS II. called by others *Martinus* III. a *Roman*, was choſen Pope, after *Stephen* VIII. or IX. in 943. He is ſaid to have died in 946. *Baronius in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MARINUS of *Naples*, a very Learned Philoſopher in the Vth. Century. He was Diſciple to *Proclus*, and kept his School after him; and to ſhew how much he owed to his Maſter, he writ his Life in Proſe and Verſe, which remains ſtill. *Suidas*, *Voſſius*, *de Hiſt. & Poetis Græcis.*

MARINUS, or *Marini*, *(John Baptiſt)* an Italian Poet, born at *Naples* about the middle of the XVIth Century. His Father would have bred him to the Bar; but after ſome tryal in that Profeſſion, he ſtruck off into Poetry, to which his Genius ſeem'd to over-rule him. The principal of his Works are, *Lira*, *Sampegna*, *Epitalamii*, *Galerea*, *Panegyrici*, *Strage*, *de Gl' Innocenti*, *Adone*, *Diceria*, *&c. Laurenzo Craſſo Huom. Leter Imperial. in Muſ. Hiſt. &c.*

MARIS of *Chalcedon*, an intimate Friend to *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, behaved himſelf very well in the preſence of *Julian the Apoſtate*. He was blind by old Age, and when he heard the Impiety of *Julian*, whom he had ſeen ſo often practiſing the Chriſtian Religion, he came to *Conſtantinople*, and when upon a certain Day, the Emperor was ſacrificing to Fortune, he publickly reproached him with his Impiety, Atheiſm and Apoſtacy; probably, from that time, that infamous Emperor was called *The Apoſtate*. *Julian* pretending, that day, to act the Philoſopher, ſhewed a generous Contempt of thoſe Injuries, and adding Blaſphemy to his Rallery, *However*, ſaid he, *thy* Galilean *will not reſtore thee thy Sight*; to which he immediately anſwered, *I give him thanks for this, thinking my ſelf happy that I cannot ſee thee.* The Emperor turning his back upon him, and pretending a Philoſophical patience, anſwered not a Word. *Maimbourg's Hiſt. of Arianiſm.*

MARISE, by the *Hungarians* called *Maros*, and by the *Germans*, *Meriſch*, a River that ſprings up near *Newmark*, in the *Carpathian* Mountains, which thoſe of the Country call *Szepeſi*, and *Krapach*. It runs through *Tranſilvania* to *Julia Alba*, or *Weiſſemburg*, to *Lippa*, and ſome other Towns, then into *Hungary*, where it falls into the *Theiſs*, *Teiſſe*, or *Tiſſa*, near *Siged*.

MARISUS, a great River in *Thracia*, that runs down from Mount *Hemus*, which the *Turks* call *Balkan*, the *Sclavonians*, *Crimonitza*, the *Italians*, *Citeca del Mundo*, and *Monte Argentaro*. And having watered *Philippopoli*, *Andrianople*, *&c.* it falls into the *Ægean* Sea.

MARIUS *(Caius)* who was 7 times Conſul, was born of an obſcure Family, in the Territory of *Arpinum*. He roſe up by degrees to the moſt eminent Offices. *See Plutarch in his Life. Velleius Paterculus lib.* 2. He was Lieutenant to *Metellus* in *Numidia*, and being afterwards made Conſul, *An. Rom.* 647, paſſed into *Africa*, and over-came *Jugurtha*, with *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*. In his ſecond Conſulſhip, He was ſent againſt the *Teutons* and *Ambrons* into *Provence*, where he killed above 200000 of thoſe *Barbarians*, and took 80000 Priſoners. He raiſed a Pyramid in memory of this Victory, the Remains whereof are ſtill to be ſeen on the Road to *Aix*. In his 5th. Conſulſhip, he defeated the *Cimbrians*, who had invaded *Italy*, killed 100000 of them, and took 60000 Priſoners. In his 6th. Conſulſhip, he got *Saturnius*, a ſeditious Tribune of the People, put to death, then paſſed into *Aſia*, and picked a Quarrel with King *Mithridates*. The Commiſſion of this War was appointed for *Sylla*, but he being engaged elſewhere, *C. Sulpitius*, Tribune of the People, gave it to *Marius*, which occaſioned *Sylla*'s return to *Rome*, where his Party proving the ſtronger, he put the Tribune to death, and put his Competitor to flight, who, is ſaid, hid himſelf in a Bog amongſt ſome Ruſhes, and that a *German* Soldier ſent thither to kill him, had not reſolution enough to execute the Order. They add, that he made his eſcape thence in a Bark, that carried him to *Africa*, where he lived a poor Exile, untill being re-called by *Cinna* and *Sertorius*, they entered *Rome*, put their greateſt Enemies to death, and baniſhed the reſt. He was choſen Conſul the 7th time, *An. Rom.* 668, and died a few days after. *Livy lib.* 64, 65. *Paterculus lib.* 2. *Salluſt. de Bello Jugur. Plutarch in Vit. Mar. &c.*

MARIUS *(Caius)* called *Junior*, Son of the former. He uſurped the Conſulſhip, *An. Rom.* 672. being yet but 25 Years of Age, and publickly oppoſed *Sylla*. The Senate did not favour him; he beſieged it, cauſed his Enemies to be killed, and their Bodies thrown into the *Tyber*. Afterwards, *Sylla* forced him to fly away, and having beaten his Army, he commanded *Lucretius Offella* to beſiege him in *Præneſte*. *Marius*, having no way to eſcape, out of Deſpair, killed himſelf; or, as ſome others ſay, he commanded a Souldier to kill him. The Name of the Souldier was *Pontius Teleſinus*. *Aurelius Victor de Viris Illuſtr. cap.* 68. *Velleius lib.* 2. *Florus lib.* 3. *cap.* 21. *Eutropius lib.* 5. *&c.*

MARK: *See* MARC.

MARLBOROUGH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Selkley* Hundred, in the Eaſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, ſeated near the head, and on the North ſide of the River *Kenet*, having the conveniency both of a Foreſt and a Chaſe, in its Neighbourhood; the firſt called *Sevenoke*-Foreſt, and the other *Aldburn*-Chaſe. This is an ancient Town, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Cunetio*, but ſince the *Roman* Conqueſt, called *Marlborough*, from its Marly Soil. It had once a Caſtle, famous in our Law-Books, for a Parliament held there in the Reign of *Henry* III. to put an end to the Differences between him and the Barons. This Town has ſuffered much, by the frequent Misfortunes of fire; however it has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom, by our preſent King, in the Perſon of *John Churchil*, the preſent Earl hereof.

MARLORAT *(Auguſtin)* a Proteſtant Miniſter, was born in *Lorrain*. He was firſt an *Auguſtin*-Friar, a very learned Man, and great Preacher; then he retired to *Geneva*, to profeſs the Proteſtant Religion; afterwards to *Lauſane*, and was choſen Miniſter of a little Village in *Switzerland*. Afterwards being called back into *France*, he was Miniſter at *Roan*, and was ſent to the Conference of *Poiſſy*, in 1561. and the Year after was Executed at *Roan*, by the Order of the Conſtable *Montmorency*, and the D. of *Guiſe*. He wrote Commentaries upon *Geneſis*, the *Pſalms*, *Iaiah*, and the New Teſtament, publiſhed by *H. Stephens*, in 1562, 1564, 1570. and *Theſaurus Locor. Comm. S. Script.* in Folio, publiſhed in 1524. *Thuanus hiſt. Beza in Icon. Melchior Adam in vit. Theol. extern. Geſnerus, &c.*

MARLOW *(Magna)* a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in *Desborough* Hundred, probably ſo called, for the ſake of Marl, or Chalk dug up in the Neighbourhood.

MARMARICA, a Country of *Africk*, which was formerly a part of *Libya*, which did lie Eaſtward, and *Cyrenaica* Weſtward. It is now in the Kingdom of *Barca*. *Solinus* affirms, that the People of that Country could charm Serpents.

MARMOL *(Lewis)* a *Spaniard*, born at *Granada*, lived in 1580, or 90. He publiſhed ſome Works that got him great Reputation. The principal are, the General Deſcription of *Africk*. He added to it, *Hiſtoria del Rebellion y caſtigo de los Moriſcos del Reino de Granada*. The whole is divided into 3 Parts. *Thuanus hiſt. lib.* 7. *Ambroſio Morales lib.* 14. *cap.* 33. *hiſt. Hiſp.*

MARMORA, an Iſland of the ancient *Propontis*, which gave its Name to 3 other neighbouring Iſlands, and to that Sea which is called the Sea of *Marmora*. Theſe 4 Iſlands, which in general, are called *The Iſles of Marmora*, have each their

their particular Name. The largeſt is *Marmora*, the ſecond is *Avezia*, the third *Coutalli*, and the fourth *Gadaro*; they lie on the right hand, as one ſails out of the Streight of *Gallipoli*, about 10 Leagues in the Sea. The Iſland *Marmora*, is in Circuit about 10 or 12 Leagues. The chief Town goeth by the ſame Name; there are many Villages with Monaſteries and Hermitages, inhabited by *Caloyers*, or *Greek* Monks, who live very ſoberly. *Avezia* hath a Town, and 2 Villages, one of which is only peopled with *Arabians*. *Coutalli* hath a Town of the ſame Name, and *Gadaro* hath ſome Hamlets with Monaſteries of *Caloyers*. Theſe 4 Iſlands lie in a very good Climate, and abound with Corn, Wine, Cattle, Fruits and Cotton. *Grelot's Voyage to Conſtantinople.*

MARNE, a conſiderable River of *France* in *Champaign*. The *Latins* call it *Matrona*. It ſprings up near *Langres*, in a place called *la Marmote*; runs through the ſame Town of *Langres*, to *Rolandpont*, to *Chaumont*, to *Joinville*, to St. *Dizier*, to *Vitri*, to *Chalon*, to *Epernax*, to *Dormans*, to *Chateau Thierry*, to *Ferté ſous Jouare*, to *Meaux* and *Lagni*; it mixeth with the *Seyne*, at the Bridge of *Charenton* above *Paris*, having received the Rivers *Vannori*, *St. Seomes*, *la Mouſche*, *la Suize*, and many others. *Papirius Maſſon's deſcript. Flum. Gall.*

MARO, is the Name of a Town, a Valley, and a Marquiſate in *Italy*. It belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*, and lies along the Coaſt of *Genoa*.

MAROCCO, or *Morocco*, a Town and Kingdom of *Africk*, in the Weſtern part of *Barbary*. This State, and that of *Fez*, made up the Empire of the *Cheriffs*, who poſſeſſed themſelves of it, under pretence of Zeal for the *Mahometan* Religion. This Country, *viz. Fez* and *Morocco*, is the ancient *Mauritania Tingitana*; both together have the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, the *Atlantick* Ocean Weſtward, Mount *Atlas* Southward, and the Sandy Deſarts of *Numidia*, and Eaſtward the Kingdom of *Tremeſen*, which is *Mauritania*, called *Cæſareenſis* by the Ancients. *Morocco* was the head Town of the *Cheriff*'s Empire, which ſignifieth *Illuſtrious* and *Sacred*; but afterwards theſe 2 States were divided, till that time that *Tafellet* joined them together, as we find it in the Relations of that Country. This King takes the Titles of Emperor of *Barbary* and *Morocco*, King of *Fez*, *Suz* and *Tafilet*, Lord of *Dara*, *Gago*, *&c.* He takes alſo the Title of Great Cheriff of *Mahomet*, and Succeſſor of the Houſe of that Prophet. The length of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, is about 125 Leagues from *Cape Nom*, to the Mountains which divide it from *Segelmeſſe*, and the breadth is almoſt as much, from the ſame *Cape Nom*, to the Mouth of the River *Ommirabi*. The Kingdom of *Morocco* is divided into 7 Provinces. *Morocco*, *Suz*, *Hea*, *Guzula*, *Teldes*, *Duccala*, *Haſcora*. This Country is more fruitful in Corn, and abounds with more Cattel than *Fez*, becauſe the Land is leſs Sandy. It now has not the ſame extent it had formerly, the Province of *Suz* having withdrawn it ſelf from it, and the Inhabitants of the Mountains of *Itala*, *Zanby*, *Guilaoa* and *Origue*, parts of *Atlas*, having ſhaken off its Yoke. The *Portugueſe* have a Fortreſs called *Maſagan*, upon the Coaſts of this Kingdom, 2 Leagues from *Azamor*, and are feared more in this Country, than either the *Spaniards* or *Engliſh* are in the Kingdom of *Fez*. The City of *Morocco* is ſituate in a fine Plain 5 or 6 Leagues from Mount *Atlas*, ſurrounded with good Walls, made of Lime, Sand, and a fat Earth, which render the cement ſo hard, that it will yield fire, if ſtruck with iron; this Wall is very high, and has no Breach in it, and yet the Town has been often plundered. It has 24 Gates, and about 130000 Inhabitants. Towards the South is a Fortreſs, which contains 4000 Houſes, near one of the Gates of this Fortreſs, is a ſtately Moſque, built by *Abdulmumen*, ſecond King of *Morocco*, of the Race of *Almohades*, and embelliſhed by his Grandſon *Jacob Almanzor*, with Jaſper and Alabaſter, which he ſent for from *Spain*; adding, as Trophies, the Doors of the great Church of *Seville*, of very curious Workmanſhip, and hung ſome Bells inverſed, tho' the *Moors* never uſe any. He alſo built a Tower, on the top of which he hung 4 great Globes of pure Gold, whereof the largeſt will hold 8 Meaſures of Corn, one Meaſure being about a Buſhel and a half, the ſecond 4, and the reſt proportionable, all weighing 130000 *Barbary* Ducats; the inſide or body of the Globes is Copper, covered with a thick plate of Gold; the common People believe, that theſe are inchanted, and guarded by Spirits, for the Cheriff, *Muley Hamet*, having taken one down in 1550, and getting a Jew to gild a Brazen one, which he put in its place, the Doctors of the Law contrived the *Jew*'s death, and conveyed his Body, in the Night, on the top of the Tower, and hanged it on the Bar, and gave it out, that the Guardian-Spirits did it; and the ſame Cheriff, having afterwards loſt his Life and Crown, all was attributed to his taking away the Apple or Globe, ſo that none of his Succeſſors have dared to attempt the like ſince. Near this Moſque is an old College called *Madraza*, *i. e.* the Hammer of Sciences, wherein were taught Aſtrology, Necromancy, with the Natural Sciences, the *Arabian* Tongue, and Law of *Mahomet*. It has a Hall, all embelliſhed with *Mozaick* work, with a Court paved with Alabaſter, having a Basin in the middle, all of one Stone, the biggeſt in all *Barbary*. There is a fine large place called *The Cereque*, where Plays, and publick Rejoycings are Solemnized, juſt againſt the Kings Palace, and a great number of magnificent Buildings, both of Modern and Ancient Architecture. The fineſt built Moſque of the Town, bears the Name of *Ali Ben Joſef*, its Founder. 'Tis of an admirable Structure, and its Tower eſteemed the higheſt of all *Africa*; the Walls are 12 Foot thick, and the Stair-caſe ſo wide, and even, that 3 Men on Horſeback, may ride up a-breaſt in it; at the top hang 3 Globes of Silver, the biggeſt whereof holds 12 Meaſures of Corn. Their Hiſtories ſay, that *Ali Ben Joſef* put them there in Memory of a great Victory he gained over the Chriſtians in *Spain*, and add, that this Silver was but the Tenth of the 5th. part of the Spoil; the Mountain *Safi*, which is 40 Leagues from *Marocco*, is ſeen from the top of the Tower, in clear Weather. Near the Moſque of *Quivir*, is a fine College, endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of ſeveral Profeſſors, and a great number of Scholars, for whom there are 400 Chambers, all paved with Chequer-work, great Halls for the Schools, and pleaſant long Galleries for walking. The *Jews* have their Quarters at *Marocco*, and are moſt of them Goldſmiths, or Merchants; the Chriſtian Merchants live near the Cuſtom-houſe, and Trade much in Silks, Linen, Cotton, and other Merchandizes. The Water-houſe, a ſtately Building, is one of the moſt remarkable things of the whole Town; the Water is brought to it, by 400 Aqueducts, which are very deep in the ground, and come from the South, none knows how far; for tho' Men have been put into them, with Lanthorns, and Proviſions for 2 or 3 Days, they could never get to the Fountain-head; ſome alledging, That at 2 Leagues diſtance, the Air was ſo cold and piercing, that it put out their Light; others, that they found the Paſſage ſtopp'd; ſome, that the Pipes being worn, or burſt, the Water was ſo deep about them, that there was no paſſing farther. It ſeems, this has been the Management of ſome wiſe Prince, that, in caſe of a Siege, their Water could not be cut off. The Inhabitants of *Marocco* are haughty, and glory in being Enemies to Chriſtians. Their Habit is a cloſe Coat of coloured Cloth, with a Veſt of fine Camblet over it, a ſcarlet Cap, and a little Turban; the Women are well bred, and gallantly dreſs'd, with Bracelets of Gold and Silver, with Pearls and Jewels hanging at their Ears, their Head and their Neck; they never go abroad, but when they Viſit, or go to the Moſque, or Baths, and then too they have their Faces veil'd. *Marmol. de Afrique.* This Kingdom of *Morocco*, was erected upon the Defeat of one of the Cailiffs of *Fez*, in which he, and 200000 of the *Moors* periſhed, near *Toloufe* in *France*, in 1202, upon which this Weſtern Kingdom was divided into 5 Kingdoms. The *Nubian* Geographer ſaith, that this City of *Morocco*, was built by *Joſef* Son of *Taſefin*, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 470, *A. C.* 1187, that *Joſef* bought the Ground he built it on of the Inhabitants of *Aghmat*. *Varichee*, a City 12 Miles to the South, at the foot of Mount *Atlas* ſtands in a Plain, and the Water they uſed for their Gardens, was drawn by a Wheel out of a Well, then the City was a Mile ſquare, and about 3 Miles from the City run the River *Tanſift*, which tho' not great, was yet never dry. He ſaith, in that Plain, there is but one ſmall Hill called *Aigilni*, which afforded the City Quarries of Stone for their Buildings. *Leo Africanus p.* 68. This City of *Marocco* is one of the greateſt Cities in the World. In the time of *Hali*, the Son of *Joſef*, it had 100000 Families, 24 Gates, and a Stone Wall of great ſtrength and thickneſs, and ſeated 6 Miles from *Tanſift*. He ſaith, it was built in 424. It was taken in 516, by a Rebel Prince, whoſe Poſterity reigned till 668, when thoſe of the Tribe of *Marin* ruled till 785, whoſe Seat was at *Fez* and *Morocco*, but 'twas managed by Vice-Roys ever after. There is in it a vaſt ſtrong Caſtle, built all of Marble, and as big as a ſmall City, beſides a noble Moſque. It hath a ſtately College, but there were only 5 Students, and a ſilly Profeſſor in it, when *Leo* ſaw it. The greateſt part of this Noble Caſtle is now deſolate and neglected, with its Gardens and Park, and the former of them, uſed for a Dung-field to the City. The Province of *Marocco*, is of a Triangular form. To the Eaſt it has the *Atlas*, called here *Hadimei*, to the South *Hea*, to the Weſt *Haſcora*, and to the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. It is a fruitful, pleaſant Plain, like that of *Lombardy*, wonderfully fruitful, and abounding with whatſoever can delight the Senſes of Men, or yield them Food or Pleaſure. *Leo Africanus p.* 64, 76. He placeth *Nifſa*, a Mountain on the Weſt of this Province, dividing it from *Hea*.

MARONITES, a Chriſtian People in the Eaſt, that dwell towards Mount *Lebanon*. It is generally believed, that their Name is derived from *Maron*, who was formerly the head of them. They are alſo ſaid, to have ſometime followed the Errours of the *Jacobites*, *Neſtorians* and *Monothelites*, but they ſeparated from them afterwards. *William* of *Tyre*, aſſigns their Re-union with the *Roman* Church, to the time of *Baldwin* IV. King of *Jeruſalem*, and *Aimerick*, the Latin Patriarch of *Antioch*. *James* of *Vitry* ſaith, that the Patriarch of the *Maronites*, was preſent in the IV. *Lateran* Council

Council, under *Innocentius* III. in 1215. The Language of the *Maronites* has ſomewhat of the *Syriack*, and is the ſame that the *Neſtorians* and *Jacobites* ſpeak, tho' theſe write and pronounce it after a different manner. They have their Patriarch, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and about 150 Curates, but they are ſo oppreſſed by the *Turks*, that their Clergy are reduced to work for their living. They are very Hoſpitable, and entertain Pilgrims very well, according to their Abilities. They keep *Lent*, according to the ancient Rigour, eating but one Meal a Day, and that not before they hear Maſs, which is ſaid at 4 in the Afternoon. They have great reſpect for their Prieſts, who are diſtinguiſhed by a blue Scarf they wear about their Caps. Married-men may become Prieſts, but none can take a Wife after he has entered Orders. The *Maronites* did the Kings of *Jeruſalem* great ſervice againſt the *Saracens*. They hold that their Name is not derived from *Maron* the *Monothelite*, but from a Borough called *Maronia*, and from St. *Maron*, who built a famous Monaſtery, near their Country in the Vth. Century. Pope *Grégory* XIII. founded a College at *Rome*, where their Youth are Educated by Jeſuites, and then ſent to their Country. Their Clergy wear no Surplices, nor corner'd Caps, keep particular Faſts and Feaſts, and diſagree in many other things from the Church of *Rome*. There is a Convent of *Maronite*-Monks upon Mount *Lebanon*, who live a very auſtere life, and they have ſome others at *Aleppo*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Schiſme des Grecs*. The Patriarch of the *Maronites*, is a Monk of St. *Anthony*, claims the Title of Patriarch of *Antioch*, and is always called *Peter*; he has about 9 Biſhops under him, and reſides at *Edem Canobin*, a Monaſtery built on a Rock. They read their Service in the Vulgar Language, as well as in Latin, and while they perform it, turn their Head ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on the other, and pronounce the Word *Num*, or *Eynam* ſoftly, as they read, which is as much as to ſay, *Yes*, or *Yes verily*, to ſignify that they approve of what they read, as the Word of God. They have ſo great a Reſpect for their Biſhops, that they either riſe up when they drink, or proſtrate themſelves, and pray for them; they Conſecrate the Water for every Child which they Baptize. *William*, Archbiſhop of *Tyre*, ſays, That in 1180, the *Maronites* were above 40000, and very valiant. They have alſo a Grandee of their Nation, whom they call *Abounouſel*, who reſides ordinarily at *Keſraon*, and is, in a manner, their Governor, altho' there be others appointed for that end by the Grand Signior; He is Lieutenant unto, and very intimate with the Prince of the *Druſes*, who inhabit about Mount *Lebanon*, and might together, if aſſiſted by the Princes of *Europe*, do much to expel the *Turks* from *Syria*. Others ſay, That the *Maronites* denied the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, obſerved the *Saturday*, as well as the *Sabbath*, Condemned the 4th Marriage, as unlawful; denied that the Souls of the Godly enter Heaven, until the Reſurrection; held that all Souls were created together; that Hereticks are to be Re-baptized. That the Child is not to be Baptized, till the Mother be purified, which they do not allow till 40 Days after a Male, and 80 after a Female; that Children ſhould receive the Euchariſt, aſſoon as Baptized; that the Father may diſſolve the Marriage of his Child, if he diſlikes it; that Women in their *Menſes*, are not to be admitted to the Sacraments, nor into the Church. They did Communicate in both Kinds, denied the neceſſity of reſerving the Euchariſt, or carrying it to ſick Perſons; rejected Confirmation, *&c.* But in the Time of *Gregory* XIII. and *Clement* VIII. they were United to the Church of *Rome*. *Poſſevin. Appar. &c.*

MAROSIA, a *Roman* Lady, Daughter of *Theodora*, a very lewd Woman. She made uſe of her Beauty and Wit, to engage into her Criminal Deſigns, the Nobleſt amongſt the *Romans*. She made Popes, and unmade them, as ſhe pleaſed; for ſhe cauſed *John* X. to be Depoſed, and his Brother to be killed. She put to death *Leo* VI. and in 931, placed upon the Pontifical See, *John* XI. whom ſhe had got by *Sergius* III. She had a Son by *Adelbert*, Marqueſs of *Tuſcany*, yet married *Guy*, an Elder Son of the ſame Marquiſs; and after him, his Brother *Hugh*, who, upon a Difference with her own Son, by *Adelbert*, was chaſed out of *Rome*, and *John* XI. the Mock-Pope, impriſoned. *Luitprand. lib.* 3. *Flodoardus in Chron. baronius in Annal. A. C.* 908. 928, *&c.*

MAROT (*Clement*) a famous *French* Poet, Gentleman of the Chamber to *Francis* I. He flouriſhed in the laſt Age, was born at *Cahors*, but Originally a *Norman*; his Father being Poet to Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*. *Marot* was very pleaſant, and had much Reſpect at Court, and could Verſify on all Subjects with great facility; he was alſo much eſteemed by the King, but, at laſt, baniſhed the Court, becauſe a Proteſtant. The Tranſlation of the *French* Pſalms, uſed by the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, is of his compoſure. They were Cenſured in the *Sorbonne*, and forbid by *Francis* I. He compoſed many other Poems, which are eſteemed for his pleaſant Wit. *Strada. Spond.*

MARPESSA, or *Alcyone*, was the Daughter of *Evenus*, king of *Aetolia*, who having precipitated himſelf into the River *Lycormus*, it went afterwards by his Name. *Ida* run away with her, and *Apollo* would have taken her, by force, from him; but *Mercurius* being choſen Judge of the Difference, allowed *Marpeſſa* the liberty to chuſe her own Husband. She preferred the firſt, who afterwards was together with her, changed into an *Halcyon*, having had the Misfortune to drown himſelf. *Homerus lib.* 9. *Iliad.* *See* IDA *and* MARPESSA.

MARPURG, a Town of *Germany* in *Heſſia*, upon *Lann*, with a Cittadel, and an Univerſity founded in 1526, by *Philip*, Landtgrave of *Heſſia*. *Cluverius* believes *Marpurg*, to be the *Amaſia* of the Ancients; but it is more probable, that it is *Embden* in *Friſia*. *Berthius* thinks alſo, that *Mattium* in *Tacitus*, and *Mattiacus* in *Ptolemy*, is *Marpurg*. The *Latin* Name at this day is *Marpurgum*, or *Matiſburgum* and *Matthiacum*. This Town had formerly its own particular Princes, but now it belongs to the Landgrave of *Heſſia*. The Caſtle is upon a Hill, the Houſes are well built, the Streets are very large and fair. It is 11 Miles from *Caſſel* to the North Weſt, and 20 from *Cologne* to the South Eaſt.

MARQUARD-FREHER, a learned *German* Lawyer of *Augsbourg*, born in 1565. He learned under the famous *Cujas* at *Bourges*, and afterwards became Law-Profeſſor at *Heidelberg*, and, at laſt, Vice-Preſident of the Senate of that City. He was well read in Ancient Hiſtory, a great Admirer of Painting, and antique Pieces, as appears by his curious Collection of Conſuls, and Emperors Medals. The moſt conſiderable of the Books he hath printed, are theſe. *De re monetaria veterum Romanorum & Hodierni apud Germanos Imperii*, *lib.* 11. *De fama & παρέργων. Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores varii. Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores à Carolo magno ad Fredericum tertium. Corpus hiſtoriæ Franciæ. Originum Palatinorum Comment. &c.* He died in 1614. *Melchior Adam.*

MARQUISATE *of the Holy Empire*, one of the 17 Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, conſiſting of the City of *Antwerp*, with its Territory. The Situation gave it Name, becauſe it lies upon the Borders or Marches of *France*, and the Empire.

MARS, the God of War, the Son of *Juno*, who brought him forth by touching a Flower, which was ſhewed her by *Flora*. It is feigned, that ſhe did ſo in revenge, becauſe *Jupiter* begat *Pallas* out of his Brain without her. *Mars* was born in *Thracia*. The Poets ſpeak of his Amours with *Venus*, and how they were ſurprized together by *Vulcan*. The ancient Idolaters ſacrificed a *Horſe* to *Mars*, and a *Wolf*, and a *Dog*. 'Tis ſaid, he begot on *Venus*, *Hermione*, the Wife of *Cadmus*; on *Rhea*, *Romulus* and *Remus*; on *Thebe*, the Daughter of *Ajopus*, the fair *Evadne*. *Heſiodus in Theogon. Ovid. Homer. &c. Lilio Giraldi lib.* 10. *hiſt. Deor. Natalis Comes in Mythолog. &c.*

MARSAL, a ſtrong place in *Lorrain*, belonging to the *French*, within one League of *Moyenvic*, and five of *Nancy*. It ſtood a Siege of Thirty four Days, in 1663, againſt the Forces of *Lewis* XIV. and was then ſo ſtrong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have coſt many Months to reduce it.

MARSALA, a Town of *Sicily*, built by the *Romans* during the *Carthaginian* War. Some Authors give it the Name of *Lilybæum*, which was formerly the Name of the Promontory, now called *Capo Boco*. However it is ſeated in the Valley *Mazara*, and is populous, and well fortified againſt the *Turkiſh* Pirats. It ſtands 50 Miles from *Palermo* to the South, 12 from *Trapano*, and 160 from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*. Near this City, the *Romans*, under *Atilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very great Defeat.

MARSAN, a ſmall Tract in *Gaſcoigny*. The Principal Town has the ſame Name, which lies 16 Miles from *Dax* to the North-Eaſt, and from *Bourdeaux* to the South. This Territory is water'd by the River *Midoux*, and has been a Vicounty above 600 Years.

MARSAQUIVIR, a Sea-Port of *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*, near the Town of *Oran*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

MARSEILLES, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Biſhop's See, and a famous Harbour upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. This Town was ſo potent, and ſo famous all the World over, for her Government, her Victories, and her Univerſity, that the *Romans* made an Alliance with her, and granted her ſeveral Privileges. Authors do not agree about the Founders of it, though all agree it was the *Phocians*. It is believed, That thoſe *Aſiatick Greeks*, came at two ſeveral times into *Provence*, the firſt towards *An. Rom.* 154. when they firſt founded *Marſeilles*, but 50 Years after, another Company of them embelliſhed it mightily. Some add, That the Leaders of thoſe *Aſiatick Graecians*, were *Protis* and *Perantur*; and that at their arrival in the Country, they were kindly received by *Senanus*, King of the *Ligurian Gauls*, whoſe Daughter *Gyptis*, otherwiſe called *Petta*, or *Ariſtoxena*, being privileged by the Laws of the Country, to make choice of her Husband, pitched upon the Chief of the *Graecians*, and whether this was done by the Gift of a Garland of Flowers, or in giving Water to wath, or finally, in preſenting him the Cup ſhe drank out of. 'Tis affirm'd, That *Protis*, Chief of the

the Family of *Prolide*, very famous at *Marſeilles*, came of that Marriage. Theſe new Inhabitants, made very important Laws, founded ſeveral Temples, and a famous Academy; Eſtabliſhed Arts and Manufactures, and took great care to Till and Manure the Land. The Government was *Ariſtocratick*; and of 600 Senators that formed the Council, 15 were choſen to take care of the Affairs of the City. The Situation of *Marſeilles* is different now, from what is was formerly. It is divided into Four Quarters, whereof each hath its Captains, and Officers. The Parts are, St. *John*, *Cavaillon*, the Body of the City, and the *Blanqueive*, with Four Principal Churches; the Port, which on one ſide hath the Fortreſs, and the Abby of St. *Victor*, has on the other a Key of above 1300 Paces in length: The Entrance into the Port, is ſhut up with a Chain, ſupported, at certain diſtances, upon Three Pillars of Stone, that leave place but for one Ship to come in at a time. The Ancient *Marſeillians*, civiliz'd moſt part of *Gaul*, and made a ſtrict Alliance with the *Romans*, who owned, they never had more faithful, nor more generous Friends. Their Force was very conſiderable, for they often maintained a War againſt the *Gauls*, *Ligurians*, and other Nations; built ſeveral Cities, as *Nice*, *Antibe*, *Agde*, &c. and planted many Colonies. *Cæſar* took it, and the *Barbarians* plunder'd it afterwards. *Alphonſus*, King of *Portugal*, ſurprized it in 1423, but it has, ſince that time, been repaired ſo well, that it made a vigorous Defence againſt *Charles* of *Bourbon*, in 1524, and againſt *Charles* V. in 1536, ſince, it was enlarged by the King's Order; it may be called one of the largeſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt peopled Cities in the World. In fine, this Town, upon the decay of the Empire, had firſt the *Goths*, then the *Burgundians*, and laſtly, the *French* for its Maſters. Its Port is neat and magnificent, the great number of its Churches, Monaſteries, Seminaries, Hoſpitals, Publick Places and Fountains, deſerve all Strangers Curioſity; nor is there leſs pleaſure in ſeeing the fruitful Country about it, where the Citizens have above 20000 Country-Houſes, which they call *Baſtidides*. This Town is exempted from Taxes, and from contributing to the *Ban* and *Arrier-ban*. It alſo makes a ſeparate Body from that of the Province. *Ruffy*, *Soleri & Gueſnay's Hiſt. of Marſeill. Noſtradamus & Bouche Hiſt. of Prov.*

MARSHLAND, a Tract in the County of *Norfolk*, near *Lyn-Regis*, on the other ſide of the River *Ouſe*, ſo called from its being a Marſh. The Soil is fat, and feeds abundance of Cattle. It wants freſh Water, and is liable to the Inundations of the Sea.

MARSI, a People of *Italy*, in the Country of the *Samnites*, now *Abruzzo Ulterior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. There is ſtill a ſmall Country under the Title of Dutchy of *Marza*. *Titus Livius* and *Appianus*, mention the *Marſick* War. It began *An. Rom.* 663. againſt ſeveral of the *Roman* Allies, who pretended to be made Citizens of *Rome*. Their Deſign of Killing the Two Conſuls at a Feaſt called *Latinæ feriæ*, having been diſcovered, they fell upon the Pro-Conſul *Q. Servilius & Fontejus*, his Lieutenant, and put to Death all the *Romans* that were in the Town of *Aſcoli*. *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. mention the *Marſi*, as well as *Virgil*, *lib.* 7. *Æneid.*

MARSI, a People mentioned by *Tacitus*, in the *Lower Germany*. *Ortelius* thinks they were in the Province of *Over-Yſſel* in the *Low-Countries*, and there is ſtill ſome ſteps of them, in the Name of a Village called *Ditmarſen*.

MARSIAS, the Son of *Oeager*, a Shepherd, who had the Impudence to challenge *Apollo* at playing upon the Flute, but he ſuffered for it. The Poets feigned, that the Satyrs did hereupon ſhed ſo many Tears, that they made the River called *Marſias*.

MARSLEY-*Hill*, a Hill in *Herefordſhire*, whereof Mr. *Cambden* and Mr. *Speed* relate a Story, That on *Saturday*, *Feb.* 7. 1571, about Six a Clock in the Evening, it moved, with a roaring noiſe, from the place where it ſtood, and, by Seven the next Morning, had gone about 200 Foot, continuing its Travels Three Days together, that *Kinnaſton*-Chapel hereupon fell down, with ſome Trees, Hedges, and Cotes for Sheep, and ſome ſtood; that 2 Highways were turned about 300 Foot from their former Paths, the Eaſt parts to the Weſt, and the Weſt to the Eaſt, Paſturage being left in the place of Tillage, and Tillage of Paſturage.

MARSYAS, the Statue of a Man that was in a publick Place at *Rome*, eſteemed to be under the Protection of the God *Liber* or *Bacchus*. It was the Privilege of a Free Town; for thoſe that payed Tribute, or were but Confederate, were not allowed to erect ſuch a Statue. *Servius ad lib.* 3. *Æneid. Celius Rhodiginus Gentilium.*

MARTABAN, a great Town in *Aſia*, in the Kingdom of *Siam*, and the Peninſula of *Indus* beyond *Ganges*.

MARTEGUES, or *Martigues*, Lat. *Maritima Colonia*, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with the Title of Principality. That Town, which ſome call the *Venice* of *France*, contains Three Parts, *Jonquieres*, the Iſle, and *Ferrieres*. The Inhabitants are famous for Fiſhing. It is ſituate upon the Lake *Berri*, whence there have been Canals made for Communication with the Sea, which is but at a Mile's diſtance, ſo that the greateſt Barks come up to the Lake; ſo that *Martegues*, eſpecially the Iſle, ſtands in the Water, and they paſs from one part of the Town to the other over Bridges. The Inhabitants are moſt of them good Pilots in the *Mediterranean*, and expert Fiſher-men. This Town was formerly called *The Iſle*, or *Bridge of St. Genais*, the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*, unpeopled it; but it was ſince Rebuilt, where it ſtands now. *Noſtradamus Hiſt. of Provence. Bouche's Deſcript. of Prov. lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. §. 1.

St. MARTHA, Siſter to *Mary Magdalen* and *Lazarus*. The common Tradition in *Provence* is, That after the Death of Chriſt, ſhe was expoſed upon the Sea with her Siſter, her Brother, and ſome others, and that the Boat arriving at *Marſeilles*, ſhe lived retired near the River *Rhodanus*, in a place where the Town of *Taraſcon* ſtands at this time, and died like a Saint. *St. Luke* 10. *St. John* 11. *Baronius in Annal. Eccleſ. & Martyr. ad* 29. *Junii.*

MARTIA, the Wife of *Cato* of *Utica*, whom he gave freely to *Hortenſius*, his Friend, who was in love with her. Being afterwards a Widow, the ſame *Cato* took her again, in the beginning of the Civil Wars. He was blamed for putting her away when ſhe was poor, and taking her again, being made rich by the Liberality of *Hortenſius*. *Plutarch. in vit. Caton.*

MARTIALIS, (*Marcus Valerius*) a *Latin* Poet, born at *Bilbilis*, now called *Bubiera*, a Town of the Ancient *Celtiberia* in *Spain*, which is the Kingdom of *Arragon*. That Town is upon the River *Salo*, or *Xalo*, that falls into *Ebro* above *Saragoſſa*. His Father was called *Fronto*, and his Mother *Flacilla*, as he owns himſelf in the 35th. Epigram of the 5th. Book. He was but 21 Years old when he came to *Rome*, and he lived there 35 under the Emperors *Galba*, *Otho*, *Vitellius*, *Veſpaſianus*, *Titus*, *Domitianus*, *Nerva*, and *Trajanus*. He was in favour with *Titus Veſpaſian*, and *Domitian* his Brother, who gave him the *Jus Trium Liberorum*, and made him a Gentleman. It is probable, he left *Rome*, after the firſt and ſecond Year of *Trajan*, ſeeing himſelf ſlighted by him. He returned into his Country, where he died five or ſix Years after. We have 14 Books of his Epigrams, and it is probable, that we have not all that he writ. *Plinius* Junior, maketh an honourable mention of him, *lib.* 3. *Ep. ult. See alſo Spartianus in Ælio Vero. Scaliger lib.* 6. *Poet. Lilio Giraldi.*

MARTIALIS, Biſhop of *Merida* in *Spain*. He was charg'd, in the IIId. Century, with being an Idolater, and the Matter of Fact being notorious, his People refus'd to Communicate with him, and own him for their Biſhop, which Conduct of theirs is juſtified by St. *Cyprian*. *Cyprian Epiſt.* 52, 64, 68.

St. MARTIN, Biſhop of *Tours* in the IVth. Century, was an *Hungarian* by Birth, the Son of a Soldier, and himſelf a Soldier. He was Baptized, and preſerved his Innocence in ſo dangerous a Profeſſion. He acquired, in a retired Life, all the Virtues requiſite in a Biſhop. St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers* made him Exorciſt, to engage him to become a Clergy-man, without offending his Humility, and he became a very great Proficient in Piety under ſo good a Maſter. He was Elected Biſhop of *Tours*, againſt his Will, and that Election proved to be the Happineſs, the Glory, and Advantage of that Church, and of all the *Gauls*. His Zeal for the Propagation of the Faith, and Deſtruction of Idolatry, was beyond all compariſon. The Ancient *Gauls* had ſuch reſpect for the Memory of this Holy Man, that they were wont to carry his *Chape* in the Wars, as a Banner, and counted their Years from his Death, which happened at *Cande*, upon a *Sunday* Morning, *Nov.* 11. or, as *Gregory* of *Tours* ſaith, *Medià nocte quæ Dominica habebatur*, in 400. *Gregorius Turonenſis*, *Sulpitius Severus*, *Paulinus* and *Fortunatus*, make an honourable mention of him, eſpecially the ſecond who was his Diſciple, and who hath written his Life more particularly. *See alſo the Authors of the Hiſtory of France*, *Baronius*, *Sponde in Annal. Eccleſ. Robert of St. Marthe*, *Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

Popes of the Name of MARTIN.

MARTIN I. Pope, born at *Todi*, in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*. He ſucceeded *Theodorus*, *July* 1. 649. Immediately after his Election, he called a Council of 105 Biſhops at *Rome*, where having read and examined carefully all that had been written concerning the Hereſy of the *Monothelites*, they determined that there were Two Wills, and Two Operations in Jeſus Chriſt. Their Sence was explained in Twenty Canons; *Theodorus*, Biſhop of *Pharate*; *Cyrus*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*; and ſeveral others were declared Hereticks. The Edict likewiſe of *Heraclius*, the Emperor, call'd *Ecthefis*, was cenſur'd here, and ſo was the *Typus* of *Conſtantius*, which *Paul*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, had affix'd to the Church-Doors, as a Draught of Fundamentals, or Creed. *Platina* adds, That the *Saracens* taking heart upon this great Diſſention, between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches, ſet ſail from *Alexandria* with a great Fleet, and arriving at *Rhodes*, took the City, and deſtroyed the famous and celebrated Coloſs there, with the Braſs of which, 'tis ſaid, they loaded 900 Camels, this

Coloſs being 70 Foot high, the Workmanſhip of *Charas*, the Scholar of *Lyſippus*. Afterwards having poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral Iſlands in the *Archipelago*, and thence ſailing to *Sicily*, they very much infeſted the Inhabitants of that Iſland. Hereupon *Olympius*, at the entreaty of Pope *Martin*, makes an Expedition, and forces them thence, though not without the loſs of many of his Ships and Men, and even that of his own Life too, for he fell Sick in *Sicily*, and died there. But *Conſtantius*, not in the leaſt better'd by theſe Calamities, Commands *Theodorus Calliopa* into *Italy*, with expreſs Order, that he ſhould ſend Pope *Martin* bound to him. *Theodorus* having been honourably received by the *Romans*, and going upon pretence of making a Viſit to the Pope, ſeizes, and puts him in Fetters, and ſo ſends him to *Conſtantinople*, from whence he was afterwards baniſhed to *Cherſoneſus*, where pinched with extream want, he died in 634, after he had been in the Chair 6 Years, 1 Month, 26 Days. He writ ſeveral Epiſtles, 18 of which are printed in the Edition of the Council by *Binius*, and elſewhere. *Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr. &c.*

MARTIN II. ſaid to be the IVth. by them that count *Martin* I. and II. amongſt the Popes of that Name, was a *French*-man, and was Elected after *Nicholas* III. in 1281. He was born at *Monpinci*, in the little Province of *Brie*. The See had been vacant ſix Months, when he was ſet upon the Pontifical Throne at *Viterbo*. He was Pope 4 Years, 1 Month, and 7 Days. This Pope was very much diſpleas'd with the barbarous Maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*, call'd the *Sicilian Veſpers*, which happened in 1282; upon which Score he excommunicated *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, the contriver of it; and *Michael Palæologus*, Emperor of the Eaſt, who was an Ally of that Prince. *Platina*, *du Cheſne*, *Papirius Maſſon*, *&c. in vit. Pontif. Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MARTIN III. ſaid to be the Vth. a *Roman*, whoſe Name was *Otho*, or *Eudet Colonna*, was made Pope in the Council of *Conſtance*. *Gregory* XII. had voluntarily Abdicated the Pontificate, and *John* XXIII. had been Depoſed there, as well as the Anti-pope, *Peter de Luna*, who cauſed himſelf to be called *Benedict* XIII. The Fathers of that Council, who wiſhed to ſee an end of the Schiſm, that had divided the Church during 40 Years, thought it neceſſary to proceed to the Election of a Pope, who ſhould be made, for that time only, by the Cardinals in Conjunction, with 30 Prelates, or other Eccleſiaſticks, out of the ſeveral Nations that were then in Council. Afterwards the Cardinals, and other Electors, entred into the Conclave, which was in the *Guild-Hall* at *Conſtance*, where, ſix Days after, they choſe *Martin* V. who was Crowned *Novemb.* 21. 1417. He was Son to *Agapet Colonna*. *Innocent* VII. had made him a Cardinal, and he was ſeveral times a Legate. The Pope preſided in the Forty ſecond Seſſion of the Council, and omitted nothing that might conduce to the Peace of the Church. He ſent his Nuntio's likewiſe to *Conſtantinople*, to put an end to the Schiſm between the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, but did not ſucceed in his deſign. He likewiſe wrote to the *Huſſites*, to bring them back to his Communion, and made a famous Conſtitution in favour of Eccleſiaſticks againſt Secular Judges, but he had not the ſatisfaction to ſee the finiſhing of theſe Projects, for he died of an Apoplexy at *Rome*, *Feb.* 20. 1431. Aged 63. *Martin* compoſed ſeveral Works. *Platina* ſpeaks very advantageouſly of this Pope, ſaying, he was a Man of great Prudence in Debates, for he would tell what ought to be done, as ſoon as a thing was propoſed to him; he was ſhort in his Speeches, and wary in his Actions, inſomuch that People ſaw a thing effected, before they could imagine he had thought of it. His Diſcourſe was full of Sentences, uſing no Word ſo much as (Juſtice), frequently turning to his Attendants and Familiars, eſpecially them that governed Cities and Provinces, and ſaying, *Love Juſtice, ye that judge the Earth.* 'Tis obſerved of him, that he never denied a reaſonable Requeſt. He begun to reform the Manners of both the Laity and Clergy, which were Debauched with too much Licenſe: He Abrogated all Decrees that were made during the Schiſm, before his Pontificate, except ſuch as were made to promote Faith, or good Manners. He found *Rome* at his return ſtrangely ruinated, the Houſes being ready to totter, the Churches fallen down, the Streets empty, the City full of Dirt and Mire, and in extream want of all ſorts of Proviſions, the Citizens ſeeming rather Sojourners and Vagabonds than conſtant Dwellers; and as he had begun with great ſucceſs, to put things in their former Condition, the *Tyber* ſwelled ſo high, that it came in at the *Porta del Popolo*, over-flow'd the whole City, which lies upon a level, and filled the Church of St. *Mary* the round, as far as the great Altar; two Days after it fell, but took much Cattle along with it, and did great damage to the Citizens, who ſailed about the Streets, as upon the *Tyber*. Sometime after, *Martin* applied his Mind to adorn the City and Churches, and to that purpoſe, repaired the *Portico* of St. *Peter*'s, which was falling down, and paved the *Lateran* Church with *Moſaick* Work, Ciel'd it a-new, and began thoſe Paintings there, which were done by the hand of the famous *Gentilis*; he likewiſe repaired the old Palace that was ready to fall, near the Twelve Apoſtles, where he lived ſome Years; the Cardinals followed his Examples, and re-edified their Churches, as faſt as they could. In the mean time, *Peter de Luna* dying, the Two Anti-Cardinals of his Party, perſwaded by King *Alphonſus*, *Martin*'s Enemy, choſe *Giles Munio*, a Canon of *Barcelona*, and a Noble-man Pope, and called him *Clement* VIII. who immediately made Cardinals, and acted as Pope. But *Martin* and *Alphonſus* becoming Friends, *Giles* reſigned his Title to the Popedom. *Martin* uſed great Diſcretion in conferring Benefices, advancing none but deſerving Men; the Clergy and Citizens of *Rome* bewailed his Death, as if their City had been bereft of its only and beſt Patron. *See Lewis Jacob Bibl. Pontif. The Acts of the Council of Conſtance, Bzovius, Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MARTIN, King of *Arragon*, was Second Son to *Peter* IV. called *The Ceremonious*. He uſurped the Crown in 1395. after the Death of his Brother *John* I. who died by a Fall off his Horſe when he was hunting, to the prejudice of two Daughters whom he left. He died *May* 21. 1410. the laſt of the Family of the Counts of *Barcelona*. *Surita in Ind. lib.* 3. *Mariana lib.* 19.

MARTIN (*Luther*) was born at *Iſleben* in 1483. At 18 Years of Age he went to Study at *Erfurt*, and Commencing *Maſter of Arts* in 1505. he applied himſelf to the Study of the Law, but being frightned by a Thunder-bolt which killed his Companion, as they were a walking, he became an *Auguſtin* Monk againſt his Father's Will. A little after he was ſent to *Rome*, about a Controverſy which happened amongſt thoſe of his Order, and carried himſelf ſo that he obtained the Character of a prudent Man. He came to *Wittemberg* in 1508. ſix Years after the Foundation of that Univerſity, where he taught *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy. In 1512, he was made Doctor of Divinity by *Caroloſtadius*, and ſoon after publiſhed his Explication of the *Pſalms*, *Romans*, *Galatians*; and, in 1516, began to explain the Decalogue and Catechiſm to the People. That ſame Year he diſputed with the School-Divines about Free-Will, Merits, and Humane Traditions, on *Octob.* 31. 1517, being *All Saints* Eve. He ſet up publickly 95 Propoſitions againſt the Pope's Indulgences, which *Tecelius* ſold about. After this, *Luther* requeſted the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who had the charge of diſpenſing the Indulgences, that inſtead of them, he would order the Goſpel to be preach'd, the Biſhop of *Mijnia*, having, before that time, thrown the Indulgences out of his Dioceſs; *Tecelius*, in the mean time, diſputed for the Indulgences at *Frankford*, and ſtirred up the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, and others, againſt *Luther*, who boldly anſwered all their Writings. Being Summoned to appear at *Rome*, he declined it, becauſe of the Danger, but went to Cardinal *Cajetan*, the Pope's Legate at *Augsburg*, in 1518, who, urging him to a Recantation, he deſired, That in the firſt place, he might be convinced of his Error, but finding that the Cardinal was more for uſing Power than Argument, he returned to *Wittemberg*, and Appealed from the Cardinal to the Pope, on *Octob.* 16. and becauſe he thought the Pope did privately ſeek his Life, he Appealed from him to a Council, *Nov.* 28. Then he publiſhed the Declaration of his Meaning, in the Propoſitions againſt the Indulgences, which he dedicated to *Leo* X. He publiſhed alſo Sermons concerning the Virtue of Excommunication, Penance, and Preparation to the Holy Supper, with a Meditation on our Saviour's Paſſion. Other Doctors did alſo join with him, and particularly *Zuinglius* in *Switzerland*. *Erajmus* alſo writ concerning him, at the ſame time, that he neither Accuſed nor Defended *Luther*, owning, however, that he Recommended very excellent things, but he wiſhed that he had done it with more Civility; and he publiſhed alſo a Book, adviſing *Luther* to Moderation, who, in the mean time, went on to publiſh his Sermons about Juſtification, ſaving Meditation on Chriſt's Death, Baptiſm, Preparation to Death, and an Expoſition on the *Galatians*. He was Excommunicated by Pope *Leo*, *An.* 1521. and publiſhed his Adherence to all his Propoſitions, which the Pope had Condemned, and Appealed from him again to a Council. He alſo Reply'd to the Univerſities of *Lovain* and *Cologne*, who condemned his Books to the Fire; he wrote alſo a Book concerning Chriſtian Liberty, which Book he ſent to *Leo*, and another concerning the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, whereby he provoked the *Roman* Catholicks againſt him. He diſputed at *Leipſick* with *Eckius*, before the Elector of *Saxony*, about the Pope's Supremacy, and did baffle him, but the D. himſelf cried out, That, *Whether it be by Divine or Humane Right, he is Pope.* The ſame Year, he was Summoned to appear before the Diet at *Worms*, and anſwered thoſe who diſſwaded him from appearing, *That he would go, though as many Devils ſhould oppoſe him, as there were Tiles upon the Houſes of* Worms; and accordingly he appeared before the Emperor, and Princes of the Empire, where he maintained his Doctrines with an undaunted Reſolution; and while ſome of them, according to the practice of the Council of *Conſtance*, would have had his ſafe Conduct violated, the Elector *Palatine* oppoſed it. He left *Worms*, *April* 26. and on *May* 8. was proſcribed by the Emperor; but the Elector of *Saxony* kept him ſo privately in the Caſtle of *Wartsburg*, that

that his Enemies could not diſcover him during this Confinement, which he called his *Patmos*, he wrote abundance of things. He was again Excommunicated by the Pope, *March* 28. and publiſhed his Anſwer. He had afterwards ſome Diſputes with *Caroloſtadius* about Chriſt's Preſence in the Sacrament, and Images, and in 1552, did begin again to Preach publickly; after this, he had ſome Controverſies with the *Enthuſiaſts*, *Stork*, and *Muntzer*, and King *Henry* VIII. of *England*, who wrote againſt him. But the Monks, by reading of the Books which were wrote by *Luther*, and others, deſerted their Monaſteries a-pace; and he, with the help of *Melanæthon*, did publiſh the *New Teſtament* in the *German* Tongue. *March* 6. 1523, a Decree was made by the Princes of the Empire Aſſembled at *Nuremberg*, that a free General Council was the beſt means to ſettle Controverſies in the Church, and that in the mean time, Divines ſhould Preach the Goſpel modeſtly and purely, which *Luther* interpreted for himſelf. He aboliſhed the Canon of the Maſs at *Wittemberg*, and Adminiſtred the Lord's Supper, but recalled Auricular Confeſſion, which *Caroloſtadius* aboliſhed. He publiſhed a Book of the Duty and Dignity of the Civil Magiſtrate, which rejoyced the Elector extreamly. He wrote to the *Waldenſes*, about the Adoration of the Sacrament, and an Elegy upon two *Auguſtin*-Monks, who were burnt for *Lutheraniſm* at *Bruſſels*. He laid aſide his Friar's Habit 1524, wrote againſt *Eraſmus* about Free-Will, *Caroloſtadius* about the Sacrament, and the Seditious Articles publiſhed by the Boors. About that ſame time, he married *Catharine à Boren*, of Noble Deſcent, who had been formerly a Nun; and wrote againſt *Oecolampadius* and *Zuinglius*, about the Sacrament. In 1528, at the Diet of *Spires*, the Name of Proteſtant had its Original, and that ſame Year, the *Smalcaldian* Confederacy againſt the *Roman* Catholicks begun. An Agreement was made betwixt him and *Zuinglius*, at the Conference of *Marpurg*, which was not long lived. In 1530, the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, compoſed by *Melanæthon*, was exhibited to the Emperor *Charles* V. and a Peace was made as to Affairs of Religion, in 1532, until a free General Council ſhould meet, which Ceſſation was obtained by the Electors, *Mentz* and *Palatine*. In 1534. *Luther* publiſhed the whole Bible in the *German* Tongue; and in 1536, there was a right Underſtanding betwixt him and *Bucer*. In 1537, he diſputed againſt the *Antinomians*; and in 1538, publiſhed his Book concerning the Councils and Church. In *Sept.* 1544, he publiſhed his laſt Confeſſion, as to the Sacrament, explaining what it was that the Worthy, and Unworthy received, in partaking of the ſame. Concerning which, the Divines of *Zurick* ſhortly after publiſhed their Opinion. He died at *Iſleben*, a little before the *Smalcaldian* War, *An.* 1546. He was a magnanimous Perſon, even by the Conceſſion of his Enemies, and undertook ſuch things, as the World may reaſonably admire, having oppoſed himſelf alone to the whole Earth. His Followers called themſelves *Lutherans*, much againſt his mind, but they recede from him in many things, as may be ſeen by their Writings. *Melanæthon* ſays of him; *Pomeranus* is a Grammarian, and explains the Signification of Words; I am a Logician, and ſhow the Connexion between Propoſitions, and the Methods of Reaſoning; *Juſtus Jonas* is an Orator, and diſcourſes copiouſly, and with Eloquence; but *Luther* is good at every thing, the Wonder of Mankind; for whatever he Says, or Writes, it penetrates the Heart, and makes a laſting Impreſſion. *Edward Leigh*, our Country-man, ſays of him, *Melanæthon* has both Words and Matter; *Eraſmus*, Words without Matter; and *Luther*, Matter without Words; and *Melanæthon*, upon ſeeing his Picture after his Death, broke out into this Extemporary Verſe,

Fulmina erant Linguæ ſingula Verba tuæ.

Eraſmus, *Chytræus*, *Laur. Surius*, *Sculletus*, *&c.*

MARTIN, or *Martinus Polonus*, was ſo called, doubtleſs becauſe he was born in *Poland*, though ſome will have him to be a *Scotch*, others a *French*-man. *Volaterranus* writes, that he was born at *Carſola*, a Town of *Italy* in *Ombria*, confounding him, 'tis like, with one *Martin* of *Carſola*, whom he mentions in his 22d Book in theſe Words, *Pontificum Romanorum, ſeu temporum eorum hiſtorias ſcripſere Vincentius, & Martinus Caſulanus, &c.* However this *Martin* was a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and not a *Ciſtercian*, or a *Benedictine*, as we find in *Charles Viſch*, the Author of the *Bibliotheca Ciſtercienſis*, and *Gaſper Jongelin*, in his Book Entituled, *Purpura S. Bernardi*, and ſeveral others. *Martinus Polonus* writ a Chronicle, which, in ſome Editions, ends in 1320, which made ſome Authors believe that he lived ſo long; but certainly there muſt be an Addition by ſome Author, or other, ſince *Martinus* himſelf ſets down the time when his Work endeth, in theſe Words of the Preface, *Ego frater Martinus, Domini Papæ Pœnitentiarius & Capellanus, ex diverſis Chronicis & geſtis ſummorum Pontificum & Imperatorum præſens opuſculum uſque ad Johannem XXI. Papam deduxi inclusive.* The Pope died in 1277. *Onuphrius in Chron. Trithemius & Bellarminus de ſcript. Eccleſ. Leander Alberti.*

MARTINA, Niece, and ſecond Wife to the Emperor *Heraclius*, fearing leaſt her Son *Heracleonas* could not obtain the Empire, becauſe *Conſtantine*, her Husband's Son; whom he had ſucceeded, had Two Sons, ſhe cauſed this young Emperor to be poiſoned by *Pyrrhus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and uſurped the Government of the Empire. But about Two Years after, the Senate of that City, Sentenced her to have her Tongue cut off, leaſt ſhe ſhould perſwade the People to revolt by her Eloquence, and cauſed the Noſe of *Heracleonas*, her Son, to be cut off, leaſt he ſhould move them to Compaſſion by his Beauty; he was called *Conſtantine* IV. They were afterwards ſent both in Exile into *Cappadocia*, a Province of *Aſia Minor*. *Cuſpinian in vita Heraclii.*

MARTINI, a Jeſuit, born at *Trent*. He lived many Years in *China*, and hath writ a Book *De Bello Tartaros inter & Chinenſes*, printed at *Antwerp*, in 1654. *Hiſtoria Sinenſis Decas* 1. *Atlas Sinicus*. He returned into *Europe*, in 1651. He made a Geographical Deſcription of *China*, with a general Map of the ſame, very exact, and 15 particular Maps of the 15 Provinces of that Empire. He hath added a Map of the Peninſula of *Corea*, and another of *Japan*.

MARTINIANUS, a Captain, his Courage advanced him in the Armies of *Licinius*. He was Maſter of the Offices, or Maire of the Palace, and the Emperor Created him Cæſar in *Chalcedon*, but after the bloody Battel, which *Conſtantine* won near the ſame Town, he was delivered up into the hands of the victorious Soldiers, who tore him in pieces in *Cappadocia*, in 324. *See* LICINIUS.

MARTINICO, an Iſland of *America*, one of the *Antilles*, or *Caribbes*. The Ancient Inhabitants called it *Madanina*, and the *Spaniards* gave it the Name it hath now. It is about 16 Leagues long, with an unequal breadth, and 45 in Circuit. It is now one of the moſt populous of the *Antilles*. The *French* have ſettled there, ſince 1635, and have often beaten the *Indians*, or *Caribbes*. The Country is very good and fruitful in Tabaco and Manioc; there is alſo Sugar, Caſſia, Cotton, Potato's, *Indian* Figgs, Bananes, *&c.* There be many dangerous Serpents, which creep into the Houſes of the *Indians*, and get into their very Beds. There is but one Fort called *Fort St. Peter*. There are a great number of Tortoiſes on the Coaſts of this Iſland. The Modern Relations of it, give an Account of 40 Rivers, whereof ſome are Navigable a good way into the Country. The *Engliſh*, under Sir *Francis Wheeler*, landed in this Iſland, and over-run moſt of it, deſtroying all the Sugar-Plants, and other its Plantations, without any conſiderable Oppoſition in the Year 1693. *Du Fertre*, *Linſchot*, *Rochefort's Hiſt. of the Antilles*, *&c.*

MARTINUSIUS, (*George*) Cardinal Biſhop of *Waradin*. He took the Name of *Martinuſius*, which was that of his Mother. He was a great Stateſman, and had a great hand in the Troubles and Wars of *Hungary*. *Ladiſlaus* VI. King of *Hungary*, dying in 1616, left *Lewis the Young*, and *Anne* married to *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, firſt Emperor of that Name. *Lewis* being killed in the unhappy Battel of *Mohatz*, in 1626, part of the *Hungarians* choſe *John* of *Zapol*, Count of *Scepus*, and Vaivod of *Tranſilvania*; but *Ferdinand*, who had his Party too, beat him out of *Hungary*, whereupon he went to *Poland* for help from *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*, his Father-in-law; here he came acquainted with *Martinuſius*, through whoſe Intrigues and help, he afterwards re-mounted the Throne, for which good Service, he made him Treaſurer of his Kingdom, Miniſter of State, and beſtowed upon him the Biſhoprick of *Waradin*. He repoſed ſo much truſt in him, that on his Death-bed, he Conſtituted him, and the Queen, Tutors to his young Son *John Stephen*, whom *Martinuſius* Crowned King after his Death, notwithſtanding the Agreement made with *Ferdinand*, That after the Father's Death, the Son ſhould content himſelf with *Tranſilvania*. Hereupon *Ferdinand* ſent an Army, under *Roccandolph*, into *Hungary*, which having taken ſeveral Towns, ſat down before *Buda*, where the young Prince, the Queen, and *Martinuſius* were, who immediately ſent to *Solyman the Magnificent* for Aſſiſtance. This Prince Commanded the *Baſha's* of *Boſnia* and *Belgrade* to march towards *Buda*, and followed them himſelf with 200000 Men, and inſtead of relieving, made himſelf Maſter of *Buda*, and of ſeveral other places in *Hungary*, ſent the Prince and Queen to *Tranſilvania*, whereof he gave the Government to *Martinuſius*, and confirm'd upon him the charge of Treaſurer; but upon the Queen's Complaint of his ill uſage of her, he ſent the Baſſa of *Buda* to her Aſſiſtance; whereupon *Martinuſius* aſſembled an Army of 50000 Men, beſieged the Queen in *Alba Regalis*, forced her to an Agreement, then marched towards the *Turks*, and made them to retire. *Solyman* diſſembled his Reſentment of this, wrote to him very obliging Letters, and confirmed him in his Places: A little after, *Martinuſius* his Ambition gave the Queen a freſh Subject of Complaint, and occaſioned a new War; at laſt, he deſigned to ſide with *Ferdinand*, and made the Queen ſign a Treaty, that was very diſadvantageous to her Son's Intereſt, and would afterwards perſuade her to break it again. The Emperor *Ferdinand*, Commanded *John Baptiſta Gaſtaldo* to make him away, which he executed by the help of ſome Aſſaſſines,

who killed him in the Caſtle of *Bince*, or *Binch*, under Pretence that he kept Correſpondency with the *Turks*, though the contrary was plain enough, and all thoſe that had a hand in the Murther periſhed miſerably. *Thuanus's Hiſt. Martinus Fumeus Hiſt. of Hungary. Florimond de Raymond, of the Birth of Hæreſ. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. §. 3. *Paulus Jovius, Sponde, Auberi, Mezeray's Hiſt. of France, &c.*

MARTIRIUS, or *Martyrius*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, ſucceeded *Acacius* in 459, and governed the Church with great Moderation, until *Peter Fullo*, and ſome of the Sectators of *Apollinarius*, accuſed him of *Neſtorianiſm*, becauſe he defended the Council of *Chalcedon*; the Biſhop *Gennadius* ſhewed his Innocence, and the Malice of his Accuſers, before the Emperor *Leo* at *Conſtantinople*, whither he was cited, ſo that he was remanded to his Charge at *Antioch*, where finding that *Peter* had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Chair, he renounced the See publickly thus: *I renounce a defiled Chair, a diſobedient Clergy, a rebellious Flock, and reſerve nothing but the Function of Prieſt. Nicephorus, Liberatus.*

MARTORANO, called by the Ancients *Mamertium*, and at this Day, *Mertoranum*, a Town of *Italy* in *Calabria*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Biſhop of *Coſenza*.

MARTYR, (*Peter*) a famous Divine, was born at *Florence* in 1500, his own Name was *Vermilius*, but aſſumed that of *Martyr*. He was a Regular *Auguſtin* in the Monaſtery of *Fiſcoli*, ſtudied Greek and Philoſophy at *Padua*, and Hebrew and Philoſophy at *Bononia*, where he profited ſo exceedingly, that he was looked upon as the Head of his Order, and one of the ableſt Preachers in *Italy*. The reading of *Zuinglius*, and *Bucer's* Books, begot in him a good Opinion of the Proteſtants, but his Converſe with *Valdes*, a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, did altogether confirm him, ſo that he preach'd that Doctrine at *Rome* privately to many Perſons of Quality; for which he was accuſed, but eſcaped, by the Aſſiſtance of his Friends, to *Naples*, and thence to *Lucca*, where he was Superior to a Houſe of his own Order; and there he converted *Emanuel Tremellius*, *Celſus Martinengus*, *Paul Laſcius*, and *Jeremy Zanchy*, who converted many of the Inhabitants of *Lucca* afterwards, which occaſioned their going to reſide in *Switzerland*, whither *Martyr*, and his Companions above-named, did alſo retire, on notice that Pope *Paul* III. was coming to *Lucca*. He came firſt to *Zurich*, then to *Baſle*, at laſt, to *Strasburg*, where he ſettled, on *Bucer's* Requeſt, and preached publickly. Here he married a young Nun, who had left her Convent; and the fame of his Learning, occaſioned his being ſent for to *England*, by King *Edward* VI. who made him Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford*, in 1549; but being forced to fly in Queen *Mary's* Time, he returned to *Strasburg*, and was honourably invited to *Zurick*. He was at the Conference of *Poiſſy*, in 1561, where he diſputed againſt the Papiſts, with *Beza*, and others. He differed however in his Sentiments from *Calvin*, about Chriſt's Preſence in the Sacrament, but agreed with him in every thing elſe. He died in 1562, juſt as he was about to Anſwer *Brentius*, who had writ againſt him and *Bullinger*. *Beza, Thuanus, Voſſius.*

MARTYROLOGY, or *Diſcourſe concerning Martyrs*. There was one attributed to St. *Jerom*, another to *Beda*, which others have improved ſince. *Valeſius* has publiſh'd a little Diſſertation concerning the *Roman* Martyrology, printed at the end of his Edition of *Euſebius's* Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory: Here he examines the Reaſons of the Jeſuit *Roſweidus*, for publiſhing a Book, under the Title of the *Roman Martyrology*. This Jeſuit goes principally upon the Authority of *Baronius*, and ſome other Modern Writers, who affirm, That the Church of *Rome* had a *Martyrology* proper to her ſelf, of which *Gregory the Great*, and *Ado Viennenſis* make mention. *Valeſius* on the contrary aſſerts, That the Church of *Rome* never had any particular *Martyrology*, before that printed by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*. *Valeſius* takes it for granted, as clear Matter of Fact, that the moſt Eminent Churches had formerly *Faſti* or *Regiſters*, in which the Names of their Biſhops and Martyrs were written, and which afterwards were call'd *Calendars*: He owns that the Church of *Rome* had a particular *Calendar* of this ſort, and that there is an Edition of it printed at *Antwerp*. He likewiſe grants this Calendar to be of great Antiquity, but then he denies theſe *Calendars* are, properly ſpeaking, *Martyrologies*, becauſe *Martyrologies* take in all the Churches in General, and are made up of a great many Calendars. To ſupport his Opinion, he cites the Teſtimony of *Ujuardus*, who, in a Letter to the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, ſtanding at the head of his *Martyrology*, he gives a Catalogue of thoſe *Martyrologies*, which were Compil'd before his Time, without making the leaſt mention of the *Martyrology* of the Church of *Rome*: Further, *Bede* in his Commentary upon the Sixth Chapter of St. *Mark*, cites the *Martyrology* of St. *Jerom*, but ſays nothing of the *Roman*. And here *Valeſius* obſerves, that the *Martyrology* cited by *Bede*, under the Name of St. *Jerom*, does not belong to that Father, but is a ſuppoſititious Piece, publiſh'd ſoon after his Death.

MARVAN, Son to *Mahomet*, 14th Califf, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was Governor of *Egypt* under the Reign of *Jezid-el-Zelid*, and was Elected Califf by the People of *Egypt* and *Arabia*, in 748. when *Hechen* was Elected by thoſe of *Syria*. To ſtrengthen his own Party, he made a Truce with the Emperor, and promiſed to pay him a Tribute of 300 Golden Beſans, 300 Horſes, and 300 Slaves, and to deliver into his hands, all that the *Arabians* were poſſeſs'd of in *Thracia*, upon Condition that the Emperor ſhould help him. So he eaſily over-came *Hechen*, whom he put to Death in the firſt Year of his Reign, with his Children, and all that were of the Houſe of *Gelid*. When he was Maſter of *Syria*, he cauſed the Walls of *Jeruſalem* and *Damaſcus* to be pulled down. In 751, he ſent a powerful Army into *Spain* againſt *Abderame*, who not thinking himſelf ſtrong enough, croſſed into *Africa* to demand help. In the mean time, the *Arabians*, who met with no Enemies in *Spain*, turned their Arms againſt the *French*, and croſſing the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, made an Incurſion through all the Country of *Narbone*; but *Pepin*, Son to *Charles Martel*, forced them out of it. In the ſame time, *Zulcimin*, called by others *Solyman*, renewed in *Perſia* the Sect of *Hali*, and took the Title of *Amir-el-Moelimin*, which is to ſay, *The Emperor of the Children of Salvation*. In 754, *Zulcimin* won a Battel againſt *Marvan*, whoſe Head he cauſed to be cut off. Then he put to Death all thoſe he could find of the Family of *Marvan*; the reſt eſcaped into *Spain* and *Barbary*, where they eſtabliſhed ſeveral Kingdoms. This *Marvan* was a Friend to the Chriſtians, and favouring the Learned, he conſented that *Theophylactus* ſhould be conſecrated Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Marmol, of Africa lib.* 2.

MARULA, a *Syrian* Biſhop of *Mifareket*, has writ a *Martyrology*, conſiſting in Hymns and Panegyricks, in Honour of the Martyrs. He wrote likewiſe the Hiſtory of the Council of *Nice*, and tranſlated its Canons. *Ebed Jeſu, in his Catalogue of* Chaldean *Writers.*

MARULLUS, Tribune of the People, pulled down the Crowns which ſome had ſet upon the Statutes of *Cæſar*, and impriſoned them who firſt ſaluted him King, for which he was Depoſed by *Cæſar*, which was the chief Motive of the Conſpiracy of *Brutus*. *Plutarch in Cæſar's Life.*

MARULLUS (*Mark*) born at *Spalato*, in *Dalmatia*, in the XVIth Century, was a great Scholar, as appears by his Writings, the moſt conſiderable of which are, *Lib. VI. Exemplorum. Evangeliſtarium de Fide, Spe, & Charitate. Parabole, &c. Continuator of Trithemius. Mir. &c.*

MARUTHAS, Biſhop of *Meſopotamia*, being ſent Ambaſſador to the King of *Perſia*, is ſaid to have diſpoſſeſs'd the King's Son of an Evil Spirit in 438, which procured the Chriſtians a full Liberty to profeſs their Religion in that Kingdom. *Sigebert.*

MARWYN, a vaſt River in *Braſil*, 5. 45. from the Line to the N. and at the Mouth one *German* Mile over, and very deep. *Harcourt*, in 1608. ſailed up this River, and was kindly treated by the *Indian* Ryolets; about 20 Lat. from the Mouth, he found Cataracts that were hardly to be paſſed. The Soil about this River is low, and of a red Colour, and towards the Sea not ſo fruitful. *Laet.*

MARY, the Name of the Bleſſed Virgin, Mother of Jeſus Chriſt, Daughter to *Joachim* and *Anna*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, and of the Houſe of *David*. Beſides what is in the Goſpel, it is added, That Authors do not agree about the Time of her Death, nor how long ſhe lived, *Peter de Natalibus*, *Meurſius*, *Volaterran*, and others, ſay, ſhe lived two Years after our Saviour, and died in the 49th of her Age, and 35 of our Redemption. *Eudus* will have her to have lived 57, St. *Antonius* 60, *Euſebius*, *Onuphrius*, and *Baronius* 63, our Author *Moreri*, upon the Authority of *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*, who was witneſs to her Death, and *Epiphanius*, a Prieſt of *Conſtantinople*, who writing her Life, ſays, *Vita Virginis ad ſeptuaginta duos annos proceſſit*, affirms, ſhe lived 72 Years. *Cedrenus*, St. *Anſelm*, *Glycas*, and ſeveral others, are of his Opinion.

MARY, or *Miriam*, Siſter to *Moſes* and *Aaron*, Daughter to *Amram* and *Jocabed*.

MARY of *Aragon*, Empreſs, the Wife of *Otho* III. who reigned towards the end of the Xth Century, periſhed by as ſhameful a Death, as her Life was. This Princeſs uſed to keep a young Man in Woman's Cloths, who being diſcovered, and convicted of Adultery, was burnt alive. For all this, ſhe continued her diſſolute Life, and would have perſuaded a young Count to yield to her Paſſion; but this Lord, no leſs Chaſte and Beautiful than *Joſeph*, refuſed generouſly, which ſo incenſed her, that ſhe accuſed him of the Crime he refuſed to commit. The Emperor raſhly believed her, and without examining the Matter, he Commanded the Count's Head to be cut off. The Counteſs, to whom her Husband, being ready to die, had confeſſed the whole Matter, preſenting her ſelf before the Emperor, as he was rendring Juſtice, after the Cuſtom of the Emperors, and Kings of *Italy*, in a great Plain near *Piacenza*, and without making her ſelf known, ſhe demanded Juſtice of him againſt the Murther of her Husband. *Otho* promiſed immediately to right her, according to the Severity of the Law; whereupon this generous Widow, ſhewing the Head of the Count, which ſhe took from one of her Servants, who kept it under his Cloak, *Iam ſelf*, ſo,

and

ſaid ſhe, *is the Murtherer, you have unjuſtly put my Husband to Death, which I am ready to prove, by the tryal of the Fire, holding a hot Iron in my Hands.* The Emperor conſenting to it, a red-hot Iron was brought, which ſhe took and held it in her Hands, as long as he deſired, without burning her ſelf; then turning towards *Otho*, who was amazed at ſo ſurprizing a Spectacle; ſhe did not ſtick to demand his own Head, according to the Sentence he had given againſt himſelf, ſince, by this Proof, he was convinced to be the Murtherer of the Innocent Count. But, at laſt, after many delays, which ſhe granted the Emperor, who owned himſelf Guilty, and worthy of Death, ſhe was content, that the Empreſs, who had forged that horrid Calumny, ſhould be puniſhed, which was immediately done, the Emperor Condemning her to be burnt alive, in 998. *Alb. Crantz. Cuſpinian in Oth. III. Maimbourg's Hiſtory of the Decad. of the Empire.*

MARY of *England*, Queen of *France*, and Eldeſt Daughter to King *Henry* VII. *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, marry'd her at *Abbeville*, upon the 9th of *October*, in 1514. This King being ſomething in Years, died the *January* following, upon which *Mary* returning into *England*, her Brother, King *Henry* VIII. marryd her to *Charles Brandon*, a Commoner, whom he afterwards made Duke of *Suffolk*. *Du Cheſne. Bak. Chron.*

MARY *de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, Daughter to *Francis de Medicis*, Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, and *Joan*, Arch-Dutcheſs of *Auſtria*. She married *Henry* IV. after he had divorced *Margaret* of *Valois*. His Majeſty preparing for great Deſigns, in 1610, declared her Queen Regent, and cauſed her to be Anointed and Crowned, and he being ſtabb'd the next Day, ſhe governed till 1617, that the Mareſchal *d'Ancre* was killed, who, with his Wife, a Cabinet-maker's Daughter of *Florence*, was ſo great with the Queen, that ſhe acted wholly according to their Direction, which occaſioned the Troubles between her Son and her, and made her unhappy about the latter end of her Days. She withdrew into the *Low-Countries* in 1631, and died at *Cullen* in 1642. Aged 68. She took for Device, *Juno* leaning on a Peacock, ſpreading out its Tail, with this Motto, *Viro partuque beata.* After the Death of the King, ſhe changed it for a Pelican, and this Motto, *Tegit virtute Minores*, and got Engraven the Bird of Paradiſe, bearing Three of his young Ones on his Back, and ſoaring to Heaven, with theſe Words, *Meos ad ſidera tollo.* They repreſented her at *Amſterdam*, under the Form of *Cybele*, with this Motto, *Læta Deum partu.*

MARY, Queen of *England*, Eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. by *Catharine* of *Spain*, ſucceeded to her Half-Brother, King *Edward* VI. in 1553. *Jane Grey* being over-perſuaded by her Father and Father-in-Law, the Dukes of *Suffolk* and *Northumberland*, to ſet up againſt her, and took the Title of Queen, having the Colour of King *Edward's Will* for her Uſurpation; but Queen *Mary* having ſome of the Nobility on her ſide, with the *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* Gentry, quickly made her way to the Throne; however there was ſome Oppoſition for the preſent, and *Northumberland* by the Advice of the Lady *Jane Grey's* Council, is ſent with an Army to oppoſe her; this Duke likewiſe engag'd the *Pulpits*, as far as he could, to harangue for his Daughter *Jane*; but the People were then too Loyal and Conſcientious, to receive any Impreſſions that way: *Northumberland* perceiving which way the Stream run, and that the Privy-Council had deſerted his Intereſt, and gone over to the Legal Succeſſion; tack'd about, and Proclaim'd Queen *Mary* at *Cambridge*; but returning to his Duty too late, he was Arreſted, and ſent up Priſoner to *London.* And now the Queen being ſettled, notwithſtanding the Encouragement ſhe gave to the *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* Men, that there ſhould be no Alteration in Religion, ſets the Reformation aſide, and reſtores the Belief and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Communion: Upon this, *Gardiner* is Replac'd in his Biſhoprick of *Winchester*, and made Lord Chancellor of *England*, notwithſtanding he had ſubſcrib'd her Father's Divorce from her Mother, Queen *Catharine*, and defended in Print, king *Henry's* Renouncing of the Pope's Supremacy. The reſt of the *Roman* Catholick Biſhops were likewiſe reſtor'd, and the Reformed Prelates depriv'd without any Legal or Synodical Proceedings. The Duke of *Northumberland*, being brought to the Scaffold, own'd his Fault in oppoſing the Queen, and declar'd himſelf a *Roman* Catholick. The Queen concludes upon a Marriage with *Philip*, Son to *Charles* V. Emperor, and King of *Spain*, the Articles of which were drawn up to the advantage of *England.* This Match gave Sir *Thomas Wyat* his little Colour for Rebellion, who endeavour'd to deceive the People, by telling them, *The Nation was in danger of being enſlav'd to Foreigners and* Spaniards: This Inſurrection was countenanced and concerted by the Duke of *Suffolk*: Upon theſe Diſturbances, the Lady *Jane Grey* (who otherwiſe had moſt probably been pardon'd) was executed on *Tower-Hill*, where ſhe was Penitent for her Uſurpation upon the Queen, declaring, That her taking the Crown was againſt her Conſcience and Inclination, and that ſhe compli'd, perfectly out of Submiſſion and Duty to her Parents. This Year being 1554. Cardinal *Pool* arriv'd in *England*, where after his being reſtor'd in Blood, he came to the Parliament, Reconciles the Kingdom to the Church of *Rome*, and Abſolv'd them from the Cenſures of Schiſm, *&c.* which it was pretended they lay under. The next Year, the Perſecution began to grow hot in ſome Parts of the Kingdom, four Biſhops of the Church of *England*, (viz.) *Hooper*, *Ferrar*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* being burnt for the Reformation: Archbiſhop *Cranmer* likwiſe having the ſame Uſage in 1556. Theſe Severities reach'd ſome of the Inferior Clergy, together with no ſmall number of the Laity, though in ſeveral Dioceſſes there was nothing of this Perſecution. In the Year 1557, *Charles* Lord *Stourton* was hang'd in a Silken Halter, for the Murther of one *Hargil*, and his Son, together with four of his Servants, who aſſiſted him in that Barbarity. The next Year, *Calais* being not ſufficiently furniſh'd with Ammunition and Men, was taken by the Duke of *Guiſe*, which together with ſome other Misfortunes of this Reign, ſat ſo heavy upon the Queen's Spirits, that 'tis thought it occaſion'd her Death, which happen'd on the 17th of *November*, 1558. This Queen, who was naturally of a merciful Temper, ſeems to have been over-rul'd into the Rigours and Cruelties of her Reign by *Bonner*, and ſome other hot-headed and ſanguinary People, who under the pretence of Principle, Honour, and Security, puſh'd her much beyond what her own unbiaſs'd Inclinations would have led her to. *Godwin. Annal. Bp. Burnet. &c.*

MARY of *Guiſe*, Daughter to *Claude* I. of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe* by *Antoinet* of *Bourbon*, was married *Aug.* 4. 1534. to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Longueville*, who left her a Widow in 1537. She refuſed to marry *Henry* VIII. of *England* afterwards, but at the Command of *Francis* I. of *France*, married *James* V. of *Scotland*, then a Widower, and the handſomeſt Prince of his time, to whom ſhe bore two Sons, who died young, and *Mary*, afterwards Queen of *Scotland*, eight Days before her Husband's Death. She was Courted again by the ſaid *Henry* VIII. but refuſed him. After King *James* V's Death, ſhe was choſen Regent by the States, the Earl of *Arran* being diſmiſs'd in the Year 1553. Being thus at the Head of the Government, ſhe check'd the beginnings of the Reformation, more by Policy than Extremities of Rigour; however, finding the *Roman* Catholick Religion loſe ground, ſhe order'd the Preachers on the other ſide to come before the Council, but perceiving them abetted by great numbers of People after them, their appearance was deferr'd till the Multitude was diſpers'd, giving Orders, at the ſame time, that thoſe who came to Town without her Authority, ſhould repair to her Army on the Borders againſt the *Engliſh*; ſome Gentlemen, in the Weſt-Country, who were but lately return'd from that Service, complaining of this Order, as an Oppreſſion, ruſh'd tumultuouſly into the Queen's Privy-Chamber, threaten'd her with rough Language, and made as if they would draw in *the Preſence.* The Queen being frighted, was glad to make them general Promiſes of Satisfaction in Point of Religion, and ſo all was quiet for that time. Not long after, at the Inſtance of the *French* Court, Commiſſioners were diſpatched from *Scotland* to *France*, to aſſiſt at the Solemnity of the Young Queen's Marriage with the *Dauphine.* This Year the *Scots* not receiving that Satisfaction they deſir'd in their Petitions for Reformation, ſome Noblemen and Barons entred into a ſort of Aſſociation, *binding themſelves by Oaths and Subſcriptions to aſſiſt each other with their Lives and Fortunes to advance the Cauſe of Religion:* The principal Perſons were *Archibald*, Earl of *Argyle*; *Alexander*, Earl of *Glencarn*; *James*, Earl of *Morton*, *&c.* Theſe, meeting together, concluded that the Rectors of all Pariſhes ſhould be oblig'd to ſome Alterations in *Divine Service*; and if they refus'd to comply, the Leſſons ſhould be Read in the Church by ſome of the Laity. Theſe ſteps in Religion being made not only without, but againſt the Authority of the Government, occaſion'd ſeveral Tumults and Diſorders; for the better quieting of which, the Queen was willing the *Church-Prayers* ſhould be ſaid in the Vulgar Language. Afterwards ſummoning the Reform'd Miniſters to appear at *Striveling*, ſome Noblemen complain'd of this Order, as if the Queen had forgot her Promiſes of Liberty; being diſpleas'd with this Expoſtulation, ſhe reply'd, with ſome warmth, *That the Promiſes of Princes ought not to be ſtrain'd to their Inconvenience:* To which the Lords very hardily return'd, That if that was her Opinion, they ſhould Renounce her Authority, and be Subject to her no longer. This unexpected Anſwer made the Queen Regent conceal her Diſſatisfaction, and promiſe Redreſs of Grievances. And now Monaſteries were tumultuouſly rifl'd and pull'd down, which had like to have occaſion a Civil War between the Queen Regent, and the *Lords of the Congregation.* But by the Mediation of the Earl of *Argyle*, and the Lord *James Steward*, Natural Brother to the Young Queen, an Agreement was ſign'd; but ſome of theſe Articles being broke by the Regent, the Lords abovemention'd deſerted her, and went over to the Congregation. *John Knox* preaching at St. *Andrew's* againſt Monaſteries, and ſome other Uſages in the Church of *Rome*, the People preſently took the hint, (and poſſibly further than he intended) went and rifl'd the Churches, and pull'd down the Monaſteries of *Black* and *Gray Friars* to the Ground. Theſe Singularities, to ſpeak ſoftly of 'em, provok'd the Queen Regent

to

to that degree, that ſhe reſolv'd upon Puniſhment; to this purpoſe ſhe ordered ſome Forces to March towards St. *Andrew*'s, which the Lords of the Congregation underſtanding, drew a conſiderable Force into that Town to prevent her in her Deſign; ſo that now there were two Armies a foot, and after the Expiration of a ſhort Truce, the Lords beſieg'd *Perth*, which was yielded to them; Matters being carry'd thus high, the Queen Regent publiſhes a Declaration, in which ſhe charges the Lords of the Congregation with Diſloyalty, and a deſign of Uſurping the Crown, charging them to quit the Town of *Edinburgh*, and Return to their Duty to the Government, under the Penalty of High-Treaſon. To this Charge the Lords make a lame Defence, excuſing themſelves, *That their Intentions were no other than to aboliſh Idolatry, and other Superſtitious Abuſes, that did not agree with the Word of God, and maintain the true Preachers thereof, againſt the Violence of wicked Men*; which in plain *Engliſh* amounts to this meaning, That they rebell'd for the Chriſtian Religion, which damns Men for Rebellion: And here the Queen Regent, and the Lords coming to no Agreement, there was another meeting at *Preſton*, where the Queen ſeem'd to yield the Free Exerciſe of Religion, with this *Proviſo*, that the Miniſters ſhould ceaſe Preaching, and Maſs only be ſaid in the Places where ſhe reſided; this Limitation the Lords would not agree to. They likewiſe Petition her to ſend away the *French* Soldiers, without which, they ſaid, a laſting Peace was impracticable. To this, the Queen made no direct Anſwer, but march'd with what Force ſhe had for *Edinburgh*; upon notice of which, the Lords drew out their Troops to prevent her Entrance; which the Lord *Areskin*, who Commanded the Caſtle, perceiving, ſtept a little out of his State of Neutrality, and threaten'd *to play his Cannon upon the Congregationers*, unleſs they ſuffer'd the Queen to Enter without Diſturbance; this unexpected Check, 'tis thought, made the Lords willing to accept of a Truce, which was immediately concluded. And now, *Henry* II. of *France* being Dead, *Francis* II. who was marry'd to the Queen of *Scots*, ſucceeds him. And ſoon after their Acceſſion to that Crown, both theſe Princes wrote a ſharp Letter to Lord *James*, Prior of St. *Andrew*'s, in which they reproach him with Ingratitude, and reprimand him for Oppoſing their Government, and making Diſturbances in the Kingdom. The Prior purges himſelf of theſe Imputations in a canting way; does not deny the Fact of his joyning with the Lords of the Congregation, but pretends, *'twas all for the Honour of God, and the Reformation of Religion*; and almoſt blaſphemouſly adds, *That he could not deſiſt, without virtually renouncing his Saviour.* The Queen Regent publiſhes a Proclamation to ſatisfy the People, that there was no danger from her receiving *French* Soldiers, their Numbers being comparatively ſo very few: And after this, ſhe endeavours *to break the Confederacy of the Congregation, promiſing them Toleration of Religion*; but theſe Offers were to no purpoſe, for now they pretended, ſhe had diſappointed them ſo often, they could not truſt her; ſoon after, the Lords with their Forces came to *Edinburgh*, and the Queen Regent with hers march'd to *Leeth*: And now the Lords write to her to diſmiſs the *French* Forces, *&c.* To this Letter, the Queen returns an Anſwer by a Herald, who inſiſts, that the Foreigners they complain'd off, were not entertain'd, till the Lords of the *Congregation* had openly ſlighted the Government by entring into an *Aſſociation*, ſurprizing Towns, and holding Correſpondence with the Ancient Enemies of the Kingdom; and in ſhort, Orders them to depart the Town, and disband under the Penalty *Læſæ Majeſtatis*. Upon this, the Lords of the *Congregation* call'd a Council, and deliberate about Depoſing the Queen Regent; but this being a ſingular Practice, unprecedented, and of a very odd Complexion, they could not come to a Reſolution in the Affirmative. The Caſe ſticking, Mr. *Willock* and *John Knox*, were call'd in to clear the difficulty, who by wreſting and miſapplying of *Scripture*, pronounced the Depoſing Expedient, lawful. This piece of Caſuiſtry having ſettled the Lords Conſciences, they make an Act of Council to Deprive the Queen Regent of her Government, which was agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente.* The Queen hearing of theſe Proceedings, ſends for new Forces from *France*, ſome of which were diſpers'd by Tempeſt, and driven back; however ſome ſmall Reinforcement arriving, the Lords having quitted *Edinburgh*, grew diſpirited; but upon *John Knox*'s Sermon, recover'd their Courage, and ſent for a Supply from *England*: Queen *Elizabeth* comply'd with their requeſt, and aſſiſted them with 6000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe. The Regent underſtanding theſe Practices, endeavour'd to break the Lords, and put an end to the War before the coming of the *Engliſh*, but could not effect it. The Lords being thus reinforced, ſend a Letter to the Regent to ſend the *French* Soldiers out of the Realm, and upon that Condition promiſe Obedience to the Government. The *Engliſh* General likewiſe offers to quit the Kingdom, provided the *French* did ſo too. To theſe Propoſals, the Queen deſir'd a Days time for Conſideration, but the Army not admitting this delay, attack'd the Town of *Leeth*, in which, ſome numbers of both ſides were Slain. And now the *French* King, and the Queen of *Scots*, perceiving that there would be no Peace without calling back the *French* Soldiers, and not willing to condeſcend to the Diſhonour of capitulating with their own Subjects, deſir'd Queen *Elizabeth* to propoſe an Accommodation, and make up the Difference; to which Motion that Queen willingly agreed; but while her Agents were upon their Journey, the Queen Regent fell Sick in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and died *June* the 10. 1560. This Lady was a Princeſs of extraordinary Virtue, Prudence, and good Nature; a great lover of Juſtice, and very charitable and compaſſionate to the Poor: And as for her Court, it was very regular, and well manag'd, without any thing that was Leud or Licentious in't. She was likewiſe very well qualified for the Functions of Government, and had been much more agreeable to the People, had ſhe been left to her own Judgment and Inclinations; but being crampt by the Orders and Directions of the *French* Court, ſhe was ſometimes forc'd upon unacceptable Meaſures, and could not give that general Satisfaction, which otherwiſe, as far as it appears, ſhe was diſpos'd to. As for the Hiſtory that goes under the Name of *John Knox*, it is no better, as Biſhop *Spotſwood* obſerves, than a leud Libel, in which the Author diſcovers a great deal of ſpight and Prejudice, and beſides, delivers his own Conjectures for Oracles, and Matters of Fact; ſo that generally ſpeaking, *That Book has neither Truth nor Manners.* Spotſwood *Hiſt. Ch. Scot. &c.*

MARY II. Queen of *England*, Eldeſt Daughter to King *James* II. by his firſt Wife, was born at the Palace of St. *James*, the 30th of *April*, 1662. and bred up (notwithſtanding her Father's then Diſpoſition to the Church of *Rome*, and her Mother's openly dying in the Communion of it) in the Proteſtant Religion, and married in the Sixteenth Year of her Age, *Novemb.* 4. 1677, to the moſt Illuſtrious *William Henry* of *Naſſau*, then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*; ſoon after, ſhe was conducted by the ſaid Prince into *Holland*, where ſhe reſided above Eleven Years, till the Month of *February*, 168$\frac{8}{9}$, when ſhe came over into *England*, on the 12th of the ſame Month landed at *White-Hall*, and next Day was ſolemnly proclaimed Queen of *England*, *&c.* She was an equal Sharer with her Royal Husband in the Regal Sovereignty, Supremacy, and Authority, in all the Dominion and Rights belonging to the Crown; but the Adminiſtration and Execution thereof was lodged ſolely in the King, according to the Sanction of the Convention, though in the King's Abſence out of *England*, by an Act of Parliament afterwards made, the Queen had ſolely the ſame, aſſuming it always at the King's Departure, and reſigning it at his Return. She was a Princeſs endued with the higheſt Perfections, both of Body and Mind; and the higheſt Character that ever could be attributed to any Mortal in ſo few Words, which we have in *Suetonius*, concerning that brave *Roman Germanicus*, may be juſtly attributed to her, *viz. Omnes Mariæ Corporis animique virtutes quantus nemini cuiquam contigiſſe ſatis conſtat.* Her Reſervedneſs was remarkable, and ſuch as became her Elevation, and ſutable to thoſe Affairs that were to paſs through her Hands; yet when ſhe ſaw cauſe for it, had the trueſt Methods to oblige others to uſe due freedom with her ſelf, while yet ſhe kept them at a fit diſtance from her own Thoughts; yet ſhe hated Ambiguity in her Expreſſions, and as ſhe would not deceive others, ſo ſhe avoided the ſaying of that which might give them occaſion to deceive themſelves. She was far from a cenſorious Temper, and could ill bear it in others, ſhe thinking it a cruel and barbarous way to be merry at other Peoples coſt, or to make the Follies or Misfortunes of others any matter of Diverſion. She had in her, ſays a Learned Author, all the Graces of her own Sex, and all the Greatneſs of ours; if ſhe did not affect to be a *Zenobia*, or a *Boadicea*, it was not becauſe ſhe wanted their Courage, but becauſe ſhe underſtood the Decencies of her Sex better than they did. She was very much converſant with Divinity Books, and particularly took much delight in reading that excellent Piece of Father *Paul*, of the Council of *Trent*; loved Hiſtory, eſpecially thoſe of her own Kingdom, as being more proper to give her uſeful Inſtructions; and when Reflections were once made before her of the ſharpneſs of ſome Hiſtorians, who had left heavy Imputations on the Memory of ſome Princes. Her Anſwer was, "That if thoſe "Princes were truly ſuch, as the Hiſtorians repreſented them, "they had well deſerved that Treatment, and others who "trod their Steps, might look for the ſame; for Truth would "be told at laſt, and that with the more Acrimony of Stile, "for being ſo long reſtrained. It was a gentle ſuffering to be "expoſed to the World in their true Colours, much below "what others had ſuffered at their hands. She thought all "Sovereigns ought to read ſuch Hiſtories as *Procopius*; for how "much ſoever he might have aggravated Matters, and how "unbecomingly ſoever he might have writ, yet by ſuch Books "they might ſee what would be probably ſaid of themſelves, "when all Terrors and Reſtraints ſhould fall off with their "Lives. She was alſo a good Judge, as well as a great Lover of Poetry, and loved it beſt, when it dwelt upon the beſt Subjects. Indeed, ſhe ſtudied and read more than could have been imagined, by any, who had not known how many of her

her hours were ſpent in her Cloſet, (for her Devotion, publick or private, ſhe never neglected upon any occaſion) and would have made a much greater Progreſs, if the frequent returns of ill Humours in her Eyes had not forced her to ſpare them. She gave her Minutes of Leiſure, with the greateſt willingneſs, to Architecture and Gardening, and ſhe had no other Inclinations, beſides this, to any Diverſions that were expenceful; but ſince it imploy'd many Hands, ſhe was pleaſed to ſay, "That ſhe hoped it would be forgiven her; yet "ſhe was uneaſy when ſhe felt the weight of the Charge that "lay upon it. As ſhe was the moſt Gracious of Sovereigns to her Subjects, the moſt Obliging of Wives to her Husband, ſo ſhe was the moſt Excellent of Miſtreſſes to her Servants; and, indeed, never was Miſtreſs both fear'd and loved ſo entirely as ſhe; neither was ſhe content to be Good and Devout her ſelf, but ſhe infuſed that Temper into all that came near her; chiefly thoſe, whom ſhe took into her more immediate Care; and 'tis remarkable that ſhe gave Orders, that good Books ſhould be laid in the places of Attendance, that ſuch as waited might not be condemned to Idleneſs, but might entertain themſelves uſefully, while they were in their turns of Service. She was very apprehenſive of ſome Judgments that might befal us, for our too obſtinate adherence to our Vices, and exceeding zealous for a Reformation of Manners; and the very Day before the fatal Illneſs overtook her, ſhe ſaid, "Though ſhe had no great hope of mending Matters, yet ſhe "was reſolved to go on, and never to ſuffer her ſelf to be "diſcouraged or to loſe heart; ſhe would ſtill try what could "be done, and purſue her deſign, how ſlow, or inſenſible "ſoever the Progreſs might be. She was alſo Bountiful and Charitable to the higheſt degree, taking all occaſions to help thoſe who were in neceſſity, ſo that ſome thouſands daily taſted of her Charity; neither is there any Princeſs in *Chriſtendom*, who gave more to Charitable Uſes than ſhe did, with ſo little Oſtentation. As to her Government in general, her Punctualneſs to Hours, Patience in Audiences, Gentleneſs in Commanding, Reſervedneſs in Speaking, Caution in Promiſing, Softneſs in finding Fault, Readineſs in Rewarding, Diligence in Ordering, her hearkning to all that was ſuggeſted, and the copious Account ſhe gave to him, whom both God, and her own choice, had made her Oracle, were every one of them ſurprizing, and yet all ſo wiſely contrived, that no other Duty was omitted by her, nothing done in haſt, and no hurry, nor impatience did appear. The firſt time ſhe took the Adminiſtration of the Government upon her, was in the Year 1690. during his Majeſty's Abſence in *Ireland*, in which time, we had the misfortune to have our Fleet, under the Earl of *Torrington*, beaten by the *French*; which might for ever have given her diſguſt to the Exerciſe of Royal Power; but ſhe ſeemed all the while to poſſeſs her Soul in Patience, with a conſtant Reſignation to the Divine Will, without any Anxiety concerning Events; and though the happy News of a great Victory at the *Boyne*, and the greater Preſervation of His Majeſty's Perſon from the ſureſt Inſtruments of Death, did ſoon change the Scene, and put another face on our Affairs, ſhe only ſeemed the leaſt changed, ſhe looked the more chearful, but with the ſame Tranquility. The next Seaſon of her Adminiſtration, concluded the Reduction of all *Ireland*, of which we entertained once but little Expectation of Succeſs; and, indeed, the Reflections ſhe made upon it, looked the ſame way as all her Thoughts did. "Our Forces elſe-"where, both by Sea and Land, were thought to be conſi-"derable, and ſo promiſing, that we were in great hopes of "ſomewhat that might be deciſive; only *Ireland* was appre-"hended to be too weakly furniſh'd for a concluding Cam-"paign; yet ſo different are the Methods of Providence from "Humane Expectations, that nothing memorable hapned any "where-elſe, but only in *Ireland*, where little or nothing "was expected. She was again at the Helm in 1692. when we were threatned with a Deſcent and an Invaſion, but the Winds that ſtopped their Fleets, joyned ours, and went not out of that Direction, till it ended in one of the moſt Glorious Actions that ever *England* had, and the intended Invaders were the melancholy Spectators of the Deſtruction of the beſt of their Ships; but the Succeſs ſhe bare with the ſame decency that appear'd when the Sky ſeemed to be more clouded. Clouds alſo returned in another Year of her Adminiſtration, *viz.* 1693. when the Battel of *Landen* was fought, though not with a face that was quite ſo black. The following Year was the laſt of her Adminiſtration, when the Sky grew clearer, our Forces being rather ſuperior to the Enemy at Land, and obtained ſome Advantages over them, and our Fleets not only aſſerting the Dominion over thoſe Seas which we claim as our own, but aſſumed a more extended Empire, as being Maſters both of the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean*; and in this flouriſhing Poſture our Affairs ſtood both by Sea and Land, with a firm Expectation of Succeſſes to follow. The next Campaign, for which we were diligently providing, when it pleaſed God to deprive us of our choiceſt Jewel, this incomparable Queen, who departed this Life, on the 28th of *December*, 1695. in her Palace at *Kenſington*, after ſhe had lain ſome few days Sick of the *Small Pox*, in the 33d of Year of her Age, which has been obſerved to be fatal to to many great Perſonages. To conclude all with a Word concerning her Perſon, ſhe was Tall of Stature, of a Majeſtick and Graceful Mein, her Countenance and Air ſerene and pleaſing, her Features beautiful, and Complexion ruddy.

MARY (*Stuart*) Queen of *Scotland*, was Daughter to King *James* V. by *Mary* of *Guiſe* above-mentioned, and ſucceed her Father at eight Days old. After the Death of the Queen Regent, there was a Parliament held in *Scotland* in 1560, without the Authority of any Commiſſion from the Queen, then in *France*, or any Perſon ſent to Repreſent her. There was notwithſtanding, by Virtue of an Article of the late Peace, a Parliament to be held at this time, for the holding of which, the Queen, and King *Francis* her Husband, were to ſend a Commiſſion, and upon this Article, the lawfulneſs of it was maintain'd by the Majority; though others were diſſatisfi'd with it. In this Parliament, *The Confeſſion of Faith* was confirm'd, and the Pope renounc'd. The Queen embark'd for *Scotland*, and arriv'd at *Leith*, having paſſed by the *Engliſh* Fleet undiſcover'd, which it was believ'd, was ſent out to Intercept her. Upon her coming, ſhe condeſcended that no Change ſhould be made in Religion, deſiring nothing further, than the private Exerciſe of her own Perſuaſion: This Liberty, the Earl of *Arran*, and the Preachers, exclaim'd againſt, and publickly condemn'd it as unlawful, which exaſperated the Queen, and brought the Earl into diſfavour. The Queen, about this time, ſends an Embaſſy to *England*, deſiring that Queen to declare her next Heir to the Crown, in caſe ſhe died without Iſſue; but Queen *Elizabeth*, amongſt other things, objected the unſeaſonableneſs of that Requeſt, and ſo refus'd her. In *Scotland*, the Earl of *Huntley* diſoblig'd at the Diſtribution of Court-favours, takes up Arms againſt the Queen, and is defeated. In 1564, *Henry*, Lord *Darnley*, Son to the Earl of *Lennox*, was marry'd to the Queen; but being of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, the *Scots* were diſguſted, and made an Inſurrection at *Edinburgh*; but upon the Queen's marching thither, the Rebels were diſpers'd, and afterwards pardon'd. The Aſſembly meeting at *Edinburgh* about this time, amongſt other things, petition'd the Queen to Renounce her Religion, which being deny'd, and the Lord *Darnley* proclaim'd King, ſeveral diſcontented Lords ſent out publick Remonſtrances, and deſired *the People to joyn with them, and reſiſt thoſe beginnings of Tyranny*; however, being purſu'd by the King and Queen, were glad to retire into *England*; of which number, the Earl of *Murray*, her Natural Brother, was one. In 1565, *David Riccio*, a *Piemontois*, who being advanc'd from a Muſician to a Secretary, and much in the Queen's Favour, manag'd his Intereſt indiſcreetly, and grew hated by the King, and the Nobility. The King declining, as he imagin'd, in the Queen's Eſteem, and provok'd with the Haughtineſs of *Riccio*, got him murther'd in *the Preſence*. In 1566, the Queen went to *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, and was there brought to Bed of a Son, who was afterwards *James* VI. when this Prince was Baptiz'd, the King was not admitted to the Solemnity, who, ſoon after, fell Sick; being as *Spotſwood* relates it, Poyſon'd, but recovering by the Strength of his Youth, was Murther'd, as 'twas ſaid, by *Bothwell*, for which that Earl was try'd, and acquitted. The next Year, her Majeſty coming back from *Sterling*, was forcibly carri'd off by Earl *Bothwell*, and his Company, who then brag'd he would Marry her Majeſty, whether ſhe would or no; and the next day, the Court coming to *Edinburgh*, a great many Noble-men met and ſubſcrib'd a Paper, declaring, that it was the Queen's and Kingdoms Intereſt, that her Majeſty ſhould Marry with the Earl of *Bothwell*, which Marriage was ſolemniz'd, not long after, in *Hally-Rood-Houſe*. And now *Bothwell*, as Sir *James Melvil* reports, was very earneſt to get himſelf poſſeſs'd of the young Prince, which, poſſibly, might be the reaſon of ſome Noblemens entering into a *Bond* for the Prince's Preſervation: Upon the notice of which, another Part of the Nobility ſubſcrib'd a Paper to ſtand firm to the Queen and *Bothwell*; and things now growing to a Rupture, the diſcontented Lords take the Field, and the Queen levies Forces againſt them; and upon the approach of the two Armies, *Bothwell* offers to fight ſingle againſt any Perſon of Quality; this Chalenge being accepted, the Queen interpoſes, and prevents the Combat; and here *Bothwell* finding the Queen's Forces diſaffected to her Cauſe, ſhifts for himſelf, and the Queen ſurrenders her Perſon to the Lords of the other Party; who having intercepted a Letter (as ſome affirm) of the Queen's to *Bothwell*, in which there were ſome kind Expreſſions, with a Reſolution not to quit him; they ſent her Priſoner contrary to promiſe, to the Caſtle of *Loch-levin*; hither the Earl of *Murray* came to her, and treated her extreme roughly, of which Sir *James Melvil*, one of her Retinue, complains. Her Majeſty being now Priſoner to her Subjects, they force her, by hard uſage, to reſign her Crown. But the next Year, 1568, ſhe made her eſcape, upon notice of which, ſeveral of the Nobility repairing to her; her Reſignation was, in Council, declar'd null, as being extorted through fear. The Earl of *Murray*, who was now Regent, draws his Forces together at *Glaſgoe*, and both Armies encountring at *Langſide*, between *Glaſgoe* and *Dunbarton*, the Queen's Troops were

defeated

defeated. Upon this misfortune, her Majesty thought it most advisable to Retire into *England*, having received large Assurances of Protection, and Kindness from Queen *Elizabeth*; but being Arriv'd in that Kingdom, she was deny'd Access to the Queen, and confin'd: And after a long Imprisonment of Eighteen Years, she was Tryed, for Compassing the Destruction of Queen *Elizabeth*; and notwithstanding her Defence, receiv'd Sentence of Death, and was Beheaded at *Fotheringay*-Castle, *Feb.* 18. 1585. This Queen was a Princess, to speak in *Camdens* words, *Of singular Piety towards God, Invincible magnanimity of Mind, Wisdom above her Sex, and admirable Beauty: But by* Murray, *her base Brother, and other her Ungrateful and Ambitious Subjects, She was much toss'd and disquieted, depos'd from her Throne, and driven into* England, *and destroy'd as 'twas thought, by the false Evidence of her Secretaries, who seem'd to be brib'd and corrupted with Money.* As for the calumnies rais'd against her, about her Husbands Death, and her Correspondence with *Bothwell*; see Article *Buchanan*, and *James* VIth. *Spotswood*'s Hist. Church of *Scot*. *Melvil*'s *Memoirs*; *Camden*'s *Eliz*.

MARYLAND, a considerable Country and Colony of *English* in N. *America*, in 40 Degrees of Latitude, bounded with *Pensilvania*, *New-England*, and *New-York* to the North, with the *Atlantick* and *La Ware* Bay to the East, the River *Polomeck*, which divides it from *Virginia* to the South, and the *Indian* Territories to the West. This Country is generally plain and even, yet rising in some Places into small and pleasant Hills; the Soil is rich and fertile, naturally producing all such Commodities, as are particularly set down to its neighbouring Colony *Virginia*; as, all Sorts of Beasts and Fowl, both Tame and Wild, Fish, Fruits, Plants, Roots, Herbs, Gums, Trees, Balsams, as likewise all Commodities produced by Industry, are here found, in great plenty and perfection. But the chief Trade of *Maryland* depends upon Tabaco, which is esteemed better for a foreign Market, than that of *Virginia*. The Natives are in their Complexion, Stature, Customs, Dispositions, Laws, Religion, Apparel, Diet, Houses, *&c.* much the same with those of *Virginia*, being divided into different Tribes, Governed each by their particular King. They believe that there are several Gods of different Sorts and Degrees, but hold, That there is but one Absolute from all Eternity. That the Sun, Moon and Stars, are petty Gods. That all the Variety of Creatures were made out of the Waters, That Woman was made first, who, by the Assistance of one of the Gods, Conceived and brought forth Children, but know not how long since that was done, having no Records, but only Tradition from Father to Son. They Believe, that after this Life, the Soul will be disposed of according to its Works here, either to the Habitation of the Gods, to enjoy perpetual Happiness, or to a great Pit or Hole in the farther part of their Country towards Sun-set, which they count the farthermost Part of the World, there to burn continually. Their Priests tell them Stories of People that have been in the other World, and suffered to come back again, to acquaint their Friends with what they were to do, to Enjoy the Pleasures of the other Life; and what to shun, to avoid its Torments; which makes them very respectful to their Governors, and careful of their Actions. They look upon Fire-Arms to be Super-natural; say, The *English* are an old Generation reviv'd, and believe that there are a great many of them invisible in the Air, who, at the Intercession of the rest, revenge the Wrongs done them; they are no less ridiculous in their Ceremonies about their Idol. King *Charles* I. in 1632, Granted this Province, by Patent to the Right Honourable *Cœlius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*; and to his Heirs and Assigns, Creating them True and Absolute Lords and Proprietors, *&c.* they doing Homage for it, in paying Yearly to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, 2 *Indian* Arrows at *Windsor*-Castle in the County of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday*, together with the 5th Part of the Gold and Silver Oar that shall be found there. Here is Toleration of Religion to all Sorts, that Profess the Faith of Christ. It is divided into 10 Provinces, and has about 16000 *English* Inhabitants, who have begun to build several Towns, as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvey*-Town, all Commodiously seated for the Benefit of Trade, and Conveniency of Shipping; but the Principal Town is St. *Mary*'s, seated on St. *George*'s River, being beautified with divers well-built Houses, and is the chief Place, or Seat of Trade for that Province.

MASACCIO, born in *Tuscany* Anno 1417, who for his copious Invention, and true manner of Designing; for his delightful way of Colouring, and the graceful Actions which he gave his Figures; for his loosenes in Draperies and extraordinary Judgment in *Perspective*, is reckoned to have been the Master of the Second or Middle Age of Modern Painting: which 'tis thought he would have carried to a much higher degree of perfection, had he not been prevented by Death, which happened in the 26th Year of his Age. *Vasseri*, *Felibien*, *Fresnoy*.

MASANDRAN in *Hyrcania*. The Air of this Province is very unwholesome, the Country being Low and Fenny, and full of Insects, which when the Water, in the Summer, is dried up, die, and infect the Air; and at other times, these Waters over-flow the Counrry. In this Country lies the Province of *Guilan*, which is the most unwholesome Piece of all *Persia*, so that it serves for a Place of Punishment. The Limons of this Province are the best in *Persia*. *Tavern. p.* 182.

MASBOTHEANS, a Sect of Hereticks which Embraced the Errours of *Simon Magus*, or the Disciples of that infamous Apostate. *Theodoretus hæret. fab. in Simon. Baronius An. Ch.* 35.

MASCALAT, a Town and Kingdom of *Asia* in *Arabia Felix*. The Chief Town of the Kingdom of that Name. *See Sanson Geogr.*

MASCATE, a Town and Sovereign Principality in *Arabia Fœlix*, towards the beginning of the Gulph *Balsora*. It belonged to the *Portugueses*, but they were forced out of it by an *Arabian* Prince, called *Aceph-ben-Ali*, Prince of *Novenvas*, who, at that time, took the Name of *Imenheet*, Prince of *Mascaté*. It is but a small Province, but the best of all *Arabia Fœlix*. There grows all that is necessary for Life, and especially very good Fruits and excellent Grapes. This Prince hath the finest Pearl in the whole World, not so much for the bigness of it, for it weighs not above 12 Carats, nor for the perfect roundness of it, but because it is so clear and Transparent, that one may almost see through it. The Cham of *Ormuz* would have bought it, to present the King of *Persia*, and offered 2000 Tomans for it, which amount to above 30000 Crowns. The Great *Mogul* sent afterwards a *Banyan* to offer 40000, but he would not accept of it. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

MASCEZEL, or *Mazezil*, General of *Honorius*'s Army; was, by Birth an *African*, and Son of *Nubele*, one of the most Potent *Mooriſh* Lords: When *Gildo* Revolted against *Honorius*, in the Year 398, *Mascezil*, tho' his own Brother, detesting his Rebellion, left him, and Sailed into *Italy*; upon which *Gildo* put two of his Sons to death: This unnatural Barbarity being reasonably thought a sufficient ground to make *Mascezil* irreconcilable with his Brother, he was pitcht upon to head an Army against him: This Enterprize, though extremely difficult, upon the account of the inequality of the Forces, yet *Mascezil* got the Day and defeated Three-score and Ten Thousand of *Gildo*'s Men with a small Force of his own. *Orosius* says, that *Mascezil* was puft up with this Victory, and Misbehaved himself with respect to Religion, for which he was quickly punished; But *Jornandes* and *Zosimus* inform us, that being about to return Home out of *Italy*, he was tumbled off a Bridge into a River, by some Soldiers, who had been corrupted by *Stilico* who envied his Success. *Marcellin in Chron. Jornandes De Regn. Succes. Oros. Lib. 7th. Zosim. Lib.* 5. *&c.*

MASCON upon *Saone*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*. This Town is very Ancient, *Cæsar* mentions it in his Commentaries, at the End of the 7th Book, where he saith, that *Cicero* and *Sulpitius* were sent to *Mascon* and *Chalon* upon *Saone*, to secure the Convoys. The *Latins* call it *Matisco* and *Matiscona*. It was often ruined by the Incursions of the *Barbarians*, and chiefly of *Attila*. It suffered much during the Wars of the *Burgundians*, and the *French*. Several Kings of *France* have repaired it. Several Councils have been called at *Mascon*. The Country about *Mascon* is very fruitful, and affords good Wines.

MASCULUS, commonly called *Masculo* (*John Baptist*) was a Jesuit, born at *Naples* in 1583. He was a Person of more than ordinary Parts and Industry, and was very promising as to Learning from his Child-hood: As he grew up, he fully answered the expectations of his Acquaintance. When the Plague was at *Naples*, in 1656, Father *Masculo* continued there, and visiting the Infected with great Courage and Charity, got the Distemper, and died on't. His Works are, *Lyricorum sive Odarum Lib. XV. De Incendio Vesuviano. Persecutiones Ecclesiæ cruentæ. Encomia. Ponderationes Concionales in Opera S.S. Augustini, Hieronymi, & Ambrosii. Lorenzo Crasso. Elog. de Huom Letter. Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jes. Miræus de Script. Sæc. XVI. &c.*

MASFA, a Town of *Asia* in *Arabia Felix*, the Chief Town of the Kingdom of that Name. It may be the same which formerly was called *Masspha*.

MASINISSA, or *Massiniſſa*, King of a small Country in *Africa*, took the *Carthaginian*'s Party against the *Romans*, and twice beat *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, *An. Rom.* 541. Three or four Years after, *Scipio* having routed *Asdrubal*'s Army, sent *Massiniſſa*'s Nephew without Ransom, and that Courtesy charmed him so much, that from that time, he was a constant Friend to the *Romans*. He joined his Army with theirs, and in *An. Rom.* 551. he fought in the Battle which they won against the Armies of *Asdrubal* and *Syphax*. He joined himself to *Caius Lælius* to pursue them, and they took *Syphax* Prisoner, and took, by Composition, the Chief Town of his Kingdom of the *Massesyles*. Queen *Sophonisbe* Surrendered to *Massiniſſa*, who Married her. But *Scipio* not approving of that Match, he dispatched his new Spouse, by sending her Poison. He died 90 Years old, left 44 Children, which he had by several Wives. It is reported, That being on his Death-bed, he entreated *Manlius*, General of the *Ro-*

man

man Army, to ſend him young *Scipio*, that he might enjoy the Conſolation to Die in his Arms, and to make him the Executor of his Will, about the Diviſion of his Kingdom. *Titus Livius*, *Florus*, *Polybius*, *Appianus*, *Oroſius*, *&c.*

MASIUS (*Andreas*) a Doctor of *Lovain*, born in a ſmall Village near *Bruſſels*. He was a Philoſopher, Lawyer, and had great Skill in the Oriental Languages. He died in 1573. His Works are, *Grammatica Syriaca*, *Syrorum peculium*, *Diſputatio de Cœna Domini*, *Explicatio in hiſtoriam Joſuæ*, *Commentarium de Paradiſo*, *&c.* This laſt Treatiſe he Tranſlated out of *Syriack* into *Latin*. *Philip* II. ſent *Maſius* to *Antwerp*, about the Edition of the Bibles, which he performed with *Arius Montanus*, and *Fabritius*. *See the Critick of the Old Teſtament by* M. Simon, *who gives a very favourable Judgment of him.*

MASLIPATAN, a Town in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulph of *Bengala*, upon the Coaſt of the *Indian* Ocean. It is famous for its Shoar, the beſt of that Gulph, from whence ſail ſeveral Ships for *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Aracan*, *Bengala*, *Cochinchine*, *Mecca* and *Ormuz*; likewiſe for the Iſlands of *Madagaſcar*, *Sumatra*, and the *Manilles*. People Travel in this Country in Palanquins or Litters, the Roads being too uneven for Coaches. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

MASORETHS, or *Maſſoreths*, the Name of the *Rabbins* choſen (as ſome Authors affirm) by *Eſdras*, to correct the Faults which had crept into the Text of the Old Teſtament, during the Captivity of *Babylon*, and to hinder, for the future, its being corrupted by any Alteration. The Name is derived from *Mazora*, that is, *Tradition*, or from *Maſſorah*, that ſignifieth *To bind*. They firſt ſeparated the Apocryphal Books from the Canonical, then they divided the Canon into 22 Books, which is the number of the Letters of the Alphabet amongſt the *Hebrews*, and each Book into Sections and Verſes. They counted all the Words and Letters of each Section; and becauſe there were Words, which were to be read otherwiſe than they were written, and which contained more or leſs Letters, than thoſe that were to be pronounced, they made Marginal Notes, calling *Cetib*, the manner of Writing, and *Keri*, the manner of Reading. They obſerved likewiſe the Anomaly, or irregularity of ſeveral Words, as to the Vowels or Accents. Some ſay, they were the Inventers of thoſe Points that ſerve inſtead of Vowels. This College ended about 230, before the Birth of Chriſt, having laſted about 130 Years. And the laſt of theſe *Maſoreths* was *Simon* the *Juſt*, who went to meet *Alexander the Great* in his Pontifical Robes, together with *Jaddus* the High Prieſt of the *Jews*, when this Prince was coming to beſiege *Jeruſalem*. This is *Buxtorf*'s opinion, but *Ludovicus Cappellus* aſſerts, that the *Maſoreths* Invented the Hebrew Points, but liv'd not till 400 Years, after our Saviour. See his Book call'd *Arcanum Punctationis*, with his Defence. *Buxtorfius Comment. Maſoreth. S. Auguſtinus de mirab. S. Script. lib.* 2. *Genebrardus lib* 2.

MASOVIA, a Province of *Poland*, which the *Latins* call *Mazovia*, or *Maſovia*. It lies between the Great and Leſſer *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Pruſſia* and *Poleſia*. Its Towns are, *Warſaw*, *Plocsko*, *Czerko*. Some confound it with the little Province called *Polachia*, which was united to it, where are the Towns of *Bielsk*, *Auguſtow*, *Tikoczin*, *Drogien*, *&c.* *Maſovia* had formerly its own Princes, called Dukes. It became Subject to *Poland*, under the Reign of *Caſimir the Great*; but it was not perfectly united to it till 1526, under the Reign of *Sigiſmond* I. This Country took its Name from *Maſus*, Cupbearer to *Miciſlaus* II. K. of *Poland*, who Uſurped the greateſt part of the Province of *Plocſko*, during the *Interregnum* that enſued the death of this K. in 1534, and the Retreat of *Caſimir* into *France*; but being beat out in 1540, by the ſame *Caſimir*, he was Crucified by the *Pruſſians*, whither he had fled; though he died this ſhameful death, the Province retained his Name. This Province was Divided among the Princes of the Blood, and has given its Name to a branch of them, which have had ſeveral Dukes, who had Marſhals, Chancellors, and above Forty Thouſand Gentlemen to defend 'em. This Dutchy is now reunited to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male. *Starovolſcius Deſcript. Polon. Le Laboureur Voyage of the Queen of Poland. Andreas Cellary Regni Pol. & Lithuan. deſcript. Cromerus hiſtor. Polon. Ortelius & Cluverius, Geogr.*

MASS. The Word *Miſſa*, is ſometimes taken in Latin Authors, generally for all Kinds of Divine Service, or for a Leſſon of the Service; but in the Ordinary uſe, it ſignifies the *Sacrifice*, which they call *Maſs*. Some Divines have thought it an Hebrew Word, uſed in the Apoſtle's time; but not likely. Therefore the moſt Learned affirm, That *Miſſa* is a Latin Word, equivalent to *Dimiſſio*. This Opinion is confirmed by *Iſidorus*, who ſaith, That Catechumens were ſent out juſt before the Sacrifice. *M. Simon* obſerves in his Supplement to the *Jewiſh* Ceremonies, That there was not always ſuch an Uniformity of Maſſes, as we ſee in all the Weſt ſome Ages ſince; which he proves by an Epiſtle of *Innocent* I. who complains of the Diverſity, that was in this reſpect, in the *Gauls*, *Spain*, *Africa*, *Sicily*, and other Places. Indeed there remains ſtill ſomething of thoſe ancient Maſſes. *M. Simon.*

Spaniſh MASS. It is certain, that the *Goths*, being Maſters of *Spain*, had a particular Maſs. *Toledo* and *Salamanca* keep ſtill that *Gothick* Maſs. Thoſe of *Arragon*, were the firſt that received the *Roman* Maſs, in Pope *Alexander* II's Reign. It was alſo received in *Navarre*, in *Gregory* VIIth Reign, as one may ſee in the Hiſtory of *Bearn*, by *M. de Marca*. *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*, admitted it at the Requeſt of the Queen that came out of *France*, where the *Roman* Rite was uſed. That ancient *Gothick* Maſs, is that which has been printed with the Title of *Miſſa Moſarabum*, and was put in *Bibliotheca Patrum*. It was named ſo, becauſe the *Arabians* were Maſters of *Spain*, and that the Chriſtians there were then called *Moſarabes*, that is mixt with the *Arabians*. *M. Simon.*

Gallican MASS. The *Gauls* had alſo a particular Maſs, and there *Charlemaign*, and his Succeſſors endeavoured to introduce the *Roman* Service. The Abbot *Hilduinus*, attributes to St. *Denys*, (whom he thinks to be the *Areopagite*) the Original of the Maſs uſed in *France*, before the *Roman* Rite. The ſame Abbot writing to the Emperor *Lewis*, makes mention of ſeveral Ancient Miſſals, made uſe of in the *Gallican* Church. Cardinal *Bona* believes, that the *Gallican* Maſs formerly, was taken from the *Spaniſh* Maſs, called that of *Moſarabes*. *M. Simon.*

There was alſo a particular Maſs in *England*, or *Great Britain*, before *Auſtin*, the *Monks* coming into it. All the Weſtern Churches did not agree in the Form of Maſs, nor in the other Services. *M. Simon.*

Milan MASS. *Milan* had a Maſs, and the whole Service different from that of *Rome*; and 'tis partly ſtill in being, they commonly call it the *Ambroſian* Rite. According to *Walafridus Strabo*, *Ambroſe* was the Author of it; others think that before *Ambroſe*'s time, the Church of *Milan* had a Service different from that of *Rome*.

Roman MASS. The *Roman* Service has been altered. *Radulphus* of *Tongres* obſerves, That there was in *Rome* it ſelf two Sorts of Service, one long, and the other ſhort; that the laſt abridged out of the firſt, was read in the Pope's Chappel, and that the other was properly the *Roman* Service. *M. Simon.*

MASSA, a Town of *Italy*, in the little Province of *Lunigiane*, which got its name from the ancient Town of *Luna*. It was made a Dutchy, and hath a Prince of the Houſe of *Cibo*, who is alſo Prince of *Carrara*, for which reaſon that Town is called *Maſſa di Carrara*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Maſſa di Sorrento*, which the *Latins* call *Maſſa Lubrenſis*. It is in the *Terra di Lavoro*. *See* CIBO.

MASSA, which is *Maſſa Veternenſis*, a Town of *Italy* in the Territory of *Sienna*, a Province of *Tuſcany*. It is ſeated upon a Hill, and belongs to the Great Duke. *Onuphrius* ſaith, That it was the Birth-place of *Gallus Cæſar*.

MASSADA, a Place in the Tribe of *Judah*, one *German* Mile from the *Dead Sea* S. 10 from *Jeruſalem* S. E. mentioned by *Joſephus lib.* 7. *de Bell. c.* 28. as a Place of great ſtrength. It was built by *Jonathan*, Brother of *Judas Maccabæus*, as a Refuge againſt the *Syrians*, much valued by *Herod the Great*, who, in his Troubles, left here *Mariamne*, his beloved Wife, with *Alexandra*, her Mother. In after-times he improved its Fortifications to that height, that *Veſpaſian* could not take it, after all *Judæa* was Conquered, without great Slaughter and Difficulty; but however he deſtroyed it at laſt. *David* fled to this Place. *Sam.* 1. 23, 26. *Joſ.* 14. *Ant.* 22. 23, 24.

MASSAGETES, a People of *Scythia*, who inhabited Mount *Imaus*, and the *Turqueſtan*, where is, at this time, *Tartaria Deſerta*, towards *Zagathay*, or *Usbeckque*, and *Mawaralnathra*. *Ptolemæus* ſaith, there were 2 Sorts of the *Maſſagetes* towards *Margiana*, and in the Country of the *Saci*, a People of *Scythia*; but others place them about the *Black Sea*, and the *Palus Mœotis*, which is at a great diſtance, however theſe People had neither Towns nor Temples, they lived under Tents, and offered Sacrifices to the Sun. They were Cruel and Barbarous. They devoured their Enemies, and they uſed to eat their Parents, when they were dead. *See Strabo lib.* 11. *Ptolemæus*, *Herodotus*, *&c.*

MASSALIANS, Hereticks under the Empire of *Conſtantius*, towards 361, who alſo were called *Euchites*. They ſaid that Prayer alone was ſufficient, inſtead of all other good Works. The Authors of that Sect, were ſome Monks of *Meſopotamia*, who that they might be conſtant in Prayer, left off Manual Work, which before was a conſiderable part of the Monaſtick Diſcipline. They pretended, that Prayer alone gave them ſtrength to reſiſt all Temptations, That it put the Will to flight, and rooted out Sins, which were but pared off by Baptiſm, as with a Razor, which pares the Hairs, and doth not root them up: According to their Doctrine, every Man had two Souls, one of which was more than Celeſtial, and another a Devil that was forced out by Prayer. They pretended they were Prophets, and that they could ſee the Trinity with their Corporeal Eyes, and that they became ſo far like unto God, That in ſuch Condition, they did not ſo much as ſin in their Thoughts. They Profeſſed many other Errours. They were infatuated ſo much, That they believed the Holy Ghoſt deſcended viſibly upon them, eſpecially at the time of their Ordination, at which they danced, as they pre-

tended, upon the Devil, for which reaſon they were called *Enthuſiaſts*, i. e. *Poſſeſſed*. They forbad the giving of Alms to any, but to them of their own Sect; Diſſolved Marriages, and perſuaded Children to leave their Parents to follow them; they wore their Hair long like Women, and Magnificent Robes; they did not ſpread farther than *Meſopotamia* and *Syria*, becauſe of the general Oppoſition their Folly and Impiety met with. The Emperor *Theodoſius the Great* publiſhed an Edict againſt the *Maſſalians*, and others perſecuted them, who ſtill continued to ſpread their Errours, tho' they were received into the Church. It was Ordered in a Council of Biſhops, in 427, That by reaſon of their frequent Relapſes, they ſhould be no more admitted, whatever Promiſes of Repentance they ſhould make. *Auguſtinus de hær. cap.* 57. *Theodoretus hæret. fab. lib.* 4. *Johannes Damaſcenus hær.* 80. *Sanderus hær.* 85.

MASSANIELLO, or *Anello (Thomas)* Head of the Male-Contents at *Naples* in 1647. He was no more than a Poor Fiſher-man, and but Four and twenty Years old, when he occaſion'd ſuch miſerable diſturbances in that City, Burning ſeveral Houſes, and murdering a great many People, and amongſt the reſt the Duke of *Caraffa*, whoſe Head was carry'd by *Maſſaniello*'s Party, upon the top of a Pike through the Town, with about 150 others, which made a Terrible impreſſion upon the Citizens, both Quality and others. *Maſſaniello* Order'd a great many Gibbers and Wheels for Torture, to be ſet up and prepar'd in the Squares and Markets, and was commonly follow'd by ten or twelve Hangmen to Execute his Orders. During this diſtraction, no Emperor was more Abſolute, nor better Obey'd, than *Maſſaniello*; but after this Sedition had rag'd in all manner of Barbarity for ten days, 'twas broken and Suppreſt by killing this Incendiary, who, after he was knock'd o'th' Head, was dragg'd through the Streets, and us'd with all the Infamy and Contempt that he deſerv'd. This Inſurrection was occaſion'd by the *Vice-Roy*'s laying a new Gabel or Tax upon Fruit. *Du Verdier Hiſtoire Univerſelle*: See the Memoirs of the Duke of *Guiſe*. *Howel*'s Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Revolutions of *Naples*.

MASSARIA, *(Alexander)* an Eminent Phyſician in the Univerſity of *Padua*, towards the end of the XVIth. *Cent.* He wrote *De Peſte. Practica Medica. Adverſus Saxoniam de Abuſu Medicamentorum Veſicantium. De Pulſibus. De urinis. Conſultationes & Reſponſa Medicinalia. Thomaſini in Elog. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.* &c.

MASSERAN, a ſmall Principality in *Piemont*; its Pr. is of the Houſe of *Ferrari*. *Maſſeran* is within the Lordſhip of *Verceil* towards the *Milaneſe*.

MASTREICHT upon the *Meuſe* a Town of the *Low-Countries*, which the *Latins* called *Obtricum*, *Trajectum ad Moſam*, or *Trajectum Superius*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Utrecht*, called *Trajectum inferius*, or *Trajectum ad Rhenum*. This Town ſtands upon the Weſtern Bank of the *Maes*, which has here a beautiful Stone-bridge over it, conſiſting of 9 Arches, from whence it has its Name, ſignifying the Paſſage over the *Maes*. On the Eaſtern Bank lies the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Biſhops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Juriſdiction of this City betwixt them, but it was in the hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy paſſed to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who enjoyed it till 1632. The *Spaniards* ſuffering the *Dutch* to take it in 1633, left them in poſſeſſion and quitted their Claim to it, at the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *French* took it in 1673, and in 1676, the *Dutch* Attacked it again, but were forc'd to raiſe the Siege, but in 1678. They recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. Dr. *Brown* obſerves in his Travels, That the private Houſes are generally covered with a black Slate, or Ardoiſe, That the Town Houſe is fair, ſeated in one of the Piazza's, built of white Stone; That it hath 9 large Windows in a row, on each ſide, and is on the in-ſide very well painted, by *Theodorus van der Schuer*, who was Painter to the Queen of *Sweden*; in another Piazza, is a Fountain, rows of Trees, and a great Church. 'Tis ſtrong, tho' its Wall be old, the Out-works being very conſiderable. Towards the S. E. lies a Hill, which ariſes gently, and over-looks part of the Town; under this Hill, is one of the nobleſt Quarries of Stones in the World. To ſecure the Town from the Diſadvantage it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort built upon it, but it hath been long ſince ſlighted, and they have made out an Horn Work, within Muſket ſhot of it, and the Baſtion anſwering to it, is made very high to cover the Town. On the other ſide of the River ſtands *Wick*, very well fortified alſo, and rather ſtronger than *Maſtreicht*, into which they may retire, if the Town ſhould be taken by Storm; all about the *Wick* the Country is flat; there are many Inhabitants, and a handſome Glaſs-houſe.

MASURIUS *(Sabinus)* a *Roman* Gentleman, and a good Lawyer, liv'd in the Reign of *Auguſtus*. He wrote *De Indigenis. Faſtorum Memorabilium Lib.* 12. *&c.* He is cited by *Pomponius Digeſt. Lib.* 1. *Tit.* 2. *De Origine Juris. Pliny*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Macrobius*, *&c.* make frequent mention of him.

MATACA, a Bay upon the Northern Coaſt of the Iſland *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*. There it was that the famous *Peter Heyn*, Admiral of *Holland*, beat the Fleet of Galleons of the King of *Spain*, and took moſt of them, in 1627, which put the *United Provinces* in a Condition to make War againſt him, with the prodigious Riches that were found in that Fleet. There it is, that the Galleons take in freſh Water, that they may ſail through the Canal *Bahama*, to return into *Spain*. *Oexmelinus's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies.*

MATAIA, a Province of the Southern *America*, towards the River of the *Amazons*, between the Mouth of the *Madera* and *Tapaiſa*. *Texeira hiſt. Amer.*

MATAIONE, a Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples*, called by ſome, *Magdalonum*, and by others, *Meta Leonis*. It is in the *Terra di Lavoro*.

MATAMAN, a Kingdom of *Africa*, Weſtward of the *Æthiopick* Sea, between *Angola*, and the *Caffres*, towards the *Green River*.

MATAMORE *(Alphonſus Garſias)* a *Spaniard*, Native of *Seville*, one of the great Reſtorers of Learning in *Spain*, in the Laſt Century; he taught Rhetorick in the Univerſity of *Aſcala*, and was an intimate Friend of *Arius Montanus*, *Alvarez Gomez*, *Antonius Auguſtinus*, and the other great Men of that Kingdom. He wrote *De ratione dicendi*, *De tribus dicendi generibus*, *De methodo concionandi*, *De Academiis*, *& Doctis viris Hiſpaniæ*. *Gaddius*, *Nicholas Antonio*. He died about 1550.

MATAN, an Iſland of the *Indian* Sea, and one of the *Philippines*. It had formerly its Kings, who were forced out by the *Spaniards*; but, of late, thoſe of the Country have ſettled there again, and beaten the Strangers out. It is reported, that *Magellan* died in that Iſland.

MATANE, a Countrey in *Africa*, Eaſtward of *Madagaſcar*. The *French* have ſome Plantations there of late.

MATAPAN, a Cape of *Morea*, which advanceth into the Sea Southward. The Ancients called it *Tænarium*, becauſe of the Cavern *Tænarus* that is to be ſeen there, which is ſo frightful, that the Poets called it *The Gates of Hell*, and ſaid, That *Hercules* came out that Way, when he dragged away the Dog *Cerberus*. The Sea about this Cape is very deep. Pilots find two good Harbours there; the Port of the *Quails*, becauſe of the great number of Quails there, and the other, the Port of *Maina*. Between thoſe 2 Havens, the *Turks* in 1570, built a Fort, which they called *Monige*, or *Caſtro de Maini*, to keep in awe the People of the Province of *Maina*, which cannot endure the Dominion of the *Turks*. But the Sieur *Quirini*, Captain of the *Gulph*, coming from *Candia* with 80 Gallies, made himſelf Maſter of 2 Ports and a Fortreſs, and Demoliſhed them, to favour the Liberty of the *Mainotes*, Well-withers of the Re-publick of *Venice*. 'Tis noted for its Marble Quarries, and the Arrival of *Arion* on the Back of a Dolphin. *Petri Coronelli Deſcriptio Moreæ.*

MATERA upon the River *Canopro*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Terra d'Otranto*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It is not very conſiderable. The *Latins* give it the Name of *Materia*.

MATHAREE, or *Matheree*, a very pleaſant Place, within two Leagues of the New *Cairo* in *Egypt*, where the Trees grew that bore formerly the true Baliam. They were but two Foot high, were always green, their Branches reſembling a Vine, and the Leaves Baſilick. The Baliam was a ſort of reddiſh Water, that run out of the Inciſions made in the Shrub. Near the Garden ſtands an Obelisk, and ſome Remains of fine Buildings. Here, Sultan *Selim* pitched his Camp when he took Grand *Cairo*, in 1517. *Vanſleb's Voyage of Egypt*, *M. Thevenot Voyage de Lev.*

MATHATIAS, a Prieſt of the Family of *Joarib*, called the *Macchabees*, or *Aſſamoneans*. Not being able to ſee, without extraordinary Grief, the Abominations committed at *Jeruſalem*, after the Taking of that Town by *Antiochus*, he retired with five Sons of his, into the little Town of *Modin*, in the Tribe of *Juda*, where he was born. This happened about *An. Mun.* 3887. The Partiſans of *Antiochus*, exercited their Tyranny at *Modin*, and forced the *Jews* to Sacrifice to Idols. *Mathatias*, and his Children, continued in the true Worſhip of God. Spying one day an *Iſraelite* Sacrificing to the Idols, and being tranſported with a Holy Zeal, he killed him, with the Deputy of *Antiochus*, who forced him to that Impiety; after which, he eſcaped to the Mountains, with his Children, and many Followers. God was pleaſed to make him an Inſtrument, for the abating of the Pride of *Antiochus*, and to ſet up his Worſhip again, which that Prince had almoſt aboliſhed. Then began the Principality of the *Aſſamoneans*, which laſted to the Time of *Herodes*, and the High-Prieſthood was almoſt always joyned with it. Some have been of Opinion, That *Mathatias* was the firſt that poſſeſſed that Dignity; but it is more probable, that it was his Eldeſt Son *Judas Macchabeus*. He died a Year after this. I. and II. of the *Macch. Joſephus lib.* 12. *antiq. &* 1. *de bello. Torneil and Saian in Annal. V. Teſt.*

MATHILDE, Counteſs of *Tuſcany*, Daughter to *Boniface*, Marquiſs of *Tuſcany*, and *Beatrix*, who, in all probability, was the Daughter of the Emperor *Conradus* II. She made War againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. in the behalf of the Popes, and, at laſt, made a publick Donation of her Lands to the Holy See. She often led her Armies in Perſon againſt that Prince, who had made his Chancellor *Guibert*, Antipope, but

was

was defeated by him, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* in 1081, who alſo beſieged *Rome*; but this did not put an end to the War, in the Continuation of which, *Mathilde* got great Reputation, both by her Courage and Conduct; her Enemies accuſed her of being too familiar with Pope *Gregory* VII. She died in 1115. Aged 76 Years. The Prieſt *Demniſon* hath writ her Life in Heroick Verſes. *See Lambert the Abbot of Urſperg, &c. quoted by Baronius in Annal.*

MATHIEW (*Margaret*) the Wife of *John Pudget*, a Cloth-dreſſer at *Toulouſe*, was 26 Years with Child. She began to be big in 1652; and at the end of Nine Months, had the Pains of a Woman in Labour, but could not be brought to Bed. Afterwards for the ſpace of 20 Years, at times, ſhe felt the Child move, and was ſo ſenſibly out of Order, that ſhe was willing to undergo the hazard of any Experiment: But then the ſix laſt Years her Pains abated. She died in 1678, at 64 Years of Age, and being diſſected, they found an Infant of a leſſer Size, dead within her, the back parts of it being cover'd with a ſort of Meſentery. That which is moſt to be admir'd in this Matter, is, that the Child ſhould lye ſo long in the *Uterus* without Putrefaction. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MATHUSALEM, *Henoch*'s Son, born *An. Mun.* 688. his Father being 65 Years old. In 875, he begot *Lamech*, the Father of *Noah*, and died in 1656. Aged 969 Years, the ſame Year that the Flood happened. *Gen.* 5. *Torniel, Salian and Spond. in Annal. V. T. A. M.* 688. 1656. *&c.*

MATIGNON, (*James*) Mareſchal of *France*, and Knight of the King's Orders. He gave great Proofs of Prudence and Conduct in his very Youth, when Page to *Henry* II. eſpecially at the Siege of *Montmedy*, *Damvilliers*, Defence of *Metz* under the Duke of *Guiſe*, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battel of St. *Quintin*, where he was taken Priſoner; being ſet at liberty, he was honoured with a conſiderable Command in the Army, contributed to the Taking of *Rouen*, and was the occaſion of the Victory of St. *Denys*, by hindering *Andelot*'s paſſing the *Seyne* to joyn the Prince of *Conde*. He ſignalized himſelf at the Battels of *Jarnac*, *Roche*, *Abeille*, and *Moncontour*, in 1569, and three Years after hindred the Maſſacre of the Proteſtants at *Alenzon*, and St. *Lo*, ſettled Peace in *Lower Normandy*, where he took Priſoner the Count of *Montgomery* in *Domfront*. King *Henry* III. made him Mareſchal of *France*, in 1578, and afterwards Knight of his Orders. He did him conſiderable Service againſt the *League*, fought valiantly againſt the King of *Navarre*, and proved as faithful to him, when he was declared King of *France*; repreſented the High-Conſtable at his Coronation, and entered *Paris* at the Head of the *Swiſſers* after its Surrender. He continued to render him great Services till his Death, which happened in 1597.

MATMAN, a great Kingdom on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, between 15 and 20 Degrees of S. Lat. It is bounded to the N. by *Angola*, to the E. by *Monotapia*, to the S. by *Caffres*, and to the W. by the *Atlantick* Ocean. The King is a Pagan. The Air is good, and the Earth fruitful, and yields plenty of Mines of Chryſtal, and other Minerals. Mr. *Povy* ſaith, it is divided from *Monotapia* by the great River *Bagamidri*.

MATRALES, a Feaſt of the Goddeſs *Matuta*, which the *Romans* kept upon the 11th of *June*; none but the *Roman* Ladies entered into the Temple of the Goddeſs to Sacrifice. They took a Slave along with them, whom they beat with their Fiſts, becauſe that Goddeſs, who was *Ino*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, had been jealous of a Slave whom her Husband loved. Moreover the *Roman* Ladies obſerved a very ſingular Ceremony in that Feaſt, for they took along with them the Children of their Siſters, whom they prayed for, but not their own. *Plutarch. in queſt. Rom. Ovidius 6. Faſt.*

MATRONALES, a Feaſt which the *Roman* Ladies kept upon the Firſt of *March*, in Honour of the God *Mars*. *Ovid* gives many Reaſons for which this Feaſt was inſtituted, he ſaith, That the Ground bearing Fruit in that Month, the Women offered Sacrifices that they might bear Children: That on the Firſt of *March*, a Temple was built to *Juno Lucina* upon Mount *Eſquilinus*, and that *Mars* was the Son of *Juno*, who preſided over Marriage. *Ovidius* 3. *Faſt.*

MATTHÆUS (*Cantacuzenus*) Son to *John*, Emperor of the *Eaſt*, was aſſociated to the Empire in 1354, and Crowned by *Philotheus* the Patriarch. But *Johannes Paleologus* quarrelled with him, and *Matthew* following the Fortune of his Father, quitted the *Imperial* Ornaments, and retired into a Monaſtery of Mount *Athos*. There it was that *John* compoſed thoſe admirable Works that we have. *Matthew* alſo compoſed ſome Commentaries upon the *Canticles*, which are printed at *Rome*, and is ſaid to be the Author of ſome other Commentaries upon the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, *Præcepta Salutaria*, *&c.* *See* JOHN V. *Emperor*.

MATTHEACCI, (*Anglo*) an Eminent Lawyer in the Univerſity of *Padua*. Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and the Emperor *Rodolphus*, had a great Value for him, and preferr'd him accordingly. He died in 15[illegible], and wrote *De Vita & Ratione Artificioſa Univerſi Juris. De Fidei Commiſſis, &c. Thomaſini in Elog.*

St. MATTHEW, of a *Publican* was made an Apoſtle. He writ his Goſpel at *Jeruſalem*, according to St. *Jerom*. Several of the Fathers think, that he writ it in *Hebrew* for the Uſe of the *Jews*. Who Tranſlated it into *Greek* is not well known, though ſome pretend it was the Apoſtle St. *James*, or St. *John*. St. *Matthew* preached the Goſpel in *Æthiopia*. Some report of him, That becauſe he had perſuaded *Iphigenia*, the King's Daughter, to live in Chaſtity, the Prince, who would have married her, cauſed him to be killed at the Altar. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſaith, That he did eat no Fleſh, and that he fed only upon Herbs. Dr. *Cave* adds, That he was a great Inſtance of the Power of Religion; how much a Man may be brought off to a better Temper, for the World had very great Advantages upon him. He was become a Maſter of a plentiful Eſtate, engaged in a rich and gainful Trade, ſupported by the Power and Favour of the *Romans*, prompted by covetous Inclinations, and thoſe confirmed by long Habits: And yet notwithſtanding all this, no ſooner did Chriſt call, but, without the leaſt Scruple, he flung up all at once, and not only renounced, as St. *Baſil* obſerves, his gainful Incomes, but ran an immediate hazard of the Diſpleaſure of his Maſters that employed him, for quitting their Service, and leaving his Accounts confuſed behind him; and his Change was the more admirable, that our Saviour appeared under all the Circumſtances of Meanneſs and Diſgrace, ſeeming to promiſe his Followers nothing but Miſery, and Suffering in this Life, and to propound no other Rewards, but the inviſible Encouragements of another World. *Porphyry* and *Julian*, two ſubtle and acute Adverſaries of the Chriſtian Religion, took occaſion hence to charge St. *Matthew*, either with Falſhood, or with Folly; either that he gave not a true Account of the thing, or that it was very weakly done of him, ſo haſtily to follow any one that called him. His Contempt of the World farther appeared, in his exemplary Temperance, and Abſtemiouſneſs, and incomparable Humility; for whereas the other Evangeliſts, in deſcribing the Apoſtles by pairs, conſtantly place him before *Thomas*, he modeſtly put him before himſelf. The reſt of the Evangeliſts, openly mention the Honour of his Apoſtleſhip, but ſpeak of his former diſgraceful Courſe of Life, under the Name of *Levi*, whilſt he himſelf ſets it down with all its Circumſtances, under his own Proper and Common Name: By all which may be ſeen, that the greateſt Sinners are not excluded the Lines of Divine Grace, and that penitent Sinners are not to be upbraided with the Errors and Follies of their paſt Life. *Pontanus* found St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel in *Hebrew* in the *Indies*, whither it was carried by St. *Bartholomew*, and brought it to *Alexandira*. St. *Matthew* deſcribes particularly the Humanity of Chriſt. The *Nazarenes* preſerved his Goſpel a long time, and it was from them that St. *Jerom* had a Copy to Tranſlate it into *Greek* and *Latin*; but in progreſs of Time, they interpolated ſeveral Paſſages of it, as the *Ebionites*, the *Cerinthians*, and *Carpocratians* had done before them, taking occaſion from the Humane Genealogy deſcribed in it, to deny the Divinity of Chriſt. *St. Irenæus lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *St. Hieronymus cap.* 3. *Cat. præf. in Evan. Matt. &c. Euſebius lib.* 9. *cap.* 18. 24, *&c.* *St. Epiphanius hær.* 29. *St. Athanaſius in Synop.*

MATTHEW (*Peter*) an Hiſtoriographer of *France*. He writ the Hiſtory of the memorable Things that happened during the Seven Years Peace, under the Reign of *Henry the Great*, to which he added, the Foreign Affairs that related to his Subject; afterwards he writ the whole Hiſtory of that Prince, beginning at *Francis* I. His Stile is Elegant, but ſtuffed with affected Metaphors, Citations, and Examples, drawn from Ancient Hiſtorians and Poets, which though they ſhew his Sufficiency, do not much conduce to the Reader's Inſtruction. He is faithful in Relation of Matters of Fact. *Imperialis in Muſ. Hiſtor.*

MATTHEW of *Weſtminſter*, ſo call'd, becauſe he was a *Benedictine* in a Monaſtery in that City. He is likewiſe ſurnam'd *Florilegus*, becauſe he entituled his Hiſtory, *Flores Hiſtoriarum*. He lived in the XIVth Century, and was a conſiderable Perſon for his time. His Hiſtory is divided into Three Books. The firſt Treats of the moſt conſiderable Events and Paſſages, from the beginning of the World to our Saviour. The Second continues the Firſt, and carries down the Hiſtory to *William* the Conqueror. The Third Book goes from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the Reign of *Edward* II. He wrote his Hiſtory with ſo great Care and Impartiality, that the Reader needs not wonder at the Commendation and Character, which is given him. He wrote likewiſe the Chronicle of his own Monaſtery. The Life of St. *Edmond*, *&c.* *Pits. Bale. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

MATTHIAS, High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, lived *An. Rom.* 730. whilſt he Exerciſed that Function, another *Matthias*, Son of *Margalothus*, and *Judas*, Son of *Saripheus*, both well verſed in the *Jewiſh* Laws, pulled down a golden Eagle, ſet up on the Portal of the Temple by *Herod*; whereat that Prince was ſo incenſed, that he deprived *Matthias* of his Office, thinking he kept Correſpondence with the other,

and gave it to *Jazar*, his Brother-in-law, burned the other *Mattrias* alive, with all that were taken in his Company. *Joſephus lib.* 17. *Antiq. cap.* 8.

St. MATTHIAS, an Apoſtle, was choſen inſtead of *Judas*, in the 33d Year of our Saviour. He preached the Goſpel in *Judea*, and part of *Æthiopia*, and ſuffered Martyrdom for Confeſſing the Name of Jeſus Chriſt. His Feaſt is kept on the 24th of *February*, amongſt the *Latins*, but the *Greeks* keep it on the 9th of *Auguſt*. Dr. *Cave* adds, That a Vacancy being made in theCollege of the Apoſtles, by the Defection of *Judas*; the firſt thing they did, after their return from Mount *Olivet*, where our Saviour took his leave of them, to St. *John*'s Houſe in Mount *Sion*, was to fill up their Number with a fit Perſon; to which purpoſe, *Peter* acquainted them, That *Judas*, according to the Prophetical Prediction, being fallen from his Miniſtry, it was neceſſary that another ſhould be Subſtituted in his Room, one that had been a conſtant Companion and Diſciple of the Holy Jeſus, and conſequently capable of bearing Witneſs to his Life, Death, and Reſurrection. Two were propounded in order to the Choice, *Joſeph* called *Barſabas* and *Juſtus*, whom ſome made the ſame with *Joſes*, one of the Brothers of our Lord, and *Matthias*, both duly Qualified for the Place. The Way of Election was by Lots, a Way frequently uſed, both amongſt *Jews* and *Gentiles*, for the Determination of doubtful and difficult Caſes, and eſpecially the chuſing Judges and Magiſtrates. The Apoſtles took this Courſe, to comply with the Old Cuſtom obſerved amongſt the *Jews*; and the rather, becauſe the Holy Ghoſt was not as yet given, by whoſe immediate Dictates and Inſpirations, they were chiefly guided; afterwards having made their Addreſs to Heaven, to guide and direct the Choice, *Matthias* his Name was drawn out of the Urn, and thereby the Apoſtolate devolved upon him. His Body is ſaid to have been kept a long time at *Jeruſalem*, thence, thought by *Helen*, the Mother of the Great *Conſtantine*, to have been Tranſlated to *Rome*, where ſome Parts of it are ſeen with great Veneration, at this Day; though others, with as great eagerneſs, and probably as much truth, ſay they were brought to, and are ſtill preſerved at *Triers* in *Germany*. Among many other Apocryphal Writings attributed to the Apoſtles, there was a Goſpel publiſhed under *Matthias*'s Name, but rejected by the Ancients as ſpurious; as alſo by *Gelaſius*, Biſhop of *Rome*. Under his Name alſo, there were Extant, Traditions cited by *Clemens* of *Alexandria*, from whence, no queſtion, it was, that the *Nicolaitans* borrowed that Saying of his, which they Abuſed to ſo vile and beaſtly Purpoſes, as under the pretended Patronage of his Name and Doctrine, to defend ſome of their moſt Abſurd and Impious Opinions.

MATTHIAS, Emperor of the *Weſt*, was Son to *Maximilian* II. and Brother to *Rodolphus* II. After the Death of this laſt he was elected Emperor, *June* 13. 1612. being before Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He died at *Vienna*, *March* 10. 1619. Aged 62 Years. He had married in 1611. *Anna Catharina*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*.

MATTHIAS, (*Corvinus*) King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was Son to *John Hunniades*. His Courage got him the Name of *Great*. The Enemies of his Father's Grandeur, kept him Priſoner in *Bohemia*, and having put to Death his Brother *Ladiſlaus*, under pretence that he had killed the Count of *Cilia* in a Duel, were reſolved to make him away. He was then 15 Years old, as ſome ſay, or, as others obſerve, 18. But King *Ladiſlaus* being dead, in 1457, *Matthias Corvinus* was ſet at liberty, and Elected King of *Hungary*, *Jan.* 24. 1458, and at the ſame time *George Podebrache* was Elected King of *Bohemia*, by the *Huſſites*. Some of the Lords of *Hungary* oppoſed the Election of *Matthias*, and endeavoured to perſuade the Emperor *Frederick* IV. to take the Crown for himſelf. Some others offered it alſo to the King of *Poland*. Which cauſed great Diviſions amongſt them. The *Turk* made uſe of the opportunity, having taken *Boſnia*, and part of *Servia*. But *Matthias* took again that which he had loſt, and reduced *Tranſilvania* and *Walachia*, and was Crowned in 1464, and he was preparing to renew the War with the *Turks*, when he died of an Apoplexy at *Vienna*, in 1490. He underſtood all that a Prince ought to underſtand. It is reported of him, that he could ſpeak all the Languages of *Europe*, except the *Greek* and *Turkiſh*. He favoured the Learned. He Collected an excellent Library at *Buda*, which he enriched with the moſt curious Books, and rareſt Manuſcripts. His Body was carried to *Alba Regalis*, and put in the Monument of the Kings of *Hungary*. *Antonius Thebaldus* made this Epitaph mentioned by *Paulus Jovius* in *Elog.*

Corvini Brevis hæc Urna eſt, quem magna fatentur
Fata fuiſſe Deum, fata fuiſſe hominem.

Bonfinius Hiſt. of Hungary. Turoſius in reb. Hungar. Peter de Reva.

MATTHIOLUS (*Petrus Andreas*) of *Sienna*, a famous Phyſician, lived in 1554. He publiſhed his Commentaries upon the Six Books of *Dioſcorides*, and *Gaſparus Bauhinus*, a learned *Botaniſt*, printed very curious Notes with them. He alſo writ *Epitome de Plantis*, *Conſilia Medica*, *&c.* *Juſtus in Chron. Medic.* *Vander Linden de Scriptor. Medic.* *Geſnerus in Bibl. &c.*

MATTHIOLUS, a Phyſician of *Perugia* in *Italy*, liv'd in the XVth Century, and wrote a Book of the Art of Memory, call'd *Ars Memorativa*; and printed in *Quarto* at *Ausburg* in 1498. *Vander Linden.*

MATUTA, a Goddeſs whom the *Romans* worſhipped, whoſe Feaſt was called *Matrales*. It was *Ino*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and the Nurſe of *Bacchus*, who, as Poets feign, was changed into a Sea-Goddeſs, and called *Leucothea*, by the *Greeks*. Some by *Matuta*, underſtand *Aurora*, the Goddeſs of the Morning; others ſay, That *Matuta* ſignifieth *Good*, after the Ancient Manner of ſpeaking amongſt the *Latins*. King *Servius Tullius* built a Temple to this Goddeſs at *Rome*, which *Camillus*, Conſul and Dictator repaired again, after the Battel he won againſt the *Veii*. *Titus Livius lib.* 5. *Feſtus.*

MAUD, Daughter of King *Henry* I. of *England*, was married to the Emperor *Henry* IV. who dying without Iſſue, ſhe returned to *England*, where King *Henry* having loſt all his other Children in their Paſſage out of *France*, ſettled the Succeſſion upon her, and ſoon after married her to *Geoffry Plantaginet*, Earl of *Anjou*. King *Henry* died the fifth Year after this Match, *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, died alſo the ſame Year, together with the Earl *Plantaginet*, which, with the Empreſs's Abſence, favoured King *Stephen*'s Attempt upon the Crown ſo far, that he was Proclaimed King. *Maud*, with the Aſſiſtance of *David*, King of *Scots*, endeavoured to recover her Right. The War was attended with various Succeſs. She was in Perſon in ſeveral pitched Battels, took King *Stephen* Priſoner at the Fight of *Lincoln*; but loſing the *Londoners* by her Reſervedneſs, her Party grew weak, ſo that ſhe was at laſt forced to content her ſelf with this Agreement, *viz.* That if King *Stephen* died without Children, *Henry*, her Son, ſhould Succeed him. 'Tis obſerved, that during the War, ſhe made her Eſcape twice by Stratagem, when the Enemy thought themſelves ſure of her; firſt, getting her ſelf carried out like a Corps; the ſecond time, in a great Snow, clothing her all in white, ſhe paſſed unſeen through King *Stephen*'s Camp. She was Daughter of King *Henry*, married to the Emperor *Henry*, and Mother of King *Henry* II. as appears by her Epitaph,

Ortu magna, viro major, ſed Maxima partu,
Hic jacet Henrici, filia, ſponſa, parens.

MAULEON *de Soule*, which the *Latins* call *Malleo*, or *Mauleoſolium*, a Town of *France*, in the County of the *Barques*, the Chief Town of the Viſcounty of *Soule*. It is the Birth-place of M. *Henry Spondanus*, Biſhop of *Pamier.*

St. MAUR, a Congregation of the Order of the *Benedictines* in *France*. It was Erected by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1621. at the Requeſt of King *Lewis* XIII. This Order is divided into Sixteen Provinces, whereof each has about Twenty Religious Houſes. The moſt conſiderable are, St. *Denys* in *France*, St. *Germain des Prez*, St. *Rheim* of *Rheims*, *Marmoutier*, *&c.* The Monks, beſides the Rule of St. *Benet*, have particular Statutes and Conſtitutions; they have a Superior General, Aſſiſtants, and Viſitors, and hold a General Chapter in three Years. They make a particular Profeſſion of Learning, and have Seminaries in each Province for the Education of Youth.

MAUREGAT VIIth. King of *Leon* and *Oviedo* in *Spain*, was Baſtard to *Alphonſus* I. King of *Leon*. He Uſurped the Crown that belonged to *Alphonſus* his Nephew, in 783. To maintain himſelf, he was forced to make Alliance with the *Moors*, to whom he Payed an Annual Tribute of 50 Noble Virgins, and as many out of the Common People, which expoſed him to a general Hatred. He died in 788. *L. De Maierne. Turquet's hiſt. of Spain.*

MAURICE, a Town of *America* in *Braſil*, built by the *Hollanders*, ſo called from *Mauritius* of *Naſſaw*, Governor of that Country. The *Portugueſe* are now Maſters of it.

MAURICE, an Iſland of *Africk*, called by the *Dutch*, *Maurits Eylandt*. It is in the *Æthiopian* Sea. Some call it *The Iſland of Swans*; but the *Portugueſe* call it *The Iſland of Cerne*. The Land of *Maurice*, which the *Hollanders* call *Mauritſland*, is in the Southern *America*. They diſcovered it in 1616. It is ſeated right againſt the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, 140 Leagues to the Eaſt, and is about 60 in Compaſs, and affords great plenty of Ebony, for which the *Dutch* kept it ſome time; but finding the Profit not equal to the Expence, they forſook it, though it has plenty of Fruits. Mr. *Herbert*. who ſaw it, ſaith *pag.* 208. its Lat. is 20. 05. Circuit 100 Miles, ſtretching from N. E. to S. W. ſtored with all things that are pleaſing and neceſſary to the Life of Man, but eſpecially plenty of good, clear Waters, fragrant Woods, and pleaſant Fruit-Trees. The Soil, towards the Sea, is Rocky and Barren, but within, even, fat and pleaſant, full of ſhady Trees and Rivulets. It has no Humane Inhabitants, nor perhaps, never had any, but the *Dutch.*

St. MAURICE, a Military Order of *Savoy*: *Amé*, or *Amadeus* VIII. Duke of *Savoy*, Inſtituted this Order, in 1434, in honour of St. *Maurice*, whoſe Ring was delivered to *Peter*, E. of *Savoy*, that by him it might be conveyed to his Succeſſors, as a Badge of their Right to, and Soveraignty over the Country. *D. Philibert Emanuel* obtained from Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. to have it United to the Order of St. *Lazarus*, in 1572, upon Condition the Knights ſhould oppoſe thoſe he called Hereticks, Defend the Honour of his See, and fight for the Faith.

MAURICE of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, Son of Prince *William*, by his ſecond Wife, *Anne* of *Saxony*. He was a great Commander, Governor of the *United Provinces*, after the Death of his Father, killed in 1584, at *Delft*, by *Balthazar Gerard*. He did great Exploits in the abſence of *Alexander* of *Farneſe*, in 1590, and 92, Defeated the Arch-Duke *Albert*'s Forces, in 1597, but was forced to raiſe the Siege of *Newport*, in 1600, though he beat the *Spaniards* in a pitch'd Battle, a few Days before. He took *Grave* upon the *Meuſe* in 1602. *Ecluſe* or *Sluys* in 1604, about the time that *Oſtend* was Capitulating with *Spinola*. His other Conqueſts are all well known. He died at the *Hague*, in 1625. Some ſay, it was of Grief, that he could not raiſe the Siege of *Breda*. Prince *Maurice* leaving no lawful Iſſue, was Succeeded by his Brother *Frederick*.

MAURIENNE, a Province, or Valley of *Savoy*, reaching from the *Alps*, to the River *Iſere* on the one ſide, and on the other from *Tarantais* to *Dauphine*. It is believed to be the Country of the ancient *Brannovices* in *Cæſar*, though *Simſon* be of another Mind in his Remarks upon the ancient *Gaul*. 'Tis thought, the Village of *Braſſan* at the foot of Mount *Cenis*, was the Capital, as St. *John* of *Maurienne* upon the River *Arche*, a Biſhop's See, is the Chief Town now. Its other conſiderable Places are, *Laneburg*, *Tremignon*, St. *Andrew*, St. *Michael*, *&c.* *Guichenon's hiſt. of Savoy.* *See* St. *John de Maurienne*.

MAURITANIA, an ancient large Region of *Africa*, which now lies within the Weſtern Part of *Barbary*. It was formerly divided into *Cæſarienſis Tingitana*, and *Sitifenſis*. *Cæſarienſis* was bounded with *Getulia* to the South, the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, *Tingitana* to the Weſt, and *Sitifenſis* to the Eaſt, and is now almoſt wholly included in the Kingdom of *Algiers*. *Mauritania Tingitana* was bounded on all Sides by the *Atlantick* and *Mediterranean* Oceans together with *Cæſarienſis* and *Getulia*, and in the time of the Emperor *Conſtantine*, was called by the *Spaniards*, *Mauritania Tranſfretana*. The Name of *Tingitana*, came from the City *Tingi*, now *Tangier*. *Mauritania Sitifenſis* had for its Bounds, *Numidia* to the E. *Cæſarienſis* to the W. the *Mediterranean* to the N. and *Getulia* to the S. Several Greek and Latin Authors ſay, That *Plinthon*, one of the Sons of *Cham*, was the firſt Inhabitant of *Libya* and *Mauritania*. *Joſephus* and St. *Jerom* write, That in their time, there was a River in that Country that was called *Phuts*, whence the Place was called *Regio Phutenſis*. The *Moors* were *Arabians*, as were alſo thoſe *Saracens*, that ſettled here in 710, and afterwards entered *Spain*, to re-inthrone *Vitiza*, K. of the *Viſigoths*, whom *Roderic* had Deprived of the Crown; but having killed this laſt, kept the Country themſelves until *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, by taking of *Granada* in 1492, routed them quite out. *Salluſt*, *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Plin*, *Cluvier*.

St. MAURITIUS, Colonel of the *Theban* Legion, in the Army of the Emperor *Maximilian*, in 269. In his Winter Quarters in *Paleſtina*, he was Baptized by *Zuambdal*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and all his Soldiers together with him. Afterwards he joined with *Maximian*, who, having croſſed the *Alps*, Encamped in a Plain about the River *Rhodanus*, and commanded Sacrifices to be offered to his Gods. *Mauritius*, who abhorred ſuch Idolatry, withdrew from the Camp, and went with his Legion Eight Miles from the Camp. The Emperor ſending to know the Reaſon, Anſwered, *That himſelf, and all the Legion were Chriſtians*: Whereupon he Commanded every Tenth Soldier to be put to Death. The reſt not being Daunted at this Cruelty, he Ordered the ſame thing again; and, at laſt, he Commanded the whole Legion to be put to the Sword. This happen'd on the 22d. of *September*, in a Place called then *Agaunum*, and now St. *Maurice*; where *Sigiſmond*, King of *Burgundy*, cauſed a Noble Monaſtery to be built. The Hiſtory of *France* tells us, That *Charles Martel* made uſe of the Lance and Helmet of that brave Martyr, when he fought againſt the *Saracens*. It is to be obſerved, That the Dukes of *Savoy* wear always his Ring, and leave it by Succeſſion, one to another, as the beſt Mark of their Sovereignty. *Eucherius* Biſhop of *Lyons*, *his Hiſtory of the Martyrdom of St. Maurice*.

MAURITIUS (*Tiberius*) Emperor of the *Eaſt*, was Originally from *Rome*, but was born in *Arabiſſa*, a Town of *Cappadocia*. *Tiberius*, the Emperor, having made him General of his Armies, married him to *Conſtantina*, his Daughter, and made him his Succeſſor. He Succeeded him. *Evagrius* writes, That he was a prudent and dextrous Prince. St. *Gregory* commends his Zeal and Care of the Catholick Church. He was very ſucceſsful againſt the *Perſians*, received their King *Choſroez* II. whom they had Baniſhed, and ſoon after re-inthroned him. After this, *Chagan*, King of the *Avari*, made Incurſions into Lower *Hungary*, Plundered *Mœſia*, and being advanced into *Thrace*, threatned *Conſtantinople* with a Siege; but a Contagion happening in his Army, which ſwept away a great part thereof, with his Seven Sons, put a ſtop to his Proceedings. He had 12000 Priſoners with him, which he offer'd to ſet at Liberty, on Condition that the Emperor ſhould pay him about half a Crown for each, which being refuſed, he put them all to the Sword. Hereupon the People of *Conſtantinople* rebelled, and called the Emperor, *A Cruel, Covetous Tyrant*, who ſeemed extreamly concerned at that unhappy Accident, begging the Prayers of all the Religious of his Time, for the Pardon of the Offence, or that he might receive Puniſhment for it in this World. They add, That he was advertiſed in a Dream, that he and his Wife, and Children, ſhould be killed. Others ſay, That he was told, he ſhould be Dethron'd by a man whoſe Name began with *Ph.* and that thinking it ſhould be his Brother-in-law *Philippus*, he removed him from Court, in 584. In the mean time, *Phocas*, who of a ſimple Soldier, advanced himſelf conſiderably in the Army, being Proclaimed Emperor, purſued *Mauritius* to *Chalcedon*, where he put him, and 4 of his Children, to death. 'Tis ſaid, he ſuffered with great Patience, uttering theſe Words of the Prophet, *Thou art juſt, O Lord, and thy Judgment is righteous.* This happened in 602, in the 63d. Year of his Age, whereof he Reigned 10. *Nicephorus lib* 18, 19. *Theophanes*, *Anaſtaſius*, *Baronius*, *&c.*

MAUSOLEUM, a Name that was given to all magnificent Tombs, ſince *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, built her Husband *Mauſolus* a very ſumptuous one, which ſhe called from his Name *Mauſoleum*. It ſtood in *Halicarnaſſus*, Capital of the Kingdom, between the Kings Palace, and the Temple of *Venus*. Its breadth from N. to S. was 63 foot, but the Fronts were ſomewhat leſs, ſo that the Circuit was 411 Foot, the height 25 Cubits, the whole being ſupported with 36 Columns. *Scepas* undertook the Part that faced the E. *Timotheus* the S. *Leochares* the W. and *Briaxis* the N. and though *Artemiſia* died of Grief before it was perfected, the Work was not diſcontinued. *Pythis* joined himſelf to the other 4, raiſed a Pyramid upon the *Mauſoleum*, and placed thereon a Marble Chariot, drawn by 4 Horſes of the ſame. This Tomb paſſed for one of the World's Wonders, and was admired by all People, but the Philoſopher *Anaxagoras* of *Clazomene*, who at the ſight of it cried, *There is a great deal of Silver turn'd into Stone.* *Chevreau.*

MAUSOLUS I. of that Name, King of *Caria*, for whom his Wife *Artemiſia* built a Noble Monument. See ARTEMISIA. From this Monument, all others have got the Name of *Mauſoleum*. *Mauſolus* was a Confederate with the Republick of *Byzantium*, *Rhodes*, *Co*, and *Scio*, againſt the *Athenians* in the War, call'd, *Bellum Sociale*.

MAUVIA, Queen of the *Iſmaelites*, or *Saracens*, in the IVth Century. She ruined *Paleſtina* and *Arabia*, under the Empire of *Valens*. After ſeveral Battels in 382. ſhe made an Alliance with the Emperor, and demanded of him, a holy Monk called *Moſes*, who lived upon the Frontiers of *Egypt* and *Paleſtina*, to be the Biſhop of her own People. She had been Converted to the Chriſtian Faith, and deſired that her People ſhould partake of that Benefit. This Man was found out, and carried to *Alexandria*, to be Ordained there by an Heretick Prelate; but he made his Eſcape, ſo that *Valens* was obliged to give leave, that he ſhould be Ordained by the Orthodox Biſhops. After this Emperor's death, *Mauvia*, and her Subjects aſſiſted the Empire againſt the *Goths*. *Socrates lib.* 4. *cap.* 29. *Sozomen lib.* 6. *cap.* 38. *Ammianus Marcellinus lib.* 14. *Baronius in Annal. &c.*

MAXENTIUS, (*Marc. Aurel. Valer.*) Son to the Emperor *Maximianus Herculeus*, ſeeing the Image of *Conſtantine the Great* carried in *Rome*, as Emperor, he aſſumed the Purple, and was Saluted Emperor by the *Imperial* Guards, which were in *Italy*, in 307. *Conſtantine* to avoid the Miſchiefs of a Civil War, endeavoured an Accommodation, and offered to make him his Aſſociate, but all in vain, *Maxentius* behaving himſelf with ſo much Outrage, as to throw down all *Conſtantine*'s Statues. *Maximianus Valerius* underſtanding this, Commanded *Severus*, whom he had created *Cæſar*, to march againſt this Rebel; but *Maxentius* having corrupted the Soldiers, and *Annulius*, Commander of the Guards, forced him to raiſe the Seige of *Rome*, defeated him, and made him fly to *Ravenna*, where he beſieged him: During the Seige *Maximianus Hercules* leaving his Retirement, which he had kept ever ſince his Depoſition, entred *Ravenna*, caroled *Severus*, and by a feigned Peace, betwixt his Son *Maxentius* and him, brought him to *Rome*, where he was Strangled, in 307. *Maxentius* knowing that the Chriſtians favoured *Conſtantine*, feigned himſelf a Chriſtian, and ſtopped the Perſecution againſt them, by which he obtained a Reputation of Clemency; but having ſubdued *Alexander*, who was Proclaimed Emperor in *Africa*, and thinking that the Chriſtians were not then capable of obſtructing his Deſigns, he perſecuted them with extraordinary fury, and became inſufferably Cruel. He never made any Diſcourſe to his Men of War, but he adviſed

vifed them to pillage the Citizens, and having one Day, upon a flight occafion, fent them out againft the People, they Maffacred them in the Streets, with as much fury as if the *Barbarians* had taken it by Storm. He not only invoked Devils, but conſulted the Entrails of Women with Child, whom he cauſed to be ript up to Divine Futurities, and murdered Infants for that ſame end. He was ſuch a Brutiſh Debauche, that he had no regard to Age, Sex, nor Quality, ſo that many Women choſe rather to make themſelves be killed, than expoſed to his Impurities. At length, he became ſo inſupportable to the Senate, that they prayed *Conſtantine* to advance into *Italy*, and deliver them from this Tyrant, which he accordingly did, tho' with great difficulty, *Maxentius* having numerous Forces, and placed Three or Four Armies in the *Alps* to diſpute his Paſſage, but God was on *Conſtantine*'s ſide; and having aſſured him of the Victory, by an Apparition of the Croſs, he defeated his Troops in divers Battles, and himſelf at laſt, ſo that he fled, and falling into the *Tiber* from *Pont Mola*, was drowned; after which, his Corps were dragged out, and his Head being cut off, was carried about on a Lance, as a joyful Spectacle to the People. *Euſeb. Zoſimus, Eutropius.*

MAXIMIAN (*M. Aurel. Valer. Hercul.*) Native of *Sirmium*, was advanced to conſiderable Imployments in the Army by his Valour, and became *Diocleſian*'s Favourite, who aſſociated him to the Empire, in 286. He defeated the rebellious *Gauls*, with their chiefs, *Ælianus* and *Amandus*, who had Uſurped the Title of Emperors. *Diocleſian* loved him particularly for his hatred againſt the Chriſtians; ſo that they raiſed a moſt dreadful Perſecution againſt them, neither ſuffering them to Buy, Sell, nor draw Water, or grind Corn, without offering Incenſe to the Idols in the Markets, and Corners of the Streets. He Condemned the Chriſtian Soldiers to work at his Baths in *Rome* and *Carthage*, *&c.* In their Time, they cut off more Chriſtians, than the *Romans* had done other People in all their Conqueſts; there being reckoned in *Egypt* alone 144000 Martyrs, and 700000 Baniſhed, ſo that the Emperors believed that they had Extinguiſhed the very Name of *Chriſtians*, and thereupon erected inſolent Trophies. In 304, they quitted the *Imperial* Purple, much againſt *Maximian*'s Mind. He married *Eutropia*, a *Syrian*, and gave her Daughter *Theodora*, to *Conſtantius Chlorus*. He married *Fauſta*, another of his Daughters, to *Conſtantine the Great*, with a Deſign to ruin him; but ſhe being faithful to her Huſband, gave him notice of it, ſo that he beſieged him in *Marſeilles*, where he ſtrangled himſelf, in 31.. *Euſeb. Baronius.*

MAXIMILIAN I. of that Name, Emperor, was Son to *Frederick* IV. called *The Pacifick*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1477, he married *Mary*, the Heireſs of *Burgundy*, but was ſo poor, that ſhe was at all the Charge. He won the Battle of *Guinegaſta*, in 1479, againſt *Lewis* XI. of *France*. In 1482, his Princeſs died, and he was then ſo poor, that he was forced to pawn his Children to the Citizens of *Ghent*. In 1486, he was Created King of the *Romans*, his Father being alive. Sometime after, he took his Son from thoſe of *Ghent*, who thereupon, together with *Bruges*, and moſt other Cities in *Flanders*, declared themſelves his Enemies; and in *Feb.* 2. 1488. the Diſorders were ſo great, that being at *Bruges*, the People run to Arms, took him Priſoner, cut off ſeveral of his Creatures, and were about delivering up himſelf to the *French*, but they were moved to Compaſſion by his Tears. In 1489, he married *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bretany*, by his Proxy the Count of *Naſſaw*. But *Charles* VIII. of *France*, prevented his poſſeſſing her, and married her, himſelf in 1491, ſending him back his Daughter *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, whom he had affianced. *Maximilian* being enraged at this double Affront, ſurprized *Arras* and St. *Omer*, and entred *Amiens*, but was repulſed. But in 1493, a Peace was Concluded in Name of his Son *Philip*, *Maximilian* refuſing to be ſo much as once named in the Treaty. His Father *Frederick*, the Emperor, being dead, he Succeeded, and married the Dutcheſs of *Milan*'s Siſter, *Charles* VIII. of *France*, having at that time, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſo that *Maximilian* leagued himſelf with the Pope, and other Princes, and with 4.... Men, ſays *Moreri*, attacked the *French*, who were not above 80.0, and were Defeated by them at *Fornoua*, in 1495. *Maximilian* did afterwards enter into a Confederacy with *Lewis* XII. againſt the *Venetians*, and Pope *Julius* II. and afterwards joined with the *Engliſh* againſt *France*, and in 1513, fought the Battle of *Spurs* at *Guinegaſta*, where he or rather the *Engliſh* Defeated the *French* a Second time. He died at *Lints*, *Jan.* 12. 1519. He was a very prudent Prince, loved learned Men, having writ ſeveral Poems himſelf, as alſo the Memoirs of his own Life. By his firſt Wife he had *Philip*, who married the Heireſs of *Spain*, by whom he had the Emperor *Charles* V. *Paul. Jov. Cuſpinian. Hoffman* ſays, That he loſt a Battle againſt the *Switſers*, that he granted *Weſtfrieſland* to *Albert* of *Saxony*, in 1495, That he decided the Controverſy of *Bavaria* with great Prudence, reduced *Rupert*, Son to the Elector *Palatin*, who would not acquieſce therein. By his General, the Prince of *Anhault*, he defeated and killed 10000 *Venetians*, but being deſerted by his Soldiers, he was repulſed out of *Milan*, by the Duke of *Bourbon*. He founded the *Imperial* Chamber, and was an excellent Prince, but an exceſſive Hunter; whence he uſed to ſay, *Deus æterne, niſi vigilares quam male eſſet mundo quem regimus nos, ego miſer Venator & Sceleratus ille Julius. Hoffman.*

MAXIMILIAN II. was Son to *Ferdinand* I. and choſen King of the *Romans* during his Father's life. In 1562, he married his Couſin *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* V. He was alſo King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He was no Enemy to the Proteſtants, and therefore Accuſed at *Rome*, for entertaining a Miniſter, and introducing the Cup at the Sacrament, in moſt Places of his Dominion; neither did he diſſemble his Opinion, but often declared, that he could not Receive the Sacrament by halves; whereupon Pope *Paul* III. adviſed him, as he hoped for the Empire, to continue in the Catholick Faith; whereunto he Anſwered, *That he preferred the Salvation of his Soul to all Earthly Things.* He Succeeded his Father in the Empire, in 1564, and Governed in Peace. He put an end to the *Grombachian* War, by the Elector of *Saxony*, and having raſed the Duke of *Weimar*'s Caſtle, Condemned the Duke to perpetual Impriſonment. He carried on the *Hungarian* War, by his Generals, againſt the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, and *Solyman* II. who died at the Siege of *Sigeth*, in 1566. He re-took all the Towns which the *Vayvode* had taken, and having cut off 10000 *Tartars*, which aſſiſted the *Vayvode*, he extended his Dominions Forty Miles beyond the *Tibiſcus*; he loſt *Sigeth*, but made an advantageous Peace with *Solyman*. He threatned the Pope, for Creating *Coſmo de Medicis* Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, alledging that he invaded another Man's Right, and he would not ſuffer Pope *Pius* IV. to Create the ſaid *Coſmo*, a King, telling him that *Italy* had no King but *Cæſar*. However he did afterwards confirm the Title of Duke to *Coſmo*, as a Beneficiary of the Empire. He was prevented of the Crown of *Poland*, by the Expedition of *Stephen Bathori*, which would probably have had ill Conſequences, if the Emperor's death had not ſoon followed. He died in 1576, in the Twelfth of his Reign, being a Prudent, Pious, and Peaceable Prince, and kept down all Diſturbances on Account of Religion, ſaying, That it was impious to Command Men's Conſciences, calling it an Invaſion of the Throne of Heaven. He was Succeeded by his Son *Rodolphus* II. *Thuan. Onuphr. Bodin.*

MAXIMILIAN, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Son to *Maximilian* II. and Brother to *Rodolphus* and *Matthias* the Emperors, was Choſen King of *Poland*, in Oppoſition to *Sigismund*, choſen by others of the Nobility, in 1587. He endeavoured to defend his Title by Arms, but was Defeated, and taken Priſoner. In 1596, he went to *Hungary* againſt *Mahomet* III. who too *Agria*, and Defeated him at *Kereſt*, *October* 26. but loſt the Fruit of the Victory, by the Greedineſs of the *Germans*, who fell upon the Plunder, ſo that *Cigale* the *Renegado*, rallying againſt them, cut off 12000. He afterwards beſieged *Javarin*, but in vain, and died in 1618.

MAXIMILIAN, Duke of *Bavaria*, for his Valour was named *Protector of Germany*. He gained the Battle of *Prague*, in 162.., againſt *Frederick*, Prince *Palatine*, choſen King of *Bohemia*, Count *Tilli* being his Lieutenant General; and that Prince having as it is ſaid, forfeited his Right, he was Created Elector in his place, in 1623. He was a prudent Prince, died in 1651, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Ferdinand*.

MAXIMILLA, Scholar and Concubine to the Hereſiarch *Montanus*, and was, with *Priſcilla*, a great Patroneſs of his Errours; thoſe two Women, by their Riches and Impurities, ſeducing many. *Euſebius* ſays, That *Montanus*, and ſhe being acted by the Wicked Spirit, did Strangle one another. *Tertul. Jerom.*

MAXIMIN, (*Cajus Julius*) Emperor, was Native of *Thracia*, had a *Goth* to his Father, and an *Alan* to his Mother. He was at firſt a Shepherd, and afterwards a Soldier. His Stature was Gigantick, and ſo was his Stomach, it being his Ordinary, to Drink 8 Bottles of Wine, and eat 40 *l.* weight of Meat in a Day; nor was his Courage diſproportionable, which procured him great Employments in the Army, and the Love of the Soldiers, ſo that having contributed to the Murther of the Emperor *Severus*, the Soldiers declared him Emperor, in 235. He commenced his Reign with the Perſecution of the Chriſtians, becauſe the Earthquakes, at that time very frequent in the Empire, were, by the Heathen aſcribed to the Toleration of the Chriſtians, ſo that he became ſuch a Monſter of Cruelty, that he was called, *The Cyclops*, *The Buſiris*, *The Sciron*, *Phalaris*, *Typhon*, and *Giant of his Age*. His Election did fill the Senate, and City of *Rome*, with ſo much fear, that the Women and Children thronged to the Temples, praying the Gods that they would never ſuffer him to enter that City, which, like a wild Beaſt, he would fill with Blood and Slaughter. He cut off all thoſe, who could witneſs the lowneſs of his Birth, even ſuch as had maintained him, when in his meaneſt Condition. He never ſpared any, who were of high Birth, but either Crucified them, buried them alive in Beaſt Skins, expoſed them to Lions and wild Beaſts, or made them be cudgelled to Death, without ever ſhewing the leaſt Compaſſion. His Inſolence

Was

was no leſs Notorious than his Cruelty, for he wrote to the Senate in a huffing Stile, bragging that he had done more than all the Ancient Captains had ever done; but they chose 20 Men to Counteract him in the Government, and declared him a publick Enemy; at which he was ſo enraged, that out of madneſs, he had well nigh killed his own Son, whom he had made his Partner in the Empire. He marched from *Germany* to *Italy*, and beſieged *Aquileia*, which made ſuch a gallant Defence, that his Soldiers being wearied out with the length of the Siege, and provoked with his inhumane Cruelty, they cut off both him, and his Son, in 238, and ſent their Heads to *Rome*, expoſing their Corps to the wild Beaſts. *Maximin* was then about 65 Years old, and his Son 21, having nothing of his Father's barbarous Diſpoſition, and being well skilled in *Greek* and *Latin*. *Euſeb. Oroſius*, *Aurel. Victor*.

MAXIMIN, *(C. Valer.)* ſurnamed *Daza*, Son of a Siſter of *Maximinus Armentarius*, was made *Cæſar* with *Severus*, in 304. He had the Eaſt for his ſhare, where he exerciſed unheard of Cruelties, eſpecially againſt the Chriſtians, but was obliged to deſiſt from his Perſecution, by the Letters of *Conſtantine* and *Licinius* his Colleague. In the mean time, he fell out with the latter, and having a powerful Army, and relying upon the Anſwers of his Falſe Gods, thought he ſhould eaſily rob him of his Purple, but he loſt the Battel, and fled in a Diſguiſe; and when he arrived in his own Dominions, he put the Heathen Prieſts to Death, to puniſh them for their Flattery and Impoſture, and publiſhed an Edict in favour of the Chriſtians. He was ſeized with a ſtrange kind of Diſtemper, being conſumed with an inward Fire, and loſing his Sight, he became a meer Skeleton, and ſo died at *Tarſus*, in 313, or 314.

MAXIMIN, Biſhop of *Treves*, liv'd in the IVth Century, and was much eſteem'd, both for the Orthodoxy of his Belief, and the Holineſs of his Life. He was born at *Poitiers* of a Noble Family, and Brother to St. *Maxentius*, St. *Hilary*'s Predeceſſor in that See. When St. *Athanaſius* was baniſhed into *Gaul*, St. *Maximin* gave him an honourable Reception at *Treves*. He was a great Champion for the Council of *Nice*, and was preſent at the Council of *Sardica*, in 347. St. *Hieron. in Chron. Gregor. Turon. lib.* 1. *Hiſt. cap.* 35. *&c. Socrat. Sozomen.*

MAXIMUS the Emperor, was at firſt a *Roman* Senator, and having a very beautiful Wife, *Valentinian* III. fell in Love with her, yet could not debauch her; but having on a time, not only won all *Maximus*'s Money, but alſo his Ring, at Dice, he ſent the Ring, as from *Maximus* himſelf, for his Wife to come to the Palace, where he raviſhed her, which *Maximus* having notice of, did comfort his Wife, ordering her to conceal her Diſpleaſure, and promiſing to Revenge her, which he did, by cauſing the Emperor to be killed in the *Campus Martius*, after which he ſeized the Empire, married the Empreſs *Eudoxia per* force, Created his own Son *Cæſar*, and married him to the young *Eudoxia*, the Emperor's Daughter; but one Night having told the Empreſs, That it was for Love of her, that he killed the Emperor, her Husband; ſhe was ſo incenſed at it, becauſe ſhe knew the contrary, that ſhe ſent for *Genſeric*, King of the *African Vandals*, to deliver her from the Tyrant, who kept her *per* force, as her Husband. *Genſeric* having, according to her Deſire, entered *Rome*, *Maximus* abandoned it, at the ſame time, and was purſued, and ſtoned to Death by the People; or, according to ſome, killed by a Soldier, and afterwards pulled in pieces by the Empreſs, and her Servants, and thrown into the *Tiber*. About 77 Days after he begun his Reign, *June* 12. 455. *Procop. Baron. An. &c.*

MAXIMUS *(Flavius Magnus Clemens)* got himſelf to be Saluted Emperor by the Army, which he Commanded in *England*, in 381, or 382. He pretended to be Deſcended from *Conſtantine*, and a near Kinſman to *Theodoſius*. He went over to *Gaul*, where the *Legions* diſſatisfied with *Gratian*, acknowledged him, and he made *Treves* the Seat of his Empire. The Emperor *Gratian*, at the ſame time, loſt the Battel of *Paris*, and by the Treachery of *Merobaudus*, was ſlain at *Lyons* by *Andragathius*, and barbarouſly denied the Honour of a Burial by *Maximus*, who ſent Ambaſſadors to *Theodoſius*, to know whether he would take him to be his Aſſociate in the Empire, of which he entertained him with ſome hopes, to prevent his coming into *Italy*, and ſurprizing *Valentinian*. The latter ſent St. *Ambroſe* to him, who, by his Perſuaſions, ſtopt him for a time; but having Created his Son *Victor Cæſar*, he paſſed into *Italy*, though St. *Ambroſe* was ſent to prevent him a ſecond time. *Valentinian*, and *Juſtina* his Mother, fled to *Theſſalonica*, to implore *Theodoſius*'s Aſſiſtance, whilſt *Maximus* carried Ruin and Deſolation along with him into *Italy*, ſparing neither Age, Sex, nor Conditions, Towns, nor Churches. St. *Ambroſe*, and his Church, being only thoſe who found any Favour. *Theodoſius* took Arms to puniſh the Tyrant, who omitted nothing to defend himſelf in the Dignity which he had Uſurped. His Admiral, *Andragathius*, blocked up the Mouth of the *Ionian* Sea; *Marcellinus*, his Brother, guarded the Avenues of *Italy*, and he himſelf marched with a great Army into *Hungary*, where *Theodoſius* defeated him, as alſo in *Italy*, and purſued him to *Aquileia*, where his own Soldiers cut off his Head, and delivered it to the Emperor, *Auguſt* 27. 388. His Son *Victor* was ſlain by the Treaſon of *Arbogaſtus*, and his Brother *Andragathius* drowned himſelf in Deſpair. *Zoſimus*, *Theodoret*, *Socrates*, *Baronius*.

MAXIMUS, *(Tyrius)* a *Platonick* Philoſopher. He lived in the IId Century, and was born at *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, whence he got the Name. He came to *Rome* in 146, where he found *Apollonius*, *Arianus*, and ſeveral others. The Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, to ſhew how much he eſteemed him, became his Diſciple. He is ſaid to have lived in the Time of the Emperor *Commodus*. We have of his Forty one Diſcourſes, which *Daniel Heinſius* hath publiſhed with Commentaries. *Suidas in Maxim. Volaterranus lib.* 17. *Antr. Heinſius, &c.*

MAXIMUS III. of that Name, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, call'd *Maximenus* by *Epiphanius*, ſucceeded *Macarius* in 331. He was a very Eminent Confeſſor, during the *Dioclesian* Perſecutions, having loſt his Right Eye, and had one of his Hams cut, becauſe he would not renounce Chriſtianity: He was likewiſe condemn'd to the *Mines*, and appear'd at the Council of *Nice*, with theſe honourable Marks upon him. Afterwards, in the Year 335, he aſſiſted at the Council of *Tyre*, where the *Arrians* were the Majority, and being inform'd by Biſhop *Paphnutius*, of the Caballing and ill Deſigns of that Council, he went off, and left it. Afterwards he entertain'd the Biſhops at *Jeruſalem*, who came thither to the Conſecration of the Famous Church, built by the Emperor *Conſtantine*. In the Year 349, he held a Council at *Jeruſalem*, where the Biſhops receiv'd St. *Athanaſius* into their Communion; and to make their Act the more publick, wrote a Synodical Epiſtle to the Biſhops of *Egypt* and *Alexandria*. Theſe Proceedings enrag'd the *Arrians* againſt *Maximus* to that degree, that they got him depos'd, as *Socrates* reports it. This Holy Biſhop died in 352, or 353, having govern'd his See about 20 Years. *Theodoret lib.* 2. *Sozomen lib.* 1, 3, 4. *Ruffin. lib.* 1. *Baron. Annal. &c.*

MAZAGAN, a ſmall Town and Fortreſs of *Ducala*, in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, ſituated on the North of the River *Ommirabi*, not far from its Mouth. It is incompaſſed by the Sea, on one ſide, and with a large and deep Ditch, which riſes and falls with the Tide, on the other; and in the middle of the ſaid Ditch, there is a Fountain of freſh Water, walled in with Stone very high, where the Boats take in Water. This place was built by the *Portugueſe*, in 1508, and better fortified, ſince they abandoned *Safie* and *Azamer*. The Fortifications are *A la Moderne*, and it is well Gariſoned with abundance of Artillery, the Cheriff beſieged it in 1572, with above 200000 Men, but the Gariſon making a reſolute Defence with their Mines and Fire-works, chaſed him from before the City. *Marmol.*

MAZARIN, *(Julius)* Cardinal-Biſhop of *Metz*, Abbot of St. *Arnoul*, and ten other Places, was of a Family originally *Genoueſe*, but born himſelf at the Town of *Piſcina* in *Abruzzo*, *July* 14. 1602. He gave early Proofs of his great Spirit, made great Advances in Learning in *Italy*, and then ſtudied the Law at *Alcala* in *Spain*. At his return to *Italy*, he Commenced Doctor, and then going to the Court of *Rome*, became a Retainer to Cardinal *Sachetti*, whom Pope *Urban* VIII. ſent to *Lombardy*, and there *Mazarin* ſtudied the Intereſts of the Princes then at War, about *Casal* and *Montferrat*. A little after, the Pope ſent his Nephew, Cardinal *Barbarini*, to Negotiate a Peace, with whom *Mazarin* made ſuch Intereſt, that he had Orders to continue with the Nuncio in *Savoy*, to terminate that great Affair. He knew the Intereſts of the *French*, *Imperialiſts*, *Spaniards*, Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and took ſure Meaſures to accommodate the ſame. In the mean time, a Peace being concluded at *Ratisbonne*, the *French* and *Spaniards* would not accept of it; whereupon *Mazarin* fell upon new Expedients, and brought it to a Concluſion, juſt as the *French* were about to force the *Spaniſh* Lines, which they had drawn ſix Miles round *Casal*, with a Deſign to make an obſtinate Defence; and whilſt the *Spaniards* were expecting the Signal to play their Canon, *Mazarin* having effected his Deſign, rode full Gallop to the *French*, making a Sign with his Hand and Hat, and crying *Peace*, *Peace*, and coming up to Mareſchal *Schomberg*, delivered his Propoſitions, which were accepted, and thereupon the Peace of *Queiras* was Concluded, *April* 6. 1631, of which *Mazarin* had all the Glory. Cardinal *Richelieu* being taken with his Conduct, did from thence forward highly Eſteem him, as did alſo Cardinal *Antonio*, who procured his Advancement in the Court of *Rome*, and got him ſent Vice-Legate to *Avignon*, and Nuncio Extraordinary to *France*, where he learned the Affairs of that Court, acquired *Richelieu*'s Friendſhip, and the Favour of *Lewis* XIII. who procured him a Cardinal's Cap from Pope *Urban* VIII. in 1641. And after Cardinal *Richelieu*'s Death, he was made Privy-Councellor, and Named him as one of the Executors in his own Will. So that he had the Charge of Affairs, during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV. under the Regency of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*. He was happy in the Commencement of his Miniſtry, and the

Succeſ

Succeſs of the King's Army augmented his Reputation; but in proceſs of time, the oppreſſed People, and the Grandees, who envied his Greatneſs, did both murmur againſt him, which gave Riſe to the Civil War, from 1649 to 1652. They demanded that he ſhould not be about the King; and the Cardinal finding the Current too ſtrong againſt him, yielded to Neceſſity, asked Leave of the Court, and retired; but he had ſo great an Intereſt in the Queen, and managed his Fortune ſo well, that he accounted this, as one of the Things that advanced both his Fortune and Reputation. Every Misfortune that befel the Publick, at this Time, was attributed to the Cardinal, by the Populace, ſo that divers Acts were made againſt him, a Price ſet on his Head, and his Library ſold; but he warded off all thoſe Blows with ſo much Dexterity, that he returned to Court with more Glory than ever, and thoſe who had been his greateſt Enemies, were then loudeſt in his Praiſes. After this, he procured a Peace, and in 1659, went to the *Iſle of Pheaſants*, where he concluded a Peace with *Spain*, and a Marriage-Treaty betwixt the King, and the Infanta, which raiſed the Cardinal to the higheſt Pinacle of Honour; but his continual Application, having occaſioned a dangerous Diſtemper, he died at *Vincennes*, *March* 9. 1661. Aged 59. The King paid an extraordinary Reſpect to his Memory after his Death, and by his Letter to the King of *Spain*, did expreſs the Senſe, which he had of his Loſs thereby. The Cardinal had a Brother, and two Siſters, *&c.* who were all honourably marry'd on his Account. *Dupleix. Hiſt.*

MAZARINO, a Place in *Sicily*, with the Title of County, in the Valley *del Noto*, called ſometimes *Moracini* and *Mactorium*, by the *Latins*.

MAZOURA, a Town of *Africk* in the *Lower Egypt*. It was near that Town, that King *Lewis* fought againſt the Infidels in 1250, and was taken Priſoner.

MAZUAN, an Iſland of *Africk*, in the *Arabian* Gulph. It belonged formerly to the *Abyſſines*, but the *Turks* have had it ever ſince 1557. It is alſo called *Macaria*.

MAZZONI (*James*) an *Italian* born at *Ceſena*, was a Perſon of great Reputation and general Learning, towards the end of the XVIth Century. His Writings are, *Methodus de triplici hominum vita, Lib. III. In Univerſam Ariſtotelis & Platonis Philoſophiam præludia. Diſeſa di Dante. Imperialis in Muſ. Hiſt. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Letter. &c.*

Mc BETH, or *Mac-beth*, the 85th King of *Scotland*, was General in the time of *Donald* VII. his Kinſman, and ſo ſevere to the Islanders and *Iriſh*, who infeſted the Country with their Robberies, that he quickly ſuppreſſed them. He was alſo employed as General againſt the *Danes*, who routed King *Donald*, whilſt *Mac-beth* was Levying Forces. *Donald* having thereupon retired to *Perth*, entered into a Treaty with the *Danes*, whilſt *Mac-beth* came up, and the *Danes* being unwary, and liberally entertained in their Camp, by the King of the *Scots*, who ſent them Drink mixed with Nightſhade, they were ſo intoxicated, that they fell aſleep, and were ſurprized by *Mac-beth* in their Camp, where he found all things in a more negligent Poſture than he could have believed, ſo that making a great Slaughter amongſt them, a Party who had drank leſs eſcaped with their King, whom they carried off dead Drunk, there being ſcarcely ſo many Seamen left, as were ſufficient to guide his Ship; ſo that to the Loſs of his Army, there was added that of his Fleet, which being ſunk in the Mouth of *Tay*, it gave occaſion to the Gathering together of thoſe Sands in that place, which are dangerous for Sailers, called by the Vulgar *Drummilaw-Sands*. *Mac-beth* being puffed up with his good Succeſs, and diſguſted with the ſluggiſh Temper of the King, aſpired to the Crown himſelf; and his Ambition and Hopes were hugely increated by a Dream, That he ſaw Three Women of more than Humane Form, the firſt of which ſalured him, *Thane* of *Angus*, the Second, *Thane* of *Murray*, and the Third, King of *Scotland*, ſo that being impatient of the Accompliſhment, he laid an Ambuſh for the King, ſlew him in the Seventh Year of his Reign, and Uſurped the Throne, under the ſhelter of Popular Favour, whereupon the King's Children fled for their Lives. *Mac-beth* endeavoured to aſſure himſelf of the Nobility by great Gifts, and of the Vulgar, by Juſtice and Equity, in puniſhing the thieving *Clans*, for which end he ſowed Diſcord amongſt them; and having engaged them to Challenge one another, at a certain Day, he ſurprized them in an Ambuſh, and putting their Chiefs to Death, did terrify the reſt. After this, he applied himſelf to the making of good Laws, and for Ten Years governed ſo, that he was accounted inferior to none of his Predeceſſors; and having thus Eſtabliſhed himſelf on the Throne, he degenerated into a Treacherous and Cruel Tyrany. The firſt Shock of his Inhumane Rage, he vented upon *Bancho*, his Companion in the King's Murder, whom he cut off, after he had entertained him at Supper. This alarmed the reſt of the Nobility, and made them frequent the Court but ſeldom; whereupon the King put many of the richeſt to Death, on feigned Cauſes, and with their Eſtates, maintained a Company of Debauchees about him for a Guard; yet not thinking himſelf ſecure enough, he reſolved to build a Caſtle on *Dunſinnan* Hill, which over-looked the Country, Commanding all the Thanes of the Country to ſend their Men, and over-ſee their Work in Perſon. *Macduff*, Thane of *Fife*, being a great Man in his Country, and unwilling to truſt his Life in the King's Hands, ſent his Men, but did not go himſelf, and underſtanding that the King had threatned him, fled to *England*, and finding *Malcolm*, Son to King *Donald*, honourably entertained at that Court, perſuaded him to revenge his Father's Murther, and recover his Crown, which he accordingly performed, King *Edward* of *England*, aſſiſting him with 10000 Men, and the *Scots* univerſally deſerting *Mac-beth*; who thereupon fled, and ſhut himſelf up in his Caſtle, or was, according to ſome, ſlain by *Malcolm*, in 1057, and the Seventeenth of his Reign. This is that *Mac-beth*, concerning whom there go ſo many fabulous Stories; upon which account, he is made the Subject of Stage-Plays to this day. *Buchan.*

Mc DONALD, or *Mc Duald*, the Name of a great Highland-*Clan* in *Scotland*, whoſe Anceſtors were Kings of the Iſles, and pretended to be Chief of all the *Clans*. They were often very troubleſome, and invaded the Continent, ſometimes being Victorious, and at other times Subdued, and making their Peace again with the Government. One of them in *Donald* VII's Reign, raiſed a dangerous Rebellion, and being aſſiſted by the *Iriſh*, defeated the King's Army, took *Malcolm*, his General, and beheaded him; whereupon *Mac-beth*, abovementioned, ſucceeding, purſued him with ſo much vigour, that he obliged *Mc Donald* to fly to a neighbouring Caſtle, after having given him a total Rout, where, deſpairing of Pardon, he, and the Chief of his Followers, put themſelves to Death, and *Mac-beth* ſent his Head afterwards to the King. There was another of this Name, a Native of *Roſs*, in King *James* I's time, who plundered and Ravaged the Country, and amongſt others, a certain Woman, who told him that ſhe would complain to the King; whereupon he cauſed her to be ſhod like a Horſe, and then jeering her, bid her go tell the King, for now ſhe was fortified againſt the roughneſs of the Ways. The Woman, aſſoon as ſhe was able to go, did in effect acquaint the King with the Matter, who, by that time, having the ſaid *Mc Donald*, and his Aſſociates, in Priſon, he cauſed them every one to be ſhod in like manner, led about the Streets, with a Crier before them, to ſignify the Cauſe of their Puniſhment, and afterwards hanged them on Gibbets by the High-way. *See* DONALD. *Buchan.*

Mc DUFF, the Thane of *Fife*, mentioned above, was, for his good Service to King *Malcolm*, whom he aſſiſted in revenging his Father's Death, and recovering his Crown from *Mac-beth*, Created Earl of *Fife*, being the firſt who ever carried that Title in *Scotland*. He had moreover theſe Three Privileges granted, That his Poſterity ſhould have the Honour of placing the King in the Chair of State at Coronations, That they ſhould lead the Van of the King's Armies, and, That for the Killing of a Noble-man in a Rancounter, they ſhould be Acquitted for a Fine of 24 Marks, and for the half, if it were a *Plebeian*, which laſt Law was obſerved, as long as any of that Family remained, which was to the Days of his Fore-fathers, ſays *Buchan.* It was one of this Family, who being wronged by *Baliol* in Judgment, Appealed from him to *Edward* I. of *England*, as his Superior, according to the Puſillanimous, and mean Reſignation which he had but made a little before, of his Crown and Kingdom, as Homager to *England*, which occaſioned *Baliol*'s Breach with *England*, and that fatal War mentioned in his Reign. *Buchan.*

Mc PHERSON, the Name of a *Scotch* Highland-*Clan*, commonly called the *Clan-Chattan*, fam'd for Antiquity and Valour. They draw their Original from the *Chatti*, or *Catti*, the ancient Inhabitants of *Heſſia* and *Thuringia* in *Germany*, whence they were expelled by the *Hermondures*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Tiberius*. *Cattorum Caſtellum*, one of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*'s Palaces, and *Cattorum Melibæci*, or *Catzenellebogen*, which is one of the Family's Titles, do ſtill preſerve the Memory of the ancient *Catti*; who being forced to leave their Country, came lower down upon the *Rhine* into *Battavia*, now *Holland*, where *Catwick*, *&c.* ſtill bears their Name, thence a Colony of them came for *Scotland*, and Landing in the North of that Kingdom, were kindly received by the King of *Scots*, who gave them that part of the Country where they Landed, which from them was called *Caithneſſe*, i. e. the *Catts Corner*: Being ſettled here, they did many eminent Services againſt the *Picts*, and other Enemies of the *Scots*, till the time of King *Alphinus*, when the Chief of the *Catti*, called *Gilly Cattan Moir*, i. e. *The Great*, for his extraordinary Conduct and Valour, being married to a Siſter of *Brudus*, King of the *Picts*, he was in a ſtreight how to behave himſelf betwixt both Kings, who, in a little time after, fell out, and as the beſt Expedient, reſolves upon a Neutrality. In the Reign of *Kennethus* II. who alſo had War with the *Picts*, this *Gilly Cattan Moir*, amongſt others of the *Scotch* Nobility, was Summoned to attend the King's Standard, he excuſed himſelf, by reaſon,

ſon of his Age; but to evidence his Loyalty, though Allied to the *Picts*, he ſent one of his Sons, with half of his Clan to join the *Scots*, which did not a little contribute to that fatal Blow, that iſſued in the utter ruin of the *Picts*. Moſt of the Clan *Chattan*, with their valiant Leader, falling in the Battle, the old Man died for Grief, and the remaining part, were, by the Advice of their Enemies, proſecuted as Favourers of the *Picts*, expelled *Caithneſſe*, and, with much ado, obtained Leave to ſettle in *Lochaber*, where they remain to this Day; and the Son of the Captain of the Clan, who fell in the Battle againſt the *Picts*, was, in conſideration of his Father's Merit, Created Knight-Marſhal, from whom the Illuſtrious Family of *Keith*, now Great Earl Marſhal of *Scotland*, are ſaid to be Deſcended. The Chief of thoſe who ſettled in *Lochaber*, was, in a little time after, made Hereditary Steward of that Country; and the Family, for ſome Ages, had a Standing Commiſſion from the Crown, to ſuppreſs Rebellions, by Virtue of which, they ruined the Family of the *Cummins*, one of the greateſt in the Kingdom; but engaged in an unhable Rebellion in the time of *Bruce*. *Muirach Mc Gilly Chattan*, called *Albanach* abroad, where he Travelled, because of his Country, was Second Son to *Dermond Mc Gilly Chattan*, Chief of the Clan, and for his extraordinary Piety had a Church Preferment, and was made Prior of *Kinguiſſy*, Celibacy having not then obtained amongſt the *Scotch* Clergy, he married the Thane of *Calder's* Daughter, by whom he had *Dugal Oig*, or *The Swarthy*, his Eldeſt Son, afterwards Captain of the Clan, *Evan-bane*, or *The Fair*, from whom comes *Clanie M Pherſon*. *Niel Cromb*, or *The Hooping Smith*, ſo called from his round Shoulders, and the curious Works which he made in Iron and Braſs, from whom comes the Family of *Break-Smith*, and others. *Eachard Gilly-beag*, ſo called from his Swiftneſs and Expedition, of whom are the Family of the *Mc Gillibeayes* of *Dunma-Glaſh*, on the River of *Nairn*, and *David Dow*, or *The Black*, from whom are Deſcended the *Davidſons* of *Inverneſs-ſhire*. Theſe, and ſome others, were all *Muirach's* Sons, and beſides their petty Nick-names from Complexions or Temper, and the Patronymicks derived by their Poſterity, from their ſeveral Sects, they were always called *Clan Vurich*, in Memory of their Father and *Clan Pherſon*, or *M Pherſon*, from his Office. This *Muirach's* Eldeſt Brother dying, he Succeeded as Chief of the *Clan*, and having ſettled his Affairs, left his Eldeſt Son *Dugal Oig* aforenamed, in poſſeſſion of the Eſtate, and went in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*, and arriving there on the Third of *May*, he kept that Day ever after, and bound his Family in a Curſe to do the like, which they obſerve to this Day. In his return he took *Rome*, *Spain* and *Ireland* in his way, and happening to come thither, when there was a Conteſt for the Crown of *Leinſter*, and being in great Reputation for his Quality and Piety, he was applied to, for reconciling the diſtering Factions, in which he behaved himſelf with ſuch extraordinary Conduct, that though neither of them would yield to one another, they unanimouſly choſe him, a little after, being, by this time, a Widower, and well ſtricken in Years, he married the Daughter of *O Neal*, one of the Competitors, and gained ſo much Love from the People, that they made the Succeſſion Hereditary to his Family. He died in the 23d. of his Reign, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Dublin*. His Son *Evar Mc Murrah* ſucceeded, governed well, and died in the 40th. of his Reign. His Son *Dermond M Murich* ſucceeded, who for his Tyranny, and particularly ravithing the Wife of *Maurice O Rork*, King of *Meath*, was expelled his Kingdom, and reſtored again by *Henry* II. of *England*, who laid Claim to the Crown of *Ireland* afterward; ſo that *Murrah's* Progeny were outed of the Sovereignty, but the Family of the *M Murrahs*, ſtill remaining in *Ireland*, derive their Pedigree from him. *Dugal Oig* abovementioned, who was left Chief of the *Clan* in *Scotland*, had only one Son, and he an only Daughter, who marrying a Stranger called *M Kintoſh*, i. e. *The Thane's Son*, being Son or Grandſon to the *Thane* of *Fife*, the Eſtate was tranſferred into another Family, whence the Laird of *M Kintoſh* is Lineally deſcended, and that Family pretended to be Chief of the *Clan Chattan*, as marrying the Heireſs; but the *M Donalds*, who were Superiour to all the *Clans*, determined it often in favour of the Laird of *Clany's* Predeceſſors, and it was finally determined on his Side, by the Council of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *Charles* II. who declared the *Mc Kintoſhes*, and *M Phersons*, diferent Families, becauſe *Mc Kintoſh* did not take the Name, and bearing of the Heireſs's Family. *Evan bane*, before mentioned, had for his Lady, a Daughter of *M Leans*, by whom he had *Kenneth*, the Eldeſt *Clany's* Predeceſſor, and *Gilly* II. of whom the Family of *Inverneſſie*, and one *John*, by another Woman, of whom the Family of *Pitmean*. This Family has had many Feuds with neighbouring *Clans*, but more eſpecially with the *Clan Cameron*, having in one Battle killed their Chief, the Laird of *Lochiell*, with about 200 of his *Clan*, and taking the reſt, brought them to *Clany's* Houſe, where ſome were for cutting them off, but he generouſly ſet them at Liberty, ſaying, *That his Family would grow Effeminate, if they wanted an Enemy to exerciſe their Valour*. It was alſo the *M Phersons*, who fought that bloody Combat of Thirty on a Side in the Inch of *Perth*, in Preſence of the King, and came off with the Victory; and it was this *Clan* who held out the Caſtle of *Ruthwen*, for the Earl of *Huntly*, againſt the Earl of *Argile*, in Queen *Mary's* Time. This Family appear'd in the Field for King *Charles* I. with 600 Men, under the Marquiſs of *Montroſs*, and *William M Pherſon*, Laird of *Inverneſſie*, was killed under their Command at the Battle of *Old Earn*; they alſo Declared for King *James*, under the Viſcount of *Dundee*, and Six and Twenty of them were killed at *Crombdale*, by Sir *Thomas Levingſton*, Commander of K. *William* and Q. *Mary's* Forces; but ſince that time they have Submmitted to the Government, and their Chief hath been Ordered to raiſe Men for its Service. This *Clan* can bring a Regiment of well Armed-Men to the Field. In time of Peace, they are ſaid to be as Courteous, and Induſtrious as the Low-landers, and, in time of War, can endure the Fatigue of the rudeſt High-landers. Their Ancient Bearing was a Ship, in Memory of their Voyage by Sea, and the Croſs Croſlet, in Memory of the abovementioned Pilgrimage, and the Bloody Hand in remembrance of Exterminating the *Cummins*. Their Chiefs Coat is now, *Party par Pale*, *Or* and *Azure*, in the Dexter Canton, a Hand holding a Dagger Salterewiſe, and in the Siniſter, a Croſs Croſlet, fitche Gules, and the Supporters are two High-landers with their ſlit Doublets, naked from the Girdle downwards, with their Shirt tied betwixt their Thighs, their Swords, Durks and Helmets proper, and for his Creſt, a Cat rampant proper with this Motto, *Touch not the Cat, but a Glove*. The Authors are *Tacitus*, *Liber Paſletenſis*, *Iriſh* Annals, *Buchanan*, *Spotſwood*, Sir *George M Kenzy's* Heraldry, and this Narrative, was Collected by a Perſon of Quality of the Family, and one of its principal Branches.

There are many other Highland Families, whoſe Name begins with *M* or *Mac*, which ſignifies the Son of ſuch a Man, who being Eminent for ſome great thing, his Poſterity choſe his Name for Surname; as the *M Cleans*, *M Kintoſhes*, *&c.* of whom we have no particular Account; but here 'tis fit to be noted, That all theſe High-land Families, are very careful in keeping Regiſters of whatever conſiderable thing hath befaln them, which would contribute much to clear the Antiquities of *Scotland*, if they were Communicated; the Chiefs of thoſe *Clans*, being anciently the *Primores Regni*, and Petty Princes.

MCISLAW, Lat. *Meiſlavia*, a Town and Palatinate of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, towards the River *Sotz*. It lies upon the Confines of *Muſcovia*, within Ten Leagues of *Smolensko*. It was formerly beſieged by the *Muſcovites*, but they were beaten by *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*; but ſince that time they have taken it. *Sventeſlaus*, Duke of *Smolensko*, beſieged it in 1385, but could not take it.

MEACO, a great Town of *Japan*, in the Iſland *Niphon*. It was formerly the Chief Town of the Country, and the Kings kept their Court there; but ſince *Jedo* or *Vedo* had this Advantage, it is not ſo conſiderable, though it be a Town of great Trade. It was almoſt quite burned down, during the Wars of *Japan*. It is divided into Two Parts, the Higher Town, in which is the Palace of the Emperors of *Japan*, and the Lower, where is the Haven with a Fort called *Fuxime*.

MEANDER, a River of *Phrygia*, ſpringing from the Fountain *Aulocrene*. The Ancients fanſied him to be the Son of the Earth, and the Ocean, and the Father of *Cyane*, the Mother of *Caunus* and *Biblis*; his Courſe was ſo unequal and winding, that it gave Name to all intricate Deſigns. *Ptolemy* mentions a Mountain of that Name in the *Indies*. *Strabo*, *Plinius*, *Ovid*.

MEATH, Lat. *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh Midh*, bounded on the E. by the Counties of *Fingal* and *Kildare* (ſeparated by the River *Boine*) on the S. by *Kildare* and *King's County*, on the W. by *Roſcommon* and *Longford*, and on the N. by the County of *Monaghen*. It is divided into two Parts, by the Names of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Meath*; 'tis very fruitful and pleaſant to the Eye, well ſupplied with Cattle and Corn, and watered with Rivers that abound with very good Fiſh. In the 28th. of king *Henry* VIII. this County being thought too big to be Governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament into Two.

MEAUX, a Town of *France* upon the River *Marne*, Capital of *Brie*, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Paris*. It is called by the *Latins*, *Meldorum Urbs*, *Melde*, *Meledis*, *Meldis*, *& Latinum Meldorum*, very Ancient, and hath the Title of a County. The City is divided into two Parts by a River; hath ſeveral Parith-Churches, beſides a Cathedral, and Collegiat-Church, an Abby, ſeveral Monaſteries, and three Suburbs. It had formerly Counts of its own, and ſuffered much by Civil Wars. The *Engliſh* beſieged, and took it by Capitulation, in 1421, in three Months, and are ſaid, by *French* Authors, to have broke the Lane, by Impriſoning the Garriſon, and Executing three of their Officers. It was the firſt Town in *France*, where the Proteſtant Doctrine was preached, and ſeveral ſuffered here on that Account. In 1563, the Proteſtants expelled the *Romiſh* Clergy thence, and it was

taken by the Papiſts in *Charles* IX's time. It ſtands ten Leagues from *Paris* to the N. E. 18 S. W. of *Rheims*, and 25 S. of *Amiens*. 'Tis now both Pleaſant and Populous, tho' it has ſuffered much formerly, eſpecially in 1358, when, during the Impriſonment of *John*, King of *France*, it was Sacked, and almoſt quite burned, for Complotting with the *Pariſian* Faction, againſt *Charles* the Dauphin, Regent of *France*. *Several Prov. Councils have been held here.*

MECÆNAS *(C. Cilnius)* a *Roman* Gentleman, Deſcended from the Kings of *Hetruria*. He was a Perſon of excellent Wit, extraordinary Diligent when his Affairs required it, and as much given to his Eaſe when otherwiſe, immerſing himſelf in Pleaſures. He was very much *Auguſtus*'s Favourite, who, when indiſpoſed, would be carried to his Houſe, and ſpend his time in Raillery with him, comparing his affectedly polite Stile, to Hair curled and perfumed. *Seneca* ſays of him, That he would have carryed the *Roman* Eloquence, to a great height had he not been debauch'd with Eaſe and Proſperity. He procured Aſſiſtance from *Anthony* againſt *Pompey* Junior, and made an excellent Harangue, adviſing *Auguſtus* to retain the Empire. The ſaid Emperor being one Day upon the Bench, where abundance of Criminals were Condemned, *Mæcenas* fearing that he would thence be eſteemed Tyrannical, and not being able to get near to adviſe him, threw his Table Book to him with theſe Words on it, *Be gone Executioner*, which *Auguſtus*, knowing *Mæcenas*'s Affection, did not take ill in the leaſt. However, 'tis ſaid that he was jealous of *Auguſtus*, and his Wife, yet at his death, which was *An. Rom.* 746. Eight Years before Chriſt, he left him his Heir; and the Emperor on the other hand, did much regret the loſs of him. He was a great Patron of Learned Men, which gave occaſion to *Virgil* and *Horace* to Eternize his Fame. *Pliny* mentions another *Mæcenas*, who could be Three Years without ſpeaking a Word. *Macrob. Sueton. Meibomius* has Collected all that is to be met with in Ancient Authors, relating to *Mæcenas*, and Printed it at *Leyden* in Quarto in 1653, under the Title of *Mæcenas, Sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis vita, moribus ac rebus geſtis. Dion. Caſſius.*

MECCA, a City of *Arabia Felix*, which *Bellon* thinks to be the *Petra* of the Ancients, and others think it to be *Moraba*. It is ſituated on the River *Betius*, called *Chaibar* by thoſe of the Country, one Days Journey from the *Red Sea*, in a Valley ſurrounded with Mountains, through which there are Four ſmall Paſſages, which ſerve for Avenues. The City is large, well Paved, and famous among the *Turks*, for the Birth or Burial of *Mahomet*, but which, their Authors do not agree. The Soil hereabouts is very Barren, without Herb, Corn, Trees, or Flowers, ſuch of the latter as are found here, are brought from a far, as is alſo their Water, which is ſold very dear; but all thoſe Inconveniences are ſurmounted, by the Superſtitious Zeal of the *Mahometans*, which brings abundance of Pilgrims thither from all Parts, and alſo ſtore of Proviſions. The conſtant Inhabitants make up about 6000 Families. Moſt of the Houſes are built with Brick, and Terraſſed on the top. The famouſeſt *Mahometan* Moſque, and the beſt frequented in the Univerſe, is ſituated in the midſt of the City. It is Conſpicuous at a great diſtance by its Roof, which is raiſed in faſhion of a Dome, with two Towers of extraordinary Height and Architecture. It has above a hundred Gates, each having a Window over them. The Plan of the Moſque is low, and has a deſcent of twelve Steps, the *Mahometans* account this holy Ground, becauſe they Alledge that *Abraham* built his firſt Houſe, and that *Mahomet* was born here. This Moſque is adorned with rich Tapiſtry and Guldings, and more eſpecially a certain Place which hath no Roof, and is alledged to encloſe the Space where *Abraham*'s Houſe ſtood. The Entrance into it, is by a Door of Silver of a Mans height; and on one ſide there is a Fountain, whoſe Water is Salt, and believed by the *Mahometans*, to have the Virtue of waſhing away their Sins; and they ſolemnize a feſtival once a Year, when they throw this Water upon the *Mahometans*, at the time the Caravans come thither. The Vaults under this Moſque, and the Shops about it are full of rich Merchandize, precious Stones, and Aromatick Powders, which ſend forth a moſt admirable Scent. *Davity.*

MECHOACAN, a Town and Province of Northern *America*, in new *Spain* or *Mexico*. It reaches about 80 Leagues in length, along the *Pacifick* Sea. The Land is fruitful. The Towns are *Valladolid* of *Mechoacan*, called by the Inhabitants *Guanganeo*, with a Biſhop's See, St. *Miguel*, St. *Philip*, the Conception of *Salua*, *Leon*, *Zamora*, *Zacatulo*, and *Colima*. The Air of this Province is ſo Cool, Clear and Pleaſant, that many ſick People reſort thither for their Health. There are many Lakes and Rivers in it, and innumerable Fountains, ſome of which are Natural Baths, and flow with hot Waters. The Earth is alſo very fruitful, conſiſting in Pleaſant Vales, Hills and Mountains, covered with high Trees. When the *Spaniards* came hither, it was an Independant Kingdom. The Principal City was called *Taximaroc*, and ſubmitted freely to the *Spaniards*, in 1522. Yet the Governor murdered the King, when a Chriſtian, under the Pretence of Treaſon. The *Spaniards* now call the City *Valladolid*, Lat. 20. 20. The Biſhop's See was firſt ſettled here, in 1544. The Lake by it, is ſaid to be greater than that by *Mexico*; ſubject to be very much Agitated by Tempeſts, full of Fiſh, which being taken here, are ſold to the Provinces near the Lake, to the great inriching the Inhabitants. *Lact p. 258.*

MECKLEBOURG, or *Mekelbourg*, a Province of *Germany*, with the Title of Dutchy in the Lower *Saxony*, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Pomerania*, *Holſatia* and *Brandenburg*. The Family of *Meckleburg*, is one of the moſt ancient Families of *Germany*, and Deſcended from the Kings of the *Heruli* and *Obotriti*. *Pribiſlaus* II. was the firſt Chriſtian Prince of this Family, and was ſlain in a Tournament, in 1215. He married firſt the Duke of *Poland*'s, and afterwards the King of *Norway*'s Daughter. The Dukes of this Family, have been ſeveral times choſen Kings of *Sweden*, and married with the Daughters of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*, *Heſs*, and other Princes of the Empire. *Henry* IV. of this Family was, for his good Services in the Holy Land, named *Henry of Jeruſalem*, and kept Priſoner by the *Saracens* 28 Years, and died in 1302. *Henry* V. embraced the Reformation, and died in 1552. *John Frederick* was the Founder of the preſent Line of *Swerin*, and he, and his Brother proſcribed for Adherence to *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*, but reſtored by the Victorious Arms of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*. *Chriſtian Lewis*, the preſent Prince Regent of this Family, turned Papiſt in 1653, got himſelf Divorced from *Chriſtina Margaret* of *Guſtrow*, his Couſin Germain, was made Knight of the Holy Ghoſt by the *French* King, and married to *Isabel Angela de Montmorency*, the Duke of *Chaſtillon*'s Widow, but is like to have no Iſſue by her. The Line of *Guſtrow* begun in *John Albert* II. who Embraced the Reformation, and died in 1636, and *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the preſent Prince, married *Magdalen Sibyl*, Daughter of *Frederick*, Duke of *Slefwick*, *Novem.* 28. 1654.

MECNASE, a great, ſtrong, beautiful City, in the Kingdom of *Fez* to the S. 50 from *Sale* to the S. E. and 15 from the *Atlas* to the W. conſiſting of about 6000 Families, and ſeated in a fruitful Plain, upon a ſmall River. It has great plenty of Fruits, exceeding Cheap, and drives a conſiderable Trade for them, and their Manufactures at *Fez*, and at Home, with the wandering *Arabs* for Fleſh Meat. This City has been frequently beſieged by the Kings of *Fez*, and has ever been reduced with great Difficulty; in one of which Sieges it reſiſted ſeven Years, and in another two Months. *Leo Africanus p.* 12.

MEDABA, or *Madaba*, i. e. *The Waters of Sorrow*, a Town upon the Brook *Arnon*, in the Eaſt Borders in the Tribe of *Ruben*, belonging firſt to the *Ammonites*, and after to the *Amorites*. The Inhabitants of this City ſlew *Johannes Macchabæus*, whoſe death was revenged by *Jonathan*, his Brother, with the Slaughter of a great number of them. *Hyrcanus* took this City after a Siege of Six Months.

MEDALS, Pieces of Metal, repreſenting the Faces of Princes, and Illuſtrious Perſons, on one ſide, and ſome Figures or Emblems, on the other, called *The Reverſe*. Thoſe who value Antiquity, have always had a great Eſteem for ſuch Pieces, becauſe they teach many things which are not to be found in Books. Among the *Romans*, *Varro* ſought out the Portraictures of all the Illuſtrious Perſons, who had ſignalized themſelves, from the Foundation of the City, till his Time. *Cicero* ſought after Medals with great earneſtneſs, and *Julius Cæſar* took much delight in them. The Emperor *Severus* was ſo paſſionate a Lover of them, that he ſought for thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt, and *Abraham*. The Learned *Spanheim* treats at large of the Utility of Medals; but thoſe who would judge of the Phyſiognomy of Perſons by Medals, muſt only take notice of ſuch as are done by excellent Gravers, and in the Time when the Perſons themſelves were alive. For the *Roman* Emperors, thoſe made in *Italy*, and particularly at *Rome*, are the beſt; for thoſe made in *France*, *Spain*, and *Greece*, are not ſo Natural. Thoſe who underſtand Medals, can eaſily diſtinguiſh the one from the other; for the *Grecian* Medals, and thoſe made in other Provinces, have generally ſome Hieroglyphick, or Name, importing where they were made, and they are moſtly of a different make; the *Egyptian* Medals are eaſily known by their peculiar Edges, the *Syrian* by their Thicknets, and the *Spaniſh* by their ſmall Relief. Moreover, Strangers were not allowed to coin Golden Medals of the Emperor; ſo that thoſe of Gold are of *Italy*, and moſt of thoſe in Silver, or large Copper, with *S. C.* upon them, *i. e. Senatus Conſulto*, were by Order of the State. Nothing certain can be determined, concerning the Phyſiognomy of the *Roman* Conſuls, or the Hero's of Antiquity from Medals, becauſe the Conſuls were not permitted to repreſent their Heads upon Money, ſo that their Medals were Coined by their Deſcendants, and thoſe of the Hero's were Stamped after their Death. *Spanheim of Medals. Spon. Recherch. Cur. d'Antiquity.*

MEDARDUS, Biſhop of *Noyon*, was born at a Village, called *Salency* in *Picardy*, in the Reign of *Merovem*: His Father's Name was *Nectar*, a Gentleman of Quality in the *French* Court, and his Mother, *Protagia*, was deſcended from an Ancient *Roman* Family, ſettled in *Gaul*. He ſtudied under the

the Biſhop of *Vermand*, and was made Prieſt by him. Some Years after he was choſen Biſhop of that Church, but the Country about the *Oiſe* and the *Somme*, being over-run by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, and other *Barbarians*; and the Town of *Vermand* being a Place of no Defence, he reſolv'd to remove his See to *Noyon*, which was then a conſiderable Fortreſs, and is ſince improv'd into a Town of Note, and honour'd with the Title of an Earldom, and the Privilege of *French* Peerage. The Biſhoprick of *Tournay* becoming void, by the Death of *Eleutherius*, all the Catholicks of that Town were earneſt to have *Medardus* for their Prelate, he would by no means, hearken to that Propoſal, becauſe it was not lawful for one Perſon to have two Biſhopricks together; but the King, *Remigius*, who was the Metropolitan of that Province, and all his Suffragan Biſhops applying themſelves to Pope *Hormiſdas*, laid before him the Neceſſity there was of placing St. *Medardus* in that Biſhoprick, in Order to the deſtroying that Idolatry, which ſtill remain'd in part of the Dioceſs. The Pope, conſidering the particular Circumſtances of the Caſe, complied with their Requeſt, and order'd *Medardus* to take Care of that Dioceſs, without quitting his own. Now, immediately upon his Governing the See of *Tournay*, the Face of Affairs were much alter'd for the better, and nothing was ſcarcely to be met with but Orthodox Belief and Regular Behaviour; and thus *Medardus*, having converted the Idolaters and Libertines of the Dioceſs of *Tournay*, return'd to *Noyon*, where he fell Sick, and was viſited by King *Clotarius*, who came to him to beg his Bleſſing, and likewiſe, to be Abſolv'd by him, upon the Account of the great Severity, which this Prince had us'd towards *Chramnes*, his Natural Son, with his Wife and Children, whom he had caus'd to be burn'd alive in a Cottage. The Biſhop ſatisfied the King in both Parts of his Requeſt, and died about the Year 560. At his Burial, the King himſelf would be one of the Bearers. *Baronius*, *Nithardus Abbot of St. Requier. Hiſt. Lib.* 3.

MEDEA, Daughter to *Aetas*, King of *Colchis*, who poſſeſſed the Golden Fleece. She lived about *An. Mun.* 2824, and is repreſented as a Magician. She fell in Love with *Jaſon*, King of *Theſſaly*, Chief of the *Argonauts*, who came to Conquer the Golden Fleece, which ſhe taught him how to come by, and then went away with him; but fearing that her Father would purſue, ſhe killed her young Brother *Abſyrtus*, and ſtrowed the Way with his diſſected Members, to retard her Father. Arriving in *Theſſaly*, ſhe reſtored the Age of *Eſon*, *Jaſon*'s Father. To be revenged of her Uncle *Pelias*, ſhe made his Daughter boil him to pieces, on pretence of reſtoring his Age. After this, *Jaſon* eſpouſed *Creuſa*, Daughter to *Creon*, King of *Corinth*, which ſo enraged *Medea*, that ſhe ſlew both Father, Daughter, and the two Children which *Jaſon* had by her; and afterwards being carried by winged Dragons to *Athens*, ſhe merried *Egeus*, but was baniſhed ſome time after. *Ovid. Natal. Comes.*

MEDENBLICK, a Town in *Weſt Frezeland*, one of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, ſeated upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, where it has a large and ſecure Haven, 2 Miles and a half from *Horn*, and 8 from *Amſterdam* to the N.

MEDIA, an Ancient Kingdom of *Aſia*, very famous in old Authors. It contained moſt of the Country, where now are the Provinces of *Servan*, *Gilon*, *Yerach*, *Agemi*, and *Mazanderum*, or *Dilemon* in *Perſia*. The firſt Inhabitants are agreed, to have deſcended from *Madai*, one of *Japhet*'s Sons. Their Country was bounded by *Armenia Major*, *Hyrcania*, the *Caſpian-Sea*, *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *&c.* and the Metropolis was *Ecbatan*. Other Towns of Note were, *Arſace* now *Caſbin*, *Cyropolis*, *&c.* The *Medes* were formerly ſubject to the *Aſſyrians*, until the time of *Arbaces*, who being Governor thereof for *Sardanapalus*, and not able to endure the Effeminacy of that Prince, he ſhook off his Yoke, and ruined *Nineve*, *An. Mun.* 3171, 100 Years before the firſt Olympiad, and 876 before Chriſt. This Monarchy laſted 317 Years under Nine Kings, from *Arbaces* to *Aſtyages*, dethroned by *Cyrus*, *An. Mun.* 3405. The Proverb *Menſa Medica*, came from *Aſtyages* making *Harpagus* eat his own Son. *See* HARPAGUS.

MEDICIS, the Surname of the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*. The Sentiments of Authors are various, as to the Original of this Family, ſome deriving it, but without any good Foundation, from one *Ercolad de Medicis*, a Domeſtick of *Charlemagn*. Other Authors ſay, That they were Men of Note, in 1138, and that their Deſcent is well enough known ſince 1280, that *Philip de Medicis* was the Grand Patron of the *Guelphs* of *Florence*, and brought his Family back thither in Triumph, they having been Expelled by the *Gibelins*, and advanced them to the principal Charges of the Republick. The Poet *Vernus* ſays of their Original,

Ex Appennino, celſi quæ ex arce Magelli
Natalis Medicum Thuſcam deſcendit in Urbem.

Here have been ſeveral Popes, and divers Cardinals of this Family. *Schomart* ſpeaking of the Original of the Family of *Tuſcany* ſays, That his Anceſtors were Merchants, but that *Cosmo de Medicis* was Elected Prince by the Populace, in 1434, but *Peter de Medicis*, his Grandſon, having entered a League with the *French* King, without the Senates knowledge, was Ejected by the *Florentines*, ſo that they remained under their Ancient Liberty, till 1512, that *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, reſtored the Family of *Medicis*, which was Expelled again by the *Florentines*, in 1529. The Emperor *Charles* V. having ſeized on that City, and made *Alexander de Medicis*, who married his Natural Daughter *Margaret*, their Governor; he was ſlain, and the Populace made Choice of his Kinſman *Coſmo de Medicis*, who was declared King of *Tuſcany* by Pope *Paul* V. in 1569; but upon the Emperor *Maximilian* II's oppoſing it, he laid a-ſide the Title of King, and contented himſelf with that of Great Duke. His Son *Francis* married the Emperor *Ferdinand* I's Daughter, whoſe Grandſon is *Coſmo* III. the preſent Grand Duke, born in 1642, who by *Margaret Louiſe*, Daughter of *Gaſton*, Duke of *Orleans*, has a Son, *viz. Gaſton*, who, in 1688, married the *Violanta Beatrix*, Daughter of *Ferdinand Maria*, and Siſter to the preſent Elector of *Bavaria*.

MEDICIS (*Coſmo*) called *The Great*, Son to *John*, lived in the XVth Century. He Governed the Republick of *Florence* with admirable Conduct, and amaſſed a vaſt Treaſure by his Trading every where, which procured him Enemies, ſo that he, and his Brother, were Baniſhed. He retired to *Venice*, where his Merit procured him the Eſteem of a Sovereign Prince. He was afterwards re-called by the *Florentines*, with great Glory and Applauſe, being called *The Deliverer of the People*, and *Father of the Country*. He was a great Lover of learned Men, and had many of them about him, who immortalized his Fame. He Collected a famous Library, which *Catharine de Medicis* parted afterwards, with her Brother, and brought her Share to *France*, being very conſiderable for *Greek* Manuſcripts. *Coſmo* after a Long and Glorious Reign, died in 1464. Aged 75 Years.

MEDICIS (*Hippolyte de*) Cardinal, Adminiſtrator of the Archbiſhoprick of *Avignon*, was Natural Son to *Julian de Medicis*, his Mother being aſhamed of her Fault, Ordered him to be Murthered, to conceal it; but they to whom the Charge was given, brought him up in Secret, and, at laſt, carried him to his Father, who owned him, and took care of his Education. He had no Inclination to Learning, but applied himſelf to Muſick and Poeſy. His Couſin, Pope *Clement* VII. Created him Cardinal in 1529, and afterwards made him Adminiſtrator of the Archbiſhoprick of *Avignon*, and Vice-Chancellor of the Church. Thoſe Preferments were contrary to his Inclinations, yet he accepted them, and was afterwards ſent Legate to the Emperor *Charles* V. on Account of the War with *Solyman*; at which time, he raiſed 8000 *Hungarians* at his own Charge, which, together with ſome Troops of Light-Horſe, compoſed of his own Retinue, behaved themſelves ſo well, that they contributed much to the Chaſing of the Infidels out of *Auſtria*. After this, *Charles* V. going into *Italy*, our Cardinal Equipped himſelf like a General, and marched with his Retinue in a Warlike manner before the Emperor; who being jealous that he had a Deſign to make a Difference betwixt him and the Pope, ſent after him, and had him confin'd; but underſtanding that it was only the Cardinal's Humour, he ſet him at liberty again. In ſhort, *Hippolyte* was oftner in a Martial than Eccleſiaſtical Habit, which he never wore, but when obliged to aſſiſt at a Conſiſtory. He was more at Court, and a Hunting, than at the Church, or in his Cloſet. He was alſo a Night-walker, and frequented the Streets of *Rome* with lewd Company at unſeaſonable Hours. He was alſo extreamly Ambitious, and mightily enraged, that Pope *Clement* VII. had preferred *Lawrence Medicis*, Natural Son to the D. of *Urbin*, to the Principality of *Florence*, before himſelf, and therefore Conſpired againſt him; but it was diſcovered, and ſome of the Cardinal's Guards Arreſted upon it, which obliged himſelf to retire to the Caſtle of *Tivoli*, and he died of a Fever, or Poyſon, as ſome think, *Auguſt* 13. 1535. Amongſt his bad Qualities, he is ſaid to have had ſome good Ones, *viz.* That he was Liberal; Made his Palace a Sanctuary, to thoſe who were afflicted; and kept an Open houſe for all Strangers, ſo that twenty different Languages have been ſometimes ſpoken in his Houſe at one time. *Paul. Jov. Onuphr.*

MEDICIS (*John de*) Cardinal, Son to *Coſmo* I. of that Name, Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*. Pope *Pius* IV. made him Cardinal in 1560, though he was then but 17 Years old. He had a Brother named *Garcias*, of a wild Diſpoſition, who had a Natural Averſion to him; and as they were one Day a Hunting, quarrelled with him, and killed him; whereupon *Coſmo*, their Father, ſtabbed *Garcias* with his own Hand, and to cover the Matter, gave out that they both died of the Plague. Thus *Thuanus*. But *Moreri* queſtions the truth of it, alledging it was added after *Thuanus*'s Death.

MEDICIS (*Lawrence de*) Surnamed *The Great*, and *The Father of Learning*, was Son to *Peter*, and Brother to *Julian de Medicis*, who was murthered by the *Pazzi*, in 1478, who alſo had a Deſign againſt him, but he eſcaped to a Church, and with the Aſſiſtance of the *Florentines*, repulſed his Enemies, after which, he was declared Chief of the Republick, and much Eſteemed, both by his own Subjects, and Foreign

Princes, who choſe him as Umpire of their Differences. *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, had ſo great a Reſpect for him, that he ſent him one of thoſe who Aſſaſſinated his Brother from *Conſtantinople*. He was very Studious, and loved learned Men, divers of whom he Entertained, and did alſo Protect the *Greek* Exiles. He ſent *John Laſcaris* into *Greece* to recover Manuſcripts, with which he enriched his Library. He was a Magnificent, Liberal, Generous Prince, and true Friend; but, according to *Moreri*, neither Religious, nor of good Morals. He ſubdued *Volterra*, and had ſome Controverſies with Pope *Sixtus* IV. whence he extricated himſelf with dexterity enough. He died in 1492, aged 44. leaving two Sons, *Peter* who ſucceeded him, and *John*, afterwards Pope, under the Name of *Leo* X. All *Europe* bewailed the Death of this Prince, and the *Florentines* eſpecially were unconſolable, and ſo much concerned, That they are ſaid to have thrown his Phyſician into a Well, for neglecting his Duty towards him. *Angel. Polit. Machiavel.*

MEDICIS, another Family in *Milan*, which ſome Authors will have to be of the ſame Original with the former; and others ſay, That *Coſmo de Medicis*, Great Duke of *Florence*, did only ſay ſo, to Complement *John Angelo* of this Family, who was choſen Pope. However that is

MEDICIS, or *Mediquin*, *John James Chatelan* of *Muſſa*, and Marquiſs of *Marignan*, of this Family, was one of the greateſt Captains of his Time. He was Son to *Bernardin* of *Milan*, who farmed the Duke's Revenues. *John James* was very ſerviceable to Duke *Francis Sforza* II. and ſome ſay, imployed by him to Aſſaſſinate *Monſignorino Viſconti*, of whom he was jealous, becauſe of his Merit and Popularity; but the Duke having made away with *Ponzin*, the other Aſſaſſinate, intended the like to *Medicis*, who ſuſpecting it, ſeized the Caſtle of *Muſſa*. In 1526, he entered into a League with the Pope, *French* King, and *Venetians*, againſt *Charles* V. and made himſelf redoubtable by ſeveral Victories; whereupon the Emperor thought it worth his while, to gain him to his Party, which he accompliſhed, and *Medicis* ſerved him with great Succeſs and Honour againſt the *Turks*, whom he defeated; and was Colonel General to that Emperor, againſt the Duke of *Cleve*, at the taking of *Luxemburg*, St. *Dezier*, and the Siege of *Metz*. He was alſo General for him afterwards in *Italy*, where he defeated *Strozzi*, took *Sienna*, and died at *Milan*, in 1555, aged 58. His Brother *John Angelo* was choſen Pope in 1559, by the Name of *Pius* IV. and was ſo ſenſible of the loſs of his Brother, who had contributed much to his Promotion, that in the midſt of the Ceremony, he ſighed and ſaid, *Alas! Where is now the Marquiſs* de Marignan? Importing his Sorrow, that his Brother could not partake of the Joy of his Election. *Paul. Jov.*

MEDINA, a Town of *Arabia Fælix*, very conſiderable among the *Mahometans*, becauſe the Body of their Prophet *Mahomet* is depoſited there; which ſome ſay, was removed hither from *Mecca*, after *Albuquerque*, General of the King of *Portugal*, attempted to take it thence, and Surprize the Town of *Gide*, to favour his Retreat. But the common Opinion is, That *Mahomet* himſelf deſired to be buried there, to be revenged of the Inhabitants of *Mecca*, his Birth-place, for Baniſhing and Contemning him when he began to ſet up for a Prophet, and *Legiſlator*. This Town is four Days journey from *Mecca*, ſituate near the River *Laakie*. There are ſcarce 1200 Families in't. The Houſes are but one Story high, except thoſe inhabited by the *Derviſes*, *Ebrubars*, and *Kadri's*, who are Religious *Mahometans*, much eſteemed by the *Turks* for their pretended Holineſs, and Skill in the *Alcoran*. The chief Moſque of the Town called *Mos a kiba*, or *Moſt Holy*, is ſupported by 400 Pillars, charged with 3000 Silver Lamps; here in a ſmall Tower adorn'd with Plates of Silver, and covered with Cloth of Gold, lies *Mahomet's* Coffin, under a Canopy of Cloth of Silver, embroidered with Gold, which the Baſſa of *Egypt* renews yearly by the Grand Signior's Orders. The common Opinion, that this Coffin was Iron, and that it hung ſuſpended in the Air between two Load-ſtones, is falſe; for the *Turkiſh* Pilgrims that become Chriſtians ſay, 'tis ſupported by ſmall Marble Pillars, and environed with a Baluſter of Silver, on which hang a great number of Lamps, whoſe Smoke renders the place ſomewhat obſcure. The *Turks* are obliged, by a Principle of their Religion, to Viſit this Place once in their life time; but few go thither, beſides the common People, the *Muſti*, Abſolving the richer Sort from the Obligation; upon Condition that they hire others to go for them, and beſtow ſomewhat upon the Poor. The Chriſtians are forbid, upon Pain of Death, to come within 15 Leagues of this Place. *See* MECCA. *Davity.*

MEDINA (*Peter*) born at *Seville* in *Spain*, and flouriſh'd about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He underſtood Navigation very well, and wrote *Arte de Navigat. Regemento de Navigation. Libro de las Grandezas y Coſas Memorables d'Eſpanna.* His Book of Navigation was Tranſlated into *French*, by one *Nicholas de Nicholai*, a Gentleman of *Dauphine*. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſt. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MEDINA CELI, in Lat. *Ecleſta*, *Auguſtobriga*, *&c.* a ſmall *Roman* City, in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, built upon a Hill, near the River *Xalon*, and gives the Title of Duke to the Houſe *de Corda*, one of the Nobleſt Families in *Spain*, which pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City ſtands two Leagues from the Head of the River *Xalon* to the Eaſt, 31 from *Madrid* to the North-Eaſt, and 34 from *Saragoſa* to the South-Weſt.

MEDINA SIDONIA, in Lat. *Aſindum* or *Aſidonia*, a Town in *Andaluzia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, now made famous, by giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Guzman* in *Spain*. It ſtands upon a Hill, 9 Miles from *Cales* to the Eaſt; 25 from *Malaga* to the Weſt, and was once a Biſhop's See.

MEDITERRANEAN Sea, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Mar Mediterraneo*, lies between *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*. It is divided from the Weſtern or *Atlantick* Ocean, by the Streight of *Gibraltar*, has *Europe* to the N. *Aſia* to the E. and on the S. *Africa*. 'Tis called by different Names, as to its Parts; that Branch of it between *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, that between *Italy* to the W. *Greece* and *Dalmatio*, to the E. the *Adriatick* (now the Gulph of *Venice*) and the *Ionian* Sea; that which parts *Greece* from *Aſia* to the *Dardanells*, formerly called the *Egean* Sea, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it ſelf between *Greece* and *Aſia* as far as *Conſtantinople*, is call'd the *Propontis*, and that much more extended Sea, North of *Conſtantinople*, between *Europe* to the N. and W. *Aſia* to the E. and *Anatolia* to the S. is called the *Euxine*, or *Black-Sea*.

MEDITRINA, a Pagan Goddeſs, whom the Ancients believed to preſide over Medicaments, and appointed Feſtivals to her Honour, called *Meditrinalia*, in which they offered her New and Old Wine, drinking a little of the one and the other, in manner of a Medicine; looking upon Wine, moderately taken, as a ſpecial Remedy and Preſervative againſt moſt Diſeaſes. It was alſo an Ancient Cuſtom amongſt the *Latins*, that when they drunk New Wine in the beginning of the Year, they pronounced the following Words, as a good Augur, *Vetus novum Vinum bibo, Veteri novo morbo Medeor. Feſtus, Varro.*

MEDNIKI, a Town of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogitia*. Some call it *Wornia*, and the *Latins*, *Mednicia*. It is towards the Spring of the River *Wirwitz*. Here is a Biſhop's See, Founded by *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Poland*, in 1413.

MEDOC, a Country in *France* in *Guienne*, between the Ocean and the River *Garonne*. It is the Country of the Ancient *Medulians*.

MEDON, was Son to *Codrus*, the Seventeenth, and laſt, King of *Athens*. Now there being no more Kings after *Codrus*, the *Athenians* plac'd *Archons* in their Room, which Magiſtrates, at the beginning of the Republick, held their Office during Life. *Medon* was the firſt Magiſtrate of this kind, being preferr'd to his Elder Brother *Neleus*, by the *Delphian* Oracle. He began his Government in the Year of the World, 2984. *Juſtin lib.* 2. *Velleius Paterculus lib.* 1. *Pauſanias in Attic. &c.*

MEDRASCHIM. *Vid.* RABBOTH.

MEDUA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tremiſen* in *Barbary*, 180 Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Borders of *Numidia*, five of *Serzelli*, ſeated in a pleaſant, fruitful Plain, environed with ſweet Rivers, and beautiful Gardens, and the Inhabitants Rich and Curious in all things, and drive a great Trade with thoſe of *Biledulgerid*, *Numidia*. *Leo Africanus* was ſo taken with the Pleaſantneſs and Civility of this City, that he was well inclined to have lived and died in it, *p.* 231.

MEDUSA, one of the Three *Gorgons*, Daughters of *Ceto*, and of a Sea-God called *Phorcus*. She was the Eldeſt, and her Hair was ſo extraordinary fair, that *Neptune* falling in love with her, forced her in the Temple of *Minerva*. That Goddeſs changed her Hairs into Serpents, and put the Picture of that horrid Monſter upon her Shield to frighten her Enemies, the Spectacle being ſo very dreadful, that it changed the Beholders into Stones; but *Perſeus* being armed with *Mercury's* Ax, with which he killed *Argus*, cut off *Meduſa's* Head, from whoſe Blood ſprung *Pegaſus* and *Chryſaor*. *Ovid.*

MEDWAY, Lat. *Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riſeth in the *Weald*, or *Wild*, in the S. W. part of the County; at *Penhurſt* it receives the River *Eten* out of *Surry*, and dividing it ſelf into five Streams, ſurrounds *Tunbridge*, from whence paſſing N. E. to *Maidſtone*, and thence to *Rocheſter*, it receives a great number of leſſer Rivers below *Rocheſter*-Bridge, 'tis capable of the greateſt Ships, the Royal Fleet riding in it in Time of Peace, and forms the Ile of *Shepey*, one of its Mouths entring the Ocean at *Sheerneſs*, and the other at *Stelneſs*, above eight Miles from each other. In 1667, the *Dutch* Fleet entered this River, *June* 22. having, with their Cannon, battered down the Fort of *Sheerneſs*, carried off the *Royal Charles*, and burnt and ſpoil'd four or five other Ships.

MEGABYZES, General to *Darius*, King of *Perſia*, who gave him 80000 Men to Subdue *Europe*, with which he did very conſiderable Exploits; for he overcame the *Perſians*

in the *Helleſpont*, Reduced *Thrace*, Subdued the *Pannonians*, and Conquered the *Macedonians* in the LXIXth. *Olympiad*. *Darius* had ſo much Eſteem for him, that one Day cutting a Pomegranate, and *Artabanus* asking him what ſort of things they were, of which he would deſire as great a number, as there were Grains in the ſame, he anſwered, that he had rather have ſo many *Megabyzes*'s, than to be Conqueror of all *Greece*.

MEGABYZES, a great *Perſian* Lord in the time of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who gave him great Imployments. He Defeated *Inarus*; King of *Lydia*, in a Battle, and obliged him to come in Perſon to *Artaxerxes* his Court, and deſire Peace, Aſſuring him of ſafe Conduct; but *Artaxerxes* his Wife, to revenge the Death of her Son, whom *Inarus* had killed, cauſed this unfortunate King to be Crucified; at which, *Megabyzes* was ſo much incenſed, that he Revolted, and *Artaxerxes* finding it hard to reduce this brave Captain by force, did it by fair means: But not long after he Baniſhed him again, for killing a Lion, which was about to aſſault the King as a Hunting. *Artaxerxes* being willing thereby to inſinuate that he had no need of his help, as having Courage enough to defend himſelf; but he re-called him afterwards, honoured him with his Table, and the Marriage of his Daughter, by whom he had *Zopyrus*. *Cteſias*.

MEGACLES, Deſcended from *Neſtor*, King of *Pylos*, in *Meſſenia*, and one of the Annual Archons of *Athens*; knowing the Deſign of *Cylon* to Uſurp that Government, he purſued him to the Temple of *Minerva*: *Cylon* came out thence with a linen Cloth on his Head, Conſecrated to that Goddeſs, and asked his Pardon, but *Megacles* without regarding the ſame, cauſed him to be cut off, whence he had the Reputation of a Cruel and Sacrilegious Perſon. *Plutarch*.

MEGÆRA, one of the Three Furies, which the Poets feigned to be the Daughters of *Acheron*, and of the Night. They gave her the Name from the Greek Word μεγαίρειν, which ſignifieth *to hate*, and *to envy*. *Servius the Grammarian*.

MEGALESIAN Games, Celebrated at *Rome* in the honour of *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, kept upon the 12th. of *April*. The City of *Peſſinus* in *Phrygia*, being taken then by *Scipio Naſica*, who was eſteemed the beſt Man of the whole Republick. *Florus*.

MEGALOPOLIS, called now *Leondari*, or *Leontary*, a Town of *Arcadia* near the River *Alpheus*. It was famous for the Birth of *Polybius*, and ſome other Learned Men. It became ſo Deſolate, that it gave riſe to the Proverb, *Magna Civitas, Magna Solitudo*.

MEGARA, a Town of *Achaia*, ſometimes a famous Republick, and had Wars with *Athens*. It was the Birth-place of *Euclid*. It is, at this day, but a poor Village called *Megra*, under the *Turk*. *Megara* was anciently built upon two Rocks, but now one is Deſolate, and the other has but about 3 or 400 pitiful Cottages, built one Story high, and cloſe together, the Walls of which are but the Ruins of the former Houſes, or a few Faggots covered with Clay. They have no Chimnies, except it be a hole in the top of the Houſe, or the Door. A Place, at firſt, Capital of a Monarchy under the Reign of twelve Kings, then a Republick, which maintained divers Wars with the *Athenians*, and others, and alſo Eſtablished a Colony in the Iſland of *Sicily*. The News of the *Venetian*'s having taken *Athens* in 1087, ſo terrifyed the People of *Megara*, that not attending the Approach of the Enemy, they abandon'd the place, and carryed what effects they could along with them, leaving the reſt to the diſpoſal of the *Venetians*, who conſidering it as a place rather troubleſome than uſeful, Burnt it.

MEGHEN, a Town and County in *Brabant*. It is upon the left the of *Meuſe* within three Leagues of *Boiſleduc*.

MEGOLE (*de Leſcar*) a *Genoua* Merchant, Deſcended from a Noble and Ancient Family in that City, he made himſelf famous in 1380. Thus following his Traffick in the *Levant*, he became ſo great a favourite to the Emperor of *Trebizonde* in *Aſia Minor*, that his Courtiers, being jealous, attempted his Ruine by all means poſſible; whereupon one of them gave him a Blow, as playing one day at Cheſs, for which the Emperor, not having done him Juſtice, he retired into his own Country, and Equipping two Gallies, did Infeſt his Coaſts, and being Attacked by four of the Emperor's Gallies, took two, and put the reſt to flight, and cutting off the Noſes and Ears of the Priſoners, ſent them to the Emperor, with Word, *That if he did not ſend him that Man, who gave him the Affront, he would continually Ravage his Coaſts*. The Man being accordingly ſent, *Megole* ſeeing him in his Power, returned him again, only bidding him tell the Emperor, *That if he would build a Houſe at* Trebizonde *for the* Genoua *Merchants, and Paint this Hiſtory upon the Walls of it, he would never Commit any Hoſtilities againſt him*, which was accordingly done; for which Noble Exploits, *Megole* was Rewarded with Honours and Riches, by the Senate and People. *Henning's Geneal. Leſcar*.

MEHEMET, Baſſa of *Negropont*, was taken at the Battle of *Lepanto*, by the Chriſtians, and ſent to *Rome*. He underſtood the Cuſtoms of the *Europeans*, and the *Italian* Language very well; ſpeaking of the Battle of *Lepanto*, he named theſe two things, as contributing much to the Victory of the Chriſtians, *viz*. Their great number of Muſqueteers, who were much better than Archers, and the Parapets, raiſed a-board the Gallies, which defended the Soldiers whilſt they fired; and to thoſe who ſaid that the Grand Seignior had loſt more by the Battle of *Lepanto*, than taking the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, he anſwered, *That it was true, they had cut the* Turk*'s Beard, which would grow again, but the* Venetians *could not re-join that Member to their Body, which the* Turks *had cut off*. General *Colonna* viſiting the Priſoners, Ordered them to be civilly treated, and turning to *Mehemet* told him, *That they ought to learn Humanity from them, and not carry it with ſo much Barbarity towards the Chriſtians*; to which he replied, *Your Lordſhip will do well to excuſe our Ignorance, for we have hitherto been accuſtomed to Take, but not to be Priſoners. Gratian's Hiſtory of Cyprus*.

MEHERDATES, King of the *Parthians*, the Son of *Vonones*, had been given in Hoſtage to the Emperor *Auguſtus*, by *Phraates* III. his Grandfather, and was ſent back with the Title of King, by *Claudius*. His Ally, *Izates* King of the *Adiabenians* deſerting him, he was made Priſoner by *Gotarzus*, the Son of *Artabanus*, who cauſed his Ears to be cut off, and then put him to death to Uſurp his Crown. So ended the Houſe of the *Arſacidæ*, after 130 Years Reign. *Tacitus lib. 6*.

MEIERUS or *Meyerus* (*James*) was born at *Uletern*, in the Territory of *Bailleul*, in *Flanders*, in 1491. He Studied at *Paris*, and was a conſiderable Proficient, both in Philoſophy and Divinity; and at laſt took Prieſts Orders; in ſhort, *Meierus* was a Perſon of Worth, and of an Exemplary Life: He had an Acquaintance with *Eraſmus*, *Deſpauterius*, and ſeveral other eminent Men of that Age. His Works are, *Rerum Flandricarum*, *T*. 10. in which he gives a Genealogical Account of the Antiquity, and other Advantages of the Earls of *Flanders*, *Chronicon Flandriæ*. *Hymni. Carmina*, &c. *Miræus in Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

MEIN, a River of *Germany* in *Franconia*. It ſprings near *Culembach* in the ſame Country. The *Latins* call it *Mænus*, and ſome *Moganus*. It waters, *Bamberg*, *Suringford*, *Lisbourg*, *Verthaim*, *Duisburg* and *Frankford*, and throws it ſelf into the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, after having received the *Regnits*, *Sala*, &c. In the *Itinerary lib*. 4. a certain Poet ſpeaks of it thus.

Vitiferumque Cava trajecimus arbore Mænum
Iriguas cujus Francia potat aquas.

MEINARD, or *Mainard*, the Name of ſeveral famous Men in *France*, who have born great Charges in that Kingdom, and were Members of the *Royal Academy*. *Francis Mainard* was the moſt famous of them, by his Learning and Poeſie; he was Preſident of *Aurillac*, and Councellor of State; he was alſo Secretary to Queen *Margaret*, Friend to *Deſportes*, Comrade to *Regnier*, and afterwards Scholar to *Malherbe*. In 1634, he went to *Rome* with *Noailles*, the *French* Ambaſſador, where he acquired the Friendſhip of Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, and Pope *Urban* VIII. He was well known to all the Grandees of *France*, and a Member of the *French* Academy, but Cardinal *Richlieu* never did him any kindneſs; whereupon he preſented him one day with an Epigram, complaining of his growing Years, and inſinuating how that, in a little time, he ſhould be with his Fore-fathers, and amongſt the Followers of that good King of *France*, who Patronized learned Men in an Ignorant Age, and gave him an Account what great Things *Richlieu* had done, to abate the Pride of *Spain*, which would cure him of his Melancholy, for the adverſe fortune of the Battle of *Pavia*; *But*, ſays he, *if he ask what Imployment you gave me, What ſhall I anſwer?* But the Cardinal was ſo far from being taken with that ingenious Poem, that he Anſwered him angrily, contrary to his cuſtom; whereupon he employed his Pen againſt *Richlieu*, during the Regency of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*. He died *Dec*. 28. 1646. Aged 64 Years, having placed over the Door of his Cloſet, ſome time before, an Inſcription, witneſſing his Diſſatisfaction with the Court, and the Age wherein he lived, and that there he waited for Death, without either Fearing, or Deſiring it. *Racan's Life of Malherbe*.

MEISSEN on the *Elbe*, a City of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, formerly Capital of the Country, as is *Dreſden* now. It was alſo a Biſhoprick, and Depended on the Biſhop, but ſince the Reformation, it Depends on the Elector of *Saxony*. It hath a fine wooden Bridge over the *Elbe*, and is ſituated in a pleaſant and fruitful Country. *Bertius*.

MELAMPUS of *Argos*, a famous *Grecian* Phyſician, about *A. M*. 2705. he Cured the Sons of King *Pretus* who were Mad, by giving them Hellebore, which from him was called *Melampodium*. *Herodotus* ſays, that being ſent for from *Piſa*, to cure the Women of *Argos*, who were taken with Madneſs, he Demanded no leſs Reward than the Kingdom. *Herodotus*.

MELANCH-

MELANCHTON *(Philip)* was born at *Brette*, a Village of the *Palatinate*, *Feb.* 16. 1497. In his Youth, he made an admirable Progreſs in Learning. In 1509, he was called by the Elector *Frederick* to *Wirtemberg*, where he was *Greek* Profeſſor, and publiſhed many things. He Founded many Schools, and was extraordinary well verſed in Humanity and Divinity. The Univerſity of *Paris* having Condemned *Luther*'s Opinions, he wrote a Book againſt them, Entituled, *Adverſus furioſum Pariſienſium Logaſtrorum Decretum*, Publiſhed in 1521. He wrote alſo with *Luther*, againſt the Articles of the *Boors*, *An.* 1525, and Compoſed the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, which was Exhibited to the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1530. He wrote alſo an Apology for that Confeſſion, which the Emperor would not admit. He had a Conference for three Days with *Eckius* at *Worms*, in 1541, about the remaining of Original Sin after Death; but the Conference was broke up by the Emperor's Command, and Adjourned to *Ratisbone*. He Refuted the *Interim*, but *Flavius* thinks he was not zealous enough againſt the *Adiaphora*. He denied *Oral Manducation* in the Lord's Supper, and was much of *Zuinglius*'s Sentiments. He died at *Wirtemberg*, *April* 19. 1560. Aged 64 Years. He was of a ſweet Temper, and highly eſteemed, even by the greateſt of his Enemies. *Francis* I. of *France*, had a great Deſire to have ſeen him, on the Commendation which his Siſter, the Queen of *Navarre* had given him; but the Cardinal *de Tournon* being afraid of the Conſequences, which might thence follow to the Popiſh Religion, did cunningly break off that Deſign. *Melanchton* was alſo highly Commended by *Eraſmus*, and the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. His Works were publiſhed in five Tomes in Folio at *Baſil*, in 1544. The Character given him by *Hoffman* is, that he was the *Phœnix of Germany*, and *Reſtorer of the Liberal Arts*. *Arrowſmith* ſays, he was *Vir in quo cum Doctrina pietas cum utraque Candor certavit*. *Lipſius* ſays, he was *Communis Germaniæ Præceptor*. *Stephanus* calls him *Literarum & Literatorum decus*. *Montacute* ſtiles him *Theologiæ Corculum Reformatæ*. *Taubmannus* writes of him,

Heu quam multorum Lolio ſterileſceret Arvum
Ni bove ſolerti Melanchthonis illud araſſent.

He Compoſed his own Epitaph before his Death thus,

Iſte Brevis Tumulus miſeri tenet Oſſa Philippi
Qui qualis fuerit neſcio, talis erat.

MELANIA, a *Roman* Lady of an Illuſtrious Family, Daughter or Niece to the Conſul *Marcellinus*. She was married very young, but her Husband, and two of her Sons, dying in one Year, ſhe went in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem* with a third, being then an Infant. She went afterwards for *Egypt*, and protected the *Hermits*, who were Baniſhed by the *Arians*, and reduced many of them, whom thoſe Hereticks had perverted. She built a Monaſtery in *Jeruſalem*, where ſhe lived 25 Years in Religious Exerciſes. She was tainted with *Origen*'s Errours, but relinquiſhed them. She viſited St. *Auſtin* at *Hippo*, and died at *Jeruſalem*, in 408. *St. Aug. Ep. Baron.*

MELANIA *the Younger*, Niece or Grandchild to the former, was married to *Pinianus*, Son to *Severus*, and one of the greateſt Noblemen of *Rome*, and foreſeeing the Deſtruction of that City, two Years before the taking of it by *Alaric*, in 409. ſhe went with her Family to *Carthage*, and thence to ſee St. *Auguſtin* at *Hippo*. Where the People upon the Reputation of his Piety, forc'd this *Pinianus* into the Prieſthood againſt his Inclination. After which, her Huſband, and ſhe lived Monaſtick Lives, and ſhe retired into a Cell on Mount *Olivet*. Her Uncle *Voluſianus* being at *Conſtantinople*, in 414, and deſirous to ſee her, ſhe went to him, and was Inſtrumental in his Converſion from Paganiſm, as ſhe was of ſeveral *Neſtorians* from their Errors, and having animated the Emperor *Theodoſius the Younger*, and the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, to maintain the Truth, ſhe returned to her Cell, and Died holily in 438. *Baron. in Annal.*

MELANION, the Son of *Amphidamus*, and Grandſon of *Lycurgus*, King of *Arcadia*, overcame the fair *Atalanta*, whom her Father *Jaſius* had promiſed in Marriage to the Man that ſhould out-run her; by the three Golden Apples which *Venus* had given him, which throwing down as he run, ſhe hindered her Courſe by taken them up.

MELAS, a River of *Thracia*, the ſame which *Xerxes* dried up, by drinking out of it with his Army, according to *Herodotus*. Some call it *La Mere*, as *Nardus*, others, as *Belon*, call it *Lariſſa*. There is another of this Name, which flows from Mount *Parnaſſus*, and makes the Sheep which feed on its Banks black.

MELAZO, a Town in a Province called *Eidanelli*, in *Natolia*; It ſtands in *Caria*, and was anciently call'd *Mylaſa*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-Biſhop of *Santa Croce*. *Spon Voyage de Italie, &c.*

MELCHIADES, or *Miltiades*, Pope, was an *African* by Birth, and Succeeded *Euſebius*, *Oct.* 3. 311. He is Commended for having acquitted himſelf, as became his Office. At *Conſtantine*'s Requeſt, he call'd a Council of Nineteen Biſhops at *Rome*, to determine the Controverſy between *Donatus* and *Cicilian*, Biſhop of *Carthage*; the firſt of theſe was condemn'd, with thoſe *Schiſmaticks* who adher'd to him, to whom the *Pope* propos'd ſeveral Expedients to bring them back to the Church, but without effect. He Ordered that no Faſts ſhould be kept on *Thurſday* nor *Sunday*, becauſe the *Pagans* eſteemed thoſe Days Sacred, and after he had ſat two Years, two Months, and ſeven Days, in the Time of a moſt cruel Perſecution, he died *Dec.* 10. 313, and is reckoned among the Martyrs, according to the Cuſtom of that Age, though he did not ſuffer a violent Death. *Baron. Platina* ſays, he Governed Four Years, Seven Months, and Nine Days, that he was Crowned with Martyrdom, by *Maximin*'s Order, and buried in the *Via Appia*.

MELCHIOR *(Hoffman)* a Skinner of *Strasburg*, about 1528. He was an Eloquent and Crafty fellow, and deluded about 300 Men at *Embden* in *Weſtfrieſland* into his Errors. He was a mighty Prop to *John* of *Leyden*'s Reign, and looked upon as a great Prophet of the Party. He pretended that he ſhould be Impriſoned ſix Months at *Strasburg*, and afterwards be ſet at liberty, and with his fellow Prophets, diſperſe their Opinions through the World; and arriving at *Strasbourg*, he Challenged the Miniſters to Diſpute, but was Confounded, yet would he not acknowledge himſelf overcome. Others of his Party propheſied, That after half a Years Impriſonment, he ſhould go abroad with 144000 Prophets, and reduce the whole World to their Doctrine, without reſiſtance; but, at laſt, he voluntarily pined himſelf to Death. *Prateole*, *Gautier*.

MELCHIOR *(Rink)* another of the ſame Stamp, was a mighty Promoter of thoſe Enthuſiaſtical Raptures, extolled Anabaptiſm, and was a mighty Interpreter of Dreams, giving out his Interpretations to be Heavenly Inſpirations from God the Father. *Thomas Stucker*, one of his Diſciples, in a full Council of the Party at St. *Gall* in *Swiſſerland*, cut off his Brother's Head, and was ſo much overcome with his Enthuſiaſtical Conceits, that he could not be beat out of it, but that he had therein Obeyed the Decrees of God. This happened in 1527.

MELCHISEDECK, Prieſt of the Moſt High God, and King of *Salem*, met *Abraham* returning from the Victory over *Chedorlaomer*, *An. Mun.* 2106. He bleſſed *Abraham*, and brought forth Bread and Wine, and *Abraham* gave him the Tithes of all that he had. 'Tis much Debated amongſt the Learned, who this *Melchiſedeck* was; ſome *Greek* Fathers ſay he was a *Pagan*, Deſcended from *Side*, a King of *Egypt* and *Libya*; but the *Latins*, with more reaſon think him to be *Sem*. Others have thought him to be an Angel, ſome the Holy Ghoſt, and others Jeſus Chriſt, as thoſe called *Melchiſedecians*, the Diſciples of *Theodore* the Banker; but moſt think that he was only a Man, and a Type of Jeſus Chriſt, who had no Father on Earth, nor Mother in Heaven, and was to Eſtabliſh in himſelf a new Prieſthood without End, after the Order of *Melchiſedeck*, of which the Apoſtle Treats, *Heb.* 7. It is alſo controverted amongſt Authors, What this *Salem* was, whereof he was King; ſome will have it to be *Salem*, a City of the *Shechemites*; but moſt think it to be *Jeruſalem*.

MELCHITÆ. They call by this Name, in the *Levant*, the *Syrians*, *Cophti*, or *Egyptians*, and the other Nations of the Eaſtern Church, who though they be no *Greeks*, yet follow the common Doctrine of the *Greek* Church, and Adhere to the Deciſions of the great Council of *Chalcedon*. The Name was given them by the oppoſite Parties, from the *Hebrew* Word *Melech*, which ſignifies *A King*, in Deriſion of their being of the Religion of the Emperor, who preſided over the ſaid Council. They call themſelves the Orthodox, and have Tranſlated into the *Arabick* Language the Bible, Councils and Euchologion, with moſt of the Divinity Books of the *Græcians*. *Gabriel Sionita*, in a little Book which he has written, concerning the Religion and Cuſtoms of the Eaſtern Nations, calls the *Melchitæ*, *Greeks*, for in truth, they do not differ in Belief from the *Greek* Church. *Sionita* Aſſures us further, that they deny Purgatory, and are ſtrong Oppoſers of the *Pope*'s Supremacy. *M. Simon.*

MELCOMB *(Regis)* a Corporation in *Dorſetſhire*, in *Uggcomb* Hundred upon the River *Wey*, where it falls into the Sea, united by a fair Timber-bridge to the Town of *Weymouth*, on the other ſide of the ſame River, and together with it, by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Incorporated into one Body, Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, yet they both chuſe two Burgeſſes for Parliament.

MELEAGER, King of *Macedonia*, Succeeded his Brother *Ptolemæus Ceraunus* towards *An. Rom.* 474. *Pauſanias in Phoc. Juſtin lib.* 24, *&c.*

MELEAGER, the Son of *Æneus*, King of *Calydonia*, and of *Althæa*, the Daughter of *Theſtius*. The Poets feign, that as ſoon as he was born, his Mother ſaw the *Parcæ* near the fire, who put a fire-brand into it, and pronounced theſe Words, *The Child ſhall live, as long as this Fire-brand ſhall laſt*. The Goddeſſes being gone, *Althæa* took out the fire-brand

brand, and kept it carefully. *Meleager* growing up and diſtinguiſhing himſelf at the Hunting of the *Caledonian*-Boar, which he kill'd, an Accident happen'd; There being at this Chace a great many People of Quality to diſpatch this Boar which had haraſs'd the Country: And *Atalanta*, Daughter to *Jaſius*, King of *Argos*, ſtriking the Boar firſt, *Meleager* made her a preſent of the Head, in Conſideration of her Courage. This Preference diſguſted *Plexhippus* and *Toxeus*, *Althæa*'s two Brothers, who making a diſpute about it, were kill'd by *Meleager*, who afterwards marry'd *Atalanta*. *Althæa* hearing of the Murther of her Brothers, threw the Brand into the Fire out of Revenge, which being made to burn ſlowly, cauſ'd *Meleager* to die of a lingering and painful Death. *Ovid. 8. Metam.* See ALTHÆA.

MELES, King of *Lydia* in *Aſia Minor*, ſucceeded his Father *Alyattes*, and was the laſt of the *Heraclides*, who Reigned in *Lydia*. *Euſebius.*

MELFI, which the *Latins* call *Melphia*, a Town, a Biſhoprick and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicata*. Some confound it with *Amalfi*, an Archiepiſcopal Town in the ſame Kingdom. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is now.

MELIAPOR, or *Meliapur*, a Town of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide *Ganges*, upon the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It had alſo the Name of St. *Thomas*, becauſe that bleſſed Apoſtle ſuffered Martyrdom there, in a place called *Calamina*, by thoſe of *Malabar*, that is, upon a Stone, that is near that Town, as Father *Athanaſius Kircherus* explains it.

MELICERTUS, the Son of *Athama* and *Ino*, threw himſelf headlong into the Sea, and was changed into a Sea-God. *Ovid* mentions him in 4. *Metam.* The Ancients celebrated the *Iſthmick* Games in Honour of this *Melicertus*. *Euſebius* mentions him in the Third Year of the XLIXth *Olympiad.*

MELIGALUS, a Citizen of *Rhodes*, became *Turk*, to betray his Country. He was ſtout and bold, but accuſtomed from his Youth to all ſort of Vice; having ſpent all his Means, he took a Plan of the Fortifications of *Rhodes*, with an Account of the Artillery and Ammunition of the place, and went to *Conſtantinople*, where he ſoon got Acceſs to the *Bacha Miſac Paleologus*, and, by his means, to *Mahomet* II. He met another Renegado at *Conſtantinople*, called *Demetrius*, with whom he entered into a very ſtrict Friendſhip, and both together took Meaſures to deſtroy the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; they ſhewed *Mahomet* the Plan of the City, told him, That the Walls of the Caſtle were ruinous, That the *Jews* Quarter was the weakeſt Part, and that in becoming Maſter of the Tower of St. *Nicholas*, it would be no difficult Matter to get the reſt. *Mahomet*, at firſt, took but little notice of theſe Advices, but they prevailed at laſt, and animated him ſo againſt the Knights, that he reſolved on the Siege, and Ordered *Meligalus* and *Demetrius* to accompany the *Bacha Paleologus*, General of his Fleet. *Maligalus* was ſeized at Sea with a very uncommon Diſtemper, his Fleſh ſtinking inſupportably, and devoured with Worms bred in its ſelf, ſo that having ſuffered unexpreſſible Pain, he expired, breathing nothing but Curſes againſt God and Man. *P. Bouhours.*

MELINDA, a Kingdom and Town of *Africk*, upon the Coaſts of *Zanguebar*, between *Montbaze* and *Pata*. The Town is built near the Sea, and has a very good Port, which is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, built by the *Portugueſe*, who drive a great Trade here, and have many Churches. The King of *Melinda* is a *Mahometan*. When he appears in Publick, the Women ſing his Praiſe, and carry Veſſels of Perfume before him, making an odd ſort of Harmony, by beating ſome ſmall Veſſels of Braſs with Sticks of Ivory. This King is a great Friend of the *Portugueſe*. Some are of Opinion, that the Coaſt of *Melinda* is the *Aſperum Mare* of *Ptolemy.*

MELISSA, Daughter of *Melliſſeus*, King of *Crete* or *Candia*. If we believe the Poets, ſhe and her Siſter *Amalthæa* nurſed *Jupiter*, and brought him up with Goats Milk. She is ſaid to have been the firſt that found the way of preparing Honey, which gave occaſion to the Fiction of her being changed into a Bee. *Columella l. 9. c. 2.*

C. MELISSUS, an enfranchiz'd Slave of *Mecenas*, was a Comick Poet deputed by *Auguſtus*, to take care of his Library in the *Octavian* Gallery. He invented a new ſort of Comedy, which he called *Trabeata*. *Voſſius. Sueton.*

MELISSUS of *Samos*, a Philoſopher, Son of *Ithagenes*, and Diſciple of *Parmenides*. He lived in the LXXXIVth. *Olympiad*, i. e. *An. Rom.* 31[illegible]. *Heraclitus* recommended him to the *Epheſians*, as a very deſerving Man, whereupon they made him their Admiral, and gave him a more ample Power, and greater Privileges than any had, that exerciſed that Charge before him. He held, That this Univerſe was infinite, immutable, and immovable, that there is no Vacuity, nor Local Motion, but things looked as if there was; ſaid, That People ſhould advance nothing as certain concerning God, becauſe we have but an imperfect Knowledge of every thing. *Euſebius in Chron. Diogenes Laertius lib. 9. vit. Thaly.*

MELISSUS, the Second King of *Argos*, the Husband of *Inaca*, the Mother of *Phoroneus*. He was the firſt that made Laws, according to *Euſebius. Lib. Præp. Evang. & in Chron.*

MELITA, a ſmall Town of *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Fez*. It is upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and belongs to the King of *Spain*. It was taken from the *Moors* by King *Ferdinand*, in 1496, who took care to fortify it. The *Moors* laid Siege to it in 1687, but the Garriſon killing 500 of them in a Salley, they drew off. 'Tis about 40 *German* Miles from the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar* to the E. over againſt *Almeria* in *Granada.*

MELITO, or *Meliton*, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Coaſt of the *Calabria Ulterior*. It is not very conſiderable.

MELITO, Biſhop of *Sardes* in *Aſia*, liv'd in the IId. Century, and preſented an excellent Apology for the Chriſtians, to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*; we have loſt this Piece, excepting what *Euſebius* relates of it in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. But by what remains of it, it appears, he was a very conſiderable Perſon: *Melito* likewiſe wrote ſeveral other Treatiſes, cited by St. *Jerome*, and others. As two Books concerning *Eaſter*. The Lives of the Prophets. Of the Church. Concerning *Sunday*, *&c.* which are all loſt. *Euſeb. in Chron. A. C.* 150. *& lib.* 4. *Hiſt. cap.* 25. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl. cap.*24. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

MELLA, (*John*) a Cardinal Biſhop of *Zamora* and *Siguenza* in *Spain*, was a very conſiderable Divine and Lawyer, and had a great Character and Imployments in the Court of *Eugenius* IV. Pope *Calixtus* III. gave him a Cardinal's Cap in 1456. He died at *Rome* in 1467, when the Town was viſited with a great Mortality. Cardinal *de Mella* wrote a Treatiſe of the Indeſpenſible Obligation the Rectors of Pariſhes lie under to Reſide upon their Cures in the Time of a Plague. In this Book, he declaims with a great deal of Zeal againſt thoſe Cowardly Paſtors, who fanſy themſelves at liberty to leave their Flocks, when they have moſt need of their Company and Aſſiſtance. *Mariana lib.* 21. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius, &c.*

MELLI, a Town and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Nigritia*. The River *Niger*, which is divided into ſeveral Branches, is Northward of that State, *Mandinga* and *Sages* lie Eaſtward, *Malaguete* Southward, and the *Atlantick* Ocean Weſtward. Beſides the Town of *Melli*, which is pretty large, there is *Berſia, &c.*

MELLI, a Kingdom of *Nigritia*, about *Rio Grande*. There is but one Town of about 6000 Inhabitants, where the King keeps his Court, within 30 Days Journey of *Tombut*. The Country abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Cottons, and the Inhabitants are very Rich, through their great Commerce. They have their Moſques, their Moula's, or Doctors, who inſtruct them in the *Arabick* Tongue, in Sciences, and in the Principles of their Religion. They were ſubdued by *Joſeph*, King of *Morocco*; but *Tzchia*, King of *Tombut*, made them Tributary to him in 1520. *Dapper's Deſcription of Africa.*

MELLONA, or *Mellonia*, a Goddeſs among the Ancients who took care of Bees and Honey. St. *Auguſtin* mentions her in the Fourth Book, *De Civit. Dei.*

MELPOMENE, one of the Nine Muſes, the Inventreſs of Tragedies. She is commonly repreſented with a grave Countenance, richly habited, holding Scepters and Crowns in one Hand, and a Ponard in the other. *Virgilius in Epigr. Muſarum*, which is ſaid to be his,

Melpomene Tragico proclamat mœſta boatu.

MELVILL, one of thoſe Families which came into *Scotland* with Queen *Margaret*, in *Malcolm Canmoor*'s Time, and are ſuppoſed to be of *Hungarian* Extract, there being Families in that Kingdom lately, who bore the ſame Arms; But as for thoſe of this Surname in *France* about *Orleans*, they Deſcended from the Houſe of *Raith* in *Scotland*, about 100 Years ago, which Family of *Raith*, is above 600 Years ſtanding; and the preſent Earl of *Melvill* is Lineally deſcended thence, from Father to Son without Interruption, and poſſeſſes the Eſtate of *Raith*, which gives Denomination of Lord to his Eldeſt Son. There were two other Families, which pretended to be Brothers to the Founder of the Family of *Raith*, and that they came from *Hungary* at the ſame time, *viz. Melvill* of *Glenbervie*, whoſe Iſſue Male failing, the Eſtate went, with the Heireſs, to the Family of *Angus*, a Brother of which ſhe married, and is now poſſeſſed by the Marquiſs of *Douglas*, and *Melvill* of *Melvill*-Caſtle in *Lothian*, which alſo went off with a Daughter to Sir ..... *Roſs* of *Hacket*, now Lord *Roſs*, who quarters the Arms of *Melvill* with his own. From theſe Three Families are Deſcended ſeveral others, as *Melvill* of *Carnbie* in *Fife*, *Melvill* of *Dyſert* in the *Merns*, which were both of above 300 Years ſtanding; *Melvill* of *Verdicarnie*, *Melvill* of *Hall-hill*, *Melvill* of *Caſſengray*, *Melvill* of *Caskardow*, and *Melvill* of *Pithabop*. The Charters of the Family of *Raith* being burnt, at the beginning of the Reformation, when Sir *John Melvill* of *Raith* was cut off, as you ſhall hear anon, makes the Hiſtory of this Family more imperfect; only they have three Charters preſerved by Providence, one from

King

King *Alexander*, and two from King *William*. Sir *Stephen Melvill* of *Raith*, was married to one of the Daughters, and Heireſs of the Lord *Lorn*, but *Archibald Campbell*, called *The Knight of Lochow*, married the other, and carried moſt of the Eſtate, ſo that the Eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Argyle*, bear the Title of Lord *Lorn*. Sir *John Melvill* was, together with the Earl of *Fife*, ſent Ambaſſador by King *Alexander* to *Henry* ..... King of *England*. Sir *John Melvill* of *Raith*, being one of the firſt of Quality in *Scotland*, who embraced the Reformation, and entertained Mr. *George Wiſhart*, the Miniſter and Martyr, in his Family. Cardinal *Beaton*, who then had the chief Sway in the State, did thereupon deſign his Ruin; but Sir *John* being well beloved, both by his Prince and Country, he attempted nothing againſt him openly; but King *James* V. and the Cardinal both dying, and *Hamilton*, Brother to the Earl of *Arran*, then Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, coming to the Archbiſhoprick of St. *Andrew*'s, he formed a Deſign againſt that old Gentleman's Life and Fortune, and wrought his Ruin thus: There being a declared War, at that time, betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, upon Breach of the Contract, whereby *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, Daughter to King *James* V. was promiſed in Marriage to *Edward* VI. of *England*, all Commerce betwixt the Two Nations was forbid, on the higheſt Penalty, and Sir *John Melvill* having a Son then in *England*, to whom he had writ a Fatherly Admonition, adviſing him to fear and Serve God, live Vertuouſly, and carry himſelf like a Gentleman, without any thing in it, relating to Intelligence, or Correſpondence, as the Proceſs, yet Extant, teſtifies. The Archbiſhop did nevertheleſs reſolve to Ruin him upon it, and coming one Morning to Sir *John*'s Houſe, on pretence of a Viſit, ſtayed and dined with him, and after Dinner, Sir *John* attended the Archbiſhop a little way, with a few of his Servants on Horſeback in Compliment; but he was ſcarce got a Mile from his own Houſe, when he fell into an Ambuſh, laid for him by the Archbiſhop at *Abbots-Hall*, ſo that he carried him off by Surprize, which he would have found hard to have effected otherwiſe, Sir *John* being a Gallant Man, 92 in Family, and ordinarily attended with Men in Arms, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times. But being thus taken, he was carried to *Sterlin*, Condemned, Forfeited, and Executed, meerly upon the Account of that Letter; his Lady, and Eleven Children turned out of Doors, his Houſe rifled, his Evidences burnt, and all the Marks of Ignominy and Contempt imaginable put upon his Family. But it was remarkable, that this very Archbiſhop was afterwards hanged (by *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, then Regent) at *Sterlin*, where he procured this unjuſt Sentence for his Acceſſion to the Murther of King *Henry*, Son to the ſaid Earl of *Lenox*, and the Forfeiture of Sir *John Melvill* was reduced, not as an Act of Favour, but Juſtice, as the whole Proceſs, yet Extant, doth teſtify, and his Heirs poſſeſs the ſaid Archbiſhop's Houſe; as alſo the Houſes of thoſe who were greateſt Enemies to his Family. Sir *John*'s Lady, a Wife and Excellent Woman, ... *Napier* of *Merchiſton*, and Grand Aunt to the famous *Merchiſton*, who invented that called *Napier's Bones*, and the *Logarithms*; being much Diſconſolate at her Husband's Impriſonment, &c. he did all he could to comfort her, and told her, that God would provide better for his Children, than he could, if he were to live, which was fulfilled accordingly; his Eldeſt Son was reſtored to his Eſtate; his Second Son, Sir *Robert Melvill* of *Mordicarny*, was Created a Baron of Parliament, made Deputy Treaſurer, and entruſted with the Management of the Kingdom, as Vice Chancellor, during King *James* VI. and the Chancellor's Abſence in *Denmark*, about his Marriage with Queen *Anne*. He was alſo Employed in ſeveral Embaſſies to *England*, both by the ſaid King, and his Mother. His Third Son, was Sir *James Melvill* of *Hall-Hill*, who wrote ſome Memoirs of thoſe Times, but they are imperfect, never being deſigned for the Preſs, but neglected, and not found till Forty Years after his Death, and then alſo torn, and much of what he had writ wanting. His Fourth Son, Mr. *William Melvill*, Lord of *Tungland*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, a Learned and Polite Man, was likewiſe Employed in ſeveral Embaſſies. His Fifth Son was Sir *Andrew Melvill* of *Garvock*, Steward of the Houſe to Queen *Mary* till her Execution, and afterwards ſerved her Son King *James*, in that ſame Station. *George*, now Earl of *Melvill*, is Son to *John*, Lord *Melvill*, who died about 1642, leaving him very young. He lived long in a private manner, not being of a medling Temper, nor willing to comply with the Courſes of the Times; yet he was obliged to retire, becauſe of the Prejudice, which ſome of thoſe at the Helm had then againſt him, upon the Account of his Principles, and his Relations; and becauſe he did not appear when Cited, which was not ſafe for many then to do, his Eſtate was Forfeited upon frivolous and falſe Pretences, but ſince reſtored by way of Juſtice. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, he was made Sole Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, advanced to the Title of an Earl, and in 1690, made High Commiſſioner to the Second Seſſion of His Majeſty's firſt Parliament; in both which Stations he behaved himſelf as a faithful Subject, and good Country-man, and is now Lord Privy Seal of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. *David*, Second Son to the Earl of *Melvill*, ſucceeded as Heir of Entail to the Earldom of *Leven*, and does now enjoy the Honours and Eſtate. This Family is of the Surname of the *Leſlies*, as is alſo that of *Rothes*, who have enjoyed the Title of Earls ſince the Time of *James* II. and therefore, upon Account of their Religion, we will ſay ſomething here of the *Leſlies*, and refer you for the reſt to the Letter *L*. Count *Leſly*, one of the Counts of the Empire, was Son to *Leſly* of *Balquhain* in *Scotland*, by the Lady *Edertel*, Siſter to the Earl of *Kelly*, and Grand Aunt to the preſent Earl of *Melvill*. He was advanced to the Honour of a Count of the Empire, for his Valour, and good Service to the Emperor, who ſent him alſo Ambaſſador to *Conſtantinople*, to Treat of a Peace, with the moſt ſplendid Retinue that ever went from *Europe* to that Court. He died without Iſſue, ſo that his Nephew *Balquhain*'s Son ſucceeded him, was alſo Count of the Empire, Lieutenant-General of the *Imperial* Army, and died in 1692. *John Leſly*, Biſhop of *Roſs*, was Ambaſſador for *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, in *England*, and wrote a Hiſtory of *Scotland* in *Latin*, Dedicated to Pope *Gregory* XIII. Sir *Alexander Leſly*, afterwards Earl of *Leven*, ſerved firſt in *Flanders* under Sir *Horatio Vere*; then he went to *Sweden*, and ſerved *Hertloch Carle*, or Duke *Charles*, afterwards King of *Sweden*, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, his Son, and Queen *Chriſtina*, his Daughter, for ſome time, in the Quality of *Felt-Mareſchal*. When the Emperor had reduced all *Germany*, except *Stralſund*, the King of *Denmark*, ſome of the *German* Princes, and the Town of *Stralſund*, then Invеſted, and jealous of their Governor, made Application to the King of *Sweden*, to ſend them an Officer to Command in that Place; upon which he made Choice of Sir *Alexander Leſly*, who acquitted himſelf with ſo much Gallantry, that though the Plague was in the City, ſome of the Out-works not good, and that *Walleſtein* beſieged it long, with a formidable and victorious Army, which made him ſo confident of Succeſs, that he ſwore, Though it were hung in Chains betwixt Heaven and Earth, he would have it; yet Sir *Alexander* obliged him to raiſe the Siege with Diſgrace, which was the greateſt Rub that ever *Walleſtein* met with. After this, Sir *Alexander* took in the Iſland of *Rugen*, though the *Imperialiſts* were four times ſtronger than he, by which he made way for *Guſtavus Adolphus* his Landing in *Germany*. He continued in that Prince's Army till 1633, having done him conſiderable Service, and gained great Honour to himſelf. After which, he came to *Scotland*, Commanded the *Scotch* Forces in *Ireland* and *England*, with Honour and Succeſs, but, at laſt was, with ſome others of the *Scotch* Nobility, taken Priſoner at *Elliot*, by the *Engliſh*, carried to the Tower of *London*, and had his Eſtate ſequeſtered. His Son, Colonel *Leſly*, Lord *Balgenie*, married the Lady *Margaret Leſly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rothes*, and Mother to the preſent Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh* and *Monmouth*, by whom he left one Son named *Alexander*, and one Daughter *Catharine*, the preſent Counteſs of *Melvill*, Mother to *David*, now Earl of *Leven*, who ſucceeded as Heir of Entail, the ſaid *Alexander*, Earl of *Leven*'s Three Daughters, by ..... *Howard*, Daughter to the Earl of *Carliſle*, having all died without Iſſue. The preſent Earl of *Leven*, was Colonel under the Elector of *Brandenburg*, attended King *William* in his Expedition into *Britain*, who hath made him Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, one of the Commiſſioners of the Exchequer, and a Member of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council in *Scotland*.

MELUN, a Town of *France* upon the River *Seine*, in the Government of the *Iſle of France*, with the Title of Vicounty. The *Latin* Authors call it *Melodunum*, *Melledunum*, and *Melodunum*. What *Cæſar* writes of *Melun* in his Commentaries, ſhews, that it is very ancient, and that it was very conſiderable in his time. The Houſe of *Melun*, a very Ancient Family, got the Name from the Town *Melun*. 'Tis now both pleaſant, and well-peopled. The River forms an Iſle in it, in which ſtands the Caſtle, with the Churches of our Lady, and St. *Stephen*. There are beſides theſe, ſeveral other very fine Churches in the other Parts of the Town; as the Collegiate of our Lady, the Parith Church of St. *Stephen*, the Abby of St. *Peter*, &c. with divers Monaſteries. The Town and Suburbs are very well fortified, and have a Bailiwick, Preſidial, and Election. It is 5 Leagues above *Paris*, and 14 below *Fontainbleau*. It was often taken and re taken during the Wars with the *Engliſh*, and ſuffered conſiderably in the Civil Wars of the XVIth. Century.

MELZI (*Cleofe*) a Knight of *Malta*, born at *Milan*. He ſerv'd the King of *Spain* in *Italy*, and the *Low-Countries*, and had conſiderable Poſts under that Prince; beſides this, he got a great Reputation by his particular Talent in Horſe-manſhip, concerning which he publiſh'd a Book, entituled *Regole Militari ſupra il Governo & Servizio particolare della Cavalleria*: This Book has been Tranſlated into ſeveral Languages. As for the Author, he died at *Milan*, 1617. *Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.*

MEMEL, or *Memmel*, called by thoſe of *Curland*, *Clou pede*, Lat. *Memelium*, *Memmelburgum*, & *Clupeda*, a Town of the *Ducal Pruſſia*, in the little Country called *Sclavonia*. It is ſeated near the Lake *Curon*, or *Curiſ*. 'Tis very well fortified,

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tified, ſome ſay, it was built by the Knights of *Livonia*. The *Polanders* were Maſters of it after them, and the *Swedes* after theſe; but now it belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Cromer*.

MEMEL, *Memen*, or *Ruſſe*, a River of *Poland*, the *Chronus* of *Ptolemæus*, formerly in *Sarmatia*. The *Germans* call it *Memel*, the *Polanders*, *Memen*, and the *Pruſſians*, towards the Mouth of it, call it *Ruſſe*. The River *Memel* ſprings in *Lithuania*, near the Town *Slucko*, and falls into the *Baltick* Sea.

MEMMINGEN, an *Imperial* Town of *Germany*, in *Algou* in *Suabia*. It is ſituate near the *Iſler*, within Seven or Eight Leagues of the *Danaw*.

MEMNON, was an *Æthiopian*; for this Country is called *Memnonia* by the Poets, and ſome think, that he was King thereof. *Anticles*, quoted by *Pliny*, ſays, *Memnon* was the Inventer of Letters, or Characters, *An. Mun.* 2232, Fifteen Years before the Reign of *Phoroneus*, King of *Argos*. He muſt not be confounded with *Memnon*, Admiral of *Darius*, laſt King of *Perſia*, his Fleet. *Ovidius lib.* 13. *Metam. Plinius*, *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Pauſanias*, *Qu. Smyrnæus*, *Bacon*, *Suidas*, *&c.*

MEMNON, Son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, was kill'd by *Achilles*, at the Siege of *Troy*, where he commanded ſome Auxiliary Troops for *Priam*. *Pauſanias* ſays, that he came from *Suſa* in *Perſia*, and *Diodorus Siculus* Relates that *Teutamus*, King of *Aſſyria*, ſent this *Memnon* at the Head of twenty thouſand Men to raiſe the Seige of *Troy*. The Poets pretend that his Aſhes were turned into Birds. The Ancients likewiſe mention a Famous Statue of *Memnon* at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, which made a ſort of a mournful noiſe when it was beat upon and warm'd a little with the Rayes of the Sun. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 13. *Pauſan. in Phoſic. Plin. Lib.* 7. *cap.* 58. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 16*th. &c.*

MEMON, 22d. Califf, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, ſucceeded his Father *Imbrael* in 840. He had a great Inclination for Virtue and Sciences, writ to the Emperor *Michael*, and deſired he would ſend him *Leo* the Philoſopher, Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, to teach him Mathematicks; but the Emperor refuſed to comply, though *Memon* promiſed to live in Peace with him, and pay him a conſiderable Sum of Gold, to help to defray the Charges of the fore-going War. This diſappointment angered him ſo much, that he Invaded the Provinces of the Empire, but loſt the Battel, and his Life, in 865. 'Tis ſaid, that the two Armies being in ſight the one of the other, he asked a Chriſtian, whom he had taken Priſoner, the Name of that place, who told him the Country was called *Lalaceon*, the Place of Battle *Eptoſante*, and the River *Hire*, which he interpreted to portend bad Succeſs; becauſe *Lalaceon* ſignifies *Affliction of the People*, *Eptoſante*, *Baniſhed*, and *Hire*, *Trod under the Enemies Feet*. *Marmol.*

MEMPHIS, Heb. *Odoph*, an Ancient, Great and Populous City of *Egypt*, built above the Diviſion of the *Nile* into two great Branches, but near it, and in the form of a Tube. *Joſeph* 8. *Ant.* 6. *Mines*, King of *Egypt*, built this City, which, next to *Alexandria*, was the greateſt of the old Cities, being 150 *Stadia* in Compaſs. It was, a long time, the Royal City of the Kings of *Egypt*, as appeareth by the Pyramids, and other ancient Monuments about it. The Prieſts of this Place were ſo much celebrated for their Learning, that *Plato* and *Pythagoras* went to hear them; yet they were noted to be exceſſive Superſtitious. In St. *Herom*'s Time, they Worſhipped here a braſs Bull, as a God. This was alſo the Place where *Apis*, or *Serapis*, (the Living Bull) had his Temple, and the Devils gave out their Oracles. *Antipater*, the Father of *Herod*, took this City, which was afterwards called *Babylon*, and now *Cairo*, or *Grand Cairo*, and of whoſe Greatneſs, ſtrange, incredible Stories are related in our Times; as, that it is twice as big as *Paris*, but, in truth, it is equal to *Rome* (11 Miles in Compaſs) and much more Populous, as *Lend. Romanus de Navigatione lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. ſaith. *Selim* took this City, and added it to his Dominions, in 1515, *Ptolemy*. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 29. 50. *See* GRAND CAIRO.

MEMPHITÆ, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt* that Reigned at *Memphis*, between the Lower *Egypt*, and *Thebais*. The firſt King was *Menes*, who gave the beginning to the Empire of *Egypt*, and Founded the three *Dynaſties* of *This*, *Thebes*, and *Memphis*. *See* DYNASTIE.

MENADES. Women tranſported with Fury, who Worſhipped *Bacchus*. They were alſo called *Bacchantes*. They killed *Orpheus*, as *Ovid* feigns it, in the 11th. Book of his *Metam. See* BACCHANTES.

MENAHEM (*de Lonzano*) a *Rabbi*, compoſed a Book, Intituled *Sefte Jadoth*, wherein he Treats of divers things; the firſt Part, *Ortora*, *The Light of the Law*, is the moſt conſiderable, for here the Author examines the *Hebrew* Text of the *Pentateuch*, and compares it with a great a number of Manuſcript Copies, the exacter to mark the different Readings, even to the very Niceties of Accent. It was printed at *Venice* in 1618. Some of the Copies may be had now of the *Jews* of *Amſterdam*. *M. Simon.*

MENAION. The Name given by the *Greeks*, to the twelve Volumes of their Church Service. They anſwer to the twelve Months of the Year, and every Volume takes in a Month. In this Book, is contain'd the Office for the Saints, of every Day, Methodically digeſted. The Menology is drawn out of this *Menaion*. *Leo Allatius Diſſert.* 1. *De Libris Eccleſiaſticis Græcorum.*

MENAN, a River of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula*, beyond *Ganges*. It is ſaid to ſpring out of the Lake of *Chiamai*, in the Territories of the King of *Ava*. It overflows every ſix Months. The Name *Menan*, in the *Indian* Language, ſignifieth *The Mother of Rivers*. After having run through ſeveral Kingdoms, it paſſed into that of *Siam*, and after a conſiderable Courſe, falls into the Gulph of *Siam*.

MENANDER, a Diſciple of *Simon Magus*, and his Country-man. He taught the ſame Errors with his Maſter in the firſt Century, but preferred himſelf to him ſaying, *He was ſent to ſave Mankind*, *That his Diſciples ſhould never die*. *Baſilides* and *Saturninus* were his Scholars. *St. Epiph. Baron.*

MENANDER, a Comick Poet of *Athens*, was born in the 109th. *Olympiad*, as appears by an Ancient Inſcription in *Gruther*. He is ſaid to be the Prince of New *Comedy*; *Plutarch* prefers him to *Ariſtophanes*, both for his Judgment, and the Sobriety of his Stile. He is ſaid to have written a Hundred and eight Comedies, which are all loſt, excepting ſome Citations from Ancient Authors. *See*, *Stobæus*'s Collection. *Caſaubon in Athen. Voſſius. de Poet Græc. pag* 57, 58, *&c.*

MENAPIANS, a People of the *Belgick Gaul*, which *Cæſar*, *Plinius* and *Tacitus* mention. *P. Briet* and *Sanſon* ſay, theſe People inhabited the Country that lies between the *Scheld*, and the *Meuſe*, now the Dutchy of *Brabant*. Their chief Town was *Keſſel*, upon the *Meuſe*.

MENARDUS (*Hugo*) a *Benedictin* in *France*, born at *Paris*: He was a Perſon of a conſiderable Figure, for his Learning, the greateſt Scholars of his time, having a value for him, and conſulting him often, in Caſes of difficulty. In 1629, He publiſh'd a *Martyrology* of the Saints of his order, with Notes upon it; this Work is in two Volumes in Folio. In 1638, He Printed a Treatiſe of St. *Bennet* of *Anian*, call'd *Concordia Regularum*, with the Life of that Saint, written by *Ado Viennenſis*: *Menardus*'s Notes upon it, are very curious, and ſo are thoſe which he wrote upon the Book *De Sacramentis*, of *Gregory* the Great, publiſh'd in Quarto in 1642. He wrote likewiſe a Treatiſe, call'd *Diatriba de Unico Dionyſio*, and Remarks upon an Epiſtle attributed to St. *Barnaby* the Apoſtle. *Dacherius.*

MENASSEH (*Ben Iſrael*) a *Jew* of the *Spaniſh* Synagogue of *Amſterdam*, has rendred himſelf famous amongſt Chriſtians, by the ſeveral Works which he compoſed in *Latin*, *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe*. In his Conciliador printed at *Francfort*, in 1632, he endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming Contradictions of Scripture. The Method he follows is altogether the *Jewiſh*, making uſe of the Teſtimony of ancient and late *Rabbi's*. He alſo acts the Philoſopher, and Cabbaliſt, in ſome Places, and in other, keeps cloſe to the Letter. They that are curious of *Jewiſh* Literature, may ſatisfie themſelves in this Work, which is full of it. The Author takes this Quality, *Theologo y Philoſopho Hebræo*, and ſays in the Preface, That none of his Nation wrote on this Subject before him. *M. Simon.*

MENCRATES, or *Menecrates*, a Phyſician of *Syracuſa*, lived in the CVth. *Olympiad*, in the time of *Artaxerxes Ochus*. He was much eſteemed for his Skill, but was far more notorious for his Vanity. He led ſuch as he Cured along with him, dreſſing one like *Apollo*, a Second like *Æſculapius*, and a Third like *Hercules*, and he himſelf took the Crown, Scepter, and Name of *Jupiter*, as having given life to others. He directed a Letter to *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander the Great* thus, *Mencrates Jupiter Philippo regi ſalutem*, King *Philip* Subſcribed his Anſwer to him thus, *Philippus Mencrati ὑγιαίνειν*, Philip *wiſhes* Mencrates *good Senſe*. *Suidas*, *Ælian.*

MENDE near *Lot*, a Town and Biſhoprick of *France*, in the Province of *Guivaudan*, in the Government of *Languedoc*, in *Cevennes*. The *Latins* call it *Mimatum Gabalorum*, or *Mimata*. 'Tis ſituate in a Valley ſurrounded with Hills. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars, but is ſtill conſiderable, and very pleaſant, having many fine Churches, and other Stately Buildings, as the Biſhop's Palace, *&c.* This Prelate is Earl of the Country, Shares in the Juriſdiction of the Town with the King, and has part of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and had Privilege formerly to coin Money.

MENDECIANS, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, that Reigned at *Mendes*, in the middle of *Delta*, in the Lower *Egypt*. He that Founded that *Dynaſty*, was called *Nepheritus*, or *Nephereus*. His Succeſſors were *Acoris*, *Pſammuthis*, and *Nepheritus* II. who Reigned in all but 32 Years. *Paulus Pezron*, *Antiquité des Temps*.

MENDGLIGERI, a Prince of the Leſſer *Tartary*, who, in the year 1530, enter'd *Moſcovy*, took the Town of *Moſco* and plunder'd it, and preſs'd the Caſtle ſo hard, that the

great Duke was forc'd to beg Peace of him, and consent to the disadvantage of Tribute. *Mendgligeri*, having the vanity to shew himself Sovereign of *Mosco*, Order'd his Statue to be set up in the middle of the Town, obliging the Great Duke to make a profound Reverence to it, every time that he pay'd his Tribute; after this Victory he retir'd to *Crim*, and his Brother *Sapgeri*, went to *Cazan* to set up a Sovereignty there; *Mendgligeri* having a mind to enlarge his Conquests, besieged the Town of *Rezan*, letting the *Vaivode* understand at the same time, that it was now to no purpose for him to resist, since the Grand Duke of *Muscovy* was his Subject; and to convince him of the truth of this matter, he was so imprudent as to send him the Instrument unseal'd, by which the Great Duke oblig'd himself to become Tributary. The *Vaivode* immediately dispatches these Writings open to *Mosco*, upon the sight of which, the *Citizens* threw down *Mendgligeri*'s Statue, and made so Vigorous a Resistance, that he was forc'd to Raise the Siege. *Olearius*, Voyage of *Moscovy*.

MENDOZA (*Francis de*) Knight of the Order of *Calatrava*; He serv'd the King of *Spain* in several Embassies, and in the Low-Country Wars, and was taken Prisoner by the *Dutch* at the Siege of *Newport*; and at his Return into *Spain*, Married the Dutchess of *Veragua*, after whose Death he went into Priests Orders, and died in 1623, being nominated by the King, to the Bishoprick of *Siguença*. He publish'd an Account of his Embassies. Intitled, *Francisci de Mendoza Relatio Legationis suæ ad Cæsariam Majestatem. Ad Archi-Ducem Austriæ, & Regem Poloniæ.* Printed at *Brussels* in 1679. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

MENE, a Goddess, formerly Worshipped by the *Roman* Women, and Maidens, as curing them of their Monthly Issue. She hath the Name from the *Greek* Word μὴν, a *Month*, or μήνη, *the Moon*; and some have taken her for the very Moon. *S. Augustinus lib.* 4. *de Civit. Dei cap.* 4.

MENEDEMUS, a Philosopher, Son of one of *Phedo*'s Disciples, Native of *Erythræum*, lived in the CXXth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 454, in great Esteem, and high Employments in his own Country. King *Antigonus* sending to him to come to a Drinking bout with him, he desired to be Excused, and returned him this Answer, *Remember thou art a Kings Son, and ought not to do any thing unworthy thy self.* To one that ask'd him, *Whether a wise Man should Marry?* He made Answer, *Do not you know I have a Wife.* Another telling him, *That it was a great Happiness to have what we desire:* He said, *It was a greater not to desire but what we have.* 'Tis said, he was very serviceable to his Country, and that he starved himself to death, because he could not prevail with *Antigonus*, to desist from oppressing it. *Strabo.*

MENEDEMUS, a *Cynick* Philosopher, Disciple of *Colotes* of *Lampsacum*, was so extravagantly Superstitious, that he pretended he was come out of Hell, to examine Men's Actions in order to give the Gods an Account of them. He wore a long, tawny-coloured Robe, which hung down to his Heels, a red Sash about him, a kind of Turban on his Head, marked with twelve Letters, Buskins on his Feet, wore his Beard long, and carried a Stick, on which he rested himself from time to time. *Diogenes Laertius.*

MENELAUS, the Brother of *Agamemnon*, King of *Mycenæ*, married *Helena*, whom *Paris* run away with; which occasioned the *Trojan* War, as is observed elsewhere. *See* HELENA.

MENELAUS, Brother to *Simon* and *Lysimachus*, was of the Tribe of *Benjamin*: He got the High Priest-hood, of which *Jason* was Depriv'd. This *Jason* had given the *Ready* for it, but *Menelaus* beat him at the same Weapon, and got his Post from him, by outbidding him at *Rome*, however not being able to make good the Payment according to Articles, his Brother *Lysimachus* was made High-Priest. After this, *Menelaus*, being Reinforced in the *Pocket*, got into the Chair once again, and being complain'd of by *Onias*, for conveying away the Consecrated Plate, he got that Good Man murthered by *Andronicus*. This wicked *Menelaus* was in *Antiochus Epiphanes*'s Train, when he Prophan'd the Temple. But afterwards he was put to Death by *Antiochus Eupator*. *Josephus Lib.* 12. *Antiq. Jud. &c.*

MENES, born at *This*, a Town of *Thebais*, in the Upper *Egypt*, was the Founder of the *Egyptian* Empire. He is said to have had three Sons, that divided his Empire among themselves. The first was named *Athotis*, who Commanded after him at *This* and *Thebes*. The Second was *Cnuphes*, who had for his Portion all Lower *Egypt*, where he Establisthed the Kingdom of *Heliopolis*, which afterwards was the Kingdom of *Memphis*. The Third was *Necherophes*, who Reigned at *Memphis*, between the Lower and Higher *Egypt*. Some Authors are of Opinion, That this *Menes* sat upon the Throne 112 Years after the Birth of *Phaleg*, the Son of *Heber*, which was the very Year of the Dispersion of the People throughout the whole Earth. He is said to have built *Memphis*, and, that by a wonderful invention, he stopped the Nile near this Town, viz. by a Causey two Furlongs broad, and caused it to take another Course through the Mountains, through which it now runs. This Causey was kept with great care, by the Kings of *Egypt*, and they used to keep Guards upon it, least it should be spoiled. *P. Pezron's Antiquity of Times, Marmol of Africk lib.* 11.

MENESARCHUS, the Son of *Pythagoras*, kept his Father's School for a while, with his Brother *Telauges*. It is the Opinion of *Eusebius* in his Chronicles. But *Diogenes Laertius* saith, That *Pythagoras* had but one Son, who was this same *Telauges*. *Diogenes Laërtius in vita Pythagoræ.*

MENESTHEUS, or *Mnestheus*, the Son of *Peteos*, He was King of *Athens*, and Conquered that Kingdom by the help of *Castor* and *Pollux*, who forced *Theseus* out of it, *An. Mun.* 864. He died in the Island *Melos*, returning from the *Trojan* War, *An. Mun.* 2871. having Reigned Seven Years. *Plutarch. in Thes. Eusebius in Chron.*

MENGRELIA: See *Mingrelia.*

MENGUS (*Hieronymus*) A *Franciscan*, Living towards the End of the XVIth. *Century*, was a Learned Man, and wrote a Book, call'd *Flagellum Dæmonum*, to which he afterwards added a Second Part, call'd *Fustis Dæmonum*. It was Printed at *Venice*, 1587. *See Possevin, &c.*

MENIPPUS, a *Cynick* Philosopher, was born a Slave in *Phœnicia*. He got, in a little time, wherewithal to purchase his liberty, and to make himself a Citizen of *Thebes*. From that time he became an Usurer, for which infamous Trade, being laugh'd at and scorned by every body, out of shame and despair hanged himself. He composed thirteen Books full of Railery and Satyr; though others affirm, that these Books were none of his, but writ by *Dionysius* and *Zopyrus*. *Diogenes Laertius* mentions several Greek Authors of that Name. The first had writ the History of the *Lydians*, and abbreviated the Works of *Xanthus*; the second was a Sophist of *Caria*; another was a Graver, and two were Painters.

MENIPPUS of *Stratonica*, a Town of *Caria*, was a famous Orator in his time. *Plutarch* and *Strabo* mention him with Commendation, as likewise *Cicero*, who owns *Menippus* for the first Man, and the most Eloquent of his Age; and, in a word, a true *Attick* Orator. *Strabo lib.* 14. *Cicero in Bruto.*

MENNAS, Patriarch of *Constantinople* in the VIth. Century, succeeded *Anthymus* in 536. He was Chief of the great Monastery, or Hospital of that City called *Samson*, and Pope *Agapet* Ordained him, at the Request of the Emperor *Justinian*. He called a Synod against the *Origenists*, in 536, and another in 538. But afterwards, his excessive Complaisance with the Court, engaged him in the Sentiments of the Emperor, who published an Edict against the three Chapters, and Pope *Vigilius* blaming his Weakness, Excommunicated him. *Mennas* indeed owned his Fault, and died in the Communion of the Church, in 552. *Evagrius lib.* 4. *Anastasius, in vit. Pontif. Baronius in Annal.*

MENNONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so called from one *Mennon Simonis* of *Frisia*, who lived in the XVIth. Century. The Protestants, as well as the *Roman* Catholicks, confuted them. Several *Socinians* joined with them. *M. Stoupp* explains their Doctrine thus, *Mennon* is not the first of the *Anabaptists*, but having rejected the *Enthusiasms* and Revelations of the first *Anabaptists* and their Opinions, touching the New Kingdom of Jesus Christ, he set up other Tenets, which his Sectators hold to this time. They Believe, That the New Testament is the only Rule of our Faith, That the Terms of Person and Trinity are not to be used, in speaking of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, That the first Men were not Created Just, That there is no Original Sin, That Jesus Christ had not his Flesh from the Substance of his Mother *Mary*, but from the Essence of his Father, That it is not lawful for Christians to Swear, or Exercise any Office of Magistracy, nor use the Sword to punish Evil-Doers, nor to wage War upon any Terms, That a Christian may attain to the height of Perfection in this Life, That the Ministers of the Gospel ought to receive no Sallary, That Children are not to be Baptized, That the Souls of Men, after Death, rest in an unknown place. In the mean time, these *Mennonites* are broken into several Divisions, for very inconsiderable Reasons. Many amongst them have embraced the Opinions of the *Socinians*, or rather of *Arians*, touching the Godhead of Jesus Christ, and they are all for Toleration in Religion, not thinking that they may lawfully debar from their Assemblies, any Man that leads a pious Life, and that owns the Scriptures for the Word of God. These are called *Galenites*, and borrow their Name from a Physician of *Amsterdam*, called *Galen*. Some of them are called in *Holland*, *Collegiates*, because they meet privately, and every one in their Assembly hath the Liberty to Speak, to Expound the Scriptures, to Pray, and to Sing. Those that are truly Collegiates, are *Unitarians*. They never receive the Communion in their College, but they meet twice every Year, from all Parts of *Holland* at *Rynsburg*, a Village about two Leagues off *Leyden*, where they receive the Sacrament, the first that sit at the Table, may distribute it to the rest, and all Sects are admitted, even the *Roman* Catholicks, if they would come. *Stoupp's Religion of the Hollanders.* *See* ANABAPTISTS.

MENOCHIUS,

MENOCHIUS, vulgarly called *Menochio (James)* a famous Lawyer, born at *Pavia*. He was of a mean Family, but he made it Illuſtrious by his Merit and Learning; for he became ſo Skilful in the Law, that he was commonly called the *Baldus*, and *Bartholus* of his Age. All the Princes of *Italy*, endeavoured to get him to read in their Univerſities. He read in *Piedmont*, then at *Piſa*, then at *Padua*, where he lived 23 Years together; but at laſt, the love of his Country brought him to *Pavia*, where he got the Profeſſor's Chair of *Nicholas Gratiani*, dead a little before. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, ſhewed, on ſeveral Occaſions, the great Eſteem he had for *Menochio*, by making him firſt Councellor, then Preſident of the Council at *Milan*. He hath got an Immortal Fame by his Works; the moſt conſiderable are theſe, *De recuperanda poſſeſſione, De adipiſcenda poſſeſſione, De præſumptionibus, De arbitrariis Judicum quæſtionibus & Cauſis Conciliorum, Tom. XIII, &c. James Menochio* died *Auguſt* 10. 1607. Aged 75 Years. *Thomaſini in Elog. Illuſt. P.* 1. *Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. d'Huom. Letter. Ghilini, Thuanus, Riccioli, &c.*

MENOCHIUS (*John Stephen*) born at *Pavia*, and Son to the famous *James Menochius*. He was bred to Learning; in which he made a conſiderable Progreſs. This *Menochius* afterwards turn'd Jeſuit, and had ſome of the beſt Poſts in *Italy*, belonging to his Order. His Works are, *Hiero-politicon, ſeu Inſtitutionis Politicæ è Sacris Scripturis depromptæ, Lib. III. Inſtitutionis Oeconomicæ è Sacris Literis depromptæ, Lib. II. Brevis Explicatio ſenſus Literalis totius Scripturæ, Tom. II. De Republica Hebræorum, Lib. VIII. &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17, *&c.*

MENOLOGY, that is, a *Greek Calender*, which anſwers to a Martyrology, wherein the Lives of the Saints in ſhort, or their Names only, are cited; and is different from what they call Μηναῖον, *Menaion*; which is like the Papiſt's Breviary. *Leo Allat.* 1. *Diſſert. de lib. Eccleſ.*

MENTEL, (*John*) a *German* Gentleman, born at *Strasbourg*, Invented the Art of Printing, about 1440, or 42, and at firſt made the Letters of Box, or Pear-Tree, afterwards of Pewter, and, at laſt, of Lead, Pewter, Braſs, and Antimony, mixt together. *Gensfleich*, his Servant, revealed his Maſter's Art to a Goldſmith, named *Guttemberg*; but the Emperor *Frederick* III. by Patent in 1466, declared *Mentel* the only Inventer of the Art, and permitted him to Crown the Lion in his Coat of Arms with Gold, and to add a Golden Crown, ſurmounted with a Bunch of ſtreight Feathers, to the Lion on the Creſt, which may be ſeen ſtill in his Poſterity's Coat of Arms. *Jam. Mentel de vera Typographiæ origine* 1650. *Pariſiis.*

MENTZ, Lat. *Moguntia, Mogontiacum*, a City of *Germany* of great Antiquity, ſituate upon the *Rhine*, 6 *German* Miles from *Frankfort* on the *Main* to the W. 18 from *Treves*, and 15 from *Spire* to the N. It derived its Name from the River *Main*, or *Mein*, which falls into the *Rhine* over againſt it. The ancienteſt City in that part of *Germany*, as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour, being a City in the Times of *Druſus*, General of *Auguſtus*. In 745, it was made an Archbiſhop's See, inſtead of *Worms*, to which it was Suffragan before. It was very ſeverely treated by *Frederick Ænobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158, but rebuilt and reſtored by *Otho* IV. In 1462, it was taken by *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw*, its Biſhop. Its Univerſity was opened in 1461. *Guſtavus Adolphus* entered it in Triumph in 1631. It was re-taken from the *Swedes* in 1635, but they took it the next Year after, and kept it till the Peace of *Munſter*. It claims the Invention of Printing, about 1430. Dr. *Brown* ſays, 'tis a ſtrong and guarded Place, adorned with Churches, Monaſteries, and other fair Buildings; but the narrowneſs of its Streets, and many old Houſes, take away from its Beauty. 'Tis moſt extended towards the River, and that part excels the other alſo towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built. Its Archbiſhop is Great Chancellor of the Empire, and the firſt of the Electoral College, in all Publick Conventions, he ſits at the right Hand of the Emperor. This City received a *French* Garriſon in 1688, but being beſieged by the Confederate Forces, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, it was ſurrendered *September* 11. 1689, after ſix or ſeven Weeks reſiſtance. There has been ſeveral Councils held at *Mentz*; one in the Reign of King *Lewis the Debonnaire*, who, in 828, ordered the convening of four Councils, which were held the Year following at *Mentz*, *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Toulouſe*, *Lewis* confirm'd the Decrees of theſe Four Councils in that of *Worms*, held the ſame Year. *Rabanus Maurus*, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, held four Councils. The firſt of which met in *Octobet* 847. The buſineſs treated, was the ſettling and ſecuring the Privileges of the Church. For the reſt, we refer the Reader to the Editions of the Councils. There are Forty two Canons in the Chapter of *Mentz*, of which, the Twenty four Seniors have the Right of chuſing the Archbiſhop, and by conſequence, of giving a Prince Elector to the Empire, who is afterwards confirm'd by the Pope and Emperor. By the latter Conſtitutions of this Church, no Man is qualified to be choſen Canon, unleſs he can prove himſelf a Gentleman of four Deſcents. In the Year 1508. *March* 4. The Elector and Archbiſhop of this City, *Angelm Francis Friederick de Angelheim* departed this Life, being very old, after having held the Biſhoprick about 16 Years, and was ſucceeded in that and the Electorate, by *Lothair Francis de Schonborn*, his Co-adjutor and Biſhop of *Bamberg*.

MEPPEN, a fortified Town of *Weſtphalia*, on the little River *Haſe*, between *Munſter* and *Embden*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

MERCADO, called *Mercatus (Lewis)* *Philip* II's Phyſician, born at *Valladolid* in *Spain*, flouriſhed in 1580, and 90. All his Works were printed at *Frankfort* in 5 Volumes in *Folio*. *Caſtellan in vita Illuſt. Medic.*

MERCATOR (*Gerard*) one of the moſt famous Geographers of his time, born in 1512 at *Ruremonde* in the *Low-Countries*, ſo delighted in Mathematicks, that he neglected Eating and Sleeping. He compoſed a Chronology, ſome Geographical Tables, an *Atlas*, *&c.* beſides Divinity and Philoſophy Books. He engraved and coloured his Maps himſelf. He died in 1594. *Voſſius de Scient. Math. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MERCATOR, (*Marius*) an Eccleſiaſtical Writer, living in the Vth. Century, and Contemporary with St. *Auguſtin*. He wrote againſt the *Neſtorians*, *Pelagians*, *&c.* What Profeſſion he was of is not certain, though 'tis plain, he died before the ſitting of the Council of *Chalcedon*, held in 451, for otherwiſe he would not have treated *Theodoret* ſo ruggedly, who was receiv'd as an Orthodox Prelate by that Council. St. *Auguſtin* had a great Value for this *Mercator*, as appears by a Letter which he wrote to him, deſiring him if he knew of any Books lately publiſhed, to convey them to him. *Si quid hinc abſolutum ac Definitum Diſputatione rationabili atque perfecta, vel audiſti, vel legiſti, vel etiam audire, vel legere aut excogitare potueris, peto mihi mittere non graveris; Ego enim, quod confitendum eſt charitati tuæ, plus amo dicere quam docere. Garnerius*, the Jeſuit, has publiſh'd his Works from the Library of the Chapter of *Beauvais*.

MERCATRUDE, or *Marcatrude*, *Gontran*, King of *Orleans*'s Second Wife, who being jealous of *Venerande*, poiſoned her Son *Gombaut* by *Gontran*; but ſoon after, by a juſt Judgment of God, loſt her own Son, and was Divorced. She died about 566, or 67. *Gregor. Tur. lib.* 4. *cap.* 24.

MERCAVA, a Word famous amongſt the *Jews*, to ſignify deep Speculations on the Nature of God and Spiritual Beings. It ſignifieth properly a *Chariot*, and has been taken out of *Ezekiel*'s Viſion, where Chariots are often mentioned. *Rabbi Juda*, ſurnamed *The Holy*, Author of the *Miſna*, comprehends under the Name of the Work of *Mercava*, the Three Viſions, *viz.* That of the Wheels, Of the Beaſts, and, Of the Man, according as they are written in *Ezekiel*. *R. Moſes* alſo underſtands by *Mercava*, the high Myſteries of the Creation, underſtood only by wiſe Men, and not to be expounded to common People. *M. Simon.*

MERCER, an Anabaptiſt in the XVIIth. Century, kept Priſoner in *England*, for publiſhing his Errors, *viz.* That Baptiſm is a Prophane Invention; That Regneration is to be received by the Adult only. *Walter Chron. S.* 17. *cap.* 20.

MERCIA, the Name of a large Kingdom of *Britain*, in the time of the Heptarchy; large in compariſon to the reſt, for it contained no leſs than 16 Counties, beſides part of *Hartfordſhire*, as may be ſeen under the Word *Heptarchy*. It took the Name of *Mercia*, from the Word *Meare*, ſignifying a *Bound*, or *Limit*; this Kingdom being, in a manner, bounded by all the reſt of the *Saxon* Kingdoms.

MERCIER, Lat. *Mercerus (John le)* born at *Uzez* in *Languedoc*. Died in 1570. *Thuanus* ſaith, That he was the moſt Learned in *Hebrew*, that ever was amongſt the Chriſtians. His Comments on many Books of the Bible, are much eſteemed. *Joſias le Mercier*, his Son, was famous alſo for his Learning and Works, being a conſiderable Critick, the beſt of his Performances of this kind, are his *Nonius Marcellus*, which he has very exactly corrected. He wrote Notes likewiſe upon *Ariſtenetus*, *Tacitus*, *Dictys Cretenſis*, and upon *Apuleius*'s Book, *De Deo Socratis*, &c. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. lib.* 2. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 3. *Le Mire*, &c.

MERCOEUR, a little Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, honoured with the Title of Dukedom. King *Charles* IX. erected it into a Principality in 1563, and afterwards into a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1569, and it gave its Name to the Ancient and Noble Houſe of *Mercoeur*, or *Mercueil*. *M. M. Juſtel, S. Marthe, Du Cheſne, Du Bouchet, Du Puy, &c.*

MERCURIALE, the Name of an Aſſembly of the Parliament of *Paris*, held the firſt *Wednesday* after St. *Martin*'s Holy-day, and the firſt *Wednesday* after *Eaſter*-Week; where the firſt Preſident, and one of the Attorneys General, ſpeak againſt the Cheats and Diſorders in the Adminiſtring of Juſtice. This Word is alſo taken for the Diſcourſe, made that Day on that Subject. Thence *Mercuriale* is taken for a publick Reprimand. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MERCURIALIS, (*Jerome*) born at *Forli* in *Italy*, in the XVIth. Century. He was an Eminent Phyſician, and a General Scholar. His Writings are, Six Books, *De Arte Gymnaſtica*, which gain'd him great Reputation. His other Works were in his Profeſſion, i. e. *De Compoſendis Medicamentis. De Venenis, & Morbis Venenis. De Morbis Puerorum. De Morbis Cutaneis. De Morbis Oculorum & Auribus. De Co-*

noſcendis & curandis Humani Corporis Affectibus, Lib. V. Hippocratis Opera Omnia, Græce & Latinè Edita & Scholiis Illuſtrata. Galeni Opera Latine converſa & emendata, &c. *Thomaſini in Elog. Doct. Caſtilan in Vit. Illuſt. Medic. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.* &c.

MERCURY, a Heathen God, Son of *Jupiter* by *Maia*. They commonly diſtinguiſh three other *Mercury*'s; but they are not different from *Maia*'s Son. He was the God's Meſſenger, having Wings at his Heels, and a *Caduceus* in his Hand. He conducted the Souls of the Deceaſed into Hell, and had Power to take them out again. He was the God of Eloquence and Merchandice. By *Jupiter*'s Order he play'd the hundred Ey'd *Argos* aſleep, and afterwards kill'd him. He likewiſe ſtole *Apollo*'s Oxen, which he kept for *Admetus*. *Mercury* alſo turn'd *Battus* into a Touch-ſtone, and perform'd a great many other Exploits. *Mercury* is alſo one of the Seven Planets. *Ovid. Metam. Heſiod. Homer. Natal. Comes*, *&c.*

MERCURY, Named by the *Græcians Triſmegiſtus*, that is, *Three Times Great*, becauſe Prieſt, King, and Philoſopher, was an *Egyptian*, lived after *Moſes*, and invented divers Arts. *Cicero* and *Lactantius* ſay, That there were five great Men of that Name, and that this was the laſt. *Merſilius Ficinus* makes him *Atlas*'s Nephew; and, according to *St. Auſtin*, he was a Magician. His Works are loſt, and the Two Dialogues, *i. e.* his *Poemander* and *Aſclepius*, attributed unto him, are not his. *St. Auſtin lib. 8. c. 23. De Civit. Dei. Strabo l. ib. Cauſabon. Marſil. Ficin. Genebrard. Chron.* &c.

MERE, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred.

MERIDA, a Town of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, on the River *Guadiana*, Lat. *Emerita Auguſta*, conſiderable formerly, but ruined now. Its Metropolitan See was transferr'd in 1124, by *Calliſtus* II. to St. *James* of *Compoſtella* in *Galicia*. The *Moors* were turned out of *Merida* in 1230, and the Knights of St. *James's of the Sword*, truſted with it. There is a Caſtle, where the Magnificence of the Ancients is admired, in the Ruins of a Triumphal Arch, ſome Aqueducts, *&c. Ambroſius. Morales Antiq. de las Cividad. de Eſpanna. Mariana. Nonius*, *&c.*

MERIDA, a Town and Biſhoprick of *New Spain*, or *Mexico*, in the Province of *Jucatan*, in the Northern *America*, ſo named becauſe of the Ancient Buildings found there, like thoſe of *Merida* in *Spain*. It is ſituated towards the Gulph of *Mexico*. *Bernardin de Lizana*'s *Hiſtory of the Province of Jucatan.*

MERIDIAN, a Circle of the Sphere paſſing from South to North, under which all People have Noon at the ſame time. Geographers uſe Meridians to mark the Longitudes, that is, to ſhew how much one Place is more Eaſtern or Weſtern than another, taking the length of the World from Eaſt to Weſt; and to have a fixed Term, they ſettle a firſt Meridian from whence they begin to reckon the Longitudes, drawing from Weſt to Eaſt. Moſt Geographers have choſen the *Canary* Iſlands, in the Weſt of *Africa*, for the firſt Meridian. The *Dutch* make it paſs through *Teneriff* Iſland, and the Cape *Verd*, and the *French* through the Weſt part of the Iſland of *Iron*, more Weſterly, as *Ptolemy* did, which makes a difference of 2 Degrees, 44 Minutes. The *Portugueſe* have ſettled their firſt Meridian, about 10 Degrees beyond that, *viz.* Through *Tercere*, one of the *Azores* towards *America*; becauſe, as they ſay, the Needle touched with a Load-ſtone (which varieth and declineth almoſt every where elſe) in *Tercere* Iſland, directly points to the North. Thoſe that read Voyages, muſt take Notice of the diverſity of thoſe firſt Meridians, to judge of Longitudes, and to know the diſtance of Places in reſpect of Eaſt and Weſt. Concerning the *Portugueſe*'s firſt Meridian, we muſt obſerve that they did chuſe *Tercere* Iſland, for this Reaſon, as it is reported; after the firſt Diſcovery of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, about the end of the XVth. Century, *Ferdinand* V. King of *Caſtile*, and *John* II. King of *Portugal*, made a Treaty, by which it was agreed, That they ſhould enjoy their new Conqueſts, each in an Hemiſphere, *viz.* The *Portugueſe* in the Ancient Continent, and the *Spaniards* in the New; ſo that the *Spaniards* ſhould take their Courſe towards the Weſt, to go into *America*; and the *Portugueſe* towards the Eaſt, to go to the *Indies*, beginning at the firſt Meridian, fixed in the Iſland of *Fer*, the moſt Weſterly of the *Canaries*. That Treaty was Confirmed by Pope *Alexander* VI. provided they would endeavour to eſtabliſh the Catholick Religion there. Nevertheleſs the *Portugueſe*, ſometime after, deſiring to have ſome part in *America*, complained of this Diviſion, and would have the firſt Meridian fixed in the Iſland of *Tercere*, which gave them occaſion to Conquer *Braſil*; but the changing of the *Meridian*, took away from them their Right to the *Philippine* and *Moluccа* Iſlands, which were without Conteſt in their Hemiſphere, keeping *Ptolemy*'s firſt Meridian. *Hornius orb. Imper.* Others ſay, That *Magellan* being diſpleaſed with the King of *Portugal*, went to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and perſuaded him to take the *Moluccа* Iſlands, which he affirmed to be in the *Spaniards* Share, moving the firſt Meridian forward Weſterly to the Iſland of *Tercere*, where it ought to be, becauſe the Needle of the Mariner's Compaſs, points directly towards the North in that place, without declining towards Eaſt or Weſt. *Memoirs Scavans.*

MERINDOL, a famous Place, for being the *Vaudois*'s Retreat, ſituate on the Borders of the Earldom of *Venaiſſin* in *Provence*. They were alſo ſettled in the Borough of *Cabriers*, in the ſame County, and in ſome Villages thereabouts, where they mightily increaſed, profeſſing their Anceſtor's Religion. But the Proteſtants appearing in *France*, and the *Vaudois* joining with them, King *Francis* I. Iſſued out a ſevere Edict againſt them, in 1535. To avoid the Execution, they ravaged the Valleys, and ſeized upon the Caſtles, and ſtrong Places in the Mountains. Then the King Commanded the Parliament of *Aix* to Exterminate them, which accordingly Condemned 19 *Vaudois* to be burnt alive, and Ordered all the Houſes of *Merindol* to be demoliſhed, as well as all their Caſtles and Forts. The *Vaudois* defending themſelves reſolutely, the King promiſed to pardon all thoſe that would Abjure their Religion, and Commanded *Grignan*, his Lieutenant in *Provence*, to gather his Forces, and deſtroy them. But inſtead of Abjuring, they went into *Provence*, breaking Images, and burning what Crucifixes they could find, and being near 16000, they deſigned to take *Marſeilles*. Then *Grignan* receiving new Orders in 1545, raiſed Soldiers, and called the Ban and Arrier-ban to march againſt the pretended Rebels, who retired into Woods, and inacceſſible Rocks; but the Old, and Infirm People, Women and Children, left behind in Towns and Villages, were put to the Sword, and all the Houſes burnt down; *Merindol*, *Cabriers*, *Cavaillon*, and other Places, were deſtroyed, and the People Maſſacred; the reſt of the *Vaudois* were ſtarved in the Woods, the ſtrongeſt only excepted, who retired to *Geneva*, and the Proteſtant *Cantons*. Three Thouſand periſhed in this occaſion; 600 of the ſtrongeſt Men were ſent to the Gallies, and 900 Houſes burnt down in 24 Villages in *Provence*. Some Hiſtorians affirm, That *Francis* I. a little before his Death, charged his Son *Henry* II. to examine the Buſineſs of *Merindol*, and ſee that Juſtice ſhould be done; and this Prince referred it to the Parliament of *Paris*, in 1551. *See* OPPEDE. *Maimbourgs Hiſt. du Calviniſm.*

MERINS, the Name of the Fifth Race of the Kings of *Fez* in *Africa*, which began to Reign in 1210. *Muhamede Enazir*, King of *Fez*, left Ten Sons, who deſtroyed themſelves by their Diviſions, giving occaſion to the Governors of Provinces, to uſurp an abſolute Power. During thoſe Diſorders, the *Merins* turned the *Almohades* out of the Kingdom of *Fez*, which they poſſeſſed till 1420. They took only the Title of Prince at firſt, and that of King afterwards, in 1269. *Haſcenes* Cheriff having killed the laſt of that Family, uſurped the Royal Authority, a Year; but was Dethroned by the *Ataſſens*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

MERIONES, Son to *Molus*, and Brother of *Dictys Cretenſis*, who wrote the *Trojan* War. He was *Idomineus*'s Charioteer, and has the Character of a good Soldier by *Homer* and *Horace*.

MERIONETHSHIRE, Lat. *Mervinia*, or according to late Writers, *Merionethenſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *North Wales*; bounded on the N. with *Carnarvan* and *Denbighſhires*, on the S. with *Cardiganſhire*, from which it is parted by the *Dovy*, Eaſtward with *Montgomeryſhire*, and Weſtward with the *Iriſh* Sea. Its Length from N. to S. 36 Miles, the Breadth from E. to W. 28. The whole divided into 6 Hundreds, wherein are 37 Pariſhes, and three Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices*, poſſeſſed of N. *Wales*, and now in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*. This is a very Mountainous County, not much commended either for Pleaſure or Profit, and the Hills ſo very high, that according to *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, Men may diſcourſe one with the other on the Tops thereof, and yet hardly meet beneath in a Day's time. Beſides the *Dovy*, which riſes and falls in this Shire, the *Dee* has its Riſe here, and many others of leſs Note. In the N. E. Parts of this County, is a noted Meer, called *Pimble Meer*. As for the Natives, *Cambden* commends them for their Beauty and Comelineſs. The Market-Towns are, *Herleck*, *Dolgelhe*, and *Bala*.

MERKS (*Thomas*) Biſhop of *Carliſle*, living in the Reigns of *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. was a Perſon of great Courage and Reſolution, as appears by that remarkable Speech, he made in the Houſe of Lords, in the behalf of King *Richard*, after his Forc'd Reſignation, and the Coronation of *Henry* IV. where amongſt other things he told the Lords, "That in "*England*, the King was the Supream Power, that neither "any ſingle Magiſtrate, nor all of them together have any "Authority over the Prince, from whom all Authority and "Juriſdiction is deriv'd. What Subject (*ſays he*) can Aſ"ſiſt, or Counſel, or ſo much as Conceal the knowledge "of Violence againſt his Prince, without Unfaithfulneſs "and Treaſon? Againſt whom, the very Intention and De"ſign, though unexecuted, is ſufficient to make a Man a "Traytor; nay, Madneſs, which goes for a ſort of Inno"cence, and is a Protection in all other Caſes, is puniſhable "in this. Does the King (*continues he*) Command any thing "contrary to the Laws of God? Why then, we muſt neither "wholly

" wholly Obey, nor violently Reſiſt, but with a Religious " Fortitude ſubmit to all manner of Severity, and ſhew our " Subjection by *Suffering*, and not *Performing:* Indeed, the " Church has declar'd it no leſs than Hereſy, to affirm, That " a Prince may be Slain or Depos'd by his Subjects, for any " Miſcarriages or Diſorders either in Life or Government: " There will be faults as long as there are Men, and as we " are Patient under unſeaſonable Weather and Scarcity, when " it ſo happens; ſo are we obliged to acquieſce under the " Miſmanagement of our Governors, till it pleaſes God either " to Change or Reform them. As for King *Richard*'s Reſig- " nation, *ſays he*, it was an Act of Compulſion and Force, " and therefore of no force to bind him: And as for the " Right of Conqueſt, which is mainly pretended; I wou'd " gladly know what Conqueſt can a Subject make upon his " Sovereign, where the War is Inſurrection, and the Victo- " ry, High-Treaſon? The reſt of his Speech to this purpoſe, is too long to be inſerted. *Truſſel. Hiſt. in the Life of* Henry IV. *&c.*

MERLIN born in *Carmarthen* in *Wales*, lived towards the End of the Vth. Century. He is ſaid to be the Son of an *Incubus*, and that his pretended Prophecies were the effects of *Magick*. *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth* has tranſlated a Tract of this Author, and inſerted it in his Hiſtory, upon which account he is rallied by *Polydore* and others for his Credulity; however if the Prophecies of *Merlin*, had been the Writings of a *Magician*, 'tis very improbable that *Alanus de Inſulis* a very Learned and vertuous man would have writ Notes upon them. *Leland. Bayle, Cambden Brit. Speed.*

MERMEROE, a *Perſian* Captain, who having ſpent his Youth in Wars, and being not able to Walk in his old Age, was carried about in a Litter to give Advice, and to be an Example to the Soldiers. After death, his Corps was expoſed in the Fields, in hopes it would quickly be devoured by Dogs, or Wild Beaſts, which was to them, a certain Proof of their Predeſtination; as they believed, That thoſe that were not devoured, were Reprobates. *Agathias de bello Gothorum.*

MERMNADES, a Dynaſty, or Race of the Kings of *Lydia*, begun by *Gyges* about *An. Mun.* 3340, *An. Rom.* 40. Continued till *Cræſus*'s Defeat, *An. Rom.* 210. *See* LYDIA. *Herodotus lib.* 1. *or Clio. Euſeb. in Chron. Pliny lib.* 35. *cap.* 8.

MERODACH, or *Berodach (Baladan)* King of *Babylon*, named *Mardokempade*, by *Ptolemy*, Son of another *Baladan*, reputed *The Nabonaſſar of the Prophane*, began his Reign *An. Mun.* 3332, or 33. He ſent ſome Ambaſſadors with rich Preſents to *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*, to Congratulate the Recovery of his Health, and be informed of the famous Miracle by *Iſaiah* the Prophet, who made the Sun go 10 Degrees backward on *Ahaz*'s Dial. After that, *Merodach* took *Manaſſes*, King of *Judah*, Priſoner, and carried him in Chains to *Babylon*, *An. Mun.* 3344. and *An. Rom.* 44. The Year after he conquered *Aſſyria*, and Defeated *Arphaxad*, King of *Media*, who is taken for *Arbianes*, *Dejoce*'s Father. *Merodach* Reigned 42, or, as others ſay, 52 Years.

☞ Authors diſagree about this King of *Babylon*, ſome making him *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*'s Father, or Grand-father. Others, the King of *Nineve*, of that name, mentioned in the Book of *Judith*, which is not likely. For this *Merodach Baladan*, was Succeeded by *Ben Merodach*, and he, by *Nebuchadnezzar the Ancient*, named by *Beroſus*, and others, *Nabopolaſſar*, and he again by *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*, *Evilmerodach*'s Father, and *Balthazar*'s Grandfather; which the inquiſitive Reader may ſee more fully in the following Authors. *Euſeb. in Chron. & lib.* 2. *præp. Evang. Scaliger lib.* 5. *Emend. Temp. Torniel A.M.* 3332. *n.* 1. *&* 2. *&c. Petav. lib.* 9. *de Doct. Temp. cap.* 52. *&c.*

MEROE, an Iſland of Upper *Æthiopia*, in the River *Nile*. Modern Authors are of another Opinion, and *Voſſius* in his Diſſertation concerning the Head of that River, ſpeaks thus, *The Ancients*, ſay he, *knew not* Meroé *well, when they took it for an Iſland, ſince* Nile, *makes no Iſland in* Æthiopia. And truly if the Ancients were miſtaken in the Situation of divers Places of *Æthiopia*, it was chiefly in what they ſaid of the Iſland and Town of *Meroe*, which they remove far from the *Arabick* Gulph. Neither do I approve the Opinion of thoſe who think the Kingdom of *Gaiama*, and the Town of *Meroe*, to be the ſame thing. All the Ancients agree in this, that *Ptolemais*, (which is *Mazua*) and the Town of *Meroé*, are under the ſame Parallel. As for *Aſtraboras*, or the River that runs by *Meroe*, towards the Eaſt, it is *Mareb*, or *Marabo*. And for *Meroé* it ſelf, which according to *Ptolemy*, was in the Northern part of the Iſland, though it be above Seventy Thouſand Paces from it towards the South, according to *Pliny*, and others, I don't doubt, but it is the Town called *Beroa* or *Baroa*, and by miſtake *Barca*.

MEROPE, one of the Seven *Pleiades* mentioned by *Ovid*, *Faſt. lib.* 4. *Atlas*'s Daughter by *Pleione*. She is darker than the reſt, becauſe as the Ancients ſay, ſhe married a Man, viz. *Sysiphus*; her Siſters having Gods for their Husbands.

MEROVEANS, or *Merovingians*, a Name given to the Kings of *France* of the Firſt Race, which began in 420, in *Pharamond*, who was ſucceeded by *Clodion*, and afterwards by *Merovée*, and ended with *Childeric* III. in 751. They reckon 21 Kings of that Family.

MEROVEE, or *Merouee*, King of *France*, ſucceeded *Clodion the Hairy* in 448. He joined with *Aëtius*, General of the *Romans*, and *Theodoric*, King of the *Viſigoths*, againſt *Attila*, who named himſelf *God's Plague*. They defeated him near *Orleans*, and killed above 200000 of his Men, in 451. Afterwards *Merouee* inlarged his Dominions from the River *Somme*, far into the Country of the Second *Belgium*, and Firſt *Germany*, coming near the Rivers *Seine*, *Marne*, *Meuſe* and *Moſelle*. His great Actions, Conduct and Valour were ſuch, that the Kings of *France* of the Firſt Race, took from him the Name of *Merovingians*. He died about 457, or 458.

☞ We know nothing certainly of his Age, nor his Wife, and Children; only that *Childeric*, his Succeſſor, was his Son. Nevertheleſs it is probable, that *Merouee* was *Clodion*'s Son. *Gregor. Turon. l.* 2. *c.* 7. *Priſcus* 1. *T. Hiſt. Bizant. Proſper. in Chron. Aimon, Valois, &c.*

MEROVEE, *Chilperic* I's Second Son by *Andovere*, a fine and hopeful Prince, but unhappy. Being charmed by *Brunehaut*, he married her without his Father's Conſent, who cauſed him to be Shaved, and ſent into St. *Calez*'s Abby, whence he eſcaped, and retired to St. *Martin* of *Tours*. Afterwards he went to *Brunehaut* in *Auſtraſia*, where the Inhabitants condemning his Conduct, he reſolved to withdraw, but was killed by *Galien*, his Favourite, in 577. *Gregor. Tur. l.* 5. *c.* 13. *Marius in Chron. Mezeray, Valois, &c.*

MEROVEE, Son of *Thierry* II. King of *Burgundy* and *Auſtraſia*. *Clotaire* II. ſaved him from being murthered, like his Brethren and brought him up ſecretly in *Neuſtria*, but he died ſoon after.

MERRION *(Lord)* See *Fitz William.*

MERSBOURG, Lat. *Martiopolis*, or *Merſeburgum*, a Town of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, on the River *Yſſel*, with a Biſhoprick.

MERSBOURG, another Town of *Swabia* in *Germany*, on the Lake of *Conſtance*, now the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Conſtance.*

MERSENNUS *(Marin)* a *French Minime* Friar, much eſteemed by *Carteſius*, famous for his Learning and Works; as *Quæſtiones celebres in Geneſin*; *Cogitata Phyſico-Mathematica Tom. III. La verité des Sciences, &c.* He died in 1648. See his Life by *Hilarion de Coſta.*

MERSEY, a *Cheſhire* River, has its Riſe upon the Borders of this County, and *Yorkſhire*, from whence it takes its Courſe Weſtward, dividing moſt part of its way the County of *Lancaſter* from *Cheſhire*, and falls at laſt with a wide Mouth into the *Iriſh* Sea. The principal Places it Waters in its Courſe, are *Stopford* in *Cheſhire*, *Warrington* and *Leverpool* in the County of *Lancaſter.*

MERVIN, Prince of *Powiſland* in *Wales*, was the youngeſt Son of *Rhoderick*, ſurnamed *The Great*, King of *Wales*, who dividing his Kingdom amongſt his three Sons, *Ameraud*, *Cadel* and *Mervin*, beſtowed that Part of it called *Powiſland* on *Mervin*, who, being a Prince of great Valour, was looked upon as the fitteſt of the three to have his Portion on the very Borders; *Powiſland* contained the whole Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, all *Shropſhire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and part of *Denbigh* and *Flintſhires*, which Eſtate continued in *Mervin*'s Line, a long time together; but was much diſmembred by the Earl of *Cheſter* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from it a good part of *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Shropſhire*, and it was alſo diſmembred by the Princes of N. *Wales*. At laſt, *Owen ap Gryffth*, of the Line of *Mervin*, ſurrendred his Eſtate and Title to King *Edward* I. at a Parliament holden in *Shrewsbury*, and received them of the King again, to be holden in *Capite*, and free Baronage, according to the Cuſtom of *England*. Then it paſſed by Marriage to the *Charletons*, and from them to the *Greys*, *Edward* being the laſt of the Line, after whom the Title lay Extinct, till revived again in the Perſon of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Caſtle*, Created Lord *Powis*, by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1629, whoſe Deſcent was from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke.*

MERULA *(Paul)* born at *Dort* in *Holland*, a famous Lawyer, Hiſtorian and Linguiſt; having Travelled all *France*, *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, to Converſe with the Learned Men of thoſe Countries. He was choſen Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, after *Juſtus Lipſius*, in which Station, he publiſhed the Fragments of *Ennius*, with Commentaries upon them; the Lives of *Eraſmus* and *Junius*, with a Coſmography in three Books; a Treatiſe of Law, *&c.* and died in 1607. *Valer. Andr. &c.*

MERULA *(George)* born at *Alexandria de la Paille*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, in the XVIth. Century. He was a great Scholar, and much eſteemed by *Eraſmus*, *Hermolaus Barbarus*, and others, he publiſh'd a Hiſtory of the Viſcounts of *Milan* in Twelve Books. The Deſcription of *Veſuvius*. Notes upon *Martial*, *Statius*, *Juvenal*, *Varro & Columella*, *Epiſtles*, *&c. Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. cap.* 37. *Voſſius Lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

MESHA, a King of the *Moabites*, was beſieged in his Chief Town by *Jehoram*, Son of *Ahab*, King of *Iſrael*,

&c.

to whom he owed, and refuſed to pay, an Annual Tribute of 100000 Lambs, and 100000 Sheep. Being preſſed to Surrender, he appeared on the Walls, where he himſelf Sacrificed his own Son before his Enemies, who, full of Indignation for this Cruelty, raiſed the Siege, and retired.

☞ Obſerve, That *R. Solomon*, and his followers, explaining the Hebrew Word *Beno*, by *Filium ejus*, inſtead of *Filium ſuum*, ſay, That he was not *Meſha*'s Son, but the King of *Edom*'s Son, who ſerved *Iſrael*, and had been taken in a Sally; and that aſſoon as the King of *Edom* ſaw, that *Meſha* out of Deſpair, was going to Sacrifice his Son, he retired with his Army to ſave his life; but to no purpoſe, the Deſire of Revenge prevailing in *Meſha*'s Mind. But moſt Interpreters not approving this Interpretation, attribute the raiſing of this Siege to the Indignation againſt the King of *Iſrael* who was the Cauſe of this Sacrifice. 4 *Kings c.* 3. *Cornel. à Lap. Emanuel, Elius, Ficinus.*

MESIA, or *Moeſia*, a Province of *Illyria*, named by the *Romans*, *Ceres*'s *Granary*, becauſe of its Fertility. It was divided into the higher *Mœſia* where *Servia* is now, and the Lower, were *Bulgaria* is. *Tacitus* and *Pliny* mention it.

MESMES, is a Caſtle, and an Eſtate in the Dioceſs of *Bazas* in *France*. It gave its Name, as it is reported, to the Family of *Meſmes*, which having produced, during 400 Years, many Illuſtrious Soldiers, has been famous alſo for many Great Lawyers and Magiſtrates.

MESMES, the Name of a *French* Family, that came Originally out of *Scotland*, according to ſome Authors, and ſettled in *Guienne*, in King *Philip Auguſtus*'s Reign. The Count *d' Avaux*, lately Ambaſſador, and Plenipotentiary at *Nimeguen*, was of that Family. *Thuan. hiſt. Dupleix. hiſt.*

MESOPOTAMIA, a Country in *Aſia*, formerly a conſiderable part of the *Aſſyrian* Empire, between *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, as the Name given it by the *Græcians* imports. It is named now *Aſamia*, and *Diarbeck*; its Towns are *Aſancnif*, *Orpha*, *Camarit*, *Merdin* and *Herran*. Its ſituation makes the *Arabians* (like the *Græcians*) call it *Al-Gezira*, that is, *Iſland*; as the *Hebrews*, *Aram-Naharaim*, the *Syria* of the two Rivers, for the ſame Reaſon. There the Biſhops of *Meſopotamia* held a Council in Pope *Victor* I's Reign. *Pliny lib.* 2. *cap.* 26. *Strabo lib.* 11. *Ptolemæus, &c.*

MESRAIM, or *Meſtraim*, or *Miſraim*, or *Mitzraim*, Son of *Cham*, and *Noah*'s Grandſon. Many think, that *Cham* ſettled in *Egypt*, therefore called in the Bible, *The Land of Cham*; but if he did not go thither, *Miſraim* took poſſeſſion of that Inheritance left him by his Father *Cham*, or by his Grandfather *Noah*; for that reaſon, the Country of *Nile* is named *The Land of Miſraim*, in holy Writ. *Syncellus* ſaith, that ſince *Egypt* was inhabited by *Miſraim*, it was called ſo by the *Hebrews*, *Syrians* and *Arabians*; thence the firſt Children of that Man, whom the *Egyptians* have conſidered, as their Hero, are called *Meſtreans*, in their ancient Chronicles. And beſides, we find in the Bible, That from this *Miſraim*, the firſt Poſſeſſor of *Egypt*, are deſcended all the Different People that have Inhabited that, and the neighbouring Countries, as the *Ludians* of *Moſes*, that is, *The Æthiopians*; the *Pathruſians*, or the People of *Thebais*; the *Leabians*, or *Libyans*, near the Higher *Egypt*, towards the W. of *Nile*, the *Anameans*, reputed to be the *Ammonites*; and the *Naſamones*. The time of this going it to *Egypt*, is uncertain; but it was likely in the Patriarch *Heber*'s time, about 430 Years after the Flood. Some ſay, *Meſraim* Reigned in *Egypt*, under the Name of *Pharaoh*, when *Abraham* retired thither; but *Herodotus*, *Manetho*, *Euſebius*, *&c.* are againſt it, affirming, that *Menes* was the firſt that took the Name of *Pharaoh*, which his Succeſſors had likewiſe. So it ſhould follow, that *Meſraim*, and *Menes*, were two Names of the ſame Perſon. *Meſraim* dead, was adored like a God, under the Names of *Oſiris*, *Apis*, or *Serapis*, and *Adonis*. Thoſe that believe that *Cham* went into *Egypt*, ſay, That after his death, he was honoured like a God, and named *Hammon*, or *Jupiter Hammon*. *Syncell. in Chronograph. Joſephus Antiq. lib.* 1. *&* 8. *Bochart, in Phaleg. l.* 4. *Diodor. l.* 1.

MESSALINA (*Valeria*) the Emperor *Claudius*'s Wife, *Barbatus Meſſala*'s Daughter, famous in Hiſtory for her Lewdneſs. Her Impudence was ſuch, that ſhe married *C. Silius*, a *Roman* Knight, the Emperor being living, who put her to death, *An. Chr.* 48. *Tacitus lib.* 11. *Annal. Sueton. in Claud. Dion. &c.*

MESSAPIA, an ancient Province of *Italy*, where the Country of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is now. It is ſuppoſed, that this Name was given unto it by *Meſſapus*, *Neptune*'s Son, who helped *Turnus* againſt *Æneas*. *Virgil. Æn. l.* 7. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 14. *Pliny*, *Strabo.*

MESSENE, an ancient Town of *Peloponneſus*, which is now a little Borough of *Belvedere*, a Province in *Morea*. It was the Chief Town of the fruitful Country called *Meſſenia*. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 6. The firſt War between the *Meſſenians* and *Lacedemonians*, about ſome Virgins, which the firſt took away from the laſt, laſted Twenty Years, till *An. Rom.* 3 , or the firſt of the XIVth. *Olympiad.* The Second War between them laſted Fourteen Years, in the XXIIIth. *Olympiad*, *An Rom.* 69. Read *Pauſanias*, who diſtinguiſheth thoſe two Wars, which *Juſtin* ſeems to join into one. The *Meſſenians* went into *Meſſina*. *See* MESSINA. There was alſo the Gulph of *Meſſena*, called by *Sophian*, *Golfo di Coron*, and by Seamen, *Golpho di Calamata*.

MESSINA, a Town of *Sicily*, with a good Port, and an Arch-biſhoprick, Lat. *Meſſana*, called formerly *Zancle*. It is reported, That the Fort of Mount *Ira*, being taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, from the *Meſſenians*, theſe laſt ſaved themſelves by flight into *Sicily*, *An. Rom.* 84. and ſettled at *Zancle*, which they called *Meſſenia*. Others relate this differently, The *Mamertines* conquered *Meſſina*, and being attacked by the *Carthaginians*, were Aſſiſted by the *Romans*, which was the beginning of the firſt *Punick* War, that continued 24 Years to *An. Rom.* 513. This Town became afterwards a *Roman* Colony; the *Saracens* took it in 1058. *Meſſina* was always the moſt famous Town of *Sicily*. Its ſituation is pleaſant, partly on Hills, and partly in the Plain, repreſenting an Amphitheater, in the middle of which is the Port, 1000 Paces long, bordered with a Key, Fac'd with Free-ſtones, and Adorned with fine Houſes. The Trade, chiefly of Silks, inricheth the Town. Its Fare and Canal is the Paſſage for all Ships coming from the Eaſt. The Town is ſtrong, Adorned with ſtately Churches and Houſes. St. *Mary the New*, whoſe Porch and Pavement are of Marble of different Colours, where are fourteen Marble Statues, a Vault painted, and the Tabernacle for the Hoſt of Gold, *&c.* is worth the ſeeing. The *Spaniard*'s ſevere Government made them Rebel, in 1671. *Meſſina* has produced many great Men, as *Dicearcus*, *Symmachus*, *Ibicus*, *Lycus*, *&c. Antonello da Meſſina*, a Painter in the XVth. Century, who having learn'd of *John de Bruges* in *Flanders* to paint in Oyl, carried the Receipt into *Italy*, where before this time they us'd to Paint only in *Freſco* and Water Colours. *Strabo l.* 6. *Pliny l.* 6. *c.* 8. *Placido Rayna Memor. Hiſt. della Cita de Meſſ. Solin. c.* 11. *Polyb. &c.*

METAMORPHISTS, or *Transformers*, a Name given in the XVIth. Century to thoſe *Sacramentarians*, who affirmed, that the Body of Jeſus Chriſt aſcended into Heaven, is wholly Deified. *Prateol* or *du Preau.*

METANGISMONITES, Hereticks ſo named from the Greek ἀγγεῖον, that is, *A Veſſel*, who ſay, that the Word is in his Father, as one Veſſel in another. The Author of this Opinion is unknown. *St. Auſtin hær.* 58. *Caſtrodeus hær.* 6. *Prateol.* 5. *Metangiſm.*

METAPHRASTES: *See Simeon Metaphraſtes.*

METAPONTUM, a Town of the Ancient *Lucania* in *Italy*, now call'd *Torra di Mare.*

METELINO, an Iſland of the *Ægæan* Sea in *Aſia*, the *Lesbos* of the Ancients. The Name of its Chief Town was given unto it. There are two conſiderable Ports. Formerly it was under the *Venetians*, but now under the *Turks*, to whom it payeth a Tribute of 18000 Piaſters. Its Revenue conſiſts in Corn, Fruit and Cheeſe. The circuit of this Iſland is an Hundred and Forty Miles; Its principal City is *Metelino*, which is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, and is an Arch-Biſhops See; It has likewiſe two other Cities which are Biſhopricks, that is, *Gerema* and *Calons.*

METHODIUS, call'd *Eubulius*, was a Biſhop and *Martyr*, in the IIId. Century. He ſuffered under the Emperours *Dioclefian* and *Maximian*. His See, as ſome ſay, was at *Patara* in *Lycia*, from whence he was Tranſlated to *Tyre*. He wrote againſt *Porphyry* and *Origen*, but that Treatiſe is loſt. However Father *Combefis* has publiſh'd his Book, *De Libero Arbitrio. De Reſurrectione*, *De Caſtitate*, and two *Homilies*, *&c. Photius Cod.* 234, 235, *&c. St. Jerom in Catal. cap.* 83. *Ep.* 84. *ad Magnum Orat. & Apol. ad Pamach. Bellarmin. Baronius, &c.*

METHODIUS I. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in the IXth. Century, a zealous Defender of Images, by the Emperor *Theophilus*'s Orders was beaten, and ſhut up in a Well, where he was allowed nothing but Bread and Water to live upon. *Theophilus* being dead *Michael* III. ſucceeded him, whoſe Mother and Guardianeſs reſtored *Methodius* to his Patriarchate, in 842. And ſoon after he called a Council to reſtore Images. He was Charged by his Enemies, with having debauch'd a Woman; but he clear'd himſelf to ſatisfaction, and died in 847. *Cedren. Hincmar, Baronius, &c.*

METHODIUS, a Greek *Monk*, and a good Painter, was imployed by *Bogoris*, King of *Bulgaria*, to draw terrible Objects, which he loved to behold, repreſented the laſt judgment ſo terrible, that *Bogoris* being frighted, reſolved to imbrace Chriſtianity, and was Chriſtned in 845. *Maimbourg hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

METIUS, (*Adrian*) a Mathematician, born at *Alemaer* in *Holland*, famous for his Works in the XVIth. and XVIIth. Century. His Brother (*James Metius* invented the Proſpective Glaſſes, which made Objects at a diſtance appear near. He preſented one of them to the States General in 1608. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Voſſius de Mathem. &c. Cartes in Dioptr.*

METIUS (*Suffetius*) General, or Dictator of the Town of *Alba*, in *Tullus Hoſtilius*'s Reign. In his time, the Fight was propoſed between the three *Horatii*, againſt the three *Curatii*,

Curatii, and *Alba* was ſubdued. But afterwards, *Suffetius* betraying the *Romans* in their War againſt the *Veians*, and *Tullus Hoſtilius*, having got the Victory, cauſed *Suffetius*, as breaker of the Treaty, to be tied between two Chariots, and drawn by two ſtrong Horſes, that tore him in pieces in the ſight of the Army. *Tit. Liv. l.* 2. *Florus l.* 1. *c.* 3. *Dion. Halicarn. &c.*

METO of *Athens*, a famous Mathematician, publiſhed about *An. Rom.* 321. his *Enneadecaëteride*, that is, his Circle of Nineteen Years, to add the Courſe of the Sun to that of the Moon, and make the Solar and Lunar Years begin at the ſame Point. The Learned agree not about the beginning of *Meto*'s Period. *Ptolem. l.* 3. *Almageſti. Ælian. l.* 10. *c.* 7. *Varia Hiſt. Scalig. de emend. Temp. Voſſius de Mat. c.* 33, *&c.*

METOCHITES (*Theodorus*) *Logotheta*, one of the moſt learned Men of *Greece* in the XIVth. Century, called *A Living Library*, becauſe of his extraordinary Memory, wrote many Hiſtories, and other Books, and died in 1332. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c. Meurſius in Not. ad Metoch. &c.*

METRA, Daughter of *Eryſichthon*, a *Theſſalian* Lord, proſtituted her ſelf to ſatisfy her Father's prodigious Hunger, and there being no Gold nor Silver then, ſhe received of her Lovers, an Ox, an Horſe, a Sheep, or ſome other Beaſts, which made the Poets ſay, ſhe took ſeveral Shapes, and that being loved by *Neptune*, he had given her the Faculty to Transform her ſelf as ſhe pleaſed. *Ovid lib.* 8. *Metamorph.*

METRODORUS, a famous Architect, about *An. Ch.* 327. He was born in *Perſia*, and embraced Chriſtianity. He went to the *Indies*, where he got a great Name, and conſiderable Riches. *Cedrenus* obſerves, That he perſuaded the Emperor *Conſtantine*, to make War with the King of *Perſia*, that he might deliver the Chriſtians there from Perſecution. *Cedrenus Hiſt. compend.*

METROPHANES, (*Critopulus*) a *Greek* Author, who drew up a Confeſſion of Faith of the *Greek* Church, publiſh'd by the Proteſtants in *Germany*, 'twas printed in *Greek* and *Latin* at *Helmſtadt*, in 1661. The famous *Cyrillus Lucarius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, being deſirous to be perfectly inform'd of the Condition and Sentiments of the Proteſtant Churches of *Europe*, order'd this *Metrophanes* to go into *England*, and make a thorough Enquiry into the Doctrine and Circumſtances of that Church. *Critopulus* debarking at *Hamburgh*, travell'd over part of *Germany*, and in this Country it was, that he drew up his *Confeſſion* of Faith, which the Supplement to *Morery* owns, is agreeable to the *Reformation* in ſeveral Points. This Author makes it his buſineſs to ſet the Senſe of his Church in a clear Light, and argues like an Able Divine, and a Perſon of good Senſe. *Horatius* tranſlated it into *Latin*. There is an Epiſtle placed at the Head of the Book, by *Coringius*, where he dilates upon the Belief of the *Greek* Church, againſt the Repreſentation of *Leo Allatius*. *R. Simon.*

METROPOLITAN. This Word comes from the Metropolitan Towns, the Capital, or Mother Cities, out of which Colonies were ſent. This Name was alſo given afterwards to Cities, which Commanded a Province, and this Title and Rights of Metropolis, were given by the Emperors. The Church knew no ſuch Name, before the Council of *Nice*, the Name of Biſhop being only uſed then. The Name of Archbiſhop and Metropolitan, are very promiſcuouſly uſed; nevertheleſs it appears by the ancient Notitia's of Churches, that the Metropolitan was above the Archbiſhop, and below the Patriarch. But Archbiſhops now, and Metropolitans, are reciprocal Terms. In the Notitia's of the *Greek* Churches, it is plain, that ſome Biſhops were erected into Metropolitans, by the Emperors; but it was only a Titular Honour, thoſe Titular Metropolitans being always under the true Metropolitan. *M. Simon.*

METZ, on the Influx of the River *Seille* into the *Moſelle*, a Biſhoprick and Chief Town of the *Meſſin*-Country in *France*, named in *Latin*, *Metæ* or *Mediomatricum*, or *Divodurum Mediomatricorum*. It is very Ancient, and was the Chief Town of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*. Its pleaſantly ſeated, of a large Compaſs, Rich and Populous. The Princes of *Germany* in 1552. put themſelves under the Protection of *Henry* II. King of *France*, and in a Treaty, acknowledged him for the Reſtorer and Defender of the *German* Liberty. According to this Treaty, he went towards the *Rhine*, at the Head of a powerful Army, and ſeized upon theſe Three Towns, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, formerly belonging to him, but uſurped afterwards by the latter Emperors. *Charles* V. endeavoured, in vain, to take *Metz*; and by the Peace of *Chateau Cambreſis*, in 1559, thoſe Three Towns were left to the *French*. *Henry* II. dying in 1559, the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. demanded them again to no purpoſe; ſo this Matter reſted, till the ſetting of a Parliament at *Metz* in 1633. Then the Emperor's Commiſſioners complained, That the King of *France*, who had been only conſidered as Protector of thoſe Towns, and their Territories, was going to Abolish the Ordinary Juriſdictions, and the Inhabitants Right of Appealing to the *Imperial* Chamber, making himſelf Abſolute Sovereign. At laſt, thoſe Complaints ended by the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648, by the 44th Article, the Sovereign Power of thoſe Three Towns, being to remain to the Crown of *France*, reſerving only the Right of Metropolitan to the Archbiſhop of *Triers*. *Metz* is a large and populous Town, pleaſantly ſituated. *Henry* II. fortified it with a Cittadel. Its Biſhop is Suffragan to *Triers*, and takes the Title of a Prince of the Empire. The Cathedral is famous for its Antiquity, Prerogatives, and many Curioſities, as a Font of one piece of Porphyry 10 Foot long. There are 4 Arch-Deaconries in the Dioceſs, 623 Pariſhes, 16 of them in *Metz*, 4 Abbies of Men, and 3 of Women, ſeveral Religious Houſes, *&c.* Tradition ſaith, that *Clement*, St. *Peter*'s Diſciple, was their firſt Prelate, which is very uncertain. *Thuan. Hiſt. St. Marthe Gall. Chriſt. Du. Cheſne Antiq. des villes. Fabert's Deſcript. du Pais Meſſin. &c.*

Councils of METZ.

The firſt Synod was held there in 590, where *Giles*, Biſhop of *Rheims*, was Depoſed and Baniſhed, for Conſpiring againſt the King's Life. Another was called by *Pepin* in 753. Another was held in 835. where *Lewis the Merciful*, Depoſed before, was Crowned again. Another in 859. Another in 863. Another in 888, or 889. Another in 1272, *&c.*

MEUN, or *Mehun*, a little Town of *Berry* in *France*, on the River *Yevre*, which is not the *Mediolanum Aulercorum* of *Antonine*; for the *Aulerci* were in *Le Maine*, *Perche*, and the Dioceſs of *Evreux*; neither is it the *Megledunum* of *Gregory de Tours*, as *Ortelius* thought. However there is another Borough on the River *Inde* in *Berry*, named *Meun*.

MEURS, a well fortified Town in the Low Country of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. Some place it in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though it be in the Dioceſs of *Cologne*. It had particular Earls formerly, but now belongs to the Princes of *Orange*, and Earls of *Naſſau*.

MEURSIUS, (*John*) a *Dutch*-man, born at *Loſdun*, near the *Hague*, in 1579. He had ſo great a Genius for Learning, that at 12 or 13 Years old he ſpoke very fine *Latin* Speeches of his own Compoſing, and made very good *Greek* Verſes. His Induſtry was as great as his Parts, which made his Improvement very extraordinary. *Meurſius* ſtudied the Law at *Orleans*, and travell'd with one of *Barnevelt*'s Sons, which gave him an opportunity of ſeeing the Courts of Princes, of making an Acquaintance with Men of Learning, and of having Acceſs to the beſt Libraries, which he made great advantage of, as appears by the Curioſity of his Learning and Remarks. *Meurſius*, upon his Return to *Holland*, was made Hiſtory Profeſſor at *Leyden*, in 1610, and afterward *Greek* Profeſſor. *Chriſtiern* IV. King of *Denmark*, invited him to the Univerſity of *Sora*, and gave him the Chair there to read Hiſtory and Politicks; he accepted this Office, and having perform'd up to Expectation for ſome Years, died in 1641. He publiſh'd and wrote Notes upon a great many *Latin* and *Greek* Authors. As for the Works of his own Compoſing, they are as follow; *De Gloria. De Funere. De Luxu Romanorum. De Puerperio. Gloſſarium Græco-Barbarum. Rerum Belgicarum, Lib. IV. Hiſtoriæ Danicæ, Lib. III. De Populis Atticæ, Lib. III. Atticarum Lectionum, Lib. VI. Archontes Athenienſes. Fortuna Attica de Athenarum Origine. Cecropia de Athenarum Arce. Orcheſtra de Saltationibus Veterum. Græcia Feriata de Feſtis Græcorum. Eleuſinia Græcia. Ludicra de Ludis Græcorum. Athenæ Atticæ de Athenarum Antiquitatibus. Regnum Atticum. Theſeus. Athenæ Batavæ. De Regno Laconiæ. Laconica. Cyprus & Rhodus. Piræus, &c.*

La MEUSE, in *Latin*, *Moſa*; in *Italian*, *La Moſa*; in *German*, *Die Maſe*; in *Dutch*, *Bas Maas*; a River of *Europe*, whoſe Head is in *Champagne*, near a Village called *Meuſe*, and *Montigni le Roy*; thence it runs through *Lorrain*; begins to be Navigable at St. *Thibaud*; receives the *Sambre* near *Namur*; joins with the River *Vahal*, near *Hervoerden*, where it takes the Name of *Merwe*; and having formed an Iſland called *Yſſelmonde* near *Dort*, runs into the Ocean.

MEXIA, or *Meſſia*, (*Peter*) born at *Sevil* in *Spain*, *Charles* V's Chronographer, died in 1552. *Andrew Matamore de Doct. Hiſp. Voris* blames him, for introducing ſome *Latin* Words into the *Spaniſh* Tongue. He wrote *Silva de varia Lection*, a Piece very much eſteem'd. His other Writings are, *Los Ceſares. Luis Alm*, *&c.* *Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* 16.

MEXICO, or *New Spain*, a large Country of the Northern *America*, ſo denominated from its Chief City, called alſo *New Spain*, ſince the *Spaniards* ſettling there. It is 600 Leagues long, from the River *Chagre* in the *Iſthmus* of *Panama*, to that of *del Norte de la mer Vermeille*. Its Breadth is irregular. It has the Sea of *Mexico* on the Eaſt, its Gulph, *Florida*, and *New Mexico*, on the North, and the Southern Sea on the Weſt and South. All the Country is divided into Three Chief Audiences, or Governments, *viz. Mexico*, *Guadalajara*, or *New Galicia*, and *Guatimala*; The firſt contains Seven Provinces, *Mexico*, *Mechoacan*, *Panuco*, *Jucatan*, *Los Angelos*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabaſco*. I name the reſt in the Article of *New Spain*. It is a fruitful and healthful Country.

There

There the Cows, She-goats, Sheep, *&c.* breed twice a Year. Gold and Silver Mines are common, theſe Metals likewiſe being found in Rivers, nevertheleſs *Cacao*-Nuts ſerve for Money. Their Muguey, or Maquey, is an admirable Plant, furniſhing ſmall Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Needles, Thred, Stuffs, and Timber. All *European* Commodities, except Oil and Wine, are to be found there. The Chief Rivers are *Panuco*, *Equitalan*, *Les Yopes* and *Mexico*. *Nicaragua* and *Mexico* are the Chief Lakes. The Inhabitants are good natur'd, and truſty enough, but cannot endure to ſubmit to Arbitrary and ill Uſage. They are Dextrous, Inventive, and good Artificers, but naturally Lazy. Their miraculous Bird *Cincon*, leſs than a *Maybug*, covered with wonderful Feathers, feeds, as they ſay, upon Dew, and the Smell of Flowers, and faſtening it ſelf to a Bough in *October*, ſleeps there till *April*. The laſt Kings were *Motecuma*, who ended ſo tragically and ſhamefully, and *Quahutimoc*, or *Quicuxtemoc*, was Elected in his place. *Ferdinand Cortez* conquered it in Three Years time, from 1518, to 1521. The noiſe of his Artillery made them believe him a God; but the *Spaniard*'s Cruelty ſoon ſhewed that they were ſcarce Men. The Archbiſhoprick of *Mexico*, or *Mexico* ſtrictly taken, is 135 Leagues long from South to North, and 60 from Eaſt to Weſt, contains many little Provinces. Above 4000 *Spaniards* work, with a great number of Slaves, in the Silver Mines; and ſome Jaſper, almoſt like Porphyry, is alſo taken out of a Mountain there.

MEXICO, Lat. *Mexicum*, the Chief City of the Archbiſhoprick, and of the vaſt Country of that Name, 20 Degrees off from the Equinoctial Line, is ſituated near a Lake of the ſame Name, whoſe Water is ſalt, becauſe of the Niter at the bottom; this Lake joining another, both are above 30 Leagues about. It produceth a kind of Fiſhes without Scales, having four Feet, and Privy-Parts much like Women's, as alſo their Monthly Flowers, the Natives call them *Axolotl*; and the *Spaniards*, *Juguete de agua*. There are now 4000 *Spaniards* in *Mexico*, and about 30000 Natives. It is the Reſidence of the Vice-Roy, and Archbiſhop, and was built, as the Natives ſay, in 1322, all along the Lake, and not upon it, as *Venice* on the Sea. The *Spaniards* took it in 1519. It was almoſt drowned in 1629, but ſoon repaired. A Modern Author affirms, That there were 30 or 40000 *Spaniards* here in 1635, whereof many had rich and ſtately Coaches, drawn by fine Horſes ſhod with Silver Shooes. Men and Women wear commonly Silk Cloths, and rich Jewels, and even Slaves never go without Pearls, golden Bracelets, Necklaces, Buckles, Rings, *&c.* with precious Stones, which ſhews the Wealth of *Mexico*. *Herriera*, *Linſchot*, *Sanſon*, *Duval*, *Robbe*, *Ovied. l.* 17. *A. Coſta l.* 7. *Henry Martinez*, *&c.*

Councils of MEXICO.

The *Miſſionaries* called a Synod in 1524, and Condemned the Plurality of Wives. Another was held there 1585, to reform Manners.

MEXICO, or *New Mexico*, a Country in Northern *America*, divided by high Mountains from *Canada* and *Florida* on the Eaſt, has *Mexico* on the South, the Sea of *California* on the Weſt, but its Bounds and Extent are not well known on the North. Some ſay it was the Country of the Ancient *Nauatelcas*, who ſettled in *Mexico*. *Antonio d'Epeio* diſcovered it about 1583, and named it *New Mexico*; the Chief Provinces whereof are *Anien*, *Quivira*, and *Cibola*, and *Santa Fe* the Chief Town. The Air is good and ſweet, and the Land, though Mountainous, fruitful. There are ſome Silver Mines, Turquoiſes, Emeralds, Cryſtal, *&c.* The Natives are naturally Good and Civil, governed by a Captain named *Caſick*, whom they chuſe themſelves; many of them were Converted by the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor at *Santa Fe*, but the reſt are given to Idolatry. Some of the Natives adore the *Sun*. Others believe a God, the Author of all things, who they ſuppoſe, keeps his Reſidence in Heaven; and ſome of them have no Religion at all.

MEYNE, a Place 200 Paces off from *Arles* in *Provence*, where there is a Spring of Mineral Water, good for the Gravel and Dropſy, Obſtructions and Foulneſs of the Blood. Its Virtue was found out 1680. *Memoirs du Temps*.

MEZERAY, (*Francis Eudes de*) Hiſtoriographer of *France*, and the *French* Academy's Secretary, named *Eudes*, which was the Name of his Family, and *Mezeray*, from the Village *Mezeray*, near *Argentan* in the *Lower Normandy*. Being acquainted at *Paris* with *John Baudouin*, Member of the Academy, who had undertaken to write a General Hiſtory of *France*, he helped him to ſeek and diſpoſe the Memoirs, concerning the Firſt Race of the Kings of *France*; and after *Baudouin*'s Death, he was choſen to continue the Work; then he took the Name of *Mezeray*, and afterwards of *de Mezeray*, and had an Allowance from the Chancellor *Seguier*, another from the King, and a third from Cardinal *Mazarin*. He put out Three Volumes in *Folio*, of the General Hiſtory of *France* to the Death of *Henry* IV. and Abridged it in Six Volumes in *Twelves*. This Work acquired him the Name of the moſt Faithful and Learned Hiſtorian, that ever was in *France*. He died in 1683. *Memoirs de Temps*.

MEZIERES, on the *Meuſe*, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, with a doubly fortified Cittadel, Lat. *Maderiacum*, and *Macerie*, between *Sedan* and *Charleville*, partly on the Hill, and partly in the Valley. Near this City *Arioviſtus*, King of the *Germans*, gave the *Gauls* a great Defeat, before the coming of *Julius Cæſar* into *Gallia*; after which, he treated the *Gauls* with ſo much Severity, that they begged the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, for the Expulſion of the *Germans*, which occaſioned the Conqueſt of *Gallia* by *Julius Cæſar*. *Com. lib.* 1.

MEZOROTTA (*Lewis*) of *Padua*, a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Florence*, afterwards Patriarch of *Aquileia*, left the Name of his Family, which was *Arena*, to take that of his Mother. He had a warlike Inclination, and was imployed by Pope *Eugenius* IV. in ſeveral Wars againſt *Milan* and *Naples*. Under *Calixtus* III. he was declared General of a Croiſade againſt the Infidels, whoſe Gallies he ſcattered, and took *Lemnos*, and other Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, and ſo got a great Name, but had better Qualities for a Soldier than a Churchman. He died in 1465. *Platina*, *Spond. Auberi. Thomaſin. in Elog. &c.*

MEZZAVACCA, (*Bartholomew*) a Cardinal, Biſhop of *Rieti*, born at *Bologne*, being unwilling to comply with the unreaſonable Deſigns of *Urban* VI. for the advancement of his Nephew, loſt his Cardinal's Cap, which *Boniface* IX. reſtored to him again. He died in 1396. *Sigonius de Epiſt. Bonon. l.* 3. *Ciaconius*, *Auberi*, *&c.*

MICAH, one of the 12 Leſſer Prophets, of the Town of *Moreſeth*, in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, Propheſied *An. Mun.* 3280, and 3310. and marked plainly the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt in *Bethlehem*. *St. Hierom. in Comment. St. Epiphan. de vit. Prophet. &c.*

☞ To avoid the Error of many Authors, we muſt remember that this Prophet is different from another *Micah*, alſo a Prophet, Son of *Jambla*, in the Reign of *Ahab*, King of *Iſrael*, *An. Mun.* 3120. When *Ahab* joined with *Jehoſaphat*, King of *Judah*, againſt the *Syrians*, *An. Mun.* 3138, he conſulted 400 Prophets, who all promiſed him the Victory. But *Jehoſaphat* deſiring to conſult a Prophet of the Lord, *Micah*, or *Micajah*, was ſent for, who declared boldly the future unſucceſsfulneſs of the War; whereupon one of the falſe Prophets buffeted him, and *Ahab* ſent him to Priſon; but the Event confirmed the truth of *Micah*'s Prophecy, the *Syrians* being Conquerors, and the King of *Iſrael* killed. 3 *Kings c.*22. *Paralipom. c.* 18. *Torniel An. Mun.* 3137. *n.* 3.

MICHA, a *Jew*, living on Mount *Ephraim*, who became an Idolater, *An. Mun.* 2620. In the time of the Judges, he made a Silver Idol, and kept a *Levite* in his Houſe. Thoſe of the Tribe of *Dan* took his Idol away, and worſhipped it themſelves. *Judges* 17 *and* 18. *Torniel An. Mun.* 2594. *n.* 15. *Salian An. Mun.* 2622.

St. MICHAEL, an Archangel mentioned in St. *Jude*'s Epiſtle, *Ver.* 9. He was the Protector of the *Jews*, as we read *Daniel*, *Chap.* 12. and it is believed that he repreſented God's Majeſty in the Burning-Buſh, and on Mount *Sinai*. He has been more particularly conſidered as the Church's Protector, by the *Roman* Catholicks, who relate many Apparitions of his, and chiefly one in *Apuleia* in 493, in the Popedom of *Gelaſius* I. whereof the Anniverſary is kept the 8th *May*. Pope *Boniface* III. built a Church at *Rome* in his Honour, on the Top of *Adrian*'s Sepulchre, therefore called the Mount *St. Angel*. He is alſo Protector of *France* in particular, where there is a famous Monaſtery named the Mount of St. *Michael*, which was built on a Rock in the middle of the Sea, after ſuch an Apparition to St. *Aubert*, Biſhop of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, in 709. *Torniel An. Mun.* 2583. *n.* 34.

MICHAEL I. of that Name, Emperor of the *Eaſt*, Surnamed *Rangabe*, was raiſed by his Merit; being made Lord High-Steward of the Emperor *Nicephorus Logotheta*'s Houſhold, married his Daughter *Procopia*, and got the People's love, ſo that the Emperor being killed, and his Son wounded, he was Elected Emperor, and Crowned afterwards. He aſſociated his Son *Theophylactus* to the Empire, which he was forced to yield to *Leo* the *Armenian*, to whom he ſent the Diadem, and the Purple Cloak, in 818. *Michael* loſt almoſt all *Thrace* and *Adrianople*, and was defeated by the *Bulgarians*. *Theophanes in Annal. Anaſtaſ. &c.*

MICHAEL II. Surnamed *The Liſper*, born at *Amorium* in *Phrygia*. The Emperor *Leo* V. called the *Armenian*, kept him Priſoner, deſigning his Death after *Chriſtmas*. But *Leo* being killed the Night before, *Michael* was delivered, and raiſed up to the Throne in 820. He had no Religion, though reputed a *Sabean*. They ſay, he was for a Religion made up of the Opinions of the *Jews*, *Manichees* and *Monothelites*. He married a profeſs'd Nun, named *Euphroſyne*; but this Liberty was puniſh'd with a great many Misfortunes; for the *Saracens* took *Candia*; *Dalmatia* rebelled; *Euphemius* delivered up *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, to the Infidels; and the Emperor died of a Bloody-Flux in 829. hated for his Cruelty. *Cedrenus*, *Theodorus Studita*, *&c.*

MICHAEL III. Surnamed *The Drinker*, or *Drunkard*, ſucceeded his Father *Theophilus* in 842, who being very young, his Mother *Theodora* took care of the Government, and reſtored the Images, and *Methodius* to the Patriarchate. Her Brother *Bardas*, a wicked Man, perſuaded *Michael* to Reign alone; and becauſe the Empreſs endeavoured to reform him, this blind and impious Prince, by the Advice of his Uncle *Bardas*, cauſed her to be ſhut up in a Monaſtery in 853, and the Patriarch St. *Ignatius*, refuſing to cut off her Hair, was Baniſhed, and *Photius*, firſt Secretary of State, elected in his place. Afterwards he made *Bardas*, *Ceſar*, but ſoon after put him to Death, and fell into a kind of Brutiſhneſs. *Photius* being Excommunicated by Pope *Nicholas* I. he called a Council at *Conſtantinople*, and Depoſed and Excommunicated the Pope himſelf, in 861, which was approved by *Michael*. In the mean while *Bardas*, whom he had aſſociated to the Empire, knowing that *Michael* deſigned to Murther him, prevented him in 867. So *Michael* ended, having Reigned 25 Years, 8 Months, *&c.* *Nicetas in vita S. Ignatii*, *Zonaras*, *&c.*

MICHAEL IV. a *Paphlagonian*, of very mean Extract, a Goldſmith, but a very handſom, eloquent, and bold Man, being at *Conſtantinople*, the Empreſs *Zoe*, *Romain* III's Wife, fell in Love with him, and kept him privately in the Palace, and having diſpatched the Emperor, ſhe raiſed her Adulterer to the Throne in 1034. *Michael* became extraordinary ugly, and ſo tormented with the Devil, that he went to *Salonica* for help, and left the Government to his Brother *John*, who ſhut up *Zoe*, after ſhe had adopted one of the Emperor's Nephews. *Michael* took a Religious Habit, and died Penitent, in 1041. *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, *&c.*

MICHAEL V. called *Calaphates*, Adopted by *Zoe*, forgetting what he owed to his Uncle, and to *Zoe*, cauſed her Hair to be cut off, in order to ſhut her up in a Nunnery, and Baniſhed her. Her Complaints provoked the People ſo much, that they pluck'd his Eyes out. *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus in Annal.*

MICHAEL VI. Surnamed *The Stratiotique*, that is, *The Warrior*, and *The Old*, becauſe of his great Age, Adopted by *Theodora*, *Zoe*'s younger Siſter, was little Qualified for an Emperor, though Stout, and a good Soldier. He defeated *Tocdoſius*, but was forced to yield the Diadem to *Iſaac Comnenus*, in 1057, having Reigned but a Year, and ſo retired into a Monaſtery. *Joan. Silitz. in compend.*

MICHAEL VII. Surnamed *Parapinaceus*, Son of *Conſtantine Ducas* by *Eudoxia*, ſucceeded *Romanus* IV. ſurnamed *Diogenes* in 1071. After *Conſtantine*'s Death, *Eudoxia* had married *Romanus*, and made him Emperor. *Michael* removed his Mother, and pluck'd out *Romanus*'s Eyes. His Covetouſneſs made him odious. During a Famine, he leſſened the Meaſure of Corn, thence came his Surname of *Parapinaceus*. Nevertheleſs he loved Learning, but neglected the Publick Affairs, which cauſed *Nicephorus*, Surnamed *Botoniates*, with the *Turks* Aſſiſtance, to take *Conſtantinople*; to *Michael* was forced to leave his Crown in 1078, and retire into a Monaſtery, out of which he was removed ſoon after, and made Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*. In his time, the *Turks* Conquered part of the *Leſſer Aſia*, which they named *Turcomania*. *Zonar. in Hiſt. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

MICHAEL VIII. *Andronicus Paleologus*'s, Son by a Wife of the ſame Houſe, thence named, by ſome, *Diplo-Paleologus*. He was Deſpot only; but *Theodorus Lascaris* making him his Son *John* IV's Guardian, he pluck'd out his Pupil's Eyes, and took Poſſeſſion of the Throne, in 1259. He took alſo from *Baldwin* II. in 1261, the City of *Conſtantinople*, which had been poſſeſſed 58 Years by the *French*; and was Surnamed *The Great*, for having enlarged his Dominions. He maintained a long War againſt the *Venetians*, and contributed to the Maſſacre in *Sicily*, called *The Sicilian Vespers*, in 1282, therefore Excommunicated by the Pope. Either out of Policy, or Piety, he ſubmitted to the *Latin* Church, which made him ſo odious to the *Greeians*, and to his own Son *Andronicus the Young*, that his Body was left unburied in 1283. This *Michael* was very nobly Born, being deſcended from five Imperial Families. He was likewiſe a Prince of a Manifick Preſence, of an obliging Temper, and a great Lover and Encourager of Learning. In fhort, he was a great Man for the Functions, both of War and Peace, being a Perſon of Courage, a good General, and an excellent Statefman. Theſe Qualities join'd with an uncommon Magnificence, gain'd him the Love and Eſteem of almoſt all ſorts of People. His piety, to have a Character ſhould have had an Allay of Ambition, Cruelty, and Perfidiouſneſs in it, but theſe Vices were but too common among the latter *Greek* Emperors. *Greg. Nas. Bzovius*, *Rainaldi*, & *Spondan. in Annal. Eccl.*

MICHAEL, King or Prince of *Bulgaria*, in the IXth. Century, turned Chriſtian, and endeavoured to Convert his Subjects, aſſiſted by divers Churchmen ſent by the Pope for that purpoſe. *Anaſtas. in Nicol. I. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

MICHAEL, named *Federowitz*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, Son of *Feodorowitz*, Patriarch of *Muſcovy*. The *Muſcovites* called him to the Throne in 1612, having turned out, *Iman* Impoſtor, *Demetrius*, and others, whoſe Conduct was odious. *Michael* retook *Moſcow* from the *Polanders*, whom he drove out of his Dominions, and was beloved for his Prudence, Moderation, and Courage. He made a Peace with the *Polanders* in 1635. and a Truce for 26 Years, and died in 1645. His Wife *Eudoxia Lucanowna* died alſo 8 Days after. Their Son *Alexis Michaloua*, or *Michalewitz* died in 1676.

MICHAEL, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* for the *Grecians* in the XIIIth. Century, the IVth. of that Name, oppoſed about 1206. to *Thomas Maurocene*, then Patriarch for the *Latins*. The other Three Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* named *Michael*, are *Michael Cerularius*, *Michael Oxites*, and *Michael Anchialius*. The Name of this Fourth is found only in ſome Catalogues.

MICHAEL ANGELO, a famous Painter and Carver, Son of *Lewis Buonaruoti Simoni*, of the Ancient Houſe of the Earls of *Canoſſe*. Many have blamed his extravagant and fantaſtical Fancies, his Licenciouſneſs againſt the Rules of Perſpective, and many other Faults; but others admire him, becauſe no Man has ever been a greater Maſter of the Principles of Painting, and of the Art of Drawing, that is, no Body has better repreſented things with Strokes or Lines, without any dependance upon Colours, Lights, and Shadows, in which the Excellency of that Art conſiſts. He likewiſe underſtood Architecture, and was a good Anatomiſt. His moſt celebrated Piece of Painting, is that of *The Laſt Judgment*, in the Pope's Chappel. He died Rich at *Rome* in 1564. *See Tranſlation of* Freſnoy's *Art of Painting*. *See* BONAROTA.

MICHAEL, *(Cerularius)* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in 1043. A Learned Man, but the *Latins*'s Enemy, therefore Excommunicated, and afterwards Baniſhed by the Emperor *Iſaac Comnenus* in 1058. died ſoon after. *Baronius in Annal.*

MICHAEL, called *Oxites*, from the Iſland *Oxia*, whence he was taken out of a Monaſtery to be Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in 1143, which Church he governed, till preferring a quiet and retired Life, before Epiſcopal Cares, he returned to his Monaſtery in 1146; where, as they ſay, he deſired all the Monks to tread on his Belly, to puniſh him for leaving ſo ſweet and rational a Life. *Nicetas Choniates in Hiſt. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

St. MICHAEL, a Military Order in *France*, Inſtituted by *Lewis* XI. at *Amboiſe* in 1469. He ordered the Knights to wear every day a Golden Collar of Shell-work, one within another, laid on a Golden Chain, where hangs a Medal of St. *Michael* the Archangel, Ancient Protector of *France*. The Statutes of that Order, are contained in 65 Chapters; the firſt preſcribeth, that there ſhall be 30 Knights, whereof the King ſhall be Head, and that they ſhall forſake any other Order, except they be Emperors, Kings, or Dukes: Their Motto was *Immenſi tremor oceani*. This Order was much honoured under four King, but the Women-Favourites made it cheap by felling on't, and making it too common under *Henry* II. and Queen *Catharine de Medicis* gave it to every body, ſo that the Lords deſpiſed it. *Favin l. 3. de Theat. d'hon. & de Cheval. P. Matthieu Hiſt. de Louis XI. Nichol. Gil. in Annal.*

MICHAL, *Saul*'s Daughter, married to *David*, 1 *Sam.* c. 18. *and* 2 *Sam.* c. 6.

MICHIELE, one of the moſt conſiderable Families of *Venice*; for beſides a great number of Biſhops, Senators, Generals, and Procurators of St. *Mark*, it hath produced Three Dukes of *Venice*, *viz. Vitalis Michiele* I. of that Name, Elected Duke in 1096. *Dominick Michiele* in 1117. and *Vitalis Michiele* II. of that Name, in 1156. In this Century, *Peter Michiele* was famous for his Wit and Poems. *Bembo & Juſtinian Hiſt. Venet. Mantua in Elog. Duc. Venet. &c.*

MICHIELE, *(John)* a *Venetian* Cardinal, Son of Pope *Paul* II's Siſter. *Alexander* VI. to get his Eſtate, which was conſiderable, cauſed an Officer of the Kitchen to Poiſon him, in 1503. And by a Judgement of God, *Alexander* himſelf was poiſoned afterwards; and the unfaithful Servant, who had diſpatched his Maſter, was Executed in the Reign of Pope *Julius* II. *Bemb. Hiſt. Lat. l. 5. Ogier Hiſt. Sacr. &c.*

MICHON, *(Peter)* known by the Name of *The Abbot Boudelot*, born at *Sens* in *France* in 1614. His Uncle by the Mother-ſide, obtained a Writ of *Lewis* XIII. in 1634. for changing his Name *Michon*, into that of *Boudelot*, which was his Uncle's Name. He was made the Prince of *Conde*, and afterwards the King's Phyſician, in 1641. He began to hold a kind of an Academy in the Palace of *Conde*, and afterwards in his own Houſe, compoſed of very Learned Men. The Queen of *Sweden*, in her Sickneſs ſent for him, in 1651, and was ſo pleaſed with his Advices, that ſhe procured him the Abby of *Maci*, which he enjoyed with *Urban* VIII's Diſpenſation, provided he would practice Phyſick *gratis*. He died in 1685, very unhappily. For a heedleſs Servant, having put a piece of Opium in the Muſk-Roſes Pot, which were his ordinary Purge, one Morning, *Boudelot* ſwallowed the opium inſtead of Muſk-Roſes, and perceiving, by the Taſt, that it was, he brought up part of it; nevertheleſs he continued to ſleepy, that he was unable for near 24 Hours. But thoſe that look'd after him, endeavouring to keep him warm, the Warming-Pan burnt his Heel, which he felt not

during his Drowſineſs, and ſoon after the Gangrene killed him. He left many Works, and ſeveral Manuſcripts; among others, a Treatiſe *de la Vipere*. Another *Du mont Ætna*. *La Relationes des Appartenances de Verſailles*, &c. *Memoirs du Temps*.

MICHOU or *Michovia (Matthias)* a Doctor of Phyſick, and Canon of *Cracovia*, flouriſh'd in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Chronicle of *Poland*, Dedicated to King *Sigiſmond*. There are likewiſe two other *Geographical* Books of his, One of the *European*, and the other of the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*; Theſe laſt were printed at *Paris* in 1532.

MICIPSA, King of *Numidia* in *Africa*, Son of *Maſſiniſſa*, who preferred him before his other Sons *Monſtabal* and *Guluſſa*, *Micipſa* had Two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal*. *Saluſt. de bell. Jug.* *See* ADHERBAL.

MICON, or *Miconius (Frederick)* a *German* Proteſtant Miniſter, was a *Monk*, but embracing *Luther*'s Doctrine; he was ſent into *England*, and was in great Eſteem. He died in 1546. He is different from another *Oſwald Micon*, called in *German Geſitzheuſer*, Miniſter at *Baſle*. This laſt was born at *Lucern* in *Switzerland*, in 1488, Eſteemed for his Learning and Works. *Eraſm. l. Epiſt. Glarianus*, *Melchior Adam.* &c.

MICONE, now *Micoli*, formerly *Myconos* and *Mycone*, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*. Its Commodities are Wine, Barley, Cotton, and plenty of Wild Fowl. There is but one Village, where the *Turks* take Tribute. The Poets feign'd that the Giants overcome by *Hercules*, were buried there; thence the Proverb *Omnia ſub unam Myconem congerere*. The Inhabitants were bald, and Spungers; thence thoſe Proverbs, *Myconiorum more*, and *Myconius conviva*. *Strabo l.* 10. *Pliny l.* 11. *c.* 37. *Athenæus l. Plutarch. ſymp. l.* 1.

MIDAS, King of *Phrygia*, Son of *Gordius*, had much Wealth but little Wit; thence the Fables in *Ovid Metam.* *Herodotus* ſaith, That he ſent a golden Throne to *Diana*'s Temple at *Epheſus*. *Euſebius* ſpeaks alſo of *Midas*, King of *Phrygia*, who killed himſelf with drinking ſome Bull's blood, about the XXth. Olympiad, and *An. Mun.* 3356. *An. Rom.* 56. and before *Chriſt* 698.

MIDDELBOURG, or *Mildebourg*, the Chief Town of *Zealand* in the *Low-Countries*, in the Iſland of *Walachrie*, or *Walcheren*, named by ſome *Middelbourg*, that is, a Borough in the middle of the Iſland. A Modern Author that puts *Middelbourg* amongſt the Epiſcopal Towns of *Flanders*, takes it for a Village of that Name near *Bruges*. The *Latins* name it *Metello-Burgus*, or *Metelli Caſtrum*, as built by the *Roman Metellus*. It was at firſt a little Village, and by degrees became very conſiderable, being now a Town of great Trade, half a League from *Rammeken*'s Port, joined with it by a Canal, and a Staple-Town for all the Wine tranſported by Sea. *Thuan. hiſt. Valer. Andr. in Topogr. Belg.* &c.

MIDDENDORPIUS *(James)* Canon of *Cologne*, and afterwards Rector of that Univerſity. He was look'd upon as one of the moſt Eminent Men of his Country, both for Learning and probity. He was employ'd, by ſeveral Princes, as one of their Privy Council; and the Advice which he gave was always founded upon a Bottom of Conſcience and Morality; being honeſt and Chriſtian, as well as Politick and Prudential; but theſe great Imployments did not hinder him from purſuing his Studies, and making himſelf a conſiderable Author, as appears by his Works, which are, *De Academiis Orbis Univerſi*. *De Officiis Scholaſticis*. *De vita Cœnobiali. Hiſtoria Ariſtæi de LXX. Interpretibus Script. Quæſtiones Juridicæ, Theologicæ, & Politicæ Imperatorum, Regum & Principum cum Reſponſis*. *Middendorpius* dyed in 1611. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Museus de Script. Sæc.* 16, &c.

MIDDLEHAM, a Market-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire* in *Hangweſt* Hundred, ſituate upon the River *Youre*.

MIDDLESEX, Lat. *Middleſexia*, *Trinobantes*, is bounded on the North by *Hartfordſhire*, on the Weſt by *Buckinghamſhire*, ſeparated by the River *Colne*, on the South by *Surrey*, cut off by the *Thames*, and on the Eaſt by *Eſſex*, It is 19 *Engliſh* Miles in length, and 16 in breadth, 275 Square, divided into 6 Hundreds, which have 7 Market-Towns, *Brandford*, *Edgware*, *Enfield*, *London*, *Staines*, *Uxbridge* and *Weſtminſter*, one of the leaſt Counties in *England*, but its Fertility and nearneſs to *London*, recompenceth this want of Extent. The ancient *Britiſh* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*, afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the Eaſt *Saxons*. *Whitehall* and St. *James*'s, the Royal Manſions of the Kings of *England*, are both in this County, *Hampton*-Court their Country-Houſe of Pleaſure; and *London* the Capital of *England* is its Head. The Honourable *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet*, is alſo Earl of *Middleſex*, by a Creation of *Feb.* 4. 1674. which Title was firſt beſtowed by King *James* I. in 1622. on *Lionel*, Lord *Cranfield*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, whoſe Son *James* enjoyed the ſame, and after him *Lionel*, Brother of *James*, in whom it was extinguiſhed.

MIDHURST, a Corporation in the County of *Suſſolk*, in *Chichester Rape*, which ſends Two Members to Parliament; 42 Miles from *London*.

MIDLEWICH, a Market Town in *Cheſhire* in *Northwich* Hundred, ſituated upon the River *Croke*, near its fall into the *Dune*. 'Tis a large Town governed by Burgeſſes, and having ſeveral Streets and Lanes; of chief Note for its Salt-pits; from *Landon* 128 Miles.

MIESKO, *Mieciſlaus*, or *Miciſlaus* I. of that Name, Duke of *Poland*, was the firſt Chriſtian King of that Country, Converted by marrying *Dambronwche*, *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*'s Daughter. When he was a Pagan he kept Seven Concubines, and complaining to ſome *Bohemian* Merchants that he had no Children, they told him, That the Chriſtian's God did bleſs a lawful Marriage, and propoſed their Princeſs to him, which Marriage was happily Solemnized after his Baptiſm, and he had by her *Chrobi*, who ſucceeded him. *Baronius* ſaith, that his Wife dying, he married a Nun named *Oda*, by whom he had three Sons. He founded the two Archbiſhopricks of *Cracow* and *Gneſna*, beſides ſeven other Biſhopricks. *Baronius*, *Cromer hiſt. Pol.* &c.

MIESKO, or *Miciſlaus* II. King of *Poland*, Son of *Boleſlaus* I. Crowned in 1025, and Surnamed *The Lazy*, and *Unhappy*. Died in 1034.

MIESKO, or *Miciſlaus* III. called *The Old*, Son of *Boleſlaus* III. Brother to *Ladiſlaus* II. and *Boleſlaus* IV. ſucceeded this laſt in 1173, but was depoſed four Years after; and his Third Brother *Caſimir* II. called *The Juſt*, Crowned in his place. He had Three Sons, and endeavoured, in vain, to recover his Crown; ſo he died in 1202. *Cromer's hiſt. Pol.*

MIGDONIA an ancient Country of *Macedonia*, between the Rivers *Stremon* and *Strimonia*, and *Axius* or *Vardari*. Its chief Towns were *Apollonia*, *Antigonia*, *Amphipolis*, &c. The Name of *Migdonia* was given to a Country of *Meſopotamia*, along the River of that Name. Some think, that the *Migdonians* had their Name from a Prince called *Migdonius*; but *Pliny* affirms, that it was from the *Migdonians* of *Macedonia*, who probably ſent a Colony into *Meſopotamia*. However *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, mention it.

MIGDONIUS, or *Migdon*, King of *Thrace*, Son of *Ciſſeus*, Brother of *Otreus* and *Hecuba*, *Priamus*'s Wife. *Virgil. l.* 2. ſpeaks of his Son *Chorœbus*, who was at the Siege of *Troy*, and in love with *Caſſandra*. A Modern Author was miſtaken, taking the Word *Migdonides* for a Nation; for *Servius* in *Virgil* obſerves, that thoſe Words never end in *des*. *Porphyr. in Iliad. lib.* 3.

MILAN, the chief Town of the Dukedom of *Milan*, with a fine Cittadel, and a famous Archbiſhoprick; Latin in *Mediolanum*, in *Italian*, *Milano*, and in *German*, *Meilandt*. It is one of the largeſt Towns of *Europe*, built by the *Gauls* about *An. Rom.* 170. as *Tit. Livius* ſaith. The *Romans* took it from the *Gauls*, and it was the Reſidence of divers Emperors. It has been often ruined by the *Barbarians*, and the Country expoſed to the Incurſions of the *Goths* and *Huns*; at laſt, Subdued and Poſſeſſed by the *Lombards* till *Charlemaign*'s time. Nevertheleſs it is to be obſerved, that *Belijarius* took *Milan* from the *Oſtrogoths*, though it was re-taken by *Vitiges*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*, in 539. 300000 People being then deſtroyed. After *Charlemaign*, *Milan*, with its Territories became part of the Empire, and grew ſo rich and powerful, that it commanded and deſpiſed the other Towns. The Emperor *Frederick* I. defeated the Inhabitants, and to humble them, impoſed great Tributes upon them; which cauſed ſuch Animoſities, that the Empreſs, out of Curioſity, viewing the Town, the People ſeized her, made her ride on an Aſs, with her face towards the Tail, all over the Town, and deſtroyed the Garriſon. Whereupon the Emperor beſieged and took it in 1162, levelled all the Houſes, except three Churches, and, to the Inhabitants indelible ſhame, the Town was plowed and ſowed with Salt. Some ſay, that all the Captives, to ſave their Lives, were obliged to draw a Fig, with their Teeth, out of the Aſs's back-ſide, which they made the Empreſs beſtride; which Infamy, many chote rather to die than undergo. Thoſe that eſcaped, re-builded their Town in 1171, with their Neighbours Aſſiſtance, and Pope *Alexander* III's protection, and had many Lords and Dukes afterwards. It is enough to obſerve, that the firſt were the *Viſconti*, and afterwards the *Sforza*'s. The Kings of *France* were to ſucceed the firſt, becauſe of *Valentine John Galeas Viſconti*, firſt Duke of *Milan*'s Daughter, married to *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, ſecond Son of *Charles*, named *The Wiſe*: For *John Galeas* left two Sons, that died without lawful iſſue, but the Inhabitants ſubmitted themſelves to *Francis Sforza*, a Baſtard of the *Sforza*'s Family, but a great Soldier. Since that time *Lewis* XII. renewed his Claim to *Milan*, as being *Valentine*'s Grandſon, which cauſed ſo many Wars in *Italy*. To end them after *Francis Sforza*'s death in 1535, the Emperor *Charles* V. promiſed a long time, to put one of the Sons of *Francis* I. King of *France*, in poſſeſſion of this Dukedom, but notwithſtanding his Promiſe to the Electors, he gave it to *Philip* II. his own Son, King of *Spain*. The deſire of poſſeſſing this fine and fruitful Country, cauſed many Sieges and Battles; and it is obſervable, that *Milan* has been beſieged 40 times, and taken 22 times. 'Tis called *La Grande*, becauſe it is above ten Miles about. There are no great Rivers, but it enjoyeth the Convenience of the Rivers *Teſin* and *Lodi* by two Canals. It has 12 Gates, above 230 Churches, where-

of

of 96 are Pariſhes, 40 Monaſteries, 50 Nunneries, and 100 Societies. The Cathedral called *Dome*, it over-caſt within and without with white Marble, with above 600 Statues of the ſame, and 160 Columns ſo big, that three Men can hardly fathom one. The other Churches are very fine; the Palaces ſtately; the Trade conſiderable; and the Town extrordinary well inhabited. The Caſtle is one of the fineſt Fortreſſes in *Italy*, and is compoſed of ſix great Baſtions with large Ditches full of running Water; there is another compaſs, and the Platform which is the Duke's old Palace, the whole regularly fortified. The State of *Milan* called *Milaneze*, has *Piedmont* and *Montferrat* on the Weſt, *Genoua*'s Dominions on the South, the Dukedoms of *Parma* and *Mantua*, the Principalities of *Sabionetta* and *Bozolo*, and the Territories of *Venice* on the Eaſt, the *Valais*, the *Bailiwicks* of *Logan-Locarne* and *Mendriſio*, the Earldom of *Chavenne*, and part of the *Valtoline* on the North. There are two famous Lakes, the Greater, and that of *Come*. The Towns are *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Alexandria de la Paille*, *Compte*, *Cremona*, *Tortone*, *Lodi*, *Navarre*, *Bobio*, *Mortare*, *Valence*, and *Vigevane*. The Apoſtle *Barnabas* is reputed the Founder of the Church of *Milan*; and it is obſerved, That of about 130 Prelates that have governed it, 35 were Canonized, amongſt whom St. *Ambroſe*, and *Charles Borromée*, are the moſt famous. *Milan* has produced four Popes, and many great Men, as *Andrew Alciat*, *Hierom*, *Cardan*, *&c.* The *Spaniards* have an Arbitrary Power there, which makes the *Italians* ſay, that the King of *Spain* governs *Sicily* with Meekneſs, *Naples* with Subtilty, and *Milan* with Authority. It is alſo ſaid of the Governors, That in *Sicily* they Gnaw, at *Naples* they Eat, and at *Milan* they Devour. The Moſt famous and ancient Authors ſpeak of *Milan*, as *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Solin*, *Platina*, *Corio* and *Merula*, *Guichardin*, *&c.* *See* VISCONTI and SFORZA.

Councils of MILAN.

The firſt was held in 344, againſt the *Arians*. Some put another in 347. Another named the IId. Council of *Milan* in 350, againſt *Photinus*, *Urſacius* and *Valens*, *Arians*. Another in 355, againſt the *Arians*, which was in ſhort thus: Pope *Liberius* Succeeding to *Julius*, and being deſirous to cloſe the Diviſions of the Church, and put an end to the *Arian* Perſecution, Requeſted a Council of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, who, conſenting to the motion, a Council was convened at *Milan*, but the iſſue of it proved unfortunate, for here the *Arians* were extream violent to paſs their *Cenſure* upon St. *Athanaſius*; To this purpoſe, they got the Council remov'd from the Church to the Palace, where their Faction preſiding and overbalancing the other Party, they carry'd their cauſe, and baniſhed a great number of the *Orthodox* Prelates; particularly *Dionyſius* Biſhop of *Milan*, putting *Auxentius*, a Zealous *Arian*, in his Place. Another in 390, againſt *Jovinian*. Another in 451, where the Doctrine of the Incarnation of the Word was approved. Another in 679, againſt the *Monothelites*. Another in 1287. Another in 1291, about a Cruiſade. St. *Charles* called ſix Provincial Councils, *viz.* 1565, 1569, 1573, 1576, 1579 and 1582; and a Synod in 1584, concerning the Reformation of Manners, *&c.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* I. the 76th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Conſtantine* III. In his time *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland* Revolted from the *Engliſh*, to their old Maſters the *Scots*; and *Edmund* of *England*, to ſtrengthen himſelf againſt the *Danes*, yielded them to *Milcolumbus*, on Condition, That the Heir Apparent to the *Scottiſh* Crown, ſhould take an Oath to the King of *England*, as Lord Paramount of that Country; after which, *Edmund* did eaſily reduce the *Danes*, but did not out-live this Victory long. The *Danes* rebelling againſt King *Edred*, and taking *York*, and many other ſtrong Places from him, were at laſt Subdued, by the Aſſiſtance of 10000 *Scots*, under the Conduct of *Malcolm*, who returning home, applied himſelf wholly to the Arts of Peace; and to remedy the Corruptions which had crept into the Courts of Juſtice during the War, did Viſit them all in Perſon once in two Years, and Governed with great Equity; but while he was buſie in puniſhing Robberies, and Reforming of Manners, he was ſlain by ſome Conſpirators in *Murrayland*, in the 15th of his Reign, about 950. The Villains were carefully purſued by the Nobles, and brought to condign Puniſhment. *Buchan.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* II. the 83d. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Grimus*. At his Entrance upon the Government, he publiſh'd a General Amneſty; rooted out the Seeds of Faction and Diſcord; appointed juſt Men to Govern the Provinces; reſtrained Plunder and Robbery; and encouraged the Vulgar to follow their Husbandry, by which means Proviſions between Man and Man became cheap, and Commerce ſafe. During his Reign, *Sueno*, Son to *Harald*, King of *Denmark*, being Baniſhed his own Country, and many times taken, and ranſom'd from the *Danlals*, fought help in vain from the King of *Scandia*, but profeſſing Chriſtianity, obtain'd it in *Scotland*, and paſſed from thence with it into his own Country. Whence, not long after, he Invaded *England*, where he defeated the *Engliſh*; firſt in a Battle by themſelves, and then a ſecond time, when joined by the *Scots*, whom he threatned grievouſly, to make them return: But finding they would not deſert the *Engliſh*, he ſent a great Army, under Conduct of *Olavus* of *Scandia*, and *Enecus*, into *Scotland*, where they ravaged the County of *Murray*, ſparing neither Age, Sex, nor Place; and having deſtroyed the open Countrey, attacked the Fortreſſes. Whereupon *Malcolm* advanced againſt them with an Army, which he had Levied from the Neighbouring Countries; but the *Danes* being ſuperiour both in Number, Diſcipline and Preparations, the *Scots* were quickly routed, and ſeveral Caſtles were thereupon Surrendered. The *Danes* treated the Captives with the greateſt Barbarity, and ſent for their Wives and Children to Inhabit the Country. *Malcolm* having Levied a better Army, Encountered them again at *Mortlich* in *Marr*, and at the firſt Onſet loſt three of his greateſt Captains and Subjects, *viz.* *Kennethus*, Thane of the *Iſles*, *Grimus*, Thane of *Strathearn*, and *Dumbar*, Thane of *Lothian*. The *Scots* being hereupon diſcouraged, retired to their Camp, which they fenced with a Trench, Ditch, and huge Trees. The *Danes* believing themſelves to be Conquerors, Attack'd the *Scots* with too much raſhneſs, ſo that *Enecus* one of their Generals, was killed in the Fight, and the *Scots* renewing the Charge with a great deal of Valour, put the *Danes* to the rout, and their ſurviving General *Olavus* fled into *Murray*. *Sueno* receiving the news of this Defeat in *England*, ſent a new Army to *Scotland* under *Canus*, but he was routed at *Balbride* in *Angus*, where the Monuments of the Victory do ſtill remain, and 500 of his Men who had eſcaped on board, being neceſſitated for want of Proviſions to come a-ſhoar, were every one deſtroyed; and to this Day, when the Winds blow up the Sand in thoſe places, the Bones of Men of a greater Stature than thoſe of our Age are diſcovered. *Sueno* being nothing diſcouraged, ſent his Son *Canutus*, with a new Army into *Scotland*, and *Malcolm* rencountring him in *Buchan*, there enſued a bloody and deſperate Battle, and though the Name of the Victory fell to the *Scots*, yet ſo many of the Nobility were ſlain, and the reſt ſo much wearied and wounded, that the *Danes* retired without being purſued, and the Prieſts, whom they ſent the next Day to interceed, did eaſily obtain a Peace on Condition, That the *Danes* ſhould leave the Country, That as long as *Malcolm* and *Sueno* Reigned, they ſhould live in Mutual Peace, and not aſſiſt one anothers Enemies. After this, *Malcolm* calling an Aſſembly of the States at *Scoone*, he divided all the King's Lands amongſt ſuch of the Nobility, as had deſerved well of the Country, and the Nobility in return Granted to the King, That when any of them died, their Children ſhould be under the Wardſhip and Tutelage of the King, till they came of Age, during which time, the King ſhould enjoy all the Revenues, but ſo much as was neceſſary, for the Education of their Children; and he was beſides to diſpoſe of them in Marriage, when grown up, and to receive their Dowry; which Cuſtom *Buchanan* thinks was taken from the *Danes* and *Normans*. Peace being thus reſtored to the Kingdom, *Malcolm* applied himſelf to the making of wholeſome Laws; and, according to the Cuſtoms of his Neighbours, Created new Titles of Honour, the *Scots* having none, at that time, Superiour to thoſe of Knight and Thane, who was Governor or Sheriff of a Province. After this, he Reigned ſome Years in great Fame and Glory, which he ſtained towards the latter end of his Days, with an horrible Avarice, inſomuch that he endeavoured to re-aſſume thoſe Lands, which he had unadviſedly diſtributed; for which end, he put ſome of the Nobles to death, and oppreſſed others, whoſe Friends being intent on Revenge, corrupted the King's Domeſticks, and murdered him in his Bed at *Glames* in *Angus*: but endeavouring to eſcape, together with his Villainous Servants, they loſt their Way in the Snow, and were all of them drowned in the Lake of *Forfar*, and their Bodies being found after the Thaw, they were hung upon Gibbets by the Highways. There are ſome who ſay, that he was ſlain in an Ambuſh, by the Kindred of *Grimus* and *Conſtantinus*, former Kings, who reckoned themſelves injured by the Hereditary Succeſſion, eſtabliſhed by *Kennethus*, *Malcolm's* Father, and which he himſelf had gotten to be confirmed by Parliament. Thus valorous Prince fell in the 30th of his Reign, about 1040. *Buchan.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* III. the 86th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Mc Beth*. He was Son to King *Donald*, but forced to fly from the Tyranny of *Mc Beth*, who had ſlain his Father; and being at the Court of *England*, *Mc Duff*, Thane of *Fife*, who had aſſiſted from *Mc Beth*'s Tyranny, perſuaded him to attempt the Recovery of his Crown. King *Edward* aſſiſting him with 10000 Men, he was quickly joined by his Friends in *Scotland*, and *Mc Beth* being deſerted of all, becauſe of his Tyranny, *Malcolm* was declared King at *Scoone*, *April* 25. 1057. He reſtored the Eſtates which *Mc Beth* had forfeited, and is ſaid to be the firſt who introduced the new Titles of Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls and Barons, and Created *Mc Duff*, Thane of *Fife*, the firſt Earl of *Scotland*. Some think (but *Buchanan* diſſents) that it was in his Reign, than

the Nobility of *Scotland* began to be Surnamed from their Lands. During the Meeting of the States at *Forfar*, *Mc Beth*'s Faction declared his Son *Luthlac*, King at *Scoone*; but *Malcolm* defeated and killed him, about three Months after in *Strabogy*. During his Reign, *Patrick Dumbar* defeated a great Band of Robbers, who taking the Advantage of the Disorders of the Time, posted themselves at *Cockburnspath*, and infested the Neighbouring Counties, *Patrick* killed 600 of them on the Spot, with the loss of 40 of his own Men, and for this Exploit, was Created Earl of *March*. *Malcolm* being now Established on the Throne, yet could not be quiet from Secret Conspiracies; whereupon he sent for the Head of the Plot, and taking him aside, upbraided him with his Ingratitude, and told him, *That now seeing both of them were Armed, if he had Courage enough, he might try to obtain that by his Valour, which he designed by Treachery*; whereupon he fell Down at the King's Feet, and begged his Pardon, which was generously Granted. After this, *Edgar Atheling*, who was Heir to the Crown of *England*, as he fled from the Tyranny of *William* the *Norman*, was driven a-shoar in *Scotland*, courteously entertained by *Malcolm*, and married to his Sister *Margaret*. *William* the *Norman*, sent to Demand him, but *Malcolm* refused; whereupon it came to a War, the *Scots* defeated *Roger*, one of his Generals, in *Northumberland*; and *Patrick*, Earl of *March*; baffled *Richard*, Earl of *Gloucester*. Then *Odo*, Brother to *William the Conqueror*, and Earl of *Kent*, invaded *Northumberland*, but *Malcolm* defeated him, and recovered the Prey. After this, *William* sent his Son *Robert* at the Head of an Army, who Encamped at the *Tine*, but performed no Exploits. Whereupon the *Norman* came to a Peace on the following Conditions; That he should restore *Sibert*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and leave *Cumberland*, as formerly, to the *Scots*. That the Boundaries of the Kingdoms, should be *Eding's Cross* on *Stanemoor*; between *Richmondshire* and *Cumberland*, which should have the Statues and Arms of the Kings on both sides, and that *Edgar* should be received into Favour. The Peace being thus settled abroad, was followed by Intestine Rebellions at home, in the West and the North, both of them being fomented by the *Highlanders*; that in the West was quelled by *Walter*, Nephew of *Banchu*, for which the King made him Steward of *Scotland*; which Office gave Surname to his Posterity, the Royal Family of *Stuart*. The King in Person composed the Disturbance in the North, and perceiving his Standard-bearer to faint, at entring the River *Spey* against the Rebels, who were very numerous on the other side, he took it from him, and gave it to a valiant Knight Surnamed *Carron*, whose Posterity did enjoy the same Honour, and on that account were called *Scrimgeo*. Having thus settled Peace by his Industry and Valour, he applied himself to Reformation of Manners, being induced thereunto by the Advice of his Queen, a pious Woman, who, together with her Mother and Sister, shut themselves up in a Monastery of Virgins, Nunneries having a greater Reputation of Piety in those Days, than afterward. The King did also reform Abuses, which had crept in amongst the Clergy, and added the Bishopricks of *Murgal* and *Caithnesse* to the former four. He first reformed his own Family, and afterwards enacted Sumptuary Laws. He is said to have abolished the infamous Law of *Evenus*, and substituted that called *Marcheta Mulierum* in its place. He built at the same time, the Cathedral of *Durham*, and that of *Dunfermling*, and made the Abbot of the former, Bishop of St. *Andrews*, whilst *William Rufus*, of *England*, pulled down Churches to make the *New Forest*. He also surprized the Castle of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and put the Garrison to the Sword. *Gualo* Governor demanded Restitution, but in vain, and thereupon besieged it. The Garrison being reduced to great Extremity, did offer to Surrender, and desired the King to come and receive the Keys with his own Hand, which being tendered upon the Point of a Spear, the Soldier thrust him into the Eye, as he was about to take them off, and killed him. His Son *Edward* carried on the Siege, but being eager to revenge the Death of his Father, and too careless of his own safety, was also slain in an Assault, whereupon the *Scots* were so much affected, that they raised the Siege, and buried their Two King at *Tinmouth*, whence they were afterwards Transported to *Dunfermling*. *Malcolm* reigned 33 Years, and rendred himself famous to all Posterity, for his great Virtues. He had Six Sons, Three of whom succeeded him in the Kingdom, and Two Daughters, one of which was married to *Henry*, King of *England*, and the other to *Eustace*, Count of *Bologne*. Before his Death, an Inundation of the *German* Ocean, overthrew Villages, Towns, and Castles, and more People were killed at that time by Thunder bolts, than ever was known to have been in *Britain* before. *Buchan.*

MALCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* IV. the 93d King of *Scotland*, succeeded *David* I. in 1153. In the beginning of his Reign, the Kingdom was vitiated by a great Plague, and *Sumerled*, Thane of *Argyle*, Aspiring to the Crown, because of the King's Nonage, and the common Calamity, rebelled, but was defeated by *Gilchrift*, Earl of *Angus*. This was scarcely over, when *Henry* of *England*, tho' he had solemnly Sworn to *David* I. King of *Scotland*, "that he would never deprive himself, or any of his Posterity of his Possessions in *England*, sought occasion to quarrel with *Malcolm*; and for that end, when the Bishop of *Glascow* was performing his Office in *Cumberland*, *Henry* of *England* ordered *Trusline*, Archbishop of *York*, to send another Bishop thither, whom he called Bishop of *Carlisle*. *Malcolm* being of a peaceable Disposition, thought this no sufficient Cause of War; but to compose Matters, went to *Chester*, where *Henry* circumvented him, and made him take the Oath of Fidelity to him in Person, for the Lands which he held in *England*, contrary to the Agreement by which the King's Brothers, or Sons, were only to swear. After this, he sent for him to *London*, that according to the Custom of his Ancestors, he should in Parliament acknowledge himself his Feudatory, for the Lands which he held in *England*, and *Malcolm* going thither upon the Publick Faith, was forced against his Will, with his small Retinue, to accompany him in the War against *France*; *Henry* designing hereby, both to alienate the *French* King from the *Scots*, and keep them in quiet. King *Henry* having returned, without doing any great matter, suffered *Malcolm* to come home, where he had much ado to satisfy the States, who were then Assembled, and reproached him for joining his Enemies against his Friends. *Henry* knowing that their Resentments were rather Suspended than Extinguished, summoned *Malcolm* to a Convention at *York*, and Charging him with the Miscarriage of his Designs in *France*, despoiled him of *Northumberland* by Act of Parliament. The *Scots*, at his return, were so incensed, that they besieged him in *Perth*, and had almost taken him, but, by the Mediation of the Nobility, the Matter was adjusted, and a War declared against *England*, which at last ended in a Conference near *Carlisle*; and *Malcolm*, for Peace's sake, did part with *Northumberland*, but had his Rights confirmed to *Huntingtonshire* and *Cumberland*, at which the *Scotch* Nobility were enraged afresh, denying that he could alienate any Part of his Dominions, without the General Consent of the States; so that being Universally despised by his Subjects, Revolutions were raised in several Parts of the Kingdom; that in *Galloway* was speedily quelled; but the *Murray*-men obtained a Victory in the first, and were beaten in the second Battel. *Somerled* of *Argyle*, did also commence another Insurrection, but was totally routed, and he and his Son both slain. A Parliament being called many things were Enacted for the good of the Kingdom, and they desired the King to marry, as being then above 22 Years of Age, but he refused it; and spending the rest of his time in building Churches, and endowing of Monks, died *Dec.* 9. 1165. *Buchan*

MILDEN-HALL in *Suffolk*, seated between Fen and Sand, is a large Town, and very populous, having distant Streets called *Row*, as *Beck-Row*, *How-Row*, *&c.* to the *Fen-ward*; as big as some Towns, graced with a fair Church, and a tall Steeple; from *London* 57 Miles.

MILETUM; formerly one of the most considerable Towns of *Ionia*, with a good Port on the *Ægean Sea*, near the River *Meander*. It is not the Town called now *Melasso*, or *Milazzo*, as some say. The *Miletians* were famous for their Courage, but degenerated afterwards. Their Town was taken by the *Persians*, *An. Rom.* 281. in the LXIXth. *Olympiad*. *Alexander the Great*, and the *Romans* also subdued it. It has produced many Great Men, as *Thales*, *Anaximander*, *Anaximenes*, *Hecateus*, *Pittacus*, *Æschines*, &c. and had a considerable Territory, where *Apollo Didymæus*'s Oracle was. Some say it was built by *Sarpedon*, King of the *Lesser Lycia*. *Strab. l.* 14. *Plin. l.* 5. *c.* 28. *Eubch. in Chron. &c.*

MILETUS, King of *Crete*, Son of *Apollo* by *Acacallis*, *Minos*'s Daughter, who being forced by *Apollo*, exposed secretly her Child in a Forest, to whom some Wolves gave suck. He was afterwards Educated by Shepherds; thence he went into *Caria*, where he obtained the Princess *Idothea*'s Love, and King *Eurythus*'s Esteem. He built the famous *Miletum*, once the Chief Town of the Kingdom, and had a Son named *Caunus*, and a Daughter named *Byblis*. *Antonius Liberalis. Fab.* 30.

MILEVE, or *Mela*, Lat. *Milevum* and *Mileris*, a Town of *Numidia* in *Africa*, mistaken by some for *Miletum* in *Ionia*, *Melitene* in *Armenia*, or for *Malta* Island.

Councils of MILEVE.

This Town is famous for Two Councils held there in Pope *Innocent*'s Days Reign, in 402, and in 416, to examine the Cause of several Prelates, and against *Pelagius*. *L. Ll. Concil.*

MILFORD-HAVEN in *Pembrokeshire*, S. W. esteemed the best in all *England*, not only for its largeness, being capacious enough to hold a 1000 Sail of Ships at a time, and to ride secure at a good distance from one another, but also for its variety of deep and safe Creeks, and hooked Bays to harbour in, having within it 13 Roads, 16 Creeks, and 5 Bays, all known by their Names.

MILIUS, (*George*) a *German* Minister, opposed the Reformation of the Calendar, and wrote divers Comments on the Bible. He died in 1607.

MILLAUD,

MILLAUD, or *Millaud*; Lat. *Millaudum*, a Town of *Rovergne* in *France*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Rhodez*, formerly ſtrong; but its Fortifications were demoliſhed in 1629. The Territory is fruitful in Almond-Trees.

MILLENNARIANS, Hereticks. *See* CHILIASTES, NEPOS, and PAPIAS. Some Ancient Authors ſpeak of certain *Millenarians* named ſo, becauſe ſpeaking of Hell, they believed that there was a Ceſſation of Pains once in a 1000 Years.

MILLIARIUM, a gilt Pillar in the middle of *Rome*, whereon were engraved all the Ways in *Italy*, and in the *Roman* Empire, erected and gilt with Gold by *Auguſtus*. *Varro* ſaith, that all the High-ways of *Italy* met there, as in their Center. *Bergier Hiſt. des grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain.*

MILO, or *T. Annius Milo*; a *Roman*, adopted into the *Annian*'s Family, who appeared in Arms with his Friends to ſtand for the Conſulſhip, which made the Senate name *Pompey* Conſul alone, and give him Power to chuſe himſelf a Colleague, *A. R.* 702. *Milo* was baniſhed to *Marſeilles*, for killing *Clodius*, Tribune of the People, though *Cicero* made a Speech for him. When *Milo* was Indicted for the Murther, *Tully* was to plead for him, and made his Oration, *Pro Milone*, on purpoſe; but ſeeing *Pompey* and his Forces drawn up, in the *Forum*, he wanted aſſurance to deliver his Harangue, and making only a little extempore faint Defence, went off; upon which *Milo* was caſt; not long after, *Tully* recovering his Spirits, publiſhed his Oration, ſending *Milo* a Copy of it: After the reading of which, *Milo* return'd him a Letter of thanks, telling him withal, that he was exceeding glad that *Tully* did not plead his Argument in the Court, for if he had, the Rhetorick and Force of it would certainly have brought off his Client. And then, ſays he, I ſhould never have had the Satisfaction of being baniſh'd into Luxury, and eating ſo many delicious Mullets, as I have done at *Marſeilles*. *Dion. Caſſ. Aſconius Pedianus in Milo; Dion. &c.*

MILO, a Wreſtler of *Crotona*, ſo prodigiouſly ſtrong, that he carried a Bull on his Shoulders, and killed it with his Fiſt. He overcame the *Sybarites*, but endeavouring to divide a great Oak, which was already ſplit with Iron Wedges, the Wedges falling down by his pulling, the Oak cloſed upon him, and expoſed him to Wild Beaſts. *Strabo l. 6. Aul. Gell. l. 15. c. 16, &c.*

MILTIADES, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who with 12000 Men, routed above 500000 *Perſians* at *Marathon*, in the LXXIId Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 264. and purſuing the Enemies by Sea, he took many Iſlands in the *Archipelago*; but retiring to *Athens* without taking *Paros*, becauſe of his Wounds, and the Army's Panick fear, he was kept Priſoner, till he paid a great Fine, where he died miſerably, *An. Rom.* 265. *Herodot. l. 6. Thucydid. l. 1. Plutarch. in Cimone, &c.*

MILTON, (*John*) Son of *John Milton*, Scrivener, was born in *London*, in the Year 1608. being, as it is ſaid, deſcended from the *Miltons* of *Milton* in *Oxfordſhire*. He was Educated in *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts, ſoon after which, he left the Univerſity, and travell'd into *Italy*; returning into *England* about the beginning of the Civil Wars; during which, he was a great Enemy to the *King*, and the *Church of England*, as alſo to the *Preſbyterians*; when they declar'd againſt the Murther of the King. When *Cromwell* had graſp'd the pretended Protectorſhip, he made *Milton* his *Latin* Secretary. Having had the ſame Poſt before under the *Council of State*, in which he likewiſe continued, after *Oliver*'s Death, under *Richard* and the *Rump*. As to his Religion, he was in his Youth a favourer of the *Puritans*, in his middle Years he was beſt pleas'd with the *Independants* and *Anabaptiſts*; but in the latter part of his Life, he was not a profeſſed Member of any Church, or pretended Church of Chriſtians, frequenting none of their Aſſemblies, nor making uſe of any thing peculiar to them in his Family. He died in 1674. As for the Remainder of his Character, the *Reader* may pleaſe to take it in the Words of Mr. *Anthony Wood*; "*Milton* (*Lay he*) "was a Perſon of wonderful Parts, of a very ſharp, biting, "and ſatyrical Wit. He was a good Philoſopher and Hiſtorian, an Excellent Poet, Latiniſt, Grecian, and Hebrician; "a good Mathematician and Muſician, and ſo rarely endowed "by Nature, that, had he been but honeſtly principled, he "might have been highly uſeful to that Party, againſt which "he all along appeared with much Malice and Bitterneſs. His Works are lately publiſhed in Three Volumes in *Folio*. The two firſt containing the *Engliſh*, and the third the *Latin* Pieces. *Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1, &c.*

MILTON, *Milton Abbas*, an ancient, but mean built Market Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 92 Miles from *London*.

MILTON in *Kent*, *Scray-Lath*, an Ancient Market-Town, ſeated on a Creek near *Sittingbourn*, 37 Miles from *London*.

MIMICKS, (an Expreſſion of the Ancient Comedy) Buffoons, who diverted the People with ridiculous Poſtures, and repreſented any thing by ingenious Geſtures. They appeared ſometimes in the *Chorus*'s to amuſe the People, and act a kind of dumb Comedy, repreſenting by their Geſtures, what was to be acted in the Act following. *See* PANTOMIMES.

MINA, or St. *George of the Mine*, a Place in *Africa*, on the Golden Coaſt in *Guinnea*, between the Cape of *Three Points*, and the Cape *Corſe*, there is a Fortreſs on a Hill, with a good Port. The *French* had a Colony there in 1383. And the *Portugueſe* ſettled in the ſame place in 1482. It was called *Mina*, becauſe of the Golden Mines near it. It is now under the *Dutch* ſince 1637.

MINARD, (*Anthony*) Lord of *La Tour-Grollier*, *&c.* Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, a great Enemy to the Proteſtants, murthered by Three Men near his Houſe in 1559, coming from the Parliament about Six in the Evening; ſince which, the Parliament decreed, That the Audiences ſhould end at Four in the Afternoon. *Thuan. Hiſt. l. 22. Blanchard. Hiſt. des Preſid. &c.*

MINARET, is an extraordinary high Tower, built with many Stories and Balconies jetting out. Theſe Minarets are inſtead of Steeples, whence the Officers of the Moſques call the *Turks* to Prayers, for Bells are not uſed in *Turky*. There are two of an admirable Structure, on both ſides of the *Cupola* of the Moſque at *Mecca*.

MINDANAO, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, lying in about the 7th Degree of Northern Latitude; it is about 60 Leagues long, and 40 or 50 broad. The Soil, in general, is deep and black, and extraordinary fat and fruitful: The Valleys are furniſh'd with ſmall Rivers of delicate Water. The Trees are very large, and moſt of them of kinds unknown to us; the *Libby* Trees afford *Sago*, which furniſhes the Poor with Bread for Three or four Months in the Year. This Tree in bulk and ſhape, is much like the *Palmeto* or Cabbage-Tree, but not ſo tall as the latter. In ſome places of *Mindanao* there's plenty of Rice; but in the Hilly Land, they plant Yams, Potatoes, and Pumpkins. The other Fruits of this Iſland, are Water-Melons, Muſk-Melons, Plantains, Bonanoes, Guava's, Nutmegs, Cloves, Betel-Nuts, Durians, Jacks or Jaca's, Cacoa-Nuts, Oranges, *&c.* This Iſle is plentifully ſtock'd with Fowl and Fiſh; the Batts in *Mindanao* are as big as a Kite. The Weather there is temperate enough, notwithſtanding it lies ſo near the Æquator; the Inhabitants having commonly the benefit of the Breezes by Day, and cooling Land-winds by Night. As to their Religion, they are *Mahometans*; they have Schools to inſtruct their Children to Read and Write, and to inform them in the Principles of *Mahometaniſm*. The Inhabitants are extremely affraid of the *Dutch*, being ſenſible how many of the Neighbouring Iſlands they have enſlav'd; and upon this Account, they have a long time deſired the *Engliſh* to ſettle among them, giving this reaſon for their preference, that they do not find theſe ſo encroaching, as the *Dutch* or *Spaniſh*. *Dampier's New Voyage, &c.*

MINDEN, an Hans-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, with a Biſhoprick and Principality. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, ſince the Peace of *Munſter*.

MINDORA, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, 10 Leagues about, belonging to the *Spaniards*. *Mindora*, the Chief Town, has a good Haven.

MINEHEAD, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſt Ties in *Carhampton* Hundred, in the S. W. parts of the County: Trades much with *Ireland*.

MINERVA, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom and Arts, and of what concerns Wooll; the ſame with *Pallas*, the Goddeſs of War. *Vulcan* ſtriking *Jupiter*'s Head with his Hammer, ſhe came out of his Brain ready armed. Some Authors reckon five of her Name. The *Romans* kept Feaſts, named *Minervalia*, in Honour of her, the 3d of *January*, and the 19th of *March*. In the laſt, ſome Preſents were made to School-Maſters. *Heſiod. in Theog. Ovid. Metam. Pauſanias in Attic.*

MINGRELA, a large Borough, half a League from the Sea, in the Province of *Viſapour*, in the *Peninſula* of *India*, one of the beſt Shallow-Roads of all the *Indies*, where the *Dutch* take in freſh Proviſions. This Borough is famous for the Cardamom, which is eſteemed the beſt ſort of Spice in the Eaſt, and is very dear, becauſe it is found no where elſe. The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company has an Exchange, with Ware-Houſes, *&c.* here, for not only the Ships which come from *Japan*, *Bengala*, *Ceylan*, and other Places, Anchor in this Road, in their Voyage to *Surat*, *Baſſora*, the *Red-Sea*, *&c.* But alſo when the *Portugueze* ſhut up the Bar of *Goa*, they ſend their Barks hither for Proviſions. *Tavernier's Voyage des Indes.*

MINGRELIA, named alſo *Imoreta*, and *Bocachi* a Province in *Georgia* in *Aſia*, properly the *Colchis* of the Ancients, has the *Black-Sea* on the Weſt, Mount *Caucaſus* on the Eaſt, *Armenia* on the South, and *Circaſſia* on the North. There are ſome Gold and Silver Mines, whence the Fable of the Golden Fleece. The moſt conſiderable Towns are *Sebaſtopolis* and *Fazzo*; the Mountains, *Caucaſus* and *Cuta*, the Rivers, *Baſſo* or *Phaſis*, and *Cuna*. The Country produceth Sena, Black Hellebore, Scammony, *&c.* White Bears, and plenty of Pheaſants, to which the River *Phaſis* gaveth its Name. When the *Mingrelians* are made Friends after a falling out, they ſuck the Breaſts of their Enemies Wives. We muſt obſerve, that the Kingdom of *Colchis* formerly was much larger.

MIN-

MINGRELIA, or *Mengrelia*, a Country of *Georgia*, ſituated between the *Gurgiſtan*, and the *Black Sea*, called by the Inhabitants *Odiſci*, and *Colchis* by the Ancients, has the *Gurgiſtan* on the Eaſt, the *Abcaſſians*, or People of *Avogaſia* on the North, and *Turcomania* on the South. It contains three Provinces, *viz. Imereta*, or *Baſſachioue* towards the Eaſt, *Guriel* towards the South, and *Danian*, or *Mingrelia* properly ſo called, towards the North. That part of *Mingrelia*, call'd *Imereta* is Independent of the *Turk*, but the reſt of the Country is under Tribute.

Princes of MINGRELIA.

Mingrelia was formerly part of the Kingdom of *Georgia*. Its Kings ſent *Eriſtaves*, or Governors, into their other States, The Eriſtave of *Odiſci*, or Governor of *Mingrelia*, named *Dadian*, was the moſt conſiderable, who made himſelf Maſter of it, and from him are deſcended the *Cheſilpes*, or Princes of *Mingrelia* that have reigned ſince. Thoſe that Command now in the three Provinces of *Mingrelia*, take the Title of Kings, and are independent; they are continually at Wars, and all three called *Dadian*, that is, Chief Juſtice, from the *Perſian* Word *Dad*, *Juſtice*; and ſay, that they are deſcended from King *David*. The King's Revenue is about 20000 Crowns a Year out of the Cuſtoms, which he treaſureth up, for his Subjects ſerve him without Wages, and his Demeſnes keep all his Houſe. His Court on extraordinary Days, is compoſed of 200 Gentlemen, and the Queen's Court of Sixty fine Ladies. He has 300 Officers, beſides the Nobility. This Prince frequently preſents the King of *Perſia* with Faulkons, and all ſorts of Birds for Hawking. And the *Sophy* in Return, ſends him Gold and Silk Brockards, Tapiſtry, Plate and Arms.

The Qualities of the Country.

The Country is almoſt all covered with Woods, the Air temperate, but the Rains troubleſome. In Summer the Air infected, often cauſeth the Plague; the Inhabitants ſeldom live above Sixty, and Foreigners that live there, become yellow, dry and weak, in a Years time. The Soil is not fruitful, the Fruit not good, but the Vines, that grow to the top of Trees, (the Trunks of which are ſo very large, that a man can ſcarce fathom them) would produce the beſt Wine in the World, if they underſtood rightly how to make it. Their Bread is made of *Gom*, which is a kind of Corn like Hirſe Millet, very nouriſhing and opening, but muſt be eaten warm, and its cold and laxative Quality is remedied by drinking Wine. It is ſo good, that Travellers when us'd to it, diſreliſh that of Wheat: Beſides this *Gom*, there is a great deal of Millet, ſome Wheat, Rice, and Barley growing there. Their Meat is Beef and Pork; Fowl and Fiſh are ſcarce. The Nobility and Gentry do nothing but Hunt, having, like the *Perſians*, a ſmall Drum tied to their Saddle, to frighten, and make Fowl riſe. There are many Eagles, Pellicans, Caſtors, Tigers, White Bears, Leopards, Lions and Jack-calls, which are a kind of Foxes, but bigger, reputed to be the *Hyæna's* of the Ancients, becauſe they dig out the dead Bodies, and devour Carcaſſes. The pooreſt Man keeps a Horſe, becauſe of the plenty of Paſture-Grounds; ſome Gentlemen keep 200, and the King above 5000. There is plenty of Honey, ſome white and hard, like Sugar. At the bottom of Mount *Caucaſus* there is a Wall above 60 Leagues long, flank'd with large Towers, kept by Muſqueteers relieved every Month, to keep the Country from the *Abcaſſian* Incurſions. In many places, chiefly in Plains, the Earth ſounds under an Horſe, as if it were hollow; which makes ſome People believe that there has been a Subterranean Communication betwixt the *Caſpian* and Black Sea.

The MINGRELIANS *Habitations and Manners.*

They have neither Towns nor Boroughs, but ſome Villages, only near the Sea; all their Houſes ſtand alone, but there are ſo many, that it is impoſſible to go a Mile without finding three or four. There are nine or ten Caſtles in thick Woods to retreat unto. The Men are handſome, and Women very fair, their dreſs is like that of the *Perſians*, excepting their Heads, which reſemble the Faſhion of the *Europeans*. They are Witty and Civil, but Proud, Cruel, Perfidious and Laſcivious. The Men have alſo a greater ſhare of all theſe ill qualities than the Women. Each *Mingrelian* rides with a little Drum, tied to the Pomel of his Saddle, which he makes uſe of to ſtart his Game, their common ſaying is, That *that Man is really happy, who has a good Horſe, a good Dog, and a good Falcon.* Theft, Murder, Treachery, Adultery and Rape, are counted laudable Actions amongſt them. Inceſt is common there, and they have three or four Wives, beſides many Concubines. When the Husband takes his Wife in the Faſt, he can force the Man to pay a Pig, which they commonly eat all three together. They think it charity to deſtroy the Infants newly born, when they can't keep them, and thoſe that are ſick, when they can't recover. The *Mingrelians* are divided into *Ginaſca*, or *Ginandi*, that is, Lords, or Gentlemen; *Saccurs*, rich Burgeſſes; and *Moinali*, or common People. The *Ginaſca* have Gentlemen for Servants; and the *Saccurs*, and *Moinali*, ſerve the *Ginandi*. No mans Merit can ever prefer him above the Quality of his Birth. The Lords are Sovereign Judges of their Vaſſal's Lives and Death, and take poſſeſſion of their Lands and Goods, when their Family is extinct. The Lords and Gentlemen, wear a Shirt imbroidered with Gold in the Neck and Bottom, and to ſhew that Ornament, their Veſt is ſhorter than the Shirt; they were alſo a Girdle, whereon hangs a Knife, a Whet-ſtone, a Tinder-box, and three Purſes, one for Salt, the ſecond for Pepper, and the third for Thread, Needles and Awls. They are ſerved in wooden Diſhes and Trenchers, except they be Noblemen. The King, Queen, and even the meaneſt Officers eat together, and Servants fill drink three times round. It is uncivil there to call for, or refuſe it. At Feaſts they drink till they be fuddled, and having roſted whole Oxen, Hogs and Sheep, ſerve them up on Hand-barrows. In their Mourning like deſperate Men, they tear their Cloths and hair off, and ſtrike their Breaſts with terrible Howlings for forty Days together; then they bury the Corps, and make a Feaſt. When a Lord dies, the Biſhop reads the Service, and the Gifts preſented to him, come to above 500 Crowns; and as the King is the Biſhop's Heir, he encourageth this Cuſtom. The Prince himſelf is invited to the Funerals. The next Day after *Eaſter*, they feaſt on the Tombs of the Deceaſed, imagining that this Regale is as good as Praying for the Dead. They can Arm 30000 Men, but have no Order in their Wars. They are extraordinary kind to Phyſicians, and civil to Strangers. Women can ride like Men. The Gentlemen ſelling their Subjects to the *Perſians* and *Turks* depopulate their Country. Beſides Slaves, they ſell Silk, Flax, Linen-cloth, Skins, Box, Wax and Honey. Their Religion ſeems to have been like that of the *Græcians*. Some Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians ſay, that a Slave converted the King, Queen and Lords of *Colchis*, in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*. Others affirm, that *Cyrillus*, in *Sclavonian Chiuſil*, did it in 860. But the *Mingrelians* ſhew a Church near the River *Corax*, where they affirm, that S^t. *Andrew* preached. Formerly they were under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but are now under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; nevertheleſs they have two Primates call'd *Catholicos*. The Primate of *Georgia* has five Provinces under him. The Primate or Patriarch of *Odiſci* has as many, and his Revenues are almoſt as Great as thoſe of the Prince; and indeed all the Biſhopricks are very rich. Formerly there were twelve Biſhopricks, and now but ſix. They take Money for Confeſſions. They offer Sacrifices, as under the ancient Law. They keep *Lent* very ſtrictly, eat no Fleſh on *Mondays*, becauſe they Reſpect or Fear the Moon. *Friday* is a holy Day to them, becauſe of the *Good Friday*; which Cuſtom came probably from *Conſtantine*. Church-men are none of the moſt knowing, and as our Author reports it, ſomewhat negligent in their behaviour at the Maſs. Their Prelates wear very Rich Habits, and little different from lay men of Quality; they Divert themſelves with Hunting, and in time of War they take the Field, and putting themſelves at the Head of their Subjects or Vaſſals, diſtinguiſh themſelves with no leſs Reſolution than the Temporal Nobility. St. *George* is their great Saint, as he is likewiſe to the *Georgians*, *Muſcovites* and all the *Greeks*. They keep four Lents, and, at that time, Maſs is ſaid *Sundays* and *Saturdays* only, becauſe Communion breaks the Faſt. They kill Beaſts and Birds, and pour Wine and Oyl on the Tombs of their Relations, as the *Pagans* did. Prieſts can marry a ſecond time, with the Biſhop's Diſpenſation, which coſts a Piſtol. Being called to to viſit ſick People, they only look in a Book, to find out the cauſe of the Diſeaſe, which commonly is attributed to ſome Image's Anger, which muſt be appeaſed with an Offering. As ſoon as a Child is born, they anoint him, and ſign his Fore head with the Sign of the Croſs, deferring his Baptiſm till he be two Years old; then they dip him in warm Water, ſometimes in Wine, and being anointed all over, they give him ſome of the *Panis Benedictus*, or Bread Bleſs'd, but not conſecrated, to eat, and Wine to drink. *Theatin Relation de la Mingrelie*, Sir. *John Chardin. Tavernier's Voyage de Perſe.*

MINIMS, an Order of Monks, founded by St. *Francis de Paule*, they were named *Bon hommes* at *Paris*, becauſe *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* VIII. called *Francis de Paule*, and his Fellows, ſo: They took the Name of *Minims* out of Humility. *See* St. FRANCIS *de Paule*.

MINORI, Lat. *Minora*, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick.

MINORCA, an Hilly and Woody Iſland of the *Mediterranean* Sea, Eaſt of *Majorca*, towards the Weſt of *Spain*, 45 Leagues about.

MINOS I. of that Name, King of *Crete*, reputed Son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*, a ſevere Judge, therefore feign'd Judge in Hell, began his Reign about *An. Mun.* 2645. He is different from *Minos* II. *Androgeus's*, *Ariadne's* and *Phædra's* Father. He forced the *Athenians* to pay a Tribute of young Men and Virgins, till *Theſeus* killed *Taurus*, his famous Champion.

Champion. *Ovid's Metam. l.* 8. *Plutarch. in Theſeo, Euſeb. in Chron.*

MINOTAURE, a Monſter, part Man, and part a Bull, born of *Paſiphae*, Wife of *Minus*, King of *Crete*. Poets Romance thus, *Paſiphae* falling in Love with a Bull, *Dædalus* contrived it ſo by putting her into a Cows Hide, that ſhe enjoyed the Beaſt, and bore the *Minotaure*, which *Minos* ſhut up in a Labyrinth. But *Servius* ſays, That *Paſiphae* became enamour'd of *Taurus*, Secretary to *Minos*, and was naught with him in the King's Abſence, and was brought to Bed of Twins; whereof one was adjudg'd to *Minos*, the other to *Taurus*, which occaſioned the Fiction of a *Minotaure*.

MINTURNE, in Latin *Minturnæ*, a Town and Colony or *Latium* near *Campania*, famous for a Council, wherein it was decided, That no Judge was above the Pope; nothing remains of it now, but Ruines of Amphitheaters and Aqueducts. It is known in Hiſtory by *Marius*'s Impriſoment, whoſe Look frighted the Soldier that went to behead him. *Lucan. lib.* 1. *Pharſ. Ptolemy, &c.*

MINUTIUS, a falſe God, implor'd by the Ancients for ſmall Things. *Feſtus, Lamprid. &c.*

M. MINUTIUS AUGURINUS, a *Roman* Conſul in 257 of *R.* The Family of the *Minutians*, *Minutia gens*, one of the Noble Families of *Rome*, produc'd many Magiſtrates, as *Marcus Minutius Augurinus*, who left *L. Minutius Augurinus* Conſul in 296. This Conſul had the Command of an Army againſt the *Æqui*, whoſe Courage being rais'd by deſpair, made him beat the *Romans* into their Camp, which they afterwards Beſieg'd; but the *Senate* making *Cincinnatus* Dictator, the *Æqui* were repuls'd, and *Minutius* brought off, however for the misfortune of his Conduct, he was obliged to lay down his Conſulſhip. *P. Minutius Augurinus*, *Marcus*'s Brother, Conſul 262. whoſe Son was Conſul 297. *T. Minutius Augurinus*, Conſul 449. of *R.* &c. *Tit. Liv. l.* 2. & 3. *Dion. Halic. l.* 6. *c.* 16. *Caſſiodor.* &c.

MINUTIUS RUFUS, a *Roman* Conſul, to which Office he, and *Cornelius Scipio Naſica* were Elected in the 533 of *Rome*: 'Twas this Year that the *Romans* made War with the People of *Iſtria*, and that *Hannibal* ſat down before *Saguntum* in *Spain*: Soon after *Hannibal* paſſing into *Italy*, gained ſeveral Battles againſt the *Romans*, and amongſt the reſt that at the Lake of *Thraſimene* in 537; upon which *Fabius Maximus*, being choſen Dictator, *Minutius Rufus* was General of the Horſe; 'Twas at this time, that *Fabius* got the Name of *Cunctator* or the *Delayer*. Now the People of *Rome*, being naturally Hot, and impatient for Action, grew weary of *Fabius*'s diſcretion, but not being able to depoſe him from his Dictatorſhip, found out an Expedient to cut off one half of his Authority, by making an Order, that the General of Horſe ſhould have an Equal Power with the *Dictator*, ſo that now *Minutius*, ſtanding upon equal ground with *Fabius Maximus*, was very deſirous to hazard a Battle; *Hannibal* underſtanding his Diſtraction, drew him into a Defile, where if *Fabius* had not diſingaged him, he had loſt all his Army. *Minutius* was ſo acknowledging, for this favour, that he did not think it any diſparagement to him to quit his new Privilege of Equality, and put himſelf, as formerly, under *Fabius*'s Command. *Livy Lib.* 32, 33. *Salull*, &c.

Q. MINUTIUS THERMAS, a *Roman* Conſul in 561, *R.* and Collegue to *L. Cornelius Merula*: He made War upon the *Ligurians*, but not with Succeſs, for ſuffering himſelf to be drawn into a Defile or narrow Paſſage, he had undoubtedly been loſt, if *Maſſiniſſa's Numidian* Cavalry had not fetcht him off: For theſe *Numidians* who were deſpis'd by the Enemy, charging the Vanguard, and afterwards breaking through the whole Army, Rear'd the *Ligurians*; upon which advantage, *Minutius* making a Puſh with his Men, open'd the way, and Oblig'd the Enemy to Retire. *Livy Lib.* 33.

MINUTIUS FELIX, an Eminent *Roman* Lawyer, living in the beginning of the Third Century, or towards the end of the Second. St. *Jerom* gives this account of him. "*Minutius* a great *Roman* Orator, wrote a Dialogue, call'd *Octavius*, where he brings in a Chriſtian and a Heathen diſputing about Religion. There is another Intitled *De Fato*, goes under his Name, but this, though writ by a Man of Elocution, ſeems different from the Stile of the firſt. *Lactantius* likewiſe gives a great Character of *Minutius*. Some Authors fancy, the Dialogue above mentioned, was written by *Arnobius*, but this is very unlikely, for, as the *Critics* obſerve, *Arnobius*'s Works are written in a very different Style from the other. Some are of Opinion that *Cecilius*, whom *Minutius Felix* introduces on the Chriſtian ſide of the Diſpute, was St. *Cyprian*'s Maſter, in Reſpect to whom, that Father took the Name of *Cecilius*, at his Baptiſm. *Hieron de Vir. cap.* 58. *Epiſt. ad Magn. Orat. &c. Apol. ad Pammach. Lactant. Lib.* 1. *Divin. Inſt. cap.* 11. *Rigaltius in Not. ad Minut.* &c.

MIRAMOLIN, or *Miramabolin* by Corruption, for *Emir-elmemnum*, that is, Chief or Prince of the Faithful, was a common Name to the *Moriſh* Princes; and under this Name we have known many of thoſe Princes, as him, who in 1195 entered into *Spain* with [illegible], and killed [illegible] *Chriſtians* in 1233 of the *Spaniſh* Epocha, &c. *Rhodoric, Mariana, Surita, Paquet*, &c.

LA MIRANDE, or *Mirandola*, a Sovereign Dukedom of *Italy*, with a fortified Town of that Name between *Ferrara, Modena, Mantua*, and *Concordia*. The Town is defended with Seven Royal Baſtions, a Cittadel and Fort called *Roua*. It has been poſſeſs'd by the Family of the *Pics* theſe 5 or 600 Years. *See* PIC.

MIRCHOND, a Famous *Perſian* Hiſtorian, who writ the Hiſtory of that Country, in ſeveral great Volumes; theſe Books are ſo eſteemed in *Perſia*, that they are commonly Sold for more than 200 Crowns. There are ſome People at *Paris* and *Leyden*, who have ſeveral of theſe Volumes, but 'tis thought, they are not all of them brought into *Europe*. *Olearius, Voyage de Perſe.*

MIREFLEUR, or *Miroſlede*, a poor Woollen-Weaver's Daughter, and one of the Maid-Servants of *Ingoberge* King *Charibert*'s Wife. This Prince fell in Love with her and married her, his Wife being ſtill living. *Marcoveffe*, *Mireſleur*'s eldeſt Siſter, very fair and handſome, whom though ſhe had vowed Virginity, the ſame King married, after her Siſter's Death. S. *Germain* excommunicated them for this Scandal. *Charibert* dyed in 570. *Gregor. Tur. l.* 4. *Valois de geſt. Franc.*

MIREMONT, a Borough of *Perigord* in *France*, famous for the large Cave nam'd *Cluſeau*, which runs very far under Ground; and if we believe the Country People has Chambers, Paintings, Altars, *&c.* where the Ancient *Pagans* ſacrificed to *Venus* and the Infernal Gods.

MIREPOIX, in Latin *Mirapicum, Mirapiſcæ, Mirapincum*, and *Mirapicium*, a Town of the Earldom of *Foix*, in the higher *Languedoc*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Toloufe*. *Du Cheſne*, S. *Marthe*, &c.

MIREUS (*Albertus*) Dean of *Antwerp*, was born at *Bruſſels* in 1573; He was a perſon of great Probity and Learning. His Works are, *Elogia Illuſtrium Belgii Scriptorum. Elogia Illuſtrium Gentis Spinulæ. Vita Juſti Lypſii. Origines Monaſteriorum Benedictinorum, Carthuſianorum, Ordinum Equeſtrium, Carmilitani Ordinis, Auguſtinianorum, Canonicorum Regularium S. Auguſt. Originum Monaſticarum, Lib.* 5. *Chronicon Ordinis Præmonſtratenſis. Ciſtercienſe. Benedictinum. De Congregationibus Clericorum in Communi Viventium. Notitia Epiſcopatuum Orbis. Geographia Eccleſiaſtica. Bibliotheca Eccleſiaſtica. Codex Donationum Piarum. De Bello Bohemico. Notitia Eccleſiarum Belgii. Rerum Belgicarum Annales. Chronicon*, &c. Several Authors give *Mireus* a great Character, as the Reader may ſee more particularly, in the Front of his IId. Part of his *Bibliotheca Eccleſiaſtica.*

MIRMECIDES, [*Myrmecides*] a famous Carver, who made a Chariot, which a Fly could cover with one Wing. *Pliny l.* 36. *c.* 5.

MIRRHA [*Myrrha*] *Cinyras* King of *Cyprus*'s Daughter, fell in Love with her Father, and by the Help of her Nurſe, lay with him; and, to avoid his Anger, retired into *Arabia*, where ſhe was delivered of *Adonis*, and turned into the Tree that produceth Myrrh. *Ovid. l.* 10. *Metam.* Read the Explication of this Fable, in the 3d. Volume of *La Bibliotheque Univerſelle.*

MIRZAMAHAMED, The preſent King of *Golconda*'s Son-in-Law, (in 1680.) Surnam'd *Chek*, becauſe he is related to the Great *Chek*, or Prince of *Mecca*. The Hiſtory of his Marriage is very remarkable. He went to *Golconda* in a Fakir's Habit, where his Wit being known, he was brought to the King, to whom he declared that his Deſign was to marry the Princeſs; which Propoſition was received as from a Madman; but he inſiſting, threatning, and foretelling many Misfortunes, if he was denied, he was kept Priſoner, and afterwards ſent back to *Mecca*. Two Years after he went again to *Golconda*, and made himſelf ſo well known, that he married the Princeſs, and is now very powerful there. He hindered the ſurrendring of the Fortreſs of *Golconda* to the *Mogul*, threatning to kill the King if he would not reſiſt bravely. He loves Mathematicks, and is kind to the *Chriſtians*: *Tavernier's Voyage des Indes.*

MISACH PALEOLOGUE, Baſhaw and General of the *Grand Seignior's* Army, was a *Græcian* of the Imperial Houſe of the *Paleologi*; He turned *Mahometan* to ſave his Life, when *Conſtantinople* was taken by *Mahomet* II. 1453. Where that Prince put to Death all the *Chriſtians* of the Emperor *Conſtantine*'s Family. He became the *Sultan*'s Favourite and commanded the Army that beſieged *Rhodes* in 1480. But becauſe of his bad Succeſs there, he was baniſh'd. After the *Sultan*'s Death he returned to the Port, and acquired *Bajazet*'s Favour. *P. Bouhours, Hiſt. de Pierre d' Aubuſſon.*

MISCOU, an Iſland in New *France*, in the Northern *America*: 'Tis ſmall but extreamly fruitful; it lies in the Gulph of St. *Laurence*, between *Canada* and the Iſle of St. *John.*

MISELLUS, *Myſcellus*, or *Myſcelus*, of *Argos*, having *Hercules*'s Order to go into *Calabria*, went into *Italy*, where he built a Town, which he nam'd *Crotona*, in Memory of *Croton Hercules*'s Hoſt. Some ſay that *Miſellus* directed by the Oracle to ſettle where he ſhould find Rain with fair Weather, finding a Curtezan weeping, built *Crotona* there in the XVIIth. *Olympiad* and 45. of *Rome*, according to *Euſebius*. *Ovid. l.* 15. *Strabo l.* 6. &c.

MISERI-

MISERICORDIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Heathens*, had a Temple at *Athens*, and another at *Rome*, which was a Sanctuary for Criminals and unfortunate People. *Virgil.* 8. *Æn. Pauſanias*, &c.

MISITRA, a Town of *Morea*. *See* LACEDÆMON.

MISNIA, or *Myſſen*, a Province of *Saxony* in *Germany*, with the Title of Marquiſate, belonging to the Electors of *Saxony*, the Chief Town whereof is *Dreſden* on the *Elbe*, with a Stately Caſtle, the Reſidence of the Elector. The other Towns are *Altemburg*, *Chemnitz*, *Hall*, *Leipſick*, *Mersburg*, *Meiſſen*, &c.

MISON [*Myſon*] a *Lacedæmonian*, eſteemed one of the Seven Wiſe Men of *Greece*. *Anacharſis* asking the *Oracle*, who was wiſer than himſelf, was anſwered that *Miſon* was the Man, who was found mending his Plough. *Diogen. Laert. lib.* 1.

MISSIONARIES, Churchmen, or Monks ſent by the Pope, or Biſhops to convert the *Infidels* and *Schiſmaticks*. The *Jeſuits*, *Carmelites*, and *Capuchin*-Friars, are ſent now to preach in *Turky*, *Perſia*, *Georgia*, *Africa*, *Eaſt-Indies*, *Congo*, &c. There are always ſome of them that practiſe Phyſick, to introduce themſelves the better.

MITHECUS, a Sophiſter of *Syracuſe*, got a great Name by his Cookery, and was eſteemed the beſt Cook of his Time. With his Art, he thought he might ſettle at *Lacedemon*, where he really found ſo many Diſciples among the young Men, that the Magiſtrates commanded him to go out. *Ælian. l.* 4. *Hiſt.*

MITHRA, a Name given to the Sun by the *Perſians*, Eaſtern People, *Romans* and *Gauls*. He was repreſented in *Perſia* with a Lion's Face, becauſe the *Sun* is in moſt force in that Country, when in the Sign *Leo*, and a *Perſian* Crown on his Head. *Tertullian*, *Juſtin* the Martyr, and St. *Hieron*, ſay, That the God *Mithra's* Ceremonies were performed in Caves, and Places under the Ground: Bulls and Humane Creatures were ſacrificed unto him. The *Gauls* adored him under both Sexes, which is not ſo ſtrange, ſince the *Hebrews* gave the *Sun* a Name, ſignifying *The Queen of Heaven*; and the Ancient *Gracians* of *Meſopotamia* repreſented the *Moon* under the Shape of a Man. *Spon Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquite, Vet. abl. crit. Sacr.*

MITHRIDATES, King of *Pontus*, famous for his Wars againſt the *Romans*, a great and ſtout General, hating the *Romans*, as much as *Hannibal* did. He conquered almoſt all *Aſia*, and by Letters and Promiſes he cauſed all the *Romans* to be maſſacred the ſame Day and Hour, *A. R.* 656 or 657. *Sylla* overcame his Generals, with whom he made a Peace 670. *Mithridates* ſoon after began the War again, and had great Succeſs at firſt; but *Lucullus* defeated him ſeveral times in *An. Rom.* 682 and 83. He raiſed another powerful Army, was defeated again by *Pompey* 689. and loſt all his Troops, which made him retire into *Armenia* to his Son-in-Law *Tigranes*. But hearing that his Son *Pharnaces* had declared himſelf King, being poiſon Proof, he ſtabb'd himſelf in the CLXXIXth *Olympiad*, and 690 of *Rome*. He was a great Traveller, very Learned, and could ſpeak many Languages. He Compos'd a Treatiſe *De Accanis noxiorum*, and the Sort of Antidote named *Mithridate*, but he was cruel. *Appian*, *Tit. Liv. lib.* 67. and 77. *Plutarch*, *Dion*, &c.

MITREUS and AUTOBEZACES, Two young Lords in *Cyrus* the Young's Court, who appearing before the King without hiding their Hands in their Sleeves, according to the *Perſians* Cuſtom, were executed without Mercy. It was likewiſe Death to ſit in the King's Seat, though in his Abſence, to look upon the Face of the King's Wife, or any of his Concubines, to wear the King's Cloaths after him, and even to hurt a Wild Beaſt in hunting, before the King had wounded it. *Herodotus l.* 13. *Xenophon l.* 2. *Hellen*, &c.

MNASON, a Prince or Tyrant of *Elatea*, a great Lover of Pictures, gave 3 *Mine* of Silver a piece for the 12 Pictures of the Gods, drawn by *Aleſpadorus*. He gave alſo 12 *Mine* for each Picture of the Heros, drawn by *Theocneſtes* another famous Painter. *Plin. l.* 35 *cap.* 18.

MNEMOSYNE, a Nymph, feigned the *Muſes* Mother, becauſe her Name ſignifieth *Memory*. *Plin. l.* 35. *cap.* 11. ſpake of her famous Picture drawn by *Philoxenus*.

MOAB, that is, my Father's Son, Son of *Lot* by his Eldeſt Daughter, born *An. Mun.* 2136. The *Moabites* deſcended from him, *Gen.* 19. 12. *Joſephus Ant. Judaic. l.* 1, &c. *Tornel in Annal.*

MOATAZALITES, or *Mutazalites*, the Name of a Sect of *Mahometans* ſignifying *ſeparated*, becauſe ſeparated from the reſt. They call themſelves Defenders of God's Unity and Juſtice. They ſay that God is Eternal, Wiſe, Powerful, &c. but not Eternal by his Eternity, nor Wiſe by his Wiſdom, for fear of admitting ſome Multiplicity in God. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MOAVIA, a Governor of *Egypt*, and General of *Odman's* Army, afterwards *Califf* of *Syria*, and the 14th Succeſſor of *Mahomet*. In *Odman's* Reign, he ruined *Cyprus* in 646, routed the Emperor *Conſtans* II. in 654; took *Rhodes* and pulled down the *Colojus* of the Sun, one of the Wonders of the World in 655. After *Odman's* Death, *Ali* endeavouring to come to the Throne, overcame *Mahomet Odman's* Son, and was proclaimed *Califf*, whom *Moavia* oppoſed, and cauſed him to be killed in a Moſque 659. *Haſcen Ali's* Eldeſt Son being declared *Califf*, *Moavia* feigning to yield, crowned him himſelf that he might have a better Opportunity to Impriſon him. After having diſpatched his Enemy, he made War againſt the *Chriſtians*, and the *Perſians*; and returning home to *Damaſcus* his Chief City, he took the Title of King and Emperor, inſtead of that of *Califf*. He attacked *Conſtantinople* 671, during Seven Years without Succeſs. Some few Years after he ſent two powerful Armies againſt the *Chriſtians*, which were defeated, ſo that he was forced to beg a Truce for 3 Years, which he obtained, upon Condition that the Emperor ſhould pay him Ten Beſants of Gold *per diem*, together with a Slave, and a good Horſe. *Moavia* enjoying Peace, began to regulate Religious Affairs, and chuſing 12 of the moſt Learned Doctors of his Law, he ſhut them up in an Houſe, commanding them to ſtudy aſunder, and extract out of *Abubequer's*, *Omar's*, and *Odman's* Books, what they ſhould like beſt; which extract of Six Books was named *Alcoran*, that is a Collection of the Law; and all the reſt were thrown into the River. Since that an *Arabian* named *Lefkari*, gathered thoſe Ten Books into One Volume, which has the Authors Name, *viz. Lefkari's Alcoran*. So *Moavia* having in a manner repaired his Law, after many Conqueſts, died 682 at *Damas*, leaving Two Sons, *Jezid* and *Abdala*. *Marmol. de l' Afrique l.* 2.

MOCENIGO, (*Andrew*) a Noble *Venetian*, Author of Two Books, *De Bello Turcarum*, and *Belli Cameracenſis l.* IV. The Family of *Mocenigo* has produced many great Men, and given Four Doges, *viz. Thomas Mocenigo* Elected 1414. *Peter Mocenigo*, 1474. *John Mocenigo*, 1477. and *Lewis Mocenigo*, 1570.

MODENA, the Chief Town of the Country named *Modena* in *Italy*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Bologna*. It is called in *Latin Mutina*, and is ſituated between the Rivers *Secchia* and *Panaro*. There are many Springs, Forteſs, and Arches, but the Streets are very narrow. It was formerly a *Roman* Colony, where *Brutus* was beſieged in vain, *An. Rom.* 711. after *Jul. Cæſar's* Death. This Town was deſtroyed by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and Rebuilt in the Reign of *Charlemaigne's* Sons. It is ſeen a far off, becauſe of its high Steeple. The Cathedral, Monaſteries, and other Churches are fine, the Duke's Palace is very ſtately, the Cittadel ſtrong, the Town well inhabited, the Country fruitful, and there they make the beſt Masks. *Modena* was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Frederic* III. 1452. in *Borſo d'Eſte's* Favour, and has produced many famous Men. It has *Parma* on the Weſt; *Bologna* and *Ferrara* on the Eaſt, the Dukedoms of *Mantua*, of *Mirandola*, &c. on the North; and part of the Dukedom of *Tuſcany's*, and the Republick of *Lucca's* Dominions, and *Maleſpines* on the South. The Duke of *Modena's* Lordſhips, Fiefs des *Modena*, are the Dukedom of *Reggio*; the Principality of *Carpi* and *Correggio*, *Frignan*, *Saſſeval*; part of *Garfagnagne* Vale, and the Earldom of *Roli*. *Strabo l.* 5. *Pliny l.* 3, &c. *See* ESTE.

Councils of MODENA.

A Synod was held at *Modena* in 973, to reconcile ſome Princes of *Germany*. Some Synodal Ordinances for that Diocels were publiſhed in 1565.

MODIUS (*Francis*) Canon of *Aire* in *Artois*, was born in 1556, near *Bruges* in *Flanders*. He was a good Linguiſt, a good Lawyer, and underſtood the polite Part of Learning. *Modius* wrote Notes upon *Quintus Curtius*, *Livy*, *Vegetius*, and *Juſtin*. His own Works are as follow; *Obſtetricia ad ſingulas Cleri Romani Figuras. Notæ in Corpus Juris. Rerum Criminalium Praxis. Pandectæ Triumphales, ſive Pomparum, Feſtorum ac Solennium Apparatuum, Convivorum, Spectaculorum, &c. Tom. II. in Fol. Melchior Adam in Vit. Philip. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MODON, a Town of the Province of *Belvedere*, on the Southern Coaſt of *Morea*, called by the Ancients *Methone*, and by the *Turks Metune*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Patras*, and a very good Haven. It is famous for trading, and the Reſidence of the Sangjack of *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it ſuffered very much by the *Illyrian Barbarians*, who ſurpriſed and ſlew many of its Inhabitants, which Loſs their generous Prince repaired by his Princely Compaſſion, and advantageous Grant to it. In 1268. the *Genoeſe* ravithed it from the *Venetians*, but did not hold it long. The *Venetians* came into Poſſeſſion again, and were Maſters of it until *Bajazet* II. in 1498. beſieged it with an Army of 15000 Men, and took it by a kind of Surprize, after a ſtout Defence upon the Arrival of a conſiderable Succour, which drew the Infidels from their Poſts to their Ruin. In 1686. *Morosini* the *Venetian* General took it, and might have taken *Coron* too if he had not been forced to fall away to the *Dardanelles* for the Security of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this Place in the end of the *Candian* War. But in 1685. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed, to deliver this Noble and Strong City out of the

Land

hands of the *Infidels*. They found in it 90 Pieces of Cannon. *V. Coronelli Descript. de la Mer e.*

MOEN, or *Mone*, an Island of *Denmark* in the *Baltick-Sea*, not far from *Zeland* Island.

MOENIUS, (*Caius*) a *Roman* Conful, conquer'd the *Latins*, who liv'd in *Campania di Roma*: The *Romans*, in Reward of his Conduct, gave him the Third Part of the Booty. This *Moenius* was the firft that ornamented the *Roftra* in the *Forum* with Stems of Ships, taken from the Enemy at the Battel of *Antium* in the 416th Year of *Rome*. *Pliny lib.* 34. *cap.* 5. *Livy lib.* 8.

MOERIS, King of *Egypt*, who, as it is faid, digged the Lake *Moeris* on the W. of *Memphis*, from S. to N. 3600 Furlongs about, which is all the Extent of the Coafts of the *Mediterranean* Sea all along *Egypt*, and therefore eſteemed one of the Wonders of the World. Its Depth was Fifty Paces. Many Pyramids were built in the middle of it, before the River *Nile* had filled it. Every Pyramid was Fifty Paces elevated above the Water, and had on the Top a Giant of a prodigious Bigneſs. *Marmol de l'Afrique l.* 11. *See* MOERIS.

MOERIS, a great Lake of *Egypt*, 72 Miles from *Memphis* Weſterly. *Mela* ſaith that it is 20 Miles about. There was the famous Labyrinth ſo much admired formerly, built, as ſome think, by king *Peteſuchus*, or *Tithoés*, above 2000 Years before the taking of *Troy*. *Herodotus* ſaith, That all the Kings of *Egypt* were concerned in that great Work, finiſhed *A. M.* 3550. Others ſay, That *Moeris* built it for his Burying-place. *Pliny* thinks that it was erected in the Sun's Honour, and divided into Sixteen Parts, each containing many large Habitations; that there were as many Temples, as *Egyptian* Gods, beſides other Holy Buildings, and many high Pyramids. The coming in into the Turnings of the Labyrinth was through Entries leading to Porches, adorned with Columns of Porphyry, and extraordinary great Statues, repreſenting the Gods and Kings of *Egypt*, whence they went up Ninety Stairs. That Part that was the true Labyrinth was but the hundredth Part of that Illuſtrious Monument; and it was not like other Labyrinths, that have many Turnings in a little Compaſs; for it was extraordinary large, walled about, and divided into many diſtinct Parts, with ſo many Ways and Doors on all Sides, that it was almoſt impoſſible to get out without the help of Pack-thread, the End of which was to be tied to the firſt Door. *Herodotus* deſcribes it thus: Of the 12 vaulted Rooms or Halls, whereof the Doors are oppoſed one to another, Six are on the North, and Six on the South: The Lodgings are double, under and above the Ground, and contain 300 Rooms. Through the Windings and Turnings therein, one is led from a Hall into ſome Cloſets and Rooms, thence into other Parlours, and from them into other Cloſets and Rooms. Each Hall is almoſt ſurrounded with Columns, and all the Cielings adorned with carved Work. In the Corner, where the Labyrinth ends, is a Pyramid 40 Fathoms high, the Entrance whereof is under-ground. *Pliny* ſaith, That it was divided into Sixteen Apartments to anſwer the Sixteen Governments of the Country, each containing ſtately Palaces, Temples, Pyramids, and Galleries, adorned with Columns and Statues. According to *Strabo*, there were Thirty Apartments to anſwer the Thirty Governments of *Egypt*. There was a Statue of *Serapis*, Nine Cubits high, made of a ſingle Emerald, as *Appion* relates. The Place where this Labyrinth was, is called now *Caſtr. Carun*, or *Caron's* Caſtle, who was a famous Vifier; and ſome Travellers ſay, That there are ſtill 350 Rooms ſo well contrived one within another, that it is not eaſy to come out of them. This Labyrinth was imitated by *Dedalus* in *Crete*; by *Theodorus* at *Lesbos*, and by others in *Hetruria*, for King *Porſenna's* Tomb. *Chereau Hiſt. du Monde*, *Felibien vie des Architectes*.

MOGOL, or the Empire of the Great *Mogol*, alſo called *Indoſtan*, containing the moſt part of the Continent of the *Indies*. The *Indians* named *Mogols* or *Mogors*, the People that are not ſo black as thoſe of the *Peninſula's*. The Empire of the *Mogol* has *Tartary* on the North, *Perſia* on the Weſt, the River *Ganges* and ſome Mountains on the South, and other Mountains on the Eaſt. It is about 650 Leagues long from Eaſt to Weſt, and above 450 from North to South, containing 40 Kingdoms that commonly take their Names from the Chief Towns. *Agra* and *Delly* are the Chief, becauſe of the Emperor's Reſidence. The Country is well inhabited near the great Rivers, fruitful in Cotton, Rice, and Millet or Hirſe, Lemons, Oranges, Dates, Cocoa's, and Silk. The *Indians* are tawny with black Hair, and love the *Europeans*, whom they call *Franquis*. The Rivers *Ganges* and *Indus* run through all that Country from North to South. The *Ganges*'s Water is extraordinary light, and ſanctifies, as the *Indians* believe; therefore at certain times 4 or 500000 *Indians* may be ſeen Waſhing and Bathing in that River, into which at their Departure, they throw Gold and Silver. The *Mogols* came out of *Tartary* and ſettled their Empire in 1401. They ſay that *Timur-Lengue*, that is Lame Lord or Prince, whom we name *Tamberlain*, married his near Couſin, the Prince of *Great Tartary*'s only Daughter, and that the *Great Mogols* are deſcended from them. The *Mogol* is very powerful and rich in Money and Jewels. The great Lords of his Court, named *Omrahs*, have conſiderable Allowances; the others named *Manſeb-dars*, or leſſer *Omrah*'s, are alſo kept by the Emperor. Divers *Raja's*, or Petty-Kings, are alſo under the *Mogol*, and pay him Tribute. The *Omrah's* are obliged to Guard the King's Houſe; and are commonly Governors of Provinces and great Towns. The Emperor is Heir to all his Subjects, and all the Lands are properly his, except ſome Houſes and Gardens, which he permits to be ſold or exchanged. The *Mogol* is a *Mahometan*, though many of his Subjects be Idolaters, whoſe Prieſts named *Brachmanes* or *Brachmans*, are very Superſtitious. *See* CHAH-JEHAN, BRACHMANES, and INDIES. Read *Bernier*'s and *Tavernier*'s *Travels*.

MOGOL, or Great *Mogol*, a Name given to the Emperor of the Continent of the *Indies*, on this Side, and about the River *Ganges*. Many Curioſities are related concerning his Feſtival-Day, his Throne and Court. The *Mogol*'s Feſtival, or Birth-Day, laſteth Five Days; at which Time they weigh him, and if he weighs more than the Year before, they rejoice the more for it. After that, he ſits on the richeſt of his Thrones, where the Lords greet, and preſent him: The Court Ladies, and Governors of Provinces and Towns ſend their Preſents alſo; ſo that in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Gold and Silver, rich Stuffs, Elephants, Camels, and Horſes, the King receives that Day above 30 Millions of Livres. They begin the Preparations of that Feſtival-Day two Months before. The two great Courts of the Palace are covered with Tents of Crimſon Velvet imbroidered with Gold, and ſo heavy, that the Supporters are as big as Maſts, 35 or 40 Foot high. Seven ſtately Thrones are prepared for the Emperor, ſome adorned with Diamonds, others with Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls. The great Throne erected in the firſt Court, is about Six Foot long, and Four Foot broad; the Four Feet and Bars that ſupport the Throne, are covered with enamell'd Gold, adorned with many large Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones. The Ground of the Cieling is covered with Diamonds and Pearls, and a Fringe of Pearls round about it. Above the Ceiling is a Peacock, whoſe Tail is full of Blew Sapphires, and other Stones of different Colours: Its Body is of enamell'd Gold ſet with Jewels, and on its Breaſt is a large Ruby, from whence hangs a large Pearl like a Pear. A Cymetar, a Maſs of Arms, a Shield, a Bow, a Quiver full of Arrows, all inriched with precious Stones, hang on the Throne. The Twelve Pillars that ſupport the Cieling, are ſurrounded with many Rows of fine round Pearls. Over-againſt the King's Seat is a bored Jewel, whence hangs a Diamond of a prodigious bigneſs, with Rubies and Emeralds round about it. On both ſides of the Throne are two Umbrella's of Crimſon Velvet imbroidered with Gold, and a Fringe of Pearls round about it, the Sticks whereof are covered with Diamonds, Rubies, and Pearls. That famous Throne begun by *Tamberlain*, and ended by *Chageban*, coſt above 180 Millions of Livres. Whilſt the King is on his Throne, there are 30 Horſes ready bridled; 15 on each ſide, every one held by an Officer; their Bridles being adorned with Diamonds, and other Stones, and ſome precious Jewels hanging on their Necks. The leaſt of thoſe Horſes coſts about 50 *l.*, and ſome 10000 Crowns. The King's Elephants with Covers of imbroidered Gold and Silver Chains, are brought one after another, near the Throne, to greet the Emperor, and bow to him. Thoſe that are particularly beloved, are fed with good Meat, Sugar, and Brandy. As ſoon as the King has ſeen his Elephants, he goes into the *Haram*, that is his Wife's Apartment for half an Hour, and returns to one of the Thrones in the other Hall. During the five Days, the Lords make their Preſents, and the Elephants are brought before the King, and ſometimes his Camels, *&c.* This Emperor is a *Mahometan* of the Sect of *Sonnis*, he is forced to keep great Armies on foot for his Security againſt the *Rajas* and *Patans*, his Domeſticks, and the *Sophi* of *Perſia* his Neighbour. *Bernier's Travels*.

MOGOLS, Ancient People of *Great Tartary* towards the N. under a Sovereign Prince, whoſe Daughter and Heir married *Tamberlain*. About 1400. *Tamberlain* with thoſe *Mogols* conquered *Indoſtan*, now called the Empire of the *Great Mogol*. The true *Mogols* are White. *Bernier Hiſtoire du Grand Mogol*.

MOHATS, a little Town in the Earldom of *Baranwar* in the Lower *Hungary*, between *Colocza* and the Influx of the *Drave* into the *Danube*, four *German* Miles from each, and Six N. of *Eſſeck*. This otherwiſe ſmall Place, is memorable for two great Battels fought near it, the firſt between *Lewis* King of *Hungary* and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in 1526, in which this unfortunate Prince *Lewis*, being about twenty Years old, with 25000 Men fought 300000 *Turks*; when being over powered by Number, Twenty Two Thouſand of the *Chriſtian* Army were ſlain upon the Place, 5000 Waggons, 8 great Canon, 600 Field Pieces, with all their Tents and Baggage were taken by the Victors; and the King in his Flight over the Brook *Cinaſi* fell into a Quagmire, and was ſwallowed up; after which, *Solyman* took and ſlew two Hun-

dred Thouſand *Hungarians*, and got ſuch a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never be expelled: This Faral Battle was fought *October* 29th. The Second in ſome Part retrieves the Loſs and Infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorrain* being ſent by the Emperor with expreſs Orders to paſs the *Drave*, and take *Eſſeck*; His Highneſs *July* 10th 1687 with great Difficulty paſſed the River, then extreamly ſwelled with continued Rains: But finding the Grand Viſier encamped at *Eſſeck*, with an Army of an Hundred Thouſand Men, ſo ſtrong that it was not poſſible to attack him without the Ruine of the *Chriſtian* Army, he retreated and repaſſed the River on the 23d. of the ſame Month; whereupon, on the 29th. the Prime Viſier paſſed the River at *Eſſeck*, and upon *Auguſt* 12th. there followed a bloody Battle; in which the *Turks* loſt 100 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Mortars, all their Ammunition, Proviſions, Tents, Baggage, Treaſure and about 8000 Men upon the Place of Battle; beſides what were drowned in paſſing the River, which could never be known. After this Victory General *Dunewalt* found *Eſſeck* deſerted by the Enemy and took poſſeſſion of it.

MOHILOW, a great trading Town of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, on the *Boryſthenes*, in *Latin* MOHILOVIA.

MOHUN (*Reginald*) of *Boconnock* in *Cornwall*, the chief Heir Male by a younger Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of the Lord *Mohun* of *Dunſtar*-Caſtle, in *Somerſetſhire*; was, by Letters Patent bearing Date in 1612, 12 *Jac.* created *Baron*, and by *Philippa* his Wife left Iſſue, *John* his Succeſſor, who in 4 *Car.* I. was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mohun* of *Okehampton*, in *Com. Devon.* He had three Sons, *John* who ſucceeded him in his Honour, and died unmarried. *Warwick Mohun*, who ſucceeded him; and *Charles* ſlain at *Dartmouth*, being in Arms for the King, in the Time of the late Rebellion; alſo three Daughters, *Cordelia*, *Theophila*, and *Philadelphia*. *Warwick* ſucceeding his Brother, married *Catharine*, Daughter to .... *Welles* of *Bramber* in *Com. South.* Eſq; and died in 1665 leaving Iſſue *Charles* his Son and Heir, who married *Philippa*, one of the Daughters of *Arthur* E. *Anglesey* when Lord Privy Seal to King *Charles* II. *Dugdale.*

MOIENVIC, a little Town of *Lorrain* in *France*, where are ſome Salt-pits. *Lewis* XIIIth. took it from the Duke of *Lorrain*, and by the Treaty of *Munſter*, it was confirm'd to the Crown of *France*; but the Works were Slighted.

MOINE (*John*) Biſhop of *Meaux* in *France*, made Cardinal in 1294 by *Celeſtine* V. Others ſay by *Boniface* VIII. to reward him for his Comments on the VIth. Book of *Decretals*, collected by the laſt. He died in 1313. His Brother *Andrew Le Moine*, Biſhop of *Noyon*, died in 1315.

MOISSAC, an Ancient Town of *Quercy* in *France*, on the River *Tern*, often ruined and taken. There is a famous Abby of *Benedictines*, wherein there have been above 500, ſome ſay 1500 *Monks.*

MOLANUS (*John*) a Diviné of *Louvain*, was born at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, in the XVIth. Century. He applyed himſelf chiefly to the Study of *Eccleſiaſtical* Hiſtory, and wrote Notes upon the Martyrology of *Usuardus*. An *Eccleſiaſtical* Calendar of the Saints of the Low-Countreys, &c. *Baron in Præf. ad Rom. Martyr. cap.* 10. *Spondan in Annal. Eccl. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

MOLAY or *Mole* (*James*) Great Maſter of the Templars Order, born in *Burgundy* in *France*, was in *Cyprus* when his Order was condemned in the Counſil of *Vienna*, in *Clement* Vth. Reign, who ordered him to go into *France*, where he was arreſted with ſixty of his Knights. They confeſſed the Crime they were charged with, either to obtain Liberty, or for ſome other Reaſon. Afterwards *Molay* recanted his Confeſſion, and was burnt alive in 1314 at *Paris*. By his Conſtancy he ſeemed to be Innocent, and it is reported, that he ſummoned the Pope to appear before God within Forty Days, and the King of *France* within a Year, and it fell out that they died at that very time. *Dupuy condamnation des Templ. Mezeray*, &c.

MOLDAVIA, a Principality of *Europe*, known alſo under the Name of great *Dacia*, or *Dacia Cis-alpina*, formerly Part of *Dacia*, and afterwards of the Great Kingdom of *Hungary*. It has its modern Name from a River, or from the Borough *Moldava*. The *Neſter* divides it from *Podolia* on the North; the black Sea and the *Danube* divide it from *Bulgaria* on the Eaſt, that the Rivers *Danube* and *Seruthe*, or *Miſſovo* on the South, and the Mount *Hemus* divides it from *Walachia* and *Tranſylvania* on the Weſt. It is about Ninety Leagues long, from Eaſt to Weſt, and Seventy from North to South. It is divided into *Moldavia* particularly ſo called, toward the Weſt, and *Beſſarabia*, where the *Danube*'s Mouths are, and belongs to the *Turks*. The Country of *Budziack* is inhabited by the *Tartars Dobuces*, who are great Thieves. *Sochow* is the Chief Town of *Moldavia*, and the Reſidence of the Prince named *Carimale*. *Moldavia* is fruitful in Corn, Paſtur, &c. The Air is very good. There is ſuch plenty of Wax and Honey, that their Tithes are worth above 200000 Crowns to the Prince. The Inhabitants are Chriſtians under the *Greek* Patriarch, and the Tribute they paid formerly to the *Turks* was about 1400 Pounds; *i. e.* 180000 Livres, but the Port increaſeth it from time to time, not caring how poor they make them, to render them obedient. In 1686 the *Poles* over-ran all this Country, and took their Principal Cities: They therefore ſince relinquiſhed the *Ottoman* Intereſt and voluntarily put themſelves under the Protection of the Emperour *An.* 1688. They have ſince till the Peace at *Carlowitz* in 1699. continued Fluctuating between the Intereſts of the Confederates and *Turks*, but for the moſt part have adhered to the Latter; and by the foreſaid Treaty, the *Poles* have Evacuated and Reſtored all the Fortreſſes or Cities, comprehended within the ancient Limits of *Moldavia* before the preceeding War, and which were till then in their Poſſeſſion. *Cromer Hiſt. Polon. Ortelius*, *Le Laboureur*, &c.

MOLEZIO, or *Moletius* (*Joſeph*) born at *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician, Author of divers Works, as the *Gregorian Tables*, &c. died 1588. *Voſſius de Mathem.* &c.

MOLFETTA, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Dukedom, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Bary*.

MOLIERE (*John Baptiſta*) born at *Paris*, the beſt Comical Poet, that ever was in *France*. His Works made him more famous, than what can be ſaid of him. The Name of his Family was *Proclain*. He died ſuddenly acting his *Man ſick in Conceit*, or *Malade Imaginaire*, in 1672. He is different from another *Moliere*, Author of *Polixene*, and other Plays in 1520.

MOLINA (*Anthony*) a *Spaniſh Carthuſian* Friar, Author of many Works, as *the Inſtruction of Prieſts* tranſlated into ſo many different Languages, &c. died in 1612, or 13. *Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* 17.

MOLINA, (*Lewis*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, died in 1600, and left many Works, as *Comment.* in *prim. part. De Thom. Tom. II. de Juſtitia & Jure*; *de Concordia Gratiæ & Liberi Arbitrii, & Appendix ad eandem Concordiam.* That Work of Grace and Free Will, was the Occaſion of the famous Diſputation *de Auxiliis*, begun by the *Dominicans* and *Jeſuits* in 1602, before *Clement* VIII. and ſome *Cardinals*, to reconcile what concerns the Help of Grace, and the Concurrence of our Will to laudable Actions. His opinion was like that of the *Semi-Pelagians*, and his Followers are called *Molinists. Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *Thuan. l.* 131.

MOLINA (*Lewis*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, was a Perſon of Note in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Book. *De Hiſpanicum Primogenis*, which has been ſeveral times Reprinted. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Scrip.*

MOLINET (*John du*) Prebendary of *Valenciennes* in *Flanders*, compoſed divers Works in Proſe and Verſe, and died in 1507 at *Valenciennes*, where his Epitaph may be ſeen. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Le Mire.*

MOLINET (*Lewis du*) Biſhop of *Seez* in *Normandy*, was at the Council of *Trent*, as a Doctor. His Uncle reſigned him a Biſhoprick in 1594, which he governed 32 Years; and all that time was but Six Months abſent from it, to be near *Henry* IVth. He died in 1611.

MOLINET (*Claude*) a Canon Regular of St. *Auſtin*, very much eſteemed in the XVIIth. Century for his great Learning. He was born at *Châlons* in *Champagne*, in the year 1600, of an Ancient and conſiderable Family. He Publiſhed the Epiſtles of *Stephen* Biſhop of *Tournay*, Methodically digeſted, with an Addition of very learned Notes. The Hiſtory of the Popes, in Medals, from *Martin* Vth to *Innocent* IIth. He made it his Buſineſs to Search for Curioſities of Antiquity, and had a very valuable Collection himſelf. King *Lewis* XIVth, underſtanding his Talent, made uſe of him to put his Medals in Order, and to get new ones. This Task *Molinet* perform'd to Satisfaction, and procured the King Eight Hundred Medals, out of the Cabinet of St. *Geneviève*. He died at *Paris*, in 1687. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MOLINGAR, Lat. *Molingaria*, a ſmall City in the County of E. *Meath*, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, it is the Capital of its County, 30 Miles Weſt from *Dublin*.

MOLINOS (*Michael*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, who endeavoured to eſtabliſh new Doctrines in *Italy*; the Chief was, that Men ought to annihilate themſelves, in order to be united to God, and remain afterwards in Quietneſs of Mind, without being troubl'd for what ſhall happen to the Body: Therefore his Followers took the Name of *Quietiſts*, from the Latin *Quies* Reſt. By that Principle he pretended, that no real act was either meritorious, or Criminal; becauſe the Soul and her Faculties being annihilated, had no part in it, which Doctrine led people to tranſgreſs all Laws Sacred and Civil. *Molinos* being taken in 1687, and his 68 Propoſitions examined before the Inquiſitors and the Pope, it was decreed, That his Doctrine was falſe and pernicious, and that his Books ſhould be burnt. He was forced to recant his Errours publickly on a Scaffold erected in the *Dominicans* Church before the College of Cardinals, and was condemned to a ſtrict and perpetual Impriſonment, whither he was conducted in a penitential Habit. He was Sixty Years old, when he was taken, and had begun to ſpread his Doctrine in *Rome* 22 Years before,

before, where his Art and natural Eloquence acquired him the Name of a Saint. He acknowledged that he had not gone to Confeſſion for Twelve Years together, and ſaid Maſs nevertheleſs. Four Thouſand Piſtols, and Twelve Thouſand Letters were found with him, whereby the Number and Quality of his Followers was known. 'Tis ſaid he was a true Penitent, and poſſibly, for this Reaſon he was not put to Death, that he might be Inſtrumental in recovering thoſe he had formerly miſled. He dyed in Priſon in 1692. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MOLISIA, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of Earldom, and a Caſtle of the ſame Name. Its Towns are *Iſernia*, *Bojano*, *Latino*, and *Trivento*.

MOLITOR *(George)* a *Germain* Divine, Author of divers Works, died in 1484. He is different from another Chriſtian *Molitor*, a *German* Author of ſome Works concerning Aſtrology and Prognoſticks, who died in 1495. *Geſner. Bibl.* &c.

MOLOCH, an Idol of the *Ammonites*, to which they ſacrificed Children and Beaſts. It was a Statue drawn but half way, with a Calf's Head, ſtretched Arms, and Seven holes on the Stomach, wherein the Victims were put; which holes were as ſo many Stoves in that hollow Statue; the firſt ſtove near the Waſt, was for the Flour; the ſecond, for Pigeons and Doves; the third, for Lambs and Sheep; the fourth, for Rams and Goats; the fifth, for Calves; the ſixth, for Bulls; and the ſeventh, for Children offered to the falſe God. That half Body was ſet over a kind of Oven, where a great Fire was kindled, and the crying of the Children drowned with the noiſe of Drums and other Inſtruments. Nevertheleſs ſome *Hebrews* ſay, That Children were not put into it to be Burnt, but went only through two Piles of Wood lighted before it that they might be purified by that Ceremony. *Kirker Oedipus Aegyptiacus, Tom. I.* The *Jews* that ſacrificed to that Idol, are called *Molochites. Levit.* 20, &c.

MOLORCHUS, an old Shepherd of *Argos*, received *Hercules* kindly, who to reward him killed the *Nemæan* Lion that ravaged all the Country; wherefore Feſtival Days were inſtituted, and called *Molorcheans* in his Honour. *Virgil. Georg.* 3. *Tibul. l.* 4.

MOLOSSES, People of *Epirus*. *Athenæus* ſpeaks of the *Moloſſes*, which were ſome People of *Italy*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. ſpeak of the firſt, and of their Dogs mentioned alſo by *Virgil. l.* 3. *Georg.*

MOLSHEIM, a little Town of *Alſatia* in *Germany*, about two or three Leagues from *Strasburg*, the Reſidence of the Prebendaries of *Strasburg*.

MOLUCCA, Iſlands of *Aſia* in the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea, near the Equinoxial Line, in *Latin Moluca*, in *Spaniſh*, *Las Molucas*. They are divided into great and ſmall, the firſt are *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, *Terra Papoua*, *Ceram*, &c. The ſmall which are the true *Molucca*, are *Ternate*, *Tidor*, *Machian*, *Motir*, *Bachian*, &c. all belonging to the *Dutch*, though *Tidor*, has a particular King. They are nothing in Compariſon of thoſe which are generally named *Molucca*. *Celebes* is the biggeſt. They are famous in *Europe*, for their Cloves, Pepper, and other Spices; were diſcovered by *Magellan*, and cauſed a War in 1520 between the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe*. The *Portugueſe* turned the *Spaniards* out of them, and were themſelves turned out afterwards by the Natives aſſiſted by the *Dutch*, who are now Maſters of the Country and Trade. The Air is hotter than in the *Philippine* Iſlands; beſides Spices they produce nothing but Rice, whereof they make Bread, and a kind of ſowre Drink; the Earth is certainly dry and porous, ſo that it drinks up not only the Rain as faſt as it falls, but alſo all the Springs and Rivers before they can reach the Sea; and in many Places ſends out Fire and Smoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells. The Inhabitants are almoſt all of them *Mahometans*, or *Idolaters*. *Maffæ Hiſt. des Indes.*

MOLZA TARQUINIA, of *Modena*, a Lady famous for her Learning: She underſtood Hebrew, Greek and Latin very well. The Learned Men, her Contemporaries, had a particular Eſteem for her, and ſent their Works to be corrected by her; ſhe was alive in 1600. The Senate of *Rome*, gave her and all her Family, the Rights and Privileges of a *Roman* Citizen. *Hilarion de Coſte Eloge des Dames Illuſtres.*

MOMBARS, a famous Adventurer of this Century, a *French* Gentleman born, ſurnamed the *Deſtroyer*, becauſe of his Reſolution to exterminate the *Spaniards*, a great Number of whom he killed without Mercy. Hating them irreconcilably he followed his Uncle, Captain of a Frigate to the *Weſt-Indies*; where they took a *Spaniſh* Ship near S. *Domingo*, and put all the *Spaniards* to the Sword; afterwards he went with the *Bucaneers*, on purpoſe to fight the *Spaniards*. Eight Days after being attacked by four great *Spaniſh* Ships, his Uncle ſunk two of them, with ſo much unfortune heat, that his own went to the Bottom with them. *Mombars*, being Captain of the Ship taken before, ſunk another, and having boarded the Fourth, drowned all the Men to revenge his Uncle's Death, *&c. Oexmelin Hiſt. des Indes Occiden tales.*

MOMUS, the God of Jeſting among the Poets, (who fanſied himſelf the Son of Sleep by the Night,) from the *Greek* μῶμος, *Jeſt*, or *Rebuke*. He did nothing elſe but examine the Actions and Works of Gods and Men, to rebuke and deride them. The Fable ſaith, that being choſen by *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, and *Minerva* to give his Judgment concerning the Excellency of their Works, he blamed them all; *Neptune*, becauſe he made not his Bull with Horns before his Eyes, or on his Shoulders, to ſtrike more ſurely, or ſtrongly; *Minerva* for Building a Houſe, that could not be removed in Caſe of bad Neighbours; and *Vulcan*, for making a Man without a little Window in his Breaſt, that his ill Deſigns and Treacheries might be ſeen. *Lucian in Deor. Concil.*

MONACO or *Mourgues*, a little Principality of *Italy*, between *Nice* and *Genoua*, compoſed of three little Places, *viz. Monaco*, *Roccа*, *Bruna*, and *Menton*. The Acceſs to *Monaco* is difficult, and the Caſtle is built on a ſteep Rock, waſhed by the Sea, where the Port is. It is the *Monœcium*, or *Herculis Monœci Portus* of the *Latins*. This Principality under the Protection of *France* belongs to the Family of *Grimaldi*. *See* GRIMALDI.

MONALDUS, of *Juſtinopolis* in *Dalmatia*, a Franciſcan Friar, and, as ſome ſay, Biſhop of *Benevent*, wrote a Summary of Caſes of Conſcience, named *Summa Aurea*, or *Monaldina*, ab ut 1332. *Bellarmin*, *Poſſevin*, *Le Mire*, and others diſtinguiſh him not from another *Monaldus*, born at *Ancona* of the ſame Order, martyred by the *Saracens* 1288.

☞ *Lewis Jacobili*, in his Account of the Authors of *Umbria*, ſpeaks of *Monaldus de Monaldis*, a Franciſcan Friar, Biſhop of *Melfe* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ſaith that he wrote the Summary of the Canon-Law, and died in 1332. He ſpeaks alſo of another *Monaldus*, different from this *Monaldus*, Sirnamed *De Roſariis*, a Carmelite Friar, Author of ſome Sermons, *de partibus pœnitentiæ*, *&c.* who died at *Bourdeaux* in 1508.

MONARCHICALS, Hereticks about 196, who acknowledged but one Perſon in the Holy Trinity, and ſaid that the Father was crucified. They were *Praxeas*'s Sprigs. St. *Auſtin de Hær. c.* 41. *Baronius A. C.* 196.

MONASTERIANS, Hereticks, who in the XVIth, Century followed *John Buckold*, a Taylor of *Leiden* in *Holland*, Head of the Anabaptiſts and King of *Munſter*, of whom elſewhere. *Prateol.*

MONBAZE, a Kingdom on the Coaſt of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Quiloa* and *Melinde*. The Chief Town is in an Iſland of that Name, where is a ſtrong Fortreſs. *Monbaze* is large, ſituated on a Rock, and built after the *Italian* way. The King can arm 8 co Men, and when he comes to fight, he puts ſome Herds of Beaſts in the Van, to break the Enemies Ranks, and bear the firſt Attack. Officers alſo carry fire before the Prince's Guards, to ſignify that the vanquiſhed muſt expect to be roaſted and eaten, which is executed after the Victory. He takes the Title of Emperour of the World, pretending the whole Earth muſt obey him, and dares Heaven it ſelf, ſhooting againſt the Sun in extraordinary Rainy or Hot Weather. The Air is temperate, though near the Equinoxial Line, becauſe of the Rains and Dew; the Country being well watered produces plenty of Rice, Oranges, Limons, Pomgranates, and Peaches without Stones. It is inhabited by *Whites* and *Negroes*, and Tawny People cloathed like the *Arabians*. King and Subjects being *Pagans* formerly, imbraced Chriſtianity in 1510 for the Majority. But by an unhappy Revolution in 1631, the King falling out with the *Portugueſe*, ſtormed their Citadel, Maſſacred all the *Chriſtians*, and turned *Mahometan*, to be protected by the *Turks*. *Dapper Deſcript. de l'Afrique.*

MONBELLIARD, in Latin *Magetrobia*, or *Mons Belligardus*, a Town and Earldom of the Empire, on the Borders of *Alſatia* and *Franche Comté*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, is ſituated at the bottom of a Rock, ſteep almoſt on all Sides, on which is a ſtrong Citadel; the Town conſiſts only of Two or Three Streets, and its Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

MONBELLIARD, a Family. The Houſe of the Ancient Earls of *Monbelliard* has been famous, and has had diverſ Branches. The Earldom of *Monbelliard* came to the Family of *Wirtemberg* in 1397, by the Marriage of *Eberard* named the *Young*, Earl of *Wirtemberg*, and Duke of *Teck*, with *Henrietta*, *Stephen* Earl of *Monbelliard* her Grandfather's Heireſs; her Father *Henry* of *Monbelliard* having been killed before in 1396, at the fatal Battel of *Nicapolis*. The particular Branch of *Wirtemberg Monbelliard* began by *Lewis Frederick*, younger Son of *Frederick*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*. *See* WIRTEMBERG.

MONCHY, a Family. The Houſe of *Monchy* of *Picardy* in *France* is very Ancient, and has produced ſeveral great Men, as *Monchy (Charles de)* called the *Mareſchal de Hocquincourt*, a great General, who diſcontented, forſook his King and went to the Enemies Army; but obſerving the Lines of the *French* Army before *Dunkirk*, he was ſhot to Death in 1658, with five Musket Bullets.

MONCK, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, General of the Armies of *England*, was Son of Sir *Thomas Monck* of *Potheridge* in *Devon*; where he was born in 1608. In 1626. after his Return from *Cadiz* in *Spain*, he was Enfign under Captain *Burrough* in the Expedition to the Ifle of *Rhé*, during the Siege of *Rochelle*, and Civil Wars of *France*. He went afterwards into the *Low-Countries*, where he gave fuch Proofs of his Courage and Conduct in the Earl of *Oxford*'s Regiment under the Prince of *Orange*, that he got a Captain's Place; at his Return thence, the Earl of *Leicester* being named *Lord Lieutenant* of *Ireland*, he made him Colonel of his own Regiment, and took him along with him into that Kingdom in 1641, being fent for into *England* in the beginning of the unhappy Troubles, the King difpatched him to *Nantwich* to review fome Troops juft arrived from *Ireland*; which Sir *Thomas Fairfax* having Advice of, with a good force out of *Yorkfhire*, furprized them, and with them Colonel *Monck*, who was fent Prifoner to *Hull*, and thence to the Tower of *London*, where his Freedom, and a great Command in their Army was proffered him by the Parliament; but his Loyalty to the King out-weighed both. At laft, by the Sollicitation of the Lord *Lifle*, Son to the Earl of *Leiceller*, who was going Deputy into *Ireland*, he took the Command of a Regiment, and accompanied him thither; here he ftayed till that Lord's Commiffion expired. After King *Charles* I's Death, *Cromwell* perfuaded him to go along with him into *Scotland*, where after the Battel of *Dunbar*, he left him Commander in Chief when he marched againft King *Charles* to *Worceller*. The Noble General having fubdued all that were in Arms in *Scotland*, was recalled and fent to Sea againft the *Dutch*, whom he beat in the famous Fight of 1653. wherein Admiral *Tromp* was killed with a Muſquet-ſhot. Peace being made with *Holland*, *Cromwell* fent him back into *Scotland* to fuppreſs fome who had re-taken Arms for the King. Being at *Edinburgh* when *Cromwell* died, he proclaimed *Richard*, his Son, Protector, according to Order fent him from the Council of *England*; but receiving Letters from King *Charles* II. foon after he form'd the Deſign of re-eſtabliſhing him on his Throne, and upon Advice from his Correſpondents at *London* of the State of Affairs there, he acquainted the Army with what he had purpoſed to do, and finding the Troops in General unanimouſly for it, he put Garriſons into *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, and *Leith*, and having gained the *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, the Officers of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and a great Part of the Chief of the Kingdom of *England*, to his Side; he marched his Army to *London*, where by re-eſtabliſhing the Common Council of the City, he obliged it to declare for the King, and on the 17th of *March* in 1660, diſſolved the Long Parliament, and communicated the King's Letters to the Council of State, and to the Officers of his Army; and the Parliament meeting ſoon after, the ſame were read there, and King *Charles* II. proclaimed, to the inexpreſſible Joy of all Loyal Subjects. This done, the General went to *Dover* to receive his Prince, who embraced and kiſſed him, and made him Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter at *Canterbury*, the Duke of *York*, and Duke of *Glocester*, in Reſpect to him, aſſiſting at the Ceremony, put on the Garter and the George, and that Evening His Majeſty ſent him a Warrant to be Maſter of his Horſe; and about the beginning of *July*, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron Monk of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp*, and *Tees*. Beſides theſe Titles he was one of His Majeſties Privy Council, Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Devon* and *Middleſex*; and to maintain this Princely Honour beſides the Penſion mentioned in the Patent, his Majeſty ſettled for ever 7000 pound *per Annum* out of the Royal Revenue, to him and his Heirs. He commanded the *Engliſh* jointly with Prince *Rupert*, and fought the *Dutch* in 1666. Dying in 1669, he was honourably buried on the North-ſide of King *Henry* VII's Chappel. *Chriſtopher*, his Son and Succeſſor in his Honours, married the Lady *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Ogle*, Son and Heir Apparent to *William* Duke of *Newcaſtle*. He was ſent to *Jamaica* by King *James* II. in Quality of Viceroy, and died there without Iſſue. *Vid. Charles* II.

MONCONTOUR, a little Town of *Poitou* in *France*; in *Latin Moncontorium*, famous for the Fight in 1569, in *Charles* IX's Reign, where Admiral *Coligny* was defeated.

MONCONYS (——) born at *Lyons* in *France*, went into *Spain* in 1628, becauſe of the Plague, where he ſtudied Mathematicks, Judicial Aſtrology, and Chymiſtry. Afterwards he went into *Portugal*, where he got a great Name for drawing Horoſcopes; thence he viſited the Eaſtern Parts of the World, like *Pythagoras* and *Plato*, to learn ſomething of *Trismegiſtus* and *Zoroaſter*'s Philoſophy; but finding nothing worth his ſtaying, he returned to *Paris*, where he became a famous Natural Philoſopher and Mathematician, and was reputed to know the moſt Secret Myſteries of Chymiſtry. His Travels in ſeveral Volumes are rather a Collection of rare and curious things, than an ordinary Deſcription of Countries. *Mercure du Temps*.

MONDEVI, *Mondovi*, or *Montdevis*, a Town of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, having the Title of Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Turin*, in *Latin Monſvici*, or *Mons Regalis*. It is large, and the beſt inhabited of all *Piedmont*, next to *Turin*. There are an Univerſity, and a Citadel, built in 1573. by *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, on a Hill which produces fine white Marble.

MONDONEDO, in Lat. *Mindon* or *Mindonia*, or *Glandomirum*, a little Town of *Galicia* in *Spain*, has the Title of Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Compoſtella*. Some Authors take it for the *Ocelum*, or *Ocellum* of *Ptolemy*.

MONERVINE, or *Monorbine*, Lat. *Minervium*, *Minervinum*, and *Mons Orvinus*, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Bari*.

MONFELTRO, *Montefeltro*, or *S. Leon*, Lat. *Feretrum*, *Mons Feretranus*, and *Leopolis*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Urbin* in *Italy*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Urbin*. It is the Chief Town of a little Country, and gave its Name to an Illuſtrious *Italian* Family. *See* URBIN.

MONFERRAND, a Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, very near *Clermont*, different from *Monferrant*, a Town, and the firſt Baronie of *Guienne*, near the meeting of the Rivers *Garonne* and *Dordogne*.

MONFERRAT, a fruitful Province of *Italy*, between *Piedmont*, *Milaneze*, and *Genoa*, formerly part of *Lombardy*, having near 200 either Boroughs, Caſtles, or Towns. This Province has had particular Lords ſince the beginning of the XthCentury. Read *Poſſevin. in Gonzag. Hiſt. Mont. Cap. & Virgilio Pagani, della Guer. di Mont. Sanſovin Orig. delle Famig. d'Ital. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye, Du Cange Hiſt. de Conſt.* &c. There you will find their Genealogy. *Charles* V. gave *Monferrat* to the Duke of *Mantua*, notwithſtanding the Duke of *Savoy*'s, and the Marquiſs of *Saluces*'s Claim to it, which cauſed the War of *Monferrat*, begun in 1613, after the Death of *Gonzague* II. Duke of *Mantua*. Divers Treaties of *Vercelle* in 1614, of *Aſt* in 1615, of *Pavia* in 1617, could not end this War, which was like to inflame all *Italy*; but a Peace was at laſt happily thus concluded at *Quieras* or *Quierafque* in 1631. *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, had that part of *Monferrat* on this ſide the River *Po*, and beyond *Tever*; and the reſt of the Province was yielded to the Duke of *Mantua*. *See* GONZAGUE.

MONFIA, a little Town of *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Zanguebar*.

MONFORT, called the *Amauri*, in Lat. *Monfortium Amalrici*, and *Monfortium Almarae*, a little Town of *Montfran* in the Government of *l'Iſle de France*, 10 Leagues from *Paris*, had the Title of *Amauri*, which has been the Title of many of its Lords.

MONFORT, (*L' Amauri*) a Family. The Houſe of *Monfort L' Amauri* is very Ancient. The Ancienteſt that is come to our Knowledge was *Amauri* I. in 1053 and 72, Lord of *Monfort*, to which he gave his Name. He is reputed the Son of *William* ſurnamed of *Hainault*, by ſome; but this is uncertain. That Family has produced many conſiderable Men, and the laſt Dukes of *Bretaigne* came out of it. Read *Du Chesne Hiſt. de Dreux. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye. S. Marthe Hiſt. de La Maiſon de France. Argentre Hiſt. de Bretag. Froiſſard Hiſt. de Charles* VI. &c.

MONFORT, (*Simon de*) Earl of this Name, famous for the Wars which he made upon the *Albigenſes*, in the XIIIth. Century. He was pitch'd upon for General of the Croiſade againſt theſe *Albigenſes* in 1209. His Army rendezvous'd at *Lyons* about *Midſummer*, and then march'd into *Languedoc*, where thoſe Hereticks (as *Morery* calls them) were planted. His Forces firſt took *Beziers*, and then *Carcaſſonne*, which advantages were attended with ſeveral others, gained by the Courage and Conduct of the Earl of *Monfort*. *Raymond*, Earl of *Toulouſe*, took the *Albigenſes* part, and ſo drew the *Croiſade* upon himſelf, who attack'd his Capital in 1211, but were oblig'd to draw off. *Monfort* was likewiſe beſieg'd in *Caſtlenau*, but diſengaged himſelf very honourably, defeating the Count *de Foix*'s Troops with a handful of his own, but the Victory which he gain'd at *Muret*, in 1213, was much more conſiderable. And here we are to underſtand that *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, the Earls of *Toulouſe*, *Foix*, and *Comings*, beſieg'd this Town, which ſtands Three Leagues above *Toulouſe*. Theſe Confederates had an Army of above 100000 Men, and ſome ſay 200000, whereas the *Croiſade* was not above 8000 or 10000, and yet they defeated the Enemy, killing the King of *Arragon*, and about 15 or 20000 of his Forces. In the Year 1215. the Council of *Montpelier*, and the General Council of *Lateran* under *Innocent* III. inveſted the Earl of *Monfort* with the Earldom of *Toulouſe*, on Condition of Homage to King *Philip the Auguſt*. After this Grant, he beſieg'd *Toulouſe* in 1218, and was knock'd on the Head there, by a Stone thrown out of an Engin by a Woman, having received five Arrows in his Body before, he left Three Sons, *Guy*, Count *de Bigorre*, *Amauri*, and *Simon*, Earl of *Leiceſter* in *England*. *Spondan. Catel. Hiſt. de Toul. Extract by Raynaldi in Annal. Eccl. &c.*

MONFORT, (*Beatrix de*) *Simon*'s Daughter, and *Amauri* of *Monfort*'s Siſter, married *Hugues le Rechin*, Earl of

Amou.

Anjou. She was ſo fair and handſom, that *Philip* I. falling in Love with her, divorced *Bertha* of *Holland*, his Wife, and took away *Bertrade*, whom he married, being parted firſt from the Earl her Husband. *Philip* was reproved for it by the Pope and Council held at *Clermont* in 1095; but was abſolved in another Council held on purpoſe at *Beaugency* in 1104. *Ives of Chartres in Epiſt.* *See* PHILIP I.

MONGATS, a Fortreſs of the Earldom of *Pereczin* in the *Higher Hungary*, ſituated on a ſteep Rock with a Borough at the Foot of it, well ſhut up and ſurrounded with a Ditch full of Water. A great Marſh is all about this Place, which Nature has made Impregnable. The Fortreſs contains Three Caſtles, the Firſt and Higheſt commanding the Second, and the Second above the Third, all Three ſurrounded with a Ditch wrought in the Rock, and the paſſage from one to another is over Three Bridges. The Princeſs *Ragotski*, Count *Tekeley*'s Wife, defended this Place againſt a powerful Army, which was forced to raiſe the Siege, but after a Blockade of many Years, being not able to pay her Troops, ſhe Capitulated in 1688, and ſurrendred the Town to the Emperor, and was conducted to *Vienna* with her Children, where ſhe was to live quietly without correſponding with her Husband. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MONGOMERY, an Earldom of *Normandy* in *France*, belonging to the Family of *Ponthieu* formerly. *Blanche de Ponthieu*, *John de Ponthieu*'s Eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs, brought it into the Houſe of *Harcourt*, marrying *John* V. Earl of *Harcourt*. Afterwards *Jane* of *Harcourt*, Counteſs of *Mongomery* being divorced by *Rene* II. Duke of *Lorrain* her Husband in 1485, gave this Earldom to *Francis* of *Orleans* I. Earl of *Longueville*, &c. her Couſin, in 1488. And *James de Lorge* bought it ſince of another *Francis* of *Orleans*, Marquiſs of *Rothelin*.

MONGOMERY, or *Gabriel de Lorge*, Earl of *Mongomery*, was ſent by *Francis* I. in 1545, into *Scotland* to Command the Auxiliary Troops ſent to *Mary Stuart* againſt the *Engliſh*. This made ſome Authors take *James de Lorge*, and the Earl his Son for the ſame Man. However he was very dextrous, though his Dexterity was fatal to *France*; for in the publick Rejoicings at the Wedding of *Elizabeth* of *France* with *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, *Henry* II. her Father, commanded the Earl of *Mongomery* to Tilt againſt him. He was unwilling at firſt, but being forced to it, his Launce breaking againſt the King's Breaſt-Plate, a Sliver wounded the Prince's Right Eye ſo much, that he fell down Speechleſs, and died Eleven Days after in 1559. *De Lorge* was Innocent, nevertheleſs retired into *England*, and returned into *France* during the Civil Wars, wherein he ſignalized himſelf in the Proteſtants Party. He was in *Rouen* in 1562, when it was taken from the Proteſtants, and with the *Engliſh* he got into a Galley, the whole Crew of Slaves whereof ſtrove ſo vigorouſly to win their Liberty, which he promiſed them, that it went over a Chain hung croſs the River *Seine*, near *Caudebec*. After this he behaved himſelf with Courage on ſeveral Occaſions in *Normandy*, *Navarre*, *Languedoc*, &c. During St. *Bartholomew*'s Maſſacre in 1572, he was at *Paris*, but had time enough to make his Eſcape with his Friends into *Normandy*, thence he went for *England* to ſollicit ſome Help for *Rochelle*, beſieged then by the Duke of *Anjou*. In 1574. he joined with the Proteſtants in *Normandy*, that had rebelled again; but he was inveſted at *S. Lo* by *Matignon*, afterward Mareſchal of *France*; and followed as far as *Donfront*, where *Matignon* perſuaded him to Surrender, promiſing that he ſhould be treated as Priſoner of War. *Matignon* delivered him up unwillingly to Queen *Katharine de Medicis*, who to revenge *Henry* II's Death, gave Orders for his Tryal. He could not be juſtly condemned for killing his King, ſince it was an unlucky Accident, nor for what he had done in the Civil Wars, ſince all things were pardoned by Pacifications, ſo the only Charge againſt him was his taking up Arms lately: Nevertheleſs his Sentence mentioned that he was to die for ſetting up the *Engliſh* Colours, when he went to relieve *Rochelle*. He was condemned to be drawn in a Sledge to the Place of Execution, named *la Greve*, to be beheaded, and his Poſterity to be degraded. This Sentence was executed a little after *Charles* IX's Death, in 1574, and the Count died courageouſly, tho all bruiſed by the Rack. 'Tis ſaid that his Family deſcends from the Earls of *Mongomery* in *Great Britain*, by the Earls of *Eglinton* in *Scotland* come from a Younger Brother. 'Tis certain that the Family of *Lorge* had a great Eſtate in *England*; and it was to keep up his Name, that *James de Lorge* bought the Earldom of *Mongomery* in *Normandy*. Read *les Memoires de du Bellay*. *Thuani Hiſtor*. *les Commentaires de Monluc*, *les Memoires de Brantome*, *Davila*, *P. Matthieu*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MONGUS, (*Peter*) an Heretick, intruded into the See of *Alexandria* after the Death of *Timothy Ælurus*, an Intruder alſo. *Mongus* was ordained in 477. by Two depoſed Biſhops. *Timothy Solofaciolus*, the true Prelate of *Alexandria*, who had retired to *Canopus*, was reſtored to his Place by the Emperor *Zeno*, and *Mongus* turned out. *Timothy* being dead, *John Telanes* ſucceeded him. But this Election diſpleaſed *Zeno*, he reſtored *Mongus* in 481, who to deceive the Orthodox, pretended to defend the Council of *Chalcedon*; nevertheleſs he could not ſo perſuade them, and thereby he loſt many of his own Followers, who believing really that he was of the Council's Mind, left him, and began to meet together without head, whence they were called *Acephali*. This Diviſion grieved him ſo much, that he publickly Anathematized the Synod, which he had pretended to defend, but this was in vain. Afterwards he was ſo ſevere againſt the Orthodox, that he appeared more like a Tyrant, than a Biſhop. The Orthodox, though weak, defending themſelves, there was a Civil War in *Egypt*, which *Zeno* had much ado to appeaſe. *Mongus* died in 490, after having troubled the Church for Thirteen Years. *Evagr. l.* 3. *Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.*

MONIMA, or *Monyma*, King *Mithridates*'s Wife, famous for her Chaſtity, would never conſent to have him, till he had ſent her the Habit, and given her the Reſpect of a Queen. Afterwards he put her to Death, as it is ſaid. *Plut. in Vit. Lucul.*

MONK, this Word ſignifying *Solitary*, from the *Greek* μόνος, *alone*, is chiefly underſtood of thoſe, who, according to their firſt Inſtitution, are ſeparate from the Company of Men. The Original of a Monaſtical Life is commonly attributed to St. *Paul* the Hermit, and St. *Anthony*, whoſe Examples filled *Egypt* with *Monks*, ſome altogether Solitary, others in Community. This kind of Life ſpread afterwards into *Syria*, *Pontus*, and the *Leſſer Aſia*. Thoſe of *Egypt* and *Syria* have always kept the Name of their Founder St. *Anthony*; but thoſe of *Pontus* and *Leſſer Aſia*, took the Name of St. *Baſil*, who brought in *Anthony*'s Rule. St. *Athan ſius* coming to *Rome*, and publiſhing St. *Anthony*'s Life, many follow'd this way of living in *Italy*, whence it ſpread into other Provinces. *Monks* at firſt lived out of *Towns*, moſt of them Lay-men, their Profeſſion keeping them from Eccleſiaſtical Duties, and all their Employment conſiſted in Prayers and Labour-work. Nevertheleſs Biſhops ſometimes took Monks out of thoſe Solitary Places, to make them Church-men, but then they ceaſed to be Monks, and were numbered among the Clerks. St. *Hierom* always diſtinguiſhes thoſe two kinds of Life, as it appears from his Epiſtle to *Heliodorus*, where he tells us, *Alia Monachorum eſt Cauſa*, *alia Clericorum*; and Monks were then under Biſhops, and Ordinary Paſtors. But becauſe many Learned Monks vigorouſly oppoſed ſeveral Hereſies ariſing in the Eaſtern Church; it was thought fit to take them out of their Solitary Places, and ſettle them in the Suburbs of Towns, that they might be uſeful to the People. And St. *John Chryſoſtom*'s Opinion was, That they were to be admitted even in Towns, which made the Majority of them, who had addicted themſelves to Learning, enter into Holy Orders. Being uſeful to Biſhops, they got a great Name, chiefly in the Buſineſs of *Neſtorius*; but many abuſing their Authority, it was ordered in the Council of *Chalcedon*, that Monks ſhould be wholly under Biſhops, that they ſhould build no Monaſteries without their Leave, and that they ſhould be removed from Eccleſiaſtical Imployments, except called thereunto by their Biſhops. Monks had then no other Temporalities, but what they could get by their Labour, part of the Alms diſtributed by the Biſhops, and ſome Charities of the People. Nevertheleſs ſome would reſerve part of their Patrimony, which St. *Hierom* complained of. As to the Duties of Religion, they went to the Pariſh-Church with the People, or a Prieſt was allowed to go to their Houſes, and Adminiſter the Sacrament to them. At laſt they obtained to have a Prieſt out of their Order, which gave them occaſion to have particular Churches, and make a kind of Regular Clergy. Though the moſt part of Monks were then in the Eaſt, there was a great Number of them in the Weſt, before St. *Benedict* had eſtabliſhed a particular Order there. St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Hierom*, St. *Gregory*, and other Authors mention the Monks that were in *Italy*, *France*, and many other Places of *Europe*. And the firſt Monks in *Europe*, before St. *Benedict*, were different from thoſe that ſucceeded him, becauſe the firſt were obliged to no particular Order. To be a Monk then, was enough to gain Reception in all Monaſteries whatſoever, in their Travels. Concerning St. *Benedict*'s Order, it may ſuffice to obſerve, that this Deſign was not to alter the Monaſtical Life, but to make a Collection of what he found moſt perfect in the other Orders. Since that, different Founders have eſtabliſhed new Religious Orders in the Church. As for the *Greek* Monks, though they differ among themſelves, they all acknowledge St. *Baſil* to be their Father and Founder, and it would be a Crime among them to depart from his Rules. There are fine Monaſteries in *Greece*, where the Monks ſing Day and Night, but their way of living is different, ſome being called *Koinobiakoi*, and others *Idiorithmoi*. The firſt live together in Community, having nothing particular in their Cloaths and Duties, and are ſo named from κοινὸς, *Common*, and βίος, *Life*. Nevertheleſs there are Two Orders of them, ſome called *of the Great Angelical Habit*, which are of a higher, and more perfect Rank; and others named *of the Little Habit*, of an inferior Rank, whoſe Life is not ſo perfect. Thoſe that are named *Idiorithmoi* live as they pleaſe, from ἴδιος, *Proper* or *Particular*, and ῥυθμὸς, *Meaſure* or *Rule*;

Rule; therefore they pay ſome Money for a Cell and other things in the Monaſtery, before they take the Habit. The Butler furniſhes them with Bread and Wine, as in other Monaſteries; and they provide the reſt themſelves; for being free from what is burdenſome in the Convent, they mind their own Affairs. One of theſe being near his end, leaves by Will all he has in or out of the Monaſtery to him that has relieved his wants. This Monk increaſeth by his Induſtry, the Goods he has inherited, and leaves what he has got himſelf to one that has aſſiſted him; and the reſt of what he poſſeſſed, that is what was left him by Will, remains to the Monaſtery. Nevertheleſs there are ſome amongſt theſe laſt, ſo poor, that being not able to buy Land, they are forced to give all their Work to the Convent, and take in Hand the baſeſt Imployments. There is a third Order of thoſe Monks named Anchorets, who being not able to work and bear the other Charges of the Monaſtery, by a Cell in a remote Place, with Land enough to maintain them, whence they go to Divine Service only on holy Days, and afterwards return to their Cells, where they ſpend their time in Prayers and private Affairs. Some of theſe get ſometimes the Abbot's leave to go out of the Convent, to lead a more retired Life fitter for Meditation. Then the Convent ſends them once or twice a *Month* ſome Victuals, if they have nether Land nor Vineyard. But thoſe that have no mind to be under the Abbot, hire ſome Vineyard next to their Cell, and live upon the Grapes, Figs, or like Fruits. Several get alſo their livelyhood by tranſcribing Books. Beſides *Monks*, there are *Nuns* alſo ſhut up in Convents under the Rules of St. *Baſil*. They are as ſtrict in the Monaſtical Life as the *Monks*, and have an Abbeſs, but are always under an Abbot, who ſends them one of the moſt ancient and vertuous *Monks* to be their Confeſſor. Their Head is ſhaved, and they wear all the ſame Habit of black woollen Stuff, with a Cloak of the ſame. Their Arms and Hands are covered as far as their Fingers ends. Every one has her particular Cell, where are lodgings above and below. The richeſt keep a Maid-ſervant, and ſometimes young Girls board with them, for pious Education. When their ordinary Duties are performed, they make Needle-Work, and ſell them to the *Turks*, who have a great Reſpect for thoſe Nuns. *Leo Allat. l. 3. de l'Egliſe d'Orient & Occid.* *See* RELIGIOUS.

MONLUC *(Blaiſe de)* Mareſchal of *France*, had all Qualities neceſſary for a Soldier, and ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Occaſions, according to the Memoirs of his Life written by himſelf. At the taking of *Rabaſtiens* in *Bearn*, he was dangerouſly wounded with a Musquet-bullet in both his Cheeks, which ſo disfigured him, that he wore a Mask as long as he lived. He had the Honour to ſerve five Kings faithfully, wrote his Commentaries, and died 1577, aged 77. *Thuan. Hiſt. Davila, P. Matthieu, Dupleix, Mezeray Hiſt. Brantome Memoirs, Godefroy*, &c.

MONLUC *(John)* Biſhop of *Valence* and *Die* in *Dauphiné*, *Blaiſe d' Monluc*'s Brother, was a Man of extraordinary Parts, and imployed by five Kings of *France* in ſeveral Negotiations. It is reported that he was ſent Ambaſſador ſixteen times, almoſt into all Parts of *Europe*, though at firſt ſuſpected to be a Proteſtant. He wrote divers Books, particularly ſome Rhetorical Pieces, which are well worth the Reading, and died in 1567. He was a Perſon of great Senſe, Elocution and Learning; of a quick apprehenſion and of a very cautious Conduct. *Thuan. Hiſt. St. Marthe in elog. Doctor. Gal. l. 2. Brantome Memoirs*, &c.

MONLUC *(John)* Lord of *Balagni*, Mareſchal of *France*, natural Son of *John Monluc* Biſhop of *Valence*, by *Anne Martin*, legitimated 1567, imployed in *Poland* to procure the Crown to *Henry* of *France* Duke of *Anjou* 1573, was made Governour of *Cambray* by the Duke of *Alençon* 1581. And this Prince being dead, he joined the Leaguers. His Wife *Renée de Clermont* the brave *Buſſi d' Amboiſe*'s Siſter, and an Heroical Lady, managed ſo well his Intereſts with *Henry* IV. that this Monarch made him Prince of *Cambray* and Mareſchal of *France*. But *Cambray* being beſieged by the *Spaniards* 1595, and the Inhabitants deſirous to ſurrender, ſhe went to them with a Pike in her hand to hinder ſuch a Deſign; and all her Exhortations, Prayers, Promiſes, and Oaths being in Vain, during the Capitulation ſhe ſhut up her ſelf in her Cloſet, where ſhe died ſuddenly for Grief. *Thuan. Hiſt. Mizeray Abbr. Chron. de l' Hiſt. de France, Dupleix, Matthieu*, &c.

MONTUCON, Lat. *Monluſſonium*, a Town of *Bourbonnois* in *France*, on the River *Cher*, near *Berry*, ſurnamed the *Fruitful*, becauſe of its Woods, Vineyards, and Paſture Grounds.

MONMEDY, a ſtrong Town of *Luxemburg* in the *Low Countries*; Lat. *Mons Medius*, or *Mons Maledictus*. 'Tis ſituated on a Mountain, and belongs to the *French* ſince 1659.

MONMELIAN, Lat. *Monmelianus*, a little Town of *Savoy*, having a Fortreſs on the Top of a ſteep Rock. A Well cut in the Rock ſupplies the Garriſon and Inhabitants with Water. The *French* took it 1691.

MONMIRAIL, a Borough of *Brie* in *France*, Lat. *Monmiralium*. Authors obſerve a remarkable thing of a Wood thereabout, where the Oak-branches falling down, are by degrees turned into Stones. It is different from *Monmirail*, one of the ancient Baronies of *Perche-Gouët*.

MONMOUTH *(James* Duke of*)* was Son to King *Charles* IId. by Mrs. *Mary Barlow*. He was born at *Rotterdam April* 9th. 1649. For Privacy, his Nurſe and he were both Lodged at the Houſe of Mr. *Claes Ghyſen*, a Merchant at *Schiedam*, within a Mile of *Rotterdam*, and his Mother at the ſame Time lodged at the Houſe of Mrs. *Harvey*, Mother to the famous Dr. *Harvey*, where ſhe lived handſomely, being attended by a Gentleman and other Servants. Upon King *Charles* IId's going for *Scotland* he recommended him to his Royal Mother, who took Care of him, and made one Mr. *Goff* of her own Retinue his Governour. About Nine Years of Age he was committed to the Care of one Mr. *Roſe*, who after the Reſtauration went Secretary to the King's Ambaſſador for *Sweden*. King *Charles* being reſtor'd, commanded Mr. *Roſe* to put away all the Dukes former Servants, and to take new ones more befitting his Quality; and bring him to Court: Whereupon, he was immediately provided with a conſiderable Equipage; and ſet forward for *England*, his Mother being dead before. The Duke Landing at *Dover* in *July* 1662, he repaired to the King at *Hampton*-Court; who received him with all imaginable Joy, created him Duke of *Orkney*, and afterwards changed the Title into *Monmouth*, and he took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers in the enſuing Parliament; and in *April* 1673, he was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, after which he was married to *Anne* the Heireſs of *Francis* Late Earl of *Buckcleugh*, the greateſt Fortune in the Three Kingdoms, her Mother the Counteſs of *Weems*, having before-hand received all the Satisfaction which ſhe could detire of his Majeſty, in Relation to the Contract. Hence it came to paſs, that he had alſo the Title of Duke of *Buckcleugh*, and took the Surname of *Scot*, according to the Cuſtom of *Scotland*; where he who marries any Great Heireſs Chief of a Family, is obliged to change his Name into hers to preſerve the Family; and thus the Counteſs, being chief of the Surname of *Scot*, an ancient and honourable Family in the County of *Teviotdale*, where her Anceſtors were the powerfulleſt Men in the Country, the Duke took her Surname for his own. In 1668 his Father King *Charles* II. made him Captain of his Life Guard of Horſe, and in 1670 a Member of his moſt Honourable Privy Council, in 1672 he attended the *French* King, during that ſucceſsful Campaign, into the *Netherlands*, where he acquired much Honour for his Valour and Conduct. At his Return his Dutcheſs was brought to bed of a Son, who was baptized *Charles*, the King and Duke of *York* ſtanding as Godfathers; and the Counteſs of *Weems* for God-mother. This Son died in 1679, and was buried amongſt the Royal Family at *Weſtminſter*, his Title of Earl of *Doncaſter* and *Dalkeith*, being enjoyed by his Second Brother. In the Latter end of 1672 he returned again to *France*, being entertained in a Princely Manner at all the Cities which he paſſed, and had the Keys delivered him by the Governour of *Belville*, where his own Regiment lay; whence he went to *Paris*, where he was received with all Imaginable Honour by the King and Court, and ſoon after return'd to *London*. In 1673 he went to the *French* Court again, where the *French* King made him Lieutenant General of his Army, which he drew up near *Courtray* in Battalia, in the preſence of the King and Court, with ſo much Gallantry and Conduct that they were all filled with Admiration. And marching at the Head of the Army came before *Maeſtricht*, where he behaved himſelf with ſuch immutable Valour that he gained the Counterſcarp and a Half-moon; whence his Men being beat he recovered it again, expoſing himſelf to the Enemies Fire, being the firſt who entred it himſelf; and in ſhort, the taking of the Town at that time was chiefly owing to his Heroick Valour, as the *French* King himſelf was obliged to own. Returning after this to *England*, he was received by the King and Court with all poſſible Reſpect. On *July* 28th, 1674 he was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. In 1678 King *Charles* II. having taken part with the Confederates, the Duke of *Monmouth* being General of his Land-Forces went to aſſiſt the Prince of *Orange*, to raiſe the Siege of *Mons*, and by his Valour did not a little contribute to the forcing of the *French* Camp under *Luxemburg*, and *Mons* being thus relieved, the Duke returned to *England*: ſome ſay this Attempt prov'd more feaſible in the Execution, becauſe the *French* were unprovided to receive the Enemy, as not expecting to be attacked. Theſe performances in the Field having rais'd the Duke's Reputation, he was ſent to ſuppreſs an Inſurrection of the Presbyterians in *Scotland*, who after the Murther of the Arch-Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, began their Rebellion at *Ragland*, where they Proclaim'd the Covenant, burnt ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and committed many outrages upon the Kings Subjects. His Grace arriving there on the 18th. of *June* in 1679, he was honourably received by the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, and marching with the King's Forces againſt the Rebels, who were encamped

camped near *Hamilton*, to the Number of 6 or 7000; ſome of them came and preſented their Declaration to the Duke in Print; but the Duke refuſing to treat with them upon any other Terms than laying down their Arms and ſubmitting to the King's Mercy, ſome skirmiſhing began, wherein the Rebels behaved themſelves well enough at firſt, but wanting Arms, Ammunition, Conduct and all things neceſſary for War; and being alſo divided amongſt themſelves, they were quickly diſperſed, *Robert Hamilton* who commanded them being among the firſt who fled. They had but one ſmall piece of Cannon which was taken, with about 1200 Priſoners and ſeveral Hundreds were ſlain in the Field. The Priſoners being brought to *Edinburg*, the Duke allowed them a conſiderable Suſtenance, daily out of his own Eſtate in that Kingdom; and upon the whole he carry'd himſelf with ſo much lenity, that ſome People were at a loſs to underſtand the Reaſon of his Conduct. However, he was careſſed by the Nobility of *Scotland*, and honourably received by all the Cities, *&c.* in his Return to Court. King *Charles* II. falling ill at *Windſor*, the Duke being then Lord General, his Preſence was needful at *London*; from whence he went and returned every Day, which was very pleaſing to his Father. But now his Cabals beginning to be diſcovered, he is outed of his Offices, and declared Illegitimate by the King in Council. Afterwards, this Duke being by his own Confeſſion concern'd in the Conſpiracy, for which Col. *Sidney* &c. Suffer'd, was upon his Submiſſion Pardoned by the King; who admoniſh'd him at the ſame time, to decline the Company and Counſels of thoſe who had brought both him and the Kingdom into ſuch Circumſtances of danger: But the Duke forgetting his Duty, Relaps'd into his former Intrigues and withdrew to *Holland*, from whence after the death of King *Charles* II. he returned in a Hoſtile manner into *England*, and landed at *Lime* with a Hundred and fifty men: whereof King *James* II. having given notice to the Parliament, they preſently attainted the Duke; then a Proclamation was iſſued, making it High-Treaſon to publiſh any of the Duke's Declarations, wherein he invited the Kingdom to join with him, to vindicate their Laws and Religion from the Tyranny of *James* Duke of *York*; and alſo Ten Days after *William Diſny* being taken with ſome of them about him, he was tryed for Printing the ſame and executed. The Duke advancing into the Country his Number increaſed to about 6000, who after ſome Advantages in ſmall Rencounters were after a brisk Reſiſtance by their Foot, the Horſe commanded by my Lord *Grey* having preſently fled, entirely routed at *Sedgmore*, and their Three Canon with all their Arms taken, as was the Lord *Grey* afterwards in Diſguiſe at *Ringwood*, and the Duke in a Corn-Field; being betrayed in the whole Affair as was commonly given out. He was brought up to *London* and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *July* 15. 1685; where he deliver'd the following Paper. "I Declare that the Title of King was "forced upon me, and that it was very much contrary to "my Opinion when I was proclaim'd. For the Satisfaction "of the World I do declare, that the Late King told me, he "was never Marry'd to my Mother: Having ſaid this, I hope "the King who now is, will not let my Children ſuffer upon "this account; and to this I put my hand this 15th Day of "*July* 1685, *Monmouth*. *Hanley's* Hiſtory of the Rebellions of *England*, &c. See King *Charles* II. A True Account of the Horrid Conſpiracy againſt the late King, &c.

MONMOUTH, Lat. *Monumethus*, the chief Place of *Monmouthſhire*, bears from *London* W. by N. and is diſtant thence about 120 Miles. It ſtands in the North Eaſt Part of the County, at the Influx of the *Monow* into the Wye, from the firſt of which it took the Name of *Monmouth*, as the gave it to the whole County. *Monmouth* was heretofore a Place of ſo great Note, that *Arthur* the great King of *Britain* is ſaid to have kept his Court here, where there was alſo a kind of Academy. But, as all things find their fatal Period, ſo *Monmouth* has little to ſhew of its former Greatneſs. That once ſtately Caſtle, which was the Birth-Place of our Conqueror of *France Henry* V. from hence called *Henry* of *Monmouth*, lies now buried within its own Ruines. It was built round, and mounted upon a Hill, with a high and ſtrong Tower in the midſt of it, raiſed upon another Mount. However here are ſtill two Churches. That called the *Monk's* Church is a curious (but decayed) Edifice. It was in her Monaſtery that our great Antiquary *Geoffry* of *Monmouth* wrote his Hiſtory of *Great Britain*, which is for the moſt part looked upon as fabulous, though learned Men have undertook the Defence of it. He lived in the 12th. Century. But, as decayed as the Town is from its former Glory, it is well ſituate between the Rivers aforeſaid, over which it has two fair Bridges, that it keeps up in ſome Meaſure its Reputation, being well frequented, and kept in good Repair. This Town was once the Barony of *John* Lord *Monmouth*, on whoſe Attainder, it was ſeized in the Route of *Lancaſter*, from which it afterward received great Privileges and Immunities, which the Inhabitants do enjoy to this Day. Anno 1625, the Title of Earl of *Monmouth* was conferred upon Robert, Lord Carey of Leppington, but went no further than Henry Carey's Son. In the Year 1663 King *Charles* II. erected it into a Dukedom in the Perſon of *James Fitz-Roy*, his Natural Son. Upon the late Revolution, the Title of Earl was renewed by his preſent Majeſty in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Charles Mordant*, the preſent Earl of *Monmouth*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, Lat. *Monumethenſis Comitatus*, formerly a *Welſh* County, is now reckoned among the *Engliſh*. It lies between *Glouceſterſhire* Eaſtward, *Herefordſhire* Northward, the two *Welſh* Counties of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan* Weſtward, and the *Mouth* of the *Severn* Southward. Its length from North to South is 24 Miles, its Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 18. The whole divided into 6 *Hundreds*, wherein are 127 *Pariſhes*, and 8 *Market-Towns*, all in the Dioceſs of *Landaff*, whoſe ancient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, ſo called by the *Romans*; and though the *Welſh* be to this Day the common Language hereof, yet it does wear a double Badge of *Engliſh* Relation. For, whereas all *Welſh* Counties ſend but one Knight to the Parliament, this alone has the Privilege of two, as all *Engliſh* Counties. Nor is it ſubject to the *Welſh* Juriſdiction, ſuch Itinerant Judges as go the *Oxford* Circuit, having this County within the Compaſs of their Commiſſion. The County is very Hilly and Woody, but yet very fruitful; the Hills being grazed upon by great and ſmall Cattle, and the Valleys yielding plenty both of Corn and Graſs, having the Advantage of being watered by a Multitude of Rivers. The principal whereof, next to the *Severn*, *Rompney*, *Wye*, and *Monow* its bordering Rivers, are the *Usk*, *Avon* and *Ebwith*. Formerly *Cap-making* was the Chief Manufacture here, till upon occaſion of a great Plague in theſe Parts, it was removed from *Monmouth* to *Bewdly* in *Worceſterſhire*, yet ſo, that they are called *Monmouth-Caps* to this Day. The Market-Towns are *Monmouth* the County-Town, *Abergaveny*, *Caer-Leon*, *Chepſtow*, *Llangoven*, *Newport*, *Ponte-pool* and *Usk*; amongſt which, *Monmouth* is the only Place that ſends a Member to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire. As to the Monaſteries that ſtood here in the time of Popery, I find five of them, at *Monmouth*, *Chepſtow*, *Caer-Leon*, *Goldcliff* and *Llantony*.

MONO-EMUGI, a Kingdom of *Africa*, bounded with *Abyſſinia* and the Country of *Macoco* to the North, with the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Moſambick* to the South, the Kingdoms of *Monbaza* and *Quiloa* to the Eaſt, and upon the Weſt, with the *Nile* and two Lakes, where, in the Opinion of ſome, lies the Head of this River. There are ſeveral Petty Princes in this Country, whoſe Dominions lie between the Kingdom of *Mono-Emugi*, and the Grand *Negus*. There are a great many Mines, of Gold, Silver and Copper in this Kingdom, with Store of Ivory. The Inhabitants are *Whites*, and Taller than the *Europeans*: They make uſe of Grains of Amber for Money, becauſe Gold is ſo very Common. The King of *Mono-Emugi* make it his Buſineſs to keep up a good Correſpondence with the Kings of *Quiloa*, *Melinda* and *Monbaza*, this being the way to preſerve Trade; and give his Subjects an Opportunity to furniſh themſelves with Silks, Cotton, and Grains of Amber, which they receive in Exchange for the Product of their own Country abovementioned. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique*.

MONOLOGY, is the Diſcourſe of a Perſon alone on the Stage from μόνος, *alone*, and λόγος, *Diſcourſe*. The Monody of the Ancients was ſomething different. It was at firſt a piece of Poetry ſung or recited by one Man alone, but afterwards it ſignified only doleful Verſes, ſung by one of the Quiriſters in Honour of a deceaſed Perſon; and *Olympus* a famous Muſician is reputed the firſt that uſed it in *Python's* favour. *Scaliger Poetic. l.* 1. *Hedelin Pratique du Theatre*, &c.

MONOMOTAPA, a Country and Kingdom of *Africa*, between the Rivers *Cuana* and *de Spiritu Santo* on which is ſituated the Town of *Monomotapa*, which gives the Name to the Kingdom. This Name *Monomotapa* or *Benomotax*, which is pronounced two or three other ways, ſignifies Emperor according to *Clusius*, who gives a larger extent to it, from the *Ethiopick* Ocean to the Red Sea. New Relations ſpeak otherwiſe, though they acknowledge that the King of *Monomotapa's* Territories reach as far as the Cape of *Good-Hope*. It has the Mountains of the Moon on the North, and the Country of the *Caffres* on the other ſides. The Country is good, fruitful in Rice, Sugar, Fruit, Paſture-grounds, *&c.* It produces Gold, and the Trade of Oſtriches Feathers and Elephants Teeth is conſiderable. The Inhabitants are witty and courageous, but inconſtant, and apt to rebell. They are black, and go all naked as far as the Waſt. The King is reputed ſevere, and divers States are tributary to him.

☞ It is worth obſerving, That when the King of *Monomotapa* ſneezes in a Room, thoſe preſent greet him with a loud voice, enough to be heard by them in the Anti-chamber; theſe give the ſame Warning to them in the next Rooms; thence it goes into the Court, and from thence to the places near the Palace, and thence through the Town, ſo that in a Moment, all places found out Acclamations of Happineſs and Proſperity to the Prince. *Nicolaus Godigne in vita Patris Gonzalvi. Sylveira. l.* 2. *c.* 11.

MONO-

MONOMOTAPA, an Empire, or Great Kingdom in the *Lower Æthiopia*. Its Chief Town, *Banamotapa*, or *Madrogan*, near the River *De Spiritu Santo*, is very large and well built; the Palace is ſtately and well furniſhed. There is a Country inhabited by Women, who go to War, and are the King of *Monomotapa*'s beſt Soldiers. *Sanut* calls it the *Amazons* Kingdom. The *Portugueſe* name this Prince, the Emperor of Gold, becauſe many Golden Mines are found in his Dominions, and the Sand of the Rivers is full of that Metal. The Emperor maintains always a great Army of Infantry, there being no Horſes at all. His Subjects never ſpeak to him but on their Knees; the *Portugueſe* and his deareſt Favourites only excepted. *Teixeira* ſaith, That he muſt be called *Munemotapa*, becauſe the Kings beyond the *Caffares*, are named *Mune* inſtead of *Mani*, which is uſed in *Congo*, and ſignifies Lord. He exacts no Tribute of his Subjects, but receives many Preſents from the Princes or Kings, his Vaſſals, and from thoſe that beg a Favour of him. He is ſo great a Lover of Perfumes, that he ſpends Two Pounds in Gold that way, every Day, having all his Flambeau's perfum'd with Musk. He has commonly a Bill with an Ivory handle hanging by his ſide to encourage Husbandry, and Two Arrows in his Hands, one to ſhew his Readineſs to defend his Subjects, and the other to ſhew his Power to punith Criminals. He has a great many Wives, all his Vaſſals Daughters, and the firſt that brings forth a Son, is called Queen, and the Eldeſt of thoſe Sons ſucceeds his Father. The Inhabitants are *Negro's*, but very well made and ſtrong, and are obſerv'd to have more Quickneſs and Apprehenſion, than the People of *Mozambick* and *Melinda*. The Emperor has an Army always in the Field, but it conſiſts wholly of Infantry, the Country affording no Horſe. In the Camp, near the King's Pavilion, there is a little boarded Tent, where they keep a ſort of veſtal Fire, which is never to go out. The Majority of the Inhabitants are Idolaters, though many were converted by the *Portugueſe*. The Emperor, his Mother, and above 300 Gentlemen were baptized 1560 by *Gonſalvez Sylveira*; but the inconſtant Prince perſuaded by the *Turks*, that *Sylveira* was a Magician, he cauſed him to be beheaded, for which he was ſorry afterwards, when he knew the Calumny. *Dapper Deſcript. de l'Afrique*.

MONOPOLI, a little Town of *Barry* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Brindiſi*.

MONOSCELES, People of *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, having but one Leg, as the Ancients ſaid, nevertheleſs good Jumpers, were alſo called *Sciopodes*, becauſe lying down in Summer-time, their Foot ſhadowed their Body. That Name comes from σκία, *ſhade*, and πους, *a leg*. *Pliny l. 7. c. 2.* St. *Auſtin l. 16. de Civit. Dei.*

MONOSOLES, People of the Kingdom of *Macoco* in *Africa*. *See* MACOCO.

MONOTHELITES, Hereticks, who denied Two Wills, and Two different Operations in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and ſo renewed *Eutyches*'s firſt Errors. *Theodorus* Biſhop of *Pharan*, was the Author of that Sect in the VIIth Century, and was followed by *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*, and *Cyrus* of *Placida*. Read the Acts of the VIth General Council held in 681; and St. *John* of *Damaſcus*, who ſaith that thoſe Hereticks were alſo named *Acephyſites*, *Egyptians*, and *Schiſmaticks*. We have of late an Hiſtory of the *Monothelites*. St. *John* of *Damaſcus l. 1. de Hæret. Baronius in Annal.*

MONS, the Chief Town of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countries*, ſituated on a Hill near the River *Trulle*, named *Berghen* by the Natives, and *Montes*, or *Montes Hannoniæ* in *Latin*. It is large and well fortified with Bulwarks, and three Ditches. There are fine Buildings, and an old Caſtle. This Town is famous for its Trade, good Workmen, and the Abby of the Canoneſſes of St. *Waltrude*. They are Virgins of Quality, who are preſent at the Morning-Service in Canonical-Habit, but wear Secular Cloaths the reſt of the Day, and are permitted to Marry. The Ancient Earls of *Hainault* took the Title of Earls of *Mons*. In 1678, this Town was beſieg'd by the Duke of *Luxembourgh*, who had taken and fortified his Poſts with great Skill and Induſtry, but was attack'd with ſuch Vigour by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, that his Camp was put into ſome diſorder: The *French* being under no Apprehenſions of a Battel, the Diſpute was obſtinate and bloody, but Night prevented the end of the Action. *Temples Memoirs*. 'Tis now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French* ſince 1691. *Guichardin Deſcript. du Pais bas. Le Mire de Canon. Collect. c. 45*, &c.

MONSTRELET, call'd *Enguerant de Monſtrelet*, Governor of *Cambray*, Author of an Hiſtory in Three Volumes, concerning the Affairs of his Time, from 1400 to 1467. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

DU MONT, or *de Monte* (*Peter*) the 49th Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Convent, reſiding at *Malta*. In his time the *Turks* were beaten by the *Chriſtians* in the famous Battel of *Lepanto*. He died in 1572. *Boſio Hiſt. de l'ordre de S. J. de Jer. Naberat*, &c.

MONTACUTE, a ſharp Hill in the South Parts of *Somerſetſhire*. Noted for giving the Title of *Viſcount* to the Right Honourable *Francis Brown*, deſcended from *Anthony Brown*, created *Viſcount* thereof by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1554. Which *Anthony* was deſcended from the Lady *Lucy*, Daughter of *John Nevil*, Grand-child of *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*.

MONTAGNE, (*Michel de*) a *French* Gentleman, born in *Perigord* in 1533. His Father educated him with great Care, and made him learn *Latin*, as other Children learn their Mother Tongue. His Tutors were *Nicholas Grouchi*, who wrote *De Comitiis Romanorum*; *William Guerente*, who wrote Notes on *Ariſtotle*; *George Buchanan*, and M. *Anthony Muret*. He was alſo taught *Greek* by way of Recreation; and becauſe ſome think that ſtarting Children out of their Sleep ſpoils their Underſtanding, he was awaken'd every Morning with the Noiſe of Muſick. He was Councellor in the Parliament of *Bourdeaux* for a while; afterwards made Mayor of *Bourdeaux*. He publiſhed his *Eſſays*, ſo much known in the World, in 1580. He tranſlated alſo *Raimond* of *Sebonde*'s Theology by his Father's Order, &c. Read his Life in the beginning of his Works. He died in 1592. *Montagne*, though he did not want Senſe, yet his Principles appear tender and ſcandalous. He was likewiſe prodigiouſly over-grown with Vanity and Conceit; and though he valued himſelf extremely upon a Gentlemanly way of Writing, yet *Malbranch* has prov'd him an arrant Pedant. *Malbranch la le Cherche de la Verite. Thuan. Hiſt. S. Marthe l. 1. Elog.* &c.

MONTAGNIA, a Town of *Natolia* towards *Marmora* Sea, five Leagues from *Burſa*. Some take it for the Ancient *Apamea*, others for *Nicopolis*. 'Tis built in a pleaſant Place on the Gulf, formerly called *Cianus Sinus*, and by the help thereof, trades much with *Conſtantinople*. There are 5 or 6000 Inhabitants, *Turks*, *Græcians*, and *Jews*, almoſt all Merchants. *Grelot Voyage de Conſtantinople*.

MONTAGUE (*John de*) *Vidame de Laonnois*, King *Charles* V. and *Charles* VI's Secretary. This laſt made him Lord Treaſurer, and afterwards he obtained the Place of High Steward of *France* in 1402, and the Management of all Affairs for himſelf; the Archbiſhoprick of *Sens*, and the Biſhoprick of *Paris* for his Brethren, where one was made Lord Chancellor. His Enemies charged him with divers Crimes, arreſted him, and picked out Commiſſioners who condemned him to be beheaded, after having been cruelly tormented on the Rack. The Sentence was executed, and his Corps hanged on a Gibbet. Three Years after his Son revived his Memory, his Body being taken down from the Gibbet, and carried in Proceſſion into the Church of the Monaſtery of *Marcouſis*, Founded by him in 1404, where it was honourably Buried in 1412. *Hiſt. de Charles VI. l. 22. c. 7. Le Laboureur, Mezeray*, &c.

MONTAIGN, (*Guerin*) the Fourteenth Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whole Convent was at *Ptolemais* in 1289. He govern'd about 23 Years, and died in 1230, lamented by all the *Chriſtians*. *Boſio*, *Naberat*, &c.

MONTALBANI, (*Ovidio*) a famous *Italian* Phyſician in 1563 and 90. His Works teſtify that he was ſkill'd in all kind of Learning. He was *John Baptiſt Montalbani*'s Nephew, a Learned Lawyer in 1571. We have divers Treatiſes of his. Another of that Name in 1620, wrote *De Moribus Tuſcarum*, and other Books. *Le Mire de Script. Med. Voſſius de Math.* &c.

MONTALCINO, or *Monte Alcino*, a Town of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Sienna*, in *Latin*, *Mons Alcinus* or *Mons Alcinous*, ſituated on a Hill named the Mount *Ilcin*.

MONTALTO, or *Montaldo*, a little Piece of *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, near *Piedmont* and *Montferrat*.

MONTALTO, a Town and Biſhoprick of the furthermoſt *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, reputed the *Uffugium* of *Tit. Livius*.

MONTALTO, a Town of *Italy*, in the *March* of *Ancona*, where Pope *Sixtus* V. was born, and Founded a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Fermo*. Two Cardinals of the Family of *Peretti* have taken the Name of *Montalto*, *viz. Andrew Peretti*, named *Montalto*, who died in 1627. and *Francis Peretti*, called the Cardinal of *Montalto*, who died in 1655.

MONTANUS, an Hereſiarch, the Head of the *Montaniſts* in the IId Century, ſo deceived the World by his Hypocriſy, that he was reputed to have the Gift of Prophecy and Miracles. He proclaimed himſelf *The Comforter* promiſ'd by *Chriſt*, condemned ſecond Marriages, as Fornications; permitted the Diſſolution of Marriage, forbad to avoid Martyrdom, and ordered a ſevere Faſt of Three *Lents*. He hanged himſelf with *Maximilla* one of his Women Scholars. His Diſciples ſaid alſo, That God the Father deſigning to ſave the World by the Law, and the Prophets, and not being able to perform it, aſſumed Fleſh in the Virgin's Womb, preached in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and ſuffered Death in his Shape; and afterwards fought by the Holy Ghoſt in *Montanus* and his Diſciples. They placed the Biſhops in the Third Rank after their Patriarchs, and thoſe they called *Cenons*. They were ſo ſtrict, that for the leaſt Faults, they turned out their Followers, who were divided into *Cataphryges*, and Diſciples of *Proclus* and *Æſchines*. *Euſeb. l. 5. Hiſt. c. 15. S. Epiphan. hær. 48. S. Auguſtin de hær. c. 20. Baron. An. Chr.* 173, &c.

MONTAN,

MONTAN, (*John Baptiſt*) an *Italian* Phyſician, Author of many Learned Books, died in 1561.

MONTAN, (*Maturin*) of *Perigueux* in *France*, a famous Phyſician and Lawyer, compoſed a Book, Intituled, *Genialium Dierum Commentarii in Jul. Pauli reſponſum*, &c.

MONTAN, (*Philip*) a *French* Doctor, a famous Linguiſt and Critick, who carefully reviſed St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Works, and divers Treatiſes of *Theophylact*, which were printed in 1554. *Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MONTANERI, (*Arnaud*) a *Franciſcan* Friar, put to the Inquiſition in 1372, for attributing too much to his Order, and publiſhing ſome Errors; for he affirmed that *Jeſus Chriſt* and his Apoſtles, had not right to any thing; that any that did wear St. *Francis*'s Habit, could not be damn'd; that St. *Francis* deſcends once a Year into Purgatory to reſcue the Souls of them that have been of his Order, which he ſaid, could never end. He recanted his Doctrine; but beginning to publiſh it again, he was ſecured. *Sponde An. Chr.* 1371. *n.* 11.

MONTARGIS, in *Latin Montargium*, a Town of *Gaſtinois* in *France*, ſituated on the River *Loing*, in a pleaſant place, with a Caſtle rebuilt by King *Charles* V. It was beſieged by the *Engliſh* in 1426, who were forced to raiſe the Siege. It was burnt down in 1528, but Rebuilt.

MONTAUBAN, on the River *Tarn*, a Town of *Querci* in *France*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Toloufe*; in *Latin Mons Albanus*, *Mons Aureolus*, and *Montalbanum*, famous for ſeveral Sieges, but its Fortifications were deſtroyed in 1629. *Dupleix*, *Dupuy*, S. *Marthe*, &c.

MONTBRISSON, the Chief Town of *Forez* in *France*, formerly but a Caſtle named *Briſon*, but Walled about in 1428.

MONT-CASSEL: *See* CASSEL.

MONTCHAL, (*Charles*) Archbiſhop of *Toloufe*, famous for his great Learning in Church and Profane Hiſtory, Canon and Civil Law, Greek and Hebrew. He laboured a long while on *Euſebius*'s Hiſtory, re-eſtabliſhing its Text, and correcting the Tranſlation in ſeveral Places, and died in 1651. S. *Marthe*, *T. II. Gall. Chriſt.*

MONTE-CORBINO, an Ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Beneventum*, united in 1433 to *Vulturara*.

MONTECUCULI, (*Sebaſtian*) an *Italian* Earl, born at *Ferrara*, accus'd to have poiſon'd the Dauphin, *Francis* I's Son, in a Cup of cool Water, whilſt he was playing at Tenis at *Valence*; being taken, he confeſſed the Fact upon the Rack, accuſing the Emperor indirectly. But the Imperialiſts with Indignation retorted it upon *Katharine de Medicis*, as her Deſign to make her Husband King, who was the *Dauphin*'s Younger Brother, and afterwards *Henry* II. However *Montecuculi* was drawn and quarter'd in 1536. *Mezeray au Regne de Francois* I.

MONTECUCULI (*Raimond de*) General of the Imperial Army againſt the *Turks* in *Tranſilvania*, in 1661. by the Aſſiſtance of the *French* defeated the *Turks* in 1664. He was ſent to help the *Dutch* in 1673, and took *Bonn* with the Prince of *Orange*, but could do nothing in *Alſatia* againſt the Mareſchal of *Turenne*. He died in 1680, being above 80 Years of Age. *Hiſt. du Siecle courant.*

MONTE-FALCO, a Town of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

MONTEFIASCONE, a Town and Biſhoprick of S. *Peter*'s *Patrimony* in *Italy*; in *Latin Mons Faliſcorum*, is now the Chief Town of the *Faliſci*, which I mention elſewhere. It is famous for *Muſcat* Wines. The Epiſcopal See of *Corneto* was removed thither; and a Synod was held there in 1591, and another in 1622.

MONTEIL: *See* MONTILLI.

MONTEIL, (*Aimar de*) Biſhop of *Puy*, asked the Pope, the firſt of all, the Croſs, and leave to go with the Chriſtian Princes into the *Holy Land*. The Pope declared him in 1095 Apoſtolical Legate, during that Expedition, wherein he ſhewed great Zeal and Courage, leading himſelf the Body of the Army at the Siege of *Antioch* in 1098. After his Death the Chriſtian Princes were divided, whom he kept united before. *Mumbaing*, *Hiſt. des Croiſades l.* 2.

MONTE-LEONE, in Latin *Mons Leo*, a Town of the furthermoſt *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of *Biſhoprick Suffragan* to *Rhegio*, built on the Ruins of a Town, called formerly *Hipponium Valentia*.

MONTELIMAR, a Town of *Dauphiné* in *France*, famous for many Sieges during the Civil Wars.

MONTE-MAJOR, known by the Name of *George de Montemajor*, born at *Montemor* near *Coimbre* in *Portugal*, a famous Muſician at *Philip* II. King of *Spain*'s Court, died young. We have his Poems, Intituled, *Cancioneco de George de Montemajor*; and he Compoſed ſeveral others beſides. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

MONTE-MARANO, a Town of the furthermoſt Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Beneventum*; in Latin *Mons Maranus*.

MONTENAI (*Georgette de*) Maid of Honour to the Queen of *Navarre* in the XVth. Century, Compoſed [illegible] Emblems, or Chriſtian Motto's explained in a Stanza of Eight Verſes, dedicated to her Queen, and Printed with Figures in 1571. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. p.* 130.

MONTE-OLIVETO, the Chief Abbey of an Order founded by *Bernard Ptolemy*, or *Tolomei*, a Noble *Italian* in 1319. whom the Love of Solitude made retire to one of his Country-Houſes with ſome Friends. They were charged with Novelty, and called before Pope *John* XXII. but ſent back to their Biſhop, who gave them the White Habit, and St. *Benedict*'s Rules. *Sponde An. Chriſt.* 1319. *n.* 10. 1370. *n.* 2, &c.

MONTE-PELOSE, a Town of *Baſilicat* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, honoured with the Title of Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Cirenza*, named in Latin *Mons Piloſus*, or *Peloſius*, near the Dukedom of *Bary*.

MONTEPULCIANO, a Town of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, with a Biſhoprick, in Latin *Mons Politianus*, *Angelo Politian*'s Country.

MONTEREAU, (*Peter de*) a famous *French* Architect, built the Holy Chappel of *Vinciennes*, the Holy Chappel of *Paris*, and the Lady's Great Chappel in the Monaſtery of St. *Germain des Prez*, where his Tomb with an Epitaph may be ſeen. He died in 1266. *Felibien Vies des Architectes.*

MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a Town of the Government of *Champagne* in *France*, in Latin *Monaſteriolum ad Iconam*, and *Mons Regalis*, formerly a Royal Palace. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes.*

MONTESIA, a Town of *Valencia* in *Spain*, where is a Military Order named *de Monteſia*, becauſe founded in this Town in 1317, after the aboliſhing of the *Templars*. Their Rules were almoſt like thoſe of *Calatrava*; and the Knights, called the Lady's Brethren, had great Eſtates in *Arragon*, *Valentia*, and *Catalonia*. They had alſo a great Maſter, and were diſpenſed the wearing a Religious Habit, provided they had a Croſs of *Gules* on their Breaſt. *Sponde An. Chr.* 1317. *n.* 3.

MONTEVERDE, formerly in the Ancient *Hirpins* Country, a Town of the furthermoſt Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Latin Mons Veridis*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Gonza*, united in 1531 with the Biſhoprick of *Nazareth*.

MONTFALCON. *See* MOUNTFALCON.

MONT-FAUCON, a Place near *Paris*, beyond S. *Martin*'s Gate, where the Publick Gallows is. The misfortune of the Man, that erected this famous Gibbet is known in Hiſtory, for being hanged there the firſt of all. *L. Mire*, *Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

MONTGOMERY, Lat. *Mons Gomericus*, the Chief Place of *Montgomeryſhire* in *North-Wales*, ſtands in the Weſt Parts of the Country, not far from the Banks of the *Severn*, or the Borders of *Shropſhire*. It took its Name from *Roger de Montgomery*, a Noble *Norman* created Earl of *Shrewsbury* by *William* the Conqueror; which *Roger* having got ſome footing in theſe Parts, firſt built this Town to ſecure his Conqueſt. 'Tis ſeated upon an eaſy Aſcent of a Hill, with a Caſtle raiſed far higher on another Hill from the Eaſt Rock, whereof the Town has been walled, as is apparent by what remains of it. The firſt Earl of *Montgomery*, was *Philip Herbert*, Second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, created Earl of *Montgomery* by King *James* I. which Title is now devolved upon *William Herbert*, Marquiſs of *Powis*, and Earl of *Montgomery*.

MONTGOMERY-SHIRE, Lat. *Montgomerienſis Comitatus*, is an Inland Province of *North-Wales*, ſo called from *Montgomery*, the Chief Place thereof. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Denbighſhire*; on the South with *Cardigan* and *Radnorſhires*; Eaſtward with *Shropſhire*, and Weſtward with *Merionethſhire*: In Length about 30 Miles, in Breadth 22. The whole divided into Seven *Hundreds*, wherein are 47 Pariſhes, and 6 Market-Towns. Anciently Inhabited by the *Ordovices*, and now being in St. *David*'s Dioceſs. This County formerly reckoned of *Powiſland*, is like the moſt part of *Wales*, exceeding Hilly; but here are amongſt the Hills many pleaſant and fruitful Valleys, eſpecially along the *Severn*, which riſes in this Shire. In times paſt, this Country was noted for its excellent Breed of Horſes. It is ſtill memorable. The Market-Towns are *Montgomery*, the Shire Town, *Machenlet*, *Llanidloes*, *Llanvilling*, *New-town*, and *Welſh-pool*. *Montgomery* is the only place privileged to ſend a Member to Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire.

Wandering MONTHS, or *Uncertain Months*, are Months of the *Arabians* and *Turks* unconſtant Year, which contains only twelve Lunar Months, and begins again at the thirteenth New Moon; ſo that it ends eleven days ſooner than the Solar Year, and has no fix'd beginning. Thoſe Eleven days make about a Month in three Years; ſo it happens that the firſt Month of the Year runs ſucceſſively over all the Seaſons, paſſing from Winter to Autumn, from Autumn to Summer, and from Summer to Spring, *&c.* for Example, Their Year beginning in our *January*, ſhall begin three Years after in our *December*, afterwards in *November*, and ſo in the reſt of the Months. The Names of the *Turks* and other *Mahometans* Lunar Months are 1. *Mahharam*. 2. *Tzephat*, 3. firſt *Rabie*,

4. ſecond *Rabie*, 5. firſt *Guimadi*, 6. ſecond *Guimadi*, 7. *Regiab*, 8. *Sahebert*, 9. *Ramadan*, 10. *Scheuval*, 11. *Dulkaida*, 12. *Dulkegia*. *P. Petav. de Doctr. Tempor.* See EMBOLISM.

Judaical MONTHS, Months of the *Jews* Year, which being often mentioned in Holy Writ, it is neceſſary to obſerve their relation to the Months of the *Julian* Year.

1 Niſan,	*March* and *April*.	(the Spring.)
2 Jiar,	*April* and *May*.	
3 Siuvan,	*May* and *June*.	
4 Tamuz,	*June* and *July*.	
5 Ab,	*July* and *Auguſt*.	
6 Elul,	*Auguſt* and *September*.	
7 Tiſri,	*September* and *October*.	(the Autumn.)
8 Marcheſuvan,	*October* and *November*.	
9 Caſleu,	*November* and *December*.	
10 Thebet	*December* and *January*.	
11 Scebat,	*January* and *February*.	
12 Adar,	*February* and *March*.	

P. Petav, *de Doctr. Tempor.* P. Labbé *in Chronolog.*

Paſchal MONTH, a Month in which *Eaſter* day is kept. It is the Lunar Month in which the Spring *Equinox* (fixed, by the *Gregorian* Account, to the *21ſt. of March*) happens the 14th. day of the Moon, or ſome other day following. *Eaſter* day is kept the Sunday immediately following the 14th. of that Moon, whereof the firſt day, or the New Moon, is between the 8th. of *March*, and the 5th. of *April* incluſively; that is, it may be on one of the days comprehended in thoſe two Terms. *P. Petav. de Doctr. Tempor.* In *England* they find out *Eaſter* day thus: If the Moon Changes in *February* on a *Tueſday*, that day ſeven-night is *Shrove-Tueſday*; but if upon any other day, the *Tueſday* following is *Shrove-Tueſday*; the Sunday following the firſt Sunday in *Lent*, and that day ſix Weeks *Eaſter* day.

Roman MONTHS. A kind of Aid, or Contributions paid Monthly to the Emperor of *Germany*, by the States and Members of the Empire in each Circle, to maintain the Army, and for publick Wants; for a certain number of Horſe and Foot. This Name was given, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Tax was at firſt to maintain 20000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe, who were to follow the Emperor in his Journey to *Rome*; ſo that thoſe that could not ſend Men, paid Monthly in Money the equivalent. All the Taxes paid for a Roman Month by all the Circles of the Empire make all together 2681 Horſe, and 12795 Foot; or in Money, 83364 *Florins*, each *Florin*, being a little above three Shillings of our Money, at the rate of twelve *Florins* for each Horſeman, and four *Florins* for a Foot Soldier. *Heiß. de l'Empire d'Allemagne.*

MONTHELON, or *Montelon*, a Borough of *Burgundy* in *France*, near *Autun*, gave its Name to the Illuſtrious Family of the *Monthelons*.

MONTHELON, a Family commended by ſeveral Authors, has produc'd many great Men. *Golut Mem. de Bourg. Munier Mem. d'Autun*, *Guichenon*, *Paradin*, *Du Cheſne*, *S. Marthe*, &c.

MONTI, a Family. The Family of *Monti* in *Tuſcany*, famous for many Brave Men, as *John Marie Monti*, made Pope *Julius* III. *&c.* It took its Name as they ſay, from a Borough call'd, *Monte di Sanſovino*, in the Dioceſs of *Arezzo*. It is ſaid, that the Family of the *Monti's* of *Verona*, was a Branch of the *Monti's* in *Tuſcany*. The Family of *Monti* is Extinguiſhed by the Death of the Marqueſs of *Monti*, who had no Iſſue.

MONTI, *Damonte*, or *Dumont* (*Anthony*) a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Siponto* born at *Monte di Sanſovino* in *Tuſcany*, compil'd the Council of *Lateran*, put it in Order, and caus'd it to be printed at *Rome*. He dy'd in 1533.

MONTIGNAC, call'd, *le Compte*; a little Town of *Perigord* in *France*, with a Caſtle, the Reſidence of the ancient Earls of *Perigord*, therefore nam'd *des Comptes*, Lat. *Montiniacum*.

MONTILLI, or *Monteil*; a Place near the *Rhone*. *Catel* believes that it was in *Languedoc*; but it is more probable, that it was *Montelimar* in *Dauphine*, according to *Chorier*.

Councils of MONTILLI.

Milon, the Pope's Legate, call'd in 1208, the neighbouring Biſhops to *Montilli*, againſt the *Albigenſis*. *Peter* and *Hugh* the Pope's Legates, met alſo about 1248, at *Montilli*, or *Montelimar*, about material Affairs.

MONTIOSIEU, call'd *Lewis de Montioſieu*, a Learned *French* Mathematician, compos'd a Treatiſe of *Daniel's* Weeks, and another, *de re nummaria & ponderibus*, about 1584.

MONT-JOYE. This Name is very famous in Hiſtory; and it is neceſſary to obſerve the ancient Signification of it. They call'd *Mont-joye* formerly a heap of Stones, *to mark* the ways. The Cuſtom of the *Mont joyes* is ſo ancient that *Solomon*, Prov. 26. ſpeaks of the *Pagans* Superſtition, who to honour *Mercury* that preſided over the ways, gather'd heaps of Stones about his Statues in the High-ways, *Sicut qui mittit Lapidem in acervum Mercurii*. Upon which Cardinal *Hugh* of St. *Cher*, mentions the Pilgrims Cuſtom, who made *Mont-joyes* with heaps of Stones, on which they planted ſome Croſſes, as ſoon as they ſaw the place of Devotion whither they went; *Conſtituunt acervum Lapidum & ponunt Cruces, & dicitur Mons Gaudii*. *Delrio* in his Sacred Proverbs, ſaith the ſame thing of the Croſſes which are in the way to St. *James's* in *Galicia*, *Lapidum à prætereuntibus poſitorum congeries*, *Galli* Mont-joyes *vocant*, *ut ſecuri indicium itineris inde capiant*. The Croſſes in the way from *Paris* to St. *Denys*, are ſtill call'd St. *Denys's Mont-joyes*. In War the word *Mont-joyes*, ſignifies the Banner which was the ſign of the Army's March, as the *Mont-joyes* were deſign'd to mark the ways: So when they cry'd *Mont-joye* St. *Denys*, it was as good as giving the Soldiers notice to repair to St. *Denys's* Banner. This ancient Standard of the Kings of *France* did ſerve to lead the Army, and the Soldiers repaired to it to Rally. The Dukes of *Burgundy's* Cry, was *Mont-joye S. Andrieu*; that is, to St. *Andrew's* Banner: And when the Duke was preſent, they cry'd, *Mont-joye to the Noble Duke*. The Dukes of *Burgundy*, cry'd, *Mont-joye Lady*, becauſe of the Virgins Image that was in their Colours. Many Fables have been invented about this Cry, which it is needleſs to mention; for this is the true Signification of it. This name of *Montjoye* remained to the King at Arms in *France*: And *Gaguin* has obſerved, that *Lewis de Rouſſi* was the firſt that had it. *P. Menétrier Origine des ornaments des armoiries.*

MONT-JOY, The name of an Order of Knight-hood, Eſtabliſhed at *Jeruſalem*, by Pope *Alexander* III. and Confirm'd, in 1180, under St. *Baſil's* Rules. The Knights wear a *Red Croſs*, and were Inſtituted to fight the Infidels. King *Alphonſus the Wiſe*, introduced them into *Spain*, to fight againſt the *Moors*, and giving them ſome Revenues, called them Knights of *Moſſac*. But in King *Ferdinand's* Reign, they were united to the Order of *Calatrava*. *Tamburinus du droit des Abbes.*

MONTLEHERI, a Town of *l' Iſle de France*, near *Paris*, Situated on a Hill, with a Caſtle. It is remarkable for its ancient Lords, and a Battle fought in 1465, between King *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* of *France* his Brother; wherein the King had ſome advantage. *Philip de Comines* ſaith, That a conſiderable Perſon of the Kings Party, ran away as far as *Luſignan* in *Poitou* without ſtopping; and that another alſo of the other Party ran away as far as *Queſnoy* in *Hainault*, both publiſhing their own Party's loſs of Victory. *Montleheri* has the Title of Earldom; and King *Lewis* XIII. bought it of Cardinal *Richelieu*, to unite it to the Dukedom of *Chartres*, the Appennage of *Gaſton-John-Baptiſt* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, his Brother. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de Montmor. & Antiq. de ville de France.*

MONTLEHERI, a Family. The Family of *Montleheri*, was a Branch of that of *Montmorency*, and has produc'd many Conſiderable Men. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de la Maiſon de Montmor. Mezeray*, &c.

MONT *de* MARSAN in Latin, *Mons Marſiani*, the Chief Town of a little Country of that Name in *Gaſcony* in *France*. It is called the Province's Granary, becauſe of its Fertility, and was remarkable during the Civil Wars.

MONTMARTRE, a Hill near *Paris*, on the North-ſide, where is an Abbey of the ſame Name. Some think it was called formerly *Mons-Martis*, or *Mars's* Mountain, becauſe this falſe God was adored there. They add that there was a large Plain near it, named *Mars's* Field, where the Kings of the firſt Race appeared once a Year before the People, the firſt of *March* or *May*. Others believe that *Mercury* was adored there, before whom St. *Denys* and his Companions were beheaded, refuſing to ſacrifice to this falſe God; and that 'tis called *Montmartre* for *Mont-Martyr*, becauſe of St. *Denys's* Martyrdom. Therefore the Chappel built there was called the *Holy Martyr's* Chappel, which was given to the Monaſtery of S. *Martin* in the Fields in 1098. And *Lewis* VI. exchanged it for another, and built there a Nunnery of St. *Benedict's* Order. The fine Gallery that comes down from the Convent above, to the Chappel below, was built in 1511 by *Mary Beauvilliers*, Abbeſs of *Montmartre*, who adorned the Chappel, as it is now. A Convent dedicated to the *Lady of Grace*, founded by *Katharine* of *Orleans* in St. *Honore's* Suburb, and given in 1613 to the Abbey of *Montmartre*, is called little *Montmartre*. *Le Maine Paris ancien & nouveau.*

MONTMELIAN is a ſtrong Fortreſs in the Dutchy of *Savoy*, but taken by the *French*, *Decemb.* 22. 1691. whereby they made themſelves Maſters of that Country, but was reſtored to the Duke of *Savoy* by the ſeparate Peace made with *France*, in 1696.

MONTMORENCY, in Latin *Montmorenciacum*, a little Town of *l' Iſle de France*, on a Hill, four Leagues from *Paris*, giving its Name to a pleaſant and fruitful Valley, as alſo to the Houſe of *Montmorency*. It is the firſt Barony of *France*, and the firſt Place, that had this Title, which formerly was only granted to Princes. More than 200 Mannours were Vaſſals to it, as is reported. It is now a Dukedom and Peerdom.

It was firſt erected into a Dutchy by *Henry* II. in favour of *Anne* of *Montmorency* Conſtable of *France*, &c. Afterwards this Honour being extinct, *Lewis* XIIIth. reviv'd the Title, in 1633, for *Henry* of *Bourbon* IId. Prince of *Conde*, &c. The Town was burnt in 1358 by the *Engliſh*, and by its Ruins, one may gueſs that it was very large formerly.

MONTMORENCY, a Family. The Family of *Montmorency*, one of the moſt Noble, Illuſtrious, and Ancient of *France*, has produced more great Men, Conſtables, Mareſchals, Admirals, High Stewards, Lord Chamberlains, Great Butlers, and Great Maſters of the Pantry, than any other. Thoſe Lords have their Names from the Town and Eſtate of *Montmorency*, and take the Title of firſt Chriſtians, and firſt Barons of *France*. You may find their Genealogy in *Du Cheſne's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Montmorency*, Forcadel's *Montmorency Gaulois*, &c. *Quarto* Printed in 1551. *Traité ſur les Genealogies* &c. *de la Maiſon de Montmorency*, *Octavo*; and another *Genealogie de la Maiſon de Montmorency*, *Quarto* in 1595, by *Mamet Patiſſon*, &c. All Authors of *French* Hiſtory ſpeak of this Family, *&c.*

MONTMORENCY (*Anne de*) Firſt Baron, Peer, Mareſchal, High Steward, and Conſtable of *France*, Knight of St. *Michael*, and of the Garter, Groom of the Stole to the King, Governor of *Languedoc*, *&c.* was *William* Lord of *Montmorency*'s Second Son by *Anne Pot*, and obtained by his Vertue the beſt Preferments of the Kingdom. It is acknowledged that he was ſevere and moroſe, imperious, and not liberal, nevertheleſs a Man of great Experience and Courage, which he ſhewed to the laſt, for being mortally wounded in the Fight of St. *Denys* in 1567. and ſome Body proffering to preach unto him, *Doſt thou think*, anſwered he to the Man, *That one that has lived with Honour to the Age of Fourſcore Years, has not learned yet to die for a quarter of an Hour?* His Funeral at *Paris* was almoſt Royal, for his Picture was carried at his burying, which is an Honour peculiar to Kings and Emperors. This great General rendered conſiderable Service to the Crown of *France* in King *Francis* his Reign. In King *Henry* II's, he took *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, in King *Charles* the IXth's. he won the Battles of *Dreux* and St. *Denys*, and took *Havre-de-grace* from the *Engliſh*. His Family furniſhed *France* with many, and thoſe very great Generals, as *Charles* of *Montmorency*, Lord Chamberlain, Great Maſter of the Pantry, and Mareſchal of *France*, Governour of *Picardy*, Son of *John de Montmorency*, *Charles* V's. Favourite, ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions, and died in 1381. *Charles* Duke of *Damville*, Peer and Admiral of *France*, was the third Son of the Conſtable *Anne* of *Montmorency* by *Magdalen* of *Savoy*. He died Iſſueleſs in 1512. *Francis de* Duke of *Montmorency*, Peer, Mareſchal, and High Steward, Knight of St. *Michael* and of the Garter, Governor of *Paris*, Eldeſt Son of *Anne de Montmorency*, Conſtable of *France*, ſignalized himſelf on many Occaſions, married *Diana* King *Henry* IId's. natural Daughter, and died Iſſueleſs in 1579. *Henry* I. Duke of *Montmorency*, Firſt Baron, Peer, Mareſchal, and Conſtable of *France*, Governour of *Languedoc*, *&c.* the Second Son of *Anne de Montmorency*, hated by *Katherine de Medicis*, who cauſed him to be poiſoned; but he was cured, and died very old in *Languedoc*, in 1614. *Henry* II. Duke of *Montmorency* and *Damville*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, *&c.* Governor of *Languedoc*, Son of *Henry* I. Conſtable of *France*, made Admiral of *France* being but Eighteen Years of Age; was naturally ſo Civil, Liberal, Noble, and Obliging, that he got the Love and Eſteem of all. He ſhewed his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions. Cardinal *Richlieu*'s Authority was intolerable to him. *Montmorency* made an Inſurrection in the lower *Languedoc*, all that Country running into Rebellion with him. Fighting near *Caſtelnaudari* againſt the Mareſchal *de Schomberg*, he was wounded in two Places, and made Priſoner in 1632; and the Parliament of *Toloufe* condemned him to be beheaded for High Treaſon, which Sentence was Executed. He died Iſſueleſs. *Davila*, *Thuanus*, *Le Laboureur*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MONTPELLIER, a Town of the Lower-*Languedoc* in *France*, on the River *Lez*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Narbonne*, in Latin *Mons Peſſulus*, or *Peſſulanus*, *Monſpelienſis*, *Mons Puellarum* and *Mons Peſſerius*. The Biſhoprick was removed from *Maguelone* thither in 1533, or 1536. 'Tis not ſo ancient as they ſay, but is the biggeſt of the Province after *Tolouſe*, and famous for its Univerſity of Phyſick; founded, as it is ſaid, by *Averroes*'s and *Avicenna*'s Diſciples in 1195, and re-eſtabliſhed in 1220. It is eſteemed one of the fineſt Towns of *Languedoc*, ſituated on the top of a Hill. The Inhabitants Wit and Civility, and the pleaſant things met with there, make it conſiderable to Foreigners. It glories in a very ſtrong Citadel, flanked with four Royal Baſtions, a fine Phyſick Garden out of the Town, and many other Curioſities. 'Tis famous for its Treacle, Greſnet Verdigreaſe made by the Inhabitants, the whitening of Wax, Silk Mills, *Cyprus* Powder, Angel Waters, and divers other Manufactures. You may find the Hiſtory of this Town, and its Lords in *Gabriel*, *Hiſt. Pic. S. Magal*, *Catel Hiſt. du Lang. Thuan. Hiſt. ſui Temporis*, *S. Marthe Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

Councils of MONTPELLIER.

Arnuſtus, Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, called a Council in 894, at *Juncaire*, in the Dioceſs of *Montpellier*. *Peter de Benevent*, the Pope's Legate, called another Council at *Montpellier* in 1215, where five Archbiſhops, Twenty Eight Biſhops, beſides Abbots and Barons, met, to put *Simon* Earl of *Montfort* in Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Tolouſe*'s Eſtate, becauſe he ſided with the *Albigenſes* reputed *Hereticks*. Another Synod was held in 1225 about the Buſineſs of *Raymond* Earl of *Tolouſe*, and of the *Albigenſes*. Another in 1258, about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. M. *Baluzius* has publiſhed ſince 1668 three Councils held at *Montpellier*, the Firſt in 1195, and two others; which I put in 1215 and 1225, and he puts them in 1214, and 1224.

MONTPENCIER, a little Town of the Lower *Auvergne*, having the Title of Dukedom and Peerdom, ſituated on a Hill. There was a Caſtle formerly, but deſtroyed in *Lewis* XIIIth's Reign. It had formerly ſome particular Lord's, and ſince was erected by *Francis* I. into a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1538, and has been the Title of two Illuſtrious Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. *See* BEAUJEU *and* BOURBON.

MONT-REAL, a Town of *Sicily*, erected into an Archbiſhoprick by *Paul* III. in 1183, in Latin *Mons Regalis*, different from *Mondevi* in *Piedmont*. There is an old Caſtle on the Point of a Rock, that commands the Town, and a *Metropolitan* Church, built by *William* II. named *The Good*, King of *Sicily*, which is a curious Building. *Hierom. de Vierriero* publiſhed there ſome Synodal Ordinances in 1622.

MONT-REAL, otherwiſe *Krach*, and *Crac*, a Town of *Arabia Petræa* in *Aſia*, formerly called *Petra deſerti*, but now more known by the Name of *Krach*, *&c.* There is an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, towards *Suez*; between the *Red-Sea* and the *Dead-Sea*.

MONT-REAL, a Town of *Spain*, where *Alphonſus* VI. ſettled the Templars, and after their Diſſolution the Knights of *S. Sauveur* ſucceeded them. *Mariana*, *Annal. Arag Hiſt. Hiſp. Favin. Zurita.*

MONTREUIL, in Latin *Monſtrolium* and *Monaſteriolum*, a Town of *Picardy* in *France*. One muſt be a Lover of Fables to believe that it was called *Montreuil*, becauſe of a Monſter found there, that had but one Eye. I do not think neither that *Montreul* ſignifies *Mont-Royal*, as ſome ſay. It is more probable, that it comes from the Latin *Monaſterium* or *Monaſteriolum*, becauſe this Town has two Ancient Abbeys of St. *Benedict*'s Order, one of Men, and another of Women. However it is a ſtrong Town with a good Citadel, three Leagues from the Sea. 'Tis diſtinguiſhed into the Lower-Town all along the River, and the Higher Town, which is divided from the other by a Wall. Large Barks come up to it with the Tide. King *Philip* I. having divorced *Berthe* his Wife, ſent her away thither, where ſhe died in 1093. This Town is named *Montreuille on the Sea*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Montreuille-Bellay*, a Town of *Anjou* in *France* near *Poitou*, on the River *Toua*. *Du Puy*, *Du Cheſne.*

MONTREUL (*Eudes de*) a famous Architect, followed St. *Lewis* into the Holy Land, where he fortified the Port and Town of *Joppa*, and at his Return directed the Buildings of St. *Katharine du Val*, of the *Hotel Dieu*, of the *Mathurins*, *Carthuſians*, and *Cordeliers* at *Paris*. He died in 1289. *Felibien Vie des Architectes.*

MONTREUL, or *Montereul* (*John*) born at *Paris*, a Member of the *French* Academy, Secretary to the Embaſſy in *England*, and left Reſident in *Scotland*, ſent word that the Elector *Palatine* was to go through *France incognito*, to head the Duke of *Weimar*'s Army, and take *Briſac*; upon which Notice, the Elector was ſtopped and ſecured. It was he that thinking to ſerve *Charles* the II. King of *England*, negotiated his being delivered into the *Scots* Hands. He was frequently admitted to the converſation of that Prince, of whom *Montreul* gave this Character, that he never met with a Perſon of greater ſenſe and probity than his Majeſty. He left diverſ Pieces in Proſe and Verſe. Pelliſon *de l'Academie Françoiſe.*

MONTROSE, Lat. *Mons Roſarum*, a ſmall Town in the N. of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, 25 *Engliſh* miles from St. *Andrews* to the N. E. upon the mouth of a River which there falls into the *German* Ocean. This place, though ſmall, deſerves to be remembred on the account of *James Graham*, Marquis of it. He was in the beginning of the Troubles, of the Covenanters Party in *Scotland*, and was the firſt that march'd his Men over *Tweed*, in the firſt *Scotch* Invaſion, but when he perceiv'd his Country men deſign'd the Ruine of the King and Monarchy, he diſengag'd from them, and waiting upon the king at *Oxford*, diſcover'd the Counſels and Deſigns of the Covenanting Rebels, and particularly, acquainting the king with their Intentions of Invading *England* once again, which they actually did in 1643; but the Faction of the *Hamiltons* being then too prevalent at Court, *Montroſes* Informations were ſlighted, till at laſt the king heard the *Scots* were march'd over *Tweed*, and then, finding himſelf

abus'd, he ſent Duke *Hamilton* Priſoner to *Pendennis*-Caſtle; diſpatching *Montroſe*, at the ſame time, as Chief Governor into *Scotland*. The Marquiſs of *Montroſe*, upon his coming into this Kingdom, found the King's Intereſt at a low Ebb. 'Tis true, the Marquiſs of *Huntley* had lately raiſ'd a conſiderable Army, but being over apprehenſive of Danger, quitted the Field upon the firſt noiſe of the Enemies Trumpets. About this time, it happen'd that ſome *Iriſh*, under the Command of *Alexander Mc Donald*, were, by good fortune, heard of, and join'd by *Montroſe*, their number was but about 1000, ſo that had they not been ſeaſonably headed by this Marquiſs, they had undoubtedly been deſtroy'd by the Marquiſs of *Argyle* and the *Low-Landers*; but *Montroſe* being not only a Native, but a Perſon of Quality and Intereſt, made the *Atholians* to the number of about 800, willing to joyn them. *Montroſe* being thus Reinforc'd, paſs'd the River *Tay*, where he was further ſtrengthen'd by the coming in of 500 Men under the Command the Laird *Kilpont* and Sir *John Drumond*, with theſe Supplies he beat the Rebels, conſiſting of 6000 Foot, and 700 Horſe, commanded by the Laird of *Elchon*, and the Earl of *Tullibarden*, at *Tippermoor*: In this Fight, *Montroſe* had no Cavalry, and yet the Slain were reckon'd at 2000, the Priſoners amounting to a greater number. Soon after, *Montroſe* charg'd the Lord *Burgley* with great diſadvantage of Forces, and routed him at *Aberdeen*. Afterwards the Earl of *Argyle*, notwithſtanding his numerous Army, was baffled by *Montroſe*; for underſtanding this General was marching to Attack him, he order'd his Men to ſhift for themſelves, and fled himſelf into *Perth*: Upon this Advantage, *Montroſe* march'd into *Argyle*, which Country he over-run with Slaughter and Victory, forcing the Marquiſs of it, to ſave himſelf in a Boat. The Royaliſts having quitted theſe Quarters, met *Argyle* at *Innerloch*, charging his Men with ſuch Fury, that they broke their Ranks, entirely defeating them, and killing above 1500 upon the place. And now the Citizens of *Elgin* ſurrender'd to *Montroſe*, and the Lord *Gordon*, Eldeſt Son to the Marquiſs of *Huntley*, left his Uncle *Argyle*, and came over to the King's Party with a choice Squadron: Upon this Reinforcement, *Montroſe* oblig'd *Hurry*, who commanded the Rebels Horſe, to Retreat. And now the Royaliſts had like to have been ruin'd by an unlucky Accident, for *Lodowick Gordon*, Brother to the Lord *Gordon*, who had lately been reconcil'd to the King's Party, falling into another fit of Rebellion, carry'd off moſt of the *Gordons* with him; notwithſtanding this Defection had extremely weaken'd *Montroſe*, he took *Taodun* by Aſſault, and afterwards made a moſt admirable Retreat from *Baily* and *Hurry*, who were above four times his number, and advanc'd within Muſket-ſhot of his Forces. Sometime after, the Lord *Gordon* brought back thoſe Troops which his Brother had debauch'd, Recruiting *Montroſe* at the ſame time by new Levies. In confidence of theſe Advantages, the Royaliſts charg'd *Hurry* and *Baily*, and routed them at *Aldernay* and *Alford*, at which latter place, the Noble Lord *Gordon* was ſlain: Upon this Victory, *Montroſe* was ſtrengthen'd with a numerous Recruit of Highlanders, and by the Succours of the Earls of *Aboyne* and *Airley*, who came up to him with 300 Horſe. This Re-inforcement encourag'd *Montroſe* to march into *Fife*, to diſturb the Enemies Levies, and to ſcatter the Convention in *Perth*; the Rebels being ſtrong in this County, and miſconſtruing *Montroſe*'s Marches, reſolved to Attack him at *Kilſythe*; and here, tho' the Rebels were ſuperior, both in Foot and Horſe; yet the Royaliſts by the Bravery of the Earl of *Airley*, broke, routed, and ſlaughter'd the Enemy to that Degree, that ſcarce a hundred of the Foot eſcap'd; the News of this Victory chang'd the Face of Affairs, made the Confederate Lords quit the Kingdom, and brought over the Cities and Provinces to their Duty to the King, which Advantages *Montroſe* had maintain'd, if the Horſe, which his Majeſty had detach'd under my Lord *Digby* and Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, had join'd him; but theſe Forces being diſpers'd in *England*, the Confederates ſent *David Lefley* with 6000 Horſe, who, by their Intelligence with the Earls of *Traquaire* and *Roxburg*, who prov'd unfaithful to the King, ſurpriz'd and defeated him at *Selkirk*. However, he was not ſo broken with this Loſs, but that he ſoon recover'd to a degree of being formidable; but (the King having now put himſelf under the Protection of the *Scotch* Army) being forc'd to Diſband his Soldiers upon his Majeſty's Command, he left the Kingdom to the Enemy. *Montroſe* continued beyond Sea till 1649, when King *Charles* II. order'd him to Return into *Scotland* with what Forces he could Levy, and endeavour to Reduce that Kingdom to its Duty; his Majeſty hoping, by this Diverſion, to make the *Scots*, with whom he was then Treating, more reaſonable in their Demands: But the Event prov'd unſucceſsful, *Scotland* was then full of Soldiers, and their Forces entire, whereas the Marquiſs was ſcarce 700 ſtrong at his Landing; the diſadvantage being thus apparent, and the Country poſſibly being fatigu'd with the War, and frighted with the Notion of Foreigners, came but ſlowly in to him. *Montroſe* being thus diſappointed and over-power'd, was defeated by *Lefley* and *Strachan*, and being afterwards betray'd by the Laird of *Aſton*, was taken, carried to *Edinburgh*, and Murthered with all the Circumſtances of Malice and Ignominy. The Marquiſs behaved himſelf with great Bravery and Fortitude, at his Tryal and Execution; and being Sentenc'd to have his Quarters fix'd upon the Gates of the four Principal Cities of the Kingdom: He told them, *That he took it for a greater Honour to have his Head fix'd upon the Priſon-Gate in ſuch a Cauſe, than to have his Picture in the King's Bed-Chamber; wiſhing withal, that he had Fleſh enough to have ſent a Piece to every City in* Chriſtendom, *to witneſs his Loyalty to his King and Country.* This Noble Marquiſs ſuffer'd in 1650, and at the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. his Quarters were taken down, and honourably bury'd. Sir *Roger Manley*'s *Hiſtory of the Rebellions of* England, *&c. Bates*'s *Elenchus Motuum*, &c.

MONT-SANTE-MARIE, or the Lady of *Tartenois*, a little Country of the Dioceſs of *Soiſſons* in *France*, Lat. *Mons Sanctæ Mariæ.* I mention it becauſe of two Synods held there, the firſt in 973, and the ſecond in 983. *T. IX. Concil.*

MONY or *Money.* All ſorts of Gold or Silver Pieces, or other Metal coined by Sovereign Authority, and mark'd with a Prince's or Sovereign State's ſtamp, are nam'd Money. The common Opinion is, that *Moneta* comes from *Monere*, to give notice, becauſe its matter and ſtamp ſhew its value, and him who cauſed it to be coined. The chief end of Money is the Publick Good, Trade being a great deal more eaſy with it, than by way of exchanging things in kind, becauſe Pieces of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, have a certain rate. Before Money was ſtamp'd, they did groſly cut Pieces of Metal, which were given by weight, as it is practiſed ſtill in many places of the Eaſt. Afterwards the weight of every Piece was fix'd; and at laſt they printed on them a Mark to ſhew their Value. The ordinary matter of Money is Gold, Silver, and Copper, which are uſed either alone, or with allay, that is, by mixing Silver with Gold, or Copper with Gold or Silver. To mark the quantity of the allay, 24 Degrees of Goodneſs, called Carats, were given to Gold, and 12 to Silver; ſo that Gold at 20 Carats, is Gold that has loſt four Degrees of Goodneſs, and wherein a ſixth part of Silver or Copper is mix'd. Formerly the Carat was the 24th part of a Golden Mark, ſo the Mark was of pure Gold, when there were 24 Carats without mixture. Afterwards the name of Carat was given to a 24th Degree of Goodneſs. In long Wars, in beſieged Towns, and in publick Wants, Iron, Lead, Pewter, Wood, Leather, Paſt-board, Paper, and other matters have been uſed for Money; But that was only for a time; and thoſe that made it current promis'd to take it again, and return the value afterwards. As for the Stamp, the common Opinion is, that they printed firſt on Pieces of Money ſome Figures, either of Oxen, Sheep, and Hogs, or other Creatures Heads, whence came the word *Pecunia*, from the *Latin*, *Pecus*, that is Cattle. Since that, they printed the Prince's Heads, the States Motto's, the Symbols of Piety, Greatneſs, or Victories of thoſe that ordered the Money to be coined. A Legend is added, that is, the Words that are about the edge, or in the middle of a piece of Coin; the place of the Coining, which is mark'd in *France* by the Alphabetical Letters; the mark of the Ingraver; and the ſecret Title to approve the good Money. The Power of Coining belongs to Sovereign Princes and Republicks; nevertheleſs, ſome Dukes, Earls, Barons, Corporations, and Towns, enjoy this right, either by Uſurpation, or by Grant from Sovereigns. Money was looked upon by the Ancients as a ſacred thing; for they coined it in Temples, or erected Altars in the middle of Mints. Many carried ſome pieces on their Necks, like Jewels or Counterpoiſons, from whence 'tis ſo many ancient Pieces are pierced in the edges.

The firſt Inventor of Money is unknown. The H. Hiſtory doth not mention it before the Flood. *Joſephus* ſeems to attribute it to *Cain*, when he ſaith, *That he invented Weights and Meaſures*; for Money may be comprehended under the name of Weight. Others attribute it to *Tubal-Cain*, the firſt that wrought Copper and Iron. However it is incredible, that during above 1656 Years, Money ſhould be unknown to thoſe that poſſeſs'd all Sciences and Arts. After the Flood *Noah* renewed its uſe, which ſpread afterwards among the Civiliz'd People, to maintain Society the better. Nevertheleſs the *Bible* mentions Money only about 2139 of the World, 483 after the Flood, *Gen.* 23. 23, and alſo 33; the hundred *Keſchitah* or Lambs, ſignify 100 Pieces of Silver with the Stamp of a Lamb.

Of the Jewiſh *Money.*

The chief Money of the *Jews*, common to them with the *Chaldeans*, *Syrians*, *Egyptians*, and *Perſians*, was the *Shekel* coined of unmix'd Silver, from the *Hebrew* word, which ſignifies to weigh. Many have thought that they had two ſorts of weights, one Sacred, or of the Sanctuary; and the other Royal or Profane; but this Diſtinction is grounded upon no place of the *Bible*; for it mentions only the weight of the Sanctuary, which was called *the moſt heavy and juſt*, becauſe it was the Standard and Rule for all the reſt; therefore the Prieſts

Prieſts kept it in the Sanctuary. The *Jews* Weights were of Stone; thence the Royal Weight is named *Lapis Regius*, the King's Stone in *Leviticus*; and juſt Weight is named 1 *Kings*, *the Stone of Juſtice*, *Lapis Juſtitiæ*; and a light Weight is called by the Prophet *Micah*, *Lapis Doli*, a Stone of Deceit. It doth not appear that the *Jews* had coined Pieces of Gold; but foreign Money, either Gold, Silver, or Copper, was alſo current among them. And it is certain, that ſome Figures were printed on their Money; though all Images and Shapes of Leaſts were forbidden by the Law, as *Joſephus* ſaith, *l.* 17. *c.* 8. ſo that *Pilate* was forced to ſend back to *Cæſarea*, the Banners whereon *Cæſar*'s Effigies was, *Joſephus l.* 18. *c.* 4. But this hinder'd not the uſe of ſome Figures in thoſe Ornaments, which had no relation to Divine Worſhip, and did not tend to Idolatry, which the *Jews* feared in the *Roman* Colours, whereon the Images of falſe Gods and Emperors were repreſented, becauſe the *Romans* did worſhip them; as *Suetonius* ſaith in *Cajo c.* 14. *Signa Romana Cæſarumque imagines adoravit.* For the Rabbi's Opinion is, That the Image of the Sun was put on *Joſhua*'s Sepulchre: The Ark had two Cherubins. The great Veſſel of the Temple, named *Sea*, was ſupported by twelve Oxen. *Moſes* himſelf, who received the Law, erected the Brazen Serpent; and *Solomon* cauſed two Cherubims of Olive-wood covered with Gold, to be made in his Temple. And they ſcrupled it leſs in Money; for it is ſaid *Matth.* 22. That they received and expoſed the *Roman* Money, on which the Emperor's Head was repreſented with other Figures.

The Money of the Ancient Gauls.

Before the *Gauls* were ſubject to the *Romans*, they were governed by ſome Magiſtrates named Kings, who cauſed Gold, Silver, and Copper Money to be coined, whereon the whole Figures, or their Divinity's Heads, were repreſented, or ſome Beaſts which ſignified the richneſs of the Country, the Peoples Courage, or their Victories. Some ſay, That they uſed alſo Leather Money; and *Caſſiodorus* pretends, That *Pecunia* was a word of the Ancient *Gauls*; and that the *Gauls* called Money ſo, becauſe it was Pieces of Leather coined, *pecudis tergo*. The *Romans* having conquered the *Gauls*, eſtabliſhed ſome Mints at *Arles*, *Treves*, and *Lyons*, beſides thoſe that the *Gauls* had before, which they left them to coin ſmall Pieces.

The Roman *Money.*

Before the Foundation of *Rome* the *Latins* had Copper, and afterwards Gold and Silver Money; the chief Mark was a double Head on one ſide, and a Ship on the other, to repreſent *Janus*, the firſt King of *Italy*, and *Saturn*, who reigned with him, and arrived in *Italy* in a Ship. *Rome* being built by *Romulus*, and inhabited by Slaves, Shepherds, and Vagabonds, their Money was made at firſt of Leather, and painted Wood; but after the Rape of the *Sabines*, their Money was current. *Numa* coined ſome Copper Money. The moſt conſiderable was named *As*, *Æs*, or *Raudus*, becauſe of its matter, and *Pondo* or *Aſſipondium*, becauſe it weighed a Pound of Twelve Ounces, (which was the common weight in *Italy*). To divide this piece, leſſer Money was coined, *viz.* *Semis* (for *Semi-As*) half an *As*, or ſix Ounces.

Quadrans (for *quarta pars Aſſis*) the fourth part of the *As*, or three Ounces.

Triens (for *tertia pars Aſſis*) the third part of the *As*, or four Ounces.

Bes (for *bis triens*) two thirds of the *As*, or eight Ounces.

Dodrans (for *deeſt quadrans*) three fourths of the *As*, or nine Ounces.

Uncia, or *ſtips unicialis*; an Ounce, or the twelfth part of the *As*.

Sextans (for *ſexta pars Aſſis*) the ſixth part of the *As*, or two Ounces.

Quincunx (from *quinque & uncia*) five Ounces.

Septunx (from *ſeptem & uncia*) ſeven Ounces.

Dextans (for *deeſt Sextans*) ten Ounces.

Deunx (for *deeſt uncia*) eleven Ounces.

They coined alſo heavier kinds than the *As*, viz. *Dupondius*, which was worth two; the *Seſtertius*, which was worth two and half; the *Treſſis*; the *Quadruſſis*, and as high as *Decuſſis*, alſo called *Denarius* or *Roman* Penny, becauſe it was worth ten *Aſſes*. Though theſe ſeem too heavy for Money, nevertheleſs there are heavier yet; as ſome in *Sweden*, now weighing above 300 pounds Mark-weight. The firſt Pieces coined by *Numa* had no mark, but were only cut ſquare, and the weight made the value; they named them *Æs rude*. This Money was current for about 180 Years. Afterwards *Servius Tullius*, the Sixth King of *Rome*, changed the ſhape of it, but not the weight nor the value. Then the Pieces were made round, with ſome Figures of Gods, Men, Leaſts, *&c.* on both ſides, and ſome Marks to know their weight and value; for Example, the *Dupondius* with two II's or two I I's; the *Seſtertius* had two II's or two I I's join'd with a ſtroke, and and an S, thus II S. to ſhew that it was worth two *Aſſes* and a *Semis*, or half; the *Denarius* had an X. In the following Ages the *Romans* uſed Silver Money, to which they gave Names, with reſpect to the Copper kinds; ſo they called *Denarius* or Silver-penny, which was worth a Penny, or ten Copper *Aſſes*. This Silver-penny was coined at firſt weighing a *Roman* Ounce, and was worth about a Crown. When they began to uſe Gold, the *Aureus* (called ſince *Golden Penny*) weighed near two Drams, or the eighth part of an Ounce; for the *Roman* Pound was Twelve Ounces, which made 96 Drams; ſo the *Aureus* was worth about 22 Shillings. The value of Money changed afterwards; the Copper *As* was reduced from twelve to two Ounces; ſince to one; afterwards to half an Ounce; and at laſt to two Drams. The Silver-penny was alſo brought to fifteen; afterwards to 24, to 36, to 40, *&c.* and at laſt to 96 in the Pound or Twelve Ounces. The *Aureus* was reduced alſo to 45 in the Pound, each Piece being a little above two Drams. When the Silver-penny was coined at the rate of 40 in the Pound of Silver; and the Golden-penny alſo at the rate of 40 in the Pound of Gold, the *Aureus* was worth ten Silver-pennies (from whence it was named Golden-penny, as the Money that was worth ten Copper *Aſſes* was called Silver-penny) and then a Pound of Gold was worth ten Pounds of Silver. In *Alexander Severus*'s Reign, 225 of *J. Chriſt*, Golden-pennies were coined 72 in a Pound, each being worth about 12 Shillings. The following Emperors coined ſome Gold and Silver pieces, to which they gave their Names, as *Philips*, *Antonians*, *Valerians*, *Aurelians*, &c. We muſt obſerve alſo, That *Conſtantine* imitating his Predeceſſors, who coined ſome kinds with their Wives Heads on them, coined alſo Golden Pieces, whereon his Mother's Effigies was; and that after having imbraced Chriſtianity, he ordered a Croſs to be repreſented on all ſorts of Money.

French *Money.*

In the *Salick* Law made by *Pharamond*, the firſt King of *France*, four different kinds of Money are mentioned, *viz.* the Golden-penny, the Half-penny, the third part of a Penny, and the Silver-penny. The ſize of the Golden-penny was then of 72 in the *Roman* Pound (which were current till the ſecond Race) and the ſize of the Silver-penny was of 288 in the Pound. The Golden-penny had the Prince's Head ſurrounded with a Diadem, and his Name for a Legend, with ſome Hiſtorical Figure; but ſince the Kings have imbraced Chriſtianity, a Croſs is impreſs'd on the other ſide. The Silver-penny had ſometimes the ſame Figure, and often no Head at all. Many kinds of Money were coined afterwards, but their weight, quality, and value is unknown, nothing being certain on this Subject, but ſince *Philip le Bell*, in the beginning of the XIVth Century, coined ſome Golden *Florins* worth 20 *French Sols* in 1308; ſome *Royaux* worth 24 *Sols Paris* in 1328, *&c.* King *John* coined ſome Golden *Francs* worth 20 *Sols*, *Charles* VI. ſome *Crowns* worth 30 *Sols* in 1418, and raiſed to 50 *Sols* in 1419, *&c.* *Lewis* XIII. and *Lewis* XIV. coined ſome *Lewis d'ors* worth 10 *Livres* at firſt, but raiſed to 11 *Livres* and half, and 12 *Livres*. The Silver *Franc* is worth 20 *Sols*; the *Quart d'Ecu*, 15 *Sols*; the *Teſton*, 10 *Sols*, &c. Read *Boutenoue Recherches Curieuſes des Monoyes*, there you'll find more particulars.

Monies of Aſia.

Mr. *Tavernier* ſaith, That the Monies of *Arabia* are called *Larins*, and half *Larins*. They are Silver Pieces, long and round, ſtamp'd with the *Emirs*, or Princes of *Arabia*'s Mark. The *Larin* is about ten Pence; nevertheleſs in changing Money the *Arabians* give but five for a *French* Crown. The Kings of *Perſia* coin no Golden Money, except ſome Pieces thrown to the People when they come to the Throne, and thoſe are not current among Merchants, having no fixed value. There is no other Golden Money, but the *Ducats* of *Europe*. The Silver are the *Abaſſi*, worth about 17 Pence, and large Pieces of five *Abaſſies* more or leſs. Thoſe large Pieces have theſe *Arabick* Words on one ſide, *Lailla illa allah*, *Mahomet reçoul allah*; that is, there is no other God but one, and *Mahomet* his Prophet; and on the other ſide, the King's and the Town's Name where they were coined. In the *Great Mogul*'s Empire, there are ſome Gold and Silver *Roupies*; the Golden *Roupie* is about 20 Shillings, and the Silver *Roupie* under half a Crown. The Copper *Pecha* is about an Halfpenny. They uſe alſo Shells and wild Almonds for Money, 80 Shells, or 40 Almonds, are worth a *Pecha*. Thoſe Shells named *Cori*, have the edges turned up-ſide-down, and are found no where in the World but in the *Maldive* Iſlands, whence ariſes the greateſt Revenue to the King of thoſe Iſlands; for they are exported into all the *Mogul*'s Dominions, the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Viſapor*, and the Iſlands of *America*, for the ſame uſe. The Almonds named *Baden* are more bitter than *Coloquintida*, ſo Children won't offer to eat them: They grow in the Deſarts of the Province of *Lar* in *Perſia*. The current Pieces of Gold in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, and others of the *Peninſula* of *India* on this ſide of the Gulf,

Gulf, are called *Pa-gods*, and go for four Silver *Roupies*, though they don't weigh above half a *Spaniſh* Piſtole. The King of *Achem* in *Sumatra* Iſland coins Golden pieces, each worth about fifteen Pence and two Farthings. There are Pewter pieces alſo, 75 making a Penny. In *Celebes* Iſland the Golden Pieces are worth about 22 Pence, and the *Dutch* take them for a *Florin*. The King of *Camboia* in the *Peninſula* beyond the Gulf, coins ſome Silver pieces, which are almoſt four Pence a piece, and there is none above. This Prince has Gold enough, but he trades with it by the weight, like Silver, as they do alſo in *China*. The Golden pieces of *Siam* are long and ſquare, and worth about eleven Shillings a-piece; Silver pieces are as big as a Filberd, made flat on the four ſides, and worth about half a Crown. Two hundred Copper pieces go for one Silver piece. The aforeſaid Shells are alſo inſtead of ſmall Money. In *China* and *Tunquin* they have Copper pieces for ſmall Money; but for Gold and Silver Money, they make Maſſes or Lumps of different weight. The great lumps of Gold are ſhap'd like a ſolid *Gondola*, named in *Dutch Golſchut*, that is, Golden-boats, and by other Nations *Golden Loaves*. The biggeſt are worth 1350 *Livres*, or about 104 Pounds Sterling. The Silver Lumps or Loaves are alſo different in bigneſs, and their value depends on their weight. In great payments they uſe Silver Wedges mark'd, worth about eight Pounds; and if they cannot make the payment even, they cut out of another piece enough to make up the Sum. As for the Copper Money, there is a hole in the middle of thoſe pieces to thread a dozen, 30, or 100 together. In *Japan* they coin pieces of Gold and Silver, that are oval, and have two ſides; they call them *Coupentz*, and their value is different according to their weight. There are alſo Silver Wedges current. *Tavernier's Travels*.

MONZA, a little Town of the *Milaneze*, on the River *Lambro*, the place where the Emperors formerly receiv'd the Iron Crown. There is a fine Church dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, and built by *Theodelinda* Queen of *Lombardy*. *Baudrand*.

MOOR (Sir *Thomas*) Son of Sir *John Moor* Knight one of the Juſtices of the *King's Bench*, was born in *Milk-ſtreet* within the City of *London*, *An.* 1480; train'd up in Grammar Learning in St. *Anthony's* School there, and afterwards received in the Family of Cardinal *John Moreton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, meerly for the towardlineſs of his perſon, and the great hopes that the pregnancy of his Parts then promiſed. The ſame Cardinal ſent him ſoon after to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, when *Grocynus* read the Greek Tongue publickly there, whom he conſtantly heard, and became a great Proficient in that Language, and in moſt other ſorts of Learning, by the care of *Linacer*, his Tutor. From *Oxford* he removed to an Inn of Chancery at *London*, called *New Inn*, and thence to *Lincoln's Inn*, where eaſily conquering thoſe Studies, he was at length call'd to the Bar. Afterwards growing into great favour with King *Henry* VIII. who highly valued him for his Learning, Wiſdom, Experience, and the extraordinary gifts of Nature he was endowed with, he conferr'd theſe Honours and Employments ſucceſſively upon him, *viz.* The Maſterſhip of the Requeſts, the Honour of Knighthood, the Treaſureſhip of the Exchequer, Chancellorſhip of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, the Embaſſage to the Emperor and *French* King; and at length, upon the removal of Cardinal *Woolſley*, he had the great Seal delivered to him 25 *Octob.* 21 *Henry* VIII. and was then alſo declared High Chancellor of *England*, in which laſt Office, no perſon ever before did carry himſelf more uprightly, or with greater liking to the generality of People than he. On the 16th. of *May* 24 *Henry* VIII. he delivered up the Seal to the King at his Mannor-Houſe, called *York-place*, near *Weſtminſter*, upon the foreſight of ſome Matters that were to come to paſs. *Woolſley* was not ſo reſery'd as Sir *Thomas* was open and free to the meaneſt. When his Sons complained how little they gained under him: *I will do Juſtice*, ſaid he, *for your ſake, to any Man, and will leave you a Bleſſing.* No *Subpœna*, was granted but what he ſaw; no Order but what he peruſed; neither the King nor Queen could corrupt him; nor the whole Church, in Convocation faſten any thing upon him. In fine, he managed his Truſt with Integrity, and with ſo much Dexterity, that he did not leave one Caſe undecided in the Chancery. His *Apophthegms* were grounded on Experience and Judgment. He would ſay, 1. *The World is undone by looking on things at a diſtance.* 2. *To aim at Honour here, is to ſet a Coat of Arms over a Priſon Gate.* 3. *He that is covetous when he is old, is like a Thief that ſteals when he is going to the Gallows.* 4. *The greateſt puniſhment in the World were to have our Wiſhes.* 5. *We go to Hell with more pains than we might go to Heaven with.* 6. *The more of any thing elſe we have, but Riches, the more good we are.* 7. *Who would not ſend his Alms to Heaven? Who would not ſend his Eſtate whether he is to be baniſhed?* 8. When any detracted from others at his Table, he ſaid, *Let any Man think as he pleaſeth, I like this Room well.* He wiſhed three Things to Chriſtendom, 1. *An Univerſal Peace.* 2. *An Uniform Religion*, and 3. *A Reformation rather of Lives than Religion.* Mr. *Cambden* reports of him, That he uſed to compare the great number of Women to be choſen for Wives, to a Bag full of Snakes, having amongſt them but one Eel; if a Man puts his Hand into this Bag he may chance to light on the Eel, but 'tis a hundred to one if he be not ſtung with a Snake. Being once at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, where an arrogant Fellow had ſet up a Theſis, that he would anſwer any Queſtion that could be propounded unto him in what Art ſoever; he ſent this Queſtion to be put up for him to anſwer: Whether *Averia capta in Withernamia ſunt irreplegibilia*, adding, That there was one of the *Engliſh* Embaſſadors Retinue that would diſpute thereof with him. This bragging *Thraſo*, not ſo much as underſtanding the terms of our Common-Law, knew not what to anſwer to it, and ſo became ridiculous to the whole City for his preſumptuous bragging. Sometime after he had quitted his Chancellorſhip he was cited to *Lambeth* before the Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and Secretary *Cromwell*, to take the Oath of Supremacy and Succeſſion, which refuſing, he was committed to the *Tower*. After a Year's Impriſonment, he was called to his Arraignment at the *King's Bench* Bar. His Indictment being read, he pleaded *Not guilty*, and to the admiration of the Hearers, ſo quitted himſelf, that he put the Bench to a ſtand; but one *Rich*, the King's Solicitor, depoſing againſt him, That he heard him ſay, The Parliament could make the King no more Supreme Head of the Church, than they could make a Law, that God ſhould not be God; though Sir *Thomas* denied he had ſaid ſo, and excepted againſt the Witneſs, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to Sentence, *That he ſhould be drawn upon a Hurdle to Tyburn, there hanged untill half dead, his privy parts cut off, his Belly rip'd, his Bowels burnt, and his four Quarters ſet up over the four Gates of* London, *and his Head upon the Bridge.* This Sentence being afterwards, by the Kings Pardon, changed unto only Beheading, and word being brought to Sir *Thomas*, he anſwer'd merrily, *God forbid the King ſhould uſe any more ſuch Mercies to any of my Poſterity or Friends.* During the time he remained in Priſon, being urged by a certain Courtier, to an importunity to change his Mind; he told him, to rid himſelf of him, That he had altered it; which the inconſiderate Courtier haſting to acquaint the King with, was commanded to know wherein his Mind was changed; Sir *Thomas* told him, That it was in reſolving his Beard ſhould undergo the ſame tribulation with himſelf, whereas he intended ſome time before to be ſhaved, that he might appear to the People as before. The day appointed for the Execution being come, he was brought out of the *Tower* at Nine in the Morning; aſcending the Scaffold, it ſeemed ſo weak, that it was ready to fall, whereupon turning briskly to the Lieutenant, *I pray*, ſaid he, *ſee me ſafe up, and for my coming down, let me ſhift for my ſelf.* Having ſpoke to the People, and deſired them to pray for him, he kneeled down, and his Prayers ended, turned to the Executioner, and with a chearful Countenance ſaid, *Pluck up thy Spirits, Man, and be not afraid to do thine Office, my Neck is very ſhort, take heed therefore thou ſtrike not awry for ſaving thine Honeſty*: then laying his Head upon the Block, he bad him ſtay untill he had put aſide his Beard, ſaying, *That had never committed any Treaſon*; which was look'd upon to be too airy and light at ſo ſerious a time. Thus died Sir *Thomas* in 1535, a Man admirable in all ſorts of Learning. His *Utopia* is admired over all the World; his *Richard* III. was of ſo much credit with Hiſtorians, that they have placed it in their Works, without the alteration of a word. He compoſed ſeveral other Works. *De Quatuor Noviſſimis*, &c. His Monument is in *Chelſey* Church, where it is reported Biſhop *Fiſher* lies buried with him in the ſame Grave.

MOPSUESTIA, a Town of *Caramania* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*, had the Title of Biſhoprick, and afterwards of *Metropolis* under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Nine Biſhops held a Synod there in 550, againſt *Theodorus*, Prelate of that Town.

MOPSUS, Son of *Apollo* by *Manto*, was ſo famous a South-ſayer, that he was the occaſion of this Proverb, *More Infallible than* Mopſus, to ſignifie thoſe that were not deceived in their Conjectures. Meeting one day with *Calchas* at *Colophon*, a Town in *Ionia*, and deſiring to diſpute with him about his Art, he asked him, How many Figs a certain wild Fig-tree did bear: *Calchas* could give no anſwer; but he told it without miſtaking one; which ſo confounded *Calchas*, that he died for grief, according to the Oracle, which had foretold his Death, when he ſhould find a better South-ſayer than himſelf. Then *Mopſus* was eſteemed the moſt skilfull in the World in that Science. *Strab. Lib.* 13, *&c.*

MOQUA, a Riot of ſome *Mahometans*, returned from *Mecca* againſt thoſe that receive not *Mahomet's* Law. He that makes this Riot takes his Dagger in his Hand, whoſe Blade is commonly halt poiſoned; and running about the Streets, kills all thoſe he meets, that are not *Mahometans*, till he be killed himſelf. Theſe mad Men think to ſerve God and *Mahomet* in killing their Enemies. As ſoon as they are killed, all the *Mahometan* Rabble run to them, and bury them like Saints, every one contributing to procure a noble burial unto them, *Tavernier's Travels*.

MORABITES,

MORABITES, the name of those that follow the Sect of *Mohaidin*, the last Son of *Hussein*, who was the second Son of *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-law. The most zealous of that Sect live in desert places, like *Monks*, either alone, or in company, and profess Moral Philosophy, observing many things contrary to *Leshari*'s, or *Omar*'s Alcoran followed by the *Turks*. They live very licentiously, because they say, That having purified their Souls by Fasting and Prayer, it is lawful for them to enjoy the Creatures. At Festivals and the Weddings of great Men, they sing Verses in *Ali*'s and his Son's honour, and having stuffed their Bellies with Meat and Drink, they dance and sing Love Songs, till being weary they fall down with many Sighs and Tears, and then some of their Disciples take them up and carry them into their Hermitages. Their Order began about 700; but the Founder gave not his Rules in Writing. *Marmol de l' Afrique lib.* 1. The Name of *Morabites* is given in *Africa* to those that make profession of Learning and Holiness. They live almost like the Pagan Philosophers, or Christian Hermits, and are so much respected by the People, that sometimes they go to their solitary places to Crown them, *Mollette Hist. du Royaume de Marroc.*

MORALES (*Ambrose*) a *Spanish* Priest, who brought the *Belles Letters* into Fashion and Credit, much neglected before in *Spain*. He was born at *Corduba* in 1513. 'Tis reported, That being enter'd into St. *Dominick*'s Order, he was expell'd it, because, out of an excess of Zeal for Chastity, he followed *Origen*'s Example, and made himself an Eunuch, taking too literally the words of *Jesus Christ* in the Gospel, *That some make themselves Eunuchs, to inherit the Kingdom of God*. He was ordained Priest, and chosen to be King *Philip* II's Historiographer. He composed many Books. *Quince Discursos, &c.* and died 1590, being 77 Years Old, which was the eleventh Climacterical Year of his Life, fatal to many great Men. *Baronius. Thuanus. Scaliger. Ortelius*, &c.

MORAT, *Murat* and *Mourat*, Lat. *Moratum* and *Muratum*, in *German*, *Murten*, a little Town of the Earldom of *Romont*, and Canton of *Friburg*, in *Switzerland*, situated on a Lake of the same name, famous for the Victory got there by the *Swissers* over *Charles the Rash*, Duke of *Burgundy*. They gathered up the Bones of the Slain, and laid them in a Chapel near the Lake, with this Inscription; *Invictissimi atque fortissimi Caroli Ducis Burgundiæ exercitus Muratum Obsidens, contra Helvetios pugnans hic sui Monumentum reliquit An.* 1475. *Philip de Comines Memoires. Guichenon Hist. de Savoye*, &c.

MORAVIA, in *German Mahren*, a Province of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, taking its name from the River *Morawi*, in *German*, DIE MAHR, called by *Pliny*, *Morus*, and by *Tacitus*, *Marus*. There are two other Rivers of that name; one in *Bulgaria*, and the other in *Servia*. The other Rivers of *Moravia* are the *Swarte*, the *Igle*, and the *Teya*, *&c.* The form of the Province is perfectly Triangular. The majority of the Inhabitants are *Sclavonians*. Its Towns are *Olmutz*, *Brinn*, *Iglaw*, *Znaim*, *Newstadt*, *Ingerwitz*, *Cremsir*, *Bernstein*, &c. *Olmutz* was formerly the chief Town of the Province, but because it surrender'd too easily to the *Swedes*, this honour was conferr'd on *Brinn*, that resisted bravely under the Earls of *Souches*. *Moravia* was formerly part of the *Marcomans* Country, and had for a while the Title of Kingdom, afterwards of Dukedom, and at last, of Marquisate. It is about 45 Leagues long from East to West, and 30 from South to North. It abounds with plenty of Game, Corn, Cattle, and Mineral Waters. *Cluver. descr. Germ. Dubravius. Pulkava. Cuthenus*, &c. *Hist. Bohem.*

MORBIHAN, a Sea-port of *Bretaigne* in *France* near *Vannes*. The Gulf it takes its name from, contains above 30 small Islands, where are no Venomous Beasts. It is so convenient, that it gave occasion to the design of building a new Town there, to which the King granted considerable Privileges to incourage the Trade.

MORDANT (*John*) of *Turvey* in *Com. Bedf.* Esquire, was one of the King's Commanders in 2 *Henry* VII. at the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, against *John* Earl of *Lincoln* and his Adherents, then in Arms; and being a person learned in the Laws, he was called to the state and degree of Serjeant 11 *Henry* VII. and within a short time after, made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and meriting much by reason of his great Abilities, was summoned to Parliament amongst the Peers of this Realm in 28 *Henry* VIII. By *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Henry de Vere*, Lord of *Drayton* and *Adington*, in *Com. Northt.* he had Issue, *John* his Son and Heir, and *Dorothy*, a Daughter, married to *Tho. Moor* Esquire; which *John* was made Knight of the Bath 25 *Henry* VIII. at the Coronation of Queen *Anne* of *Bollen*, and upon the death of King *Edward* the VIth. though the Lady *Jane Grey* was proclaimed Queen by direction of the whole Privy Council, appear'd in Arms with the first, on the behalf of Queen *Mary*. By his Testament, bearing date 13 *Eliz.* he appointed that his Manors and Lands called *Tiptofts*, *Pinkneys* and *Warley* should be adored to the King's Hall and *Brazen-nose* College in *Oxford*, for the maintenance of certain Scholars to those Houses, and other deeds of Charity; and that those Scholars should be successively named from time to time by his Executors, and afterwards, by his Heirs for ever. To him succeeded *Lewis*, Lord *Mordant*, his Son and Heir, who dying in 1601 was succeeded by *Henry* his Son, who, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Compton*, had issue, *John*, who by Letters Patents bearing date 9 *Martii*, 3 *Car.* I. was advanced to the dignity of Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*; which *John* married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir to *William Howard*, commonly called Lord *Effyngham*, and by her had Issue, two Sons, *Henry*, now Earl of *Peterborough*, and *John*, and *Elizabeth*, a Daughter, married to *Thomas*, Son and Heir to *Edward*, Lord *Howard* of *Escrick*; which *Henry*, shortly after the marriage of King *Charles* the IId. took possession of *Tangier* in *Africa* for his Majesty. He married *Penelope*, Daughter to *Barnabas* Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, and by her hath Issue, the Lady *Mary* — *John*, second Son to *John* Earl of *Peterborough*, bearing most Loyal Affections to King *Charles* I. adventured his Life in raising what Forces he could, under the Conduct of *Henry*, then Earl of *Holland*, to rescue him out of the Isle of Wight; and since that time, not ceasing to hazard himself again, in order to the Restauration of King *Charles* the IId. was in consideration thereof, advanced by that Prince, in the 11th of his Reign, to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mordant* of *Rygate in Com. Sur.* as also to the honour of Viscount *Avalon in Com. Somerset*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Tho. Carey*, second Son to *Robert* Earl of *Monmouth*, by whom he had issue, four Sons, *Charles*, *Henry*, *Lewis* and *Osmund*; as also four Daughters, *Charlotte*, *Carey*, *Sophia* and *Anne*. *Charles*, his Successor, being active in the Revolution, was created Earl of *Monmouth* by King *William*. *Dugdale Bar. pt.* 2*d.*

MORDUATES, Lat. *Morduvæ*, People of *Muscovy*, having the *Don* or *Tanais* on the South; great Mountains towards the *Volga* on the *North*; the Dukedom of *Wolodimer* on the West, and the People called *Czeremisses-Nagornoi* on the East. Their Country is Wild, full of Forests, and little known.

MORE or *Moore* (*Anthony*) a *Dutch* Painter of *Utrecht*: as good a Courtier as Painter. He drew *Philip* II's Picture at *Madrid* in 1552. He practised likewise his Art in *Portugal*, *England*, and the *Low-Countries*, where he left a Picture of the Circumcision unperfect. *Felibien entr. sur les vies des Peintres.*

MOREA, a large Peninsula, named formerly *Peloponnesus*, on the South of *Greece*, surrounded with the Sea on all sides, except the North, where the *Isthmus* of *Corinth* joyneth it with *Achaia*. Its shape, like a Mulberry-leaf, called in *Greek* Μορέα, and in Latin *Morus*, gave occasion to the last Emperors of *Constantinople* to call it *Morea*. Others say, that *Morea* has been transposed for *Romea*, to imply that Countries Subjection to *New Rome*. *Doglioni* believes, that the *Moors* gave their name unto it, when they made Incursions thither. This Peninsula is near 550 Miles about, now divided into four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Sacania*, or *Lesser Romania*; 2. *Tzaconia*, or *Maina*'s *Arm*; 3 *Belvedre*, and 4. *Clarence*. This last is the most considerable, and had formerly the Title of Dukedom. It has *Sacania* on the East, *Tzaconia* and *Belvedere* on the South; the Canal of *Zant*, and the Gulfs of *Patras* and *Lepanto* on the West and North. There are many Towns and Boroughs, whereof *Patras* is the most remarkable; *Clarence*, *Camintza*, *Castel-Tornese*, with some others are of the second rank. *Belvedere* has *Clarence* on the North, *Tzaconia* on the East, the Gulf of *Coron* on the South, and the Gulfs of *Arcadia* and *Zunchio* on the West: The chief Town is *Modon*, the others are *Coron*, *Navarin*, *Calamata*, &c. *Sacania* or *Lesser-Romania*, has *Clarence* and part of *Tzaconia* on the West. Its chief Town is *Napoli di Romania* now, as *Argos* was formerly. *Corinth* is on the *Isthmus*. This Province is famous for *Lerna-Marsh*, where *Hercules* conquer'd the *Hydra*, having seven Heads; that is, the seven Brethren, who destroyed the Country by their Tyranny. *Tzaconia* or *Maina*'s *Arm* is between *Sacania* on the East; *Belvedere* and *Clarence* on the West and North. Its chief Towns are *Malvasia*, or *Malvoisia*, *Misitra* or *Sparta*, *Zarnata*, *Chielesa*, *Passava*, and *Vitulo*. And as the *Venetians* had made a Conquest of this Country during the War, it was confirmed to them by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699, as entirely including the full circumference of the Country, inclosed between the Sea and the Isthmus on that part, where there are still to be seen some remains of the ancient Wall, but so as to make no extention of the Continent of the *Morea* into the firm Land, beyond the confines of the same Province. That Country produceth Dogs much valued in *Turkey*. There are many Rocks and Caves which occasion frequent Earthquakes. The Cape *Malea*, or *Capo-Maleo*, towards the South in the Sea of *Candia*, is famous for its excellent Wines, and dreadful to Pilots, because of its Sandy-banks. The most considerable Mountains of *Morea* are Mount *Dimizana*, the *Cyllenian*, *Mysena* or *Lyceus*, *Poglizi*, *Grevenor*, *Olono* and *Maina*. The Mount *Dimizana* or *Diminiza*, formerly *Pholoe*, is in the Northern

Northern part of *Tzaconia*. There *Hercules* kill'd a great number of *Centaurs*. The ruines of *Mercury*'s Temple are to be ſeen ſtill on the *Cyllenian*. Mount *Miſena*, called formerly *Lyceus*, is in the ſame Country; there the *Lacedæmonians* ſtoned the Tyrant *Ariſtocrates*. *Poglizi* formerly *Stymphalus*, is in the Northern part of *Maina*'s *Arm*. The famous Birds called *Stymphalides* were in a Lake near it, whence they were driven away by *Hercules*. *Grevenos*, formerly *Coronius*, is in the ſame Province of *Maina*, where the Stone called *Cylinder* is found, and is looſened from the Rock in tempeſtuous Weather cauſed by Thunder. *Olonos*, formerly *Minthus*, is in *Belvedere*, where is to be ſeen, a Temple conſecrated by the ancient Pagans to *Pluto* and *Proſerpina*, and plenty of Odoriferous Mint. But the moſt famous is Mount *Maina* in the *Mainotes* Country, or *Tzaconia*, formerly dedicated to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Bacchus* and *Ceres*, and full of Stags, wild Boars, and other wild Beaſts. There are alſo extraordinary good Whetſtones. The two principal Rivers of *Morea* are the *Carbon* or *Orſea*, formerly *Alpheus*; and the *Baſilipotamo* or *Iris*, formerly *Eurotus*. The Poets feigned, That the firſt ran under the Sea into *Sicily*, to be joined with the Waters of the Spring *Arethuſa*. 'Tis true it goes often under the Ground, and comes out always with more ſtrength. The *Baſilipotamo*, that is, Imperial River, was ſo named, becauſe the *Deſpots* of *Morea*, which were Princes of the Imperial Blood, reſided commonly at *Miſitra*, and hunted often near this River. There are Flocks of Swans extraordinary beautiful, and its Banks are full of Laurel-trees, therefore formerly conſecrated to *Apollo*. The Climate of *Morea* is temperate, the Soil fruitful, the Inhabitants Witty and Courageous. This Peninſula having had different Governments, was at laſt ſubdued by Emanuel, a *Greek* Emperor, about 1150. This Prince divided his Dominions among his ſeven Sons, who were named *Deſpots*, that is, Lords. Afterwards thoſe Dignities were given not only to the Emperor's Children, or Relations, but alſo to thoſe that had ſignalized themſelves by their brave Actions. *Conſtantine Dracoſes*, *Deſpot* of *Morea* before, coming to the Imperial Throne, divided *Morea* between *Demetrius* and *Thomas*, his Brethren, who fighting cruelly one againſt another, gave occaſion to *Mahomet* II. to take poſſeſſion of their Dominions, under pretence of aſſiſting *Demetrius* againſt *Thomas*. This laſt retiring to *Rome*, carried the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*'s Head along with him; and the *Turks* breaking their Word, ſent *Demetrius* to *Adrianople*. Ever after the Infidels were Maſters of *Morea* till 1687, except ſome places which the *Venetians* kept and took there. F. *Cornelli*'s *Deſcription of Morea*. *Morea* is now under the *Venetians*, who, in 1687, took the Towns of *Patras*, *Lepanto*, *Caſtel-Torneſe*, *Corinth* and *Miſitra*; as you may ſee in the particular Articles of each of thoſe Towns. After which Conqueſt, General *Moroſini* cauſed all the Churches which were Moſques before, to be re-conſecrated; ſo that many *Greek* Families have left *Achaia*, to ſettle in *Morea*, and more than 12000 Inhabitants have reſorted thither. Many Corporations of *Romelia* have alſo deſired the Republick of *Venice*'s Protection; and the Generaliſſimo has ſent Ships in order to tranſport them thither.

MOREL *(Frederick)* a Learned Printer at *Paris*, was born in *Champagne*, and died 1583. He was a good Linguiſt, and compoſed ſome Books. One of his Sons of the ſame name was alſo a learned Man, and we have divers of his Works.

MOREL *(John)* Lord of *Grigny*, born at *Ambrun* in *Dauphine*, obtained a great name among the Learned of the the XVIth. Century. *Camilla*, *Lucretia* and *Diana*, *Morel*'s three Daughters by *Antoinette de Loynes*, his Wife, were all very Learned as well as their Mother. They underſtood *Greek* and *Latin*, compoſed very fine Verſes in thoſe two Languages, and their Houſe was the true Temple of the Muſes. *Morel* became blind in his old Age, and died 1581. We have a good collection of Verſes on his Death. *Camilla* was a wonder for her great Learning; beſides *Greek* and *Latin*, ſhe ſpoke *Italian* and *Spaniſh* very fluently; ſhe compoſed divers Poems. *Thuan. Hiſt. ſui temp. S. Martha, l.* 4. *Elog. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.*

MOREL *(Julian)* born at *Barcelona*, a Nun of S. *Dominick*'s Order at *Avignon*, famous in the XVIIth. Century for her Vertue and Learning. Being 12 Years of Age ſhe defended a Philoſophical Theſis at *Lyons*, which was dedicated to *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Spain*, 1607. It is reported, that ſhe ſpoke 14 Languages, and underſtood Philoſophy, the Law, and Muſick. *Lopez de Vega in Lauro Apoll. Andreas Scotus*, *Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

MOREL *(Meraud)* of *Dauphine*, a famous Lawyer in the Reign of *Francis* I. *Chorier Hiſt. de Dauphine.*

MORENA *(Otho)* born at *Lauden* in *Germany* in the XIIth. Century, began the Hiſtory of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*'s Life, which *Acerbus Morena*, his Son, afterwards finiſhed. This Work ſufficiently ſhews, that the Author ſided with the Emperor againſt the Popes. *Baronius. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

MORERI *(Lewis)* Doctor of Divinity, born at *Bargemont* in *Provence* in 1643. His Father, *Francis Moreri*, was Son of *John Moreri*, whoſe Father *N. Chatranet* took the name of *Moreri*, becauſe he was Lord of the Mannor of *Morier*, a Village in *Provence*. *Lewis Moreri* went to *Draguignan* School. Learned Rhetorick and Philoſophy at *Aix*, and Divinity at *Lyons*. When he was but 18 Years of Age, he compoſed a ſmall Allegorical Work, intitled, *Le Pais d' Amour*, and a Collection of the fineſt *French* Poems entitled, *Doux plaiſirs de la Poeſie*, to which Works he only put the firſt Letters of his name, *viz. L. M.* He applied himſelf careſully to Learn the *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Tongues, and tranſlated out of *Spaniſh* into *French* the Book intitled *La Perfection Chrétienne de Rodriguez*, which was printed at *Lyons* in 1667. He endeavoured afterwards to refine the Saints Lives to the purity of the *French* Tongue, and added to them ſome Methodical and Chronological Tables for the uſe of Preachers. Being ordain'd Prieſt, he preached five Years at *Lyons*. At that time he undertook to compoſe a new Hiſtorical Dictionary, containing what is more curious in Holy and Prophane Hiſtory in Alphabetical Order, of wonderful uſe for Information upon all kinds of Subjects in a moment. He knew what Modern Books were to be conſulted, and could ſpeak *Italian* and *Spaniſh*, though he underſtood *Latin* but indifferently, and *Greek* and *Hebrew* not at all. That great Work was printed at *Lyons* in one Volume *Fol.* 1673. And every body wondered that a man at thirty could publiſh a Book full of ſo different Subjects. He went to *Paris* in 1665 with the Biſhop of *Apt*, where he was quickly known by all the Learned. In 1677 he inlarged his Dictionary to two Volumes. Mr. *de Pompone*, Secretary of State, perſwaded him to live in his Family; but this Lord leaving his place in 1679, *Moreri* took occaſion to retire to his own Houſe, that he might finiſh his great Work, the firſt Volume whereof was then printed; but the ſecond was not publiſhed till after his death, *viz.* 1681. His continual labour mightily impaired his Health, ſo he died in 1680, like a good Chriſtian, being but 37 Years and three Months old; it may be ſaid, That he ſacrificed his Fortune and Life for the Publick, when he undertook ſo laborious a work, which was the cauſe of his Sickneſs and Death. He left ſeveral Works imperfect, *viz. A General Hiſtory of the Councils*; *An Hiſtory of the Illuſtrious Men of* Provence; *An Account of the Authors of that Country*, and a *Treatiſe of New-years-gifts*, which are in his Eccleſiaſtical Brother's Hands, where they are like to remain buried. *Taken out of the Abbot Baudrand*'s *Memoirs, and Memoirs du temps.*

The MORESTAN, a large Hoſpital at *Cairo* in *Egypt*. open to all kinds of ſick People, of what Religion ſoever.

MORET *(Balthazar)* a Printer born at *Antwerp*, Son of *John Moret*, and *Chriſtopher Plantin*'s Nephew, was eſteemed for his Learning, and divers Poems. He compoſed ſome Geographical and Hiſtorical Commentaries on *Ortelius*'s Theatre of the World, and died in 1641. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

La MORGANA, a name given by the Inhabitants of *Rhegio* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, to a certain Viſion ſeen almoſt every year in the middle of *Summer*, near their Town. There appears at firſt, in the dark, a kind of Stage, with a magnificent Decoration; afterwards ſtately Palaces and Caſtles, ſupported with a great number of Columns; then comes a ſight of thick Foreſts of Cypreſs-trees, and other Trees regularly planted in Plains, with many Companies of Men, and Flocks, and Herds of different Beaſts. All this appears ſo lively, and ſo well ordered, that no body can ſufficiently admire ſuch wonderful effects. F. *Kircher* wrote a long Diſſertation concerning it, *A. M. Luc. l.* 10. *p.* 2. wherein he mentions *Ignatius Angelucius*'s Letter, who ſaw it himſelf.

MORIMOND, a conſiderable Abby of St. *Bernard*'s Order in *Champagne*, founded 1115 by *Alderic d' Aigremont*, Lord of *Choiſeul*, having at leaſt 100 Monaſteries in its dependency, beſides the five Military Orders of *Spain*, *viz.* of *Calatrava*, *Alcantara*, *Monteſa*, *Avis*, and of *Chriſt*, which acknowledge the Abbot of *Morimond*, though Regular, for their General. *Santa Martha Gallia Chriſtiana.*

Le MORIN, a River of *Brie* in *France*, whoſe Head is near *Sedan*, named *the great Morin*, to diſtinguiſh it from another River called *the little Morin*, whoſe Head is near *Montmirel*, and runs into the River *Marne*.

MORIN *(John)* Father of the Oratory, illuſtrious for his Vertue and Learning, born at *Blois* in 1591, of Proteſtant Parents, ſtudied in *Holland*, and returning to *Paris* turned Papiſt by the perſwaſion of Cardinal *Du Perron*. Afterwards he entred into the Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory, lately inſtituted in *France* by Cardinal *Berulle*; where he endeavoured to convert the *Jews*, uſing always the *Septuagint*'s Tranſlation, which he cauſed to be printed at *Paris* 1628, and defended in that fine Work printed 1629, and intitled *Exercitationes Bibliæ*, which he corrected 2 Years, and which was printed after his death. This Book contains learned Criticiſms. He was ſo valued by Churchmen, that the Prelates aſſembled together, took commonly his Advice in the greateſt concerns. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. deſiring to ſee him, he went to *Rome*, where he endeavoured to advance the Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Roman*. But Cardinal *Richlieu* obliged his Superiours to call him home.

As

As he was very Learned in the Oriental Tongues, he renewed, in a manner the *Hebrew Samaritan Pentateuch* (which had not been mentioned since St. *Hierom*'s time) causing it to be printed in the *Paris Polyglott Bible*. The design he had to confute the Rabbies extravagancies, who cannot clear the Difficulties about Religion, as he endeavours to prove it against *Mercerus*, *Masius*, *Scaliger*, and *Salmasius*, was the motive of his being so perfect in those Languages. He died 1659, the 58th of his Age, after having composed many other Books, as *De Pœnitentia*. *De Ordinationibus*, &c. All the Learned Men of his time commended him to the highest degree; and if he had staid at *Rome*, without doubt the Pope would have made him a Cardinal. *Bernier Hist. de Blois*. Read his Life by *M. Simon* in the beginning of his *Antiquitates Orientales*.

MORINGE, (*Gerard*) born at *Bommel* in *Guelderland*, in the XVIth Century, Doctor and Professor in the University of *Louvain*; afterwards Prebendary and Rector of S. *Trudon* in the Dioceſs of *Leige*, where he died 1556. Those that make him a *Benedictine* Friar in 1100, are mistaken. He wrote St. *Austin*'s, St. *Trudon*'s, and *Adrian* VI's Lives; commented on *Ecclesiastes*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

MORINS, *Morini*, People, part of the Ancient *Gauls*, mentioned by *Cæsar*, *l.* 4. *Comm.* Mr. *Sanson* in his Remarks on the Ancient *Gauls*, thinks that those People were in the ancient Dioceſs of *Terouenne*; and truly, the Town of that name was the Chief Town of those People, contained in the Dioceſs of St. *Omar*, *Bologne*, and *Ypres*, such as they are now. *Pliny* speaks of them, and *Virgil Æn.* l. 8.

MORLAIX, a Town in *Bretaigne* in *France*, in *Latin Mons relaxatus* and *Morleum*, situated between Two Vallies. The Ruins of an Ancient Castle are seen on the top of the Hill; and the River *Morlaix* runs in the Valley; it is properly an Arm of the Sea, because the Tide brings up Ships of 100 Tuns, and the biggest Barks as far as this Town, which has a good Port, and is considerable for its Bigness, Buildings, and Trade of Hemp, Flax, Linen-Cloth, *&c.* The Fort called *Taureau*, is built in an Island on this River, and great Ships that can't come up so high as the Town, Anchor there.

MORLAQUES, are a People who Inhabit the Mountains of *Croatia*, on that side which looks towards the *Adriatick* Sea. In the year 1648, the Bassa of *Bosnia* and *Tekely*, Father or Grandfather to the Famous Count *Tekely* of these times, committed a Massacre upon many of these poor People at *Krun*; in resentment whereof, at the instance of a certain Priest called *Stephen Horien*, who could use his Sword as well as his Crucifix, they wholly submitted themselves to the *Venetians*, and desired to live under their Protection: they receive no Pay from them; but have the Reward of a *Sequin* (which is Nine Shillings Six pence *English*) for the Head of every *Turk* they bring to the *Venetian* Officers; for lucre of which, they have made such constant Enterprizes upon the *Turks*, and such cruel Slaughters, as have rendred them irreconcileable Enemies to the Port: they are a sort of Militia always on the Wing, under no Discipline but their own, Encamp on the Plains, but live with their Families on the Mountains, avoiding the Licentiousness which much Conversation brings, and the Luxury of Cities: they have no Learning amongst them, neither do they much understand what it is to keep Faith or Promises with an Enemy, an Instance whereof we have, in their dealing with the *Turks* of the Garrison of *Glissa*, which in the Year 1648. having Surrendred it self up to the *Venetians* on Capitulations, as the Soldiers were Marching out of the Town, they fell upon them, and killed twelve Hundred Men, and not one of the rest had escaped, had not the *Venetian* Officers interposed their Persons and Authority, to save those that yet survived. *Ricaut*.

MORLEY, (*George*) Son of *Francis Morley*, Esq; by *Sarah Denham*, his Wife, Sister to Sir *John Denham*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was born in *Cheapside*, *London*, *Feb.* 27. 1597. He was first bred a *Westminster*-Scholar, and afterwards became Student of *Christ*'s Church in *Oxford*, where he prosecuted his Studies with great Application, and continued in the same House till he was Seven Years standing Master of Arts: After some other Preferments, he was made Canon of *Christ*-Church in 1641; the first Years Profits of which he gave the King, who was then engag'd in a War, begun upon him by the Rebellious *Long Parliament*. Some time afterwards, being then Doctor of Divinity, he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines by both Houses, as were also *Prideaux*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and Dr. *Hammond*, but none of them thought fit to appear among them. When his Majesty was kept Prisoner at *Hampton-Court*, he employ'd Dr. *Morley* to engage the University of *Oxford* not to submit to the Illegal *Visitation*; which Affair was so well managed by him, that the *Convocation* immediately pass'd an Act for that purpose, which they carried by an Universality of the House, one Vote excepted, though the Town was then in the Rebels Possession. The Doctor, though one of the first that was depriv'd at *Oxford*, was yet offer'd by one of the Leading Men of the House of Commons, to keep his Preferments without saying or doing any thing more, than only giving his Word, *That he would* not appear against their Proceedings. When the Treaty of the *Isle of Wight* came on, he was sent for by the King to be present at it: This Treaty being broke off by the unreasonable Demands of the Rebels, he resolv'd to go beyond Sea, having first assisted *Arthur* Lord *Capel*, at the Place of Execution. Having quitted *England* in the 51st Year of his Age, he waited upon King *Charles* II. at the *Hague*, and was kindly receiv'd by him. His learned Acquaintance abroad were *Rivet*, *Daniel Heinsius*, and *Salmasius*: He was likewise intimately acquainted with the famous *Samuel Bochart*, to whom he wrote a *Latin* Letter from *Paris*, in which he declar'd his Reasons for not joining in the *French* Hugonot Communion. After his Majesty's Restauration, he was first made Dean of *Christ*'s Church, then Bishop of *Worcester*, from whence he was translated to the See of *Winchester* in 1662. where he spent 8000 *l.* in Repairing of the Castle at *Farnham*, and 4000 in Purchasing *Winchester*-House at *Chelsey*, which he annex'd to that See. He died at *Farnham*-Castle, *October* 29. 1684. being 87 Years of Age. He was a Person of great Loyalty and Courage, of a Regular Conversation, Charitable Temper, and a Careful and Worthy Governor in his Dioceſs. His Writings in Print are, A Sermon at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. in 1661. A Letter to a Friend, in Vindication of himself from Mr. *Baxter*'s Calumny, *Epistola Apologetica & Paræneticæ ad Theologum quendam Belgicum Scripta*. The Sum of a short Conference between Father *Darcy*, a Jesuit, and Dr. *Morley* at *Bruxels*, in 1649. An Argument drawn from the Evidence and Certainty of Sense against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. A Vindication of the Argument drawn from Sense against Transubstantiation, from a pretended Answer to it by the Author of a Pamphlet, call'd, *A Treatise of the Nature of the Catholick Faith and Heresy*. An Answer to Father *Cressey*'s Letter; the Substance of this Discourse, is concerning Religion, and the Clergy of *England*. A Sermon before the King at *White-Hall*, *Novemb.* 5. 1667. An Answer to a Letter, written by a *Romish* Priest, in 1676. A Letter to *Ann*, Dutchess of *York*, some few Months before her Death, written in 1670. *Ad Clarissimum Virum Janum Ulitium Epistolæ duæ de Invocatione Sanctorum*. A Letter to the Earl of *Anglesey*, Of the Means to keep out Popery, *&c.* A Vindication of himself from divers False, Scandalous, and Injurious Reflections made upon him, by Mr. *Richard Baxter* in several of his Writings, *&c.* *Athen. Oxon.*

MORNAY, (*Philip de*) Lord of *le Plessis-Morlay*, the King's Privy-Councellor, Governor of *Saumur* in *France*, &c. His Noble and Ancient Family has been divided into several Branches, which have produced many Illustrious Men. He did what he could to persuade King *Henry* IV. not to change his Religion; but the thing being done in 1592, he left the Court by degrees, and applied himself to write concerning the Eucharist, whereby he got a great Name; which Work occasioned the Conference at *Fontainbleau* in 1600, between Mr. *Du Perron*, then Bishop of *Evereux*, afterwards Cardinal, and Mr. *Du Plessis*, who was so considerable among the Protestants, that he was named by many, *The Protestant's Pope*. He composed also a Treatise *Of the Truth of the Christian Religion*; another, *Of the Mystery of Iniquity*; besides other Works. *Lewis* XIII. took away the Government of *Saumur* from him 1621, and he retired to his Barony, named *La Foreſt* in *Poitou*, where he died 1623, the 74th Year of his Age. *Liques en vie de Mr. du Plessis. Davila. Thuan. Sponde. Dupleix. Mezeray*.

MORON, (*John*) a Cardinal and Bishop of *Modena*, born at *Milan*, Son of Count *Hierom Moron*, one of the most Illustrious Politicians of his time; made Bishop of *Modena* by *Clement* VII. was sent by *Paul* III. as Nuncio into *Germany* in 1542. to persuade the Emperor, and the Princes of *Germany*, That a General Council was necessary for the good of the Church; to which he got their consent; and thereupon was made Cardinal in 1542, Legate at *Bologna*, and President in the Council summoned at *Trent*. *Julius* III. sent him also Legate to the Diet of *Ausburg*. But *Paul* IV. made him Prisoner as well as Cardinal *Pool*, for favouring the Protestants; afterwards being satisfy'd that he was innocent, he sent him word, that he had liberty to go out; which *Moron* refus'd, demanding Satisfaction for the Injury done to his Reputation. *Paul* IVth delayed his Absolution for fear of condemning himself. But *Pius* IVth highly justified him, and sent him Legate to preside over the Council at *Trent*, which ended in 1563. He had once twenty eight Votes in the *Conclave*, but was not elected Pope. He died 1580. *Guichardin. Thuan. Hist.* &c.

MOROSINI, a *Venetian* Family, very Noble, Ancient, and Famous for many Great Men and Doges, as *Dominick Morosini*, Lat. *Maurocenus*, elected Doge 1148, who died 1156; *Marin Morosini* elected Doge 1249, who died 1252; *Michael Morosini*, who died of the Plague, four Months after his Election, 1381. *Mark Morosini* and *Nicholas Morosini*, both Bishops of *Venice*, the first in 1235, and the second 1338; *John Francis Morosini*, Patriarch of *Venice* 1644; and *Morosini* who was Generalissimo in *Candia*, and since Doge, in 1688,

who after he had done the Republick divers ſignal Services in the *Levant*, died on the 6th of *January*, 1694, at *Napoli di Romania*, &c. *Bembo & Juſtiniani Hiſt. Venet. Ughel Ital. Sacr.*

MOROSINI, *(Peter)* born at *Venice*, was a Cardinal, and one of the moſt Learned Lawyers of his time. He wrote with ſucceſs on the Sixth Volume of the Decretals, and left other Law Works, which are found in Manuſcript, in the Vertuoſo's Libraries. He died 1424.

MOROSOU *(Boris Juanovitz) Alexis Michael*, Great Duke of *Moſcovy*'s Favourite, and firſt Miniſter of State 1645, was ſo great with his Prince, that he perſuaded him to marry a Gentleman's Daughter, named *Miloſlauski*, and afterwards married her Siſter, and ſo became related to the Great Duke. His Monopolies and Exactions made the People riſe and plunder his Houſe, and the Duke could ſcarcely appeaſe the Mutiny; which Danger made *Moroſou* more prudent and moderate afterwards. *Olearius*'s *Travels into* Moſcovy.

MORPETH, in *Northumberland*, a very fine Borough Town, ſeated by the River *Wentbeck*, ſtrengthned with a Caſtle, and having the beſt M. of the County on *W.* 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs. From *London* 291 Miles. It's Capital of its Ward, returns two Members to Parliament, and gives the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Carliſle*.

MORPHEUS, one of the Miniſters of the God of Sleep, who provoked to Sleep, and repreſented divers Shapes in Dreams. A Relation of the *Hurons* Country, in 1642. ſaith, That thoſe People adored *Morpheus*. *Ovid* ſpeaks of him, *Metam. l.* 11.

MORT, *(Lewis)* an *Italian* Painter, the firſt that applied himſelf to *Groteſk* Works, about the end of the XVth Century. He was very melancholick and retired, and was killed in a Fight againſt the *Turks*.

MORTAGNE, a little Town of *Flanders*, fortified formerly, two or three Leagues from *Tournay*, on the meeting of the Rivers *Scheld* and *Scarpe*, Lat. *Moritania*.

MORTAGNE, Lat. *Mortagnia*, or *Moritania*, a Town of the higher *Perche* in *France*, with a Caſtle, ſeveral fine Churches, and well peopled.

MORTAIN, Lat. *Moritonium*, or *Moritolium*, a little Town of *Normandy* in *France*, honoured with the Title of an Earldom. Their ancient Cuſtom is to carry a naked Sword inſtead of a Banner in their Proceſſions. It belongs now to the Dukes of *Montpenſier*. *Du Puy, Du Cheſne*.

MORTARE, a Town of the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*; Capital of the ſmall Country of *Lachina*, ſituate upon the *Gogna*, 9 or 10 Miles from *Navarre*.

MORTLACK, in *Surrey*, a pleaſant and well-ſeated Town on the *Thames*, where excellent Tapeſtry Hangings are made.

MORTON, in *Devonſhire*, an indifferent large Town, ſeated on a Hill, has a good Market on *Saturday*, eſpecially for Yarn. From *London* 150 Miles.

LE MORUAN, a little hilly Country of *Burgundy*, towards *Autun*, Lat. *Moruinus Tractus & Morundia*.

MOSAICK-WORK, is a Work of many little Stones of different Colours joined together, to repreſent divers Shapes. The Learned diſtinguiſh *Moſaick Works* from *Inlaid-Works*; and ſay, That in the *Moſaick*, each little Stone has but one Colour, like the Stitches of Needle-work; ſo that being cubical and perfectly join'd together, they imitate the Figures and Shadowings of Painting. But in *Inlaid-works* they chuſe Stones which naturally have the Shadowings and Colours wanted; ſo that the ſame Stone has together the Shadow and the Light; which is the reaſon why they cut them of different Shapes. It is a curious thing to obſerve the Original of ſo admirable an Art. *Pliny* ſaith, That painted Pavements, induſtriouſly wrought, came from the *Græcians*; that, amongſt others, that of *Pergama*, named *Aſarotos*, was the fineſt. Ἀσάρωτος ſignifies *unſwept*, and this Name was given unto it, becauſe the Crumbs, and other ſuch things, were ſo induſtriouſly repreſented on thoſe Pavements that every body thought them real, and that the Servants had neglected to ſweep the Hall. This *Aſarotum* was made of ſmall Shells of different Colours. Afterwards came the *Moſaical-works*, named in *Greek*, *Lithoſtrota*. And *Sylla* had a Pavement made that way at *Præneſte* in *Fortune*'s Temple, about 170 Years before *J. Chriſt*. The word Λιθόστρωτον ſignifies only, *A Pavement of Stones*; but they underſtood by it thoſe Pavements made of ſmall Stones ſet in the Cement which repreſent divers Figures by the variety of their Colours, and the exactneſs of their Order. Some time after they overlaid with that ſort of Work, the Walls of Palaces and Temples, particularly the Buildings, called *Muſea*, which repreſented natural Grots. They were ſo nam'd, becauſe ingenious Works were attributed to the *Muſes*, and that the *Muſes* and *Sciences* were repreſented in them. Perhaps alſo the publick Buildings deſigned for the Aſſembly of Learned Men, and called *Muſea*, were adorned with this kind of Work; thence came the Name of *Moſaick* for *Muſaick*; for we muſt not believe that it comes from *Moſes*, or the *Jews*. Thoſe *Moſaick-works*, or *Pavements of Inlaid-work*, are found almoſt in all Ancient Towns, and particularly in thoſe which were *Roman* Colonies. The Pavement of the Choire of St. *Remy*'s Church at *Rheims*, is one of thoſe Works admired by the Ingenious. It is compoſed of ſmall pieces of Marble, ſome of their natural Colour, and others dyed or enamell'd, ſo well ſet and cemented that they repreſent an infinite number of Figures, as if they had been drawn with a Limner's Pencil. There's 1. *David* repreſented playing upon the Harp, with theſe Words over his Head, *Rex David*. 2. A Picture of St. *Hierom*, about whom are the Figures and Names of all the Prophets, Apoſtles, and Evangeliſts; 3. The Four Rivers of the Earthly Paradiſe, with theſe Names, *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Gihon*, *Phiſon*; 4. The Four Seaſons of the Year; 5. The Seven Liberal Arts; 6. The Twelve Months of the Year; 7. The Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; 8. The Shape of *Moſes* ſitting in a Chair, and holding an Angel on one of his Knees; 9. The Four Cardinal Virtues; 10. The Four Parts of the World, *viz.* the Eaſt, Weſt, South, and North; and many other Figures made of painted Pieces of *Moſaick-work* on a yellow ground of the ſame Work, the biggeſt Stones whereof are not bigger than one's Nail; except ſome white and black Tombs, and ſome round Pieces of *Jaſper* ſpotted, or watered with divers Colours, which are ſet there in ſome Compartments made with pieces of Marble, like Jewels ſet in a Ring. Near the great Altar is another ſort of Pavement of ſmall Pieces of Marble, which is divided into fine Compartments of *Inlaid-work*; and on the Altar's Step is repreſented *Abraham*'s Sacrifice, *Jacob*'s Ladder, and other Hiſtories of the Old Teſtament. *Moſaick-works* became ſo common at *Rome*, that the Popes adorn'd many Churches with them, ſome being gilded over, as may be ſeen ſtill in St. *Mark*'s Church at *Venice*. *Spon Recherches Curieuſes d' Antiquité*.

MOSCH, *(John)* named *Enirate*, a Prieſt and Hermite in the VIIth Century, as it is ſuppoſed, compoſed a Book intituled, *The Spiritual Meadow*, or, *The New Paradiſe*. Some attribute it to *Sophronius*, to whom *John* dedicated it. *Ambroſe*, General of the *Camaldules*, tranſlated it into *Latin*. *Baronius*, *An. Chr.* 407. *Voſſius*, *Nicephorus*, &c.

MOSCH, or *Moska*, a River in *Moſcovy*, riſing in the Province of *Tuver*, it runs to *Croom*, *Voratin Moſco*, the Capital of *Moſcovy*, and after having receiv'd ſeveral Rivers, falls into the *Volga*.

MOSCO, or *Moſcow*, the Chief City of *Moſcovy*, the Reſidence of the Great Duke or *Czar*. It is divided into Four Parts, named, *Cataygorod*, *Czargorod*, *Scoradom*, and *Kremnenagorod*, ſeparated by three Walls, one of Bricks, and the other two of Stones and Wood. The Brick Wall ſeparates the *Cataygorod* from the reſt of the City; the Stone Wall ſurrounds the *Czargorod*, where the *Czar*'s Palace is; and the Wooden Wall is for Bulwark, or *Strelitza Slobod.*, ſo named, becauſe it is the *Strelits*'s Quarters, which are the Princes Guards. This Town is watered by the *Moſcha*, and other Rivers; and its Palaces and Churches are its beſt Ornament. *Moſcow* ſeems to be rather a Collection of divers Boroughs, than a Town. It once conſiſted of 40000 Houſes; but it was taken, and almoſt burnt down by the *Tartars*, 1572. The *Polanders* took it alſo, 1611. And it was burnt again, 1668. There are two Caſtles built by two *Italian* Engineers, after the Model of that of *Milan*. It is a Trading Town, the Merchandizes, being tranſported on the *Moſcha* and *Occo* down to the River *Volga*. This City is three *German* Miles in Compaſs, and looks like a Maſs of divers Towns, rather than one City. The Streets are broad but very miry; the Houſes generally low, built all of Deal, covered with Bark, and ſometimes with Flag over the Bark, which made them extremely ſubject to Fire. The Houſes of ſome great Lords are built with brick and Stone. It ſtands 170 Miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the Eaſt, 54 *Poliſh* Miles from *Smolensko*, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the North-Eaſt. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36.

MOSCOSO D'ALVARADO, *(Lewis)* General of *Florida*, went with *Francis Pizarro* to conquer *Peru*, and afterwards into *Florid* with *Fernand Soto*, whom he ſucceeded in the General's place, 1542. *Hiſtoire de la Floride traduite*, 1685.

MOSCOVY, a large Country of *Europe*, named alſo *White-Ruſſia*, or *Great Ruſſia*, is part of the Ancient *Sarmatia*; named *Ruſſia* from the Ancient *Roxolans*, a People's Name, *White-Ruſſia*, becauſe of the Snow that covers the Country almoſt eight Months in the Year; and *Great-Ruſſia*, becauſe of its large Extent, it being the largeſt Country in *Europe*. *Moſcovy* is properly the Name of a Province only, the Chief Town whereof is *Moſcow*. But as *l' Iſle de France* gives its Name to the whole Kingdom, ſo by *Moſcovy* they commonly underſtand all that vaſt Country which obeys the Great Duke or *Czar*.

The Situation, Limits, and Diviſion of Moſcovy.

It has the Frozen Sea, or Northern Ocean, on the North; the Rivers *Oby* and *Irtis* on the Eaſt, which parts it from Great *Tartary*, the *Little Tartars*, the River *Don* and *Sea*, with the *Leſſer Tartars*, on the South, the *Boryſthenes*, *North*, *Pruth*,

Poland, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, on the Weſt. Its length from *Kola* to *Aſtracan* is above 600 Leagues, and its breadth from W. to E. from *Livonia* to *Siberia*, is of the ſame Extent. It is commonly divided into two principal parts, *viz.* the Southern, towards the *Volga*; and the Northern, towards the *Dwina*. Others divide it more naturally into four parts, *viz.* into Peculiar or Weſtern *Moſcovy*, Eaſtern *Moſcovy*, *Moſcovian Tartary*, and *Moſcovian Lapland*. All this Country may contain about forty Provinces, ſome whereof have the Title of Kingdoms, and others the Title of Dukedoms, whoſe Names are commonly taken from the chief Towns. We muſt obſerve alſo, That many of thoſe Dominions are in *Aſia* which the *Moſcovites* have conquered or made tributary in *Tartary*. Theſe are the Provinces, *viz.* *Aſtracan*, a Kingdom; *Biela Ozera*, a Dukedom; *Bielki* a Dukedom; *Bulgar*, *Cargapol*, *Cafan*, *Nagaiski* and *Bulgal*, all Kingdoms; *Condora*, *Czeremiſſes*, *Logonoi*, and *Nagornoi*, *Dwina*, *Jeroſlaw*, *Juhorsky*, *Lapland*, or *Leporie*, *Loppie*, *Lucomoria*, the *Mordvates*, *Moſcovy*, *Novogrod* or *Niſi Novogrod*, and *Novogrod-weliki*, *Obdoria*, *Permski*, *Petzora*, *Pleskou*, *Pole*, *Rſchou*, *Rezan*, *Rollou*, the *Samojedes*, *Siberia*, *Suſdal*, the *Tingoeſes*, *Tuver*, *Viatka*, *Ukrain*, *Wadimer*, *Wologda*, *Worotin*, *Outſinga*, *Sewiera*, *Smolenſko*; with divers people, *viz.* the *Samojedes*, the *Tingoeſes*, *Sebanski*, *Guſſinski*, *Calami*, *Huguitski*, *Voguluci*, and others already named. The Chief Towns are *Archangel*, *Moſcow*, and the others which give thoſe Provinces their Names.

The Qualities of the Country.

Moſcovy in general is a Marſhy Country, full of Foreſts, Pools, Lakes and Rivers. Some Lakes are fifty or fifty five Leagues long; *Ladoga* or *Onega*, near *Finland*, are the biggeſt in *Europe*, &c. The biggeſt Rivers are the *Volga*, the *Boyſthenes*, *Tanais* or *Don*, *Dwina*, *Jag*, *Moſcha*, *Occa*, &c. The Winter is long and extraordinary cold, chiefly in the Eaſtern and Northern parts. In that Seaſon they travel on very convenient Sledges. The Country is not well inhabited becauſe of the Fens and vaſt Foreſts, chiefly on the North part, where the little quantity of Corn ſowed never comes to perfect maturity. But it is not ſo towards *Poland*, where it is very hot in Summer. They ſow only Rie before Winter, and the other Corn in *May*, tho' their Harveſt be in *July* and *Auguſt*. There is alſo plenty of Fruit, Melons, &c. and alſo of Honey, Fowl and Fiſh, &c. The Country adjoining to *Little Tartary* is almoſt Deſart becauſe of thoſe Peoples Incurſions, who take as many Slaves as they can, to ſell them at *Cafa*, from whence they are ſent to *Conſtantinople*. And becauſe fine Women are found amongſt thoſe Slaves, Merchants are not wanting to buy them. The Care taken to fell the Woods, and a Ditch made 100 Leagues long, cannot hinder thoſe frequent Incurſions. They to abuſed the *Ruſſians* in the preceeding Centuries, that, beſides the Tribute, the Duke of *Moſcovy* was forced to alight before the *Tartarian* Embaſſador, to offer him a Diſh of Milk; and which is more wonderfull, to lick up what was ſpilt by chance on his Horſe's Hair; and to be bare-headed whilſt the *Tartarian* was ſitting, as is affirmed by ſome. *Olearius* and other Authors ſpeak of a Plant that is found near *Samara*, *Aſtracan* and *Cafan*, like a Cucumber, in ſhape of a Lamb, and they affirm that the Graſs withers in every place where theſe extraordinary Plants reach, and that when they are ripe, the Stump groweth dry, and the Fruit is covered with a certain hairy Skin, which being prepared, makes a good Fur-lining; Wolves devour it becauſe it is like a Lamb; therefore the *Moſcovites* name it *Bonnaret*, that is, *Little Lamb*; and others, *Zoophyte*, or *Animal Plant* or *Plant Animal*. The Country affords alſo Salt, Brimſtone, Pitch and Tar, Hemp, Flax, Iron, Steel, and Copper-mines; alſo a kind of Fiſh named *Morſe*, which has very long Teeth fit for Handles of Knives and Scimitars, much valued in *Perſia*. Near Saint *Michel* the Archangel, there is a certain Rock called *Slude*, wherewith they make ſome Plates more tranſparent than Glaſs, that can neither be broken nor burn'd. Two or three different ſorts of Beer and Mead are the ordinary Drink among them. Their Buildings are almoſt all of Timber, Stones being ſcarce, which makes them to ſubject to be burn'd. It is true their Forts are conſiderable, for their Houſes are very ordinarily burn'd. Their woollen Cloth is very courſe. *Ruſſian* Leather is much valued in *Europe*. Fur-linings are ſo common there, that they have enough of them for themſelves and their Neighbours; and their Hunters are ſo skilfull, that they can wound the Beaſts Noſes only, to have the Skins whole.

The Moſcovites Manners and Cuſtoms.

The *Moſcovites* boaſt of being deſcended from the *Greeks*; they are generally very ſtrong, and their *Boyars* or Noble love to appear with big Bellies, as if their Nobility lay in their Guts. They have no other Surname but their Fathers proper Name, as *Alexis Hevenouz*, that is, *Alexis Son of Evan*. They delight alſo in long Beard, though they wear very ſhort Hair. Their Gowns, with narrow Sleeves, reach down to their Heels. Their Collars and Shirts are commonly embroidered with Silk of different Colours. They wear only Caps and Buskins of read Leather inſtead of Shooes. Women are almoſt dreſſed like Men, only their Gowns are wider, their Caps very fantaſtical, and the Sleeves of their Shirts four or five ells long and much plaited. The *Moſcovites* are miſtruſtfull, treacherous, and ſo naturally cruel, that even the Executioner's Office is no diſcredit amongſt them. They are cunning in Trading, and deceive without Puniſhment, it being reputed Induſtry. They are ſo well us'd to Cold and Heat, that they indure both ſucceſſively without hurt. In their Collations they give Ginger bread, Brandy and Mead. They are naturally lazy, and Drunkenneſs is ſo common there, that they generally kill themſelves with it. Formerly they took Tabaco exceſſively; but in 1634 it was ſeverely prohibited, and the Tranſgreſſors were to be whipped, or to have their Noſtrils ſlit, if they ſhould but take any Snuff; not only becauſe Families were ruined by ſuch an Expence, but becauſe it happened often that a Drunken Man falling aſleep with his Pipe lighted, fired the Houſe and part of the Town. Nevertheleſs, they ſmoak it ſtill privately, and uſe a Bull's Horn, with a Hole in the middle, and a little wooden Box to put the Tabaco in, having ſome Water in the Horn to ſweeten the ſmoak. There is ſo little Complacency and Civility among them, that 'tis no wonder if they be unkind to Foreigners. They are naturally Proud, deſpiſe all Men, and think none comparable to themſelves. They live very frugally, and lie all on the Ground or on Benches, the Nobility and Gentry excepted. They are much addicted to Stealing, though ſeverely puniſhed for it. Their Sports are Wreſtling, Fighting at Fiſtcuffs, or with Sticks, and Sliding on the Ice. Their Muſick is compoſed of Hoboys and Bag-pipes, and their Dances are ſo ridiculous and brutiſh, that dancing Bears excell them.

The Duke's Succeſſion. The Government and Laws of Moſcovy.

We are ſo little acquainted with the Affairs and the ancient Hiſtory of *Moſcovy*, that it is difficult to ſpeak certainly of them. Nevertheleſs thus much we may collect; 'Tis ſaid that *Woladimier*, Son of *Stolas*, was converted to the Catholick Faith in 988; and that he is properly the firſt Duke or Prince of that Country. The *Greeians* converted him, and he took the Name of *Baſilius* when he was baptized. *Jaroſlaus* ſucceeded him; they reckon afterwards, *Wzevold*, *Wladimier* II. *Wzevold* II. and 7 others whoſe Names are unknown. *George* I. *Demetrius* I. *George* II. *Boſlaus*, *George* the Second's Brother, *Alexander*, *Daniel*, *John* named *Kaleta*, that is, *The Purſe*, becauſe he uſed to take a Purſe with him for Alms; *Simeon*, *John* II. *Demetrius* II. in 1360; *George* III. *Baſilius* III. *John Baſilides*, ſurnamed *The Great*, ſucceeded, and ſhook off the *Tartars* Yoke, who abuſed the Dukes of *Moſcovy*. This Prince married *Sophia Paleologus*, Daughter of *Thomas*, who was Brother to *Conſtantine* XIII. the laſt Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. He left *Baſilius* IV. who died in 1533. *John Baſilides* II. who was born in 1528, and died in 1584. *Theodorus* ſucceeded him, and died in 1598. *Borius Hodinus*, or *Boritz* his Brother-in-law, took the Ducal-crown, and was charged with the Death of *Theodorus*, and of one of his Brethren named *Demetrius*. Others ſay, That the true *Demetrius* was alive, and appeared in *Poland*, where he married the Daughter of the Palatine of *Sandomiria*, who reſtored him. But becauſe he favoured Foreigners too much, he was called an Impoſtor, and put to death in 1606. *Baſil John*, named *Suiski*, was put in his place, and his tyrannical behaviour made him odious. The *Polanders* made him Priſoner, with two of his Brethren in 1610, under *Ladiſlaus*, Prince of *Poland*, whom the *Moſcovites* elected Duke. He took *Moſcow* in 1611; but was ſoon turned out; and the *Moſcovites*, naturally Enemies to all ſorts of Strangers, and deſirous to have a Duke of their own Nation, elected *Michael* called *Federowitz*, Son of *Fedornikitits*, Patriarch of *Moſcow*, and nearly related to the Tyrant *Baſilius*. *Michael* died in 1645. and left by *Eudoxa*, *Lucanowna*, *Alexis*, *Michael* or *Michalouk*, Duke of *Moſcovy*, who died in 1676, and left among other Children, *Alexis* II. Duke of *Moſcovy*. The *Czar* alone gives Laws to his People, names the Governours of Provinces, ſends and receives Embaſſadors, and fixes the Taxes as he pleaſes. His Title, which ſeems to be derived from *Cæſar*, ſignifies *King* or *Emperor*. He is alſo called *Grand Signior*, and *Velika-knes*, that is, *Great Duke*. His Coat of Arms is an Eagle with two Heads bearing three Crowns. His Council of State is commonly held in the night. There are ſix Juriſdictions to decide all Affairs; The firſt is for Strangers; The ſecond, for War affairs, The third, for the Treaſury affairs, The fourth, to receive divers Accounts, The fifth, for Civil Law Suits, And the ſixth, for Criminals. The Prince's Revenue is very conſiderable; for, beſides his Demeſnes and the Taxes, he has an incredible Revenue from the Taverns he keeps, and,

beſides that, he takes five *per cent.* of all Merchandizes. He has other Revenues for himſelf in particular, and takes poſſeſſion of all the Eſtates and Goods of all thoſe that die without Iſſue. And if there be any rich perſons incapable of ſerving him in the War, or elſewhere, he takes part of their poſſeſſions for himſelf, or for ſome Officer. And the *Czar*'s Power is ſo great, that he is Maſter of the Lives and Fortunes of all his Subjects, who acknowledge themſelves his Slaves, and whom he never calls but by diminutive Names, as *Jonny* or *Jenny*, for *John* and *James*, &c. This Power is maintained by three Rules; The firſt, That it is Death to all *Moſcovites* to travel without the Prince's leave. The ſecond, That to prevent all Changes which might happen by foreign Alliances, the *Czars* marry none but their Subjects. The third is, Ignorance; The *Moſcovites* being contented if they can but read and write. Juſtice is quickly adminiſtred, each Party pleading for himſelf. When a Debtor is unwilling to pay or to give Security, he becomes Slave to the *Czar*, or to ſome other, if the Prince pleaſes. Criminals are condemned to ſuffer the Strappado; or if the Crime deſerves Death, they are hanged or beheaded. Their Trade is conſiderable, and *Moſcovy* in general furniſhes foreign Countries with Honey, Wax, Tallow, Leather, Flax, Hemp, Furs, Feathers for Beds, Pitch and Tar, Salt, Sea-calf's-oil, Cavayar, *&c.* As for their Forces, they would be formidable to their Neighbours, if their Officers had Inclination, Conduct or Integrity which they often have not. For the *Czar* can in a little time Raiſe 100 or 200 thouſand Men. He keeps commonly 15000 Horſe, and 120000 Foot for his Guard and Garriſons, and 65000 Men beſides, under about an hundred Officers, to view the Frontiers every year towards *Tartary*, and prevent Incurſions. When the *Czars* want a great Army, the Nobles are forced to find Soldiers, and to keep them, proportionably to their Servants. Their Arms are the Sword, the Axe, the Bow, and the Musket; they are hardy, and can live upon a ſmall matter; nevertheleſs more proper to maintain a Siege than to fight a battle; for they have been always beaten in the Field by the *Polanders* and *Suedes*; and have had good Succeſs when beſieged. In general their Infantry is much more valued than their Cavalry. Their Forts are commonly of Wood and Earth. It is a very hard matter to know the *Czar*'s Titles; and the Pretence of War he made againſt the *Polanders* in 1645, was, That they had not given him the Titles due to him. One of his Predeceſſors cauſed an *Italian* Embaſſador's Hat to be nailed to his Head, becauſe he kept it on before him.

Their Language and Knowledge.

Their Language is very like that of the *Sclavonian* and *Poliſh*; and the *Sclavonian* is the Mother Tongue from which the *Moſcovite* was taken. They have borrowed their Letters of the *Græcians*, though they have much altered them, having ſo many double Letters, that their Alphabet contains forty. They write on Rolls of Paper cut like Fillets and paſted together twenty five or thirty ells long. They are extraordinary ignorant; having no Colleges nor Univerſities, and that out of Policy. Their Prieſts never preach, only read ſome Homilies in the Church. Becauſe they don't willingly admit Strangers, all Languages but their own are unknown to them. Their Children learn to read and write, which is enough to make a Doctor with them. They only acknowledge the artificial day, that is, from the Riſing of the Sun to his Setting. Their Year begins the firſt of *September*, receiving no other Epocha, but that of the Creation, which they believe was in *Autumn*. Their Leagues are certain Spaces named *Voreſt*.

Their Religion.

The *Moſcovites* were converted to Chriſtianity by the *Græcians*. All their Images are only in Paint; and St. *Nicholas* is the Protector of the Nation. Of all the Holy-days in the year, properly they keep none but the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin. But whatever is ſaid of their Converſion to the Faith; it ſeems plain that Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed there in the very firſt Centuries, ſince in the Subſcriptions of the Council of *Antioch* held under *Jovian*, we find the Name of one *Antipater* Biſhop of the *Roſſians* or *Ruſſians*. Nevertheleſs Chriſtianity afterwards was certainly aboliſhed there; for it is believed that it was reſtored in the Xth. or XIth. Century, as *Baronius* proves it. It is thought that *Wolodimier* was converted in 988, and that he took the Name of *Baſilius*, whom *Joreſlaus* ſucceeded. Let that be as it will, they have a particular Metropolitan Patriarch reſiding at *Moſcow*, nor depending upon the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. There are three Arch-biſhops, *viz.* at *Novogrod*, *Suſdal*, and *Roſtrow*; and divers Biſhops. *Anthony Sielanus*, Metropolitan of all *Ruſſia*, Patriarch of *Moſcow*, was depoſed in a General Synod, for having contributed to the Diſorders in *Moſcovy* about Religion. The Patriarch is elected by the Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, and all the Clergy, and confirmed afterwards by the Duke; but if the Election doth not pleaſe him, another is choſen. They obſerve all the Ceremonies of the *Græcians*; receive the Communion in both kinds, and give it to Children of 7 years old, becauſe they begin then to ſin, as they ſay. They go to Confeſſion, and keep divers Faſts and Lents very ſtrictly. They pray for the Dead; make Proceſſions, Pilgrimages, the Sign of the Croſs, *&c.* but acknowledge not the Pope's Authority. They have divers Monaſteries of Monks and Nuns, whoſe Lives are very ſtrict.

Authors that ſpeak of Moſcovy.

Thoſe that deſire to know more Particulars may read *Paulus Jovius*'s Treatiſe concerning an Embaſſy from the great Duke *Baſilius* to Pope *Clement* VIIth. *Sigiſmond*, *Baron* of *Herberſtein's Relation*, *Poſſevin de rebus Moſcoviticis*. Another with the ſame Title printed at *Franckfort* in 1600. *Rainer Heidenſtein* concerning *Stephen*, King of *Poland*'s War againſt the *Moſcovites*. TheWorks of eight Authors collected in one Volume *De Ruſſorum Religione*, printed in 1582 at *Spire*. *Petr. Petræus de Erleſunda*'s *Chronicum Moſcoviticum*, *Cluverius*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Baronius*, *Spondanus*, *Raynoldi*, *John le Fevre*'s *Relation of Moſcovy*, *Crantzius*, *Michovius de rebus Sarmaticis*, *Cromer*, and the Hiſtorians of *Poland* and *Sweden*, *Lazicius*, *Bottero*'s Relations. *Edwin Sandys*. *Brerewood*. *Hornbeek*. *Hottinger*. A Relation of the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Embaſſy in *Moſcovy*, &c.

The MOSELLE, Lat. *Moſella* and *Obrinca*, according to *Ptolemy*. It ariſeth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Buſſans*, in the Confines of *Alſatia*, and *Franche Comte*, and then flowing Northward through *Lorrain*, watereth *Toul*, beneath which it takes in the *Seylle*, another great River from the Eaſt, ſo paſſeth *Thionville* and *Luxemburgh* to *Trier* or *Treves*, above which it takes in the *Sar*, and at *Coblentz* falls into the *Rhine*.

MOSES, a Prophet and Lawgiver of the *Jews*, Son of *Amram* by *Jochabed*, born after his Siſter *Miriam*, and his Brother *Aaron* in 2464 of the World, 808 after the Flood, and 428 after *Abraham*. The King of *Egypt* ordering all the *Hebrew* Male-Children to be killed, *Jochabed* hid him three Months; but for fear he ſhould be diſcovered, ſhe truſted to Providence, and expoſed him on the River *Nile*, in a place where *Thermutis*, *Pharaoh*'s Daughter uſed to bathe. This Princeſs finding him, and *Miriam* his Siſter asking her, If ſhe would have an *Hebrew* Nurſe for him, ſhe liked it, and the Child was delivered to his own Mother. Three years after he was carried to the Princeſs, adopted by her, and named *Moſes*, that is in the *Egyptian* Tongue, *Saved out of the Water*, *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſaith, That his Relations named him *Joachim* when he was circumciſed; and *Philo* adds, That *Thermutis* feigned her ſelf with Child, and pretended to bring forth *Moſes*. However he was educated with great Care, and having good Natural Parts, he quickly became perfect in all the *Egyptian* Sciences. *Philo* ſaith, That Maſters were ſent for out of *Greece*, *Chaldæa* and *Aſſyria*, to teach him; but it is certain, that Sciences were taught then in *Egypt*, *Joſeph* having increaſed them there. *Joſephus* and *Euſebius* ſay, *Moſes* made War againſt the *Æthiopians*, defeated and purſued them as far as *Saba*, which he took by the King's Daughter's Treachery; who falling in love with him, had his promiſe of marriage. But *Theodoret* and others account this a Fable. Holy Writ tells us, That *Moſes*, at forty years old, left *Pharaoh*'s Court to viſit his Brethren; and that he ſlew an *Egyptian* abuſing an *Iſraelite*, and thereupon retired into the Deſarts of *Midian*, where he married *Zipporah*, the Prieſt *Jethro*'s Daughter, whom *Artapanus* in *Euſebius* makes King of *Arabia*, and had two Sons by her, *Gerſhom* and *Eliezer*. In the year 2544 of the World, 887 after the Flood, and the 8th of *Moſes*'s life, he having ſpent forty years with his Father-in-law, God's Glory appear'd to him in the middle of a burning Buſh as he went towards *Horeb*, declaring his purpoſe of delivering his People *Iſrael* by his means: *Moſes*, out of Modeſty, alledged his Inability and Liſping; but God's Authority ſilenced his Excuſes; changing his Rod into a Serpent, and the Serpent into a Rod again; and made his Hand Leprous, and immediately cured it by the ſame application. Then he gave him his Brother *Aaron* to be his Interpreter: So to *Pharaoh* he went, to deſire him that the *Iſraelites* might go out to ſacrifice to the Lord their God. *Pharaoh* laughed at him, and at his Rod turned into a Serpent, ſeeing his Magicians do the like. And ſo his hardneſs of heart occaſioned the ten Plagues of *Egypt*, after which he let them depart in 2545 of the World, and God opening them a paſſage through the *Red Sea*, *Moſes* led them into the Deſart, where, after many Miracles, he received the Law on Mount *Sinai*, where ſtaying once forty days and forty nights, he found at his return, the People adoring a golden Calf, puniſhed the moſt Seditious, and obtained God's pardon. Afterwards he appointed all things belonging to the Tabernacle, and Conſecration of Prieſts, according to the pattern in the Mount. He had much adoe to govern ſo Seditious a People, though by his means they

defeated

defeated divers Kings. Being near *Nebo*, God commanded him to go to the top of that Mountain, whence he ſaw the promiſed Land, and dy'd without pain or ſickneſs the 120th of his age, 2584 of the World. Holy Scripture ſaith, That he was buried in a Valley of the Land of *Moab* over-againſt *Beth-Peor*, and that the place of his Sepulture is unknown. St. *Jude* ſaith, The Arch-angel, St. *Michael*, contended with the Devil, who would as it's ſuppos'd have manifeſted *Moſes*'s Body to the *Iſraelites* to perſwade them to adore him. They mourned thirty days for him, *&c.* This holy man's Praiſes are to be found in the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, and *Philo* has wrote his Life in three Books. *Joſephus*, *Euſebius*, and St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria* mention many Pagan Authors, who commended him. *Numenius* ſaid, That *Pythagoras* and *Plato* took their Doctrine out of his Books, and that the laſt was an *Attick Moſes*. The Book of *Job* is attributed unto him, and the five Books called the *Pentateuch*, viz. *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*. *Philo in vita Moſis. Joſephus l.* 2. 3, *&* 4. *Hiſt. Euſeb. in Chron. de Præp. Evang. &c. Clem. Alex. Theodoret. Genebrard l.* 1. *Chron. Salian. Torniel. Spond. in Annal. vet. Teſt. Bellarmin. Poſſevin. &c.*

☞ What is ſaid of *Moſes*'s Rod is curious. Moſt of the Doctors of the *Cabbala* affirm, That *Moſes*'s Miracles in *Egypt* and elſewhere were products of his Rod's Virtue, which as they believe, was created between the two Veſpers of the *Sabbath*; that is, in the Evening of the Sixth Day of the Creation, and on which was wonderfully ingraven God's moſt venerable name *Tetragrammaton*, or of four Letters. In the *Zoar*, a Comment on the five Books of *Moſes*, 'tis ſaid, the Miracles were marked on this Rod, with God's moſt holy Name. And *Jonathan* in his *Targum*, or *Chaldaick* Paraphraſe on the *Bible*, ſaith, That *Jethro*, his Father-in-law, hearing that *Moſes* had eſcaped out of *Egypt*, ſecured him in a Dungeon, where *Zipporah*, his Grand-daughter maintained him twenty Years. He adds, That *Moſes*, one day in *Jethro*'s Garden, returned thanks to God for his wonderful deliverance, and perceived afterwards a Rod, on which God's adorable Name was ingraven, which he pluck'd up, and took along with him. In the *Scalſeleth Hakabala*, a Chronological Hiſtory from the beginning of the World to the laſt Century, the ſame thing may be read. But it may be ſeen more particularly in a very ancient and ſcarce Commentary, intitled, *Medraſch Vaioſcha* printed at *Conſtantinople*. The Author ſays, That *Moſes* was about forty when he went out of *Egypt*; That one day being near a Well, and *Zipporah*, one of *Jethro*'s Daughters, coming thither, he liked her, and propoſed to marry her; to whom ſhe anſwered, That her Father led all thoſe that came to marry her, to a Tree in the middle of his Garden, of ſo particular and dangerous a quality, that it was preſent death to go near it: Then *Moſes* enquired whence that Tree came; *Zipporah* anſwered, That God, the Evening of the firſt *Sabbath* of the Creation, created a Stick, and gave it to *Adam*; *Adam* gave it to *Enoch*; *Enoch* to *Noah*; *Noah* to *Sem*; *Sem* to *Abraham*; *Abraham* to *Iſaac*; *Iſaac* to *Jacob*, who carried it into *Egypt*, and gave it to *Joſeph*; and *Joſeph* being dead, the *Egyptians* plundered his Houſe, and finding this Stick, carried it to *Pharaoh*'s Palace, where *Jethro*, one of the chief Magicians, perceiving it, took it away. Sometime after, *Jethro*, being in his Garden, thruſt it into the Ground, where it preſently took root, and Brought forth Bloſſoms and Fruit, therefore he left it there, and by the help of it, grown into a Tree, try'd all thoſe that deſigned to marry his Daughters. The ſame Author adds, That *Moſes* was introduced by *Zipporah* into *Jethro*'s Houſe, who promiſed him his Daughter, provided he fetched him ſuch a Stick out of his Garden, which *Moſes* did. *Jethro* ſurpriz'd at this, look'd upon *Moſes* as a Prophet, who was to deſtroy *Egypt*; therefore he put him into a Dungeon, where *Zipporah* found away to maintain him ſeven Years: At laſt ſhe deſired her Father to look if *Moſes* was ſtill alive, concealing that ſhe had kept him: *Jethro* finding *Moſes* in health, embraced him as God's Prophet, and gave him his Daughter in marriage. Another Doctor named *Abravenel*, whoſe Works are much eſteemed by the *Jews*, explains this Fable almoſt in the ſame ſence. He obſerves, That this wonderful Stick was never given to any other, not to *Joſhua* himſelf, who was his Diſciple and Succeſſor; and that when *Joſhua* hid the Ark with *Aaron*'s Rod, the Pot of Manna, and the Veſſel of Sacred Incenſe, *Moſes*'s Stick is nor mentioned at all; whence he concludes, That *Moſes* going up to Mount *Nebo*, took God's Rod in his Hand, and was buried together with it, in an unknown Sepulchre. *Spon Recherches Curieuſes d' Antiquité.*

☞ Here I add a curious Obſervation concerning the manner how *Moſes* could eaſily and certainly know the Hiſtory from the Creation of the World, by the help of eight perſons only, who might reveal things one to another by word of mouth, though there were near 25 Centuries between *Adam* and *Moſes*. Thoſe eight perſons are *Adam*, *Methuſelah*, *Sem*, (*Noah*'s Son) *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *Levi* (*Amram*'s Grandfather) and *Amram Moſes*'s Father; which may be eaſily ſeen in the following Table.

Adam dy'd 930 of the World.

Methuſelah	born 688, dy'd 1656	was 242 years old when his Predeceſſor dy'd.	
Sem	born 1559, dy'd 2158	was 97	when his Predeceſſor dy'd.
Abraham	born 2039, dy'd 2213	was 119	
Iſaac	born 2139, dy'd 2318	was 74	
Jacob	born 2199, dy'd 2345	was 119	
Levi	born 2285, dy'd 2442	was 60	
Amram	born 2386, dy'd 2522	was 36	

Moſes born 2464 was 58 years of age when his Father *Amram* dyed; ſo he might know from him, what he had learned from *Levi*, and ſo on to *Adam*. *Geneſis* 5. 25, 35, *&* 49. *Exod. c.* 6.

MOSES, a Prelate, who attempted the *Iſhmaelites* Converſion in the IVth. Century; and was their Biſhop. *See* MAUVIA.

MOSES, a famous Impoſtor, who deceived the *Jews* in *Crete* about 432. He took *Moſes*'s Name to be conſiderable with thoſe People, whom he obliged to follow him, and precipitate themſelves into the Sea. *Socrates Hiſt. l.* 7. *c.* 37. *Baronius A. C.* 432. *n.* 85.

MOSES BAR-CEPHA, Biſhop of the *Syrians* in the Xth. Century, wrote a Treatiſe concerning Paradiſe in three parts, tranſlated out of *Syriack* into *Latin* by *Andrew Maſius*. He was different from *Moſes* called *Mardenus*, ſent to *Rome* in the XVIth. Century by the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and Author of a *Syriack New Teſtament*. *Maſius in addit. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Spond. in Annal. Genebrard in Chron.*

MOSES BEN-MAIMON or *Maimonides*, a Rabbi, called by the *Jews*, *the Eagle of the Doctors*, and *Rambam*, from the firſt Letters of his name. They add, that from *Moſes the Lawgiver*, to *Moſes Maimon*, no Genius has been comparable to theſe two. He was Learned in the Law, *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy, and Phyſick, and left divers Works; one concerning Aſtrology, call'd *Doctor perplexorum*, tranſlated by *John Buxtorf*. He was the moſt Learned Man among the *Jews*, and it may be moſt averſe from their Superſtitions. He was born at *Cordoua* in *Spain*, and is commonly named *Moſes Ægyptius*, becauſe he retired into *Egypt*, where he was the *Soldan*'s Phyſician, about the middle of the XIIth Century. Thoſe that deſire to learn the Doctrine and the Canon-Law, contained in their *Talmud*, may read this Authors Compendium of it in good Hebrew, wherein he has cut off moſt part of the Fables and Impertinencies of the *Talmud*; the Title of the Book is *Jadhazaca*, and it was printed at *Venice* and *Conſtantinople*; ſome Treatiſes whereof were tranſlated into Latin. He alſo wrote ſome Comments on the *Miſna*, which is as the *Talmud*'s Text; and thoſe Comments have been tranſlated into *Rabbinical Hebrew*, which is read now, it being not found in *Arabick*. He alſo compoſed another Work in *Arabick*, intituled, *More Nevokim*, tranſlated alſo into *Rabbinical Hebrew*, and afterwards into *Latin*, probably the ſame that was printed at *Paris* in 1520; *Buxtorf*'s Son alſo tranſlated it. This Book *More Nevokim*, ſeems to deſtroy the *Jewiſh* Religion, containing many Philoſophical Arguments contrary to their Fathers Traditions; and it cauſed great quarrels among the Rabbies of the XIIth. Century. The *French Jews* condemned the Author, and burnt the Book, but ſome moderate *Spaniards* appeaſed all thoſe Diſputes; and ever ſince the *Jews* prefer this Rabbi's Opinions before any others. Read *Buxtorf*'s Preface to his tranſlation of *More Nevokim*. *Cunæus l.* 1. *de Repub. Hebr. Caſaubon*, *Voſſius*, &c.

MOSES MICOTSI, a *Spaniſh* Rabbi, Author of a learned Book on the Commandments of the Jewiſh Law, printed in *Fol.* at *Venice* in 1547, which is very often quoted under the Title of *Sepher Mitſevoth Gadol*, that is, *The great Book of Precepts*; becauſe it explains at large what relates to thoſe Precepts. M. *Simon*. There are few *Jews* that have handled this Matter ſo Learnedly and Judiciouſly as this Author.

MOSKESTROOM or *Maelſtroom*, a famous Abyſs in the Northern Ocean, towards the Weſt part of *Norway*, commonly called *the Sea's Navel*, or *the Northern Carybdis*: Some ſay that it is forty miles about, though but thirteen according to *Kirker*. It ſwallows up the Waters for ſix hours, and caſts them up again with ſuch a terrible noiſe, that it may be heard many Miles off in calm weather. When

its motion is violent, it is impoſſible to draw back and ſave a Ship that is got into its Circumference. Whales themſelves cannot eſcape at that time; but their Bodies bruiſed againſt the Rocks, are caſt up again, like the Relicks of Wrecks. *Herbinius de admirandis Mundi Cataractis.*

MOSQUES, the name given to publick places, where *Mahometans* meet to pray, from the *Arabian* word *Meſged*, which ſignifies the place of Worſhip: Many Travellers have ſpoken of thoſe Moſques. *Quiclet* ſpeaks thus; All Moſques are ſquare, and built with good Stones. Before the chief Gate there is a ſquare Court paved with white Marble, and low Galleries round about, whoſe Roof is ſupported with Marble Columns, where the *Turks* waſh themſelves before they go into the Moſque, even in the middle of Winter. The Walls are all white, except ſome places where God's name is written in large *Arabick* Characters. In each Moſque there is a great number of Lamps, and betwixt the Lamps hang many Chryſtal Rings, Oſtriches Eggs, and other Curioſities ſent out of Foreign Countries, which make a fine ſhow, when the Lamps are lighted. About every Moſque there are ſix high Towers, each having three little open Galleries, one above another, thoſe Towers, as well as the Moſques, are all covered with Lead, adorned with Gildings and other Ornaments; and are called *Minarets*; from thence inſtead of a Bell, ſome Men named *Muezins*, call the People to Prayer. Moſt part of the Moſques have each an Hoſpital, where all Travellers, of what Religion ſoever, are entertained during three days. Each Moſque has alſo a place called *Turbé*, which is the Burying-place of its Founders; within it is a Tomb ſix or ſeven foot long, covered with a large Velvet or green Satin-cloth, like our Palls; at the two ends are two Candleſticks, and two Wax-tapers, with many Seats round about for thoſe that read the *Alcoran* for the deceaſed Souls. It is not lawful to enter the Moſque with Shooes, or Stockings on; therefore they cover the Pavement with Stuffs ſow'd like Fillets, a little diſtant one from another, and the Moſques are full of them, each Fillet may hold a row of Men kneeling, ſitting, or proſtrated, according to the time of their Ceremonies. And it is not lawful for Women to enter, ſo they ſtay in the Porches without. They have neither Altars nor Images, but when they pray, they turn towards *Mecca*, where *Mahomet*'s Tomb is. *Quiclet Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

MOSTIERS (*Anſelm de*) a *French* Aſtrologer and Poet, famous in *Robert* named *the Good* and *the Wiſe* King of *Naples*, and Earl of *Provence*'s Court. He foretold *Charles* Duke of *Calabria*, the King's Son's death; and Queen *Jane* I. *Charles*'s Daughter, and *Robert*'s Grand-Daughter's unhappy end. He dy'd about 1348. *Petrarch* mentions him. *Notredamus vie des Poetes. Prov. La Croix du Main. Bibl. Franc.*

La MOTHE, a little Town of *Lorrain*, on a ſteep Rock, eſteemed impregnable, yet taken by the Mareſchal *de la Force*, under *Lewis* XIII. in 1634, and afterwards ruined.

MOTHE-LE-VAYER (*Francis de lay*) Son of *Felix*, Member of the *French* Academy, and one of the moſt learned Men of his time in all Sciences, was Tutor to *Philip* of *Orleans*, and for one year to King *Lewis* the XIVth. his Brother. His Works are well known in three Volumes in *Fol.* or in fifteen 12*s*. He favoured Sceptiriſm, and dy'd very old in 1671.

MOTHER OF GOD, the name of an Order of Knights inſtituted in 1233, and confirmed in 1262, by Pope *Urban* the IVth. under *Dominick*'s Rules. They wore a white Caſſock and a red Croſs Patee, with two red Stars, in Chief, on the Stomach; and over the Caſſock an aſh-coloured Cloak. Their Profeſſion was to take a particular care of Widows and Orphans, and to pacifie diſunited Families. They had a great Maſter over them, but no Convents to live in common, every one living in his own Houſe, with his Family, and therefore were called in jeſt, *The joyfull Brethren. Andr. Favin Theatre d'honneur &c de Chevalerie.*

MOTIR, one of the little *Moluca* Iſlands in *Aſia*, under the Line, between *Gilolo* and *Celebes*, belonging to the *Dutch*.

MOTOLA or *Motola*, a little Town of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Bari*.

MOUCHI (*Anthony de*) or *de Monchi* named *Demochares*, Doctor of *Sorbonne*, and Prebendary of *Noyon* in *France*, was ſo zealous in perſecuting the Proteſtants in the XVIth. Century, that he was named *Inquiſitor of the Roman Faith.* The Men whom he imployed to look out the Proteſtants, even in Deſart places and Caves, from him were denominated *Mouscharts.* He was at the Council of *Trent*, wrote ſeveral Books, and dyed at *Paris* in 1574. The moſt conſiderable of his Works, is that *De Sacrificio Miſſæ.*

MOUHEMMED EL-MOHADI, *Sahab-Zaman*, the nine of the 12th. Calif, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſor in the Sect of the *Perſians* or *Schiites.* He is ſurnamed *Sahab Zaman*, that is, *Lord of Time*, becauſe the *Perſians* believe that he is not dead, but remains hidden till a certain time, and then ſhall come to maintain his Religion: Upon this Perſuation many Perſons bequeath him Houſes ready furniſhed, and Stables of fine Horſes to accommodate him at his return. Thoſe things are kept with much Superſtition, it being unlawful for any to uſe them, the Houſes being ſhut up, and the Horſe well kept, with a Revenue ſettled upon them for their maintenance. *Tavernier*'s *Travels.*

MOULEY-ARCHY, King of *Tafilet*, *Fez*, *Morocco* and *Sus*; *Mouley Mahomet*'s Brother, not thinking himſelf ſecure at *Zaouias*, retired to *Quiviane*, where the Prince named *Hali-Solyman* received him honourably for his Merit's ſake, his Quality being unknown. He made *Archy* his Lord Treaſurer and Chief Juſtice, and committed the whole Government to him, which gave him occaſion to make himſelf abſolute Maſter. Firſt of all he ſurprized the Caſtle or *Dar Michael*, under pretence of viſiting the Governor, whom he rack'd to death to make him confeſs where his Treaſure was; he took alſo above 200000 *Metecals*, which make about 80000 pounds, from a *Jew*, and diſtributing ſome Money to the Inhabitants thereabouts, raiſed Men, and with them defeated the King of *Quiviane*, his Benefactor, whom he forced to declare where his Treaſure was, and to put to death afterwards. *Mouley-Mahomet*, his Brother, hearing this, marched with an Army againſt him, but was defeated and beſieged in *Tafilet*, where he dyed; then the Town ſurrendered, and all the Xeriffs or Princes of the Country ſubmitted unto him. Having thus conquered that Country, he took alſo *Theza* and the two Towns of *Fez*, the *New* and *Old*, and became Maſter of the richeſt Kingdom in *Africa* in 1665. The year following he conquered the *Algarbes* near *Gibraltar*, and the Town of *Zaouias*. He conquered the Kingdom of *Morocco* in 1667, whoſe King, or rather Tyrant, he cauſed to be drawn at a Mule's Tail. In 1668 he reduced *Taradant*, a Town of the Principality of *Sus*. Afterwards he overcame the *Chavanets*, eſteemed the beſt Soldiers of *Barbary*, and the Province of *Hacha* ſubmitted unto him. Thence he went to St. *Cruz* or *Aguader-Aguer* with 48000 Foot, and 25000 Horſe; but the Inhabitants capitulated preſently; afterwards he beſieged *Illec*, which the Prince having abandoned, the Inhabitants ſurrendered: But going further to *Sudan*, an Army of 100000 *Negroes* forced him to retire, and end his Conqueſts, which extended from the Limits of *Tremeſen* to thoſe of *Sudan*, near 300 Leagues long, and about 350 Leagues broad from the Sea-coaſt to *Touet* and *Dras*, Provinces of the Kingdom of *Tafilet*. Being returned to *Fez* in 1669, he applied himſelf to heap up Money, and tyrannize over his People. Nevertheleſs he enacted very good Laws for the ſecurity of the High-ways and Trade, which inriched the Country. He died ſtrangely in 1672: Having kept the Paſſover according to the *Turkiſh* way at *Morocco*, and drunk exceſſively at a Feaſt, as he uſually did, he took Horſe in that condition, and coming to a Walk of Orange-trees, his Horſe ran away with him ſo ſpeedily, that a large branch of an Orange-tree broke his Scull in pieces. *Mouette Hiſt. du Royaume de Moroc.*

MOULEY-CHERIFF, King of *Tafilet*, pretended that he was of *Mahomet*'s Blood by the marriage of *Fatima*, *Mahomet*'s Daughter with *Hali*, whoſe Poſterity was ſpread in the Kingdoms that had embraced the *Alcoran.* He had 24 Sons, the chief whereof were *Mouley-Mahomet*, King of *Tafilet*; *Mouley-Archy* alſo King of *Tafilet*, mentioned in the foregoing Article; *Mouley-Iſhmael*, or *Semein*, *Archy*'s Succeſſor, who reigned in 1686. *Mouette*, *Hiſt. du Royaume de Moroc.*

MOULEY-ISHMAEL or *Semein*, King of *Fez*, *Morocco* and *Tafilet*, ſucceeded the famous *Mouley-Archy*, his Brother, in 1672. But *Mouley-Hamet Meherez*, his Nephew, who was Vice-Roy of *Morocco*, made himſelf be proclaimed King of *Morocco*; and *Mouley-Aram*, his Brother Vice-Roy of *Tafilet* made himſelf abſolute there. *Semein* made War againſt them, and took *Morocco* in 1678, and *Tafilet* in 1678. He took alſo in 1681, from the *Spaniards*, the Fortreſs of *Mamora*, wherein he found 88 pieces of Braſs, and 15 of Iron Cannon, beſides Muskets and other Arms, which was more than he had before in all his Kingdoms. He ſent the ſame year ſome Embaſſadors into *France*, for the continuing a Peace with *France*. *Mouette*, *Hiſt. du Royaume de Moroc.*

MOULEY-MAHOMET, King of *Tafilet* ſucceeded his Father *Mouley-Cheriff*; but *Mouley-Archy*, his Brother, rebelled, and left the Court to make War againſt him. *Mahomet* having purſued and taken *Archy*, was contented to ſend him to Priſon, out of which he eſcaped, but was retaken and ſhut up more ſtrictly; nevertheleſs he eſcaped again, and went to *Zaouias*, and thence to *Quiviane*, as you may ſee in the Article of *Mouley-Archy*, &c.

MOULIN or *Molin* (*Charles du*) a famous Lawyer born at *Paris* in 1500. His Family was Noble, and *Papyrius Maſſon* mentions a thing that is very ſingular, viz. That thoſe of the Family of *Moulin* were related to *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, which ſhe acknowledged her ſelf in 1572, ſpeaking with *Francis*, Duke of *Montmorency*, Mareſchal of *France*, and Embaſſador of *England.* This Relation probably came by *Thomas Bulloigne*, Viſcount of *Rochefort*, that Queens Grandfather by the Mothers ſide. But *Sanderus* and others ſay, That this *Rochefort* being Embaſſador in *France*, gave his Daughter *Anne* of *Bulloigne*, to a Gentleman of *Brie*, a

Friend

Friend and Relation of his, to take care of her Education; and this Gentleman is ſuppoſed to be the Lord of *Fontenay* in *Bric*, of the Family of *du Moulin*. This Branch came from *Denis du Moulin*, Lord of *Fontenay* in *Brie*, Archbiſhop of *Tholouſe*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, and biſhop of *Paris*, where he dy'd in 1447. *Charles du Moulin* was a very learned Man, and compoſed many Works, collected into three Volumes *Fol. De Uſuris. Extricatio Labyrinthi dividui & individui. De Dignitatibus, Magiſtratibus & Civibus Romanis. Novus Intellectus quinque Legum. De Muneribus & Honoribus*, &c. He was called the *French Papinian, the French and German Lawyer*, and dyed at *Paris* in 1566, a Roman Catholick, as it is ſaid, though a Proteſtant before. *S. Marthe. Thuanus. Sanderus. Paquier*, &c.

MOULIN (*Peter du*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, Son of *Joachim du Moulin*, Miniſter at *Orleans*, taught Philoſophy in *Holland*, was Miniſter at *Charenton*, and *Catharine de Bourbon*, Princeſs of *Navarre*, *Henry* the IVth's Siſter's Chaplain. He compoſed many Works, and died at *Sedan* in 1658, the 90th. of his Age, leaving three Sons. *La vie de du Pleſſis Mornay. Galter. Chron. Meurſius Athen. Batav.* &c.

MOULINS, the chief Town of *Bourbonnois* in *France*, on the River *Allier*, in Latin *Molina* and *Molinum*, the Reſidence of the Princes of *Bourbon*, who built the Caſtle, where many Kings have taken their delight. It is a large, pleaſant and ancient Town, famous for its Mineral Waters, and for Sciſſors and knives made there. *Charles* IX. called thither a conſiderable aſſembly of the Nobles of the Kingdom and the firſt Preſidents of Parliaments in 1565; where the famous Edict of *Moulins* was publiſhed, containing 86 Articles. *Thuanus, Du Cheſne*, &c.

MOUNCH-DENNY, or *Cadier Arthur*, that is, *Arthur*'s Chair, a prodigious high Hill of *Brecknockſhire* in *South-Wales*, three miles South of *Brecknock*; of which this wonder is reported by *Speed*, atteſted unto him by eight of the chief men of *Brecknock*, who came out of civility to viſit him when he was in theſe Parts, and gave him this account upon their Credit and Trials; That from the top of this Hill they had often caſt down from the North-Eaſt Rock, their Cloaks, Hats and Staves, but that they were ſtill repulſed and blown up, ſo that none of them would fall. This they attributed to the Clouds, racking much lower than the top of the Hill, affirming, that nothing would deſcend from thence but Stones, or things of a Metallick Subſtance.

MOUNSTER, Lat. *Momomia*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland* on the N. ſeparated from *Connaught*, by the River *Shannon*, on the E. it has *Leinſter*, on the S. and W. the *Virginian Ocean*. It is in length from N. to S. 90 Miles, in breadth 100, divided into ſix Counties, *viz. Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Deſmond* and *Tipperary*. The Soil is for the moſt part extraordinary for Corn and Paſture. The chief City is *Limerick*, the reſt are *Caſhal, Cork, Kingſale* and *Waterford*. The *Iriſh* call this Province *Mocon*.

MOUNT or *Mountain*, an aſcent of Ground above the Surface of the Terreſtrial Globe. Some are very high, always covered with Snow; ſome middling, and others low, which we call Hills, or Riſing-grounds. *Eratoſthenes* affirms, That the higheſt Mountain's perpendicular aſcent is not above ten Furlongs, or about half a League. *Pliny* obſerves, That *Dicearchus* found by Dioptrick Inſtruments, that Mount *Pelion* in *Theſſaly* was ſo high. And *Plutarch* in *Paulus Æmilius* ſaith, That *Xenagoras*, another famous Mathematician, found Mount *Olympus*, in the ſame Country, to be of the ſame height, which is about 1270 paces. We find no greater perpendicular height attributed to Mountains by ancient Authors, except *Cleomedes*, who *l.* 1. *Of Meteors*, makes it of 15 Furlongs, or about two miles. But thoſe Authors ſpoke only of the Mountains of *Greece*, becauſe known to them, and not of others; as, the *Alps* in *Europe*, the *Taurus* in *Aſia*, the *Atlas* in *Africa*, and the *Andes* in *Peru*. Theſe laſt are the moſt conſiderable, after which are the *Pyrenæan*, the the *Cevennes*, the *Vogeſe*, the *Jura*, the *Appennine*, the *Sudeter*, the *Rhodope*, *Pindus*, *Grampius*, &c. in *Europe*. The *Antitaurus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Imaus*, &c. in *Aſia*. The *Mountains of the Moon* in *Africa*. As for particular Mountains, we have alſo thoſe Mountains of *Greece* ſo famous in the Poets, *viz. Parnaſſus, Helicon, Cytheron, Olympus, Athos, Pelion, Oſſa*, &c. In *Aſia*, the Mountains ſo famous in Holy Writ, *viz. Horeb, Sinai, Carmel*, &c. In *Africa*, the *Pic of Teneriffe*, reputed one of the higheſt Mountains of the Earth. There are alſo Mountains that vomit Fire, as *Ætna* or Mount *Gibel* in *Sicily*; the *Veſuvius* or *Monti di Somma* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; the *Hecla* in *Iſeland*, &c. See all theſe Mountains each in its particular Article.

MOUNTACUTE, a ſharp-pointed Hill in the South parts of *Somerſetſhire*, which has the honour to give the Title of Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Francis Brown*, deſcended from *Anthony Brown*, created Viſcount *Mountacute* in the Reign of Queen *Mary* 1554, which *Anthony* was deſcended from *Thomas Mountacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, created Lord *Mountacute*, and afterwards Marquiſs *Mountacute* by King *Edw.* IV. *Dugdale*.

MOUNTAGUE (*Edward*) of *Hemyngton in Com. Northampt.* Eſq; a deſcendant (as 'tis generally ſuppoſed) of a Branch of the ancient Family of *Mountacute*, whence thoſe who were long ſince Earls of *Salisbury* did ſpring, being a perſon learned in the Laws, and thereupon called to the ſtate and degree of Serjeant, was in 29 *Henry* VIII. made choice of for one of the King's Serjeant, whence he mounted by degrees, and at laſt became Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*; in the 37th. of that Reign. *Edward* his Son and Heir had Iſſue, ſix Sons; 1. Sir *Edward* made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James*; 2. Sir *Walter*; 3. Sir *Henry*; 4. Sir *Charles*, all Knights; 5. *James* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and 6. Sir *Sidney Mountague* Knight; of which Sons, Sir *Edward* was by Letters Patents, bearing date 19 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mountague* of *Boughton in Com. Northamp.* living to be very aged, and ſtanding firm in his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. was ſeized on by the command of the Parliament, and made Priſoner in the *Savoy* in the *Strand*. He died in 1664. *Edward* his Son and Heir ſucceeding him, married *Anne*, the ſole Daughter of Sir *Ralph Winwood*, principal Secretary of State to King *James*, and by her hath had Iſſue, two Sons, *Edward*, who died unmarried, and *Ralph*; as alſo one Daughter called *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Daniel Harvey* Knight, lately Embaſſador——The Third Brother to *Edward* the firſt Earl of *Mountague*, was *Henry*, who being a ſedulous Student of the Laws in the *Middle Temple, London*, became the Autumn-Reader in that Honourable Society in 4 *Jacobi*, and ſhortly after that Recorder of the City of *London*; 8 *Jacobi* conſtituted the King's Serjeant; 14 *Jacobi* made Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, and in the 18th of that Reign conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mountague* of *Kymbolton in Com. Hunt.* and Viſcount *Mandeville*; and after this, 1 *Car.* I. being created Earl of *Mancheſter*, was made Lord Privy-Seal in the 4th. year of that King's Reign. *Edward* his Son and Heir ſucceeding him, for his good ſervice in order to King *Charles* II's Reſtauration, was by that Prince made Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold. He married five Wives, 1. *Suſanna*, Daughter to *John Hill* of *Honiley in Com. Warw.* 2ly, *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had iſſue, *Robert* his Son and Heir; and two Daughters, the Lady *Frances*, married to *Henry*, Son to *Robert Sanderſon* Biſhop of *Lincoln*; and *Anne*, married to *Robert* Earl of *Holland*. His 3d. Wife was *Eſſex*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Cheeke* of *Pirgo in Com. Eſſex*. Knight, by whom he had Iſſue, ſix Sons, *Edward, Henry, Charles, Thomas, Sidney* and *George*; and two Daughters, *Eſſex* and *Lucie*. His 4th Wife was *Eleonor*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wortley* of *Wortley in Com. Ebor.* Knight and Baronet. His 5th, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, who had formerly been married to *James* Earl of *Carliſle*, and afterwards to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*. *Robert*, his Son and Heir married *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton* of *Eaſton Mauduit in Com. Northampt.* Knight of the Bath, and hath had Iſſue by her, four Sons, *Edward* and *Henry* who died young; as alſo *Charles* and *Robert*; and four Daughers, *Anne, Elizabeth, Catharine* and *Eleonor*

Sir *Sidney Mountague*, youngeſt Brother to *Edward* the firſt Lord *Mountague*, ſucceeded *Edward* his Son and Heir of *Hinchinbrook in Com. Hunt.* Eſq; which *Edward* being ſingularly skilled in the Mathematicks, whereby he arrived to very great knowledge in Maritime Affairs, having by his prudent Deportment in the time of the late Uſurpation, obtained the ſole command of the *Engliſh* Navy, made ſuch uſe of his Power and Intereſt with the Mariners, as that without Bloodſhed or any hazardous Conteſts he ſo wrought upon them, that they peacefully delivered up the whole Fleet unto King *Charles* II. for which good Service he was made choice of for one of the Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter; and 12 *Car.* II. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mountague*, of St. *Neots* in *Com. Hunt.* as alſo to the Honour of Viſcount, by the Name of Viſcount *Hinchinbrook*, and likewiſe created Earl of *Sandwich*. This Earl married *Jemima*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Crew* of *Stene* in *Com. North.* by whom he had Iſſue ſix Sons, *Edward*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; *Sidney, Oliver, John, Charles* and *James*; and four Daughters, *Jemima*, married to Sir *Philip Carteret*, Knight, eldeſt Son to Sir *George Carteret*, Knight and Baronet, Vice-chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; who died unmarried; *Anne*, wedded to Sir *Richard Edgecombe* of Mount *Edgecomb* in *Com. Cornub.* Knight of the Bath; and *Catharine*. And ſerving his Majeſty as Vice-admiral with great Courage and Loyalty in the dangerous Fight at Sea, betwixt the *Engliſh* Fleet and *Dutch*, on *Tueſday* 28 *Maii*, 1672, being at that time 47 years of Age, had the unhappy Fate then to loſe his Life. *Edward*, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, married the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard*, Earl of *Burlington*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Edward* and *Richard*, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter. *Dugdale*.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, Lat. *Montes Lunæ*, are a ridge of Mountains which run croſs *Africa* from

from East to West, separating the Kingdom of *Goiame* to the North, from the *Lower Æthiopia* to the South. The Ancients supposed the *Nile* to spring out of these Mountains which is found to be a Mistake; that River rising in a Plain on the North-side of these Mountains.

MOUNT-AVENTIN, a Mountain of *Rome*, so named from *Aventinus*, King of *Alba*; in Italian *il Monte Aventino*, or *il Monte di S. Sabina*. There *Remus* and *Tatius*, Kings of the *Sabines*, were buried, and there *Remus* seeing but six Vultures, was obliged to yield to *Romulus*, who saw twelve on *Mount-Palatine*, therefore this Mountain was a long time out of the City, as a Place of ill Omen; but the Emperor *Tiberius* took it in; or *Ancus Martius* the fourth King of *Rome*, as others say. *Aul. Gell. l.* 3. *c.* 14. *Eutrop. l.* 1.

MOUNT-CAPITOLINE, a Mountain of *Rome* included in the City by *Romulus*, was so named from the Latin word *Caput*, a *Head*; because a Man's Scull was found in the Foundations of *Jupiter Feretrius*'s Temple. It was before called *Saturnian*, because *Saturn* dwelt there; afterwards *Tarpeian*, because of the Vestal *Tarpeia* buried there under the *Sabines* Shields; and now, *il Campidoglio*. There were sixty Temples or holy places on it, the most considerable being that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The top of the Mountain, named *Rupes Tarpeia*, was the place of Execution, whence Malefactors were thrown down. *Tit. Liv l.* 1. *Florus, l.* 1.

MOUNT CARMEL, a Name of an Order of Knights, to which is joined the ancient Order of *S. Lazarus of Jerusalem*, by the *French*. The Knights have on the left side of their Cloak a velvet or Chesnut colour'd Satin Cross hemmed with a border of Argent, and the middle of the Cross in a Circle charged with the Image of the Blessed Virgin environed with Rays of Gold, all embroidered; and wear before their Stomach a golden Cross, and in the middle of it the Virgin's Picture enamell'd, and hanging on a silk Ribbon. *Lewis* XIVth. King of *France*, confirmed the Institution of this Order in 1664. *Favin, Theatre d' Honneur & de Chevalerie*. There are five great Priories in this Military Order, and 140 Commanderies, *viz.* 28 under each Priory, to which the King names the Officers either by Sea or by Land, whose Services are considerable. The chief conventual House of the Order, is the Commandery of *Boigny* near *Orleans*. The first grand Priory is that of *Normandy*, the Residence whereof is near *Rouen*. The second is that of *Bretaigne*. The third, that of *Burgundy*. The fourth, that of *Flanders*. And the fifth, that of *Languedoc*. The Council for the Order's Affairs is held at *Paris*, and is composed of the great Vicar-general, who is President; the Attorney general, the great Master of Ceremonies, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and five Councellors of the Order, *&c. Etat de France*, 1687.

MOUNT-ÆOLUS, a Mountain of *Umbria* in *Italy*, about eight miles long from East to West, hollow within and of all sides of the Rocks full of Cracks and Chinks, out of which impetuous and violent Winds burst in Summer, which the Inhabitants of *Cæsium*, a Town situated behind this Mountain, by their Industry make usefull, disposing some Pipes so, that the Wind comes through them into their Cellars, and cools their Wines, Waters and Fruits. 'Tis reported that the Heat is as violent thereabouts in Summer as under the torrid Zone, and that no Creature can endure it at Noon. The Winds are more or less violent according to the degree of Heat, for they only blow four hours before Noon, and four hours after, and not at all in the Night. *Kirker in Latio*.

MOUNT-ESQUILINE, a Mountain of *Rome* added to the City by *Servius Tullius*, the sixth King of *Rome*, so named from *Excubiæ*, which signifies *watch and ward*, because Sentinels stood there. 'Tis now called *il Monte di S. Maria Maggiore*, because Saint *Mary* the Greater's Church is built on it. *Varro de L. Lat. lib.* 4.

MOUNT-FALCON, Prior of the Templars of *Toulouse*, was the first Promoter of the extraordinary Proceedings against the Knights of that Order in 1307. He had been condemned to perpetual Imprisonment by the Grand Prior of *Paris*, with the Italian *Noffus*. These two Wretches, to gain Liberty, resolved to charge all the Knights with Impiety and other horrid Crimes, and found ways to speak, and deliver some Memoirs to the King's Officers. The Order was abolish'd, and many Templars burnt publickly. But these two Informers had an unhappy End; one was hanged, and the other killed. *La Faille's Annales de Toulouse*.

MOUNT OF OLIVES, near *Jerusalem* Eastwards, 600 Paces high from the Brook of *Cedron*, which is in the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, to the Top. And this agrees with the 600 Furlongs or 750 Paces, according to *Josephus*, the Valley being deeper at that time than it is now, because filled up since with the Ruins of the Town and Temple. It affords a pleasant prospect. And the West-side gives you a sight of all the Town of *Jerusalem*, and East-ward, you may see the Mountains of *Arabia*, the River *Jordan* and the dead *Sea*: towards the South, the Prospect reaches as far as *Hebron* and towards the North, up to the Country about *Samaria*. 'Tis about 2000 Paces long from North to South, and is divided into three Tops or little Hills, the middlemost whereof is the highest, and that on the South the lowest, which is named the *Mount of Scandal*. 'Tis said that they were all polluted by the Tabernacles of the false Gods worshipped by *Solomon*'s Concubines; *viz.* The highest by the Idol *Astaroth*; The second, by *Chemosh* the *Moabites* Idol; And the third, by *Milchom* the *Ammonites* Idol. 'Tis very fruitfull, being covered with Corn, or Olive-trees, whence it has its Name. On the middle Hill the Ruins of a stately Church built by *Helena* are to be seen, *viz.* Some Pieces of Walls, with the Bases or Columns that supported the Roof. In the middle of the Round there is a little Octogon Chapel, whose Roof ends in a Cupola, built with Stones. The Pavement is also of Stones, except the Place where our Saviour is said to have stood when he ascended into Heaven, there the Rock is naked, and the Print of his left Foot miraculously made 3 large Inches deep. To hinder the People from treading upon this Sacred Rock, the Christians have laid about it a little edge of cemented Stone, a little above the Pavement, leaving one Side open to kiss the Foot-step. On the West there is a little Mosque for the *Turks* who are Masters of the Place. 'Tis observed by the Figure of *J. CHRIST*'s Foot printed in the Rock, that his Face was towards the North; and there is but one Foot-step. Some say that the Impression of his two Feet was there, and that the *Turks* have taken away that of the right Foot, to keep it in their great Mosque. The pretended Holiness of that Place deserves the mentioning of some few Observations said to be made by St. *Paulin* and St. *Hierom*, &c. And first, That the ancient *Christians*, endeavouring to pave the Chapel with Marble and Jasper, could never fix them to the Rock where the Foot-step is. Secondly, That the Foot-step being printed on the ground, and the *Christians* out of Devotion taking some away, the Figure was never the deeper, and no way altered. Thirdly, That St. *Helen*, building the stately Temple mentioned before, the *Cupola* directly above the Place whence *J. CHRIST* ascended into Heaven, could never be covered; so that they were forced to let it stand uncovered, like the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. Nevertheless things are altered now; for the Pavement in the Chapel is perfectly joined to the Rock at this time; the Foot-step is not so whole as it was, by the Pilgrims imprudence, who broke some little pieces out of it, to keep them as Reliques; and the Chapel is wholly covered. Towards the foot of the middle Hill some Remains of the Garden of *Gethsemani* are to be seen; and towards the top is the Cave called *The Prophets Sepulchres*. The People enter first into the Rock, and from thence through a little Door into those Sepulchres, which are digged very deep under the Ground, and make two broad Galleries cut round, where are some Niches even to the ground, to put the Dead Bodies in; except a Closet a little above the ground, where the Prophets *Haggai*'s and *Zachariah*'s Tombs are reputed to be. About the middle of the same Hill is a little Mosque, and another on the top. On the lowest Hill or Mount of Scandal are the Ruins of the Village *Siloam*; and higher, those of *Moloch*'s Temple. *Doubdan's Voyage de la Terre Sante*.

MOUNT PALATINE, a Mountain of *Rome* walled about by *Romulus*, to make the first Compass of the Town. The six other Mountains, *viz.* Mount *Capitoline*, *Quirinal*, *Viminal*, *Esquilino*, *Cœlius*, and *Aventine*, were since taken in: but Mount *Palatine* was always the chief, whereon the first Kings and all the *Roman* Emperors resided. Afterwards ten stately Temples, sixteen little Temples, and a vast number of magnificent Buildings were erected on it. The Fig-tree under which *Remus* and *Romulus* were brought forth, was kept there above 800 years. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* joined this Mount to the *Capitoline* with a Gallery supported with Marble Columns. That part of the Town has nothing remarkable now, except fine Gardens. Some say its Name came from the Goddess *Pales*, worshipped there by Shepherds; others, from *Pallas*, King *Evander*'s Great-grand-father, &c. *Solin. c.* 11. *T. Liv. l.* 1.

MOUNT-CASIN, in Italian *Monte-Cassino*, and in Latin *Cassinum*, and *Mons Cassinus*, a Town, and formerly a Bishoprick of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Bishoprick of the Metropolis of *Capua* was extinguished in 1367, and the Town ruined. The Borough of St. *Germano* is there now. Near it, on a Mountain, is the famous Abby of *Mount-Cassin* founded by St. *Benedict*, where a Synod was held in 1520.

MOUNT-COELIUS, now *Monte-Celio*, from *Celius*, a *Tuscan* Captain, who assisted *Romulus* against the *Sabines*. *Tullus Hostilius* took it into the City. There the famous Church of Saint *John* of *Lateran* is; thence it is named, *Il Monte di S. Giovanni. Rossini Ant. Rom. l.* 1. *c.* 7.

MOUNT OF PIETY, a Purse and Publick Store, to lend Mony and other necessary things without Usury to those that are in want. Many think that Pope *Leo* X. first authorized this pious Invention by a Bull in 1515. But in that Bull *Paul* II. is mentioned, who had approved it before. They are of two sorts; Some established only for a time, and others for ever, because a sufficient Fund is settled, whose

which is always kept up, obſerving Rules to prevent its Diſſipation. The moſt ordinary Conditions are, Firſt, That the *Mount of Piety* ſhall be only for the uſe of the Inhabitants of the place where it is eſtabliſhed, and not for Strangers. Secondly, That the Loan be for a certain time. Thirdly, That the Borrowers give Pawns, which may be ſold away when the time is out, for the keeping up of the Fund. Fourthly, That the Borrowers give ſome ſmall thing for the Salary of neceſſary Officers, the Rent of a Warehouſe, and other unavoidable Charges. There are alſo ſome *Mounts of Piety* whoſe Directors borrow great Sums, paying a ſmall Rent or Intereſt for it, and thoſe Sums make a Fund capable of ſupplying the wants of all ſorts of perſons, who re-imburſe the Rent proportionable to the Sums they have borrowed; and this Settlement is made by the Prince's Authority. The ancienteſt *Mount of Piety* mentioned in Hiſtory is that of *Padua*, eſtabliſhed in 1491, where they ſhut up 12 Banks of *Jews*, who exacted the fifth part of the Principal for Uſury; and inſtead of it took only the twentieth part. This Cuſtom began in *Italy*, and paſſed into other places. as *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, &c. There are ſome likewiſe at *Bruges*, *Ypres*, and *Liſle*, where Borrowers give only Pawns, the Founders having left ſome Sums to ſupply the neceſſary Charges. *Zechus de Uſuris*, *Scardeon*'s *Hiſt. Petav. Beyerlink tom.* 5.

MOUNT-QUIRINAL, a Mountain of *Rome* ſo named, becauſe there was a Temple dedicated to *Romulus* ſurnamed *Quirinus*. It was called *Agon* before, and taken into the Town by *Numa*; now *Monte-Cavallo*, becauſe two Marble Horſes made by *Phidias* and *Praxiteles* are ſeen there. The Church of the *Jeſuits Novitiate* is the place where *Romulus*'s Temple was formerly. *Dion. Halicarn. l.* 2.

MOUNT OF SCANDAL, or OFFENCE, the third Hill of the Mount of Olives towards the South; ſo named, becauſe *Solomon* erected ſome Altars there to the Idols *Moloch*, *Chemoſh*, and *Aſhtaroth*, which was a great Scandal to the *Jews*, and made many fall into Idolatry. Others ſay that the Temple of *Moloch*, the *Ammonites* Idol, was on the *Mount of Scandal*, but that the other two were built on the great and middle Hill. Some ruins of *Moloch*'s Temple, and of *Solomon*'s Concubines Palace, are to be ſeen ſtill here. In *Tophet*'s Valley, at the bottom of this Hill Southward, is to be ſeen the Well of the Holy Fire, commonly called *Nehemiah*'s Well, covered with a ſmall Building, like a Hall. It is famous becauſe of the Miracle, when the *Jews* under *Nehemiah* ſeeking ſome Fire hidden there by the Prophet *Jeremiah*'s order, found nothing but water, with which as they were watering the Victims, a ſudden Fire was kindled, and they were conſumed. This Well is indifferently deep, and full enough of Water. There is a Moſque near it. *Doubdan*'s *Voyage de la Terre Sante.*

MOUNT-SOREL, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in *Goſcote* Hundred, near the *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge, and had formerly a Caſtle that ſtood upon a ſteep and craggy Hill, but long ſince demoliſhed. From *London* 104 m.

MOUNT-SERRAT, Lat. *Mons Serratus*, a high Mountain of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, nine Leagues from *Barcelona*; ſo called becauſe of many Points of Rocks riſing like the Teeth of a Saw, called in Latin *Serra* (as ſome think.) It is famous for the Devotions performed to the Virgin's Image, commonly called *The Lady of Mount-Serrat*, in an Abbey of *Benedictine* Fryars, about the middle of that Mountain. After *Loretta* this Devotion is the moſt famous in *Europe*; and very ancient, ſome ſay before the VIIIth. Century; but interrupted by the *Saracens* Incurſions, and the Image hid in a Cave, till it was found out in 883 by ſome Shepherds. On the top of the Mount ſome Hermits live ſo intirely out of the World, that no body can go to them without Ladders. *Caniſius*, a *Jeſuit*, *l.* 5. *de l' Hiſtoire de Mount-Serrat.*

MOUNT-SINAI, or SAINT KATHARINE, the Name of an Order of Knights in *Greece*, eſtabliſhed by ſome Gentlemen in 1063, under St. *Baſil*'s Rules, to keep St. *Katharine*'s Sepulchre on *Mount-Sinai*, and to protect the Pilgrims. They bear a red wheel nailed with white Nails, and pierced with a Sword. *Joſeph Micheli.*

MOUNT-VIMINAL, a Mountain of *Rome*, from *Vimen*, a *Twig of Elm*, *Oſier*, and other ſuch Trees, which windeth and is pliant, becauſe there were many ſuch Trees. It was taken into the Town by *Servius Tullius*. Some *Poplars*, *Willows*, Gardens and Vineyards are to be ſeen there ſtill, and Saint *Laurence*'s Church. *Varro de L. Lat. l.* 4.

MOUSKES (*Philip*) Biſhop of *Tournay*, named by Authors *Aus* and *Meuze*, died in 1283, wrote *The Hiſtory of* France *in Verſe*, beginning from the Rape of *Helen* by *Paris*, to the year 1240. This Hiſtory is in Manuſcript in ſome Libraries, as the K. of *France*'s Library, *&c.* but ſcarce, and full of curious Obſervations. *S. Marthe*, *Du Cange*, &c.

MOUSON, or MOUZON, a ſtrong Town of *Champagne* in *France*, on the River *Meuze*, between *Sedan* and *Stenay*, in Latin, *Moſomum*. *Du Cheſne*, *Recherches des Villes de France*, &c.

Councils of Mouſon.

Flodoart mentions a Council held there in 948, where *Hugh* of *Vermandois* made Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, being but five years of Age, was ſuſpended. Another Council was held there in 995, where *Gerbert*, afterwards Pope *Silveſter* II. gave his Reaſons for taking *Arnoul*, Archbiſhop of *Rheim*'s place, and was depoſed.

MOZAMBIQUE, or MOSAMBIQUE, a Town and Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, over againſt *Madagaſcar* Iſland, having *Abyſſinia* on the North, and the *Æthiopick* Ocean on the South. Its King is a *Mahometan*, and the chief Town is an Iſland belonging to the *Portugueſes*, half a League long, unfruitfull and unwholeſome, but much inhabited, becauſe of the Trade. There is a ſtrong Caſtle, and the *Portugueſe* Ships ſtay there for fair Weather in their Voyage into the *Eaſt-Indies*.

MUAVIA, the ſeventh *Caliph* and Head of the *Saracens*, who conquered *Africa*. This Prince began his Conqueſts by the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, called now the Coaſt of *Barbary*, and formerly *Mauritania*, whence came the Name of *Moors*. Afterwards he went farther into *Africa*, conquered *Spain*, and ravaged *Italy* and *France*. Sometime after his death the vaſt Empire of the *Saracens* was divided into ſeveral parts; for *Perſia*, *Egypt*, *Africa* properly ſo named, and *Spain*, had particular Lords who refuſed to obey the *Caliph* of *Syria* any longer. *Birague*'s *Hiſt. Africaine.*

MUCA, a famous General ſent by *Gualid Calyph*, of *Syria*, into *Africa* in 710, to ſubdue the rebellious *Africans*, whom he reduced with an Army of 100000 Men, going through the Deſarts of *Barca* and *Barbary*, as far as *Teſtane* or *Tefetna*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*; and finding no more Land that way, he ſpurred on his Horſe into the Ocean, out of a Bravado, to ſignifie that there was nothing more to conquer. After this Expedition he went back to *Carvan*, leaving *Taric* to govern thoſe Provinces. *Julian*, Earl of *Ceuta* (a Government belonging to the *Goths* of *Spain*) hearing that his Daughter *Caba* had been forced by *Roderick*, King of *Spain*, becauſe of her great Beauty, diſſembled this Affront, and took occaſion of the *Arabians* War in *Africa* to go to his Government, with all his Family, except his Daughter, who had afterwards leave to viſit her dying Mother. Then being in her Father's power, he reſolved to be revenged of the King, and offered *Muça*, not only to ſurrender all the Towns of his Government unto him, but to make him Maſter of all *Spain* beſides, if he would lend him an Army. *Muça* having acquainted *Gualid* with this Propoſition, had leave to ſend 12000 Men under *Taric* in 712, and to follow him with the beſt part of his Troops; ſo that in fourteen months time he ruined the Empire of the *Goths*, and deſtroyed them all. *Spain* was then inhabited by *Arabians* and *Africans*, and the reſt of the *Gothiſh* Nobility retired towards the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. *Muça* and *Taric* quarrelling in 718. *Taric* being abuſed went back to *Damaſcus*, where he charged *Muça* with Sedition and other Crimes. *Muça* was called to an Account; but he found *Gualid* a-dying at his Arrival; and *Solyman Haſcein* ſucceeding his Brother *Gualid*, took away the Government of *Africa* and *Spain* from *Muça*, who died for Grief. His Son, *Abdulaſis*, maintained himſelf in *Spain*, where he took the Title of King. *Marmol de l' Afrique l.* 2.

MUCHES, or MICHES, (*John*) a *Jew*, who being ſaved with the other *Jews* and *Moors* that had been turned out of *Spain* under *Philip* II. was ſent to *Venice* by them, to ask leave to ſettle ſomewhere in their Republick; being denyed, notwithſtanding all his Offers, he retired to *Conſtantinople*, where by his preſents and Advices to the greateſt Men at the Port, he was known by *Solyman* II. and *Selym* II. his Succeſſor. Being familiar with *Selym*, who took great delight in Drinking, he commended much the Wines, Fruits, Fertility and Riches of *Cyprus*, which Iſland he ſaid did belong to the *Grand Seigniors*, becauſe *Selym* I. conquered *Egypt*, upon which *Cyprus* depended. He perſuaded him alſo that the *Venetians* had uſurped it, and that it was eaſie to take it from them, becauſe they could have no Aſſiſtance from *France*, *Spain* or *Poland*, and that their *Arſenal* had been lately burnt. All this was true enough. So that this revengeful *Jew* being backed by *Muſtapha* Baſhaw, encouraged the *Sultan* to ſend out a Fleet, and to conquer *Cyprus* in 1572. *Chevreau*'s *Hiſt. du Mond.*

MUDEUS (*Gabriel*) an Eminent Lawyer, born at a Village, near *Antwerp* in 1500; He was a general Scholar, and one of the greateſt Lawyers in his Time. He was Privy Councellor to *Charles* Vth, and to his Siſter *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*. His Writings are, *Comment. in Tit. Aliq. Digeſtorum. De Contrahibus* IV. *Qui ſunt* I. *Pro Socio.* II. *De Contrahenda, Emptione & Venditione.* III. *De Actionibus Empti & Venditi.* IV. *De Pignoribus & Hypothecis, cum Comment.* III. *Tit. Item de Petitione Hereditatis. Ex F. lib.* 5. *&* 2. *De Actionibus, Ex Inſtitut. Lib.* IV. *Comment. in Tit.* XXI. *Priores Lib.* VI. *Cod. de Teſtam. Et Comment. in Tit. Omnes Cod. De Reſtitutionibus in Integrum. Forſter Hiſt. Jur. Civil. Lib.* III. *cap.* XLI. *Sec.* XXXVI. *Melchior Adam in vit. Juriſc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MUER, a River of *Germany*, named in *German*, *Die Mur*; Lat. *Mura* and *Murum*. It's head is in the Dioceſs of *Saltzburg*, and runs into the *Drave* near *Hungary*.

MUET, *(Peter le)* the King of *France*'s Counſellor, Engineer and Architect; the moſt famous Architect of his time. He commented on, and compoſed many Works. As, *Les Regles des Cinq. Ordres de Architecture de Vignole. Traitè de Cinq. Ordres d'Architecture dont ſe ſont Servis les Anciennes.* Tranſlated from *Paladius*, and enlarged with new Inventions in Building. The Third is Dedicated to the King, which comprehends *là Maniere de bien Bâtir pour toutes ſortes de Perſonnes*, containing likewiſe a great many Models, Plans, and Delineations of the fineſt Buildings in *France*. He built the ſtately Church of *Val-de-grace* at *Paris*, and died in 1669. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

MUFTI, the High-Prieſt of the *Mahometan* Religion, has a great Authority among the *Mahometans*.

MUGNOS, *(Giles)* Antipope, named *Clement* VIII. was eſteemed for his Learning and Virtue. After *Benedict* XIII's Death, in 1424, he was elected Pope by two Cardinals in Obedience to *Benedict*, who charged them when he was a dying, to proceed to a new Election; which they did alſo by the Sollicitation of *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*, Pope *Martin* V's Enemy. *Mugnos* made a Promotion of four Cardinals, that he might have a lawful Conſiſtory. But *Alphonſus* being reconciled with *Martin* V. in 1429. *Mugnos* abdicated willingly with great Solemnity; for he named firſt a fifth Cardinal, and in a numerous Aſſembly revoked all his Predeceſſors and his own Excommunications; declaring that for the Peace of the Church, he joyfully parted with the Supreme Prieſt-hood, and that the Throne being vacant, the Cardinals might freely and canonically proceed to a new Election. Then he deſcended from the Throne, and retired into a Room, where leaving his Pontifical Apparel, he returned into the Hall in Doctor's Apparel; and as *Martin* V. had deſigned to give him the Biſhoprick of *Majorca*, he took place after the Cardinals, and deſired them to chuſe a good Paſtor for the Church; and immediately they elected, as by way of Inſpiration, *Otho Colonna*, naming him *Martin* V. who had already been elected in the Council of *Conſtance*. Thus ended the great Weſtern Schiſm. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. du grand Schiſm.*

MUIS *(Simon de)* born at *Orleans* in *France*, the King's Profeſſor in the *Hebrew* Tongue, compoſed many Learned Works, as a Literal Comment on the *Pſalms*, &c. His Controverſies with *F. Morin* made a great Noiſe in the World, and he is ſaid to attribute ſome Privileges to the *Maſorah* which are not due to them. 'Twas upon this occaſion that he wrote a Treatiſe, entituled, *Defenſe de l'Autorité de l'Edition Hebraïque. M. Simon.*

MUISIS, known by the Name of *Ægidius Mucidus*, Abbot of St. *Martin*, at *Tournay*, compoſed divers Hiſtorical Works, as a Chronicle from *CHRIST*'s Birth to the Year 1348, *&c.* He died in 1353. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MULDAW, *Molde*, and *Multaw*, Lat. *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, whoſe Head is towards the Limits of *Bohemia*, and runs into the *Elbe*, above *Prague*; the Inhabitants call it *Wiltava.*

MULGRAVE, an ancient Caſtle in the North-Riding in *Yorkſhire*, near the Sea, and not far from *Whitby*, firſt built by *Peter de Mauley* in the time of *Richard* I. and continued in the Line of its Founder for Seven Generations. Afterwards through other Families it came to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Bulterwick*, Lord Preſident of the North, being created Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles* I. in 1625, who was great Grandſon to *Edmund* Earl of *Mulgrave*. *John*, the preſent Earl, has been advanced by King *William* III. to be Marquiſs of *Normanby.*

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial Town of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, near the River *Unſtrut*, Seven *German* Miles from *Erfort* to the Weſt, and four from *Eyſenach* to the North. It's a fine City, under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; being otherwiſe free and Imperial.

MULHAUSEN, another Imperial Town of the *Higher Alſatia*, in *Germany*, on the River *Ill*, once an imperial and free City; but in 1515 leagued with the *Swiſs*, and united to *Suntgow*. It ſtands three Leagues from *Ferrette* to the North, and *Baſil* to the South-Weſt, but heretofore belonged to *Alſatia.*

MULKI-KADIN, a Favourite to the *Sultaneſs*, *Mahomet* IV's Grandmother. She was a bold Young Woman, and governed the whole Empire in the beginning of that Prince's Reign, becauſe ſhe had the *Sultaneſs*'s Love entirely. The *Grand Vifier*, and other Officers, could do nothing without her Conſent, and the Cabinet-Council was held in this Woman's private Apartment. But at laſt the Soldiers, weary of Female Adminiſtration, ſent impudently to the *Sultan*, to deſire him to come to the *Kioſch*, or Banqueting-houſe, where they demanded the Eunuchs Heads that were Favourites, whom they ſtrangled immediately, and next day they maſſacred *Mulki*, and her Husband *Schaban Kalfa. Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MULLER, or *Regiomontanus*, *(John)* a famous *German* Aſtronomer. Cardinal *Beſſarion* deſired *Purbach* to abridge *Ptolemy*'s *Almageſtum*, but he dying, his Diſciple *Muller* finiſhed it happily. At *Rome* he found very material Errors in the Book tranſlated into *Latin* by *George* of *Trebizonde*, which was fatal to him. For *Sixtus* IV. having made him Archbiſhop of *Ratisbon*, and deſired him to come to *Rome*, to reform the Calendar, he was murthered there by *George* of *Trebizonde*'s Sons in 1476, leſt his great Learning ſhould obſcure their Father's Reputation. Others ſay, that he died of the Plague being Forty years old. We have divers of his Works. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. c.* 144. *Gaſſendus in vita Regiomont.* &c.

MULTAN, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Mogol*'s Dominions, on the *Indus*, below *Attock*, formerly more conſiderable than it's now.

MULVIA, a great River of *Barbary* in *Africa*, running from Mount *Atlas* into the *Mediterranean*. It divides the Kingdom of *Fez* from the Province of *Tremeſen* in the Kingdom of *Algier.*

MUMMIUS, *(Lucius)* a *Roman* Conſul, with *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, in 608 of *Rome*, ſubdued *Achaia*, took and burnt *Corinth*, from whence came the famous Metal called *Corinthian.* He was Cenſor afterwards, and died very poor. *Strabo l.* 8. *Tit. Liv. l.* 52. *Pliny l.* 37. *c.* 3.

MUMMOL, a Patrician, reputed Earl of *Auxerre*, famous for his Victories, was General to *Gontran*, King of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, Son of *Clotaire*. He was killed in 585, in *Comminges*. They ſay that his Wife was forced by being put to the *Queſtion* to declare that he had a conſiderable Treaſure in *Avignon. Greg. Turon. l.* 5, 6, *&* 7. *Aimoin. l.* 3.

MUMMIES of EGYPT, are Dead Bodies embalmed and wrapped in certain Linen Cloths that prevent Corruption. They may be ſeen in *Egypt*, not far from *Cairo*, near the Village *Sakara*. The Ground where they are found is like a vaſt Burying-place, adorned in divers places with many Pyramids. There are under the Ground many vaulted Rooms cut in Quarries of White Stones, with a Hole to go down into them, like a Well. Thoſe Wells are ſquare, built with good Stones, and filled with Sand, to cloſe the Grotto, which Sand is taken out when People will go in. Then by the help of a Rope under their Arms, they are gently let down to the bottom, where the Door is. The Rooms built under ground are commonly ſquare, and contain many by-places, where *Mummies* are found, ſome in Stone-Tombs, others in Cheſts or Coffins, made of Sycamore with many Ornaments. The Dead Bodies are wrapped up with Fillets of Linen Cloth dipped in a Compoſition fit to preſerve from Corruption; and thoſe Fillets are ſo often wound about, that ſometimes there are above a thouſand Ells. The fillet going in length from Head to Foot, is often adorned with many Hieroglyphicks painted in Gold, which ſhew the Quality and brave Actions of the deceaſed. Some *Mummies* have alſo a golden Leaf delicately ſet on the Face. Others have a kind of an Head-piece made of Cloth and prepared with Mortar, on which the Face of the Perſon is repreſented in Gold. In unwrapping them ſmall Metal Idols are ſometimes found wonderfully well wrought; and ſome have a little Piece of Gold under their Tongue. Some *Mummies* are ſhut up in Cheſts, made up of many Cloths paſted together, which are as ſtrong as Wooden ones, and never rot. The Balm that preſerves thoſe Bodies is black, hard, and ſhining like Pitch, and ſmells pleaſantly. It is called *Mummy*, becauſe compoſed of *Amomum*, Cinnamon, Myrrhe, and Wax. The Dead Bodies were alſo powdered with Nitre or Sea-ſand. The *Amomum* of the Ancients is ſuppoſed to be the little Tree, the inner Bark whereof is called Cinnamon. They took the ſmall Branches full of Knots in the ſhape of Grape-Kernels, and a kind of ſweet Gum that came out of its Root, to make that Compoſition with other Plants and Aromatical Liquors, which keep Bodies from Corruption. From the word *Amomum* came *Amomia*, which we pronounce *Mummy*. Some derive it from the *Perſian* word *Mum* ſignifying *Wax*, uſed chiefly by the *Perſians* and *Scythians* to preſerve Corpſes. *M. Thevenot. Voyage du Levant.*

MUNASICHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans* following *Pythagoras*'s Opinion, believe the *Metempſychoſis*, or *Tranſmigration* of Souls from one Body into another. *Munaſachat* in *Arabick* ſignifies *Metempſychoſis*. They are alſo named *Altenaſchites*, from *Altenaſch*, that is, *Metempſychoſis. Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUNCER, *(Thomas)* was called *Luther*'s Vicar, becauſe he taught the ſame Doctrine in *Saxony*. But afterwards he made himſelf Head of the Anabaptiſts and Enthuſiaſts in 1525. feigning to have particular Revelations from God, and preached both againſt the *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholicks*. He joined with *Nicholas Stork* and *Pfeiffer*, and having drawn a prodigious number of Peaſants to him, he boldly declared, That God could no longer bear the Sovereign's Tyranny, and the Magiſtrates Injuſtice, and had commanded him to deſtroy them, to put godly Men in their Places. By ſuch Doctrines they raiſed a conſiderable Army of wicked People, which cauſed great Diſorders in *Germany*; but they were all cut to Pieces, or made Priſoners. *Muncer* and *Pfeiffer* were beheaded, the

the firſt being converted before he died; but the other unwilling to recant his Doctrine, died obſtinate. *Maimbourg, Hiſt. de Lutheraniſm.*

MUNDA, an Ancient Town of *Granada* in *Spain* taken by *Mariana*, for *Ronda la Veja* is famous for *Pompey*'s Son's defeat by *Julius Cæſar* in 709 of *Rome*. *Hirtius, Sueton. Dion. Plutarch.*

MUNICK, or *Munich*, on the *Iſer*, Lat. *Monachum* and *Monachium*. The Chief Town of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, and the Reſidence of the Dukes, is counted one of the pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt of *Germany*. It was built in 962, and walled about by Duke *Otho* in 1156, or 57. The Prince's Court is extraordinary Polite, and the Palace one of the moſt ſtately of *Germany* for its divers Apartments, precious Houſhold-goods, Gardens, Pictures, Riches, the Duke's Cloſet full of Curioſities, the fine Library, *&c.* The Town is very fine, its Streets are broad and ſtraight, with Houſes almoſt of the ſame Architecture. The Suburb is on the other ſide of the fine Bridge. *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took this Town in 1632, and admired the Palace built by the Elector *Maximilian*; where Marble is as common, as if the whole Country were a Marble Quarry. Each Corner, Nich, Door, and Chimny, has a Statue drawn half-way. The Hall of Anticks contains 354 ſuch Statues of Jaſper, Porphyry, Braſs, and Marble of all Colours. In the firſt Gallery are an 100 Pictures of Illuſtrious Men, chiefly for Learning. The Cieling of the ſecond Gallery repreſents the Chief Towns of *Bavaria*; its Rivers and Caſtles, *&c.* One of *Guſtavus*'s Captains perſuading him to deſtroy the Palace; he anſwered, That he ſhould be ſorry to rob the World of ſo fine a thing. *Cluvier, Deſcr. Germ. Bertius, l.* 3. *Germ.* &c.

MUNOZ, *(Hierom)* born at *Valence* in *Spain*, a famous Mathematician and Linguiſt, about 1560, compoſed divers Works. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

MUNSTER, an Imperial and Hanſe Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, the Reſidence of a Biſhop, Prince of the Empire, and Lord of the Town and Territory, Lat. *Monaſterium*, was formerly called *Monigroda*, or *Moningroda*. It is ſituate in a large Plain, on the River *Aa*, and is regularly fortified. It is famous for the fantaſtical Kingdom of thoſe Anabaptiſts, who ſettled there in the XVIth Century, having elected *John of Leyden*, a Taylor, for their King, perpetrating horrid Villainies, under the pretence of Enthuſiaſtick Zeal, and could not be ſuppreſſed till this City had endured a Year's cloſe Siege. The Plenipotentiaries of the Princes of *Europe* met there to make a General Peace in 1648, and hence it was called, *The Treaty of Munſter*. Inhabitants rebelled ſince againſt their Prince, but were reduced in 1661. The Caſtle is diſtant from the Town. The Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, called by the *Germans*, *Das Biſthum buon Munſter*, is a Province in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in the *German* Empire, which has its Name from its Capital. Bounded on the Weſt with *Over-Yſſel*, on the North with the Earldoms of *Embden* and *Oldenburgh*, and the Counties of *Diepholt* and *Ravenſperg*. Almoſt a hundred Miles in length from North to South, but not of equal breadth, and divided into Thirteen Bailiwicks. The Principal Cities are *Munſter*, *Meppen*, *Vecht*, and *Varendorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marſhes, and abounds much in Cattle. This Biſhoprick was founded by *Charles the Great*. *Bertius, lib.* 3. *Germ. Marmol. Deſcrip. Urb. Monaſt.* &c.

MUNSTER, *(Sebaſtian)* a *German* Monk, who turned Proteſtant about 1529. So good a Mathematician, and ſo Learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue, that he was called the *Strabo* and *Eſdras* of *Germany*. Among his Works, his *Tranſlations* on the *Old Teſtament*, *Tobit*, and the Goſpel according to St. *Matthew*, out of *Hebrew* into *Latin*. An Hebrew *Dictionary*. An Hebrew *Grammar*. Another Chaldaick. A *Coſmography*, &c. are much eſteemed. He died of the Plague in 1552 at *Baſil*. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 11. *Melch. Adam in vit. Phil. Germ.*

MUNSTERBERG, a Town of *Sileſia* in *Germany*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, where is a fine Fortreſs.

MUNTS, *(John)* a famous Mathematician, Author of divers Works, died in 1503.

MURADAL, in Spaniſh, *El puerto de Muradal*, a paſſage of Mountains of *Morena*, to go from *New Caſtile* into *Andalouzia* towards the Borders of *Portugal*. This Place is famous in Hiſtory for the great Victory got by the *Spaniards* in 12[illegible]2. againſt the *Moors*, who loſt 2[illegible]0 Men upon the place. The Ancients call it *Saltus Caſtulonenſis*, becauſe it is near *Caſtulon*, an ancient Town, now but a Village named *Caſtona*. *Florian, Navager, Baudrand.*

MURAT, a little Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, having the Title of Viſcounty, near the River *Alagnon*, four or five Leagues from *S. Flour*.

MURCIA, a Country of *Spain*, that has the Title of Kingdom, having *Valencia* on the Eaſt, *Granada* on the Weſt, *New-Caſtile* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. It is about 25 Leagues long, and a little leſs broad. *Murcia* a hilly Country, producing very little Corn. But there is ſuch plenty of Fruit, that it is called the Garden of *Spain*. There are Rocks of Alum, Amethiſts, and Chalcedonies. *Murcia* is the Chief Town.

MURCIA, an heatheniſh Goddeſs, whoſe only imployment was, to preſide over Idleneſs. Her Name came from *Murcus*, or *Murcidus*, a Name given by the *Romans* to ſtupid, ſimple, dull, ſlothful, and lazy Men. Her Statues were always covered with Duſt and Moſs, to expreſs her Idleneſs and Negligence. Her Temple was at the Foot of Mount *Aventine* at *Rome*. Many Authors ſay, that ſhe was not different from *Venus*, and was called *Murcia* by miſtake, inſtead of *Murtea*; from *Murta*, a Myrtle-Tree, in old *Latin*; a Plant dedicated to *Venus*. According to others, ſhe was called *Murcia*, to ſignify the dangerous effects of Luxury, which makes Men degenerate. *Pliny l.* 15. *S. Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

MURENA, *(Lucius Licinius)* a *Roman* Conſul, renewed the War againſt *Mithridates* in the 692d of *Rome*, and was called home the year after. *Cicero* pleaded for him before the Senate. *Appian. de Bell. Mithr.*

MURET, *(Mark Anthony)* born at *Limoges* in *France*, and without any Maſter learned ſo perfectly the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, that he was eſteemed one of the moſt Learned Men of his time. He taught in the ſame College at *Paris* with *Turnebus* and *Buchanan*, and went afterwards into *Italy*, where he died in 1585. He wrote ſome Annotations on moſt of the Ancient Authors, and compoſed many Books. As *Orationum, Vol. II. Variæ Lectiones. Poemata. Hymni Sacri. Diſputationes IV. in Lib.* 1. *Pandectarum. De Origine Juris. De Legibus & Senatus-Conſulto. De Conſtitutionibus Principum; & de Officio ejus cui mandata eſt Juriſdictio. Epiſtolæ. Juvenilia Carmina*, &c.

MURMEL, *(John)* born at *Ruremonde*, renewed Learning in an Age of Ignorance and Barbarouſneſs. He compoſed divers Works in Verſe, and died at *Munſter* in 1517. *Le Mire, Melchior Adam, Valer. Andr.*

MURRAY, or *Moray*, the Name of an Ancient, Noble, and Numerous Family in *Scotland*, ſaid to come originally from *Moravia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The time of their coming into *Scotland* (if the Hiſtorians of that Nation be not miſtaken) is ſuppoſed to be about the middle of the firſt Century; at which time they are repreſented as a daring People, of goodly ſhape; they were very aſſiſtant to that excellent Prince, *Corbred* the firſt of that Name, who was then King, taking part in his Wars with the *Romans*, and driving out the ſeditious Inhabitants of *Varara*. Nor was their ſhare inconſiderable in that famous Expedition of *Boduo*, Queen of the *Iceni*, and Siſter to *Corbred*, King of *Scotland*, when in Revenge of Indignities offered to her ſelf, and a Rape committed upon her Daughters, ſhe ſlew 70000 of the *Romans*, and their Allies; made *Catus*, the Procurator, fain to fly into *France*, and defeated *Petilius Cerialis*, Lieutenant of the Ninth Legion. *Tacitus* bluſhing at this Victory, conceals her Name, though in the next Pape he ſpeaks out, calls her *Boudicia*, and ſhews her at the Head of a vaſt Army, where ſhe had the misfortune to be overcome by the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Suetonius*, and 80000 of her Subjects and Confederates ſlain, among whom were many of the *Moravii*, with their Captain *Roderic*, who married *Dalila*, Daughter to King *Caratacus*, and Niece to *Corbred* I. Thoſe of them who ſurvived, for their Signal Service in this War, got from *Corbred* a pleaſant and fruitful Province lying betwixt *Spey* and *Neſs*, two Rivers in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. It was then call'd *Varar*, but they by the King's Order, ſoon expell'd the tumultuous Inhabitants, and ſettling themſelves there, gave it the name *Moravia*, or, as the *Scots* did afterwards pronounce it *Moray*, which Name continues to this Day. *Hector Boethius* ſpeaking of *Corbred* I. his Eſteem of the *Moray's*, and his willingneſs to accept of their Aſſiſtance againſt the *Romans*, ſaith, —— *Auxit ſpem ingens Corporum moles, alacritas vultu geſtuque*, &c. And a little after, expreſſing the general Satisfaction of the *Scots* in accepting the offers of the *Moravii*, and the hopes they had conceived of this new Alliance, hath theſe Words, ——— *Gaviſis plurimum viros corporibus ingentis magnitudinis, incredibiliſque virtutis & exercitationis in armis ſibi auxilio adeſſe.* Nor were they leſs in the Eſteem of *Corbred* II. ſurnam'd *Galdus*, and Son to the firſt *Corbred*. He was alſo a Wiſe and Valiant Prince, as is plain, even from the Account given by *Tacitus* in the Life of *Agricola*, where calling him *Galgacus*, he ſpeaks him a Great General, as well as a Wiſe King, and at the Head of his Army, puts ſuch a Maſter-piece of Eloquence in his Mouth, as is not eaſily to be match'd in any other part of his Hiſtory. This *Galdus* was much aſſiſted by the *Moray's* in his vigorous Oppoſition of *Agricola*; alſo in reducing his Rebellious Subjects to Obedience, and ſetling the Peace of his Kingdom. Biſhop *Leſley* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, ſpeaking of the Prudence, and other Eminent Virtues of this Excellent Prince, addeth, ——— *Moraviorum opera, ſublatis publicis Graſſatoribus & Latrombus, priſtinam Patriæ ſecuritatem reddidit*, &c.

In the Reign of *Malcolm* the 4th. ſurnamed the Maiden, the *Morays*, by the inſtigation of one *Gildominick* an Ambitious and Deſigning Gentleman of that name, were induced to take up Arms againſt their lawful Sovereign, a heinous

and unnatural Crime; for puniſhing of which in others, and by force reducing them to their Allegiance, they had formerly gain'd a great deal of honour. Againſt them was ſent one *Gilchriſt* Earl of *Angus*, who had been ſucceſsful in ſuppreſſing two Rebellions not long before, one of which had been manag'd by *Æneas* of *Galloway*, and the other by *Sommerled* Thane of *Argyle*. But the *Morays* retaining the ſame fortitude and skill in War, though 'twas now unhappily miſapply'd, did ſoon defeat *Gilchriſt* and diſpers'd his Army which was greater and more formidable, than that wherewith the ſame *Gilchriſt* had got himſelf a name, and was become famous by his Succeſs in *Argyle* and *Galloway*. Upon the News of this Victory, King *Malcolm* having a vaſt Army, went in Perſon againſt theſe Rebellious *Morays*, and cut them off. Here the Reader has a ſhort account of the *Moravii* as they have been repreſented by ſome of our *Scots* Hiſtorians: But others are of opinion, that this Rebellion hath been unjuſtly fixed upon them, and that it was begun and carried on by People of another name, ſo that the *Moravii* who revolted againſt the King, were not the *Morays*, but a different People, who at that time were inhabitants of the Shire of *Moray*, and the Countries about. But however this be, 'tis more than probable, that the Family of *Bothwell* had no hand in theſe tumults; for in the ſame King *Malcolm*'s Reign, and in the Reign of his Brother *William*, who ſucceeded the very next Year after the ſuppreſſing of this Rebellion, there lived one *Joannes de Moravia*, Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*: He is witneſs in a Charter granted by King *William* to the Earl of *Strathern*; and 'tis not very likely, that the King would have allow'd him to keep the Surname of *Moray*, and enjoy a plentiful Eſtate in one of the moſt fruitful Countries of his Kingdom, had he not been a perſon of approv'd Loyalty, as indeed his Poſterity have been ever ſince, notwithſtanding the many Commotions and Revolutions, which the laſt five hundred Years have produc'd in that Kingdom. This *John de Moravia*, was Father to *Maurice Moray* Lord of *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, who lived in the Reign of King *Alexander* IIId. He married .... *Cummin*, Daughter to Red *John Cummin* Earl of *Buchan*, by whom he had three Sons, *Thomas*, *Andrew* and *Malcolm*. *Thomas* lived to a great Age, all his Children dying before him, ſave one Daughter married to Grim *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglaſs*, who had with her the Eſtate of *Bothwell*; but the Titles and Honours fell to *Andrew* the ſecond Son, of whom is deſcended the Houſe of *Abercarnie*. The IIId. Son *Malcolm*, of whom the preſent Marqueſs of *Athol*, had from his Father the Barony of *Neither-Gask* and had a Son called *William*, who had the Lands of *Tullibardin*, by marrying *Ada* Daughter to *Maliſe*, and Siſter to *Henry Seneſcals*, or *Stuarts* of *Stratherne*, which *Maliſe* had *Tullibardin* by his Wife *Muriel* the Daughter of *Congal*, Son to *Duncan* Earl of *Mar*. In the Year 1292, amongſt thoſe who were call'd to *Berwick* by King *Edward* Iſt. of *England*, to hear the claims betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, this *William de Moravia de Tullibardin* in the impreſſion of his Seal had a *Cheveron* betwixt three Stars, and at the ſame time on the Seal of his Uncle *Andrew*, the ſecond Son of *Maurice*, there was the Plain Coat of the Houſe of *Bothwell*. *Thomas* the Eldeſt Son of *Maurice Moray* dying without Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother, *Andrew Moray* Earl of *Bothwell*, Second Son of *Maurice* Lord *Cluidsdale*, &c. He married *Iſabella Bruce*, eldeſt Siſter to King *Robert Bruce*, and by her had two Sons, *Andrew Moray* afterwards Governor of *Scotland*, and Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumſhergart*. This *Andrew* Lord *Bothwell*, Father to *Andrew* the Governor, and famous for his Bravery and good Conduct in our Wars with *England*, was kill'd Fighting in Defence of his Country at the Battle of *Sterlin*, where the *Scots* obtained a Signal Victory over the *Engliſh* in the year 1297, of which *Buchanan*. *Hæc victoria, in qua, è Scotis nemo illuſtrior præter Andream Moravium, cujus filius aliquot poſt annos pro Rege rem Scoticam adminiſtravit, periit*, &c. He had to his Succeſſor his Son *Andrew Moray*, Lord *Bothwell*, who was Governor of *Scotland*, and married ..... *Leſly* a Daughter of the Family of *Rotheſs* chief of that name, and by her had a Son call'd *Maurice*, afterwards Earl of *Stratherne*. *Buchanan* ſpeaking of *Andrew Moray*'s being choſen Governour of *Scotland*, hath theſe words. *In locum Duncani Proregis, Andream Moravium ex Roberti Bruſſii ſorore genitum virum illuſtrem ſubſtituunt*, &c. And afterwards ſpeaking of his Death, his words run thus. *Summum apud omnes bonos deſiderium ſui reliquit, tantas enim res biennio, ac ſemeſtri, quibus in magiſtratu fuit geſſit, ut ſuffecturæ cujuslibet magni Ducis ætati viderentur.* There are many great things ſaid of him in the *Scots* Hiſtory, but for brevity we have choſen to cite this from *Buchanan*. He died in the year 1338, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Elgine*, in the ſhire of *Moray*, where at the head of his Monument is the Coat of the houſe of *Bothwell* without a difference, and at the foot that of *Leſly*. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Maurice Moray* Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, who was with great ſolemnity created Earl of *Stratherne* by King *David Bruce* in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, anno 1343, with his paternal Coat; he quartered the arms of the Old Earls of *Stratherne*, who bore, Or, two *Chevronells* Sable, which occaſioned his Uncle and neareſt Heir, Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumſhergart*, after the Death of his Nephew, to put a *Cheveron* in his Coat, as a mark of his Title to that Earldom, which his Succeſſors of the Houſe of *Abercarnie* ſtill bear. This *Maurice* Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, and Earl of *Stratherne*, married *Regia Randolf*, Daughter to *Thomas Randolf* Earl of *Moray*, and was kill'd at the unfortunate Battle of *Durham*, fighting in Defence of his Country and King. *David* the ſecond who was there taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh* on the 17th. of *October* 1348. This *Maurice* Earl of *Stratherne* having no children, his neareſt Heir was his Uncle and Tutor, Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumſhergart*, which is now called *Kemſlang* and belongeth to the Duke of *Hamilton*, lying oppoſite to *Bothwell* on the South ſide the River *Clyde*. He was Son to that *Andrew Moray* who married King *Robert Bruce*'s, Siſter, and Brother to *Andrew* the Governour. He aſſum'd the Title of *Cluidsdale* after his Nephew's Death, as appears from *Friebarne*'s *M. S.* and likewiſe from *Hector Boethius*, who ſpeaking of his being at the head of one of the four Squadrons, at the Siege of *Perth*, ſaith, *Quartæ præerat, Mauritius Moravius Dominus Cludivallis*, &c. He was a man of great Activity and Spirit, and for his good conduct at the Siege of *Perth*, was, as *Friebarne* affirms, ſoon after made Governor of the Caſtle of *Sterlin*, of which *Buchanan*; *Intra paucos dies Sterlinum quoque oppugnatum, & eadem lege deditum Mauritius Moravius Andreæ filius Arci eſt præfectus*, &c. To this that of *Joannes Major* agrees. *Poſt Pertham captam Strivilingam arcem cuſtos obſedit — cujus cuſtodiam Mauritio de Moravia de Clidsdale cuſtos tradidit*, &c. This Sir *Maurice* of *Cluidsdale* and *Drumſhergart*, upon the death of his Nephew put a *Cheveron* in his Coat, and had hopes of ſucceeding to the Earldom of *Stratherne*, but *Robert Stuart*, afterwards King, ſtept in betwixt him and it; and finding *Maurice*'s diſcontent, gave him the Lands of *Ogilvie*, which were a part of that Earldom, and continue in the poſſeſſion of his ſucceſſors of the Houſe of *Abercarnie* to this day. This *Maurice* of *Cluidsdale* and *Drumſhergart*, was ſucceeded by his Son *John Moray*, Lord of *Drumſhergart*, who married *Mary*, Daughter to *Maliſius* firſt of that Name, Earl of *Stratherne*, by whom he had two Sons, *Alexander* and *Walter*, and had with her the Lands of *Abercarnie*. The charter of theſe Lands granted by this *Maliſius* is ſtill extant, and in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who hath alſo a Charter granted by *John Moray*, Lord of *Drumſhergart*, before his marriage with *Mary*, daughter of *Maliſius*, Earl of *Stratherne*, and to their Iſſue, of the Lands and Barony of *Balnacrief*, alſo a Charter of confirmation from *Robert Stuart* of *Scotland*, afterwards King, to this *John*, of all the Lands *Maliſius* had given him with his Daughter *Mary*: The Charter of Confirmation is dated the 18th. day of *March*, 1368. This *John* Lord of *Drumſhergart* and *Balnacrief*, had for his ſucceſſor his eldeſt Son, Sir *Alexander Moray*, of *Drumſhergart*, *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*. He married *Jannet*, daughter to *Hugh* Earl of *Roſs*, and Siſter to *Euphan Roſs*, Queen of *Scotland*. Their contract of marriage is ſtill extant, to which is appended, the Seals of the Queen and her eldeſt Son, *David* Count Palatine of *Strathern*, and Earl of *Cathneſs*: Of this contract there were two Copies, one with the Seal of *Alexander* appended remained in the Queens hands, the other is ſtill in the cuſtody of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, wherein 'tis agreed, that the Queen and her eldeſt Son *David*, ſhall at their own proper charge, aſſiſt Sir *Alexander* in the Recovery of his Inheritance, &c. The Queen's Seal appended to it, hath the Image of the Queen Crown'd and ſitting on a Throne, upon the right ſide of the Throne is a Shield, with the arms of *Scotland*, a Lyon within a Double Treſſure, and on the left, a Shield with the Queens paternal Coat, three Lyons rampant for the name of *Roſs*. This Sir *Alexander* was ſucceeded by his Son *Winfrade Moray*, of *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*, who married *Katharine Greme*, Siſter to the Lord *Greme*, and had with her two Sons, *Andrew* and *George*. There is in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, a Charter by King *James* the third, erecting the Lands of *Ogilvie*, *Abercarnie*, &c. into a free Barony, independent of the Stuartry of *Stratherne*, in favour of *Winfrade Moray* of *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*; the Witneſſes in this Charter are, *Andrew* Biſhop of *Glasgow*, *Thomas* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, *William* Biſhop of *Orkney*, and keeper of the great Seal, *Andrew* Lord *Avondale* Chancellor .... Earl of *Argyle*, *David* Earl of *Crawford*, *James* Lord *Hamilton*, Sir *David Guthrie* of that ilk Knight, Captain of the King's Guards, &c. After this Charter of Erection, they are commonly deſign'd by the Lands of *Abercarnie*. The eldeſt Son and Succeſſor of this *Winfrade* was, Sir *Andrew Moray* of *Abercarnie*, to whom *John* Lord *Drummond*, Steward of *Stratherne*, grants a Diſcharge of all dependance or attendance on that Court, in reſpect, King *James* the Third, out of his ſpecial favour had ſo ordered by Letters under his own hand, and erected all his Lands into a free Barony, independant of the Stuartry, which Letters are ſtill in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*. This Sir *Andrew Moray*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Alexander Robertſon* of *Strowan*, chief of that name; and had by her a Daughter, married to *Maurice Kee Drummond* of *Concraig*, Senechal of Stuart of

Stra-

Stratherne; but having no Sons, the Eſtate fell to his Nephew, *John Moray* of *Abercarnie*, Son to *George Moray*, the Brother of Sir *Andrew*. He married *Nicola Greme*, Siſter to *William* Earl of *Montroß*, and had Children, *William* their eldeſt Son, *Robert* and *David*; they had likewiſe three Daughters, *Catharine*, *Annas* and *Barbara*. This *John* was Kill'd at the Battle of *Penkincleugh*. There is in the cuſtody of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, an Inſtrument of Seſin, in favour of *William Moray* of *Abercarnie*, as heir to his Father *John* of the Date, *May* 16th. 1548. upon a precept from the Queen (*Mary*) to the Sherif of *Perth*, wherein 'tis ſet forth, that the Queen was pleaſed out of her Royal favour, to diſpence with *William*, his being under Age, becauſe his Father *John* was kill'd, fighting in defence of his Country, at the Battle of *Penkincleugh*. His Succeſſor was his Son, *William Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Oliphant*, Daughter to the Lord *Oliphant*, and dying without Children, was ſucceeded by his Brother, *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Catharine Moray*, Daughter to Sir *William Moray* of *Tullibardin*, and by her had ſix Sons, and two Daughters, Sir *William* their Heir and Succeſſor, Sir *David*, who was Deputy Governor to Prince *Henry*, and one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber. The care of forming the mind of that Young Prince of great hopes, was put upon this Gentleman, by King *James* the Sixth, as one, whoſe Vertues and Fidelity had ſet him above the reſt of his Country-men. Of this *Johnſtone: Daturque Rector pueritiæ David Moravius Abercarneus, virtute animi fideque inſignis*, &c. Their Third Son *Mongo*, married .... *Hacket*, Daughter to *Hacket* of *Pitfirren*, and by her had two Sons, Sir *Robert* who was Colonel in *France*, and upon King *Charles* the Second's Reſtauration, was made Lord Juſtice Clerk of *Scotland*. He was one of the principal perſons who put King *Charles* upon founding the Royal Society at *Greſham* College, of which he was afterwards Fellow. He married ..... *Linſay*, Siſter to the Lord *Balcarras*, and dying without Iſſue, was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abby, where he had a Monument erected for him, by King *Charles* the Second. Sir *William Moray* of *Dreghorn*, his Brother was Maſter of the Works to King *Charles* the Second, and married ..... *Foulis*, Siſter to the Lord *Colintone*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and had by her three Sons and a Daughter, Sir *James*, who was Captain in the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment, and died a Batchelor; *Robert* their Second Son who died Young, their Third Son Sir *Charles*, ſucceeded Sir *James*, and married ..... *Maxwell*, Siſter to Sir *John Maxwell* of *Polocke*. Maſter *John Moray*, Fourth Son to *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Moray* of *Tullibardin*, was Miniſter of *Dumfermline*, and married *Leſly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rotheß*. *Andrew* their fifth Son was a Captain in *Holland*, and died there, *James* their Youngeſt Son died a Batchellor. ..... *Moray* their eldeſt Daughter, was Lady *Moncrief*..... *Moray* their youngeſt Daughter, was married to *Douglaß* of *Balheav'n*. Sir *William Moray*, eldeſt Son, and ſucceſſor to Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Moray* of *Tullibardin*, was Maſter of Horſe to Queen *Anne*, and Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King *James* the Sixth. He married .... *Mercer*, Daughter to *Mercer* of *Adie* and *Montclour* chief of that name, and had by her Sir *Robert* his Heir and Succeſſor, *Mary Moray* Lady *Augtartyre*, and *Annabella Moray*, who died unmarried. He was ſucceeded by Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Helena Bruce*, Daughter to *Bruce* of *Cultmalindie*, and had by her *William* their eldeſt Son, *David* their ſecond Son, who married *Margaret Hay*, Siſter to *Hay* of *Pitfowr*, and died without Iſſue. Their Daughter *Anna Moray*, was married to *Alexander Moray* of *Strowan*. This Sir *Robert* had to his Succeſſor, *William Moray*, of *Abercarnie*, he married *Anna Hay*, Daughter to *George Hay* of *Keilour*, who was Grandfather to the preſent *John* Earl of *Errole*, and had by her Sir *Robert* their Eldeſt Son, Maſter *William* their ſecond Son, who was caſt away at Sea going for *Holland*. Their third Son *George Moray* was Captain in the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment, and being unfortunately loſt at *Bruntiſland*, was buried near the great *Montroſs*, in his Burial place in St. *Giles*'s Church at *Edinburgh*. Their eldeſt Daughter *Helena*, was married to ... *Greme* of *Gorthy*, their ſecond Daughter *Iſabella*, married *Stuart* of *Burro*. This *William* was ſucceeded by his Son, the preſent Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Anna Greme*, Daughter to that *Patrick Greme* of *Inchbrakie*; ſo much eſteemed for his activity and conſtant aſſiſtance in thoſe admired Expeditions of *James* the Great, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, who with a handful of Men, did ſuch wonders for King *Charles* the Firſt, as ſoon made him famous all over *Europe*. Of this Gentleman, the Author of a Book, intitul'd, *De Rebus anno* 1644, *& duobus ſequentibus, ab Illuſtriſſimo Jacobo Marchione Montis Roſarum in Scotia præclare geſtis*, &c. Printed at *Paris*, and Dedicated to King *Charles* the Second, then Prince of *Wales*, ſaith theſe words, ſpeaking of *Montroſs*. *Non procul à Tai amnis ripa, ad Ædes Patricii Gremi Insbrakii Conſanguinei ſui pervenit. Patricio ab illuſtriſſima familia Montis-Roſana oriundo, & Splendidiſſimis natalibus Digno Montis-Roſanus jure merito plurimum tribuebat*, &c. And a little after. *Patricium Græmum, de quo ſæpius, nec unquam ſine honore dicendum eſt, Atholiis enixe rogantibus Ducem dedit*, &c. *pag.* 97, 98, and 110. *Edit Pariſiis* 1648, in 8vo. By her he had five Sons and two Daughters, *William* their eldeſt Son, *Robert*, *John* their third Son, a Captain in the *French* Army, *James* who died young, and *Maurice*. Their eldeſt Daughter *Anna*, is married to *Greme* of *Fintrie*, the firſt Cadet of the Family of *Montroſs*, whoſe Father *James* ſuffered much for his Loyalty, in the time of the troubles of King *Charles* the Firſt; And was alſo along with the Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, in all his Wars with the Covenanters. *Fintrie*'s predeceſſor, was a Son of the Lord *Greme*'s, begotten on the Lady *Mary Stuart*, Daughter to King *Robert* the Third. Their youngeſt Daughter's name is *Æmilia*. *Abercarnie* hath for his Creſt a fixed Star, ſet on one *Torſe*, or Wreath of his Colours, and the *Motto* in an *Eſcrole* above *Sans Tache*. There are alſo of this Name, the Lord *Elibanck*, the Lairds of *Blackbarony*, *Polmais*, *Philiphaugh* and *Newton*, and all of ancient Families, and conſiderable Eſtates. *Hect. Boeth. Hiſt. Scot. Joh. Leſs. Epiſcop. Roſſ. de Rebus Geſt. Scot. Tacit. Annal. Buccan. Hiſt. Tacit. de vit. Agric.* Several *Scotiſh* Manuſcripts. Sir *James Balfours* book of Blazonrie. *Joh. Major. Hiſt. Major. Britan. Johnſtons Hiſt. Rerum Britannicar.*

MURRAY, Lat. *Moravia*, one of the North-Eaſtern Shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, of great extent from Eaſt to Weſt: On the North it has the *German* Ocean and *Murray-Fyrth*, on the Eaſt *Buchan*, on the South *Athol* and *Marr*, and on the Weſt *Loquhabar*. It's in length 90 *Scotch* Miles, and in its greateſt breadth 30. The Principal Town is *Elgin*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrew*'s: but he is ſtiled Biſhop of *Murray*, not of *Elgin*.

MURRAY-FYRTH, Lat. *Vara*, a great Arm of the *German* Ocean, which pierced the Eaſtern-Shore of *Scotland*. On the North and Weſt it has the County of *Roſs*, and on the South *Murray* and *Buchan*. There is no Town of any Conſideration upon it except *Chanrie*.

MURRHO, (*Sebaſtian*) born at *Colmar* in *Alſatia*, liv'd in the XVth Century. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, and amongſt the reſt, one, *De Laudibus Germaniæ*. *Voſſius. Simler.* &c.

The MURSAS, are the moſt conſiderable *Tartars* of *Crim* or *Little Tartary*.

MURTOLA, (*Gaſpard*) an *Italian* Poet, Author of ſeveral *Italian* and *Latin* Poems, died about 1624.

MUSA (*Anthony*, or *Antonius*) a *Grecian*, the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Phyſician, Brother to *Euphorbus Juba*, King of *Mauritania*'s Phyſician. Having cured *Auguſtus* of a dangerous Sickneſs by Bathings and cool Remedies, the *Romans* erected his Statue near that of *Æſculapius*. But the ſame Remedies killed *Marcellus*. *Horat. l.* 1. *ep.* 15. *Pliny lib.* 19.

MUSARABES, or *Moſarabes*, or *Miſtarabes*, *Chriſtians* of *Spain* ſo called, becauſe they lived under the *Arabians* Government. *Muſa* in *Arabick* ſignifies a *Chriſtian*. So *Muſarabe* ſignifies a *Chriſtian*, the *Arabians* Subject; or *Miſtarabes*, from the *Latin Miſtus*, mixt among the *Arabians*; or *Muçarabes*, from *Muça*, an *Arabian* Captain, who conquered *Spain*. *Jacob Almanzor*, King of *Morocco*, took ſome *Muſarabes* along with him in 1170, to guard his Perſon, and permitted them to Worſhip God after their own way, in a Church built on purpoſe. They were commonly 500 Life-guardmen, very rich, and favoured with great Privileges. The *Muſarabine* Divine Service is celebrated ſtill in the Seven Pariſhes of *Toledo*, as it was before the *Roman* Service was eſtabliſhed by St. *Gregory* in 1080. It is likewiſe celebrated at *Salamanca* on certain Days in the Year. *Marmol. de l'Afrique l.* 3.

MUSCULUS (*Wolfgangus*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, was a *Benedictine* Friar; but afterwards one of *Luther*'s firſt Diſciples. He compoſed ſeveral Books, and died in *Switzerland* in 1563. *Melchior Adam in vit. Theol. Germ. Sleidan, Surius.*

MUSERRIN, a Name taken in *Turky* by thoſe that profeſs to believe no God. This Word ſignifies thoſe that keep the ſecret, from the Verb *Aſerra*, to conceal. Their ſecret is flatly to deny a Deity. The moſt part are ſome *Cadi*'s and Learned Perſons in the *Arabian* Book: The others are Chriſtian Renegado's, who, purpoſely to ſhake off the Fear of God's Judgments, and the Remorſe of their Conſciences, embrace this Opinion, which they dare not profeſs publickly. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUSES, Goddeſſes, reputed Daughters to *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*. They are Nine, to whom the Invention of Sciences is attributed, *viz. Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, and *Polyhymnia*. Some make them Daughters to *Cœlus* and the Earth, to expreſs the Qualities of the Body and Spirit for Sciences. See each of their Names in their particulars Articles.

MUSEUM, a place of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, like the *Pritaneum* of *Athens*, where Learned Men of extraordinary Merit, were kept by the Publick, becauſe of their conſiderable

able Services to the Commonwealth. *Salmaſ. in Ælii Spart. notis.*

MUSEUS, an Ancient *Greek* Poet, *Orpheus*'s Contemporary, to whom *Cæſar Scaliger* attributes the Poem of *Leander* and *Hero*. But it is certain that *Muſeus*, Author of that Poem, lived in the *Roman* Emperors time. *Scalig. de re Poet. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

MUSKETEERS, the King of *France*'s Life-guards. There are two Troops of them of 250 Men each: All thoſe of the firſt Troop, formerly called *Great Musketeers*, ride on White Horſes, and have a Gold Galloon upon their Hats. Thoſe of the ſecond Troop, which did belong to Cardinal *Mazarini*, are mounted on Black Horſes, and have a Silver Lace on their Hats. Beſides the King, who is the Captain of all the Musketeers, each Troop has its Captain-Lieutenant, and other Officers: And their Pay is 20 Crowns a Month. *Memoires du Temps.*

MUSORITES, *Jews* who reverenced Rats and Mice, from *Mus* a Mouſe, and *Sorex* a Rat. The Original of this Superſtition is thus: The *Philiſtines* having taken the Ark of the Covenant away, God ſent a great number of Rats and Mice, that devour'd all they had, which forc'd them to return the Ark, that they might be deliver'd from that plague; but their Prieſts adviſ'd them firſt to put five Golden Mice into it, as an Offering to the God of *Iſrael*, that they might be rid of thoſe Vermin. 1 *Sam.* 6.

MUSTAPHA, *Solyman* the Second, Emperor of the *Turk*'s Eldeſt Son, the fineſt, ſtouteſt, and moſt ingenious Prince, that had been ſeen for a long time in the *Ottoman* Family, was made Governor of ſeveral Provinces. But *Roxelana*, whom the *Sultan* married, contrary to the Cuſtom, eſtabliſh'd ſince *Bajazet* the Firſt, to ſecure the Crown to one of her own Sons, charged him with Rebellion againſt his Father, who cauſed him to be ſtrangled immediately, without hearing his Defence. The People, deſirous to revenge his Death upon *Roxelana*, communicated the deſign to *Bajazet*, one of *Roxelana*'s younger Sons, who pretending to exclude his Brother *Selym*, and get the Crown, approved the thing, and elected one of his Slaves whoſe Stature and Face were very like *Muſtapha*'s. This ſuppoſed Prince departed in 1553, feigning to avoid his Father's Anger, who would certainly execute upon him, what he had done to a Slave, whom he took for his Son. His Officers told it as a great Secret, that he was the Emperor's Son; yet this Secret was quickly made a publick thing. *Solyman* ſent Baſſa *Pertau* againſt him, who brought him Priſoner to *Conſtantinople*, where he was forced upon a Rack to confeſs the Truth; and *Roxelana* obtained *Bajazet*'s Pardon. *De Rocoles des Impoſteurs inſignes.*

MUSTAPHA, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Mahomet* IIId's Son, and *Achmet*'s Brother, ſucceeded *Achmet* in 1617, whoſe Son *Oſman* was but 12 Years old. *Muſtapha* was raiſed up to the Throne by the *Janizaries*, who turned him out of it two Months after, becauſe he diſpleaſed them. *Oſman*, his Nephew, ſucceeded him, and he was ſhut up in a private Priſon, out of which he was drawn by the *Janizaries*, and was again put upon the Throne in 1622. The next day after he put *Oſman* to Death. But his Conduct diſpleaſing again, he was confined 16 Months after to perpetual Impriſonment, and *Amurath*, *Oſman*'s Brother, ſucceeded him. There are particular Relations of all thoſe Revolutions.

MUSTAPHA II. Son to *Mahomet* IV. Emperor of the *Turks*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Achmet* in 1695. His beginnings have been very briſk, for at his Inauguration, when the *Grand Viſier* veſted him, he told him, That he ſhould be careful what he did; that he ſhould treat his Soldiers well, and above all be ſure to tell him the truth, and if not, he ſhould ſoon know, and be ſenſible of what would follow. The firſt Succeſſes of his Reign, were the worſting of the *Venetians* in two ſeveral Engagements at Sea, which being unuſual, and of many Years not known, made it Matter of Wonder to all the World, and theſe were attended with the regaining of *Scio*; for which, and his other Wars in *Hungary*, he finds out ways to raiſe great Sums of Money; and going into the Field in Perſon this Year, at the Head of an Army of about 50000 Men, directed his March towards *Tranſilvania*, took the *Palanca* of *Lippa* by Storm, and put the Garriſon to the Sword, then fell upon General *Veterani* in his Camp, who had about 8000 Men with him; and who, after an incredible Reſiſtance was Slain with moſt of his Men; and this ſame ill News was attended with the unfortunate Loſs of *Titul*, which the *Turks* deſtroy'd and abandon'd; the Imperial Army, under the Command of the Elector of *Saxony*, being not able all this while to come up with the *Turks*; but next Year, *viz.* 1696. there was a terrible Battel fought between the two Armies, headed by the ſame Generals at *Olaſch*, not far from *Temeſwaer*, with the loſs of many Men on both ſides, and only thus advantageous to the Chriſtians, that the Chriſtians remained Maſters of the Field, and intended to attack *Muſtapha*'s Camp next Morning; but that the *Turks* had laboured ſo hard all Night, that they had fortified, and rendered it almoſt impregnable; the *Turks* and *Tartars* alſo, this Year loſt *Aſoph* to the *Muſcovites*. In 1697. the Imperialiſts failed in their Deſign upon *Bihatz*; but the *Turks* never received ſuch an overthrow as they did this Year at *Zanta* upon the *Theyſſe*, where while Sultan *Muſtapha* was content to keep on the other ſide of the River with a Body of Spahees. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who Commanded the Chriſtian Army, fell upon the *Turkiſh* Army, under the *Grand Viſier* on this ſide, and made ſuch a Slaughter and Deſtruction of the Infidels, as was never known to have happned in the Memory of Man, or any Age; for no leſs than five Viſiers, beſides the Supream Viſier, 8000 Janizaries, and a vaſt number of Spahees, and a long Catalogue of Officers fell in this Battel, which was of ſo high a Concernment, and the Conſequences thereof were ſo conſiderable, that from thence the following Peace was derived, which this Emperor *Muſtapha*, now Reigning, concluded by his Embaſſadors at *Carlowitz*, with the Emperor, *Venetians*, *Poles*, and *Muſcovites*, about the beginning of the Year 1699, through the Mediation of the King of *England* and *States of Holland*, by which the reſpective Conqueſts of the ſaid Nations were in a manner entirely conceded to them.

MUSULMEN, that is, True-believers, a Name given by *Mahomet* to all thoſe that embraced his Religion.

MUSURUS, (*Mark*) born in *Candia*, a Learned Archbiſhop of *Raguſa*, in the XVIth Century. Being Profeſſor at *Padua*, he had ſo many Auditors, that they were forced to inlarge the Publick School. He had an extraordinary Talent in reading upon the *Greek* Poets. He was promiſed a Cardinal's Cap the next Promotion; but being diſappointed, he complained of it as an Affront to all the *Græcians*, and died ſoon after. *De Vaſſillas, Anecdotes de Florence.*

MUTAFARACA's, in *Turky*, are Officers who conſtantly follow the *Grand Signior*, chiefly when he goes from Village to Village. They are *Spahi*'s of a higher Rank than the reſt, who receive a greater Reward when they go out of the *Seraglio*. *Mutafaraca* ſignifies *Eminent Spahi*, from *farac*, *to diſtinguiſh*. When the *Grand Viſier* goes to the *Divan*, he is alſo attended by many *Mutafaraca*'s. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUTIAN, or *Conradus Mutianus Rufus*, Prebendary at *Gotha* in *Germany*, a famous Lawyer, eſteemed by the Learned of his time, neglected preferments, and ingraved theſe Words on his Door, *Beata Tranquillitas.* He died in 1526.

MUTIAN (*Hierom*) a famous *Italian* Painter, who followed *Titian*'s way, and made a great number of Pictures at *Rome*. *Gregory* XIIIth imployed him to draw the firſt Hermit, St. *Paul* and St. *Anthony*, which are to be ſeen in St. *Peter*'s Church. He finiſhed alſo the Deſigns of the *Baſſo Relievo's* of *Trajan*'s Column begun by *Julio Romanus*; and by his means we have thoſe Cuts which *Ciaconius* has explain'd. He died in 1590. *Gregory* XIII. founded St. *Luke*'s Academy at *Rome* for his ſake, by a Brief confirmed by *Sixtus* V. *Mutian* left two Houſes to the ſaid Academy, and his whole Eſtate alſo, in caſe his Heirs ſhould have no Iſſue, to keep poor young Painters that would come to *Rome* to learn that Art.

MUTIMUS, the God of Silence, from the *Latin*, *Mutire* to *Mutter*. The Ancients believed that this falſe Divinity did help one to keep his thoughts conceal'd. *Turneb. l.* 17.

C. MUTIUS, named *Cordus*, and afterwards *Scævola*. *Porſenna*, King of *Tuſcany*, beſieging *Rome* in 247 of *Rome*, to reſtore the Family of *Tarquin*; and *Mutius* reſolving to diſpatch him, killed his Secretary in his ſtead. And being brought before *Porſenna*, who was offering a Sacrifice, he told him boldly, that Three hundred young Men like him were bound by Oath to Murther him. But ſince my hand, added he, has miſs'd thee, it muſt be puniſhed for it. Then putting his Right-Hand on the burning Coals, he let it burn with ſuch a Conſtancy that the Beholders were all amazed. *Porſenna* charmed with his Virtue ſent him ſafe to *Rome*, where they gave him the Name of *Scævola*, or *Left-handed*, which remained to his Family. *Florus, Tit. Liv. l.* 2. *Mart. l.* 1. *ep.* 30. *Dion. Halicarn.*

Q. MUTIUS SCÆVOLA, a famous Lawyer, and *Roman* Conſul, who governed *Aſia* with ſo much Prudence and Juſtice, that he was commonly propoſed as an Example to the Governors ſent thither. He compoſed many Works, and had the Reputation of an accompliſh'd Orator. *Cicero* calls him the moſt Eloquent of all the Lawyers, and the beſt Lawyer of all the Orators. He was murthered in 672 of *Rome*, during *Marius* and *Sylla*'s Wars, being accuſed by his Aſſaſſin of too much Honeſty. *Cicero de Orat. ad Attic. Solin. c.* 29. *Velleius Paterc.* &c.

MUTIUS, or *Mucians*, Lat. *Gens Mucia*, a very Illuſtrious Family at *Rome*, has produced many Magiſtrates, as *Q. Mutius Scævola*, Conſul in 580; *P. Mutius Scævola*, alſo Conſul in 579, Father to *P. Mutius Scævola*, an Excellent Orator, High-Prieſt, and Tribune of the People in 613, Prætor in 618, and Conſul in 621; 'Tis ſaid this *Mutius*, in the time of his Conſulſhip, put *Tiberius Gracchus*, Tribune of the People upon publiſhing the *Lex Agraria*, which made a great Noiſe at *Rome*: All the People of Fortune

oppoſed

oppos'd the passing of this Law; whereas, on the other side, the poorer Sort were very violent for't. *Octavius* likewise, Tribune of the People, either concerned for his own Estate, or gain'd by the Senate, oppos'd the *Bill*, and broke all *Gracchus*'s Measures: *Tiberius* not knowing how to get over this Difficulty, got *Octavius* depos'd. Upon this Commissioners were nam'd to Parcel out the Lands after the Bill or Law had been agreed to by the Commons. *Tiberius Gracchus* was one in the Commission; now, soon after this, *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, happening to die, and making the People of *Rome* Heir of all his Dominions and Estate; this *Tiberius*, to ingratiate himself further with the People, mov'd that all *Attalus*'s ready Money might be distributed among them. The Senate made a strong Opposition against this Motion, and order'd *Mutius* to dispatch *Gracchus*, who, upon this, fled to the Capitol; but *Scipio Nasica*, *Jupiter*'s High-Priest, going up thither with a great number of the Senate, together with the Commons of the best Fortunes, was the occasion of *Gracchus*'s being kill'd. *Mutius* had the Character of a pleasant Man, who, though he did not neglect the business of his Office, yet loved to divert himself, when he had leisure. *Q. Mutius Scævola*, called *The Augur*, was Consul in 637. *Tit. Liv. Pliny lib.* 2.

MUTUNUS, or *Mutinus*, a scandalous pretended Deity of the *Romans*, like the *Græcian Priapus*. New married Women worshipped *Mutunus*'s Statue, before which shameful Ceremonies were performed. The Ancient Fathers have often reproach'd the Pagans with them. *S. Austin. de Civ. Dei, l.*4. *c.* 9. *Lactant.*

MYAGRUS, the Name of a certain Heathen God, whose Office was to hunt or drive out Flies, called in *Greek* Μυαγρος. The *Arcadians* sacrificed to him. And the occasion of this Worship comes probably from the Importunity of Flies, which is such in hot Countries, that the Assistance of a Divinity was thought necessary to drive them away. It is *Solinus*'s Opinion, or rather his Jest, on this Superstition. *S. Greg. Nazianz.* in his first Discourse against *Julian*, mentions another God, named *Ekron*, appointed to hunt Flies. So named, because the *Ekronites*, a People of *Judæa*, had an Idol worshipped under the Name of *Beelzebub*, that is, *The God of Flies*. *Cartari Imag. des Dieux. Pliny l.* 10. *cap.* 28. *Selden de Diis Syris.*

MYCONE, an Island of the *Archipelago*, Three Miles from *Delos*, near Thirty Miles about, has no Fortress, and therefore not inhabited by the *Turks*, for fear of the *Christian* Privateers. Nevertheless, they take the *Carasch*, or Tribute, every Year. There are not above 2000 Inhabitants; but four Women to one Man, because Men being generally Seamen, or Privateers, often miscarry. There are about Thirty *Greek* Churches, and one *Latin* only. *J. Spon. Voyage de Italie*, &c.

MYLITTA, a Name given by the *Babylonians*, or *Assyrians* to *Venus*. The *Assyrian* Women were obliged by a Law, to go once in their Lives near *Venus*'s Temple, and prostitute themselves to some Foreigner, who was to put a Sum of Money into their Lap. *Herod. l.* 1. *Strabo l.* 16.

MYRA, a Town in *Lycia*, in *Asia*, now call'd *Strumita*; 'twas formerly an Archbishoprick with 36 Suffragans under it. It stands upon a Hill about Twenty Leagues from the Sea.

MYRBACH, a little Town and Abbey of the *Higher Alsatia*, which some years ago was an Ecclesiastical Principality, and the Monks had right to elect themselves an Abbot when the Dignity was vacant. But since *Alsatia* has been yielded to the *French*, by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648, it was decreed, That in case of Vacancy the Monks should present Three Persons to the King, that he might chuse one of them. *Heiss. Hist. l'Empire l.* 6.

MYRMIDONS, a People of *Thessaly*, who follow'd *Achilles* to the Siege of *Troy*. The Poets feign'd that they were Pismires at first, being metamophos'd afterwards into Men, at the request of *Æacus*, King of *Ægina*. *Virgil. Æneid.* 2. *Ovid. Metam.* &c.

MYRMILLONS, a sort of Gladiators, who commonly fought against the *Retiarii*. The *Myrmillons* Arms were, *A Sword*, *A Shield*, and *An Head-Piece*; on the top whereof was the Shape of a Fish. The *Retiarii*'s Arms were, *A Fork with Three Tips*, and *A Fisher's Net to cover the* Myrmillon's *Head*, against whom he was to fight. *Myrmillon* comes from the Greek Μορμύρος, *Ros*, which signifies *A Sea-Fish*, spotted with several Colours, mentioned by *Ovid* in *Halieut*, because those Gladiators had the Shape of this Fish in their Head-piece. They were also named *Galli*, because the first came out of *Gaul*, or because their Armour was after the *Gaul's* Fashion. When they were a fighting, the *Retiarius* did sing to this purpose, *I don't aim at thee, but at thy Fish; Why dost thou shun me, thou* Gaul? *Suetonius* in *Caligula* saith, That *Caligula* suppressed these sorts of Gladiators. *Turneb. Advers. l.* 3. *c.* 4.

MYRON, an admirable Statuary, living in the LXXXIVth Olympiad, and the 320 Year of *Rome*. His Figure of a Brazen-Cow, got him a great Reputation, and was the occasion of many fine Epigrams in *Greek*. See *Anthologia lib.* 4. *Plin.* 34. *cap.* 8. *Ovid. lib.* 3. *de Ponto*, &c.

MYRSES, a Name given to *Tartarian* Princes, who are Tributary to the Great Duke of *Moscovy*. 'Tis also given to *Persian* Princes. *Olearius*'s *Voyage de Moscovie.*

MYSIA, a Country in *Asia* the Less, divided into *Great* and *Little Mysia*. The first was situated between the *Lesser Mysia*, *Phrygia*, *Bithynia*, and the *Ægean Sea*, and had the Towns of *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Adramyttium*, and likewise the Mountains of *Olympus*, *Cimon*, and the River *Rhindacus* in it. *Little Mysia* lay between the *Hellespont*, *Troas*; and had the Towns of *Cyzicum*, and *Lampsacum*, the Mountain *Ida*, the Rivers of *Simois*, *Granicus*, &c. All this Country now goes by the Name of *Natolia*, and is subject to the *Turk*.

N

NThe *Romans* made uſe of theſe two Letters, *N L*, for *Non Liquet*, to ſignifie that the Evidence againſt any Criminal was not ſufficient to acquit or condemn him, being much the ſame as *Ignoramus* with us. The Ancients put it betwixt *E* and *S* to ſoften the Pronunciation, as *quotiens* for *quoties*; and *Auſonius* thinks it was form'd from the Greek Z turn'd upwards. *S. Aug. l. 2. c. 2. emend.*

NAAMAN, a Leper, General to the King of *Syria*, being inform'd by a Hebrew Captive that the Prophet *Eliſha* could Cure him, his Maſter recommended him to *Joram* King of *Iſrael* for that end, which he lookt upon as a deſign of the *Syrian* to pick a quarrel, and ſeek occaſion of War; and being ſollicitous about it, the Prophet ſignify'd to the King, That if *Naaman* would come to him, he ſhould know there was a God in *Iſrael*. The *Syrian* going to the Prophet's door with a great Retinue, he ſent him word to go and waſh ſeven times in *Jordan*; which *Naaman* taking as a ſlight, went away in a rage; but being prevail'd upon by his Servants to obey, was cleans'd, and return'd to acknowledge the Prophet's kindneſs, and his being convinc'd that the God of *Iſrael* was the only true God. 2 *Kings* 5.

NAAS, a Barony and Town in the Province of *Lemſter* and County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*. *Long.* 7. 9. *Lat.* 55. 37.

NAASSON, one of the Anceſtors, according to the Fleſh, of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt; he was the Son of *Aminadab*, and Prince of the Tribe of *Judah* ſoon after their departure out of *Egypt*. *Numb.* 1. 7. *Matth.* 1. 4.

NAB, Lat. *Nabus*, a River of *Franconia*; which paſſing through the upper *Palatinate*, empties it ſelf into the *Danube*, above *Ratisbon*.

NABAL, a rich Jew, that dwelt near *Carmel* in *Judæa*, whom *David*, for his churliſh and ungratefull Behaviour to him, deſign'd to have kill'd, but was hindred by the prudent interpoſition and preſents of his Wife *Abigail*, whom *David* afterwards Married about *An. M.* 2977. 1 *Sam.* 25. from *ver.* 2. to 43. *Salian. Sponde.*

NABARZANES, one of *Darius*'s Generals, who Commanded the Horſe in the Right Wing at the *Streights* of *Cilicia*; he Conſpir'd with *Beſſus* againſt *Darius*, with this Reſolution, That if *Alexander* purſued 'em, they would deliver up the King, and ſo make their terms; and if he did not, that they would kill *Darius*, uſurp the Government, and renew the War. They perform'd the Latter, and *Nabarzanes* was afterwards reconcil'd to *Alexander*. *Diodor. Q. Curt.*

NABATHEANS, a People of *Arabia Petræa*. St. *Iſidore* ſuppoſeth 'em to have their Original and Name from *Nebajoth*, *Iſmael*'s Firſt-born, *Gen.* 25. 12. Their Country had *Arabia Deſerta* on the Eaſt, *Paleſtin* on the Weſt, *Arabia Fælix* on the South, and *Syria* on the North. This was the People whom *Gabinius* defeated, according to *Joſephus*. *Strab. Plin.*

NABIS, a Tyrant of *Lacedæmon*, infamous for his Cruelty. He wag'd War with the *Romans*, but was defeated by *L. Quintius*, who forc'd him to more Moderation; and taking *Argos* left him only *Lacedæmon*, where he was kill'd not long after. *Florus. Livy. Polybius.*

NABONASSAR, the firſt King of the *Chaldæans*, or *Babylonians*, after the Diviſion of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, famous in Hiſtory for his *Epocha*; the beginning of which *Petavius* fixeth in the Year 3257. *Torniel. Spondanus* and *Salian*, with others, fix it on the 3306, beginning on *Wedneſday*, *Feb.* 26. in the 3967. of the *Julian* Period, 747 before Chriſt; the firſt of the Eighth *Olympiad*, and the Sixth of *Rome*, being not finiſh'd: *Spanheim* concurrs with 'em; adding, That it was 265 after the Building of *Solomon*'s Temple, and the Eleventh of *Jotham* King of *Judah*. Certain it is, that the beginning of this new Empire of the *Chaldæans* is very obſcure; and all that, by way of Conjecture, we know concerning it, is, That the *Babylonians* being revolted from under the Government of the *Medes*, who had overthrown the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, did, under the Conduct of *Nabonaſſar*, Governor of the *Medes*, lay the foundation of a Dominion, which was very much increas'd afterwards under *Nebuchadnezzar*. It ſeems moſt probable that this *Nebonaſſar* is that *Baladan* mention'd in 2 *Kings* 20. 12. the Father of *Merodach*, or *Berodach*, whom *Ptolemy* calls *Mardokempade*, the ſame that ſent Embaſſadors to *Hezekiah*, 2 *Kings* 20. The curious may conſult 1 *Chron.* 32. *Ptol. l.* 4. *Almageſt. Scaliger lib.* 5. *de Emend. Temp. pag.* 391. *& ſeq. Petav. l.* 9. *de. doct. Temp. cap.* 51. *& ſeq. & lib.* 10. *c.* 7. *& ſeq. Torniel., A. M.* 3306, 3331. *Ubbo Em. lib.* 2. *rerum Chron. & lib.* 5. *Spondan. A. M.* 3306. *Iſaac Voſſius cap.* 9. *Chron. Sacr. Calvi. in Chron. Riccioli Chron. Reformat.*

NABONNIDES, *Nabonnadius*, *Nabonnidocus*, or *Labinet* King of *Babylon*, to whom theſe Names are given by Prophane Authors; who having kill'd *Belſhazzar*, the laſt of *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Race, Reign'd 17 years at *Babylon*. The Aſtronomical Canon, *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, *Sulpitius Severus*, St. *Maximus*, *Scaliger*, *Petavius*, and divers others, ſuppoſe him to be the ſame with *Darius* the *Mede*, who kill'd *Belſhazzar* at the Banquet of Wine, *Dan.* 6. But *Joſephus*, *Torniel*, *Hierom* and *Uſher* think him to be the laſt of *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Race, and him whom the Scripture calls *Belſhazzar*; *Jer.* 27. 7. *Dan.* 7. 5. in the 209 Year of *Nabonaſſar*.

NABOTH, a Native of *Jezreel*, whoſe Vineyard *Ahab* coveted; and being diſcontented, becauſe he could not have it, *Jezebel* his Wife ſuborn'd falſe Witneſſes, who ſwore Treaſon againſt *Naboth*; whereupon he was ſton'd to Death, and *Ahab* took Poſſeſſion of his Vineyard *An. M.* 3123. but *Elijah* meeting him there, charg'd him with the Murther, and propheſied his Deſtruction. 1 *Kings* 21. *Torniel.*

NADAB, and *Abihu*, the Sons of *Aaron*, who preſuming to offer ſtrange Fire before the Lord, were devour'd by a Fire that went forth from him, *A. M.* 2545. *Lev.* 10 from v. 1. to 8. *Torniel.*

NADAB, King of *Iſrael*, ſucceeded his Father *Jeroboam*, *A. M.* 3081, and following his wicked courſes, was, after two years Reign, kill'd by *Baaſha*, one of his Generals, who uſurp'd his Throne. 1 *Kings* 15. 25. to 29.

NADASTI (*Francis*) Preſident of the Soveraign Council of *Hungary*, being diſguſted at the Emperor's refuſal to create him *Palatine* of that Kingdom, conſpir'd with the Counts, *Serini*, *Frangipani*, and *Ragotski*, and begun the Revolt there in 1665. He corrupted a Joyner to fire the Palace which he was repairing, that during the Conſternation, he might kill or take the Emperor. The Palace was accordingly burnt, *Feb.* 23. 1668. but *Nadaſti* fail'd in his deſign. After this he invited the Emperor and Court to divert themſelves with the Fiſhing of *Puttendorf*, *Apr.* 5. 1668. againſt which time he had order'd his Cook to prepare a Pigeon-pye, which the Emperor loved, and to poyſon it; but herein he was prevented by his Counteſs. In 1669. and 1670, he poyſoned the Wells, whence the Emperor had his Water; but alſo without ſucceſs. At laſt *Nagiferents*, Secretary of the Plot, being taken with his Papers about him, *Anno* 1670. *Nadaſti* gather'd together 500 Men to Conduct him to *Venice*; but was ſurpriz'd in his Bed, and brought to *Vienna*, where he acknowledged his Crime, and Petitioned the Emperor to ſpare his innocent Children, and content himſelf with his Puniſhment. During his Impriſonment, a Letter was intercepted to the *Grand Vizier* at *Adrianople*, ſeal'd with his Seal, which he denied nevertheleſs. On the 30*th* of *April*, 1671, he was beheaded according to Sentence, his Eſtate confiſcated, his Children degraded, and his Corps expos'd to the Publick for a Days time; after which he was Interr'd. His Children quitting his Name and Arms, took that of *Crutzemberg*.——The Counts *Serini* and *Frangipani* were alſo Condemned for Conſpiring with him to deliver the Kingdom of *Hungary* into other *Hands*. *Hiſt. of the Troubles of Hungary.*

NADER, a great City in the Empire of the *Mogul*, between *Seronge* and *Agra*, built round a Mountain which has a Fort on the top. The Houſes are generally Thatch'd, and but one Story high, except the better ſort, which are of two. A River waſhes it on three ſides, and then falls into the *Ganges*. *Tavernier.*

NADIN, a Fortreſs of the County of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, which *Solyman* II. took by Compoſition: But in 1647, General *Piſani* re-took it for the *Venetians*, who afterwards yielded it again to the *Turks*. In 1682, the Inhabitants quitted and burnt it in the Night, and laid the fault upon the *Mortlacks*. In 1683, *Mehemet Aga*, at the Head of 150 Horſe, march'd to *Nadin* with a deſign to take Poſſeſſion of it once more for the *Grand Signior*: But a conſiderable Number of the Subjects of the Republick having notice of his intention, prevented him, by putting themſelves into the Place. *Coronelli*'s *Deſcription of the Morea.*

NÆNIA, a Heathen Goddeſs, to whom the *Romans* built a Temple without the City, near the Gate call'd *Viminalis*, and ſuppoſed her to preſide over the Doleſull Ditties which were uſed to be ſung at Funerals in honour of the Dead, to Flutes and other Inſtruments, by Women that were hired for this Service, and call'd *Præficæ*. Theſe Funeral Ditties, if we believe *Horace*, *lib. II. Ode I.* were firſt invented by *Simonides*, a Greek *Lyrick*, and called *Næniæ* from the Name of the Goddeſs that had the care of 'em; which word, ſome think, was firſt uſed, becauſe it naturally expreſſeth the Doleſull whining Tone of their Funeral Singſters: Whence the word is ſtill uſed to ſignifie *fooliſh Songs* and *idle Tales*. The Flutes at the Funerals of both *Greeks* and *Romans* were not only uſed to accompany the Voice of thoſe who ſung the *Nenia* in praiſe of the Dead, but alſo to

point out the Time when the Aſſiſtants were to ſtrike their Breaſts in token of their ſorrow, for theſe Knockings were to be perform'd in Cadence with the Muſick of the Flutes. *Turro de Vet. Pop. Rom. Cicero de Leg.*

NÆVIUS (*Cneius*) a Latin Poet, who, of a Souldier, betook himſelf to the Writing of Verſes and Comedies: His firſt Comedy was Acted at *Rome* in the 519. *U. C.* He was alſo Author of an Hiſtory in Verſe, and ſeveral Comedies; but being too Satyrical, he incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of *Metellus*, whoſe Family was very powerfull at *Rome*; and therefore was Baniſh'd the City, whence he retir'd to *Utica* in *Africa*, where he died the 551 of *Rome*. *Aulus Gellius. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

NAGAYA, a part of *Tartary*, upon the Sea of *Sala* or the *Caſpian*. In 1400 the Weſtern part of *Tartary* was divided into two Kingdoms, whereof the one was call'd *Zavolh* on the further ſide of the River *Volga*; and the other *Crim*, or *Precops*, on this ſide the River, near the Sea of *Zabache*. The Kingdom of *Zavolh* was afterwards divided into three great Hords or Bands, *viz.* that of *Nagaya*, *Caſan*, and *Aſtracan*. *Nagaya* is tributary to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*. *Hornius*. *Tavernier*'s Travels into *Perſia*. The *Naga Tartars* inhabit on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Wolga* in *Aſia*, over-againſt the Kingdom of *Caſan*, as far as the River *Jayesk*, which falls into the *Caſpian* Sea. They are ſubject to three Dukes, *Scharayezk*, *Naga* and *Siberia*. The Country is full of Woods, except the Dutchy of *Scharayezk*, which is more Champian. To the Eaſt of theſe lie the *Jurgenezii*, and next them the Great *Cham*, who has lately Conquered *China*. In 1558, [illegible] of this People periſh'd by Sword, Famine and Plague, during their Civil Wars; before which they flouriſhed, and were divided into many Hords, each of which had a Prince of their own, called *Murſe*. They have no Towns, but live in Tents, and remove with their Flocks, where they can find Paſture; and for this reaſon their Tents have Wheels, and are drawn by Chamels. They have no Money, but Barter one Commodity for another. Learning nor Manufacture they have none, and their greateſt Wealth is their Cattel. They have no Corn nor Bread, nor do they deſire it. Since the Civil War above-mentioned, the Country is almoſt deſolate, to the great ſatisfaction of the *Ruſſians*, to whom they were troubleſome Neighbours. They were ſo pinch'd with Famine in their Civil War, that they offered their Children to Sale for 6 *d.* Worth of Proviſions; and ſo many of them died of Hunger about *Aſtracan*, that the ſtench of their Corps infected the Air, and occaſioned a Plague. *Jenkinſon in Hacklit To.* 1. *p.* 325.

NAGIVANIA, a Town of *Tranſilvania*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Biſtritz*, having Silver Mines belonging to it.

NAGUNNER, one of the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*, abounding with Wood and Rabbets. It lies near the Iſle of *Sky*. *Buch.*

NAHASH, King of the *Ammonites*, having Beſieged *Jabeſh Gilead*, would not grant the Inhabitants any other terms but their Lives, upon condition that they ſhould ſubmit to the putting out of their Right Eyes. Of which unreaſonable demand, when they had adviſed *Saul*, he came to their aſſiſtance, and defeated the *Ammonites* with a great ſlaughter, *A. M.* 2963. *Sam.* 10. 1, 2. *Joſ. Torniel*, *A. M.* 2959. *Salian A. M.* 2693.

NAHUM of *Elkeſh*, one of the XII. Leſſer Prophets, who flouriſhed, as ſome think, during the Reign of *Hezekiah*, according to *Joſephus* in *Jotham*'s Reign; but according to *Genebrard*'s Heb. Chron. in the time of *Manaſſeh*. *Salian A. M.* 3315. *N.* 19. *Torniel*, 3321. *Joſeph.*

NAJAC, a Town of *France* in *Rouergue*, ſituate upon the River *Aveiron*, between *Ville Franche* in *Rouergue*, and St. *Antonin*, is famous for the Vitriol made there, and was of Note in the Civil Wars.

NAIADES, Nymphs of Fountains and Rivers which were worſhipped by the Heathens.

NAJARA, or *Nagara*, a City of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, formerly an Epiſcopal See, of whoſe Biſhop mention is made in an Act of the Year 1102. This City is honour'd with the Title of a Dutchy, is 30 Leagues North-Weſt of *Saragoza*, and 18 North-Eaſt of *Burgos*, Memorable for the Battle betwixt *Peter* King of *Portugal*, and *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, *An.* 1350. Wherein the latter was Victorious; and becauſe the *French* aſſiſted his Enemy in Memory of the Victory, he Inſtituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*. *Mariana.*

NAIBOD, or *Naibod* (*Valentine*) Native of *Cologne*, liv'd towards the end of the XVI. Century. He was a Perſon of Learning, and more particularly excell'd in Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. He Travelled into *Italy*, and taking up his Abode at *Padua*, he there writ his Commentaries upon *Ptolem*; beſides which, he alſo writ *Aſtronomicarum Inſtaurationum Liber III. Commentaria in Alchabitium, in Speciam Joannis à Sacro Bosco, &c.* There is a remarkable Story of him, that diſcourſing with his Friends, he told them, That he ſhould die ere long of a ſudden Death, and that he was fully perſwaded of it by his own Nativity, which he had Calculated not long before. His Friends laugh'd at him for his Credulity; but however, five or ſix Months after he was miſs'd on a ſudden. It was conceiv'd at firſt that he was gone ſome Journey; but the Perſon where he lodged hearing nothing of him in a long time, broke open his Chamber-door, where, to his great aſtoniſhment, he found the Body of *Naibod* half rotten on the ground. It's ſaid that ſome Learned Men envying his Parts and Fame, had Murther'd him in his Chamber, *Thomaſin. in Elog. Doctor. vir.*

NAICH, one of the Scotch *Hebrides*, or Weſtern Iſlands, four Miles South-Eaſt of *Rum*, which abounds with wild Horſes. *Buch.*

NAILLAC (*Philibert de*) the 33 Grand Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent at that time time was at *Rhodes*. He ſucceeded in 1396 to *Ferdinand* of *Heredia*; he was a *French-man*, and great *Prior* of *Aquitain*; *Sigiſmond* King of *Hungary* having demanded his aſſiſtance againſt *Bajazet*, he joyned the Chriſtian Army with the Flower of his Knights in 1396; at which time the *French* Knights advancing too far amongſt the *Janizaries* of *Bajazet*'s Guard, were ſurrounded by 'em, and cut to pieces; but the Grand Maſter made his retreat with great Courage and Conduct, and accompanied King *Sigiſmond* to *Rhodes*, where he treated him with Royal Magnificence. *Bajazet* afterwards approaching *Conſtantinople* to Beſiege it, whilſt the Emperor was gone to demand Succour in *France*, the Empreſs fearing the worſt, ſent the Jewels of the Empire to the Grand Maſter for him to keep. And at the ſame time *Theodorus Porphyrogeneta*, Deſpot of *Morea*, Duke of *Sparta*, and Brother of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, being affrighted with the News of the *Turks* appearing before that City, came to *Rhodes*, and ſold to the Order the Deſpotat of *Sparta* and *Corinth* for a great Summ of Money; but the Biſhop of *Spartæ* fearing to be ſubject to the *Latin* Church, ſtirr'd up the People to an Inſurrection; whereupon the Lordſhip of *Corinth* was again reſtor'd to the Deſpot. As ſoon as *Bajazet* had rais'd the Siege of *Conſtantinople*, the Grand Maſter return'd the Jewels he had been intruſted with; and ſome time after having prepar'd a Fleet, he took a ſtrong Caſtle from the *Turks*, on the Coaſt of *Caria*, which was built upon the Ruins of *Halicarnaſſus*, anciently the Capital of that Kingdom, which he fortified and call'd St. *Peter*'s *Caſtle*. In 1403, the Grand Maſter mediated a Peace between the King of *Cyprus* and the Commonwealth of *Genoa*; the *Sultan* of *Egypt* ſent an Ambaſſador to *Rhodes*, who concluded a Truce; during which, there was a free Commerce betwixt the Subjects of the *Sultan* and the *Chriſtians* of the *Latin* Church; and the Grand Maſter obtained leave for ſix Knights of the Order to have their Abode in the ancient Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, to give Entertainment to all Pilgrims, and to Wall in the Holy Sepulchre. In 1409, *Naillac*, aſſiſted at the Council of *Piſa*, and was entruſted with the Keys of the Conclave; and after the Election of Pope *Alexander* V. he Held a General Chapter at *Aix* in *Provence*. In 1417, the *Sultan* of *Egypt* demanded his Aſſiſtance againſt the *Turks*, who had Invaded him; and accordingly he ſent him two Gallies, but with a ſtrict Charge to the Captain, not to ſet any of his Men aſhoar, becauſe he was at Peace with the *Turk* by Land, though not by Sea: He died in 1421, at *Rhodes*, having been Grand Maſter 25 years; his Succeſſor was *Antonius Flavianus*. *Boſio*'s Hiſtory of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem.*

NAILOR (*James*) was born in the Dioceſs of *York*. After he had ſerved as a Quarter-Maſter for ſome time in Colonel *Lambert*'s Regiment, he for Conſcience-ſake quitted the Army, and embraced the *Principles* of the People called *Quakers*, and was a Faithfull Labourer in the *Word* and Doctrine of Eternal Life, while he abode in the ſimplicity of the Goſpel: but for want of Watchfulneſs, and Obedience to God, and diligent Minding the Reproof of Life, he was exalted with ſtrange Imaginations, and Death and Darkneſs prevailing over him, he gave way to thoſe Ranting, Wild Spirits, which gathered about him, in the Night of his great Temptation. Whereupon he rode into *Briſtol* in the year 1656, a Man and a Woman holding his Horſe by the Reins, and ſome others following after, and ſinging, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabbath. A Thing, that as he himſelf afterwards declared, he never Intended. The Magiſtrates of *Briſtol* ſeized, and ſent him to the *Parliament*, who Tried and Condemned him, as a Blaſphemer and ſeducer of the People, to have his Tongue bored with an Hot Iron, to be Marked in the Forehead with the Letter B to ſignify a Blaſphemer, then to be Carried back to *Briſtol*, where he ſhould make his Entry on Horſe-back, with his Face towards the Tail, all which were Executed, and born by him with wonderful Patience, and then to be caſt into Priſon there to ſpend the Remainder of his Days. For which Actions of his, the People called *Quakers* diſowned him, and Condemned all thoſe Extravagancies; and ſo did he himſelf by Diverſe Papers, which he Publiſhed after his Return to the Lord, through Deep Repentance and Humiliation. Upon which, and his Publick *Recantation*, he the ſaid *James Nailor* was received again, by the ſaid People called *Quakers*, into the Society with them; and having obtained his Inlargement he publickly Preached among them in *London*, and Diverſe

Parts of this *Nation*, untill near the Time of his Death in *Huntington-ſhire* in the year 1660. ☞ Note that the foregoing Account of this famous Impoſtor, was given in by the *Quakers*.

NAIN, or *Nain*, an ancient City of *Paleſtina* in *Galilee* near to Mount *Tabor*, wholly ruin'd, and contains only at preſent ſome few Cottages of the wild *Arabs*. It was here that our Saviour rais'd to Life the only Son of a Widow, as he was carried out to be buried. *Luke* 7. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

NAKSIVAN, *Naxivan*, *Naxuana*, a City of *Armenia Major*, three Leagues from Mount *Ararat*, and ſeven from the River *Araxis*, on the Borders of *Perſia* and *Turky*. Its Name is derived from *Nak* a Ship, and *Sivan* ſignifying Dwelling or Abode, in their Language, becauſe they alledge that the Ark reſted in their Neighbourhood, and that *Noah* Founded this City at his coming out of it; and conſequently, that it is the eldeſt City of the World: They do alſo confidently affirm, that *Noah* was buried here. It is ſtill a great City, but was much more flouriſhing before it was ruined by the Army of *Amurath*, Emperor of the *Turks*. There are ſtill to be ſeen the Remains of many fair Moſques, which the *Turks* have demoliſhed, becauſe they had been uſed by the *Perſians*; for the Followers of *Abubeker* and *Hali*'s Diſciples will not enter one anothers Moſques; and therefore they deſtroy them. This City is the Capital of one part of *Armenia*, and is Governed by a *Cham*. The *Armenians* formerly drove a great Trade here with Silks, which begins of late to be revived. Amongſt other Monuments of Antiquity, there is that of a great Moſque, one of the moſt Magnificent and Sumptuous of *Aſia*, and ſuppoſed to be built in Memory of *Noah*'s Sepulchre. In going out of the City is a Tower of very curious Architecture, conſiſting of four Domes join'd together, which ſupport a kind of Pyramid, that ſeems to be compos'd of twelve Spires, but about the midſt ſhews only four Sides; which leſſening by degrees, do end in a ſharp point. The whole Building is of Brick, curiouſly Varniſh'd within and without, and Adorned with Flowers and other Emboſs'd Figures. They ſay it was Erected by *Tamerlan*, when he Conquer'd *Perſia*. Between *Nakſivan* and *Zulfa* are ten Convents of *Armenian* Chriſtians, who have each of them an adjoining Village. They did own the Pope, and their Archbiſhop when Elected, uſed to go to *Rome* for his Confirmation; but they are turn'd again to their own Patriarch, though the Pope procur'd great Favour to thoſe who owned him as Head, by his Embaſſy to the Court of *Perſia* in 1664; about which time this City ſuffered very much by the *Turks*, who of 40000 Houſes ſcarcely left 2000 ſtanding. One of theſe Villages called *Kiſouk*, near the Frontiers of *Curdiſtan*, is very famous amongſt the *Armenians*, who ſuppoſe that St. *Bartholomew* and St. *Matthew* ſuffered Martyrdom there, of whom, they ſay, they have ſtill ſome Relicks; to which even divers of the *Mahometans*, troubled with Fevers, do alſo reſort. There are two or three of theſe Convents where the *European* Chriſtians are kindly entertain'd, notwithſtanding that the Religious are very poor, by reaſon of the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of their Governors, to whom they are forc'd to make frequent Preſents. This City ſtands in a fruitful Soil. *Long.* 81. 34. *Lat.* 38. 45. *Tavernier. Chardin.*

NAMAQUAS, a ſort of *Caffres*, diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1661, near the *Cape of good Hope*. They are naturally white, but dye their Skins black to beautifie themſelves, as they imagine. *Dapper*'s Deſcription of *Africa*.

NAMAZ, the Name of a Prayer which the *Turks* repeat five times every day; *viz.* between Day-break and Sun-riſing, at Noon, between Noon and Sun-ſet, after Sun-ſet, and an Hour and half after the beginning of Night. *Ricaut*'s Hiſt. of the *Ottoman* Empire.

NAMNES, a King of the Ancient *Gauls*, Son of *Galateo* II. Some from the Conformity of Names ſuppoſe him to have been the Founder of the Colony of the *Namnetes*, and the City of *Nantes*. *Dupleix*'s Memoirs of the *Gauls*.

NAMUR, a City and Biſhoprick of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Capital of the Earldom of *Namur*, which is one of the ſeventeen Provinces. The County of *Namur* lies between *Hainault*, *Brabant*, *Luxemburg*, and the Country of *Liege*. It is but of a ſmall extent, and Mountainous, and watered with the *Maes* and the *Sambre*, being about twelve Leagues in length, and ſomewhat leſs in breadth. It hath ſeveral Mines of Lead and Iron, Quarries of divers ſorts of Marble, and Pits of Stone-coal. Its Cities beſides *Namur*, are *Bovines*, *Charlemont*, *Valcour*, *Til-le-Chateau* and *Charleroy*, with about 180 Villages, and many fair Monaſteries. The City of *Namur*, Lat. *Namurcum*, ſituate upon the *Sambre*, and near to the *Maes*, lies between two Mountains, and hath a very ſtrong Caſtle. The Cathedral, Dedicated to St. *Aubin*, was built in 1566, and the Biſhoprick is under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*; beſides the Cathedral, there is alſo the Collegiate Church of our Lady; there was another of St. *Peter*, which is now United to that of St. *Aubin*: Beſides which, it hath ſeveral other Churches, and Monaſteries, and fair Buildings, and is a rich and pleaſant City. The Council Royal of the Province reſides here, from which they appeal to that of *Malines*. *Pontus Heuterus de Belg. Gram.*

Namurcum. This City is divided by the River *Sambre*, over which it has two fair Stone-bridges. It has a large and handſome Market-place, a ſtately Guild-hall, and abundance of good Stone-buildings: It is by ſome thought to derive its Name from *Nanus*, one of the Heathen Oracles, which was ſtruck Dumb here at the Coming of Chriſt; or according to others, it took Name from *Novo Muro*, a New Wall built here by the *Romans*: It is 9 Miles South of *Louvain*, 10 Eaſt of *Bruſſels*, and 7 North of *Philipville*. In 1692, the Strength of the Place being diſcovered to the *French* by the Treacherous Baron *de Breſſe*, who, under pretence of being taken, did actually deſart the *Spaniſh* Service, *Lewis* XIV. with 80000 Men, ſat down before it, *Luxemburg* Covering the Siege with another great Army. The Town was taken after a few days Reſiſtance, a Parly being beat by a Drummer, who was put in Cuſtody for doing it, becauſe he refuſed to diſcover who Commanded him; So that there was undoubtedly Treachery within. While the *French* continued to Beſiege the Caſtle, King *William* IIId. of *Great Britain*, March'd with 80000 men to its relief, and came in ſight of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, with only the River *Mehaign* remaining between them, and the Confederates made themſelves ſo far maſters of the River, that the *French* Soldiers could not come for a drop of Water to it, ſo that the King gave immediate orders to build Bridges on it, in order to paſs it next Day to attack the Enemy, which was ſo ordered, that the Army might move in a Front at the ſame time, but the great Rains that began to fall that Evening, and continued for ſeveral days, rendred this glorious undertaking abortive, ſo that the Caſtle was ſurrendred on the 30th of *June* to the *French*, and herein alſo there was Treachery ſuſpected. The ſecond Seige of this place in the Year 1695, will make one of the moſt glorious actions in the Annals of time, conſidering there were ſo many additional fortifications to it, that it was really accounted impregnable by the *French* themſelves, who had an Army of about 15000, furniſhed with all neceſſaries within it, and a Marſhal of *France* to Command them, yet the Confederates under the Command of *William* IIId. King of *England* made themſelves Maſters of it, in the ſight of a *French* Army without of 100000 Men, under the Duke *de Villeroy*, that came up to relieve it, the ſame being on the 24*th*. of *Auguſt* intirely delivered into their hands.

NANCHANG, a City of *China*, formerly very conſiderable, but now in a manner wholly laid waſte by the *Tartarian* War; it is ſituate in the Province of *Chiamſi*. *Martin. Atlas Sinicus*.

NANCI, Lat. *Nancium*, or *Nanceium*, the Capital City of *Lorrain*; and the ancient Reſidence of the Dukes, lies about 100 Paces from the Bank of the River *Meurte*, in the midſt of a large Plain, which is a great Ornament to it. It is divided into two Parts; the Upper or Old Town, and the Lower or New Town; its Situation, Buildings, fair Streets, and great Squares, contribute to make it very pleaſant. The Old City is diſtinguiſhed from the New by its Ditches and other Fortifications; which latter hath a large Square, faced with ſtately Buildings after the modern manner, and opens upon three large Streets. In this Part are alſo the Courts of Judicature, the Town-houſe, ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and a College of *Jeſuits*. The Old Town contains the Pariſh Church of St. *Epurus*, and the Old Palace of the Dukes of *Lorrain*; the Entrance whereof is very ſtately, and leads to a very fair Court or Square, ſurrounded with Piazza's, and adorn'd with large Towers; embelliſh'd with Figures and Baſs-Reliefs; one of the Towers ſerves for an Arſenal, and the reſt for Stair-caſes. The Garden is very curious, and ſtands on a Baſtion, in the place where formerly was the City-wall. The City of *Nanci* hath four Gates, a Chamber of Accompts and High-Court of Judicature, *&c.* It hath been often beſieged and taken. *Charles* the laſt Duke of *Burgundy* took it in 1475, from *Renatus* Duke of *Lorrain*, who re-took it again in *October* 1476. *Charles* not being able to ſuffer this affront, laid Seige to it, but loſt his Life, and the Battle before it, in *January* the year following. There is an Old Chappel near to the River *Meurte*, where the Particulars of that Battle are Engraven on a Copper-plate. The *French* took it in 1631. It was Diſmantled in 1661; but ſince that hath been Fortified again. This place by the Peace of *Reſwyck*, with his Country has been reſtored to the Duke of *Lorrain*, but the Ramparts and Baſtions of the New City, with the whole exteriour Fortifications of both New and Old, to be entirely raſed and never re-built.

NANGAZACHI, a great City of *Japan*, with a commodious Haven in the Iſland *Ximo*, and Province of *Figin*, ſeparated from the Continent by Water 40 Foot broad, over which is a Draw-bridge, where Pope *Sixtus* V. Erected an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Goa*; but at preſent it has no Biſhop, though report ſaith there be ſtill many Chriſtians in it.

NANI (*John Baptiſta*) a Noble *Venetian*, Procurator of St. *Mark*, was the Son of *John Nani*, who was poſſeſſed of the ſame Dignity, and of *Marina Landi*. He was born the 15th. of *Auguſt* 1616. He ſerved his Country very faithfully in divers negotiations, and twice procured Succours from

France,

France, during the War of *Candia*; wherefore, in consideration of his good Services done to the Republick, he was made Procurator of St. *Mark*; and not long after, in 1663, he was chosen Captain-General of the Fleet; but the Sea-air not agreeing with him, he was excused from that Employment. Cardinal *Mazarine*, first Minister of *France*, entertained him frequently at his House, where *Nani* Projected the Plan, and gave in the measures for the Peace of *Europe*, so that his advices may be said to have contributed very much to the settling the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. And the Senate having recommended to him the Care of Writing the *History of Venice*; he undertook the Work, and writ the First Part, which is highly esteem'd throughout all *Europe*; and the Second Part was begun to be Printed when *Nani* died the 5th of *November* 1678, in the 63 Year of his Age. He hath Composed several other Pieces, that are not yet published; as, the *Paraphrase of* Lucan's *Pharsalia*; *Animadversions on* Tacitus *his Annals*, several discourses, *&c.* He was named to assist at the Conferences of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but the *Spaniards* would not allow of it. See his Elogy amongst those of Learned Men, by *Lorenzo Crasso*.

NANNINI *(Remigius)* a Dominican of *Florence*, a Celebrated Preacher and Divine. Pope *Pius* Vth. order'd him to come to *Rome*, to Oversee the Edition of *Thomas Aquinas*. *Nannini* wrote several Tracts, the most considerable of which, is his Comment upon the whole Bible, in which he gives a History of the most eminent Persons, of Plants, Animals, Precious Stones, Rivers, Mountains, &c. mention'd in the Holy Scriptures. He dy'd at *Venice* in 1581. *Ghilini*, &c.

NANNIUS *(Petrus)* Canon of *Arras*, and Professor in the University of *Lovain*, was born at *Alkmaer* in *Holland* in 1500. He was a Person of great Parts, excellent Memory, and a very sweet Temper. His works show him to have been a good *Critick*, excellent *Grammarian*, able *Orator*, and a great *Divine*, *Lawyer* and *Mathematician*. He hath left behind him several Orations, and Notes upon most of the Classical Authors; as likewise upon divers Treatises of the Fathers; besides *Miscellaneorum sive Συμμικτῶν Decas. De Claris Romæ Corneliis. Scholia in Cantica, in Sapientiam. Annotationes in Institutiones Juris Civilis*, &c. *Petrus Nannius* was Professor 18 Years at *Lovain*, where he died the 21st. of *July* 1557. in the 57th. Year of his Age. *Le Mire. Valer. Andr. Melchior Adam. Paulus Jovius.*

NANQUIN, *Nanking* or *Nanchin*, a great Province of *China*, North *Latitude* about 31; *Longitude* 145; with a City of the same Name, which is also called *Kiangnang*. The Province of *Nanquin* is divided into 14 Parts, and in every one of them a great City, which again have under them about 110 less Considerable Cities. That of *Nanquin* is the Capital, and was formerly the Ordinary Residence of the Court, because of the beauty and sumptuousness of its Buildings, and the fruitfulness of its Soil. It stands upon the River of *Kiang*, and contained the Palace of the Emperors of *China*, which the *Tartars* have ruined. This Province hath bestowed its Name on the Gulph or Bay of *Nanquin*; which the *Portuguese* call *Enseada de Nanquin. Martini Atlas Sinicus & Histor.*

NANSBERG, a Mountain of the County of *Tyrol*, three Miles from *Trent*: It is 12 Miles long and 3 Miles broad, contains 350 Parish-Churches and 32 Castles, abounds with Salt, Spice, and all manner of necessaries. *Munster.*

NANTERRE, Lat. *Nemptodunum* and *Nemetodurum*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, two Leagues from *Paris*, between that City and St. *Germain*, and near to the River *Seyne*. A great Assembly was held here of the Prelates and Nobles of the Kingdom, in order to the Baptizing of King *Clotharius* II. *An.* 591. *Gregor. of Tours.*

NANTES, Lat. *Namnetæ*, *Namnetum*, *Condevicum*, a City of *France* in Upper *Britany*, upon the Rivers *Loire* and *Ardre*; the Situation whereof is so agreeable and commodious, as well with relation to Commerce, as for the pleasantness of the Country; surrounding it, that nothing seems to be wanting; either for Pleasure or Riches. It hath the Title of an Earldom annexed to it, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It had at first Earls of its own, and since that hath been the Residence of the Dukes of *Britany*. Besides the Bishops See, there is a Sovereign Court, Chamber of Accompts, and University. The City is very strong, and hath a very fair Castle, the River *Loire* provides it with a very large Haven; and here receives the River *Andre*, and contributes much to the great Commerce that is driven here, as well as the Tide, which brings up not only the greatest Barges, but small Ships also, the greater being forc'd to Ride 5 Leagues below *Nantes*. This City hath suffered much upon several occasions. *Nomenus* descended of the ancient Kings of *Britany*, made himself Soveraign of that Province, after the bloody Battle of *Fontenay A. C.* 841. And at the Solicitation of Count *Lambert*, being enraged, because *Charles the Bald* had bestowed the City of *Nantes* on *Renald* Earl of *Poitiers*, perswades *Nomenus* to rebell, and with his assistance killed *Renald*, and took the City of *Nantes*, but *Nomenus* afterwards falling out with him, drove him from the City, whereupon *Lambert*, assisted by the *Normans*, surprized the Town by Night *A. C.* 844. kill'd most of the Inhabitants, who were fled for safety into St. *Peter's* Church, and Murther'd the Bishop that was saying Mass at the High Altar, and carried away with him all those that were left alive. *A. C.* 851. *Lambert* a second time took this City. *Neomenus* died not long after, and King *Charles the Bald* gave the City of *Nantes* to *Herispoux* his Son. In this City *Henry* IV. published the Edict of *Nantes* in favour of the Protestants of his Kingdom in the Month of *April* 1598, which some Years ago was revok'd by the present King *Lewis* XIV. in 1685. *Argent. Histor. Britan. Augustin de Pas. Du Chesne. Sincerus. S. Marth.* Pope *Vitalian* held a Council at *Nantes* in 658. We have also 20 Canons of a Council celebrated in this City, which according to the common opinion, were made in 895, under Pope *Formosus*; but it seems more probable they were Enacted in the Council before mentioned of 658. Another Council was held here in 1127, in the Pontificate of *Honorius* II. as appears from the 65 and 66 Epistle of that Pope. *Vincentius de Pilens*, Archbishop of *Tours*, held a Synod here in 1263, or 64. And *Gabriel de Beauvau*, Bishop of this City, published Synodal-Ordinances here in 1642.

NANTWICH, a Market-Town of *Nantwich* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Cheshire*. It stands on the Vale-side of the River *Wener*, and is next to *Chester* for Grearne's and Beauty. Here is made great plenty of white Salt. The best in *England*: It lies upon the Road from *London* to *Chester*. The Market is on *Saturday* abundantly provided with Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions, and is distant from *London* 120 Miles.

NAPÆÆ, Nymphs of Woods and Forests, according to the Opinion of the Heathens, from the Word, Νάπη, which signifies a Wood or a Valley covered with Trees. *Servius.*

NAPHTALI, a strong City of the Tribe of that Name in the Land of *Canaan*, on the *Dotham*, North-West of *Sephet*, and South-East of *Bethsaida*, mentioned 1 *Kings* 4. *Tobias* is said to have been Born here, and carried thence with the 10 Tribes, by *Salmanasser*, King of *Assyria*, in the 6th. Year of *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*. *Tobit* 1. 2 *Kings* 17. 18.

NAPIER *(Archibald)* of *Marchistone* in *Scotland*, a profound Scholar, and of great Worth: His Logarythms have rendred him famous throughout the whole World. He wrote also an Exposition of the *Revelation*, and died in 1622.

NAPLES, Lat. *Neapolis*, a great and fair City of *Italy*, which is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The *Italians* call it *Napoli*, and the Spaniards *Napoles*. Its Name at first was *Parthenopea*, from a *Sirene* so called. See *Silius Italicus lib.* 12. Though *Naples* be but accounted the third City in *Italy* for its Bigness, yet for its Strength and Beauty it may well be accounted the first; wherefore also the *Italians* give it the name of *Gentile*, Gentile or Noble: It boasts not without reason of excelling all the Cities of *Italy* for Beauty, or at least for its Inhabitants and Situation; which is so pleasant, that it allures all the Nobility of the Kingdom; having on one side a most fertile and delightful Country; and on the other the prospect of the open Sea, which affords it a very safe Haven. The ancient *Romans* had so high an esteem for the Goodness of the Air about this City, that most of the Men of Quality had their Country-houses in the Neighbourhood of it. There are few Cities in *Europe* that have more Churches than *Naples*. The Metropolis is Dedicated to St. *January*, being one of the 14 Patrons of the City. In this Church is a Chappel built after the Modern way, which is very beautiful and sumptuous, as well by reason of its Statues of Brass as by its extraordinary Painting. The Church also hath a Dome painted by *Dominichino*. The *Egg-Castle*, so called, because it stands upon a Rock of an Oval form in the Sea, was built by *William* III. a *Norman*. There is also the *New-Castle*, built by *Charles* I. of *France*, and enlarged by *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, which contains the Palace of the Governor, and a vast Magazine, stor'd with all manner of Warlike Instruments and Arms. The Castle of St. *Elmo* is a Fort that overlooks the City, being built on a high Rock, which commands the Country round about, and was built by the E. *Charles* V. Besides which, there is the Tower of the *Carmelites*, that of St. *Vincent*, and the Castle of *Capua*. The Palace of the Viceroy is very sumptuous and beautiful, next to which, the most considerable are those of *Toledo*, the *Orsins*, *Caffignani*, *Cavalla*, of the Princes of *Salmona*, *Stigliani*, and those of the Dukes of *Ivri*, *Matelona*, *Gravina*, &c. The Street called *La Strada di Toledo*, is the fairest of all *Naples*, being paved with fine Stone, and adorned with a great number of Palaces and Magnificent Houses, most of them covered with flat Roof, where the Inhabitants use to take the fresh Air in the Evening. *Naples* hath also several fair Square, surrounded with Iron Rails, and all prospects to them, where the Nobility take their Walks. The Shore is an admirable Piece of Work, which runs a Mile in length into the Sea, with a stately Piazza or Light-house at the end of it, where there is a Fountain of fresh water. There are two Academies of Learned Men in the City, *Degli Incogniti* and *Gli Otiosi*. In 1456, there was an Earthquake in this City which lasted for a Month, and [illegible], with Fire

by the *French*, who were forced to raiſe the Siege by a Peſtilence, which conſumed above 20000 of their Men. The Kingdom of *Naples* is the greateſt Dominion that is in all *Italy*; it extends it ſelf in the form of a Peninſula, having the *Ionian* Sea on the Eaſt, the Gulph of *Venice* on the North, the *Tyrrhene* Sea on the South, and the *Dominions of the Church* on the Weſt. It is commonly divided into 12 Provinces, viz. *Terra di Lavoro*, the *hither Principality*, the *further Principality*, the *Baſilicata*, the *hither Calabria*, the *further Calabria*, *Terra di Otranto*, *Terra di Barri*, *la Capitanata*, the *County of Moliſſo*, with the *hither* and *further Abruzzo*. All theſe Provinces were ſo well Peopled, that they contained formerly no leſs than 2700 Cities, Villages or Pariſhes, though it may be at preſent ſomewhat diminiſhed. Beſides, there are in this Kingdom 23 *Archbiſhopricks*, about 125 *Biſhopricks*, 45 or 50 *Principalities*, 65 or 80 *Dukedoms*, 90 or 100 *Marquiſates*, 65 *Earldoms*, and 1000 *Baronies*; whereof there are about 400 that are very ancient. The moſt conſiderable Cities of this Kingdom, next to *Naples*, are *Acerenza*, *Amalphi*, *Luciano*, *Capua*, *Gayeta*, *Gravina*, *Conſenza*, *Otranto*, *Manfredonia*, *Nola*, *Nocera*, *Roſſana*, *Regio*, *Salerno*, *Taranto*, *Conza*, *Sorento*, *Brunduſium*, *Barri*, *Benevento*, which belongs to the Pope, *&c.* The Lakes of *Fundi* and *Averno*, and the Mountains *Veſuvius*, *Poſilippo*, *Falerno*, are conſiderable. Its moſt noted Rivers are *Volturn*, *Trionto*, *Offrant*, and *Galleſſe*. The Air of the Country is wonderful clear and healthy, and the Soil extreamly fruitful, affording great plenty of all things; which makes the *Italians* ſay, *That* Naples *is a Paradiſe inhabited by Devils*; and another Proverb of theirs ſaith, *Napoli Odoriſera & Gentile, ma la Gente cativa*; Naples *is a ſweet and genteel, or noble City, but its inhabitants are Miſcreants.* The *Neapolitans* were always very faithful to the *Romans*, but their Country came into the Hands of the *Goths* in the Vth Century. *Belisarius*, the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s General, having made his Soldiers enter by the Conduits', took *Naples A. C.* 537. but *Totilas* took it again in 543. Next the *Lombards* were poſſeſſed of it, till their Kingdom was deſtroyed by *Charlemaigne* in 774, whoſe Children ſhared this Kingdom with the *Greeks*, who ſometime after ſubdued the whole, but were diſpoſſeſs'd of the greateſt part of it by the *Saracens* in the 9th and 10th Century, who continued here until the *Normans*, *Fierabras*, *Dreux*, and *Guiſchard* Duke of *Calabria* and *Puglia*, quite drove them away in the 11th Century, and continued in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, till the Marriage of *Henry* IV. Son of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, with *Conſtantia* the Poſthumous Daughter of *Roger*, Duke of *Puglia*, in 1185. of which Marriage was Born *Frederick* II. who was the Father of *Conrade*, and he of *Conradine*; but the Kingdom of *Naples* ſubmitted it ſelf to *Manfredus*, Baſtard to *Frederick* the II. who was dethron'd by *Charles* of *Anjou*, Brother to St. *Lewis*, upon whom the Popes *Urban* IV. and *Clement* IV. had beſtowed the Inveſtiture of that Kingdom. The Princes of the Houſe of *Anjou* poſſeſſed this Dominion till the time of Queen *Joan* the II. who Adopted *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, but his Ingratitude made her afterwards declare *Lewis* III. Duke of *Anjou* her Heir; who dying, ſhe bequeathed it by her Laſt Will to *Renatus* of *Anjou*, Brother of *Lewis*, who took Poſſeſſion of it after the Death of *Joan*, but did not enjoy it long, the *Arragonians* making themſelves Maſters of it, who poſſeſſed it till the Conqueſt made of that Kingdom by *Charles* VIII. and afterwards *Lewis* XII. of *France*. But at laſt the famous Captain *Gonſalvo* expell'd the *French* under the Reign of *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, and ever ſince that time his Succeſſors have been Maſters of it, who do homage for it to the Pope every Year, by preſenting a White Hackney, and a Purſe with 6000 Ducats, being a Fief of the Church; becauſe the Popes had formerly chaſed the *Saracens* thence. The Right the See of *Rome* has to the Soveraignty of this Kingdom, may be ſeen in Cardinal *Baronius*; we may likewiſe take notice, that when the *Normans*, and afterwards the Princes of the *Houſe* of *Suabia*, and laſtly, the Branch of *Anjou*, were poſſeſs'd of this Principality, they were abſolute Lords of *Sicily*, as well as of the Kingdom of *Naples*; theſe two Principalities being then comprehended under the Name of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. The unjuſt Poſſeſſion, ſays *Mezeray*, of *Sicily*, being ſeiz'd by *Peter* King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1283. occaſion'd the Diſtinction of *Sicily* on this ſide, and beyond the *Faro*: Of the Two *Sicilies*, of the Kingdom of *Trinacria*, and of the Realm of *Naples* and *Sicily*. The *Arragonian* Princes making uſe of all theſe different Names, to diſtinguiſh the Two Principalities, and give ſome colour to their Invaſion. The City and Kingdom of *Naples* have produced many great Men, as *Statius*, *Sannazzaro*, *Marini*, *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c. See divers *Travels of Italy*; and more particularly *la Guida de Forastieri Curiosi di vedere le Cose piu notabili della Regal Citta di Napoli, dal Abbate Sonelli* in 12. Printed at *Naples* 1685. and the Treatise of Father *Cantel* the Jeſuit, intituled, *Metropolitanarum Urbium Historia*. It is known to all that the *Neapolitans* rebelled in 1640 and 1647. and that the Rebellion began in the Market place by means of a poor Fiſher man, called *Thomas Angelo Masa*; but for ſhortneſs, *Maſſaniello*, who for 15 Days together Commanded 200000 Men, who obeyed him without reſerve. The Number of Kings of *Naples* from 1055 to 1666, are 48. This City is 125 Miles South-Eaſt of *Rome*, and thought to have been founded by *Hercules*, *A. M.* 2725. when *Tola* judged *Iſrael*. The *Chalcidians* enlarged it, and the *Romans* took it from the *Samnites* about the 463 of *Rome*. It has a Noble Palace, formerly belonging to their Kings, but now the Reſidence of the Viceroy. It has 110 Magnificent Churches, and 100 Convents very rich and ſtately, every one of which would be thought worth the ſeeing in another place. *Naples* is reckoned to be ſituated the beſt of any City in this part of the World, and is one of the largeſt and moſt populous in *Italy*, being 7 Miles in compaſs; its Latitude is between 40 and 41. and Longitude ſomewhat more than 38. *Sanſon*. And beſides its advantageous Situation betwixt the Sea and the Mountains, is guarded by four ſtrong Caſtles or Cittadels. It's not above half ſo big as *London* or *Paris*, but more beautiful than either, the Streets being large and broad, and the Pavement great and noble; the Stones of it generally a Foot ſquare. The City abounds with Palaces and great Buildings, and is well ſupplied by daily Markets, their Wine and Fleſh being reckoned the beſt in *Europe*. It's ſcarcely ever cold in the Winter, and the cool Breezes from the Mountains refreſh it in the Summer. The Catacombs of this City are more noble and large than thoſe of *Rome*, both of which Dr. *Burnet* proves to have been the Sepulchres of the *Pagans*, and not as was commonly thought, the Works of the Primitive Chriſtians. It has a very ſafe and capacious Harbor, and much frequented by all Trading Nations of *Europe*. The Kingdom is the richeſt in *Italy*; the very Mountains which compoſe near one half, producing Wine and Oyl, the latter of 'em being Exported by the *Engliſh* for Soap, *&c.* as is their Corn for *Spain*. The Inhabitants, eſpecially the Women, are very Superſtitious, and generally ſo Lazy, that they Starve in the midſt of Plenty; and their Clergy are Ignorant and Covetous. *June* the 5th and 6th, 1688. there happened an Earthquake here, which on the 6th overturned abundance of the Churches and Religious Houſes, particularly the Jeſuits Church, deſtroyed three Ships in the Harbor, and a third part of the City. It continued more or leſs to the 17th, when the Earth opened in ſeveral places, vomiting out Smoak and Flames, like *Veſuvius*; which ſo terrified the Inhabitants, that two Thirds of them went to ſeek new Habitations. Dr. *Burnet*'s Travels, *&c.*

NAPLES, *(Garnier de)* Ninth Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Roger de Moulins* in 1187. He was born at *Naples*, or *Napoli de Syria*, and Lord of the City *Crac* in *Arabia*, which he beſtowed upon the Order, now called *Montreal*, and is ſituate upon the Confines of the *Holy Land*. It was the Capital of *Arabia Petræa*, in the time of the *Arabian* Kings; at preſent the *Grand Seignior* hath made a kind of Magazine of it, where he keeps the Revenues of *Egypt* and *Arabia*. There was alſo a Caſtle of the ſame Name in the Earldom of *Tripoli* in *Syria*. *Garnier* enjoyed this Dignity only two Months, for he died of his Wounds received in a Battel againſt *Saladine*, where King *Guy* of *Luſignan* was made Priſoner, with moſt of the Chief Men of his Kingdom; for finding the Army to be totally routed, he fought his way through the Enemy, and got to *Aſcalon*, where he died 10 Days after, and *Emengardus Daps* ſucceeded him. *Boſio*'s Hiſtory of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

NAPLOUSE, or *Napouloſe*, a City of *Paleſtina*, where *Garamond*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, celebrated a Council for the Reformation of Manners in 1120. as we are informed by *Guilelmus Tyrius*. We muſt not confound this City with *Sebaſte*, which was the ſame with *Samaria*. *Napouloſe* is ſeated at the foot of Mount *Gerizim*. It was formerly called *Sychar*. See *Cellarius Hiſt. Samar.* c. 1.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA: See MALVASIA.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, Lat. *Nauplia*, ſo called from *Nauplius*, the Son of *Hercules*. 'Tis ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Morea*, upon a Bay, to which it gives the Denomination, in the Province of *Sacania*, or the *Leſſer Romania*. It is built upon the Top of a ſmall Promontory, which is divided into Two Parts; one ſide whereof runs into the Sea, and forms a fair and ſpacious Haven; and the other ſide, towards the Land, renders the Paſſage to the Town almoſt inacceſſible, there being no other but a narrow and ſtony way to come to it, between the Mountain *Palamida* and the Seaſhore. The Entrance of the Haven is ſo narrow, that no more than one Galley can paſs at once; but the inſide of it is capable of a whole Fleet. This City, formerly, was a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*; but is now an Archbiſhopruck. It contains above 6000 *Greeks*, beſides a vaſt number of Inhabitants of other Nations. In 1205. it was taken by the *French* and *Venetians*; and a little after, King *Geremonza* forced and plundered it. The *Venetians* bought it of *Peter Comano*'s Widow in 1383, and defended it gallantly againſt *Mahomet* II. in 1460, obliging him to raiſe the Siege, as they did *Solyman*, *Anno* 1537. Two Years after they quitted it to the *Grand Seignior* to procure a Peace. In 1686, General *Morosini*, after he had taken *Navarin* and *Modon*, ordered General *Conningmark* to poſſeſs himſelf of Mount *Palamida*,

Palamida, which is within Musket-ſhot of the Town, and Commands it; and whilſt he battered it from this place, General *Moroſini* gave Battel to the *Seraſquier*, who came to relieve it; defeated him, and took *Argos*, their Fleet at the ſame time taking *Ternis*. *Auguſt* the 29th, the *Seraſquier* advanced again with 10000 Men, and fell upon the *Venetians* in their Trenches, where the Battel was dubious for three Hours; but at laſt the *Turks* fled, General *Coningſmark*, the Princes of *Brunſwick* and *Turenne* ſignalizing themſelves in the Action. After the Battel, the Siege was puſht on with Vigour, and the *Turks* capitulated to Surrender on the uſual Terms, and were conducted to *Tenedos*. The *Venetians* found in the Caſtle 17 Braſs Cannon, 7 Iron Cannon, and 1 Mortar. This City is Capital of the *Morea*, and was the Reſidence of the *Sangiac*. It is ſeated on the River *Inachus*, 60 Miles North-Eaſt of *Miſitra*, 55 North-Weſt of *Athens*, and 36 South of *Corinth*, and ſituated as well for Defence and Commerce, as any place in *Europe*. Latitude 35 Degrees and a half, Longitude 49. Maps, *Sanſon*. *Coronelli Deſcript. Morex.*

NARBARTH, a Market-Town of *Narbarth* Hundred, in the North-Weſt of *Pembrokeſhire*, about two Miles from the Sea.

NARBON, a City in *France* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is one of the moſt ancient Cities of that Kingdom. The *Romans* ſettled a Colony here, and made it the Capital of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and beſtowed ſeveral Names upon it, as *Narbo*, *Narbona*, *Narbo Martius*, *Civitas Atacinorum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, &c. It is ſituate in the midſt of a low Plain, and watered by an Arm of the River *Aude*, which brings up Barges from the Sea, whence it is but two Leagues diſtant. The *Romans* had a great Eſteem for this place; for we find that *Craſſus*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Tiberius*, &c. did People it three ſeveral times, and beſtowed great Privileges upon it. The Pro-Conſuls had their Ordinary Reſidence here, and honoured it with a Capitol and Amphitheatre, erected Schools, built Baths, Aquaducts, *&c.* and fill'd it with all the Marks of the *Roman* Greatneſs: In acknowledgement of which Favours, the Inhabitants erected an Altar in Honour of *Auguſtus*, as appears by an Inſcription found in the XVIth Century. In 425, the *Viſigoths* beſieged this City in vain; but it was treacherouſly delivered to them in 462, by Count *Agripin*. And in 732, the *Saracens* took it from them, being admitted into the City as Friends, but ſlew all, except the King. In 736, *Charles Martel* took it from the *Saracens*; ſince which it hath been ſubject to the Crown of *France*. The Cathedral Church is very ancient and famous, and is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been a Metropolitan See, ſince the Year 300. It is Dedicated to St. *Juſtus* and St. *Martyr*, and famous for its Organs, and the Hiſtory of the Raiſing of *Lazarus*, painted by an excellent Hand. The City is well fortified, and hath only Two Gates. The Dukes of *Septimania*, were alſo Dukes of *Narbon*; and the Earls of *Thoulouſe*, who ſucceeded them, uſed the ſame Title; and the City and Dioceſs was governed under them by Viſcounts. *Gaſton de Foix*, King of *Navarre*, in 1468, beſtowed the Viſcounty of *Narbon* upon *John* his Second Son, who married the Siſter of *Lewis* XII. by whom he had *Gaſton de Foix*, kill'd at the Battel of *Ravenna* in 1513. This *Gaſton* exchanged the City and Lordſhip of *Narbon* with his Uncle, for other Lands in 1507, by which means it became United to the Crown of *France*. *Pontanus Itinerar. Gall. Narbonenſ. Jul. Scalig. de claris Urbib. Galliæ*, *Elias Vinet. Narbon. Votum. La Perriere*, *Annal. de Foix. Du Cheſne Antiquit. Des Villes de France.* Of the Councils held at *Narbon*, conſult St. *Marth. Gallia Chriſtiana*. D. *Marca*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, hath publiſhed and cleared ſeveral Antiquities of this City in the VII. and VIII. Chapters of his *Marca Hiſpanica*, Printed at *Paris*, in Fol. 1688. Latitude 43. Longitude 24. *Map. Sanſon.*

NARCIS, Biſhop of *Gironne*, whoſe Body the Inhabitants of that City pretend to have whole and entire; and report, that when *Philip* III. of *France*, beſieged it in 1285, a vaſt Swarm of Flies came out of his Tomb, and deſtroyed the *French* Army: But an Hiſtorian, quoted by *de Marca*, and who lived at the ſame time, ſaith, That the *French* having taken *Gironne*, and being deſirous each of them to have ſome Relique of this Saint, crumbled him into a thouſand Pieces. *Marc. Hiſpan.*

NARCISSUS was the Son of the River *Cephiſſus*, and of *Liriope*; he was a Youth of extraordinary Beauty, and diſdained the Love made to him by the Nymph *Echo*; but afterwards chancing to ſee his own Face in a Fountain, fell in love with himſelf; which Paſſion conſuming him, he was changed into the Flower *Narciſſus*, or *Daffadil*. *Ovid. Metamorph. lib.* 3.

NARCISSUS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, lived towards the end of the IId Century. He held a Council to ſtate the time of the Celebration of *Eaſter*. This Holy Man was accuſed of Unchaſtity by three Perſons, whom he had ſeverely rebuked for their Vices. They curſed themſelves with horrible Imprecations, if what they ſaid was not true, and God puniſhed them accordingly; for the firſt of them was burnt in his Houſe, together with his whole Family, the ſecond was ſtruck with a Sore, which rotted away his Fleſh by piecemeal; and the third loſt his Eye-ſight. *Narciſſus*, who upon this falſe Accuſation had voluntarily baniſht himſelf, returned to *Jeruſalem* towards the end of his Life, where God confirmed his Innocence by many Miracles. *Euſeb. lib. 6. Baron. A. C.* 198, 199.

NARCISSUS, mention'd by St. *Paul*, in the 16th Chapter of his Epiſtle to the *Romans*. Some Authors believ'd him to be the *Libertus*, or freed Man of the Emperor *Claudius*, who had ſo great an Aſcendent over his Prince, and was put to Death by *Agrippina*, as *Tacitus* informs us; but this Conjecture is a miſtake.

NARDEN, or *Naerden*, Lat. *Nardenum*, a City of *Holland*, being the Capital of *Goylandt*, three Leagues from *Amſterdam*, and about as far from *Utrecht*. It was almoſt entirely ruined in the XIVth Century, and the remaining part of it was drowned by the Sea, but rebuilt by *William* III. of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, in 1355. Thoſe of *Utrecht* took it in 1481, by diſguiſing their Soldiers like Country Women; who entering the place on a Market-day, made themſelves Maſters of it; but the Inhabitants were quit with them not long after. This City was, in a manner, wholly conſumed by Fire in 1486; but about 100 Years after it ſuffered much more by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*, under the Command of *Frederick de Toledo*, Son of the Duke of *Alva*; for the Inhabitants having opened their Gates to him, he cauſed them to be butcher'd in a moſt barbarous manner. The *French* took *Naerden* in 1672; but it was retaken again, after a Siege of ſome Weeks, in 1674. *Junius in Batav. Deſcript. Marezuerius Theatr. Holland. Grotius & Strada de Bel. Belg.*

NARDO, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Otranto*, with the Title of a Dukedom belonging to the Houſe of *Converſano*, and a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Brindes*; ſituated in a very pleaſant Plain, two or three Miles from the Bay of *Tarentum*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to the North. The Biſhoprick was Inſtituted by Pope *John* XXIII. in 1413. and Pope *Alexander* VII. was Biſhop there before he attain'd the Papal Chair.

NARENZA, or *Narenca*, Lat. *Naro*, a City of *Dalmatia*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, belonging to the *Turks*; which was formerly conſiderable, but at preſent is in a manner wholly ruined. It was formerly the Capital of *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 987, and by the *Turks* in 1479. It ſtands 35 Miles North of *Dulcigno*, and 14 North-Eaſt of *Raguſa*. *Baudr.*

NARNI, by *Strabo* called *Narna* and *Narnia*, and by *Pliny Nequinum*, from the word *Nequitia*, for the Wickedneſs of its Inhabitants, who rather choſe to cut their own and Childrens Throats, than to ſurrender themſelves to their Enemies, who beſieged their City. It is ſituated upon the River *Nera*, in *Umbria*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and is a Biſhop's See. It was the Birth-place of *Nerva* the Emperor, and of one of the Pope *Johns*.

NARSES, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Varanes* III. in 295, and reigned about Seven Years; and finding that the *Roman* Emperors were taken up with quelling ſome inteſtine Rebellions, took that opportunity to make himſelf Maſter of *Meſopotamia* and *Armenia*. *Dioclefian* the Emperor ſent *Maximianus Galerius* againſt him, who, after ſome loſs, totally routed the *Perſian* Army, took *Narſes* Priſoner, with his Wife, Children, Siſters, and many Perſons of Quality, and re-took *Meſopotamia*, and five Provinces, beyond the River *Tigris*. *Narſes* died in 301. *Euſeb. in Chron. Eutrop.*

NARSES, at firſt a Treaſurer of the Army, afterwards Conſul and Patrician, and Succeſſor to *Beliſarius*, as General of the *Roman* Armies under *Juſtinian* the Emperor, was a *Perſian* by Birth. He came over to the Emperor at the firſt Battel he gained over the *Perſians* in 528. He defeated the *Goths* in two pitch'd Battels in 552, in the latter of which (fought in the ſame place where *Camillus* formerly had defeated the *Gauls*, called *Buſta Gallorum*,) *Totilas* their King was killed. In 553, he reaped more Laurels, by vanquiſhing *Leutharis* and *Bucellinus*, *German* Generals, who had entred *Italy*. Some Authors report after *Paulus Diaconus*, that *Sophia* the Empreſs being incenſed againſt *Narſes*, ſent a Meſſage to him to quit his Arms, and go and ſpin amongſt the Women, to reproach him for his being an Eunuch: To which he anſwer'd, That ſince ſhe had been pleas'd to appoint him that Task, he would obey her, and ſpin her ſuch a Thread, as ſhe ſhould not eaſily untwine; and thereupon called the *Lombards* into *Italy*: though *Baronius* ſuppoſeth this to have been only a Story, and is alſo of opinion, that this is the ſame Perſon to whom St. *Gregory* writ three Letters, and who rebelling againſt *Phocas*, to avenge the Death of *Mauritius* the Emperor, was taken by him, and burnt alive about the Year 604. Which if it be true, *Narſes* muſt have been very aged at that time. *Procop. de Bell. Goth. Franc. lib.* 4. *Nicephorus*, *Agathias*, *Cedrenus*, *Zonaras*, *Paul. Diacon.* quoted by *Baron.*

NARSINGA, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide the River *Ganges*, toward the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, abounding with precious Stones. The Dominions of the King of *Narſinga* were formerly very conſiderable,

ſiderable, but they are now ſubject to the King of *Bijnagar*. The City lies upon a large River, and is great and well Peopled. Formerly the King of this Country, ſtyl'd himſelf *King of Kings*, and the Husband of a thouſand Wives; and was uſed to reward the Valour and Services of his Officers, by beſtowing upon them the moſt beautifull Maids of the Country. This Kingdom is infeſted with a horrible and very odd kind of Idolatry. There being an Idol which Pilgrims viſit with their Hands bound, Ropes about their Necks, or Knives ſticking in their Fleſh, accounting themſelves Holy if their Wounds feſter. They caſt Gold, Silver, and Jewels into a Lake for its uſe; carry it yearly in Proceſſion, and ſtrive to be cruſh'd to death under the Chariot that bears it: If any happens to be kill'd thus, they Burn his Body, and keep the Aſhes as holy Relicks; ſome cut off pieces of their Fleſh, and throw them to the Idol; Women proſtitute themſelves for Money to maintain it. When Men make Vows to it, they perform them by ſuffering their Prieſts with ſharp Hooks faſtned to the croſs Yard of a Maſt to pull them up, untill the Blood runs down it; then they are taken down and lifted up again by the middle to give Thanks to the Idol for accepting their Sacrifice. The Prieſts licence the Women to Marry, by Sealing them with a hot Iron upon their Shoulders. They have Feſtivals, ſome to their Kine, ſome to the Sun, and other Gods; when the Sun and Moon are eclips'd, they ſay they are bit by the celeſtial Sign call'd the *Dragon*. *Pertomandes*, *Fernandes*.

NARSINGAPATAN, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the *Peninſula* beyond *Ganges*, upon the Bay or Gulph of *Bengala*, on the Eaſt of *Condapoli*, between *Pabor* and *Uranapatan*, on the ſame Gulph.

NARVA, or NERVA, commonly call'd *the Narve*, a City of *Livonia*, near the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Finland*, towards the Province of *Ingria*, which is well fortified, and hath a good Caſtle. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, which formerly was the Boundary between *Livonia* and *Moſcovy*: On the other ſide of the River is the Fortreſs of *Jaanogorod*, built by the *Moſcovites* on a ſteep Rock, which the River makes a *Peninſula*, and was *taken* by *Guſtavus Adolphus* in 1617. Below this Fortreſs is a Town called the *Ruſſian Narve*, as being inhabited by *Moſcovites*, Subiects to the King of *Sweden*. The River *Narve* is ſaid to riſe from the Lake *Czuasko*, and is ſwell'd with the Rivers *Pskowa* and *Vielika Rika*. It is very ſwift in its courſe, and hath a great fall about half a League above the City, whence the Water falls into a Precipice, with a dreadfull noiſe, and ſo much violence, that daſhing againſt the Rocks it is diſperſed into a meer Vapour; which filling the Air, affords oftentimes the repreſentation of a Rain-bow, eſpecially in the morning. This fall obliges the Merchants to unlade here all their Commodities that come from *Pleskow* and *Derpt* to the *Narve*, to be Shipt in the Bay of *Finland*. The City *Narve* was built in 1213, by *Wolmar* II. King of *Denmark*. The *Moſcovites* took it in 1558; but it was re-taken by the *Swedes* in 1581; ſince which time it hath continued in their poſſeſſion. The *Moſcovites* of the *Ruſſian Narve*, on the Eve of *Pentecoſt*, meet in the Church-yard, and the Women ſpread their Handkerchiefs, bordered with Party-coloured Silk upon the Graves, and lay broiled and roaſted Fiſh, Cakes, Eggs painted with divers Colours upon them. In the mean time the Prieſt Cenſes the Tombs, while the Women make a barbarous howling; but the Clerk at the ſame time gathers up the Handkerchiefs, *&c.* for his Maſter, who afterwards feaſts liberally upon the good chear. *Olear. Voyage de Muſc.* While *Narva* was poſſeſſed by the *Ruſſians* in 1555, *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, forbad Trading with it; ſaying, That it Arts, Trades, Riches, Ammunition and Cannon, were carried thither, that cruel and barbarous Nation would ſubdue all their Neighbours: But, *Anno* 1561, *Hen. Lane*, an Engliſhman, diſcovered the way of Trading to *Ruſſia* by the *Narve*, till then unknown. The *Moſcovites* lay down before it, in 15[illegible] with 8[illegible] Men, which Army was totally routed by leſs than half that Number of *Swedes*, under the Command of their Young King, and the Siege rais'd.

NASAMONES, a People of *Libya*, who lived near the *Atlantick* Ocean, and chiefly on Piracy. It was their Cuſtom at Marriages for the Bride to lie with every one of the Gueſts the firſt night, but afterwards to live chaſtly. Some Authors charge them alſo with having worſhipt the Infernal, but not the Celeſtial Gods. The *Romans*, under *Domitian*, did totally deſtroy them for their Rebellion. *Q. Cu. Herodot. Polyd. Virgil. Strab. Plin.*

NASCI, a Hebrew word, which ſignifies a *Prince*, and is often met with in Jewiſh Writings; it formerly was the Title of their Soveraign Judge and Preſident of their Great *Sanhedrim*, as may be ſeen in *R. Moſes* his Treatiſe of the *Sanhedrim*. The *Jews* ſtill uſe this Name, and often beſtow it upon their chief *Rabbins* or Princes, as a Mark of their Dignity. *Petr. Stroon.*

NASCIVANE See NAKSIVAN.

NASEBY, a ſmall Town of *Guilsborough* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Northamptonſhire*, near which the *Avon* and *Nine* do riſe; this on the Eaſt, and that on the Weſt ſide. Hard by this Town, *June* 14. 1645. was fought the Battle, from hence call'd *Naſeby Fight*, betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces; Thoſe Commanded by Prince *Rupert*, and Theſe by General *Fairfax*, who got the day.

NASSAU, a City and Earldom of the Empire in *Wetteravia*, its Latin Name *Naſſovia*, according to *Berthius*, is the ſame with *Naſs. Gavia*, which is as much as to ſay *Wetland*. The City ſtands upon an Hill, in the midſt of a Mooriſh or Fenny Country, near the River *Loen*, between *Marpurg* and *Hermerſtein*, five Miles North from *Bingen*, and twelve from *Cologne*. The Earldom of *Naſſau* is very conſiderable, and gives its Name to the ancient Houſe of *Naſſau*, Eminent for great men. *Adolphus* the Emperor was of this Family, who was ſlain in a Battle againſt *Albert* I. of *Auſtria* in 1297. *Henry the Rich*, Earl of *Naſſau*, died in 1254, leaving two Sons, *Walramus* and *Otho*, from whom proceed the two principal Branches of that Family; the firſt comes from *Walramus*, the Father of the Emperor *Adolphus*; which Branch, at preſent, is ſub-divided into three other, *viz. Naſſau-Sarbruck*, *Naſſau-Wisbaden* and *Idſtein*, and *Naſſau Veilburg*. The ſecond Branch proceeds from *Otho*, who married *Agnes* the Counteſs of *Solmes*; and is ſub-divided into five others, which are *Naſſau-Orange*, *Naſſau-Siegen*, and *Naſſau-Dillenburg*, the Princes of *Naſſau* and *Naſſau-Hadamar*. See *Orange*. *Bertius Rer. Germ. Cluver. Deſcript. Germ. La Piſe Hiſtoir. d' Orang. Tobias Weber Genealogia Com. Naſſov.*

NASSAU. The *Hollanders* have given this Name in honour of the Princeſs of *Orange*, to divers of their Iſlands; as one in *America*, and another in the *Indian* Sea; as alſo to their Forts; as Fort of *Naſſau* in *Guinea*; and another in *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands. There is alſo a *Streights of Naſſau*, alias *Wayegats*, on the North or Frozen Sea.

NASSIB, a word uſed by the *Turks*, to ſignifie Fate or Deſtiny, which according to them is in a Book writ in Heaven, containing the good and ill Fortune of all Men, that can no way be avoided; in which perſuaſion, with the greateſt unconcernedneſs, they expoſe themſelves to the worſt and moſt threatning of Dangers. *Ricaut*'s Hiſt. of the *Ottoman* Empire.

NASSUF *Baſſa*, Grand Vizier and Favourite of *Achmet*, Emperor of the *Turks* in 1612. He was born a *Chriſtian*, his Father being a *Greek* Prieſt. He was brought to *Conſtantinople* amongſt other Children that are yearly ſent thither for Tribute, in the time of *Amurath* III. and being put to Service in the *Seraglio*, under the *Kuſler Aga*, he got into the favour of the *Sultana*, who procured him the Government of *Aleppo*, and afterwards that of *Diarbekir*; whence he was ſent for to *Conſtantinople*, and made Grand *Vizier*, and married one of *Achmet*'s Daughters: But not long after the Emperor having been inform'd of his Exactions and other Crimes, ſent for the Seal from him, together with his Head; but thoſe who had charge of the Execution not being able to ſtrangle him, were fain to cut his Throat; and being brought before the Grand Vifier in that condition, he ordered his Head to be cut quite off, for fear, ſaid he, that the Dog ſhould live again. His body was afterward, by the Grand *Seignior*'s Command, caſt into the Sea: but at the Petition of his Daughter, *Naſſuf*'s Wife, his Body was taken up and buried in a Church-yard, without any Pomp. The Emperor having commanded an Inventory to be made of his Goods, they amounted to an ineſtimable Summ. *Du Puy Hiſtoire des Favoirs.*

NATAGAI, an Idol worſhipt by the *Tartars*, and ſuppoſed to be the God of the Earth and all living Creatures: There is not a Houſe amongſt them where the Images of this Idol, his Wife and Children, are not kept, with great Honour and Veneration: They are ſo ſenſeleſs as to preſent them Meat, and to rub their Mouths with its fat, as ſuppoſing them to ſtand in need of Nouriſhment. *Kircher* of *China*.

NATALIS COMES: See COMES.

NATALIUS, a famous Confeſſor, who having ſuffered innumerable Torments for Chriſt, was at laſt ſeduced by the *Theodotian* Hereticks, and made their Biſhop: But was often admoniſhed of his Errors by God in Dreams; which he neglecting, becauſe of his Gain and Preferment, he was ſcourged a whole night by Angels, according to *Euſebius*: And when he got up in the morning, he put on Hair-cloth, proſtrated himſelf at the feet of *Zephyrinus* the Pope; and with floods of Tears acknowledging his Errour, humbled himſelf both to the Clergy and Laity; begg'd their Prayers, and was received again into the Communion of the Church. *Euſeb. Lib.* VIth. *Hiſt.*

NATHAN, the Prophet, who fore-told ſeveral things to *David*, and reproved him for his Adultery and Murther. He alſo writ the Hiſtory of *David*, as appears from 1 *Chron.* 29. 29, 30. 2 *Sam.* 7. ver. 2. to 18. and 12. 1. to 16.

NATHANAEL, a Jew, to whom our Saviour gave this Teſtimony, that he was *an Iſraelite indeed, in whom is no guile*, John 1. 45. to the end. Abbot *Rupert* and ſome others think him to be the ſame with the Apoſtle St. *Bartholomew*, but St. *Auguſtin* thinks contrary, alledging that Christ call'd no Doctors of Law.

NATOLIA

NATOLIA: See *Anatolia* and *Asia Minor*.

NAVAILLES (*Philip de Montault de-Benac-de*) Duke of *Navailles*, one of the ancienteſt Families in *Bearn*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, Knight of the King's Order and of the Holy Ghoſt, Commanded in Chief, and was Embaſſador Extrordinary in *Italy* in 1652, was General of the Succours ſent to *Candia* in 1669, General in *Alſace*, *Lorrain*, *Champaigne* and *Burgundy*, and took *Gray*, which begun the Conqueſts in the *French* County 1673, Conjunct-General with the Prince of *Conde* in *Flanders* in 1674, was made Governour of *Rochelle* in 1675, and General in *Catalonia* till the Peace; and in 1683, made Governour to the Duke of *Chartres*, and died *Feb.* 1684. *Memoirs Du Temps.*

NAVAN, a Barony and Town in the Province of *Leinſter*, and County of *Eaſt-meath* in *Ireland*. Long. 7. 11. Lat. 53. 37.

NAVARINO, Lat. *Navarinum*, *Pylus Meſſeniaca*; A City of the *Morea*, in the Province of *Belvedere* near to *Modon*, which the *Turks* call *Javarin*. It is divided into the New and Old City; the Old is built upon a ſteep Rock which runs into the Sea, and makes its Situation very ſtrong; beſides what Art hath done to make it yet more impregnable. On the left ſide whereof is the New City, on the ſide of a Hill; which is fortified with good Walls, and a Cittadel with ſix Baſtions, built by the *Turks* in 1572; at the bottom whereof is a Haven, the beſt and moſt capacious of all the *Morea*; the Entrance whereof is Commanded by the Canon of New *Navarino*. In 1644, *Sultan Ibrahim* choſe this Haven for the Rendevous of his Fleet; conſiſting of 200 Sail, deſign'd againſt *Candia*. In 1498, the *Turks*, after the Surrender of *Modon*, took it from the *Venetians*. In 1686, *Moroſini* appeared before Old *Navarin* with 200 Sail, Commanded by General *Coningſmark*, which then frightened the Garriſon to a Surrender: but the *New Town* made a ſtout defence, in hopes of being relieved by the Seraſquier of *Morea*, then upon his March. General *Coningſmark* leaving the Management of the Siege to Chevalier *Alcenago*, fought and defeated the Seraſquier, upon which the Town ſurrendred. It is one of the moſt ancient Towns of the *Morea*, and pleaſantly ſituate, 10 Miles North of *Modon*, and 15 Weſt of *Coron*. Long. 48. 36. Lat. 35. 50. *Coronelli Deſcript. Moreæ.*

NAVARRE, a Kingdom of *Europe*; part of which belongs to *Spain*, and part to *France*. It is ſituate between *Bearn*, the *Pyreneæan* Hills, *Biſcay*, *Caſtile* and *Arragon*: Its Capital City is *Pampeluna*. This Kingdom, at preſent, is divided into the Upper and Lower *Navarre*; the latter whereof, which is the leaſt, belongs to the *French*; and the *Spaniards* are in poſſeſſion of the other. And beſides, *Pampeluna* hath the Cities of *Viana*, *Tudella*, *Eſtella*, *Sangueſſa*, *Olita*, *Lumbiera*, &c. And in the Lower are, *St. Jean de Pié de Port*, *St. Palais*, &c. This Kingdom is barren and ill inhabited, eſpecially that part of it which belongs to *Spain*; and is generally more fit for Paſture, than Tillage, though there are ſome places where Corn and Wine grows: And it abounds with Veniſon. The Lower *Navarre* produces Millet and Oats, with great ſtore of Pears and Apples, whereof they make Cyder and Perry, which is the common Drink of the Country. The principal Rivers are the *Ebro*, which receives the *Aragon*, the *Arga* and the *Egba*. This Kingdom took its Riſe in the IXth. Century, or, as ſome ſay, in 716, under *Garcia Ximenes*, the firſt King, by occaſion of the Rebellion of thoſe of *Gaſcoine*, againſt the Kings of *France*, *Lewis the Debonnaire*, and *Charles the Bald*. The firſt King was *Eneco*, called *Ariſta* or *Harizetta*, whoſe Deſcendents enjoyed the Crown till 1234, when *Zancho* VII. died without Children: He had two Siſters, *Berangeria* Married to King *Richard* I. of *England*; and *Blanche*, Wife of *Thibaud* V. Earl of *Champagne*, whoſe Son *Thibaud* VI. was King of *Navarre*, and left behind him *Thibaud* and *Henry* III. who were both of them Kings ſucceſſively; the latter left an onely Daughter *Joan*, who was Married to *Philip the Fair*, King of *France* and *Navarre*. King *Lewis* X. left behind him a Daughter *Joan*, Heireſs of *Navarre*, who transferr'd the Crown into the Family of *Evreux* by being Married to *Philip* Earl of *Evreux* in 1315, who left behind him *Charles the Bad*, who was Father of another *Charles*, Sirnamed *the Noble*, who died in 1425, and left *Blanche*, the Heireſs of his Eſtate. This Princeſs Married *Martin* King of *Sicily*, and in ſecond Marriage *John* King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, by whom ſhe had *Charles* Prince of *Viane*, who died in 1461, without Children: *Blanche*, the firſt Wife of *Henry* IV. called the *Impotent*, King of *Caſtile*, who died in 1454; and *Eleonor* who transferr'd the Crown of *Navarre* to *Gaſton* Earl of *Foix*, and *Bigorre* Viſcount of *Bearn*, and their Daughter *Catharine*, convey'd it to *John* Lord of *Albret*, from whom *Ferdinand* of *Arragon* uſurped it in 1523. *Henry*, Son to this *Albret*, had by *Margaret* of *Valois*, Siſter to *Francis* I. King of *France*; *Joan d' Albret* Married to *Anthony de Bourbon* Duke of *Vendoſme*, and was Mother to *Henry* the Great, who united the Crowns of *Navarre* and *France*, about which there had been a long Controverſie betwixt the *French* and *Spaniards*, the latter being countenanced by Pope *Julius* II. who Excommunicated *John d' Albret*, King of *Navarre*, in 1512. Whereupon *Ferdinando*, King of *Arragon*, ſeized his Dominions. *Favin. Hiſt. of Navarre*, *Arnoldus Oihenard not. utriuſq*; *Vaſcon. De Mare Hiſt. of Bearn.* *Marian. Hiſt. Hiſp.* *Louis Mayerne. Turquet. Hiſt. of Spain.* *Gabriel Chapuis Hiſt. Navarre.* *Joſeph Teixera Lives of ſome of the Kings of Navarre.*

NAVARREINS, a City of *France* in *Bearn*, with a Fortreſs, upon the Gave or Rivulet of *Oleron*, between *Sauveterre* and the City *Oleron*, is a ſtrong place, and was famous in the late Civil Wars of *France*. The Count *Montgomery*, with an Army of Proteſtants, rais'd the Siege of it in 1569.

NAUCLERUS (*Joannes*) a Noble *German*, Native of *Suevia*: He lived in the XV. Century, was Provoſt of the Church of *Tubingen*, and afterwards Profeſſor of the Canon Law in that Univerſity, which was Founded in 1477, by the Earl, ſince Duke of *Wirtemberg*. He compoſed a Chronicle from the Beginning of the World, till the Year 1500, which *Nicolaus Baſilius* hath carried on to the Year 1514, and *Surius* to 1574. The time of his Death is not well known; onely thus much, that he was yet alive in 1501: *Bellarm. de Scrip. Eccl.* *Geſner in Bibl.* *Poſſevin. in Apparat.* *Voſſius Hiſt. Lat.* *Melchior Adam*, *&c.*

NAUCRATES, is ſaid to have taught the *Egyptians* to write by the Figures of Trees, Animals, *&c.* They believe him to be *Mercurius Triſmegiſtus*, or at leaſt another *Mercury*, Son of *Jupiter*, who fled into *Egypt* after *Argus* was kill'd. *Hoffman.*

NAUCRATES, a Greek mention'd by *Euſtathius*, in the preface to his *Scholia* upon the *Odyſſes*. This *Naucrates* affirms, that *Homer* travel'd to *Memphis* and there in the Temple of *Vulcan*, Tranſcrib'd the Writings of a Lady call'd *Phantaſea*, from whom, 'tis ſaid, he borrow'd all the beautifull thoughts in his Iliads and Odyſſes.

NAUCRATIS, the Capital City of a Precinct, in the Lower *Egypt*, which upon that account was called *Naucratique*. It is ſituate near the Mouth of the moſt Weſtern Channel of the *Nile*, and was the Birth-place of *Athenæus*, the Author of the *Deipnoſophiſts*, as himſelf tells us in his XI. Book. *Herod.* *Athenæus.*

NAUDÆUS (*Gabriel*) Canon of *Verdun*, and Prior of *Artige* in *Limoſin*: He was Born at *Paris* in the 17th. Age; and applying himſelf to Study, he made a very great progreſs in the Liberal Sciences, Critical Learning, and Knowledge of Languages. He was Library-keeper to the Cardinals *Bagni* and *Antonio Barbarini* at *Rome*, and afterward to Cardinal *Mazarin* in *France*. He had provided himſelf a very copious Library; and his Fame ſpreading far and near, *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sweden*, ſent for him to *Stockholm*, and beſtowed many Marks of her Favour and Eſteem upon him. At his return from this Voyage, he died at *Abbeville* the 29th. of *July* 1653. *Gabriel Naudæus* writ ſeveral Books, viz. *Syntagma de ſtudio Militari.* *An Apology for great Men, who have been accus'd of Magick.* *Inſtruction concerning the Chimerical Society of the Roſicrucians.* *Advice for the ordering of a Library.* *An Appendix to the Life of* Lewis XI. *A Treatiſe of Politicks*, &c. See his Life writ by Father *Lewis Jacob.*

NAUGRACUT, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Dominions of the Great *Mogul*. The Kingdom is ſituate towards the Mountains of the North, and the Confines of *Tartary*. The City ſtands upon the River *Ravee*, which paſſeth from thence to *Lahor*, before it loſeth it ſelf in the great River *Indus*.

NAVIRE; An Order of Knighthood, otherwiſe called the *Ultramarine*, or *Beyond Sea* Order, or the Order of the *Double Creſcent*, inſtituted by St. *Lewis* in 1269, to encourage the Lords of *France* to undertake the *Holy Land* Expedition. The Collar of this Order was interlac'd with Eſcalops and Double Creſcents, with a Ship hanging at it; the Ship and the Eſcalop-ſhells repreſenting the Voyage by Sea; and the Creſcents, intimating the Expedition, was deſign'd againſt the *Turks*. The Double Creſcents, plac'd Salterwiſe, were *Argent*; and the Eſcalops, or the Ship repreſented in an Oval, was *Argent* in a Field, *Gules*. St. *Lewis* alſo granted to this Order of Knights, to bear, as an additional Honour in their Arms, a Ship *Argent in chief*, with the Flags of *France*, in a Field *Or*. The firſt who received this Order were Sr. *Lewis* his three Sons, and ſeveral other Lords that accompanied him in that Voyage. This Order did not continue long in *France*, but was afterwards very Illuſtrious in the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, for *Charles* of *France* Earl of *Anjou*, Brother of King *Lewis*, made it his Order, and of the Kings of *Naples* his Succeſſors: And *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, reſtored it under the Name of the *Order of the Creſcent*, in the Year 1448. *Favin. Theatr. d' Honneur & de Chevalerie.*

NAUMACHIA, a ſpacious place at *Rome*, hollow, in the form of a great Baſon, which they could fill with Water at pleaſure, and ſurrounded with Buildings to accommodate the Spectators that came to ſee the ludicrous Naval Combats that were there exhibited to the People. The moſt Magnificent *Naumachia*'s of *Rome* were thoſe of *Julius Cæſar*, of *Auguſtus*, of the Emperor *Claudius*, of *Nero* and *Domitian*. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* Exhibited a *Naumachia*, which he caus'd to be fill'd with Wine inſtead of Water. *Plin. Lamprid. in Heliogab.*

NAUM-

NAUMBURG, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a City of *Germany* in *Miſnia*, a Province of *Saxony*, upon the River *Sala*, with a Biſhoprick, which formerly was under the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*. It lies ſix Miles from *Leipſick*, and eight from *Erfurt*, and formerly was ſubject to its Prelate, but is now under a Secular Prince of the Houſe of *Saxony*. The Dukes of *Saxony* took *Naumburg* during the Religious Civil Wars of *Germany*, and it was yielded to them by the Treaty of *Paſſau* in 1552. See *Cluvier.* and *Paulus Longius de Epiſc. Neoburgenſi.*

NAUPACTUS, or *Naupactum*, the Metropolis of *Ætolia*, upon the Bay of *Corinth*, 95 Miles from *Nicopolis*, and 145 North of *Metho*. It is the Seat of a *Baſſa*, being taken by the *Turks* under *Bajazet* in 1449. *Anno* 1571, the *Chriſtians* obtain'd a great Victory near this place, over the *Turks* at Sea, called *Prælium Naupactinum*. *Naupactum excubare* is a Proverb, denoting thoſe that periſh by their own Sloth; as *Pauſanias*, who was killed there by the *Greeks*, when Captain of the Guards. *Thuan.*

NAUPLIUS, King of *Seriphus* and *Eubœa*, whoſe Son *Palamedes* was condemn'd to Death for a Traytor at the Siege of *Troy*, by the falſe Accuſation of *Ulyſſes*: His Father, to be reveng'd of this Injury, ſeeing the *Græcian* Fleet driven by Tempeſt upon his Coaſt, he ſet forth a Light upon the top of an high Rock, called *Capharæus*, with deſign, that ſteering their Courſe that way, they might be Shipwrackt upon it, which happened accordingly; but hearing that *Ulyſſes* and *Diomedes* (upon whom he particularly deſired to avenge himſelf) had eſcaped the Danger, he for grief caſt himſelf head-long into the Sea. *Apollodor. Biblioth. lib.* 11. *cap.* 1.

NAURUS, or *Neurus*, the Name whereby the *Perſians* denote the firſt Day of their Year, which begins at the Spring *Equinox*, and ſignifies as much as *New-day*. The *Minatzim*, or Aſtronomers, take care to obſerve the Minute when the *Sun* toucheth the *Æquator*; and as ſoon as they have given notice thereof to the People, they make publick Rejoicings to welcome in the New-year. Olearius's *Travels into* Perſia.

NAXOS, Lat. *Naxios*, *Naxia*, an Iſland of the *Ægean-Sea*, or *Archipelago*, one of the *Cyclades*, which is alſo called *Nicſia* and *Strongyle*. It belongs to the *Turks*, and the Inhabitants pay a Tribute yearly of 6000 *Piaſters*. It abounds with Marble and good Wines; for which reaſon the Ancients conſecrated it to *Bacchus*, who there received and entertained *Ariadne*, when forſaken by *Theſeus*. The Air of this Iſle is wonderful healthy for Old People. There is never a Port or Haven in this Iſland; and therefore the Veſſels that Trade hither are forced to Ride in the Haven of the Iſle of *Paro*, about ſix Miles from *Naxia*. In this Iſle are the Ruins of a Temple dedicated to *Bacchus*; and here is alſo found the Stone called *Emeril*, wherewith Jewellers poliſh their Jewels, and Glaſiers cut Glaſs. As to the Religion of the Iſle, ſome are of the *Latin* Church, and others of the *Greek*, and each of them have their Archbiſhop. *Tavernier's Perſian Travels.* *Bacchus*'s Temple was built on a Rock, encompaſſed by the Sea, and joyned to the Iſland by a Drawbridge; the Gate of the Temple is ſtill to be ſeen, and the Pipes which conveyed the Wine into the Reſervatories. This is reckoned the faireſt Iſland in the *Archipelago*, and was the Reſidence of the Ancient Dukes, who commanded the *Cyclades*. It has three Cities, *Bacqua*, *Quſa*, and *Falet*; abounds with Fruit, Cattle, and Deer, and is about 84 Miles in Compaſs. The Inhabitants have plenty of all things; but are not reckoned above 5000. Moſt of the Inhabitants of the Chief Town, which ſtands in the North-Weſt of the Iſland, are *Papiſts*. It was taken by the *Turks*, under *Solyman the Great*, in 1537. ſince which it hath paid Tribute. The North-ſide is Mountainous, but the South Plain and Arable, and has the Ruins of two of *Apollo*'s Temples, one of them now dedicated to St. *Salvador*. *Struys*, page 169, ſays, he was there in 1657, and that the City *Naxia* has a large and commodious Haven, capable of the greateſt Ships, and lies fair for all Winds, which was not known to other Geographers, as appears by the above-mention'd Deſcription. The Inhabitants of this Iſland have a very extraordinary Cuſtom, for after the Death of Husband or Wife, the ſurviving Perſon never ſtirs out of the Houſe, let the occaſion be never ſo urgent, for Six whole Months together; no, not ſo much as to go to Church. *Tavernier.*

NAZARETH, a Town of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zebulon*, famous for Chriſt's abode there. It is 30 Leagues North of *Jeruſalem*, on the ſide of a Mountain, where the Inhabitants have hewed out ſmall Grotto's in a Rock, in form of Chambers, and before them a kind of a Hall, making the Houſe conſiſt of two Rooms, a Floor, and but one Story high. The Bleſſed Virgin's Houſe was thus. The fore Room, from Eaſt to Weſt, 26 Foot long, and 13 wide; the Door toward the South, and at the Eaſt-end a little Chimny, and on one ſide of it a little Cupboard in the Wall; on the Weſt-ſide was a Window; the inner Room toward the North, was 16 Foot long, and 5 and a half wide at one end, and 10 at another; the height 10 Foot, and the *Roman Catholicks* will have it, that after Chriſt's Aſcention, the Apoſtles turn'd this Houſe into Two Chappels, with an Altar in each; and ſo they continued till St. *Helena*'s time, who incloſed them in a Magnificent Church, leaving them in their ancient ſimplicity. In 1291. *Seraph, Sultan* of *Egypt*, having ſubdued the *Holy Land*, deſtroyed the Town, levelled the Churches, and baniſhed the Chriſtians; at which time, they ſay, that Angels tranſported the Virgin's Houſe firſt into *Dalmatia*, and 3 Years after into *Italy*, placing it in a Field belonging to a Devout Lady, called *Loretto*; and 8 Months and a half after moved it to a Neighbouring Hill; and then a little further, where it now ſtands. However, the Eaſtern Chriſtians built a Houſe, reſembling it, afterwards in that ſame place whence it was taken; and there they pretend to ſhew you the Houſe where the Virgin was born, and part of the Synagogue where our Saviour explain'd that Paſſage of *Iſaiah* concerning himſelf, *Joſeph*'s Shop, and the Well whence the Virgin had her Water, *&c.* This Town was afterward made an Archbiſhoprick, but now it's a poor ruinous Village, inhabited by *Moors*; and there is nothing to be ſeen but the Chappel and Cave, which are kept by ſome *Franciſcans*. *Doubdan Voiage de la Terre Saint.* *Miſſon's Voyage into Italy.* *Emilian's Frauds of Monks, Prieſts*, &c.

NAZARITES: The Name of Perſons under the *Jewiſh* Law, who made a Vow to abſtain from the Fruit of the Vine, from ſhaving their Heads, or cutting their Hair, and from polluting themſelves by the Dead, unleſs it were for their Father or Mother; and that either for a term of time, or to their lives end. See *Numb.* 6. 2. to 22. *Judg.* 13. 7. Alſo a Sect of *Chriſtians* who received Circumciſion. 'Tis ſaid that afterwards they follow'd the Errors of *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*. St. *Epiphan. Hær.* 29. *Theodoret. de Hær. fab.* *Baron. in Appar. Annal.*

NAZIANZUM, a City of *Cappadocia*, which at firſt was a Biſhop's See, and afterwards a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and is famous for having been the Birth-place of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, whoſe Father was Biſhop of this City, whom he ſucceeded. See *Gregory Nazianzen.*

NEACLES, an Ancient Painter, mentioned by *Pliny*. It is reported of him, that having on a time painted a Horſe, and not being able to repreſent according to his Mind, the Foam proceeding from its Mouth, did in a Paſſion fling his Pencil againſt the Picture; which lighted ſo luckily, that, to his great Amazement, he found that better done by chance, in an inſtant, than he could have done with much Time and Pains.

NEAH: See LOGH NEAGH.

NEANDER, (*Michael*) born in *Sicily*, and living to the latter end of the XVIth Century. He was well skill'd in Languages and Philology, and wrote ſeveral Tracts, as his *Præceptiones Artium Organicarum*, which is a Collection made from Antiquity. He likewiſe publiſh'd a Collection of Ancient Poems, both Moral and Fabulous, call'd *Opus Aureum*. He was a Proteſtant and Rector of *Ilfeldt* in *Germany*. *Melchior Adam in vit. Philoſ. Germ.*

NEATH, a Market-Town of *Neath* Hundred, on a River of the ſame Name in *Glamorganſhire*.

NEBO, or *Nabo*, an Idol of the *Aſſyrians*. Some ſay that *Belus* was their firſt and higheſt God, and was the ſame with the *Sun*; and that *Nebo* was their Secondary Deity, and was the ſame with the *Moon*. *Voſſ. de Idololat.* *St. Jerome in Iſai.*

NEBRISSO, or *Lebrixos*, a Town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, betwixt *Seville* and the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*. This City is mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. It is famous for being the Birth-place of *Antonius Nebriſſenſis*, the great Reſtorer of Learning in *Spain*.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. or the Ancient King of *Babylon*, and the ſame whom *Beroſus*, and other Authors, call *Nabolaſſar*, who ſucceeded his Father *Ben Merodach*, *A. M.* 3407, and reigned 21 Years, till 3429, when his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* II. whom he had before made his Partner in the Royal Dignity, ſucceeded him. *Torniel & Salian, A. M.* 3408.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. Sir-named *The Great*, Son of the former, began his Reign during his Father's Life. He wag'd War againſt the *Aſſyrians* and *Egyptians*; and being diſpleaſed with *Jehoiakim*, King of the *Jews*, for entring into Alliance with *Pharaoh Necho*, King of *Egypt*, he took *Jeruſalem*, and made him Priſoner *A. M.* 3428, the 128th of *Rome*, in the XVIII. *Olympiad.* After this *Nebuchadnezzar* returned into his own Country to take poſſeſſion of his Father's Throne; the news of whoſe Death he received in *Judæa*, or in ſome neighbouring Country. *Euſebius* and St. *Jerom*, with ſeveral Authors more, are of opinion, that it was at this time that *Daniel*, *Hananiah*, *Miſhael* and *Azariah* were carried Captives to *Babylon*. *Nebuchadnezzar* had left *Jehoiakim* in poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Judæa*, contenting himſelf to lay a great Tribute upon him, but within three years after he rebelled againſt him, which coſt him his Kingdom, and his Body, according to the Propheey of *Jeremiah*, was caſt out into the Fields without burial; and *Jehoiachin*, called

led also *Jechonias*, succeeded him, whom *Nebuchadnézzar* not long after carried Captive to *Babylon* with his Wife and Children, besides 10000 Inhabitants of *Jerusalem*; and at the same time took along with him all the Treasures of the Temple, and all the Vessels of Silver and Gold which *Solomon* had caused to be made. *Zedekiah* being put into his place by the King of *Babylon*, soon after rebelled likewise; whereupon the Armies of the *Chaldæans* entring into *Judæa*, wholly subdu'd it, and laid Siege to *Jerusalem* the tenth Day of the tenth Month, 3444, being the ninth Year of *Zedekiah*'s Reign, which Siege lasted till the fifth Day of the fourth Month of the Year 3446, when the *Chaldæans* entred the City, and *Zedekiah*, who had made his escape, was taken; and being brought before *Nebuchadnezzar*, he commanded his Sons to be kill'd before his Face, and his Eyes to be put out, and carried him bound in Fetters to *Babylon*. *Nebuchadnezzar*, after this, having subdued the *Ethiopians*, *Arabians*, *Idumæans*, *Philistines*, *Syrians*, *Persians*, *Medes*, *Assyrians*, and almost all *Asia*; being pufft up with Pride, causeth a Golden Statue to be set up, and commanded all to Worship it; which *Daniel*'s Companions refusing to do, they were cast into the fiery Furnace. It was the same *Nebuchadnezzar* to whom *Daniel* interpreted his Dream of the Mystical Image, which signified the four Monarchies; and the other he had of the Tree that reached up to Heaven, and spread it self to the ends of the Earth, *&c.* according to the Interpretation of which his last Dream, as he was in the pride of his Heart admiring the Magnificence of his Royal City *Babylon*, he was by a Divine Sentence, pronounced from Heaven, driven from Men, and did eat Grass as Oxen, and his Body was wet with the Dew of Heaven, till his Hairs were grown like Eagle's Feather's, and his Nails like Birds Claws, as the Scripture expresseth it. Not that he was really transform'd to an Ox, but that by a distemper of mind, from a just Judgment of God upon him, he imagined himself to be so. In which condition he continued seven Years eating Grass like Beasts; at the end of which time, his reason returned to him, and he was restored to his Throne and all his Glory, and then adored and praised the great God of Heaven and Earth. He died *A. M.* 3471, the 171st. of *Rome*, and in the XLVIII. *Olympiad*, being the 43d. of his Reign, in the 5th. Year whereof happened that Eclipse of the Moon, mention'd by *Ptolemy*, and which is the surest foundation of the whole Chronology of his Reign, 2 *Kings* 24. 25. *Jerem.* 52 to 40. *Dan.* 1. 2, 3, 4. *Perer. in Daniel. Joseph. Torniel. Salian. Spondan. in Annal. Vet. Test. A. M.* 3429, *&c.*

NECAUS, a large, rich and populous City of *Barbary*, 180 Miles South of *Bugia*, 80 East from *Stafe*, and 180 South-West from *Constantia*: It is surrounded with an ancient Wall, situate on a River in a fruitful Soil, yielding excellent Walnuts and Figs; has a fine College for Students, neat and convenient Houses, and most pleasant Gardens. The Inhabitants are Rich and Courteous. *Leo Africanus.*

NECESSITY, Lat. *Necessitas*, a Goddess worshipt by the Heathens for the most absolute and sovereign Divinity, to which even *Jupiter* himself was forc'd to stoop. *Horace* gives this Description of her.

Te semper anteit sæva Necessitas
Clavos trabales, & cuneos manu
Gestans Ahena, nec Severus
Uncus abest, liquidumq; plumbum.

NECHO (*Pharaoh*) called also *Nechepsos*, began to Reign *A. M.* 3411, of whom see 2 *Kings* 24. ver. 29. to 36. and 2 *Chron.* 35. 20. Prophane Authors report of him, that he undertook to cut through the Neck of Land which is between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, in which attempt he lost 120 Men. This Prince defeated King *Josias* at *Megiddo*. *Joseph. Antiq. Herodot. Torniel.*

NECKAM, an *Englishman*, and *Augustinian* Monk at *Exeter*, where he was afterwards chosen Abbot. The most considerable of his Works are, Expositions upon *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, and upon the *Psalms*. *Lectiones Scripturarum. Moralia in Evangelia. De Virtutibus. Cur Filius Incarnatus. De Puritate Mariæ*, &c. He dyed at *Worcester* in 1227.

NECKAR, or *Necker*, Lat. *Nicer*, *Nicrum* and *Neccarus*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Rise in *Suevia* (*Schwaben*) about 7 or 8 Leagues from that of the *Danube*, near the Village of *Schweningen*, at a place called *Neckersurts* in the *Black forest*; not far from whence it receives the River *Brem*, and so passeth to *Rotweil*; and entring the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, waters *Tubingen*, *Esslingen*; and passing near to *Stutgard*, runs to *Hailbrun*, &c. and entring the *Palatinate*, encreased with several other Rivers, runs by *Heidelberg* and *Ladenburg*, and at *Manheim* loseth it self in the *Rhine*. *Topicus. Ammian. Marcellin*, and divers other Ancient Authors speak of this River. See *Cluver. Bertius*, &c.

NECROPOLIS, an ancient City of *Egypt*, about four Miles from *Alexandria*, where *Cleopatra* is said to have flung her self to Death with an Adder, but this Story is partly a Romance, for *Cleopatra* died at *Alexandria*, in the *Mausoleum* of the *Egyptian* Kings. *Plut. in Anton.*

NECTANEBO, the last King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Tachon*, who being vanquisht by *Ochus* King of *Persia*, assisted by *Mentor* and his *Greeks*, fled into *Æthiopia* in 404 of *Rome*. In him ended the Race of the *Egyptian* Kings, whose *Dynasties* are set down by *Manetho*. *Eusebius.*

NECTARIUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and Successor of *Gregory Nazianzen*, was born at *Tharsus*, of a Noble Family, being very well qualified for Government and State affairs. The Emperor, *Theodosius* the Younger, nominated him to the Patriarchate of *Constantinople*, when he was yet a *Catechumen*; and being thereupon baptized he was consecrated Patriarch by the Council held there in 381. *Nectarius* governed the Church with great Piety. It happened in his time, that a Deaconess, who was a Widow of Quality, having confess'd the Actions of her past Life to the Penitentiary, he impos'd such a Penance upon her, as imported that a Deacon had debauch'd her; and the Deacon being thereupon deposed, encreased the suspicion, which gave rise to a great Scandal, and occasion'd *Nectarius* to abolish the use of Confession; so that the Rite wholly ceased in the East. St. *John Chrysostom* succeeded *Nectarius*, who died 397, *Sozomen. Socrates. Baronius.*

NEEDHAM, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Bosmere*, whose principal Trade is in Blue and Broad Cloaths for *Russia*, *Turky*, and other Foreign Countries.

NEEDHAM-POINT, a Fortress in *Barbadoes*, which sustain'd an attack of four Hours by *de Ruyter* the *Dutch* Admiral, sent with a Squadron of Ships in 1665, to conquer that Island, whence he was repuls'd.

NEGAPATAN, a City of the *East-Indies* ...nsula, beyond the *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Province of *Tanjaur*. It was formerly possessed by the *Portugueze*, but now by the *Hollanders*. The Product of the Country is Rice and Bombay, but they have no great Trade.

NEGOMBO, a City in the Isle of *Ceylan*, in Possession of the *Hollanders*. It was at first possessed by the *Portugueze*; but the King of *Ceylan* being weary of their Neighbourhood, invited the *Dutch* to his Assistance; who being also joined by the *French*, took the Town by Storm in 1643: But the *Ceylanders* being disgusted at the *Dutch*, assisted the *Portugueze* to drive them out again, when their Forces were taken up in the Siege of *Cochin*; but in 1651, the *Hollanders* retook it.

NEGREPELISSE, a small City of *France* in *Quercy*, upon the River *Aveirou*, between *Bourniquel* and *Albias*, two or three Leagues from *Montauban*. *Negrepelisse* was a strong and considerable Place, during the late Civil Wars in *France*. After the Siege of *Montauban*, *Lewis* XIII. sent 400 Men to Garrison the Town, who were all of them kill'd in one Night by the Protestant Inhabitants; whereupon the King came and besieged the City in 1622, and put all the People to the Sword; and as it oft happens in such disorders, a Fire being kindled, reduced the greatest part of the City to Ashes.

NEGRO, call'd by the Ancients *Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having its Source near a Lake of the same Name in the *Basilicate*, about 13 Miles E. of *Policastro*, at the foot of the *Appennine*: It takes its Course Northward, waters *Allena*, hides its self for four Miles under-ground, and rising up again falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, not far from *Cappiachio*, 20 Miles from *Salerno*.

NEGROPONT, an Island of the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of *Europe*, separated from *Achaia* by *Euripus*. It was of old called *Eubœa* and *Chalcis*; the *Turks* call it *Egribos*, and the Inhabitants *Egripos*. Some Authors tell us that this Island formerly was part of *Bœotia*, a Province of *Achaia*, from whence it was separated by an Earthquake. It is 365 Miles in compass, 90 in length, from South to North, and 40 in breath. Its two most noted Promontories are *Cabo Figera*, or *Cabo d'Oro*, and *Cabo Lithar*; the former of which was of old called *Caphareus*. The Capital City hath the same Name with the Isle, and stands upon the Bank of *Euripus*, towards the continent of *Achaia*; to which it is joind by a Draw-bridge, which leads to a great Tower, formerly built by the *Venetians* in the *Euripus*, from whence they pass to the Continent by a Stone-bridge of five Arches. The City is about two Miles in compass; but the Suburbs, which are inhabited by *Greek* Christians, are more populous than the City, having about 8000 Inhabitants, where none but *Turks* and *Jews* dwell. It hath four Mosques, one whereof was formerly the Cathedral Church dedicated to St. *Mark*, and was under the Archbishop of *Athens*. The *Jesuits* have also a House in the Suburbs where they teach Youth. The Governor of this Isle is a Captain *Bassa*, who has the Command also of *Achaia*. During the Government of Doge *Pietro Ziani*, the Emperor of *Constantinople* bestow'd this Island upon the Common-wealth of *Venice*, and *Pietro Zani* was the first Governor of it for the Republick. This City is sometimes called *Euripont*, from *Euripus*, famous for its Flux and Re-flux. The *Turks* attack'd this Island in *June*, 1[illegible], with a Fleet of 3[illegible] Sail, and an Army of 12[illegible] Men, *Mahomet* II. being present, the besieged over powered by Numbers, were fain to give way after a Gallant defence. The [illegible]

upon the *Turks* entring the City, retrenched himſelf in a place of ſtrength, and did not ſurrender till the *Sultan* had promiſed him his Life, but he broke his Promiſe, and cauſed him to be ſawed through in the midſt. He had a Daughter called *Anne*, who becauſe of her Beauty was preſented to *Mahomet*, but ſhe diſdaining his Careſſes, incenſed him to that degree, that he cut off her Head with his own Hand. She was not yet twenty Years of Age, when ſhe died. Afterwards the *Turks* exerciſed all manner of Cruelties upon the Garriſon and the Inhabitants of the City, putting all to the Sword above twenty Years old. The Iſland is very fruitful, and abounds in all Proviſions; a Pound of Mutton coſts but a Penny, and a Pound of Fiſh three Farthings; a meaſure of Wine containing a *Paris* Pint, coſts one Penny, and other things proportionable. The Mountain of *Cariſto*, famous for its excellent Marble, and the Stone *Amiantos* or *Aſbeſtos*, whereof they make a kind of Linen, which is made clean by caſting it into the Fire, as being incombuſtible. This Iſland produces Cotton enough to furniſh Sails for a whole Fleet. There are two Rivers in this Country, *Similio* and *Cereo*, the firſt of which makes the Fleeces of the Sheep white, and the other makes them black, if the Poets may be believed. In 1688 the *Venetians* beſieged it with 24000 Men, and ſtorm'd it twice, but without ſucceſs. *Coronelli Deſcription de la Moree.*

NEGRO'S, Lat. *Nigritæ*, a People of *Africa*, whoſe Country called *Nigritia*, lies along the River *Niger*, on both ſides of it, between *Zaara* and *Guinea*, the firſt of which bounds it on the North, and the latter to the South, having the *Atlantick* Ocean on the Weſt. It contains fourteen Kingdoms, the chief City being *Cantory*, *Cano*, *Caſſena*, *Gago*, *Gangara*, *Genehoa*, *Gubea*, *Mandinga*, *Maraſa*, *Tombut*, *Zanfara*, *Zegzeg*. The Inhabitants of the Sea-coaſt are ſomewhat civiliz'd, by their commerce with the *Portugueze*, and many of them have embraced Chriſtianity, but thoſe that dwell up higher in the Country are Savage and Brutal. They are continually engaged in Wars againſt each other, and all the perſons they take in War, whether Men, Women, or Children, they ſell to other *Africans*, or to the *Arabians* and *Portugueze* for Slaves. They ſow neither Wheat nor Barley but Millet only, their chief Food being a certain Root they call *Gnames*, and a ſort of Cheſnuts, call'd *Gores*. They have alſo Peaſe of an extraordinary bigneſs, and of divers Colours, and great Beans of a bright red Colour. The overflowings of the River *Niger* occaſions many Lakes up and down the Country which are ſurrounded with Woods, abounding with Elephants, and ſupply the want of Rain, which never falls here but in the Months of *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*. There are no Vines in the whole Country, and conſequently no Wine, ſave what they get from a certain ſort of Palm-trees, after this manner: They give three or four ſtrokes with a Hatchet on the Trunk of the Tree, and ſet Veſſels to receive the diſtilling juice, which at firſt is very ſweet, but within two or three days grows ſtronger, yet will not keep long, for in fifteen or ſixteen days time it turns ſowre. One of theſe Trees will yield about three or four Quarts in 24 Hours. *Marmol.* See *Nigritia.*

NEHEMIAH, a *Jew*, who was Cup-bearer to *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. See the Book of Scripture that bears his Name, which gives a full account of his Life and Actions. Beſides which, Prophane Authors give this account; That he came to *Jeruſalem* about the 3609th Year of the World; and having finiſhed the Temple, at the Solemn Dedication thereof, the ſacred Fire which had been hid by *Jeremy* was found; or rather, the Water which they found being poured upon the Wood, the Sacrifice took Fire by the Rays of the Sun. At that time alſo they alledge, that the Ark of the Covenant and the Altar of Incenſe were found again. He returned to *Jeruſalem* a ſecond time about 3629. *Euſeb. Salian. Spond. Torniel.*

NEISS, Lat. *Niſſa*, a Town in *Sileſia* in the Dutchy of *Grotkaw*, taking its name from the River *Neiſs*, two Miles South of *Grotkaw*, the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Vratiſlaw*.

NEKIR, or *Nekeir*, the Name of one of the Angels Inquiſitors who come to examine the Dead in their Sepulchres, as the *Mahometans* think, who believe, That both Body and Soul remain in the Grave untill the day of Judgment, and that immediately after the Burial, the Angel *Munker* with a heavy Mace, accompanied with another called *Nekir*, preſent themſelves to the Dead, and ask them, Who is their God? Who is their Prophet? What's their Belief and Devotion? If they be true *Mahometans*, and profeſs the ſame, then they are ſuffered to reſt in quiet, and ſee what's done in Heaven through a little Window; but thoſe who are not, look upon the Angel to be God becauſe of his extraordinary bulk, and therefore adore him, whereupon he gives them a blow with the Mace, and ſhuts them up within their Sepulchres ſo as they ſee nothing of what paſſes. *Dan. Barrow's Abridgment of the Turkiſh Faith.*

NEMEA, a City of *Argos* where are inſtituted *Games* in honour of *Hercules* in the II *Olympiad*, which was long after thoſe which had been appointed by *Archemorus* the Son of *Lycurgus*.

NEMEA, a River of the *Morea*, called ſince *Langia*, near which *Pericles* vanquiſht the *Sicyonians* in 301 of *Rome*.

NEMEA, a great Wood or Foreſt of *Peloponneſus*, now the *Morea*, in the Country of *Argos*, now *Romania*, famous for having been the Theatre of one of *Hercules* his Labours. This Wood was the Lurking-place of a Lion great and terrible, who waſted the Country and made it unpaſſable; *Hercules* returning from the Slaughter of the Son of *Molorchus*, one of the chief Citizens of *Argos*, fought out this Lion, and having met with him choaked him. The *Græcians*, to Eternize the Memory of their Deliverer, inſtituted the *Nemæan Games* in Honour of *Hercules* in the City of *Argos*. *Strabo. Diodorus Siculus. Hyginus.*

NEMESIANUS (*Aurelius Olympius*) an Eminent *Latin* Poet of *Carthage* living in the IIId. Century, in the Reigns of *Carus*, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*. *Vopiſcus* mentioning this laſt Emperor, reports, that he had ſo great a fancy for Poetry, that he ſeem'd to diſpute the preference in that Faculty with *Olympius Nemeſianus*. This Poet wrote concerning Fiſhing, and we have now extant a Poem of his Entitl'd *Cynegeticum*, and four *Ecloges*, they were firſt publiſh'd by *Manutius* in 1538, the laſt Edition of them was Printed at *Leiden* in 1653, with *Janus Ulitius*'s *Notes*.

NEMESIS, a Goddeſs, whom ſome made the Daughter of *Jupiter* and of *Neceſſity*, and others of the *Ocean* and *Night*, who had the Charge of puniſhing thoſe crimes which Humane Juſtice left unpuniſhed. She was alſo called *Adraſtea*, for that *Adraſtus* was the firſt that dedicated a Temple to her; and, *Rhamnuſia*, becauſe ſhe was worſhipt in a Village of that name. *Pauſanias in Arcad.*

NEMESIUS, a Philoſopher who turned Chriſtian, and was Biſhop of *Emeſa*. He flouriſhed, according to ſome, about *A. C.* 380, but according to others, in the V. Century. We have a Book of his, *de Natura hominis*, in Greek and Latin, which was Printed at *Oxford* in 1671.

NEMESTRINUS, the God of the Foreſts and Woods, ſo called from *Nemus*, which ſignifies a Wood or Foreſt. *Arnob. Lib.* 4. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei, lib.* 4.

NEMOURS, Lat. *Nemoſium*, a pleaſant Town of *France*, with the Title of a Dutchy, upon the River *Loing* Eighteen Leagues South from *Paris*. *Nemours* formerly gave its Name to a Noble Family ally'd to the Dukes of *Savoy* —— *Mezeray. du Cheſne.*

NENNIUS, D. of *Loegria* and Son of *Helius*, King of the *Britains*, behav'd himſelf with extraordinary Courage againſt the *Romans*, kill'd *Labienus* the Tribune in a Battle, and diſarm'd *Julius Cæſar*, who nevertheleſs gave him a Mortal Wound of which he died, and was buried at *London*, with *Julius Cæſar*'s Sword by him. *Pitſ. de Illuſt. Angl.*

NEOCÆSAREA, called by ſome later Hiſtorians *Nixar*, and *Tocato*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*, famous for having had St. *Gregory Thaumaturgus* for one of its Prelates; it ſtands upon the River *Lycus*, which the *Turks* call *Cholelit*. It was wholly overthrown by an Earthquake in 343, except the Church; the Biſhop and thoſe who were in it eſcaping the common calamity. St. *Gregory* Biſhop of *Neocæſarea* celebrated a Council here in the Year 261. *An.* 313. Thirteen Prelates who aſſembled the Council of *Ancyra*, called another here, where they made Fourteen Canons: The Firſt of them depoſed Married Prieſts; the Second ordered Penitence to thoſe who married often, not to condemn Marriage, but becauſe it favour'd of Incontinence: The Seventh forbids Prieſts to be preſent at the Wedding-Feaſts of Second Marriages: The Eleventh orders, that if a Prieſt confeſs the ſin of Uncleanneſs before his Ordination, he ſhall not give the Communion, but may perform whatever elſe belongs to his Function, ſo that they thought Ordination did efface other ſins. The Twelfth was made againſt the *Clinici*, or thoſe who were Baptiz'd in their Beds. *Iſidore Mercator's laſt Edition of Councils. Hoffman* ſays there was a Council held here in 251 againſt thoſe who eat things ſacrificed to Idols.

NEOCÆSAREA, called *Euphrateſiana*, a City of *Syria*.

NEOMENIA, that is to ſay the New Moon, or the beginning of the Lunar Month, which day the *Jews* by the command of God, kept as a great Feſtival or Holiday, as appears *Num.* 10. 10. and *Chap.* 28. 11. The *Great Sanhedrin*, only had the Power to determine the day of the New Moon, becauſe it was part of their Juriſdiction to determine all Holy Days or Feſtivals which the *Jews* were to obſerve. *R. Leo* of *Modena* ſaith, That in the time of the *Sanhedrin*, thoſe Judges ſent two Men expreſs to diſcover the appearing of the Moon, which as ſoon as they had perceiv'd, they return'd and ſignified to them, who thereupon cauſed publication to be made, that the New Moon was begun that day; but ſince the deſtruction of the Temple, they have every Year an *Almanack* or *Ephemeris* printed to inform them of the New and full Moons, the four Seaſons of the Year, their ſeveral Feſtivals, and other ſuch like. The *Jews* are not forbid on their New Moons to work or go about their Buſineſs, only the Women are uſed to abſtain from their Domeſtick Drudgery; and the *Jews* generally have then Tables better furniſhed

nified that Day, than at other times. The Evening of the Sabbath which follows next after the New Noon, or any other Night when the Moon begins to appear, the *Jews* aſſemble themſelves together, and ſay their Prayers to God, calling him the *Creator of the Planets*, and the *Reſtorer of the New Moon*; and afterwards lifting up themſelves towards Heaven, they beg of God, that he would be pleaſed to guard them from all Evil and Miſchief; and after having made a Commemoration of *David*, they ſalute one another, and ſo take their leave. To equalize the Solar Years with the Lunar, they make a Cycle or Revolution of Nineteen Years, and of theſe Nineteen, there are Seven that are of Thirteen Months a piece, ſo that every Second or Third Year, has XIII Months, which they call *Meubar*, that is intercalated, in which Years they count the Month *Adar* twice; the one whereof they call ſimply *Adar*, and the other *Ve-Adar*. See *Leo* of *Modena*, *Jewiſh Rites*, Part 3. Chap. 2.

NEOPHYTÆ, (new ſet Plants) a name given to thoſe Chriſtians who had lately quitted *Judaiſm* or *Paganiſm* to embrace the Faith of the Goſpel. It was alſo given to thoſe that had been newly received amongſt the Clergy, or into any Religious Order. *Macer in Hierolex.*

NEOPHYTUS, a *Greek* Monk and Prieſt, who lived about the Year 1190. He writ a Book concerning the Calamities of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, taken by the *Engliſh*, which may be ſeen in the IId Tome of the *Monuments of the* Greek *Church* by *Cotelerius*. *Cave*'s *Chartoph.*

NEOPTOLEMUS, the Surname of *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*. The word in *Greek* ſignifies a raw Soldier, becauſe he was employed in the *Trojan* War when very young: He was kill'd at *Apollo*'s Altar in *Delphos*; hence the Proverb, *Neoptolemica vindicta*, becauſe he kill'd *Priamus* while ſacrificing in his Palace. *Ovid.* It is alſo the Surname of a Tragedian, who being commanded by *Philip* King of *Macedon* to begin a Song at the Marriage of *Alexander* of *Epirus* and *Cleopatra*, did by chance ſing ominous Verſes concerning the King's Death. *Sueton. in Calig. cap.* 10. *Diodor.* It was alſo the Name of a famous *Macedonian*, kill'd at the Gates of *Halicarnaſſus*, as beſieging the ſame.

NEPHALIA, Feaſts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks*, ſo called from Νηφάλιος ſober, becauſe in them they offered Mead inſtead of Wine. The *Athenians* commonly offered this kind of Sacrifice to the *Sun* and *Moon*, to *Memory*, to the *Nymphs*, to *Aurora*, and to *Venus*, and burnt all ſorts of Woods, excepting that of the Vine, Fig-tree, and Mulberry-tree, becauſe theſe Trees were look'd upon as the Symbols of Drunkenneſs. *Eraſm. in Chiliades.*

NEPHREUS, a King of the *Egyptians* call'd to aſſiſt the *Lacedæmonians* after they had ſent *Ageſilaus* into *Aſia*, againſt *Artaxerxes*; he ſupply'd them with 100 Galleys, and vaſt ſtore of Corn, which landing at *Rhodes*, then joyn'd with the *Perſians*, were intercepted by *Conon*. *Hoffman. Diod. Sicul.*

NEPI, *Nepe*, *Nepete*, a City of *Italy*, not far from the River *Pozzolo*, in the *Patrimony* of St. *Peter*, with a Biſhop's See, united to that of *Sutri*.

NEPOS, a Biſhop of *Egypt*, who lived about 264. He writ a Book in Defence of the *Millenmaries*, affirmed, That after the Univerſal Judgment thoſe predeſtinated ſhould live upon Earth, and enjoy all ſorts of Pleaſures of Body and Soul. He grounded this Dream upon a Paſſage of the *Apocalypſe*, which he miſ-interpreted as *Papias*, St. *Irenæus*, and ſeveral other Fathers had done before him. *Denys* of *Alexandria* ſays, he was a Learned Man, and adds, that though he honour'd his Merit, and lov'd his Perſon, yet he preferr'd Truth to both; ſo he confuted his Opinion, and anſwer'd his Book, which was the main ſtay of the Party, and brought over *Coracion*, one of the Chief of them, whom many others follow'd. *Baron. Cave Hiſt. Liter. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 7. *cap.* 19. *St. Hieron. Præf. in Iſa.*

NEPOS: See CORNELIUS NEPOS.

NEPOS, (*Julius*) the Son of *Nepotianus*, by the Siſter of *Marcellinus Patritius*, took the Empire from *Glycerius*, A. C. 474. and cauſed himſelf to be declar'd *Auguſtus* at *Ravenna*. *Oreſtes* obliged him to quit *Italy* in 475, whereupon he retir'd to one of his Houſes near *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, where he was murther'd by two of his own Men, ſet on by *Glycerius*. *Jornand. in Chron. Caſſiodorus*, *Evagrius*.

NEPOTIANUS (*Flavius Popilius*) was the Son of *Eutropia*, the Siſter of *Conſtantine the Great*. After the Death of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, he, by the right of Birth, took upon him the Title of Emperor, the 3d of *June* 350, at the ſame time that *Magnenſius* uſurped the Title among the *Gauls*, but he enjoy'd it only 25 Days, at the end of which, *Anicetus*, Provoſt of the City, corrupted by *Magnenſius*, took away his Life the 28th Day of the ſame Month. *Zoſimus*, *Victor in Ep. Hieron. Socr.*

NEPTUNALIA, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated in the Month of *July*, in Honour of *Neptune*. *Tertullian.*

NEPTUNE, the pretended God of the Sea, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and Brother to *Jupiter* and *Pluto*. He married *Amphitrite*. 'Tis fabled of him, that being driven out of Heaven for conſpiring againſt *Jupiter*, he built the Walls of *Troy*, and that in a conteſt he had with *Minerva*, about giving a Name to the City of *Athens*, ſtriking the Ground with his Trident in his Anger, a Horſe came forth, for which reaſon they ſacrificed to him a Horſe, and the *Romans* inſtituted the *Circenſian* Games in Honour of him, which conſiſted in Horſe-Races. *Hygin. Ovid.* *Neptune*, in the *Greek* Ποσειδῶν, was a Pyrate, ſo formidable at Sea whilſt he liv'd, that when he died the *Græcians* thought him to be the God of that Element, and that he could raiſe Storms, *&c.* at pleaſure. *Poſedoni* in the *Phœnician* Tongue uſed at that time in *Greece*, ſignifies a Breaker or Deſtroyer of Ships. *The VI. Tome of the Univerſal Bibliotheque in the Deſcription of the Myſteries of Ceres.*

NERAC, a City of *France* in *Guienne*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Albret*, on the River *Baiſe*, which divides it into Two Parts, called the *Great* and *Leſs Nerac*, about Three Leagues below *Condom*, and Two from the *Garonne*. King *Henry* IV. kept his abode for ſome time in this City, which during the Civil Wars was in the Hands of the Proteſtants: And Queen *Catharine de Medicis* held a Treaty there with the King of *Navarre*, the Town holding then for the Proteſtants.

NERATIUS, (*Lucius*) an inſolent *Roman*, who was never uſed to walk along the Streets without a Slave following him that carried a Purſe of Money, and as ſoon as he met with any mean Perſon, would commonly give him a Box on the Ear, and then take 25 Pence out of his Purſe (which was the Mulct appointed for that Affront by the Twelve Tables) and give it to him whom he had abuſed for Reparation. The beſt Editions of *Aulus Gellius*, call this Man *Veratius*. *Aul. Gellius.*

NERATIUS (*Priſcus*) a famous Lawyer that lived in 110, under the Reign of *Trajan*, who had a great kindneſs for him, and thought of declaring him his Succeſſor. He writ divers Works, *viz.* *Membranarum*, *Lib.* VII. *Quæſtion.* III. *Reſponſ.* V. *Epiſt.* IV. *è Plautio* X. *Regular.* XV. *De Nuptiis* I. which are quoted in the *Pandects*. *Rutil. in vit. Juriſconſ. Aul. Gell. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Geſner. in Biblioth.*

NEREUS was the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*. He married his Siſter *Doris*, and had by her 50 Daughters called *Nereides*. *Orpheus in Hymn. Nereid.*

NERGAL, an Idol of the *Samaritans* repreſented in the Figure of a Cock, which was the Symbol of the *Sun*. This Idolatry was originally introduc'd amongſt the *Samaritans* by the *Cutheans*, a People of *Perſia*, who worſhipt the Sun and the Fire. *Nergal* in the *Samaritan* Language ſignifies a *Cock*. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

NERIGLISSAR, whom the *Aſtronomical Canon* calls *Nericaſſolaſſar*, King of *Babylon*, is the ſame with *Balthaſſar*, Son of *Evilmerodach*, and Grandſon of *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*. See *Balthaſſar*. *Petavius* ſuppoſed that *Nerigliſſar* had married the Siſter of *Evilmerodach*, by whom he had *Laboroſſarchod*, who according to him is the ſame with *Balthaſſar*. *Nerigliſſar* killed *Evilmerodach*, and cauſed his Son to be proclaim'd King in his place, and governed the State in quality of a Tutor or Guardian for four Years, at the end of which he died. *Rationar. Tempor.*

NERITIA, or *Nerk*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which lies between *Weſtmania*, *Sudermania*, and *Gothia*. Its Capital City is *Orebo*.

NERMONSTER, a *French* Iſland in the Coaſt of *Poitou*.

NERO, a very pleaſant place near the City of *Antioch* in *Syria*, which the Ancients called *Daphne*. The Name *Nero* was given it from the abundance of its Waters, for *Ner* in the *Syriack* ſignifies a Fountain or River; and *Nero* in the modern *Greek* imports Water; and the Ancient *Greeks* themſelves call a well watered place *Nero*. This place of Pleaſure was ſurrounded with a Wood of Cypreſs, and other tall Trees, and beautified with many Fountains, and Gardens thick ſet with curious ſweet ſmelling Flowers, neither was any one ſuffered to enter it, except accompanied with his Miſtreſs. It was conſecrated to *Apollo*, whoſe Temple and Statue were overthrown by a Thunder-bolt in the time of *Julian the Apoſtate*, in 362. *Procop. Perſic. Sozom. Baron.*

NERO, (*Domitius*) Emperor, was the Son of *Caius Domitius Ænobarbus*, and of *Agrippina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, who having married the Emperor *Claudius*, her Uncle, did perſwade him to adopt *Nero* into his Family, which made way for him to the Soveraignty in prejudice to *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*. *Nero* ſucceeded him in the 18th Year of his Age, the 13th of *October*, 54. At the beginning of his Reign he proteſted that he would follow the Example of *Auguſtus* in his Government, and not loſe any occaſion of evidencing his Liberality and Clemency; he eaſed the People, either by taking away, or diminiſhing the Taxes and Impoſitions, and by great Liberalities to the Poor. As they preſented him the Sentence of a Perſon condemned to Death to be ſign'd, *I wiſh*, ſaid he, *that I could not write.* At another time, when the Senate made him a publick Acknowledgment for his juſt Adminiſtration, he anſwered with great Modeſty, *Pray let me deſerve it firſt.* In a word, during the firſt five Years of his Reign, he uttered many excellent Sentences, and well deſerv'd the Commendation given him by his Maſ-

ſter *Seneca* in his Book *de Clementiâ*. But from that time forwards he ſpent his Life in the moſt extravagant Enormities, horrid Crimes, and monſtrous Abominations, that ever entred the deprav'd Imagination of Man, *viz.* He appear'd with Comedians upon the Stage ſometimes in Woman's Dreſs, and either ſung or repeated Verſes; at other times he would be carried into the Company of the greateſt Debauchees, where he committed Sodomy with thoſe whom he thought moſt deſerving of his abominable Favours, and particularly *Sporus*, whom he kept in quality of his Wife, and caus'd to be dreſs'd like a Woman, which gave occaſion to that remarkable and pleaſant ſaying, *That the World had been happy if his Father* Domitius *had had ſuch a Wife*. He invented a ſort of Pleaſure altogether beaſtly and monſtrous, for covered with ſome Beaſt's Skins, he would come out of his Den, and having ſatisfied his abominable brutality upon Men and Women, that he cauſed to be tied naked to Poſts, proſtituted himſelf to *Doryphorus* his enfranchis'd Slave. Neither was his Cruelty leſs deteſtable than his other infamous and unnatural Practices: He cauſed his Mother to be murthered, and as if this had not been enough, he took a view of her dead Body ſtark naked, praiſing ſome, and diſpraiſing other Parts of her Corps, and call'd for a Drink in the mean time. He cauſed his Wife *Octavia* to be put to Death, and his Wife *Poppæa* he himſelf killed with a Spurn of his Foot; he cauſed his Maſter *Seneca* to loſe his Life, and exerciſed the ſame Cruelty againſt his Relations, Friends, and many other famous Men, and wiſh'd that Mankind had but one Head, that he might have the pleaſure of cutting it off. To have the Glory of rebuilding *Rome*, and having it call'd by his Name, he ſet that famous City on fire, and to inſult over it the more, got up to a high Tower, and thence taking a view of the Flames, in a Comedians Habit, ſung a Song of the burning of *Troy* to his Harp. The Fire continued ſix Days, and of Fourteen Wards or Quarters of the City, there were only four that eſcaped the direful Effects of that Burning; and afterwards to rid himſelf of the hatred of this deteſtable Action charged upon him, he laid the blame of it upon the Chriſtians, and began the firſt Perſecution againſt them; and not being contented with expoſing them to the utmoſt of Cruelties in the City, he cauſed rigorous Edicts to be publiſhed, whereby they were made liable to the ſame Cruelties throughout all the *Roman* Provinces. Having taken a Journey to *Achaia*, with a vaſt Profuſion of Treaſure, he endeavoured, in vain, to dig through the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*; and in all other things his Expences were no better ordered than the reſt of his Life. He commonly play'd away 10000 Crowns at a caſt of Dice, and uſed to Angle with a Golden Rod, and a Line of Scarlet. His Treaſure being exhauſted by his immeaſurable Profuſion, and himſelf become the common Deteſtation of Mankind, as the moſt execrable of Monſters for his Cruelty and Abominations; his Armies in *Gaul* declared themſelves againſt him, and *Galba* revolted in *Spain*, which News caſt him into ſuch Deſpair, that he deſigned to have poiſoned himſelf, or to have gone to *Galba*, and demanded the Pardon of the People; but as he was purſued on every ſide, to have been ſacrificed to the Reſentments of the Publick, he was abandoned of all Men, and as he ſaid himſelf, could find neither Friend nor Enemy, ſo that he was forced to turn his own Executioner, nor could he have found a more infamous Hangman. So that being abandoned of all Men, he in a rage cry'd out, *Have I neither Friend nor Enemy?* The Marks of his Horror and Deſpair continued on his Face after he was Dead, his Eyes ſtaring in a moſt dreadful manner, to the affrighting of all the Beholders. He was then in the Two and thirtieth Year of his Age, having governed the Empire Thirteen Years, Seven Months, and Eighteen Days, from the 13th of *October* 54, to the 10th of *June* 68. Nature had delineated his Manners on his Face, and the whole make of his Body; for he had little Eyes, and cover'd with Fat, his Throat and Chin joyn'd together, a thick Neck, a great Belly, and his Legs ſlender. All which Proportions made him not unlike a Swine, whoſe filthineſs he well expreſt. His Chin turn'd upwards, which was a ſign of his Cruelty. Fair Hair, ſmall Legs, and his Face rather Fair than Majeſtical, were pregnant Signs of his Effeminateneſs. His unheard of wickedneſs had been long before prognoſticated by his Father *Domitius*, from a Calculation of his own, and his Wife *Agrippina*'s Manners in theſe words, *It is impoſſible that any thing that is good ſhould ever proceed from me or her*, which proved but too true. *Spond. Sueton. Aurelius Victor, S. Auguſtin.*

NERO, a famous Impoſtor who appeared, *A. C.* 72. two Years after the Death of *Nero*, and was a Slave of *Pontus*, or as others, an enfranchiſed Slave of *Italy*; he declared himſelf to be that Emperor, and was ſo like him in his Face and Body, and could play upon Inſtruments, and Sing ſo like him, that he got credit amongſt ſome, eſpecially a Company of Vagabond Deſerters, of whom, by making great Promiſes to them, he made a ſhift to get an Army together, and putting to Sea, he took the Ile of *Delos*, which Succeſs would have much ſtrengthened and encreaſed his Party, but that *Galba* in all haſte ſent *Calpurnius Aſprenas* to ſubdue him, who coming to that Iſland fought and ſlew him. His Body being carried to *Rome*, all Perſons admired his reſemblance of *Nero*, whom he had endeavour'd to counterfeit. *Tacitus Hiſtor. Zonar. Annal. Orſc.*

NERVA, (*Cocceius*) was choſen Emperor after the Death of *Domitian*, who had before baniſht him in 96. He immediately upon his Acceſſion to the Throne, recall'd thoſe that had been baniſhed for their Religion; he extended his Favour alſo to the *Jews*, and forgot nothing that might contribute to the reſtoring of the Empire to its former Luſtre. But finding that his great Age would not ſuffer him to go through with the Work he had begun, he adopted *Trajan*, a Man highly eſteemed for his Valour and Virtue. *Nerva* died *January* 27, 98. in the 66th Year of his Age, or as *Eutropius* in his 72, having reigned one Year, Four Months, and Eleven Days. He had the Command of the Army in *Gaul*, when he was declared Emperor. *Dion in Nerva. Aurel. Victor. de Cæſar. Eutrop. Herodian.*

NERVII, a People of *Old Gaul*, whoſe Courage and Conduct in War is commended by *Cæſar*; they belonged to the Dioceſs of *Cambray*, which ſtands in the place of the Ancient *Baray*, the ſame with the *Baganum* of *Ptolemy*, or *Bagacum*, as it is writ by the *Roman Itineraries*. *Cæſar. Comment.*

NERY, (*St. Philip de*) Founder of the Congregation of the Prieſts of the Oratory in *Italy*, was born at *Florence*. He was much given to Prayer and Contemplation, inſomuch that it is reported of him, That he would continue for Forty Hours together at his Devotion. He died in the Eightieth Year of his Age in 1595, and was Canonized by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1622. *Spondan. & Rainald. in Annal. Anton. Galon in his Life.*

NESLE, Lat. *Nigella*, a ſmall City of *France*, in the Territory of *Santerre* in *Picardy*, with the Title of Marquiſate, upon a ſmall River called *Ignon*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Somme*, two Leagues from *Ham*, between *Peron* and *Noyon*. *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, took *Neſle* by Storm in 1472, and becauſe the Inhabitants had kill'd one his Heralds, who was ſent to Summon them to Surrender, and two of his Men more during a Ceſſation of Arms, he exerciſed great Cruelty againſt them, inſomuch that the reſpect of Holy Altars did not ſave thoſe who had fled into the Churches, and thoſe who eſcap'd the Fury of the Soldiers, were either hang'd, or had their Hands cut off. This Town gave its Name to the Family *de Neſle*, many of whom have been great Men. *Morlier de Famil. de Picardie.*

NESTOR of *Laranda* in *Lycaonia*, a *Greek* Poet, who writ an Iliad, whereof the I. Book had never an *Alpha* in it, the II. never a *Beta*, and ſo on. *Heſychius*, *Suidas*, and others ſpeak of him, but it is not known about what time he lived.

NESTOR of *Pylos* in *Arcadia*, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, much ſpoken of by *Homer*, and other Poets. Whilſt his Father was yet alive, he ſubdued the *Eleans*, and being preſent at the Wedding of *Pyrithous*, he diſcomfited the *Centaures*, and *A. M.* 2870, he was at the Siege of *Troy* with *Agamemnon*, who highly eſteemed him for his Wiſdom and Eloquence. *Homer* reports of him, that he lived 300 Years.

NESTORIANS, the Diſciples of *Neſtorius*, the Heretick, whom neither the Death of their Ring-leader, nor the *Anathema's* of Councils, nor the Edicts of Emperors, could hinder from ſpreading themſelves far and wide throughout the Eaſt, where they ſtill continue, and have their Patriarch at *Moſul*, (which is the Ancient *Seleucia*) at *Caramit*, and elſewhere, though indeed they ſeem to differ much from the Ancient *Neſtorians*, as appears by their Confeſſions. They have alſo often ſubmitted themſelves to the *Latin* Church, as in the time of *Eugenius* III. in 1274, under Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Julius* II. *Pius* IV. and *Paul* V. They are alſo called *Chaldæans*. See *Petrus Strozza de Dogmatibus Chaldæorum*, *Bzovius*, *Spondanus*, *Rainald A. C.* 1247, 1445, *&c.* Thoſe Chriſtians, which at this Day, are called *Neſtorians* and *Chaldeans*, are very numerous, and have ſpread themſelves over *Meſopotamia*, and along the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*; yea, they are got into the *Indies*, and the further Parts of *Aſia*. *Paulus Venetus*, who lived in the XIIIth Century, and made his abode a great while in *Tartary* and *China*, aſſures us, that there were great numbers of them in the Provinces of *Tangut*, *Erginul*, and *Mogul* in *Tartary*, and in *Cinghianſu*, and *Quinſay*, great Cities of *China*. This agrees with the account the *Portugueſe* give us, who diſcovered the way to the *Eaſt Indies*, by the *Cape of Good Hope*; for they tell us, that all the Chriſtians they met with on the Weſt and Eaſtern Coaſt of the *Indies*, as at *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Anjamala*, *Meliapour*, *Bengala*, and in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, were all *Neſtorians*, and ſubject to the Patriarch of *Babylon* in *Chaldea*, whoſe Seat is at *Moſul*, a City built on the Ruins of *Ninive*, and who takes the Title of Catholick or Univerſals, as all the other Patriarchs do, therefore theſe Chriſtians are called both *Neſtorians* and *Chaldeans*. *Joſeph*, an *Indian* Chriſtian, who in the Year 1500, came to give an Account of the Belief of the Eaſterns, to Pope *Alexander* VI. gave the ſame thing, and aſſures us, That the Patriarch, beſides many Biſhops, Ordains two

Primate,

Primates, one for the Eaſt in *Cathay*, and the other for the *Indies*. *India* being the Principal place, where the *Neſtorians* were ſettled under a *Neſtorian* Prieſt call'd *John*, who in the Year 1145 got himſelf declar'd King in *Indoſtan*, who by his remarkable Victories over the *Perſians*, *Medes* and *Aſſyrians*, grew very famous under the Celebrated name of *Preſter John*, which Title remain'd upon his Succeſſors for a long time after: The greateſt part of the *Neſtorians* of *Dierbeck*, are now *Roman-Catholicks*, and call themſelves *Chaldæans*; their Biſhop, who came over to the Church of *Rome*, has, at the Inſtance of the *Capuchins*, been declar'd Patriarch about Eight or Ten Years ſince, by the Grand Seigniors Order. In the Year 1681, This Patriarch receiv'd the Abbot *Piquet* then Biſhop of *Cæſarea* with all imaginable reſpect, as he paſt through *Dierbeck*, in his Travels into *Perſia*. The other *Neſtorians* have two Patriarchs, who, as *Moreri* Relates, have Inclination enough for the *Roman-Catholick* Communion, however they are not yet advanc'd to a publick Profeſſion of it. *Maimburg Hiſt. Du Schiſme des Grecs. Michel le Fevre Theatre de la Turquie.* The Patriarchate is as it were Hereditary amongſt them, and is always given to the Nephew, or one that is neareſt of kin to the Patriarch, though he be but eight or nine Years of Age, and cannot ſo much as read. He who's deſign'd for the Patriarchal Dignity may not marry, but the Prieſts may marry twice or thrice, as well as the Seculars, contrary to the practice of other Eaſtern Chriſtians, who oblige their Prieſts to live in Celibacy after the Death of their firſt Wives. They officiate in the *Chaldee* Language. They ſpeak according to the different places of their abode either *Greek*, *Arabick*, or the *Curds* Language. The Prince of which People makes uſe of them for his Guards, and by their means maintains himſelf againſt the Puiſſance of the *Turks*. Many learned Men queſtion, whether theſe Chriſtians now mention'd be indeed tainted with the *Neſtorian* Hereſie, they having by ſeveral Confeſſions of their Faith, and other publick Acts, quoted by the above-mentioned *Petrus Strozza*, fully clear'd themſelves from that Imputation; and that they are Orthodox in the main, though they expreſs themſelves in other terms than the Latin Church commonly does. See *Strozza de Dogmatibus Chaldæorum. M. Simon.* The Learned give us this account of the *Neſtorians* Belief, concerning the Myſtery of the Incarnation, *viz.* That they affirm the Word took a Body in the bleſſed Virgin, that both Natures are united in Jeſus Chriſt without mixture or confuſion, and that therefore the Properties of both remain entire. And as for their not calling the bleſſed Virgin Mother of God, but Mother of Jeſus Chriſt; the Patriarch *Elias* ſays, they ſpeak ſo to condemn the *Apollinariſts*, who pretend, That the Divine Nature was without the Humane; and to confute *Themiſtius*, who aſſerted that Jeſus Chriſt was but meer Man. This Patriarch ſent the ableſt of his Church to *Rome* with his Confeſſion of Faith, wherein he ſhews, That they agree in the main, but differ in Ceremonies. He reduces the differences to five Heads, *viz.* That they call the Virgin, Mother of Jeſus Chriſt, That they admit two Perſons in Jeſus Chriſt, That they allow him but one Power and one Will, That they hold the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father alone; and aſſert a miraculous kindling of the Fire in the Holy Sepulchre on *Eaſter* Eve. Thus they juſtified what they advanc'd before Pope *Paul* the Fifth. 1. That it is a receiv'd Principle in both Churches. That the Divine Nature does not beget, nor is of it ſelf begotten; That though it is true, the Virgin conceiv'd Jeſus Chriſt, who is both God and Man; yet there were not two Sons, but one only true one; and added that the *Neſtorians* do not deny but the Virgin may be call'd Mother of God, becauſe Jeſus Chriſt is really God. 2. They ſay the *Latins* allow two Natures and one Perſon; whereas they affirm, there are two Perſons and one *Parſopa*, or viſible perſon, and but one Will and Power: Which they reconcile thus. They diſtinguiſh in their Underſtanding two Perſons that anſwer the two Natures allow'd; but beholding with their Corporeal Eyes but one Chriſt, who has the *Parſopa*, or appearance of one only Filiation, they allow him but one Power and Will which does not hinder their acknowledgment of two Operations and two Wills, ſuitable to the two Natures. As for the two laſt Points, they are common to them, with all the Eaſtern-Church. *Strozza de dogmatibus Chaldæorum. M. Simon. Roſſe* ſays, that the Cauſe of their Increaſe was the Encouragement which they had from *Coſroes* the *Perſian* King, who in hatred to the Emperor *Heraclius*, cauſed all *Chriſtians*, within his Dominions, to become *Neſtorians*; adding, That they rejected the Council of *Epheſus*, and all other Councils after it; but have now renounced that Opinion. They Adminiſter the Sacrament with Leavened bread, and in both kinds; permit their Prieſts to Marry, diſown Confirmation and Auricular Confeſſion. *Roſſe's View of all Religions. Spanheim* writes, That *Neſtorius*, the Author of the Sect, was Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, *Ann.* 428. That he was a proud ſevere Man, but ignorant of Antiquity: That he was Author of the Law made by *Theodoſius Junior*, againſt all Hereticks; and that he himſelf was a *Pelagian*: That his Hereſie was occaſion'd by the raſhneſs of a certain Judaizing Presbyter, call'd *Anaſtaſius*. His Favourers were *Theodoretus* Biſhop of *Cyrus*, and *Joannes Antiochenus*: but they favoured his Perſon more than his Opinion. *Theodorus*, Biſhop of *Mopſueſta* in *Cilicia*, and *Ibas* of *Edeſſa*, were his Friends, and the former reckoned his Maſter. *Spanheim's Epitome.*

NESTORIUS of *Germanicia*, a Town of *Euphateſia* or *Syria*, near Mount *Amanus*; he was elected Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* in the place of *Syneſius*; was a very Eloquent perſon, and one that expreſs'd at firſt a great deal of Zeal againſt Hereticks; but not long after he openly defended *Anaſtaſius* the Prieſt, who maintained that the Bleſſed Virgin ought not to be called Θεοτόκος *Deipara*; and that there were not only two Natures, but alſo two Perſons in Chriſt; and that therefore the Bleſſed Virgin muſt only be ſtyled Χριστοτόκος, or the Mother of Chriſt, who was found worthy to be united to the Word, by the Word's inhabiting in his Humanity, as it were in a Temple, and to which it was only Morally united; by this means denying the Myſtery of the Incarnation, and the infinite Merit of his Works, as proceeding from a Perſon that was God-man. To which he alſo added, that the *Jews* did not crucifie God. Which Opinions of his were oppoſed and refuted by *Cyrillus* in ſeveral Treatiſes, ſent to *Theodoſius* the Younger, and to *Pulcheria* and *Eudoxia* his Siſters. But theſe not reclaiming him, Pope *Celeſtine* condemned him in a Synod held at *Rome* in 430; and St. *Cyril* celebrated another at *Alexandria*, wherein they agreed upon XII. Anathema's, or Articles, which they ſent to *Neſtorius* for him to ſubſcribe; but he not yet ſubmitting, a General Council was conven'd at *Epheſus* by *Theodoſius* the Younger, *A. C.* 431, in which St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria* did preſide, whither *Neſtorius* being three times Summon'd and refuſing to appear, his Caſe was Examined, and Sentence given againſt him, which was afterwards confirm'd by the Emperor, who baniſh'd him to *Oaſis* in *Egypt*; which being deſtroyed by the *Blemyæ*, a People of *Æthiopia*, he was forc'd to wander up and down, and at laſt died of a Conſumption, though ſome attribute a more direful Death to him; *viz.* That his Tongue was eaten up by Vermin, his whole Body putrefied, and at laſt he broke his Neck by a fall. *Hiſtor. Trip. Caſſian. de Incarnat. lib. Cyrill. contra Neſtorium. Socr. Evagr. Baron.*

NETHERLANDS, or *Lower Germany*, ſo call'd from their Situation; the *Latins* call it *Belgium*. It made formerly a part of *Gallia Belgica*; as for its Situation, it lies between *France*, *Lorrain*, *Germany*, and the Ocean. It is divided into Seventeen Provinces: Four of which are Dukedoms, as *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburgh* and *Guelderland*: Seven of them are Earldoms (*viz.*) *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namure* and *Zutphen*. One Marquiſate, which is that of *Antwerp*; and five Baronies, (*viz.*) *Weſtfrieſland*, *Mechlen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iſſel* and *Groningen*: Theſe Provinces which were formerly govern'd by diſtinct Lords or Princes, were all united under *Philip* the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who left them to his Son *Charles* the *Hardy*: This Prince being kill'd at *Nancy*, in 1477, The Seventeen Provinces fell to his only Daughter, *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who carried them into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by a Marriage with the Emperor *Maximilian* the Firſt. The Kings of *France* pretended a Right to ſeveral of theſe Provinces, as, *Artois*, *Flanders*, &c. But let that paſs. 'Tis ſufficient to obſerve, that in the Reign of *Philip* IId. of *Spain*, *William* of *Naſſaw* Prince of *Orange*, and ſeveral other diſcontented Noblemen gave beginning to thoſe diſturbances, which terminated in the loſs of *Holland*, and thoſe other Countreys, call'd the United Provinces. This War to ſpeak properly, began in 1566, and laſted till the Peace of *Munſter* 1648, I ſay it laſted thus long, excepting a Truce for Twelve Years, concluded in the Year 1609. The Dread of the Inquiſition, The Inſupportable rigour of the Duke of *Alva's* Government, and the *Spaniards* encroaching upon the Liberties and Privileges of the Country, were the occaſion of theſe extraordinary Commotions, as is further taken notice of in its proper place. The Principal Rivers of the *Netherlands*, are, The *Rhine*, the *Shelde*, the *Meuſe*, the *Aa*, the *Iſſel*, the *Moſel*, the *Lis*, the *Sambre*, the *Scarp*, &c. The Principal Towns, are *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Amſterdam*, *Utrecht*, *Arſchot*, *Arras*, St. *Omer*, *Boiſleduc*, *Cambray*, *Nimigen*, *Deventer*, *Delf*, *Gaunt*, *Ipre*, *Groningen*, *Zutphen*, *Valenciennes*, *Maeſtricht*, *Thionville*, *Rotterdam*, *Liſle*, *Louvain*, *Namure*, *Middleburg*, *Mons*, *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Dort*, &c. mention'd elſewhere. *Guicchardin. Ortelius. Valer. Andr. Pontus Heuterus*, &c. See Provinces.

NETTER (*Thomas*) *Waldenſis*, ſo call'd from his being born at *Walden* in *Eſſex*, was a *Carmelite Monk* in *London*, and afterwards Provincial of his Order. He was imploy'd by King *Henry* IV, V, and VIth. in ſeveral important Negotiations. *Waldenſis* afterwards went to the Council of *Conſtance*, where he diſputed againſt the *Huſſites* and *Wickliffites*, againſt whom he wrote his Treatiſe, entitled, *Doctrinale Antiquitatum Fidei Eccleſiæ Catholicæ*, Dedicated to Pope *Martin* Vth. He dy'd in 143.. *Pitheem & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Cochleus*, &c.

NEUBRIGENSIS (*William*) an *Engliſhman* and Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, Liv'd in the XIIth. Cent. and wrote ſeveral Tracts, of which the moſt conſiderable, are his five Book of the Hiſtory of *England*, beginning

at

at the Year 1066, or at the Conqueſt, and ending at 1197. *Neubrigenſis* is call'd *Viridicus Auctor*, by *Polydor Virgil*. He was born in 1135, and liv'd, as ſome ſay, to 1208. The beſt Edition of his Hiſtory was Printed, in *Octavo*, at *Paris* in 1610. *Bale*, *Voſſius*, *Bellarmin*, &c.

NEUBURG, a City, has given its Name to the Houſe of *Neubourg*, Branch of that of *Bavaria*. In 1569, that Family quitted *Deuxponts*, which was Hereditary to them. It has been obſerv'd, in ſpeaking of *Bavaria* and *Deuxponts*, that *Stephen* IId. Son of the Emperor *Robert the Little*, left two Sons, *Frederick* and *Lewis the Black*; this laſt had *Alexander*, Sir-nam'd *the Lame Duke* of *Deuxponts*, and Father of *Lewis* II. who left *Wolfgang*, that died in *France* in 1569, leaving *Philip Lewis*, in whom began the Branch of *Neubourg*; he died in 1614, leaving beſides ſeveral other Children, *Wolfgang William*, who ſucceeded him, and *Auguſt*, the firſt of the Branch of the Count *Palatins* of *Sultzbach*. *Wolfgang* became a *Roman Catholick* in 1614, and put in for the Succeſſion of *Juliers*, which involv'd him in the *Netherland* Wars. He died in 1653. His Son *Philip William*, born *Nov.*23. 1615. after many Diſputes with the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg*, about the ſame Succeſſion of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, ſucceeded *Charles* the Elector *Palatine* in 1685, by virtue of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*. In 1688, the King of *France* outed him of moſt of the *Palatinate* againſt all Right and Juſtice, ſo that he now keeps his Reſidence at *Neubourg*. This Prince took to his firſt Wife *Anna Catharina Conſtantia*, Daughter of *Sigiſmond* IIId. King of *Poland*; and after her Death in 1651, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, who made him Father of the following Illuſtrious Offspring. 1. *Eleonora Magdalena Tereſia*, born at *Duſſeldorp* in 1655, and married to the preſent Emperor *Leopold* the Firſt in 1674. *Johannes Wilhelmus Joſephus*, Hereditary Prince, born in 1658, married to *Maria Anna Joſepha*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. *Lodovicus Antonius*, born in 1660, Great Maſter of the Teutonick Order. *Carolus Philippus*, born in 1661, married to *Loviſa Charlotte*, Widow of the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*. *Alexander Sigiſmund*, born in 1663, Dean of the Chapter of *Conſtance*. *Franciſcus Ludovicus*, born in 1664, choſen Biſhop of *Vratiſlaw*, in 1683. *Fredericus Wilhemus*, born in 1665. *Maria Sophia Elizabetha*, born in 1666, married to *Peter* King of *Portugal* in 1687. *Maria Anna*, born in 1667, married to *Charles* II. late King of *Spain*, in 1689. *Philipus Wilhelmus Auguſtus*, born in 1668. *Dorothea Sophia*, in 1670. *Hedewig Elizabetha Amalia*, born in 1673. *Leopoldina Eleonora Joſepha*, born in 1679, which, with one Prince and two Princeſſes that died young, make up 17. *Schowart. obſerv. Hiſtor. Geneal.*

NEUBURG, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a City of *Germany* in *Bavaria*, with the Title of a Dukedom, ſituate on the right ſide of the River *Danube*, between *Donavert* and *Ingolſtat*. This is the City which gives its Name to the Houſe of *Neuburg* above-mention'd, a Branch of that of *Bavaria*; and now in poſſeſſion of the Electorate *Palatine*, which the Duke of *Neuburg* inherited from the laſt Elector *Palatine* in 1684.

NEUBURG, or *Nyburg*, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a ſtrong City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in the Eaſtern part of the Iſle of *Funen*, on the right Shoar of the *Beltſound*, was built in 1175, by *Canutus*, Son of *Prebeſlaus*, Duke of *Laland*, an Iſland of the ſame Kingdom. This City, which formerly was the Reſidence of the Kings of *Denmark*, and the place of Parliaments, hath a very good Haven, and has often ſerv'd for a Rendezvous to the Fleet of the Kingdom: It has alſo a Citadel which Commands that Sound, to oblige leſſer Veſſels (which chuſe to go that way, rather than through the Sound,) to pay the King's due. *Baudrand. Pontan.*

NEUBURG, a ſmall City of *Schwaben*, in the Dutchy of *Wirtsburg*, on the River *Ents*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Stugart*, and ſix South of *Spire*, near the Marquiſate of *Baden*.

NEUBURG, in *Briſgow*, upon the *Rhine*, South of *Baſil*, betwixt it and *Brisac*, formerly an Imperial City, but in 1410 granted to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It ſuffer'd much in 1675.

NEVERN, a Market Town of the Hundred of *Kems* in *Pembrokeſhire*.

NEVERS, upon the River *Loire*, is a City of *France*, the Capital of *Nivernois*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*. It is very ancient, and mention'd by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, under the Name of *Noviodunum* in *Æduis*. By other Latin Authors it is called, *Nivernæ*, *Nivernium*, *Nivernum Vadicaſſium*, *Noviodunum Auguſtonemetum*. It was made an Earldom under the firſt Kings of *France*, and *Charles* the Seventh made it a Dukedom and Peerage in 1457. In this City is ſtill to be ſeen the Caſtle of the ancient Earls; beſides which its Fortreſs, its Bridge of 20 Arches over the *Loire*, and its Manufactures of Glaſs and Earthen Ware, are Particulars worth the notice of Travellers. This City hath 11 Pariſhes, a conſiderable Chapter, and divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes. The *Nivernois*, or Territory of *Nevers*, lies between *Burgundy*, *Bourbonnois*, *Berry* and *Gatinois*; is about 2 Leagues in length, and near as much in breadth: Its moſt conſiderable places, next to *Nevers*, are *La Charite*, *St. Pierre le Moutier*, *Decize*, *Donzi*, *Clamecy*, *Vezelay*, &c. This Province is alſo ſtor'd with Woods, Iron Mines, and ſome of Silver, with divers Quarries of curious and fair Stone. *Henrietta* of *Cleves*, Dutcheſs of *Nevers* and *Rethel*, was born the 31ſt. of *October* 1542, and was married the 5th. of *March* 1565, with *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, Prince of *Mantua*, &c. Governor of *Champagne*, and died the 24th. of *June* 1601, and are the Stock from whence the late Dukes of *Mantua* proceed, of whom Cardinal *Mazarine* purchaſed the Dutchies of *Nevers* and *Rethel*, and left them to *Philip Mancini Mazarin* his Nephew, who at preſent is Duke of *Nevers*. *Du Bouchet. Sancte Marthe. Du Cheſne.*

NEVEU (*Magdalen*) Lady of *Roches* in *Poictou*, lived, in the XVI. Century, and was famous for her Parts, Ingenuity and Learning, of which the Works ſhe hath writ are an abundant Teſtimony. She had a Daughter that was not inferior to her Mother in all theſe Accompliſhments. They both died of the Plague. *Saint Marth. in Elog. lib.* 3.

NEUFCHASTEL, a City of *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Caux*, upon a ſmall River, which runs into the *Bethune*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Diepe*, and 4 from *Aumale*.

NEUFCHASTEL, or *Newemburg*; Lat. *Neocomum*, a City of *Switzerland*, upon a Lake of the ſame Name, Eight Leagues from *Lauſanna*, and a little leſs from *Berne*; it is Allied with the *Swiſſe-Cantons*, and is a Soveraign Earldom, which *Joanna* of *Hochberg* tranſported to the Houſe of *Longueville* in 1504, by her Marriage with *Lewis* of *Orleans*, firſt of that Name, Duke of *Longueville*.

NEUFMARCHE, Lat. *Novus Mercatus*, a Town on the River *Ette*, in the Dioceſs of *Rouen*, and Province of *Normandy*. It was formerly a Town of good Note. In 1151, *Lewis* VII. took it after a ſharp Siege. It was reſtored to the *Engliſh* in 1154. In 1161, *Henry* II. of *England*, order'd a Provincial to be call'd here, wherein Pope *Alexander* III. was owned, and the Anti-pope *Victor* rejected. It is 20 Miles South of *Roan*, and 20 Miles Weſt of *Paris*.

NEUHAIS, or *Neuhaus*, Lat. *Novum Caſtrum*, a ſtrong Hold in *Livonia*, upon the River *Wop*, 10 *German* Miles from *Derpt*, to the South-Eaſt, and as many South-Weſt from *Pleſco*. The Great Duke of *Muſcovie* inveſted this place in 1381, with an Army of 300000; but being ſlain by a random Shot from the Caſtle, his Forces withdrew from before it, though the place was much ſtreightned. *John Baſilovits*, one of his Succeſſors, took it in 1558. *Guagninus*.

NEVIL. This noble, ancient and ſpreading Family is derived from *Gilbert de Nevil*, ſaid to have been *William* the Conqueror's Admiral. His Grandſon *Geoffry* Married the Heireſs of *Bertram de Bulmer* (a great Baron in the North) and his Heireſs *Iſabel* was married to *Robert Fitz-Maldred*, Lord of *Raby*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; and her Son *Geoffry* took his Mothers Sir-name, becauſe a great Heireſs, and from him that Branch, whoſe Seat was at *Raby*, and became afterwards Earl of *Weſtmorland*, did ſpring. The moſt remarkable of this Family of *Raby* was *Allan de Nevil*, a great Defender of the ancient cuſtoms of *England* againſt the Pope's Uſurpations; and therefore Excommunicated by *Becket*. He was Chief Juſtice of the Foreſts thoughout *England*, and Juſtice *Itinerant* in 16. *Hemy* II. and ſeveral of their Succeſſors had the ſame Offices in After-reigns. *Hugh* took part with King *John* againſt the Barons, which aton'd for *Robert* and *Hugh*, two of his Predeceſſors; the one having ſided with the famous *Boleſme*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, againſt *Henry* I. and the other with *Robert de Vipont* againſt *Henry* III. This *Hugh* was alſo in that Naval Expedition againſt the *French* with *William Longeſpee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, when they took moſt of the *French* Fleet at *Dam* in *Flanders*, and brought them to *England* in 15. *John*: but in the 18. of *John*, he took part with *Lewis* the *French* King's Son. Several others of this Family were Governours of *Berwick*, *Norham*, *Wark* and *Bamborough* Caſtles in *Northumberland*. In 5 *Edward* III. *Ralph* was retained by Indenture to ſerve the Lord *Henry de Percy* in Peace and War againſt all Men but the King, with 20 Men at Arms, whereof 5 to be Knights, receiving 100 *l.* Sterling *per. an.* Robes, *&c.* for himſelf and them, and in time of War to have Diet for himſelf, his Gentlemen, 6 Grooms, Provender and Shooes for 59 Horſes, Wages for 53 Inferiour Servants, and Harneſs for his own Body: That at Tournaments he ſhould attend him with 4 Knights, being allowed Diet for himſelf, them and their attendants, 5 Grooms, the Keeping of 36 Horſes, and Wages for 32 Servants: And at Parliament ſhould attend him with 6 Gentlemen and 9 Horſes, having Diet for 3 Men in his Hall, Proviſion for his Horſes, and Wages for 6 Servants. This ſame *Ralph* had a great Conteſt with the Prior of *Durham*, about offering him a Stag on *Lammas*-day, in token of Fealty for the Mannor of *Raby*. He was often one of the Commiſſioners to Treat about Peace with the *French* King before the Pope, and with the *Scots* about Peace, and the Ranſome of their King, *David Bruce*, having won great honour in the Battle of *Durham*, where that King was taken. And he was alſo made Warden of the Marches. He died *Auguſt* the 5th. 41. *Edward* III. and was the firſt Secular that ever was buried in the Cathedral of *Durham*. He was brought to the Church-yard in a Chariot with 7 Horſes, carried into the Church on the Shoulders of Knights

Knights. At ſaying of Maſs, 8 Horſes, with 4 Men at Arms, were offered for War, and 4 more for Peace, and 3 Cloths of Gold of blue Colour, his Lady giving 120 *l.* to repair the Cathedral Veſtments for Celebrating his Anniverſary. Sir *William de Nevil* his Son was at the raiſing the Siege of *Breſt*, and made Admiral for the King in the North of *England*. In the Firſt of *Richard* II. he was one of the Commiſſioners to Treat of a Peace with *Scotland*, and was one of the Chief of thoſe early Oppoſers of the Church of *Rome*, called *Lollards*. *John* his Son Signalized himſelf in *France* under *Edward* III. was his Admiral for the North, retain'd both by him and *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*: He entered *Scotland* with *Edward Baliol*, was at the Siege of *Dunbar*, took *Alnwick* from the *Scots*, was made Seneſchal of *Bourdeaux* in *France*, Lieutenant of *Aquitain*, and ſole Warden of the *Eaſt-Marches* towards *Scotland*. He was alſo employ'd againſt the *Turks*, and won 83 Walled Towns, Caſtles and Forts in *France*. He firſt Married a Daughter of the Earl of *Northumberland*'s, and afterwards the Heireſs of *Latimer*, Lord *Danby*, by which means that Eſtate came to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*. He died at *Newcaſtle*, *Octob.* 17. 12. *Rich.* II. His Son, Sir *Ralph Nevil*, ſucceeded, was imploy'd in ſeveral Treaties with *Scotland* and *France*, Warden of the Weſtern-Marches, Conſtable of the Tower; and in 21 of *Richard* II. Created Earl of *Weſtmorland*, had the Honour of *Penrith*, and all the Royalties formerly belonging to the Crown in *Weſtmorland*, conferred on him. *Henry* the 4th. whoſe Cauſe he eſpouſed againſt *Richard*, gave him the Honour of *Richmond*, and Created him Marſhal of *England*: He oppoſed the Earl of *Northumberland* in his Rebellion, and forced *Henry Hotſpur*, Son to that Earl, to retire with his Army from *Durham*, which occaſion'd his Defeat and Death in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*. He was one of thoſe that Treated with *Rupert*, King of the *Romans*, about a Match betwixt his Son and *Henry* the Fourths Daughter; was Warden of the *Weſt-Marches* towards *Scotland*, and Governor of *Roxborough*. He Founded the Collegiate-Church of *Staindrope*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, for one Maſter, ſix Prieſts, ſix Clerks, ſix Eſquires, ſix Grooms, and ſix poor People, endowing them amply: He was twice Married, firſt with the Earl of *Stafford*'s Daughter, and next with a Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*: He died *Octob.* 21. 4. *Henry* VI. and was buried at *Staindrope* under a ſtately Tomb, with the Figures of himſelf and his Wives. *John* his Son was Warden of the Marches, and Governor of *Roxborough*, impowered to make Truce with the *Scots*, made Governor of *Vernoil* in *France*, and Commiſſioned to ſubdue ſuch places there as ſtood out againſt *Henry* V. He died *Anno* 1423, his Father living, and was buried in the *Gray Friars* Church, *London*. *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, was Son to this *John*, Married into the Family of *Northumberland*; and then Sir *Reginald Cobham*'s Daughter, and died in the 2d. *Richard* III. *John* his Son by the Lord *Piercy*'s Daughter, ſucceeded, Married the Daughter of *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*; but having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Sir *John Nevil*, his Father's Brother, who adhered to *Henry* VI. againſt the Houſe of *York*; and was ſlain at *Touton*-Field in that quarrel. His Son *Ralph* ſucceeded, of whom there is nothing remarkable. His Grandſon *Ralph* ſucceeded, and was one of them who ſubſcribed the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. That if he did not allow of *Henry* VIII's Divorce from Queen *Catharine*, they would ſhake off his Supremacy. He Married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe Daughters, by her, were Married to the Earls of *Oxford*, *Rutland*, *Gilleſland*, Sir *Thomas Danby*, Sir *Bryan Stapleton*, and Sir *Foulk Greneville* of *Beauchamp*'s Court *Com. War.* *Henry* his Son ſucceeded, Married *Jane*, the Earl of *Rutland*'s Daughter, by whom he had *Charles*, who ſucceeded him; and being privy to the intended Marriage of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots* (then Priſoner in *England*) to the Duke of *Norfolk*, ſubmitted himſelf to the Earl of *Suſſex*, and deſired his Interceſſion to the Queen; but afterwards broke out into open Rebellion with the Earl of *Northumberland*; but the Earl of *Suſſex* aforeſaid being Preſident of the North, marching againſt them, they fled into *Scotland*; and this Earl lurking ſometime with *Car* of *Fernihaſt*, fled into the *Netherlands*, where he was entertained by the *Spaniards* till his Death, being attainted here in the Parliament 13 *Eliz.* and all his Poſſeſſions confiſcated, leaving no Male Iſſue: His Lady was Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Surry*, and Siſter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, by whom he had *Catharine*, Married to Sir *Thomas Gray* of *Chillingham*, Com. *Northumb*, *Margaret* Wife of *Nicholas Pudſey*, and *Anne*, Wife of *David Engleby*, Brother to Sir *William Engleby* of *Ripley* Com. *Ebor.* *Dugdale*.

NEVIL (*Thomas*) Lord *Furnival*, was Brother to *Ralph* Lord *Nevil*, the firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Married the Heireſs of *William* Lord *Furnival*, in 7. *Rich.* II. and ſo had that Title; He was Commiſſion'd, with others, to Treat of a Peace with the *Scots*; was by *Henry* IV. made Warden of *Annandale*, and entruſted by the Commons to receive and pay the Money which they gave that King during his Wars, made Governor of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, *Alnwick* and *Werkworth*, Com. *Northumb.* and died in the 8th. of *Henry* IV. He had no Iſſue Male. His eldeſt Daughter, *Maud*, was Married to the famous *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and brought her Eſtate into that Noble Family. *Dugdale*.

NEVIL (*Richard*) Earl of *Salisbury*, eldeſt Son to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, was Warden of the *Weſt-Marches*, towards *Scotland*, in the firſt and ſecond of *Henry* VI. and one of the Commiſſioners to Treat with *James* I. of *Scotland*, about a firm Peace; and Marrying *Alice*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Thomas de Mountacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, had that Title. In 11 *Henry* VI. he was made Warden both of the Eaſt and Weſt-Marches; and in 14 *Henry* VI. retain'd to ſerve the King in *France* with 7 Knights, 249 Men at Arms, and 1040 Archers. In 26 *Henry* VI. he was made Governor of *Carliſle*, and with his Son *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*, had a grant of 9083 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per annum* out of the Cuſtoms: Both of them took part with *Richard*, Duke of *York*, who at that time aſpired to the Crown; and in 36. *Henry* VI. defeated the King's Forces at St. *Albans*, accompanied the Duke with a great Force to *London* to Treat of a Reconciliation; afterward he defeated Sir *James Audley* and the King's Forces at *Bloreheath*, near *Drayton* in *Shropſhire*. In the 38. of *Henry* VI. the Old Soldiers having deſerted the Duke of *York*, he fled to *Calais*, and was Attainted in the Parliament held at *Coventry*: But adventuring again with the Duke of *York* into *England*, and obtaining a notable Victory againſt the *Lancaſtrians* at *Northampton*, he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; but a little after he was taken in a Battle againſt the *Lancaſtrians* near *Wakefield*, his Son Sir *Thomas* ſlain, he himſelf was Beheaded, and his Head ſet on a Pole over one of the Gates of *York*; his Sons were *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, (and after his Death Earl of *Salisbury*,) *John* Marqueſs of *Mountague*, Sir *Thomas*, *George* Biſhop of *Exeter*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and afterward Archbiſhop of *York*: His Daughters were *Joan*, Married to *William Fitz-Allan* Earl of *Arundel*, *Cicely* to *Henry Beauchamp* Duke of *Warwick*, *Alice* to *Henry* Lord *Fitz-Hugh* of *Ravenſrath*, *Eleonor* to *Thomas Stanly*, the firſt Earl of *Derby* of that Name, *Catharine* to the Lord *Bonville*'s eldeſt Son, and *Margaret* to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, and afterwards to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. *Dugdale*.

NEVIL (*Richard*) Earl of *Warwick*, eldeſt Son to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, Married the Heireſs of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, in regard of which and his Services in the War againſt the *Scots*. *July* 23. 1449, he was Inveſted with that Title, in 27 *Hen.* VI. He was called *the ſtout* Earl of *Warwick*, becauſe of his Activity in the Broils betwixt the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, he deſerted *Hen.* VI. becauſe of a quarrel betwixt himſelf and the Duke of *Somerſet* and the Queen's favouring the latter. His Father the Earl of *Salisbury* was the firſt who gave the onſet to *Henry* VI. at St. *Albans*, where he took the King, cauſed him to ſummon a Parliament, made himſelf Protector of the King and his Son *Richard* Governor of *Calice*. When he came afterwards to Treat with the King at *London*, he brought 600 Men with him in red Coats embroidered with white ragged Staves before and behind. A quarrel happening betwixt one of them and a Servant of the King's, the Earl pretended a Deſign againſt his Life, and got over to *Calice*, which he would not reſign to the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſent by the King, but maintained himſelf with a booty worth 10000 *l.* which he had got at Sea, as Admiral, having after three days fight taken three *Genoeſe* and two Merchant Ships loaden with Merchandiſe, killing 1000 and loſing 100 Men. In 38 *Hen.* VI. he came over with *Andrew Trollop* a Valiant Commander, and a Band of ſtout Men, joyned the *Yorkiſts* at *Ludeford* in *Herefordſhire*, ſuborning divers to ſwear that the King was dead, to animate the People, which *Trollop* deteſting, went over with the beſt of his Men to the King, ſo that the Earl and his Father retired again with much difficulty to *Calice*. And were afterwards Attainted by the Parliament. Then they fail'd to the Duke of *York* in *Ireland*, but finding themſelves too weak, deceived King *Henry* by ſpecious pretences of fidelity, obtained permiſſion to land in *Kent*, and Swore to the People at *Canterbury* that they bore true Allegiance to the King, and only deſired admiſſion to ſpeak to him, whereupon many joyned them; but when they came to *Northampton*, where the King was, the Earl of *Warwick* led the Van, gave the King Battle, took himſelf, and ſlew many of his Men, but the Queen raiſing an Army in *Yorkſhire*, defeated and kill'd the Duke of *York* at *Wakefield*, and afterwards routed the Earl of *Warwick* with his Son's Party, and recovered the King from them at St. *Albans*, but the Earl of *Warwick* and the Dukes Son the Earl of *March* eſcaping, came up again with a great Power toward *London*, which ſo terrified the Queen, that ſhe retired with the King and Prince to the North, and left *London* to the *Yorkiſts*, where they proclaim'd *Edward* Earl of *March* King, by the Name of *Edward* IV. march'd againſt King *Henry* to the North, and receiving ſome loſs at *Ferrybridge*, which ſtartled many; the Earl of *Warwick* killed his Horſe in King *Edward*'s Preſence, ſaying, *Let him flee that flee will*, *I'll tarry with him that tarries with me*, and kiſſed the Croſs of his Sword to confirm the Reſolution. The day after King *Edward* obtain'd a mighty Victory over the adverſe Party at *Touton*. The Earl of *Warwick*, for his

his good Services, was created Governor of *Calice*, *Ryſebank*, and Caſtle of *Guynes* in *France*, General Warden of the *Eaſt-Marches* towards *Scotland*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Lord High Steward of *England*. In ſhort, being the Great Support of the Houſe of *York*, there was nothing of Honour, Authority, or Benefit, which he deſired, that he miſs'd of, having got many Crown-Lands, Forfeitures, *&c.* So that, beſides his own Inheritance, his Revenues were valued at 80000 Crowns *per An.* After this he was ſent into *France*, to Treat of a Marriage betwixt King *Edward*, and the Duke of *Savoy*'s Daughter, Siſter to the *French* Queen, in which he had good Succeſs; but the King falling in Love with Sir *John Grey*'s Widow, whom he ſaw as hunting in *Wychwood* Foreſt, broke off the Treaty, which diſguſted the Earl of *Warwick*; and the King, ſuſpecting his Greatneſs, ſought to leſſen him; and on the other ſide, he endeavoured the King's Ruin. Yet after this he was employed in ſeveral Treaties in *France*, *Burgundy*, *Britainy*, and *Scotland*. The firſt Diſcovery that he made of his Deſign, was in the 7 of *Edw.* 4. when, being in *Warwickſhire*, he communicated his Purpoſe of reſtoring King *Henry* to his two Brothers, the Archbiſhop of *York*, and Marquiſs of *Montague*, and drew over the King's Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by giving him his Eldeſt Daughter with a vaſt Portion. His own Brethren rebelled in *Yorkſhire*, and defeated the Royaliſts at *Edgecott* in *Oxfordſhire*, while the King marched toward *Warwick* at the Head of a great Army. In the mean time the Earl ſends to Treat of a Peace, which rendring the King ſecure, he ſurpriz'd him in his Camp at *Wolvey*, carried him firſt to *Warwick*, and then to *Yorkſhire*, committing him to the Cuſtody of his Brother, the Archbiſhop; but he eſcaped not long after, raiſed Men, defeated Sir *Robert Wells* with his Forces in *Lincolnſhire*, which obliged the Earl and Duke of *Clarence* to retire into *France*, where they were well received. The Earl applied himſelf to *Margaret*, (Wife of King *Henry* VI.) fled thither for Shelter, and to make ſure of the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, match'd his other Daughter *Anne* to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, and took an Oath to reſtore King *Henry*, which procured him great Aſſiſtance from the Queen's Friends; ſo that Landing in the Weſt of *England*, and Proclaiming King *Henry*, his Power, he increaſed ſo much, that King *Edward* was forced to flee the Land, and the Earl of *Warwick* entred *London* in *October*, brought King *Henry* out of the *Tower*, reſtored him to the Throne, and was made Lord High Admiral of *England*. But e'er a Year paſſed, King *Edward* landed again, and grew ſo ſtrong that his Brother, the Duke of *Clarence*, made his Peace with him, and offered to do the like for the Earl, who diſdain'd it; and, taking Arms, loſt his Life in *Barnet-Field* on *Eaſter-day*, with a great Number of his Followers. His Corpſe with that of his Brother, the Marquiſs *de Montague*, were brought to *London*, expoſed in St. *Paul's*, and afterwards interred at *Biſham*, *Com. Berks.* This Earl was in ſo great Repute, that no Man eſteemed himſelf Gallant, that did not wear his ragged Staff, and every well-frequented Houſe wore his white Croſs: he always uſed to fight on Horſe-back after he had led his Men to the Charge, and if the Victory fell on his ſide, to fight among his Soldiers; but otherwiſe to depart in time: But here, being perſuaded by his Brother, the Marquiſs of *Montague*, he ſent away his Horſe. He was ſo Hoſpitable that at his Houſe in *London* ſix Oxen were generally eaten for a Break-Faſt, and any who had Acquaintance in his Family, might have as much boil'd and roaſt Meat as they could carry away on a Dagger. He was ſtil'd Great Captain of the Sea, had all the King's Tonage and Poundage for his Support, 1000 *l. per An.* out of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and a peculiar Officer at Arms for his Service in Martial Employments, called *Warwick* Herauld. His Counteſs was reduc'd to great Straits after his Death, being forced to take Sanctuary in Abbies, in a very mean Condition, till *Hen.* 7. annull'd the Acts of Parliament, by which ſhe was diſinherited. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

NEVIL, (*John*) Marqueſs of *Montague*, Son to *Richard*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Brother to the Earl of *Warwick* laſt mentioned, was, for his Service to the Houſe of *York*, created Lord *Montague* by *Edward* IV. General Warden of the E. Marches of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Northumberland*; he defeated the *Lancaſtrians* at *Hexam*, was a Commiſſioner in ſeveral Treaties with *Scotland*. *Edward* IV. being jealous of him, reſtored Young *Percy* to *Northumberland*, and created the Lord *Montague* Marquiſs, and his Son *George*, Duke of *Bedford*. But he joyn'd with his Brother *Richard* above-mentioned, againſt the King, becauſe he took the Earldom of *Northumberland* from him. Yet he afterwards held private Correſpondence with King *Edward*, and was privately Slain by ſome of his Brother's Servants, as putting on King *Edward*'s Livery at *Barnet*-field, though he made a ſhew of joyning with the *Lancaſtrians*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

NEVIL, (*William*) Lord *Fauconbridge*, was Son to *Ralph*, the firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Uncle to *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*, he was Governor of *Roxborough* Caſtle in *Scotland*, ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Orleans*, taken by the *French*, ſet at Liberty, won a great deal of Honour againſt the *Lancaſtrians* at the Battel of *Touton*, created Earl of *Kent*, and Lord High Admiral of *England* by *Edward* IV. but died without Iſſue Male. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL, (*Edward*) Lord *Bergavenny*, married *Elizabeth*, Heireſs of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worceſter*, Son of *William*, Lord *Bergavenny*, but was kept out of Poſſeſſion of *Bergavenny*, by *Richard*, Earl, and *Henry*, Duke of *Warwick*, till *Henry* VI. gave him Livery and Seiſin. Sir *George*, his Second Son, ſucceeded, was ſent over to *Calice*, to aſſiſt *Maximilian* the Emperor againſt the *French*, and died in 7 *Hen.* 7. being ſucceeded by *George* his Son, who was one of the principal Perſons in the Battel of *Black-Heath*, where the *Corniſh Rebels* were defeated in 8 *H.* 7. was made Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and was preſent at the Interview betwixt *Henry* VIII. and *Francis* I. of *France*, betwixt *Guiſnes* and *Ardres*; he was one of thoſe who ſubſcribed the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. renouncing his Supremacy, if he did not allow of the Divorce. He married *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and therefore was ſuſpected of favouring his Treaſon, but cleared. He died about 1535. and was buried at *Birling* in *Kent*. His Son *Henry*, by the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Daughter, ſucceeded; was one of the Embaſſy that preſented the *French* King with the Garter, and died *Feb.* 20. 1586. leaving only one Daughter, who marrying Sir *Thomas Fane*, diſputed the Title of Baroneſs of *Bergavenny*, againſt *Edward Nevil*, her Uncle, to whoſe Heir Male it was adjudged *May* 25. 1 *Jac.* She having the Barony of *Le Deſpenſer* granted to her and her Heirs. This *Edward* was one of the Judges who ſat upon *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and died 31 *Eliz.* ſucceeded by *Edward* his Son, and he by *Henry* his Son, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Thomas Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet*, by whom he had Sir *Thomas Nevil*, who died without Iſſue; ſo that *John*, Son of *Catharine Howard*, Second Wife to *Henry*, Lord *Bergavenny*, ſucceeded, and having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *George*, his Brother, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry Giffard*, Dr. of Phyſick, by whom he had *George*, now Lord *Bergavenny*, and died *June*, *Anno* 1666. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL, Lord *Latimer*. The firſt who bore this Title, was *John*, Son to *Ralph*, Lord *Raby*, by *Elizabeth*, Heireſs to *William*, Lord *Latimer*, of *Danby*; but dying without Iſſue, his Nephew, *George Nevil*, Son to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, ſucceeded, was employed in the War againſt, and ſeveral Treaties with the *Scots*, by *Henry* VI. In his latter Days he became an Idiot, and his Eſtate was managed by his Nephew, *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*: he died *Decemb.* 20. 9 *E.* 4. His Grandſon, *Richard Nevil*, ſucceeding, his own Son, Sir *Henry*, being ſlain at *Edgecott-Field*, in *Edward* IV's time. This *Richard* was one of the Commanders at the Battel of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, againſt *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents, who were there vanquiſh'd. He was alſo a Commander againſt the *Scots* at *Flodden-Field*, and one of the Subſcribers of the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. about King *Henry* VIII's Divorce. His Son *John* ſucceeded, who was choſen by the Lords *Scroope*, *Lumly*, and *Darcy*, the Chiefs in the Inſurrection againſt *Henry* VIII. called, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, to Treat with the King's General, the Duke of *Norfolk*, then advancing againſt him. His firſt Wife was Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford*; and his Second, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Parr* of *Kendal*, who was the laſt Queen to *Henry* VIII. Whoſe Son *John* ſucceeded, and having no Iſſue Male, but four Daughters for Heirs, he was the laſt Lord *Latimer* of this Family. His Daughter *Catharine* was married to *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*; *Dorothy* to *Thomas Cecil*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, and afterward Earl of *Exeter*; *Lucy* to Sir *William Courtenay*, Knight; and —— to Sir *John Davers*, Knight. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL's-CROSS, a noted Place near *Durham* for the Battel fought there *Octob.* 20. 1342. betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, whilſt *Edward* III. was taken up with the Siege of *Calice*; the Battel was chiefly manag'd by the Lords *Mowbray*, *Percy*, and *Nevil*; the Queen her ſelf being in Perſon in the Field; and ſuch was our Succeſs in it, that the *Scots* were entirely defeated, and their King, *David Bruce*, taken Priſoner by one *Copland*, a Man of mean degree, but knighted for the Action.

NEUMARK, Lat. *Nova Marchia*, a City of *Tranſilvania*, called *Waraehely* by the *Hungarians*, on the River *Meriſch*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, 36 M. North-Eaſt from *Clauſenburg*. The States of *Tranſilvania* uſually meet here.

NEUSTAT, Lat. *Neoſtadium*, one of the Principal Cities in *Auſtria*, on a ſmall River in a Marſhy Ground, ſix *German* Leagues South of *Vienna*. The Town is Square, having a *Piazza* in the middle, and is defended with Two Walls and a Ditch; and tho' not very ſtrong, yet *Solyman the Magnificent*, *An.* 1529. ſtorm'd it ſeven times in one day, and was [illegible] often repulſed. The Emperor has a great Palace here, with four Towers to be ſeen at a great diſtance. There is another Town of this Name, five Miles Weſt from *Opelin* in *Bohemia*, another on the *Rhine*, four Miles from *Spire*, and two North of *Landau*. A fourth in the Dutchy of *Wirtzburg*, two Miles Eaſt of *Hallbron*. And a fifth in *Brunſwick*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Zell*, under the Duke of *Hanover*.

NEURE, a River in *Kilkenny*, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, which waters *Roſſe*, falls into the *Sewre*, ſeparates *Leinſter* from *Munſter*, and runs into the Sea beneath *Waterford*.

NEURY, a Town of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulſter*, County of *Down*, and Barony of *Upper Evagh*. Long. 8. 50. Lat. 51. 12.

NEUSTRIA, or *Weſtria*, a Part of *France*, anciently ſo called, and contain'd the Weſtern Part of it, that reach'd from the River *Saone* and the *Maes*, or *Meuſe*, to the *Loire* and the Ocean. This Name is uſed by the Writers that lived under *Charlemaigne* and his Son: and hath been ſince changed into that of *Normandy*, though that Province, according to the Bounds it hath at preſent, be indeed but a Part of the Ancient *Neuſtria*.

NEVYN, a Market and Sea-Town in the South-Weſt of *Carnarvanſhire*, in *Trullain* Hundred.

NEW-ALBION: See CALIFORNIA.

NEWARK, a Market and Borough-Town of *Newark* Wapen-take in the Eaſt Parts of *Nottinghamſhire*, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Trent*, and call'd *Newark*, from a Caſtle built here on the River's ſide by *Alexander*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, the Ruins whereof yet ſtanding are a ſufficient Proof of its former Strength and Beauty. This, in ſhort, is one of the chiefeſt Places in the whole Country, and a great Thorow-fare on the Northern-Road; having a fair Market-Place, with a Church and a Steeple of curious Architecture. In this Town died King *John* coming from *Lincolnſhire*, when he went thither to fight *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of *France*. *Edward* VI. made it a Corporation, and gave it the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament. In the Year 1643. it was beſieged by the Parliament Forces, and the Siege raiſed by Prince *Rupert*. But in 46 it was forc'd to ſurrender, King *Charles* I. being then in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his Forces diſſipated. The ſame gives the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Kingſtone*.

NEWBERY, a Market-Town of *Fair-croſs* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Berkſhire*: It ſtands upon the River *Kennet*, and is chiefly noted for the two Battles fought here in the Civil-Wars, the firſt, *Septemb.* 18. 1643. the ſecond, *Octob.* 27. 1644. whereof take this Account extracted from Dr. *Fuller*. The Earl of *Eſſex* having raiſed the Siege of *Gloceſter*, and returning towards *London*, was rather followed than overtaken by the King's Army, both Sides might have been trac'd by a Track of bloody Foot-ſteps, eſpecially at *Aubrun* in *Wiltſhire*, where they had a ſharp Encounter. At *Newbery* the Earl made a Stand, and here hapned a fierce Fight on the Eaſt-ſide of the Town, wherein the *Londoners* ſhew'd that they could uſe a Sword in the Field, as well as a *Mete-yard* in the Shop. The Parliament was conceiv'd to loſe moſt, and the King the moſt conſiderable Perſons, amongſt whom where the Earls of *Carnarvan* and *Sunderland*, the Viſcount *Faulkland*, Colonel *Morgan*, &c. Both ſides were ſo beaten, that neither of 'em had cauſe to boaſt the next Day of a Victory, or car'd to renew the Fight. As to the Second, one would wonder how the Earl of *Eſſex*, ſo lately ſtript of all his Infantry in *Cornwall*, ſo ſoon recruited himſelf with more Foot. In fine, he gave the King Battel, which was as long and ſharp as the former, but more favourable to the Parliament ſide. The Royaliſts, ſenſible of their Diſadvantage, thought it beſt to withdraw, and, to amuſe the Enemy, they hung lighted Matches upon the Hedges, and marched off in as good Order as their Condition would allow. *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*, was created Baron of this Place in 1675.

NEW-BISCAYE, a Country of *New-Spain* in Northern *America*, bounded with the Kingdom of *Mexico* to the North; it has ſome Towns and ſtrong Forts poſſeſſed by the *Spaniards*; and is of note for its two Silver Mines.

NEWBURY, a Market-Town of *Memy* Hundred, in the South Parts of the Iſle of *Angleſey*.

NEW-CASTLE, Lat. *Novum Caſtrum*, the Chief Town of *Northumberland*, lies North by Weſt from *London*, on the North-ſide of the River *Tine*, which parts *Northumberland* from the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and not above Seven Miles from its Fall into the Sea. For Diſtinction's ſake it's call'd *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine*, to difference it from *New-Caſtle* upon *Line* in *Staffordſhire*. Over the River it has a fair Stone-Bridge leading to *Gates Head* in *Durham*, with an Iron-Gate in the middle, parting the two Countries. The Town ſtands high and low, moſt of it upon a Hill of no eaſy Aſcent, and the reſt upon the bottom near the River; it contains in all four large Parishes, the Houſes are moſt of Stone, ſome all Timber, and a few Brick: The whole encompaſſed with a Wall, and fortified with a Caſtle now falling to ruin, built by *Robert*, Son to *William* the Conqueror. From whence alſo Town, formerly call'd *Monk-Chester*, took the Name of *New Caſtle*. It was made a Mayor-Town by *Richard* II. Amongſt the other Publick Buildings of this Place, the Key and Town-Houſe, the Cuſtom Houſe upon Sandy-Hill, and St. *Nicholas* Church in the middle of the Town, are the moſt remarkable. Ships of good Burthen come up to the very Bridge, though the *New-Caſtle* Fleet ſeldom comes higher than *Sheels*, at the River's Mouth. Under the Town is the Exchange or Meeting Place for Merchants. St. *Nicholas* Church ſtands very lofty on the Hill, and looks more like a Cathedral than a Pariſh-Church, with a fair Steeple of curious Architecture. But the main buſineſs of *New-Caſtle*, is the great Trade it drives both by Sea and Land in moſt ſorts of Commodities, which has made it long ſince the richeſt Place of the North. The Coal-Trade, eſpecially, has much contributed to its Wealth, being ſurrounded as it is with Coal-Pits, bleſs'd with the Convenience of a Navigable River for the Tranſportation of ſo neceſſary and uſeful a Commodity; and endow'd with great Privileges. Inſomuch that no Owner of Coals can load a Ship with his own Commodity without the Inſpection of a Fitter, who has 6 *d.* a Chaldron allow'd him, beſides 3 *d.* a Chaldron the Town takes as a Duty. To conclude, *New-Caſtle* was made a County of it ſelf by King *Henry* VI. by which it has the Privilege of governing it ſelf independently from the reſt of the County. In the Reign of King *James* I. it gave the Title of Earl to *Lodowick Stuart*, Duke of *Lenox*, afterwards made Earl, and at laſt, Duke of *Richmond*, *An.* 1627. It was revived in the Perſon of *William Cavendiſh*, Viſcount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, which King *Charles* I. improv'd afterwards to the Title of Marqueſs, and at laſt to that of Duke of *New-Caſtle*: Wherein he was ſucceeded by *Henry*, his Son and Heir, the late Duke, with whom the Title died. But has been ſince, by *William* III. revived in the Perſon of *John Holles*, Earl of *Clare*, who married one of the ſaid Duke's Daughters, and now enjoys the Honour of Duke of *New-Caſtle*, and was after made Knight of the Garter.

NEW-CASTLE, a Market and Borough-Town of *Pyre-Hill* Hundred, in the North-Weſt Parts of *Staffordſhire*. This is commonly call'd *New-Caſtle* upon *Line*, from the Revolet *Line*, upon which it is ſeated, to diſtinguiſh it from *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine* in *Northumberland*.

NEW-CASTLE, a Market-Town in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Carnarvanſhire*.

NEW-CASTLE, a Barony and Town of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinſter* and County of *Dublin*. Long. 6. 59. Lat. 53. 17.

NEW-ENGLAND was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, in 1497, and 1584. Mr. *Philip Amadas* and Mr. *Arthur Barlow*, took Poſſeſſion of it for Queen *Elizabeth*. Next Year Sir *Richard Greenvil* conveyed an *Engliſh* Colony thither under Mr. *Ralph Lane*, who in a Year after returned with Sir *Francis Drake* into *England*. It has *Canada* on the North, *New-York* on the Weſt, *Penſilvania* on the South, and the *Atlantick-Ocean* on the Eaſt. Hath 70 Miles of Sea-Coaſt, with ſeveral good Havens, ſome capable of giving ſafe Harbor to 500 Sail; about 200 Iſles, which lie on the Coaſt breaking the Rage of the Sea and Winds. Captain *Smith*, being taken by the Natives, gives this Account of their Superſtition; That in a Houſe where he lay, Seven of their Prieſts, each with a Rattle began at Ten in the Morning to Sing about a Fire which they encompaſſed with a Circle of Meal; at the end of every Song they laid down ſome Grains of Wheat; then the Chief Prieſt, cloathed with a Skin, and his Head adorned with Weeſels Skins, *&c.* and a Coronet of Feathers, painted as ugly as the Devil, at the end of every Song he uſed ſtrange and vehement Geſtures, throwing Cakes of Deer Suet and Tabaco into the Fire, and thus continued for three Days till Six at Night: Pretending that it was to know of their God, whether any more *Engliſh* would come, and what they deſigned. They fed the Captain ſo high, that he was afraid of being Sacrificed to their God, than whoſe Image nothing can be more Monſtrous. Being ſet at Liberty, and Preſident of the Company, the Women gave him a very odd Entertainment, thus; Thirty of them came out of the Wood, their Bodies being covered with Leaves, and variouſly painted; their Leader had a Pair of large Stagg's Horns, Bows and Arrows, the reſt were dreſſed in the ſame manner, they ruſh'd through the Streets with hellish Shouts, and danced round a Fire for an hour; after which they ſolemnly invited him to their Lodging, where they all ſurrounded him, crying, *Love you not me*; and after having feaſted him with great Variety in their mad way of Cookery, conducted him home with a Firebrand. The Natives wear looſe Mantles, Aprons of Deer-Skins round their middle, all elſe being naked; their Stature is like ours in *England*; they Paint themſelves; and he is reckoned the greateſt Gallant that is moſt deformed. The Women embroider their Legs, Hands, *&c.* with Figures of Serpents, *&c.* and Black Spots in their Fleſh. Their Houſes are made of ſmall Poles ſet round, faſtned at top like our Arbors, and covered with Mats. They are expert Archers, and ſhoot flying or running. One of our Men was ſhot through the Body and both the Arms at once with an Arrow. And an *Indian* ſhot an Arrow of an Ell long through a Target which

was Piſtol-proof. Their Bows are of tough Hazel, their Strings of Leather, their Arrows of Cane or Hazel, pointed with Stone or Horn. They ſoon faint, if their Arrows do not execution in Battle. They ſay they have Men of above two hundred years old. When they deſign to make War, they firſt conſult with their Prieſts and Conjurers, and adore whatever they think may unavoidably hurt them, as Fire, Water, Lightning, Thunder, our Guns, Muskets, and Horſes. Nay ſome of them were once ſo terrified at ſeeing an *Engliſh* Boar ſet up his Briſtles, that they were in a mighty fear, taking him to be the God of the Swine, and angry at them. Their chief object of Worſhip is the Devil, whom they call *O-kee*; conferr with him, and faſhion themſelves like him. In their Temple they have his Image Ill-favouredly carved and painted, with Chains, Copper, and Beads, and covered with a Skin. When their Kings die they unbowel them, dry them on a Hurdle adorn'd with Chains and Beads, and wrapping them in white Skins and Mats, intomb them in Arches of the ſame with their Wealth at their Feet, but the common People they wrap in Skins and Mats, put them in a Hole, and laying Sticks upon them, cover them afterwards with Earth, which being done, the Women paint their Faces black with Coal and Oyl, and mourn in the Houſe together twenty four hours, yelling by turns. In 1606. A ſmall Colony of *Engliſh* was ſent hither under Captains *Popham* and *Gilbert*, at the Charge of Sir *John Popham*, but without effect. Soon after ſome Honourable Perſons of the Weſt of *England* obtained of King *James* I. a Patent of North *America*, called *New-England*, from 40 to 48 degrees of North Latitude; but the Deſcriptions being uncertain and falſe, little other Improvement was made, ſave the erecting ſome few Cottages for Fiſhers and Planters. In 1610. Mr. *Robinſon*, a diſſenting Miniſter, with other *Engliſh* then at *Leyden*, obtain'd a Grant from King *James* I. to plant themſelves in *New-England*, about *Hudſon*'s River, and enjoy the Liberty of their Conſcience. They ſail'd from *Plimouth* in *September*, for the South of *New-England*, but eſcaping many Dangers, were about the 11th. of *November* caſt upon a boſom of *Cape-Cod*, in *Maſſachuſet*'s Bay. Winter drawing on a pace, wanting opportunity to remove, and being encouraged by the Soil and Courteſie of the Heathen, they founded a New Colony, calling it *New-Plimouth*, (becauſe *Plimouth* was the laſt Town they ſailed from in *England*,) extending about 100 Miles in length, but not half ſo broad. From thence to 1636. they were very ſucceſsful, and increaſed; but the *Naraganſets*, the Fierceſt and moſt Warlike of the Natives, murthered ſeveral of them, and the *Dutch*, as Captain *Stone*, Captain *Oldham*, &c. but the Inhabitants of the Colonies falling unanimouſly upon them in 1637. cut off about ſeven hundred, and the reſt were kill'd by the Neighbouring Indians to whom before they were terrible, upon which *Miantonimoh*, Chief of the *Magahins*, expecting to be ſole Ruler over the *Indians*, fell upon ſome that were Confederate with the *Engliſh*, which was proved upon him at *Boſton* by one of his Fellows, called *Uncas*, for which he made War upon him at his Return; but *Uncas* taking him, cut off his Head by Advice of the *Engliſh*, *An.* 1643. from whence to 75. there was Peace on all Sides, till *Sachem* of *Mount-Hope* raiſed ſome Diſturbances againſt the *Engliſh*. So that from firſt to laſt the *Engliſh* gave no Ground of Quarrel. In 1620. three Months after the firſt Plantation of *Plimouth* Colony, *Maſſaſoit*, or the Chief Commander of that Side of the Country, entred a League offenſive and defenſive with them, which he confirmed in 1630, a little before his Death, for himſelf and his Heirs, his two Sons *Alexander* and *Philip* being with him; he would fain have engaged them not to draw any of his Subjects from their Heatheniſm, but they would make no ſuch Treaty with him; ſo that he hated the *Engliſh* for being Chriſtians, which appearing more diſcernibly in his Son, it occaſioned the rooting out of that Part of the *Indians*; ſo that *Paſſaconaway*, the great *Sachim* or *Sagamore* of *Merimack* River, being ſenſible of the fatal Conſequence of oppoſing the *Engliſh*, in his laſt Farewell to his Children and People, cautions them againſt it. But *Alexander*, Son to the *Maſſaſoit* aforeſaid, plotted againſt the *Engliſh*, whereupon a ſtout Gentleman was ſent to bring him before the Council of *Plimouth*, who ſurpriz'd him and Eight more in a Hunting-houſe, at which he was ſo grieved that he fell into a Fever, and died. His Brother *Philip*, commonly called King *Philip* for his haughty Spirit, came in Perſon in 1662. with *Sauſaman*, his Chief Secretary, to renew the above-mentioned League, and for ſeven Years lived in good Correſpondence with the *Engliſh*; but in 1675. he plotted a General Inſurrection againſt their Colonies, and cauſed *Sauſaman* to be murthered for diſcovering it; for which the Murtherers being apprehended, were executed; and *Philip* took himſelf openly to Arms, deſtroying the *Engliſh* and their Habitations with the utmoſt Cruelty for two Years; till at laſt, being ſeveral times defeated, having loſt his Wife, Son and Treaſures, he was ſurpriz'd in his Den upon *Mount Hope*, and ſhot through the Heart by one of his own Subjects that joined with the *Engliſh*. The Country is poſſeſſed by divers ſorts of People judged to be Tartars by Deſcent, and are divided into ſeveral Tribes, the *Charibees*, *Tarentines* and *Monhegans* to the Eaſt and North-Eaſt, the *Tequets*, and *Maraganſets* to the South, *Connecticuts* and *Mowhacks* to the Weſt, *Matachuſets*, *Wippanaps* and *Tarentines* to the North; and the *Poranets* who live Weſt of *Plimouth*. There was a great Mortality among them at the firſt Arrival of the *Engliſh*, ſo that the *Matachuſets* from 30000 were reduced to 300. The *Pequods* were deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*, the *Mowhacks* are about 500, and ſpeak a Dialect of the *Tartars*: They are Tall, well Limbed, Pale and Lean Viſag'd, black Ey'd, have long, curled bla k Hair, but no Beards; their Teeth are white, ſhort and even, and they have generally flat Noſes; their young Women are plump in Face and Body, of a ſoft and ſmooth Skin, and good Complexion, but that they dye themſelves Tawny, and all of a modeſt Demeanour conſidering their ſavage Breeding. The Natives are Inconſtant, Crafty and Timorous, but very Ingenious, quick of Apprehenſion, ſoon Angry, barbarouſly Cruel, prone to Revenge, Haters of Strangers, very Thieviſh, and all of them Cannibals; the Men keep two or three Wives according to their Ability or Strength of Body, and the Women have the eaſieſt Labour of any in the World; when their Time is come, they go out alone, carrying a Board with them two Foot long, and a Foot and a half broad, bored full of Holes on each Side, having a Foot beneath, and on the top a broad ſtrap of Leather, which they put over their Forehead, the Board hanging at their Back; when they come to a convenient Buſh or Tree, they lay them down, and are delivered in an Inſtant, without one Groan, wrapping the Child in a young Bever-skin, with his Heels cloſe to his Buttocks, and laced down to the Board upon its Back; thus they trudge Home with the Child, and dye it in Liquor of Hemlock-bark; and if they ſuſpect it begot by any other Nation, throw it into the Water; and if it ſwim, acknowledge it to be their own. They love *Engliſh* Names, as *Robbin*, *Harry*, *Philip*, and are very indulgent to their Children, as well as Parents; but if they live ſo long as to be burthenſome, they either ſtarve, or bury them alive. There Apparel was the Skin of Wild-beaſts with the Hair on, Buskins of Deer-skin or Mouſe drawn with yellow, blue or red Lines; but ſince the *Engliſh* came among them, they buy of them a Cloth called Trading-Cloth, with which they make Mantles, Caps and Coats. They deck themſelves with white and blue Beads, paint their Faces with variety of Colours, and weave Coats of Turkey-feathers for their Children. They abound with Rivers, in which together with the Sea are taken abundance of excellent Fiſh of all ſorts. Nor are they worſe provided with Fowl, wild and tame Beaſts of all kinds. The moſt hurtful things of this Country are rattle Snakes and ſtinging Flies. Here are alſo Oak, Cyprus, Pine, Cedar, and the ordinary ſorts of Fruit-trees, as alſo Timber to build Ships, Furs, Flax, Linen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Cables, Maſts, and ſeveral ſorts of Grains wherewith they drive a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's* and other *Engliſh* Plantations, whence they bring Sugars and other Commodities. They trade alſo with *England* for Wearing-Apparel, Stuffs, Cloth, Iron, Braſs, *&c.* Their Coins, Weights and Meaſures are the ſame with thoſe of *England*, though they uſe Barter more than Money. The *Engliſh* in this Country are very powerful, have many potent Colonies, and are Governed by Laws of their own making, aſſembling once a Month for making of new, aboliſhing old Laws, and determining Caſes. Each County elect their Officers Annually, the Government both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical is in the Hand of Independants and Presbyterians; and the Military Government is by one Major-General, and three Serjeant-Majors. *Boſton* is the Metropolis, a large Town, well built, commodiouſly ſeated, and hath a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's*, the *Caribbes*, *England* and *Ireland*. It is alſo a place of good ſtrength, the adjoyning Hills being fortified and mounted with Cannon. They have ſeveral other remarkable Towns, as *Charles-Town*, *Dorcheſter*, *Cambridge* which hath two Colleges, *New-Plimouth*, *Reading*, *Salem*, and abundance of others ſeated on the Shore or Navigable Rivers, and having their Names from ſome Towns in *England*. This Colony would never ſubmit to any Governor ſent from *England*, but liv'd like a Free State, till a *Quo Warranto* being ſent againſt them in 1683, by King *Charles* II. they ſubmitted to *Henry Chamfield* Eſquire, and in 1686, accepted Sir *Edward Andrews* as Governor for King *James* II. It lies in 40 and 41 *Deg.* of Northern *Lat. Long.* 68.

NEWENT, a Market Town of *Botlow* Hundred in the utmoſt Weſt Parts of *Glocesterſhire*.

NEW FOREST is one of the chiefeſt Forests in *England*. It lies in the South-Weſt Parts of *Hampſhire*, and is about thirty Miles in Compaſs. A Foreſt which *William the Conqueror* ſo delighted to hunt in, that to make it compleat and intire, he cauſed many Towns and Villages, with no leſs than ſix and thirty Parish Churches to be pull'd down and levell'd with the Ground, which Exorbitance of his did not eſcape unpunish'd, for in this very Foreſt *Richard* his Second Son was gored by a Deer and died, *William* his Third Son accidentally ſlain by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; and his Grandchild *Robert*, *Earl of* being in purſuit of the Game,

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was ſtruck by a Bough into the Jaws, and died of the Wound.

NEW FOUND-LAND, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, in *Canada* or *New-France*. This Iſle is of a great extent, the chief Town in it is called *Plaiſance*, from its pleaſant Situation. Some *Normans* and *Baſques* were the firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland, but the *Engliſh* have ſince ſettled themſelves here alſo. It is the moſt famous place of Fiſhery for Cod in the known World, which the *Engliſh* and *French* exchange with the Natives for Beaver Skins, and other Furrs, with which the Country aboundeth. Under the name of *New-found-land* are alſo comprehended the Iſles that lie on the Weſt ſide of it, in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and the River of *Canada*; they lie in the *North-Sea*, which they have on the Eaſt and South of them, and *Canada*, or *New-France* to the North and Weſt. They were diſcovered by ſome Fiſhers of *Normandy* in 1504; but *John Verazzan*, who diſcover'd them more particularly, and gave them the Name of *Terre-Neuve*, or *New-found-land*, was the firſt that took poſſeſſion of them in the Name of *Francis* I. of *France*: This *Verazzan* was afterwards eaten by the *Savages*, as he was going to diſcover *Cape Breton*. Theſe Iſles are about fifteen or ſixteen in number, the moſt conſiderable whereof are the Iſles of the Sand or Bank of *Cape Breton*, of St. *John*, and that of the *Aſſumption*. The Iſle of *Cape Breton* is on the South of the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and is almoſt cut in two parts by the Gulf of *Labrador*. The chief Port is that of St. *Peter*, which is defended by a Fort. The Iſle of St. *John* is on the Weſt of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, and is properly nothing elſe but a great Foreſt of Fir-Trees, and the Shoar ſurrounded with ſteep Rocks. The Iſle of *Aſſumption* is alſo called *Anticoſti*, and lies at the Mouth of the River of St. *Lawrence*. The *Bears Port* is the moſt conſiderable of its Havens. Between this and the *Flat Iſland*, ſo called, is the cheſeſt place of Fiſhing for Cod. On the Eaſt and South Eaſt of the Iſle of *New-found-land* is the *Great Bank*, where they are alſo taken in vaſt quantities. This *Great Bank* is a Sand, which in ſome parts is fifteen fathom from the top of the Water; but in others much leſs, yet ſo as that Veſſels may paſs over it without danger. This Bank is 150 Leagues long, and 50 broad. All its extremities are Perpendicular, ſo that at the ends of it, no bottom can be found. The Fiſhermen diſtinguiſh two ſorts of Cods, whereof they call the one White or Green Cod, the other Dry; they call thoſe Dry Cod, which are proper to be dried, and kept a long while; and theſe they fiſh for between the Iſles of *Aſſumption* and *Cape Breton*; but the White or Green Cod they fiſh for on the *Great Bank*, where they often ſwarm to that degree, that the Veſſels have much-a-do to paſs for them. The great time for fiſhing is in the Months of *September* and *October*, and is performed with a Line about the thickneſs of a Quill, furniſht with a Hook, and baited with the Livers of Cod, and a bit of Herring, the Skin whereof, by its glittering, doth allure them. A good Fiſher can take 3 or 400 of them in a Day; but the fiſhing proves very troubleſome when Cod keep cloſe to the Bank, and come not to the top of the Water. *Denys Hiſtoire Natural de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* A late Author in his Deſcription of *New-found-land*, adds, That it is of equal extent with *England*, whence it is above 600 Leagues, half way betwixt *Ireland* and *Virginia*, betwixt 46 and 53 Degrees North Lat. It is ſeparated from the Continent of *America* by a narrow Sea like our Channel. The North part is beſt inhabited, tho the South be the better Soil. It has many excellent large Bays and Harbours, and abounds with Springs of delicious Water. It has plenty of Fiſh, Land and Water Fowl, and hath ſufficient ſtock of Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirrels, and other beaſts which yield good Furs; they have ſtore of Cod, Herrings, Salmon, Thornback, Oyſters and Muſſels; Wood enough for Fewel, and Trees fit for Maſts and building of Ships. The Soil is fruitful, and the Climate wholeſome, tho exceſſive hot in the Summer, and cold in Winter. It was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*. Three of the Natives were taken and brought to *Henry* the Seventh, and Mr. *Thorn* and Mr. *Elliot* diſcovered it further in 1583. Mr. *Hore* attempted a new diſcovery, but was reduced to ſuch ſtraits, that many of his Company were kill'd and eaten by their Fellows, and thoſe who ſurvived, were ſo changed, that Sir *William Butts*, a *Norfolk* Knight, could not know his Son *Thomas* at his return, but by a Wart that grew upon his Knee. After this, the *Engliſh* did not trade thither in many Years, but the *Portugueſe* and *French* reſorted to it, and changed the Names of the Bays, &c. which the *Engliſh* had given them. In 1583 Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* took poſſeſſion for Queen *Elizabeth*, forbad other Nations to fiſh there, and deſign'd to have ſettled an *Engliſh* Colony, but was Shipwrecked in his return. In 1583, *John Guy*, a Merchant of *Briſtol*, undertook it, and after three and twenty Days Sail landed in *Conception Bay*. In 1611 they had very little Froſt in the Winter, and the whole was warmer and dryer than in *England*, they had fat Deer, Fiſh, Mackarel and Herrings in Abundance, and ſome Partridges in the Summer. In 1612 they ſeized ſome of the Natives Habitations, being a thing but Poſſeſſed and had meeting on the top, about ten Foot broad, covered with Deer Skins, and the Fire in the midſt. The People are of a middling ſtature, Beardleſs, broad-faced, and delight to paint with Oaker. Some of them went naked, having only their Privities covered with a Skin. They believed in one God, who created all things, and alledged, that God took a number of Arrows and ſtuck in the Ground, from whence Men and Women firſt ſprung up. One of their *Sagamores* or Governors being ask'd concerning the Trinity, anſwered, There was one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sun which were Four, yet God was above all. And being queſtioned whether they or their Anceſtors had heard, that God was come into the World, they ſaid, They had not ſeen him. Some of them converſe viſibly with the Devil, who tells them what they muſt do in War and other Matters. *Samuel Chaplain* gives an account of a Feaſt made by one of their great Lords in his Cabbin in 1603, eight or ten Kettles of Meat, being ſet on ſeveral Fires ſome Yards aſunder; the Men ſat on both ſides the Room with Diſhes of Bark. Before the Meat was boyled, one took his Dog and danced about the Kettles, and when he came before the *Sagamore*, threw the Dog down; a ſecond did the like, and after the Feaſt they danced with the Heads of their Enemies in their Hands, ſinging all the while. They have many Fires in their Cabbins, ten Families ſometimes living together, lying upon Skins one by another, and their Dogs, which reſemble our Foxes, with them. At another Feaſt the Women and Maids ſat in ranks, the Men ſtanding behind ſinging, and of a ſudden the Women ſtript themſelves ſtark naked, without any ſhame, and their Song being ended, cry'd with one Voice, *Ho, ho, ho*, then covered themſelves with their Mantles of Skin. At 14 or 15 Years old, their Maids have many Lovers, and live in Impurity with as many of them as they pleaſe, for five or ſix Years, and then takes one of them, whom ſhe likes beſt, for her Husband, provided he be a good Hunter, and lives chaſtly with him, except he forſake her on account of Barrenneſs. They put their Dead in a Pit with all their Goods, ſetting many pieces of Wood and a red Stake over it; they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that the Dead go into a far Country to make merry with their Friends. When ſick, they ſend to one *Sagamon Memberton* a Conjurer, who prays to the Devils, blows upon the Party, cuts him and ſucks the Blood; he heals Wounds in the ſame manner, applying a round ſlice of Beaver Stones, for which they preſent him with Veniſon or Skins. They conſult the Devil for News, who always anſwers doubtfully, and ſometimes falſe. He alſo directs them where to find Game when Hungry, and if they miſs, he excuſes it by ſaying, That the Beaſt changed place; but moſt times they ſpeed, which makes them believe the Devil to be God. The Conjurers, when they Conſult, fix a Staff in a Pit, to which they tie a Cord, put their Head into the Pit, and invoke Satan in an unknown Language, with ſo much pain till they ſweat again: Then the Wizzard perſwades the People, that he holds the Devil faſt with his Cord, forcing him to anſwer; then he ſings to his praiſe for his diſcovery, which is anſwered by the Savages dancing and ſinging in a ſtrange Tongue; after which they leap over a Fire, and put a Pole out of the top of the Cabbin with ſomething on it which the Devil carries away. *Memberton* wore a triangular Purſe about his Neck, with ſomething in it like a Nut that he called his Spirit. This Office is Hereditary. In 1613, fifty four Engliſhmen, ſix Women and two Children wintered there. They killed Bears, Otters, Sables, ſowed Wheat, Rye, Turnips and Coleworts; their Winter was Moderate. Some of them had the Scurvy, which their Turnips cured. Near the Coaſts are Muſk Cats and Rats, and abundance of Marſes or Sea-Oxen, ſo that one Ship in a little time ſlew 1500 of them, they live both by Water and Land, are bigger than an Ox, and their Hides thicker than Bulls, their Teeth are like Elephants, but a foot longer, and go downward from the upper Jaw; it's dearer than Ivory, and as great an Antidote as the Unicorns Horn. The young ones eat like Veal, and are defended by the old to the utmoſt. Out of the Bellies of five of theſe Fiſhes they commonly make a Hogſhead of Train-Oyl. They ſleep in great Companies, and have one Centinel to wake the reſt upon occaſion; they are ſhort haired like Seals, and reſemble Lions in their Faces. About ſeventy Miles eaſt of *New-found-land*, over againſt *Cape Bay*, lies a Land 3 Miles long, and about 70 broad: It is covered when the Sea is high and dry at ebb: on all ſides of it the Sea is 200 Fathom deep, and about it be ſeveral ſmall Iſles called *Les Buchalous*, or the *Iſles of Cod-Fiſh*, which abounded ſo there, that they are ſaid to have obſtructed the firſt Diſcoverers paſſage. Three or four hundred Ships trade Yearly hither for fiſhing, and never fail of their Loading of Cod and Poor John, one Man catching 1000 per Diem, another cuts off their Heads, a third Guts, and a fourth Sals and Barrel them, and ſo tranſport them. They fiſh only in the Day, the Cod riſing, in the Night. The Fiſhing Seaſon is from the Spring to *September*: This they call the *Grand Fiſh*. And then they fiſh for Dry Cod thus, they row into a Harbour, and ſend out their Shalops which return about Noon, and order

was Piſtol-proof. Their Bows are of tough Hazel, their Strings of Leather, their Arrows of Cane or Hazel, pointed with Stone or Horn. They ſoon faint, if their Arrows do not execution in Battle. They ſay they have Men of above two hundred years old. When they deſign to make War, they firſt conſult with their Prieſts and Conjurers, and adore whatever they think may unavoidably hurt them, as Fire, Water, Lightning, Thunder, our Guns, Muskets, and Horſes. Nay ſome of them were once ſo terrified at ſeeing an *Engliſh* Boar ſet up his Briſtles, that they were in a mighty fear, taking him to be the God of the Swine, and angry at them. Their chief object of Worſhip is the Devil, whom they call *O-kee*; conferr with him, and faſhion themſelves like him. In their Temple they have his Image Ill-favouredly carved and painted, with Chains, Copper, and Beads, and covered with a Skin. When their Kings die they unbowel them, dry them on a Hurdle adorn'd with Chains and Beads, and wrapping them in white Skins and Mats, intomb them in Arches of the ſame with their Wealth at their Feet, but the common People they wrap in Skins and Mats, put them in a Hole, and laying Sticks upon them, cover them afterwards with Earth, which being done, the Women paint their Faces black with Coal and Oyl, and mourn in the Houſe together twenty four hours, yelling by turns. In 1606. A ſmall Colony of *Engliſh* was ſent hither under Captains *Popham* and *Gilbert*, at the Charge of Sir *John Popham*, but without effect. Soon after ſome Honourable Perſons of the Weſt of *England* obtained of King *James* I. a Patent of North *America*, called *New-England*, from 40 to 48 degrees of North Latitude; but the Deſcriptions being uncertain and falſe, little other Improvement was made, ſave the erecting ſome few Cottages for Fiſhers and Planters. In 1610. Mr. *Robinſon*, a diſſenting Miniſter, with other *Engliſh* then at *Leyden*, obtain'd a Grant from King *James* I. to plant themſelves in *New-England*, about *Hudſon's* River, and enjoy the Liberty of their Conſcience. They ſail'd from *Plimouth* in *September*, for the South of *New-England*, but eſcaping many Dangers, were about the 11th. of *November* caſt upon a boſom of *Cape-Cod*, in *Maſſachuſet's* Bay. Winter drawing on a pace, wanting opportunity to remove, and being encouraged by the Soil and Courteſie of the Heathen, they founded a New Colony, calling it *New-Plimouth*, (becauſe *Plimouth* was the laſt Town they ſailed from in *England*,) extending about 100 Miles in length, but not half ſo broad. From thence to 1636. they were very ſucceſsful, and increaſed; but the *Naraganſets*, the Fierceſt and moſt Warlike of the Natives, murthered ſeveral of them, and the *Dutch*, as Captain *Stone*, Captain *Oldham*, &c. but the Inhabitants of the Colonies falling unanimouſly upon them in 1637. cut off about ſeven hundred, and the reſt were kill'd by the Neighbouring Indians to whom before they were terrible, upon which *Miantonimoh*, Chief of the *Magahins*, expecting to be ſole Ruler over the *Indians*, fell upon ſome that were Confederate with the *Engliſh*, which was proved upon him at *Boſton* by one of his Fellows, called *Uncas*, for which he made War upon him at his Return; but *Uncas* taking him, cut off his Head by Advice of the *Engliſh*, *An.* 1643. from whence to 75. there was Peace on all Sides, till *Sachem* of *Mount-Hope* raiſed ſome Diſturbances againſt the *Engliſh*. So that from firſt to laſt the *Engliſh* gave no Ground of Quarrel. In 1620. three Months after the firſt Plantation of *Plimouth* Colony, *Maſſaſoit*, or the Chief Commander of that Side of the Country, entred a League offenſive and defenſive with them, which he confirmed in 1630, a little before his Death, for himſelf and his Heirs, his two Sons *Alexander* and *Philip* being with him; he would fain have engaged them not to draw any of his Subjects from their Heatheniſm, but they would make no ſuch Treaty with him; ſo that he hated the *Engliſh* for being Chriſtians, which appearing more diſcernibly in his Son, it occaſioned the rooting out of that Part of the *Indians*; ſo that *Paſſaconaway*, the great *Sachim* or *Sagamore* of *Merimack* River, being ſenſible of the fatal Conſequence of oppoſing the *Engliſh*, in his laſt Farewell to his Children and People, cautions them againſt it. But *Alexander*, Son to the *Maſſaſoit* aforeſaid, plotted againſt the *Engliſh*, whereupon a ſtout Gentleman was ſent to bring him before the Council of *Plimouth*, who ſurpriz'd him and Eight more in a Hunting-houſe, at which he was ſo grieved that he fell into a Fever, and died. His Brother *Philip*, commonly called King *Philip* for his haughty Spirit, came in Perſon in 1662. with *Saufaman*, his Chief Secretary, to renew the above-mentioned League, and for ſeven Years lived in good Correſpondence with the *Engliſh*; but in 1675. he plotted a General Inſurrection againſt their Colonies, and cauſed *Saufaman* to be murthered for diſcovering it; for which the Murtherers being apprehended, were executed; and *Philip* took hunſelf openly to Arms, deſtroying the *Engliſh* and their Habitations with the utmoſt Cruelty for two Years; till at laſt, being ſeveral times defeated, having loſt his Wife, Son and Treaſures, he was ſurpriz'd in his Den upon *Mount Hope*, and ſhot through the Heart by one of his own Subjects that joined with the *Engliſh*. The Country is poſſeſſed by divers ſorts of People judged to be Tartars by Deſcent, and are divided into ſeveral Tribes, the *Chambers*, *Tarentines* and *Monhegans* to the Eaſt and North-Eaſt, the *Tequets*, and *Maraganſets* to the South, *Connecticuts* and *Mowhacks* to the Weſt, *Matachuſets*, *Wippanaps* and *Tarentines* to the North; and the *Poranets* who live Weſt of *Plimouth*. There was a great Mortality among them at the firſt Arrival of the *Engliſh*, ſo that the *Matachuſets* from 30000 were reduced to 300. The *Pequods* were deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*, the *Mowhacks* are about 500, and ſpeak a Dialect of the *Tartars*: They are Tall, well Limbed, Pale and Lean Viſag'd, black Ey'd, have long, curled black Hair, but no Beards; their Teeth are white, ſhort and even, and they have generally flat Noſes; their young Women are plump in Face and Body, of a ſoft and ſmooth Skin, and good Complexion, but that they dye themſelves Tawny, and all of a modeſt Demeanour conſidering their ſavage Breeding. The Natives are Inconſtant, Crafty and Timorous, but very Ingenious, quick of Apprehenſion, ſoon Angry, barbarouſly Cruel, prone to Revenge, Haters of Strangers, very Thieviſh, and all of them Cannibals; the Men keep two or three Wives according to their Ability or Strength of Body, and the Women have the eaſieſt Labour of any in the World; when their Time is come, they go out alone, carrying a Board with them two Foot long, and a Foot and a half broad, bored full of Holes on each Side, having a Foot beneath, and on the top a broad ſtrap of Leather, which they put over their Forehead, the Board hanging at their Back; when they come to a convenient Buſh or Tree, they lay them down, and are delivered in an Inſtant, without one Groan, wrapping the Child in a young Bever-skin, with his Heels cloſe to his Buttocks, and laced down to the Board upon its Back; thus they trudge Home with the Child, and dye it in Liquor of Hemlock-bark; and if they ſuſpect it begot by any other Nation, throw it into the Water; and if it ſwim, acknowledge it to be their own. They love *Engliſh* Names, as *Robbin*, *Harry*, *Philip*, and are very indulgent to their Children, as well as Parents; but if they live ſo long as to be burthenſome, they either ſtarve, or bury them alive. There Apparel was the Skin of Wild-beaſts with the Hair on, Buskins of Deer-skin or Mouſe drawn with yellow, blue or red Lines; but ſince the *Engliſh* came among them, they buy of them a Cloth called Trading-Cloth, with which they make Mantles, Caps and Coats. They deck themſelves with white and blue Beads, paint their Faces with variety of Colours, and weave Coats of Turkey-feathers for their Children. They abound with Rivers, in which together with the Sea are taken abundance of excellent Fiſh of all ſorts. Nor are they worſe provided with Fowl, wild and tame Beaſts of all kinds. The moſt hurtful things of this Country are rattle Snakes and ſtinging Flies. Here are alſo Oak, Cyprus, Pine, Cedar, and the ordinary ſorts of Fruit-trees, as alſo Timber to build Ships, Furs, Flax, Linen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Cables, Maſts, and ſeveral ſorts of Grains wherewith they drive a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's* and other *Engliſh* Plantations, whence they bring Sugars and other Commodities. They trade alſo with *England* for Wearing-Apparel, Stuffs, Cloth, Iron, Braſs, *&c.* Their Coins, Weights and Meaſures are the ſame with thoſe of *England*, though they uſe Barter more than Money. The *Engliſh* in this Country are very powerful, have many potent Colonies, and are Governed by Laws of their own making, aſſembling once a Month for making of new, aboliſhing old Laws, and determining Caſes. Each County elect their Officers Annually, the Government both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical is in the Hand of Independants and Presbyterians; and the Military Government is by one Major-General, and three Serjeant-Majors. *Boſton* is the Metropolis, a large Town, well built, commodiouſly ſeated, and hath a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's*, the *Caribbes*, *England* and *Ireland*. It is alſo a place of good ſtrength, the adjoyning Hills being fortified and mounted with Cannon. They have ſeveral other remarkable Towns, as *Charles-Town*, *Dorcheſter*, *Cambridge* which hath two Colleges, *New-Plimouth*, *Reading*, *Salem*, and abundance of others ſeated on the Shore or Navigable Rivers, and having their Names from ſome Towns in *England*. This Colony would never ſubmit to any Governor ſent from *England*, but liv'd like a Free State, till a *Quo Warranto* being ſent againſt them in 1683, by King *Charles* II. they ſubmitted to *Henry Champeld* Eſquire, and in 1686, accepted Sir *Edward Andrews* as Governor for King *James* II. It lies in 40 and 41 *Deg.* of Northern *Lat. Long.* 68.

NEWENT, a Market Town of *Botlow* Hundred in the utmoſt Weſt Parts of *Glocesterſhire*.

NEW FOREST is one of the chiefeſt Forests in *England*. It lies in the South-Weſt Parts of *Hampſhire*, and is about thirty Miles in Compaſs. A Foreſt which *William the Conqueror* ſo delighted to hunt in, that to make it compleat and intire, he cauſed many Towns and Villages, with no leſs than ſix and thirty Parith Churches to be pull'd down and levell'd with the Ground, which Exorbitance of his did not eſcape unpunith'd, for in this very Foreſt *Richard* his Second Son was gord by a Deer and died, *William* his Third Son accidentally ſlain by Sir *Walter Tirrel*; and his Grandchild *Robert*, *Curtoyſe* being in purſuit of the Game, was

was ſtruck by a Bough into the Jaws, and died of the Wound.

NEW FOUND-LAND, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, in *Canada* or *New-France*. This Iſle is of a great extent, the chief Town in it is called *Plaiſance*, from its pleaſant Situation. Some *Normans* and *Baſques* were the firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland, but the *Engliſh* have ſince ſettled themſelves here alſo. It is the moſt famous place of Fiſhery for Cod in the known World, which the *Engliſh* and *French* exchange with the Natives for Beaver Skins, and other Furrs, with which the Country aboundeth. Under the name of *New-found-land* are alſo comprehended the Iſles that lie on the Weſt ſide of it, in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and the River of *Canada*; they lie in the *North-Sea*, which they have on the Eaſt and South of them, and *Canada*, or *New-France* to the North and Weſt. They were diſcovered by ſome Fiſhers of *Normandy* in 1504; but *John Verazzan*, who diſcover'd them more particularly, and gave them the Name of *Terre-Neuve*, or *New-found-land*, was the firſt that took poſſeſſion of them in the Name of *Francis* I. of *France*: This *Verazzan* was afterwards eaten by the *Savages*, as he was going to diſcover *Cape Breton*. Theſe Iſles are about fifteen or ſixteen in number, the moſt conſiderable whereof are the Iſles of the Sand or Bank of *Cape Breton*, of St. *John*, and that of the *Aſſumption*. The Iſle of *Cape Breton* is on the South of the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and is almoſt cut in two parts by the Gulf of *Labrador*. The chief Port is that of St. *Peter*, which is defended by a Fort. The Iſle of St. *John* is on the Weſt of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, and is properly nothing elſe but a great Foreſt of Fir-Trees, and the Shoar ſurrounded with ſteep Rocks. The Iſle of *Aſſumption* is alſo called *Anticoſti*, and lies at the Mouth of the River of St. *Lawrence*. The *Bears Port* is the moſt conſiderable of its Havens. Between this and the *Flat Iſland*, ſo called, is the chiefeſt place of Fiſhing for Cod. On the Eaſt and South Eaſt of the Iſle of *New-found-land* is the *Great Bank*, where they are alſo taken in vaſt quantities. This *Great Bank* is a Sand, which in ſome parts is fifteen fathom from the top of the Water; but in others much leſs, yet ſo as that Veſſels may paſs over it without danger. This Bank is 150 Leagues long, and 50 broad. All its extremities are Perpendicular, ſo that at the ends of it, no bottom can be found. The Fiſhermen diſtinguiſh two ſorts of Cods, whereof they call the one White or Green Cod, the other Dry; they call thoſe Dry Cod, which are proper to be dried, and kept a long while; and theſe they fiſh for between the Iſles of *Aſſumption* and *Cape Breton*; but the White or Green Cod they fiſh for on the *Great Bank*, where they often ſwarm to that degree, that the Veſſels have much-a-do to paſs for them. The great time for fiſhing is in the Months of *September* and *October*, and is performed with a Line about the thickneſs of a Quill, furniſht with a Hook, and baited with the Livers of Cod, and a bit of Herring, the Skin whereof, by its glittering, doth allure them. A good Fiſher can take 3 or 400 of them in a Day; but the fiſhing proves very troubleſome when Cod keep cloſe to the Bank, and come not to the top of the Water. *Denys Hiſtoire Natural de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* A late Author in his Deſcription of *New-found-land*, adds, That it is of equal extent with *England*, whence it is above 600 Leagues, half way betwixt *Ireland* and *Virginia*, betwixt 46 and 53 Degrees North Lat. It is ſeparated from the Continent of *America* by a narrow Sea like our Channel. The North part is beſt inhabited, tho the South be the better Soil. It has many excellent large Bays and Harbours, and abounds with Springs of delicious Water. It has plenty of Fiſh, Land and Water Fowl, and hath ſufficient ſtock of Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirrels, and other beaſts which yield good Furs; they have ſtore of Cod, Herrings, Salmon, Thornback, Oyſters and Muſſels; Wood enough for Fewel, and Trees fit for Maſts and building of Ships. The Soil is fruitful, and the Climate wholeſome, tho exceſſive hot in the Summer, and cold in Winter. It was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*. Three of the Natives were taken and brought to *Henry* the Seventh, and Mr. *Thorn* and Mr. *Elliot* diſcovered it further in 1583. Mr. *Hore* attempted a new diſcovery, but was reduced to ſuch ſtraits, that many of his Company were kill'd and eaten by their Fellows, and thoſe who ſurvived, were ſo changed, that Sir *William Butts*, a *Norfolk* Knight, could not know his Son *Thomas* at his return, but by a Wart that grew upon his knee. After this, the *English* did not trade thither in many Years, but the *Portuguese* and *French* reſorted to it, and changed the Names of the Bays, &c. which the *English* had given 'em. In 1583 Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* took poſſeſſion for Queen *Elizabeth*, tho bad other Nations to fiſh there, and deſign'd to have ſettled an *Engliſh* Colony, but was Shipwreckt in his return. In 1583, *John Guy*, a Merchant of *Briſtol*, undertook it, and after three and twenty Days Sail landed in *Conception Bay*. In 1611 they had very little Froſt in the Winter, and the whole was warmer and dryer than in *England*, they had fat Deer, Fiſh, Mackarel and Foxes in the Woods, and were part of it in the Summer. In 1615 they found ſome of the Natives habitations, being a thing but Poſt fix'd in and and meeting, on the top, about ten Foot broad, covered with Deer Skins, and the Fire in the midſt. The People are of a middling ſtature, Beardleſs, broad-fac'd, and delight to paint with Oaker. Some of them went naked, having only their Privities covered with a Skin. They believed in one God, who created all things, and alledged, that God took a number of Arrows and ſtuck in the Ground, from whence Men and Women firſt ſprung up. One of their *Sagamores* or Governors being ask'd concerning the Trinity, anſwered, There was one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sun which were Four, yet God was above all. And being queſtioned whether they or their Anceſtors had heard, that God was come into the World, they ſaid, They had not ſeen him. Some of them converſe viſibly with the Devil, who tells them what they muſt do in War and other Matters. *Samuel Chaplain* gives an account of a Feaſt made by one of their great Lords in his Cabbin in 1603, eight or ten Kettles of Meat, being ſet on ſeveral Fires ſome Yards aſunder; the Men ſat on both ſides the Room with Diſhes of Bark. Before the Meat was boyled, one took his Dog and danced about the Kettles, and when he came before the *Sagamore*, threw the Dog down; a ſecond did the like, and after the Feaſt they danced with the Heads of their Enemies in their Hands, ſinging all the while. They have many Fires in their Cabbins, ten Families ſometimes living together, lying upon Skins one by another, and their Dogs, which reſemble our Foxes, with them. At another Feaſt the Women and Maids ſat in ranks, the Men ſtanding behind ſinging, and of a ſudden the Women ſtript themſelves ſtark naked, without any ſhame, and their Song being ended, cry'd with one Voice, *Ho, ho, ho*, then covered themſelves with their Mantles of Skin. At 14 or 15 Years old, their Maids have many Lovers, and live in Impurity with as many of them as they pleaſe, for five or ſix Years, and then takes one of them, whom ſhe likes beſt, for her Husband, provided he be a good Hunter, and lives chaſtly with him, except he forſake her on account of Barrenneſs. They put their Dead in a Pit with all their Goods, ſetting many pieces of Wood and a red Stake over it; they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that the Dead go into a far Country to make merry with their Friends. When ſick, they ſend to one *Sagamon Memberton* a Conjurer, who prays to the Devils, blows upon the Party, cuts him and ſucks the Blood; he heals Wounds in the ſame manner, applying a round ſlice of Beaver Stones, for which they preſent him with Veniſon or Skins. They conſult the Devil for News, who always anſwers doubtfully, and ſometimes falſe. He alſo directs them where to find Game when Hungry, and if they miſs, he excuſes it by ſaying, That the Beaſt changed place; but moſt times they ſpeed, which makes them believe the Devil to be God. The Conjurers, when they Conſult, fix a Staff in a Pit, to which they tie a Cord, put their Head into the Pit, and invoke Satan in an unknown Language, with ſo much pain till they ſweat again: Then the Wizzard perſwades the People, that he holds the Devil faſt with his Cord, forcing him to anſwer; then he ſings to his praiſe for his diſcovery, which is anſwered by the Savages dancing and ſinging in a ſtrange Tongue; after which they leap over a Fire, and put a Pole out of the top of the Cabbin with ſomething on it which the Devil carries away. *Memberton* wore a triangular Purſe about his Neck, with ſomething in it like a Nut that he called his Spirit. This Office is Hereditary. In 1613, fifty four Engliſhmen, ſix Women and two Children wintered there. They killed Bears, Otters, Sables, ſowed Wheat, Rye, Turnips and Coleworts; their Winter was Moderate. Some of them had the Scurvy, which their Turnips cured. Near the Coaſts are Musk Cats and Rats, and abundance of Marſes or Sea-Oxen, ſo that one Ship in a little time ſlew 1500 of them; they live both by Water and Land, are bigger than an Ox, and their Hides thicker than Bulls, their Teeth are like Elephants, but a foot longer, and go downward from the upper Jaw; it's dearer than Ivory, and as great an Antidote as the Unicorns Horn. The young ones eat like Veal, and are defended by the old to the utmoſt. Out of the Bellies of five of theſe Fiſhes they commonly make a Hogſhead of Train-Oyl. They ſleep in great Companies, and have one Centinel to wake the reſt upon occaſion; they are ſhort haired like Seals, and reſemble Lions in their Faces. About ſeventy Miles eaſt of *New-found-land*, over againſt *Cape Bay*, lies a Bank 300 Miles long, and about 70 broad: It is covered when the Sea is high and dry at ebb: on all ſides of it the Sea is 200 Fathom deep, and about it ſeveral ſmall Iſles called *Les Buchalous*, or the *Iſles of Cod-Fiſh*, which abounded ſo there, that they are ſaid to have obſtructed the firſt Diſcoverers paſſage. Three or four hundred Ships trade Yearly hither for fiſhing, and never fail of their loading of Cod and Poor John, one Man catching 1200 an hour, another cuts off their Heads, a third Guts, and a fourth Salts and Barrels them, and to tranſport them: They fiſh only in the Day, the Cod not biting in the Night. The fiſhing Seaſon is from the Spring to *September*: This they call the Green-fiſh: And then they fiſh for Dry Cod thus, they retire into a Harbour, and ſend out their Shalops which return about Noon, and order

ing them as before, dry them in the Wind. At this fishing they also take Fowls by baiting their Hooks with the Cods Liver, which the Fowls fight for, and so are catched. In 1623. Sir *George Calvert*, Principal Secretary of State, obtain'd a Patent for Part of this *New-found-land*, erected into a Province, and call'd *Avalon*, where he settled a Plantation, built a stately House and Fort, and went thither with his Family, and the Plantation is now enjoyed by his Son, *Cæcilius* Lord *Baltemore*.

NEW GALICIA, or *Gallæcia*, a large Country of *New Spain*, having the Province of *Mechoana* to the East, *Zacatecas* to the North, and surrounded with the Pacifick Sea to the West and South, the Chief Town of this Country is *Guadalaxara*, situate near the River *Barania*. *Baudrand*.

NEWHAUSEL, Lat. *Neoselium*, a City of *Hungary*, which the *Hungarians* call *Owar*. It stands upon the River *Neutra* or *Nitrach*, 12 Leagues from *Komorra*, and 11 East of *Presburg*: It is little, but strong and well situated, and Capital of a large Country. The *Turks* made themselves Masters of it in 1663, but it was retaken the 19th of *August*, 1685, by General *Caprara*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, after a Siege of 40 Days, and all the Garrison put to the Sword. It is built in a Moorish Plain, which is hard at the bottom, so that it is passable every where: Its Fortifications are in form of a Star with six Rays, having at each Point a high rais'd Bastion. The Place is surrounded with a Ditch full of Water, of a Fathom and a half deep, and 18 in bredth. It hath only Two Gates, and before each of them there is a Half-Moon, without any other Out-works but a covered Way. On the 9th of *July*, 1685, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the General Officers of his Army having review'd the Place, resolv'd to Attack it. On the 16th of *August*, he defeated the Seraskier that marched to relieve it, took 20 Pieces of Canon, some Mortars with Bombs, *&c.* and 40 Standards, and three Days after the Town was carried by Assault. There were 80 Brass Canon found in it, with Plate and other Booty, to above the value of Two Millions. *Hist. des Troubles de Hungarie.*

NEW-JERSEY, part of *New-Albion*, subdivided into *East* and *West-Jersey*. The first lies between 39 and 41 Degrees of North Latitude, bounded on the South-East by the Main Sea; East by *Hudson*'s River; West by a Line of Division, which separates it from *West-Jersey*, extending it self in length on the Sea-Coasts, and along *Hudson*'s River above 100 *English* Miles. Its Situation is considerable for the Temperature of the Air and Fertilty of the Soil; for its Navigable River, and noted Bay, call'd *Sand-Hook*; for its Fishery of Whales, Cod-Fish, Cole, Hake-Fish, and large Mackarel; and *Hudson*'s River is plentifully stored with Sturgeon, great Baste, and other Scale-Fish. There is also great plenty of Oak-Timber, and variety of Wood, as Chestnut, Walnut, Poplar, Cedar, Ash, Fir. The Land produces plentiful Crops of *English* Grain, besides *Indian* Corn, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* Nor do they want Fowl of any sort, and are well provided with Fruit. The Country Commodities are Horses, Beef, Pork, Pipe-Staves, Corn, Butter, and Cheese, which they export for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and other adjacent Islands, as also to *Portugal* and *Spain*, the *Canaries*, &c. Their Whale-Oil and Whale-Fins, Bever, Monkey, Raccoon, and Martin Skins, they send for *England*. The *Indian* Natives are but few comparatively to the Neighbouring Colonies, and therefore rather serviceable than formidable, or injurious to the Planters. The South and West Parts lying on the Sea and *Delaware* River, is call'd *West-Jersey*, and hath all the Conveniences of the other part. The *English* that settle in it buy the Lands of the Natives, whereby they are assur'd of their Love and Friendship. The Land lying generally high and healthy is not troubled with the Muskeeto-fly. Here they have Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, and a large vast Creature called a *Moose*, of whose Skin is made excellent Buff. The Chief Towns of the whole, are *Shrewsbury*, *Middle Town*, *Burgin*, *Newark*, *Elizabeth's Town*, *Woodbridge*, and *Piscataway*.

NEW-MARKET, a Town of *Chevely* Hundred in the East Parts of *Cambridgeshire*, but part of it stands also in *Suffolk*. It consists of Two Parishes, the one in *Cambridgeshire*, the other in *Suffolk*. In the Reign of King *Charles* II. this Place became noted for the Diversion of Horse-Races on *New-Market Heath*, during the King's usual Residence here, about the latter end of the Summer. The Heath is of that vast Extent, that it has a Prospect three quarters of the Compass, almost to the Bounds of the Horizon; near which is the Ditch usually called the *Devil's Ditch*, of which in its proper place. A Fire breaking out in this Town, saved the Life of King *Charles* II. by necessitating his Return before the time appointed, which prevented the Designs of the *Rye-House* Conspirators.

NEWPORT; of the Family which hath been Eminent and Ancient in *Shropshire*, Sir *Richard Newport* of *High Ercall* in that County, for his many Services to king *Charles* I. was in the fourteenth of his Reign created Baron *Newport* of *High Ercall*. This *Richard* Lord *Newport* retir'd into *France* during the Civil Wars, and died there *Feb.* 7. 1650. succeeded by his Son *Francis*, who also signalized himself in the King's Service in *North-Wales*, and elsewhere, till *Anno* 1644. that he was made Prisoner, in consideration whereof King *Charles* II. upon his Restauration, first made him Comptroller, then Treasurer of his Houshold, and afterward Viscount *Newport* of *Bradford* in *Salop*, *March* 11. 27 *Car.* II. and having married the Lady *Diana*, Daughter to *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford*, had by her five Sons, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, the other being dead, and *Andrew* who died young. He had also five Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *Henry Littleton*, *Cornelia*, *Wigern*, *Katharine* who died young, another *Katharine Anne*, and *Diana*. *Dugd.*

NEWPORT, a Market-Town of *Kemes* Hundred in the North-West of *Pembrokeshire*, about two Miles from the Sea.

NEWPORT, or *Newport-Pagnel*, a Market-Town of *Newport* Hundred, in the North Parts of *Buckinghamshire*. It stands on the South-side of the River *Ouse*, over which it has two Bridges.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Novus Portus*, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the South of *Monmouthshire*, seated on the River *Usk*, about three Miles from its Fall into the *Severn*-Sea.

NEWPORT, a Market-Town of *South-Bradford* Hundred in the North-East Parts of *Shropshire*.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Medena*, *Novus Portus*, the Chief Town of the *Isle of Wight*, sends two Burgesses to Parliament by Grant of King *James* I. is conveniently seated about the middle of the Island, 72 Miles from *London*. It has a Creek before it, through which small Vessels come up to the very Key. This is a pretty large, populous, and trading Town, formerly dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Mountjoy Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, created Baron of *Thurlston*, and Earl of *Newport*, *Anno* 1628. Long. 19. 14. Lat. 50 40.

NEWPORT, a strong Sea-Port Town of *Flanders*. A little River runs on one side of it, which though but a mean Channel, yet where it falls into the Sea, makes a considerable long and secure Haven, especially at High Tides. This Town is of good Strength, has broad and straight Streets, but the Houses are generally low, and most part of Timber. The Inhabitants support themselves chiefly by the Fishing-Trade. It stands five Leagues East from *Dunkirk*, three West of *Ostend*, and is 40 Miles distant from *Ghent*. Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw* gave the *Spaniards* a great Defeat near this Place in 1600.

NEW-RIVER which serves the North Part of the City of *London* with Water, the Work of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Goldsmith, born at *Denbigh* in *Wales*, who brought it up from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, Two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, by so many Turnings and Windings that it's thought to run 60 Miles. The Channel in some places is 30 Foot deep, in other places, as Valleys, the Water is conveyed in open Troughs 20 Foot at least above Ground. In short, there are reckoned over this River about 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Wood, and others of Brick.

NEW-SWEDELAND, a Country of Northern *America*, lying between *Virginia* and *New-York*. It was first inhabited by *Swedes*, afterwards possessed by the *Dutch*, but is now under the *English*, and makes part of *New-York*. Its Chief Town is *Gottemburgh*. *Raw.*

NEWTON, *Newton-Bushel*, a Market-Town of *Heytor* Hundred in the South-East Parts of *Devon*.

NEWTON, the Name of six several Towns in *Lancashire*, whereof one is a Borough-Town.

NEWTON, or *Newton-Nottage*, a Sea-Town in the South of *Glamorganshire*, about two Miles Westward from the Mouth of *Ogmore*, noted for a Well wherein the Water is low at the flow, and high when the Tide ebbs. *Cambden* affirms this for Truth.

NEW-TOWN, a Market-Town of *Kidriorn* Hundred, in the South-East Parts of *Montgomeryshire*, seated on the East-side of the River *Severn*, with a fair Bridge over it.

NEW-TOWN, a Borough-Town in the North-West of the *Isle of Wight*.

NEW-YORK, is a Colony adjoyning to *Mary-Land* Northward, so called from King *James* II. when Duke of *York*, who obtained a Grant thereof from his Brother King *Charles* II. It was first discovered by Mr. *Hudson*, and forthwith sold by him to the *Dutch* in 1608. without the King's License. In 1614. the *Hollanders* began to Plant there, and called it *New-Netherlands*, but were expelled by Sir *Samuel Argal*, Governor of *Virginia*. After this they got leave from King *James* to put in there for fresh Water in their way to *Brazile*, but did not offer to Plant till a good while after the *English* were settled. In 1664. *Charles* II. sent over four Commissioners to regulate the Colony, who marching to the Chief Town, then called *New-Amsterdam* (now *New York*) with 300 Red Coats, took it from the *Dutch*, turned out their Governor, who had a Silver Leg; but suffered those who acknowledged the King of *England*, to enjoy their Houses and Estates. Thirteen Days after Sir *Robert Carteret*, the Fort and Town of *Aurania*, now *Albany*, then the Fort and Town of *Arratapha*, and *Delaware* Castle, so that the *English* became Masters of three handsome Towns, three strong Forts, and one Castle, without losing a Man, and the first Governor for the King of *England* was Colonel *Nicolls*.

The

The Country is rich, fruitful, well watered, and abounds with Fowl, Fish, and Fruit. It's reported, that one Bushel of *European* Wheat has yielded a hundred in one Year. This Province formerly contain'd all that Land which is seated in the North of *America*, betwixt *New-England* and *Mary-Land*, the length not fully known, but the breadth about 200 Miles. The principal Rivers are *Hudson*'s River, *Raritan*, and *Delaware Bay*. The Chief Islands are *Long-Island*, *Staler-Island*, and *Manahatan*, within Land, betwixt 41 and 42 Degrees of North Latitude, 14 Miles long, and 2 broad. In this Island is seated *New-York*, the Metropolis of the Country, lying commodiously for Trade, Strength, and Pleasure, separated from *Long-Island* by *Hudson*'s River, which is two Leagues broad, and Navigable. The Town consists of about 500 well-built Houses, the meanest valued at 100 *l.* To the Landward it is defended by a thick Wall, and *James-Fort* Commands the River. The Civil Government is like that of *England*, and the Inhabitants are *English* and *Dutch*, who Trade with the *Indians* for the Skins of Elks, Deer, Bears, Beaver, Otter, Raccoons, and other rich Furs, and are supplied in the Summer by the *Indians* with Venison, Fish, and Fowl, very cheap. The Natives are much like the *Virginians*, well-proportioned, swarthy, black-hair'd, expert Archers, and live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing, while their Wives manage the Husbandry. They feed on Fish, Fowl, and Venison, Polcats, Turtles, Raccoons, *&c.* They have small Tents which they move thrice a Year to their Planting, Hunting, and Fishing-Quarters; they are now reduced to a small number by raging Diseases and civil Broils; they are Courteous, of a ready Wit, Serviceable, and ready to be instructed by the *English*. Their Recreations are Foot-ball and Cards, at which they will play away all but a Flap to cover their Nakedness; they care not for Drink, if they have not enough to be Drunk, and if any of their Company happen to be so before he hath taken a Quart of Brandy, Rum, or Strong-Waters, they pour the rest down his Throat: They often kill one another in their Cups, which the Friends of the Deceased revenge, except he purchase his Pardon with Perriwinkle-shell black and white, strung like Beads, which is their Money. They worship the Devil, and about *Michaelmas*, when their Corn is ripe, they go a-hunting. When they assemble, if their Priest wants Money, he tells them That no other Sacrifice will be acceptable, whereupon each gives according to his Ability, and the Priest setting it upon the Top of their Flat-roof'd houses, calls upon their God to take it, howling, beating the Ground and themselves with Sticks, till a Devil appears like a Man, Bird, or Beast, and then they dare not stir; mean time the Priest goes out, secures the Money, and returns to lay the Spirit, who is many times gone before he return, and takes some of the Company with him; but if at such times any *English* come among them, it stops their proceedings, and they will desire him his absence, saying, Their God will not come till he depart: They are much inclined to War with one another, fight no pitcht Battels, but secure their Wives and Children, way lay their Enemies, count it a great Fight wherein seven or eight are Slain, yet give no Quarter to any but Women and Children, whom they preserve for Breed. Their Cloathing is a Yard and half of Broad Cloth, which they hang on their Shoulders, and another Piece put between their Legs which they tie with a Gridle, and let it hang with a Flap before and behind. They wear either a Snake's Skin, a Belt of Perriwinkle-Shell, or a Ruff of Deers-Hair died Red, which they esteem richest, about their Heads; they grease their Bodies and Hair, and paint their Faces. They Marry thus, The Man gives so much Money to the Woman, after which he keeps her during pleasure, turns her off on the least dislike, and takes another. It's reckon'd no Offence to lie with another Man, if the acquaint her Husband, or some of her nearest Relations, but otherwise it's punishable by Death. They will not suffer Men to touch them when quick with Child, or giving Suck. They have two or three Wives, or more, but of late imitate the *English*. It's neither reckoned scandalous nor unlawful for their Maids to lie with whom they please for Money. They are very charitable to one another, and freely impart what they have to spare. They bury their Dead upright upon a Seat, with his Gun, Money, and Goods, to furnish him in the other World, which they believe to be Westward, where they have great store of Game, and live at ease. The Relations paint their Faces black, lament once or twice a Day at the Grave till the blackness wear off; and after that Mourn afresh for him once a Year, trim up the Grave, fence it with a Hedge, cover it with Mats, and suffer no Grass to grow near it: The Name of the Dead must no more be mentioned, least it should renew the Grief of their Relations, and therefore all of the same Name change it for another, and if the Name be a Word used in common Speech, they invent a new one, which makes the Language hard for them to learn. When all other means fail to recover the Sick, they send for their *Cawcaw*, or Priest, who fitting down by them, with a Countenance into the Distemper, expects a Fee, and work accordingly, calling sometimes on one God, sometimes on another, beating his naked Breast till he sweat, and be almost out of breath, and so with the remainder, breathing upon the Face of the Sick Person, takes his leave. When their King, or *Sachen*, sits in Council, he is guarded by armed Men, and the People shew their respect by Silence; then he declares the Cause of their Meeting, demands their Opinion, and appoints who shall begin; every one having leave to speak as long as he pleases without Interruption, till he tells them he has no more to say. The King gives the definitive Sentence, to which the People give their Assent by a Shout; and if any be condemned to die, which rarely happens, but for Murther and Incest, the King himself goes to seek him in the Wood, (for Prisons, they have none) and when found, shoots at him, though at never so great a distance, and then happy is he who can shoot him down, for he is certainly made a Captain or Military Officer in Reward. *Hudson*'s River runs by *New-York* Northward, towards the Head of which is *New-Albany*, which has a great Trade with the Natives. Betwixt it and *New-York*, being 100 Miles, is as good Corn-ground as any in the World. And was subdued to the Crown of *England* by Colonel *Nichols*, who concluded a League betwixt the Inhabitants and *Indians*.

NEW-ZELAND, a large Country of *South America*, or *Antartickland*, discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1642. It lies South of the Pacifick Sea, and far East of *New-Guiny* and *Solomon*'s Island. It's not yet known whether it be an Island or Continent, there being no *European* Colony setled there. *Baudr.*

NEW-ZEMBLE, a large Country of *Europe*, almost joyning Northern *Muscovy*, from which it's parted by *Vaits-Streight*, called also the *Streight of Nassaw*. It lies Latitude about 72. This Country is generally thought to be an Island, though Modern Writers, from the Relations of Mariners, rather suppose it a part of Great *Tartary*, to which they believe it joyns on the East. In 1553. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* discovered *Cape-Zemble*, but he and all his Company were frozen to Death in *Lapland*. In 1596. some *Dutch* being Shipwrack'd built themselves a Hut, and winter'd in it, but saw no Sun for two Months and twenty Days, and next Year they returned to *Lapland* in a Boat. No Inhabitants were ever discovered in this Country, though *Finmark* in the same Parallel is inhabited.

NEYLAND, a Market-Town of *Babergh* Hundred, in the East Parts of *Suffolk*, upon the Borders of *Essex*. 'Tis watered by the *Stowre*, and has a Bridge over it.

NICANDER, a *Greek* Author, was not only a *Grammarian*, but also a *Poet* and *Physician*. He lived about the CXXXIVth *Olympiad*, and in the 512 of *Rome*. He writ divers Works which are frequently quoted by the Ancients, whereof we have only left his *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca*. Also another of the same Name of *Alexandria*, and an Historian, who wrote a Treatise *of the Disciples of* Aristotle. Also a Third Person of the same Name, who was an Historian of *Chalcedonia*, quoted by *Athenæus*, *lib.* 11.

NICANOR, General of the Army of *Demetrius Soter*, King of the *Syrians*, who made himself Famous by his Valour and Enterprizes: He was sent into *Judæa* to assist *Alcimus*, but without the desired Success. In a Second Expedition sometime after, he vow'd to ruin the Temple and City of *Jerusalem*, but *Judas Maccabæus* with 3000 Men only engaged, and killed him, with 35000 of his Men. This happened *A. M.* 3893. in the CLIVth *Olympiad*, and 592 or 3 of *Rome*. 1 *Macchab.* Ch. 7. and II. Ch. 14, 15. *Joseph. Antiq. lib.* 12. *cap.* 17.

NICANOR, born in the Isle of *Cyprus*, was one of the Seven Deacons chosen by the Apostles, mentioned *Acts* 6. Historians tell us that he preached the Gospel in his own Country, and died a Martyr there. *Baron. in Annal. & Mart.* There have been many *Greek* Authors of this Name.

NICARAGUA, a Province of *New-Spain*, belonging to the Government or Lieutenancy of *Guatimala*; is a Country very fruitful in Maiz, but wants Corn. It abounds with excellent Pastures and Cattle, but hath no Sheep. There is also great store of Cotton, and the Woods are full of great Trees, whereof some are of that bigness, that 15 Men joining their Hands together cannot compass the Trunk or Body of them. Almost all the Savages of this Country can speak *Spanish*, and are very skilful and ingenious Artists. The Lake of *Nicaragua* is very considerable for its largeness, as being above 130 Leagues in Compass; it breeds a vast number of Fish, and plenty of Crocodiles, and Ebbs and Flows like the Sea. The Capital City of this Province is called *Leon* of *Nicaragua*, stands upon the Shoar of the great Lake, and is the Residence of the Governor, and other Officers of the King of *Spain*, and is also a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*. About three Leagues from this City, is a *Vulcano*, or burning Mountain, which every Evening and Morning sends forth a thick Smoak, and casts up a prodigious quantity of burnt Stones. The Second City of this Province is *Grenada*, 7 Leagues from *Leon*. About 7 Leagues from *Grenada*, is another *Vulcano*, the Top whereof, notwithstanding the Fire and Smoak it casts forth at times, is covered with fruit bearing Trees. *Laet's History of the New World.*

NICARIA, of old called *Icaria*, is an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, which hath the Iſland *Samos* on the Eaſt, *Naxia*, on the Weſt, *Chio* on the North, and the Iſland *Patmos* on the South. Its Circuit is not above 40 Miles, and is much longer than broad, and was therefore by the *Greeks* called *Macris*, or the long Iſland. It is called *Icaria*, becauſe the Poets ſuppoſe that *Icarus*, the Son of *Dædalus*, was drown'd hereabouts. The Soil of the Iſland is very good, but the Inhabitants are ſomewhat careleſs in cultivating the ſame, becauſe of the frequent Incurſions of Pirates. On the Eaſt Coaſt of the Iſle is a very high Tower, which they make uſe of for a Light-houſe, to prevent Mariners from running upon the dangerous Rocks which are between this Iſle and *Samos*. It is about 200 Years ago that the *Turks* took it, together with the Iſle of *Chio*, from *Juſtinian* of *Genoa*, and is now under the Governor of *Gallipoli*. It formerly had a City of the ſame Name which was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. *Beeman's Hiſtor. Inſul. cap.* 5.

NICASIUS *de Voerda* of *Mechelen*, was in great repute in the XVth. Century. Notwithſtanding that he was blind from the Third Year of his Age, yet by his Induſtry he attained great Knowledge in the moſt profound Sciences. He was Doctor of *Lovain*, and writ ſeveral Works. He was made Prieſt by a ſpecial privilege from *Rome*, preach'd and heard Confeſſions. He died in 1491. *Trithemius. Valerius Andreas.*

NICASTRO, Lat. *Nicaſtrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*. It is but a little City, at the Foot of Mount *Appennine*, 5 or 6 Miles from the Sea.

NICAULIS, Queen of *Egypt* and *Æthiopia*. *Joſephus* ſuppoſeth her to be the Queen of *Sheba*, called alſo *Maketa*, that came to viſit *Solomon*, *A. M.* 3046. But it is difficult to ſay any thing poſitive on this Subject. Some Authors are of opinion that ſhe came out of *Arabia Felix*, others that it was from that part of *Æthiopia* that lies beyond the Red ſea. However when ſhe had ſeen that Prince's Magnificence, obſerved his Wiſdom and Penetration into the moſt ſecret things of Nature, the Order and Oeconomy of his Houſe, and the Number of his Officers; ſhe acquainted him how much ſhe admired it, adding that ſhe held them happy that had the advantage of living with him. Then ſhe preſented him with 120 Talents of Gold, with Pearls of meſtimable Value, and a great quantity of Perfumes, and acknowledging that he deſerved to be conſidered as the Wonder of his Age, ſhe returned home highly ſatisfied with what ſhe had ſeen and heard; and laden with more valuable Preſents than ſhe had brought with her. *Baronius. Torniel. Origen. Abulenſis.*

NICE, Lat. *Nicia*, a City of *Provence*, with the Title of an Earldom and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, was built by thoſe of *Marſeilles*, and probably took its Name from ſome Victory they obtained againſt the *Ligurians*. The City at preſent is great, ſplendid and populous, ſeated upon the Shoar of the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the *Alpes*, with a capacious Haven, and one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *Europe*, between the River *Var* and *Villa Franca*, and Seven Miles from *Monaco* to the Weſt. This City was under the Earls of *Provence* till 1365, when Queen *Joan* left it to *Lewis* IId. Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it, and has ever ſince been ſubject to that Family, till the Year 1691, when it was taken by the *French* King. The Amphitheatre that is ſtill to be ſeen here, with the Inſcriptions and other *Roman* Monuments are abundant Teſtimonies of the Antiquity of this City. *Nice* was taken by *Francis* of *France*, and by the *Turks* under *Barberouſſe*, who appear'd before it with 200 Sail, the 22 of *Auguſt*, 1543. but neither of them was able to take the Caſtle. The County of this Name is divided into the Viciariate of *Nice*, *Barcelonne*, *Soffells*, *Puerin*, and into the Counties of *Bueil* and *Tende*. It hath a Cathedral, three Pariſhes, 1 College, and diverſe Religious Houſes. Long. 36. 20. Lat. between 43 and 44. *Petrus Joſcidus* hath writ the Hiſtory of it.

NICE, or *Nizza della Paglia*, a City of *Italy* in *Montferrat*, between *Aſt* and *Aqui*, which ſuffered much during the Wars of *Italy*. It was beſieged by a *French* Army under Monſieur *Catinat* in *March* 1691, and entirely ſurrendred to him by the Second of *April* following, to the great mortification of the Duke of *Savoy*, to whom before it did belong; but it was reſtored to the ſaid Duke by the ſeparate Peace made between him and *France*, in the Year 1696.

NICE, Lat. *Nicea*, a City of *Bithynia* in *Aſia minor*, an Arch-biſhops See, and formerly Metropolis of *Bithynia*, of old called *Antigonia*, from its Founder *Antigonus*, the Son of *Philip*, as alſo *Olbia* and *Ancore*, and named *Nicea* by *Liſimachus*, in honour of his Wife, but is now called *Enick*, *Archa* and *Archea*. This City is famous for the firſt General Council held here by *Conſtantine the Great* in 325, againſt the *Arians*, which had 318 Biſhops in it. It was held in Pope *Silveſter*'s time. *Conſtantine* the Emperor being informed of the Hereſie of *Arius*, went to Nice to ſtop the Progreſs of it, but perceiving his obſtinacy, thought it neceſſary to apply to the laſt remedy of a Council. To this purpoſe he wrote to the Prelates in all the Provinces of the Empire, deſiring them to appear at *Nice*, at the time preſixt, and to make their journey the more convenient, furniſht them and their attendance with Carriages. *Oſius* Biſhop of *Corduba*, Preſided in this Council, which was compos'd of a great many Confeſſors, who had the Honourable marks of their Sufferings upon them. *Arius* likewiſe had ſome few Friends there, who deſigning to embroil the Council, charged the *Catholick* Biſhops with ſome Mildemeanors, but the Emperor burnt the Libels. The Council was held in the Emperors Palace, being open'd the 19th. of *June* in 325. The Emperor came into the Aſſembly in his Purple Robes, Embroidered with Gold, and took his Place among the Biſhops, refuſing to ſit upon his Throne, and ordering the Bible to be laid there, He made a Speech to the Council, in which he publickly declar'd, that the determining matters of Faith, did not belong to him, but the Biſhops. *Arius* likewiſe appear'd in the Council, where having his freedom to ſpeak, he delivered a great deal of Blaſphemy, but being confuted by the Biſhops, and particularly by St. *Athanaſius*, his Errors and Writings were condemn'd, and eſpecially his Book, call'd *Thalia*: The Conſubſtantiality of the Second Perſon of the Trinity, was ſettled there, in a Creed drawn up by an Order of the Council; which likewiſe made a Regulation for the keeping of *Eaſter*, ſo that this Council was convend upon two accounts, one of which related to points of Doctrine, and the other concern'd the Diſcipline of the Church; for the better preſerving of which, they fixt a certain Day for the keeping of *Eaſter*: There was further care taken concerning the Diſcipline of the Church, the Council having made twenty Canons for that purpoſe, which *Theodoret* calls the Laws of Eccleſiaſtical Polity; The Firſt Canon forbids the Ordaining of thoſe, who had maim'd themſelves. The Second Declares againſt the Ordination of Novices, or thoſe who were lately Converted. The Fourth lays down a Rule concerning the Ordination of Biſhops. The reſt Relate to particulars of Diſcipline, for the Governing of Dioceſes, Excommunications, Penance, Ordinations, *&c.* The *Arabians* ſtretched the number of the Canons to Seventy, but 'tis evident that this Collection is ungenuine, there being not the leaſt mention made of them in all Antiquity. *Euſeb. vit. Conſtant. Ruffin. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Theodoret & Sozomen Lib.* 1. &c. The Second Council of *Nice*, call'd, by the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches, the Seventh General Council. It was convend under *Conſtantine* and his Mother *Irene*, at the Inſtance of *Tarraſius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Pope *Adrian* the Firſt, in the Year 787. The Fathers firſt met at *Conſtantinople*, in the Church of the Holy Apoſtles, but being diſturbed by the Citizens, who apprehended the ſetting of Image Worſhip, they broke up, after a Seſſion or two: The Year after the Council being tranſlated to *Nice*, ſat in the Church of St. *Sophia*, beginning the Eighth of the Calends of *October*, and ending the Tenth of the Calends of *November*. At this Council there were abundance of *Monks*, which, with 350 Biſhops of the Eaſtern Empire, and the Pope's Legates, made up the Body of the Council. 'Tis true, there were two pretended Legates from the Patriarchs of *Alexandria* and *Antioch*, but their Credentials were counterfiet, having never ſeen their Principals, and receiving their Commiſſion, only from a Parcel of *Monks* in *Paleſtine*. There were 22 Canons made in this Council. As to the Proceeding of this Council concerning Image-worſhip, They Decreed that the Images of our Saviour, the Bleſſed Virgin, and the Saints ſhould be ſet up, and have Religious honour paid them, that by this means People might be excited to imitate their Virtues, that the regard which was paid them, ſhould terminate, in the Originals, or Perſons repreſented; This Council likewiſe Ordain'd a Regard to be paid to the Reliques of Saints, and that thoſe who refus'd it, ſhould be Excommunicated. We may likewiſe Obſerve, that though theſe Fathers were carved to an Excels, in their Veneration of Images, yet they allow'd them only an Interior Degree of Worſhip, Reſerving *Latria*, or the higheſt Inſtances of Worſhip, to God alone. As for their wreſting Texts of Scripture, and making uſe of Counterfiet Authorities to carry their Point, and overthrow the late Council at *Conſtantinople*, *See Cave's Hiſtoria Literaria pars* 2. and Council of *Francfort*, *ſupra. Labbee's Council.* There was another deſigned here in 359 for the Promoting of *Arianiſm*, but was diſappointed by an Earthquake. *Nice* ſtands 44 Miles from *Nicomedia* to the North, and 25 from *Proſſa* to the Weſt. It was taken by *Godfrey* of *Bullogne* in his way to *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 1097. and reſtor'd to the *Greek* Emperor. *Solyman Cutlumuſ*, at that time Governer, rebelled againſt the *Sultan*, and called himſelf King. In 1326 it was beſieged by the *Sultan Orchanes* II. of the Ottoman Line, and *Andronicus* the *Greek* Emperor coming to relieve it, was wounded and forc'd to retire, yet the *Turks* took it that and the next Year, and that by a Stratagem. The Town ſtands partly on the deſcent of a Hill, and partly on a Plain. The Walls conſiſts of two Moles built of free ſtone, and three great Incloſures encompaſſed with Wall, where they lay up their Timber for Houſes and Shipping. The adjacent Country is pleaſant and fruitful and abounds

abounds with Wine and rare Fruit, which induc'd Sultan *Amurath* to build a *Seraglio* in the higheſt place of the Town, where there is a delicate proſpect both by Sea and Land; the greateſt Trade is in Timber and Corn; and it's but eight hours ſail from *Conſtantinople* with a fair Wind. There was another Town of this Name in *Macedonia*, formerly a Biſhop's See, and very large, but now reduced to a ſmall Village inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*: it ſtands 34 Miles from *Heraclea*; in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 42. 25. *Stephan. de Urbibus. St. Athanaſius. Baronius in Annal.*

NICEPHORUS I. of that Name, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſurnamed *Logotheta*, was Treaſurer and Chancellor to the Emperor *Leo* IV. but in 802. took poſſeſſion of the Throne, having baniſh'd the Empreſs *Irene*, to the Iſland *Mitylene* or *Lesbos*. He was a zealous Hater of Images, and a great Defender of the Liberties of the *Greek* Church againſt the Encroachments of the Church of *Rome*. He put *Bardanes* his Competitor into a Monaſtery, and came to an Agreement with *Charles the Great*, about the Limits of their reſpective Dominions; declared his Son *Stauratius*, *Auguſtus*, and gave a great Defeat to the *Bulgarians*, whoſe King, *Crunnus*, was forc'd to beg a Peace at his hands; which the Emperor refuſing, the *Bulgarians*, made deſperate thereby, ſet upon his Army in the night time, defeated it, and kill'd him, with all his Nobility, *A. C.* 811. whoſe Skull, plated over with Silver, *Crunnus* after made uſe of for a Cup to drink in; his Son *Stauratius*, being dangerouſly wounded, hardly eſcaping. *Michael Curopalates*, his Son-in-law, ſucceeded him. *Theophanes. Cedenus. Zonar. in Annal. Græc.*

NICEPHORUS II. ſurnamed *Phocas*, was Commander of the Armies of *Romanus the Younger*, and by the Soldiers put into his place, becauſe that Emperor's Sons were too young to govern. He was crown'd by the Patriarch *Polyeuctes* the 16th. of *Auguſt*, 963, and married *Theophania* the Emperor's Widow. This Emperor was famous for his Victories obtain'd before and after he came to the Crown, for he drove the *Saracens* out of *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and took from them the Cities of *Antioch* and *Tripoli*. But his extraordinary Covetouſneſs ſtained all his brave Actions, and put him upon oppreſſing his Subjects by horrid Extortions. And ſome ſay of him, That to reward his Soldiers, he ſuffered them to plunder Churches. Thus being become hateful to all, *John Zimiſces*, the Empreſs *Theophania*'s Gallant, murthered him in his Palace, the 11th of *Decem.* 969, *Curopalates. Cedenus in Annal.*

NICEPHORUS III. ſurnamed *Botoniates*, being Commander of the Troops of the Empire in *Aſia*, became very conſiderable, and being aſſiſted by the *Turks*, made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantinople*, and was declared Emperor the 25th of *March*, 1078; and having baniſhed *Michael Paripanaces*, with his Wife and Son *Conſtantine*, into a Monaſtery, reign'd from the 7th of *April*, till the end of *March*, 1081, when he was forc'd to change the Imperial Purple for a *Monk*'s Habit, quitting the Throne to *Alex. Comnenus. Zonaras. Cedrenus*, &c.

NICEPHORUS I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Taraſius* in 806, was the Son of *Theodorus*, who had been Secretary to the Emperors of the Eaſt, which Office himſelf alſo diſcharged for ſome time, but being weary of a Court life, retired to a Monaſtery, whence the Emperor *Nicephorus* ſent for him to be Patriarch; ſome time after the Emperor *Leo the Armenian* baniſhed him to a Monaſtery on the farther ſide of the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, for his being a zealous defender of Images, where he died at the Age of 70 or 71, in 828, after having lived Fourteen Years in exile. We have a Treatiſe of his called *Hiſtoriæ Breviarium*, from the Death of the Emperor *Maurice* to *Leo* IV. which was publiſhed by *Petavius* in 1616, and afterwards joyn'd to the *Hiſtoria Byzantina* in 1648. He writ alſo a Book entitled, *Chronologia Tripartita*, publiſhed by *Joſeph Scaliger*, and others. *Photius. Cod.* 66. *Theodorus Studita. Cedrenus. Zonaras. Glycas*, &c.

NICEPHORUS *Chartophylax*, who 'tis thought lived about the Year 800. We have ſome of his Works tranſlated into Latin, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and in the Collection of *Jus Græco-Romanum*. *Cave's Chartophylax.*

NICEPHORUS, a *Macedonian*, the Author of a *Greek* Book entitled, *Commentarii de rebus Byzantinis*, which *Fra. Poſſinus* publiſhed at *Paris*, 1561. with Notes and *Du Cange* hath alſo publiſhed ſome Obſervations upon this Author in 1670. at the end of *Cinnamus*. He died in 1137. *Cave's Chartoph.*

NICEPHORUS, ſurnamed *Callifius*, (becauſe he was Son of *Callifius*) and *Xantopulus*, was a *Greek* Hiſtorian who lived in the XIVth. Century, under the Empire of *Andronicus Paleologus the Elder*, and *Michael Andronicus the Younger*, and compoſed an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* in XXIII. Books, whereof we have only XVIII. left, which contain an account of what paſs'd from the Birth of Chriſt to the Death of the Emperor *Phocas* in 610, which was tranſlated into Latin by *Joan. Langius*, and whereof we have ſeveral Editions, that of 1630 at *Paris* being counted the beſt. *Voſſius. Poſſevin.*

NICEPHORUS (*Gregoras*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, who flouriſhed in the XIVth. Century, and writ an Hiſtory in XI Books, containing the Paſſages from *A. C.* 1204 when *Conſtantinople* was taken by the *French*, to the Death of *Andronicus Paleologus the Younger*, in 1341. We have this Hiſtory, with the *Latin* Tranſlation of *Jerom Wolfius*, printed at *Baſil*, in 1562, and at *Geneva*, in 1615. This ſame *Nicephorus* interpreted a Piece of *Syneſius de Inſomniis*, which *Turnebus* publiſhed in 1552. Dr. *Cave* in his *Hiſt. Liter.* adds that he was commanded to Silence by the Patriarch *Calliſtratus* upon pain of Excommunication, which Sentence he deſpiſed, and retiring into a Monaſtery diſpers'd a Writing in which he accus'd the Emperor and Patriarch of the Injury he pretended was done him; the *Greek* Church of corrupt and falſe Doctrine; the *Monks* in general of Lazineſs, Luxury and Hereſie; whereupon he was commanded by the Emperor *Cantacuzenus* to remain in that Monaſtery, and forbidden all Company and Books. In 1355. *Cantacuzenus* having abdicated the Empire, called a Council to examine Theological Controverſies and the Imputations of *Gregoras*, whither being ſent for, he was convicted of his Lyes and Calumnies. How long he lived after this is uncertain.

NICETAS I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was a *Sclavonian*, an *Eunuch*, and a great Enemy of Image-worſhip, which endeared him to the Emperor *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, who preferred him to the See of *Conſtantinople*, in 766. in which place he continued to his Death in 780. *Curopalat. Cedrenus in Compend. Baron. in Annal.*

NICETAS (*Acominatus* ſurnam'd *Choniates*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian who lived in the XIIIth. Century. He had had conſiderable Offices in the Court of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and when that City was taken by the *French* in 1204. he retired with a Young Woman he had taken from the Enemies, to *Nicæa* in *Bithynia*, where he married her, and ſpent the reſt of his days. He writ an *Hiſtory* or *Annals* from the Death of *Alexis Comnenus* in 1118, to that of *Baldwin* in 1205. This work having been tranſlated by *Hierom Wolfius*, hath been added to the Body of the *Byzantine Hiſtory* of the *Louvre* Impreſſion. *Petrus Morellus* of *Tours*, in the XVIth. Century tranſlated the firſt V. Books of *the Treaſure of the Orthodox Faith*, attributed to this *Nicetas*, which were printed at *Paris* in 1580, and have been ſince added to the twelfth Volume of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. There are alſo ſome other fragments of this Author. *Hierom Wolfius in Præfat. Poſſevin. in Appar. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Voſſius de Hiſtor. Græc. Leo Allatius de Nicetis.*

NICETAS, a *Monk* of *Conſtantinople*, who lived about 1120, and writ in Defence of the Council of *Chalcedon* againſt the Prince of *Armenia*. Alſo another of the ſame Name ſurnamed *Pectoratus*, who lived about the midſt of the eleventh Century and writ a Treatiſe *of Unleavened Bread* againſt the Latins. Alſo *Nicetas*, ſurnamed *Seidus*, who 'tis ſuppoſed lived at the beginning of the tenth Century, and writ ſeveral Treatiſes againſt the Latins. *Allatius. Cave.*

NICETAS (*David*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, living to the latter end of the IXth. Century. He wrote the Life of *Ignatius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, tranſlated by *Metius* Biſhop of *Termuli*, and after by *Raderus*, which was Printed at *Ingolſtadt* in 1604.

NICETAS (*Serſon*) a Biſhop of *Heraclea*, was Contemporary with *Theophylact*, and flouriſh'd to the Year 1077; *Allatius* miſtakes him for *Nicetas* of *Paphlagonia* abovemention'd. There are extant of his, Commentaries in *Greek* and *Latin*, upon St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, a *Catena* upon *Job*; and ſeveral other Tracts of the ſame Nature. *Cave Chartophyl.*

NICHOLAS (Colonel *Oliver*) of *Auburn* in *Wiltſhire*, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to King *James* II. He Bears in a Field *Azure*, a *Cheveron* Engrail'd between three *Owls*, *Or*, plac'd in the Breſt of an *Eagle* Diſplay'd, with two Necks Gules. The Creſt, An *Owl* Volant upon a Cap of Maintenance, *Azure*, turn'd up with Ermin and Powder'd with Sable; the *Motto*, *Vigilo*.

NICIAS, an *Athenian* Captain, and the Son of *Niceratus*, whom his Vertue and Riches had made very conſiderable in his Country. His Merit rais'd him to ſeveral conſiderable Poſts in the Field: He was alſo Admiral of their Forces by Sea, and obtained ſeveral famous Victories over his Country's Enemies. He perſuaded the *Athenians* to conclude a Truce of fifty Years with the *Lacedæmonians*. Afterwards, when the War of *Sicily* was reſolved upon, he was choſen to be one of the Commanders in Chief of that Expedition; but they of *Syracuſa*, having beaten the *Athenian* Fleet, he and *Demoſthenes* the General of it were put to Death in the XCIII. *Olymp.* and 411ſt. of *Rome*. *Thucid. Diod. Sic. Plutar.*

NICIAS of *Nicea*. He writ the *Lives of the Philoſophers* and ſome other Treatiſes, quoted by *Athenæus*. *Ælian* makes mention of a Painter of the ſame Name, and *Plutarch* of a *Greek* Author. Alſo a famous *Athenian* Painter, whoſe Excellency conſiſted in drawing Women to the Life. He made a Picture wherein he had repreſented Hell in the ſame manner as *Homer* deſcribes it, for which he refuſed

60 Talents, as having more mind to make a Preſent of it to his Country, than to enrich himſelf by it. *Felibien. vit. Peint.*

NICOCLES, King of *Salamine* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, Son of *Evagoras* IId. received the Crown and Title of the King of *Paphos* from the hands of *Ochus*, King of *Perſia*. After the Death of *Nicocreon*, Son of *Protagoras*, he got again into the Throne of *Salamine*, by the Protection of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, but having quitted his Benefactor, to ſide with *Antigonus*, he was accuſed of Perfidiouſneſs, and ſeeing his Palace inveſted by *Ptolemy*'s Forces, who had ſentenc'd him to die, he deſpair'd of Relief and diſpatch'd himſelf; his Wife ſeeing this horrid Spectacle, kill'd her Sons and Daughters, and afterwards ſtabb'd herſelf; and *Pythagoras* and *Protagoras*, who were the onely Remains of *Teucer*'s Poſterity, concluded this direfull Tragedy by ſetting Fire to the Palace, and caſt themſelves into the midſt of it. *Diodorus, lib.* 20. Alſo a Comical Greek Poet who lived at the ſame time with *Ariſtophanes*, in the XCVIth. *Olympiad*, and 366 of *Rome*. *Cauſab. Animad. in Athenæum.*

NICOCRATES, a Tyrant of *Cyrene* in *Libya*, was a very cruel Prince. He put to death *Phædimus*, to marry his Wife *Aretaphile*, with whom he was fallen in Love. He murthered *Menelippus*, High-prieſt of the Temple of *Apollo*, and took upon himſelf the Prieſthood, to prevent any of the Townsmen of *Cyrene* eſcaping by being carry'd out in a Coffin, he order'd all the Corps to be examin'd and ſtruck through with a Lance. Theſe unheard-of Cruelties made his Wife deſire to be rid of him; for which end ſhe prepared a poiſonous Draught, but that failing, ſhe got Prince *Leander* to diſpatch him. *Plutarch* of the Vertues of Women.

NICODEMUS, a *Phariſee*, and Senator of the Jewiſh *Sanhedrin*, who came and diſcourſed our Saviour by night: See *John*, ch. 2. who alſo took care of our Saviour's Burial, *John*, chap. 19. We have a Book called *The Goſpel of Nicodemus*, which is ſuppoſititious.

NICOLAI (*Laurentius*) a Jeſuit born in *Norway*, who was ſent from *Rome* to *Sweden* in 1577, to aſſiſt Queen *Catharine*, the Wife of King *John* IIId. for the reſtoring the Roman Catholick Religion in that Kingdom; to which end he had a Divinity Profeſſor's Place beſtowed upon him at *Stockholm*; having this opportunity put into his hands, he in his publick Lectures made it is buſineſs to undermine the Foundations of *Lutheraniſm*, which when the Principal of the College and the Curate of the Town perceived, they oppoſed him therein, but were put out of their Places, and *Nicolai* made a Principal; but two years after, when the King was informed of the Truth of the Matter, he baniſhed *Nicolai*, and reſtor'd his Adverſaries to their Places. *Maimbourg*'s *Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm.*

NICOLAITANS, Hereticks who are ſuppoſed to have riſen in the Church during the time of the Apoſtles, and are taken to be the Fathers of the *Gnoſticks*. Some of the Fathers affirm that *Nicolas*, one of the ſeven firſt Deacons was Founder of this Sect; that being blam'd by the Apoſtles for keeping company with his wife whom he had left before to live in Continence, he invented this brutal Error to excuſe his Proceeding, and taught that Impurity was a neceſſary means to attain eternal Bliſs. Others ſay that the Apoſtles reproaching him with being jealous of his Wife, who was very handſome, he ſent for her, and in a great Aſſembly gave her leave to marry whom ſhe pleas'd; upon which ſome Libertines formed a Hereſie, and unjuſtly called it by his Name. They denyed Chriſt's Divinity by an Hypoſtatical Union, ſaying, the Divine inhabited, but was not united to the Humane Nature. They held, That all Pleaſures were good, and that it was lawfull to eat the Meats offered to Idols. Becoming too much known by this Name, they took that of the *Gnoſticks*, and divided themſelves into other Sects, called *Phibionites*, *Stratiotticks*, *Leuticks*, and *Borborites*. *Baronius, A. C.* 68. *Godeau. Clemen. Alexandrin. St. Iren.*

NICOLAS I. Pope ſurnamed *The Great*, was a Roman, and ſucceeded *Benedict* III. the 24th. of *April*, 858. He boldly withſtood the Emperor *Michael* III. who had depoſed *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and put *Photius* into his place, and being informed that *Photius* had a deſign to out him, he Excommunicated him. He Excommunicated alſo *John*, Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, but afterwards reſtored him. He was a zealous Maintainer of the Pontifical Authority, and writ a vaſt number of Epiſtles. And died 867. *Platina* gives him the Character of being a frequent viſiter of the ſick, A Nurſing Father to the poor, a Comforter of the miſerable and hopeleſs, and a zealous Patron of the Widow and Fatherleſs. See *M. Chemnit. in Examine de Celibatu. Platin. Anaſt. Biblioth. Onuphr. Ciacon. Hincmar. Rhemenſ. Poſſevin.*

NICOLAS II. called *Gerard the Burgundian*, a *French-man*, or as others a *Savoyard*, ſucceeded *Stephen* IX. in 1059, and at the ſame time the Count of *Tuſculum* ſet up *Johan. Mincius*, Biſhop of *Velitri*, who took upon him the Name of *Benedict* X. but *Nicolas* condemn'd him in a Council held at *Sutri*, whereupon *Benedict* was fain to ſubmit himſelf. He alſo celebrated a Council, wherein he oblig'd *Berengarius* to recant. In this IId. *Lateran* Council, he procur'd the Paſſing of a Canon againſt *Simony* and undue methods of promotion, by which it is Decreed, "That, if any one, "either by *Simony*, or by the Favour of any great Man, "or any Tumult, either of the Townſmen or Souldiery, "ſhall be plac'd in St. *Peter*'s Chair, he ſhall be reputed not "Apoſtolical, but an Apoſtate, One that tranſgreſſeth the "Rules even of common Reaſon, and that it ſhall be lawfull "for the Cardinals, Clergy and Devout Laity, with weapons "both Spiritual and material, by *Anathema*'s and by any "humane Aid, him to drive out and Depoſe; and that Ca-"tholicks may aſſemble for this End, in any place whatſoever "if they cannot doe it in the City. He died 1061, after having govern'd the Church two years and 6 months. *Baron. Platina.*

NICOLAS III. of the Family of the *Urſini*, called *John Cajetan*, ſucceeded to *John* XXI. the See having been vacant ſix months and four days; he was choſen at *Viterbo*, the 25th. of *November* 1277; he was Learned and a Favourer of Learning, and was of ſuch a prudent behaviour, that before his coming to the Papacy he was commonly called *Cardinalis Compoſitus*, The Compoſed or Grave Cardinal. Many Popiſh Writers accuſe this Pope of having been too forward in promoting and enriching his Relations; and for his unjuſt perſecuting of *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, and of having been the Author of the Maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*, called the *Sicilian Veſpers*, tho' he died two years before it was executed, of an Apoplexy at *Sutri*, the 22d. of *Auguſt*, 1280. *Platina. Du Cheſne, Bzovius & Raynald. in Annal. Ludovic. Jacob. Biblioth. Pontific.*

NICOLAS IV, a *Franciſcan*, called *Hieronymus*, born at *Aſcalon*, ſucceeded *Honorius* IV. *A. C.* 1288, after XI months vacancy of the See. He appeaſed the Diſſenſions at *Rome*, reconciled the Kings of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, took care for the Converſion of the *Tartars*, and the Inhabitants of *Dalmatia*, and did his beſt endeavours for recovery of the *Holy-land*. He died in 1292. *Commentaries upon the Scripture*, and *on the Maſter of the Sentences*, *Sermons*, and other Treatiſes are attributed to him. *Du Cheſne in his Life. Bzovius. Spondan. & Raynald. in Annal. Eccleſ.*

NICOLAS V. before called *Thomas*, was choſen after *Eugenius* IV. the ſixth of *March*, 1447, and crowned the nineteenth of the ſame month. He made the Anti-pope *Felix* V. to renounce all his Pretenſions to the Papacy. He celebrated a *Jubilee* in 1450, and crowned the Emperor *Frederick* IVth. with his Wife *Eleonora* of *Portugal*; but being ſorely troubled with a Conſpiracy formed againſt him and the Cardinals by *Stephanus Porcarius*, and the News of the taking of *Conſtantinople*, he fell ſick, and died 1455. He was a great Reſtorer and Favourer of Learning. He augmented the *Vatican* with 3000 Books, and made it his buſineſs, with incredible Charges, to collect a vaſt number of Greek and Latin Manuſcripts. He was very liberal and magnificent to the Greeks, to Gentlemen falling to decay, poor Maids, and eſpecially to learned Men, whom he ſent for from all parts to his Court. He was alſo very magnificent in his publick Buildings. He is highly commended by ſeveral Authors. *Antonin. Æneas Sylvius. Platina. Spondan. Raynal. Poſſevin. Du Cheſne.*

NICOLAS I. ſurnamed *Myſticus*, which is a Name of dignity, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Antonius* in 890. He governed the Church with much Sincerity. The Emperor *Leo* VI. depoſed him in 901, becauſe he would not approve of the fourth Marriage of that Prince with *Zoe*; but *Alexander* reſtored him again in 911, and made him Tutor to *Conſtantinus Porphyrogenetus*. He ſent Legates to Pope *John* X. for the Union of the Greek and Latin Church. He died in 930. *Curopalat. In Compend. Hiſtor. Baron. in Annal.*

NICOLAS II. ſurnamed *Chryſoberges*, was the Succeſſor of *Antonius Studita*, in 981, and with great Sweetneſs governed the Church till 995. *Curopalat. & Baron.*

NICOLAS III. ſurnamed *Grammaticus*, a Perſon highly eſteemed among the Greeks, ſucceeded *Euſtathius* in 1089. He died in 1117. *Zonar. in Annal. Baron. in Annal.*

St. NICOLAS, Biſhop of *Mira* in *Lycia*, who according to ſome Greek and Roman Writers lived at the beginning of the IVth Century. He was taken during the Perſecution of *Licinius*, and ſent into Baniſhment; after the Death of that Tyrant he viſited his Dioceſs, and deſtroyed all the Idol-Temples he found in it. It is ſaid that he aſſiſted at the General Council of *Nice*, where he ſtrongly oppoſed *Arius*. *Metaphraſt. & Surius. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr, Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

NICOLAS-STUR, the Son, as 'twas ſaid, of *Sten Stur*, King of *Sweden*, and of *Chriſtina*, was proclaim'd King by the People of *Dalecarlia*, after the Death of *Sten*, who had been kill'd in a Battle againſt the *Danes* in 1520. But *Chriſtina* who was reſolv'd to marry *Guſtavus*, perſuaded the People that ſhe had never a Son, and that *Nicolas Stur* was

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an Impoſtor, whereupon he was forced to make his Eſcape to *Norway*, and from thence to *Roſtock*, where *Guſtavus* cauſed him to be ſeized, and tried, and upon many Informations brought in againſt him from *Sweden*, he was condemned to be beheaded. The Abbot of *Vertat* is poſſitive that this *Nicolas-Stur* or *Nils-Steno* was no better than an Impoſtor, that his true name was *Hants*, of a mean birth, and no more than a Groom in the Pariſh of *Blorchſtrat* in the Province of *Weſtmania*. *See Hiſt. of the Revolutions of* Sweden *&c.* part 2d. p. 62, 65. *Varillas*.

NICOLAS the Hermit, commonly called *Brother Clauſs*, a *Swiſſer*, who being Father of Five Sons, and as many Daughters, retired into a Wilderneſs in the Valley of *Melchtal* in 1481, where he lived 21 years in Meditation and Prayers, eating nothing but Roots, thinly cloathed, and always went bare-foot, and without either Hat or Cap; exhorting all that viſited him to Penance and a Contempt of the World; wiſhing them never to be dejected at the Viciſſitudes of Fortune: He foretold a great many things, and ſaid, his Country, if united in it ſelf, would always flouriſh and prove invincible, eſpecially if the Inhabitants did give over their foreign Alliances, and yearly Penſions, and furniſhing Princes with mercenary Troops, and did apply them to cultivate their Land at Home. Tempted by the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, he eat ſome Meat, which much prejudiced his Health. He kept nothing in his little Cell but two Stools on which he uſed to reſt himſelf ſometimes. His uſual Prayer was, *Domine, Rape me mihi, & redde me totum tibi:* Lord, Deliver me from my ſelf, and take me wholly to thee. He died in 1502. *Hoffman*.

NICOLAUS *de Cuſa*, or *Cuſanus*, was of great eſteem in the fifteenth Century; he took his Name *de Cuſa* from a ſmall Village on the *Moſelle*, in the Dioceſs of *Trier*. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Learning and Parts, and more particularly excelled in Law and Divinity, tho' withall a moſt abſtruſe Philoſopher. He was made Cardinal and Biſhop of *Brixia* by *Nicolas* the Fifth. In 1451 he was ſent Legate into *Germany* to preach the *Croiſade*, but without ſucceſs. He died at *Todi*, a City of *Umbria*, in 1464, in the 63d. year of his Age. He founded the Hoſpital of *St. Nicolas* near *Cuſa* the Place of his Birth, and furniſhed it with a moſt noble and ample Library of Greek and Latin Authors. He left many excellent Works which were Printed in three Volumes at *Baſil*, 1565. *Onuphr. Platina, Ciacon. Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Spondan. & Raynald. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Sixtus Senenſ. Biblioth. Sacra.*

NICOLAUS *Damaſcenus* was a Perſon highly eſteemed amongſt the Learned Men of his Age. He lived in the time of *Auguſtus*, and was in great favour with that Emperor, and *Herod the Great*, King of the *Jews*. He was a *Peripatetick* Philoſopher, Poet and Hiſtorian, and writ the Hiſtory of *Aſſyria*, whereof we have only ſome Fragments left, with many other conſiderable Pieces. *Henry of Valois* or *Valeſius* hath publiſhed at *Paris* in Greek and Latin, the Collection which *Conſtantinus Porphyrogennetus* had made of the Works of this Author.

NICOLAUS *de Lyra*, or *Lyranus*. His Surname was given him from his native Place *Lyre*, a Country Town in *Normandy*, and the Dioceſe of *Evreux*. He was born of Jewiſh Parents, but having got himſelf baptized, he enter'd the Order of St. *Francis*, in the Monaſtery of *Verneuil*, and afterwards was ſent to *Paris*, where he taught many years with eſteem and applauſe. He died in 1349, or as others ſay, in 1340. He hath left behind him of his Writing, *Poſtils upon the whole Bible*, *A Treatiſe of the Body of Jeſus Chriſt* againſt the Jews, *Commentaries upon the Maſter of the Sentences*, *Of the Beatifick Viſion*, *Sermons*, &c. *Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Henry Villot. in Athen. Franc. Luc. Wadinge in Bibl. & Annal. min. Val. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

NICOLE (*Giles*) Secretary to King *Lewis* XIIth. and Controuler of the Treaſury, liv'd to the year 1500. This *Nicole* wrote the Annals and Chronicle of *France* from the Deſtruction of *Troy* to the year 1496, to which *Denys Savage*, *Francis Belleforeſt*, *Gabriel Chapuys*, & ſome others have made ſeveral additions. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. p.* 358. *Du Chefne Bibl. des Hiſt. de France.*

NICOLE (*Peter*) was born at *Chartres* in 1625; of an Ancient and conſiderable Family; and one of the fineſt Writers of his Time. He was a ſtrong *Janſeniſt*, and aſſiſted Monſieur *Arnaud*, in compoſing ſeveral of his Works, particularly he had a hand in the Treatiſe, call'd, *La Perpetuite de la Foi*. Monſieur *Nicole* Tranſlated Monſieur *Paſchal's* Provincial Letters, againſt the Jeſuits, into Latin and wrote Notes upon them. The Book in which he has ſhown moſt of the beauty of his Genius, are his *Eſſaies de Morale*: The Controverſial Tract which he wrote againſt the *Hugonots*, Intitl'd *Prejugez legitimes contre les Calviniſts*; as likewiſe another of his, Intitl'd, *Les Pretendus Reformez convaincus de Schiſme*, are ſpun with *ſomewhat* too *fine* a *thread*, and are likewiſe many of them capable of being turn'd upon himſelf. He wrote likewiſe a Treatiſe of the *Unity of* the *Church*; Of *the Refutation of* the *New Syſteme* of Monſieur *Jurieu*, in which he has ſhown a great deal of Wit, Learning and Elocution. He dyed at *Paris November* 1695, ſoon after he had publiſh'd his Treatiſe concerning the *Quietiſts*; A little Treatiſe call'd *Delectus Epigrammatum*, is ſaid to be his, with a Learn'd Preface prefix'd to it. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

NICOMACHUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Aurelianus*, in the IIId. Century, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſame that writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*. *Voſſ. lib. 2. de Hiſt. Græc.* Alſo *Nicomachus* the Father of *Ariſtotle*, who had a Son of the ſame Name, to whom he dedicated his Ethicks.

NICOMEDES, King of *Bithynia*, who was driven from his Dominions by *Mithridates*, but reſtored again to them by the *Romans*, and dying about 679 of *Rome*, he left the *Romans* Heir of his Eſtates. *Vell. Paterc. Tit. Liv. Flor. Polyb.*

NICOMEDES II. ſurnamed *Epiphanes*, the fifth King of *Bithynia*, was ſent to *Rome*, and recommended to the Senate by his Father *Pruſias*, but having afterward gained the favour of the Senate and of the *Bithynians*, he conceived a mortal hatred againſt his Father, ſeized his Throne and cauſed him to be put to Death. He built *Apamea* in honour of his Mother, and at laſt was killed by his own Son, *Nicomedes* III. by a juſt effect of the Divine Retaliation. *Appion. de Bello Mithrid.*

NICOMEDIA, a Capital City of *Bithynia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, was in ancient times one of the moſt important and conſiderable Cities of the Eaſt. It was built by one of the *Nicomedes*, Kings of *Bithynia*, who put his Name upon it; and being ſubdued by the *Romans*, became the Seat of the Empire, under divers Emperors, *A. C.* 358. It was wholly deſtroyed by an Earthquake at the time when the Emperor *Conſtantius* was about to hold an *Arian* Council there. At preſent this City is called *Comidia*, and by the *Turks Iſmid*, and is ſituate near the Coaſt of the Sea of *Marmora*, at the bottom of a Gulf to which it gives its Name, upon the ſide of a little Hill full of Fountains, and Laden with Vines, Corn, and abundance of Fruit-trees. In the City are found a multitude of Greek and Latin Inſcriptions, as alſo many Moſques and Greek Churches of a magnificent Structure. It is inhabited by about 30000 *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Jews* and *Turks*, who drive a Trade with Silks, Cottons, woollen and linen Cloth, and other Merchandices. It was to this Place *Hannibal* retired after his Defeat, and where he poiſoned himſelf, for fear of being delivered to the *Romans* by *Pruſias*, King of *Bithynia*. It was one of the firſt Cities that embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith. Moſt of the Ships, Saicks and Barks uſed by the Merchants of *Conſtantinople* are built in the Gulf of *Nicomedia*. On the Weſt of this City is a Mineral Fountain to which the *Greeks* and *Turks* repair in great Numbers, and according to their report there is ſcarcely any Diſeaſe which is not cured by it. *Grelot Voyage of Conſtantinople.*

St. NICON (Μετανοεῖτε) An *Armenian* Monk, living towards the end of the Tenth Century, the Holineſs of his Life, and his preſſing Exhortations to Repentance, were the occaſion of that Additional Name. He took a great deal of pains to Convert the *Armenians*, and afterwards travelling into *Crete*, then in the *Saracens* hands, he preach'd the Goſpel to them, with extraordinary zeal and application; and his Miſſion, as 'tis ſaid, was confirm'd by frequent Miracles. *Baron. in Annal.*

NICON, or *Conqueror*, the Name of an Aſs, whoſe Story take as follows. The Morning before the Sea-fight at *Actium*, *Auguſtus* being gone abroad to take a View of his Fleet, met a Man upon an Aſs, and having demanded of him who he was, anſwered, that his Name was *Eutychus*, that is, *Fortunate*; and his Aſs, *Nicon*, that is, *Conqueror*, whence *Auguſtus* took a good Omen for the undertaking he was going about. And after his Victory he cauſed a Brazen Statue of a man ſitting upon an Aſs to be plac'd for a Trophy near the Place of that Victory. *Plutarch. in Vita Auguſti.*

NICON, a famous Wreſtler, who having been Conqueror very often at the *Olympick* Games, had a Statue erected to him in *Taſſo* an Iſland of the *Archipelago*. After his Death a certain fellow that envyed his Fame whipt the Statue, which happened to fall, and kill'd him. The Children of the Deceas'd Perſon proſecuted the Statue upon one of *Draco's* Laws, who ordered even inanimate things to be puniſhed, condemned to Baniſhment, and caſt into the Sea. But ſome years after, the Inhabitants of the Iſland lying under a Diſaſter, conſulted the Oracle, which told 'em, that to be rid of what they labour'd under, They ſhould ſeek and re-place *Nicon's* Statue. *Suidas.*

NICOPING, a Town of *Denmark* in the Iſle of *Falſtria*, over againſt *Laland*, 11 m. S. of *Copenhagen*. It's a very neat, but ſmall Town.

NICOPING, Lat. *Nicopia*, a City of *Sudermania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, near the Baltick Sea, 13 m. North of *Stockholm*, 7 m. South-eaſt of *Arway*, and hath a Caſtle, where *Charles*, Duke of *Sudermania*, was a long

time kept Priſoner before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden*.

NICOPOLIS, the Capital of *Myſia*, which ſome call *Nigeboli* and the *Turks*, *Sciltaro*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* tells us this City was built by *Trajan* the Emperor, after his Conqueſt of *Decebalus*, King of *Dacia*. Alſo a City of *Bulgaria* upon the *Danube* near *Walachia*, where the Chriſtians were beaten by the *Turks*, in the time of *Sigiſmond*, King of *Hungary*, in 1396. Alſo a City of *Epirus*, called *Preveſa*, which was built near the Place where *Auguſtus* obtained a Victory over *Mark Anthony* in 723 of *Rome*.

NICOPOLIS, called alſo *Gianich*, and *Chiorme*, an Epiſcopal City of *Armenia*, under the Metropolis of *Sebaſte*. Alſo an Epiſcopal City of *Judæa*, and is the ſame with *Emmaus*. See EMMAUS.

NICOSIA, the Capital City of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, with an Archbiſhop's See. Some Authors ſay its ancient Name was *Thremithum*. It was taken by the *Turks* in *September*, 1570, after a Siege of 42 days. This Town is 3 Miles in Compaſs; and ſtands in a fruitfull and well watered Plain. The Gentry of the Country all live here; yet it is not very populous, a great part of the Ground within the Walls being taken up with fine Gardens, which with the well pav'd Streets renders this one of the pleaſanteſt Places in the whole Country, but far ſhort of the Strength of *Famaguſta*, whoſe Walls are cut out of the main Rock. The *Greeks* have four Churches, the *Franks* two, and the *Armenians* one in this City. The *Turks* demoliſhed the noble Buildings left here by the *Venetians*, in hopes of finding Treaſure. When the *Turks* took it they ſhipp'd off 250 Field-pieces, with a rich Booty, and many Captives, one of which being a Woman, blew the Ship and all up. It was formerly 9 miles in Compaſs, but the *Venetians* reduced it to 3, and made it one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt beautifull Fortreſſes in the World. The Air is temperate, the Soil fruitfull, and abounds with Dates and Pomegranates. It's 40 m. Eaſt of *Salina*, ſeated at the Foot of a Hill in a great Plain. *Hackluit*.

NICOSTRATUS, an Orator mentioned by *Suidas*; alſo a Sophiſter of *Trebizonde*, who lived under the Empire of *Claudius* and *Valerian*, in the Third Century. He writ the Hiſtory of the *Philips*, *Gordianus*, *Decius*, and of ſome others. *Evagr. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. Græcis.*

NICOT (*John*) of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, and Maſter of Requeſts to the *French* King, was Ambaſſador in *Portugal* in 1559, 60, and 61, from whence he brought the Plant called from his Name in Latin *Nicotiana*, and more commonly *Tabaco*. He writ ſeveral Works, viz. *a French and Latin Dictionary* in folio, *a Treatiſe of Navigation*, &c. He dyed at *Paris*, *May* 1c. in 160c. *Blancard.*

NICOTERA, a City of the farther *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Shoar of the *Tyrrhene* Sea, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*. It's very ſmall and thinly inhabited, being almoſt quite ruined by an Earthquake in 1638. Long. 40. 00. Lat. 38. 25.

NIDROSIA, a River of *Norway*, alſo a City of the ſame name, the Capital of a Province there, with an Archbiſhop's See, commonly called *Drontheim*, and a place of conſiderable Trade. The *Swedes* were Maſters of it ſince 1658, but by a late Treaty it hath been reſtored to the Kings of *Denmark*. *Lat.* 64. 36.

NIEPER, a River of *Poland* which hath its riſe in *Muſcovy*: See *Boryſthenes*.

NIESTER, Lat. *Tyras* or *Turla*, a *Poliſh* River which has its ſcource from a Lake in *Ruſſia Rubra*, nine *Poliſh* Miles Eaſt from *Primiſlaw*, and four South of *Lemberg*. It flows through *Podolia*, *Pokutia*, and is the boundary betwixt *Braclaw* and *Walachia*, and falls into the Black-ſea in *Beſſarabia*, ſixty, or as ſome ſay, not above twenty Miles from the Mouth of the *Danube*. *Baudr.*

NIEUHAUS, or *Neuhaus*, Lat. *Nienhuſium*, a Caſtle near *Paderborn*, and the Ancient Reſidence of their Biſhops, who made it a place of retreat from the fury of their Rebellious People. It is built on the very place where *Druſus* erected a Caſtle. The firſt of the Biſhops of *Paderborn* that reſided here, was *Theodore Furſtemberg*. *Nero Claudius* and *Charles the Great* built Caſtles alſo in this place, to bridle the *Sicambri* and *Saxons*.

NIGER, the greateſt River of *Africa* called by the Inhabitants *Hiud Nijar*. It ariſeth in *Æthiopia* from a Lake of the ſame name, and running Weſtward divides *Nigritia* into two parts. After a long courſe and the Reception of divers Rivers, whoſe names are unknown to us, it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by ſix great Streams, which are all South of *Cape Verde* but one. A remarkable thing is obſerved concerning this River, viz. That whereas on the South ſide of it, the Inhabitants are black, ſtrong, and well made, and the Soil fertile; yet on the other ſide to the North, the People are white or ſomewhat tawny, little and weak, and the ground very barren. The Tide which ebbs and flows from ſix to ſix hours, runs up above five and twenty Leagues into the Country. It increaſeth and decreaſeth like the *Nile*, overflowing all the Fields, and covering the Valleys. Its overflowing begins in the midſt of *June*, and laſts eighty Days, encreaſing and diminiſhing before it returns within its Banks. *Ptolemy* was miſtaken in ſaying that there was an Arm of *Niger* which ran towards the Eaſt, for the Merchants and others that have travelled that Country inform us of the contrary. *Marmol. deſcr. of Africa.*

NIGER (*Dominicus Marius*) a *Venetian* who lived about the Year 1490. He publiſhed Six and twenty Books of *Geography*, Eleven of *Europe*, as many of *Aſia*, and four of *Africa*, but takes no notice of *America*, whence it appears he compoſed that work, before *Americus Veſpucius*, had diſcovered that fourth part of the World in 1492. It was printed at *Baſil* in 1557.

NIGHT, the time from the Sun's ſetting to it's riſing. It is worth our obſerving that the Ancient *Gauls* and *Germans* (and we *Engliſh* to this day) reckoned the time by Nights and not by Days, as other Nations are wont to do. It is probable, that the reaſon of this was, that they began their Civil day at Sun-ſet, and ſo reckoned their time by that which was the beginning or firſt part of their Day, following the Divine order mentioned by *Moſes*, *Ex veſpere & mane factus eſt dies unus*, which our Tranſlators render, *and the Evening and the Morning were the firſt Day.*

NIGHT, Lat. *Nox*, a Heathen Divinity, whom ſome Authors make Daughter of the Chaos and Darkneſs, and others of Heaven and Earth: She was married, as the Poets tell us, to *Erebus* the God of Hell, and by him had four Children, *Fate*, or *Deſtiny*, *Old-age*, *Sleep*, and *Death*. The Ancients painted her holding two Children in her Arms, one aſleep and freſh coloured, the other ſeemingly aſleep but black, with its Feet aſtride; theſe denoted Death and its true Image Sleep, both commonly the off-ſpring of Night. *Heſiod. Theogonia. Macrob. Saturnal, Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 20.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, accounted the moſt learned of the *Romans* after *Varro*, was a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher and foraſmuch as the *Pythagoreans* were ſuſpected to be *Magicians*, he was baniſhed, and ſo died in 709 of *Rome*. *Cicero* and others ſpeak with high eſteem of him, and *Janus Rutgerſius* hath carefully collected all the Fragments of *Nigidius Figulus* found in Ancient Authors. *Cicero. La Popeliniere.*

NIGRITIA, the Land of the Blacks, a large Country of *Africa* in the farthermoſt *Libya*, having the Deſarts of *Zaara* to the Eaſt and North, *Guinea* to the South, the *Atlantick* Ocean and River *Niger* to the Weſt. It was generally divided into Kingdoms, whereof the moſt known are *Borno*, *Guangara*, *Cano*, *Caſſena*, *Agades*, *Tombut*, *Canvia*, *Gualata*, *Geneboa*, *Fouli*, which lie North of the *Niger*, *Zanfara*, *Zegzeg*, *Gago*, *Bangana*, *Cantori*, *Mandinga*, *Caragoulis*, *Souſos*, *Beccabena*, *Melli*, to the South of that River; about the Mouth of which live the *Biafares*, *Jaloſes*, and *Gambayes*, who are all *Mahometans*, beſides a few Idolaters and ſome that live in Deſarts, who have no Religion at all. The *Negro's* are brutal in their Pleaſures, lazy, dull and ignorant, moſt of 'em trade in Slaves which they take from the neighbouring Countries, and often ſell their own Children and Wives to the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe*, who carry them to *America* to work in their Sugar Mills: See NEGRO'S. *Morden* adds, That the *Niger* ſomewhat qualifies the heat of this Country, but that the Rains occaſion ſeveral Diſeaſes. That *Cape Banco* or *Caput Album*, is a long extent of Sand as hard as a Rock, about ten or twelve Cubits high, with a ſpacious Port, where Ships ride ſafe whatever Wind blows, that the *Hollanders* have ſome Holds here, and trade with the Natives for Oſtridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, and ſome ſmall parcels of Gold. On the South of *Nigritia* are ſandy Deſarts not habitable for want of Water, ſo that the Paſſengers muſt carry it with 'em. On the Banks of the *Niger* are *Indian* Reeds, Woods of Ebony, Box, Tamarisk, *&c.* which ſhelter the Natives and their Cattle from the ſcorching heat. In the ſaid Woods are Lions, Camelo-pards, Debuths, *&c.* The *Negro's* Arms are Bows and Arrows, which with their Bow ſtrings are made of Reeds. They have alſo Clubs of *Ebony*, and are very Courageous; their Houſes are little and built of Earth; their chief Ornaments are Necklaces and Bracelets, but they go moſtly naked by reaſon of the heat. They have Onions, Gourds, and Melons extraordinary big, but their principal Meat is Fiſh and Camels Fleſh. They worſhip *Guighimo* the Lord of Heaven. They were firſt Jews, afterwards Chriſtians, but turned Mahometans about 83c.

NILE, a great River of *Africa*, which has its riſe in the upper *Æthiopia* in the Kingdom of the *Abyſſines*, from very high Mountains called the *Mountains of the Moon*, in a Country called *Sacabala*; others ſay the *Nile* hath two Fountains whereof the one traverſeth the Lake *Zembre* or *Zaire*, and the other proceeding from the ſame *Mountains of the Moon*, paſſeth through the Lake *Saffan*, and being enlarged by the *Gema*, *Kelti* and *Bianti*, runs through the South part of the Lake *Dambea*, where it forms the greateſt Cataract or fall of that River; before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze*, at *Jalac*, and entering *Upper Egypt* four Miles beneath *Grand Cairo*, it d[ivides] firſt into

into two and after into more Branches, which anciently made the number Seven, but are now reduced to Four, the reſt being ſtopp'd by the Sands of the *Mediterranean*, and thoſe brought down by the River. The Eaſtern branch falls into the *Mediterranean* near *Damiata*, of old *Peleuſiacum*; the Weſtern was called *Canopus*, and falls into the ſame Sea near *Roſetto*. There are two other Channels between theſe, but inconſiderable. This River is the cauſe of the fertility of *Egypt*, beginning every Year to riſe with the riſing Sun *June* 17. and ſwelling ſometimes to twenty four Cubits, and begins to decreaſe about the middle of *September*. About a Month after they ſow their Grounds, and in *May* reap them: The cauſe of which Inundation is now known to be the Rains which fall in *Æthiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, which is the *Egyptian* Summer. The *Egyptians* owe not only their Food, but their Lives too in a great meaſure to the ſwelling of this River; for it is obſerved, That when 500 die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. Thoſe Waters are ſweet to the taſte, cool and wholſome, and very nouriſhing both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fiſh, and too many Crocodiles, ſome of which are thirty Foot long. Monſieur *Thevenot* begins the encreaſe of the *Nile May* 16 or 20, and ſaith, They give no account of its increaſe beyond *September* 24, though it often ſwells to the beginning of *October*, and gradually abates till the Month of *May*. He gives alſo this account of the Head of the *Nile* from the Report of an *Æthiopian* Ambaſſadour he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of the *Nile* is a Well that ſprings in a large Plain called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*, which caſts up the Waters very high, and is twelve days Journey from *Gouthar*, the Capital of *Æthiopia*. Theſe Waters running Northwards paſs by ſeven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*, neither are there any Mountains near its Head by three weeks Journey. If the River doth not ſwell ſixteen Foot, a Famine follows for want of Water; if it ſwells to twenty four, there is a Dearth becauſe the Seed time is loſt. During this Inundation, the Country-people keep their Cattle on the tops of Hills till the decreaſe of the Waters, and on theſe Hills ſtand moſt of their Towns and Villages, appearing in the time of the Flood like ſo many Iſlands, and holding a commerce by the continual Entercourſe of Boats and Shallops in which they tranſport their Marketable Commodities from one place to another. If it does not thus overflow, it's not onely a fore-runner of Dearth, but prognoſticates ſome enſuing miſchief to the Prince or State, confirmed by the Teſtimony of good and credible Authors, who affirm, That in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of *Cleopatra* the River increaſed not at all. On the Banks of this famous River grew thoſe ſedgy Weeds called *Papyri*, of which Paper was made in former times. They were divided into thin flakes, into which they naturally parted, then laid upon a Table and moiſtened with the glutinous Waters of the River, afterwards preſs'd together and dry'd in the Sun, by means of which Invention *Ptolemy Philadelphus* made his Excellent Library at *Alexandria*. And underſtanding how *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, by the benefit of this *Egyptian* Paper, ſtrove to exceed him in that kind of Magnificence, prohibited the Exportation of it out of *Egypt*. Hereupon *Attalus* invented the uſe of Parchments made of the Skins of Calves and Sheep; from the Materials call'd *Membrana*, and *Pergamena* from the place where invented. It's worth taking notice of, That before this Paper and Parchment were known, there were three ways of writing; 1. On the inſide of the Bark of a Tree, which is in Latin call'd *Liber*, and hence Books are called *Libri*. 2. On Tables fram'd out of the main body of a Tree, which being called *Caudex* gave the Latins occaſion to call a Book *Codex*. 3. They uſed to cover their Tables over with Wax, and thereon to write what they had to ſignifie, whence a Letter-carrier was called *Tabellarius*. The Inſtrument wherewith they wrote was a Sharp-pointed-Iron, which they call'd *Stylus*, a word now ſignifying the peculiar phraſe which a Man uſes. *Helyn.* *Leo Africanus* ſays, That the Crocodiles of the *Nile* deſtroy more Men ſince the *Turks* were Maſters of *Egypt* than before, People being thin, and not ſo able as formerly to deſtroy 'em. *Gabriel Sionita de Urb. Orient.* ſays, The Waters of this River being expoſed in Pans three days to the heat of the Sun, turns to pure white Salt, whence the *Egyptians* abound with that Commodity. He adds, That the Waters are naturally muddy, but being ſettled, excell all others for ſweetneſs and clearneſs. *Ludolf. Hiſt. Æthiop.* *Thevenot*'s *Travels*.

St. NILUS, the Diſciple of St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and Praefect of the City of *Conſtantinople*; but the love of a Contemplative Life, made him retire to Mount *Sinai* with his Son *Theodulus*, where they liv'd in a Monaſtery. Sometime after the *Saracens* came and kill'd the Prieſts of the Monaſtery, and took away ſeveral of thoſe Solitaries Priſoners with them, and amongſt the reſt his Son, of which St. *Nilus* gives an account in a Hiſtory of his own compoſing, which *Poſſin* the Jeſuit hath tranſlated and printed in Quarto; and *Bollandus* hath inſerted this Hiſtory in his *Lives of the Saints*, on the fourteenth of *January*. The ſame Jeſuit hath alſo publiſht in another Volume in Quarto, 355 Epiſtles of this Saint in Greek and Latin with curious Obſervations; and we have, beſides in the *Bibliotheca Patrum* his *Exhortations to a Monaſtick Life* in 229 Articles. St. *Nilus* was look'd upon as one of the great Maſters of a Spiritual and Contemplative Life, of which he writ a Treatiſe called *Chriſtian Philoſophy*. He died in 420, and was buried at *Conſtantinople* with *Theodulus* his Son, whom a Biſhop redeemed out of the Hands of the *Saracens*. The *Menology* of the *Greeks*, and *Martyrology* of the *Romans*, make mention of him on the twelfth of *November*, *Sixt. Senenſ. Bellarmin. Baron. Poſſevin. Godeau.*

NILUS, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, flouriſh'd in the middle of the XIVth. Century. He wrote two little Tracts againſt the *Pope's* Primacy; afterwards the Council of *Florence* Condemned his Errors, concerning the Holy Ghoſt. *Spondan A. C.* 1355.

NILUS DOXAPATRIUS, a *Greek* Writer, who writ by order of *Roger* King of *Sicily*, a Treatiſe *of the five Patriarchates*, towards the end of the XIth. Century, which *Monſieur le Moine* Profeſſor at *Leyden*, hath publiſh'd in Greek and Latin in 1685, wherein he treats particularly of the Patriarchates of *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, *Rome*, *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople*, deſcribing the riſe and bounds of each of them. He gives the pre-eminence to the three Patriarchates of *Antioch*, *Alexandria* and *Rome*, becauſe, as he ſaith, they were founded by St. *Peter* himſelf. *F. Simon.* He aſſigns all *Europe*, otherwiſe call'd the Weſt, to the *Roman* Patriarchate; All *Aſia*, comprehending the *Indies*, to the Patriarch of *Antioch*. All *Libya* and *Æthiopia*, as far as *Marmarica* and *Tripoli*, together with all *Egypt* and *Palæſtine*, to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Afterwards he dilates upon the two other Patriarchates, *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople*, and ſets down their Limits and Dependances; at the end of his Treatiſe, he mentions *Rome*, *Lombardy*, *Sicily*, and the Agreement between the *Pope* and *Charlemaigne* King of *France*, to whom the Pope gave the Title of Emperor; by vertue of this Treaty, as *Nilus Doxapatrius* reports, *Charles* was to poſſeſs *Lombardy* and the Neighbouring Provinces; and the Pope was to have *Tuſcany*, the Country from *Rome* to *Lombardy*, and *Sicily*: And laſtly, That *Charles* was to pay all due regards to the Pope and his Succeſſors, and to give the greater ſtrength to this Agreement, it was confirm'd by the Oath of both Parties. *R. Simon.*

NIMEGHEN, or *Nimeguen*. Lat. *Noviomagum*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, and Capital of the *Lower Guelderland* under the States of *Holland*; ſeated upon a part of the *Rhine* called the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, two Leagues from *Arnheim* to the South, and ſix from *Utrecht* to the Eaſt; three from *Cleves* to the Weſt, and twenty from *Collen* to the ſame. This City was taken in 1672 by the preſent *French* King, but was the Year after deſerted by the *French*. In 1678 there was a Peace agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*, and 1679 between the *Germans* and the *French*. It was anciently the Capital of the *Batavi* before the *Roman* Conqueſt, and by *Charlemaigne* made an Imperial City, but exempted about 1585. It ſtood out for the *Spaniards* in 1589, and was attack'd by *Skenk* a *Dutch* General, who entred it, but being repulſed, was drown'd in the *Wael*. In 1591 Prince *Maurice* took it after a ſharp Siege. It was founded by the *Catti*, and the Caſtle by *Julian* the Apoſtate. *Charles the Great* had a Palace here, which, together with the Town, was burn'd by the *Normans*, but rebuilt by the *Germans*. It is ſeated in a good Air on the ſide of a Hill, having three great dry Heaths on three ſides of it, and the *Wael* on the fourth. It hath been more fam'd in the Wars both Ancient and Modern than any other in the *Low-Countries*; and its Inhabitants have with ſmall force obtain'd many great Victories: They had a peculiar Law, That every Citizen ſhould have a compleat Set of Armour. *Pontanus.*

NIMETU-LAHITES, a kind of *Turkiſh* Monks, ſo called from their Founder *Nimetu-Lahi*, famous for his Doctrine and the Auſterity of his Life. They meet every *Monday* Night to ſing Hymns to the praiſe of God. Thoſe who deſire to be receiv'd into this Order, muſt continue forty Days ſhut up in a Chamber, where they have only allowed them four Ounces of Food a Day, neither are any ſuffered to go to them. At the end of this faſt the other Religious take the Novice by the Hand and dance a Morrice-Dance, in which they make ſeveral extravagant Geſtures, during which exerciſe the Novice commonly happens to fall down in a Trance, at which time they ſay he receives ſome wonderful Revelation. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

NIMROD the Son of *Cuſh* and Grandchild of *Ham* lived *A. M.* 1879. It ſeems probable by the account *Bochart* gives us, *Canaan*, *Lib.* 1. *Chap.* 2. that the *Greeks* confounded *Bacchus* with *Nimrod*. See BACCHUS. The Scripture obſerves *Gen.* 10. 9. That he was a *great Hunter*, foraſmuch as at the firſt peopling of the World, when Humane kind

was not yet multiplied into any great numbers, it was neceſſary for men to apply themſelves to Hunting for fear of being overpowered by the Beaſts. And the ſame thing appears from many *Greek* Fables. Tho the Suppoſititious *Beroſus* and *Annius* of *Viterbo* will have *Nimrod* to have been the *Saturn* of the Ancients, and that *Mercator* thinks him to have been *Ninus*; yet the moſt probable Opinion is, That he was *Belus* ſo often mentioned in prophane Hiſtory. *Nimrod* ſignifies Tygre, *Bel* Lord, or Powerful.

NINEVE, Lat. *Ninus*, an ancient and moſt celebrated City of *Aſſyria*, built by *Aſſur* about *A. M.* 1807, or *Ninus* (*Gen.* 10. 11.) or as others by *Nimrod*; ſee *Bochart Phaleg Lib.* IV. *Chap.* 12. *Diodorus Siculus* gives us a magnificent deſcription of it, and ſaith, it was 480 Stadia in compaſs; and the Scripture ſaith, it was a City of three Days Journey, which according to St. *Hieron.* is to be underſtood, not of the Length, but of the Tower or Circumference. It lies now in ruins, but out of it is ſprung a new City called *Moſul* or *Muſal* on the Weſt ſide of the *Tigris* in *Meſopotamia*, whereas *Nineve* was in *Aſſyria*, on the Eaſt Bank of that River. It was deſtroyed by *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Father *A. M.* 3235, built again, and was a great City in the time of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, until deſtroy'd in 1173 according to Sir *John Marſham*, *Chron. Lat.* 36. *Long.* 82.

NINOVE or *Nienove*, a ſmall City of the *Low-Countries* in the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Territories of *Aloſt*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*. It ſtands upon the River *Dender*, two Leagues South of *Aloſt*, in the middle between *Bruſſels* to the Eaſt, and *Oudenarde* to the Weſt.

NINUS, or *Aſſur*, whom *Euſebius* makes the firſt King of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, he built, or rather enlarged *Nineve*, conquered *Zoroaſter* King of the *Bactrians*, and married *Semiramis* of *Aſcalon*, ſubdued almoſt all *Aſia*, and died after a Reign of Two and fifty Years. We have no certainty that *Aſſur* mentioned in Scripture (*Gen.* 10. 11.) was the ſame with *Ninus* of the Ancients, the Son of *Belus*, as is commonly believed; it being more probable that *Ninus* lived not till about the time of *Deborah*, and that he only embelliſhed *Nineve*, whoſe Foundations had been laid long before by *Nimrod*, and beſtowed upon it the name of *Nineve*; that is, the *Abode or Habitation of* Ninus. *Voſſ. Chronolog. Hiſt. Univerſ. of the Biſhop of Meaux.*

NIOBE, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Wife to *Amphion* King of *Thebes*, being puft up with Pride for her Beauty and numerous Iſſue, ſhe arrogantly preferr'd them before the Children of *Latona*, at which ſhe being incenſed, cauſed them to be all killed, whereupon *Niobe* being ſeiz'd with extream grief was turn'd into a ſtone. That which gave occaſion to this Fable, is, That we find that extraordinary and overcoming ſorrows, make the party ſtiff and unmoveable like a ſtone, and therefore it is ſaid 1 *Sam.* 25. 37. that *Nabal*'s Heart, upon hearing the account which his Wife gave him of *David*'s anger againſt him, died within him, and he became a ſtone.

NIPHATES, now *Curdo*, a part of Mount *Taurus* between *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*; from whence proceeds a River of the ſame name, which paſſing through *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*, empties it ſelf in the *Tigris*.

NIPHON, an Iſland of *Aſia* belonging to *Japan*, and the principal Province of that Empire, in which are *Meaco* and *Jedo*, the Royal Cities where the King reſides. It is about ſixty Leagues in compaſs. In this Iſland are five Provinces, *viz. Jamayſtera*, *Jetſegen*, *Jeſſen*, *Ochio* and *Quanto*.

NIPHUS, called *Eutychius* and *Philotheus* (*Auguſtinus*) was of *Seſſa* or *Sueſſa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He taught Philoſophy in almoſt all the Univerſities of *Italy*; and beſides his Learning, was of a very pleaſant Humour, and good Company; only is blamed for having too much doated upon Women: He died about the Year 1537. He hath left ſeveral Works, as his *Commentaries upon* Ariſtotle; *a Treatiſe of the Immortality of the Soul againſt* Pomponatius; *divers Moral and State Treatiſes* publiſhed by *Naudeus* in Quarto; *Epiſtolæ Adverſus Aſtrologos*, *De inimicitiarum lucro*, *De armorum & literarum comparatione*, *De Tyranno & Rege*, *De Auguriis*, *De diebus criticis*, &c.

NISAN, the firſt Month in the *Hebrew* Calendar which anſwers to part of our *March* and *April*; famous for the Sacrifice to be offered on the firſt Day of it, and the Feaſt of *Eaſter*. *Sigon. in Calend. Hebr. Torniel.*

NISE or *Niſne*, which is alſo called *Niſſi Novogorod*, is a great City of *Moſcovy* built by the great Duke *Baſilius* upon the confluent of the *Occa* and *Volga*, and had that name becauſe moſt of its Inhabitants came from *Novogorod*. It is a place of great Trade, and is inhabited by *Moſcovites*, *Tartars* and *Hollanders*, and is called the *Lower Novogorod*. It lies 100 *German* Miles from *Moſcow* to the North Eaſt, and forty from *Wologda* to the S. E.

NISIBIN, Lat. *Niſibis*, the Capital of *Meſopotamia*, of great Antiquity. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Colony of the *Romans*, and is mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbiſhop's See, and the Capital of *Dianbeck* under the *Turks*. It ſtands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris* under Mount *Taurus*, thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the Weſt, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and ſeventy five from *Taurus* to the South-Weſt. Eccleſiaſtical Authors make frequent mention of the Protection this City received from its Biſhop, St. *James*, when it was Beſieged by *Sapor* King of *Perſia* in 338, who, by his Prayers ſcattered his Armies. *Theodoret. Plin. Strabo.*

NISITA, Lat. *Neſis*, a ſmall Iſland of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, three Miles from *Pozzuolo*. In 1550 there was found here the Marble Sepulchre of a *Roman* Citizen, having a lighted Lamp in a Glaſs Vial or Bottle, which had no opening nor vent at all, which was very extraordinary. As ſoon as this Bottle was broke the Lamp went out; the flame of this Lamp was exceeding bright and lively, and the Glaſs was not blackened or ſtained in the leaſt, which was an evident Argument, that it was pure Æthereal Fire, which caſts no Smoke. *Licetus de Lucern. antiquis.*

NISMES, Lat. *Nemauſus*, *Nemauſium*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*, which was a *Roman* Colony of great Antiquity, as appears by many Monuments yet remaining, the moſt conſiderable whereof is the Amphitheatre, the form of which is round, and built of hewn ſtone of an extraordinary bigneſs, with Seats for Spectators. The outſide of it is encompaſs'd with Pillars and Corniches, where are ſtill to be ſeen the *Roman* Eagles, and the figures of *Romulus* and *Remus* ſuckled by a Wolf. Without the City is to be ſeen the Temple of *Diana*, the great Tower call'd by the Inhabitants *Tour magne*, with divers other Antiquities, and the Fountain mentioned by *Auſonius*;

Non Aponus potu, vitrea non luce Nemauſus
Purior, æquoreo non plenior amne Timavus.

The ancient Medals found in and about this City prove it to have been a Colony of the Soldiers whom *Auguſtus* brought back with him from *Egypt*, after the Conqueſt of that Province as repreſenting a Crocodile bound to a Palm-tree, with theſe letters *Col. Nem.* which import *Colonia Nemauſus*, or *Nemauſenſium*, which Medal conſtitutes at preſent the Arms of *Niſmes*. Another conſiderable Monument is the Square-houſe, ſo call'd, being a long ſquare building ſeventy four Foot in length, and one and forty Foot ſix Inches broad: Some have thought this to be the *Baſilica* which *Adrian* the Emperor built at *Niſmes*, but the *Baſilica* had their Pillars within, whereas this building, like the Temples, hath them without; wherefore it ſeems very probable, that this Square-houſe was formerly a Temple of the *Romans*, who were uſed to build their Temples long ſquare for their Figure. The Situation of *Niſmes* is the moſt pleaſant of any other of the whole Province, as having on the one ſide of it Hills covered with Vines and all manner of Fruit-Trees, and on the other ſide of it, a great and fruitful Plain. It is a very fair City, and an Epiſcopal See, lying in the middle between *Avignon* to the Eaſt, and *Montpelier* to the Weſt, ſeven Leagues from either. This City was in ſubjection to the *Goths* till the time of *Charles Martel*; afterwards had its own Counts, and was united to the Crown in 1214. *Long.* 25. 05. *Lat.* 43. 06. *Sueton. Strabo. Du Cheſne. Spon.*

NISSA, a conſiderable City of *Turkey* in *Servia*, ſituate upon the River *Nichava*, which falls into the *Morava*; fifteen *German* Miles North from *Scopia*, twelve Weſt of *Guſſandil*, and forty two N. W. from *Theſſalonica*, memorable for the defeat of the *Turks* by the Imperialiſts, on the twenty fourth of *September* 1689, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whereupon all *Servia* and *Albania* ſubmitted to the Emperor, as did the Town next day after the Victory; but it was retaken by the *Turks* in 1690, after a Siege of three Weeks. It's ſtrong by its Situation, capable of being improved, and has five *Moſques*. It's ſeated in a fruitful and pleaſant Soil.

NISSE, or *Niſi*, Lat. *Nyſa*, a City of *Armenia the leſſer*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cæſarea*, famous for having had St. *Gregory* for its Prelate. There was of old a City of this name in the *Indies*, built by *Bacchus*.

NISUS, King of *Megara* in *Achaia*, had amongſt his fair Hair a lock of a purple colour, which he kept with great care, as that upon which the Preſervation of his Kingdom depended, but *Scylla* his Daughter being fallen in love with *Minos* King of *Crete*, who beſieged the City of *Megara*, cut off her Father's lock, and ſo delivered her Native Country to its Enemies; whereupon *Niſus* died for grief, and, as the Poets feign, was changed to an *Oſprey*, and *Scylla* finding her ſelf ſcorned by *Minos* died of Deſpair, and was chang'd into a Lark. This Fable reſembles the true Story of *Samſon*, in whoſe Hair, cut by *Dalila*, lay all his ſtrength. *Apollodor. Ovid Metam. Lib.* 8.

NITHARDUS, Abbot of St. *Riquier*, was much eſteem'd in the IXth. Century. His Father *Angelbert* was a great Lord, and *Bertha* his Mother was Daughter to *Charlemagne*. He was kill'd by the *Danes* in the Year 853. He wrote a Hiſtory of the

the Wars between the three Sons of *Lewis* the *Debonnair*. Intituled, *Libri IV. De Diſcordia Filiorum Ludovici Pii. Pithœus*, Printed it in 8vo. in 1588, and afterwards *Du Cheſne* inſerted it in the ſecond Volume of the *French* Hiſtorians. The Hiſtory begins at the Death of *Charles the Great*, in 814, and ends in 843, *St. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. T. IV. De Abbot S. Ricardi.*

NITHISDALE, a County in the South of *Scotland* near the Borders. having *Clidſale* on the North, *Anandale* on the Eaſt, *Solway firth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the Weſt. It gives Title to an Earl of the Family of *Maxwell.*

NITOCRIS, Queen of *Babylon*, was the Mother of *Labinetus*, dethron'd by *Cyrus*. She turned the Courſe of the River *Euphrates*, which ran ſtreight through the City, another way, to hinder the Enemies from coming unawares upon them by the rapid courſe of that River; ſhe caus'd alſo a Bridge to be built over it; and ordered her Tomb over the Principal Gate of the City, with an Inſcription, which promiſed great Treaſures to the Opener of it, which *Darius* having done, found nothing in it but theſe words for his pains, *Hadſt thou not been the moſt Covetous of all Men, thou wouldſt not have troubled the Repoſe of the Dead. Herod.*

NITRIA, a Mountain of *Egypt* famous for having been the Retreat of many holy Anchorets.

NITRIA, called by the Inhabitants *Nitracht*, a City of the upper *Hungary*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. It ſtands upon a ſmall River of the ſame Name, ten *German* Miles from *Presburg* to the Eaſt, the ſame from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhauſel*. It's Capital of a Province of the ſame Name.

NITT, the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Curland* in *Germany*.

NIVATA, a Province of *Japan*, with a City of the ſame Name in the Province called *Quanto*. *Sanſon.*

NIUCHE, Lat. *Niucanum*, called alſo *Tenduc* and *Charclia*, a Kingdom in the *Aſian Tartary*, the King whereof has lately conquered *China*.

NIVERNOIS: See NEVERS.

NIVILLE, a ſmall but ſtrong Town of the *Low-Countries* in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, and Quarter of *Bruſſels*, ſtill under the King of *Spain*. It ſtands twelve Miles S. of *Bruſſels* and eighteen N. E. of *Mons*.

NIXIDII, certain Gods worſhipped by the *Romans*, and ſuppos'd by them to be the helpers of Women in their Child-bed-throes, from the Word *Nixus*, which ſignifies *the throws of a Woman in Labour*. They were three in Number. The *Romans* placed their Statues in the Capitol, over againſt the Altar of *Minerva*. It's ſaid, the *Romans* brought em out of *Syria* after the Defeat of *Antiochus*. They repreſented theſe Gods in the poſture *of Women in Labour*, *Ovid. Feſtus.*

NIZYNUM, a large and ſtrong Town of *Ukrania*, on the Borders of the Dukedom of *Czarnich*, beyond the *Boriſthenes*, taken from the *Coſſacks* in 1652, by *Caſimir* King of *Poland*.

NOAH, the Patriarch, Son of *Lamech*, who was born *An. Mund.* 1057; and he alone, with his Family, preſerv'd from the Deluge in an Ark, to re-people the World after that Univerſal Judgment. God having reſolv'd to puniſh the Abominations of Mankind by an univerſal Deluge, and willing to ſave *Noah*, commanded him to build the Ark, which he perfected in 100 Years, during which, the People continuing impenitent, he was ordered to take in Food for himſelf and the Beaſts that were to be preſerv'd, and to enter the Ark with his three Sons *Sem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*, and their three Wives; and God having ſhut it on the out-ſide, the Waters begun and continued to fall for forty Days, and deſtroy'd all the Living-creatures of the Earth, whilſt the Ark, the Figure of the Church, ſav'd the Patriarch and his Family. After 150 Days, that the Surface of the Earth was thus covered, there aroſe a Wind that diminiſhed the Flood, and ſeven Months after its beginning the Ark reſted upon a Mountain of *Armenia*; ſome think upon Mount *Taurus*; others hold it was upon one of the *Gordiens*. St. *Epiphanes* ſays, That in his time they ſhew'd ſome of its remains in this laſt place. *Noah* having ſent a Crow and a Pigeon out to know by their return, what condition the Land was in, came out of the Ark 357 Days after he had gone into it, *An. Mund.* 1657. and rais'd an Altar to Sacrifice in acknowledgment of his particular delivery. God was pleas'd with his Gratitude, and bleſs'd him and his Family. After this they began to till the Land, and plant Vines; but *Noah* having drank of the Juice, whoſe force he was not aware of, became drunk, and uncovering himſelf, was derided by *Ham*, but the other Sons hid his Nakedneſs, whereupon he curſed the latter. *Noah* died *An. Mund.* 2006, the 950th of his Age, and 350 after the Deluge, *Gen.* 9. v. *Joſeph. Tornel. Sponde. Bochart.*

NOAILLES, a Country Town in *Limoſin* in *France*, which has given its Name to the Houſe of *Noailles*.

NOCERA, Lat. *Nuceria*, a City of *Italy* in *Umbria* of great Antiquity, and a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope, ſeated at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*, ſixteen Miles from *Spoletto* to the N. and fifteen from *Camerino* to the W.

NOCERA, called for diſtinction *Nocera di Pagani*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principality* which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. It ſtands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the S. W. and two and twenty from *Naples* to the S. There is alſo a Town of this Name in *Calabria*, eight Miles from *Amantea* to the S. and three from the *Tyrrhenean-Sea*, by the Latin Hiſtorians called *Nuceria*, and *Alfaterna. Hoffman.*

NOCTURNA. The *Roman* Catholicks beſtow this name upon that part of the Church Office or Prayers, which they alſo call *Matutina* or *Mattins*, which are commonly divided into three *Nocturns*, ſo called, becauſe they were us'd to be ſung onely by Night; which is ſtill obſerv'd in ſome Cathedral Churches, where they ſing their *Mattins* at Midnight, in imitation of the Primitive Chriſtians, who by reaſon of the Heathen Emperor's Perſecutions, were forc'd to meet at Night, which gave their Adverſaries occaſion of loading them with moſt abominable Calumnies. *F. Simeon.*

NODINUS, a Heathen God, who, as St. *Auſtin* tells us from *Varro*, was worſhipped by the *Romans*, as having the care of making the Nodes and Joints of the Corn-ſtalks. St. *Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

NOEL (*Edward*) deſcended of an ancient and noble Family in *Leiceſterſhire*, was made Baronet *An.* 1611, 9. *Jac.* ſoon after the erection of that Degree of Honour, and was afterwards advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Noell* of *Ridlington*, 14 *Jac.* And having married *Julian* the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, created Lord *Hicks* of *Ilmington* in *Warwickſhire*, and Viſcount *Campden* of *Campden* in *Gloceſterſhire May* 5. 4. *Car.* I. he obtained a Grant of theſe Titles to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body in reverſion, in caſe the ſaid Sir *Baptiſt* ſhould die without Iſſue; and accordingly enjoy'd 'em afterwards. He was engag'd in the Civil Wars, and receiv'd firſt a Commiſſion from King *Ch.* I. to raiſe 500 Horſe, and a ſecond to raiſe three Regiments of Horſe, and three of Foot, but died in that King's Garriſon in *Oxford*, in 1643, leaving two Sons, *Baptiſt* and *Henry*, and two Daughters. *Baptiſt*, his Son and Heir, firſt married *Ann*, Eldeſt Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he had two Sons, who died Infants: ſecondly, *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Lovet* of *Liſcombe*, Widow of *Edward*, Earl of *Bath*, by whom he had no Iſſue that liv'd: thirdly, *Elizabeth*, one of the four Daughters and Co-heirs of *Thomas*, Lord *Wotton*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Edward* and *Henry*, and four Daughters. *Mary*, married to *James*, Earl of *Northampton*, and *Juliana*, to the Lord *Allington*: his fourth Wife is, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Mountague*, late Earl of *Lindſey*, by whom he has had Iſſue three Sons, *Lindſey*, who died an Infant; *Baptiſt* and *James*, and three Daughters; *Catharine*, married to *John*, Lord *Roos*, only Son to *John* Earl of *Rutland*; *Bridget* and *Martha*. *Dugdale.*

NOETUS, an Hereſiarch, and Maſter to *Sabellius*, who confounded the Nature and Perſons of the Trinity.

NOGARO, or *Nogarol*, upon the River *Modou*, in Latin, *Nogariolum*, or *Nugariolum*. A City of *France*, and Capital of the lower *Armagnac*, where three Provincial Councils were celebrated, in 1290, 1303, and 1316.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, Lat. *Nogentum Rotrudum*, *Novidunum*, and *Neodunum*; the faireſt Village in *France*, famous for its Manufactures of Serges, Linen, and Leather. The Capital of the County of *La Perche*, upon the River *Huyſn*, 14 Leagues from *Chartres*, (the Capital of *la Beauſſe*) and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

NOGENT LE ROY, Lat. *Nonigentum Regium*, a Town in *la Beauſſe*, upon the River *Eure*, between *Dreux* and *Chartres*.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, Lat. *Nonigentum ad Sequanam*, a fine Town of *Champagne*, upon the River *Seine*.

NOGENT L'ARTAUD, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marne*, below *Chaſteau Thierri*.

NOLA, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to *Baii*. There is alſo a Dukedom of the ſame Name in the *Baſilicate*, near to *Calabria*.

NOYON, or *Noyon*, Lat. *Noviomus*, called by *Cæſar*, *Noviodunum Belgarum*, and by *Ptolemy*, *Noviomagus Veliocaſſum*. A City of *France*, in *Picardy*, near the River *Oiſe*, belonging to the Government of the *Iſle of France*, with a Biſhop's See, and Title of an Earldom. The Biſhoprick of *Vermandois* was transferred hither in 520, when the Capital of that Province, called *Augulla Veromanduorum*, was ruined by the *Barbarians*. This City was burnt, together with its Cathedral, in 1131, and had the ſame miſhap twice or thrice ſince,

as

as in 1152, and in 1228. *Noyon* is at preſent a fair City, adorned with fine Buildings, Fountains, and ſumptuous Churches, that of our Lady being the Cathedral. It hath the convenience of the River *Oiſe*, which is about a quarter of a League diſtant from it, and hath a Haven at *Pont l'Eveque*. It is watered with the River *Verſe*, which receives thoſe of *Galliole* and *la Marguerite*. This City is famous for having been the Birth-place of *Calvin*. A Peace was concluded here in 1516, betwee *Charles* V. and *Francis* I. *Henry* IV. of *France*, took it from the *League* in 1532, after he had thrice defeated the Army that came to its Relief. The Duke of *Mayenne* made himſelf Maſter of it the Year after. The Biſhop of *Noyon* is Earl and Peer of *France*. *Du Cheſne. Recherches des Antiq. de France. Jaques le Vaſſeur Annal. de Noyon. San. Marth. Gall. Chriſtian. Papir. Maſſ. Deſcript. Flum. Galliæ. Thuan.*

NOLA, a City and Colony of the *Romans* in *Campania Fœlix*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*. It is a very ancient City, and hath many Signs of Antiquity ſtill remaining. *Hannibal* beſieged it in vain, in 540 of *Rome*, and it was at the Gates of this City that *Claudius Marcellus* fought him. *Auguſtus* died in, or near this City, *A. C.* 14. the 19th of *Auguſt*. It is alſo famous for having been the Birth-place of *Paulinus*, who was afterwards Biſhop of it. It ſtands 14 Miles from *Naples*, towards the E. near the River *Agno. Ambroſ. Lion. Hiſtor. of Nola & Leandr. Albert. Deſc. Italiæ.*

NOLI, Lat. *Naulum, Naulium*, a ſmall City in the State of *Genoua*, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Genoua*. It ſtands in a Plain on the Shores of the *Ligurian*-Sea, but has no Harbour, and was once a Free-State, but now ſubject to the State of *Genoua*, from which City it ſtands 31 Miles to the Weſt, between *Savona* and *Albengua*.

NOMADES, the Name of ſeveral Nations in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; ſo called from the *Greek* word νέμεσθαι, which ſignifies *to feed Cattle*, becauſe their Chief Buſineſs and Occupation was, to feed their Cattle, as the *Tartars* now do, and ſome other Nations, as the *Arabians*, &c.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, Lat. *Nomen Dei*, a City of *Terra Firma*, which is a Province upon the Streights of *Panama*, in *Caſtile del Oro*, 25 Leagues from *Panama* to the N. on the North-Sea, Eaſtward from *Porto Bello*, and has a noble and ſafe Harbor, but is now forſaken, becauſe of its unhealthful Air. Sir *Francis Drake* ſack'd this Town in 1572. In 1614, it was demoliſhed by the King of *Spain*'s Orders, and *Porto Bello* built with its Materials.

NOMENTO, or *Nomentano*, an Epiſcopal City formerly in the Country of the *Sabines*, which at preſent is but a Village belonging to the Dukedom of *Monte Ritondo*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It was formerly the Capital of the *Nomentii*, and much talk'd of in Claſſick Authors.

NOMENY, Lat. *Nomenium*, a great Town in the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, upon the River *Seile*, (*Salia*) between *Vic* and *Metz*, 5 Miles from *Nancy* to the S. and 7 from *Marſal* to the S. E.

NOMOCANON, a Collection of Canons, with the Addition of thoſe Civil-Laws to which they refer. *Joannes Antiochenus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, made the firſt *Nomocanon*, about the Year 554, which was divided into 50 Titles, to which he reduced all Eccleſiaſtical Matters. *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, made another *Nomocanon*, or a comparing of the Laws with the Canons, about the Year 883, the ſeveral Matters therein being reduced to 14 Heads or Titles. *Balſamon* writ a Commentary upon it, about the Year 1180, taking notice of what was, and what was not in uſe in his time, and the Places of the *Baſilici*, that is, the Ordinances of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, where ſome Laws of the *Digeſta*, and *Code* of *Juſtinian*, or ſome Chapter of *Juſtinian*'s Novels, had been inſerted, to make up this New Body of Law, which was then received amongſt the *Greeks*. In the Year 1255, *Arſenius*, Monk of Mount *Athos*, made a new *Nomocanon*, to which he hath added Notes, ſhewing the Conformity of the Imperial Laws with the Patriarchal Conſtitutions. *Matthæus Blaſtares*, Monk of the Order of St. *Baſilius*, in 1335, made a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, and the Civil Laws that did agree with, and anſwer to them, which *Nomocanon* of his he called *Syntagma*, that is, *A Collection of Canons and Laws relating to each other*. Doujat. *Hiſt. du Droit. Canon.*

NONA, Nat. *Ænona*, a Sea-Port Town of *Dalmatia*, which is now a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara* or *Zadar*, 10 Miles from *Zara* to the North, between that City and *Segna*. The *Sclavonians* call it *Nin*. It is under the *Venetians*, and well fortified.

NONES. The Ninth Day before the *Ides*, *i. e.* the Seventh or the Fifth Day of the Month. In the Months of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; the *Nones* are the Seventh, but in the other Months, upon the Fifth. *Roſin. Antiq. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. See *Calends*.

NONIUS MARCELLUS, an Eminent Grammarian and Peripatetick Philoſopher of *Tibur*. He wrote a Treatiſe, *De Proprietate Sermonum*, conſiſting of Nine Chapters, and printed at *Paris*, 1614, with *Mercier*'s Notes upon it.

NONNUS, a *Greek* Poet, called *Panopolita*, becauſe he was of *Panopolis* in *Egypt*, according to *Suidas*. He lived in the Vth Century. He writ a Poem in Heroick Verſe, whoſe Title was, *Dionyſiacorum, Lib. XLVIII.* which *Gerard Falkenberg* got out of the Library of *Joan. Sambucus*, and printed it at *Antwerp*, in 1569, and which *Eilhardus Lubinus* of *Roſtock*, ſince tranſlated into *Latin*, and it was Re-printed at *Hanaw*, in 1610, with the Notes of ſome Learned Men. The ſame Author made alſo a Paraphraſe in Verſe upon the *Goſpel of St. John*, which *Aldus Manutius* firſt publiſhed in *Greek* at *Venice*, in the Year 1501, and it was afterwards tranſlated into *Latin*, by *Chriſtoph. Hegendorphius*, *Joan. Bordatus*, and *Erardus Hedeneccius*, whereof we have ſeveral Editions, with the Notes of *Franciſcus Nanſius*, *Daniel Heinſius*, and *Salburgius*. It is alſo printed in *Bibliotheca Patrum. Suidas.* v. Νόννος. *Sixt. Senenſ. Bibl. San. Le Mire de Script. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Nanſius. Silburg.*

NONSUCH, a Stately and Royal Palace, not far from *Epſom*, in the County of *Surry*. It is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant part of the Country, in regard of which, and the Magnificence of its Structure, it was called *Nonſuch*. It was built by King *Henry* VIII. and hath a delightful Park.

NORADIN, Son of *Sanguin*, Sultan of *Aleppo* and *Nineve*, ſurpaſs'd his Father in his Qualifications and Succeſſes, notwithſtanding he had been the moſt Potent, and beſt qualify'd Prince that had then govern'd the *Turks*. *Noradin* and his Brother divided their Fathers Dominions after his Death, which happen'd at the Siege of *Cologembar* upon *Euphrates*, in the Year 1143. By this Diviſion, *Noradin* was made Sultan of *Aleppo*, and in a ſhort time, he became one of the moſt conſiderable Princes in *Aſia*. He was poſſeſs'd of all the Qualities of a great General, being equally Prudent and Brave; awake upon every occaſion, and always ready to make his advantage of an Opportunity. He had likewiſe a great deal of Humanity and Probity in him, and was alſo Pious upon the Principles of his own Religion. One of his firſt Exploits, was the Defeat of *Jocelin de Courtenai*, Earl of *Edeſſa*, whoſe Troops he ſo entirely defeated, that *Jocelin* had much ado to diſengage his own Perſon, and recover *Samoſata*, whither he retir'd with but a very few of his Forces. The greateſt part of his Dominions fell into the Hands of *Noradin*, who ſtill puſh'd his Conqueſts further, upon the Miſcarriage of the *Croiſade* at the Siege of *Damaſcus*, in the Year 1148. Upon this Juncture, he enter'd the Principality of *Antioch* with a great Army, gain'd a Battel againſt Prince *Raymond*, who was kill'd upon the Spot, after which he made himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſs of *Harenc*, and moſt of the Places of Strength: He ſurpriz'd the Earl of *Edeſſa* in an Ambuſcade, and kept him in Chains at *Aleppo* till he died: He likewiſe expelled the *Greeks* out of the whole Earldom of *Edeſſa*, to whom the Counteſs, and *Baldwin* King of *Jeruſalem*, had reſign'd it. This Prince likewiſe made himſelf Maſter of the Town and Territory of *Damaſcus*. *Baldwin* made a vigorous Effort to ſtop the Progreſs of this Victorious Sultan, and indeed did it to the purpoſe, having defeated him more than once, behaving himſelf in the War with that advantage of Character, that even *Noradin*, his Enemy, admir'd him; for 'tis ſaid, that when *Baldwin* was poyſon'd by his Phyſician, *Noradin* refus'd to make uſe of the Occaſion, and take the advantage of the Diſorder of his Subjects, ſaying withal, *That 'twas more proper to Condole with his Friends, and Lament the Death of ſo Brave a Prince, that had not left his Equal behind him.* Soon after he made himſelf Maſter of all *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*, and carry'd his Conqueſt beyond *Cilicia*, into the Dominions of the Sultan of *Iconium*, whom he defeated in a ſet Battel. Afterwards he had a fair pretence for a Deſcent upon *Egypt*. Sultan *Sanar*, who was diſpoſſeſs'd by *Dorgan*, begging his Protection. This War was manag'd by *Syracon*, his General, who after ſeveral Revolutions of Fortune gain'd his Point; and having defeated the Enemy, he Aſſaſſinated *Sanar*, whom he came to Aſſiſt, and died himſelf the firſt Year of his Uſurpation, ſettling the Succeſſion upon his Nephew *Saladin*. *Noradin* likewiſe died in the Year 1173. After which, his Widow marry'd *Saladin*, by whom his Son was diſpoſſeſs'd of his Dominions. *Guliclmus Tyrius. Maimburg. Hiſt. de Croiſades. Bayle Diction. Hiſt.*

NORBEN, a Sea-Port of *Norway*, much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *German* Merchants till 1304, that the *Swedes* took it, and did them great Damage. It's now called *Bergen. Crantz.*

NORCIA, Lat. *Nurſia*, a ſmall City of *Umbria*, in the Dominions of the Church, formerly a Biſhop's See. It ſtands amongſt the Hills, near the *Appennine*, by the River *Fredda*, 6 Miles from the *Marchia Anconitana* to the South, between *Aquila* to the Eaſt, and *Spoleto* to the South, 13 Miles from either. It is famous for having been the Birth-place of St. *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, as alſo of *Sertorius*, the great *Roman* Commander ſlain in *Spain*.

NORDEN,

NORDEN, Lat. *Nordenum*, a City of *Germany* in *East-Friezland*, with a conſiderable Harbor upon the *German* Ocean, under the Earl of *East-Friezland*, 16 Miles from *Embden* to the North.

NORDLINGEN, Lat. *Nerolinga*, *Alæ Flaviæ*, a City of *Schwaben*, in 1251, made a free Imperial City. It ſtands upon the River *Eger*, 4 *German* Miles from *Lawingen* to the North, 10 from *Werden* to the South-Weſt, and as many from *Ingolſtadt* to the Weſt, between the Territories of the Duke of *Newberg*, and the Count of *Oetingen*, famous by a Defeat of the *Swedes* in 1644, and a Victory of the *Swedes* and *French* againſt the *Bavarians*, in 1645, though otherwiſe inconſiderable but for its Fairs.

NORFOLK, Lat. *Norfolcia*, is a large Maritime County of *England*, and very near an Iſland of it ſelf, bounded on the North and Eaſt with the Ocean, Weſtward with the Great *Ouſe*, which parts it from *Lincoln* and *Cambridgeſhires*, Southward with the *Little Ouſe* and *Wavency*, which divide it from *Suffolk*. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is about 50 Miles. Its Breadth from North to South 30; the whole divided into 31 Hundreds, wherein are 660 Pariſhes, and 31 Market-Towns, which is an Argument of its Populouſneſs. The Ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Suffolk*, *Huntington* and *Chambridgeſhires*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Iceni*, and their Country made part of the Kingdom of the Eaſt Angles during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, which now with *Suffolk*, makes the Dioceſs of *Norwich*. Here the Air is ſomewhat ſharp, whereby the Spring and Harveſt are the more backward. The Soil differs very much; for there are Fens and Heaths, Sand and Clay Ground, light and deep Meadows and Paſture, Arable and Woody; ſo that taking the County all together, it affords enough for Pleaſure and Profit, that being ſupplied in one part which is defective in another. But of all Parts of *Norfolk*, *Marſhland*, and *Fleg*, are counted the richeſt, that for Paſture, this for Corn. This County particularly abounds in Rabbets. The Sea on the other ſide yields ſuch abundance of Herrings beyond all other Places, eſpecially nigh *Yarmouth*, that there is a yearly Fair kept on *Michaelmas-day* for the Sale of them. Beſides the Rivers aforeſaid which border upon this County, you will find here the *Yare*, which is of ſpecial Note for its plenty of a certain Fiſh, called a Ruff, whoſe Body is all prickled over. The Tail and Fins ſpotted with black Specks. The *Norfolk* Men are counted induſtrious, and generally ſo ſucceſsful in the Study of our Common Law, that moſt People with rather to have a *Norfolk* Man their Councel than Adverſary. Beſides *Norwich*, the Chief Town of the County, there are ſeveral others of Note, which will be treated of in their proper Places. *Yarmouth* and *Lyn* are its two Principal Sea-Ports, which with *Norwich*, *Thetford*, and *Caſtle-Riſing*, chuſe two Parliament-men each, beſides the Knights of the Shire. This County has often been dignified with the Title of an Earldom. The firſt that had the Title of Duke, was *Thomas*, Lord *Mowbray*, Great Grand-Child of King *Edward* I. by the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas de Brotherton*, a Son of the aforeſaid King, but the Title expiring with the Family, in the Perſon of *John Mowbray*, it was conferred *Anno* 1475, by King *Edward* IV. upon *Richard*, Duke of *York*, with whom it died again. But *Anno* 1483, it was revived again by King *Edward*, in the Perſon of *John*, Lord *Howard*, deſcended from the ſaid Lady *Margaret*: In which Line it has continued ever ſince. It being at preſent injoy'd by his Grace, *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surry*, and *Norwich*.

NORIMBURG: See NUREMBERG.

NORIN, a Fortreſs of *Dalmatia*, between the Rivers *Narenta* and *Norin*, which is an Arm or Branch of the former, and runs into it again. Some ſuppoſe this River took its Name from a City *Nero* built upon the Banks of it, and on which he beſtowed his Name. This Fort is in the Poſſeſſion of the Republick of *Venice*; and not far from it to the North, is the City *Metrovich*, where all the *Turks* Houſes are diſtinguiſhed by Turrets from thoſe of the *Greek* Chriſtians that dwell there. On the other ſide, about two Miles from the Port, towards the South, there is an Iſland called *Opus*, made by the two Branches of *Narenta*, and the Waters of the *Gulf of Venice*, where the *Venetians*, in 1685, built a Fort in a moſt advantageous Situation, which commands the River. *P. Coronelli Deſcrip. of the Morea.*

NORKOPING, a ſmall City in *Sweden*, between two Lakes, five Miles from the *Baltick-Sea*, in the Province of *Oſtrogothia*, by the River *Motala*, 15 Miles Eaſt from the Lake *Veter*.

NORMANDY, Lat. *Normannia*, a great and fruitful Province in *France*, with the Title of a Dukedom. It contains Part of the Ancient *Neuſtria*, and hath *Picardy* and the *Iſle of France* on the Eaſt, the *Britiſh Sea* on the North, *Bretagne* on the Weſt, and *La Beauſſe*, *le Maine*, and *La Perche* on the South. Its length from *Gifors* to *Cherburg*, is about 72 Leagues, and Breadth about 30, and it Circuits 240. It is commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Normandy*; the *Upper* contains Four Bailiwicks, viz. *Rouan*, *Evreux*, *Caux*, and *Giſors*; the *Lower* compriſeth Three, *Alenzon*, *Caen*, and *Conſtantine*; *Roan* is the Capital of the Province, with an Archbiſhop's See, having under it the Biſhopricks of *Liſieux*, *Bayeux*, *Coutances*, *Evreux*, *Avranches*, and *Seez*; the reſt of its moſt conſiderable Cities, are *Caen*, an Univerſity, *Diepe*, *Falaiſe*, *Havre de Grace*, *Pont de l'Arche*, *Argenton*, *Alenzon*, *Giſors*, *Caudebec*, *Cherburg*, *St. Lo*, *Vire*, *Carentan*, *Quillebauf*, *Honfleur*, *Lire*, *Vernon*, &c. *Normandy* abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Fruits, more eſpecially in Apples and Pears; with which they make great Store of Cyder and Perry, the ordinary Drink of that Country; but it wants Wine. It is watered with the Rivers *Seine*, *Eure*, *Riſle*, *Touque*, *Dive*, *Orne*, *Vire*, *Selune*, *See*, *Soule*, *Ouve*, and *Eu*, which are the chief-eſt. It abounds with many Foreſts, Quarries of Stone, Medicinal Waters, Mines of Iron, and ſome of Copper, and other Metals; has produc'd great and excellent Men, and the People are generally witty, but haſty and addicted to Law, eſpecially the meaner ſort, the Gentry being valiant and generous; neither is there any Province in *France* that abounds more with Gentry than this. They count 100 Cities and Towns in this Province, beſides 150 great Villages. The great Trade of the Inhabitants conſiſts in Cattle and Linen Cloth, Herbs proper for Dying, and Smiths Coal. *Clovis* firſt made this Country a Province, and a Part of the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*. After this, the *Normans*, a People come from the North, as their Name imports, having with their Piracies infeſted the Sea Coaſts of ſeveral Countries, at laſt Landed in *France*, in the Reign of *Charles the Bald*, and dreadfully waſted and ruined the Country, which Invaſions of theirs continued Eighty Years, obliging the *French* to pay them Tribute, and thoſe Sums of Money ſerved only to allure them the more to make their Incurſions. They thrice laid Siege to *Paris*, and did ſo affright the Inhabitants of that great City in the IXth Century, that they made it part of their Publick Prayers, *That God would be pleaſed to deliver them from the Fury of the* Normans. King *Charles the Simple* made a Treaty with them, and gave his Daughter in Marriage to *Rollo* their Commander, and beſtowed upon him the Province of *Normandy*, with the Title of Duke, upon Condition of doing Homage for it to the King of *France*. This happened in 912, and *Rollo* ſubmitting himſelf to be baptized, took the Name of *Robert*. The *Normans* had ſo great an eſteem for their firſt Duke, becauſe of his Juſtice and Equity, that they ſeem ſtill to call him to their Aſſiſtance in their common Exclamation of *Haro*, or *Ha Row*, uſed by none but themſelves. This *Rollo*, or *Robert*, was the Father of *William* I. ſurnam'd *Longſword*, who was Father of *Richard* I. call'd *The Old*, and ſurnamed *Without Fear* or *Dread Nought*, who left *Richard* II. ſurnamed *The Good*, who had for his Succeſſor, *Robert* II. who of *Herleve* or *Herlot*, as ſome of our Hiſtorians ſay, a Gentleman's Daughter, had *William*, ſurnamed *The Baſtard*, and call'd afterwards *Conqueror*, upon his Conqueſt of *England* in 1066, by whom this Province was united to the Crown of *England* till 1202, when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry* V. about 1420 re-conquered this Dutchy, but his Son loſt it again about 1450, ſince which time it hath been annexed to the Crown of *France*. *Du Cheſne. Recherches & Antiq. de Normandie. Joan Nagerel. Deſcript. de Normand. Claudius du Moulin. Hiſt. Gener. de Normand.*

NORRIS (*Henry*) deſcended of an ancient and noble Family of *Berks*, a Branch of the Houſe of *Speke* in *Lancaſhire*, ſucceeded Sir *William Compton*, as Uſher of the Black rod to King *Henry* the Eighth, by whom he was alſo made Gentleman of the Privy-chamber, and Conſtable of *Wallingford* Caſtle, the 29th of *November*, in the 27th of his Reign. But there being a ſolemn Tournament held at *Greenwich* the firſt of *May* following, wherein *George Bullen*, Viſcount *Rochford*, was chief Challenger, and this *Henry* Principal Defendant, the King departed thence on a ſudden, no body knowing why; but it's ſaid, it was becauſe he obſerved the Queen drop her Handkerchief, wherewith ſome ſuppoſed her Favourite did wipe his Face: However the Queen and both the Combatants were committed next morning to the Tower, and all three ſoon after put to death. It's ſaid the King was troubled to ſee *Norris* die, and that he offered him his Pardon, if he did but confeſs what he was accuſed of, to which he making this reſolute Anſwer, *That in his Conſcience he thought the Queen clear of what ſhe was charged with, but whether ſhe were or not, he could not accuſe her of any thing, and that he had rather undergo a thouſand Deaths than betray the Innocent*: The King cry'd, *Hang him, Hang him. Henry* his Son and Heir being thirty Years of Age, in 7 *Eliz.* was Knighted at his own Houſe at *Rycot*, and in the 14 of Queen *Eliz.* ſent Embaſſador into *France*, where he managed his buſineſs with ſuch Prudence and Honour, that in conſideration thereof, and his Fathers ſuffering for her Mother, he was advanced to the Dignity of Peer of *England*? his eldeſt Son *William* died before him, leaving the Lord *Francis* his Son and Heir, a Man of high Spirit, who died in the 20th. Year of King *James* the Firſt, leaving

ing Iſſue one only Daughter, who became the Wife of *Edward Wray*, Groom of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* I. which *Edward* had Iſſue by her one ſole Daughter and Heir, firſt married to *Edward*, ſecond Son to *Edward* Earl of *Dorſet*, and afterwards to *Mountague*, Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, which Earl had Iſſue by her three Sons, *viz. James*, now Lord *Norris*, born 10 *May*, *An.* 1653. *Edward*, who died Young, and *Henry*; and the Lady *Mary*. *Dugdale.*

NORRIS (Sir *John*) ſecond Son to *Henry* the Firſt, Lord *Norris*, famous in his time for his Valour, was firſt trained up in Military Exerciſes under Admiral *Coligni* in the Civil Wars of *France*, next in *Ireland*, under *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*, then ſerved in the *Netherlands* under *Matthias*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, in 1579. after that under the Duke of *Lorrain* 1582; next under *William* of *Naſſaw*, and in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth* was conſtituted Colonel General of all the Horſe and Foot ſent out of *England* to the Relief of *Antwerp*, then beſieged by the *Spaniards*, and empowered to treat with the States General for the entertaining of the *Engliſh* Foot appointed to ſerve in thoſe parts. In the 30th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, being then Preſident of the Council in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, he had a Commiſſion giving him Power to conſtitute ſuch principal Officers as well by Sea as Land, as he thought fit for the Defence of the Kingdom. In the 33 of Queen *Elizabeth* he was conſtituted Captain General of thoſe *Engliſh* Auxiliaries that were ſent to King *Henry* the IVth. of *France*, againſt his rebellious Subjects in *Bretaigne*; and having deported himſelf with great Prudence and Courage in all theſe Eminent Employments, to the great Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation as well as of his own Name; expected that upon the re-calling of Sir *William Ruſſell*, Knight; afterwards Lords *Ruſſell* of *Thornhaugh*, he ſhould have been Deputy of *Ireland*; but finding that *Thomas*, Lord *Borough*, was preferr'd to that Command, and himſelf requir'd to continue ſtill in *Munſter* he grew ſo highly diſcontented, that he thereupon fell ſick, and died. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

NORT (*Oliver van*) born at *Rotterdam*, who after having paſſed the Streights of *Magellan*, entred into the South-ſea, where ſailing along the Coaſt of *Chili*, and from thence taking his Courſe towards the *Eaſt-Indies*, he arrived in the Iſle of *Borneo*, and came back afterwards near to the *Cape of Good hope*; and after he had almoſt ſailed round the World, arrived in *Holland*, in 1601, and gave an Account of his New Diſcoveries. *Hugo Grotius. Annal.*

NORTBERT, Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, and Founder of the Order of *Premontre* (a ſort of St. *Auſtin Friars*) lived in the XIIth. Century. He was born in a Village near to *Cleves*, and Son to the Earl of *Gennep*. His Birth obliged him to be in the Emperor's Court, but being ſoon diſſatisfied with that Life, he quitted the Court and a Canonry he had in his own Country, and came to *France*, where he founded the Order of *Premontre*, under the Rule of St. *Auſtin*. The Principal of this Order is in the Diocels of *Laon*, and *Bartholomew*, the Biſhop thereof, aſſigned to *Norbert* the Deſart called *Voſage*, whither he retired himſelf about the year 1120; and having got his Order confirmed at *Rome* in 1126 he was afterwards choſen Biſhop of *Magdeburg*. He died in 1134, and Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth. Canoniz'd him 1582. The Writings he left behind him are *Three Books of his Viſions*, and *Divers Sermons. Surius on the 6. of June. Guilielm. Eiſengrenius in Cat. teſt. verit. Valer. Andr. in Bibl. Belg. Baron. in Annal.* See PREMONTRE.

NORTGOW, Lat. *Nortgovia*. A Province of *Germany*, between *Bohemia* to the E. the *Danube* to the E. and S. (which parts it from *Bavaria*) *Schwaben* and *Franconia* to the W. and *Voigtland* to the N. The Capital of it is *Nuremberg*.

NORTH. The firſt Noted Man of this Family who appears on Record was *Edward*, one of the Clerks of Parliament, and Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentation. In 36 *Hen.* 8. he was made Knight, and Chancellor of that Court, and had ſo much favour with the ſaid King, that on his Death-bed he appointed him one of his Executors, and of Council to *Edward* the VIth. *Primo Mariæ* he was made Baron of this Realm. He was alſo employed in a Commiſſion by Queen *Elizabeth*, about thoſe who made Claims to perform Service by Tenure upon the day of her Coronation. He died *Decemb.* 31. 1564. at his Houſe called the *Charterhouſe*, near *London*, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Roger*, his Son, who accompanied the Earl of *Suſſex* with the Garter to *Maximilian* the Emperor then at *Vienna*; aſſiſted at the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*; and was by Queen *Elizabeth* made Treaſurer of the Houſhold; and died in *Decemb.* 40 *Eliz.* being ſucceeded by *Dudley*, his Grand-ſon, who died *Jan.* 6. 1606, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Dudley*, who was Created Knight of the Bath, *An.* 1616, married the Daughter of Sir *Charles Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Manchester*, by whom he had *Charles*, who marrying *Catharine*, Daughter to *William*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark*, was in 25 *Car.* 2. Created Lord *Grey*, of *Roſleſton*. Sir *Francis*, Attorney General to *Charles* IId. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, and afterwards Lord Keeper. *Dudley*, a Merchant in *London*; *John*, Dr. of Divinity, and Maſter of Trinity College in *Cambridge*. *Montague* and *Roger*. *Dugdale.*

NORTH-ALLERTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Allerton* Hundred in the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*.

NORTHAMPTON, Lat. *Northantonia*; the chief Town of *Northampton-ſhire*, is 54 miles from *London* North-weſtward, pleaſantly ſeated on the Banks of the *Nen*, where a ſmall River from the North empties it ſelf into it; fortified heretofore with good Walls and a ſtrong Caſtle. Whilſt the *Danes* prevailed in this Iſland, this Town fell under their Fury, and was Burnt by them. It ſuffered alſo very much in the Barons Wars; and of late years, *viz. Sept.* 3. 1675. we had the Misfortune to ſee it all buried in its own Aſhes. But it has been-rebuilt ſince with ſo much neatneſs and uniformity, that it paſſes now for one of the neateſt Towns in *England*. As it is the Shire Town, ſo 'tis the Place where the County Gaol and the Aſſizes are kept. It alſo gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable, *George Compton*, the preſent Earl of *Northampton*, devolved to him from *William*, Lord *Compton*, Created Earl of *Northampton* by King *James* Iſt, *An.* 1618.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, Lat. *Northantoniæ Comitatus*, is a long, narrow, in-land County, ſtretch'd from N. E. to S. W. and bordering upon more Counties than any other in *England*. For it has on the North, *Lincolnſhire*, *Rutland* and *Leiceſterſhire*; on the South *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*; Eaſtward *Cambridge* and *Huntington Shires*; and Weſtward *Warwickſhire*. In Length 46 miles, and in Breadth ſcarce 20. The whole divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 326 Pariſhes, and 12 Market Towns; whoſe ancient Inhabitants were by the *Romans* named *Coritani*. The County afterwards making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now with *Rutland* making the Dioceſs of *Peterborough*. This County has a good Air, a champaign, rich and fruitfull Soil, which makes it ſo populous that from ſome Aſcents one may diſcover at a View above 20 Country Churches. In ſhort, Here is as little Waſt-ground as in any Place of *England*. No Moſſes, Fells, Heaths or Meers, except *Whitering*. Beſides its bordering Rivers, *Nine*, *Welland* and *Charwell*, there are ſeveral others of leſs note, which do not a-little contribute to its Plentifulneſs. The principal Commodities are Graſs, Corn and Cattel, wherein it ſcarce falls ſhort of any Shire. But it is of ſpecial note for its abundance of Pigeons and Saltpeter. Here is *Wellingborough* Well, once of great Fame for Curing of Diſeaſes. This County yields the moſt Parks of any. And for Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes, none goes beyond it. Amongſt which *Holdenby* Houſe, built by Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, formerly Lord Chancellor; was ſo fine a Piece of Building before it was demoliſh'd, that it carry'd the Pre-eminency. *Burleigh* Houſe, by *Stamford*, built by *William Cecil*, Lord Treaſurer, has had better fortune, and is ſtill a moſt ſtately Edifice; from whence *Withorp* Lodge is but a mile diſtant. Next to *Burleigh* Houſe, for Beauty, is *Caſtle-Aſhby*, the noble Manſion of the E. of *Northampton*. The Market Towns are, *Northampton* the Shire Town, which with *Peterborough*, *Brackley* and *Higham Ferrers*, are the only Places in the County that ſend Members to Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

NORTHAUSEN, Lat. *Northuſia*, an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Zorge*, between *Erfurt* to the South, and *Halberſtadt* to the North, eight *German* miles from either; and is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*.

NORTH-CAPE, or NOORT-KAEP, is the moſt Northern part of *Finmark* and of all *Europe*. There is another Cape of the ſame Name in *Guiana*, a vaſt Country in the South *America*. *Oither*, a *Norwegian*, was the firſt that doubled this Cape, and gave an Account of it to *Alfred*, King of *England*, about 890.

NORTH-CURRY, a Market Town of *Somerſetſhire*, which ſtands on the River *Tone*, and is the Chief Town of the Hundred.

NORTH-ELMHAM, once a Biſhop's See, and now but a Village, not far from *Repeham* in *Norfolk*. The See began with *Edwin*, *An.* 673, but lay vacant the ſpace of 100 years, during the Deſolation of the *Danes*. After which it recovered it ſelf in the Perſon of *Adulphus*, in 955; the Dioceſs of *Dunwich* in *Suffolk* being added to it. Thus it continued about 100 years, till *Herfastus* removed the See to *Thetford*, from whence his next Succeſſor, *Galſagus*, fixed it at *Norwich*, where it has continued ever ſince.

NORTH-FORELAND, is the utmoſt Point of the Iſle of *Thanet*, in the North-Eaſt parts of *Kent*, famous for the great Sea-fight between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, in 1666. Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* having given them a great Defeat off of that Place.

NOR-

NORTHUMBERLAND, Lat. *Northumbria*, is a Maritime County, and the farthest North in *England*; bounded on the North with *Scotland*, on the West with *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*, on the South with the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Eastward by the *German* Sea. And as the River *Twede* parts it a good way Northward from *Scotland*, so the *Tine* and *Derwent* separate it Southward from the County of *Durham*. It's somewhat of a Pyramidal form, reaching from North to South about 50 miles, and from East to West, where it is broadest, 40; the whole divided into six Wards, wherein are 460 Parishes, and but six Market Towns. Anciently inhabited by the *Ottadini*, making part of the Heptarchy and Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and now with *Durham* and part of *Yorkshire*, making up the Dioceſs of *Durham*. Here the Air is pretty sharp in Winter, and sometimes troubled with deep Snows and nipping Frosts suitable to its Climate. But yet it is not near so sharp as the People; nor is wet Weather so raw and searching as it is in *Middlesex*; which perhaps may be attributed to the warm Breaths that constantly come out of its numberless Coal Pits. For the Soil, it may be said to be one of the worst Counties in *England*, being for the most part rough and hilly, and hard to be manured. Yet in some Parts, chiefly towards the Sea, and along the River *Tine*, 'tis by the great Industry and Pains of the Husbandman become very fruitful. Before the Union of *England* and *Scotland* there lay much Waſt-ground in the North parts of this County, which the Proprietors declin'd to own, only to avoid the Charges of the common Defence. But when the Borders became safe and peaceable, every one put in for his Right of Inheritance. And whereas formerly it had few Gentlemens Houses but what were built more for Strength than State; here are now many Houses built more for State than Strength. What remains is to speak of the greatest Wealth of this County, which they digg out of their Coal Pits, most of them from 30 to 50 fathoms deep; and for this sort of Work there is a Constant Breed of Men who rake their Livelyhoods out of the very Bowels of the Earth, and are in continual Danger either of being crush'd below by a Thrust, or overwhelm'd with sudden Irruptions of Water. But in some Pits of *Sunderland*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, they are subject besides to fire-damps, so they call the Inflammation of the Air in those subterraneous Parts, which being laden more than ordinary with sulphureous Matter, is sometimes apt to catch Fire, and does much Mischief. The Workmen foresee it by their Candles burning blue and blazing more than ordinary, upon which they lay themselves flat upon the ground until the Danger is over. *Newcastle*, *Morpeth* and *Berwick*, send each two Members to Parliament, besides the Knights of the Shire. This County was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, which ran through several Families before it came to the *Piercies*. The first of this Name who had the Title conferr'd upon him being *Henry Piercy*, Lord High Constable of *England*, created Earl of *Northumberland* by *Richard* IId. *An.* 1377, in whose Family it continued in a direct Line all under the Name of *Henry* until the Year 1527, except six Years interruption, from 1463 to 1469, during which time, *John Nevil*, Lord *Mountague*, enjoy'd it, in the Reign of *Edward* the IVth. and after that resign'd it to *Henry Piercy*, great Grand-child of the first *Henry*, who had forfeited it to the said King, but it died with his Son *Henry*, in the year aforesaid 1527. *John Dudley*, Earl of *Berwick*, and Lord Admiral, was the first Duke of *Northumberland*, who had that Title conferr'd upon him by King *Edward* the VIth. *An.* 1551. But it died with him on the Scaffold, being beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign, who restor'd the Title of Earl to the ancient Family, in the Person of *Thomas Piercy*, who was also beheaded. His Son, *Henry Piercy*, had the fortune to recover it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, in the Year 1574. In whose Line it continued till *Joceline Piercy*, the last Earl of *Northumberland*, who died at *Turin* in *Italy*, *An.* 1670. without Issue male. And four Years after the Title of Duke was renew'd by King *Charles* IId. in the Person of the present *George Fitz Roy*, his third Son by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

NORTHWICH, a Market Town of *Northwich* Hundred, in *Cheshire*, seated upon the *Wever*, and noted for its Salt Pits.

NORWAY, Latinè *Norvegia*, a Kingdom on the North-west Shore of *Europe*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, called by the Inhabitants *Norryck*, and by contraction *Norck*, and by the Germans *Norwegen*; heretofore esteemed the Western part of *Scandinavia*. It reacheth in length from the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea almost to the *North-Cape*, but not of equal breadth; being about 1300 *English* miles long, and 250 broad. On the East, it hath the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the West, the *German Ocean*, on the South, the *Sound*, and on the North *Lapland*. On the East a long Ridge of Mountains always covered with Snow (called Mount *Sevo*, or *Savi*) separate it from *Sweden*. It is divided into five Provinces, *Agger-hus*, *Bergen-hus*, *Dronthem-hus*, *Ward-hus* and *Ba-hus*, which last was resigned to the King of *Sweden* in 1658. The Capital City of this Kingdom is *Drontheim*, in Latin *Nidrosia*; the rest are *Bergen*, *Opslo*, *Ward-hus*, *Tongsberg*, *Frederickstadt*, *Saltzberg*, *Stavanger*, and *Ba-hus* which belongs to the King of *Sweden*. The Country is mountainous and barren because of the Rocks, Sands and Forests, wherewith it abounds, and the extreme Cold. All the Northern Coast is lined with Isles, of which the chief are *Magbero*, *Suro*, *Samen*, *Trommes*, *Stagen*, *Lofloten*, *Hieteren*, &c. Near to the last of which there is a Whirl-pool of Water called the *Maelstroom*, in which Vessels are swallowed up. Upon this Kingdom depend also several Islands, as *Iseland*, *Groenland*, *Spitsbergen*, the Isles of *Fero* and *Orkney*. Their Claim to the two last was resign'd to *James* the VIth. of *Scotland*. The Inhabitants of *Norway* are accused by some as inclin'd to Sorcery, but otherwise an honest, plain People, and are of the same Religion with those of *Denmark*. The greatest Trade they drive is with Train-oil, dry Fish, and Wood, especially Firr-wood, for the Building of Houses, and the Masts of Ships. Tar, Pitch, *&c.* A Mine of Gold was discovered here near to *Opslo*, in 1646, but was soon exhausted. *Norway* had Kings of its own from very ancient time, till towards the end the of XIVth. Century, when *Aquin*, King of *Norway*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Woldemar* IIId. King of *Denmark*, and dying without Issue, left both their Kingdoms to *Eric*, Duke of *Pomerania*, the Son of *Ingeburga*, the Sister of *Margaret*, of *Denmark*, whose Successor was *Christopher*, and after him *Christiern*, Son of *Thierry*, Count of *Oldenburg*, inherited the same, about the Year 1448. *Saxo Grammat. Albert. Crantz. Hist. Joan. Martin. Chron. Norveg. Pontan. & Meursius Hist. Danica. Suaning. Chron. Dan. Golnitz. Cluverius. Sanson.* The People of this Country were anciently very formidable, having over-run great part of the *Netherlands*, *France* and *Britain*; and were so terrible to those on the Coasts, that all their *Letanies* had this Prayer, *A furore Normannorum, Libera nos, Domine.* They subdued *Neustria* in *France*, which from them is called *Normandy* to this day. Their own Histories add, that they subdued *Apuleia*, *Sicilia*, *Prussia*, *Hesti-Gallia* and *Carelia*, where they setled Colonies. *Tacitus* observes, that their Government was an absolute Monarchy, and that they were best pleas'd when Governed by Women. Christianity was first planted here by *Olaus*, Son of their King *Trigon*, *An.* 995, and propagated by *Harald*, in 1018. It's also said, that they peopled *Iseland*, many of them withdrawing from under *Harald Harfagar*, who reduced all the petty Kingdoms under one.

NORWICH, Lat. *Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*, *Ordovicum*, *Venta Icenorum*, is the chief Town of *Norfolk*, and a Bishop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*; (*Norwich*, and *Norfolk* are so called, from their Northern Situations) distant from *London* 90 miles North East and by East. It stands on the River *Yare*, with so pleasant an intermixture of Trees to shadow it, that both the Pleasures of City and Country do there meet together in a most agreeable manner. In the Year 1044, the *Danes*, under their cruel King *Sueno*, first sacked, and then burnt this Town; yet it recovered it self so much, that in the days of *Edward the Confessor*, here were numbered 1320 Burgesses, who maintaining the Cause of Earl *Radulph* against the Conqueror, were wasted by Sword and Famine to 560. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it grew to a place of great Trading, but afterwards felt much variety of Fortune. By Fire, *Anno* 1508. By grievous Pestilence, especially in the Year 1348, when the City was almost depopulated. By War, *Anno* 1174, being then sack'd and ruin'd by the Earl of *Flanders* and *Hugh Bigod*. By the dis-inherited Barons, in 1266. By Tumults and Insurrections, once about the Year 1265. another time in 1445; in *Edward* the VIth's Reign by *Ket's* Rebellion. But since that time it has constantly flourished with the Blessings of Peace and Plenty; except in the Civil Wars under *Charles* the First. It was made a Corporation in the Seventeenth of King *Stephen*; and a Mayor Town by *Henry* the IVth. in 1403. At present it lies out in Length about a mile and a half; and about half so much in Breadth. In which Compass it contains about thirty Parishes. It's well walled; and has several Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance. A City which for fair Building and resort of People, the painful Industry of the common Sort, the great Humanity of the Richer, yields to few in *England*. Amongst its principal Buildings, next to the Churches, are the two Palaces of the Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl of *Surry*, the Town Hall, the Market House, the House of Correction, the Cross, and the Hospital wherein 100 poor Men and Women are maintain'd. Here is also to be seen the Ruines of an ancient Castle of the *Saxons* building. The Cathedral, first founded by *Herbert Losinga*, the first Bishop of *Norwich*, and by

him dedicated to the Bleſſed *Trinity*, is chiefly remarkable for its lofty Spire. But ſince its firſt Foundation, being twice defac'd by Fire, it was repair'd by *John* of *Oxford* and Biſhop *Middleton*, who left it in the ſtate it now is in. As for this City's Wealth, it ſtands much indebted to the *Netherlands*, who flying from Duke *d' Alva*, and the Inquiſition, brought with them the making of Bays, and Says, and other Manufactures. The Biſhop's See of *Norwich* has 1121 Pariſhes under it in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and is valued in the Kings Books at 899 *l.*—17 *s.*—7 *d.* beſides the Tenth of the whole Clergy which amounts to 1117 *l.*--13*s.*-00. To conclude, This City has been made three ſeveral times a Title of Civil Honour, firſt in the Perſon of *Edward*, Lord *Denny* of *Waltham*, created Earl of *Norwich* by King *Charles* the Firſt, *An.* 1626. which Title after his Death was conferr'd upon *George Goring*, Baron of *Hurſt Pierrepont*, who left it to his Son *Charles*, with whom it died. But *An.* 1672 it was reviv'd again by *Charles* the Second, upon his Grace, *Henry Howard*, the late Duke of *Norfolk*, then created Earl of *Norwich* and Earl Marſhal. So that beſides the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, his Grace was Earl of *Arundel*, *Norwich* and *Surrey*.

NOSTRADAMUS (*Michael*) a *Phyſician* and famous *Aſtrologer*, in the XVIth. Century, was born at *Salon*, or as others at St. *Remy* in *Provence*. It is ſaid that his Grandfather by the Mother's ſide, who was of the ſame Town of St. *Remy*, made him in Love with *Aſtrology*. He ſtudied firſt at *Montpelier*, and after having finiſhed his Studies, travelled to *Tholouſe* and *Bourdeaux*. And upon his return to *Provence*, in 1555, publiſhed his *Prophetical Centuries*, which were at that time in ſo great eſteem that King *Henry* the Second of *France*, could not be ſatisfied without ſeeing the Author of them; upon Notice whereof the Count of *Tende*, Governor of *Provence*, ſent him up to *Paris*, were the King was ſo well pleaſed with his Company, that he beſtowed ſeveral Gifts upon him, beſides a ſumm of 200 Crowns in Gold; and, not content to have ſeen him himſelf, ſent him to the Princes, his Sons, at *Blois*. *Charles* IX. alſo honoured him with the marks of his Favour as he paſſed through *Provence*. *Noſtradamus* died the ſecond of *July*, 1566. being Sixty two Years of Age, Six Months, and Seventeen Days, at *Salon*, where he was buried in the Church of the *Cordeliers*, with this Epitaph engraven on Marble, *D. M. Oſſa clariſſimi* Michaelis Noſtradami, *unius omnium mortalium Judicio digni, cujus penè divino calamo, totius orbis, ex aſtrorum influxu, futuri eventus conſcriberentur*, &c. Authors judge differently concerning the Knowledge and Skill of this Aſtrologer; *Stephanus Jodellus*, who was no Admirer of Aſtrology, gives this Gingling Character of him:

Noſtradamus *cùm falſa damus, nam fallere noſtrum eſt,*
Et cùm vera damus, nil niſi noſtra damus.

He was the Father of *Cæſar Noſtradamus*, who publiſhed his Works, wherein we find a ſhort Account of the Life of this Aſtrologer, the Brother of *John Noſtradamus*, who was an Advocate of the Parliament of *Aix*, and writ *The Hiſtory of* Provence, and *The Lives of the Poets of that Country*. *Spond. in Annal. Bouch. Hiſt. de Prov. Lib.* 10.

NOTARIES of *Rome*, ſince called *Protonotaries*. It is ſaid, that during the Perſecutions of the Primitive Church, St. *Clement*, the Diſciple of the Apoſtles, appointed ſeven Notaries for the fourteen Quarters or Wards of the City of *Rome*, whoſe Office was, to ſet down in Writing the Particulars of the Impriſonment and Deaths of the Martyrs. And after this, St. *Fabian* appointed ſeven Sub-deacons, to have an eye over thoſe Notaries, and take care of their faithful diſcharging this their Duty, obliging them to put their Acts into the hands of thoſe Deacons, that they might preſent them to him, and to the Popes his Succeſſors, as was already practiſed in the time of *Anterus*, his Predeceſſor, of whom it is ſaid, that he took great Care to have theſe Regiſters of the Notaries brought to him, and laid up amongſt the publick Church Records, to be there faithfully kept for poſterity. This method which was practis'd with ſuch exactneſs at *Rome*, was likewiſe obſerv'd by the Clergy in other places; thus we Read that the *Eccleſiaſticks* of *Achaia* took care to preſerve an Hiſtorical Account of the Martyrdom of St. *Andrew* of which they had been Eye-witneſſes: Thus the Martyrdom of St. *Polycarp*, was written by the Clergy of *Smyrna*, and thus the Churches of *Vienne* and *Lyons*, tranſmitted an Account of the Sufferings of *Vhotinus* and *Blandina*, and ſeveral other Martyrs, who were put to Death under the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, to the Churches of *Aſia* and *Phrygia*. St. *Denys* likewiſe Biſhop of *Alexandria*, wrote a Book of the Martyrs of his Dioceſs. *Pontius* alſo St. *Cyprian*'s Deacon, declares that it was cuſtomary in the Church of *Africk*, to write the Lives of the Martyrs with great Exactneſs and particularity. *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius. De Sauſſay Martyrol. de France. Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. Pontius in vit. Cypr.*

NOTO, Lat. *Nea*, *Netum*, *Neetum*. A City of *Sicily* of great Antiquity, and at this time great, well inhabited, and the Capital of the Province, called by its Name, *il Val di Noto*, which is one of the three parts into which *Sicily* is divided, and lies on the South ſide of the Iſland, having on the North *il Val di Demona*, on the Weſt *il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African* Sea. The City *Noto* is encompaſſed with high Rocks and ſteep Valleys, 8 Miles from Sea, towards the Mouth of the River *Abiſo*, near *Cape Paſſaro*, 15 from *Pachyno* to the S. W. and 25 from *Syracuſe* to the S. The other Cities of this Province are, *Saragoſſa*, *Auguſta*, *Terra nova*, *Motica*, *Camarana*, &c.

NOTTEBURG, Lat. *Notteburgum*, the Capital of *Ingria*, a Province of *Sweden*, ſeated on an Iſland in the Lake of *Ladoga*, on the Confines of *Moſcovy*, called *Oreska* by the *Ruſſians*, which word ſignifies *a Nut*, from whence alſo the *German* word *Notteburg* is derived. It is a very ſtrong Place by its ſituation, yet *Guſtavus Adolphus* took it from the *Moſcovites* in 1614.

NOTTINGHAM, Lat. *Nottinghamia*, the chief place of *Nottinghamſhire*, is 94 Miles from *London* North-weſt. 'Tis ſeated upon a Hill, on the North ſide of *Lean*, a ſmall River, which falls a Mile from hence, into the *Trent*; conſiſts of three Pariſhes, and drives as good a Trade as moſt in-land Towns. 'Tis, in ſhort, one of the neateſt Towns in *England*, ſet out with good Houſes, fair Streets, and as handſome a Market Place as any. But of moſt Fame for its Caſtle, which for Strength, Proſpect and Statelineſs, did formerly challenge the Precedency of moſt in *England*. One thing *Speed* remarks of this Town which is worth our taking notice of, *viz*, The many ſtrange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks under the Caſtle. One of them of ſpecial note for the Story of Chriſt's Paſſion ingraven in the Walls, and cut by the Hand of *David* King of *Scots*, when a Priſoner here. Another to this day called *Mortimer*'s Hole, wherein the Lord *Mortimer* was apprehended in the Nonage of King *Edward* the IIId. with Stairs and ſeveral Rooms cut out of the Rocks. The ſame is to be ſeen in other places near the Caſtle, *viz*. Dwelling-houſes, with winding Stair-caſes, Room above Room, with Chimneys and Windows all wrought out of the ſolid Rock. Laſtly, *Nottingham* has been a long time noted for being dignified with the Title of an Earldom in ſeveral Noble Families. *An.* 1597, the Title being vacant by the Death of *Henry Fitz Roy*, Baſe ſon of King *Henry* VIIIth. Queen *Elizabeth* conferred it upon *Charles*, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord Admiral, deſcended by the Houſe of *Norfolk* from the *Mowbrays*, Earls of *Nottingham*. It went from him to *Charles*, his ſecond Son, and from this to his Son *Charles*, who dying without Iſſue, at the latter end of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, the Title of Lord *Effingham* fell by Inheritance to the Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, Eldeſt Son to Sir *Charles Howard*, and that of Earl of *Nottingham* was conferred by the ſaid King upon *Heneage Finch*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, now enjoyed by his Eldeſt Son, the Right Honourable *Daniel Finch*. The *Danes* held out *Nottingham* Caſtle againſt three *Saxon* Kings, and forced them to Peace.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, Lat. *Nottinghamiæ Comitatus*, an in-land County of *England*, has *Yorkſhire* on the North, *Leiceſterſhire* on the South, *Lincolnſhire* Eaſtward, and *Derbyſhire* Weſtward. The River *Trent* parts it ſome Miles from *Lincolnſhire*, and the *Erwaſh* from *Derbyſhire*. Its form is oval, from North to South 38 miles, from Eaſt to Weſt 20, the whole divided into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein are 168 Pariſhes, and 10 Market Towns. Its ancient Inhabitants were the *Coritani*, ſo called by the *Romans*. The Country a Province of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now in the Dioceſs of *York*. The Soil is by Nature it ſelf divided into two parts, Sand and Clay, which ſupply the defects one of another. Weſtward is *Sherwood* Foreſt, ſtock'd not only with Wood, but Pit-Coal and Plenty of Game. The Commodities wherein this County does excel are Liquorice, which grows in the Weſt near *Workſop*, and is counted the beſt in *England*. Here is alſo a ſort of Stone ſofter than Alabaſter, which being burn'd, makes Plaiſter harder than that of *Paris*. This County has given Birth to a great number of Famous Men, who will be ſpoken of in their proper places. Among the Market Towns, *Nottingham*, *Newark* and *Fall-Retford*, ſend each two Members to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

NOVA-ANTEGUERA, a City of *New-Spain*, in *America*, and Province of *Oaxaca*, 8 *Spaniſh* Leagues Eaſt from *Meaico*, 17 from the North to the South Sea, and 17 from

17 from *Vera Cruz*. It's but of a ſmall extent and thinly inhabited, yet a Biſhop's See and Suffragan of *Mexico* ever ſince 1535.

NOVA-GUINEA: See GUINEA.

NOVARA, Lat. *Novaria*, a City of *Italy*, which formerly was the Capital of *Inſubria*. It is now a part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and a Biſhop's See under that Archbiſhop, and the Chief of a ſmall Territory called by its Name, very ſtrong, and can ſhew many ancient *Roman* Inſcriptions as Teſtimonies of its Antiquity. It ſtands 25 miles from *Milan* to the Weſt, and ten from *Turin*, in a well watered and fruitful Soil. It is famous for the Birth of *Peter Lombard*, Biſhop of *Paris*, *Maſter of the Sentences*. Near this Place *Lewis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, was taken by the *French* in 1500; but twelve Years after, as the *French* were beſieging this City, the *Swiſſes* falling upon them by night, gave them a great Overthrow. In 1515 the *French* drove the *Swiſſes* out of *Novara*, but they retook it in 1522, and two Years after the City was delivered to *Sforza*. It is ſeated on an Aſcent, and well fortified.

NOVARINI (*Lewis*) a *Monk* of the XVIIth Century, he was well vers'd in the Languages, and had ſeveral conſiderable Employs in his Order. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. had a particular value for his Perſon and Works, the chief of which are, his *Arcana Myſticæ Theologiæ. Sanctitas honorata. Aliqua Sanctorum Patrum. Amœnus Deliciæ*, &c. *Ghilini Theat. d' Huom. Letter. Miræus de Script. Sæc. XVII. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. d' Huom. Letter.* &c.

NOVATIANUS, whom Greek Authors for the moſt part confound with *Novatus*, of a Stoick Philoſopher became a Chriſtian, as he was taken deſperate ill, but when perfectly recovered neither did what the Eccleſiaſtical Law required, nor was confirmed by the Biſhop, which though the People and Clergy objected, yet he was made Prieſt. In 257, *Cornelius* being choſen Pope, after *Fabian*'s Death, he was diſguſted, ſo that having drawn ſuch as had fallen from *Cyprian* and ſeveral *Roman* Confeſſors on his Side, he ſent for three ignorant Biſhops of *Italy* to *Rome*; and having ſhut them in, got them at an Entertainment, to ordain him Biſhop of *Rome*, wherewith he acquainted the inferior Church, diſpatching Letters on every Side, and ſending his new Companions, whom *Cyprian* calls Apoſtles, to proſelyte the unwary and credulous, making his Brethren take this Oath, *I ſwear by the Body and Blood of Chriſt, that I will never deſert you, nor return to* Cornelius. But theſe Artifices availing him little, he broached his Errors about Penance, affirming, That ſuch as had once fallen were never after to be received into Communion; but to be left wholly to God's Judgment. It's not certain where, nor when he died. *Cyprian* deſcribes him thus, in his 52th. Epiſtle to *Cornelius*, *A Deſerter from the Church, Enemy to Mercy, Deſtroyer of Penance, Teacher of Pride, Corrupter of Truth, and Bane of Charity. Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

NOVATUS was a Prieſt of *Carthage*, as appears by the IIId. Letter of St. *Cyprian*, of the *Oxford Edition*; he had been ſummoned to appear before his Biſhop in 249, being accuſed of having ſpurned his Wife whilſt ſhe was big with Child, and cauſed her thereby to miſcarry; but the Perſecution raiſed by *Decius* having obliged St. *Cyprian* to withdraw himſelf, *Novatus* by this means was delivered from the fear of appearing before him; and not long after joined himſelf to *Felicissimus*, a Deacon, and began to maintain, that Perſons who had fallen into any open ſin, ought to be received into Communion without the impoſing of any Penance. However, ſome time after, being gone to *Rome*, he joined himſelf to a Party who were of a quite contrary Opinion; and at laſt returned to *Africa*; but what became of him afterwards is not known. See the *Annales Cyprianicæ* of our Country-man, Biſhop *Pearſon*, and *the Life of St. Cyprian, in* XIIth. *Tom. of Univerſ. Biblioth.*

NOUE (*Francis de la*) ſurnamed *Bras-de fer*, or *Iron-Arm*, a Gentleman of *Bretaign* in *France*, was not only a great Commander, but a very good and honeſt Man, and ſignaliz'd himſelf upon all occaſions by his Prudence, Vertue and Valour. He was born in 1531, of *Francis de la Noüe* and *Bonaventura l'Eſperver*. In his Youth he travelled into *Italy*, and bore Arms there, and at his Return to *France* embraced the *Reformed Religion*, which had taken great root in *Bretaigne* ſince the Year 1557. The Sieur *De la Noüe*, ſaith *Moreri*, performed extraordinary Services to thoſe of his Party; and though an *Huguenot*, yet it cannot be denyed, but his Probity, his Valour and his Wiſdom, were always had in admiration by the Catholicks. He had a tolerable inſight into good Authors, and ingenuous Literature. He was Courageous, Vertuous, Liberal, and ready to Oblige, and do good turns to all Perſons whatſoever. He took *Orleans* from the *Roman Catholicks*, the 28 of *September*, 1567. and chaſed thence the *Roman Catholick* Governor, who had retrench'd himſelf at a Gate of that City. He commanded the Rear-guard at the Battle of *Jarnac*, 1569, and aſſiſted in a Thouſand Occaſions, in all which he gave evident Marks of a wonderful Prudence, and ſurpaſſing Generoſity. The *Proteſtants* had made him Governor of *Macon*, which the Duke of *Nevers* took from him. After the Battle of *Jarnac*, *la Noüe* attack'd a Fort which *Puy Gaillard*, a Roman Catholick Captain had built at *Alenzon*; who being informed thereof, gathered ſome Forces, and ſet upon *la Noüe*, but was defeated by him; who afterwards took *Fontenay*, *Oleron*, *Marennes*, *Soubiſe* and *Brouage*. It was at the taking of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, that he received a Shot in his left Arm, that broke the Bone, which being cut off at *Rochel*, he got an Iron Arm made inſtead of it, which gave him the Name of *Iron-Arm*, and with which he made a ſhift to hold his Horſe Bridle, and to be as active as before. In 1571 he was ſent to *Genlis* in the Low-Countries, where he ſurprized *Valenciennes*. At his return to *France*, after the *Pariſian Maſſacre*, the *French* King ſent him to *Rochel*, and he was Commander in chief there, in 1573. From the year 1578 he followed the Duke of *Alenzon* into the Low-Countries, who ſent him with 3000 Men to the Aſſiſtance of the States, for whom he performed great Services. *Philip of Melun*, Marqueſs of *Risburg*, took him Priſoner in 1580, in an encounter near to the Caſtle of *Ingelmonſter*, *la Noüe* having a little before taken *Ninove*, and the Count of *Egmont*, who was then in the Place. The *Spaniards* expreſs'd an extraordinary Joy for their having taken this great Commander, and did not reſtore him to his Liberty, till the Year 1585, in Exchange of the ſaid Count of *Egmont*, and a Ranſom of 100000 Crowns beſides. At the beginning of the Wars of the League, he retired to *Geneva*, where *William Robert de la Marc*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Prince of *Sedan*, &c. died, leaving his Siſter, *Charlotta*, Heireſs of his Eſtate, and made *la Noüe* Executor of his Laſt Will, Guardian of the Princeſs, and Governor of his Sovereign Territories. But divers reaſons hindring him from taking a Journey to the *Low-Countries*, ſo ſoon as he had deſired, the Princeſs his Pupil in the mean time was almoſt oppreſs'd; whereupon he exerted his utmoſt diligence to retrieve her Affairs. As he was thus employed, the King of *Navarre*, who had joyned himſelf with King *Henry* IIId. ſent for him, together with the Duke of *Longueville*, to go and meet ſome Succours which *Suici* was bringing from *Switzerland*, which was a little before the King's Death. After which *la Noüe* continued his Services to *Henry the Great*, and was kill'd at the Siege of *Lambale*, in the year 1591; for as he was got up a Ladder, to ſpy what they were doing in the Place, he was wounded in the Head with a Muſket ſhot, of which he died ſome days after, being almoſt equally lamented by his Friends and Enemies; a Man wonderfully great in War, and yet greater for his Vertue and Goodneſs. He was of an ancient and noble Houſe in *Bretaigne*, and married *Margaret de Peligny*, by whom he had *Odet de la Noüe*, and a Daughter married to the Marqueſs of *Mouſſaie*. His Sons were Heirs of his good Qualities. *Moſes Amyraldus in the Life of de la Noüe. San. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. Thuan. d' Avila. Strada. Mezeray. Dupleix.*

NOVE (*Paul de*) Doge of *Genoua*, was a Dyer by his Trade, whom in 1500 the *Genoueſe*, revolting from *France*, choſe to be their Duke, but *Lewis* XIIth. having reduced them to their duty, and ſeized *de Nove*, cauſed him publickly to be beheaded. *Monſtrelet Chron.*

NOVELLARO, a fine and pleaſant Town of *Italy* in lower *Lombardy*, between *Mantua* and *Modena*, ſubject to a Count of the Family of *Gonzaga*. It ſtands ten Miles North of *Regio*, and twenty North Weſt of *Modena*, *Long.* 31. 12. *Lat.* 44. 27.

NOVELON, Biſhop of *Soiſons*, he took upon him the *Croiſade* for regaining the *Holy Land*, and after the taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *French* in 1203, he was one of thoſe who were nominated to chuſe an Emperor. In 1204 he had the Arch-biſhoprick of *Theſſalonica* conferr'd upon him: He died at *Paris* about the Year 1207. *Herman lib. 1. de Miſc. St. Marie laud. San. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. Du Cange, obſerv. ſur vill. Had.*

NOVEMVIRI, the Nine Magiſtrates of *Athens* ſo called, whoſe Government laſted but for one Year; the firſt of which number was called *Archon*, or Prince, the ſecond *Baſileus* or King, the third *Polemarchus* or General of the Army, and the ſix others were called *Theſmothetæ* or *Legiſlators*. They took an Oath exactly to obſerve the Laws, and in caſe of failure, oblig'd themſelves to beſtow upon the Commonwealth a Golden Statue as big as themſelves. Thoſe who diſcharged their Office faithfully were afterwards received into

into the number of the Senators of the *Areopagus*. *Plutarchus in Solon and Pericles.*

NOVENDIALE, a Sacrifice which the *Romans* continued for nine Days to divert the Mischiefs wherewith they were threatned by Prodigy, and to appease the Anger of the Gods, in which case the Senate used to send an Order to the *High-Priest* or *Prætor* of the City, for the observation of this Solemnity. *Tullus Hostilius* the fourth King of *Rome*, was the first Institutor of these Sacrifices, after that he had been informed of the prodigious Hail which fell upon Mount *Alban* in the Country of *Latium*, the bigness and hardness whereof made them to be taken for Stones. *Titus Livius.*

NOVENSILES, certain Gods thus called by the *Romans*, either because they were of short standing, or nine in number, as *Health*, *Fortune*, *Vesta*, *Hercules*, *Romulus*, *Æsculapius*, *Bacchus*, *Æneas* and *Faith*; or, that they thought they presided over Novelties and Changes. Others will have it, That this was a Name given to the nine Muses. *Lil. Gyrald. de Syntagm. Deor.*

NOVIBAZAR, Lat. *Novus Mercatus*, one of the chief Cities of *Servia*, in the Principality of *Herzegovina* subject to the *Turks*. It's situate on the River *Oraska*, 52 Miles West of *Nissa*, and 115 South East of *Belgrade*. *Long.* 43. 56. *Lat.* 43. 12.

NOVIGRAD, a small but very strong Town of Upper *Hungary* in the County of *Zolnock*, now subject to the Emperor, situate about a Mile from the *Danube*, five Leagues North East of *Gran*, four from *Vaccia*. *Long.* 40. 7. *Lat.* 48. 00. It's defended by a Castle built upon a Rock, and encompassed with a Ditch four and thirty foot deep, cut in the same Rock, which makes it almost impregnable. In 1594 the *Germans* took it from the *Turks*, who retook it in 1663, but is now again under the Emperor.

NOVIGRAD, a Town and Castle in *Dalmatia*, the Castle built upon a Bay of the same Name, twenty Miles East of *Zara*, and five and twenty North of *Sebenico*. It belong'd to the *Venetians*, but now is under the *Turks*, who made themselves Masters of it in 1648.

NOVIGRADT, a handsome Town with an impregnable Castle in the Province of *Rascia* in *Servia*, subject to the *Turks*. It stands on the *Danube* 40 *English* Miles West of *Widen*, 74 North of *Nissa*, and 108 East of *Belgrade*. *Long.* 45. 8. *Lat.* 45. 5.

NOVOGOROD NISSI, or *the Lower*, a large and populous Town of *Muscovy*, situate upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Occa*, 100 *German* Miles North East of *Moscow*, and 40 South East of *Wologda*. *Long.* 69. 25. *Lat.* 58. 00. This Town is very strong, and the Boundary of Christendom, on that side, the Crim *Tartars* being their Neighbours. The Country about it is healthful and very plentiful.

NOVOGOROD VELIKI, Lat. *Novogardia Magna*, called by the *Germans* NEUGARTEN, is a great City of *Moscovy*, Capital of a Principality of the same Name, and an Archbishop's See, seated in a spacious Plain upon the River *Wolkow* or *Volga*, which issueth from the Lake of *Ilmen*, the most beautiful of *Europe*, about a Mile above the City, and traversing the Lake *Ladoga* falls by *Nottcburg*, and the Gulf of *Finland* into the *Baltick Sea*. This River is the chief cause of the Wealth and Greatness of the City, as being Navigable from its Fountains, almost to the *Baltick*, which has made the place the chief for trade of all the North, being frequented on that account by the *Livonians*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Germans*, and *Hollanders*. It formerly enjoyed also many great Privileges under a Prince of their own, who had no dependance on the Great Duke of *Moscovy*, and was become so rich and powerful, that it was a common Proverb amongst them, *Who can oppose God, or the great City* Novogorod? It hath formerly for its bigness been compar'd to *Rome*, but is not so great now as it hath been, though the number of its Steeples make a great show at a distance, for besides Churches it contains no less than seventy Monasteries. The Buildings are all of Wood after the manner of the *Russians*. *Withold*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, was the first, who in 1425 oblig'd this City to pay a Tribute of 2000 Crowns. *John Basilowitz Grossdin* Tyrant of *Muscovy* made himself Master of it in 1477, and placed a Governour in it; and some time after came in Person and plundered the City, carrying away with him to *Moscow* 300 Waggons laden with Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, and other rich Goods and Furniture, to which place he also transported all the Inhabitants of *Novogrod*, and sent *Muscovites* to inhabit this City. *John Basilowitz*, Great Duke of *Moscovy*, in 1569, upon a bare groundless suspicion of their designing to revolt, slew or cast into the River 2770 of its Inhabitants, besides a vast number trodden to death by a Party of his Horse let in upon them. After having plunder'd the rich Church of *Sancta Sophia*, and all the Treasures of the other Churches, he also pillag'd the Archbishoprick, and then Commanded the Archbishop to ride upon a white Horse with a Fiddle tied about his Neck, and a Flute in his Hand; and in this posture conducted him to *Moscow*, where he was quit with this disgrace, but the *Abbots* and *Monks* were all cut to pieces or drowned. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611, and restor'd to the *Russians*, in 1634. In 1664 it was populous, and a place of good Trade, encompassed with a Timber Wall, well stor'd with Ammunition and Brass Ordinance, and defended by a Castle. Here was anciently an Idol worshipped in the form of a Man, with a Thunderbolt in his Hand, call'd the God of Fire; in whose Temple the Priests were oblig'd to keep a perpetual Fire with Oaken Timber, on pain of Death. This Dutchy once the greatest in *Russia*, was assign'd by Lot to *Ruruk Varegus* their first Duke, whose Posterity inlarg'd their Dominions as far as the Greek Empire on one side, and *Norway* on the other. *Novogorod* is an hundred and five *German* Miles from *Moscow*, to the N. W. six and forty from *Pleskow* to the E. and forty from *Nerva* to the S. E. *Long.* 50.00. *Lat.* 58. 23.

NOVOGROD, or *Novogrodek*, called *Litawiski*: Lat. *Novogroda*, *Novogardia*, a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*, the Capital of a *Palatinate* of the same Name, in which the Diet of *Lithuania* ought by turns with *Minskow* to be held: It stands scarce four *Polish* Miles from the River *Niemen*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South. The Palatinate of *Novogrodek* lies between *Polesia* to the South, and *Polachia* to the West, in which, besides the Capital, are the Cities of *Wolkowiska*, *Lakowicz*, *Min*, *Slonim*, *&c.* This City is large, but all built of Timber.

NOVOGRODEK SEVIERSKY, Lat. *Novogardia Severia*, a City of *Lithuania* formerly under the *Poles*, now under the great Duke of *Moscovy*. It stands upon the River *Dezna*, seventeen *Polish* Miles from *Czernichou* to the North East, forty six from *Kiovia*, and the same distance from *Smolensko* to the south, and is the Capital of a Dukedom.

NOUR-MAHAL, Queen of the *East-Indies*, and Wife of *Jehan Guir*, *Great Mogul in* 1620. She had two Names, *Nour-Gehanbegum*, i. e. *The Light of the World*, and the other *Nour-Mahal*, *The Light of the Seraglio*. This Queen being very ambitious, us'd her utmost endeavours to please the King, that she might with the more ease bring about her Designs; and being extreamly desirous to eternize her Memory, she thought she could not better accomplish this, than by causing a vast quantity of Money to be coyned with her own stamp upon it, which she obtain'd very dexterously, thus; During the absence of the *Sultan Kourom* the King's Son, she desired the King to let her enjoy the Soveraign Authority twenty four hours only; which Request surpriz'd the King, as looking upon it to be of dangerous consequence, but yet the greatness of his love made him at last to grant it to her; and calling all his great Officers into his Presence, commanded them without reserve to obey her, as they did him, for that term of time. The Queen having long before made Preparations for executing her design, by laying up great quantities of Gold and Silver in those Cities where the *Grand Mogul* had his Money coyned, and by sending the Stamps secretly to all the Masters of the Mint, who only were acquainted with her Intent, all the great Lords knowing nothing of it; she, as soon as she was got into the Throne, dispatch'd Couriers to all the Mints of the Kingdom, with orders to coin two Millions of Silver and Golden *Roupies*, the *Roupi* of Gold being worth about Forty Shillings Sterling, and the Silver *Roupi* half a Crown) every one of which pieces represented the figure of one of the Signs of the *Zodiack* on one side, and on the other the King and Queen's Name. The thing was so suddenly executed, especially in the Royal City where she then was, that she had not sate above two hours on the Throne, but she caused abundance of these pieces to be cast amongst the People, which were current Money during the Reign of the King her Husband. But *Sultan Kourom*, called afterwards *Cha Jehan*, being come to the Crown he caused this Coin to be called in and minted anew. The Father of this Queen was a *Persian* by Nation and was in his own Country no more than a Captain of Horse, who coming to the *Indies* to serve the *Great Mogul Jehan-Guir*, he presently conceiv'd so great a Favour for him, that after having tried his Courage, he made him General of his Armies, but afterward, joining with *Sultan Kosron*, eldest Son of the *Mogul*, who designed to make himself

King

King by dethroning his Father, he was taken, in order to be put to death, but his Wife and Daughter casting themselves at the *Mogul*'s Feet, begg'd his Pardon. The King was so charm'd with the Beauty of his Daughter, that he granted her desire, and made her Mistress of his Affections. Besides the *Persian* and *Indian* Languages, she understood and spoke *Arabick*, and had a great Genius fit to govern a Kingdom. *Tavernier.*

NOYERS *(Hugo de)* Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France*, of a Noble and ancient Family, which took its Name from a Town in *Burgundy*, had a troublesome dispute with the Earl of *Auxerre*, who made it his business to blacken this Prelate by all sorts of Calumny and mis-reports, upon which account the Bishop made use of the Authority of his Character, and Excommunicated him with all his Officers, and deprived them of Christian Burial, which so enrag'd the Earl, that he caused a Child to be buried in the Bishop's Hall, and drove all the Clergy-men out of the Cathedral; but at last the Earl was willing to give Satisfaction,and to be freed from the effects of his Excommunication, was fain to dig up the Child himself, and to carry it bare-foot, and in his Shirt to the Church-yard, and there to bury it in presence of all the People. This Prelate died at *Rome* 1206. *San. Marth. Gal. Christiana.*

NOYON, *See* NOION.

NTOUPI, a Name the *Greeks* give to Excommunicated Persons, because their Bodies do not rot in the Earth, but swell and sound like a Drum, when they are touched or moved, whereof they give us this Example. *Mahomet* II. having heard much of the Efficacy of Excommunication in the *Greek* Church sent to *Maximus* the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, to procure him the sight of the Body of an Excommunicated Person, to know whether the Report that went concerning them were true. The Patriarch at the first receipt of this Order was in great trouble how to satisfie the Grand Signior's desire; and having communicated the same to his Clergy, some of the most ancient of them remembred, That under the Patriarchate of *Gennadius* there had been a beautiful Widow, who, by the instigation of the Devil, had slandered that Patriarch with endeavouring to debauch her, whereupon he was forc'd to Excommunicate her; and that dying at the end of forty Days, her Body had been taken up a long time after, to see the Efficacy of Excommunication, and was found entire, and then buried again a Second time. *Maximus* being inform'd of the place where she was buried, sent word thereof to the *Sultan*, who immediately sent some of his Officers in presence of whom the Grave was opened, and the Corps found whole, but black and puft up like a Bladder. The Officers having made their Report hereof, *Mahomet* was extreamly astonisht at it, and order'd his *Bashaws* that had visited the Body to see it transported to a Chapel of the Church of *Pammacaristæ*, which they did, and sealed the Door of it with the *Sultan*'s Seal; and a few days after, the *Bashaws*, by the same Royal Order, took the Coffin again out of the Chapel, and presented it to the Patriarch to take off the Excommunication, that the *Sultan* might be assur'd of the effect of that Ceremony, which, according to the common report, restor'd the Dead-bodies to the condition of the other Corpses. Accordingly the Patriarch, after having read the *Liturgy*, that is to say, the Form of Prayer prescrib'd on this occasion, began to read, with a loud voice, the Woman's Absolution, expecting the effect of it with zealous Tears and Aspirations to God; whereupon, as the *Greeks* relate, the following Miracle was wrought, in the presence of a vast crowd of People: There was heard an obscure crackling noise of the Nerves and Bones beginning to resolve, and quit their natural position: whereupon the *Bashaws* shut up the Body again into the Chappel as before, to give it time wholly to resolve to Dust; and some Days after, having made their last visit of it, and seeing that the Body was for the most part turn'd to Dust, made their report of it to the *Sultan*; who, full of astonishment, own'd the Christian Religion to be very powerful. But we must not confound these *Ntoupi*'s, with the *Broucolaca*'s, of whom to this day, there's a great noise amongst the *Greeks*, for the *Ntoupies*, are such Bodies which cannot turn to Dust, because they have not been absolv'd from the Sentence of Excommunication; but the *Broucolaca*'s are bodies of Excommunicated Persons that are animated by the Devil, who actuating their Organs, makes them speak, walk, eat and drink. And withal, the *Greeks* tell us, That to deprive the Devil of this Power, one must take the Heart of these *Broucolaca*'s and cut it to pieces, and then bury the body again. *Guillet. History of the Reign of Mahomet* II.

NUBA, the Surname which *Gabriel Sionita*, and *Johan. Hezronita*, *Maronites*, give to the Author of the *Universal Geography* writ in *Arabick*, and printed in 1592 at *Rome*. *Scaliger* in his Epistles makes mention of this piece, which was translated into Latin, by the two persons above mention'd, and printed at *Paris*, in 1619. This piece contains a Description of the whole World, especially of *Asia* and *Africa*; but his greatest exactness appears in his Description of *Arabia*, as to which he forgets nothing: In the Description of *Europe* he commits many failures, his own Travels reaching no further than *Spain*, and is so very faulty in the Proper Names of places. This *Arabian* Author liv'd at least 500 Years ago, under *Roger* I. King of *Sicily*. It is not well known of what Religion he was, though the two *Maronites* that translated him, take him to have been a Christian. As for his Country, they suppose him to have been of *Nubia*, for which reason they have given him the Surname of *Nuba*, and his Book is called *Geographia Nubiensis*, which *Roger* King of *Sicily* hired him to write, to have an account of places marked on his great Terrestrial Globe, all of pure Silver weighing 400 Pounds *Greek* weight, *viz.* fourteen Ounces to the Pound. *F. Simon.*

NUBIA, a great Country in the Eastern part of *Africa*, which the Inhabitants call *Neuba*, and by some it is called the *Lesser Egypt*. It lies along the River *Nile*, and the River *Nubia*, and is incompass'd on the North and West with Mountains, between *Egypt* and the Deserts of *Barca*, which it hath on the North, the Deserts of *Zaarah* to the West, and the Upper *Æthiopia* or Country of the *Abyssines* to the East and South. It lies 300 *French* Leagues in length, and not much less in breadth. Its Capital City is *Duncala*, consisting of 10000 Houses; the other most considerable are *Nubia*, *Cusa*, *Guala*, *Jalac* and *Susa*. That part of the Country which lies towards the *Nile* is fruitful enough. It abounds with Santal Wood, Gold, Civet and Ivory; and produces a Poison of that violence, that one Grain of it is enough to kill ten persons. The *Nubians* are valiant and witty, and the Inhabitants of the known parts of it are addicted to Commerce and Tillage. The Country abounds with Sugar-canes, but the People know not how to make any profit of them. The *Nubians* are govern'd by a King of their own, who keeps considerable Forces on his Frontiers to secure them against the Incursions of the *Turks* and *Abyssines*. The *Nubians* trade chiefly with the *Egyptians* of *Cairo* and other Cities of that Country. They sell their Poison an hundred Ducats an Ounce, and the Duties laid upon the Exportation of it makes the best branch of the King's Revenues. Strangers, when they buy of it, oblige themselves not to make use of it in the Country. *Geography* is in some measure beholding to this Country, as the Birth-place of the famous *Nubian Geographer*. This Country derives its Name from *Nuabia*, once its Capital City, which is eighteen days Journey South East of *Tagua*, and 216 *English* Miles from *Somna*. The *Nubians* were formerly Christians, but lost their Religion for want of Preachers and Schools, and sending to *Abyssinia* for Supplies, whence they could have none, they turned *Jews* and *Mahometans*. Their Commodities are Rue, Saunders, Ivory, Civet and Gold. Their Language a mixture of *Chaldean*, *Arabian* and *Egyptian*. *Ptolemy. Pliny. Strabo. Johannes Leo. Marmol. Descript. Afric.*

NUBUNANGA, King of *Japan*, who depriv'd *Dairo*, to whom that Empire did of right belong, of the Soveraignty, leaving him only the Title of Prince in 1570. His Successor was *Taxibo Quaba* in 1586, after whom reigned *Tarkosamma*, who in 1600 made *Dairo* renounce all his right to the Crown, and took upon him the Title of Emperor of *Japan*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

NUCA, the last Lord High Justice of *Arragon*. This Judge was a Sovereign Magistrate chosen by the People to maintain their Rights and Privileges, against the Oppressions and encroachments of the Kings of *Spain*, who were fain to swear on their Knees and bare-headed, before this Judge, That they would never attempt any thing against the Rights and privileges of the *Arragonians*; and the People had power to present to this Lord High Justice, Complaints and Indictments against the King himself. But the Power of this Magistrate being odious and insupportable to the Kings of *Spain*, they endeavour'd by little and little to infringe and destroy it. In 1469 they created seventeen Censors or Inquisitors to whom this Lord High Justice was every Year to give an account of his Behaviour, and at last *Philip* II. of *Spain* in 1592, besieged *Saragossa*, which he took, and caus'd this *Nuca* to be beheaded, by which means he wholly abolish'd that Office. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

NUDIPEDALIA, Sacrifices which the *Jews* solemnized with their bare feet, to be delivered from some great incumbent Affliction. After having continued their Prayers for thirty Days together, and abstained from Wine, they

ſhav'd their Heads, and went bare-foot to the Temple, and offered their Sacrifices. The *Jews* finding themſelves oppreſs'd by *Florus*, Governour of *Judæa*, for the Emperor *Nero*, celebrated this Bare-foot Ceremony with extraordinary Solemnity; *Berenice* King *Agrippa*'s Siſter, accompanying them therein, and appearing alſo bare-footed in behalf of the *Jews*, before the Tribunal of *Florus*, but without ſucceſs. *Joſeph. de Bello Judaic. St. Hieron. adverſ. Jovinian.* The *Greeks*, *Romans*, and other Nations alſo obſerved the like Solemnities, as *Tertullian* informs us in his *Apologetick*.

NUIS or *Nuys*, Lat. *Noveſium*, a City of *Germany* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Collen*, on the *Rhine*, where it receives the River *Erpt*. It is an ancient ſtrong City, and famous for the Reſiſtance it made againſt *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who beſieged it a whole Year. It hath been often taken and retaken during the late Wars of *Germany*.

NUIS or *Nuits*, a little City of *France* in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armanſon*, between *Mombard* and *Tonnerre*. Some Authors ſuppoſe, that it took its Name from the Ancient *Nuitones*, who were the Builders of it, being a People of *Germany* in Confederacy with the *Burgundians*.

NUIS, or the Land of *Peter Nuits*, a part of *New-Holland*, now *New-York*, diſcovered by a perſon ſo called, in 1625.

NUMA POMPILIUS, ſecond King of the *Romans*, was of *Cures*, a City of the *Sabines*, and Son of *Pomponius Pompilius*. The *Romans* had ſo great an Opinion of his Virtue, that immediately after the Death of *Romulus*, they made him King in the Fortieth Year of *Rome*. He inſtituted many Sacred Ceremonies, with deſign thereby to tame and civilize the Salvage Temper of a Barbarous and Licentious People. He built a Temple to *Veſta*, and appointed Veſtal Virgins, who had the care to preſerve the Holy Fire. He erected eight Colleges of Prieſts, and amongſt them the *Flamens* or three Prieſts, *viz.* of *Jupiter*, whom he called *Flamen Dialis*; of *Mars*, *Martialis*, and of *Romulus*, *Quirinalis*; the *Salii*, *Augures*, *Feciales* and *Curiones*. He erected alſo a Temple to double-fac'd *Janus*, which was to ſtand open in time of War, and ſhut in time of Peace. He divided the Year into twelve Months, and enacted many good and uſeful Laws. And to the end that all theſe Inſtitutions might gain the greater reſpect and veneration amongſt the People, he perſwaded them that he converſed by Night with the Nymph *Ægeria*, from whoſe Inſtructions he received the Ceremonies, Laws and Inſtitutions which he preſcribed them. He was married to *Tatia* the Daughter of *Tatius*, *Romulus*'s Collegue, by whom he had four Sons, who became the Heads of four Families, and one Daughter married to *Tullus Hoſtilius*, who ſucceeded him. He reigned two and forty Years, and died in the eighty ſecond of *Rome*. *Livy. Florus. Dion. Halicarnaſſus.*

NUMANTIA, an ancient City of *Spain*, famous for having waged War twenty Years together, and ſtood out a Siege of fourteen Years againſt the *Romans*, who had unjuſtly begun the War; and though they had not above 4000 Men in the City, yet they forced *Lepidus* and *Mancinus*, who beſieged them with an Army of 40000 Men, to make a diſhonourable Peace. But at laſt *Scipio Africanus*, after a Siege of fifteen Months took it, but found nothing in it to adorn his Triumph, for the Inhabitants being pinched with Famine, made a great Fire, in which, after they had burnt their Wives and Children with all their Goods, made a Sally upon the *Romans*, and voluntarily expos'd themſelves to their Fury. *Pliny* tells us, That the Spoil of this Powerful City did not amount to above 700 *l.* This happened in the 620th of *Rome*. The Ruins of this City are ſtill to be ſeen in old *Caſtile*, not far from the Borders of *Arragon*, about a League from *Soria*, at a place which the *Spaniards* call *Puente Garay*. The occaſion of the *Roman* War was no other but the *Numantines* ſheltering the Inhabitants of *Segeda* their Allies, and interceded for them to the *Romans*, from whom they had made their eſcape. During the firſt Siege that the latter laid to the Town, one of the Inhabitants, courted for his Daughter by two Young Men equally conſiderable, and in ſuſpence which to pleaſe, told them, That he would beſtow his Daughter upon him that would firſt bring the Head of a *Roman*; whereupon both the Rivals went towards the Enemies Camp, and finding it in diſorder, return'd into the City, and having made all to arm themſelves, fell upon the Enemy in their Retrenchments, and ſurpriz'd *Mancinus* who thereupon, was forc'd to that ſhameful Peace. The Senate, to puniſh his ill Conduct, ſent them Heralds to deliver him all naked, with his Hands tied behind his back to the *Numantines*, who generouſly refus'd to receive him. *Tit. Liv. Lib.* 56, 57. *Flor. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 18. *Velleius Paterc. lib.* 2. *Appian. Strabo. Pliny*, &c.

NUMENIUS, born at *Apamea* in *Syria*, was a very famous and learned *Pythagorean* and *Platoniſt*, according to *Euſeb. præparat. Lib.* 11. and the familiar friend of *Cronius* the famous *Platonick* Philoſopher, as *Porphyrius* tells us, *Lib. de Antro Nymph. in Odyſſ.* His Books Περὶ τῆς τῶν Ἀκαδημαϊκῶν πρὸς Πλάτωνα διαδόσεως, are commended by *Euſebius de Præp. lib.* 14. beſides which he writ alſo Τὰ παρὰ Πλάτωνα ἀπόῤῥητα, a fragment whereof is quoted by the ſame *Euſeb. Præp. lib.* 13. as alſo ſome Books Περὶ ταγαθοῦ quoted by *Origen lib.* 2. *contra Celſum.* Some Slanderers having accuſed *Plotinus* for attributing to himſelf the Inventions and Doctrines of this *Numenius*; *Amelius*, to vindicate his friend *Plotinus*, writ a Book, *De Differentiâ Doctrinæ Plotini & Numenii.* He lived after Chriſt according to the Teſtimony of *Theodoret*, Ἑλληνικ. β. *Numenius* hath this expreſſion concerning *Plato*, *Quid enim aliud eſt Plato, quam Moſes Atticiſſans.* It is conjectur'd, that he flouriſhed in the IId. Century. We muſt not confound this *Numenius* with the *Pyrrhonian* Philoſopher of the ſame Name mention'd by *Laert. Athenæus. Heſychius. Suidas.*

NUMERIA, a Heathen Goddeſs preſiding over Numbers and Accounts. *Auguſtin de Civit. Dei.*

NUMERIANUS, Emperor, was the Son of *Carus*, and Brother of *Carinus*, who after the death of his Father, was declar'd Emperor, but was murder'd by *Aper*. See APER.

NUMIDIA, a great Inland Country of *Africa*, called *Metagonitis* by *Pliny* in the Confines of *Libya* and *Mauritania*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame now called *Biledulgerid*, from the great number of Dates abounding in that Country. It has the *Atlantique* Sea to the Weſt, the Deſart of *Zara* to the South, *Egypt* to the Eaſt, and *Barbary* to the North. Its Inhabitants are a dull, ignorant ſort of People, and generally ſhort ſighted, occaſioned by Sand which the Wind raiſes continually into the Air: They alſo loſe their Teeth very young by feeding upon Dates. The chief Provinces and Kingdoms belonging to it are *Sous* or *Soul*, *Teſſet*, *Darha*, *Zegelmeſſa*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Teſſen*, the Deſart of *Barca*, &c. The Country is inhabited by Natives and *Arabians*. There is alſo *Numidia* properly ſo called, which contains the Kingdoms of *Bugia* and *Conſtantina*. *Numidia*, in former times, was govern'd by Powerful Kings of their own, amongſt whom *Maſſiniſſa*, an Allie of the *Romans* was very famous, who being injur'd by the *Carthaginians*, gave occaſion to the third *Punick* War. This *Maſſiniſſa* had three Sons, *Micipſa* his Succeſſor, *Manaſtabal* and *Guluſa*, the firſt of whom left behind him two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal*; *Manaſtabal* was the Father of *Jugurtha*, by a Concubine. *Jugurtha*, being adopted by *Micipſa*, killed his Brother *Hiempſal*, his other Brother *Adherbal* eſcaping to *Rome*, which was the cauſe of the *Jugurthan* War. At preſent this Country is ſubject to many *Mahometan* Princes, which is the cauſe of the frequent changing of the Names of its Cities. *Ptolemy. Strabo. Pliny. Salluſt. Joan. Leo & Marmol. Deſcript. Afric.*

NUMITOR, the Son of *Procas* King of *Alba*, who died *A. M.* 3259, and the Brother of *Amulius*, whom their Father *Procas* left Joint Heirs of the Crown, on condition that they ſhould reign Annually by turns. But *Amulius* being got into the Throne, reſolv'd to keep out his Brother and his Poſterity, for which end he murthered his Son *Lauſus* as he was a Hunting, and got his Daughter *Rhea Sylvia* to be put amongſt the *Veſtals*; but ſhe, notwithſtanding all his Circumſpection, being got with Child, brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who kill'd their great Uncle, and reſtored their Grandfather to his Throne, which was in the Year of the World 3300. *Tit. Liv. Aurel. Victor. Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ.*

NUNDINA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the ancient Heathens, who ſuppoſed her to have the care of the Purification of Infants: And foraſmuch as Male Infants were uſed to be purified nine Days after their Birth, they derived the Name of this Goddeſs from the word *Nonus*, or the ninth, though Female Infants were purified the eighth Day; which Purification was called *Luſtration* by the *Romans*. *Macrob. Saturn.*

NUNEATON, a Market Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred in the North Eaſt parts of *Warwickſhire*.

NUNNEZ or *Nonius (Petrus)* a famous Mathematician of *Alcazar de Sal* in *Portugal*, who lived in the XVI. Century,

tury. He was the Author of ſeveral Books, whereof the moſt conſiderable are, *De Arte Navigandi, Lib.* II. *De Crepuſculis, lib.* I. *Annotationes in Ariſtot. Problema mechanicum de motu Navigii ex remis. Annotationes in planetarum Theorias. Georg. Purbachii*, &c. *Reſendius in Antiq. Luſitanar. Nicolaus Anton. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

NUNNEZ *de Avendanno (Peter)* an Eminent *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living in the XVIth. Century, *Covarruvias* and others give him a good Character. His Works are *Dictionarium Hiſpanicum Vocum Antiquarum, quibus Partitarum Leges & cæteræ Regiæ Conſtitutiones Utuntur. De Exequendis Mandatis Regum Hiſpaniæ quæ Rectoribus Civitatum dantur*, &c. *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

NUREMBERG, *Nurnberg*, Lat. *Norembergа*, a great Imperial free City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, upon the Confluence of the Rivers *Regen* and *Pegen*, ſeated at the foot of a Hill, and fortified with a Caſtle. It is very conſiderable and famous for its fair Streets, ſumptuous Churches, Caſtle, Arſenal, two Fairs, and its Manufactures, the chief whereof are Toyes and Clock-works. It has a Territory belonging to it, which lies between the Marquiſate of *Holach* to the Weſt, *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the Eaſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Aichſtadt* to the South. The City ſtands nine Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratisbon*, thirteen from *Wurtzberg*, and nineteen from *Augsburg* to the North. It belong'd at firſt to the Dukes of *Schwaben*, but afterwards bought its Liberty, which it hath carefully preſerv'd ever ſince 1027. *Nuremberg* hath alſo an Univerſity, and is accounted one of the greateſt and richeſt Cities of *Germany*. The Houſes are all built of Freeſtone four or five Stories High, the Streets are broad, and the Market-places fair and ſpacious. It hath Eleven Stone Bridges (whereof that built with one Arch paſſeth for a Wonder) twelve Fountains, 120 Wells, ſix Gates, every one of them defended by a ſtrong Tower, a Caſtle built on a Hill, and an Arſenal of five Rooms a Floor, Eighty foot Wide each, wherein are 300 pieces of Canon, and Arms for ten thouſand Men, and a magnificent Town-Houſe. It borrowed its form of Government, which is Ariſtocratical, from the *Venetians*. The Inhabitants embraced *Luther*'s Doctrine in 1506, but tolerate the *Calviniſts*, and the *Roman Catholicks* have one Church allowed them. They ſubmitted themſelves in 1631 to *Guſtavus Adolphus*, who raiſed the Siege laid to the City by Count *Tilly* the twenty firſt of *March*, and Count *Walleſtein* in *Auguſt* 1632, and in acknowledgment of this great Service of his Victorious Arms, they preſented him with four double pieces of Canon, of a peculiar make, and two Silver Globes, a Terreſtrial and Celeſtial one Gilt and Enamel'd, the Workmanſhip whereof was very admirable. In 1649. a general Peace was concluded were amongſt the Princes of *Germany*. *Mordent* adds, That this is the beſt Govern'd Town in *Germany*. That the new choſen Emperors are to hold their firſt Diets here. That the Royal Crown, *Dalmatick* Gown and Imperial Cloak are kept here. That it was here *Maximilian*'s Wooden Eagle flew a quarter of a Mile and back again. That the Burgers have power to impriſon their Children, and throw them alive into the River. In fine, That it was here *Charlemaign* deſign'd to make a Communication between the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, by joining the *Rednitz* and *Atmul* Rivers, whereby there might have been a Commerce by Water from the lower Countries to *Vienna*, and even to the *Euxine*; but ſome Inconveniences in the Attempt, and his Warlike Diverſions made him give over the noble Deſign. In 1649 a general Peace was concluded here between the *German* Princes. *Cluverius Germ. Spond. Conradus Celtes.*

NUSCO, Lat. *Nuſcum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the farther Principality, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Saleno*.

NYCTELIA, Feaſts in honour of *Bacchus*, ſo called Becauſe they were celebrated in the Night; from the *Greek* word Νύξ which ſignifies *Night*, and τελεῖν, *to ſacrifice* or *perform any religious Ceremony*. Theſe Feaſts were celebrated every three years in the beginning of the Spring by Night, with Flambeaus and Drinking, and accompanied with the worſt of Inſolencies and Impurities, wherefore alſo the *Romans* forbad the ſolemnizing of them, becauſe of the horrid Diſorders committed at them. *St. Auguſt. de Civitate Dei. Dempſter Paralipom. in Roſin. Antiq.*

NYCTEUS, Son of *Neptune* by *Celene*, Daughter of *Atlas*. He had two Daughters *Antiopa* and *Nyctimene* by *Amalthea* a Nymph of *Creet*. *Nyctimene* by the Help of an Old Nurſe as the Story goes, lay with her own Father: But the thing coming to be known, the Father would have ſlain his Daughter, had not *Minerva* out of Pity turn'd her into an Owl. *Propert. Ovid.*

NYENBURG, Lat. *Novoburgum*, a ſmall City belonging to the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, in the County of *Hoyen*, upon the River *Weſer*, four *German* miles from *Ferden* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the Weſt.

NYLAND, a Province of *Finland*, having *Carelia* on the Eaſt, *Finland* properly ſo called, to the Weſt, and *Tavaſtia* to the North, and is ſeparate from *Livonia* by the Bay. There are but three Towns of Note in it, *viz. Borgo, Helſingford* and *Raſeborg*.

NYMPHÆUM, the Name given to a ſort of publick Baths in the City of *Rome*, of which there were twelve in number, they were Places of Pleaſure, adorned with pleaſant Fountains, cool Grotto's and curious Statues of Nymphs, which made them very delightful. Hiſtories tell us of many Places of this kind that were built in *Rome* and *Conſtantinople*, but are now ruin'd by length of time. Only there is a building ſtill to be ſeen of this kind between *Naples* and Mount *Veſuvius* in *Italy*. It is all of Marble, and of a ſquare Figure, and hath only one Gate of Entrance, which by ſome Steps leads down to a large Grotto pav'd with Marble of divers Colours, and the Walls are all covered with Shell-work, in a curious manner repreſenting the twelve Months of the Year, and the four Cardinal Vertues. The Water of a curious Fountain, at the Entry of the Grotto, fills a Canal that ſurrounds the Place; and the whole is adorned with the Statues and Pictures of divers Nymphs, and abundance of other pleaſant Figures. *Roſin. Ant. Rom.*

NYMPHÆUS, the Captain of a Colony of the *Melians* (Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Melos* in the *Ægean* Sea) who ſettled themſelves in *Caria*, a Province of the leſſer *Aſia*, near the City *Cryaſſa*; the Inhabitants of which City, being jealous of the Power of theſe Strangers, invited them to a Feaſt, at which they deſign'd to murther them; but the Plot being diſcovered to *Nymphæus* by *Caphæna*, a *Carian* Damoſel that was in love with him, he accepted of the Invitation, on this Condition, That their Wives ſhould accompany them; to which when the *Carians* had conſented; he ordered the *Melians* to come to the Feaſt unarmed; but that their Wives ſhould hide each of them a Dagger in their boſoms, and take their Seats next their Husbands; which being done accordingly, when about the middle of the Feaſt they ſaw the *Carians* had given the Signal for murther; they ſnatch'd the Daggers out of their Wives boſoms, and killed the Traitors; and by this means became Maſters of the City *Cryaſſa*, and built it a-new. *Plutarch. de Virtute Mulier.*

NYMPHIS, a Greek Hiſtorian, born at *Heraclea*, a City of *Pontus*, the Son of *Xenagoras*, who writ XXIV. Books of the Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great* and his Succeſſors, and XIII. concerning the City of *Heraclea*, with ſeveral others quoted by ancient Authors. He lived about the 600 year of *Rome*. *Ælian. Athen. Suidas. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. Geſner. in Bibl.*

NYMPHODORUS of *Amphipolis*, a Greek Author, who writ a Hiſtory of *The Laws and Cuſtoms of the People of Aſia*, quoted by *Clemens Alexandrinus*, which being variouſly cited by Authors, hath given occaſion to the Miſtake of *Angelus Politianus*, who ſuppoſed, with others, that *Nymphodorus* had writ more Books than one, though indeed the Book ſo differently quoted, be but one and the ſame, which the Learned *Voſſius* well perceived. *Clem. Alexandr. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.*

NYMPHS, heathen Deities, whom the Poets feigned to be the Daughters of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; they were ſuppoſed to preſide over, and have the Care of Waters, and were diſtinguiſh'd into *Nereides* and *Naiades*; the *Nereides* took care of the Sea-waters, and the *Naiades* of Rivers and Fountains. They gave alſo the Name of *Nymphs* to the Country Deities; their *Dryades* and *Hamadryades* were Nymphs of Foreſts, their *Napeæ* Nymphs of the Meadows and Groves, and their *Oreades* Nymphs of the Mountains. The Opinion of the Greeks concerning *Nymphs*, as well as their Name, was originally derived from the *Phœnicians*: for according to the Teſtimony of *Porphyrius*, in his Book *de Antr. Nymph.* all the Souls of men were called *Nymphæ*, the word *Nymph* being the ſame with *Nephſh* in Hebrew, which ſignifies a Soul. For they believed that the Souls of the Dead wandered about the Places where they had taken their greateſt Delight whilſt yet joined to their Bodies; which gave occaſion not only to the Eaſtern, but alſo other Nations to ſacrifice in Groves, and under green Trees, as ſuppoſing them to be the haunts of departed Souls. Thus the Greeks were of opinion that their Fore-fathers, the ancient Inhabitants of their Country, who had lived in Groves and Woods were become *Dryades*; thoſe that dwelt on the Mountains *Oreades*; the

the Inhabitants of the Sea-ſhore, *Nereides*; and thoſe who had lived near Rivers and Fountains, *Naiades*, *Roſinus Ant. Rom.*

NYNE, a River in *Northamptonſhire*, which falls at *Crowland* into the *Weland*; and waters in its courſe North-eaſtwards *Northampton*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Thrapſton*, *Oundle* and *Peterborough*, all five in the ſame Shire.

NYSA, a City of *Arabia*, or as others, of that part of *Egypt* bordering upon *Arabia*, wherein *Bacchus*, ſays *Diodorus*, was Educated by Nymphs; whence it is that *Dionyſius*, a Greek Name for *Bacchus*, is Derived of Διὸς Divine, and *Nyſa* the place where he was born, *q. d. The God of Nyſa.* The *Chronicon Alexandrinum* p. 80. tells us, 'tis put for *Sina* by a *Metatheſis* or tranſpoſition of Letters. *Moſes* ſojourned 40 Years in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, in which is, mount *Sinai*, where God Deliver'd him the Law in Thunder and Lightning: And the Heathen feign *Bacchus* to be brought up from his Childhood in *Arabia*, where mount *Nyſa* is of Greateſt note. In which is to be obſerv'd the Conſent or Agreement of the Chriſtian Chronology and Heatheniſh Mythology. *Hoffman. Voſſius.* 'Tis likewiſe the Name of a City, as alſo of a Mountain in *India*.

NYSA, *Bacchus*'s Nurſe, who, according to *Pliny*, was bury'd near *Scythopolis*. *Plin.*

NYSLOT, a City of *Sweden*, in the D. of *Finland*, the Metropolis of the Principality of *Savolaxia*. It ſtands among Lakes and Marſhes, 60 miles North of *Wisburg*, and 25 Eaſt of *Abo*; Lon. 51. 35. Lat. 61. 52.

O.

O This Letter amongſt the *Latins* is ſometimes put inſtead of E. as *Vorſus*, for *Verſus*; *Voſter*, for *Veſter*; and for U, as *Servos*, for *Servus*; *Volgos*, for *Vulgus*. It hath alſo been uſed inſtead of the Dipththong AU, as *Plodo*, for *Plaudo*. And is beſides an Interjection of Admiration, Calling, Deſiring, Deriſion, and Indignation, and a Symbol of Eternity, becauſe it hath no End. *Chilperick*, King of *France*, would needs add a great O, anſwerable to the Greek *Omega*, to the French Alphabet, as alſo *Phi*, *Chi*, *Theta*, which he commanded to be uſed under ſevere Penalties, but without effect. *Gregoire de Tours.*

OANNES: See DAGON.

OASIS. Two Cities of this Name in the midſt of *Libya*, according to *Strabo*, whereof the leaſt is called *Alzagar*, the greater *Gadamez*; which laſt, according to *Herodotus*, was Seven Days Journey from the Egyptian *Thebes*, towards the W. *Baudrand* makes the Name of the greater to be *Alguechat*, more towards the S. and the leſſer *Elocarth*, or *Elocet*, to the N. both of them in the Region of *Barca*. They are ſaid to abound with Water and Wine, notwithſtanding their Situation in the midſt of the Deſerts of *Libya*. This Place is fam'd for the Exile of *Eugenius* and *Macarius*, by *Julian* the Apoſtate, St *Hilarion*'s voluntary Retirement, and *Neſtorius*'s Baniſhment thither. *Bochart.*

OATLANDS, a Houſe belonging to the King in *Surry*, near to which the *Romans* croſſed the *Thames* on Foot to encounter the *Britiſh* King, *Caſſibilan*, who ſtood with a great Force to oppoſe them on the other ſide, having fenced the Bank with ſharp Stakes, of which he had driven a conſiderable number in the Channel, to prevent the coming over of the *Romans* at this Ford, which otherwiſe they could not have diſcovered; but entring the ſame, they waded to the Chin, and put the *Britains* to flight. The Place to this Day is called *Coway Stakes*. *Cam. Brit.*

OAXIS, or OAXUS, a River in the Iſland of *Candia*, now call'd *Armir*.

OBDORA, a large Province of the Nothern *Moſcovy*, on the Frozen-ſea, between the River *Obi* to the E. from whence it is named, and the Province of *Petzora* to the W. There is never a City in it, but only ſome Forts, the *Moſcovites* have lately built there on the Sea-ſhore, the *Hollanders*, who lately diſcovered the moſt Northren Coaſts of it, having given it the Name of *New-Weſt-Friezland*. This Province derives its Name from the River *Obi*, on both ſides of whole Banks it lieth. It was won to the Obedience of the *Ruſſians* in the Reign of *Theodore*, the Son of *John*, great Duke of *Moſcovy*, at which time the People had no Cities, lived in Hords or Companies, eat the Beaſts they took, knew no Corn nor Bread. They were very good Archers, ſharpning their Arrows with Fiſh-bones, with which Bones and the Sinews of Beaſts they ſewed Furrs together for their Cloathing, which they wore inward in the Winter, and outward in the Summer, covering their Houſes with Elk-skins. By this *Theodore* were ſome Caſtles built on the River's ſide, to which he ſent condemned Perſons, and brought it into the Form of a Petty Kingdom. Notwithſtanding this Subjection to the *Moſcovite*, they continue ſtill in their old Idolatry, worſhipping an ancient Idol in form of an old Woman, holding in each Arm a Child, and a third at her Feet, called by them *Zlatu Babus*, or, *the Golden old Wife*, to which they offer precious Furrs, ſacrifice Harts, and therewith conſult touching things to come.

OBED, one of the Fore-fathers of **Jeſus Chriſt** according to the Fleſh, he was the Son of *Booz* and *Ruth*, and the Father of *Jeſſe*, the Father of *David*. *Obed* was born about *An. Mun.* 2759, his Father then being about 95 Years of Age. *Ruth* 4. S. *Matthew* 1.

OBED-EDOM, an *Iſraelite* of the Tribe of *Levi*, who had the Happineſs to lodge the Ark of God for Three Months together, for which God bleſſed his Family and all his Concerns. II *Sam.* ch. 6. v. 10, 11, 12.

OBELISKS, Theſe are a ſort of ſquare Pillars terminating in a Point, like little Pyramids, and engraven on all ſides with *Hieroglyphicks*, or myſterious Characters. The *Arabians* call them *Maſſalets Pharaon*, that is to ſay, *Pharaoh*'s *Needles*, becauſe they were erected by the firſt Kings of *Egypt*, who all of them bore that Name, as the *Roman* Emperors that of *Ceſar*. The *Egyptian* Prieſts call'd them *The Pillars of the Sun*, becauſe they were conſecrated to that *Planet*. The firſt *Obelisk* was raiſed by King *Mamuſtar*, who introduced the uſe of them about *An. Mun.* 2604. His Son *Sothis* erected 13 of them at *Heliopolis*. *Simacres*, or *Simandes*, ſet up more of them about the time of *David*, *An. Mun.* 2986. King *Mampſes*, or *Apies*, cauſed one to be made without Emblems or Characters, *An. Mun.* 3021. which the Emperor *Claudius* cauſed to be tranſported to *Rome*. King *Pſammiticus* erected one at *Heliopolis*, with many *Hiroglyphicks*, 807 Years before the Birth of **Chriſt**. *Nectabanus*, or according to others *Necho*, 740 Years before **Chriſt**, cauſed a great *Obelisk* to be ſet up at *Memphis*. Many of theſe *Obelisks* were by order of the *Roman* Emperors tranſported from *Egypt* to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *Rome*, where ſome of them are ſtill to be ſeen. And more would be, but that *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, *An. Mund.* 3528, having conquered *Egypt*, deſtroyed all the *Obelisks* he could meet with any where, and baniſh'd, or put to death, all the *Egyptian* Prieſts, who were the only Men that underſtood the dumb Language of their *Hieroglyphical* Characters. Theſe Emblems generally contained *great Secrets*, and *Divine Myſteries*, known to very few. The *Obelisks* differed much as to their Coſtlineſs, Magnitude and Magnificence, for they were not all of them erected by Kings, but ſome by the Prieſts alſo, and Perſons of Quality. The leſſer ſort of them were not above 15 foot high, whereas the others were from 50 to 100 and 140. And to the end that theſe *Hieroglyphicks* might endure a long time, they made them of a very hard Stone which the *Latins* call *Stone of Thebes*, and the *Italians*, *Granito Roſſo*, a ſort of ſpeckled Marble, as hard as Porphyry, which they dug out of a Quarry South of *Thebes*, towards the Cataracts of *Nile*. And notwithſtanding that *Egypt* abounds with other Marble, yet it is obſerv'd, that all the *Obelisks* are only of this ſort, which it is ſuppoſed the *Egyptians* did not without ſome Myſtery; for all their *Obelisks* being dedicated to the *Sun*, as by their pointed Figure they repreſented the Beams of that Planet, ſo they alſo made choice of a Matter that was ſolar. For this Marble being ſpotted with a bright red, a Violet colour, with little Specks of Chryſtal, of blew, aſh-colour and black; the *Egyptians* fanſied it to repreſent the Sun's Action on the Four Elements; the red and violet Colour expreſſing the Fire, the Cryſtal the Air, the Blue the Water, and the Aſh-colour and Black the Earth. So that we may well conclude, that the *Obelisks* that are found of any other Marble, were not made by the Prieſts of *Egypt*, but erected by the *Egyptians*, after the Baniſhment of their Prieſts by *Cambyſes*, or by other Nations. Such a-like *Obelisk* was that which the *Phœnicians* dedicated to the Sun, whoſe Top was ſpherical, and its Matter very different from thoſe of *Egypt*, and ſuch likewiſe was that which the Emperor *Heliogabalus* cauſed to be tranſported from *Syria* to *Rome*. *Auguſtus* order'd Two of theſe *Obelisks* to be tranſported to *Rome*, and a Third was brought thither by the Emperor *Conſtantius*; this laſt is deſcrib'd by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and is ſtill to be ſeen: It was firſt erected by *Rhameſſes*, King of *Egypt*, and being thrown down at *Rome*, was ſet up again by *Sixtus Quintus*. *Vita di Siſto de Greg. Leti. Dapper*'s *Deſcription of Africa. Ammian. Marcell. Lib.* 18.

OBENGIR, Lat. *Ochus*, a River which riſes near the *Mogul*'s Country, watereth many Provinces in *Perſia*, falls into the *Oxus* above *Bichend*, and is the N. E. boundary of *Perſia* towards *Tartary*.

OBERWESD, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, and Archbiſhoprick of *Triers*. It was once Imperial, but is now ſubject to the Elector. It ſtands on the *Rhine*, 4 m. N. of *Bacharach*, and 20 S. of *Coblentz*. Lon. 27. 7. Lat. 50. 3.

OBER-WESEL, Lat. *Vicelia*, *Veſalia*, a City in *Germany* upon the *Rhine*, Imperial and Free, until in 1312 it fell into the Hands of the Elector of *Triers*. It's ſituate between *Bacharach* to the South, and *Boppat* to the North; memorable for S. *Werner*'s Death, ſlain here by the *Jews* in 1287. The Mother of *Alexander*, the *Roman* Emperor, is alſo ſaid to have been aſſaſſinated here.

OBI, or OBB, Lat. *Obius*, a vaſt River on the Eaſt of *Moſcovy*, formerly called *Karambuc*, which riſing out of the Lake of *Katoyſie*, and running Northwards, ſeparates *Europe* from *Aſia*; and being ſwoln with the Waters of ſeveral Rivers, it falls with a great Current into the *Frozen-Sea*, between the Province of *Obdora* to the W. and *Samojeda* to the E. This River falls into the *Frozen-Sea* by 6 Mouths. Near which it is 16 *Poliſh* Miles over, and more than Two Days ſailing. It abounds with Fiſh, and thoſe who live upon it pay Tribute to the *Ruſſians*. It is thought that from the mouth of this River the N. E. Paſſage into *China* might beſt be diſcovered, if the Voyage were undertaken in the Spring.

An Account of the O Brien *Family, in the Kingdom of* Ireland. *Collected from ſeveral Hiſtorians and other Authentick Records, by* Lenys Molony, *of* Gray's-Inn, *Esq;*

O BRIEN is a moſt Noble Antient Iriſh Family. All the Nobility and Gentry of the Name are originally Deſcended

ſcended from *Brian Boraimhe*; by ſome Authors call'd *Brian Borons*, by others *Brian Boravius*, or *Boruma*; who was Proclaimed King of all *Ireland* about the beginning of the Eleventh Century. All the Iriſh Chronologiſts and Antiquaries do as unanimouſly agree in tracing this Monarch's Pedigree in a direct Line from *Heber*, or as ſome call him *Hiberus* (who, jointly with his Brother *Hermon*, was the firſt King of the *Milcſian* Race that ever Reign'd in *Ireland*) as their Hiſtorians do, in repreſenting him the greateſt Prince both for his Wiſdom, Piety, Valour and Juſtice, that ever ſince the beginning of that moſt Ancient Monarchy ſat upon the *Iriſh* Throne. At his Firſt (Second I call it, for the *Danes* made War there firſt for Forty Years, and were beat out by a Stratagem: But they return'd afterwards into *Ireland* with a great Army, and continued there for One Hundred and Fifty Years, till beat by *Brian Boraimhe* at *Clantarfe*,) coming to the Crown, he found his Kingdom engaged in a ſecond bloody and moſt barbarous War, of One Hundred and Thirty Years continuance, with the *Danes*; who formerly invaded and poſſeſſed themſelves of a great part thereof, and were then endeavouring to Conquer the whole Nation. He ſaw, at the ſame time, ſeveral of his Subjects, even ſome of the *Iriſh* Provincial Kings themſelves joined in a moſt unnatural Confederacy with the Common Enemy. Whereupon, without loſs of time, he raiſed that Brave, Numerous, Royal Army, at the Head of which he in Perſon (always behaving himſelf like a very Wiſe, Great General, and a moſt Valiant Soldier) fought againſt the *Danes* and their Confederates, no leſs than Twenty Four Battles; and that with ſo good Succeſs, that towards the end of his Reign, no *Danes* were left in *Ireland*, except ſome Tradeſmen, Artificers and Merchants, which, for the Advantage of the Country, he ſuffer'd to continue there. Whereupon, having thus glorioufly in all appearance ended the War, and the Kingdom beginning to be in a very flouriſhing condition; the King having firſt neglected nothing that might promote the due Adminiſtration of Juſtice amongſt his Subjects, apply'd himſelf altogether to Pious Works, as Building of Churches, Founding and Endowing of Monaſteries, Erecting of Free-Schools and Colleges, in order thereby to Encourage and Advance that Sanctity and Learning, which the *Iriſh* Nation was ſo Famous for in thoſe days over all *Europe*. But after this Calm came a great Storm: For *Maolmore Mac Murchoe*, Provincial King of *Leinſter*, being upon a very ſlight occaſion diſguſted, ſent to the King of *Denmark* for Succours; aſſuring him, that he would join his Forces upon their Landing, with a conſiderable Army, and head them againſt *Brian Boraimhe*, the *Danes* mortal Enemy. The King of *Denmark* readily comply'd, and ſent a great Army, commanded by his two Sons *Carolus Knutto* and *Andreas*. They landed in *Dublin* and were joined by the King of *Leinſter*; thereupon the ſaid King of *Leinſter* and *Daniſh* Generals ſent a Herald to the King of *Ireland*, bidding him Defiance (as the cuſtom was then) and Challenging him to fight at *Clantarfe*, a Place within two Miles of *Dublin*. The King of *Ireland* thereupon, with what ſpeed he could joined together all the Forces of *Munſter*, *Connaught* and *Meath* (thoſe of *Ulſter* he did not ſend for, imagining himſelf ſtrong enough already) and marched directly to the Place appointed. Both Armies being in ſight, the Signal was given of that famous Battel of *Clantarfe*, ſo remarkable in Hiſtory, which put an end to all the *Daniſh* hopes in *Ireland*, and which was the Twenty Fifth Battel fought in Perſon by *Brian Boraimhe*, againſt the *Danes* and their Confederates in that Kingdom. The King of *Meath* and the Forces under his Command, envying *Brian Boraimhe*'s Succeſs and Greatneſs, treacherouſly ſtood Neuter during the Battle. Prince *Murchoe O Brien*, the King's Eldeſt Son, whom Sir *James Ware*, in his Book entitled, *Antiquitates Hiberniæ*, calls *Murcadus*, ſhewed himſelf that day nothing inferior to his Father, either in Courage or Conduct. Firſt he prevailed with the King his Father, who was Fourſcore and Eight Years of Age, to retire and ſit in his Tent in ſight of the Battle, and took upon himſelf the Management of the Fight; which he did with ſo much Skill and Bravery, that the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians never mention his Name without giving him great Encomiums. The Succeſs of the Battle for a great while was very doubtful, but at laſt the Advantage appeared on Prince *Murchoe O Brien*'s ſide, the Enemy began to yield, and a great ſlaughter was made amongſt them, when unfortunately Prince *Murchoe* and his Son *Terlogh*, otherwiſe called *Terdaluacus O Brien* were kill'd. Which the old King perceiving from his Tent, he came out and gave the neceſſary Orders, which ſo encouraged his Army, that they ſoon gained the Field of Battle, and entirely routed the *Danes* and their Confederates: but whilſt the Enemy were purſued by the King's Army, he being much grieved for the loſs of his Son and Grandſon, and quite ſpent and fatigued, retired to his Tent; where, before any of his Army returned from their eager purſuit, he was barbarouſly murdered by a Party of *Danes*, that ran that way to avoid his Troops and ſave their lives. In this Battle were kill'd of the King of *Ireland*'s ſide, beſides himſelf, his Son and Grandſon, ſeven little Kings, and moſt of the Nobility of *Munſter* and *Connaught*, and Four Thouſand of inferior degree. On the other ſide were kill'd the King of *Leinſter*, who occaſioned the Battle, with his principal Nobility, and Three Thouſand Common Soldiers; of the *Danes* were kill'd the King of *Denmark*'s ſaid two Sons, and Ten Thouſand Seven Hundred *Danes* beſides: this Battle was fought on *Good Friday*, being the 22d. day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 1034. After this Battle the *Danes* never attempted to invade *Ireland*, but once, under the Command of *Magnus* King of *Denmark*, when *Muriertagh O Brien*, *Brian Boraimhe*'s Great Grandſon Reigned in Chief there: but *Magnus* having to do with an O *Brien*, had no better Succeſs than his Anceſtors. He landed with part of his Army; but both he and they were kill'd before the reſt could land, which ſo daunted and diſcourag'd thoſe remaining on Board, that they returned immediately without more ado to *Denmark*. *Brian Boraimhe* left two Sons, *Tieg* and *Donogh O Brien*. *Donogh* had a Command in the Battle of *Clantarfe*, and with great Bravery and Conduct brought up the Rear of the haraſs'd and wounded Troops, commonly called *Dalgeaſs*, as they marched after *Clantarfe* Battle to *Thomond*, through their Enemy the new King of *Leinſter*'s Country, and were barbarouſly attacked by the *Weſt Munſter* and *Leinſter* Troops, who were no leſs than ten freſh Men for one that *Donogh* O *Brien* had: but they found that what O *Brien*'s wounded and fatigued Troops wanted in Number, was ſupply'd by his Conduct and their Bravery and Reſolution; as appears, to omit other Inſtances, by the following Paſſage. When the General, *Donogh* O *Brien*, and his *Dalgeaſs*, perceived that they muſt in their own defence, fight a freſh Army of ten times their number, all compoſed of their own Countrymen, whoſe Lives, Religion, Eſtates and Liberties they juſt came from ſecuring to them, by their Valour, and the Conduct and Bravery of their deceaſed Princes and Fellow-Soldiers. When I ſay, they found this; the weak and wounded Men amongſt them, rather than loſe their Lives tamely, and be uſeleſs to their un-wounded Companions, prevailed with them to fix and faſten, deep in the Ground where they were to fight, great long Piles or Poſts of Wood, and then tye a wounded Soldier with his back to each Pile, with two of their un-wounded Friends ſtanding on each ſide of 'em, that whilſt thereby they were kept from falling, their hands might be at work againſt their Aſſailants: which unuſual Preparation, of Men ſo ſtrangely devoting themſelves to Death, made ſuch an impreſſion upon their numerous Enemy, that they durſt not attack them, notwithſtanding all their Generals could do or ſay to perſwade them. *Geoffrey Keting*, in his Hiſtory of *Ireland* ſays, That this ſame *Donogh O Brien* was King of *Ireland* for Fifty two Years; that he kept the Provincial Kings under, and defeated ſeveral of them from time to time. *Gratianus Lucius* ſays, He Uſurped the Monarchy, which of Right belonged to his Elder Brother *Tieg*, and his Iſſue; the ſenſe of which Injuſtice probably made him go in Pilgrimage to *Rome* and reſide there in St. *Stephen*'s Abby till he dy'd. *Tieg* was murdered, leaving Iſſue, *Terlogh*, or as Sir *James Ware* calls him *Trideluacus O Brien*, who Marry'd O *Heyns* Daughter. He was Monarch of all *Ireland*, Reigned Twelve Years peaceably; there being at that time no War from abroad, nor any Trouble given him, nor his Title diſpured by any at home. He had Iſſue two Sons, *Dermoid* and *Muriertagh* O *Brien*. He dy'd in the 77th Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 1074. Soon after his Death, *Muriertagh* O *Brien*, the Younger of the two Sons, was Proclaimed King of *Ireland*; which he did not enjoy long in Peace, being at one time attacked by the King of *Tyrconnel*, who diſputed the overeignty of *Ireland* with him; and at another time by his own Brother *Dermoid*. But *Muriertagh* being a brave warlike Prince, maintained his Ground very well, (but not without great devaſtation of the Country and the ſpilling of much Blood) till about the 20th. Year of his Reign. In the Year of our Lord 1119. he reſigned his Crown, and turned Monk in the Monaſtery of *Liſmore*. He was the laſt Monarch of that Family, and the King who Reigned in *Ireland* when *Magnus* King of *Denmark* and his Party were kill'd there as is before related. In a ſhort time after O *Connor*, King of *Connaught*, did uſurp the Sovereignty and Title of Monarch over all *Ireland*, not without ſome oppoſition given him by *Terlogh* O *Brien*, Son to the aboveſaid *Dermoid* (to whom of Right the Monarchy belonged) who at *Mormoihoir* in *Munſter*, with the Forces of that Province only, fought O *Connor*, and the Troops of all the three other Provinces or Diviſions under his Command; where, although O *Brien* and his Army performed their part to admiration, yet they were forced at length to yield to that great inequality of number. This Sovereignty thus obtained, did not continue above Two and Fifty Years in the O *Connor* Family. When *Henry* II. landed in *Ireland* (of which all our *Engliſh* Hiſtorians give an Account,) being invited thither by *Mac Murchoe* King of *Leinſter*,

Leinſter, one of the Family and Poſterity of the aforementioned King of *Leinſter*, who invited the *Danes* into *Ireland*, and was killed at the Battle of *Clantarfe*. It is well known how tamely O *Connor* ſubmitted to King *Henry* II. and gave up the Cudgels without ſtriking a Stroak. *Terlogh O Brien* died, leaving Iſſue *Donald O Brien*, a very pious good Prince, of whom *Waræus* ſays in his *Antiquitates Hiberniæ*, *Nec ſilentio præteriri debet ex Familia* O *Brienorum*, *Donaldus O Brien*, *Rex Lymericenſis*, *ob largitiones non ſolum Eccleſiæ Laonenſi*, *ſed quam plurimis etiam aliis conceſſas*, *ab Hibernicis multum celebratus*. He met *Henry* II. at *Caſhel*, and ſubmitted to him by the name of *Donald O Brien*, King of *Lymerick*, as appears by an *Iriſh* Act of Parliament made in the 11th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, for the Attainder of *Shen O Neale*. *Iriſh Statutes*, fol. 237. David's *Diſcovery of the State of* Ireland, *fol.* 16. King *Henry* III. in a Grant made to O *Brien* which is to be found in the Tower, 6 *H.* 3 *chart. M.* 2 ſtiles him King of *Thomond*. The Grant begins thus, *Rex Regi Toſmond Salutem*, *Conceſſimus vobis terram Toſmond*, *quam prius tenuiſtis per firmam centum & triginta Marcarum*, *tenendum de nobis uſque ad ætatem noſtram*. The chief of the O *Brien* Family was ſince conſtantly ſtiled King of *Thomond*, until *Morogh* O *Brien* reſign'd his Title and Principality to King *Henry* VIII. and was by Letters-Patents created Earl of *Thomond* during Life. He was Son to *Terlogh*, or *Tirlachus O Brien*, of whom I find Sir *James Ware*, in his *Antiquities of* Ireland makes mention twice; in one place he hath theſe Words, *Nec omittendus Cornelius O Brien*, *Hibernicè Connor*, *filius Tirlachi*, *Thomoniæ Dynaſta*: in another place, theſe; *Prælium in Thomonia conſerunt Perus Butlerus*, *& Tirlachus O Brien*, *Thomoniæ Dynaſta*, *ſed Butlerus devictus & ſui in fugam verſi ſunt*, *multiq; ciderunt*, *&c. Annales Hen.* 7. *per Jacobum Waræum*, fol. 68. This *Morrogh*, Earl of *Thomond*, had Three Elder Brothers, *Connor Teig*, and *Donogh* *Connor* the Eldeſt Brother, who conveyed his Deſcent in a direct Line from *Brien Boraimhe*, was the laſt of Twelve Princes of the O *Brien* Family, ſince the Landing of King *Henry* II. in *Ireland*, that reigned ſucceſſively in *Thomond*, and were ſtiled only either Kings of *Lymerick*, or *Thomond*, inſtead of being Sovereign Monarchs of all *Ireland*, as their Anceſtors deſervedly were. The ſaid Earl's Two Brothers *Teig* and *Donogh*, died without Iſſue: His ſaid Brother *Connor*, the laſt King of *Thomond* died, leaving Iſſue *Donogh O Brien* a Minor, to whom of Right did belong the Principality whereof the ſaid *Morrogh* his Uncle poſſeſſed himſelf, without having any other Right or Title thereunto, than what he got by Violence and Power, though the Pretence was a moſt unreaſonable Cuſtom, called *Tanißry*, then uſed in that Kingdom, but now aboliſhed, whereby the Eſtate and Title was to deſcend for Life only upon the Eldeſt and Worthieſt Man of the Blood, and Sirname of him that died laſt ſeized, *ſeniori & digniſſimo viro ſanguinis & cognominis*; (which is not to be found in any Book, but appears by the Letters Patents) but the King of *England*, who was well pleaſed with *Morrogh O Brien*'s ſurrendring or reſigning up his Principality into his Hands, and ſenſible withal of the Injuſtice done to the ſaid Minor *Donogh OBrien*, uſed this Expedient to pleaſe both: By his Letters Patents he created *Morrogh*, Earl of *Thomond* for his Life; and by the ſame Patent he appointed the ſaid Minor *Donogh* to be Earl of *Thomond* alſo during his Life from and after his Uncle *Morrogh*'s Death; and for the preſent he was created Baron of *Ibrickan*, to him and his Heirs Males, both which Titles the ſaid *Donogh* enjoy'd for ſome time after his ſaid Uncle *Morrogh*'s Death; but in King *Edward* VI's time he ſurrendred the Letters-Patents, whereby he was created Earl of *Thomond* for Life; and the King granted in return, by another Patent, the Earldom of *Thomond* to him and his Heirs Males, by virtue of which Patent *Henry O Brien*, the now Earl of *Thomond* enjoys his Title, as being Heir Male to the ſaid *Donogh* *Morrogh O Brien*. The ſaid Earl of *Thomond* died, leaving Iſſue *Dermoid* and *Teig O Brien* But *Morrogh* having no Preference, by Patent, nor even by then *Tanißry* Cuſtom, to the Title or Eſtate of the Earl of *Thomond* for any longer time than for his Life, his Son *Dermoid O Brien* had neither: But to make him ſome amends he was by the King of *England* created Baron of *Inchiquin*, to him and his Heirs Males. *Dermoid* died, leaving Iſſue *Morrogh O Brien*, from whom in a direct Line is deſcended *William O Brien*, now Earl of *Inchiquin*. But how, and by whom *Henry O Brien*, now Earl of *Thomond*, *Connor O Brien*, Eſq; his next Heir Apparent, and the Lord Viſcount *Clare* do convey their Deſcents from the ſaid *Donogh O Brien*, ſecond Earl of *Thomond*, or the preſent Earl of *Inchiquin*, and Sir *Donat O Brien* of *Lemenagh*, Baronet, from the ſaid *Morrogh O Brien*, firſt Earl of *Thomond*, will appear by the following Genealogical Account of their ſeveral Families ſince they were laſt united, and but one Family in their Common Anceſtor *Terlogh O Brien* King of *Thomond* firſt, Earl begun with *Connor O Brien*, the laſt Prince or King of *Ireland*, who by what already is ſaid, appears plainly to be the Chief of the Elder Houſe, or Line, and conſequently the right Heir of *Brien Boraimhe*. *Connor O Brien*, the laſt of the O *Brien* Family, that was ſtiled King of *Thomond*, was Son and Heir to the ſaid *Terlogh O Brien* alſo, King of *Thomond*; he married *Margaret Burke*, and had Iſſue by her Two Sons, *Donogh* and *Daniel*; *Donogh*, the Elder Son, was Second Earl of *Thomond* (it appears before how he came not to be the Firſt Earl of *Thomond*) he married *Olen Butler*, Daughter to the Earl of *Ormond*, and had Iſſue by her *Connor O Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Thomond*, and died; *Connor*, Earl of *Thomond*, married *Mac Ibricanra*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue by her Three Sons, whereof *Donat*, or *Donogh O Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Thomond*, was the Eldeſt. *Teig O Brien*, from whom is lineally deſcended *Connor*, or *Cornelius O Brien*, now next Heir Apparent to the preſent Earl of *Thomond*, was the Second Son; and *Daniel O Brien*, Lord Viſcount *Clare*, from whom is lineally deſcended Colonel *Charles O Brien*, now Lord Viſcount *Clare*, Son to *Daniel O Brien*, late Lord Viſcount *Clare*, and *Phillad Ipſa Leonard*, Siſter to the now Earl of *Suſſex*, was the Third Son. The Eldeſt Son, *Donat*, or *Donogh O Brien*, commonly called *the great Earl of Thomond*, was Preſident of *Munſter*, Privy Counſellor in *Ireland*, and very much in Favour both with Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the Firſt: He was firſt married to the Lord *Roſs*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue by her the Lady *Margaret*, who married *Germain Fitz Gerald*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Muſkry*. He afterwards married the Lord *Kildare*'s Siſter, by whom he had Two Sons, *Henry* Lord *O Brien*, Baron of *Ibrickan*, &c. and Sir *Barnaby O Brien*. The Elder Son, *Henry O Brien*, married the Daughter of Sir *William Brereton*, Knight, and died, leaving Five Daughters, the Ladies *Mary*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Honora O Brien*; but being dead without Iſſue Male, the Title of Earl of *Thomond* deſcended to his Brother *Barnaby O Brien*. The Lady *Mary*, the ſaid *Henry* Lord *Ibrickan*'s, and afterwards Earl of *Thomond*'s Eldeſt Daughter, was married to *Gerald Cokain*, Lord Viſcount *Cullen*; the Lady *Margaret* married *Edward Somerſet*, Earl of *Glamorgan*, and Marquis of *Worceſter*; The Lady *Elizabeth* married to *Dutton* Lord *Gerard* of *Bromley*; the Lady *Anne* (of whom hereafter) was married to her own firſt Couſin, *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*; the Lady *Honora* was firſt married to Sir *Francis Englefield*, and afterwards to Sir *Robert Howard*, Son to the Earl of *Berkſhire*. *Barnaby O Brien*, Earl of *Thomond*, had Iſſue, *Henry*, afterwards Earl of *Thomond*, and the Lady *Penelope O Brien*, who married the Earl of *Peterborow*, lately deceaſed without Iſſue Male (her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk* being now their only Daughter) *Henry O Brien*, who was Earl of *Thomond* after his Father *Barnaby*'s Death, married, as is aforeſaid, the Lady *Anne O Brien* his firſt Couſin, and had Iſſue by her *Henry* Lord *Ibrickan*, who married the Lady *Katharine Stewart*, Siſter to the late Duke of *Richmond*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Donogh*, *Mary*, and *Katharine O Brien*; *Donogh* married the Lady *Sophia*, Daughter to the Earl of *Danby*; the Lady *Mary O Brien* married the Earl of *Kildare*, and the Lady *Katharine* married the Lord Viſcount *Cornbury*; this *Henry* Lord *Ibrickan* died before his Father, and ſo was never Earl of *Thomond*. The Lady *Anne O Brien*, the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*'s firſt Lady being dead, he married *Sarah* the now Counteſs Dowager of *Inchiquin*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Ruſſel* of *Chipnam* in *Cambridgeſhire*; he had Iſſue by her, beſides a Son and a Daughter that died unmarried, the Lady *Penelope O Brien*, now married to the Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of *Suffolk*, the Lady *Mary O Brien* married to Sir *Matthew Dudley* of *Clopton* in *Northamptonſhire* Baronet; and *Henry Horace*, Lord *O Brien*, who married the Lady *Henrietta Somerſet*, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*; he had Iſſue by her, beſides one that's dead, *Henry O Brien*, now Earl of *Thomond*, and the Lady *Mary O Brien*, the ſaid *Henry Horace*, Lord *O Brien*, dying before his Father, was never Earl of *Thomond*. Now as to the Earl of *Inchiquin*'s Genealogy ſince the time of his ſaid Anceſtor *Terlogh O Brien*, who was the laſt King of *Thomond* but one, it is as followeth. The ſaid *Terlogh* had Iſſue, *Morrogh O Brien*, younger Brother to the ſaid *Connor O Brien*, laſt King of *Thomond*. The ſaid *Morrogh* was created by the King of *England* Earl of *Thomond* for Life, after his Death that Title went to the Elder Line for the Reaſon aforeſaid. He died, leaving Iſſue Two Sons, *Dermoid*, who was the Elder, and *Teig O Brien*, from whom is deſcended Sir *Donat O Brien* of *Lemenagh*, Baronet, who beſides being of the firſt Quality in *Ireland*, is a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, and great Intereſt in that Kingdom. *Dermoid* married *Margaret O Brien*, Daughter to *Donogh* Earl of *Thomond*, and was created Baron of *Inchiquin*, he had Iſſue *Morrogh O Brien*, afterwards Baron of *Inchiquin*, who married *Annabella*, Daughter to the Baron of *Delvin*, and had Iſſue *Morrogh O Brien*; the ſaid *Morrogh* being alſo Baron of *Inchiquin*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cuſack* of *Cuſhellan* in the County of *Meath*, by whom he had Iſſue *Dermond O Brien*, *Donat* Lord *Inchiquin* married the Daughter of *Edmund Fitz Patrick*, by whom he had Iſſue *Morrogh O Brien*; this *Morrogh O Brien*, on account of great Services done to the Crown of *England*,

was created Earl of *Inchiquin*; he was reputed as great a Captain, and as fine a Gentleman as moſt of his time; he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *William St. Leger*, and had Iſſue by her, *William O Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Inchiquin*, and Governour of *Jamaica*, who married the Earl of *Orery*'s Daughter, by whom he had Iſſue *William O Brien*, now Earl of *Inchiquin*. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Thomond* bears four Coats quarterly: Firſt, Gules, Three Lions Paſſant Guardant per pale, Or, and Argent: The Second, Argent, Three Piles, Gules: The Third, Gules. a Pheon Argent: The Fourth and laſt is *France* and *England* quarterly, within a Border, Gobony, Argent, and Azure, all enſign'd with an Earl's Coronet: His Lordſhip's Creſt is placed above a Helmet befiting his Degree, on a Wreath, Argent, and Gules, a Man's Arm holding the Sword, all proper. His Honour's Supporters are Two Lions Rampant Guardant Argent ſtanding on an Eſchrole, with this Motto, **Vigneur de deſſus.** *Peter Walſh's Hiſt. Ireland. Acta Sanctor. Hib. Hackluit Chron. Hanmer Hiſt. Ireland. Gratianus Lucius. Dr. Keting's. Hiſt. of Ireland. Cambrenſis Hib. Expugn. Hoveden. Iriſh Stat. 237. Davis's Diſcovery of the State of Ireland. Davis's Rep. of the great Caſe of the Cuſtom of Tanistry.*

OBSEQUENCE (*Julius*) a Latin Author, living, as far as we can diſcover, a little before the Empire of *Honorius*: He wrote a Book of Prodigies, by which it appears, he was a Heathen; There's only part of this Book extant, which was printed by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1508. *Conradus Lycoſthenes* made a Supplement to this Treatiſe, and mark'd his own Additions with Aſteriſms, but it has been ſince publiſh'd without Diſtinction, as if it belong'd all to one Author. *Sebaſtian Conrad. in Quæſt.* p 41. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

OBSERVATOIRE, a noble Structure built by the preſent King of *France* in *Fauxbourg St. Jacques*, or ſuburb of *S. James*, at *Paris*, to obſerve the Stars and Planets, and make other Mathematical Experiments. This Building is four ſquare, anſwering the four Cardinal Points of the World, raiſed eighty Foot from the Ground, and its Foundation ſunk as deep. It's three Story high, with a Terraſs on the Top, where one can diſcover the whole Horizon is flat and even; the Stair-caſe is of a very curious Contrivance, being after the manner of a Screw or winding Stairs, and ordered ſo, that from the Bottom there is a full ſight of the Stars that paſs the Zenith. This Obſervatory is well furniſhed with Aſtronomical Inſtruments for Obſervations by Day and Night. Mr. *Caſſini*, a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, makes ſeveral New Diſcories, and inſtructs Beginners, to ſend them into foreign Countries, to make Obſervations conformable to thoſe done at *Paris*, and learn the Longitude and Latitude exactly, to perfect Geography. *Le Maire Paris ancient & noveau.*

OCCA, a River of *Moſcovy*, which riſing in the Borders of *Crim Tartary*, runs from S. to N. and waters the Dutchy of *Worotin*, *Coluga*, *Kolum*, or *Columna*, ten *German* Miles W. of *Moſcow*, and taking in the *Cleuſma*, and the *Mova*, at *Niſnovogrod*, falls into the *Volga*, beneath which the Stream is deep, and at *Dydend*, in 1669, a large Ship called *The Eagle* was built to ſecure the Trade of the *Caſpian* Sea, to which it leads

OCCAM (*William*) an Engliſhman and *Franciſcan* Friar, the Diſciple of *Scotus*, was the Head or Captain of the *Nominals*, ſo called, and had the Name beſtowed upon him of *Doctor Invincibilis, Venerabilis Inceptor, & Doctor Singularis*. He lived in the XIVth. Century. He took part with the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and writ againſt Pope *John* XXIId and his Succeſſors. It was reported of him, that he, with *Michael Ceſenas*, General of his Order, taught, That neither **Jeſus Chriſt**, nor any of his Apoſtles, ever poſſeſſed any thing either in common, or in particular This gave riſe to the pleaſant Queſtion called, *Pan des Coraſins*, that is, Whether the Property of thoſe things which conſume by daily uſe, as Bread and Wine, belong to them, or only the ſimple Uſe, without the Property, which were both condemned by *John* the XXIId. However this Diſpute of the *Franciſcans* was not ſo Chimerical as it ſeemed, ſeeing the Rules of their Order allow them no Poſſeſſions. *Nicholas* the IIId. who was of this Society, deſigned to enrich it, and that he might not thwart the Rules of their Conſtitution, ſaid, They ſhould only have the Uſe of what he give them, but the Principal ſhould belong to the Church. *Bibl. Univerſ. XI. Tom. Fuller* adds, That *Occam* gave a mortal Wound to the Pope's Temporal Power over Princes That he was thereupon excommunicated, condemned for a Heretick by the Learned of *Paris*; and his Books burnt. Yet he was afterwards reſtored to his State, and the Repute of an acute Schoolman. *Luther* was well verſed in his Works.

OCCASION, a Goddeſs honoured by the Heathens of old, as the Superintendant of the fitteſt Seaſon wherein to accompliſh any Buſineſs; and was commonly repreſented in the form of a naked Woman, bald behind, with a long Lock on her Forehead, with one of her Feet in the Air, and the other on a Wheel, holding a Razor in one hand, and a Sail in the other; her Feet were alſo wing'd, and the Wheel in continual motion, to ſhew that Opportunity is always inconſtant and momentary, ſo that if not made uſe of when it offers, it ſoon ſlips away, leaving Repentance behind it as a perpetual Companion.

OCCATOR, a Heathen God, and Preſident of that Part of Husbandry which conſiſts in breaking the Clods, and harrowing the Ground; from the word *occare*, which ſignifies *to break the Clods. Servius.*

OCEANUS, or OCEAN, the God of the Sea, according to the Poets, who made him the Son of *Heaven* and *Veſta*, the Husband of *Tethys*, and the Father of Rivers and Fountains. The Ancients call'd *Oceanus* the Father of all things, as ſuppoſing with *Thales*, that Water was the Principle of this Univerſe. According to Geographers, *Ocean* is the main Sea which ſurrounds the Earth; ſo that by means thereof the Earth may be compaſſed round from Eaſt to Weſt, ſince *Magellan*, *Drake*, *Cavendiſh*, and *Brewers*, have diſcovered to us the Paſſages from the North into the South Sea. The *Ocean* is divided into four great Parts, *viz.* the Eaſtern, Southern, Weſtern, and Northern The Eaſtern *Ocean* contains the Sea of *China*, the *Archipelago* of *S. Lazarus*, towards the Iſlands of *Thieves*, or *Ilhas de los Ladrones*, and the Sea of *Anchidol*, about the Iſland *Java*. The Southern *Ocean*, or *Indian* Sea, waſheth the Southern Part of *Aſia*, and the *Indian* Iſles, together with the Eaſtern and Southern Parts of *Africa*; and comprehends the Gulf of *Bengala*, the Sea and Gulf of *Perſia*, the Sea and Gulf of *Arabia*, the Sea of *Zanguebar*, and the Oriental part of the *Æthiopian* Sea, which reacheth to the *Cape of Good Hope*. The Weſtern *Ocean*, which Coaſts our Hemiſphere (thought by the Ancients to be unpaſſable, becauſe of Darkneſs) comprehends the other part of the *Æthiopian* Sea, the *Atlantick*, the *Mediterranean*, that of *Spain*, *France*, and the *Britiſh* Seas. This laſt part of the Sea of *Æthiopia* reacheth the whole length of the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, from the *Cape of Good Hope* to near the *Equinoctial* Line, waſhing the Weſtern Coaſt of the *Cafres* and *Congo*. The *Atlantick* Sea reacheth from the *Æthiopian* Sea to the moſt Southern Parts of *Spain*. The *Mediterranean* is enclos'd between *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*. The *Spaniſh* Sea Coaſts the Weſtern and Northern parts of *Spain*, and that of *France* waſheth the Coaſts of *Guyenne* and part of *Bretaigne*. The *Britiſh* Seas encompaſs the Iſles of *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, except only on the Eaſt-ſide, which is called the *German Ocean* The Northern *Ocean* is divided into the Sea of *Tartary*, the *Frozen-Sea*, the North-Sea, or the *German Ocean*, and the *Baltick*. That of *Tartary* waſheth the Southern Parts of the North Continent, and the Northern part of *Tartary* to *Nova Zembla*. The *Frozen-Sea* runs along the Coaſts of *Greenland*, *&c.* The *German Ocean* Coaſts *Norway*, *Denmark* and *Germany*, with the Eaſtern part of *Scotland* and *England*, and the *Baltick* Sea is contain'd within the Dominions of *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Germany* and *Denmark*. As to the Ocean of the New Continent of *America*, Geographers divide it into three parts, which they call the *North Sea*, the *South Sea*, and the Sea of *Æthiopia*, or that of *Braſil*. The South Sea is alſo called the *Pacifick Sea*, becauſe it is ſeldom troubled with Storms or Tempeſts, and has always freſh Gales, ſo that Mariners paſs it in ten Weeks time at the rate of 130 miles *per* day. Some think it may be as ſhort a way to *China* as by the Cape of *Good Hope*.

OCHAD, a great and populous Town equal to moſt in *Arabia Felix*. The adjacent Country is fruitful, abounding with Groves of Date trees, and pleaſant Fountains. It is five Stations W of *Nageran*, and three E. from *Dibubi. Nub.*

OCHIE-*hole*, a Cave near *Mendippe-Hills* in *Somerſetſhire*, which goes far into the Earth, and hath certain Pits and Rivulets in it, whereof the Inhabitants relate abundance of Fables Near this place in *H.* VIIIth's time, a Table of Lead was plow'd up, having an Inſcription on it, diſcovering that it had been erected by *Claudius* in his Conſulſhip, as a Monument of his Victory over the *Britons* in 802 of *Rome*: On the Reverſe was ſtamp'd a Triumphal Arch, and the Image of one galloping on Horſeback; and two triumphal Pillars, with this Inſcription, *De Britan Claudius Brit.*

OCHINUS (*Bernardinus*) was born at *Siena*, and took the Habit of a *Capuchin* about 1525 or 26, and afterwards came to be their *General*; he was Learned, Eloquent, and Bold; neither did ever any one Preach with greater ſucceſs or more applauſe. The moſt Illuſtrious Princes and Prelates ſeem'd to value themſelves in ſhewing him all manner of reſpect. The moſt famous Cities of *Italy* did contend which ſhould have him to be their Preacher; yea, his name was in ſo great repute, that they came from all parts to ſee and hear him. *Peter Martyr* brought him over to the Reformation; and both of them together left *Italy* in 1542 *Bernardinus Ochinus* took upon him a Secular Habit at *Ferrara*, and came to *Geneva*, where he married one of *Lucca* At the Age of 76 Years he defended the lawfulneſs of Polygamy in a ſet Treatiſe. Theſe Diſorders made him odious to the Proteſtants, ſo that from *Geneva* he travelled to *Zurick*, and from thence to *Basil*, and upon his being not

ſuffer'd to live there, he went into *Tranſilvania*, and from thence to *Poland*, where firſt he became a Socinian, and at laſt died an Atheiſt, being forſaken and deteſted by all People. He writ Commentaries in the *Italian* Language upon the *Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Romans*, which *Sebaſtian Caſtellio* tranſlated into Latin, and were printed at *Geneva*, *Augsburg*, and elſe-where; as alſo *Commentaries* upon the reſt of the *Epiſtles of St. Paul*. *Rivet*. *Boxhornius*. *Spondan A. C.* 1525. and 1547. *Genebrard. Chron*,&c.

OCHSENFURT, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of *Franconia* and Biſhoprick of *Wurtsburg*; it ſtands on the River *Main*, thirteen miles South of *Wurtsburg*, and nineteen N. E. of *Margentheim*.

OCHUMS TARSURAS, a River of *Mengrelia*, riſing in the Mountains of *Colchis*, and falling into the *Euxine* Sea.

OCHUS, King of *Perſia*, ſo very covetous, that he would never go into the City that he might be oblig'd to pay what the ancient cuſtom of the place requir'd, *Cyrus* having made a Law, that upon the firſt coming of the King thither he ſhould preſent every Woman with a Crown in Gold. *Juſtinus* alſo writes thus of him; *Ochus*, when he ſucceeded to the Crown, without any reſpect of Age or Sex, put the Princes of the Royal Family to death, leaſt they ſhould conſpire againſt him, for which cruel Action he was poiſon'd by the Eunuch *Bagoas*, his Body thrown to Cats, and his Bones form'd into the Handles of Swords in memory of his Cruelty. *Ælian*.

OCK, a River in *Barkſhire*, has its riſe in *Hampſhire*, from whence it runs Northward into the *Thames* at *Sh'p-lake*.

O CONNOR DUN ROTHERICK, one who call'd himſelf King of *Ireland*, when the *Engliſh* firſt enter'd that Iſland, in the time of King *Henry* II. to whom he could hardly be brought to ſubmit, but rais'd many Tumults, complaining againſt Pope *Adrian*'s Patent to the King of *England*, alledging it prejudicial to him; but became more tractable after Pope *Alexander* III. confirm'd a new Patent. *Camb. Brit.*

OCTAVIA, the Daughter of *Octavius* and Siſter of the Emperor *Auguſtus*: She was twice married, the firſt time to *Marcellus*, and the ſecond to *Mark Anthony*: By *Marcellus* ſhe had a Son of the ſame name, who married *Julia* the Daughter of *Auguſtus*; and *Marcella*, who was married to *Agrippa*, and afterwards to a Son of *Mark Anthony*. By her ſecond Husband ſhe had *Antonia* the Elder, who married *Domitius Ænobarbus*; and *Antonia* the younger, the Wife of *Druſus*, Brother to *Tiberius*. *Mark Anthony* abus'd *Octavia*, for which *Auguſtus* was reveng'd of him. She was admir'd by the *Romans* for her Prudence and Vertue, and her Brother dedicated a Temple and Portico's to her, as *Dion* informs us. She died in 743 of *Rome*. *Sueton. in Aug. Plutarch in Anton. Dion lib.* 48. 54. *Hiſt.*

OCTAVIA, the Wife of *Nero*, was the Daughter of *Claudius* and *Meſſalina*, by whom he had her before his Acceſſion to the Throne: He had promiſed her in marriage to *Silanus*, but afterwards beſtowed her on *Nero*, who divorced her, and then cauſed her to be put to death, having firſt poiſoned her Brother *Britannicus*.

OCTAVIA GENS, or the Family of the *Octavians*, was originally of *Velitræ*, as *Suetonius* tells us. *Tarquinius Priſcus* firſt brought them into the *Senate*, and *Tullus Hoſtilius* made it a *Patrician* Family, though afterwards they put themſelves amongſt the *Plebeians*; but *Cæſar* reſtored them to their firſt Nobility by the *Caſſian* Law. The firſt of this Family who came into any conſiderable Poſt, was *Caius Octavius Rufus*, who was made Quæſtor, as we may learn from *Suetonius*: This *Octavius* left Two Sons, who were the Heads of Two Families; the eldeſt Branch roſe up to the higheſt Charges of the Commonwealth; but the other was only conſiderable in having *Auguſtus* of it. *Octavius*, *Auguſtus*'s Father, was *Ædilis Plebis*, and Governor of *Macedonia* in the Six hundred ninety third Year of *Rome*. he married *Attia*, Daughter of *Julia*, who was Siſter to *Julius Cæſar*; by which *Attia* he had the Emperor *Auguſtus*; and likewiſe *Octavia* firſt married to *Marcellus*, and afterwards to *Mark Anthony*. *Liv. lib.* 45. *Paterculus lib.* 2. *Cic. de Offic.* 1. *Plin. in Epiſt. Sueton. Caſſiodor. &c.*

OCTAVIANUS, Antipope, was a *Roman*, of the Family of the Earls of *Tuſculum*. Pope *Innocent* II. made him Cardinal in 1114, and ſent him Legate into *Germany*. Upon the Death of *Adrian* IV. *Alexander* III. was put into his place, but *Octavian* made himſelf to be elected by two Cardinals, and took the Name of *Victor* IV. The Emperor *Frederick* I. protecting him, he was emboldened to hold a Council at *Pavia* in 1161, where *Alexander* the lawful Pope was depoſed, who thereupon was forced to flee to *France*. He died at *Lucca* about the Feaſt of *Eaſter* in 1164. *Pontac. lib.* 2. *Otho Friſingenſis de reb. Feder. Baronius Annal. Tom* XII.

OCTHA, one of the *Saxon* Pirates, whom *Hengiſt* ſent for to aſſiſt him, and employed him in waſting the Coaſts of the *Picts* and the *Orkney* Iſlands. *Cambd. Brit.*

OCZIAKOW, or OCZAKOW, Lat. *Axiace*, a City of *Podolia*, ſeated at the fall of the *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper* into the *Euxine* Sea, thirty Miles from *Circaſſia*. It now belongs to the *Turks*. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644. This City has a Caſtle which is Garriſon'd by the *Turks*, but the Citizens are *Precopenſian Tartars*. It was built by *Vitolaus* Duke of *Lithuania*, and at firſt peopled by his Subjects. The Country betwixt this City and *Circaſſia* is deſolate, as being expos'd to the *Tartars* and *Coſſacks*. This City is forty *Poliſh* Miles W. from *Precopia*, four Miles E. of *Alba* in *Walachia*, and four S. from *Circaſſia*. It gives Name to the neighbouring *Tartars*, who are ſo troubleſome to *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, and *Poland*, that the King of the latter pays them Tribute to prevent their Incurſions. On *Aſcenſion-day* 1571, they plundered and burnt *Moſcow*, carrying vaſt numbers of *Ruſſians* into Slavery. *Gaugnimus*.

ODENATUS, King of the *Palmyrians*, who before that, was *Decurio* of *Palmyra*, a City of *Syria*, and made himſelf famous in the IIId. Century. He courageouſly defended the Limits of the *Roman* Empire againſt the *Perſians*, defeated *Quietus* and *Balyla*, who had rebelled, and thereby acquir'd the name of *Auguſtus*. His Wife *Zenobia*, ſo illuſtrious for her Wit and Courage, aſſiſted him in the Conqueſt of the Eaſt. But in the midſt of this great Proſperity, *Odenatus* was aſſaſſinated by his Nephew *Maonius*, under the Reign of the *Galieni*, about the Year 266. *Odenatus* took *Niſibe*, ſubdued all *Meſopotamia*, and routed the *Perſian* Army. He had three Sons, *Herodes*, *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*, the eldeſt of whom was murthered together with his Father. All of this Family where obſerv'd to be perſons of extraordinary Endowments. *Trebellius Pollio* in his Treatiſe of *the Thirty Tyrants*, and in the *Life of* Valer. *and of the* Galieni.

ODENSEE, Lat. *Ottonium*, a City of *Denmark*, and Capital of the Iſle of *Funen* almoſt in the midſt of it; fourteen miles from *Sleſwick* to the N and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the W. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*; and is the Burying-place of the Kings of *Denmark*. This City was built by *Harold* King of *Denmark*, and was called *Odenſee* in honour of *Otto* I. Emperor of *Germany*, made a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden* in 950. *Canute* King of *Denmark* was ſlain here in 1066, and his Body was found in 1562, and much honour'd. It's now the beſt traded Town of the whole Iſland, adorn'd with two fair Churches and neat Buildings. Near this Town Count *Gulden* ſlew the Vice-Roy of *Norway*, and was overtaken in his Coach by *Chriſtiern* King of *Sweden*.

ODER, (*die Oder*) Lat. *Odera*, one of the greateſt Rivers of *Germany*. It riſeth in *Sileſia*, near a Town of the ſame name in the Borders of *Moravia*, and after it hath received the *Oppaw*, it paſſeth by *Ratibor*, *Breſlaw*, *Great Glogaw* and *Croſſen* in *Sileſia*, and entring into *Germany* waters the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, *Francfort* on the *Oder*, *Lebuſi* and *Cuſtrin*, where it receives the *Waert*; then running through part of *Pomerania*, after having received ſeveral ſmall Rivers, it makes a Lake near *Stetin*, which thoſe of the Country call *Das Groſs Haff*, whence by three Mouths it diſcharges it ſelf into the *Baltick*, the names of which are *Pſin*, *Sovin* and *Diwenaw*. Alſo a Town in *Sileſia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, four *German* miles from *Olmutz*, near which the foreſaid River hath its Fountains.

ODERBERG, a Town of *Bohemia* in the Dutchy of *Sileſia*, ſituate on the River *Oder* and *Elſa*, ſixteen miles E. of *Troppaw*, and twenty ſeven N. E. of *Oder*. *Lon.* 38. 32. *Lat.* 49. 43.

ODERNHEIM, a ſmall Town in *Germany*, in the lower *Circle* and *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, once Imperial, but now ſubject to the *French*. It ſtands eight miles S. W. of *Openheim*, and fourteen S of *Mentz*. *Lon.* 24. 40. *Lat.* 49 43.

ODIA, UDIA, INDIA, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Siam* in the *E. Indies*.

ODIAM, a Market Town of *Odiam* Hundred in the N. E. of *Hampſhire*. It formerly belong'd to the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*. Near it ſtands the Ruins of a famous Caſtle, wherein thirteen *Engliſh* held out fifteen Days againſt the Forces of the Dolphin of *France* in the Reign of King *John*.

ODIN, a God of the Ancient *Danes*, who was accounted by them, together with another God called *Thor*, to preſide over Battels. Some Learned Men are of Opinion, That this *Odin*, and ſome other Gods of the North, were *Magicians*, who came to *Sweden* and *Denmark* from the *Aſiatick Scythia*, and by their Magical Arts made the People believe they were the ſame Gods they then ador'd, whoſe Names they gave themſelves. They report of *Odin*, That finding that he could not avoid Death, he commanded his Body to be burnt as ſoon as he was dead, aſſuring them, that his Soul would return to *Aſgardie* from whence he came, there to live for ever; which *Aſgardie* was the Capital City of the Country whence theſe Magicians came, and where the *Danes* placed their *Wall-hall*, or *Elyſian Fields*. It is ſaid,

ſaid, That they came out of the Country joining upon the Lakes of *Mæotis* in *Pompey*'s time, to avoid the Arms of the *Romans*. If ſo, this muſt have been at the time when *Pompey* conquered *Mithridates*, and advanced the *Roman* Eagles as far as the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*; but foraſmuch as he did not ſubdue any of the Nations on the North of the *Euxine-Sea*, this Story does not ſeem probable. *Barthol Antiq. Damc*

ODMAN or OSMAN, the third *Caliph* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was choſen in 648 by the Commanders of the Army whom he had bribed. In 649 he ſent 700 Men of War to *Cyprus*, under the Command of *Moavia*, Governour of *Egypt*, who ruin'd the greateſt part of that Iſland, and returning the next year deſtroy'd the City of *Nicoſia*, and laid waſte the whole Iſland. In the mean time, *Odman* cauſed a Collection to be made of the Records of the *Mahometan* Religion; and having divided it into Chapters, founded the Sect called *Chefaya*, from the name of the Author who digeſted this Collection of the *Alcoran*. In 651 he ſent *Occaba* with a powerful Army into *Africa*, who conquered the Eaſtern parts of *Barbary*, and built there the City *Cairavan* or *Carvan*, five and thirty Leagues from *Tunis* to the E. He alſo peopled ſeveral other parts, and mingled *Arabians* with the People of the Country, who united into one Government. *Ibni Alcarquick* ſaith, That theſe were the firſt *Arabians* who carried the *Mahometan* Religion into *Africa*. *Merula*, on the other hand, in 654 gain'd a famous Naval Battle againſt the Emperor *Conſtantine* II who cruis'd up and down the *Phœnician* Sea with a thouſand Ships, and in 655 he took the Ile of *Rhodes*, and demoliſht its famous *Coloſs of the Sun*. Afterwards he ravag'd part of *Armenia*. During theſe Succeſſes *Hali*, who took upon him the Title of *Caliph* in *Arabia*, ſent ſeveral of his Subjects to kill *Odman*, which they executed in the City of *Damaſcus*, tho' others ſay he kill'd himſelf, ſeeing that his Enemies had made themſelves Maſters of his Palace, for fear of falling into their Hands. He lived 87 Years, and was buried in 658, without any Funeral Pomp, becauſe it was reported he had kill'd himſelf. *Marmol of Africa, Lib 2.*

ODO, half Brother to *William the Conqueror*, was Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and the firſt Earl of *Kent* of *Norman-blood*; He took Arms againſt his Nephew *William Ruſus*, in behalf of his Brother *Robert*; and being made Priſoner upon the Surrender of the Caſtle of *Rochester*, was Confiſcated and Baniſhed by King *William Ruſus*. *Cam. Brit. Speed Chron.*

ODOACER, the Son of *Edicon* or *Edicus*, King of the *Heruli*, *Scyrbi* and *Turcilingi*, People originally of *Scythia*; was called into *Italy* by thoſe that ſided with *Nepos*, he arrived there in the Year 476, and having ſubdued the Country of the *Venetians*, and *Gallia Ciſalpina*, he defeated *Oreſtes* and his Brother *Paul* and ſent *Auguſtulus* Priſoner to a Caſtle near *Naples*. By which means he became very powerful, but carried it with great Modeſty, contenting himſelf to be Sovereign, without uſing Royal Apparel, and tho' he was an *Arian*, yet he did not perſecute the *Orthodox*, but on the contrary, at the Requeſt of ſome of their Biſhops vouchſafed them many Acts of Favour. He afterwards made War againſt the *Rugians*, a People of *Germany*, near the *Baltick*, defeated their Army in 487, took their King *Feletha* or *Pacla*, with his Wife *Giſa*, and ſent them into *Italy*. Their Son *Feletheus* made his eſcape, and by the aſſiſtance of *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, was reſtor'd to his Fathers Dominions, but ſoon after diſpoſſeſt again by *Odoacer*. Whereupon *Theodorick* enters *Italy* in 489, and *Odoacer* endeavouring to ſtop his progreſs was defeated by him in the *Venetian* Territories, and having loſt two other Battles, he was forc'd, in 490, to ſhut up himſelf in the City of *Ravenna*, which *Theodorick* beſieged two Years, ſo that being tir'd, he made Peace with *Odoacer*, and ſhar'd *Italy* with him, but not long after *Theodorick* caus'd him to be murther'd at a Feaſt in 493. *Procop. Lib 1 de bello Got. Jornand. de Reb. Get. Cuſpin. in Cron. Sceptic. Paul Diacon.*

OEBALIA a Country of *Peloponneſus*, and likewiſe an old Name of *Tarentum* in *Italy*.

OECALIA, a Town of *Theſſaly*, according to *Strabo*. *Pauſanias* mentions another of this Name in the Country of the *Meſſenians*, and another in *Eubœa*. *Mela* mentions a fourth in *Sicily*, but none of theſe Places are ſtanding at preſent.

OECOLAMPADIUS (*John*) a *German* born at *Weinſperg* was among the firſt that embrac'd the Proteſtant Religion in the laſt Age. He was a Monk of S. *Bridget*'s Order, which being quitted and become *Evangelical*, was receiv'd Miniſter at *Basil*, in 1518, and publiſh'd a Treatiſe intituled, *De genuina expoſitione verborum Domini, Hoc eſt corpus meum, &c. Paſch. Exod. Sagmin. Hyp. Symbolon*; of which *Eraſmus* ſpeaks thus, *Scripſit Oecolampadius tenuo ſtudio totque machinis argumentum, ut certa proveda, ut ſolus poſſit, nunquam Deus, exoret Libel.* The *Lutheran* Doctors wrote an Anſwer to this Book under the Title of *Syngramma*, which *Oecolampad* anſwer'd with another, intituled, *Antiſyngramma*, and publiſh'd other Treatiſes againſt *Free Will*, *The Invocation of Saints*; wrote Commentaries upon moſt of the Books of Scripture. He died in 1531, the 49th Year of his Age, and is buried at *Basle*, having this Epitaph upon his Tomb; *D. Joan. Oecolampadius Profeſſione Theologus, Trium linguarum peritiſſimus, Autor Evangelicæ doctrinæ in hac Urbe Primus, & Templi hujus verus Epiſcopus &c Sponde in Annal. Melchior Adam. Wolfgangus Capito in vit. Oecolamp. Hoffman* adds, That in 1528, he, together with *Zuinglius*, publiſh'd an Anſwer to *Luther*'s large *Confeſſion of Faith* concerning the Lord's Supper. That he died piouſly *An.* 1531, aged 49, his laſt words being, *Save me, Lord Jeſus*. So falſe are the Calumnies of his Enemies concerning his Exit. His Commentaries upon the Minor Prophets are much eſteem'd. His Learning was ſuch, that even Cardinal *Sadolet* on the News of his Death, did wiſh, That he could lawfully grieve for him, ſeeing his Learning and Doctrine did require it. His Wife, as *Hoffman* remarks, was married to *Cellarius* before him, and afterwards to *Wolfgangus Capito*, and *Martin Bucer*, all great Men.

OECUMENIUS, a Greek Author, the Abbreviator of S. *John Chryſoſtom*'s Works. 'Tis not known about what time he liv'd; ſome placing him in the IXth others in the Xth. and others, again, in the XIth. Century. We have his Works in two Volumes in Greek and Latin, printed at *Paris* 1631; to which are joined the Treatiſes attributed to *Arcetas* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, in *Cappadocia*; which Pieces were all tranſlated by *John Henten*, Monk of S. *Jerome*, the Titles whereof are as follow; *Enarrationes*, or *Catenæ in Acta Apoſtolorum. Commentaria in Epiſt. Sancti Jacobi & alias Canonicas*, &c *Sixtus Senenſ. Bibl. Sacra Bellarm. Poſſevin.*

OEDENBURG or ODENBURG, Lat. *Sempronium*, a ſtrong City of the lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sophron*, becauſe Capital of the Marquiſate of that Name. It ſtands nigh the Borders of *Auſtria*, ſeventeen miles E. of *Newſtadt*, and thirty ſix S. E. of *Vienna*. *Lon* 37. 46. *Lat.* 47. 55.

OEDIPUS, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes* and *Jocaſta*. He was expos'd as ſoon as born, becauſe of the diſmal anſwers the Oracle had given, when conſulted about his Birth; and being found on the Mountain *Cytheron*, he was brought to the Court of *Polybus* King of *Sicyone*, or *Corinth*, and educated there. Having afterwards quitted that place, he came to *Thebes*, and kill'd his Father, in a Rencounter, not knowing him to be ſo, and afterwards freed the Country from the Monſter *Sphynx*, married his Mother *Jocaſta*, and had Children by her. But at laſt coming to know what he had ignorantly done, he renounced the Throne, and voluntarily put out his own Eyes, as judging himſelf unworthy to behold the Light. *Diodor lib. 1. Stat. lib. 1. Thebaid. Senec Hygin Apol odor*

OELAND, Lat. *Oelandia*, an Iſland of *Sweden* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Coaſt of the Province of *Smalland*, over-againſt *Calmar*, from whence it is ſeparated by the *Streights*, call'd, the *Calmar-Sund*. It is ſixty miles from N. to S. but ſcarce twenty over where it is broadeſt. Its chiefeſt Towns are *Borkholm*, *Oſtemby*, &c.

OINANTHIUS, a Heathen God worſhipped by the *Phœnicians*. 'Tis to this God that *Heliogabalus* conſecrated his Imperial Apparel. *Lamprid.*

OENOE, an Ancient City of *Attica*, a Country in *Greece*, ſituate upon a River, whoſe Courſe the Inhabitants ſtopt, to convey their Water over the Lands, thinking thereby to make them very fertil but inſtead thereof, the Waters ſetling in their Grounds ſpoil'd them, and made great holes, which rendered their Lands unfit for Tillage, whence came the Proverb, *Oenoe's Charadran*, or *Oenoe's Ditch*, applied to thoſe who draw Miſchief upon themſelves, as intending the greateſt Advantage. *Thucydides. Strabo Geograph. Lib 8*

OENOMAUS, King of *Piſa*, having underſtood by the Oracle that he was to be kill'd by him that ſhould marry his Daughter *Hippodamia*, made a ſhift to rid himſelf of all the Princes that pretended to her, after having o'ercome them in a Chariot Race, the Condition being this, That if they beat him they were to marry his Daughter but if he beat them they were to be put to death. At laſt *Pelops* the Son of *Tantalus* being greatly in love with *Hippodamia*, corrupted his Charioteer to put weak Axle-Trees into his Chariot, whereupon, falling down, *Oenomaus* bruiſed himſelf to that degree, that he died ſoon after, and *Pelops* married *Hippodamia*, and ſucceeded to her Father's Crown.

OENONE, a Nymph of Mount *Ida*, whom *Paris* forſook upon Promiſe of *Venus*, That he ſhould be belov'd by the moſt beautiful Woman of all *Greece*, but *Oenone* foretold him, when he was going into *Greece*; That he ſhould bring home the Occaſion of his Countrys Deſtruction. Her Letter wherein ſhe diſwades him from the Voyage, is in *Ovid*'s Epiſtles. Poets further add, That the dead Body of *Paris* being ſent her to be buried, upon the ſight thereof, and the Memory of her former Love, ſhe ſunk down dead.

OENOTRUS,

OENOTRUS, King of the *Sabines* according to *Varro*, or an *Arcadian* as *Pauſanias* makes him. He peopled the Coaſt of the Bay of *Tarentum*, and beſtowed the Name of *Oenotria* upon that Country, which having in proceſs of time receiv'd new Colonies, from *Greece*, was afterwards call'd *Great Greece*. *Virgil. lib. 7. Æneid.*

OESEL, or EUSEL, Lat. *Oſilia*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*, not above Three Miles from the Coaſts of *Curland*, and Five Weſt of *Eſthonia*. Its Circuit is Eighty Miles, and chief Place of Strength, called *Arensberg*, or *Sonneberg*. Beſides which it has Eighteen Pariſhes. It was ſold, together with *Curland* in *Livonia*, to *Chriſtian* IIId. King of *Denmark*, about 1558, but the *Swedes* took it in 1585. And it was confirmed to them by Treaty in 1646.

OETA, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*, on the Frontiers of *Achaia*, between the Mountain *Pindus* towards the North, and *Parnaſſus* to the South. The *Thermopylæ* were a part of this Mountain towards the Eaſt. It is now called *Bunina*. This Mountain is famous by the Death and Burial of *Hercules*, who there caſt himſelf into a Fire which he had prepared for Sacrifice, after he had put on the Shirt which his Wife *Deianira* had ſent him. See DEIANIRA. Becauſe this Mountain extends it ſelf to the *Ægean* Sea, now called the *Archipelago*, the Poets feigned that the Sun and the Stars did riſe near it. It's generally cover'd with Woods, and in ſome places very fruitful of *Hellebore*. The Bay or Gulf of *Zeiton* was formerly called *Sinus Oetæus*, becauſe that Mountain reacheth unto it. *Ptol. Pauſan.*

OFFA, ſurnamed *The Great*, King of *Mercia*, ſucceeded *Ethelbald*, *An.* 758. having killed *Beornred*, the Uſurper. He prov'd a warlike, ſubtle, and ambitious Prince, aſſailing his Neighbours on every ſide. The blackeſt part of his Reign was, His baſe murthering of *Ethelbert*, King of the Eaſt *Angles*, upon a fair Invitation to come and marry his Daughter. Inſtead of which he cauſed him to be murthered in his own Palace, and then ſeized his Kingdom Such was his Enmity againſt *Charles the Great*, that it occaſioned a Prohibition of Commerce on both ſides, until by means of *Alcuinus*, a learned and politick Monk, ſent from hence into *France*, to negotiate ſome important Matter, their Animoſities were chang'd into a laſting Friendſhip. To the Pope who had gratified him ſo far as to tranſlate the Primacy of *Canterbury* to *Litchfield* in his own Dominion, he was ſo kind as to grant a perpetual Tribute out of every Houſe in his Kingdom. His Reign continued Eight Years, and is alſo memorable for the Prodigious Trench (commonly call'd *Offa's Dike*) which he drew from Sea to Sea, betwixt his Kingdom and the *Britiſh* Borders, ſome part whereof is ſeen to this Day. It runs about One hundred Miles over Hills and Mountains, from the Mouth of *Dee* in *Flintſhire*, to the Fall of *Wye* in *Glouceſterſhire* And his Aim in it was, to keep the Remainder of the diſpoſſeſſed *Britains* within their Borders in *Wales* And for the ſame end there was a Law made by *Harold*, That if any *Welſhman* was found with a Weapon on this ſide of it, his Right-Hand ſhould be cut off. *Cambd. Brit*

OFFA, the firſt King of the Eaſt *Angles* in *Britain*, erected his Kingdom about the ſame time that the others of the Heptarchy did theirs, that is, in the ſixth Age.

OFFA, King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, ſucceeded King *Sonfred*, and began his Reign with the Eighth Century. Having reigned Eight Years, he quitted his Kingdom to go to *Rome* with *Kenred*, King of *Mercia*.

OFANTO, Lat. *Aufidius*, a River of *Italy* between the *Capitanata* and the Territory of *Bari*, being the only River that cuts the *Appennine*, out of which Mountain it riſeth in the *Further Principality*, and watring *Conza*, *Canoſa* and ſome other Towns, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, Four Miles from *Barleta* to the W. and Twenty five from *Manſiedonia* to the S. W.

OFFEMBURG, Lat. *Offenburgum*, an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in *Schwaben*, and the Capital of *Ortnaw*, ſeated upon the River *Kintrig*. It is under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, about one League from the *Rhine*, and not full two from *Strasburg* to the E.

OFFTON, or *Offa's* Town, built by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, near *Nettleſteed* in *Suffolk*, where are the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle, built alſo by him, after he had murthered *Ethelbert*, King of the Eaſt *Angles*, and uſurped his Kingdom *Cam Britan.*

OG, King of *Baſhan*, of the Race of the Giants, who going about to oppoſe the Paſſage of the *Iſraelites*, had his Country taken from him called *Argob*, or *Trachonitis*. *Numb.* 21, 33, 34, 35. *Deut.* 3. 1, 2, 3, 4.

OGEN, a Territory reckoned one of the beſt Soils in the *Indies* It lies between *Brampour*, *Seronge*, and *Amadabat*. It has a Prince of its own, but ſubject to the *Great Mogul*.

OGER, whoſe Name is famous in the old Stories of Chivalry, under that of *Oger the Dane*. He lived in the Time of *Charles the Great*, and it is probable he is the ſame that is mention'd by the Monk of S. *Gal*, who betook himſelf to *Deſiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, and whom *Anaſtaſius* calls *Autearius*. However, it is certain that he did great Service to *Charles the Great*, and was therefore highly reſpected in his Court, and afterwards retired to the Monaſtery of S. *Faron* of *Meaux*, where he died, and was buried with one *Bennet*, a Companion of his, in the IXth. Century. By ſome Verſes writ upon his Tomb it appears that this *Oger* had a Siſter called *Auda*, who was married to the Famous *Roland*. *Oger* and *Bennet*'s Epitaph was written by *Fulcoins* of *Beauvais*, who ſtudied at *Meaux*, and wrote in the XIth. Century. It may not be improper to inſert it at large, to ſhew the Reader the Manner of that Age: *Gabriel Simeonis* of *Florence* relates it as follows;

Quam malè diſcernit quod amat, vel qualia ſpernit:
Cui placet aura Soli, diſplicet aura Poli!
Exul in Externa, procul à Regione ſuperna.
Captus Amore viæ, non meminit Patriæ.
Militis Ogerij converſio digna videri,
Sufficit ad Speculum quo ſtatuas Oculum.
Legis erat pondus, locuples à Rege Secundus;
Nobilis & Sapiens, Strenuus & Patiens.
Floribus his ſeptus, præſtabile culmen adeptus,
Omnia poſthabuit ſeque Deo tribuit.
Evocat invictum Rerum Comitem Benedictum,
Ut par Militiæ participet Patriæ
Crux ſimul accipitur, crucis & locus iſte ſubitur;
Cæſar & exuitur, Cæſar & induitur.
Ite pares Animæ per quælibet agmina Primæ,
Fortes Cæſarei, fortia membra Dei.
Fortes Athletæ, per Sæcula cuncta valete.
Par crucis eſt Species, par erit & Requies.
O quam par pulchrum! par vivere parque Sepulchrum.
Par fuit & Tumulus, par erit & Titulus.

OGILBY (*John*) was long e er he took to ſtudy, but made a vaſt progreſs in a little time. His principal Works were, his *Atlas*, which gained him the Office of the King's Coſmographer; his Tranſlations of *Homer* and *Virgil*, *propria Minerva*, his Paraphraſe upon *Æſop*'s *Fables*, and King *Charles* IId's. *Entertainment through London*, as he went to be Crown'd; all done with admirable Cuts. We have nothing of his Parentage; but by his Name he ſeems to be of a *Scotch* Extraction

OGILVY, a very ancient *Scotch* Family, who have been Barons for a long time. They are deſcended from the Sheriffs of *Angus* The chief of this Family is the Earl of *Airly*, whoſe eldeſt Son is called, Lord *Ogilvy*. There is another Earl of this Name, intituled, *Finlaterre*.

OGINA, or OGIVA, Queen of *France*, the Wife of *Charles* IIId. ſurnamed *The Simple*, was the Daughter of King *Edward* Iſt before the *Norman Conqueſt*, and Siſter of *Athelſtan*, Kings of *England*. She had by her Husband *Charles*, *Lewis* IVth. ſurnamed *Beyond-Sea*, becauſe ſhe ſent him into *England*, to the King her Brother, upon the News of her Husband's Impriſonment.

OGLE, a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, lying between *New-Caſtle* and *Morpeth*. It anciently belonged to the Barons *Ogle*, and gave ſince the Title of Earl to the Dukes of *New Caſtle*. The *Ogles* flouriſhed in the Dignity of *Barons* from the beginning of *Edward* IVth's Reign. The Iſſue Male expiring in *Cuthbert*, the ſeventh Baron. *Camb. Britan.*

OGLIO, Lat *Ollio*, *Ollius*, a River in *Italy*, riſing in the Mountains above *Edulum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valtoline*, runs through *Breſcia* into the Lake *de Iſeo*, leaves it at *Calepio*, and parts the Territory of *Breſcia* from *Cremona* or the State of *Venice* from the Dutchy of *Milan*, and waſhing part of the Dutchy of *Mantua*, falls into the *Po* at *Burgoforte*.

OGNA-SANCHA, a Counteſs of *Caſtile*, who lived about the year 990; ſhe being a Widow fell in love with a *Mooriſh* Prince, and reſolved to marry him; and that ſhe might not be hindred in this Deſign, ſhe purpoſed to poiſon her Son *Sancho Garcia*; who being informed of his Mother's Intention, and ſitting at the Table with her when the Cup of poiſon'd Wine was preſented to him by her order, he diſſembled his ſuſpecting of any thing, and by way of Civility deſired his Mother to drink firſt, who thereby perceiving that her Deſign was diſcovered, drunk it all off, and died ſoon after Whence came the Cuſtom they ſtill obſerve in *Caſtile*, of making the Women drink firſt, tho' it be only done now by way of Civility The Earl her Son being afflicted at this Misfortune, to make amends, founded the Monaſtery of S. *Saviour of Ogna*. *Lewis de Mayerne. Turquet Hiſtory d'Eſpagne.*

OGYGES, King of the *Thebans*, or according to others, of *Ogygia* and *Attæ*, afterwards called *Baotia* and *Attica*. He is recorded to have been the firſt Founder of *Thebes* and *Eleuſine*. The famous Deluge, ſo frequently mentioned by *Greek* Authors, happened in his time, from which he was ſaved, as moſt Authors affirm; tho' ſome ſay he periſh'd in it, together will all his Subjects. It is difficult

difficult to find the exact time when this Deluge happened. The most probable Opinion is theirs who surpose it to have been in the year of the World 2292, 636 years after the Universal Deluge, 986 before the *Olympiads*, and 1438 before the Death of *Alexander the Great*. *Riccioli. Clem Alex Torniel.*

OIE, a City and Earldom of *France* in *Picardy*, which reacheth from *Calis* to *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*. This Country hath been several times taken and re-taken. It was in the Possession of the *English* for above Two hundred years. The *Spaniards* seized it during the Civil Wars; but they restored it to the *French* by the Peace of *Vervins*.

OIE, a small Island near to the Isle of *Rhee*.

OISE, a River in *France*, call'd in Latin, *Oesa*: It rises in *Picardy* towards *Hainault*, and falls into the *Seine* below *Pontoise*, about six Leagues from *Paris*.

OISTER-PITS, holes near *Feversham* in *Kent*, narrow at mouth, but capacious, and having several Apartments below. Supposed to be the Pits whence the ancient *Britains* digged their Chalk for manuring the Ground; or dug by the *Saxons*, to hide their Corn and Stores from their Enemies. *Cam. Brit.*

OKEHAM, the chief Town of *Rutland*, lies 74 miles North-West from *London*, seated in the rich and pleasant Vale of *Catmos*. This Place is but small, proportionable to the County whereunto it belongs, which is the least in *England*. Its Buildings are but indifferent. The Castle, where the Assizes are held, is a Place of more Antiquity than Beauty. It has an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty worth taking notice of, *viz.* That if any Nobleman enters within its Precinct on Horseback, he forfeits a Shooe from his Horse, unless he redeem it; which Homage has been acknowledged and paid by several Noblemen that have passed this way, as appears by many Horseshooes that are nailed upon the Hall-door. In which Hall, over the Judges Seat is a Horse-shooe of Iron, curiously wrought, five foot and a half long, with a Breadth proportionable.

OKEHAMTON, a Market Town of *Lifton* Hundred in the West-parts of *Devonshire*.

OKELEY, a Town of *Darking* Hundred in *Surrey*, noted for the Victory here obtain'd against the *Danes*, by *Ethelwolf*, the second *Saxon* Monarch.

OKINGHAM, a Market Town of *Sunning* Hundred in *Barkshire*, lies S. E. about ten miles from *Windsor*.

OLAUS MAGNUS. See *Magnus*.

OLAUS, or OLAC, King of *Norway*, lived in the XIth Century. He was very zealous in establishing the Christian Religion in his Dominions, and finding that many of his Subjects, addicted to Magick, opposed themselves to his Design, he banish'd them. *Canutus*, King of *England* and *Denmark*, who had once dethroned him, was the Occasion that some of his Subjects murthered him. *Adam de Bremin. lib. 2. Hist. Eccl. Olaus Magnus*, &c.

OLDCASTLE (Sir *John*) in Right of his Wife, call'd, in Courtesie, Lord *Cobham*. A Man of a bold and resolute Spirit, and a stout Soldier, was convented before *Henry Chichley*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for maintaining several new Tenets against the Receiv'd Doctrine of the Church: When King *Henry* the Vth. press'd him to reconcile himself to God and the Church, and submit to the Ecclesiastical Constitutions, he refus'd to comply, and justify'd his Opinion both by word of Mouth and Writing, affirming, That his Majesty was the only proper Judge of his Cause, and offer'd to fight in Defence of it in open Lists; but this way of Justification not being admitted, he was try'd and condemn'd, as a Heretick, in the Archbishop's Court, and after Sentence, committed to the Tower, from whence he made his Escape into *Wales*. Not long after, the King was inform'd of an Insurrection, the backside of S. *Giles's*, being the Place for their Rendezvous, where accordingly several of the Conspirators being fallen into an Ambuscade, were taken and slain: The Mayor of *London* likewise, receiving Directions to apprehend all suspicious Persons, seiz'd one *John Burges*, a Carpenter, and seven others, who being examin'd before the King, confess'd themselves engag'd in the Conspiracy with Sir *John Oldcastle*, and that their Design was to have fought the King in S. *Giles's* Fields. Several People likewise being apprehended upon the Roads, did not scruple to own, that they came to join their General, the Lord *Cobham*. The Plot being thus prov'd, Sir *Roger Acton*, and Eight and twenty more of the Rebels, were executed in *Smithfield*: As for Sir *John Oldcastle*, he was not to be found at that time, but 'tis said, that afterwards he was apprehended and executed. *Speed Hist. Great Brit. Dan. Hist.*

OLDENBURG, Lat. *Oldenburgum*, a City in *Westphalia*, the Capital of an Earldom of the same Name seated upon the River *Hont*, which runs into the *Weser*, twenty five miles from *Bremen* to the West, and forty from *Embden* to the East, almost totally ruined by Fire in 1676, the very Day the Citizens were to have taken their Oath of Allegiance to the King of *Denmark*. The County of *Oldenburg* is in the Circle of *Westphalia*, between *East-Friezland* to the West, the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the South, and the *German* Ocean to the North, very fruitful in Pastorage and Cattle, but the Air cold and foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own, derived from *Wittekindus*, the first Duke of the *Saxons*. *Walepert*, one of his Nephews, being the first Earl of *Oldenburg*, which Line wholly failing in 1676. it hath been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*, that King being descended from the eldest Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

OLDENBURG, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Dutchy of *Holstein*, and Principality of *Wageren*. Once a Bishop's See. It lies near the *Baltick*, 30 miles N. of *Lubeck*. Lon 31. 51. Lat. 54. 44.

OLDENDORP, a Town in *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, and Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, and Famous for a Battle fought near it, in 1633 It stands on the River *Wenaw* and *Esca*, 19 miles N. of *Zell*, and almost 26 S. W. of *Lunenburg*. Lon. 30. 00. Lat. 53 16.

OLDENPO, Lat *Oldenpoa*, a Country in *Livonia*, having *Lettonia* to the S. *Esthonia* to the W. *Alemak* to the N. and *Moscovy* to the E. It is subject to the *Swedes*, and their chief Town is *Lonspar*.

OLDENZEEL, Lat. *Odesalia*, a City of *Over-yssel*, in the *Low-Countries*, taken by the *Hollanders* in 1626, and by them dismantled, having been a strong Place before.

OLDESLO, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Dutchy of *Holstein*, and Principality of *Wageren*. It stands on the River *Trave*, 16 miles W. of *Lubeck*, and 24 N. E. of *Hamburg* Lon. 30. 13. Lat. 54. 14.

OLDHAM (*John*) was, as I am told, a Minister's Son, bred at *Edmund-Hall* in *Oxford*; he had a considerable Genius for Satyr, but did not always keep his Wit within bounds, having some licentious Strokes in his Writings. He died in the prime of his years in the Earl of *Kingston's* Family; and was honoured with a Funeral Elegy, by Mr. *Dryden*, the Poet Laurear, wherein he calls him the *Marcellus* of our Tongue.

OLD-SARUM, a Borough Town of *Under-ditch* Hundred, in the S. E. parts of *Wiltshire*, a place much decayed since the rise of *New Sarum*; yet it retains its Privileges, and sends two Members to Parliament.

OLENUS, a Greek a Poet of the City *Dymus* in *Achaia*, the Author of some famous Hymns which they were used to sing in the Isle of *Delos*, during the Ceremonies they performed for the Recovery of the Sick, by sprinkling upon them the Dust taken up from the Tombs of *Opis* or *Cybele*, whom the *Greeks* call'd *Hecaerge*, that is to say, one that hath the Power to work at a great distance. Some take him to have been the Inventer of *Hexameters*. *Pausan. in Phoc.*

OLERON, Lat. *Ilurona*, *Elavona*, *Loronensium Civitas*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*, being a Bishop's See under the Arch-bishop of *Aux*, seated upon the *Gave*, 10 Leagues from *Tarbes* to the W. 18 from *Dax* to the S. and 24 from *Pampelona* to the N. This City was great and fair formerly, but was ruined by the *Normans* in the IXth. Century; and rebuilt by *Centullus*, Viscount of *Bearn* and *Oleron*. The *Gave of Oleron* riseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, from two Springs, viz. *le Gave d'Aspe* to the W. and *le Gave d'Ossau* to the E. which unite at this City. *De Marca's Hist de Bearn. Arnold. Othenart. lib. 3. Notit. utriusque Vascon. cap. 13. San. Marth. Gall. Christ. Thuan*, &c.

OLERON, Lat. *Uliarius*, an Isle on the Coast of *Aquitain*, belonging to that Dutchy, upon the Shoar of *Xaintogne*, against the mouth of the River *Charonte*, two Leagues from the Continent, being five Leagues in length from N. to S and two from E. to W. the Circuit being about twelve. It hath a strong Fortress on the South-side, and is famous for the Sea-laws here published by *Richard* the Ist. of *England*, at his Return from the *Holy-land*, in the fifth year of his Reign, when this Island was under that Crown.

OLGERDUS, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, succeeded his Father *Gedimin* in 1325, who had the Title of Great bestowed upon him, because of his Conquests which he had carried as far as the *Euxine*-Sea. He died in 1381, and was succeeded by his Son *Jagellon*, who married a Christian Princess, and being baptized took the Name of *Uladislaus*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

OLIBRIUS (*Flavius Anicius*) was a Person of that Consideration, that *Leo*, Emperor of the East, gave him in Marriage *Placida*, the Daughter of *Valentinian*, whom *Genserick*, King of the *Vandals*, had sent back to *Constantinople*. He afterwards succeeded *Anthemius* in the Empire, by the favour of *Ricimer*, but he did not long enjoy that Dignity; for seven Months after he was killed by the *Goths*, who put *Glycerius* in his place in 472. He left a Daughter called *Juliana*, married to *Areobindus*, whom the People would have put in the room of *Anastasius Cassiodor & Marcellin in Chron*

OLIKA, a City in *Volhinia*, a Province of *Poland*, 5 m. S E of *Lucca*. It ſuſtain'd a Siege againſt the *Coſſacks* in 1651, and repulſed them.

OLINDA, a maritime City of *Braſil*, in *America*, the capital of the Government of *Pharnambuc*. It is ſeated upon a Hill, near the mouth of the River *Bibiribe*, with a Fortreſs called S. *George*, and a capacious Haven. The *Hollanders* took it in 1629, but afterwards deſerting it, the *Portugueſe* took poſſeſſion of it again. It is a Biſhop's ſee under the Archbiſhop of S. *Salvador*. This is one of the moſt noted Cities in *America*. It ſtands on a riſing Ground; encompaſſes ſeveral ſmall Hills, but has more without: So that it's uncapable of being fortified. The Jeſuits College was built by *Sebaſtian*, King of *Portugal*. It has two other Monaſteries, eight Churches, and two thouſand Inhabitants, beſides the Clergy and their Servants. The Haven is little, and has a bad entrance, but ſafe within. The neighbouring Soil is not ſufficient to maintain the Inhabitants, but their Suſtenance is brought from other parts of *Braſil*, the *Canaries* and *Portugal* In 1595. *James Lancaſter*, an *Engliſh* Mariner, entred this Port with eleven Ships and two hundred ſeventy Seamen, took the Caſtle at firſt Aſſault, though defended by ſix hundred men, with ſeven Braſs Cannon. He plundered about one hundred Houſes under the Caſtle; ſtaid thirty four days, but could not take the Town. He loaded his own, three *Dutch* and four *French* Ships which he found there, with Plunder, and returned to *England*. The *Dutch* W. *India* Company in 1628, having taken great part of the *Spaniſh* Plate-fleet, and deſigning to revenge their Diſgrace at St. *Salvador*, they ſent a ſtrong Fleet under *Hen. Van Loncquy*, with which he took *Olinda* in 1630.

OLIPHANT, an ancient Name in *Scotland*, of which there is a Lord, whoſe chief Reſidence is *Duplin* Caſtle in the Country of *Strathern* *Cambd. Brit.*

OLITE, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, Capital of *Terra d'Olite*. It ſtands on the River *Cecadas*, twenty four Miles S. of *Pampelune*, and as many N. of *Tudela*, and N. E. of *Calahorra*. Lon. 16. 00. Lat. 42. 28.

OLIVA (*Joan. Paulus de*) General of the Jeſuits, was born at *Genoua* in 1600, of a noble Family, of which there had been two *Doges*. He died in 1681. A Collection of his Letters was printed at *Venice* in 1681. And the reſt of his Works have been printed at *Lions*. *Memoirs du Temps.*

OLIVAREZ, A *Spaniſh* Count in old *Caſtile*, near to *Valladolid*. *Henry de Guzman*, Count of *Olivarez* was Embaſſador at *Rome* under *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. The favour of his Son *Gaſpar de Guzman*, Earl and Duke of *Olivarez*, under *Philip* IVth. is as notorious as his Diſgrace afterwards. He was accuſed of being the cauſe of the Revolt of *Portugal*, by his Pride. *Margaret of Savoy*, formerly Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, was poſſeſſed of the Viceroyalty of that Kingdom, when *Michael Vaſconcellos*, the Duke's Secretary greatly oppreſt the People, without regarding the Orders of the Princeſs. After that the *Portugueze* had ſhaken off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, *Margaret* and the Emperor's Embaſſador complained of it to the King of *Spain*, who thereupon commanded *Olivarez* to withdraw from Court, which Diſgrace ſtriking to his Heart, was the Cauſe of his Death ſoon after. His Succeſſor in the King's Favour, was *Dom Lewis de Haro Guzman*, *Olivarez* his Nephew, but one who did not love him. In 1659, he concluded the Peace between the Crowns of *Spain* and *France*.

OLIVE or OLIVI, (*Peter John*) of *Seiganno* in the Dioceſs of *Beziers*, was a *Minorite*, who lived in the XIIIth. Century. He was accuſed of holding ſome ſingular Opinions about the B. *Virgin*, whereupon his Books were condemned to be burnt The great Love he had to Poverty, and his ſtrict obſervance of the Rule of his Order, created him many Enemies amongſt his Brethren, who barbarouſly digging up his Body after his Death which happened in 1297 condemned him for a Heretick, and burnt his Books. *Angelus Clareno*, *Hubertin of Caſal*, and others, have written his *Apology*, and maintain him to have been a very holy Perſon, whoſe Holineſs God confirmed by Miracles after his Death.

OLIVE-CLOISTER, a Monaſtery within a *Pruſſian* mile from *Dantzick*, which the Inhabitants of that City burnt; but were obliged to pay 500. 0 Florins towards the Re-building it, to the *Poles*. In 1660 a Peace was concluded here between the Emperor, King of *Sweden* and *Poland*, by which the *Swedes* obtained Poſſeſſion of *Livonia*, and the Poſſeſſion beyond the *Dwina*.

OLIVENZA, Lat *Evandria*, *Olivantia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alentcu*, upon the River *Guadiana*, three Leagues from *Elvas* to the S. W. and twelve from *Evora* to the E. taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658, but reſtored to the *Portugueſe* by the Peace in 1668.

OLIVET, or the *Mount of Olives*, a Mount in the Vicinage of *Jeruſalem* to the Eaſt: It has the Valley of *Jehoſaphat* lying betwixt *Jeruſalem* and it, and the Brook *Kedron* at its Foot. 'Tis about Two thouſand Paces in length, from North to South, and Six hundred in heighth affording a delightful Proſpect, not only towards *Jeruſalem*, but towards the Mountains of *Arabia*; towards *Jordan* and the dead Sea, *Hebron* and *Samaria*. It took its Name from the Olive-trees which formerly grew there. This was the Place whither our Saviour often retired, and particularly the Eve before his Paſſion, and from the ſame aſcended to Heaven in the ſight of his Apoſtles; and 'tis ſuppoſed that in the ſame Place *David* worſhipped God, as he fled from his Son *Abſolom*. *Helena*, the Mother of *Conſtantine*, built a noble Church here, the Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, together with others of the Temple of *Moloch*, the Village *Shiloah*, the Garden of *Gethſemane*, and the Sepulchres of the Prophets *Haggai* and *Zachariah*, all at ſome diſtance from each other. *St. Jerom de locis Hebr. St. Paul in Epiſt. II. ad Sever. Sulpit. Sever. in Hiſt. Bede de locis Sanctis, cap. 7. Optat. lib. 6 in Parm.*

OLIVETAN (*Robert*) was the firſt that publiſhed a *French* Bible, for the uſe of the *Vaudois*, who deſired him to take that Work upon him, it was printed at *Neufchaſtel*, in 1553. and is ſtill uſed by the French Proteſtants, but with ſome Correction.

OLIVETO, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the midſt of the *Baſilicata*.

OLMUTZ, or OLMITZ, a neat, ſtrong and populous City of *Germany* in *Bohemia*, once the Capital of *Moravia*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*, taken by the *Swedes* in 1642, and kept by them againſt the Emperor's Forces till the Peace of *Munſter*. It ſtands ſeven *German* miles S. E. from *Bryn*, twenty North from *Vienna*, and twenty ſix W. of *Cracovia*; ſituate in a pleaſant and fruitful Soil. The *Poles* call it *Olomoniec*, the *German's Ulmitz*.

l'OLONIS, a famous Buccanier, born in *Poitou*, near to *Olone*, whence he took his Name. He left *France* in his Youth, and engaged himſelf to an Inhabitant of the Iſles of *America*, to whom he was a bound Servant for three Years. Being got out of his Servitude, he betook himſelf to the Buccaniers on the Coaſt of *Domingo*. Having continued this Life for ſome time, he reſolved to join himſelf with ſome *French* Adventurers, who betook themſelves to the *Tortoiſe Iſle*, near the great *Spaniſh Iſland*, amongſt whom he was not long, but he was made Maſter of a Veſſel. And after he had taken many Prizes, was taken by the *Spaniards*, who killed moſt of his Men, and wounded him. But he lying down amongſt the Dead, by that means ſaved his Life. And putting on the Cloaths of one of the *Spaniards* that were killed in the Fight, he came near to the City of *Campeſche*, where he met with ſome Slaves, to whom he promiſed their Liberty, if they would go along with him; which they accepted; and got one of their Maſter's *Canoes* to a place where *Olonois* expected them, into which he entered, and within a few days came to the *Tortoiſe Iſland*. The Governour of the *Havana* having heard of his being upon that Coaſt with two *Canoes*, in each of which he had Eleven men, ſent out a light Frigate againſt them, which *Olonois* maſtered and cut off all the *Spaniards* Heads with his own Hands, except only the laſt, whom he ſent back to the Governour of the *Havana*, with word, That if he could, he was ready to give him the ſame Entertainment. He afterwards took two great *Spaniſh* Ships, and having drawn in ſeveral Adventurers, he made up a Fleet wherewith he plundered the City of *Maracaibo*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, upon the ſide of the Lake of *Marecaye*, and afterwards the Town of *Gibraltar*, on the other ſide of the Lake. After ſeveral other Exploits, he went, at laſt, to cruiſe before *Carthagena*; where going by Land to plunder a Country Town, he was taken by the wild *Indians*, who quartered him, roaſted him, and eat him. *Oxemelin*, *Hiſt. of the Weſt Indies.*

OLT, Lat. *Aluta*, a River of *Tranſilvania*, call'd by the *Germans Alt*. It runs Southward through *Tranſilvania*, and watering *Cronſtadt*, *Mergenburg*, and *Fogaras*, leaves *Hermanſtadt* to the Weſt, and croſſing the Mountains of *Eyſenthorn*, and the Weſtern part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

OLYBIUS, an Illuſtrious Citizen of *Padua*, in whoſe Tomb was found a Lamp which had burnt there 1500 Years, between two Veſſels, whereof the one was of Gold, and the other of Silver, fill'd with a very clear Liquor. *Licet. de Lucern. antiquis.*

OLYMPIA FULVIA MORATA. See FULVIA MORATA.

OLYMPIA, a City of *Elis* in the *Peloponneſus*, where there was a famous Temple dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*, ſo called from the Name of this City. The Structure of this Temple was wonderful, and had vaſt Treaſures belonging to it, as well by reaſon of the Oracles which were given there, as for the *Olympick Games* which were celebrated near it, in honour of the ſaid Heathen God. But the Statue of *Jupiter*, made by *Phidias*, was that which was accounted the greateſt wonder of all, being reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, which is thus deſcri-

led by *Pauſanias*. This Statue is made ſitting on a Throne of Gold and Ivory, with a Crown on his Head, which ſeems to be made of Olive-Branches; in his Right-hand he holds a Victory of Ivory, which hath a Crown upon its Head-dreſs of Maſſie-Gold; and in his Left-hand hath a Scepter, made of a mixture of all Metals together, with an Eagle at the top of it. The Shooes and Stockings of *Jupiter* are all of Gold and the reſt of the Drapery is of the ſame, and adorn'd with the Figures of Animals and a great many Flower-de-luces. The Throne it ſelf is embelliſhed with Ivory, Ebony, Gold, precious Stones, and a multitude of emboſs'd Figures; and at the four feet or Pedeſtals of the Throne, are four Victories, and two others at the two Feet of the Statue. At the two Feet on the foreſide of the Throne, on the oneſide are the Figures of *Sphinxs*, who are carrying off ſome *Theban* Youths, and on the other are repreſented the Figures of the Children of *Niobe*, whom *Apollo* and *Diana* ſhot to death with their Arrows. Between the Feet of this Throne is repreſented *Theſeus*, and the reſt of the Hero's who accompany'd *Hercules* to the War againſt the *Amazons*, beſides many *Athletæ*. All the place about the Throne is adorn'd with Pictures, repreſenting *Hercules*'s Labours, with many other of the moſt famous Hiſtorical Subjects. On the upper part of the Throne, *Phidias* on one ſide placed the *Graces*, and on the other the *Hours*, becauſe both are the Daughters of *Jupiter* according to the Poets. On the Footſtool of the Statue are placed golden *Lions*, and a Repreſentation of the Combat of *Theſeus* againſt the *Amazons*. On the Baſis are ſeveral golden Figures, *viz.* Of the *Sun* going into his Chariot, of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, the *Graces*, *Mercury*, *Veſta*, and *Venus*, who has *Love* by her. Beſides theſe there are alſo thoſe of *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Minerva*, *Hercules*, *Amphitrite*, *Neptune*, and the *Moon*, who is repreſented ſitting on a Horſe. This is the ſubſtance of what *Pauſanias* ſaith of this famous Statue. But notwithſtanding that this Workmanſhip was the wonder of all the Antients, yet *Strabo* finds a great fault in it, for want of Proportion, becauſe it was of ſuch a prodigious bigneſs, that if it had ſtood upright it muſt have made a hole in the Roof of the Temple *Dion*, *Suetonius* and *Joſephus* inform us, That the Emperor *Caligula* had a deſign to take away this Statue, and have it brought to *Rome*, and relate the Prodigies which deterred him from that Enterprize. Another thing to be noted concerning this Temple, is, That amongſt the many Altars it had, there was one, *To the Unknown Gods*, which is like that Inſcription of the Altar of *Athens*. *Chevreau's Hiſtory of the World.*

OLYMPIAD, the ſpace of four Years, ſo called from the *Olympick Games*, inſtituted by *Hercules*, *An. Mund.* 2836. which were celebrated every four Years, about the time of the Summer Solſtice upon the Banks of the River *Alphæus*, near the City *Piſa*, and the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, in *Elis*, a Province of the *Peloponneſus*. Theſe Games were reſtor'd by *Iphitus*, 442 Years after their firſt Inſtitution by *Hercules*, and 22 or 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. The *Greek* Hiſtorians began a new *Epocha*, the firſt Year of the firſt *Olympiad*. We are to obſerve That to ſpeak exactly, every *Olympiad* Year, belongs to two *Julian* Years; that is to ſay, the ſix firſt Months from *July* to *January*, to the foregoing, and the ſix laſt Months from *January* to *July*, to the following Year; though moſt Authors ſpeak of the *Olympiads*, as if they had begun the firſt of *January*, as by Example 'tis the ſame thing to ſay, ſuch a thing was done in the firſt Year of the ſixth *Olympiad*, as to ſay, it was done in that *Julian* Year, in which the ſixth *Olympiad* began; theſe were every fifth Year, or as the Interpreter of *Lycophron* ſays every fiftieth Month. The deſign of the Inſtitution was to accuſtom Young Men to Running, Leaping, and other Exerciſes. They held but five Days. The Conqueror was call'd *Olympionices*, and to be crown'd there, was as glorious as to triumph at *Rome*: For the *Olympionices* was attended home in his Coach, the Wall of the City broken down, and he drove in at the Breach. Theſe were call'd *Olympia Magna*, to diſtinguiſh them from other Plays of this nature that were inſtituted in *Macedonia*, at *Athens*, *&c.* *Choræbus* was the firſt who was crown'd at theſe Games for having obtain'd the Victory by Running. The number of the *Olympick* Years to the Birth of *Chriſt* are 776, and the Years of *Rome* before that time but 753, becauſe the firſt *Olympiad* of the Chronologers begun 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. To underſtand the Chronology of the *Olympiads* the better, and to adjuſt them exactly in their Reference to the Years before the Birth of our Saviour; it may not be improper to give the Reader a ſhort Specimen of the Table of Reduction, in which the Numbers are ſo diſpos'd in Columns, that every lower or perpendicular Square is leſs by 4 than that immediately above it; and every Square to the right hand is leſs by 20 than that to the left. For Example.

Olympiads.		*Yea. before our Sav.*	*Olympiads.*		*Yea. before our Sav.*
1	1	776	6	1	756
	2	775		2	755
	3	774		3	754
	4	773		4	753
2	1	772	7	1	752
	2	771		2	751
	3	770		3	750
	4	769		4	749
3	1	768	8	1	748
	2	767		2	747
	3	766		3	746
	4	765		4	745
4	1	764	9	1	744
	2	763		2	743
	3	762		3	742
	4	761		4	741
5	1	760	10	1	740
	2	759		2	739
	3	758		3	738
	4	757		4	737

And thus the Reader may ſee that the *Olympiads* began 776 Years before *Chriſt*; and that in the firſt year of the 195th. *Olympiad* our Saviour CHRIST was Born. Before the beginning of the *Olympiads*, *Varro* affirms, That there was nothing without a mixture of Fable and Uncertainty in the Hiſtory of the *Greeks*.

OLYMPIAS, the Siſter of *Alexander* King of the *Epirots*, marry'd to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, by whom he had *Alexander the Great*. Her haughty Humour made her to diſagree with her Husband who divorc'd her and marry'd another. It is ſaid alſo, That he ſuſpected her to be guilty of Adultery. After the Death of *Philip*, ſhe mock'd at the Vanity of her Son, who would make People believe he was the Son of *Jupiter*, telling him in her Letter, That he had beſt take heed of making her the object of *Juno*'s Jealouſie and Rage foraſmuch as ſhe had never in the leaſt deſerv'd it. After the Death of *Alexander*, ſhe caus'd *Arideus*, *Euridice*, *Nicanor*, and a hundred other Illuſtrious *Macedonians*, to be put to Death; whereof, when *Caſſander* was inform'd, he came and beſieg'd *Pindus*, where this cruel Princeſs was, and having taken it, caus'd her to be kill'd in 438 of *Rome*. *Plutarch in Vita Alexand. Quint. Curt. Juſtin.*

OLYMPIAS, a holy *Widow* and *Deaconeſs* of the Church of *Conſtantinople* in the time of St *Chryſoſtom*: She was the Daughter of Count *Anicius*, and Niece of the Prefect *Ablavius*, famous in the time of *Conſtantine the Great*. She was married to *Nebridius*, who died twenty Months after his Marriage, and left her great Riches, which ſhe employ'd for the Service of the Church and Poor. She was baniſhed at the ſame time that St. *Chryſoſtom* was, in which condition ſhe died very holily, in 404. The *Menology* of the *Greeks* celebrates her Memory the 25th. of *July*. *Pallad. Lauſ. Hiſt. cap.* 42. *& de vit. Chriſt. Sozomen, lib.* 8. *Baron. in Annal.* &c.

OLYMPII, a Name given by the *Athenians* to their twelve chief Gods to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent Altar, *viz. Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, *Apollo*, *Juno*, *Veſta*, *Minerva*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, and *Venus*. 'Tis ſaid, That *Alexander the Great*, after his Conqueſt of *Perſia*, deſir'd to have his Statue receiv'd among the number of theſe Deities, and ſet upon the ſame Altar, which the *Greeks*, from a baſe Spirit of Flattery, eaſily granted him. *Dempſter. Ælian.*

OLYMPIODORUS, an *Athenian*, who liv'd about *An. Mund.* 3730. He commanded an Army for the *Athenians* againſt *Demetrius* the Son of *Antigonus*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Succeſſors, whom he defeated, tho' with a much leſs Army. He took the Fort *Muſæum*, which the *Macedonians* had made themſelves Maſters of, and by this means delivered his City from their Domination. He afterwards conquered *Caſſander*, being aſſiſted by the *Ætolians*, and defeated the *Macedonians* in a third Battle, with a Company of *Eleuſinians*, for which great Services the Senate honoured him with a Braſs Statue, erected in Memory of him at *Delphos* after his Death. *Pauſan. in Attic.*

OLYMPIODORUS, originally of *Thebes* in *Ægypt*, was an Hiſtorian and Poet by Profeſſion, and an Heathen by Religion. He liv'd in the V. Century, and writ an Hiſtory in XXII Books, beginning with the Seventh Conſulſhip of the Emperors *Honorius* and *Theodoſius* the Younger, to whom he Dedicated that Work, and reacheth to the firſt Year of the Emperor *Valentinian*; that is to ſay, from 407 to 425. See the remains of this Hiſtory in *Photius*.

OLYMPUS, a Mountain of *Theſſaly* near to *Oſſa* and *Pelion* which *Caſtaldus* and *Niger* call *Lacha*. There was another of the ſame name in *Myſia* in *Aſia* near to the City *Perſia*.

Prusia, which the *Turks* call *Anorolaidag*, *Emerdag*, and *Kesschisdag*. Another in *Lycia*, with a City of the same name, and one in *Cyprus* which *Stephen* of *Lusignan* calls *Troas* The *Greeks*, who are forward to magnifie the Concerns of their own Country, speak highly of Mount *Olympus*, insomuch, that *Homer* would have it to be the Habitation of *Jupiter* and the Gods, and to be without Clouds. Doctor *Brown* says, That some parts of the *Alps* seem'd much higher to him than *Olympus* did, that he has observ'd Clouds above it, and in *September* there appear'd no Snow upon it, which the high Peaks of the *Alps*, *Pyrenæan* and *Carpathian*, besides many other Mountains in *Europe*, are never without. It consists not of one rising Peak as it is sometimes describ'd, but extends to a great length from East to West, insomuch, that the Inhabitants at the foot of the North and South sides have a different temper of Air, as if they liv'd in different Climes. This Mountain is often mention'd in the *Roman* History, for *Paulus Æmilius* winding about it, by the Sea-side, over-came King *Perseus*, and so conquer'd *Macedonia*. When *Antiochus* besieg'd *Larissa*, *Appius Claudius*, by great Fires made on *Olympus*, occasion'd him to think that the whole Force of the *Romans* were coming upon him, and so oblig'd him to raise the Siege. But the Exploit of the Consul *Marcus*, upon this Hill, was most remarkable and unparallell'd by any since; who being sent against King *Philip*, the last of the Name, brought his Soldiers over *Olympus* by Passages unknown, and such difficult Ways, that his Men were fain to wallow down; his Elephants, by strange contriv'd Engines, somewhat like Draw-bridges, one under another, were let down into the Plain, as Sir *Walter Raleigh* hath more largely describ'd. In the hot and dry Summer 1669. the Grand-Signior pass'd above two Months upon Mount *Olympus*, for the fine Prospect of the Plains and the *Egean* Seas, and to enjoy fresh Air; but his Humour prov'd destructive to some Hundreds of those that attended him, for being over-heated by ascending, and then pierc'd by the cold Air above, they fell sick and died, and often in such places where there was not Earth enough to cover 'em; many also perish'd by drinking of a Spring of a whitish colour in their heats and thirst, which caus'd a coldness and heaviness at their Stomach for three or four days before they died; many of their Horses and Camels died also. The Sultan himself fell ill, and being recover'd kill'd one of his best Horses, forcing him up a noted peak of the Mountain call'd *Pythagon* or *Kissagon*: He was also so daring, that he would have leap'd on Horseback over a Fissure or Cleft in the Rocks, and was scarce with-held from that bold Attempt by the Prayers and Importunity of his chiefest Followers.

OMAN, a God of the *Persians* whom the *Magi* were oblig'd to worship every day, and for a whole hour to sing Hymns of Praise unto him, with their *Turbans* on their Head, and *Gyrdein* in their Hands. Others call him *Aman*. *Strabo lib.* 15. *Vossius de Idololat.*

OMAR I. the second *Caliph* or Successor of *Mahomet*. He was raised to this Dignity after the Death of *Abubeker* in 634. He had Wars with *Haly*, presently after his entring upon the Government, which *Haly* was the lawful Successor of *Mahomet*, according to the Intention of that false Prophet, and who had withdrawn himself into *Arabia*, after his being put by his Right. *Omar* having defeated *Haly*, taken the City *Bosra*, and many other Places of *Arabia*, turn'd his Arms against the *Christians*, and entred *Syria*, where he gain'd a Victory over *Theodorus Bogarus*, Brother to the Emperor *Heraclius*, and afterwards returned Victorious into *Arabia*. The Emperor, who was then at *Jerusalem*, desirous to provide for his own Safety, took the Relicks and most precious Ornaments of the Temple; and leaving *Theodorus* with *Bahanus* retir'd to *Constantinople*. In 635, *Omar* drew his Army together and march'd against *Damascus*, which he took the Year following, and afterwards all *Phœnicia*, and committed a Thousand Violences to force People to embrace his Religion. The Year following a part of his Army took *Alexandria*, and not long after all *Egypt*. In the mean time *Omar* went in Person to attack *Jerusalem*, and after two Years Siege, entred it victoriously in 638. *Omar* thus reduced all *Judea* to his Obedience, and *Jerusalem* was from that time possest by Infidels till the Conquest of it by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* in 1099. In 639 he subdued all *Mesopotamia*, and at the same time built the City of *Cairo*, near to the Ruins of *Memphis* in *Egypt*. And lastly, in 643 he made himself Master of *Persia* From the time of his taking of *Jerusalem* he made his ordinary Residence in that City, and built a Magnificent Temple there in honour of *Mahomet*; and after having reign'd ten Years, he was kill'd by a *Persian*, one of his Domesticks, and buried at *Medina* in 644 He made a Collection of the Memoirs of *Mahomet*, which was called *Hanifa* or *Asfafa*; that is to say, the *Law of Religion* or *Godliness*, and ordered this *Alcoran* to be publickly read in all the *Mosques* in the Month of *September*. See *Abubeker*. *Marmol. Descript. of Africa. l.* 2. See *la Bibliotheque Orientale de Barth. Herbelot.*

OMAR II. the Tenth *Caliph* or Successor of *Mahomet*, was chosen after the Death of his Cousin *Solyman Hascom*, in the beginning of the Year 721, *Constantinople* being then besieged, and was called *Aced Alar*, or *Lion of God*. He gathered all his Forces, and attack'd that City with all the Machines the Wit of Man could invent; but the Besieged made so stout a Resistance, and so good use of their Fireworks, that he was forc'd to raise it And scarcely was *Marvan* or *Masalma*, the General of the Army got out of the Channel of *Constantinople*, but a dreadful Tempest cast away most of his Ships, many others being consum'd by Fire from Heaven; so that of 300 Ships only fifteen escaped, five whereof were taken by the *Christians*, and the other ten went to carry the News of this Defeat to the *Caliph*; who imagining that God was angry with him, for permitting *Christians* the Exercise of their Religion in his Dominions, made all those whose Fathers or Mothers were *Mahometans*, immediately to embrace *Mahometanism* on pain of Death and upon great Penalties forbad the eating of Swines-flesh and use of Wine. He discharged all *Christians* that turned *Mahometans* from the paying of Taxes and Customs, and cruelly persecuted the others; and push't on by a false Zeal, he sent Letters to *Leo Isaurieus*, the Emperor of *Constantinople*, to embrace *Mahometanism*, and sent a Renegade to instruct him in the way of it; but he died soon after, when he had reign'd two Years. *Marmol de l'Afrique.*

OMBIASSES, the Name of the Priests and Doctors of the false Religion which obtains in the Isle of *Madagascar*, who are somewhat of the Nature of those whom they call *Marabouts* at *Cape Verde*, that is to say, *Physicians* and *Soothsayers*, or *Magicians*. There is one sort of them which teach to write *Arabick*, and make *Hitidzi*, that is *Talismans*, and other Charms, which they sell to the Great ones, to preserve them from ill Accidents, and to rid themselves of their Enemies; or for any other purpose they desire. They have publick Schools, where they teach their Superstitions and Magical Arts. There is another sort of them, who addict themselves to *Geomancy*, and draw their Figures upon a little smooth Board cover'd with fine Sand. These are consulted by the Sick, to know the time and means of their Recovery; by others for the Success of their Affairs: For these People undertake nothing without consulting these *Geomancers*. In making or erecting their Figures they observe the Hours of the Day, the Planet that rules it, and ascending Sign, with other Superstitions. These *Geomancers* are distinguished into several Orders, which resemble our Ecclesiastical Dignities, as *Male* or Clerk, *Ombiasse* Scribe or Physician, *Tibou* a Subdeacon, *Mouladzi* Deacon, *Faquihi* Priest, *Catibou* Bishop, *Lamlamaha* Archbishop, *Sabaha* Pope or Caliph. The People stand in great awe of them, and have employed 'em sometimes against the *French*, but without Success, which they, to save their Credit, cunningly attribute to the *French*'s being under another, Law, so that they could have no Power over 'em. Their Books have Chapters of the *Alcoran*, Remedies for Wounds, Distempers, &c. *Flacourt's History of Madagascar.*

OMBLA, Lat. *Arjona*, a River of *Dalmatia* which falls into a Harbour of the same Name, two *French* Leagues N. of *Ragusa*.

OMBRIA, Lat. *Umbria*, a Province of the *Ecclesiastical State* in *Italy*, which is bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Urbin*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*; on the W. with the Dukedom of *Florence*; on the S. with S. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*; and on the E. with *Abruzzo*, and is all under the Pope except S. *Sepulcro* which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*. *Umbria* was in ancient Times a considerable part of *Italy*, bounded on the N by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the S. by the River *Nera* or *Nar*; on the W. by the *Tiber*, on the E. by *Picentum*, the *Appennine* Mountains, cutting it in two, and therefore was divided into *Umbria Cisappennina*, and *Transappennina*, that is, into *Umbria* on this, and the other side of the *Appennine*. This latter contain'd *Romandiola*, the Dutchy of *Urbin*, &c. and the former comprehended *Umbria*, properly so call'd, which is the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, the City of *Spoleto* being the Capital of it; the others are *Foligni*, *Assisi*, *Todi*, *Terni*, *Nocera*, *Narni*, *Rieti*, *Norcia*, &c. In the time of the *Romans* it was divided into several Territories, as appears from Authors and ancient Inscriptions, viz *Umbria Tuscia*, *Umbria Sabina*, *Umbria Cruftumina*, *Umbria Tadenata*, *Senonia*, &c. *Strabo*, *lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. & 14. *Merula P* II. *Cosmogr. lib.* 4. *Iacobilli Descript. Umbriæ. Leander Alberti Descript. Italiæ*

OMBRONE, Lat. *Umbro*, a River of *Italy*, which rises ten miles E. of *Siena*, flows Southward to *Buon-Convento*, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea five miles below *Grosetto* Its Mouth is defended by a Castle of the same name.

OMER, an *Hebrew* Measure, containing a Kab and half, and a fifth part of a Kab; that is, three pints, half a pint, and the fifth part of an half pint of our Measure. It was the tenth part of their Ephah. *Exod.* 16. 36

OMMELANDE, a Country in the Province of *Friesland*, in the Neighbourhood of *Groningen*: It is a Land well

peopled, and abounding with Paſture, and is a Dependance of the Territory and Government of *Groningen*. *Guicciard. Deſcript. of the Low-Countries.*

OMMIADES, the Name of the firſt Race of the Kings of *Fez*. The Family of *Ommias*, having been driven from the *Califate* of *Syria* by the *Abbazides*, betook themſelves in part to *Africa*, and in part to *Spain*, about the Year 800, where they erected new Sovereignties. One of theſe Princes call'd *Idris*, built the City of *Fez* in *Mauritania*, which he made the Capital of his Kingdom, and took the Title of *Caliph*. About 820 theſe *Ommiades* made themſelves Maſters of the Iſles of *Sicily* and *Crete*, where they built the City of *Candia*, which ſince gave the name to the whole Iſle. But about 950 the *Zenetes*, a People of *Africa*, did wholly exterminate the Race of the *Ommiades*, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Kingdom of *Fez*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.* See *là Bibliotheque Oriental de Barth. Dherbelot.*

OMMIRABISH, a great River riſing in the Borders of *Tedly*, and ſeparating the Kingdom of *Morocco* from *Fez*, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean at *Azumar*, a Seaport in the Province of *Ducala*. It's a very great River, waters many Provinces, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Cuſa* of *Ptolemy*.

OMOAL, the *Nabarcha* of the Ancients, a City on the North-ſide of Mount *Taurus* in *Perſia*, conſiſting of about 3000 Houſes inhabited by *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Jews*, *Perſians*, &c. who ſpeak ſeven Languages. It was formerly greater, and the Metropolis of the Country. It's ſtill a fine City, and has a good Caſtle ſurrounded with a deep Ditch In its Moſque are interr'd 300 Princes and Prophets, ſome of whom have admirable Tombs. *Herbert, p.* 106.

OMPHALE, Queen of *Lydia* and Wife of *Hercules*, by whoſe Charms, they tell us, he was ſo much overcome, as that quitting his Club, he learn'd to Spin with her. 'Tis ſaid, that he gain'd her favour firſt by killing of a Serpent, which deſtroy'd the Country near the River *Sangaris*. *Propertius lib.* 3. *Athenæus lib.* 6 *Plutarch in Theſ.* &c.

OMPHALIUS (*Jacobus*) a *German* Lawyer who lived in the XVIth. Century. He was Councellor to the Duke of *Cleves*, and Profeſſor at *Colen*, and writ the following Books, *viz. De Officio & poteſtate Principis in Rep. lib.* X. *De Uſurpatione Legum, & earum ſtudiis, Lib.* VIII. *De Civili Politia. Nomologia. De Elocutione, Imitatione & Apparatu. Comment. in Ciceronis orat.* III. &c. He died in 1570. *Pantaleon, Lib.* 3. *Proſopogr. Simler in Epit. Geſner. Melchior Adam. in vit. Juriſconſult. Germ.*

OMRAs or OMHRA's, the Title of the Great Lords of the *Mogul's* Court. Theſe are commonly Strangers, and for the moſt part *Perſians*, that have great Offices at Court, but none of them poſſeſs any Lands in Propriety, becauſe the *Mogul* is ſole Proprietor of the Land in his Dominions Neither can the Sons of theſe *Omra's* inherit their Fathers Eſtates, which deſcend to the *Mogul*, Heir-General to all his Subjects, and who allows them only ſome inconſiderable Penſion, except it be that their Fathers have taken care to advance them in their Life-time, which they may eaſily do if they be handſome and fair, ſo as that they may paſs for true *Moguls*, for they are white of Complexion, whereas the *Indians* are Tawny. Some of theſe *Omra's* are Commanders of a Thouſand Horſe, others of Two, and ſo to 12000 Their Pay is more or leſs according to the Number of their Horſes, which are always more than the Riders, becauſe in thoſe hot Countries a Trooper is forc'd to have two Horſes for change. There are always 25 or 30 of theſe *Omra's* at Court, out of whom are choſen the Governours of the Provinces, and the other great Officers of the Kingdom. Beſides theſe Great Lords, there are an inferiour ſort of *Omra's*, call'd *Manſebdars Cavaliers* or Horſemen of *Manſeb*, which is a more conſiderable Pay than is given to the common Troopers. They have no Commander over them, but the Grand *Mogul* himſelf, and from this Rank paſs to that of *Omra's*. This ſame Name is given to the Great Lords of the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Peninſula* of *India*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, who for the moſt part are *Perſians* alſo, or *Perſians* Sons. When they go along the Streets they have one or two Elephants going before them, on each of which are mounted three Men, who carry Banners: After theſe Elephants march fifty or ſixty Cavaliers, well mounted on *Perſian* or *Tartarian* Horſes, with Bows and Arrows, Swords by their ſides, and Shields hanging on their Backs, which Troop is followed by other Men on Horſeback, ſounding upon Trumpets and Fifes: After theſe comes the *Omra* on Horſeback, having thirty or forty Footmen to attend him; next to theſe comes his *Palanquin* or *Sedan*, carried by four Men; and laſt of all appears a Camel or two, mounted with Men that beat Kettle-Drums. When it pleaſeth the *Omra*, he quits his Horſe, and betakes himſelf to his *Palanquin*, wherein he may lie a-long at eaſe. *M. Thevenot's Indian Travels. Bernier.*

ONAR, a City in the *East-Indies*, ſeated in the Promontory of *Malabar*, eighteen *Spaniſh* Leagues S of *Goa* It has a ſtrong Caſtle, and large Haven, was formerly poſſeſs'd by the *Portugueſe*, but now by the King of *Canara*.

O-NEAL, formerly one of the Tyrants of *Ulſter*, who was choſen in the open Air on a high Hill The *Cabanes*, who were of principal Authority under him, as a ſpecial Piece of Service threw a Shooe over O-*neal's* Head at the Election. *Camb Brit.*

ONEGA, a great Lake of *Moſcovy*, which is one of the biggeſt in *Europe*, being 150 Leagues in length, 18 in breadth, and 120 round, between the *White Sea* to the N. and the Lake call'd *Ladoga*, to the W. (into which it diſchargeth it ſelf by the River *Suri*) *Cargapolia* to the E. and *Megrina* to the S. The Northern part of this Lake belongs to the *Swedes*, and the Southern to the *Moſcovites* It tranſmits its Water by the River *Suri* to *Ladoga* Some *Engliſh* Ships which croſs'd this Lake in 1566 found it 320 miles long, and 70 miles broad, and above 40 fathoms deep near the Shoar. It divides *Moſcovy* from *Sweden* There is a River in *Ruſſia* of this Name, which falls into the Bay of *Solouetzko*, Weſt of St *Nicolas*, and below *Cargapolia*, joins the *Volga*, which falling into the *Finland* Sea near *Zama*, makes a Paſſage from the Port of St. *Nicholas* into *Finland* Bay, and ſo to the *Sund*.

ONEGLIA, a City and Marquiſate of *Italy*, on the Coaſt of *Genoua*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This Territory conſiſts of a very pleaſant Valley, extreamly fruitful in Olive-trees Wine, and other ſorts of Fruits

ONESICRITUS of *Ægina*, a Philoſopher and Hiſtorian, who lived in 430 of *Rome*. He was a *Cynick*, and followed *Alexander the Great* to the Wars, the Hiſtory whereof he writ, but he mingled ſo many Fables with it, that he got ſmall Credit by his Undertaking. *Suidas. Voſſius*

ONESILUS, King of *Salamine* in *Cyprus*, who uſurped the Crown in the Abſence of his Brother *Gorgo*, who was gone to command the Fleet of *Xerxes* King of *Perſia* againſt the *Ionians*. He beſieged the City of *Amathus*; but the *Perſians* coming to their Aſſiſtance, defeated *Oneſilus*, and cutting off his Head, ſet it upon one of the Pinnacles of the Walls of the City *Amathus*, where a Swarm of Bees came and filled it with Honey, which the Inhabitants looking upon as a Prodigy, conſulted the Oracle, which ordered them to bury the Head, and to offer Sacrifices to it. *Herod.*

St. ONESIMUS, Biſhop of *Epheſus* and *Martyr*, in the Iſt. Century, was a *Phrygian*. He was at firſt a Slave to *Philemon*, whom he robbed, and afterwards came to viſit St. *Paul* at *Rome*, who there converted and baptized him, and ſent him back to *Philemon*. He became afterwards very eminent in Vertue, and was made Biſhop of *Epheſus*. St. *Ignatius* ſpeaks highly in praiſe of him. He died a *Martyr* in the Empire of *Trajan*, being ſtoned at *Rome*, whither he was come at the Requeſt of the Proconſul. *Baron in Anal. S. Paul's Epiſt. to Philemon. Ignat. Epiſt. ad Epheſ.*

ONGOSCHIO, a great Lord in the Court of the Emperor of *Japan*, whom *Taicko* nominated to be the Tutor of Prince *Fideri*, whom that Emperor had left Succeſſor to the Crown, being then but ſix years of Age. He accepted of the Guardianſhip, and promiſed by a Writing ſigned with his Blood, that he would reſign the Crown to *Fideri* as ſoon as he was fifteen years of Age, and cauſe him to be crowned Emperor by the *Daire*. But his Ambition prompted him to break his Word. He married his Daughter to the Prince and in the mean time raiſed a powerful Army to make himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom, and beſieged *Fideri* in the City of *Ozacha*, and burnt him in his Palace, with his Wife, who was his own Daughter, with many other Perſons of Quality that were with them: And not contenting himſelf with this more than barbarous Cruelty, becauſed all the Lords to be put to death that had declared themſelves for *Fideri* their lawful Prince, or who had entertained the leaſt Correſpondence with him, and by this means continued Poſſeſſor of the Empire of *Japan*. *Mandeſlo's Indian Travels.*

ONIAS I. of this Name, *High Prieſt* of the *Jews*, ſucceeded *Jaddus*. He continued in that Station about fourteen years, under the Reign of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, in *Egypt*: and *Simeon* the *Juſt* ſucceeded him. *Onias* II Son of this *Simeon*, had like to have been the cauſe of the Ruin of the *Jews*, by neglecting to pay the Tribute to *Ptolemy Evergetes* He left *Simeon* II for his Succeſſor, who was followed by *Onias* III. ſuppoſed to be the ſame that fled to *Egypt*, and built there, in the City of *Heliopolis*, a Temple like that at *Jeruſalem*, which continued till the time of *Veſpaſian*. *Antiochus Epiphanes* took the High Prieſt-hood from him, to beſtow it upon *Jaſon* the Son of *Onias*, who bought it, and he who was lawfully poſſeſs'd of it was murthered about the year of the World 3852 *Spond. Saliam. Torniel.*

ONKELOS, ſurnamed *The Proſelyte*, a famous *Rabbi*, about the time of our Saviour, if we may believe *Jewiſh* Authors. He was the Author of the firſt *Chaldee Paraphraſe* upon the *Pentateuch*. He was not a Son of the Siſter of *Titus* the Emperor, as ſome *Jews* have ſuppoſed, nor the ſame with *Aquila*, the famous Author of a Greek Verſion, as ſome of our Doctors have been of Opinion: But, according to the *Talmudiſts*, it is he who celebrated the Funerals

Funerals of *Rabbi Gamaliel* (whom *Schickard* takes to have been S *Paul*'s Maſter) and who, to make the Solemnity the greater, burnt to the Value of 7000 Crowns of his Houſhold-ſtuff. The *Talmud* expreſſeth it by 70 *Minæ* of *Tyre*; the *Mina* of *Tyre* contained 25 *Shekels*, and each *Shekel* was worth four Crowns of *Conſtantinople*. So that 70 *Minæ* of *Tyre* amounted to 7000 Crowns. The Cuſtom of the *Jews* was, to burn the Bed and other Moveables of their Kings after their Death, and having little leſs Reſpect for the Preſident of their *Synagogue*, as *Gamaliel* was, than they had for their Kings, they uſed the ſame Ceremony at his Funeral. *Ferrand's Remarks upon the Chriſtian Religion*

ONOCENTAURUS, a monſtrous Animal, with a Man's Face, the Breaſt of a Woman, and the lower Parts of its Body like an Aſs. *Theodoret* ſuppoſeth them to be *Dæmons*, or nocturnal *Spectrums*. *St. Jerom. contra Vigilant. Theodoret. Iſai. cap.* 13, *&* 34. *Bochart. Hierozoic.*

ONOR, a Kingdom of *Aſia* in *Biſnagar*, in the *Peninſula* of the *Indus*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, on the Coaſt of *Malabar*. The Natives call it *Ponaran*. The *Portugueſe* have a Fort, and are Maſters of a good Port in the chief Town of this Kingdom. Here is Pepper much heavier than the common, and black Rice that is far better than the white.

ONSPACH, Lat. *Onoldum*, a Town and Caſtle of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Franconia*, is Capital of a Marquiſate that belongs to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*, and lies between the Biſhopricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurtsburg*, to the North, and that of *Eichſtadt* to the North. The Town lies 23 *German* miles from *Norimberg* to the W. and 45 S. of *Bamberg*.

ONUPHRIUS (*Panvinius*) of *Verona*, an *Auguſtine Friar*, was famous in the ſixteenth Century; he writ the *Continuation of Platina*'s *Lives of the Popes*, and ſeveral other Pieces. He died at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, as he was preparing a General Hiſtory of the Popes, and Cardinals in 1568, being 39 Years of Age. The reſt of his Works are, *De Primatu Petri. Chronicon Eccleſiaſticum. De antiquo ritu Baptizandi Catechumenos, & de origine Baptizandi Imagines. Feſti & Triumphi Romanorum. De Sibyllis. Comment Reip. Rom. Comment. de Triumpho. Comment. in Faſtos Conſulares, lib. IV. De Imper Roman. Græcis Latin. &c. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 43. *Paul. Manut. in Epiſt. Poſſevin. in Apparat.*

OPALIA, Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* in honour of the Goddeſs *Ops*, Wife of *Saturn*, the 14th. of the Calends of *January*, which was the 3d. day of the *Saturnalia*. *Saturn* and *Ops* being looked upon as Deities that took care of the Fruits of the Earth, their Feaſts were celebrated after the Harveſt, at which they feaſted their Slaves, and allowed them all manner of Liberty in Conſideration of the pains they had taken to till the Ground. *Macrob. Saturn lib.* 1. *cap* 10. *Varro de Ling. Latin. lib.* 5.

OPHAREL, the Name of an *Iriſh* Family in the County of *Longford*, of which there are two great Men, one in the North called *White*, and another in the South called *Yellow*. *Camb Brit.*

OPHIOGENE, a *Greek* word ſignifying begot by Serpents, and was the Name of a Family in *Cyprus*, who were ſaid to derive their original from Serpents, which were obſerv'd never to hurt them; but on the contrary, they had the vertue of curing their Bitings by touch, and of drawing the Venom out of the Wounds they had made. 'Tis reported that one of this Family being come on an Embaſſy to *Rome*, to try the Truth of the Story, the enate put him into a Veſſel full of Serpents which did him no harm. It is ſaid alſo, That the ſmell of their Bodies was different from others and that the Sweat that proceeded from them as alſo their Spittle were a Remedy againſt Poiſon. It is likewiſe reported, That there was a People about *Helleſpont*, that naturally had the vertue to cure the Biting of Serpents. *Plin. Aul. Gel.*

OPHIONÆUS Chief of the *Dæmons* that revolted againſt *Jupiter*, according to the Account given us by *Pherecides*, the *Syrian*, by which it would appear that the Heathens had ſome knowledge of the Fall of *Lucifer*. *Homer* ſeems to alude to this in his *Iliads*, where he gives a Deſcription of *Vulcan*'s being caſt from Heaven. And *Plato* ſaint of the *Egyptians* that *Jupiter* had caſt down the impure Spirits from Heaven, who ever after endeavoured to draw Men into the ſame Abyſs with themſelves. It is obſervable that *Ophioneus* ſignifies a Serpent, and that it was under this Figure that Devil appear'd the firſt time. *Juſtin. Martyr Orat. ad Gentil. Macar. Hom. in Apolog. Script. Cal. Rivet. Jud. Vindic. lib.* 1. *Pfaffius Syſtem. Theol Gentil.*

OPHIOPHAGI, a People of *Æthiopia*, who lived on Serpents.

OPHIR, a Country to which *Solomon* ſent his Fleet to fetch Gold. To underſtand the different Opinions of Interpreters we muſt ſuppoſe what is clear in Scripture, that the Fleet which went to *Ophir* begun their three years Voyage on the *Red-Sea*; that beſides Gold and Silver, they brought with them Elephants Teeth, Monkeys, Peacocks, Parrots, and a Lading of precious Stones, Aromatick Wood, *&c.* So that the Place they went to muſt of neceſſity have been well provided with all theſe; and therefore ſome Authors place it in *Africk*, others in *Aſia* or *America*, pitching upon ſuch parts as are now found ſufficiently furniſhed with the things abovementioned. *Bochart* tells us that there were two Lands of *Ophir*, the one in *Arabia*, whence *David* fetch'd a great Quantity of Gold, and the other in the *Eaſt-Indies*, whither *Solomon* ſent his Fleet: that this latter *Ophir* was the *Taprobana* of the Ancients, now the Iſle of *Ceilon*, where there is a Haven called *Hippor*, which the *Phœnicians* called *Ophir*. *Maffæus* would have it to be *Pegu*, where to this day there are ſtill many Mines of Gold and Silver; and confirms his Opinion by the Letters of Fa. *Bomford*, a *French Cordelier*, who ſaith that the *Peguans* pretend to be deſcended from thoſe *Jews* that were baniſh'd by *Solomon*, and condemned to work in the Mines of that Country. *Pererius* takes it to be the ſame with *Malacca* on the Streights of the ſame Name, to the Eaſt of *Sumatra*. *Johannes Tzetza* will have it to be the Iſle of *Sumatra*. *Lipenius*, who hath writ a Treatiſe on this Subject, ſaith, That a Grand child of *Heber*, call'd *Ophir*, gave his Name to that part of the *Eaſt-Indies* that is beyond *Ganges*; and comprehending not only the *Cherſoneſus Aurea*, which *Joſephus* calls *The Land of Gold*, now *Malaca*, but alſo the Iſlands of *Java* and *Sumatra*, with the Kingdoms of *Siam*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*, in which Countries all thoſe things are found which *Solomon*'s Fleet brought to *Jeruſalem*, and which Voyage might well be three Years a making; for after they were come out of the *Red-Sea*, they coaſted it along the Shore of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Mogul*'s Dominions; and then took a round about the *Peninſula* beyond the Gulf of *Bengala*, and fetched Diamonds from *Golconda*, and rich Stuffs from *Bengala*; and then went for their Gold and Rubies to *Pegu*, and from thence to *Sumatra*, whence they returned along the Coaſt of *Malaca* to *Siam*, where they loaded Elephants-Teeth and Gold alſo. This Opinion, which truly is the moſt probable, deſtroys all the reſt. Eſpecially that which places *Ophir* in *America*, and will have *Solomon*'s Fleet to have gone round the World; whereas before the Invention of the Mariners Compaſs, Sailers durſt not loſe Sight of Land, but always coaſted along the Shore. See *Tarſhiſh*. *L'Abbe de Shoiſy Vie de Solomon. Lipenius*

OPHIR, the Son of *Joktan*, whom ſome ſuppoſe to have given his Name to the Land of *Ophir*. *Gen.* 10. 28.

OPHITES, a ſort of Hereticks who appeared in the IId. Century, and proceeded from the *Nicolaitans* and *Gnoſticks*. It is ſaid they honoured a Serpent. When their Prieſts celebrated their Myſteries, they made a Serpent come forth from a Hole, which after it had roll'd it ſelf over the things that were to be offered in Sacrifice; they ſaid that Jeſus Chriſt had ſanctified them, and then deliver'd them to the People who worſhipp'd them. *Origen. Tertull.*

OPHRATES, Iſt. of that Name, King of *Aſſyria*, ſucceeded *Pericades* in the 3104, and reign'd twenty Years. *Ophrates* IId. or *Ophratanes* ſucceeded him, and reign'd to the Year 3173. *Euſeb. Chron. Torniel. Annal Vet. Teſt.*

OPINION, a Deity of the ancient *Pagans*, worſhipped as if ſhe preſided over Mens Sentiments, which are for the moſt part pure Conjectures; ſhe was repreſented in the form of a young Woman, with a bold Look, but a ſtaggering Gate. *Lactantius.*

OPINIONISTS, a Name that was given in Pope *Paul* IId's. time, to a Sect that boaſted of affected Poverty, and held there could be no Vicar of Jeſus Chriſt on Earth that did not practice this Vertue. *Spondè, A. C.* 1467

OPMEER (*Peter*) born at *Amſterdam* in the Year 1525, was a great Scholar in the Languages, *Belles Lettres*, Philoſophy, and Divinity; he was a zealous Roman Catholick, and made it his Buſineſs to ſupport and encourage thoſe who ſuffer'd for their Religion. His Works are, *Aſſertio Hiſtorica. De Officio Miſſæ. Hiſtoria Martyrum Gorcomienſium, Hollandiæ. Opus Chronographicum*, &c. His Life, written by *Valerius Andreas*, is prefixt to the laſt Treatiſe.

OPORINUS, (*Joannes*) a famous Printer of *Baſil*, where he was born, the 25th of *Jan.* 1507. As he lived, ſo he died very poor the 6th. of *July*, 1560. The publick has been much oblig'd to him, for the care he took in Printing the Works of the Ancients, and correcting them with the greateſt Exactneſs. He alſo writ Notes upon divers Authors, and very large Tables on *Plato*, *Aſtrolo*, *Pliny*, &c. It's remarkable, that *Oporin* took this Name to himſelf, on reading theſe Verſes of *Martial*,

Si daret Autumnus mihi Nomen Ὀπωρινὸς eſſem,
Horrida ſi bruma ſidera, Χειμερινός.

And afterwards he was Partner with another Printer call'd *Robert Winter*, who took the Name *Somerus*; who lived and died as poor as he. There are ſeveral Letters of *Oporinus*'s publiſh'd in a Collection of Epiſtles, printed at *Utrecht* in 1697. *Amicus Lucaſ. Orat. de vita & obitu Oporini. Melch. Adam. in vit. Phil. Germ. Uſſerius Epiſt. Hiſt. Baſil.*

OPPEDL.

OPPEDE (*John Meynier Baron of*) firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Aix* in *Provence*, a man of a furious Zeal for the *Roman* Catholick Religion. He ſucceeded in that Place to the famous Lawyer *Bartholomew Chaſſaneus* and executed the Sentence pronounced againſt the *Vaudois*, the Execution whereof his Predeceſſor had always hindered. This Sentence condemned nineteen of theſe Perſons to be burnt, and ordered that all the houſes, as well as Caſtles and ſtrong Holds poſſeſſed by them, ſhould be demoliſhed. The Lady of *Cental* demanding Juſtice againſt *Oppede* for burning her Towns and Caſtles; the thing was referred to a Trial at Law, which laſted four or five years; at the end of which *Oppede* was acquitted, and all the Puniſhment due to theſe Incendiaries fell upon the Attorney General *Guerin*, who being accuſed of having allowed the Soldiers in their licentiouſneſs, had his Head cut off at the *Greve* in *Paris*. *Oppede* lived ſome years after, and died in 1558, in moſt dreadful Torments. Which *Thuanus* and *Dupleix* take notice of as a juſt Puniſhment of God upon him for his Cruelty.

OPPELEN, Lat. *Oppolia*, a City of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, upon the River *Oder*, the Capital of a Dukedom, and has an ancient Caſtle. The *Swedes* took it in the late *German* Wars, but it was reſtored by the Peace of *Munſter*. It ſtands ſeven *German* miles from *Ratibor*, to the North, nine from *Breſlaw*, and ſix from the Borders of *Poland*.

OPPENHEIM, Lat. *Oppenhemium*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in the Lower *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, Imperial and free until it was granted with its Territory to *Rupert* Prince Palatine, by the Emperor, in 1402. It ſtands upon a Hill, three *German* miles South of *Mentz*. The *French* put a Garriſon into it in 1688 and have demoliſh'd it ſince.

OPPIA, call'd by ſome Authors *Pompilia*, was a Veſtal Virgin, but being convicted of Debauchery, was ſhut up alive under Ground, and ſtarv'd to Death, according to the Penalty provided in ſuch Caſes. *Livy. Scaliger Animad. in Euſeb.*

OPPIA *Lex*, a *Roman* Law, which forbad the Luxury and Coſtlineſs of Cloaths; ſo called from *C. Oppius*, Tribune of the People, who enacted this Law in the Conſulſhip of *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *Sempronius Gracchus*. This Law commanded Women not to wear above half an Ounce of Gold on their Cloaths, which were to be of one Colour; nor to ride in their Coaches in the City, or a thouſand Paces round it, except it were upon ſome Religious Account. But after that the *Romans* had ſubdued *Africa* and *Spain*, *M. Fundanius* and *L. Valerius*, Tribunes of the People, endeavoured to aboliſh this Law, tho' oppos'd therein by *Brutus* and *T. Junius*. But the Womens Party carried it at laſt. *Joh. Jerom. lib. 6. Paral. Hiſpan.*

OPPIANUS, a Poet and Grammarian of *Anazarba*, a City of *Cilicia*. He lived in the IId. Century, and compoſed a Poem of *Hunting*, and another of *Fiſhing*, which he dedicated to *Antoninus Caracalla*, who was ſo well pleaſed with this Work, that he preſented him with as many Golden Crowns as there were Verſes in his Poems, upon which account they are called *Oppian's Golden Verſes*. He writ alſo ſome other Pieces which are loſt. He died in his own Country, at the Age of Thirty. His Citizens erected a Statue in Honour of him, and ſet an Epitaph on his Tomb, importing that the Gods had thought fit to take away his Life, becauſe he had ſurpas'd all Mortals. The beſt Edition of this Poet, is the *Leyden* Printed in 1597. with *Conradus Ritterſhuſius*'s notes, with the Life of the Author. *Suidas. Scaliger.*

OPPIDO, Lat. *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Rheggio*, ſeated at the Foot of the *Appennine*, at the Riſe of the River *Marro*, twelve miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. *Cluverius* ſuppoſeth it to be the ancient *Mamertum*.

OPPIUS (*Caius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, who ſome think was the Author of *Cæſar's Commentaries* concerning the Wars of *Alexandria*, *Africa* and *Spain*. *Tacitus* ſaith, he was one of the firſt to whom *Cæſar* gave Power to treat of Peace and War.

OPTATUS, Biſhop of *Milevis* in *Africa*, was in repute in the IVth. Century, under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valens*. He writ, about the year 368, ſeven Books of *The Schiſm of the Donatiſts*, againſt *Parmenianus*, one of their Biſhops. *Meric Caſaubon* hath given us an Edition of this Treatiſe, which is accounted the beſt. He died about the year 380.

ORACLE. The Original of Oracles is very ancient, but the Hiſtories on which they are founded ſeem to be meer Fables. For thus *Herodotus*, in his ſecond Book, intituled, *Euterpe* deſcribes that of the Oracle of *Dodona*. The Prieſts of this Place affirm'd that two black Pigeons flew from *Egyptian Thebes* one of which flew into *Libya*, and the other came to *Dodona*; that this laſt perching upon an Oak, was heard to ſay, That there ought to be built an Oracle of *Jupiter* in that Place, which they immediately performed. As to the other, which flew into *Libya*, the occaſioned the Eſtabliſhment of the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*. The Craft of the Heathen Prieſts, and Silline's of the People, got them great Credit, which they maintained a long time by ambiguous Anſwers. And *Euſebius* proves that they were perfect Cheats, Firſt, by the Authority of the very Pagan Philoſophers, as *Ariſtotle* and others, who always ſaid, That Oracles were but Prieſt-craft, by which the Credulous were abuſed under the colour of Inſpiration. *Cicero* laughs at the famous Anſwer made to *Cræſus*: and adds, That this of *Ennius*, *Aio te Æacida Romanos vincere poſſe*, was made in imitation of it, and the more ridiculous, becauſe *Apollo* never ſpoke Latin. This Cheat *Demoſthenes* diſcovered a long time before, when he complained that *Pythia* Philippiz'd, that is, brib'd with Money, gave Anſwers always in favour of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*. Notwithſtand this, great Men diſdained not to have recourſe to them, to authorize their Laws and Counſels, as *Lycurgus*, when he eſtabliſhed his Laws amongſt the *Lacedæmonians*; and *Themiſtocles*, when he adviſed the *Athenians* to quit the City to the *Perſians*, and embark to fight them; the People, that would rather die than abandon their Towns and Gods, were at laſt perſuaded to it by *Apollo*'s Order. *Pompey*, when he deſign'd to eſtabliſh *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, made the *Romans* believe that the *Sibyl* ſaid, When the Kingdom of *Egypt* failed, there ſhould then a Prince riſe, who ſhould command all the World; which ſhews that the Leading men ſtoop'd to theſe Cheats. Some, and thoſe conſiderable Men too, object againſt this Opinion concerning Oracles, and hold; with the Chriſtian Authors of the Primitive Church, That Devils gave Reſponſes. For *Tertullian* ſpeaks thus, They would imitate God, in pretending to Fore-knowledge and Divination, but *Cræſus* and *Pyrrhus* are acquainted with the Cheat of their ambiguous Anſwers, to fit them to whatſoever ſhould happen. *Euſebius* alſo ſays, They made Anſwers in Statues and Bodies conſecrated to them. The Learned *Voſſius* is of this Opinion, for he writes thus, If ſome Oracles have been counterfeited by the Cunning of Perſons hid in them, it does not follow but that the Devil may have anſwered in others, to ſeduce thoſe that conſulted them: and if what they ſaid bore a double meaning, it was becauſe they could give only probable Conjectures concerning Futurities; and therefore made uſe of obſcure and ambiguous words, that People ſhould think they did not comprehend the right ſence, when the Event happen'd contrary to Expectation. The chief Grounds of theſe Objections are, That Oracles ceaſed at the Birth of **Chriſt**: That the Devils themſelves owned, that the Fear of the Name of **Jeſus Chriſt**, hindered them from anſwering as they were accuſtomed, as the Oracle of *Delphos* anſwered *Auguſtus*, when he conſulted him about his Succeſſor. Theſe may be thus anſwered, Firſt, That the Oracles, of whoſe Silence *Plutarch* complains, had ceaſed four hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, and that ſuch as flouriſhed immediately before, continued a long time after. As to the Second, There is no Hiſtory mentions, that *Auguſtus* ever conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos*. Nor is it likely he took that Journey in his old Age, to know who ſhould be his Succeſſor, whereas he deſigned *Tiberius* for the Throne. To this may be added, That the moſt famous Oracles of *Greece* ceaſed after the War of the *Perſians*: for Towns and whole Provinces being laid Waſte, the Prieſts quited their Poſts; and immediately, upon their Departure, the Oracles ceaſed. As a farther Proof of theſe Oracles being a Cheat, they alledge, That the Prieſts enjoin'd a Victim to be offered, and according as they found the Signs in the Entrails they made their Conjectures, or refus'd to anſwer. And there were always abundance of Poets attending, who put the Anſwers in Verſe. On the Oracle of *Dodona* they obſerve, That it was a Statue placed on a Column, having a Rod in its Hand with which it ſtruck a brazen Baſin. When the Oak by which it ſtood was ſhook with the Wind, and when they heard this ſound, which made a ſort of Harmony, the Prophetelles interpreted it to be *Jupiter*'s Anſwer. They add further, That there were abundance of Veſſels of Braſs ſo placed as that by the motion of the Wind they ſtruck on one another, and made a Muſical noiſe. But whatever Cheats may have been practiſed in thoſe Oracles, it is certain that the Devil did give Reſponſes in ſome of them. And accordingly the Scripture tells us, That *Ahaziah*, King of *Iſrael*, ſent to enquire of *Baalzebub*, the God of *Ekron*, whether he ſhould recover. Whereupon the Prophet *Elijah*, by the Commandment of God reproved him and deſtroyed 100 of his Soldiers and two Captains by Fire from Heaven, as going on that Errand, II *Kings*, chap. 1. *Saul* had recourſe to a Woman that had a familiar Spirit, I *Sam.* 28. And in the 16th. of the *Acts* we have an Account of a Spirit of Divination caſt out of a Damoſel by S. *Paul*. And ſome Learned Men who were of Opinion, that the Stories of the Oracles owning of **Chriſt**, &c. where but *Pia Fraudes*, have been convinced of the probability of it from this Conſideration, That the Devils themſelves did own **Chriſt** while upon Earth to

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be the Son of God. The *Trophonian* Den, or Cave was famous for Oracles; and those who entred the same were obliged to use many Ointments and Washings, and to carry Provisions in their Hands, to give the Snakes and other Vermin there, to prevent their being destroyed or eaten up themselves. And it was observed, that such as have since entred that Den, were never merry after. *Delphos* was also famous for its Oracle, and the ambiguous Responses it gave, particularly that to *Cræsus*, which occasioned his Destruction, *viz.*

Cræsus Halyn penetrans magnam subvertet opum vim.

Which was verified in his own Destruction, tho' he hop'd for that of his Enemies. And *Suidas* tells us, That *Augustus*, sending to consult this Oracle about his Successor, received this Answer,

Παῖς
Ἑβρεῖός με, θεοῖς μακάρεσσιν ἀνάσσω,
Τόνδε δόμον προλιπεῖν, καὶ ἀϊδόσε αὖθις ἰκέσθαι,
Λοίπον ἄμυδις σιγῶν ἐκ βωμῶν ἡμετέρων.

Me puer Hebræus; divos Deus ipse gubernans,
Cedere sede jubet, tristemque redire sub orcum,
Aris ergo dehinc tacitus abscedito nostris.

An Hebrew Child, whom the blest Gods adore,
Hath bid me leave these Shrines, and pack to Hell,
So that of Oracles I can no more:
In silence leave our Altar, and Farewel.

Whereupon *Augustus* caused an Altar to be erected in the Capitol with this Inscription, *Hæc est Ara Primogeniti Dei*. *Plutarch* tells a memorable Story concerning the Oracles thus, in his Tract called, Περὶ τῆ ἐκλελοιπότων χρησηρίων. Some People sailing out of *Greece* for *Italy* were becalmed about the *Echinades*, when on a sudden there was heard a Voice calling aloud on one *Thamus*, an *Egyptian*, then in the Ship, who neglecting the first two answered at the third Call, *Here I am*; whereupon the Voice ordered him when he came to the *Palodes*, to make it known that the Great God *Pan* was dead. And assoon as he came to the *Palodes*, which are Rocks in the *Ionian* Sea, *Thamus* standing upon the Poop of the Ship, did according to direction; whereupon was heard a mighty noise of many Groaning and Lamenting, together with terrible and hideous Shriekings. *Tiberius* the Emperor, consulting the Learned Men of his Empire, who this *Pan* should be, they answered, The Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. But *Heylin* says That those who observed the Circumstances of this Accident, found it to happen at the time when our Saviour suffered, who was indeed the true God *Pan*, The chief Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls; and that upon this divulging of his Death and Passion, the Devils, who used to speak in Oracles, did with great Grief and Lamentation, forsake that Office which had been so gainful to them, in Seducing mankind; their Oracles beginning then to fail, and in a short time after decayed sensibly. *Heylin, lib. 2. pag.* 193. The most famous Oracles of old were these following, *viz.* The Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Greece*; of *Jupiter Dodonæus*, in *Epirus*; of *Jupiter Ammon*, in *Africa*; of *Apollo Clarius*, near to *Colophon*, a City of *Ionia* in *Asia Minor*; of *Serapis*, at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; of *Trophonius*, in *Bœotia*; of *Sibylla Cumæa* in *Italy*, &c. Some Learned Men of our Age, and especially *Van Dalin*, in his *Treatise of Oracles*, printed in *Latin*, at *Amsterdam*, in 1683. endeavours to prove, that all the ancient Oracles were mere Impostures; *Tertullian Cap.* 22. *Minutius Felix. Eusb. Præpar. Evang. Lib.* 4 *Vossius de Idol. lib.* 1. *Cap.* 6. *R. Simon*, &c.

ORAN, Lat. *Oranium Icosium*, a City of *Barbary*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, near the Borders of *Tremesen*, called by the Moors *Guharan*. It hath a very strong Castle, and a safe and large Haven, over against *Carthagena* in *Spain*. It was taken in 1509, by the Cardinal *Ximenes*, for the *Spaniards*, and hath continued in their possession ever since. It formerly had the Name of *Quisa*. In 1556, Two Thousand Men defended it against Twelve Thousand Turks, and repulsed them with great Loss. It was formerly a City of great Trade with *Italy* and *Spain*, and consisted of 6000 Families. The Harbour was small and unsafe, but —— miles off is a far larger and safer. Its Mosques, Colleges, Hospitals, Baths and Inns, were well built. The Town was encompassed with high and strong Walls having a Plain on one side, and Mountains on the other. They formerly lived much upon Piracy, and took many Christians slaves, which provoked *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, against them. So that he took it in 1507. It sustained a Seige, and beat off the *Moors*, *December*, —— 1688.

ORANGE, is a City, University, and Principality, inclos'd by the Kingdom of *France*, since the accession of *Languedoc*, *Dauphin* and *Provence* to that Crown. It was part of the Ancient *Roman* Province or *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Provence*. The *Latins* called the City of *Orange*, *Arausio Cavarum* or *Secundanorum*, *Arausica Civitas*, and *Arausionensis Urbs*. Some think that it was built by the *Phoceans* the Founders of *Marseilles*, but this is uncertain. All that can be judg'd is, That this City is very ancient, and was of old a place of Import, as may be perceiv'd by the Remains of the Magnificent *Roman* Structures there, as a *Cirque* built with great Art; *Aqueducts*, and part of a great Tower supposed to have been one of *Diana*'s Temples. But the most remarkable thing is the ruines of a Triumphal Arch erected by *Caius Marius* and *Lutatius Catulus*, after their famous Victory over the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*. It suffered much by the Attacks of its Neighbours, and also of the *Barbarians*, especially the *Goths* and *Saracens*. The old Fortifications were demolish'd in the fifth and seventh Ages, as were also three fourths of the Town, the remainder being only defended by slight Walls until 1130, that the Princess *Tiburga* I. encompassed it with a strong Wall which continued till 1682, that it was totally pull'd down by order of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*. There was upon the Hill of *Orange* an Ancient Magnificent Castel, and a Well of an extraordinary depth digg'd out of the Rock. In 1622 *Maurice* built such a Regular Fortress, that *Orange* was look'd upon as one of the strongest Cities in *Europe*, but *Lewis* XIVth. caus'd it to be ras'd in 1660, There have been three famous Councils held here; the first in 441, under Pope *Leo* I. in the time of *Valentinian* the Emperor, about Discipline and the Right of Lay-Patronage. The second under *Felix* IV. in the time of *Athalarick* King of *Italy*, and *Childebert* King of *France*, in 529, held by *Liberius* a Governour of the *Gauls*, whose Residence was at *Orange*; in which Council *Pelagianism* was condemned. The Third was summoned against the *Albigenses*, by the Cardinal Deacon of *Rome*, Legate of Pope *Honorius*, *an.* 1229, in the time of *Conrade* the Emperor, but none attended save the *Italian* Bishops who accompany'd him. This City has also an University founded by *Raymund* the Vth. in 1365, and is also the Seat of a Parliament settled here by *William* VII. in 1470. The Principality of *Orange* contains *Courthezan*, *Jonquieres*, and *Gigondas*, with some other small Boroughs. Is four Leagues long, and three broad, bounded by the County of *Venaissin*, belonging to the Pope, and the River *Rhosne*. It is watred by the River *Eygues*, *la Meyne*, and *Louvez*. The Country is exceeding fruitful in Corn, Wine, Saffron, Silk, and all sorts of good Fruits. In 700 a Prince called *Theofret* govern'd *Orange*, was succeeded by *Theofret* his Son, who was Martyr'd by the *Saracens* in 730. *William Cornet*, *Court-nez* or *Short-Nose* was Prince in the time of *Charlemaigne*, and took *Orange* from the *Saracens*. He was of the Royal Family of *Burgundy*, and Constable of *France* under *Pepin the short*, and was the first who took the Title of Count by the Grace of God, which was usual for none but Kings and Sovereigns. There are several Manuscripts of his Life in the Abby, which he founded in 804. He had two Wives, the last of which was King *Therbaua*'s Daughter, whom he took with the Town, and baptiz'd her. He had only one Child, a Daughter, who carried all his Estate to *Rollin*, a great Lord in the Kingdom of *Arles*, supposed to be of the Family of *Baux*. *William* above named died in 869; the Emperor *Charlemaigne* married his Sister *Bertha* in 810. *Rollin* aforesaid had by his Wife *Herimbrue*, Daughter to *William*, two Sons, *Hugo* and *Rogo*, who in 839 were called Marquesses or Counts of *Orange*, and divided the Principality; *Hugo* the oldest keeping *Orange* with its Dependances, and was succeeded by his Daughter *Alatais* in 886 or 890, and she by her Son *Rambaud* I. who died in 910, and was succeeded by *Boson* his Son, who died in 924; of the time betwixt which and 1086, that *Gerard Adhemar* was succeeded by *Rambaud* IId, the Records were lost in 1562. either by Pillage or Fire. *Rambaud* II. died in his Voyage to the *Holy Land* in 1115, leaving only a Daughter call'd *Tiburga* II. who married *William* II. of her own Family, descended from *Rogo* Grandson to *William Cornet*. Of this Marriage came two Sons, *William* III. being the eldest; and two Daughters, amongst whom *Tiburga* divided the Principality, on condition that they should do homage for nothing to the Count of *Provence*, but for *Serignan* and *Camaret*, and that they should give nothing of their immovables to the Church of *Rome* on pain of being disinherited. *William* III. was succeeded by his Son *William* IV. whose Son *Rambaud* had no Issue, so that *Tiburga* II. being married a second time to *Bertran de Baux*, who was murther'd by order of the Count *de Thoulouse* in the Cathedral of *Arles*, on *Easter-day*, *an.* 1181. *William* V. his Son succeeded as Prince of *Orange* in 1182. This Family of *Baux*, and the Land now call'd *Bausses*, were a Principality and County for which they sometimes did homage to the Counts of *Provence*, according to a Treaty in 1150, and at other times they were independant, as appears by that of 1177, made by the Authority of the Emperor *Frederick* II. *William* the Vth's. right of Patronage over the Bishoprick, and all the Benefices of the Principality, was acknowledged by the Clergy and People by two Acts in 1184 and 1208, but he

was forc'd to quit it to the Church by the expreſs Commandment of the Legate *Milon*, in the City of S. *Giles*, *Jan.* 17. 1209, who at the ſame time being ſupported with 30000 Men, he deſpoiled the Count of *Tholouſe* of all his Poſſeſſions. This *William* had Grant of a Title to the Kingdom of *Arles* by the Emperor's Golden Bull in 1214, confirm'd by another, *September* the 29th. following; and by his Bulls of *Jan.* 17. that ſame Year, revoked the Donations of the Moiety of *Orange*, which had been made by *Rambaud* and *Thibour* to the Hoſpital of S. *John of Jeruſalem*, contrary to the Command of *Tiburga* the Iſt. and the Promiſe of *William* III. But *William* V. voluntarily reſtor'd them on the ſixth of *October* following, on certain Limitations. After this there followed many Conteſts betwixt this Family and the Counts of *Provence*, and Kings of *France*, who pretended to the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Orange*; but its Independency was aſſerted by the Bulls of Popes and Emperors, as *Frederick* I. and II. who maintain'd their right of Sovereignty in 1178, 1214, and other Emperors have done the like ſince, as appears by their Treaties with that Crown in 1526, 1529, 1544, and 1559. It being alſo apparent from Hiſtory, that the Princes of *Orange* began to appear about the VIIIth. Century, whereas *Provence* has not had Counts much above 690 Years. But to return to *William* V. he had by his Wife *Eloy*, *William* the VI. and by *Ermengard* his Second Wife, *Raymond* I. who ſucceeded him in the Principality. In 1225 *William* VI. had by *Precious* his Wife *William* VII. and three other Sons, and died in 1239. *William* VII. died without Iſſue; *Raymond* II his Brother, ſucceeded him, died in 1272, leaving two Sons, *Bertrand* II. and *Raymond* III, who remitted his right of Sovereignty to *Bertrand* II. during his Government, and that of his Uncle *Raymond* I. who dying, left *Bertrand* III. and he made an Agreement with *Bertrand* II. in 1293, for the Principality, reſerving the Right of Succeſſion in caſe *Bertrand* III. ſhould die without Iſſue. *Raymond* III. youngeſt Son of *Raymond* II. ſucceeded in 1314, to *Bertrand* II. *Raymond* IV. was ſucceeded by his Son *Raymond* V. in 1340, who had only one Daughter, to whom he gave all his Eſtate by Contract of Marriage with *John de Chalon*, *Sieur de Harlay*, *April* 11 386; the Marriage being conſummated in preſence of Pope *Clement* VII. Grand Uncle to the Princeſs. *Raymond* V died in 1403; and ſo the Principality came into the Family of *Chalon*, who had alſo Pretenſions on *Provence*, and ſued for their right in 1384, 1426, 1429, and 1447. *John de Chalon*, who married *Raymond* the Vth's Daughter, died in 1418, and was ſucceeded by *Lewis* his Son, who entertain'd *Lewis* the XIth. of *France*, contrary to the Command of his Father, *Charles* VII, protected him, maintain'd him at his own Charge, and convey'd him into *Brabant* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and in Conjunction with him and the Duke of *Savoy*, declar'd War againſt *Charles* VII. and reckoned to have taken Poſſeſſion of *Dauphine*; but *Daucour*, who govern'd that Province for the *French* King, defeated the Prince betwixt *Colombier* and *Anthon* in 1429, whereupon he threw himſelf into the *Rhoſne*, and ſwom over it in his Armour, rather than he would fall into the Hands of the *French*. *William* the VIIIth. ſucceeded him in 1466, who being deſpoil'd of all his Poſſeſſions in the County by the Duke of *Burgundy*; he was arreſted, as going to take Poſſeſſion, by order of *Lewis* XI and carried Priſoner to *Bourges*, under Pretence that he wanted a Paſſport, ſo that to procure his Liberty, he was conſtrain'd to ſell the Sovereignty of *Orange* to *Lewis* XI. for 40000 Crowns, for which he gave an Acquittance, without ever receiving a Farthing. This happened *June* the 9th. 1415; he was reſtor'd *June* the 17th. that ſame Year, and died *September* 24 1415; ſucceeded by his Son *John* II. who Leagued with the Duke of *Orleans* againſt the Government during *Charles* the VIIIth's Minority, but was taken in the Battel of S. *Aubin du Cormier* in 1488, and being at Liberty, procured the Marriage of the King with *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bretaigne*, his Niece, *November* 16th 1491. This, with other Services to the Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Lewis* the XIIth. procur'd him ſo much favour with that King, that he made him Lieutenant General of *Bretaigne*, confirmed and augmented the Grants made him by the laſt Duke of *Bretaigne*. And being conſcious of the Violence done to his Predeceſſor, he annull'd the Sale of the Sovereignty of *Orange*, and gave up the Acquittance. Which *Francis* I. did alſo ratifie by Patents in 1498, 1500, 1515, 1516 and 1518, but taking part with the Emperor, he was afterwards moleſted He died *April* 9. 1502, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Philibert*, who declaring for *Charles* V. againſt *Francis* I. of *France*, he ſeized his Eſtate, and gave his Principality to *Anne de Montmorency*, Widow to Mareſchal *de Chatillon*. Prince *Philibert* himſelf was taken in 1523, as going into *Spain*, and impriſon'd at *Bourges*, whence he was ſet at Liberty by the Treaty of *Madrid*, in 1526. After this, he commanded the Imperial Army at the taking of *Rome*, after the Death of the Duke of *Bourbon*, who was killed by a Muſket-ſhot at the Aſſault. Prince *Philibert* covered him with a Cloak, to conceal his Death; puſh'd on the Attack with Vigour; carried the Suburb, and at laſt the City. But in 1530 he was killed at the Seige of *Florence*, having never been married. So that he was ſucceeded by *Rene* of *Naſſaw*, Son to *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, by *Claude de Chalone* his Siſter, his Uncle having left him Heir, on Condition that he ſhould take his Name and Arms. This Will was controverted by the Duke of *Longueville*, and Count *de la Chambre*, who obtain'd ſeveral Acts againſt the Princes of *Orange*, who were condemn'd without being heard, while *France* was in Poſſeſſion of their Dominions which they had ſeized, becauſe they took part with the Emperor; but all thoſe Acts were made void by the following Treaties of *Madrid*, *Crepy*, *Nice* and *Cambreſis*, in 1526, 1529, 1544, and 1559. The laſt of which annuls the Act of Parliament which confiſcated the Principality of *Orange*. Beſides which, the Clauſes contained in the ſaid Treaty are confirmed by divers Declarations of the Kings of *France*, from *Francis* I. to *Henry* IV. and by the Acts of their Councils, which declared themſelves not competent Judges to meddle with the Affairs of *Orange*; and the Contract of Marriage between *John* I. and *Mary de Baux* nullifie the pretended Subſtitution of the Duke *de Longueville* and the Count *de la Chambre*. But to return to *Rene* before mention'd, he engaged with *Charles* V. againſt *Francis* I. and died of a Wound which he received at the Siege of *Dizier*, *July* 15. 1544. By his Will of *June* 20. aforegoing, he made *William* of *Naſſaw*, IX. of that Name, Prince of *Orange* his Couſin German, his Heir. During whoſe time, the Civil Wars laid *France* waſte, and *Orange* had ſhare of the common Calamity, the City being taken, plundered and burnt, in 1562, by the Pope's and *French* King's Troops, which enriched the City of *Avignon*. And in the Year 1571 the Proteſtant Inhabitants left there were maſſacred on Candlemas-day. At the ſame time all the Papers and Records belonging to the Prince were carried off, and the beſt part of them ſent to *Rome* by the Cardinal *d'Armagnac*, the Soldiers having burnt and pillaged the Churches and Biſhops Palace, for which the Prince did baniſh thence the Biſhop and Clergy, as being the Authors of the Maſſacre and diſorders in 1562 and 1571, but did afterwards recall them at the deſire of *Henry* the IIId. of *France*; This *William* IX. was choſen by the States General of the United Provinces, as Head of their Republick, which owes its Eſtabliſhment to him. He was a great Captain, Sage Politician, prudent in his Adverſities, ſecret in his own Deſigns, but was very diſcerning, in diſcovering thoſe of others, which the *Spaniards* found to their coſt; and therefore they attempted him by all methods, even the moſt diſhonourable, till at laſt he fell by their Hand, being firſt wounded by the ſhot of a Piſtol, *March* 18. 1582, by *Jauraguy* the Servant of a Broken Banker, ſuſpected to have poiſoned *Don John* of *Auſtria*; the *Spaniſh* Letters found about the Aſſaſſinate, diſcover'd who he was. The Prince was cur'd of this Wound, but was ſhot by one *Balthazar Gerrard*, of the *French* County, a *Spaniſh* Emiſſary, in his Houſe at *Delft*, *July* 10. 1584. This Prince was married four times; his firſt Wife was *Anne* Counteſs of *Buren*, by whom he had *Philip*, *William*, and *Mary* married to the Count of *Hohenlo*; his ſecond Wife was *Anne* Daughter to *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*: *Anne* married to *William Lewis*, Count of *Naſſaw*; and *Æmilia* married in 1597. to *Emanuel* I. Prince of *Portugal*, and Vice-Roy of the *Indies*. His third Wife was *Charlotte de Bourbon*, Daughter to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Montpenſier*, by whom he had ſix Daughters; *Louiſe* married to the Elector *Palatin*; *Elizabeth* married to the Duke *de Bouillon*, Prince of *Sedan*; *Catharine* married to *Philip* Count of *Hanaw*; *Charlotte* married to the Duke *de Thouan*; *Charlotte* who died unmarried and *Æmilia* married to *Frederick* Count *Palatin* of the *Rhine-Landsberg*. His fourth Wife was *Louiſe de Coligni*, Daughter to the Admiral of *France*, *Gaſpar de Coligni*, by whom he had *Henry Frederick de Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*. *Philip William*, Prince of *Orange* was in the Hands of the *Spaniards* at his Father's Death, and was not ſet at liberty till a long time after. In 1606 he married *Eleonor de Bourbon*, Daughter of *Henry de Bourbon* I. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, but he died without Iſſue *Feb.* 20. 1618 ſo that *Maurice de Naſſaw*, his Brother, ſucceeded. In 1584 the States conferr'd upon him the Government of *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and the Admiralty, tho' but 18 Years of Age. He anſwer'd the Expectation of his Valour and Conduct, took all the Towns which the *Spaniards* had in *Holland*, ſurpriz'd *Breda* by hiding ſixty Souldiers in a Veſſel with Turf, by which they got into the Town. In a little time he recover'd all *Friezland*, *Groeningen*, *Over-Yſſel*, *Nimeguen* and *Guelderland*; he took in *Hulſt*, *Fort S. Andrew*, &c Seven of the Provinces did reunite under his Government to the Great Aſtoniſhment of all *Europe*; after which he took *Sluys*, *Gravi*, and ſome other places during the famous Siege of *Oſtend* in 16 4, and in 1609 the *Spaniard* and

and States made a Truce for 12 Years which was proclam'd at *Antwerp*, *April* 14. The War commenc'd again in 1621. The Marquiſs *de Spinola*, the *Spaniſh* General took *Breda* in 1625; Prince *Maurice*, who hop'd at the ſame time to have ſurpriz'd the Caſtle of *Antwerp* was extreamly concern'd at the miſcarriage of the Deſign. He died at the *Hague*, *April* 23. 1625, aged 58 Years, having never been married. *Henry Frederick*, his Brother, ſucceeded him in the Principality of *Orange*, and Charges of the Republick, and maintain'd the Honour purchaſed by his Father and Brother. He took *Grol* in 1627, and *Boiſleduc* in 1629; after which he carried *Bergues*, *Venloo*, *Ruremond*, *Maſtricht*, and *Breda* in 1637. He made divers other Conqueſts without loſing many Men, ſo that he was call'd the Father of his Souldiers. He died at the *Hague*, *March* 14. 1647. His Wife was *Emilia de Solms*, by whom he had *William* II. who follows; *Louiſa Henrietta* married in 1646 to *Frederick William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Albertine* married to *William Frederick*, Prince of *Naſſaw*, her Couſin, Governour of *Friezland*. *Henrietta* married to *John George* Prince of *Anhalt Deſſaw*, and *Mary* married to the Duke of *Simmeren*. *William* of *Naſſaw*, the Xth. of that Name, Prince of *Orange*, ſucceeded his Father in all his Charges, *Jan.* 23. 1648: there being a Peace concluded that ſame Year betwixt the *Spaniards* and the States at *Munſter*. In *November* 1650 he died at the *Hague*, aged 24. He had married *Mary* Daughter to King *Charles* the Iſt. of *England* by *Henrietta Mary* of *France*. Eight days after his Father's death the Princeſs Dowager was brought to Bed of Prince *William Henry*, and died at *London Jan.* 3. 1661, whither ſhe came to ſee her Brother, King *Charles* the IId. and to partake of the Joy of his Reſtauration, *William Henry* of *Naſſaw*, the XIth. of that Name, Prince of *Orange* ſucceeded to all the Charges of his Father in 1672, and in *November* 14. 1677, maried *Mary* of *England*, his Couſin German, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *York*, afterwards *James* II. King of *Great Britain*. The ſaid Prince *William Henry* ſignaliz'd himſelf for Courage and Conduct in the Wars with *France*, *An.* 1672, by which he preſerv'd the Republick, and acquired immortal Fame. *La P.ſe. Hiſt. Orange. Du Cheſne*, &c. See *Baux*.

ORANTES (*Franc.*) was Biſhop of *Oviedo* in *Spain*, and liv'd to the latter end of the XVIth. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, in the Quality of a Divine. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, and amongſt others, one Entituled, *Locorum Catholicorum pro Romana Fide adverſus Calvini Inſtitutiones*, *Lib.* 7. *Eiſengrenius in Catalog Teſt. Verit. Nicholaus Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

ORATORY, a Congregation of Prieſts founded at *Rome* by *Philippus Neri* of *Florence*, which was confirmed and approved by Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth. in 1575; and Pope *Paul* ratified the Conſtitutions of it in 1612. This Congregation hath produced extraordinary Perſons, and amongſt the reſt, Cardinal *Baronius*. See the Life of S. *Philip Neri*. *Spondan. in Annal.*

ORATORY (*of Jeſus*) another Congregation of Prieſts founded in *France* by the Cardinal of *Berulle*, in 1611, approved by Pope *Paul* the Vth. in 1613; and ſince much ſpread in *France* and the *Low-Countries*. The Prieſts of the *Oratory* are by their Eſtabliſhment obliged to honour, as far as is poſſible for them, the Myſteries of the Infancy, the Life and Death of our Lord, and to inſtruct Youth in their Colleges, to educate Clerks for the Service of the Church in their Seminaries, and to teach the People in their Sermons and Miſſions. The Cardinal of *Berulle* was the firſt Superior General of the *Oratory*. This Congregation hath produced many Illuſtrious Perſons for their Piety, Learning and Writings. *P. San Marth* was choſen in 1672. *Spond.*

ORBEGO, Lat. *Urbicus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon* which has its ſource in the Mountains of *Aſturia*, and flowing South, takes in the River *Aſta* near *Aſtorga*; then falls into the *Eſla*, which paſſing by the City *Leon*, joins the *Douro*, between *Mayorga* to the Weſt, and *Samora* to the Eaſt. *Henrick*, King of *Spain*, gave the *Saracens* a great Defeat on the Banks of this River.

ORBILIUS, an old Grammarian of *Beneventum*. He was very Eminent in his way, but 'tis ſaid, liv'd ſo long, that he forgot all his Learning. *Sueton. de Clar. Grammat.*

ORBITELLE, a ſtrong City of *Italy* upon the Borders of *Tuſcany*, which formerly was under thoſe of *Siena*; but ſince their ſubmitting to the Dukes of *Florence*, *Orbitelle* has belonged to the *Spaniards* who are alſo poſſeſs'd of *Porto-Hercole* in the ſame Country, *Porto San Eſtefano*, &c. which places form that ſmall Territory which thoſe of the Country call *Stato delli Preſidii*, and others *La Maſſa de Toſcane*. *Orbitelle* repuls'd the *Turks* in the Reign of *Charles* the Vth. and the *French* in 1646.

ORBONA, a Goddeſs, ſuppos'd to have the Care of *Orphans*. The *Romans* worſhipp'd her to avoid the Affliction of Widowhood, or the Loſs of their Children. Her Name comes from the *Latin* word *Orbus*, which ſignifies one that hath loſt Father, Mother, Wife or Children. She had an Altar in the City of *Rome*, near to that of the *Lares*. *Arnobius adverſ. Gentes lib.* 4. *Plin. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Roſin. Antiq Rom. lib.* 2.

ORCHAN, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the youngeſt Son of *Ottoman*; but having overcome two of his Brothers, he got into the Throne. He added to his Dominions ſeveral Provinces bordering upon *Aſia*, viz. *Myſia*, *Phrygia*, *Lycaonia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, &c. as far as the *Helleſpont*. Took *Nicæa*, *Nicomedia*, and divers other important Places; and made himſelf to be feared by the King of *Caramania*, his Father-in-Law, and the Emperor of *Greece*, his Allies. He died in 1379, or 760 of the *Hegira*, in the 32 year of his Reign, and 80 of his Age. *Chalcondylas's Hiſtory of the Turks. Leunclavius in Pandect. Turcar.*

ORCHIS, a conſiderable Town in *Flanders*, three Leagues N. E. of *Doway*, and five S. E. from *Liſle*. *Ptolemy* called it the Capital of the *Atrebates*.

ORCHO, Lat. *Morgus*, a River of *Piemont* which falls into the *Po* ten miles beneath *Turin*.

ORCHOMENE, a City of *Beotia*, which is now a Country Town of the ſame Name belonging to the *Turks*. There was another City of the ſame Name in *Arcadia*, and a River in *Theſſaly*. It was formerly of greater Power and Wealth than *Thebes*, fam'd for its vigorous Horſes, the Oracle of *Trophas*, and the Defeat of *Mithridates* by the *Romans*.

ORDEAL, Lat. *Ordalium*, a kind of Trial which Women accuſed of Incontinency underwent, being nine Coulters laid red hot upon the Ground at a certain diſtance, and if the Woman accuſed paſſed over them hood-wink'd and bare-foot, without being burnt, ſhe was acquited. *Ordeal* ſignifies great Judgment, from the *Saxon* word, *Or*, *great*, and *deal Judgment*; It was us'd for a kind of Purgation practis'd in the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, and continu'd to *Henry* the IIId whereby the Party purg'd was judgd *Expers Criminis*, call'd, in the Canon Law, *Purgatio Vulgaris LL. Edw. Conf. cap.* 9. There were two ſorts of it, one by Fire; and another by Water. *Liber per Ferrum Candens*, *Ruſticus per Aquam. Gl. in v. lib.* 14. *cap.* 1. *pag.* 114. This *Ordalian* Law was condemn'd by Pope *Stephen* IId. & (to uſe Sir *Edw. Cook's* words) *Fuit Ouſte per Parliament come appiert. Rot. par. de Anno.* 3 *Hen* 3 *Membr.* 5*th.* People that underwent this Trial us'd to faſt Three Days before, and then go to Church, where there was an Office proper to the Occaſion. *Spelman's Gloſſ. & Concil. Vol.* 1. *Blount's Law Dictionary*, &.

ORDERS of Monks diſtinguiſh'd as follows, by their Habits. The White Friars are Canons Regular of the Order of S. *Auguſtin*. Gray Friars are Ciſtercian Monks, who chang'd their Black Habit for a Gray one. The Black Friars are all Benedictines. *Matth. Paris. Jacob de Vitry. Hiſt. Occident. &c.*

ORDOLPH, Son to *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, a Man of Giant-like Stature and Strength; ſaid to have burſt aſunder the Bars of great Gates, and to have ſtriden over the Rivulet at *Tavoſtock* ten foot broad; his Tomb was to be ſeen in *Tavoſtock* Abbey. *Camd. Brit.*

ORDONNO I. King of *Leon* and of the *Aſturias*, ſucceeded his Father *Ramirez* I. in 850. The Inhabitants of *Toledo*, being revolted from the *Saracens*, called him to their aſſiſtance in 854. But afterwards, having received ſome Loſſes, he died the 27th. of *May*, 862 after a Reign of 12 years. He had by *Nunna*, his Wife, *Alfonſo* III. who left *Garcia*, *Ordonno*, and *Froila*, the firſt of whom dying in 913, *Ordonno* II. ſucceeded him, who gained a moſt famous Victory over *Almanſor*, Prince of the *Moors*, of whom he kill'd near 70000. He died in 925, and *Froila*, his Brother, ſurnamed, *The Leper*, *In Cruz*, and *De Amoroſa*, uſurped the Throne which of right belonged to *Alphonſus* IVth. Son of *Ordonno*; who got into it fourteen Months after, and kept it till 931, when *Ramirez* II. his Brother, confined him to a Monaſtery, and reigned till 950. *Ordonno* the IIId. his Son, ſucceeded him, and was continually at Wars with his Subjects. In 955, *Ordonno* IVth. ſurnamed *The Bad*, Son of *Alphonſus* IVth. called *The Monk*, uſurped the Kingdom, but the Year following, he was depoſed by *Sancho* the Firſt, called *The Big*, Son of *Ramirez* IId. and Brother of *Ordonno* IIId. *Faſcic. Temporr. Mariana*, &c. *Hiſt. of Spain*.

OREB, a Prince of the *Midianites*, who, together with *Zeeb*, was taken by *Gideon*, and put to Death. *Judges* 5. *Joſeph. lib.* 5. *Antiq. cap.* 8.

OREBRO, a ſmall City of *Sweden*, in the Province *Nerike*.

ORELLYS, an Iriſh *Clan*, in the County of *Cavan*, who pretend to be deſcended from the *Ridleys* in *England*. They were very powerful in Horſemen, till Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, divided their County into Seven Baronies, whoſe Lords were to hold immediately in Fee from the Crown of *England*. They dwelt ſcattering in Piles and Forts, not in Towns; and had a Biſhop of their own whoſe See was at *Kilmore*. *Camb. Brit.*

ORENOQUE, Lat. *Orenochus*, a vaſt River in *South-America*, between *Caſtilla del oro*, and *Guiana*, called *Paria*.

and *Tuiapari* by the Inhabitants, becauſe it divides the Province of *Paria* from *Guiana*; and after the Reception of many Rivers falls into the North-ſea, near the Iſland of S. *Trinidado*, in Four Degrees of North Latitude. The Inundations of this River are ſo great, in certain Months of the Year, that the Inhabitants are fain to make their Abodes on Trees as long as the ſame laſt. This vaſt River is Navigable 1000 Miles by Ships of burthen, and above 2000 with Boats and Pinnaces, and gives its Name to a Province that comprehends the North parts of *Guiana*, which is a very rich and pleaſant Country, conſiſting of large Plains many Miles in compaſs, adorn'd with embroidery of Flowers and unknown Plants, and in ſome Places interlaced with Hills, reported to be furniſhed with rich Mines of Gold and Silver; the Rivers liberally ſtor'd with Fiſh; and the Foreſts, both with Beaſts and Fowls. No Country in the World, comprehending *Peru* it ſelf, is ſaid to be comparable to it for Treaſure. The People, as of ſeveral Nations, are alſo of different Natures. The *Capuri* or *Macureo*'s, for the moſt part Carpenters, live by making *Canoes* and *Boats*, which they ſell into *Guiana* for Gold, and into *Trinidado* for Tabaco; in the immoderate taking whereof they exceed all other Nations. When any of their Commanders die, they make great Lamentation; and after the Fleſh is putrefied and fallen from the Bones, they take the Skeleton, and hang it up in the Houſe where he dwelt, decking the Skull with Feathers of divers colours, and hanging Gold Plates about the Bones of his Arms and Thighs. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* ſays of the *Tivitiva*'s, People that dwell upon the Northern Branches, that they are valiant, and have the moſt manly and deliberate Speech of any Nation of the World; a People which eat of nothing that is ſet or ſown, pure Children of Dame Nature; uſing the Tops of Palmito Trees for Bread; Fiſh, Deer, and Swines-fleſh, for the reſt of their Suſtenance. The *Aſſawy* and *Arora*'s, a People as black as *Negro*'s, uſe Arrows dipt in ſo ſtrange a Poiſon as doth not only bring Death, but with unſpeakable Torments. When any of their Kings or *Caugues* die, their Wives and neareſt of their Kindred beat their Bones to Powder, and mingle it with their Drink, like Spice. On the South parts are kept annual Fairs, for the Sale of Women, where one of the Engliſh-men, left there by Sir *Walter Raleigh* in 1595, bought eight, the Eldeſt not above eighteen, for a Half-penny red-hafted Knife. *Heylin.*

ORENSE, Lat. *Auria*, a City of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, upon the River *Minho*, 14 Miles from *Compoſtella* to the South, and 20 from *Braga* to the N. E. much celebrated for its hot Bathes, bearing therefore the Name of *Aquæ Calidæ*, and *Aquæ Calinæ*.

ORESMUS (*Nicholas*) Biſhop of *Liſieux* in *Normandy* lived in the XIVth. Century. He was a Doctor of *Paris*, and choſen to be *Præceptor* of *Charles* the Vth. who procur'd him the Deanry of *Rouan*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liſieux*, and got him to tranſlate the Bible into *French*, and *Ariſtotle*'s Books of *Heaven*, the *World*, his *Ethicks* and *Politicks*; with the *Remedies of either Fortune*, writ by *Petrarcha*. He writ alſo a Piece, *De Communicatione Idiomatum*. And died in 1382. There is a *French* Tranſlation of the Bible kept in MSS. in the *Louvre*, which is commonly taken to be his, tho' his Name be not to it; wherefore Fa. *Simon*, in his Criticks on the Verſions of the N. T. ſuppoſeth it rather to be the Work of *Guiars des Moulins*, and done by him at the Command of *Charles* the VIIIth.

ORESTES, King of *Mycenæ*, was the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemneſtra*, who, with the Aſſiſtance of *Ægiſthus* her Adulterer, had murthered her Husband. *Oreſtes* avenged his Father's Death, by the Advice of his Siſter *Electra*, and did not ſpare his own Mother. He killed *Pyrrhus*, for taking away *Hermione*, who had been promiſed to him, and contracted an extraordinary Friendſhip with *Pylades*. Some Authors report, That after he had kill'd his Mother, he went diſtracted; and that, to expiate that Crime, he was oblig'd to go to the Temple of *Diana*, in the *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, now called, *The leſſer Tartary*, whither his Friend *Pylades* accompanied him; and being arrived there, King *Thoas* reſolved to offer him a Victim to *Diana*, to whom they were uſed to ſacrifice Men. When *Pylades*, ſeeing the Danger his Friend was in, to ſave him, aſſured the King, that he indeed was the true *Oreſtes*, out of the Deſire he had to be ſacrificed for his Friend, to ſave his Life with the Loſs of his own. And *Oreſtes* on the other hand affirmed, That he was *Oreſtes*; and that what *Pylades* ſaid, was only out of an Exceſs of Love to his Friend. In the mean time, whilſt they were thus contending to ranſome each others Lives with the Loſs of their own, *Iphigenia*, who was the Prieſteſs of *Diana*, diſcovered *Oreſtes* to be her Brother; and ſo delivered them both from that imminent Danger. And ſome days after, *Oreſtes*, accompanied with his Dear Friend *Pylades*, after he had kill'd King *Thoas*, took away all his Riches; and carried his Siſter *Iphigenia* along with him to *Arcadia*. It is ſaid, He was afterwards bit by a Viper, and that he died in a Place called *Oreſtion*. His Death is fixt about the Year of the World, 2948, after a Reign of 70 Years. He left three Sons behind him, viz. *Tiſamenes*, *Penthilus*, and *Cometes*. *Cicer. de Amicitia. Vell. Paterc. lib.* 1. *Pauſanias. Euripid. in Oreſt. Sophoc. in Electra. Euſeb. in Chron.*

ORESTES, a Patrician and Maſter of the Horſe to the Emperor *Nepos*. He dreamt on a time that he was got into the Throne. And accordingly, being come to *Ravenna*, he cauſed his Son, *Romulus Auguſtulus* (called alſo *Momilus*) to be ſaluted Emperor the 31ſt. of *October*, *A. C.* 475. But *Nepos* ſtirr'd up againſt him *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, who invading *Italy*, took *Rome* the 23d of *Auguſt* 476; and five or ſix days after cauſed *Oreſtes* to be ſlain at *Placentia*, defeated his Brother *Paul*, and impriſoned *Auguſtulus* in a Caſtle near *Naples*. *Caſſiodor. in Chron. Jornandes. Paulus Diaconus Procopius*, &c.

ORESTES, a People of *Macedonia*, inhabiting near the *Adriatick* Gulph, and *Epirus*. *Strabo. Pliny. Lucan lib.* 3.

Tunc furor extremos Romanus movet Oreſtas.

ORFA, a City of *Diarbeck*, formerly called *Meſopotamia*, ſituate near the River *Euphrates*, in a fruitful Plain, with Walls of Hewen Stone. This is one of the Places where the beſt Turkey Leather is made; the Water of the Country giving it that curious luſtre. The Black is made at *Orfa*, the Yellow at *Moſſal*, the Blue at *Tokat*, and the Red at *Diarbekir*. Here is a *Baſha* that commands 150 *Janizaries*, and 600 *Spahies*, as ſtanding more in need of Horſe than Foot, becauſe of the frequent Incurſions of the *Arabians*, eſpecially at the time they cut their Corn. The Inhabitants tell us, That *Abraham* dwelt in the Place where this City is built; that it was formerly called *Edeſſa*; and that King *Abgarus* made his ordinary Reſidence here, in the Caſtle, ſome part of which is ſtill remaining, where ſeveral Moſaick Paintings are to be ſeen. At the farther end of the chief *Moſque*, built in Honour of *Abraham*, there is a Spring or Fountain, which forms a great Pond, incloſed by the *Turks* with Hewen Stone, and is ſo full of Fiſh, that they follow the People in great Swarms who walk upon the ſides of it, and caſt in Bread to them. But no Body dares meddle with them, becauſe the *Turks* have a great Veneration for them, and call them *Abraham*'s Fiſh, and cover the Place round about this Pond with fair Pieces of Tapſtery, twenty Paces broad; ſuppoſing it to be the Fountain where *Rebecca* met *Abraham*'s Servant, and *Rachel Jacob*. In the higheſt part of this City is a Church of the *Armenians*, under the Porch whereof they ſay that S. *Alexis* lived ſeventeen Years a hidden and retired Life from the World. The principal Church of the *Armenians* is about a quarter of a League's diſtance from the City, and was built by S. *Ephrem*, who lies buried there in a Grotto. This Place is thirty *German* miles E. of *Aleppo*, and thirty W. of *Caramit*. Lon. 74 00. Lat. 36. 10. *Tavernier's Perſian Travels.*

ORFEA, Lat. *Alpheus*, a River in the *Morea* which falls into the *Ionian* Sea overagainſt the Iſle of *Strophad.*

ORFEUR, (*Charles*) of *High-Cloſe*, Lord of the Manor of *Plumland*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; Son to *William Orfeur*, Eſq; who married *Elizabeth Howard*, Daughter to Sir *Charles Howard* of *Reedſdale*, in the County of *Northumberland*; by whom he had Iſſue, eight Sons and three Daughters: This *Charles*, making the fourteenth Deſcent in a direct Line, is married to *Jane Senhouſe*, Relict of *John Senhouſe* of *Nether-Hall*, Eſq; and Daughter to *Richard Lamplugh* of *Ribton*, in the ſaid County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; by whom he has Iſſue. The Inter-Marriages of this *Houſe*, have been with the moſt conſiderable Gentry of this County; As, with *Birkby* of *Birkby*, Eſq; *Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*, Kt. *Lowther* of *Crookdake*, Eſq; *Covel* of *Hayton-Caſtle*, Eſq; *Dyke* of *Wardal*, Eſq; *Swinburn* of *Huthwait*, Eſq; *Lamplugh* of *Dovenby*, Eſq; *Oſmotherley* of *Langrigg*, Eſq; *Muſgrave* of *Plumpton*, Eſq; &c. This Family, which came over with *William the Conqueror*, bears, Sable a Croſs Argent, charg'd with a Mullet in the Dexter Quarter, of the Firſt; the Creſt is, a Maids Head with a Croſs, with this Motto, *In Cruce Chriſti Sola Lætor*. Inſerted at the Requeſt and Charge of Captain *John Orfeur*, a younger Brother of *Charles* above-mentioned.

ORFORD, a Market and Borough Town of *Plomſgate* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Suffolk*, ſeated between two Rivers, about two miles from the Sea, and call'd *Orford*, from the River *Ore*, that waters the Eaſt ſide of it. In the Reign of *Henry* IId there was a Fiſh caught near this Town in the Shape of a Man, which was kept the ſpace of ſix Months in the Caſtle eating all manner of Meat, but delighting chiefly in Fiſh. Some time after it ſtole away into the Sea. This Place has lately given the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq; ſometime Admiral of His Majeſty King *WILLIAM*'s Fleet *Camden. Brit.*

ORGAGNA DICIONE (*Andrew*) a famous Painter of *Florence*, who lived in the XIVth Century. He wrought at *Piſa*, eſpecially at great Hiſtorical Compoſitions, and in particular Painted, near the great Church, a Picture.

Picture of the Day of Judgment, which is admirably done. He pleased himself in such Works as these, in which he was wont to gratifie his Friends, by placing them in Paradise; and to revenge himself on his Enemies, by alloting them their Station in Hell. He died in 1389, being sixty Years of Age. *Vasari Vit. Pict. Felibien Entretiens des Peint.*

ORGIA, a Name which the *Greeks* gave, if we may believe *Servius*, to all manner of Sacrifices; which were so called from the Word ὀργάζειν, i. e. *to consecrate*; but since the Word was restrained to the Sacrifices offered to *Bacchus*, from the *Greek* Word ὀργὴ, which signifies *Fury*, *Tumult*, because of the *Huzza's* and *Hollowings* made by the Priests and Worshippers of *Bacchus* at their Sacrifices. See *Bacchanalia*.

ORIA, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Otranto*, now a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*, situate at the Foot of the *Appennine*, sixteen miles W. from *Brindisi*. This Place was once considerable, but is now but meanly inhabited, and has nothing worthy of regard but an old Castle.

ORIFLAMME, a Standard so called in the Abbey of S. *Denys* in *France*, which the Abbot was used to put into the Hands of the Defender of that Monastery whenever it was necessary to take Arms for the Preservation of the Goods or Privileges of that Abbey. It was made in form of an ancient Banner, with three Points or Tails; and had that Name given it, because it was made of a Silk Stuff of a Gold and Flame Colour; but the Tassels of it were Green. Others derive this Name from *Flammulum* or *Flammula*, which signifies a *Banner* or *Standard*; and *Aurea*, because it was fastned to a *Gilded Lance*. Other Churches had also their Defenders, who were called, *Signiferi Ecclesiarum*, or *Standard-bearers of the Churches*. As to the Abbey of S. *Denys*, this Honour belonged to the Earls of *Pontoise* or *Vexin*, who were the Protectors of this Monastery, to whom the bearing of this Standard did properly belong. Ancient Authors commonly call it, The Colours, Standard or Banner, of S. *Denys*; and was born by the Earls of *Vexin*, in those Wars wherein that Monastery stood in need of their Protection. *Lewis* VIth. surnamed *The Big*, was the first of the Kings of *France*, who, as he was Earl of *Vexin*, caused the said *Oriflamme* to be carried in his Armies, in the Year 1124, and which his Successors continued, till the *English* made themselves Masters of *Paris*, under the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. who after he had rid himself of them brought in the use of the *White Coronet*, which since that time hath been the chief Banner of *France*. *Du Cange Dissertation.* 18 *sur l'Histoir de S. Lewis. P. Anselm. Histoir des grands Officiers de la Couronne.*

ORIGEN, surnamed *Adamantius*, for his unwearied Assiduity in Writing and Teaching, was born at *Alexandria*. He was the Son of *Leonides*, who suffered Martyrdom under the Persecution of *Severus* in 202. *Clemens Alexandrinus* was his Master, to whom he succeeded in the Office of a *Catechist*. All his Father's Estate being confiscate, he was reduced to extream Poverty, but relieved by the Liberality of a rich Lady. In the mean time he opened a Grammar School at *Alexandria*, which he quitted not long after, to teach Divinity and explain the Holy Scriptures, by permission of the Bishop *Demetrius*, tho' he was not then above eighteen years of Age; whereas that Province was commonly not allowed to any but to Persons well advanc'd in Years. But his extraordinary and solid Parts far surpassing his Age, seem to deserve no less. In this Station he was of great use, as well by strengthning the *Believers* in the Faith, as by converting many *Idolaters*; and had so many *Martyrs* amongst his *Disciples*, that his School might more properly be call'd *a School of Martyrdom* than of Divinity. His School was frequented by very great Persons, amongst whom *Gregory Thaumaturgus* was none of the least. He also taught many young Virgins and Women, the Principles of Christianity. And (as some say) to avoid all Calumny, made himself an Eunuch. He took divers Journeys to *Rome*, to Pope *Zephyrinus* and elsewhere. He had several Conferences with *Mammæa*, the Mother of *Alexander Severus*, about the Mysteries of our Faith. And at his Return to *Alexandria* he converted several Hereticks. *Alexander*, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, ordained him Priest, *A. C.* 228. But it was not long after that *Demetrius*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, highly complaining of *Origen*, excommunicated him, because of several Errors, wherewith he pretended that his Books were full, and more particularly his Book of *Principles*; whereupon he was fain to leave *Alexandria*, and betake himself to *Tyre*, where he laboured at his *Hexapla*, which contained four different Translations of the *Old Testament*, i. e. *The Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*'s Translations, which was thus disposed in Columns: The *Hebrew* Text in *Hebrew* Letters making the first; The *Hebrew* in *Greek* Characters the second; *Aquila*'s *Version* the third, That of *Symmachus* the fourth; The *Septuagint* the fifth, and *Theodotion*'s the sixth: To which he afterwards added two other *Greek* Translations, which made up the Octapla. All this useful and holy Learning of his Talent was not able to free him from the slanderous Accusations of his Enemies, who pretended that he endeavoured to corrupt the Doctrine of the Holy Scripture. Wherefore he thought fit to go to *Rome*, and present a Confession of this Faith to *Fabian*, the Bishop of that City; and at his Return, taught again at *Cæsarea*. In 248 he assisted at the Council of *Arabia*, and there instructed the Bishop *Beryllus*. He always witnessed a signal and insuperable Zeal for the Faith of Christ, and suffered most dreadful Torments during the Persecution of *Decius*, which yet were not in the least able to separate him from the Love of Jesus Christ. This truly great and excellent Man died at *Tyre*, according to some, in 256, at the Age of 72 Years; or rather in 254, aged 69 Years. S *Epiphanius*, *Ruffinus*, and divers others, assure us, that he writ no less than 600 different Treatises. But it will be necessary to distinguish between his Person, and his Writings, the one appearing very Holy and Innocent, tho' the others may perhaps deserve to be censured, either by the Author's own Mistakes, or by the Perfidiousness of several Hereticks, who were willing to authorize their false Tenets under his great Name. *Genebrardus* has made a Collection of his Works, and got them Printed at *Paris*, in two Volumes in *folio*, 1574. And in this Age, *Huetius* Under-*Præceptor* to the *Dauphin*, and since Bishop of *Soissons*, hath published the *Commentaries of* Origen *upon the Scripture, in Greek and Latin*, together with his Life, and Notes of his own, Printed at *Rouan* in 1668, of which a second Edition hath been published in *Germany* in 1685. *Huetius* hath promised to give us all the other Pieces of *Origen*, but has not yet done it. *Joannes Tarinus* published in 1618, at *Paris*, in one Volume in *quarto*, *Philocalia de obscuris S. Scripturæ locis, à Basilio M. & Gregorio Theologo, ex variis Origenis Commentariis excerpta*. *Tarinus* translated this Piece into *Latin*, and added some Remarks of his own. *Michael Ghisler*, in 1623, gave us the *Commentaries* of *Origen* upon *Jeremy*, with eight of his *Homilies* upon the same Prophecy, translated into *Latin* by *Matthæus Caryophilus*, and *Allatius*; and this latter published at the same time his *Commentary upon the 28th. Chapter of the first of Samuel*, de Engastrymutho, *or, the Witch of Endor*. Mr. *Spencer*, in 1658, published in *Greek* and *Latin*, his Treatise *contra Celsum*, and *Philocalia*, with Notes. And last of all, *Joannes Rudolphus Wetstein*, Professor at *Basil*, hath favoured the Publick, in 1674, with some Tracts of *Origen's*, under this Title, *Dialogus contra Marcionistas, sive de recta in Deum Fide. Exhortatio ad Martyrium. Responsum ad Africani Epistolam, de Historia Susannæ, Græcè primùm è MSS. edita, Versiones partim correctæ, partim novæ adjectæ, cum Notis, Indicibus, variantibus Lectionibus & Conjecturis*. Dr. *Fell*, Bishop of *Oxford*, published his Book *of Prayer* in *Greek* and *Latin*, in 1685. Many excellent Men have spoken in Commendation of *Origen*, and have endeavoured to defend him against the Calumnies of his Adversaries. *Eusebius* writ an *Apology* for him under the Name of *Martyr Pamphilus*, or, rather they both equally laboured to free him from the Slanders of those who endeavoured to blacken his Reputation. *Ruffinus* also undertook the same Task; and divers have taken the same Pains even in our time. And, above all, Fa. *Halloix*, a Jesuit, in his Book writ in Defence of him. Some have been of Opinion that there were two Men of this Name, whereof the one was a *Platonick* Philosoper, and the other a *Christian*; which they gather from what *Porphyrius* saith, as he is quoted by *Eusebius*, in his sixth Book, chap. 19. The Life of *Origen* may be seen more at large in the *Lives of the Fathers* by Dr. *Cave*, and in the VIth Tome of the *Universal Library*, pag. 319, *&c.* where a farther Information may be had concerning the *Hexapla*, *Tetrapla* and *Octapla* of *Origen*. See also the *Letter of Resolution concerning* Origen, *and the chief of his Opinions*, Printed at *London*, 1661.

ORIGENISTS, *Hereticks* so called, who maintained some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book περὶ Ἀρχῶν, or *concerning Principles*, whether they were truly his, or by malice inserted into his Writings, by some that were desirous to gain Authority to their extravagant Opinions, is not certain. However, it was from this Book that *Pelagius* drew his Heresie; which made S. *Jerom* say, That *Origen* was the Favourite of the *Pelagians*. The *Origenists* held, That Jesus Christ was not the Son of God by any other way but by Grace and Adoption: That compar'd with Men, he was True; but if with God, the contrary. They publish'd, That Souls were created before the Bodies; and, That they sin in Heaven; That the Sun, Moon, Stars and the Waters that are under the Firmament, have all Souls; That Bodies should rise in a round form; That the Torments of Devils and damned Souls should have an end, and, That the fallen Angels should at last be restored to their first State. They broached several other Errors, and some of them renewed the Abominations of the *Gnosticks*, and were therefore called Dirty and Impure. The Monks of *Egypt* and *Nitria* were more particularly tainted with these Errors, which also infected *Rome* by the reading of *Ruffinus*'s Translation of *Origen*'s Principles, which occasioned S. *Jerom*, at *Pammachius*'s Request, to make a true Translation. These

Hereſies infected the Church in the IVth Vth and VIth. Ages. *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* condemned them in 399 Pope *Anaſtaſius*, S *Epiphanius*, with ſeveral other Prelates did the like. *Origen*'s Books were alſo condemned, and the Reading of them prohibited, which was renewed in the Vth. general Council, the IId. of *Conſtantinople*, held in 553. S. *Epiphanius*. *Auguſtin. Jerom. Baronius. A. C.* 393, 399 40⁻, *&c.*

ORION, as the Fables tell us was the Son of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Mercury*, or as others ſay, of *Apollo*, which happened thus: As theſe Gods were on a time viſiting the Earth, they entred the Cottage of a poor Country-man called *Hyrieus*, who made them the beſt Chear he poſſibly could, and kill'd and dreſſed an Ox for them, which was his whole Eſtate. The Gods admiring his Piety, and willing to reward him, gave him the choice of asking of them whatſoever he pleaſed, who told them he deſired nothing more than to have a Son, but ſo as without being obliged to marry, becauſe he would not break the Promiſe he had made to his Wife before ſhe died. Whereupon the Gods cauſed the Ox-hide to be brought before them, in which they all made their Urine, and commanded him carefully to bury it in the Earth; forbidding him to ſtir it or dig it up in nine Months time, which time being expired, *Hyrieus* found an Infant there, whom he cal'ed *Ourion*, from the Urin of the Gods; who being come to Age, was a great Hunter, whence the *Greeks* took occaſion alſo to call him *Orion*, from Ὄρος, a *Mountain*. But his skill in Hunting making him proud, he boaſted that there were no Beaſts ſo wild or terrible which he was not able to take, which ſo provoked the Earth, that ſhe ſent a Scorpion in his Way, which biting him was the cauſe of his Death. But *Diana* the Goddeſs of Hunting tranſlated him to Heaven near the Sign *Taurus*. *Horace* ſaith, *Diana* killed him, becauſe he would have forced her. And the *Poets* tell us, He conſtitutes that Conſtellation which *Aſtronomers* place towards the South Pole, conſiſting of ſixteen or ſeventeen Stars, and reſembling a Man holding a Fauchion in his Hand, called *Orion*. This Sign, at its riſing, excites great Tempeſts, wherefore the Poets give it the Title of *Pluvialis & Nimboſus*, *i. e.* bringing Rain and Tempeſts; yet when it riſeth bright and ſhining it is a Sign of a fair and calm Seaſon. *Pliny* fixeth his riſing to the ninth of *March*, and ſetting to the twenty ninth of *June*. The ſame *Pliny* tells us, That an Earth-quake on a time in *Crete* diſcovered a human Body which was of forty ſix Cubits, and was ſuppoſed to be the Body of this *Orion*. *Hygin. in Aſtron. Plin. lib. 7. cap.* 16. There ſeems to be a great reſemblance between this Story of *Orion*, and what we find related of *Abraham*, *Gen.* chap. 18. verſes, 1,——16. and thoſe Verſes of *Ovid*, wherewith he begins the relation of this Fable, very patly expreſs ſome part of what we find in *Geneſi*

Forte ſenex Hyrieus anguſti cultor agelli.
Hos videt exiguam ſtetit ut ante caſam.

And *Hyrieus* ſeems very naturally to expreſs him who came from *Ur* of the *Chaldeans*. For this word hath the ſame Termination with thoſe words with which the *Greeks* ſignifie the Nation or Country of any Perſon. Neither could the *Greeks* otherwiſe expreſs an Inhabitant of *Ur* or *Hur*, than by ὑριεύς. It is alſo obſervable that the *Hebrew* words of the Sacred Hiſtory, by which a Son is promiſed to *Sarah*, may be rendred thus, *there ſhall be a Son in the Bullock of thy burnt-offering*, inſtead of *Sarah thy Wife ſhall have a Son*. *Palephatus*, in his 5th chap. *de rebus incredibilibus*, ſaith, That the Gods did caſt their Seed into the Bull; and to give Seed in *Hebrew*, ſignifies to give Children or Off-ſpring. Naturaliſts attribute this whole Fable of *Orion* to the cauſe and effects of the celeſtial Sign called by that Name. By the Ox's-hide they underſtand the Sea, the noiſe of whoſe Waves reſemble the bellowing of an Ox. By *Neptune*, the Spirit ſpread over the Waters. When *Apollo*, that is, the Sun, attracts Vapours, and by ſubtilizing and rarefying them raiſes them into the Air, which denotes *Jupiter*. Theſe three Gods thus joining their Power, form the Matter of Wind, Rain and Thunder, which are called *Orion*. His being firſt lov'd, and then ſhot to death by *Diana*, ſhews the virtue of the Moon, which having gathered theſe Vapours together, diſſipates them with its Rays. And becauſe the Sign *Scorpio* is ſo oppoſite to that of *Orion*, that when one appears, the other ſets, hence they took occaſion to ſay, that he was ſtung to death by it. *Univerſal Library, Tom. VII. p.* 106. *& ſeq*

ORISTANO, or ORISTAGNI, Lat. *Oriſtanum*, a City of *Sardinia*, ſeated in the Weſtern part of that Iſland, with an Arch-biſhop's See. It is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name, and is by ſome *Latin* Authors called *Aborea* and *Uſellis*.

ORITHYA, Queen of the *Amazons*, who ſucceeded *Marpeſia*, and made her ſelf illuſtrious by her Courage, in the Wars ſhe waged againſt the *Greeks*. *Penthefilea* was Queen after her *Juſtin lib.* 2. *cap.* 4. *Boccac. de clar. mulier.* Alſo Orithya, the Daughter of *Erichthæus*, King of *Athens*, whom *Boreas* raviſhed, and had by her *Calais* and *Zethes*.

ORIVELHA, or HORIGUELA, Lat. *Oriola*, a City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, ſeated on the River *Segura* 5 miles from the *Mediterranean*, 7 from *Carthagena* to the N. and 3 from *Murcia* to the E. and is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*.

ORIXA, a City of *Aſia*, in the *Indies*, on this ſide *Ganges*, with a Kingdom on the Eaſtern ſhore of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulf of *Bengala*, in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *Golconda* which is ſometimes called the Kingdom of *Orixa*, from this City. The Commodities of this Place are Rice, Bombaſt, Oil, Lacca, Pepper, Ginger, Cottons, *&c.*

ORKNEY, or *Orcades*, Thirty two Iſlands in the Northern Ocean near *Scotland*, whereof thirteen are inhabited. The Iſle of *Pomona*, or the *Mainland*, the chief, had a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of S. *Andrew*. The See that environs theſe Iſlands is well ſtock'd with Fiſh, eſpecially Herrings, whereof there are ſome Shoals 10 or 12 Leagues in length and three in breadth. And they hold ſo together that the Nets are often torn in drawing them. The Herring-fiſhery was in former times in the *Baltick*-ſea, a-long the Shore of *Livonia*, *Pomerania* and *Gothland*, where there was ſuch a prodigious quantity that they were taken by hand, and Boatmen had much adoe to make uſe of their Oars for them. After ſometime they quitted the *Baltick*, and ſpread along the Shore of *Norway*, towards the Iſle of *Merſtrang*, and of late they have reach'd the North of *Scotland*, near the *Orkney* Iſles. The Fiſhery begins in *July* and laſts till about the end of *Auguſt*. Then they quit this Place, and following the Current of the North, they come about *September* to the South. So that the Fiſhers follow to the height of *Germac* in *Yorkſhire*. The third Fiſhery, which is called that of the little Herrings, is between *Calice* and *Dieppe*, from *September* to *Chriſtmas*, about which time the Herrings double the *Lizard*, and by the Weſt of *England* gain the North of *Scotland*. The beſt Fiſhing is in 15 or 20 fathom Water where the great quantity of Herrings renders the Sea fat and ſhining. *Davity du Monde. Fournier Hydrography*. The Deſcription of the particular Iſlands is referred to their places in the Alphabet. Late Writers ſay, That the Number of Iſles does not exceed 28. And the ſmall ones, which are not inhabited, are left for Paſturage. The moſt Southerly of them is about 10 miles from *Caithneſs* in the North of *Scotland*, from which it is ſeparated by a Firth called *Pentbland*, or the *Pictiſh* Firth, becauſe the Remainder of that People were drown'd there as flying, after a Defeat by the *Scots*, to thoſe Iſlands. The *Orcades* were formerly govern'd by Kings of their own, of whom the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory mentions three. *Gavus* carried away in Triumph by *Claudius Cæſar*, mentioned by *Suetonius*, *Beda*, and *Eutropius*. *Belus*, who killed himſelf after a Defeat by *Evenus*, King of *Scotland*. And *Gethus*, Brother to *Gethus*, King of the *Picts*, who flying from *Albion*, was created King here. It's controverted whether the *Picts*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or *Norwegians*, were the firſt Poſſeſſors of them. The Language and Manners carry it for the latter, tho' the *Scottiſh* Language and Cuſtoms have now got the Aſcendant. There is no venomous Creature in this Country. It abounds with Cattle of all kinds, Hares, Rabbets, Cranes, Swans, and other Fowl. They have alſo a rich Fiſhing, whence the Inhabitants make great gain. *Julius Agricola* was the firſt of the *Romans*, who diſcovered and ſubdued it. And at the declining of the *Roman* Empire it appears that it was the Seat of the *Picts*, according to *Claudian* the Poet. It was afterwards waſted by the *Saxons*; and then poſſeſſed by the *Danes*, who have left ſome Footſteps of the *Gothick* Language. But *Chriſtiern*, King of *Denmark*, ſold all his Pretenſions to *James* III. King of *Scots*, *An.* 1474. The Country is fruitful in Barley, whence they make a very ſtrong Drink, which they love exceedingly. Yet it's rare to ſee any of the Natives drunk, mad, or fooliſh. The Air is very temperate, ſo that People live there 100 Years pretty often. *Buchanan* mentions one *Lawrence*, who liv'd 140 Years, having married at 100 Years old; and the very day of his death was out a fiſhing at Sea. There are few Trees in this Country, which is rather occaſioned by the Sloth of the Inhabitants, than nature of the Soil. They have ſtore of Garden Herbs and Cabbage; as alſo Mines of Iron, Lead, and Tin. *Hamilton*, a younger Brother of the preſent Duke of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, has by King *William* III. been advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Orkney*.

ORLAY, (*Bernard de*) a famous Painter of *Bruſſel*, who liv'd about 1535 and 40. He was in great eſteem with *Charles* V. who highly valued his Pieces; and it was he to whom that Prince committed the care of providing all the Pictures and Tapeſtry that were for his own uſe. He had under him one *Jouc*, a famous drawer of Landskips, and another call'd *Pieter Koek* of *Aeſt*, that was an excellent Painter and Architect

ORLEANS, Lat. *Aurelia* and *Genabum*, by which Name, *Julius Cæſar* mentions it, a City of *France*, Capital of a ſmall Territory call'd *Orleanois*, *Aurelianenſis Ager*, honour'd with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the ſecond Son of *France*, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and an Univerſity. This City is one of the Faireſt and moſt Ancient of *France*, ſaid to be built by *Marcus Aurelius*, the Emperor, in the Year of Chriſt 163. But other Authors ſuppoſe it built by the *Druids*. It is ſeated in a fruitful Country, and hath a very ſafe and commodious Port upon the River *Loyre*. *Attila*, King of the *Huns* beſieged this City in 450, when it was miraculouſly deliver'd by the Prayers of its Biſhop S. *Aignan*; and it was beſieg'd again by the *Engliſh* in 1417, and in great diſtreſs, but was relieved by the famous *Joan d'Arc*, whom the *Engliſh* afterwards took and burnt for a Witch. Upon the Bridge over the *Loyre*, which is very large and beautiful, having 16 Arches, there are three Statues in Braſs, one of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, one of *Charles* the VII. and one of the Maid of *Orleans*. This City ſuffered much in the XVIth. Century, during the Wars of the *League*. Under the *Merovigian* Line it was the Seat of a diſtinct Kingdom for ſome time. The Univerſity of *Orleans* was founded by King *Philip the Fair*. The Biſhops of this City have ſome very ſingular Privileges; as that of ſetting free Priſoners when they make their firſt entry, and of being carried to the Cathedral by the Barons of *Yevre le Chaſtel*, of *Sully*, of *Cheray*, of *Acheres* and of *Rougemont*. The Cathedral hath 59 Canons belonging to it, and 12 Dignitaries; and beſides the Cathedral, there are four Collegiate Churches, and 22 Pariſhes. The City is ſituate on the ſide of a Hill in the form of a Bow, and is fortified with a Terraſs, and ſurrounded with ſtrong Walls with 40 Towers. See Joan d'Arc. This City is 34 Leagues S. of *Paris*.

Councils of Orleans.

The Iſt. Council of *Orleans* was aſſembled by permiſſion of King *Clovis* in 511, conſiſting of 32 Prelates, where *Cyprian* Biſhop of *Bourdeaux* preſided; and 31 Canons were made for the regulating of Church Diſcipline. The IId. was celebrated by 30 Biſhop in 533 or as *Baronius*, in 536; *Honoratus* of *Bourges* preſided, and 21 Canons were agreed on, and the Election of Metropolitans regulated. The IIId. was held in 538, by 25 Biſhops, S. *Lupus* of *Lions* preſiding; where were made 33 Canons for the Regulation of Divine Service, the Lives of Clerks, Marriages and the Penances of Laicks. The IVth was aſſembled in 541, by 38 Prelates and 12 Prieſts, the Proxies of ſo many abſent Prelates. *Leontius* of *Bourdeaux* preſided, and enacted 38 Canons for the regulating of matters of Diſcipline. A Vth. Council was held in this City in 552, where S. *Sacerdos* of *Lions* preſided, and 24 Canons were ſettled; the 1ſt. whereof condemned the Errors of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, and the reſt regulated ſeveral points of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. In 645, *Leger* being then Biſhop of *Orleans*, there was celebrated a Council againſt a perſon who was a *Greek* by Nation, and publiſh'd the Doctrines of the *Monothelites*. *Gregorie de Tours*, *Mezeray*, *Duplex*.

ORLEANOIS, Lat. *Aurelianenſis Ager*, is bounded on the N. with *Beauſſe*, on the E by *Gaſtinois*, on the W. by *Blefois*, and on the S. by *Sologne*, from which it is divided by the *Loyre*. Its chief Cities are *Orleans*, *Beaune*, *Jamy* and *Chartres*.

ORMESKIRK, a Market-Town of *Weſt-Darby* in the S. W. of *Lancaſhire*

ORMOND, Lat. *Ormondia*, The North part of the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*. This Barren and Mountainous place gives the Title of Duke to the *Butlers*, the firſt of which was *James Butler*, created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward* III. *James*, the late Earl, was for his Service in *Ireland* in 1643, created Marquis of *Ormond* by *Charles* I. and in 1660 he was by *Charles* II. made Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and in 1661 Earl of *Brecknock* in *Wales*.

ORMUS, Lat. *Ormuzium*, *Ormuza*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Perſia*, with a City of the ſame name. This Iſle is ſeated at the Mouth of the *Perſian* Gulf, near the Province of *Sabaras*, over againſt the Mouth of the River *Drut*, nine *Spaniſh* miles in compaſs, and twelve from the neareſt Shoars of *Perſia*. Its Situation is wonderful convenient for Trade, but the Iſle hath no freſh Water. Some are of Opinion that *Mercury* the *Egyptian* ſettled a Colony here; but ſure it is, that a *Mahometan* Prince took poſſeſſion of it in the IXth. or Xth. Century, and that his Succeſſors were Tributary to the *Perſians*. The *Portugueſe* took this City under the Command of the Duke of *Alboquerque* in 1507, and built a ſtrong Citadel to defend it; but *Sha Abbas*, aſſiſted by the *Engliſh*, took it from them the 25 of *April* 1622, whereupon this moſt famous Mart became deſolate and forſaken, and the Commerce has ſince been tranſported to *Gombron* on the Continent. The *Portugueſe* loſt ſix or ſeven Millions at the taking of this City; which, amongſt other things, was famous for the Trade of Pearls. *Ormus* was firſt diſcovered by a Friar Minor in 1331, at which time it was a place of great Strength and Trade. The Buildings, eſpecially the publick, were very large and magnificent. The *Engliſh*, when they aſſiſted the *Perſians* in taking of it, bargain'd for half the Plunder, but loſt it by the thieviſhneſs of a Sailor. The Captains that aſſiſted in the Expedition were *Wedel*, *Blide* and *Wadcock*; and in conſideration of their Service the *Engliſh* enjoy half the Cuſtoms of the *Perſian* Gulf to this day. In 1671 they were reckon'd 40000 *l. per annum*, but the *Eaſt India* Company accepted of 3000 *l. per annum* afterwards. The reaſon why the King of *Perſia* continues it, is, leaſt the *Engliſh* ſhould ſeize on the Iſland, which would totally ruin Trade, becauſe he has no Naval Forces able to diſlodge 'em. This is reckon'd the barreneſt Iſland in the World, producing nothing but Wood, and Salt, which lies there like Snow. When the *Portugueſe* had this City it was one of the Richeſt and moſt glorious of the Earth, But is now much decay'd. See *Herbert's Travels*. *Tavernier*, *p.* 1. *Book* 5. *chap.* 23.

ORNE, Lat. *Orna*, a River of *Normandy*, which waſhing *Argenton* and *Caen*, falls into the *Britiſh* Seas. *Eſtreban.*

ORNE, Lat. *Odorna*, a River of *Lorrain*, which falls into the *Moſelle* between *Metz* and *Thionville*. It has a Town of the ſame name upon it not far from the *Maes*.

ORODES, King of the *Parthians*, ſucceeded his Brother *Mithridates*, called the *Great*, whom he had driven from his Throne. In 701 of *Rome* he defeated *M. Craſſus* and his Son *Publius*, took the *Roman* Enſigns, and a vaſt number of Priſoners. 'Tis ſaid, That he cauſed molten Gold to be poured down the throat of *Craſſus*, to puniſh his inſatiable Avarice, which had put him upon committing ſo many unjuſt Actions and Sacrileges. This King afterwards took part with *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, and being defeated, was kill'd by his Son *Phraates*, who was likewiſe murther'd by a Natural Son of his, call'd *Orodes*. *Velleius Paterc. lib.* 1. *Appian in Parth. Plutarch. in Craſſo. Juſtin lib.* 42. *c.* 4. *Florus. Eutropius. Oroſius*, &c.

ORODES, Prince of the *Medes*, was the Son of *Artaban* King of the *Medes*, who had made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Parthia*. His Father ſent him againſt *Pharaſmanes* King of the *Hiberi*, in which Action he was kill'd, fighting at the Head of his Army, towards the end of *Tiberius*'s Reign, *A. C.* 36. See the Vth. Book of *Tacitus's Annals*.

OROMAZES, a Name which the *Magi* and *Chaldeans* gave to the *Higheſt God*, and which ſignifies in *Chaldee*, *Burning Light*. They deſcrib'd God all ſurrounded with Fire, and commonly ſaid, That *his Body was like Light, and his Soul reſembled Truth*, according to the account of *Porphyry*, in the Life of *Pythagoras* This God was the *Good Principle*, according to them; but they own'd alſo an *Evil Principle*, which they call'd *Arimanes*; as much as to ſay in *Chaldee*, *Who is my Enemy*; or *Subtile* and *Deceiver*; who oppos'd *Oromazes*, and by whom he was to be deſtroy'd at the end *Plutarch de Iſid. & Oſirid. Diog. Laert. Stanley de Philoſ. Oriental. Biblioth. Orient. de Barth. Dherbelot* under *Ormoz*.

OROSIUS (*Paulus*) a Prieſt of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, and Diſciple of St. *Auſtin*, lived in the Vth. Century. In 414 he was ſent into *Africa* by *Eutropius* and *Paulus*, two *Spaniſh* Biſhops, to demand S. *Auſtin*'s aſſiſtance againſt ſome Hereticks that troubled their Churches, and ſtay'd a Year with him; by whoſe Advice alſo he undertook to write the *Hiſtory* which we have of his, in VII. Books, from the beginning of the World, till 416 of Chriſt. There is alſo attributed to him *An Apology concerning Free Will*, againſt *Pelagius*, and a Conſultation with S *Auſtin*, concerning the Errors of *Apollinarius* and *Origen*. When the *Goths* under *Alaric* made themſelves Maſters of *Rome*, the *Pagans* attributing that and all their other Misfortunes to their ſuffering Chriſtians to live amongſt 'em, *Oroſius* at S. *Auguſtin*'s requeſt, wrote Seven Books of Hiſtory; wherein he ſhews, That from the Creation of the World to that time, which he computed was 5618 Years, there were continual Calamities in moſt parts of the Earth. His Books are look'd upon to be good and uſeful, though he is thought to have had no skill in the Greek Tongue. *Scaliger. Voſſius. Hoffman. Cave. Baronius. Bellarmin.*

ORPHEUS of *Thrace*, an Ancient *Greek* Poet, accounted more ancient than *Homer*, and the Author of 39 Poems, which Time hath loſt. The Hymns and Fragments we have under his Name, were writ by *Onomacritus*, who liv'd in the time of *Piſiſtratus*. Poets tell us, That *Orpheus* was the Son of *Apollo*, and ſo excellent a Muſician, that Rivers ſtop'd their Courſes to hear his Muſick; and that Rocks, Trees and Beaſts follow'd him, enchanted with the ſweetneſs of his Melody. He went down to Hell to fetch thence his Wife *Eurydice*, and was kill'd by ſome *Thracian* Women, but the Muſes took care of his Body, and his Harp was tranſlated to Heaven amongſt the Stars. *Ariſtotle*, and *Gerard Voſſius* after him, was of Opinion, That there never was any Man of this Name; and ſaith, That the word *Orpheus*, in the *Phœnician* Language, ſignifies a Wiſe and Learned Man. Others derive it from the *Hebrew* Word

Word *Rapha*, to heal or cure, becauſe *Orpheus* was look'd upon as a great *Phyſician*. *Pauſanias. lib 6. p.* 383. tells us, That ſome Ancients believ'd *Orpheus* to have been an *Egyptian*, skill'd in *Magic*; and thoſe Hymns which are attributed to him, are by ſome look'd upon rather as Magical Invocations of the Gods, than Hymns in Honour of them: So that it ſeems probable, That there was ſome Perſon in *Greece*, whom by way of Excellence they call'd *Harophe*, or the *Phyſician*, whoſe skill in *Magick* might give occaſion to the Fable of *Orpheus*. The Opinion Men have had, that there has been a perſon of this name, and that he brought ſeveral hidden Sciences into *Greece*, has been the reaſon why divers Superſtitious Books have been attributed to him, the Titles whereof may be ſeen in *Voſſius*; and in the beginning of the Book of *Argonauticks*, which bears the name of *Orpheus*. Poets do not agree about the manner of *Orpheus*'s death; ſome ſaying, That after *Eurydice* died, he forſook all Women's Company, and exhorted the reſt of Mankind to follow his Example, alledging the Inconveniencies of a married Life, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the Women tore him in pieces to prevent the ill Conſequences they fear'd. Others will have it, that *Calliope* pitch'd upon by *Jupiter* to decide *Venus* and *Proſerpina*'s quarrel about *Adonis*, having adjudg'd him in common to both, *Venus* to be reveng'd, ſtirr'd up the Women againſt *Orpheus*. Some ſay, That ſhe made 'em ſo much in love with him, that ſtriving which ſhould have him he fell in the ſcuffle. Others ſay, He kill'd himſelf, being reſolv'd not to outlive his Wife; and add, That the Nightingales that kept in the Groves about his Tomb in *Thrace*, were obſerv'd to excell all other in the ſweetneſs of their Note. *Hoffman.*

ORSI, a Name which the *Perſian Magi* gave to God. *Marſilius Ficinus* has well obſerv'd, That the chief and principal Name of God conſiſts of four Letters in moſt Languages; for the *Hebrews* have the *Tetragrammaton* or Name with four Letters, the *Greeks* Θεὸς, the *Latins Deus*, the *Arabians Alla*, the *Egyptians Theut* (their *Th* being one letter) the *Perſians Cyre*, the *Magi* Ορſι, the *French Dieu*, &c. *Marſil. Ficin. Argum. in Platon. Cratyl. Clem. Alexandr. Strom.* 5. *Pfanner. Syſtem. Theol Gentil.*

ORSIPPUS of *Megara* in *Achaia*, having put off his Girdle, that he might run the more freely in the publick Games, and thereby gain'd the Prize, it became a cuſtom afterwards to run naked in theſe ſort of Exerciſes, which were call'd *Gymnic* for that reaſon, from the word γυμνὸς, *naked*. This happened in the firſt Year of the XVth. *Olympiad*. *Pauſan. in Attic. Euſeb. Chron. lib.* 1.

ORSOI, Lat. *Orſovium*, *Orſoium*, a ſtrong City of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, upon the River *Rhine*, which was taken by the Prince of *Orange* in 1634, for the *Hollanders*; and was taken from them by the *French* King in 1672, but not long after abandon'd by him in 1674.

ORSOWA, a Town on the *Danube* in *Servia*, between *Niſſa* and *Freiſſa*. Count *Tekely* abandon'd and burnt it after the Battel of *Niſſa*, *November* 1689, and the Imperialiſts ſeiz'd it, who afterwards ſurrender'd it to the *Turks* in 1691.

ORSSA, a ſtrong Town of *Lithuania*, upon the Confluence of the *Nieper*, ſecur'd by a ſtrong Citadel, and ſituate eighteen *Poliſh* Leagues from *Smolensko* to the W. and Twelve from *Mohilow* the N. towards *Vitebsko*. *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*, in 1514, near this place gave a notable defeat to *Baſilius*, great Duke of *Moſcovy*, who had taken *Smolensko* from him. The *Moſcovites* had 40000 Men kill'd in this Battle, beſides 4000 taken Priſoners. *Cromer in Orat. Funeb. Sigiſm.* I.

ORTA, in Latin *Hortanum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Patrimony of S. *Peter*, with a Biſhop's See. It ſtands upon an Aſcent, near the place where the River *Nera* falls into the *Tiber*. *Plin. Paul. Diac.*

ORTELIUS (*Abrahamus*) of *Antwerp* liv'd in the XVIth Century. He was a very learned Man, eſpecially in the *Mathematick*, and more particularly in *Geography*, upon which account he was call'd the *Ptolemy* of his Age. He publiſh'd his *Theatrum*, *Theſaurus*, and *Synonyma Geographica*, and divers other Pieces, the pregnant Inſtances of his Learning and indefatigable Study. He died a Batchelor the 26th of *June* 1598, at the age of 71. *Juſtus Lipſius*, his great friend, writ his Epitaph. *Thuanus Hiſt. Francis Sweert in ejus Orat. Fabr. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

ORTENBORN, a Town in *Northumberland*, about three miles from *Newaſtle*, famous for the Battel fought there by the *Engliſh* commanded by *Percy*, and the *Scots* under General *Douglas*, which laſt dying of his Wounds in the Field, recommended three things to his ſurviving Friends; firſt, to conceal his death, ſecondly, to preſerve his Standard, thirdly, to revenge his fall; whereupon they crying out, as the cuſtom then was, *A Douglas! a Douglas!* brought great numbers of the *Scots* together, and routed the *Engliſh*, and took *Percy* Priſoner, with a great ſlaughter of Men. *Dugd.*

ORTENBURG, Lat. *Ortenburgum* a City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Carinthia*, upon the River *Drave*, having the title of an Earldom of the Empire.

ORTON, a Market-Town of *Eaſt-ward* in *Weſtmorland*.

ORTONA, a City of the hither *Abruzzo*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Trivento* with a ſafe Port on the *Adriatick*, twelve miles from *Trivento* N. E. eight from *Lanciano* to the ſame, and eleven from *Peſcara* to the S. E. It is call'd *Ortona a Mare*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Ortona di Marſi* in the ſame Province, and has been a Biſhop's See ever ſince 1570.

ORVIETO, Lat. *Oronitum*, *Urbiventum*, *Herbanum*, a City of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, which is a Biſhop's See, and the Capital of the Territory of *Orvieto*. It lies between *Perugia* and *Viterbo*, upon a Hill near the River, call'd *Paglia*. The famous Compoſition call'd *Orvietan* was firſt compos'd here.

ORUS I. of that Name, was according to ſome Hiſtorians, the IId. King of *Egypt*, and ſirnamed *Apollo*. He was the Son of *Miſraim*, and Grandchild of *Cham*: He drove the Gyant *Typhon* out of *Egypt*, who had kill'd *Oſiris*, and purſued him, being aſſiſted by the *Libyan Hercules*, as far as *Arabia*, where he kill'd him in Battel near the Town of *Anthia*. Some ſuppoſe him to be the ſame whoſe Dreams *Joſeph* interpreted. He died in 2241. *Oroſius, lib.* 1. *Diodor. lib.* 1. *Juſtin. lib.* 38.

ORUS, ſirnamed *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, was the Succeſſor of *Amenophis* II. or *Memnon*, about *An. Mund.* 2469. He reigned 38 Years. Some take him to have been call'd *Buſiris*, becauſe of his great Cruelty, and that he built the great City of *Thebes* that had 100 Gates, and many of thoſe prodigious *Pyramids*, ſo much ſpoken of in ancient Writers, and which continue ſtill to this day. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

ORWELL, a River in *Suffolk*, riſes in *Thedwaſtry* Hundred, and falls into the Sea in the South-Eaſt part of that County. *Needham* and *Ipſwich* are ſeated upon it.

OSBALD, King of *Northumberland*, was rais'd to the Crown upon the death of *Ethelred* II. but was expell'd in leſs than a Month, and forc'd to fly at laſt from *Lindisfarn* by Sea to the King of the *Picts*, where he died an Abbot.

OSBERN, a Benedictin of the XIth. Century. He was Precentor of the Church of *Canterbury*, and very intimate with *Lanfranc* the Archbiſhop, in the time of *William the Conqueror*. He wrote the Life of S. *Dunſtan*, and ſeveral other Tracts, and was much eſteem'd by the *Learned* of his time. *Bale. Pits, &c.*

OSBOURN, (Sir *Thomas*) Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Osbourn* Baronet, Vice-Preſident of King *Charles* the Iſt's Council for the North of *England*, and Lieutenant General of the Forces rais'd for his defence in that part of the Country. For his Fidelity and good Service in that Station, and his ſucceſsful co-operating with other Loyal Subjects for King *Charles* the IId's happy Reſtauration, he was firſt made Treaſurer of the Navy, next a Privy-Councellor, then Viſcount *Dumblane* in *Scotland*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; and at laſt created Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Riveton*, as alſo Viſcount *Latimer*, his Mother being the eldeſt of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Nevil*, late Lord *Latimer*: And by other Letters Patent of the 27th. of *June*, in the 26th. Year of King *Charles* II. was advanced to the Title of Earl of *Danby*. He married the Lady *Bridget*, one of the Daughters of *Montague*, late Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, and by her hath had Iſſue, two Sons, *Edward*, commonly call'd Lord *Latimer*, and *Peregrine* created Viſcount *Dumblane* upon his Father's ſurrender of the Patent of that Honour; as alſo ſix Daughters, 1. The Lady *Anne*, married to *Robert Coke*, of *Holkam* in *com Norf.* Eſq; great Grandſon, and Heir to Sir *Edward Coke*, ſometime Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's Bench*: 2 The Lady *Bridget*: 3. Lady *Catharine*, married to *James*, Son and Heir apparent of *James Herbert*, a younger Son to *Philip* late Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*: 4. The Lady *Martha*: 5. The Lady *Sophia*, now Wife of Sir *Edward Baynton*, Knight of the Bath: And, 6. *Elizabeth*, who died young. The ſame Earl having concurred in the late Revolution, was by Their Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, created Marquis of *Caermarthen*, and Preſident of Their Privy Council; and after Duke of *Leeds*. *Dugdale*, &c.

OSCOPHORIA, a Feaſt which the *Athenians* celebrated on the tenth day of *October*, in honour of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*. *Theſeus* inſtituted this Feaſt after that he had deliver'd his Native Country from the Tribute of ſeven Youths and ſeven Virgins, which they were oblig'd every Year to ſend to the King of *Crete*, to be devour'd by the *Minotaure*, by killing that Monſter with the help of *Ariadne*, the Daughter of *Minos*, King of that Iſle. The Ceremony of this Feſtival was after this manner, They made choice of two young Gentlemen, whom they dreſt like young Women, who carrying branches of Vines in their Hands, went thus in Proceſſion from the Temple of *Bacchus*, to that of *Minerva*, after which, all the young Gentlemen of the City run Races for a Prize, with Vine-branches in their Hands, from the One Temple to the

other. The name *Oſcophoria* comes from the *Greek* word Ὀσχοφορος, which ſignifies one that carries a Vine-branch. *Caſtellan de Feſt. Græcis. Proclus in Chreſtomathia.*

OSERO, an Iſland and City on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara*. The *Latins* call it *Abſorus*, and *Civitas Auſarenſis*, *Pliny Abſirtum*, and *Ptolemy Abſortus*.

OSIANDER, (*Andreas*) a *Bavarian* and *Proteſtant* Miniſter of *Germany*, was born in 1498. He ſtudied at *Wirtemberg*, and afterwards at *Nuremberg*. He was one of the firſt Preachers of the *Reformation* in 1522, and in 1529 was at the Conference at *Marpurg*, and afterwards at the Diet of *Ausburg*. Some time after leaving *Nuremberg*, he went to *Pruſſia*, where he got into the favour of Duke *Albert*, who made him Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Konigsberg*, where he publiſh'd his Opinion concerning Juſtification, *viz. That Man was juſtified by the Eſſential Righteouſneſs of God*, which occaſioned great Controverſies betwixt him and his Brethren of the *Reformation*. He died in 1552, in the 54th. Year of his Age. He publiſh'd his *Harmonia Evangel* in Greek and Latin, with Annotations, at *Baſil*, in 1537, which was printed at *Francfort* in 1541, and at *Paris* in 1564. He was a Man of a vehement Spirit

OSIANDER (*Lucas*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, who was the Author of divers Works, and died the 17th. of *September* 1604. His Son *Andreas Oſiander*, alſo a Miniſter, died the 2 ſt. of *April* 1617, at the Age of 54 He writ againſt *Gregorius de Valentia*, and againſt a *Calviniſt* Doctor. He was a vigilant, prudent, and conſtant Divine. He writ Annotations upon the Bible in three Volumes, and publiſh'd the Holy Bible, with Theological Obſervations. Mr. *Le Clerc* adds, That *Luke Oſiander* not daring to publiſh an entire Verſion of the *Hebrew* Text, contented himſelf with printing the Ancient *Latin* Edition, with Corrections of the places he thought did not agree with the Original, without cutting off the words of the Vulgar. *Andrew Oſiander* did the like, ſo that there could be no fault found in their Method, if they had put their Corrections in the Margent, and not in the Body of the Work. This is alſo the Judgment of *R. Simon, Hiſt. Crit. du V. T.*

OSIMANDUAS, King of *Egypt*, was the firſt of all the Monarchs in the World that took care to provide himſelf with a Library of Books, which when he had furniſh'd, he call'd Ψυχης ἰατρειον, or *A Shop of Medicines for the Soul. Juſt. Lipſius in Syntagm. de Biblioth.*

OSIMO, in Lat. *Oxanum*, or *Oximum*, a Town in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See, belonging to the Pope, in the Province of *Marca Anconitana*. 'Tis mention'd by *Lucan*, in his 2d. Book. *Varus, ut admotæ pulſarunt Oximon alæ, &c.*

OSIRIS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, reigned over the *Argivi*, but not liking that People, he deliver'd up his Kingdom to his Brother *Ægialeus*, and took a Voyage to *Egypt*, of which he made himſelf Maſter; and afterwards having married *Io* or *Iſis* (whom *Jupiter* had chang'd into a Cow) ſhe communicated ſeveral Arts to the *Egyptians*, as well as *Oſiris*; and having eſtabliſh'd good Laws amongſt them, they were both after their death worſhipped with Divine Honours. 'Tis ſaid, That *Oſiris* being kill'd by his Enemies, was chang'd into an Ox, in which form the *Egyptians* worſhipp'd him under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis*. *Plutarch tract. de Iſis. & Oſir. Oſiris* or *Adonis* was an ancient King of *Egypt*, known by ſeveral names. As *Adonis* ſignifies *Lord*, ſo *Oſiris* or *Habaſiroth* in the *Phanician* Language, ſignifies, *the Earth is my poſſeſſion*. He ſpent his time much in Husbandry and Hunting, at which ſport being wounded by a wild Boar, he was lamented as if he had been dead, but recover'd of it; wherefore *Iſis*, his Wife, order'd That for continuing the memory thereof, they ſhould every Year bewail *Adonis* or *Oſiris* as loſt, and afterwards rejoice, as having found him again. See the Hiſtorical Explication of the Fable of *Adonis*, in the 2. Art. of the III. Tome of the *Univerſal Library*.

OSIUS, or HOSIUS, Biſhop of *Corduba* in *Spain*, was born *A. C.* 257, and choſen to that Biſhoprick in 295. He glorioufly confeſs'd the Faith during the Perſecution of *Diocleſian* and *Maximian*. The Emperor *Conſtantine the Great* had a high eſteem of his Vertue. His Zeal for the true Religion procur'd him the hatred of the *Donatiſts*, *Arians*, and other Hereticks. *Conſtantine* ſent him in 319 to *Alexandria*, where he held a Council about the *Meletians*, *Arians*, and the time of keeping *Eaſter*; and about the followers of *Colluthus*. The Hereticks having a great ſpleen againſt him, perſuaded the Emperor *Conſtantius*, to endeavour to bring him over to their ſide by threats or flatteries, which he attempted, but in vain; and being aſtoniſh'd at his Conſtancy ſent him back to his Biſhoprick. But at laſt, *Conſtantius* having impriſon'd him at *Sirmium*, where, after a Years Impriſonment, he ſubſcrib'd to their Confeſſion of Faith made in that City, being then very aged. But two Years after he proteſted on his Death-bed againſt the violence that had been put upon him at *Sirmium*, and Anathematiz'd *Arianiſm*. S. *Athanaſius* and S. *Auſtin* ſpeak very much to his Advantage. He died in 357, being above 100 Years of Age.

OSMAN, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Achmet* I. to whom he ſucceeded at the age of twelve Years, towards the end of *January* in 1618. In 1621 he led an Army of near 400000 Men againſt the *Polanders*, but with no ſucceſs, for he loſt above 100000 of them, as endeavouring to force the *Poliſh* Camp, conſiſting of 60000 *Poles* and *Coſſacks*, commanded by Prince *Ladiſlaus*: Upon this defeat he was forc'd to make a Peace on very diſadvantageous terms. And ſuppoſing that the *Janiſaries* had been the occaſion of his loſs, he had thoughts of ridding himſelf of them; and being moreover ſuſpected of having a deſign to remove the Seat of the Empire to *Damaſcus* in *Syria*, the *Janiſaries* rebell'd againſt him, and ſet up his Brother *Muſtapha*, by whoſe order he was ſtrangled the twentieth of *May* 1622. He reigned only four Years and about four Months.

OSNABRUCK, OSNABURG, or OSENBURG, Lat. *Oſnaburgum*, a City of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, which is a *Hans Town* and a *Biſhop's See*, under the Archbiſhop of *Collen*, inſtituted by *Charles the Great* in 776. This City is ſeated in a very fruitful Country, upon the River *Haſa*, eight *German* miles from *Munſter* to the S. E. and fifteen from *Oldenburg* to the S. and is famous for a Peace concluded here, between the *Emperor* and the Crown of *Sweden* in 1648. The City is under the Dominion of its own Biſhop, who hath his ordinary reſidence at *Petersburg*. The Biſhoprick of *Oſenburg* is bounded on the W. and S. with the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, on the E. by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Ravenſperg*, being from N. to S. forty Miles, and from E. to W. twenty five. The Chapter of the Cathedral conſiſts of a Dean and four and twenty Canons; three of the Prebendaries are *Lutherans*, who have a Right to Vote with the *Roman Catholicks*, at the Election of a Biſhop, and other Promotions of that Church, but then theſe *Lutherans* Votes are only *Active*, not *Paſſive*, i. e. they can chooſe another Biſhop, but they cannot be choſen themſelves: The *Proteſtants* have the great Church of *Noſtredame* to Preach and Officiate in. *Heiſs. Hiſt. Imper. Lib. 6.*

OSORIUS (*Hieronymus*) Biſhop of *Sylves* in *Algarvie*. He died at *Tavila* in his Dioceſs, the twentieth of *Auguſt* 1580. *Hieronymus Oſorius*, his Nephew, has writ his Life, and we have the following Works of his, *viz. Paraphraſes and Commentaries upon many Books of the holy Scripture*; *De Nobilitate Civili, lib.* II. *De Nobilitate Chriſtiana, lib.* III. *De Gloria, lib.* V. *De Regis Inſtitutione, lib.* VIII. *De Rebus Emanuelis Luſitaniæ Regis, lib.* XII. *De Juſtitia Cœleſti, lib.* X. *De Sapientia, lib.* V. &c. *Oſorio in vita Hier. Oſor. Andreas Schottus & Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

OSORNO, a City of *Chili* in the *Weſt Indies*, ſeventy Leagues South of *La Conception*, ſeated in a cold barren Soil, which affords nothing but Gold, yet it is large and very populous, 200000 being imploy'd in Linen and Woollen Manufacturies. In 1600 the *Indians* beſieged, and would have certainly taken it, if the *Spaniards* had not come ſeaſonably to its relief from *Peru. Laet.*

OSRIC, King of *Deira* in the North of *England*, the Son of *Elfric*, *Edwin*'s Uncle ſucceeded in the Kingdom upon the death of *Edwin*, and overthrow of his Army by the joint Forces of the *Britiſh* King *Kedwalla* and *Penda* the *Mercian*, whereby the Northern Kingdoms of *Bernicia* and *Deira* were again divided; the firſt recover'd by *Eanfrid* the Son of *Ethelfred*, and the laſt by *Oſric*, who having now got a Kingdom, forſook the Chriſtian Faith wherein he had been baptiz'd; but he was ſoon after ſlain in a Sally made by *Kedwalla* out of a ſtrong Town, wherein he was beſieg'd by *Oſric*, ſo that he reigned but one Year, *viz.* from the Year 633 to 634.

OSRIC II. King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded next to *Kenred*, *An.* 718, and reigned 11 Years.

OSRID, King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded to King *Alfred* his Father *An.* 705, being but eight Years of age. He reign'd about 11 Years, and betook himſelf to a lewd courſe of life, not ſparing the very Nuns to ſatisfie his Luſt, for which he was ſlain by his Kindred.

OSRID II King of *Northumberland*, was Son of *Alfred* the Uſurper, and ſucceeded to *Elfwald* the Unfortunate, *Anno* 789 Such was the Temper of thoſe times, amongſt the *Northumbers*, that moſt of their Kings were depos'd or diſpatch'd ſoon after their acceſſion to the Crown; he was forc'd into a Monaſtery at *York*, where, of a King he became a Monk. As for the manner of his Death, and the occaſion thereof, ſee the Reign of *Ethelred* II.

OSROENE, a Province of *Aſia*, lying near *Comagena*, upon the *Euphrates*. In the Year 197 eighteen Biſhops met here about the Regulation of *Eaſter*. *Panſan. Procop. Ammian. Marcellin. &c.*

OSSA, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*, which *Sophianus* calls *Monte Caſſovo*, and *Pinetus*, *Olira*; it is near the Mountains *Pelion* and *Olympus*, by the River *Peneus*.

OSSAT (*Arnoldus*) Cardinal Biſhop of *Rennes*, and afterwards of *Bayeux*. He ſtudied at *Paris*, where he improv'd himſelf in Rhetorick, Philoſophy, and Mathematicks; and afterwards applying himſelf to the Law under *Cujacius*, he practis'd at the Bar with great Reputation: At laſt he went into Orders, and for that Reaſon, refus'd the Profer which *Henry* IIId made him, of being Secretary of State. But in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* IV. he was ſent to *Rome* to diſpoſe Pope *Clement* VIIIth. to a Reconciliation with the King his Maſter, in which Negotiation, he ſucceeded happily enough, and in ſhort did great Services to the Crown of *France*. He died the thirteenth of *March* 1604, at *Rome*, being 67 Years of Age. He writ ſeveral Works, of which we have a Volume of Letters; and ſome other pieces. *Thuan. ad Hiſt. An.* 1604, &c.

OSSERY, Lat. *Offeria*, a Tract in the Province of *Leinſter* in the Queen's County in *Ireland*, and is both an Earldom and Biſhoprick. The Biſhop reſides at *Kilkenny*, and is ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. The Earldom belongs to the Houſe of *Ormond*. In 1170 it was a ſmall Kingdom full of Wood, but conquer'd by the *Engliſh* next after *Wexford*, the firſt time they enter'd *Ireland*.

OSSET, an ancient City of *Hiſpania Batica*, now called *Triana*, in *Andaluzia* near *Seville*.

OSSONA, a ſmall ruin'd City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, ſtill a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragon*. It's ſeated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*, eight Leagues W. of *Gironne*, and ſeventeen North of *Barcelona*.

OSSUNA, a ſmall City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia* and Dioceſs of *Seville*, 36 miles S. W. of *Cordova*, and 40 E. of *Seville*. Lon. 12. 00. Lat. 37. 18.

OST or OOST FRIEZLAND, or *Eaſt Friezland*, called alſo the Earldom of *Embden*, is a part of *Weſtphalia*, which is bounded on the N. by the *German* Ocean, on the E. by the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, on the South by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and on the W. it is ſeparated from *Groeningen* by the Bay called the *Dollart*. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own, tho' the Capital City *Embden* have put it ſelf under the Protection of the *States of Holland*. The Earl, who is alſo call'd *Prince of Oſt Friezland*, hath his Reſidence at *Aurick*. The Country is very fruitful in Corn, Pulſe, Cattle, Butter, and Cheeſe; they have alſo very good Horſes. *Ooſt Friezland*, in the XIVth. Century, was parcelled into many ſmall Governments; the Emperor *Frederick* III beſtowed it in Fief on *Ulrick Serſenne*, one of the principal Lords of that Country, who having got the Favour of the *Friſons*, they acknowledged him for their Lord and Earl. And having obtain'd new Letters Patents from the Emperor, was proclaim'd Earl of *Embden* in that City the 21ſt. of *December* 1464, where an Herald put him in Poſſeſſion of the Fief, by delivering to him a Sword and Banner *Cornel. Kempius de Orig. Friſ. Martinus Hamconius de reb. virisque illuſtribus Friſ. & Theat. Reg. Pont. & Princip. Friſ. Suffridus Petri de Antiq. & Reg. Friſ. Reineccius, Junius, Cluverius.*

OSTEND, Lat. *Oſtenda*, a Sea-port Town in *Flanders*, ſeated in a Marſh at the Mouth of the River *Guele*, well fortified and under the King of *Spain*; it ſtands three Leagues from *Newport* to the S. E. and four from *Bruges*. This Town was beſieg'd from *July* 5th. 1601, to *September* 22d. 1604 by the *Spaniards*, being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; and at laſt was ſurrender'd upon good Articles, after a Siege of three Years, three Months, three Weeks, three Days, and three Hours. It's environ'd with two deep Channels (into which Ships of the greateſt bulk may enter with the Tyde) a ſtrong Rampart a deep Ditch, ſeveral Baſtions, and eight Bulworks. Doctor *Brown* adds It's contriv'd ſo, that the Sea may be let in round the Town for a great ſpace, which makes it much more ſtrong and defenſible than before. Its ſtout Defence againſt the Archduke *Albert*, and Marqueſs *Ambroſe Spinola*, may be well aſcrib'd to the ſupplies from *England*, and Conduct of Sir *Francis Vere*. The *Spaniards* poſſeſs no other Port in *Flanders* but this and *Newport*; and this being the moſt conſiderable, they are making the Haven large; and were upon a conſiderable Work in order to the carrying of their Ships over into that Cut which goes from *Oſtend* to *Bruges*, out of their Harbour by the means of a very great Lock or Receptacle of Water which is to communicate with both, which is now finiſhed The Town ſtands low, but the Streets are ſtraight large, and uniform, the Haven ſuch that it can never be blocked up. It's thought the *Spaniard* loſt 10000 Men before this Place, tho when the Arch-duke *Albert* inveſted it, they did not expect it ſhould hold out a Fortnight which made the Arch-dutcheſs promiſe ſhe would never ſhift her ſelf till it were taken.

OSTERLAND, Lat. *Oſtrica*, a Tract in *Misnia* bounded with *Lusatia* to the W. *Voytland* to the S. *Leipſick* to the N. and *Thuringia* to the E. The greateſt part is under the Duke of *Saxony Weimer*. The chief Town is *Altenburgh*.

OSTIA, a City of *Italy* in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, with a Biſhop's See. It was built by *Ancus Marcius*, King of the *Romans*, at the mouth of the River *Tyber*, on the *Tuſcan* Sea, and was ſince deſtroyed by the *Saracens*. It was here that *Monica*, the Mother of S. *Auſtin* died. The Dean of the Cardinals is always Biſhop of *Oſtia*. At preſent it is in a manner uninhabited becauſe of the badneſs of the Air.

OSTIOUG, a City and Province of the E. of *Ruſſia*. The City ſtands upon the River *Suchana*, where it receives the *Jug*, 180 m. E. of *Wologda*, and 50 from the *Dwina*.

OSTORIUS, a *Roman* Commander or Lieutenant in *Britain*, who breaking through a Rampart of Stones which *Caractacus*, a *Britiſh* King, had raiſed againſt him in *Cornwal*, routed his Army, forced him to the Mountains, and afterwards taking him, with his Queen and Children, carried him to *Rome*. For which the Senate decreed *Oſtorius* a Triumph, and *Caractacus* obtained his Liberty by freedom of Speech, and a generous Behaviour, though he had vexed the *Romans* by a long and tedious War. The Emperor *Claudius* conceived an high Eſteem for him. *Camb. Brit.* He ſays of this ſame *Oſtorius*, that he was *Propretor* of *Britain* for the *Romans*. And at his firſt coming hither found the Province over-run with Enemies, who deſpiſed him, as being a new and experienced Captain. So that tho' he arriv'd in the Winter, he made head againſt them, defeated thoſe who firſt oppoſed him, and ſubdued the Country as far as the *Severn* on one ſide and borders of *Scotland* on the other. The greateſt Reſiſtance he met with was from *Caractacus* as before mentioned. *Camb. Brit.*

OSTRACISMUS, a Penalty inflicted by the Commonwealth of *Athens*, where by the Plurality of Voices they condemned to a 10 Years Baniſhent, thoſe who either were too Rich or had too great Authority and Credit, for fear they might ſet up for Tyrants over their Native Country; but without any Confiſcation of their Goods or Eſtate. *Heraclides* writes that this Cuſtom was firſt inſtituted by the Tyrant *Hippias*, Son of *Piſiſtratus*, as a Barrier againſt what he exerciſed himſelf. The manner was thus, The People wrote their Names, whom they moſt ſuſpected, upon ſmall pieces of Tiles, theſe they put into an Urn or Box, which they preſented to the Senate; upon a Scrutiny, he whoſe Name was found upon the greater Number of the Tiles, was ſentenced by the Council to be baniſhed *ab aris & focis*. They at laſt abus'd this Cuſtom, condemning their beſt and moſt deſerving Citizens, amongſt the reſt, *Solon* the *Legiſlator*, *Ariſtides* ſo famous for his Juſtice, *Miltiades* for his Victories, the Orator *Pericles*, &c. yet it was aboliſhed at laſt, when *Hyperbolus*, a mean and contemptible man was proſcrib'd. *Hoffman.*

OSTROGOTHLAND, that is, *Eaſt-Gothland*, is a Province of *Sweden*, which comprehends the Province properly ſo called, *Smaland*, *Bleking* and *Schonen*. *Oſtrogothia propria* hath the Cities of *Norkopin*, *Norkolm*, *Sunderkopin*, *Kelmo* and *Landkopin*, of *Schoning* and *Stegeborg*. The *Oſtrogoths*, or *Eaſtern Goths*, were thoſe who lived in *Italy*, ſo called in contradiſtinction to the *Weſtgoths*, who inhabited on this ſide the Mountains. *Claudian. Caſſiodorus* ſays, Theſe People were called *Oſtrogoths*, from *Oſtrogotha*, one of their Kings; and that in the Reign of *Arcadius* and *Honorius* they invaded *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, *Pamphylia*, and afterwards made *Martianus* leave them a part of *Pannonia*, and forced *Zeno* to give them ſeveral Places in *Illyricum* They were very great under their King *Walamer* and his Brother *Theudimir*, and more under *Theodoric*, who beſides *Italy* and *Sicily*, was Maſter of *Dalmatia*, a part of *Pannonia* and *Gaul*, and ſeveral other Places. He made the *Alemanni* or *Germans* pay him Tribute. *Hoffman.*

OSTROVIZZA, a Fortreſs in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*, ſituated amongſt fruitful Paſtures, pleaſant Woods and delightful Springs. The Air is clear and healthful, and the Place very delicious It is near 100 Years ago ſince the *Venetians* took it from the *Turks*, and burnt it, who ſome time after rebuilt it again; but the *Morlacks* of *Croatia*, Subjects of the Republick of *Venice*, burnt it in 1682, and the next year the *Venetians* took full Poſſeſſion of and garriſon'd it *Petrus Coronelli Deſcription of Morea.*

OSTUNI, Lat. *Oſtunum*, a City of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Brindiſi*, between that City and *Taranto*, near the *Adriatick*.

OSWALD, King of *Bernicia*, in the North of *England*, was Son of *Ethelfrid*, and ſucceeded his Brother *Ethelfrid*, or *Enfrid*, in the Kingdom, *An.* 634, which he found at firſt miſerably haraſs'd by the *Britiſh* King *Kedwalla*, who ravag'd at will both here and in the Kingdom of *Deira*, till *Oſwald* undertook him with a ſmall Body of Men, with whom he ſurprized and deſtroyed his numerous Army, which he call'd Invincible. This Action happened near a little River, in a Place called *Hevenfield*, from the Croſs (reputed miraculous for Cures) which

which *Oſwald* erected there before the Battle, as a Mark of his Chriſtianity. Thus having ſecured his Kingdom, he took care to have his People re inſtructed in the Chriſtian Faith In order to which he ſent into *Scotland* (where he had been converted in his Exile during the Reign of *Edwin*) Prieſts well qualify'd, to re-eſtabliſh that Religion in his Realm which the late Troubles had diſcourag'd. *Aidan*, a *Scotch* Monk, but a Man of great Zeal and Meekneſs, was ſent amongſt the reſt for this great Work, who choſe Holy Iſland, then called *Lindisfarn*, for the Place of their Reſidence, as being ſolitary, and therefore the fitter for Religious Exerciſes. And ſuch was the King's Zeal and Humility, That he diſdained not to interpret to his Nobles and Houſhold Servants what *Aidan*, then Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, preached to them in *Scotch*. In this vertuous manner *Oſwald* reigned eight years. And which is remarkable, he fell into the ſame Fate with *Edwin*, King of *Deira*. And from the very ſame hand being overcome, and ſlain in Battel by *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, at a Place ſince called *Oſweſtree*, in *Shropſhire*. *Beda Hiſt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 9. *Speed Hiſt. Great Brit.*

OSWALDUS (*Eraſmus*) a *German*, born in the Earldom of *Merckenſtein* in *Auſtria*, in 1511. He ſtudied in the chiefeſt Univerſities of *Germany*, where he attained to great Skill in the Languages and Mathematicks, under the famous *Sebaſtian Munſter*. He afterwards taught at *Memmingen*, *Tubingen*, and *Friburg*, where he was *Hebrew* and *Mathematick* Profeſſor. He died in 1597, being 68 years of Age He tranſlated the *New Teſtament* into *Hebrew*, which no Man before him ever attempted. The Principal of his other Works are, *His Commentaries upon the Sphear of Johannes de Sacro-boſco, upon the Almageſt of Ptolemy. In primum Mobile & Theorias Planetarum. Paraphraſis in Cantica & Eccleſiaſten. Gentium Calendaria, &c. Melch. Adam. in vit Philoſ. German. Voſſ. de Math cap.* 36. § 18.

OSWESTREE, a little Town in *Shropſhire*, defended by a Ditch, Wall, and Caſtle, and has a conſiderable Trade for *Welch* Cottons. *Camb. Brit.*

OSWIN, King of *Deira*, in the N. of *England*, Son of *Oſrick*, and Nephew of *Edwin*, was a Prince generally admired for the Comelineſs of his Perſon and other princely Qualities, and amongſt devout People for his Zeal in Religion. He ruled but about ſeven years, and that about the middle of the ſeventh Century, being killed by *Oſwy*, King of *Bernicia*, upon a Difference between them, which broke out into open Wars. Yet *Oſwin*, ſeeing himſelf overmatch'd, thought it more Prudence to diſmiſs his Army, than to venture a Battle And truſted himſelf and one of his Attendants to Earl *Hunwald*, who baſely betrayed him to *Oſwy*, by whom he was put to Death Which was foretold by Biſhop *Aidan*, who died ſoon after him of grief. To expiate the Fact of *Oſwy*, deteſted by all good Men, a Monaſtery was erected in the Place where it was committed, in which Prayers were daily offered up for the Souls of both Kings, the Murtherer as well as the Murthered. *Speed. Hiſt. Great Brit.*

OSWULF, King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded to his Father *Eadbert*, *An.* 759. He was baſely murthered by his Servants, after one Years Reign *Speed Hiſt. Great Brit. Henry Huntington.*

OSWY, King of *Bernicia*, in the North of *England*, was Son of King *Ethelfrid*, and ſucceeded to his Brother *Oſwald* in the Kingdom. *An.* 642 He reigned 28 years, had put to it for a while by *Penda* the *Mercian* King who by frequent Inrodes made great Devaſtations in his Territories, aſſiſted by *Ethelwald* the Son of *Oſwald*, who then ruled in *Deira*. Inſomuch that *Oſwy*, fearing the worſt, offered with many rich Preſents to buy his Peace But the Pagan King rejected his Propoſals; and continuing his Outrages, *Oſwy* and *Alfred* having gathered a ſmall Army, fell on the *Mercians* numerous Forces led on by expert Commanders, and routed them at *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire* in 655. *Ethelwald* in the Fight withdrew his Forces into a ſafe Place, where he expected the Event. This to alarm'd the *Mercians*, who look'd upon it as a Piece of Treachery, that their Apprehenſion of it put them to flight. Great was their Slaughter, in the Rout moſt of the Commanders and *Penda* himſelf being ſlain. Thus King *Oſwy* conquered the Kingdom of *Mercia*, whence he was ſoon after driven away by the Nobles, and *Wulfer* ſet up in his ſtead *Oſwy* did alſo over awe *Oſwin* King of *Deira*, and did ſettle that Province ſo, that it made from that time, jointly with *Bernicia*, the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. At laſt falling ſick, he died. He was ſo much addicted to the *Roman* Rites, that if he had recovered from his Diſtemper, he had gone to *Rome*, there to finiſh his days *Speed. Hiſt. &c.*

OTFORD, a Town of *Codsheath* Hundred in the W of *Kent*, ſeated on the L. of the River *Darent*, and noted for the Battle fought between King *Edmund I*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, and *Canute* the *Dane*, who loſt the Field, and 5000 of his Men *Wolbarn*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having built a fair Seat here, Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, exchanged it with King *Henry* the VIIIth.

OTHNIEL, the Son of *Kenaz*, who had married *Achſah* his Uncle *Caleb*'s Daughter, of the Tribe of *Judah*, was the firſt *Judge* of the *Jews* after *Joſhua*, and delivered them from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of *Chuſan-riſhathaim*, King of *Meſopotamia*. He governed them forty Years, kept up the Worſhip of the true God, and died, *An. Mund.* 2640. See *Joſhua*, *chap.* 15. and *Judg.* 3.

OTHO I. or *Otto*, ſurnamed *The Great*, Emperor of *Germany*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* I. in 936, and was Crowned at *Aken* by *Hildebert*, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. He ſubdued the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*. His Power and great Victories begat a Jealouſie in the Grandees of the Empire, and ſome of his neareſt Relations, and put them upon Attempts againſt him; but he ſoon reduced them to own him their Sovereign. Having by this means ſettled Peace in *Germany*, he led an Army to the Aſſiſtance of his Brother-in-law *Lewis*, ſurnamed *Outremer*, King of *France*. Some time after he marched with an Army into *Italy*, where he defeated *Berengarius*, King of part of that Country, who kept *Adelaida* the Daughter of *Rudolph*, King of *Burgundy* and Widow of *Lotharius* King of *Italy*, beſieged in the Fortreſs of *Canoſſa*. *Otho*, who had ſometime before loſt his Wife, an *Engliſh* Princeſs, ſet *Adelaida* at liberty as ſoon as he had taken *Pavia* and married her in 951. At his Return into *Germany*, being informed that his Eldeſt Son *Ludolph* had conſpired againſt him, with ſome of the moſt potent Lords of the Country, he ſoon quaſh'd their Deſigns by the taking of *Ratiſbon*, and the overthrow of their Army. And turning his Arms againſt the *Hungarians*, he gained a ſignal Victory over them, where he killed the Duke of *Worms*, and two *Pannonian* Princes On *Whitſunday*, 961, he cauſed his Son *Otho* to be Crowned at *Aken*, and at the Requeſt of Pope *John* XII. who had deſired his Aſſiſtance againſt the Tyranny of *Berengarius* (whom the Emperor had graciouſly pardoned and reſtored) he paſſed into *Italy* by the Valley of *Trent*, made an eaſie Conqueſt of *Lombardy*, and from thence marched to *Rome*, where the Pope Crowned him Emperor in 962. And the year following he took *Berengarius*, with his Wife, on Mount *St. Leo* in *Ombria*, and ſent them Priſoners to *Germany*. But the Pope knowing that the *Germans* were more to be feared than *Berenger's* Forces, received his Son *Adelbert* into *Rome*. The Emperor enrag'd with this Perfidiouſneſs depos'd the Pope, and cauſed *Leo* VIIIth. to be choſen. He left *Rome* in *January* 964; but hearing that his Enemies were got into the City again, he laid Siege to it, and ſtarv'd it, and made *Benedict* Vth. who had been choſen after *John* XIIth. a Priſoner. After this he made another Journey into *Italy*, where he entirely conquer'd *Adelbert*, re-eſtabliſhed Pope *John* XIIIth at *Rome*, whence his Enemies had driven him This was in 967. The *Greeks* had abuſed his Embaſſadors, whereupon he drove them out of part of *Italy* made the reſt pay him great Sums of Money, and cut off many of their Noſes. He died at *Magdeburg* the *Wedneſday* before *Whitſunday*, the 7th. of *May*, 973. *Otho* was a good Prince and a Lover of Juſtice. It is ſaid he was uſed to ſwear by his Beard, which according to the Mode of thoſe times, he let grow down to his Waiſt. *Liutprand Hiſt. Baron. in Annal.*

OTHO II. ſurnamed *The Bloody*, or *The Pale Death of the Saracens*, ſucceeded his Father *Otho* I He had defeated the *Greeks* and *Saracens* before his Father's death; and being poſſeſs'd of the Throne, he ſubdued his Couſin *Henry* of *Bavaria*, who had made himſelf to be proclaim'd Emperor at *Ratiſbon* He waged War againſt the Kings of *Denmark*, *Poland* and *Bohemia*, who had taken up Arms in favour of his Enemy. After this he drew *Charles*, who was his Couſin, and the only Brother of *Lotharius* King of *France*, over to his Side; and in the Year 977, gave him the Dutchy of the *Lower Lorrain*, obliging him to do Homage for't. The Meanneſs of *Charles*, and the ambitious Temper of the Emperor, very much diſobliged the *French* Nobility. Whereupon *Lotharius* took up Arms againſt *Otho*, whom he ſurprized at *Aken* in 978, plundered the City, and retired, after having ſubdued *Lorrain*, and received Homage from the Inhabitants of *Metz*. The Emperor endeavouring to be avenged of this Affront was defeated a ſecond time by the *French*, who purſued the *Germans* three days and three nights, to the *Maes*. In 980, *Lotharius*, contrary to the Inclinations of his Lords, made Peace with *Otho*, who at the Requeſt of Pope *Benedict* VIIth. haſted to *Italy*, to oppoſe the *Greeks*, who aſſiſted by the *Saracens* defeated the *Imperialiſts* at *Baſſantello* in *Calabria*, 15 *July* 982, where *Otho* being forſaken by the *Italians*, had much a-do to ſave himſelf, by ſwimming. And 'tis ſaid he was taken, but ranſomed before ever he was known. For having eſcaped almoſt alone from the Battle near the Gulf of *Tarentum*, and not being able to get to *Roſſano*, where the Empreſs was, any other way, he caſt himſelf into the ſea, but meeting with ſome *Greek* Pirates, they took him up; and for as much as he ſpake their Language perfectly well, they ſuppoſed him to be one of their own Nation, and ſet him on Land near to *Roſſano* where they paid his Ranſom,

after which he got into that City; and having taken and burnt *Beneventum*, he cauſed many Lords to be put to death, whoſe Fidelity he ſuſpected. And after having held a general Aſſembly at *Verona*, he died at *Rome* by the Wound of a poiſoned Arrow; but others ſay, it was of Grief, the 7th. of *December*, 983, having reigned ten years, ſeven months, and two days.

OTHO III. ſurnamed *The Red*, and *Wonder of the World*, ſucceeded his Father *Otho* II. He was very young when his Father died, and had many Competitors that pretended to the Empire, which yet was ſecured him by the care of his good Subjects, and of his Mother *Theophania Creſcentius Nomentanus*, who called himſelf *Conſul of Rome*, and *Henry* of *Saxony*, Duke of *Bavaria*, deſigned to make themſelves Emperors; the latter of whom ſeized *Otho*, who was then but twelve years of Age; but the Great Ones reſcued him, and having choſen him Emperor at *Verona*, got him Crowned at *Aken*. *Gerbert*, who was afterwards Pope *Sylveſter* IId. was appointed his *Præceptor*. In the mean time *Creſcentius* played the Tyrant at *Rome*, and drove Pope *John* XVth. out of the City, who applied himſelf for Redreſs to *Otho*. Whereupon he paſſed the *Alps*, and came to *Venice*, and from thence to *Ravenna* and *Pavia*, and at laſt to *Rome*, where he was preſent at the Creation of Pope *Gregory* Vth. who Crowned the Emperor, and deſired him to pardon *Creſcentius*. But he like an ungrateful Wretch, as ſoon as the Emperor had turn'd his Back, put his Benefactor out of the City, and created an Anti-Pope *Otho* being come back again to *Rome*, cauſed this falſe Pope's Fingers to be cut off, and his Eyes to be put out, and *Creſcentius* to be beheaded in 998. After this, taking a Progreſs into *Poland*, he held a Council there, and erected ſeven Biſhopricks. In 999 he married *Joan*, the Widow of *Creſcentius*; and in 1001 he drove the *Saracens* from *Capua*. And being beſieged at *Rome* by ſome ſeditious Perſons, he narrowly eſcaped with his Life. He died the 17th. of *January*, 1002, at the Age of 28, at *Paternum* in *Italy*, without leaving any Iſſue. 'Tis ſaid that *Creſcentius*'s Widow whom he afterwards divorced, got him poiſoned with a Pair of perfumed Gloves ſhe had ſent him. His Body was carried to *Aken*. He was a Learned Prince, but Liberal to Prodigality.

OTHO IV. ſurnamed *The Proud*, of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, was the Son of *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, and choſen King of the *Romans* by ſome Electors, after the Death of *Henry* VIth. and crowned at *Aken* in 1199, whilſt the reſt had choſen *Philip*, Duke of *Schwaben*, Brother of the deceaſed Emperor. Great Troubles were apprehended from this Competition; but *Otho* having married *Beatrix*, the Daughter of *Philip*, contented himſelf with the Title of King of the *Romans*, and in 1208 ſucceeded his Father in-law. This Elevation made him intolerable, by reaſon of his Pride and Contempt of the Nobles. He made a Progreſs into *Italy*, took the Iron Crown at *Milan*, and paſſing on to *Rome* was Crowned there by Pope *Innocent* the IIId. in *October* 1209. But committing ſome Violences on the Church-lands, tho' he had promiſed the contrary, he was excommunicated and depos'd in a Synod, at the ſame time that the Elector choſe *Frederick* IId. in his room, in 1210. All the Endeavours he uſed againſt his Adverſary were to no purpoſe. He ſuppoſed that King *Philip Auguſtus* had contributed to his Diſgrace, whereupon he entred into Alliance with the King of *England*, and the Earl of *Flanders*, againſt the ſaid *Philip*, who had the Advantage of them at the famous Battle of *Bovines*, in 1214. He died at *Brunſwick*, the 15th of *May*, 1218.

OTHO, *(M. Salvius)* Emperor was the Son of *Lucius Otho* and *Albia Terentia*. He became the Favourite of *Nero*, upon the Account of the reſemblance of their Inclinations, which Libertine Humour carry'd him to great Inconveniences. He debauched *Poppea*, the Wife of *Rufus Criſpinus*, a *Roman* Knight, and afterwards married her. And upon a time boaſting of her Beauty to *Nero*, he took her from him, and ſent him to govern *Portugal*; where *Otho* being much better able to bear with Buſineſs, than Idleneſs, carried himſelf with as much Modeſty and Reſtraint, as he had indulged himſelf in all Licentiouſneſs at *Rome*. About ten years after, he joyned his Intereſts with *Galba*, who was ſet upon the Throne after *Nero* in 68, ſuppoſing that *Galba* would have adopted him; but finding *Piſo* preferred before him, he by his Intereſt among the Soldiers cauſed them both to be murthered, whereupon he was ſaluted Emperor: whilſt in the mean time the Army in *Germany* had fixed that Dignity upon *Vitellius*, who marching into *Italy*, defeated *Otho* near *Bebriacum*, a Village between *Cremona* and *Verona*: upon which *Otho* deſpairing of Succeſs killed himſelf in the 38th. year of his Age, the 20th. of *April*, 69, having reigned only three months and five days. *Sueton. Plutarch. Tacit.*

OTHO, ſurnamed of *Friſingen*, or *Friſingenſis*, becauſe he was Biſhop of that City, was famous in the twelfth Century for his Learning, Vertue, and illuſtrious Birth; being the Son of *Leopold*, Duke of *Auſtria*, and *Agnes*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* IVth. His Father cauſed him to be educated in a College he had founded at *Nuremburg*, where having continued his Studies for ſome time, he came to *Paris*, to finiſh them in that Univerſity, and afterwards retired to *Morimond*, a Monaſtery in *Burgundy*, of the *Ciſtercian* Order, where he was choſen Abbot; but being created Biſhop of *Friſingen*, he came to *Germany*, and in 1148 followed the Emperor *Conrade*, in his Expedition to the *Holy Land*. At his Return, having a longing deſire to his wonted Solitude, he betook himſelf again to *Morimond*, where he died the 21ſt. of *September* 1158. He was a Perſon of great Knowledge in the Peripatetick Philoſophy and Hiſtory, and writ a *Chronicle* in VII. Books, from the beginning of the World, to the year 1146, to which he added an VIIIth. Book, *concerning the End of the World, and the laſt Perſecution by Antichriſt*. *Cuſpinian* and *Chriſtianus Urſtius* have publiſhed this Peace. He writ alſo two Books of *The Life of Frederick Barbaroſſa*, which *Radevicus*, Canon of *Friſingen* continued. *Voſſius. Baron. Bellarmin*, &c.

OTHOMAN, or OSMAN, the firſt King of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Ortogulus*, a Peaſant of an obſcure Family, tho' others ſay, he was a great Man amongſt the *Turks*. Certain it is, that *Othoman* was a Perſon of extraordinary Courage, which he made not only the Chriſtians, but thoſe alſo of his own Nation, ſenſible of. He ſubdued many Provinces of the leſſer *Aſia*, and ſeveral *Sultans* of his own Nation. He began his great Conqueſts with a handful of vagabond Rebels, made himſelf Maſter of part of *Cappadocia*, and of all *Bithynia*. He took *Sinopi*, *Angouri*, *Burſa*, and many other Places, and at laſt verified the Prophecy ſet down by *Zoſimus*, *That Wolves ſhould come and lodge themſelves in* Bithynia, *which would ſeize the Sceptre of* Conſtantinople. It is obſerved that *Othoman* took all the Places that ever he laid Siege to, except *Nicea* and *Philadelphia*. He was of a ſweet, liberal, and magnificent Temper, which made his Succeſſors to thing it an Honour to be ſurnamed *Othomans*. His Son *Orchan* ſucceeded him. He reigned about 27, 28, or 29 years, and died 1326, which was the 727th. of the *Hegira*. *Chalcondylas's Hiſtory of the Turks*.

OTHRYADES, one of the 300 *Lacedæmonians*, who fought againſt an equal number of *Argivi*, for the Poſſeſſion of the Territory of *Thyrea*, upon the Borders of *Laconia*. It had been agreed by both theſe People, that thoſe Lands ſhould belong to the Conquerors. The Fight was with that tranſcendent Courage and Obſtinacy diſputed on both Sides, that there was no Body left to keep the Field but this *Othryades*, the two laſt *Argivi* having betaken themſelves to their Heels. Whereupon this too generous Soul having reared a Trophy of the Spoils of his Enemies, dedicated them to *Jupiter*, and having writ theſe words upon his Shield with his own Blood, *I have overcome*, killed himſelf, thinking it ſhame to out-live ſo many of his valiant Companions, and alone to enjoy the Triumph for a Victory to which they had contributed as much as himſelf, and had purchaſed with the Price of their Blood. *Val. Maxim. lib.* 3.

OTLEY, a Market Town of *Skirach* Wapentake upon the Wharf, in the Weſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*.

OTRANTO, Lat. *Hydruntum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, an Archbiſhop's See, and the Capital of a Province of the ſame Name, called *la Terra d' Otranto*, which is a *Peninſula*, ſurrounded with the *Adriatick* and *Ionian* Seas, except on the North, where it is bounded by the Territory of *Bari* and the *Baſilicata*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*, and has many *Greeks* living on the South ſide of it. This Country is ſaid to be ſubject to Locuſts, which are devoured by a ſort of Birds peculiar to that Country. It has alſo been very obnoxious to the Invaſions of Pirates, and more particularly of the *Saracens*. The *Turks* alſo have frequently made Deſcents here, and ſettled themſelves for ſome time. The other Cities of this Province are *Lecci* or *Lecce*, *Aletium* (which is the faireſt and largeſt City of all the Country) *Aleſſano*, *Brindiſi*, *Gallipoli*, *Caſtalaneta*, *Taranto*, *Nardo*, *Oſtuni*, *Matera*, and *Oria*. *Otranto* has a famous Haven on the *Adriatick*, towards *Greece*, and is ſituate 45 miles from *Brindiſi* to the S. and 24 from *Gallipoli* to the E. It was taken and pillaged by *Mahomet* IId. but he dying ſoon after, it was retaken by *Alphonſus*, Duke of *Calabria*. But at preſent it is in a better poſture of Defence, being ſecured by a Fortreſs built upon a Rock. From the *Cape of Otranto*, the moſt Eaſtern of *Italy*, the Paſſage into *Greece* is but 60 miles broad. *Petrus Antonius* of *Capua*, Archbiſhop of this City, celebrated a Provincial Synod here in 1567. *Leandre Alberti*.

OTTEWALT, Lat. *Otthonia Sylva*, a noted Foreſt of the *Palatinate*, between the *Main* and the *Neckar*. It reaches towards the Confines of *Franconia*, *Geraw*, and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

OTTOBONI VIII. was a *Venetian* by Birth, being of the Family of *Ottoboni*, his Name *Peter*, and Biſhop of *Parro*. After the Death of the great *Odeſcalchi* or *Innocent* XI. which happened on the 12th of *Auguſt*, 1689 he was on

on the 16th. of *October* following, elected into the Papal Chair, and during the time that he held it, was kind to his native Republick, and seemed to favour *France*; but that was not long, for he died on the 1st. of *February*. 1691. after he had sat fifteen Months and twenty one Days in S. *Peter*'s Chair, which was not supplied till five Months and an half were expired, when Cardinal *Pignatelli*, on *Thursday* the 12th. of *July*, was elected in his room, being then 76 Years and 4 Months Old, and took the Name of *Innocent* XII. who died *September* the 28th. 1700. The Papal Chair being just now vacant.

OTTOCARUS I. King of *Bohemia*, crowned King in 1199 by the Emperor *Philip*, whose Interest he had vigorously espoused; but having offended him by his Divorce, he deprived him of half his Kingdom; whereupon he sided with *Otho*, the Emperor's Rival. *Spangenberg in Citron.*

OTTOCARUS II. King of *Bohemia*, chosen Duke of *Styria*, he usurped the *Dutchy* of *Austria*, or rather entred upon it in Right of *Margaret* of *Austria*, his Queen, and in 1269 got *Carinthia*, which made him so arrogant that he refused to swear Homage to the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Hapsburg*, for some Lands depending on him in *Bohemia*; whereupon he was summoned to appear and give an account of his unjust Acquisitions. But he contemning the Summons, sent no Body to the Diet to answer for him; whereupon the heavy Complaints made against him by the Princes, it was voted by common Consent to send Embassadors to *Bohemia*, and when these returned without any Satisfaction, and told how ill he spoke of the Emperor and Princes, they resolved on a War, and promised all necessary Assistance. The Forces being in a readiness, the Emperor marches into *Austria*; whereupon *Ottocarus* doubting the Success of a Battle, and being apprehensive of the Emperor's Conduct, sued for Peace, consented to part with *Austria*, and in sight of both Armies, upon his Knees swore Homage to *Rodolphus*, for *Bohemia* and his other Possessions; but his Wife and some turbulent Men checking him for so unworthy an Action, he broke the Peace and invaded *Austria* with a powerful Army. The Emperor takes the Field to meet him, and having joined his *German* and *Hungarian* Troops, defeated *Ottocarus* his Army, and killed himself. This happen'd in 1278. *Æneas Sylvius Hist. Bohem. Bonfin. Decad. Hoffman.*

OTTOMAN, the reputed Son of *Ibrahim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, became a *Dominican* Friar. He was taken with the *Sultana*, his Mother, by a *French* Knight of *Malta*, in 1644, between the Island of *Rhodes* and *Alexandria*, in their way to *Mecha*. Some who deny him to have been the *Sultan*'s Son, tell the Story of his being taken, and the Occasion of it, thus: *Ismael Aga*, who was the *Kuslar Agasi*, that is, the Eunuch who has Charge in chief of all the *Sultan*'s Women kept in the *Seraglio*, having purchased a most beautiful Slave of a *Persian* called *Scanda*, was surprized when he found she was with Child, and that the *Cyprians* had put a Trick upon him, in selling her for a Maid. The *Aga* vex'd at this Disappointment, sends the Slave to his Secretary's House, where she might be brought to Bed. And hearing that she was delivered of a Son, he sent for the Child, which pleased him so well, that he adopted him. *Sultan Mahomet* IVth who was deposed in 1687, being born much about the same time, the fair Slave was appointed to be his Nurse, and continued about two years in the *Seraglio*. *Ibrahim* during this time took a great Affection to the Son of this Slave, and was much more delighted with him, than with his own Son; the *Sultana* was extreamly nettled hereat, and could no longer hide the Aversion she had for the fair Slave, and the *Aga* her Patron, who conceiving that the absenting of himself would be the only way to secure him from falling a Victim to a female Revenge, desired Permission of the *Sultan* to take a Voyage to *Mecha*, and to spend the rest of his days in *Egypt*, which having obtained, he embarked himself with his Treasures which were very great, with his Slave, and adopted Son, on the Fleet bound for *Alexandria*, consisting of a great Galleon, two Men of War, and seven Sacks. Foul Weather forced them into *Rhodes*, but the Wind coming fair again, they pursued their Course towards *Alexandria*, and in the way met with six Gallies of *Malta*, very well arm'd and provided. After a bloody Fight, and a stout Resistance on the *Turks* side, the Christians remained Victorious, who found in the great Vessel, all the Gold, Silver, and precious Stones which the *Aga* had laid up during the Reign of three Emperors, besides this Eunuch, his Slave, and his Son, there were also 380 Slaves, all which Booty was conveighed to *Malta*, and received with great Rejoycings. They reported that the Son of the fair Slave was one of the *Sultan*'s Sons, who sent him to *Malta*, to be circumcis'd there. The great Master of *Malta* received him as such, and he was educated accordingly for some years at the Expences of that Body. But forasmuch as in proces of time People began to doubt of his Quality, they perswaded him to turn Friar; whereupon he took the Habit of the *Dominican* Order, and was called Father *Ottoman*. *Ibrahim*, who had loved this Boy with the greatest tenderness, enraged at his being taken by the Knights, vow'd the Ruin of *Malta*: And being no less offended at the *Venetians*, who by their Treaty with him were obliged to keep the Sea clear, the following year he discharged his Fury against them, and began the War of *Candia*, which lasted from 1645 to 1669, when that Island was taken by the *Turks*. *Ricaut*'s *History of the late Emperors of the Turks.*

OVATION was an inferior sort of *Triumph*, which the *Romans* allowed the Generals of their Army, when the Victory they had obtained was not very considerable, or when the War had not been declar'd according to form of Law. He who thus triumphed, entered the City on Foot, or on Horse-back, according to the Opinion of some Historians, and had a Myrtle Crown upon his Head, that Tree being consecrated to *Venus*: wherefore *Marcus Crassus* having the Honour of an Ovation decreed him, desired it, as a special Favour of the Senate to be allowed a Lawrel Crown instead of one of Myrtle. The Party triumphing made his Entry with Flutes and not with Trumpets, neither were they attired with an embroidered Robe, as those who had the Honour of the great Triumph, and was only accompanied by the Senators, and followed by his Army, They gave to this Triumph the Nam. *Ovation*, because the General when he came to the Capitol offered a Sheep, whereas in the grand Triumph he sacrificed a Bull. The first that triumphed in this manner was *P. Posthumius Tubertus*, for his Victory over the *Sabines*, about 250. *Dionysius Halicarnass. Hist Rom. Rosin.*

OUDENARD, Lat *Aldenardum*, a Town in *Flanders* of great Strength, divided by the *Scheld* in two parts, and secured by a Castle, which is joined to the Town by a Bridge over that River. It lies five Leagues from *Ghendt*, and six from *Tournay*. This is a rich Place, and drives a great Trade by the Manufacture of Tapestry which flourisheth here. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1658, and restored by the *Pyrenæan Treaty*, and retaken by them again in 1667, besieged without Success by the *Spaniards* in 1674, but by the Peace at *Nimeguen* restored to them in 1679

OUDENBOURG, a little Town of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, subject to the King of *Spain*, it stands five miles S E. of *Ostend*, and ten W. of *Bruges* Long. 22. 10. Lat. 51. 15.

OUDIN (*Cæsar*) Secretary and Interpreter of foreign Languages to *Henry* IVth. of *France*, who also made use of him in several Negotiations abroad. We have diverse Pieces of his wherein he hath done good Service to the publick, viz. *Translations*, *Grammars*, and *Dictionaries*. He died the 1st. of *October*, 1625. *Antony Oudin*, his eldest Son, was not inferiour to his Father for skill in foreign Languages, and served *Lewis* XIIIth in the same quality as his Father had served *Henry* IVth. who also employed him in Negotiations abroad. And at his Return to *Paris*, in 1651, he was the present King's Master for the *Italian* Tongue.

OUDOCEUS, third Bishop of *Landaff*, flourish'd in the Year 560, in which year, he convened his Clergy, and Abbots of his Diocess, and in a full Synod, solemnly excommunicated *Mouricus* King of *Glamorganshire*, for his perfidious Murder of *Cinetus*: The King continu'd two year under the Excommunication, but then, being touch'd with Remorse, came in Tears to the Bishop *Oudoceus*, and desir'd to be restor'd to Communion; upon which, the Bishop put him under Penance, letting him understand, That he was oblig'd to make Reparation to God and the Church, by more than ordinary Rigours and Performances in Fasting, Prayer, and charitable Distributions; to all which Conditions the King willingly submitted. *Spelman Concil. Tom* 1. *pag* 62.

OVERBOROUGH, now a small Village, has been formerly a great City, as appears by divers Monuments, ingraven Stones, Pavements of square Chequer-work and pieces of *Roman* Coin digged up in the Neighbourhood. It stands upon the *Lune* in *Lancashire*, and is supposed to be the *Bremetonicum* of the Ancients. *Camb. Brit.*

OVERBURY (Sir *Thomas*) Son to Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, one of the Judges of the *Marches*, was born at *Boston*, on the Hill in *Glocestershire*, bred in *Oxford*, where he became a most accomplish'd Gentleman, which the Happiness of his Pen both in Poetry and Prose do clearly shew In the latter he was the first Writer of Characters in our Nation. He was much in the Earl of *Somerset*'s favour, until he disgusted that Favourite, by disluading him from keeping Company with a Lady, Wife of another Person of Honour. Soon after King *James* designed him Embassador to *Russia*; but his false Friends perswaded him to decline the Employment, as no better than an honourable Grave. That it was better to be some days in the Tower, than more months in a worse Prison, a Ship by Sea, and a barbarous cold Country by Land Besides, they possess'd him that within a small time the King should be

wrought to a good opinion of him; but he who willingly goes into a Prison in hopes to come easily out of it, may stay therein so long till he be too late convinced of his Error. Whilst Sir *Thomas* was in the Tower his Refusal was represented to the King as an Act of high Contempt, and his strict Restraint gave his Enemies full liberty to practise his Death, which was performed by Poison, in 1615. This cost some a violent, and others a Civil Death as being deprived of their Offices. The Kings affection grew cold to the Earl of *Somerset*, who being condemned, was banished the Court. *Fullers Worthyes.*

OVER-YSSEL, Lat. *Trans-Issulana*, a Province of the *United Netherlands*, towards *Germany*, so called from its situation beyond the River *Yssel*, Lat. *Isala*, to which the *Rhine* communicates part of its Waters, by means of *Drusus* his Chanel. This Province is divided into three parts, *viz.* the *Drent*. the *Sallant*, and the *Twente*, being bounded on the East, by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the North by *Friezland* and *Groeningen*, on the W. and S. by the *Zuider-Zee*, and *Guelderland*. The chief Cities of it are, *Campen*, *Deventer*, *Zwoll*, *Coevorden*, *Oldenzeel*, *Hasselt*, *Steenwyck*, *Block-Ziel*, *Vollen-hoven*, &c. This Country formerly belong'd to the Bishops of *Utrecht*; but *Henry* of *Bavaria* parted with it to *Charles* Vth. in 1527. It revolted in 1582 from *Spain*, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672, it was over-run by the *French* who were forced thence two years after. *Pontus Heuterus de reb. Belg. Junius, Guicciardin.*

OUGHTRED *(William)* was born at *Eaton*, about the Year 1573. and educated at the School of that Place. He gives a brief recital of his poor, laborious and painful life (as he expresses it) in an Apologetical Epistle to the English Gentry, which he thought himself obliged to write, in answer to one *Delamain*, (a Pretender to Mathematicks) who had made unjust Reflections upon him; from which Account some part of what follows is taken. From *Eaton* School he was removed to K's College in *Cambridge*, of which Society he was a Member about 11 or 12 Years. The time which could be spared there from the usual Academical Studies, he imploy'd upon the Mathematical Sciences; and by inciting, assisting, and instructing others, he brought many to Fancy that noble and useful part of Learning. He was made *Presbyter* by Doctor *Bilson*, Bishop of *Winchester* and was Beneficed at *Aldersbury*, near *Guilford* in *Surry*, of which Rectory he was in Possession many Years, and where (as is supposed) he died, and was buried. In that Place, for his Recreations, he used Diversities of Studies, as appears by his Books printed, and by his MSS of divers kinds; in Physick, Chymistry, *&c.* He lived to a very great Age, about Fourscore and seven Years, and died about the beginning of *May*, 1660; and the Circumstance of his dying was such a Proof of his Loyalty to his King, as there is hardly the like Instance to be found; for upon hearing the News of the Vote at *Westminster*, which passed *May* the 1st. for Restoring King *Charles* the Second, he expired in a sudden Extasie of Joy. This is what Doctor *Wallis* has record'd of him in his Treatise of *Algebra* (in English) chap. 30. In which Book, as well as in other Works of his, he pays a great regard to his Memory, acknowledging on all Occasions, how much he profited by, and how much he owes to that great Man's Books and Conversation; particularly he does this in many Latin Epistles to him upon several important Points in that Learning, wherein both those Persons have been so wonderfully Eminent. This is the least that could be said of that Great Man, and is far less than ought to be said of one who has deserved so well, in that Learning especially, which had lain so long neglected, and to which he gave a new Life, and a new Form too; restoring it to such Maturity in so little a Compass of Time and Precepts, as would have been thought by any considering Person, to be the Work of many Ages, and Volumes. For a further Account of his Merit, consult his Books, and what Doctor *Wallis* has said of his *Clavis*, in many Pages of his Treatise of *Algebra*; and what others have written of him; particularly they who publish'd his Books, at several times, in their Prefaces to them. His Works are:

I. *Clavis Mathematicæ*, with an Epistle Ded. before it, Printed first *An.* 1631, under this Title, *Arithmetica in Numeris & Speciebus Institutio, &c.* Sometime after it was publish'd by himself (and several times since) with the Title of *Clavis Mathematicæ denuo limata, &c.* The Preface to which was made more general; the Book it self throughout much enlarged, and these following Treatises added:

Æquationum Affectarum Resolutio: ubi multa de Logarithmorum usu, &c.
Elementi Decimi Euclidis Declaratio.
De Solidis Regularibus Tractatus.
De Anatocismo.
Regula Falsi Demonstrata.
Theorematum Archimedis de Sphærâ & Cylindro Declaratio
Horologiographiæ Geometrica.

The Author's Modesty was so great, as to give this Book no other Name, than a *Key to the Mathematicks*; nay, hardly that. In the first Edition of it he calls it, *Quasi Clavis*, &c. Tis a Key indeed to that great Treasury; but 'tis not barely a Key, but a Treasure it self. This Institution being not written in the *Synthetical* manner (usual before that time) nor with tedious Prolixity; but in the Inventive way of *Analysis*, or with Symbols or Notes of things, instead of Words, seem'd to many very hard (as he says in his Preface) 'But, says Doctor *Wallis*, (Chap. '15th. of his *Algebra*) they who find fault with it, as too 'obscure, have no cause; for his Words are always full, 'but not Redundant, and need only a little Attention in 'the Reader, to weigh the Force of every Word, and 'the Syntax of it, and he will then find as much said in a 'few Words, as others are used to express in a large Discourse. And this, when once apprehended, is much 'more easily retained, than if it were express'd with the 'Prolixity of some other Writers, *&c.* This Book is a Foundation laid, and the Superstructures of others, if good, owe their Symmetry and Conformity to that: And one may venture to say, That whatever seems since added, or possibly ever will be, may be traced back to, and found either plainly express'd, or hinted, or resulting from the great Idea of *Oughtred's* Understanding, delineated in that Book.

II. *The Circles of Proportion*, and *the Horizontal Instrument* which were printed rather with his Connivence than Consent, in English, by one of his Scholars *(Will. Forster)* from his Latin Papers; and published in this Form, he would hardly shew any value for them; nor indeed for any other Instruments of this kind (except the Globe and Sphere) nor would he suffer his Scholars to speak of them. This you may see more fully in Mr. *Forster's* Preface to this Book; but chiefly in his Apologetical Epistle, bound usually with it.

III. *Trigonometria*, Quarto, neither finished nor published by himself, but collected out of his scattered Papers; and though he connived at the printing it, yet imperfectly done, as appears by his MSS; and one of the printed Books, corrected by his own Hand.

IV. *Opuscula*, in Octavo, *Oxon*, 1677. containing Nine Treatises, but being posthumous are defective and faulty, as appears by comparing them with other MS Copies of the Authors own Hand.

OVIAK, a Town of *Crim-Tartary*, on the West-side of the *Wolga*, Lat. 51 30. seated in a fertile Soil. It was anciently a very fair Town, with a Castle which the *Russians* call *Sodom*, alledging, that it was swallowed up by reason of the Wickedness of the People Here are several Tombs, and the Ruines of magnificent Structures to be seen. *Hackluit.*

P. OVIDIUS *Naso*, was born in 711 of *Rome*, at *Sulmona*, or *Solmona*, anciently called *Sulmo*, a considerable City of *Peligni*, in the Consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa*; according as he acquaints us in the fifteenth Elegy of his Third Book *Amorum*, he was born a Gentleman. His Inclination from his Youth sway'd him for Poetry, but by his Father's importunity, was oblig'd to study the Laws; and sometime he pleaded at the Bar. But after his Father's Death, he wholly betook himself to his beloved Poetry; at which he had so pregnant a Faculty, that in that Age, so fruitful of great Poets, he was rank'd amongst the first; and was admir'd at the Court of *Augustus* for the natural Easiness of his Stile, and the Softness and Beauty of his Expression. He was for a time in good esteem with that Emperor, who afterwards banished him to the Province of *Pontus* in *Asia*; some say it was for his making Love to *Julia*, *Augustus* his Daughter, whom he courted under the Name of *Corinna*; others say, that it was for being too familiar with the Empress *Livia*; and that it was for her sake that he writ his Book *De Arte Amandi*. *Ovid* lived seven years in this Exile, and died the first of *January*, in the 199th. *Olympiad*, under the Consulate of *Rufus* and *Flaccus*, that is, in the fourth year of the Reign of *Tiberius*, and the seventeenth of *Grace*. *Ovid* writ several Works, the Character of which are particularly remarkable for Copiousness of Invention, and a graceful and gentile Easiness in his Manner. Those we have are sufficiently known; but we have lost some, *viz.* his six last Books of the *Fasti*, and *A Tragedy of Medea*, commended by *Tacitus* and *Quintilian*, and *A Treatise of the Nature of Fishes*. See *Senec. Quæst. Natur. Vell. Patere. lib.* 2. *Julius Scaliger Lib.* 6. *Poet.*

OVIEDO *(Andrew)* a Spanish Jesuit, born in the 16th Century. He was sent into *Æthiopia*, at the Instance of *John* III. King of *Portugal*, where he was chosen Patriarch after the Death of Father *John Nonio Barret*, who was one of his Companions. This Jesuit was a very industrious Missionary, and died in the Year 1577. As to his Writings, he Translated several Books into the Ethiopian Language, and writ in Latin, *De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Primatu, deque Erroribus Abassinorum. Cedrenus de Reb. Abass. in Lib.* 3 *Alegand. Bibl.* OVIEDO.

OVIEDO, Lat. *Ovedum*, *Ovetum*, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, the Capital of a Country call'd *Los Asturia* of *Oviedo*. It is ſituate between the Mountains, on a ſmall River, five *Spaniſh* Leagues from the Shore of the Ocean to the S. 18 from *Aſtorga*, and 16 from *Leon*. It was made a Metropolis in a Council held here in 901, which occaſions ſome to ſay, that it had an immediate dependance on the See of *Rome*. *Oviedo* in former times gave his Name to, and was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Oviedo*, whereof *Pelagius* was the firſt King, about 717, and his Succeſſors bore the Name of it till 913, when *Ordonno* IId. poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Mariana Hiſt. of Spain.*

OULNEY, a Market Town of *Newport* Hundred in the North parts of *Buckingham*, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the River *Ouſe*.

OUNDLE, a Market Town of *Polbrook* Hundred in the N. E. of *Northamptonſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Nyne*, over which it has two Bridges, with a fair Church, a Free-School, and Almshouſe. But more particularly noted for its Druming-well, generally thought to be the Fore-runner of War, or the Death of ſome great Perſon, as by a late Printed Account of this Prodigy appears. This Well ſupplies four Families with Water, which is good at all times, whether Druming or not. It has been once emptied, to find out the cauſe of the Noiſe; but the Man that went to the bottom could perceive nothing, but only heard a Noiſe above him It's not unlike the beating of a March, uncertain in its continuance, ſometimes laſting but a ſhort while, at other times a Week, or longer; nor is it always heard at the ſame diſtance.

OUNSBURY, or *Roſeberry-Toping*, a Hill in *Yorkſhire*, of extraordinary height, whence is a delicate Proſpect into the Country, and from a huge Rock on the Top of it flows a Spring, whoſe Waters cure Diſeaſes of the Eyes *Cambd. Brit.*

OURQUE, a Town in *Portugal* famous for a ſignal Victory obtained there by *Alphonſo* againſt five *Mooriſh* Kings, in 1256.

OURTESE, or *Orthes*, in Lat. *Orteſium*, a Town of *Bearn*, upon the River *L'gar d'Pau & Bajonne*. There was at this Town a Publick School for the uſe of French Proteſtants, till the Year 1685.

OUSE. There are three Rivers of this Name in *England*; one called the great *Ouſe*, which riſes in the South Borders of *Northamptonſhire*, from whence it runs through the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, where it diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea. In the firſt it waters *Brackly* in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Buckingham*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Newport* and *Oulney*; in *Bedfordſhire*, *Bedford*; in *Huntingtonſhire*, S. *Neots*, *Huntington*, and S. *Ives* in *Cambridgeſhire*; in *Norfolk*, *Downham* and *Kings-Lyn*. Another called *The little Ouſe*, which runs from Eaſt to Weſt into the former, parting all along *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. and upon which *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and *Brandon* in *Suffolk* are ſeated. The third *Ouſe* is in *Yorkſhire*, which runs through *York* and falls into the *Humber*.

OWAR, Lat. *Ovaria*, a City of the upper *Hungary*, at the foot of the Mountains which ſeparate it from *Poland* It is ſituate upon the River *Nag*, above *Branſchio*. Some Authors confound this Place with *Arva*, which lies above it, and is Capital of a County of the ſame Name.

OWEN, a Welſhman, Son to *Cardugan ap Blethin*, one of the greateſt Men in *Wales*, being a headſtrong young Man, he made continual Incurſions upon the *Engliſh* and *Flemmings*, for which his Fathers Eſtate was Confiſcated, and he conſtrain'd to fly into *Ireland*; but being reſtored again to their Inheritance, *Owen* began a new Rebellion, and was ſlain by the Caſtellan of *Pembroke* whoſe Wife he had raviſhed. This was in the time of King *Hen.* I. *Camb. Br.*

OWEN, *(John)* Son to *Hen Owen*, Vicar of *Stadham* near *Watlington* in *Oxfordſhire*, was bred in *Queens* College in *Oxon*, made Maſter of Arts in 1635. and not long after entred into Orders according to the Church of *England*; but in the Parliment times he preached againſt Biſhop's, Ceremonies, *&c.* He was afterwards Miniſter of *Fordham* in *Eſſex*, and then of *Coggeſhall* in that ſame County. In the latter end of 1648, he applauded the Regicides in his Sermons, Juſtified the Murther of the King, and Preach'd againſt King *Charles* IId. and all the Loyal Party. *See a Letter to a Friend concerning ſome of Dr.* Owens *Principles and Practices*, *Printed at* London *in* 1670. On the 17th. of *Sept.* 1650, he was ſent by the Parliament with the Army into *Scotland*. And on the 18th. of *March* following made Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon*. In 1652 he was made Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity. And afterwards one of the Commiſſioners for planting of Churches. In 1653 he was made D. D. In 1654 he was elected Burgeſs for the Univerſity of *Oxon*, but ſat not long in Parliament. In 1657 he was removed from his Vice-Chancellorſhip. In 1659 he was outed of his Deanry of *Chriſt-Church*. And after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* IId. he preached ſometime in his own Houſe at *Stadham*. And afterwards in a Meeting-houſe at *London* till his Death. He was twice married, and for his ſecond Wife had the Widow of *Tho. d'Oyley*, Eſquire, younger Brother to Sir *John d'Oyley* of *Cheſilhampton* near *Stadham*, Baronet. He was of thoſe commonly called *Independants*; but toward the latter end of his days did ſeveral times declare, that he could willingly comply with *Presbytery*. In his Writings he had an excellent Style, and in Controverſie kept cloſe to his Matter, without perſonal Reflections on his Antagoniſts. He was well verſed in Rabbinical Learning, and in ſhort, an univerſal Scholar, and one of the greateſt Men of the Diſſenters. He was much admired for his Preaching, and writ many things, whereof thoſe of moſt Note are, *A Diſplay of Arminianiſm*, 4°. *Salus Electorum ſanguis Jeſu, againſt univerſal Redemptio*, 4°. *Diatriba de Juſtitia Divina. The Doctrine of the Saints Perſeverance, againſt* John Goodwin, *fol. Vindiciæ Evangelicæ, againſt Socinianiſm, and Vindication of the Teſtimonies of Scripture concerning the Deity and Satisfaction of Chriſt printed with it, as alſo an Anſwer to Mr.* Baxter's *Animadverſions. A Review of the* Annotations *of* H. Grotius, *referring to the Deity and Satisfaction of Chriſt, in anſwer to* H. Hammond. *Pro Sacris Scripturis adverſus hujus temporis fanaticos Exercitationes Apologeticæ*, 8°. *Of the Divine Original, Authority, Self-evidencing Light and Power of the Scripture. Vindication of the Integrity and Purity of the* Hebrew *and* Greek *Text. Conſiderations on the* Prolegomena *and Appendix to the late* Biblia Polyglotta. All printed together againſt Dr. *Brian Walton.* Θεολογούμενα Παντοδαπα, *Sive de Natura, ortu, progreſſu & ſtudio veræ Theologiæ, lib.* 6 4°. *Exercitations on the Epiſtle to the* Hebrews, &c. *Fol. Truth and Innocence Vindicated, in a ſurvey of a Diſcourſe concerning Eccleſiaſtical Policy, againſt* S. Parker. *A brief Declaration and Vindication of the Doctrine of the* Trinity, 12°. *Diſcourſe concerning the holy Spirit, its Name, Nature, Perſonality, Diſpenſation, Operation and Effects*, Fol. *Exercitations and an Expoſition on the 3d, 4th and 5th Chapters of the* Heb. *The Doctrin of Juſtification by Faith through the imputed Righteouſneſs of Chriſt vindicated*, 4°. *The Church of* Rome *no ſafe Guide.* 4°. *A Continuation of the Expoſition of the* Heb. viz. 6, 7, 8, 9, *and* 10. *Chap.* Fol. *Several Vindications of the* Nonconformiſts *from Schiſm*, beſides abundance of other Pieces. He was alſo concerned in finiſhing the *Annotations on the Bible*, begun by Mr. *Pool*. He died *Aug.* 24. 1683. *Ætat.* 67. at *Eling* near *Acton* in *Middleſex*, and was buried in the Diſſenters Burying-place, having a Monument of Freeſtone erected over his Grave, with a black Marble Plank over it, and a large Inſcription in Latin.

OWEN (*John*) was born in *Caernarvanſhire*. He was educated in *Wickham* School, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxon*, and in 1590 took the Degree of Barchelor of the Civil Law. He afterwards became Schoolmaſter at *Trylegh* near *Monmouth*, and at *Warwick*, in the School founded by King *Henry* the VIIIth. He was a perſon eminently endowed, but eſpecially with a Vein of Poeſie. His Book of *Epigrams* is famous, and noted chiefly for his ingenious Jokes. He was attended with Poverty, the uſual Companion of Poets, but ſupplied by his Countryman and Kinſman Dr. *John Williams* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Lord-Keeper. His *Epigrams* are much eſteem'd beyond Sea, amongſt the Learned, but were put into the *Index Expurgatorius*, by the Church of *Rome*, becauſe of theſe two following Verſes;

An Petrus fuerit Romæ, ſub judice Lis eſt
Simonem Romæ nemo fuiſſe negat.

And upon that ſame account an Uncle of his, from whom he expected Legacies, ſtruck him out of his Will He died in 1623, and was buried in S. *Paul's* at *London*, at the charge of Biſhop *Williams* abovementioned, who erected him a Monument with his Effigies, a Shoulder-piece in Braſs crown'd with Lawrel, and ſix Verſes Engraven on it, whereof theſe are two:

Parva tibi Statua eſt, quia parva ſtatura, ſupellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora Liber.

OXENSTIERN (*Axel*) High Chancellor of *Sweden*, and born of one of the chiefeſt Families in that Kingdom; he accompanied the Great *Guſtavus Adolphus* into *Germany*, whoſe principal Miniſter of State he was; and after his Death, at the Battel of *Lutzen* 1632, he had the whole management of the Affairs of *Sweden*, and of their Allies in *Germany*, in quality of Director General: But the Battel of *Nortlingen*, which they loſt in 1634, having much weakned their Party, he was oblig'd to take his Journey through *France* towards his own Country; where he was appointed one of the five Tutors of the Queen of *Sweden*, during her Minority; all Affairs of State being chiefly govern'd by his Counſel, till his Death, which happen'd to him in a very old age. His Son, Count *John Oxenſtiern* was Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary of *Sweden*, at the Treaty of

of *Munſter*. Count *Gabriel* of *Oxenſtiern* was not long ſince Earl Marſhal of *Sweden*; and Count *Benet* of *Oxenſtiern* is at preſent Lord High Chancellor of that Kingdom.

OXFORD or OXON, Lat. *Oxonium*, the chief place of *Oxfordſhire*, a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a famous Univerſity, lies from *London* Weſt North Weſt, and diſtant from it 47 miles; a City finely ſeated for Health, Pleaſure and Plenty, at the Confluence of the *Charwell* and *Iſis*, which does ſo divide it ſelf into Streams that moſt part of the City is incompaſs'd with it. This place is ancient, being firſt built by the old *Britains* and is ſo large and populous, that it now contains thirteen Pariſh Churches, all ſo beautiful, that whether we look on the Uniformity of Private Houſes or Magnificence of the publick Structures, it muſt be allowed to be one of the faireſt Cities in *England*. The Biſhoprick was founded by *Henry* the VIIIth. who endowed it out of the Lands belonging to the diſſolv'd Monaſteries of *Abingdon* and *Oſney*. It was diſmembred from the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, and had at firſt the Abby Church of *Oſney*, about half a mile from *Oxford*, for its Cathedral, until *Chriſt*'s Church was made one, which happened ſoon after. The Chapter whereof conſiſts of a Dean and eight Prebendaries, for whoſe maintenance, part of the Lands which had been purchaſed by Cardinal *Wolſley* for the Indowment of *Chriſt*'s College, was by the ſaid King allotted. The Bounds of the Dioceſe extends no farther than the Bounds of the County; wherein, of 195 Pariſhes, 88 are Impropriated. As for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, this may be ſaid in general, That for the Statelineſs of the Schools and Publick Library, the Structure of particular Colleges built of fair and poliſh'd Stone, the liberal Indowments of thoſe Houſes, and notable Incouragements of Induſtry and Learning in the Salary of Profeſſors in moſt Arts and Sciences, it is not to be parallell'd in the Chriſtian World. That *Oxford* was a place of publick Studies before the *Saxon* Conqueſt, is paſt all doubt; but then the Students liv'd in Citizens Houſes having only meeting-places to hear Lectures and Diſputations, as now in many Foreign Univerſities, without any diſtinction of Habit: And when *Oxford* ſhar'd with the reſt of the Land in thoſe common Calamities brought in by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, the Muſes were forc'd to ſhift for 'emſelves, till *Alfred* the Learned *Saxon*, King of *England*, recall'd em hither; who having intirely ſubjected the *Danes*, made it his buſineſs to reſtore this Univerſity and repair its Ruins. The firſt College was by him founded and endowed about the Year 872, and by ſending his own Son to Study there brought many of the Nobility to frequent it: Then there were divers Houſes now called Halls, for Students only to live together in Society as in the Inns of Court or Chancery at *London*. Amongſt which, ſome were in proceſs of time endowed by divers Patrons of Learning; who thought beſt to ſettle, for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houſes, in order to maintain ſuch Students, as by Merit and Worth ſhould from time to time be choſen; and to ſettle large Salaries for Profeſſors to inſtruct 'em, and for a Head to govern 'em according to certain Statutes aand Ordinances made by the ſaid Patrons and Founders. In ſhort, there are in *Oxford* no leſs than eighteen ſuch Colleges beſides ſeven Halls, in which the Students, live with the ſame Diſcipline as thoſe in the Colleges, but upon their own Fortunes, except certain Exhibitions or Annual Penſions annext to one or two of 'em. The Names of the Colleges and their Founders, together with the time of their Foundation, you have in the following Table.

Colleges.	Founded by	Anno.
University	King *Alfred*	872
Baliol	*John Baliol* Knight, and *Deb.* his Wife; this was Father to *Baliol* K. of *Scots.*	1263
Merton	*Walter de Merton* Clerk	1274
Exeter	*Walter Stapleton* Earl of *Exeter*	1316
Oriel	King *Edward* II.	1323
Queen's	*Robert Eaglefield* Clerk	1340
New College	*William of Wickam*, Biſhop of *Winton*	1375
Lincoln	*Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*	1420
All Soul's	*Henry Chichely*, Archbp. of *Canterbury*	1437
Magdalen	*William of Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Winchester*	1459
Brazen Nose	*William Smith*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Sir *Richard Sutton*.	1513
Corpus Chriſti	*Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Winton*	1516
Chriſt's Church	*King Henry* VIII.	1546
Trinity	Sir *Thomas Pope*	1556
S. John's	Sir *Thomas White*	1557
Jeſus	Dr. *Hugh Price*	1571
Wadham	*Nich. Wadham* and *Dorothy* his Wife	1612
Pembroke	*Tho Tiſdale* Eſq; and *R. Whitwich* Clerk	1624

The Seven Halls are

Magdalen, *Edmund*, *Albon* } Halls. *Hart*, *S. Mary*, *Glocester* } Halls.

And, *New Inn*.

To make a particular Deſcription of theſe ſtately Colleges, their Halls, Chapels and Libraries; their excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen; large Revenues, great Salaries for publick Profeſſors; Allowances to the Fellows and to the poor Scholars, *&c.* is a thing not to be expected within the compaſs of this Work. I ſhall only obſerve, That the whole Number of Students living upon the ſaid Revenues, is about one thouſand, and of other Students twice as many, beſides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardners, *&c.* As for the *Bodleian* Library, the New Theatre, the *Muſæum* and Phyſick Garden, which are things of ſpecial note, I refer the Reader to the *New State of England*; as alſo for the manner of taking the Degrees of Batchelor, Maſter and Doctor, and the Government of the Univerſity. But I muſt not omit taking notice, That *Oxford* has been dignified above 500 Years ſucceſſively, with the Title of Earldom, in twenty of the Noble Family of the *Veres*; *Antony de Vere*, the firſt who enjoy'd it, being created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry* the IId. in the Year 1155; in whoſe Line it does continue to this day in the perſon of the Right Honourable *Aubrey de Vere* the preſent Earl of *Oxford*. The Caſtle of *Oxford* was built by *Robert D'Oily*, a *Norman* in 1074. The Town was beſieg'd by the Rebels from *May* the 2d. to *June* the 24th, in 1646, that it ſurrender'd.

OXFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Oxonienſis Comitatus*, one of the moſt delightful Counties in *England*, lies W. N. W. from *London*, betwixt *Warwick* and *Northampton* Shires on the N. *Barkſhire* on the S. *Buckinghamſhire* Eaſtward, and *Glocesterſhire* Weſtward. And as the *Chiltern-hills* do ſever it in part from *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo do the *Iſis* and the *Thames* divide it from *Barkſhire*. It contains in length from North to South about forty miles, in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt twenty ſix; the whole divided into fourteen Hundreds, wherein are 280 Pariſhes, and fifteen Market Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Glocesterſhire*, were the *Dobuni* of the ancient *Romans*, the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now making alone the Dioceſs of *Oxford*. It has a pleaſant and temperate Air, a fruitful Soil, and abundance of Corn, Cattle and Paſture. Beſides its bordering River, the *Iſis*, and ſome part of the *Thames*, here are the *Charwell*, *Tame*, *Evenlode* and *Windruſh*, which do not a little contribute to the fertility thereof In the Weſt part of this County, betwixt the Rivers *Evenlode* and *Windruſh*, is the noted Foreſt of *Whichwood*, and ſome miles from it North-eaſtward, is *Woodſtock Park*, where formerly ſtood a Royal Houſe called *Woodſtock-Bower*. Between *Eneſham* and the *Evenlode* is a Monument of huge and unwrought Stone, call'd *Rollrich* Stone, of which in their proper places.

OXNEY, a ſmall *Kentiſh* Iſland on the borders of *Suſſex*, and but few miles Northward of *Rye*. Made an Iſland chiefly by the River *Rother*, which environs it on all ſides, but one that is waſhed by another ſmall River that falls into the *Rother*.

OXUS, a River of *Aſia* which riſes in the Mountains of *Paropamiſus* in the *Indies*, falls into the *Aralan*, which runs to the North, then paſſes under ground, and falls into the Lake *Kathai*.

OZACA, a great City of *Japan*, in the Iſland of *Nephon*, with a Splendid Caſtle belonging to the King, built ſome few Years ſince, near the Sea. This Iſland is in a very large Bay of the Province *Tetzeſona*, and the City ſtands in the middle of the Iſland, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the N. E.

OZILIA, an Iſland in the *Baltick*, on the Coaſt of *Livonia*, which has two great Towns in it, *Somneburg* and *Arenburg*. The Knights of *Livonia* put this Iſland into the hands of the King of *Denmark* in 1584, and his Brother *Magnus* was Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

OZMEN, the XXIIId. *Caliph* of *Egypt* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, began to reign in 865, after the death of *Memon*. The *Perſians* rebell'd againſt him, but he ſoon ſubdued, and reduc'd them to their Obedience. But at the aſſault of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, he receiv'd a wound whereof he died *A. C.* 873.

OZURGHETI, Lat. *Ozurietum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel* in *Georgia*, and the King's Reſidence.

OZWIECZIN, Lat. *Oxvieconum*, a Town of *Leſſer Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Cracovia*, ſituate upon the *Viſtula*, where it receives the *Sola* ſcarce three *Polish* miles from *Seleſia*, and about 7 Weſt of *Cracovia*. It has a Timber Caſtle ſeated in a Moraſs, and is honour'd with the Title of Dukedom. It return'd to the Crown of *Poland* in 1654, after it had been ſeveral Years annex'd to *Seleſia*.

P.

P Is one of the Mutes, and hath no Aſpiration except in words originally *Greek*, as, *Phaeton Philotas*. It is ſometimes changed into B, as *Byrrhus*, *Balatium*, for *Pyrrhus*, *Palatium*. The Ancients uſed this Letter, either to ſignifie the People, or Part of any thing.

PAAW *(Peter)* in Lat. *Pavius*, a Phyſick Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He travelled into *France*, *Italy*, and *Denmark*, to accompliſh himſelf in his Profeſſion; and died at *Leyden*, in 1617. His Works are *De Exercitiis, Lacticiniis & Bellariis. De Oſſibus. De Vulneribus Capitis, &c.* He likewiſe publiſh'd a Treatiſe of *Galen*, *De Cibis boni & mali Succi*, with Notes. *Meurſius. Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. &c.*

PACAMORES, People of *Peru* in the South part of *America*, dwelling on the River *Marragon* or *Xauxa*, where it falls into that of the *Amazons*, according to *Peter Texeira*.

PACHACAMA, a famous, fruitful, and pleaſant Valley in *Peru*, four Leagues from *Lima*, formerly beautified with a magnificent Temple, built and dedicated to the Creator of the Univerſe by the *Inca*'s or Emperors of *Peru*. Such immenſe Treaſures had been therein laid up, that *Ferdinando Pizarros* is ſaid to have found 900000 Ducats in it, tho' 400 luſty Salvages had taken away as much as they could carry, and the *Spaniſh* Soldiers had alſo pillaged it before he came. The *Spaniards* did cruelly torture the Natives, but could not extort a diſcovery of any hidden Treaſure. This Valley is different from that of *Lima* mentioned in its proper Place. *De Laet. Hiſtorie de Noveau Monde.*

PACHACAMAC, the Name by which thoſe of *Peru* call God the Creator of the World, beſides whom they worſhipped the Sun, and many other imaginary Deities. *Pachacamac*'s principal Temple was that above mentioned in *Pachacama*, the Ruins of which ſtately Structure do yet demonſtrate its quondam Magnificence and prodigious Greatneſs. The *Peruvians* had therein ſeveral Idols, by whom the Devil gave Reſponſes. But they had ſo great a Veneration for *Pachacamac*, that they offered him what they eſteemed moſt precious, and durſt not look upon him, ſo that even their Prieſts and Kings entered his Temple with their Backs towards his Altar, and came out again without daring to turn about. *Jovet. Hiſtorie de Religions.*

PACHIMERES, an Hiſtorian of the XIIIth. Age, in the Reigns of the Emperors *Michael Palæologus* and his Succeſſor *Andronicus*. His Hiſtory obtains the more Credit becauſe of his Quality and Knowledge of Affairs, having born great Offices both in Church and State. It continues the *Conſtantinopolitan* or *Byzantine* Hiſtory betwixt *Nicetas* and *Cantacuzenus*. His Stile is obſcure, but the Hiſtory pleaſant, very particular, and full of Judicious Reflections It was tranſlated into *Latin* by *Poſſin* the Jeſuit, in 1666. *Memories Scavans.*

St. PACHOMIUS, was born an Heathen, and carried Arms under *Licinius* or *Maxentius*, being about twenty Years of Age, he was ſo convinc'd by the Charity of ſome Chriſtians, that he embrac'd their Religion, became Diſciple to *Palæmon* the Hermit, afterwards Abbot of *Tabenne* in *Egypt*, and Founder of an Order. He flouriſhed in the IVth. Century, and died in *May* 350 or 360. He built divers Monaſteries, and as ſome Authors ſay, receiv'd the Rules of his Order from an Angel, and had ſo much Faith as to tread upon Serpents, and command Crocodiles to carry him over the *Nile* as he had occaſion *Gennad. cap.* 7. *de vir. illuſtr. Bellarm. Baron.* Another of that Name was Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, choſen againſt his Will in 1500, and lived till 1513.

St PACIAN, a *Spaniſh* Grandee, who after his Converſion to Chriſtianity was Biſhop of *Barcelona*. He flouriſhed under the Emperor *Valens*, and died in the Reign of *Theodoſius* in 380 or 388. He was contemporary with St. *Jerom*, who ſays, he was famous for his exemplary Life, his Elocution, and Learning. There are extant of his, an Exhortation to Repentance, Letters againſt the *Novatians*, and a little Treatiſe of Baptiſm. St *Jerom* dedicates his Book, *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis*, to his Son *Dexter*, who was then *Præfectus Prætorio*. *St. Jerom. cap.* 106. *Catal Baron. Annal*

PACIFICATION. By this word the *French* underſtand the ſeveral Edicts granted by their Kings to the Proteſtants for appeaſing the Commotions occaſioned by their Perſecution, after they had attempted by many ſevere Edicts to ſtifle the Reformation in its Birth, *viz.* Thoſe by *Francis* the Ift. *Jan.* 29. 1534, and in 1540, renewed by *Hen.* the IId. *November* 19. 1549, and *June* 27. 1551 and that by *Charles* the IXth. *July* 1561; but Troubles increaſing thereupon, he revok'd it, and granted the firſt Edict of Pacification in *January* 1562, permitting the free Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion near all Cities and Towns in the Realm. The Parliaments demurr'd ſome time upon the Verification of this Edict; particularly that of *Paris*, who did not verifie it till after two Letters Mandatory from the King; and then, not without a Proteſtation that they did it out of neceſſity, but not to approve the Reformation. *March* 19. 1563, *Charles* the IXth. granted a ſecond Edict of Pacification at *Amboiſe*, permitting the free Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion in the Houſes of Gentlemen and Lords High-Juſticiaries, (or thoſe that had the Power of Life and Death) to their Families and Dependants only; and allowing other Proteſtants to have their Sermons in ſuch Towns as they had them in before the 7th. of *March*, ordering them, nevertheleſs, to quit the Churches which they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of during the Troubles. Another, called the Edict of *Lonjumeau*, ordering the Execution of that of *Amboiſe* was publiſh'd *March* 27. 1558, after a Treaty of Peace. This Pacification was but of ſhort continuance, for *Charles* IXth. perceiving a general Inſurrection, made by the *Hugonots*, by another Edict at St. *Maur*, *September* 1568, revoked the ſaid Edicts, forbad the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion, and commanded all the Miniſters to depart the Kingdom in fifteen days. At the ſame time he emitted a Declaration, that he would entertain no Proteſtants in any Offices belonging to Courts of Juſtice, or the Revenue. Yet on the 8th. of *Auguſt* 1570 he made Peace with them again, and publiſh'd an Edict on the 11th allowing the Lords High-Juſticiaries to have Sermons in their Houſes for all comers, and granting other Proteſtants two publick Exerciſes in each Government, and the continuance of the ſame where they had it before the 1ſt. of *Auguſt*; and four Cautionary Towns, to wit, *Rochell*, *Montauban*, *Cognac*, and *La Charité*, to be a Place of Security for 'em during the ſpace of two Years; but in *Auguſt* 1572 he authoriſed the *Bartholomew* Maſſacre, and on the 27th. of that Month declared his Reaſons for it in Parliament; and at the ſame time iſſued a Declaration, forbidding the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion; and on the 28th. writ to all the Governours of Provinces, adviſing them, That he would ſuffer no other but the Romiſh Religion. In *April* 1576 *Henry* the IIId. made Peace with the Proteſtants, and the Edict of Pacification was publiſhed in Parliament *May* 14th. permitting them to build Churches and have publick Sermons where they would, without reſtriction as to time, perſons or places; granting them alſo Courts of Juſtice of half Papiſts, half Proteſtants, and eight Cautionary Towns, *viz. Aiguemortes* and *Beaucaire* in *Languedoc*, *Perigueux* and *Le Mas de Verdune* in *Guienne*, *Nions* and *Serres* in *Dauphine*, *Iſſoire* in *Auvergne*, and *Seyne la grand Tour* in *Provence*. The *Guiſian* Faction being enraged at this general Liberty, begun their League at *Peronne* for defence of the Catholick Religion as they pretended; and became ſo formidable, that it obliged *Henry* the IIId. to aſſemble the States of the Kingdom at *Blois* in *December* 1576, where it was enacted, That there ſhould be but one Religion in *France*, and that the Proteſtant Miniſters ſhould be all baniſh'd. The King aſſented, and proteſted in the Aſſembly, That he would maintain the Roman Catholick Religion, baniſh the Reformed Miniſters, and exclude all Proteſtants from Offices in the Courts of Juſtice, or his own Houſhold; declaring, That he was conſtrained to publiſh the Edict of 1576, to diſengage his Brother the Duke of *Alençon* from the Intereſts of the Proteſtants, and to clear the Kingdom of Strangers. In 1577, the King, willing to pacifie the Troubles, ſent his Deputies to *Bergerac*, where a Peace was concluded *September* the 17th. and the Articles carried to him at *Poictiers*; whereupon the Edict of *September* was paſs'd, and publiſh'd in the Parliament of *Paris*, *October* 8th granting the ſame Liberty to the Reformed which they had before, except, that it limited the publick Exerciſe of their Worſhip to the places wherein the ſame was exerciſed *September* 17th. By this Edict, they had the Privilege of *Chambres mi-partes*, and eight places of ſecurity for the ſpace of ſix Years In *July* 1585, the League obliged him to publiſh another, called, the Edict of the Reunion, which revoked all the former granted to the Proteſtants, ordering their Miniſters to depart the Kingdom in a Month, and all others in ſix Months, if they did not turn Papiſts. In *October* next the Leaguers obtain'd a ſecond Edict of Reunion yet more rigorous, allowing the Reformed but fifteen days, wherein they were either to abandon their Religion or the Kingdom. In *July* 1588, the Leaguers obliged him to a third Edict, importing, That all his Subjects ſhould be reunited to the Church of *Rome*, and that after his death, none ſhould

ſhould be received as King who did not profeſs that Religion. But *Henry* the IVth. coming to the Crown, he publiſh'd a Declaration at *Mante*, *July* 4. 1591, which aboliſh'd the ſaid Edicts of Reunion, and ordered the Execution of that at *Poictiers* 1577. This Declaration was verified in the Parliament at *Chalons* on the 24th. of *July*, but the Troubles prevented the Verification of it at the Parliaments of other Provinces, ſo that the Proteſtants had not the free Exerciſe of their Religion in any place but where they were Maſters, and had baniſh'd the *Romiſh* Religion. The laſt of *April* 1598, the King publiſhed a new Edict of Pacification at *Nants*, granting the Proteſtants the free Exerciſe of their Religion in all places where they had the ſame in 1596 and 1597, and one Exerciſe in each Bailiwick; and at two Leagues diſtance from principal Towns, in which the publick exerciſe of the Religion could not be eſtabliſh'd without trouble. This Edict of *Nants* was confirm'd by *Lewis* the XIIIth. in 1610, and *Lewis* XIVth. in 1652; but he entirely aboliſh'd both that and the Edict of *Niſmes* in 1685. *Soulier Hiſt. des Edicts de Pacification, &c.*

PACIFICK *Ocean*. See OCEAN.

PACIFICKS or PEACE-MAKERS, the Name given to thoſe of the Vth. Century, who conform'd to the *Henoticon* of the Emperor *Zeno*, being an Accommodation betwixt thoſe then called Catholicks and Erroneous. *Evagr. lib.* 3. *Baronius Ad.* C 482, *n.* 25. Some Anabaptiſts of the XVIth. Century, were alſo called by this Name.

PACIMONTANUS (*Balthazar*) of *Zurick*, turn'd Anabaptiſt, which he recanted for fear of puniſhment, but not cordially. He afterwards retired into *Moravia*, where he was taken for preaching that Doctrine, and burnt at *Vienna* in 1525. *Pract. col. Spondæ An Chriſt.* 1525.

PACIUS (*Julius*) Knight of S. *Mark*, a Philoſopher and Lawyer, Brother to *Fabius Pacius* the great Phyſician. He was born at *Vicenza* in *Italy*, *An.* 1550. He compoſed a Treatiſe of Arithmetick at thirteen Years of Age. He was well vers'd in all the Liberal Arts and Oriental Tongues. He Epitomiz'd the Secrets of *Raimond Lullus*'s Arts, and practis'd the ſame very happily. The Biſhop of *Vicenza* having ordered to ſeize him for reading prohibited Books, he retir'd to *Switzerland*, where he became famous, and was called thence to be profeſſor of Philoſophy at *Heydelburg*. He named himſelf *Beriga*, the Name of a Country Houſe belonging to his Family. His Curioſity induced him to travel through *Germany* as far as *Hungary*, where he taught the Civil Law. At his return the Duke of *Bouillon* called him to his new Univerſity of *Sedan*, to which the Character of *Pacius* gave a Reputation. Being chaſed thence by the fury of the War, he went to *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, and from thence to *Montpelier*, where he was made Profeſſor of the Civil Law. On the account of the great Monſieur *Peireſc*, who came to ſee him there, he went to read at *Aix* in *Provence*, and from that Univerſity to *Valence* in *Dauphine*, where he had greater Advantage. His Merit ſpread his Fame throughout all *Europe*, ſo that he was offer'd a Profeſſor's Chair at *Leyden*, *Piſa*, and *Padoua*, but choſe the laſt. He was honourably viſited in all Towns through which he paſs'd. The Republick of *Venice* honoured him with the Order of S. *Mark*, and his Son with a Profeſſors Chair, which he fill'd with Honour. The Father, on the earneſt deſire of his Family, which he left at *Valence*, return'd thither, where he continued his ordinary Exerciſes, and died in 1635, aged 85. This ingenious Diſtich was made on him;

Italia dat cunas, tellus Germanica famam,
Gallica lux curas; da mihi quæ patria?

Beſides ſeveral Books of Philoſophy and *Ariſtotle*'s Works, which he publiſh'd in Greek and Latin with Commentaries, he writ many Volumes of the Law, &c. *De Contractibus Tract.* 6. *Comm. ad Tit. Cod. De Rebus Creditis, ſeu Obligationibus quæ recontrahuntur. Centuriæ aliquot. Iſagoge in Inſtitut. Imper. lib.* 4. *Notæ in eaſdem. Epitome Juris. In Decretales lib.* 5. *De Juris Methodo, lib.* 2. *Synopſis Juris Civil. Comm. ad Lib.* 4. *Cod. De Oblig. & de Rebus Creditis. De Jure Maris Adriatici. De Arte Lulliana. Oeconomia Juris Com. in Tit. de Pactis & Tranſactionibus. Analyſis* 5 *Partis digeſti. Pictura* 2 *de Gradibus ſecundum Jus Civile & Canonicum. Edictio Corporis Juris Civilis cum Notis & Legum Argumentis. De Gradibus Affinitatis. Gaſſend Thomaſin. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

PACORUS, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Orodes* and Succeſſor to his Brother *Mithridates*. He ſignaliz'd his Courage in the Defeat of *Craſſus* in *June*, *An.* 701 of *Rome*, having afterwards join'd with young *Antigonus*, with *Labienus* a Partiſan of *Pompey*'s, and laſtly with *Caſſius* and *Brutus*, he made himſelf formidable by ravaging *Syria* and *Judæa*, but his Troops were at laſt defeated, and himſelf kill'd by *Ventidius*, *An.* 715 of *Rome*, and 39 Years before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 14. *c.* 23. *Juſtin. lib.* 42.

PACTOLUS, a River of *Lydia*, now called *Sarabat*, fam'd by the Poets for its Golden Sand. It riſes in Mount *Tmolus*, paſſes by *Sardis*, and falls into *Hermus*.

PADÆ, a People of the fartheſt parts of *India*, who devour their Sick. *Tibullus. Herodotus.*

PADERBORN, a Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, called in Latin *Paderborna*, *Padeburna*, and *Padeborna*, having a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Elector of *Mentz*. The Biſhop is a Temporal Lord of this City and Dioceſs, which contains *Brackel*, *Warburg*, *&c.* and is ſituate betwixt the Dutchies of *Brunſwick*, *Weſtphalia*, the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, and the Country of *Heſſe Caſſel*, *&c.* His Reſidence is at the Caſtle of *Newhaus*, which is ſtronger than the Town of *Paderborn*. *Charlemaign* held a Parliament in this City *Anno* 777, and is ſaid to have founded the Biſhoprick, and built the Cathedral, erecting the Altar upon the Fountain of the River *Pade*, which ſome Monkiſh Hiſtorians pretend to have iſſued Miraculouſly from a Hole made by one of the Emperor's Tent Staves, his Army being in great diſtreſs for want of Water, as marching againſt the Heathen *Saxons*. *Hadumar* or *Herimar* was the firſt Biſhop. The Chapter conſiſts of Twenty four Canons, who are not receiv'd till Twenty one Years old; and having been a Year and half in ſome *French* or *Italian* Univerſity. The Diſpoſition of the Canonry belongs to the Pope or the Chapter, for which each have their proper Months. The Town was burnt *Anno* 999, but is now very handſomly and well fortified. It has but little Trade except in Beer, which is very excellent, eſpecially when tranſported. *Warbourg* is the moſt conſiderable Town in the Dioceſs, and yields Twenty thouſand Crowns Annual Revenue. The Arms of the Biſhoprick are *Gules* charg'd with a *Croſs*, *Or*. This Dioceſs boaſts of Twenty four Monuments, the moſt remarkable of which are (1) *Lipſpring*, in Latin *Fontes Luppiæ*, a little Town within a League of *Paderborn*, famous for three Parliaments held by *Charlemaign*, and his obliging the *Saxons* to embrace the Chriſtian Religion there. (2) *Stadtberg*, in Latin *Mons Martis*, a Town on the Borders of the County of *Waldeck*, near the River *Dimel*, formerly called *Eresburg* or *Merſberg*, famous for a magnificent Temple built by the *Saxons* to *Ermenſul* or *Mars*, to whoſe worſhip that Warlike People were peculiarly addicted. His Image was deſtroy'd by *Charlemaign*, and the Temple ſet apart for the worſhip of the true God, *Anno* 799. (3) *Paderborn* it ſelf, a very conſiderable Town, where the ancient *German* Emperors often held their Diets or Parliaments. *Charlemaign* caus'd a great number of *Saxons* to be baptiz'd there, *Anno* 777. Pope *Leo* the IIId. fled thither for ſhelter to the ſaid Emperor, *Anno* 799, and conſecrated the Cathedral, and the Empreſs *Cunegunda* was Crown'd there, *Anno* 1002. (4) *Lugda*, a Town upon the River *Emmer*, where there are Medicinal Fountains which cure many Diſeaſes. (5) The Deſart of *Senda*, famous for the Fountains of the Rivers *Lippe* and *Ems*, and the Defeat of the *Roman* General *Varus* by the *Saxons*. (6) The Fountain of *Bullerborn* near *Oldenbeck* in *Teuteberg Foreſt*, famous for many Ages, becauſe of its running and ſtopping its Courſe by turns, ſometimes running about an hour, and then ſtopping for three, and ſo on till *December* 1630, when it ſtopt its Courſe till 1638, and ſince then hath run regularly as other Fountains. The Stream runs about a League and then falls into Subterranean Caves. (7 and 8) The Medicinal Waters of *Smechten* and *Driburg*, admirable for the Cure of many Diſtempers. *Elſen*, Latin *Aliſo*, is a Town of *Weſtphalia*, about half a League from *Paderborn*: This Fortreſs was built by *Druſus*, Brother to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and Father to *Germanicus*, to facilitate the Conqueſt of the *Sicambri*, in the Year 742 of *Rome*, and 12 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*: 'Tis a Queſtion whether this Fort ſtood where the Village of *Elſen* is now, or at *Neuhaus*, but it is probable that the Area of the Fortification took up all the Ground from *Elſen* to the Place where the Rivers *Alme* and *Lippe* meet, and that the Caſtle or Citadel was built where the Town of *Neuhaus* now ſtands. The Town of *Paderborn* is very much grown out of the Ruins of *Elſen*, the Biſhops having built a Citadel, and a ſtately Palace at *Neuhaus*, where the Old Caſtle ſtood. Further, the Field where *Varus* was defeated, lying between *Paderborn*, *Detmole*, and *Horne*, is now call'd *Winfeld*. There are two little Rivers call'd *Rodenbeck* and *Knickenbeck*, i. e. the Red River, and the River of *Bones*, becauſe the one was diſcolour'd by thoſe that were ſlain in this Battle, and the other was choak'd up with their Bones. The Spring of the River *Ems*, which the *Germans* call *Emſpring*, is in the Deſart of *Senda*: This River is famous for the Victory *Druſus* gain'd over that part of the *Germans*, call'd *Bructeri*. To conclude, the *Hoſe*, in Latin *Oſnaga*, lies in *Francnia*, and receives the *Dimel* in the Confines of *Weſtphalia*, *Heſſe*, and the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. Hiſtorians obſerve, that *Druſus* was the firſt *Roman* General that came up to the *Hoſe* to fight the *Germans*, where, upon his marching back, he was in danger of being defeated by the *Sicambri*,

near the Town of *Horne*: Near this River *Germanicus*, Son to *Druſus*, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Battle againſt *Arminius*, General of the *Cheruſci*, which was fought in a Place call'd *Idiſtaviſus*. The *Weſer* is likewiſe famous for ſeveral ſucceſsful Battles of the *French* againſt the *Saxons*, particularly for thoſe fought by *Charlemaign* in 743. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, printed 1672. *Paderborn* is forty miles N. W. of *Caſſel*, two and forty S of *Minden*, and fifty two E. of *Munſter*. Lon. 28. 31. Lat. 51. 43.

PADILLA (*Francis*) Profeſſor of Divinity at *Seville*, was born the latter End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of* Spain, in Two Tomes. *A Chronology of the Councils*, &c. *Ambroſius Morales Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 13. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Script.* &c.

PADISCHAH, the Name by which the Great *Turk* writes himſelf, ſignifying Emperor or Great King. He gives the ſaid Title to no other Potentate but the *French* king, whom he alledges to be his Kinſman, by reaſon of a *French* princeſs, Lady to *Amurath* the IId. and Mother to *Mahomet* the IId, called the *Great*, born in 1428. Her Sepulchre is to be ſeen at *Conſtantinople* by her Son's Moſque But *Paulus Jovius* ſays, She was a *Servian* Princeſs, and of the *Greek* Church. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PADSTOW, a Market-Town and Haven of *Pider* Hundred in the North parts of *Cornwall*. It lies upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Camel*, within four miles of its fall into the *Severn* Sea, 194 from *London*.

PADUA, a City of *Italy* belonging to the *Venetians*, being a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan to that of *Aquileia*. The *Latins* call it *Patavium* It is ſaid to be more ancient than *Rome* or *Venice*, and to have been founded by *Antenor*, whoſe Tomb is ſhewed there; but the Inſcription in *Gothick* Characters is Modern. *Livius* and *Virgil* ſay, *Antenor* built the Town, *Virg. lib.* 1. *Æneid.* ſpeaking of *Antenor*, ſays,

Hic tamen ille Urbem Patavi, ſedeſque locavit.

It was afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*, ruin'd by *Attila*, repair'd by *Narſes*, and long under the Dominion of the *Lombards*, whoſe Kingdom being deſtroyed by *Charlemaign*, it flouriſhed under the Kings of *Italy*, had afterwards Princes of its own, and then became a Republick from *Otho* the IIt. to 1237, that *Ezelin de Romano* took it. After the fall of Him and his Family in 1259 the *Carrares* were Lords of *Padua*. The *Venetians* ſubdued it in 1406, and ſtrangled *Francis Carrares* and his two Sons The Emperor *Maximilian* taking it afterwards, quickly loſt it again, and beſieged it in 1509, but their brave Defence obliged him to raiſe the Siege on the 17th. day. It's ſituated in a very fruitful Country on the River *Brent*, which renders it ſtrong, and the Bulwark of *Venice* on the ſide of *Lombardy*. It is divided into the Old and New Town. The latter has ſtill its Caſtles, Towers, Walls, and Ditches fill'd with the Water of the Rivers *Bachiglion* and *Brent*: It has alſo the Cathedral, Univerſity, and Palace of Juſtice a ſuperb Structure, and very Magnificent without. In this place is alſo the fine Library of *Padua*, and a great Hall call'd *Palagio de Ragione* 180 Foot long, and 40 wide, without any Pillars It hath four Gates, and over each the Statue of ſome great Man of *Padua*. At the farther end there is a great round Stone called the Stone of Reproach, where Bankrupts uſe to go and ſit. The Portico's of the Houſes ſecure thoſe that walk the Streets from Sun and Rain. In the New Town are the Church and Abbey of S. *Juſtin* and S. *Antonio*, with other ſtately Buildings Sacred and Civil. The Univerſity is thought to have been founded by *Charlemaign*, was re-eſtabliſhed in 1179 and 1222, conſiderably augmented ſince, and always frequented by the Curious of *Europe* for converſe with the Learned in all Sciences. This City is famed for the Birth of *Titus Livius* and many great Men, whoſe Sepulchres are to be ſeen there; as alſo divers Monuments of its Antiquity, as the Ruins of the Amphitheatre, called *Arenes*, &c. Here are two Academies of fine Wits, called the *Gli Recoverati* and *Gli Infiammati*. The Garden of the Univerſity is curious and abounds with Simples: But the City is not ſo well inhabited as formerly Some add, That this was once the bigeſt City of *Italy*, and ſuperiour to *Venice*, on which it now depends, and has the leaſt Liberty of any City in that Republick. The Univerſity is almoſt deſtroyed by the Quarrels of the Scholars, and the Nobility are almoſt extinguiſhed by their mutual Feuds. The *Scaligers* were Lords of this City before the *Carrares*, and the *French* Ambaſſador in 1510 charged the *Venetians* with the Uſurpation of *Padua*, *Vicenza* and *Verona*, which he told them were fees of the Empire. Dr. *Brown* ſays, when he was there, that the City of *Padua* was regularly fortified. *Padua* is ſeventeen miles S. of *Venice*, twenty four W. of *Venice*. Lon 32. 30. Lat. 45 17. A Council for Reformation of the Church was held here in 1350 by *Guy de Auvergne*, Legate to *Clement* the VIth. *Strabo, lib.* 1. *Scardeon. Orig. di Padua.*

PAEZ (*Peter*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, who went into *Æthiopia*, *Anno* 1558, was Confeſſor to the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, and writ a Treatiſe of that Peoples Errors. He died *May* 1622.

PAGANALIA, Feaſts kept in *January* by the Heathens in Country Villages, inſtituted by *Servius Tullius*, the VIth. King of the *Romans*, after he had created the Country *Tribunes*. conſiſting of a certain number of Villages, in each of which an Altar was to be erected for Annual Sacrifice to their Tutelary Gods, whereat all were to aſſiſt and give Preſents in Money, according to their Sex and Age, by which the number of the Inhabitants was diſcovered. The Peaſants preſented Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus*, to obtain plentiful Harveſts. *Dionyſ. Hal. lib.* 4.

PAGANIS (*Hugh*) one of thoſe that begun the Order of the *Templars* about 1118, who were conſecrated as the Regular Canons, and made three Religious Vows before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* *Baronius Annal.*

PAGANS, in Lat. *Pagani*, from *Pagus*, a Village, were ſo called, not becauſe they retired into the Country, but that when the *Chriſtians* began firſt to preach in *Cities* the Inhabitants of them were converted before that thoſe of the Country could have the means diſpenſed to them. *Vid. Voſſius* upon the Epiſt. of *Pliny* to *Trajan*. The *French* words *Paiſants* and *Payens* have the ſame Original. Hence the Council at *Francford*, *Anno* 742, forbid all Pagan Rites, Sacrifices for the dead, &c.

PAGET, the firſt of this Name who attain'd to the Peerage, was *William*, a Perſon of excellent Parts, tho' of low Deſcent, being Son to a Serjeant at Mace in *London*. In the 23th. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was for his great Abilities, made one of the Clerks of the Signet; in the 32d. of that King, Clerk of the Council and Privy Seal, and a little after Clerk of the Parliament for Life. In all which Stations he behaved himſelf with ſo much Prudence, that in the 33d. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was ſent Embaſſador into *France*, and after his Return, made one of the principal Secretaries of State in the 35th; in the 36th, being then Knight, he was one of the Commiſſioners for treating with *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* about advancing King *Henry's* Intereſt in *Scotland*, that Earl being to marry the King's Niece; he was alſo Commiſſioner in the Treaty of Peace with *France*, and the King, on his Death-Bed, made him one of his Executors. He was of the Privy Council to *Edward* the VIth. and by him ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. to demand Succours againſt the *Scots* and *French*; and *December* the 3d, in the fourth of *Edward* the VIth being then Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, he was called by Writ to Parliament, by the Name of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudeſert* in *Com. Staff.* and on the 19th. of *January* following, had his ſolemn Creation, and was afterwards ſent again to treat of a Peace with *France*. In the fifth of *Edward* the VIth. upon the fall of the Duke of *Somerſet* he was ſent to the *Tower* upon an Accuſation of deſigning the Murther of ſome Nobleman (at *Paget-houſe*, called afterwards *Eſſex-houſe*) and ſelling the King's Lands without Commiſſion, for which he was deprived of the Garter; and Money being then much wanting, ſays *Dugdale*, he was fin'd in 6000 pounds, and obliged to ſurrender his Offices; but declaring for Queen *Mary* after King *Edward's* Death, ſhe had him in ſuch eſteem, that he was ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor about re-eſtabliſhing Popery, and afterwards made Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1564, the ſixth of *Elizabeth*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying about 1568 without Heir Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother *Thomas*, who being a zealous Papiſt and a favourer of the Queen of *Scots* retired into *France*, and was in the 29th of *Elizabeth* attainted in Parliament, and in the 32d of her Reign died at *Bruſſels*, leaving a Son called *William*, his Heir, who accompanying the Earl of *Eſſex* in that notable Voyage to *Cadiz*, was reſtored to his Honour and Lands in the firſt of King *James*. He died in 1628, and was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, who by the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Henry* late Earl of *Holland*, had *William*, the preſent Lord *Paget*, now Embaſſador to the Grand Signior from his Majeſty King *William*. He married *Frances*, Daughter to *Francis Pierpont*, Eſq; a younger Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*. This preſent Lord's ſecond Siſter *Letice* is married to the late *Richard Hampden* of *Great Hampden Com. Bucks*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Chancellor to the Exchequer; the fourth, *Frances*, married to *Rowland Hunt* of *Bore Eaton*, *Com. Salop* Eſq; the fifth, *Penelope*, to *Philip Powley* of *Preſwood*, *Com. Stafford*, Eſq, and the ſixth, *Diana*, to Sir *Henry Aſhhurſt* of *London*, Knight *Dugdale.*

PAGETS BROOMLY, a Market-Town upon the River *Blithe* in the *Pirchil* Hundred in *Staffordſhire*.

PAGNINUS. See *Santes Pagninus.*

PAGOD, the Name given by the *Indians* and *Chineſe* to their Temples and Idols.

ſhould be received as King who did not profeſs that Religion. But *Henry* the IVth. coming to the Crown, he publiſh'd a Declaration at *Mante*, *July* 4. 1591, which aboliſh'd the ſaid Edicts of Reunion, and ordered the Execution of that at *Poictiers* 1577. This Declaration was verified in the Parliament at *Chalons* on the 24th. of *July*, but the Troubles prevented the Verification of it at the Parliaments of other Provinces, ſo that the Proteſtants had not the free Exerciſe of their Religion in any place but where they were Maſters, and had baniſh'd the *Romiſh* Religion. The laſt of *April* 1598, the King publiſhed a new Edict of Pacification at *Nants*, granting the Proteſtants the free Exerciſe of their Religion in all places where they had the ſame in 1596 and 1597, and one Exerciſe in each Bailiwick; and at two Leagues diſtance from principal Towns, in which the publick exerciſe of the Religion could not be eſtabliſh'd without trouble. This Edict of *Nants* was confirm'd by *Lewis* the XIIIth. in 1610, and *Lewis* XIVth. in 1652; but he entirely aboliſh'd both that and the Edict of *Niſmes* in 1685. *Soulier Hiſt. des Edicts de Pacification, &c.*

PACIFICK *Ocean*. See OCEAN.

PACIFICKS or PEACE-MAKERS, the Name given to thoſe of the Vth. Century, who conform'd to the *Henoticon* of the Emperor *Zeno*, being an Accommodation betwixt thoſe then called Catholicks and Erroneous. *Evagr. lib.* 3. *Baronius A. C* 482, *n.* 25. Some Anabaptiſts of the XVIth. Century, were alſo called by this Name.

PACIMONTANUS (*Balthazar*) of *Zurick*, turn'd Anabaptiſt, which he recanted for fear of puniſhment, but not cordially. He afterwards retired into *Moravia*, where he was taken for preaching that Doctrine, and burnt at *Vienna* in 1525. *Pratcol Spondc An Chriſt.* 1525.

PACIUS (*Julius*) Knight of S. *Mark*, a Philoſopher and Lawyer, Brother to *Fabius Pacius* the great Phyſician. He was born at *Vicenza* in *Italy*, *An.* 1550. He compoſed a Treatiſe of Arithmetick at thirteen Years of Age. He was well vers'd in all the Liberal Arts and Oriental Tongues. He Epitomiz'd the Secrets of *Raimond Lullus*'s Arts, and practis'd the ſame very happily. The Biſhop of *Vicenza* having ordered to ſeize him for reading prohibited Books, he retir'd to *Switzerland*, where he became famous, and was called thence to be profeſſor of Philoſophy at *Heydelburg*. He named himſelf *Berga*, the Name of a Country Houſe belonging to his Family. His Curioſity induced him to travel through *Germany* as far as *Hungary*, where he taught the Civil Law. At his return the Duke of *Bouillon* called him to his new Univerſity of *Sedan*, to which the Character of *Pacius* gave a Reputation. Being chaſed thence by the fury of the War, he went to *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, and from thence to *Montpelier*, where he was made Profeſſor of the Civil Law. On the account of the great Monſieur *Peireſc*, who came to ſee him there, he went to read at *Aix* in *Provence*, and from that Univerſity to *Valence* in *Dauphine*, where he had greater Advantage. His Merit ſpread his Fame throughout all *Europe*, ſo that he was offer'd a Profeſſor's Chair at *Leyden*, *Piſa*, and *Padoua*, but choſe the laſt. He was honourably viſited in all Towns through which he paſs'd. The Republick of *Venice* honoured him with the Order of S. *Mark*, and his Son with a Profeſſors Chair, which he fill'd with Honour. The Father, on the earneſt deſire of his Family, which he left at *Valence*, return'd thither, where he continued his ordinary Exerciſes, and died in 1635, aged 85. This ingenious Diſtich was made on him;

Italia dat cunas, tellus Germanica famam,
Gallica jus civis; dic mihi quæ patria?

Beſides ſeveral Books of Philoſophy and *Ariſtotle*'s Works, which he publiſh'd in Greek and Latin with Commentaries, he writ many Volumes of the Law, &c. *De Contractibus Tract.* 6. *Comm. ad Tit. Cod. De Rebus Creditis, ſeu Obligationibus quæ recontrahuntur. Centuriæ aliquot. Iſagoge in Inſtitut. Imper. lib.* 4. *Notæ in eaſdem. Epitome Juris. In Decretales lib.* 5. *De Juris Methodo, lib.* 2. *Synopſis Juris Civil. Comm. ad lib.* 4. *Cod. De Oblig. & de Rebus Creditis. De Jure Maris Adriatici. De Arte Lulliana. Oeconomia Juris. Com. in Tit. de Pactis & Tranſactionibus. Analyſis* 5. *Partis digeſti. Pictura* 2 *de Gradibus ſecundum Jus Civile & Canonicum. Edit. in Corporis Juris Civilis cum Notis & Legum Argumentis. De Gradibus Affinitatis. Gaſſend Thomaſin. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

PACORUS, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Orodes* and Succeſſor to his Brother *Mithridates*. He ſignaliz'd his Courage in the Defeat of *Craſſus* in *Syria*, *An.* 701 of *Rome*, having afterwards join'd with young *Antigonus*, with *Labienus* a Partiſan of *Pompey*'s, and laſtly with *Caſſius* and *Brutus*, he made himſelf formidable by ravaging *Syria* and *Judea*, but his Troops were at laſt defeated, and himſelf kill'd by *Ventidius*, *An.* 715 of *Rome*, and 39 Years before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 14. *c.* 23. *Juſtin. lib.* 42

PACTOLUS, a River of *Lydia*, now called *Sarabat*, fam'd by the Poets for its Golden Sand. It riſes in Mount *Tmolus*, paſſes by *Sardis*, and falls into *Hermus*.

PADÆ, a People of the fartheſt parts of *India*, who devour their Sick. *Tibullus. Herodotus.*

PADERBORN, a Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, called in Latin *Paderborna*, *Padeburna*, and *Padeborna*, having a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Elector of *Mentz*. The Biſhop is a Temporal Lord of this City and Dioceſs, which contains *Brackel*, *Warburg*, *&c.* and is ſituate betwixt the Dutchies of *Brunſwick*, *Weſtphalia*, the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, and the Country of *Heſſe Caſſel*, *&c.* His Reſidence is at the Caſtle of *Newhaus*, which is ſtronger than the Town of *Paderborn*. *Charlemaign* held a Parliament in this City *Anno* 777, and is ſaid to have founded the Biſhoprick, and built the Cathedral, erecting the Altar upon the Fountain of the River *Pade*, which ſome Monkiſh Hiſtorians pretend to have iſſued Miraculouſly from a Hole made by one of the Emperor's Tent Staves, his Army being in great diſtreſs for want of Water, as marching againſt the Heathen *Saxons*. *Hadumar* or *Herimar* was the firſt Biſhop. The Chapter conſiſts of Twenty four Canons, who are not receiv'd till Twenty one Years old; and having been a Year and half in ſome *French* or *Italian* Univerſity. The Diſpoſition of the Canonry belongs to the Pope or the Chapter, for which each have their proper Months. The Town was burnt *Anno* 999, but is now very handſomly and well fortified. It has but little Trade except in Beer, which is very excellent, eſpecially when tranſported. *Warbourg* is the moſt conſiderable Town in the Dioceſs, and yields Twenty thouſand Crowns Annual Revenue. The Arms of the Biſhoprick are *Gules* charg'd with a *Croſs*, *Or*. This Dioceſs boaſts of Twenty four Monuments, the moſt remarkable of which are (1) *Lipſpring*, in Latin *Fontes Luppiæ*, a little Town within a League of *Paderborn*, famous for three Parliaments held by *Charlemaign*, and his obliging the *Saxons* to embrace the Chriſtian Religion there. (2) *Stadtberg*, in Latin *Mons Martis*, a Town on the Borders of the County of *Waldeck*, near the River *Dimel*, formerly called *Eresburg* or *Merſberg*, famous for a magnificent Temple built by the *Saxons* to *Ermenſul* or *Mars*, to whoſe worſhip that Warlike People were peculiarly addicted. His Image was deſtroy'd by *Charlemaign*, and the Temple ſet apart for the worſhip of the true God, *Anno* 799. (3) *Paderborn* it ſelf, a very conſiderable Town, where the ancient *German* Emperors often held their Diets or Parliaments. *Charlemaign* caus'd a great number of *Saxons* to be baptiz'd there, *Anno* 777. Pope *Leo* the IIId. fled thither for ſhelter to the ſaid Emperor, *Anno* 799, and conſecrated the Cathedral, and the Empreſs *Cunegunda* was Crown'd there, *Anno* 1002. (4) *Lugda*, a Town upon the River *Emmer*, where there are Medicinal Fountains which cure many Diſeaſes. (5) The Deſart of *Senda*, famous for the Fountains of the Rivers *Lippe* and *Ems*, and the Defeat of the *Roman* General *Varus* by the *Saxons*. (6) The Fountain of *Bullerborn* near *Oldenbeck* in *Teuteberg Foreſt*, famous for many Ages, becauſe of its running and ſtopping its Courſe by turns, ſometimes running about an hour, and then ſtopping for three, and ſo on till *December* 1630, when it ſtopt its Courſe till 1638, and ſince then hath run regularly as other Fountains. The Stream runs about a League and then falls into Subterranean Caves. (7 and 8) The Medicinal Waters of *Smechten* and *Driburg*, admirable for the Cure of many Diſtempers. *Elſen*, Latin *Aliſo*, is a Town of *Weſtphalia*, about half a League from *Paderborn*: This Fortreſs was built by *Druſus*, Brother to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and Father to *Germanicus*, to facilitate the Conqueſt of the *Sicambri*, in the Year 742 of *Rome*, and 12 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*: 'Tis a Queſtion whether this Fort ſtood where the Village of *Elſen* is now, or at *Neuhaus*, but it is probable that the Area of the Fortification took up all the Ground from *Elſen* to the Place where the Rivers *Alme* and *Lippe* meet, and that the Caſtle or Citadel was built where the Town of *Neuhaus* now ſtands. The Town of *Paderborn* is very much grown out of the Ruins of *Elſen*, the Biſhops having built a Citadel, and a ſtately Palace at *Neuhaus*, where the Old Caſtle ſtood. Further, the Field where *Varus* was defeated, lying between *Paderborn*, *Detmold*, and *Horne*, is now call'd *Winfeld*. There are two little Rivers call'd *Rodenbeck* and *Knockenbeck*, i. e. the Red River, and the River of *Bones*, becauſe the one was diſcolour'd by thoſe that were ſlain in this Battle, and the other was choak'd up with their Bones. The Spring of the River *Ems*, which the *Germans* call *Emſpring*, is in the Defart of *Senda*: This River is famous for the Victory *Druſus* gain'd over that part of the *Germans*, call'd *Bructeri*. To conclude, the *Hiſer*, in Latin *Viſurgis*, riſes in *Brunſwick*, and receives the *Dimel* in the Confines of *Weſtphalia*, *Heſſe*, and the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. Hiſtorians obſerve, that *Druſus* was the firſt *Roman* General that came up to the *Hiſer* to fight the *Cherſci*, where, upon his marching back, he was in danger of being defeated by the *Sicambri*, near

near the Town of *Horne*: Near this River *Germanicus*, Son to *Druſus*, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Battle againſt *Arminius*, General of the *Cheruſci*, which was fought in a Place call'd *Idiſtaviſus*. The *Weſer* is likewiſe famous for ſeveral ſucceſsful Battles of the *French* againſt the *Saxons*, particularly for thoſe fought by *Charlemaign* in 743. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, printed 1672. *Paderborn* is forty miles N. W. of *Caſſel*, two and forty S of *Minden*, and fifty two E. of *Munſter*. Lon. 28. 31. Lat. 51. 43.

PADILLA (*Francis*) Profeſſor of Divinity at *Sevile*, was born the latter End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of* Spain, in Two Tomes. *A Chronology of the Councils*, &c. *Ambroſius Morales Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 13. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Script.* &c.

PADISCHAH, the Name by which the Great *Turk* writes himſelf, ſignifying Emperor or Great King. He gives the ſaid Title to no other Potentate but the *French* king, whom he alledges to be his Kinſman, by reaſon of a *French* princeſs, Lady to *Amurath* the IId. and M other to *Mahomet* the IId, called the *Great*, born in 1428. Her Sepulchre is to be ſeen at *Conſtantinople* by her Son's Moſque But *Paulus Jovius* ſays, She was a *Servian* Princeſs, and of the *Greek* Church. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PADSTOW, a Market-Town and Haven of *Pider* Hundred in the North parts of *Cornwall*. It lies upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Camel*, within four miles of its fall into the *Severn* Sea, 194 from *London*.

PADUA, a City of *Italy* belonging to the *Venetians*, being a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan to that of *Aquileia*. The *Latins* call it *Patavium*. It is ſaid to be more ancient than *Rome* or *Venice*, and to have been founded by *Antenor*, whoſe Tomb is ſhewed there; but the Inſcription in *Gothick* Characters is Modern. *Livius* and *Virgil* ſay, *Antenor* built the Town, *Virg. lib.* 1. *Æneid.* ſpeaking of *Antenor*, ſays,

Hic tamen ille Urbem Patavi, ſedeſque locavit.

It was afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*, ruin'd by *Attila*, repair'd by *Narſes*, and long under the Dominion of the *Lombard*, whoſe Kingdom being deſtroyed by *Charlemaign*, it flouriſhed under the Kings of *Italy*, had afterwards Princes of it own, and then became a Republick from *Otho* the Iſt. to 1237, that *Ezelin de Romano* took it. After the fall of him and his Family in 1259 the *Carrares* were Lords of *Padua*. The *Venetians* ſubdued it in 1406, and ſtrangled *Francis Carrares* and his two Sons The Emperor *Maximilian* taking it afterwards, quickly loſt it again, and beſieged it in 1509, but their brave Defence obliged him to raiſe the Siege on the 17th. day. It's ſituated in a very fruitful Country on the River *Brent*, which renders it ſtrong, and the Bulwark of *Venice* on the ſide of *Lombardy*. It is divided into the Old and New Town. The latter has ſtill its Caſtles, Towers, Walls, and Ditches fill'd with the Water of the Rivers *Bachiglion* and *Brent*: It has alſo the Cathedral, Univerſity, and Palace of Juſtice a ſuperb Structure, and very Magnificent without. In this place is alſo the fine Library of *Padua*, and a great Hall called *Palazzo de Ragione* 180 Foot long, and 40 wide, without any Pillars It hath four Gates, and over each the Statue of ſome great Man of *Padua*. At the farther end there is a great round Stone called the Stone of Reproach, where Bankrupts uſe to go and ſit. The Portico's of the Houſes ſecure thoſe that walk the Streets from Sun and Rain. In the New Town are the Church and Abbey of S. *Juſtin* and S. *Antony*, with other ſtately Buildings Sacred and Civil. The Univerſity is thought to have been founded by *Charlemaign*, was re-eſtabliſhed in 1179 and 1222, conſiderably augmented ſince, and always frequented by the Curious of *Europe* for converſe with the Learned in all Sciences. This City is famed for the Birth of *Titus Livius* and many great Men, whoſe Sepulchres are to be ſeen there; as alſo divers Monuments of its Antiquity, as the Ruins of the Amphitheatre, called *Arenes*, &c. Here are two Academies of fine Wits, called the *Gli Recovrati* and *Gli Infiammati* The Garden of the Univerſity is curious and abounds with Simples: But the City is not ſo well inhabited as formerly Some add, That this was once the bigeſt City of *Italy*, and ſuperiour to *Venice*, on which it now depends, and has the leaſt Liberty of any City in that Republick. The Univerſity is almoſt deſtroyed by the Quarrels of the Scholars, and the Nobility are almoſt extinguiſhed by their mutual Feuds. The *Scaligers* were Lords of this City before the *Carrares*, and the *French* Ambaſſador in 1510 charged the *Venetians* with the Uſurpation of *Padua*, *Vicenza* and *Verona*, which he told them were fees of the Empire. Dr. *Brown* ſays, when he was there, that the City of *Padua* was regularly fortified. *Padua* is ſeventeen miles E. of *Vicenza*, twenty four W. of *Venice*. Lon. 32. 30. Lat. 45. 17. A Council for Reformation of the Church was held here in 1350 by *Guy de Auvergne*, Legate to *Clement* the VIth. *Strabo, lib.* 1. *Scardeon. Orig di Padua.*

PAEZ (*Peter*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, who went into *Æthiopia*, *Anno* 1558, was Confeſſor to the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, and writ a Treatiſe of that Peoples Errors. He died *May* 1622.

PAGANALIA, Feaſts kept in *January* by the Heathens in Country Villages, inſtituted by *Servius Tullius*, the VIth. King of the *Romans*, after he had created the Country *Tribunes*, conſiſting of a certain number of Villages, in each of which an Altar was to be erected for Annual Sacrifice to their Tutelary Gods, whereat all were to aſſiſt and give Preſents in Money, according to their Sex and Age, by which the number of the Inhabitants was diſcovered. The Peaſants preſented Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus*, to obtain plentiful Harveſts. *Dionyſ. Hal. lib.* 4.

PAGANIS (*Hugh*) one of thoſe that begun the Order of the *Templars* about 1118, who were conſecrated as the Regular Canons, and made three Religious Vows before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* *Baronius Annal.*

PAGANS, in Lat. *Pagani*, from *Pagus*, a Village, were ſo called, not becauſe they retired into the Country, but that when the *Chriſtians* began firſt to preach in *Cities* the Inhabitants of them were converted before that thoſe of the Country could have the means diſpenſed to them. *Vid. Voſſius* upon the Epiſt. of *Pliny* to *Trajan*. The *French* words *Paiſants* and *Payens* have the ſame Original. Hence the Council at *Francford*, *Anno* 742, forbid all Pagan Rites, Sacrifices for the dead, &c.

PAGET, the firſt of this Name who attain'd to the Peerage, was *William*, a Perſon of excellent Parts, tho' of low Deſcent, being Son to a Serjeant at Mace in *London*. In the 23th. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was for his great Abilities, made one of the Clerks of the Signet; in the 32d. of that King, Clerk of the Council and Privy Seal, and a little after Clerk of the Parliament for Life. In all which Stations he behaved himſelf with ſo much Prudence, that in the 33d. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was ſent Embaſſador into *France*, and after his Return, made one of the principal Secretaries of State in the 35th; in the 36th, being then Knight, he was one of the Commiſſioners for treating with *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* about advancing King *Henry*'s Intereſt in *Scotland*, that Earl being to marry the King's Niece; he was alſo Commiſſioner in the Treaty of Peace with *France*, and the King, on his Death-Bed, made him one of his Executors. He was of the Privy Council to *Edward* the VIth. and by him ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. to demand Succours againſt the *Scots* and *French*; and *December* the 3d, in the fourth of *Edward* the VIth being then Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, he was called by Writ to Parliament, by the Name of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudesert* in *Com Staff.* and on the 19th. of *January* following, had his ſolemn Creation, and was afterwards ſent again to treat of a Peace with *France*. In the fifth of *Edward* the VIth. upon the fall of the Duke of *Somerſet* he was ſent to the *Tower* upon an Accuſation of deſigning the Murther of ſome Nobleman (at *Paget-houſe*, called afterwards *Eſſex-houſe*) and ſelling the King's Lands without Commiſſion, for which he was deprived of the Garter; and Money being then much wanting, ſays *Dugdale*, he was fin'd in 6000 pounds, and obliged to ſurrender his Offices; but declaring for Queen *Mary* after King *Edward*'s Death, ſhe had him in ſuch eſteem, that he was ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor about re-eſtabliſhing Popery, and afterwards made Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1564, the ſixth of *Elizabeth*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying about 1568 without Heir Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother *Thomas*, who being a zealous Papiſt and a favourer of the Queen of *Scots* retired into *France*, and was in the 29th of *Elizabeth* attainted in Parliament, and in the 32d of her Reign died at *Bruſſels*, leaving a Son called *William*, his Heir, who accompanying the Earl of *Eſſex* in that notable Voyage to *Cadiz*, was reſtored to his Honour and Lands in the firſt of King *James*. He died in 1628, and was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, who by the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Henry* late Earl of *Holland*, had *William*, the preſent Lord *Paget*, now Embaſſador to the Grand Signior from his Majeſty King *William*. He married *Frances*, Daughter to *Francis Pierpont*, Eſq; a younger Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*. This preſent Lord's ſecond Siſter *Letice* is married to the late *Richard Hambden* of *Great Hambden Com. Bucks*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Chancellor to the Exchequer; the fourth, *Frances*, married to *Rowland Hunt* of *Bore Eaton*, *Com. Salop* Eſq; the fifth, *Penelope*, to *Philip Powley* of *Preſwood*, *Com. Stanford*, Eſq, and the ſixth, *Diana*, to Sir *Henry Aſhhurſt* of *London*, Knight *Dugdale.*

PAGETS BROOMLY, a Market-Town upon the River *Blithe* in the *Pirehil* Hundred in *Staffordſhire*.

PAGNINUS. See *Santes Pagninus.*

PAGOD, the Name given by the *Indians* and *Chineſe* to their Temples and Idols.

PAGUS, among Latin Hiſtorians ſignifies a County, Territory, or Diſtrict. In *Germany* and *France* it denotes the Land ſubject to one Count. Among the *Swiſs* it ſignifies a Canton, and ſeems to have its Original from the *German* word *Pach*, a River, becauſe People uſually ſettled themſeves by Rivers. *Beke* among the *Dutch*, *Bec* among the *French*, and *Gow* among the *Swiſs* has the ſame ſignification, and are often added to the Names of Towns. *Pagus* and *Comitatus* were promiſcuouſly uſed for one another, and ſometime *Pagus* ſignifies a City, but with a Diſtinction, and from this word the French *pais* is derived. *Spelm. in Gloſſar. Valeſ. in Not. Gall.*

PAINTING, the Art of repreſenting Figures, Countries, Towns, and other things in Colours. It's not to be doubted, but that Painting is ancient as well as Sculpture, but it is hard to know the real time and place where they began to appear; the *Egyptians* and *Greeks* who pretend to be the Inventors of thoſe Arts which are moſt for the Splendor of Life, pretend, that they were the firſt Carvers and Painters; however, it is certain, That *Painting*, after having had ſome weak beginnings, appear'd in its Perfection amongſt the *Greeks*, and that the principal Schools where this Art was taught, were at *Sicyone*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*, at *Rhodes* and *Athens*; from *Greece* it paſſed into *Italy*, where it was in great eſteem about the end of the *Republick*, and under the firſt *Emperors*, until at laſt War and Luxury having diſmembered the *Roman Empire*, it became entirely extinct as well as other Sciences and Arts, and did not begin to revive again till the famous *Cimabue* laboured at it, and recovered from the hands of certain *Greeks*, ſome ſlender remains of this Art. Some *Florentines* having ſeconded him, were thoſe that gained moſt Reputation at it, yet it was long before any conſiderable Painting was produced. *Le Ghirlandaio Michael Angelo*'s Maſter acquired the moſt Credit, but *Michael Angelo* his Scholar, in the time of Pope *Julius* II. at the beginning of the XVIth. Century eclipſed the Glory of all that went before him, and erected a School at *Florence*. *Peter Perugin* had for his Scholar *Raphael d'Urbin*, whom he excell'd very much, and even *Michael Angelo* himſelf, and formed a School at *Rome*, conſiſting of ſeveral excellent Painters; at the ſame time the School of *Lombardy* was ſet up, and was famous under *Georgion* and *Titian*, who had *Julian Bellino* for his Maſter; beſides which, there were alſo in *Italy* ſome other particular Schools, under different Maſters; amongſt the reſt, that of *Leonardo de Vinci* at *Milan*, but the three firſt are eſteemed the moſt famous, the reſt having proceeded from them; but over and above theſe, there were on this ſide the Mountains ſome *Painters* who had nothing to do with thoſe of *Italy*, as *Albert Durez* in *Germany*, *Holbens* in *Switſerland*, *Lucas* in *Holland*, and ſeveral others that wrought in *France* and *Flanders* in a different manner; but *Italy* and *Rome* eſpecially was the place where this Art was practis'd in its greateſt Perfection, and where from time to time were brought up excellent *Painters*. The School of *Raphael* was ſucceeded by that of the *Caracchios*, which hath almoſt laſted till now in their heighth and perfection; but at this day there is but little of it in *Italy*, this Art ſeeming to have paſs'd into *France*, ſince King *Lewis* the XIVth. hath ſet up *Academies* for thoſe that practiſe it. I have ſaid before, That the firſt Invention of this Art of *Painting* is not certainly known, but it is agreed, That he who was the firſt that attempted Drawing made his firſt Eſſay upon a Wall, by drawing the ſhadow of a Man which the Light diſcovered; and to give the greater beauty to this Story, ſome write, that it was a Girl who thus *deſigned* the face of her Lover. Some alledge, That it was one *Philocles* of *Egypt* who firſt reduced this Invention into practice; others name *Cleanthes* of *Corinth*, and others again ſay, That *Ardices a Corinthian* and *Telephanes* of *Clarentia* in the *Peloponneſus*, began to *Draw* without Colours, with a Coal only; and that the Firſt that made uſe of one Colour in Painting was one *Cleophantes* of *Corinth*, and for that reaſon called *Monochromatos*: After him it is ſaid, that *Hygienontes*, *Dinias* and *Charmas* where the firſt that made Pictures in one Colour only. *Eumarus* of *Athens*, at laſt, Painted both Men and Women in a different manner; his *Diſciple Simon* the *Cleonian* began to Paint the Body in various Poſtures, and to repreſent the Joints and Limbs, the Veins, and the Foldings of the Drapery; however it is certain, that in the time of *Romulus*, and about the fifteenth *Olympiad*; that is, 715 Years before *Chriſt*'s Incarnation, *Candaules*, ſirnamed *Myrſilus* King of *Lydia* bought for its weight in Gold, a Picture of *Bularchus*'s painting, in which was repreſented the Battle of the *Magneſians*. *Panæus* the Brother of *Phidias* was in eſteem in the 83d. *Olympiad*, 448 Years before our Saviour. *Polygnotus* the *Thaſian* was the firſt that put Thought and Paſſion in the Face, and gave Force and Beauty to the Colours; the did ſeveral things at *Delphos* and *Athens*. At the ſame time *Mycon* made himſelf famous alſo in *Greece*. About the 90th *Olympiad* appear'd *Aglaophon*, *Cephiſſodorus*, *Phrillus*, and *Evenor* the Father and Maſter of *Parrhaſius*; all theſe Painters were excellent in their Art, but *Apollodorus* exceeded them all; he lived in the 93d *Olympiad*, 408 Years before the birth of our *Lord*; His manner was imitated by *Zeuxis*, *Parrhaſius*, and ſeveral others till the Reign of *Auguſtus*. It's not known what Painters wrought in *Italy* ſince the Reign of this Emperor. When the *Conſtantines* and *Theodoſius*'s took upon them the protection of the Church, theſe *Chriſtian Emperors* cauſed ſome Carving and Painting Works to be made for the Ornament of the *Churches*, but we have almoſt nothing conſiderable of the Remains of thoſe Pieces. 'Tis probable, one Reaſon of the decay of Painting in the Empire, was occaſion'd, by the Second Council of *Nice*'s Decreeing Religious worſhip to be paid to the Images of our Saviour, and the Saints: This Practice, being look'd upon, by a great part of the Church as a dangerous and unwarrantable Innovation, ſeveral of the *Greek* Emperors made a vigorous oppoſition againſt it; and the better to ſuppreſs thoſe Exceſſes, order'd the Images and paintings to be taken out of Churches and defac'd, and by this means, the Art it ſelf fell under a great diſcouragement. But about the Year One thouſand two hundred and ſeventy, the famous *Cimabue* reſtored the Art of Painting, which was perfected by the Painters of the ſucceeding Ages. About the beginning of the fifteenth Century there were famous *Painters* in the *Low-Countries* and in *Germany*; amongſt others, *John de Bruges*, who found out the way of Painting in Oyl. *Albert Dure*, &c. *Felebien Lives of Painters. Freſnoy. Moiner*, &c.

PAITA, a Town in *Mar del zur* built by the *Spaniards*. It conſiſted of 200 Houſes, neatly built, when taken by the *Engliſh* under Mr. *Cavendiſh*, in 1587, who plundered and burnt it. *Du Laet* ſays, It is a noble port of *Peru*, ſeated in a Barren and Sandy Soil, without Water; but that having a large and ſafe Bay, all the Goods deſigned for *Guatimala* are landed at this place. In 1615 it was again taken by *George Spilberg* and deſerted of all its Inhabitants ſince which it has been more frequented by the *Indians* than *Spaniards*.

PALÆMON or MELICERTES, the Son of *Athamas* and *Ino*. His Mother perceiving her Husband in ſuch a fury, that he had daſh'd out her other Son *Learchus*'s Brains againſt a Rock, ſhe took her other Son *Melicertes* in her Arms, and throwing her ſelf and him into the Sea they were metamorphos'd into Marine Deities; the Mother being call'd *Leucothea*, or, *The Fair Goddeſs*, and ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Aurora*, and the Son *Palæmon* or *Portunus*, becauſe he was fanſied to preſide over Ports. *Ovid Metam. Pauſanias* ſays, That *Melicertes* was ſaved by a Dolphin, and ſet aſhore in the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, whence the Games called *Ludi Iſthmici* were inſtituted in honour of him. *Orpheus in Hymnis*.

PALÆMON, a Grammarian of *Rome* in the time of *Tiberius*, ſo Arrogant, that he call'd *Marcus Varro* a Swine; and uſed to boaſt, That Learning was born and would die with himſelf. *Juven.*

PALÆPHATUS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian contemporary with *Alexander the Great*; there is a Book of his *de Incredibilibus Hiſtoriis*, being an Hiſtorical Explication of Fables. It hath been often printed both in Greek and Latin, in *England* and *Holland*; the beſt Edition is that of *Amſterdam* in 1688, in 8°. There were alſo a Poet, Grammarian and Philoſopher of this Name, all very ancient.

PALAFOX and MENDOSA JOHN, Son to the Marquis of *Hariza* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, born *An.* 1600, bred at *Salamanca*, was a conſtant Aſſiſtant of *Philip* IVth's. Council of War, ſent by him to the *Indies*, created Biſhop of *Los Angelos* there; afterwards Governour of *New Spain*, whence coming to give an account of his Adminiſtration, the King made him alſo Biſhop of *Oſma*. He wrote the Siege and Relief of *Fontarabia* and ſome other things in *Spaniſh. Biblioth. Span. Writers*.

PALAMEDES, Son of *Nauplius*, Prince of the Iſle *Eubœa*. He was very Ingenious, and call'd, Inventor of Weights and Meaſures, of Cheſs and Dice, of drawing Men up in Battalions, regulating the Year by the courſe of the Sun and the Months by that of the Moon. *Pliny* ſays, that during the Siege of *Troy*, he invented the Greek Letters Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ, and ſome add Υ, wherewith *Ulyſſes* mock'd him, ſaying, He had no Reaſon to brag of that Invention, for the Cranes formed that Letter in their order of flying. Hence thoſe Fowls are call'd by *Martial Palamedis aves*. *Ulyſſes* being enraged at him for diſcovering his counterfeit Madneſs, to prevent his going to the War, accuſed him of high Treaſon, and got him ſtoned. *Ovid Metam.*

PALATINATE, a Principality of *Germany*, divided into the Upper and lower *Palatinate* The Upper belongs to the Duke of *Bavaria* according to the Treaty of *Munſter*, and the Lower to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who formerly enjoy'd the whol The Country takes its Name from the Office of Count *Palatine*, beſtowed by the Emperor on thoſe who adminiſtred Juſtice in his Name to the Empire; of which there was two, one on the *Rhine*, who had

had the charge of *Franconia* and the neighbouring Countries; and the other in *Saxony* and other Countries subject to the *Saxon* Law. Hence it is that the Electors of *Saxony*, and the Elector *Palatine*, or Elector of *Bavaria*, are Vicars of the Empire in their respective Provinces when there is an *Interregnum* by the Emperor's death or otherwise. At first the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* had no Possessions on that River; but in process of time got them by Marriage, Purchase, or Imperial Gift, and formed a very considerable Principality; so that besides several Fiefs betwixt *Coblentz*, *Andernach*, and in the Country of *Juliers*, and besides the Dutchies of *Newburg*, *Sultzbach* and *Deuxponts*, and other dependencies on them, he hath divers more Dutchies and Counties. *Heydelberg* is his chief City, famous for its Ancient University and Castle, the Prince's usual Residence, but lately destroy'd by the *French*, as is also *Manheim*, which was but lately built, and handsomely fortified by Prince *Charles*, at the Mouth of the *Necker*. *Caub* is a little Town with the Castle of *Gudensfelts* on the *Rhine*; against which, in the middle of the River, is the Castle of *Pfaltz*, whence some (but falsly) would have the Princes Title of *Pfaltzgrave* derived. The Town of *Delsburg* hath a fine Castle on the *Necker*. *Frankendal* is best fortified of any Town in the Lower *Palatinate*. The Elector *Frederick* III. begun, *An.* 1576, to entertain many Protestant Families there, who fled from the *Low-Countries*. His Successors doing the like in other Towns, did thereby mightily enrich the Country. The Prince made his Revenue very considerable, by taking away the Church Lands upon the change of Religion, right of conducting Strangers, whom he obliges to make use of his Guards, not only in his own Territories, but in the Neighbouring Bishopricks and Earldoms, by virtue of a Privilege granted him by the Emperor. Toll upon Merchandize that pass'd his Territories, and the Title he had to the Goods of Strangers, or those who come to settle without express Leave in his Dominions. This Country was ruin'd by the *French* in 1688, and 1689, on pretence of the difference betwixt that King and the new Elector, about the *Allodial*, claim'd by the Dutchess of *Orleans*, Sister to Prince *Charles*, who died without Issue. See the *French* King's Manifesto, *September* 1688. This Family is descended from that of *Bavaria*, thus:

The Genealogy of the Elector Palatine.

Otho the Illustrious died *An.* 1245, leaving two Sons, *Lewis* the IId. Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* and Elector, and *Henry* the XIIIth. Duke of *Bavaria*. *Lewis* the IId. had a Son call'd *Rodolph*, by the Emperor *Rodolph* the Ist's Daughter, of whom are descended the Electors *Palatine*. This *Rodolph* had three Sons by *Maud*, the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Nassaw*'s Daughter, *viz. Adolph*, *Rodolph* II. and *Robert* I. *Rodolph*, the Father, had for a second Wife, *Maud*, Daughter to the King of *England*. He had no Issue by his *English* Lady. His eldest Son *Adolph* resign'd in favour of his Brother *Rodolph* the IId. leaving one Son, who was afterwards *Robert* the IId. *Rodolph* the IId. dying without Issue Male, *Robert* the Ist. succeeded, who erected the University of *Heydelberg*, *An.* 1346. but dying Childless, *Robert* the IId. abovementioned succeeded, and left a Son called *Robert* the IIId. chosen Emperor *An.* 1400, his second Son *Lewis de Barba* succeeded in the Electorate, died *An.* 1439 leaving a Son called *Lewis* the IIId. who was succeeded by his Son *Philip*, by *Margaret* Daughter to *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*. *Philip* was succeeded by his Son *Lewis* the Vth. who died without Children, and was succeeded by his Brother, *Robert the Vertuous*, who was succeeded by *Frederick* the IId. his Brother, who left the Electorate to *Otho Henry*, Son to his Brother *Robert the Vertuous*, and he dying without Issue, was succeeded, *An.* 1559, by *Frederick* the IIId. his Cousin of the fourth degree, descended from *Stephen*, fourth Son to *Robert* the IIId. This *Frederick* the IIId was succeeded by his Son, *Lewis* the IVth. who turned Protestant, and was succeeded by *Frederick* the IV. who also abandoned Popery. He married *Louise*, Daughter to the Prince of *Orange*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Vth who was chosen King of *Bohemia*, *An.* 1619, but afterwards dethroned. He died at *Mentz*, in 1632, leaving behind him three Sons, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James* the Ist. King of *Great Britain*, &c *viz. Charles*, *Lewis*, *Robert*, and *Edward*. *Robert*, commonly call'd Prince *Robert*, and well known in *England*, was created Duke of *Cumberland*, and died without Legitimate Issue *An.* — *Edward* died a Papist at *Paris* in 1663, leaving three Daughters by Princess *Anne* of *Mantua*. One of them, *viz. Anne*, married to the Prince of *Conde*. *Charles* succeeded his Father in the Electorate, married *Charlotte* Daughter to the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse Cassel* by whom he had *Charles* and *Elizabeth Charlotte*, who was married to the Duke of *Orleans*, only brother to *Lewis* the XIVth. of *France*. *Charles* succeeded his Father in the Electorate, and *An.* 1671 married *Wilhelmine-Ernestine* Daughter to *Frederick* the IIId. King of *Denmark*. He died *An.* 1685 without Issue, and is succeeded by *Philip William*, Duke of *Newbourg*, a Roman Catholick Prince. *Heiss.*

PALATINES, of *Poland*, the Name of those who govern'd that State when the Race of *Lech*, their first Monarch, was extinguish'd about the Year 695; at which time they divided the Kingdom into twelve Provinces, each of which was govern'd by a *Palatine* as Prince, in the Vulgar Tongue call'd *Vayvods*, *i. e.* Captains or Generals, who disagreeing among themselves, and every one striving to increase his Power, the People chose one to rule, *viz. Cracus*, *An.* 700; but after the death of the Princess *Venda*, the *Palatines* were restor'd, and govern'd some Months, till *Lestic* the 1st. was elected *An.* 760. The Name of *Vayvode* obtains still and takes place next to the Bishops, but their number is more or less according to the Extent of the *Polish* Dominions. *Herb. de Fustin. Hist. Pol.*

PALATINUS MONS. Vid. MOUNT PALATINE.

PALATUA, the Goddess whom the *Romans* believed to preside over the Palace; *Palatual* the Sacrifice which was offered to her, and *Palatualis* the Priest who offered the Sacrifice.

PALAZZUOLO, a City of *Sicily*, 18 miles S. of *Leontins*, and 24 W. of *Syracusa*. Lon. 36. 54. Lat 30. 24.

PALEA, a Disciple of *Gratian*, who added the Canons intituled *Palea* to *Gratian*'s Decree, they not being found in the ancient Manuscripts; or if found, are added on the Margin; so that they are neither called *Palea* from παλαιὸν, παλαιεὰ, nor *palea chaff*, but from the Author. *Doujat. Hist Can. Law.*

PALENCIA, a *Spanish* Town in the Kingdom of *Leon* with a Bishoprick, formerly suffragan of *Toledo*, now of *Burgos*. It's called in Latine *Palantia* and *Palentia*. It was anciently strong and considerable, but not so now. *Mariana Hist. Span.* A National Council was held at *Valadolid* in this Diocess by the Bishop of *Sabina*, Pope *John* XXIId's Legate, *An.* 1322, whose Acts are very considerable for the time. And another was held at *Palencia*, *An.* 1388, by *Clement* the VIIth's Legate, *Peter de Luna* afterward Antipope. *Palencia* is 25 miles N. of *Valadolid*, Lon. 12. 46 Lat. 42. 14.

PALEOCASTRO, a Town of *Crete* with a Castle and Haven in the North part of the Island, eight miles W. of *Candie*. It is subject to the *Turks*.

PALEOLOGUS, the Name of an Ancient Family in the Empire of *Constantinople* Princes of *Romania*, who married into the Emperors Family, and afterwards attain'd to the purple themselves; so *Michael* being *Paleologus* on both sides was made Emperor of *Constantinople* in 1259, and died in 1283; succeeded by his Son *Andronicus* called the Old, who died in 1327; his Son *Michael* was also crowned Emperor, but died in 1320, seven Years before his Father, whom the Grandson called *Andronicus* the Young succeeded, and died in 1341; his Son *John* succeeded and died in 1355: His Son *Andronicus* was deprived of the Empire for conspiring against him, so that *Manuel* another of his Sons succeeded, and died in 1425, succeeded by his Son *John*, who died in 1449, succeeded by his Son *Constantine*, kill'd at the taking of *Constantinople* by the *Turks*, *May* 29. 1453, leaving no Issue. *Du Cange Hist. Constantinop.*

PALEOTUS, *(Gabriel)* skilful in the Civil and Canon Law, whereof he was Professor at *Bologne*, sent to the Council of *Trent*, by Pope *Pius* the IVth and for his service there, made Cardinal in 1565. *Pius* the Vth. made him Bishop of *Bologne*. He was much esteem'd by *Clement* the VIIIth. and had 30 Votes to have succeeded *Pius* the Vth. He wrote many Books, as *de bono Senectutis*, *Archiepiscopale Bononiense*. *De Imaginibus Sacris & Prophanis*, &c. and died 1597, Aged 75. *Auberi. Riccolus.*

PALERMO, a City of *Sicily*, being an Archbishop's Seat, and Sea-port, situated in the Valley of *Mazares*. It's the Metropolis of the Kingdom, Residence of the Vice-Roy, and one of the finest Cities in *Sicily* in regard of its Situation in a fruitful Field, its stately Buildings, Trade, Gentry, and rich Inhabitants. It's called in Latine *Panormus*, *Panhormum* and *Latus Pulchrum*. It has a wonderful store of Fountains and Springs. *June* the 2d, 1676, the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Fleets were defeated near this place, by *Du Quesne*, the famous *French* Admiral. This City is 228 m. S. of *Naples*, and 270 S. of *Rome*. Lon 34 50. Lat. 37. 26.

PALES, Goddess of the Shepherds, to whom they sacrificed Milk and Honey, that she might deliver them and their Cattle from Wolves and Diseases. *Ovid fast. lib.* 4.

PALESTINE. See JUDEA.

PALESTRINE, in Latin *Praneste* and *Polystephanos*, a City of *Italy*, in the Territories of *Rome*, being a Bishop's Seat, and Principality, anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, and the recourse of People to know their Lot. The Ruins of the said Temple and ancient City, which were destroyed by Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth. are to

be ſeen upon the Mountain, at the foot of which, he cauſed the Town to be built, now called *Paleſtrine*. The Biſhoprick is uſually enjoyed by one of the ſix ancient Cardinals. *Paleſtrina* is 24 miles E. of *Rome*. Lon. 34. 57. Lat. 41. 52. *Suarez de Antiq. Præneſt.*

PALICAT, a Fort belonging to the *Hollanders* in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, having a Garriſon of 200 Men, and is the Seat of the Director of their Factories for that Kingdom. It ſtands upon the Sea, and is well ſtor'd with Canon, and regularly fortified; but it has only a Road for the Ships to ride in. At a good diſtance the Natives have built a ſmall Town, which is encreaſing. *Tavern. pt.* 2. *p.* 93. It ſtands eight Leagues N. of *Madreſpatan* or *Fort St. George* belonging to the *Engliſh*.

PALILIES, in Lat. *Palilia*, Feſtivals celebrated in the Fields by the Shepherds on the twenty firſt of *April*, in honour of the Goddeſs *Pales*, by dancing round a Fire, which they believed did chaſe away the Wolves, and prevent Diſeaſes among their Cattle. It was at one of theſe Feaſts that *Romulus* and *Remus* founded *Rome*, *An. Mund.* 3301, 753 before Chriſt. *Dionyſ. Halicarn. Antiq. lib.* 1.

PALIMBAM, a City and Country of the Iſle of *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt Indies*. *Baudr.*

PALINGENIUS (*Marcellus*) a Poet of the XVIth. Century. He wrote a famous Poem in twelve Books, call'd, *Zodiacus Vitæ*; in which, he ſeems to have beſtow'd too much coſt on the *Libertines* Objections againſt Religion. *Lil. Girald. Hiſt. Poet. Dial.*

PALINURUS, a Captain of *Æneas*'s Fleet, who being aſleep, fell overboard with the Rudder in his Hand, and being caſt upon the Coaſt of *Italy* after three days ſwimming, was murdered by the Inhabitants, ſtript and thrown into the Sea, for which, being viſited with a Plague, the Oracle told them, That they muſt appeaſe *Palinurus*'s Manes to make it ceaſe; whereupon they conſecrated a Wood, and erected him a Sepulchre on a Promontory in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which the *Italians* ſtill call the *Cape of Palinurus*; of which *Virgil Æneid.* 6.

Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.

PALIQUES, in Lat. *Palici*, Now call'd *Naphia* or *Naphthia*, two Lakes in *Sicily* near the City *Catanea*, as alſo the Fountain *Palicene*. Poets ſay, They were two Brothers, Twins, begot by *Jupiter* on the Nymph *Thalia*, who growing big, was ſo aſham'd of the action, and afraid of *Juno*, that ſhe pray'd the Earth might ſwallow her up; which being granted, ſhe brought forth her two Sons in the Bowels of the ſame, which opened again and let 'em out: Whence they were called *Palici* from the Greek word πάλιν *again*. They were ador'd as Gods by the *Sicilians*. And it was alſo ſtoried, That from the holes whence they iſſued, gulfs of Fire proceeded at the ſame time; whence came the flames of Mount *Ætna*. Others ſays, That two Lakes flowed from the holes which remain ſtill, and were had in ſuch Veneration, that thoſe who were accuſed of Perjury threw themſelves into them, and if they came out ſafe were acquitted, but otherwiſe the Bond they were oblig'd to give before this trial, was forfeited. Perjury was tried in the ſame manner, by throwing in Writing-Tables, with what was ſworn upon them; if they ſunk it was eſteem'd, falſe, if otherwiſe, true. By command of the Oracle Humane Sacrifices were offer'd to appeaſe the Choler of *Thalia* and her two Sons; but in proceſs of time inanimate things were only ſacrificed; whence *Virgil* ſays,

——— *Placabilis ara Palici.*

Ovid. Metam lib 5. *Macrob. Saturn. lib.* 5. *cap.* 19.

PALLADES, Virgins dedicated by the *Thebans* to *Jupiter*. In this manner: They conſecrated one of the beſt born and moſt beautiful Virgins to him, who lay with whom ſhe pleaſed till the time of her natural Purgation, and then ſhe was given to a Husband; but after the time of her Proſtitution till the time of her Marriage ſhe was lamented as dead. *Euſtath. ad Iliad.*

PALLADIUM, the Statue of the Goddeſs *Pallas*, repreſented with a Pike in her Hand, which, always mov'd as ſhe turn'd her Eyes. The *Trojans* believed, That this Wooden Statue fell from Heaven into the Temple before the Roof was on, as they were building the ſame in the Citadel of *Troy*. They were told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, That the City ſhould be impregnable ſo long as that Preſent of Heaven was in their Poſſeſſion, but that its Ruin would follow if ever the Statue ſhould be carried without the Walls. During the Siege of *Troy*, *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes*, *Grecian* Captains, entred the Citadel by Mines under ground, cut off the Garriſon, and brought the ſaid Statue to their own Camp. A Statue of *Pallas* was kept at *Rome* in the Temple of *Veſta*, which ſome Authors will have to be the true Statue; whereupon *Vives* obſerves, That there were two of them at *Troy*, one of which was preſerv'd as Sacred, and a Counterfeit expos'd to the Publick, which *Ulyſſes* took; but the true one, with the *Trojan* Tutelary and Houſhold Gods were carried into *Italy* by *Æneas*. And when the ſame was carried to *Rome* they made many Counterfeits to prevent the ſtealing of the true one. There was another *Palladium* dedicated to *Minerva* in the Cittadel of *Athens*. In the Conſecration of thoſe Statues, the Heathens were very Ceremonious and Superſtitious. *Liv. lib.* 26.

PALLADIUS, a *Galatian*, Biſhop of *Helenopolis* in *Bithynia*, *An.* 388 or 401, and Hermit of Mount *Nitria*, a great Friend of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s during his Perſecution: He was himſelf baniſh'd into the Country of the *Blemmians*, *An.* 417, ten Years after S. *Chryſoſtom*'s death he went to *Rome* in the Pontificate of *Zoſimus*. *Theodore*, a Deacon of *Rome*, learn'd from him the particulars of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Sufferings, and from his Relation was that Dialogue containing S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life compoſed; which, nevertheleſs is defective in many things. *Palladius* afterwards, at the deſire of *Lauſus* Governour of *Cappadocia*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Hermites, which is call'd *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca* from the Name of that Lord. 'Tis diſputed by the Learned, whether this *Palladius*, and he that wrote the Dialogue of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life, was the ſame Perſon. *Bigotius* believes it was another *Palladius*, who upon the formers being tranſlated to *Aſpuna*, ſucceeded him in the See of *Helenopolis*; but there are probable Reaſons to perſwade us that the Dialogue and the *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca* were written by the ſame Author. This *Palladius* is ſaid to have been an *Origeniſt*, and therefore S. *Jerom*'s Enemy, of whom he does not write favourably. His great amity with *Rufinus* confirms this ſuſpicion. He was Diſciple to *Evagrius* of *Pontus*, and ſuſpected of *Pelagianiſm*. *Epiphan. Socrates. Trithemius*, *Baleus*, and others, ſuppoſe *Palladius* the Deacon, ſent by Pope *Celeſtine*, *An.* 430, to oppoſe *Pelagianiſm* in *Scotland*, where he was the firſt Biſhop (tho the Nation had been Chriſtian above 200 years before) to have been the Author of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life, which was tranſlated by the learned *Ambroſe* General of the *Camaldules* above 200 years ago, and dedicated to Pope *Eugenius* the IVth. The Greek Original is not now extant. Dr. *Cave*'s Diſſertation concerning thoſe two *Palladius*'s. *Baleus*, *Cent.* 14. *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Liter. p.* 1.

PALLADIUS or PALLADIO (*Andrew*) a learned Architect of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, Scholar to the learned *John George Triſſin*. He was a great reviver of the ancient Architecture, of which he formed excellent Idea's by viewing the old Monuments at *Rome*, whereof he drew the principal pieces, upon which he wrote Remarks, of which there are ſeveral Editions with Cuts; and re-eſtabliſhed the Rules which were corrupted by the Barbarity of the *Goths*. He publiſhed four Books of Architecture, the laſt of which treating of the *Roman* Temples, makes it evident, that the Author ſurpaſſed all that ever wrote before him on that Subject. This Work was tranſlated into *French* by *Rowland Friarl*. *Hiſtorie. Memoirs.*

PALLADIUS, a *Daniſh* Divine, who together with *Hemmingius*, promoted the Reformation in that Country.

PALLADIUS (*Fuſcus*) born at *Padua*, was an Author of Character in the XVth Century, and mention'd with great Commendation by *Sabellicus*. He wrote Notes upon *Catullus*, a Treatiſe concerning *Iſles*, and ſeveral other curious pieces. *Sabellic. Ennead. Scardeon de Clar. Patav. lib.* 3 *claſs.* 10.

PALLAS, *Claudius Cæſar*'s enfranchis'd Bondman, ſo wealthy, that he was reckoned 2500000 Seſtercies richer than *Craſſus*. *Tacit.*

PALLAS, derived from a Greek word ſignifying, to throw Darts, is one of the Names given to *Minerva* the Goddeſs of War and Wiſdom, whom the Poets feign to have been bred in *Jupiter*'s Brain. There was an *Italian* Prince, Son to King *Evander*, who joined *Æneas* at his arrival in *Italy*; and alſo a Greek Author who wrote of the Myſteries of *Mithra*, of this Name. *Homer. Voſſius*, *lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Græc.*

PALLAVICINI, the Name of a noble and ancient *Italian* Family which hath divers Branches at *Rome*, *Genoa*, and in *Lombardy*. They pretend to have come from *Germany*, *An.* 980. They are Princes of *Civitella* and *Angueſline*. *Pallavicini* was the firſt Doge of *Genoa*, who ever aſſum'd a Royal Crown, *Anno* 1637. *Antonio Pallavicini*, born 1440, was a *Genoeſe*, made Biſhop of *Fontanilla* by *Sixtus* the IVth *Anno* 1484, and Cardinal by *Innocent* the VIIIth. 1489. He had ſeveral Biſhopricks confer'd on him by Pope *Alexander* the VIth. who eſteemed him for his Courage. So that when the ſaid Pope retired into the Caſtle of S. *Angelo* at *Charles* the VIIIth's entring *Rome*, *December* 28 1494, he appointed *Pallavicini* to receive and treat with him, which he did ſucceſsfully; the Pope having ſo much offended the ſaid Monarch, that he durſt not ſtay his coming to *Rome*. Next Year he retired to *Orvietta*, and left *Pallavicini* to treat with him again, whereupon the ſaid Monarch did generouſly reſtore all the places which he had taken from the Church. The Pope dying *Aug* 17 1503.

his ſcandalous life had ſo much diſhonoured the Chair that the Conclave looking for one whoſe Integrity might repair that diſgrace, *Pallavicini* bid faireſt for the ucceſſion: However *Pius* the IIId. was choſen Pope, and in a little time ſucceeded by *Julius* the IId. who imployed Cardinal *Pallavicini* in affairs of importance, and ſent him Legate to *Savona*, where there was an Interview between *Lewis* XII. and *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, who entred into a League againſt the *Venetians* according to the Pope's deſire, but *Pallavicini* arriving at *Rome* in the end of *Auguſt*, with an account of his Negotiation, fell ſick and died *September* 10th. 1507. aged 66. *Guicciardin Hiſt. lib.* 2.

PALLAVICINI *(Ferrante)* born at *Placence*, bred an *Auguſtin*, a Man of great Wit, and an excellent Satyriſt, for which he was much admired and applauded. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth making War upon *Odoard Farneſe*, Duke of *Parma*, *Pallavicini* eſpouſed his Princes Quarrel with his Pen, and publiſh'd ſeveral pieces extreamly to the diſadvantage of the See of *Rome*, and the Houſe of *Barberini*, which was the Pope's Family, inſomuch, that *Pallavicini* became an Execration at *Rome*, where a price was ſet on his Head, which made him retire to *Venice*, where he lived in quiet. But one *Breſche*, Son to a Bookſeller at *Paris*, perſwading him, that he might live more advantageouſly in *France*, eſpecially at *Orange*, under the Protection of a Proteſtant Prince; inſtead of conducting him thither, brought him into the Pope's Dominions, where he was taken, and fourteen Months afterward beheaded at *Avignon*, *An.* 1644; in revenge of which, one of his Friends kill'd the cowardly Traytor at *Paris* a little after. *Pallavicini* publiſh'd divers Treatiſes, *viz. La Taliclea*, *la Suſanna*, *il Giuſeppe*, *il Sanſone*, *l'Ambaſciatore Invidiato*, *la pudicitia Schernita*, *il divorcio celeſte*, *la Rhetorica della* P. and others which are bound in two Volumes. His Death occaſioned the Dialogues entituled, *Anima errante di Ferrante Pallavicini. Bouch. Hiſt. de prov.*

PALLAVICINI *(Sforza)* Jeſuit and Cardinal, ſon of Marqueſs *Alexand. Pallavicini*, was a learned Philoſopher and Lawyer; and tho' eldeſt Son, would be an Eccleſiaſtick againſt the mind of his Friends. His Converſation was ſo regular, that he was choſen amongſt the Prelates who aſſiſt at thoſe Aſſemblies called Congregations at *Rome*, and particularly that of good Government, and Eccleſiaſtical Immunities. He was alſo Preſident of the College of *Humoriſts*, Governour of *Jeſi*, *Orvieta* and *Camerina* under Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. Examiner of the Biſhops, and a Member of the Congregation of the Holy Office. He was made Cardinal by *Alexander* the VIIth. *November* 10th. 1659, and publiſhed a Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, in many things contradicting Father *Paul*, againſt which, a Treatiſe was printed, called, *The new Goſpel of Cardinal* Pallavicini. He died *June* 5. 1667, aged 60. His Works are, *Trattato dello Stile. Del Bene Vindication Soc. Jeſ.* &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ. Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. de Huom. Letter.*

PALLIUM, a kind of Imperial Mantle, wherewith the *Chriſtian Emperors* began to honour the Prelates of the Church in the fourth Age; willing it ſhould be the Ornament of thoſe Prelates, and a mark of their Spiritual Authority over the Inferior Orders of their Churches, as the Emperors uſed it, in token of the Temporal Power they had over thoſe of their Empire. At firſt it covered all the Body of the Prelate, and reached down from the Neck to the very Heels, not unlike to a Prieſt's Cope, ſaving that it was ſhut up before, and not of Silk, nor of Linen, but of Wool, to repreſent the Sheep which *Jeſus Chriſt*, the good Shepherd, carries upon his Shoulders. It was afterwards but a kind of a *Stole* which hung before and behind, and had four ſcarlet Croſſes placed on the four ſides of the *Pallium*, to wit, upon the Breaſt, Back, and both Shoulders. The Patriarchs took the *Pallium* upon the *Altar*, at the Ceremony of their Conſecration. They ſent one of them to the Metropolitans of their Patriarchſhip when they confirmed their Election, and theſe ſame beſtowed them upon the Biſhops of their Province when conſecrating of them, after having firſt confirmed the choice made according to the Canons; inſomuch, that neither the one nor the other could exerciſe any Pontifical Function unleſs they had received the *Pallium*. They uſed not this Veſt but at the *Altar*, when celebrating of ſolemn *Maſs*, and alſo pulled it off while the *Goſpel* was read. As this Honour was a pure favour of the Emperors, the *Pallium* was beſtowed upon none without their leave. Thus S. *Grigory* pray'd the Emperor *Mauritius*, to grant to the Patriarch *Anaſtaſius* the Servant, who had been depoſed, the Liberty to come to *Rome*, and to wear the *Pallium*, to the end he might celebrate *Maſs* pontifically. The Cuſtom was not altogether the ſame in the Weſt, where no Prelates had this Ornament before the VIth Age. It was at the beginning of this Age, that Pope *Symmachus*, having conſtituted *Cæſarius* Metropolitan of *Arles*, his Vicar in *Gaul*, ſent him the *Pallium*, and Pope *Vigilius*, one of his Succeſſors in the ſame Age, gave it to *Auxentius* Archbiſhop of *Arles* alſo, and Vicar of the *Holy See*; for that mark of participating of the power of the Pope was then given to none but Primates alone and Apoſtolick Vicars; and it was not till a great while after, about the middle of the VIIIth. Century, that Pope *Zachary* granted it to all Metropolitans or Archbiſhops. The Popes, after this, gave this Ornament to ſeveral conſiderable Biſhops, whereof ſome qualify'd themſelves Archbiſhops, becauſe of this right, as having a Dignity above ordinary Biſhops. *Maimburg Hiſtoire du Pontificat de S. Gregoire le Grand.*

PALMA or La POVA, a very ſtrong place of *Friuli* under the *Venetians* in *Italy*, built by the Doge *Ciconia* in 1593, for the Defence of their Country againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This Citradel ſtands near to a Town called *Palmata*, ſituated upon the Frontiers of *Auſtria* and the County of *Goritz*. Dr. *Brown*, who ſaw it ſaith, It's the largeſt and moſt regular Fortification that he ever ſaw, having nine regular Baſtions, call'd by the names of ſo many noble *Venetians*. The Ditch is thirty paces wide, and twelve deep, and is kept dry for the Health of the place, but they can fill it with Water upon occaſion. It has three Gates, and about a hundred Cannon always mounted; and if need be they can quickly mount more. There is a Well in the Center of the Town, over which ſtands a Standard, and the *Venetians* look upon this to be the ſtrongeſt Fortification in the World. It is 10 miles S. E. of *Udina*, 52 N. E. of *Venice*, Lon. 34. 00. Lat. 45. 55. *Baudrand.*

PALMA La PALMA, an Iſle of the *Atlantick Sea* in *Africa*, one of the *Canaries*, belongs to the *Spaniards*, who made themſelves Maſters of it in 1493. It is five and twenty Leagues in circumference, and is very well cultivated. It hath a ſmall City called *Santa Cruz de la Palma*, divers Towns, and a flaming Mountain, which, in 1677 ſent forth ſubterranean Fires, accompanied with Earthquakes, which were very remarkable for their quality and continuance. *November* 13th. a little after Sunſet, the Earth quaked for the ſpace of thirteen Leagues all along the Coaſt, and that Earthquake accompanied with a frightful noiſe, laſted five days, during which, the Earth opened in divers places; the greateſt gap was made upon *Mount-aux Chevres*, a mile and an half diſtant from the Sea, from whence proceeded a great Fire which caſt up Stones and melted Rocks. The like happened in ſeveral places thereabouts, and in leſs than a quarter of an Hour, it made about the Foot of the Mountain eighteen gaps, which vomited up flames of Fire and burning Stones, in ſo great a quantity, as to form a River of Fire: It took its courſe over the plain of *Los Cainos*, and ran with Violence towards the *Holy Fountain*, but coming near unto the brink of the great Deſcent, turned to the right, and forc'd its way towards the *Old Port*, which is that where the *Spaniards* landed when they made themſelves Maſters of theſe *Iſlands*. *November* 20th. there was a ſecond Eruption out of the *Mount-aux Chevres*, from whence came forth Stones and Fire, with great Tremblings and Thunders, and continued ſeveral days; black Cinders have been taken up ſeven Leagues diſtant from thence. The ground thereabouts was entirely waſted, and the Inhabitants conſtrained to abandon their Habitations. *Memoires Hiſtoriques. J. Nunno de Penna.*

PALMARII, *French* Soldiers, ſo called, becauſe they returned from a *Croiſade* in the *Holy Land*, with Palm-branches in their Hands, and were allowed certain Privileges by *Lewis* IX. their Founder. *Spelman.*

La Grviand De las PALMAS, Lat. *Palmarum Civitas*, the Metropolis of the Iſland *Canaria*, in the Eaſt part of which it ſtands, with a Haven on the *Atlantick* Ocean. It is ſubject to the *Spaniards*, and ſometimes call'd *Canaria*. The chief Court of Judicature for all the Iſland is kept here; the City is beautiful, and the Inhabitants rich and gallant. The Ground is ſandy, and does ſo ſpeedily drink up the Rain as it falls, that one may immediately after walk clean in a Velvet Slipper. *Hackuit. Banar.*

PALMIER (*Matthew*) of *Florence*, lived in the XVth. Age. He continued *Proſper*'s *Chronicle* (which was an addition to that of S. *Jerom*, who only tranſlated augmented, and carried on that of *Euſebius*) till 1449. And *Matthias Palmier* of *Piſa*, has made an addition to it till the Year 1481. He writ alſo a Book of the War of *Piſa*, the Life of *Nicholas Acciajole*, a Treatiſe of the *Civil Life*, which *Claude de Roſiers* has tranſlated into *French*, and divers other Pieces full of Learning, but this great Man who had ſo much Knowledge in humane Learning, miſtook in writing of Divine Things, he publiſhed ſom. particular Sentiments in reference to the Nature of Angels, which occaſioned his Book to be burnt. *Trithemius* and *Genebrard* ſay, *Palmier* run the ſame Deſtiny with his Book, and that he was ſentenced to the Flames; in the mean time, as *Pagius* obſerves, There is neither *Philip de Bergamo*, nor *Volaterran*, nor any other *Italian* Authors that ſay any thing of this Misfortune; however it be, let the Curious conſult theſe *Authors. Perrin, lib.* 2. *Hor illuſtr. Philip de Bergamo, in Suppl. Chron. A. C* 1439. *Volaterran Comment Nare. lib* 21 *Trithem.*

in lat Genebrard in Chron. Bellarmin. de script. Eccl. Voſſius lib. 3. de Hiſt. Lat &c.

PALMOSA *or* PATHMOS, an Iſland in the *Archipelago* to the S. W. of *Samos* 12 *German* miles. It is not half ſo big as *Samos*, but has better Ports and ſome other advantages. S. *John* the Apoſtle wrote in this Iſland the *Revelation* during his Exile in the Reign of *Domitian* The *Venetian Armado* did frequently Winter here during the War of *Candy*, ſo that the Inhabitants grew rich, but ſince that the *Turks* and *Corſairs* have made them as miſerable as the reſt of their Neighbours. *Randal, p. 56. Struys* who ſaw it in 1656 ſaith, It was then fruitful, populous and well built, and had a City in the middle, with a fair Monaſtery. It is in Circuit not above five *Engliſh* miles, and its chief Product is Corn. *Hackl. t. 2. p. 1. p.* 308.

PALMYRA, THAMAR, TAMAR, a City of *Syria*. 135 miles from *Damaſcus* to the N. E. and 140 from *Antioch* to the S E. (ſixty miles in a Degree.) *Hadrian* the Emperor Enlarg'd it, and called it *Hadrianopolis*. It was alſo called *Amegara*, famous moſtly for *Zenobia* the Maſculine Queen of this ſmall Territory, who was well inſtructed in the *Egyptian*, *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and wrote, amongſt many other things, an Epitome of Hiſtory. She was taken and brought to *Rome* by *Aurelian* the Emperor, who was ſo well pleas'd with her Vertues, that he gave her Poſſeſſions in *Italy* after he had ſhew'd her in Triumph to the People. *A. C.* 273. *Ptol.* Lon. 71. 30. Lat 34 00. It was formerly an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

PALOS *de* MOGUER, Lat. *Palus*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andaluzia*, whence *Chriſtopher Columbus* ſet ſail in 1492 for *America*. It is fifteen miles W. from *Seville*, and nine E. from the mouth of *Guadiana*.

PALOTTA, a City of *Lower-Hungary* in the County of *Alba-Regalis*, was taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialiſts* in *October* 1687; the *Baſſa* that commanded there, immediately deſired to capitulate, and marched out with the Garriſon, and as much Baggage as every Soldier could carry. He had with him about Two hundred and fifty Men whom he conducted to *Belgrade*. In *Palotta* were found eight pieces of Canon, divers Mortars, great quantity of Powder and Proviſion, with three Colours. This Town is five miles N. of *Alba Regalis*. *Memoirs de Temps.*

PALPHURIUS *or* PALFURIUS, Captain of the *Robbers* who over run *Aſia Minor*, and particularly *Iſauria*. The Emperor *Probus* defeated him, and put him to death. *Vopiſcus in Probo.*

PALUDANUS (*John*) commonly call'd *Vandenbroeck*, born at *Malines*, and Divinity Profeſſor at *Louvaine*, in the XVII. Century, his Works are *Vindiciæ Theolog cæ adverſus Verbi Dei corruptelas. Apolog ticus Marianus.* There was another *Paludanus*, ſirnam'd, *Michael*, born in the latter end of the XVI. Century, he was an *Auguſtinian* Monk, of conſiderable Reputation. He wrote Commentaries upon *Aquinas's Summs. Sacra & Theologica concordantia Temporum Regum Iudæ & Iſrael, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

PALUS MOEOTIS, *Limen, Mer de Zabache* or *de la Tana*, a great Gulf or Sea between *Europe* and *Aſia*, about 600 miles in circumference, and eſteem'd no other than a great Marſh, for that in ſome places there is ſo little Water in it, that it cannot be paſs'd but in Boats. *Great Tartary* is to the Weſt of it, *Sarmatia* of *Europe* or *Muſcovy* to the North, and *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, which is *Circaſſia*, to the South and Eaſt, where is the mouth of the *Don* or *Tanais*. The Sea of *Zabache* is ſeparated from the *Euxine* by the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, called the *Streight of Veſpero, Kaffa* or *Korcy*: To the Weſt of it alſo ſtands the Marſh which the Ancients named *Bugis*, now *Suka Morza*. *Polybius, Pliny, Strabo, &c* make mention of the *Palus Mæotis.*

PAMELIUS (*James*) born in the XVIth. Century, a Canon of *Bruges*, and a Deacon of S. *Omer's*, was Son of *Adolphus*, Baron of *Pamele*, and Privy-Councellor to *Charles* the Vth. His Works are *Liturgiæ Latinorum. Micrologus de Eccleſiaſticis Obſervationibus. Catalogus Comment Veterum Selectorum in Univerſa Biblia. Conciliorum Paralipomena, &c.* He likewiſe publiſh'd *Tertullian*, and S. *Cyprian*, with Notes; and a Treatiſe of *Caſſiodorus de Divinis Nominibus. Valer. Andr Bibl. Belg. Mir. in Elog. Belg. &c.*

PAMIERS, upon the *Ariege*, a City of *France* in the County of *Foix*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Toulouſe*. Latin Authors call it *Pamia* and *Apamiæ*, which name was given it from its Caſtle; the City having been called *Fredelac, Fredelacum*. S. *Anthony* was martyr'd in this City, though the time when uncertain The Count *de Carcaſſone* built there in the VIIIth Age, an Abby of the *Regular Canons* of S. *Auguſtin* In 1149 Pope *Boniface* VIIIth erected that Abby into a Biſhoprick, whereof *Bernard Saiſetti* was the firſt Biſhop The Biſhoprick of *Pamiers* was then under *Narbonne*, but ſince Pope *John* XXII. having erected *Toulouſe* into an Archbiſhoprick, it hath been placed under it One of its late Biſhops has been much taken notice of for his oppoſing *Lewis* the XIVth, of *France* about the *Regalia*. Pope *Bonnet* the XIIth. was Biſhop of this place This Town is 32 miles S of *Toulouſe*. *Guillaume de la Perriere. Annal de Foix. Bertrand Elie, Hiſt. Fuxenſ.* Vid. *Pavillon.*

PAMPELUNE, the Capital City of *Navarre*, with a Biſhoprick under *Burgos*, called in Latin *Pampelona, Pompelo* and *Pompe opolis*. It's very ancient, thought to have been built by *Pompey*, and was the Capital of *Gaſcoigne Charlemagn* paſſing into *Spain* took it, and cauſed the Walls of it to be broken down in 778. *Philip* the IId. cauſed a Cittadel to be built there. Pope *John* XXII. had put the Biſhoprick of *Pampelune* under the Metropolitan of *Saragoſſa*; but ſince *Gregory* the XIIIth. it remains under *Burgos*. This Town ſtands upon the River *Arga* in a fruitful Valley, ſurrounded with touring Hills Twenty Leagues S. from *Bayonne*, and forty N. from *Saragoſſa*, Lon. 19 50. Lat 43. 58. *Strabo, lib. 3. Mariamna, lib. 3. & ſeq. Marca Hiſt. de Bearn Hiſt de Navarre Marca Hiſpanica de . de Marca*

PAMPHILA, a learned Woman of *Egypt*, lived in the firſt Age in the time of the Emperor *Nero Photius* ſaith, That having lived thirteen Years with her Husband, who was a Man of Learning, ſhe came, by her Converſation with him to learn divers things of him, acquiring alſo no ſmall benefit by thoſe Learned Men who frequented his Houſe; and that ſhe writ a Miſcellaneous Hiſtory in eight Books *Suidas* adds, That ſhe was of *Ephidaurus*, Daughter of *Sotericles*, and Wife of *Socratides*, and that her Hiſtory conſiſted of thirty three Books, having beſides abridged the Works of *Craſus*, and compoſed other Treatiſes. *Photius Cod.* 173. *Suidas in Sex. Aulus Gellius lib.* 15. *l.* 17. *Diogenes in Platone. Socrates, &c.*

S. PAMPHILUS, Prieſt of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine* and a Martyr, had ſo great a love for Books, that he collected an excellent *Library* He copied alſo the Books of *Origen*; and S. *Jerom*, who had them afterwards, confeſs'd, he valued them more than if he had poſſeſs'd all the Treaſures of *Craſus*. He was taken in the time of the Perſecution of *Maximinus*, and after two years Impriſonment he finiſhed his courſe by a Death as conſtant as his Life was holy, about the Year 308. It's ſaid, That during this long Confinement he wrote part of that Apology for *Origen*, which *Euſebius* finiſhed. *S. Jerom. de Script. Eccl.* 75. *Euſeb. Hiſt. lib. 6. & ſeq. Photius Cod.* 118. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAMPHILUS, Son of *Neocles*, and Scholar to *Plato*, who ſays of him, That he lay ten days dead amongſt the Slain in Battle, and being put on his Funeral Pile three days after he was taken up, reviv'd, and told wonderful things which he had ſeen during the time of his Death *Plato.*

PAMPHILUS, a Philoſopher of *Amphipolis*, or *Sicyone* or *Neopolis*, writ of Grammar, Painting, Illuſtrious Painters, and three Books *de Re Ruſtica*. See *Suidas* who makes mention of him.

PAMPHILUS, the Diſciple of *Plato* and Maſter of *Epicurus*. See *Diogenes Laertius* in the Life of *Epicurus*. *Athenæus* cites one of this name of *Alexandria*. Conſult *Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in Appar. Voſſius lib. 2. & 3. de Hiſt. Græc.*

PAMPHILUS, a Native of *Macedonia*, a famous Painter, lived about the Year 375 of *Rome*, in the Hundredth *Olympiad* Beſides his Art, he was learned, and render'd himſelf very conſiderable, perfectly underſtanding the Mathematicks, which he believed very neceſſary for a Painter. *Pamphilus* was the Maſter of *Apelles*, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality came to learn of him: Beſides the four above-mentioned *Pamphilus's*, *Suidas* makes alſo mention, 1. Of one *Pamphilus* a *Grammarian* of *Alexandria*, the Diſciple of the famous Critick *Ariſtarchus*: He writ a Book entituled, *The Meadow*, which was a Collection of divers things continued the *Gloſſes* of *Zopyrion* or his *Dictionary* of obſcure words, beſides ſeveral other pieces which we have not 2. There was another *Pamphilus*, of whom *Athenæus* ſpeaks and *Suidas* after him, who expreſs'd himſelf always in Verſe. 3. There was a third *Pamphilus* Demagogue of *Athens*, who waſting the publick Treaſury was diſmiſs'd of his charge as *Ariſtophanes* upon *Plautus* declares.

PAMPHYLIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, which to the S. of it has the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Cilicia* to the E. *Piſidia* to the N and *Lycia* to the W. It makes now part of the Province which the *Turks* call *Caramania*. Cities famous in it formerly were *Perga, Aſpendus, Termeſſus*, and *Attalia*, called at this day *Satalia*, and is alſo the Capital City. This Country gives the denomination of *Pamphylian Sea* to that part of the *Mediterranean* which waſhes it. There is a Town in *Macedonia* of this Name. *Brietius Leander*

PAMPREPIUS, an *Egyptian*, a Native of *Thebes* or *Diospolis*, lived in the Fifth Age, in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, with whom he was in much eſteem He was the Diſciple of *Proclus*, and a *Pagan*; writ divers Pieces in Verſe, and the Wars of *Iſauria* in Proſe. *Suidas in Pamprep*

PAN, God of the Shepherds, was alſo conſidered as the God of Nature, which ſeems to be intimated by his Name; for Πᾶν in *Greek* ſignifies *All*. Wherefore his Picture was compoſed of the choiceſt things that are to be ſeen

ſeen in the World; his Horns ſignifying the Beams of the Sun and Horns of the Moon; his Face all over flaming in imitation of the Element of Fire, and his Breaſt overlaid with Stars, as repreſenting the Heavens; as to the inferior parts, his Thighs and Legs were painted hairy and rough, meaning thereby, Trees, Herbs, and Beaſts, with Goats Feet, to ſhew the ſolidity of the Earth; by his Pipe was ſet forth the Muſick the Spheres made, according to the Notion of ſome ancient Philoſophers; and by his crooked Staff, the Revolution of Years. The Ancients believed that *Pan*, in the Night time, ran along the Mountains, from whence comes that we call a *panick fear*, which is a fright wherewith one is ſeiz'd in the darkneſs of the Night, or by an Imagination without grounds for it, and which ſometimes comes upon very numerous Armies, putting them all on a ſudden into a Conſternation. It is ſaid, that *Pan* accompanied *Bacchus* into the *Indies*, and that he was very ſerviceable to him in the gaining ſo many Victories. 'Twas alſo believed, That by his aſſiſtance it was that the *Athenians* won the Battle upon the *Perſians* in the Plains of *Marathon*; for it is ſaid, That *Miltiades* being ready to engage his Enemies, *Pan* appear'd at the Head of the Army in an Humane Shape, but of an extraordinary Stature, who having cauſed the Trumpets and Cornets to ſound a charge with Notes more martial and ſurprizing than Ordinary, all the *Perſian* Army were frighted at it and fled, from whence ſome ſay, is come that word *panick fear*. *Pauſanias. Apollodorus. Pliny, lib. 7. Angel. Politian in Miſcellan.*

PANAGIOTI, a Greek Nobleman of the XVIIth. Century, who was chief Interpreter to the Grand Signior, with whom he had a conſiderable Intereſt, which he made uſe of to the Advantage of his Countrymen. He oppos'd the Innovations (as *Morery* calls 'em) of *Cyrillus Lucarius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, to whoſe Confeſſion of Faith, ſet forth in 1629, *Panagioti* publiſh'd another very different one in Greek, call'd, *The Orthodox Confeſſion of the Catholick and Apoſtolick Eaſtern Church*. This Book is writ in Modern Greek, and frequently cited by *Arnaud*, in his Books of *Perpetuity*. Father *Simon* takes notice, that *Panagioti* got his Book Tranſlated into Latin, in order to preſent it, with the Original, to the French King, that it might remain with him as an Authentick Record of the Belief of the Greek Church. He adds, That this Book is now to be ſeen in Manuſcript, in the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*'s Library, with the Marks or Subſcriptions of the Eaſtern Biſhops; and that it is the very Original which *Panagioti* ſent to the King. *Panagioti* died in 1673, and lies buried in the Monaſtery of the Iſle of *Chalcis*, near *Conſtantinople*. *R. Simon Ceremonies d'l Egliſe Oriental ſur la Tranſubſtantiation. Spon. Voyage d'Italy, &c.*

PANAMA, a City that gives name to the *Iſthmus*, between Northern and Southern *America*, called alſo *Terra firma*. Here is a Court of Juſtice, which is appointed to do Juſtice to Merchants, and to diſpatch the Ships that come thither. This *Iſthmus* is about fourſcore Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſixty broad between the two Seas, where largeſt; but where 'tis more narrow between the Town of *Panama* and *Porto-belo*, it's not above eighteen Leagues; and if the Road were ſtraight and without Windings, it would not exceed ſeven or eight. This Country is full of Mountains and Marſhes, its Air almoſt continually dark and yet very hot, which renders it very unhealthful, eſpecially, from *May* to *November*. Its Soil produceth nothing but *Maiz*, and that in no great quantity, yet there is very good Grats and plenty of it to feed many Cattle. The Savages there make Ropes of an Herb they call *Nequen* or *Thorion*, which bears Leaves like unto a Thiſtle, that they put into Water, as they do Hemp or Flax with us, then dry them in the Sun, bruiſe and peel them to make Ropes of the ſame, which ſerve not only to bind, but alſo to cut Iron therewith, by pulling of theſe Ropes backwards and forwards like a Saw, which is eaſily done, by throwing a little fine Sand upon the Place where they deſign to cut. The Trees in this Country are always green, and laden with abundance of Leaves, but bear no Fruit. The City of *Panama* is ſituated upon the Shoar of the South-Sea, and well peopled, becauſe of its Commerce, though the Air be unhealth. It's a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*; its Port is very commodious when the Sea is high, but at an Ebb the Ships ſtand dry; and in the Winter Seaſon they are obliged to retire to *Port de Perico*, which is diſtant two Leagues. *Panama* was built by *Pedro Arias* in 1515, for the reception of the Effects of *Peru*. It's fam'd among the *Spaniards* for the birth of a modern Saint, called *Roſe* of *Panama*, whoſe Sanctity they pretend is ſo conſpicuous, as to be reverenced by the Ants and Flies in her Cell, as Father *Oliva*, late General of the Jeſuits, informs us in her Life. It was plunder'd by the *French* in 1661; and in 1686, by Captain *Lawrence*, a *Buccaneer*. The City is but ſmall, and built of Wood; it lies eighteen Leagues from the N. Sea. The South Sea ebbs two or three miles from it at low Water, leaving a ſtinking mud behind, which is prejudicial to the health of the place. Fiſh, Fruit, and Herbs are more plentiful here than Fleſh. They have trade with the N. Sea by Land, and the River *Chiagre*, and by the S. Sea have a trade with *Peru*; ſo that it's reckon'd one of the richeſt places of *America*. The *Spaniards* here are very looſe and Libidinous, the *Moors* being the objects of their Luſts, by which they are enrich'd and made gallant. It is in Lon. 29. 30. *Lat.* 8. 30. *Gage's Travels. De Laet. Hiſt. de Novveau Monde.*

PANARUCAN, a Capital City of a little Kingdom of the ſame name in the Iſle of *Java*, one of the Iſlands of the *Sonde*, by the Streights of *Palambuan*, and a place of great trade. Near this Town is a Sulphurous Mountain, which began to caſt out flames in 1586, with ſo much violence, that above ten thouſand perſons periſhed in that firſt Conflagration. The Natives are *Pagans*. *Mandeſlo's Voyage des Indes.*

PANATHENÆA, certain Feaſts celebrated at *Athens* in honour of *Minerva*, inſtituted by *Theſeus*, after he had united all the Towns of the Province of *Attica* into one Body. At theſe Solemnities their Exerciſe was Wreſtling, the Champions being all naked, for which reaſon the Women were ſecluded, as were alſo Strangers; but there was uſually a Chorus of young Men and Maidens which danced ſome *Jiggs*. Of theſe Plays there were two ſorts, the greater celebrated every fifth Year, and the leſſer yearly. *Plut. en la vie de Theſee. Alex. d'Alex. l. 5.* See *Meurſii Græca feriata.*

PANCALIER, Lat. *Pancalerum*, a ſmall Town of *Piedmont*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, it ſtands on the River *Po*, nine miles S. of *Turin*.

PANCARPUM, a ſhew of the *Romans*, where certain ſtrong and hardy Men fought againſt all ſorts of Beaſts, being hired for a Summ of Money for that purpoſe. This name ſignifies properly a Compoſition of all ſorts of Fruits, from the Greek πᾶν, *all*, and καρπος, *Fruit*; but afterwards it was given to that which contained all ſorts of Flowers, and at laſt to any thing made up of divers things, as this publick combating, where appeared a great many Animals of different kinds: The place where this Shew was kept, was the *Amphitheatre* of *Rome*; and theſe ſort of Plays continued to the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who reigned in the Sixth Century. Some Authors confound the *Pancarpe* with the *Sylva*; but there is this difference between theſe publick Divertiſements. That the *Pancarpe* was a fighting againſt Beaſts in the *Amphitheatre*, and the *Sylva* a kind of hunting which was repreſented in the *Cirquus*. In the *Pancarpe*, it was Men hired that fought; and in the *Sylva* it was the People that hunted in the midſt of an Artificial Foreſt. Vid SYLVA. *Salmaſius. P. Pithæus. Cauſabon. Caſſian, Coll. 5.*

PANCIROLUS (*Guy*) a famous Lawyer of *Rheggium*, where his Family was one of the higheſt Quality. He had naturally an excellent Genius, which he cultivated with much Induſtry, having ſtudied in the principal Univerſities of *Italy*, to wit, at *Ferrara*, *Pavia*, *Bolonia*, and *Padua*, where he was afterwaads ordinary Profeſſor of Law. But this Science did not take up all his Thoughts, for he read alſo the Fathers, and was a great proficient in good Literature. *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, who had a particular eſteem for *Pancirolus*, drew him into his Univerſity of *Turin* in 1571, where he compoſed his ingenious Treatiſe *De Rebus inventis & deperditis*, commented upon afterwards by *Henry Salmuth*; but the Air of *Turin* not agreeing with him, he loſt there one Eye, and was in danger of loſing the other; for fear of which, he was obliged to return to *Padua*, where he continued to teach the Law, and died there *May* 26 1591. He writ *Comment. in Notitiam dignitatum utriuſque Imperii. De Magiſtratibus municipalibus & corporibus artificum. Theſaurus variarum lectionum*, &c. *Thomaſin.*

PANCRATIASTES, according to ſome Authors, were thoſe who won the Prize in the five ſorts of Exerciſes uſed in the Plays of *Greece*, to wit, Wreſtling, Boxing, Quoits, Running and Leaping; others believe they had in theſe ſame Plays, a ſort of Exerciſe different from the forementioned, call'd in the Greek *Pancrate*; that is, all the ſtrength, from πᾶν, *all*, and κράτος *ſtrength*; for that they were permitted to make uſe of all their Strength, ſaying beſides that that fighting was introduc'd into *Greece* about the 18th. *Olympiad*, 666 Years before the birth of *Chriſt*, and that it was one *Lygdamus* of *Syracuſe* who was the firſt that won the Prize at them, *Calan. lib. 3. antiq. Lect. Pauſanias, lib. 5.*

PANDATARIA, a little Iſland now called *Santa Maria*, over againſt the utmoſt part of the Province *di Lavoro* in *Naples* to the Weſt, lying waſt at this day, but formerly famous for the perſons baniſhed thither. *Julia*, the Daughter of *Auguſtus*, was there confined by her Father; and *Agrippina*, the Wife of *Germanicus*, ſent thither into Exile, where ſhe died. *Tacitus. Suetonius. Baudrand.*

PANDION, the fifth King of *Athens*, began to Reign about *Jan. Mund.* 2615, after *Erichthonius*. The abundance of Corn and Wine was ſo great in his time, that they

ſaid

ſaid *Ceres* and *Bacchus* were come to *Attica*. Having receiv'd Succors from *Tereus* againſt a King of *Pontus*, *Pandion* thereupon gave him his Daughter *Progne* to Wife; but the beaſtlineſs of the Son-in-law towards *Philomela* his Siſter-in-law, filled the Family of *Pandion* with much diſtraction, ſo that at laſt he died of Grief, after he had reigned forty Years; which happened in the 2655 of the World. *Erechtheus* ſucceeded him, and after him came *Cecrops* II. who died in the 2745 Year of the World. *Pandion* II. ſucceeded him, and reigned twenty five Years. *Euſebius in Chron. Ovid*, &c.

PANDORA, a wonderful Woman made by *Vulcan*. All the Gods had beſtowed ſomething upon her; *Venus* Beauty, *Pallas* Wiſdom, *Mercury* Eloquence, *&c.* It is ſaid, That *Jupiter* being angry with *Prometheus* for ſtealing Fire from Heaven, ſent *Pandora* with a fatal Box into the Earth, which *Epimetheus*, the Brother of *Prometheus*, opened; whereupon all ſorts of Evils with which it was filled, came out, and diſpers'd themſelves here below, ſo as that there remain'd nothing therein but hope alone, which was found in the bottom of the Box. *Pauſanias in Attic. Heſiod. Ovid.* &c.

PANDOSIA, an ancient City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in the Country of the ancient *Bruttians*. It's believ'd the Town of *Caſtell Franco* ſtands near the ruines of the ſame. Here it was that *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, deceiv'd by the Oracle, periſhed. This City, together with *Conſuza* was taken by the *Romans*, as is obſerved by *Titus Livius* in the Xth. Book of his Hiſtory. There is another City of the Name in *Epirus*. *Pliny. Strabo*, &c.

PANETIUS, was alſo Preceptor to *Scipio*, and ſo great a Man that *Cicero* acknowledges he followed him in his Book of Offices with ſome Alterations.

PANETIUS, Tyrant of *Rhodes*, uſurp'd the Government thus. Being made General when the *Leontini* warr'd upon the *Megarenſes*, about their borders, he ſtirred up the Indigent People and Footmen againſt the Merchants and Horſemen, who, as he alledged, had much the better of them in the War; and having made himſelf Maſter of the Gates, and got 600 Men armed with Targets to take his part, the Footmen mounting their Maſters Horſes, diſarm'd and cut them off; after which, they ſeized the City and made *Panetius* Tyrant. *Polyæn.* 5.

PANICHA, PANICHE, a Sea-port in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, ſixty miles from *Lisbon* to the N. over againſt the Iſland of *Barlenga*. At this Town the *Engliſh* landed in the Year 1589, when they invaded the Kingdom of *Portugal* on the behalf of *Anthony*, a Baſtard of the Royal Family, who was choſen King of *Portugal* by ſome Fugitives that hated the *Spaniſh* Government. From hence they marched to *Lisbon*, and not finding any of the Inhabitants to ſtir in behalf of the baniſh'd Prince, they returned to *Caſcais*. It was then an open Town, and abandoned by the *Spaniards*, without any defence. This Caſtle was alſo delivered up to *Anthony* by *Anto. de Aur d. Hiſt. p.* 2. *l.* 2. *p.* 143.

PANNONIA, a great Country of *Europe*, between the Mountains called *Geth.*, the *Danube* and *Illyricum*. It was divided into the higher and lower *Pannonia*; the firſt, called alſo *Prima Conſularis*, was to the Weſt, which is now *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Croatia*, *Carinthia*, *Windiſh-Marck*, and the greateſt part of *Auſtria*: The lower *Pannonia*, called *Secunda Conſularis*, was to the Eaſt and contained *Boſnia*, *Sclavonia*, and that part of *Hungary*, which is included between the *Danube*, the *Raab*, and the *Drave*. The moſt famous Towns of this great Country, were *Segeſta* or *Siſcia*, now *Siſeck* in *Croatia*; *Petorio* or *Petorium*, now *Petaw* in *Stiria*; *Amona* or *Emona*, now *Unter-Laubach*, *Nauportum*, now *Ober-Laubach* in *Carniola*; *Vindoniana* or *Vindobona*, now *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, *Scrabantia*, now *Scrabing*, *Sirmium*, now *Belgrade*, and *Taurum* now *Weiſſenbourg*. The *Pannonians* were a *Celtick* Nation whom *Tiberius* made Tributary to the Empire, though *Julius Ceſar* was the firſt that enter'd into that Country, which was afterwards poſſeſs'd by the *Huns*, *Goths* and other *Barbarians*. There was beſides *Pannonia Riparia*, wherein is now part of *Sclavonia* and *Boſnia*, and *Pannonia Inferior* that makes part of *Stiria*. *Ortelius. Cluverius. Briet & Sanſon Geogr.*

PANODORUS, a Monk of *Egypt*, who lived in the Fifth Age, compoſed a Chronology taken out of *Euſebius*, which he very judiciouſly corrected. *Syncellus* ſpeaks of him and *Scaliger* relates divers Pieces of the ſame in his Animadverſions upon *Euſebius*.

PANORMIA *or* PANNOMIA, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws gathered by *Ives de Chartres*, about the Year 1100. This word is a compoſition of πᾶν, which ſignifies *All* and *Norma* or νόμος, a *Rule* or *Law*, as if it ſhould have been ſaid, A Collection of all ſorts of Laws, or of all *Eccleſiaſtical Laws*. This *Panormia* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from an Abridgment of the Decrees of *Ives de Chartres*, made by *Hugh le Catalan*, entituled *Somme des droit d'Ives*; for they made uſe of this title of *Somme de droit*, to ſhew, that *Hugh's* Books differed from the *Panormia*, which in the ancient Manuſcripts is always ſo called, and never by the other name. *Dougat. Hiſt. du droit Canon.*

PANORMITAN. See TUDESCHI.

PANORMUS *and* GONIPPUS, two handſome young Men of *Meſſena* in *Peloponneſus*, who enter'd into a ſtrict League of Friendſhip with one another; and coming to know, that the *Lacedæmonians* celebrated the Feaſt of *Caſtor* and *Pollux* with extraordinary rejoicings walk'd over the Market clad with a large purple Veſt, with a white Tunick over it, wearing a Crown of Flowers upon their Heads, and a Lance in their Hands; the *Lacedæmonians* taking them to be *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, fell down to the ground and ador'd them; but theſe young Men obſerving their advantage, made a bloody ſlaughter amongſt them, and afterwards fled with all ſpeed towards *Meſſena*. *Pauſanias in Meſſeniacis.*

PANTALARIA, *Paconia*, *Coſſyra*, *Datalaria*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sicily* and *Africa*. It lies in the middle of the Sea at almoſt an equal diſtance from both Coaſts to the Eaſt of *Cape Bona* and Weſt of *Malta*. Near this Iſland *July* 13 1586, there was a Sea-fight between five *Engliſh* Ships and eleven *Spaniſh* Gallies and two Frigats, in which the *Spaniards* were ſufficiently beaten; and though theſe five *Engliſh* Ships were *Turkey* Merchants, and heavy laden, there was none of them taken. This was the firſt Fleet the *Turkey* Company (which was then Incorporated) ſent into the *Mediterranean*, having before this time traded with ſingle Ships. The fight laſted five hours, yet the *Engliſh had but two Men kill'd and one wounded.* *Hackl. To.* 2. *p.* 288.

PANTALEON (*Henry*) born at *Baſil June* 13. 1522. He taught a long time in his own Country, after he had perfected himſelf in the Languages and Sciences, and then turned Phyſician when well ſtriken in years. He died *March* 3. 1595. He compoſed divers Works, tranſlated others into *High-Dutch*, and laboured to write the Elogy of the Illuſtrious Men of *Germany*, which he publiſhed in 1566, by the name of *Proſopographia*. He was indeed a very laborious and good Man: See his Life among thoſe of the Philoſophers of *Germany* written by *Melchior Adam.*

PANTENUS, a *Stoick Philoſopher* born in *Sicily*, who was Preſident of that famous School of *Alexandria* in the beginning of the Reign of the Emperor *Commodus*, about 185; where, from the time of S. *Mark* the Founder of that Church, there had always been ſome Learned *Divine* to expound the holy Scriptures. The *Ethiopians* having ſent to the Biſhop for a Divine to inſtruct them in the *Chriſtian Religion*. *Pantenus* was ſent thither by *Demetrius*. It's ſaid, that he found the *Ethiopians* had already ſome knowledge of the true Faith, which had been preached unto them by the Apoſtle S. *Bartholomew*, and that he ſaw there the Goſpel of S. *Matthew* in *Hebrew*, which that Apoſtle had left them. After *Pantenus* returned to *Alexandria*, he continued to expound the holy Scriptures publickly under the Reign of *Severus*, and *Anthony Caracalla*, and was more uſeful to the Church by his Diſcourſes than his Writings, though he has compos'd ſome Commentaries upon the *Bible*, which are quite loſt. He taught alſo a Rule which hath been followed by all the Interpreters of the *Prophecies*; to wit, That they are often expreſs'd in indefinite terms, and that the preſent time is there put for the paſt and the future, as *Theodotus* relates. One may judge of the manner of *Pantenus*'s explaining the Sacred Text by what hath been done by *Clement* of *Alexandria*, *Origen*, and all others that had been inſtructed in that School; their Stile being full of *Allegories*, often ſwerving from the Letter, and finding Myſteries almoſt every where. S. *Clement. Stromat. lib.* 1 *Euſeb. lib.* 5 S. *Jerom in Catalogo Du Pin. Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques.*

PANTHEA, *or* PANTHEAN *Statue*, a Statue which by the different marks that accompained it, repreſented all the Gods; or at leaſt, the moſt conſiderable of them. This word is *Greek*, compound of πᾶς *All*, and θεὸς *God*. Thus the Pagans called the Temples wherein they ador'd all the Gods together, where might be ſeen all their Forms or Pictures. Such was that famous *Pantheon* at *Rome*, dedicated by Pope *Boniface* III. to the *Holy Virgin* and all the *Saints*, and by him called St *Mary de la Rotonde*, becauſe it is built of a round form and Dome-wiſe. In theſe Statues *Jupiter* was diſtinguiſhed by a Thunderbolt, *Juno* by a Crown, *Mars* by an Helmet, the *Sun* by its Beams, the *Moon* by a Creſcent, *Ceres* by the horn of Plenty, or an Ear of Corn, *Cupid* by a bundle of Arrows, *Mercury* by Wings at his Feet, or a Caduceus, *Bacchus* by the Ivy, *Venus* by the Beauty of the Face, and ſo the reſt of them *Diſtinctly*. Theſe diſtinguiſhing Characters were placed above the Statute, or between its Hands, according to the Induſtry of the Artificer, who therein made appear the excellency of his Art. Some there were that repreſented all the Gods, others, all the Goddeſſes, and ſome alſo that repreſented both together. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes des Antiquités.*

PANTOMIMI, Buffoons, who repeſented all ſorts of things by ingenious Geſtures, and expreſs'd by the motion of their Bodies Fingers, and Eyes the principal actions of the ſubject of a Comedy. It's a Greek word coming from πᾶς, πάντος *all*, and μίμος an *Imitator*, as if one

one should say, an Imitator of all things. They were called also *Mimi*; but *Pantomimi* imply'd something more. The name of *Mimi* was moreover given to those small pieces of Poetry which those *Mimi* sung in their Dances upon the Stage, with gestures expressing the sence of their words, pursuant to the wonderful method of the Ancients so little known in our days. Some are of Opinion, that *Pylades* and *Bathyllus*, who appear'd in the time of the Emperor *Augustus*, were the first *Pantomimi*; but that ought to be understood of those who separated themselves from the *Theatre* of the Comedians, to form a Company a-part, and Act in the *Orchestra* without Comedy or Dialogue; for it is certain, there were *Pantomimi* in the time of *Æschylus*; and *Aristotle* highly commends *Telestes*, whom the Poet made use of, for his having so admirably well danc'd in a Tragedy entituled, The *Septem contra Thebas*: But *Pylades*, a Cilician, and *Bathyllus* an Alexandrian, coming to *Rome* in the time of *Augustus*, invented the *Italick Dance*, so call'd, because 'twas first practis'd in *Italy*, in which they represented Tragedy, Comedy, and the Satyræ, in so entertaining a manner, that the Romans were extreamly taken with this dumb way of Acting, where the Gestures were, as it were, as expressive and Intelligible, as Dialogue. *Pylades* was famous for Dancing Tragedy, and *Bathyllus* for Comedy, which occasion'd their dividing into distinct Companies. *Plutarch* in his *Symposiacks*, dilates upon the Ingenuity of these *Pantomimes*, and shows how exact they were in Representing Posture, Person, and Action, where he calls Poetry a *Speaking Dance*, and Dancing a *Dumb Poem*. *Plut. Symp. l. 7. Athen. l. 1 & 14. Zosimus. Suet. in Aug. Lucian de pantom. Scena.*

PANUCO, seated to the North of *Mexico* upon the Gulf, fifty Leagues long; on the West and South very fruitful, but to the North barren. It was conquered by *Cortez* in the Year 1522, and almost all the Inhabitants destroy'd. The *Spaniards* have only three Colonies in it, the chief is *Villa de San Stevan de Puerto* or *Panuco*, built by *Cortez*, soon after the Conquest, in 23 Degrees of N. Latitude, 65 Leagues from *Mexico* to the N. and 8 from the Sea on the River *Hermito* or *Panuco*.

PAOGAN, a City of *China*, which valiantly withstood the *Tartars*. It must not be confounded with some other Cities in the same Country, and seem to be of the same name; as *Paoking* which hath four other Cities dependant upon it; *Paomingo* about the River *Keuking*, and *Paoting* the Capital of nineteen other Cities. *Consult Martin Mart. Atlas Sinic.*

PAOLA, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*, noted for having been the place of the birth of S. *Francis de Paule*, the Founder of the Order of *Minims*.

PAONING, Lat. *Paoningum*, a large City of the Province of *Suchem* in the Kingdom of *China*, having nine other Cities depending on it. It stands upon the River *Kaking*. *Martin Martini.*

PAOTING, Lat. *Paotingum*, a large City in *China* second in the Province of *Pekin*, stands in the middle of the Country at the foot of the Mountains, and has nineteen other Cities under it. *Martin Martini.*

PAPA, a small, but very strong City of *Lower Hungary*, situate on the River *Marhatz* in the County of *Veszprim* in the middle between *Javarin* to the N. and *Tapron* to the S. about three *Hungarian* miles from the *Turkish* Conquests. In 1683, this Town, with *Javarin*, *Tapron* and *Comora* submitted to *Tekeli*, but return'd again to the obedience of the Emperor after the raising of the Siege of *Vienna*.

PAPAIOAPAM, Lat. *Papaloapanum*, the greatest River of *Guaxaca* in *New Spain*, call'd otherwise *Alvarado*. It rises from the Mountains *Xonalcatepec*, and being swell'd with many lesser Rivers falls into the North Sea. *Sanuto's Geography.*

PAPAS, a Name which the *Greeks* gave their Priests, and sometimes Patriarchs or Bishops, which signifies *Father*. Some distinguishes between *Papas* and *Papa*, saying, That the first Title belongs to the Chief Priests, and the last to the Inferior Clerks and Clergy. The *Greeks* name the chief of their Priests *Protopapa*; and there is yet to this day in the Church of *Messina* in *Sicily*, a Title of Honour retain'd by the name of *Protopapa's*, *Sicily* having had formerly a dependance upon the *Greek* Empire. The Prelate of the Isle of *Corfu* takes also the name of *Protopapa* upon him. *Du Cange. Goussar. Latinit.*

PAPHLAGONIA, a Country of *Asia Minor*, now called *Bolli*, between the *Euxine* Sea and *Cappadocia*, along the Coast. Its Cities were *Sinope*, *Tripol* or *Trebisonde*, which is the *Leuchimma* of the Ancients, &c. The Poets fay, This Country took its name from *Paphlagon* the Son of *Phineus* Prince of the same.

PAPHNUTIUS, a Professor of the Faith in the Third Age, was Bishop of the *Upper Thebais*, had his left Eye cut off, and right Eye put out in the Persecution of *Maximinus*, and was condemned to the Mines. He was afterwards present at the Council of *Nice*, 324. And *Rufinus*, tells us, That the Emperor *Constantine* never found him in private, but he kiss'd, with the greatest delight, those glorious scars he had upon him. He assisted also at the Councils of *Tyre* and *Sardis* in 335 and 347, and 'tis likely, died about that time. *Socrates* and *Sozomen* say, That as the Fathers of the Council of *Nice*, were about to introduce a new Law into the Church for forbidding those that being married had received Holy Orders, to use marriage as before; *Paphnutius* prevented them deciding any thing in that matter. *Socrates, lib. 1. cap. 8. Sozomen, lib. 2. cap. 22. Baronius A. C.* 58 and 325. *Bellarmine, de cler. Du Perron. Resp. ad R. M. B.* &c.

PAPHOS, a City of *Cyprus*, famous for having been consecrated to *Venus*, who had there a curious Temple. It was afterwards a Bishop's See, but is now ruin'd, there being nothing in the place of it, but a Borough called *Baffo*. *Ptolemy. Pliny. Strabo. Mela*, &c. and *Ovid. lib. 10. Metam.*

PAPHUS, the Son of *Pygmalion*, and of a Woman whom the Fable says, had been before an Ivory-Statue. The Poets relate, That *Pygmalion*, a famous Statuary, coming into the Isle of *Cyprus*, and seeing all the Women living there very licentiously, resolv'd never to marry: That at the same time he made an Ivory-Statue of great Perfection, on which he became enamour'd, and for the satisfying of his Passion, pray'd the Goddess *Venus*, who was much ador'd in that Isle, to procure him a Wife as beautiful as that Statue, his own workmanship was. *Venus*, say the Poets, heard his Prayer, and chang'd that Ivory Statue into a fair Damsel, which he took to Wife, by whom he had *Paphus*, who built a City in that place, which he called according to his own Name. *Ovid Met. 10.*

PAPIAS, Bishop of *Hierapolis* a City of *Phrygia* in *Asia minor*, near to *Laodicea*, was the Disciple of S. *John the Evangelist*, or of another of that Name: But S. *Irenæus* says positively, That he was the Disciple of S. *John the Evangelist*; for *Polycarp* was his Disciple, and he says, *Papias* was *Polycarpus*'s Companion. *Papias* writ five Books, entituled, *The Expositions of the Discourse of the Lord*, which were extant in the time of *Eusebius*. But now there are only some fragments of them left in Ancient and Modern Authors. It's he that made way for the Opinion several of the Ancients held touching the Temporal Reign of *Christ*, who they supposed would come upon Earth a thousand Years before the day of Judgment, to gather together the Elect, after the Resurrection, into the the City of *Jerusalem*, and let them there enjoy all imaginable pleasure for those thousand Years. S. *Irenæus*, who was of the same Judgment, relates a fragment he took out of *Papias*'s IVth Book, where he endeavours to prove that Opinion from a passage in *Isaiah*; and *Eusebius*, after having quoted a passage taken out of *Papias*'s Preface adds, *Now he says he relates divers things which he pretended he had received from Tradition; Such as were the strange Parables of our Lord Christ, which are not set down by the evangelists, and some other fabulous Histories, amongst which number his Opinion ought to be placed touching the Personal Reign of Christ upon Earth after the Resurrection. The occasion of his falling into that Error*, says *Eusebius* again, *was his misunderstanding of the Discourses and Instructions of the Apostles, as not thinking that that sort of Expressions ought to bear a mystical sense; and not see the Apostles had them only for Illustrations, for he was a Man of a mean Genius, as the Ecclesiastick writers do observe. And that it was for that reason of the Ancient grew among the rest, Irenæus, maintained Opinion only by the Authority of Papias. Eus. Hist. Du Pin Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques.*

PAPIAS, or PAPPUS, of *Alexandria*, lived towards the end of the Fourth Age, in the time of *Theodosius the Great*, writ eight Books of Mathematical Collections, of which the two first are lost. This Work appear'd in Latin at *Pesaro* in 1588, and is said also to be found in Greek in some Libraries. He writ besides a Comment upon the *Almagesta* of *Ptolomy*, an *Universal Geography*, a *Description of the Rivers of Libya*, a *Treatise of Mechanick Engines*, &c. There are also extant of his Commentaries upon *Euclid* of *Simon* concerning the magnitude and distance of the Sun and Moon. *Suidas. Vossius de Scient. Mathemat.*

PAPINIAN, a very famous Lawyer, whom *Spartian* calls the Honour of his Profession and the Oracle of Law, lived in the Third Age, and was first Attorney-General and afterward *Praefectus Praetorio* under the Emperor *Severus*; in whose favour he had a great share, and who at his death recommended to him his Sons *Severus*, *Caracalla*, and *Geta*, but the first causing his Brother to be put to death, *Papinian* would rather maintain not execute his Patricide, and so had his Head chop'd off in the Year 212. *Spartian in Sev. & Carac. Aurel. Victor. Herodian. lib. 3. Pithoeus de Sacra Turch.*

PAPINIUS SEXTUS, of a Consular Family in *Rome*, threw himself headlong from a Rock to avoid the Mockery Crimes and Horrors for which being accused by the

the Senate, ſhe was baniſh'd the Town for ten Years until her young Sons ſhould be of Age to be Proof againſt her Temptations. *Tacitus.*

PAPIRIUS MASSONUS *(John)* Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, was born in S. *German Laval*, a Town of *Foret*. He compoſed upon the Marriage of King *Charles* the IXth. ſome pieces that procur'd him much Eſteem, and the Friendſhip of the Learned. He was a Student in the Law at *Angers*, under *Francis Baldwin*, and receiv'd afterwards as Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*. He changed his Name from *John* to that of *Papirius Maſſonus*, whether to be diſtinguiſhed from his Brother, Archdeacon and Prebend of *Bayeux*, who was alſo *John*, or for ſome other reaſon is not known. He afterwards publiſhed an Hiſtory of the Popes, Annals of *France*, Latin Elogies of Illuſtrious Men, the Deſcription of *France* by its Rivers, and ſeveral other pieces full of Wit and Learning, and died *January* 1611, aged 67, without Children. His Life is written by *Thuanus*, and plac'd at the Head of his *Elogia*. *La Croix. du Main.*

PAPIRIUS or PAPIRII, an Illuſtrious *Patrician* Family of *Rome*.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR *(Lucius)* Dictator of *Rome*, the greateſt Captain of his time, triumphed over the *Samnites*, and deſign'd to have put to death his General of the Cavalry, Q. *Fabius Maximus Rullianus*, for fighting without his Orders, tho' he had defeated his Enemies, in the Year of *Rome* 429. *Fabius* fled to the City, but the *Tribunes* declining to protect him, the People were prevail'd upon by the Tears of his Parents to ſue for his Pardon. *Papirius* was Conſul in 428, and had for Colleague C. *Pætilius Libo*; and during that Conſulſhip, there was a Law made at *Rome*, taking off the Obligation of ſatisfying any Debt whatſoever by the Penalty of Slavery. It is worth mentioning, ſince *L. Papirius* was the ſubject thereof. He was a very rich *Patrician*, who daily encreaſed his Eſtate by his Uſuries, and had ruin'd one called *Publius* by lending him Money. The time of Payment being expir'd, and *Publius* not having wherewith to ſatisfie, *Papirius* got him declared his Slave by courſe of Law. C. *Publius*, a handſome young Man, did hereupon offer to enter into Slavery for the ranſoming of his Father, and the Creditor refuſed not ſo advantageous an exchange; but when he ſaw himſelf poſſeſt of ſo beautiful a Slave, he made himſelf more remarkable for his beaſtiality than for his Avarice. The Youth born free, and having a noble Spirit, generouſly withſtood all the Sollicitations and Threats of his base Maſter, until that finding his ſelf too hardly preſs'd upon, he fled into the Street, and begg'd the help of the People, who flock'd about him, and ſecured him from the Violence of *Papirius*, and procured afterwards the Law whereof I have ſpoken. He was Conſul three other times in 435, 39 and 41. He defeated the ſame *Samnites* again, made an hundred thouſand of them Captives, and won the Town of *Luceria*. This was not the only Advantage he had over this People, who were defeated by him again in 445, being Dictator the ſecond time. He left two Sons *Sp. Papirius*, the Father of another of the ſame Name, on whom his Grand-father beſtowed a Crown and Bracelets in reward of his Valour in the Wars againſt the *Samnites*, as *Livy* remarks; and *L. Papirius Curſor*, who was Colonel of Horſe, and afterwards Conſul in the 461 of *Rome* with *Sp. Carvilius Maximus*, a little after his Father's death. His Name was terrible to the *Samnites*, whom he entirely defeated, took their Cities, and receiv'd the Honours of Triumph. It was upon this occaſion that *Papirius* laugh'd at the Superſtition of the Sacred Chickens, wherewith the ſimple People of *Rome* were amuſed. His Augury was much better than thoſe Chickens could pretend to, as having been founded upon the good Diſpoſition of his Soldiers, and the Meaſures he had taken, which ſucceeded ſo well, that he kill'd above thirty thouſand of the Enemy, made three thouſand eight hundred Priſoners, and took fourſcore and ſeventeen Colours. *Papirius* was Cenſor, and Conſul in 482, with the ſame *Sp. Carvilius*, a ſecond time. He continued the War againſt the *Samnites* and *Tarentines*, which adminiſtred occaſion of Triumph for the Conſuls, and at laſt put an end to the War with the *Samnites*, after ſeventy one Years continuance; and to that of the *Tarentines*, that had been begun ten Years before. *Papirius Maſſonus* made an Elogy upon the Family of the *Papirii*, taken by him out of the Ninth Book of the Epiſtles of *Cicero*. *Gesner* ſpeaks beſides of one *Papirius Fronto*, and of another ſurnamed *Laſſus*, both very famous Lawyers, and of *Papirius Prætextatus*, a *Grammarian*; *Papirius Sextus* was alſo a Lawyer. *Law Hiſt. Lib.* 4, 8, 9, 10 and 14 *Dion Halicarnaſ. lib.* 11 *Plut. in* 7 *Caſſiodorus in Lat. Rutilius in Aut. Incert. Gesner in Bibl.*

PAPOUS, the name of a Country in *South America*, called by the *Portugueſe*, *la Terra dos Papous*, that is, *the Country of the Blacks*. Some make it to be part of New *Guinea*. And others ſay it is ſeparated from it by a narrow Streight, it's near to the Equinoctial line, and to the Eaſt of the Iſle of *Gilolo*, one of the great *Molucco's*. There are not wanting thoſe who would have it to be the ſame with that called the *Firſt-Land* in *New-Guiney*, diſcovered in 1527. The Valour and Fidelity of the People of this Country are ſo much eſteemed that divers Princes of the neighbouring Iſlands take them to be their Soldiers, and the Guard of their Perſons. *Herrera Deſcript. des Indes.*

PAPPENHEIM, a City of *Germany* in *Swabia*, upon the River *Altmul*, giving Title firſt to a Baron, and afterwards to an Earl; from which *Jeoffery-Henry de Pappenheim* had his Name; who was Marſhal of the Empire, Count of *Pappenheim*, and General of the Roman-Catholick Army of the League during the Wars in *Germany*. He fought in 1620 the Battle of *Prague*, and was found there among the Dead. But ſome of his Friends obſerving ſtill ſome ſigns of Life in him, took care to have his Wounds dreſs'd, and recovered him as it were from the Jaws of Death; which was very advantageous both to himſelf and the Imperial Party, to whom *Pappenheim* was very ſerviceable. He defeated the Boors of *Germany* in 1627. Reſiſted the *Swedes* very ſucceſsfully in divers Rencounters And afterwards, in 1630, began to form the Siege of *Magdeburg*, and contributed much to the taking of that City. After the Battle of *Leipſick*, in 1631, he gathered the ſhattered Remains of the Imperial Army, defeated *Bannier* and ſome other of the Confederates, and made himſelf formidable. But the Succour he gave the *Spaniards* prevented not the Prince of *Orange*'s taking of *Maeſtricht*. He afterwards came into *Weſtphalia*, where he put his Enemies to flight. And then joined himſelf to *Walleſtein*, who fought the *Swedes* at *Lutzen*. He arriv'd there in the Evening of the Battle, the Imperial Army being already broken by the *Swedes*. *Pappenheim* laboured in vain to reſtore the Fight, and there was ſhot in the Thigh with a Piſtol Bullet, whereof he died next day. The ſeventh of *November*, 1632, the Great *Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, who was alſo ſlain in that Battel, own'd him to be a brave Soldier. In ſhort, *Germany* has produced but very few who equalled him in Prudence, Courage, and good Fortune. The Town *Pappenheim* is 14 m. N. W. of *Neuburg*, and 35 S. of *Nuremburg*. *Puffendorf. Rer. Suecic. lib.* 4.

PAPYRIAN, a Name given to the Civil Law, comprehending the Laws of the Kings of *Rome*, collected by *Sextus Papyrius* in the Reign of *Tarquin* the *Proud*. This Law was very ſoon aboliſh'd by the *Lex Tribunitia*, or Tribunes Law, inſomuch that not one of theſe Royal Statutes are to be found in the *Roman* Law-books *Baldwin. Rob.*

PAPYRIUS, ſurnamed *Prætextatus*, for that he had given Marks of his extraordinary Prudence in the time he wore the Robe named *Prætexta*, (which in *Rome* was the Habit of Youths) was one day brought by his Father into the Senate, where were managed Affairs of very great Importance. His Mother who was deſirous to know what was done, queſtioned him about it; but he had the Wit to ſatisfie in ſome meaſure her curioſity without diſcovering the Secret, by telling her; It had been reſolved upon in the Senate, that every Husband ſhould have two Wives That Lady having preſently acquainted her Friends herewith, gathered together, next Morning, a company of Women, and went in a Body to the Senate-Houſe, to demand, that the Women might have the ſame Liberty given them, as was granted to the Men the day before, and that every one of them might be empower'd to marry two Husbands, which greatly aſtoniſh'd the Senators: whereupon *Papyrius* declared what was the true Reaſon of this Commotion, and was highly extoll'd for his Prudence, but it was ordered, No young Man, for the future, ſhould be admitted into the Senate ſave *Papyrius* alone *Macrobius.*

PAR See PARRE.

PARA, a City of *Southern America* in *Braſil*, about the River of the *Amazons*, gives name to a little Country called *The Government* of *Capitania de Para*, and is poſſeſs'd by the *Portugueſe*, who have ſome Colonies there Lon. 3. 28. Lat. 1. 30.

PARABOLANS, a Name given in the firſt Age of the Church to certain Clerks of *Alexandria*, who courageouſly adventur'd into the Hoſpitals, to aſſiſt and comfort thoſe that were ſick, and had the Plague. They are mentioned in the *Theodoſian Code*, and their number fixed, for they had been to the number of five or ſix hundred, and being all under the Biſhop's Juriſdiction, the Governours of *Egypt* were diſturb'd at it. *Cod. Theod. de Epiſc. & Cler. Baronius A. C.* 416

PARACELSUS *(Philip Aureolus Theophraſtus Bombaſtus de Hohenheim)* was born in 1493 in a little Town near *Zurick* in *Switzerland*, called *Einſidlen*. His Father called *William*, and the natural Son of a Prince, was well ſkill'd in the Sciences, and took great care of his Education. *Paracelſus* admirably anſwer'd his Expectations, and as his Inclination led him to the ſtudy of Phyſick, he made great Progreſs in the ſame in a ſhort time, and travelled into *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and the Empire in order to be acquainted with the moſt celebrated Phyſicians there After he

return into *Switzerland*, he made his abode at the City of *Bale*, where he read Physick Lectures in the *German* Tongue, as *Ramus* and some others inform us. In the mean time *Paracelsus* found a new way of preparing Physick, and made use of Chymical Remedies, which had so good Success, that he acquired much Reputation thereby; and more-especially, as having cured Diseases before held incurable. One *John Lichtenfels*, a Canon, falling extream sick, promised him a considerable Sum if he would recover him, which *Paracelsus* effected, but the other refusing to pay was sued by him; but the Judges having ordered the Canon to pay him only the usual Fee, he was so enraged thereat, that he forsoke the City of *Basil* and retir'd into *Alsatia*. He used to laugh at the ordinary way of practising Physick, and gloried to have overthrown the Method of *Galen*, which he saw was imperfect and doubtful, whereby he contracted the Hatred of the Physicians. We have his Works in Eleven Volumes by the Title of *Opera Medico-Chymica sive Paradoxa*. He has writ several other Things that have not been published, but remain in Manuscript in several choice Libraries. He boasted, that he could by his Remedies keep a Man alive for several Ages, whereas he himself died when but 48 Years old in 1541, and was buried in the Hospital of S. *Sebastian* at *Saltzburg*, where may be seen his Epitaph. Several Authors have writ against him, because they did not well understand him, if his Admirers may be credited. *Melchior. Adam in vit. Germ. Medic. Vossius de Phil. C. 9. Sect. 9. Quenstedt. de Patr. doct. Crasso Elog. de Letter*, &c.

PARADIN *(William)* a Native of *Cuiseaux* in *Burgundy*, and Dean of *Beaujeu*, was in great repute in the XVIth. Age, and alive in 1581. He published divers Books, which manifest that he was not meanly learned, the most considerable whereof are, *The Chronicle of* Savoy, divided into two parts; the first treating of the Earls in sixty Chapters, and the second of the Dukes; *The History of the* Gallican *Church*; *Memoirs of the Illustrious Houses of* France; *The History of* Aristeus, *about the Translation of the Law of* Moses; *The History of our time*; *The Annals of* Burgundy, *in three Books*; *Memoirs of the History of* Lyons; and several other Latin and French Tracts, with divers Translations. He had a Brother called *Claude Paradin*, Prebend of *Beaujeu*, and a Man of Learning, who lived in 1565, and writ divers things; as the *Genealogical Alliances of the Princes of* France *and* Gaul; *The Tetrasticks of the* Bible; *Heroick Emblems*, &c.

PARADIS *(Romulus)* an Ecclesiastick, lived in the XVIIth. Age, under the Papacy of *Paul* V. and was born in *Citta Castellana*, a Town of the Ecclesiastical Estate. He was learned in the Law and other Sciences; writ excellent Latin, and was a curious Poet; died young about the time he was to publish a Poem entituled, *Maxentius*, and a Volume of Letters. He had printed a Collection of Poems, and the Inquisitor who Licensed them, being offended to see the Name of *Paradis* in the Frontispiece of a profane Work, told him very seriously, He must put three points only after *Romulus* instead of the same. *Paradis* laugh'd at the Ignorance of the Man, and for fear of any farther Trouble, left the Matter in the same manner as that able Inquisitor had order'd it; in the mean time his Work met with very good Success, and his Friends congratulated him on all hands, and said, M Paradis, *your Verses are very pleasing*. *Pray*, reply'd he, *call me no more* M. Paradis, *least you bring me under the Inquisition; my Name is changed, and I am called* M Three Points. This Story was soon published, and serv'd for Pastime at the Court of *Rome* some time. *Janus Nicius Erythraeus Pinac. Imag. Illust. p. 2. c. 54.*

PARADISE. This Word is derived from παράδεισος which signifies a Garden, but is not originally Greek, for the *Jews* use the word *Pardes* in this same sence in the Books of the *Old Testament*, and it's generally believ'd, they borrowed it from the *Persians*. We call the place where our fore-father *Adam* was created, Terrestrial Paradise, and Divines make use of the word Paradise when they speak of the Abode of the Happy, yet we do not find this Word in all *Mos*'s Law, because he does not speak in his Books, of the State of Souls when separated from their Bodies; tho' there is some reason to believe, when he speaks of *Isaac* in these Words, *Appositus est populo suo*, he intimated, that his Soul was gone to a particular place amongst those of his Nation, which was interpreted by the *Jews* to be the Bosom of *Abraham* the Father of all the Faithful and True-Believers, and it's in this sence that our Saviour's words to the penitent Thief, *Hodie mecum eris in Paradiso*, are to be understood. *Maldonat* in his Commentary upon the 27th. Chapter of S. *Matthew*, is of this Opinion, because the Bosom of *Abraham*, as he observes, was the place where the Saints were detain'd until the Heavens were opened after Christ's Ascention. All Divines give the Name of Paradise to the Heaven that is to be the Residence of the Happy, but differ about the time of their Admittance therein, the Western Church holding, That the Souls of the Blessed enjoy their Happiness now in Heaven, whilst the Eastern denies it them till after the last Judgment. *M. Simon* says, The *Greeks* distinguish two sorts of Paradises; the first a place of Light and Rest mentioned in their Liturgy, wherein the Blessed expect the last Judgment; and this they call in their publick Office for the Dead, Paradise, Light, Life, Happiness the Bosom of *Abraham*, and Mansion of the Living, &c. The Second Paradise shall be the Eternal Happiness which they will enjoy in Heaven after the day of Judgment; for it's only then, say they, that Jesus Christ will come as Judge, and will say to the Blessed, *Come and enjoy the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the World*. Terrestrial Paradise is that pleasant place where *Adam* and *Eve* lived until they were driven out of it for their Disobedience. The Fathers and Doctors of the Church have endeavoured with great care to find what part of the World this was in, but without Success. The most common Opinion is, of those who place it in *Mesopotamia* towards *Armenia*, and understand by *Eden* the Country which stretches between *Euphrates* and *Tigris* to the Mountains of *Armenia*. Others mark its situation towards the *Caspian* Sea, among the Mountains of *Armenia*. Some say it was in the Island *Ceylan*; some place it in *Sumatra*; others in the *Canaries*: Nay, some would have it upon a high Mountain, in the upper Region of the Air; nor did others stick to remove it to the surface of the Moon; but to pass by these, and others that would have it to be in Heaven, and give an Allegorical meaning to *Moses*'s Description of it; Some Modern Authors are of Opinion, that the Terrestrial Paradise was in that Land, since called the Land of *Canaan*, *Palæstina* and the *Holy Land*; and they endeavour to confirm their Opinion thus; 1. *Genesar*, which is the Name of a Lake in *Palæstina*, which was formerly a Valley, signifies, say they, in Hebrew, The first Garden, or the Garden of a Prince, that is, of the first Man. *Jordan* is form'd of *Jor* and *Eden*, which signifie, the River of *Eden*, the River of Delight; so that there is reason to believe, that the Terrestrial Paradise was not far off this Lake. 2. God has always lov'd and favour'd this Country more than any other part of the Earth, as appears by these words, *Est Terra quam Jehova Deus tuus curat. Semper sunt oculi Jehovæ Dei tui in ea*: It was there he establish'd his Temple, and accomplished the Mysteries of our Redemption. 3. *Moses* and the Prophets call several places in *Palæstina*, the Garden of God, or Terrestrial Paradise. 4. *Josephus* observes, That the two Pillars on which *Seth* the Son of *Adam* had engraven an Abridgment of Arts and Sciences, were found in *Syria*. As to the Rivers of *Paradise*, they say that *Jordan* was the great one, which afterwards divided it self into four other, *viz. Pison*, *Gihon*, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*, but that in process of time, Sand had fill'd up the ancient Sources; that the *Pison* cross'd *Arabia Deserta*, then the *Happy*, and disembogu'd it self into the *Persian Gulf*. The *Gihon* watered *Arabia Petræa*, and empti'd it self into the *Red Sea*. The *Euphrates* and *Tigris* stream'd from *Eden* into *Assyria* and *Chaldæa*, whence they discharg'd themselves into the *Persian* Gulf. They that place the Terrestrial Paradise in a Plain on the top of Mount *Taurus*, or towards Mount *Ararat*, say, That the four Rivers mention'd in Scripture, have their Sources there; that the *Pison* is now called *Phasis*, and the *Gihon*, *Araxes* or *Araff*; for *Gihon* in the *Chaldaick*, and *Araxe* in the *Persian* Tongue signifie a River. The Learned are divided in their Opinions as well about the existence of this Paradise, as about the place were it was; *Vega*, *Genebrard*, *Oleaster*, *Eugubinus*, and *Cartesius* think the Waters of the Deluge have quite destroy'd it: Others hold, that it's still in being, and S. *Augustin* says, *Esse Paradisum illum fides Christiana non dubitat*. Some will have it to be on high and inaccessible Mountains of *Armenia*, that *Enoch* and *Elias* were carried thither to live out of Mens sight until the coming of Antichrist. *Hoffman* adds, That it's certain, Paradise had a Being before *Adam*, and proves, That it did not exist before the Creation of the World, because it was Terrestrial, and is describ'd with Fruit-bearing Trees, Rivers, &c. He says, There is reason to believe it was in a very temperate Climate, and thinks, that it contributed to the long Life of *Adam* and his Successors, until Intemperance, the Source of Distempers, got into the World to shorten our Days. He believes the Deluge has quite destroy'd that Paradise, and depriv'd it of all that rendered it pleasant, therefore concludes it Folly to lose time in its search, since it wants its primitive distinguishing Characters, and smiles at the *Jews* for thinking *Elias* and *Enoch* were carried thither; whereas they were really taken into the Celestial Paradise, of which our Saviour spoke on the Cross, and which S. *Paul* saw, *viz.* the Third Heaven. S. *Aug. in Genes. Joannes Herbinius dissertationes de Admirandis Mundi.*

PARAGOA, *Paloan*, or *Calamianes*, an Isle and Kingdom in the *Indian-Sea*, put among the number of the *Philippine-Isles*, near an hundred Leagues long, twenty

broad,

broad, and two hundred in circumference, the moſt weſterly, leſs fertil and leſs inhabited of any of them, ſituated between the Iſle of *Borneo*, and that of *Manilla*. It was never conquered by the *Europeans*.

PARAGUAY, called by *Herrera*, *Rio de la Plata*, a great Country in South *America*, between *Braſil* and *Peru*, comprehends the Provinces of *Paraguay*, *Uraguay*, *Parana*, *Guaira*, *Chaco*, the River of *Plata*, wherein is alſo a River of that Name ariſing from the Lake of *Xarajas*. This Country is fruitful in all things, having Mines, Sugar-Canes, and a Plant called *Coparibas*, whoſe Juice is excellent Balm. Its Cities are *l' Aſſumption*, a Biſhop's See, as well as *Buenos Ayres*, *Santa Fe*, *Carricates* and *Itapoa*, and belongs almoſt all to the *Spaniards*.

PARAIBA, a Province and City in South *America* in *Braſil*, with a large Haven belonging to it. The Country thereabouts is called the Government of *Paraiba*, *Capitania de Paraiba*. The City ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name; was taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Portugueſe* in 1634 and called *Frederickſtadt*. But the *Portugueſe* quickly retook it, and gave it the Name of *Noſtra Senora des Neves*; who have alſo in that Country the Forts of S. *Katharine* and S. *Anthony*. Here is a vaſt River called alſo *Paraiba*. Its Mouth lieth 21. 40. South Lat. And it is a noble River, full of Fiſh. There are three Rivers called by this Name. The firſt between *La Plata* and S *Vincent*. This is the ſecond. And the third is in the North part of *Braſil*. The *French* were the firſt that planted on this River, and were expelled by the *Portugueſe* in 1584. Since which time the latter have poſſeſſed it. It entereth the Ocean by a large Mouth in the Lat. of ſix degrees, to the North of Cape *Blanco* two Leagues. After the *Dutch* took *Olinda*, the *Portugueſe* much encreaſed this Colony: On the South ſide of the River lieth *Paraiba* three Leagues from the Ocean, and is called alſo *Philippæa*. It has a convenient Haven and is well inhabited, but ſlightly fortified. *Lact.*

PARALIPOMENA, or *Chronicles*, two Canonical Books of the Old Teſtament, in the beginning of which are the Genealogies of the principal Families of *Iſrael*. The Author of them is not known. But 'tis like that he that writ them was the ſame that compoſed the firſt ſix Chapters of *Eſdras*. S. *Jerom. Præf. ad lib. Paral. &c. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Huet. Dem. Evang.*

PARANA, a Province of South *America*, in the Country of *Paraguay*, where the *Spaniards* have four Colonies, S. *Ignatius*, *Itapoa*, or *l'Incarnation*, *Acaraio*, or *la Natividad*, and S. *Maria d'Ignaza*, and wherein is alſo a River of the ſame Name that diſcharges it ſelf into the *Plata*, and another called *Parannaba*, which falls into that of the *Amazons*.

PARANYMPHI, were thoſe who conducted the Bridegroom and Bride to the Church on the day of the Celebration of the Marriage, and preſented them to the Prieſts in the Abſence of the Parents. This Cuſtom is mentioned in an Epiſtle of Pope *Evariſtus*, who lived about the beginning of the IId. Age of the Church. And Pope *Soter*, about the end of the ſame Age, ordered that a Wife ſhould be reputed lawful, when the Prieſt had beſtowed the Benediction, the Parents given her in Marriage according to the Cuſtom of the Chriſtians, and the *Paranymphi* conducted them. *Du Cange Gloſſarium Latinitatis.*

PARAPHRASE, (*Chaldaick Paraphraſe*) Its commonly believed that the firſt Tranſlation of the Bible was into *Chaldee*. And that the Ignorance of *Jews* in the *Hebrew* Tongue, after the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, was the Occaſion of that Verſion called *Targum*, or the *Chaldaick Paraphraſe*, which is neither done by one Author, nor at the ſame time, nor upon all the Books of the *Old Teſtament*. The firſt upon the *Pentateuch*, was done by *Onkelos*, a Proſelyte, who lived about the time of our Saviour, if we believe the *Hebrew* Authors. The ſecond upon the *Pentateuch*, is attributed to *Jonathan*, the Son of *Uzziel*, who is not the ſame with *Theodotion*, Author of a *Greek* Tranſlation, as ſome have imagined, grounding it upon the *Etymology* of the Word *Theodotion*, which in *Greek* has the ſame ſignification as *Jonathan* in *Hebrew*, that is, *The Gift of God*. The third upon the ſame Book, is called the *Targum Hieroſolymitanum*, or the *Jeruſalem Paraphraſe*; the Author of which is not certainly known, nor the time when compoſed. *Schickard* believes it to bear the ſame Date as the *Talmud* of *Jeruſalem*, which was writ about three hundred Years after the laſt Deſtruction of the Temple. Burnt in the ſeventieth Year after our Lord's Incarnation. There is beſides theſe three Paraphraſes upon the five Books of *Moſes*, another upon the *Pſalms*, *Job*, and *Proverbs*, which is attributed to *Raſi Iſa.* ſurnamed *Le Blond*. There is one alſo upon the *Canticles*, *Ruth*, *Lamentations*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, and *Eſther*, but the Author not known. And we have a *Chaldaick Paraphraſe* upon *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, and the *Prophets*, by *Jonathan* the Son of *Uziel*, who according to the *Jews* had before writ the Paraphrase upon the *Pentateuch*. Several Learned Men believe that all which the *Rabbins* ſay concerning the Antiquity of the *Chaldee Paraphraſes* is fabulous, and that the oldeſt of all the Tranſlations is that of the *Septuagint*. It's added alſo that they are later than S. *Jerom*, who having great acquaintance with the moſt Learned *Rabbins*, and writ ſo much upon that Subject, could not fail of ſpeaking of the *Chaldaick Paraphraſes* if there had been any ſuch in his time. The *Jews* affirm they were compoſed in the time of the Prophets. And they have them in ſo great Veneration, that they are oblig'd to read every Week in their Synagogue, a Section of the Paraphraſe of *Onkelos*, when they have read an *Hebrew* Text in the *Bible*. *Ferrand Reflections ſur la Religion Chriſtienne.*

PARAY-LE-MOINEAU, Lat. *Pareium Moniacum*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy* in the Country of *Charolois*, upon the River *Brebinche*, within two Leagues of the *Loire*.

PARCÆ. 'Tis the Name of the three Siſters, *Clotho*, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*, which are by ſome made to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, by others of the *Night*, *Chaos*, *Neceſſity*, &c. they were the fatal Siſters or Goddeſſes of *Deſtinies*, which governed the Thred, that is, the Courſe of Man's Life; the youngeſt whereof held the Diſtaff, and drew the Thred, the next, ſomewhat older, turned it upon the Spindle, and the third, already grown old, cut it off; whereupon enſued Death. *Heſiod. in Theog. Natales Comes in Myth.*

PARDON. The *Jews* have a Feaſt called *Jonhucchippour*, that is, *The day of Pardon*, or *Propitiation*, celebrated on the tenth day of the Month *Tiſri*, which anſwers our *September*, appointed in *Leviticus*, ch. 23. v. 27. They ceaſe from all work on this day as on the *Sabbath*, and eat nothing at all thereon. *Rabbi Leo of Modena* obſerves, that the *Jews* uſed formerly a Ceremony on the Eve of this Feaſt, which conſiſted in ſtriking thrice the Head of a live Cock, and ſaying every time, *Thou muſt be ſacrificed in my ſtead*. Which Ceremony they called *Capara*, Expiation. But it is now obſerved neither in *Italy*, nor the *Levant*, as knowing it to be ſuperſtitious. They eat plentifully on this Eve, becauſe of the Faſt on the next day. Several bathed themſelves, and cauſed thirty nine Stripes to be given them, which they called *Malcud*. Thoſe that had detained any thing unjuſtly from another, if their Conſciences accuſed them, did then make Reſtitution. They begged Pardon of thoſe whom they had offended, and forgave them by whom they had been injured; gave Alms, and generally did all that ought to accompany true Repentance. After Supper ſeveral clad themſelves in White, and in that poſture, without any Shoes, went into the Synagogue, which all that Night ſhone with Lamps and ſmall Wax-candles; where every Nation, according to its Cuſtom, made divers Prayers and Confeſſions in token of their Repentance, which laſted at leaſt three hours before they went to bed. Some of them ſpent the whole Night in the Synagogue, praying to God and repeating of Pſalms. About the break of the next day, all returned into the Synagogue dreſt as before, and ſtayed there till night, ſaying their Prayers, Pſalms, and Confeſſions, without Interruption, and begging of God to pardon the Sins they had committed. But upon the approach of the Night, that is, when the Stars began to appear, there was an Horn ſounded, ſignifying that the Faſt was at an end. Whereupon departing the Synagogue, they ſaluted, and wiſhed one another long Life and Happineſs, bleſs'd the New-moon, and returning to their Habitations, broke their Faſt, and fell to eating. See *Leo de Modena*, *Traitte de Ceremonies*, *part.* 3 *cap.* 6.

PARENSO, *Parenzo*, *Parentum*, a City of *Italy*, in *Iſtria*, with a Biſhoprick, under *Aquileia*, upon the Sea-coaſt, and belonging to the State of *Venice*, 7 miles from *Citta Nuova* to the South, 28 from *Capo D. Iſtria*, and 80 Eaſt of *Venice*. It is well fortified, hath a good Haven, but the Air is unwholſome. All Ships bound for *Venice* take in Pilots here in Winter, and at *Rovigno* in Summer.

PARENTALES, certain Banquets and Solemnities the Ancients had at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *S. Jerom* upon *Jeremiah*.

PARERMENUTÆ, certain Hereticks of the VIIth Age, who wreſted the Scripture in defence of their Errors. *John Damaſcenus.*

PAREUS (*Ambroſe*) of *Laval*, in the Country of *Maine*, Chirurgeon to *Charles* IXth. and *Henry* III. of *France*, made his Name famous to Poſterity for the Works he has left behind him. He lived in the Laſt Age. And obſerving there were but very few Books of Chirurgery in the *French* Tongue, and that there was a multitude of others in all ſorts of Sciences, reſolved to adorn it with what was beſt in an Art he had practiſed for forty Years with great Reputation. He labour'd at this great Work which contained twenty ſix Treatiſes with Cuts. *James Guillemeau*, the King's Chirurgeon, rendered it into *Latin*, and got it printed in 1582. We have ſome other Tracts of his beſides. He was alive in 1584, and died a little while after. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas. Bibl. Franç. Vander Linden, de Script. Med.*

PAREUS (*David*) ; born at *Frankenſtein* in *Sileſia*, *An* 1548. He was Profeſſor of Divinity at *Heidelberg* 38 Years, and was much taken notice of for his Commentaries on the Scripture, and his Diſputations againſt Cardinal *Bellarmin*. His laſt Work was in poliſhing of the Body of Divinity begun by *Urſin*. He died *An.* 1622, aged 74, having three years before had a Viſion in his Sleep, of the City and Caſtle being all in a Flame, whereupon he cried out, *Good God avert this bad Omen, and preſerve thy Sacrepta*. And accordingly the Town was ſacked by the *Spaniards* a little after his Death. His Commentaries on the *Romans* were burnt at *London*, by the common Hangman, and cenſur'd by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for expreſſing himſelf ſeditiouſly concerning Government. He had a Son called *Philip*, who alſo wrote divers Treatiſes. Both their Works were printed in three Volumes at *Francfort*, in 1647. *Crocus Elenc. Scrip. S.*

PARIA, a Province in the Continent of South *America*, with a Gulf of the ſame Name, and a River cal'ed alſo *Orenoque*, between *Caſtile d'Or* and *Guiana*. See *Orenoque*.

PARIMA, a Lake in South *America*, in *Guiana*, and under the Line. Some call it alſo *Roponouwini*, and it is hitherto unknown to the *Europeans*.

PARINACOCHA, a Province in South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, near the Mountains of *Andes*, poſſeſt by the *Spaniards*.

PARIS, upon the *Seyne* in the Iſle of *France*, is one of the faireſt and greateſt Cities in th World, the Capital of the Kingdom of *France*, has a Parliament, Univerſity and Archbiſhoprick, under which are *Chartres*, *Meaux* and *Orleans*. Authors cannot agree as to the original of its Name, or who was the Founder of it. We can only ſay with *Euſebius* that it is older than *Rome*, though we know not who built it. *Julius Cæſar* ſpeaks of *Paris* as well as *Julian* the *Apoſtate* who ſtaid there a great while during his reſidenc in *Gaul*. The *Greeks* and *Latins* call it variouſly, as *Lutetia*, *Leucetia*, *Leucotetia*, *Pariſii* and *Lutetia Pariſiorum*. All Authors almoſt agree as to the original of this Name, taken from the *Mariſhes* that were near that City, which made it extreme dirty, *Lutetia* coming from *Lutum*, ſignifying *Dirt*. *Paris* is uſually divided into three parts, the City, Town, and Univerſity. The City is very ancient, built in an Iſle formed by the *Seyne*, where may yet be ſeen the two old Gates which are the great and little *Chatelet*. What is moſt conſiderable in it are, the Metropolitan Church of *Notre dame*, *La Sainte Chapelle*, with ſeveral other Churches, and the Palace, where the Parliament and other Sovereign Courts hold their Seſſions. This Palace was the ancient reſidence of the Kings, and the Hall of S. *Louis* may yet be ſeen in the Conciergerie there. The Town lies to the North part, is lower than the reſt, and built laſt, has eight Gates, is very numerous as to Inhabitants, contains a vaſt number of Churches, Palaces, &c. the moſt famous Building whereof is the *Louvre* the King's ordinary reſidence ſince *Lewis* XIIth. *Philip* the *Auguſt* began this Sumptuous Edifice in 1214, to lay up his Treaſure and Records therein, and to impriſon Perſons of Quality. *Charles* the Vth. repaired and enlarged it. And afterwards *Francis* Ift. *Henry* IId *Charles* IXth *Henry* IVth. *Lewis* XIIIth and the preſent King *Lewis* XIVth. of *France*, have at ſeveral times added to it. Here alſo is to be ſeen the *Cardinal's Palace*, built by the Cardinal and Duke of *Richelieu*, and called now the *Palace Royal*. Beſides ſeveral other Palaces or Houſes of great Note; the *Arſenal*, *Baſtile*, the great and little *Chaſtelet*. The *Univerſity* which *Monſieur de Balzac* called *The Latin Country*, and others *The City of Learning*, is the third part of *Paris* and ſtands higher than the reſt. It's believed *Charlemagn* laid the firſt foundations of it. *Lewis* the VIIth and *Philip* the *Auguſt* contributed much to the increaſe of it. The *Sorbon* is the moſt eminent part of that *Univerſity*. The Houſe of *Navarre* or *la Campagne* was founded by *Jane* of *Navarre*, the Wife *Philip the Fair*, in 1304; and the College of *Harcourt*, by *Raiſpide Harcourt*, Prebend of *Paris*, in 1280. Cardinal *le Moine* built that called according to his Name, in 1302. That of *Bayeux* was founded by *William Bonet*, Biſhop of that City, in 1308. The College of *Montaigue* has for its Founder *Giles Aſſelin*, Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, who founded it in 1314. Thoſe of *Rheims* and *Narbonne* were built by the Prelates of thoſe Cities, the laſt by *Bernard de Lange*, in 1317 and the other by *Guy de* , in 1412. I paſs over others built by Regular and Secular Perſons, in all above ſixty, with about 8 thouſand Scholars. To *Paris* belongs the firſt *Parliament* of *France* *Philip the Fair* fixed it, and eſtabliſh d the Chamber of *Accounts*, which *Charles* VIIIth divided into two, and appointed the *Council*, the *Chamber of Accounts* was afterwards augmented into five, *Louis* I created that of the *Domaines*; and *Charles* VIIId added thereto that of the *Regale* of the *Exchequer*, the *Court of Contracts* a ſort of Exchequer, where *Contracts* and *Deeds* of the King are Regiſter'd and *Records* kept, was erected at *Paris* at the ſame time as the *Parliament*, *Charles* VIth, eſtabliſhed the *Court of Aids*, in 1355; *Henry* II. added a *Chamber* thereto, in 1551; and *Lewis* XIIIth. afterwards added a third. Here is alſo a *Court of Mints*. The *Treaſury Chamber* is the Juriſdiction of the Treaſurers General of *France*; the Conſtable, and Marſhals of *France*, the Admiral and great Maſters Inquiſitors, and General Reformers of the Waters and Foreſts have their Juriſdiction at the Marble Table; the Baily of the Palace hath his Chamber or Court in the Grand Hall; without the Walls of the Palace is the Great Council in the Cloiſter of S. *Germain de Lauxerrois*; and 'tis the Juriſdiction of the great Provoſt of the Houſhold, that of *Paris* for adminiſtring Juſtice and Management of the Affairs of that great City is held in the grand *Chatelet*; the Provoſt of the Merchants or Major, and Echevins or Sheriffs have theirs alſo. There is yet a Court of Juſtice ſuperior to all theſe I have ſpoken of, which is the King's Council, and is divided into the Council of State, Exchequer, and *la Conſeil des Parties*; or a ſort of Court of Chancery, which receives Appeals in ſeveral Caſes. The Council of State is compoſed of perſons whom the King is pleaſed to call to it, and are called Miniſters of State. The Council of the Finances conſiſts of a Super-Intendant, Intendants, Comptrollers, Regiſters and other Officers. *la Conſeil des Parties* is compoſed of the Chancellor, Councellors of State, and Maſters of Requeſts. Thoſe who have formerly writ of the Antiquity of this City, affirm it contained thirty four thouſand Houſes, and that its Walls were 1800 Perches in Circumference; but our modern Writers averr it contains no leſs than fifty thouſand Houſes, and 413 Streets. having daily increaſed ſince *Clovis* I. choſe it for his reſidence, and that almoſt all the other Kings, his Succeſſors, did ordinarily live there. Next we muſt take a little notice of its Hoſpitals, Bridges, Squares, Gates and Suburbs. In the Town ſtands the Hoſpital of S. *James*, in S *Denys* Street, believed to be founded by *Charlemagn*; that of the *Quinge-vingts Aveugles* and *l'Hotel de Dieu* attributed to S. *Lovis*; thoſe of S. *Gervais* and S. *Catharine*; the three of *Enfants Rouges*, or *Red-coats*. *Holy Ghoſt* and of the *Trinity*; that of *Incurables*, *l'Hotel des Invalides*, the *Hoſpital General*, and ſeveral others in the Suburbs, about Thirty in all. The moſt remarkable Bridges are, the little Bridge *Pont S. Michel*, *le Pont N. Dame*, *le Pont au Change*, and *le Pont Neuf*. There is beſides in the Iſle *le Pont Marie*, *le Pont de la Tournel*, and *le Pont au Double*; the others are thoſe of *l' Hotel-dieu*, and of the *Thuilleries*, called *la Pont Rouge*. *La Place Royal* in S. *Anthony*'s Street is not only the fineſt Square in *Paris* but perhaps in the World; in the midſt whereof is the Statue of King *Lewis* XIIIth on Horſeback in Braſs: there is beſides, *la Place de Greve*, *Marche Neuf*, between *Notre-dame* Church and the Palace; that of the *Dauphine*, *la Place S. Michel*, *la Place Malbert*, &c. *Place des Victoires*, is alſo a great Square, ſo call'd, becauſe of a curious Statue there of *Lewis* XIVth. crown'd by a *Victory*, with a great many Bas-Reliefs, repreſenting the moſt Remarkable Victories of this Prince. This Statue was erected by the Duke *de la Feuillade*, Marſhal of *France*, &c. in the Year 1686: Tis Braſs Gilt, ſtanding upon a Pedeſtal of Marble, ſupported by Four Slaves, and Ornamented with Trophies and Bas-Reliefs of Braſs, repreſenting the moſt Remarkable Paſſages and Actions of his Majeſty's Reign. The Groupe of this Statue conſiſts of three Figures, the King in his Royal Robes being the principal, the other Two being a *Victory*, who ſtanding behind him, puts a Crown upon his Head, and *Cerberus* lying at his Feet. The King's Statue is Thirteen Foot high; and *Cerberus* at his Feet repreſents the *Triple-League*, over which that Monarch is ſuppos'd to Triumph: The *Victory* has one Foot upon a Globe, in a Riſing Poſture, and another in the Air, ſhe ſpreads her Wings for a Flight, and crowns the King as ſhe ſweeps along. This Groupe all together, with the Globe, *Hercules*'s Club, the Lion's Skin and Helmet, weighs about Thirty thouſand Weight, and yet was *Caſt* at one Single *Running*, which extraordinary Circumſtances make the whole Performance not to be Parallell'd, there being nothing of this kind, either in Antiquity or Hiſtory, comparable to it. The Pedeſtal upon which the King ſtands, is White Marble ſtreak'd, and Two and twenty Foot high, &c. Amongſt the Ornaments of this City may be conſidered its ſeventeen Gates, whereof eight are in the Circuit of the City, and nine within the Incloſure of the Univerſity; of which many have been pulled down; as that of *Neſle*, S. *Michael*, &c. There is not one of the Gates but has very fine Suburbs adjoining to it, as S *Anthony*, *Charonne*, S. *Martin*, S *Denys*, *Montmartre*, S. *Honore*, S. *James*, S. *Marcel*, S. *Victor*, and S. *Germain*, which at this Day equals for its Grandeur and Magnificence of Structure, the fareſt City in *France*. *Paris* ſuffered much by the Inroads of the *Normans*, who came before this City in 845 and 856, and beſieged it in 886 and 890, and was alſo much afflicted with the Cruelty of Strangers under the Reign of *Lewis* ſurnamed for his Travels, *d'Outremer*. The *Engliſh* made themſelves Maſters of it in the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. The ſeditious Party of the League got it

in

in the Reign of *Henry* IIId. who was baſely murthered under the Walls of it, in the Year 1589. It was almoſt all conſumed with Fire, in the Year 585 Suffered another Conflagration, in the Year 1034. And a terrible Inundation, in the Year 1206; *Paris* ſtands in the Iſle of *France*, and its Territory, called *Pariſis*, formerly extended as far as *Pontoiſe* on one ſide, and *Claye* towards *la Brie* on the other. It's well inhabited all about it; for there are no leſs than Ten thouſand Villages and Caſtles within Ten Leagues round it. *Paris* was formerly only a Biſhop's See, under *Sens*; but at the Requeſt of King *Lewis* XIIIth. Pope *Gregory* XVth. erected it, in 1622, into an Archbiſhoprick. The Archbiſhoprick of *Paris* was, in 1674, advanced to the Dignity of a Dutchy and Peerage, in Favour of *Francis de Harlay Chanvalon*, the preſent Prelate. The Cathedral Church is *Notredame*, whoſe firſt Foundation is attributed to *Childebert* Iſt. King *Robert* cauſed it to be rebuilt. And his Succeſſors continued his Deſign till the time of *Philip the Auguſt*, who finiſhed this magnificent Structure, by the Care of Biſhop *Maurice* of *Sully*. There are in *Paris* Forty four Pariſhes, Forty five Monaſteries, and almoſt as many Nunneries, beſides a great many Collegiate Churches. *Morery* makes *Denys* the Areopagite, the firſt Biſhop of *Paris*; but *Sirmondus* in his *Diſſertation de Duobus Dionyſiis*, and *Launoy* in a Treatiſe of the ſame Name, affirm, that 'twas another *Dionyſius* who liv'd a great while after the Areopagite: Some other Authors have endeavour'd to confute theſe Two Learned Men. The Reader may ſee the Caſe argued on both ſides, in *Schelſtrat Ant. Illuſt.* 2. *P. Diſs.* 3. *cap.* 3. *Art.* 3. Among the Councils held in *France*, by the Aſſiduities of *Hilarius* of *Poictiers*, to re-eſtabliſh the Orthodox Faith againſt the *Arians*, that of *Paris* is the moſt conſiderable, thought to have been held about 362. *M. le Fevre*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XIIIth. gives an Account of this Council in the Fragments of S. *Hilarius*, the Title whereof imports, that it had been held *apud Pariſæam Civitatem*, which is explained to be *Paris*, by *M. le Fevre*, Cardinal *Baronius*, and others, beyond all Contradiction. We have in the ſame Place the Epiſtle which the Biſhops of *France* writ to the Eaſtern Prelates, wherein they explain their belief touching the Conſubſtantiality of the Son with the Father, and acquaint them with the Excommunication of *Saturninus* of *Arles*. In the Year 824 there was a Council held at *Paris*, in the Reign of *Ludovicus Pius*, in which the Controverſie concerning Image Worſhip was diſcuſs'd. This Council conſiſting of the moſt eminent Biſhops of *France*, examin'd Pope *Adrian*'s Letter to *Conſtantine* and *Irene*, for the ſetting up of Images and after a full Debate of the matter, the Council concluded with a Temper betwixt the Two Extreams, That Images were neither to be broken and deſtroy'd, as ſome held, nor yet ſuperſtitiouſly Worſhipp'd, according to the Doctrin of the Second Council of *Nice*. The Acts of this Council were thrown into an Epiſtolary Form, and printed at *Francfort* in 1596; and afterwards inſerted into the *Libri Carolini*, by *Goldaſtus*, and publiſh'd in 1608 *Bellarmine* endeavours to confute this Council, in *Append. ad Tract. de Cult. Imag.* It has been ſince defended by *Dallæus* and *Spanheimius*. The Acts and Hiſtory of this Council, may be ſeen at large in *le Comte Dallæ de Imag. IV. cap.* 6. *Spanheim. Hiſt Imag. Reſt. Sæc IX. Le Comte Annal. Eccl. Tom. VII. p.* 750. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. ps. alt. p.* 2. This City was almoſt totally conſumed with Fire in 585, before which misfortune *Gregory* of *Tours* ſays, that there was a Brazen Mouſe and Serpent dug up, in digging the Foundations of a certain Houſe, which the Superſtition of the Ancients did look upon as Talſimans that preſerved the City from Fire. In 1420 *Henry* the Vth. of *England* poſſeſſed himſelf of this City, and by marrying *Katharine*, Daughter to *Charles* VIth. of *France*, *Henry* VIth. of *England* was crown'd at *Paris* in 1422; and again in 1431, this City was poſſeſs'd by the *Engliſh* until 1435, but the Diviſions of *England*, in the time of *Henry* VIth occaſioned the loſs of *France*. In 1588 the Inhabitants barricadoed the Streets againſt *Henry* IIId at the Inſtigation of the Duke of *Guiſe*, head of the League; and that ſame King being about to revenge this Inſolence, was ſtabbed by *James Clement* a *Dominican* Friar. In 1590 this City was reduced by *Henry* the IVth. to ſuch dreadful Famine as is ſcarce any where to be read of. In 1610 *Henry* the IVth was ſtabbed here by *Ravaillac*. In 1649 they were again reduced by Famine, and forced to comply with the Queen Mother of *France*. *Paris* is 170 m. S West of *Antwerp*, 208 South Eaſt of *London*, 250 South Weſt of *Amſterdam*, 600 Weſt of *Vienna*, 670 North Eaſt of *Madrid*, 680 North Weſt of *Rome*, 750 Weſt of *Cracovia*, and almoſt 1460 Weſt of *Conſtantinople*. *S. Marthe*, *du Chaſne Mezerai*, *Merula*, *Gregory de Tours*.

PARIS, an *Egyptian*, the free Servant of *Domitian*, was a Player in great Eſteem at the Court of *Nero*. *Suetonius* ſays that *Domitian* cauſed him to be put to Death, and that he divorced his Wife who was in love with *Paris*. *Lucr.*

PARIS, Son to *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, called otherwiſe *Alexander*, whoſe Mother when with Child of him having dream'd that ſhe was brought to Bed of a Firebrand, the Southſayers told her that the Child ſhe went with ſhould occaſion the ruin of *Troy*. Whereupon his Father ordered him to be made away as ſoon as born. But *Hecuba*, taken with his Beauty, took care to have him brought up by the Shepherds on Mount *Ida*. Being grown up, he fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, by whom he had two Sons. Having acquired great Fame for his equal Deciſion of Controverſies, he was choſen by *Juno*, *Pallas* and *Venus*, to determin which of them was moſt beautiful, and had the beſt right to the Golden Apple brought them by *Diſcord* at *Peleus*'s Wedding, having this Motto, *Detur Pulchriori*. He decided for *Venus*, who had promis'd him the moſt beautiful Woman in the World, which he preferr'd to *Juno*'s Kingdom, and *Pallas*'s Wiſdom. He won the Prize at the Wreſtling Games at *Troy*, from *Hector* himſelf, who thereupon drawing his Sword, to have killed him, he diſcovered that he was his Brother, and being kindly receiv'd by his Father, a little after he was ſent with a Fleet of 20 Ships to *Greece*, to demand *Heſione*, and entertain'd by *Menelaus*, who being oblig'd to go for *Crete*, *Paris* laid hold of the Opportunity to take *Helena* away. But *Herodotus* ſays, that he took *Sparta* by force, and carried her off againſt her Will, with all the Royal Treaſures. From this Rape followed the *Trojan* War, wherein he and *Menelaus* fought Hand to Hand, and *Paris*, being almoſt conquer'd, was carried out of the Battle by *Venus*. He afterwards killed *Achilles* with an Arrow, which he thruſt into the ſole of his Foot, as he kneeled before an Altar in order to marry his Siſter *Polyxena*, for which he was afterwards killed by *Pyrrhus*. He was reckon'd fitter for Amours than Arms. Hence *Ovid*,

Bella gerant alii, tu Pari, ſemper ama.

PARIS a King of *France*, according *Manetho*, in the 660 Year before *Rome*, who is ſaid to have founded the City of *Paris*, and given it his Name.

PARIS (*Matthew*) an Engliſh Benedictin, belonging to the Monaſtery of S. *Alban*, liv'd to the Year 1259, and was counted one of the greateſt Men for Learning and Ingenuity in his Time; for he underſtood Painting, Architecture, Mathematichs, and was a good Poet and Orator for that Age; and moreover a conſiderable Divine and Hiſtorian. He had ſeveral Employments conferr'd upon him, and was pitch'd upon to Reform and Viſit Monaſteries, and bring up the Practice to the Inſtitution. He was a Perſon both of Probity and Courage; and ſometimes declaim'd againſt the Vices of the Engliſh Court, not ſparing the Pope's Officers, when he found them incroaching upon the Privileges and Liberties of his Country. He calls his Hiſtory, *Hiſtoria Major*, which he divided into two Parts: The firſt begins with the World, and reaches to *William the Conqueror*; (though ſome Authors queſtion whether he was the Author of this Book) The other begins with the Conqueror, and is carried on to 1250, which he afterwards continued to 1259, in which Year he died. A Monk of the ſame Monaſtery continued this Hiſtory to 1272, or 73. *i. e.* to the Death of King *Henry* IIId. *Matth. Paris* made an Abridgement of his *Hiſtoria Major*, which he calls *Hiſtoria Minor*, he likewiſe wrote ſeveral other Treatiſes. *Pitſ Bale Bellarmine de Script. Eccl. &c.*

PARISHES. Their Original according to *Anaſtaſius*, is owing to *Fabian* the 21 Pope, who divided *Rome* among the Deacons, which were ſeven in Number, according to *Lutprandus*. *Dionyſius* aſſigned to every Presbyter his Church, Church-yard and Pariſh, and inſtituted Dioceſes. After that Pope *Marcellinus* appointed 25 Dioceſes. *Honorius*, Archbiſhop of *Dover*, a *Roman*, and Diſciple to *Gregory the Great*, was the firſt that inſtitued Pariſhes in *England*. *Spelman. Gloſſar. Arch*

PARITA, a Town of *New Spain*, in N. *America*, with a convenient Haven on the Coaſt of the South-Sea. It gives alſo name to the Bay on which it ſtands. *Baudr.*

PARKER (*Henry*) Son and Heir to Sir *William Parker*, by *Alice* his Wife, the Siſter and Heir of *Henry Lovel*, had Summons to Parliament in 21 *H.* 8. by the Title of Lord *Morley*, in right of his Mother, to whom that Title deſcended through the Iſſue of a ſecond Son of that Stock, he was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Henry*, and he by the Lord *Edward* his Son, who was one of the Peers that gave Judgment of Death upon *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, at *Fotheringhay*. This *Edward* married *Elizabeth*, the ſole Daughter and Heireſs of *William Stanley*, Lord *Monteagle*, in whoſe right his Son *William* bore the Title of Lord *Monteagle*, and was the perſon to whom the Letter was delivered, whereby the dangerous Powder Plot came to be diſcovered. The Contents thereof being to advertiſe this young Lord to forbear coming to the Parliament that Seſſion, which was to begin 5 *Nov.* 3 *Jac.* I intimating that thoſe who ſhould ſit there would receive a terrible Blow, and yet not ſee who hurt them. He was ſucceeded by *Henry* his ſecond Son, who died *An.* 1655, leaving one only Son, call'd *Thomas*, who married *Alice*, the Daughter of *Henry Mordaunt* [illegible] *in Com. Bed.* Esquire *Dugdale*.

PARKER (*Matthew*) born at *Norwich* in 1504. was Educated in *Bennet* College in *Cambridge*, whereof he was afterwards *Maſter*. In the Reign of *Edward* VIth. he was promoted to the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and, in the Second Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, 1559, was by her Nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*; and upon the 6th. of *December* that Year, there was a Warrant for his Conſecration, paſſed under the *Great Seal*, and directed to the Biſhop of *Landaff*, and ſome others; and on the 17th. of *December*, *Parker* was conſecrated, in the Chapel at *Lambeth*, by the Biſhops, *Barlow*, *Scory*, *Coverdale*, and *Hodgkins*, according to the Book of *Ordinations*, made in King *Edward*'s time. The Original Inſtrument of this Conſecration, lies now in the Library of *Corpus Chriſti* College, in *Cambridge*. This is mention'd becauſe of that fenceleſs Story of the *Nagg's-Head Conſecration*, which was not ſet on Foot, till Forty Years after the matter of Fact. Archbiſhop *Parker* gave ſeveral conſiderable Manuſcripts, relating to the *Saxon Hiſtory*, &c. to the Univerſity Library, and likewiſe to *Bennet* College in *Cambridge*. He died in *May* 1575. He wrote a Book in Folio, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccleſiæ*, in which he gives an Account of the Privileges of the Church of *Canterbury*, together with the Hiſtory of Seventy Archbiſhops Lives, beginning with *Auguſtin* the Monk, and ending with Cardinal *Poole*. Archbiſhop *Bramhall*'s Works. Doctor *Burnet*'s *Hiſt. Reformation Vol. II.* Doctor *Smith*'s *Bibl. Cotton. Hiſtor. & Synopſ.*

PARKER (*Samuel*) Son of *John Parker*, Gent was born at *Northampton*, in 1640, and bred at *Wadham* College *Oxford*; from thence he remov'd to Trinity, where he diſintangl'd himſelf from the Prejudices of a Presbyterian Education. Not long after, he was made Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, who preferr'd him to the Arch Deaconry of *Canterbury*, and alſo to a Prebend in that Church. In 1686, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Oxford*, and afterwards made Preſident of *Magdalen* College by King *James* IId. He died in *March*, 1687. This Biſhop was very conſiderable for his Parts and Learning, and had a very good Pen. His Works are, *Tentamina Phyſico. Theologica de Deo, ſive Theologia Scholaſtica, &c. A Free and Impartial Cenſure of the Platonick Philoſophy. An Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Goodneſs*, &c. *A Diſcourſe of Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, &c. *A Defence and Continuation of the Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, &c. *againſt Doctor* Owen. *A Diſcourſe in Vindication of Biſhop* Bramhall, *and the Clergy of the Church of* England, *from the Fanatick Charge of Popery*, &c. *A Reproof to the Rehearſal Tranſpros'd. Diſputationes de Deo, & Providentia Divina*, &c. *A Demonſtration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature, and the Chriſtian Religion, in Two Parts. The Caſe of the Church of* England *ſtated, in the Three Firſt and Fundamental Principles of a Chriſtian Church. 1. The Obligation of Chriſtianity by Divine Right. 2. The Juriſdiction of the Church by Divine Right. 3. The Inſtitution of Epiſcopal Superiority by Divine Right. An Account of the Government of the Chriſtian Church, in the firſt Six hundred Year*, &c. *Religion and Loyalty, or, A Demonſtration of the Power of the Chriſtian Church within it ſelf*, &c. *Religion and Loyalty, Second Part; or, The Hiſtory of the Concurrence of the Imperial and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the Government of the Church, from the beginning of the Reign of* Jovian, *to the end of* Juſtinian. *Reaſons for Abrogating the Teſt impos'd upon all Member of Parliament. A Diſcourſe Addreſs'd to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York, *to perſuade him to imbrace the Proteſtant Religion* &c.

PARLIAMENT. 'Tis the Name of the Courts of Judicature in *France*: ſo called for that therein are debated the right of Parties, and a Decision made of the ſame. Under the firſt and ſecond Race of the Kings Juſtice was ordinarily adminiſtred at the Court of thoſe Princes, and in their preſence King *Pepin*, deſirous to paſs into *Italy*, and not being able to preſide at the ordinary Aſſemblies of Juſtice, inſtituted about 755, or 56, a *Parlament* conſiſting of divers Lords of his Court. They were uſually held twice a year, but at days and places uncertain. The ſucceeding Kings made ſome alteration in the *Parlament*, which was always Ambulatory, and followd the Court, till the Reign of *Philip the Fair*. This Prince willing to rid himſelf of the importunity of Pleaders, and to ſave his people a vaſt expence which they were uſually at in following the Court, declared the *Parlament* ſedentary at *Paris*. The Edict bears date in 1302. It ought to have been held twice a year, to wit, on the eighth day after *Eaſter*, and at *All-Saints*, and every Seſſions to continue at leſt two months. The King made choice of two Prelates and two Barons to preſide there which were afterward uſually Archbiſhops or Biſhops, and Princes or ſome great Lords of the Court. There was then but one Chamber, called the Prelates-Chamber, for that it was compoſed of divers Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. Neceſſity afterwards and multiplicity of buſineſs obliged the Kings to increaſe the number of thoſe Chambers. That of Inqueſts which was the firſt and the principal was called by the name of the Grand-chamber or Grand-vault. The Chancellor or ſome one of the Prelates was Preſident there, and in their abſence, three of the principal and ancienteſt amongſt them. They were called Maſters of Parliament till the Reign of *Philip de Valois*, who by his Edict, in 1343, honoured them with the title of Preſidents. The firſt whereof was *Simeon de Bury*. The others that preſided in this Charge, though they had not the Name of Preſidents, were *Hugh de Courcy*, *William Bertrand*, &c. The Parliament of *Paris* is called the Court of Peers where the Dukes and Peers and other Officers of the Crown take the Oath. Thither they have their Suits reſtored, and are judged when accuſed of any Crime. This Point is ſo peculiar to this Court, that it was looked upon as great Injuſtice, and an Infringment of its Privileges, to grant Commiſſions to form Proceſſes elſewhere againſt the *Marſhal de Marillac* and the *Duke* of *Montmorency*. The Provinces under the Juriſdiction of this Parliament are the Iſle of *France*, *Beauſſe*, *la Sologne*, *Berry*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Forez*, *Beaujalois*, *Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Angoumois*, *Maine*, *Perche*, *Picardy*, *Blois*, *Champagne*, *Touraine*, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, and *Maconnois*. The Parliament of *Paris* has ſeveral great Prerogatives, *viz.* as having Cognizance of the Right of the *Regale* and *Peerages*, excluſive of all other Parliaments. The Suits alſo both Civil and Criminal of the Peers of *France*, and the Right of their Peerages held by them in Appennage of the Crown, are in the firſt place cognizable before them. Matters controverted relating to the Univerſity of *Paris*, and to ſeveral other Communities, Cauſes wherein the Attorney General is concern'd, Criminal Proceſſes againſt the great Officers of the Crown, and of Preſidents and Councellors of the Court, Treaſon, the Confirmation of the Privileges of Cities and other Communities, the Interpreting and Reforming of Cuſtoms, the Verifications of Edicts, Statutes and Declarations of the King's of *France*, do all belong to this Aſſembly. Where, beſides the Dukes and Peers, Bailiffs and Sheriffs, and all the Judges and Magiſtrates take their Oaths, and upon their Summons do immediately appear before them. This Parliament conſiſts of eight Chambers, which are, the great Chamber, the five Chambers of Inqueſts, and the two Chambers of the Tournelle. The great Chamber is compoſed of the chief Preſident, ſeven other Preſidents *a Mortier*, and twenty nine Councellors, to wit, ten of the Clergy, and nineteen Laicks. The Dukes and Peers have there their Seats and deliberative Voices, and ſo have Councellors of Honour, and Honorary Councellors: the Abbot of S. *Denys* in that Quality, the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, as Duke and Peer of *France*. The Maſters of Requeſts have alſo Seats and Voices there; but there cannot be admitted above four of them. Every Chamber of Inqueſts conſiſts of two Preſidents, and twenty eight Councellors. The Tournelle for Criminal Matters is compoſed of four Preſidents *a Mortier*, and eighteen Councellors, eight of the great Chamber, and ten of the Inqueſts. The Tournelle for Civil Affairs has four Preſidents, and ſix and twenty Councellors ſix of the great Chamber, and twenty of the Inqueſts. There was alſo a Statute-Chamber erected by *Henry* the Fourth, in 1597, to take Cognizance of Cauſes and Proceſſes, wherein thoſe of the reformed Religion were concerned; but it was ſuppreſs'd by an Edict of *January* 1669. During the Vacations from the ſeventh of *September*, till the day after *Martin maſs*. There was another Chamber eſtabliſhed by the old Ordinances, for the deciding of certain cales that required expedition, and could not ſtay. The ſecond Parliament of *France* is that of *Toulouſe*, inſtituted by *Philip the Fair*, in 1332, and fixed there by *Charles* VIIth. in 1443, under whoſe Juriſdiction is *Languedoc*, *Vivarois*, *Foix*, *Gevaudan*, *Albigeois*, *Quercy*, *Rovergne*, *Lauragois*, the Country of *Foix*, and part of *Gaſcony*. The Councellors of the Parliament of *Paris* pretend to have a Right to ſit in the other Parliaments. King *Charles* VIIth. in 1454, granted to the Councellors of *Toulouſe* the ſame right in the Parliament of *Paris* where the Ordinance was refuſed to be confirmed; whereupon the Court of *Toulouſe* put out a Decree in 1466, wherein they proteſted the Councellors of *Paris* ſhould not be admitted at *Toulouſe* without they firſt verified the foreſaid Ordinance. The third Parliament is at *Grenoble*, and comprehends *Dauphine*, call'd at firſt by the Name of the *Delphinal Council*, but *Charles* VIIth. made it a Parliament in 1453. The fourth is at *Bourdeaux*, inſtituted by *Lewis* XIth. and takes in *Perigord*, *Limoſin*, *Bourdelois*, *Landes*, *Saintogne*, *Baſadois*, the higher *Gaſcony*, part of *Bejay* and *Medock*. The fifth at *Dijon*, for *Burgundy*, was ſettled by *Lewis* XIth. in 1476, and rendred ſedentary by *Charles* VIII. in 1492. The ſixth th Sovereign Court of *Normandy*, at *Roan*, erected under the Name of *Exchequer*, by *Philip the Fair*, in 1302, was made perpetual by *Lewis* XIIth. in 1499; and *Francis* the Firſt gave it the Name of Parliament in 1515. The ſeventh is the Parliament of *Provence*, ſeated at *Aix*, which was eſtabliſhed by King *Lewis* XIIth in 1501. The eighth that of *Britany*, erected in 1553, at *Rennes*, by *Henry* IId. and has ſince been tranſferred to *Vannes*,

Vannes, in 1675, to be convened every half Year. The ninth is the Parliament of *Pau*, that takes in the Bishopricks of *Lescar* and *Oleron*, and was erected by *Henry* IId. King of *Navarr*, and Prince of *Bearn*, in 1519; and re-established by *Lewis* XIIIth. in 1621. This same Prince instituted also, in 1633, the Parliament of *Metz*, for the Countries of *Messin* and for *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*. The Parliament of *Franche-Comte*. at *Dole*, erected by the present King, is now at *Besancon*. Under the Name of Parliaments perhaps may be placed the Sovereign Councils held for deciding of Causes without any further Appeal; as that of *Perpignan*, where the Officers wear a red Robe *Arras*, chief for Civil Affairs, *Tournay* and *Pignerol*. The Council of *Alsatia* held at *Ensisheim* was transferred to *Brisac* on the twenty third of *September*, 675. Those of the Reformed Religion have had in some Parliaments Edict-Chambers, as they call them, which are now all suppress'd. Those of *Paris* and *Rom*, in 1669 The Bipartite-Chamber of *Castres*, in 1679. Divers Authors have treated particularly of the Parliaments, as *Fauchet* in his *Origines des Dignitez, & Magistrats de France*. Vincentius Lupanius, *Comment. de Magistratibus & Præfecturis Francorum*. Charles de Figon, *Discourse des Estates & Offices tant du Government que de la Justice*. Barnard de la Roche Flavin, *des Parliaments de France*. Bartholomew Chassanea, *De Præsidibus Parliamentorum, pag. 7. Catal gloriæ mundi*. Joh. Chemi, *Livre des Offices de France Peter de Miraumont Memoirs sur l' Origine & Institution des Cours Souveraigns*.

PARMA, a City of *Italy*, the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name, a Bishop's See formerly under *Ravenna*, and now under *Bologna*, where there is also an University founded by *Rainuccio Farnese*, in 1599. It's the ordinary Residence of the Duke and his Court, stands upon the River of *Parma*, that divides it into three Parts, which have Communication by three Bridges The Duke's Palace, his Gardens, the Cittadel, Cathedral and Fortifications, are worth the Observation of Travellers. This City is very ancient, and after the Fall of the *Roman* Empire had divers Lords. The Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* besieged it two Years, but in vain. But after many Revolutions, the Church being in peaceable possession of this State, Pope *Paul* IIId. called before *Alexander Farnese*, made *Peter Louis Farnese*, his Son, Luke of it. He was disturbed in his Possession by the Emperor *Charles* Vth. But it was establish'd in this Family by the Marriage of *Octavio* with *Margaret* of *Austria*, natural Daughter to the same Emperor. The City of *Parma* is three miles in Circumference. Its Cathedral has an excellent Dome painted by *Le Correggio*, who was of *Parma* as well as *Parmigiano* The adjacent Country is very fertil, and the Cheese made there is in esteem throughout all *Europe*. In this Place is an Academy of excellent Wits called *Innominati* They chuse rather to be wise indeed, than to be reputed so, and have contributed much to the Reputation of the City. The Duke's Territories lie between the *Milanese*, *Modena*, and the Republick of *Genoa*, and comprehends, besides the Dutchy of *Parma*, that of *Plaisance*, *l'Etat de Busseto*, and that of *Val d' Taro*; besides which, he formerly possess'd the Dutchy of *Castro* and *Romagliono*. The principal Cities are *Parma*, *Plaisance*, *Borgo di val di Taro*, *Busseto*, *Borgo*, *S Donino Fiorenzuola*. *Parma* stands 26 miles S. E. of *Cremona*, 34 S W. of *Mantua*, 72 S. E. of *Milan*, 86 N. W. of *Florence*, and 220 of *Rome*; Lon. 30. 40. Lat 44. 24. *Leand. Alberti*

PARMENIAN, a Schismatical Bishop of *Africa*, chosen by the *Donatists* after the Death of *Donatus* their Chief, to govern the Church of *Carthage*, in 368 The Catholicks finding the Church outrag'd and misrepresented by *Parmenian*'s Writings, challeng'd him to a publick Dispute which *Parmenian* refus'd, upon pretence that the Catholicks were too impure and unsanctify'd for the Conversation of him and his Party: His Errors were afterwards confuted by *Optatus*, and S *Augustin Optat. lib. 1. Baron Ad C.* 368

PARMENIDES, of *Elea*, a Philosopher, the Son of *Pyres*, and Disciple of *Xenophon*, others say, of *Anaximander Eusebius* says, he liv'd in the 86 *Olympiad*, about the 316 or 318 Year of *Rome* He was the first that said, the Earth was round, and the Centre of the World, and that there were two Elements, Fire and Earth; adding, that the first Generation of Men came from the Sun, and that that Star was cold and hot, which are the two Principles of all Things; that the Soul and Spirit are the same thing; and that there are two sorts of Philosophy, the one grounded upon Truth, and the other consisting in Opinion His Philosophy is in Verse *Plato* hath writ a Dialogue entitu'ed *Parmenides*, of the *Ideas Diogenes Laertius, lib. 9. vitæ Phil. Theophrastus Plutarch. Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c.

PARMENIO, General of *Alexander the Great*'s Army, who upon divers Occasions gave him Testimonies of the esteem he had for him, as *Parmenio* had given proof of his Courage That Prince cauled him and his Son *Philotas* to be put to Death, as having being accused, together with *Dimnus* and *Nicomachus* for conspiring against his Person. He was advised withal, by *Alexandra*, upon the offers made him by *Darius* King of *Persia*, to give up unto him all the Country on this side the River *Euphrates*, and his Daughter *Statyra* to Wife with Ten thousand Talents of Gold to buy a peace of him; and the Proposal seem'd so advantageous to *Parmenio*, that he express'd himself thus; *Were I* Alexander *I would except of these Offers*; to which that Prince reply'd, *And I also were I* Parmenio, meaning, that the Proffer, tho' big enough for one of *Parmenio*'s size, was too little to tempt so great a Prince as *Alexander. Plutarch.*

PARNASSUS, called by the Barbarians *Liacura*, according to *Sophian*, a Mountain of *Phocis*, having two tops consecrated to the Muses and their ordinary abode, often mention'd in the Writings of the Poets. There was also a Town of this Name in *Asia Minor*, in the Province of *Cappadocia*, a Bishop's See.

PARNAW, Lat. *Parnavia*, a City of *Livonia* and Province of *Estonia*, subject to the *Swedes*. It stands at the Mouth of a River of the same Name upon the Bay of *Riga*, 55 miles from *Revel* to the S. and *Riga* to the N. It's of small compass but well fortified It has a strong Castle and a convenient Haven, and it was formerly a hanse Town; it belong'd at first to the Poles, but in the last Century often taken and retaken, but the *Swedes* having seiz'd it in 1617, possess it ever since, together with the Territory belonging to it. It is Lon. 46.00. Lat 57. 20. *Bauar.*

PARNUS, a certain Man, who having lost his Boat, quarrelled with every one he met about it. Hence came the Proverb *Disceptare ob Parni Scaphulam. Diogenianus apud Erasmum.*

PAROPAMISSUS, PAROPANISUS, an ancient Country of *Persia*; the Moderns think it lies partly in the Province of *Candahar* belonging to the King of *Persia*, and partly in the *Cabul* of the *Mogul*, between *Aria*, *Bactriana*, *India*, and *Arachosia*. *Ptolemy* says, That the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, whom he calls by divers Names, were very Savage; and *Curtius* adds, They had no manner of Commerce with other Nations, that the Country is cold and barren, and the People dwell in Huts made of Brick. *Alexander*'s Army suffered much in this place. It was the Name of a Mountain also, that stands to the North of this same Country, and which some, who have writ *Alexander*'s Life, have called by mistake *Caucasus*; whereas *Caucasus* lies between the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas, to the North of *Iberia*, a Country *Alexander* never saw; but the Name of *Caucasus* being much more famous than that of *Paropanisus* the *Greeks* design'd to honour him, by saying, He had march'd as far as *Caucasus*, to which *Prometheus* was fasten'd.

PAROS now PAXIO, an Island in the *Egæan* Sea, and one of the *Cyclades*, called by various Names, as *Demetrias*, *Zacintha*, *Hiria*, *Hesperia*, *Cabarnis* and *Minoa*, as *Pliny* and *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* inform us, hath always been famous for its white Marble It's also noted for its fair Water, and want of Mice. The *Venetians* were Masters of it, but the *Turks* took it from them, together with *Negropont*, about 1470. It was formerly a Bishoprick under *Rhodes*. *Pliny. Strabo. Stephanus. Ferrari in Lex. Geog.* &c.

PARRE (*Catharine*) Daughter of Sir *Thomas Parre*, of *Kendal* in *Westmorland*, and Sister to the Lord *William Parre*, Marquess of *Northampton*: She was first married to *John Neval*, Lord *Latimer*, and after his decease, to *Henry* the VIIIth. who liv'd with her three or four Years, after whose Death, she was married the third time to *Thomas Seymour*, Lord Admiral of *England*, and died in 1548. She was, when Queen of *England*, complain'd off to the King as enclining to some New Opinions, and having Heretical Books in her Closet; upon which Information, the King was prevail'd on so far as to sign a Warrant to commit her to the Tower, but the Warrant which was deliver'd to *Wriothesley*, Lord Chancellor, being dropt by him, by chance, and carried to the Queen, she immediately made the King a Visit, who discoursing her upon some Points of Religion, and finding by the Modesty and Submission of her Answers, that she was wrongfully accus'd, resolv'd not to proceeed in the Prosecution, and was reconcil'd to her. *Baker's Chron.*

PARRE (*Thomas*) born in *Shropshire*, in 1483, and brought up to *London* by the Earl of *Arundel*, upon the account of his Age, being then almost One hundred and sixty Years old; neither was his Constitution so much worn, but that in all probability, he might have held out some Years longer, had not the change of Air and Diet hasten'd his End, which happen'd in the Year 1635 *Baker's Chron*

PARRET, a River in *Somersetshire* which runs from South to North into the *Severn* Sea, watering by the way *Croker horn*, *South-Petherton*, *Longport*, and *Bridgwater*

PARRHASIUS, a Native of *Ephesus*, and Citizen of *Athens*, was the Son and Disciple of *Evenor*, and his Contemporary of *Zeuxis*, whom he overcame, to the

Painter.

famous Conteſt between 'em, by deceiving him with a Curtain which he had painted ſo excellently well, that his Antagoniſt miſtook it for the Nature it ſelf. He was the firſt that obſerv'd the Rules of Symmetry in his Works, and was much admir'd for the Livelineſs of his Expreſſion, but above all, for the Elegancy and Softneſs of his *Out lines*, and for *Rounding* off his *Figures*, ſo as to make 'em appear with the greater *Strength* and *Relievo*. He was wonderfully fruitful of Invention, had a particular Talent in Small Pieces, and finiſh'd all his Works to the laſt Degree of Perfection; but withal, was ſo extravagantly Vain and Arrogant, that he commonly writ himſelf *Parrhaſius the Beaux*, wore Purple, with a Golden Crown upon his Head, pretended to derive his Pedegree from *Apollo*, and ſtil'd himſelf *The Prince of his Profeſſion*: But to his great Mortification, he was at laſt humbl'd by *Timanthes* of *Sicyon*, who, in a publick Diſpute between 'em, was voted the better Painter. *Sueton. Quintilian. Diodor. Sic. Plin. lib.* 35. *cap.* 10.

PARRHASIUS (*Ianus*) a Grammarian born at *Cotrona*, lived about the end of the XVth Century, and was in eſteem for his Knowledge; he taught a long time at *Milan*; thoſe of the ſame imploy with him, cauſed him to be expell'd by ridiculous Calumnies caſt upon him, becauſe his Learning was a continual reproach to their Ignorance. *Parrhaſius* extreamly troubled with the Gout retir'd to *Coſenza*, and died there. His Wife was the Daughter of *Demetrius Chalcondylus*. Divers Works are attributed to him, tho' he publiſhed none but Commentaries upon *Claudian*, and *Ovid*'s *Poem in Ibin. Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doctor. Cap.* 127. *Pierius. Valerianus. Simler*, &c.

PARSHORE, a Market-Town and Thorough-Fair in *Worceſterſhire*, on the River *Avon*, over which it has a Bridge. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and was formerly beautified with an Abbey. It ſtands 78 miles from *London*.

PARSIS, a ſort of Pagans in the Kingdom of *Cambay* or *Guzurate*, a Province of the Empire of the *Great Mogul* in the Main-land of *India*, deſcended from the *Perſians*, who retir'd thither to avoid the Perſecutions of the *Mahometans* in the VIIth. Age. For *Abubeker* having attempted to eſtabliſh *Mahometaniſm* in *Perſia*, the King, who found himſelf too weak to oppoſe him, embark'd with eighteen thouſand Men at the Iſle of *Ormus*, and landed in *Indoſtan* on the *Terra Firma* of *India*. The King of *Cambay*, who was alſo a Pagan, receiv'd him, and gave him leave to dwell in his Country, whither that Liberty drew divers other *Perſians*, who have there retain'd their own way of Living, and ancient Religion. They believe that there is but one God, who hath created and preſerves the World, but that he hath ſeven Deputies, who take account of all that paſſes in the Univerſe, and execute his Orders there for the good of Man, and the preſervation of all Things. Under theſe ſeven Deputies they place beſides ſix and twenty others, who are inferior to them both in Dignity and Office, and they invoke them all, and adore them almoſt as Gods. They have no Moſques or Temples for the Exerciſe of their Religion, but ſet aſide for this purpoſe ſome Chamber in their Houſe. Their Days of Worſhip are the firſt and the twentieth of the Moon. Their Doctors or Prieſts are not diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the *Parſis* but by a Woollen Girdle, or one made of Camels Hair. They take particular care of Fire, as a Symbol of the Deity, wherefore they never put out a Candle or Lamp, and ſuffer their Fire never quite to extinguiſh: And if a Houſe be in danger of being burnt, they do not throw Water thereon, but endeavour to ſtifle the Fire with Earth. Their Law forbids them to eat of any living Creature, and herein they imitate the *Banians*; but theſe Prohibitions are not ſo severe, but that in caſe of neceſſity, or of War, they kill Sheep, Goats, Deer, Poultry, and Fiſh, and eat thereof; but they ſtrictly abſtain from Beef and Hares-Fleſh, neither do they ever kill Elephants, Camels, or Horſes *Mandelſo Tom.* 2. *d'Olearius*.

PARTHAON, the Son of *Jaſon Faræus*, who had a very rich Brother called *Merion*, a great Miſer. *Jaſon* having a Son born him invited all the Princes of *Theſſaly* to the Feaſt, of which he appointed his Brother *Merion* to be Maſter, who being intent on his Buſineſs, *Jaſon*, under pretence of Hunting robb'd his Houſe of twenty Talents of Silver to defray the Charge of the Supper; which *Merion* hearing of, he called his Nephew *Parthaon*, *ἀπὸ τοῦ πάρθαι τὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ*, importing the Plunder of his Houſe. *Polyænus*.

PARTHENAY, a City of *Poictou* in *France* upon the River *Tove*, in the middle between *Tours* to the N and S *Maxonces* to the S ſix Leagues from each. *Baudr.*

PARTHENIUS, of *Nice*, a Poet who lived in the beginning of *Auguſtus*'s Reign, writ a Diſcourſe which we ſtill have, entitled, Περὶ τῶν παθημάτων, or *de Amatoriis Erroribus*, and dedicated it to *Cornelius Gallus*, Governour of *Egypt*. He writ alſo the Praiſes of *Arecas*, his Wife, and ſeveral other Pieces. It's ſaid he was made a Slave in the time of the *Mithridatick* War, that *Cinna* made him free, and that he died in the time of *Tiberius*. If we believe all that *Suidas* ſays upon this Matter, we muſt ſuppoſe *Parthenius* was taken when very young, for there was above ſeventy Years between this War and the Reign of *Tiberius*; however it be, it's ſaid *Virgil* was his Scholar, and that he imitated him in a Poem attributed to him, called *Moretum*. *Aulus Gellius, lib.* 13. *C.* 25. *Suidas in Parth. Voſſius, l.* 2. *de Hiſt. Græc. l.* 1. *de Poet. l.* 8. *Geſn. in Bibl.*

PARTHENOPE, the Name of one of the *Syrens*, who failing to charm *Ulyſſes* and his Companions with their ſinging, threw themſelves into the Sea out of deſpair. The Poets ſay, That ſome went on one ſide, and others on the other, and that *Parthenope* landed in *Italy*, where afterwards the Inhabitants finding her Tomb, built a City there, and called it according to her Name, *Parthenope*; but they ruined it afterwards, for that they had forſaken *Cumæ* to ſettle there; but being adverti's'd by the Oracle, that in order to be freed from the Peſtilence that troubled them, they muſt reſtore the City of *Parthenope*, they cauſed it to be re-built, and called it *Neapolis*, becauſe of that new Reſtauration; now called *Naples*. *Ruſcelli Nell. Indice degli Huomi illuſt.*

PARTHIA, the Country of the *Parthians*, a Province of *Perſia*, that formerly gave name to a great Empire. It lies in *Aſia* between *Media*, *Hyrcania*, *Aria*, *Carmania*, and the Province of *Pharſi*; and is now called *Arak*, or *Erak* and *Yerak*, and *Arak Atzen*, when diſtinguiſhed from *Arak Arabi* the Country of *Bagdat*: Others ſay, That the *Parthia* that now is, comprehends the Province of *Khæmus*, and part of that called *Choraſan*. The parts of this Country were *Comiſena*, *Parthiena*, *Coræna*, *Paratanticena* and *Tabiena*. *Ptolemy* reckoned in his time five and twenty Cities in *Parthia*, the Capital whereof was *Hecatompolis* which ſome take to be *Iſpahan*. It was a deſart and barren Country; and *Strabo* ſays, The *Macedonians* ſlighted it, and made no ſtay there, for that they could find nothing wherewith to ſupport their Army: However, it grew at length ſo powerful, that the *Parthians* diſputed for the Empire of the Eaſt with the *Romans*. *Arſaces* was the Founder of it, and his Succeſſors took the Name of *Arſacides* until the time of *Artaban*, who was kill'd by *Artaxerxes* the *Perſian*. This Empire laſted four hundred Years, having been eſtabliſhed about 250 before Chriſt, and ended about the 227 or 28 Year of our Redemption. The *Parthians* were very cruel and debauched both as to Wine and Women, but otherwiſe good Warriours, and indefatigable in Labour. They were particularly noted for their Dexterity in ſhooting behind 'em as they fled. They had ſuch a ſuperſtitious Veneration for their Kings, that they kiſs'd his Feet, and never approached him but in an humble manner, touching the very Ground with their Mouth. *Xenophon. Juſtin. lib.* 41. *Herodian lib.* 6. *Agathias lib.* 4. *Strabo lib.* 13 *Pliny. Appian.*

PARTICULÆ, certain pieces of Bread which the *Greeks* offer in celebrating their Liturgy in commemoration of the Saints alive and deceaſed, for, beſides the Conſecrated Bread, which is offered in remembrance of our Saviour's Sufferings, they offer other Pieces of Bread in Honour of ſeveral Saints. *Gabriel de Philadelphia. Traite des Particules.*

LES PARTOIS, Lat. *Pagus Pertenſis*, a Tract of *Champagne* in *France*, having the Dutchy of *Bar* to the E. It's principal Town is *Vitry le Francois*.

PARTULA, a Goddeſs which the *Romans* believ'd had the care of Big-bellyed-women ready to be-inn; for they had another Goddeſs called *Natio*, that was to look after New-born Children. *Partula* was not the ſame as *Lucina*, as it ſeems S. *Auguſtin* believed, when he ſpeaks of it in his Book *de Civitate Dei*, where he calls it *Partunda*. *Partula*, according to *Tertullian*, govern'd and look'd after the Women during the term of their being with Child. *Lucina* brought the Child into the World. But the Superſtition of the *Romans* went yet further, for they made alſo a Goddeſs to nouriſh the Infant, called *Alemona*, another to preſerve him from all Accidents during the ninth Month he ſhould be in the Womb, named *Nona*; and finally one to take care of him till the time of his Birth, if-ſo-be his Mother ſhould go with him till the tenth Month, and called by them *Decima*.

PARUTA (*Paul*) a *Venetian*, deſcended from a Family that has been eminent for good Services to their Country. He attain'd to great Knowledge in the Sciences, and his Parts procured him early employs in the *Republick*. He was ſent to ſettle the Frontiers of the State of *Venice* with the Archduke, which he ſucceſsfully accompliſh'd, was afterwards made Governour of *Breſcia*, Knight and Procurator of S. *Mark*, and Embaſſador at *Rome* to Pope *Clement* the VIIIth. He had other Commiſſions, which he diſcharged ſo well, and with ſo much Prudence as to be called the *Cato* of *Venice*. He died in 1568, aged 58. His great Imploys hinder'd him not from improving the Inclination he had for Learning, ſo that he compoſed divers excellent Works; as, *The Hiſtory of* Venice; *Diſcorſi politici*;

Perfezione della vertue politica, &c. *Lorenzo Graſſo, Elog. d'Huom Letter. Ghilini, Theat. d' Huom Letter. Le Mire, de Script. Sæc.* 16. &c.

PARYSATIS, Siſter of *Xerxes*, and Wife to *Darius Ochus*, King of *Perſia*, who began his Reign in the 330th, Year of *Rome*, was of a very cruel Nature. She cauſed *Statira*, Wife to her Son *Artaxerxes*, whom ſhe loved not, to be poiſoned, effecting it thus: She poiſoned one ſide of a Knife, with which ſhe divided a ſmall Bird, and giving the poiſoned part to her Daughter-in-law, who ſeeing her eat the other half, eat it without any ſuſpicion. The King angry at this, order'd her Woman *Ginge* to be try'd, who being abſolv'd by the Judges, he order'd her death himſelf, which created a continual Quarrel between him and his Mother, who made away all thoſe that complied not with her Humour, as *Crenias de Gnide*, a Phyſician that lived in *Perſia* at that time, witneſſeth. She depoſed in the Year of *Rome* 358, *Tiſſaphernes* Governour of *Aſia*, whom *Tithrauſtes* his Succeſſor afterwards kill'd. This Name has been common to ſome Princeſſes of *Perſia*. *Plutarch in Darium. Juſtin*, &c.

PAS, a Country and Seigniory in *Artois* that gives Name to one of the moſt Ancient and Illuſtrious Families in the Kingdom, which is that of the Marqueſs *de Feuquiers*, that is now a principal Barony of the Country of Saint *Pavl*, ſituated upon the River *Authia*. Its Bailiwick was united to the Crown of *France* by the 37 and 41 Articles of the *Pyrenæan Treaty*, and is of great extent: And this Barony hath to the number of twelve Peers, among whom there are Viſcounts. There was formerly in this City a Caſtle which time has ruin'd; and we are inform'd by the Chronicle of *Baldrick* Biſhop of *Noyons*, that in 1032 there was a Collegiate Church alſo there, the Prebendaries of which had for a long time been the rewards of the Soldiery, which obliged *Alviſius* Biſhop of *Arras*, to unite them to the Revenue of the Monks of the Priory of *Pas*, in the year 1138.

PAS (*Manaſſe de*) Marquis *de Feuquiers*, was born at *Saumur* the firſt of *June* 1590: He was a valiant Man and ſignalized himſelf at divers Battles and Sieges; but yet a greater Politician. It was he that contributed much to the uniting of the *Swedes* and divers Princes and States of the Empire with *Lewis* XIII. and carried on that famous Negotiation with *Walleſtein* Duke of *Freidland*, *Generaliſſimo* of the Emperor's Forces, which would have had greater Conſequences, had it not been for the Death of *Walleſtein*. He dy'd at *Thionville* the 14th. of *March* 1640.

PASCHAL (*Charles*) born at *Caune* in *Piemont*, in 1547. He was Councellour of State, and Attorney-General to the Parliament of *Roan*, and afterwards Embaſſador to *Henry* IIIo. and *Henry* IVth. He was a Perſon of Character and Reputation, and left ſeveral Tracts by which we may Gueſs at the Strength and Politeneſs of his Parts, *viz. The Life of* Guy du Faur, *Lord of* Pibrac. *Legatus. Confeſſa Animi ingrati. Corona*, &c. *Ignatius de Jeſus Maria, Carm. de Chauſſe, Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique d' Abbeville.*

PASCHAL (*Peter*) a Monk of the Order of *Mercy*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Jaen*, was a Perſon of Conſideration in *Spain*, in the XIIIth. Century. He read Philoſophy and Divinity to the young Monks for thirty Years together, and was afterwards made *Præceptor* to the Prince *Don Sancho*. He founded ſeveral Monaſteries of his own Order, and was afterwards taken Priſoner by the *Moors* of *Granada*, in the Year 1297, during his Captivity, he made it his Buſineſs to inſtruct the Chriſtian Slaves who were Priſoners with him, for whoſe uſe he compoſed ſeveral little Tracts, and at laſt ranſom'd 'em with the Revenue of his Biſhoprick, which was remitted to him for his own ſupport. In the Year 1300 he writ an excellent Book againſt *Mahometaniſm*, and by the perſuaſiveneſs of his Sermons and Exhortations, converted a great many of the Infidels; but ſome of the unconverted *Moors*, being enrag'd at the Succeſs of this Holy Man, put him to a cruel Death, after he had been four Years their Priſoner. *Martyrolog. Roman.* 23. *Joh. Martin. de Ximina de los Obiſp. de Jaen. Bernard. de Vergas Chron. Mercinar.*

PASCHAL (*Valentine*) of *Udina*, in *Friuli*, liv'd in the Pontificate of *Paul* Vth and was Secretary to Cardinal *Montalto*. He wrote *De Rebus Moſchicis. De Italiæ Flumnibus*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 142, 143.

PASCHAL (*Blaiſe*) born at *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, was Son to a conſiderable Perſon, who was Preſident in the Court of *Aides* in *Auvergne*, afterwards Councellor of State and for the ſpace of nine or ten years executed the Office of Intendant of Juſtice at *Roan*. He was known to all the Learned of his time becauſe of his great knowledge in all ſorts of Sciences, particularly in the Mathematicks. It was he that inſtructed and educated his Son who never had any other Maſter, both in the Languages and the other Sciences; and the tutorage of ſuch a Father had ſo good a ſucceſs upon the Son, that he always appear'd in his Youth in every thing to exceed his Years, and paſſed in an Age full of learned and able perſons. for one of the greateſt Wits, profoundeſt Mathematicians, and moſt perfect Models of true Eloquence. One may ſee in the Prefaces of ſome Editions of his Works that take notice of him, how he learnt, or rather invented, if I may ſo ſay, in ſome ſort, Geometry at eleven years of age; at ſixteen he compoſed a Mathematical Piece of excellent worth; about nineteen he invented his Machine of Arithmetick that is admir'd by all the Learned. He afterwards fell to the making of thoſe famous Experiments about a *Vacuum*, which has convinc'd the Learned, That a great number of the effects of Nature ought to be attributed to the Gravitation of the Air, which were formerly aſcribed to the abhorrence of a *Vacuum*. And laſt of all, by a Vertue altogether extraordinary, he renounced at the age of thirty two, the advantages which his excellent Qualities might have procured him in the World, for to ſpend the remainder of his life, as indeed he did, in an exemplary Retirement. The Works he has left behind him are in eſteem throughout the World, as being accompliſh'd Pieces, and make Poſterity to regret the want of that Work he deſign'd againſt *Atheiſts*, of which there are but ſome few fragments that have been publiſhed in a Collection of his *Thoughts*. He died at *Paris Aug.* 19. 1662, aged 39 Years and 2 Months, after a tedious ſickneſs, wherein he ſhew'd a moſt Chriſtian Patience. His Body was buried in the Church of S. *Etienne du Mont*. See the Preface of a Book entituled, *De Equilibre des liqueurs & des Penſees.* It will not be amiſs to obſerve his firſt Progreſs in Mathematicks, which conſidering his Age and Performance, was altogether extraordinary; for being but Twelve Years old, he deſir'd to be inſtructed in this Science by his Father, who conceiving it might prove prejudicial to his Learning the Languages, refus'd to gratifie his Curioſity; however, M. *Paſchal* importuned his Father ſo long, till he got a general Definition of Geometry, namely, That it teaches the Proportion that Lines and Circles have to each other: Upon this Notion of the Matter, young *Paſchal* went to work, at his Play-hours, and made himſelf firſt Definitions and Axioms; and then proceeding to Demonſtration, ſtruck out the firſt two and thirty Propoſitions of *Euclid*, and being ſurpriz'd at it by his Father, he demonſtrated his laſt Propoſition, and upon further Queſtions, went backward in his Demonſtrations, till he had run 'em up to his firſt Principles of Definitions and Axioms M. *Paſchal* wrote the *Provincial Letters* againſt the looſe Caſuiſtry of the Jeſuits. He was likewiſe very remarkable for his Loyalty, and us'd to ſay, That no pretences of Grievance were ſufficient to warrant Reſiſtance, for tho' in ſuch a *State* as *Venice*, it would be a great Crime to ſet up a Monarchy, and extinguiſh thoſe Liberties which God had given that People; yet in a Conſtitution where Royal Power is actually eſtabliſh'd, there for the People to fail in their Regards to the Government, is a ſort of Sacrilege; becauſe in ſuch a Caſe the Government is not only a Reſemblance, but, in ſome meaſure, a Participation of the Power of God, which cannot be oppos'd by the *Subject* without a plain Reſiſtance of the Divine Providence and Oeconomy. *Madame Perier vie de Paſchal. Bayle, Diction. Hiſt.*

PASCHAL I. of that Name Pope, a *Roman*, choſen after *Stephen* IV. *January* 27. 817. He ſent his Letters into the Eaſt againſt the *Iconoclaſts*, but that deſign failing, he Excommunicated the Emperor *Leo* V. with his *Iconomachi* or oppoſers of Images, and receiv'd the exil'd *Greeks* at *Rome*, who had been baniſh'd for worſhipping of Images. In 821 he crown'd *Lotharius* the Emperor on *Eaſter-day*. He was accuſed for having abetted an Aſſaſſination committed in his time, but he cleared himſelf by Oath before the Embaſſadors of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and died *May* 12. 824, having held the See ſeven Years, three Months and ſixteen Days. *Anaſt. in Vit. Pont.*

PASCHAL II. a *Tuſcan*, called before *Rainier*, was choſen after *Urban* II. *Aug.* 12. 1099. He excommunicated the Antipope *Guibert*, and reduc'd to their Duty ſeveral little Princes who abuſed the *Romans* and troubled the Repoſe of *Italy*. In 1102 he celebrated a Council at *Rome*, and another at *Guaſtalla* upon the *Po* in *Lombardy*, for the Reformation of Manners; and paſſing thence into *France*, held another Council at *Troyes* in *Campagne*. This Pope had a great dual of Difficulty to maintain his pretended right of Inveſtitures to Benefices, againſt *Henry* King of *England*, and *Henry* IV. the Emperor; but he came to an Accommodation with the firſt, and the other dying, his Son *Henry* V. who had been expell'd from the Throne at the ſollicitation of *Urban* II. deſirous to be crown'd by the Hands of the Pope, according to the uſual manner, *Paſchal* in 1111. refuſed to put the Crown upon his Head, if he would not renounce his Right to the Inveſtitures. That young Prince diſdaining ſuch a Propoſal, cauſed the Pope, Clergy, and principal Perſons of the City to be taken up, and impriſon'd them for two Months in a Caſtle in the Country of the *Sabines*, until the Pope conſented to do what he deſired, and crowned him It is ſaid, that *Paſchal*

giving to *Henry* part of the Hoſt he had conſecrated at Maſs, ſpoke theſe words, *May it pleaſe your Majeſty, In Confirmation of a ſolid Peace, and our mutual Union, I give you the Body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, born of the Virgin* Mary, *and that died upon the Croſs for us, as the Catholick Church believes it.)* In the mean time the Cardinals condemn'd this Conceſſion of the Pope, who revoked it in a Council. He died *January* 22d. in 1118, after he had been Pope eighteen Years, five Months, and ſome Days. *Hoffman* ſays, That having taken one part of the Hoſt, and given the Emperor the other, he expreſs'd himſelf thus, *Sicut pars hæc vivifici corporis diviſa eſt, ita diviſus ſit à regno Chriſti domini noſtri qui pactum hoc violare tentaverit*; *i. e.* May he be excluded the Kingdom of Heaven that goes about to violate this Agreement: *Sigon. lib.* 10. But the Emperor had ſcarcely enter'd *Germany* when the Pope ſtirr'd up the *Saxons* againſt him, by whom being overcome, he was forc'd to reſign his Right of Inveſtiture. *Platina* ſays, That *Guibert* the Antipape being dead, *Richard*, Count of *Capua*, ſet up *Albert* in his ſtead, who was quickly forc'd to abandon his Pretenſions and retire; after which they choſe one *Frederick*, whom they alſo turn'd out in 150 Days; and after him one *Maginulfus*, a *Roman*, uſurp'd the Title at *Ravenna*, but was expell'd in a little time. *Paſchal* cenſur'd the Biſhop of *Florence* for ſaying, That Antichriſt was then born. *Platina. Baronius. Henry Canifius*, &c.

PASCHAL, Archdeacon of the *Roman* Church, made himſelf Antipope at the Election of Pope *Sergius* I but he died a little after in 687. He muſt not be confounded with *Paſchal*, another Antipope againſt *Alexander* III. It was *Guy* of *Crema*, whom *Adrian* IV. made Cardinal in 1155, and ſent him into *Germany*, to allay the Anger of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; but he join'd himſelf to *Octavian*, who had been created Pope, and taken the Name of *Victor*. *Guy* ſucceeded him under the Name of *Paſchal* in 1164, and died ſix Years after. *Baronius A.* C 1164 and 1170. *Ciaconius, in Vit. Pont.*

PASCHASE (*Ratbert*) Abbot of *Corbie*, liv'd in the IXth. Age, in the time of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and *Charles* the *Bald*. He writ a great many Books. We have them collected into one Volume in Folio, by the care of *Sirmondus*, who publiſh'd them firſt at *Paris*, in 1618, comprehending twelve Books, being Commentaries upon S. *Matthew*; three of Expoſitions upon the *Pſalms*, five upon the *Lamentations* of *Jeremy*, one upon the Body and Blood of Chriſt in the Euchariſt; an Epiſtle upon the ſame Subject, and the Life of S. *Adelard*, *Rufinus*, and *Valerius*. He died *April* 26. 851. Proteſtants maintain, that he firſt introduced the Belief of the Real Preſence of the Body of Chriſt in the Euchariſt. *Trithemius* ſays, That *Paſchaſe* lived in 880, in the Reign of *Charles the Fat*. The Curious may ſee this Author's Life which the Learned F. *James Simond* has cauſed to be printed in the beginning of his Works *Dacherius* has ſince publiſh'd a Treatiſe of *Paſchaſius de Partu Virginis*. And *Mabillon* has publiſh'd another call'd *Vita Sti Walæ Comitis & Abbatis Corbienſis*. *Bellarmin. Voſſius. Le Mire. Spicil. Tom.* 12. *Mabillon Tom.* 1. *S. Ord. Bened.*

PASCHASINUS, was Biſhop of *Lilybæum* in *Sicily*, and liv'd in the Vth Century He aſſiſted at the Council of *Chalcedon*, in Quality of Legate to Pope *Leo*, in the Year 451. And 'tis ſaid, he wrote the Acts of that Council, by a Letter which he wrote to Pope *Leo*, in the Year 454. It appears that the *Vandals* under *Genſerius*, over-run *Sicily*, and that *Paſchaſinus* was made a Slave in that general Misfortune *Iſidor. cap.* 11. *de Vir. Illuſt. Ado in Chron. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

PASES, a famous Magician of old who by his Enchantments could repreſent great Feaſts with Waiters belonging to them, and make the ſame diſappear when he pleaſed. It's ſaid That he had what the *French* call *A flying Piſtolle*, that is, a piece of Money he had made, which when he had pay'd it away, always return'd into his Purſe again; whence the Proverb, *Paſetis ololus*, when one ſees ſome ſurprizing thing *Erafmus in Adagiis. Suidas.*

PASIPHAE, the Daughter of *Apollo*, married *Minos* King of *Crete*, and had by a Bull the *Minotaur* that was ſlain by *Theſeus*

PASLEY, a Market Town of *Chriſtdale* in *Scotland*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Hamilton*. It had anciently a famous Monaſtery, founded by *Alexander* II. High Steward of *Scotland*, the Monks whereof wrote a Chronicle of the Kingdom, called, *Liber Paſletenſis*, or *The black Book of* Paſley The Church of this Town was inferior to few for ſtatelineſs of Building and Furniture. *Com. Brit*

PASQUALIGE (*Zachary*) a Theatin Monk of *Venice*, liv'd in the Popedoms of *Urban* VIIIth and *Innocent* Xth and wrote *Variarum Quæſtionum Moralium Canonicarum Collectanea Diſputationes Morales. Praxis Tejunij Eccleſiaſtici, &c.*

PASQUIER (*Stephen*) the King's Advocate in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*, was one of the moſt knowing Men of his time, and a great lover of Learning, about the end of the ſixteenth Age, and the beginning of the ſeventeenth; born at *Paris* in the Reign of *Francis* I. in 1528. He departed this Life in the ſame City, *Aug.* 31. 1615, and was buried in the Church of S. *Severin*. *Stephen Paſquier* had acquired an exact Knowledge in all ancient Hiſtory, and particularly that of *France*. We have his *Enquiries* in one Volume in Folio, his *Epiſtles*, &c. *Sainte Martha in Elog. Gal. lib.* 5. *La Croix du Maine. Thuan.*

PASQUIN, a Marble Statue that ſtands in a corner of the Palace of the *Urſins* at *Rome*, in the Ward called *Rione di Barione*. The *Romans* affirm, That *Paſquin* was a Cobler that lodg'd in that part of the City, about two hundred Years agoe, whoſe Stall was uſually full of idle Perſons that took pleaſure to hear the bitter Railleries he made againſt all ſorts of Perſons; that after his death, a Statue of a certain Gladiator, which was found under Ground near unto his Stall, was call'd according to his Name, and that they faſten to it in the Night-time Libels and Satyrs againſt thoſe they durſt not otherwiſe beſpatter. Upon it are engraven theſe words;

Paſquinus eram, nunc lapis;
Forſan Apis quia pungo.
Dii tibi culeum, ſi ſpernis aculeum.
Etiam mellibus ungo; veritas dat favos.
Et felle purgo; ſi ſapis,
Audi lapidem
Magis lepidum quam lividum.
Fruere ſalibus, inſulſe,
Ut bene ſapias.
Calcibus calceos olim aptavi,
Nunc rectos pedibus greſſus inculco
Abi in lapidicinam, ſi ſpernis lapidicinum.
Sandrat. Sculpturæ veteris admiranda.

LE PASSAGE, a very ſafe Haven of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, lying in the middle betwixt S. *Sebaſtian* to the W. and *Fontarabia* to the E. *Baudr.*

PASSALORYNCHITES or PATTALORYNCHITIANS, Hereticks, the Followers of *Montanus*; they made profeſſion of never ſpeaking, and, for that purpoſe, always held their Finger upon their Mouth, grounding it upon theſe words of the 140 *Pſalm*, *Pone, domine, cuſtodiam ori meo, & oſtium circumſtantiæ labiis meis.* They begun in the IId. Age, and S. *Jerom* teſtifies, that even in his time he found ſome of them in *Galatia*, as he travelled to *Ancyra*. *Philaſtre de Har. c.* 77. *S. Aug. c.* 63. *Baronius in Annal.*

PASSARVAN, a Town of the *Indies*, in the Eaſtern parts of the Iſle of *Java*, about the Cape of *Balambuam*, with an Harbour, ſtanding between *Panarucan* and *Jortan*, two other Cities in the ſame Country.

PASSAW, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower Bavaria*, a Biſhop's See under *Saltsburg*, called in Latin *Patavia* or *Patava Caſtra*, ſtands upon the *Danube*, where the Rivers *Inne* and *Ille*, which meet there, divide it into three parts, which are *Paſſaw*, *Inſtad*, and *Ilſtad*. The Biſhop who is Temporal Lord of this City, has a very fine Palace here, and a ſtrong Caſtle at *Inſtad* that ſtands between two Hills. The Cathedral Church of S. *Stephen* is remarkable for its Architecture, and ſome Biſhops Tombs to be ſeen there; that of *Nôtredame* of the *Capuchins*, famous for its pretended Miracles. The Jeſuits have here alſo a College and a curious Church; the others of note are thoſe of S. *Michael*, *The Holy Croſs*, S. *Paul*, *&c.* The City is large, and all the Houſes almoſt built of Wood, and ſuffered much by Fire in 1661. There are Pearls found in the River of *Ille*, and that Fiſhery is reſerv'd for the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*. It's an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of its own Biſhop, who has about forty thouſand Crowns Revenue from that Country. The ſtrong holds are *Obernberg*, where there is a good Caſtle, and a Paſs upon the River *Inne*, where they pay Toll; and *Ebersburg*, a Caſtle and Town upon the River *Traun* in *Higher Auſtria*. This City is famous for the Treaty of *Paſſaw*, held in the Month of *Aug.* 1552, between the Emperor *Charles* V. and *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony*, for the Eſtabliſhment of the *Lutheran* Religion in *Germany*. The principal Articles that concerned Religion, engaged the Emperor to ſet at liberty the Elector *John Frederick*, and the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe*, and to aſſemble a Dyet in ſix Months, to find an expedient to reunite the *Germans* divided upon account of Religion by a General Council, a National one, or by an Aſſembly of the Body of the Empire: That this Aſſembly ſhould conſiſt of an equal number of prudent Perſons of the *Roman Catholick* and *Lutheran* Profeſſion, in order to find out a proper Method to ſettle the Affairs of Religion in the Empire; and that in the mean time, neither the Emperor, nor any other, ſhould under any pretence whatſoever, force any Perſon in matters of Religion; that the Princes and States of the Confeſſion of *Augſburg* ſhould not maltreat the Eccleſiaſticks or Seculars of the *Romiſh Faith*, nor moleſt them in the Enjoyment of their Poſſeſſions; and that the other

alſo ſhould grant entire Liberty to thoſe of the *Lutheran* Perſuaſion in Religious Matters and Enjoyment of their Civil Rights; that Juſtice ſhould be adminiſtred in the Imperial Chamber of *Spire* without any regard to the Religion of either Party; that a like number of *Lutheran* Judges ſhould be ſettled there, as ſeven Years before; and that in the Oaths to be taken, it ſhould be free to ſwear in the Name of God and the Saints, or in the Name of God and upon the Goſpel; and that if the Affairs of both Religions were not accommodated in the ſpace of ſix Months after, the *Roman Catholicks* and *Proteſtants* ſhould however obſerve the Treaty and not fall out upon the ſcore of Religion *Paſſaw* ſtands 68 miles E. of *Ratisbonne*, 85 of *Munchen*, 134 W. of *Vienna*; Lon. 33. 48. Lat. 48. 28. *Varillas Hiſt. des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion*

PASSERAT (*John*) a Native of *Troyes* in *Campaign*, and King's Profeſſor of Rhetorick at *Paris*, was accounted one of the moſt learned Criticks of his time. We are oblig'd to him for having enlarged *Calepine's Dictionary*. He died of the Paſſie in 1602, aged 73

PASTON (Sir *Robert*) of *Paſton* in the County of *Norfolk*, was for his great Service in the late Troubles, and Activeneſs for the King's Reſtauration, by Letters patent bearing date at *Weſtminſter* 25 *Car.* II. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Paſton of Paſton* in the ſame County of *Norfolk*; as alſo to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the title of Viſcount *Yarmouth*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married *Rebecca*, the ſecond Daughter to Sir *Jaſper Clayton* Knight, Citizen of *London*, by whom he hath had Iſſue, ſix Sons and four Daughters. His eldeſt Son *William* hath taken to Wife the Lady *Charlotte Fitz-Roy*, one of the natural Daughters of King *Charles* II. *Dugdale*

PASTOPHORI, certain *Egyptian* Prieſts, more venerable than the reſt, were ſo called, for that they wore the Mantle of the Goddeſs *Venus*, which was called Παστὸς by the *Greeks*. This word ſignifies alſo the Bed whereon was wont to be placed the Statue of ſome *Deity*. Hence *Paſtophorium* is ſometimes uſed for the Bed whereon lay the Ruler of the Temple, according to S. *Jerom* upon *Iſaiah*; and ſometimes for the Sacerdotal Mantle, and now and then alſo for the *Refectory* where the Prieſts uſed to meet together, as may be read in *Eſdras*, and the Book of *Machabees*.

PASTORAL, a Poem, wherein Shepherds, Swains, Hunters, Fiſhers, Gard'ners, Labourers, Satyrs, Nymphs; and in ſhort, all ſorts of Country Perſons, were repreſented, and where nothing was to be heard but the Complaints of Lovers, the Cruelty of Shepherds, Diſputes who ſung beſt, the Ambuſhes of Satyrs, Raviſhing of Nymphs, and other little diverting Adventures, whereof we have Examples in the *Idylia's* of *Theocritus*, and the *Eclogues* of *Virgil*. Several of the Moderns have imitated them in Latin, and in the Reign of *Henry* II. the *French* have made Paſtorals of this kind, ſome whereof may be ſeen in *Ronſard*. The Paſtoral Comedy now is a Dramatick Poem, like other Comedies, conſiſting of five Acts, containing ſeveral Intrigues, and agreeable Events of a Country Life

PATA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, upon the Coaſts of *Zanguebar*. The laſt Accounts we have of *Portugal*, ſay, That the King of *Pata* in the *Mozambick* hath been re-ſettled in his Dominions by *Don Pedro de Almeida*, the King of *Portugal*'s Vice-Roy of the *Indies*.

PATAGONS, a People of *Magellanica*, in South *America*, near the Sea of *Brazil*, whoſe Country was firſt diſcovered by *Magellan*, but as there is no Town in it, it's little known to us. The Inhabitants are eſteemed Gyants.

PATALENA, a Goddeſs of the ancient *Gentiles* mention'd by S. *Auguſtin* in his Fourth Book *De Civitate Dei*, *Chap.* 8. which took care of the Corn in the time of its coming forth of the Blade. It's deriv'd from *Patere* to open. *Varro. Arnobius*

PATANA, a Country near unto *Malacca*, in the *Peninſula* of *India*, beyond the Gulf of *Bengale*, tributary to the King of *Siam*. The Town of *Patana* that gives it Name, ſtands upon the Sea-ſhore. The King's Palace, and that part of it where the Grandees of the Court live, is incircled with Pallizadoes. Its Air is very good, though they have a great deal of Heat there. Their Summer begins in *February*, and laſts till the end of *October*; and during the Months of *November*, *December*, and *January*, it rains continually, with the Wind at North-Eaſt. They have one ſort of Fruit or other every Month, and their Hens lay Eggs twice a Day; great plenty of Cattle and Fowl, and a vaſt number of Tigers, Monkeys, and Elephants in the Woods. The Inhabitants are of the *Mahometan* Religion, and eat neither Pork nor Wild-Boar. They are ſtately and conceited in their Gate, but their Converſation is civil enough. The *Chineſes* and *Siameſe*, who have ſettled there, are very intelligent, and underſtand Sea-Affairs, but the *Malaccaſe* apply themſelves only to Husbandry and Fiſhing. *Mandeſlo*, *Tom* 2.

PATANS, a People of *Indoſtan*, or the Empire of the great *Mogul* in *India*, who retired into the Mountains about the *Ganges*, and are govern'd by *Raja's*. They formerly enlarg'd their Boundaries about *Bengala*, render'd themſelves powerful at *Dehli*, and brought ſeveral *Raja's* to be their Tributaries; but the *Moguls*, a People of *Great Tartary*, poſſeſſing themſelves of the *Indies* about 1401, they expell'd theſe *Patans*, who fled to the Mountains, and fortified themſelves there. They mortally hate the *Moguls*, and deſpiſe the *Indians*, and all the Idolaters, making profeſſion of *Mahometaniſm*, and always value themſelves upon the Power they had at *Dehli* before the Invaſion of the *Moguls*. *Bernier*, *Hiſtoire de Grand Mogul*.

PATARA, or PATAREA, now in *Scamandro*, a City of *Lycia*, a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan of *Mira*, was famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*, that gave Anſwers there for ſix Months in the Year. It is 80 Miles E. from *Rhodes*, and noted for the Birth of S. *Nicholas*, who was Biſhop of this Place. *Ovid. l.* 1. *Metam.*

PATAY, Lat. *Pataviacum*, a Town of *Beauce* in *France*, five Leagues N. of *Orleans*. Near this place, the *French*, under the Conduct of *John* Duke of *Alenzon*, obtain'd a great Victory over the *Engliſh*, commanded by *Talbot*, the Terror of the *French* Nation.

PATHMOS. See PALMOSA.

PATIN (*Gui*) a Doctor of Phyſick in the College of *Paris*, was in Eſteem for his Knowledge and Parts in 1640. He gain'd Reputation by his Reading, and writ with much Politeneſs. Several Authors ſpeak of him to his Praiſe. He was the Father of *Robert Patin*, a learned Phyſician, that died in 1671; and of *Charles Patin*, Doctor of Phyſick alſo, and Profeſſor at *Padua*, ſeveral of whoſe Works we have, as *Theſaurus Numiſmatum*, in Quarto; *Numiſmata Imperatorum Romanorum*, in Folio. *Familiæ Romanæ*, in Folio. *Introduction to Hiſtory by the knowledge of Medals*, *A Treatiſe of Combuſtible Turf*; *Hiſtorical Relations*, &c.

PATOUREAUX, a company of Vagabouds, which a certain *Hungarian* call'd *Jacob*, a White-Friar, got together in *Germany*, in 1250, under a pretence of making a *Croiſade* for the delivering of S. *Lewis* from his Captivity. *Vid.* JACOB.

PATRAS, or PATRÆ, a City of the Dutchy of *Clarence* in the *Morea*, near to the Mouth of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Cape Rio*, called by the *Turks Badra* and *Balabatra*, ſituated about ſeven hundred Paces from the Gulf of *Patras*, where is the Port of *Panorma*. It's Cittadel ſtands upon the top of a Mountain. The Emperor *Auguſtus* gave its Inhabitants the Privileges of Citizens of *Rome*, becauſe it was a Place of retreat for his Ships. The Pagans worſhipped *Diana* there, the Goddeſs of the Woods, and ſacrificed yearly, a young Man and a Maid to her. Here was beſides very famous Temples dedicated to *Minerva*, *Cybele*, *Atys*, *Jupiter Olympius*, and other falſe Deities. Thither they came alſo to conſult the Oracles of *Mercury* and *Veſta*, which ſtood in the great Market-Place. The Ceremony was to perfume their Statues, and hang Lamps round about them. They afterwards dedicated, at the Altar, a Medal made of the Copper of that Country, and then ask'd *Mercury*'s Statue what they had a mind to know, holding their Ear to it, and going out of the Place, ſtopping their Ears with their Hands, and look'd upon the firſt Voice which they heard after the removing of the Hands, as the Anſwer of the Oracle. The Apoſtle S. *Andrew* preached the Goſpel and ſuffered Martyrdom there. *Patras* is a City well peopled, eſpecially with *Greeks*, who by their Commerce make it a Place of good Trade; and 'tis the only Place in theſe Parts, that the *Greeks* of the Neighbouring Iſlands, the *French* and *Engliſh* are wont to traffick unto. Its Air is not very healthy, becauſe of the adjacent Mountains and Waters that ſurrounded it. It was a Dutchy in the time of the *Deſpots* of the *Morea*, and one of thoſe Princes finding himſelf unable to keep it, ſold it in 1408 to the *Venetians*, from whom the *Turks* took it in 1463. The famous *Andrew Doria* laid Siege to *Patras* in 1533, and made himſelf Maſter of it without much Reſiſtance, for that its Fortifications were out of order. A little while after he ſecur'd this Conqueſt, by reducing the Fort, which was forced to ſurrender, though formerly it held out a whole Year againſt the Emperor *Conſtantine Paleologus*, about 1450. The next Year after the *Turks* return'd with a numerous Army, and expell'd the *Latins*, who took it again in 1687, this The *Venetian* Army parted from *Clino*, *July* 20 1687, and next Day approach'd the Neighbourhood of *Patras*, on the 24th was a Battle fought between them and the *Turks*, where the laſt were defeated, having almoſt two thouſand kill'd upon the Place, the reſt ſaving themſelves by flight. The Garriſon of *Patras* having ſeen this Rout, forſook the Town, carrying all the Artillery and Ammunition they had away with them. The Baſhaw *Mehemet*, who had ſix thouſand Men near the Caſtle of *Romelia* fled alſo, together with that Garriſon which is one of the *Dardanelles* of *Lepanto*. *Seraphim* or *Muſtapha*, who was encamp'd near the

Caſtle

Caſtle of the *Morea*, did the ſame; and what is yet ſtranger, the City of *Lepanto*, which is very ſtrong, ſurrender'd immediately without Reſiſtance. The *Greeks* have a Cathedral Church at *Patras*, which is one of the four Metropolitans of the *Morea*, the other three being thoſe of *Napoli di Romania*, *Carinthia* and *Miſitra*. It's ſaid the Metropolitan of *Patras* has near a Thouſand Churches within the Bounds of his Archbiſhoprick. The *Jews*, who make up a third part of the City, have conſtituted a Court of the Elders amongſt them, to determine their Differences, and have four Synagogues. The number of all the Inhabitants in general, amounts to four or five thouſand; there are four *Turkiſh* Moſques. Within half a League of the City are the Gardens of *Patras*, in a Place called *Glycada*, that is to ſay, *Sweetneſs*, for that they are full of Citrons, Oranges and Pomgranates of admirable Sweetneſs. Four or five of the Citrons are ſo'd for a Penny, though they be twice as big as one's Fiſt, having a ſweet Pulp, and eat like an Appie, but the juicy part in the middle is ſowre. The Oranges are alſo very large, as thoſe of *Portugal*, whoſe Pulp is bitter, but Juice very ſweet. In theſe Gardens, beſides a great many curious Cedars, is the famous Cypreſs Tree ſo much admir'd, which is perhaps the oldeſt and biggeſt in the World; its Stock being eighteen Foot round, and its Branches ſtretching forth twenty Foot in Length, being of that ſort of Cypreſs which ſpread themſelves abroad. *Spon Voyage d'Italy*, &c. *in* 1675, *P Coronelli Deſcription de la Morea.*

PATRIARCH, from the Greek Πατριάρχης, that is, the firſt chief Father. Thus they call'd at firſt all the Heads of their Generations, mentioned in the *Old Teſtament*, from *Adam* to *Jacob*, which Name has ſince been given to the Biſhops of the Churches of *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, *Jeruſalem*, *Conſtantinople* and *Rome* alſo. The five principal Churches at *Rome* are there called Patriarchal, which are thoſe of S. *John de Lateran*, S. *Peter* of the *Vatican*, S. *Paul*, without the City, S. *Mary Major*, S. *Etienne*, and S *Laurence*.

PATRIARCHATE, or *Patriarchſhip*, a Patriarch's See, before that *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople* were erected into Patriarchal Sees. The 3 ancient Patriarchal Churches ſaid to be eſtabliſhed by *S. Peter* in the 3 parts of the World, at *Rome*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*, had every one the Limits of their Dioceſſes, and a certain extent of Provinces, wherein the Pope, in Quality of a Patriarch, and the two other Patriarchs, exerciſed their Juriſdiction, without having any thing to do within the Territories of each other. The Patriarch of *Antioch* had the Eaſt, that is, all *Aſia*, as far as the *Indies*. That of *Alexandria* had *Egypt*, *Pentapolis*, *Libya Marmarica* and all *Æthiopia*, under him. The Patriarchſhip of *Rome* took in all the Provinces of the Weſt, that is, all *Europe*, and all the Weſtern Provinces of *Africa*, from the Streight of *Gibraltar* as far as *Tripoli*. Beſides theſe there were three great Dioceſſes, to wit, that of *Pontus*, *Aſia Minor*, and *Thrace* that were governed by their Synods; the Heads of which, who were called *Exarchs*, and Patriarchs alſo ſometimes, were, him of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, for the *Pontick* Dioceſs which contain'd eleven Metropolitan Churches in the Provinces of *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*. That of *Epheſus*, for the *Aſiatick* Dioceſs, conſiſted of almoſt all the reſt of the Provinces in *Aſia Minor*, comprehending alſo the Iſlands. And that of *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, for the Dioceſs of *Thrace*, which had 6 Metropolitans. But theſe *Exarchs* were ſubject to the Patriarchs, that is thoſe of *Pontus* and *Aſia*, to the Patriarch of the Eaſt or of *Antioch*; and that of *Thrace*, to the Patriarch of the Weſt, or *Rome*. When the two new Patriarchs of *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople* were created, they were forced to diſmember ſome of the Provinces from the other Patriarchates. To the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* was aſſigned the three *Paleſtines*, and ſome other Churches taken from the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Alexandria*. To him of *Conſtantinople* were granted the *Pontick*, *Aſiatick* and *Thracian* Dioceſſes, with the barbarous Provinces, to wit, thoſe that were out of the Bounds of the Empire, as *Ruſſia* and *Muſcovia*. But this time, for whoſe Grandeur the Emperors concerned themſelves, extended its Juriſdiction a great way beyond its bounds both in *Aſia* and *Europe*; for it took in *Theſſaly*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Epirus*, *Illyricum*, and all that appertained to the Eaſtern Empire. Pope *Adrian* I who ſent his Legates to the Second Council of *Nice*, held in 787 failed not to demand of the *Greeks* the Provinces which the Emperor *Leo Iſaurian* had diſmembred from the Patriarchate of *Rome*, and given to that of *Conſtantinople*. But there was no reſtitution made him. *Maimbourg, Hiſtoire du ſchiſme des Grecs*. *Spondanus* ſays that Eccleſiaſtical Patriarchs had their Original in the Fifth Century and not from the Inſtitution of S. *Peter* nor S *Mark*, ſuppoſititious Decrees of Popes nor the ſixth Canon of the Council of *Nice*, to which *Launoy*, a Learned Roman Catholick doth aſſent. *Socrates* indeed ſcribes their Original to the eleventh Canon of the Second Oecumenical Council, under *Theodoſius* the Firſt, but that it was then uſed only for the *Exarch* of a whole Dioceſs. But *Patriarch*, according to the modern acceptation, begun in the Fifth and was more noted in the Sixth Age; but yet ſignifying no more (as he affirms) than Archbiſhop, until by Degrees the Name became reſtricted in the Eaſtern Church to the Five Patriarchal Thrones of *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem*, taking occaſion from the 28th Canon of the Council of *Chalcedon*, the Power of Patriarchs encreaſed in this Sixth Age by the favour of *Juſtinian* and other Emperors; hence came the ſubordinate Dignities of *Syncelli*, *Protoſyncelli*, *Chancellors*, &c. as may be ſeen in the Catalogue of Eccleſiaſtical Dignities of *Conſtantinople*. And in the ſame Age happened that famous Diſpute betwixt the Patriarchs of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople* about the Primacy, each of them pretending to it, becauſe of the Dignities of their Cities, old and new *Rome*. There being till that time an Equality of Juriſdiction among the Patriarchs. Whereupon both of them did aſſume the Title of univerſal Patriarch. And he of *Conſtantinople* was called ſo by the Emperors as appears by *Juſtinian's Code*, and alſo by Councils and the Clergy. But this Title was oppoſed by *Pelagius* II and *Gregory* I of *Rome*, as proud, new, blaſphemous, profane, deviliſh, fooliſh, frivolous, anti-chriſtian, *&c. lib.* 4. *&.* 6. But their Succeſſors by the diſtance of the Emperors who then lived at *Conſtantinople*, and the diſtracted Condition of their Affairs, did not only encroach upon the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, but the Emperors themſelves at laſt.

PATRICIANS, the Name of thoſe deſcended from the firſt Senators made by *Romulus*, or *Tyrrhen the Old*, fifth King of *Rome*. The firſt were call'd the *Grand Patricians*, and the ſecond the *Little Patricians*. They were ſo intituled, for that they could name a Senator among their Anceſtors. Hence *Patrem ciere*: For the firſt Senators were called *Patres* by *Romulus*. The firſt Kings of *France* having found in their Country ſeveral great Perſons who bore this Quality of *Patricians*, retained it to honour thoſe withall whom they raiſed to the higheſt imployments in the Kingdom. And as it was out of this Order that the Governors of Provinces were choſen; hence the Name of *Patrician* is very often uſed by the Authors of thoſe times to ſignifie a Governour. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Pontificate de Saint Gregoire le Grand. Roſin Antiq. Rom.*

PATRICIUS, (*Peter*) a Native of *Theſſalonica* in *Greece*, a famous Advocate of *Conſtantinople*, flouriſhed in the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. Who being ſatisfied as to his Eloquence and ſingular Wiſdom, ſent him in 534. Embaſſador to *Amalazuntha*, the Queen of the *Goths*, who after the death of her Son *Atalaricus*, deſigned to reſign the Kingdom of *Italy* into the Hands of that Emperor and prevent *Theodatus*'s coming to the Throne. *Patricius*, underſtanding the death of that Princeſs, as ſoon as he arrived in *Italy*, declared War againſt the Tyrant and all the *Gothiſh Nation*; after he had honourably acquitted himſelf in this Embaſſage, and divers others, the Emperor advanced him to the Dignity of Maſter of his Palace. He was again ſent on an Embaſſy in 550, to *Choſroes*, King of *Perſia*, in order to a Peace; and this great Man did not only diſcover an extraordinary Talent in the managment of thoſe weighty imployments, but alſo in his Hiſtory of Embaſſies, divided by him into two parts. The firſt whereof begins with the Embaſſy of the *Parthians*, to the Emperor *Trajan*, to depoſe a King of him, and concludes with the Embaſſy ſent by the *Barbarians* to *Julian* the Apoſtate, created Emperor in 361. The ſecond Part begins with the Embaſſy ſent by the Emperor *Valerian* to *Sapor*, King of *Perſia*, for a Peace, in 258, and ends with that ſent by *Dioclefian* and *Galerius* to *Narſes*, King of *Perſia*, to treat about a Peace, in 297. Theſe Fragments of the Hiſtories of *Patricius* have been tranſlated out of Greek into Latin by *Chantelau*, with Notes, to which *Henry Valeſius* added his own, in 1648. *Hankius de Roman. Rerum Scriptor. part* 1. *cap.* 40.

S PATRICK, Apoſtle of *Ireland*, and ſecond Biſhop of that Country, after *Palladius*, lived in the fifth Century. At 16 years of Age he was made Slave, and remained ſo for ſix years. Then he became the Diſciple of S *Martin* of *Tours*, who ordain'd him Prieſt, and ſent him into *Ireland*, where he laboured ſucceſsfully for ſixty years in the converſion of the Inhabitants. The *Roman* Martyrology makes mention of him the 17th. of *March*, and *Bede* wrote his Life in two Books. There are ſome Works attributed to him, but it's hard to determine any thing upon this Subject. The Fables related concerning his Purgatory, are not worth confuting. *Baronius*, *An.* Ch 431. *Bellarm. de Script. Brit.*

PATRIMONY of S *Peter*, a Province of *Italy* belonging to the See of *Rome*, called there *la Provincia del Patrimonio*, ſituated between the *Tyber*, *Marta* and the *Tuſcan Sea*, the Capital whereof is *Viterbo*, the other Cities are *Nepi*, *Sutri*, *Toſcanella*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Corneto*, *Bagnarea*, *Bracciano*, *Boſſena*, and *Monte Faſcone*. This Province was given to the Church by *Mathilda*, Princeſs of *Hetruria*, in

1115. The Emperor *Henry* IVth. however raiſed Forces to recover it out of the Pope's hands, and had at firſt good Succeſs; but the Emperors, being then declining, the Popes at laſt carried it.

PATRINGTON, a Market-Town of *Holdernefs* Wapentake, in the E. Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

PATRIPASSIANS, Hereticks which ſaid that the *Father* and *Holy Ghoſt* ſuffered as well as the *Son*. *Vid. Sabellius*.

PATRITIUS, or *Patrigio*, *(Francis)* Biſhop of *Gaietta* in *Calabria*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Age. He was a Native of *Siena*, and very conſiderable for his Learning. We have divers Works of his, as *De Regno & Regis Inſtitutione*, *l.* 9. *De Inſtitutione Reipublicæ*, *lib.* 9. &c. Theſe two Pieces were printed at *Paris*, in 1519 and 1531. in *folio*. and have been ſince abridged, and printed at *Paris* in 1549. *Le Mire de Script. ſæc.* 16. *Ughel*, &c.

PATRITIUS, vulgarly, *Patrizio*, *(Francis)* an Excellent Philoſopher who lived about the end of the Sixteenth Age, and was one of the moſt learned Men of his time. He taught Philoſophy at *Rome* and *Padua* with much reputation; but not going in to the Peripatetick Philoſophy, cauſed a difference between him and a *Phyſician* called *Theodorus Angelucio* and *James Mazzoni*. Of his Writing we have, *Diſcuſſionum Peripateticorum Tom.* 4. *Philoſophia Paralleli militaris*. *Nova Rhetorica*. *Nova Geometria*. *Della Poetica*. *Decade Hiſtoriale*. He publiſhed alſo the Works of *Mercurius Triſmegiſtus*, that were printed in the year 1591, at *Ferrara*, by the Title of *Oracula Zoroaſtris*, *Hermetis*, *Triſmegiſti & aliorum ex ſcriptis Platonicorum collecta Græcè & Latinè*, *præfixa Diſſertatione Hiſtorica*. *Le Mire de ſcript. ſæc.* 16. *Lorenzo Craſſo*, *Elog d'Huom. Letter*. *Lambecius Prodro. Hiſt. Letter*.

PATROCLUS, Son of *Menetius* and *Stelene*, was bred with *Achilles* under *Chiron*, and kill'd by *Hector* at the Siege of *Troy*. See *Achilles* and *Hector*.

PATRU (*Oliver*) a Councellor in Parliament, and Dean of the *French* Academy born at *Paris* in 1604, who having in his youth taken a Journey to *Rome*, met M. *d'Urſe* at *Turin*, who came to publiſh the *Aſtrea*, and ſpoke to him of the Curioſity of that Work in ſo intelligent a manner, that that Lord who had the reputation of being the moſt polite and ſubtil *French* Author, engaged him to come to his Houſe at *Foreſt*, in his way home, that he might have ſome longer Converſe with him upon that Subject. But this young Traveller came to underſtand that M. *d'Urſe* was dead as he paſſed by *Lyons*. Being returned to *Paris*, he frequented the Bar and carefully improved the Excellent Faculty he had both of Speaking and Writing well. The Reputation he acquired made him quickly worthy to be admitted into the *French* Academy, where he was received in 1640. At his Reception he made an Oration of thanks, which ſo highly pleaſed the Academicks, that they ordered for the future, that all who were to be taken in, ſhould make a Speech, to teſtifie their thankful acknowledgement to the Society, which is ſtill put in practice. As M. *Patru* was the only Man in the Kingdom beſt acquainted with the *French* Language, M. *de Vaugelas* borrowed much of his Aſſiſtance, for the compoſing of his excellent Book of *Remarks* upon that Tongue. And that Illuſtrious Author confeſſes in ſeveral places that he learn'd divers things of him, wherewith he has enriched his Work. All thoſe who have ſince writ beſt in *French* conſulted M. *Patru* as their Oracle. And his *Pleadings*, whereof there are ſeveral Editions, have ſerved as a Model to write correctly by in the *French* Tongue. In ſhort, He was Judicious in all; and there was nothing more reaſonable, than the Obſervations made by him upon ſuch Works both in Proſe and Verſe, as were ſubmitted to his Cenſure. And the other qualities of his Soul came nothing ſhort of thoſe of his Parts. He had a Vertue proof againſt the Corruptions of the World. And never was a more faithful and officious Friend. The Misfortunes he met with, according to the Fate of the greateſt part of Learned Men of extraordinary Merit, never diſturbed him. He was viſited in his laſt Sickneſs by a great Miniſter of State, who brought Commendations to him from the King, and after his death was lamented by all good Men in the Kingdom. He departed this Life at *Paris*, the 16th. of *Jan.* 1681, aged 77. *Le P. Bouhours*, *Eloge de M. Patru*

PATTI, a Town of *Sicily*, a Biſhops See, Suffragan of *Meſſina*. It's called in Latin *Pacta* and *Pactæ*. Count *Roger*, having ſubdued the *Saracens*, built this City near the Ruins of *Tindaro*, and Pope *Boniface* XIIIth. raiſed it to a Biſhoprick. *Pyrrhus Rocchus*. *Sic Samll. Ferrari in Lex. Geogr.*

PAU, upon the River *Gave de Pau*, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Bearn*, called in Latin *Palum*, is very large and well built. *Henry d'Albret*, King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Bearn*, began a very fine and magnificent Palace, and eſtabliſhed a Parliament here in 1519, which was confirmed by *Lewis* XIIIth. King of *France*, and the Roman Catholick Religion introduced, which during the Civil Wars had been expelled by the Proteſtants; here is beſides a Chamber of Accounts, a College of Jeſuits, &c *De Marca Hiſt. de Bearn*.

PAVENCE, a Pagan Goddeſs to which the Mothers and Nurſes recommended their Children to ſecure them from Fear, called by the Latins *Pavor*, from whence the word *Pavence*; but others ſay the quite contrary, viz. that ſhe was one which the Mothers and Nurſes invoked and werewith they threatned their Children to make them afraid and be ſilent. *S. Auguſtin. Lib.* 4. *de Civitate Dei*.

PAVIA, Lat. *Papia*, *Papia Flavia*, *Ticinum*. A City of *Italy*, upon the River *Teſino*; the Capital of the Country called *Paveſe*, having an Univerſity and Biſhoprick immediately depending upon the See of *Rome*. It is ſituated upon the Brink of the River that ſupplies its Inhabitants with all Commodities and Neceſſaries deſirable. It's ſtrong both by Nature and Art, and a great Security, not only to that Country, but alſo to *Lombardy*. The Foundation of *Pavia* is ſo ancient, that the moſt Learned Hiſtorians ſay nothing but what is uncertain concerning it, yet there is ſome likelyhood that it was founded by the *Gauls*, a little after *Milan*; it was ſubjected by the *Romans*, and afterward ſacked in the Fifth Age by *Attila*, and ruined by *Odoacer*, who beſieged *Oreſtes*. Then the *Lombards* having made themſelves Maſters of it, after a long Seige under their King *Albinus*, made it the Capital of their Dominions. *Charlemaign* poſſeſs'd himſelf of it in 773, and took their King *Deſiderius* Priſoner, after which it became ſubject to the Kings of *Italy*, till the time of the Emperor *Otho* the Firſt, who took it in 951, and expelled *Berango* and his Son. In 1004 it was almoſt all conſumed with Fire. And in 1059 its Inhabitants had a Cruel War with thoſe of *Milan*. It was ſince under divers Tyrants, until the Viſcounts of *Milan* united it to their Dominions. At the Seige of this Town, in 1525, was *Francis* I. of *France*, after he had taken *Milan*, made Priſoner. *Odet de Lautrec* won it for the *French* in 1527. And it was again taken and re-taken the next year: But at laſt it fell to the *Spaniards*, the *French*, being again defeated before it in 1625. Its Univerſity was founded by *Charlemaign* about 791. and re-eſtabliſhed by the Emperor *Charles* IVth. in 1361. It's the ſecond City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and has one of the faireſt and largeſt ſtone Bridges in *Italy*, with many pieces of Antiquity, among which is the Caſtle, formerly the Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*. S. *Auſtin*'s Body is ſaid to be depoſited here in a Monaſtery of his own Order. In 1076 a Council was held here by the Emperor *Henry* IVs party who condemned Pope *Gregory* VIIth. he having excommunicated them before at *Rome*. *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. make mention of this City.

S. PAUL the Apoſtle, was born at *Tharſus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, of *Jewiſh* Parents, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, whence *Tertullian* and others will have that Prophecy of *Jacob* concerning his Son *Benjamin*, That *he ſhall raven as a Wolf*, *in the morning he ſhall devour the Prey*, *and at night ſhall divide the Spoil*, to be fulfilled in our Apoſtle, who perſecuted the Church in the firſt part of his Life, and fed it during the latter. Concerning his two Names of *Saul* and *Paul*, the firſt is ſuppoſed to relate to his Jewiſh Original, the latter to the Roman Corporation where he was born. Hence he was called *Saul* by the *Jews*, and *Paul* by the *Gentiles*. And ſome think that he took the Name of *Paul* upon his Converſion. He was brought up at *Tharſus*, which as *Strabo* informs us excell'd *Alexandria*, *Athens*, and *Rome* it ſelf, for polite Learning; and therefore was honoured by the Emperors with Immunities of Roman Citizens. He was at the ſame time brought up to the Trade of Tent-making, according to the Maxim of the *Jews*, that, *He who teaches not his Son a Trade*, *learns him to be a Thief*. Having laid the foundation of humane Learning at *Tharſus*, he was ſent by his Parents to *Jeruſalem*, to ſtudy the Law under *Gamaliel* fam'd for his Knowledge therein. And at the ſame time he became a *Phariſee*, which was the ſtricteſt Sect of the *Jews*, and the greateſt Haters of Chriſtianity. Whence *Paul* became engaged in a violent Perſecution. But as proſecuting that Deſign, was converted in his way to *Damaſcus*, as it is related at large *Acts* 22. 9. After his Converſion, he left *Damaſcus*, whence it's ſaid he withdrew into *Arabia*, where he preached for three years. After which he returned thither, and convinced the *Jews* that Chriſt was the *Meſſiah*. Whereupon the Civil Powers being incenſed againſt him, he made his Eſcape over the Wall in a Basket. After which he came for *Jeruſalem*, and eſſay'd to join himſelf to the Church who were ſhie of him becauſe of his former Perſecution, until *Barnabas* acquainted them with the manner of his Converſion. Here he preach'd and confuted the *Helleniſt Jews*, until a new Perſecution aroſe againſt him. So that leaving that place, he went for *Cæſarea*, and thence to *Tharſus*, from whence he went not long after to *Antioch*, where he aſſiſted *Barnabas* in preaching the Goſpel. About this

this time *Judæa* being afflicted with Famine, he was sent by the Church of *Antioch* with Contributions to the Christians there, and returning thither, he was by the Direction of the Holy Ghost sent with *Barnabas* to preach elsewhere; whereupon they sailed for *Cyprus*, and preach'd to the *Jews* at *Salamis* in that Island; hence they removed to *Paphos*, where they converted the Proconsul *Sergius Paulus*, and miraculously struck *Elymas*, the Sorcerer blind who oppos'd it. After this he went to *Perga* in *Pamphylia*, whence he took *Titus* with him to *Antioch*, where he taught in the *Jews* Synagogue. But the *Jews*, being moved with Envy, raised a Persecution, and expelled him. They went next to *Iconium*, where he had good Success, but was also forced thence by the *Jews*, and came to *Listra*, where he cured one who had been a Cripple from his Mother's Womb, by bidding him rise up and walk. Upon this the ignorant People would have offered Sacrifice to him and *Barnabas*, as *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. But the *Jews* having inceased the Rabble, they stoned *Paul*, until they thought him dead, then dragged him out of the City But reviving on a sudden, he went to *Derbe*; and confirming the Christians in those places where he had formerly been, he returned to *Antioch* in *Syria*, whence he was sent by that Church, to Consult with the Apostles and Elders of *Jerusalem* about Circumcision and the *Mosaick* Ceremonies, and brought back the Decree against them, and after many other Travellings and Sufferings to be found in *The Acts of the Apostles*, he was at last sent to *Rome*, having appealed to the Emperor from the *Jews*. He is said to have converted *Poppæa Sabina*, *Nero*'s Concubine, who was one of the most accomplish'd Ladies in the World, according to *Tacitus*, if she had been but chast. After two years Custody at *Rome*, he was set at Liberty, and took a great Circuit, which some will have to be *Greece* and a part of *Asia*, and others that he preached both in the East and West. According to *Clemens*, his Fellow-labourer, he preached in the utmost bounds of the West, and according to *Theodoret* he not only preach'd in *Spain*, but *Britain*, according to that of *Sophronius*, *De Nat. Apost.*

Transit & Oceanum, vel quæ facit insula Portum,
Saxonaque Britannus habet terras atque ultima Thule.

At his Return to *Rome*, in the eighth or ninth of *Nero*'s Reign, he was as some say, together with *Peter*, cast into Prison. S. *Chrysostom* says, That *Nero* was chiefly enraged against him, for the Conversion of his Concubine, who thenceforth declined his Company. His Execution being resolved on according to *Baronius*, he was bound to a Pillar yet extant in the Church of S. *Mary*, and scourged, and as led to Execution converted three of his Guard, who in a few Days after became Martyrs. Being come to the place, which was the *Aquæ Salviæ*, three miles from *Rome*, he was beheaded, and according to ancient Tradition, a Liquor more like Milk than Blood flowed from his Veins, which dash'd upon his Executioner, and was the means of his Conversion and of many more. He suffered in the 68th. Year of his Age, and was buried *in via Ostiensi*, about two miles from *Rome*, where *Constantine the Great* raised a stately Church over his Grave. The account which is given of his Person, Temper, and Writings, is as follows: He was of little Stature, and somewhat stooping, had a fair Complexion, grave Countenance, and pleasant Look; but was of an infirm Constitution, and frequently troubled with the Head-ach, which many think to be the *thorn in the flesh* mentioned in his Epistles. As to his Parts, he was of a clear and solid Judgment, quick Invention, and ready Memory; all which were improved by his liberal Education; and was of so great Repute, that S. *Chrysostom* mentions a Dispute betwixt the Christians and Heathens, wherein the first endeavoured to prove that *Paul* was more Learned than *Plato*, and in his Epistles his Knowledge of the Heathen Writers does often discover it self so, that he seemed to be fitted by Providence to be the Apostle of the Gentiles. As for his Temper, he was so humble that none did exceed him, and so Temperate that he abridg'd himself of lawful Accommodations. He was admirable for his Charity, and inferior to none in Zeal. Nor were his Patience and Industry disproportionable. As to the Obscurity and Intricacy of his Style, S. *Jerom*'s Censure, that he spoke right when he own'd himself rude in Speech, though not in knowledge, seems very bold, to say no worse. But that Father is universally noted for his Censoriousness. That S. *Peter* says, There were in his Epistles *δυσνόητά τινα*, *some things hard to be understood*, is not altogether meant of the Profoundness of his Sence, nor Mysteriousness of his Subject, but in some degree of his way of Expression; so frequent Hebraisms, and oft n mentioning Jewish Opinions, together with those frequent *Hyperbata* which he made use of through the fervour of his Spirit, and many of his native *Chaldaisms* Phrases which were foreign to the *Greek*. As for the Order of his Epistles, they are not plac'd according to the time wherein they were writ, but probably according to the Dignity of those to whom they were sent. Those that would know the exact time of S. *Paul*'s Voyages, and the Chronological Order of his *Epistles*, may consult Bishop *Pearson*'s *Annales Pauliniane*, printed at the Head of his Posthumous Works at *London* in 1688. As for the Subscriptions at the End of his Epistles, they are justly denied to be of any Authority, being wholly wanting in some ancient Copies, different in the *Syriack* and *Arabick* Versions, and sometimes disagreeing with the Text. There was a Gospel ascribed to this Apostle, which S. *Jerom* thinks to be that of S. *Luke*, his constant Attendant. Besides that, there is an Epistle to the *Laodiceans*, a Revelation, Book of Acts, and Epistles betwixt him and *Seneca*, fathered upon him. As to the first, *Tertullian* says, that it was that to the *Ephesians*, and *Martian* the Heretick changed the Title. However, such an Epistle is still extant, but S. *Jerom* tells us, was universally rejected. As for his Revelation, grounded on his Rapture into the third Heaven, it was forged by the *Caineans*, and approved by the *Gnosticks*. Those called the Acts are mentioned by *Origen* in *Eusebius*, but their Authority questioned. And his Epistles to *Seneca* are justly counted fabulous. *Cave's Lives of the Apostles*

PAUL, Bishop of *Narbonne*, is according to ancient Tradition *Sergius Paulus*, the Proconsul converted by Saint *Paul* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, which is confessed by several Learned Men of this Age; but their Objections, have receiv'd sufficient Answers, and besides most of the Martyrologies, and particularly the *Roman*, are positive for the Point. This *Paul* was of one of the best Families of *Rome*, and went through the most considerable Employments of the Commonwealth. Being sent Proconsul into *Cyprus*, he had a desire to hear S. *Paul*, who preached there at that time, but was dissuaded by a *Jewish* Magician called *Elymas*, or *Bar-Jesu*, who pretended to prophesie, yet was at last baptiz'd. It's said the Apostle called himself *Paul*, from his Name; for it's observed he is always call'd *Saul* in the *Acts of the Apostles* till that very time. The same Tradition will have that *Sergius Paulus* came to visit S. *Paul* when Prisoner at *Rome* in *Nero*'s Reign, and that he accompanied him in his Journey to *Gaul* and *Spain*, and that he was ordained Bishop of the Country of *Narbonne* by this Apostle. But some say his first See was at *Beziers*, which he left upon an Invitation from the Inhabitants of *Narbonne*, and left S. *Aphrodisius*, Bishop of *Beziers*. The *Spaniards* will have him their Apostle too, which is not altogether improbable, there being but little distance between their Country and *Narbonne*. However, thus far is certain, *Sergius Paulus* was the first Bishop of *Narbonne*, where he ended his Days. The *French* Martyrology mentions him as the first Martyr of that Country. But it is not certain that he died a violent Death. *Bollandus. S Martbe.*

PAUL, the first Hermit, flying into the Deserts to avoid the Persecution of the Emperor *Decius*, took from thence an Occasion to embrace a solitary Life in 253, and continued in his Retirement for the space of fourscore and ten Years, having begun it at twenty three, and dying at an hundred and thirteen. S. *Anthony* paid him a Visit towards the End of his Life. S. *Jerom*, *Sozomen*, &c. There is a Religious Order commonly called the *Hermits of Saint Paul*, because they acknowledged S. *Paul*, the first Hermit, for their Patron. This Order was first instituted in *Hungary*, by *Eusebius* of *Gran*, about 1215, and reformed by *Paul*, Bishop of *Vesprin*, about 1363. There was also another Congregation of the *Hermits of S. Paul* established in *Spain* and *Italy*, in 1553. *Polydore lib.* 7.

PAUL, the first Pope of that Name, succeeded *Stephen* IId. his Brother, in 857. He implored the help of King *Pepin* against the *Greeks* and *Lombards*, and died the 29th. of *June*, 867, having held the See ten Years and one Month. *Anastasius in his Life. Baronius in Annal.* &c.

PAUL IId. a *Venetian*, before called *Peter Barbo*, Cardinal of S. *Mark*, and Nephew to Pope *Eugenius* IVth. was chosen after *Pius* IId. about the end of *Aug.* 1464. His Uncle bestowed upon him the Arch-deaconry of *Bologna*, the Bishoprick of *Cervia* in *Romagnia*, the Office of Protho notary Apostolick of those called *Participants*, and made him Cardinal in 1440. *Peter Barbo* was designed for Business, and to that purpose he resolved first to travel. But the News he had of his Uncle's Promotion to the Papal Chair, made him alter his Resolution. *Calixtus* IId. sent him Legate to *Campagna di Roma*. Some Authors say, He could weep very easily, and that he never failed shedding of Tears when he wanted powerful Reasons to effect what he desired, and that therefore it was that *Pius* IId. called him *Our Lady of Pity*. He was a handsome Person, and Magnificent, always eager to make a figure; increasing the Pomp of the Court of *Rome*, and bestowing Scarlet Housings on the Cardinal's Mules. He died suddenly, *July* 25th. 1471, after he had eaten two Melons to dinner, aged fifty three years, ten months and three days, and held the See six years, ten months, and twenty six days. *Ambrosius de Vignate. Orat. ad Paul.* 5. *Platina* adds, That

That he was naturally fair ſpoken, and could feign good Nature when occaſion ſerved, but he was ſo mean ſpirited that when he could not obtain what he deſired, he would mix Tears with his Petitions He complains particularly of him for turning out the Clerks of the Briefs, whereof himſelf was one, tho' it had been ordered by Letters Apoſtolick, and the Judges of the Pontifical Treaſure, that none who had bought his Place ſhould be put out of it. Whereupon the Clerks addreſſed him for Reſtitution. But finding him deaf to their Entreaties, they threatned an Appeal to all Chriſtian Kings and Princes, and to move them to call a Council, and force him to give a Reaſon for his Proceedings. Upon which *Platina* was impriſoned, fettered, and cruelly uſed for four months together, but was at laſt ſet at Liberty by the Intreaty of Cardinal *Gonzague* of *Mantua*. He diſpleaſed the People of *Rome* by giving Benefices to Foreigners which their Fore fathers had deſigned for Citizens. The *Turks* at that time invading *Epirus*, he ſent Nuncio's to adviſe all Chriſtian Kings and Princes to compoſe their Diſcords, and make War upon them, but without effect. He alſo ſtirred up the King of *Hungary* againſt the King of *Bohemia*, who had withdrawn himſelf from the Church of *Rome*. He ſubdued Count *Averſa*'s Son, who denied Obedience to the Church, taking nine ſtrong and well fortified Caſtles in fourteen days time. *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, who lent him his Troops in this War, deſired to have the Tribute which he paid the Church remitted for the good Service they did Alledging moreover, That his Uncle enjoyed the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' he paid for that and *Naples* too. *Paul* on the other hand recounted ſeveral good Services he received from the Church, and would not comply, which occaſioned Heats between them. He puniſhed ſome of the Inhabitants of *Tagliacozzo*, for holding, There was never any true Vicar of Chriſt ſince *Peter*, but ſuch as had imitated Chriſt's Poverty; then made a Promotion of ten Cardinals, and having brought the Princes of *Italy* to a Peace, he made noble Feaſts for the People after the ancient manner; propoſed eight Cloaks to be run for each day of the Carnaval by old Men, thoſe of middle Age, *Jews* and People of all ſorts, who pleaſed to take their Fortune; and appointed alſo Races for Horſes, Aſſes, Buffales, *&c.* to the great Satisfaction of the Spectators. But amidſt this Jollity *Paul* was ſeized with an unexpected Terror, upon News brought him, That there were two Conſpiracies againſt his Perſon, and immediately impriſoned all that he ſuſpected; and put ſeveral on the Rack, to diſcover the Sham-plots, and amongſt others, our Author, of whom he was very jealous; but ſent him his own Phyſician ſome days after, with a Promiſe of Liberty. And *Platina* asking the Phyſician in how long time it might be expected, had this Anſwer made him, That it could not be expected ſoon, leſt the Pope ſhould be charged with Levity and Cruelty, for having with ſuch Noiſe taken and tortured ſo many Men, and then letting them go immediately as innocent. And accordingly *Paul* began to accuſe them of Hereſie whom he had impriſoned and racked for the Conſpiracy. The great Crimes laid to their Charge were, That they inclined to *Plato*'s Opinion concerning the Immortality of the Soul, and were great Admirers of Pagan Antiquities. But theſe Points being diſcuſſed, they were ſet at Liberty, after a Year's Impriſonment. This Pope is ſaid to have uſed Paint when he appeared in publick, and to have out-done all his Predeceſſors in the Coſtlineſs of his Pontifical Veſtments, eſpecially his *Regno* or Mitre which he enriched with Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, Chryſoliths, Jaſpers, Pearls, and other precious Stones. He was at Charge of ſeveral magnificent Buildings near S. *Mark*'s, and in the *Vatican*. But was no Encourager of humane Learning, branding thoſe for Hereticks that gave their Minds to it, and diſſuaded the People of *Rome*, from putting their Children to be brought up Scholars, telling them it was enough if they could read and write He rais'd a great deal of Money by Tranſlating of Biſhops, and allow'd the purchaſing of Sallaries: With this Wealth he would ſometimes be very liberal, giving Exhibitions to the poorer Cardinals and Biſhops, and to Princes and Noblemen who were driven out of their Countries, and relieving poor Maids, Widows, and ſick People: He took care alſo, that Corn and all manner of Victuals ſhould be afforded cheaper at *Rome* than formerly.

PAUL III a *Roman*, called before *Alexander Farneſe*, Dean of the Sacred College, and Biſhop of *Oſtia*, was choſen unanimouſly by 34 Cardinals preſent in the Conclave, after the Death of *Clement* VIIth. as a Reward of his Vertues and great Knowledge, whereof he had given Teſtimonies in the moſt illuſtrious Imploys of the Church. He was Son to *Peter Lewis Farneſe* and *Janella Cajetan*, made a Cardinal by *Alexander* VIth. in 1493, had the Adminiſtration of the Biſhoprick of *Parma*, and at ſeveral times the Option of thoſe of *Preſcati*, *Paleſtrina*, *Sabina*, *Port*, and *Oſtia*. He was Legate at *Viterbo* in the *Marca Anconitana*, and was very ſerviceable to the Holy See, and to Pope *Clement* VIIth. during his Impriſonment; for which Purpoſe he went Legate into *Spain*, to the Court of the Emperor *Charles* Vth. He was choſen Pope on the 13th. of *October*, in the year 1534, and crowned the 3d. of *November*, aged 67. He made a League with the Emperor and *Venetians*, againſt the *Turks*, which had no Succeſs, and it was ſaid to be through the Fault of *Doria*, Admiral of the Fleet He was alſo ſo active that he got together in 1538 in order to a Peace, *Francis* Iſt. and the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. at *Nice* in *Provence*, where he was preſent himſelf and cauſed them to ſwear a Truce for ten Years. After which the Duke of *Modena* having refuſed his City where the Pope had ſummoned a Council to meet, he reſolved to celebrate the ſame at *Vicenza*, in the Territories of *Venice*; but the Proteſtants not finding this Place proper for them, it was aſſembled at *Trent*, where the firſt Seſſion begun on the 13th. of *December*, being the third *Sunday* of *Advent*, in 1545. This Pope eſtabliſhed the Inquiſition, and approved of the Inſtitution of the Jeſuits Order, with divers other Congregations, but was againſt the *Interim* made by the Emperor with the Proteſtants in *Germany*. He had a Son called *Peter Lewis Farneſe*, who was Duke of *Parma*, and left a Son called *Octavio*, who coming to know that the Pope deſigned to reſtore *Parma* to the Church from which it had been alienated, writ to Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*, his Brother, that if the Dutchy was not confirmed to him, he would joyn with *Ferdinand Gonzague*, General of the Imperial Troops, who had already taken *Plaiſance*, for the Recovery of it. This Ingratitude ſo much afflicted the Pope, that he fell ſick of a Fever, and died at *Mont Quirinal*, the tenth of *November*, in the year 1549, aged 81 years, 8 months, and ten days. It's ſaid that at his Death he much abhorred the Ingratitude of his Kindred, and often repeated theſe words of the Prophet, *Si inimicus meus maledixiſſet dom nat., tunc immaculatus eſſem, & emundavit a delicto maximo.* This Pope was Learned and Judicious, ſkilled in Aſtrology, writ very ingenious Verſes, ſeveral learned Epiſtles to *Eraſmus*, Cardinal *Sadolet*, and others, and Remarks upon ſome Epiſtles of *Cicero*, *Bembo*, & *Sadolet*. *In Epiſt. Fr. Beaucaire. In Comment. rerum Gall. l.* 23. & 25. *Coccius in Theſauro*, &c. *Platina* obſerves, that the Cardinals agreed the more eaſily in the choice of this Pope, that being 67 Years of Age, and of a weak and tender Conſtitution, they expected his Reign could not be long. Beſides, having always behaved himſelf with indifferency betwixt the Imperial and French Faction, neither made it their Buſineſs to oppoſe him. He was thought to have taken the Name of *Paul*, becauſe he was born in the Reign of *Paul* the Second. As he was bountiful in his Promotions, he was no leſs magnificent in his Structures, having in the firſt year laid the Foundations of that ſumptuous Building at *Rome* called the Palace of the *Farneſe*, which is not only one of the moſt noble and magnificent Edifices in that City, but in all *Europe*. The Maxim which this Pope obſerved of keeping himſelf in a diſcreet neutrality between the Emperor and *French* King, did marvellouſly contribute to his Eaſe and Proſperity; for by that means he was courted by both and lived without the Troubles and Expence of War, until he was neceſſitated thereunto by other Emergencies. But he did not carry himſelf with that Moderation towards King *Henry* VIIIth of *England*, againſt whom he iſſued out his Bull dated 30th. of *August*, 1535, whereby he cited him to appear perſonally before him and the College of Cardinals at *Rome*, to anſwer for all thoſe Sacrileges, Cruelties, Adulteries, and other Crimes whereof he ſtood accuſed And in Caſe of refuſal, he declared him and his Subjects excommunicate, that he was actually deprived of his Crown and Kingdoms, and his Subjects abſolved from their Obedience; that all Actions of Religion were interdicted in his Dominions, and commanding all Eccleſiaſticks to depart his Kingdom, and the Nobility to riſe up in Arms againſt him. In 1542 he augmented and enlarged the Immunities and Privileges of the Chamber, and the Authority of the Referendaries, gave Liberty to Clergymen to diſpoſe of their Eſtates by Teſtament, without leave or interruption of the Apoſtolical Chamber, gave Liberty alſo to *Jews* which were converted to Chriſtianity to diſpoſe of their Eſtates according to their Will and Pleaſure. What ſhare he had in the Wars of *Europe*, and how he comported himſelf in the Tranſactions of the Council of *Trent*, and was affected with what paſſed at the Dyet in *Germany*, may be ſeen at large in the Hiſtory of that Council and thoſe Times.

PAUL IV of *Naples*, Dean of the Cardinals, called before *John Peter Caraffa*, the Son of *John Anthony*, Son to the Count *de Matalone*, was choſen twenty two days after the Death of *Marcel* IId. *May* 25th on *Aſcenſion*-Day, in the Year 1555. He was then almoſt fourſcore years old, having been born in *Italy*, 1476 Was a great Scholar and good Linguiſt Pope *Julius* IId. made him Biſhop of *Theate* or *Chieti*, and 'tis for this Reaſon that having afterwards together with *Gaetan de Thiene* founded a Congregation of regular Clerks, they gave them the Name of *Theatins*.

Theatins, which was that of his Church. *Paul* III. made him Cardinal in 1536, and afterwards Archbishop of *Naples*, but was kept out of Possession by the *Spaniards*. It was in acknowledgement of the Favours of this Pope that he took the Name of *Paul*. He granted such large Privileges to the *Romans*, that the People, after having returned him their thanks, erected a Marble Statue for him in the *Capitol*. In the mean time he laboured as much as in him lay to reform Manners and Ecclesiastical Habits. He removed the Abuse committed in Dispatches through the Avarice of the Officers, condemned Impious Books and those called Heretical, punished Blasphemers, forbid Stews, condemned Apostates, and expelled also his Nephews from *Rome*, for that they abused their Authority in acting against the Laws of Justice and Religion, which proved of fatal Consequence to the *Caraffa's*. This Pope had formerly advised *Paul* III. to establish the Inquisition, and confirmed it again, by his Cares and Privileges obliged the Bishops to reside in their Dioceses, and the Monks to return to their Monasteries; and in 1559 erected the Archbishoprick of *Goa* in the *Indies*, and those of *Cambray*, *Malines*, and *Utrecht* in the *Low Countries*, with divers Bishopricks under them; made an Allyance with *Henry* II. whom he sollicited to undertake the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and laboured to re-establish the *Roman Catholick* Religion in *England* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. He died *Aug.* 18. 1559, aged 83 Years, one Month, and two and twenty Days. The fury of the people was so great after his death, that they broke down the Statue they had raised for him, pull'd down his Arms and burnt the Inquisitors Prison, insomuch that his Body was placed in the *Vatican* in a little Tomb built only of Brick. Pope *Pius* V. hath since put his Body into a Marble Tomb, which he caused to be made for him in the Church of the *Dominicans de la Minerva*, with an Epitaph upon it. He writ divers Treatises, as, *De Symbolo*; *De Emendanda Ecclesia ad Paulum* III. *Regulæ Theatinorum*, &c. *Iolieta in vit. Paul* IV. * *Platina*'s Continuator adds, That this Pope being of a Morose and Saturnine temper, shew'd great severity and exactness of life, so that his Election struck a great terror to all such who were ill inclin'd to a Reformation, and not without reason; for tho' at first he palliated his Humor, and comported himself with an humble and affable Behaviour towards all, yet his fierce and supercilious Temper, returning to its natural course, all his Actions were influenced with a Spirit of Pride and haughty Severity, as appear'd in his Answer to the Steward of his House, That he would be served as became a Prince; and of his usage of the Embassadors from *England*, sent to *Rome* by Q. *Mary* and *Philip* her Husband, making 'em acknowledge the pretended faults and errors of that Kingdom, prostrate themselves at his Feet, and humbly beg Absolution, and to be receiv'd into the Bosom of that Church, *&c.* The grudge he bore the *Spaniards* for sequestring the Estates and Rents of his Family when they sack'd *Rome*, and the ill treatment he receiv'd from the Vice King of *Naples*, made him joyn with the *French* and *Switzers*, and commence a War against *Philip* King of *Spain* which ended in the miserable desolation of *Italy*. By the vast expences of this War, the Pope's Treasury being much exhausted, many exhorbitant ways were contriv'd to recruit it; as doubling of Tithes upon Benefices, raising Gabels and Customs to an intolerable degree, *&c.* He farther forc'd on all Horses in *Rome* to serve in the War, and compell'd all the Friars to labour on the Works, and carry Earth to the Fortifications, converted many of the Churches into Granaries and Store-Houses, which made all sort of people conceive a detestable hatred against his person and actions, but nothing could incline his fierce and resolute Spirit to Peace untill the *French* were defeated at St. *Quintin*; and then an agreement was made by the Mediation of the *Venetians* and Duke of *Florence*. Things being thus compos'd, he promoted the Court of Inquisition, reducing several crimes, triable at other Bars of Judicature, to it. About this time the Emperor *Charles* V. renounced his Imperial Crown to his Brother *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, who was already elected King of the *Romans*, and his Kingdom of *Spain* and other Dominions to his Son *Philip* II. but the Pope would not allow this Abdication, alledging, that according to ancient Canons an Emperor could not make such a Renunciation without the consent of the Pope, and for that reason would never acknowledge *Ferdinand* for Emperor, nor under that Notion and Character receive Embassadors from him. This Pope falling into a Dropsie, summon'd all the Cardinals to his Chamber, and recommended to 'em the continuance of the Inquisition, declaring, That he had experienc'd it to be the main support of his Authority, and said, that it would prove the chief Basis and Pillar of the Papal Dignity. As soon as it was noised abroad, that he drew towards his end, the people rose in a Tumult, and running through the City, curs'd his Name and Actions, and all the Family of *Caraffa*, and opening the Doors of the common Prisons, went to the House of the Inquisition and having opened the Gates and released the Prisoners, set fire to it, and burned all the Processes, Papers and Records of that Court and had done the like to the *Minerva*, where the Judges of that Tribunal lodg'd, had not some taken care to divert their Fury. No sooner was the Breath out of his Body, but the people made a publick Decree, That in whatever place the Arms of the *Caraffa's* were found, either painted or engraven, they should be defac'd, so that in one days time, there were no Memorials of the *Caraffan* Family left in the whole City. *John Baptista Castaldi in vita Pauli* IV. *&c.*

PAUL V. succeeded *Leo* II. in the Chair, and had for Competitors the famous *Bellarmine* and *Baronius* amongst others, who had very near carried it; his Name before the Election was *Camillo Borghese*, his Father being *Antonio Borghese* of *Sienna*, and his Mother a *Roman* Lady. His chief Studies were the Law, in which he became so famous, that he was advanc'd gradually till *Clement* VIII. made him Cardinal. He was chosen Pope unanimously, *May* 16. 1605. Being settled in the Chair, his chief Designs were levelled at scruing up the Ecclesiastical Dignity to the heighth, from which he said, The remissness of his Predecessors had made it fall: and for this end he constituted a new Congregation at *Rome*, to contrive means how to Amplify and Enlarge the Authority and Dominion of the Church; and all his Nuncio's were prepared for that Design, and of those Zealots, *Oratio Mathei* Bishop of *Gierace*, his Nuncio at *Venice*, was the chief, as appears by that Extravagant saying of his in a Speech to the Doge and Senate of *Venice*; *That Almsdeeds and other Works of Charity and Piety, frequent Communion in the holy Sacrament, and the most sublime Works of Christian Devotion were nothing, unless attended with respect and favour to the Ecclesiastical Liberty and Authority*; adding, *That the Pope had commanded him to persist in this Opinion to the death, and accordingly he was resolv'd to endure Martyrdom rather than be remiss in advancing the Papal Authority*. Nor was his Behaviour less Arrogant than his Words; however the Pope's Designs for several Months were not prosecuted with so much vigour as the matter requir'd. And finding that his Congregation for managment of the Affairs of *England* render'd King *James* I. more watchful, he delay'd the erecting of the Congregation abovementioned for fear of rendring other Princes Jealous also. His Designs were further retarded by Melancholy Apprehensions of Death from a common Report about *Rome*, that the Images of the Virgin of *Subiaco* had sweated, which is said to be the common fore-runner of the Pope's Death. A *Dutch* Astrologer having also predicted, that his Reign should be short. His Friends, to cure this Melancholy, assembled all the Astrologers and Diviners of *Rome*, who said, That there had been some unhappy influences which threated his Life, but now all things were auspicious. Being thus reliev'd of his Melancholy, he reassum'd his Designs, and Endeavour'd to have the Council of *Trent* receiv'd in *France*, to have the Jesuits in *Spain* freed from Tithes, and other things of that nature which usher'd in Affairs of greater importance; as *First*, He requir'd that the Republick of *Lucca* should cancel the restraint which they had laid upon their Subjects as to trading with their fellow Citizens, who had retir'd from their Country because Protestants; not that he disslik'd but commended the thing, only he pretended that it ought to have been done by the Church, and therefore he would have it revok'd to make room for his Censure. The *Second* was the dissolution of a Fraternity, set up for Devotion at the Jesuits College in *Naples*, wherein they agreed to vote for none to be Magistrates but those of that Fraternity, for which he was angry at the *Neapolitans*, alledging. That their dissolving of it was an infringment on the Church Liberty, and therefore commanded those Orders to be reversed on pain of Excommunication. But he began to deal more roundly with the *Venetians*; being very urgent with them, and commanding them in a Magisterial manner to contribute to the Emperor for carrying on his War against the *Turks*, at which they were highly offended, but gave a modest refusal, which incensed the Pope, who thought he might lay what Tax he would on Christian States and Princes upon such an Account; yet he thought it not a sufficient Foundation for a Quarrel, but not long after laid hold on another occasion. *Scipio Saraceno*, a Prebend of *Vicenza*, having affronted the Magistrates of that City, and given an intolerable abuse to a Lady whom he could not debauch, by the advice of her Friends she cited him before the Justice Court at *Venice*, where he readily appear'd, being supported by the Pope's Nuncio, who having signified the same to the Pope, he Storm'd and Rav'd at the *Venetian* Embassador, telling him, That he would not admit a Temporal Judge to take Cognizance of any Cause wherein a Churchman was concerned. He complained also, That the *Venetians* had made a Statute of *Mortmain* to hinder Laicks from bequeathing their Estates to the Church; and therefore they had incurr'd the Censures of the same; And he was yet farther enraged that the *Venetians* had prohibited the Building of Churches with-

out leave from the Senate. The Republick order'd their Embaſſador to repreſent to the Pope, That they could juſtifie from their Records, that they had been in poſſeſſion of the power to judge Eccleſiaſticks for Secular Cauſes above 1000 Years. That the Law of *Mortmain* was uſed by other Chriſtian Princes, and without the ſame they could not preſerve their force entire againſt the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom The Pope was nettled with the Anſwer, but would not allow it, and threatned, That he would ſpill his Blood in the Cauſe, and make uſe of that power which God had given him over all things and over all Princes to depoſe them, that he could command Legions of Angels to his aid, and that he would never ſuffer the Clergy to be drawn before Secular Tribunals. The Senate finding their Liberty at Stake, ſignified by their Embaſſador, That they were unanimouſly agreed to defend the ſame, and that they would neither re'eaſe the Priſoners lawfully arreſted, nor repeal thoſe Laws ſo juſtly eſtabliſh'd. The Pope being inflexible, drew up two Briefs, one relating to the Laws, and the other to the Priſoners, the Prebend above-mentioned, and the Abbot of *Nerveſa*, who was alſo under proceſs for Tyranny over his Tenants, Magick, Inceſt and Murther, and diſpatch'd the ſaid Briefs to his Nuncio; after which, calling a Conſiſtory, he explained himſelf with ſo much heat and vehemency, that he would neither admit Debate nor Advice, which highly incenſed the Cardinals, not accuſtomed to this way of proceeding. *Baronius* and *Perron* dealt with the Pope in private, and repreſented the danger of this Courſe, but all in vain. The Briefs being delivered on *Chriſtmas* day in the morning as the Counſellors were at Maſs, they were not opened becauſe the Doge *Grimani* lay on his Death-bed, and dying next Day, they declined opening them according to their uſual method, till a new Doge was choſen. The Pope hearing of the Princes death, ordered his Nuncio to proteſt againſt the Republick and their Election as null, while they remained under Excommunication; thinking by this means to throw a Bone of Contention among them, but that wiſe State kept firm to their ancient Principles, refuſing to give Audience to the Nuncio, or any other Foreign Miniſter, except it were to condole their Prince, and ſo compleated their Election *January* 10. 1606, and choſe *Leonard Donato*, a Senator of great Eminence, who by his Vertues and good Government recommended himſelf to all Mankind; and he was congratulated by all Foreign Miniſters but the Nuncio. The Doge, notwithſtanding, paſs'd the uſual Complement upon the Pope, who, contrary to his former Intentions, return'd a favourable Anſwer, and ordered his Nuncio to Congratulate the Doge. Hereupon the Pope's Briefs, were conſidered, and the Senate conſulted with the moſt judicious and able Lawyers of their Age, as *Antonio Pellegrini*, *Eraſmus Gratiani*, and Father *Paul* of the Order of *Servi*, one profoundly learned in Theology and the Canons of the Church; conſulting alſo Men famous for Piety, and all the Law-Books and Writings of the moſt famous Men in *Spain* and *France*; and according to all, it was agreed, That the Papal Authority did not extend to Temporal Matters, and having receiv'd this as the general Opinion, they anſwer'd the Pope on *January* 28. 1606 to this effect; That their Laws were never queſtioned by any of his Predeceſſors; That the repealing of them would ſubvert their Government, and therefore they did not believe that they had juſtly incurr'd the Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, conſidering that Secular Princes have receiv'd that power from God of making Laws, which no other Humane Authority is able to take from them, and much leſs his Briefs, which have no prevalence in Matters purely Temporal: Which Anſwer being delivered, the Pope ſaid it was frivolous, and therefore he was reſolv'd to proceed unto Sentence, and that the Senate muſt reſolve to obey; and if he did not receive ſatisfaction in 15 days, that he would proceed to Sentence. However time was protracted till the end of *March*, that *Duodo*, Embaſſador extraordinary from *Venice*, arriv'd and acquainted the Pope, That the Senate could not yield to his demands without betraying that power which God had put into their hands; and the Pope, on the other ſide, would liſten to no Argument, but told him, That his was the Cauſe of God and muſt prevail. Hereupon the *Venetians* communicated thoſe differences to Foreign Miniſters. He of *Spain* declin'd meddling in it, but thoſe of the Emperor and *France* declar'd for the *Venetians*. Some of the Cardinals dealt with the Pope to delay Sentence, which he granted for 24 days and then publiſh'd it with the conſent of the Cardinals, and diſpach'd Copies of it to the Dominions of *Venice*. The Foreign Miniſters at *Rome* being diſſatisfied with this way of procedure apply'd to the Pope to moderate and prorogue the Sentence till means of an Accommodation could be found out. The News being come to *Venice*, the State ordered that Prayers ſhould be made in all Churches and Chappels, imploring the Divine Aſſiſtance, and recall'd their Embaſſador Extraordinary from *Rome* leaving *Nani* to reſide there, leaſt they ſhould ſeem to ſtand in open defiance of the Pope; and at the ſame time they communicated the rigour of the Pope's Sentence to Sir *Henry Wotton*, Reſident for *England*; having never till then taken any notice of the Controverſie to him, and order'd their Embaſſador in *England* not to diſcourſe of it to the King nor his Councellors. Sir *Henry* complained, That they had been more free with other Embaſſadors than him, but anſwered, *That he could not underſtand that piece of* Romiſh *Divinity which was contrary to Juſtice and Moral Honeſty*. The Republick, to avoid the ill conſequences of this Excommunication, forbid the receiving or ſuffering of any thing in their Dominions printed againſt them at *Rome*, and ordered all Copies of the Briefs or Bulls to be deliver'd up to the Magiſtrates on the higheſt penalties, to which the People obey'd univerſally and cheerfully, and teſtified their willingneſs to defend the Common Cauſe with their Lives and Fortunes. After this the Nuncio at *Venice* went into the Jeſuits College, where many of that Fraternity had been receiv'd, who were eminent for diſturbing the World, particularly in raiſing Commotions in *Paris*, *Poland*, *Muſcovy*, &c. and having frequented this Society, he made a viſit to the Doge, pretending grief for the preſent poſture of Affairs, and promiſing his utmoſt endeavours for an Accommodation, often invoking the name of God, whom he called Our Lord; and ſpeaking of the Pope he called him Lord alſo, ſo that it was hard to know when he meant the one or when the other; only ſome obſerving perſons being by, alledged, that when he ſpoke of God he kept on his Cap, but when he ſpoke of the Pope he took it off. In the mean time the Pope recall'd his Nuncio from *Venice*, and commanded their Reſident to leave *Rome*. The *Venetians*, in the mean time, commanded the Clergy to officiate as before forbidding thoſe that departed, to take any thing with them belonging to the Church; but in a little time the Superiors of the Orders Commanded them to leave their Territories. Then the Senate called for the Jeſuits, to know whether they would continue in the City or not, they anſwer'd, That they were willing to ſtay, and perform all acts of Worſhip, Maſs excepted: Whereupon the Senate reſolved they ſhould go if they would not ſay Maſs, and accordingly ordered them to depart, and leave their Plate, Veſtments and Goods; and the like Orders were given through all their Dominions. Hereupon the Jeſuits aſſembled their Votaries, gathered great Contributions from them, and perſuaded the Capuchins to march away in Proceſſion two and two with Crucifixes on their Breaſts, thinking thereby to raiſe a Commotion among the people, who they believ'd would think there were ſo many Chriſts going from 'em. The Jeſuits were forc'd to pack off in the Night, the people following them in great crouds to the Boats, crying out, *Let them go to the Devil*. They plundered their College, however, e're they went, and hid their Plate and Moveables, and at *Padua* left Copies of a certain Book containing Eighteen Rules; the Seventeenth being, That they ſhould not in their Sermons inſiſt too much on the Energy and Grace of God. The Third was, That they ſhould be enjoin'd to believe according as the Hierarchy of the Church believ'd; that is, if the Church determin'd any thing to be white they ſhould believe it, though the colour appear'd black to the ſight of their own Eyes. But ſuch of the Clergy as were not ſeduced by the Jeſuits, continued firm notwithſtanding all the Cenſures of Excommunication, *&c.* The Pope finding that the *Venetians* had ſtill Maſs, *&c.* That all the Clergy did not abandon them; That the people made no Inſurrection, and, That the Senate continued unanimous, threatned the remaining Clergy with Excommunication, and promis'd preferment to thoſe that would come over The Mendicants they enjoin'd to leave all they had for Chriſt, and if they could not do that, to ſuffer Martyrdom; the Rich they adviſed not to leave their Monaſteries and Poſſeſſions, but commanded them to obſerve the Interdict; but the *Venetians* guarded their Frontiers ſo well that not a Friar could get in with the Orders. Then the Court of *Rome* reviled the *Venetians* at all Foreign Courts, and the Jeſuits affronted their Embaſſador in *Poland*, which the King of *Poland* reſented, and made them beg pardon for it, complaining to the Pope, That his Nuncio ſhould preſume to publiſh Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures againſt Foreign Princes in his Dominions and therefore exhorted him to forceaſe from any further proceedings againſt the *Venetians* who had deſerved ſo well of Chriſtendom The Miniſter of the Republick at *Vienna* prevail'd to have their Cauſe juſtified in *Germany*, as they did at firſt in *Spain* and *France*; but the *Genoeſe* and *Tuſcans* were their Enemies on account of old Grudges. King *James* I. of *Great Britain* did much applaud them, ſignified his deſire of a free Council, and inveighed againſt the Uſurpations of the Popes as exalting themſelves above God. The *Dutch* wrote obligingly to the *Venetians*, offering them Arms and Proviſions in caſe of a Rupture with the Pope The Dukes of *Mantua*, *Savoy*, *Tuſcany*, and King of *France*, did them alſo many good Offices. The *Venetians* made civil returns to the ſeveral Princes, but continued ſtill firm to the Church of *Rome*.

tho' the Jesuits, in the mean time, in their Schools and Auditories, and by their Scandalous Libels, defam'd them all over *Europe*, and charg'd them with *Lutheranism*; so that the Republick taking their practices into consideration, and finding that they were the Contrivers and Actors of all their Troubles, and had incensed the Pope against them; and not only so, but that they were the common Incendiaries of *Europe*, did by a solemn Act of State, for those and other heinous Enormities exclude them eternally from their Dominions *June* 14. 1606. This perpetual Banishment of the Jesuits made the breach wider and more difficult to be reconcil'd, so that the Pope betook himself to new measures, *viz.* publishing a Jubilee, granting abundance of Indulgences and Remissions to all, except such as belong'd to *Venice*. And tho the Jesuits with utmost application did on the Frontiers of that State magnifie the benefits of them that enjoyed it, and aggravate the loss of them that wanted it, yet the people were not at all mov'd with it. So the Pope finding that his Spiritual Weapons had no effect, he applied himself to the Temporal Sword, and desired aid from the *Spaniards* which they promised largely; but dealt with the *Venetians* to supplicate the Pope to take off his Censures. And the *French* Embassador press'd them also to make the first overtures of Peace, but these Negotiations took no effect. The Senate, in the mean time, gave notice of it to King *James* of *Great Britain*, who answered, That he was highly satisfied with the unanimous Resolution of the Senate to defend their Liberty, assuring them on the word of a Prince, that if they engaged in a War on this account, he would assist them with all his Power, not out of expectation that they should quit the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, but from a principle of Justice, esteeming himself oblig'd to vindicate the Authority of the Secular Power. Mean while the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to stir up the *Turks* against the *Venetians*, that so they might force them to a composition with the Pope; and for that end sent their *Armado* who burnt *Durazzo* in *Albania*, brought off 150 People and 30 Cannons, thinking to lay the blame upon the *Venetians*; but the Grand Seignior being rightly inform'd ordered the Admiral of his Gallies to joyn with the *Venetians* against the Pope and *Spaniard*, which was accordingly done, but the Republick thought not fit to make use of them. The Pope, at the same time, imployed Writers to maintain, That all Marriages during the Interdict were unlawful, and the Children Bastards: In answer to which, a Treatise which had been published by *Gerson* 100 Years before, was then reprinted, which had so much Authority, that *Bellarmine* and *Baronius* both thought it worth their while to write against it, and the *Venetians* ordered the Learned of their side to defend it, who insisted on it, *That the Pope's Power was only Spiritual; That he had no Authority to annul the Temporal Laws of Princes, which was contrary to the Scriptures and the Example of Christ and his Saints; That the Doctrine which teaches the lawfulness of prosecuting any Prince at difference with the Pope by open War or secret Treason is damnable and Sacrilegious; That by Divine Law the Clergy are not exempted from subjection to the Secular Power, either as to their Persons or Estates; That the Pope is not Infallible but only in necessary points of Faith; that his power of binding and loosing is only* Clave non errante, &c. The most remarkable of what *Bellarmine* and the Popish Champions urg'd was; *That the Temporal Power of Princes is subject to the Ecclesiastical; That the Pope hath power to depose Princes for Errors in their Government, when he judges it may be beneficial to the Church; That he is the Supreme Temporal Monarch over all the World, and Appeals may be made to him from all Temporal Princes; That he can give Laws to all Princes and annul theirs; That the Clergy are not subject to the Temporal Law; That the Sentences of the Pope are to be observed whether they be just or unjust; That he is God upon Earth, and that his Sentence and Absolution are the same with God's.* And *Bellarmine* particularly asserted *That to restrain Obedience due to the Pope only to Matters purely Spiritual, was to reduce it to nothing; That St.* Paul *appeal'd unto* Cæsar *and not to St.* Peter, *because he would not make himself ridiculous in those days, and that professions of this kind made by the Ancient Popes to the Emperors, was to comply with the Humour and Affection of those times.* The Pope perceiving his Authority weakned by the stiffness of the *Venetians*, imploy'd *France* and *Spain* in a Mediation, but during the Treaties the *Spaniards* took Arms, and the Republick put themselves in a posture of defence, and desired the *French* King to declare for them; but he answered, That it was not as yet time, and that there remain'd still hopes of an Accommodation, for which end he dispatched Cardinal *Joyeuse* to *France* and *Rome*, who effected the Agreement after much debate, on condition that the Cardinal should take off the Censures of the Pope in the face of the whole Senate, who were at the same time to revoke their Protest That the Prisoners should be delivered, and all the Religious persons restor'd, excepting only the Jesuits and fourteen other Friars, who were fled for their Crimes: And that an Embassador should be immediately chosen and sent to the Pope, and the Articles being agreed on, the 21st of *April* 1607 was the day appointed for putting them in Execution: And thus the Controversie ended to the honour of the *Venetians*, who made the Pope yield in every thing; and lest they should seem to acknowledge a fault, they would not so much as accept of the Cardinal's Blessing, least it should be taken for an Absolution. It was in this Pope's time, and soon after his promotion, that the Gun-pouder-Treason was discovered, to blow up King *James* of *Great Britain* and his Parliament, *November* 5. 1605; upon which Proclamations were issued, and Laws enacted against the Papists, and the Oath of Allegiance universally tendered; the form whereof, being carried to *Rome*, and examin'd by the College of Cardinals, it was concluded, That no true Catholick cou'd take it with a safe Conscience, and therefore the Pope forbad it to the Papists in *England*. In 1607 the King of *Congo* sent an Embassador to this Pope for Preachers, being instigated thereto by the Jesuits, but the Embassador dying at *Rome* there was an end of that matter. In 1609 another came from *Persia*, but it appear'd afterwards, that he came not from the Court on any Religious account, but as is probable, by the procurement of some *Armenian* Christians, to procure favour from the Church of *Rome*. In 1610 the Pope Canoniz'd *Ignatius Loyola* and *Charles Borromeo*, Archbishop of *Milan*. In 1610 *Henry* IV. of *France* was assassinated by *Ravaillac*, to the great regret of the Pope, who had receiv'd much kindness from him in the Affair of *Venice*, insomuch, that he condemned some Frenchmen at *Rome* to the Gallies for rejoicing at it. None of this Pope's Predecessors exceeded him in publick and magnificent Structures, which are too tedious to enumerate here. He establish'd a Revenue, out of which every Month, was rais'd a convenient Portion to bestow on an Honest and Vertuous Maid in Marriage. During the Wars between the Emperor and the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* he tax'd the Clergy to support the Catholick Cause, and a new Order of Knighthood was instituted for the Extirpation of Hereticks. In his time began the great Controversie between the Dominicans and Jesuits, concerning the immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. He died *Jan.* 24. 1621, having, during his Reign, created 60 Cardinals. *Ricaut's* continuation of *Platina*.

PAUL Patriarch of *Alexandria*, in the VIth. Age, lived a long time in the Desarts of *Egypt*, where he was made Abbot of *Tabennes*. *Pelagius*, Pope *Agapet's* Nuncio at *Constantinople*, put him into the See of *Alexandria* after he had got *Theodosius* and *Gayan* expell'd. The Emperor *Justinian* empowered him, in 536, to depose the Hereticks that had any Pastoral Charges, which power he used without either prudence or precaution, so that his Enemies accused him of having contributed to the Death of the Steward of the Church of *Alexandria*, and was banish'd after having first been deposed at *Gaza* in the Year 537. *Liberatus in Brev. l.* 23 *Baronius A. C.* 536, 537.

PAUL I. of that Name, Bishop of *Constantinople*, before his Promotion to that See, a Priest famous for his Learning and Piety, was present at the Council of *Nice*, and chosen by the Orthodox there in 340 *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia*, an *Arian*, caused him to be banish'd and usurp'd his See. After the death of this *Arian* Prelate, in 342, the people of *Constantinople* chose *Paul* again; but, the *Arians* having chosen *Macedonius*, the Emperor *Constance* expell'd the first from his Church. *Paul* came to *Rome*, where *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*, *Asclepas* of *Gaza*, and several other Prelates, expell'd from their Sees, were also. Pope *Julius* receiv'd them in a Synod, by which they were declared Restor'd, but the Arians made a Jest of this Restitution, and condemned *Paul* in a little Council held at *Philippi* in *Thrace*, in the Year 347. Some time after *Paul* was re-established in his See at the entreaty of the Emperor *Constance*, whom fear oblig'd to it; but when the danger was over, he resolv'd to remove him again, and restore *Macedonius*; and this was put in execution by one who carried *Paul* first to *Thessalonica*, then to *Singra* in *Mesopotamia*, then to *Emesa* in *Syria*, and last of all to *Cucusa*, where the Hereticks caused him to be strangled about the Year 351. St. *Athanasius Ep. ad solit. Socrates. Sozomen l.* 4. *Theodoret l.* 2. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAUL II. a *Monothelite* Heretick, chosen in the Year 646, by the care of the Emperor *Constans*, the Son of *Constantine*, and Grandson of *Heraclius*. Pope *Theodorus* excommunicated and deposed him. This Condemnation provoked *Paul* so highly that he caused the Pope's Agents to be whipp'd and banish'd from *Constantinople*, and demolished a Chappel which the *Latins* had in that same City, perswaded the Emperor to publish his Edict call'd *Typos*, and fix it on the Church Doors as a *Formula* of Faith. He died, according to *Moreri*, in his Heresie, in 651; his Memory was condemned in the Sixth Synod, and his Name struck out of the *Diptychs*. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAUL III. a Layman, was put into the See of *Constantinople* after *Thomas*, in 685, and died in the Year 691, being succeeded by *Cyriacus*. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAUL IV. born in the Isle of *Cyprus*, was chosen against his Will after *Nicetas* of *Constantinople* in 780. *Theophanes* affirms, that the fear of the Emperor's Threats made him receive into Communion the *Iconomachi*, tho in his Heart he was for the Worship of Images. However, not being willing to do Violence to his Opinion any longer, he Resigned his See, and retiring to a Monastery, put himself under Pennance, for being over complaisant to the Court. *Theophanes Lib.* 23. *Baron. A. C.* 780. 784.

PAUL, a famous Lawyer in the Second Age, was Counsellor of State with *Ulpian*, and *Papinian*, under the Emperor *Pescennius Niger*; and afterwards *Paul* and *Ulpian* were assistant Judges to *Papinian* in the time of *Alexander Severus*, and had other considerable Imployments. *Spartian in Pescen. Lampridius in Annal.*

PAUL of *Burgos*, *Carthagena*, or *St. Mary*, a *Spanish* Bishop in the Fifteenth Age, was born in the City of *Burgos*, and a *Jew* by Religion; the most noble and most learned amongst them. *Henry* III. surnamed the *Sickly*, made choice of him for Tutor to his Son *John* II. It's said, he was after that Chancellor of the Kingdom, and that he died Patriarch of *Aquileia*, *Aug.* 29. in the Year 1435. He made considerable additions to the *Postils* of *Nicholas de Lyra* upon all the *Scripture*, and writ another Treatise, entituled, *Scrutinium Scripturarum in 2 lib. divisum.* One of his Sons named *Alphonso* was Bishop of *Burgos* after his Father, and composed an Abridgment of the History of *Spain*, entitled, *Anacephaleosis Regum Hispaniæ. Mariana, lib.* 9. *Hist. ch.* 8. *Sixtus de Sienne lib.* 4. *Bibl. S. Trithem. & Bellarmine, de Script. Eccl. Aubert de Mire in Act. &c.*

PAUL of *Samosata*, Lat. *Paulus Samosatenus*, an *Heresiarch*, succeeded *Demetrian* in the See of *Antioch* in 262. He denied, with *Sabellius* the distinction of the three persons of the Trinity, and with *Artemon* taught, that the Holy Ghost had descended into Jesus Christ, operated in him, and then retired to the Father. He also held, That there were two distinct persons in our Saviour, the Son of God, the Word, and Christ, who he said did not exist before *Mary*, but was call'd the Son of God as a Reward for his Holy Works. Pope *Dionysius*, and *Dionysius* of *Alexandria* opposed him, and several Prelates assembled at *Antioch*, condemn'd him; and thereupon, least he should be depos'd, he abjur'd his Heresie, but beginning to teach his Errors anew, the Clergy met again at *Antioch*, where one called *Malchion* having refuted him, he was condemned and depos'd. About the Year 260 these Prelates wrote a Synodical Letter, wherein, among a great many other things, they accuse him of finding fault with, and blaming all the Interpreters of Scripture before his time; That upon *Easter-day*, instead of the usual Hymns, he caused some to be sung that were made in his own praise; That he kept suspected Woman in his House, and allow'd the Clergy of his Party to do the like. Upon his being depos'd, *Domnus*, the Son of his Predecessor *Demetrian*, was put in his Place, but *Paul* refusing to quit the House belonging to the See, the Catholicks applied themselves to the Emperor *Aurelian*, who notwithstanding he was a Pagan, gave it against *Paul*. His Disciples were called *Paulianists*. *Eusebius. S. Epiphan. S. Augustin. Nicephorus. Pratcolus.*

PAUL d'EGINE, so called, for that he was born in that Island, named now *Engia*, with a Gulf of the same name, was one of the most famous Physicians of his time; liv'd according to *Renatus Moreau*, about the Year 380, or according to others in 420, in the time of *Honorius* and *Theodosius* the *Younger*. It's said he travell'd into *Greece* and elsewhere, to see how they practis'd Physick: At his return he made a Compendium of the Works of *Galen*, and published others whereof we have several Editions.

PAUL of *Genoa*, a Monk of *Mount Cassin*, liv'd in the XIth. and XIIth. Ages, under the Reigns of the Emperors *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV. It's said he was blind from his Birth, but that hinder'd him not to comment upon the *Psalms*, *Jeremy*, the *Evangelists*, the Epistles of St. *Paul*, and the *Revelations*. He writ also a Treatise of the Disputes between the *Greeks* and *Latins*. *Possevin. Vossius & Soprani, Scrip. della Ligur.*

PAUL (*Mark*) or *Marcus Paulus* of *Venice*, Son to *Nicholas Paul*, both of them famous for their Travels. *Marcus Paulus* surnamed of *Venice*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Age in 1272. He travelled into *Syria*, *Persia*, and the *Indies*. His Book entituled, *De Regionibus Orientis*, was printed together with the Travels of Sir *John Mandeville* and *Ludolphus* of *Zuchen*.

PAUL of *Middleburgh*, Bishop of *Fossembrona* was in great esteem in the XVIth. Century; the surname of *Middleburgh* being given him because of his being born in that City, which is the Capital of *Zealand*. He studied at *Louvain*, and acquir'd so vast a knowledge in Physick and the Mathematicks, that *Julius Cæsar Scaliger* confess'd, he was reputed the greatest Mathematician of his time. The desire of Travelling made him leave his Country. He stop'd in *Italy*, where he was first made Physician to the Duke of *Urbin*, and it was by the favour of this Lord, and that of the Emperor *Maximilian*, that the Bishoprick of *Fossembrona* in *Umbria* was bestowed upon him. He assisted at the Council of *Lateran*, under *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. and to the last of these two Popes, he dedicated fourteen Books, *De Paschali Observatione*, nineteen to *Maximilian* I. *De die Passionis Dominicæ*. He writ several other things, and died at *Rome*, aged 89, in the Year 1535. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Ughel. Ital. Sacr. Julius Scaliger, Exerc.* 266. *in Cardan Valerius Andreas Bibl Belg. Vossius, de Scient. Math.*

PAUL (*Vincent de*) Institutor and first Superior General of the Congregation of the Mission, and of the Daughters of Charity, was born in the Village of *Pouy* near *Acqs*, in 1576, and died *September* 27. in 1660.

PAUL de CASTRO, so call'd, because born at *Castro*, or *Castrum Minervæ*, an Episcopal See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, liv'd in the XVth. Century, and was reckoned one of the most Eminent Lawyers of that Age. He Practis'd above Fifty Years at *Florence*, *Bononia*, *Siena*, and *Padua*, and died at a great Age, in 1437. His Works are very Voluminous, and Printed at *Venice* and *Frankfort*. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Fiscard. in Vit. Jurisc. &c*

S. PAULA, the Disciple of S. *Jerom*, very famous for her Piety and Knowledge, liv'd about the end of the IVth. Century, and was descended from the Families of the *Scipio's*, *Gracchi*, and from others, the noblest in *Rome*, and allied to another (by her Marriage with *Toxotius*,) no less considerable, by whom she had four Daughters and one Son: Becoming a Widow, she forsook all the Pomp and Delicacies of *Rome*, and confin'd her self within the Grot of *Bethlehem*, there to spend her Life in Humility and Mortification. She learnt Hebrew, that she might the more easily come to understand the *Holy Scriptures*, the study whereof was her Delight: She was besides as a Mother to all the poor of the World that came to visit the Holy Places, and a living Example of all Christian Vertues. She died *January* 26, in the Year 404. S. *Jerom*, who hath writ her Life, says, she lived five Years at *Rome*, according to her holy way of Retirement, twenty in *Bethlehem*, dying 56 Years old, 8 Months, and 21 Days. *S. Jerom, in ejus vita, in Epist &c.*

PAULET (Sir *William*) Grandson to Sir *John Paulet* of an Ancient Family of that Name in *Com. Somers.* married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heiress of *John Denbeud* of *Hinton S. George* in *Com. Somers.* from whom descended Sir *Amias Paulet*, Knight, Captain of the Isle of *Guernsey*, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 29th. of her Reign, who with Sir *Drew Drurie* Knight, had the charge of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* some time before, and when she suffer'd. He left Issue, Sir *Anthony Paulet*, who by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Norris*, had Issue, *John Paulet* of *Hinton S. George*, who by Letters-Patent, bearing date *July* 23. 3 *Car.* I. was advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton S. George*, and in the late Civil Wars had a Commission from that King to raise a Regiment of 1500 Horse. His eldest Son Sir *John* succeeded him, and departing this Life at his Mannor-house of *Court de Wick* in *Com. Somers. An.* 1665, his Son *John* succeeding him, married two Wives, First, *Effex*, eldest Daughter to *Alexander Popham* of *Littlecote* in *Com. Wilts*, Esquire, by whom he had Issue, two Daughters, one married to Sir *William Farmer*, now Lord *Leimster*, and the Second married to ——— *Munson*, Esquire. His second Wife was *Susan*, Daughter to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, by whom he had the present Lord *Paulet*. This and the following Family descend from the same Stock. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

PAULET (*William*) Son to Sir *John Paulet*, descended of an Ancient Family in *Com Somers.* a person singularly accomplish'd with Learning and other excellent Parts, was in 29 *Henry* VIII. at the Creation of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, made Treasurer of the King's Houshold, and the next Year, by Letters Patents, bearing Date 9 *Martii*, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord S. *John*. He was the first Master of the Wards, created Knight of the Garter, and accompanied the King at the taking of *Bullogne*, constituted one of that King's Executors, and appointed of the Council to his Son and Successor Prince *Edward*; and upon the Removal of the Earl of *Southampton* from his Office of Lord-Chancellor in 1 *Ed.* VI. being then Lord great Master of the Houshold, had the Custody of the Great Seal. In 3 *Ed* VI. he was created Earl of *Wilshire*, and in the 4th. of *Ed.* VI. constituted Lord Treasurer of *England*, and the next Year honoured with the Title of Marquis of *Winchester*, soon after which, he sat as High-Steward of *England* upon the Tryal of the Duke of *Somerset*, being also Lord President of the Council for some part of that Reign. He was in great favour with Queen *Mary*, because he was one of the chief of those who proclaimed her in opposition to the Lady *Jane Grey*. She confirm'd his Patent for the Office of Lord-Treasurer, as did Queen *Elizabeth* in the first of her Reign. This honourable Person died 14 *Jan.* in the 97th Year of his Age, having liv'd to see 103 Persons of his own Generation. He was per-

That being ask'd how he did to ſtand in thoſe perilous times, wherein ſuch great Alterations were made both in Church and State, he anſwered, By being a Willow, and not an Oak. *John* his Son ſucceeded, and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers who aſſiſted at the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Trial, and his Son *William*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brook*, ſucceeded him; and he was ſucceeded by *William* his eldeſt Son, by *Anne*, Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*. He married *Lucie*, Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who married thrice, and was ſucceeded by *Charles* his eldeſt Son, by *Jane* Daughter to *Thomas* Viſcount *Savage* of *Rock-Savage*. He married *Chriſtian*, the eldeſt Daughter to *John Freſcheville* of *Stavely Com Derby*, Eſquire, ſince created Lord *Freſcheville*, who died, leaving no Iſſue. He married afterwards *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *Emanuel* Earl of *Sunderland*, by whom he hath two Sons, *Charles* and *William*, and three Daughters, *Jane*, married to the Earl of *Bridgewater*, and *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. The ſaid *Charles*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, was created Duke of *Bolton*, *An.* *William* and *Mary*. *Dugdale*, *&c.* His Son, who is now Duke of *Bolton* by his Father's Death, came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very inſtrumental in the Revolution, upon which he was made Lord-Chamberlain to the late Queen of happy Memory, and ſince one of the Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland*

PAULI (*James de*) *Ammanato*, or *Piccolomini*, a Cardinal, known by the name of *Cardinalis Papienſis*, was born at *Laquer*. He writ ſeveral things, whereof we have a Volume of Letters, and the Hiſtory of his time. He died *September* 17. 1479, at S. *Laurence*, near the Lake of *Bolſena*, being one and fifty Years of Age. *Paulus Jovius*, *in Elog.* c. 20. *Leand. Alberti de Script. Ital.*

PAULI (*Simon*) chief Phyſician to the King of *Denmark*, died in 1682, aged 77. We have divers Works of his, amongſt others *Flora Danica*, wherein he treats of the ſingular Plants that grow in *Denmark* and *Norway*. *Quadripartitum Botanicum*, wherein are collected all the Simples uſeful for the curing of Diſeaſes; and a Treatiſe of the Abuſe of Tobacco and Tea, which is ſo much the more conſiderable, for that ſeveral great Men, perſuaded by his Reaſons, have entirely given over uſing of both the one and the other. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

PAULINA, a *Roman* Lady, the Wife of *Saturninus*, no leſs Illuſtrious for her Vertue than Birth, and no leſs beautiful than rich; a young Gentleman, named *Mundus* fell moſt paſſionately in love with her; and not being able to win her either by preſents or intreaties having in vain made her an offer of two hundred thouſand *Drachma*'s, he reſolved to famiſh himſelf to death, but was comforted by one of his Father's Libertines called *Idus*, who corrupted ſome of the Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Iſis*, to perſuad. *Paulina* that the God *Anubis* would ſee her in private. This Lady, thinking her ſelf much honour'd herewith, boaſted of it to her Friends and Husband, and lay in the pretended Chamber of *Anubis*, where *Mundus* was concealed, who ſometime after meeting her, informed her of what had paſſed. *Paulina*, raging with deſpair, prayed her Husband to be revenged for this Injury; who immediately went to complain of it to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and informing him of the truth of the whole matter, he cauſed thoſe abominable Prieſts to be crucified together with *Idus* that corrupted them, ruined the Temple of *Iſis*, and caſt her Statue into the River *Tiber*; contenting himſelf to ſend *Mundus* into baniſhment. *Joſ. lib.* 18. c. 4. *Bocace de Clar. Mulier.*

PAULINA, *Seneca* the Philoſopher's Wife, would have died with that great Man whom *Nero* had condemned to death; and for that purpoſe cauſed her Veins together with her Husband's to be cut; but *Nero* who had no particular hatred to her, prevented the Deſign. She lived ſome years after, bearing in her Body and Face the glorious Marks of her conjugal affection, and witneſſing by her Paleneſs the great quantity of Blood ſhe had loſt. *Tacitus*, *Ann.* 15.

PAULINUS of *Aquileia*, Patriarch of that City, or according to others, of *Friuli*, was a Grammarian, whoſe Vertue brought him into the favour of *Charlemagn*, and by whoſe means he attained that Dignity in 774, or 776, as others would have it. He appeared very eminent in ſeveral Councils aſſembled againſt *Elipantus* of *Toledo*, and *Felix* of *Urgel*, againſt whom he writ that Book we have of his in the Fathers Library, called, *Libellus de Sanctiſſima Trinitate adverſus Elipantum Toletanum & Felicem Urgelitanum hæreſes, dictus Sacroſyllabus.* He died *January* 2. in the Year 802 or 803. *Alcuin. in Epiſt.* 81. *& in Poem.* 114 *&* 113. *Uſſher in Ind. Sanct. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.*

PAULINUS, Biſhop of *Antioch* in the Fourth Century *Euſtatius* made him a Prieſt. He was never tainted with the Converſation of Hereticks. The Church of *Antioch* was divided by a Schiſm, and acknowledged two Prelates, *Meletius* and *Euſtathius*, but upon the death of the laſt *Paulinus* of *Cagliari* or *Calaritanus* put *Paulinus* in his place. He was accuſed for following the Sentiments of *Sabellius*, but he manifeſted the contrary to *Athanaſius*, who conferr'd with him. He was afterwards reconciled to *Meletius*, and came to *Rome* to demand the protection of Pope *Damaſus* againſt *Flavian* put in the place of *Meletius*. *Paulinus* died in 389. It was he that ordain'd St. *Jerom* his Friend and Defender. This Prelate is not the ſame with *Paulinus* Biſhop of *Antioch* who ſucceeded *Philogonus* in 319 and died in 324. *Socrates*, *lib.* 3. *Theodoret*, *l.* 3. *Sozomen lib.* 6. *Ruffin l.b.* 1. *Baron. in Annal. A. C.* 362, *& ſeq.*

PAULINUS, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was ſent with *Juſtus* into *Great-Britain*, in the Year 601, and was Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *York*, in 625; but being driven from his See, by *Cadwalla*, a Britiſh King in 633, he return'd to *Canterbury*, and the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, having been then vacant for Six Years, he undertook the Government of that Dioceſs, being plac'd there by *Honorius* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at the Inſtance of *Eadbald* King of *Kent*. He died on the 10th. of *October*, in the Year 644, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Rocheſter*, after he had been Biſhop there Eleven Years, Two Months, and Twenty one Days. *Bede*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 29. *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 20. *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 14. *Anglia Sacra pars prima. pag.* 329.

PAULINUS, Biſhop of *Nola*, was born at *Bourdeaux*, or in the Neighbourhood of that Town, in the IVth. Century. He was a Perſon of the firſt Quality, and had the Poet *Auſonius* for his Maſter, with whom he afterwards kept a great Correſpondence. *Auſonius*, in his 24th. Epiſtle, ſpeaks to him thus:

——— ——— *Ego Sum tuus Altor, & ille*
Præceptor Primus Veterum largitor Honorum,
Primus in Aonidum qui te Collegia Duxi, &c.

Paulinus immediately made him the following Reply in Iambick Verſe:

Tibi diſciplinas, dignitatem, literas,
Linguæ, & Famæ Decus,
Profectus, Altus, Inſtitutus, debeo, &c.

It is ſaid, that *Paulinus* was afterwards made Conſul at *Rome*, in 375. After his Conſulſhip, he travel'd, and made an Acquaintance with S. *Martin*, S. *Ambroſe*, and other great Men of the Church; and having ſpent fifteen Years in Foreign Countries, he was Baptiz'd by *Delphinus*, Biſhop of *Bourdeaux*, in 391: Upon which, ſelling his Eſtate, and diſtributing it to the Poor, he made a ſecond Journey into *Spain*, fixing, for the moſt part, at *Barcelona*, and practiſing greater Degrees of Strictneſs and Severity than formerly, notwithſtanding the Solicitation of *Auſonius*, and ſome other Friends, to bring him back to a Secular way of living. In the Year 393, upon *Chriſtmas*-Day, he was ordain'd by *Eulampius*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, being almoſt forc'd into Prieſts Orders by the Importunity of the People: Afterwards he was made Biſhop of *Nola* in *Campagnia*, but the Year when, is uncertain: In which Town he continued, till the Sacking of it by the *Goths*, which happen'd in 410. *Paulinus* died in *May* 431, being the 78th. Year of his Age. He was married to *Therapſia*, a Perſon of great Vertue, and who continu'd to live with him all along. Thoſe that have a mind to know more of this great Man, may conſult his Life, written by *Sacchinus*, and plac'd before the laſt Edition of *Paulinus*'s Works. In ſhort, this Biſhop was a Perſon of great Piety, and particularly obliging to all People, in his Converſation: His Charity to the Poor, and good Nature was extraordinary, of which, beſides what we have ſaid already, *Gregory the Great* relates a very remarkable Inſtance, *viz.* When *Campagna* was over run and plunder'd by the *Goths*, *Paulinus* parted with all his Fortune for the Redemption of Captives; and underſtanding by a Widow, that her Son was made a Slave by the Enemy, having nothing to give her for his Ranſome, he offer'd his own Perſon in exchange for the other; which Overture being accepted, he went into *Barbary*, and having the King of the *Vandals* Son-in-Law for his Maſter, he made him a ſort of a Head Gardiner; but being afterwards known, he was honourably ſent back into *Italy*, had his Ship well freighted with Corn, and all his Fellow-Citizens ſet free, and permitted to return with him. *Paulinus* had a great Genius for Poetry, as appears, to ſay nothing more, from the Character of his Maſter *Auſonius*, who makes him this Complement.

Cedimus Ingenio, quantum præcedimus Ævo:
Aſſurget Muſæ noſtra Camæna tuæ.

As for his Elocution in Proſe, it was highly commended by S. *Jerom*, *Si Sacras*, *inquit*, *Literas*, *te docere contingeret*, *& quaſi per Manus Myſteria tradere Scripturarum*, *naſceretur nobis aliquid quod docta Græcia non haberet.* And afterwards, *Si quaſi extrema Manus Operi tuo indueretur; nihil pulchrius*, *nihil*

nihil doctius, nihil dulcius, nihil quæ Latinius tuis haberemus Voluminibus. Auguſtin de Civit. Dei lib. 1 *cap.* 10. *Gregor. lib.* 3. *Dial. cap.* 1. *Sulpit. de Vit. Martin. cap.* 26. *Auſon. Epiſt* 20. *ad Paulin. Hieron Epiſt.* 13. *ad Paulin. Cave Hiſtor. Liter. pars prima.*

PAULINUS, a Man of Learning, in eſteem in the Court of *Theodoſius, the Younger*, was reſpected by the Empreſs *Eudoxia* for his Wit and Knowledge, ſhe her ſelf being alſo Learned. One day that Princeſs having received a Large Apple from *Theodoſius*, gave it to *Paulinus*, who (not knowing whence ſhe had it) gave it again to the Emperor; whereupon that Prince asked *Eudoxia*, what ſhe had done with the Fruit? ſhe made anſwer, ſhe had eaten it. But *Theodoſius*, ſhewing it to her, reproached her, with being unjuſt to him; and his Jealouſie broke forth againſt *Paulinus*, whom he put to death in the year 440. and put away *Eudoxia*, who betook her ſelf to a religious Life. *Du Pin in Vit. Eudox. ex Oroſ.*

PAULUS (*Diaconus*) a Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*, who according to *Martinus Polonus*, wrote the Lives of the Popes, but the Age he liv'd in is uncertain. See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* There was another of this Name, of *Merida* in *Spain*, who was much eſteem'd in the beginning of the VIIth. Century: There was likewiſe one *Paulus Diaconus* of *Naples*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Charlemaign*, and publiſh'd ſeveral Tracts. *Sigebert in Catal. cap.* 69. *Gandavens. cap.* 8*th.*

PAULUS VENETUS, was born at *Udina* in *Friuli*, was a Monk of the Order of S. *Auſtin*, and liv'd in the XVth. Century. He was counted one of the beſt Philoſophers and Divines of his Time, and wrote a Book againſt the Jews, Sermons, and ſeveral Philoſophical Tracts. *Trithem de Script. Eccl. Spondan. A. C.* 1439. *Poſſevin in Apparat. Scr. &c.*

PAULUTIUS (*Anaſeſtus*) firſt Doge of *Venice*. That Republick was governed firſt of all by Tribunes that were yearly choſen, and which continued for two hundred years. But about 697 the *Venetians* choſe a Duke which was *Paulutius*, and who was ſucceeded by two other, after whom the Government of the Republick was given to the Generals of the Army, whoſe Power laſted but for one year. But about ſix years after they choſe Dukes as before, and it ſtill ſo continues. *Hornius Orb Imp.*

PAUSALIPPE, a vaſt Rock in the Road between *Naples* and *Puzzoli*, thro' which there is a Paſſage cut 20 foot broad and 20 high, where it is loweſt, and 440 paces long, as Dr *Burnet* aſſures us. The Stone was imployed for building, which perhaps was the firſt Cauſe of making this Cave, though it was afterwards imployed as a Paſſage. It's mentioned alſo by Mr *Sands.*

PAUSANIAS, King of *Lacedæmonia*, with *Lyſander*, were both ſent againſt thoſe of *Athens*, *Corinth*, and *Argos*, leagued againſt the *Spartans*; but the laſt having been killed in the Battle, in the 339th. year of *Rome*, *Pauſanias*, fearing the Reſentment of his Subjects, retired to *Tegæa*, where he quickly died, having ruled fourteen years.

PAUSANIAS, King of *Macedonia*, ſucceeded *Amyntas* II. in the 3663 year of the World, and reigned one year. *Vide* MACEDONIA.

PAUSANIAS, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, a great Man, but his Life ſtrangely mixed. For if his Vertues acquired him much glory, his Vices did as much obſcure it. His Valour at *Platea*, where he was General with *Ariſtides*, did very eminently appear, defeating *Mardonius* in the 275 year of *Rome*; but this Succeſs made him ſo inſolent that he became unſupportable, eſpecially after he had overcome the *Perſians* by Sea, and taken *Byzantium* from them; he ſet at Liberty the principal Priſoners without ranſom, and ſent word to *Xerxes*, that if he would give him his Daughter in Marriage, he would make him Maſter of all *Greece*. The King promiſed him his Deſire; but the *Ephori* began to miſtruſt *Pauſanias*, who continued theſe Practices though not long; for one of his Letters coming to be intercepted, and he fearing to be ſeized, withdrew into *Minerva*'s Temple, where he was put to death 277 years after the Building of *Rome*. *Cornelius Nepos in his Life. Thucydides. Diodorus. Plutarch*, &c.

PAUSANIAS, a Grammarian of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, lived in the ſecond Century, in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, was the Diſciple of *Herod* of *Athens*, and lived a long time in *Greece*, and afterwards at *Rome*, where he died very old. He writ a Deſcription of *Greece* in ten Books which are ſtill extant. *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* treats him as an Impoſtor. But unjuſtly, as *Voſſius* obſerves. *Sylburgius in Not. ad Pauſ. Voſſius lib.* 2. *de Hiſt. Grac. Suidas. Scalger. in Not. Ariſt. de Anima.*

PAUSANIAS or PAUSIAS of *Sicyone*, an ancient Painter, the Diſciple of *Pamphilus*, lived about the 17*c Olympiad*, in the 404 year of *Rome*, and three hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian Calculation; he was the firſt that began to paint Ceilings and the Roofs of Palaces. He had ſo great a Love for *Glycerium*, the Noſegay-maker, that he drew her in his Paſſion making up a Gar'and of Flowers. That Picture was ſo much valued that *Lucullus* gave two Talents for a Copy of it, in *Athen. Horace. Pliny l* 21. *c.* 2. *Varro, l.* 3. *de R. R.* &c.

PAUSON, an able Painter of old, whoſe Poverty made way for the Proverb, *Pauſone Mendicior*. He had ſo little Fortune, that he was reduced to work for the Comedians and make Decorations for their Theatre. Having had Orders from a certain Perſon to paint him an Horſe tumbling, *Pauſon* prepared him one a running, which not preſently pleaſing this *Curioſo*, he turn'd the Picture upſide down, to let him ſee what he had required of him.

PAZ, a City of South *America*, in *Peru*, ſtands upon the River *Cagana*, between the Mountains of *Braſil*, which lie to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Titiaca* to the Weſt.

PAZZI (*Angelo*) of *Rimini*, a Lawyer and Hiſtorian in the Sixteenth Age, employed by the *Venetians* to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral of their Cities, as *Padua*, *Verona*, *Bergamo*, and *Breſcia*. He publiſhed a Volume of Conſultations, an Hiſtory of the War maintained by the *Venetians* againſt *Philip Viſconti*, and *Francis Sforza*, Dukes of *Milan*, until the Truce in 1441, and died aged 81 Years. Of this Family came that famous *Magdalene Pazzi*, a religious Carmelite, who died at *Florence*, in 1607, and was beatified by Pope *Urban* VIIIth. and canonized by Pope *Clement* IXth. in the Year 1669. Her Life has been writ in *Italian*, and tranſlated into *French*, and printed by *Cramoiſi* in 1670. Doctor *Smith* hath rendred it into *Engliſh* in 1687. and endeavoured to demonſtrate, that there was nothing but what was natural in her Miracles. *Machiavel Hiſt. Florent. lib.* 8. *Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſtr. lib* 91. *Ammirato. Fami. Florent.*

PEAK, the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire* is ſeated amongſt the Mountains in the North-weſt parts of this County, and noted for three things; firſt, its Quarries; ſecondly, its Lead; and, thirdly, its wonderful Caves. As to its Lead, See DERBYSHIRE. The Caves are known by the Names of *Devils-arſe*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pools-hole*, all three of a vaſt height, length, and depth. From the firſt iſſues out a Water ſaid to ebb and flow four times in an hour, and to keep its juſt Tides; noted beſides for the ſtrange Irregularities of the Rocks within. *Elden-hole* is ſpacious, but has a low and narrow Entrance. The Waters which trickle down from the Top of it do preſently congeal into Icicles. We may add to theſe, *Buxton* Wells, where, out of the ſame Rock, in the compaſs of eight or nine Yards, riſe nine ſeveral medicinal Springs, eight of which are warm, the ninth very cold.

PEBLES, a conſiderable Market-Town, and chief of the Country of *Twedale* in *Scotland*, ſeated on the River *Twede*. *Cambd. Brit.*

PECAJOS, Prieſts of the Idolaters of *Guiana* in South *America*. *Vid.* GUIANA.

PECK, or *Peckius* (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer in the *Low-Countries*, living to the latter end of the XVIth. Century. He was a Member of the Great Council at *Malines*, and died in 1589. His Works are Paraphraſes in *Univerſam Legatorum Materiam. De Teſtamentis Conjugum. De Amortizatione Bonorum à Principe impetranda. De Eccleſiis Catholicis Edificandis & Reparandis. Comment. ad Regulas Juris Canonici, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus in Elog. Belg. &c.*

PECUNIA, a God of the ancient *Romans*, who took care of their Money, and whom they invoked in order to become rich. They adored alſo a Deity called by them *Argentinus*, which they ſaid was his Son. *Spelman Gloſſ. S. Auguſtin.*

PEDENA, near the River of *Arſa*, a Town of *Italy* in *Iſtria*, a Biſhop's-See under *Aquileia*, belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is called by Latin Authors *Petina.*

PEDER, Lat. *Pedira*, a City in the North of the Iſland *Sumatra*, which has a Haven, and is ſubject to the King of *Acem*. 50 miles diſtant from the Town of *Acem*.

PEDIANUS. See ASCONIUS PEDIANUS.

PEEL, a Market-Town on the Weſt Shore of the Iſle of *Man*, near which ſtands a ſtrong Caſtle by the Sea-ſide called *Peel-Caſtle*.

PEERS of *France*, Officers of that Crown, and chief Councellors of the Parliament of *Paris*, which is therefore called the *Court of Peers*. Anciently there were but twelve, ſix Eccleſiaſticks, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, Biſhops of *Langres* and *Laon*, Dukes and Peers, and the Biſhops of *Beauvais*, *Noyon*, and *Chalons ſur Marne*, Counts and Peers. Then the ſix Laicks, *viz.* the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, and *Guienne*, the Counts of *Flanders*, *Toulouſe*, and *Champagne*. Some aſcribe their Inſtitution to *Charlemagne*, ſome to *Hugh Caper*, and others to *Louis* the younger, or rather to *Robert the Sage*, as *Ervin*. And it's probable that the ſaid Prince deſigned to engage his Grandees to him by that Magnificent Title, as if they were his Equals. They were inſtituted to aſſiſt the King at his coming to the Crown, in judging of Fiefs and Differences among Vaſſals, to adviſe him in important Affairs and ſerve him in the War. They were all preſent at the Coronation of *Philip Auguſtus*, 1179. the greateſt Solemnity

nity mentioned in the *French* Hiſtory; and according to their Dignity carried the ſeveral *Regalia*, as Crown, Sword, Spurrs, *&c.* The firſt Judgment of Note given by the Peers was *An.* 1202, againſt *John without Land* (as the *French* call him) King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and one of their own Number; which is ſince increaſed to about 137, ſome of which are again re-united to the Crown. *Lewis* the XIVth. has created above 30. *Favin.*

PEGASUS, a winged Horſe, which the Poets have repreſented to us as the Son of *Neptune*, from the print of whoſe Hoof ſprung the Fountain *Hippocrene*. *Bellerophon* mounted on him in order to fight with *Chimæra*, and was afterwards placed among the Stars. But in reality this *Pegaſus* was the Name of *Bellerophon*'s Ship, which has been the Ground of all the Fable. Others ſay *Pegaſus* ſprung from *Meduſa*'s Blood that ran from her Body when *Perſeus* cut off her Head. *Bochart. 1. P. de Anima, l. 2. c. 6.* hath very ingeniouſly conjectured that *Pegaſus* was a *Phœnician* word, which ſignified a *bridled Horſe*, for that *Paſgus* in that Language was as much as to ſay, *An Ho ſe with a Bit in his Mouth.* And what yet farther clearly confirms this Conjecture is, that in the ſame Tongue *Paras* ſignifies a *Knight*, and from thence ſprung the Name and Fable of *Perſeus*, to whom was attributed winged Feet, as to *Mercury*, becauſe of the Swiftneſs of his Horſes.

PEGU, a Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, beyond the *Ganges*, was formerly very conſiderable, comprehending two Empires and 26 Kingdoms. But for ſome time paſt has only conſiſted of one or two, as having often been ruined by the Kings of *Aracan*, *Brama*, and *Tangu*, and particularly by that of *Siam*; a white Elephant having been the Occaſion of the War. It's ſaid that in 1661, the *Tartars* having conquered *China*, puſhed on their Conqueſts as far as *Pegu*, which belongs now to the King of *Ava*. It's a fertile Country, and much frequented by the Merchants of *Europe*. The capital City is *Pegu*, ſtanding upon a River of the ſame Name, which denominates alſo the whole Kingdom, and falls into the Gulf of *Bengale*. This City is divided into the new and old. The King keeps his Court in the new City, and the Citizens dwell in the old. The Houſes of this City are built of Wood, and covered with Tiles. The Streets ſtraight as a Line, and generally ſo broad that ten or twelve Men may ride a-breaſt through them, and are planted on both Sides with *Indian* Nuts. The Suburbs are very large. The Houſes built with Reeds, and covered with Leaves, which renders them very ſubject to Fire. The Ditch round its Wall is full of Water, wherein *Crocodiles* are bred, in order to hinder the Enemies from paſſing over it to ſurprize the Town. The King's Palace ſtands in the midſt of *Pegu*, and is fortified like a Caſtle. All things there are very rich and magnificent. The King's Apartment is painted of an azure Colour, has Foliages of Gold, and enriched with a vaſt number of precious Stones, that glitter moſt gloriouſly on all Sides. In this ſame Palace is a *Tarelle* or *Moſque* full of *Pagods*, that is, of Idols, made of maſſy Gold and Silver, crowned with precious Stones, and adorned with Chains of Diamonds of an ineſtimable Value. All theſe Statues were put there by the King of *Pegu*, after the famous Victory obtained in 1568 over the King of *Siam*, in the War that was occaſioned by a white Elephant. For he underſtanding that the King of *Siam* had two white Elephants, he ſent to deſire him, by his Embaſſadors, to ſell him one, offering to pay him what Price he pleaſed. But he could not obtain his Deſire. To be revenged, he entered into the Kingdom of *Siam* with a potent Army, and took the capital City; which put the King into ſuch a Conſternation leſt he ſhould fall into the hands of his Enemy, that he poiſoned himſelf; ſince which time the Kings of *Siam* acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Kings of *Pegu*. But *Raja Hapi*, endeavouring to free himſelf from this Subjection about the year 1620, died at the Siege of *Aracan*. *Pegu* belongs now to the King of *Ava*, and the Frontiers of *Pegu* and *Siam* have been ſo much ruined by continual Wars, that theſe two Kings have been conſtrained to make a Peace, which they violate not, but by ſome ſhort Inroads they make with a flying Camp of twenty or thirty thouſand Men in the beſt Seaſon of the year. The People of *Pegu* are Pagans, excepting ſome who having made Alliance with the *Portugals*, have alſo embraced their Religion. Theſe Pagans believe that God is Author of all the Good that befals Men; but that he leaves the Diſpoſal of all Evil to a wicked Angel. Wherefore they have a greater Veneration for the Devil than they have for God. Their Prieſts are called *Talapoi*, who live only upon Alms; they highly exclaim againſt the Offerings made by the *Peguans* to the Devil; but they cannot aboliſh that Impiety. In 1567 the King of *Pegu* beſieged *Siam* with 1400000 Men, and took it after one and twenty Months. He had at that time twenty ſix crowned Kings his Vaſſals, and vaſt Treaſures of Gold, Silver and precious Stones. The Commodities of this Country are Benjamin, Long-pepper, Lacca, Rice, Wine, Sugar, *&c.* *Hoffman* ſays, that the Natives of *Pegu* have this particular Cuſtom: When any Strangers come to Traffick there, they ask what Stay they intend to make, and bring them ſeveral marriageable young Women, to chuſe which they pleaſe. If they like any, they agree for a certain Sum of Money with their Friend, that they may lie with and ſerve them whilſt they ſtay in the Country. At their Departure they pay down the Money, and the Women return to their Parents never the worſe look'd upon. And if they happen afterwards to marry, let their Husbands be of what Quality ſoever, if the Stranger returns into the Country, they come and live with him again, and when he departs into his Country, go back to their Husbands. Theſe Inhabitants of *Pegu* are ſaid to be deſcended from the baniſhed *Jews* condemned by *Solomon* to the Mines of *Ophir*. *Mandeſlo. Tom. 2. d'Olearius.*

PEIN, Lat. *Peina*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, famous for a Fight between *Albert*, Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, *July* 9. 1553. The latter got the Victory, but died of his Wounds two days after. *Albert*, being expelled *Germany*, died in *France*, *Anno* 1557.

PEIRESC, or *Nicholas Claude Fabri*, Lord of *Peireſc*, Councellor in the Parliament of *Provence*, one of the ſineſt Wits of that Age, was the Son of *Renaud Fabri*, *Sieur* of *Bongencier*, &c. and of *Margaret de Bompar*, born in 1510. He ſtudied at *Aix*, *Avignon*, *Tournon*, and afterwards in *Italy*, and became well skilled in all ſorts of Sciences, eſpecially in the Knowledge of Antiquity, ſo that there was nothing curious he knew not. No one more affected to Learning, and none cultivated it with better Succeſs and greater Care than he. He died at *Aix*, *June* 24. 1637. The *Roman* Academy did him extraordinary Honours, and made his Funeral Sermon, whereat were ſeveral Cardinals, and all the Learned of *Rome*. His Elegy was made in above forty Languages, which we have in a Volume entitled, *Pandegloſſia, ſive Generis humani leſſus in funere delicii ſui. Gaſſendus* writ his Life, which the Curious may conſult. Divers Authors make mention of it alſo; as *Bouche, Hiſt. de Provence. Pitton, Hiſt. de la Ville d'Aix*, &c.

PEKAH, King of *Iſrael*, was the Son of *Remaliah*, who, in order to get upon the Throne, killed the King *Pekahiah* in his own Palace, was made King, and reigned twenty years. He was killed in the year of the World 3296. 2 *Kings* 15. *Joſ. l.* 9.

PEKAHIAH, King of *Iſrael*, ſucceeded his Father *Mahanem*, in the year of the World, 3274.

PEKIN: See PEQUIN.

PELAGIUS I. Pope of that Name, a Roman, ſucceeded *Vigilius*, whoſe Archdeacon he had been, and Nuncio in the Eaſt, was elected *April* 16. in the year 555. and the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who loved him, and would have raiſed him to the Popedom even in the Life-time of his Predeceſſor, had a great ſhare therein. This Pope was accuſed of having contributed to the Death of *Vigilius*; but he cleared himſelf before all the World by Oath upon the Goſpel. He laboured much to have the Fifth Council received, and the Oppoſition made by the Biſhop of *Aquileia* cauſed a very long Schiſm in the Church. This Pope beſtowed the *Pallium* upon *Sapaudus* of *Arles*. He died *March* 2. 559. *Anaſtaſius, in Pelag. Baronius, in Annal.*

PELAGIUS II. a Roman, was choſen after *Bennet* I. the 10th. of *November*, in the year 577. He was the Son of *Wingil*, the *Goth*. His Popedom happened in a very miſerable time; for the *Lombards* on the one hand ravaged *Italy*; and the Schiſm on the other ſide ſeparated from that Church the Biſhop of *Iſtria* and ſeveral other Prelates. *Pelagius* oppoſed *John*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, who in a Council had taken upon him the Title of Oecumenical Biſhop. He died of the Plague, *February* 7th. 590, after he had reigned Pope Twelve Years, two Months and twenty ſeven Days. He had made his Houſe an Hoſpital for the Entertainment of the Poor, and built alſo a very magnificent Church, which he called S. *Laurence*. *Gregory the Great* ſucceeded him. We have ten of his Epiſtles yet left us. *Anaſtaſius, Du Cheſne, &c. in his Life. Baronius, An. Chr.* 577. It's convenient to take notice here, that there was one *Pelagius* a Deacon of the Church of *Rome* under *Agapet*, *Vigilius*, and *Sylveſter*, and *John*, Sub-deacon of the ſame Church, who have tranſlated out of Greek into Latin the Lives of the Fathers of the Deſart. The Learned think that this *Pelagius* was the firſt Pope of that Name, for that he was well skilled in the Greek Tongue; and that having been a Legate in the Eaſt, he might have met with that Manuſcript in Greek whereof *Photius* ſpeaks, and afterwards turned it into Latin. This *John*, the Deacon, is alſo believed to be *John* III. that ſucceeded *Pelagius* I. *Photius Bibl.* 138. *Sigebert, in Cat. l.* 117, & 118. *Voſſius, de Hiſt. Lat. lib. 2. cap.* 10. *Poſſevin. in Appar. &c.*

PELAGIUS, firſt King of *Leon*, which ſome have ſurnamed *the Saint*, and others will have to be deſcended from

from the ancient *Wiſigoths*, lived in the VIIIth. Age. He for ſome time ſubmitted himſelf to the Dominion of the *Saracens*; but being ill uſed, he reſolved to ſhake off the Yoke of ſo barbarous a Tyranny. To which purpoſe he put himſelf at the head of the Chriſtians that had taken refuge in the Mountains of *Aſturia*; and having been declared King, he put his Troops in ſo good a poſture, that he overcame the *Moors* in one Battle, and laid the Firſt Foundations of the Kingdom of the *Aſturii*, *Leon*, and *Oviedo*, about the year 717, and reigned with the ſame good Fortune till 736 or 737. *Mariana, Hiſt. Hiſp. Vaſee, in Chron.*

PELAGIUS, Biſhop of *Oviedo* in *Spain*, lived in the XIIth. Age, compoſed a Hiſtory from *Weremond* II. till *Alphonſo* VIII. which *Sandoval* got printed in 1634. *Vaſee, cap.* 4. *Le Mire, &c.*

PELAGIUS, an *Hereſiarch*. *Moreri* gives this account of him. He was, ſays he, a Native of *Great Britain*, and according to ſome a *Scotchman*. S. *Proſper* calls him, *The Britiſh Serpent*. He embraced a Monaſtick Life in his Youth, and for ſome Years lived devoutly, if we believe S. *Auguſtin* and S *John Chryſoſtom*, who wept betterly when he heard of his Apoſtaſie. But *Iſidorus* of *Peluſium*, and S. *Jerom* do not ſpeak ſo advantageouſly of him. So far is certain, He had a ſubtil and quick Wit, but Vanity and an ill uſe of Philoſophy engaged him in Errors. He maintained, That it was not only poſſible that Men could become impeccable in this Life; but affirmed, That ſeveral had actually attained that degree of Perfection, which is much the ſame with the Apathy or Exemption from Paſſion, which the Stoicks attributed to their Wiſe Men. He alſo denied the Grace of Jeſus Chriſt; and held, That by the natural Force of our Free-will we can work out our Salvation and acquire Bliſs. He was taken notice of for theſe Opinions in the Eaſt about 405, and afterwards at *Rome*, whence he parted in 410, when that City was plundred by the *Goths*; and went into *Africa* accompanied by his Diſciple, *Cæleſtius*; afterwards into *Palæſtina*, where his Letter to *Demetrias*, and his Book upon Nature, ſhewed clearly what he was. Whereupon being cited before an Aſſembly of Biſhops at *Dioſpolis* in *Palæſtina*, he manag'd his Buſineſs ſo well, that he deceiv'd them by his equivocal Anſwers and affected Submiſſions. And to be revenged, raiſed a Perſecution againſt S. *Jerom*, who was the firſt that wrote againſt him; and having publiſhed four Books of Free-will, thought to ſurprize S. *Auguſtin*. The Councils of *Africa* condemned his Tenets; the Popes, *Innocent*, *Zoſimus*, and *Cæleſtine*, anathematiz'd him, and the Emperor *Honorius*, by a Solemn Edict, baniſh'd him and his Adherents, out of *Rome*; whereupon he retired into his own Country, where S. *Germain* of *Auxerre* and S. *Loup* of *Troy* refuted his Errors. Beſides the above mentioned Errors, he denied Original-Sin, and held, That it deſcended to the Poſterity of *Adam* not by Propagation, but only by Imitation; whence he concluded, That the Children which died unbaptized, would be ſaved. He alſo maintained, That Grace is given to our Merits, and that they deſerve it. The Diſciples of this *Hereſiarch*, called *Pelagians*, were condemned in divers Synods, and at laſt in the Council of *Epheſus*. Their Error, which was flattering to Nature, took much with a great many; and the Pride of Man, who eaſily believes what ſuits his Vanity, renewed it ſeveral times. S. *Auguſtin* was choſen by the Councils of *Africa* to write againſt theſe Errors, which he did in his Books *Of Remiſſion of Sins*, *Of the Grace of Jeſus Chriſt*, *Original Sin*, and, *His Treatiſes againſt Julian*, *S. Proſper*, *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Sandere*, *Godeau*. M. *Le Clerc* adds, That there is reaſon to doubt whether the *Pelagius* mentioned by S *Chryſoſtom* and *Iſidorus*, be the ſame with him ſpoken of here, and adviſes the Curious to conſult the Hiſtory of the *Pelagians* and *Semipelagians*, in the IIId. Tome of *P. Petau*, *Theologica Dogma*, or *Voſſius* and *P. Noris* on *Auguſtine*, who wrote a ſmall Volume *in folio* upon the Hiſtory of *Pelagius*, printed at *Padua* and *Lyons*. *Spanheim* adds, That ſcarce any but Latin Authors make mention of this Hereſie; That *Pelagius*, alias *Morgan*, was a *Scotch* or *Welſhman*. He agrees with *Auguſtin*, That he was a Man of a moſt accure Wit, great Eloquence, and well eſteem'd of for his Piety by many; That this Hereſie ſprung up in the beginning of the Vth. Century, and that he patronized his Errors with the Authority of *Origen*, *Rufinus* and his own Philoſophy. His principal Opinions, beſides the above-mentioned, were, That *Adam* was mortal by Nature and Condition before his Fall; That Sin was not the Cauſe of Death; That our Being, as Men, is from God; but our being Juſt, is from our Selves; That there were three ways of Salvation, *viz.* By the Law of Nature, Law of *Moſes*, and Law of *Chriſt*; That the Works of the Heathen were truly good and acceptable to God, though performed without the Aſſiſtance of Grace. He confounded Grace with the Power of Nature, and extended it to the revealed Will of God, with a certain inward Illumination of the Mind, which was given for a Help, but he was altogether ignorant of the Neceſſity of preventing, efficacious, and co-operating Grace, for the moving our Heart and Will. He held that Peace and Juſtification proceeded from our own Merits, according as we made good uſe of our Free-will, and endeavoured to keep the Commandments of God; and that it was not given through mere Grace, or by Faith in Chriſt; That the Cauſe of Predeſtination to Grace, and Glory, was the Fore-ſight of Good-works and Perſeverance in them from a right uſe of Free-will, the Grace of Apoſtleſhip excepted; That there was no Predeſtination to Death, but that God had only the Foreknowledge of Sins. His other Opinions of leſs note were; That Oaths were unlawful, and that rich Men cou'd not be ſav'd. Dr. *Cave*, in his *Hiſt. Litt.* ſays poſitively that he was a *Welſh* Man, but denies that he was ever Abbot of *Bangor*, or that he had two thouſand Monks under his Government, that he was baniſhed, or that he was Scholar of *Cambridge*, as *Balæus* and others write. A great many Authors have writ the Hiſtory of *Pelagianiſm*, both Proteſtants and Papiſts, among the former are the famous Archbiſhop *Uſher* and *Ger. J. Voſſius*, amongſt the latter are the famous *Janſenius*, of *Ypres*, an Enemy to his Doctrine, and *Natalis Alexander*, an Enemy to *Janſenius*. The moſt remarkable of *Pelagius*'s Writings are fourteen Books of Expoſitions on the Epiſtles of Saint *Paul*, which are by ſome aſcribed to S. *Jerom*; but Archbiſhop *Uſher* thinks they are a Mixture of divers Authors. Yet *Gardiner* ſays, that they are wholly owing to *Pelagius*, but purged from his heretical Opinions by *Caſſiodorus*. His other Writings are *Epiſtola ad Demetriadem*, *de Virginitate*, *in* 413, and *Libellus Fidei*, *ad Innocentium Papam*, *in* 417. The *Semipelagians*, or *Maſſilienſes*, were thoſe who endeavoured to find a *medium* betwixt the *Pelagians* and the Orthodox; they had their firſt Riſe in *France*, about 430. Their principal Favourers were *Caſſianus*, a Diſciple of *Chryſoſtom*, *Fauſtus*, Abbot of *Lyre*, *Vincentius*, Biſhop of the ſame, *Gennadius*, Presbyter of *Marſeilles*, *Honoratus*, Biſhop of the ſame, and *Hilarius* of *Arles*. Their Agreement with the *Pelagians* was in the Power of Free-will, at leaſt as to the beginning of Faith and Converſion, and to the Co-operation of God and Man, Grace and Nature, as to Predeſtination, from Foreknowledge and univerſal Grace and the poſſibility of the Apoſtaſie of the Saints. Some of them did alſo mollifie thoſe Opinions, and maintained only the Predeſtination of Infants from a Foreknowledge of the Life they would lead. The great Oppoſers of this Doctrine were *Auguſtin*, Pope *Cæleſtine*, *Proſper Aquitanicus*, *Fulgentius*, *Primaſius*, *Lupus Tricaſinus*, *Cæſarius Arelatenſis*, &c. Beſides ſeveral Synods and Biſhops of *Rome*, *Hormiſda*, *Felix* the IVth. *&c.* The original of the Predeſtinarian Hereſie in this Age is denied by *Janſenius* and others as well as Proteſtants, and looked upon as a Fiction of the *Semipelagians*.

PELAGIUS, a Cardinal, was, in 1221, ſent by Pope *Honorius* the IIId. as Legate in the Chriſtian Army commanded by *John de Brienne*, King of *Jeruſalem*; but he was ſo opinionative, that, contrary to the King's Sentiments, he engaged him to undertake the Siege of *Grand Cairo* with an Army of ſeventy thouſand Men. The *Soudan* of *Egypt* made himſelf Maſter of all the Paſſes, and cut off their Proviſions, inſomuch, that being ſurprized with an extraordinary overflowing of the *Nile*, which incommoded them very much, the Chriſtians were conſtrained to ſubmit to what Conditions the *Sultan* was pleaſed to grant them, which was, That they ſhould deliver him *Damieta*, *Acre* and *Tyre*, he giving them that part of our Saviour's Croſs which he had taken away from *Jeruſalem*. The Peace being ſigned and concluded, he freely ſent them all ſorts of Proviſions, and Ships to tranſport them wherever they pleaſed, with his Son in Hoſtage for the Performance of his word. In this Condition it was that the greateſt part of them took their way to *Italy* under the Conduct of King *John*, accompanied by *Pelagius*, who repented at leaſure that he had not followed the Sentiments of that Prince *Paul. Æmylius*, *Nauclere*, *Boſius upon the Year* 1221.

PELASGI, This was the Name of the ancient Inhabitants of *Greece*, who were the *Nomades*, that is to ſay, Shepherds, changing their Habitations, from the *Phœnician* word *Palout-Goi*, a fugitive Nation, of which there remained ſome Knowledge among the *Greeks*.

PELASGUS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, according to *Acuſilaus*; ſaid by *Heſiod* to be born of the Earth, *Autochthon*, to intimate he was of the ancient Inhabitants of *Greece*. *Apollodorus*, *lib.* 2.

PELEGRINI, or *le Pelerin*, known by the Name of *Camillus Pelegrinus*, born at *Capua*, *September* 29th 1598. was the Nephew of another *Camillus Pelegrini*, a Man of Learning, who acquired great Reputation by his Knowledge. He took *Taſſo*'s part againſt the Academy of *la Crusca* in *Florence*, and maintained that in *Epicks* this Poet excelled *Arioſto*. This *Camillus Pelegrini* the younger following the Example of his Family, made himſelf exquiſite in the Sciences, and at the Age of Twenty writ a Treatiſe of Poetry; and afterwards publiſhed other Works, as, *Apparato all' Antichita di Capua Hiſtoria Principum Longobardorum*

ven

rum, &c. He died in the year 1664, aged 66. *Lorenzo Crasso, Elog. de Huom. Le Hen.*

PELEUS, married *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Neris*, and had *Achilles* by her. He is not the same as *Peleus*, or *Pelias*, King of *Thessaly*; for this was the Brother of *Æson*, the Father of *Jason*, but unlawfully begot. He seized upon the Kingdom, in prejudice of his Nephew *Jason*. And that he might rid himself of this young Prince, who was very courageous, he advised him to undertake the Conquest of the *Golden-fleece*. *Pelias* suffered himself to be deluded by *Medea*, who promised to make him young again (as she had done by *Æson*, the Father of *Jason*) by drawing all the old Blood out of his Veins, and filling of them up with new. But *Medea* suffered him to die. *Hygin. Fab.* 24.

PELION, a Mountain of *Thessaly* near unto *Ossa* and *Olympus*, called now *Petras*, according to *John Tzetzes*. *Dicearchus* of *Sicily*, the Disciple of *Aristotle*, found it to be higher than the other Mountains of *Thessaly* 125 paces, as we are informed by *Pliny*, *l.* 2. *c.* 65.

PELLA, an ancient City of *Cœlosyria*, was a Bishop's-See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, who did also reside there for some years. This was the Place where the Christians sheltred themselves during the Seige of *Jerusalem*. It stands in the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, East of *Jabesh-Gilead*; it was built by *Seleucus*, King of *Syria*, in honour of *Alexander the Great*, and therefore called by the Name of the Town where he was born. *Euseb. lib* 3.

PELLA, a City of *Macedonia*, now called *Zuchria*, according to *Le Noire*, and named *Janizza* by *Sophian*. But this is not the same, for it was built by the *Turks*, this word in their Language signifying a *New Town*. *Pella* is yet in being, and they dig up Marble there. The Ancients affirm it to be the Place where *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Alexander the Great* were born; the last of which is called the *Pellean* by *Juvenal*, *Sat.* 10.

PALLETIER (*James*) a Doctor of Physick, and an Eminent Mathematician, was born at *Mans*, in *Main*, of a good Family, in 1517. *La Croix du Maine* says, he was a very excellent Latin and French Poet, a good Orator, Physician, and Grammarian, to which our Author agrees, affirming, That he had a great Stock of Sence, which he set off with a great deal of Spirit and Advantage. He wrote *l'Art Poetique*, *La Savoye*, a Poem. *Oeuvres Poetiques. Dialogue d' l'Orthographe. L'Arithmetique. L'Algebra. Les Commentairs Latins sur Euclide, &c. Possevin in Appar. Sac. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. Sainte Marthe in Elog. Doct. Gall Lib.* 3. *&c.*

PELLEVE, or *Pelve*, (*Nicholas*) a Cardinal, Bishop of *Amiens*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Sens* and *Rheims*, was the Son of *Charles de Pelleve*, *Sieur* of *Jouy*, *Rebets*, &c. of an ancient and considerable Family, and of *Helene du Fay*, born in the Castle of *Jouy*, on *Monday Octob.* 18. 1518. and bred up with much Care He studied the Law at *Bourges* where he afterward read in that Faculty, and was at last made Councellor in Parliament, and Master of Requests. He was in favour with the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, who contributed much to his rising, and procured him the Bishoprick of *Amiens*. *Henry* IId named him to that Dignity, and he possessed himself of it in 1553. He was sent in 1559 to *Scotland*, and some Doctors of the *Sorbonne* joined with him, to endeavour to suppress the Reformation either by fair or foul means. *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, sent Succours to the *Scots*; who besieged the Fort of *Leith*, famous for the noble, warlike Exploits done there. *Pelleve* came into *France* to demand Succours; but a Peace was almost concluded at the same time. This was in the Reign of *Francis* IId. who died a little after. He followed the Cardinal of *Lorrain* to the Council of *Trent*, and finally, Pope *Paul* Vth. made him a Cardinal in 1560. This Prelate was then in *France*, and went not till two years after to *Rome*, where *Gregory* XIIIth gave him the Cardinal's-cap, and the Title of St. *John* and St. *Paul* He lived twenty years after in *Rome*, and there served the *French* Kings with a great deal of Ardency, as may be seen in the Letters of *Paul de Foix*, but he became after this one of the greatest Sticklers in the League: wherefore *Henry* IIId. caused his Revenues to be seized in *France*, and by way of Rallery called him *Cardinal le Pele*. Then it was that he wanted the Relief of those in the League, and the Bounty of the Popes who put him among the number of the poor Cardinals. However, after the death of the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, in 1588, he was made Archbishop of *Rheims*. He came to take Possession of it in 1592, and in that City held an Assembly, together with the Princes of the House of *Lorrain*, from thence returned to *Paris*; was made President of the Council of the League, and of the Clergy in the States held there by that Party, where he died in 1594, a little after he had made his Submission to *Henry the Great*, aged 76 years. The Writings of those times give no very good Account of him. And the truth is, he was the most bigotted of any to that Party and to the House of the *Guises*. *Le Gon. Gall Purp. Sainte Marthe Gall Christ Aubert Hist des Card.*

PELLICAN (*Conrade*) a Protestant Minister of *Rufach* a Town in *Alsatia*, born *January* 8. 1478. The Name of his Family was *Kursiner*, which he changed to that of *Pellican*. He was bred to Learning, and became a *Franciscan* Friar in 1592. Presently after his admission he fell to hard study, and attained to great perfection in the Sciences. For, besides *Greek* and *Hebrew* which he learn'd as it were of himself, he was well skilled in *Philosophy* and *Divinity*, and taught with great Reputation. He held great Places and important Commissions in his Province, was sent into *France* and *Italy*, to assist at the general Chapters held at *Rhoan*, afterwards at *Rome* and *Lyons*, and was made *Guardian* of the Convent of *Bale* in 1522. A little after he embraced the Opinions of *Luther*; and although at first he forbore to publish them for fear of trouble, he yet taught them in private, and favoured as much as in him lay all the Monks that had an Inclination that way. At last, in 1516, he quitted his religious Habit which he had wore thirty three years, and went to teach *Hebrew* at *Zurick*, where he married soon after, and lived till *April* 5 in the year 1556, the seventy eighth of his Age. He writ several things which have been printed in seven Volumes.

PELOPIDAS, a *Theban* Captain, was banished his Country by a Faction of the *Lacedæmonians* who feared his Courage. In the mean time *Phebidas*, their General, took *Cadmea*, a Cittadel of the *Thebans*, in the 99th, *Olympiad*, and 373d. year of *Rome*. *Pelopidas* retook it four years after from them by a Stratagem; and put the Enemy to flight; and was present afterwards with *Epaminondas*, at the most noble Exploits during the *Bœotick* War, and especially at the Battle of *Leuctra* in *Bœotia* in the year 383, and at the Seige of *Sparta*, in 385 of *Rome*. The *Thebans* sent *Pelopidas* Embassador to *Artaxerxes* K. of *Persia*, who honoured him very much. Having after this received some Affront from *Alexander*, Tyrant of *Pherse*, he perswaded the *Thebans* to make War upon him, wherein he was made General, and won the Battle; but was found slain among the Dead, in the three hundred and ninetieth year of *Rome* and the 104th. *Olympiad*. *Xenophon*, *lib.* 6. *Diodor. lib.* 15. *Polybius*, *lib.* 1. *Cornelius Nepos*, and *Plutarch in his Life.*

PELOPONNESUS, a Province and *Peninsula* of *Greece*, so called from *Pelops*, the Son of *Tantalus*; but is now called the *Morea*. It was anciently divided into eight parts, to wit, into *Achaia*, *Arcadia*, the Country of *Argos*, *Corinth*, *Elis*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, and *Sicyone*; but now into the Dutchy of *Clarence*, which comprehends *Achaia*, *Sicyonia* and *Corinth*. The *Belvedere*, that was formerly *Elis* and *Messenia*. The *Saccania*, anciently the Country of *Argos*. And the *Tzaconia*, where were *Laconia* and *Arcadia*. This last part is also named, *le Bras de Maino*. The principal Cities are *Coron*, *Clarence*, *Argos*, *Belvedere*, formerly *Elis*; *Maina*, Lat. *Leuctrum*, *Leontari*, *Megalopolis*, *Coranto*, or *Carto*, Lat. *Corinthus*, *Misitra*, Lat. *Sparta*, *Patras* and *Napoli di Romania*, &c. The Name of the War of *Peloponnesus* was formerly given to that waged by the People of this *Peninsula*, against the *Athenians*, which lasted from the 323d. year of *Rome*, in the 87th. *Olympiad*, till three hundred and fifty, when the City of *Athens* was taken. The *Turks* possessed themselves of *Peloponnesus* in the Reign of *Mahomet* IId. but it has been re-conquered by the *Venetians* during the late War. *Strabo*, *l.* 3. *Pliny*, *l.* 4. *Pausanias*, *in Attic. Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Diodorus Siculus*, &c. *Vide* LACEDÆMONIA.

PELOPS, The Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, passed to *Elis*, and marryed *Hippodamia* the Daughter of *Oenomaus*. He became so potent that all the Country that lies beyond the *Isthmus*, and makes a considerable part of *Greece*, was called from his Name, and νῆσος which signifies an *Island*; *Peloponnesus*, that is, the *Isle* of *Pelops*. The Poets feign that *Tantalus* served in his Son *Pelops* to the Table of the Gods. *Ovid. l.* 6. *Metam.*

PELORUM, a Promontory of *Sicily*, called *Capo di Faro*, or the *Fare* of *Messina*. It's thought this Name came to it from a *Pilot* which *Hannibal* killed there, thinking he had betrayed him. But afterwards, coming to know his Innocence, he erected a Statue for him there. *Valerius Maximus*, *lib.* 9. *c.* 8. *ex.* 4.

PELTAN (*Theodorus Anthony*) a Jesuit, so call'd, because he was born at *Pelte*, in the Diocess of *Liege*, was one of the first Religious of that Order. He was first Greek, then Hebrew, and afterwards, Divinity Professor at *Ingolstadt*, where he liv'd in Reputation, and died in 1584. His Works are *De Peccato Originali Tract XVIII. De Satisfactione Christi & Nostra, & De Purgatorio, Lib. III. De Christianorum Sepulturis, Exequiis & Anniversariis. De Tribus Bonorum Operum generibus. Theologia Naturalis & Mystica. De Sanctorum Origine, Cultu, & Invocatione, Reliquiis & Imaginibus. De Matrimonio. Paraphrasis ac Scholia in Proverbia Solomonis. Catena Graecorum Patrum in Proverbia, &c.* He likewise translated several of the Fathers into Latin. *Valentin. Rotmar. de Profess. Acad. Ingolst. Ribadeneira & Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jes. &c.*

PELU (*Julius*) Bishop of *Naumburg* in *Misnia*, died in 1554. He wrote *Institutio Hominis Christiani. De Republica*

Publicæ Germaniæ ſeu Imperio Conſtituendo, &c. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. Miræus, &c.

PELUSIA, anciently *Peluſium*, now *Belbeis*, according to *Gulielmus Tyrius* and *le Noire* A City of *Egypt*, formerly an Archbiſhop's-See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. *Damiata* is built near the Ruins of this ancient City, and hath increaſed to its diſadvantage, whence it comes to paſs that it is often taken for *Peluſium*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, &c. The *Hebrew* Writers called it *Sin* or *Sain*. It was once 20 *Stadia* in Circuit, and *The ſtrength of Egypt*. It was ſeated on the Eaſtern-ſhore of the moſt Eaſterly Branch of the *Nile*, next to *Judea* and *Syria*. *Sennacherib*, King of *Aſſyria*, beſieging this Place, and hearing that the King of *Æthiopia* was coming with an Army to relieve it, retired about *An. Mun.* 3235. It was taken ſoon after by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and ran the ſame Fate with the Kingdom of *Egypt* in after times, till *Antipater*, Father of *Herod the Great*, took it, about 3895, fifty three years before Chriſt. It is probable that the old City was ruined by the *Saracens*, *Anno Chriſti* 640. And that *Damiata*, which afterward ſprang out of its Ruines, was built by them. The Writers of the Holy War called it alſo, *Belbeis*; for the Fate of which Place ſee DAMIATA, *Ptol.* Long. 63. 20. Lat. 31. 10. This City was finally laid in Aſhes by *Amarick*, King of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Chriſti*, 1167, or 68, and never after rebuilt.

PELYS, a Town of Lower *Hungary*, Capital of a County of the ſame Name. It lies 15 m. S. W from *Vaccia*, 26 from *Alba Regalis*, and 20 N. E. from *Buda*.

PEMBRIDGE, a Market Town of *Stretford* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Herefordſhire*, ſeated on the River *Wye*. It's a Place of good Antiquity, noted for its Horſe-fair, and ſtands 100 miles from *London*.

PEMBROKE, Lat. *Pembrochium*, the chief Place of *Pembrokeſhire*, in South *Wales*, ſtands upon a forked Arm of *Milford*-Haven, and in the beſt part of all the County. The Town conſiſts principally of one long Street, on a long narrow point of a Rock, and that but thinly inhabited. Yet here are two Churches within the Walls. The Earls hereof in former times were Count Palatines, and paſſed all things that concerned the County under the Seal of the Earldom. Thus it continued till the Reign of *Henry* VIIIth. when *Wales*, being incorporated into the Realm of *England*, the Authority of the great Lords there was diſſolved by Parliament, ſince which the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely Titular; which Title is now enjoy'd by the Right Honourable *Tho. Herbert*, being devolved to him from his Anceſtor *William Herbert*, Lord Steward, created Earl of *Pembroke*, by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1551. It ſends one Burgeſs to Parliament, and is diſtant from *London* 107 miles.

PEMBROKESHIRE, Lat. *Pembrochienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of South *Wales*, and that which runs furtheſt Weſtward of all the Country; it's called *Pembrokeſhire* from *Pembroke*, the chief place thereof, and is for the moſt part ſurrounded with the Sea, which incircles it Weſt and South and part of the Eaſt, where it alſo confines upon *Carmarthenſhire*, as it does Northward upon *Cardiganſhire*. From North to South it extends its ſelf about 26 miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 20; the whole divided into ſeven Hundreds wherein are 145 Pariſhes and 8 Market-Towns, 16 Caſtles and 2 Block-houſes, anciently inhabited by the *Dimetæ*, and now in the Dioceſs of St. *David's* Of all Counties of *Wales* this is counted the beſt, becauſe the leaſt Mountainous. About *Tenby* the Sea does ſo ſwarm with Fiſh, that the *Welſh* commonly call it *Tenby y peſkod*, that is, *Tenby* plentiful of Fiſh Weſtward is a Tract called *Rowſe*, peopled by *Flemings* in the Reign of *Henry* I who being driven out of their Country by an Irruption of the Sea, were placed here to defend the Land given 'em againſt the troubleſome *Welſh*, wherein they did not fruſtrate that King's Expectation; for they ſo carried themſelves in his quarrel, and communicated ſo little with their Neighbours, that to this day their Poſterity do not ſpeak the *Welſh* Language. This part of the Country is otherwiſe called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here are a great many Coal-pits, and good Faulcons called *Peregrines*. In the South parts is *Milford Haven*, one of the fineſt Harbours in *Europe*. The County is noted, beſides, for being the birth-place of *Henry* the VII St *Euſtinian*, *Gerald Cambrenſis*. The Market-Towns are *Pembroke*, the Shire Town, St *Davids*, *Eſhgard*, *Haverford weſt*, *Kilgarren*, *Narberth*, *Newport* and *Tenby*; beſides *Pembroke* there is only *Haverford* that ſends Members to Parliament beſides Knights of the Shire. *Camb. Brit.*

PENA (*Francis*) a Spaniard, born at *Villaroya de Rioxa*, in the Dioceſs of *Saragoſſa*, was nominated by King *Philip* II of *Spain*, for Auditor of the *Rota*; he was well enough ſkill'd in the Law, and acquir'd ſome Share of Reputation at *Rome*, where he died in 1612 This Man was, as *Moreri* obſerves, furiouſly fond of the Inquiſition, inſomuch that the Partiality of his Paſſion carry'd him ſometimes too far, as appears by two of his Tracts; the one written againſt the Abſolution, given by the French Clergy to *Henry* IV. and the ſecond againſt the famous Decree of the Parliament of *Paris*, againſt that lewd Aſſaſſin *John Chaſtel*. *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, *Pinac.* 1. *Imag Illuſt cap.* 80. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PENANCE, a puniſhment impoſed for ſins after Confeſſion. It was either ſecret or publick, as the Biſhop, or Prieſts with his leave judged proper for the Edification of Chriſtians. Several did publick penance without any bodies knowing for what ſins they did it; and others did penance privately for great offences, when the doing of it publickly might cauſe too much ſcandal. The time of Penance was longer or ſhorter, according to the different cuſtoms of the Churches, and we may yet ſee a vaſt difference among the *Penitential Canons* we have remaining; but the ancienteſt are uſually the ſevereſt. St *Baſil* Sets down two years for Theft, ſeven for Fornication, eleven for Perjury, fifteen for Adultery, twenty for Murther, and all the life for Apoſtacy. Thoſe who were ordered to publick penance addreſſed themſelves to the Arch-prieſt, or Prieſt-Penitentiary, who took their name in writing; afterwards, the firſt day of Lent, they preſented themſelves at the Door of the Church in poor and torn Apparel, for ſuch were the Mourning Habits of the Ancients; being entred into the Church, they receiv'd Aſhes upon their Heads by the Hands of the Prelate, and Hair-cloth upon their Bodies and then went out of the Church, the Doors being preſently ſhut after them. They uſually remain'd ſhut up weeping and groaning, unleſs on Feaſt-days that they preſented themſelves in the Church porch. Some time after they were admitted in to hear the Leſſons and Sermons with command to go out before Prayers. At the end of a certain term of time, they were allowed to pray with the Faithful, but lay all alone upon the Earth, and at length were ſuffered to pray ſtanding until the Offertory, when they went out; ſo that you ſee there were four ſorts of Penitents, The *Weeping*, the *Hearers*, *thoſe that lay along*, and *thoſe that pray'd as the reſt did*; but yet they were diſtinguiſh'd in another manner from the reſt of the Faithful, by placing of them on the left ſide of the Church. The time of Penance was divided into four parts, agreeable to the four conditions I have mentioned; for Example, he that committed wilful Murther was to be four years among the *Weepers* or *Flentes*; that is, to remain at the Church-door at the hours of Prayer, clad in Hair-cloth, with Aſhes upon his Head and unſhaven, and in that condition recommended himſelf to the prayers of the Faithful within; for the five following years he was to be among the number of Auditors, and came into the Church to hear the Sermons; he was afterwards placed among thoſe that lay all along the Earth at prayers for ſeven years; and at laſt paſs'd into the rank of Conſiſtants, or thoſe that pray'd ſtanding, till the term of twenty years was accompliſh'd, at which time he was admitted to partake of the Holy Sacrament; but this ſpace was often abridged by the Prelates, if they perceiv'd the Penitents deſerv'd ſome indulgence; but if they chanc'd to die before the courſe of their Penance was accompliſh'd they conceiv'd a good opinion of their Salvation, and ſaid Maſs for them. When they were re-admitted into Communion, they preſented themſelves at the Church-door, where the Prelate cauſed them to come in, and gave them ſolemn Abſolution, then allowed them to cut their Hair, lay aſide their Penitential Habit, and to live as the reſt of the Faithful did. Abbot of *Fleury*, *Mœurs des Chrétiens*.

PENATES or LARES, were thoſe the Ancients conſider'd as their Houſhold-Gods, the name being given to the little Statues they had in their Houſes, to which they very often offered Sacrifices conſiſting of Wine and Incenſe. *Dion d'Halicarnaſſ. lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Cicero*, *pro domo ſua. Cartari*, *in Imag. Deor.* Vid. LARES.

PENDA, the third King of *Mercia* ſucceeded to *Kerl* *An.* 626, who had long withheld the Kingdom from him, being the Son of *Wilba*. His Reign prov'd fatal to no leſs than four Kings whom he ſlew in Battel; *viz. Edwin* and *Oſwald* two Kings of the *Northumbers*, and *Sigebert* and *Anna*, two Kings of the *Eaſt Angles*. At laſt, after a Reign of 30 Years he was ſlain himſelf in a Battle againſt *Oſwy* King of the *Northumbers*.

PENDA, the Fourth King of *Mercia*, and the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Mercians*, ſucceeded his Father *Penda* *An.* 656. His marrying *Alfleda* Daughter of *Oſwy* King of the *Northumbers*, occaſioned his Converſion, for *Oſwy* being a Chriſtian Prince refuſed to give him his Daughter, but upon condition he ſhould, with all his people, imbrace the Chriſtian Faith *Alfred* Son of *Oſwy*, who had *Kyniburga*, *Penda*'s Siſter to Wife, did alſo incline him very much to his Converſion; ſo that, hearing willingly what was preached unto him concerning Reſurrection and Eternal Life, he was ſoon convinc'd of the truth of Chriſtianity, and upon his Conviction baptiz'd with all his Followers, whether he ſhould obtain the Virgin or no All this while his Father *Penda* was alive, who for his princely Vertues had made him Prince of South *Mercia*; and 'tis obſervable, that tho

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a Heathen, he did not hinder any of his Kingdom to hear or believe the Gospel, but rather reprov'd and discountenanc'd those Professors thereof whose Works did not answer to their Faith, condemning all Men that obey'd not that God in whom they chose to believe. His Son *Penda* reign'd but three years, being slain on *Easter-day* by the Treachery of his Wife, whom he had married for a good Christian; so that one would think they had exchang'd Religion, and that his Queen turn'd a Heathen when he turn'd Christian.

PENDENNIS-CASTLE, stands upon a Hill of the same name in *Cornwall*, at the entrance of *Falmouth* Haven. It is one of the largest Castles now standing in *England*.

PENDLE-HILL, in *Lancashire*, is very high, and on the top of it grows a Plant called Cloud'sberry, as if not very far from the Clouds; whenever its top is cover'd with a mist, then it is a certain sign of Rain.

PENELOPE, the Daughter of *Icarus* and Wife of *Ulysses*, to whom she bore *Telemachus*. Her Husband being oblig'd to go to the *Trojan* War, was absent for the space of twenty years; in the mean time several great persons, charmed with the Beauty of *Penelope*, would have made her believe, that *Ulysses* was dead, and entreated her to declare in their favour; which she promised upon condition she might have time allowed her to finish a piece of Work which she had begun, and had it granted her; but she, to delude them, was wont in the night time to undoe all she had done by day, and by this ingenious Artifice wav'd the Importunity of her Lovers till her Husband returned. *Homer in Odyss. Ovid. Ep.* 1. *Bocace de Clar. Mulier.*

PENEUS, now called *Salampria*, the most beautiful River of *Thessaly*, which being encreased by the *Ion*, *Pat.ssus*, and the *Apidanus*, runs between the Mountains of *Ossa* and *Olympus*, and dischargeth it self into the Gulf of *Thessalonica*. This River waters also the Valley of *Tempe* in *Thessaly*, and is so famous in the Writings of the Poets, that they feign *Daphne* the Daughter of this River was transformed into a Lawrel-Tree. Doctor *Brown*, who saw it in 1669, says, The Stream is very clear, and that abundance of Bay-Trees grow on its Banks. *Pliny* saith, That it made the Sheep which drunk of its Waters Coal-black. *Pliny. Strabo, &c.* speak of it, and *Ovid l.* 1. *Met.*

PENGAB or LAHOR, a Kingdom in *India* belonging to the *Great Mogul*. Its name imports *five Waters*, for that the Country is watered with five Rivers. Its Capital City is *Lahor*. Vid. LAHOR.

PENGICK, Lat. *Penica*, a City of *Misnia* upon the River *Muldaw*, seven *German* miles East of *Chemnitz*, and seven South of *Leipsick* in *Saxony*.

PENIEL or PENUEL, an ancient City in the Tribe of *Reuben*, beyond the Brook of *Jabbok*, at the foot of Mount *Lebanon*, on the Frontiers of the *Amorites*. It took its name from *Jacob*'s Vision of an Angel who wrestled with him, and that according to his own Interpretation, he had seen God face to face. *Gen* 32. 30. *Gideon* broke down the Tower, and slew the Inhabitants of this City, because they refused to give refreshment to his Army, *Judg.* 8 8. 17. but *Jeroboam* rebuilt it.

PENITENTIAL, a Collection of Canons that appointed the time and manner of Penance to be regularly imposed for every sin, and Forms of Prayer that ought to be used for the receiving of those who entred into Penance, and reconciling Penitents by solemn Absolution. The principal Works of this kind are the *Penitentials* of *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that of *Bede*, which some attribute to *Egbert* Archbishop of *York*, who lived at the same time; that of *Rabanus Maurus* Archbishop of *Mayence*, and the *Roman Penitential. Dougat. Histoire du droit Canon.*

PENITENTS, the name of some devout persons who formed several Fraternities, especially in *Italy*, and make profession of doing publick Penance at certain times in the Year. It's said, This custom was establish'd in 1260 by an Hermit, who begun to preach in the City of *Perugia* in *Italy*, that the Inhabitants should be buried under the ruines of their Houses, which should fall down upon them, if they appeased not the wrath of God by a sudden Repentance. His Auditors, according to the Example of the *Ninevites*, cloathed themselves in Sack cloth, and with Whips in their Hands went in procession along the Streets, flashing their Shoulders in order to expiate their Sins. This kind of Penance was afterwards practis'd in some other Countries, and particularly in *Hungary*, during a raging pestilence all over the Kingdom; but a little while after it gave place to a dangerous Sect called the *Flagellants*, who ran together in great companies, naked down to the Wast, and lash'd themselves with Whips till the Blood gush'd out, and declar'd, That this new Baptism of Blood (for so they called it) blotted out all their Sins, even those that should be committed afterwards. This Superstition was abolished, but at the same time another was approved, to wit the Fraternities of Penitents of different colours that are still to be seen in *Italy*, in the Pope's Dominions, the Country of *Avignon*, *Languedoc*, and elsewhere, who make their processions, but more especially on *Holy Thursday*, clad in Sackcloth with a Whip tied about their Wast, which yet they make no use of, but for the Ceremonies sake. *Maimburg, Historie de la Ligue.*

PENKRIDGE, a Market-Town of *Cudleston* Hundred, about the middle of *Staffordshire*, called *Penkridge* from the River *Penk*, upon which it is seated, with a Bridge over it, from whence it runs Northward into the *Saw*.

PENNA or CITTA DI PENNA, Lat. *Penna S. Johannis*, or *Pinna in Vestinis*, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples* a Bishop's See under *Chieti* or *Theato*; the Bishoprick whereof hath been united to that of *Atti*. We have the Synodical Ordinances of *Penna* publish'd in 1585. *Pliny* speaks of this City, and *Silius Italicus, lib.* 8.

PENNAFIEL or PENAFIEL, Lat. *Penna fidelis*, a City of *Spain* in *Old-Castile*, which stands near to the *Duero* within six Leagues of *Valadolid*, where a Council was held in 1302.

PENON DE VELEZ, a Fortress belonging to the King of *Spain* on the Coast of *Barbary* betwixt, *Tetuan* and *Alcudia*, 62 *English* miles from either. It stands between two Mountains on the edge of a fair Plain. The Inhabitants live by fishing and piracy, the Castle is built upon a Rock in the Sea.

PENRISE, a Market-Town of *Swansey* Hundred in the S. W of *Glamorganshire*, 155 miles from *London*.

PENRITH, a Market-Town of note in *Cumberland* stands near the River *Eden*, which parts it from *Westmorland*. 'Tis large and well built, inhabited by a great many Tanners. This Town is 214 miles from *London*.

PENRYN, a Market and Borough Town of *Kirrier* Hundred in *Cornwall*. It lies upon a small River which falls three miles off into the mouth of the *Fale*, and with it into the Channel. It's 219 miles from *London*.

PENSFORD, a Market Town of *Chewe* Hundred in the North of *Somersetshire*, 94 miles from *London*.

PENSYLVANIA, a Country lying upon the Continent of Northern *America*, from the 43d. to the 40th. Degree of the Northern Lat. The Propriety and Government of this Country was given by King *Charles* II. to *William Penn*, Esq; in Consideration of the Merit and Services of Sir *William Penn* his Father, as appears by his Majesty's Grant, dated *April* the 2d. 1681. As to the Soil of the Country, though different, 'tis generally good: The Air is sweet and clear, and the Waters wholesome. The former part of the Winter is generally milder than in *England*; but from *December* to *March*, there are sometimes sharp Frosts, though for the most part accompany'd with a clear Sky. The Product of the Country in Vegetables, is the black Walnut, Cedar, Cypress, Chesnut, Poplar, Gum-wood, Hickery, Sassafras, Ash, Beech, and Oak of divers sorts. The Fruits growing in the Woods, are, the white and black Mulberry, Chesnut, Wallnut, Plums, Strawberries, Cranberries, Hurtleberries, and Grapes of several Kinds, some of 'em little inferiour to the Frontiniack. The Artificial Product of the Country, is Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, and Beans, and almost all sorts of Herbs and Roots that our Gardens in *England* usually bring forth. The Living Creatures are, the Elk, as big as a small Ox, Deer bigger than ours, Bever, Racoon, Rabbits, Squirrels, *&c.* The Land-Fowl are Turkeys, of a very large size, Phesants, Heath-Birds, Pidgeons, and Partridges in abundance. The Wild-Fowl is much of the same kind with ours, and as good. There is likewise store of Fish in the Sea and Rivers. The Country affords several Plants considerable for Medicine, Beauty, and Scent. The Natives are generally Tall, and well Proportion'd, but of a swarthy Complexion. Their Temper is very Hospitable and Civil. They believe a God, and the Immortality of the Soul, affirming, that *a Great King made 'em, who dwells in a Glorious Country to the Southward, and that the Souls of the Good shall go thither and live happily after Death.* Their Government is Monarchical, and Hereditary, but the Succession is govern'd by the Pedigree on the Mother's side; for Instance, The Children of the present Kings will not succeed, but their Brothers by the Mother, or the Male Children of their Sisters, for no Woman Inherits. The English, upon their settling there under Mr. *Penn*, purchas'd their Lands of the Indian Princes, who made a League with them. Those that have a mind to be further inform'd concerning the Product and Customs of this Country, and the Improvement of the Plantation, may consult the Account publish'd by Mr. *Penn*, in 1683 and inserted in a Book, call'd, *The Present State of his Majesty's Isles and Territories in* America, Printed in the Year 1687. All that I shall add is, That the Planted Part of the Province is cast into Six Counties, *viz. Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, containing, in 1683, about 4000 People. *Philadelphia* is the Metropolis of the Country.

PENTAPOLIS, that is to say, th Country of five Cities. This name was given to the *Pentapolis* of *Syria*,

where were thoſe five infamous Cities *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Adma*, *Zeboim* and *Segor*, burnt by fire from Heaven, for the Sins of the Inhabitants. Beſides this, there was alſo a *Pentapolis* in *Libya*, which comprehended *Berenice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Cyrene* and *Apollonia*; and one in *Italy*, that took in *Ariminum*, *Piſaurum*, *Ancona*, *Oſimo* and *Vocona*.

PENTATEUCH, that is, five Volumes, being the name given by the *Greeks* to the five Books of *Moſes*.

PENTATHLON, an Exerciſe among the *Greeks*, which took in five ſorts of Plays or Combats, to wit, Running, Leaping, throwing of the Quoit, hurling of the Javelin, Boxing and Wreſtling. The Latins call it *Quinquertium*. There was a Reward propos'd for the Conquerors in each play, but he that won the Victory in the *Pentathlon*, receiv'd chiefly a Palm put into his Hand, and then the Herald publiſh'd his Name and Praiſes with a loud voice, and afterwards had a Crown beſtowed upon him of great value. *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 5. *Pollux*, *l.* 3. *c.* 30.

PENTECOST, a Feaſt celebrated by the *Jews* fifty days after the Paſſover, purſuant to God's command, as ſet down in the 23d Chapter of *Leviticus*; this word comes from the Greek πεντεκοστὴ which ſignifies Fifty; which day, among the Chriſtians, is that of the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Apoſtles. It's believed the Houſe where the Holy Spirit deſcended upon them, was that of *Mary*, the Mother of *Mark* the Diſciple, and Companion of *Paul* and *Barnabas*. It was the place where Chriſt kept his laſt Paſſover, and inſtituted the Lord's Supper; where he appear'd to his Diſciples on the day of his Reſurrection; and again eight days after, and where St. *Peter* came to find the Faithful aſſembled together after his going out of the Priſon, from which the Angel brought him. The Empreſs *Helena* built there the Church of S. *Sion*, which was the faireſt in *Jeruſalem*. And St. *Jerom* ſaith, The Pillar was ſet there to which our Lord was ty'd during his being ſcourg'd. The *Moors* ruin'd it in the Year 1460, and having been repair'd by the liberalities of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, it was deſtroy'd a ſecond time by the ſame Infidels a few years after, inſomuch that there is nothing to be ſeen but ſome few Ruines of that ſtately Structure. *Le Pere Giry*, *des Myſteres de l' Egliſe*. The *Jews* call the Pentecoſt alſo the Feaſt of Weeks, becauſe it is kept at the ſeven Weeks end after Eaſter; which, beſides in Scripture is called *The day of Firſt-fruits*, for that on that day they offered their Firſt-Fruits in the Temple. It's moreover term'd, The day of the Harveſt, for that they began then to cut down their Corn. The *Jews* celebrate this Feaſt for two days, as that of the Paſſover; that is, they do no manner of Work or Buſineſs for that time. *R. Leo de Modena* reports, That it is a Tradition among the *Jews*, that the Law was given them on that day upon *Mount Sinai*, wherefore they uſe to adorn their Synagogues and Bedchambers, and alſo their Houſes with Roſes and Flowers made up into Crowns and Bundles. *R. Leo de Modena. Ceremd. Jud. p.* 3. *c.* 4. Father *Simon*, in his *Supplement to the Jewiſh Ceremonies*, compares the Chriſtian Pentecoſt with the Jewiſh, and obſerves, that as God gave the Iſraelites the Law upon *Mount Sinai*, which appear'd all on Fire upon this Day; ſo the Apoſtles receiv'd the New or Evangelical Law upon the ſame Day, being fill'd with the Holy Ghoſt, whoſe Deſcent upon 'em was accompany'd with a great Noiſe. He obſerves likewiſe, that the Solemnity of the Chriſtian Pentecoſt is kept in Honour of the Goſpel, as the Jewiſh was out of regard to the Law.

PENTECOSTARION, the *Greeks* give this name to one of their Eccleſiaſtical Books that contains the Office for the Church from *Eaſter-Day* till the eighth day after *Pentecoſt*, which is by them called the *Sunday of all the Saints*: And this Book has been thus called becauſe of the *Pentecoſtes Leo Allat. Dans ſa.* 1. *diſſert ſur les livres Eccleſiaſtiques des Grecs*.

PENTHEUS, was a Prince of *Thebes*, who laugh'd at the Ceremonies uſed at the Feaſts conſecrated to *Bacchus*. This Deity willing to be reveng'd on him, tranſported *Agave* the Daughter of King *Cadmus*, and the Mother of this *Pentheus* with ſuch a fury, that being in company with the *Nymphs*, and taking him to be a Wild-Boar, ſhe ſlew him. *Ovid. l.* 3. *Met.*

PENTHESILEA, a Queen of the *Amazons*, ſucceeded *Orithya*. She carried ſuccors to the *Trojans*, and after having given noble proofs of her Bravery, was kill'd by *Achilles*. *Pomp. Trog.* ſaith, It was ſhe that invented the Battle-ax. *Plin. l.* 7. *c.* 56.

PENTLAND FIRTH, Lat. *Mare pictonum*, that part of the North-Sea which runs betwixt the County of *Cathneſs* in the North of *Scotland*, and the Iſlands of *Orkney*, being about 24 miles broad. The Tide here runs ſo ſtrong, that it carries over Buſſes or ſmall Ships in two hours time, tho there be no Wind. It's ſaid to take its name from the total Shipwrack of a *Pictiſh* Fleet, after they had been repulſed by the Inhabitants of *Cathneſs* on one ſide, and thoſe of *Orkney* on the other, the Veſſels being ſwallowed in Whirl pools occaſioned here by the meeting of contrary Tides from the *Deucalidon* and *German* Sea, and the Rocks of the Iſlands which lie here thick, and repell this continually raging Sea with great force, whence the *Orkney* Men have a ſaying, That every Crag-Lugg makes a new Tide which meet together with ſo much violence, even in the calmeſt Weather, as that the Water ſeems to reach the Clouds, and the whole Ocean looks as cover'd with Froth; but in a ſtorm there is nothing ſo dreadful to behold, the very Fiſh and Sea-Calves being often daſh'd to pieces againſt the Rocks; but there are two certain times when this tempeſtuous Firth may be ſafely paſs'd, *viz.* at Ebb or high Tide, tho then alſo there are ſome ſmall Whirls dangerous for little Veſſels, but the Mariners are ſo well acquainted with them, that they either avoid them, or provide ſomething to throw into them, and while that is ſinking they paſs them without any hazard. *Buch. Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.*

PENZANCE, a Market-Town and Haven of *Penwith* Hundred in the N. E. parts of *Cornwall*. It ſtands on the Weſt ſide of *Mounts Bay* over againſt *Market Jew*, on the other ſide, and near unto it you will find the *Main Amber* of which in its proper place. It's 201 miles from *London*.

PEPIN, ſurnamed the *Short* or *Little*, King of *France*, the firſt of the ſecond Race of the *French Monarchs*, was the Son of *Charles Martell*, and Brother of *Carloman*. The two Brothers divided the Government between them after the death of their Father, but *Carloman* retiring afterwards into *Italy*, *Pepin* remain'd ſole manager, and carried his deſign farther; and in ſhort, ſeeing that all people concurr'd to ſet the Crown upon his Head, and to dethrone *Childerick* III. who was a Prince without Wit or Courage, he called a Parliament that he might have their conſent, which was unanimouſly granted him, and in the mean time deputed *Bouchard* Biſhop of *Virtzburg*, and *Fulrad* Abbot of St. *Denys*, and Chaplain to the Prince, to go to *Rome*, in order to be inform'd of Pope *Zachary*, Who was the worthieſt to be on the Throne, he who took no care of the Affairs of the Kingdom, or he who by his Prudence and Valour govern'd it wiſely, and kept it from the Oppreſſions of the Enemy. *Zachary*, who ſtood in need of *Pepin*'s Forces, fail'd not to declare in his favour. This anſwer being related in *France*, the Biſhops who where aſſembled at *Soiſſons* with *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, having the ſuffrage and univerſal conſent of the Grandees and People, Crown'd King *Pepin* on the firſt of *May* in 752. At the ſame time *Childerick* was depos'd, and afterwards put into a Monaſtery. After the performance of this Ceremony, the new King put a ſtop to the revolt of his Brother *Griphon*, and took *Vannes*, and ſubdued all that Country. Pope *Stephen* II. who ſucceeded *Zachary*, finding himſelf extreamly incommoded by the *Lombards*, had recourſe to *Pepin*, whom he came into *France* to ſee. The King receiv'd him at the Caſtle of *Poictiers* near *Vitri* in *Parthois*, and ſent him to the Abby of St. *Denys*; and ſometime after this Pope anointed and crown'd him, with his two Sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, at *Ferrieres*, *July* 28. 754. Next year *Pepin* went into *Italy*, and having forc'd *Aiſtulphus* King of the *Lombards*, to give up all that he had taken from the Church of *Rome*, he returned into *France*, and ſent back Pope *Stephen* into *Italy*; but the *Lombards* failing to keep their words, the King repaſs'd the *Alps* in 756, and conſtrained them to give all manner of ſatisfaction to the Pope of *Rome*; being come back into *France*, he ſpent the reſt of his life in making War upon the *Saxons*, and upon *Gaifre*, or *Waifer* Duke of *Aquitain*; whom he defeated ſix or ſeven times, till the year 768, that this Prince being kill'd by his own Subjects, the King remain'd Maſter of all his Dominions. Some time after, having been aſſaulted with a Fever at *Saintes*, he was carried to *Poictiers*, to *Tours* and St. *Denys*, where he died of a kind of a Dropſie, the 24th of *September*, in the ſame Year, aged 54; having reigned after his Coronation by the Pope ſixteen Years, four Months, and twenty four days. *Du Bouchet*, *orig. de la Maiſ. de France*. *S. Martha. l.* 7 *Hiſt. Geneal. de la Maiſon de Fran.* &c.

PEPIN I. of that name King of *Aquitain*, was the ſecond Son of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and of *Ermengarda*, made King of *Aquitain* in 817, was afterwards head of the Conſpiracies againſt his Father in 830 and 33. He died *December* 13. or *January*, as ſome would have it, in the Year 838, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of St *Radegonda* in *Poitiers*.

PEPIN II. King of *Aquitain*, ſucceeded his Father in his Dominions; he conducted ſome Troops to *Lothaire* his Uncle, and ſerv'd him at the Battle of *Fontenay* in *Auxerrois June* 25. in the Year 841, and was afterwards taken by *Sanchus* Count of *Gaſcony*, who ſent him to *Charles the Bald* his Uncle, who put him into a Monaſtery; two years after which he found a way to eſcape, and join'd himſelf to the *Normans*, living according to their Faſhion, for he plunder'd *Poitiers* and ſeveral other places in 857, but the *Aquitains* fell upon him, and having made him Priſoner deliver'd him to the French; who condemn'd him as a Traytor to his Country, and to Chriſtianity, and he was put to death in 864. *Le Chevalier de Boiſmé de Jaucourt Natural Rights*, &c.

PEPIN.

PEPIN, King of *Italy*, was the Son of *Charlemaign* and *Hildegarda* his ſecond Wife, born in the Year 777. The King his Father carried him to *Rome*, where he was baptiz'd, and receiv'd the name of *Carloman*; which Pope *Adrian* I. changed into that of *Pepin*, when crowning him King of the *Lombards*, *April* 15. on *Eaſter-day*, in the Year 781. He afterwards, on divers occaſions, gave proof of his Courage and Bravery. In 799 he beat the *Huns* or *Avarois*, and ſubdued *Grimoald* Duke of *Beneventum*, and died at *Milan* the 8th. of *July*, in the Year 810. *Les Annales des S. Bertin, de Metz & de Fuldes.*

PEPIN, ſurnamed *the Fat*, Mayor of the *Palace* in *France*, was the Son of *Anchiſes*, and Grandſon of S. *Arnold*, afterwards Biſhop of *Metz*. He began to govern in *Auſtraſia*, and was vanquiſh'd in the Year 681, by *Ebroin*; but in 687 he defeated King *Thierri*, and acted his part ſo well, that he had all the Authority in the two Kingdoms, under *Clovis* III. *Childebert* and *Dagobert* III. and it muſt be confeſs'd, he was worthy of the Empire of the *Franks*. He gained ſeveral Battles againſt *Berthairus* in 691, *Radbord* Duke of *Freezland* in 707; *Wilet* Duke of *Suabia*, whom he defeated in 709, and in 712. He died *December* 16, in 714, in the Caſtle of *Jopil* upon the *Meuſe*, near unto *Liege*. He had had two Wives, *Plectrida*, by whom he had *Drogon* or *Dreux* of *Champagne*, *Grimoald* Mayor of the *Palace*, and *Sylvinus* a Monk; and *Alpaida* the Mother of *Charles Martell*, and *Childebrand* the Head of the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*. *Aimon. cap.* 48. *du Boucher. St. Marthe Adrian Valois, &c.*

PEPIN, ſurnamed *De Landen*, the place of his Birth, was the Son of Duke *Carloman*, and Grandſon of *Charles* Count of *Hesbay*, in the Country of *Leige*. He ſhared in the Sovereign Power with S. *Arnold*, Duke of *Auſtraſia*, under the Reign of *Dagobert*, and was afterwards Mayor of the *Palace* to King *Sigebert*. He married *Itta*, called in the Annals of *Metz*, *Juberta*, Daughter to *Modoal*, Biſhop of *Metz*, by whom he had *Grimoald*, who ſucceeded him in the Dignity of Mayor of the *Palace*, and who alſo would have his Son *Childebert* crowned, after the death of *Sigebert* King of *Auſtraſia*; but *Clovis* II. put *Grimoald* and his Son to death. This ſame *Pepin* had alſo two Daughters, to wit, *Begga*, the Wife of *Anſigiſus*, the Father of *Pepin the Fat*, or *de Herſtall*, and *Gertruda*, Abbeſs and Foundreſs, together with her Mother *Itta*, of the Monaſtery of *Nivelle*. He died in the Year 647. *Annales de Metz.*

PEPUZIANS, Hereticks that came from the *Montaniſts*, whoſe Errors they followed, taking their name from a Town in *Phrygia*, called *Pepuza*, which they named *Jeruſalem*, whither they invited all Men to preſent themſelves. The Women were Biſhops and Prieſts among them. They appear'd in the Second Age. *S. Epiphanius Hær.* 49. *S. Auguſtin de Hær. c.* 27. *Euſebius, lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Baronius, A. C.* 173.

PEQUIN, PEKIN, or PECHELI, a Province of *China*, and one of the principal of that Kingdom, with a City of the ſame name, the Capital of the Kingdom. This Province hath that of *Leaotum*, and the Gulf of *Nanquin* to the E. *Xenſi* to the W. *Honoan* and *Xantung* to the S. and to the N. the Mountains and Wall that ſeparates it from *Tartary*. The City of *Pequin* is the Capital of all *China*, ſince the Year 1404; ſtands thirty Leagues from the great Wall, in a Country ill manur'd, very famous for the Palace of its Kings, its Grandeur, Buildings and number of Inhabitants; the *Tartars* waſted it very much during their Conqueſt of *China*, but is daily repair'd. The other Towns of this Province are *Paoting*, *Hokien*, *Chunting*, *Xunte*, *Quinpung*, *Tuming*, *Tunping*, with 135 leſſer Cities, which contain 418989 Families. *Martin Martin. Addl. Smart.*

PERA, a Town ſituate upon an Hill near unto the City of *Galata*, and is ſeparated from it only by ſome Church-Yards, wherein live ſeveral *Roman Catholicks* and *Greeks* of Quality, and where the Chriſtian Embaſſadors lodge, except thoſe of the Emperor, King of *Poland*, and the Republick of *Venice*, who live at *Conſtantinople*. The French Embaſſador has here a great Palace, which is called *the French Houſe*, and overlooks the Port, and the Grand Signior's Seraglio, that ſtands over againſt it on the other ſide of the Canal. Below *Pera* ſtands a little Town, called *Tophana*, which is the place where the Cannon and Artillery is caſt. *Galata, Pera*, and *Tophana*, form as it were an Amphitheatre, from whence may be ſeen all the Ships in the Road, and the ſtatelieſt Buildings of *Conſtantinople*. M. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PERALDUS (*William*) Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, or, as ſome ſay, Suffragan to that Archbiſhoprick, was much eſteem'd in the XIIIth. Century. He was a Monk of the Order of S. *Dominick*, and wrote that extraordinary fine Book, called *Summa Virtutum & Vitiorum*, which has been often reprinted, and is Abridg'd by *Jacobus de Voragine*. He is ſaid likewiſe to write the following Tracts, *viz. De Rudimentorum Traditione. Sermones de Tempore. De Sanctis, &c. Script. de Epiſcop. Lugdunenſibus. n.* 266, 267. *Sponde Contin. Bar. ad Poſſevin. Appar. Sacr.*

PERCHE, *le* PERCHE, Lat. *Perticus*, a Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, lying between *Chartrain*, which is to the Eaſt of it; *Vendomois* and *Dunois* to the South; *Maine* to the Weſt, and *Normandy* to the North. It's Inhabitants were called *Aulerci Diablintes* by *Cæſar*, and are not the ſame as thoſe named *Unelli* or *Venelli*, as ſome have believed, theſe laſt being in the Dioceſs of *Coutance*, which *F. Briel* and ſeveral other Geographers have very well obſerv'd. It's divided into the *Lower* and *Higher Perche*; the *Higher* is properly the Earldom, the *Lower* called *le Perche Gouet*, from the name of the ancient Lords of it. Others divide again the Country into *Terre Franco-ſe*, *Grand Perche*, *Perche Gouet*, and *Terres Demembrees*. The *Grand Perche* contains *Nogent*, *le Retrou*, *Mortagne*, *Belleſme*, *la Pierriere*; the Baronies of *la Loup*, *Illiers*, *Courvillier* and *Pontgoin*, which belongs to the Biſhop of *Chartres*, who, together with the Biſhop of *Sees*, have almoſt all this Country in their Dioceſſes. *Le Perche Gouet* hath five ancient Baronies, *Autun*, *Monmirail*, *Alluye*, *Bazoche* and *Brou*. *La Terre Francoiſe* takes in the Juriſdiction of *la Tour Griſe* upon the River of *Aure*, overagainſt *Verneuil* in *Normandy*. *Les Terres Demembrees* contain *Tourneris*, with the City of *Chaſteau-Neuf*, and the Principality of *Senonches*. *Le Perche* is about eighteen or twenty Leagues in length, and almoſt as many broad. The *Eure*, the *Loire*, the *Haiſne*, and the *Aure*, have their riſe in it. The Land is fruitful for Corn, Meadow, and Paſturage, has divers Manufacturies, as Serges, Cloth, Leather, eſpecially at *Nogent*; belongs to the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*; and as to the *Finances* depends upon the Generality of *Orleans* and *Alenzon*. *Le Perche* had formerly Earls of its own, the moſt ancient that we know of being *Angombert*, or *Albert*, who lived in the Ninth Age, in the time of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*; but its Lands were afterwards reunited to the Crown in the Reign of *Lewis* VIII. and S. *Lewis*. They were beſtowed upon *Charles* of *France*, the Son of *Philip the Hardy*, and Father to King *Philip de Valois*, and *Charles de Valois* II. of that name, Count of *Alenzon, du Perche, &c.* He left *Peter* behind him, who had *John* I. the Father of *John* II. the Father of *Renatus*, whoſe Son was *Charles* Duke of *Alenzon*, Count of *Perche, &c.* This laſt died at *Lyons*, *April* 11, in the Year 1525, at his return from the Battle of *Pavia*, and ſo *le Perche* was again reunited to the Crown. *Giles Bry Sieur de la Clergerie Hiſt. du Perche Sanſon Rem. ſur l'Ant. Gaul. & aux vertes Geog. &c.*

PERCIVALE (Sir *John*,) Baronet, of *Burton*, in the County of *Corke*, in *Ireland*. This Family is ſaid to come in with the Conqueror, and to derive from a Place in *Normandy*, call'd *Percivale*. It has ſpread into ſeveral Counties of *England*; and one Branch of it, for ſome Hundreds of Years, ſettled at *North Weſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, where it continued, till in the Year 1692, *Thomas Percivale*, Eſq; died, leaving only *Anne*, his Daughter and Heir. *Thomas Percivale*, Second Brother of *Edmond*, Lord of the Mannor of *North Weſton*, was, in the time of King *Edward* VI. ſeated at *Sydenham*, near *Bridgewater*, in the ſame County. This Eſtate coming to him by his Intermarriage with *Alice*, Daughter of *William*, and Siſter and Heir to *John Carve*, of *Sydenham*, Eſq; *Richard Percivale*, the Son of *George*, was this *Thomas*'s Great Grandſon and Heir, and in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was Secretary to Sir *Robert Cecil*, then Secretary of State. Afterwards, Sir *Robert* being made Earl of *Salisbury*, and Maſter of the Court of Wards, *Richard Percivale* was made a principal Officer under him, and for his Skill in the Affairs of that Court, was Recommended by King *James* I's Privy-Council, for the ſame Imployment in *Ireland*, when the Court of Wards was ſet up there. Upon this Occaſion, the Family was tranſplanted into *Ireland*, where they have ſince flouriſhed, *Philip* the Son of the ſaid *Richard* being Knighted, and *John* the Son of Sir *Philip*, made a Baronet of *Ireland*, in the 14th of *Charles* II. As for their Abilities and Fortunes, they were both conſiderable: Sir *John* left Sir *John*, who died young, leaving the preſent Sir *John* his Heir, in his Minority; who by the Progreſſes he has already made, gives a fair Expectation of coming up to the Credit of his Anceſtors. He bears (with the Arms of *Ulſter*) Argent, on a Chief, indented Gules, Three Croſſes Form of the Field.

PERCOP, or PERECOPS. Vid the *Tartars* of *Perecops*, on the *Crimea*.

PERCUNUS, a Deity of the ancient Inhabitants of *Pruſſia*, in honour of whom they always kept a Fire of Oak, which, if the Prieſt, whom in their Language they called *Waidelotte*, who had the care of that Fire, ſuffered through his negligence to go out, he was to be puniſhed with death. Theſe Idolatrous People believed, That when it thunder'd, it was their Grand Prieſt called *Krive*, entertaining himſelf with their God *Percunus*; and in this Opinion they fell down to the Earth to adore that Deity, asking of him ſeaſonable Weather to make their Grounds fruitful. *Hartknoch Diſſert* 10 *de cultu deorum Pruſſ.*

PERCY, an Ancient and Noble Family which deriv'd its deſcent from *Mainfred de Percie*, who came out of *Denmark* into *Normandy* before the Adventure of the famous *Rollo* thither. *William* and *Serlo de Percy*, accompained the Conqueror into *England*; and *William* being one of his Barons, and much belov'd by him, obtain'd vaſt Poſſeſſions in this Realm, eſpecially in *Lincolnſhire* and *Yorkſhire*, in the firſt whereof he had 32, and in the other 86 Lordſhips. *William* his Grandſon dying without Iſſue Male, *Agnes* his Daughter married *Joſceline de Lovaine*, upon condition that he and his Poſterity would either aſſume the Sirname of *Percy*, or bear the *Percy*'s Arms, relinquiſhing his own, and he aſſented to the former. This Family render'd it ſelf very famous for the great Services it did upon ſeveral occaſions againſt the *Scots* and French, in conſideration of which, *Henry Percy* was at the Coronation of *Richard* the IId. advanc'd to the dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, with a ſpecial Grant, that the Lands of which he then ſtood ſeiz'd, or did afterward purchaſe, ſhould be held *Sub honore comitiali*, and as parcel of his Ear'dom. In 2 *R.* II. he enti'd *Scotland* with the Earl of *Nottingham*, and won the Town of *Berwick*. In 7 *R.* II. to be reveng'd of the frequent incurſions the *Scots* made into *Northumberland*, he enter'd and waſted their Borders, but had this misfortune, that they by corrupting the Deputy Governour made 'emſelves Maſters of *Berwick*, which the Duke of *Lancaſter*, upon a former grudge to the Earl, made ſuch advantage of, that he prevail'd with the Parliament to pronounce ſentence of death, and loſs of Eſtate againſt him; but the King remitted the Execution of this ſevere Sentence; whereupon the Earl laying Siege to *Berwick*, had it ſurrender'd to him in conſideration of 2000 Marks He was join'd in Commiſſion with the Biſhop of *Durham*, *&c.* to treat of Peace, and require ſatisfaction of the *Scots* for Injuries done to the *Engliſh*, and ſoon after made Commiſſioner for receiving twenty four thouſand Marks in full conſideration of a hundred thouſand Marks due for the Ranſome of their King *David*. But in 21 *Richard* II. upon information, that he and his Son *Henry*, commonly called *Hot Spur*, had ſpoke ſome Seditious Words, he was ſent for out of the North, and neglecting to appear, was baniſh'd; whereupon he fled into *Scotland*, where he ſtay'd till the Duke of *Lancaſter* landed at *Ravenſpur* in *Yorkſhire*, whither he came to join him. The Duke being declar'd King by the name of *Henry* the IVth. in conſideration of the Earl's Merits he made him Conſtable of *England* for life, gave him the Iſle of *Man*, and made him Ceneral Warden of the Weſt Marches towards *Scotland*, and the next Year conſtituted him one of the Commiſſioners to treat of a Marriage for *Blanch*, his eldeſt Daughter, with *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, eldeſt Son to *Rupert* King of the *Romans*. In 3. *H* IV. the *Scots* invading *England*, this Earl and his Valiant Son, having then the Earl of *Dunbar* with 'em, who had deſerted his Countrymen, fought 'em at *Haldown Hill*, and obtain'd a ſignal Victory, and took the Earl of *Douglas*, General of the *Scotch* Army Priſoner. But the next year, demanding money that was due to him for the Wardenſhip of the Marches, and being diſſatisfied at the Anſwer made him, his ſtout Son *Henry* took up Arms and was kill'd in *Shrewsbury* Battle ſoon after The Earl hearing of his Death, diſavowed his Rebellion, and ſubmitted to the King, whereupon he was pardoned for Life, but committed to ſafe Cuſtody until reſtor'd, in the Sixth of *Henry* the IVth. to all his Poſſeſſions. But the Death of his Son, notwithſtanding this Favour, ſtuck ſo upon his ſtomach, that taking advantage of the Diſcontents of *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl Marſhal, and *Richard Scrope*, Archbiſhop of *York*, he joined with them in their Riſing; who failing in their Attempts, the King march'd againſt him, and forced him to flee into *Scotland*; whence he came into *Wales*; and returning thence into *Yorkſhire*, cauſed Proclamations to be iſſued out, That whoſoever deſired Liberty ſhould take up Arms, and follow him. Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, then Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, met and fought him and his Adherents, at *Bramham* Moor, near *Haſtwood*, and the Earl being ſlain in the Battle, they cut off his Head, and ſent it to *London*, to be ſet on the Bridge, and quartered his Body, ſending one part to *London*, one to *Lincoln*, the third to be hung up at *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and the fourth at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*; but were all afterwards taken down, and by the King's ſpecial Order delivered to his Friends, to be ſolemnly buried. This great Earl had by his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Nevil*, Siſter to *Ralph*, firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*, three Sons, *Henry*, *Thomas*, and *Ralph*; *Henry*, ſpoken of before, received the Order of Knighthood when his Father was made Earl, and in 8 *Rich.* IId. was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for guarding the Marches towards *Scotland*, wherein he was ſo active that he was call'd in deriſion *Hot-ſpur*. In 11 *Rich* IId. he was ſent to Sea againſt the *French*, and returned with much Honour, and the ſame year encountred the *Scots* near *Zatſtone*, toward *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, ſlew the Earl *Douglas* with his own hand, and mortally wounded the Earl of *Murray*; but preſſing too forward, was at length taken Priſoner by the Earl of *Dunbar*, together with his Brother *Ralph*, and carried into *Scotland*, but was ſoon ſet at Liberty, and imploy'd in Places of great Truſt by *Richard* II. until the Duke of *Lancaſter* obtained the Town. In the third of this King's Reign, he was with his Father in that memorable Battle againſt the *Scots* at *Halidown Hill*, where the *Engliſh* obtain'd a ſignal Victory; but being *Henry*'s implacable Enemy, for the Reaſons above-mention'd, and at the Sollicitation of his Uncle, *Thomas Percy*, Earl of *Worceſter*, he made uſe of ſeveral ſpecious Pretences to draw People to him, and raiſed Men in the Marches of *Scotland*, under colour of advancing into that Kingdom. The King having judiciouſly made anſwer by circular Letters to all the pretended Grievances, marched againſt him; when near *Shrewsbury*, *Hot-ſpur* hearing of his Approach, made a Stand, and encouraged his Soldiers thus; *Stand to it valiantly, for this Day will either advance us all, if we conquer*; *or free us from the King's power, if we be overcome*; *it being more honourable to fall in Battle for the publick good, than after the Fight to die by the Sentence of an Enemy*. Having thus heartned his Army, which conſiſted of 14000 choice Men, and taken the Advantage of the Ground, the King ſent him the Abbot of *Shrewsbury*, with an Offer of Pardon in caſe he would lay down his Arms. Whereupon he ſent his Uncle *Percy*, Earl of *Worceſter*, to acquaint him with the Cauſe of their hoſtile Appearance, and to require effectual Satisfaction. It's ſaid the King did aſſent to whatſoever was reaſonable, and ſtooped farther than became his royal Dignity; but that the Earl, when he returned, miſrepreſented his Expreſſions, and exaſperated his Nephew to fight. The Battle began upon the Eve of S. *Mary Magdalen*, *An.* 1403. and was fought with extraordinary Courage on both Sides; inſomuch that many of the Royaliſts forſook the Field, ſuppoſing the King had been ſlain. For *Hot-ſpur* and the Earl of *Douglas*, both whoſe Valours were beyond Expreſſion, bent all their Aim againſt the King's Perſon, and with their Swords and Lances made furiouſly towards him, which the Earl of *Dunbar* perceiving, withdrew him from his Station, and ſo ſaved his Life. For they ſlew his Standard-bearer, with all that were with him. And, enraged that they miſſed himſelf, deſperately charged into the midſt of the Enemy, where *Hot-ſpur* fell, and *Dowglas* with the Earl of *Worceſter*, were taken Priſoners, which occaſioned the total Rout of their Party. *Henry*, his Son, was reſtored to his Honour and Inheritance by King *Henry* V. and he and the ſucceeding Earls continued in great Favour with their Princes until the twelfth of Queen *Elizabeth*, that *Thomas*, the then Earl, accuſed of being privy to the intended Marriage of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* with the Duke of *Norfolk*, and exaſperated, that a Mine of Copper found in his Land, was adjudged Mine-royal, he joined the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and publiſhed Proclamations, in the Queen's name, commanding the People to put themſelves in Arms, for the defence of her Majeſty's Perſon, pretending ſometimes that what they did was with the advice and conſent of the Nobility of the Realm, and ſometimes that they did it for Conſcience ſake, to reform Religion, leſt otherwiſe foreign Princes ſhould undertake it, to the great danger of the Kingdom. Having got a good Number together, they marched to *Durham* with Banners diſplayed, wherein were Croſſes with the five Wounds of Chriſt. After ſeveral Marches from Place to Place, they came to *Clifford-moor*, near *Wetherby* in *Yorkſhire*, and ſoon after beſieged *Bernard-Caſtle* with Two Thouſand Horſe and Five Thouſand Foot, and took it in eleven days time. But the Earl of *Suſſex*, Preſident of the North, with divers other Lords, having raiſed great Forces, and advancing towards them, they fled into *Scotland*; whereupon being proceeded againſt according to Law, they were convicted of Treaſon, and the Conviction confirmed in the following Parliament 13 *Eliz.* The Vice-roy of *Scotland* having found out the unfortunate Earl of *Northumberland*, lurking amongſt the Border-robbers, ſent him Priſoner to *Lochleven*, after which, *viz.* 14 *Eliz.* he was by the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent of *Scotland*, delivered up to the Lord *Hunſdon*, Governour of *Berwick*, and on the 22d. of *Auguſt*, beheaded at *York*, leaving no Iſſue male. Sir *Henry Percy*, his younger Brother, was, by virtue of an Entail made by Queen *Mary*, ſummoned to Parliament as Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 18 *Eliz.* but being impriſoned in the Tower of *London*, upon Suſpicion of conſpiring with the Lords *Paget*, *Throgmorton* and the *Guiſian* Party, for an Invaſion of *England*, to relieve the Queen of *Scots*, he was found dead in his Bed, being ſhot with Bullets into his left-ſide with a Piſtol, which Fact the Coroner's Inqueſt did lay upon himſelf, as deſpairing of his Condition, having endeavoured to corrupt his Keeper, but without Succeſs. *Henry*, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, in 31 *Eliz.* when the *Spaniſh* Armado threatned an Invaſion, put himſelf in the Queen's Fleet, and was by her made Knight of the Garter, and afterwards became one of the Lords of the Privy-council to King *James*, and Captain of the Penſioners, until 1600. 3 *Anne*, being brought into

into the Star-chamber, and there convicted of Misprison of Treason, for admitting *Thomas Percy*, his Kinsman, who afterwards became one of the Powder-Traitors, to be a Gentleman-pensioner, knowing him to be a Recusant, and not administring to him the Oath of Supremacy, he was fined in the Sum of 30000 *li.* removed from the Trust of a Privy-councellor, and sent Prisoner to the Tower, there to remain during Life; but was set at Liberty in 1621, *19 Jac.* After which, in 4 *Car.* I. he obtained a Confirmation to himself and heirs male of his Body, of the Title and Dignity of Baron of *Percy*, &c. His Son *Algernon* succeeding him, was made Knight of the Garter by King *Charles* I Lord high Admiral of *England*, and in the Fifteenth of that Reign, made Captain General of the Army then raised by the King, upon his Expedition into *Scotland*; but declined that Service for want of Health as it was said. His Son *Joscelin* succeeded him in his Lands and Honours, and took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Third Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treasurer of *England*; his second Wife, was Daughter and Coheir to *Francis* Earl of *Chichester*, by whom he had a Son and two Daughters. He died at *Turin*, in *Piedmont*, 21 *Maii*, *Anno* 1670 None of his Children surviving him but *Elizabeth*. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

PERDICCAS, the first of that Name, King of *Macedonia*, was an enterprizing, and considerable Prince; succeeded in the year of the World 3341, to *Thurmas*, or *Thurimas*, and reigned 48 years. It's said, that at his Death, he ordered his Son *Argeus* to cause him to be buried in a Tomb he had made choice of; adding, that as long as the Bones of his Successors should be laid there, the Crown should continue in their Family, which was in the 3389 year of the World. *Justin* saith, They were perswaded the Line of this Prince ended in *Alexander the Great*, because that he would not be buried in the same place. *Justin. lib.* 7.

PERDICCAS II. the Son of *Alexander* I. succeeded him in the year of the World 3618. He had a great hand in the Affairs of *Greece* during the War of *Peloponnesus*, wherein he often took and forsook the part of the *Athenians*. His Reign was for twenty three years, and he was succeeded by *Archelas*, in the year of the World 3641, the 341 of *Rome*, and the 91 *Olympiad*. *Thucydides*, *l.* 3, 4, 6, &c. *Diodorus*, *l.* 12.

PERDICCAS III. the third Son of *Amyntas*, reigned six years after his Brothers *Alexander* and *Ptolemy*, in the year of the World 3668, and was slain in a Battle he fought against the *Illyrians*, and succeeded by his Brother *Philip*.

PERDICCAS, one of the Generals of *Alexander the Great*'s Army, had a great Share in the Conquests of that Prince, and after his death married *Cleopatra*, his Sister, and would have usurped the Empire. *Alexander* at his death left him his Ring, and he for some time managed all his Affairs, being also chosen Tutor to young *Aridæus*, whom *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander*, had by one of his Mistresses named *Philinna*, a Native of *Thessaly*; or of the Posthumous Son of *Alexander*, in case that *Roxana*, who was with Child, should have a Son. In the mean time the Designs he had formed to satiate his Ambition, did not succeed. For entring into *Egypt*, to attack *Ptolemy Lagus*, there he was killed by a seditious part of his Horse, in passing over the *Nile*, in the 432 of *Rome*, 3732 of the World, two years after *Alexander*'s Death. *Diodorus*, *l.* 18. *Quintus Curtius*, &c.

PERDOTE, a false God of the ancient Inhabitants of *Prussia*, for whom the Mariners and Fishermen had a particular Veneration, because they believed that he presided over the Sea. He was represented by them as an *Angel* of a vast bigness, standing upon the Waters, and turning the Winds which way he pleased. Before they went a Fishing they were wont to offer Sacrifices of Fish to him, covering their Tables with the same, and eating the Remains of what they had offered, drinking withal very freely; after which the Priest, whom they called *Sigonotta*, took Observation of the Winds, and predicted to them the day and place where they should have good Fishing. *Wurstisius in Chron. Hartknoch*, 10 *Dissert. de Cultu Deor. Prus.*

PEREASLAW, Lat. *Pereaslavia*, a populous, strong and well-fortified Town of *Poland*, beyond the *Borysthenes*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, seated on the River *Trubitz*, about two miles from its Fall into the *Borysthenes*. It stands 10 *German* m. N. E. of *Kiovia*.

PERECZAZ, or PERETZAZ, an Earldom in Upper *Hungary*, with a Town of the same Name, the Capital of the Country, called in Latin *Pergia*. It has been always under the Emperor and never conquered by the *Turk*.

PEREGRINI (*Mark-Anthony*) a Lawyer, and Secretary to the Republick of *Venice*, was born at *Faenza*, in the year 1530. It was he that bravely maintained the Cause of the Republick against Pope *Paul* Vth. for which he was rewarded with many Honours and noble Gifts. He died [illegible] 5th 1616 aged eighty six years, three months, and four days. We have divers pieces of his Writing; as, *De Jure Fisci*, *l.* 8. *De Fidei Commissis*, &c. *Thomasini*, *in Elog. illustr. vir. Patav. Laur. Crasso*, *Elog. d' Huomini litterati T.* 2. *p.* 105. &c.

PEREGRINUS, surnamed *Proteus*, a Cynick Philosopher, burnt himself alive at *Olympia*, as the *Brachmans* were wont to do, in the time of *Mark-Antony*. He had been a Christian, or at least feigned himself so; though otherwise he had led before a scandalous Life, if what *Lucian* reports of him be true. *Aulus Gellius*, *Athenagoras*, *Tertullian*, and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, make mention of him. Some praise him. Others again condemn him. *Lucian* will have him to be an Impostor, who vainly promised that he would burn himself alive, and afterwards would willingly have recanted. See his Tract of the Death of *Peregrinus*, *in the second Tomb of his Works.*

PERERIUS (*Isaac*) a Native of *Bourdeaux*, a Man of much Wit and Learning, was the Author of a Book concerning the *Pre-adamites*. A singular Work, but very pernicious, where he endeavours to prove, There were Men in the World before *Adam*. He forsook the Protestant Religion for fear of Punishment, by a publick Recantation, printed at *Rome* in the year 1655.

PEREZ, *de Saavedra* (*John*) was born at *Cordova*, or *Jaen*, in *Spain*, who having got together above 30000 Ducats by counterfeiting the Apostolick Letters, made use of them to introduce the Inquisition into *Portugal*, feigning himself for this purpose to be Cardinal Legate of the Holy See. And getting about an hundred and fifty Servants for his Retinue, was received in that Quality at *Seville*, and lodged with a great deal of Respect in the Archbishop's Palace. But going forwards after this as far as *Badajos*, upon the Frontiers of *Portugal*, he dispatched a Secretary to the King, to inform him of his Arrival, and to deliver him the counterfeit Letters of the Pope, Emperor, King of *Spain*, and some other Secular and Ecclesiastical Princes, which earnestly desired that his Majesty would favour the pious Design of this pretended Cardinal Legate. The King, who rejoiced at this Embassy, made him Answer as a Legate, and sent to him a Lord of his Court, to Complement and Accompany him to his Palace, where he continued about three months, and in that time established the Inquisition in that Kingdom; whereupon he took his Leave of his Majesty, and left *Portugal*, very glad that he had so well succeeded in his Design. But he was discovered upon the Frontiers of *Castile*, and known to have been an old Servant to the Marquess *De Ville Neuf*. Being put into Prison, he was condemned for ten Years to the Gallies, and forbidden to write any more, upon pain of Death; which Judgment was executed upon him, and he remained several years in the Gallies, until that at last he was taken out, in the year 1556 by a Brief of Pope *Paul* IVth. who desired to see him, to give him thanks without doubt for the Good Service he had done the *Romish* See, in introducing the Inquisition into *Portugal*, where it has continued ever since. *Chron. del Card. Taver. Auberi*, *Hist. des Card.*

PEREZ, or *Perezius* (*Anthony*) a Spaniard and Law Professor in the University of *Louvain*. In the year 1620, he had a considerable Post in the Army which was sent into the *Lower Palatinate*, but this Army proving unmanageable, *Perez* left it, and return'd to his Law Professorship again at *Louvain*, where he held the Chair thirty years with Reputation. His Learning appears sufficiently in his Works, *viz. Institutiones Imperiales. Prælectiones, seu Commentarij in Libros Novem Codicis Justiniani. Prælectiones in Tres posteriores Libros Codicis. Jus Publicum. In Quinque & Viginti Digestorum Libros, &c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp.*

PEREZ, (*Anthony*) a Spaniard, Archbishop of *Tarragon*, and afterwards of *Avila*, died at *Madrid* in 1637. He Commented upon the *Rule* of S. *Bennet*, and wrote *Pentateuchum Fidei*, *d'Ecclesia*, *de Consiliis*, *de Scriptura Sacra*, *de Traditionibus Sacris*, *de Romano Pontifice. Authentica Vita Pauli*, *Matthæi*, *Act. Apostolorum*, *&c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp.*

PERGAMUS, a City of *Troas*, in *Asia*, and according to others of *Mysia*, or *Phrygia*, upon the River *Caicus*, formerly a Bishoprick under *Ephesus*, but afterwards became a Metropolitan See, being also the Capital of a little State, called the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, which began about the 470 year of *Rome*, under *Philetærus*, Lord Treasurer to *Lysimachus*, King of *Thrace*. But yet it is affirmed, that neither he nor his Nephew and Successor, *Eumenes*, took the Title of King upon them; but that it was *Attalus* I. who reigned forty four Years. *Eumenes* II. reigned after him forty years. And then *Attalus* II. his Brother govern'd for one and twenty, as Guardian to *Attalus* III. his Nephew; who dying without Children in the 621 year of *Rome*, appointed the *Romans* to be his Heirs, an hundred and fifty two years after that *Philetærus* had laid the first Foundations of this State. *Augustus* treated this City *Pergamus* so kindly, That he gave it leave to dedicate a Temple to him and to the City of *Rome*. This is the Birth-

Birth-place of *Galen*, and the Plate were Parchment was first invented, whence it had its Latin Name *Pergamena*. It's also one of the seven Churches mentioned by S. *John* in the *Revelations*. Here are still to be seen the Ruins of the Palace of the *Atalick* Kings, with an Aqueduct and Theatre. It is inhabited by three thousand *Turks*, and about fifteen Families of Greek Christians, who have a small Church allowed them. Lon. 55. 30. Lat. 41. 51. *Strabo, lib.* 13. *Pliny, l.* 5. *c.* 30. *& l.* 3. *c.* 11. *Justin. lib.* 27. *Polybius, l* 5. &c.

PERGUBRIOS, the Name of a false God among the ancient Inhabitants of *Prussia* and *Lithuania*, who, as they believed, took Care of the Fruits of the Earth. These Idolaters made a Feast in honour of him, on the 22th. of *March*, and met together in a House, where they had prepared a Tun or two of Beer; there the Sacrificer having sung Hymns in the praise of that God, and filled a Bowl full of this Liquor, took it in his Teeth, drunk it, and threw the Cup over his Head without touching it with his Hands, which he repeated several times in honour of other Deities whom he called upon by their Names, praying for a good Harvest, and Fruit in abundance. All the Company did the same, signing the praises of their God *Pergubrios*, and spending the rest of the day in Feasting and Mirth. *Hartsnoch. Dissert.* 11. *de Festis vet. Pruss.*

PERIANDER, one of the seven wise Men of *Greece*, was a King of *Corinth*, and succeeded his Father *Cypselus* in the 38 *Olympiad*, and the hundred and twenty sixth year of *Rome*. He usually said, that *Pleasures were transitory, but that Glory was immortal*; that *Kings should get themselves protected with the Affections of their Subjects, instead of Guards*; and answered those that asked him, why he kept the Power in his hand, that *It was as dangerous to quit it voluntarily as to have it wrested from him.* Arist. *l.* 5. *Polit. c.* 12. Sosicrates *cited by* Diogenes Laertius, *l.* 1. *vitæ Philos. in Periandro.* Euseb. *in Chron.*

PERICLES, an *Athenian*, a great General, and a good Orator, was the Son of *Xantipus* and *Agariste*, who, to satisfie the Inclination he had for Learning, was put into the Care of *Zeno* and *Anaxagoras*, under whom he made a great Proficiency. He used all endeavours to gain the Affection of the *Athenians*; and because that *Cimon* did not favour him, he got him banished by way of the *Ostracism*; but some time after caused him to be recalled. Having afterwards the Command of the Army in *Peloponnesus*, he committed great Ravages in the neighbouring Provinces, and won a famous Victory from the *Sicyonians*, near *Nemæa*. From thence he marched into *Acarnania*, which he plundered. At the Entreaty of *Aspatia*, the famous Courtezan, he made War upon the *Samians*, in favour of the *Milesians*, in the 313 year of *Rome*. He laid Siege to *Samos*, and took it after nine months; where *Artemon*, a Native of *Clazomenium*, invented first the Battering-ram and some other Warlike Engines. He persuaded also the *Athenians* to continue the War against the *Lacedæmonians*; fearing lest, if a Peace should be made, he should be oblig'd to give an Account of the Money he had expended during the time of his Command. He was afterwards blamed for giving this Advice, and the *Athenians* deprived him of his Imploy, but were very quickly forc'd to restore it to him again. He died of the Plague in the 88th. *Olympiad*, about 325 years after the building of *Rome*. It's said that, as often as he took the Command upon him, he made this Reflection, That he commanded over a free People, who were both *Greecians* and *Athenians*. The Poet *Sophocles* his Collegue, diverting himself on a time with the Sight of a beautiful Woman, said he, *Sophocles*, a Magistrate should keep his Eyes and his Tongue in order as well as his Hands, *&c.* He was the first that wrote down his Harangues before he spoke 'em in the Senate; which care, made his Style very correct, and gave force and beauty to his Expression. He join'd the *Pireus* to the Town with a good Wall, and did so many brave Actions, that he left nine Trophies for Monuments of his Victories. It was he that first used this Sentence, *Usque ad aras Amicus*, intimating that Friendship ought not to proceed so far as to violate Religion and Sacred Things. *Plutarch, Herodotus*, &c.

PERICLES, the natural Son of the Great *Pericles*, survived his two Legitimate Brothers. He was chosen by the *Athenians* in the room of *Alcibiades*, and fought against *Callicratidas*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*; did great things in this Expedition, and burnt the Enemies Fleet; however, because he did not bury those that had been slain in the Battle, he was condemned, together with seven Captains more of the Army, to lose his Head, because that Neglect was looked upon to be a heinous Crime. *Plutarch*

PERICLYMENUS, the Son *Neleus*, King of *Thessaly*, afterwards Foundor of the City of *Pylos* in *Peloponnesus*, received of *Neptune*, his Grandfather, power to transform himself into all sorts of Shapes. But he made use of that power in vain against *Hercules*, who killed *Neleus* and him, with all his Brethren, except *Nestor*. *Ovid* saith, *Periclymenus* changed himself into an Eagle, and that *Hercules* shot him with an Arrow. *Apollodorus, lib.* 1.

PERICOPIA, a Town on the Frontiers of *Bosnia*, taken by General *Picolomini*, who was sent with a Detachment by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, in 1689, after the two Battles of *Nissa*, to reduce the rest of *Servia* under the *Germans*, as he effectually did.

PERIEGETUS *(Denys)* a Poet and Geographer, lived in the time of *Augustus*, according to the most common Opinion. *Plin. lib.* 6. *c.* 17. affirms he was a Native of *Alexandria*, in *Susiana*; and that he writ a Description of all the Country round about, for which purpose he was sent into the East, by *Augustus*, in order to finish his Work. *Eustathius* puts him under the Reign of *Nero*. But *Suetonius* seems to agree with *Pliny*. The same *Eustathius* saith, other Works were attributed to him; as, the *Lithiacæ*, the *Ornithiacæ*, and the *Bassaricæ*; but perhaps they may be the Labours of *Denys* of *Samos*, or *Denys* of *Philadelphia*.

PERIER *(Aimardu)* Lord of *Chameloc*, *&c.* was a Member of the Parliament of *Grenoble*. He liv'd to the year 1600, and was a good Lawyer and Antiquary. In 1610 his Book was publish'd at *Lyons*, Intitled, *Discours Historique touchant l'Etat general des Gaules & Principalement des Provinces de Dauphiné & de Provence, tant sous la Republique & l'Empire des Romains que sous les François & Bourguignions. Ensemble quelques recherches particulieres de certaines Villes.* M. *Chorier*, in his History of *Dauphine*, gives a good Character of this Performance of *Perier*.

PERIGORD, a Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, between *Limosin*, *Angoumois*, *Santonge*, *Quercy*, and *Agenois*, being the Country of the ancient People called *Petrocorii*. *Perigueux* is its capital City; the other Towns are *Sarlat*, *Bergerac*, *Marsac*, *Chastillon*, *Limeil*, *Montignac*, *Miremont*, *la Force*, *Duche*, *Hautefort*, *la Douze*, *Bourdeilles*, *Eidueil*, which are Marquisates; *Riberac*, an Earldom; *Marevill*, *Bainac*, and *Biron*, ancient Baronies. *Perigord* is watered with divers Rivers, mountainous, rough, and stony, but yet fertil, having a great many physical Springs, and Mines of Iron and Steel. *Cæsar* speaks of the People of this Country, who had their own Counts to govern them. Some Authors divide it into the higher and lower *Perigord*, the last lying towards the Rivers of *Dordogne* and *Verzere*; and the other all along the River of *Isle*, which sometimes also is distinguished by the Name of white or higher *Perigord*, because it's full of Mountains, and the Name of Black ascribed to the Lower, for that it is more Woody. The Inhabitants gather great quantity of Small-nuts and Chestnuts, have several sorts of Simples, and some Wine; but, above all, they take care of their Forges, for the ordering of their Iron and Steel. *Perigord*, which is part of *Aquitain*, was subject to the Kings of *France*, till the Decay of that Monarchy, and then it had its own Counts. King *Henry the Great* united it to the Crown tho' the Descendents of *Charles* of *Bretaigne* pretended to it. It was the subject of a long Process, determined at last in favour of *John d'Albret*, King of *Navarre*. The Princes of *Orange* laid also a Claim to it, and a third part thereof was adjudged to them by a Decree bearing Date the 14th. of *August*, 1498, but King *Lewis* XIIth. gave them other Lands in exchange for it, in favour of the House of *Albret*. *Du Puy Droits du Roy. Chopin, l.* 1. *&* 3. *du Domaine. Besly, Hist. des Comt du Poit.* &c.

PERIGUEUX, upon the Isle, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Perigord*, a Bishop's-See under *Bourdeaux*, called by the Ancients variously; as, *Petrocorium*, *Petrigorium*, *Vesuna Petrocoriorum*, and *Vesuna*. It's very ancient, and it's likely the Name of *Vesuna* has been deduced from that of *Venus* worshipped there. The Ruins of a Temple of that Goddess being yet to be seen. The Inscriptions, Ruins of the Amphitheatre, and several other magnificent Remains, are illustrious Testimonies of the Antiquity of this City, which has been often wasted by the *Barbarians*, that made Inroads into *Gaul*. It was near unto this Place that *Pepin*, surnamed *The Short*, won a famous Victory over *Gaifer*, Duke of *Aquitaine*, in 768. *Front* was the ancientest Bishop of it that we know of. *Cæsar lib.* 7. *Comment. Pliny, lib* 4. *cap.* 19. *La Boirie Antique de Perig.*

PERILLUS of *Athens*, a famous Artificer, who being willing to flatter the Cruelty of *Phalaris*, Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, made a brazen Bull for to broil Criminals therein; but he was the first that suffered that Punishment by order of the same Tyrant. *Pliny, l.* 34. *c* 8

PERIOECIANS, are those who dwell under the Parts of the same Meridian, and under the opposite points of the same parallel of Latitude; insomuch that the difference of their Longitude is always 180 degrees, though they be in the same Zone, same Climate, and same Elevation of the Pole; they have the same Seasons, and an equal length of Days; but when it is Noon with the one, it is Midnight with the other.

PERIPATETICKS, the Name given to *Aristotle*'s Followers, who disputed walking in the *Lyceum*, *Ammonius* affirms, That *Plato* was the first who bethought of

teaching walking, and that his Diſciples were called *Peripateticks*, but they took upon them that of *Academicks*, becauſe they ſtudied in a Grove called the *Academy*. *Diogenes Laertius in Ariſt. Ammonius in Categ. Cicero, l. 1. Quæſt. Acad.*

PERISCIANS, are the People of the frozen Zones, who in the Seaſon that the Sun ſhines upon them, ſee it turn round about them in the ſpace of four and twenty hours; inſomuch that they have their ſhadow ſometimes on the one ſide, and ſometimes on the other. This word is Greek, compounded of *περὶ*, *about*, and *σκιὰ*, a *ſhadow*.

PERKIN. See WARBECK.

PERMAWELIKI, Lat. *Parmia magna*, a City of *Moſcovy*, in the Province of *Permki*, or *Permski*; this Province lies between the River *Duna*, or *Dzuvina*, and that of *Oby* and *Candora*.

PERMESSA, a River of *Bœotia* that riſes in *Mount-Helicon*. The Poets feigned that its Water's inſpired with a Poetical Fancy, and for that reaſon it was conſecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*. *Strabo, l. 8. Pauſanias in Bœot.*

PERMIA or PERMSKI, a Principality in the Empire of *Moſcovy*, whoſe capital City is *Perm*, or *Prems*, that gives Title to an Archbiſhop, who reſides in the City of *Vologda*, of which he is Archbiſhop alſo. The People of *Permia* are almoſt all Savages and Idolaters, the greateſt part of them worſhipping the Sun, Moon, and Stars. But yet becauſe there was a ſmall number of Chriſtians amongſt them, they had a Biſhop aſſigned them in the Reign of Duke *John Baſilowitz*, about the year 1550; but he no ſooner began to exerciſe his Function, than the Idolaters flea'd him alive. *Permia* is ſo full of Marſhes that you cannot travel in it in Summer-time, but in the Winter only, when 'tis all frozen. There is no Corn grows there, for the Inhabitants do not apply themſelves to Tillage, but live upon the Fleſh of wild Beaſts which they hunt and kill; they uſe no other Drink than Water, and have no Money. Inſtead of Horſes they make uſe of Dogs to draw their Chariots. *Dom Juan de Perſe, Olearius, Relation de Moſcovy.*

PERNAMBUT, a Province of *Braſil*, in South *America* all along the Sea, above ſixty *German* miles in length, 'tis a Government called *Capitania di Pernambuto*, named by thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, *Farnambone*. The *Hollanders* made themſelves Maſters of it; but the *Portugueſe* expelled them, and are the preſent Poſſeſſors. There are in it eleven Cities, whereof the Capital is *Olinda*, Lon. 346. 00. Lat 9 15. It was made a Biſhop's-See in 1676. after it was recovered from the *Hollanders*, who took it from the *Portugueſe*.

PERNAW, a City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Eſten*, near unto the Gulf of *Riga*, part of the *Baltick-ſea*, reckoned among the Number of the *Hanſe-towns*, though it has almoſt no other Commerce, than that of Corn. *Ericus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Poles* in the year 1562; but they re-took it by a Stratagem in 1565. The *Moſcovites* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1575, but it was re-united to the Crown of *Poland*, with the reſt of *Livonia*, by a Treaty of Peace made between the King of *Poland* and the Grand Duke of *Moſcovy*. The *Swedes* took it in 1617, and are in Poſſeſſion of it to this very day. *Olearius, Voyage de Moſcovy.*

PERONNE, a City of *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, in the Territory of *Santerre*. It is very well fortified, and almoſt impregnable, becauſe of the Morаſs, with which it is environed. It has often been attempted by the *Spaniards*, but in vain. It's noted for the epulchre of *Charles* II King of *France*, who was buried there in 826. It's reckoned one of the Keys of the Kingdom, and ſtands ſeven Leagues South from *Cambray*, and 25 N. from *Paris*.

PEROSES, or PEROZAS King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Iſdigordes* II in the year 478. He made War upon the White *Huns*, and marching raſhly into their Country, His Army was incloſ'd between the Mountains, and ſo lay at the Mercy of the Enemy. The King of the White *Huns* or *Euthalites* ſent a Trumpet to him to reproach him with his Miſconduct, offering him his Life, and leave to march back his Troops, provided he would adore him, and promiſe not to diſturb him in the Field any more: *Perozes* accepted the Conditions, and by the Advice of the *Magi*, turn'd himſelf towards the Riſing Sun, and under pretence of worſhipping his Enemy, did in reality only adore that Planet; upon this, having given Hoſtages for Security, he return'd into his Country, but ſoon after broke his Oath and enter'd the *Huns* Country with a formidable Army, where falling into an Ambuſcade, his Forces were defeated in the Year 482. He is ſuppos'd to reign about 24 Years tho', according to *Cedrenus* but 16. This Prince was one of the Allies of the Emperor *Zeno*. *Procop. lib. 1. de Bell. Perſ. Agathias*, &c.

PERPENNA (*Hoſtilius Lucanus*) was ſaluted Emperor in the time of *Decius*, but died of the Plague a little while after his Election, about the year 250. His Courage had advanced him to the higheſt Commands in the Army.

PERPENNA (*Mark*) a Roman, Conſul with *Appius Claudius Lentulus*, died in the 624 year of *Rome*, at *Pergamus*, after having defeated *Ariſtonicus*, the Baſtard Son of *Eumenes*, who uſurped the Kingdom that *Attalus* had given by his laſt Will to the *Romans*. *Titus Livius, lib. 59. Velleius Paterculus, lib. 3. Strabo, lib. 13.* &c.

PERPENNA, or PERPERNA, a *Roman*, who kill'd *Sertorius*, at an Entertainment, at *Hueſca* in *Spain*, in the 601 year of *Rome*. *Paterculus* ſays, he was one of thoſe that were Outlaw'd, and had more Quality than Courage in him.

PERPIGNAN, Lat. *Perpinianum, & Paperianum*, a City of *France*, the Capital of the Country of *Rouſſillon*, with a very ſtrong Cittadel, ſtands upon the River *Pet*, three Leagues from the Sea, and is the See of the Biſhop of *Elne* ſince the year 1684. It's ſaid to have been built out of the Ruins of *Rouſſillon*, that was a Roman Colony. The *Arragonese* took this City from the *French* about 1473; but they re-took it in 1642. The Antipope, *Peter de la Lune*, called *Bennet* XIIth. celebrated a Council at *Perpignan*, in 1408. *William de Niem l. 3. De Schiſm. l. 37. Surita, Ind. l. 3. Sponde, An. Chron. 1408 N. 18.*

PERRENOT (*Antony*) Cardinal of *Granville*, Biſhop of *Arras*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Malines* and *Beſançon*, was born in the laſt of theſe Cities, being Son to *Nicholas Perrenot*, Lord of *Granville*, a Man of mean Extract, and, according to ſome Authors, the Son of a Lock-Smith; but his Parts rais'd him; for he was Chancellor to the Emperor *Charles* Vth. preſided at *Worms* in the Name of that Prince, who ſent him afterwards to *Trent*, and by a continued Courſe of good Fortune, uncommon to great Favourites, preſerv'd himſelf in the good Opinion of his Prince as long as he liv'd. The Cardinal, his Son, ſerved *Charles* Vth. firſt, who recommended him to *Philip* IId. into whoſe Favour *Granville* inſinuated himſelf ſo much, that that Prince did nothing without acquainting him with it. He made him firſt Chancellor to *Margaret* of *Parma*, Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*. Where as he did nothing but by the order of *Philip*, that Prince going to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Portugal*, left the Adminiſtration of that of *Spain* to *Granville*, who died at *Madrid*, *Sept.* 21. in the year 1586, aged 70. *Paul. Jovius, l. 45. Hiſt. de Thou. Hiſt. l. 84.* &c. This Cardinal had ſome time before been Vice-Roy of *Naples* for *Philip* the IId. His Miniſtry, in the *Low-Countries*, is blam'd by ſeveral Authors for being over Rigorous, upon which account, they lay part of the Diſorders which happen'd in the ſeventeen Provinces, at his Door.

PERRIN (*Amy*) Captain General of the City of *Geneva*, dealt haſhly with the Roman Catholicks upon the change of Religion there, in 1535, and did himſelf cauſe the Stone of the great Altar of the Cathedral Church to be carried to the place where they were wont to puniſh Malefactors; to the end it might for the future ſerve for a Scaffold to execute Juſtice thereon. But it happened that in 1542 *Perrin* was the firſt that bloodied this Stone, having there his Head chopped off by *Calvin*'s order, he having been accuſed of deſigning to maſſacre all the *French* Refugees in *Geneva*. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. de Calvinisme.*

PERRION, or PERION, (*Joachim*) Doctor of *Paris* and a *Benedictine* Monk, was born at *Cormery*, in *Touraine*. He tranſlated into Latin ſome of the Works of *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*, wherein he made appear the Beauty of his Style. But as he took more care in that Work to ſhew himſelf Eloquent than a faithful Tranſlator, he drew upon him the ſharp Cenſures of *Grudy* and ſome other Learned Men. He afterwards compoſed the Lives of the ancient Fathers, and rendred out of *Greek* into *Latin* ſeveral Treatiſes of theirs. The Univerſity of *Paris* ordered him, by an expreſs Decree, to write againſt *Peter Ramus*, in favour of *Ariſtotle* and *Cicero*. He writ alſo ſome *Latin Dialogues* concerning the Original of the *French* Tongue, and of the Affinity it hath with the *Greek*; and died very old, in his Monaſtery, a little before the unhappy death of *Henry* IId. about the year 1558, or 59. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. S. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. D. Thou* &c.

PERRON, (*James Davy du*) Cardinal of S. *Agnes*, Great Almoner of *France*, Biſhop of *Evreux*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Sens*, was deſcended of the Noble Houſe of *Perron*, *Cricqville*, and of *Langsorville*, in *Lower Normandy*, and born *November* 25, in 1556, of Proteſtant Parents, who, that they might not be diſturbed in their Religion, retired to *Geneva*, and after that ſettled in the Canton of *Bearn* upon the Confines of *Savoy*. His Father, *Julian Davy*, was Lord of *Perron*, and a Proteſtant Miniſter: He was likewiſe a Gentleman of a great deal of Senſe and Learning, and taught his Son Latin and Mathematicks; but after he was Ten years old, his Father had him inſtructed by other Maſters in Greek and Philoſophy: As for Hebrew, the Cardinal learn'd it without teaching, and now *France* being made eaſie for the Proteſtants, *James Perron* return'd thither with his Relations; and falling into an acquaintance

with *Philip Deſportes* Abbot of *Tyron*. This Gentleman, who admir'd him extreamly, made him known to King *Henry* IIId. who very much valued him. *Perron*, as *Moreri* goes on, having ſtudied *Thomas Aquinas*, the Fathers, and particularly S. *Auguſtin*, quitted the *Hugonots*, and turn'd *Roman Catholick*: Some time after, he went into Holy Orders, and both in private Conferences, publick Diſputes, and printed Works, gave ſuch extraordinary Proof of his Abilities, that all People admir'd his Rhetorick, his Learning, and the Force of his Genius, which as our Author continues, found nothing too hard for it. The King made choice of him to make the Queen of *Scots* Funeral Sermon, as he did that alſo of *Ronſard*; and after the Death of the Duke of *Joyeuſe*, his good Friend, in 1587, he compoſed that Poem which we have yet among his Works. He held a Diſpute touching the Sentiments of the Fathers upon the *Euchariſt*; and each Party pretended to the Victory, as it uſually happens in ſuch Rencounters. Pope *Clement* VIIth. made him a Cardinal in the year 1604. After his Return into *France* he undertook, at the Sollicitations of King *Henry the Great*, to anſwer the King of *Great Britain*, and he nominated him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Sens*. In the mean time, the ſame Monarch ſent him to *Rome*, to accommodate the Differences between Pope *Paul* Vth. and the *Venetians*. Cardinal *de Joyeuſe* went along with him upon the ſame account. They accompliſhed what they went about; and the Pope had ſo great a Reſpect for the Sentiments of the Cardinal *du Perron*, that he uſually ſaid to thoſe that had acceſs to him, *Let us pray God, that he inſpire the Cardinal* du Perron, *for he perſuades us to what he pleaſes*. After the Death of *Henry* IVth. he aſſembled the Suffragan Biſhops at *Paris*, and there condemned the Book of *Edmund Richer*, touching the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power. After which he retired into the Country, and finiſhed the Works he has publiſhed, to wit, *A Reply to the King of* Great Britain. *A Treatiſe of the Euchariſt againſt* du Pleſſis Morney. *Letters*, *Harangues*, &c. He died at *Paris*, Wedneſday, the 5th. of *September*, 1618, aged 63 years. *John Davy du Perron*, Brother to this Cardinal, was Archbiſhop of *Sens* after him, and died in 1621. *D'Oſſat. l.* 1. *Ep.* 26. *&* 28. *l.* 2. *Ep.* 41. *&* 43. *Fuligat. in the Life of Cardinal Bellarmin, ch.* 11. *D. Thou. Hiſt. Spond. Annal.*

PERROT *(Nicholas) Sieur of Ablancourt*, acquired much Reputation in the XVIIth. Century for his Wit, and the Faculty he had of tranſlating ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors into *French*. He was born in *Campagne*, *April* 5th. 1606. At the Age of eighteen he was admitted to plead in the Parliament of *Paris*; and frequented the Bar till he was five and twenty, when he went into *Holland*; he ſtaid near a year a *Leyden*, where he learn'd the *Hebrew* Tongue, and contracted Friendſhip with *Salmaſius*. From *Holland* he went into *England*; then he returned to *Paris*, where he had the opportunity to ſee Men of Learning. In 1637 he was admitted into the *French* Academy with general Applauſe; and afterwards he retired to his Eſtate at *Ablancourt* in *Campagne*; where he died of the Stone, the 17th. of *November*, 1664, aged near fifty nine years. We have nothing that is purely his, and of his own Invention, but the *Preface* to the Book entituled, *Le Honneté femme* of F. *du Boſ*, the *Prefaces* and *Epiſtles Dedicatory* before his *Tranſlations*, and a little *Treatiſe of the Fighting of the* Romans, which is in the end of the *Tranſlation of Frontin*. But his *Verſions* are many; as that of *Minutius Felix*, *Four Orations* of *Cicero*, *Tacitus*, *Lucian*, *The Hiſtory of Africa* by *Marmol*. He likewiſe tranſlated *Xenophon's* Retreat out of *Aſia*, *Arrian's* Hiſtory of the Wars of *Alexander the Great*, *Cæſar's* Commentaries, *Thucidydes*, *&c.* which laſt was a-doing when he died, but not thoroughly compleated, M. *Patru* and *Richelet*, having reviſed it before it was publiſhed, and ſeveral others. All his *Tranſlations* were approved of; and M. *de Vaugelas* found them ſo fine, that he has given this Teſtimony under his hand upon his Manuſcript of his *Verſion* of *Quintus Curtius*. *That he had amended and corrected his Work according to the Arrian of M.* de Ablancourt, *who, for his Hiſtorical Style, in his opinion, was exceeded by none; it being ſo caſie, elegant, and flort*, &c. It's true, this Illuſtrious Tranſlator often takes ſome liberty, but it is in Places where he ought to do it, to the end the Sence of his Original may be underſtood without taking away of its Force and Elegancy. At firſt he had no other Advice, but that of M. *Patru*, but afterwards, coming to be acquainted with M. *Conrart* and M *Chapelain*, he took alſo their Opinions upon his Works. He underſtood Philoſophy, Theology, Hiſtory, and Philology; was skilled in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh* Tongues; and had a great deal of Vivacity and Penetration; was naturally ready and warm; and when diſputing upon any point of Learning he did it always with Heat, but without any exceſs of Paſſion; at other times he was obliging and affable. M. *Patru, vie de M. d'Ablancourt*

PERSECUTIONS *of the Church*, a Name given to Troubleſome Times, during which the Chriſtians have been harraſs'd and tormented by the Heathen Emperors, or Hereticks ſupported by the Civil Power. They uſually reckon up twenty four of them; but *Riccioli* adds two more, and thoſe added by him are the Firſt and the Sixteenth, in the following order; but ſome of them we ſhall omit.

The 1ſt. Perſecution was made at *Jeruſalem* againſt S. *Stephen*, and other young Chriſtians, at the Inſtigation of *Saul*, named afterwards *Paul*; and was continued by *Herod Agrippa* againſt S. *James* and S. *Peter*, and the reſt mentioned in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, ch. 12.

2d. Under *Nero*, began the tenth year of his Reign, and the ſixty fourth after the Nativity of Chriſt, occaſioned by the burning of the City of *Rome*, which laſted for ſix days, from the nineteenth of *July*, till the twenty fourth, and whereof the Chriſtians were falſly accuſ'd. This Perſecution, which *Nero* ordered by an Edict, laſted till the Death of that Emperor, which happened in the Year 68.

3d. Under *Domitian*, began the ninth year of his Reign, and the ninetieth of our Lord, and was appointed by a very rigorous Edict in 95. It laſted till the Death of that Emperor, who was killed in *September*, 96

4th. Under *Trajan*, began the firſt year of his Reign, and the ninty ſeventh of the Chriſtian Calculation. That Emperor put forth no Edict againſt the Chriſtians, but a general Ordinance, by which he forbad all ſorts of Aſſemblies and Societies, whence the Governours of the Provinces took occaſion to perſecute the Chriſtians who aſſembled in their Oratories. And at laſt *Tiberius*, Governour of *Paleſtine*, having writ to that Emperor, that he had not Executioners enough to put to Death all the Chriſtians that were there, *Trajan*, according to the Teſtimony of *Suidas*, ſtopped the Perſecution in the Year 116.

5th. Perſecution was under *Adrian*, and began in 118. This Emperor publiſhed no Edict againſt the Chriſtians; but he gave Orders, that all the Governours of the Provinces ſhould put the Laws in Execution, which prohibited New Religions. Eight years after, that is, in the Year 126, *Quadratus*, Biſhop of *Athens*, and *Ariſtides*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, having preſented an Apology to the Emperor *Adrian*, he commanded them to ceaſe tormenting the Chriſtians; but the Perſecution was not effectually ſtop'd till 129; and when that Emperor was return'd to *Rome*, in 136, he cauſed ſome Martyrs to be put to Death there.

6th. Under *Anthony the Debonnaire*, began in the Year 138, although that Emperor made no Edict againſt the Chriſtian, yet his Officers put many to Death, eſpecially after that *Antoninus* forbad them to read the *Sibylls* Verſes and the Books of the Prophets, for that the Reading of them turned a great many Pagans from worſhipping of Falſe Gods. In the Year 153 the Emperor ſeeing all the Roman Empire afflicted with Famine, Fire, Inundations and Earthquakes, was deſirous to appeaſe the Gods, and amongſt the reſt the God of the Chriſtians, which obliged him to ceaſe the Perſecution. However in 156 Pope *Hyginus* was martyred.

7th. Under *Marcus Aurelius*, began in the Year 161, and ended in 174, after the Victory that Emperor gained over the *Quadi* and *Marcomani*, by the Valour and Prayers of the Chriſtian Legion, called afterwards the Thundering Legion; then he forbad by an Edict the puniſhing of any Chriſtians, for what conce ned Religion, and ordered, That all their Accuſers ſhould be burnt. However Pope *Soter* was martyred in the Year 177, three years before the Death of *Marcus Aurelius*.

The Chriſtian Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Commodus*, *Pertinax*, and *Didius Julianus*, that is, from 180 till 193, for *Commodus* had a Reſpect for *Martia*, who favoured the Chriſtians, and the other two Emperors would not revoke *Marcus Aurelius's* Edict.

8th. Perſecution began under the Emperor *Severus*, in the Year 199. He let the Chriſtians live in Peace during the firſt ſix years of his Reign; but the Crimes of the *Jews* and *Gnoſticks*, which were imputed to all the Chriſtians, cauſed a New Perſecution, which laſted till 211, at which time the Emperor died.

The Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Caracalla* and *Geta*. *Macrinus* ſucceeded them in 217. And in his Reign, *Aſclepiades*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, was put to Death. *Heliogabalus* got the Empire next, in the year 218; and in his time ſome Infidels cauſed Pope *Zephyrinus* to be put to Death. *Alexander Severus*, who aſcended the Throne in 222, favoured the Chriſtians; but ſome, without his knowledge, were tormented, and patiently ſuffered Martyrdom.

9th Under *Maximinus*, began in the Year 235. That Emperor ordered only by Edict, That the Prelates of the Church ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed as the Authors of the New Doctrine; but the Governours of the Provinces extended their Cruelty to others as well as to them

The Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Gordian* and *Philip*, that is, from the Year 238, till 249

10th. Perſecution was appointed in 249, by the Emperor *Decius*; and ceaſed at his Death, in 251.

The

The Emperors *Gallus* and *Voluſian* did not perſecute the Chriſtians in the beginning of their Reigns; but in 253 they condemned them to ſuffer cruel Puniſhments, purſuant to the Edict of *Decius* their Predeceſſor.

11th. Under *Valerian* and *Galienus*, began but in 257; for theſe Emperors having ſucceeded *Gallus* and *Voluſianus* in the Year 254, immediately let the Chriſtians alone; and it was unknown to them that *Lucius* was martyred for the Faith in 255; but in the Year 257 they publiſhed an Edict for the taking off all ſuch as profeſſed Chriſtianity, or rather renewed that of *Decius*. This Perſecution laſted three years and a half, that is, till 260.

During the laſt eight Years of the Reign of the Emperor *Galienus*, under the Emperors *Claudius* and *Quintilius*, and for the three firſt Years of *Aurelian*, the Church was freed from Perſecution, which was for the ſpace of thirteen Years.

12th. Perſecution was under *Aurelian*, and began in the third Year of the Reign of that Emperor, which was in 273, and was continued till 275.

The Church had ſome reſt under the Emperors *Tacitus*, *Probus* and *Carus*, that is, from the Year 275, till 282. when *Numerianus* being taken into the Participation of the Government, made ſome Ordinances againſt the Chriſtians.

13th. Perſecution was ſet a foot by *Dioclefian* and *Maximinian* in the Year 303, which was the nineteenth of their Reign; having abdicated the Empire in 304, in favour of *Galerius* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*, that Perſecution continued under the name of *Dioclefian*, till 310, when *Galerius* put a ſtop to it; after his death *Maximinus* revived it in 312, and *Lucinius* continued it with much cruelty from 316 till 325, that the Emperor *Conſtantine* reſtored Peace to the Church.

The Emperor *Conſtance*, Son to *Conſtantine the Great* favoured the *Arians* very much from the Year 337, that he ſucceeded his Father, in which was a kind of a *Perſecution*, which laſted till 361.

14th was ordered by *Sapor* II King of *Perſia*, in the Year 343, which was the thirty fourth of his Reign. This Prince ſuffering himſelf to be impos'd upon by the *Magi* and *Jews*, who accuſed the Chriſtians of being diſaffected to his Government in favour of the Romans, commanded his Officers to put to death all the Chriſtians that were in his Kingdom, which *Sozomen* relates were about 16000 Men.

15th. Perſecution laſted one Year, in the Reign of *Julian the Apoſtate*. He publiſhed no Edict againſt the Chriſtians, but did what he could to ſupport the Hereſies, and forbad the Children of Chriſtians to be taught in Heathen Schools, expos'd Chriſtianity in his Letters to his Governours, caſhier'd the Chriſtians out of Poſts of Profit and Truſt; degraded them in their Quality, and publiſh'd ſeveral ſevere Edicts againſt them.

16th. was authoriz'd by the Emperor *Valens*, an *Arian*, from the Year 366, till 378.

17th. Perſecution was rais'd by *Iſdegerdus* King of *Perſia* in 420 That Prince had ſuffered the exerciſe of Chriſtianity in his Kingdom; but the Biſhop of *Maruthu* having pull'd down a Temple dedicated to Fire, which the *Perſians* ador'd as a God, and refuſing to rebuild it, was condemn'd to death by the King's order, who endeavoured afterwards to root out all the Chriſtians. This Perſecution laſted from 420 till 450, which was the ninth Year of the Reign of *Theodoſius* V.

18th. Perſecution was rais'd againſt the Orthodox in the Reign of *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals* an *Arian*, and laſted from 437 till 476.

19th. in the Reign of *Hunneric*, King of the *Vandals*, *Genſeric*'s Succeſſor, began in 483, and laſted till the death of that King in 484.

20th. was under *Gundabond*, who ſucceeded *Hunneric* in 484, and left them at Peace for ten Years, but in 494 he exerciſed great Cruelties upon them.

21ſt under *Thraſamond* the Brother and Succeſſor of *Gundabond*, did not begin till the Year 514, for till then the King endeavoured only to ſeduce the Orthodox by Preſents, and was content to forbid the chuſing of new Biſhops in the room of thoſe deceaſed.

Hildarick, Son of *Hunneric*, and Grandſon by the Mother's ſide, to the Emperor *Valentinian*, recall'd the Biſhops, and let the Churches open in the Year 622. And thus end the four Vandalick Perſecutions.

22 Perſecution was ſtirr'd up by the *Arians* in *Spain*, beginning under *Leovigildus* King of the *Goths* in 584, and ended under *Recaredus* in 586.

23th. under *Coſroes* II. King of *Perſia*, began in 607, and laſted twenty Years; that is, till 627, when having been defeated by *Heraclius*, he was kill'd by his own Son *Syroe*.

The 24th Perſecution began in *Japan*, in 1587, in the Reign of *Taicoſama*, at the inſtigation of the *Bonzi*, and after ſome Intermiſſion, was reviv'd by King *Xongoſama*, in 1616, and carry'd on with greater Rigour and Cruelty, by *Iemogam*, who ſucceeded him in 1631 *Recueil Chronol. Hiſt. in Tom. III. Tavernius*, &c.

As for the Perſecutions before *Conſtantine*, the Reader may conſult Mr. *Dodwell*'s Diſcourſe, *De Paucitate Martyrum*, where he'll find the Number of the Martyrs conſiderably leſſen'd. *Dodwell Diſſert. Cyprian.*

PERSEPOLIS, an ancient City of *Perſia*, which was the Capital of the King, ſituated on a River, called by *Strabo* and *Quintus Curtius Araxes*, and by *Ptolemy*, *Rhogemanis*, which made it difficult of acceſs. *Alexander the Great* took it, and at firſt ſpar'd it, but afterwards being drunk, and perſwaded thereto by *Thais*, he burnt it. This *Thais*, an infamous Strumpet, ſollicited him to revenge the *Greeks*, by deſtroying of this Place which he had before ſpared with his Arms in his Hand; and that Prince was the firſt that threw a burning Flambeau into the Palace, almoſt all built of Cedar; and ſo was this famous City ruin'd in the 3624 Year of the World, according to *Salian*. It's generally believ'd, That the Ruins of *Perſepolis* are at *Chehil Minara*, between *Iſpahan* and *Shiras*, but there is a great deal of diſtance between the one and the other, as I have learnt from a learned Man, who has been in thoſe very places. The Geographers that follow *Ptolemy* place *Perſepolis* in the 91ſt degree of Longitude, and *Chehil Minara* in the 96th. This name ſignifies as much as *Forty Pillars*, becauſe of the ruines of a Building, where may be ſeen ſome Marble Columns, the Inſcriptions of which cannot be underſtood by the modern Inhabitants, (the Letters are broad below, and form'd like an Obelisk at top) and the magnificent remains of a Palace. Authors are put hard to it to know what this Edifice was: Some thinking it to be that deſcrib'd by *Diodorus Siculus*; others that ſpoken of by *Ælian*. *Strabo lib* 15. *Pliny lib.* 6 *chap.* 26. *Quintus Curtius*, *lib.* 5. *Diod. Sicul. l.* 17. *Ælian Var. l. c.* 19. *Herbert*'s Journey into *Perſia*.

PERSES, an Illuſtrious Lord in the Country of *Elam*, who for his merit obtain'd the Government of the People, and gave them the name of *Perſæ*. He had a Son whoſe name was *Achemenes*, from whom *Perſia* was called *Achemenia*. *Ælian. Hiſt. Animal. Lib.* 12

PERSEUS, the Son of the *Sun* and the Nymph *Perſes*, and Brother of *Eetes*, *Alceus* and *Circe*, reigned in that Country that extends it ſelf all along Mount *Taurus* towards *Colchos*. He married the famous *Hecate*, and after the flight of *Medea*, cut the young *Abſyrtus* in pieces. He dethron'd his Brother *Eetes*, and made himſelf King of *Colchos*; but *Medea* returning to *Colchos*, reveng'd the death of her Father by that of his Uncle, whom ſhe deſtroy'd by her Poiſons. *Apollodorus. Valerius Maximus, lib.* 6.

PERSEUS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, made his name famous by his Exploits; for even in his Cradle he bore the violence of the Waves of the Sea, to which, together with his Mother, he was expoſed by *Acriſius* her Father, whom the predictions of the Oracle had alarm'd. He was caſt upon the Iſle of *Seriphus* where he was very carefully brought up by *Diſtys* the Brother of *Polydecte* Princeſs of that Iſland; and as he prov'd a prudent and generous perſon, the Poets feign'd *Minerva* had lent him her Buckler. He overcame *Meduſa*, and ſubdued the Inhabitants of Mount *Atlas*, and deliver'd *Andromeda* from a Sea Monſter and from the Perſecution of *Phineus*. After his return he killed his Grandfather *Acriſius* unawares: being griev'd at that fatal accident, he forſook *Argos*, and contented himſelf with *Tirintha*, in whoſe Territories he built *Myſſene*, where his Poſterity Reign'd for near an hundred Years. *Perſeus* was a Lover of Learning, and erected a School for the promotion of it, and upon that account it was that the Poets have placed him among the Stars, having been one of the moſt Illuſtrious Heroes of the fabulous times. *Perſeus* was thought to be the Son of *Jupiter* becauſe he was wondrous ſucceſsful. He made War againſt the *Gorgons*, whoſe Queen was called *Meduſa*, then turned his Arms againſt *Mauritania*, afterwards againſt the *Æthiopians*, where he married *Andromeda*, Daughter of King *Cepheus*. Returning into *Greece* he overcame his Uncle *Prætus* and *Polydectes* King of the Iſland *Seriphus*. He compaſs'd all this in ſo ſhort a time, and with ſo much cunning, that he was ſaid to have *Mercury*'s Wings and word, *Orcus*'s Head-piece, with the Helmet of *Pallas*; the Wings denoting Celerity, the Sword *Mercury*'s Craft, the Head-piece *Orcus*'s cloſe and reſerv'd Council, *Pallas*'s Target the ſtupendious ſucceſs of his undertaking By *Meduſa*'s Head wherewith he turned People into Stones is meant the great Wealth of the *Gorgonides*, by which, corrupting part of his Enemy, he did the more eaſily overcome the reſt. *Ovid l.* 4. *&* 5. *Met. Plutarch. Enſ.* &c. Vid. ACRISIUS, DANAE, ANDROMEDA.

PERSEUS, the laſt King of *Macedonia* ſucceeded his Father *Philip* in the 575 Year of *Rome*, who not ſatisfy'd with his Conduct, had a deſign to diſinherit him, and beſtow the Kingdom upon *Antigonus*, Brothers Son to his Guardian, but *Perſeus* diverted this deſign, and cauſed his Comptitor to be put to death. He made War upon the *Romans* but with ill ſucceſs, having been often beaten, and

entirely defeated at the Battle of *Pydna* in 586. Upon this general overthrow of his Army he fled, and retir'd to the Isle of *Samothracia*; but he was discovered by the *Romans* and led to *Rome* in triumph before *Paulus Æmilius*'s Chariot. His Reign was for eleven Years. *Titus Livius, lib.* 40. *Justin. lib.* 33. *Plutarch* on the Life of *Paulus Æmilius. Velleius Paterculus. Eutropius. Florus*, &c.

PERSHORE, a Market Town of *Pershore* Hundred in the South parts of *Worcestershire*, on the West of the *Avon*, being a great through-fare betwixt *London* and *Worcester*, but somewhat decay'd since the dissolution of its ancient Abby.

PERSIA, a famous Kingdom in *Asia*, called otherwise the Empire of the *Sophy*, but by the Inhabitants named *Farsi* and *Farsistan*, and by *Greek* and *Latin* Authors *Persis*. This great Dominion extends it self from East to West, from the River *Indus* to the *Tigris* or *Tigel*; its former limits to the East were the *Indus* above-mention'd, the Kingdoms of *Cambaya* and *Mogul*; to the West *Dierbec* and *Armenia*, Turkish Provinces, with the River *Tigris*; to the South the *Persian* Gulf, *Indian* Sea, and Kingdom of *Ormus*; and to the North the *Caspian* Sea, with the *Tartars* of *Usbec* or *Zagatai*. *Persia* formerly comprehended *Media, Hircania, Margiana*, part of *Assyria, Susiana, Parthia, Aria, Paropanisus, Chaldæa, Persis* it self peculiarly so called, *Caramania, Drangiana, Arachosia* and *Gedrosia*, which had been almost all potent Kingdoms. The Provinces of this Empire are about 15 or 16; others say, 18, to wit, *Servan, Kilan, Dilemon, Ayrach, Agemi*, which was the Ancient *Media*; *Khoeme*, which comprehends the ancient *Margiana*, and part of *Parthia*, *Curdistan*, part of the ancient *Assyria*, *Chorasan, Yerack, Chusistan* formerly *Susiana, Persis* called *Farsi, Kherman* and *Sisistan*, the ancient *Caramania, Macheran, Candabar* and *Sablestan*, which very near take in *Gedrosia, Arachosia* and *Drangiana*, with *Tabarostan* and *Gordian*, where was the ancient *Hyrcania*. *Hispahan* is now the Capital City of *Persia*, whereas *Casbin* was formerly; the others are *Cherman, Com, Cassian, Souster, Tauris, Schamachia, Ormus, Ardeuil, Derbeut, Sciras, Sisistan, Gaudel, Lar, Herat, Darabegord, Mexat*, &c. *Persia* is situate in the temperate Zone. A ridge of Mountains divide it almost in the middle, as the *Appennines* do *Italy*. The Provinces to the North of these Mountains are very hot, but the others that lie Southward are of a temperate Air. The Kings of *Persia* made formerly use of this conveniency, changing their abode according to the Seasons, spending the Summer at *Ecbatana*, the Winter at *Susa*, and the Spring and Autumn either at *Persepolis* or *Babylon*. The late Kings have also made use of the same advantage, altering their Habitations almost in all the seasons of the Year. And this different Situation is the cause that the Provinces of *Persia* are not equally healthful. The Ground in the Plains is dry and sandy, strewed with small red Stones, and with great Thistles which they burn in some places where there is no Wood. The Mountainous parts, and the Province of *Kilan* are very fruitful, where are to be seen a great many Villages, whose Inhabitants are very skilful and industrious to convey the Rivulets that run from the Mountains by Channels, to water their Lands and Gardens in those places where it seldom rains. They usually sow their Rice, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Lentil, Peale and Beans, Oats being unknown to them, and Rye abhorr'd by them. There is almost no Province in *Persia* that does not produce Cotton, which grows upon Bushes two or three foot high. Tame Beasts among them are Sheep, Goats, Buffles, Oxen, Camels, Horses, Mules and Asses. They value their Horses very much, which they feed with Barley or Rice mix'd with chopp'd Straw. They have several sorts of Camels. The Fruits of *Persia* are excellent good, and especially Melons, whereof there are divers sorts, and some that weigh twenty or thirty pounds. The Climate of the Country is very agreeable for Vines and all sorts of Fruit-trees; but the *Persians*, in obedience to *Mahomet*'s Command, drink no Wine, yet they love it dearly, and would almost never suffer the *Armenians* to live amongst them, unless it was that they might buy Wine of them. They are suffered to make Syrup of Sweet Wine, which they boil off till they reduce it to the sixth part, and which grows as thick as Oyl; and is called by them *Dusschab*; and when they would take thereof, they steep it in Water, and put a little Vinegar to it which makes very pleasant Drink. Sometimes they reduce the *Dusschab* into Paste, for the conveniency of Travellers. The *Persians* have a great number of Mulberry-trees for Silk-Worms to feed upon, Silk being the principal Manufactury, not only of this Country but of all the East. They have several Springs of *Naphta*, and Salt and Iron Mines whereat they work, but meddle not with those of Gold and Silver, for that the Profit will not answer the Expence of Wood and Timber to be used for the same, which is very scarce in this Country. *Tavern. p.* 65. saith, Whilst he was at *Bassara* there flew such a multitude of Locusts by, that afar off they appear'd like a great Cloud and darken'd the Air, the Wind carrying them into the Deserts, where they light and certainly die; and should they not be thus driven away by the Wind, nothing could live upon the Earth in *Chaldæa*, and about the *Persian* Gulf where they swarm. The *Nubian* Geographer *p.* 121, saith, the Sea is 210 miles broad at *Bahairan*, a City of *Arabia*, 11 Stations or 70 *German* miles South of *Balsara*. As to the Stature, Customs and Manners of the *Persians*, they are usually of a midd'e size, well set and thick, and a Tawny or Olive-colour, shaving their Hair and Beards excepting the Mustachio's, which are very large. Red Hair is abominated by them, and they use to paint their Hands, and Nails especially; their Coats and Vests are large, and like unto Womens. The Men wear on their Heads a thing called *Mendil* made of a Cotton Cloth, or some silken Stuff streak'd with various colours, and turned several times about, eight or nine Ells long, having their Pleats or Folds lightly edg'd with a thread of Gold. Some *Persians*, and they the greatest in the Kingdom, wear furr'd Bonnets. The *Mendils* of their Monks are white, and those of *Mahomet*'s Kindred green. Several wear red Bonnets, which is the reason that the *Turks* call them, in derision, *Red Heads*. The Womens Cloaths are made of finer stuff than those of the Men, being usually of Red or Green Velvet, their Hair made up into Tresses, hangs down carelessly over their Shoulders; and all the Ornament of their Heads consists only in two or three rows of Pearls, and are always veil'd going along the Streets. The *Persians* are usual neat, ingenious, of a good Judgment, civil to Strangers, tender-hearted, kind, agreeable, complaisant and very free of their Complements; thus a *Persian* that desires his Friend to come to his House or makes offers of his service to him usually speaks; *I intreat you to honour my House with your Presence; I so devote my self to your desires that the Apple of my Eye shall be a path to your Feet*, &c. They had always the reputation of being not over-careful to say the truth, and even to this day, those who do not lye at all are not esteem'd to be very wise, but otherwise they are true friends, and so faithful in the particular friendships they contract together, as to prefer them before Birth and Consanguinity. It's also said of them in general, that they never prove ungrateful for kindnesses done them, but that they are irreconcilable in their hatred. The People are Courageous and good Soldiers, going chearfully to engage, and even upon the most dangerous occasions. Their Houses are neat, especially their Kitchins in very good order. They usually eat Rice, Mutton, some Fowl, and have several sorts of Bread. Their Drink is Water mixt sometimes with *Dusschab*, but the less scrupulous drink Wine. The use of *Opium* is very common among st them, and that of *Tabaco* yet much more, which, that it may smoke pleasantly, they use a Bason of Water, which is sometimes perfum'd, and into which they put an hollow Reed, at whose end is the Pipe's head; and with another of an Ell long which they hold in their Mouths, they suck the Smoke of the Tabaco, which leaves behind it in the Water all the thick and fulsome part. They drink Coffee when they smoke, and use Tea also. There is good Commerce, establish'd in *Persia*, where there is a great Manufactury for Silk and Tapestry, and their Merchants grow very rich, and it is observ'd that this Country produces yearly no less than twenty thousand Bales of Silk, each of two hundred and sixteen pound weight. The *Persians* take many Wives, or rather buy them, for that the Husbands give a Portion to the Maids Fathers, who are only oblig'd to deliver 'em their Daughters Virgins. Their Marriages are Solemniz'd with Ceremonies very Particular, but as they are a very Jealous People, Divorces are much in use with them. They wash the Dead and never put the Corps in the Grave where another hath been buried before. As to the Language of this Country it is peculiar to it, has much of *Arabick* in it, but nothing at all of the *Turkish* Dialect; yet there is reason to believe, that it is very different from that of its ancient Inhabitants, if what *Herodotus* says be true, That all their words ended in S. The greatest part of them understand the *Turkish* Language, especially those Provinces which have for a long time been subject to the *Grand Signior*. The *Arabick* is the Language of the Learned there, and their Characters are *Arabick*. They have Colleges and Universities, and among all the Sciences they have a more particular Fancy for Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Astrology, Ethicks, Physick, Law, Eloquence and Poetry. *Olearius* affirms, They have all *Aristotle*'s Philosophy in *Arabick*, and call it *Dunja piala*, that is, *The Goblet of the World*. The greatest part of their pieces of Eloquence, which they imbellish with a great deal of History and Moral Sayings, are in Verse; so that they passionately love Poetry, and among 'em all sorts of Poets are to be found, some of which are very good ones. Their Poetry is always Rhime, tho' they are not over exact in observing the number of Syllables, and make no scruple to use the same words to make it rhime, as appears by these Poetick Lines related by *Olearius*;

Post

Tziri, Tziri Triagh Iamitzæ?
Adamira demagh Iamitzæ?
Tziri, Tziri Tziragh es Ecri bud,
Adamira demag cheri bud.

The *Perſians* had their *Magi* formerly, who were the Learned amongſt them. Their Year conſiſts of 365 Days. In the Year 1079 the Sultan of *Coraſan* or *Meſopotamia*, named *Gelal Edin Melixa* cauſed the *Vernal Equinox* to be obſerved on *Thurſday March* 14th. nine Minutes after two in the Afternoon. And from this time begins the *Gelalean Æra* compoſed of Solar Years which the *Perſians* make uſe of. The ſame Sultan appointed an Intercalation of one Day every four Years, and ſometimes five, called by them *Nourus Elſultan*, that is, *The Year of his Majeſty*, or *Year Royal*. They follow a Period of 1460 Years, call'd *Sal Chodai*; that is, the Year of God, or of the Sun; and have beſides the *Æra* called *Jezdegirdan*, which commences from *Tueſday* 16th. of *June* in the Year 632, the 11th. of the *Hegira*, or *Mahomet*'s *Æra*, for that in this Year *Omar* Prince of the *Saracens*, defeated and kill'd *Hormiſdas* IV. or *Jezdegerdes* King of *Perſia*. The *Perſians* had ſeveral Princes before *Cyrus*, and ſometimes more than one at a time, *Media* and *Perſia*; but *Cyrus* about the end of the firſt Year of the 55th. *Olympiad* which anſwers to the 195 of *Rome*, dethron'd his Grandfather by the Mother's ſide, *Aſtyages*, King of the *Medes*, and began the Kingdom of *Perſia* in the 19th. or 20th. Year of *Servius Hoſtilius* King of the *Romans*, and 559 or 60 before the Birth of our Saviour, which anſwers to the 3495 Year of the World, 4155 of the *Julian* Period, and the 217 of *Iphitus*: About two and twenty years after he took *Babylon*, and began the firſt Monarchy of the *Perſians*, which laſted 229 years under thirteen Kings, of whom *Darius Codomanus* was the laſt; after which the *Perſians* became ſubject to *Alexander the Great*, to his Succeſſors and to the *Parthians* untill the 227 or 228 Year of our Redemption, when *Artaxerxes* the *Perſian* revolted againſt *Artaban* King of the *Parthians*, and eſtabliſh'd the ſecond Monarchy of the *Perſians*, which continu'd till 632; at which time King *Jezdegerdes*, or *Hormiſdas* IV. was kill'd by *Omar* King of the *Saracens*, who remain'd Maſters of this Country for the ſpace of 4 8 years, till the time of Sultan *Gelal Eain*, who took it from them in 1051. His Succeſſors were Sovereigns of *Perſia*, from whence they were expell'd by the *Tartars* under the Conduct of *Tamerlain* in 1398. Four Princes of the Faction called the *Black Ram*, ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Perſia* after *Tamerlain*. *Uſſum-Caſſan* or *Ozun Aſſember*, the Son of *Alle*, of the Family of *Aſſembejes*, and of the Faction of the *White Ram*, being Governour of *Armenia*, rebell'd againſt *Jooncha* King of *Perſia*, and put him, together with his Son *Acen-Ali*, to death; and reign'd from the Year 1469 till 1478, or 1485 as others would have it. After him *Perſia* became ſtrangely divided, but *Iſmael*, deſcended from a Daughter of *Uſſum-Caſſan*, ſettled it, aſcending the Throne by his Prudence and Bravery; and enlarg'd his Dominions, by recovering all the Country his Predeceſſors had poſſeſs'd. He reign'd in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, and from him is computed the Empire of the *Sophi's*. *Shaa Abas* has much increaſed it in this Age. The Kingdom is Hereditary not only to Sons lawfully begot, but alſo to natural Sons, who are preferr'd before the other Relations; and the Government is ſo Monarchical, and Deſpotick, that the Prince rules there with an abſolute Power, making his Will a Law, and diſpoſing as he pleaſes both of the Lives and Eſtates of his Subjects, who are very obedient, and never ſpeak of their Sovereigns but with extraordinary Reſpect. They uſe to wipe the Places carefully where their Kings have ſat to adminiſter Juſtice, and alſo to go out of the City when the Prince comes to walk in the Streets with his Women. The Revenues of the Kings of *Perſia* conſiſts in their being poſſeſs'd of a good part of the Land of the Country, in Cuſtoms, the Trade they make of Silks, Tribute paid by the *Armenians*, and in farming out Fiſheries, Tolls, *&c.* but this Revenue is not ſo conſiderable as 'tis believ'd. He has ſeveral Officers whoſe places are not Hereditary; the Governours of the Provinces are oblig'd to entertain a certain number of Soldiers to be ready upon any occaſion, and their Militia conſiſts moſtly in Cavalry. As to their Religion, the ancient *Perſians* ador'd the Sun, Moon, Fire, and other falſe Heathen Gods, but the preſent Inhabitants follow the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, as the *Turks* do, but they vary ſomewhat in their Opinions; and herein is principally founded the Enmity that lies between them. They do not expound the *Alcoran* in the ſame manner, and have neither the ſame Saints nor the ſame Ceremonies. They ſay, that *Mahomet* having ordered that *Ali* ſhould ſucceed him, *Abubeker*, *Omar*, and *Oſman* uſurp'd the Sovereign Power, but that the firſt coming to it changed nothing in the *Alcoran*, which is the Book of the Law, altho' both the one and the other made different Explications upon it. About the end of the XIVth. Century, a certain religious *Mahometan*, who ſaid he was of the Family of *Ali*, preach'd a new Doctrine, teaching both by Speaking and Writing, That God ſent him to renew the Glory of the ſame *Ali*, who had been buried ſo many Ages before: This new Doctor, whoſe Name was *Sofi*, led an auſtere Life; and by the Inoffenſiveneſs and Regularity of his Carriage and Converſation acquir'd much Reputation, and the Quality of *Schich*, which is to ſay, *The Son of a Prophet*. He ſet forth a great many Miracles wrought by *Ali*, and did at laſt, by his Artifice, make the *Perſians* forſake the Doctrine of the *Turks* and comply with his, adding alſo to their Creed, That *Ali* was the Coadjutor or Lieutenant of God. The *Perſians* not content to have confirmed the Holineſs of the ſame *Ali*, have canoniz'd a douzen of his Succeſſors; viſiting the Tombs of theſe Saints, and celebrating their Feaſts. Their Purifications, Prayers, and Ceremonies are different from thoſe of the *Turks*: *Friday* is their Feaſt or Holy-day. They have a *Lent* obliging them to faſt in the Day-time, but they eat plentifully at Night. Circumciſion is in uſe among them, and that both by Men and Women. They have ſeveral Religious Orders, and ſo many ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, that it is very ſtrange how rational Creatures can be miſlead with ſuch Fopperies. The *Perſian* Sea or Gulf (*Sinus Perſicus*) commonly called *Mer di Elcatif*, or *de Baſſora*, is a Branch of the *Indian* or *Ethiopick* Ocean, which begins at Cape *Raz*, the moſt Eaſtern Cape of *Arabia*, Lon. 96. 45. and runs as far into the Lands as 81. It has *Perſia* to the N. and E. and *Arabia* and *Perſia* to the S. and W. In the moſt N. W. Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* fall into it with a great Current.

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Ancient Kings of Perſia.

In the 195th. of *Rome*, 3495 of the *World*,

		Ye.	*Mo.*
	Cyrus Reign'd	30	
225	*Cambyſes*	7	5
232	*Smerdes*, one of the *Magi*		7
233	*Darius Hyſtaſpes*	37	
269	*Xerxes*	20	
289	*Artaxerxes Longimanus*	40	
329	*Xerxes*, the younger		2
329	*Sogdianus*, Brother to *Xerxes*		7
330	*Darius Ochus*, or *Nothus*	19	
349	*Artaxerxes Mnemon*	40	
388	*Artaxerxes Ochus*	26	
414	*Arces*	4	
419	*Darius Codomanus*	6	

Kings of Perſia *of the Middle Age.*

In the Year of our Lord,

		Ye.	*Mo*
227 or 28	*Artaxerxes*	15	
242	*Sapores* Iſt	31	
273	*Hormiſdas* Iſt.	1	
274	*Varanes* Iſt.	3	
277	*Varanes* IId.	17	
294	*Varanes* IIId. call'd *Seganſaa*		4
295	*Narſes*	7	
301	*Hormiſdas* IId.	7	
309	*Sapores* IId.	70	
380	*Artaxerxes* IId.	4	2
384	*Sapores* IIId.	5	
389	*Varanes* IVth. call'd *Kermanſaa*	11	
400	*Iſdegerdes* Iſt.	20	
420	*Varanes* Vth.	21	
441	*Iſdegerdes* IId.	17	
458	*Perozes*	14	
482	*Obalas*	4	
486	*Cabades*, Depos'd	11	
497	*Zamaſpes*	4	
501	*Cabades*, Reſtor'd	30	
531	*Coſroes the Great*	48	
580	*Hormiſdas* IIId.	12	
591	*Coſroes* IId.	37	
628	*Syroes*	1	
629	*Adezer*, or *Adheſa*		7
629	*Sarbaras*, or *Barazas*		6
630	*Borane*, Daughter of *Coſroes*		7
630	*Hormiſdas* IVth. or *Jezdegirdo*	2	

This Prince was conquer'd by the *Saracens*, near the Town *Merga*, in 632, which Year begins a New *Perſian Æra*, as I have already obſerv'd.

Kings of Perſia *who were Succeſſors to* Tamerlan, *and of the Faction of the* Black Ram.

		Ye.	*Mo.*
In 1409	*Caraiſſuf*	16	
1423	*Amiſcandar*	12	
1435	*Jooncha*	33	
1468	*Acen-Haly*	1	

Kings

Kings of Perſia *of the Race of* Uſſum-Caſſan, *and of the Faction of the* White Ram.

		Ye.	Mo.
1469	*Uſſum-Caſſan*	9	
1478	*Caliph*		6
1479	*Jacup Chiorzeival*, or *Patiſca*	13	
1492	*Byaſingor*, or *Bayſinger*	1	
1493	*Roſtan*, or *Ruſtan*	5	
1498	*Hagmecbec*	1	
1499	*Alwambec*	1	
1500	*Morat*	15	
1515	*Sophi-Iſmael*	13	
1528	*Scha-Thama*, or *Tamaſes*	51	
1576	*Scha-Iſmael* Iſt.	2	
1578	*Scha-Mehemed*, call'd *Codabenda*	7	
1585	*Emir Hempſe*		7
1585	*Scha-Abbas* Iſt.	44	
1629	*Scha-Sophi*	13	
1642	*Scha-Abbas* IId.	26	
1668	*Scha-Iſhmael* IId.		

PERSIUS (*Aulus Flaccus*) a Poet, and Satyriſt, living in the Reign of *Nero*. He was born at *Volterra*, in *Tuſcany*, of a Gentleman's Family, and Related to Perſons of the firſt Quality. He was Educated under the Grammarian *Palemon*, *Verginius* the Rhetorician, and *Cornutus* a Stoick Philoſpher, between whom and *Perſius* there was a very intimate and laſting Correſpondence. This Satyriſt had a great regard for *Cornutus*, and makes his Acknowledgments for his Learning very handſomely to him, in his Fifth Satyr: He likewiſe paid his Reſpects further to this Maſter of his, in his *Will* in which he left him a large Summ of Money, and all his Library; but *Cornutus* was ſo generous, as to receive nothing but the Books. After *Perſius*'s Death, this Philoſopher adviſ'd his Mother to ſuppreſs ſeveral Poems which her Son had made in the greener Part of his Youth; amongſt thoſe that were Suppreſs'd, we may reckon thoſe made upon *Arria*, a Noble Roman Lady, who kill'd her ſelf to ſhow her Husband the way, and give him an Example of Fortitude. *Perſius* was Contemporary with *Lucan*, and ſtudy'd with him under *Cornutus*. His Acquaintance with *Seneca* was but a little before his Death, ſo that he ſcarce had any time to underſtand his Excellency, and Reliſh his Genius. *Perſius* was very Regular in his Life, and of a very mild, ſweet Diſpoſition. So that to judge of a Man's Temper by his Writings, will not always hold; for it muſt be ſaid, his Satyrs are very keen and bitter; 'tis believ'd he did not ſpare even *Nero* himſelf, but laſh'd him, in a Stroak or two ſo intelligibly, that *Cornutus* thought it convenient to make ſome Alteration; *Perſius*, in his firſt Satyr, having put it thus,

Aur'culas Aſini Midæ Rex habet.

which *Cornutus* imagining would be conſtru'd a Reflection upon *Nero*, altered it thus;

Auriculas Aſini Quis non habet?

Perſius died at the Age of Twenty eight Years. His Way of Writing is very obſcure, for which he is much blam'd by *Julius Scaliger*. *Iſaac Caſaubon* appears in his Defence, and endeavours to take off the Imputation. M. *Dryden*, in his Preface to the Tranſlation of *Juvenal*, makes a Compariſon between the Satyr of *Horace*, *Juvenal*, and *Perſius*, and after a large and learned Enquiry, gives the Preference againſt him, to the Two former. *Bayle Dictionn. Hiſtor. Jul. Scalig. Poetic. Lib. 6. cap. 6, &c.*

PERSONNE (*Giles*) Sieur of *Roberval*, Geometrician and Kings Profeſſor in the Mathematicks, was born *Auguſt* the 8th in the Year 1602. He had a great ſhare in the Friendſhip of Learned Men, and particularly in that of M. *Gaſſendi* and *John Morin*, which laſt was King's Profeſſor, and who at his Death deſired the Chair for the Sieur *de Roberval*, who kept it to his Death, without quitting that of *Ramus*. He was of the Royal Academy of Sciences; publiſh'd in 1636 a Treatiſe of Mechanicks, and in 1647 and 48 made his Experiments about a *Vacuum*. Afterwards in 1670 he found out a New way of weighing, which is obſerved in the Journal of the Learned of the 10th of *February* in the ſame Year. The *Ariſtarchus Samius* is of his writing, and another ſort of Weight fit to weigh Air, which is in the King's Library, together with the Inſtruments and Memoirs of the Sieur *de Roberval*, who died *Sunday* Octob. 27th in the Year 1675 in the College of *Meſſre Gervais*, and was buried at S. *Severin* his Parith Church. *Baillet vie de Des Cartes*

PERSONS (*Robert*) born in *Nether Stowey*, near to *Bridgewater*, in *Somerſetſhire*, in 1546, was bred a Roman Catholick, and turn'd Jeſuit in 1575. He was made Rector of the *Engliſh* College at *Rome* in 1587. He is ſaid to be a Man of a hot Temper, and rugged Behaviour, and extreamly Zealous for promoting the Intereſt of the Jeſuits. He wrote *A Chriſtian Directory, or Exerciſe, guiding Men to Eternal Salvation*, commonly call'd *His Reſolutions*. *A Conference about the next Succeſſion of the Crown of* England, In two Parts, Printed *Anno* 1593 and 94, in *Octavo*, under the Name of *N. Doleman*. The firſt Part is for Chaſtiſing of Kings, *&c.* The ſecond Part was to prove, That the *Infanta* of *Spain* was the Right Heir to the Crown of *England*; which Performance made him much in Favour with the King of Spain. This latter Conference was anſwer'd by Sir *John Hayward*, Kt. and Dr. in Laws, in 1603, in a Book, call'd, *The Right of Succeſſion Aſſerted*, &c. *A Treatiſe of the three Converſions of the Engliſh from Paganiſm to Chriſtian Religion*, publiſh'd under the Name of *N. D.* i. e. *Nic. Doleman*: In three Volumes, in *Octavo*, Printed at S. *Omers*, in 1603 and 1604. The ſecond Volume contains the third Part of the Treatiſe, wherein there is an Examen of the Kalendar or Catalogue of Proteſtant Saints, Martyrs, and Confeſſors, deviſ'd by *John Fox*, for the firſt ſix Months. And the third Volume, which contains alſo the third Part of the Treatiſe, and an Examen of the ſaid Kalendar of *John Fox* for the laſt ſix Months, was printed at the ſame Place, in the ſame Year, under the Initial Letters of *N. D. A Relation of a Trial or Conference made before the King of* France, *in the Year* 1600, *between the Biſhop* Eureux *and the Lord* Pleſſis Mornay, *about certain Points of corrupting, and falſifying Authors, whereof the ſaid* Pleſſis *was openly convicted*: Printed in *Octavo*, at S. *Omers*, in 1604. *A Defence of the Precedent Relation of a Conference about Religion*: Printed with *The Relation of the Trial*, &c. *An Anſwer to the Fifth Part of Reports, lately ſet forth by Sir* Edward Coke, *Kt.* Printed in *Quarto*, at S. *Omers*, in 1606. under the Name of a Catholick Divine. *Perſons* wrote ſeveral other Controverſial Tracts, of which the Reader may inform himſelf in *Anthony Wood*'s *Athenæ Oxonien.* He died in the *Engliſh* College at *Rome*, in 1610. *Athen. Oxon.*

PERTAUH, Admiral of the *Turkiſh* Fleet together with *Hali*, in the Year 1571, who having taken the Town of *Dulcigno* in *Dalmatia* upon Articles, treacherouſly violated 'em, putting the Soldiers to the Gallies, ſelling the Citizens for Slaves, and cruelly cutting the Throat of *John Buni*, Archbiſhop of this City. He after this plunder'd the Iſle of *Corfu*; but ſeeing the Overthrow of the *Turks* at the Battle of *Lepanto*, he eſcap'd in a Skiff through the Chriſtian Gallies without being diſcovered, and arriving at *Conſtantinople*, was deprived of all his Goods and Imployments by the Grand Signior, who baniſhed him from the City, believing alſo he might ſave the Honour of his Army by caſting the Diſgrace of its Overthrow upon the ill Conduct of his Generals. *Gratiani Hiſtoire de Cypre.*

PERTH, a County in *Scotland*, ſo called from *Perth* or S. *Johnſton* the chief Town, which ſtands pleaſantly upon the River *Tay*. It has a pretty good Trade, and is one of the principal Cities in the North. It was totally ruin'd by an Inundation in 1029, and was rebuilt where it now ſtands by *William* King of *Scotland*; Lon. 16. 08. Lat. 58. 00. The County is bounded by *Angus* to the N. *Strathern* to the W *Fife* to the S. and the *German* Ocean to the E. and divided into two Parts by the River *Tay*, the greateſt of all *Scotland*. This Country is very fruitful, and ornamented with the Seats of ſeveral Perſons of Quality, and gives the Title of Earl to the chief of the *Drummonds*; that part called *Gowry* which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Ruthven*, is very famous for its fruitful Corn Fields.

PERTH (*James Drummond*, Earl of) chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Drummonds* in *Scotland*. The firſt of this Family that took the Name of *Drummond*, was one *Maurice*, an Hungarian Gentleman, who quitted *England* with *Edgar Atheline*, the Right Heir to that Crown, being prevented in the Succeſſion by *Harold* firſt, and afterwards by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who ſeiz'd the Kingdom in 1066. *Maurice* commanded the Ship, in which *Edgar Atheline*, his Mother *Agatha*, and his Siſters, *Margaret* and *Christina*, were embark'd; they met with a violent Storm at Sea, which forc'd them to make for *Scotland*, where they put into the River *Forth*, and landed at a Place ſtill call'd S. *Margaret*'s *Hope*, from *Margaret*, *Edgar*'s Siſter. This princeſs marry'd *Malcolme* III. King of *Scotland*, who Rewarded *Maurice Drummond* with a conſiderable Share of Wealth and Honour, and particularly with a large Eſtate, in the Sheriff-dom of *Dumbarton*, together with the Stewartry of *Lenox*, neither was the Queen forgetful in acknowledging his Services; for by her Recommendation he marry'd one of her Maids of Honour, by whom he had Iſſue, *Malcolme*, Father to *Maurice* II. who had Iſſue, *John*, Father of *Malcolme* II. whoſe Son, *Malcolme* III. call'd *Begg*, marry'd *Ada*, Daughter of *Maldwine*, Earl of *Lenox*, which Lady had but one Brother, who marry'd the Siſter of *John Monteith*, who betray'd the Famous Sir *William Wallace*, Viceroy of *Scotland*, to the Engliſh. But the Earl of *Lenox*, having no Iſſue by this Siſter of *Monteith*, this *Monteith* foreſeeing that his Brother in-Law the Earl of *Lenox*, would leave the Earldom to *Malcolme*, his Siſter's Husband, adviſ'd the King to

demand

demand it, hoping, that the King having gain'd it, would have given it to him; but herein he was miſtaken, for the King made a Grant of it to *Robert Stewart*, whoſe Poſterity continu'd afterwards Earls of *Lenox*. *Malcolme Bigg* had, by his Wife *Ada*, Four Sons, *John*, *Maurice*, *Thomas*, and *Walter*, this laſt was the King's Secretary; *Maurice* marry'd the Daughter of the Steward of *Strathern*, and ſucceeded him in his Poſt and Eſtate; *Thomas* was Baron of *Balfrou*; the eldeſt, *John Drummond*, was the 7th. Steward of *Lenox*, and begun a Feud with *John Monteith*, there having been an old Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Two Families: This Animoſity came to an open Rupture, and was diſputed in the Field, where *John Monteith* loſt Three Sons. The King oblig'd both Parties to go no further in the Quarrel; and to compleat the Pacification, there was a Meeting of the great Men of the Kingdom. The Earl of *Douglaſs*, *Angus*, *Arran*, and the Lord *Robert*, Nephew to King *Robert Bruce*, being Guardians for the Performance of Articles, their Subſcriptions and Seals, are ſtill to be ſeen in the Inſtrument of the Treaty, in which the Lord *Robert*, the King's Nephew, owns himſelf Related to both the Families. *Drummond* having, by an Article of the Treaty, loſt the Lands which he held in the Sheriffdom of *Lenox*, retir'd into *Perthſhire*, where he poſſeſs'd the Lands of *Stobhal* and *Cargil*. He marry'd the eldeſt Daughter of *William de Montefex*, Lord Treaſurer of *Scotland*. His eldeſt Son, *Malcolme* IV. marry'd *Iſabella Douglas*, Hereditary Counteſs of *Mar*, and had a very intimate and friendly Correſpondence with the Earl of *Douglas* his Brother-in-Law, with whom he join'd his own Troops, to fight the Engliſh, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf handſomely at the Skirmiſh at *Otterbourn* or *Chevychace*, where he took *Ralph Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, a General of great Reputation, Priſoner, and for this Service he had the Honour of a Penſion during Life. His Brother *William* married a Daughter of the Baron of *Airth*, who brought him the Barony of *Carnock*; from this Marriage the Branch of *Athornden* is deſcended. And here it may not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Four Daughters of *John Drummond*; *Annabella*, the eldeſt, marry'd *Robert* III. King of *Scotland*. This Queen is very much commended, by the Scotiſh Hiſtorians, for her Probity and Prudence; ſhe was Mother to *James* I. King of *Scotland*. She had one Siſter marry'd to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, another to *Alexander Mac Donald*, Lord of the Iſles, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Roſs*, and a third to *Stewart* of *Dually*. *Malcolme* IV dying without Iſſue, *John Drummond* his Brother ſucceeded to the Eſtate. He marry'd *Elizabeth Sinclair*, Daughter of the Earl of *Orkney*, *Cathneſs*, &c. a Perſon of great Eminency and Reputation, both in *Denmark* and *Scotland*; by this Earl's Daughter, *Drummond* had Three Sons and a Daughter, the laſt was marry'd to Lord *Thomas*, Baron of *Kinnaird*; *Robert* the 2d. Brother, marry'd the Heireſs of *Barnbugal*. *John*, the youngeſt, ſettled in the *Madera* Iſlands, where at preſent his Poſterity make a conſiderable figure. *Walter Drummond*, the eldeſt Brother, marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter to the Lord *Patrick Ruthven*, chief of a Noble Family; by this Lady he had Iſſue *Malcolme*, *John* Biſhop of *Dunblane*, *Walter*, Baron of *Leidcrief*, from whom are deſcended the Family of *Blair Drummond*, which produc'd the Two other Branches of *Newton* and *Gararum*. To return to *Malcolme* V. who was eldeſt Brother, and marry'd *Margaret Murray*, Daughter of the Lord of *Tullibardin*, by whom he had Iſſue *John* Lord *Drummond*, made a Peer of the Realm, *Walter*, Laird of *Deanſtone*, *James*, Laird of *Corrivecler*, *Thomas*, Laird of *Drummineroock*, from whom the Branches of *Invermay*, *Cultmalindri*, *Comrie* and *Pitcairns* are deſcended. *John Drummond*, eldeſt Son of *Malcolme* V. marry'd *Elizabeth Lindſey*, Daughter of the famous Earl of *Crawford*. This *John* was a Perſon of a great Genius and Capacity. He was made Juſtice-General of *Scotland*, which in thoſe Days was the beſt Poſt in the Kingdom. He purchas'd all the Eſtate which his Kinſman the Baron of *Concraig* was poſſeſs'd of in the Sheriffdom of *Strathern*, and likewiſe with the King's Permiſſion, the Hereditary Stewartry of this Shire. He did great Service to *James* IV. King of *Scotland*, for he Routed the Earl of *Lenox*, and the Lord of *Lyle*, as they were upon their March to join the Earl-Marſhal, and the Lord *Gordon*, in order to execute their Plot of ſeizing the Perſon of the King, and the Adminiſtration, under Pretence of revenging the Death of *James* III. After this *John Drummond* was ſent Embaſſador into *England* to conclude a Peace with *Richard* III. After the Death of the King of *Scotland*, he was outed of his Offices and Eſtate, for giving a Box o'th' Ear to *Lion* King at Arms, who was ſent to Summon him before the Parliament, to give an Account of the Queen's Marriage with the Earl of *Lenox*; but by the Queen's Intereſt, and the Interceſſion of the great Men of the Kingdom, and in Conſideration of his Quality and Merit, he was Two Days after reſtor'd to his Honour and Eſtate. This *John* had Four Daughters, of which One, call'd *Margaret*, was ſo well lik'd by King *James* IV. that he reſolv'd to marry her, but the Relation between 'em making the Pope's Diſpenſation neceſſary, th King being not willing to wait till it could be procur'd, was marry'd to her privately, and ſoon after had a Daughter, who was marry'd to the Earl of *Huntley*. When the Diſpenſation was come, the King intended to marry her publickly; but a Pique which ſome of the Great ones had againſt the Houſe of *Drummond*, put 'em upon Poiſoning this *Margaret*, to hinder her Family from having the Honour of giving Two Queens to *Scotland*. Her Siſter *Elizabeth*, was Counteſs of *Angus*. *Euphemia*, another Siſter of hers, was marry'd to the Lord *Fleming*, and *Annabella*, the youngeſt, was Counteſs of *Montroſe*. *William Drummond*, Son of *John*, marry'd the Lady *Iſabella Campbel*, Daughter to the Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had Iſſue Two Sons, *Walter* and *Andrew*. He and his Family were in open Defiance with that of *Murray*, and amongſt other Rencounters between 'em, there was one time ſeveral Gentlemen of the Houſe of *Murray* barbarouſly burnt in a Church by ſome of *Drummond*'s Party, of which Crime, notwithſtanding himſelf was very Innocent, yet being out of favour with the King, he was condemn'd to loſe his Head, and the Sentence executed accordingly. His Son *Andrew* was made Baron of *Bellichlon*, and made a diſtinct Branch, the laſt Heir Male of which was *Maurice Drummond*, who left Four Daughters, which were match'd to conſiderable Families in *England*. One of 'em being Wife to *Caril*, Secretary to King *James*. *Walter Drummond*, eldeſt Son of *William*, had Iſſue by *Elizabeth Graham*, Daughter of the Earl of *Montroſe*, only one Son, *viz. David Drummond*, who marry'd the Lady *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter of the Duke of *Albani*, Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, by whom he had only one Daughter, marry'd to the Laird of *Pury-Ogilby*. After the Death of *Margaret*, he marry'd *Lilia Ruthven*, by whom he had Five Daughters; Firſt, *Jane*, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Montroſs*, Chancellor and Commiſſioner of *Scotland*. Secondly, *Anne*, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Mar*, Lord-High-Treaſurer. Thirdly, *Lilia*, Counteſs of *Crawford*. Fourthly, *Catharine*, Lady *Tullibardin*. Fifthly, *Margaret*, Lady *Ker*; and Two Sons, *Patrick*, of whom more by and by, and *James*, Laird of *Miderly*, from whom the Viſcounts of *Strathallan*, and the Barons of *Marchani* are deſcended. The firſt of this Line, that were made Viſcounts of *Strathallan*, was *William Drummond*, he was Lieutenant-General of King *James*'s Forces, and a Man of great Abilities both for the Camp and Council-Board. *Patrick Drummond*, above-mention'd, marry'd the Lady *Margaret Lindſey*, Daughter to the Earl of *Crawford*, and by her had Five Daughters: Firſt, *Catharine*, Counteſs of *Rotheſs*. Secondly, *Lilia*, Counteſs of *Dunfermling*, Mother of the Counteſſes of *Lautherdale*, *Kelly*, *Belcarres*, and *Cathneſs*. Thirdly, *Jane*, Counteſs of *Roxborough*, Governeſs to King *Charles* I's Children. Fourthly, *Anne*, Lady *Tonay-Barclay*; and Fifthly, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to the Lord *Elphinſton*; beſides theſe Five Daughters, *Patrick Drummond* had Two Sons, *James* and *John*. *James Drummond*, created Earl of *Perth*, marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Seaton*, Daughter of the Earl of *Winton*. He died young, leaving Iſſue only One Daughter, who was afterwards Counteſs of *Sunderland*. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate, by *John*, his Brother, who marry'd the Lady *Jane Ker*, Daughter of the Earl of *Roxborough*, by whom he had Four Sons and Two Daughters, One of which was Counteſs of *Wigton*, and the other Counteſs of *Tullibardin*. Of the Four Sons, the eldeſt was *James*, of whom preſently; *Robert*, who died in *France*; *John*, head of the Branch of *Logy Almond*, and *William* Earl of *Roxborough*, from whom the Houſes of *Roxborough* and *Balantine* are deſcended. *James Drummond*, ſecond Earl of *Perth*, marry'd *Anne Gordon*, Daughter of the Marquis of *Huntley*, by whom he had Two Sons and One Daughter, (*viz.*) *James*, of whom afterwards *John* and *Anne*. This laſt was a very worthy Lady, and marry'd the Earl of *Erroll*, Hereditary Conſtable of *Scotland*. *John Drummond*, Earl of *Melford*, and Secretary of State to *James* II. King of *Great-Britain*. His Lordſhip has been twice marry'd, firſt to the Heireſs of *Lundie*, by whom he had Iſſue, Three Sons, and Three Daughters; theſe laſt are the Lady *Anne*, marry'd to the Baron of *Houſton*; the Lady *Elizabeth*, to the Viſcount of *Strathallan*; and the Lady *Mary*. The Three Sons are, *James*, Baron of *Lundie*, *Robert*, and *Charles*. His Lordſhip's ſecond Lady, is *Euphemia Wallace*, Daughter of *Thomas Wallace*, Baron of *Craig*, the chief of a very Ancient Family. By this ſecond Venter, he has Six Sons, and Three Daughters, *John*, Laird of *Forth*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Andrew*, *Reynald*, and *Philip*; *Catharine*, *Thereſa*, and *Mary*. *James Drummond*, third Earl of *Perth*, was made Privy-Councellor in 1678. Lord-Juſtice-General in the Year 1682. and Lord-Chancellor of *Scotland* in 1684. His Lordſhip has been Thrice marry'd; firſt to the Lady *Jane*, Daughter to *William*, Marquis of *Douglas*; ſecondly, To the Lady *Lilia*, Counteſs of *Tullibardin*; thirdly, To the Lady *Mary Gordon*, Daughter of *Lewis*, Marquis of *Huntley*, and Siſter to the Duke of *Gordon*. By his firſt Lady he had Iſſue the Lady *Mary*, marry'd to *William*, Earl-Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of *Scotland*. The Lady *Anne*, unmarry'd, and *James*, Lord *Drummond*. His Lordſhip, by each of

of his other Two Ladies, he has Iſſue Two Sons. This above-mention'd Account is ſufficiently ſupported by the Records of the Family, preſerv'd for ſeveral Ages in the Abby of *Inchafry*, and by the Scotch Hiſtorians. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

PERTINAX (*Ælius* or *Publius Helvicus*) Emperor, was of a mean Extract, but from ſmall Commands in the Army was at laſt advanced to be Conſul, Prefect of *Rome*, and Governour of the moſt conſiderable Provinces. He was choſen Emperor in the Year 192, after the Death of *Commodus*, by the favour of the *Pretorian* Guard. The Senate gave their Conſent thereto, hoping, that by his Vertue and Prudence he would regulate all Things. He was then Sixty Years old: He had great Experience in things, made many good Laws, and ſhewed himſelf averſe to the Violence of his Predeceſſors; but *Lætus*, who had rais'd him to the Empire, together with his *Pretorian* Soldiers, and could not endure the Re-eſtabliſhment of Martial Diſcipline, and the laudable Carriage of *Pertinax*, murther'd him on the 27th. of *March*, in the Year 193, two Months and twenty five Days after his Election. *Dion. in Pert. Aurelius Victor in Epit. Cæſ. Jul. Capitolin in Pert. Euſebius in Chron.*

PERTOIS, Lat. *Pertenſis Ager*, a Tract of *Champagne* in *France*, having *Champagne*, properly ſo called, on the W. and the Dutchy of *Bar* on the E.

PERU, a Country of South *America*, formerly belonging to the *Yncas*, but now to the *Spaniards*, about ſix hundred Leagues in length, running all along the *Pacifick Sea*, and gives the Name of *Peruvian* to all South *America*, which comprehends *Caſtille d'Or*, *Popajan*, *Peru*, *Chica*, *Chily*, and *Braſil*. It lies almoſt all between the *Equator* and *Tropick* of *Capricorn*. The Kingdom of *Chily*, *Paraguai* and *Tucuman* are to the South, the *Pacifick* Sea to the Weſt, *Popajan* to the North; and Eaſtward ſtands the Mountains called *Las Cordilleras* and *Terra Incognita*. Some divide *Peru* into the Higher and Lower, or into the Mountainous and Maritime; but others confine themſelves to the Diviſion made by the *Spaniards* into three Prefectures or Governments, which are *Audienca de los Reyes*, *Audienca de Quito*, and *Audienca de los Charchas*, or *de la Plata*. Its Cities are *Cuſco* formerly the Capital, *los Reyes*, or *Lima*, that is now ſo, *la Plata*, *Arequapa*, *Arica*, *Baez a Quito*, *Potoſi*, *Puerta Viejo*, *la Pax*, S. *Frances de Quito*, S. *Michael*, *Guamanga*, S. *Crux de la Sierra*, *Guancabilica*, S. *James de Guayaquil* &c. This famous Country did belong to Kings called *Yncas*, who were the lawful Poſſeſſors of it for above ſix hundred Years. *Frances Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*, made a diſcovery of it in the Year 1525, and by the Diſagrement of the two Brothers made himſelf Maſter of it, cauſing the King *Atabalipa* to be ſtrangl'd contrary to his Faith given him. The unſatiable Deſire of Gold mov'd the *Spaniards*, tho' they pretended Religion, to murther the *Indians* in a moſt barbarous manner, but *Pizarro* was puniſhed for it. They were a civiliz'd People, and ador'd the *Sun*, believing there was another God above it, whom they called *Pachacamac*. The *Spaniards* are now Maſters of this rich Country, where they have a Vice-Roy, and ſeveral Epiſcopal Cities. In ſhort, *Peru* is very fertile in Fruits and Gold Mines, ſo that it was obſerv'd, that at the Arrival of *Pizarro* there, their very Pottage Pots and Utenſils were made of Gold, and their Houſes covered with the ſame Metal; which may be eaſily believ'd, if we conſider the ſingle Mine of *Potoſi*, from whence the King of *Spain* in leſs than Fifty Years, for his fifth Part, has got above an Hundred and eleven Millions in full Weight, each conſiſting of Thirteen Reals and a quarter. As to the Original and Succeſſions of the Kings of *Peru*, they have many fabulous Stories, that they were deſcended from the Sun, which may be ſeen in *Garcilaſſ. de la Vega*. All Authors agree in the following Particulars

1. That the firſt King of *Peru* was *Yncas Manco Capac*, who built the City of *Cuſco*, about Four hundred Years before the *Spaniards* came into *Peru*, that is, about the Year of the World 1125; for their Country was diſcover'd in 1525. Theſe People called their Kings *Yncas*, that is, Kings or Emperors, and for Excellencies ſake nam'd them *Capac-Yncas*, that is, the *Only* or *Magnificent Kings*: They went alſo by the name of *Intip-Chuirin*, which ſignifies the Son of the Sun, for they affected much to deduce their Original from the Sun, which they worſhipped as God. The Male Children of the Kings alſo, were called *Yncas*, and the Grandees of th Kingdom *Curacas*.

2. The ſecond King was *Sinchi-Rocha*, the Son of *Manco-Capac*, but how long he reigned is uncertain; but he enlarg'd his Dominions, poſſeſſing himſelf of *Collao*, as far as *Chuncara*.

3. *Lloque-Yupanqui* ſucceeded his Father, made new Conqueſts, and built the City of *Pucara*.

4. *Mayta-Capac*, the Son of *Lloque-Yupanqui* conquer'd new Provinces.

5. *Capac-Yupanqui* ſucceeded his Father, whoſe eldeſt Son he was, and extended alſo the bounds of his Empire, and left for Succeſſor his eldeſt Son,

6. *Inca-Roca*, who alſo got ſeveral Victories over his Neighbours whom he ſubdued.

7. *Jahuac-Huacac* reigned after his Father, but did no great Matters; and having been frighted by ſome evil Augury, made his Brother *Mayta* General of his Army, who ſubdued ſeveral People.

8. *Vira-Cocha* conſtrain'd his Father to quit his Crown, and aſcended his Throne. He ſubdued thoſe that roſe againſt him, and cauſed ſeveral ſtately Structures to be built.

9. *Pachacutec-Yuca* ſucceeded his Father, and enlarged the Conqueſts of his Predeceſſors.

10. *Yuca-Yupanqui* reigned after his Father, united to his Empire ſome new Provinces, and was ſucceeded by his Son.

11. *Yupac-yuca-yupanqui* did brave Actions, and left his Crown to his Son.

12. *Huayna-Capac* ſubdued the People of *Quito*, and after having conquered other Provinces, divided his Empire, giving the Kingdom of *Quito* to his Son *Atahualpa*, otherwiſe *Atabalipa*, and the reſt to *Huaſcar* who was his eldeſt.

13. *Atahualpa* and *Huaſcar* reigned each in their Kingdom for four or five years very peaceably, but Envy raiſed a difference between theſe two Brothers; *Huaſcar* proving diſſatisfied that he had ſo eaſily yielded up to his Brother a great part of his Kingdom, ſent him an Embaſſador, to require him to acknowledge himſelf to be his Vaſſal; *Atahualpa* pretended to conſent to the motion, and declar'd, that when he went to do homage to his Brother he deſired alſo to perform the Funeral Obſequies of his Father at *Cuſco*, and to go thither in great pomp, which *Huaſcar* very readily granted him; but that diſſembling Prince gathered together all the beſt Soldiers of his Provinces and advanced towards *Cuſco*, where having ſurpriz'd *Huaſcar*, he eaſily won the Battle fought between them near unto that City: He uſed this Victory very cruelly, for he put to death, by ſeveral ſorts of Executions all the Princes of the Royal Family, and afterwards his Brother *Huaſcar* himſelf. This happened at the time that the *Spaniards* had enter'd into his Kingdom, who quickly puniſh'd his barbarous cruelty, depriving him both of his Kingdom and Life in *Caxamalca*. The other *Yncas* after him reigned for ſome years, but with little Authority. Behold a few particulars that happened about the end of the Empire of the *Yncas*. *Huaſcar*, having been taken by *Atahualpa*'s Officers in the City of *Cuſco* was drown'd in the River of *Andamarca*. A little while after, that is, in *May* 1533 the *Spaniards* put *Atahualpa* to death; hereupon *Pizarro*, Governour of theſe conquer'd Countries, crown'd, whether in ſcorn or for ſome other Reaſon, *Toparpa* the Son of *Atahualpa* King of *Peru*, and had him proclaim'd by the Grandees of the Kingdom with the uſual Ceremonies, but the Year following he put into his place *Mango* the Son of *Guaynacapa* or *Huaynay-Capac*, as right Heir of the Kingdom. But *Pizarro* and *Almagro*, having afterwards formed two Parties, *Mango* favoured that of *Almagro*, but afterwards forſook him and retir'd into a Province twenty Leagues from *Cuſco*. The *Spaniards* had War amongſt themſelves for ſome years, *Almagro* was put publickly to death, and *Frances Pizarro* was kill'd by thoſe of the Party of *Almagro* in the City of *Lima*. *Vaca de Caſtro* was ſent thither by the King of *Spain* in the Year 1542, and having taken the Government upon him gave Battle to young *Almagro*, and put him to death in the year 1543. After him the King ſent *Blaſco Nunez Vela*, for Vice-Roy, but he was defeated by the Army of *Gonſalo Pizarro*, and kill'd by a *Negro* in 1546. *Pedro de la Gaſca* came to ſucceed *Blaſco Nunez*, and had the good fortune to vanquiſh *Pizarro*, who was put to death by him as a Criminal in *Guayanamma*. Thus the *Pizarro*'s loſt, together with their Lives, the Government of all thoſe Countries they had gain'd for the King of *Spain*, and *Pedro de la Gaſca* remain'd Vice-Roy of them. As to the Royal Edifices of this Country, the ancient Kings of *Peru* cauſed very ſumptuous Structures to be built in ſeveral places of their Empire. The chief Temple of the Sun, and the Palace of the *Yncas* of *Cuſco* were admirable Structures; the Walls of the Palace being overlaid with Plates of Gold imbelliſhed with divers Figures of Men and other Animals. The Royal Throne which they call'd *Tiana*, was all of Maſſy Gold ſtanding in an Alcove of Gold. The Princes Eat and Drank in Gold, there being no other Metals made uſe of either in the Dining Room or Kitchen, or in any part of the Palace but Gold or Silver, and of theſe Metals did the Kings cauſe ſeveral ſorts of Animals, Plants, and Trees with their Branches, Flowers and Fruits, to be made. Hiſtorians affirm all this Treaſure or the greateſt part of it was hid by the *Indians* after their King *Atahualpa* or *Atabalipa* had been taken by *Pizarro*, and cannot be found to this day notwithſtanding all the ſearch made for it, or but a very little of it diſcovered. The walls of the Temple of the Sun at *Cuſco* were alſo overlaid with plates of Gold from the top to the bottom, and the Figure of the Sun, as it's uſually painted, was all of Gold with its Beams alſo. It's ſaid, That a *Spaniard* having found it, play'd at Dice for it and loſt it in one Night. This Temple is ſtanding to this day, and is part of the Monaſtery of S. *Dominick*. Near unto

unto this principal Temple were four others, the firſt whereof was dedicated to the Moon as Siſter and Wife of the Sun, and call'ed by them *Quilla*, the Walls and Doors of which were covered with Silver. The ſecond was conſecrated to the Planet *Venus*, which they called *Chaſca*, and its Walls were alſo overlaid with Silver. The third was dedicated to Thunder and Lightning, which they called by a common name *Yllapa* The fourth Temple was built in honour of *Iris*, or the Rainbow, which was named by them *Cuychu*, all the inſide overlaid with Gold. Near unto theſe Temples was the Houſe of the Prieſts that were all to be of the Royal Family. There were in divers Provinces ſeveral other Temples built almoſt in the ſame manner, and dedicated to the Sun, but ſuch as were not ſo magnificent as that of *Cuſco*, except a certain Temple built in an Iſle of the Lake of *Titicaca*, which was finer than any of 'em, and where the *Incas* had hid an infinite deal of Treaſure: It was the ancienteſt of *Peru*, and for which the *Indians* had a particular eſteem, for that they believed their firſt Kings were born in this Iſland. As to the Religion of the *Peruvians*, they adored nothing but the Sun as God, the other Divinities abovemention'd, excepting *Pachacamac*, were inferior to it: They ſacrificed all ſorts of Animals, and eſpecially Sheep to it, as alſo all manner of Grain and Liquors. They conſecrated Virgins to the Sun, at eight years of age, whom they ſhut up in places appointed for their abode, and from whence they did not go abroad, no not ſo much as to the Temple: They preſerved a perpetual Virginity, imploying themſelves in their retirement to make Stuffs for the King and Queen's Cloaths, and to prepare Bread and Drink for their Solemn Sacrifices; they were almoſt all of the Blood Royal. There were alſo Monaſteries in the other Cities of the Kingdom, wherein were kept the faireſt Daughters of the *Curacas* or great Lords and other perſons of Quality; but theſe Maids were not conſecrated to the Sun, and preſerved not their Virginity; on the contrary, they uſually ſerv'd for the King's Concubines, who cauſed them to come out of the Cloiſter when he pleaſed, and then returned not thither again, but ſerv'd the Queen or were ſent back to their Relations. If any one of the Virgins appointed for the King ſuffered her ſelf to be debauch'd the Law commanded her to be buried alive, and him to be ſtrangled who had debauch'd her. As to what regards the Feaſt of the Sun; ſee RAYMI. As for the Philoſophy of the *Peruvians*, the principal Sciences cultivated amongſt them, were Aſtrology, Geography, Geometry and Phyſick. The Aſtrologers or Aſtronomers obſerved but three Planets, to wit, the Sun, Moon and *Venus*, called by them *Inti*, *Quilla* and *Chaſca*. Inſtead of Dials, they uſed ſmall Turrets or Columns, whereon they drew lines to mark out the *Solſtices* and *Equinoxes*. They took notice alſo of the Eclipſes both of Sun and Moon, but knew not the true cauſe of them, and related very ridiculous things concerning the ſame; to wit, that the Sun hid its Face, for that it was angry with them: That the Moon was ſick, and that when it ſuffered an entire Eclipſe, they fear'd leaſt it ſhould fall and cruſh all Men to pieces. Their Months were *Lunar*, and divided into four parts: They began, at firſt, their Year in *January*, but their ninth King *Pachacutec* made it begin in *December*. Their way of practiſing Phyſick was eaſie, uſing almoſt nothing but letting of Blood, and purging by Herbs, whoſe Virtues were ſufficiently known to them. Before the coming of the *Spaniards* they uſed no Writing, but had ſome courſe Painting, ſuch as the *Mexicans* or *Quipes*. Theſe *Quipes* were a ſort of Regiſter-Books made of ſmall Cords, whoſe colours and knots produced almoſt the ſame effect as the four and twenty Letters of the Alphabet put in a different manner; the yellow noted Gold; the white, Silver; the red, Soldiers; and ſo of other things, and the knots or inter-lacements of the ſmall Cords repreſented as it were the Words and Expreſſions of the Language. There were Officers appointed for the keeping of theſe Memoirs, and to give the meaning of them when there was occaſion. As to Arithmetick, they made and ſtill make Rules with the grains of *Maiz*, which they adjuſt and tranſpoſe much the ſame as we do our Counters; And 'tis a ſurprizing thing, ſays *Acoſta*, to ſee them make a Diviſion in ſo little a time and ſo exact a manner, that they never miſtake. This Kingdom lies between the Line and the Tropick of *Capricorn* in the *Torrid Zone*, yet is of the ſtrangeſt Temperature of any in *America*. The Sea-Coaſt never has any Rain, nor any Wind but from the South, which is pleaſant, healthful and grateful to the Inhabitants. It has no Thunder, Hail, nor Snow. Next to it is the Mountainous Country, which is cooler than this, and is ſubject to various Weather. The *Andes* which is the third part are extream cold, ſubject to perpetual Rains and much Snow, yet they are all fruitful; and tho' they have very different Fruits, Grains and Cattle, yet they have plenty of what is needful for the life of Man. Before the *Spaniards* ſubdued it this Kingdom had been civiliz'd by the *Incas*, who had brought them from their Barbarous Rites and Cuſtoms to a more regular form of Government. They had no Humane Sacrifices like the *Mexicans*, and they deteſted their Cuſtom of eating Man's Fleſh. They were all cloathed with Garments made of Cotton or Hair, and had the Art of Spinning or Weaving, which was manag'd for the moſt part by the Men within Doors, whilſt the Women took care of their Agriculture, and all their buſineſs abroad. The People on the Sea-coaſt lived moſtly in the open Air, under ſhady Trees or Houſes covered with a Mat and a little Earth, becauſe it never Rains. The Mountaineers lived in Houſes covered with Turfs, and were more Induſtrious, Ingenious, Valiant and Active; their Women were white, of better Education, and very uſeful to the Men in aſſiſting them in the tillage of the Earth. Their Worſhip was moſtly paid to the Sun, as to the Miniſter of the great God, and they thought the Moon was his Wife, but they did not Worſhip her. They had one Temple, dedicated to God, but many very magnificent Piles to the Sun; and they had an imperfect notion of Heaven and Hell, and the immortality of the Soul, and of the Rewards and Puniſhments in another Life. *De Laet Hiſt. de Nov Mond.*

PERUGIA, PERUGE, Lat. *Perufia*, a City of *Italy* in the Eccleſiaſtical State, a Biſhop's See, which has communicated its name to the Province, and to the famous Lake of *Trafimenus*, near unto which, *Hannibal* in the 537th year of *Rome* defeated the *Romans* conducted by the Conſul *Flaminius*. It's a very ancient place, built upon a Hill, paved with ſquare Brick, fortified with ſeveral Baſtions, and a Cittadel which was made by the order of Pope *Paul* III. It was burnt in the Wars between *Auguſtus* and *Mark Anthony*. It maintained a Siege of about ſeven years againſt *Totila* King of the *Goths*, who having at laſt ruin'd it, *Narſes* retook and repair'd it, and it was ſubject to the *Lombards* untill the Kings of *France* gave it in the ninth Age to the Holy See; ſince which time it has not changed its Maſter, though it has been often taken, but it ſuffered very much, and eſpecially during the Wars between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. It's 40 miles S. from *Urbino*, and 61 N. E. from *Rome*. *Strabo*, *Pliny Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c. ſpeak of this City, whoſe Univerſity and Colleges are very famous in *Italy*, and which is the Reſidence of one of the Pope's Legates. It's alſo fam'd for the Siege which it maintained under *Lucius Antonius* againſt *Auguſtus*, until hunger conſtrain'd them to ſurrender, ſo that *fames Peruſiana* became a Proverb. Pope *Paul* III. built a Caſtle here, which added to the natural ſtrength of the place, ſo that for its pleaſant Situation, magnificent Buildings, and great plenty, it's one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the Pope's Dominions. *Felice Ciatti. Parad. & Mem Hiſt. di Perug. Cæſ. Criſpolt. Peruſia Auguſta*, &c.

FERUZZI (*Balthazar*) a Painter and Architect born at *Siena*. He wrought much at *Rome* in the time of Pope *Leo* X. and *Clement* VII. It's ſaid he was very well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and that he throughly underſtood Architecture and Fortification. *Leo* X. imploy'd him to draw a model of the Church of S. *Peter*, which he would have finiſhed. He renewed the ancient Decorations of the Theatre, the uſe whereof had been as it were loſt for a long time, when the Cardinal *Bernard de Bibiene* cauſed his Comedy entituled, *Calandra*, to be acted before Pope *Leo* X. which is indeed one of the beſt *Italian* Comedies that has appear'd on the Stage. *Balthazar* made the Scenes for it, and adorned them with ſo many Places, Streets, and various ſorts of Buildings, that the thing was admir'd by all people. He opened a way to Engineers and Machine-makers to imitate his Decorations. It was he that ordered the Magnificent prepara ions made for Solemnizing the Coronation of Pope *Clement* the VIIth. and afterwards did ſeveral curious things in S. *Peter*'s Church and elſewhere; but he was at *Rome* when that City was taken in 1527, by the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. where the Soldiers Robb'd him of all he had: He delivered himſelf out of their Hands by drawing the Picture of *Charles de Bourbon*, and immediately embarked for *Porto Hercole*, in order to go to *Siena*, where he arriv'd in his Shirt, having been Robb'd of all to that: His Friends entertain'd him, and the People of *Siena* entruſted him with the care of the Fortifications of their City. He wrought again after this at *Rome*, made a Draught of the Houſe of *Maſſimi*, and of the two Palaces built by the *Urſini* near unto *Viterbo*: He begun alſo his Book of the Antiquities of *Rome*, and a Commentary upon *Vitruvius*; but died before he had finiſhed this Work in the year 1536, being but 36 or 37 years of age; and it's thought was poiſoned by his Enemies. *Sebaſtian Serlio* inherited his Writings and Deſigns, which were very ſerviceable to him in the Books of Architecture he has publiſhed. *Vaſari*, *vit de Pit. Felibien*, *Entr. des Peint.* &c.

PESARO, Lat. *Piſaurum*, a City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, formerly in *Umbria*, with a Biſhoprick under *Urbin*. It's very ancient, and we find by the Teſtimony of Hiſtorians, that it was a *Roman* Colony. *Totila* deſtroyed it, and it was repaired by *Beliſarius*: Since that it belonged

to the Houſe of *Malateſta*, *Sforza* and *Rovere*, and afterwards was united to the Holy See It ſtands near the Sea in a Plain watered with the River *Foglia*, which comes up to this City, and makes it a Sea-port. It's ſtrongly fortified, and has a Caſtle which was the Duke's Reſidence, but it is now a Fortreſs. To the Weſt of this City may be ſeen a ſtately Palace, called *Poggio Imperiale*, built by *Conſtance* Lord of *Peſaro*, and adorned by others *Titus Livius lib.* 33 and 41. *Procop. lib.* 3. *Pliny. Agathias. Sabellic.* &c. cited by *Leander Alberti*, *deſcr. Ital.*

PESCARA, Lat. *Aternum*, a City of the *Hither Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſeated at the mouth of a River of the ſame Name it ſtands 45 miles N. W. from *Termoli*, and 100 S. from *Ancona*. The River hath its ſource in the *Appennine*, watereth ſeveral Cities, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

C. PESCENNIUS *Juſtus* (*Niger*) a *Roman* Captain who had gained great Reputation by Arms, and was ſaluted Emperor by the Legions of *Syria*, in the time of *Didius Julianus*, but after having enjoy'd the Command for about one year, he was killed in endeavouring to make his eſcape to *Antioch* by the River *Euphrates*, and his Head was carried to *Rome* in 194. *Aurelius Victor*, *in Epit. Cæſar.*

PESCHERIE, part of the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, over againſt the Iſle of *Ceylon*, between Cape *Comorin* and *Negapatan*, famous for the Pearl Fiſhing there in the Months of *April* and *September*, for which there is a Fair kept at *Tuticorin*, from which Fiſhery this place has taken its name. The Country is dry and very hot, and has about thirty ſmall Towns belonging to the *Naique* of *Madura*.

PESCIA, a great and populous Town upon a River of the ſame Name in *Hetruria*, twelve miles E. of *Lucca*.

PESE-COLA, a Name given about the end of the Fifteenth Age to a famous Diver of *Sicily*, who was called *Nicholas*. He was accuſtomed from his Youth to Fiſh for Oyſters and Coral in the bottom of the Sea; and it's ſaid, he would continue ſometimes four or five days under Water and live upon raw Fiſh. He could ſwim admirably well, and often paſs'd to the Iſle of *Lipari*, carrying Letters with him put up in a Leathern Purſe. *Frederick* King of *Sicily*, being made acquainted with the ſtrength and skill of *Peſe-cola*, commanded him to throw himſelf into the Gulf of *Carybdis*, near unto the Promontory called *Il Capo di faro*, in order to know the nature of that place; and as he obſerved *Nicholas* ſcrupled to make ſo dangerous an adventure, he threw in a great Golden Cup, promiſing to give it him if he could bring it up; this skilful Diver, egg'd on with ſuch a reward, threw himſelf into the bottom of the Gulf, where he ſtay'd almoſt three quarters of an Hour, and afterwards came up holding the Cup in his Hand, and gave the King an Account of the Rocks, Caverns, and Sea-Monſters he had ſeen, and proteſted it wou'd be impoſſible for him to return thither a ſecond time; but *Frederick* preſented him with a Purſe full of Gold, and threw another Golden Cup beſides into the Sea, which put courage into *Peſe-cola*, ſo that he went down again but never appear'd more. *F. Kercher. Mundi Subterranei Tom.* 1.

PESSINUS an ancient City of *Galatia*, or according to others, of *Phrygia*, near unto Mount *Ida*, famous for the Statue and Temple of *Cybele*, which Statue *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* gave to the *Romans* in 649 who receiv'd it by the hands of *Publius Scipio Naſica*, and inſtituted in honour of the Goddeſs the *Megaleſian* Plays. *Ptolemy*, *Livy*, &c. ſpeak of *Peſſinus*, which is now but a little Town in the Region called *Chiangara*, according to *Caſtalde*.

PEST, Lat *Peſtum*, a Town of Upper *Hungary*, ſituate upon the *Danube*, over againſt Lower *Buda*, from whence it yields a delightful proſpect by reaſon of its Walls, Towers and Moſques. There was a fine Bridge of Boats of half a mile long betwixt 'em. In 1541, it was taken without reſiſtance by *Solyman the Magnificent*, and next year after the Marquis of *Brandenburg* with a potent Army attempted to reduce it, but the *Germans* deſerted the Siege in a cowardly manner after there was a breach made and an aſſault given by *Vitellius* an *Italian* In 1602 whilſt the *Turks* beſieged *Alba Regalis* the *Germans* took this Town and Lower *Buda*, after which, many Rencounters happen'd betwixt th. Garriſons. When the River was Frozen in 1604, the cowardly Governour *Jagen Ruiter* deſerted it on a bare report that the *Turks* were marching to beſiege it; after which it continued in their Hands till 1684 that it was taken by the Duke of *Lorrain*, but deſerted again when he withdrew from *Buda*. In 1686 it was retaken by the ſame Duke and aſſur'd to the Imperialiſts by the Conqueſt of *Buda*.

PESTO, a City and Colony of *Lucania* in the hither Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*. It ſtands upon a Bay of the ſame name 22 miles S. of *Salerno*, and three from *Capaſſibio*. In 930 it was taken and entirely ruin'd by the *Saracens*, who ſlew and carried away all its Inhabitants, upon which the Biſhop's-See was removed to *Capaſſibio* aforeſaid.

PETA, a Name given by the ancient Pagans to a Goddeſs which they believed took care of Petitions and Requeſts, ſeeming to be derived from the word *Petere* to ask.

PETAU, or PETAVIUS (*Paul*) a great Antiquary, and an Eminent Lawyer, was Councellor or Member of the Parliament of *Paris*. He had a fine Library of Manuſcripts, and wrote ſeveral curious Tracts, the moſt conſiderable of which are, *Veterum Numiſmatum γνώρισμα. Antiquariæ Supellectilis Portiuncula. Syntagma de Nithardo Comite. Diſſertatio de Epocha Annorum Incarnationis Chriſti.* This *Petavius* died in 1614, and is mention'd by ſeveral Authors with Advantage.

PETAU or PETAVIUS (*Denys*) a Jeſuit, was one of the learneſt Men of his time, born in *Orleans*, who, beſides his great knowledge in the Languages which he writ and ſpoke with great fluency, was a great Divine, Hiſtorian, Orator, Critick and Poet, and admitted among the Jeſuits in the year 1605, being the two and twentieth of his age; firſt made Profeſſor of Rhetorick, and afterwards of Divinity. He died in the College of *Clermont* at *Paris*, *December* 11. 1652, aged ſixty nine. See his Life written by *Henry de Valois* or *Valeſius* his particular Friend. He tranſlated out of Greek into Latin the Works of *Syneſius*, which he publiſhed with Notes in 1612 and 1632. Sixteen Orations of *Themiſtius* he cauſed to be printed in Greek and Latin in 1613, with his Notes and Obſervations upon them; and in 1618, in thoſe two Languages the *Breviarium Hiſtoricum* of *Nicephorus* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* with Chronological Notes. In 1622 he put out both in Greek and Latin the Works of S. *Epiphanius* with Notes alſo; and after that, in 1630. and in 1634 he publiſhed the Emperor *Julian*'s Works, added an Appendix, *ad Epiphanianas animadverſiones*. The other chief Works of *Petavius*, are, *Miſcellaneæ Exercitationes adverſus Claudium Salmaſium*; *Opus de Doctrina temporum*; *Uranologium, ſive Syſtema variorum Auctorum qui de Sphæra ac Syderibus, eorumque influentiis Græcè commentati ſunt, cum notis: Rationarium Temporum*; *Paraphraſis Pſalmorum omnium & canticorum quæ in Bibliis ſparſim occurrunt Græcis verſibus expreſſa cum latina interpretatione: Diatriba de poteſtate conſecrandi*; *Paraphraſis in Eccleſiaſten. De Theologicis Dogmatibus. Orationes & Opera Poetica, Latina, Græca, Hebraica. Tria Poemata Latina de Tribus Feſtis B. Virginis*, &c.

S. PETER, was of *Bethſaida*, a City of *Galilee*. His Hiſtory, as far as 'tis related in the Scriptures, is ſufficiently known, but the latter part of his Life is involved with Uncertainties. Doctor *Pearſon*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, in his firſt Diſſertation of the Succeſſion of the firſt Biſhops of *Rome*, proves from Antiquity, that S. *Peter* was at *Rome*, againſt Doctor *Barrow*, *Salmaſius*, &c. and others who are of the contrary opinion, &c. As to the time of S. *Peter*'s Birth Authors vary. Some think him but ten years elder than Chriſt. *Stengal* ſays ſeventeen, which is confuted by Dr. *Cave*. It's alſo controverted whether he or his Brother S. *Andrew*, was eldeſt. The Authorities brought by ſome, to prove that he was immediately baptized by Chriſt, are inſufficient. *Baronius* and other Popiſh Writers ſay, That S. *Peter* preached at *Byzantium*, and the adjacent Country. And *Oroſius* ſays, That he came to *Rome* about the ſecond year of the Emperor *Claudius*, and brought Proſperity to the City along with; and beſides other extraordinary Advantages, takes notice of this, That *Camillus Scribonianus*, Governour of *Dalmatia*, ſolliciting the Army to rebell againſt the Emperor, the Eagles, their Military Standard, ſtuck ſo faſt in the Ground that no Strength was able to pull it up. At which the Soldiers being ſurpriz'd, turned their Swords againſt the Rebel, and continued firm in their Allegiance. That at his firſt coming to *Rome* he diſpoſed of himſelf amongſt the *Jews*, on the other ſide the *Tyber*; but when he began to preach to the *Gentiles*, he lodged with *Pudens*, a Senator, lately converted Here it was he met with *Philo* the *Jew*, come on an Embaſſie in behalf of his Countrymen in *Alexandria*, and contracted an intimate Acquaintance with him. And here it was, ſays the ſame Author, that he wrote his firſt Epiſtle, and afterwards ſent his Diſciples into the Weſtern parts. Several Years after this, the Emperor *Claudius* baniſhed the *Jews* from *Rome*, upon the account of ſome Seditions; and at that time, they ſay, S. *Peter* returned to *Jeruſalem*, but it's uncertain how he diſpoſed of himſelf for many Years after. Some will have it that he travelled into *Africa*. And others, as *Metaphraſte*, &c. that he preached in *Britain*. And they will have it, That towards the latter end of *Nero*'s Reign he returned to *Rome*, where he found the People extreamly harden'd againſt Chriſtianity, by the Magical Arts of *Simon Magus*, who had obtain'd ſo great Veneration, not only from the Vulgar, but the Emperors themſelves, that *Juſtin Martyr* aſſures us, he was honoured as a Deity, and had a Statue erected to him in the *Inſula Tiberina*, with this Inſcription, *Simoni Deo Sancto*; but this Inſcription is controverted by Dr. *Hammond*, and ſome other late Antiquaries. Yet it's probable this Author, being a Perſon of Gravity and Learning, and being at *Rome*, would be careful to inform himſelf of the Truth

of

of the thing, and not to present such a notorious Fable in his Apology to the Emperor and Senate. However that is, they assert that S. *Peter*, being fam'd for Raising the Dead, a Kinsman of the Emperor's being lately deceas'd, his Friends sent for *Peter*, to raise him to Life; and *Simon Magus* his Friends did also prevail, that he should be sent for on the same account, who being come propounded to *Peter*, That if he raised the Gentleman to Life, then *Peter*, who had injuriously provoked the great Power of God, as he called himself, should lose his Life; and that if *Peter* prevailed, he himself should submit to the same Fate; which Terms they say *Peter* accepted; and *Simon* beginning his Charms, the Gentleman seemed to move his Hand, at which the People begun to fall upon *Peter*, who begging their Patience, told them it was but a Cheat; and if *Simon* was taken from the Bed-side, it would quickly appear to be so Then calling upon God, commanded the Gentleman in the Name of *Jesus* to arise, which he accordingly did; whereupon the People fell upon the Magician with an Intention to stone him, but *Peter* begg'd his Life. The Magician being vex'd at this Defeat, mustered up his Confidence, summoned the People, and told them, he was offended at the *Galileans*, whose Protector he had been, and therefore set them a day when he promised they should see him fly up into Heaven. At the time appointed he went up to the Mount of the Capitol, and throwing himself from the Rock, begun his Flight, which filled the People with Wonder and Veneration, affirming, that this must be the Power of God, and not of Man. S. *Peter* in the mean time prayed to God that the People might be undeceived, and immediately *Simon Magus* his Wings, which he had made himself, begun to fail; so that he fell to the Ground, and being miserably bruised and wounded, was carried into a neighbouring Village, and died soon after. This is the Substance of the Story as related by *Hegesippus*. But Authors vary as to the time of this Contest, some placing it in the Reign of *Claudius*, but most in that of *Nero*. The wretched End of this Magician, it's said, hastened the Apostle's Fate. For *Nero*, much troubled for the Loss of his Favourite, resolved his ruin. In the mean time, the Christians at *Rome* are said to have prevailed with S. *Peter* to attempt his Escape, which he effected; but, as Ecclesiastical Writers say, being reprehended by a Vision of our Saviour, he returned and delivered himself into the Hands of his Keepers. They add also, that an Impression of our Lord's Feet being left upon a Stone, on which he stood whilst he talked with *Peter*, The said Stone is kept to this day in S. *Sebastian*'s Church. The day of Execution being come, S. *Peter*, as they say, having taken his leave of S *Paul*, and being led to the Top of the Vatican Mount, was crucified with his Head downwards, according to his own desire, as thinking himself unworthy to be crucified in the same posture wherein his Lord had suffer d His Body was embalmed after the *Jewish* manner, and was buried in the *Vatican*; a small Church being soon after erected over his Grave, which being destroyed by *Heliogabalus*, his Corps are said to have been removed to the *Appian*-way till the time of Pope *Cornelius*, who brought it back to the *Vatican*. *Constantine the Great* rebuilt and inlarged the *Vatican* in Honour of Saint *Peter* and infinitely enrich'd the Church with Gifts and Ornaments, wherein succeeding Princes having followed his Example, it is become at this day one of the Wonders of the World. As to S *Peter*'s Person, Temper, and Writings, Authors give the following Account: That he was blonde, and of a middle Size, his Complexion very pale, and his Hair curled and thick, but short; his Eyes black, but speck'd with red; which *Baronius* says, Proceeded from his frequent Weeping. For his Temper, he was naturally fervent and eager, which was common to the *Galileans*, his Humility and Lowliness of mind was singular, and his Love and Zeal for his Master admirable, his Courage was undaunted, and his Diligence in his Apostleship very wonderful As for his Writings, his first Epistle is said to have been writ in the 44th Year of Christ, but Dr. *Cave* is of a contrary Mind Authors also differ as to the Place where Some will have it to be at *Rome*, and others at *Babylon*, but whether *Babylon* in *Egypt*, *Babylon* the Metropolis of *Assyria*, *Jerusalem*, or *Rome* figuratively so called, is controverted. The Second Epistle according to *Eusebius*, was not for some Ages received as Canonical, and at this day not accounted such by the *Syriack* Church The great Objection is, the Difference of its Style from the first, but it is easily answered, That this might be occasioned by the Difference of his Circumstances or Temper at the Time of the Writing, as there is a vast Difference betwixt the *Prophecy* and *Lamentations* of *Jeremy*. There are others who will have it to be writ by *Simeon*, and that the word *Peter* was inserted in the Title by another hand: To which is answered, That it bears both his Names in the Front, and that Passag. chap. 1 ver 6, 17, 18 cannot well relate to any but himself And *Jude*, verse 17 and 18, does plainly quote the Words of the second and third verses of the third Chapter of this Epistle There were other suppositious Writings ascribed to him; as the Book called *His Acts*, mentioned and rejected by *Origen* and *Eusebius*. *His Gospel*, and the Book styled, *His Preaching, and Judgment, and Revelation*, were also rejected as spurious. That he had a Wife is clear from Scripture, and that they cohabited after his being called to the Apostleship is evident from 1 *Cor.* 9. 5. though S. *Jerom* be of a contrary mind. *Clemens Alexandrinus* says, that his Wife was martyred, and encouraged by himself to suffer patiently, he being exceedingly rejoiced that she was called to so great a Honour. That same Author says, He had a Son; and *Baronius* alledges, He had a Daughter called *Petronilla*. *Cave's Lives of the Apostles*; and his *Historia Literaria pars prima*.

PETER I. of that Name, Bishop of *Alexandria*, succeeded *Theonas*, about the Year 300. He was considered as the most illustrious Prelate of his time, both for his Learning, Piety, and Constancy, which rendred him proof against the Persecutions of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*. He composed *Penitential Canons* for the regulating of Penances, and in a Synod deposed *Melitius*, Bishop of *Nicopolis*, that had been convicted of several Crimes. But this latter got so much in Favour with the Idolatrous Princes, that *Peter* was forced to fly; yet he encouraged by his Letters those who were in Prison. After his Return he was taken and beheaded about 310 He writ, beside the aforesaid Pieces, *A Treatise of Divinity*, some Fragments whereof are related in the Council of *Chalcedon*. *Euseb. lib.* 8. & 7. *Hist. Baronius in Annal.*

PETER II. Priest of the Church of *Alexandria*, had been Companion to *Athanasius* in his Travels, and succeeded him in the Government of the Church of *Alexandria*, in 372. He was chosen by the Orthodox; but some time after, the *Pagans* and *Arians*, who had made *Lucius* their Bishop, drove him from the Church. *Socrates* and *Sozomen* say, he made his Escape out of Prison, and came to *Rome*, where he stayed till 377; at which time, returning to *Alexandria*, he was re-settled in his See. Some time after this he testified by his Letters the Joy which he conceived at the Election which those of *Constantinople* had made of *Gregory Nazianzen* for their Bishop; but afterwards growing inconstant changed his Sentiments in favour of *Maximus*; insomuch, that tho' *Peter* was Orthodox in his Belief, he tarnish'd the Honour he had gain'd by being a Confessor; not only by the Injury done to that Holy Bishop, *Gregory Nazianzen*, but likewise by showing himself too easie in receiving Hereticks to Communion, which unwarrantable Forwardness, made some suspect that he took Bribes. He died in 380. *Gregory de Nazianzen, Orat.* 24. & *de vita sua. Socrates, lib.* 4. *Sozomen, lib.* 6. *Theodoret. lib.* 4. *Rufin. l.* 2.

PETER IV. a *Monothelite* Heretick, intruded into the See of *Alexandria*, from whence Pope *Martin* I. caused him to be expelled, about 649 *Baronius*.

PETER, Bishop of *Jerusalem* succeeded *John* in 525. He was very zealous for the Good of the Church, and sent Deputies to the Council which *Menas* assembled at *Constantinople* in 536; and at their Return celebrated one in *Palestine*, where all that had been done in the other was confirmed. He afterwards subscribed, rather by Force than Good-will, the Edict which *Justinian* published against the three Chapters, and died in 546. *Nicephorus, in Chron. Facundus, lib.* 1. *Evagrius, lib.* 4. *Vide, Peter Cas*, & *La Palu.*

PETER, Arch-priest of *Rome*, made a Schism in the Romish-Church after the Death of *John* Vth. *Theodorus*, a Priest, was his Competitor. The one having been chosen by the Clergy, and the other by the Soldiery. But this Disorder was terminated by the Creating of *Conon*, which was done with the Consent of both Parties. *Anastasius in Vit. Pontif*

Emperors, Kings, and Princes of the Name of Peter

PETER, Lord of *Courtenay* and *Montargis*, IId. of that Name, Count of *Nevers*, *Auxerre*, and *Tonnerre*, Marquis of *Namur*, and Emperor of *Constantinople*, was the eldest Son of *Peter* of *France*, Lord of *Courtenay*. He had great Quarrels with *Hugh de Noyers*, and *William de Seignelay*, Bishops of *Auxerre*, who excommunicated him. But he afterwards gave them publick Satisfaction, in 1204 He expelled the Jews from his City of *Auxerre*; and afterwards fought against the *Albigenses*. He was present at the Siege of the Castle of *Lavaur*, in 1211. And after that at the Battle of *Bouvines*, in 1214 He signalized himself so much that the Fame of his Valour and Merit coming to be known in the East, he was chosen Emperor of *Constantinople*, after the Death of *Henry* of *Hainault*, his Brother-in-law. This Prince arriving at *Rome*, in the beginning of *April*, *Anno* 1217, was solemnly crowned there, together with his Wife, by Pope *Honorius* IIId. The Ceremony being performed in the Church of S. *Laurence*, on the ninth Day of the same Month, he afterwards sent his Wife and Children to *Constantinople*, and march'd himself by the way of *Thessaly* and *Epirus*, where he besieg d the City of *Durazzo*, in pursuance of a Treaty which he had concluded with the *Venetians*

But that Siege proved unhappy to him, being forced to raiſe it, and himſelf with the principal Lords of his Court were made Priſoners by *Theodorus Commenus*, Prince of *Epirus*, his Enemy, who put him to Death in *January*, 1218.

PETER I. of that Name, King of *Arragon*, ſucceeded his Father *Sancho*, in 1094, who was killed at the Siege of *Hueſca*. He immediately gathered the Remains of his Army, raiſed new Troops, and having encountred the *Moors*, defeated fourty thouſand of them, *Novemb.* 18. that ſame Year. At this Loſs the Infidels were ſurpriz'd, ſo that four of their Kings entred into a League againſt *Peter*, who defeated them at *Alcoraz*, in 1096, and took *Hueſca* a little time after. *Peter* was alſo King of *Navarre* after his Father *Sancho*, who had uſurped that Kingdom from his Couſin *Sancho* IVth. Son of *Garcias* IVth. He died in 1104, *Sept.* 28th. after he had reigned ten Years. He had one Son of his own Name, who died in his Infancy, and was ſucceeded by *Alphonſo* his Brother. *Roderic, Mariana & Majerne Turquet Hiſt d' Eſp.*

PETER II. ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* IId. in 1196. He made War upon the King of *Navarre*, in favour of him of *Caſtile*, and was always ſucceſsful in his Undertakings. He made a Journey to *Rome* in 1204, where he was anointed King, *November* 21ſt. by *Peter*, Cardinal-Biſhop of *Porto*, and crowned by Pope *Innocent* IIId. He afterwards entred into a League with the Princes of *Spain*, againſt the *Moors*, and was preſent at the Battle the Chriſtians won from *Mahomet*, the *Green King* of *Morocco*, near unto *Sierra Morena*, *July* 16th. 1212. But he was not ſo ſucceſsful in the Succors he gave to the *Albigenſes*, whereof *Raymond*, Earl of *Toulouſe*, his Brother-in-law, was Head; he being killed in the Battle *September* 12th, 1213. after he had reigned ſeventeen Years. He had by *Mary* of *Montpelier*, his Wife, *James* I. who ſucceeded him. *Surita, Ind. Reg. Arag. l.* 1. *Mariana, lib.* 11.

PETER III. was King after *James* I. his Father, in 1276. He immediately carried his Arms into *Navarre*, to which he had ſome Pretenſions, but it was without effect. So that he ſaw himſelf quickly obliged to return to his own Dominions, where his fanciful and ſevere Humour drew upon him the Diſcontents of the great Lords, whereof his Brethren were the chief. *Peter* had married *Conſtance*, Daughter to the Baſtard *Mainfroy*, who ſtiled himſelf King of *Sicily*. He was deſirous to make himſelf Maſter of that Kingdom in Compliſance to his Wife, and for the ſatisfying of his own Ambition; but it was not eaſie for him to take it away from *Charles* of *Anjou*, the firſt of that Name. He caballed therefore with ſome ſeditious Perſons, and in purſuance to his Advice, they killed all the *French* in *Sicily*, in the time of *Veſpers*, on *Eaſter-day*, in 1282; which Fact has ſince been called the *Sicilian Veſpers*. After which he arrived in the Country, and eaſily became Maſter of it. But an Action ſo barbarous was abhorred by all good Men. Pope *Martin* IVth. teſtified an extream Diſpleaſure at it, excommunicated *Peter* and the *Sicilians*, and ſuſpended him from his Dominions in *Spain*. This Affair was like to have had dangerous Conſequences, to avoid which the King of *Arragon* offered to decide this Controverſie by a Duel between *Charles* and himſelf, aſſiſted each of them with an hundred Knights; this laſt who was free and courageous, tho' ſixty years of Age, accepted of the Challenge againſt *Peter*, who was not above forty. The day appointed being come, *Charles* entred the Liſts, which had been pitched upon at *Bourdeaux* by the King of *England*; but the *Arragonois* appeared not till the day was over. So that *Charles* had the better upon the Terms of Honour and Bravery; and *Peter* came off by Craft and Subtilty. In the mean time *Charles de Valois* took upon him to be King of *Arragon*, in purſuance of the Forfeiture made by the Pope. *Philip the Hardy*, his Father, conducted thither a potent Army to put him in Poſſeſſion of it. He took all *Rouſſillon*, won *Girone*, and made himſelf Maſter of a great many Places. *Peter* died of a Wound he received in a Battle, *Nov* 8 1285. His Children were *Alfonſo* IIId ſurnamed the *Bountiful*, and *James* IId. called the *Juſt*. *Rigord, Villani, Fazel, Paul. Æmilius, Surita, Mariana*, &c.

PETER IVth ſurnamed the *Ceremonious*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* IVth in 1336. He had this Name given him, becauſe of his being very forward in the Obſervation of *Ceremonies*. He uſurped *Majorca* and *Rouſſillon* from King *James*; put his own Brother *Ferdinand* to death; and afterwards waged ſeveral Wars, but th y proved not to his Advantage. He was extreamly ambitious and bloody; yet loved Learned Men, and eſpecially *Aſtrologers*. It's ſaid alſo, that he laboured to find out the *Philoſophers-ſtone*. He died at *Barcelona*, *January* 5th 1387, aged 75 years whereof he reigned above 50. He left by *Eleonor* of *Sicily*, his Wife, *John* I. and *Martin*, who ſucceeded him, and two Daughters, *Conſtance* and *Eleonor*. *Surita, l.* 3 *Ind. Mariana, lib.* 15, 16, 17, *&c.* 18.

PETER, ſurnamed *the Cruel*, King of *Caſtile*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* XIth in 1350. He was then but ſixteen Years of Age, and y t manifeſted his bloody Inclination by the Death of ſeveral Gentlemen in his Kingdom, whom he cauſed to be beheaded preſently. Sometime after this, being crowned, he married *Blanch*, Daughter to *Peter* I Count of *Bourbon*. But three Days after his Marriage he forſook her for *Mary* of *Padilla*, whom he kept, and put the Queen into Priſon. He married alſo *Jane de Caſtro*, whom he forſook a little while after; which unreaſonable Procedure, and his extraordinary Cruelties, did ſo provoke the Grandees, that they entered into an Aſſociation againſt him. *Henry* and *Frederick*, his Brethren, were the chief of the Party. *Peter* finding himſelf in a deſperate Condition upon this account, and miſtruſting ſome of his Lords, put them to Death in cold Blood, ſparing neither his Brother *Frederick*, who was returned to his Duty, nor the two Infants of *Arragon*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Perſons. The Solicitations of the Pope, and the Intreaties of the Prelates of his Kingdom, could never make him relent, his furious Mind delighted ſo much in Blood. He poiſoned Queen *Blanch* in Priſon, and oppreſs'd his Subjects to that degree, that they broke out into Diſorder, and took up Arms againſt him. *Henry*, Count of *Triſtemare*, his natural Brother, put himſelf at the Head of the Malecontents; and with the help of *Bertrand du Gueſclin* took *Toledo*, and made himſelf Maſter almoſt of all *Caſtile*. *Peter* being driven to deſpair, reſolved to turn *Mahometan*, that he might procure the Aſſiſtance of the *Moors*; but he paſſed into *Guienne*, and the *Engliſh* taking his Part, re-ſettled him upon his Throne in 1367. He continued not long ſo, for *Henry*, aſſiſted by the *French*, won the Battle on the 14th. of *March*, in 1369; and another the 23d. of the ſame Month, and killed this bloody Prince. *Marian. Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 16, *&* 17. *Surita, Ind. lib* 12. *&c.*

PETER I. King of *Cyprus*, of the Houſe of *Luſignan*, ſucceeded his Father *Hugh*, in 1360. He begun to make himſelf known by the taking of *Salatia*, and ſeveral other Places, from the Infidels, in 1362. After which he came into *France*, and having engaged the Kings of *France* and *Denmark* to come to *Avignon*, they undertook the *Croiſade*, in the preſence of Pope *Urban* Vth. Some time after, being aſſiſted with a conſiderable Relief both of Men and Money, he ſailed, and took, and plundered *Alexandria*, in 1365. Great things were expected from this Prince when he was aſſaſſinated by his own Brother's Servants in 1369. He left a Son called *Peter* II. who becauſe of his Youth, was called *Petrin*, or *Pierrot*, and died in 1382. *Stephen. Hiſt. de Cypr. vid.* LUSIGNAN.

PETER, ſurnamed the *German*, King of *Hungary*, was Siſter's Son to S. *Stephen*, whom he ſucceeded in 1038. His great proneneſs to favour the *Germans* and his own unhappy Temper, provok'd the *Hungarians* to expel him in 1042. But he was reſettled by the Emperor *Henry* IIId. two years after, yet he had not the art to make himſelf beloved by his Subjects. They ſurprized him a Hunting, and put out his Eyes in 1044. *Bertius, l.* 2. *Rer. Ger. Bonfin. Hiſt. Hung.* &c.

PETER, ſurnamed the *Juſticiary*, or the *Cruel*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* IVth. ſurnamed the *Fierce* in 1357. Authors obſerve with ſome ſort of Aſtoniſhment, that at the ſame time *Spain* had three Princes named *Peter*, who had very bloody Inclinations, *viz. Peter* IVth. King of *Arragon*, *Peter*, King of *Caſtile*, and this now ſpoken of. Yet it is certain that this *Peter* loved Juſtice, and that rendred him ſevere. He govern.d his Subjects peaceably, and expreſſed not his Hatred againſt any but thoſe who had cauſed *Agnes de Caſtro*, his Miſtreſs, to be put to death by his Father's Orders. He died in 1367. He married the firſt time *Blanch* of *Caſtile*, whom he put away, and took to Wife, *Conſtance Manuel*, Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Penaſiel*. This Princeſs died in 1344. *Mariana, Hiſt. l.* 17. *c.* 9. *Duart, in Geneal. Reg. Port. Conſtagio*, &c.

PETER, King of *Portugal*, Son to *John* IVth, was declared Regent of the Kingdom *Nov.* 22. 1667. *Alphonſo-Henry*, his Brother, being uncapable to govern. During his Regency he married *Mary-Elizabeth-Frances* of *Savoy*, Daughter to *Charles Amadeus* of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*, and of *Elizabeth de Vendôme*, by whom he had a Daughter, now *Infanta* of *Portugal*. This Prince made Peace during his Regency with the King of *Spain*, *Feb.* 12. 1668. He is the King now reigning.

PETER of *Arragon*, King of Part of *Sicily*, ſucceeded, in 1337, his Father *Frederick*, Son of *Peter* IIId King of *Arragon*, and Succeſſor of his Brother *James* II. Some Authors ſay, that this Prince was ſhort in his Underſtanding and Conduct, and ſo died in the Year 1342, without doing any thing conſiderable. *Villani, lib.* 11 &c.

PETER of *France*, the firſt of that Name, Lord of *Courtenay, Montargis, Chateau-renard, Champenelles, Tanlay*, &c. was the ſeventh and youngeſt Son of King *Lewis* the *Fat*, by *Adelais* of *Savoy*. At the Age of two and twenty he accompanied King *Lewis* the *Young*, his Brother, into the *Holy-land*, in 1147. He was afterwards one of the three Lords given by that ſame King, in 1178, to the *Engliſh* for Hoſtages upon the Treaty of Peace. The year following he made

made a second Voyage into the *Holy-land*, with *Henry* I. of that Name, Count of *Champagne*, was present at the Siege of *Acre*, and died in 1182, aged 63. *Alberic. in Chron. St. Martha, Hist. Geneal. de la Maif. de France. Du Bouchet, Hist Geneal. de la Maif. de Courtenay.*

PETER IId. of that Name, Count of *Alenzon, La Perch*, &c. furnamed the *Noble*, was Son to *Charles de Valois* IId. of that Name, called the *Magnificent*, and of *Mary* of *Spain* his second Wife. King *John* gave him for an Hoſtage to the *Engliſh* in 1360. After his return he made War in *Bretaigne*, and was wounded at the Siege of *Hannebon*. He ſerved alſo in the Wars which the Dukes of *Berry* and *Bourbon* made in *Guienne* againſt the *Engliſh*, and was one of the Grandees of the Kingdom that aſſiſted at the Publication of the Ordinance made by King *Charles* V. for the full Age of the Kings. He followed alſo King *Charles* VI in his Expedition into *Flanders* in 1388, and died at *Argentan, Sept.* 20. in 1404. *Froiſſard, Monſtrelet, S. Martha*, &c.

PETER, the firſt of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, Count of *Clermont* and *Marche*, was Son to *Lewis* I. and Grandſon to *Robert*, a Deſcendant of S. *Lewis*. He was Chamberlain of *France*, Governour of *Languedoc* and *Gaſcony*, and had ſeveral important Places in the Kingdom. He gave alſo Proofs of his Courage and Bravery on many Occaſions to King *Philip de Valois*, who made choice of him to aſſiſt and ſerve *John* of *France*, Duke of *Normandy*, in the War in *Bretaigne* and *Guienne*. He was alſo at the Battle of *Creſſey*, and afterwards at the Siege of *Calais*. He was deputed to go to *Edward* III. King of *England*, to ſolicit for a Treaty of Peace; and killed at the Battel of *Poictiers, Sept.* 19. 1356. *Froiſſard*, &c.

PETER, the Second of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon, Auvergne*, Earl of *Clermont, Forez*, and *la Marche*, &c. Peer and Chamberlain of *France*, and Governour of *Languedoc*, was youngeſt Son to *Charles* I. Duke of *Bourbon* and *Agdes* of *Burgundy*. He was born in *November*, 1439, bore the Title of *Sieur de Beaujeu*, in the time of his elder Brother, and acquired the favour of King *Lewis* XI. who married him to *Anne* of *France*, his eldeſt Daughter, and made him Preſident of his Council. And after the death of this King, he was Governour of the Kingdom conjunctly with the Princeſs his Wife, during the Minority of King *Charles* VIII. who made him Lieutenant General of his Dominions during his Expedition into *Italy*. He died at *Moulins*, the tenth of *October*, 1503. *Philip de Commines, Peter Matthieu, Robert Gauin*, &c.

PETER *de Dreux*, ſurnamed *Mauclerk*, Duke of *Bretaigne*, Earl of *Richmond*, &c. was ſecond Son to *Robert* II. of that Name, Count of *Dreux*, and of *Joland de Coucie*, his ſecond Wife. King *Philip* the *Auguſt* made him a Knight in 1209. He married in 1213. *Alice*, the eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs of *Guy de Thouars*, Count of *Bretaigne*, and the ſame Year valiantly defended the City of *Nantes*, beſieged by *John* King of *England*. He afterwards fought againſt the *Albigenſes*, and upon the death of the Dutcheſs his Wife, in 1221, had a great diff rence with the Nobles of *Bretaigne*, whom he entirely defeated in a Battle fought near to *Chateau-briant*. He was one of thoſe Lords that entred into a League, after the death of King *Lewis* VIII. againſt Queen *Blanch*, Regent of the Kingdom. He made an Alliance alſo with the *Engliſh*; but afterwards, through the Care of the Count *de Dreux* his Brother, matters were accommodated between him and the King S. *Lewis*, in 1234, which was made good uſe of againſt the *Engliſh*. He afterthis, in 1239, accompanied *Thibaud*, King of *Navarre*, on a Voyage beyond Sea, againſt the Infidels, and followed alſo the King S. *Lewis* in his Expedition againſt the *Saracens*. He fought valiantly at the Battle of *Maſſoura*; and died upon the Sea, on his return into *France*, the 22d. of *June*, 1250 *Nicholas Vignier*, and *Argentre, Hiſt. de Bret.*

PETER II. furnamed the *Simple*, Duke of *Bretaigne*, firſt bore the Title of Count of *Gumgamp*. He ſucceeded his Brother, *Francis* I in 1450, and died of a Paſſie at *Nantes, Sept.* 22d. in 1457.

PETER, Prince of *Portugal*, Duke of *Coimbria*, was third Son to King *John* I. and the Brother of *Edward*. This laſt left *Alphonſo* V. his Son, under the Guardianſhip of his Mother, *Eleonor* of *Arragon*; but the *Portugueſe* diſapproving of this Choice, named the Duke of *Coimbria* Regent of the Kingdom. *Peter* found the Government ſweet, began to ſettle his Creatures, and to puſh his Fortune further But King *Alphonſo*, who had married the Daughter of this Duke, killed him in Battle, *May* 20th. 1449.

PETER, furnamed the *Little Charlemagn*, Earl of *Savoy*, was the ſeventh Son of *Thomas* I. Earl of *Savoy*, born in 1203. He was deſigned for a Churchman, and to made Canon of the Church of *Valence* in *Dauphine*, and afterwards Provoſt in that of *Aoſt*: But this Profeſſion was altogether contrary to his Inclination. In the Year 1234, he deſir'd of *Amadeus* IV. his eldeſt Brother, Earl of *Savoy*, to aſſign him a Fortune ſuitable to his Birth He gave proof of his Courage and Religion, by Protecting the Churches and Prelates from ill Uſage and Oppreſſion. In 1241 he took a Journey into *England*, where King *Henry* III. received him very kindly, gave him ſeveral Lands, made him a Knight and Preſident of his Council, and imployed him to negotiate ſome Affairs in *France* and elſewhere. In the mean time, *Boniface*, Son to his Brother *Amadeus*, dying without Children, in 1263 he was called to ſucceed him, in Prejudice to his Nephews, the Sons of *Thomas*, third Son of *Thomas* I. He was courageous, prudent, and a Man of Parts, who united ſeveral Lands and Seigniories to *Savoy*. He died at *Chilon*, in the Country of *Vaux*, *June* 7th. 1268, aged 64, *Guichenon, Hiſt. de Savoy.*

Other great Men of this *Name*.

PETER *d'Apamea*, an *Eutychian Heretick*, in the Sixth Age he intruded himſelf into the Epiſcopal See of that City, and made uſe of his Authority for the receiving of his Errors He ſtruck out of the Church Regiſter the Names of the Orthodox Prelates, to put in thoſe of the Hereticks; and joining himſelf with *Severus* of *Antioch*, they tormented the Catholick Monks of *Syria* in ſo cruel a manner, that ſeveral of them were killed, and others driven out of their Monaſteries. He was condemn d in a Synod at *Conſtantinople* by *Menas* Biſhop of that City, in 536. *Baronius, An. Ch.* 18 *v.* 46, 47, 48, *&c.*

PETER *Apon* of *Padua*, ſurnamed alſo *de Apono*, or *Abano*, and *Conciliator*, was a Philoſopher and Phyſician, lived in the Thirteenth Age, and about the beginning of the Fourteenth. In theſe times of Ignorance he had the Fortune of other great Men to be charged w th Magick, and that he had gain'd the Underſtanding of the Seven creditable Sciences, by the Aſſiſtance of Seven Spirits, which he kept up in a Cryſtal, and was put into the Inquiſition at the Age of Twenty four Years; but he died in 1316, before Judgment given againſt him, and was buried in the Church of S. *Anthony*; but the Zealous Party were not ſatisfy'd, and determined to take up his Bones and have them burnt; but his Friends having hid them, they contented themſelves only to have him burnt in Effigie, and to prohibit the reading of three of his Books; *viz. Heptameron*, which we have in the end of the firſt Tome of the Works of *Agrippa*; the ſecond called by *Trithemius*, *Elucidarium Necromanticum Petri de Abano*; and the third entituled, *Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de annulis ſecundum 28 Manſiones Lunæ.* He tranſlated alſo the Books of *Rabbi Abraham, Aben-Ezra*, and compos'd a Treatiſe of *Critical Days*; *An Explanation of the Art of Aſtronomy*; *Conciliator differentiarum Philoſophicarum, &c. Frederick* Duke of *Urbin* erected a Statue for this great Man amongſt thoſe of the Illuſtrious and the Senate of the City of *Padua*, placed it at the Gate of their Palace, between that of *Titus Livius*, *Albert* and *Julius Paulus Bernard in Scard Hiſt. Pat. l.* 2. *c.* 9. *Jac. Philip Thomaſin. in Elog. Illuſt. Pater p.* 21.

PETER (*Aretine*) born at *Arezzo*, in the Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Dominions, in the Sixteenth Century. He had great Natural Parts to make amends for his mean Extraction. He made it his Buſineſs to write Satyr, to Critick the Books of the Learned, and Cenſure the Actions of the greateſt Men. There was a great deal of Spirit and Delicacy in his Poetry, which made it much ſought after. *Aretine* having thus rais'd a Reputation, retir'd to *Venice*, and play'd his Satyr upon Crown'd Heads, inſomuch, that he was ſtil'd, *The Scourge of Princes*, upon which Account King *Francis* I and the Emperor *Charles* V. the Princes of *Italy*, ſeveral Cardinals, and other great Lords, offer'd to buy his Friendſhip at conſiderable Rates; either for fear of his Invectives, or becauſe they had a real Value for his way of Writing. Theſe Applications made *Aretine* ſo Inſolent, that he got a Medal coin'd, with this Motto on one ſide, *Il Divino Aretino*; and on the Reverſe, he was repreſent d ſitting on a Throne, and receiving Preſents from the Envoys of Kings and Princes, with theſe words, *I Principi Tributari dà Popoli, Tributano ill Servidor loro*; but ſoon after, ſome Perſons of Quality in *Italy*, beſtowing a *Beating upon him*, together with the Reputation of his Adverſary *Nicholas Franco*, took down his Conceit a little. His Works were cenſur'd by the Church, and forbidden to be read, on the Score of their Smut and Prophaneneſs A little before he died, he wrote Paraphraſes upon the Penitential Pſalms, *The Life of the Bleſſed Virgin*, *of* Catharine *of* Siena, *and* Thomas Aquinas: Theſe laſt Pieces were wrote by him, under the Name of *Partenio Etrio*, which is an Anagram of his own. *Aretin* died at *Venice*, and lies buried in S. *Luke*'s Church, where he had this Epitaph made him, by an unknown Hand.

The Italian thus,

Qui Giace l'Aretin Poeta Toſco,
Che d'ogniun diſſe male che di Dio
Scriſſendoſi col dir io no'l conoſco.

The

The Latin thus:

Condit Aretini Cineres Lapis iſte Sepultos,
Mortales Atro qui ſale perfricuit.
Intactus Deus eſt illi, cauſamque rogatus
Hanc dedit, Ille inquit, non mihi notus erat.

PETER, of *Blois*, or *Petrus Bleſenſis*, Archdeacon of *Bath*, was one of the moſt Learned Men of the Twelfth Century, inſomuch that he was highly eſteem'd by the greateſt Princes and Prelates of his Time, and was made Preceptor to *William* II. King of *Sicily*. Afterwards *Henry* II. King of *England*, kept him almoſt always at his Court. The Biſhop of *London*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* made him their Chancellor, and Pope *Alexander* III. though a Learned Perſon himſelf, made uſe of his Pen, when he wrote to the Souldan of *Egypt*. *Petrus Bleſenſis* died about the Year 1200. His Epiſtles are Remarkable for the Strain of Piety there is in them. We have ſeveral other Tracts of his Writing, which were firſt Printed by *James Merlin*, in 1519; but the laſt Edition of *Peter Gouſſainville*, printed in 1677, is the moſt valuable, upon the Account of the Learned Notes together with the Life of the Author. *Math. Paris. Hiſt. Angl. Baronius in Annal. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

PETER *de Bruniquel*, an Auguſtine Monk, and afterwards Biſhop of *Newſtadt*, liv'd in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, and was one of the beſt Scripturiſts in his time. He wrote *A Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament. Comments upon the Proverbs of* Solomon, Eccleſiaſtes, Canticles, &c. *Trithem. Script. Eccl.*

PETER *de Celles*, a Frenchman, was an Eminent Benedictin, in the Twelfth Century. He was afterwards Abbot of S. *Remigius* of *Rheims*, and laſtly, Biſhop of *Chartres*, having *Johannes Sarisburienſis* for his Predeceſſor. Pope *Alexander* III. S. *Bernard*, and ſeveral other Eminent Men, who were his Contemporaries, give him a great Character. In the Year 1613. *Sirmondus* publiſh'd Nine Books of his Epiſtles, in Octavo, with curious Notes upon them, and Three other Treatiſes, which commonly go under his Name; *viz. Liber de Panibus. Moſaici Tabernaculi Myſticæ Expoſitionis Lib. II. Liber de Conſcientia.*

PETER *Comeſtor* was born at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, lived in the Twelfth Century, and was much eſteem'd for his great Skill in the Learning of the Scriptures. He was Dean of *Troyes*, and afterwards Chancellor of *Paris*, but quitted theſe Preferments, to enter himſelf Canon Regular of S. *Victor* at *Paris*, where he died in the Year 1198. *Comeſtor* wrote a Scholaſtical Hiſtory, which he Dedicated to the Cardinal-Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, which Work has ſince been Epitomiz'd by *Walter Hunter*, an Engliſhman. The Story of *Peter Comeſtor*, *Peter Lombard*, and *Gratian*, being Brothers, is ſo Romantick, and without Colour, that it does not deſerve to be refuted *Trithem. & Bellarmin. De Script. Eccl. Sirmond. in Not. ad Peter. Cellenſ. Lib. 7. Ep. 19. &c.*

PETER, *Cornelii de*, in Lat. *Cornelius a Lapide*, a Learned Jeſuit, born in the Dioceſs of *Leige*. He was a good Linguiſt, and particularly well skill'd in Greek and Hebrew. He was alſo a conſiderable Philologer and Divine, and apply'd himſelf chiefly to the Study of the Scriptures, upon which he has written Ten Volumes, in Folio. He died Seventy one Years old, in 1637 *Alegamb. de Script. Soc. Jeſu Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

PETER *Chryſologus*, Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, lived in the Fifth Age. He was famous for his Learning and Eloquence, inſomuch, that he had the name of *Chryſologus* beſtowed upon him; that is, *Golden Words*. There are One hundred ſeventy ſix Homilies of his. The Monk *Eutyches* having writ to him in 449, and to ſeveral other Biſhops of the Eaſt, to complain of *Flavian* of *Conſtantinople*, he writ back to him a very grave Letter, which is extant in his Work, and begins thus, *Triſtis legi triſtes literas tuas*, &c. He died the ſecond of *December*, 450. *Henry d'Auxerre, Lib. 6. Trithemius & Bellarmin de ſcript. Eccl.*

PETER *de Clun*, ſurnamed the *Venerable*, was of a noble Family of *Auvergne*, of the Counts of S. *Maurice* or *Montboiſſier*. He was Abbot and General of his Order in 1122, after the Death of *Hugh* II. and friend of S. *Bernard*, who ſpeaks much to his praiſe. He died *December* 24. 1157. There are ſix Books of his, conſiſting of Letters, a Treatiſe againſt the *Jews*, one againſt *Peter Bruys*, a Sermon of the Transfiguration, two Books of the Miracles that happened in his time, Verſes, Hymns, *&c.*

PETER *de Corberia*, Antipope againſt *John* XXII. His Name was *Peter Rainalutio* or *Ramuche*, born at *Corberia*, in the Dioceſs of *Rieti* in *Italy*. He became a *Franciſcan* Friar, and his Merit made him conſiderable. In his time it was that *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and *Frederick* of *Auſtria* were choſen Emperors, which Election divided Mens Minds. It's believed that the firſt had more Right, but in the mean time, Pope *John* XXII. did not favour him. This proceeding nettled that Prince, who being at the Head of an Army, made himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, and there declar'd *Ramuche* Pope, by the Name of *Nicholas* V. *May* 12. 1329 *Michael* of *Ceſena*, General of the *Cordeliers*, and the principal of his Order, being diſſatisfied with the Pope, ſtuck to the Emperor, and approv'd of this Election; they clad F. *Peter* in the Pontifical Robes, and introduced him into the Church of S. *Peter*; and according to their Counſels he created Cardinals, made Officers, and excommunicated Pope *John*, who was at *Avignon*. In the mean time, this Pope was oblig'd to quit *Rome* the fourth of *Auguſt* that ſame Year, becauſe the Inhabitants admitted Pope *John* XXII's Legate, with the Troops of *Robert* King of *Naples*. He retired to *Piſa*, but continued not long there, the *Piſans* being unwilling to imbroil themſelves, ſubmitted to the Pope, and delivered up F. *Peter* to him. Others affirm, That he deſired himſelf to be brought before him, and that when he was in the Pope's Preſence he ingeniouſly confeſs'd his Crime, ask'd Pardon, and obtain'd it; yet they would not ſet him at Liberty, for fear leaſt ſome Malecontents might make uſe of him to diſturb the Repoſe of the Church; ſo he was plac'd in an Apartment of the Palace, without Liberty granted him to go abroad. It's true, he had Books allowed him, and, excepting his being kept in Priſon, had no reaſon to complain of his Uſage. He died two or three Years after. *Villani Nauclere*, &c.

PETER the Deacon, a *Greek* by Nation, lived in the Sixth Age: He came to *Rome* in 519, with the *Greeks* ſent upon the Account of a Diſpute between *Victor*, the Defender of the Council of *Chalcedon*, and the Monks of *Scythia*. *Peter* writ a Treatiſe of the Incarnation and Grace of Jeſus Chriſt, which he ſent to *Fulgentius* and other Prelates of *Africa*. This Piece is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and gave occaſion to the ſame *Fulgentius* to write the Treatiſe of the Incarnation of the Word. *Baronius, A. C.* 519

PETER, a Deacon of *Oſtia*, continued the Chronicle of *Leo* of *Oſtia*, from 1086, to 1138: This addition is in the end of the Fourth Book of that Work. The Author ſays That the Emperor *Lotharius* II. ſent him to Mount *Caſſin*. He is perhaps the ſame with *Peter* the Deacon, the Son of *Giles Romanus*, and Monk of the ſame Congregation of Mount *Caſſin*, wherein he was put according to the Cuſtom of his time, at the Age of Five Years in 1115. He wrote a great Number of Hiſtorical Works, as, *de Ortu & vita ſanctorum Monaſterii Caſſinienſis*; *De viris illuſtribus*, &c. yet he is not the ſame as another that lived in the Ninth Age, and was Author of the Life of *Athanaſius*, Archbiſhop of *Naples*, that died in 872. *Baronius in Annal Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in Appar. Voſſius, &c.*

PETER *Lombard*, called *The Maſter of the Sentences*, and *Biſhop of* Paris, flouriſhed in the Twelfth Age. He was of *Novarra*, a City of *Italy* in *Lombardy*, and from thence took the Name of *Lombard*; beſides his Works of the Sentences in Four Books, he has left ſome Comments upon the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles of S. *Paul. Matthew Paris. Sixtus Senenſis*, *&c.*

PETER *de la Lune*. Vide *Bennet* XIII. Antipope.

PETER of *Navarre*, a famous Captain, was meanly deſcended, but raiſed himſelf by his own Merit. He ſerved ſome time by Sea, and went afterwards into *Italy*, where he ſerved under a *Florentine* Captain during the War of *Lunigiana*. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo well, that his Valour became the common Subject of Diſcourſe. Some time after, *Gonſalvo*, called the *Grand Captain*, drew him to his ſide, made uſe of him in the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*; and in 1503 had an Experience of the Worth of this great Man at the taking of the Caſtle of *Oeuf* in *Naples*: For it was he that firſt invented the way of Mining, tho' others affirm the *Genoeſe* had uſed it before. He was made Captain General at Sea, in the League between the *Venetians* and *Spaniards*, againſt the *Turk*. The Glory of taking *Cephalonia* was attributed to him; but he acquir'd yet greater Renown when the Cardinal *Ximenes*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, in 1509. put him at the Head of the Army deſign'd to go into *Africa* againſt the *Moors*, from whom he took *Oran*, *Bugie*, *Tripoli*, &c. and had the Title of Admiral of *Spain* confer'd upon him. His Forces ſuffered much in the Iſle of *Gerbes*; returning afterwards into *Italy* he was made a Priſoner by the *French* at the Battle of *Ravenna* in 1512. The *Spaniards* took no great care to get him releaſed, ſo that he languiſhed under Confinement till the Reign of *Francis* I. This diſguſted him againſt a Nation whom he had ſo advantageouſly ſerv'd, which, together with the Civilities and Proffers of the King of *France*, engaged him in his Service; but he was taken in 1528 in the Kingdom of *Naples*, whither he accompanied the Sieur *de Lautrec*. Some Authors ſay, The Emperor *Charles* V. cauſed him to be ſtrangled in Priſon, others affirm, He died of grief; but *Gonſalvo Ferdinand* Prince of *Seſſe*, a generous Enemy cauſed his Body to be inter'd in S. *Mary*'s Church at *Naples*, with this Inſcription upon his Tomb *Oſſibus & Memoriæ Petri Navarri Campidoctoris in expugnandis Urbibus arte clariſſimi, Gonſalvus Ferdi-*

nandus, Lodovici filius, Magni Gonſalvi Sueſſiæ Principis nepos, Ducem Gallorum partes ſecutum, pro Sepulcri munere honeſtavit. Hoc in ſe habet virtus ut vel in hoſte ſit admirabilis. Paul Jovius in Elog. Alvarez Gomez Hiſt. l. 4.

PETER *Nolaſque*, Founder of the Order for the Redemption of Captives, was a *Frenchman*, born in a place call'd the *Mas des Saintes Pueles* in *Lauraguais*, in the Dioceſs of S. *Papoul* in *Languedoc*, near *Carcaſſonna*. Theſe Monks make a fourth Vow to imploy themſelves for the deliverance of Chriſtians. *Peter* died on *Chriſtmas* Eve in 1256. *Sylveſter Marule in Mar Ocean Relig. Surita lib.* 1 *Jud.* &c.

PETER *d'Oſma*, a *Spaniſh* Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, maintained in the Fifteenth Age, That Confeſſion was an Humane Eſtabliſhment, and no Divine Inſtitution; which was condemned as Heretical by Pope *Sixtus* IV. *Genebrard in Sixto* IV.

PETER of *Pavia*, Biſhop of *Florence* in *Italy*, in the XIth. Century, was accuſed of Simony and Hereſie by the Monks of the Monaſtery of S. *Sauveur* near *Florence*, who publiſh'd, That all the Benedictions, and all the Sacraments he confer'd, were ſo many Curſes and Sacrileges, and thereupon, not only the People, but a great part of the Clergy withdrew themſelves from the Biſhop. Pope *Alexander* the IId. ſent a Cardinal to appeaſe the Tumult, but to no purpoſe: Duke *Godfrey*'s threats to hang all the Monks if they did not retire to their Monaſtery, prov'd more effectual; yet they did not deſiſt to perſecute their Biſhop, but deputed ſome of their Body to accuſe him before the Pope and Biſhops of the *Lateran* Council in 1063, which they did with that aſſurance, that to confirm their Depoſitions, they offered to go into a great Fire, which the Pope refus'd to ſuffer, and remanded 'em back to their Monaſtery. The People flock'd about 'em at their return, and preſſing 'em to do what they had propos'd to the Pope to clear the doubt they had rais'd; one *Peter Igneus* is ſaid to have croſs'd the flames without receiving the leaſt damage; whereupon the Biſhop becoming the reproach of all his Dioceſs, the Pope ſuſpended him from the exerciſe of his Function, untill this Buſineſs ſhould be fully examined; and upon a full hearing, no other Proofs appearing of the guilt but this of the Fire, he was clear'd, and is ſaid to have been afterwards a great Benefactor to this ſame Monaſtery that had perſecuted him ſo much. *Maimbourg Urſpergenſis.*

PETER of *Sicily* lived in the Ninth Age: The Emperor *Baſilius* the *Macedonian* ſent him into *Armenia*, there to exchange ſome Priſoners, which was ſucceſsfully perform'd. He was nine Months upon his Journey, and during that time, he compos'd an Hiſtory of the Hereſie of the *Manichæans* in Greek. Father *Sirmondus* has tranſlated ſome of it, which Cardinal *Baronius* has inſerted in his Annals. The ſame Father having afterwards found it entire in the Library of the *Vatican*, took a Copy of it, which he ſent to *Mark Welſer* at *Ausburg*, who gave that Hiſtory to Father *Matthew Raderus*, upon Condition he would put it into Latin; which he immediately performed, and which we have in the Jeſuits Library, by the Title of *Hiſtoria de vana & ſtolida Manichæorum Hæreſi. Peter* ſpeaks of it in the end of his Embaſſie. *Le Mire in auct. &c.*

PETER (*Thomas*) titular Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, Archbiſhop of *Candia*, &c. was born in the Dioceſs of *Sarlat*, in *Languedoc*, in a Village called *Sale*. He was a *Carmelite*, and imployed upon divers important occaſions by the Popes, *Clement* VI. *Innocent* VI. and *Urban* V. He died of a Wound he received before *Alexandria* when it was beſieged by the Chriſtians in 1366

PETERBOROUGH or PETERBURG, a City in *Northamptonſhire*, the Biſhop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It is ſeated on the River *Nine* in the N E. parts of the County, bordering upon *Cambridge* and *Huntingtonſhire*, there being a Bridge over the River which leads into this laſt, but it's of no great account for Trade, Health, or Delight. Its Cathedral was firſt an Abbey-Church, founded by the *Mercian* King *Wolphere*, and dedicated to S *Peter*; which being ruin'd by the *Danes*, was reſtor'd and greatly improv'd by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Winchester*, with the help of King *Edgar* and *Adulph* his Chancellor, who became Abbot thereof. Thus it continued an Abby-Church till King *Henry* VIII. made the Town a Biſhop's See, and the Church a Cathedral, with a Chapter conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Prebendaries; and whereas it was formerly in the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, it is become a Dioceſs of it ſelf, containing the Counties of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, and in both are 293 Parithes, whereof 91 are Impropriate. It has but one Archdeacon, which is intituled of *Northampton*; is valued in the King's Books at 414 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 520 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Since this Town became a City, it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of *John* Lord *Mordant*, created Earl of *Peterborough* by King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1627, from whom the Title is devolv'd upon his Son *Henry Mordant*, the late Earl of *Peterborough*, who is ſucceeded in his Honours by his Brother's Son, *Charles* Earl of *Monmouth*. This Town is 62 miles from *London*. The Weſtern front of the Cathedral excels all in *England* for Statelineſs and Columel Work.

PETERSFIELD, a Market and Borough Town of *Finch-Dean* Hundred in *Hampſhire*. It is 45 miles from *London*.

PETERSON (*Lawrence*) Secretary and Confident to *Guſtavus Adolphus* before he was King of the *Swedes*; afterwards his principal Secretary and Miniſter of State, who after he had frequented the Univerſities of *Saxony*, which were all *Lutheran*, returned into *Swedeland* with an Intention to quit the *Romiſh* Religion, whenever he ſhould find a favourable opportunity. In the mean time he acquired ſo much Reputation by his Wit, and the excellent Endowments Nature beſtowed upon him, and which he had perfected by his Studies, that *Guſtavus* made choice of him for his Secretary, and entruſted him with all his Deſigns; and when he got upon the Throne, he conferr'd upon him the Honour of principal Secretary, and Miniſter of State, and made uſe of him and his Brother *Olaus Peterſon* for the eſtabliſhment of *Lutheraniſm*.

PETERTON; there are two Towns of this Name in *Somerſetſhire*, the one called North, and the other *Patherton*, which laſt is a Market Town.

PETER-WARADIN. See PETRO-WARADIN.

PETILIAN, a *Donatiſt* Biſhop of *Cirtha* in *Africa*, about the beginning of the Fifth Age. He was accuſtomed to plead at the Bar, which gained him much Reputation. He was the chief of the *Donatiſts* in that famous Conference with the Orthodox, where S. *Auguſtin* was preſent in 411, and is charged with maintaining, That thoſe who kill themſelves for Sin are true Martyrs. *Baronius.*

PETIT (*John*) a famous Doctor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, much eſteemed in the beginning of the Fifteenth Age. He had great Knowledge, and acquired much Reputation among the great Men of his time; but the complaiſance he had for the Houſe of *Burgundy* diſgrac'd him; for it engaged him to juſtifie, in expreſs Terms, the execrable Parricide committed upon the Perſon of *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Charles* VI. by the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Order, which Book was entitled, *The Juſtification of the Duke of* Burgundy. *Gerard de Montagne*, Biſhop of *Paris*, condemn'd the Propoſitions contain'd therein, as Heretical, *November* 23. 1414, and cauſed it to be burnt on the 25th. of *February* following, the Author being already dead, and his Book run the ſame fate in the Council of *Conſtance*, in 1415, to which the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Advocates had appealed from the ſaid Biſhop of *Paris*. *Monſtrelet Hiſt. of the Univerſity of* Paris, &c.

PETIT (*Peter*) a *Pariſian*, commenced Doctor of Phyſick at *Montpelier*, was famous for his Learning in the Seventeenth Century; and though he was a Phyſician, yet he applied himſelf very much to other Sciences, and was particularly excellent for Latin Poetry, and in the Knowledge of Hiſtory and Philoſophy, of which we have ſeveral Treatiſes of his compoſing, *viz.* the Firſt concerning *the Motion of Animals*: The Second concerning *Tears*: The Third concerning *Light*. He writ alſo two Pieces in Phyſick, one whereof is concerning *The Nouriſhment to be had from Water*, and the other, which has not yet been made publick, is a new Tranſlation of *Aretæus*, with very large Remarks upon it. The Curioſity of his Poems was that which made him receiv'd in the Academy of *Padua*, and likewiſe in the Pleiades of *Paris*, for ſo the Learned call the Seven beſt Latin Poets of that City, in Alluſion to the Seven Stars. We have a curious Collection of his Poems, which he cauſed to be Printed in 1683, dedicated to the late M. *Nicholai*, firſt Preſident of the Chamber of Accompts, in the beginning whereof is a moſt curious Diſcourſe concerning Poetick Fury; ſince which, he has ſet forth ſome other ſmaller Poems, as upon *Tea*, *Litigious Pleadings*, &c Beſides theſe, he has compoſed a Treatiſe of the *Amazons*, another of the *Sibyls*, and Miſcellaneous Obſervations, divided into four Books, wherein he hath reſtor'd ſeveral Paſſages that ſeemed to be loſt, and explained many others, which were never underſtood before. This Volume was printed at *Utrecht*, in 1682, and a ſecond Part of the ſame, fit for the Preſs, was found in his Cloſet after his Death, which happen'd *December* 12. 1687, aged about 71 Years. There are other curious things which his Heirs have in their Hands, concerning the *Mind of Man*, the *Anthropophagi*, the famous *Nepentes* in *Homer*, *Bacchæ* and the *Nymphs*, &c. Monſieur *Monnoye* made his Epitaph thus;

Par tribus unus eram, Medicus, Vates que, Sophuſque,
Unus & ætatem dignus obire trium
Par tribus at quamvis fuerim, mihi vix tamen, ebeu!
Unia ætatem fata dedere mea. Memoirs du tems

PETOLIO

PETOLIO (M. *Antony*) a Lawyer of *Italy*, was a Man of great Parts, who notwithſtanding was forc'd to be Corrector in a Printing-houſe to get his livelihood. Pope *Urban* VIII. who had known his Merit, ſince he was Cardinal, gave him ſome Relief, and beſtowed upon him ſome good Employment; but he had ſo great an Inclination for Learning, that he applied himſelf to Writing inſtead of laying hold on ſo proper an Occaſion to raiſe his Fortune, ſo that he gathered together no Wealth, but yet left behind him ſeveral Books of value, the principal whereof are *De Exarchia Principis*, that is, The Duty of a Prince towards his Subjects; *Iſarchion Principis*, *i. e.* the Duty of a Prince towards himſelf; *Political Commentaries*, and, *An Abridgement of the Conſtitutions of Popes*, in thirteen Books, beſides ſeveral other things; as ſome Obſervations on the *Terreſtrial Paradiſe*, &c.

PETRA, Lat. *Petra deſerti*, *Cyriacopolis*, *Mons Regalis*, a City of *Arabia Petræa*, Capital thereof, and an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, but formerly under that of *Alexandria*. It's called *Herac* now, according to the moſt receiv'd Opinion, or *Krach de Montreal*. There are other Cities of this Name in *Macedonia*, *Sicily*, and elſewhere *Pliny*. *lib.* 6. *c.* 28. *Strabo*, *lib* 16 *Ptolemy*, &c.

PETRARQUUS or PETRARCHUS (*Francis*) the fineſt Genius of his Age, was an *Italian*, born at *Arezzo*, *July* 20th 1304. whither his Parents withdrew after they were forc'd to quit *Florence* upon the Account of the Diſpute between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*. His Relations retir'd afterwards to *Avignon*, when the Popes reſided there, and *Petrarquus* was ſent to *Carpentras*, where, for the ſpace of four Years, he learnt Grammar, Rhetorick and Logick; went afterwards to *Montpelier*, where he ſpent four Years more in the ſtudy of the Law, and three at *Cologne*. At the Age of twenty two he came to *Avignon*. It's confeſs'd by him, That his youthful Fancy made him deſirous to ſee *France*, and *Germany*, and *Rome* alſo; but afterwards he retir'd to *Vaucluſe*, a place near unto *Avignon*, where he came to know *Laura*, whom he loved, and whom he hath ſo much celebrated in his Writings. He affirms. This ſolitary place charm'd him ſo much that he reſolv'd to ſtay there, and ſent for his Books in order to it; and here he compoſed, or at leaſt wiſe begun and ſtudied all his Works: The Proſpect of the Place, ſaid he, made me write my *Bucolicks*, which is a Rural Piece, and two Books of a ſolitary Life, which I have dedicated to *M.* the Biſhop of *Cavaillon*, afterwards a Cardinal, who always lov'd me, not only as a Paſtor but Brother. Walking one day between the Mountains, I reſolv'd to make an Heroick Poem in honour of *Scipio the Great*, whoſe name ſeem'd to me leſs illuſtrious than his Imploys. I then compoſed my *Africa*, which is look'd upon as an accompliſhed Piece, how imperfect ſoever it may ſeem to be. *Petrarch* adds moreover, That having on the ſame day receiv'd Letters from the Senate of *Rome*, and the Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, wherein they deſired him to go and receive the Poetick Crown upon thoſe two Theatres of the World, he did by the advice of one of his Friends of the Houſe of *Colonna*, prefer *Rome* before *Paris*: He went by the way of *Naples*, and was nobly receiv'd there by King *Robert the Good*, who deſired him to dedicate his Poem of *Africa* to him, and afterwards was crowned Poet Laureat at *Rome*. All the Princes and great Men of his time had an eſteem for him; as the Popes, Emperors, Kings of *France*, Republick of *Venice*, &c. and gave Demonſtrations of it to him on divers occaſions He confeſs'd himſelf much oblig'd to the Lords *Colonna* and *Corregio*, theſe two got him made Archdeacon of *Parma* He refuſed ſeveral Biſhopricks, and the Death of *Laura* rendering his return into *France* in a manner unſupportable to him, he withdrew into *Italy*, and after having ſojourned at *Verona*, *Parma*, *Padua*, *Venice*, and *Milan*, where the Viſcount *Galeazzo* made him Councellor of State, he ſtay'd at *Padua* and had a Prebendſhip confer'd upon him; he bought an Houſe in a place call'd *Arqua*, and lived there five Years with *Aſſerigno* his good Friend There it was he receiv'd a favour he had formerly much laboured for, without being able to obtain it; for the *Florentines* ſent to him *Boccace* with Authentick Letters, wherein were contain'd the Reſtitution of all his Father's Goods, and the Recalling of his Perſon, but it was no long time that they cou'd enjoy ſo great a Man. He died a few Years after he had finiſhed his Treatiſes of Philoſophy, and his Poems, in 1374. *Pogg. Florence Hiſt. de Avar. Bocace Præf Geneal. & alibi: Volaterran l.* 21. *Antrop. James de Bergame l.* 13. *Chron. Suppl.* &c.

PETRA-SANTA (*Silveſter*) a Jeſuit, born at *Rome*, where he was much eſteemed for his Learning and Elocution, and died in that City in 1637. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as *Teſſeræ Gentilitiæ ex Legibus Fecialium Deſcriptæ. De Symbolis Heroicis, lib.* 9. *Hor Fuldenſe. Hor Moguntinum Roma Pia Thaumaſia veræ Religionis contra perfidiam Sectarum, &c Petra-Santa* likewiſe wrote againſt *Du Moulin* and *Rivetus*; publiſh'd the Works of *Edmund Campian*, and tranſlated *Bellarmin*'s Life into Latin, from the Italian written by *Fuligatti*. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Je. Miræus de Script. Sæc* 17. *&c.*

PETRE (*William*) Son of *John Petre* of *Torbigan* in *Com. Devon.* had his Education at *Exeter* College in *Oxford*, where having taken his Degree of Doctor of Law, he grew ſo eminent in that Profeſſion, that King *Henry* VIII. imploy'd him in divers important Affairs, eſpecially relating to the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, being with ſome others put in Commiſſion by *Cromwell* to repair unto all Monaſteries, and to make enquiry into the Government and Behaviour of the Votaries of both Sexes, and for his Service herein had ſeveral parcels of Church Lands given him, and in 35 *H.* VIII. was made one of the principal Secretaries of State. He was afterwards nam'd by that King to be one of the Council to young *Edward* his Son and Succeſſor. He was in no leſs eſteem with the young Prince, being in the 3d. Year of his Reign conſtituted Treaſurer of the Court of Firſt Fruits for Life. Queen *Mary* continued him one of her principal Secretaries of State, and made him Chancellor of the Garter, in whoſe Reign he got a ſpecial Diſpenſation from Pope *Paul* IVth. for keeping his Abbey Lands. Queen *Elizabeth* made choice of him for one of her Privy-Council, having thus rais'd to himſelf an ample Fortune, he became a good Benefactor to *Exeter*-College in *Oxford*; built an Alms-Houſe in the Pariſh of *Ingerſtone* for twenty poor People, with Allowance to every one of 'em two Pence a Day, a Winter-Gown, and two Load of Wood, and among 'em all, feeding for ſix Kine Winter and Summer; alſo a Chaplain to read Service daily. He died in 1572, 15 *Eliz.* His only Son *John* was Knighted in 18 *Eliz.* and by Letters Patent, bearing date 21 *Julii*, 1 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Petre* of *Writtle* in *Com. Eſſex*. He left Iſſue, three Sons by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Edward Knight*. *William* the eldeſt ſucceeded him in his Honour, who, by *Catharine*, ſecond Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Worceſter*, had Iſſue ſeven Sons, whereof *Robert* the eldeſt ſucceeded him, and married *Mary*, Daughter to *Edward* Viſcount *Mountague*, by whom he had three Sons, *William*, *John*, and *Thomas*; and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Dorothy*. *William*, now Lord *Petre*, firſt married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John* Earl *Rivers*, and ſecondly, *Bridget*, Daughter of *John Pincheon* of *Writtle* in *Com. Eſſex*. His Lordſhips Arms are, Ruby, a Bend Topaz, between two Eſcallops Pearl. *Dugd. Baron.*

PETRI (*Suffridus*) born at *Lewarden*, a City of *Friezland*, was an Hiſtorian, Poet, and Orator, and learned in the Latin and Greek Tongues. He taught firſt at *Erford* in *Thuringia*, after the deceaſe of *Eobanus Heſſus*, whom he ſucceeded. He was Library-Keeper and Secretary to Cardinal *Granville*, but being weary of a Court-life, he retir'd to *Louvain*, where for ſome time he explained the Greek Authors: He was afterwards invited to *Cologne*, and honoured with the charge of Law-profeſſor, and with that of *Hiſtoriographer* to the States of *Friezland*. He died in the year 1597, aged about 70: His principal Works are, *De Origine Friſiorum*; *Continuatio Chronici Epiſcoporum Ultrajectenſium, & Comitum Hollandiæ*; *Notæ in Euſebium, Sozomenum* &c. *Athenagoræ Apologia pro Chriſtianis Latine reddita cum Scholiis*, &c. *Thuan. Hiſt. Aubert le Mire. Valerius Andr Bibl. Belg.*

PETRILOW, PEOTROW, PATERKAW, PIETERKOW, Lat. *Petrikovia*, a City of *Lower Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Sirad*, where is held a Parliament, that for the ſpace of ſix Months in the Winter, determines and judges of the Affairs of the Nobles. It ſtands within ſeven Leagues of *Sirad*, and was almoſt all burnt in 1640. The Kings of *Poland* had a Palace near *Petrikow* called *Bugai*, which is now ruin'd. The Prelates of *Poland* celebrated a Council here in 1412, where it was ordered, That the Ordinances of the ancient Synods of *Gneſna* ſhould be reduced into one Volume, which was executed and confirmed by Pope *Martin* V. in 1417. There were ſeveral other Councils held there, particularly, thoſe of 1539, 1540, and 1542, conven'd to ſecure the Liberties of the Church of *Poland*: For the Reformation of the Clergy, and to oppoſe the Spreading of *Lutheraniſm*.

PETRINA, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Croatia*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls into the River *Kulp*, eight miles from *Zagrab* or *Agram*, a Town in *Sclavonia*. It was once in the Hands of the *Turks*, but retaken by the *Germans*, and is now in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion.

PETRONIUS (*C. or T. Arbiter*) liv'd in the time of *Nero*, and had a great ſhare in the favour of that Prince Several think him to be the ſame mentioned by *Tacitus* in the ſixteenth Book of his Annals, of whom he ſpeaks thus, He was a Voluptuary, who gave himſelf up to ſleep all the Day, and ſpent the Night in Pleaſures and Buſineſs, and as other Men have made themſelves famous by their Induſtry, he gained his Repute from his Idleneſs; however, he did not paſs for a Prodigal, but for a Man who knew how to ſpend his Eſtate, and had a delicate Palate

All

All his Words and Actions were ſo much the more agreeable, becauſe they manifeſted a ſort of unaffected Freedom, and appear'd to be ſpoken with a kind of pleaſing neglect; however, as he had been Proconſul of *Bithynia*, and afterwards Conſul, he ſhewed himſelf capable of greater Imploys, and grew Voluptuous, either through his own Inclinations, or deſignedly, becauſe that his Prince lov'd Debauchery: He was made one of his chief Confidents, and as it were, the Intendant of his Pleaſures; for *Nero* found nothing agreeable or delicious but what *Petronius* approv'd of. He adds, That hence aroſe the Envy of *Tigellinus*, another Favourite of *Nero*, againſt his Rival, who ſurpaſſed him in the Science of Voluptuouſneſs, which made him accuſe him of having a hand in a Conſpiracy againſt the Emperor; for which he was ſeiz'd, and being adjudged to die, he cauſed his Veins from time to time to be opened and ſhut again, entertaining himſelf the while with his Friends, with Poems, and pleaſant Verſes. He ſet forth the Debauches of the Prince under borrowed Names, and after having ſealed up the Book with his own hand, ſent it to *Nero*. We have a Satyr of his, and ſome Verſes, both the one and the other being full of fulſome ſtuff, but the Latin is ſo pure, that *Petronius* has thence been called, *Autor puriſſimæ impuritatis*. It's added by *Pliny*, That at his death he broke a Veſſel that had coſt three hundred Seſterces, for fear leaſt *Nero* ſhou'd make uſe of it to adorn his Cup-board. He died about the year 66. The Family of the *Petronii* was very illuſtrious at *Rome*, and the *Turpilians*, *Mamertins*, *Septimians*, *Voluſians*, &c. *Roman* Conſuls deſcended from this Family. We have alſo among the Works of *Petronius* ſome Pieces of *P. Petronius* the Rhetorican, of a Grammarian, of another ſurnamed the *Indian*, of *Petronius Antigenidus*, of *Peſaro*, of *C. Petronius Hilarius* of the ſame City; of *Petronius Apollodorus* grand Prieſt of the Pagans at *Rome*, *&c.* but theſe Authors are not well known. It's to be obſerved, That this is not the ſame with *Petronius* Governour of *Syria*, whom *Caligula* ſent to put his Statue in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *Antiq. Judaic. Tacitus l.* 16. *Annal. Pliny Hiſt. Nat. l.* 37. *c.* 2. *Fulgentius lib.* 1. *Mith.* &c. A little while ago there was found ſome fragments of *Petronius Arbiter* at *Traou* a City of *Dalmatia* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Spalatro*, in a Manuſcript in Folio, two Fingers thick, containing ſeveral Treatiſes written upon very ſubſtantial Paper. The Poets, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius* are in the beginning of it, and not *Horace*, as an Author has ſaid in the Preface printed at *Padua*. *Petronius*'s Work follows written with the ſame hand, and manner as we have it in the Editions; after which may be ſeen a Piece entitled, *Fragmentum Petronii Arbitri ex libro decimo-quinto & ſexto decimo*, wherein is contained the Supper of *Trimalcio* as it hath been ſince printed according to the Original. *De Salas* the *Spaniard*, who hath commented upon this Author, makes mention of a Fifteenth and Sixteenth Book, but does not ſay where he has ſeen them. This Original is every where very legible, and the beginning of the Chapters and Poems are in blue and red Characters: Thoſe who know it make no doubt of its Antiquity, being dated thus (1423, 20 *November.*) This Manuſcript has made a great noiſe among the Learned. It was at firſt ſuppoſed to be a ſpurious Piece, and the Product of the Fancy of ſome Ingenious Man, who had imitated the Style of *Petronius*. M. *Valois*, or *Valeſius*, was one of thoſe that ſuſpected it, but M. *Lucius*, and the Abbot *Gradi* of *Rome* believe it to be true. *Remeſius* commented upon this Manuſcript, not daring to ſay any thing concerning its Antiquity. Dr. *Statilius* keeps it in his Library at *Traou*, where you may eaſily diſcover, by the Eye, that it is no ſpurious Piece. J. Spon *Journey into* Italy, *&c.* 1675. This Satyr has lately been publiſh'd intire, from a Manuſcript, ſaid to be found at *Belgrade*, and was printed at *Rotterdam* and *London* in 1692 See the Preface of *M. Nodot.*

PETRO-WARADIN, Lat. *Acuminum*, *Petre-Varadinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Petrower*, by the *Germans Peter-Wardein*, ſituate on the *Danube*, between the *Save* and *Drave*, ſix *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade* to the N. W. and about twelve from *Eſſeck* to the S. This place has been very famous during the preſent War: The *Turks* made it their common Paſſage into *Upper Hungary*, after the Emperor's Forces had made themſelves Maſters of *Buda*, and for that purpoſe kept a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube* here; the Revolt and Mutiny againſt the Prime Vifier, after the Battle of *Mohatz*, happened here whereby that General, in 1687, was forc'd to fly for his Life to *Belgrade*, and thence to *Conſtantinople*. It has been ſince taken and retaken by both Parties. Its Fortifications blown up by the Imperialiſts in 1688, and the Town quite burnt down by the *Turks* a little after: But the Emperor fortifies it now, and intends to make it a place of great Strength.

PETUS (*Cæſennius*) a *Roman* General whom *Nero* ſent into *Armenia* inſtead of *Corbulo*; he took ſuch ill Meaſures, that he was hem'd in in the Enemies Country, and for fear, concluded a very diſhonourable Peace with them. *Nero* receiv'd him in a way of deriſion, and ſaid, That he might aſſure himſelf immediately of his Pardon, becauſe he was ſo ſubject to fear, that he was concern'd leaſt the dread of puniſhment ſhould make him ſick. Some Authors think, that this *Cæſennius Petus* is the ſame, which *Veſpaſian* ſent Governour into *Syria*. *Tacitus l.* 15. *Annal. Joſeph. de Bel. Jud. l.* 7. *c.* 21.

PETUS (*Thraſea*) a Senator and *Stoical* Philoſopher, was a native of *Padua*, and writ the Life of *Cato* of *Utica*. The Ancients ſpeak very often of his Learning and Honeſty. *Nero* ſentenc'd him to die, and in his Perſon deſtroy'd Vertue it ſelf, as *Tacitus* ſays. He was ſo courageous, that he durſt oppoſe the Conſul *Marcellus*, who paſs'd ſentence of Death upon a Pretor unjuſtly accuſed of High-Treaſon; and this Boldneſs of *Thraſea* broke the Silence and Patience of ſeveral others who durſt not contradict the Conſul; which was a means to ſave the Pretor, whom *Nero* deſign'd to die. *Tacitus l.* 14. *Annal. Dion l.* 60. *Pliny*, *l.* 8. *Ep.* 22 &c.

PETWORTH, a Market-Town of *Arundel Rape*, in the Weſt of *Suſſex*, graced with a ſtately Houſe formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and now, by Marriage, to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

PETZORCKE, Lat. *Petzora*, a Province in the North of *Muſcovy* towards the Frozen Ocean, having its principal Town and a River of the ſame Name. The River falls into the White Sea by Six great Mouths, between *Paſtejezero*, a Town and Caſtle, and *Ziemmipoea* a ridge of Mountains.

PEUCER (*Gaſpar*) a *German*, Phyſician and Mathematician, born in *Luſatia*, in 1525; was very Learned, and a great Friend of *Melanchton*'s, who gave him one of his Daughters nam'd *Magdalene* in Marriage, in 1550. He printed in 1565, at *Wittemberg*, a Fifth Book of the Chronicle of *Carion*. He writ ſeveral other things, as, *Elementa Doctrinæ de circulis cæleſtibus*; *De dimenſione terræ*, &c. The Elector of *Saxony* held him a long time in Priſon. He departed this Life *September* 25th. 1602, aged 78. *Melchior Adam in vit. Ger. Medic. Camerarius in vit. Melancht.* &c.

PEVENSEY, a Town which gives Name to one of the ſix Rapes or Diviſions of *Suſſex*, and to its adjoyning Haven, hence called *Pevenſey-Haven*. The Town ſtands upon a ſmall River within a mile of its fall into the Sea; of chief note for being the Place where *William the Conqueror* landed from *Normandy* with a Fleet of about nine hundred Ships.

PEUTINGER (*Conrad*) a Lawyer of *Augsburg* much eſteem'd for his Learning. He died *December* 28th. 1547, aged 82. He writ *Sermones Convivales*; *De Gentium Quarundam emigratione Epitome*; *De Fortuna*, &c. He recovered the ancient Maps of the *Roman* Empire, which were publiſh'd by *Velſerus*, under the Name of *Peutinger's* Tables. *Eraſ. in Epiſt. Cruſius in Annal. Sueviæ. Geſner*, &c.

PFEULLENDORFT, an Imperial City of *Germany* in the little Country of *Hegow* in *Swabia*, ſituated upon the River *Cell*, between *Conſtance* and *Tubingen*.

PFORTZEIM, a ſmall City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Swabia* and Marquiſate of *Baden*. It was taken by the *French* in 1691, and ſtands on the River *Entz* and *Nagold*, 17 miles S. of *Philipsburgh*, and 27 N. E. of *Baden*.

PHÆDRUS: See PHEDRUS, where this Author is placed by Miſtake.

PHAETON, was a Prince of the *Ligurians*, a great Aſtrologer, who principally apply'd himſelf to ſtudy the Courſe of the Sun. In his time *Italy* was ſo much incommoded on the ſide of the *Po* with extraordinary Heats, that the Earth became dry and barren for many Years, from which Event *Ovid* drew that famous Fable in his Second Book of *Metamorphoſis*. *Torniel*, *Salian*, *Sponde*, and others who adhere to the Calculation of *Euſebius*, ſay, this happened *An. Mund.* 2530. The Mythological Account runs thus: *Phaeton* was Son to *Phœbus*, and being of an ambitious Temper, he importuned his Father to give him leave to drive the Chariot of the Sun for one Day, his Requeſt was at laſt granted, but upon Trial, being ignorant of the Road, and not ſtrong enough to manage the Horſes, he ſet both the Skie and the Earth on Fire, which incens'd *Jupiter* to that degree, that he ſtruck him through with a Thunder Bolt, and tumbl'd him from the *Box* into the *Po*, where his Siſters, the *Heliades* were metamorphos'd into Poplars, and their Tears into Amber. *Euſebius in Chron Ovid. l.* 2 *Metam. Fab.* 1.

PHAETUSA, one of the *Heliades*, and Siſter of *Phaeton*. The Poets ſay, That while ſhe was lamenting the Deſtiny of her Brother ſhe was changed into a Poplar-tree. *Ovid l.* 2. *Metam. Fab.* 2.

PHAINUS, an ancient Aſtronomer, very famous, born at *Elis* in *Greece*, was the firſt that obſerved the time of the *Solſtice* from the top of Mount *Lycabete*, near unto *Athens*, where he took his Obſervations on the Courſe of the Stars. *Meto*, another famous Aſtronomer was his Scholar. *Theophraſtus lib. de Significat. Tempeſt.*

PHALANTUS of *Lacedæmon*, the Son of *Aracus*, who being at the Siege of *Meſſina* a City of *Peloponneſus*; and

seeing the *Lacedæmonian* Army that had sworn to take *Messina*, or perish before it, diminish extreamly, and that in the mean time the *Lacedæmonian* Women brought forth no more Children, advised, That the Youth that were come into the Camp after this Oath, should return to *Sparta*, and have leave to lie with the Wives of those who remained in the Camp. This Council was followed; and the Children that were born were called *Parthenians*, who afterwards, in the nineteenth *Olympiad*, came under the Conduct of the same *Phalantus* into *Italy*, and made themselves Masters of *Tarentum*. *Pausanias in Messin. Justin. l.* 13. *Euseb. in Chron.*

PHALANX, an *Athenian* who learn'd the Art of War of *Pallas*, at the same time when she taught his Sister *Arachne* to sow and weave. *Phalanx* having committed Incest with his Sister, *Pallas* was so enrag'd, that she turned both into Vipers; and for further Punishment, ordered that the young ones should eat their way through their Dams Bowels.

PHALARIS, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, or *Gergenti*, in *Sicily*, made himself Master of that City in the second year of the 52d. *Olympiad*, or the 30th according to others, and maintained it for sixteen years. He was very Cruel. We have still remaining some Letters of *Abaris* to this Tyrant, and his Answers. *Lilio Giraldi* thinks these Pieces were counterfeited by *Lucian*. Amongst the several Instruments of Torment that he caused to be contrived, there was a Bull of Brass, in which People being cast, and a Fire plac'd under they bellowed like Oxen. The Artist demanding a great Reward for his Invention was put in it himself to try the first Experiment. The Reasons for and against the Genuineness of *Phalaris*'s Epistles have lately been disputed at large by Dr. *Bently* and Mr. *Boyle*; to whom the Reader is referr'd. *Lucian. Dial* 3. *de Poet. Euse. in Chron. Justin. &c. Vid.* PERILLUS.

PHALTZBOURG, or *Phealtsbourg*, a City of *Lorrain*, formerly very considerable, with the Title of a Principality, situated at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the Frontiers of *Alsatia*, seven or eight Leagues from *Strasbourg*.

PHAON of *Mitylene*, in the Isle of *Lesbos*, was a Handsome Man, and very much fancied by the Women; and the Poetess *Sapho*, among the rest, had the Misfortune to be smitten with him; but he making no returns of *Inclination* she fell into despair, as will farther appear, under her *Article*. The Poets feign, That these extraordinary Charms of his Person, were given him by *Venus*, in Requital of some Services receiv'd when he was Master of a *Vessel*; for one day he took her abroad without enquiring who she was, and carried her with Great Expedition to the Port she desir'd him, and when he had set her ashoar, he was so generous as not to ask her a Penny for her Passage: However, he was extreamly well gratifi'd for his Pains; for *Venus* presented him with an Alabaster Box of very rich Ointment, with which, as soon as he had rubb'd himself over, he grew the handsomest Fellow that ever was seen, and his Youth, which was somewhat spent, return'd again; This surprize of good Fortune made the Women of *Mitylene* stark mad about him, but this Advantage of his Person, being mismanag'd, cost him his Life; for being taken with another Man's Wife, he was knock'd on the Head for his Debauchery. *Ælian. Hist. Var.* 1. *Palæphatus de Fabul. Lucian. Dialog. Mort. T.* 1. *Bayle Dictionn. Hist.* &c.

PHARAOH, a Name common to all the Kings of *Egypt* since *Amasis*, whom others call *Amosis* or *Themosis*, and signifies a King in th ancient Language of the *Egyptians*, according to *Josephus*. Some say this word imports as much as a *Crocodile*, which was one of the Gods of those People. In the *Coptick* Language *Phi-oure* still signifies *King*. And this Name might have been corrupted from *Pharaoh*. There are ten *Pharaohs* mentioned in Scripture. The first was in the time of *Abraham*, *Gen.* 12. The second in the time of *Joseph*, who interpreted the Dreams of *Pharaoh*, *Gen.* 41. The third, who ill requited the Services of *Joseph*, and evil entreated the *Israelites*, *Exod.* 1. The fourth to whom *Moses* and *Aaron* were sent, and who was drowned in the Red-sea, *Exod.* 14. The fifth, *Pharaoh* mentioned in Holy-writ, reigned in the time of *David*. The sixth was Father-in-Law to *Solomon*, or, according to some, the same with the former. The seventh was *Pharaoh-Shishach*, 2 *Chron.* 11. and 14. The eighth, *Pharaoh Sua*, or *So*, 2 *Kings* 17. The ninth, *Necao*, or *Necho*, 2 *Kings* 27. The tenth, *Haphrah*, or *Viphres*, *Jerem.* 37. It's very hard to know the true Names of these *Pharaohs*, because the *Egyptian History* is very much confused. And to say nothing but of the *Pharaoh* that was drowned in the Red-Sea, *Calvisius* saith it was *Orus*; others, the *Amosis* of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, or the *Bocchoris* of *Manethon*. This *Pharaoh* is called *Cenchres* by *Eusebius*, *Sesmosis* by *Philo*, *Amenophis* by *Usher*, *Ramesses* by some others and *Acerres* by *Scaliger*. *Calvisius, Histoire du Monde.*

PHARE, or *Fire*, is an high Tower, built upon some Point of Land that jets out into the Sea, and where in the night time a Light is kept for a Signal to Ships that draw near it. There have been some of these *Phares* that have been esteemed wondrous Works, as was that of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and that now called the *Fare* of *Messina* in *Sicily*, the *Mole* of *Genoa*, the Tower of *Cordovan*, at the mouth of the *Garonne* in *Guienne*; and the *Phanarion*, at the mouth of the Streight of *Constantinople*.

PHARES, a City of *Little Achaia*, a Province of *Peloponnesus*, in *Greece*, famous for the Oracles delivered there by a Statue of *Mercury*, in the Market-place, before that of the Goddess *Vesta*. Those who went to consult the Oracle, first burnt Incense in Honour of *Vesta*, afterwards went to put Oil in the little Lamps of Brass that were at the Foot of *Mercury*'s Statue; and having lighted them, they made their Offering of a Piece of the Country Money, which they threw upon the Altar. After which, when they had declared their Requests, and applied their Ears to the Statue, they withdrew, stopping them with their Hands till they got out of the Place, and then put off their Hands, and took the first Words which they heard for the Oracle's Answer. It's said the *Egyptians* used the same Ceremony towards their God *Serapis*. *Pausanias in Achaicis.*

PHARISEES, as the Name imports, was a Sect that rose in *Judæa*, a long time before the Birth of Christ. S. *Jerom*, who speaks hereof in his Relation of the *Nazarenes*, saith, That the Authors of it were *Sammai* and *Hillel*. Those of this Sect fasted the second and fifth Day of the Week; they put Thorns at the bottom of their Robes, that they might prick their Legs as they went along; they lay upon Boards covered with Flint-stones, and tied thick Cords about their Waste: but these Mortifications were neither kept by all, nor always. They paid Tithes as the Law prescribed, and gave the thirtieth and fiftieth part of their Fruits; adding voluntary Sacrifices to those that were commanded, and shewing themselves very exact in performing their Vows. But Pride spoiled all their Actions, because they had no other care nor end than to gain the Affections of the People, and the Reputation of being Saints. And in this manner they grew so potent, that the last Kings of the *Jews* were afraid to suppress them; and were often forced to make use of them for their own support. They coveted the chief Seats in Feasts and Assemblies, that they might pass for infallible Masters, and the sincerest Doctors of the Law, which they had basely corrupted by their Traditions. As to their Doctrine, they attributed the Event of all things to Destiny, although they endeavoured to make the Liberty of the Actions of Man's Will accord therewith. They believed with *Pythagoras* the Transmigration of Souls; especially those of People of Vertue, esteeming the rest to be always in Torments. In Judicial Astrology they followed all the Opinions of the *Gentiles*. And S. *Epiphanius* adds, that they had translated the *Greek* Names of this Art, which signified the Stars and Signs of the Zodiack, into *Hebrew* Names. *Josephus, l.* 18. *Ant c.* 1. *l.* 2. *De Bello, c.* 12. S. *Jerom, in cap.* 8. *Isai.*

PHARMACUSA, a little Island in the *Egæan-sea*, towards *Ionia*, a Province of *Asia Minor*. *Cæsar* was taken by Pirates, and King *Attalus* was killed there. It's called at this day *Fermaco*. *Pliny, Suetonius, Baudrand.*

PHARNABAZUS, Governour in *Asia*, and General of the Armies of *Darius* and *Artaxerxes*, Kings of *Persia*, made War upon the *Athenians*, and succoured those of *Lacedæmonia* in the 341 of *Rome*. But he fell out with them in 354, and besieged the City of *Cumæ* in vain. In 380 of *Rome* he entred into *Egypt*, at the mouths of the River *Nile*; but this Design succeeded not, so that he was obliged to return without doing any thing. *Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus*, &c.

PHARNACES, the Son of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, caused the Army to revolt against his Father, who killed himself out of Despair, in the 691 year of *Rome*. He stood Neuter in the War between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, but that Plea would not serve his turn; for *Cæsar* having pacified *Egypt*, subdued him in 707, with so much celerity, that he wrote to his Friends, *Veni, vidi, vici*. This Prince ought not to be confounded with *Pharnaces*, King of *Cappadocia*. *Appian. de Bell. Mith. Vel. Paterc. l* 2. *Florus, l* 3. *Dion. Suetonius, Riccioli Chron. Refor. l.* 5. *c* 9. *n.* 5

PHAROS, a little Island at the mouth of the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which is now joined to that City by a long Dike. *Ammianus Marcellinus, l.* 22. saith, That this *Pharos* was seven Furlongs from *Alexandria*. *Alexander the Great* essayed to build a City there, but could not, the place being too streight; and so he built *Alexandria* over against it, on the main Land. After this, there was erected in this Island an high and stately Tower, which anciently passed for one of the Wonders of the World. It was *Ptolemy Philadelphus* that caused it to be built at his coming to the Crown, in the 124th. *Olympiad*, and the 470th. of *Rome*. He spent 800 Talents upon it, and made use of *Sostrates*, the *Gnidian*, a famous Architect, for this Work. This Tower, which was called *Pharos*, according to the Name of the Island, served for a Signal by Night to them

that ſailed upon thoſe Coaſts which are full of Rocks and Banks of Sand. Hence it is that the Name of *Pharos* was given to all ſuch Towers where a Light is kept in the Night-time on dangerous Coaſts. *A Comment upon Lucian*, printed at *Amſterdam*, in 1687, teſtifies that that Tower was built ſquare, and had the ſame Circumference as the Pyramids. And the Geography of *Al-Edrias* makes it to be three hundred Cubits high. And it's added, that the Light put on the top of this Tower in the Night-time, might be ſeen at Sea an hundred Miles diſtance. Some Travellers report, that this prodigious Work was ſupported by four Pillars of Glaſs, reſembling Crab-Fiſh, placed at the four Corners, which they could not ſee in the Ruins of this Edifice, for that the Turks have buried the baſe of the *Pharos* under Ground. But they have taken this Report from an ancient Author, who ſpeaking of the ſeven Wonders of the World, ſays, It is matter of Aſtoniſhment, how they could make pieces of Glaſs ſo great and ſtrong as to ſupport ſo heavy a Maſs. It may be *Soſtrates* put theſe four Pillars for Ornament to the four Corners, ſo as if the Tower was ſupported by them But inſtead of their being made of Glaſs, as reported, they were doubtleſs of ſome hard and tranſparent Stone, ſuch as is a ſort of Marble of *Mopſus*, and another Stone brought out of *Æthiopia*. The Fires lighted in theſe *Pharos*'s appear ſometimes at a diſtance like a Star, which deceives the Mariners, who by that Miſtake take the wrong Courſe, and unfortunately run upon the Sands of *Marmarica*. *Vide* SOSTRATES. *Chevreau Hiſt. du Monde. Voſſius upon Mela.*

PHAROS, an Iſland of *Illyricum*, with a Town of the ſame Name, and with a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. The Italians call it *Leſina*, and the Sclavonians *Hvar*. 'Tis mention'd by *Strabo* and *Pliny*

PHARSALIA, a City of *Theſſaly*, famous for the Battle won by *Julius Ceſar* againſt *Pompey the Great* in the neighbouring Plains, in the 607th. Year of *Rome*. It hath ſince been called *Farſa*, being a Biſhop's See under *Lariſſa*, and afterwards an Archbiſhoprick, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

PHASELIS, *Fanda*, a City of *Pamphylia*, or *Lycia*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mira*; acknowledging *Mopſus* King of the Argives for its Founder. It was a Retreat for Pirates, and the Inhabitants were ſo poor, that they could offer nothing but ſalt Fiſh in Sacrifice, whence the Proverb, *Sacrificium Phaſelitarum, & Sacrum ſine fumo. Pliny, Ptolomy, &c.*

PHASIS, a River of *Mingrelia*, or *Colchos*, which takes its Courſe towards part of Mount *Caucaſus*, which lies to the Eaſt of this Country The Turks call it *Fachs*, and the Natives *Rione*. It runneth through the City of *Cotatis*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Imiretta*; and from thence paſſing on, diſchargeth it ſelf into the Black Sea, where its Mouth is above half a League broad, and ſixty Fathoms deep. In this River, towards the Mouth of it, are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, which are very delightful, all covered with Trees. In the biggeſt of which may be ſeen towards the Weſt Part, the Ruins of a Citadel which the Turks built there in 1578. *Amurath* III. having undertaken to conquer the Northern and Eaſtern Parts of the Black Sea, did in order to it get upon the *Phaſis* with his Gallies; but the King of *Imeretta* laid Ambuſcades for him in Places where the River was narroweſt; and ſo defeated the Sultan's Fleet. This Fortreſs of *Phaſis* was taken in 1640, by the King of *Imeretta*, in Conjunction with the Princes of *Mingrelia* and *Guriel*, and razed by him, carrying away five and twenty pieces of Cannon that were there, and putting them into *Cotatis*. This River, near the beginning of its Courſe, is very rapid; but having got into the Plain, runs very gently, ſo as that one can ſcarce diſcern which way the Water moves. Its Waters do not mix with thoſe of the Sea, and the reaſon is, that being lighter, they ſwim thereon They are very good to drink, though they be muddy and of a leaden Colour. *Abraham Ortelius* ſaith, that formerly Ships took in Water at *Phaſis*, as being of Opinion, that that River was Sacred, or that they believed it was the beſt Water in the World. The ſame *Ortelius*, and other Hiſtorians, ſay moreover, that there was a Temple dedicated to the Goddeſs *Rhea*, in the Iſle of *Phaſis*; but there are now no Remains of it. Some affirm it was ſtanding in the time of the Emperor *Zeno*, and that it was then conſecrated to the Worſhip of the true God. Geographers place a City, named *Schiſtis*, at the Mouth of the *Phaſis*, but neither it nor the Ruins of any City are now to be ſeen there Here are, conformable to the Relation of the Ancients, a great number of *Pheaſants*, who take their Name from this River, the Neighbourhood of which they much frequent and delight in; the Banks of the *Phaſis* are covered with curious Trees, and it ſwarmed with Men, who fiſh for *Sturgeons*. Sir *John Chardin* ſaith, that the Channel of this River is at its Fall into the Sea, a Mile and a half broad, and ſixty Fathom deep There is likewiſe a Town of the ſame Name upon it, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragant to the Archbiſhop of *Acheſand*. *Le Sieur de Rochefort de la Mingrelie, dans le Recuel de M. Thevenot. vol.* 1. *Sir John Chardin. Travels into Perſia, in* 1673.

PHAZAEL, was the Eldeſt Son of *Antipater*, and Brother of *Herod* the *Great*, King of *Judea*. *Antipater* having rais'd himſelf upon the Weakneſs of *Hircanus*, made *Phazael*, who was a prudent and moderate Perſon, Governor of *Jeruſalem* in the 707th of *Rome*; but being beſieged in the Palace of that City by *Antigonus* and the *Parthians* whom he headed, they kept him Priſoner till the 715th. of *Rome*. In the mean time, as he feared not the death ſo much whereunto he was condemned, as the ſhame of receiving it at the hands of his Enemy; and as he could not kill himſelf, becauſe he was held in Chains, he knocked his Head againſt the Walls. It's ſaid *Antigonus* ſent Phyſicians to him, who inſtead of uſing Medicines to cure, poiſoned his Wounds. *Herod*, his Brother, erected ſeveral Edifices to honour his Memory, as a Tower in *Jeruſalem*, named *Phazael*, and a City of the ſame Name in the Valley of *Jericho*. *Joſeph. l.* 14. *Ant. l.* 16. *cap.* 9. *& l.* 1. *de Bello*

PHEBADIUS, or *Febadius*, which thoſe of that Country call S *Faire*, Biſhop of *Agen*, lived in the fourth Age. He writ *A Confutation of the Arian Confeſſion of Faith*, publiſh'd at *Syrmich*, or *Syrmium*, which we have ſtill in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He preſented himſelf afterwards, in 359, in the Council of *Rimini*, where, together with *Servais* of *Tongres*, he maintained the Catholick Faith. But the *Arians* ſurpriſed him, and the Love of Peace and Amity made him ſign a Confeſſion of Faith, which was Orthodox in Appearance, but naught at the bottom. Afterwards he acknowledged his Error; diſapproved of what he had done; and teſtified by his Retractation, that his Deſign was to ſuppreſs Hereſie, and far from ſubſcribing to Errors. He was alive in 392, and very old, when *S. Jerom* reckons his Work among the other Treatiſes of the illuſtrious Men of the Church. So that hereby it appears, that he muſt have been at leaſt forty Years a Biſhop. He writ alſo ſome other Pieces which S. *Jerom* had not read, and are now loſt It's thought he preſided at the Council of *Valence*, in 374. He appeared in the ſame Quality at that of *Saragoſa*, about the end of 380, and is there called *Ebudius*. We may moreover judge, that it was he to whom S. *Ambroſe* writ the 70th. Letter. His Holy Day is celebrated at *Agen*. *S. Jerom. de Script. Eccl.* 108. *Sulp. Sev. l.* 2. *Hiſt. Sacr. S. Martha. T.* 11. *Gall. Chriſt. Bollandus, &c.*

PHEDIMA, the Daughter of *Otanes*, a Perſian Lord, was Wife of the true, and afterwards of the counterfeit, *Smerdis Spandawates*, who ſaid he was her Husband after he had murthered that King. But that Queen, inſtructed by her Father, obſerved him one Night in his Sleep, and having found that he had no Ears, declared it to the Perſian Princes, who diſcovering the Cheat by that Mark, killed him in his Palace. *Herodotus, l.* 3.

PHEDO, a Philoſopher of *Elis*, was at firſt a Slave; but having obtained his Freedom, he applied himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy, and was the chief of the *Eliack* Sect. He wrote ſome Dialogues, and had *Pliſtanes* of *Elis* for his Succeſſor. *Diogenes Laertius, l* 2. *vitæ Phil. Aul. Gel. l* 2. *c.* 18. *Macrobius, l.* 1. *Saturn C.* 11. *Heſychius, Suidas, &c.*

PHEDO, a Citizen of *Athens*, whom the thirty Tyrants of that City put to death in a Feaſt, and his Daughters whom they would have compelled to dance naked in the Hall where the Feaſt was kept threw themſelves headlong into a Pit, to preſerve their Chaſtity.

PHEDRUS, a Latin Poet, *Auguſtus*'s Freeman, was born in *Thrace*; it was he that turned the Fables of *Æſop* into Iambick Verſe, as he ſays himſelf in the Preface to his Work, which contains five Books.

Æſopus Auctor quam materiam repperit
Hanc ego polivi verſibus ſenariis, &c.

Franciſcus Pithaus was the firſt that recover'd the Fables of *Phædrus*, and *Peter* his Brother gave them the firſt Edition, afterwards, in 1600, they were Publiſh'd by *Nicholas Rigaltius*, with Notes, and Dedicated to the great *Thuanus*. *Scaliger in Præf. Fab. Martial Ep.* 20 *Lib.* 3

PHEGEUS, the Son of *Inachus*, firſt King of *Argos*, built the City of *Phegea*, and firſt divided Time, as ſome Authors ſay, into Months and Years. *Suidas.*

PHEMIUS, a Schoolmaſter of *Smyrna*, in *Ionia*, marry'd *Crethea* when ſhe was big with Child, of which ſhe was afterwards deliver'd upon the Bank of the River *Meles*, which was the reaſon of the Boy's being call'd *Meleſigenes*. Now, though *Phemius* was none of his Father, yet he made him his Heir, and left him the Imployment of his School This *Meleſigenes* is the *Poet*, who is better known under the Name of *Homer*. *Herod. in vit. Hom. Plutarch, &c.*

PHEMONOE, the firſt Prophetеſs in the Temple of *Delphos*; ſhe invented Heroick Verſes, in which ſhe gave the Reſponſes of the Oracle The firſt of which

ſtands thus in the Latin Tranſlation, *Et Pennis Volucres, & Apes date Mella favoſque. Euſeb. in Chron.*

PHENEUS, a City of *Arcadia*, at the Foot of Mount *Cyllene*, famous for having formerly diſputed for Precedency with the City of *Tegeum*, the Capital of this Country; but *Critolaus* the *Tegean* confirms the Honour to his own City after that famous Combat wherein he vanquiſhed *Damoſtrates*; near unto this City of *Pheneus* there is a Lake, whoſe Waters are wholeſome in the day time, but very pernicious in the night. *Ovid Metam. Lib.* 15.

PHEODOR-OY, one of the Iſlands of *Shetland*, belonging to *Scotland*, 7 Miles in length, lying 8 Miles from *Yell*, and about 7 from *Vaiſt*.

PHERAULIS, a certain poor *Perſian*, who being enriched by *Cyrus*, was ſo uneaſie under the Troubles which attended his Riches, that being deſirous to enjoy his former Repoſe, he beſtowed all his Riches upon one *Sica*, on condition that he ſhould entertain him moderately, as an ordinary Gueſt. *Xenophon.*

PHERECYDES, a Philoſopher, born in the Iſland of *Scios*, the Diſciple of *Pittacus*, and Maſter of *Pythagoras*, lived in the 55th. *Olympiad*, and the 195th. of *Rome*. *Theopompus*, alledged by *Diogenes Laertius*, affirms he was the firſt that writ of the *Nature of the Gods*. It's obſerved alſo, that he was well skilled in the Art of Divination, that ſeeing a Ship upon the Sea he foretold it ſhould be caſt away, and predicted an Earth-quake. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who diſcovered Eclipſes, and the Periods of the Moon, *&c.*

PHERENICE, the Daughter of *Diagoras*, King of *Rhodes*, came in Man's habit to the *Olympick* Games, though there was a poſitive Law that threatned great Penalties upon either Maids or Wives who ſhould dare to diſguiſe themſelves at ſuch Solemnities. She won the Prize in running, and her Son, whom ſhe brought along with her, carried away alſo a Crown. Then ſhe diſcovered both her Sex and Quality, and was exempted from the Rigor of the Law, becauſe ſhe was a Princeſs; and that both ſhe and her Son had been Victorious. *Pauſan. in Eliac.*

PHERON, or *Amenophis Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, ſucceeded his Father, *Seſoſtris*. It's ſaid, that having out of Vanity ſhot an Arrow into the *Nile*, during its overflowing, he became blind thereupon, and continued ſo for ten years; but the Oracle in the City of *Buta* informed him he ſhould recover his ſight, if he waſhed his Eyes in a Woman's Water, who had never known any other Man but her own Husband. He made a Trial of it upon his Wife and ſeveral others, but to no purpoſe. But having found one whoſe Water cured him; he cauſed all the reſt to be burnt; and then made very magnificent Oblations throughout all the Temples. *Her Euterpe, l.* 2.

PHIDIAS, an excellent Greek Statuary in the 88th. *Olympiad*. He made the Statue of *Minerva* of Ivory, ſo much boaſted of by the Ancients, and conſidered as the Maſter-piece of his Art. He put it in the Cittadel at *Athens*. Being afterwards expelled from that City, he retired into the Province of *Elis*, where he was killed, after having finiſhed *Jupiter*'s Statue, which he put in the Temple of *Olympia*, where it paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World. *Pauſanias in Eliac.*

PHIDOLAS, of *Corinth*, famous in Hiſtory for the Adventure which befel him in the Olympick Games, for having fallen from his Horſe, the Horſe ceaſed not to purſue his Carreer; turned about at the End of the Race, and, as if he had known he had won the Victory, went and preſented himſelf before the Maſters of the Games, as it were to demand the Prize. Whereupon the Eleans adjudged the Prize to *Phidolas*, notwithſtanding his Misfortune, and gave him leave to erect a Statue for his Horſe. *Pauſanias, l.* 6.

PHIDON, King of *Argos*, Brother of *Caranus*, firſt King of *Macedonia*, an Author cited by *Euſebius* upon the Year 1217, from *Abraham*, attributes to this *Phidon* the Invention of Weights and Meaſures. He joined himſelf with thoſe of *Piſa* for the Celebration of the 8th. *Olympiad*, excluding thoſe of *Elis*. *Pauſanias in Eliac.*

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient City of *Lydia*, in *Aſia minor*, now in the Province of *Caraſia*, in *Natolia*, called by the *Turks*, *Allach-Scheyr*, that is, *The City of God*. When they came to ſet upon this Country, the Inhabitants defended themſelves moſt vigorouſly. And the *Turks*, to ſtrike a Terror into them, bethought of making there an Intrenchment of a Wall of dead Mens Bones, mixt with Lime, which frightned them; whereupon they ſurrendred, but made much better Conditions than their Neighbours. They granted them four Churches, which they ſtill have. There are ſeven or eight thouſand Inhabitants in this City, of whom about two thouſand are Chriſtians. *Spon Voyage d'Italy*, &c. in 1675

PHILADELPHIA, the chief City of *Penſilvania*, ſtands upon a Neck of Land between the Two Navigable Rivers of *De la Ware* and *Skulkill*; it's Two Miles in length, and near a Mile in breadth. It has ſeveral fair Streets, and the Rivers are of ſuch a convenient Depth, that Ships may Ride in ſix or eight fathom Water cloſe to the City. This Town has a fair Key of about Three hundred Foot Square, to which a Ship of Five hundred Tuns may lay her Broadſide. The High Street, that runs from River to River, and is a hundred Foot Broad, has eight Streets more which run the ſame Courſe, the leaſt of which is Fifty Foot in breadth; and beſides, *Broad-ſtreet*, which croſſes the Town in the middle, and is alſo a hundred Foot wide, there are Twenty Streets paralel to it, Fifty Foot in breadth. *The Preſent State of his Majeſty's Iſles and Territories in* America, printed at *London*, 1687.

PHILADELPHIA, a City in *Cœloſyria*, formerly call'd *Rabbath* by the Jews, as *S. Jerome* obſerves, with a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Boſtra*.

PHILANDER (*William*) born at *Chatillon*, upon the *Seine*, was much admir'd at *Rome* for his Learning, in the Sixteenth Century. He wrote curious Remarks upon *Vitruvius*, in the Preface of which, he promis'd to publiſh another Piece, ſtill more extraordinary, but being of a lazy Humour, broke his Word, and loſt his Reputation. *S. Marthe, Lib.* 2. *Elog.*

PHILASTRIUS, Biſhop of *Breſcia* in *Italy*, liv'd to the latter end of the Fourth Century, and was at the Council of *Aquileia* with S. *Ambroſe*, and ſeveral other Eminent Prelates in 381; S. *Auguſtin* aſſures us, that he knew him at *Milan*. In ſhort, he was a Perſon remarkable for his Learning and Piety, and wrote a Book of Hereſies, extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elſewhere. 'Tis obſerved, that he is ſometimes miſtaken, and makes more Hereſies than there really were. *Philaſtrius* died in 387, and had a Speech made in Commendation of him, before S. *Ambroſe*, by *Gaudentius* his Succeſſor. *Trithemius & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. &c.*

PHILEAS, Biſhop of *Thmuis*, in *Egypt*, ſuffered Martyrdom during the Perſecution of *Dioclefian* or *Maximian*, about 302. He writ an excellent Letter, as *Euſebius* reports, wherein he gives an account of the ſeveral ſorts of Torments uſed againſt Chriſtians. The Cruelty of which muſt needs excite horror in thoſe that read them. S. *Jerom* ſpeaks of him as an Eccleſiaſtical Writer, who had writ a Book of the Praiſes of the Martyrs, and an Account of a Diſpute which he had with a certain Judge who would have perſuaded him to ſacrifice to Idols. *Euſeb. l.* 8. *Hiſt. S. Jerom de Script. Eccl. Nicephorus, l.* 7. *Hiſt. l.* 9. *Baronius, An. Ch.* 302, &c.

PHILEBERT I. of that Name, ſurnamed the *Hunter*, Duke of *Savoy*, ſucceeded at the Age of Six years, to his Father *Amadeus the Fortunate*. *Yolande* of *France*, his Mother, declared her ſelf Regent, according to the Orders of the late Duke, but the Regency was diſputed with her by *Lewis* XI. her Brother, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, and ſeveral other Lords, which created much trouble in *Savoy*. The Duke having been over eager in hunting, and diſtempering himſelf thereby, dyed at *Lyons* the 22d. of *April*, 1482 aged ſeventeen, leaving no Iſſue of *Blanche-Maria Sforza*, Daughter to the Duke of *Milan*. He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Charles*. *Guichenon. Hiſt. de Savoy.*

PHILEBERT II. ſurnamed the *Handſome*, born *April* 10. 1480. was Son to *Philip*, Count of *Breſſe*, afterwards Duke of *Savoy*, whom he ſucceeded in 1497, aged ſeventeen. *Philebert* accompanied the Count his Father in the Expedition of King *Charles* VIIIth. into *Italy*, for the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*. After he himſelf became Duke, he treated with *Lewis* XIIth about the March of his Troops through his Country, to conquer the Dutchy of *Milan*, and accompanied that Prince in his Undertaking. In the mean time, by his prudent Management he maintained his own Dominions in Peace, during the greateſt Troubles of *Italy*. And *Hiſtorians* praiſe him as well for his Conduct, Liberality and Complaiſance, as for his Vertue. This Prince, going to *Pont d'Ain*, for the Conveniency of *Hunting*, fell ſick by drinking too much Iced Wine, and died in the ſame room wherein he was born, *Sept.* 10. in 1504. aged 24. leaving no Children. *Guichenon, Hiſt. de Savoy.*

PHILELPHUS (*Francis*) a Native of *Tolentin*, or according to others of *Ancona*, was a Philoſopher, Poet and Orator, and lived in the Fifteenth Age. He ſtudied at *Venice*, and afterwards his Love to the Greek Tongue made him go to *Conſtantinople*, where he married *Theodora Chryſoloras*, the Daughter of the Learned *Emanuel Chryſoloras*. The Emperor *John Paleologus* ſent him to Pope *Eugenius* IV to implore his Aſſiſtance againſt the Turks. He died at *Bologna*, about 1471. The Works which we have of this great Man are, *Euthyphron de Pietate, de Moralis Diſciplina, l.* 8 *Vita Nicolai Papæ Quinti. l.* 2 *de Diverſitate Legum. Speculadarum verſu heroico, l.* 9. *Satyrarum Li.* 10. *De Jocis Satis Lib.* 6. *Lyricorum Lib.* 6 *Orationes IX. Epiſtolarum Latinarum, Lib. XII. Epiſtolarum Græcarum Lib. XXXIX. Dialogi Lib. III. Conviviorum Lib. II. &c.* and ſeveral others, beſides divers *Tranſlations*. He was very ingrd as to the Laws of

Grammar, of which he made a great Account. One Day, diſputing with a *Grecian* called *Timothy*, they differed about one *Syllable*, and agreed, that he who had the better, ſhould have power to diſpoſe of the others Beard, which *Philelphus* won, and *Timothy* offered him a Summ of Money to redeem his Beard, which *Philelphus*, though poor, would not take, but cut off his Beard. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Paulus Jovius.*

PHILEMON, a Perſon of Note, of the City of *Coloſſi*, converted to the Faith by S. *Paul*, who wrote a Canonical Epiſtle to him, to reconcile him to *Oneſimus*, who was his Servant, and had run away from him.

PHILEMON, a Comick Greek Poet, the Son of *Damon*, lived in the 480 of *Rome*; he was contemporary with *Alexander*, whom he often overcame. There was another *Philemon*, or *Philomedes*, who is ſaid to have laugh'd himſelf to Death at ſeeing an Ape eat Figs. We have pretty large Fragments of *Philemon*'s, among the Tragick and Comick Poets, Tranſlated into Latin by *Grotius*.

PHILENI, two Brothers, Citizens of *Carthage* in *Africa*, ſacrificed their Lives for the good of their Country. A great Conteſt happening to ariſe between the *Carthaginians*, and the Inhabitants of *Cyrene*, about the Limits of their Country, they agreed to make Choice of two Men for each of the two Cities, who ſhould depart at the ſame time, in order to a meeting on the Road, and that the Place where they met ſhould be made the Bounds of the two Countries. It happened that the *Pheleni* had advanced very far into the Territories of the *Cyreneans*, before they were met; whereupon the others, who were the ſtronger, became ſo enraged, that they reſolved to bury the two Brothers alive in the ſame Place, if they retreated not back. The *Pheleni*, unable to reſiſt the Violence of the *Cyrenians*, choſe rather to ſuffer that cruel Death, than betray the intereſt of their Country; and the *Carthaginians*, that they might immortalize the Glory of theſe two Brothers, cauſed two Altars to be raiſed over their Graves, with an Inſcription thereupon, ſetting forth their Praiſe. *Salluſt. Bell. Jug. Strabo.*

PHILETERUS, an Eunuch, Treaſurer to *Lyſimachus*, was ſo diſcontented at this Prince's putting his Son *Agathocles* to Death, that he retir'd to the Town of *Pergamus*, where he ſet up a little Principality, and held it about three and twenty Years. He died in the 129th. *Olympiad*, the 490th. of *Rome*, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Eumenes*. *Strabo Lib.* 13. *Juſtin. Lib.* 17. *&c.*

PHILETUS, a Magician, whom 'tis ſaid S. *James* the Greater converted to the Faith; but he afterwards fell off; denying the Reſurrection of the Dead at the laſt Day; ſaying it was already come, and perverted many Perſons by his falſe Doctrine.

PHILETUS, a Heretick and Magician, converted, as 'tis ſaid, by S *James the Great*; afterwards he fell off from his Orthodoxy, and held the Reſurrection was paſt, as we may learn from the ſecond Epiſtle to *Timothy* cap 2d.

PHILICUS, a Tragick Greek Poet, reckoned among the *Pleiades*, that is to ſay, thoſe ſeven Tragick Poets who appeared greater than others in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. It's ſaid he give name to the *Phalaecick Verſes*, either becauſe invented by him, or that he writ a Poem conſiſting of ſuch. *Voſſius de Poet. Graec. Suidas* ſpeaks of ſome others of his Name

PHILINUS of *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, writ the Hiſtory of the *Roman* War againſt the *Carthaginians*, but is accuſed of having been too partial in favour of the *Carthaginians*. *Polybius*, *l.* 1. *Diodorus Siculus*, &c.

PHILIP, Phyſician to *Alexander the Great*, was a Native of *Acarnania*, a Province of *Greece*. *Quintus Curtius* ſaith, That *Alexander* falling ſick of a dangerous Diſtemper, wherein he was given over by all the Phyſicians, excepting *Philip*, who did all he could to cure him, received in the mean time Letters importing that that Phyſician had formed a Deſign to poiſon him by a Potion. That Prince was in a great ſtrait what to do in ſo critical a Conjuncture. However, ſuſpecting thoſe Letters might have been a Trick of his Enemies, and relying beſides on the Fidelity of *Philip*, he reſolved to give him the Letters to read, whilſt he pretended to take the Potion, that he might know if there appeared any Change in the Phyſician's Countenance. But the Compoſedneſs of mind which *Philip* manifeſted at the reading of the Letters, ſatisfied him as to the innocence of his Phyſician. So that he made no Scruple to take that Phyſick which cured him. *Quintus Curtius l.* 3 *Diodorus l.* 17.

PHILIP, the Apoſtle, was a Native of *Bethſaida*, and called by Chriſt after S. *Peter*, who was of the ſame City. *Clem. Alexan.* thinks that it was he to whom Chriſt ſaid, *Let the dead to bury their dead*. After our Saviour's Aſcenſion he converted ſome Provinces of *Scythia*, and afterwards having gloriouſly laboured in the *Higher Aſia*, was crucified and ſtoned in *Hierapolis*, aged 87, a ſome ſay, and about the tenth Year of the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*. The *Roman Martyrology* ſays, it was on *May* 1. and the *Greek Menology*, *Novemb.* 14 S. *John*, *ch.* 1. *Clemens Alexandrinus l.* 3. *Strom. Euſebius*, S. *Jerom*, &c. cited by *Baronius*.

PHILIP, one of the ſeven Deacons choſen by the Apoſtles. He preached the Goſpel in *Samaria* with ſo much Zeal and Succeſs, that *Simon* the Magician not being able to contradict him, came and was baptized by him, as was alſo the Eunuch of Queen *Candace* afterward. The *Greek Menology* mentions one of his four Daughters called *Hermione*, who died for the Faith in the Reign of *Trajan*. *Acts of the Apoſtles*, *c.* 8. *&* 21. S. *Jerom*, *l.* 1. *cont. Jovin. Euſeb. l.* 3. *H. E. &c. Baron. An. Chr.* 58.

Emperors of this Name.

PHILIP (*Marcus Julius*) ſurnamed the *Arabian*, born at *Boſtra* in *Arabia*, advanced himſelf in the Army and became *Captain* of the Guards to the Emperor *Gordian* III. whom he aſſaſſinated in his Horſe-litter, as he returned from his Expedition againſt the *Perſians*. After this Parricide he was proclaimed Emperor *An.* 244 In the mean time he endeavoured to efface this Ignominy by many good Laws, and of a Peace which he concluded with *Sapor* King of *Perſia*, and then returning to *Rome*, he celebrated the Secular Games in 248, with great Magnificence, which was one thouſand Years from the building of *Rome*, *Euſebius* Relates that it was Reported, this Emperor was a Chriſtian, but this Story, was, in all probability, a miſtake *Euſeb lib.* 6. *Eccl. Hiſt.* But *Decius*, who was potent, and had Pretenſions to the Empire did aſſaſſinate him in 249, at *Verona*, and one of his Sons called by his own Name, whom he had proclaimed *Cæſar* was killed alſo in the Arms of his Mother *Otacilia Severa Jul. Caſſ. in the Life of the Gordians. Aurelius Victor.*

PHILIP Duke of *Swabia*, Emperor, was the Son of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, and Brother to *Henry* VIth. whom he ſucceeded, but at the ſame time ſome of the Electors gave their Votes for *Otho*, Duke of *Saxony*, in 1198, which cauſed much Trouble in the Empire. *Philip* was excommunicated by the Pope, but was reconciled to him again, and alſo to *Otho*, to whom he gave his Daughter in Marriage. He laboured to live in repoſe; but one day being at *Bamberg*, and having let blood in both Arms, *Otho de Wittilſpatch* obſerving that they let but a few Perſons into his Chamber, ſlipped in, and killed him, *June* 23. 1201 *Philip* was a Valiant, Wiſe, Pious and Liberal Prince, and reigned nine years, three months, and fifteen days.

PHILIP of *Courtenay*, titular Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and King of *Theſſalonica*, was Son to the Emperor *Baldwin* II. whom the *Greek* expelled from his Throne. He married in 1273 *Beatrix* of *Sicily*, the Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and Count of *Provence*. This *Philip* of *Courtenay* treated with *Charles* I. King of *Naples* and the *Venetians*, to make War upon *Michael Paleologus*, but died before the Treaty was perfected in 1285, leaving *Catharine* of *Courtenay*, married in 1299 to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, youngeſt Son to *Philip* the *Hardy*.

Kings of France *of this Name.*

PHILIP I. King of *France*, born in 1053, was the Son of *Henry* I. who cauſed him to be crowned at *Rheims*, by the Archbiſhop *Gervais de Belfine*, *May* 23. 1059. *Henry* died in 1060, and left *Philip* under the Regency and Guardianſhip of *Baldwin* the Vth. ſurnamed *de Lille*, Count of *Flanders*, who had married his Siſter *Adela* or *Alix*, the Daughter of King *Robert*, and Widow of *Richard* IId. Duke of *Normandy*. *Baldwin* governed the Kingdom wiſely during his Regency, which was for ſix years, and took great Care of the Education of the young Prince, who firſt took Arms againſt the *Gaſcons*, whom he ſubdued in 1062; but was not ſo ſucceſsfull in his Wars againſt *Robert* of *Frizeland*, Count of *Flanders*; for he was defeated near S. *Omer*, in *February*, 1070, or 71. His Jealouſie againſt *William* the Conqueror, who made himſelf Maſter of *England*, created him alſo ſome Inconveniences, and laid the Foundations of the Wars between *England* and *France*. This King parted with his Queen, and Entertain'd *Bertrade de Montfort*, Wife to the Earl of *Anjou*, in her Place: This Criminal Engagement created a Miſunderſtanding between the King, the Prelates, and other Great Men of the Realm; and *Philip* was Excommunicated by Pope *Urban* IId. at the Council of *Clermont* in 1095; but afterwards, recollecting himſelf, and being contented to quit *Bertrade*, he was Abſolv'd at *Paris* in 1102. He died at *Melun*, *July* 29. 1108. having reigned forty nine Years, two Months, and ſix Days.

PHILIP II. ſurnamed the *Conqueror*, *Auguſtus*, and the *Gift of God*, was born *Aug.* 22. 1165. He began in 1180 to reign, under the Protectorſhip of *Philip* of *Alſatia*, Count of *Flanders*. He made War upon the Lords of *Beaujeu*, and *Clermont*, and upon the Earl of *Chalon*, who increaſed

ched upon the Eſtates of the Church, and broke a Powerful Aſſociation, which the Great Men of the Kingdom had enter'd into againſt him. He baniſhed the *Jews* out of his Country, and confiſcated their Eſtates. He afterwards had a great Quarrel with the Count of *Flanders*; but it was happily accommodated in 1184. He made War upon the *Engliſh*; but ſome time after coming to know of the Loſs of *Jeruſalem*, he undertook the *Cruſade* in 1190. and begun his Journey after Midſummer. He took *Acre*, defeated ſeventeen thouſand *Saracens*, and returned about Chriſtmas, 1191. The year following he obliged *Baldwin* VIIIth. Count of *Flanders*, to give up to him the Earldoms of *Artois*, with the Homages of the Earldoms of *Bologne*, *Guienne*, and S. *Paul*. He afterwards made War againſt *Richard*, King of *England*, and in 1192 took *Vexin* and *Evreux*; but in 1193 beſieged *Roan*, in vain. This War proved very diſadvantageous to him. In 1199 he loſt *Aire*, and S. *Omer*, and made a Peace with *John*, King of *England* in 1200; but in 1204 he fell into *Normandy*, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Anjou*, *Main*, *Tourrain*, *Berry*, and *Poictou*. But before this he had divorced *Ingerburga* of *Denmark*, to marry *Agnes de Merante*, and thereby drew the Cenſures of the Church upon him; which obliged him to take her again. In 1207 he made a Truce with the ſame *John*. He diſpoſſeſs'd of their Countries, *Guy* the IId. Count of *Auvergne*, in 1210. and *Renard de Damartin*, Count of *Bologne* in 1212. and next year carried his Arms into *Flanders*; taking *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *Caſſel*, *Douway*, and *Liſle*. But his moſt glorious Action was his Journey to *Bovines*. The Emperor *Otho* IVth. the Count of *Flanders*, and ſeveral Confederate Princes raiſed an Army of an hundred and fifty thouſand Men againſt him. The King gave them Battle and won it in 1214 *Ferrande*, Count of *Flanders*, *Renaud*, Count of *Bologne*, and three Counts more were made Priſoners there, beſides two and twenty Lords carrying Banners. *Louis* his Son fought the ſame day a Battle againſt the *Engliſh* at *Anjou*, and had the better. The King fought very valiantly at that of *Bovines*, had his Horſe killed under him, and in Memory of the Action founded the Abbey of *Notredamê de la Victoire*, near *Senlis*. He afterwards ſent his Son *Lewis* into *England* to be King, at the deſire of ſome of the Nobles; and in the time of Peace made it his Buſineſs to adorn his Capital City, and died at *Mante* upon the *Seine*, *July* 14th. 1223. having reigned forty two years, nine months, and twenty nine days. *Rigord on his Life*, &c.

PHILIP III. ſurnamed the *Hardy*, was the Son of S *Louis*, whom he followed in his Expedition beyond Sea, and after his Death was ſaluted King in *Africa*, in 1270. After which having beat the *Saracens*, he returned into *France*, where he was crowned, and at the ſame time became the Succeſſor of his Uncle *Alphonſo*, Count of *Poictiers* and *Toulouſe*, and reduced *Roger Bernard* IIId. Count of *Foix*, maintained the Rights of *Joan*, the Heireſs of *Navarre*, whom his Son married, and endeavoured to do the ſame in *Caſtile* by *Alphonſo de la Cerda*, Son to his Siſter *Blanche*; but that Enterprize ſucceeded not. He married *Iſabel* of *Arragon*, by whom he had *Lewis*, who was poiſoned, *Philip the Fair*, his Succeſſor, *Charles*, Count of *Valois*, and *Robert* that died in his Infancy. His Queen died in 1271. And in 1274 the King married *Mary*, the Daughter of the Duke of *Brabant*, whoſe Merit charmed him; but an Inſolent Favourite, riſen out of the Duſt, called *la Broſſe*, endeavoured a Rupture, by charging her with an horrid Crime, which he himſelf had committed, *viz.* as having poiſoned *Lewis*, the eldeſt Son of *Philip*, but being convicted of it himſelf, he was condignly puniſhed. The Cruelty of King *Peter* of *Arragon*, wrought in the mean time a ſtrange effect in *Sicily*, for he ſo incenſed the Inhabitants of that Iſland againſt the *French*, that they maſſacred them all on *Eaſter day* 1282, at the time of the *Veſpers*, whence aroſe the Proverb of the *Sicilian Veſpers*. *Philip* went in Perſon againſt the *Arragoneſe*, and took *Gironne*, and in his Return died of a malignant Fever at *Perpignan* in the 16th. year of his Reign, aged forty one. *Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

PHILIP IV. ſurnamed the *Fair*, as alſo *le Grand*, born at *Fontain-bleau*, in 1268, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* III. in 1285, being King of *Navarre* before by his Marriage of *Jane*, the Daughter and Heireſs of *Henry* I. In the mean time he was anointed at *Rheims*, by *Peter Barbet*, Archbiſhop of that City, *January* 6th. The year following, and afterwards, he applied himſelf to adminiſter Juſtice to his Subjects, having for that purpoſe ordered that the Parliament ſhould be fixt at *Paris*, unto which *Edward* I. King of *England*, was cited, but upon his Refuſal, *Guienne*, for which he was to do homage, was ſeized in 1293. The *Engliſh* in Revenge leagued themſelves with the Emperor, Duke of *Bar*, and Count of *Flanders*; but it proved very much to the Diſadvantage of the *Flemmings*; for beſides the Loſs of ſeveral Towns, *Guy* II. Earl of *Flanders*, who together with his Wife had been Priſoner at *Paris* before, was taken a ſecond time, in 1299. But in the mean time, the ill Conduct of *James* of *Caſtillon*, Earl of S *Paul*, cauſed a Sedition at *Bruges*, which ſais'd all the Country upon him. The King ſent an Army to ſuppreſs this Inſurrection, under the Command of *Robert*, Earl of *Artois*, and the *Conſtable*; but the Jealouſie of the Generals loſt that Army at the Battle of *Courtray*, in 1302, the greateſt Nobles in the Kingdom being ſlain there. But *Philip* recovered himſelf in ſome meaſure again, eſpecially on the 18th. of *Auguſt*, 1304. in that memorable Battle at *Mons* in *Puelle*, where above five and twenty thouſand *Flemmings* were ſlain upon the Place. At laſt a Peace was made at *Athois*, in 1305, and in 1310 he entred into a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor *Henry* VIIth. and having made his Will at *Maubuiſſon*, the 19th of *May*, 1311. died at laſt at *Fontain-bleau*, *November* 29th. 1314. after having reigned twenty nine years, one month, and twenty three days. He was a Lover of Learning and Learned Men, and engaged ſeveral to write. *Paul Æmilius*, *Robert Gaguen*, *Mazeray*, &c.

PHILIP V. ſurnamed the *Long*, was youngeſt Son to *Philip* the *Fair*, and was but Earl of *Poictou* till the death of his Brother *Lewis Hutin*, at which time he was declared Regent of *France* and *Navarre*, during Queen *Clemence*, his Siſter-in-laws's being with Child; but her Son, named *John*, which ſhe brought forth, having lived only eight days, *Philip* ſucceeded to the Crown by virtue of the *Salick Law*, although *Charles* of *Valois* and *Eudus* IVth. Duke of *Burgundy*, uſed all their endeavours to deprive him of it, and beſtowed it on *Jane*, Daughter to *Lewis Hutin*; but ſhe contented her ſelf with the Kingdom of *Navarre* which deſcended to the Female. *Robert de Courtenay*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, anointed him King, *January* 6th. 1317. He begun the Wars with the *Flemmings* three times, and renewed his Alliance with the *Scots*, in 1318, expelled the *Jews* out of his Dominions, and was like to be a fortunate Prince, but was ſeiz'd by Death at *Long-Champ*, having been ſick five months before of a Quartan-Ague; aged 28 years, whereof he had reigned five, one month, and fourteen days. *S. Marth. Hiſt. Geneal. &c. Mezeray Hiſt. de France, &c.*

PHILIP VI. ſurnamed *de Valois*, the *Fortunate*, and the *Catholick*, was Son to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, *Alenzon*, &c. and of *Margaret* of *Sicily*, his firſt Wife, Grandſon to *Philip* the *Hardy*, Nephew to *Philip* the *Fair*, and Couſin germain to the three Brothers, *Lewis Hutin*, *Philip* the *Long*, and *Charles* the *Fair*; and ſucceeded this laſt, after having been Regent of the Kingdom, during Queen *Jane*'s being with Child of a Daughter, who was born after the King's death. *Edward* the IIId. King of *England*, diſputed the Title with him, as being Son of *Iſabel*, the Daughter of *Philip* the *Fair*; but the Eſtates of the Kingdom excluded the *Engliſh* King by virtue of the *Salick Law*, and maintained the Rights of *Philip*, who was crowned *May* 27th. 1328. He undertook at his firſt coming to the Crown, the Protection of *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*, againſt his Rebellious Subjects, whom he defeated at the famous Battle of *Montcaſſel*, where he run a great Riſque, in his own Perſon: In the year after, *viz.* 1329, he maintain'd the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church, againſt the Encroachments of the Court of *Rome*. *Edward*, King of *England*, was required to do him Homage for the Lands he held in *France*, which nettled the *Engliſh* mightily; inſomuch that at laſt it produced a terrible War; ſo that *Philip*, who had undertaken a Voyage beyond-Sea, was conſtrained to return from *Marſeilles*, where he was to embarque. The Storm began in 1338. Next year *Cambray* was beſieged by the *Engliſh*. He had ſome Advantage over them in a Sea-fight, on the 23d of *June*, 1340. Things continued quiet till about 1346 The King had taken the part of *Charles de Blois*, his Nephew, and had received Homage from *Britany*, which *John de Montfort* pretended to; but this ſame Perſon had recourſe to King *Edward*, who made a Deſcent into *Normandy*, took *Caen*, and won that never-to be forgotten Victory at *Creſſy*, where *Philip* was beaten in a ſet Battle, and in which the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Majorca*, *Charles* Duke of *Alenzon*, Brother to the King of *France*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*, and in all eleven Princes, eighty Barons, a thouſand two hundred Knights, and thirty thouſand common Soldiers were ſlain. The *Engliſh*, ſtuffed with this Victory, took *Calais*, which continued in their hands 210 years, till 1558 He endeavoured to repair theſe Loſſes by the taking of *Rouſſillon* and *Montpelier* from *James*, King of *Majorca*, and uniting the Earldoms of *Champagne* and *Brie* to the Crown; having alſo *Dauphine* beſtowed upon him by *Humbert*, the laſt *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, upon Condition that the King's Eldeſt Sons ſhould be called *Dauphins* and to wear the Arms of *France* quartered with thoſe of *Dauphiné*. This King died at *Nogent le Roi*, *August* 22d 1350, aged 57. the 23d. of his Reign He had great Courage and Reſolution; but was blamed for introducing the Impoſition upon Salt The *Engliſh* called him King of the *Salick Law*

Kings of Spain *and* Navarre

PHILIP I. ſurnamed the *Fair*, Archduke of Auſtria, Duke

Duke of *Brabant* and *Lothier*, was Son to the Emperor *Maximilian* I. and *Mary* of *Burgundy*, born at *Bruges*, *June* 22d. 1478. and married *October* 21ſt. 1496. *Jane*, Queen of *Spain*, Second Daughter and Heireſs to *Ferdinand* Vth King of *Arragon*, and of *Iſabel*, Queen of *Caſtile*. He was a ſweet-natured and peaceable Prince, died at the Age of 27, at *Burgos*, *September* the 25th. 1506. It's ſaid he fell ſick upon drinking ſome cold Water when he was playing at Tennis. He was Father to *Charles* Vth. *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and four Daughters. *Mariana*.

PHILIP II. born in 1527. was Son to the Emperor *Charles* V. and *Iſabel* of *Portugal*. While he was Prince of *Spain*, he married *Mary*, the Daughter of *John* IIId. King of *Portugal*, and had *Don Carlos* by her. This Princeſs dying in 1545, he married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry* VIIIth. Queen of *England* ſome time after. The Emperor *Charles* Vth did voluntarily reſign his Hereditary Dominions to him at *Bruſſels*, in 1555; and after having created him great Maſter of the Order of the *Golden-Fleece*, put the Crown upon his Head. There was then a Truce made for five years with *Henry* IId. of *France*, but *Philip* bröke it, being angry with *Henry* IId. becauſe he took part with Pope *Paul* IVth. againſt him. This was the true Cauſe, or at leaſt the Pretence, of the War. *Philip* made a League with the *Engliſh*, and ſent forty thouſand Men into *Picardy*, who coming to fight with eighteen thouſand *French*, beat them at *S. Quintin*, in 1557. This Misfortune was repaired by the taking of *Calis*, *Thionville*, and *Dunkirk*; and was afterwards followed by a Peace made at *Chateau Cambreſis*, in 1559. *Iſabel* of *France*, Daughter to *Henry* IId. having been promiſed in Marriage to *Don Carlos*. *Philip* who had loſt his Wife, deſired to marry that young and beautiful Princeſs himſelf. His Son teſtified his Reſentment for this foul Dealing, and the Love he always had for that fair Queen, contributed very much to his death; for *Philip* having cauſed him to be ſeized, put him to death in Priſon; and it's added, that ſome time after he got the Queen to be poiſoned, who had made him Father to the Archdutcheſs *Elizabeth Clara Eugenia*, Princeſs of the *Low-Countries*, and Wife to Archduke *Albert*, and to *Catharine*, married, in 1585, to *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*. This King was obliged to maintain a potent Army in the *Low-Countries* againſt the *United-Provinces*, who formed themſelves into a Republick. *Philip* made himſelf Maſter, in 1580, of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; and his Troops contributed very much to the Defeat of the Turks at the Battle of *Lepanto*. The Moors who revolted againſt him in 1561, were alſo reduced. He ſubdued *Pignon* or *Peunon de Velez* in *Africa*, and the Iſles which from him are called, the *Philippine Iſlands*. After which *Philip* ſet out a Fleet of above fourſcore Ships, which was called, *The Invincible Armado*, againſt Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*. They ſailed from *Lisbon*, *May* 29th. 1588. and were deſtroyed partly by Storms, and partly by the Conduct and Valour of the *Engliſh*. This Loſs is variouſly related by Hiſtorians, amounting to no leſs than ten thouſand Men, and ſixty Ships; but *Philip* is ſaid to have entertained the News of it without the leaſt Diſcompoſure. He was a writing ſome Letters when the Courier entred his Chamber, to acquaint him with this ſorrowful News. He anſwered calmly that, *He thanked God, that he was able to get out ſuch another.* And taking his Pen in his Hand, writ on with the ſame Compoſedneſs as before. *Philip* was very buſie, and forward to favour the Party of the League in *France*. When King *Henry* IVth. came to the Crown he declared War againſt him in 1595, which ended in 1598, by the Peace of *Vervins*. And *Philip* died at the *Eſcurial*, *Sept.* 13th. that ſame year, aged 71 and 4 months. After the Death of *Elizabeth* of *France*, he married a fourth time, *Anne* the Daughter of *Maximilian* IId. and had by her *Philip* IIId. who ſucceeded him, *Ferdinand*, *Charles*, *Laurence*, *Diego*, and *Mary* who died young. *D. Thou, & d'Avila Hiſt. Gabrera, Mariana, Turquet Hiſt. d'Eſp. Strada de Bello Belg.* &c.

PHILIP III. born at *Madrid*, *April* 14th. 1578. ſucceeded his Father *Philip* IId. He had been promiſed to *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of *Charle*, Archduke of *Gratz*, and of *Mary* of *Bavaria*; and this Marriage was accompliſhed in 1599, Pope *Clement* VIIIth. performing the Ceremonies thereof himſelf at *Ferrara*, through which that Princeſs paſſed in her Journey into *Spain*. *Philip* made himſelf Maſter of ſome Places in *Africa*, as *Larach*, &c. reformed the Courts of Judicature, expelled the *Moors* out of *Spain*, and made a Peace in the *Low-Countries*, which his Siſter *Elizabeth Clara Eugenia* had for her Dowry. After which he lived in Repoſe. He had four Sons, and four Daughters by Queen *Margaret*, and died on the 31ſt. of *March*, 1621. in the 43d. year of his Age, and 23d. of his Reign.

PHILIP IV. born in 1605, was King after his Father. His Aunt *Elizabeth Clara Eugenia* dying without Iſſue, in 1633. he re-entred upon the Poſſeſſion of the *Netherlands*; the Truce with the *United-Provinces* ſtill laſting. But it was broken by Acts of Hoſtility; and in 1634, the *Hollanders*, who had ſent two Armies into the *Indies*, got two very conſiderable Advantages; for the one defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet near *Lima*, and the other took the City of *S. Saviour* in *Peru*. *Don Frederick de Toledo* did afterwards expel the *Hollanders*; in the mean time, altho' *Philip* had confirmed a Peace with *France* by a double Alliance with *Lew.* XIIIth. he failed not however to ſupply the Duke of *Rohan* with Money, whereupon the good Underſtanding between the two Crowns began to abate; the Affairs of *Italy* contributed to it, and that ſoon after was followed by an entire Rupture in 1635. The Elector of *Trier*, whom the *Spaniards* treated ill, becauſe he had put himſelf under the Protection of *France*, was the Cauſe thereof; the Battle of *Aveins* in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, where the *Mareſchals de Chatillon* and *de Brezé* defeated Prince *Thomas*, General of the *Spaniſh* Army, who left ſix thouſand ſlain upon the Place, began that tedious War ſo fatal afterwards to the Repoſe of *Chriſtendom*. *Philip*, otherwiſe eſteemed for his Wiſdom and Prudence, was not always ſucceſsful in his Projects. In 1640 the People of *Catalonia* killed their Governour at *Barcelona*, and after the death of the Duke of *Cardona*, ſhook off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, and gave themſelves up to the *French*. In the very ſame Year all the Cities of *Portugal* expelled the *Spaniards* in one day; and the People being zealous for the Progeny of their Kings, put *John* IVth. Duke of *Braganza*, upon the Throne. The City of *Naples* revolted ſome time after, and the King of *Spain* found it very difficult to quiet all theſe Diſorders, and maintain the War in ſo many different Places; but this Prince had the good Fortune to put an end to it. He died *September* 17th. 1665.

PHILIP, ſurnamed the *Good* and the *Wiſe*, King of *Navarre*, was Son to *Lewis* of *France*, Count of *Evreux*, &c. and of *Margaret* of *Artois*, and Grandſon to *Philip the Hardy*. He was firſt Count of *Evreux*, *Angoulême*, and *Longueville*, and afterwards King of *Navarre* by his marrying of *Jane* of *France*, the only Daughter of *Lewis* X. and Heireſs to the Kingdom of *Navarre*. He was crowned, together with his Wife, at *Pampelona*, in 1329. He was at the Battel of *Mont-Caſſel* in 1328, and gave many Proofs of his Bravery and Generoſity. *Alphonſo de la Cerda* having no Children, and not loving the King of *Caſtile*, beſtowed ſome Provinces upon *Philip*, who yet advanc'd his Eſtate more by the Alliances of his Neighbours than by all theſe Advantages; uniting himſelf with them, and giving them ſome times Succours againſt the *Moors*. He was in Perſon at the Siege of *Algezira* in *Granada*, where having receiv'd ſeveral Wounds, he died at *Acres*, *September* 16th. 1343, aged 42. *Favin. Hiſt. de Nav.*

Kings of Macedonia *and* Syria.

PHILIP I. of the Name, and ſixth King of *Macedonia*, was Son of *Argeus*, whom he ſucceeded *An. Mund* 3421, and reigned about thirty five Years. *Janſſon. Atlas Maj. p.* 93. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

PHILIP II. was the fourth Son of *Amyntas*, and ſucceeded his Brother *Perdiccas* IIId. in the 105th. *Olympiad*, about the 394th. year of *Rome*. He had been a long time an Hoſtage among the *Illyrians* and *Thebans*, which contributed very much to the cultivating of his Youth, eſpecially having been brought up in the Houſe of *Epaminondas*. *Perdiccas* his Brother had left a Son, who was to ſucceed him in courſe, under the Regency of *Philip*; but as the State ſtood in need of a Man who could manage it prudently, the People oblig'd him to take the Title of King upon him; he put the Kingdom preſently in order, and afterwards made War upon the *Athenians*, whom he overcame near *Methone*, *An. Rom.* 394: But as he had formed other Deſigns he made a peace with them, and turning his Arms elſewhere, ſubdued the *Paonians* and *Illyrians*, from whom he took the City of *Lariſſa*. His deſire to make himſelf Maſter of the *Theſſalian* Horſe, obliged him to War againſt that People, whom he ſubdued, and at the Siege of *Methone* loſt an Eye by an Arrow ſhot from the Ramparts. In the mean time he married *Olympias* the Daughter of *Neoptolemus* King of the *Moloſſians*, and had by her *Alexander the Great*, whom he very carefully educated. He laid Siege to *Byzantium* in 413, but was conſtrain'd to withdraw in order to go againſt the *Scythians*, whom he ſubdued by a Stratagem, and carried off a great Booty. In his return, as he paſs'd by the *Triballians*, they revolted againſt him; ſome Greek Soldiers mutiny'd alſo at the ſame time, and that was the Reaſon of the Engagement, which was very bloody; *Philip* had his Horſe kill'd under him, and was himſelf wounded in the Thigh, and muſt have died there had not his Son *Alexander*, who already bore Arms, covered him with his Buckler, and kill'd or put to flight thoſe who came to attaque him. This King pretended to the Empire of all *Greece*, having almoſt ſubdued it totally, either in Perſon or by his Generals. The Power of the *Athenians* did only obſtruct his Undertakings. He was at peace with them, but he managed his Affairs ſo well,

well, that having prevailed to be made General of the *Greeks* by a Decree in the Aſſembly of their States, to ſuppreſs the Inſolence of the *Locrians*, he declared War againſt them; afterwards paſſing over the Streights of the *Thermopilæ*, he ſurprized two of their Cities, and advancing with his Troops he defeated them and the *Thebans* their Allies, near the City of *Cheronea* in *Beotia*, in 416, and after that granted a Peace to the *Athenians*, but yet ſhew'd himſelf more ſevere againſt the reſt, that he might puniſh them for having ſo often broken his Meaſures by their revolting. Some time after he was divorced from *Olympias* his Wife, which made a Difference between him and his Son *Alexander*, who withdrew from the Court, being incenſed at the ill Treatment of his Mother: In the mean time, *Philip* not being ſatisfied with his Conqueſts in *Europe*, was declared General of all *Greece* againſt the *Perſians*. He made great Preparations for this Expedition, when he was kill'd by *Pauſanias*, one of his Guards, in the City of *Ægæ* in *Macedonia*, in the 111th. *Olympiad*, 418th. year of *Rome*, 24th. of his Reign, and 47th. of his Age, *Diodorus Siculus, l. 16 and 17. Hiſt. Bibl. Juſtin. l. 7, 8, 9. Plutarch*, &c.

PHILIP III. called *Aridæus*. Vid. ARIDEUS.

PHILIP IV. was the Son of *Caſſander*, whom he ſucceeded in 456 of *Rome*, but he reigned but one year.

PHILIP V. was ſo young when his Father *Demetrius* III. died, that he was left under the Protectorſhip of his Couſin *Antigonus* II. ſurnamed *Δώσων*: He took the Title of King upon him for the ſpace of twelve years, and *Philip*, aged fifteen, ſucceeded him in the 139th. *Olympiad*. He preſently entred into a League with the *Achæians*, againſt the *Ætolians*, and that War was called *Bellum ſociale*. Afterwards, in 439, he confederated with *Hannibal* againſt the *Romans*, but they having diſcovered his Practices, by ſurprizing his Ambaſſadors, were aware of him, and began to oppoſe his Deſigns. In the mean time, *Philip* conquer'd the Iſle of *Creet*, and was ſucceſsful in all his Undertakings, ſo far as he followed the Counſels of *Aratus*; but having debauched the Daughter-in-Law of that great General, and cauſed him and his Son to be poiſoned, the evil Advices of *Heracleus* of *Tarentum*, and his vain Flatterers, cauſed all the good Hopes conceived of this Prince to vaniſh, who ſeem'd to have the beſt Inclinations in the World; and in ſhort, the *Ætolians* being ſtrengthned by the Alliance of the *Æleans* and *Romans*, beat him, and conquer'd *Zacinthus* and *Naupactum*: In the mean time he continued the War againſt *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, and cauſed *Athens* to be beſieged. He fell himſelf ſo violently upon *Abydos* on the *Helleſpont*, that the Inhabitants, who refuſed Conditions, after having put to death their Wives and Children, threw themſelves deſperately into the Enemies Camp, there to die with their Swords in their Hands. The *Romans*, in order to relieve their Allies, declared War againſt *Philip*, and *T. Quintus Flaminius* beat him at *Octolophus*, near the River *Aous* in *Epirus*, in the 145th. *Olympiad*, and 556th. year of *Rome*. Next year the ſame Proconſul defeated him again in *Theſſaly* in a place called *Cynocephalos*, and was brought to ſue for a Peace through the general Conſternation that all his Subjects and Soldiers were put to. The *Romans* left him *Macedonia*, but he was obliged to give up all the Cities he held in *Greece*, and to ſend his ſecond Son *Demetrius* to *Rome* for Hoſtage. He was afterwards ſorry for the Loſs of this ſame Son, having none but *Perſeus* left, whom he deſigned, becauſe of his ill Deportment, to diſ-inherit. *Philip* died in the 150th. *Olympiad*, after he had reigned 42 years. *Titus Livius lib. 31. 40. & ſeq. Polyb. Juſtin*, &c.

PHILIP, the Son of *Herod the Great* and *Cleopatra*. After the Death of his Father he came to *Rome*, where he had been brought up, and obtained of *Auguſtus*, *Bathanea*, *Trachonitis*, *Auranna*, with part of that which belong'd to *Zenodorus*, the Revenue whereof amounted to a hundred Talents. He was a wiſe and moderate Prince, and died without Children, *An. Chr.* 34. after he had reigned thirty three years, and *Tiberius* united his Dominions to *Syria*. *Joſephus*, &c.

Dukes of Burgundy, *Earls of* Artois *and* Flanders, *and Earls and Dukes of* Savoy *and* Nemours.

PHILIP of *Burgundy* Earl of *Artois* and *Bullen*, &c of the firſt Branch of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, deſcended from *Robert* of *France*, Son of King *Robert*, the Son of *Eudus* IV. and *Jane* the Daughter of King *Philip*, ſurnamed the *Long* was Earl of *Artois* in right of his Mother. This Prince died before his Father, in 1346, of a Wound he receiv'd by a fall from his Horſe at the Siege of *Aiguillon* in *Guienne*.

PHILIP I. ſurnamed *de Rouvre*, Duke of *Burgundy*. Earl of *Artois*, *Bologne*, *Auvergne*, &c ſucceeded his Uncle in 1349, and died very young, *November* 22d. 1361, having no Children by *Margaret* Counteſs of *Flanders*, his Wife, the only Daughter of *Lewis* IIId. Earl of *Flanders*: But ſome others ſay, Their Marriage was not conſummated. *Burgundy* was hereby reunited to the Crown, not by the Proximity of the Line, as the Lawyers ſay, but by the right of Reverſion.

PHILIP of *France*, ſecond of the Name, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Peer of *France*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Artois*, &c. Governour of *Normandy* and *Picardy*, was the fourth Son of King *John* and *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*, and born at *Pontoiſe* in 1341. He acquired the Name of *Bold* at the Battle of *Poictiers*, where, being but ſixteen years old, he did great things, and never abandoned his Father in his Diſgrace; inſomuch, that the King beſtowed upon him the Dutchy of *Burgundy*; and he was the firſt of the Name of the laſt Branch of thoſe Dukes. He married *Margaret* the only Daughter of *Lewis* IIId. Earl of *Flanders*, Widow of *Philip de Rouvre*. He aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles* V. ſurnamed the *Wiſe*, who left him to be one of the Guardians of *Charles* VI. his Son, and he made uſe of the Forces of the Kingdom to uphold *Lewis* his Father-in-law, againſt thoſe of *Ghent*, who, under the Conduct of *Philip d'Artaville*, attempted to make War upon him: The Revolters were beaten at the Battle of *Roſebec*, in 1382, two years after the Earl died, and *Philip* his Heir appeaſed the Tumult in the Country, and ſettled Peace there. Coming afterwards to be Regent of the Kingdom in the Abſence of the Duke of *Anjou* his Brother; and during the King's Sickneſs, that Imploy, and his Union with Queen *Iſabel* of *Bavaria*, gave great Jealouſies to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, his Nephew, and Brother to *Charles* VI. Hence ſprung the Hatred between the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Orleans*, ſo fatal to the Kingdom. *Margaret* of *Flanders* contributed much thereto by the influence ſhe had over her Husband: But in the mean time he died at *Hall* in *Hainault* *April* 27th. 1404, and the 63d. year of his Age. *Froiſſard. Monſtrelet*, &c.

PHILIP of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, *Chartres*, *Valois*, &c. Peer of *France*, Son of *Lewis* XIIIth. and *Anne* of *Auſtria*, and only Brother of *Lewis* XIVth. was born at the Old Caſtle at *S. Germain en Laye*, *September* 21ſt. 1640. He was firſt, Duke of *Anjou*, till 1661, when he was created Duke of *Orleans*: This Prince was always preſent at the moſt conſiderable Actions of the Kings Life, as, at his Entry into *Paris*, at his Conqueſt of *Flanders* in 1667; at his Deſcent upon *Holland*, and his Victories there in 1672: He beſieg'd S. *Omer*, in 1677, when the King, who had juſt made himſelf Maſter of *Valenciennes*, was ſet down before *Cambray*. The Prince of *Orange*, who commanded the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Forces, march'd againſt the Duke with a Body of good Troops, with an Intention to raiſe the Siege; upon which the Duke of *Orleans* drew out of his Lines, and gave the Enemy Battle, in which the *Spaniards* and *Dutch* had the Diſadvantage: This Battle was fought upon the 11th. of *April* at *Montcaſſel*, where King *Philip d'Valois* had formerly defeated the *Flemings*, in 1328. After the Fight was over, the Duke of *Orleans* return'd to the Siege of S. *Omar*, and carried the Place in a few days. This Prince was firſt married, in 1661, to *Henrietta-Anne*, Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and *Henrietta-Maria* of *France*, who died in *June* 1670: The Duke, in *December* 1671, married again with *Charlotte-Elizabeth* of *Bavaria*, Daughter of *Charles-Lewis*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Elector of the Empire: By the firſt Marriage, he had *Mary-Lewiſa*, born in 1662, and married at *Fontainbleau*, *Auguſt* 1679, to *Charles* IId. King of *Spain*, where ſhe died in 1687: By this Princeſs likewiſe, the Duke had *Anne* of *Valois*, born at S. *Cloud*, *Auguſt* 1669, and married to the Duke of *Savoy*. The Iſſue which the Monſieur had by the ſecond Venter, are *Philip*, Duke *de Chartres*, born in 1675, and *Elizabeth-Charlotte*, born in 1676.

PHILIP III. ſurnamed the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Lothier*, *Luxemburg*, and *Limburg*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, and *Charolois*, *Palatine* of *Burgundy*, Marqueſs of the H. Empire, Lord of *Friezland*, *Salins*, and *Malines*, was Son to *John* ſurnamed *Sans-Peur*, or, the *Fearleſs*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Montereau-faut-yonne* 1419, and of *Margaret* of *Bavaria*, born at *Dijon* the 29th. or 30th. of *June* 1396. He afterwards, to revenge the death of his Father, took part with the *Engliſh*, who carried Deſolation every where about the end of the Reign of *Charles* VI. and the beginning of that of *Charles* the VIIth. He beat the Dauphine in a Battle fought at *Mons* in *Vimieu*, in 1421. He made War alſo upon *Jaquelina* of *Bavaria*, Counteſs of *Hainault*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, in 1425, and obliged her by a Treaty in 1428 to declare him her Heir. In 1435 he entred into a Treaty at *Arras* with the King, forſook the part of the *Engliſh*, and was reconciled with *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, *Lewis*'s Son; however, he had always a ſecret Antipathy againſt King *Charles* VII which he manifeſted by giving Reception to the Dauphin in his Dominions, who was afterwards *Lewis* XI. It was he that inſtituted the Order of the Golden Fleece, *Jan* 19th 1431, who reunited almoſt the ſeveenteen Provinces of the *Netherlands*. He died at *Bruges*, *July* 15th, 1468, aged 72, 11 months, and 16 days. *Paradin. Ann. de Bourg And du Cheſne Hiſt. de Bourg.* &c

PHILIP of *Artois*, Count of *Eu*, Conſtable of *France*, was Son to *John* of *Artois* and *Iſabel de Melun*: He ſignalized himſelf in 1383, at the taking of *Bourbourg*, and afterwards accompanied *Lewis* II. of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, into *Africa*, where he aſſiſted at the Siege of *Tunis* in 1392. After this he followed the Count of *Nevers* into *Hungary* to fight againſt the *Turks*; and in 1396 was at the Siege of *Nicopolis*; his Imprudence and Preſumption proved fatal to the Chriſtians, by the loſs of the Battle wherein the Conſtable himſelf was made Priſoner by the Infidels. He died at *Macalizo* in *Natolia*, juſt as he was to be ſet at liberty, *June* 25th. 1397.

PHILIP, Earl of *Flanders*, was the Son of *Thierry* of *Alſatia*, the Son of *Thierry*, Duke of *Lorrain*. He ſucceded his Father in 1166, had a conteſt with *Philip Auguſtus*, but afterwards allyed with him, and followed him in his Expedition to the *Holy-Land*, where he was kill'd at the Siege of *Acre* in 1191, leaving no Children, ſo that his Siſter *Margaret* ſucceded him, and was Wife to *Baldwin* VIII. *March. in Com. Flan.*

PHILIP I. Earl of *Savoy*, was Son to *Thomas* I. who deſigned him for the Church; and indeed having had ſeveral Benefices, he was made Biſhop of *Valence*, after *Boniface* his Brother, who was advanced to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*: *Philip* accompanied Pope *Innocent* IV. to *Lyons*, where was celebrated a general Council; as he had a particular Affection for all his Family, he made him Archbiſhop of that City in 1245. but *Amadeus* IV. *Boniface*, ſurnamed *Rouland*, and *Peter*, ſurnamed the *Little Charlemaign*, being dead, he was declared Earl of *Savoy*, in prejudice of his Nephews, the Sons of *Thomas*. He quitted the Eccleſiaſtical Habit, and married *Alix* the Daughter of *Otho* II. Count of *Burgundy*. He died of the Dropſie, and without Children, *November* 17. in 1283, or 84. *Matthew Paris Hiſt. Aug. Paradin. &c.*

PHILIP, Duke of *Savoy*, was the fifth Son of *Lewis* I whoſeeing him belov'd by all his Court, by reaſon of his excellent Qualities, and fearing leaſt that ſhould cauſe him to deſpiſe his elder Brothers, he ſent him into *France* to King *Charles* VII. During his Youth, he was called nothing elſe but *Philip Monſieur*, and that alſo introduced his being called *Philip ſans Terre*, becauſe he had then no Inheritance; but the Duke, his Father, being at *Quiers*, gave him, by Patents, bearing date *February* 26. 1460, the Signories of *Beaugé*, &c. by the Title of an Earldom, and thereupon he took the Title of Count of *Breſſe*: he afterwards ſtood in oppoſition to the Favourites advanced by his Mother *Anne* of *Cyprus*, and was put into Priſon at *Loches*, by order of King *Lewis* XI. who after this, beſtowed upon him the Government of *Guienne*, and made him Knight of the Order of S. *Michael*. *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who uſed his Intereſt for the enlargement of the Count; gave him alſo the Collar of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, and the Government of the two *Burgundies*. He accompanied *Charles* VIII. to the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and after his return was made Governour of *Dauphiny*, where coming to hear of the Death of *Charles-John-Amadeus* his Nephew, Duke of *Savoy*, he took poſſeſſion of that Dukedom in 1496, aged 58. He pardoned thoſe who had offended, made his Court one of the fineſt in that time, took particular care of his people, and died in 1497. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoy.*

PHILIP of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*, Marquis of S. *Sorlin*, Earl of *Geneva*, and Baron of *Faucigni*, was Son to *Philip* Duke of *Savoy* and *Claudina de Breſſe* of *Bretany*, born in 1490. He was when young, deſign'd for the Church, and made Biſhop of *Geneva*; but his Inclination being for Arms, he accompanied King *Lewis* XII. into *Italy*; and in 1509 was at the Battle of *Agnadel*. The Emperor *Charles* V. drew him to his Court at *Spire*; but *Francis* I. his Nephew, willing to diſengage him from that Party, made him come into *France*, beſtowed upon him the Dutchy of *Nemours*, and married him *September* 17. 1528, with *Charlotta* of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Lewis* I. of that name of *Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*. *Philip* died at *Moulins*, *November* 25. 1633

Other great Men of this Name

PHILIP, Antipope, was intruded into the Pontifical See after the death of *Paul* I. in 757, and at the ſame time *Conſtantine*, a Layman, Brother to *Toto* Duke of *Nepi*, cauſed himſelf alſo to be conſecrated; but they were expell'd in 768, and *Stephen* III. or IV. was elected. *Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pont.*

PHILIP DE DREUX, Biſhop and Earl of *Beauvais*, Peer of *France* in the Twelfth Age, was Son to *Robert*, Peer of *France*, Earl of *Dreux*, and of *Agnes de Baudemont* his Wife of *France*, Earl of *Dreux*, and of *Agnes de Baudemont* his third Wife. He accompanied *Philip the Auguſt* to the *Holy Land*, and was at the Siege of *Acre* in 1192. He was too much inclin'd to War. He aſſiſted King *Philip* againſt the *Engliſh*, and was taken by *Marquadus* an *Engliſh* Captain, when he was about to ſurprize a certain place; and King *Richard* detain'd him in Priſon till 1202. Pope *Innocent* III. writ in favour of him to *Richard*, and called him his Son; but that King letting him know upon what occaſion he was taken, ſent him alſo his Coat of Armor all bloody; and he that preſented it to the Pope, ſaid, *See, Holy Father, if this be your Son's Coat?* Whereupon the Pope reply'd, He was juſtly treated, for quitting his profeſſion. He was again at the famous Battle of *Bovines* where he knock'd down the Earl of *Salisbury*, and fought againſt the *Albigenſes* in *Languedoc*. He died at *Beauvais*, *November* 2. 1217. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de Dreux*; &c.

PHILIP *Emanuel de Lorrain*, Duke of *Mercœur*, Peer of *France*, Governour of *Bretany*, &c. was Son to *Nicholas* of *Lorrain*, and born *September* 9. 1558. He entred into the fatigues of War when very young, and ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral important occaſions. This Prince married at *Paris July* 12. 1579, *Mary* of *Luxemburg*, Dutcheſs of *Eſtampes*, and *Ponthievre*, Viſcounteſs of *Martigues*, the Daughter of *Sebaſtian* of *Luxemburg*, Duke of *Ponthievre*, &c. called *the Fearleſs Knight*. He had the Government of *Bretany* conferr'd upon him, and after the death of the Duke of *Guiſe*, King *Henry* III. gave orders to the Eſtates of *Blois* in 1588, to ſeize him; but Queen *Louiſa* of *Lorrain*, his Siſter, gave him notice of the deſign, and ſo prevented it. After this the King flattered him with the Title of Duke of *Burgundy*, the hope of which hinder'd him for ſome time from declaring openly for the League, but at laſt he avowedly own'd that Party, ſtrengthened himſelf in his Government, and receiv'd the *Spaniards* into it, to whom he gave *le Port de Blavet* in 1591, and became very formidable. He was brought in 1596 to a truce till *March* next year; but there being reaſon to fear that he would afterwards uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſubdue the remaining part of *Bretany*, *Henry* the IVth's. Agents influenc'd him ſo far, as to prolong the truce till the Month of *July*, upon which his Friends reproached him with what he had ſeveral times upbraided the Duke of *Mayenne*; viz. *That opportunities had not been wanting to him, but that he had often been wanting to opportunities*; and in the mean time all the other Chiefs of the League having made their peace with the King he was obliged to bethink himſelf of it alſo, notwithſtanding all the averſion he had thereto; but the King's Progreſs into *Bretany* in the beginning of 1598 did abſolutely determine him. He had by his Wife one Son named *Philip*, and a Daughter called *Frances*; but the Son dying young, the Daughter, a rich Heireſs, was the price of the Reconciliation; for ſhe was betrothed to *Cæſar* the King's natural Son, afterwards Duke of *Vendôme*. Madam *Gabrielle*, a little after Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, Mother to that young Prince, undertook that Accommodation, which was as honourable for the Duke as he could have wiſhed; and he made great advantages thereof, for the King gave him two hundred and thirty ſix thouſand Crowns to re-imburſe him, ſeventeen thouſand Crowns Penſion, with the Government of the Caſtles of *Guingamp*, *Montemort* and *Lamballe*; after which the Duke came to ſalute the King at *Angers*, and there was the marriage of the Duke *de Vendôme* with the Princeſs *de Mercœur* ſolemnized with extraordinary magnificence. In the mean time this Duke's Merit came to be known throughout *Europe*. In 1601 the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. offered him the command of his Army in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*; he conceiv'd great hopes from his Conduct and Valor, and flattered himſelf alſo, that he might bring a great many *French* Lords along with him, as being weary to find themſelves without buſineſs; which was accepted by him, with the King's leave; and ſo he was attended by *Henry* of *Lorrain*, his Brother, Count of *Chaligni*, and ſome Companies of Soldiers. All the Hiſtorians of that time delighted much to deſcribe the Exploits of this Prince; they relate the great Efforts which he made with fifteen hundred Men to raiſe the Siege of *Caniſa* inveſted by *Ibrahim Baſha* with ſixty thouſand Men; and to oblige him to give Battle: Afterwards wanting Proviſions he made an excellent Retreat. He took alſo *Alba Regalis*, and defeated the *Turks* that came to the relief of it. His name became terrible to the Infidels, after ſo many brave actions; but as he returned into *France* about ſome private concerns, he was taken with a Fever in the City of *Nuremburg*, where he died *February* 19. 1602.

PHILIP ſurnamed *Sidetes* becauſe he was Native of *Side*, a City in *Pamphylia*, lived under the Reign of *Theodoſius*, and had a great ſhare in the friendſhip of S. *Chryſoſtom*. He writ a Book by the name of the *Chriſtian Hiſtory*, *digeſted into twenty four Books*. *Socrates lib. 7. Hiſt. c. 17.*

PHILIPPA *Catenoiſa*, or of *Catena*, was a Laundreſs, who became Nurſe to one of the Children of *Robert the Wiſe*, King of *Naples*, and was raiſed afterwards to be Governeſs to the Princeſſes. *Jane* I. Grand-daughter to *Robert*, coming to the Crown, was wholly governed by the advices of this *Catenoiſa*, who always hightened the averſion which the Queen had for King *Andrew* of *Hungary* her Husband; and at laſt this wicked Woman, with her Accomplices, ſtrang-

led him in the City of *Aversa* in 1345, in the strangest and basest manner in the World, and hung him out at a Window; but she suffered very soon after, the punishment due to her for so horrid a fact, by extraordinary torments and a very cruel death. *Hornius Orb. Polit.*

PHILIPPEVILLE, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *Hainault*. Queen *Mary* of *Hungary* built it in 1555, and called it by the Name of *King Philip*: Besides its situation that is naturally strong, it was excellently well fortified to oppose the *French*, who are Masters of it now, according to the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1660. It stands 11 miles W. of *Charlemont*, 13 S. of *Charleroy*, 20 S.W. of *Namur*, and 24. S. E. of *Mons*.

PHILIPPI, a City of *Macedonia* built or enlarged by *Philip*, who called it by his own name. S. *Paul* converted the Inhabitants of this City, who adhered very firmly to him; and when he was at *Thessalonica*, and afterwards at *Rome*, sent considerable supplies for his subsistence by *Epaphroditus*, and the Apostle wrote to them from Prison, that Epistle directed to the *Philippians*. It was also near unto this City, that *Pompey* was defeated by *Cæsar* in the 706th of *Rome*, and that *Brutus* and *Cassius* were overcome by *Augustus*, and *Marcus Antonius* in 712.

PHILIPPI *or* PHILIPPOPOLI, a City of *Thrace*; the *Arians* met there in 347. While the Orthodox were sitting at *Sardica*, the Hereticks publish'd a new Confession of Faith, wherein they appeared *Semiarians*, for notwithstanding they own'd the *Word* to be the Son of God, yet they Deny'd his Consubstantiality with the Father, and to make that Confession pass for Catholick, they gave the name of the Council of *Sardica* to their Conventicle, by which many of the Orthodox were deceiv'd. *Hilar. in Fragm. Socrat. Lib.* 2. & 3.

PHILIPPI, or *Ciudad del Rey* PHILIPPE, a City which the *Spaniards* built in 1585 in South *America*, to hinder the *English* and *Dutch* from entring the Streights of *Magellan*; but this City being ruined by the *Barbarians*, hath since been called *Porto Famine*, or *the Port of Famine*.

PHILIPPI, a Town of *Phanicia*, where there was a Statue of our Saviour, at the Feet of which the Woman was represented, who was cured by touching our Saviour's Cloaths. *Eusebius* and *Sozomen* Relate, That there grew a Plant close by it which was unknown to Physicians, but cur'd all Sorts of Diseases. In the year 361, *Julian* the Apostate Order'd this Statue to be thrown down, and his own plac'd upon the Pedestal; which was no sooner done, but it was Struck down with Lightening. *Eusebius Hist. Eccl. Sozomen, Lib.* 5. *Baron. A C.* 362. &c.

PHILIPPI (*Henry*) a Jesuit, was of S. *Hubert* in *Ardennes*; he Taught Philosophy and Divinity at *Gratz* in *Stiria*, at *Vienna*, *Prague*, and elsewhere, and was Preceptor and Confessor to *Ferdinand* III. King of *Hungary*. He died *November* 30. 1636. Several Pieces of his composing we have, as, *Introductio ad Chronologica, seu de Computo Ecclesiastico ad Chronologiam accommodato*; *Generalis Synopsis sacrorum canonum*; *Quæstiones Chronologicæ de annis domini Juliani, Nabonassari & Æra Juliana componendis*; *De annis nati & passi Salvatoris*, &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Sacr* &c.

PHILIPPICUS *Bardanes*, Emperor of the East in the Eighth Age, was descended of an Illustrious Family, but very inconsiderable in himself. *Tiberius Absimerus* caused him to be banished, because he was told that he must be his Successor, and that he was a seditious fellow; but finding a way to get himself recall'd by *Justinian* surnamed the *Young*, that Prince gave him the command of an Army against the City of *Cherson*. Some time after *Bardanes* did barbarously make away with the same *Justinian* and his Son *Tiberius*, and caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor in 711. Authors confess, there was never a Prince of greater Impiety nor less Wit than this; at last some of the Nobles disdaining his proceedings, put out his Eyes, and banished him *June* 13. 713. *Zonaras* and *Theophanes in Annal. Paul. Diaconus l.* 6. *c.* 34.

PHILIPPIDAS, one of those who intrud'd themselves into the Government of the Republick of *Athens* in the time of *Hyperides*, who had made an harangue against him. He was so lean, that *Alexis* the Comick Poet made it a Proverb to say, *He is become like* Philippidas, instead of, *He is become lean*.

PHILIPPIDES, a famous *Athenian* Courier, who in a Day and a Night's time run a thousand five hundred Furlongs on foot, that is above fourscore and ten miles to give the *Lacedemonians* notice of the arrival of *Perseus*. *Suidas*.

PHILIPPIDES of *Athens*, a famous Comick Poet, who lived in the time of *Alexander the Great*, in the 111 *Olympiad*. He was the Son of *Philocles*, Brother to *Morsimus*, a Poet also; and *Suidas* makes mention of 45 of his Pieces, some whereof are cited by *Athenæus* and *Julius Pollux*. He had a great share in the esteem of *Lysimachus*, who having asked him what he would have of him, answered, *What you please, provided it be not your Secret*. He died for Joy of having won the Crown of Poetry, when he expected it not. *Aulus Gellius lib.* 3. *c.* 15. *Athenæus l.* 15.

PHILIPPINE *Islands*, are certain Isles in *Asia*, in the *Indian* Sea, between *China*, and the *Molucca*'s; they were so called, because they were first inhabited by the *Spaniards* in the Reign of *Philip* II. but the *Portuguese* name them *Manhilles*, which is the name of the chief of them, and the *Indians* call them *Luzones*. Authors affirm, there are above 1200 of these Islands. They were discovered in 1520, by *Ferdinand Magellan*, a *Portuguese*, who was kill'd there in the Isle of *Cebu*; but they were not inhabited by the *Spaniards* till 1564: The principal of them is *Manhilla* or *Lucon*, with a City of the same name; the others are *Mindanao*, *Paragoia* or *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tandaia*, or *Philippine*, *Cebu*, or *los Pintados*, *Paraia*, *Masbat*, *Sabunta*, *Matan*, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abuyo*, *Banton*, *Rohol*, *Verde*, *des Negros*, *san Juan*, &c. the rest are less considerable. Some Authors are of Opinion, that these Islands are the *Barussæ* of *Ptolemy*. The principal Cities are *Mindanao* or *Tabouc*, *Caure de Camarinha*, *Nueva Segovia*, or *Cagaion*, *Villa Jesu*, *Cebu*, &c. The *Spaniards* were Masters of all these Islands, but for some time past *Mindanao*, *Paragoia*, and some others have been taken from them. They are fruitful, and besides Corn and Wine, they have Pepper, Cinnamon, Sugar, Honey, and Mines, &c. There is found in the Sea encompassing these Islands, a sort of Fish, resembling *Sirens*, which those of the Isle of *Lucon* call the *Women Fish*, because their Head, Face, Neck and Breasts are somewhat like those of a Woman and they couple also with the Male; it's about as big as a Calf, and its Flesh tasts like Beef; they fish for them with Nets made of Cords, as thick as one's Finger, and when they are taken they kill them with Darts. Their Bones and Teeth have a special Virtue for the curing of the *Dysentery* or *Bloody-Flux*. The Air of these Islands is very hot, and but a very little difference of Seasons to be perceiv'd: Rains begin to fall there in the end of *May*, and last without Intermission for three or four Months; but it scarcely Rains at any other time. The Country is very subject to Hurricanes, which blow down the greatest Trees; here are also Springs of hot Water, and a great many Snakes, whereof some are two Fathoms, others above thirty Foot long. The Inhabitants are well shap'd, having handsome Faces, and very white: Some wear a dress that comes as low as the Ancle; others have a little White, Yellow, or Red Coat, that hangs down as far as the Knee, which they tye with a Girdle. The Women, as well as the Men, are continually in the Water, wherein they swim like Fish: They bath themselves all Hours of the Day, as well for their Pleasure as Cleanliness: When they are sick they use no bleeding, nor any other Remedies but some Herbs, of which they make a kind of Ptisan. They use Rice instead of Bread, and make Drink of the same, as intoxicating as the Wine of *Europe*. In these Islands there is neither Corn nor Wine, nor Oil of Olives, nor any Fruits which grow in *Europe*, except Oranges. There are no Mines of Silver, and but little of this Metal to be seen there; what there is being brought from *Mexico*. There are some Gold Mines found in the Isle of *Manhilla*, and in the River of *Butuan*, in the Isle of *Mindanao*. In the Mountains are found a great deal of Wax and Honey, and many Palm-trees, which are the greatest Riches of the Country. Since the *Spaniards* came to inhabit there, they have built several Sugar-Mills, which hath render'd that Commodity so very cheap, that one may have five and twenty Pounds, sixteen ounces each, for twenty pence. Their Arms are a Lance, Arrows, the *Campilan* or great Cutlas, the *Cris* or Poniard, the *Zompites* or Shooting-Trunks, out of which they blow little poisoned Arrows. The *Spaniards* have taught them the use of Fire-Arms, which they handle very well, especially such of them as are listed in the *Spanish* Troops; but these Islanders are naturally Cowards, and fitter to lie in Ambuscade than to fight an Enemy in the Field. The *Spaniards* who dwell in these Islands, have an Archbishop, who resides at *Manhilla*, and has three thousand Ducats Revenue. These Islands depend upon the Crown of *Castile*; the Governour resides at *Manhilla*; he is also President, and is Captain General disposes of all places both Military and Civil. Several of these Islanders have embraced the Christian Religion, the rest are still Idolaters. The *Dutch East-India* Company have much ruin'd the Trade of the *Spaniards* in these parts, and occasion'd the defection of a great many of these Islands from 'em. M. *Thevenot*'s *Relation de Phil.*

PHILIP's NORTON, a Market Town of *Wellow* Hundred in the N. E. of *Somersetshire*, 84 miles from *London*.

PHILIPSTADT, Lat *Philippopolis*, a new City in *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Vermeland*, standing among ponds of Water.

PHILIPSBURG, an Important Fortress in *Germany* upon the *Rhine* called formerly *Udenheim*; it took its moderu

dern name from *Philip Chriſtopher de Sœterin*, Biſhop of *Spire* and Archbiſhop of *Trier*. This Prelate cauſed it to be built and fortified with ſeven Baſtions, where the Biſhop's Caſtle, and the Village of *Udenheim*, ſtood, almoſt upon the brink of the *Rhine*, in a Plain ſurrounded with Mariſh Ground. *Philipsburg* in 1633 fell into the hands of the Imperialiſts through the Cowardlineſs of the Governour. The *Swedes* drove them thence *January* 15. 1634, and gave it to *Lewis* XIIIth. but as the Fortifications of it could not be finiſhed, becauſe of the rigor of the Winter, the Imperialiſts ſurpriz'd it by Night *January* 23. 1635. Afterwards the Duke of *Anguien*, having defeated the *Bavarians* at *Friburg*, retook *Spire* and *Philipsburg*, *September* 1644. The *French* King cauſed it to be regularly fortified, and made it a very important place. The *Germans* and their Allies, who had blocked it up for a long time beſieged it *May* 16. 1676, and it was ſurrender'd to them upon Articles, *September* the 17th following; but it was retaken by *Lewis de Bourbon*, the Dauphin of *France* in 1688. It ſtands three *German* miles from *Heydelburg* to the S. three from *Durlach* to the N. and about two S. from *Spires*. It was conſign'd to the Biſhop of *Spire*. But under the perpetual Protection of the Emperor, the Biſhop has ever had his Reſidence in the Caſtle, which is a noble Pile. This place lies a quarter of a mile from the *Rhine* in a *Moraſs*, and is but ſmall; the Baſtions are little, and there is a Ravelline before almoſt all the Cortines, but the Moraſs is its beſt defence. The *French* had begun a Crown-Work on the ſide towards the *Rhine*, and it's thought they deſign'd to carry that Crown-Work quite round the Town, and to make a ſecond Wall and Ditch all round it, which would have endangered the *Palatinate* by enlarging it; which made that Elector engage the Emperor to retake it, and he alſo ſupplied the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Camp ſo well, during the Siege, that it wanted nothing. In 1688 it was again beſieged by the *French*, who thus deſcribed its Situation and Fortifications. It is ſituate (ſay they) near the *Rhine*, on the *German* ſide, and is almoſt ſurrounded with a Moraſs, and is beſides regularly fortified with ſeven Baſtions and half Moons in the places by which it is acceſſible: The Ground between the place and the *Rhine* is covered with a Crown-work and a Horn-work, which ſtands about twenty yards from the *Rhine*. All theſe Fortifications are Fac'd with Stone, as likewiſe the covered way, and the other Works that inviron it. It was inveſted by the *French* the 27th of *September* 1688. The ſixth of *October* the Dauphin of *France* came thither, who here made his firſt Campaign: The firſt of *November* it was ſurrender'd when it might have holden out much longer. By the Peace of *Reſwick* it was reſtored to the Emperor, with the Fortifications adjoining thereto on the right Hand of the *Rhine*, but the Fort that was built on the left Side of the *Rhine*, and the Bridge made there after the taking of it, by the French King's Order were utterly demoliſh'd

PHILISTINES, a people of *Paleſtine* towards the Borders of *Egypt*, along the Sea-coaſts. They were Enemies to the *Iſraelites*, whom they brought afterwards into ſervitude, defeated them, and took away their Ark; but the *Iſraelites* reveng'd themſelves frequently afterwards.

PHILISTION of *Magneſia*, a Comick Poet, who lived at *Rome* a little after *Horace*. *Caſſiodorus* makes him to be the Inventor of Farce. He died with too much Laughing, as Acting the Buffoon upon the Stage.

PHILISTION of *Sardes*, or *Nice*, another Comick Poet, who liv'd in the time of *Socrates*. *Nicholas Regaltius* publiſh'd a Collection of Verſes from a Manuſcript of the *Louvre*, intitl'd, *A Compariſon between* Menander *and* Philiſtion. Theſe Verſes were writ upon the ſame Subject, and are ſuppos'd to be a Tryal of Skill between theſe two Poets, but *Janus Rutgerſius*, who has publiſh'd 'em ſince more correctly, and with Additions, is of Opinion, That *Philemon*, not *Philiſtion*, is the true Reading, becauſe *Stobæus* cites ſome of theſe Verſes, under the Name of *Philemon*; between whom and *Menander* there was a Conteſt for Fame and Preference. See PHILEMON. *Suidas*.

PHILISTUS of *Syracuſe*, had a great ſhare in the favour of *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who afterwards baniſh'd him, becauſe he had married his Niece without his knowledge. During his Exile *Philiſtus* writ ſeveral Hiſtorical Treatiſes, which the Ancients quote often with commendation. He was recalled after this by *Dionyſius the Young*, and fitted out a Fleet to defend himſelf againſt thoſe who had expell'd him from *Syracuſe*; but *Philiſtus* having loſt the Battle in the 398th of *Rome*, he kill'd himſelf: Others ſay, That falling into his Enemies hands they put him to death. *Diodorus l.* 16

PHILO, a famous Architect, lived about 300 years before Chriſt; he wrought at ſeveral Temples, and at the Arſenal of the Haven of *Piræus*, while *Demetrius* of *Phalerus* governed *Athens*. He writ a deſcription of all thoſe different Works, and deſerves a conſiderable place among thoſe *Greek* Authors who have writ of Arts, but his Writings are loſt. Some pretend that he is the ſame with *Philo* of *Byzantium*, who writ a Treatiſe of Warlike Engines that was printed in 1687 at the *Louvre* from a Manuſcript taken out of the King's Library. *Vitruvius lib.* 3. & 7. *Felib. vies des Architects.*

PHILO, a famous Grammarian ſurnamed *Byblius* or *Byblienſis*, was much eſteem'd in the Firſt and Second Ages; hath writ ſeveral Treatiſes, mentioned by *Suidas*, *Sixtus Senenſis*, *Voſſius*, *le Mire*, &c. It was he who tranſlated the *Phœnician* Hiſtory of *Sanchoniathon*: But others believe, That either *Philo* feigned this Hiſtory, or that *Porphyrius* attributes it to *Philo*, although the Verſion was counterfeit as well as the Original. See *H. Dodwell* upon his *Sanchoniathon*, or an Abſtract of it in the firſt Volume of the Works of the Learned.

PHILO of *Alexandria*, called *Philo the Jew*, whoſe Writings are ſo much eſteemed, liv'd in the Firſt Age; he was a *Platonick* Philoſopher. The *Jews* of *Alexandria* ſent him about the Year 40 to the Emperor *Caligula* at *Rome*, who treated him very ill: He hath himſelf written an account of this Embaſſy, under the Title of a *Diſcourſe againſt* Flaccus. He took another Voyage to *Rome* in the Reign of *Claudius*. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works the laſt is that of *Paris* in 1640, with *Sigiſmond Galenius*'s Tranſlation, and ſome others. It's divided into three parts; the firſt contains *Coſmopoetica*, the ſecond *Hiſtorica*, and the third *Juridica ſeu Legalia*. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *Ant. c.* 10. *Clem. Alexan. l.* 1. *Strom.* &c.

PHILOCTETES, the Son of *Pæan*, was *Hercules*'s faithful Companion, who at his death obliged him to ſwear that he would never diſcover the place he was buried in, and preſented him with his Arms dipp'd in *Hydra*'s Blood. When the *Grecks* were about to beſiege *Troy*, they were told by the Oracle, That they ſhould never take that City without thoſe fatal Arrows; whereupon they ſought out for *Hercules*; and *Philoctetes*, that he might not be guilty of Perjury, diſcover'd his Tomb by ſtamping upon it only with his feet: but as a puniſhment for the violation of his Oath, he receiv'd a Wound in the Foot by the fall of one of the Arrows upon it, which *Machaon* cured. *Ovid Metam. Virg. Æneid. Natalis Comes*, &c.

PHILOGONUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, was bred a Lawyer, and preferr'd to the Office of a Judge; but afterwards, going into Holy Orders, ſucceeded *Vitalis* in the Year 318. S. *Chryſoſtome* has given him a great Character. He imploy'd his Intereſt to extinguiſh the Remainders of the Dioclefian Perſecution, and to bear up againſt that of *Licinius*, in which latter he had the Honour to be a Confeſſor. He had the Diſſatisfaction to ſee the Arian Hereſie ſpring up in his time; to which notwithſtanding he gave ſome Check *Philogonus* died in 324, and was ſucceeded by *Euſtathi. Theodor. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. *&* 6. *Baronius in Annal.*

PHILOLAUS of *Crotona*, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, lived in the 360th year of *Rome*. He believ'd that all things were made by Harmony and Neceſſity, and that the Earth had a circular motion. *Demetrius* ſaith he was the firſt of the *Pythagoreans* who wrote Phyſicks. It's affirmed, That *Philolaus*, deſirous to get a Scholar of his out of Priſon, preſented one of his Books to *Dionyſius the Tyrant* of *Syracuſe*, who gave it to *Plato*; and he kept it for his *Tenarus*: Others add, That *Plato* bought it from the Relations of *Philolaus*, who died of grief becauſe he was accuſed of deſigning to uſurp the Soveraignty, and tyrannize over his Country. He muſt not be confounded with *Philolaus*, who preſcribed Laws to the *Thebans*. *Ariſt. l.* 2. *Polit. c. ult. Diogenes Laertius.*

PHILOMELA, Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*. *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, who had married her Siſter *Progne*, abus'd her, and afterwards cut out her Tongue, and put her in Priſon; but *Philomela* gave her Siſter notice of it, who reſcu'd her at the Solemnity of *Bacchus*. After which *Philomel* was turn'd into a Nightingale. *Ovid. Metam. Lib* 6.

PHILOMELUS, chief of thoſe Sacrilegious Perſons of *Phocis*, who robb'd the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*; and afterwards ſeeing his Companions vanquiſhed by the *Locrians* and *Thebans* he threw himſelf down headlong from a Rock in deſpair, where he died. *Diodorus l.* 16.

PHILONIDES, a Meſſenger of *Alexander the Great*, who went from *Sicyon* to *Elis* in nine hours, though an hundred and fifty miles diſtant; but at his return he was a running of it fifteen hours, tho' he had more down-hill; becauſe in running from *Sicyon* to *Elis* he had the Sun on his Back, but in his return he had it on his Face. *Pliny*, &c.

PHILOPOEMEN of *Megalopolis*, Prætor of the *Achæans*, was a Brave and Learned Man; his Maſters were *Ecdemus* and *Demophanes* the Philoſopher. The firſt proof which he gave of his Courage was when his Country was ſurpriz'd by *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*: he afterwards followed *Antigonus*, who took the part of the *Achæans*; but having the conduct of ſome Troops, his Courage appear'd yet more in the Battle which is Men won from the *Ætolians*,

lians, near *Meſſena* in *Peloponneſus*, in the 546th year of *Rome*. In 548 he kill'd *Mechanidas* the Tyrant of *Lacedæmon* in Battle, near the City of *Mantinea* in *Arcadia*: *Nabis* who ſucceded him defeated *Philopœmen* by Sea, but he reveng'd himſelf upon him by Land; for having beaten him in the Field, he afterwards took *Sparta*, raſed its Walls to the ground, abrogated *Lycurgus*'s Laws, and made the *Lacedæmonians* ſubject to the *Achæans* in the 148th *Olympiad*, and 556 of *Rome*. *Democrates*, Tyrant of *Meſſena*, made War upon the *Achæans*, wherein *Philopœmen* was taken and put to death, being then 70 years old; but this was ſufficiently reveng'd by *Licortas*, Pretor of the *Achæans*. *Plutarch* in his Life. *Liv. Polybius*.

PHILOPONUS (*John*) was a Learned *Grammarian* of *Alexandria*, who lived at *Conſtantinople* about 535 and wrote againſt *Severus* and *Proclus*, who had oppoſed the truth of Chriſtianity. He compoſed alſo a Treatiſe, wherein he pretends to prove, That the ſame Bodies ſhall not ariſe at the laſt day. *Photius Cod.* 21, 42, 55, 75, 215. *Suidas*.

PHILOSOPHER's-STONE, is a Powder ſo called, becauſe they ſay there are none but true Philoſophers that have it: By virtue of this Stone imperfect Metals are changed by Projection (that is by caſting this powder upon them) into Gold or Silver. Imperfect Metals they call all thoſe that are not Gold or Silver; as Lead, called by them *Saturn*; Tin, *Jupiter*; Iron, *Mars*; Copper, *Venus*; Quickſilver, *Mercury*. Gold they call the *Sun*; and Silver, the *Moon*. This Powder is alſo called by theſe Philoſophers or Wiſemen, *An Univerſal Medicine*; becauſe, as they pretend, it acts upon all the Empire of Nature, which they divide into three parts, to wit, the *Animal*, the *Vegetative*, and *Mineral Reign*; hereby they pretend, that they can preſerve the health of Animals, keep it from alteration, and reſtore it when it is altered; which they can alſo do upon all Plants, and (that I may uſe their own terms) take away the Leproſie from Metals, and ennoble them, by advancing them to the higheſt degree of perfection that Nature is capable to bring them to in the entrals of the Earth. This Powder is called alſo a *Stone*, becauſe, after it is wrought, the Philoſopher *vitrifies* it; for being at firſt made up of ſeveral ſmall parts, he forms it into a Maſs by a gentle Liquefaction; and becauſe of its great purity it becomes glittering, and reſembles a lump of that which is called *Enamell* in Glaſs-Houſes; and when he has a mind to make uſe of it; he ſcrapes this Maſs with a Knife, and eaſily reduces it into Powder. This Powder, beſides the abundant Tincture it carries, muſt contain in it two qualities, which are not to be found together in any Bodies that Nature preſents us with; for it muſt needs be meltable like Wax, and fix'd and Proof againſt Fire to the hardneſs of Gold; the firſt quality being neceſſary for penetrating to the Center of the imperfect Metal upon which it is caſt when melted; and the ſecond, to communicate the fixedneſs requiſite for Gold or Silver. The way of ſucceeding in the operation of this Stone is very hard to diſcover. Above four or five thouſand *Authors* have writ of it at divers times, and in different parts of the World; but never one hath writ on any other account than that it might be talked of, but not in order to inform how it ought to be made; or if they had this intention, they have ſpoken ſo enigmatically, that they themſelves advertiſe the Reader, That they have writ for none but their Brethren, and that if God diſcovered not thoſe Myſteries by Revelation, or that they happened to be unfolded by ſome Perſon who hath the Stone, and the Art of making it, it is impoſſible to underſtand them; but yet it muſt not be believed, that all thoſe that have written obſcurely upon this Subject were Poſſeſſors. There are but very few (as they call them) that were *Authores bonæ notæ*; thoſe who are approved and reputed the true *Adepti* (for this is alſo one of the terms whereby they expreſs true Philoſophers who have acquir'd that which others ſearch for) are *Hermes* their venerable Father, *Calid*, *Artephius*, who boaſted that he had lived above a thouſand Years, *Mortenus Romanus*, the *Coſmopolite*, the Count *Deviſam*, *Zachary*, *Philalethes*, and ſeveral others, both ancient and modern. That this ſo difficult and conceal'd a Work may be accompliſhed, theſe wiſe Men tell us, There are two ways, whereof the one is called *The Univerſal*, and the other the *Particular way*; the Univerſal conſiſts in the Preparation of a certain matter, which is to be found every where throughout the World, and in all Places, which coſts nothing, and is common to poor and rich, which we have all before our Eyes, and which very few know how to chooſe. This matter, by due Preparation, without the Addition of any other thing, produceth an *Univerſal Medicine* which is agreeable, as has been already ſaid, to the three Reigns of Nature, inſomuch, that the Philoſopher determines it by Art to what kind he pleaſes, and after this Determination this Medicine becomes peculiar either to Animals, Plants, or Metals. The other way is called *Particular*, when the Philoſopher begins his Work by the *Metallick kind*, and, that by Art he finds out the means to corrupt the perfect Metal by radically introducing thereinto one of the Three Subſtances that compoſe it, to wit, either Salt, Sulphur, or Mercury, which are the Principles of all Subſtances, and theſe Principles are the Productions of the four Elements, which are the Principles of all things we ſee in the Univerſe. This particular way is alſo ſubdivided into two ways, called the *dry* and *moiſt*; the firſt is when they go upon the Corruption of a perfect Metal, by the Radical Introduction of *Metallick Sulphur*, the ſecond is (which the Philoſophers call alſo *The way of Reincrudation*) when they proceed to it by the Introduction of *Mercury*; and this way they call *The Reincrudation of Metals*, and the *Humid way*; for that *Mercury* being of a watery Subſtance, it is alſo the moſt crude Part, and 'tis in this *Mercury* (which yet is not the common *Mercury*) that they pretend to put ſome Gold or Silver, and to make it putrefie within, in ſuch a manner, that after having paſt through the Putrefaction by artificial Ways, it thereby becomes a Subſtance called *Philoſophick Mercury*, which is neither Gold nor Silver, but a Metallick Compoſition, of a ſoft Conſiſtence, which hath a penetrating and fermentative Virtue, by Means of which, they can multiply it *ad infinitum*, by putting common *Mercury* thereto, which is of all Metals the moſt fit for Penetration and receiving of a metallick Form. Vid. ALCHIMY.

PHILOSTORGIUS of *Cappadocia*, the Son of *Carterius* and *Eulampia*, was born about 367, in the Reign of *Valentinian* and *Valens*. He writ an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which he publiſhed in the time of *Theodoſius the Younger*. This Work was divided into twelve Books, which began with the Letters of his name in the form of an *Acroſtick*. He was an *Arian*, of the party of the *Aetians* and *Eunomians*; ſo that he highly extolls thoſe Hereticks, runs down the Orthodox, and eſpecially *Athanaſius*. He otherwiſe teſtifies much zeal for the Chriſtian Religion, and many uſeful things may be learnt by his *Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities*. *Photius*, accuſeth him, that beſides his Impiety and Infidelity, he uſed an affected Stile, more becoming a Poet than an Hiſtorian. *Nicephorus Calliſtus* has taken out of *Philoſtorgius*, whom he calls, *Deo Inviſus*, ſeveral things, which he inſerts in his Hiſtory without citing him.

PHILOSTRATUS of *Lemnos*, or, according to others, of *Tyre* or *Athens*, a Sophiſt, who lived at *Rome* in the time of the Emperor *Severus*, and at the deſire of the Empreſs *Julia* writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus* in eight Books: He hath alſo wrote, *De Vitis Heroum*, &c. This Author was the Son, or according to others, the Grandſon of *Philoſtratus*, a Sophiſt, who lived in the time of *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*, and writ Orations, Tragedies, &c. They muſt not be miſtaken for two other Authors of the ſame Name, the firſt whereof lived in the time of *Macrinus*, and *Heliogabulus*, and was Grandſon, or rather Nephew to him that writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, and married his Daughter. *Suidas* attributes ſeveral Works to him, but others are not of the ſame Opinion. The other *Philoſtratus* was an *Egyptian*, a Philoſopher and Sophiſt. *Suidas. Photius l.* 44. 150, & 241. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* &c.

PHILOXENUS of *Cythera*, a *Greek* Poet, lived in the 388th year of *Rome*, at the Court of *Dionyſius the Younger*, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, and could never be brought to give any approbation to the Verſes made by that ſame *Dionyſius*; which contempt angred *Dionyſius* ſo much, that he put *Philoxenus* into the Priſon which the *Sicilians* called *the Quarries*. Some time after the Tyrant ſet him at liberty, and believing he ſhould gain his Approbation eaſier than formerly, he read to him one of his Poems; *Philoxenus* gave ear from one end to the other to the Piece he recited, and then ſtarting up, briskly ſaid, He muſt be carried to the *Quarries* again. Some time after he writ a Poem of the Amours of *Polyphemus* and *Galathea*, wherein he jeers *Dionyſius*'s Miſtreſs, who was ſo called; which obſtinacy incenſed the Tyrant ſo extreamly, that he put him to death *Athenæus l.* 1, 4, & 14 *Ælian. l.* 12. *Var. Hiſt. l.* 47. *Cauſabon. Animad. in Athe. l.* 4 *c.* 11.

PHILOXENUS, a *Macedonian* Captain that took *Harpalus* Steward in *Candia*, who was Treaſurer to *Alexander the Great*, and had imbezall'd the Treaſure of that Prince during his abſence. He diſcovered all thoſe to whom *Harpalus* had entruſted that Treaſure in *Athens*, and ſent a liſt of them to the Magiſtrates, that they might ſeize the Money and get them puniſhed; but he would not put *Demoſthenes*, among the number, tho he had had ſome difference with that famous Orator, preferring upon that occaſion, the eſteem he had for his Eloquence, before his own reſentment. *Pauſ.*

PHINEHAS the Son of *Eleazer*, perceiving *Zimri* of a principal Family of the Tribe of *Simeon*, was reſolv'd to keep *Cozbi*, the Daughter of *Midian* a Prince, contrary to the Law of *Moſes*, enter'd *Cozbi*'s Tent and kill'd 'em both; this Severity being exercis'd out of a Zeal to puniſh the Violation of the Divine Law, was ſo acceptable to *God Almighty*, that he promis'd to continue the Honour of the

the Prieſthood in *Eleazer*'s Family. This *Phinehas* was afterwards High Prieſt, *Numb.* 25. *&c.*

PHINEUS, the Son of *Agenor*, reigned in *Paphlagonia*, and married *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Boreas*, by whom he had two Sons, *Parthenius* and *Cranbis*; but having divorced this firſt Wife he married a Daughter of the King of *Scythia*, called *Idea*. Some time after, theſe two Princes were accuſed of having committed Inceſt with their Mother-in-law, and condemned by their own Father to loſe their Lives; but *Boreas* reveng'd the Innocence of his Grand-children, for having given Battle to *Phineus* he took him Priſoner, and gave him his choice, Whether to be put to death, or have his Eyes put out: *Phineus* choſe the laſt, and 'tis ſaid, That then the Gods inſpir'd him with the Art of foretelling things to come; but *Neptune* growing Jealous hereat, ſent *Harpyes* that ſhould foul his Victuals when he was at Table, and ſo he was tormented with theſe Monſters until that *Zethes* and *Calais*, the Sons of *Boreas*, drove them into the Iſlands of *Strophades*. *Apollodorus.* Vid. HARPYES.

PHINEUS, the Brother of *Cephus*, King of *Æthiopia*, was Uncle to *Andromeda*, who was promiſed him in Marriage; but he durſt not deliver that Princeſs from the Sea-monſter to which ſhe was expos'd (according to the Poets:) *Phineus*, nevertheleſs, would take away *Andromeda* on the Wedding-day from *Perſeus*, her Deliverer, under pretence of the King's Promiſe, but *Perſeus* changed him into a Stone by *Meduſa*'s Head which he had faſtened to his Buckler. *Ovid.*

PHLEGON *Trallian*, the Emperor *Adrian*'s Freeman, had a great Share in that Prince's Favour, who publiſhed an Hiſtory of his Life under his own Name 'Tis he who relates in his Fourteenth Book, That the fourth year of the 202d. *Olympiad*, which was the year of our Saviour's Paſſion, was very remarkable for the greateſt Eclipſe of the Sun that ever was ſeen, the Face of the Heavens being covered with dark and obſcure Night for ſix Hours; that is to ſay, untill Noon, ſo as the Stars appear'd. *Dionyſius* the *Arcopagite* in his 7th. Epiſtle to S. *Polycarp*, ſays, That being at *Heliopolis* in *Egypt* with *Apollo*, he obſerv'd, that the Moon, by an extraordinary Motion, work'd up to a Conjunction with the Sun, and continued ſo till the Ninth Hour, after which ſhe returned towards the Eaſt, and ſettl'd in her former Oppoſition, which diſcovers, that the ſaid Eclipſe of the Sun was not natural, ſeeing it did not follow upon the New Moon, which is the time that ſhe might have interpoſed betwixt the Sun and the Earth, but at full Moon, at which time the *Jews* did celebrate the Paſſover. Over and above this Miracle there was another, *viz.* That the Eclipſe laſted three hours, becauſe the Moon, according to her proper Motion, moves with more Swiftneſs than the Sun, and being leſs than the Sun and the Earth, could not entirely darken him, but for a very ſmall time. This Eclipſe occaſioned *Dionyſius* to ſay, *Aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut Mundi machina diſſolvitur*; or according to *Syncellus* and *Suidas*, *Deus Ignotus in Carne patitur, idcoque Univerſum hiſce tenebris obſcuratur*: But moſt Learned Men are ſatisfy'd that this *Dionyſius* is a Counterfeit, and tho' the matter of Fact is true, yet the Authority of this Relation is queſtionable. *P. Fagi* on the 32d. year of Chriſt, in his Criticks on *Baronius*.

PHLEGYAS, the Son of *Mars*, was King of the *Lapithæ* in *Theſſaly*, and Father of *Ixion* and the Nymph *Coronis*, whom *Apollo* raviſhed: *Phlegyas* coming to know of it, was tranſported with anger, and in order to be revenged upon that God, went and ſet Fire to his Temple at *Delphos*; but *Apollo*, ſaith the Fable, that he might puniſh *Phlegyas* for this Sacrilege, ſhot him to death with Arrows, and hurled him headlong into Hell, where he was condemned to remain for ever under a great Rock, which ſeeming ready to fall, kept him in continual fear.

PHLUGIUS (*Julius*) Biſhop of *Naumburg*, a Town of *Miſnia*, in *Upper Saxony*, was very much eſteem'd for his Learned Writings, and particularly for his Book, *De Inſtitutione Hominis Chriſtiani*, which he wrote againſt *Luther*: He was one of the three Learned Divines (which the Emperor *Charles* V. pitch'd upon to draw up the *Interim* in 1548. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Lutheran.*

PHOBUS, the Son of *Erix*, laſt *Archon* or *Decennial Prince* of *Athens*, complied with the Decree of the Senate for chooſing of Annual Magiſtrates, and having raiſed ſome Troops amongſt the *Phocians* and other *Greeks*, put to Sea in order to go for *Aſia Minor*, where being arrived, he was received by *Mandron* King of *Bebrycia*, who made him his Aſſociate in the Government of his Country; and the *Phocians* dwelt with the *Bebrycians* in the City of *Pythia*; but in proceſs of time they entertain'd a Jealouſie of the *Greeks*, and laid a Deſign to murther them all in one Day; but *Lampſaca*, the Daughter of *Mandron*, gave *Phobus* Information of it, who, to prevent his Enemies, made a Pretence of ſolemnizing a Feaſt, whereunto he invited the *Pythians*, and cut to pieces all that came thither; ſo that King *Mandron* found himſelf to be at the Mercy of *Phobus*, who preſerv'd his Life and Crown, and married the Princeſs *Lampſaca*; after which the City of *Pythia* was called *Lampſacum*. *Plutarch de virt. Mulierum.*

PHOCÆA, a City of *Ionia* in *Aſia Minor*: It was a Colony of the *Athenians*, whoſe Inhabitants built it after *Marſeilles*; where there is ſtill a Town, and an Haven to it, called *Fochia Vecchia*, near unto another leſs conſiderable, called *Fochia Nova*. *Strabo, lib.* 4. *Ammian. Marcellinus, lib.* 14. *Juſtin, lib.* 43. &c.

PHOCAS, Emperor or rather Tyrant of the Eaſt in the Seventh Age. He advanced himſelf in the War from a meer Captain, and was declared *Auguſtus* by the Army in 602. He was crowned *November* 23d. by the Patriarch *Cyriacus*, in the Church of S. *John*, near unto *Conſtantinople*; after which he made his Entry into the City, and put to death the Emperor *Maurice*, whom he had dethroned, together with his Sons. The Empreſs and her Daughters were ſaved by the People; but afterwards *Phocas* put them to death with divers Perſons of Quality, upon a Report, that *Maurice* had left a Son named *Theodoſius*, who would very ſpeedily appear in a Condition to expel the Tyrant; this happened in 607. *Phocas* carried it very fairly in the beginning of his Reign, writ very reſpectfully to Pope *Gregory the Great*, propoſed an Orthodox Confeſſion of Faith, was liberal towards the Churches, favoured Learned Men, and ſhewed himſelf to be very good natured. This is the Character which *Nicephorus* gives of him. But that of *Cedrenus* is much blacker; he repreſents him as an Heretick who had nothing of Humanity; but was Cruel, Bloody; and his fiery Looks poſſeſs'd Men with Fear and Terror. And, in ſhort, ſome time after his Coronation, he abandoned himſelf to all ſorts of Abominations and Debaucheries, taking away Mens Wives at his pleaſure, and putting their Husbands to death who durſt diſapprove of his Violences. After this, in 603, *Choſroes*, King of *Perſia*, willing to revenge the Death of *Maurice*, who was his Friend, entred into the Territories of the Empire in 608, took *Syria*, *Paleſtine*, *Phœnicia*, *Armenia*, *Cappadocia*; and his Troops made Inroads as far as *Chalcedonia*. At the ſame time the *Avares*, *Sclavonians*, and ſeveral other Nations ravaged the Empire, inſomuch that all was in Deſolation. And *Phocas*, to increaſe it, ſuffering himſelf to be acted by his bloody Inclination, exerciſed unheard of Cruelties, and ſeemed to take ſingular pleaſure to cut off the Heads of the moſt illuſtrious Perſons in the Empire. He baniſhed ſeveral who joined themſelves with *Heraclius*, who defeated his Troops. In this Juncture one *Photinus*, whoſe Wife he had taken away, ſurprized him in his Palace; and having taken off his Imperial Robe, put on a filthy one, and ſent him to *Heraclius*, who having reproached him with his Crimes, cut off his Feet, Hands, and Privy-parts, and at laſt cauſed his Head to be ſtruck off, on *Monday*, *October* 5th. 610. after he had reigned 7 years, 10 months, and 18 days. *Nicephorus, lib.* 18. *cap* 38. *& ſeq. Cedrenus in Annal.* &c.

PHOCION, General of the *Athenian* Army, was a great Orator, valiant General, and a wiſe Citizen. *Demoſthenes* was afraid of his Eloquence; and when he ſaw him ſtand up at the Bar to anſwer him, was wont to ſay, *Here is the Ax or Sword that cuts me to pieces*, that is, Here is the only Perſon capable to unrivet my Diſcourſes, to anſwer their Difficulties, and to weaken my Reaſons. In ſhort, the great Moderation of *Phocion* carried him far above the Vehemency of *Demoſthenes*. One day this laſt ſuffered himſelf in the preſence of the People, to utter very opprobrious things againſt *Alexander*. *Phocion* ſtopped him, by informing of him, he ought not to provoke a fierce Enemy; and exhorted the People rather to ſtand upon their Guard, and defend themſelves well when there ſhould be occaſion. *Philip* of *Macedon* had ſo great an Eſteem of his Courage and Military Conduct, that he dreaded him. At the Death of that King, the *Athenians* deſirous to make publick Rejoicings, *Phocion* prevented them, by putting them in mind that they had loſt but one Man againſt *Philip* in the Battle of *Chironea*. It was he alſo who by his prudent and moderate Counſels, diverted *Alexander* from the War he would have undertaken, not only againſt the *Athenians*, but all *Greece*, by repreſenting to him, That it was his own Country, and that if it was Diſhonourable to him to languiſh in Repoſe, it would be much more Glorious for him to go and ſubdue the *Barbarians*, who acknowledged not his Empire, than to diſturb the Peace of his Country. *Alexander* finding this Counſel very reaſonable, by the great Succeſſes that attended his Enterprizes in *Aſia*, ſent him a Preſent of an hundred Talents, after the laſt Victory which he won from *Darius*, and the entire Conqueſt of *Perſia*. *Phocian* asked thoſe that brought him the Preſent, what reaſon *Alexander* had to diſtinguiſh him in that manner, by ſo great a Liberality? It was anſwered, That he was the only Perſon in *Athens* whom *Alexander* acknowledged to be an honeſt Man. *If he had acknowledged me to be ſuch*, ſaith *Phocion*, *in my mean Condition, He ſhould have left me in the ſame Circumſtances.* And while he was a-ſpeaking thus, he drew Water out of the Well himſelf, and his Wife was

was making of Bread. Thoſe who talked to him, being ſurpriſed at the Poverty of his Family, and charmed with his Vertues, preſſed him very much to accept of their Maſter's Preſent, but they could not prevail with him, he putting it off with this wiſe Anſwer. *If I ſhould receive the Wealth you offer me, and not make uſe of it, it would do me no good, and if I ſhould make uſe of it, I ſhould give my Citizens occaſion to ſpeak with Indignation againſt* Alexander, *and with Envy againſt me.* *Alexander* ſeeing him ſend back his Preſent, was not content with this Refuſal, and writ to him, *That thoſe who would take nothing of him, were none of his Friends.* Whereupon *Phocian* petitioned him very earneſtly to ſet at liberty ſome *Rhodians* kept in Priſon at *Sardis*, which *Alexander* immediately granted; and believing he ſhould find him eaſier to receive of him, after having once obliged him to ask ſomething, he ſent *Craterus* to him, with the Priſoners he had enlarged, to preſs him a-new to accept the hundred Talents from him; but *Phocion* continued ſtill to refuſe them. And *Alexander* ſoon after died. *Antipater*, one of *Alexander*'s Succeſſors, offered alſo great Sums of Money to *Phocion* by *Menellus*; but he would never take any. And on *Minillus* his repreſenting to him, That if he would take none for himſelf, he ought at leaſt-wiſe to accept of it for his Children; he plainly anſwered, *That if his Children did imitate him, they ſhould have enough as well as he; and if they muſt be debauched, he would leave them nothing wherewith to entertain their Debaucheries.* He was Scholar to *Plato* and *Xenocrates*, and afterwards retired to a ſmall Inheritance where he had lived contentedly without concerning himſelf with the Affairs of the Publick. It's obſerved, that he was never ſeen to laugh or cry. His Innocence and Vertue rendred his Poverty honourable. He was obliged to take up Arms for the Defence of his Country; and his Conduct was ſucceſsful againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, and upon ſeveral other Occaſions. The Haven of *Piræum* having been ſurprized by the Enemy about the 436 of *Rome*, *Phocion*, being then *Archon* and Governour of *Athens*, was accuſed of having connived at them, and at laſt condemned to Death being about eighty years of Age. The *Athenians* became ſenſible of their Error quickly after his death; whereupon they erected him a Statue, and cut off his Accuſer. And at the Inſtance of *Phocus*, his Son, treated *Epicurus* and *Demophilus* in like manner. *Cornelius Nepos*, *Plutarch*, &c.

PHOCIS, a Province of *Greece* between *Bœotia* and *Ætolia*, having *Anticyra*, *Cirrha*, *Delphos*, and the Hill *Parnaſſus*, with *Helicon* at the end of it. Its Inhabitants, at the Perſuaſion of *Philomelus*, robbed the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, and defeated the *Locrians* in the 106th. *Olympiad*, and 399th. of *Rome*. The *Greeks*, to revenge this Sacrilege, began that which they called the Holy-War. The *Phocians* made an Alliance with the *Athenians* and thoſe of *Lacedæmon*; but that prevented not their being vanquiſhed by thoſe of *Thebes* and *Locris*. And *Philomelus* threw himſelf headlong over a Rock. *Onomarcus*, who after him took upon him the Command of the Army, courageouſly withſtood the *Thebans*. But at laſt, his Soldiers growing weary of him, threw him into the Sea, where he died one of thoſe ſorts of Death appointed for thoſe that committed Sacrilege. *Phalacus* his Son defeated the Enemy afterwards. But coming to be killed, and the Holy-War terminated in the 108th. *Olympiad*, and 408th. of *Rome*, the Cities of *Phocis* were razed to the Ground, and the People condemned to live in the Villages. The *Phocenſes* had to the Weſt the *Locri*, to the South the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Lepanto*, to the Eaſt *Bœotia*, and to the N. E. the *Doreans*. The Tribunal of the *Amphyctiones*, whoſe Juriſdiction extended over all *Greece*, and the Oracle of *Delphos*, do both ſhew the Antiquity and Greatneſs of thoſe People, becauſe they were long before the *Trojan* War. There was another Branch of the *Greeks* of the ſame Name, called ſo from *Phocea*, a City of *Ionia* in the Leſſer *Aſia*, who built *Marſeilles* in *France*. *Phocis* was fruitful as to Corn and Cattle, and the People were a crafty, valiant Race of Men, and for a long time exerciſed Piracy. They were enriched alſo by the *Delphick* Oracle, which was much frequented by diſtant Nations. *Strabo*, *lib.* 5. *Pliny*.

PHOCUS, an *Athenian*, the Son of *Phocion*, was a very debauched young man, eſpecially given much to Wine; but otherwiſe generous and reſpectful towards his Father. *Phocion*, willing to draw him off from his Extravagancies, ſent him to *Sparta*, that he might learn to imitate the great Frugality of the *Lacedæmonians*; ſaying, *It was lawfull, and alſo commendable, to profit by the Vertues of ones Enemies.* Upon his Return from his Travels, he found his Father unjuſtly condemn'd as a Betrayer of his Country. And although that great Man was asked before he died, if he had any thing to leave in Command to his Son, he made anſwer, *That he had nothing to recommend to him, but to forget the injuries of the* Athenians. Yet *Phocus* failed not to ſhew his Reſentments againſt his Enemies and thoſe who had accuſed his Father. *Plutarch in Apophthegm.*

PHOCYLIDES, of *Miletum*, a City of *Ionia*, a *Greek* Poet, flouriſhed in the 60th. *Olympiad*, and 216th. of *Rome*. His Style was pure, and his way of Writing moral and inoffenſive, ſo that by reading of his Works, People might learn both to ſpeak and to live well. We have ſtill a Poet called *Phocylides*; but he is ſuppoſed to be ſpurious. Some believe he was a Chriſtian who lived in the firſt Ages of the Church, of which there is ſome likelihood, if you reflect upon what is found in that Book of *The Truth of the Reſurrection of the Dead*, which was never known by the ancient Heathens. *Suidas in Lex.* *Voſſius de Poet. Græc.* &c.

PHOENICIA, a Province of *Syria*, which was formerly divided into two parts. *Phœnicia* properly ſo called took in *Berytus*, *Tyre*, *Sidon*, &c. That called *Phœnicia of Damaſcus* or *of Sabanus*, had in it the Cities of *Heliopolis*, *Damaſcus*, &c. they called alſo by this Name all that Tract of Land which runs along the Mediterranean-ſea from the River *Eleutherus* as far as *Peluſium* in *Egypt*, but theſe bounds have ſince been retrenched. The *Phœnicians* were very apt for all ſorts of Exerciſes, and Men of Reſolution. It's added, they were the firſt that invented the Art of Navigation, taught the way of Sea-fights, uſed the right of Royalty, and ſubdued their Nighbours, &c. *Strabo*, *lib.* 6. *Pliny*, *l.* 5. *c.* 12.

PHOENIX, the Son of *Agenor*, ſecond King of *Sidon*, from whom that Country was call'd *Phœnicia*. He invented, as it's ſaid, Letters, or Writing Characters, and found a way to make uſe of a little Worm for to dye things of Purple-colour. *Bochartus*, in his *Canaan*, *lib.* 1. *cap*, 1. conjectures, and that very likely, that the *Phœnicians* have been ſo named from *Bene-Anak*, Sons of *Anak*.

PHOENIX, the Son of *Amyntor*, King of the *Dolopes*, a People of *Epirus*, was falſely accuſed by *Clytia* his Father's Concubine, that he would have forced her, and though he was innocent, *Amyntor* cauſed his Eyes to be put out. But it's ſaid *Chiron*, the *Centaur*, and a Learned Phyſician, cured him of his Blindneſs; and gave him the Government of young *Achilles*, whom he carried to the Siege of *Troy*. After the taking of that City, *Peleus*, the Father of *Achilles*, re-eſtabliſhed *Phœnix* upon the Throne, and cauſed him to be proclaimed King of the *Dolopes*. *Apollodorus*, *Hygin.* &c.

PHOENIX, an *Arabian* Bird which lives ſolitary. It is about the bigneſs of an Eagle, the Feathers about its Neck ſhining like Gold, the Body of a Purple Colour, and its Tail Blue, with Feathers reſembling Roſes. It's ſaid by ſome to live 340 years, by others 600, and by a third ſort, 1460. But the moſt common Opinion is, that it lives but 500 years. When its Death approaches, it builds itſelf a Neſt, in which having ſpent its Strength, a young one ariſes; which as ſoon as grown up, takes care to bury the old one in a certain Place called *The Altar of the Sun*, making an Experiment of its Strength before by trying whether it can carry a bundle of Myrrhe of equal Weight with the old one. The Ancients write wonderful things of this Bird And *Tertullian* and others of the primitive Fathers draw Arguments thence to prove the Reſurrection. However, the Hiſtory of the *Phœnix* is very much queſtioned by ſome People. *Solinus*, *Marcellus*, *Donatus*.

PHORBAS, the Sixth King of *Argos*, ſucceeded *Criaſis*, *Anno Mundi*, 2466, and reigned 35 years. He delivered the Iſland of *Rhodes* from a great multitude of Serpents. *Euſebius in Chron.*

PHORCYS, King of *Sardinia*, was beaten in a Sea-fight by *Atlas*, and being caſt away, his Corpſe could not be found; from whence the Poets took occaſion to Romance, that he was preferr'd to the Condition of a Sea-God, and was afterwards Father of the *Gorgons*. *Ovid. Varro*, &c.

PHORMION, an *Athenian* General, ſucceeding in that Command to *Callias*, in the LXXXVIIth. *Olympiad*, and the 322d. of *Rome*. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf handſomely upon ſeveral Occaſions in the *Peloponneſian* War, and particularly in the Victory which he gained over the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet, in the 325th. Year of *Rome*. *Diodor. Sic. lib.* 12. *Thucid. lib.* 2.

PHORMIS, or *Phormus*, of *Syracuſe*, a *Greek* Poet, was Director of the Studies of *Gelo*, Tyrant of *Sicily*. He compoſed ſeveral Comedies, and introduced a ſort of new Dreſs upon the Theatre. *Phormis* lived in the 72d. *Olympiad*, and 264th. of *Rome*. *Arift. de Arte Poet.* *Lilio Giraldi & Voſſius de Poet.*

PHORONEUS, Second King of *Argos*, ſucceeded his Father *Inachus* about the year of the World 2247, and reigned Sixty years, until 2307, when *Apis* ſucceeded him *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus*, built the City of *Sparta*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Salian. in Ann.*

PHOSPHORUS, a Mineral, or other artificial Matter which caſts an extraordinary Light in the Night, or in any dark place, coming from φως, *Light*, and φερω, *to carry*. There are ſome which ſhine of themſelves, and others that being expoſed to the Sun or Fire imbibe and attract the Light to them, which they throw out in the Night. The Inventor of the moſt admirable *Phoſphorus*, was *Fenicius*, Phyſician

Phyſician to K. *Henry* II. of *France*. He ſhewed to his Majeſty and all the Court, then at *Boulogne*, an artificial Stone that caſt a great Light in the dark. He pretended it came from the *Indies*, that it might be the more eſteemed; becauſe, as he ſaid himſelf, *Rarity makes things more valuable*. *Ferrel* died in his Journey from *Calis*, and had not time to make publick the Compoſition of that Stone. But Artiſts found out ſome years after ſeveral ſorts of *Phoſphorus*'s, the principal whereof are theſe; The *Phoſphorus* made of Nitrous Plaiſter at *Bolonia* in *Italy*, was invented by *Poterius*, an excellent Chymiſt; the *Smaragdine Phoſphorus* is made of a Mineral, of the Colour of an Emerald; this Mineral being reduced into powder, and ſteeped in common Water, becomes very luminous. And if one dip in a Pencil, and make Characters upon a Copper-plate, and ſet it upon a Chafing-diſh full of Fire, in a dark room, the Characters will glitter like Stars. The *Hermetick Phoſphorus* of *Baldwin*, which ſome call, *The Loadſtone of the Light*, being put up in a Bottle of Water, and expoſed to the Sun or Fire, or at leaſt to very clear Air, attracts the Light, which it ſends forth in the dark afterwards. The *Phoſphorus* of *Benjamin Mooler*, of *Hamburg*, is a porous Body, made of the Chalk of *Besançon*, and watered with the Spirit of Nitre; it drinks in the Light of the Sun, and ſends it forth afterwards in dark places; but this *Phoſphorus* laſts not above three weeks. The ſhining *Phoſphorus* of *Daniel Kraff* is extracted from Urine; this able Chymiſt, having obſerv'd, that in the dark ſome Perſons made luminous, or ſhining Water, extracted matter from it whereof he made his *Phoſphorus*; they put it in a Glaſs-bottle filled with ordinary Water, and well corked; where this dry *Phoſphorus* caſts its Light preſently upon the ſhaking of the Vial; if it be not full of Water, in jogging of it, the *Phoſphorus* which ſticks to the bottom, appears all ſhining and tranſparent in that *Vacuum*. Being taken out of the Vial, it is ſeen to ſmoak; and if you write Letters upon Paper or your Hand therewith, they will ſhine very bright. The Writing is not to be ſeen in the day-time; but glitters extremely in the dark. But if this *Phoſphorus* be handled roughly, or rubbed upon any Stuff, it ſpends it ſelf in Flame, and flies in Pieces, being a Fire as ſubtil and piercing as that of Thunder. If it be put in a Vial full of corroſive Waters, and ſhaken in the Sun, it ſhines like Lightning. And not long ſince, a famous Apothecary, and a great Mathematician, was hurt therewith. There are alſo liquid *Phoſphorus*'s, as that of *Brandus* of *Hamburg*, which is made of black Salt, appearing in the day time like a whitiſh Cloud, and in the night and dark very ſhining. When the Vial is opened it evaporates, and throws out Flame with a little Smoak. If this liquor be rubbed on the Face, Hands or Cloaths, they will appear all of a Fire, and yet receive no hurt. *Reyher* affirms, That keeping ſome drops of it in his Hand cloſe ſhut for the ſpace of half an hour, and then opening it, it appeared all on Fire. Chymiſts ſay, That Gold diſſolved according to Art loſes nothing of its Colour and becomes ſo admirable a *Phoſphorus*, that one may eaſily read and write in the night-time by the Light of it. *Fienel. de Abditis rerum cauſis*, *Schroderi Pharmacopæa Medico-Chymica*, *Reyher Marbeſii Muſæa*. *Comiers Traité des Phoſphorus*.

PHOTINUS, a Grand Heretick, chief of the *Photinians*, or *Scotinians*, was Biſhop of *Sirmich*; he had both Wit, Learning and Eloquence; writ well, ſpoke with Force and a good Grace; and acquired the eſteem of Men of Worth; ſo that he was Preferr'd to the See of *Sirmich* with extraordinary Applauſe. The firſt years of his Adminiſtration were very regular; but all on a ſudden he changed; and after having taught his People to know the true God, ſaith *Vincentius Lirinenſis*, he propoſed to them ſtrange Gods, that is, attempted to corrupt them by his deteſtable Doctrine. For not contenting himſelf to renew the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Paulus Samoſatenus*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, he added to their Impieties, *That* Jeſus Chriſt *was not only more Man, but began to be the* Chriſt *when the* Holy Ghoſt *deſcended upon him in* Jordan. Theſe Erroneous Doctrines were condemned in ſeveral Aſſemblies. And the *Arians* themſelves, in a Synod held at *Sirmich* in 357, condemned them a-new. *Photinus*, who was ſummoned thither, offer'd to defend them in oppoſition to *Baſil* of *Ancyra*. This Obſtinacy was the occaſion of his being put out of his See. St. *Jerom* ſaith, he had writ a Book againſt the *Gentiles*, and ſeveral other *Treatiſes*. *St. Jerom de Script. Eccl. Epiph. Hær.* 73 *Theodoret*, &c.

PHOTIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was Nobly Deſcended, rich, a good Statesman, and ſo able and knowing, that he paſs'd for one of the fineſt genius's of his time. His Merit had raiſed him to the Dignity of Principal Secretary of State, but his Ambition carried him yet higher; and as he was Siſters-ſon to *Taraſius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, he believed himſelf not unworthy of that Dignity. And, in ſhort, *Bardas* having driven *Ignatius* from the See of the Imperial City, *Photius* was made and conſecrated by *Gregory Aſbeſtus*, Biſhop of *Syracuſe* Decemb. 25. 858. or, according to others, at the beginning of 859. And that he might maintain himſelf in this Dignity, in 861 he cauſed *Ignatius* to be Condemned in an Aſſembly of three hundred and Twenty Biſhops; where were *Zachary* and *Rodoaldus*, Legates to Pope *Nicholas* I. This Pope excommunicated *Photius* and his Adherents, not ſparing his own Legates, being mightily irritated at their proceedings, wherewith the Patriarch was ſo netled that in a ſecond Council he Anathematized that Pope. But *Baſilius* of *Macedon* coming to the Empire upon the Death of *Michael* the Third, expelled *Photius*, and re-eſtabliſhed *Ignatius*. A Council celebrated in 869 depoſed him again, and thundred an Anathema againſt him. *Ignatius* afterwards dying in 878, *Photius* acted his part ſo well that he re-eſtabliſhed himſelf in the favour of *Baſilius*, and in the See of *Conſtantinople*. *Nicetas* ſaith, he bethought of a Stratagem which had the Succeſs he deſired. He compoſed a falſe Genealogy of that Prince, deriving him from *Tiridates*, King of *Armenia*, and brought it down from that King to *Baſilius* whom he deſcribed, much as he was, giving him the Name of *Bedas*, compoſed of the firſt Letter of his own Name, of that of *Eudoxia*, and his four Sons, *Conſtantine*, *Leo*, *Alexander*, and *Stephen*. He writ that *Genealogy* in *Alexandrian Characters*, upon old Paper, and got it placed among the choiceſt Books by the means of *Theophanes*, who was Library-keeper and his Friend, and who ſhewed it to *Baſilius*, as the rareſt thing in his Library; telling him withal, That *Photius* was the onely Perſon that could explain it. Whereupon he ſent for him, and he pleaſed the Emperor ſo well with that *Genealogy*, that he found no great difficulty to be reſtored to the Patriarchal Chair of *Conſtantinople*. He aſſembled a Synod, where all that was done againſt him was revoked. But *Leo* the Philoſopher, Son and Succeſſor to the ſame *Baſilius*, expelled him in 886. It's not known what year he died in. *Photius* contributed much to the Advancement of Learning. We have his *Bibliotheca*, which F. *Andrew Schottus*, hath rendered into very ill Latin. This Work contains an *Examen* of two hundred and eighty Authors, whereof he relates the moſt conſiderable parts. He undertook it at the deſire of his Brother *Taraſius*, during a Journey he made for the Emperor into *Aſſyria*, where he was conſtrained to ſtay for ſome time. We have alſo 248 *Epiſtles* of his, the *Nomo-canon*, under Fourteen Titles. *An Abridgment of the Acts of ſeveral General Councils*, &c. The Life of *Photius* is differently repreſented by good Authors, of which the Reader may take this following Account. He was, as 'tis ſaid already, of Noble Extraction, and General Accompliſhments, and put in the higheſt Poſts of Government, aſſoon as his Age was capable of 'em, being Captain of the Emperor's Guards, firſt Secretary of State, and *Princeps Senatus*, or firſt Senator, being likewiſe the Emperor's Embaſſador in *Aſſyria*. In the Year 858, *Ignatius* having, either out of Choice or Fear, Abdicated his See, by a Formal Inſtrument of Reſignation, *Photius*, upon the ſcore of his Merit, was, by the Approbation both of the Court and Clergy, preferr'd to that Patriarchate, though much againſt his own Inclination, as appears, not only from his Epiſtles, but likewiſe from the Account of *Michael* the Monk, who was otherwiſe no Friend to this Patriarch. Notwithſtanding, after his Promotion, the Biſhops of *Ignatius*'s Party, meeting in a Body in the Church of S. *Irene*, condemn'd *Photius* and his Adherents, who ſoon after return'd the Cenſure upon them; and in the Year 861, *Ignatius* was ſolemnly depos'd by a Council of 318 Biſhops, held at *Conſtantinople*, which Depoſition was ſign'd by the Pope's Two Legates, though the Pope afterwards, refus'd to ratifie the Sentence, and gave *Photius* a hard Character. 'Tis thought that *Nicholas*, who *then held the Chair at* Rome, fell into a Miſunderſtanding with *Photius*, upon the Account of the *Bulgarians*, who upon their Converſion, having ſubmitted themſelves to the See of *Conſtantinople*, diſguſted the Pope, who endeavour'd to draw that Nation under the Roman Patriarchate. In the Year 867, *Baſilius Macedo* was made Emperor, who being much diſſatisfy'd with *Photius*, becauſe that Patriarch had both Reprov'd and Excommunicated him for the Murther of *Michael* the late Emperor. Theſe Cenſures ſticking in the New Emperor's Stomach, puſh'd him to a Revenge, which he executed, in diſpoſſeſſing *Photius*; and in the Year 869, *Photius* was Cenſur'd and Depos'd, by a Synod of one hundred and two Biſhops, which goes in the Church of *Rome* for the Eighth General Council; and to make the Sentence more remarkable and ſolemn, they mix'd the conſecrated Wine of the Euchariſt with the Ink with which they ſign'd the Depoſition; upon this *Photius* was immediately Baniſh'd, and had neither Friends nor Fortune, nor ſo much as his Library left him to entertain and ſupport him: At laſt, the Emperor *Baſilius*, remembring the Friendſhip which had been formerly between 'em, began to be reconcil'd; and the Death of *Ignatius* happening ſoon after, Reſtor'd him to his See in the Year 878; and moreover made up the Difference between Pope *John* VIII. and *Photius*, inſomuch that the Pope communicated with *Photius*, and revers'd all the Decrees publiſh'd againſt him and his Party; and to perfect the

the Correſpondence, he diſpatched two Legates to *Conſtantinople*, who in the Year 879, aſſiſted in a Council there, of 373 Biſhops. In this Synod, every thing paſs'd in favour of *Photius*. Here he was Univerſally acknowledg'd Lawful Patriarch; all Canons and Cenſures to the contrary being declar'd void; a Canon being alſo made, that all Perſons Cenſur'd by Pope *John*, ſhould lie under the ſame Diſadvantage with *Photius*, and that thoſe whom *Photius* had excluded from Church Communion, ſhould be reciprocally Excommunicated by the Pope. This Synod only is, by the Greek Church, own'd for the eighth General Council. Afterwards, in the Year 886, *Photius* being wrongfully accus'd of a Conſpiracy againſt the Perſon of *Leo*, Son to the Emperor *Baſilius*, was Baniſh'd to the Monaſtery of the *Harmoniani*, where he died ſoon after. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of prodigious Reading, and the greateſt Scholar, not only of his own, but almoſt of any other Age; and whoever looks into his *Bibliotheca*, will ſoon perceive, that he underſtood Hiſtory, Philology, and Critical Learning in Perfection. It appears likewiſe from his other Writings, that he was an Able Lawyer, and a profound Stateſman, and from his Epiſtles (to ſpeak ſomewhat particularly) we may learn, that he had made himſelf a Maſter of Philoſophy, Phyſick, Mathematicks, and Divinity. *Phot. Epiſt. 6. pag. 69. Leo Grammat. in Chronograph. Curopal. in Compend. Zonar. Annal. Tom. 3. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima. Nicetas in Vit. Ign. Anaſtaſius in Vit. Pont. Zonaras, T. 113. Annal.*

PHRAATES, King of *Parthia*. *Francis Sanſovin* following *Trogus Pompeius* and *Juſtin*, will have four of this Name. And *Jerom Bardius*, of *Florence*, remarks but two; the laſt, being the Son of *Orodes*, was killed by his Son *Phraataces*, whom he had by his Concubine. It's he that detained *Demetrius* IId. called *Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, in Cuſtody; and made him marry his Daughter *Rhodoguna*. He alſo reſtored to the *Romans* the Slaves and Enſigns taken from *Craſſus*. *Joſeph. l. 8. Antig. l. 3. Juſtin. l. 42. Sanſovin l. 2. Chron.* &c.

PHRANZA (*George*) a Greek Hiſtorian, was Maſter of the Wardrobe to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and lived in the time that the *Turks* took that City, in 1453. At the deſire of ſome Perſons of *Corfu* he compoſed a *Chronicle* of all that paſs'd moſt remarkable in his time; ſo that he relates almoſt nothing but what he himſelf could teſtifie. This Piece ended in 1461, as he obſerves in the latter Part thereof. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. l. 2. c. 30. Leo Allatius*, &c

PHRAORTES, King of the *Medes*, ſucceeded to *Deioces*, call'd *Arſaces*, he Reign'd 22 Years, and was kill'd in the 119th. Year of *Rome*, at the Seige of *Nineve*, leaving the Crown to his Son *Cyaxares*. *Herodot. Lib. 1. Diod. Sic.*

PHRITIGERNUS, King of the Weſtern *Goths*, in the fourth Age. He made War with the Eaſtern *Goths*, who had *Athalaricus*'s Son for their King; and not being able to reſiſt them, had recourſe to the Protection of *Valens*, by the means of *Ulphilus*, Biſhop of that Nation, who was an *Arian*, but a Man of Underſtanding, having invented their Characters, and tranſlated the Bible into their Language. *Phritigernus*, that he might the more eaſily obtain what he deſired, embraced *Arianiſm*, wherein he was followed by the greateſt part of his Subjects *Ammian. Marcellinus lib. 18 S. Jerom in Chron.*

PHRYGIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, divided into the Greater and Leſſer. The Greater called at this day *Germian*, and heretofore *Pacatiana*, lies between *Bithynia*, *Galatia*, *Pamphylia*, *Lydia* and *Myſia*. Its Cities were *Synnada*, *Laodicea* and *Hierapolis*. Little *Phrygia*, now called *Sarcum*, and formerly *Troas*, hath the Rivers *Scamander*, *Xanthus* and *Simois*, and the City of *Troy*, famous in the Writings of the Ancients. Others ſeparate *Troas* from Little *Phrygia*, and call it *Helleſpontiaca*, becauſe it lay towards the *Helleſpont*, and the *Ægæan-ſea*. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, &c.

PHRYGION (*Paul Conſtantine*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, was Native of *Schlettſtat*, and Miniſter at *Bale*, and afterwards at *Tubinga*, where he died *Aug.* 1. in the Year 1543. He writ a *Chronology*, and Commented upon *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, and *Micah*. *Pantaleon l. 3. Proſopogr. Sleidan in Comment. Geſner*, &c.

PHRYNE, a Courteſan, who offered at her own Charges to rebuild the Walls of *Thebes*, provided this Inſcription were put on them, *Alexander diruit, ſed Aurea Phryne reſecit*. There was another of this Name ſurnamed the *Sifter*, becauſe ſhe robbed her Lovers. *Quintilian* ſpeaks of another of *Athens*, who was accuſed of Impiety; but her Advocate got her cleared by making her ſhew her Face to the Judges. *Athenæus l. 13.*

PHRYNICUS, an *Arabian*, was an Orator, lived in the Reign of the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*, and writ *Apparatus Oratoris*, in 36 Books, according to *Photius Bib. Cod.* 158, in 47, according to the opinion of *Suidas in Lex.* and in 74, as others would have it.

PHRYXUS, Son of *Athamas*, and *Nephele*, went from *Greece* to *Colchos* by Sea, upon a Sheep which had a Golden-Fleece, the which he left at *Colchos*, and the *Argonauts* afterward conquered it. This is what the Poets ſay. But the truth is, *Phryxus*, not being able to agree with his Mother in-law *Ino*, took his Father's Treaſure, and put himſelf a board a Veſſel called *The Sheep*, and being arrived at *Colchos*, he left his Wealth there. The Mythology to dilate upon it, ſtands thus; *Phryxus*, Son to *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, above-mention'd, liv'd ſome time at *Cretheus*, his Uncle's Court, who was King of *Iolchos* in *Theſſaly*, where *Demodice*, *Cretheus*'s Queen, ſolicited him to commit Inceſt with her, and upon his Refuſal, accus'd him of an Attempt upon her Honour. *Cretheus*, giving Credit to this Slander, reſolv'd to put his Nephew to Death, but before the Execution, the Oracle was conſulted about an Expedient to remove a Famine with which the Realm of *Iolchos* was much diſtreſs'd. The Anſwer of the Oracle was, That there was no way of Pacifying the Gods, but by the Death of two Princes. Now there being none of this Quality at Court but *Phryxus* and his Siſter *Helle*, they were both immediately mark'd out for Sacrifice, and being juſt ready to have *their Throats cut*, 'tis ſaid, a Cloud riſe up in the middle of the Temple, from which there ſtarted out a Ram, who took 'em both up into the Air, and carry'd 'em by Sea to *Colchos*; but the Princeſs, being frighted with the Noiſe of the Waves, ſlipt her hold, and tumbl'd into the Sea, call'd from her Name, the *Helleſpont*; but *Phryxus* arriv'd ſafe at *Colchos*, where he ſacrificed this Ram to *Jupiter*, and hung up his Golden Fleece, in a Grove conſecrated to *Mars*. *Ovid. l. 7. Metam. Apollodorus, Hygin.* &c.

PHUL, King of *Nineveh*, or, according to others, Governour of *Aſſyria*, began to reign in the Year of the World 3238. *Manahem*, King of *Iſrael*, made a League with him, and purchaſed his Friendſhip by many conſiderable Preſents. He died in 3285. and was ſucceeded by *Tiglath-Pileſer*. *Genebrard. in Chron. Torniel. in Annal.*

PHUT, one of the Sons of *Cham*, peopled *Libya*, and called thoſe People *Phutians*. *Joſephus* ſaith, there was in his time a River in *Mauritania* of this Name, being that which the Moderns call *Tenſift*, *Gen.* 10. *Joſeph. l. 1. c. 6.*

PHYLACTERIES, is a Greek word, and ſignifies, that which preſerves or keeps. In the Goſpel of S *Matthew*, the *Phylacteries*, according to the Expoſition of S. *Chryſoſtome Jerom*, and ſeveral other Interpreters, were taken for Pieces of Parchment, whereon were written the Commandments of the Law, and that the *Scribes* and *Phariſees* carried them about their Heads and Arms, to the end they might have the Law of God before their Eyes and in continual remembrance. But by *Phylacteries* is more commonly meant *Preſervatives*, or ſuperſtitious *Remedies*, faſtned to the Neck, Arms, Hands, or ſome other part of the Body, for the driving away of certain Diſeaſes, or diverting certain Accidents. Among this number may be plac'd the *Taliſmans*, *Characters*, enchanted Rings, and ſeveral other ſorts of *Amulets*. Thoſe that would be throughly informed of theſe ſuperſtitious Practices, may read the Learned Treatiſe of *Superſtition* written by M. *Theirs* Dr. of the *Sorbonne*. Some Eccleſiaſtical Authors give the Name of *Phylacteries* to thoſe Shrines in which the Reliques of Saints were preſerved. A certain *Chaldæan* Philoſopher named *Julian*, one of the moſt famous Magicians of his time, wrote four Books concerning *Dæmons*, wherein he ſpeaks of *Phylacteries*. The Emperor *Caracalla*, according to *Spartian*, ordered, that all thoſe ſhould be puniſhed who made uſe of ſuch Remedies. And the Councils and Fathers of the Church have condemned thoſe things under the Names of *Phylacteries* and *Ligatures*, becauſe they were tied to the Neck, Arm, or ſome other part of the Body. Amongſt *Phylacteries* are reckoned *Taliſmans*, *Characters*, and *Enchanted Rings*, and many other Superſtitious Practices. The *Taliſmans* are ſpoke of under their proper Head, *Characters* are certain Letters Engraven or Written in *Hebrew*, *Samaritan*, *Arabian*, *Greek* or *Latin Characters*, or ſome other unknown Figures, whereof the Superſtitious make uſe, for diſpatching great Journies in a little time, to charm and prevent the effects of Fire-Arms. There are *Rings* to which they aſcribe a Power to preſerve from Sickneſs and Dangers, to give Succeſs in Affairs, procure Love, and diſcover Secrets. Of this ſort was *Gyges*'s *Ring*, which rendred him inviſible; thoſe given by the Kings of *England* deſcended of the Houſe of *Anjou*, againſt the Falling-ſickneſs; thoſe uſed by *Eleazer* the *Jew*, to chaſe away the Devil; that made uſe of by the Magician *Thebith*; that made of the firſt Piece of Gold offered on Holy-Friday at Adoration of the Sacrament, to cure Trembling and the Dead-palſie, *&c.* according to Cardinal *Cajetan*. *Tatian*, Diſciple of St. *Juſtin Martyr*, ſpeaks of Bones, Herbs and Roots, ſowed up in Leather, for Preſervatives; but declares that their operation was by the Power of the Devil. The *Medal* of *Alexander the Great* was highly eſteemed for this reaſon by the Family of the *Marii*, who uſurped the Empire in the time of *Valerian* and *Gallienus*, as alſo by the People of *Antioch*, the Women being accuſtomed to wear them in their Head-dreſſes, for which they are reproved by S. *Chryſoſtom*. There are alſo little Briefs, Pieces of Paper, *&c.* containing certain Words, much uſed by thoſe of *Japan*, and ſold to People at the

point of Death, to prevent their being tormented by Evil Spirits; of this nature are Charms in Profe or Verſe to produce wonderful or ſupernatural Effects, curing Diſtempers, &c. But all theſe things are condemned by Councils and Fathers of the Church, as Inventions of the Devil, to obtain a ſort of Worſhip from Men, either by an expreſs or tacit Compact. *Thiers Traite des Superſtitions.*

PHYLLIS, Daughter to *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace* in *Greece*, who having entertained *Demophoon*, the Son of *Theſeus*, in his return from the *Trojan* War, granted him the moſt intimate Favours, upon condition he would return to marry her as ſoon as he ſhould ſet ſome Affairs in order he had to do in his own Country; but ſeeing that her Lover returned not to her at the time agreed upon, inſtead of attributing his Delay to Affairs that might come unexpectedly upon him, ſhe believed it was an Effect of his Slighting of her. And that ſhe might put an end to the Troubles her Love cauſed her, ſhe went to Hang her ſelf in Deſpair. The Fable ſays, That the Gods having Compaſſion upon this Princeſs, changed her into an Almond-tree that had no Leaves upon it; but that *Demophoon* having returned, and coming to underſtand what was befallen to his Miſtreſs, could not forbear going to embrace the Tree into which ſhe had been metamorphoſed; which this Lover being ſenſible of, put forth Leaves, which the *Greeks* have ſince called φύλλα, according to her Name, inſtead of πέταλα, the Name whereby they were formerly called. *Ovid Epiſt.* 2.

PHYNTAS, King of *Meſſene*, was aſſaſſinated by *Ariſtomenus*, the *Lacedæmonian*, upon account of an Enmity that aroſe between the *Meſſenians* and the *Lacedæmonians*; theſe latter, deſirous to make themſelves Maſters of the fertile Country of the *Meſſenians*, reſolved to ſend a great Number of young Men, clad in Womens Cloaths, with Poniards hid under their Garments, to kill the moſt conſiderable of that People in their Temple. The *Meſſenians* being informed of this evil Deſign, prevented their ſecret Enemies; and being one day aſſembled together with them in the Temple of *Diana*, there to offer Sacrifice, they fell upon them, and made great ſlaughter of them, killing alſo the King of *Sparta* himſelf, called *Teleclus*, and raviſhed all the *Lacedæmonian* Maids; for which the *Lacedæmonians* were afterwards revenged, by cauſing their King *Phyntas* to be aſſaſſinated. *Pauſ. in Meſſene.*

PIALI *Baſha*, had a very extraordinary Fortune. *Solyman* II. returning gloriouſly from the Siege of *Belgrade* in 1521, found him in ſwadling Clouts expoſed upon a Plough-ſhare, where his Mother, frightned with the March of the Army, had left him. That Prince, who in his way diverted himſelf with hunting, cauſed this Infant to be taken up, as ready to be devoured by his Dogs, and ordered he ſhould be carried to *Conſtantinople*, where he was bred up carefully in the *Seraglio*. His good Qualities put him ſo much in the Grand Signior's Favour, that he gave him the Daughter of his Son *Selim* to Wife. And *Piali*, after having commanded *Solyman*'s Armies by Land, was made Baſha of the Seas, and commanded the Ottoman Fleet. He ſailed before *Famagoſta*, after the taking of *Nicoſia* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, believing he might haſten the Surrender of the City, as being terrified to ſee it ſelf attacked both by Sea and Land. But Information was given while he ſailed, That the Chriſtians came with full Sails to relieve *Famagoſta*. This ſurprizing News obliged him to put his Slaves and Booty with all haſt aſhore; and that debarking put all his Soldiers into a diſorder; but as ſoon as they were ſettled again, he prepared for a Battle, while *Muſtapha* on his part kept all the Land-Forces in a readineſs to engage, in caſe the Fleets fell to it. But in a little time after he came to underſtand, that the Chriſtians were withdrawn into *Candia*; whereupon *Piali* preparing to purſue the Chriſtian Army with an hundred choice Gallies, was ſtopped by contrary Winds, which drove him back to the Port. He afterwards ſailed for *Conſtantinople*, where the Grand Signior highly blamed his Conduct, as if he had failed through his Negligence to defeat all the Chriſtians, and ſubſtituted the Baſha *Pertau* in his Place. *Gratiani Hiſt. de Cypr.*

PIC, an Iſland in the *Atlanick-ſea*, being one of the *Terceres*, near unto that of S. *George*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, and which they call *Ilha de Pico*. There are but a few Villages in it, and a Mountain of the ſame Name, and another in the Iſland of *Teneriffe*, one of the *Canaries*.

PIC, or *Picus*, firſt King of the *Aborigines* of *Italy*, ſucceeded his Father *Saturn*, about *Ann. Mun.* 2757. They allow him to have reigned thirty ſix years, and he had *Faunus* for his Succeſſor. Others ſpeak of another *Picus*, King of the *Latins*, long before this ſame. And 'tis pretended it was he that married, according to *Ovid*, *Canens*, the Daughter of *Janus* and *Venilia*, and that he reigned fifty ſeven Years. *Dion Halicarnaſſus, lib* 1. *Hiſt. Rom. Aurelius Victor de Orig. Gent. Rom.*

PICARDS, the Name of a Sect, who improv'd the Miſtakes of the *Adamites* to the Extravagance of going Naked. This Sect ſprung up in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, and took its Name from one *Picard*, who firſt at a ſhift. This Man travell'd from *Flanders* into *Germany*, where 'tis ſaid, he deceiv'd a great many People by his Impoſtures. He ordered all his Proſelites to go Naked, which was puſhing the Frenzy farther than was Practis'd by the *Adamites* mention'd by *Epiphanius*, who only laid aſide the uſe of their Cloaths in their Meetings. *Picard* call'd himſelf the *Son of God*, and pretended, He was ſent into the World, as a new *Adam*, by his Father, to refreſh the Notion, and reſtore the Practice of the Law of Nature, which he ſaid conſiſted principally in two things; *viz. The Community of Women, and going ſtark Naked.* He quartered in an Iſland on the River *Luſmick*, ſeven Leagues from *Thabor*, where the famous *Ziſca* was poſted, and forty of *Picard*'s Followers, having outrag'd the Neighbourhood, drew the Forces of this General upon them; for, as I ſaid before, forty of theſe *Adamites* going out in a Party, Plunder'd ſeveral Houſes in the Country, and kill'd about Two hundred Perſons; whereupon *Ziſca* attack'd their Iſland, and having made himſelf Maſter of it, cut all the *Picards* to Pieces, excepting two Perſons, whom he ſpar'd on purpoſe to be fully inform'd in their Religion. One of their principal Tenents was, *That their Party were the only Free People in Nature, all other Men being Slaves, and eſpecially thoſe who wore any Cloaths upon the ſcore of Modeſty.* 'Tis ſaid, That ſome of the Anabaptiſts were trying to revive the *Picards* Extravagance of going Naked. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. &c.*

PICARDY, a Province of *France*, part of the ancient *Belgium*. It's certain its Name is New, and yet we have no true knowledge of its Original. This Province is now one of the twelve Governments of the Kingdom, having *Champaign* to the Eaſt of it, the Iſle of *France* to the South, that part of the Ocean which is called the *Manch* or the *Channel* and *Normandy* to the Weſt; and to the North *Flanders*, *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*. All *Picardy* may be divided into the higher, middle, and lower. The higher lies upon the *Oyſe*, the middle upon the *Somme*, and the lower all along the Sea ſide. But now it's divided into ſeven parts, as the *Boulonois*, *Ponthieu*, *Santerre*, *Vermandois*, *Tierache*, *Amienois*, and the conquered Countries. To it alſo belonged *Beauvoiſis*, *Noyonois*, *Laonois*, and *Valois*, which now appertain to the Government of the Iſle of *France*. *Amiens* is its Capital City; the others are *Abbeville*, *Ardres*, *Bullen*, *Calais*, *La Cadelle*, *Le Catelet*, *Corbie*, *Dourlens*, *St. Quintin*, *La Fere*, *Guiſe*, *Ham*, *Montreuille*, *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Mondidier*, *Rue*, &c. *Picardy* is very fertil in Corn and Fruits, but has no Wine. It's watered with ſeveral Rivers, the chief of which are the *Somme*, the *Oyſe*, the *Authie*, the *Canche*, &c. In it live a great many ancient Noble Families, good Soldiers, and ſeveral Learned Men. Its Courts of Juſtice are in the nature of Bailiwicks and Preſidentſhips which are in the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*. Its Cities are governed by Mayors and Aldermen. The Biſhopricks have the Arch-biſhop of *Rheims* for their Metropolitan. And as for the *Finances*, there are the Generalities of *Amiens* and *Soiſſons*. Beſides the general Government of the Province, there are reckoned in it eighteen particular Governments. *Picardy* has never been alienated from the Crown; but *Bullen* and *Ponthieu* have had their particular Counts. *Giles de Brie Hiſt. des Comt. du Perche & de Ponthieu.*

PICCOLOMINI, a Family originally of *Rome*, ſettled in the Thirteenth Age at *Sienna*, where it had a ſhare in the Government of the Republick. *Sylvio Piccolomini* left a Poſthumous Son of his own name, who married *Victoria Fortiguerra*, by whom he had eighteen Children, whereof there ſurvived but one Son and two Daughters; the Son called *Æneas Sylvio Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was Pope under the name of *Pius* II. *Laodamia Piccolomini*, one of the Daughters, married *Nannes Podeſchini*, and was Mother to *Francis*, a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Sienna*, and afterwards Pope by the Name of *Pius* III. From this Family came other great Men, as *Antony Piccolomini* firſt Archbiſhop of *Sienna* that died about the year 1459 or 60. *Alexander Piccolomini*, a Philoſopher, Mathematician, Orator and Poet, who lived in the Sixteenth Century. He writ ſeveral things, as *Moral Philoſophy*, *La Teorica de Pianetti*, *L'Inſtitutione dell Huomo*, &c.

PICENI, an ancient People of *Italy*, where is now the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, with the Cities of *Aſcoli*, *Ancona*, *Oſimo*, &c. but the *Picenians* near the *Lucanians* were in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Ancient Authors ſpeak very often both of the one and the other: Theſe laſt comprehended part of the *Hither Principality*, now ſo called; the Cities are *Amalfi*, *Capri*, *Maſſa di Sorrento*, *Salerno*, *Nocera de Pagani*, *Sano*, *Sorrento Minori*, *Ravello*, &c. All theſe People were ſubdued by the *Romans* about the 480th year after the building of their City.

PICHARDO, ſurnamed *Vinueſa* (*Antony*) a Native of *Segovia* and Judge in *Spain*, died in 1631, aged 69. He had Read at *Salamanca* and elſewhere, and writ divers things, as *Commen.* 4°, *Inſtitutionum Juſtiniani*, *Lib. Pract. Inſtructiones*; *De Morâ Commiſſione & Emendatione*; *De Stipulationibus Judicialibus*; *De Nobilitatis inter virum & uxorem communicatione*, &c. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PICIGHITOMA, *Picleo*, a City of *Italy* in the *Milaneſe* upon the River *Adda*. It is a very ſtrong place be-

tween *Cremona* and *Lodi*; the Cittadel was built by *Philip-Maria Viſconti*, Duke of *Milan*. It was in this place that *Francis* I, King of *France*, was detained Priſoner, after having been taken at the Battle of *Pavia* by the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. *Fel. Oſius Hiſt. rer. Laudenſ.*

PICKERING, a Market-Town of *Pickering Wapentake* in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon a ſmall River falling into the *Derwent*, not far from the Sea: 170 miles from *London*.

PICKFORD, a place in *Shropſhire*, noted for a Well in a Private Man's Yard, upon which floats a thick ſcum of liquid Bitumen, which being taken off one day, the like will come again upon it the next day.

PICPUSSA, a little Village near unto *Paris*, joined now to the Suburbs of S. *Antony*. The reformed Monks of the third Order of S. *Francis* ſett'ed there in 1600, and that Convent is the firſt of that Inſtitution, wherefore they are called *Picpuſſians* throughout all *France*, tho' their name is that of the Fathers or Brethren of *Penitence* of the third Order of S. *Francis*. *Le Maire Paris ancien & Nouveau.*

PICTOR (*George*) a German Phyſician, liv'd in the XVIth. Century, to the Year 1569. He was much in Vogue for his Learning, and wrote, *De Herbarum Naturis. De variis Morborum Remediis. De Thermarum virtutibus. De Rebus non Naturalibus, &c. Vander Linden de Script. med. Melchior Adam, &c.*

PICTS, a *Scythian* or *German* Colony, who landed in *Scotland* much about the time that the *Scots* begun to ſeize upon the *Abudæ* or Weſtern Iſles for want of room in *Ireland*. Upon their arrival, they ſent Embaſſadors to the *Scots*, deſiring ſome Land to inhabit; alledging, that they were originally the ſame people, as might appear both by their Language and Cuſtoms; the *Scots*, anſwered, That they had no room to ſpare, but they would aſſiſt them to poſſeſs themſelves of *Albion*, the neighbouring Iſland, which was large and thinly inhabited by people at variance among themſelves, and having performed it accordingly, they deſired Wives from the *Scots*, becauſe they had no Women with them, which was alſo granted, and ſo they became one people. The *Scots*, in the mean time, got footing with them, and the *Picts* being afraid that they would overtop them, begun to oppoſe their coming in any greater numbers into *Britain*, ſo that it broke out into a War, which the *Britains* fomented, but the *Scottiſh* Women, married to the *Picts*, got the matter taken up, ſo that they thenceforth liv'd as two diſtinct Nations; the *Scots*, in the *Highlands* and the Iſles, and the *Picts* in that now called the *Lawlands*: The latter were ſo intent upon having the *Scots* expell'd, that they united with the *Britains* and *Romans* againſt them, and drove them from *Britain*; ſo that the *Iriſh Scots* having alſo ſubmitted to the *Romans*, the *Albion Scots* were confin'd to the Iſles, and moſt of the remaining Nobility went to ſeek their Fortune in *Scandinavia*, now *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*. The *Picts* at length ſmarting under the *Roman* Yoak, and being depriv'd of the Aſſiſtance of the *Scots*, bethought themſelves of intreating them to return that they might ſtrengthen them againſt the common Enemy: Whereupon the *Scots* Iſlanders, and the choice of their Nobility, under the Conduct of *Fergus* II. from *Scandinavia*, ſet foot again upon the Iſland, and recovered their ancient Poſſeſſions by degrees, which occaſions a miſtake amongſt ſome Hiſtorians, eſpecially the *Engliſh*, as if this were the firſt time that the *Scots* came into *Britain* about the 404 year of Chriſt, whereas this *Fergus* was their 40th King. After this the *Picts* and they liv'd in Amity for ſome time, but falling to War again, after many Battles with various ſucceſs, by which the *Scots* had well nigh been expell'd *Albion* a ſecond time, the *Picts* were at laſt totally broke, and their Kingdom ſeiz'd by the *Scots* in *Kenneth* II's. Reign, about 854, who extended his limits as far as *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*; and thus the *Picts* were exterminated by a War which had its riſe from ſome of their Nobilities having ſtollen a Dog which belong'd to the King of *Scots*. There are yet divers places in *Scotland* which preſerve the Memory of the *Picts*, as *Pictland-hills*, and *Pictland-firth* commonly called *Pentland-hills* and *Pentland-firth*, but the reaſon of their being called *Picts* is generally thought to have been their painting themſelves to appear terrible in Battle. *Buchan.*

PICTS WALL, Lat. *Vallum Hadriani, Murus Pictticus*, a famous Wall in *Northumberland*, which reach'd from *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine* to *Carliſle* in *Cumberland*, the ſpace of 80 miles, ſo that it extended almoſt from Sea to Sea, that is, from the *German* Sea on the Eaſt to the *Iriſh* Sea on the Weſt. It was eight Foot thick and twelve high, aſcending and deſcending over ſeveral craggy Hills, with Battlements all along, and Towers at a convenient diſtance from each other, in which Soldiers were kept for its defence. This Wall was built by the *Romans*, when poſſeſſed of this part of *Britain*, to defend it from the incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, from whom it took the denomination of *Picts Wall*; ſome Tracts whereof, with *Roman* Inſcriptions are to be ſeen to this day in ſeveral places; and there is a Town on the very Ruines of it, called *Wall-Town*, towards *Cumberland*, particularly memorable, for that *Segbert*, King of the Eaſt *Saxons* was there baptized into the Chriſtian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*. This Wall was firſt made only of Turf, ſupported by Stakes, and ſtrengthened by *Paliſado's*. *Severus* the Emperor repair'd it, and made it much ſtronger in 207. It was again repaired by *Carauſius* under *Dioclesian* the Emperor about 286, having been ruin'd by the *Picts* in ſeveral places about 388; the *Britains* ras'd it after their Victory over the *Picts*, by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans* about 404, but it was beaten down again in 406; *Ætius* a *Roman* General rebuilt it the laſt time of Brick about 430, ſo left the *Britains* to defend it The *Scots* ruin'd it again the next year, after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by conſent.

PICUS. The Houſe of the *Pics*, Dukes of *Mirandola*, and Counts of *Concordia*, Princes of the Empire, is ancient. So that without granting it the fabulous beginning which is attributed to it, as coming from *Conſtantius*, the Son of *Conſtantine the Great*, it's affirmed that the *Pics* were the firſt in the City of *Modena*, who ſince 1110 made themſelves conſiderable amongſt their Citizens for a great many illuſtrious Actions. About 200 Years after *Francis Pic* was honoured with the Title of Vicar of the Empire, by *Lewis* IV. Emperor; but afterwards *Paſſarino Bonacorſi*, who had obtained the Freedom of a Citizen in *Modena*, killed him and two of his Sons, *Prendipartus* and *Thomaſino*, and cauſed *Mirandola* to be razed to the Ground in 1331. But this *Bonacorſi*, having been reduced to Obedience by the *Gonzagui*, Lords of *Mantua*, the reſt of the Family of the *Pics* re-eſtabliſhed themſelves, and built *Mirandola* again *Thuan. Leand. Alb.*

PICUS (*John*) Prince of *Mirandola*, and *Concordia*, the Son of *John Francis*, was born in 1463. He attained to a vaſt knowledge in the ſublimeſt Sciences, and was called by *Scaliger*, *Monſtrum ſine vitio*. At the Age of 24 he maintained ſome Theſes at *Rome* which conſiſted of 900 Propoſitions in Logick, Theology, the Mathematicks, Magick, Cabbaliſtick Learning and Phyſicks; all of them not onely taken from Greek and Latin Authors, but alſo founded upon the Sentiments of the *Hebrews* and *Chaldæans*. This Deſign he executed with much Applauſe; however he did not pleaſe all; for ſeveral meanly Learned Perſons, envying the Glory of this young Prince, or edged on with an indiſcreet Zeal, cenſured theſe Theſes, and made a great Noiſe about them. To appeaſe which Pope *Innocent* cauſed the Propoſitions of *John Picus* to be examined, and found thirteen of them untenible; but *Picus* defended them in an Apology which is in the beginning of his Works, with a Brief of *Alexander* VI. But I muſt not forget one very remarkable thing mentioned in this Apology, and which teſtifies how Ignorance often times cauſes Overſights and Miſtakes in the Examination of Books. It was thus, A Divine who buſied himſelf to cenſure the Theſes, and being asked what was the meaning of the Word *Cabbale*; anſwered, it was a wicked Man and an Heretick, who had writ againſt *Jeſus Chriſt*, and whoſe Followers from him took the Name of *Cabbaliſts* upon them. Thoſe who where no more clear ſighted than this Divine, accuſed *John Picus* of being a Magician, for otherwiſe they could not imagine how a young Man of thoſe Years could be ſo Learned. It's ſaid *Lucius Bellantius* of *Siena* told him he ſhould not ſurvive 33 years of Age, which came to paſs, for he died at *Florence*, *November* 17. 1494. being the ſame day that King *Charles* VIIIth. entred into that City. *John Francis Picus*, his Nephew, writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of his Works printed at *Bale* in 1573 & 1601. They conſiſt of an *Heptaplas*, that is, *A Treatiſe in ſeven Books, upon the firſt Chapter of Geneſis. Concluſiones nongentæ. Apologia de Ente & Uno, de Hominis dignitate. Regulæ* 12. *Comment. in Pſal.* 15. *De Chriſti Regno, & Vanitate Mundi. Expoſitio in Orat. Domin. Epiſtolarum Lib.* 1. *In Platonis Convivium lib.* 3 &c *Trithemius & Bellar. de Script. Eccl. Sponde*, &c.

PICUS (*John Francis*) Prince alſo of *Mirandola*, was the Son of *Galeas* or *Galeot*, Brother to *John Picus* of whom before He applied himſelf to Study; but his Latin was not very pure. He and his Son *Albert* were aſſaſſinated in the Night by *Galeot*, his Brother *Lewis*'s Son, in *Oct.* 1533 He writ *De ſtudio divinæ & humanæ Philoſophiæ, Lib.* 2. *De morte Chriſti & propria cogitanda, Lib.* 3. *Defenſio de Uno & Ente*, &c *Paulus Jovius in Elog. doct. l.* 17. *Bellarm.* &c.

PIEDMONT, a Principality of *Italy* belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, called, by the Natives *Piemonte*, in Latin *Pedemontium*. It was comprehended in *Gallia Subalpina*, and afterwards in *Lombardy*. Under the name of *Piedmont* is underſtood that Principality in particular, the Dutchy of *Aoſt*, the Marquiſates of *Ivrea*, *Suſa*, *Saluzzo*, the Earldom of *Aſti*, and the Seigniory of *Vercel*, whereunto is added *Canaveſa*, and that part of *Piedmont* which now belongs to *France*, wherein are *Pignerol*, *Perouſa*, *Lucerne* and *Bregueras*. All this Country, conſiderable for its fertility, good Air, and the Wealth of its Inhabitants, lies

lies between the *Milaneſe* and *Montferrat* to the Eaſt, the Republick of *Genoa* and the County of *Nice* to the South, *Savoy* and *Dauphiny* to the Weſt, and *Velais* to the North. The Principality of *Piedmont* in particular, has *Turin* for its Capital City, and comprehends *Mondovis*, *Foſſan*, *Chivas*, *Rivoli*, *Javen*, *Carignan*, *Poncalier*, *Vigon*, *Cavors*, *Villa franca*, *Raconis*, *Savillan*, *Coni*, *Penda*, *Seve*, *Cortemilla*, *Bene*, *Queras*, *Quiers*, *Moncalier*, *Cocoras*, and the Principality of *Maſſeran* which holds of the Church. The *Taurins*, *Salaſſians*, *Seguſians*, *Libicians*, and ſeveral other People did formerly inhabit this Country, which now belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*; but yet it's not well agreed upon how he came to the poſſeſſion of them. The Duke's eldeſt Sons bear the Title of Princes of *Piedmont*. *Ranchini Deſc. Mund. du Val & Sanſon Geogr.* &c.

PIENZA, a City of *Tuſcany* near unto *Siena*, which from a Borough-Town, came to be an Epiſcopal City, by the favour of Pope *Pius* II. who was born there, and gave it the name of *Pienza*. It is little, but well peopled; 6 miles from *Monte Pulciano* to the W. 10 from the Pope's Dominions, and 25 from *Siena* to the N. E. under the Duke of *Florence*.

PIERIA, was a part of *Syria* near unto *Cilicia*. There was alſo in *Caſſiotidis* a Mountain named *Pieria*; This name likewiſe was given to a Province in *Macedonia*, towards the Gulf of *Therma*; and the Frontiers of *Theſſaly*, bore the ſame name, the Inhabitants thereof being called *Pierii*. *Pierius* was a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, for its pleaſantneſs conſecrated to the Muſes: It was alſo the name of a River in *Achaia* in *Peloponneſus*, and of a Fountain of *Elis*. *Baudrand*.

PIERIDES, the Daughters of *Pierus*, a *Macedonian* Prince, who are ſaid to be ſo hardy as to challenge the Muſes, upon the Subject of Poetry; but the Muſes getting the better of 'em in this Diſpute corrected their Confidence by turning them into Magpies. The name of *Pierides* has been alſo given to the Muſes, becauſe of Mount *Pierus* in *Theſſaly* that was conſecrated to them. *Serv.* the *Gram. Ovid. in Met.*

PIERIUS a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, was in eſteem in the Reign of *Diocleſian*, in the time that *Theonas* govern'd the Church of that City. Authors ſpeak of him as having been a very Eloquent Man, very good at Diſputes, and a great Preacher, inſomuch that he was called *The little Origen*. He compoſed a Volume in twelve Books, wherein he relates ſeveral ancient Cuſtoms of the Church. But *Photius* accuſes him of ſpeaking too meanly of the Holy Ghoſt, as making him inferior to the Father and the Son. He commented alſo upon *Hoſea*, &c. He managed the School of *Alexandria*, and was Maſter to the *Martyr Pamphilus*. *Euſ. l. 7. Hiſt. S. Jerom in lat. de Script. Eccl. l. 76. Photius Bibl Cod.* 119.

PIERIUS, *Valerianus Belzani*, of *Bellano* in the State of *Venice*, lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was reckoned one of the learneſt Men of his time. His *Hieroglyphicks* and *Comments* upon *Virgil* are more eſpecially in eſteem. He writ alſo ſome Poems, and a Treatiſe *De Infelicitate Literatorum*, &c. He died at *Padua*, aged 82 years, in 1550. *Geſner in Bibl. Sponde A. C.* 1550. *N.* 12. *Imperialis in Muſ. Hiſt.* &c.

PIERPONT. The Anceſtor of this Ancient and Eminent Family *Robert de Pierpont*, came into *England* at the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt; and tho' none of his deſcendants did arrive to the dignity of Peerage till of late years, yet were they perſons of great note for their Valour and Loyalty throughout all ſucceeding times. *Henry Pierpont*, Eſquire, in recompence of his frequent and faithful Services to King *Edward* the IVth. againſt the *Lancaſtrians*, obtain'd a grant of the third part of the Manor of *Scawby*. *George*, his Grandſon, purchaſed many Manors upon the diſſolution of Monaſteries in 32 *H.* VIII. and was Knighted 1 *Ed.* VI. whoſe Grandſon *Robert*, in his Youth, a Gentleman-Commoner in *Oriel* College *Oxon.* and a perſon of excellent Parts, and great Fortune, was by Letters Patent bearing date 29 *Junii* 3 *Car.* I. advanced to the dignity of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Pierpont* of *Holme Pierpont* in *Com. Not.* and Viſcount *Newark*; and upon the 25th of *July* the next year was created Earl of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*. In the beginning of the Civil Wars he had a Commiſſion to raiſe a Regiment of 1200 Foot for the Kings ſervice, and was conſtituted Lieutenant General of all his Forces within the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; but upon the aſſault of *Gainsborough*, in *Com. Linc.* by the Parliament Forces happened to be taken Priſoner, and the King's Party then near at hand, endeavouring to reſcue him, he was kill'd by a ſhot made againſt thoſe that were carrying him by Water towards *Hull*. By *Gertrude* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *Henry Talbot*, third ſon to *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, he left five ſons. *Henry* the eldeſt attending King *Charles* I. in his Garriſon at *Oxford*, was, in conſideration of that and his other Services, by Letters Patent bearing date 25 *Martii* in the 12th year of his Reign, rais'd to an higher Degree of Honour, by the Title of Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* in *Com. Dorſ.* He firſt married *Cecilie*, Daughter to *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*, and by her had Iſſue, two Daughters, the Lady *Anne* and Lady *Grace*; and afterwards the Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Derby*. *Dudg. Baronage.*

PIETY, a Goddeſs of the Pagans, who was adored, and preſided over the worſhip that was paid other Godheads: She preſided alſo over the reſpectful cares and tenderneſs Children owed to their Parents, and over that affection Parents ought reciprocally to have for their Children. In ſhort, the word *Pietas* ſignified at the ſame time the duties both towards the Gods and Men, for thus *Cicero* ſpeaks of it in his Treatiſe *De Natura Deorum*; *Pietas Juſtitia adverſus deos eſt, & cultus erga majores & ſanguine conjunctos.* Piety had a Temple at *Rome* in *Foro Olitorio*, according to *Cicero*. *M. Attilius Glabrio*, *Duumvir*, conſecrated this Temple under the Conſulſhip of *Quintus* and *Attilius*; and therein ſet up the Picture of that Woman ſo famous for her Piety; who ſeeing her Mother, condemn'd to die by Famine in her old age, demanded very earneſtly leave of the Jaylor to ſee her daily in the Priſon till ſhe died; which the Jaylor out of pity granted her, taking always particular care to prevent her carrying in any thing wherewith to relieve her; *in the mean time, as this laſted more days than a perſon* could naturally paſs without eating, the Jaylor watch'd what this Daughter was a-doing with her Mother, and ſaw, with aſtoniſhment, that poor Woman ſucking of her Daughter, who being then a Nurſe ſuckled her as an Infant to hinder her dying of hunger. This Action being related to the Judges, they gave the Mother her liberty, and allowed both her and her Daughter a Penſion; and the place where the Priſon was they conſecrated for a Temple to the Goddeſs *Piety*. *Feſtus* ſaith, It was the Father of this Woman that was condemned to die, but all other Authors, as *Cicero*, *Livy*, *Valerius Maximus* and *Pliny* ſpeak of the Mother. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 2. *c.* 18.

PIGHIUS (*Albert*) a famous Antagoniſt of *Luther*. In the year 1520 he compoſed a Treatiſe of the way of reforming the Eccleſiaſtical Calendar, and of the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, which he dedicated to Pope *Leo* X. He publiſhed alſo an Apology for Aſtrology, and another Apology againſt *Mark de Benevento Cæleſtin*, who had corrupted the Sentiments of King *Alphonſo*, and the Aſtrologers of his time touching the ſituation of the eighth Circle. He compoſed alſo a Treatiſe of the Invention of the *Solſtices* and *Equinoxes*. He was born at *Campen* in the Province of *Over-yſſel*, and died at *Utrecht* in 1543. Beſides the Works I have mentioned, we have alſo of his, *De Miſſæ officio*; *De libero hominis arbitrio & divina gratia*; *Diatriba de actis* 6 & 7 *Synodi*; *Explicatio Controverſiarum*; *Aſſertio Hierarchiæ Eccleſiaſticæ*; *Apologia Concilii Tridentini*, &c. It muſt not be forgot that this Doctor has ſome Sentiments concerning Original Sin, Free-Will, and Grace, that even ſome *Romiſh* Divines have diſapproved of, as being contrary to thoſe of St. *Auguſtin*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. le Mire in Elog. Belg. & de ſcript. Sæc.* 16. &c.

PIGHIUS (*Stephen*) a Learned Antiquary, born at *Campen*, a Town of *Over-yſſel*, in the *Low-Countries*. He liv'd eight Years at *Rome*, where he made a nice Enquiry into the Antiquities of that City. Upon his return into *Germany*, he was made ſecretary and Library-Keeper to Cardinal *Granvelle*, and afterwards Preceptor to *Charles* Prince of *Aulers*. He died in 1604, and was much eſteem'd for his Annals of *Rome*, which he wrote in Three Tomes. *Martin. Hanb. De Rerum Rom. Script.*

PIGNA (*John Baptiſta*) born at *Ferrara*, and living to 1570, was much eſteemed for his Learning. He wrote *The Hiſtory of the Houſe of Eſte*. *Quæſtionum Poeticarum Lib.* 12 *De Conſolatione L.b.* 3. *De Otio Carminum L.b.* 5. *Glitterorum. Il Principe*, &c. *Ricoli*, *Ghilini*, &c.

PIGNEROL, Lat. *Pinarolo*, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Italy* in *Piedmont*; with a ſtrong Citradel; it belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſerv'd as an Appennage to the youngeſt Sons of that Houſe; but the *French* have been Maſters of it ſince the year 1631, by a Secret treaty held at *Turin*, which was concluded on the 31ſt of *March*. Duke *Victor Amadeus* put it into the *French* King and his Succeſſors hands, with all its Appurtenances and Sovereignty, being the Town and Caſtle of *Pignerol*, *Riva*, *Baſſacombe*, *Bonaſco*, *the Higher*, &c. and the King, beſides *Alba* and the *Albeſan* which he gave up to him, paid alſo a Sum of Money in purſuance to the Treaty. The City of *Pignerol* is ſituated between the Mountains upon the River of *Chiſon* or *Cheſon*, there are in it ſeveral Churches and Religious Houſes. The Citradel is fortified both by Nature and Art, being built upon a Rock. The other Works alſo are admirable. It's 12 miles from *Turin* to the N. W. 19 from *Suſa* to the S. and 10 from *Saluces*. This Town was Reſtor'd in 1696, to the Duke of *Savoy*, but firſt Dismantl'd.

PIGNORIUS (*Laurence*) Prebend of *Bevagi* or *Bevagſe*, was of *Padua*, where he was born in 1571. He collected a curious Library, with a Cabinet of Medals and

other Curiosities. All the great Men of his time were his Friends, as Cardinal *Baronius*, the President *de Thou*, *Vossius*, *Heinsius*, and many others. *Dominico Molino* Procurator of S. *Mark*, had also a particular respect for *Pignorius*, for whom he erected a Tomb with an Epitaph upon it in S. *Lawrence* Church. We have several Works of his, as, *De servis & eorum apud veteres ministeriis*; *Mensæ Isiacæ, seu vetustissimæ Tabulæ æneæ sacris Ægyptiorum simulacris cælatæ explicatio, cum auctario de variis veterum hæreticorum amuletis, ex antiquis gemmis & sigillis*; *Magnæ deûm Matris & Attidis initia, ex vetustis monumentis Tornaci erutæ & explicatæ. Symbolarum Epistolicarum liber. Miscella Elogiorum, Acclamationum, Allocutionum, Epitaphiorum & Inscriptionum. Le Origine di Padoûa. L'Antenore. Commentaria in Alciatum*, &c. *Thomasini in Vit. Pignor.* &c.

PII the Name of the Knights instituted by Pope *Pius* IV. in 1560: he made a matter of five hundred and thirty five of them while he held the See, and would have them both at *Rome* and elsewhere, take place of the Knights of the Empire and *Malta*. Their business was to carry the Pope when he went abroad, they were called as well as all others, *The gilded Knights*; for that they wore gilded Swords and Spurs. The Pope conferr'd this Honour indifferently on Soldiers and Gownmen. They had the Title of *Count Palatines* with a Pension from the Pope, and the privilege to make Doctors in all Faculties, Publick Notaries, and to Legitimate Bastards. *Andrew Favin Theatre of Honour and Chivalry*.

PILATE (*Pontius*) Governour or President of *Judæa*, under the Emperor *Tiberius*, was he that condemned Christ. He afterwards exercised very great Severities upon the *Samaritans*, putting most of them to the Sword; but those that survived made their Complaints to *Vitellius* Governour of *Syria*, who accused *Pilate* before *Tiberius*. He arrived in the Year 37 at *Rome*, in the beginning of the Reign of *Caligula*, who sent him into Banishment. It's believed he killed himself near *Vienne* in *Dauphiny*, two Years after, out of despair. *Euseb. in Chron. Cassiodorus in Chron. Nicephorus lib.* 2. *Baronius in Annal. &c.*

PILAW, Lat. *Pilava*, a strong Fort in the Ducal *Prussia* at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koninsperg*, three *German* miles from that City to the W. taken by the *Swedes* in 1626, but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It has a very good Harbour belonging to it, and is 24 miles W. of *Koningsberg*.

PILSEN, Lat. *Pilsenum*, a City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, is situate upon the River *Misa*, eight or nine Leagues from *Prague*, and a little more from the Frontiers of the *Upper Palatinate*. It's a strong Place, was besieged by the *Hussites* in vain, but Count *Mansfelt* took it in 1618. It has a great Square, at which meet four or five fair Streets, and is Ornamented besides with two fine Churches. The *Misa* receives into it there below *Pilsen*, another small River, which makes the City seem to be in a kind of *Peninsula*. This Town was the last that yielded to the Imperialists in the *Palatinate* War, and was then betray'd for Money too by some of the Soldiers belonging to Count *Mansfelt*. *Pilsen* is 42 miles W. of *Prague*, and 48 E. of *Egra*.

PILSNO, a City of the *Higher Poland*, in the *Palatinate* of *Sandomiria*. It's the Capital of a small Country, and stands near unto the River *Vistula*. There is in it a fair Church, which has a set of Organs, famous throughout all *Poland*.

PIMBLE MERE, in the N. E. Parts of *Merionethshire*, is a great Pool of Water, that covers, at least, eightscore Acres of Ground; and such is the nature of it by common Fame, That no Land Flood can make it swell, but a high Wind raises its Water mightily. 'Tis observ'd also, That the River *Dee*, which enters it on the South side, and comes out again on the North, does not mix its Waters with it; for Proof whereof its alledged, That the Pool has no Salmons, which are very frequent in the River *Dee*; and that the Fish, call'd Guniad, bred in the Pool, is never seen in the River.

PIN (*Joseph le*) a famous Painter, Native of *Arpino*; his Father put him to those that Pope *Gregory* XIII. imployed to paint the Appartments of the *Vatican*. His Business was only to make clean their Pallets, and to mix their Colours. In the mean time, he had a great Desire to paint; but as he was fearful, being but 13 Years of Age, he durst not attempt it; however, one Day, taking Opportunity when he was alone, he painted some little Satyrs and other Figures upon a square Pillar; which, although they were but trials of Skill, they were found so well done, and with so much Spirit, that of all those that painted in the *Vatican* then, there were but few that could do better. Hereupon the Painters hid themselves one Day, to see who was the Author of these Pieces, and found it was *Joseph le Pin*, whereat they were much surpriz'd. The Pope coming to know him, granted to him and his Family, that which at *Rome* is called *The Part*, with a Pension of ten Crowns *per* Month, and ordered, That as long as he wrought in the *Vatican*, he should be paid a Crown in Gold every Day besides. He finished a great many Pictures, among which, the Battle fought between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*, is one of the finest pieces extant, because of the great many Figures a-foot and on Horseback, which are placed in different Postures, and in a *manner* that discovers a great deal of Genius and Exactness. When the Cardinal *Allobrandin* was sent Legate to *France* in 1600. *Joseph Pin*, who was one of his Retinue, presented the King with two Pictures. He drew several excellent Pieces for Pope *Paul* V. and *Urban* VIII. and died at *Rome*, *July* 3. in 1640. King *Lewis* XIII. honoured him with the Order of S. *Michael*.

PINDAR, a *Greek* Poet, who was called the Prince of *Lyricks*, was native of *Thebes*, and lived in the 76 *Olympiad* in the 280th year of *Rome* 3580 of the World, and about 474 before the *Christian Æra*. He had learnt the art of Poetry of *Lasus Hermiones*, and of a *Greek* Lady called *Myrtis*, who was well skill'd therein, and was the Mistress of *Corinna*. *Pindar* writ a great many Books, but we have none but the Odes he made for those that in his time won the Prize at the four Solemn Games of the *Grecks*, which were the *Olympick*, the *Isthmick*, the *Pythian*, and the *Nemean* Games. Authors do not agree as to the time of his death. *Greece* had so great a respect for this Poet, that those of his Family were always considered for his sake. This appear'd at the taking of *Thebes*, when *Alexander the Great*, who liv'd above 100 years after the death of this Poet, razing this City spared the House wherein he had formerly lived. *Eusseb. in Chron. Thomas Magister in vit. Pin. Suidas. Pliny*, &c.

PINDUS, a Mountain of *Epirus* or *Thessaly*. It stretcheth from E. to W. from the *Acroceraunian* Hills, now called *Capo della Chimera*, in *Albania* to the *Thermopylæ*, now *Bocca di Lupo*. In the midst of this course it brancheth out to the South, the *Parnassus* and *Helicon*; and for this reason it is, that the three Names are so often confounded by the Poets, who speak of that Mountain consecrated to the Muses, and of a River of that name.

PINEDA (*John*) a Jesuit, born of a Noble Family at *Seville* in *Spain*; He was a good Linguist, and made the Explaining of the Scriptures his chief Study; hath composed some Comments upon *Job* in two Volumes, upon *Ecclesiastes* also in two Volumes; *De Rebus Salomonis lib.* 8. *Prælectio sacra in Cantica Canticorum*; *Index expurgatorius Librorum*, &c. He died *January* 27 in the year 1637, aged 80. *Alegamb. Bibl. sacr. soc. Jes.*

PINGIAM, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xansi*; it's rich and large, and affirm'd to be the Capital of thirty others that are in the same Province.

PINGLO, a great Town in the Province of *Quangsi*, upon the River *Li*, in the Kingdom of *China*, 'tis the Capital of several other Towns. *Martin Martini*.

PINGON (*Philibert*) Baron of *Cusi*, *Sieur de Primiscelle* Historiographer and Grand Referendary of *Savoy*, and Master of Requests under *Emanuel Philibert* and *Carlo Emanuel* Dukes of *Savoy*, lived in the Sixteenth Age. He had a great deal of Learning, which he made use of in writing the History of *Savoy*. *Charles Emanuel* gave him the use of his Records and Library, and made him acquainted with the Titles of the Principal Monasteries in his Country. By order of this Duke he took a Journey into *Saxony* to find out the original of the House of *Savoy*. After his return he published his *Genealogical Tree*, entitled, *Arbor gentilitia Saxoniæ, Sabaudiæque Principum*, with short Elogies upon each Prince, wherein 'tis pretended he is much mistaken. His History of *Turin* by the Title of *Augusta Taurinorum*, contains several extraordinary things; and that which is the more considerable, is, That they are well attested and related with Circumstance and Particularity. He has also writ other things, and attempted to write in Latin the *Antiquities* of the *Allobroges* or the *General History of* Savoy, divided into 30 Books; and it is in Manuscript among the Archives of *Turin*. He died in that City, *April* 18, in the Year 1482, aged 57 Years, and 4 Months. *Guichenon, la Croix du Maine, &c.*

PINYTUS, Bishop of *Gnossus*, a City of *Crete*, was in esteem in the Second Age, about the Year 175. He writ to S. *Denys* of *Corinth*, a Treatise, which S. *Jerom* mentions.

PIO, the House of *Pio*, Princes of *Carpi*, has been illustrious in *Italy*, descending from the two *Manfredes Pii*, in the time of the Countess *Mathilda*. They were great Captains, and signaliz'd themselves notably upon several Occasions, having at first served the Emperor *Frederick* I. and afterwards put themselves into the Service of the Church. Their Descendants were Princes of *Carpi* till *Albert Pio*, who was in esteem in the last Age; although he had been Embassador for *Maximilian* I. and *Charles* V. yet this last dispossess'd him of all his Estate, and bestowed it upon the *Colonni*. *Lionel Pio*, Brother to *Albert*, making use afterwards of a favourable Conjuncture, recover'd part of it. This *Lionel* was Father to *Rodolphus*, whom Pope *Paul* III. made a Cardinal in 1536; in the mean time, *Albert*, laden with grief that he had lost all his Estate, with his Son, led a languishing Life at *Paris*, where he died of the

the Plague in 1536. He has left divers Works behind him; among the reſt, one againſt *Luther*, and another againſt *Eraſmus*; this laſt divided into twenty three Books, was printed at *Venice*, and at *Paris*, in the Year 1531. *John Genis Sepulveda* writ an *Apology* for him againſt the ſame *Eraſmus*, by the Title of *Autopologia pro Alberto Pio Comite Carpenſi in Eraſmum. Guichardin Hiſt. Le Mire in Auct. de Script. Eccl. Leander Alberti Deſcr. Ital. &c.*

PIOMBINO, Lat. *Plumbinum*, a City and Principality of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, between *Orbitella* and *Leghorn*. It's built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Populonia*, which is three miles from it, and hath its own Prince, who is of the Houſe of *Ludoviſi*. It ſtands forty four miles S. E. of *Leghorn*, and ſeventy two S. of *Florence*.

PIRCKIMER, *(Bilibaud)* born at *Newenburgh* in 1470. He ſtudied the Law in the Univerſities of *Padua* and *Pavia*, and upon his Return into *Germany*, run thro' the moſt conſiderable Offices in the City of *Nuremburg*: He was afterwards Counſeller and Embaſſador to the Emperor *Maximilian* Iſt and was much eſteem'd, and employ'd by *Charles* Vth. his Succeſſor; notwithſtanding theſe State Avocations, his Inclination lay for Learning and Study. His Works are publiſh'd by *Melchior Goldaſtus*, in Folio, at *Franckford*, in 1610. rang'd under the three Heads of, *Politica, Hiſtorica & Poetica*. He died in 1530. *Eraſmus in Epiſt. Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. Ritterhuſius in vit. Pirckim.* &c.

The PIRENEAN Mountains are thoſe which divide *France* from *Spain*, and which reach for a matter of 85 Leagues from *Port Vendres* in *Languedoc* as far as S. *Sebaſtian*. They have ſeveral Names, according to the Places they are adjacent to; as thus, They are called *Col de Pertus* between *Catalonia* and the County of *Rouſſillon*; in the ſame Quarter are alſo *Mont Lanigo, Col de la Prexa, Col de l' Argentiere & Port de Vielle*. Thoſe that are to be ſeen between *Gaſcony* and *Arragon* are *Montes Jacca & de Sainte Chriſtine*: In *Navarre*, *Mons d'Aldula* between *Pampelona* and *S. John Pied de Porc*. Some Authors have thought theſe Mountains extended as far as the Weſtern Ocean. *Strabo, lib.* 3. *Dion. lib.* 53. *Ortelius, Briet, Merula, Sanſon, Du Val*, &c.

PIREUS or PIRÆUS, a Port of *Athens* called now *Port de Setine* or *Porto Leone*, becauſe of a Marble Lion that ſtands upon the Sea-Shoar Ancient Authors often mention this famous Port, which *Themiſtocles* cauſed to be joined to the City by great Walls built by him in the 276 year of *Rome*, and which was afterwards ruin'd in 350, upon the taking of *Athens*.

PIRITHOUS, whom they make to be Son of *Ixion*, King of *Lapethæ*, having heard of the Valour of *Theſeus*, was deſirous to know it by his own Experience; and to that purpoſe robbed him of ſome Oxen, that he might thereby oblige him to come after him; *Theſeus* followed; but they conceiv'd ſo great an Eſteem the one for the other, that they remained very good Friends. *Pirithous* aſſiſted *Theſeus* when he took away *Helena*, and *Theſeus* ſerved him in taking away the Daughter of *Aidoneus*, King of the *Moloſſians*; but he could not compaſs his Ends, for that the King made him be torn by his Dog called *Cerberus*. *Plutarch in Theſeo, Ovid.* &c.

PIRN, a little a City of *Miſnia*, in higher *Saxony* in *Germany*, ſituated upon the *Elbe* near *Dreſden*, and within three Leagues of the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, famous for the Treaty of Peace concluded there in the year 1635, between the Emperor *Ferdinand* IId. and the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it belonged. It was there alſo that this laſt gave Refuge to the Proteſtants that were chaſed from *Bohemia* and *Auſtria* in 1628. This City was taken in 1640, by the *Swediſh* Army. *Apol. Fratr. contra Samuel Martin.*

PIROT, a Town in *Servia* taken by General *Piccolomini*, in 1689, after the two Battles of *Niſſa*, in which the *Turks* were beaten. It ſtands two days march from *Sophia* to the North. And was then fortified and garriſon'd by the *Germans*.

PISA, a City of *Tuſcany*, in *Italy*, being an Archbiſhop's-See, and having an Univerſity, is very ancient, and a conſiderable Place. Authors do not agree in reſpect of thoſe that built this City; but it's probable it might be ſome Colony come from *Piſa* in *Greece*, upon the River *Alpheus*. But however it be, this City is ſituated in a large Plain, fruitful in Corn, and in excellent Wines, where it is divided by the River *Arno*, which is paſſed there by three Bridges, with a very commodious Haven. *Piſa* has been ſubject to ſeveral Maſters. It was once a powerful Republick that made head againſt the Infidels, ſubdued the Iſlands of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, together with *Carthage*; and made it ſelf terrible over all the Mediterranean; but afterwards it came to loſe its Liberty. King *Charles* VIIIth. reſtored the ſame to it in the Expedition he made into *Italy* in 1594. But it was loſt again in 1609. The Grand Dukes of *Tuſcany* are become Maſters of it; and 'tis the Place where reſide the Knights of the Order of S. *Stephen* founded by *Coſmo de Medici* in 1561. They meet in the Church dedicated to the ſame Saint, which hath in it a great number of Spoils taken from the Enemies of the Chriſtian Faith. To ſay nothing of its Stair-caſe, Columns, and Statues, that are all of Marble, the Metropolitan Church, called the *Dome*, has ſeventy ſix Marble Pillars, its Gates of Caſt-metal, are reckoned to have been uſed in the Temple of *Solomon*. Its Steeple has ſeven Stories which look as if they would fall. Its Font and the Church-yard, called *Campo Santo*, are things worthy to be ſeen as well as the Palace, City-Hall, Univerſity, and Phyſick-Garden. This Univerſity was founded by *Laurence de Medici* in 1472. yet notwithſtanding theſe Advantages, it's but thinly peopled. The Territories of this City, called the *Piſan* or *Piſantine*, comprehends *Piſa, Leghorn*, and *Volterra*. Pope *Innocent* IId. aſſembled in 1134 the Prelates of *France, Germany*, and *Italy*, at *Piſa*, where the Anti-pope *Anacletus* was excommunicated. The ſecond Council held at *Piſa* was of greater Importance, ſo that ſome Authors place it among the number of the General ones. The Church of *Rome* was rent by a very long and dangerous Schiſm. The Cares of Princes and Prelates had been ineffectual to terminate it; ſo that they reſolved to make uſe of the more efficacious means, to the end they might unite them. An Aſſembly therefore was appointed to meet at *Savonna*, where *Gregory* XIIth. who held his See at *Rome*, and *Bennet* XIIIth. who reſided at *Avignon*, were to preſent themſelves; this laſt came there indeed, but as neither the one nor the other had good Deſigns, all their Intentions had no better Succeſs than the reſt; ſome Cardinals who obeyed both, and who met at *Leghorn* in 1408, propoſed ſeveral Expedients for the terminating of the Schiſm, and believed a General Council was the ſureſt and moſt reaſonable. They got leave of the *Florentines* to meet at *Piſa*; and the Council was ſummoned to meet there *March* 25th. 1409. In the mean time, the Princes and Parties concern'd were advertiſed thereof, and the Council begun the day appointed; where appeared twenty two Cardinals, and four Patriarchs, to wit, thoſe of *Alexandria, Antioch, Jeruſalem*, and *Grade*, in the States of *Venice*, twelve Archbiſhops, fourteen by Proxy, fourſcore Biſhops, and the Repreſentatives of an hundred and two more, fourſcore and ſeven Abbots; among whom were thoſe of *Cîteaux, Clairvaux, Grammond, Camaldoli, Volombroſa*, the Procurers of two hundred and two other Abbots, forty and one Priors, the Generals of the *Jacobins, Franciſcans, Carmelites*, and *Auguſtines*; that of the *Carthuſian* Order went to *Bennet* XIIIth. to bring him to an Accommodation; the Grand Maſter of *Rhodes* aſſiſted there alſo, with the General Prior of the Knights of the *Holy Sepulchre*, and the Repreſentative of the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order. Here came beſides the Deputies of the moſt famous Univerſities, thoſe of the Chapters of above an hundred Cathedral Churches and Metropolitans, above three hundred Doctors in Divinity and of the Civil-law; and laſtly, Embaſſadors from the Kings of *France, England, Portugal, Bohemia, Sicily, Poland*, and *Cyprus*; from the Dukes of *Burgundy, Brabant, Lorrain, Bavaria, Pomerania*; from the Marquis of *Brandenburg, Landgrave* of *Thuringia*, and almoſt all the Princes of *Germany*. The Kings of *Hungary, Swedeland, Denmark*, and *Norway*, were for *Gregory* XIIth. but they ſoon after forſook him, and adhered to this Council. The day of Meeting came, and after Diſcuſſions made in thirteen Seſſions, the Council gave their definitive Judgment, in the fourteenth held *June* 5th. declaring *Peter le Lune* (*Bennet* XIIIth.) and *Ange Coratio* (*Gregory* XIIth.) to be Shiſmaticks and Hereticks, and convicted of foul Play, for keeping up the Schiſm, and as ſuch, deprived them of their Pontificate, forbidding all Chriſtians to acknowledge them. On the 15th. of the ſame Month the Cardinals entered into the Conclave, which had been prepared in the Archbiſhop's Palace, and the keeping whereof was committed to *Philibert de Naillac*, Grand Maſter of *Rhodes*. There were then at *Piſa* four and twenty Cardinals; for that Cardinal *Frias*, a *Spaniard*, and Cardinal *Challant*, a *Savoyard*, having forſaken *Peter le Lune*, were a little before come to join the reſt. They choſe on the 29th. *Peter Philargi* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, who took the Name of *Alexander* V. upon him; and preſided at the Council the following Seſſion held *July* 11th. 1409. While theſe things were done, the King of *Sicily*, *Lewis* of *Anjou*, arriving at the Council, was there receiv'd in the Seſſion held *July* 27th. where the Pope confirmed the Right that Prince had to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and created him grand Standard-bearer of the Church, againſt *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples*. Some Cardinals diſſatisfied with Pope *Julius* IId. and favouring King *Lewis* XIIth. and the Emperor *Maximilian* I. aſſembled alſo a Council here in 1511. and transferred it to *Milan*, and afterwards to *Lyons*; but this Aſſembly came to nothing. The Emperor cauſed them to ſeparate, and the King diſapproved alſo of them, making known by his Embaſſadors ſent to *Rome*, that he had not taken the part of thoſe that were at *Piſa*, otherwiſe than to act againſt the Perſon of *Julius* IId. And that preſently after the Election of *Leo* Xth. he had adhered to the *Lateran* Council. *Piſa* ſtands upon

upon the River *Arno*, 4 miles from the Sea, 14 N. of *Leghorn*, 80 S. W. of *Lucca*, 53 W. of *Florence*, and 170 N. W. of *Rome*. It will not be improper to give an Account here of the Treaty concluded at *Piſa*, in 1664, between Pope *Alexander* VIIth. and *Lewis* XIVth. King of *France*, by the Miniſtry of Monſieur *Raſponi*, the Pope's Plenipotentiary, and Monſieur *Bourlemont*, Plenipotentiary for the French King. This Treaty is couch'd in fifteen Articles, by the Iſt. of which, the Difference betwixt the Pope and Duke of *Parma*, concerning the Territories of *Caſtro* and *Ronſiglione*, is adjuſted. The IId. relates to the Exceptions which the Duke of *Modena*, and the Houſe of *Eſte*, had againſt the Practice of the *Apoſtolique Chamber*. By the IIId. it was agreed, That Cardinal *Chigi* ſhould be ſent Legate into *France*, to make an Acknowledgment to the King in the Words following. *Sir, His Holineſs has been very much troubled at the Unfortunate Accidents which happen'd, and the Grounds of Diſcontent which have thence ariſen to your Majeſty, have given him the moſt ſenſible Diſſatisfaction he could poſſibly receive; aſſuring you, at the ſame time, that it was never his Holineſs's Intention to diſoblige either your Majeſty, or your Ambaſſador the Duke* de Crequi; *it being his Holineſſes deſire, that, for the future, there may be a mutual, friendly, and good Correſpondence between the Courts of* Rome *and* France, *&c.* This Article, and the moſt part of thoſe that follow, were drawn to make Satisfaction for an Affront put upon the Duke *de Crequi*, at *Rome*, in *Auguſt* 1662, by the *Corſican's* of the Pope's Guard, when that Duke was Embaſſador Extraordinary for the French King. By the IVth. Article, The Imperial Cardinal was oblig'd, in Perſon, to lay his Juſtification before the King, in a very humble manner. The Vth. imports, That Cardinal *Maldachini*, who had quitted *Rome* at the King's Inſtance, ſhould be recall'd by the Pope. The VIth. Article, oblig'd Signior *Dom Mario* to declare in Writing upon the Honour of a Gentleman, that he was not concern'd in that which happen'd at *Rome* on the 20th. of *Auguſt*, 1662. By the VIIth. and VIIIth. it was agreed, That when the *French* Embaſſador and Embaſſadreſs ſhould return to *Rome*, the Pope ſhould diſpatch ſome Perſon to meet their Excellencies, and inform 'em, How ſorry his *Holineſs* was, for that which happen'd *Auguſt* 20th. By the IXth. The Pope was to give particular and effectual Inſtructions to his Miniſters to regulate their Behaviour, in converſing with the *French* Embaſſador, and to give him the Reſpect due to the Repreſentative of ſo great a Prince, and the Eldeſt Son of the Church. The Xth. oblig'd his *Holineſs* to make void and annul all Proceſſes which had been made againſt the Duke *de Ceſarini*, and to make him Reparation for the Damag s he had ſuſtain'd By the XIth. All the Orders and Sentences iſſued out, and given upon the Occaſion of the Accident abovemention'd, againſt any Barons of *Rome*, ſhould be revers'd and declar d void. The XIIth. was, That the whole Nation of the *Corſicans*, ſhould be ever uncapable of ſerving as Soldiers, not only at *Rome*, but alſo in any part of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. By the XIIIth. A Pyramid was to be erected at *Rome* over againſt the Old *Corſican Corps de Gard*, with an Inſcription, containing the Subſtance of the Decree, made againſt the Nation of the *Corſicans*. The XIVth. was, That the King of *France* ſhould put the Pope and Apoſtolick See in Poſſeſſion of *Avignon*, and the County of *Venaiſſin*, and that his *Holineſs* ſhould, on his part, iſſue out all neceſſary Orders and Declarations to ſecure and indemnifie the Inhabitants of *Avignon*, and all the County from receiving any Trouble or Moleſtation upon the core of the Accident which happen'd in *Auguſt*, 1662. By the XVth it was concluded, That the Iſt and XIVth. Articles ſhould be executed immediately after the Pope's Legate had had his Audience at the *French* Court This Treaty was Sign'd upon *February* 12th. at *Piſa*, by the Plenipotentiaries above-mention'd, in 1664. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

PISA IRUS, the 26th *Caliph* or Succeſſor, of *Mahomet*, got upon the Throne after the Death of his Father *Coſdar*, who died in 958. *Mahomet* reigned then in *Perſia*, *Dabar*, in *Egypt*, and *Abdalla* at *Carvan* in *Barbary*, and ſeveral other *Caliphs* elſewhere. The Empire of the *Arabs* declining becauſe of its Diviſions. It was in this time that the *Turks* came out of *Scythia*, or *Sarmatia*, towards Mount *Caucaſus*, and ſettled a new Empire, which extended it ſelf into *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, by the Ruin of the Empire of the *Arabs* and that of *Conſtantinople*; they entred preſently into *Perſia*, whither *Mahomet* had invit d them to his Relief againſt *Piſaſirus*, whom they vanquiſhed under the Command of the brave *Tangrolipix*, then General. After this Victory, *Mahomet* endeavoured to d tain them in his Service, and ſeized upon the Paſs of *Araxes*, for to hinder them to return into their own Country, inſomuch that being not ſtrong enough to reſiſt him; they were conſtrained to retire into a Defart, thence to make Inroads upon the *Arabs* to have wherewith to ſubſiſt. *Mahomet*, deſirous to reduce them, ſent an Army of thirty thouſand Men againſt them; but raſhly engaging of them they were in one night defeated by the *Turks*, who were not above three thouſand. *Tangrolipix* having hereby got a great Booty of Horſes and Arms, lead the *Turks* into the open Country, and compleated an Army of forty thouſand Men of all ſorts, that joined with him, to live by Plunder and Rapine. Finding himſelf thus ſtrong, he marched againſt *Mahomet*, who came to meet him near unto *Albacan* with an Army of above fifty thouſand Men, and an hundred Elephants with Towers upon their Backs. The Battle was bloody; but at laſt *Mahomet* falling from his Horſe as he rode up and down to animate his Men, and being killed with the Fall, his Army ſurrendred themſelves to *Tangrolipix*, who took Poſſeſſion of that Empire. In the mean time, *Piſaſirus Caliph* of *Syria* endeavoured in vain to ſurprize the Town of *Edeſſa*. He pretended to ſend Preſents to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and under that Pretence ſtuff'd a thouſand Men in Panniers, carried by five hundred Camels, who went directly to that City. But the Governour underſtood the Stratagem, and ſo cut all their Throats. *Tangrolipix* having made himſelf entirely Maſter of *Perſia*, turned his Arms againſt the *Caliph* of *Syria*; and having vanquiſhed him in ſeveral Battles, killed him at laſt, and conquered alſo that Empire. 'Tis true, there were other *Caliphs* of *Babylon*, but their Authority reached only Matters of Religion. The *Turks*, who uſurped the Sovereign Power, embraced the Religion of *Mahomet*, and granted to the *Caliphs* the Quality of High-Prieſts of the *Law*. When the *Caliph* died, a *Cherif* ſucceeded him, that is, one of thoſe of the Race of *Mahomet*. *Piſaſirus* left a Son named *Elvir*, who fled into *Egypt*, where he reigned for ſome time. *Marmol. de l' Africa liv.* 2.

PISCATOR (*John*) a Proteſtant *German* Divine. He commented upon the *New Teſtament*, and died at *Strasburg* in 1546. Another of this Name was Profeſſor in Divinity, writ much upon the *Bible*, and died at *Herborn*, in the Earldom of *Naſſau*, in 1625.

PISISTRATUS, an *Athenian*, made himſelf Tyrant of his Country. He had been very ſerviceable in the taking of the Iſland of *Salamis*, which good Fortune raiſed his Courage ſo much, that he reſolved to mount higher, although he was of no Illuſtrious Extract. This Deſign took effect. He pretended he had been abuſed, and required a Guard of the *Athenians*, which was granted him. With this Succour he made himſelf Maſter of the Citradel of *Athens* in the 194th. year of *Rome*. Some time after he was driven out; but he found a way to poſſeſs himſelf of it again in 197. by the Aſſiduities of a Woman named *Phya*, whom he had dreſſed like *Minerva*. But he was expelled a ſecond time, and continued in Baniſhment for eleven years But having been re-inſtated the third time, he maintained himſelf in the Sovereign Power for eighteen years, and died in the 63d. *Olympiad*, about the 228th. year of *Rome*, leaving two Sons behind him, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who ſucceeded him. *Aulus Gellius* informs us, that *Piſiſtratus* had erected a Publick Library, which *Xerxes* afterwards carried into *Perſia*. *Aulus Gellius, lib. 6. & 17. Plutarch in Salone. Herodotus*, &c.

PISO (*L. Calpurnius*) ſurnamed *Frugi*, Tribune of the People, a *Roman* Conſul, and afterwards Cenſor, was in eſteem from about the 600 year of *Rome* until 640. during the time he was Tribune of the People under the Conſulſhip of *Cenſorinus* and *Manlius*. In the 605th. year of *Rome* he publiſhed a Law againſt Extortion, entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de pecuniis repetundis*. He was Conſul with *Poſthumius Albinus* in 606, during the ſecond *Punick* War; in 615 with *Popilius Lenas*; in 619 with *Fulvius Flaccus*; and in 621 with *Minutius Scævola*. He was afterwards Cenſor with *Metellus Balearicus*. His Merits raiſed him to theſe Imployments. He was a Lawyer, Orator, and Hiſtorian *Cicero in Bruto, lib.* 2. *de Offic.* &c.

PISO (*C. Calpurnius*) a *Roman*, was Conſul with M *Atilius Glabrio*, in the 687 of *Rome*. He was the Author of that Law entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de ambitu*. Another *L Calpurnius Piſo* was Conſul with *Cornelius Lentulus* in 753 of *Rome*, which was that of our Saviour's Nativity.

PISO (*Caius*) Author of the Conſpiracy againſt *Nero*, was of the Family of the *Calpurnians* ſo famous at *Rome*, who furniſhed the Republick with great Men. Having gained the Favour of the People by his Eloquence and Bounty, he attempted to put the Emperor *Nero* to Death, and to uſurp the Throne; but the number of the Conſpirators, among whom there were Senators, Knights, Soldiers, and Women alſo, ruined his Deſigns, for *Milichus*, the Freeman of *Scevinus*, that was one of the Conſpiracy, diſcovered it to the Emperor, who made a ſtrange butchery of all thoſe convicted of it. *Piſo* waited for Death in his own Houſe, when there came in a Company of young Soldiers, ſome of which opened the Veins in his Arms. At his Death he evidenced the Love he had for his Wife in a Diſcourſe full of Flattery which he ſent to *Nero*. *Tacitus Annal* 15

PISTOIA, upon the little River *Stella*, a City of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Florence*. It belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*; and is famous for the Defeat of *Catiline*; for the Factions of the *Blacks* and

Whites.

Whites, of the *Chancellors* and *Panzanices*, and for the Birth of Pope *Clement* IXth. Its Cathedral-Church being that of S. *James*, where the Altar is overlaid with Plates of Silver and with twenty Lamps of the ſame; that of *Humility*, wherein may be ſeen the Statues of *Leo* Xth. and *Clement* VIIth. that of *Coſmo* and *Alexander*; the Palace and other Buildings are very fine and uniform; inſomuch, that the *Italians* call it *Piſtoia la bena ſtrutta*. *Leander Alberti in Deſcr. Ital.*

PISTRES, or PISTES, the Place where King *Charles* the *Bald*, held a Council in 863 or 864, called *Concilium ad Piſtas*. We have four Chapters of it in the laſt Edition of the Councils. Some take *Piſtes* for a Place upon the *Seine*; and others would have it to be *Piſtres* upon the *Andela*, near *Pont de l' Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Dioceſs of *Rhoan*. See the *Geographical Table*, in the Edition of Councils.

PITANE, a Town of *Myſia*, in *Aſia Minor*, towards the *Ægæan* See. There was another of the ſame Name in *Troas*. And a third in *Laconia*, with a River of the ſame Name. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c.

PITHEAS, a Geographer of *Marſeilles*, lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, in 442 or 45 of *Rome*. He writ a Treatiſe *De Ambitu terræ*, quoted very often by the Ancients, and eſpecially by *Strabo*, who hath diſcovered many Miſtakes in him, as in that of ſaying, That beyond *Thule* there was neither Sea nor Land to be found, but a Body compoſed of thoſe two Elements. *Strabo*, *lib.* 2, 3, 4, & 7. *Pliny*, *lib.* 37. *c.* 2. *Voſſius*, &c.

PITHO, *Suada*, *Suadela*, was among the ancient *Greeks* the Goddeſs of Eloquence and Perſuaſion, becauſe that ſhe perſuaded the Minds of her Auditors: Wherefore the Ancients joined to the Image of *Venus* that of *Mercury*, the *Graces* and of the Goddeſs *Pitho*; for to intimate that the Felicity of Marriage, depended in a great meaſure, upon the Agreableneſs and Obligation of Language *Plutarch*, &c.

PITHOU or PITHEUS (*Peter*) Lord of *Savoyedic*, was Native of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, and very famous for his Learning and conſiderable Imployments. *Turnebus* and *Cujacius* were his Maſters whom he quickly equalled. He was at laſt made Councel to the Parliament of *Paris*, and King *Henry* IIId. made him his Attorny-General in the Chamber of Juſtice which he erected in *Guienne* in 1582. He afterwards laboured with much Zeal for the ſurrendring of *Paris* to King *Henry* IVth. He left it during the great Peſtilence there, and died at *Nogent* upon the *Seine*, *Novemb.* 1. 1596. on the ſame day he was born. We have a great many of his Works publiſhed, and which have juſtly procured him the Name of the *French Varro*, which ſome Writers have given him. *Joſias Mercerus* has writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of the Book concerning the Cuſtoms of *Troyes*, which is a Piece of *Pithou*'s compoſing. He had a Brother called *Francis Pithou*, that was Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris* alſo, and one of the Learnedeſt Men of his time. It was he who found the Manuſcript of the *Fables* of *Phædrus* which he ſent to his Brother, and who firſt publiſhed them. He died about 1621.

PITISCUS (*Bartholomew*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, born in *Sileſia*, *Auguſt* 24th. 1561. He was well skilled in the Sciences, and eſpecially the Mathematicks. His *Treatiſe of Triangles* was much eſteemed by *Tycho Brahe*. He writ ſeveral other Things; and died *July* 2d. 1613. aged 52.

PITSEUS or PITTS, an *Engliſhman*, born at *Southampton*, Son of *Henry Pitts*, and *Elizabeth Sanders*, Siſter to Dr. *Sanders*, who wrote ſo many Tracts. *Pitts* ſtudied a great while in *England*, and afterwards travel'd into *France*, where, after 2 years ſtay at *Rheims*, he renounc'd the Church of *England*; upon which he went to *Rome*, and ſtudied Philoſophy there ſeven years, where he likewiſe was made Prieſt. Upon his Return into *France* he was made Prebendary, and afterwards Dean of *Verdun*, and Confeſſor to *Antonetta*, Daughter of *Charles* IId Duke of *Lorrain*. He died in 1616, and wrote *De Illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*. *De Beatitudine*. *De Legibus*. *De Peregrinatione*, &c.

PITTACUS, one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, was Native of *Mitylene*, a City in the Iſle of *Lesbos*. On ſeveral Occaſions he gave Proofs of his Wiſdom and Knowledge. When the Inhabitants of *Mitylene* had War with the *Athenians*, *Pittacus* had the Command of the Army, who, that he might not hazard the Blood of his Fellow-Citizens, offered to fight ſingly with *Phrynon*, who was the General of his Enemies, and who had often won the Victory at the *Olympick Games*. The Challenge was accepted, and *Pittacus* caught him in a Net which he had hid under his Shield, and ſo overcame him. Afterwards the *Mitylenians* who had a great deal of Reſpect for *Pittacus* gave him the Sovereignty of their City, which he accepted for ſome time, but at laſt reſigned it. He compoſed ſix hundred Verſes containing the Laws which he left, and died aged 70, in the 52d. *Olympiad*, and 184 of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius in his Life*. *Strabo*, *lib.* 14. *Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PIVRI, or PLEVRA, a City of the *Griſons*, which was deſtroy'd in the beginning of 1618, by the Fall of a Mountain. There were in it eight Religious Houſes for Men and Women. It's ſaid there was but one Man that eſcaped this Misfortune. He was very far from the City, and yet he had his Legs bruiſed by the Violence of an impetuous Wind which daſhed him againſt the Rocks. It's obſerved alſo that this Mountain bellowed like a Bull the day before it fell; the Wind or ſome ſubterraneous Fires cauſing that extraordinary Noiſe. Now it's become a little Lake, which the Waters of the River of *Atera* form in the Rubbiſh of that fallen Mountain. In this City they made ſome Earthen Kettles or Pots which were much valued in *Italy*, becauſe they threw out any Poiſon which was put into them. *Dan. Hemerit. Helv. Deſcript.*

PIUS I. of that Name, born at *Aquileia*, ſucceeded Pope *Hyginus*, on the 15th. of *January* in 156. Ancient Authors do not agree as to this immediate Succeſſion, becauſe S. *Auguſtin* and *Optatus* ſay, That *Anicetus* was choſen after *Hyginus*; and that *Pius* ſucceeded the former. But *Irenæus*, who lived in that time, *Tertullian*, *Euſebius*, *Epiphanius*, and all the *Greeks* of the ſucceeding Ages, put *Pius* before *Anicetus*. However it be, he ordered the Celebration of *Eaſter*, the *Sunday* after the 14th. day of *March*, according to the Lunar Month. This Pope had the Honour to die a Martyr for *Chriſt*, *July* 11th. 165. after he had governed the Church nine years, five months, and twenty ſix days *Platina* adds, That he ordained, that every Convert from the *Cerinthian* Hereſie ſhould, at his Reception into the Church, be baptiz'd, and appointed a Puniſhment upon thoſe who were negligent in handling the Body and Blood of Chriſt. If thro' the Prieſts Careleſneſs any of the Cup had fallen upon the Ground, he was to undergo a Penance of forty days; if upon the Altar, three; if on the Altar-cloth, of four days; and ſo proportionably. He wrote againſt the *Montaniſts*, who with their two fanatick Prophetеſſes, *Priſcilla* and *Maximilla*, pretended that the Holy Ghoſt inſpir'd them with a Supplemental Revelation of which the Apoſtles knew nothing. *Genebrard lib.* 3. *Chron. Baronius in Annal. Ciaconius*, &c.

PIUS II. called before *Æneas Sylvius Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was born at *Corſignano*, a Town in the Territories of *Sienna*, on the 18th. Day of *October*, 1405. and that he might render the Place illuſtrious, he afterwards erected it into an Epiſcopal City, calling it *Pienza*, according to the Name of *Pius*. *Victoria de Fortiguera*, his Mother being big of him, dreamed ſhe ſhould be brought to Bed of a Mitred Child; as it was then the Cuſtom to degrade the Clerks by placing a Mitre of Paper upon their Heads; ſhe believed *Æneas* would be the Shame and Diſhonour of his Family; but the Conſequence manifeſted the contrary; he was at the Age of ſix and twenty at the Council of *Bale*, Secretary to *Dominico Capranico*, called the Cardinal of *Fermo*, becauſe he was Adminiſtrator of that Church, and afterwards ſerved ſome other Prelates in like manner, and alſo the Cardinal *Albergati*, who ſent him into *Scotland*. After his Return the Council of *Bale* honoured him with the Charges of Referendary, Abbreviator, Chancellor, General Agent, and ſent him ſeveral times to *Strasburg*, *Francfort*, *Conſtance*, *Savoy*, among the *Griſons*, and conferred upon him the Provoſtſhip of the Collegiate Church of S. *Laurence* in *Milan*. In the mean time he publiſhed ſome Work or other; and 'twas then that he compoſed thoſe Pieces which, being too favourable to the Council of *Bale*, and very Diſadvantageous to *Eugenius* IVth. were retracted by himſelf. Afterwards by a Bull, which is in the beginning of the Collection of his Works, he became after this Secretary to the Antipope *Felix* Vth and then to the Emperor *Frederick* IIId. who honoured him with the Poetical Crown, and imployed him in divers Embaſſies to *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Bohemia*, and elſewhere. Pope *Eugenius* IVth. whom he had treated ill in his Writings, took Notice of his Parts, and had an Eſteem for him. And *Nicholas* Vth. conferred upon him the Biſhoprick of *Trieſte*, which he quitted ſome time after for that of *Sienna*. The ſame Pope made uſe of him in the Quality of his *Nuncio* in *Auſtria*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, and *Sileſia*. He had good Succeſs in theſe various Imploys, eſpecially in the Diet which he cauſed to be called for the forming of a League againſt the *Turks* at *Ratiſbonne* and *Francfort*, where he delivered himſelf with wonderful Eloquence. It's true, That Project had not Effect; but it was not through the Fault of the *Nuncio*. The Death of *Nicholas* Vth. broke all the Meaſures that might have been taken in theſe Diets and that of *Neuſtadt*. *Calixtus* III. who was choſen after *Nicholas*, ſtopped the Biſhop of *Sienna* at *Rome*, who was deſirous to return again to the Empire, and made him Cardinal in 1456. That Pope dying the 6th. of *Auguſt* 1458. the Cardinal of *Sienna* was thirteen days after advanced to his Place, and took upon him the Name of *Pius* IId. Preſently after his Election, which he made known to King *Charles* VIIth. and the Univerſity of *Paris*, he applied himſelf to unite the Chriſtian Princes againſt the *Turks*. He ſummoned for that purpoſe an Aſſembly to meet at *Mantua*, which began *June* the

upon the River *Arno*, 4 miles from the Sea, 14 N. of *Leghorn*, 80 S. W. of *Lucca*, 53 W. of *Florence*, and 170 N. W. of *Rome*. It will not be improper to give an Account here of the Treaty concluded at *Piſa*, in 1664, between Pope *Alexander* VIIth. and *Lewis* XIVth. King of *France*, by the Miniſtry of Monſieur *Raſponi*, the Pope's Plenipotentiary, and Monſieur *Bourlemont*, Plenipotentiary for the French King. This Treaty is couch'd in fifteen Articles, by the Iſt. of which, the Difference betwixt the Pope and Duke of *Parma*, concerning the Territories of *Caſtro* and *Ronſiglione*, is adjuſted. The IId. relates to the Exceptions which the Duke of *Modena*, and the Houſe of *Eſte*, had againſt the Practice of the *Apoſtolique Chamber*. By the IIId. it was agreed, That Cardinal *Chigi* ſhould be ſent Legate into *France*, to make an Acknowledgment to the King in the Words following. *Sir, His Holineſs has been very much troubled at the Unfortunate Accidents which happen'd, and the Grounds of Diſcontent which have thence ariſen to your Majeſty, have given him the moſt ſenſible Diſſatisfaction he could poſſibly receive; aſſuring you, at the ſame time, that it was never his Holineſs's Intention to diſoblige either your Majeſty, or your Ambaſſador the Duke* de Crequi; *it being his Holineſſes deſire, that, for the future, there may be a mutual, friendly, and good Correſpondence between the Courts of* Rome *and* France, *&c.* This Article, and the moſt part of thoſe that follow, were drawn to make Satisfaction for an Affront put upon the Duke *de Crequi*, at *Rome*, in *Auguſt* 1662, by the *Corſican's* of the Pope's Guard, when that Duke was Embaſſador Extraordinary for the French King. By the IVth. Article, The Imperial Cardinal was oblig'd, in Perſon, to lay his Juſtification before the King, in a very humble manner. The Vth. imports, That Cardinal *Maldachini*, who had quitted *Rome* at the King's Inſtance, ſhould be recall'd by the Pope. The VIth. Article, oblig'd Signior *Dom Mario* to declare in Writing upon the Honour of a Gentleman, that he was not concern'd in that which happen'd at *Rome* on the 20th. of *Auguſt*, 1662. By the VIIth. and VIIIth. it was agreed, That when the *French* Embaſſador and Embaſſadreſs ſhould return to *Rome*, the Pope ſhould diſpatch ſome Perſon to meet their Excellencies, and inform 'em, How ſorry his *Holineſs* was, for that which happen'd *Auguſt* 20th. By the IXth. The Pope was to give particular and effectual Inſtructions to his Miniſters to regulate their Behaviour, in converſing with the *French* Embaſſador, and to give him the Reſpect due to the Repreſentative of ſo great a Prince, and the Eldeſt Son of the Church. The Xth. oblig'd his *Holineſs* to make void and annul all Proceſſes which had been made againſt the Duke *de Ceſarini*, and to make him Reparation for the Damag s he had ſuſtain'd By the XIth. All the Orders and Sentences iſſued out, and given upon the Occaſion of the Accident abovemention'd, againſt any Barons of *Rome*, ſhould be revers'd and declar d void. The XIIth. was, That the whole Nation of the *Corſicans*, ſhould be ever uncapable of ſerving as Soldiers, not only at *Rome*, but alſo in any part of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. By the XIIIth. A Piramid was to be erected at *Rome* over againſt the Old *Corſican Corps de Gard*, with an Inſcription, containing the Subſtance of the Decree, made againſt the Nation of the *Corſicans*. The XIVth. was, That the King of *France* ſhould put the Pope and Apoſtolick See in Poſſeſſion of *Avignon*, and the County of *Venaiſſin*, and that his *Holineſs* ſhould, on his part, iſſue out all neceſſary Orders and Declarations to ſecure and indemnifie the Inhabitants of *Avignon*, and all the County from receiving any Trouble or Moleſtation upon the core of the Accident which happen'd in *Auguſt*, 1662. By the XVth it was concluded, That the Iſt and XIVth. Articles ſhould be executed immediately after the Pope's Legate had had his Audience at the *French* Court This Treaty was Sign'd upon *February* 12th. at *Piſa*, by the Plenipotentiaries above-mention'd, in 1664. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

PISA IRUS, the 26th *Caliph* or Succeſſor, of *Mahomet*, got upon the Throne after the Death of his Father *Coſdar*, who died in 958. *Mahomet* reigned then in *Perſia*, *Dabar*, in *Egypt*, and *Abdalla* at *Carvan* in *Barbary*, and ſeveral other *Caliphs* elſewhere. The Empire of the *Arabs* declining becauſe of its Diviſions. It was in this time that the *Turks* came out of *Scythia*, or *Sarmatia*, towards Mount *Caucaſus*, and ſettled a new Empire, which extended it ſelf into *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, by the Ruin of the Empire of the *Arabs* and that of *Conſtantinople*; they entred preſently into *Perſia*, whither *Mahomet* had invir d them to his Relief againſt *Piſaſirus*, whom they vanquiſhed under the Command of the brave *Tangrolipix*, then General. After this Victory, *Mahomet* endeavoured to d tain them in his Service, and ſeized upon the Paſs of *Araxes*, for to hinder them to return into their own Country, inſomuch that being not ſtrong enough to reſiſt him; they were conſtrained to retire into a Defart, thence to make Inroads upon the *Arabs* to have wherewith to ſubſiſt. *Mahomet*, deſirous to reduce them, ſent an Army of thirty thouſand Men againſt them; but raſhly engaging of them they were in one night defeated by the *Turks*, who were not above three thouſand. *Tangrolipix* having hereby got a great Booty of Horſes and Arms, lead the *Turks* into the open Country, and compleated an Army of forty thouſand Men of all ſorts, that joined with him, to live by Plunder and Rapine. Finding himſelf thus ſtrong, he marched againſt *Mahomet*, who came to meet him near unto *Albacan* with an Army of above fifty thouſand Men, and an hundred Elephants with Towers upon their Backs. The Battle was bloody; but at laſt *Mahomet* falling from his Horſe as he rode up and down to animate his Men, and being killed with the Fall, his Army ſurrendred themſelves to *Tangrolipix*, who took Poſſeſſion of that Empire. In the mean time, *Piſaſirus Caliph* of *Syria* endeavoured in vain to ſurprize the Town of *Edeſſa*. He pretended to ſend Preſents to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and under that Pretence ſtuff'd a thouſand Men in Panniers, carried by five hundred Camels, who went directly to that City. But the Governour underſtood the Stratagem, and ſo cut all their Throats. *Tangrolipix* having made himſelf entirely Maſter of *Perſia*, turned his Arms againſt the *Caliph* of *Syria*; and having vanquiſhed him in ſeveral Battles, killed him at laſt, and conquered alſo that Empire. 'Tis true, there were other *Caliphs* of *Babylon*, but their Authority reached only Matters of Religion. The *Turks*, who uſurped the Sovereign Power, embraced the Religion of *Mahomet*, and granted to the *Caliphs* the Quality of High-Prieſts of the *Law*. When the *Caliph* died, a *Cherif* ſucceeded him, that is, one of thoſe of the Race of *Mahomet*. *Piſaſirus* left a Son named *Elvir*, who fled into *Egypt*, where he reigned for ſome time. *Marmol. de l' Africa liv. 2.*

PISCATOR (*John*) a Proteſtant *German* Divine. He commented upon the *New Teſtament*, and died at *Strasburg* in 1546. Another of this Name was Profeſſor in Divinity, writ much upon the *Bible*, and died at *Herborn*, in the Earldom of *Naſſau*, in 1625.

PISISTRATUS, an *Athenian*, made himſelf Tyrant of his Country. He had been very ſerviceable in the taking of the Iſland of *Salamis*, which good Fortune raiſed his Courage ſo much, that he reſolved to mount higher, although he was of no Illuſtrious Extract. This Deſign took effect. He pretended he had been abuſed, and required a Guard of the *Athenians*, which was granted him. With this Succour he made himſelf Maſter of the Cittadel of *Athens* in the 194th. year of *Rome*. Some time after he was driven out; but he found a way to poſſeſs himſelf of it again in 197. by the Aſſiduities of a Woman named *Phya*, whom he had dreſſed like *Minerva*. But he was expelled a ſecond time, and continued in Baniſhment for eleven years But having been re-inſtated the third time, he maintained himſelf in the Sovereign Power for eighteen years, and died in the 63d. *Olympiad*, about the 228th. year of *Rome*, leaving two Sons behind him, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who ſucceeded him. *Aulus Gellius* informs us, that *Piſiſtratus* had erected a Publick Library, which *Xerxes* afterwards carried into *Perſia*. *Aulus Gellius, lib. 6. & 17. Plutarch in Salone. Herodotus*, &c.

PISO (*L. Calpurnius*) ſurnamed *Frugi*, Tribune of the People, a *Roman* Conſul, and afterwards Cenſor, was in eſteem from about the 600 year of *Rome* until 640. during the time he was Tribune of the People under the Conſulſhip of *Cenſorinus* and *Manlius*. In the 605th year of *Rome* he publiſhed a Law againſt Extortion, entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de pecuniis repetundis*. He was Conſul with *Poſthumius Albinus* in 606, during the ſecond *Punick* War; in 615 with *Popilius Lenas*; in 619 with *Fulvius Flaccus*; and in 621 with *Minutius Scævola*. He was afterwards Cenſor with *Metellus Balearicus*. His Merits raiſed him to theſe Imployments. He was a Lawyer, Orator, and Hiſtorian *Cicero in Bruto, lib. 2. de Offic.* &c.

PISO (*C. Calpurnius*) a *Roman*, was Conſul with M *Atilius Glabrio*, in the 687 of *Rome*. He was the Author of that Law entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de ambitu*. Another *L. Calpurnius Piſo* was Conſul with *Cornelius Lentulus* in 753 of *Rome*, which was that of our Saviour's Nativity.

PISO (*Caius*) Author of the Conſpiracy againſt *Nero*, was of the Family of the *Calpurnians* ſo famous at *Rome*, who furniſhed the Republick with great Men. Having gained the Favour of the People by his Eloquence and Bounty, he attempted to put the Emperor *Nero* to Death, and to uſurp the Throne; but the number of the Conſpirators among whom there were Senators, Knights, Soldiers, and Women alſo, ruined his Deſigns, for *Milicus*, the Freeman of *Scevinus*, that was one of the Conſpiracy, diſcovered it to the Emperor, who made a ſtrange butchery of all thoſe convicted of it. *Piſo* waited for Death in his own Houſe, when there came in a Company of young Soldiers, ſome of which opened the Veins in his Arms. At his Death he evidenced the Love he had for his Wife in a Diſcourſe full of Flattery which he ſent to *Nero*. *Tacitus Annal.* 15

PISTOIA, upon the little River *Stella*, a City of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Florence*. It belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*; and is famous for the Defeat of *Catiline*; for the Factions of the *Blacks* and *Whites*,

Whites, of the *Chancellors* and *Panzanices*, and for the Birth of Pope *Clement* IXth. Its Cathedral-Church being that of S. *James*, where the Altar is overlaid with Plates of Silver and with twenty Lamps of the ſame; that of *Humility*, wherein may be ſeen the Statues of *Leo* Xth. and *Clement* VIIth. that of *Coſmo* and *Alexander*; the Palace and other Buildings are very fine and uniform; inſomuch, that the *Italians* call it *Piſtoia la bena ſtrutta*. *Leander Alberti in Deſcr. Ital.*

PISTRES, or PISTES, the Place where King *Charles* the *Bald*, held a Council in 863 or 864, called *Concilium ad Piſtas*. We have four Chapters of it in the laſt Edition of the Councils. Some take *Piſtes* for a Place upon the *Seine*; and others would have it to be *Piſtres* upon the *Andela*, near *Pont de l'Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Dioceſs of *Rhoan*. See the *Geographical Table*, in the Edition of Councils.

PITANE, a Town of *Myſia*, in *Aſia Minor*, towards the *Ægæan* See. There was another of the ſame Name in *Troas*. And a third in *Laconia*, with a River of the ſame Name. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c.

PITHEAS, a Geographer of *Marſeilles*, lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, in 442 or 45 of *Rome*. He writ a Treatiſe *De Ambitu terræ*, quoted very often by the Ancients, and eſpecially by *Strabo*, who hath diſcovered many Miſtakes in him, as in that of ſaying, That beyond *Thule* there was neither Sea nor Land to be found, but a Body compoſed of thoſe two Elements. *Strabo*, *lib.* 2, 3, 4, & 7. *Pliny*, *lib.* 37. *c.* 2. *Voſſius*, &c.

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PITHOU or PITHEUS (*Peter*) Lord of *Savoreaux*, was Native of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, and very famous for his Learning and conſiderable Imployments. *Turnebus* and *Cujacius* were his Maſters whom he quickly equalled. He was at laſt made Councel to the Parliament of *Paris*, and King *Henry* IIId. made him his Attorny-General in the Chamber of Juſtice which he erected in *Guienne* in 1582. He afterwards laboured with much Zeal for the ſurrendring of *Paris* to King *Henry* IVth. He left it during the great Peſtilence there, and died at *Nogent* upon the *Seine*, *Novemb.* 1. 1596. on the ſame day he was born. We have a great many of his Works publiſhed, and which have juſtly procured him the Name of the *French Varro*, which ſome Writers have given him. *Joſias Mercerus* has writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of the Book concerning the Cuſtoms of *Troyes*, which is a Piece of *Pithou*'s compoſing. He had a Brother called *Francis Pithou*, that was Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris* alſo, and one of the Learnedeſt Men of his time. It was he who found the Manuſcript of the *Fables* of *Phædrus* which he ſent to his Brother, and who firſt publiſhed them. He died about 1621.

PITISCUS (*Bartholomew*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, born in *Sileſia*, *Auguſt* 24th. 1561. He was well skilled in the Sciences, and eſpecially the Mathematicks. His *Treatiſe of Triangles* was much eſteemed by *Tycho Brahe*. He writ ſeveral other Things; and died *July* 2d. 1613. aged 52.

PITSEUS or PITTS, an *Engliſhman*, born at *Southampton*, Son of *Henry Pitts*, and *Elizabeth Sanders*, Siſter to Dr. *Sanders*, who wrote ſo many Tracts. *Pitts* ſtudied a great while in *England*, and afterwards travel'd into *France*, where, after 2 years ſtay at *Rheims*, he renounc'd the Church of *England*; upon which he went to *Rome*, and ſtudied Philoſophy there ſeven years, where he likewiſe was made Prieſt. Upon his Return into *France* he was made Prebendary, and afterwards Dean of *Verdun*, and Confeſſor to *Antoinetta*, Daughter of *Charles* IId Duke of *Lorrain*. He died in 1616, and wrote *De Illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*. *De Beatitudine*. *De Legibus*. *De Peregrinatione*, &c.

PITTACUS, one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, was Native of *Mitylene*, a City in the Iſle of *Lesbos*. On ſeveral Occaſions he gave Proofs of his Wiſdom and Knowledge. When the Inhabitants of *Mitylene* had War with the *Athenians*, *Pittacus* had the Command of the Army, who, that he might not hazard the Blood of his Fellow-Citizens, offered to fight ſingly with *Phrynon*, who was the General of his Enemies, and who had often won the Victory at the *Olympick Games*. The Challenge was accepted, and *Pittacus* caught him in a Net which he had hid under his Shield, and ſo overcame him. Afterwards the *Mitylenians* who had a great deal of Reſpect for *Pittacus* gave him the Sovereignty of their City, which he accepted for ſome time, but at laſt reſigned it. He compoſed ſix hundred Verſes containing the Laws which he left, and died aged 70, in the 52d. *Olympiad*, and 184 of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius in his Life*. *Strabo*, *lib.* 14. *Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PIVRI, or PLEVRA, a City of the *Griſons*, which was deſtroy'd in the beginning of 1618, by the Fall of a Mountain. There were in it eight Religious Houſes for Men and Women. It's ſaid there was but one Man that eſcaped this Misfortune. He was very far from the City, and yet he had his Legs bruiſed by the Violence of an impetuous Wind which daſhed him againſt the Rocks. It's obſerved alſo that this Mountain bellowed like a Bull the day before it fell; the Wind or ſome ſubterraneous Fires cauſing that extraordinary Noiſe. Now it's become a little Lake, which the Waters of the River of *Atera* form in the Rubbiſh of that fallen Mountain. In this City they made ſome Earthen Kettles or Pots which were much valued in *Italy*, becauſe they threw out any Poiſon which was put into them. *Dan. Hemerit. Helv. Deſcript.*

PIUS I. of that Name, born at *Aquileia*, ſucceeded Pope *Hyginus*, on the 15th. of *January* in 156. Ancient Authors do not agree as to this immediate Succeſſion, becauſe S. *Auguſtin* and *Optatus* ſay, That *Anicetus* was choſen after *Hyginus*; and that *Pius* ſucceeded the former. But *Irenæus*, who lived in that time, *Tertullian*, *Euſebius*, *Epiphanius*, and all the *Greeks* of the ſucceeding Ages, put *Pius* before *Anicetus*. However it be, he ordered the Celebration of *Eaſter*, the *Sunday* after the 14th. day of *March*, according to the Lunar Month. This Pope had the Honour to die a Martyr for *Chriſt*, *July* 11th. 165. after he had governed the Church nine years, five months, and twenty ſix days *Platina* adds, That he ordained, that every Convert from the *Cerinthian* Hereſie ſhould, at his Reception into the Church, be baptiz'd, and appointed a Puniſhment upon thoſe who were negligent in handling the Body and Blood of Chriſt. If thro' the Prieſts Careleſneſs any of the Cup had fallen upon the Ground, he was to undergo a Penance of forty days; if upon the Altar, three; if on the Altar-cloth, of four days; and ſo proportionably. He wrote againſt the *Montaniſts*, who with their two fanatick Prophetеſſes, *Priſcilla* and *Maximilla*, pretended that the Holy Ghoſt inſpir'd them with a Supplemental Revelation of which the Apoſtles knew nothing. *Genebrard lib.* 3. *Chron. Baronius in Annal. Ciaconius*, &c.

PIUS II. called before *Æneas Sylvius Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was born at *Corſignano*, a Town in the Territories of *Sienna*, on the 18th. Day of *October*, 1405. and that he might render the Place illuſtrious, he afterwards erected it into an Epiſcopal City, calling it *Pienza*, according to the Name of *Pius*. *Victoria de Fortiguera*, his Mother being big of him, dreamed ſhe ſhould be brought to Bed of a Mitred Child; as it was then the Cuſtom to degrade the Clerks by placing a Mitre of Paper upon their Heads; ſhe believed *Æneas* would be the Shame and Diſhonour of his Family; but the Conſequence manifeſted the contrary; he was at the Age of ſix and twenty at the Council of *Bale*, Secretary to *Dominico Capranico*, called the Cardinal of *Fermo*, becauſe he was Adminiſtrator of that Church, and afterwards ſerved ſome other Prelates in like manner, and alſo the Cardinal *Albergati*, who ſent him into *Scotland*. After his Return the Council of *Bale* honoured him with the Charges of Referendary, Abbreviator, Chancellor, General Agent, and ſent him ſeveral times to *Strasburg*, *Francfort*, *Conſtance*, *Savoy*, among the *Griſons*, and conferred upon him the Provoſtſhip of the Collegiate Church of S. *Laurence* in *Milan*. In the mean time he publiſhed ſome Work or other; and 'twas then that he compoſed thoſe Pieces which, being too favourable to the Council of *Bale*, and very Diſadvantageous to *Eugenius* IVth. were retracted by himſelf. Afterwards by a Bull, which is in the beginning of the Collection of his Works, he became after this Secretary to the Antipope *Felix* Vth and then to the Emperor *Frederick* IIId. who honoured him with the Poetical Crown, and imployed him in divers Embaſſies to *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Bohemia*, and elſewhere. Pope *Eugenius* IVth. whom he had treated ill in his Writings, took Notice of his Parts, and had an Eſteem for him. And *Nicholas* Vth. conferred upon him the Biſhoprick of *Trieſte*, which he quitted ſome time after for that of *Sienna*. The ſame Pope made uſe of him in the Quality of his *Nuncio* in *Auſtria*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, and *Sileſia*. He had good Succeſs in theſe various Imploys, eſpecially in the Diet which he cauſed to be called for the forming of a League againſt the *Turks* at *Ratiſbonne* and *Francfort*, where he delivered himſelf with wonderful Eloquence. It's true, That Project had not Effect; but it was not through the Fault of the *Nuncio*. The Death of *Nicholas* Vth. broke all the Meaſures, that might have been taken in theſe Diets and that of *Neuſtadt*. *Calixtus* III. who was choſen after *Nicholas*, ſtopped the Biſhop of *Sienna* at *Rome*, who was deſirous to return again to the Empire, and made him Cardinal in 1456. That Pope dying the 6th. of *Auguſt* 1458. the Cardinal of *Sienna* was thirteen days after advanced to his Place, and took upon him the Name of *Pius* IId. Preſently after his Election, which he made known to King *Charles* VIIth. and the Univerſity of *Paris*, he applied himſelf to unite the Chriſtian Princes againſt the *Turks*. He ſummoned for that purpoſe an Aſſembly to meet at *Mantua*, which began *June* the

the Ist. 1459. He had ſome Troops in his State, which he would have led himſelf; but he died at *Ancona*, whither he was come in order to embark, *Auguſt* 14th. 1464. aged 58 years, after he had reigned five years, eleven months, and twenty ſeven days. We have the Works of this Pope in one Volume, printed at *Bale*, in 1571. and his Life in the beginning of it. *Platina* adds, That he was a Perſonage of true Courage, ſingular Prudence, able to manage the moſt important Affairs; that he bore in his aſpect, Severity tempered with Good nature. In a word, he was one of the beſt, as well as the learnedſt Popes that wore the *Tiara* for many Ages before him. He left many Works and witty Sayings behind him. Here follow ſome of the latter, *viz.* That there were three Perſons in the Godhead, not proved to be ſo by Reaſon, but by conſidering who ſaid ſo. That to find out the Motion of the Stars, had more Pleaſure than Profit in it. That God's Friends enjoyed both this Life and that to come. That without Vertue, there was no true Joy. That as a covetous Man is never ſatisfied with Money, ſo a learned Man ſhould not be with Knowledge. That common Men ſhould eſteem Learning as Silver, Noblemen as Gold, and Princes as Jewels. That good Phyſicians did not ſeek the Money, but the Health of the Party diſeaſed. That thoſe Laws are Sacred which reſtrain Licentiouſneſs. That the Laws had power over the Commonalty, but were feeble to the Greater Ones. That great Controverſies are decided by the Sword, not by Laws. A Citizen ſhould look upon his Family as ſubject to the City, the City to his Country, his Country to the World, and the World to God. That the chief place with Kings was ſlippery. That as all Rivers run into the Sea, ſo do all Vices into the Court. That the Tongue of a Sycophant was a King's greateſt Plague. That a Prince who would truſt no body was good for nothing; and he that believed every body was no better. That it's neceſſary that he who governs many, ſhould himſelf be rul'd by many. He ſaid thoſe that went to Law were the Birds, the Court the Field, the Judge the Net, and the Lawyers the Fowlers. That Men ought to be preſented to Dignities, not Dignities to Men. That ill Phyſicians kill'd the Body, and ignorant Prieſts the Soul. That a wandring Monk was the Devil's Bond-ſlave. That there was great reaſon for prohibiting Prieſts to marry, but greater for allowing it again. That no Treaſure was preferrable to a faithful Friend. That he cheriſhes an Enemy who pardons his Son too often. That a covetous Man never pleaſes any body, but by his Death. That Mens faults are concealed by Liberality, and diſcovered by Avarice. That it was a ſlaviſh Vice to tell Lyes. That a Man ought to take as much Wine as would raiſe, and not overwhelm his Soul. That Luſt did ſully and ſtain every Age of Man, but quite extinguiſh Old Age. That a Noble Death was to be preferred to a diſhonourable Life in the Opinion of all Philoſophers. *John Anthony Campanus, John Aretin, Trithemius, Bellarmin, Genebrard, &c.*

PIUS III. called before *Francis Todeſchini*, was Siſter's-Son to *Pius* II. who permitted him to take upon him the Name of *Piccolomini*. He made him Archbiſhop of *Sienna* and a Cardinal. He had ſeveral Imploys till the Death of *Alexander* VIth when he was choſen Pope on the 22d. of *September*, in 1503. But he enjoyed not long the Papal Chair, dying of a Wound he had in his Leg, and with ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, the 18th of *October*, in the ſame Year, 26 Days after his Election, and ten after his being Crowned. It being generally imagin'd, that by Suggeſtion and Contrivance of *Pandolfo Petrovi*, the Tyrant of *Sienna*, ſome Poiſon was injected into the Wound. *Ciaconius Victorel & Du Cheſne in his Life.*

PIUS IV. a *Milaneſe*, called before *John Angelo Medicis*, or *Mediquin*, was born on *Eaſter*-day, 1499. It's not doubted but the Preferment of the Marquis *de Marignan*, his Brother, contributed much to his, but it was not done ſuddenly. He had the Place of Prothonotary in the time of *Clement* VIIth. and at the ſame time he inſinuated himſelf into the favour of the Cardinal *Farneſe*, who having been raiſed to the Popedom by the Name of *Paul* III. made uſe of him in divers Embaſſies, conferred upon him ſeveral Benefices, and created him at laſt Cardinal on the 8th. of *April*, 1549. *Julius* III. named him Legate of the Army againſt the Duke of *Parma*. *Paul* IV. did not treat him ſo kindly; but that hindered him not to be called *The Father of the Poor*, and *Protector of the Muſes*. So that at laſt his Merit raiſed him to the Papal Chair after the ſame *Paul* IV. It was obſerved that a Pigeon that came into the Hall of the Conclave, alighted upon the Chamber of the Cardinal *de Medicis*, which was looked upon as a Preſage of his future Promotion, and he was choſen the Night after *Chriſtmas*-day, 1559. It was noted by ſome as obſervable, that being born on *Eaſter*-day, he ſhould be choſen on *Chriſtmas*-day, and crowned on the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, which are the greateſt Feaſts in the Year. He pardoned the *Romans* who had committed many Diſorders in prejudice to the Memory of his Predeceſſor, and againſt the Inquiſition. But he was not ſo kind and obliging to the Nephews of Pope *Paul* IV. for he cauſed the Cardinal *Caraffa* to be ſtrangled in the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, by the hands of the common Executioner, and cut off the Head of the Prince *de Palliano*, his Brother, in the Priſon of the New Tower. He afterwards continued the Council of *Trent*, which was concluded in 1563. by the means of *Charles*, Nephew to that Pope. He died *December* 9. 1565. in the 67th. of his Age, having reigned as Pope five Years, eleven Months, and fifteen Days. It's affirmed, That the Fear which he had of loſing *Malta*, then beſieged by the *Turks*, contributed to his Death. The Continuator of *Platina* adds, That this Pope's Thoughts were not ſo much taken up with the Council, but being tranſported with a Spirit of Munificence, and Building, he could attend to raiſe and continue his Name by ſumptuons Structures, figuring to himſelf a Model of the ancient *Rome*, as if he intended to have it reſtor'd to its former Glory, he commanded the ancient Monuments to be conſerved, the Streets reſtored, and at his great Expence, the Aqueducts, which brought the Waters from far diſtant Places to the City, to be again repaired. It was he rebuilt the Baths of *Dioclefian*, upon Mount *Quirin*, converting them into a Church and Monaſtery which he perſonally conſecrated, and called them *Sancta Maria Angelorum*. He fortified the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, and repaired the Ruins of the Caſtle of *Civita Vecchia*, and made many other Structures for Convenience and Ornament of the City. Whilſt he was intent upon theſe Affairs, a certain Number of Villains deſigned to have murthered him, and for that purpoſe delivered him a Writing, the Contents whereof was a Perſuaſion to reſign up his Papal Authority into the Hands of ſuch a Perſon whom they ſhould deſcribe to him, for they pretended to have received a Revelation, and ſeen a Viſion, that the Succeſſor to the Pope ſhould be of an Angelical Spirit, elected by the common Conſent of all Chriſtendom, that he ſhould become the Univerſal Monarch, reform the Manners of Mankind, teach them to live up to the Perfection of human Life, and in ſhort, convert all Nations to the Chriſtian Faith. *Acolti*, one of the Gang, having delivered him this Paper, and being about to ſtrike the fatal Blow, his Heart failed him, upon which one of the Aſſaſſinates diſcovering the Conſpiracy, they were all ſeized and executed. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius, Du Cheſne in his Life, Sponde in Annal. Eccl. de Thou, &c.*

PIUS V. whoſe Name before was *Michael Chiſteri*, ſucceeded *Pius* IV. and was choſen on the 7th. of *January*, 1566. He was born at *Boſchi*, or *Boſqua*, a little Town in the Dioceſs of *Tortone*, and in the Dutchy of *Milan*, two or three Leagues from *Alexandria de la Paille*, on the 17th. of *January*, 1504. He was Profeſſor, Preacher, and Superior of the *Jacobin* Monks, afterwards Biſhop of *Sutri*, under *Paul* IV. who created him Cardinal, *March* 15. 1557. and Inquiſitor General of the Faith. He took upon him the Title of *Cardinal Alexandrino*, becauſe he was born in the Territories of *Alexandria*. Pope *Pius* IV. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Mondovi*, and was at laſt ſucceeded by him. Preſently after his Election to the Papacy, he applied himſelf to regulate his Houſe, to adorn the City of *Rome*, to expel lewd Livers out of it, to reform the Clergy, and make the Council of *Trent* to be obſerved. He did all he could againſt the Proteſtants, and the Turks. He ſent his Nuncio's, and acted by them againſt the firſt, and made uſe of his Arms againſt the latter; ſo that having joined them with thoſe of the King of *Spain* and the *Venetians*, they won the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, *October* 7, 1571, the Year before he had created *Coſmo de Medicis* Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, reſettled the *Caraffa*'s in their Eſtates, and abolithed the Order of the *Humiliati*. He died *May* 1, 1572, having been Pope 6 Years, 3 Months, and 24 Days. The Continuator of *Platina* adds, That he deſign'd to baniſh all the Courtezans from *Rome*, but being perſwaded by ſome Cardinals to Licenſe ſome to remain, he aſſign'd 'em a corner of the City, forbidding them to paſs through the great Streets, or to frequent any of the Churches except two or three appointed them. Out of his great Zeal againſt Proteſtants, he aſſiſted *Charles* IX. of *France* with an Army of 4400 Foot, and 900 Horſe, and licenſed him to ſell and alienate to the value of 150000 Crowns of yearly Revenue of the Church-Lands of his Kingdom, to carry on the War againſt his Proteſtant Subjects. He conferr'd on *Coſmo de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, the Title of *Great Duke of* Tuſcany, aſſiſted the Emperor with Money, and the *Venetians* with his Gallies againſt the *Turks*. He Excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth*, abſolving her Subjects from their Allegiance, forbidding them all to obey her or own her as their Sovereign; under the Penalty of the ſame Cenſure. *Camden* obſerves, that the greateſt part of the moderate ſort of Roman Catholicks diſlik'd this Bull, both becauſe it had omitted the uſual Forms of Law, in not being preceded by any Admonition; and likewiſe, becauſe they dreaded the Conſequences of it, as to their own Eaſe and Liberty, being perfectly undiſturb'd before, ſome of them enjoying the private Exerciſe of their Religion within their own Houſes, and others Communicating

with

with the Church of *England* without any Scruple of Conſcience: And many of theſe Roman Catholicks continu'd firm in their Obedience to the Queen, after the Publication of the Bull, having the Practice of Neighbouring Princes of their own Communion, (who took no Notice of the Cenſure, but kept on their uſual Correſpondence with the Queen) for their Example. Sir *Paul Ricaut* obſerves, That when this Pope Excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth*, he gave away her Crown to *Mary* Queen of Scots; and perſuaded *Philip* King of *Spain* to ſeize on the Effects of the Engliſh Merchants at *Antwerp*, and other Parts of the *Low-Countries*, and to aſſiſt the Roman Catholicks of *England* in any Attempts they ſhould be concern'd in againſt the Queen Thus we ſee, *ſays the Author above-mention'd*, how far a miſtaken Zeal may Tranſport good Men; which, tho' at the laſt Great Day it may plead for a Mitigation of the Crime, yet it can never come up to a full Juſtification. *Cambd. Eliz. Sir Paul Ricaut's continuat. of Platin. Du Cheſne Paprius Maſſon. Thomas Monrit, &c.*

PIZARRO (*Francis*) a *Spaniard*; who diſcovered and conquer'd *Peru*. Its affirm'd, that he was a Baſtard-child, left by his Mother at a Church-door, and, that afterwards having been acknowledged by Captain *Gonzalo Pizarro* for his Son, he kept his Swine in the Village of *Truxillo*; but happening to loſe one, and not daring to return to his Father, he fled to *Seville*, and from thence into the *Indies*; *Diego Almagro*, who join'd with him, bore the name of the Village he was born in, and was of ſo mean an Extract, that it could never be known who was his Father. *Sandoval* ſays pleaſantly, That he was own'd for a Prieſt, tho' he could neither write nor read; however it was, they entred into *Peru* in 1525, and having exerciſed upon the King *Atabalipa* and his Subjects, thoſe Cruelties that became Barbarians more than Chriſtians, they could not agree about the ſharing of the Booty. *Ferdinand*, *Pizarro*'s Brother, killed *Almagro*, and a Son of *Almagro*'s killed *Francis Pizarro*. *Gonzalo*, who was third Brother to this ſame, reveng'd his death, and became very inſolent in the Country, whither the Emperor *Charles* V. ſent the Lawyer *Peter Gaſca* about 1546. *Mariana l.* 26. *Thuanus l.* 1. *Sandoval*, the Life of *Charles* V. *&c.*

PLACENTIA, *Piacenza*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy* belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, with the Title of a Dutchy and Biſhoprick under *Bologna*. It's ſituated in a fruitful Plain within an hundred paces of the *Po*, and the Beauty of its Squares, Streets, Fountains, Edifices, Sacred and Secular, have perhaps cauſed it to merit the name it bears. This City is near five miles in circumference, and has above twenty thouſand Inhabitants. It's very Ancient, and was formerly a *Roman* Colony. *Amilcar* took it and burnt it; *Celius* afterwards, who maintain'd there the Siege againſt *Cinna* and *Marius*, not being able to prevent its being taken, and unwilling to fall into his Enemies hands, deſired *Petronius*, his Friend, to thruſt him through with his Sword, which he did, and executed afterwards the ſame thing upon him himſelf. The Princes of *Parma* of the Houſe of *Farneſe* are Maſters of it now, and have made it one of the ſtrongeſt places in *Italy* It hath given Birth to ſome great Men, and was the Country of Pope *Gregory* X. Its Territories called *Il ducato de Piacenza*, or *il Piacentino*, is conſiderable for its Towns, Pits of Salt-Water, and for ſome Copper and Iron Mines. *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, *Livy*, &c. cited by *Leander Alberti in deſc. Ital.* Pope *Urban* II. aſſembled in 1094 or 95 a Council at *Plaiſance* on the 4th of *March*, which happen'd to be the *Sunday* after *Mid-lent*. *Praxedes*, whom the Emperor *Henry* III. had rejected, made his complaints there; where was alſo debated the matter between *Philip* I. King of *France*, and *Bertrade*; methods to be taken to ſend Succors to *Alexis Comnenus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, diſtreſs'd by the *Saracens*, and things relating to Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. *Bertol* ſpeaks alſo of ſeveral Canons made there. *Innocent*, at his return into *France*, celebrated a Council there in 1132, wherein the Antipope *Anacletus* was excommunicated.

PLACENTIA, a City of *Spain* in old *Caſtile*, a Biſhop's See under *Toledo*. It's ſituated among the Mountains on a riſing Ground with a ſtrong Caſtle.

PLACENTIA, *Plaiſance*, a City of *France* in *Armagnac*; there is another of the ſame name in *Rouergue*; as alſo a Fortreſs in *New France* in North *America*

PLACENTIA, a City of *Portugal*, in *Eſtrema-Dura*, built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Deobriga*, in a very fruitful Plain.

PLACENTIUS (*Johannes Leo*) a *Dominican* Monk born at S. *Trudon*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age in 1536. He compoſed an Hiſtory of the Biſhops of *Tongres*, *Maeſtricht* and *Liege*, taken out of fabulous Memoirs, and ſeveral Poems; among the reſt, one called *De Porcorum pugna*, all the words whereof begin with the Letter P, the firſt Verſe thus;

Plaudite porcelli porcorum pigra propago

He imitated herein one called *Hucbaldus* a *Benedictine* Monk who lived in the time of *Charles the Bald*, and who preſented that Prince with a Poem beginning every word with the Letter C. *Jerom Willæus* printed theſe two Poems at *Louvain*.

PLACIADES (*Fulgentius*) liv'd in the Sixth Century. 'Tis ſaid, He was Biſhop of *Carthage*. He wrote Three Books of *Mythology*, Dedicated to a Prieſt, call'd *Citus*. They were Printed by *Conelin*, in 1599, together with *Hyginus*, *Julius Firmicus*, *Maternus*, and *Alvericus Philoſophus*, and other Mythologiſts. They were likewiſe Printed at *Augsburg*, with *Locherius*'s Notes.

PLACIDIA, was Daughter to the Emperor *Valentinian* III. and *Eudoxia*, who, that ſhe might be reveng'd on *Maximus*, invited *Genſerick* King of the *Vandals* to *Rome*, and that barbarous Prince carried her away in the year 455, together with the young *Eudoxia*, whom he married to his Son *Hunerick*, but *Placidia* was ſent back to *Conſtantinople*, and married there to the Senator *Anicius Olibrius*.

PLACIDIA (*Galla*) Daughter to *Theodoſius the Great* and Siſter to *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. She lived with the latter, Emperor of the Weſt, and when *Rome* was taken by *Alaricus* in 409, ſhe became that Prince's Captive according to *Oroſius*: Others affirm that ſhe was taken by *Athaulfus* his Succeſſor, who married her ſoon after. She knew ſo well, by the ſweetneſs of her Temper, how to manage her Husband's Mind, that ſhe diverted him from his purpoſe to deſtroy *Rome*; and, in ſhort, *Athaulfus* quitted *Italy*, and having been kill'd in 415, *Placidia* was ſent back to *Honorius*, who remarried her to *Conſtantius*, a Conſul and *Patrician* in 417. She quickly loſt this ſecond Husband whom her Brother had made his Aſſociate in the Empire in 421. She afterwards concern'd her ſelf for nothing more than to Educate her Son *Valentinian* III. She was a Princeſs of great Wit and Piety whoſe life was ſpent in various Misfortunes, and eſpecially during the minority of her Son. She died about 449, and was buried at *Ravenna*. A Medal of hers which remains, repreſents her bearing the name of Jeſus Chriſt upon her right Arm, with a Crown which is reached to him from Heaven. *Oroſius. Iſidorus in Chron. Olympiodorus apud Phot.*

PLANCUS (*Lucius Munatius*) of a very Ancient Family in *Rome*. It's believ'd that he built, or at leaſt repair'd the City of *Lyons*, being Proconſul in *Gaul* in the 711 of *Rome*. He was the year following Conſul with *M. Æmilius Lepidus*. *Plutarch in vita Annib.* &c.

PLANETS, are wandring Stars which have their proper motion from Weſt to Eaſt, and do not keep the ſame diſtance between one another as the fixed Stars do in the Firmament. Theſe Planets have each of them their *Orb*, that is, a Circle wherein they make their revolution. They are ſeven in number, to wit, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*. Later Aſtronomers have diſcovered nine other ſmall Celeſtial Bodies, which they reckon among the number of Planets, and call their *Guards*, becauſe they reſemble Officers that accompany and follow them. There are five of them that move about *Saturn* and four about *Jupiter*. *Jupiter*'s neareſt *Satellet* is of great uſe in the fixing of Longitudes, by obſerving when 'tis Eclips'd by the Shadow of *Jupiter*. It is likewiſe obſerv'd that *Saturn* has a large Ring about it, which does not touch the Star, but ſurrounds it in a manner, like the Horizon of a Globe. Of the ſeven Planets there is none but the *Sun* that is light of it ſelf, the other ſix borrow their light from it. The *Sun* is alſo the only one of the Planets that glitters like the fixed Stars; its colour appears yellow; *Saturn* is pale, and of a leaden colour; *Jupiter* inclining to azure; *Mars*, red; *Venus*, ſhining; *Mercury* ſparkling; and the *Moon*, white. The Sun, according to the Calculation of Aſtronomers is an hundred ſixty ſix times as big as the Earth; *Saturn* fourſcore and eleven times; *Jupiter* fourſcore and fifteen; *Mars* a little leſs, or, according to others, a little bigger than the Earth: *Venus* is about the bigneſs of the thirty eighth part of the Earth; *Mercury* is about two thouſand times leſs than the Earth; and the *Moon* forty times Some of our Moderns relying upon Obſervations made with Teleſcopes, have repreſented the Sun as having a great many Mountains which ſeem'd to vomit out Fire; but theſe Appearances are the effect of the Refractions which make it appear to us ſo, when 'tis near the Horizon; for when 'tis higher and free from Vapours it appears round, having almoſt no inequality. *Jupiter* is accompanied with four Guards or little Stars, whereof the greateſt makes its circuit in about ſeventeen days. The curious have alſo obſerved in *Jupiter* three Bands or Girdles, and two Spots or Blemiſhes *Mars* appears ſometimes Creſcent-wiſe, as if it imitated the different *Phaſes* of the *Moon*, according to the various ſituation of it in reſpect of the *Sun* and our Eye-ſight, wherein are alſo obſerved two Spots. *Venus* has the ſame appearance as *Mars*, according to its various ſituation *Mercury* is hard to be obſerv'd, for that it is much leſs than the Earth, and is not far diſtant from the *Sun*: In the mean time it is obſerv'd by Teleſcopes, That it appears oftentimes in the form of

a Crescent. The *Moon* seems to have an Humane Face, but this form does not hold when it is obsery'd with the Telescope, which represents its Body only with two inequalities, and the appearances of Mountains and Vallies, and also a great many fantastical and irregular Figures. Late observers discovered in it some perpendicular Concavity in the form of Pits. The *Moon* has no light of its own, but that is communicated to it by the *Sun*, which enlightens always one half of it, except when 'tis eclipsed and darkened by the shadow of the Earth, that interposes between it and the *Sun*. Several Astronomers say, That the *Sun* is distant from the Earth eleven hundred thousand Leagues; *Mercury* an hundred and sixty seven thousand; the *Moon* thirty five thousand Leagues; *Venus* sixty four thousand; *Mars* twelve hundred thousand; *Jupiter* eight Millions of Leagues; *Saturn* fourteen millions. Others make another Calculation, and say, That from the Center of the Earth to the Orb of the Moon is forty seven thousand two hundred and four Leagues; from the Earth to the *Sun*, one million six hundred and four thousand seven hundred and eleven Leagues. As to their Courses, the *Sun* finishes his in one year, or 365 days and 6 hours; the *Moon* in a Month, consisting of 29 or 30 days; *Mercury* in six Months, or thereabouts; *Venus* in a year and an half; *Mars* in two years; *Jupiter* in twelve years; and *Saturn* in thirty. *Boulanger* of the Sphere. *Bernier*, *Gascendus* &c.

PLANTAGENET, a Surname of the Royal Family of *England*, beginning with *Jeffery Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, Father of *Henry* II. and Extinct (in the Male Branch) in *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, who was beheaded by King *Henry* VII. upon Pretence of being in a Conspiracy with *Perkin Warbeck*. *Speed. Hist. Great Brit.*

PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE (*John*) Bishop of *Lodeve*, and Abbot of S. *Martin de Ruecourt*, in the Dioceses of *Beauvais*. He was of a Noble Family, and Educated a Calvinist, but afterwards turn'd Roman Catholick. He had made a considerable Progress in *Philosophy*, and the *Belles Lettres*, and afterwards applied himself to *Divinity*, and kept an intimate Correspondence with Monsieur *de Marca*. He died in 1651, and wrote *the History of the Bishops of* Lodeve *Planta vitis, seu Thesaurus Synonymicus, Hebraico-Chaldaico-Rabbinicus Florilegium Rabbinicum & Biblicum, &c.*

PLANTIN (*Christopher*) a famous Printer, was a Native of *Tours*, a Scholar and a Linguist, and made good use of his Acquirements, in several Prefaces which he himself composed for those excellent Works he printed. He retir'd to *Antwerp*, and was the first that brought Printing into it's true Lustre. He had an excellent Library, which he left to his Nephew *Balthazar Moret*, and died in 1589. Several Authors speak well of him.

PLANUDES (*Maximus*) a Monk of *Constantinople*, liv'd to the Year 1370. He made *a Collection of Epigrams*, in Seven Books, publish'd Æsop's *Fables*, and turn'd Ovid's *Metamorphosis* into Greek. He seem'd very inclinable to submit to the Authority of the Latin Church; at which, the Emperor being displeas'd, put him into Prison, to oblige him, by Dureis, to write against the Western Communion. *Planudes* undertook the *Argument*, but reason'd so faintly upon't, that Cardinal *Bessarion* was surpriz'd at the slender Performance, which made him believe, that *Planudes*'s Heart and his Hand did not go together. *Raphael. Volaterran. Lib.* 17 *Anthropol. Genebrard in Chron. Possevin in Appar. Sac Vossius de Hist. & Poetis Græcis. Joseph. Scaliger, &c.*

PLAON, or PLAOUT (*Peter de*) a Doctor of *Paris*, was in much esteem in the Fifteenth Age. In 1409 he assisted on behalf of that University, at the Council of *Pisa*; and in the Thirteenth Session he proved, by very solid Reasons, that the Church was above the Pope, and that *Peter de la Luna*, the Antipope, by the Name of *Benet* XIII. ought to be deprived of his Popedom; adding, That it was the Sentiments of the Universities of *Paris*, *Tholouse*, *Angers*, and *Orleans*. *Peter de Plaon* was imploy'd in other important Affairs in the time of the Schism. *Spond. A. C.* 1049. *N.* 11. *du Puy, Hist. du Schisme.*

La PLATA, a City and Province of South *America*, lies in 19 of S. Lat. 180 Leagues from *Cusco*, or as others say, 175, 150. The Country about it yields Wheat, Barly, Grapes, and Fruits in plenty. The Air is temperate, but enclining to cold. *Potosi* lies in the same Latitude 18 Leagues from it to the W. and is yet much colder and barren also. It is very populous, and has besides the Cathedral, several Monasteries. The Bishop's Revenue is 80000 Ducats. The old Kings of *Peru* imploy'd many People in this Dioceses in digging and refining Silver in a Mountain called *Porco* or *Porco*, from which was fetched that vast Treasure the *Spaniards* found in *Peru* when they conquer'd it: And *Pisaro* began to work these Mines again, but the discovery of the richer Veins of *Potosi* put a stop to these. The *Spaniards* are estimated at 800, the *Indians* at 60000; but this is to be understood of the Dioceses, and not of the City. *Laet. p.* 461.

La PLATA *Fluvius*, it was first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, sent for that end by *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*; and he it was that gave it the name of *Rio de la Plata*, in which he sailed more than six score Leagues. *Hackl T* 3. *p.* 9. *c* - This River gives name to a vast Government or Province bounded to the E. by the *Atlantick* Ocean, to the S. by *Magellanica*, to the W. by *Tucumana* and *Peru*, and to the N by *Brasilia*, 24 Degrees beyond the Line; Cape *Blank*, the most Southern Boundary lies in 32. This includes many great and fruitful Provinces, abounding with Corn, Wine, Sugar-Canes, Cattle encreased by its Fertility to a wonder, thirty Mares and seven Stone-Horses having multiplied in forty Years to that degree, that many of them had no Owners. The Governour of this Province is subject to the Vice-Roy of *Peru*. They have in it but one Bishop settled at *Buenos Ayres*. The River was first discovered in the Year 1515. The Finder of it perishing by the Treachery of the Inhabitants in 1526. *John Cabot* entred it next. In 1527 *Didacus Garcias*, a *Portugese*, arriv'd in this River, and found *Cabot* there, for he had settled some Colonies. In 1535 *Petro Mendoza* was sent to make a further Discovery of this vast River, and with him 800 Men, in eleven Ships he built at *Buenos Ayres*, and lost at first many of his Men by Famine. After this there was not much done, till the Year 1540, when *Alvarez Nunnez* fully discovered the River, and settled many *Spanish* Colonies here. *Garcias* and *Cabot* brought from hence the first Silver that came from *America* to *Spain*, and for that reason it was called *La Plata*. The Mouth is 32 Leagues over, and full of Islands. It is supposed to run 300 Leagues, and receives many Rivers from the *Andes*, and out of *Peru*.

PLATÆÆ, a City of *Bœotia*, famous for the Temple of *Jupiter liberator*. 'Twas near unto this City that *Pausanias* and *Aristides*, Generals of the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, defeated *Mardonius* General of the *Persians* in the 75th. *Olympiad*, and 275 Years after the building of *Rome*. The *Thebans* in the beginning of the War in the *Morea*, in the 323d. Year of *Rome*, surpriz'd *Plataæ*, which was their Ally, and had their Throats cut by the Inhabitants; but they reveng'd themselves afterwards, and ruin'd it in 381, three Years before the Battle of *Leuctræ*, as *Pausanias* says in his *Bœoticks*. It had formerly suffered the same Misfortune, having been taken by the *Lacedæmonians*. *Thucydides l.* 2. *Diodorus l.* 2. *Pausanias in Bœot. &c.*

PLATER (*Felix*) a Physician, born at *Basil* in 1536. He was in repute in the University of *Basle*, where he taught a long time, and died there in 1614, aged 78 Years. He left several Works behind him; as, *De corporis humani fabrica & usu*; *Observationum lib* 3. *de Febribus*; *de Alimentis*; *de Medicamentorum Compositione, &c. Melchior Adam in vit. Med Germ.*

LA PLATIERE, Mareschal of *France*. Vid. BOURDILLON.

PLATINA, of *Cremona*, an Historian, was born of mean Parents, and came to be raised by his merit. He came to *Rome* in the time of the Popedom of *Calixtus* II. and was in request there. The Cardinal *Bessarion* bestowed some Benefices upon him; but Pope *Paul* II. was not kind to him; for giving too easie a credit to the Accusations made against *Platina*, he kept him four Months in Prison; and that was the reason he did not love this Pope. *Sixtus* IV. shewed him favour, and entrusted him also with the care of the Library in the *Vatican*. He writ the lives of the Popes till *Paul* II. and dedicated the Book to *Sixtus* his Benefactor. He died of the Plague at *Rome*, in 1481, aged 60 Years. *Trithemius*, in his *History of Ecclesiastical Writers*, gives him this Character. He was (*says he*) a Man Learned in all Sciences, an excellent Philosopher, a celebrated Orator, and very remarkable for his Resolution and Constancy to his Principles. *James de Bergamo in Suppl. Chron. Volaterran Antr. l.* 21. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. l.* 19. *&c.*

PLATO, a Philosopher, chief of the *Academicks*, was Native of *Athens*, the Son of *Ariston*, born about the 325 year of *Rome* in the 87th. *Olympiad* It's said, That he applied himself at first to Painting, and afterwards became a Poet; but he was transported with the love of Philosophy, and applyed himself entirely to it He was at first the Disciple of *Cratylus* and *Hermogenes*, *Cratylus* follow'd the Opinion of *Heraclitus*, and *Hermogenes* that of *Parmenides*: Afterwards he apply'd himself to *Socrates*, and as he desired to profit by all the Learned Men of his time, he went to be Instructed by *Euclides* at *Megara*, by *Theodorus* the Mathematician at *Cyrene*, and lastly, by *Philolaus* and *Eurytus* both *Pythagoreans* in *Magna Græcia* or *Campagnia*. The same desire of being instructed in all good Literature made him take a Voyage to *Egypt*, there to conferr with the *Egyptian* Priests, and design'd to pass as far as the *Indies* to see the *Gymnosophists*, if the Wars in *Asia* had not broke his measures I'ts plain, that in *Egypt* he came to attain to the knowledge of the *Jewish* Religion, so that *Clemens Alexandrinus* in his first Book of *Stromata*, approves of the words of *Numenius* the *Pythagorean*, who called *Plato*, the *Athenian Moses*; and several of the Fathers have upon this occasion admir'd the conformity there was in many things between the Doctrine of *Plato* and the *Old Testament*

After

After his return to *Athens*, he taught there in the place call'd the *Academy* or *Academus*, from which his Disciples were called *Academicks*, and his Doctrine *Academick* Learning. His System was composed of what was best and finest out of three most excellent Wits of *Greece*; for as for Natural Philosophy and things that fell under the Senses he was for following *Heraclitus*. He had respect in his Logick, and all that depends upon pure reasoning, to *Pythagoras*; and for Moral Philosophy he confin'd himself to his Master *Socrates*. All his Philosophy was compris'd in ten Dialogues which he compos'd, where he express'd his own Sentiments in the person of *Socrates* and *Timæus*; and those of others in that of *Gorgias* and *Protagoras*. He believed there was but one God, Sovereign Creator of all things; but he allowed of other Deities, as Demons and Heroes. The first Fathers of the Church were almost all *Platonicks*, and made greater account of the Doctrine of the *Academy*, than of that of all other Philosophers. *Francis Patricius*, a famous Professor at *Rome* presented to Pope *Gregory* XIV. a Book of Universal Philosophy, whose Preface consisted of the praises of the Books of *Plato*, and the Characters given him by the first Fathers of the Church; as, S. *Justin*, *Clem. Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, *Cyril*, *Basil*, *Eusebius*, *Theodoret*, *Arnobius*, *Lactantius*, S. *Augustin*, S. *Ambrose*, and many others This learned Professor proceeded further upon this Subject in his *Peripatetical Discussions*, and in a Book intitled, *Aristotles Exotericus*, wherein he makes a comparison between the Opinions of *Plato* and those of *Aristotle*; the Parallel whereof shews clearly, That *Plato* had Sentiments more conform to Christianity, and that *Aristotle* had such Errors as might favour Hereticks. The Parallel he made was thus.

1. *Plato* affirms in several places, That there was but one God; *Aristotle* acknowledges a First Mover, but joined to him 56 other Gods, which gave motion to Celestial Bodies; so that he made a kind of an Anarchy or Polyarchy, that is, a World without Sovereigns, or governed by many Sovereigns.

2. *Plato* says, That God is a most simple Being; *Aristotle* gave him the name of *Animal* ζῶον.

3. *Plato* calls God the *Sovereign Wisdom*, who knows all things; *Aristotle* saith, He is ignorant of particular things.

4. According to *Plato*, God created the World, but according to *Aristotle*, the World is Eternal, and out of nothing nothing can be made.

5. According to *Plato*, God is above all Being, and all Essence; according to *Aristotle*, God is a Substance.

6 *Plato* saith, That God is above all that is Corporeal; *Aristotle* would have him confined to the *Primum Mobile*.

7. *Plato* affirms, That God governs the World and all its parts; but *Aristotle* maintains, That the World is govern'd by Nature and Chance.

8. *Plato* believed, there were Demons or pure Spirits; *Aristotle* says nothing of it.

9 According to the Opinion of *Plato*, God created the Soul of Man; according to *Aristotle*, The Soul is an Act of the Body; that is to say, drawn from Matter.

10. *Plato* saith, The Soul is immortal; *Aristotle* makes it die with the Body.

11. According to *Plato* Men rise again after their Death; according to *Aristotle*, it's impossible, *A privatione ad habitum non fit regressus*. You may see the rest in the Works of *Francis Patricius*, quoted before. S. *Augustin* in the Seventh Book of his Confessions protesteth the Books of the Philosophers were usefull to him, for to facilitate the understanding of some Orthodox Truths; and that he had found in some of them almost all the beginning of the Gospel of S. *John*. *Justin Martyr*, *Clem. Alexandrinus*, *Eusebius*, and many others, have also confess'd, That *Plato* had penetrated into the Mysteries of the Trinity. This great Philosopher died on the 7th day of the Month called by the *Greeks*, *Thargelion*, which answers to our *November*, aged 81 years compleat, being the day whereon he was born, in the 108th *Olympiad*, 406 of *Rome*, and about 347 or 48 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. *Diogenes Laertius* in his Life, *l.* 3. *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Plutarch*, *Justin*, *Euseb*. *Aug*. &c. *Cedrenus* says, That in 796 in the Reign of *Constantine* VI. and his Mother *Irene* an Ancient Sepulchre being opened, a Corps was found supposed to be *Plato*'s, having a Golden Plate at its Neck, importing, That Christ should be born of a Virgin, and that he believed in him; and foretelling the discovery of the Corps at that time, which afforded matter of Reflection to S. *Thomas* 2. *qu. art.* 2. *Paul. Diacon.* &c

PLAUTIAN, Governour of *Rome*, of a mean Extract, rais'd himself to a great Fortune under the Reign of the Emperor *Severus*, so that he married his Daughter to *Antoninus* the Emperor's Son. *Herodian* saith, He was a Man that was cruel and proud, and that 'twas a crime to look him in the Face. He persecuted the Christians with great fury about the year 203, and in 204. *Severus* caused him to be killed in his Palace; whether it was that *Plautian* had conspired against the Princes, or to be rid of a proud and insolent Man; he took the pretence of that evil design for it. He banished his Son and Daughter into the Isle of *Lipara*, where, after having endured a great deal of misery, they were put to death by the order of *Caracalla* their Brother-in-law. *Dion*, *Herodian*. *Spartian in Sever*.

PLAUTUS (*Marcus Accius*) an excellent Comick Latin Poet, was of *Sarsina* a City of *Umbria*; he was in great esteem at *Rome*, where he composed the greatest part of his Plays. It's said of him, That he fell to the way of Merchandizing, and having thereby lost all he had, he was oblig'd, in order to get a livelihood, to serve a Baker and grind in his Mill: but while he was imploy'd in this laborious work, he endeavoured to spare some hours wherein he applied himself to the writing of his Comedies, whereof we have but twenty left, though several others are attributed to him, which are lost. S. *Jerom* saith, he died in the 146th *Olympiad*, but it's more likely it might be in the 149 and the 570 of *Rome*, under the Consulship of *Publius Claudius Pulcher* and *Lucius Portius Licinius*, as we are informed by *Cicero*, *in Bruto lib.*

PLAWE, a Town in *Germany*, in the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, and Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It stands by a Lake of the same Name, 28 m. S. of *Gustrow*.

PLAWEN, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, situate on the River *Eister*, 3 m. N. of *Egra*, 54 S. E. of *Erfurt*, and 68 S. W. of *Dresden*.

PLAYS, Dedicated to *Apollo*, or *Ludi Apollinares*, of the Rise of which, *Livy* gives the following Account. There was found among the Writings of a certain South-sayer, call'd *Marcus*, Advice given to the Romans, to institute Solemn Plays, in Honour of *Apollo*, and upon their doing so, they were likely to have always the better of their Enemies. This Admonition made an Impression upon the Senate, who order'd the *Decem viri* to inspect the *Sibyls* Books, and upon their Report, order'd the Plays in Honour of *Apollo* should be managed according to the *Sibyls* Directions. At this Solemnity, there was an Ox and two Goats sacrific'd, the latter of which had their Horns gilt, and the People appear'd at the Ceremony, with a Crown upon their Heads. *Macrobius* relates, that the first time these Plays were Celebrated, the Romans receiv'd Advice that the Enemy was marching against them, upon which they immediately quitted the Theatre, drew up to the Enemy, and routed them by the Assistance of *Apollo*, who shot from the Sky a Cloud of Arrows upon the Aggressors; and this Victory was so quickly gain'd, that the Romans had time to return to *Rome* the same Day, and finish the Remainder of the Solemnity. This happen'd in the 542d. Year of *Rome*. At first there was no stated time appointed for these Plays, but afterwards 'twas fix'd upon the 6th of *July*. *Rosin. Ant. Rom. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 715. As to the manner of Celebrating these Roman Plays in General. The Ceremony began, by a Pompous Procession of the Images of the Gods, and the Statues of Eminent and Illustrious Persons. The Roman Ladies making the Tour of the *Circus* in their Coaches, which were sometimes drawn by Elephants. These Plays or Shews were many of them first instituted by the Kings of *Rome*, which the Consuls afterwards continu'd for the Diversion of the People, and to keep up a warlike Temper in 'em. At first, it was the Business of the *Ædiles* to furnish out and govern these Solemnities; but afterwards the Emperors took care of 'em, and defray'd the Charge. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 5.

PLAYS *Scenick*, or *Stage Plays* represented upon the Theatre, whose forepart they called *Scene*. There were four sorts of them, *Tragedy*, *Comedy*, *Satyr* and *Farce*. These Sports were seen first at *Rome An.* 389, after its building, where appear'd certain Morice-Dancers or Buffoons, who mounted the Stage to divert the people. In course of time Poets made it their study to render their Plays more taking with Men of Sense. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.*

PLAYS *Secular*, celebrated at *Rome* at the end of every Century of years, or thereabouts. *Valerius Publicola*, Consul, instituted them at first in the year of *Rome* 245; the second were Acted *An.* 305, the 3d 505, the 4th *An.* 608, and the 5th 737, in the time of the Emperor *Augustus*; the 6th. *An.* 800, under the Consulship of *Claudius* the Emperor; the 7th *An.* 841, under *Domitian*; the 8th. *An.* 957, under the Emperor *Septimius Severus* and *Antoninus Caracalla*, which was *An* 204 of the Christian account. We may observe, That the Emperor *Claudius* caused these Sports to be celebrated *An. Rom.* 800, without any regard to the number of years spent since the Sports celebrated by *Augustus*: But only with respect to the year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was the last of the Eighth Century of this City. So *Philip* the Emperor caused magnificent Sports to be made *An.* 1000. of this Foundation, which was the 247th year of Jesus Christ They celebrated these

Plays in Summer, in Harveſt time, and in the ſame Month almoſt that the *Greeks* celebrated their great *Olympick* Games. The Chriſtian Emperors hinder'd their continuation. *Zoſimus l.* 2. M. *Raiſſant* deſcrib'd them in *French* which deſcription, he took from *Meddailes* and from *Zoſimus*, printed at *Paris* in 1684.

PLAYS *Trojan*, Horſe-Racings and Exerciſes which the Youth of *Rome* uſed in the *Cirque*, under the conduct of a Captain whom they called the *Prince of young Men*. *Aſcanius* the Son of *Æneas* inſtituted theſe Games in *Italy*. Some believed that it was a kind of Tilting and that they fought in Chariots: But the greateſt part of our Authors aſſure us, That this was only an Exerciſe of young Gentlemen, who diſcover'd their Activity in the turnings and Counter marches of the Play. *Virgil Æneid.* 5. *Lazius de Rep. Rom. l.* 10.

PLAYS of the *Capitol*, or *Ludi Capitolini*, inſtituted in honour of *Jupiter*, becauſe he ſaved the Capitol when beſieged by the *Galli Senones An.* 364, after the foundation of *Rome*, *Camillus* having given the *Gauls* Battle, and defeated them, told the Senate how neceſſary a thing it was to offer ſome Thankſgiving to *Jupiter*, and for that end that it was fit to inſtitute ſome Sports, and to call them *Capitoline Sports*. The ſenate conſented, and Publiſhed an Order for the Celebration of theſe Sports, eſtabliſhing a College of Men, that ſhou'd regulate all the Ceremonies belonging to it. *Titus Livius l.* 5. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 18.

PLAYS, or *Capitoline Combats*, another ſort of Solemn Sports of Horſe-Racing, Wreſtling, and ſuch like Exerciſes, inſtituted by *Domitian* the Emperor in the Year after *Rome*'s Foundation 839, and of Jeſus Chriſt's Birth 86; in the honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. Here were Conſorts of Muſick manag'd by excellent Maſters, Rehearſals of Poems, and other Tryals of Wit, by the beſt Poets and Orators of the times, who vied with each other, and ſtrove for the Preference. Thoſe that were at the head of the Victory, had Branches of Palm, and Crowns dreſs'd up with Ribbons; but ſuch as came of only tolerably well, had nothing but Crowns and Palm branches, without any other Ornaments. *Tho. Godwin Antiq. Rom. l.* 2.

PLAYS of *Ceres*: Sports uſed by the *Romans*, in Honour to this Deity, the 12th. of *April*, within the *Circus Maximus*, after having celebrated the *Circenſian Sports*. They held eight Days, during which time, the *Roman* Ladies clad in white, repreſented *Ceres*, in ſearch of her Daughter *Proſerpina* with a Torch. The *Romans* were alſo clad in their white Robes, and attended theſe Ceremonies. There was alſo Horſe-Fighting, in lieu whereof the *Ædiles* afterwards ordered Fencing. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 14.

PLAYS of the *Cirque*, or *Ludi Circenſes*, ſo called, as being Exerciſes and Combats performed within the *Cirque*, or great Ring at *Rome*. They were formerly called *Roman Sports*, becauſe inſtituted by *Romulus*, firſt King of *Rome*. They were alſo called, *The Grand Sports*, becauſe celebrated at vaſt Charges and with magnificent Pomp. The firſt Exerciſe was by Boxing, or with *Ceſtis*, which were Gantlets Plated with Iron, or with Swords, Clubs, Launces, or Javelins. To which were added, Fencing, and fighting with wild Beaſts; but none but Slaves uſed the two laſt Sports. Wreſtling likewiſe was part of this firſt Exerciſe. The ſecond was Racing, which was perform'd in the Race-Ground, call'd *Stadium*, in Chariots. The third was Leaping, either upon level Ground, or from an Aſcent to a Deſcent, or the contrary. The fourth was playing with Quoits, Bows and Javelins, and all other ſorts of fighting at a diſtance. The fifth, Horſe-Racing The ſixth Chariot-Fighting (See FACTIONS.) The ſeventh was Sea-Fighting, wherein was repreſented a Sea-fight upon a great *Pool*, or *River*.

PLAYS of *Flora*, inſtituted by the *Romans* in favour of the Goddeſs *Flora* in the 580th year after *Rome* was built. They were celebrated firſt of all on the 28th of *April*; but afterwards the firſt of *May* was made choice of for this Feaſt. Debauched Women appeared here by day ſtark naked upon the Theatre, and ran at night round-about all the City with Links, dancing to the Trumpet, and Acting laſcivious Geſtures, accompanied by immodeſt Songs. *Cato* being one day at the Celebration of theſe Sports, the people durſt not ask, that the Women ſhould appear naked, which *Cato* perceiving, quitted the Theatre, to leave the people to the liberty of ſeeing them dance according to Cuſtom, and to prevent his ſeeing ſo infamous a ſpectacle; which touched the people ſo much, that after great applauſes to teſtifie their eſteem of this action of *Cato's*, they deſired that nothing ſhould be Acted for the future upon the Stage, but what was honeſt and decent. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 15.

PLAYS or *Funeral Sports* obſerved by the *Romans* in honour of the Dead, and to ſatisfy their Ghoſts. Theſe were Prizes fought by ſeveral Fencers who fought at the Funeral-Pile during the Funerals; and were introduced in lieu of Sacrifices, which were formerly made of the Slaves offered to the Ghoſts. It being thought fitter to condemn them to theſe Combats, the one againſt the other, than to murther them; molifying the cruelty of this Shew, by the liberty thereby given of defence, and the hope of life given to the Vanquiſhers. It was *Junius Brutus*, firſt Conſul of *Rome*, who firſt invented theſe ſorts of Sports, to honour his Father's Funeral. They uſed Comedies too, with ſuch exceſſive Expences, that *Tiberius* did forbid private perſons to undertake theſe Sports, or any who had not to the value of four hundred thouſand Seſterces. The Emperor *Claudius* order'd, that theſe Funeral Sports ſhould be celebrated yearly, within the *Circus*, and committed to the care of the *Ædiles*; but afterwards abhorr'd the Inhumanity of the thing: But private perſons held the Cuſtom down to the time of *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, who totally aboliſhed it about the year of Chriſt 500. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 24.

PLAYS of *Mars*, Sports which the *Romans* celebrated within the *Cirque* in honour of *Mars*, the 13th of *May*. They were alſo celebrated on the firſt of *Auguſt*, becauſe that was the day on which they dedicated the Temple of *Mars*. In theſe Solemnities they uſed Horſe-Racing, fighting with Beaſts, *&c.* The Hiſtorians obſerve, That *Germanicus* had kill'd 200 Lions in theſe Sports in the time of *Tiberius* the Emperor. *Roſin. l.* 5. *c.* 16.

PLAYS *Megaleſian*, Sports repreſented upon the Theatre at *Rome* in honour of *Cybele*; Mother to the Gods. The *Roman* Ladies danced before the Altar of this Goddeſs, and there they feaſted too, but frugally, and with modeſty. The Magiſtrates celebrated this Feaſt clad in their Robes of Purple, and the Slaves were not ſuffered to appear during theſe Ceremonies. The *Galli* being *Phrygian* Prieſts, went about the City leaping and dancing, and carried the Image of this Goddeſs. They call'd theſe Plays *Megaleſian*, from the Greek word μεγάλος, which ſignifies *Great*, becauſe they made them in honour of *Cybele* whom the Pagans called *The great Mother of the Gods*, or only *the great Mother*. *Roſin l.* 2. *c.* 13.

PLAYS *Neronian*, Common Combats and Solemn Plays which *Nero* the Emperor inſtituted *An.* 813, after *Rome* was built, which was *An. Chriſt.* 60, to be celebrated every five years; but this Emperor not being able to wait the expiration of five years, renewed theſe Sports in 816 of *Rome*, and the 63d of Chriſt. *Tacit. l.* 14 & 17.

PLAYS *Plebeian*, celebrated by the *Romans* in memory of the Peace which they made with the Senators, after having re-enter'd the City upon their return from the Mountain *Aventin*, whither they retir'd thence. Others ſay, That this was upon the firſt Reconciliation after their return from the holy Mount *An.* 261, after the Foundation of *Rome*. Others would have it, That theſe Sports were inſtituted in teſtimony of Publick Rejoycings, That the Kings were driven out of *Rome An.* 245, and that the people from thence dated their liberty; They made 'em within the *Cirque* three days together, and began the ſixteenth of *October*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 20.

PLAYS *Pyrrique*, Military Exerciſes, invented by *Pyrrhus*, Son of *Achilles*, or by one *Pyrricus*, of the City of *Cydon*, within the Iſle of *Creet*. The young Soldiers armed with nothing but Swords and Bucklers made of Box-tree, took ſeveral Turns in dancing, and made divers Motions, which repreſented the different Charges of Battalions. They likewiſe ſhewed by their Geſtures all the full Duties of Soldiers in War, how an Enemy ought to be attack'd, a Sword managed in Combat, a Dart thrown, and an Arrow ſhot. In the mean while, the Muſick animated the Soldiers, and cheer'd the Spectators by their Flutes. He, who preſided at theſe Sports, was a Perſon of Authority, who had power to chaſtiſe thoſe who failed in their Duty Sometimes the *Pyrriques* were in two Parties, the one of Men, and the other of Women, as is to be ſeen by this ancient Epigram;

In ſpatio Veneris ſimulantur prælia Martis,
Cum ſeſe adverſum ſexus uterque venit.
Famineam manibus nam confert Pyrrhica Claſſem,
Et velut in morem Militis arma movet:
Quæ tamen haud ullo Chalybis ſunt tecta rigore,
Sed ſolum reddunt buxea tela ſonum.

The young Lords and Children of Noblemen alſo did often divert themſelves at theſe Sports, which were called *Caſtrenſes*, becauſe often celebrated in the Camp or Fields, for the Exerciſe and Divertiſement of Soldiers. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 25. *Dempſter in Chron. Salmaſius.*

PLAYS *Pythian*, Publick Sports, inſtituted in Honour of *Apollo*, ſirnamed *Pythius*, becauſe he killed the Serpent *Python*. The Exerciſes were Running and Flinging the Quoit, Boxing and fighting at Sharps. Such as won the Prize, were crowned with Lawrels, and had ſome Fruit given them, which had been ſacrific'd before in the Temple to *Apollo*. *Ovid* ſays, That Oaken Branches were the firſt Crowns preſented to the Vanquiſhers; and *Pindar* tells

us,

ns, That after Lawrel Crowns, they came to give thoſe of Gold These Sports were celebrated in ſeveral Places; but thoſe of *Delphos* were the moſt ſolemn. It is ſaid, That *Apollo* himſelf inſtituted theſe Games ſeven Days after he killed the Serpent *Python*. *Peter Faber in Agoniſtic.*

PLAYS *Roman*, Ancient Sports celebrated by the *Romans* in honour of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*. They alſo called them *the Great Sports*, by reaſon of the great Pomp wherewith they were celebrated; or elſe becauſe they were in honour of the greateſt Gods. They were firſt celebrated in the *Cirque*. and afterwards on the Theatre, and therefore called *Ludi Circenſes*, and ſometimes *Scenick Plays*. They held three Days, and ſometimes longer. Vid. CIRCENSES. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l. 5. c. 19.*

PLECTRUDA, the Wife of *Pepin*, ſirnamed *the Fat*, or *Heriſtel, Mayor of the Palace*: She was a Woman of great Wit and Courage; after the death of her Husband, which happened in 714, ſhe govern'd the Kingdom in the Name of *Thibaut* her Grandſon; and fearing the Valour and Reſolution of *Charles Martel*, whom *Pepin* had by another Wife named *Alpaida*, ſhe cauſed him to be ſeized at *Cologne*; but the *French*, being uneaſie under the Government of a Woman, oppoſed her Party, choſe *Ragenfroy* Mayor of the Palace, and enter'd into an Alliance with *Radbod* Duke of *Friezland*. In the mean time, *Charles Martel* happily eſcaped out of Priſon, which nettled *Plectruda* moſt of any thing. It's not known in what Year ſhe died in, but ſhe was buried in the Church of *Notredame*, at *Cologne*. Some Authors will have her to be the Daughter of *Grimauld*, Duke of *Bavaria*. *Gregory de Tours in app. c.* 104 *&* 105. *Adovien. in Chron. Haymo du Tillet, &c.*

PLEIADES, a name which the Poets have given to ſeven Stars upon the Breaſt of the Sign *Taurus*, whom they have feigned to be the Daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*. They ſay that *Jupiter* placed them in the Heavens; their Names were *Alcione*, *Celeno*, *Electra*, *Maia*, *Aſterope*, *Merope*, and *Taigeta*. The Name of *Pleiades* was alſo given to ſeven Illuſtrious *Greek* Poets in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, who were *Theocritus*, *Callimachus*, *Lycophron*, *Nicander*, *Apollonius* of *Rhodes* or *Rhodius*, *Aratus* and *Homer the Younger*. Others put in this number *Æantides* and *Philicus* in the place of *Nicander* and *Callimachus*; but ſome have made the *Pleiades* to conſiſt of theſe following, to wit, *Homer the Younger*, *Soſitheus*, *Lycophron*, *Alexander*, *Philiſcus*, *Dionyſiades*, and *Æantides*; there are thoſe alſo that put *Soſiphanes* inſtead of *Dionyſiades*. As there is among the Stars of the Celeſtial *Pleiades*, one that is more obſcure than the reſt, *Lycophron*, according to the Opinion of ſome Criticks was of that rank amongſt the Poetick *Pleiades*. There were moreover a famous *Pleiades* of *French* Poets named by *Ronſard*, in the Reign of *Henry* IId. and *Charles* IXth. Kings of *France*, in imitation of the *Greek Pleiades*; thoſe that compoſed it were *Joachim du Bellay*, *Jodelle*, *Belleau*, *Ronſard*, *Dorat*, *Baif*, and *Pontus de Thiard*: They made afterwards a *Pleiades* of *Latin* Poets alſo, who render'd themſelves famous, eſpecially at *Paris*, in the XVIIth. Century; of this number were F. *Rapin*, F. *Commire*, and F. *de la Rue*, Jeſuits; M. *de Santeville*, Prebend of S. *Victor*, M. *Menage* an Abbot, M. *du Perier*, a Gentleman, and M. *Petit* a Doctor of Phyſick. Beſides theſe in *France*, there appear'd at *Rome*, under the Papacy of *Urban* VIIIth. and *Alexander* VIIth. in this ſame Age, a *Pleiades* of ſeven *Latin* Poets, whoſe Names are theſe, *Auguſtin Favoriti*, *Apollonius Florens*, *Natale Rondinini*, *Virginio Ceſarini*, Italians; *Ferdinand de Furſtemburg*, Biſhop of *Munſter*; *John Rotger Torck*, Germans; *Stephen Gradi*, a *Raguſian*; their Works were printed all together at *Rome* and *Antwerp* by order of Pope *Alexander* VIIth. and the care of M. *Furſtemberg*. This *Pleiades* has been called the *Roman* or *Alexandrian Pleiades*, becauſe of this Pope; not that they all lived in his Reign, for they did not all appear at the ſame time. Thoſe who would have it compos'd of Illuſtrious Poets, that were Contemporaries, take *Ceſarini* and *Apollonius* out of this *Pleiades*, and put in their room *Sidronius Hoſſchius* and *James Vallius*, both Jeſuits. *Borrichius diſſertat. ad Poet.* &c.

PLESKOW, a Province in *Muſcovy*, giving Title to a Duke, towards *Swickland* and *Poland*. It had formerly its particular Sovereigns till the year 1509, when *John Baſilowitz*, great Czar of *Muſcovy*, united it to his Dominions. Its Capital City is *Pleskow*, but called by the *Ruſſians Pleskowa*, and ſtands upon the River *Velki*. It's divided into four quarters, all ſurrounded with Walls. *Stephen* King of *Poland* beſieged it in 1581. *Guagnina* ſaith, That in 1500, *Walterus* a *Plettenburg*, the great Maſter of *Livonia* invaded *Ruſſia* with an Army of 12000 Men, and near this City fought the *Ruſſe*, who had about 130000 Men in his Army, and beat him, about 100000 falling in the Battle and Flight, the reſt enter'd *Pleskow* for their Safety. The *Ruſs* had only Bows and Arrows, and the great Maſter had Fire-Arms, and to this the great ſlaught rs is to be chiefly attributed. In 1569, *John Baſilowitz*, the moſt perfidious Tyrant that ever reign'd, deſigned the entire ruin of this City, but was in part prevented by the Submiſſion of the Citizens and a vaſt Sum of Money. In 1664 the Town was not of any great Circumference, but very convenient and pleaſant as being ſeated upon a fair River which riſes from a Lake about half a League from *Pleskow*. The *Ruſs* had here then a Governour, who commanded the Province, and ſhewed great Civility to the *Engliſh* Embaſſador. *Carliſle Amb. p.* 331.

PLESSIS MORNAY. Vid. MORNAY.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU, a Houſe that has deduced its Name and Original from the Land of *Pleſſis* in *Poictou*.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU (*Armand John du*) Cardinal of *Richelieu* and *Fronſac*, Biſhop of *Lucon*, &c. was third Son to *Francis du Pleſſis*, and born at *Paris*, *September* 5th. 1585. being of excellent Parts; he made ſuch progreſs in the Univerſity, that he acquired much Reputation. In his very Youth his Inclination carried him to great Things. At the Age of 22 he had the Addreſs to obtain a Diſpenſation to enjoy the Biſhoprick of *Lucon*: Pope *Paul* V. beſtowed it upon him, and he was conſecrated at *Rome* by the Cardinal *de Givri*, *April* 17th. 1607; returning afterwards into *France* he got Preferment at Court through the Favour of the Marchioneſs *de Guercheville*, firſt Lady of Honour to Queen *Mary de Medicis*, then Regent of the Kingdom; for he was made Grand Almoner to this Queen, and in a little time after had the charge of Secretary of State, with a Patent from the King which granted him the Precedency before the other Secretaries of State. In the mean time the death of Mareſchal *d' Ancre* having wrought a Change at Court, *Armand John du Pleſſis* retired to *Avignon* in 1618, and employed his time there in compoſing the Books of Controverſie we have of his, but the King recalled him to Court, and ſent him to *Angoulême*, whither the Duke of *Eſpernon* had brought the Queen, whom he inclined to an Accommodation, which was concluded in 1620. Theſe Services rendered him very acceptable to the King, ſo that he got for him a Cardinal's Cap of Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1622. He afterwards, in 1624 declared him chief Miniſter of State, and Preſident of his Councils, and confirmed him Grand-Maſter, Chief and Superintendant of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*. The Office of Admiral being ſuppreſs'd *October* 1626, the Iſle of *Rhee* was preſerved by his care, and *Rochel* alſo taken in 1628, ſtopping up the Haven by that famous Dike he ordered to be made there, which, as it were, bridled the Ocean in the very midſt of its Empire; after which, the King marching in Perſon to the Relief of the Duke of *Mantua* his Ally, the Cardinal accompanied him in the Expedition, and contributed not a little to the raiſing of the Siege of *Cazal* in 1629. The King's Return was of bad Conſequence to the *Hugonots*, for the Cardinal brought things to that paſs, that he obliged them to accept of the Treaty of Peace that had been concluded at *Alets*, *June* 27th. which contributed to the Ruin of that Party. Six months after, the Cardinal being conſtituted General of the Army in *Piemont*, took *Pignerol*, and ſuccoured a ſecond time the City of *Cazal*, beſieged by *Spinola*. The Court was then at *Lyons*, and the King ſick, to whom the Queen Mother, and other great Perſonages continually blamed the Cardinal's Conduct; ſo that they obliged him to promiſe that he would diſcard him. And, in ſhort, it was believed the thing was done when the Court returned to *Paris*; for the Cardinal was to go to *Pontoiſe*, and thence to *Havre-de-Grace*, which he made choice of for his Retreat. He was already looked upon as undone, and his Palace become forſaken and empty. And the King was to depart for *Verſailles*. But the Cardinal was not at all diſturbed in ſo nice a Conjuncture; but inſtead of going to the Place appointed for his Retirement, went directly to *Verſailles*. And being the beſt of any in the World acquainted with all the Windings of the King's Mind; he overthrew by his charming Expreſſions and powerful Reaſonings, what was thought to have been determined againſt him by the moſt effectual means imaginable. And this Journey called, *Le Journee des Dupes*, produced fatal Effects. The Cardinal mediated a Truce between the *Poles* and *Swedes*, in *January*, 1631. The King made him a Duke and Peer of *France* in *Auguſt* following, and conferred upon him the Government of *Bretany*. He contributed much to the reducing of ſeveral Places, as *Nancy*, *Arras*, *Perpignan*, *Sedan*; check'd the Progreſs of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and made the Duke of *Lorrain* repent his Breaking with *France*. He ſtirred up the *Catalonians* and *Portugueſe* to ſhake off the *Spaniſh* Yoke; and fomented the Civil-war in *England*. But falling at laſt ſick, he died in his Palace at *Paris*, *Tueſday*, 4th. of *December*, 1642. He was undoubtedly a Man of very great Abilities, but as ſome think, took too much Liberty in his Expedients. He built the College of the *Sorbonne* as it is at this day; and his Body was buried in the Church of the ſame. *Sponde. Dupleix.*

PLIMOUTH, Lat. *Plimuthum*, one of the beſt Ports in *England*. It lies in the moſt Weſtern parts of *Devonſhire*, upon the Borders of *Cornwal*, betwixt the *Tamer* and the

the *Pline*, the first of which severs the two Counties. But the last, as inconsiderable as it is, gives its Name to *Plimouth*, as being seated on the Mouth thereof. This Town, which was formerly inhabited by none but Fishermen, is now improved to that degree, that it's become equal to some of the best Cities in *England*, for which it's indebted to the Conveniency and Goodness of its Haven, which is now strongly fortified Seaward by a Fort built on S. *Nicholas Isle*, Landward by two Forts on the Haven, a Castle upon a Hill, and a Cittadel lately built on another Hill, by King *Charles* II. Besides all which, it has a Chain, for the Security of the Harbour in time of War. In short, It is one of the most principal Magazines in the Kingdom, and a Place of great Importance, not only for the Crown; but also for Merchants Ships, outward or homeward bound, to anchor in upon any Casualty. A Dock has been lately made here by his Majesty's Order, for the Building of Ships. And as for Honorary Titles, the first bestowed from this Place was that of an Earldom in King *Charles* IId. his Reign, who created *Charles Fitz Charles*, commonly called *Don Carlos*, one of his Natural Sons, Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Totness*, and Earl of *Plimouth*, in the Year 1675, who dying soon after at *Tangier*, the Title was by the said King conferred on *Thomas*, Lord *Windsor*, Grandfather of the Present Earl of *Plimouth*. Lastly, 'Twas from *Plimouth* that the famous Sir *Francis Drake* set sail, *Anno* 1577, for that Voyage in which he sailed round the World, in a Ship called *The Pelican*, in three years wanting three days. Out of this Port also *Charles* Lord *Howard*, Admiral of *England*, went to fight the *Spanish Armado*. It's 250 miles from *London*.

New-PLIMOUTH, a Town of *New-England*, in *America*, was the first Colony that settled in that Plantation in the year 1620, to the West of *Cape Cod*. It consisted at first but of nineteen Families, and was made up only of *Puritans*, who went thither for Liberty of Conscience.

PLIMTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Plimton* Hundred, in the South-west parts of *Devonshire*. It lies about four miles from *Plimouth* N. Eastward, one hundred and eighty from *London*.

PLINILLION, a vast high Hill, bordering upon *Cardigan* and *Montgomeryshires*, in *Wales*, out of which the *Severn*, *Wye* and *Rydal*, have their Rise.

PLINY (*C. Secundus*) surnamed the *Elder*, born at *Verona*, lived in the first Age, in the time of *Vespasian* and *Titus*; his Merit gained him the Favour of those Princes, who employed him on several Occasions; but he found time to compose his *Natural History* which we have in thirty seven Books. They contain many false things, affirmed for Truth upon the Relations of others. He writ besides, *The History of Nero*, *The Life of Pomponius Secundus*, *The Wars of Germany*, and other things which are lost. But the Irruption of Mount *Vesuvius* was fatal to him; for its affirmed, that the Fire was so great in the year 79, that after having ruined several Cities, and a vast Tract of Land, the Cinders thereof flew as far as *Africa*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, and that *Pliny* approaching too near to observe it was suffocated with the Smoke and Flames. The best Edition of *Pliny* was publish'd by *F. Hardouin*, at *Paris*, in five Volumes in *Quarto*, 1685. *Pliny the Young*, *lib.* 6. *ep.* 16. *Tacitus in Annal.* *S. Jerom in Chron.* *Onuphrius Com. in Fast.* &c.

PLINY (*C. Cæcilius Secundus*) surnamed *The Young*, was of *Como*, a Nephew to *Pliny* of *Verona*, and adopted by him for his Son, as himself witnesseth. He lived in the time of *Trajan*, in 106. and was Disciple to *Quintilian*. The Emperor had an Esteem for him, and raised him to the highest Charges, and indeed he justly merited it, as being one of the finest Wits of his Time. It was while he was Consul he pronounced in the Senate the *Panegyrick* of *Trajan*, which we look upon as his Master-piece. His *Epistles* also are full of Wit and Politeness, contained in ten Books; in one whereof we may see, that being Governor of *Bithynia*, he was ashamed to put the Christians to Death; and writ to *Trajan*, that after an exact Inquiry, he had found that those that bore that Name, were in their Sentiments more Religious than others, in their Words more Modest, and more Vertuous in their Lives; that they made profession of great Charity; that they abhorred Theft and Cheating; and that their Crime was but a strange Opinionativeness in their Superstition. *The Lives of Illustrious Men* is moreover attributed to *Pliny*; but it's affirmed, they are of *Aurelius Victor*'s composing. *Eusebius in Chron.*

PLISTANES, a *Greek* Philosopher, born at *Elis*, succeeded in the School of *Phedo*, and left the Care of it to *Menedemus*. *Diogenes Laertius in Phed. lib.* 2.

PLOCZKO or PLOSCO, Lat. *Plocum*, a Palatinate of *Poland*, that takes its Name from that of a considerable City situated upon the *Vistula*, with a Cittadel, and is a Bishop's-See under *Gnesna*.

PLOTINA, Wife to the Emperor *Trajanus*, illustrious for her Modesty and Goodness, understanding that the Provinces were overcharged with Impost and Taxes, acquainted *Trajan*, that it would be disadvantageous to the glory of his Empire. She also contributed much to *Adrian*'s Adoption, and he was not wanting in his Acknowment of it; having learnt at *Nismes*, in the year 122, in a time that he visited the Empire, that *Plotina* was dead, he erected a Temple, Palace, and Amphitheatre in honour of her, some Remains whereof may still be seen in that City. *Dion & Spartian in Adrian.* *Angelois Hist. Aug.*

PLOTINUS, a *Platonick* Philosopher, was born at *Lycopolis*, a City of *Egypt*, and lived in the third Age. He studied for twelve years under *Ammonius* a Christian Philosopher, and afterwards came to *Rome*, in the time of the Emperor *Philip*, in 245, where he taught, and his Scholars consisted of Christians as well as Heathens. He was of a fantastical Humour, would have built a City and call'd it *Plato*'s Town, where he design'd to oblige the Inhabitants to live up to the Rules of *Plato*'s Commonwealth, which the Emperor *Galienus* intended to incourage, but was dissuaded from it by his Council, as a thing ridiculous and impossible. *Plotinus* composed a Work in 54 Books, divided in *Enneads*. *Porphyrius* adds also, that he writ against the *Gnosticks*. He died in 270, aged 66 years. *Porphyrius in his Life.* *Julius Firmicus lib.* 1. *Astron. lib.* 3. *q.* 8.

PLURS, an *Italian* Prefecture belonging to the *Grisons*, by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1513. It takes its Name from the chief Town, once seated at the foot of the *Alps*, near *Chiaveme*, upon the River *Maira*, the chief of several Villages that lay in the same bottom, now nothing but a deep and bottomless Gulf, for on *April* 26th. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the Top of the Mountains overwhelmed it, and destroyed 1500 People, left no sign or ruin of a Town, but in place of it a great Lake, of about two miles in length. Dr. *Burnet* saith it had 2200 Inhabitants, and was nobly built by the rich Factors of *Milan*, who came hither to enjoy the Air and Freedom of the Place. He saith also, that they had Warning of the Earthquake before it happened by one who saw the Mountain cleaving, but they laughed at him, and would not believe him, so that he only escaped, his Daugher perishing with the rest.

PLUTARCH, of *Cheronea* a City of *Bœotia*, was a Philosopher, Historian and Orator, in great Esteem in the time of *Nerva* and *Trajan*. He studied under *Ammonius*, afterwards travelled into *Greece* and *Egpyt*, there to consult with the Learned, and in those several Journeys was very careful to take Particular Memoirs of whatever he met with that was curious. Then he came to *Rome*, and was esteemed by *Trajanus*, who honoured him with the Consular Dignity, according to *Suidas*; sent him into *Illyricum*, in the Quality of Intendant of the Province, and imployed him in divers Negotiations After which he returned into his own Country, where it's like he died; but what year it was we know not. S. *Jerom* saith, He lived till the Third of *Adrian*, which was the year 119. But if what *Plutarch* himself affirms in his *Table Discourse* be true, that he had been *Prætor* or *Archon* of *Cheronea*, he must have lived long after, perhaps till the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*. He writ *The Lives of the Illustrious Men of Greece and Rome*, and several other things, wherein he manifests the general Knowledge he had in all things; but 'tis observed that some of these Treatises are of the composing of another *Plutarch* called the *Younger*. Besides which, there has been also another that was Secretary to, and afterwards Author of the Life of the Emperor *Justinian*. *John Rualdus in vita Plutar.* *Photius Cod.* 245, 259, & 269. *Vossius lib.* 2. *de Hist. Græc. c.* 10.

PLUTO, the Son of *Saturn*, and Brother to *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, had Hell for his Share, as his Brothers had Heaven and the Sea. He is represented in a Chariot drawn by four Black Horses, and having a Bunch of Keys in his Hand, intimating that the Key of Death was in his Custody, and that the Horses ran through the four Ages of Men. The Poets have also feigned that he ravished *Proserpina*, the Daughter of *Ceres*. 'Tis thought that *Pluto* was the first that invented Funeral Solemnities, which gave occasion to say, he was the God of Hell. Others confound him with *Plutus*, the God of Riches. He has been otherwise called *Hades*, that is, *Death*: Vid. AIDONEUS. He was believed to be the God of Riches; from whence he took his Name of *Pluto*, because he had Mines in *Epirus* whereat he wrought; and hence the Poets place Hell under the Earth

PLUTUS, *The God of Riches*, coming from the Greek word Πλοῦτος. The Poets say he comes towards one Lame, but at his Departure has Wings; intimating thereby the difficulty that is found in gathering of Wealth, and how soon many times it's lost again. They represented him also Blind; because, say they, he confers upon the basest his Treasure, and leaves the most meritorious destitute. *Ross Mystagog. Poetic.*

PLUVINEL (*Antony*) a Gentleman of *Dauphine* He it was who in *France* first open'd for the Nobility those Schools of Civility and Exercise called by the Name of Academies, which he fetched from *Italy*. They were founded by him in the Reign of *Henry* IVth. And he taught

taught *Lewis* XIIIth to ride. He has writ a Book of the Inſtructions he gave, and died *Auguſt* 24th. in the year 1620. *Charier Hiſt. Abbreg. di Dauphiné.*

P O, Lat. *Padus, Eridanus*, a River in *Italy*, famous for the Fall of *Phaeton*, that runs from Weſt to Eaſt, ariſing from the *Alps*, in Mount *Viſa*, that lies between *Dauphine* and the Marquiſate of *Saluces*. It paſſeth near to the ſaid City of *Saluces*; thence to *Carmagnole*, *Turin*, and the Territories of the Duke of *Savoy*, where it receives into it ſeveral ſmall Rivers; from thence it runs and watereth *Montferrat*, the *Milaneſe*; and paſſing by *Cazal* towards *Valence* and *Pavia*, thence goes to *Placenza*, *Cremona*, to the Countries of the Dukes of *Parma* and *Mantua*; and afterwards through the Lands of the Church, into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*; where it's divided into two Branches, which are again ſub-divided into ſeveral other Branches, and diſcharge themſelves almoſt all into the Gulph of *Venice* This River receiveth into it the *Adda*, the *Teſin*, &c. and is very dangerous in reſpect of its Inundations, notwithſtanding the Dikes made to keep it in. It receives about thirty other Rivers from the *Alps* and *Appennine*, and being much the greateſt River in *Italy*, and highly magnified by the Latin Poets, who compare it with the *Nile* and *Danube*, call it the King of Rivers, and the greateſt in the World. It is indeed a very noble River, and the Conſtellation *Eridanus* takes it's Name from it; but there are a great many greater Streams in *Europe*. Its principal Branches are, *Il Po grando, Il Po di Ariano, Il Po di Valana, & Il Po a' Argenta. Strabo, lib.* 5. *Pliny, lib.* 3. *c.* 16. *Solin. Polyb.* &c quoted by *Leander Alberti Deſc Ital.*

P O C K L I N G T O N, a Market Town of *Harthill* Wapentake, in the Eaſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*.

P O C U T I A, a little Province in *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, towards *Moldavia*, and *Tranſilvania*, having no Towns of Conſequence in it.

P O D I E B R A C K or P O G G E B R A C H *(George)* was Governour of *Bohemia*, for young King *Uladiſlaus*, Poſthumous Son to *Albert* of *Auſtria*, and made himſelf to be declared King in 1458. He won a Battle from the *Moravians*, and got himſelf to be crowned in 1461. But his Inclination to the *Huſſites* loſt him the Kingdom. The Popes were his Enemies, and his Subjects took Arms againſt him, and invited *Matthias Corvinus* to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown, whom he was too weak to reſiſt. He died afterwards of a Dropſie, the 22d. of *March*, in the Year 1461. *Cochleus Hiſt. de Huſſit. lib.* 12. *Michovius lib.* 4. *Dubrav. lib.* 30, 31. *Hiſt. Bohem.* &c.

P O D L A S S I A, a Province of *Poland*, called by them *Podlaske*, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Volhinia*, on the North by *Lithuania*, on the Weſt by *Maſſovia*, and on the South by *Ruſſia Nigra* It was united to the Kingdom of *Poland* in 1569. It belonged formerly to *Lithuania*, and was diſmembred from it. The principal Place in it is *Bielsko*. It is called *Podelaſſia*. Next *Bielks* are *Tycokzyn* and *Auguſtow*, two ſtrong Places. The other Towns are *Brausko; Suras, Kuyſſyn, Narew, Waſilkow* and *Auguſtow*

P O D O L I A, a great Province of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, between *Moldavia*, *Black-Ruſſia*, and *Volhinia*. It's uſually divided into the *Higher-Podolia*, that lies to the Weſt, wherein are the Cities of *Bar* and *Kaminieck*; and into the *Lower*, which lies to the Eaſt; and has in it the City of *Bracklaw*. This Province is very fertile, hath been often waſted by the Inroads of the *Tartars* and *Coſſacks*, and was lately the Theatre of the War between the *Poles* and the *Turks*, who made themſelves Maſters of *Caminieck* By the Peace of *Carlowitz* it was entirely reſtored to the *Poles* by the *Turks*.

P O E C I L E, a Gallery in *Athens*, enriched with curious Paintings, where *Zeno* read his Philoſophick Lectures, and where his Followers diſputed, for which Reaſon they were called *Stoicks*; from the Greek word Στοὰ which ſignifies a *Gallery*. The word *Paetle* comes from ποικίλος, *diverſified*, becauſe of the variety of Pictures there.

P O G G E or *Poggius, Bracciolin* or *Brandolin*, or *Florentin*, lived in the XVth. Age, and was Secretary to the Popes *Eugenius* IVth and *Nicholas* Vth. and to ſix more, as himſelf witneſſeth. He continued at *Rome* till he was ſeventy two years old, when he was recalled to *Florence*, to be Secretary to the Republick He was a Man of Learning, but Satyrical, as appears by his Invectives againſt *Laurentius Valla* He writ ſeveral things as, *De varietate fortunæ*, two Books of *Epiſtles*, one of *Stories*, in which he fails both in Point of Modeſty and Religion; and an Hiſtory of *Florence* looked upon not to be very candid and exact. He was at *Conſtance* in the time the Council was celebrated there, where he found the Works of *Quintilian* and *Aſconius*, and in his Travels in *Germany* he tranſcrib'd the Books of *Tully de Finibus, & de Legibus*, which before that time had not been ſeen in *Italy*. He died in 1459. aged eighty years. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. lib.* 10 *Raphael de Volterra lib.* 21 &c.

P O I C T I E R S, upon the *Clain*, called anciently *Auguſtoritum, Pictavorum, Limonum, Pictava, Pictavorum Urbs*. A City of *France*, which has an Univerſity, and is a Biſhop's-See. It's one of the greateſt and ancienteſt in the Kingdom, ſituate upon a Platform raiſed between the River of *Clain* and another ſmall one, which there form a great Pond or Lake. Theſe Rivers meet at one end of the City near unto a Gate called *S. Lazarus*, where is an old Caſtle, believed to be built by the *Romans*, who continued there a great while, and built an Amphitheatre, and ſeveral other Edifices, whereof there are yet ſome curious Remains. In this City they have a Preſidial and Seneſchalſhip that appeal to the Parliament of *Paris*, with a Generality, Exchequer-Office and Mint, which marks with the Letter *G*. The Parliament of *Paris* ſat here for ſome years, while the *Engliſh* were Maſters of the Capital of the Kingdom in the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. who erected an Univerſity here in 1431. *Poictiers* is governed by a Mayor, twelve Alderman, and twelve ſworn Councellors. Its Church is very famous. It has five Abbies, twenty four Pariſhes, and ſeveral Monaſteries. The Dioceſs in general contains 722 Pariſhes, under 24 Arch-prieſts, with 30 Abbies, 25 Chapters, and a great many Priories. Within half a League of *Poictiers* may be ſeen a famous Stone upon the Way that leads to *Bourgos*. It's great and ſquare, five and twenty foot long, and about ſeventeen broad, ſupported by four other Stones, concerning which the People have many fabulous Stories, and whereon is engraven this Dyſtich.

Hic Lapis ingentem ſuperat grævitate Coloſſum,
Ponderis & grandi ſydera mole petit.

There have been ſeveral Councils held in this City, as one in 589. whereunto were ſummoned the Monks of that Place, to appear for ſome Diſorder they had committed, but refuſed, whereupon enſued much Trouble: And another in 1002, or 1010. &c. *Strabo, lib.* 3. *Ptolemy Geog. Cæſar Comment. Ammian. Marcellinus, lib.* 16. *Peter Roger. Pict. Deſc.* &c.

P O I C T I E R S *(Diana)* Dutcheſs of *Valentinois*, famous in the Reign of *Henry* IId. was the Daughter of *Lewis de Poictiers*, Count of *S. Valier*, and married to *Lewis de Breze*, Count of *Malevrier*, &c. Governour of *Normandy*, by whom ſhe had two Daughters, *Frances*, Wife to the Duke of *Bouillon*, and *Loviſa*, married to the Duke of *Aumaul*, *Diana*'s Father was accuſed of favouring the Deſigns of *Charles*, Conſtable *de Bourbon*, and ſo ſeized at *Lyons*, where *Francis* Iſt. was, and condemned to die; the Fear whereof changed his Hair in one Night to perfect Gray; ſo that the Gaoler, when he ſaw him in the Morning, could hardly be perſuaded that he was his Priſoner; the Fear did alſo put him into a violent Fever, which gave occaſion to the Proverb, *The Fever of St. Valier*. For his Daughter, notwithſtanding ſhe had got his Pardon, could not with all her Endeavours recover his Health. After this *Henry* IId. fell paſſionately in Love with her. For though ſhe was 47 years of Age, ſhe was ſtill very beautiful. She degraded whom ſhe pleaſed, and advanced her own Creatures. But after King *Henry*'s Death, Queen *Catharine de Medicis* contented herſelf, for ſome particular Reaſons, to baniſh this Rivaleſs the Court only, and to take from her the richeſt Jewels ſhe had in her Poſſeſſion that belonged to the King. She died *April* 26th in the year 1566. *De Thou Hiſt. lib.* 2. & 23. *Charier Hiſt. de Dauph. Mezeray*, &c.

P O I C T O U, a Province of *France*, formerly part of *Aquitain*, being about ſixty Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, having *Berry, Limoſin*, and *Tourain* to the Eaſt, *Angoumois* and *Santonge* to the South, *Anjou* and *Britany* to the North, and to the Weſt, the *Britiſh* Sea. It's divided uſually into the higher and lower *Poitou*. The higher, which is to the Eaſt, is much greater than the other, whoſe capital City is *Poitiers*, the other are *Maillezais*, formerly a Biſhop's-See, but transferred ſince to *Rochel, Fontenay le Comte*, the Capital of the *Lower-Poitou, Chatelleraud, Richelieu, Thouars, S. Maixant, Loudun, Partenay, la Ganache, Monmorillon, Mirebeau*, &c. The Country is watered with Rivers, fruitful and abounding with Corn, Wine, Cattle, *&c.* its Inhabitants Courageous, and Lovers of Learning. The *Romans* were Maſters of this Province, by the Name of *Aquitain*. The *Vandals, Huns*, or *Germans*, under the Conduct of their King *Crocus*, ruined it in the fifth Age, and plundered *Poitiers*. The *Romans* quitted it in the Reign of *Honorius* to the *Viſigoths*, who were driven thence by *Clovis the Great*, about the year 510, after the Battle of *Civeaux*. *Poitou* was under Sovereign Counts of its own from *Charlemaign*'s times till 1271, when upon the failure of the Line it was united to the Crown of *France*. It was much haraſſed during the *Civil-Wars*, about Religion, in the XVIth. Age. The Proteſtants poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Poictiers*, but the *Mareſchal de St. Andrew* took and plundred it in 1562. The Battle of *Poictiers* was very fatal to *France*, in 1356 King *John* being made a Priſoner there by the *Engliſh*. *Peter Roger. Pitton. Deſcrip.*

P O I S S I, Lat. *Piſciacum*, a little Town of *France* upon the *Seine* in the Ile of *France*. It's famous for the Birth of

S. Louis,

S. *Lovis.* ſtands within ſix Leagues of *Paris*, wherein are ſeveral Religious Houſes and a fine Monaſtery of *Dominicans* founded by *Philip the Fair*. Here was that famous Conference held between four Cardinals, almoſt forty Biſhops, and the ableſt Divines of *France* of the *Roman* Catholick Perſuaſion, and twelve or thirteen Proteſtant Miniſters, in 1561. But the Bope, fearing they might come to diſcuſs Matters cloſely, diſſolved the Aſſembly, of which *Morery*, as partial as he is, ſpeaks thus: In the mean time, the Cardinal of *Ferrara*, Legate of the Holy See, arrived at *Poiſſi* accompanied with F. *James Laynes*, a *Spaniard*, General of the *Jeſuits*, who refuſed to confer with the Miniſters whom he called Wolves, Apes, and Serpents, and confidently remonſtrated to the Queen, that it belonged not to her to hold Aſſemblies in Matters of Religion, eſpecially when the Pope had called a General Council. There were Endeavours us'd to reduce the Controverſie to two Heads, the one relating to the True Church, and the other to the Euchariſt. The Cardinal of *Lorrain*, who harangued in the Conference, declar'd in the cloſe of his Diſcourſe, that an Agreement with the *Hugonots* was Impracticable, unleſs they would own the Reality of our Saviour's Body in the Lord's Supper, which Opinion of the Cardinal, was approv'd by the reſt of the *French* Biſhops. In ſhort, the Diſputes continued till their over-heated Spirits were capable to do nothing but jangle, ſo that the Conference broke up *November* 25th. *Sponde An. Chr.* 1561. *& ſeq. Mezeray Hiſt. de Franc. Tom.* 3. &c.

POLA, Lat. *Julia Pietas*, an ancient City of *Iſtria*, belonging to the *Venetians*, ſituate upon the *Adriatick Sea*, with a good Haven, between *Parenzo*, and the Gulf *il Quarnero*. It's pretended to have been a Colony of the People of *Colchos*, who purſued the *Argonauts*, which has been deſcrib'd very wittily by the Poet *Callimachus*, but with little appearance of Truth. This City has been without doubt a *Roman* Colony. There are divers Inſtances of its Antiquity, as an Amphitheatre, called *l'Orlandino*, or *Roulan*'s-*Houſe*, a Triumphal-Arch, called the *Gilded Gate*, which ſerves for the Gate of the City, ſeveral Inſcriptions, *&c.* The *Venetians* ſend a Governour to *Pola*, that takes the Title of Count upon him. The Place is well peopled, and has a ſmall Cittadel. In the year 1606, or thereabouts, *Juriſſa*, a baniſhed *Corſaire*, or *Buccaneer*, of *Segna*, with 150 *Uſcochi* (Pirates) entered this City by night at one of the Poſterns, and plundered it of Money and Goods to a very great Value. The Inhabitants the next day took Arms, and drove out theſe Villains, recovering a good part of the Booty, but yet they carried off about 4000 Ducats. *Hiſt. de gli Uſcochi, p.* 216. *Pliny, Strabo, Pomponius Mela*, mention it, *&c.*

POLAND (*Amana*) a Proteſtant Divine, was of *Oppaw*, in *Sileſia*, where he was born, *December* 16th. 1561. He ſtudied at *Breſlaw*, and elſewhere, and afterwards read Lectures in Divinity, at the Univerſity of *Bale*, where he died, *July* 18th. 1610. aged 49 years. He commented upon *Daniel*, writ *de quatuor Monarchiis*, *Analyſis Hoſeæ cum Orationibus Hiſtoricis. De Anno Jubelæi*, *De Morte Chriſti*, &c. *Mel. Adam. in Vita Theol. Germ.*

POLAND, called by the Inhabitants *Polska*, from the word *Pole* or *Pola*, which in the *Sclavonian* Tongue ſignifies a *Plain*, is an Elective Kingdom of *Europe*, that comprehends the ancient *German Sarmatia*, and the Eaſtern part of *Germany*, towards the *Viſtula*. It's now much greater than formerly, becauſe *Lithuania*, and ſeveral other Provinces are united to it For before it was but barely what we call'd the Great and Little *Poland*. It has *Muſcovy* and *Tartary* to the Eaſt, *Tranſilvania* and *Moldavia* to the South, *Germany* to the Weſt, and to the North the *Baltick-ſea*, *Livonia*, part of *White-Ruſſia* or *Muſcovy*. This Country may be divided into *Lithuania* and the Kingdom of *Poland*, which again is ſubdivided into the Greater and Leſſer *Poland*, in which laſt ſtands *Gracovia*, the Capital of all the Kingdom. In Great *Poland* are the Cities of *Poſnan*, *Kaliſch*, *Gneſna*, &c. Beſides which it comprehends the Provinces of *Mazovia*, wherein are *Warſaw* and *Ploczko*, *Cujavia* wherein is *Uladiſlaw*, *Royal Pruſſia* that takes in *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, &c. and *Ruſſia Nigra*, with the Cities of *Leopold*, and *Przemyſl*. *Lithuania*, wherein are the Cities of *Wilna*, *Novogrodeck*, *Minks*, &c. is divided into *Volhinia*, which takes in the Cities of *Lucko*, *Kiow*, &c. *Podolia*, wherein is *Kamanick*, &c. *Poleſia*, in which ſtands *Breſſici* and *Samogitia*, whoſe Capital is *Medniki*. This Kingdom may moreover be divided into thirty four Palatinates, each Palatinate having *Caſtellans* under them, that in the whole Country amount to the number of eighty ſeven. There are in it two Archbiſhopricks, which are thoſe of *Gneſna* and *Leopold*, and fifteen Biſhopricks, ſeveral Abbies and Univerſities as *Cracovia*, *Rojaumont*, *Konigsberg*, *Zamoski*, &c. The Air of *Poland* is very good but piercing, the Soil very fertile but woody, eſpecially in Great *Poland*. It has Silver and Iron Mines, Wine, and excellent Fruits; abounds in Honey, Wax, Veniſon, Fowl, Wood for Building, Bevers, Otters, Elks, Sables, and ſuch other wild Beaſts; Copper, Lead, Iron, and eſpecially fine Steel. The Gentry are Tall and Strong, manage their Fauchions with much Addreſs and Dexterity, and are both Learned and Liberal; but yet Fierce, Proud, Obſtinate, and Jealous of their Liberties. This Obſtinacy and Jealouſie of their Liberty has often given the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites* an opportunity to over-run and deſtroy a great part of their Country, and was the Reaſon why the King of *Swedeland*, with an Army of forty thouſand, reduced to the laſt Extremity, a Country whoſe leaſt Armies generally exceeded 200000 Fighting Men. For their Miſunderſtanding is ſuch, and the Authority of their Prince ſo little, that before the Dyet is aſſembled and the Gentry come to a Reſolution, the Enemy have time to do what they pleaſe, there being no Place of Strength to put a Stop to them until they come to *Warſaw*. The *Polanders* are good Soldiers, eſpecially the Cavalry, being armed with a Carbine, a pair of Piſtols, an Hatchet at one ſide, and Fauchion at the other, with a Quiver full of Arrows, and a Bow behind their Backs, which they make uſe of after they have diſcharged their Fire-Arms, when the Enemy runs. They are great Travellers, faithful, obliging, and civil to Strangers, magnificent in their Cloaths and Entertainments, which are frequent among them. In their Meat, they uſe a great quantity of Saffron, Spice and Sugar. They pretend to a great deal of Devotion, faſt *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, but will be drunk, and fight luſtily on thoſe days. The Peaſants are the pooreſt Wretches in the World, having not the leaſt thing which they call their own, and being Subject to Lords that treat them worſe than Gally-ſlaves. The Gentry have Power of Life and Death over their Domeſticks and Peaſants, and if a Neighbour kills a Boor, it's but paying the Price he is rated at, and the Buſineſs is made up. And whereas in other Countries a Nobleman is ſaid to be worth ſo much a year, here he is ſaid to be Maſter of ſo many Slaves, who work hard, live on little, and dwell in pitiful Cabins, daubed with Mud and covered with Straw. Their Children play, eat, and ſleep with the Pigs, whilſt the Father makes uſe of the Hog-Trough and Cow-Rack for Table and Bed. 'Tis true, ſome times they have a little Room in their Cottages, which is their Stove, where the chief of the Family lie upon Skins. There are no Inns in the Country. The Gentlemen, when they travel, lodging with their Friends, or being treated by the Boors, who are obliged to entertain them upon ſuch Occaſions. If any of the Gentry happens to be taken Priſoner, the King is obliged to ranſome him. Their Drink is Beer and Metheglin. They drink no Water becauſe it ſtinks in *Poland*, where it is ſtagnant in the Plains. Their Women are of ſhort Stature, very ſimple, yet are not wanting in decent Behaviour and Civility. The Men are ſomewhat Jealous, and entruſt them only with their neareſt Kindred when they are in the Wars or abſent from Home. They ſpeak there the *Sclavonian* Tongue. Beſides which they all ſpeak Latin. The firſt Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign about 550. His Poſterity continued in fourteen Deſcents, to *Miciſlaus*, or *Miesko*, who began to reign in 964, and who was the firſt Chriſtian Duke. *Boleſlaus*, the Son of *Miciſlaus*, received the Title of King from *Otho*, Emperor of *Germany*, when that Prince viſited the Tomb of S. *Adelbert*, who was killed by the *Pruſſians*. This King left *Miciſlaus* IId. the Father of *Caſimir* Iſt. to whom his Son *Boleſlaus* IId. ſucceeded. This laſt, ſurnamed *The Cruel*, put to Death *Staniſlaus*, Biſhop of *Cracovia*, whereupon *Poland* was deprived of the Title of Kingdom until *Primiſlaus* was choſen King in 1295. *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, choſen after *Caſimir* the IId. left two Daughters, the youngeſt of which, called *Hedwige*, being declared Queen, married *Jagellon*, Duke of *Lithuania*, who thereupon became Chriſtian, and took the Name of *Ladiſlaus* IVth. and united his Territories to *Poland* in 1386. He had for Succeſſors *Ladiſlaus* Vth. *Caſimir*, *John*, *Albert*, *Alexander*, *Sigiſmond* I. and *Sigiſmond* II. which laſt dying without Iſſue in 1572. the *Polanders* choſe *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, Son to King *Henry* II. of *France*, who was crowned there in 1574 but coming to *France*, to ſucceed his Father *Charles* IXth in 1576. ſome of the Electors named *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, and another part *Maximilian* Archduke of *Auſtria*, which occaſion'd a War, wherein the firſt got the better; but dying without Children in 1586, *Sigiſmond* IIId. Son to *John*, King of *Swedeland*, was put upon the Throne in 1587, and after his Father's death took Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Swedeland*; but the *Swedes* revolted, and choſe *Charles* Prince of *Sudermania*, *Sigiſmond*'s Uncle, made War againſt *Poland*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of *Riga* in 1625. *Sigiſmond* died in 1632. His Son *Ladiſlaus* ſucceeded, who dying in 1648, *John Caſimir* was choſen to ſucceed him He voluntarily abdicated the Crown, and was ſucceeded by *Michael Koribut Wiſnowiski*, who died in 1672 and had for his Succeſſor *John Sobieski*, renowned upon many Accounts, but more particularly for his Relief of *Vienna*, *June* 17th 1686 and is ſucceeded by *Frederick Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, who carried the Election againſt all

all the Competitors, and now reigns King of *Poland*. As to Government, *Poland* is Monarchical and Ariſtocratical; Monarchical, becauſe they have a King; but Ariſtocratical, becauſe this Prince's Power is ſo limited that he cannot, without the Conſent of the Senators, undertake any conſiderable Matters. Others add to the two former, a Democracy or Popular Government, which is that of the Gentry. The Archbiſhop of *Gueſna*, Primate of the Kingdom, has the Adminiſtration during the *Interregnum*. He aſſembles the States for the Election of a new King, appoints the time and place for it. The King being choſen by the Plurality of Voices, this Prelate calls him into the middle of the Aſſembly, and then leads him to the Church, where he ſwears he will preſerve the Privileges of the Kingdom, and obſerve the eſtabliſhed Laws, which oblige him to do nothing without the Approbation of the States. In Buſineſs of Importance the King ſends by his Chancellor Letters, which he calls *Inſtructionis Literæ*, to the Palatines, to acquaint them with what he deſigns to propoſe to them, and the time that he would have them come to Court. Upon the Receipt of theſe Letters, each Senator examines in particular the Nature, Quality and Conſequences of the Propoſitions, to which he has full Liberty to make what Anſwer he thinks ſuits beſt with the publick, and his own private Intereſt. The King ſends his Letters alſo into the Palatinates, to aſſemble the Gentry, who chuſe a *Nuncio*, that is, a Man of Parts and Capacity to appear for the Province; but they muſt all agree unanimouſly in their Choice; for if but a private Gentleman refuſes his Suffrage, it hinders the Election, and the Province from having either Vote or Privilege in the States. When theſe Provincial Aſſemblies are ended, the Senators and Nuncio's come to Court, where the King, attended by his Chancellor, propoſes the thing a-new, and hears their Advices. If they all agree, *nemine reclamante*, *nemine diſſentiente*, as they ſpeak, things go well. If they differ, then the Diet breaks up, and each returns to his Home. Among the Cities, none but *Cracovia*, *Dantzick*, and *Vilna* have the Privilege to ſend Deputies to the Diet that ſit among the Nobles. Their Provincial Aſſemblies being open to the meaneſt Peaſant, the Enemies of the State never fail to know what is debated in them, to the great Diſappointment of their Undertakings. The King's principal Revenue conſiſts in the Salt-pits near *Cracovia*, in the Copper, Lead, and Silver Mines, and Tribute from the *Jews*. Beſides that, he has the Nomination to Biſhopricks, and to other Places of Honour and Truſt, as the Commands in the Army, the Officers of State, of the Exchequer, and the Courts of Juſtice. The Crown-General has great Incomes, and by virtue of his Office, is Grand-Maſter of the King's-Houſhold, Grand-Maſter of the Ceremonies, Introductor of Embaſſadors, Lord High Steward, Sovereign Judge, *&c.* The Generals of the Kingdom and *Lithuania*, have a Sovereign and unlimited Power in the Field. Beſides Palatines and Chatelains, the Towns have their Burgraves, Judges, and Magiſtrates. But there goes an Appeal from their Sentence to *Cracovia* for *Great Poland*; and to *Lublin* for *Little Poland* and *Pruſſia*. As to their Religion, they were formerly Idolaters, and adored the ſame Divinities that the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Germans* did. *Tertullian* affirms in his Treatiſe againſt the *Jews*, That the Goſpel was preached in *Sarmatia*, but we know it was not received in that of *Europe*, which is *Poland*, till the tenth Age. The Reformation, about 1535, begun in theſe Countries, but was never generally embraced. The *Greek* Church has ſome footing here too. But the moſt general is the *Roman Catholick*. *Gregory Paul*, Miniſter of *Cracovia*, preached *Arianism* there about the Year 1566, but *Sigiſmund Auguſtus* expelled him, together with *George Blandrata*, *Lelio Socini*, *Valentin Gentilis*, and ſome others. *Fauſtus Socinus*, who gave Name to the *Socinians*, came afterwards, and left his Diſciples there; who continued till 1660, when they were baniſh'd by King *John Caſimire*. To underſtand the State of the *Socinians* in *Poland*, and the manner of their Expulſion in 1660; the Reader may conſult a Book, call'd *Hiſtoria Reformationis Polonicæ*. *Mantler*, *Mercator*, *Ortelius*, *Melchior*, *Burius*, *Cluverius*, *Cromer Hiſt. Polon. Chytræus de Ruſſor. ac Lutar. Relig. Spondan &c.*

POLEMARKE, that is, Chief of the War, from the *Greek* πόλεμος, *war*, and ἄρχω, *to command*; he commanded in the *Athenian* Army, and aſſiſted the Kings with his Council. In the time of Peace he adminiſtred Juſtice to the Citizens and Strangers, *Vid. Paul.* Amongſt the *Æolians*, he was called by this Name, who had the Care of the Gates of the City. *Alex. de Alex lib.* 3. *ch.* 16

POLEMIUS, a Grand Heretick, about 373. He drew his Errors from the Books of *Apollinarius*, the principal whereof was the mixture which he ſaid there had been between the *word* and the *fleſh*. His Diſciples were called *Polemiani*, and confounded with the *Apollinarians*. *Theodoret lib.* 4. *Hær. Fab. Epiphan. Hær.* 77, *&* 78.

POLEMON, King of part of *Pontus*, in the time of the Emperor *Claudius*, and mentioned by *Joſephus*, *lib.* 19 *c.* 7. His kingdom was reduced into a Province. In the time of *Nero* it was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*, to diſtinguiſh it from another part of *Pontus*, called *Pontus Pelagonius*. *Suet. in Nerone*, *c.* 18.

POLEMON, an Academick Philoſopher, born at *Oete*, in the Territories of *Athens*, was very debauched in his Youth. It's ſaid alſo, that being half drunk, he came into the School of *Xenocrates*, and was ſo charmed with a Diſcourſe of Temperance, which that Philoſopher made, that he quite reformed his Life, and became the moſt temperate and reſerved Man in the World, and applied himſelf forthwith to the Study of Philoſophy, wherein he made ſo wonderful a Progreſs, that he merited to ſucceed in the Chair of the ſame *Xenocrates*. He was much eſteem'd by the *Athenians* for his Probity, Affableneſs and Conſtancy. He died very aged, after having compoſed ſeveral Works, in the 127th. *Olympiad*, and the 444th year of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius l.* 4. *in Polemon*, *Euſebius in Chron.*

POLEMON, a Sophiſt and Orator, lived in the time of *Trajan*. It's ſaid he was a very talkative Perſon. And that at his Death he praved his Friends to bury him with all ſpeed, for fear leaſt the Sun ſhould boaſt to ſee him have his Mouth ſhut. He writ ſome Treatiſes. *Philoſtratus in vita Soph & Suidas.*

POLICASTRO, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality, a Biſhop's-See under *Salerno*, called in Latin *Policaſtrum*, or *Polycaſtrum*, but not very conſiderable, ſtanding upon the Gulf *Lai*, or the Gulf of *Policaſtro*.

POLIGNANO, Lat. *Polinianum* and *Pulinianum*, a little Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bara*, a Biſhop's-See under *Bari*.

POLITICKS. A Party which appear'd in *France*, in 1574, in the time of the *Holy League*. This Faction was made up of diſcontented *Roman Catholicks*, who without concerning themſelves with Religion, proteſted, That they took up Arms for no other Reaſon but the Publick Good, for the Eaſe of the People, and to Reform thoſe Diſorders in the Adminiſtration, occaſion'd by the too great Power of thoſe, who cover'd their own Miſmanagement and private Deſigns, with the Pretence of the Royal Authority. Theſe *Politicks* join'd the *Hugonots*, in Conſequence of a Vote carry'd at *Montpelier* in 1574. *Henry de Montmorency*, Marſhal *de Damville*, and Governour of *Languedoc*, form'd this Party of the *Politicks*, to keep himſelf in his Government, which he was then in danger of loſing, and drew in the famous *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne* his Nephew, and Viſcount *d'Turenne*, who was afterwards Marſhal of *France*, Duke *de Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*. *Mumbourg. Hiſt. League.*

POLLA (*Argentaria*) the Wife of *Lucan* the Poet, was famous for her Learning, Birth and Beauty. She writ good Verſe, and after her Husband's Death reviſed & corrected his *Pharſalia*.

POLLENTIA, the Goddeſs of Power worſhipped by the *Romans*, as alſo a Town by the *Alps*, famous for white Wool.

POLLOCZKI, Lat *Polocska*, and *Polotium*, a City of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, formerly the Capital of a Dutchy of that Name; but now is no more than a Palatinate. It's large and well fortified with two Caſtles upon two Rivers. It was taken in 1563 by the *Muſcovites*, who uſed ſo many Machins againſt it, that they imployed 40000 Peaſants to draw them, King *Stephen* beat them out in 1579; but they retook it again in the XVIIth. Century, but could never keep it.

POLLUX (*Julius*) liv'd in the Second Century, in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, whoſe *Epithalamium* he compos'd, to whom likewiſe he dedicated his *Onomaſticon*; ſeveral other Treatiſes are ſaid to be written by him, and amongſt others, an Oration *De Arcadiis*.

POLTROT (*John*) *Sieur de Mercy*, was a Gentleman of *Angoumois*, who in 1563 being in the Service of *Soubiſe*, Chief of the Proteſtants, attempted to kill the Duke of *Guiſe*, who was then at the Siege of *Orleans*, and accompliſhed his Deſign; but having been taken and brought to *Paris*, he was drawn to Pieces by four Horſes, had his Head afterwards cut off, and the reſt of his Body burnt and reduced to Aſhes. *John le Frere Hiſtoire des Troubles*

POLYÆNUS, a *Macedonian*, wrote a Book of Stratagems, which he dedicated to the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*; the beſt Edition is that of *Leyden*, in 1690.

POLYARCHUS, of *Cyrene*, in *Africa*, had ſo extraordinary a Love for Animals, that he cauſed the Dogs and Birds he loved to be publickly buried, and made them Funeral Solemnities; erecting alſo *Pyramids* in honour of them, with *Epitaphs* graven thereon. *Polyæn. lib* 8.

POLYBIUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, born at *Megalopolis*, a City of *Arcadia*, Son to *Lycortas*, Chief of the Republick of the *Achaians*, who ſent them both Embaſſadors to *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, about the 556th. of *Rome*. The Son afterwards had the ſame Honour, as having been deputed to attend the *Roman* Conſul that made War in *Theſſaly*. He,

after this, came to *Rome*, contracted a ſtrict Friendſhip with *Scipio* and *Lelius*. He writ his Hiſtory in that City, having before made ſeveral Voyages in order to know the Places he was to treat of. This Hiſtory took in all that had paſs'd conſiderable from the beginning of the *Punick War* till the end of the *Macedonian*, for about fifty three years, divided into forty Books, but of all of them we have but the five firſt left entire. *Brutus* highly eſteemed the Book, read it often, and made an Abridgement thereof for his own uſe, when he made War againſt *Anthony* and *Auguſtus*. *Lucian* ſays, he died aged 82 years. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. l. 1. c. 19. Caſaub. in not. in Polyb.*

POLYBUS, King of *Corinth*, who preſerv'd *Oedipus* when he was expos'd, Educated him at his Court, and own'd him for his Son. *Sophoc. Oedip. Tyran.*

POLYCARP, is a Collection of Canons, Conſtitutions and Ordinances referring to Church-Affairs, compoſed by *Gregory*, a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, about 1120. *Doujat. Hiſt. du droit. Canon.*

POLYCARPUS, Biſhop of *Smyrna*, Diſciple of S. *John*, the Evangeliſt; he took a Journey to *Rome* in order to conferr with *Anicetus*, about the celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, concerning which there was a difference between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches. In this Journey he converted ſeveral Perſons who had ſuffered themſelves to be deluded with the Errors of *Valentinus* and *Marcion*, who meeting him at *Rome*, and asking if he did not know him. He anſwered, Yes, I know you to be the eldeſt Child of the Devil. At his Return into *Aſia*, he ſuffered Martyrdom, *January* 26th. 167, or 169. *Euſebius* relates the manner of his being Martyred, as taken out of a Letter written by the Church of *Smyrna*. We have an Epiſtle of this holy Man which he writ to the *Philippians*. S. *Irenæus* relates that he had ſeen S. *Polycarp*, and that he remember'd the Features of his Face, his Gate, his way of Living, and ſeveral things which S. *Polycarp* related from thoſe who had Convers'd with our Bleſſed Saviour. *Irenæus l. 3 adv. Hær. c. 2. Tertullian. de Præſcr. l. 32. Euſebius lib. 4. Hiſt. & in Chron. An. Chr. 157, & 167, &c.*

POLYCLETUS, a famous Statuary, lived in the 87th. *Olympiad*, and was Native of *Sicyon*, in *Peloponneſus*, had *Ageladas* for his Maſter, and ſeveral famous Statuaries for his Scholars, as *Aſopodorus*, *Alexis*, *Ariſtides*, *Myron* the *Lycian*, &c. He made ſeveral Statues of Braſs, that were highly eſteemed, and one repreſenting a beautful Youth crowned, which he ſold for an hundred Talents; Which amounts to Sixty thouſand Crowns of French Money. He alſo made another Figure, of a little Child, holding a Lance in his Hand, which was no leſs valued than the former; but that which gain'd him the greateſt Reputation, was a Figure, in which he repreſented all the Proportions of a Humane Body, ſo exactly, that 'twas call'd the Rule, and look'd upon as a Performance of that Excellency, that *Statuaries*, from all Parts, came to view it, and make it their Original to Copy by. The Picture of the three naked Children playing together, which the Emperor *Titus* had in his Palace, and which paſs'd for a Maſterpiece of Art, was of his doing, as was alſo the *Hercules* of *Rome*, repreſented lifting *Anteus* from the Earth. *Pliny lib. 34.*

POLYCRATES, a Tyrant of *Samos* lived in the 72d. *Olympiad*. It's ſaid he was ſo fortunate, that all things ſucceeded according to his deſires; and that having thrown a Ring of great Price into the Sea, he found it ſome time after in a Fiſh which his Cook dreſſed. But he was not ſo ſucceſsful at laſt, for *Orontes*, Governour of *Sardis*, having cunningly ſurpriz'd him, put him to Death upon a Croſs in the 74th. *Olympiad*

POLYCRATES, Biſhop of *Epheſus*, lived about the end of the ſecond Age. He got it determined in an Aſſembly of *Aſiatick* Biſhops, that *Eaſter* ſhould be kept on the fourteenth day of the Moon, wherewith he acquainted Pope *Victor* by a Letter which he writ to him. *Euſebius l. 5. Hiſt. cap.* 23.

POLYCRETA or POLYCRITA, a Damſel of *Naxos* taken by *Diognetus*, General of the *Erythræans*; who uſed her as his Wife. The *Mileſians* on a time being overtaken with Sleep and Wine, ſhe gave notice thereof to her Brethren, upon Leaden Tables ſent in a Tart, who ſurpriz'd them, but ſpared *Diognetus* at her requeſt. *Polyæn.*

POLYDAMAS, a famous Champion of *Theſſaly*, who killed a Lyon upon Mount *Olympus*, lifted up a moſt furious Bull, and ſtopped a Chariot in its full career. He was cruſhed to pieces under a Rock, whither he had retired to ſhelter himſelf from a Tempeſt, and that misfortune befell him through his own Indiſcretion, flattering himſelf that he could ſuſtain that Rock, which began to fall when his Companions fled and ſo eſcaped. *Pliny l. 7. c. 49.*

POLYDORE *(Virgil)* of *Urbin* in *Italy*, lived in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ages. He publiſhed in 1499 a piece *De Inventoribus Rerum*, in eight Books. Going afterwards into *England*, in order to receive the *Peter-pence*, he acquired the Prince's favour and was made Archdeacon of *Wells*. In 1526 he printed at *London* his Treatiſe of *Prodigies*, and afterwards compleated the *Engliſh Hiſtory* in 26 Books, which is not very exact. He died about 1555 *Paulus Jovius in Elog. cap.* 135. *Henry Savil. in Edit. Script. Aug.*

POLYDORE *de Caravaggio*, a famous Painter in the Sixteenth Age. He wrought in the *Vatican* and had the glory to have contributed much to the finiſhing of that Work. When *Rome*, in 1627, was beſieged by the *Spaniards*, he went to *Naples* and thence to *Sicily*; and as he was well skill'd in Architecture, he was employ'd to prepare the Triumphal Arches erected againſt the Emperor *Charles* V's arrival at *Meſſina* in his return from *Tunis*; afterwards intending to return to *Rome* he was killed by his Man and his Aſſociates, who had an intention to rob him and his Body being carried by them and laid near unto the Door of a Woman whom he loved, in order to make Men believe that her Friends had made away with him; but the fact was diſcovered, and his Servant puniſhed. *Vaſari Vit. de Pit. Felibien entr. des Peint.*

POLYDORUS, Son to *Priam* and *Hecuba*; during the Siege of *Troy* he was ſent for his Security, to the Court of *Polymneſtor*, King of *Thrace*, who after the Town was taken, murder'd him for his Money. *Eurip. Hecub.*

POLYDORUS a King of *Lacedæmon*, who, to put an end to the 20 years War betwixt his Countrymen, and thoſe of *Meſſena* feign'd a quarrel with *Theopompus* King of the other Family, and made as if he retired from the Battle, whereupon the *Meſſenians* advanced, and were encompaſſed and defeated by the Enemies. *Hoffman.*

POLYGAMISTS, Hereticks who ſaid that it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleaſed. Their Patron was *Bernardinus Ochinus*, at firſt General of the *Capuchins*, and afterwards profeſſed himſelf to be a Proteſtant, but at laſt fell into this and divers other Errors. He lived in the Sixteenth Century. *Hoffman.*

POLYGLOTT, the *Bible* in ſeveral Languages. *Francis Ximenes de Sineros* Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Toledo* was the firſt that publiſh'd a Work of this nature, called the *Bible* of *Complutum*, where may be found the Hebrew Text as the *Jews* read it; the Greek Verſion of the *Septuagint*, the Latin Verſion of S. *Jerom*, which we call the *Vulgar*; and laſtly, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of *Onkelos* upon the Five Books of *Moſes* only; to which is added, a Dictionary of the *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* words in the *Bible*. It was printed in 1515, and what is moſt remarkable therein, is, that the Cardinal printed the *Greek* Text of the *New Teſtament* without Accents or Aſpirats; for that the moſt Ancient Manuſcripts had none. The *Jews* have alſo *Polyglotts*; thoſe of *Conſtantinople* have printed two Copies of the *Pentateuch* in the form of *Tetrapla's*, which are in four Languages; one of which contains the *Hebrew* Text of *Moſes*; the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of *Onkelos*; the *Arabick* Tranſlation of *R. Saadias*, and the *Perſian* Verſion of another *Jew*: The other comprehends the *Hebrew* Text, and Paraphraſe of *Onkelos*, as well as the firſt; and beſides that, takes in the Verſion of the Vulgar *Greek*, and another *Spaniſh* Tranſlation; but all of them writ in *Hebrew* Characters. The *Polyglott* of *England*, is the ſame with that of *Paris* (of which by and by) excepting ſome Additions thereto. The *Engliſh* have judiciouſly preferr'd the *Vatican* Edition of the *Septuagint* before others, having alſo put in their Work the Vulgar, according to the laſt Edition of *Rome*; beſides the *Syriack* and *Arabick* upon ſome Books of the *Bible*, which were not printed in the *Bible* of M. *le Jay*. They take in moreover, the *Jeruſalem Targum*, that of the falſe *Jonathan*, with a *Perſian* Verſion of the *Pentateuch*, another *Perſian* one of the *New Teſtament*, and added what had been before printed in the *Ethiopian* Tongues of the *Pſalms*, *Canticles*, and the *New Teſtament*. The *Prolegomena*, and the Sixth Volume of this *Polyglott*, are a great Addition to this Work. The *Polyglott* of *Antwerp*, or the *Royal Bible* of *Philip* II. was printed at *Antwerp*, in 1572, by *Arius Montanus*, which contains, beſides what is in the *Complutenſian*, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe upon the other Books of the *Old Teſtament*, a *Syriack* Tranſlation of the *New Teſtament*, with the Latin Interpretation of the *Syriack*, and the Latin Verſion of *Pagninus*, which he corrected in ſeveral Places, being of Opinion that the Vulgar Tranſlation was not litteral enough. There are ſeveral Dictionaries added to this *Polyglott*, for the better Underſtanding of the Languages. The *Polyglott* of *Paris*, which far exceeds that of *Complutum*, and of *Philip* II. was got printed ſome Years ago, at a vaſt Expence, by M. *le Jay*, who, not content with what had appear'd before, ſent for ſome *Maronites* from *Rome*, for the Management of the *Syriack* and *Arabick*, which are not in the two forementioned *Polyglotts*, and printed the *Samaritan Pentateuch* beſides, with a *Samaritan* Verſion never ſeen till then; but ſome Learned Men ſay, He ſhould have taken in the Vulgar inſtead of the *Greek* Verſion of the *Septuagint*, printed in the *Complutenſian Bible*

Bible, and that of *Montanus*; for, that that *Greek* Edition is very imperfect; but this great *Bible* has no Preface nor Dictionary. *R. Simon Disquis. de Bibl. Edition.*

POLYGNOTUS, a *Thasian*, and famous Painter, was the Disciple of his Father *Aglaophon*, and particularly Eminent for representing Women, whom he painted in Lightsome and Shining Draperies, adorning their Heads with Dresses of sundry Colours, and giving a greater Freedom to his Figures, than had been us'd by any of his Predecessors. His principal Works were those which he made *gratis*, in the Temple at *Delphi*, and the Grand Portico at *Athens*, call'd the *Various*, in Honour of which it was Decreed in a great Council of the *Amphyctions*, or General Diet of *Greece*, That where-ever he travel'd in *Greece*, his Charges should be born by the Publick. He died about the 90th. *Olympiad*, which was 418 Years before *Christ*. *Felibien Entretiens sur les vies des Peintres.*

POLYHISTOR (*Alexander*) a *Greek* Historian and *Philologist*, was in esteem in *Sylla*'s time, said by *Suidas* to be of *Miletum*, but by *Stephanus*, to be of *Cotyæum*, which we call now *Cataye*, or *Caitage*, which is the Residence of the *Beglerbeg* of *Natolia*; he was surnamed *Cornelius*, because, that having been made a Prisoner, he was sold to *Cornelius Lentulus*, who coming to know his Merit, would be his Disciple. He was by that means made free, married at *Rome*, and perished in the Fire of *Laurentium*, his Wife hanging her self in despair about the 173d. *Olympiad*, 86 Years before the Birth of Christ. He composed several Pieces relating to History, Grammar, and Philology, which Authors speak of with Commendation. *Josephus l. 1. Ant. Jud. c. 15 Clem. Alexand. l. Strom. Cyril. &c.*

POLYHYMNIA, one of the nine Muses. They feign'd she took care of History; others say, she presided over Rhetorick; and for that reason it is that she has been pictured with a Crown of Pearls, a white Robe, and her right Hand moving, as if she harangued, and holding in her left, a Scrowl of Paper, where was written the Word *Suadere*. *Plutarch in Sympos.*

POLYNICUS. Vid. ETEOCLES.

POLYPHEMUS, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Neptune*, was a *Cyclops* that devoured four of *Ulysses*'s Companions, but *Ulysses* having made him Drunk, overcame him. He was the greatest of all the *Cyclops*, and some say he had but one, others two, and a third sort, that he had three Eyes; the whole is fabulous; and by the one Eye, which they fansie he had near his Brain, is meant his extraordinary Prudence; but however he was outwitted by *Ulysses*, who is therefore said to have made him blind. *Hygin. Homer. Ovid, &c.*

POLYSPERCHON, a Captain to *Alexander the Great*, who gave frequent Proofs of his Conduct and Valour. After that King's death *Antipater* made him Tutor to the Princes. He made the *Greek* Cities free, and himself potent in *Macedonia*, whither he brought in 444 a Son of *Alexander*'s, named *Hercules*, and then put him to death. He was some time after kill'd in Battle, having lost one of his Sons named *Alexander* before. *Quintus Curtius lib. 4, & 5. & seq. Diod. Siculus lib. 19 & 20, &c.*

POLYSTRATES, a *Macedonian* Soldier, who when *Bessus*, Governour of *Bactriana* had Assassinated *Darius*, after the Battle of *Arbela*, finding the King mortally wounded, and ready to expire, gave him a Glass of Water at his Request, upon which, *Darius* had just Strength to tell him, That he had given him the last Pleasure he was capable of receiving, and though he was in no Condition to reward his Civility, yet he did not doubt but *Alexander* would; soon after *Alexander* himself came up to the Place, and finding that great Monarch just dead, cover'd the Corps with his own Cloak, and sent it back with a Solemn and Pompous Equipage, to his Mother. *Quintus Curt. Plutarch. in vit. Alexand.*

POLYXENA, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*; she was to be married to *Achilles*, whom *Paris* slew in the Temple of *Apollo*, where they were assembled to consummate that Marriage. After the taking of *Troy*, *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles* sacrificed *Polyxena* upon his Father's Tomb, willing thereby to appease his injured Ghost. *Ovid lib. 13. Met.*

POMERANIA, a Country in *Germany*, with the Title of a Dutchy, called by the Inhabitants *Pommern*. It hath on the N the *Baltick* Sea, along which it is extended for near 80 Leagues, with several Havens belonging to it; on the E. the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* and *Lower Prussia* to the E. the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* and *Lower Prussia* to the E. the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* and *Lower Prussia* to

gonia another City, called *Eupatoria*, to which *Pompey* gave his Name alſo, after he had vanquiſh'd *Mithridates*, which was afterwards a Metropolitan City in the Patriarchſhip of *Conſtantinople*, but is now entirely ruin'd. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Solinus*. *Pomponius Mela*, &c.

Cn. POMPEIUS STRABO, Conſul of *Rome* and General, was Father to *Pompey the Great*. He ſerved the Republick very faithfully in the *Social* War of the *Marſians*, was Conſul in 665, with *Portius Cato*; and being diſſatisfied that he was not continued in the ſame Charge, he declar'd againſt *Cinna*. It's ſaid, that he regulated all his Actions according to his Intereſt, and that being at the head of an Army, he did nought but ſeek opportunities to make himſelf ſtrong; at laſt he fought a great and bloody Battle againſt *Cinna* before the Walls of *Rome*; after which the Plague infeſted both Armies, and *Pompey* died at the ſame time; others ſay, he was killed with a Thunderbolt in 667. The joy for his death in *Rome* ſeem'd, ſaith *Velleius Paterculus*, to have been balanced by the Loſs of their Citizens by Sword and Sickneſs. The *Romans* exerciſed upon his Body after his death, the Reſentments they had againſt him when alive *Plutarch in Vit. Pomp. Velleius Paterculus*, *lib.* 2. *Cicero in Piſon. & Phil.* 1. &c.

Q. POMPEIUS, ſurnamed *the Great*, was Son to the foreſaid *Pompey* and *Lucilia* deſcended from a Noble Family, of conſiderable Rank among the Senators, and born *September* 30th. in the 648th. of *Rome*, being the ſame year that *Cicero* was born. *Paterculus* ſaith, He was free from moſt ſorts of Vices, were it not that in a free City, and Miſtreſs of the *Univerſe*, where the Right of Citizens ought to be equal, he was concerned to ſee any in the ſame degree of Reputation and Power. He applied himſelf to the Wars when but very young, with his Father, who was a good and experienced Commander. At the Age of 23 he rais'd of his own accord, and without any publick Authority, for the defence and re-eſtabliſhing the Honour of his Country, three Legions, which he carried to *Sylla*; and three years after merited the honours of Triumph, which could not be refuſed to his Valour, whereof he had given ſufficient Proofs in retaking *Sicily* and *Africa* from thoſe who were outlaw'd for Treaſon. Some time after *Sylla* dying, he drove *Lepidus* out of *Rome*, becauſe he would abrogate all that *Sylla* had done, and in 677 overcame him in Battle, whereupon he got a Commiſſion to carry the War againſt *Sertorius* into *Spain*, which he happily terminated in 681, and triumphed a ſecond time, ſome days before he enter'd upon the Office of Conſul, being no more than a *Roman* Gentleman, which never happened to any Perſon before him. During his Conſulſhip he reeſtabliſhed the Power of the Tribunes of the People; and after this overcame the Pirates in a Sea-fight, and cleared the Seas; to which Advantages were added thoſe which he obtained againſt *Tigranes* and *Mithridates*. He purſued his Victories into *Media*, *Albania*, and *Hiberia*, and then turned his Arms againſt the People that lay to the right of the *Euxine* Sea, the *Colchians*, *Achæans*, *Jews*, *Parthians*, &c. and having done all this he returned into *Italy*, being now greater than the *Romans*, or himſelf ever expected. He was received with great joy, becauſe that having disbanded his Troops, he came to the City like a private Citizen. His Triumph laſted two days, and was very magnificent by the great number of vanquiſh'd Princes which were led in it. He brought a greater quantity of Money into the publick Treaſury than any General that ever was before him. It was at this time, ſays *Velleius Paterculus*, That Fortune rais'd his Glory by degrees to the very height, having made him triumph over *Africa*, *Europe* and *Aſia*. But in the mean time, *Cæſar*'s Glory ſeem'd to obſcure his; the one could not endure an Equal, nor the other a Superior; but *Julia*, *Cæſar*'s Daughter, whom *Pompey* had married, kept up Friendſhip betwixt them for ſome time, and together with *Craſſus*, they made a Triumvirate, but this Correſpondence was ſoon broken after the death of *Julia* and *Craſſus*. *Pompey* had the Government of *Spain* conferr'd on him, and *Cæſar* was ordered to quit the Command of the Armies he had for ten years in *Gaul*, and come to *Rome* as a private Perſon, to demand the Conſulate that he deſired, but he refuſed; and ſo the War was declared, *Cæſar* came to *Rome* in 705, which *Pompey* with the Conſuls and Senate had quitted, as they did alſo *Italy*, and went to *Epirus*; whither *Cæſar* went alſo after having defeated *Pompey*'s Lieutenants in *Spain*; and in the year 706 overthrew him in the Battle of *Pharſalia*. *Pompey* fled into *Egypt*, where, by the Advice of *Theodatus* and *Achillas*, *Ptolemy* ordered *Photinus*, a Slave, to kill him the Eve of his Birth-day, after he had been three times Conſul, triumphed thrice, and had ſubdued a great part of the World, at the Age of 58. The *Romans* had before this erected him a Statue with this Inſcription, *P. urb. R. S. P. Q. R. Pompeio Magno imp. Bello* XXX *Asn. confecto, fuſis, fugatis, occiſis, in deditionem acceptis hominum centies octies, ſemel* lxxxiii M. *deprelſis aut captis navibus*, Dcccxlvi *oppidis, Caſtellis* M. D. xxxviii *in fidem acceptis, terris a Maeoti ad Rubrum mare ſubactis; quum oram Maritimam prædonibus liberaſſet & Imperium Maris Pop. Rom. reſtituiſſet, ex Aſia, Ponto, Armenia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Syria, Scythis, Judæis, Albanis, Iberis, Inſula Creta, Baſternis, & ſuper hæc de Regibus, Mithridate & Tigrane, triumphaſſet.* The Emperor *Adrian* when in *Egypt* *Anno* 132, honoured his Memory with this Line upon his Tomb.

Oſſa viri magni tenui quam clauſa Sepulchro.

Tully gives him this Character, That he was a Perſon born for great things, and capable of attaining the height of Eloquence, but he choſe rather to follow his Military Inclinations. He could expreſs himſelf with great Variety, weighed Affairs with great Judgment, his Deportment was fine, his Voice ſtrong and muſical, and his Motions grave. He left two Sons, the eldeſt *Cn. Pompeius*, got a potent Army together, and became formidable, but *Cæſar* defeated him at the Battle of *Munda* in *Spain*, which was fought with great Reſolution, the Victory hanging doubtful a long time; and *Pompey* being unable to make his eſcape, becauſe of his Wounds, as his Brother did, he was kill'd there. The younger *Pompey* got an Army of Slaves together, and made himſelf Maſter of *Sicily*. *Paterculus* ſaith, He made a Peace with *Auguſtus* and *Antony*, and had *Sicily* and *Greece* aſſigned him, but he quickly renewed the War, was beaten at Sea by *Auguſtus*; and endeavouring to make his eſcape to *Antony* was killed by the way; ſo that it may be truly ſaid, Theſe two young Men were Heirs both of the Valour and Misfortune of their Father. Authors add, concerning *Cn Pompeius*, the elder of the *Great Pompey*'s Sons, That having feaſted *Auguſtus* and *M. Anthony* aboard his Ship, he told them jeſtingly, That he entertain'd them in *Carinis*, which was the Name of his Father's Houſe then poſſeſſed by *M. Antony* at *Rome*; and being adviſed by one of his Friends, To cut them both off, and render himſelf Maſter of the World, now when he had them in his power, he gallantly rejected the Propoſition, as being contrary to his Faith which he had given them. *Florus. Dion. Plutarch.*

POMPONATIUS *(Peter)* of *Mantua*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Age. He was a great follower of the Doctrine of *Ariſtotle*; was Profeſſor at *Bologna* and elſewhere, and had *Paulus Jovius* for his Diſciple. He was ſo bold as to maintain the Opinion of *Ariſtotle*, That the Soul died with the Body, and when he was reproved, ſaid, He followed this Opinion as a Philoſopher, but condemned it as a Chriſtian; in the mean time he was neither the one nor the other, and his Doctrine was pernicious to many young People. He died of a ſtoppage of Urine in 1512, aged 63 years. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. lib.* 7. *Sponde, A. C.* 1513. *n.* 20.

POMPONIUS *Lætus (Julius)* born in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is ſaid to have been the natural Son of a Prince of *Salerno*, and was in eſteem at *Rome* in the XVth. Age, in the time of *Pius* II. with *Platina* and *Callimachus*; but was not ſo in the time of *Paul* II. againſt whom it's not doubted, but he was one of them that conſpired, and perhaps to avoid Puniſhment, retired to *Venice*; but came afterwards to *Rome*, publiſhed an Abridgement of the Lives of the *Cæſars* from the death of *Gordian* to *Juſtin* III. a Book of *Mahomet*, and one concerning the *Roman* Magiſtrates. He died aged 70 years, in the time of *Alexander* VI. as it's ſaid, in a very poor Condition. *Sabellicus*, who was his Diſciple writ his Life. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. lib.* 40. *Eraſmus in Cicer. Lilio Giraldi in Hiſt. Poet.*

POMPONIUS *Mela, a Spaniard*, born at *Mellaria*, a ruined City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, where *Begar de Medena* ſtands now, according to the Teſtimony of *Morales* and others of that Country. He lived in the Ist. Age, writ a piece of Geography, entitled, *De ſitu Orbis*, in three Books, which has the Notes of ſeveral Learned Men upon it. The beſt Editions are thoſe of *Holland* with *Voſſius*, and *Gronovius*'s Notes. *Alphonſo Garcias. Moramore de Doct. Hiſp. viris*, &c

POMPONIUS *Sextus*, a very eminent *Roman* Lawyer, living in the IIId. Century. He was, together with *Ulpian* and *Julius Paulus*, one of the Diſciples of *Papinian*. The Emperor *Alexander Severus* made him one of his Council, and gave him a great ſhare of the Government under him. He wrote divers Works, which are frequently cited in the *Code & Digeſt. Lampridius in Alex. Sev.*

PONCE *de Leon (Baſilius)* an *Angaſtenian*, born at *Granada* in *Spain*, and extracted from a Family of the firſt Quality. He died in 1629 His Works are, *De Sacramento Confirmationis. De Impedimentis Matrimonii. De Sacramento Matrimonii. Variæ Diſputationes ex Theologia Scholaſtica & Poſitiva. Raccoli Chron. Reform. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PONCES *de Santa Cruz. (Antony)* firſt Phyſician to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*, who died about the year 1650, aged above 80 years. He writ ſeveral things, as, *Opuſcula Medica & Philoſophica; In Avicennæ primam Fen. 1. lib. Hippocratica & Philoſophica de Pulſibus; De impedimentis magnum ani-*

lium

liorum in morborum Curatione, in lib. Galen. de morbo & Symptomate, &c. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hisp.*

P O N I A T O V I A *(Christina)* was Daughter to *Julian Poniatovius*, a Noble *Polander*, who of a Monk turned Minister; coming to *Bohemia* when a Widower, he placed his Daughter *Christina*, at the Age of sixteen, with the Baronnels of *Engelburg* of *Zelking*, of the House of *Austria*. She fell, in *November* 1627, into several ecstasies or fits, during which, she declared wonderful things in reference to the State of the Church, and future Re-establishment, by the Destruction of her Enemies and Persecutors. She continued thus from time to time, during the years 1628 and 1629, and on *January* 27th. in the last year, appearing as if she were dead, she suddenly starts up, and afterwards had no more Revelations. She was married in 1632 to *Daniel Vetter* of *Moravia*, who had been Tutor to *Frederick Henry*, Son to *Frederick* V. King of *Bohemia*, then driven out of his Kingdom and lived with him till 1644, when she died of an Hectick Fever. *Lux e tenebris.*

P O N S, a City of *France*, in *Xaintonge* in the Diocess of *Xanter*, stands upon the River *Seugne* that discharges it self into the *Charant* above *Xaintes*. The City is Ancient, it gives Name to the noble House of *Pons*, famous for its Antiquity, Alliances, and the great number of Illustrious Persons it has produced.

D U P O N T *(Perrin)* forty fourth Grand-Master of the Order of S. *John* of *Jerusalem*, succeeded in *August* 1534, *Philip de Villiers* C. *Isle-Adam*; he was chosen when absent, being Bailiff of S. *Euphemia* of the *Italian* Language. *Muly Assem*, King of *Tunis*, unable to withstand the Forces of *Barbarossa*, sent an Embassador to the Grand-Master, to desire him to intercede with the Emperor *Charles* V. to take him under his Protection; which the Emperor granted, upon Condition the Knights would join their Gallies with his Fleet to go to *Barbary*. The Knights had the Honour of making themselves Masters of the Tower of *Goletta*, where they set up their Flag, and signaliz'd themselves no less at the taking of *Tunis*, which the Emperor delivered to *Muly Assem*. The Grand-Master *du Pont* died a little time after, in *November* 1535, having reigned but about fourteen Months, and was succeeded by *Didier de Saint Jalle*. *Vertot, The Hist. of the Order of S.* John *of* Jerusalem. *Naberat*, &c

P O N T St. *Ange*, formerly call'd *Pons Adriani*, or *Adrian's Bridge*, being built by that Emperor. It stands under the Castle of S. *Angelo*, and is the finest Stone Bridge in *Rome*, Pope *Clement* IXth. Ornamented this Bridge with a great many Marble Figures. *Marlian.*

P O N T *de l'Arche*, Lat. *Pons Arcus*, *Pons Arcuensis*, a strong place in *Normandy* upon the *Seine*, above which, this River receives into it the *Eure* and the *Andela*, and forms there an Island, to which there is a Passage by two Bridges. This Town stands three Leagues above *Rhoan* and is an important Pass, being the first place that surrender'd to King *Henry* IV. upon his coming to the Crown in 1589.

P O N T *Audemer*, Lat. *Pons Audemari*, a small City in *Normandy* upon the River *Risle*, between *Rhoan* and *Caen*.

P O N T *Beauvoisin*, Lat *Pons Bellovicinus*, a Town in *Dauphiny*, which divides *France* from *Savoy*, and stands upon the River *Guger*.

P O N T-D E-C E, *Pons* or *Pontes Cæsaris*, a Town and Castle of *France* in *Anjou*, upon the *Loire*, within a League of *Angers*, and considerable for the Pass; for which reason there is a Garrison in it. Here it was that the Troops of *Lewis* XIII. defeated in 1620, under the Command of the Mareschal *de Crequi*, those of the Queen Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, who removed from the Court.

P O N T *l'Eveque*, Lat. *Pons Episcopi*, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, upon the little River *Lesan*, three Leagues below *Lisieux*, and two from the Sea. It's a place famous for Cheese

P O N T *du Guard*, Lat *Pons Vardonis* or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aqueduct to *Nismes*, the lowest having six Arches, the second twelve, and the highest thirty-four; a thing of great Antiquity. It stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the E. and *Nismes* to the W. four Leagues from the latter. The Learned Dr. *Brown*, in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work, and assures us, That the top of it is 186 foot above the Water of the River

P O N T *de Lima*, or *Puente de Lima*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province between *Douro* and *Minho*, upon the River *Lima*. It's not doubted but that it is the *Limia* or *Forum Limicorum* of *Antoninus*, tho' others take it for S. *Estevanon de Gormaz de Lima*, within two Leagues of the same.

P O N T *au Mousson*, upon the *Moselle*, Lat. *Mussipons*, a City of *Lorrain*, with an University It gives Title to a Marquess, stands upon the brink of two Rivers, to which you must pass over a Bridge, from whence it has its Name in part, that of *Mousson* being the Name of a Castle standing upon a Hill there, and was formerly considerable It's a pretty Town, has two Abbies in it, several Churches, and curious Places, but no Walls.

P O N T S. *Esprit*, Lat. *Pons Sti Spiritus*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*, which has a Castle, and a curious Stone Bridge over the *Rhosne*; the Bridge is a thousand ordinary Paces long, and fifteen broad, supported by nineteen great Arches, and four lesser ones. The City is large enough, but ill built; the Streets being short and narrow, but there are some pretty Squares in it, several Churches and Monasteries, *&c.*

P O N T S. *Maixance*, Lat. *Pons S. Maxentiæ*, a Town of *France* in *Valois*, belonging to the Government of the Isle of *France*, standing upon the River *Oise*, to which you pass over a Bridge three Leagues from *Senlis*.

P O N T A N U S *(James)* a Jesuit, born in *Bohemia*, a Person of Note for his Skill in the Languages, and the Polite part of Learning. He died at *Augsburg* in 1626. He wrote several Tracts both in Prose and Verse, as, *Commentaries upon Ovid. Attica Bellaria*, Part III. *Colloquia Sacra. Φιλοκαλία seu Excerpta è Sacris & Prophanis Auctoribus, lib.* 10. *&c. Alegamb. De Script So. Jes.*

P O N T A N U S *(Lewis)* an eminent Lawyer, living in the XVth. Century, born at *Spoleto* in *Italy*; he liv'd for the most part, at *Rome*, where he had the Office of Proto-Notary; *Æneas Sylvius*, who was afterwards Pope *Pius* IId. and most Authors, at that time, speak of *Pontanus* as a meer Prodigy for Learning and Memory, for he never forgot any thing which he once heard or read. He did not only Cite the beginning of a Law, like the rest of his Profession, but run through the whole Text. He wrote Remarks upon the Law, *Consilia Singularia*, *Repetitiones*. He died at *Basil* in 1439, during the Session of the Council, being but 30 years of Age, and had he liv'd longer, had undoubtedly been made a Cardinal. *Marcus Mantica de vir. Illust. Æneas Sylvius Hist. Concil. Basil.* &c.

P O N T A N U S *(John Isaac)* originally of *Haerlem*, was born in *Denmark*, where his Parents then resided. He taught Physick and the Mathematicks at *Harderwick* in *Guelderland*, and died there in 1640. He was Historiographer to the King of *Denmark* and Province of *Guelderland*, and writ, *Hist. Urbis & rerum Amstelodamensium*; *Itinerarium Gallicæ Narbonensis*; *Rerum Danicarum Hist. lib.* 10; *Disceptationes Chronologicæ, de Rheni divortiis & accolis populis, adversus Philippum Cluverium*; *Discussionum Historicarum, lib.* 2. *Historiæ Geldricæ, lib.* 14, &c. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. le Mire*, &c.

P O N T A N U S *(John Jovius* and *Jovianus)* a Philosopher, Poet, Orator, and Historian, was born at *Cerreto*, a little Town in *Umbria*, having lost his Father in a popular Sedition. He retired to *Naples*, where he was chosen to be Tutor to the young *Alphonso* King of *Naples*, and after that made his Secretary and Councellor of State. He writ the History of the Wars of *Ferdinand* I. and *John* of *Anjou*, and several other things both in Prose and Verse, which we have in three Volumes, printed at *Strasburg* in 1515. He died in 1505, aged 78 years. He ordered this Epitaph for himself, *Sum Joannes Jovianus Pontanus, quem amaverunt bonæ Musæ, suspexerunt viri probi, honestaverunt Reges, Domini, scis jam quis sim, aut quis potius fuerim. Ego vero te, hospes, noscere in tenebris nequeo; sed, te ipsum ut noscas, rogo. Polib. Sandr. Felinus Sanderus Epit. de Reg. Sicil. Erasmus in Cicer. Lilio Giraldi Dial.* 1. *de Poet. sui temp. Vossius*, &c.

P O N T E M O L E, Lat. *Pons Milvius*, is a Bridge upon the *Tiber* near *Rome*, very famous for the Victory got there by *Constantine the Great* in 312, over the Tyrant *Maxentius*, who falling over that Bridge was drowned in the *Tiber*. *Baudrand.*

P O N T E F R A C T, a Market and Borough Town of *Osgodeross* Wapentake, in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, seated in a dry spot of Ground, watered by a little Stream that runs into the *Are*, and of chief Note for its strong and stately Castle, commonly called *Pomfret* Castle, ruin'd by the Civil Wars. 'Twas in this Castle that *Richard* II. was murthered after his Relignation of the Crown. This Borough has two Parliament Men. In this Neighbourhood groweth plenty of Liquorice and Skiriwort.

P O N T H I E U, Lat. *Ponticum* and *Pontinia*, a little Country of *France* in *Picardy*, that lies all along the River *Somme*, which makes it very Marshy. *Abbeville* is the Capital City, the others are *Crotoy*, *S. Valery* a Sea-Port, *Crecy*, *S. Riquier*, *Pont de Remi* an important Pass upon the *Somme*, near unto which may be seen some Remains of *Cæsar's* Camp; *Rue*, *Montreuil*, &c. The Counts of *Ponthieu* are very ancient: *William* lived in the Tenth Age, he took the Town of *Guines* from *Arnold the Old*, Earl of *Flanders*, which *Sifrid*, a *Danish* Lord, took from him afterwards. *Charles* VIIth after the Expulsion of the *English* from *France*, united *Ponthieu* to the Crown; yielded it afterwards by the Treaty of *Arras*, in the year 1435, to the Duke of *Burgundy*; which *Lewis* XI. also did by the Treaty of *Conflans*, in 1465. The Right which the Emperor *Charles* Vth. pretended to have to the Earldom of *Ponthieu*, as Heir to the House of *Burgundy*, was founded upon these Concessions;

ceſſions. but he renounced it by the Treaty of *Madrid*, in 1526; by that of *Cambray*, in 1529; and by that of *Creſpy*, in 1544. *Ariuſphus Chron de S. Riquier: Oldric Vitalis, lib.* 13. *Hiſt. des Comtes Ponthieu.*

PONTIA, a *Roman* Lady, with whom *Octavius Sagitta*, Tribune of the People, fell deſperately in Love, corrupted her with great Preſents, and afterwards got her divorced from her Husband, promiſing to marry her himſelf; but however it came about, when ſhe became free, he delayed, and put it off from one time to another; excuſing himſelf, that his Father was unwilling; and when ſhe had a Proſpect of a greater Fortune, ſhe in her turn abſolutely refuſed him; whereat he was ſo enraged, that he aſſaſſinated her; for which he was accuſed before the Conſuls by her Father, and condemned for an Aſſaſſin. *Tacitus, lib.* 13. *cap.* 15.

PONTIANUS, a *Roman* by Birth, was choſen Pope inſtead of *Urban*, about the end of *June*, in 231; but the Emperor *Alexander Severus* baniſhed him to the Iſland of *Sardinia*; and his Succeſſor, who had raiſed a Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, cauſed him to be ſo ſeverely beaten with a Stick, that the poor Man died with the Pain and Agony of it, *November* 19th. in the year 235. *Euſebius in Chron. & lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Baronius in Annal.*

PONTICUS (*Virunius*, or *Virumnius*) of *Treviſo*, a City in the *States* of *Venice*, lived about 1490; writ *An Abridgement of the Engliſh Hiſtory*, in favour of the Family of *Badoer* of *Venice*, which came originally out of *Great Britain*, and commented upon *Statius*, *Claudian*, &c. beſides ſeveral other things in Proſe and Verſe. *Trithemius in Catal.*

PONTIFICES *Romani*, *Roman Pontiffs*, were thoſe who had the Care of all things, that regarded the Worſhip of the Gods, and the Ceremonies of Sacrifices. *Varro* ſaith, They were ſo called *a Ponte faciendo*; for that the firſt of them built the *Wooden Bridge*, called *Pons ſublicius*; but it's likely this Name came from *Potis* and *facere*; ſo that *Pontifex* might be ſaid for *Potifex*, and ſignified him that could ſacrifice. *Numa* inſtituted four at firſt who were of the *Patrician* Order; but in 454 of *Rome*, there were eight created, four out of *Patrician*, and the reſt out of *Plebeian* Families. This Number, in 673, was increaſed by *L. Sylla*, the *Dictator*, who made ſeven more. But the firſt eight retained the Name of *Great Pontiffs*, and the ſeven new ones of *The Leſſer*; who nevertheleſs made but one College. After *Numa*'s time this College made choice of Members to fill up the vacant Places. But about the year 654 it was ordered, That the People ſhould chuſe them in their Aſſemblies. When *Sylla* became *Dictator*, he abrogated that Law. But *Cicero*, during his Conſulſhip, reſtored it. At laſt the Emperor *Auguſtus*, having for ſome time permitted the College of *Pontiffs* to admit ſuch as they judged capable, aſſumed afterwards that Power to himſelf, as alſo to create *Pontiffs*, and all ſorts of Prieſts. The Dignity of the *Pontiffs* was ſo great, that they were not obliged to give any manner of account of their Actions; and were Judges of all Matters that related to the Worſhip of the Gods and Sacrifices; making new Laws if they ſaw it convenient. To them belonged the Examination of the Magiſtrates, who had the Care of Sacred Things, of the Prieſts, and all the Officers that belonged to the Sacrifices. He that preſided in the College was called *Pontifex Maximus*, and was choſen by the People in the *Comitia Tributa*, being a Dignity that at firſt was beſtowed on none but ſuch as were *Patricians*. But in proceſs of time, the People, being admitted to the Offices and Honours of the Republick, did often raiſe to this Dignity Perſons that were not of a Noble Extract; till the time of *Julius Cæſar*, who having been created *Pontifex Maximus*, had *Lepidus* for his Succeſſor, and then *Auguſtus*; and afterwards, all the Emperors took this Title upon them. Even *Conſtantine*, and ſome of his Succeſſors, continued it, tho' they were Chriſtians, and hated Paganiſm; till *Theodoſius* the Emperor entirely aboliſhed this College. *Zoſimus* obſerves, It was the Emperor *Gratian* that firſt by an Edict forbad this Title of *Pontifex Maximus* ſhould be given him, and that *Theodoſius*, his Succeſſor, confiſcated all the Revenues belonging to them and the Pagan Prieſts. The Name of *Pontifex* and *Pontifex Maximus* was given to Biſhops afterwards; but the Popes have ſince uſurped it. *Roſin Roman Antiquities lib.* 3 *cap.* 22.

PONTINUS, a Valiant *Roman*, and Sharer with *Cicero* in all his Fortunes, ſubdued the *Allobroges*.

PONTIS (*Lewis de*) a Gentleman of *Provence*, born about 1578, was bred up to Arms in the Reign of *Henry* IVth. and *Lewis* XIIIth. who beſtowed upon him a Command in his Guards, and the Charge of Commiſſary-General of the *Swiſſers*. And after he had ſerv'd 56 years under three Princes, and receiv'd ſeventeen Wounds, being convinc'd of the Vanity of the World, he retir'd to a ſolitary Place where he ſpent almoſt twenty years in the Exerciſes of Piety, and the Preparations for another Life. He died in 1670. the ninety ſecond of his Age. We have under his Name very curious *Memoirs*, that contain all things of moment which happened in his time, with all the remarkable Circumſtances of War, Court, and the Government of the Princes under whom he ſerved. But Monſieur *Le Clark* is of Opinion, that he is ſometimes miſtaken both in his Matters of Fact, and in his Chronology.

PONTOISE, Lat. *Pontiſara*, *Ponteſium*, *Oetiæ Pons*, and *Pons ad Oetiam*; a Town in the Iſle of *France*, ſituated upon the *Oyſe*, between *Iſle-Adam* and the Confluence of that River with the *Seine*, within ſix Leagues of *Paris*, being a very important Paſs upon the *Oyſe*. It was taken by the *Engliſh* in 1417; and recovered by the *French* in 1442. It ſtands upon the ſide of an Hill; and reaches down to the Banks of the River; has a Caſtle on the top of that Hill, which commands the Town; ſeveral Churches, whereof that of S. *Melon* is the principal; and diverſe Monaſteries. This Town has a Bailiwick, Provoſtſhip, &c. has had formerly its own Counts; and ſince 1240 belonged to the *French* Kings; the Revenue whereof S. *Lovis* beſtowed upon Queen *Blanch*, his Mother. *Du Cheſn, Rech. d. Ant. des Villes de Franc. John Chartier.*

PONT-POOL, a Market-Town in *Monmouthſhire*, betwixt the Hills, of chief Note for Iron Mills.

PONTUS, a Province in *Aſia Minor*, between *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*; thus called, becauſe it lies all along the *Euxine* Sea, whoſe capital City was *Heraclea*. It muſt not be confounded with *Pontus* in *Scythia* in *Europe*, whither *Ovid* was baniſhed. This Country had its particular King's, whoſe Succeſſion has been much interrupted, and very uncertain. It's pretended that *Artabaxes* was the firſt, who had five Succeſſors of the Name of *Mithridates*, and three afterwards called *Pharnaces*. After which at laſt is reckoned *Mithridates the Great*, who killed himſelf in the 691ſt. of *Rome*, after he had reigned 57 years, for grief his Son *Pharnaces* had revolted againſt him, and taken the Name of King upon him. *Pharnaces* had *Darius* for his Succeſſor; and after him came two of the Name of *Polemon*, and another *Mithridates*, *Darius*'s Nephew. The *Romans* having before this reduced *Pontus* into a Province. *Ptolemy lib.* 5. *Geogr. Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Appian & Riccioli Chron. Reform.*

PONTUS (*Euxinus*) called by the *Italians*, *Mare Maggiore*; by the *Greeks*, *Mauro Thalaſſon*; by the *Turks*, *Caradeniſi*; and by the *Ruſſians* and *Muſcovites*, *Zornemore*; has *Colchis* to the Eaſt, *Moldavia* and *Thracia* to the Weſt, *Aſia Minor* to the South, and *Sarmatia* of *Europe* and *Aſia* to the North. *Propontis*, or the Sea of *Marmora*, is joined to it by the *Thracian Boſphorus* on the South-part. The Sea of *Zabbachy*, or the *Palus Mæotis* is alſo united to it by the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, on the North-ſide. The *Danube* diſchargeth it ſelf into the Black Sea. *Pliny*, *lib.* 4. *Strabo*, *lib.* 12. *Sanſon Geogr.*

PONZA, is a very ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, and taken from him by the Spaniards in the late War; but reſtored him again by the Peace of *Reſwick*.

POOL (*Reginald*) or Cardinal *Pool*, was ſecond Son unto *Richard Pool*, Knight of the Garter, a near Kinſman to King *Henry* VIIth. by *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Salisbury*, Niece to King *Edward* IVth. and Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*. This *Reginald* was bred in *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*, preferred afterward Dean of *Exeter*, and highly favoured by King *Henry* VIIIth. who ſent him beyond the Seas, allowing him a large Penſion to live in an Equipage ſuitable to his Birth. He ſtudied at *Padua*; and upon the breaking of King *Henry* VIIIth. with the Pope, he wrote his Book, *De Unione Eccleſiaſtica*, in which he condemned the King's Proceedings, and preſs'd him to return to the Obedience of the See of *Rome*: This Book was writ with a great deal of Spirit and Elocution, but as Dr. *Burnet* obſerves, had ſome Satyrical Reflections in it, which loſt him the King's Favour; whereupon his Penſions were withdrawn, which made him to apply his Studies the more privately in a *Venetian* Monaſtery, where he attained great Credit for his Eloquence, Learning, and good Life: Such Eſteem foreign Grandees had of his great Judgment, that Cardinal *Sadolet*, having written a large Book in the Praiſe of Philoſophy, ſubmitted it wholly to his Cenſure. Some time after this, he was made Deacon-Cardinal by the Title of S. *Mary*, in *Coſmedin*, by Pope *Paul* the IIId. who ſent him on many dangerous Embaſſies to the Emperor and *France* King, to incite them to war againſt King *Henry* the VIIIth. Afterwards he retired to *Viterbo* in *Italy*, where his Houſe was obſerved to be the Sanctuary of *Lutherans*. Being appointed one of the three Preſidents of the Council of *Trent*, he endeavoured (but in vain) to have Juſtification determined by Faith alone. After the Death of *Paul* the IIId he was at midnight in the Conclave choſen to ſucceed him. *Pool* refuſed it, becauſe he would not have his Choice a Work of Darkneſs, which being miſinterpreted, the next Morning, he found *Julius* IIId choſen in his place. But

afterwards was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by Queen *Mary*, after whom he died in few Hours. 1558. He was a learned, modeſt, and good natur'd Man, and was always againſt rigorous Expedients in Matters of Religion: In a word, he was a Perſon of as great Probity and Vertue, as moſt of the Age in which he liv'd Beſides the Treatiſe above-mention'd, he wrote, *De ſummâ Pontificis*; *De ejuſdem poteſtate*; *De concilio Tridentino*; *A Volume of Letters*, &c. *Fuller's Worthies. Burnet's Hiſt. Reform. Becatel. Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angl.* &c.

POOL, a Market and Borough Town, with a Harbour in the S. E. of *Dorſetſhire*. It ſtands upon the Inlet of the Sea, incloſed on all ſides with it, but on the North, where it admits Entrance only by one Gate. This Town, from a mean Hamlet, conſiſting of a few Fiſhermens Houſes, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId. grew to be a Town of good Trade, and throve to that degree, that *Henry* VIth. granted it the Privilege of an Haven, and licenſed the Mayor to wall it in. Then began the Inhabitants to abound in Wealth, and purchaſed the Privilege of a Country corporate. But it has loſt much of its former Glory. Diſtant 110 miles from *London*.

POPAYAN, Lat. *Popajama*, a great Province in South *America*, in the firm Land, towards the Mountains; is bounded on the Weſt by the South Sea, on the South by *Peru*, on the Eaſt by *New Granada*, and on the North by *New Carthagena*. Its greateſt extent is from North to South. Its capital City is *Popayan*, ſituate near the Riſe of the River S. *Martha*, 140 miles Eaſt of the South Sea. This City and Province took its Name from a King that reigned here when the *Spaniards*, about the year 1537, conquered this Province. The City ſtands 2 deg. 30 min. from the Line to the North, 72. 30 from *Toledo* Weſt, on both Sides of a fine River, which by the Acceſſion of others, before it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, becomes one of the biggeſt Rivers in *America*. The Air is temperate and healthful; but too much ſubject to Rain, Thunder and Lightnings. It has plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fruits and Herbs, and a double Harveſt every Year. Theſe *Indians* are more Civil, Induſtrious and Ingenious than moſt of the other *Indians*.

POPE, the word in *Greek* ſignifies *Father*. It's a Name that was given formerly to all Biſhops, as appears by the Epiſtles of S. *Auguſtin* and S. *Jerom*, and by the Works of the ancient Eccleſiaſtical Writers. But about the end of the XIth. Age, *Gregory* VIIth. in a Council held at *Rome*, ordered that the Name of Pope ſhould peculiarly belong to the Biſhop of *Rome*. When one of the Cardinals is choſen Pope, the Maſters of the Ceremonies come to his Cell, to acquaint him with the News of his Promotion. Whereupon he is conducted to the Chapel, and clad in the Pontifical Habit, then receives the Adoration, that is, the Reſpects paid by the Cardinals to the Popes. After which he is carried to S. *Peter*'s Church, and placed upon the Altar of the Holy Apoſtles, where the Cardinals come a ſecond time to the Adoration; from thence he is conducted to his Apartment, and ſome days after is performed the Ceremony of his Coronation, before the Door of S. *Peter*'s Church, where is erected a Throne, upon which the New Pope aſcends, has his Mitre put off, and a Crown put on his Head in preſence of all the People. Afterwards is the Cavalcade, from S. *Peter*'s Church to S. *John de Lateran*, whereat all the Embaſſadors, Princes, and Lords aſſiſt, mounted on Horſeback and richly Habited. Next before the Pope goes the two Cardinal-Deans with their red Caps, and the other Cardinals come after, two and two, followed by the Patriarchs, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Prothonotaries. When the Pope is come to S. *John de Lateran*, the Archbiſhop of that Church preſents him with two Keys, one of Gold, and the other of Silver; then all the Canons, paying their Obeyſance, and kiſſing his Feet, he gives the general Benediction. *Maimbourg*, in his *Hiſtory of the Grand Schiſm of the Weſt*, ſays, That for the firſt five Centuries the People and Clergy together, and ſometimes the Clergy alone, with Conſent of the People, choſe the Pope by Plurality of Voices; until after the Death of Pope *Simplicius*, in 483 *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli* and *Italy*, made a Law, That none ſhould be choſen without firſt acquainting the Prince whom they had a mind to chuſe. This Law was aboliſhed about twenty years after, in the IVth. Council of *Rome*, under Pope *Symmachus*, by the Conſent of King *Theodorick*, in 502. But that Prince turning *Arian*, grew Tyrannical in the latter end of his Reign, and ſeiz'd the Privilege of making the Pope himſelf, and in conſequence of it plac'd Pope *Felix* IV. in the Chair. The *Gothick* Princes followed his Example, only allowing the Clergy to chuſe; but he was not to aſcend the Chair till confirmed by them. *Juſtinian*, who overturned the Empire of the *Goths*, and alſo his Succeſſors, retained the ſame Privilege, and demanded Money of the Pope elect to confirm his Election. But *Conſtantinus Pogonatus* freed them from this Impoſition in 681. Nevertheleſs the Emperors did ſtill keep a ſhare in the Election; ſo that the Popes were not conſecrated without their Conſent. Until the *French* Emperor *Louis le Debonnaire* in 824. and his Succeſſors *Lotharius* I. and *Louis* II. in 864, reſtored the Popes to their former Liberty. In the Xth. Age, the Marqueſs of *Hetruria* and Count *de Tuſcanella*, with the Grandees of *Rome*, choſe and depoſed Popes as they pleaſed; as did the Emperor *Otho the Great*, and his Son and Grand-ſon in that ſame Age. S. *Henry*, Duke of *Bavaria*, their Succeſſor, reſtored the Popes to their privileges again in 1014, leaving the Election to the Clergy and People of *Rome*; but his Son and Grand-ſon, *Henry* IIId. and IVth. reaſſumed the power of chuſing or depoſing the Popes, which occaſioned Wars between them and the Emperors about the Inveſtitures, the Emperors ſetting up Anti-popes, which occaſioned a Schiſm in the Church of *Rome*. But after the time of *Innocent* II. and that the Controverſie between *Peter de Leon* called *Anaclete*, and *Victor* IV. was extinguiſhed, the Cardinals and principal of the Clergy of *Rome*, choſe Pope *Cæleſtine* II. by their own Authority in 1143. and the reſt of the Clergy having parted with their Pretenſions, *Honorius* III. in 1216, or according to others, *Gregory* Xth. in 1274, ordered that the Election ſhould be made in the Conclave, ſince which time the Cardinals have ſtill kept poſſeſſion. The manner of the Election is thus Nine or ten days after the Funerals of the deceaſed Pope, the Cardinals enter the Conclave, which is generally held in the *Vatican*, in a long Gallery, where Cells of Boards are erected, covered with purple Cloth, one for each Cardinal, who is during this time allowed only two Servants except in caſe of Sickneſs. They are guarded by the *Militia* of *Rome*, who hinder all Intercourſe of Letters from without, and the Diſhes alſo are inſpected by a Maſter of the Ceremonies, leſt any Letters ſhould be concealed in the Meat. Of late it hath obtained among them to premiſe certain Articles, which they think neceſſary for the better Government of the Church, and every one ſwears to obſerve them if he ſhould be choſen. The Election is made by Scrutiny, Acceſs or Adoration. The firſt is, when the Cardinal writes the Name of him whom he votes for in a Scroll of five pages, on the firſt whereof he writes, *Ego eligo in Summum Pontificem Reverendiſſimum Dominum meum Cardinalem*— But this is writ by one of his Servants, that the Cardinal may not be diſcovered by his Hand. On this fold two others are doubled down and ſealed with a private Seal. On the fourth the Cardinal writes his own Name, and covers it with the fifth folding. Then ſitting in order on Benches in the Chapel, with their Scrolls in their hands, they aſcend to the Altar by turns; and after a ſhort Prayer on their Knees, throw the Scroll into a Chalice upon the Table, by it the firſt Cardinal Biſhop ſitting on the right, and the firſt Cardinal-Deacon on the left ſide, and the Cardinals being returned to their places, the Cardinal Biſhop turns out the Scrolls into a Plate, which he holds in his Left-hand, and gives them as they come to the Cardinal-Deacon, who reads them with an audible Voice, while the Cardinals note down how many Voices every perſon hath; and then the Maſter of the Ceremonies burns the Scrolls in a Pan of Coals, that it may not be known for whom any one gives his Voice; and if two thirds of the number preſent agree, the Election is good; and he on whom the two thirds falls is declared Pope. When the Choice is made by Acceſs, the Cardinals riſe from their places, and going towards him whom they would have elected, each ſays, *Ego accedo ad Reverendiſſimum Dominum*— And the Adoration is much in the ſame manner, only the Cardinal approaches him whom he would have choſen with a profound Reverence, but both the one and the other muſt be confirmed by the Scrutiny. There was another way of chuſing by *Compromiſe*, when the Differences roſe ſo high that they could not be adjuſted in the Conclave, they referred the Choice to three or five, giving them leave to elect any, whom all, or the *majority*, ſhould chuſe, provided it were determined within the time that a Candle lighted by common conſent ſhould laſt. There is yet a fifth way of Election called, By Inſpiration, *viz.* When the firſt Cardinal ariſes in the Chapel, and after an Exhortation to chuſe a capable Perſon, names ſuch an one, to which if two thirds agree, he is reckoned legally choſen. Which being performed by any of theſe Methods, he is led into the Veſtry cloathed in his *Pontificalibus*; then carried into the Chapel, ſeated on the Altar, and the Cardinals performing the Ceremony of Adoration kiſs his Feet, Hands, and Mouth; after which all the Doors and Gates of the Conclave are opened, and the Pope, ſhewing himſelf to the People, bleſſes them; the firſt Cardinal Deacon proclaiming with a loud Voice to them in theſe words, *Annuncio vobis Gaudium magnum, Papam habemus. Reverendiſſimus Dominus Cardinalis— electus eſt in Summum Pontificem, & elegit ſibi Nomen* — This being done, he deſcends into S. *Peter*'s Church, the Cardinals with a Croſs going before him: and then coming to the high Altar, takes off his Mitre, kneels and prays a while, and returns thanks to God and the bleſſed Apoſtles, &c. Sir *Paul Rycaut*'s *Introduction to Platina*. Here it is fit to be noted, That the Ancient Church

Church did not allow any ſuch diſtinguiſhing Primacy in the Pope, as is now challeng'd, as appears plainly by ſeveral of S *Cyprian*'s *Epiſtles*, in which. That Father calls the Pope Brother, treats him upon a Level, and declares himſelf, by virtue of his Epiſcopal Authority, accountable to none but God, for the Government of his Dioceſs. *Firmilian* likewiſe, Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, writing to Pope *Stephen*, uſes him with great freedom, and reproves him ſharply, without giving him the leſt Mark of any Superiority. The Council of *Carthage* likewiſe, held under S. *Cyprian*, about the Caſe of Rebaptization, condemns the Stile of *Epiſcopus Epiſcoporum*, as an Incroachment upon the reſt of Church; to this we may add the third Canon of the ſecond General Council, at *Conſtantinople*, by which the See of *Conſtantinople* had a *Grant* of Privilege and Precedency next to the See of *Rome*: The Reaſon aſſign'd by the Council for this Privilege, is taken from the Grandeur of the City, *eo quod ſit Nova Roma*, becauſe it was the Seat of the Empire, and *a ſort of New* Rome; from whence we may infer, That in the Opinion of the Council, the Pope's Prerogative was founded more upon *Rome*'s being the Capital of the Empire, than upon any Claim deriv'd from S. *Peter*. To proceed; The Fourth General Council of *Chalcedon*, held in the Fifth Century, aſſign'd the Biſhop or Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, the Limits of his Juriſdiction, Decreeing withal, in the Twenty eighth Canon, That he ſhould have τὰ ἴσα πρεσβεῖα, *Equal Privileges* with the Biſhop of *Rome*: Their Reaſon being the ſame with that of the Council of *Conſtantinople*, (*viz.*) Becauſe *Conſtantinople* was a kind of New *Rome*, Dignify'd with a Senate, and the Reſidence of the Emperor. 'Tis true, the Pope's Legates complain'd againſt this Canon, and refus'd to be preſent at the paſſing of it, but notwithſtanding their Oppoſition, 'twas read a ſecond time in the laſt Seſſion of the Council, and unanimouſly carry'd by the Fathers and afterwards *confirm'd* by the Emperor: Some time before this, in the Year 402, there was a Provincial Council held at *Milevis* in *Numidia* in *Africa*, in which, the Caſe of one *Apiarius*, a Prieſt, was examin'd: This *Apiarius*, being cenſur'd by his own Biſhop, Appeal'd from his Sentence to the Pope. now the Council, after a full hearing of the Matter, condemn'd the Proceedings of *Apiarius*, and made a Canon againſt *Ultra-Marine*, and Foreign Appeals. The Reader that has a mind to ſee more of this Argument, may Conſult Mr. *Dodwell's Diſſertationes Cyprianicæ*, upon S. *Cyprian*. *De Unitate Eccleſiæ*. *Br. Cave Hiſt. Liter. p.* 1. *p.* 32, 33. 50. 63. 79. 103. 106. 110. 130. 135. 146. 154. 191. not to mention many other Authors. The Pope's Juriſdiction extends to all the Provinces called the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate, which takes in *Campagna di Roma*, the Patrimony of S. *Peter*, *Terra Sabina*, *Umbria*, or Dutchy of *Spoleto*, the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, the Dutchy of *Urbin*, *Romagnia*, *Boulonois*, the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the Territory of *Peruſa*, *le Contado de Citta Caſtello*. In the *Patrimony* of S. *Peter* are, the Dutchy of *Caſtro*, the Cities of *Caprarola*, *Ronciglione*, &c. which belong to the Duke of *Parma*, and the Dutchy of *Bracciano*, which has its particular Duke. Between *Romagna* and the Dutchy of *Urbin*, is the little Republick of S. *Marin*. But to return to the Dominion of the Pope, *la Campagna di Roma* hath for principal Cities, *Rome*, *Oſtia*, *Paleſtrina*, *Freſcati*, *Albano*, *Tivoli*, *Terracina*, &c. The *Patrimony* of S. *Peter*, the Cities of *Porto*, *Civita-vecchia*, *Viterbo*, &c. The principal Cities of *Terra Sabina* are, *Magliano*, *Toſcanella*, &c. *Umbria*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, has *Spoleto*, *Aſpiſa*, *Todi*, &c. The Marquiſate of *Ancona* contains the Cities of *Ancona*, *Fermo*, our Lady of *Loretto*, *Aſcoli*, *Ieſi*, &c. The Dutchy of *Urbin* hath four conſiderable Cities, *Urbin*, *Senigaglia*, S. *Leo*, &c. *La Romagna* hath *Ravenna*, *Cervia*, *Faenza*, &c. The principal City of the *Boulonois* is *Bologna la Graſſe*. The Dutchy of *Ferrara* comprehends *Ferrara*, *Comachio*, &c. The Territory of *Orvietta* hath *Aquapendente*, *Orvietta*, &c. and that of *Perugia* takes in *Perugia*, *Citta de Pieve*, &c and in *Contado* ſtands *Citta di Caſtello*. The Pope has a Vicar who is always a Cardinal. He that manageth that Charge has Juriſdiction over the Prieſts and Regulars, over the Lay-Communities, Hoſpitals, Places of Piety and *Jews*. His Place may be worth to him one hundred Ducats *per* Month. He has two Lieutenants, one for civil, and the other for criminal Affairs, and a Vice-gerent, who is a Biſhop, for the exercife of Epiſcopal Functions. The Penitentiary has Juriſdiction in Caſes reſerved to the Pope; and gives to approved Confeſſors Power to abſolve. At ſolemn Feaſts he goes into one of the Churches of *Rome*, where ſitting in an high Chair, he has a Switch in his hand, and hears the Confeſſions of particular Cafes. This place is worth eight thouſand Crowns a Year. The Chancellor was properly Secretary to the Pope *ab intra*. This Charge is beſtowed now upon none but a Cardinal; and it may be worth to him fifteen or ſixteen thouſand Crowns a Year. His Buſineſs is, to diſpatch the Apoſtolick Letters, whoſe Petitions are ſign'd by the Pope, except thoſe which are diſpatched by a Brief *ſub annulo Piſcatoris*. He has under him a Regent, and twelve Abbreviators *di Parco maggiore*, which are all Prelates. The Regent has Power to commit all Cauſes of Appeal to the *Rota* and Referendaries. The Abbreviators *di Parco maggiore* draw the Minutes of the Bulls, and ſend them when they are written. Beſides which, there are Abbreviators *di Parco minore*, which are Scriveners, and other Officers of the Chancery, appointed to receive and ſign Bulls. The Vice-Chancellor keeps a Regiſter of the Collation of Titles given to Cardinals, and of Promotion to Biſhopricks and Conſiſtorial Abbies. The Chamberlain is always a Cardinal, and hath for Subſtitutes the Clerks of the Apoſtolick Chamber, a Treaſurer, and a Preſident. This Office is worth to him fourteen thouſand Crowns a Year. He takes Cognizance of all Cauſes within the verge of the Apoſtolick Chamber; and beſides, judgeth of Appeals from the Maſters of the Streets, Bridges, and Edifices. When the See is vacant, the Chamberlain remains in the Palace, in the Pope's Apartment, goes through the Streets with the *Swiſs* Guards attending him, coins Money with his own Arms thereon, and holds a Conſiſtory. He has one of the three Keys of the Treaſure of the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, whereof the Dean is another, and the Pope the third. The Prefect of the Signature of Juſtice is alſo one of the Cardinals, and has two hundred Ducats in Gold *per* Month. His Buſineſs is to make Reſcripts of all the Petitions and the Commiſſions of Cauſes which are delegated by the Court. Every *Thurſday* the Signature of Juſtice is held in the Palace of the Cardinal Prefect, where aſſiſt twelve Prelates Referendaries, that have Vote, and all the other Referendaries, with Power to propoſe each two Cauſes; as alſo an Auditor of the *Rota*, and the civil Auditor of the Cardinal Vicar, having no Vote, but only to maintain their Juriſdiction in what relates to them. The Prefect of the Signature of Grace ſigns all the Petitions and Grants which the Pope beſtows in the Congregations held in his own Preſence once a Week. The Prefect of the Briefs is always a Cardinal; he reviſeth and ſigns the Copies of the Briefs. The General of the Holy Church is created by a Brief or Patent of the Pope, who gives him the Staff himſelf in his Chamber, and takes his Oath. In time of Peace he has allowed him a thouſand Crowns *per* Month; and three thouſand in time of War. He commands all the Troops and all the Governours in the Places and Fortreſſes of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate. His Lieutenant has three thouſand Crowns a Year, and is made alſo by a Brief from the Pope; as is the General of the Artillery, who has twelve hundred Crowns *per Annum*. The General of the Gallies has three hundred Crowns a Month. The Governour of the Caſtle of S. *Angelo* has ſix thouſand Crowns *per Annum*, an hundred Soldiers for the Guard of it, with their Captain, Lieutenant, and other Officers. The Chamberlain of the Sacred College is changed every Year; which College conſiſts of the Pope and Cardinals, who hold a Conſiſtory upon important Affairs. The Pope has four Maſters of Ceremonies, who are always clad in Purple, and have great Authority in publick Affairs. Beſides which there are other Maſters of the Ceremonies, which are in the Congregations of Privileges, whereof one diſcharges the Office of Secretary and the other diſpatches Orders. The Maſter of the Sacred Palace is always a *Dominican*. He reviews and approves all the Books that are printed, being aſſiſted by two Prieſts of the ſame Order. The Palace, beſides a Table, allows him a Coach. The Veſtry-keeper is an *Auguſtin* Monk, who hath the ſame allowance as the Maſter of the Palace. He takes care of all the Riches in the Pope's Veſtry. He goes like a Prelate. And if he be a Titular Biſhop, takes place among the aſſiſtant Biſhops. The Pope's Secretary is always a Cardinal, and very often his Nephew. This Place is united to that of Super-intendant of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate. He writes and ſubſcribes all the Letters ſent to the Princes and Nuncios. All Embaſſadors and all Miniſters at *Rome*, after having negotiated with the Pope, are obliged to give him an Account of their Negotiations. The Secretaries of State are ſubject to the Secretary Super-intendant, or Cardinal-Patron, whoſe Orders they receive, and to whom they ſend their Letters to be ſubſcribed. They live in the Palace, and are Prelates clad in Purple. There are twenty four Secretaries of Briefs; the chief whereof lives in the Palace. Their Buſineſs is to ſubſcribe and diſpatch all the Briefs that are received by the Cardinal-Prefect of the Briefs. The Secretary of the ſecret Briefs takes care to prepare them when the Cardinal-Patron, or ſome one of the Secretaries of State commands him. Theſe Briefs are ſhewed to no Body, nor ſigned by the Prefect of the Briefs, and after they are ſealed *ſub annulo Piſcatoris*, and accompanied, they are ſent away with a Letter from the Cardinal-Patron. The Copies of theſe Briefs are carefully kept; and when the Pope is dead they are carried to the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*. The *Major-domo*, or Steward of the Houſhold to the Pope, is always a Prelate. The Chamberlains of Honour are Perſons of Quality, who come

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not to the Palace but when they please. The Master of the Stables is a Gentleman, who has the Office of Master of the Horse, without the Title of it, for the Pope bestows no such upon any Person. He is Sword-bearer, and sometimes one of the greatest Lords in *Rome*, as was *Pompey Frangipani* under *Leo* XI. The General of the Pope's Guards has under him two Troops of Horse, and a Company of three hundred *Swissers*, with their Officers. As to the Officers of the Datary, Prothonotaries, Participants, and Auditors of the *Rota*, *vide* DATARY, PROTHONOTARY, ROTA. The Pope has established an Apostolical Chamber, which consists of the Cardinal-Chamberlain, the Governours of *Rome*, as Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer-General, the Auditor and President of the Chamber, the Attorney General of *Rome*, and several other Officers, for to judge of Matters that concern the Revenues of the Provinces of the Ecclesiastical Estate; the Moneys, Impositions, Gabels, &c. The Governour of *Rome* takes cognizance in a special manner of civil and criminal Matters, and hath power to stop the Proceedings of other Courts of the City in case of default. The Treasurer-General looks over the Accounts of the Revenues of the Chamber. This place is worth seventy thousand Crowns, and brings in yearly twelve thousand. The Auditor of the Chamber has as great a Revenue. He is the ordinary Judge of the Court of *Rome*, of the Courtiers, Barons, Princes, Bishops, and other Prelates, and of all the Appeals in the Ecclesiastical Estate. He has two Lieutenants, one for civil, and one for criminal Matters. The President of the Chamber inspects the Accounts of the Moneys of the Chamber and Apostolick See. The Attorney-General takes care of the Rights and Revenues of the Exchequer in all Courts of Judicature, and the Sollicitor-General maintains 'em by Argument in Writing. The Mareschal of *Rome* has under him two civil Judges, one whereof is called the first collateral Judge, and the other the second collateral, with a Judge for criminal Causes. He, together with these Judges, takes cognizance of Matters between the Citizens and Inhabitants of *Rome*. He is always a Foreigner, and lives in the Capitol; while at the discharge of his Office, he appears clad like an old Senator, having a Robe of Cloth of Gold that hangs down to the Ground, with large Sleeves to it, lined with Crimson Taffety. He has a Seat in the Pope's Chapel, near unto the Emperor's Embassador. As to the Government of the Pope's Dominion. He governs the Province of *Rome* himself; but all the other Provinces are governed by Legates or Vice-Legates. Besides which every Province has a General, which commands the Forces; and each City a Governour, chosen by the Pope. But the *Podesta's* and other Officers are chosen by the Inhabitants; except the Forts, Castles, and Ports, whose Officers as well as Governours depend upon the Pope's Choice. *Onuphr. Panvin*

POPIEL, King of *Poland*, was Son to *Leschus* IV. and succeeded him about 816. He died five Years after, and left a Son of the same Name with himself. Authors say, he and his Family were devoured by Rats. *Piast* was put upon the Throne after him, about 242. *Chron. Hist Polon.*

POPILIUS, called *Laenas*, Consul of *Rome*, was chosen from among the People, exercised that Charge four times, and in 404 routed the *Gauls* several times. This was an illustrious Family in *Rome*, whereof there were several great Men, and among the rest, that *Popilius* who was sent to *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, to hinder him from attacking *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*, the *Romans* Ally. *Antiochus* would have evaded his Proposals, but *Popilius* understanding his Intentions, made a Circle round about the King, and prayed him not to go out of it till he gave positive Answer of Peace or War. I know not whether that *Popilius Laenas* that killed *Cicero*, was of this Family. If he was, he dishonoured it by his Wickedness and Ingratitude, in depriving that Man of his Life, who had preserved his by his Eloquence. *Livy*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Velleius Paterculus*, &c.

POPMEN, or *A Popma*, (*Antonius de*) a Native of *Ysl*, a little Town in *Friesland*, lived about 1610. was famous for his Learning, and had three Brothers, who were all Writers. He himself was a Learned Grammarian, and a Famous Lawyer; and writ several Things, published Notes upon *Varro*, *Paterculus*, &c. *De differentia verborum*, *De ordine & more Judicorum*, &c. *Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Sanderus Petri de Script. Belg.*

POPPEA *Sabina*, *Nero*'s second Wife, was the Daughter of *Titus Ollius*, but she took the Name of her Uncle by the Mother's side, *Poppeus Sabinus*, as being more renowned, because a Consul, and honoured with a Triumph. She had been married to a *Roman* Knight, named *Rufus Crispinus*, and had a Son by him, when *Otho*, who was afterwards Emperor, debauched her, but he afterwards married her; and whether it were through excess of Love, or to preserve thereby his Credit, never ceased praising her to *Nero*, who, when he saw her, was immediately smitten with her Beauty; and she by her cunning Management wrought so, that he divorced *Octavia*, who was barren, and afterwards made her away, removed *Otho* far from *Rome*, under the specious Pretence of giving him the Government of *Portugal*, and married her. Some time after she bore him a Daughter, whereat *Nero* was so transported with Joy, that he gave her the name of *Augusta*, as well as the Mother. Authors speak much of the Beauty and Magnificence of *Poppea*, who to preserve her Beauty, washed her self every Day in Asses Milk. She died of a kick *Nero* gave her in his Passion, when she was big with Child. This happen'd *A. C.* 65, *Tacitus lib.* 13, 14, 15 & 16 *Annal. Suetonius in Nerone & Othone. Dion & Xiphilin in Nerone. Pliny l.* 28. *c.* 12.

POPULONIA, a Goddess worshipped by the ancient *Romans*, who implored her help to secure their Country from Plunder, Inundations, Hail, Insects, &c. *S. Aug. de Civit Dei.*

PORC ESPIC, *Porcupine*, an Order of the Knights of *Orleans*, instituted by *Lewis*, second Son to *Charles* V. Duke of *Orleans*, as 'tis said, upon the birth of his Son *Charles* in 1394. It consisted of twenty five Knights, whereof the Duke was chief: They were to be of Noble Extraction, and to wear a Mantle of Ermine, over which was a Gold Chain, at the end whereof hung upon the Breast a Golden Porcupine, with this Devise, *Cominus & Eminus*, which King *Lewis* XI. took afterwards for himself. It appears also, that this Order has been called by the name of *The Order of the Agate*, because the Duke of *Orleans* gave, together with the Collars, a Gold Ring, adorned with an Agate, whereon was engraven a Porcupine, but King *Lewis* XII. abolished this Order upon his coming to the Crown, *S. Marthe, l.* 15. *de Hist Geneal. Favin. Theat. d'Hon. & de Cheval.*

PORCHETUS (*Salvaticus*) of *Genoa*, lived about 1315. He was a *Carthusian*, and led a solitary Life: He composed a Piece against the *Jews*, wherein he proves, both by Scripture, and *Talmud*, and *Cabbalist* Writers, the truth of the Christian Religion, which was printed at *Paris* in 1520, by the title of *Victoria Porcheti adversus impios Judæos. Bartholomew Paschetti nelle bell. de Genoa. Gesner in Bibl. Possevin in app.*

PORCIA, Daughter of *Cato Uticensis*, and Wife to *Brutus*, attained to a great knowledge of Philosophy, was a lover of Learning, and her Wit as well as Courage made her appear to be above her Sex. When *Brutus* was about to execute the Conspiracy against *Cæsar*, she gave her self a very large Wound, and seeing her Husband concern'd at it; *I have wounded my self*, said she, *to give you a proof of my love, and to let you know, with what Constancy I could die, if the Business you undertake coming to miscarry, should cause your ruine.* Coming afterwards to understand the defeat and death of *Brutus*, which happened in 712 of *Rome*, she resolved to die: Her Friends opposed that fatal Design, and deprived her of all the Weapons she could use for her Destruction; but she had the Courage to swallow red hot Coals. *Plutarch in Bruto. Valerius Maximus, lib.* 3. *c.* 2. *ex* 16. *& lib.* 4. *c* 6. *ex* 6. *Boccace de clar. Mulier. l.* 8.

M. PORCIUS LATRO, a famous Orator, was a great Friend of *Seneca*, and said to be originally of *Cordova* in *Spain*, who having been for a long time troubled with a Quartan Ague, kill'd himself to be out of that Misery in the 750th Year of *Rome*. There is a Declamation that goes under his Name against *Cataline*, but 'tis thought below the Pen of so great a Man. *Seneca in Præf. Contr. l.* 1 *Vossius de Rhet. Nat. N.* 15. &c.

PORCIUS LICINIUS, a Latin Poet, lived in the beginning of the second *Punick* War, in the time that Poetry was not come to any considerable Perfection; being the 536 Year of *Rome*. The Family of the *Porcii*, *Gens Porcia*, was illustrious at *Rome* among the *Plebeians*, whereof there was *Porcius Cato*, whose Sons were *Cato the Censor*, and *Porcius Licinius*, Consul in 570. The first of these two Brothers had two Sons also, to wit, *M. Porcius*, and *Porcius Cato Salonianus*, who died when Pretor. Some Authors speak of him as Father to *M. Porcius*, who was Consul in 640, and banished from *Rome* for his Misgovernment in *Macedonia*, and retired to *Tarragon* in *Spain*. He had a Son of the same Name, who was Father to *Cato* of *Utica*; and this same was the Father of *Porcius Cato*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Philippi*, in 712. *Porcius Cato*, the Censor's eldest Son, died before his Father. He had married *Livia*, Daughter to *Paulus Æmilius*, and left some excellent Books concerning Law, according to *Pomponius*. This famous Lawyer had a Son that died in *Africa*, the Father of *L. Porcius Cato*. *Dion. Livius lib.* 33, 34 & 39 *Velleius Paterculus lib.* 2 *Pomponius lib.* 2 *de Orig. Jur. Cicero Dion. &c.*

PORLOCK, a Market and Sea Town of *Somersetshire*. It has a good Harbour on the Western Point of the Country, 136 Miles from *London*.

PORPHYRIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, was notorious for his Vices. He ſucceeded *Flavian* in 404, but was put upon the See irregularly, by the order of *Severian* and *Antiochus*, the Church Doors being ſhut, and the People not called together. He corrupted the Soldiers, and uſed all ſorts of Violences to conſtrain the People to communicate with him. He died in 408, and was ſucceeded by *Alexander*. *Theodoret lib.* 5. *Baronius in Annal.*

PORPHYRIUS, a *Platonick* Philoſoper, lived about the end of the Third Age, in the Reign of *Dioclesian*. S. *Jerom* makes him to be a *Jew*, but *Eunapius* affirms he was of *Tyre*, that his firſt Name was *Malchus*, which in the *Syrian* Tongue ſignifies a *King*, and that the Sophiſt *Longinus*, his Rhetorick Maſter, called him *Porphyrius*, in Alluſion to the Purple which Kings wear. His Maſters in Philoſophy were *Plotinus* and *Amelius*. He writ a piece of the Lives of Philoſophers, of Abſtinence from Fleſh; an Explication of the Categories of *Ariſtotle*, &c. He died, it's likely, towards the end of *Dioclesian*'s Reign. He writ alſo a piece in fifteen Books, againſt the Chriſtian Religion, which he once profeſſed, according to S. *Auguſtin*, *Socrates*, and ſome others, and was anſwered by *Methodius* Biſhop of *Tyre*, and *Euſebius* afterwards, and had his Books burnt in 388. *S. Jerom in Præf. Catal. Script. Eccl. S. Aug. de Civitat. Dei. Cyril. l.* 1. *Cont. Julian. Eunapius in Vit. Phil.*

PORPHYROGENETI, or PORPHYROGENITES, a Name given to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*'s Children, becauſe that the Empreſſes were wont to lie-inn in an Appartment, called the *Porphyric*, or *Purple Room*, that ſtood at the entry into the Palace towards the *Propontis*, which place was built by *Conſtantine the Great*, and deſign'd for the Birth and Education of the Princes deſcended from him; but *Nicetas* ſays, This Place was ſo called from the Princes, who were named *Porphyrogenites*, becauſe they were received into the World in a purple Cloth, whereof he gives a particular Inſtance in the Birth of *Emanuel Comnenus*. *Nicetas l.* 5. *Luitprand l.* 2. &c.

PORRETA (*Margaret*) a certain Woman of *Hainault*, that lived in the Thirteenth Age, and writ a very erroneous Book at *Paris*, whither ſhe went, ſaying, That a Man wholly devoted to the love of his Creator, can freely ſatisfie all the Deſires of Nature, without fear of offending God; which Doctrine ſhe maintained. She was burnt for this falſe Doctrine in 1210. *Guiard de Creſſonneſart* publiſhed his Errors at the ſame time, calling himſelf *The Angel of* Philadelphia; but he recanted, and came off with a perpetual Impriſonment *Spond. A. C.* 1210. *n.* 6.

PORSENNA, a King of *Hetruria*, whoſe Capital was *Cluſium*, now *Chiuſi* in *Tuſcany*. He beſieged *Rome* in 247, in order to reſtore *Tarquinius Superbus* to the Throne, which Siege laſted a long while, and reduced the *Romans* to great Extremity; but the Courage of *Clelia*, *Horatius Cocles*, and *Mutius Scævola* chiefly contributed to the ſaving of the City, ſo that *Porſenna* was forc'd to raiſe his Siege, and depart Home. *Livy l.* 2. *Dionyſ. Halicar. l.* 5. *Florus l.* 1. *c.* 10.

PORT, or PORTO, Lat. *Portus Auguſti* and *Portus Romanus*, a City in *Italy*, at the Mouth of the *Tyber*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, a Biſhop's See, whoſe Haven was built by *Claudius*, repair'd by *Trajan*, and was very conſiderable, but now there are ſcarce any remains of it. The Town is alſo ruinated and thin of People, becauſe of the badneſs of the Air, but it gives Title to one of the ſix ancient Cardinals

PORT ALEGRE, Lat. *Portus Alacris*, formerly *Amaia*, a City of *Portugal*, a Biſhop's See under *Bragua*, is in the Province of *Alentejo*, towards the Frontiers of *Eſtremadura*, and ſtands upon a River, being very well fortified. It's an Earldom belonging to the Houſe of *Silva*.

PORTAU PRINCE, a City in the Southern part of the Iſland of *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*, whoſe Haven is called *Port S. Mary*. This City ſtands in a great Plain, where the *Spaniards* have many Hato's or Parks for the breeding of Cattle to get Tallow and Leather. Thence comes that Leather called *Havana* Leather, ſo much eſteemed throughout *Europe*. They carry it from this City to that of *Havana*, which is the Capital of the Iſle, in order to imbark it for *Spain*, whence 'tis tranſmitted to all the other Kingdoms of *Europe*. *Oexmelin Hiſt. of the Weſt Ind.*

PORT AUX PRUNES, a Country in the Northern part of the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, extends it ſelf from the Port of *Tamatave* to the Bay of *Antongil*, and is bounded on the Weſt with the Mountains of *Vohits-Anghombes*, and *Anſianach*. It's a good Country, abounding in Rice and excellent Forage, and its Inhabitants are laborious, who will rather die of Hunger than eat of any Beaſt that has been killed by a Chriſtian. They pretend they are deſcended from *Abraham*, know nothing of *Mahomet*, and call thoſe of that Sect *Cafres*. They honour the Patriarchs, *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *Joſeph*, *Moſes* and *David*, but know nothing of the other Prophets, nor of Chriſt. They Circumciſe, and do not work upon the Sabbath no more than the *Jews*. They neither faſt nor pray publickly, but only ſacrifice Bulls, Cows, Kids and Cocks, &c. In every Village they have a *Philoubei*, who adminiſters Juſtice; all which *Philoubei*'s obey an Elder, who is Judge of all Controverſies. Their Women plant the Rice, making a hole in the Earth with a ſharp pointed Staff, and throw in two Grains of Rice, which they cover with their Feet, dancing and ſinging over it; which is performed in one Day by all the Women and Maids of each Village, who meet together for that purpoſe. The River of *Manangouron*, which diſchargeth it ſelf into the Sea about the Iſle of S. *Mary*, is very large, but ſo rapid, that it's ſcarcely Navigable. There are to be ſeen, all along this River, Chryſtal Stones, ſome whereof are four foot thick. It's ſaid alſo, that there are found in the Iſle of *Amboulnoſis*, which is in this River, many precious Stones. *Flacourt Hiſt. de Madagaſcar.*

PORT CONQUET, a Town in the Point of *Bretaigne* in *France*, five *French* Leagues from *Breſt* to the Weſt. It was taken and burnt by the *Engliſh* in 1558, in revenge for the taking *Calais*, but the Country coming down upon them, they were driven to their Ships with the loſs of 600 Men.

PORT DESIRE, a Port in *South America*, upon the Eaſt of *Mare Magellanicum*, called formerly *Baya de los Trabajos*, the Mouth whereof is about half a League broad, with two little Iſlands, and two Rocks adjoining, that cannot be ſeen when the Tide is in. The neigbouring Country is covered with white Sand, and has no Trees yet there is ſweet Water, which the Ships that come towards the *Streight* uſually take in.

PORT HERCOLE, Lat. *Portus Herculis*, a City and Sea-port of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, lying to the Eaſt of *Orbitello*, towards the Mountain *Argentara*.

PORT LEWIS, a new built Town in the *Lower Languedoc* on the *Mediterranean* Sea near Mount *de Sefe*. This Haven and Port was made by a vaſt Artificial Mount, rais'd out of the Sea with mighty expence. It ſtands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and 5. E. from *Agde*.

PORT LOVIS, or *Blavet*, a ſtrong Town of *Bretaigne* in *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Blane*, which has a large Haven. It ſtands twelve Leagues W. of *Vannes*, and fifteen E. from *Quimper*.

PORT ROYAL, a famous Nunnery near unto *Chevreuſe*, within ſix Leagues of *Paris*. Note, that ſome have erroneouſly confounded this place with the Abby of *Gif*, whence the famous *Janſeniſts* have taken their name. *Le Maire*, &c.

PORT ROYAL, a Town and Sea-port in North *America* in *Acadia*, a Province of *New France*, being one of the ſafeſt and moſt conſiderable in the Country. It was taken by the *Engliſh* and reſtored to the *French* by the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. The PORT in the *Turkiſh* Language ſignifies the Court of the Grand Signior.

PORT ROYAL, a Port on the South of *Jamaica* in the hands of the *Engliſh*, by whom the Town was built, which, before the late dreadful Earthquake in 1692 ruin'd the greateſt part of it, had above 1500 Houſes, and extended twelve miles in length, extreamly populous, as being the ſcale of Trade in that Iſland. It is ſeated at the end of a long point of Land, which makes the Harbour on the N. The Harbour is about three Leagues broad, and in moſt places ſo deep, that a Ship of 1000 Tuns may lay her ſides to the Shoar of the Point, load and unload at pleaſure; and it affords good Ancorage all over. For its ſecurity there is a very ſtrong Caſtle, always well garriſon'd, and having ſixty pieces of Canon well mounted. The Town ſtands upon a looſe Sand, which affords neither Graſs, Stone, Freſh-water, Trees, nor any thing elſe that could encourage the building of a Town beſides the goodneſs and conveniency of the Harbour.

PORT (*Baptiſta de la*) known by the name of *Giovan Baptiſta de la Port* of *Naples*, lived about the end of the ſixteenth Age and the beginning of the Seventeenth. He underſtood Philoſophy, Phyſick, Mathematicks, Judicial Aſtrology, and Natural Magick, upon which he writ much. He had a great hand in eſtabliſhing the Academy of *Gli Oziosi*, and had another in his Houſe called *di Secreti* whereunto none was admitted but ſuch as had made ſome new diſcovery in Nature. He died in 1615. We have of his compoſing, *Magia Naturalis*, *Elementa Curvilinea*; *de Diſtillatione*; *de Zifera*; *de Occultis literarum notis*; *de refractione Optices*; *de Aeris tranſmutationibus*; *de Munitione*; *Della Fiſonomia*; ſome Plays, &c. *Imperialis in Muſæo Hiſt Laurenzo Craſſo Elog. d' Huom. Letter Ghilini. Theat. d' Huom Letter.*

PORT (*Simon*) a *Neapolitan* who had been the Scholar of *Pomponatius* of *Mantua*, and ſuſpected to be of his Opinion; who held, That the Soul died with the Body. He taught Philoſophy a long time at *Piſa*, and afterwards began to writ the Hiſtory of Fiſhes, when upon ſight of *William Rondelet*'s Book he gav it over He died at *Naples* in 1583 aged

aged 57 years. He writ several things, as, *De Mente humana Dictionarium Latinum Græco-barbarum & literale*; *De dolore Liber*; *De coloribus oculorum*; *De Rerum Naturalium principiis*; *De fato*, &c *Thuan. Hist. Gesner in Bibl.*

PORTLAND Castle, stands on the North-side of the Isle of *Portland* belonging to *Dorsetshire*,

PORTLAND, Lat. *Vindelis*, a noted Island, or rather, a Peninsula belonging to *Dorsetshire*. It lies three miles from *Weymouth* South Eastward, and is about seven Miles in compass, all surrounded with Rocks, except at *Portland* Castle, which is the only Landing-place. Here the Soil is very good for Corn, and indifferent for Pasture, but so destitute of Wood and other Fewel, that the Inhabitants are fain to dry their Cow-dung and burn it. For Building we have no Stone like that of this Island, which has great Quarries of it By *Portland* Race, is meant the meeting of the two Tides there This Peninsula has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom; first in the Person of *Richard Weston*, created Earl of *Portland* by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1632, in whose Family the Title being extinct at the Death of his Son *Thomas*, it was revived again since the late Revolution, upon the Right Honourable *Mynheer Bentink*, the present Earl of *Portland*, and Groom of the Stole to King *William*. This Island belongs to the Church of *Winchester*, by the Gift of *Edward the Confessor*, and hath one Church on the South-side, near the Sea; to preserve it from the fury of the Waves, they have walled the Church-Yard Banks to an incredible height.

PORTO, Lat. *Portus Calensis*, or *Cividad de Puerto*, a great City, and considerable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the Mouth of the *Douro*, a Bishop's See, under *Braga*, and gave Name to the Kingdom of *Portugal*. Those of the *Low-Countries* call it *Port-a-Port*. It stands within a League of the Ocean, and is one of the chief and most frequented Ports in that Kingdom. *Resendius in Antiq. Lusitaniæ.*

PORTO BELO, a new City in South *America*, on the North side of the *Isthmus* of *Panama*, within eighteen Leagues of the City of *Panama*, situate upon a Bay, at the Mouth of which are two very strong Castles, called S. *Jago* and S. *Philip*, besides a Port upon a rising Ground that commands the Town. The Galleons of the King of *Spain* come thither every Year to take in the Gold and Silver brought from *Peru* to *Panama*, which are carried by Land upon two thousand Mules from *Panama* to *Porto Belo*, in order to imbark it for *Spain*. All the Merchandizes that come from *Peru*, are also unladen at *Porto Belo*, and carried in the same manner on Mules to *Panama*, to be put on board the Galleons in the *South-Sea*. *Porto Belo* is an unhealthy Place, because of the Mountains round it that exclude the Sun, and hinder it to purifie the Air, so that 'tis thinly peopled, having no more than about four hundred Men able to bear Arms in it, besides the Garrison, which consists of as many Soldiers. There is a Governour of the City, and two Castellans, that is, Governours of Castles. This City was taken and plundered by the *Buccaniers* in 1668 *Oexmelin Hist. des Ind. Occid.*

PORTO FINO, Lat. *Portus Delphini*, a City in *Italy*, to the East of *Genoa*, with a small Haven belonging to it, about twenty Miles from *Genoa*, towards the Gulf of *Rapallo*

PORTO LONGONE, Lat. *Portus Longus*, a Fortress and Sea-Port in the Island of *Elba*, in the *Tuscan* Sea, with a *Spanish* Garrison in it. The *French* took it in 1646. under the command of the Marshal *de Meilleray*, but was retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1650. It stands 12 Miles to the S. of *Piombino*, 54 from *Legorne*, 37 from the Isle of *Corsica* to the E.

PORTO RICO, or S. *John de Porto Rico*, an Island situated in the *North* Sea, towards *America*, at the entrance into the Gulf of *Mexico*, and to the East of the Isle of *San Domingo*, or *Hispaniola*, called anciently *Boriquen*, discovered first by *Columbus* in 1493. This Island is about 16 *Spanish* Leagues distant from S. *Domingo*, and 136 from the Continent of *America*. It is thirty Leagues in length from East to West, and twenty broad. Its Air very temperate, save in *December* and *January*, when it is very cold; and from the end of *March* till *September*, when 'tis extraordinary hot. In the Months of *May* and *September*, it is frequently incommoded with Hurricans. The Soil is fertile, and affords good Corn, but the Abundance of Trees, call'd *Cupeys*, which cover the Earth with their shadow, make part of it unfruitful. The Cows and other Domestick Animals grow so wild here, that there is no taming of them, which is a great Inconveniency. There are several Rivers in this Island, some whereof have commodious Havens for Ships of Burthen, over which, they have Bridges whereon Coaches may pass among the Trees there, the most remarkable are the *Yaqui*, the *Manati*, from whence proceeds whatsoever Bitumen we get for Painters, and likewise proper for the Caulking of Ships, and has an excellent virtue for the Cure of Wounds, which is caused by cold. In this Island, moreover, grows the *Palo Santo*, very different from the *Gajac*, but has the same Properties; besides several other Shrubs, upon the Sea side whose Apples kill Fishes when they fall into the Water, and whose shadow has the same effect upon Men in the Night-time, that sleep under their Branches. The Tree, which the Islanders call *Guao*, and the *Mexicans*, *Thetlatian*, has Leaves which resemble Crimson Velvet, which never fall off; the Fruit of it is green, and is like an *Arbute* or *Crab*, the Wood of it is likewise of a beautiful Green, and which is imported into *Europe* to make Bed-Posts, because they say, it drives away Buggs, but 'tis said, that the Joiners, who set 'em up, have their Hands and Face swell'd several Days after they have handled it. The Salvages prepare a Poison of the Fruit of it, that kills without Remedy. The principal Commodities of the Island of *Porto Rico*, are Sugar-Canes, Ginger, Cassia, &c. The *Spaniards* began to dwell here in 1510, and in 1514, began to lay the Foundations of their chief Town, called by them now *Porto Rico* In a little Town joined to the great one by a Causey made cross the Haven, resides the Governour; where they have a Cathedral Church, with a Bishop, under the Archbishop of *San-Domingo* The Haven is large, and safe from Winds, and the Incursions of Enemies, being guarded by a well-fortify'd Castle. Sir *Francis Drake* attacked this Town in 1595, but could not succeed, only burnt some Ships that rode at Anchor there; but in 1598, the Earl of *Cumberland* made himself Master of it, but soon quitted it to save his Men, who died there apace. *Baldwin Henry*, Commander of the *Dutch West-India* Fleet, being sent into *Brasil*, entred in 1615 into *Porto Rico*, but despairing to take the Fortress, return'd with a considerable Booty. In this Island there are about 1500 Men fit to bear Arms, besides a considerable Number of other Inhabitants. The Island of *Mona*, which lies between *Porto Rico*, and S. *Domingo*, affords very good Water. It has likewise excellent Fruit, and particularly Oranges, much valued for their Largeness and Taste *De Laet.*

PORTO DE PRIMARO, a Port in *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, where one Branch of the River *Po*, called *Po di Primaro*, dischargeth it self into the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*. This Haven is guarded by *Gregory's* Tower, and the Town that stands there is very good.

PORTO SANTO, *Ilha de Puerta Santo*, an Island in the *Atlantick* Sea, belonging to *Portugal*, to the West of *Barbary*, discovered by the *Portuguese* in 1428, not far from the *Madera's*, and about eight Leagues in Circumference.

PORTO SEGURO, a City and Country of *Brasil*, in South *America*. The Prefecture or Government, which is as it were a Province, lies between that of *Espirit*, which is to the South of it; and that of the Islands to the North, upon the Sea of *Brasil*, and is possessed by the *Portuguese*.

PORTO VENDRES, Lat. *Portus Veneris*, a Haven in *Roussilon*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near unto *Collioure*, and toward Cape *de Creus*. It's a famous Port, and has adjoining to it the City of *Vendres*, near unto *Castel S. Elme*, which the *French* took in 1641. See *de Marca* in his Book entituled *Marca Hispanica*.

PORTO PENERE, Lat. *Portus Veneris*, a Town in the States of *Genoa*, which has an Haven and Castle, seated over-against the Island of *Palmaria*, sixty miles from *Genoa*, and three from the Gulf *de Spezia* to the East.

PORTSEY, an Island on the Coast of *Hampshire*, so called from *Portsey*, a Town therein, and of chief note, for *Portsmouth*, the strongest place of *England*, seated here.

PORTSMOUTH, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, a famous Sea-Town upon the Channel, in the South parts of *Hampshire*, almost on the South Point of *Portsey* Island, which has a Communication Northward with the main Land by a Bridge. This place is both a good Harbour for Ships, and by its strong Fortifications, a Bulwark to *Hampshire*. Here are Docks and Store-Houses for the King to build and equip Men of War; and for its Defence such Fortifications as make it almost impregnable, the best part whereof were chiefly raised by the late King *Charles* II. who bestowed great Summs upon it, but when all is done it's but an unhealthy Place About this Town is bred a Race of small Dogs, like Beagles, which hunt Moles as their natural Game *Portsmouth* is 72 Miles from *London*

PORTUGAL, an Hereditary Kingdom of *Europe*, in the Western part of *Spain*, comprehending part of the ancient *Lusitania*, and part of the ancient *Gallæcia*, *Callaici Bracarii*, that divert in the Province called now *Tralos Montes*. It's one of the Land Kingdoms in *Europe*, but considerable for its Wealth and Fertility, being about an hundred and ten *Roman* Leagues in length, and about fifty over where 'tis broadest; has *Galicia* to the North, from which 'tis separated by the River *Minho*, to the South and West, the Sea, *Castile*, *Leon*, *Estremadura*, and *Andalusia* to the East. It's divided into five Parts or Provinces, which are, *Entre-Douro and Minho*, beyond the Mountains, *Beira*, *Estremadura*,

or *Eſtremadura Portugheſa*, and *Alentejo* or *Entre Tejo* and *Guadiana*; to which appertains alſo the little Kingdom of *Algarva* that gives Title to the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *Portugal*. Tho' this Kingdom do's not contain above the ſixth Part of *Spain*, yet the Advantage of its Situation makes it exceed all the reſt of this great Country, it is watered with a great many curious Rivers, whereof there are four very conſiderable ones, to wit, the *Minho*, the *Douro*, the *Tagus*, and the *Guadiana*. The *Portugueſe* are ſtrong in the *Eaſt Indies*, where they have a great many Towns, of which *Goa* is the Capital, *&c.* are poſſeſt alſo of *Braſil* in *America*, the *Molucca's*, ſeveral places in the Gulf of *Bengala*; the *Azores*, *Madera's*, the Iſlands of *Cape Verd*, *Ceuta*; and *Mazagan* in *Africa*, the Fortreſſes of *Mina* and *Arquin* upon the Coaſts of *Guinea*, with ſome others along the Coaſts of *Congo* and *Angola*, *Sofala* and *Mozambequet* beyond the *Cape of good Hope*. The Kingdom of *Portugal* has very good Ports, abounds with excellent Wine, Fruit, Fiſh, Game, Salt, Horſes, *&c.* There are alſo ſome Mines, for it's certain, that the *Romans* came formerly for Gold to *Portugal*, as the *Portugueſe* now ſeek it in the *Indies*. It's very well peopled, eſpecially towards the Coaſts, there being above Six hundred Towns and privileged Boroughs which contain Four thouſand Pariſhes; *Lisbonne* is the chief Town; the other which are moſt conſiderable, are *Evora*, *Braga*, *Coimbra*, *Elvas*, *Beja*, *Porto*, *Bragança*, *Portalegre*, *Viſeu*, *Guarda*, *Miranda de Douro*, with a great many other. Of theſe *Lisbonne*, *Braga*, and *Evora*, are Archbiſhops-Sees which have ten Biſhopricks under 'em. It's a very populous Kingdom, eſpecially towards the Sea-ſide, the Capital City whereof is *Lisbonne*. The *Moors* were Maſters of it a long time; but *Henry* of *Burgundy* took it from them, and by his Marriage with *Tereſa*, the natural Daughter of *Alphonſo* VI. King of *Caſtile*, became peaceable Poſſeſſor of it. There is a Law in this Country that excludes all Foreign Princes from the Crown, which Law they would have once diſpenſed with in behalf of a Marriage to be conſummated between the *Infanta Elizabeth Maria Loviſa* with *Victor Amadeus Francis*, Duke of *Savoy*; but Baſtard Sons are capable of ſucceeding: At leſt, there is one Inſtance of it, in *John* Iſt. called the *Father of his Country*, who was natural Son to King *Peter*, the *Juſticer*, to whom he ſucceeded. *Sebaſtian*, who ſucceeded *John* IIId. in 1557. made two Expeditions into *Africk*, in the ſecond of which he was kill'd by the *Moors*, at the Battle of *Alcacer*, on the 4th. of *Auguſt*, 1578. After the Death of this Prince, ſo fatal to *Portugal*, Cardinal *Henry*, fifth Son of *Emanuel the Great*, was proclaim'd King, and died a year after, in 1580. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* in this year 1580, finding the *Portugueſe* uneaſie under the Government of *Don Antonio*, who had taken the Quality of King upon him, becauſe of his mean deſcent by his Mother's ſide, was unwilling to neglect ſo favourable an Opportunity of uſurping *Portugal*, and ſo ſent thither the Duke of *Alva* with a powerful Army, who defeated *Antonio* at the Battle of *Alcantara*; but the *Portugueſe* ſhook off the *Spaniſh* Yoke in 1640, and choſe *John*, Duke of *Bragança*, for their King, which Revolution was ſo well manag'd, and with ſo much ſecrecy, that all the Places which the *Portugueſe* had in all the four Quarters of the Earth, ſhook off the Dominion of *Spain* in one Day, except the little Town of *Ceuta* in *Africa* alone. The chief Motives of the great Revolution were, That the King of *Spain* allowed other People to trade to the *Eaſt Indies*, as well as the *Portugueſe*; his Exactions and the Tax of five *per Cent* which he impoſed upon all the Merchandices of the Kingdom. The *Portugueſe* are proud, haughty, good Soldiers, great lovers of their King: None but the Roman Catholick Religion is allow'd in their Dominion. They have Inquiſitions at *Lisbonne*, *Coimbra*, and *Evora*, Parliaments at *Lisbonne* and *Porto*, Generalities called *Comarques*, and Almoxarifats in 27 other places. Beſides the Royal Council the *Portugueſe* have other Tribunals, as that of the *Finances*, *La Meſa da Conſciencia* or Council of Conſcience, Council of War, *le Reſidor*, *la Camera*, *la Caſa de Supplication*, from which there lies no Appeal, *&c.* King *John* IV. eſtabliſhed a Tribunal againſt thoſe that ſhould be accuſed of diſcovering the Secrets of the State to Enemies, or that in any other way ſhould aſſiſt their Undertakings. The Kings of *Portugal* are great Maſters of the Order of Chriſt that reſide at *Tomar*, of that of *Avis* and S. *James*, which have their Reſidence at *Palmella* near *Setuval*. They take theſe Titles, King of *Portugal*, of the *Algarves*, of both ſides of the Sea of *Africa*, Lord of *Guinea*, Maſter of the Navigation and Commerce of *Aethiopia*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Indies*. When the *Portugueſe* diſcovered the Paſſage into the *Eaſt-Indies* by the *Cape of good Hope*, tho' the *Venetians* ſent their Ship-Carpenters to the Sultan of *Egypt* with all things that were neceſſary to build a Fleet of Ships on the Red Sea, to out 'em of the Trade of the *Indies*, yet they engroſſed it, that the Spices, Jewels, Gold, Callico's, Silks, and Druggs of that Country paſs'd by *Portugal* into *Europe*, which made it the richeſt traded Kingdom in that part of the World: Being beat out of this by the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*, they ſupported themſelves by the Sugar and Tabaco trade of *Braſil*, but the *Dutch* having ruin'd the Sugar Plantations in the tedious War that begun in 1640, and the *Engliſh* raiſed theirs in *Barbados* and *Jamaica* to perfection, and the Tabaco Trade in *Virginia*, *Portugal* loſt all hers, and is become the weakeſt and pooreſt Kingdom in all *Europe*. *Reſend. Ant. Luſit. Antonio de Souſa. Excellent de Portug. Bernardin. S. Antonio Deſcript. Portug. Gaſpard Eſtaco. Antiq. de Portug.* &c.

PORUS, King of the *Indies*, was great in Stature and Courage, and valiantly withſtood *Alexander the Great*, but *Alexander* defeated him in Battle in the 427th. year of *Rome*. It's ſaid, That when this victorious Prince had bid *Porus* ask of him what-ever he deſired, that *Porus* made anſwer, *I deſire only to be treated like a King*; which ſo charm'd *Alexander*, that he gave him all his Country again. *Quint. Curtius, lib.* 8. *Arian, lib.* 5. *Plutarch in the Life of Alexander*.

POSEGA, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, is a place of great Commerce, and has depending upon it, almoſt four hundred Villages. It ſtands 8 miles N of the *Save*, 32 E. from *Gradiſca*, conſiſts of about 1000 Houſes. The Country about is very fruitful, producing Fruits of all ſorts of a more than ordinary ſize. It fell into the Hands of the *Turks* under *Solyman the Magnificent* about 1544, together with *Walpo*, and *Quinque Eccleſiæ*. It's 7 miles from *Gneſna* to the W. and 20 E. from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*. It was taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialiſts* *October* 12th. 1687. The *Bey* made it firſt ſome reſiſtance, but after having fired ſome Canon, he abandoned the place; part of the Garriſon retired to the Mountains, and the reſt into different places upon the *Save*. The *Germans* found in it a great quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion, with five pieces of Canon.

POSNA or POSNAM, Lat. *Poſnania*, the Capital City of the *Lower Poland*, gives its name to a *Palatinate*, is a Biſhop's See under *Gneſna*, and ſtands upon the *Wart*, with a Cittadel belonging to it. It's 7 miles from *Gneſna* to the W. 20 E. from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*. The Palatinate of *Poſnanskie* is bounded on the W. by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, on the N. by the *Further Pomerania*, on the E. by the Palatinate of *Kaliski*, and on the S. by *Miſnia*. It's environed with two Walls and a deep Ditch, and defended beſides by a ſtrong Caſtle. It has three great Fairs every year.

POSSIDIUS, called by *Honorius, d'Autun*, and by ſome others erroneouſly *Poſſidonius*, Biſhop of *Calama* in *Africa*, was in eſteem in the Fifth Age in 430, having been the Diſciple of S. *Auguſtin*, whoſe Life he writ, and gave us a Catalogue of the genuine Works of that great Man, which he had ſeen himſelf, and ſo could not be ſuſpected. *Iſidorus & Sigibert de illuſt. Script. Honorius d'Autun de Lumin. Eccl.*

POSSIDONIUS of *Alexandria*, a famous Mathematician, who meaſured the Circumference of the Earth, and found it to be thirty thouſand Furlongs. *Eratoſthenes*, who lived 500 years after the building of *Rome* had before made an Obſervation upon the ſame ſubject, and found it to be two hundred and fifty thouſand Furlongs; and *Ptolomy* after *Poſſidonius* found it no more than twenty two thouſand and five hundred; but this great Difference proceeds from the different Meaſure. About 150 years ago People applied themſelves to make new Obſervations; *Fernelius*, chief Phyſician to King *Henry* II. has aſſign'd 68096 Geometrical paces for every Degree, which make 56746 Fathom, and four Foot of *Paris* Meaſure. *P. Riccioli* makes each 64363 Paces of *Bologna*, which make 62970 Fathom but the Mathematicians of the Royal Academy of Sciences allow a Degree 57060 Braces or Fathoms, allowing for each Degree 2000 Fathoms, which amounts to 2400 Geometrical Paces, that is, 28 Leagues and a half, and 60 Braces, and according to this Computation 10270 Leagues 1600 Toiſes for the 360 Degrees. *Perrault Sur Vitruve, lib. 1. cap. 6.*

POSSIDONIUS, a famous Architect and Engineer that lived in the year of *Rome* 433. *Biton*, a skilful Mathematician, and his Contemporary, attributes to him the building of *Helepoles*, on a kind of a rowling Tower, to approach near unto the Walls of a beſieged Town, and ſaith, That *Alexander the Great* put him upon it. It's not known whether he be the ſame *Poſſidonius* of *Rhodes*, who writ a Treatiſe concerning the Art of War, which is ſtill extant. *Voſſius, lib. de Hiſt. Mathem.*

POSSIDONIUS of *Apamea*, who called himſelf Native of *Rhodes*, a *Stoical* Philoſopher, lived in the time of *Pompey the Great*, whoſe Life he writ: He is thought alſo to have writ an Hiſtory which was but a Continuation of that of *Polybius*; tho' others would have it to be *Poſſidonius* of *Alexandria*. *Voſſius de Phil. Sect. lib.* 19. *Suidas. Hiſt. Graec. c.* 24.

POST, is uſually taken for one that rides with full ſpeed from one place to another. *Herodotus* informs us That this way of riding upon the publick Account was firſt invented in *Perſia*, and ſaith, That there were from the *Ægean Sea*, and the *Propontis*, to the City *Susa*, the then Capital

Capital of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, an hundred and eleven Stages upon the Road, a Day's Journey diſtant from each other. *Xenophon* adds, That it was King *Cyrus* that firſt ſettled the Poſts, cauſing places to be built upon the great Roads, on purpoſe, where both Men and Horſes might be always ready; and this about five hundred years before Chriſt, when the ſaid *Cyrus* undertook his Expedition againſt the *Scythians*. As to the *Romans*, ſome think they had Couriers in the time of the Republick, and before *Julius Cæſar*'s time; that they called the places they ſtop'd at *Stationes*, and thoſe that carried the Packets *Statores*; but others think that it was *Auguſtus* that inſtituted 'em: And *Suetonius* adds, That he built upon the Highway Stations at convenient diſtances, and made choice of young nimble Men, who ran and handed the Packets from one to the other, and afterwards ſet Horſes and Chariots for greater Expedition. There was ſomething like this in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*, about 807 in *Charlemaign*'s Reign; but People believe the Cuſtom was diſcontinued under his Succeſſors, until *Lewis* XI. renewed it in 1477. *Bergier Hiſt. des grand Chemins de l'Empire.*

POSTEL (*William*) was born in 1477 in the Pariſh of *Dercnſon* in the Dioceſs of *Auranches* in *Normandy*. *Francis* I. ſent him into the *Eaſt*, from whence he brought ſeveral Manuſcripts. He was a Man of great Accompliſhments, very well ſkill'd in the Oriental Languages, a skilful Mathematician, and acquainted with the Secrets of the *Rabbins* and *Cabbaliſts*. Being at *Venice*, he fell in love with an old Maiden; which cauſed him to fall into that fantaſtical Error concerning the Redemption of Women-kind, and to aſſert it was not finiſhed; and that that *Venetian* Woman called *Mother Mary* by him in his Book entituled *Virgo Veneta*, was to accompliſh that great Work. He died on the 6th. or 7th. of *September* 1581, aged near 100 Years, having never been ſick in all his Life-time. *Florimond de Raimond* holds, That his ſole deſign was to praiſe this Woman, who had been very kind to him in his Travels; but this was not the only Error that was imputed to him, for it was ſaid, That he pretended that the Angel *Raziel* declared ſeveral Myſteries to him. He writ, *De orbis Concordia*; *Claves reconditorum*; *De Conſtitutione mundi*; *De Magiſtratibus Athenienſibus*; *De Hetruriæ Origine*; *De Candelabro Moſis*, &c. *Prateolus V. Poſt. Bellarm. lib. 2. de ſcr. c. 22. Orlandin lib. 5. Hiſt. Soc num. 3.* &c.

POSTHUMIUS (*M. Caſſius Latienus*) a valiant Man of the *Gauls*, who roſe up againſt *Saloninus* the Son of *Gallienus*, about the year 260, put him and his Govenour *Albinus* to death, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor, and maintained himſelf in the Poſt for the ſpace of ten years, building ſeveral Forts upon the *Rhine*, and keeping good Order and Diſcipline; inſomuch, that he was ſtiled *The Reſtorer of the* Gauls; but he was at laſt kill'd by his own Soldiers, becauſe he would not ſuffer them to plunder *Mayence* that held out for *Lollianus* who rebell'd againſt him. His Son *Caius Junius Caſſius Latienus Poſthumius*, who had been declared *Auguſtus*, died with him; or according to ſome, before him. *Trebellius Pollio vit. des 30 Tyr. Aurelius Victor Oroſius, Eutropius*, &c.

POSTHUMIUS, ſurnamed *Tubertus*, was Conſul in the 251ſt. year of *Rome*, with *Agrippa Menenius Lanatus*; he made his Entry into that City crowned with Myrtle when he returned victorious over the *Sabines*; and hence came the Cuſtom of Ovations, or little Triumphs. In 258 he defeated the *Latins* that favoured *Tarquin* at the Lake of *Regillus*, who loſt one of his Sons there, and deſpairing of ever being able to mount the Throne, retired to *Cumæ*, where he ſpent the remainder of his days *Livie l.* 2 Vid ALBINUS POSTHUMIUS

POSTVORTA, a Goddeſs adored by the Pagans, and laid to foreſee what was to come to paſs, and prevent the Evil that might happen. *Antevorta* was another Goddeſs, which had, according to their Sentiments, power over what was paſt, and which they invoked, to be rid of the Evils they had already felt These two Goddeſſes being regarded by them as the Councellors of Providence. The Women in their lying-in joined theſe two alſo to the reſt of their Deities. *Antevorta* made the Child come forth aright, that is, with his Head foremoſt, and the other put him out when his Feet appeared firſt. *Poſtvorta* allayed the Pains of Child bearing, and *Antevorta* quickly cured Women after lying-in. *Macrob. Saturn. lib. 1. Caelius Rhod. Varro apud Gyr.*

POTAMIUS, an *Arian* Biſhop of *Lisbon*, lived in the IVth Age, and at firſt defended the Catholick Faith, but the Emperor *Conſtantius* made him forſake it for Temporal Intereſt. He writ a Letter full of Blaſphemies, which he diſperſed every where, but *Oſius* of *Cordova* having diſcovered his Prevarication, writ to all the Churches of *Spain*, and treated him as a wicked Man and an Heretick, *Potamius*, to be reveng'd on him, prevail'd with the Emperor to make him come to *Sirmich* in 357, and it is believ'd, *Potamius* was the Author of the Confeſſion of Faith made there. *Marca de Concord. S. Hard. Sacerd. Arian*

POTAMON, an Orator of *Lesbos* and *Mitylene*, flouriſhed in the time of *Tiberius*, was the Son of *Lesbonactis* a Philoſopher, famous for his Writings, as *Suidas* ſays. This Emperor, who highly eſteemed *Potamon*, gave him his Letters of Recommendation in theſe terms; *Potamonem Lesbonactis filium ſi quis offendere eiq; incommodare auſus fuerit, conſideret ſecum an mecum bellum gerere velit* He taught at *Rome*, and publiſhed an Elogy upon the ſame *Tiberius*, with an Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, the Limits of the *Samnians*, a Panegyrick on *Brutus*, and a Treatiſe of a compleat Orator. *Strabo, lib. 13. Heſychius. Suidas. Voſſius de Hiſt. Graec. lib. 2. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin. in appar.* &c.

POTENZA, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicate*, and a Biſhop's See under *Matera*.

POTHEREUS, a River in the Iſle of *Crete*, upon the Banks of which were formerly ſeen ſeveral ſorts of Animals; but it is obſerved, That thoſe that fed near to *Gnoſſus* had a Spleen, but that thoſe that were on the other ſide, near unto *Gortyna*, had none; the Reaſon whereof being enquired into by the Ancients, they found the Herb Aſplenon, that had the Vertue to leſſen the Spleen grew there in abundance, and indeed it was the occaſion thereof *Le Clarke* obſerves from *Vitruvius*, that Aſplenon was a Medicine made of the Herb, and not the Herb it ſelf

POTIPHAR, Captain of the Guard to *Pharaoh*, bought *Joſeph An. Mund.* 2306, and being ſatisfy'd with his Prudence and Modeſty, entruſted him with all the concerns of his Houſe; but *Potiphar*'s Wife, in 2316, proved troubleſome to *Joſeph* by her deteſtable Paſſion, and the credulity of that Man made him ſo unjuſt and cruel towards *Joſeph*, that he put him into Priſon. Some Authors are of Opinion, That this *Potiphar* was that Prieſt of *Heliopolis* whoſe Daughter *Aſnath Joſeph* married in 2329 *Gen.* 37, & 39. *St. Jerom in Gen. c.* 41. 37. *de tradit. Heb. Torniel. A. M.* 2306 & 2319. *n.* 16

POTITIANS and PINARIANS, the Names of two Families in *Rome*, who were employ'd in Sacrifices the chief whereof, called *Potitius* and *Pinarius*, were choſen by *Evander* King of *Italy* to order the Sacrifices to be offered to *Hercules*. It's ſaid, That at firſt the *Potitians* drunk only the Liquors which they preſented to the Gods, their Name coming from ποτίζειν, to Drink; and did beſides eat all the Victims that were ſacrificed, leaving no ſhare to the *Pinarians*, which word ſeems to come from πεινᾶν, to be hungry, or not to eat. *Titus Livius.*

POTNIADES, Goddeſſes that inſpired with Rage and Fury, and to whom were ſacrificed Pigs for the appeaſing of them, as believing that theſe Goddeſſes came to eat thoſe Victims left upon the Altar when ſacrificed. The Name comes from *Potnia* a City of *Bœotia*, where *Glaucus* the Son of *Siſyphus* fed his Mares with Man's Fleſh, to the end, they might in Battle fall with the more eagerneſs upon the Enemy. The *Greeks* expreſs'd Drunkards and Furies alſo by this Name. *Le Clarke* obſerves, 1ſt, That theſe Goddeſſes were call'd ποτνίαι: 2dly, 'Tis true, that they did ſacrifice Pigs to them, but the reſt of the Story is a miſtake: 3dly, 'Twas a Fountain, which made People mad that drank of it, and from thence it comes that *Potniades* ſignifies *Bacchantes*. *Hyg. n. Fab.* 250. 273. *Pauſan.*

POTOSI, a City of *Peru*, in the Province of *Charcas* towards the Tropick of *Capricorn*, ſituate at the foot of the Mountain *Arazaſſou*, and divided by a little River that comes from a Lake incloſed with Walls, about a quarter of a League above the Town It's one of the richeſt and moſt populous Cities in *America*, being peopled by *Spaniards*, Strangers, original Natives, whom the *Spaniards* call *Indio's*, *Negroes*, *Metis*, and *Moulates*; the *Metis* are born of a *Spaniard* and a Salvage, the *Moulates* of a *Spaniard* and a *Negro*. This City is governed by twenty four Magiſtrates, beſides the Corregidor and Preſident of *Charcas*, who manage Affairs as in *Spain*. The beſt Silver in all the *Indies* is that of *Potoſi*; for beſides the Mines of the Mountain of *Arazaſſou* very near *Potoſi*, there are ſeveral others thereabouts that are very rich, but thoſe of *Ouroures*, which have been diſcovered ſome years ago, are yet much better. The King of *Spain* gives all the Mines to particular Perſons that have diſcovered them, who remain Maſters and Proprietors, he only reſerving the fifth part to himſelf, and the general Direction of the Mines which he commits to Officers, who oblige all the *Couracas*, or Heads of the Salvages to furniſh a certain number of Labourers for to work there. The Monaſteries are numerous and very rich; the Fields about it are cold, barren, and bear nothing but Oats, which ſcarce ever ripen, but are cut up and given for Forage in the Blade. The City is two Leagues in compaſs, and is by far the greateſt City in *Peru*. The Inhabitants are very rich, and moſt of 'em eat in Plate, and the Wives of Gentlemen, and the better ſort of Burghers, are oblig'd to keep at home, and uſed with as much Strictneſs as in *Spain*. There is in this Town about four thouſand *Spaniards* capable of bearing Arms, beſide *Dutch*, *Iriſh*, *Genoeſe*, &c. *Voyage du Perou en* 165[illegible] *par le Recueil de M. Thevenot en 4 Volum.*

POTTON, a Market-Town of *Biglesworth*-Hundred in the E. parts of *Bedfordshire*, three miles N. of *Biglesworth*, 37 from *London*.

POVERTY, a Goddess adored by the Pagans, but such Adoration as manifestly discovered more Fear than Love; and tho' she was believed to be the Mother of Industry and good Arts; yet they represented her like unto a Fury, pale, fierce, famished, and ready to despair. *Plautus* and *Claudian* make her to be the Daughter of Luxury and Idleness, as well as Riches; is usually made the Daughter of Labour and Thriftiness. But it must be observed, that as there is one sort of Riches that is the Daughter of Good-fortune only, so there is also a Poverty that is purely the Daughter of Misfortune.

POUGUES, a Village in *Nivernois*, between *Nevers* and *la Charité*, famous for two Fountains called S. *Legier* and S. *Marceau*, whose Waters have been in esteem a long time for their Virtue to cure the Dropsie. Though they are not distant from one another above one foot, yet there is a remarkable Difference in the Taste of their Waters.

POUHATAN, a Kingdom in *Virginia* in North *America*, with a River of the same Name. The City of *Pomesok*, standing upon the Sea-side, was the most considerable place in this Country. Upon the first Discovery of it; when Captain *Smith* came to the King of *Powhatan*, that Prince had no other Palace but a little Hut, made of the Branches of Trees, and plaistered over. *Blart of America.*

La POUILLA, *La Puglia*, *Appulia*, a Province of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a very delightful place, that compreh nds the Cities of *Lucera*, *Gravina*, *Manfredonia*, *Andria*, *Bari*, *Asculi*, *Venosa*, &c. *Collenuccio & Summontus Hist. Napol.*

POULTON, a Market-Town of *Amounderness*, in the Country of *Lancashire*, from *London* 168 miles.

POUZOL, or *Pozzuolo*, Lat. *Puteoli*, a City of *Italy*, within 8 miles of *Naples*, and a Bishop's see, famous for the Baths there, and a Bridge of 3900 paces in length built by *Caligula*, and carry'd on from thence to *Baiæ*. It stands upon a Hill near the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a large Haven; wherein may be seen, besides, a Temple dedicated by the Ancients to *Augustus*, and by the Christians to S. *Proclus*, the Remains of a Theatre, and a Fort, wherein is a *Spanish* Garrison.

POWISLAND, or *Powysland*, a part of *Wales*, given by *Roderick*, the last King of *Wales*, to *Mervin* his youngest Son. It contain'd the whole Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and part of *Denbighshire*, and *Flintshire*; which Estate continued entire in the Race of *Mervin*, till *Meredith-ap-Blethyn*, following the ill Example of *Roderick*, divided it between *Madoc* and *Gryffith* his two Sons. *Madoc* dying at *Winchester*, *Anno* 1160, *Gryffith* was by King *Henry* II. made Lord of *Powis*, the Title of Prince being laid aside. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Owen ap Gryffith*, the fifth from the said *Gryffith*, surrendred both his Place and Title to the King at a Parliament held at *Shrewsbury*, and received them of him again, to be holden in free Baronage according to the Custom of *England*. *Owen* left but one Daughter, who being married to one *John Charleton*, a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Edward* II. he was, in right of his Wife, made Lord *Powis*. From the House of *Charleton*, the Estate and Title went to the Family of the *Greys*, upon the Marriage of *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Edward*, the last of the *Charletons*. It continued in the House of *Grey* through five Generations, and *Edward Grey* was the last Lord of the Line or Race of *Mervin*. After whose Death the Title lay extinct till revived again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created Lord *Powis*, by K. *Charles* I in 1629.

POYNINGS (Sir *Edward*) of *Kent*, a great Soldier and good Statesman, having feretted *Perkin Warbeck* out of *Ireland*, seriously set himself to reclaim that Nation to Civility. In order whereunto he pass'd an Act in Parliament, whereby all the Statutes made in *England* before that time were enacted, established and made of force in *Ireland*. And caused another Law to be made, That no Act should be propounded in any Parliament in *Ireland* till it had been first transmitted into *England*, approved there by the King, and returned thence under his Broad-seal; which though it seemed at first sight prejudicial to the Liberty of the *Irish* Subjects, yet it was made at the Request of the Commons, who chose rather to refer themselves to the King's Mercy, than continue under the Oppression of their private Laws. And to conform *Ireland* still the more to *England*, he procured the passing of an Act, That the *Irish* barons should appear in Parliament in their Robes, which put a face of Grandeur and State on their Convention. Having ordered things thus, he was recalled into *England*, and created Baron, but died without legitimate Issue. *Baker's Hist. Chron.*

PRAGMATICK SANCTION. The word *Sanction* comes from the Latin *Sanctio*, which signifies an Ordinance; and *Pragmatick*, from *Pragmaticus*, or rather from the Greek Πραγματικὸς derived from πραγμα which signifies a *Business* or *Affair*. But Custom has appropriated this Name to the Ordinances that relate to the Affairs of Church or State, and more particularly them made or authorized by the Kings of *France*. The King S. *Lewis* made a *Pragmatick Sanction* in 1268, which ordained, 1. That the Ecclesiastical Prelates, Collators of Benefices and Patrons, should peaceably enjoy all their Rights. 2. That the Cathedral Churches and others should be maintained in the Liberty of chusing their Prelates. 3. That *Simony*, and selling of Benefices, should be abolished entirely. 4. That all Promotions and Collating of Dignities and other Benefices or Ecclesiastical Offices should be done according to the common Law, Councils, and Customs, established by the ancient Fathers of the Church. 5. That there should be no Exaction or Levying of Mony by the Court of *Rome* in any parts of the Kingdom, but upon some urgent Occasion; and then too with the King's Consent and Approbation of the *Gallican* Church. 6. That all the Churches and Ecclesiasticks of the Kingdom should be *maintain'd in their Liberties, Franchises,* and Privileges, granted them by the Kings of *France* his Predecessors. But the most famous *Pragmatick Sanction* was that of *Charles* VII. King of *France* in 1438. The better to understand this, We must observe that Prelates were formerly chosen by the Suffrages of the Clergy and People. In process of time the People were excluded from the Election in the Eastern Church but the ancient Custom continued in the Western, even in the choice of Popes. Whilst the *Gauls* were subject to the *Roman* Emperors, the Clergy and People chose Bishops, but some time after the Kings of *France* would have a hand in the Promotion, which Custom continued not only during the first Race of the Kings of *France*, but also under the first Monarchs of the second Race, as appears from *Gregorius Turonensis*, and the *Formulæ* of *Marculfus*, *Pepin*, and *Charlemaign*, as *P. Sirmond* observes, who adds, That it was *Lewis the Meek* that restored the power of chusing Prelates to the Clergy, in the third year of his Reign. But still that power was limited by some Restriction; for no Bishop was to be consecrated until the King had approved the Election. Things stood thus until about 1431, that there being a difference between *Eugenius* IVth. and the Council of *Bale*. King *Charles* VII. of *France* assembled his Council and the Clergy of his Kingdom at *Bourges*, and the Schism continuing to 1438, they made a *Pragmatick Sanction* which was verified by the Parliament of *Paris* in 1439. The Ist. Article of which, was drawn from the 1st. Session of the Counsel of *Basil*, and relates to the Authority of General Councils. The IId. Article was copied from the 2d. Session, and treats of the Power and Authority of the Council of *Basil*. The IIId. Article taken from the 12th. and 23d. Sessions, sets down the Form of Elections The IVth. Contains an Abolition of Reservations, and is extracted from the 23d. Session. The Vth. Article mentions the Collation of Benefices, and admits of no expective Graces, nor Reservations for the Pope and his Legates; this Article is drawn out of the 31st. Session of the Council of *Basil*. The VIth. Article, which relates to Causes and giving of *Judgment*, is part of the Contents of the same 31st. Session. The VIIth. is against unreasonable and ill-grounded Appeals, and is agreeable to the Decree of the 20th. Session. The VIIIth regulates the Matter of Quiet Possession, and is drawn from the 21st. Session. The IXth Article limits the number of the Cardinals, in pursuance of the Decree in the 23d Session. The Xth. mentions the Annates, and is drawn from the 21st. Session of the year 1435. The XIth. regulates the Performance of Divine Service, in Conformity to the Decree of the 31st. Session, adding withal, that the laudable Customs of particular Churches in *France* should be observ'd. The XIIth XIIIth XIVth XVth. XVIth. XVIIth. XVIIIth. and XIXth Articles, concern the Government and Ordering of Cathedral Churches, according to what had been decreed in the 21st Session of the Council. The XXth. Article mentions Concubinaries, and follows the Regulation of the 20th Session. The XXIth. fixes the Date and Usage of those who are excommunicated, and is drawn from the 25th Session. The XXIId treats the Affair of Interdicts, conformable to the Decree of the 25th Session. The XXIIId Article dilates upon the Proof which may be drawn concerning Matters publish'd in the Pope's Letters or Bulls, according to the Decree of the 23d Session of the Council of *Basil*. This is the Summ of what was concluded in the Assembly held at *Bourges*, and this *Pragmatick Sanction* was verify'd in the Parliament of *Paris*, on the 13th of 1439. The principal Design of which Provision, was to make all the Bishops of the Realm acknowledg'd as such before their going or sending to the Court of *Rome*, and the Primitive Customs of Elections should be revived that the Authority of a General Council should be pre-

ferr'd

preferr'd to the ſingle one of the Pope, and that *Expectative Graces* ſhould be aboliſh'd. *Æneas Sylvius*, who had been Secretary to the Council of *Bale*, being choſen Pope in 1458, under the Name of *Pius* II. manag'd the Matter ſo artificially, that he perſuaded King *Lewis* XIth. to let things ſtand as before the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and thereupon ordered that Ordinance to be dragged through the Streets of *Rome*, as a ſign of its being aboliſhed; and ſent the King a bleſſed Sword enriched with Pearls, with ſome Verſes to his Praiſe. In the mean time, this Condeſcenſion was not approved by the Parliament, and complaint was made of it in the States at *Tours*, in the beginning of King *Charles* the VIIIth's Reign, and *John de S. Romain*, Attorney-General, hindred the regiſtring of the Letters, ſaying, That in aboliſhing the *Pragmatick Sanction*, Chapters were deprived of their Elections, Ordinaries of their Collations, *&c.* That the King's Subjects would go to *Rome* to wait and ſue for Benefices; and obſerved, That during the three years that this *Sanction* was not obſerved, 340000 Crowns were ſent from *France* to *Rome*, for Biſhopricks, *&c.* and two Millions of Crowns for other Benefices. The Univerſity of *Paris* beſtirred it ſelf alſo, and the Rector declared to the Pope's Legate, That he appealed to the next General Council. Thus during the Reigns of *Charles* the VIIIth. and *Lewis* XIIth. it was neither aboliſhed, nor yet ſtrictly obſerved; but Pope *Leo* Xth. and King *Francis* I. came to an Agreement, by which it was revoked in 1516. See CONCORDAT.

PRAGUE, Lat. *Marobudum, Bubiemum, Luſurgis & Praga*, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, with an Univerſity in it, is an Archbiſhop's-See. It ſtands upon the River *Molda*, in a very pleaſant and fertile Country, ſurrounded with Palaces and pleaſant Seats, where it appears as in the midſt of a great Amphitheatre, which may be diſtinguiſhed into three Parts, to wit, the old City, which is the greateſt, the new, and the little City, which all together make without Contradiction the greateſt City in *Germany*. Here the Dukes, Princes, and Emperors have a long time had their Court. The Caſtle which is in the little Town has very fine Apartments, being called alſo the *Caſtle-Royal*. The new and old Town ſtand to the Eaſt of the *Molda*. The greater Town is joined to the leſſer by a Bridge of twenty four Arches. It's a very populous Place, *Leo* counting forty four thouſand Scholars there under *John Huſs*, beſides forty thouſand Strangers, who left the Town, becauſe their Privileges were retrenched. There are in it very curious Churches, and other Buildings, and eſpecially the Metropolitan Church dedicated to S. *Vaite*, with curious Tombs, and the *Jeſuits* College. Its ſaid, that *Wenceſlaus* built it about the year 698. Its Univerſity was founded by the Emperor *Charles* IVth. The Bridge of *Prague* is 1700 foot long and 35 broad, the Univerſity was founded by the Emperor *Charles* IV. about 1370. The new Town is large, ſeparated from the old by a large Ditch. The *Klein Seitten*, or *Leſſer Prague*, for Pleaſantneſs, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces far exceeds the other two. The Circuit of the whole is very conſiderable, but there are many Hills and void Places within the Walls. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels gives an exact Account of it. *John*, King of *Bohemia*, took it from *Henry*, Duke of *Carinthia*, in 1311. The Inhabitants impriſoned *Wenceſlaus*, their King in 1392. *George Podebrach* took it in 1441. This Place is very famous for the Defeat of the Proteſtant Forces near it, *November* 8th. 1620. which was afterwards ſeverely revenged in the *Swediſh* Wars; and here, *May* 26th. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Proteſtant Subjects. *Cluver. diſcr. Germ. Æneas Sylvius Hiſt. de Bob. Bertius de reb. Germ.*

PRASUGUS, a *Britiſh* King of the *Iceni*, who being very rich, and having no Male Iſſue, thought it expedient to ſecure both his Kingdom and Houſe from all Wrongs, by making the *Roman* Emperor Co-heir with his Daughters. But it proved quite contrary. For under colour of overſeeing, and taking Poſſeſſion of this Inheritance, his Kingdom became a Prey to *Centurions*, his Houſe to Ravenous Officers, his Wife *Boadicia* was abuſed with Stripes, his Daughters with Rape, his Kindred uſed little better than Slaves, and his Wealthieſt Subjects turned out of their Eſtates. In ſhort, Such were the Oppreſſions of the *Romans*, that the *Britains* could no longer brook it, but choſe rather to periſh, than live in ſuch Bondage.

PRAT (*Antony du*) *Sieur de Nantouillet*, Baron of *Thiern* and *Thouri*, firſt Preſident in the Parliament of *Paris*, afterwards Chancellor of *France*, Cardinal, and Archbiſhop of *Sens*, was Native of *Iſoire* in *Auvergne*. Hiſtorians ſpeak very diſadvantageouſly of his Conduct; *viz.* That to confirm himſelf in the King's Favour, who ſought for Money to wage War, he ſuggeſted to him to ſell Juſtice, by erecting a New Chamber of twenty Councellors, whereof the *Tournelle* was added to the Parliament of *Paris*, and ſo proportionably to all others. After which, he perſuaded him that it was in his Power to raiſe Taxes, and to lay New Impoſts, without the Conſent of the States, according to the ancient way of Government. He after this followed *Francis* I. into *Italy*, and was with him *Decemb.* 19th. 1514 at the Conference he had with Pope *Leo* Xth. at *Bologna*, where he perſuaded that young Prince to aboliſh the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and to make the *Concordat*, whereby the Pope remitted to the King the Right of naming perſons to the Benefices of *France* and *Dauphine*; and the King granted to the Pope the firſt Fruits of thoſe great Benefices as the Revenue was at the preſent; which changes rendred the Chancellor very odious to the Rich. He died *July* 9th. 1535. aged 71. *Le Ferron, & Godfrey Offic. de la Cour. d'Athon Hiſt. Capelloni, lib.* 3. *Frizon. Gall. Purp.* &c.

PRATE (*Pile de*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, was of an Illuſtrious Houſe in *Dalmatia*, and made a Cardinal in 1378, by Pope *Urban* VIth. who ſent him Legate to *Wenceſlaus*, King of the *Romans*, whom he brought to approve of the Election of *Urban*. After his Return to *Rome* he was made Governor of the City of *Corneto*, and undertook to make a Peace between the Pope and *Charles*, King of *Naples*; but failing in his Deſign, he retired to the Anti-pope *Clement* VIIth. and burnt his Cardinal's-cap in the Sight of the Citizens of *Pavia*. But *Clement* VII. created him a Cardinal a-new, and gave him the Command of an Army with which he beat the *Urbaniſts*, and made himſelf Maſter of the City of *Orvietto*, the Government whereof he left to *Conrade* and *Luke Monaldi*, with charge to pay yearly to the Pope a Sparrow-Hawk upon S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*'s Day. He afterwards forſook the Schiſm, and gave up to *Boniface* IXth. all the places he had conquered from the Princes that were the Protectors of *Urban*, who made him a Cardinal again, which gave his Enemies occaſion to call him the Cardinal with three Caps *Boniface* gave him the Government of ſeveral Provinces, and at laſt made him his Vicar-General at *Rome*. He died about the year 1400, at *Padua*, where he founded a curious College. *Ciaco, Onuphrius, Ughellus, Aubery, Hiſtoire des Cardinaux.*

PRATEOLUS (*Gabriel*) Curate of S. *Saviour de Peronne*, born at *Marcouſſi*, near *Montleheri*, and Dr. of the *Sorbonne*, liv'd near the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts againſt Hereticks. A Hiſtory of the Church, in two Volumes, beginning at the Birth of our Lord, and carry'd on to the year 1580. A Treatiſe of the Authority of Councils. He died at *Perronne* in 1588. *Spondan in Annal. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16. *&c.*

PRAXAGORAS, of *Athens*, lived in the fourth Age, in the Reigns of *Conſtantius, Conſtans*, and perhaps *Julian* the Apoſtate. He was a Man of excellent Parts, and at the Age of nineteen writ the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Athens* in two Books. When two and twenty he compoſed two Books of *The Life of Conſtantine the Great*. And though a Pagan, yet he preferred that Prince to all the Emperors his Predeceſſors, which *Photius* has not forgot in giving us ſome Extracts of this Work. He writ moreover, in ſix Books, *The Life of Alexander the Great. Photius cod.* 62. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2.

PRAXEAS, a grand Heretick in the ſecond Age, was at firſt the Diſciple of *Montanus*, whom he forſook, but afterwards fell himſelf into the ſame Hereſie, acknowledging but one Perſon in the Trinity; and ſaying alſo, that the Father had been crucified. *Tertullian de Præſc. adverſ. Prax. Optat. lib.* 1. *contr. Parmen. Baronius in Annal.*

PRAXIDICA, a Goddeſs of the Heathens, whoſe care was, according to their Sentiments, to ſet the juſt bounds and meaſures within which Men ought to contain themſelves in their Actions or Diſcourſes. They never made a whole Statue to this Goddeſs, but only repreſented her by an Head, to ſhew perhaps that 'tis the Head and a good Underſtanding that determines the Limits of every thing. And they ſacrificed alſo to her nothing but the Heads of the Victims. Some Authors make this Goddeſs to be the Mother of *Homonoea* and *Arete*, that is, of Concord and Vertue. *Miniaſeas*, as *Suidas* reports, makes her to be Wife of *Soter*, which is the God-preſerver, the Siſter of Concord, and Mother of Vertue. *Heſychius* ſaith, That *Menelaus*, after his Return from *Troy*, conſecrated a Temple to this Goddeſs, and to her two Daughters, Concord and Vertue, under the ſingle Name of *Praxidica*. It's obſerved this Goddeſs had all her Temples uncovered, to ſignifie, ſhe drew her original from Heaven, as the only Spring of Wiſdom. *Suidas, Heſychius.*

PRAXITELES, an excellent *Greek* Statuary, who lived in *Rome* in the time of *Pompey the Great*, and who made himſelf famous by a great number of excellent Pieces he left. *Pliny, lib.* 33, 34, *&.*

PRE-ADAMITES, ſignifies either Men whom ſome feign to have lived before the Creation of *Adam*, or thoſe who follow the Opinion of an Anonymous Author, who adventured to publiſh in 1655 a Book entitl'd, *Præ-Adamitæ, ſive, Exercitatio ſuper verſibus* 12, 13, *&* 14. *capitis* 5. *Epiſtolæ D. Pauli ad Romanos*; with another which has for its Title, *Syſtema Theologicum ex Præ-Adamitarum hypotheſi*; the Heads whereof are theſe, 1. He ſaith, That on the 6th. Day

Day of the Creation of the World, God created Man male and female, that is, as he expounds it, God created Men and Women on the ſame Day in all the parts of the Earth: So that as the Earth produced immediately Trees, Fruits, and Animals, it had alſo every-where at the ſame time Men and Women placed in it. 2. That long after, God made *Adam* to be the firſt Man of his own peculiar People, who were afterward called *Jews*. 3. That this Creation of *Adam* out of the Earth, which is deſcribed in the ſecond Chapter of *Geneſis* is different from the Creation of the Men whom *Moſes* ſpeaks of in the firſt Chapter. 4. That the *Gentiles*, that is, People differing from the *Jews*, were the Men of the firſt Creation; and that *Adam*, from whom the *Jews* deduced their original, was a new Production of God, who formed him to be chief of his own People. 5. That *Moſes*'s Intention was not to write the Hiſtory of the World; but only that of the *Jews*: Wherefore he ſays but little of the firſt Creation of Men. 6. That *Noah*'s Deluge was not univerſal throughout the Earth; but that it drowned *Judæa* only. 7. That thus all the People of the World did not deſcend from *Noah*, nor from his three Sons. 8. That the *Gentiles* gave themſelves over to all ſorts of Vices; but that theſe Sins were not imputed to them, becauſe God had not given them a Law; and that they were not properly Sins, but evil Actions; as thoſe of Beaſts, who do wrong, but ſin not. 9. That the *Gentiles* died not becauſe they had ſinned, but becauſe they were compoſed of a Body ſubject to Corruption. 10. That as to the ſecond Creation, to wit, that of *Adam*, he had been created to be the firſt Patriarch of the *Jewiſh* People, to whom God was to manifeſt himſelf in due time, and afterwards to the *Gentiles*, for to make at laſt but one Church of both. The Author of theſe deteſtable Opinions makes uſe eſpecially of theſe Words in the fifth Chapter of S. *Paul*'s Epiſtle to the *Romans*, *There were ſins in the World before the Law, but they were not imputed, there being no Law*, whence he argues thus, we muſt underſtand here the Law preſcribed to *Moſes*, or that given to *Adam*; if the firſt, it follows, That there were ſins before, and until *Moſes*, but that God did not impute them; which latter is manifeſtly falſe, as appears by the Puniſhment of *Cain* and the *Sodomites* mention'd in Scripture, *&c.* If we underſtand by it the Law of *Adam*, we muſt conclude there were Men before him. This Paſſage is anſwered, in ſaying, that the Apoſtle ſpeaks of the Law preſcribed to *Moſes*, which is called Law ſimply in Scripture, and by the Apoſtle himſelf when he ſays, *I had not known Sin but by the Law; for I ſhould not know what Concupiſcence was, if the Law had not ſaid, Thou ſhalt not covet.* Now 'tis certain, 'tis the Law of *Moſes* which gives this Prohibition. Nor does the Apoſtle ſay, that there were Sins before *Moſes* his Law that were not imputed; but that there were Sins in the World before that Law; that no Sins were imputed when there is no Law; whence it follows, that before *Moſes* his time, there was a Law preſcribed to *Adam*. I ſhall only here ſay ſomething concerning the Antiquity of the *Chaldeans*, *Egyptians*, and *Chineſes*; for that 'tis chiefly upon the Hiſtories of theſe Nations, that the Author of the *Præ-Adamites* has grounded his Theological Syſtem; after having ſaid in his Preface, That thoſe that could ſee any thing might diſcern, that the *Epocha* of the World ought not to be taken from the Creation of *Adam*. He adds, That he muſt go back as far as the original of the *Chaldæans*, *Egyptians*, *Æthiopians*, and *Scythians*. But in his third Book, where he treats of theſe Matters, he ſays nothing of the *Chaldeans* and *Egyptians*; but after *Diodorus*, that theſe People believed that the World was Eternal; and that they boaſted to have applied themſelves for above four hundred and ſeventy thouſand years to obſerve the Stars. But to overthrow their vain Aſſertions, when *Alexander the Great* took the City of *Babylon*, he had with him there *Callisthenes*, a famous Philoſopher of the City of *Olinthus*. This Relation we have from *Simplicius*, in his Comment upon *Ariſtotle*, who took it from the Writings of *Porphyry*. *Ariſtotle* deſired *Callisthenes* to ſhew him what Monuments of Antiquity were amongſt the *Chaldeans*; and this Friend ſent him the ancienteſt Aſtronomical Obſervations he could find in *Babylon*, which were not of above a thouſand nine hundred and three years ſtanding before that Expedition of *Alexander*. And now according to thoſe that follow the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, theſe Obſervations riſe no higher than the time of *Semiramis*, who began to reign after the Death of *Abraham*. *Berofus* in his *Hiſtory of the Chaldeans* reckons ten Generations from *Adam* (who is the *Adam* of *Moſes*) to *Xiſuthrus* (who is no other than *Noah*) and reckons ten more from *Xiſuthrus* to *Abraham*, whence it may be ſeen that the *Chaldeans* would make their Nation as ancient as the World, and equal by their twenty Generations the number of the twenty Patriarchs that were from the firſt Man to *Abraham*. But it's known that the *Babylonians* and *Chaldeans* had their beginning but a little before the Birth of *Heber*; for Holy-writ informs us, that the Poſterity of *Noah* having quitted the Mountains where they dwelt a long time after the Deluge, ſpread themſelves in the Plains, and gave the Name of *Shinaar* to the firſt Land where they fixed, and afterwards built there the Tower and City of *Babylon*. It's true, as to the *Egyptians*, they believed that they were the firſt People of the World, but it's eaſie to ſee their original is fabulous. Their Hiſtorians ſay, That they have had Kings for the ſpace of 36825 years, to *Nectanebes*, who was driven from his Throne by *Ochus*, King of *Perſia*, ninteen years before the Monarchy of *Alexander the Great*. They ſay that the Gods and the Hero's or Demi-gods reigned in this Empire for 34201 years, and that from that time they were ſucceeded by the Kings, the firſt whereof was *Menes*. The famous *Manetho*, who was Prieſt in the City of *Heliopolis*, and writ *The Hiſtory of Egypt* by the order of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, imitating this ancient Chronicle, made the Gods and Hero's to reign upon the Borders of the *Nile*; but he does not reckon up ſo great a number, and aſſigns them not ſo many years to reign. But it is manifeſt that theſe things are but Fables invented by the *Egyptians* to make their Antiquity equal with that of the *Chaldeans*, theſe two Nations having always been jealous of one another in this particular. Wherefore *Diodorus* ſaith, that the *Egyptians* had abandoned Truth, and given themſelves over to the belief of *incredible* and monſtrous Falſhoods. And for the *Chineſes*, one may ſee by their Hiſtories, that to the year of our Lord 1688, their Empire has laſted four thouſand ſix hundred and forty years, which muſt aſcend up about ſix hundred years before the Deluge, according to the ordinary Calculation; but according to the Computation of the *Septuagint*, this muſt begin 665 years after the Deluge. So that upon the whole it appears that the Author of the *Pre-Adamites* hath ſearched to no purpoſe in the Antiquity of theſe Nations for Proofs to the ſupporting of ſo impious and extravagant Opinions. But after the writing of this Book, he acknowledg'd his Error, and died a good Chriſtian at *Auvervillers* near *Paris*. *John. Bap. Morin Refutatio deteſtandi libri de Præ-Adamitis. A. Hulſe Non-Ens Præ-Adamitium. J. Pythius Reſponſio Extaſtica ad Tractatum cui Titulus, Præ-Adamitæ. J. Hilpert. Diſquiſitio de Præ-Adamitis*, &c.

PRECARY, it's a word well known in the *French* Civil and Canon Law. *Paolo* ſaith, That the Contract called the *Precary*, brought great Riches to the Churches. That it was uſed firſt in *France*, and thence paſſed into *Italy*. *M. Simon* obſerves in his *Hiſtory of the Church-Revenues*, that the old Records were full of theſe ſorts of Acts, which conſiſted in a Donation that private Perſons made of their Goods to the Churches; they afterwards obtained of the ſame Churches by Letters which they called *precarious* or *precatorious Letters*, the ſame Eſtates again, to enjoy them by a kind of *Emphyteotick Tenure*, *i. e.* by Leaſe, for a certain Term of Years upon a reſerv'd Rent; for the greateſt part gave Security for five or ſix Generations, to give to the Church or Monaſtery a certain Revenue every year; he makes Proof hereof by the Copies of the *Precaries*, wherein private Perſons ſold their Eſtates to the Monaſteries, and afterwards obtained Letters for that for five Generations. So that after the fifth Generation the Monaſtery might diſpoſe of the Eſtate as it thought convenient. *La P. Paul. Traitté des Matieres Benefic.*

PRECOPS, a City of *Crimea*, or *little Tartary*, called *Tartaria Præcopenſis*. It was called formerly *Taphræ*, and ſtands between the Mariſh of *Buges* called *Luka-Morzi*, and the Gulf of *Nigropolis*. Vid. TARTARIA.

PREDESTINARIANS, were Hereticks that appeared in the Vth. Age. The Learned do not agree about them ſome believing there were ſuch Hereticks, as the *Dominican Piccinardi* obſerves upon *Prædeſtinatus*; others think that this Name was given by the *Semi-Pelagians* to thoſe that followed S. *Auguſtin*'s Opinions, which is the Opinion of a *Sorbonniſt* Doctor, as may be ſeen in his Book printed in *Holland* in 1645. See *The Univerſal Bibl. Tom.* 3 & *F. Noris in his Pelagian Hiſtory*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

PREFECTUS PRETORII, or *Prætorian Prefect*, a *Roman* Magiſtrate, who was as it were Colonel of the Regiment of Guards to the Emperor. *Auguſtus* was the firſt who created this Officer, who was choſen from among the *Roman* Knights. But ſince *Maximus*, who was poſſeſs'd of this Charge, was choſen Emperor in 214 not only the Senators, but alſo thoſe who had been Conſuls, were proud to execute this Office. But it was aboliſhed by the Emperor *Conſtantine*, who diſbanded the *Prætorian* Guards, becauſe they had taken part with *Maxentius*. He afterwards divided the Empire into Dioceſſes, to wit, into *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Illyrium*, and the Eaſt, and created a *Prætorian Prefect* to govern and adminiſter Juſtice in theſe Dioceſſes. When the Emperor made any ſuch Officer, he beſtowed upon him a Sword and a Belt, and 'tis obſerved as a thing very remarkable in the performing of this Ceremony, that *Trajan* ſaid to the Officer that received it, *Take this Sword to defend me, if I maintain the Intereſt of the Republick, or, Uſe it againſt me, if I reign unjuſtly*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. Lib.* 10. *cap.* 31. *Guiberius de Offic. dom. Auguſt.*

PREMISLAW,

PREMISLAW, Lat. *Premiſlia*, and called by the Natives *Przemyſl*. A City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, a Biſhop's See under *Leopold*, ſtands upon the River *San*, is great, large, and ſtrong, and lies towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*.

PREMONTRE, an Order of Regular Canons, founded by *Norbert*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*. The Houſe of *Premontrè*, which is chief of the Order, gave it its Name. It's in the Dioceſs of *Laon*. *Bartholomew*, who was Biſhop of it, aſſigned to *Norbert* the Deſart called *Viſo*, where, about 1129, he eſtabliſhed his Inſtitution, which the Holy See afterwards approved of. *Aubert le Mire in Chron. Præm. Baronius in Annal. Eccl. S. Martha T. 4. Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

PRESANCTIFIED, a Word us'd by the Greek Church, who have a Liturgy or Maſs, call'd, *The Præ-ſanctify'd*, becauſe on thoſe Days, they do not conſecrate the Bread or Wine, but receive the Bread which was conſecrated the Day before. This Maſs is ſaid all *Lent* long, excepting *Saturdays* and *Sundays*, and the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin*, which being Feſtivals, are exempt from Faſting. The Greeks being of Opinion, That the whole Maſs is not to be celebrated upon Faſting Days, and upon this Account charge the Latin Church with breach of the Canons, becauſe they ſay Maſs in *Lent* time, as they do the reſt of the Year, *Good Friday* excepted, for on that Day this Maſs of the *Præ-ſanctify'd*, is obſerv'd in the Latin Church. The Prieſt then conſecrating neither Bread nor Wine, but making uſe of an Hoſt, which was conſecrated the Day before, and Communicating only under one Species, for the Wine he receives, is only for Ablution, being Unconſecrated. The Greeks do the ſame thing; from whence we may conclude, That they communicate only in one kind, during *Lent*, the Wine which they then receive, being not conſecrated. *Fath. Simon.*

PRESBURG, upon the *Danube*, the capital City of *Upper-Hungary*, that gives Name to a County, which is a Province of *Hungary*, between *Moravia*, *Auſtria*, and the *Lower*. It's called in Latin *Poſonium*, *Piſonium*, and *Flexum*, and by thoſe of that Country *Poſon*. It ſtands within eight Leagues of *Vienna*, in *Auſtria*, and as many from *Newſeuſel* and *Comora*, to the N. W. 70 from *Raab*. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels ſays, it was the chief City of *Hungary* in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion, before he retook *Buda*. That it's the place of Convention for the Eſtates, and ſince the Loſs of *Strigonium*, the Metropolitan City: that it's pleaſant, the Caſtle ſtately, beautiful, and well ſituate on the top of a Hill, and all built of white Stone. Herein is kept the ſo highly eſteemed Crown of *Hungary*, comonly ſaid to have been brought by an Angel from Heaven unto S. *Stephen*, their King, and of a different Figure from other Crowns. The Garden of the Archbiſhop is very fair, the Walks, the Grotto's, the Figure of *Jeroyme*, the Labyrinth, Fiſh-Ponds and Fountains are noble. In the Dome, or Cathedral Church lieth the Body of S. *Joannes Eleemoſynarius*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*. The Jeſuits have a part of the ſame Church, and a Noble Aporhecary's Shop full of Rareties. The *Lutherans* have alſo a Noble Church here. *Rayn. ldus in Annal. Thuan. Hiſt. Hung.*

PRESBYTERIANS, ſo called, becauſe they maintain, That the Government of the Church appointed in the New Teſtament, is by Presbyteries, that is Miniſters and Ruling Elders, aſſociated for Government and Diſcipline. They ſay, That there is no Order in the Church ſuperiour to that of a Presbyter, by Divine Inſtitution. That all Miniſters, being Embaſſadors of Chriſt, are equal by their Commiſſion, and that Elder and Biſhop are the ſame in Name and Office, according to the Scriptures, *Tit.* 1. 5, 7. *Act.* 20. 28. The loweſt of their Courts is the Miniſter of the Pariſh or Congregation, with his Elders, who govern that ſingle Pariſh or Congregation. Having power to call before them any Member of the Congregation, to inſtruct, examine, admoniſh, rebuke and ſuſpend them from the Lord's-Table, as there ſhall be occaſion, which they ground on *Heb.* 13. 17. *1 Theſſ.* 5. 12, 13. *Matt.* 7. 6. *2 Theſſ.* 3. 6, 14, 15. They have alſo a Deacon to take care of the Poor, and for all thoſe Officers cite *1 Tim.* 5. 17. *Rom.* 12. 7. *1 Cor.* 12. 28. *Act.* 6. 1, 3. The next Court is, A Presbytery, compoſed of a greater Number of Miniſters and Elders aſſociated for governing the Churches in their Bounds, *Act.* 11. 30. *Act.* 15. 4, 6, 22. *Acts* 21. 17, 18. Their higheſt Court is a Synod, which they hold may be Provincial, National or Œcumenical, and allow of Appeals from the leſſer to the greater, as in *Acts* 15. 2, 6, 22, 23. The Ordination of their Miniſters is by Prayer, Faſting, and Impoſition of the Hands of the Presbytery, *1 Tim.* 4. 14. After he is examined as to his Converſation, Religion, &c. by Preaching, by the preaching Presbyters, who only lay Hands upon him. Thoſe who have a mind to read what they ſay for their things more at large, may ſee it in the Appendix to the *Humble Confeſſion*, concerning *Church-Government*. This is a Summary Account of their Diſcipline, which all foreign Proteſtants, except ſome of the *Lutherans*, agree with them. And for their Doctrine, it is contained in the above-cited *Weſtminſter-Confeſſion*.

PRESLAIN, in *Radnorſhire*, a fair, large, well-built Town, ſituate in a pleaſant and rich Place, with pav'd and well-ordered Streets; here the Aſſizes are held, and the County Gaol kept, 148 m. from *London*.

PRESTER-JOHN, an old King of the *Indies* or *Tartary*. *Du Cange* ſaith, A great *Indian* King had this Name given him, becauſe he drew his original from *Johannes Presbyter*, the *Neſtorian*, who in 1145 killed *Coireancham*, and uſurped the Crown. *Godingus*, on the other hand, affirms, that *Preſter-John* was a potent *Neſtorian* King in *Tartary*, towards *China*; and that the Natives called all the Princes of that Empire *Johanna*, by one common Name, and adds, that the laſt of theſe Kings was defeated by *Zinges*, Emperor of the *Tartars*. The Name of *Preſter-John*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from the *Perſian* words *Preſte Chan*, which ſignifie Apoſtolick or Chriſtian King. Others ſay, *Preſter* ſignifies a *Slave*, and that *Preſter-John* is as much as to ſay, King of Slaves. Some again would have this Name to be deduced from the *Perſian Preſchteh-Jehan*, which ſignifies the *Angel of the World*; and they obſerve, that the *Moguls*, who poſſeſs a great part of the *Indies*, have often taken the Title upon them of *Schah-Jehan*, which ſignifies, *King of the World*. And it may be ſaid that the word *Jehan* added to their Name is not unlike that of *Preſter-John*. Finally, there are ſome who ſay, that upon the Confines of *India*, *China*, and *Tartary*, there have been *Neſtorian* Princes, who were called *Uncha*, and their People *Jonan*; and that the name of *Preſter-John* has been given to theſe Princes; for that they had a Croſs, as Biſhops have, carried before them. This Croſs ſay they was made of Gold and enriched with precious Stones. But when they went to War, they cauſed two to be carried, whereof one was a golden one and the other of precious Stones which intimated they were Defenders of the Faith. Thoſe who have imagined that *Preſter-John* was the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, ſay, that theſe People call their King *Belul-gian*, and that *Belul* ſignifies *precious*, whence the modern Latin renders it *Preciosus Johannes*, and the Engliſh *Preſter-John*. But as to the Hiſtory of *Preſter-John* of *India*; it's ſaid, He had ſeventy Kings for his Vaſſals; but that it came to paſs that *David*, who reigned in 1180, loſt his Dominions and Life in a Battle againſt the *Tartars* who revolted againſt him; and that according to ſome *Singi* or *Chingi* who ſucceeded him, after he had married his Daughter quitted the title or ſurname of *Preſter-John*, and took that of *Chan* of *Catay*, which is the Northern part of *China*, or South *Tartary*. Others who follow the Chronicles of the *Tartarian* Kings written in the *Perſian* Language, ſay, that in 1240 there was ſtill one of theſe Princes that bore the Name of *Uncha* or *Preſter-John*; and that being troubled by the *Arabs*, he had recourſe in 1246 to Pope *Innocent* IVth. who ſent ſome *Dominicans* to this Idolatrous *Tartarian* Prince, to deſire him not to imbrue his hands in Chriſtian blood, and to perſuade him to receive the Faith; ſo that the Name of *Preſter-John* was then very famous in the Latin Church. In proceſs of time, and before that the *Portugueſe* had made a Diſcovery of the *Indies* by Sea, *John* II. King of *Portugal*, who reigned in 1490 made diligent ſearch in order to find out a Chriſtian Prince that reigned in *Æthiopia*, and of which ſome *Abyſſines* had ſpoken. And becauſe they ſaid they were the Subjects of a King that carried a Croſs, as defender of the Faith, it was believed to be the famous *Preſter-John*; which thing increaſed the Curioſity of *Emanuel*, *John* IId's Succeſſor. But it's acknowledged that the true *Preſter-John* was in *Tartary*. And this Truth was made yet more manifeſt when that *Eſtevan de Gama*, Governour of the *Indies*, paſs'd the Streight of the Red-ſea, in 1541, and left to *David*, Emperor of *Æthiopia*, four hundred *Portugueſe* under the Command of his Brother *Paul de Gama*, to aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Country which the *Mahometans* poſſeſs'd for thirteen years. For they ran through all the Country, and learn'd by thoſe that return'd that that Prince of the *Abyſſines* was a *Jacobite* Chriſtian. *Marmol. de Affrica*, *l.* 10. *Rycaut. of the Ottoman Empire. Ludolph.*

PRESTON, a handſome, large and populus Borough in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, repreſented in the Houſe of Commons by two Burgeſſes, and honoured with the Court of Chancery and the Offices of Juſtice, for *Lancaſter*, as a County Palatine. It's ſituate upon the River *Ribla*, over which it hath a fair Stone-bridge. This Town is governed by a Mayor and 24 Common-council-men, and is diſtant from *London* 162 miles.

PRETOR a *Roman* Magiſtrate that adminiſtred Juſtice, whereof there was at firſt but one in *Rome*; but when there came many Foreigners to live there, they choſe another to be Judge of the Differences that might ariſe between them. The firſt was called *Prætor Urbanus*, and the other *Prætor peregrinus*. But about the 607th Year of *Rome*, there were conſtituted ſix *Prætors*, whereof the firſt two took Cognizance of the Cauſes of private Perſons, and the other four of publick Crimes, ſuch as Extortions, unreaſonable

Fees

Fees, Breaches of the Laws. Treaſons, that is, things done againſt the People of *Rome*, and their Liberty, or the Privileges of the Citizens; and laſtly, of robbing or imbezeling the publick Treaſure. *Cornelius Sylla*, the *Dictator*, added two more to theſe, and in proceſs of time they increaſed in the City of *Rome* to the Number of Fifteen. They exerciſed their Charge for the Space of one Year. The Provincial Prætors had the Care of Adminiſtring Juſtice in the Roman Provinces, and in time of War commanded the Forces there, during the Year of their Office: The Word, *Prætor*, properly ſignifying a General, or Captain, from *Præire*, as our Author will have it, thoſe who were Commanders in Chief, being likewiſe Judges in civil Cauſes, from whence *Prætorium* ſignifies, both a General's Tent, and a Court of Juſtice; but if the War was dangerous, and the Enemy formidable, there was a Conſul ſent into the Province to manage Affairs, and give neceſſary Orders. *Perizonius de Prætorio. Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 43.*

PREVESA, a Fortreſs ſtanding at the Mouth of the Gulf of *Larta*, in *Epirus*, built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Nicopolis*, by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, to preſerve the Memory of the famous Battle of *Actium*, won by him from *Marcus Antonius*. *Marco Grimani*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, General of the Pope's Gallies, accompanied with *Andrew Doria*, General of the League, in 1539, endeavoured to ſurprize this Place, which was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks*; but they were conſtrained to retire. But Captain-General *Moroſini* made himſelf Maſter of it in *September* 1684. *Coronelli deſcript. of the Morea.*

PREXASPES, a Magician, whom *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, entruſted with his greateſt Secrets, and to whom he gave Orders to kill *Smerdis*, which he executed in conducting of this Prince out a hunting. But after *Cambyſes*'s Death, ſeeing the Magician *Smerdis* got upon the Throne, he ſtrenuouſly denied his having killed the King's Brother, that he might ſhelter himſelf from the Rage of the People, who loved that Prince, and from the Violence of the *Magi*, who maintained, That *Smerdis*, the Brother of *Cambyſes*, was yet living. He promiſed theſe *Magi* to get up to the top of the Tower that was in the Market-place, and to declare with a loud Voice to the *Perſians*, when met together, that *Smerdis*, the King's Brother, and *Cyrus*'s Son was alive, and poſſeſs'd the Kingdom. But he did the contrary, and proteſted publickly, That he had executed *Cambyſes*'s Command, in killing his Brother *Smerdis*, and that he who now reigned was a Magician that uſurped the Crown; which when he had ſaid, he threw himſelf down head-long over the Tower. Hiſtorians obſerve he ſpoke very boldly to his Prince, and that one day he adventured to demonſtrate to him, That his Intemperance in reſpect of Wine obſcured the Glory of all his noble Actions. But this faithful Admonition was fatal to him; for ſome Days after, *Cambyſes* being drunk, ſhot an Arrow into *Prexaſpes*'s Son's Heart, and then asked this unfortunate Father, *If ever he knew any one more dextrous, even before he were drunk*, But *Prexaſpes*, that he might not exaſperate the King the more, made anſwer, *That a God could not have ſhot better. Juſtin. Herodotus.*

PRIAMUS, King of *Troy*, was the Son of *Laomedon*. He married *Hecuba*, and had a great many Children by her, and amongſt the reſt *Paris*, who having ſtolen away *Helena*, was the occaſion of the ruin of his Country; the City of *Troy* having been taken by the *Grecians*, in the Year of the World 2870, and *Priamus* killed there by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, after he had reigned forty Years. *Virgil. lib. 2. Æneid. Euſebius, Ovid*, &c.

PRIAPENDAR, Emperor or King of *Ceylan*, which is a great Iſland towards the point of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengale*, reigned there about ſixty Years, and turned Chriſtian, taking at his Baptiſm the Name of *John*. But as ſoon as he embraced the Chriſtian Faith, the Princes and Prieſts of the Country ſet up a King in his place. But yet he did all that lay in him to bring his People to imitate him. Some Years after this King became a Chriſtian, there was a Philoſopher of *Ceylan*, called *Alagamma Motiar*, that is, *The Maſter of Philoſophers*, who received Baptiſm alſo, and laboured for the Converſion of the Pagans of the Iſland but the Idolatrous King hindred the Succeſs of this good Deſign, and he who reigns there alone now, continues the worſhipping of falſe Gods *Laveynier Voyage des Ind.*

PRIAPUS, a God of the Ancients, whom they made to be the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, and who had the care of Gardens He was worſhipped at *Lampſacus Adonis* or *Oſiris* having conſecrated a *Phallus* of Gold in memory of a Wound he had received in the Groin, it happened that the reaſon of the *Phallus* came to be forgotten, and that the Prieſts of that God introduced a great many Impurities and Vilenefles upon this occaſion. *Priapus* was called *Hyphallus*, that is, the *Phallus* of *Adonis*, who was named *Hyalis Adonis* was the God of Gardens as well as *Priapus*, inſomuch that there is reaſon to believe they were both the ſame Deity. *Tom. 3. of the Univerſal Bibliotheque*

PRICE (*William*) a Glaſier in *Holborn*, *London*, and an eminent Glaſs-Painter, from whom the Reader may receive the following Account concerning ſome Curioſities in this Art. Glaſs-Painting conſiſts of two Parts; Firſt of Staining, that is, to Stain the whole Body of the Metal of any Colour in the Glaſs-Houſe Furnace, and then blow it into broad Glaſs or Sheets, which was the old Way, and the ſame which I now uſe. The common Opinion, of the old red Glaſs being Stain'd through, is a Miſtake, for notwithſtanding that Method is practicable, it is by no Means convenient; and that it was not ſo formerly in Fact, may be prov'd thus: Suppoſe therefore I have a Coat of Arms, Gules, or with a Red Field, and charg'd with a Lion of any other Colour. In this caſe, I can grind off the red, and make the Glaſs white in the Place ground, and then Paint the Lion, or *Charge*, Sable, or any other Colour, which had the Glaſs been quite Stain'd through, could not have been perform'd, unleſs join'd together with Leads: From whence 'tis plain, 'tis better to be Stain'd on one ſide, than that the Colour ſhould paſs through the Body of the Glaſs. Secondly, *Painting*, that is to lay ſeveral Colours on one Piece of Glaſs, which the Ancients could not; for they, when they made any Figure, or Coat of Arms, faſhion'd Pieces of ſeveral Colours, and ſo ſhaded thoſe colour'd Pieces with black Shading to form the Foldage, and join'd them together with Leads: For if you obſerve the old Paintings, you will always find, between every Colour, Leads to join them together, except in ſome particular Places, where the yellow may be apply'd, which was Stain'd as I do now.

The HIGH-PRIEST was he who was the chief Sacrificer under the ancient Law. *Aaron*, *Moſes*'s Brother, was the firſt, and this Dignity was poſſeſs'd by thoſe of his Family, and others of the *Jews*, for 1578 Years, from the Year of the World 2545, till 4123, which was the ſeventieth after the Nativity of Chriſt, when the City of *Jeruſalem* was taken by the Emperor *Titus*. There was none but the High-Prieſt to enter into the Sanctuary of the Tabernacle. His Habit and Ornaments were myſterious. He wore, beſides the ordinary Veſt of Prieſts, one of a *Jacinth* colour, that came down to his Heels, and whoſe Border was ornamented with divers Flowers, and embroider'd with Gold. The lower part of this Robe was fringed and adorned with Pomegranates and Bells of Gold intermixed, over which was another Veſt, called an *Ephod*, like that the *Greeks* call *Epomis*. This *Ephod* was a kind of ſhort Coat, but of a Cubit's length, interwoven with various Colours with a mixture of Gold. And towards the middle of the Breaſt was a piece of Stuff like to that of the *Ephod*, which the Hebrews call *Eſſen*, the Greeks *Logion*, and vulgarly *The Oracle*. Upon this *Oracle* were fixed twelve precious Stones of an ineſtimable value, placed in four Rows, three in each. The firſt Row was made up of a *Sardonyx*, *Topaz* and *Emerauld*. The ſecond of a *Ruby*, *Jaſper*, and *Sapphire* The third of a *Ligure*, *Agate*, and *Amethyſt*. The fourth of a *Beryl*, *Onyx*, and *Jaſper*. Upon each of theſe Stones was graven the Names of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*. The High-Prieſt had moreover upon his Shoulders two *Sardonyx*'s enchaſed in Gold, whereunto was faſtned the *Ephod*. The Names of the twelve Sons of *Jacob* were alſo engraven upon theſe two Stones. He wore beſides, a Mitre made of fine twined Linen, and a Plate of pure Gold, with a blue Lace put to it, and ſo ſet upon the fore-front of the Mitre, with the Name of GOD engraven thereon. *Joſephus Hiſt. of the Jews, l. 3. c. 8.*

PRIEST comes from the *Greek* Word Πρεσβύτερος, that ſignifies *Old*, and indeed Prieſts ought to be ſo in reſpect of Age or Prudence. As to the *old Teſtament*, there the Age of the Prieſthood was fixed to thirty Years; and we ſee our Saviour did not begin his Miniſtry before that time. But under the *New* there are no certain term of Years prefix'd; and the Practice of Churches hath been various herein. As to the Heathen Prieſts, they were Perſons appointed to offer Sacrifices, and firſt inſtituted at *Rome* by *Numa Pompilius*, and called *Sacerdotes*. Whereof there were two Sorts; one for all the Gods in general, called *Pontifices*; the other for the Gods in particular; as the *Luperci*, for the God *Pan*; the *Sodales Titii*, for the Gods of the *Sabines*; the *Salii*, for *Mars*; the *Veſtales*, for the Goddeſs *Veſta*; the *Flamens*, for *Jupiter*, *Mars*, or *Quirinus*; the *Galli*, for *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods. Beſides which there were certain *Magiſtrates* or Officers, called *Epulones*, who were as the Intendants or Stewards that preſided over thoſe Feaſts that were made after the Sacrifices. The King of the Sacrifice, who was as it were the *Maſter of the Ceremonies*. The *Fratres Arvales*, who took care of the Sacrifices offered for the Increaſe of the Fruits of the Earth. And the *Fratres Cutiones*, that were over the Sacrifices of each *Curia*. *Apuleius, Titus Livius.*

PRIMASIUS, Biſhop of *Adrumetum*, in *Africa*, and not of *Utica*, as ſome Authors have affirmed, lived in the ſixth Age, and was in 553, at the fifth General Synod held at *Conſtantinople*; where he with his Fellow-brethren, oppoſ'd

oppos'd the Condemnation of the three Chapters. He was extreamly zealous for the Doctrine of S. *Auguſtin*, whoſe Diſciple he declared himſelf to be. He commented upon the Epiſtles of S. *Paul*, or rather collected out of the Works of S. *Auguſtin*, ſome Paſſages that might ſerve for an Expoſition of them, which *John Gagneus* publiſh'd in 1543, which Work is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, together with ſome Comments of the ſame *Primaſius* upon the *Revelations*. He writ alſo three Books of *Hereſies* to ſupply what was wanting in that of S. *Auguſtin*, left unfiniſhed. *Caſſiodor. de div. Lect. c. 9. Iſidor. in Cat. Baron Bellar.*

PRIMISLAS, or *Premiſſas*, whom others call *Leſchus*, was a Goldſmith, but created Prince or Duke of *Poland* about 760, after that Country had been governed for ſome time, by twelve *Palatines*. He reigned 44 Years.

PRIMISLAS II. was choſen King in 1295, in the time that *Poland* was extreamly divided, after the death of *Leſchus* the VIth. ſurnamed the *Black*; his Election was not generally approved of, and ſo he was aſſaſſinated about ſeven or eight months after he was Crowned. *Cromer Hiſt. Polon. Guagnini Deſc. Sarm.*

PRIMISLAS, *Premiſſas*, or *Przemysk* I. Duke of *Bohemia* after *Crocus*, who left three Daughters, *Bela*, *Techa* and *Libuſſa*, which laſt, though the youngeſt, was choſen to govern the Country at the age of 25 Years, which ſhe did very ſucceſsfully for thirteen Years, and afterwards married *Primiſſas*, who was a mean Perſon, but he made good Laws, reigned 44 Years, lived above ninety, and died not in 745, as ſome have imagined, but more probably about 676, when *Nezamiſſas* his Son ſucceeded him.

PRIMISLAS, or *Przemyſſas* II. the Son of *Ladiſlaus* III was ſurnamed the *Victorious*, or the *Golden Prince*, and crowned King with a Crown made all of Gold in 1199, with the conſent of the Emperor *Philip*, and after the death of that Prince ſtruck in with *Otho* IV. for whom he did good Service upon ſome important Occaſions; in Conſideration whereof the Emperor, ſurnamed him *Ottocarus*, that is, the Favourer of *Otho*. He died in 1231, after he had reigned 32 Years.

PRIMISLAS III ſurnamed *Ottocarus* II. ſucceeded *Wenceſlas* the Son of *Primiſlas* II. in 1253, and was famous for his Hoſpitality and Courage, whereof he gave proofs in the Conqueſt of *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Auſtria*, &c. The Emperor *Rodolphus* I. diſpoſſeſs'd him of theſe Provinces, and beſtowed them upon his Son *Albert*, the Anceſtor of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, whereupon *Primiſlas* marched his Army into the Field, but loſt his Life in a Battle fought *Auguſt* 28. 1278. being the 25th. Year of his Reign. *Æneas Sylvius, in Script. Rer. Germ. & Hung.*

PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS, a Title which the ancient Roman Emperors gave their Sons, or thoſe they adopted to ſucceed them; but after the Imperial Line fail'd in the *Julian Family*, thoſe who were deſign'd to ſucceed in the Empire, were call'd *Cæſar*, which is much the ſame with that of King of the *Romans* at preſent *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 7. c. 13.*

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an Iſland on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, in three degrees of North Latitude, 120 miles from S. *Thomas* to the N. E. and ſomething leſs from *Africa*, little, but very fruitful. Its Revenues were aſſign'd to the Prince of *Portugal*, from whence it took its Name

PRINCIPATO, a Country in the Kingdom of *Naples*, divided into *Principato Citra*, and *Principato Oltra*; the firſt whereof comprehends part of the Country of the ancient *Picentines*, and *Lucanians*, and hath the other *Principato* to the North of it, with part of *Campagna the Happy*; the *Tuſcan* Sea to the South and Weſt, and the *Baſilicata* to the Eaſt Its Capital City is *Salerno* *Principato Oltra* is bounded on the Eaſt and North by the *Capitanata*, *Terra di Lavoro* to the Weſt, and the *Hither Principato* to the South; and its Capital City is *Benevento*.

PRINCIPATO *di Val di Taro*, a Province of *Italy*, in *Lombardy*, had formerly its particular Lords, but now the Duke of *Parma* is Maſter of it.

PRINTING. This Art was found out about the middle of the XVth Century, *i. e.* between the Years 1420, and 1450, but 'tis a hard matter to determine who was the firſt Inventor, Hiſtorians being divided upon the Point. Some ſay, that *John Fauſtus*, Citizen of *Mentz*, invented Printing, with the Aſſiſtance of *Peter Schoffer*, of *Gernſheim*, his Son-in-Law, but not having Stock enough to carry on their Buſineſs, they took in for their Partner, one *John Guttenbergh*, a Gentleman of the ſame Town Others give the Credit of this Invention to *John Guttenbergh*, who, they ſay, was a Knight, living at *Strasburg*, adding, That this Gentleman, not being furniſh'd with every thing neceſſary for his Deſign, went to *Mentz*, and communicated the Secret to *Fauſtus* and *Schoffer* abovementioned. Others affirm, that *John Mentel*, of *Strasburg*, invented Printing, but that his Servant, *John Gansfleſch*, born at *Sulza*, betray'd his Maſter, and diſcover'd his Art to *John Guttembergh* who retir'd to *Mentz* with *Gansfleiſch*, and took in *Fauſtus* and *Scheffer* for his Aſſiſtants. The Dutch aſſure us, That *Laurentius Coſterus* of *Harlem* was the firſt that found out this admirable Secret, and that *John Fauſtus*, who liv'd with him, ſtole away his Letters, while the other was at Midnight-Maſs, and run away with them to *Mentz*; but after all, let the Inventers be who they will, it muſt be confeſs'd, that this Art is extreimly uſeful to the Commonwealth of Learning. *I. de la Caille Hiſtoire de l'Imprimerie. Mich. Meyer vera Germanorum Inventa, Serrarius Rerum Moguntinarum, Lib. 1. &c.*

PRISCIAN, a learned Grammarian of *Cæſarea* or *Rome*, was in eſteem at *Conſtantinople*, not in 440, as *Trithemius* believed, but in 525, as we are informed by *Caſſiodorus*, who was his Cotemporary. He writ ſeveral things which *Aldus* hath printed at *Venice* in 1476, from a Manuſcript found in *France*. *Putſchius* hath placed theſe Works in the Body of the ancient Grammarians. *Trithemius in Catal. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in appar.*

PRISCILLA, a Lady of Quality, and a Diſciple of the Heretick *Montanus*. The *Priſcillian* Hereticks that differ from the *Priſcillianiſts*, took their name from this Woman: She muſt not be confounded with another *Roman* Lady of the ſame Name, whom Pope *Marcellus* I. perſwaded to build a Church-Yard for the interring of the Martyrs about the Year 306. Vid. MAXIMILLUS.

PRISCILLIAN, a Grand Heretick, chief of the *Priſcillianiſts*, was a *Spaniard* of Noble Extract, and very wealthy, endued with Wit, Learning and Eloquence; one *Mark*, an *Egyptian*, and an Heretick, having ſown the Errors of the *Gnoſticks* in *Gaul*, went into *Spain*, where Carnal Pleaſure, which was the principal Article of his Doctrine, got him preſently a great many Diſciples, the chief whereof was *Priſcillian*; and as he had the greater Capacity, he did the moſt miſchief; he covered his Vanity under the Appearance of a profound Humility. He taught, beſides the Abominations of the *Gnoſticks*, That the Soul was of the ſame ſubſtance with God, and that deſcending to the Earth through ſeven Heavens, and certain other degrees of Principality, it fell into the Hands of the evil one, who put it into the Body, which he made to conſiſt of twelve parts, over each of which preſided a Celeſtial Sign: He condemned the eating of the fleſh of Animals, and Marriage, as an unlawful Conjunction, and ſeparated Women from their Husbands without their Conſent; and according to his Doctrine, Man's Will was ſubject to the power of the Stars. He confounded the Perſons in the Trinity with *Sabellius*. He ordered his Followers to faſt on *Sunday* and *Chriſtmas day*, becauſe he believed Chriſt had not taken true Fleſh upon him. Lying was a thing tolerated amongſt them. There was a Volume compoſed by them, call'd *Libra*, becauſe that in the twelve Queſtions in it, as in twelve Ounces all their Doctrine was explained. The Catholick Biſhops aſſembled at *Saragoſſa* in 381, and condemned theſe Hereticks; but theſe ſame got *Priſcillian* ordain'd Biſhop by *Inſtantius* and *Salvian*, Prelates of their Party; whereupon the Orthodox had recourſe to *Gratian*, who by an Edict baniſhed the Hereticks, not only from Churches, but alſo from all Cities; but *Salvian*, *Inſtantius* and *Priſcillian* undertaking a Journey into *Italy*, obtained of the Emperor, through the favour of *Macedonius*, Maſter of Requeſts, an Order for the reſtoring of them; but yet they continued to be perſecuted till about 386, that *Priſcillian* had his Head cut off at *Treir*, by the command of the Tyrant *Maximinus*; but yet it was queſtion'd at the time that S. *Jerom* writ of Eccleſiaſtical Authors, which was but ſeven Years after the death of *Priſcillian*. Whether he had maintained the Hereſies attributed to him. His Accuſers *Idacius* and *Ithacius* were very ill Men, if we believe *Sulpitius Severus*, and ſought rather to ſatisfie their own particular Paſſions, than to maintain the truth. So *Martin* of *Tours*, diſapproving the Conduct of thoſe who would put *Priſcillian* to death, endeavoured to hinder it, and failing to accompliſh his End would no longer communicate with the Faction of thoſe two Biſhops. *S. Jerom. Catal. Script. Eccleſ. Sulpitius Severus l. 2. & dial. 3*

PRISCUS, Brother to the Emperor *Philip*, was Governour of *Syria*, and the adjacent Provinces, and after his Brother's death was proclaimed Emperor in 249; but having been declared Enemy to his Country by the Senate, he was kill'd ſometime after. *Aurelius Victor de Cæſar.*

PRISCUS, a Philoſopher, who had a great ſhare in the eſteem of *Julian the Apoſtate*, and was accuſed of being a Magician. He muſt not be miſtaken for *Priſcus Javolenus* an ancient Lawyer, nor for *Priſcus* the Sophiſter mentioned by *Lampridius*, &c. *Geſner in Bibl.*

PRISCUS (*Panites*) a Sophiſter that lived in the Fifth Age, in the time of *Theodoſius the Younger*. He publiſhed, beſides Epiſtles and Declamations, an Hiſtory of *Conſtantinople*, and ſome other things, which *Volaterran* tarhs are in the *Barrian Vat. Com. l. 18. Lange l. 5. c. ult. Jornandes de rebus Get. c. 44 35 42. &c.*

PRIVATUS, Biſhop of *Lumbeſa* in *Africa*, in the Third Age, was condemned in a Synod of fourſcore and ten Biſhops. He went to *Rome*, in order to get himſelf reſett'ed in his See, but to no purpoſe, inſomuch, that returning into *Africa* to purge himſelf, as he pretended, he caballed with five other Prelates to put another Biſhop in the place of S. *Cyprian*. *Fortunatus*, one of the five Prieſts, who in the Church of *Carthage* had before made a Schiſm, together with *Feliciſſimus*, appeared fit for their turn, and they ordained him. *Cyprian Ep.* 38, & 35. *Edit. Rigalt. Baronius in Annal.*

PROBA (*Falconia*) a *Roman* Lady, who lived in the Year 401. compoſed ſome *Cento*'s taken out of *Virgil*, writ the Life of Chriſt, and fitted them very well to the principal Actions of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*. Some have writ, That ſhe delivered up the City of *Rome* to *Alaricus* in 409, but there is little likelihood of it. *Baron. in Annal. A. C.* 410.

PROBUS (*Marcus Aurelius Valerius*) became a *Roman* Emperor, though but Son to a Peaſant of *Dalmatia*. He was choſen after *Tacitus*, by the Army that was then in the Eaſt in 276 He was famous for his Victories, for in *Gaul* he defeated four hundred thouſand *Germans*; afterwards bravely overcame the *Sarmatians* in *Illyrium*, and the *Goths* in *Thrace*. *Bonoſus* and *Proculus*, who had revolted from him, were alſo defeated by him, as well as *Saturninus*. His Prudence and Conduct made him generally belov'd, and there was great things expected from his Government; but he was kill'd baſely, at laſt, in 282, by his Soldiers, who were incenſed againſt him, becauſe he kept 'em cloſe under Military Diſcipline, and for fear of being disbanded when his Prince had ſubdued all the Enemies of the Empire, after he had reigned ſix Years and four Months. *Vopiſcus in Probo. Euſebius in Chron. Aurelius Victor. Eutropius*, &c.

PROCAS, King of the *Latins*, ſucceeded *Aventine*, his Father, about the Year of the World 3231, and reigned 32 Years. He died, and left two Sons, *Amulius* and *Numitor*, Grandfather to *Romulus* and *Remus*. *Livy, lib.* 8. *Dion. Halicarnaſſus. Euſebius*, &c.

PROCHORUS, the Diſciple of the Apoſtles, and one of the ſeven Deacons. There is falſely attributed to him a Book that is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, of the Life of S. *John the Evangeliſt*.

PROCIDA (*John de*) ſo called becauſe he was Sovereign of the Iſland of *Procida*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, had great Authority in *Sicily*, in the Reign of *Manefroy*; but *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, diſpoſſeſs'd him of his Eſtate and Places: To be reveng'd, *Procida* undertook to make *Sicily* revolt from *Charles*, and to reduce it afterwards under the Obedience of *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had married *Manefroy*'s Daughter; and, that he might the more ſecretly carry on his deſign, he diſguiſed himſelf in a *Franciſcan*'s Habit in the Year 1280; and when he had run all over *Sicily* to ſound the Peoples Inclinations, he went to *Conſtantinople*, to *Michael Paleologus*, to get ſome Money of him for the Work; and thence came to *Rome*, where he engaged the Pop to favour the Deſign, but Pope *Nicolas* dying, and the Cardinal S *Cecilia* being advanced to the Chair, it changed the face of things. In the mean time, *Procida* continued his Deſign, and ſpent two Years in bringing about that horrible Conſpiracy, which was executed in 1282, on *Eaſter*-day, in the time of *Veſpers*, when ein were killed, in cold Blood, about eight thouſand Perſons, without regard of Age, Sex, or Condition, all the *French*, as well Eccleſiaſticks, as Laicks, being kill'd, except *William Porcelet*, a Gentleman of *Provence*, whom the *Sicilians* ſent ſafe into his Country, in recompence to his Fidelity in his Government intruſted to him. *Surita. Mariana. Maimbourg.*

PROCLINIATES, Hereticks in the Fourth Age, that denied the Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt the Reſurrection of the Body, and laſt Judgment *Epiphan*

S. PROCLUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, had been Diſcipl. of S. *Chryſoſtom*, and Secretary to *Atticus*. He was choſen Biſhop of *Cyzicum*, by the Patriarch of the Imperial City, who pretended to have a right to do ſo; but the Inhabitants choſe another, ſo that *Proclus* ſtay'd at *Conſtantinople*, and was made Patriarch after *Maximinian*. He laboured much in the Converſion of *Iduſian*, and held his See twelv. Years three Months, and died *Octobr* 24, 445. He writ a Treatiſe, call'd *Tractatus de Traditionibus Miſſæ Divinæ*, ſome Homilies, &c. S. *Cyril in Expoſ. Symb. Nicen.* & *Ep.* 31. *ad Joan. Antioch. Socrates l.* 7. *Hiſt. c.* 26 28.

PROCLUS, an Heretick, the Diſciple of *Montanus*, publiſhed his Errors in the Second Age. *Caius* diſputed publickly againſt him, and confounded him *Euſebius* ſaith, That Diſpute was publiſhed, and that he found a great many excellent Reaſons in it againſt the *Montaniſts*; but *Tertullian* commends *Proclus* very much *Euſebius lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Jerom. de pt. Eccleſ. Gaio. Baronius in Annal.*

PROCLUS, a *Platonick* Philoſopher that lived about the year 500, and no doubt, the ſame that was ſurnamed *Diadochus*; he was of *Lycia*, and in favour with the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, and being a good Mathematician, it's ſaid, that when *Vitalian* laid Siege to *Conſtantinople*, *Proclus* burnt his Ships with great Brazen Looking-gl ſſes, as *Archimedes* had done by the *Roman* Ships before *Syracuſe*. He was a Pagan and writ againſt the Chriſtian Religion: Of his Works we have ſtill remaining *Elementa Theologica & Phyſica*, done into Latin by *Patricius*, and printed in Quarto in 1583; *Theologiæ Platonicæ, lib* 6. publiſhed in 1618 in Folio at *Hamburg*; *Paraphraſis in Ptolem. De Hæ rum affectionibus* publiſhed in 1635 at *Leyden*, in Octavo. *Suidas in Proc Annal. p.* 3. *Geſner in Bibl. Voſſius de Sect. Phil. l* 16. *de Matth.* &c.

PROCONSUL; this name was given in the beginning of the Republick of *Rome*, to him who was continued in the Office of Conſul after the year of his Conſulſhip for ſome important reaſons; they afterwards called him Proconſul, who going out of his Conſulſhip, had the Government of a Conſular Province. In the time of the Emperors, he was named Proconſul who was choſen by the Senate to govern one of the Provinces of the People. The Proconſuls going out of their Conſulſhip, were not choſen in the Aſſemblies of the People, but they caſt Lots for one of two Conſular Provinces, and took the Government of that which fell to them, where they adminiſtred Juſtice, and commanded the Army that was in their Province, &c *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 7. *c.* 42.

PROCOPIUS, a Native of *Cilicia*, and Kinſman to *Julian* the *Apoſtate*, got himſelf ſaluted Emperor in oppoſition to *Valentinian* and *Valens*. His firſt attempts proved ſo ſucceſsful, that *Valens* had thoughts, being reduced to great extremity, to reſign the Empire; but the year after the face of things changed, and *Procopius* was defeated in *Phrygia*. It's ſaid, that he was deſerted by his Men, and that *Valens* cut off his Head and ſent it to *Valentinian* into *Gaul*. *Ammian. Marcellin. l.* 25. & 26. *Zoſimus lib.* 4.

PROCOPIUS, Son to the Emperor *Anthemius* and Brother to *Marcian* and *Romulus*; they rebelli'd againſt *Zeno* about the year 479, and were ſubdued by the ſubtilty of one *Hillus* a famous Cheat.

PROCOPIUS of *Cæſarea*, an Hiſtorian, got great reputation for his Works in the time of *Juſtinian*. He was Secretary to the famous General *Beliſarius* in all his Wars, was afterwards made Senator and Prefect of *Conſtantinople* which was then the higheſt employ. It's not certain whether he was a Pagan or a Chriſtian: All his Works were contain'd in eight Books, to wit, two of the *Perſian* Wars, abridged by *Photius*; two of that of the *Vandals*; and four of that of the *Goths*. *Suidas* ſpeaks of a ninth Book that had not been publiſhed, entitled, *The Secret Hiſtory*, or *The Anecdotes*, which is a Piece againſt *Juſtinian* and *Theodora* his Wife; part of it is now Printed, and as to the whole work 'tis ſo full of Satyr and Venom, and outragious liberty, blackning the Characters of *Juſtinian*, and *Theodora*, his Empreſs, to ſuch a Scandalous Degree, that ſeveral of the Learned believe it a Spurious *Piece*, and not written by *Procopius*. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. p.* 1.

PROCOPIUS of *Gaza*, a Rhetorician and Sophiſt, lived in 560. He was a better Author than Divine. He wrote ſome Commentaries. *Photius* commends his Style, but finds fault with his too tedious Digreſſions, not that they were altogether uſeleſs, but becauſe he quoted the Explications of the Ancients, tho' never ſo different; he makes uſe of the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, of *Aquila*, of *Symmachus*, of *Theodotion*, and ſometimes of that of S. *Jerom*, tranſlated by *Sophronius* into Greek. *Conrade Clauſet* of *Zurich*, Author of a Verſion of this Work, publiſhed it in 1555. *John Curtier* publiſhed an Abridgment of *Procopius*'s Commentaries upon *Iſai.* in 1580, and other parts of his Works have been publiſhed by ſeveral others. *Photius. Bellarmin Poſſevin Gonzan.*

PROCRIS. See CEPHALUS.

PROCRUSTES, the name of a famous Highwayman in the Country of *Attica* in *Greece*, that had his Haunts about the River *Cephiſus*; he exerciſed great Cruelties upon Paſſengers, ſtretching them upon a Bed, and cutting off the Feet and Legs of thoſe who were longer than the Bed, and extending, with Cords, thoſe who were not ſo long He was himſelf put to the ſame death by *Theſeus*. *Plutarch in Theſeo.*

PROCULUS, ſurnamed *Eutychius*, a famous Grammarian, born at *Sicca*, a Town of *Africa*, lived in the Second Age, and was Tutor to the Emperor *M. Antoninus the Philoſopher*, who raiſed him to the Dignity of Proconſul *Proculus* writ a Treatiſe of what was rare and admirable in Foreign Countries, which piece is quoted by *Trebellius Pollio*, in the Life of the thirty Tyrants, and in that of *Æmilianus* in particular *Euſeb. in Chron.*

PROCULUS (*Julius Ælius*) Native of *Albenga*, a Town near *Genoa*, he rebelled bout the Year 270, in *Gaul*, againſt the Emperor *Probus*, at the Sollicitation of his Wife *Eutropia*, and of the *Lyonnois*, but being unable to make head againſt *Probus*, he fled; being afterwards taken, he was put to death, together with his Son *Herculanus Lipſ.*

PROCU-

PROCULUS (*Licinius*) an ancient *Roman* Lawyer in the time of the Emperor *Otho* and *Vitellius*. He taught Law after a particular Method of his own, and his Followers were called *Proculeians*. *J. Bertrand de Jurisperitis*

PROCULUS, a Roman, who gave his Countrymen an Account, that *Romulus* was admitted among the Gods.

PRODOMIANS, Lat. *Prodomii*, were the Gods that took care of the Foundations of Buildings, and called by *Romulus Præstructores*. *Comitius Calderinus* by this Name underſtands the Gods that were adored at the entring into the Houſes, and even at the Threſholds, called alſo *Dii Veſtibulares*; and 'tis in one of theſe two Senſes that *Prodomia Juno* is to be explained *Pauſanias in Atticis*.

PROETUS, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, had a ſtrange Antipathy to his Brother *Acriſius* from his very Youth; but *Acriſius* being ſtronger, *Proetus* retired to *Jobates* King of *Lycia*, whoſe Daughter he had married, who aſſiſting him with an Army, brought things to that paſs, that the State was divided between him and his Brother, giving *Argos* to *Acriſius*, and *Tirynthia* to *Proetus*. *Bellerophon* coming after this, to ſhelter himſelf in *Tirynthia*; *Proetus*'s Wife falſely accuſed him of having attempted her Honour, whereupon, that eaſie King ſentenced him to fight with the Chimera; whom, when the innocent Prince overcame, *Sthenobœa*, in deſpair, poiſon'd her ſelf. *Apollodorus. Hygin*, &c.

PROLOGUE, was a Diſcourſe addreſs'd to the Spectators of a Tragedy or Comedy before the Play was acted, whereof there were ſeveral ſorts, as, ſome that recommended the Poet, and ſome, the Intereſt of the Comedians Authors have alſo taken this Name of Prologue in another ſence, that is, for an *Epiſode* or *Act* placed in the beginning of the Piece, and before the coming in of the Chorus; ſo that it made part of the Poem, and concerned the Subject-matter of the Play from which it could not be ſeparated. *Hedelin*, &c.

PROMETHEUS, the Son of *Japetus*, and Brother of *Atlas* and *Epimetheus*, concerning whom the Poets have feigned, that having formed the firſt Men of the Earth and Water, he ſtole Fire from Heaven to put Life into them; and that having hereby diſpleaſed *Jupiter*, he commanded *Vulcan* to tie him to Mount *Caucaſus* with Iron Chains, and that a Vulture ſhould prey upon his Liver continually; but the Truth of the Story is, that *Prometheus* was an Aſtrologer, and conſtant in obſerving the Stars upon that Mountain, and that among other things he found the Art of making Fire, either by the means of a Flint, or contracting the Sun-beams in a Glaſs; by which Expedient he had it in his Power to put Life, as it were, into People, who were almoſt dead with cold. *Bochartus* affirms this Heathen *Prometheus*, is the ſame with *Magog*, mentioned in Scripture. *Phaleg, lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. *Ovid. lib.* 1. *Metam. Horace. Heſiod. Cicero Lactantius*, &c.

PROPERTIUS (*Sextus Aurelius*) a Latin Poet originally of *Umbria*, called *Mevania*, now *Bevagna*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*: His Father is ſaid to have been of the *Equeſtrian* Order, that he had conſiderable Imploys during the Triumvirate, and that afterwards being of the number of thoſe that followed *Antony* after the taking of *Peruſia*, he was beheaded by *Auguſtus*'s Order *Propertius* having hereby loſt the greateſt part of his Eſtate, came to *Rome*, acquired much Reputation, and was in Eſteem with *Mæcenas* and *Cornelius Gallus*. He compoſed four Books of his Amours and Paſſion for a Maiden called *Hoſtia* or *Hoſtilia*, as *Apuleius* has it; to whom he gave the Name of *Cynthia*. The firſt Book of his Elegies was ſurnamed *Monobiblos*. *Libo Giraldi Dial* 4. *Poet. Crinitus. Scaliger.*

PROPHETS were choſen Perſons inſpir'd by God for to inſtruct the *Jews*, and to predict what was to come. Beſides *Samuel, David, Nathan*, &c. we uſually reckon up ſeventeen who are diſtinguiſhed into the Greater and Leſſer The word Prophet comes from the *Greek* προφήτης, which ſignifies a teller of things to come. The Hebrew in the Holy Scripture makes uſe of the Word *Nabi*, which the *Septuagint* have tranſlated Prophet, yet the learneſt Rabbins, as *Salomon Jarchi*, and others hold, that *Nabi* draws his original from the *Hebrew* Word *Naab*, which according to 'em, ſignifies to ſpeak; as if the Prophets among the *Jews* were Orators, who manifeſted God's Will to the People either in publick Diſcourſes, or by their Writings. And it's for this reaſon that they divide their Prophetical Books into two Claſſes, whereof the firſt contains thoſe they call *Nebiim Rifshonim*, that is, firſt Prophets, under which are comprehended the Books of *Joſuah*, *Judges*, the Books of *Samuel*, and the *Kings*; in the ſecond are *Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the other Prophets, which they call *Nebiim Aharonim*, or the Latter Prophets. *Theodoret*, with ſome other *Greek* Fathers agree in this with the *Jews*, becauſe they affirm, that the Prophets wrote each of 'em the Hiſtory of what paſſ in their time. This *Theodoret* makes out clearly, in his *Preface* to his Expoſition on the *Kings*. *Joſephus* alſo in his firſt Book againſt *Appion*, ſays, That thoſe who wrote the Annals of his Country were called Prophets The *Egyptians* alſo gave the Name of Prophets to thoſe that wrote their Hiſtories, as may be ſeen at a ge in *Clemens Alexandrinus* and others. The Opinion of Father *Simon*, concerning the Prophets being *Jewiſh* maliſts, has been examin'd in a Book call'd, *The Sentiments of the Divines of* Holland, *concerning the Critical Hiſtory*, *Ep* 10. and in *The Defence of that Book*, *Ep.* 5. where 'tis endeavour'd to be prov'd, That the Keepers of the Publick Regiſters were not ordinarily Prophets

PROPONTIS, 'tis thus we call the Sea of *Marmora*, that is between *Europe* and *Aſia*, or between *Aſia minor* and *Thrace*; the Gulf of *Comidas*, and that of *Polmear*, are parts of it.

PROPRÆTOR, a Name the *Romans* gave him who was to continue in the Office of Prætor after his year was out, for ſome particular Reaſon; he was alſo call'd Propretor, who having bore the charge of Prætor, had afterwards the Government of a Pretorian Province In the Emperor's time he had the Name of Proprætor who was conſtituted by the Prince to govern one of the Provinces of the Empire, that is, thoſe which the Emperor had united to his own proper Dominion. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 7. *cap.* 43.

PROSA, or PRORSA, a Goddeſs of the Pagans that was propitious to Women in their Lying-in, by making the Infant come forth in the right manner; for *Proſa* in the old Latins ſignified *right*; hence *Proſa Oratio* in oppoſition to *Verſa Oratio*, meaning Poetry from its inverſion of the natural Order of the Words The Statue of this Goddeſs repreſented her the moſt upright of any of the reſt. *Aulus Gellius, lib* 15 *cap.* 16.

PROSELYTES, a *Greek* Word ſignifying a Stranger, whereof there were two ſorts among the *Jews*, to wit, the Proſelytes of Righteouſneſs, and the Sojourning Proſelytes, or Proſelytes of the Gate; the firſt ſubmitted to the Law of *Moſes*, and the other lived among the *Jews*, being obliged only to keep the ſeven Commandments of the Sons of *Noah*, which by the *Jews* were eſteemed as the Law of Nature; and every Body bound to obſerve them; the firſt whereof forbiding Idolatry: 2. To hallow the Name of God: 3. To forbid Murther: 4. To condemn Adultery and Inceſt: The 5th. forbidding Theft: 6. To do Juſtice, and ſubmit to it: 7 To forbid eating Things ſtrangl'd, and Blood; all theſe Commands, the *Jews* held, were immediately given by God; the firſt ſix were enjoin'd to *Adam*; and the ſeventh to *Noah*; and this was all the reveal'd Religion there was till *Abraham*. But as to the Proſelytes of Righteouſneſs, they were obliged to be circumcized of the *Jews*, and to offer Sacrifice; but this relates only to the Men, for the Women were oblig'd to receive Baptiſm, and have Sacrifice offered for them: But there was no ſuch thing required of the other Proſelytes, it was enough they ſolemnly promiſed to obſerve the foreſaid ſeven Commandments. Before they admitted a *Gentile* to Circumciſion, they examined the ſincerity of his Converſion, leaſt Fear, Intereſt, or Ambition might occaſion it; then they taught him ſeveral Articles of the Law, as what regarded the Unity of God, the Impiety of Idolaters, the Recompence of Vertue, &c. and when he was cured of the Wound of the Circumciſion, he was led to the Font, where his whole Body was dipp'd in the Reſervatory of Water. Children that had not attained the uſe of Reaſon, that is, Boys under thirteen years and a day, and Girls under twelve and a day, were to have the conſent of their Parents or Magiſtrates. This Baptiſm was never repeated, being very different from the Oblations uſed every day by the *Jews*. The effect of this new Profeſſion of Faith was altogether ſurprizing; for the *Hebrew* Doctors ſay, That the Proſelyte was look'd upon as born anew, ſo that they that were born of *Gentile* Parents, were not look'd upon as their Children when *Jews*; and if the Proſelyte chanced to have Children before his Converſion they were not to inherit his Eſtate. As for the Proſelytes of the Gate, it was enough that they made a ſolemn Promiſe, in preſence of three Witneſſes, to obſerve the ſeven Commandments of the Children of *Noah*, after which the *Jews* ſuffer'd 'em to live among 'em, believing, that they might be ſaved in obſerving theſe Commandments. As for thoſe who refuſed to obſerve this Law of Nature, they were not tolerated in *Iudæa*; nor did this Cuſtom of receiving Proſelytes of the Gate, continue always amongſt 'em, for it ceaſed with the *Tribes*, when the Tribes of *Reuben, Gad*, and *Manaſſes* were led in Captivity by *Teglath Phalaſer* King of *Aſſyria* in the time of *Jotham* King of *Judah* about 757 before Chriſt. The *Jews* ſtill call Proſelytes the *Gentiles* and even the Chriſtians that embrace their Religion, and obſerve this Ceremony. When any one preſents himſelf with a Deſign to become a *Jew*, three Rabbins, or Men in Authority, are employ'd to ſift their Cunning to learn of him, the reaſon of this Reſolution, leaſt the motive might be Humane. If he perſiſts, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrance made him, That *Moſes*'s Law is ſevere, that his Sectators are the contempt of Mankind,

kind, *&c.* He is circumcis'd and bath'd all over in Water in preſence of the three Rabbins that examined him, after which he is eſteem'd as much a *Jew* as if he were born one. As to the Women that become Proſelytes, the Rabbins ſay, conformably to their *Talmud*, That they are immerſed in Water to the Neck by other Women, and afterwards inſtructed in *Moſes*'s Law by two Rabbins. *Ferrand. R. Leon de Modena coutumes & ceremoines des Juifs.*

PROSERPINA, the Daughter of *Ceres*, was ſtolen by *Pluto* the God of Hell, after which he married her; *Ceres* not being able to live without ſeeing her Daughter, made an Agreement with *Pluto*, that *Proſerpina* would ſpend ſix Months in the year with her Husband, and the other ſix with *Ceres* upon the Earth. The meaning of the Fable is this: *Ceres*, which ſignifies the Earth, gives Life to *Proſerpina*, which denotes the Seed; this latter continues the ſix Winter Months in the Boſom of the Earth, but ſhoots out in the Spring-time, and appears the other ſix Months above Ground. *Proſerpina* was called *Pherephratta*, becauſe *Dio* or *Ceres* her Mother had introduced Tillage and Husbandry into *Sicily*. *Ovid. lib.* 5. *Metam S. Auguſt. lib.* 7. *de Civ. Dei. Euſebius, lib.* 3. *Præp. Evang. Claudian de rapt. Proſer.*

PROSPER of *Aquitain*, Secretary to Pope *Leo* I. was a vigorous Defender of the Books of S. *Auguſtin* againſt the *Semi-Pelagians* and Prieſts of *Marſeilles*. He refuted alſo *Caſſian* the Author of the *Collations* or *Conferences*. It's thought he died ſoon after he had finiſhed his *Chronicle* in 455, which was continued from *Adam* to that time. He writ, beſides, a Poem againſt the Ungrateful; but the three Books of *The Contemplative Life* are none of his, but *Julius Pomerius Victor*, *de Cyclo Paſch.* The Criticks hold alſo, That the two Books of the *Vocation of the Gentiles*, which ſome have attributed without any good Grounds, firſt, to S. *Ambroſe*, and afterwards to this Saint, do neither belong to him nor to *Proſper* Biſhop of *Orleans*, who was his Contemporary, and to whom *Sidonius Apollinaris* wrote a Letter, which begins thus, *Dum Laudibus ſummis S. Aurianum*, &c. nor to that *Proſper* who ſubſcribed to the Council of *Carpentras* in 525, and to that of *Veſon* in 529. It's more probable the Author was an *African*, and the ſame that wrote the Letter to *Demetriades*, hitherto ill attributed to our S. *Proſper*; and truly the Stile of theſe Pieces, where are ſo many Rhimes and Antitheſes, and the turn of the Thought are altogether conformable to the *Africans* way of Writing. *Gennad. de Script. Eccl. lib.* 84. *Gelaſius. Fulgentius lib.* 1. *ad Monim. cap.* 30. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.* &c.

PROSPER (*Alpin*) of *Venice*, a learned Phyſician, lived in 1591, and hath left very curious Treatiſes of Phyſick, Plants, *&c.*

PROTAGORAS of *Abdera*, a Sophiſt that was firſt a Porter, and afterwards the Diſciple of *Democritus*. He was baniſhed from *Athens* for his Atheiſm. He writ ſeveral things, and died in his Travels aged 90 years. *Diogenes Laertius lib.* 9. *vitæ Phil. Athenæus lib.* 8. *Aulus Gellius, lib.* 5. *cap.* 3. *Suidas in* Πρωτ.

PROTERIUS Biſhop of *Alexandria*, conſtituted by the Orthodox Prelates in the place of *Dioſcorus* in 452, which occaſioned great Strife and Bloodſhed. The Emperor *Marcian* baniſhed the Enemies of *Proterius*, but that Prince dying, they returned to *Alexandria*, and ordained one *Timothy*, their Chief, to be their Biſhop, and aſſaſſinated *Proterius* in the Veſtry, at the Feaſt of *Eaſter* in 457. *Evagrius, lib* 2. *cap.* 5. *Liberat. Brev. cap.* 14, *&* 15.

PROTESTANTS, a Name taken by the People of ſeveral Imperial Towns, and others, in *Germany* in 1529. becauſe they proteſted againſt a Decree made in the Diet of *Spire*, by *Ferdinand*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, and other *Roman Catholick* Princes; and demanded Liberty of Conſcience, till the Holding of a Council, in purſuance of a Decree made in 1526 *Sleidan Comment*, &c.

PROTEVANGELION, the Name of a Book attributed to S. *James*, which treats of the Birth of the Holy Virgin and that of our Saviour. It was brought firſt from the Eaſt by *Poſtellus* in Greek, who tranſlated it into Latin, affirming, that it's publickly read in the Eaſtern Church, and formerly believed to have been wrote by the ſaid *James*, firſt Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, but the Fables wherewith it's ſtuffed evidence the contrary.

PROTEUS, made by the Poets to be the Son of *Neptune*, could change his Shape at his pleaſure: What gave occaſion to the Fable, was, That *Proteus* King of *Egypt* had his Dominion all along the Sea-ſide, and changed his Cloaths almoſt every day, and eſpecially his upper Garment, which was of different Colours. *Ovid. lib.* 8. *Met. Diod. lib.* 2 *Bibl.*

PROTHESIS was a Name given by the *Greeks* to a Table, whereon the Bread and Wine were put, before they were carried to the great Altar to be conſecrated. The word *Prothеſis* ſignifies in this place Preparation, becauſe things are prepared on the little Altar before they are placed on the great one. *F. Simon.*

PROTHONOTARY, has a different Signification in the *Greek* Church from what it has in the *Latin*; for in the firſt *Protonotarius*, is the Name of one of the great Officers of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, that takes place next the Patriarch, and writes all the Diſpatches he ſends to the Grand Signior; he has, beſides, power to have an Inſpection over the Profeſſors of the Law, into Purchaſes, Wills, and the Liberty given to Slaves; but in the *Roman* Church, they were formerly called *Prothonotaries*, who had the charge of writing the Acts of the Martyrs, and the Circumſtances of their Death, but now 'tis a Title of Honour in the Court of *Rome*, whereunto is attributed many Privileges, as Legitimating Baſtards, making Apoſtolick Notaries, Doctors of Divinity, Doctors of the Canon and Civil Law; there are twelve of them, which they call at *Rome Protonotarii Participantes*, to diſtinguiſh them from the others who are called *Non Participantes*, and whoſe number is not fixed. *Prothonotary*, in the Law of *England*, is a chief Clerk of the *Common Pleas*, and *King's-Bench*, whereof the firſt has three, the other one. He of the *King's-Bench* Records all Actions Civil; thoſe of the *Common Pleas* Enter and Inroll all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Aſſizes, Judgments, and Actions; they make out all Judicial Writs, except Writs of *Habeas Corpus* and *diſtringas Jurator*: They alſo make out Writs of Execution and of Seiſin, and Writs of Privilege: They alſo Enter and Inroll all Common Recoveries, *&c.* *Blount's Law-Dictionary.*

PROTOGENES, an ancient famous Painter, born in the City of *Caunus* in *Cilicia*, imploy'd much time to finiſh his Works. It was he that drew the Picture of *Jalyſus*, a famous Hunter in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, which was ſo admired by *Apelles*, that he confeſs'd, it was the fineſt in the World. This ſame Picture is obſerv'd by Hiſtorians to have preſerv'd the City of *Rhodes* when *Demetrius*, King of *Macedon* laid Siege to it; for it being not to be taken but on the ſide that the Houſe of *Protogenes* ſtood, that King choſe rather to raiſe his Siege than ſet it on fire, and deſtroy ſo admirable a Work; coming alſo to know, that during that Siege, the Painter ceaſed not to work in an Houſe out of the Town notwithſtanding the noiſe of Arms, Trumpets, and other Warlike Inſtruments, he came to him, and asked him, How he dared do ſo, and whether he believed himſelf ſafe in the midſt of the Enemies of the *Rhodians*; he reply'd, He well knew that ſo great a Prince as *Demetrius* made War againſt the *Rhodians*, and not againſt Arts, which highly pleaſed that Conqueror, and heightened the Eſteem he had for him. It's ſaid, That all the time he was about this Picture he eat nothing but Lupins, which is a ſort of flat and bitter Pea, leaſt the Vapours that other Meat ſends ordinarily to the Brain, ſhould leſſen the force of his Wit, or darken his fine Imagination, that enabled him to proceed with Succeſs; and to make the Picture the more laſting, he covered it with four lays of Colours, that as time ſhould wear one away, that underneath ſhould ſtill appear freſh.

PROTOSYNCELLUS, one of the chief Eccleſiaſtical Dignities amongſt the *Greeks*, as being the head Domeſtick in the Patriarchal Palace, and the Patriarch's Vicar.

PROVENCE, Lat. *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*, and the firſt part conquered by the *Romans*, who reduced it into a Province, from whence it had its Name. It's bounded on the Eaſt with the *Maritime Alps*, on the South by the *Mediterranean-Sea*, on the W. by the *Rhoſne*. It was formerly part of *Gallia Celtica*, *Liguria*, and *Gallia Braccata* of *Narbonne*; and had the Name of *Celtoliguria*. It now takes in alſo the Earldom of *Forcalquier*, that is united to it; *Avignon* and the Earldom of *Venaiſſain* belonging to the Holy See; the County of *Nice* to the Duke of *Savoy* and the Principality of *Orange*. Its Capital City is *Aix*; the others are *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Marſeilles*, *Apt*, &c. After the *Romans* had it, it became ſubject to the *Viſigoths*, *Burgundians*, *Oſtrogoths*, and to the Kings of *France*, and laſtly, to particular Earls, whereof the firſt was *Robaud*, or *Ratbald*, who was ſucceeded by *Boſon*; theſe Earls Governed about the Years 915 and 920; and thus it continued with the changes of Families till 1481, when *Charles*, Earl of *Maine*, the laſt Earl of *Provence*, gave it to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, his Couſin German, from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. Its Air is very good, and Soil fertil in Corn, good Oyl, Allom, Figs, Olives, Oranges, Citrons, Prunes, Pomgranates: Has the conveniency of good Ports, as *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, &c. It's watered with curious Rivers, as the *Rhoſne*, the *Var*, &c. It has ſeveral Mountains and ſome Woods. This Province is forty four Leagues in length, thirty two in breadth, and its circumference 158. *Honorius Bouche. Hiſt de Prov. Ruffi. des Com. de Prov.*

The United-PROVINCES, called *The States-General*, Lat *Provinciæ Fœderati Belgii*, or *Belgium unitum & Batavum*, are thoſe Provinces that in the 16th Age revolted from the *Spaniſh* Government, united together and formed a Republick

lick. They are seven in number, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Lower Guelderland*, and the County of *Zutphen*, *Friezland*, *Over-Yssel*, the Lordship of *Utrecht*, and that of *Groeningen*. These Provinces lie about the Mouths of the *Meuse* and *Rhine*, in the Northern part of the *Low-Countries*, between the Territories of the King of *Spain* in *Flanders*, *England* separated from 'em by the Sea, and several Principalities of the Empire. The Civil Wars of the *Low-Countries* begun in 1566, and lasted till the Peace of *Munster* in 1648, except a Truce of twelve years made by the Mediation of King *Henry* IV. in 1609. The fear of the Inquisition, and of losing their ancient Privileges was the principal Occasion of these Wars. The Severity of the Duke of *Alva*, the change of Religion, and the demand of the Tenth Penny added to it. Cardinal *Granville*, who treated the People too imperiously, begun to make 'em murmur, and at last made 'em revolt *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, sent to the Dutchess of *Parma*, Governess of the *Low-Countries*, to publish the Council of *Trent*, and establish the Inquisition. The States of *Brabant* opposed it so, that the Governess fearing a Rebellion revok'd the Inquisition by a publick Declaration. The Gentry of the Country met afterwards at *Gertrudenberg*, and leagued together for the Preservation of their Liberties. The Governess seem'd alarm'd at this Conspiracy, tho' the Count *Barlamont*, *in derision*, call'd it the Assembly of Beggars; which they hearing, wore on their Cloaths the Figure of a wooden Dish, with these Words, *Servants to the King, even to beggary*; as if this had been the signal of an universal Insurrection, the Protestants ran to Arms, si z'd Towns, and broke down Images. Hereupon the King of *Spain*, sent the Duke of *Alva* into the *Low-Countries*, where he governed five years with unheard of Cruelty, boasting, that during that time he had dispatch'd by the hands of the Common Executioner above 18000 Men, and rais'd Forfeitures to eight Millions of Gold a year; this Conduct irritated the People so, that the *Spanish* Soldiers mutinying and plundering *Antwerp* in 1576; the Catholick Provinces fearing the like Usage enter'd into a Confederacy at *Ghent*, with those of *Holland* and *Zealand*; and this was called the Pacification of *Ghent*. In the mean time the States established themselves better and better, and form'd what we call the *United Provinces*. In their Assemblies they give their Voices in this Order, *Guelderland*, with *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frieze*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Groeningue*, with the *Ommelandes*. Each Province sends Deputies to the *Hague*, where they form three Assemblies or Colleges, the States-General, the Council of State, and Chamber of Accounts. All the Provinces must agree in the Resolutions taken in the Assembly of the States-General, because nothing is carried on there by plurality, but universality of Voices; each Province in particular presides a Week; the Province of *Guldreland* is the chief, because the most ancient, and that which first propos'd the Union. Commerce and Manufacturies render these Provinces so very powerful, that they have footing in all parts of the World. The Province of *Holland* has two famous Companies of Merchants, one for the *East* and the other for the *West-Indies*. The first is the most powerful, and seems to be a Commonwealth of it self; it keeps 18000 Men in pay, and imploys 80000 at work. The Admiralty has five places of Session, and as many Magazines, *viz. Roterdam*, *Amsterdam*, *Hoorn*, *Middleburg* and *Harlingen*, the three first in *Holland*, the fourth in *Zealand*, and fifth in *Friezland*. The *United Provinces* are also very powerful at Sea, being able, upon occasion, to fit out a Fleet of 100 Men of War; nor is there any State in the known World, which in so narrow a compass has so many strong Holds. The King of *France* over-run a great part of it in 1672, through the Misunderstanding of some of the greater Cities. For Religion, the Reformed is the most followed, tho' all other Sects are tolerated. *Strada*. *Grotius*. *Bentivoglio*, &c

PROVINS, a City in *France* in *Brie*, whereof it is the Capital, standing upon the *Vouste*, and famous for its Roses. It's called in Latin *Provinum* It's believed to be the *Agendicum* of the Ancients, but others would have it to be *Sens*.

PROVOST of the King's Houshold, or Grand Provost of *France*, is the ordinary Judge of the King's House, that takes cognizance of all Affairs Civil and Criminal; is the most ancient Judge in the Kingdom. He can also take notice of all Crimes in *Paris*, either for or against the King's Family. He has two Deputies of the long Robe, and four of the short Robe; the first take cognizance of Civil Matters, and the other try Criminal Causes, and can call to their Assistance six Masters of Requests. There's no Appeal from their Sentence. *Mem. Hist.*

PRUDENTIUS (*Aurelius Clemens*) a Christian Poet who flourished in the IVth. Age, and was a *Spaniard*, as some think, of *Saragossa*, in the Reign of *Theodosius the Great*. He was at first an Advocate, or Barrister, but its believed he was afterwards advanced to be Prefect of the City, and Consul There are several Editions of his Works; which are, *Psychomachia*, *Cathemerenon*, or, *Hymns for every Day*. *Peristephanon*, or, *The Crowns of the Martyrs*. *Apotheosis Hamartigenia*. *Enchiridion Veteris & N. Testamenti*. *The Life of* Prudentius, together with a *Critick upon his Works*, may be seen in the Tenth Tome of *The Universal Bibliotheque*.

PRUME or PRUYM, a little Town and Abby of *Benedictine* Monks in the Forest of *Ardenne*, between the Electorate of *Trier* and *Luxemburg*; it is an Ecclesiastical Principality of the Empire, whereof the Abbot was formerly Lord, but since 1576, the Elector of *Trier* has it, and it was confirm'd to him in the Diet of *Ratisbonne* in 1654. All the Monks here must be nobly born according to the Custom of all other Abbies, which are Principalities of the Empire. *Heiss. Hist. de l'Empire*.

PRUSIA, a Town of *Bithynia*, built by *Prusias*. It was at first a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Nicomedia*, and afterwards became a Metropolis it self; the *Turks* call it *Burus*.

PRUSIAS, surnamed *Cynegus*, King of *Bithynia*, succeeded his Brother *Zielas*, was a Politick Prince, and always adhered to the strongest side. *Hannibal* fled to him for Succors against the *Romans*, but could obtain nothing but fair Promises. After the Defeat of *Perseus* he came to *Rome*, where he was kindly received, and where his Policy engaged him in a weakness unworthy of a Prince, which made him acknowledge himself to be the People of *Rome*'s Freeman. *Livy*, *lib.* 44. *Plutarch Polyb.*

PRUSSIA, *Borussia* and *Prusthenia*, bounded on the N. by the *Baltick* Sea, on the W. by *Pomerania*; by *Poland* and *Mazovia* on the S. and *Lithuania* and *Samogitia* on the E. This Province was under Sovereign Dukes of it own, till that the Knights of the Teutonick Order in the XIIIth. Age possess'd themselves of it, after a long and tedious War; but in 1454, the Western part was subdued by the *Poles*, and in 1525 the Eastern part submitted to that Crown also; *Albert* Marquess of *Brandenburg*, 34th. and last Master of that Order, doing Homage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eastern part, with the Title of Duke of *Prussia*. It stands now divided into two parts the Regal and the Ducal *Prussia*, in the first whereof belonging to *Poland*, are the Cities of *Dantzick*, *Marienburg*, *Elbin* and *Thorn*; in the second belonging to *Brandenburg*, are *Konisberg*, *Memel*, &c. but the Regal *Prussia* (*Dantzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in 1655 to the Crown of *Sweden*. The Country is fruitful, but very woody. The ancient Inhabitants were barbarous, and worshipp d the Sun, Moon, and Thunder. On the Coast of the Ducal *Prussia* is found all the yellow Amber that is used in the World, which is farmed by the Duke of *Brandenburg* for 20000 Crowns a year. *Prussia* has many safe Harbours and pleasant Bays upon the *Baltick* Sea. It had heretofore 72 noble Castles, and 62 Cities and great Towns, the principal of which were erected by the Knights of the Teutonick Order, which are since much encreased by the *Poles* and *Brandenburghers*. Extend d from *Torun* S. to *Memel* N. it is 58 *P.* miles, and in breadth it is 50. The Rivers that Water it are the *Vistula*, the *Cronon*, or *Niemen*, *Nogat*, *Elbing*, *Weser*, *Passar Alla*, *Prægel*, *Ossa*, *Drebsniez*, *Lica*, and *Lavia*, and many others. It has some Lakes seven *P.* miles in compass. The old Inhabitants have been for the most part extirpated, and those it now hath, are *Polish* and *German* Colonies, so that no part of *Poland* has so many Cities as *Prussia*. The Earth is so fruitful in Corn and Cattel, that it can easily sustain its Inhabitants and transport great Quantities into other Countries. It had four Bishopricks, *Warmiland*, *Culm*, *Samzland*, and *Pomesan*, but they are all united to that of *Culm* and *Warmiland*. *Guagninus in desc. Sarmat. Chothraus in Sax. Cromer*, &c.

PRYTANÆUM, a Place in *Athens*, where the Judges and Magistrates sate, and where those were maintained at the publick Charge, who had done any considerable Service to the State: There being also an Altar whereon was kept Fire continually, consecrated to the Goddess *Vesta*; but they were not *Virgins*, but *Widows*, that had the keeping of this Fire, whom they called *Prytanides*. *Suidas*, *Plutarch in Numa*.

PRYTANES, the Name which the *Athenians* gave to their Judges, whereof there were fifty taken out of each Tribe in *Attica*, which made up the Council of five hundred. *Spon. Voyage de Italy*, &c in 1675.

PSAMENYTUS, King of *Egypt*, called *Semmesertus* by *Pliny*, was, as some would have it, the Son of *Neus*, and Grandson of *Amasis*. *Cambyses*, King of *Persia*, overthrew him in Battle; and he fled to *Memphis*, where he was taken and used very severely both in his own Person, and in the Persons of his Family His Daughter being sent to draw Water, and his Son sent with two thousand *Egyptians*, with Halters about their Necks, into his presence, whereat he was not dismayed. But when he saw one of his Friends at a distance begging of Alms, he was mightily concerned; for which *Cambyses* asked him the reason, to whom he reply'd, *That extream Sorrow was dumb, but that one might bewail the Misfortune of a Friend* *Cambyses* was

was ſo pleaſed with the Anſwer, that he ſent to ſave his Son that was gone to be executed. But his Orders came too late. *Cteſias* ſays this Prince was baniſhed to *Sus*; tho' *Herodotus* ſaith he was conſtrained to drink Bulls-blood till he died, for having contrived a Revolt among the *Egyptians*. It's ſaid there fell ſome Rain in his time at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, which was looked upon to be a great Prodigy

PSAMETICHUS, King of *Egypt*, was dethroned by eleven other Kings that reigned in the Country, but was re-eſtabliſhed and expelled all the reſt. He lived in the year of the World 3357, and reigned 58 years. *Herodotus, lib. 2. in Euterpe, & lib. 3. or Thalia. Sallian & Tornel in Annal. Veter. Teſt.*

PSAPHO, a Native of *Libya* in *Africa*, was contemptible in his Country, and being not able to bear it, he bethought himſelf of a way to retrieve it, by getting of ſome Birds, and teaching of them theſe words, μέγας Θεὸς Ψάφων, *Pſapho is a great God.* And when he had done, he let them fly. At the hearing of which words, from the Birds, the People were much aſtoniſhed, and conceived a grand Veneration for *Pſapho. Alex. ab Alex.*

PSELLUS (*Michael*) a Greek Author ſurnamed Πανυεφώτατος, that is, famous for a great number of Works, lived in the time of the Emperor *Conſtantine Ducas*, and was Tutor to that Emperor's Son *Ann. Comnene lib. 5. Alexiad. Cedrenus*, and *Zonaras in Annal.*

PSYCHE, a kind of a Goddeſs of the Ancients, by which they underſtood the *Soul*, called by the Greeks Ψυχή. *Apuleius* and *Fulgentius* have deſcribed the Amours of *Cupid* with this Goddeſs, and their being married together. *Pſyche* was repreſented with the Wings of a Butterfly on her Shoulders; for that the nimbleneſs of this Creature expreſt in ſome meaſure the Nature and Properties of the Soul; which, according to their Sentiments, was nothing but Air and a Blaſt. The Butterfly was alſo the Emblem of the Soul, becauſe that when a dead Man was painted, they repreſented a Butterfly coming out of his Mouth, and flying into the Air.

PSYLLI, a People of *Africa* who inchanted Serpents, ſo that they fled away at the ſight of them. *Aulus Gellius* tells a pleaſant Story of them after *Herodotus*; That theſe *Pſylli* having no Water, reſolved to make War upon the South-wind, that had dried up their Water, and ſo marched againſt it; but the South-wind buried them under the Sand. *Xenophanes* of *Collophon* has writ a Poem of the *Pſylli. Herodotus lib. 4. Plut. in Cat. Utic. Aul. Gell. lib. 16. cap. 11.*

PTOLEMAIS, a very ancient City in *Phœnicia*, ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, and called *Ace*, or *Acre*. The Tribe of *Aſher* was never able to reduce this City, it being in thoſe early Days very ſtrong, rich, and populous, and of a Triangular Form, two of its ſides being ſecured the Sea, and the third fortified to a Wonder. Its Haven was on the South, large, ſafe, and admitting Gallies within the Walls, to the great inriching of the Inhabitants. In the year of Chriſt 1667, there periſhed here 2000 *Jews*. It was taken by the Weſtern Chriſtians in 1104. Retaken by *Saladin* in 1187. Taken again by *Richard*, King of *England*, in 1190. The *Nubian* Geographer ſaith, That when this City was in the Hands of the Weſtern Chriſtians it was two miles in length, but not of equal breadth On the Weſt ſide it had a Lake of freſh Water, twelve miles ſquare. It was made a *Roman* Colony by *Claudius Cæſar*. And during the Holy-war was the Seat of the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. In 1290 the *Saracens* having taken all the other Towns which the Weſtern Chriſtians had taken during the Holy-war, they marched againſt this Place laſt of all, and the Chriſtians deſerting it, the *Saracens* dug up the Foundations, and from thence forward *Paleſtine* became inacceſſible to our Armies. It took the Name of *Ptolemais* from one of the Kings of *Egypt*, being before called *Acca*. To the Eaſt it had a very fruitful Field, in which *Tulek*, King of *Jeruſalem*, was ſlain hunting of a Hare, his Horſe falling upon him. This City was taken firſt from the Chriſtians by *Omar*, a *Saracen*, *An. Chr. 636*. After they had ruined it in 1291. the *Sultans* of *Egypt* rebuilt it, and it continued under them till 1517, when it was taken by *Selem*, the Grand Seignior of the *Turks*.

PTOLEMAIS, one of the five Cities of the ancient *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, and now call'd *Ptolometa*; 'twas formerly a Biſhop's-See, and had the Learned *Syneſius* for one of its Prelates: This *Syneſius*, in 1411, held a Synod againſt *Andronicus*, Governour of *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, who, beſides his Oppreſſion of the People, had been guilty of moſt horrible Outrages againſt God and Religion, being at laſt ſo haughtily blaſphemous as to ſay, That none of the Prieſts or Biſhops ſhould eſcape his Severity, *tho' they held Jeſus Chriſt by the feet*. This impious Inſolence made the Biſhops meet and excommunicate him; the Form of which Sentence is ſtill extant in one of *Syneſius*'s Epiſtles. It ſtands thus; *The Church of* Ptolemais *Orders, and gives Notice, to the reſt of her Siſter Churches all the World over, That no Place, conſecrated to God's Service, may be open to* Andromeus, Thoantes, *or any of their Party, and that all Houſes, dedicated to Religion, may be ſhut againſt them; for the Devil has no Admittance into Paradiſe, or if he could ſteal in by ſurprize, he would quickly be turn'd out. All private Perſons therefore, and Magiſtrates, are forbidden to admit 'em, either to their Table or Houſes, and eſpecially the Prieſts, who are neither to ſalute 'em, if Living, nor ſo much as to follow 'em to the Grave, when Dead: And if any Perſon ſhall contemn this Order, becauſe it comes from a Little See, and entertains the Perſons condemn'd, as if there was no Neceſſity to obey the Decrees of a Poor Church, ſuch a Perſon may pleaſe to know, that he makes a Schiſm in the Church which our Saviour order'd ſhould be but one; and that we ſhall treat ſuch Perſons, let them be Deacons, Prieſts, or Biſhops, in the ſame manner we do* Andronicus. This Excommunication made ſuch an Impreſſion upon *Andronicus*, that he threw himſelf at the Biſhops Feet, ask'd their Pardon, and was admitted to Penance. *Syneſius Ep. 57, 58. 72. Baron. in Annal. Godeau, Hiſt. Eccl. 5. Siecle. T. 5. Concil.*

PTOLEMY *(the Young)* Son of *Ptolemy Auletes*, and Brother to *Ptolemy Denys*, or *Bacchus*, King of *Egypt*, married his Siſter *Cleopatra*, and was named King of *Cyprus* by *Julius Cæſar*. But after the death of his Brother poſſeſs'd *Egypt*, and accompanied *Cleopatra* to *Rome*, where he was forced to ſuffer *Julius Cæſar*, and *Mark-Antony*, to have Commerce with his Wife. He married his other Siſter *Arſinoe*, by *Cæſar*'s Order, whom he ſent afterwards to *Epheſus*, and was aſſaſſinated there. *Arſinoe* having preſumed to declare War againſt *Cæſar*, was vanquiſhed and brought in triumph to *Rome*, where *Mark-Antony* put her to Death at the Inſtigation of *Cleopatra*. *Plutarch, Juſtin.*

PTOLEMY I. of that Name, King of *Egypt*, was ſurnamed *Lagus*. He was Commander under *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, and imployed afterwards by *Alexander the Great*, and became very famous and renowned. He was alſo ſurnamed *Soter*, becauſe he ſaved the Life of that Prince by covering his Body in a Battle he fought againſt the *Oxydracans*, a People of *India*. It was he that ſeized upon *Beſſus*, who had aſſaſſinated *Darius*, King of *Perſia*, and gave him up to *Alexander*. After *Alexander*'s death he ſeized upon *Egypt*, and buried his Corps at *Alexandria*. *Perdiccas* and *Arideus* endeavoured in vain to diſpoſſeſs him of this new Sovereignty, which *Ptolemy* increaſed with new Conqueſts. He took *Jeruſalem*, and vanquiſhed *Antigonus*, King of *Syria*. But *Antigonus* afterwards re-took *Syria*, and *Demetrius*, his Son, won the Battle before the Iſle of *Cyprus*. *Ptolemy* reconquered *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, after *Antigonus*'s death, and ſubdued alſo the *Cyrenians* and took the City of *Gaza*. He cauſed his Son *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to be crowned before his Death. He died after he had reigned 40 years in the 124th. *Olympiad*, and the 470th. of *Rome*. *Polyb. lib. 2. Juſtin lib. 17. Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PTOLEMY II. called *Philadelphus*, by way of *Raillery*, becauſe he made away with his Brethren, was a Prince that was a Lover of Books and of Learned Men. *Demetrius Phalereus*, his Library-Keeper, made it his Buſineſs to get together, from all parts of the World, all Books of Worth, and ſuch as he thought pleaſed the King, which amounted to the number of two hundred thouſand; others ſay more. And that he told that Prince, He hoped in a little time to make them up five hundred thouſand. *Ptolemy*, by his Advice, ſent to *Jeruſalem* for a Copy of the *Old Teſtament*, which he got tranſlated into *Greek* by ſeventy two *Jews*. *Eleazer*, the High-prieſt, ſent it him for that purpoſe, as judging his Library not compleat without it. He did thereupon give their Liberty to 120000 *Jews* that were Captives in his Kingdom, and ſent very magnificent Preſents to the Temple. He made an Alliance with the *Romans*, and died in the 3807 year of the World, 507 of *Rome*, and the 40th. of his Reign, ſince his Father had aſſociated him in the Government. As to the time when the *Septuagint* was tranſlated, whether in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, or, in that of his Son *Philadelphus*, the Reader may conſult Dr. *Hody*'s *Diſſertation Contra. Hiſt. Ariſtæ*, Printed at *Oxford* in 1685, in which this Author is of Opinion, That the Verſion of the *Septuagint* was made towards the latter end of the Reign of *Philadelphus*. To this Book there was an Anſwer Printed by *Iſaac Voſſius*, the year after, at *London*.

PTOLEMY III. ſurnamed *Euergetes*, ſucceeded his Father *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. *Antiochus* II. had married *Berenice*, this King's Siſter, and put her to Death. To revenge which, *Ptolemy* made War upon him, ſeized upon *Cilicia*, ſome Provinces beyond the *Euphrates*, and almoſt all *Aſia*. But he was obliged to return to *Egypt*, becauſe of a Revolt there. *Joſephus* ſaith, He offered Sacrifices to God in *Jeruſalem*. He died after he had reigned 26 years, in the year of the World 3833. And 'tis ſaid his Son poiſoned him. *Juſtin, lib. 29, & 30. Polybius, lib. 2. Euſebius in Chron. St. Jerom, Joſeph. lib. 2. in Appion*, &c.

PTOLEMY IV. ſurnamed *Philopater*, in way of Deriſion, becauſe that after he had put his Father to Death he made away alſo with his Mother, Brother, and Siſter; others add, that falling in Love with a Strumpet *Agathoclea*, he likewiſe put his own Queen to death. He ſpent

all

all his Reign in a very licentious manner, whereupon *Antiochus* III. surnamed *the Great*, willing to make use of so favourable a Conjuncture, declared War against him, but was vanquished in the Battle of *Raphia*. He went afterwards to *Jerusalem*, and would have entred into the Sanctuary. But the High-priest, *Simon* II. opposed him, and God cast a great dread upon the Army, which at the same time surprized *Ptolemy*; so that he returned to *Alexandria* in a great rage, and would have put all the *Jews* there to Death; but he relented. *Josephus* mistakes in taking this King for *Ptolemy Physcon*. He died after he had reigned 27 years *Anno Mun.* 3850. *Polybius lib.* 5 *Justin lib.* 30. *Eusebius in Chron. St. Jerom. in Daniel. Torniel & Salian*, &c.

PTOLEMY V. called *Epiphanes*, that is, *Illustrious*, was but four or five years old when his Father died. *Agathocles*, Sister to *Agathoclea* the late King's Concubine, and their Mother *Ananthe*, had usurped the Government. They did for some time conceal the King's Death, wasted the Treasure, and would have put the young Prince to death; but the *Egyptians* freed him from this Danger, and put him under the Protection of the *Romans*. *Antiochus* VIII. that he might re take *Syria*, married his Daughter *Cleopatra* to *Ptolemy*; but she preferred the Interest of her Husband before that of her Father; and so all his Measures were broke. *Ptolemy* left two Sons, and died after he had reigned 27 years, in the year of the World 3873, and 573 of *Rome*. *Eusebius in Chron. St. Jerom in c.* 11.

PTOLEMY VI. called by way of Raillery *Philometer*, because he hated *Cleopatra* his Mother, would have preferred his younger Brother *Ptolemy Physcon* before him. He married his Sister *Cleopatra* to *Alexander Bala*, or *Balez*, King of *Syria*, whom he dethroned. *Ptolemy* died after he had reigned 35 years, *An. Mun.* 3908, in the 167th of the *Greek Æra*, that answers to the 608th. of *Rome*. Vid. ALEXANDER I. King of *Syria*.

PTOLEMY VII. called *Physcon*, that is, *Debauched*, and *Euergetes* II. by the *Alexandrians* named *Cacergetes*, made himself Master of *Egypt* after his Brother's Death; reigned 29 years; lead an idle and debauched Life; married his Sister *Cleopatra*; had a Son called *Memphitis* by her, whom he cruelly murthered, and served to his Mother's Table, after he had divorced her, and married the young *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Philometer*. He, that he might please the *Syrians* that were weary of the Dominion of *Demetrius Nicanor*, gave them one *Protarchus*, a Merchant's Son, for their King. This young Man saying he was adopted by *Antiochus Sidetes*, took the Name of *Alexander* upon him, and was surnamed *Zebina*. *Ptolemy Physcon* died *An. Mun.* 3937. *Strabo, lib.* 17. *Joseph l.* 13. *Hist. & Cont.*

PTOLEMY VIII. called *Lathures*, succeeded his Father *Physcon*. He was expelled from the Throne by his Mother *Cleopatra*, who for that purpose made use of the Forces of *Alexander Jannes*, King of the *Jews*; to be revenged on whom he entred into *Judea*, took *Azoth*, and defeated the *Jews* near unto *Jordan*, and committed unheard-of Cruelty upon the Inhabitants; but yet failing to Master *Egypt*, he retired to *Cyprus*. He had reigned twenty seven years before he was dethroned; but he was recalled after his Brother *Ptolemy Alexander* was killed, in 3962, or 63; and reigned till 3970, according to *Eusebius* or 73, according our modern Writers, in 673 of *Rome*. *Justin. lib.* 33. *Joseph lib.* 13. &c.

PTOLEMY IX. called *Alexander*. Vid ALEXANDER I. King of *Egypt*.

PTOLEMY X. Vid. ALEXANDER II.

PTOLEMY XI. Vid. ALEXANDER III.

PTOLEMY XII. called *Auletes*, was natural Son to *Ptolemy Alexander*, and King after *Alexander* III. His Subjects dethroned him, and made *Berenice*, one of his Daughters, that had married *Archelaus* a Priest of *Pontus*, Queen in his Head. *Auletes* came to *Rome*, to demand Succours, but failing, retired to *Ephesus*. But some time after *Gabinius*, the Proconsul of *Syria*, restored him to his Throne by *Pompey*'s Order. He put his Daughter to death, and died some time after (having reigned 13 years) to wit, in the year of *Rome* 703, as we understand by a Letter of *Caelius* to *Cicero*, which is the fourth of the eighth Book. *Strabo, lib.* 17. *Dion, lib.* 39. *Appian. lib.* 2 *de Bel. Civ.*

PTOLEMY XIII. called *Dionysius*, or *Bacchus*, reigned after *Auletes* with his Sister *Cleopatra*, for five years only. 'Twas he, by the Advice of *Theodorus* and *Achillas*, that murthered *Pompey*, after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, when he came to secure himself there. And he was no more faithful to *Cæsar*, but he was aware of him. He was drowned in the *Nile*, in the 707th. of *Rome*. *Appian lib.* 2. *de Bell Civ.*

PTOLEMY, King of *Cyprus*, was of the House of the *Egyptian Kings*, of a very lewd Life. *Cato*, in quality of a *Quæstor*, was sent to *Cyprus* to dispossess this Prince, who put himself to Death at the Arrival of that *Roman*, in the 698th year of *Rome*. *Velleius Paterculus Hist lib.* 2.

PTOLEMY (*Claudius*) a famous Mathematician, was of *Pelusium*, and flourished in *Alexandria* in the second Age, in the Reign of *Antoninus Philosophus*. He writ curious things both in *Astronomy* and *Geography*. His *Almagestum*, in thirteen Books, *De Judiciis Astrologicis*, *Apotelesmatico*, *Pomme-rium*, &c. *His System*, and that of *Copernicus*, and of some other more modern Writers, who make the Earth to move, vary very much. The *Ptolemaick Hypothesis* divides the World into two Regions, the Æthereal and Elementary: The Æthereal Region begins at the *Primum Mobile*, which in the Space of Twenty four Hours, moves from East to West. According to his *System*, there are Ten Heavens within the *Primum Mobile*, that is, the double Chrystalline, the Firmament, and the seven Planets: He supposes the Two Chrystallines between the *Primum Mobile* and the Firmament to solve some Irregularities which he had observ'd in the *Primum Mobile*: The Elementary Region, which reaches to the Concavity of the Moon, comprehends the Four Elements of Fire, Air, Water, and Earth: His Terrestrial Globe is made up of Earth and Water, and immoveably fix'd in the Centre of the World: The Element of Air encompasses the Earth, and is it self encompass'd by the Element of Fire. Later Astronomers perceiv'd that several Appearances were not reconcilable with *Ptolemy*'s *Hypothesis*, therefore the most Learned in this Science follow the *System* of *Copernicus*. *Suidas in Ptolem.*

PTOLEMY surnamed *Apion*, King of *Cyrene*, between *Egypt* and *Libya*, was bastard Son to *Ptolemy Physcon*, who having a great kindness for him, settled him there. He reigned about twenty years, and finding himself without Children, left the *Romans* his Heir. The Senate ordered, That the Cities of this little kingdom should remain free. *Justin lib.* 39. *Livy lib.* 70. *Eusebius in Chron.* &c.

PTOLEMY called *Ceraunus*, King of *Macedon*, was Son to *Ptolemy Lagus*, by his first Wife *Euridice*. He traiterously killed *Seleucus* King of *Asia* and *Syria*, in the year 473, and usurped the Kingdom of *Macedon*. That he might accomplish his Designs, he married his own Sister *Arsinoe*; but he presently banished her to the Isle of *Samandrachi*, and put her two Sons *Lysimachus* aged 16, and *Philip* 12, to death. He reigned but one Year and five Months, having been killed in 474, with a great many of his People, by the *Gauls*, who under the Conduct of *Belgius* ravaged *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*. His Brother *Meleager* succeeded him. *Justin lib.* 17. & 24.

PTOLEMY, a *Jew*, the Son of *Abobus*, advanced himself so as to marry the Daughter of *Simon Maccabæus*, Prince of the *Jews*, and High-priest; but he assassinated *Simon* in a Feast, in the 3919th. year of the World, and at the same time kept his Widow and Sons Prisoners; and afterwards sent to kill *John* named *Hyrcanus*, who was the third Son. But failing of that, he retired to *Dagon*, a Fortress above *Jericho*, where he was besieged by *Hyrcanus*; but his Tenderness for his Mother and Brethren hindred him to take the Place. *Ptolemy* miserably abusing of them upon the Walls in his Sight. And no sooner was *Hyrcanus* gone, but that he put them to death, and fled afterwards to *Zeno*, surnamed *Cotylan*, that was become Tyrant in the City of *Philadelphia*. *Jos. lib* 13. *Hist. cap* 14, & 15. & *lib.* 1. *de Bell. cap.* 2.

PTOLEMY, a grand Heretick in the second Age the Disciple of *Valentinus*, called by *Irenæus*, *Flosculus Valentini*. He made a Sect apart, and added several Fopperies to those of his Master; giving to God two Wives, Understanding, and Will; saying, that on them he engendred other Gods. There is a Letter of his to a Woman called *Flora*, preserved by *Epiphanius*, which contains this Heretick's Sentiments of the Law of *Moses*. *Irenæus lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Tertullian. adv. Valent. Epiphanius.*

PTOLEMY, a Physician, lived in the time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. He was an *Egyptian* Priest, and writ an History of the Kings of his Country, some of which *Appion* hath transcribed. The Ancients make mention of it. *Clem. Alex. lib. Strom Eusebius lib.* 10. *Prep. Evang. c.* 12. *Tertullian in Apol c.* 19. *St. Cyril.*

PUBLICANS, among the *Romans* were those who farmed the publick Revenue, and raised all sorts of Taxes for the State. They were usually *Roman* Knights, and might have Officers under them of divers Nations. But they were generally cruel Oppressors and Extortioners, horribly abusing the Power given them, and hated by all Men, as appears in Holy-writ, and in the Life of *Lucullus*, as related by *Plutarch*.

PUBLIUS, a Mimick Poet, born in *Syria*, and esteem'd at *Rome* for his Faculty in the 184 *Olympiad*, as we may learn from *S. Jerom*. He was a Favourite of *Julius Cæsar*'s. *Macrobius* has preserv'd some Fragments of his, and so has *Aulus Gellius*. *Macrob. l.* 2. *Saturn. c.* 7. *Gell. l.* 17. *c.* 14.

PUDICITIA, a Goddess adored by the ancient Heathens, under the form of a veiled Woman, and of an exceeding modest Countenance, which had two Temples at *Rome*, one *in foro boario*, belonging to the noble *Roman* Ladies, and the other *in vico longo*, appertaining to the Plebeians or Tradesmens Wives; the ground of which distinction was upon a Dispute that arose between the *Patrician* Ladies and one *Virginia*, who was also of a *Patrician* Family, but married to a Plebeian called *Volumnius*, a Man of great Merit. This last, one day entring into the Temple of *Pudicitia*, whereof there was then but one only in *Rome*; the *Roman* Matrons, jealous of their own and Husband's honour, would have put her out; to whom she replied,

Sir,

She was born noble, and that they had no reason to reproach her upon the account of her Husband, who had been twice Consul, and acquired by his noble Actions and Imploys, as much glory as they might have by their Birth. But not to contest with them, she departed, and laid a Project of building a Temple near unto her own House, which she consecrated to *Pudicitia* by the Name of *Plebeian*, the other being named the *Patrician Pudicitia*; to which she assembled several considerable Citizens Wives, told them of the Affront put upon her, and desired them to frequent the Temple she had built; exhorting them to distinguish themselves as much by their Vertues from the *Patricians*, as they pretended, to be distinguished from them by their Nobleness. This was in the Year of *Rome*, 459. *Titus Livius l.* 10. *Festus.*

PUERTO-SANTO, an Island of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, near that of *Madera*. The *Portuguese* discovered it in 1428, and are Masters of it. 'Tis about eight Leagues in circumference.

PUERTO-SEGURO, a Town and Sea-port of *America* in *Brasil*, belonging to the *Portuguese*.

PUERTO-VIEJO, a Town and Sea-port in South *America*, in *Peru*, and in the Province of *Quitos*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, upon the Pacifick or South Sea, near unto the City of *Quitos*.

PULCHELY, a large and indifferent well-built Bailiff Town on the Sea-shore in *Carnarvanshire*, from *London* 177 m.

PULCHERIA, a brave Empress, was Daughter to the Emperor *Arcadius*, and Sister to *Theodosius the Younger*. She was at the Age of 16 declared *Augusta* by *Theodosius*, and shared with him in the Sovereign Power. She took particular care of that Prince's Education; and in 421 got him married to *Athenais*, Daughter to the Philosopher *Leontius*. The Emperor's Easiness to sign all manner of Requests, made *Pulcheria* reprove him, which he took so ill, that he would have her ordained a Deaconess, which made her leave the Court. But *Theodosius* dying in 450, she got *Marcian* chosen, and married him. 'Twas through her care that the General Council of *Chalcedon* was assembl'd in 451. She died, aged 54, in 453 *Leo in Epist. Theodoret. Niceph &c.*

PUPIENUS (*Marcus Claudius Maximus*) was chosen Emperor by the Senate to govern with *Balbinus*, after the Death of the *Gordians*. He opposed the *Maximins*, was a prudent Prince, and beloved by the People. But the Soldiers, because they had not made him Emperor themselves, assassinated him about the Year 228, he being aged 74 Years, and his Collegue 60. They reigned but for about ten Months or a Year. *Julius Capitolinus in Gord. & Maxim. Herodian. l.* 7. *Aur. Victor de Cæsar.*

PURBACH, *Purbachius*, or *Burbach (George)* a *German*, born *May* 13. 1423. was a great Mathematician, and taught Philosophy and Theology at *Vienna*. He went to *Italy* with Cardinal *Bessarion*; laboured to abridge *Copernicus*'s System, but had not finished the sixth Book, when he died suddenly at *Vienna*, *Apr* 8. 1462, aged 39. Some of his Treatises have been published by *Regiomontanus* his Disciple. *Trithemius in Catal. Vossius de Math. C* 35. *&c.*

PURGATION CANONICAL, an Oath, by which a Man cleared himself of an Accusation in presence of a certain Number of credible Persons, who affirmed they believed what he said to be true. It was called Canonical, because it was according to the Canon-law. And to distinguish it from the ordinary Purgation of Fighting, or tryal of Fire and Water. The Combat was perform'd in a List. See CHAMPIONS. As for the Trial, the accused was sometimes obliged to put his Arm in boiling Water. At other times to throw himself into ordinary cold Water, to see whether he should sink. Or was to carry a burning Iron in his Hands. Or walk upon live Coals. This Custom was continued for several Ages among many Nations, and esteemed so lawful, that they were called the Judgments of God. For such was the Simplicity of those times, that they thought God obliged to work Miracles, that Peoples Innocence might come to light. But these Abuses were abolished by little and little. *Lewis the Meek* forbad the Trial of cold Water in 840. The Trial of hot Iron and boiling Water was abolished by the Emperor *Ferdinand* the IId. about 1240. And as for Duels *Charles the Bald* made very rigorous Ordinances against those that should endeavour to justifie their Innocence by their means. *Spelman Glossar. Archaol.*

PURIFICATION, a Jewish Ceremony, ordain'd by the Law of *Moses*, where 'tis said, that a Woman should keep within 40 Days after her *Lying-in*, if she was brought to *Bed* of a Son, and 80 if of a Daughter, and when that time was expir'd, She was to go to the Temple, and offer a Lamb with a young Pidgeon or Turtle, or if she were Poor, two Pidgeons or two Turtles. The Feast of the Purification among Christians was instituted in honour of the Blessed Virgins going to the Temple, where according to custom she Presented our Blessed Saviour, and offer'd two Turtles for him. The Institution of this Feast is very Ancient, but being worn out in some circumstances, 'twas Renewed again by the Emperor *Justinian*: There is a Homily upon this Feast, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, written by *Methodius* Bishop of *Tyre*, who Flourish'd in the Third Century. Pope *Sergius* I. Added the Procession with wax Tapers, to give a more sensible Representation of the Mystery; from whence it was call'd *Candlemas-Day*. *Bollandus*, and *Bellarm.*

PURIM is the Name which the *Jews* gave to one of their Feasts celebrated in memory of *Esther*, who prevented the *Israelites* being entirely destroy'd by the Conspiracy of *Haman*. This Name has been given to this Feast, because of the *Purim* or Lots, mention'd in the 9th. of *Esther*. R. *Leo* of *Modena* saith, this Feast lasted two days, but 'twas the first that was only the Solemn-Day, and that they fasted the Evening before it. But yet that they might work and labour on both these Days. On the first they read over all the Book of *Esther*, and at the time of reading of it, he observes, some hearing the Name of *Haman* pronounced, clapped their hands, to intimate they cursed him. They give also then very large Alms, Relations and Friends sending to one another Presents of things to eat, and all the day is spent in rejoicing and feasting. *Leo de Modena, Tract de Ceremonies, part* 3. *c.* 10.

PURITANS, a sort of Rigid *Calvinists*, who appear'd in *England*, in 1565. or according to others, in 1568. *Thuanus*, in his History for this year, gives this Account of them. 'At the same time *says he*, in *England*, *Coleman*, *Button*, *Billingham*, and others of the same Opinion, who believ'd or at least, pretended so, that their Scheme of Religion was more pure and unexceptionable than that of others, began to question the Receiv'd Discipline of the Church of *England*; and Oppose the Liturgy and Authority of the Bishops, because they said, that there differ'd but little from the Church of *Rome*, and that for their Parts, they thought themselves oblig'd to conform to the Plan of *Geneva*. And tho' they were check'd at first, yet their Party encreas'd to a considerable number: They had even some Bishops enclinable to their Persuasion, besides others of the Lay-Gentry, who had a mind to have some more of the Church Lands, not to mention the Common People, who are generally in Love with Novelties, and were best pleas'd, with those that made most noise against the Pope. *Thuan. Hist. Lib.* 43. *Spondan. A. C.* 1565. See Presbyterians.

PUSSA, a Goddess of the *Chinese*, whom Authors call the *Chinesian Cybele*. This Idol is represented sitting upon the Flower of a Tree named in Latin *Lotus*, above the top-branches of the Tree, and having her two Hands in one another upon her Breast, besides which she has also sixteen Arms, eight stretched out on the right side, and eight on the left; and in each hand a Sword, Knife, Book, Bason, Wheel, and other mysterious and symbolical things. Her Ornaments were very costly, and she shines all with Diamonds, and other precious Stones. *Kircher de China.*

LE PUY, Lat. *Vellana, & Vellanorum Urbs, Anicium, Avitum & Podium*, a City in *France*, the Capital of the Country of *Velay*, near the *Borne* and the *Loire*, and a Bishop's See. It's a fair, large and ancient City, famous for the Cathedral of our Lady. Its Bishop is Count of *Velay*, hath a right to the *Pallium*, and formerly coined Money. Its Chapter consists of a Dean, Chauntel, Treasurer, Vestry-keeper, 24 Prebends, and two Abbots. This Town is under the Parliament of *Tholouse*. And some Authors take it for the *Ruessium* of *Ptolemy*. The Bishops of *Aquitain* met here in 1130, and condemned the Antipope *Anacletus*, approving also of the Election of *Innocent* IId. *Baronius.*

PUY (*Charles du*) called the *Brave Montbrun*, was one of the most Valiant Captains the *French* Protestants had during the War in the sixteenth Age. He did his Party great Services in *Dauphine*. He was bred up in the Church of *Rome*; but one of his Sisters turning Protestant and retiring to *Geneva*, he went thither, in order, either to bring her back to his Communion, or to kill her. She, though advertised of his coming, received him without fear or disturbance, and upon serious Conference with him, brought him over to *Calvinism*, and he proved a most zealous Defender of it. The first Proofs of his Courage were in the Reign of *Henry* IId and in the beginning of that of *Francis* IId. in 1560. *Bouvio*, Provost-Marshal of *France*, in *Dauphine*, had Orders to secure him, but was himself taken by him. He fought very valiantly upon several Occasions; was at the Battle of *Montcontour*; passed the *Rhone*; joined himself to the Admiral *Coligni*, and entred into *Dauphine*. He had the Confidence to plunder the Baggage of King *Henry* III in his Return from *Poland*, in 1574, and did it not out of Avarice, but pure Bravery; and therefore he reply'd to a Person, who reproach'd him with forgetting he was born a Subject, That *Arms*, and *Play* set all men upon a Level. He defeated the *Swissers*, and got great Advantages over them. But some time after he was himself defeated, and taken by *Gordes* near the *Pont a Montvert*. Finding himself in danger of being killed or taken Prisoner, he jumped his Horse that was much fatigued into a Mill-pond, and there broke his Thigh. He was proceeded against at *Grenoble*, condemned, and executed, dying with great Fortitude on the 12th of *August*, 1575. But his Family was afterward, by the Peace of 1576, restored. *Thuan. Hist. Cayet. Hist. de Dauph. d'Averca, &c*

PUY *(Peter)* Library-keeper to the *French* King, writ ſeveral things, as, *A Treatiſe concerning the King's right over Eſtates and Lordſhips. Proofs of the Liberties of the Gallican Church. The true Hiſtory of the Condemnation of the Order of the Templars. A General Hiſtory of the Schiſm in the Church, from the year* 1378 *to* 1428. *Hiſtory of the Difference between Pope* Boniface VIII. *and* Philip the Fair. *Of the Salick-Law. Of Forfeiture for Treaſon. That the Demeſnes of the Crown are unalienable. Conſiderations on the Treaties of* Madrid, Cambray, *and* Creſpy. *Whether Preſcription takes Place among Sovereign Princes. A Hiſtory of Favourites. A Hiſtory of the Pragmatick Sanction. Concerning the Concordat, made at* Bononia, *between Pope* Leo X. *and King* Francis I. *A Treatiſe concerning Regency, and the Majority of the Kings of* France. *A Treatiſe of Contributions, which the Clergy are oblig'd to pay to the Crown in Caſes of Neceſſity. A Treatiſe of an Eccleſiaſtical* Interdict, and ſeveral other Learned Pieces. He died at *Paris, Decemb.* 16. 1651, aged 69. *Rigault* writ his Life. His Works are a better Character of him than any Panegyrick, and therefore we ſhall ſay nothing farther.

PUY *(Raymond du)* Grand Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, was of *Dauphine*. He went to the *Holy-Land* with *Godfrey of Bullen*, and after the taking of *Jeruſalem*, devoted himſelf to ſerve the Poor and the Pilgrims in the Hoſpital of St. *John* in that City. Having already manifeſted his Valor in Battle, *Gerard*, who was Rector of the Hoſpital, dying, *Raymond* was choſen to ſucceed him. He preſcribed Laws to his Order, took in a great many Brethren, diſtinguiſhed them into three Degrees, to wit, Knights, Servants at Arms, and Chaplains. All his Conſtitutions were confirmed in 1123 by Pope *Calixtus* IId. and in 1130 by *Innocent* IId. who gave them for their Standard, A Croſs Argent in a Field Gules. He equipped his Troops, and ſent them to *Baldwin*, the ſecond King of *Jeruſalem*, aſſiſted him at the Siege of *Aſcalon*; and contributed very much to the taking of it. Upon which Pope *Anaſtaſius* granted the Order very great Privileges. And from this time forward it became very famous. *Raymond* died in 1160, and was ſucceeded by *Auger de Balben. Boſio Hiſt. of the Order of St. J. of Jeruſalem. Naberat Privileges of the Order.*

PUY-CERDA, the Capital City of the Earldom of *Cerdigne* to the Eaſt of that of *Rouſſillon*, between *France* and *Spain*.

PUY *(James)* Cardinal, and Archbiſhop of *Bari*, born at *Nice* in *Provence*, in 1497. He ſtudied the Law under *Peter de Accolti*, one of the moſt Eminent of his Profeſſion, and was as conſiderable as his Maſter in that Faculty. He ſucceeded him likewiſe in his Employment, for he was Auditor of the *Rota* fifteen Years, and afterwards Dean; Pope *Julius* III. made him Archbiſhop of *Bari*, and then Cardinal, in 1551. He died in 1563. His Writings are, *Deciſiones Rotæ. De Mutatione Monetarum, &c. Joffredy Hiſt. Nicienſ. Ughel. Ital. Sacr. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Let. &c.*

PUYSEGAR *(James de Chatanet)* Colonel of the Regiment of *Piemont*, and Lieutenant General in the Armies of *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. he bore Arms 40 years conſecutively, during which, he was at 120 Sieges, and 30 pitch'd Battles, paſt to that Poſt thro' all the Military Degrees, was not ſick, and did not receive the leaſt wound all the time. His Memoirs are worth peruſing, which were printed at *Paris* and *Amſterdam* in 1690.

PYGMALION, King of *Tyre* was the Son of *Matgenus* or *Methres*, whom he ſucceeded, and lived 56 years, whereof he reigned 47. *Dido*, his Siſter, was to have governed with him, but it was pretended, the Subjects thought it not convenient; ſhe married *Sichæus* who was the King's Uncle, and very rich, wherefore he put him to death, and *Dido* ſoon after departed the Kingdom. This was in the year of the World 3147. Poets ſay, *Pygmalion* was puniſhed for the hatred he bore to Women with the love he had to a Statue. *Dius* cited by *Joſ. l.* 1. *Cont. Appion.*

PYGMIES; the Prophet *Ezekiel* in the 27th Chapter of his Prophecy ſays, That the Pygmies who were upon the Towers hung their Quivers round the Walls; whereupon *Nicholas de Lyra*, following the moſt common Opinion, ſays, That Pygmies were placed upon the Walls of *Tyre*, not for the defence of the place, but to inform the Enemy by the ſight of 'em, that the Town by its proper ſituation was of ſtrength enough to defend it ſelf. This bears ſome Reſemblance with what the *Jebuſites* did, who made uſe of none but Lame and Blind Men to defend their Fortreſs of *Sion* againſt *David*, to ſhew the rathneſs of ſo bold an Enterpriſe. *Auſtorle* not only held that there were Pygmies, but ſaid, They lived near the *Nile*, and were continually in War with the Cranes; that they dwelt in Caverns under ground, and were therefore called *Troglodites* by the *Greeks*. S. *Auſtin* ſeems to be of the ſame Opinion. *Homer* was the firſt that made mention of 'em, yet moſt Authors pretend, That this Race is altogether Chimerical, and *P. Poole* in his learned Commentary upon *Ezekiel*, explaining this paſſage of the Pygmies, ſays, That the Walls of *Tyre* were ſo high that ordinary Men on the top of 'em ſeem'd Pygmies to thoſe that beheld them from below. Tho' this Interpretation ſeems reaſonable, yet there are ſome who pretend, that in *Ezekiel*'s time there were real Pygmies. The *Iſmaelites*, People of *Moſcovy*, towards the Streights of *Waigats* may be put in this Number. *Le Clark* obſerves, That *Ezekiel* mentions no Pigmies, except in the Vulgar Tranſlation, the Word in the *Hebrew* is *Gammadim*, which occurs but once in the *Old Teſtament*, and is capable of ſeveral Significations; *Fuller*'s Interpretation ſeems the moſt probable, who underſtands the Prophet to mean, the Inhabitants of a Town in *Phœnicia*, ſee his *Miſcellania Sacra Lib.* 6. *c.* 3. *Le Clark Quæſt.* 1. *Acad.* 7. *Ezek. Ariſt. S. Auguſt.*

PYGMIES-ISLAND, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſlands which hath a Chappel, wherein the neighbouring People believe, That the Pygmies were anciently buried, becauſe, diging deep into the Earth, they find little round Heads and the ſmall bones of other parts of Humane Bodies, nothing derogating from the ancient Reports concerning the Pygmies. *Buchanan.*

PYLADES, the Son of King *Strophius*, and faithful friend to *Oreſtes*, whom his Father had ſaved and brought up in his Country. He was willing to die for his Friend, but *Iphigenia* coming to know her Brother *Oreſtes* ſaved him. *Ovid* and other Poets often mention him.

PYLADES, a famous Pantomime, born in *Cilicia*, who appear'd at *Rome*, in the time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*; and invented a ſort of Dance, conſiſting of Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick *Argument*, in which they were ſo much Maſters of their Geſtures, that they repreſented a whole Play, and made the Dialogue Intelligible. He ſet up a diſtinct Company, not concerning himſelf with the ordinary Way of Acting upon the Stage, but making himſelf admir'd, by a new Method of dumb Plays, in which the Actors only ſpoke with their Eyes, Geſtures, and Motion. *Bathyllus* practis'd the ſame Profeſſion, but he was famous for nothing but the Satyr and Comedy, whereas *Pylades* ſucceeded beſt upon grave Subjects, and Tragick Compoſitions; and for this Reaſon they made two Play-houſes. *Plutarch. Sympoſ. Lib.* 7. *Lucian de Pantomimi Scæna.* See *Pantomimes.*

PYLANDER *(George)* a *German* Phyſician, born in *Miſnia*, and lived in the Sixteenth Age in 1541. He lived long in *Italy*, and died at *Milan*. His Name was *Thorman*, but he changed it for *Pylander*, which is the Greek of it. He tranſlated *Hippocrates* out of *Greek* into *Latin* while he was at *Rome*, and compoſed ſome other things. *Pet. Albinus in Chron. Miſn. Melch. Adam in vit. Germ. Med.*

PYLEMENES, the name of an ancient King of *Paphlagonia* in *Aſia minor*, towards the *Euxine* Sea, which hath been common to the Kings that ſucceeded him. *Homer* in the ſecond Book of his *Iliads* makes mention of one *Pylemenes*, who was Captain of the *Paphlagonians* during the Siege of *Troy*, and in the fifth Book ſays, he was kill'd by *Menelaus*. *Juſtin* ſpeaking of the Alliance treated of between *Mithridates* and *Nicomedes* for the Conqueſt of *Paphlagonia*, ſaith, That *Nicomedes* gave the name of *Pylemenes* to his Son, that he might retain the Kingdom under that feigned name, and for that reaſon it was, ſays *Pliny*, that *Paphlagonia* was called *Pylemenia*. It's certain, that before the *Romans* entred into *Aſia* there had been ſeveral *Pylemenes*'s Kings of *Paphlagonia*; *Oroſius* is the firſt that mentions them, when he ſpeaks of the Wars of the *Romans* againſt *Ariſtonicus* the Brother of *Attalus* in the year of *Rome* 672. Some time after the King *Pylemenes*, a friend to the *Romans*, being diſpoſſeſs'd of his Kingdom by *Mithridates*, was re-ſettled upon his Throne by the *Romans*, and after his death *Paphlagonia* was reduced to a Province. But Authors do not yet agree touching the re-eſtabliſhment of *Pylemenes*, and the end of the Kingdom of *Paphlagonia*. *Spon, Recherches Curieuſes de Antiquite.*

PYLUS, a City of *Ætia* near the River *Peneus*, now called *Pilos*. There was another Town of this name in the Province of *Belvedere*, now named *Navarino*. The Ancients ſpeak of ſome other Cities and Mountains of this name.

The PYRAMIDS of *Egypt* are very ſtately Buildings within three Leagues of *Caire*, reckoned by the Ancients to be one of the ſeven Wonders of the World; whereof there are three principal ones, differing both in height and thickneſs; the two firſt are ſhut up, and the third, which is the greateſt is open. It has 208 ſtone Steps, each ſtone about three foot thick; this Pyramid is 520 foot high, and 682 foot ſquare; at one of the Angles is a little ſquare room, where one may reſt and refreſh himſelf; when you arrive at the top, there is a very fine Platform, which conſiſts of twelve great fair Stones that are almoſt ſeventeen foot ſquare; it's obſerv'd, that the ſtrongeſt Man cannot from the Platform throw a Stone beyond the Pyramid, but 'tis not true that an Arrow cannot be ſhot beyond it. There are ſixteen ſteps before you come at the Door of the Pyramid; the entrance is ſquare and always even, and that Walk leads to two more, at the end of one of which ſtands a Hall, where may be ſeen an empty Tomb, made of one Stone only which is like Porphyry; ſome ſay that that Sepulchre had been made for *Pharaoh*, who was drown'd in the Red Sea in his purſuit of the children of *Iſrael*. At the end of the other Ally or Walk, there is a hole, which ſeems to have been made to let down the Bodies into the Caverns that are underneath the Pyramid. The other Pyramids that are lock'd, are almoſt of the ſame Structure. Many are amazed

amazed whence they could get such great Stones, and so great a quantity of them, since there is nothing all about there but Sand; but 'tis like there might be a Rock underneath; besides, there are several Mountains not very far off; Some say they were brought from *Said* along the *Nile*. Before each of the three Pyramids, appear'd some remains of old square Buildings, which seem'd to have been Temples. At some steps of the open Pyramid is an Idol called by the *Arabs Abon-el-haoun*, that is, the chief Column; and by *Pliny Sphinx*: 'Tis a Bust cut out of a Natural Rock, and seems to be made of five Stones joined together, but being narrowly observed, it is perceiv'd that these seeming Joints are nothing but the Veins of the Rock. It represents a Woman's Face, but is of a prodigious bigness, being six and twenty foot high, and fifteen foot from its Ear to its Chin; the top of its Head is open, and the hole through which a Man may easily pass reacheth down to the Breast, and there ends. The Heathens adored this Idol; the ancient *Egyptians* believed that the Body of King *Amasis* was shut up within it; others say, that a King of *Egypt* made this Figure in memory of one *Rhodope* whom he loved. *Pliny* speaking of these Pyramids, says, That the biggest was built by order of the King of *Egypt*, who imploy'd 370000 Men for 20 years about it. Some call this King *Copthus*, others *Cheospes*, and some *Chemnis*, and say, That he did not reap the fruit of his Expence, because, that having oppress'd his Subjects by that tedious Work, they threatned they would burn his Body after his death, which made him order it should be buried in a secret place. M. *Thevenot Voyage du Levant*.

PYRRHO, chief of the *Sceptick* Philosophers, was at first, as *Apollodorus* saith, a Painter, then became a hearer of *Driso*, and at last, the Disciple of *Anaxarchus*, whom he followed into *India* for to see the *Gymnosophists*. He pretended that Men did nothing but by Custom, and that there was neither Honesty nor Dishonesty, Justice or Unjustice, Good or Evil; he was very solitary, lived to be 90 years old; was highly esteem'd in his Country, and created Chief Priest. The *Athenians* made him a Freeman of their City which was a great favour. He lived in the time of *Epicurus* and *Theophrastus*, about the 120th *Olympiad*; his followers were called *Pyrrhonians*, besides which, they named them *Ephectick*, *Aphoretick*, but more generally *Sceptick*. This Sect made their Sovereign good to consist in a sedateness of mind exempt from all Passion in regulating their Opinions, and moderating their Passions, which they called *Ataxia* and *Metriopathia*, and in suspending their Judgment in regard of Good or Evil, Truth or Falshood, which they called *Epoche*.

PYRRHUS, the Son of *Achilles*, was at the Siege of *Troy* where he revenged his Father's death when that City was taken, and then retired to *Epirus*, where he fix'd his Kingdom. *Justin lib.* 17. *Ovid*, &c.

PYRRHUS, King of *Epirus*, the Son of *Æacides* King of the *Illyrians*, was left by his Father very young, but taken care of by *Glaucus*, who secured him from those that would have kill'd him; he re-establish'd himself in spight of his Enemies, and defeated *Neoptolemus* his Competitor to the Crown; he was an ambitious Man, made great Conquests, but always richer in Hope than in Possession. He began to give proofs of his Bravery at the Battle of *Ipsus* in the year 453 of *Rome*, and was victorious over *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*; this last being afterwards expell'd by his Subjects from *Macedonia*; *Pyrrhus* defeated him again, and made himself Master of his Country about the 122d *Olympiad*; but about seven Months after he was driven out by the *Macedonians*, who would not endure a *Foreigner* to Reign over them. Some time after *Pyrrhus* made War upon the *Romans*, against whom he fought three great Battels; the first in 474, near *Heraclea* in *Great Greece* upon the River *Siris*; he won the day but lost abundance of Men, which made him say, *He would be undone if he should gain another Battle that cost him so dear*. *C. Fabricius* was sent to him about the releasement of the Prisoners, which he did without Ransom. In the mean time, the *Romans* sent back his Chancellor *Cyneas*, who demanded a Peace, refusing very considerable Presents that were offered him. These reciprocal Civilities were followed with the Battle of *Asculi* in the *Pouille* in the 475 year of *Rome*, the Victory was doubtfull, *Pyrrhus* lost many Men and was himself wounded. Some time after he pass'd into *Sicily*, beat the *Carthaginians* in two Battles, took *Erix* and some other places, but he quitted the Siege of *Lylibæum*, repassed into *Italy* to succour the *Tarentines*, and fought a third Battle with the *Romans* in 479, wherein he was entirely defeated by the Consul *Curius Dentatus*, so that the year following he went over to *Epirus* with 7000 Foot and 5000 Horse. He raised a new Army, attack'd *Antigonus Gonatus* King of *Macedonia*, defeated him, and became Master of his Kingdom; he afterwards enter'd into *Peloponnesus*, ravaged the Country of the *Lacedæmonians*, but was obliged to raise the Siege of *Sparta*; thence passing by *Argos*, he was kill'd with a Tile thrown upon his Head by a Woman whose Son he would have put to death in the 127th *Olympiad*, and 481 of *Rome*. *Ælian* speaks of a Screech-Owl that flew at the Javelin of this Prince the Night before he was killed. *Ælian l.* 10. *c.* 7. *Hist. Anim. Justin l.* 17, 24, 25 *Plutarch. Livy. Polybius. Florus. Oros u*, &c.

PYRRHUS, a *Monothelite* Monk, was made Patriarch of *Constantinople* after *Sergius* in 638. He was accused of having been concerned in the murther of the Emperor *Constantine* the Son of *Heraclius*, for which he fled into *Africa*, where coming to be acquainted with *Maximus*, a learned and holy Man, he instructed him in the true Faith; thence came to *Rome*, presented the Pope with his Confession of Faith, and was admitted into Communion, but no sooner departed but he spread his Errors at *Ravenna*, and so was deprived of his Sacerdotal Order. He was afterwards re-established in the See of *Constantinople*, but he held it but 4 Months, and 4 Days. *Theophanes in Annal. Niceph. in Chron. Baronius A. C.* 639, 642, &c.

PYTHAGORAS, a Philosopher and Author of the *Italian* Sect, was of *Samos*, and lived in the year of *Rome* 220. He, that he might increase his knowledge, travelled into *Egypt*, *Phœnicia* and *Chaldea*, where 'tis likely he learned many things concerning the *Jewish* Religion, as *Josephus* saith. After his return to *Samos* being not able to endure the Tyranny of *Polycrates*, and *Siloso* his Brother that succeeded him, he retired to that part of *Italy* called *Magna Græcia*. His ordinary residence was at *Crotona*, *Metapont*, *Tarentum*, &c. where he had a considerable share in the Government. He rejected the name of *Sophos*, and took that of *Philosophus*; he understood many Sciences, especially the Mathematicks: he invented new Rules of Arithmetick, and Improv'd Geometry. Authors vaunt much of his abstinence, and confess, he was the first Philosopher that maintained the immortality of the Soul; But the transmigration of Souls, which was a principal point of his Philosophy, was a very improper Medium to prove this Truth. It's said he was never seen to laugh or weep. Authors accuse him of Magick, but without just grounds. There are few that can agree touching the various adventures of his Life; some saying he was assassinated, others, that he died suddenly, &c. There are those who would have him to have lived in the time of *Numa Pompilius* but *Eusebius* makes his death to be in the fourth year of the 70th *Olympiad*, and 257 or 58 of *Rome*, and 80 or 90 of his Life. There are four ancient Authors that writ his Life, to wit, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Malchus Porphyrius*, *Jamblichus* and *Anonymus*. Monsieur *Bale* is of Opinion, That he flourish'd in the Reign of *Tarquinius Superbus*, and not in that of *Numa*, as is commonly said. He adds farther, That his Rhetorick must needs be very persuasive, considering he was so successful, as to work a general Reformation of Manners in the Town of *Crotona*, bringing them off from Luxury and Libertinism, to Sobriety and Vertue. He likewise persuaded the Ladies to quit their fine Cloaths and Jewels, and consecrate 'em to *Juno*, letting 'em understand, That Vertue was a much better Ornament than Finery. He likewise oblig'd his Disciples to a sort of an easie Discipline, not suffering 'em to speak for the first two Years. And those he understood most enclin'd to talking, had their Penance continu'd for three Years longer. Those that resign'd themselves to his Conduct, liv'd together in Common, and giving up all claim to Property, put their Fortunes in their Masters Hands. *Just. Lib.* 20. *Aulus Gellius, Lib.* 1. *cap.* 9. *&c. Diodorus Siculus. Plutarch. Clem. Alex. Aulus Gellius. Eusebius, &c.*

PYTHEUS, a certain rich Man of *Caria* in *Asia Minor* in the time of *Xerxes*; he had so greedy a desire of heaping up Gold, that a search after that Metal took up all his Mind; being returned one time from a Journey, and having given orders for his Supper, his Wife put upon the Table several sorts of Meats all of Massy Gold; the Splendor of these extraordinary Victuals pleased him immediately, but he quickly complained of the hardness of it, and that it could not allay his hunger, from whence his Wife took occasion to let him understand his blindness, and the misfortune he exposed himself to by seeking after nothing but Gold. *Plut. Pliny l.* 33. *c.* 10.

PYTHO, the name of certain Diviners, believed by the Pagans to have been inspired by *Apollo*, surnamed *Pythius*. Others say this name was given to all those that pronounced Oracles and that it comes from the Greek Πύθομαι, which signifies to Consult or Ask. *Plut. de Defectu Oraculor.*

PYTHON, a Serpent of a prodigious bigness, produced by the Earth after the Deluge of *Deucalion*; the Fable saith *Juno* made use of this monstrous Serpent to hinder the lying-in of *Latona* beloved by *Jupiter*, and that she was obliged to fly to the Isle of *Asteria*, which was afterwards call'd *Delos*, where she brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana* to the World; but *Apollo* growing up kill'd this Serpent with his Arrows, and in memory of that action instituted the *Pythian* Games. *Strabo* thinks, that by this Serpent might be meant a very wicked Man called *Dragon*, that *Apollo* killed; but Naturalists say, That *Python* is a Greek word deduced from the word *Putrefaction*; and that it signified the Vapours and Exhalations that ascended up from the Earth after the Deluge, and which the Sun dissipated with its Rays. *Macrob. Saturn. l.* 1. *c.* 17. Vid. *Pythian* GAMES.

PYTHONISSA, the Priestess of *Apollo*, which pronounced Oracles at *Delphos* in a Temple consecrated to that God, surnamed *Pythius*. Vid DELPHOS. This name has been also given to all those Women that pretended to Prediction, and boasted they were inspired by this God

Q

QTHIS mute Letter ſeems as uſeleſs as the K, for that the C may have the ſame ſignification, and ſerve in their ſtead: ſo that it was not always in uſe among the *Latins*, who, it's like, have borrowed it from the *Koph* of the *Hebrews*, and uſed it only to join the U Vowel with another Vowel. The *Latins* often change this letter into C, as *Sequor ſecutus*, *loquor locutus*, &c. The *French*, *Italians* and *Spaniards* have borrowed this Letter Q from the *Latins*; the *Engliſh* have it oftner than the *Germans*, who uſe it but rarely, as well as the *Hungarians* and *Sclavonians*, amongſt whom it is not found, but in words derived from the Latin.

QUADI, a People of the ancient *Germany*, who, according to *Cluverius*, dwelt between the *Danube*, *Bohemia* and the River *March*; and afterwards extended themſelves as far as *Hungary*, between two very famous Cities called *Erlaw* and *Vacia*. Theſe People were very Warlike, and in the time of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, paſſed the *Danube*, and fell upon the Territorie of the Empire. In the following Ages they did the ſame, and in the Reign of *Valentinian*, joining with their Neighbours, they advanced as far as *Aquileia*. *Cluver. deſcr. Germ.*

QUADRATUS, a Diſciple of the Apoſtles, was made Biſhop of *Athens* after *Publius*. To allay the fury of the Emperor *Adrian*, who perſecuted the Chriſtians, he preſented him in 126 with an Apology, to lay before him the Innocency of thoſe he purſued with ſo much Cruelty; he made alſo, upon the ſame ſubject, an excellent Speech, which influenced the Emperor to cauſe the Perſecution to ceaſe. *Euſebius. Baronius.*

QUAKERS, a Sect of Chriſtians Appearing firſt, in the North of *England*, about the Year 1650. Some of their particular Tenents are as follow; *viz.* They affirm the *Holy Spirit* enjoyns them to uſe *Thee* and *Thou*, or the *Plain Language*: (*Wyeth's Switch for the Snake*, page 157.) That *Quivering* and *Quaking*, &c. are *Now* ſometimes wrought by the Power of God, and juſtifie theſe extraordinary Emotions from Texts of Scripture: (*Id.* 443.) They own a Diſtinction in the *Godhead*, an Eſſential Equality between *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy-Ghoſt*, but except againſt the word *Perſon*, as too groſs to expreſs it: (*Pag.* 34. 527.) They ſuppoſe new *Revelations* ſtill continued, and that their *Miniſters* may be thus ſupernaturally enlighten'd up to the degree of *Prophecy* and *Viſion*: (*Id. Pag.* 74, 75.) They own extraordinary Commiſſions or eſpecial Manifeſtations of God to his Children in the Higher Degrees of immediate Revelation: (*Pag.* 435.) And in vertue of this Privilege, their *Miniſters* pretend to receive the Goſpel in the ſame manner St. *Paul* did, *not of Man, but by the Revelation of Jeſus Chriſt*: (*Pag.* 475.) To go on, Thoſe, ſay they, who are not *Infallible*, are not in the Spirit, and, by conſequence, no *Miniſters*; For every true Member of the true Church has Certainty, and Infallibility of Judgment, and knows the Infallibility of the Truth he profeſſes: (*Pag.* 90. 93.) The ſame Author continues, That every Member of the Church of Chriſt muſt neceſſarily have a Meaſure of the Spirit of Chriſt, elſe *they are none of his*: Now even the leaſt meaſure or manifeſtation of this Spirit is Infallible: (*Pag.* 90. 93. 95.) Notwithſtanding theſe Aſſertions, they deny their lodging Infallibility in any private Spirit, or even ſo much as in their Church: Where is it lodg'd then? Why, to uſe their own words, In the Infallible Spirit of God, privately or particularly working in the hearts of *Men*: (*Pag.* 134, 135.) They grant the Manifeſtation of the *Holy Spirit* was greater in thoſe who wrote the Holy Scriptures, than in the preſent *Quakers*: (*P.* 150.) However Thoſe, as they ſpeak, that through Obedience, improve their Talent, have the ſame *ſure Rule* of the Holy Spirit, to Read and Underſtand the Scriptures, which the Apoſtles and Prophets had when they wrote 'em: (*P.* 151.) And that the *Senſible Experiences* of the *Holy Spirit* are, at this day, a certain Guide for Interpreting the Scriptures; for thoſe, who concurr with the Grace of God, have an infallible Evidence of the Holy Spirit to diſcern between Truth and Error: (*P.* 153, 156, 206.) They likewiſe deny, the Holy Scriptures being the only Object (they mean the Rule) of Faith, or that the *Letter* of the Scripture (or written word) is *the Sword of the Spirit*: (*P.* 222.) They make the *Light within*, the Rule for every one to walk by, and ſuppoſe that God ſpeaks to Men *Now*, in the ſame immediate manner in which he Reveal'd himſelf to the Holy Apoſtles and Prophets: (*P.* 381.) And ſeem plainly to aſſert that, their own Writings are Inſtances of ſuch immediate Revelation: (*Ibid.*) Farther they affirm, we muſt have *New Revelations* to juſtifie our being Govern'd by the Old ones; for, to practiſe any Command of Scripture, without the moving of the Spirit, is an *Abomination to the Lord*: (*P.* 169.) They affirm, the Life of the Saints, to be not ſinful at all, and that it is the Doctrine of Devils to Preach that Men ſhall have Sin, and be in a Warfare, as long as they be on the Earth: (*P.* 71, 72.) *George Fox* aſſerts, That it is not Blaſphemy to ſay, *that the Soul is a Part of God*; but *Joſeph Wyeth* endeavours to Interpret him in an innocent Senſe, and pretends that *Fox*'s Expreſſions of Chriſt being perſonally in the *Profeſſors*, means nothing more than a Spiritual Union: (*P.* 56.) To Proceed, The *Quakers* Adminiſter neither *Baptiſm*, nor the *Lord*'s-*Supper*, but diſown the Inſtitution of *both Sacraments*: (*P.* 258, 264, 265.) They hold alſo the Conſecration of Houſes or Churches, vain and inſignificant (*P.* 476.) They look upon it as an abſurdity to affirm, That the Joy of the *Saints* is imperfect in the *State* of *Separation*, or that the Happineſs of the Soul depends on that of the Body: (*P.* 244.) They hold all *Swearing* unlawful: (*P.* 13.) They declare againſt the Payment of Tyths, call it an Antichriſtian Yoak of Bondage, and diſown thoſe that comply with the *Law* in this Point: (*P.* 13, 416, 371.) They have a mean Notion of the Fathers, and believe that Apoſtacy from the Life and Spirit of Chriſtianity, began very early, even while the Apoſtles were living: (*P.* 302, 303.) And as for the Clergy of the Church of *England*, they are, in the *Quakers* Opinion, *Baal*'s Prieſts, an Antichriſtian and Apoſtatiz'd Generation: (*P.* 378, 383.) But then they juſtifie their hard Language by parallel Inſtances of Privilege in the Prophets and Apoſtles; affirming, that ſharp and ſevere Expreſſions have ſome times been the immediate Dictate of the Spirit of God: (*P.* 311, 314.) The *Quakers* acknowledge that the Magiſtrate is Ordain'd of God to Puniſh with the Sword, but that it is not lawful for any of their Party to make uſe of it: (*P.* 367, 319.) The *Carnal Weapon* being only allow'd to thoſe, who are not (as they Phraſe it) under the *Goſpel Miniſtration*, nor come up to their imagin'd diſcoveries of *Truth*: (*Ibid.*) However, tho' their Principle Reſtrains 'em from Fighting, they may be ſometimes extraordinarily Commiſſion'd to Denounce War, and Foretel it: And upon this Claim, to give no more Inſtances, *George Biſhop* aſſumes the Character of a Prophet to *O. Cromwell*: (*P.* 359, 360.) The *Quakers* apply equally to all Governments, or pretended Governments, and do not ſeem to make one Title better than another; for, to uſe their own words, They diſpute not Authority with any Man, nor queſtion Forms of Government, nor trouble their *Heads* what becomes of the World: (*P.* 362. 366.) And, in conſequence of this Principle, I conceive it is, that they ſeem to make a Merit of their *Faithful Obedience*, under all the Uſurpations of the *Rump*, *Cromwell*, &c. (*P.* 375.) Thus far I have repreſented their Opinions from *Joſeph Wyeth*, *George Whitehead*, and *other Friends*, Quoted by them with approbation: I ſhall now Tranſcribe a few Lines from *Robert Barclay*, one of the moſt Learned of their Perſuaſion: This Author will afford us more of their peculiar Tenents, and it may be, give a fuller Explication of thoſe above mention'd. To begin: *Barclay*, in his 2*d* Propoſition, Affirms *that the Light within, or the Divine inward Revelation*, is, like common Principles, *Self-Evident*, and therefore is not to be ſubjected to the examination either of the outward Teſtimony of the Scriptures, or of the Natural Reaſon of Man. In his 3*d* Propoſition, he aſſerts, That the *Scriptures are not the* principal *Ground* of all *Truth*, nor the *Primary Rule of Faith and Manners, they being only a ſecondary Rule, and ſubordinate to the Spirit*: By the Inward Teſtimony of which Spirit, we do alone truly know 'em: So that by this Reaſoning, the Authority of the Scriptures muſt depend upon the inward Teſtimony of the Spirit. Farther he Affirms, That the *Depav'd Seed*, or Original Sin, is not imputed to Infants before Actual Tranſgreſſion: (*Prop.* 4th.) Thoſe who have the Gift of the *Light within* are ſufficiently *Ordain'd* to Preach the Goſpel, tho' without any Commiſſion from Churches, or any Aſſiſtances from Humane Learning: Whereas thoſe who want the Authority of this Divine Gift, how well Qualify'd ſoever in other reſpects, are to be look'd upon as Deceivers, and not true Miniſters of the Goſpel: (*Prop.* 10th.) All acceptable Worſhip muſt be undertaken and perform'd by the immediate moving of the Holy Spirit, which is neither limitted to Places, Times nor Perſons: And therefore all outward Significations of Divine Worſhip, unmov'd by Secret Inſpiration, which Man ſets about in his own Will, and can both begin and end at his pleaſure; all Acts of Worſhip thus miſqualify'd, conſiſting either in Prayers, Praiſes, or Preaching, Preſcrib'd, Premeditated, or Extemporary, are no better than Superſtitions, Will-Worſhip, and abominable Idolatry in the ſight of God: (*Prop.* 11.) The Dominion of Conſcience belongs only to God, therefore 'tis not lawful for Civil Magiſtrates to Puniſh their Subjects either in Fortune, Liberty or Perſon, upon the ſcore of difference in Worſhip or Opinion; provided always that no Man under pretence of Conſcience, does any Injury to his Neighbour, relating either to Life or Eſtate: (*Prop.* 14.) The *Quakers* are Charg'd with other Errors of a very dark Complexion, drawn eſpecially from the Writings of thoſe who

were first of their Persuasion; but these Tenents the Modern *Quakers* seem to disown, and appear very willing to explain, and reconcile their Authors to a more Orthodox meaning: But it being my business rather to Report briefly, than Argue, I shall wave both the Particulars of the Charge, and Success of the Contest. To be fully Inform'd of this Matter, the Reader may Consult their Original Writings: The Tracts lately written by the *Author of the Snake in the Grass*; by Mr. *Keith*, and the *Quakers* Defences upon this Occasion. *Barclay*'s Apology. *Wyeth* and *Whitehead*'s *Switch for the Snake*, &c.

QUAKERS, a Religious People abusively so called from the word *Quake*. The Curious may read their *Rise* in George Fox's *Journal*, and William Penn's *Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of that People*, and their *Apology* by Robert Barclay, who hath comprised their Sentiments in *Fifteen Theses*. Some of the *Principal Doctrines* held by this People are, That God hath given to *all* Men, without any Exception, *Supernatural Light*, which being obeyed can *Save* them, and that *this Light is Christ, the True Light which lighteth every Man, that cometh into the World*, John 1. 9. That the *Life* ought to be regulated according to *this Light*, without which no Man or Woman is capable of understanding the *Holy Scriptures*, which they believe were given *by Inspiration of God*, are to be preferred to *all other Writings* extant in the World, and do own them to be a *Secondary* or *Subordinate Rule of Faith and Practice*, but the *Light* or *Spirit of God* they Believe is the *Primary Rule*; because the *Holy Scriptures* were given forth by, and do receive *all their Authority* from the *Holy Spirit*. That *Immediate Revelation* is not ceased, but a Measure or *Manifestation of the Spirit is given to every one to profit withall*. That, in *Worship*, Men and Women ought to *wait* in the *silence* of all Flesh, to *Receive Immediately* from the Lord, before they *open their mouths*, either in *Prayer* to Almighty God, or in *Testimony* to the People. That, all *Superstitions and Ceremonies of meer Human Institution in Religion* ought to be laid aside; all also in *Civil Society*, as the *Saluting* of one another, by *Putting off the Hat*, *Bowing*, *Curching*, and saying *You* instead of *Thou* to a single Person, *&c.* That Men and Women ought to be *Plain* and *Grave* in their *Apparel*, *Sober* and *Just* in their whole *Conversation*, and *at a Word* in all their *Dealings*; not to *Swear*, or *Fight*, or *Bear* any *Carnal Weapons* for that End; but to *Love one another*, and *do good*, as much as in them lies, unto all Men. ☞ *This Account was sent in by the* Quakers.

QUANGTUNG, or *Canton*, a great Province of *China*, the Capital City whereof is *Quangchen*, called *Fangchin* and *Canton* upon the *Ta*, frequented by the *Europeans*. The *Tartars* took it after a years Siege in 1650, by a Stratagem, laying it cruelly waste. It has a Capacious and safe Haven with two Castles well fortified. It is encompassed with Hills, and four *German* miles in Circuit. The other Towns of the Province are *Xaocheu*, *Nanchiung*, *Hæicheu*, *Chaocheu*, *Lincheu* and *Kiuncheu*, to which some have added *Amacas* or *Makou*. There are seventy three lesser Towns depending upon the aforesaid Cities. The Province is very fertil, and well Peopled.

QUANSI, Lat. *Quansia*, a Province of *China*, between *Quangtung*, *Junnam*, *Quiechu* and *Chochinchine*. This Province is the last or that vast Dominion that hath been taken by the *Tartars*; the Capital City of it is *Queilin*, at the foot of the Mountains, and upon the River *Quei*: The others are called *Lieuchen*, *Kingyren*, *Pinglo*, *Gucheu*, *Cincheu*, *Fiecheu*, *Nauning*, *Taiping*, *Suming* and *Chingan*; the four last belong to the King of *Tunquin*, and the rest have appertaining to them 78 meaner Towns.

QUARTODECIMANI, or *Paschites*, a Name which was given in the Second Century to some among the Christians, who would Celebrate the Feast of *Easter* on the fourteenth Day of the Moon, what Day or Week soever it happened, in imitation of the *Jews*; the Dispute was at first only among the Catholicks, and made no breach of Charity; but in a Council held at *Rome* in 196. Pope *Victor* Excommunicated those who celebrated *Easter* upon any other Day than *Sunday*. This Severity appeared too rigorous to *Irenæus* Bishop of *Lyons*, and to some other Bishops. Afterwards, in 325, the Dispute about the Celebration of the Feast of *Easter* was entirely quashed in the Council of *Nice*, which ordered, 1. That the Festival of *Easter* should not be Celebrated till after the *Vernal Equinox*. 2. That the *Vernal Equinox* should be fix'd to the 21st of *March*. 3. That that *Sunday* always be pitch'd upon, which immediately followed the 14th Day of the Moon. 4. That if the 14th Day of the Moon happened to be upon a *Sunday*, it should be deferr'd till the next *Sunday* following, that *Easter* might not be Celebrated by them on the same Day, as by the *Jews*. So that the full Moon, which regulates the Feast of *Easter*, either falls upon the 21st of *March*, or some days after; from whence it follows, that the New Moon immediately preceeding, is the *Paschal* New Moon. For Example; If the 14th Day of the Moon is the 21st of *March*, the New *Easter* Moon is the 8th day of *March*; and the Month which this Moon makes, is the *Easter* Month. According to this Ordinance *Easter-Sunday* arrived inclusively between the 22d of *March* and the 25th of *April*. And, that the New Moon might be known in every Month, they found out the *Golden Number*, which they set down in the *Calendar* over-against the first day of every Lunar Month; but instead of the *Golden Number* they afterwards made use of the *Epact*, which *Lilius Giraldus*, an *Italian*, invented, and which F. *Clavius* put in practice. *Euseb. Beda. Tertullian.*

QUEBEC, a Town of *New France* in *Canada* in Northern *America*. This Town, which becomes daily more and more flourishing, owes its original to a small number of poor Cottages, and its Name to the Mountain whereon 'tis situated; for the *Barbarians* call the heights or elevations of the Earth *Quebec*. These Cottages were discovered in 1508, by *Thomas Aubert*, a Native of *Diepe*, who brought some of the Salvage Inhabitants into *France*. In 1608, a great Colony of *French* being come to settle in *Canada*, preferr'd this place before all others upon the River of St. *Laurence*, and laid the Foundations of the Higher and Lower Town of *Quebec*: For one part of the Colony remain'd on the Banks of the River, and gave a beginning to the Lower Town; the rest seated themselves on the Hill, and changed the Cottages which were there, into good Dwelling-Houses; but the diversity of situation hinder'd not these two places to preserve the name of *Quebec*. The Houses of the Lower Town are but a few in number, and not so beautiful as those of the Higher, being most of 'em inhabited by Ship-Carpenters and Seamen who live by fishing. Upon the Way which leads from the Lower to the Higher Town, is a fair House built by M. *Talon* when he was Intendant of *Canada*. The higher Town is large and well Peopled, its Houses fairly built, make very fine Streets, wherein are Shops furnished with all sorts of Merchandices that can be brought from *Europe*. This Town has been erected into a Bishop's See by *Clement* X. in 1674, and the Cathedral is consecrated to our Lady. The College is under the Conduct of the Jesuits. There is also the Monastery of the *Ursulines*, and that of the Religious Hospitallers, who follow the Rule of St. *Augustin*. The *Recolets* have their Convent without the Walls of the Town upon a small River called St. *Charles*. At one end of the Town is the Fort of St. *Lewis*, surrounded with Walls, and consisting of divers Angles bending in and jetting out, drawn according to the nature of the Ground, and well provided with Cannon. The Governor lives in the midst of this Cittadel. *Deny*'s *Histoire de l'Amerique*.

QUEDA, a Town of the *Indies*, in the Province of *Siam*, with a Port belonging to it; 'tis a Place famous for Traffick, and much frequented by the *Europeans*.

QUEDELINBURG, a Town of *Saxony* near *Halberstad*, wherein is a famous Abby of Women, they were formerly Sovereigns of the Town and Country, but the Elector of *Saxony* is now possessor of it. *Herman* of *Lorrain*, whom the Partisans of Pope *Gregory* the VIIth. Elected King of the *Romans*, in opposition to the Emperor *Henry* IV, passed the Feast of *Easter* in 1085 at *Quedelinburg*, and held there a Council in presence of the Legate of the Holy See. There was an *Anathema* thunder'd out against *Guibert* the Anti-Pope, and against the Emperor's Party, which were called *Henrician* Hereticks. *Henry*, Son to this same *Henry*, held another Assembly at *Quedelinburg* in 1103, when he had already revolted against his Father, and in this Assembly *Gebhard* Bishop of *Constance* gave him Absolution from the Pope for his Rebellion against his Father.

QUEENS-COUNTY, a large and good County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish Countae Loighsaigh*, bounded by *Kildare* to the W. *Kilkenny* to the S. the *King*'s *County* to the E. The chief Town is *Queen*'s *Town*, or *Marieborough*, 16 miles from *Kildare* to the W. and 22 from *Kilkenny* to the N.

QUEICHEU, a large Province in a Mountainous part of *China*; there are said to be 8 Great Towns in't, beside 75 lesser ones. *Martin Martini. Atl. Sinic.*

QUEICHEU, a Town of *China*, in the Province *Suchuen*, upon the River *Kiang*; 'tis the Capital of 12 other Great Towns.

QUEILLOA, Lat. *Quiloa*, *Kiloa*, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, between *Mosambique* and *Melinde*, on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*. The principal City is seated like *Monbaza*, in an Island in a fresh and cool Air, and surrounded with Trees always-green, and has a fruitful Country, which yields it plenty of Victuals. The Island stands at the mouth of *Coavo*, a vast River, which my Author erroneously saith, springeth from the same Lake with the *Nile*. The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, of a white Complexion, the Women comely and rich in their Garb, the Houses are large, built with Brick, Stone and Lime, and richly furnished; and have belonging to them Gardens and Orchards, well stored with delicious Fruits and Herbs. In former times this City was Mistress of the Coast to *Cape de Corientes*, but their King trusting to his strength, and beginning a War on the *Portuguese* was beaten, and *Quiloa* taken; ever since which it is tributary to the Crown of *Portugal*, and pays yearly 1500 pieces of Gold. The *Portuguese* built a Fort on the City Island, which is since demolished by the order of the King of *Portugal*. *Povy*. The Inhabitants are *Moors*, small of Stature, and of contemptible Courage. The Island has plenty of Rice, Millet, Cattle, Woods, Palm-Trees, Limons, Oranges and Sugar-Canes. The City stands on the West side, and has many

many Houſes built of fine Marble, but the Streets (after the *Arabian* way) are very narrow.

QUERCY, a Province of *France*, between *Perigord*, *Rovergue*, *Auvergne*, *Languedoc* and *Limoſin*: Its Inhabitants are the *Cadurci* of *Cæſar*, who ſupplied twelve thouſand Men for the ſupport of the League of the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*. *Cahors* is the Capital City; the others are *Montauban*, *Moiſſac*, *Lauzerte*, *Gourdon*, *Guillaume*, *Martell*, *Figeac*, *Sovillac*, *Negrepeliſſa*, &c. The Inhabitants divide their Country into the Higher and Lower; they diſtinguiſh the Higher *Quercy*, by the name of *Cauſſe*, which is that of the Vallies which are along the *Lot*. Thoſe are called the Lower Towns which are about *Aveirou*. The Country is fruitful in Grain, White-Wine, Prunes, Cattle, *&c.* There are found alſo excellent Tulips, and of divers ſorts, which are not ſeen elſewhere. *Quercy* belongs to the great Government of *Guienne*, to the Parliament of *Tholouſe*, and to the generality of *Montauban*, which hath under it three Elections, *Cahors*, *Montauban* and *Figeac*: theſe three Towns are alſo Royal Seats, juſt as *Lauzerte*, *Figeac* and *Gourdon* are. The Counts of *Tholouſe* were alſo Counts of *Cahors* until the time of *Raimond the Old*, who was diſpoſſeſs'd of his Eſtate for making an Alliance with the *Albigenſes*. *William de Cardillac*, Biſhop of *Cahors*, who had followed *Simon de Montfort*, got to be Count of *Cahors*, for which he did homage to the King. *Quercy* was ſince united to the Crown in the Reign of *Philip the Bold*, as being the Inheritance of the Counts of *Tholouſe*. In 1306 King *Philip the Fair* tranſacted with *Raimond Pauchelli* Biſhop of *Cahors* for the right of Peerage, and granted him to take the Title of Count upon him. *Du Puy. St. Marthe.*

QUERNO (*Camillus*) was of *Monopolis* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; he acquired great facility in making of Verſes, and came about 1514 to *Rome* with a Poem of twenty thouſand Verſes, called *Alexiada*. Some young Gentlemen of that City profeſs'd a great deal of friendſhip to him, they treated him in the Country, and at a Feaſt crowned him Arch-Poet; ſo that he was not known afterwards but by this name. Pope *Leo* X. delighted in his company, and cauſed him to be ſerved with Meat from his own Table. *Querno* being an excellent Paraſite, humour'd him exactly. He was obliged to make a Diſtych extempore upon whatever ſubject was given him, tho' at that time he was extreamly troubled with the Gout; and accordingly he made this Verſe;

Archipoeta facit verſus pro mille poetis.

And as he heſitated to compoſe the ſecond, the Pope readily added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Querno haſting to repair his fault, cry'd,

Porrige, quod faciat mihi carmina doctа, Falernum.

To which the Pope at the ſame inſtant reply'd;

Hoc vinum enervat, debilitatque pedes.

It was then an happy time for *Querno*; but after the taking of *Rome* he retired to *Naples*, where he ſuffered much during the Wars in 1528, and died there in the Hoſpital. He uſually ſaid, He had found a thouſand Wolves after he had loſt one Lyon. *Paul. Jov.*

QUESNE (*Abraham*) Marqueſs of *Queſne*, Admiral of the Naval Forces of *France*, was one of the greateſt Men of the laſt Age, and the moſt experienced Commander the King had at Sea, having been entirely devoted to this imploy from his very youth; and there are but few examples of ſuch long ſervice as his; for there have not been many General Officers that have ſpent ſixty years in actual Service, commencing with the imploy of a private Captain, and ſo advancing to the higheſt Command. He was born in *Normandy* in 1610, of a Noble Family. He was in 1637 at the attacking of the Iſles of S. *Margaret*, and in 1638, contributed much to the defeating of the Naval Power of *Spain* before *Gattari*. He received a Muſket-ſhot in taking the Ships in the Port of S. *Ogne*. He was dangerously wounded in 1641 before *Tarragone*, and in 1642 before *Barcelona* at the time of the taking of *Perpignan*; as alſo in 1643, in the engagement had at *Cape Galles*, againſt the *Spaniſh* Forces the year following. He went to the Service of the *Swedes*, where his name was already known, becauſe of his Father. He was preſently made Rear Admiral of the Fleet, and afterwards Vice-Admiral. It was in this quality he ſerved the day of that famous Battle wherein the *Danes* were entirely defeated, and he was the ſecond that boarded and took their Admiral-ſhip called *the Patience*, where he made a furious onſet, and wherein the *Daniſh* Admiral was kill'd. He had made the King of *Denmark* himſelf Priſoner, had it not been, that that Prince having receiv'd a Splinter of a Cannon in his Eye, was obliged to quit the Ship the Eve of the Battle. He was recalled into *France* in 1647, and Commanded that and the following year, one of the Squadrons ſent on the Expedition of *Naples*. The Sea-affairs of *France* being much fallen from their former Luſtre, through the *minority* of the King, he fitted out divers Ships at his own Charge, being preſſed thereto by the Court; in order to relieve the Royal Army that blocked up *Bourdeaux*; and at the ſame time, to prevent the Inhabitants receiving any Succors by Sea, he met in the Road with an *Engliſh* Squadron who would have him lower his Top-Sail; upon which, having ſmartly engag'd, he was dangerouſly wounded, but came glorioufly off, though ſomewhat unequally match'd. After which he was oblig'd to go and Careen his Ships at *Breſt*; from whence he Sail'd back to *Bourdeaux*, without ſtaying to have his Wounds perfectly Cured. The *Spaniſh* Fleet arrived in the River at the ſame time with him; but he entred in ſpight of them; which was the principal Cauſe of the Surrender of the Town. The Queen Regent, to teſtifie her Acknowledgements to him until he was re-imburſed, gave him the Caſtle and Iſle of *Indred* in *Bretany*, which were her Majeſty's Patrimony. But nothing contributed ſo much to his Glory, as the happy Succeſs of the laſt Wars of *Sicily*, where he beat the *Dutch* thrice, tho' at the diſadvantage of unequal numbers; in the laſt of which Engagements *De Ruyter* was killed. This Epigram, which has two Alluſions to *Ruyter*'s Name, was made on the Subject of their three Engagements.

Terrui *in Oceano jam ſolo nomine claſſes,*
Ter *nunc in Sicalo territus ipſe* rui.

Si vera inverſum quondam dedit omnia nomen
Nunc Rui-ter *nomen verius omen habet.*

After that the Ships of *Tripoli*, which were our Enemies, had retired into the Port of *Chio*, as unto a ſafe *Aſylum*, under one of the principal Fortreſſes of the *Grand Signior*, where they were protected by the Captain *Baſha* at the Head of forty Gallies; the Sieur *du Queſne* went to attack them with a Squadron conſiſting of ſix Ships; and having kept them block'd up for a long time, obliged that Republick to conclude a very advantageous Peace for *France*. He afterwards forc'd *Algiers* and *Genoua* to implore the King's Clemency. Finally, *Aſia*, *Africa* and *Europe* have ſeen the Effects of his Valour. And an infinite number of Chriſtians to whom he hath in all his Expeditions given freely their Liberty without Ranſom, are uncontrollable Teſtimonies of the Grandeur of his Soul. The King of *France* honoured his Merit with a particular Eſteem; and though he hated the Proteſtants, yet he made him a Gift of the Land of *Bruchet*, which is one of the fineſt in the Kingdom, ſituate near *Eſtampes*, and erected it into a Marquiſate. And having deprived it of its firſt Name, gave it that of *Du Queſne*, to immortalize the memory of that great Man. 'Tis ſaid, that after the Ceſſation of the Edict of *Nants*, the King of *France* ſolliciting him to change his Religion, he generouſly anſwered, That having faithfully ſerved his Prince for the ſpace of ſixty years, he would not be unfaithful to his God in his old days. This Great Man died the ſecond of *February* in 1688, after having lived ſeventy eight years with an extraordinary health and vigor. He married *Gabriella de Bonniere*, by whom he had four Sons, who have already given divers Proofs of their Merit. *Henry*, the eldeſt, continuing a ſtiff Proteſtant, retired with the King's conſent to *Swiſſerland*. The ſecond, *Abraham*, Captain of one of the King's Men-of-War, took and brought to *Thoulon*, in 1683, *Monteſarchio*, the *Spaniſh* Admiral. And in 1684, ſignaliz'd himſelf at *Genoua*. *Iſaac*, the third Son, has alſo ſome Command in the Fleet. And *Jacob*, the youngeſt, is ſtill at the Univerſity. *Memoirs du Temps.*

QUESNOY (*Francis*) ſurnamed the *Fleming*, an excellent Carver, was born at *Bruſſels*, in 1592. During his Apprenticeſhip under his Father, who was of the ſame Profeſſion, he wrought in Marble two little Angels, to be ſeen at the Porch of the *Jeſuits* Church in that City, and the Paſſion of our Saviour in Ivory; with which *Albert* VIth. Archduke of *Auſtria*, was ſo taken, that he gave him a Penſion, and perſuaded him to make a Journey into *Italy*, where he became quickly known by the Excellency of his Work. The Pope ordered him afterwards to make the Statue of St. *Andrew* in Marble, to place it in St. *Peter*'s Church, which he performed with ſo much Art, that the *Italians* contels'd *Michael Angelo* never did any thing ſo well proportioned and complete. But of all Pieces, *Silenus* a-ſleep, ſurrounded by Children, as *Virgil* deſcribes him in his Sixth *Eclogue*, was the moſt admir'd, and his Statue of *Cupid* in white Marble cutting it ſelf a Bow with a Knife; this the *Hollanders* paid 6000 Florins for, and preſented it to the Princeſs of *Orange*, who plac'd it in her Garden at the *Hague*. At his coming into *France*, according to the King's Commands, who promiſed him a good Penſion, beſides twelve hundred Crowns in Gold which he had ſent him, he fell ſick at *Legborne*, in the Dutchy of *Tuſcany*, where he died. *Acad. Put. part.* 2.

QUESTOR, among the *Romans*, was a Perſon who had the Charge of the Publick Treaſury. The firſt Original of this Office may be referred to *Pub Valerius Publicola*, Conſul, who having eſtabliſhed the Place of publick Treaſurer in the Temple of *Saturn*, ſettled there for the Security of it, two *Queſtors*, or Treaſurers taken from among the *Senators*, and would after-

wards have them created by the Suffrages of the People. But in proceſs of time, the People, willing to have a ſhare in this Office, created four, two for the City, to have Care of the publick Treaſury, and the other two to attend the Conſuls, when they went to the War; and enacted that Plebeians ſhould be received of this number. But the Revenue of the Republick increaſing by their great Conqueſts, the number of theſe Officers was increaſed to twenty. Theſe *Queſtors* were imployed to accompany the Conſuls, Prætors, and other Generals of the Army, when they went to War; having the Charge to receive and keep account of the Spoils of the Enemy; to take the Tribute of the Provinces, and to pay the Army. There were alſo others as well at *Rome* as in the Provinces who received the Forfeitures and Fines which they regiſtred, to give account thereof. The *Queſtors* had their Clerks or Comptrollers of the Treaſury, whom they choſe from among Perſons of undoubted Fidelity; wherefore thoſe who had been Conſuls held it an honour to be admitted thereto. There was moreover another ſort of *Queſtors*, who were ſent into the Provinces by order of the Senate, and who had power to judge of Criminal Cauſes. Their Authority was great, as being empowred to keep *Lictors*, and other marks of chief Magiſtrates in their particular Provinces. They had alſo ſometimes the Conduct of the Armies as well as the Conſuls and Prætors; but the *Queſtors of the City had not ſo great a* Power; for they had no *Lictors*, no Chair of State, nor other Marks of Authority, being themſelves liable to be called to account before the Prætor. Their Buſineſs was to receive Embaſſadors and Kings, Princes or foreign Lords, to make them Preſents, and perform all that was ordered by the Senate upon theſe Occaſions. This Office was annual, although it hath been prolonged to ſome for three years. *Alexis ab Alex.*

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS (*Francis*) a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, Knight of St. *James*, was born in the Country of *March* in *New-Caſtile*. He compoſed divers Treatiſes of Piety, and other pleaſant Pieces; as, *The Adventurer Buſcon. The Viſions of Hell Reformed. The Spaniſh Parnaſſus*, &c. He was Impriſon'd by order of Count *Olivarez*, whoſe Miniſtery he had lampooned in his Verſes. He was ſet at Liberty after the Diſgrace of this Favourite. He died very old, in 1647.

QUIANSI, and *Kianſi*, one of the moſt conſiderable Provinces of *China*. Its Cities are *Nauchang*, *Jaocheu*, *Quanſing*, *Nankang*, *Kieuchiang*, *Uncheu*, *Linkian*, *Kegan*, *Xuicheu*, *Juencheu*, *Caucheu* and *Naugan*. Upon theſe Cities depend other leſs conſiderable Towns.

QUIBRICHE, a City in the Kingdom of *Barca*, in *Barbary*, upon the Coaſt of the Gulf of *Sidra*. It's alſo called *Berniche*, but anciently *Berenice*. The Caravan of *Morocco* furniſheth it ſelf with Water there, to paſs through the Country of *Barka*, and to go to *Alexandria*, in order to join the Caravan of *Tetuan*. *Duvall.*

QUIERAS, a City of *Piedmont*, upon the River *Tanare*. It's a ſtrong Place, ſituate upon a Hill. It was there that in 1631 a Peace was made between *France*, the Empire, *Spaniards*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Modena*. The Trouts of *Quieras* are famous.

QUIERS, or *Chieri*, a Town of *Piedmont*, very well fortified, by its ſituation. This Place is very famous for the Fuſtians made there, and for the Seed its Soil furniſhes the Dyers withal. The Count of *Harcourt*, in 1639, won a Battle there from the *Spaniards*.

QUIETERA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Southern part of *Æthiopia*, which makes part of the Kingdom of *Monomatapa*, towards *Zanguebar*.

QUIETISTS, the Followers of *Molinos*. Vid. *Molinos*.

QUILOA, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of the *Æthiopian* Sea, with a Capital City of the ſame Name, ſituate in a little Iſland called alſo *Quiloa*, very near the Continent, and guarded with a ſtrong Citadel. The King of this Country, a *Mahometan*, and a great Enemy to the *Chriſtians*, kept always his Reſidence in this City; but in 1505, *Fr. Dalmaida* coming with the *Portugueſe* Fleet near this Iſland, ſent to find out the King; who feigning himſelf ſick, made preparation for Defence. Whereupon *Dalmaida* ſent 700 Soldiers to beſiege the Town, which they took; and the King having eſcaped by flight, they changed the Government thereof, and made it tributary to the King of *Portugal*. This City hath a Port much frequented. There is alſo a Town of the ſame Name on the other ſide of the Iſland, called *The ancient Quiloa*, diſtant from *Mozambick* 150 *French* Leagues. *Brand. Davity.*

QUINBOROUGH, or *Queenborough*, the Chief Town of the Iſland *Sheppey* in *Kent*, in *Scrag* Lath, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in Parliament. It's defended by a Royal College.

QUINDECEMVIRI, *Roman Magiſtrates*, who took care of the Books of the *Sibylls*, as formerly was done by the *Decemviri* and *Duumviri*; they Conſulted thoſe Oracles, when ordered by the Senate, and made their Report from them, adding alſo their own Opinion upon the Matter. It was their buſineſs alſo to execute all that was preſcribed by theſe Books of the *Sibylls*, and to cauſe the ſecular Plays to be Celebrated. This Name was given them, becauſe they were Fifteen in number. It's believed 'twas *Sylla* the *Dictator* that eſtabliſhed them, creating five Magiſtrates, whom he added to the College of *Decemvirs*. *Tit. Liv.*

QUINNONES (*Francis*) a *Spaniard*, Son of *Diego Fernandez de Quinnones*, firſt Count of *Luna*, was a *Franciſcan* Fryar. Pope *Clement* VIIth. who was Priſoner in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, and who knew the power *F. Quinnones* had over the mind of the Emperor, ſent him to negotiate a Peace, which he compaſs'd. This happy Succeſs procur'd him a Cardinal's Cap. He died at *Veruli* in 1540. This Cardinal had laboured to reduce the Breviary to three Pſalms for every one of the Canonical hours, and to three Leſſons for the Mattins, and he ordered it ſo, that the Pſalter might be repeated over every week. *Clement* VIIIth. and *Paul* IIId. approved of this Breviary, which was Printed at *Rome* in 1536.

QUINQUATRIA, certain Feaſts in *Rome*, which were Celebrated in honour of *Pallas*, being like to thoſe the *Athenians* called *Panathenea's*. This Name was given them becauſe they laſted for the ſpace of five days. On the firſt day were offered Sacrifices. On the ſecond, third and fourth, were ſhewed the Combats of Gladiators. And on the fifth was made a Cavalcade through the City. They begun on the 18th. of *March*. Vide *Panathenea's*.

QUINSAY, an ancient City of *China*, the King's Reſidence, of which Authors ſpeak variouſly. Its Name imports as much as *The City of the Sun*. *Marcus Polus* makes it an hundred miles in circumference, and that it has twelve hundred and ſixty Stone Bridges belonging to it. Modern Authors do not ſo well agree as to the place of its ſituation. Some take it to be *Peking*, which a *Spaniſh* Author calls *The Metropolis of the World*. *Mendez*, *Pinto*, *Herrera*, *Maldonat* and *Trigaut*, ſay ſtrange things concerning it. That a Horſe-man can ſcarce paſs through it in a day. That 'tis thirty Leagues in circumference, ten long, and five broad; with four hundred and ſeventy Gates, and Walls whereon a dozen Horſes can run a-breaſt. Others will have the ancient *Quinſay* to be the famous *Cambalu* now; and *Hornius* is of this Opinion. But *Martin Martini* thinks it is the *Kangcheu* of theſe times, called *Kingſu*, or *Kingſay*; which was the Royal City in 1300. It ſtands upon the River *Cieutang*. It's very hard to determine any thing in this matter, ſince among ſo many modern Travellers we have ſcarce any thing of *China*. And thoſe we have, for the moſt part, diſagree about it. The opinion of *Martin Martini* appears the moſt reaſonable of any. *Marc. Polo. Hornius. Martini Atl. Sinic.*

QUINTILIANS, Hereticks, Diſciples of *Montanus*. Their Name is taken from *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Propheteſs. They made the Euchariſt of Bread and Cheeſe, which made them have the Name of *Artotyrites*, and amongſt them the Women were Prieſts and Biſhops.

QUINTILIANUS (*Fabius*) an excellent Orator that lived at *Rome* in the time of *Veſpaſian* and *Domitian*. He was a *Spaniard*, and according to ſome Authors, a Native of *Calahorra*. *Galba* brought him to *Rome*, where he was a Profeſſor of Eloquence with applauſe. And 'tis ſaid alſo, That he was the firſt that was paid by the Publick for Teaching. He had a great ſhare in the Eſteem of *Domitian*, who committed to him the Care of Educating his Nephews. We have his *Inſtitutions of Rhetorick*, which deſerve the Name of a Complete Piece.

QUINTILIANUS, Father or Grandfather of him we have ſpoken of, compoſed thoſe hundred and forty five Declamations which we have, and which were firſt publiſhed by *Ugolin*, and ſince by *Peter Pithou*.

QUINTILIUS (*Marcus Aurelius*) was Brother to the Emperor *Claudius*, and ſucceeded him in 270. But his Severity rendring him odious, the Soldiers killed him ſeventeen days after his Inveſtiture in the Empire. Others add, That finding himſelf too weak to reſiſt *Aurelian*, he cauſed his Veins to be cut.

QUINTIN (*John*) of *Picardy*, a Tailor by Trade, lived in the beginning of the ſixteenth Century. He joined himſelf to one *Copin*, and they two made the chief of that infamous Doctrine of the *Libertines*. They publiſhed it in *Holland* and *Brabent*. But being taken at *Tournay*, they were puniſhed in 1530. *Vid. Libertines.*

QUINTIN MESIUS, or *Matſis*, a Painter, Born at *Antwerp*, or according to others, at *Louain*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. It's ſaid he had a marvellous Inclination for *Painting* from his Youth, but that his Father bound him to a *Farrier*. Sometime after he fell paſſionately in love with a Maid, whom a *Painter* Courted. She aſſur'd him that ſhe had a greater Inclination for him than for the *Painter*; but added, That ſhe had a grand Averſion for the Trade of a *Farrier*. Whereupon he gave it over, and applied himſelf to *Painting*, with ſo much care and aſſiduity, that he rendred himſelf equal to the beſt Maſters that were in *Flanders*. His Maſter-piece was, a Deſcent from the Croſs. His Excellence lay in drawing *Portraits*. Sir *Thomas Moor*, in his *Poems*, ſpeaks in his Praiſe,

Quintine, veteris novator artis
Magno non minor Artifex Apelle!

Marc

Mire compoſito potens colore
Vitam affingere mortuis figuris, &c.

He died in 1529, at *Antwerp*, where he was interred in the Church of the *Carthuſians*. An hundred years after *Cornelius Vander Geeſt* cauſed his Bones to be transferred to the foot of the Tower of the Church of *Nôtredame*, where is to be ſeen the Marble-ſtatue of this Painter, with this Epitaph, *Quintino Matſis, incomparabilis artis Pictori, admiratrix gratáque poſteritas anno poſt obitum ſeculari* 1629. And a little lower is written in Golden Letters upon a black Marble,

Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem:

QUINTUS CURTIUS, Surnamed *Rufus*, a *Roman* Gentleman, who writ the Hiſtory of *Alexander*. It's not well known what time he lived in. Some have imagined becauſe of the excellency of his Style, that he was before *Titus Livius*, and *Velleius Paterculus*, and was the ſame that *Cicero* ſpeaks of in one of his Epiſtles to *Quintus* his Brother. The moſt common Opinion is, that he lived in *Veſpaſian*'s time; though ſome think he was contemporary with *Trajan*; each wreſting to their ſence the paſſages in his Tenth Book; where he makes a Digreſſion upon the Felicity of his time. It's added, That having lived to a very great Age, 'tis probable he may be the ſame mentioned by *Suetonius*; under the Character of a great Rhetorician, in the Life of *Tiberius*. And *Tacitus*, as Prætor and Pro-conſul of *Africa*, under the ſame Emperor; ſince there was no more than thirty two years from the laſt year of *Tiberius*, to the firſt of *Veſpaſian*. That which *Pliny the Younger*, in *Lib.* 7. *Ep.* 7. *ad Suram*, ſays of an Apparition ſeen in *Africa* by one *Curtius Rufus*, can be underſtood of no other than him whom *Tacitus* mentions. It's counted ſtrange that this Author ſhould be unmention'd by *Quintilian*; but then we are to underſtand that *Quintilian* does not take notice of all the Authors that liv'd before him. The two firſt Books of this Author, with the end of the fifth, the beginning of the ſixth, and ſome few Pieces of the laſt, which is the tenth, have been loſt. *Chriſtoflus Bruno*, *Freinſhemius*, *Baderus*, and ſome others have made Supplements to it.

QUIR, a Country which makes part of the great *Terra Auſtralis*. It was diſcovered by *Ferdinand Quir*, a *Spaniard*, who gave it his Name. But we know but little of it, becauſe there is no Colony of *Europeans*.

QUIRIACUS, or *Kiriacus*, an *Hebrew*, who was before called *Judas*, and who did notable Service in finding out the Holy Croſs. The Empreſs *Helena*, being at *Jeruſalem*, and ſeeking for this Treaſure, this *Hebrew* preſented her with a *Memorial* which had been preſerved in his Family for 326 years, where was ſet down the place ſhe ſought for. The Empreſs made a ſearch there, and found out the Croſs. Having been baptized, ſhe gave him the Name of *Quiriacus*. And according to the opinion of *Beda*, he was afterwards made Biſhop, and ſuffered Martyrdom at *Jeruſalem*.

QUIRINALES, Feaſts which the *Romans* Celebrated on the 17th. of *February*, in honour of *Romulus*, ſurnamed *Quirinus*. The Feaſt of Fools was kept the ſame day by thoſe who had not celebrated the *Fornacalia* when the Grand *Curio* had put them in order, for they did not know of what *Curia* they were, and to which they belonged.

QUIRINUS was the Name by which *Romulus* was adored of the *Romans* after his death. This Name was given him becauſe he was the Founder of the *Romans*, according to the moſt received opinion, whom he himſelf in his life-time had called *Quirites*, after he had given part of his new City to the *Sabines*, who quitted the Town of *Cures* to come and dwell at *Rome*, as *Titus Livius* reports. It's writ, That one *Proculus*, who had been much beloved by *Romulus*, made Oath before the Senate, that this Prince appeared to him after his Death, and predicted to him the future Grandeur of the City of *Rome*, promiſing to be the Protector of it, and expreſly charging him, That he ſhould be adored there under the Name of *Quirinus*. He had his Temple upon the Mount, which from his Name was called *Quirinale*, and now *Monte Cavallo*, becauſe of the 2 Marble Horſes made by *Phidias* and *Praxiteles*, which are placed there. The Gate alſo of *Rome* towards this Mountain is called *Quirinale*. And the Feaſts which were celebrated yearly in honour of *Romulus* were alſo called *Quirinales*. *Juno* hath moreover been called *Quiritis*, and *Janus* beſides hath been furnamed *Quirinus*.

QUIRITES, a Name of the *Romans* allied with the People of the City of *Cures*, now called *Correſe*, in the Country of the *Sabines*. *Romulus* having made an Alliance with *Tatius*, King of the *Sabines*, gave the Right of Citizens to this People, and would have the *Romans* and *Sabines* be called by the common Name of *Quirites*.

QUISERRA, a King that reigned in *Perſia* before the Error of *Mahomet*, that is, before the year 600. He was ſurnamed *Arabi-Adel*, that is, *Juſt*. He begun a Palace in the Country, which he could not bring to Perfection by reaſon of the obſtinacy of a Lady who had an Houſe near it, and would not ſell it to him. This Royal Building, which was in truth very beautiful, was much admired by two Embaſſadors of a neighbouring Prince. But they were as much aſtoniſhed at the King's Complaiſance for the unreaſonable Wilfulneſs of this Lady, whoſe little Manſion had ſo ill an Effect upon his Palace. *Quiſerra*, who weighed the matter like a great Monarch, told them, That that little Houſe which he was not willing to deſtroy by his Authority evidenced his Moderation, a Vertue that ſeldom keeps company with great Power. Whereas the Palace would but ſet forth his Magnificence, which is a Vertue that drains Subjects to eſtabliſh a vain Reputation. *Boterus*.

QUITO, a Town and Province of *America*, in *Peru*. This Country hath had ſometime its particular Princes; afterwards it came under the Dominion of the King of *Peru*; and finally of the *Spaniards*, who have a Governour there at *Audienca de el Quito*. The Government of *Quito* is a conſiderable part of South *America*, and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*, bounded on the North with *Popian*, on the South with the reſt of *Peru*, and on the Weſt with the Pacifick Ocean. The *Andes* divide it into two parts. Beſides *Quito* it contains *Caneta*, *Quixos*, and the South and the Middle *Popian*, with ſome other Territories of ſmall Note. It's a fruitful, populous, and well-watered Province. The chief City, by the *Spaniards*, is called St. *Francis*; but often from the Province, *Quito* or *Quitu*. To the North and Weſt the Plain in which it ſtands is cloſed with high Mountains, which extend from Sea to Sea. The Site is but thirty minutes from the Line to the South. The Soil ſeems barren, yet yields Corn, Fruits and Cattle, plentifully. The Poſition is pleaſant, and the temperature of the Air like that of *Spain*. The natural Inhabitants are more civil and induſtrious than thoſe of the greater part of *Peru*. It ſtands on a dry, ſandy Foundation, and in the middle of the City is a Cleft in the Ground, over which are many Bridges. In our Author's time it was Inhabited by 500 *Spaniſh* Families, ſome *Portugals*, and ſome other *European* Nations. *Laet. pag.* 412.

QUIVIRA, a Country of North *America*, ſituate between *New-Mexico*, *Mount-Suala*, and *Florida*. Others have believed it to be to the North of *Calinſornia*, towards *Terra-Incognita*, near the Streight of *Jeſſo*. However this Country has good Graſs all-a-long the Sea-ſide. The Cows, which are numerous there, have a Bunch upon their Backs, like a Camel, and the Dogs are ſo big, that the Inhabitants make uſe of them as we do here of Horſes. It's ſaid, That a Troop of *Spaniſh* Soldiers under the Conduct of their Captain *Vaſquius Coronetus*, willing to try their Fortune, attempted to paſs through this Country, edged forwards with hopes to obtain a Booty which they ſhould find there. They found much Difficulty to paſs over the Sands and Deſarts, where they were much incommoded with a ſort of Hail as hard as Stones, and as big as a Gooſe's Egg. And at laſt, arriving at the Place, they went to ſee the King, called *Tatarappus*, and found an old Man all over naked, who had a Collar of Braſs for an Ornament about his Neck. Thus underſtanding how much they were miſtaken, when they boaſted of the Riches of this Country, they returned in all haſte to *Mexico*. *Baudr.*

QUIXOS, or *los Quixos*, a People of Southern *America*, in *Peru*. This Country was diſcovered in 1557, by the *Spaniards*, who have four Colonies there.

QUOD-VULT-DEUS, Biſhop of *Carthage* in the time that that City was taken by *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals*, in 439, who put him with moſt of his Clergy on board ſome Leaky-Ships, without any Proviſion at all. But God was their Pilot, and they happily arrived at *Naples*, where they were received as the glorious Confeſſors of *Jeſus Chriſt*. This Prelate is perhaps the ſame, who before he was elected Biſhop, entreated St. *Auguſtin* to write him a Treatiſe of *Hereſies*, which this Learned Doctor performed, and dedicated to him. *Baronius*.

R.

R: THIS Letter, whoſe pronunciation is ſomewhat rough and harſh, was called the *Dog's Letter*, for that in effect it ſeemed to imitate the ſnarling of thoſe Animals. 'Tis in this ſence that *Perſius* has ſaid, *Sat.* 1.

——Sonat hic de nare canina
Littera——

It's ſometimes changed into an S in the end of words, as *Arbos* for *Arbor*, *honos* for *honor*, and in Diminutives into L, as *Frater Fratrellus*, *Caper Capella*, &c.

RAAB or *Javarin*, a Town and Fortreſs in *Hungary*, at the Confluence of the *Raab* and *Danube*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragan to *Gran* or *Strigonium*. The *Germans* give it the name of *Raab*; the *French* call it *Javarin*; the *Hungarians Gewen*; the *Italians Giavarin*; and the *Latin* Authors *Jaurinum*, *Arabo* and *Narabo*. This Town was taken by the *Turks* in 1591, and regained by M. *de Vaubecourt*, a Frenchman, in 1686. *George Draſcovitz*, Biſhop of this City, held a Synod here in 1579, the Decrees of which have been publiſhed.

RAAB, or the *Rab*, Lat. *Arabo*, a River in *Hungary*, ariſing in the *Lower Stiria*, and running through *Lower Hungary*, and the County of *Javarin*, waters the Abby of St. *Gottard*, and the Town of *Kerment*; afterwards it divides it ſelf into two Branches, and forms the Iſle of *Raab*, which is ſeven miles in extent; after which it unites again, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Danube*. It was upon the Banks of this River, that the *French* under the Command of the Mareſchal the Duke of *Feuillade*, won a famous Victory over the *Turks* in 1664, between *Kerment* and the Abby of St. *Gottard*. *Baudr.*

RABANITES, a name by which the *Jews* are called, who follow the Doctrine of their Fathers or Anceſtors, which they call *Rabbanim*; and tis properly thoſe who ſucceeded the ancient Phariſees, all whoſe Traditions they moſt obſtinately adhere to, which diſtinguiſhes 'em from the Sect of the *Caraites*, ſo called becauſe they confine themſelves to the Scriptures. Theſe laſt, as F. *Simon* remarks, extreamly hate the other *Jews*, whom they look upon as Hereticks. *P. Simon.*

RABANUS (*Maurus Magnentius*) Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, one of the moſt illuſtrious Writers of the Ninth Century; he is called by ſome *Arabanus Maurus*. He was a Philoſopher, Poet, and Divine. He became Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Fuldes*, wherein he had been placed very young. He carried himſelf with ſo much Wiſdom and Precaution during the unhappy Diviſions between *Lewis the Debonnaire* and his Children, that he had the good Will of both, and was the Mediator of their Reconciliation: He writ a Letter to comfort *Lewis*, whom they had unjuſtly depoſed, and afterwards publiſhed a Treatiſe touching the reſpect due from Children to their Parents, and from Subjects to their Princes. Having procured a diſcharge from his Charge in order to apply himſelf the more freely to Contemplation, and to ſatisfie ſome of the Religious of his Monaſtery, he retired to Mount St. *Peter*, where he had built a Church, and gave himſelf up entirely to Spiritual Exerciſes, and the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures. *Lewis* King of *Germany* coming to *Rateſdorf*, a Priory depending upon *Fulda*, ſent for *Rabanus*, and ſignify'd his deſire of having an Explanation of the *Canticles*, which were ſung at *Mattins*, which put him upon going about it forthwith, and ſent his Work to that Prince. He dedicated to him alſo about the ſame time, a Commentary upon the Prophet *Daniel*: He compoſed a Treatiſe of *the Viſion of God*, accompanied with a Diſcourſe concerning *the Purity of the Heart*; he wrote, beſides, a large Tract of *the Univerſe*, or of *the Nature of Things*, which he dedicated to *Haimo* Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*. *Lewis* the *German* having underſtood that he publiſhed this Treatiſe, deſir'd it of him, and *Rabanus* ſent him a Copy, accompanied with a Letter, ſhewing, that that Prince had Learned Readers by him, who ſhould ſometimes read the Books to him, which he judged fit to entertain his Mind. The Emperor *Lotharius* had alſo by him ſuch ſort of Officers as may eaſily be ſeen in an Epiſtle of *Rabanus*, which is at the beginning of his Homilies or Moral Diſcourſes upon the Epiſtles and Goſpels of the year, which he compoſed by order of this Prince. After the death of Archbiſhop *Otgar*, which happened in 847, the Chapter of *Mayence* choſe him for their Paſtor. They drew him then from his Retirements, and altho' he had had Diſtempers upon him, that had much weakened him, he was brought to King *Lewis*, who conſented to his Election. He was conſecrated in his Cathedral, in the preſence of that Prince, towards the end of *June*, and three Months after, he held a Council in the Abby of St. *Alban* of *Mayence* by *Lewis*'s order. The year following was aſſembled another by him, where was condemned the Opinion of *Gotteſchalcus*, who maintain'd an Erroneous Doctrine upon the Subject of Predeſtination. He went himſelf through the Country to preach the Word of God, and to inſtruct the People. The Famine which deſolated the Territories of *Mayence* in eight hundred and fifty, gave him opportunity to manifeſt his Charity; for retiring into a Village of his Dioceſs called *Winſell*, he fed daily above three hundred poor People, beſides thoſe that uſually eat from his Table. Two years after he aſſembled a Council again at *Mayence*, by the command of *Lewis* the *German*, or King of *Germany*, where were the Abbots of the Eaſtern parts of *France*, of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. They decided Queſtions about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, but thoſe Decrees are not extant. Thoſe Commentaries upon the Scriptures were little more than bare Extracts of the Works of the Fathers, according to the Cuſtom of the Divines of his time. He died in 856. We have divers Editions of his Works, which *George Colvoner*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Douay*, has collected in ſix Volumes in 1627, Printed at *Cologne*. In the beginning is writ the Life of *Rabanus* by *Rodolphus* his Diſciple, and another by *Trithemius* in three Books. *Herman Mauricius. Lambert in Chron.*

RABASTEINS, a City of the Dioceſs of *Alby* in *Upper Languedoc* upon the River *Tarn*; it's called in Latin *Rapiſtanium*, and hath three Turneps for its Arms. *Auger Gallard*, who in the laſt Age compoſed ſome Poems in the Vulgar Tongue, was born in this Town. *Baudrand.*

RABATH, *Ammon*, *Aman*, the City of Waters, ſeated on the River *Jabock*, whoſe Waters ſurrounded it. It was the Capital City of the *Ammonites*, and before that of a Race of Gyants called *Zamzoumims*, which the Children of *Lot* extirpated, *Gen.* 19. *Deut.* 2. *Og* the King of *Baſan* had taken this City before the *Iſraelites* entred *Canaan*. The *Ammonites* recovered the Poſſeſſion of it from them, and kept it till the time of *David*, when it was beſieged and taken by *Joab*, 2 *Sam.* 11. 12. *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt* took this City, and rebuilding it, called it *Philadelphia*.

RABBINS, the name of the *Jewiſh* Doctors, whom the *Hebrews* called *Rab*, *Rabbi*, and *Rabboni*. Some have obſerved, that *Rab* was a Title of Honour for thoſe who had been received to be Doctors in *Chaldæa*; that *Rabbi* was a Name proper to the *Iſraelites* of the *Holy-Land*, and that *Rabboni* was not given but to the Wiſe-men that were of the Houſe of *David*. All theſe names ſignified Maſter or Doctor. *Selden* ſays, That *Rabbi* was the Title of him who had been made Judge or Senator of the *Sanhedrin* in the *Holy-Land*, and that they gave *Rab* or *Rabb* to him who had been conſtituted in a Land of Captivity; but it is certain, that thoſe who were elected for Judges of the *Sanhedrin*, in its firſt Inſtitution, had neither the Title of *Rabbi* nor that of *Rab*. It began to be given (under *Rabbin Gamaliel* the Elder, under *Rabbin Simeon*, his Son, who died in the Deſtruction of the ſecond Temple, and under *Rabbin Jochanan* the Son of *Zacai*, who were all Preſidents of the *Sanhedrin*) to Men promoted to the Order of Judicature. Since that time they began to give this Title of *Rabbi*, to *Sadoc* and *Eleazer* the Sons of *Jacob*; and this Cuſtom took its Riſe from the Diſciples of *Rabbin Jochanan* the Son of *Zacai*, and continued in this manner; but the order that was commonly obſerv'd herein, was, that *Rabbi* is greater than *Rabb*, and *Rabban* greater than *Rabbi*; but he who was called ſimply by his name, without any Title, was greater than *Rabban*. They were to paſs through ſeveral Degrees before they could have the Title of *Rabbi*; the firſt Degree was of thoſe whom they called *Bachur*, that is, elected from the number of Diſciples; the ſecond of thoſe named *Chaber*, that is to ſay, the fellow of a *Rabbin*, to whom they gave the Title by the impoſition of Hands, and called this Ceremony *Semicah*. Afterwards, when they judged them capable to teach others, they quality'd them with the Title of *Rabbi*. In their publick Aſſemblies the *Rabbins* were to ſit on high Chairs, the Fellows upon Benches, and the Diſciples upon the Ground, at the feet of their Maſters. The *Rabbins* determined all matters in Religion, and were concerned alſo in Civil Affairs; they celebrated Marriages, and publiſhed Divorces; they Preached, if capacitated for it, and had the firſt Seats in the Synagogues; they chaſtiſed the Diſobedient, and had alſo power to excommunicate. *Leo de Modena. Cunæus de Rep. Hebr.* Lib. 1. C. 21.

RABBOTH. The *Jews* gave this name to certain Allegorical Commentaries upon the five Books of *Moſes*, of great Authority among them, and eſteemed very ancient, for they pretend they were compoſed about the 30th of Chriſt. They have a great many fabulous Stories concerning them. It's eaſie to prove theſe Books are not of that Antiquity the *Rabbins* would make them; And this *Morinus* has evidently ſhewed in the ſecond part of his Exercitations upon the *Bible*. When they cited theſe Books they diſtinguiſhed them by the firſt word of each Book of *Moſes*; for Example, they call *Geneſis Bereſeit Rabba*; *Exodus*, *Scemot Rabba*; *Numbers*, *Bamidbar Rabba*, and ſo the reſt; and they call them in the Plural Number

Number *Rabboth*; that is to ſay, *great Comments*. There are divers Editions of them in *Italy* as well as in the *Levant*. F. *Simon* affirms, He made uſe of an Edition of *Salonica*.

RABELAIS (*Francis*) Famous for his facetious and jocoſe Railleries, was born at *Chinon*, a City of *Tourain*, and lived in the Sixteenth Century; he took the Habit of a *Franciſcan* Friar in the Monaſtery of the *Cordeliers de Fountenay le Comte* in the *Lower Poictou*, where he render'd himſelf well skill'd in the Languages, and eſpecially in *Greek*, which may be underſtood by the Greek Epiſtles of *Budæus*, who praiſes him for his excellency in that Language. Afterwards ſome perſons of the firſt Quality, to whom his jocoſe Humour and Merriment were agreeable, made him quit his Cloiſter, and obtained leave for him from Pope *Clement* the VIIth. to paſs into the Order of St. *Benet*, in the Monaſtery of *Maizellais*, but afterwards he quitted his Religious Habit altogether, and went to Study Phyſick at *Montpelier*, where he took his Degree of Doctor, and publiſhed *Hippocrates*'s *Aphoriſms* in Latin. The Chancellor *du Prat* having by an Act of Parliament cauſed the Privileges of the College of Phyſicians to be aboliſhed at *Montpelier*, it's ſaid *Rabelais* manag'd ſo well as to get it revoked; and that 'tis for that reaſon, that thoſe who are admitted Doctors in that Univerſity, wear his Robe, which is had there in great veneration. He became a terwards known at *Paris*, where Cardinal *John du Bellay*, Biſhop of that City, choſe him for his Phyſician in ordinary, and brought him in that quality to *Rome*, where *Rabelais* could not forbear jeering Pope *Paul* III. to his Face. The ſame Cardinal procured him a Bull of Abſolution for his Apoſtacy. After his return he imploy'd him in moſt important Negotiations, and gave him a Prebendary in St. *Maur des Foſſes*, with the Parſonage of *Meudon*. It was about this time that *Rabelais* writ his *Pantagruell*, a Comical Satyr, but a little too Licentious. There are other Pieces of his of the ſame nature which are more ſerious. For beſides the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*, there are *French* and *Latin* Epiſtles which he writ in a fine ſtyle to Cardinal *de Chatillon*, to *Geffery d'Eſtiſſack* Biſhop of *Mallezais*, to *Andrew Tiraqueau*, and to other great Men. He publiſhed alſo his *Sciomachia*, or Rejoicings held at *Rome* for the birth of the Duke of *Orleans*. His *French* Letters manifeſt how fit he was for buſineſs, and that he had contracted friendſhip at *Rome*, with divers Cardinals and other Prelates. The Learned of St. *Martha* diſdained not to comment upon his Letters. But yet, tho' *Rabelais* was much diſcredited for his Manners, becauſe of the Raileries he made on Sacred and Religious things; it muſt be confeſs'd he was a Man of great Parts. He underſtood *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Dutch*, *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*: It was ſaid alſo, that he was well skill'd in *Arabick*, which he learnt at *Rome* of a Biſhop of *Caramith*; beſides all this, he was a Grammarian, Poet, Philoſopher, Phyſician, Lawyer and Aſtronomer; for we have an *Almanack* of his for the year 1553, calculated for *Lyons*, and printed in that City. He died about 1553, the 70th of his age.

C. RABIRIUS, a Latin Poet that liv'd in *Virgil*'s time, and writ a Poem concerning the Battle of *Actium*, between *Auguſtus* and *M. Antony*. *Ovid. l.* 4. *Eleg. ult.*

RABSACES or RABSHAKEH, *Sennacherib* the King of *Aſſyria*'s General, and his Incendiary, who being come according to his Maſter's Command, to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, in the time of King *Hezekias*, and having blaſphemed againſt God, and deſpiſed *Hezekias*'s Forces (who relyed upon the Divine Aſſiſtance) was according to the Prophecy of *Iſaiah*, entirely defeated; for the Angel of the Lord deſtroy'd in one Night 185000 of his Soldiers.

RABUTIN, a Family which takes its name from a Caſtle ſo called in *Charoloir*, from which the Count de *Buſſy Rabutin* Author of the *French* Memoirs is deſcended. It's the nobleſt and moſt ancient of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*.

Cape RACE, the moſt Southern Cape of *New-found-land* in *North America*, in the Lat. of 46. 25.

RACHEL, *Jacob*'s Wife. See *Gen.* 29. 30, 35.

RACHINGE, a *French* Prince who lived in the Sixth Century; he render'd himſelf odious by his Cruelties. A young Gentleman who was in his Service, having married a Lady of his Houſe without acquainting him therewith, this Prince is ſaid, when he came to know of their marriage, to have cauſed them to be ſhut up both alive in a thick Wooden Trunk, which he ordered to be made on purpoſe, and ſo buried them in a Ditch. This was the laſt act of his Cruelties, for having conſpired ſome time after, againſt *Childebert* I. he was taken by that King's Guards and cut to pieces, and by *Childebert*'s Command, caſt to the Dogs. *Guil. Paradin.*

RACHIS, Duke of *Friuli*, Son of *Remmon*, was in 744 choſen King of the *Lombards* inſtead of *Aldebrand Luitprand*'s Nephew. He made a League with the Holy See for twenty years; but not ſticking to violate his Oath, he beſieged *Perugia* in 750. Pope *Zachary* put himſelf at the Head of his Clergy, and went to ſpeak with this Prince, who not only rais'd the Siege, but left his Crown to his Brother *Aiſtulphus*, and confin'd himſelf to a Monaſtery, to do Penance there for what he had done. *Paul. Diacon.*

RADAGAISUS, a *Scythian* by Nation, King of the *Goths*. In 405 he paſs'd into *Italy* with an Army of two hundred thouſand *Goths*, who ruin'd all the Towns they met with in their way, and exerciſed unſpeakable cruelties upon the People. The Forces of the Emperor *Honorius* were too weak to oppoſe this Torrent, ſo that he was obliged to make uſe of the Troops of the other *Goths* and *Huns*, under the Conduct of *Haldin* and *Sarus*; but before they came to engage, the Army of *Radagaiſus* was ſtruck with ſuch a panick fear, that that Prince, who vaunted he would ſhed all the *Romans* Blood, fled himſelf ſhamefully, and in his flight met with death inſtead of the Victory he promiſed. All his Soldiers were defeated, and ſuch a vaſt number of them were made Priſoners, that they were ſold like droves of Cattle, at a very low price. *Proſper & Marcellin. St. Auguſtin.*

RADEGONDA, Queen of *France*, was a Princeſs of great Beauty, but of greater Vertue; ſhe was Daughter to *Bertaire* or *Berthier* King of *Thuringia*, from whence King *Clotharius* the firſt brought her after the firſt Battle he fought with *Childebert*. Six years after ſhe married, ſhe became a Nun, and fixed her reſidence at *Poictiers*, where ſhe built the Abby of the *Holy Croſs*, and there died on the thirteenth of *Auguſt*, in the year 587.

RADERUS (*Matthew*) a Jeſuit, was of *Inichinghen* in *Tirol*, where he was born in 1561, and died the 22d of *December*, in 1634, the 74th of his Age. He publiſhed in 1615 *The Chronicle of* Alexandria; his other Pieces are, *The Hiſtory of* Peter *of* Sicily, with the Latin Verſion and Notes of the ſame nature; *The Acts of the Eighth General Council*; *The Works of St.* John Climachus; *Viridarium Sanctorum*, *Par.* 3. *Bavaria Sancta*; *Bavaria Pia*; *Martial* with Notes; *Quintus Curtius* with the Arguments, Comments and Supplements. *Aula Sancta Theodoſii Junioris*; *Auctarium ad lib.* 5. *Nicholai Trigautii*, &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ.*

RADNOR, Lat. *Radnoria*, the chief Town of *Radnorſhire* in *South Wales*, ſtands in a pleaſant Valley betwixt two Hills on the North ſide of the River *Somergil*. Upon one of thoſe are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle, demoliſh'd by the notorious Rebel *Owen Glendower*, from whence a Wall was drawn along the Weſt-ſide of the Town, the Ruins whereof appear in many places. It gives Title to an Engliſh Earl, the firſt of which was *John* Lord *Robarts*, Son of *Richard* Lord *Robarts* Baron of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, who for his Eminent Qualifications was frequently called to ſeveral of the higheſt Imployments in the State. At the Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, he was made Lord Privy-Seal, in which Office he continu'd many years. He was alſo made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and during his abſence the Office of Privy-Seal was executed by Commiſſioners. For his great Knowledge in Parliamentary Affairs, he was often by Commiſſion Conſtituted Speaker of the Houſe of Lords; and for ſeveral years before his death was Lord Preſident of the Privy-Council. All which, and ſeveral other High Truſts he diſcharged with great Ability, Integrity and Courage. He Married the Lady *Lucy Rich*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had ſeveral Sons; his Eldeſt, Lord Viſcount *Bodmyn*, died before him at his Return from his Embaſſie in *Denmark*, ſo that he was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Charles Bodvide* preſent Earl of *Radnor*, Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Cornwall*. The Juriſdiction of this Town reacheth ten or twelve Miles in compaſs, is govern'd by a Bailiff and 25 Burgeſſes, keepeth Courts of Plea for all actions. From *London* 119 Miles.

RADNOR-SHIRE, Lat. *Radnoria*, is an Inland County of *South-Wales*, ſo called from *Radnor*, the chief Place thereof; is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*, bounded on the N. by *Monmouth*, on the E. by *Shropſhire* and *Herefordſhire*, on the S. by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Clarwen* and *Wye*; the Weſtern point falls upon *Cardiganſhire*. Its form is triangular, the ſides almoſt equal, the whole circumference being about 90 miles. It is divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are 52 Pariſhes and 5 Market-Towns, anciently Inhabited by the *Silures*, and being now in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*. Here the Air is ſharp and cold, as *Wales* generally is by reaſon of the Snows that lie upon the Hills. The Soil in ſome places poor, in others pretty fruitful, as in the E. and S. parts. Of the Market-Towns, *Radnor* only is privileged to ſend a Member to Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire. This County prov'd fatal to *Vortigern* the laſt Monarch of the *Britiſh* Blood by Lightning, and to *Llewellen* the laſt Prince of the *Britiſh* Race in 1282, found hid in the vaſt Mountains of this County, and ſlain by one *Adam Fraſton*; his Head being crowned with Ivy was ſet upon the Tower of *London*, in whom the *Britiſh* Race of Princes ended.

RAGIMBERT King of *Italy*, obtained that Kingdom after he had defeated *Aſprand* and *Rothairus*. He had divers Wars during his Reign, and then it was that *Giſulphus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had ſucceeded *Grimald* entred into *Campania di Romana*, with a puiſſant Army, where he committed great diſorders, and came as far as *Horta* without any oppoſition. Pope *John* went to meet him with divers Prieſts, and made him great Preſents in order to oblige him to return, and releaſe thoſe whom he had made Priſoners. *Sigon. Faſti Conſular.*

RAGIMBERT Duke of *Turin*, uſurp'd the Crown of *Lombardy* from *Luitberd*, who was but a Child. This happen'd in 701; and three months after, *Aripert* diſpoſſeſs'd him.

RAGOTSKI (*Sigiſmund*) was elected Prince of *Tranſilvania* in 1606, after the death of *Boskai*; but preferring Repoſe to Honour, he refuſed this offer; and ſeeing himſelf conſtrain'd to accept of it, he did it with ſo much reluctancy, that it was no better to him than an honourable Servitude. He poſſeſs'd this Principality peaceably, and was equally belov'd of *Matthias* King of *Hungary*, and *Achmet* Emperor of the *Turks*; but however, that affected him not, and ſo he yielded up his Right to *Gabriel Bathori* in 1608. *J. Lætus.*

RAGUENEAU, a ſworn Scrivener of *Paris*, hath been known in this Age by a Treatiſe he wrote of *Falſe Inſcriptions*, and of the *Knowing of Writings and Seals:* He taught alſo in that Piece, the way to efface a Writing, and to renew thoſe which had been worn out by Time. Therein alſo is ſet forth the Forgeries uſed in the Counterfeiting of Writings; but as *Ragueneau* made uſe himſelf of that Secret, he was ſeiz'd in 1682, and condemned to Perpetual Impriſonment; his Book was alſo prohibited, as being pernicious for thoſe who would make ill uſe of it.

RAGUSA, a City and Republick in *Dalmatia* upon the Gulf of *Venice*, and an Archbiſhop's See. Some Authors believe it to be the ſame with the ancient *Epidaurus*; but others will have the Ruins of that City to be on the other ſide, in a place called *Raguſi Vecchio*; however it be, this City, which the *Sclavonians* call *Dubronich*, is very well built: Its ſituation is upon a Rock, ſo high on one ſide and craggy, that 'tis a Covert to it; and on the other ſide it ſtretcheth it ſelf along a little Tongue of Land, where 'tis waſhed by the Sea. Near the Town is the Fort of St. *Lawrence*, and a Port: It's inhabited by many Merchants, and the beſt peopled place in *Dalmatia*. The Government of it is almoſt like unto that of the Republick of *Venice*. It's true, that the fear of loſing their imaginary Liberty is ſo great, that it obliges them to change their Duke or Governour every Month, and to continue their Officers in their Poſts but ſix Weeks: wherefore Gentlemen cannot wear a Sword, nor lie abroad, without informing the Senate therewith; and in the Night-time, Strangers, and eſpecially *Turks*, are lock'd up in their Lodgings by them. Moreover, the Gates of the City are never open but for three or four hours by Day in Summer-time, and not above an hour and an half in Winter. The *Raguſians* pay Tribute to the *Turks*, whom they fear; to the *Venetians*, whom they hate; to the Pope, Emperor and King of *Spain*, upon ſome valuable Conſideration. *Raguſia*, or the Country of *Raguſa*, is but inconſiderable, comprehending no more than the Town of that name, *Stagno*, and two or three Villages. This City is very much ſubject to Earthquakes, and had terrible ſhocks in 1634 and 1667. The Senate of *Raguſa* is compoſed of ſixty Senators, whereof forty at leaſt muſt meet together when they aſſemble for Judgment. Civil Matters, at the commencement of the Suit, are brought before ſix of the Senate, from whom there is an Appeal to the College of thirty who are no Senators; and if the Decrees be for Sums exceeding five hundred Crowns, the Appeals are finally determined by the Senate. Their Judicial Proceedings are in Latin, but they plead in Italian, or the Language of the Country. Criminal Cauſes are judged by an Officer, from whom there is an Appeal to a Juriſdiction compoſed of ſix Senators; and if the Sentence be confirmed there, the Cauſe is at an end, but if otherwiſe, the Senate takes cognizance thereof, and judges it. As to the Affairs Politick of leſſer importance, the Governour with ſix of the Senate decides them, and theſe ſix Senators are in that Office a year. *Monconis.*

RAIMOND the Firſt, Count of *Tripoli*, was before Count of St. *Giles*. He was Brother to *Raimond* the firſt Count of *Toulouſe*, and Brother by the Mother's ſide to Count *Hugh the Great*, of *Luſignan*. He bought the County of *Toulouſe* of his Nephew *Hugh Raimond*; afterwards joining himſelf with other Princes, he raiſed an Army for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, whither he went, and carried with him his Wife and Children: The Pope's Legate accompanied him. He preſently took the *Holy City*, and afterwards *Tortoiſe*, *Biblis*, and divers other Towns, and cauſed a new Caſtle to be built near the City of *Tripoli*, which he called the *Pilgrims Mount*, and laid Siege to *Tripoli*, where was the Mahometan King. *Hugh the Great*, Count of *Luſignan*, brought an Army out of *France* to relieve him, with much Proviſion alſo. He died at that Siege, and the Counteſs with her Children was in the Town of *Tortoiſe*.

RAIMOND the Second, Count of *Tripoli*, was the Son of *Ponce* and *Cecilia*, and ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Tripoli*: He married *Hodierna* Daughter of *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem*. He was the Son of a Siſter of *Foulques* King of *Jeruſalem*; and his Wife was Siſter to Queen *Melizena* Wife of *Foulques*, and of *Alix*, Princes of *Antioch*. When his Father was kill'd, he was but eighteen years of age; and as young as he was, before his Father was buried, he, with his Army, fought the *Saracens* in Mount *Libanus*, and made a great ſlaughter of them: Nevertheleſs, ſome years after, he was kill'd by two Aſſaſſines of the *Saracens* who had conceal'd themſelves at the Gate of the City.

RAIMOND the Third, Count of *Tripoli*, Son to Count *Raimond*, ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Tripoli*. He married *Ezitima* Widow of *Walter* Prince of *Galilee*; he was the cauſe of the ruine of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, by betraying King *Guy* of *Luſignan*, and all the Chriſtian Army, to the *Turks*; he was alſo about to ſurrender his Earldom to King *Saladine*; but the day after that Deliberation he was found dead, and alſo circumciſed. He left no Heirs behind him. *Hiſt. de Royaume de Cypre.*

RAIMOND the Sixth, called *the Old*, was Count and Marqueſs of *Tholouſe*. This Prince took the part of the *Albigenſes*, and was excommunicated, after he had ſuſtained with incredible hardſhip the toils of a tedious War. He was deprived of his Earldom of *Tholouſe* in 1215, by the Council of *Lateran*, who gave the Inveſtiture thereof to *Simon* Count of *Montfort*, which gave occaſion of new, tedious and troubleſom Affairs. *Raimond* died in 1222.

RAIMOND, Prince of *Antioch*, Brother to *William* laſt Count of *Poictiers*, obtain'd the Principality of *Antioch* by the means of his Wife *Conſtance*, Daughter to *Raimond* II. and was kill'd in a Battle againſt *Nuradin* King of the *Saracens*.

RAIMOND (*Roger*) Count of *Foix*: He aſſiſted the *Albigenſes*, and put himſelf at the head of his own Troops, in oppoſition to thoſe of the *Croſs*; but after the Battle of *Muret* he reconciled himſelf to the Church of *Rome*, and died in 1222.

RAINAUD (*Theophilus*) a Jeſuit: No Author in this Age hath writ more than he, nor treated of more different Subjects: He publiſhed ſeparately the greateſt part of his Writings; but as there remained yet ſome others which he had not expoſed to the World, he attempted, towards the end of his Life, to get them all printed together; but being prevented by ſickneſs, whereof he died, he left it to the management of a Father of his Order, who compleated that Edition, which was printed at *Lyons* in Nineteen Volumes, in 1667: The Style is obſcure, affected, and full of Digreſſions.

RAINAUD (*Walter*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of *England*, was a Perſon of Merit and Learning in the Fourteenth Century. He was firſt Lord Treaſurer under King *Edward* II. and then preferr'd to the See of *Worceſter*; ſome time after made Lord Chancellor, and laſt of all Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He held Three Councils, the firſt at *London*, the ſecond at *Oxford*, and the third at *Lambeth*, as *Pitts* will have it; but ſome of the beſt Authors ſay, this Council of *Lambeth* was held under *Peecham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1280. His Works are, *Conſtituiones Provinciales*, where he treats *De Scrutinio in Ordine faciendo*, *De Clericis Peregrinis*, *De Temporibus Ordinandorum*, *De Sacra Unctione*, *De Sacramentis Iterandis*, *De Officio Archdiaconi*, *De Celebratione Miſſarum*, *De Sponſalibus*, *De Pœnitentiis & Remiſſionibus*. He died in 1327, in the beginning of the Reign of *Edward* III. *Pateſcus de Iluſt. Angl. Script. Godwin de Præſul. Angl.*

RAIS, or *Reis*, a Name which the *Turks* give to the Captains of their Gallies: 'Tis an *Arabick* word which ſignifies *Commander* or *Chief*. The greateſt part of theſe *Rai's* are Renegado *Italians*, or their Children brought up near the *Arſenal*. They ſpeak a corrupted *Italian*, which they call *Frank*, to make them be underſtood by their Slaves, who are better treated than thoſe in the Gallies of *Venice*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

RAITHE, a Deſart near to *Mount Sinai*, in *Arabia Petræa*; or, according to others, in *Egypt*. It was inhabited by certain ſolitary Religious, or Hermits, in the third Century. The *Greeks* ſay that S. *Moſes* retired thither towards 230, and that after he had lived there ſome ninety years, he ſuffered Martyrdom in the time of the Emperor *Dioclefian*.

RAMADAN, or *Ramazan*, the Ninth Month in the Year of the *Turks*. Their Year is compoſed only of twelve Lunar Months, wherefore this Month *Ramadan* anſwers ſucceſſively to all the Months of our Year. *Ramaz*, which is pronounced as *Ramadz*, ſignifies *Violent Heat*. And this Month was ſo called, becauſe that at the time when new Names were given to the Months of the ancient *Arabians*, the Ninth happen'd to be in the Heat of Summer. During this Month the *Mahometans* are forbid to eat, drink, and lie with their Wives, from Break of day till Sun-ſetting; but when the Sun is ſet, and that the *Iman* has cauſed the Lamps to be lighted which are placed on the top of the *Minarets* or *Towers* of their *Moſques*, they are permitted to eat. Then they make good Chear, and ſpend the beſt part of the Night in Feaſting. They do moſt of their buſineſs by night, and ſleep all the day. So that their Faſting is properly nothing elſe but the change of Day into Night. They call this Month Holy and Sacred; and believe that as long as it laſts, the Gates of Paradiſe are open, and thoſe of Hell ſhut. 'Tis an impardonable Crime to drink Wine in this Time.

RAMESES, a King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Sothis*, began to reign in the Year 1097, after the Deluge, 1292 before the Birth of Chriſt. He cauſed an Obelisk to be made that was one of the moſt magnificent and noble that was ever ſeen, which he ſet up in the Temple of the Sun, in the City of *Thebes*, where it remained till the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, who cauſed it to be tranſported to *Alexandria* in 334, in order to be brought from thence to *Conſtantinople*: but dying before this Deſign was executed, the Emperor *Conſtantius* had it tranſported from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, in 352, and ſet it up in the grand Cirque.

Cirque. It was an hundred and thirty two Foot high, and on the top of it was ſet a Golden Ball, which happening to be broken by a Thunder-bolt, *Conſtantius* placed in the room of it a Figure made of gilded Metal, which repreſented a Flame of Fire. When the *Goths* ſack'd the City of *Rome*, in 409, they overthrew this Obelisk, which remained buried in the Sand till *Sixtus* V. cauſed it to be digged up; and finding it broken in three pieces, he got them jointed together, and ſet up in the Square of St. *John* of *Lateran*. Upon the four ſides of this wonderful Piece might be ſeen a great number of Figures and Hieroglyphick Characters, which repreſented Moral and Political Laws, Vertues, the great Actions of illuſtrious Men, the Parts of the World, and divers other Secrets of Nature. This way of Writing was peculiar to the *Egyptians*, who, for example, repreſented *Vigilance* by the Eye, *Imprudence* by the Mouth, *Unſtability of Riches* by a Peacock's Tail, *Prudence* by a Serpent, *Promptitude* by a Sparrow-Hawk, *Empire* by a Man ſtanding upright with his right Arm lifted up; and thus all things Natural or Moral, as may be ſeen in the Explication which Father *Kircher* has made of this Obelisk. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

RAMINI, a falſe Prophet, honoured by the *Zaffe-ramini*, a People of *Madagaſcar*. He was, ſay they, ſent from God to the ſhore of the *Red-Sea*, near the City of *Mecca*; from whence he went to ſee for *Mahomet*, who gave him great Reception. But the Followers of *Mahomet*, ſeeing that *Ramini* would not eat the Fleſh of any Beaſt whereof he himſelf had not cut the Throat, contrived to be revenged of him for that contempt he ſhewed of their Prophet: Which *Mahomet* prevented, granting him liberty to cut the Throat of any Animal he had a mind to eat of, and giving him alſo one of his Daughters, nam'd *Rafatema*, to Wife. *Ramini* went from thence with his Wife towards the Eaſt, where he became Prince of the Country of *Margararo*, and had a Son named *Rabouroud*, the Father of *Cabadzi* and *Racoube*, who taking a Sea-voyage, came aſhore in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, where they ſetled, and became the chief of *Zaffe ramini*.

RAMIREZ, the firſt of that Name, King of *Leon*, ſucceeded *Alphonſus* II. ſirnamed *The Chaſte*, in 825. He was the Son of *Veramond* I. and reigned for twenty ſix years very gloriouſly, eſpecially after the Battle he gain'd over the *Moors*, wherein he killed ſixty thouſand of thoſe Barbarians. He died in 850. *Ramirez* II Son of *Ordonio* II. ſhut up his Brother *Alphonſus* IV. in a Monaſtery, and ſetled himſelf in the Throne. He defeated, in 939, four thouſand *Saracens*, and ten years after defeated them again at *Talavera*. But he enjoyed not that Advantage long, dying ſoon after. *Ramirez* III. the Son of *Sancho* I. ſucceeded him towards the year 967. He was then very young, but ſo cruel, paſſionate and debauched, that in 980 he was deprived of his Crown, which was ſet upon the Head of his Couſin *Veramond* II. But he diſputed it with him for two years, that is, till 982, which was that of his death. *Mariana, Turquet*, &c. *Hiſt. Hiſp.*

RAMNENSES, or *Ramnes*, the Name of the third part of the Inhabitants of *Rome*, when they were divided by *Romulus* into three Orders or Tribes, to wit into *Ramnenſians*, *Tatians*, and *Luceriens*. Vid. *Luceres*.

RAMSEY is the Sirname of the Earl of *Dalhouſie*, in the County of *Lothian* in *Scotland*; he is the chief of the Name, of which there have been very great Men, eſpecially for Valour.

RAMSEY, Lat. *Limnus*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Iriſh* Sea, call'd by the *Welſh*, *Lymen*. It lies upon the Coaſt of *South-Wales*, three miles from *St. David's*. Alſo a Market-Town in *Huntingdonſhire* in *Hurſtington* Hundred, towards *Cambridgeſhire*, near a Meer of it's own Name, and another call'd *Whittleſey*, each affording plenty of Fiſh and Fowl together, with Rivers watering them. It ſtands amongſt the rich Grounds of the Fens, and had heretofore an Abbey of vaſt Wealth to boaſt of, till its Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. It's diſtant from *London* fifty five miles.

RAMSEY (*John*) being a Page to King *James* I. and attending him to the Houſe of Earl *Gowry*, at *Perth* in *Scotland*, the 5th. of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1600, fortun'd to be the happy Reſcuer of His Majeſty from that barbarous Murther which the ſame Earl, and his Brother *Alexander*, then one of the King's Bed-chamber, had treacherouſly conſpired to act upon him. For which faithful Service he was advanced to the Title of Viſcount *Haddington*; and for an augmentation of Honour, had an Arm holding a naked Sword, with a Crown in the midſt thereof, with a Heart at the Point, given him to impale with his own Arms, and this Motto, *Hæc Dextra Vindex Principis & Patriæ.* And in 18 *Jac.* created Baron of *Kingſton upon Thames*, and Earl of *Holderneſs*, with this ſpecial addition of Honour, That upon the 5th. of *Auguſt* annually, which was a Day appointed to be kept holy, in giving Thanks to God for that King's Preſervation; That he and his Heirs male for ever ſhould bear the Sword of State before the King, in remembrance of his happy Deliverance. He married twice; firſt *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Sudley*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *James* and *Charles*, and one Daughter named *Elizabeth*; and ſurviving her, took to Wife *Martha* the Daughter of Sir *William Cokain*, Knight, Alderman of *London*. She ſurviving him, became the Wife of *Montague* Lord *Willoughby*, at that time Son and Heir to the Earl of *Lindſey*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

RAMSEY (*Mary*) ſecond Wife of Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, who was Sheriff of *London* in 1567, and afterwards, in 1577, Lord-Mayor of the ſame. She was eldeſt Daughter of *William Dale* of *Briſtol*, Merchant, and married to the aboveſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey* in 1584. After whoſe deceaſe, ſhe having no Iſſue of her own, and being withal very piouſly enclined, left ſeveral large Legacies to charitable Uſes, to continue for ever; which are as follow: 1. A yearly Maintenance to two Fellows and four Scholars of *Peter houſe* in *Cambridge*, of 40 *l. per an.* with three conſiderable Livings to any of the ſaid Scholars that ſhall be thought fit to ſupply them. 2. Another of 40 *l. per an.* for maintenance of ſix Scholars at *Oxford*, and ſix at *Cambridge*. 3 A Reward for two Sermons to be preached in *Chriſt's-Church* yearly. 4. A Salary to a Writing-Maſter to teach poor Children *gratis* in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. 5. A free Grammar-School at *Halſted* in *Eſſex* for the poorer Sort. 6. A bountiful Allowance for the Poor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. 7. A large Gift for the Cure of wounded Soldiers. 8. Another for ten poor maimed Soldiers, and ten poor Widows, of 40 *l. per an.* beſides Apparel. 9. A bountiful Gift of 20 *l. per an.* to releaſe poor Debtors out of Priſon. 10. Another of 10 *l. per an.* to relieve Poor Debtors in Priſon. 11. A large Gift towards the Marriage of poor Maids. 12. Another towards the relief of the Poor of four ſeveral Pariſhes; with other pious and charitable Gifts, to be paid by the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *viz.* the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, Overſeers of all theſe her pious Diſtributions. She died in *November*, 1596, and was buried at the South-eaſt Corner of the Chancel of *Chriſt's Church*, *London*, where the Overſeers of her ſaid Will erected a curious Monument to her Memory, which was deſtroyed by the Fire that happened in 1666. *Stow.* &c.

RAM's-HEAD, a South-point in *Hampſhire*, near *Portſmouth*.

RAMUS, or *la Rames* (*Peter*) was a Native of *Cuth*, in *Vermandois*. He led the life of a Labourer, though deſcended from a Noble Family. His Uncle having been oblig'd, during the Wars, to leave *Burgundy*, he retired into the Country of *Vermandois*, where for a Livelyhood he traded in Coals. But *Peter*, having an inclination for Learning, went to *Paris*, and made ſo good a progreſs, that he became King's Rhetorick Profeſſor, and a famous Orator. All Peop'e reliſh'd his Works; but the *Animadverſions* againſt *Ariſtotle* made all the Univerſity his Enemies; and others who envied his Merit, neglected not that occaſion to have a plauſible Pretence to write againſt him. In the mean time *Ramus* became eminently learned in the Mathematicks, and employed one part of the Money he had ſaved to found a Profeſſor's Chair, who ſhould teach thoſe Sciences. He was a Proteſtant in his Heart: And we ſee by the Letters of *Beza*, that he deſired to retire to *Geneva*, where he ſought to be Profeſſor of Philoſophy. His Enemies aſſaſſinated him at *Paris*, in that Maſſacre on St. *Bartholomew's-Day*, in 1572, and his Body was caſt into the *Seyne*. *Ramus* was baniſhed, and his Books burnt before the Royal College of *Cambray*, in King *Francis* the Firſt's time. That King having ſome time before given a Commiſſion to *Peter Daneſius* Greek Profeſſor, to *John Salignac* Doctor of Divinity, and to ſeveral other learned Perſons, to examine the Writings and Conduct of *Ramus*. Theſe Men having examin'd the Affair, gave Sentence againſt *Ramus*, who was order'd not to treat of, or teach Philoſophy any more. But *Henry* II. at the requeſt of the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, recalled him, and made him Profeſſor-Royal. It's obſervable, that *Carpentier*, and the other Profeſſors of the Univerſity, his Competitors, animated their Scholars to that degree againſt him, that having drawn him out of a Cellar wherein he hid himſelf, they threw him out at a Window, dragged the dead Corps through the Streets, and whipt it with Rods. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 52. *St. Marthe*, &c.

RAMUSIO (*John Baptiſta*) of *Venice*, was the Son of *Paulus*, a Lawyer, and rendred himſelf eminent in the Sciences and Languages. He had alſo ſo great an Experience in things, that the Republick of *Venice* made uſe of him for the ſpace of forty three years in the moſt important Affairs, as well in the quality of Secretary, as in accompanying of Embaſſadors which they ſent to Foreign Princes. We are obliged to him for the *Collection of divers Voyages*, to which he hath added learned Prefaces. with *A Treatiſe of the Encreaſe of the Nile*, which he Dedicated to *Fracaſtorius*, his Friend. He had alſo begun *A Treatiſe concerning the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea*, which he left unfiniſhed. Towards the latter part of his Life he retired to *Padua*, where he died in 1557, aged 72. His Body was carried to *Venice*, and buried in the Church of *St. Mary*. *Ramuſio* publiſh'd a Treatiſe *De Nili Incremento*, as I have ſaid, and three Volumes of *Navigation*: The firſt contains *A Deſcription of Africa*, *Preſter John's Country*, &c. The ſecond comprehends the *Hiſtory of Tartary*, and divers other Travels: And the third is, *Of Sailing to the New World*, &c.

RANATITES, a Sect of *Jews*, who have a veneration for, and worſhip Frogs, for that God made uſe of them to torment *Pharaoh*; and who believe, that God is pleaſed with this Superſtition.

RANS (*Bertrand de*) an Hermit of *Champaign*, who attempted to paſs for *Baldwin* I. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, Count of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, twenty years after the death

of that Emperor, whom the King of *Bulgaria* had taken in a Battle fought in 1205, and had put to death in Priſon the year following. *Bertrand de Rans* appeared in *Flanders* for to perſonate him. *Jane*, eldeſt Daughter to the Emperor *Baldwin*, then Counteſs of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, would not receive him, but order'd her Council to Examine him, to find out the Cheat. This Impoſtor, after he had patiently heard all the Remonſtrances made him, anſwered with a ſtudied Severity, That having been made Priſoner in *Bulgaria*, he had been detained there for the ſpace of twenty years under a Guard that could neither be corrupted nor deceived; but that they ceaſing at length to watch him ſo narrowly, he found an opportunity to make his Eſcape: That in his way he had been taken by other *Barbarians*, who carried him into *Aſia*, without knowing of him: That during a Truce between the Chriſtians and Barbarians of *Aſia*, the *German* Merchants, who knew him, bought him of them; and that ſo he had the good fortune to return home. The Counteſs of *Flanders* ſent into *Greece*, *John* Biſhop of *Metelin*, and *Albert* a Religious of the Order of St. *Bennet*, *Greeks* by Nation, to get true Information whether her Father was dead or living. Theſe Envoys learn'd that the Emperor *Baldwin* had been cruelly put to death in the Priſon of *Ternobe*, in *Bulgaria*. In the mean time, a good part of the Nobility of *Flanders* acknowledged this Man for their Sovereign, Earl, and Emperor of the Eaſt; and that which authorized the Veneration conceived for his Perſon, was, that he underſtood the Arms knew the Genealogies and great Actions of the moſt Illuſtrious *Flemmins*; which he learn'd whilſt he lived an Hermit near *Valenciennes*. He appear'd in an *Armenian* Garb, had a Veſt of Scarlet, wearing a great Beard, and carrying a Stick in his Hand. It's true, he was Tall, and had divers of the Features of *Baldwin*, which got Credit to his Impoſtures. His Deſign had ſo good Succeſs, that the Counteſs *Jane* was forced to flie into *Catelet*, and to ſend Embaſſadors to *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*, to protect her againſt this Uſurper. The King went as far as *Campaign*, where the Impoſtor preſented himſelf on a prefix'd Day; but being unable to make a preciſe Anſwer to the Queſtions put to him, his Majeſty commanded him to depart his Kingdom in three days time, without puniſhing him further for his Temerity. This famous Cheat having been thus ſhamefully expelled, retired to *Valenciennes* in *Haynault*; where meeting with no Encouragement, he diſguiſed himſelf in a Merchant's Habit, and deſign'd for *Burgundy*; but on the Road fell into the Hands of a *Burgundian* Gentleman called *Erard Caſtenace*, who deliver'd him to the Counteſs for four hundred Marks. The Counteſs put him to the Rack; where having confeſs'd his Name was *Bertrand de Rans*, and that he was of *Champaign*, he was led through all the Cities of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, that the People might ſee him, and afterwards publickly hang'd in the Iſle of *Flanders*; which made ſome People believe, that the Counteſs choſe rather to put her Father to Death, than reſign him the Sovereignty. And the Counteſs, as the Inhabitants of the City of the Iſle ſay, firmly believed, after the Execution, that it was her Father, or at leaſt had ſome ſcruple of Conſcience concerning it; and founded an Hoſpital in the Iſle, which ſhe called the *Counteſs-Hoſpital*; where is a Gallows painted on the Walls and Glaſſes, and the ſame embroidered on the Curtains of the Beds, to ſet forth, ſay they, the Occaſion of that Foundation, which might at length expiate in ſome meaſure her Crime. *De Recoles les Impoſtures Inſignes.*

RAOLCONDA, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the Peninſula of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, five days Journey from the City of *Golconda*. They have a rich Mine of Diamonds there.

RAOUL, or *Radulphus*, Son of *Richard* Duke of *Burgundy*, Count of *Autun*, ſirnam'd *The Juſticiary*, uſurped the Kingdom of *France* from *Charles the Simple*. He had married *Emma* the Daughter of *Robert*, killed in Battle. He was called to ſupport that Party which was form'd againſt the lawful Sovereign. And indeed *Charles the Simple* being caſt into Priſon, *Raoul* was anointed and crowned King in 923, in the Abbey of St. *Medard* of *Soiſſons*, and ſome time after, his Wife received the ſame Honour at *Rheims*, by the Hands of the Archbiſhop *Seulphus*. *Raoul* was a courageous Prince, he expelled almoſt all the *Normans* out of *Aquitain*; and by the Factions of the Count of *Vermandois*, and that of *Paris*, reigned until 936, when he died without Children at *Auxerre*, and had the Honour to be buried in the Church of St. *Columba de Sens*, after he had reigned twelve years, ſix months, and three days. *Hodoard.*

RAOUL, King of *Soiſſons*, was married to *Emma* the Siſter of *Hugh the Great*, by which means he got the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*, having before but the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. That compleat Princeſs intreagued ſo well, during the abſence of her Husband, as to prove agreeable to all the Court of *Soiſſons*, ſo that all the Efforts made by *Charles the Simple* could not withdraw any of the Princes and Lords from her Side. *Claud. Dormay de la Ville de Soiſſons.*

RAPALLO, or *Rapello*, a City with the Title of an Archbiſhops See and Dutchy in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It muſt not be confounded with *Rapallo* a Town and Gulf of *Italy*, near *Genoa*.

RAPERSWYL, Lat. *Raperſvilla*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a very ancient Caſtle on the Lake of *Zuick*, to the North-eaſt, ſo ſeated, that it's only approachable by a Timber-Bridge; and having been taken, in 1458, by the *Swiſs*, though often attempted, could not be recovered out of their Hands. It ſtands ſeventeen miles South-eaſt of the City of *Zuick*.

RAPHAEL ſignifies in Hebrew, *The Phyſick of God*. 'Tis the Name of that Archangel which was ſent from Heaven to conduct *Toby*'s Son in the Journey he made by his Father's Command. After that he had mediated the Marriage of young *Tobias*, and brought him back to his Father, he declared, He was the Angel of God, and diſappeared, as is amply ſet forth in the Book of *Tobit*.

RAPHAEL (*d'Urbin*) an excellent Painter in the Sixteenth Century, praiſed above all that went before him, and not equalled by any that came after him. He was a Native of the City of *Urbin*, where he was born on *Good-Friday*, in 1483. His Father's Name was *John de Santi*, a Painter by Profeſſion, who judging he was not capable to inſtruct his Son, whoſe excellent Genius appeared when very young, he ſetled him with *Peter Perugin*, then in great Eſteem. This young Scholar continued not long with his Maſter, whom he not only equalled in the knowledge of his Art, but far exceeded. He made himſelf afterwards known in divers Cities of *Italy*, and became a perfect Maſter, by imitating the Works of *Michael Angelo*. Pope *Julius* II. and after him *Leo* X. employed him at *Rome*, to make thoſe Paintings which are the Treaſure and Admiration of the Curious. *Raphael d'Urbin* was ſweet-natur'd, a handſom Perſon, civil and obliging. His qualities were all amiable; and he was ſo much beloved, that 'tis ſaid, he never went abroad without a great number of Followers. It's a misfortune, that ſo great a Man lived but ſeven and thirty years. The Cauſe of his Death is attributed to a Debauch with Women. And it was reported, that becauſe he diſcovered not his Diſtemper to the Phyſicians, they treated him as if he had a Pleuriſie, and took too much Blood from him. He engaged to marry a Niece of the Cardinal of St. *Bibiana* ſome time before; but hoping the Pope would make him a Cardinal, and beſides, having no great inclination to marry, he deferred its accompliſhment. He departed this life on the ſame day he was born, on *Good-Friday*, in 1520. One may ſee at *Rome*, in the Church of *la Rotunda*, this Epitaph made in his Praiſe,

Ille hic eſt Raphael, *timuit quo ſpite vinci*
Rerum magna parens, & moriente mori. Felibien.

RAPHELENGIUS (*Francis*) Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, was of *Lanoy*, near *Liſle*, where he was born in 1539. He ſtudied at *Louvain*: And his Mother, who was left a Widow, obliged him to become a Merchant. He was ſent for that purpoſe to *Nuremburg*: But as he had a greater inclination for Study, they were forced to bring him back again. He learn'd Greek and Hebrew at *Paris*, which he taught afterwards in *England*. After his return into the *Low-Countries*, he married, in 1555, at *Antwerp*, *Margaret* the Daughter of *Chriſtopher Plantin*, a famous Printer. *Raphelengius* employed himſelf to Correct his Books, which he enriched with Notes and Prefaces. He took a great deal of pains, eſpecially about the Royal Bible that was printed in 1571, by order of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. Afterwards, in 1585, he ſetled at *Leyden*, where *Plantin* had a Printing-Houſe. He laboured there with his uſual aſſiduity. In the mean time, his great Knowledge procured him a Profeſſor's Chair in the *Hebrew* Tongue. And at laſt he died there of Grief, for the loſs of his Wife, in 1597, aged fifty eight. He compoſed divers Works; as, *Variæ Lectiones & Emendationes in Chaldaicam Bibliorum Paraphraſin*; *Grammatica Hebræa*; *Dictionarium Hebraicum*; *Lexicon Arabicum*, &c. One of his Sons, of the ſame Name with himſelf, has alſo publiſhed *Notes upon Seneca's Tragedies*. *Meurſius Ath. Batav.*

RAPHIDIM, a certain place in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, near to *Mount Horeb*, where the *Iſraelites*, in paſſing through the Deſart, made their tenth ſtation or ſtay, and where, wanting Water, they murmured againſt *Moſes*, who miraculouſly drew Water for them out of the Rock. *Exod. Numb* 33.

RAPIN (*Nicholas*) a *French* Poet, was of *Fontenay-le Comte* in *Poitou*, where he exerciſed the place of Vice Seneſchal with much diligence. M. *du Harlay*, afterwards firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, taken with his Parts, perſuaded him to come to *Paris*, where *Henry* III. made him Provoſt Marſhal. He managed this Charge with his wonted Fidelity, and continued his Services till the Reign of *Henry the Great*, when his great Age obliged him to retire to *Fontenay le-Compte*, where he had built a pretty Houſe in the Suburbs. He died in 1608, having compoſed divers *Latin* and *French* Verſes. He endeavoured to introduce into *French* Poetry Verſes without Rhime all of with the ſame ſyllables and ſame quantity the *Greek* and *Latin* uſe. *Dominicus Baudius*, *Nicholas Bourbon*, and divers others, made Elegies upon him. He had himſelf made his own Epitaph, which may be ſeen on his Tomb:

Tandem Rapinus *heic quieſcit ille, qui*
Nunquam quievit, ut quies eſſet bonis.
Impune nunc graſſentur & fur & Lavo.
Muſæ ad ſepulchrum Gallica & Latina gemant.
La Croix du Maine.

RAPIN (*Renatus*) a Jeſuit, born at *Tours*, rendred himſelf eminent by his Learning and Vertue. He was a Perſon admirably qualified, had a great deal of Genius and Judgment, and was very remarkable for his Probity, and obliging Temper. The Laity look'd upon him as a Man of much Honour, whilſt the Learned conſidered him as one of the fineſt Wits of our Age. He excelled in Latin Poetry, the Works which we have of his in that kind having rendred his Name famous throughout *Europe*. Amongſt the reſt of his Poems, that entitled *The Gardens*, is moſt admired by judicious Men, who judge it an excellent Piece, worthy the Age of *Auguſtus*. His Learning appeared in his *Reflections upon Eloquence, Poetry, Hiſtory* and *Philoſophy*; in his *Compariſons of Virgil and Homer, Demoſthenes and Cicero, Plato and Ariſtotle, Thucydides and Titus Livius*. He compoſed divers Pieces of Divinity, the laſt of which is that of *The Life of the Predeſtinated*. He died at *Paris*, the 27th. of *October*, 1687. *Memoires du Temps*.

RAPOE, Lat. *Rapa*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Dunnigal*, which is a Biſhop's-See under the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, but united to that of *Derry*, from which it ſtands twelve miles to the Weſt, forty from *Dungal*, and forty five from *Ardmagh* to the South-weſt.

RASEN, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Walherſt*, ſo called for its diſtinction from three other *Raſens* in the ſame Hundred which have not the privilege to be Market-Towns.

RASIS, or *Rhaſis*, call'd *Almanzar*, or *Alubetre Arazi*, Son of *Zachary* an *Arabian* Phyſician, lived in the Tenth Century, about the year 950. He practis'd Phyſick a long time, and left very conſiderable Tracts upon that Subject, and amongſt others, that which is call'd *Continens*; into which he has tranſcrib'd, by way of Abſtraction, all that had been ſaid by his Predeceſſors upon that Argument. He writ likewiſe a *Hiſtory of Spain* to oblige the Emir *Balharubi*. His Works, tranſlated into Latin, were printed at *Bazil*, in 1544. *Paſchalis Gallus in Bibl Medic. Caſtellan in Vit. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

RASPOUTES, or *Rasboutes*, a ſort of *Banyans*, who are ſomewhat like unto the Sect of the *Samarath*. They believe the Tranſmigration of the Soul; but ſay, that Mens Souls go into Birds, which afterwards advertiſe their Friends of the good or evil which ſhall befall them; wherefore they are very ſuperſtitious Obſervers both of the Singing and Flight of Birds. The Widows caſt themſelves into the Funeral Pile of their Huſbands, unleſs by Contract of Marriage they provided by an Article, not to be forced to it. *Raſpoutes* ſignifies a courageous Man; and this name was given them, becauſe they were valiant, and loved War, which is contrary to the inclination of the other *Banyans*. The *Great Mogul* and other *Indian* Princes, make uſe of theſe *Raſpoutes* in their Armies, for that they deſpiſe Danger and Death. They have ſcarce compaſſion for any thing but Birds, which they take great care to nouriſh, in hopes that when their Souls ſhall paſs into thoſe ſorts of Animals, they will have the ſame charity for them. They marry their Children very young, as the other *Banyans* do. *Mandeſlo. Olearius.*

RAT (*Jeffrey*, or *Godfrey* XIII.) Grand Maſter of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded, in 1194, Prince *Alphonſo* of *Portugal*. The Order was then ſeated at *Ptolemais*, or St. *John d'Acre*. He was a *Frenchman* born. In his time the Knights of the Order made War upon the Templars, who had entred by violence upon the Poſſeſſions of a certain Gentleman that was a Vaſſal of the Hoſpitallers. There paſſed furious Rencounters and bloody Skirmiſhes between them; which would have ended in a dangerous War, if *Amauri* II. King of *Cyprus*, had not brought both Parties to referr the Deciſion of the Quarrel to the Pope. The Grand Maſter ſent thither the Prior of *Barlette*, who was of the Family of the *Seguins*, and *Auger*, Commander of *Italy*. The Pope order'd, that the *Templars* ſhould be ſummoned by a Gentleman before the Bar of the *Hoſpitallers*, who ſhould appoint impartial Judges to terminate the Difference. Some time after, the Pope granted a Brief to King *Amauri*, by which he commanded the Grand Maſter to take the Kingdom of *Cyprus* under his Protection. Which he did, in obedience to his Holineſs, and for the publick good of the Chriſtians He died in 1206, after he had reigned almoſt twelve years, and had *Gwerin de Montague* for his Succeſſor. *Boſio, Naberat.*

RATA (*John*) Count of *Caſetta*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, who underſtanding that his Wife had been forced by *Mainfroy* King of *Sicily*, revenged himſelf on him ſoon after. For Pope *Urban* IV. having inveſted *Charles* of *Anjou*, Brother to Saint *Lewis*, in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, becauſe *Mainfroy* was an Uſurper, and an Enemy to the Church; *Rata*, who was then General of *Mainfroy*'s Army, went over to *Charles* of *Anjou*, and gave him the opportunity of making himſelf Maſter of *Sicily*. *Volaterran* ſaith, It was *Conradin* of *Swabia*, *Mainfroy*'s Natural Brother, that diſgraced *Rata*'s Wife. *Fulcoſius.*

RATBOT, or *Rathold*, Duke of *Friezland*, who, deſirous to turn Chriſtian, in 702, went to ſee for the Biſhop *Vulfradus*: But as he had one Foot in the Baſon of the Baptiſmal Font, he asked the Biſhop, *Whether there were more of his Anceſtors in Heaven or Hell?* The Biſhop made anſwer, *There were more in Hell.* Upon which he preſently withdrew, ſaying, *He had rather follow the greater number.* He died three days after ſuddenly. *Sigebert.*

RATCLIFF. See *Darwent-Water.*

RATCLIFFE (Sir *John*) for his good Service he rendred King *Henry* V. and VI. was honoured with the Garter: But his ſon and Succeſſor, *John*, loſt his Head in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. for attempting to ſet up *Perkin Warbeck*, who perſonated *Richard* Duke of *York*, the younger Son to King *Edward* IV. Yet *Robert*, Son and Heir to this laſt, was fully reſtored to his Honour in that ſame Reign; and in 1 *H.* 8. obtain'd an Act of Parliament for Revocation of the Attainder; being advanced to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the Title of Viſcount *Fitz-Walter*, in the 17 *H.* 8. He ſubſcribed the Articles ſent to the King againſt Cardinal *Woolſley*; and being created Earl of *Suſſex*, in the 22 *H.* 8. joined with the reſt of the Peers in Parliament in the Declaration ſent to Pope *Clement* VII. To this *Robert* ſucceeded *Henry*; to him *Thomas*, who was employed by Queen *Mary* as Embaſſador to *Charles* V. to treat of a Marriage between her and Prince *Philip*; and afterwards ſent Deputy into *Ireland*. Queen *Elizabeth* made him Lord-Chamberlain of her Houſhold. Dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Henry* ſucceeded him; whoſe Son *Robert* dying without Iſſue, Sir *Henry Mildmay* of *Mulſho*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Knt. Son and Heir to Sir *Thomas Mildmay*, Knt. by the Lady *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Suſſex*, by *Anne* his ſecond Wife, laid claim to the Title of Lord *Fitz-Walter*; which *Benjamin*, his Brother and Heir enjoyed, the ſaid *Henry* dying ſoon after. This *Benjamin*, now Lord *Fitz-Walter*, hath married *Catharine*, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas*, Eldeſt Son to *Thomas* Viſcount *Fairfax*, of *Emmeley* in *Ireland*, and by her hath Iſſue three Sons, *Charles*, *Benjamin*, and *Walter*. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage.*

RATIBOR, a City of *Sileſia*, in *Germany*, upon the *Oder*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name. Latin Authors call it *Ratisboria*. It ſtands thirteen miles North-eaſt of *Troppaw*, and thirty four South of *Oppelen*.

RATISBONE, an Imperial City of *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of *Saltzburgh*. Latin Authors call it variouſly; as *Tiberii Auguſti Caſtra Regia, Reginum, Rhætobonna, Rhætopolis*, and *Ratiſpona*; and the *Germans*, *Regenſpurg*. It had this Name from the River of *Regen*, which runneth on one ſide of the City. It was formerly but a Borough-Town. The Diets of the Empire, which are held at *Ratisbone*, in the old Caſtle, render it one of the moſt famous Cities of *Germany*. *Frederick* I made this a free Imperial City. *Henry the Lion* proſcrib'd and degraded it, and put it under the Dominion of *Otho Wittelſpach* Duke of *Bavaria*. It has a fair Stone-Bridge, built by *Henry* V. in the year 1135, at the Confluence of the River *Regen*. It's ſaid to have been converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Lucius Cyrenæus*, a Diſciple of St. *Paul*, in 69. The Biſhoprick was inſtituted by *Charles the Great*, who held a Council in this City in 792. It ſtands forty four miles Eaſt of *Newburgh*, and fifty four of *Hundius. Cluvier. Bertius.*

RATRAMNE, *Bertram*, or *Intram*, a Prieſt and Monk of the Abbey of *Corby*, lived in the Eleventh Century, in the time of *Charles the Bald*. He was skill'd in Holy Writ, and good Literature, as *Trithemius* ſaith; of a penetrating judgment, and equally eſteem'd for his Learning and Manners. He writ *A Treatiſe of Predeſtination*; and another of *The Body and Blood of Chriſt*, &c. which the Doctors of *Louain* have publiſhed. The laſt of theſe Treatiſes has been the Subject of a Diſpute between the Author of *The Perpetuity of Faith*, and Monſieur *Claude* Miniſter of *Paris*, who ſhewed that *Ratramne* oppoſed the Doctrine of the *Real Preſence*, and *Tranſubſtantiation*. Thoſe who do not underſtand *French* may conſult the *Engliſh* of this Treatiſe, with the Preface to it. *Sigebert. Trithem.*

RATUMENUS, the Name of a *Roman*, who running in the *Circenſian* Games, fell from his Chariot; but his Horſes continuing their courſe, and winning the Prize, went with the Crown and Palm to the Capitol; in memory of which, the Gate through which they re-enter'd into *Rome* was call'd *Ratumene's Gate. Ruſcelli.*

RATZEMBURG, or *Ratzeburg*, a City of *Mekelburg*, in *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. It hath had a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Bremen*, and the Biſhop was Lord of the City; but now the Prelate is a Proteſtant: And ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, the Duke of *Mekelburg* is Maſter of *Ratzeburg*, which the Latin Authors call *Racheburgum*. This City embraced the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion in 1566, by procurement of *Chriſtopher* the thirteenth Biſhop of the See. It is three miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lawenburgh*, and ſix from *Swerin* to the Weſt. This Place, in 1693. *Auguſt* the 31ſt. was bombarded by the King of *Denmark*; but on the 4th. of *September* granted a Ceſſation. So that by the Mediation of the King of *England*, States of *Holland*, and others of the Confederate Princes, the Matter was at length accommodated, and Reparation promiſed the Town for the Damages ſuſtained by *England* and *Holland*.

RAVA, a City and Palatinate in *Greater Poland*, ſituated upon a River of the ſame Name. The Houſes there are all built of Wood, and there is alſo a Fortreſs belonging to it. It's eleven *Poliſh* miles from *Ploczko* to the South, and fifteen from *Warſaw* to the Weſt.

RAUCHIN, Duke of *Soiſſons*, was the Son of the *Great Clothartus*; he obtained in the Revolution which happened at the death of *Chilperick*, the Government of *Soiſſons*, and of all the Province, with the Title of Duke. It was he that diſcovered the Conſpiracy of *Fredegonda*, againſt *Childebert*, for the two young Men ſuborn'd by that Princeſs to murther him, arriv'd at *Soiſſons* in order to go to *Champaign* in diſguiſe; *Rauchin* being advertiſed thereof, ſeiz'd them, and deliver'd them to *Childebert*, who brought them to condign puniſhment: By that means he incurr'd the hatred of *Fridegonda*, and render'd himſelf Potent in the Court of *Auſtraſia*: But his Fidelity to that King laſted not long, for he conſpir'd againſt him, holding Intelligence with *Urſion* and *Bertrefroid* to make themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia* by the King's death. *Gontran* diſcovered their Conſpiracy, and advertiſed *Childebert* his Nephew thereof, who in a little time after, commanded *Rauchin* to come to Court, where he preſented himſelf with a very ſplendid Equipage, and at the ſame time the King ſecretly ſent Officers to ſeize upon his Goods in all the Cities that he had any power in. *Rauchin*, after having had a long Conference with *Childebert*, took his leave, and went out of the Chamber, but as he came to the Door, two Gentlemen Uſhers took him and threw him down, and at the ſame time the Soldiers fell upon him, and cut off his Head, ſtripping his Body, and throwing it out at the Window. This happened in 587. *Dormai de la Ville de Soiſſ.*

RAVENGLASS, a Market-Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Diviſion of *Allerdale*, encompaſſed on three parts of it by the Sea and the two Rivers, betwixt which it ſtands: It has ſeveral Barks and ſmall Veſſels belonging to it. From *London* 214 Miles.

RAVENNA, an ancient City of *Italy* in *Romania*, with the Title of an Archbiſhop's See, belonging to the See of *Rome*. It ſtands on a Marſhy Ground 45 miles from *Bononia* to the E. 30 from *Rimini*, and 42 from *Ferrara* near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbour, and was the Station of *Auguſtus*'s Fleet on the *Adriatick* Sea, in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire: The Emperor *Honorius* kept his Reſidence in it, and fortified it with a double Wall. The Authors of the *Roman* Hiſtories make frequent mention of it. *Ravenna* was the Reſidence of *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, and ſince, of the *Exarcha's* or Vice-Roys, which the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* ſent into *Italy*: *Longinus* was the firſt, ſent thither by *Juſtin* about 567, or 568; *Smaragdus* ſucceeded him, and next came *Romanus Callinicus*, and the ſame *Smaragdus* again; *John Remigus* or *Demigez*, *Eleutherius*, *Iſaac*, *Theodorus Calliopas*, *Olympius*, *Theodorus Calliopas* a ſecond time, another *Theodorus*, *John* called *Plato*, *Theophylactus*, *John* ſurnamed *Rizocopus*, or *Francheracinus*, *Scholaſticus* and *Paulus*, during whoſe Government *Ravenna* was taken by *Luitprand* King of the *Lombards*, and the Vice-Roy re-took it in 727, with the aſſiſtance of the Pope and *Venetians*. *Eutyches*, the the laſt Vice-Roy, govern'd after *Paulus*. *Aſtulphus*, King of the *Lombards* took *Ravenna* again, and expelled him out of *Italy* in 752; but he kept not that City long, for King *Pepin* in 755 obliged that Prince to give it up, with the Exarchate to the Pope; the which was confirmed by *Charlemaign* in 774. *Ravenna* hath ſince ſuffered divers Misfortunes. In 1512 the Army of King *Lewis* XII. led by *Gaſton de Foix*, took *Ravenna*, and won a famous Victory near it. *Ravenna* is not at this day ſo conſiderable as it has been in times paſt. It has one Gate of Marble, which the People call the *Golden* or *Beautiful Gate*. It's principal Church is ſupported by four rows of Marble-Pillars. It's Port hath ſometimes ſerved for a Retreat to the *Roman* Navy. In the Church of St. *Mary de la Rotunda*, which was built about 757, without the Town of *Ravenna*, after it was freed from the Dominion of the *Lombards*; the middle or concluding part of the top of the *Dome* is of one entire Stone, ten Foot broad, and two hundred thouſand weight, which renders this Church very famous, there being ſcarce any thing elſe remarkable. The Violence of Pope *Stephen* VI. againſt the Memory of *Formoſus*, had cauſed great Diſorders in *Rome*; to terminate which, *John* IX. *Stephen*'s Succeſſor aſſembled a Council at *Rome* in 901, where all was annulled that had been done againſt the ſaid *Formoſus*, and at the ſame time the Coronation of *Lambert* was confirmed, and that of *Berenger* made void, theſe two taking upon them to be Emperors or Kings of *Italy*. Some time after the celebration of this Synod, ſeventy four Biſhops aſſembled at *Ravenna* by the means of the ſame *Lambert*, and confirmed all that had been done at *Rome*. There was another Council celebrated in 967, in the preſence of Pope *John* XIII. and the Emperor *Otho* I. for the re-eſtabliſhment of the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and divers others ſince, but none conſiderable. *Leander Alberti.*

RAVENSBERG, a City and Earldom of the Empire in *Weſtphalia*; the City is ſituated upon a Hill, and the Earldom very conſiderable. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: It's 18 miles from *Oſnabrugh* to the S. 32 from *Paderborn* to the N. and 30 from *Munſter* to the E. The Earldom is a ſmall Territory between the Biſhopricks of *Minden* and *Oſnaburgh* to the N. and W. that of *Munſter* to the S. and the County of *Lippe* to the E. Its Capital is *Biſeld*. This was ſubject to the Dukes of *Julliers*, and is now under the Elector of *Brandenburg* in their right.

RAVENSBURG, a ſmall *German* City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Algow* upon the River *Schaff*, ſix miles from *Conſtance* to the E. and three from *Lindaw* to the N. an Imperial Free City.

RAVESTEIN, a ſmall City and Country of *Brabant*: The City ſtands upon the *Meuſe* below the *Grave*. The Dukes of *Cleve* have been Lords of *Raveſtein*, where they had a good Cittadel, but *William* Duke of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, was obliged to demoliſh it, by one of the Articles of the Treaty made with the Emperor *Charles* V. The Duke of *Newburg* is Sovereign of *Raveſtein*, which is in the poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*. It's ten miles W. of *Nimmegen*.

RAWLEIGH, ſee *Walter*.

RAWLINSON (*Chriſtopher*) of *Cark-Hall*, in *Cartmell*, in *Com. Lancaſtr.* Eſq; By the Mother, the laſt of the Male Line of the *Plantagenets*, of the Royal Family, and by the Father, Lineally deſcended from the Ancient Family of the *Rawlinſons* of *Furnace-Fells* in the County above-mention'd, of whom, *John Rawlinſon*, who ſettled at *Green-head* in *Furnace-Fells* above-mention'd, in the Reign of *Henry* VIIth, whoſe Great Grandſon *William* built the Parochial Chappel at *Coughton*, on a Common belonging to his Family. This *William* dying in the year 1603, left Iſſue *William*, who Married *Margaret Curwen*, ſole Daughter of *Walter Curwen* (a younger Brother of the *Curwens* of *Workington* in *Cumberland*) of *Mireſide-Hall* in *Cartmell* Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *Robert Rawlinſon*, afterwards of *Cark-Hall* in *Cartmell*, who was one of the Juſtices of Peace and Quorum, and of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the Counties Palatine of *Lancaſter* and *Cheſhire*, and Vice-Chamberlain of the City of *Cheſter*. He left Iſſue, *Curwen Rawlinſon*, who died in 1688, being Married to *Elizabeth Monk*, ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of *Nicholas Monk*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, Brother to *George Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, third Son of Sir *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge* in the County of *Devon*. only Son of *Anthony Monk* of the ſame Place Eſq; Son of *Tho. Monk* Eſq; by *Frances Plantagenet*, Daughter and Coheir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Son of King *Edward* IVth. as 'tis ſuppos'd, by the Lady *Lucy*. The ſaid *Curwen Rawlinſon*, by *Elizabeth Monk* above-mention'd, left Iſſue, *Monk Rawlinſon*, who died young, and *Chriſtopher* firſt above-mention'd; who when of *Queens-College* in *Oxford*, Publiſh'd the *Saxon* Verſion of *Boëthius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, in the *Saxon* Tongue. His Arms are, Gules, two Barrs Gemelles Argent, between three Eſcallop Shells of the Second; the Creſt, and Helmet, a Sheldrake Proper, holding an Eſcallop Argent, Mantled Gules, Doubled Argent. *Sandford Hiſt. Geneal. Reg. Angl.* Pag. 423. Lib. 5.

RAYMI, or *Yntip-Raymi*, a Solemn Feaſt, which the ancient *Yuca's* of *Peru* celebrated in the City of *Cuſco* in honour of the Sun. *Yntip* is the name of the Sun, and *Raymi* ſignifies a Feaſt. This Solemnity was perform'd in the Month of *June* after the *Solſtice*. Then all the Generals and Officers of the Army, and all the *Curaca's* or great Lords of the Kingdom being aſſembled in the City: The King began the Ceremony as being the Son of the Sun, and Chief-Prieſt, altho' they had always another Chief-Prieſt of the Royal Family. They all prepared themſelves ready for this Feaſt by a Faſt of three days, during which time they abſtained from their Wives, and no fire was ſuffer'd to be kindled in the City. The Faſt being ended, the *Yuca* followed by all the Princes of the Blood, and Lords of the Court, went into the great Piazza of *Cuſco*; and there turning towards the Eaſt, and being all bare-footed, they waited for the riſing of the Sun, and as ſoon as they perceiv'd it, they worſhipped the ſame. Then the King holding a great golden Bowl in his Hand, drank to the Sun, and afterwards gave it to thoſe of the Royal Family to drink: The *Curaca's* or Lords of the Court drank another Liquor prepared by the Veſtal Virgins, or Prieſteſſes of the Sun. This Ceremony being finiſhed, they all returned towards the Temple, whereinto the *Yuca* alone, with the Princes of the Blood entred, there to offer to the Sun divers Golden Veſſels, and ſeveral Animals made in Silver and Gold; and after that the Prieſt Sacrificed the Victims, which were Lambs or Sheep; and to the whole Ceremony ended with Feaſtings and extraordinary rejoycings. *De Laet Hiſt. du Noveau Monde.*

RAYMOND (*de Martin*) a Learned *Dominican*, was the Author of an excellent Piece againſt the *Moors* and *Jews*, which hath been Printed at *Paris* in 1651, by the name of *Pugio fidei*. This Book had been unknown almoſt 'till then, and had been read under the name of *Galatin* a *Franciſcan* Friar, who put it in his Work *De Arcanis Catholicæ veritatis*. This Edition hath made appear that this *Galatin* was a *Plagiary*, who publiſhed under his own name, a Book, whereof but a very ſmall part was his. *Porchet* hath alſo inſerted much of the matter of this Book in that he publiſhed under the Title of *Victoria contra Judæos*, but he fairly acknowledges he took them out of the Works of *Raymond*. *M. Boſquet*, Biſhop of *Montpelier* found a Copy in Manuſcript of this Book at *Tholouſe*, in the Library of the College of *Foix*; and 'tis that Manuſcript that hath been publiſhed, whereof the ſame *M. Boſquet* ſpeaks much in a Letter writ to *M. Voiſin*, which is at the beginning of that Edition. *M. Voiſin*, learned in the *Hebrew*, hath added ſome Remarks to that Work, taken out of the Books of the *Rabbins*. *Raymond*

lived

lived ſomewhat before the Thirteenth Century, and thoſe that would know the Doctrine and Books of the *Jews*, may be thoroughly informed out of his Works. *P. Simon.*

RAZIAS, one of the ancient *Jews*, who courageouſly oppoſed *Antiochus*, and merited the Title of Father of his Country. He kill'd himſelf afterwards, for fear of falling into the Hands of *Nicanor*, *An. Mund.* 3893.

RAZIEL, the name the *Jewiſh* Cabbaliſtical Doctors gave to the Angel which they feigned to be the Maſter of *Adam*. *Rabbin Abraham Ben Dior*, hath obſerved, That the firſt Patriarchs had all of them Angels for their Maſters. *Raziel*, for Example, was the Maſter of *Adam*, *Sophiel* of *Sem*, *Tſedekiel* of *Abraham*, *Raphael* of *Iſaac*, *Peliel* of *Jacob*, *Gabriel* of *Joſeph*, *Metatron* of *Moſes*, and *Malatiel* of *Eli*. This ſame *Rabbi Abraham Ben-Dior* adds, That every one of theſe Angels gave his Diſciple, either by Writing or word of mouth, the *Cabbala*, which is, the Tradition, and that by that means it hath always been preſerv'd among the People of God. *Raziel*, for Example, who was the Angel or Maſter of *Adam*, brought him a Book from God, which contained ſecrets of the higheſt and moſt ſubtil Wiſdom, of which he treats in his Book entituled *Zohar*. The *Caraite* Sect, who receive not all Traditions, reject all this, as the Fictions of the Cabbaliſts, and as Stories made at pleaſure. *Abraham Ben-Dior.*

RAZIEL, a *Jewiſh* Author. The Cabbaliſts have feign'd two Pieces under the name of this *Raziel*, where he ſpeaks of many Angels names, and divers Spirits, and the way of rendring them familiar to us; 'tis properly nothing elſe but a Book of Cabbaliſtick Magick, that contains nought but fooliſh and ridiculous things, which, for the moſt part are grounded upon the ſubtilties of names. *Buxtorf.*

READING, the beſt Town in *Berkſhire*, ſeated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kennet*, with ſeveral Bridges over thoſe two Rivers, which had anciently a Caſtle and a noble Church, both ruin'd in Mr. *Cambden*'s time. The *Danes*, about 846, made this place the Seat of their Rapines, and were hardly expell'd by *Æthelwolph* King of *Mercia*. Being Garriſon'd for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, it was taken by the Earl of *Eſſex*, *April* 26. 1643, after a Siege of ten Days, and proved very troubleſom to the City of *Oxford*, then the King's Head Quarters. The County Aſſizes uſually are kept here. It is a well-inhabited Town, contains three Pariſhes, is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation, beſides repreſented by two Members in the Houſe of Commons. From *London* 40 miles.

Cvidad REAL, Lat. *Civitas Regalis*, the Capital City of *Chiapia* in N. *America*, 70 Leagues from St. *Jago de Guatimala* to the S. W. and from *Tabaſo* to the W. It was built by the *Spaniards* to aſſure the poſſeſſion of the Country, and privileged by the King to increaſe the Inhabitants; and it has alſo a Biſhop's See. *Herrera* placeth it in 18 30. of N. Lat. but it is contradicted by *Laet*, it lying but about 16. 00. The Air is cool and dry, and very fine, and the Country about it fruitful, in all things neceſſary to the Life of Man. *Chilton* an *Engliſhman* obſerves, the *Indians* called it *Sacatlan*, and that in 1570. there were about 100 *Spaniſh* Inhabitants in it.

REBATA, REBAT, REBATO, a famous Town in the Province of *Temſna* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, built by *Manſor* King of *Morocco*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Buragray*, on a Rock between the Sea and River. In its Form it reſembles *Morocco*, and was like it adorned with Royal Moſques, Colleges, Palaces, Shops, Stoves and Hoſpitals, and here he uſed to remain with his Army from the beginning of *April* to *September*, and the Water there being bad, he built an Aqueduct to ſupply the ſame twelve miles long. After his death the Town fell to decay, and is not now above a tenth part of what it was, and the Aqueduct was broken in the Wars. It has now not above 400 Houſes, yet is very well fortify'd againſt the *Portugueſe* by the Kings of *Fez*. It lies about two miles S. of *Sale*.

RECANATI, a Town of *Italy*, in *Marca Anconitana*, with a Biſhop's See, now United to *Loretto*; this Town is grown conſiderable by the Ruines of *Recina*; for this Reaſon, *Recanati* is by Latin Authors call'd *Recina Nova*, or *Recinetum*.

RECAREDUS, the firſt of that name King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded his Father *Leuvigildus* in 586, which was the 624 of the *Spaniſh Æra*. He got great advantage over the Troops of King *Gontran* near *Carcaſſonna*, but was much more glorious for having abjur'd *Arianiſm*, according to the Example of his Brother *Hermenigildus*: He alſo cauſed divers Councils to be held, as the Third of *Toledo*, one at *Narbonne*, and ſome others; and died after he had reigned fifteen years in 601, leaving his Son *Leuva* or *Liuba* II. upon the Throne.

RECHABITES, a certain Sect of the *Jews*, ſo called, for that they were the Diſciples of *Jonadab* the Son of *Rechab* the Prophet; they never drank Wine, and lived abroad in Tents. In the Reign of *Jehoiakim* King of *Judah* the fear of the Armies of *Nebuchadonoſor* conſtrained them to retire to *Jeruſalem*, where they lived privately. It was then that *Jeremy* having brought them into the Temple, preſented them with Bowls full of Wine, but they refuſed to drink, adding, that they had reſolved inviolably to obſerve the Orders of their Maſter, who forbad them to plant Vineyards, build Houſes, &c. The Prophet took occaſion from hence to reproach the *Jews* for their Diſobedience and Errors, ſince they ſtuck not to violate the Laws of God, when the *Rechabites* made a ſcruple of not obſerving the Traditions of Men. *Torniel.*

RECHESUIND, or *Receſuintus*, King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded *Chindaſvinthus*, or *Cindaſunthus*, in 649; he reigned above 23 years, and that peaceably, which contributed much to render the Eccleſiaſtical Government very eminent, ſo that in his time were celebrated three Councils at *Toledo*, which are the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and one at *Merida*. He died in 627. *Iſidorus.*

RECHIAIRUS his Son ravaged *Gaſcoigne*, too *Saragoſſa*, and harraſſed the Provinces ſubject to the *Romans*. In 456 he was defeated by *Theodoricus* II. King of the *Wiſigoths*, whoſe Siſter he had married; he retired full of wounds into the utmoſt parts of *Galicia*, and having been taken in a place called *Portucal*, he was brought to *Theodoricus*, who kept him for ſome time in Priſon, and afterwards Murthered him. *Mariana.*

RECHILA, King of *Suevia* in *Spain*, was Crowned by his Father *Ermerick*, or *Hermerick*, towards 434. He defeated in Battle one *Andevot*, won *Seuil*, *Merida*, *Carthage*, and divers other Cities, but he had not time to continue his Conqueſts, dying at *Merida*, in 447. This Prince was an *Arian*. *Mariana.*

RECOLETS, or the Minor Brethren of St. *Francis*, a Congregation of Religious eſtabliſhed about 1530. There have been divers others of the Order of St. *Francis*, who all boaſted they obſerv'd the Rules of their Founder in its Purity and Simplicity. *Leo* X. ordered they ſhould all be reduced to one, under the name of *Reformed*; but ſince, there have been ſome who would be more rigid than others, and obſerve the Rule more exactly, according to the Letter, conformable to the Declarations of *Nicholas* III. and *Clement* V. In 1531 *Clement* VII. cauſed Manſions to be given them, whereunto they might receive thoſe that had the Spirit of Recollection, for which reaſon they received the name of *Recolets*. The ſame Pope approv'd of this Eſtabliſhment in 1532. *Tulle* in *Limoſin*, and *Murat* in *Auvergue*, were the firſt Cities in *France* who gave them Convents. Some Religious of this Order carried this Reformation into *Italy* about 1584. You may ſee in Cardinal *d'Oſſat*'s Letters how he recommends them to M. *de Villeroy* in 1603. They have a Convent in *Paris*, and near an hundred and fifty throughout the Kingdom, which are divided into ſeven Provinces. *Spande. Mezeray.*

RECULVER, a Sea-Town in the County of *Kent* in *Auguſtine Lath*, ſome miles N. of *Canterbury*, deſerving to be particularly taken notice of for the Palace and Reſidence of *Ethelbert* the Iſt. Chriſtian *Saxon* King of *Kent*; the high Spire of its Church makes now a good Sea-mark.

The RED-SEA, Lat. *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythræum*, *Azanium*, and *Arabicus Sinus*, is a Branch of the *Indian* or *Æthiopian* Ocean which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*, running from N. to S. above 1200 miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea *Bathiel Calzem*, *the Sea of Calzem*, from a City of that name; towards the North it is not above eight or nine miles over, as M. *Thevenot* obſerves, who travell'd on its Shoars five days. It is narrow and full of Rocks, therefore dangerous to Sailors, for which, and other reaſons, now not much frequented, ſince the way to the *Indies* was diſcover'd by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Iſrael*'s paſſing it dry-foot when they went up out of *Egypt*. The *Red-Sea* is like a River, and full of Rocks and Sands, ſome of which appear, and others are covered by the Waters. The diſtance between the *Red* and *Mediterranean* Seas is ſeven Days Journey. The Ships which ſail on the *Red-Sea* are built at *Calzem*, and are all Flat-bottoms. That part of the *Red-Sea* that lies between *Bugie* in *Egypt*, and *Giodda* the Port of *Mecca* is 24 hours ſail, full of Flatts and Rocks, and has ſome Iſlets, which in the Winter have no Inhabitants, except *Neaman*, or *Noman*, which is always Inhabited. There is another called *Saneri*, which is inhabited by *Samaritan Jews*. The diſtance between *Egypt* and *Arabia* is in ſome places 90 miles, and in others not above eight. At *Babel-Mandel* this Sea joins with the *Indian* Ocean, and from thence it runs N.W. on the E. it has *Tehama* and *Hagiaz*, two Provinces of *Arabia fœlix*, *Aladian*, *Atlan*, and *Taran*, three Cities of *Arabia Petræa*; at the bottom of it is *Calzem* (*Sues*) on the W. lies *Egypt*, and then *Æthiopia*. Its whole length is 1400 miles, and it hath fifteen Iſlands in all. M. *Pory*, the Tranſlator of *Leo Africanus*, a learned Man, obſerves, That the middle of this Sea is lately Navigable by Day or Night, it being clear, and 25 or 50 Fathoms deep, but the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſhoars are ſo full of Rocks, Shoals, &c. that it is impoſſible to paſs them but by Day-light, and with moſt expert Pilots, which are taken in at the Iſle of *Babel-Mandel*. He ſaith alſo, This Sea hath few Fiſh, and the Shoars have no green Graſs, Herbs or Weeds, in which he is contradicted by others. The ancient Kings of *Egypt* barred the Entrance of this Sea againſt the *Africans*, by drawing a Chain from *Arabia* to *Babel-Mandel*, and from the Weſt ſide of that Iſland again to *Egypt*, as he obſerves out of *Strabo*. And that the

the *Turks*, at this day, do not willingly ſuffer any Ship to paſs upon this Sea but their own, the *Portugueſe* having provok'd them by their Depredations. The *Hebrews* call this Sea *Jamſuph*, and *Exod.* 15.22. it is called *Mare Algoſum. Hornius Ant. Geo.* p. 11.

REDEMPTION DE CAPTIVES, or *Nôtre Dame de la Mercy*, a Military, and ſince a Religious Order; it was Founded by *Peter Nolaſque*, accompanied with *Raimond de Rochfort*, and *Peter* King of *Arragon*. The Religious of this Inſtitution, beſides the three ordinary Vows, to wit, Chaſtity, Poverty and Obedience, make a fourth, to employ themſelves for the deliverance of Chriſtian Slaves detained by the *Barbarians*, and alſo to enter into ſervitude for the Redeeming of Chriſtians. The Popes have approved of this Order, and have granted them divers Privileges.

REDFORD *Eaſt*, a Market-Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in *Northelay* Hundred upon the River *Iddel*, governed by two Bailiffs, ſix Aldermen, and a Steward. From *London* 110 miles.

REDI (*Francis*) a Phyſician and Philoſopher, who made himſelf famous in the City of *Florence*. He hath compoſed in *Italian*, a Treatiſe of *the Generation of Inſects*, and ſome Experiments concerning *Vipers*; which *Andrew Friſe*, a Printer of *Amſterdam*, hath got tranſlated into *Latin*, and publiſhed in 1671. He writ alſo divers other Pieces. *Læti.*

REDICULUS, was the name of a God to whom the *Romans* built a Temple near *Rome*, upon the way to the Gate called *Capena*, near unto which *Hannibal* approaching, in order to enter into *Rome*, the Deſtruction of which he had ſworn, was obliged to return haſtily with all his Army, being ſeiz'd with a ſudden terror, occaſioned by certain horrible Spectrums that appear'd in the Air, as if it were for the defence of the City. In the ſame place, juſt as far as *Hannibal* had advanc'd, and from whence he returned when abandoning his Enterprize, the *Romans* built a Temple, which they conſecrated to the God *Rediculus*, in memory of that forced return of their Capital Enemy; for the *Latin* Verb *Redire* ſignifying to return, they called him *Deus Rediculus*; as if they had ſaid, The God that obliged him to return. *Feſtus.*

REDOANO (*William*) Biſhop of *Nebio*, was born at *Vernazza*, in the State of *Genoa*: He was a great Lawyer, and the Pope's Nuntio at *Naples*. *Gregory* the XIIIth made him Biſhop of *Nebio*, in 1572, where he died the next year after. He wrote *De Simonia. De Spoliis Eccleſiaſticis. De Alienationibus Rerum Eccleſiaſticarum.* Foglieta in Elog. Clar. Lig. Soprani & Juſtiniani Script. della Ligur. *&c.*

REE, an Iſle of *France* in the Weſtern Ocean, near unto the Country of *Aunis*; the *Latins* call it *Rea* and *Reacus*. It belongs to the Biſhoprick of *Rochel*, and to the Government of *Aunis* and *Broüage*. The Wines there are ſo plentiful, that if the *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Norman* Fleets did not come every year to take ſome of them away, they ſhould be obliged to give away the old Wine to the People for Casking the new. There are divers Towns in it, the principal of which, are that of St. *Martin*, where there is a fair Convent of *Capuchins*, and that of *Loye*, called the *Iſle*, becauſe of a Canal that environs it. The moſt conſiderable Fort is that of *Pree*, where there are Cannon that carry as far as the Main-Land, diſtant about two ſmall Leagues; 'tis flanked with four Baſtions, with Half-Moons and fine Out-works. The King has cauſed to be built in this Iſland, towards the ſea-ſide, a high Tower, which has a Light in the Night, becauſe of the Rocks adjacent, called *the Whale-Rocks*, whence 'tis called *the Tower of Whales. Villalain.*

REES, Lat. *Reeſium*, a ſmall City formerly well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Cleves* upon the *Rhine*, and Garriſon'd by the *Hollanders*, tho' it belong'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, being taken by the *French* in 1672, in 1674 it was reſtored to that Prince, but firſt diſmantled by the *French*. It ſtands three *German* miles from *Weſel* to the N. and the ſame diſtance from *Cleve* to the E.

REFERENDARY; this name was formerly taken for Maſter of Requeſts, and for the Keepers of the Seals of a Prince or Chancellor; but now a Referendary in *France* is an Officer of the Chancery who makes report of the Letters of Juſtice, as of thoſe of Reciſion, and ſuch like. At *Rome*, the Referendaries of the one and the other Seal are the Prelates, who bring before the Pope, Affairs, and Requeſts or Petitions for the ſignature of Right, and for that of Favour; and who take cognizance of Cauſes brought before them; and wherein they act for a Sum not exceeding five hundred Crowns in Gold; for if it exceeds that, it belongs to the Juriſdiction of the *Rota*. It was Pope *Alexander* VI. that inſtituted theſe Referendaries, and granted them large Privileges. *Onuphr. Panvin.*

REFON, a *Daniſh* Lord, whom *Gothick* King of *Denmark* ſent Ambaſſador to the *Swedes*; theſe People having conſpired the death of the Embaſſador, tied a great Stone to the top of the Bed whereon he lay, the Cords wherewith it was faſtened they cut when he was aſleep, and ſo cruſhed him to pieces. *Gothick* to revenge this Murther and Perfidiouſneſs, conſtrain'd the Authors of the Crime to pay yearly twelve Talents of Gold, and every particular perſon an Ounce, the which was called the Tribute of *Renard*, for that they had given this Surname to *Refon*. *Saxo.*

REGALE, a Right which the King of *France* hath to enjoy the Revenues of Biſhopricks, and Archbiſhopricks, and vacant Sees, until ſuch time as the Biſhop or Archbiſhop has taken his Oath of Fidelity to the King, and that that Oath be Regiſtred in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*. The King alſo, during the vacancy of the See, names perſons to Officiate in the Prebendaries and other Dignities, and in whatever Benefices are in the gift of the Biſhops or Archbiſhops, except Cures of Pariſhes. F. *Sirmond* and M. *Du-Puy*, two Famous Writers have ſhewed, That all the Kings of *France* of the firſt Race, and ſome of the ſecond have had the entire diſpoſal of Biſhopricks throughout their Dominions. Some Authors ſay that this Right was given the Kings of *France* by way of Recompence, for their Protecting the Orthodox Religion; and that this Privilege was granted to *Clovis* the firſt Chriſtian King of *France* (after he had defeated *Alarick* an *Arian* Prince) by the General Conſent of the Prelates in the firſt Council of *Orleans*: But moſt Authors affirm, that this Privilege does not ſtand upon Grant, but is a Right inſeparable from the Crown. The Regale, according to *Bignonius*, comes from the right of Patronage which the King has over all the Churches in his Kingdom, from his Feudal Right over the Temporals of the Benefices of his State, and from his right of Protection in regard of the Eccleſiaſticks and goods of the Church. The Indulgence and Facility of ſome Kings have given way to Elections. *Francis* I. and his Succeſſors have been in ſome meaſure re-eſtabliſhed in their ancient right of naming to Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks, by the Concordate of *Boulogne* in 1515 and 1516; that Power of diſpoſing of Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks, hath made way to that of preferring to the Benefices which ſhould be dependent thereon during the vacancy of the See. The *Capitulary*'s of *Charles the Bald* inform us, That when a Biſhoprick came to be vacant, the King ſent an Order to the Governour of the Province to take care of the Dioceſs, and to provide alſo, together with the neighbouring Biſhop, for all that regarded the Spiritual. In the Will which King *Philip the Auguſt* made before his Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, there is an expreſs Article, which enjoins thoſe who ſhould have the Government of the State, to conferr upon the moſt deſerving the Prebendſhips and other Benefices which ſhould become vacant, depending upon the Regale. This right of ſupplying the Benefices, was accompanied with the enjoyment of the Revenues of the vacant Biſhopricks or Archbiſhopricks. *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, complains in one of his Letters to Pope *Leo* IV. that as ſoon as a See was vacant, the King's Officers ſeiz'd upon all the Revenues of the Church, and cauſed the Epiſcopal Functions to be diſcharged by a Suffragan Biſhop. *Philip the Fair* leaving to the Dean and Canons of the Church of *Paris* the exerciſe of their Right during the vacancy of the See, obliged them to declare, and ſolemnly to acknowledge by Writing, that that Toleration ſhould be no prejudice to the Profits of the Regale. King *Charles* V. gave in 1364 to the Church of the *Holy Chapel* in *Paris*, the remainder of the Profits of the Regalia. *Charles* VII. beſtowed upon the ſame *Holy Chapel* the Profits of the Regalia for three years. *Lewis* XI. granted them it during his whole Reign, which was alſo done by *Charles* VIII. *Lewis* XII. *Francis* I. *Henry* II. and *Francis* II. Finally, King *Charles* XI. gave to this Church all the Revenues of the Regalia, without limitation of time. The Chapter of the *Holy Chapel* enjoy'd it 'till 1641, when King *Lewis* XIII. gave it the Abby of S. *Nicaiſe* of *Rheims*, and left all the Profits of the Regalia to the new Archbiſhops and Biſhops; whereby the Chapter loſt much; for that Abby brought not in above eight or nine thouſand Livers Rent, whereas the Regalia, according to the Sentiments of Cardinal *d'Oſſat*, equalled the Revenue of three of the richeſt Archbiſhopricks in the Kingdom put together. This Grant was confirmed in the Parliament of *Paris* in 1642, but the Court ordered that the King ſhould re-enter upon the Regalia, and that if a Biſhop or Archbiſhop died, all the Revenues of the Biſhoprick or Archbiſhoprick ſhould be ſeized upon by the Attorney General, who ſhould conſtitute Commiſſioners to manage it. However the Chamber of Accounts regiſtred the Letters of this Grant and of this Seſſion, and the Clergy have enjoy'd it ever ſince. As to the extent of the right of the Regale, it takes place throughout all the Kingdom, altho' ſome Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks, and alſo ſome Provinces have pretended exemption from it; the Abbies were alſo formerly ſubject thereto, but they have been diſcharged. The Parliament of *Paris* declared, by an Order bearing date the 24th of *April* 1608, That the King had a right of Regale to the Church of St. *John de Bellay*, as well as to all the reſt of the Kingdom, and forbad the Advocates and Attorneys to make any Propoſitions to the contrary; ſo that the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the Provinces of *Languedoc*, *Guienne*, *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, made Application to the King's Council hereupon; and this continued till 1673, then, after a delay of above ſixty years, during which, the Prelates of the four Provinces could ſhew no Title to the Exemption they pretended to, the King iſſued out a Declaration in the Month of *February* 1673, which was confirmed in Parliament the 18th of *April* following, by which his Majeſty declared, That the right of the Regale appertain'd

to

to him totally in all the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of his Kingdom, Lands and Signiories under his Obedience, except ſuch as were exempted for burthenſom Titles. On the ſecond of *April* 1675, the King put forth another Declaration confirmed in Court on the 13th of *May* the ſame year, wherein is expreſly named the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the four Provinces which pretended to be exempt from the right of the Regale; to wit, *Bourges*, *Bourdeaux*, *Auſch*, *Tholouſe*, *Narbonne*, *Arles*, *Aix*, *Avignon*, *Ambrun*, *Vienne*, and the Suffragans. The King did alſo ſince in *January* 1682, put forth a perpetual Edict concerning the right of the Regale. M. *Bignon.*

REGGIO, formerly called *Rhegium Lepidi*, a City and Dutchy in the Territories of *Modena*, with a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan of *Bolonia*. It's the ſecond City in that State, large and ſtrong, with a good Cittadel. *Reggio* owes its Reputation to *Charlemaign*, having been ruin'd divers times as well by the *Goths* as by other Barbarians. It ſtands between *Parma* to the W. and *Modena* to the E. 15 miles from either.

REGGIO, or REGGE, formerly *Rhegium Julium*, an Archiepiſcopal City of the *Further Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Streight or Fare of *Meſſina*, over-againſt *Sicily*. This City was built by the *Chalcidians An. Mund.* 3279, 82 years after *Rome*. It flouriſh'd many years as a Free-ſtate, until it fell at laſt into the Hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Dionyſius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign *An. Rom.* 360, and reign'd 38 years. The City was little regarded from that time, till *Julius Cæſar* rebuilt it, and made it a *Roman* Colony, calling it *Rhegium Julium*, after which it is frequently mentioned in the Latin Hiſtorians. It's a very fair City, altho' it has been divers times plunder'd by the *Turks*; it belongs to the King of *Spain*.

REGIFUGIUM, a Feaſt which the *Romans* celebrated on the 24th of *February*, in memory of the flight of *Tarquin* who was baniſhed from *Rome* in the 245th year after the Foundation of that City. Some have imagin'd that *Tarquin* was baniſhed from *Rome* about the end of *May*, and in the Summertime; for there is mention made in Hiſtory, that the Corn was already ripe; but in the firſt place it muſt be anſwer'd, That between the Decree made againſt *Tarquin* and the time of Harveſt there muſt be ſome Months ſpace; and ſecondly, That the order of the Months in thoſe days was not the ſame as now, according to the *Julian* account, and that it may be, that the Month of *February* was then at the ſame time as our Month of *May* or *June* is now; and when *Denys* of *Halicarnaſſus* affirms, That the Conſuls entred upon the adminiſtration of their Office four Months before the end of the year, he had reſpect to the year of the *Greeks*, or the *Olympiad*, which begun at the Summer Solſtice, according to which was adjuſted the firſt year of the Foundation of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv.*

REGILLIANUS (*Quintus Nonius*) fought twice valiantly againſt the *Sarmatians*, and afterwards revolting from *Gallienus*, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor; but he continued not long, for the Soldiers that had inveſted him with the Purple, depriv'd him of his Life in 262. *Trebellius Pollio.*

REGILLUS, a ſmall Lake of the ancient *Latium* in the Territories of *Tuſculanum*, now called the Lake of *Caſtiglione*, or St. *Praxede* in the Country of *Rome*, between *Tivoli* and *La Cava dell' Aglio*. This Lake is famous for the Victory won by *Aul. Poſthumus* againſt *Tarquin*, after that King had been baniſhed. *Tit. Liv.*

REGINO, an Abbot of *Prum*, of the Order of St. *Benet*, in the Diocels of *Treves*; he lived about the end of the ninth Century; and in the beginning of the tenth he was obliged to leave the Government of his Monaſtery. He writ a Chronicle from the time of the Birth of our Saviour till towards 906, and hath afterwards continued it till 967, or 972. He deſcribed in this Book the principal Actions of the *French*. He has left alſo a Treatiſe *De Diſciplinis Eccleſiaſticis & Religione Chriſtiana*. He made uſe in this Work not only of the *Greek* and *African* Councils and Decrees of the Popes, but alſo of the Councils of *Spain*, *France* and *Germany*, and of the Labours of other Eccleſiaſtical *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, and chiefly of the *Theodoſian Code*, the Capitulars of *Charlemaign* and his Succeſſors the Kings of *France*, with the other Laws the ſame Kings had given to divers People that were their Subjects: But as to the Epiſtles of the Popes, he made uſe of no other hardly ave thoſe of *Siricus*, and his Succeſſors as far as *Hormiſdas*, for that the reſt are queſtionable. *Joachim Vilde ran* got this Book printed the firſt time in 1659, at *Helmſtadt* in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, from a Manuſcript which was in that Univerſity; and M. *Baluzius* has made it ſince to be re-printed more correct and enlarged in 1671, with very learned notes upon it. *Dupin. Biblioth. du Droit Canon.*

REGINOLINDA, Dutcheſs of *Bavaria*, was the Daughter of *Childebert* or *Theodebert* King of *France*, and married to *Theodon* III. Duke of *Bavaria*, who became a Chriſtian at the ſolicitation of this vertuous Princeſs; and the Chriſtian Religion afterwards increaſed much in all *Bavaria*, by the help of *Rupert* Biſhop of *Worms*. *Brunner.*

REGIOMONTANUS. Vid. *Mullerus.*

REGULUS. Vid. *Atilius.*

REHOBOAM, King of *Judah*, ſucceeded his Father *Solomon*, *An. Mund.* 3060. *Shiſhack*, King of *Egypt*, after he had taken divers Cities, beſieged *Jeruſalem*, whither he brought twelve hundred Chariots of War, with an innumerable Company of Men; but a Peace was made between *Rehoboam* and *Shiſhack*, yet ſo, that this laſt carried away all the Treaſure of the *Temple*, and the other cauſed Brazen Shields to be put in the room of thoſe that were removed. He died *An. Mund.* 3076, which was the 17th of his Reign, and the 58th of his Age.

REIMS, a City of *France* in *Champaign*, that gives Title to the firſt Duke and Peer of *France*, which is the Archbiſhop of the See, which hath for Suffragans *Soiſſons*, *Chalon Sur Marne*, *Laon*, *Senlis*, *Beauvais*, *Amiens*, *Noion* and *Bullogne*; *Cambray*, *Tournay* and *Arras* did alſo formerly belong to it. The Ancients called it *Durocortorum* and *Durocortora Remorum*, and now *Remi* or *Remenſis Civitas*. It may boaſt to be one of the moſt ancient and faireſt Cities of the Kingdom. It ſtands in the midſt of a pleaſant Plain, where the River *Veſle* waſhes one part of its Walls, which are in Circumference above an Hours walk, and which encloſe a great many fine Squares, large Streets, well-built-Houſes, and magnificent Churches, both for their Ornament, Greatneſs and Quality. The Cathedral is the chiefeſt, dedicated to our Lady, a noble Pile. The Portal is the moſt conſiderable in *France* for its Architecture, Figures and *Baſs Relief*, which render it a moſt Finiſh'd Piece. It's in this Church that the Archbiſhop of *Reims* anoints the Kings with the Oyl reſerv'd in a little Veſſel called *Santa Ampulla*, ſent, as they pretend, from Heaven at the Coronation and Anointing of *Clovis*. This City is very ancient, as manifeſtly appears by the Gates of it, which have the names of the Pagan Deities upon 'em, and the Fort of *Cæſar* which ſtands near the City. There is alſo at *Reims* a Preſidial, Bailiage and Univerſity, Founded by *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Archbiſhop of this City, with the leave of *Henry* II. There has been twelve Princes Archbiſhops of this Place, ſeveral of which have been of the Blood Royal of *France*. *Sonantius*, who govern'd the Church of *Reims* towards 630, was Preſident of a Council held at *Reims*, conſiſting of forty Prelates who aſſembled at the ſame time in this City for the Reformation of Manners. There were made 25 Canons which we have, with 21 Synodical Ordinances, attributed to the ſame *Sonantius*, as we learn from *Flodoard*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Wolfarus* celebrated a Council there in 813, by the order of *Charlemaign*, who alſo cauſed divers others to be held at the ſame time, out of a deſire to ſee the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs well regulated before his death. There are 44 Canons of them. *Hincmar* ſpeaks of a Synod in 879, *T.* 2. *p.* 821. *Foulque*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, in the Month of *January* 892, according to the ancient way of computing by the *French*, and 893 by the *Romans*, Crowned *Charles the Simple* King of *France*, and at the ſame time there was aſſembled there a Council againſt *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, for uſurping ſome Goods of the Church. This ſame *Foulque* was aſſaſſinated ſome time after. *Heriveus* ſucceeded him in 900, and aſſembled there the Neighbouring Prelates, who Excommunicated the Authors of this Villainy. It will not be impertinent to add here the Deſcription of that Famous Monument of Antiquity which was diſcovered there in 1677. It's a Triumphal Arch, which was formerly the Northern Gate of the City of *Reims*, called *Porta-Mars*, or the *Gate of Mars*. This Gate was buried in Rubbiſh, and hid under the Rampart, in 1554. And there has been another built by it of the ſame Name. This Arch is compoſed of three Arches, the middle, called the Arch of *Seaſons*; that on the right, the Arch of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and that on the left named the Arch of *Læda*. The Arch of *Romulus* was digged up in 1595, and the other two were diſcovered in 1677. In the Root of the Arch of the *Seaſons* are to be ſeen four Children, which repreſent the four Seaſons of the year, and a Woman ſitting in the midſt of them denoting a *Cornucopia*. The twelve Months are repreſented ſtanding round, with divers other Ornaments which time hath worn out in a great meaſure. The Root of the Arch of *Romulus*, encloſes in a Square, enriched with Trophies, a Figure of *Remus* and *Romulus*, ſuckled by a Woolf, with two Figures by it, whereof each hold a Truncheon in its hands, and one wears a Head-piece, and the other a Laurel. It ſeems however that this muſt be the Shepherd *Fauſtulus*, and his Wife *Laurentia*, who having taken theſe Children from the the Woolf, bred them up to the Age of eighteen. In the Roof of the Arch of *Læda* is ſeen *Læda*, the Mother of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, with a *Swan* and a *Cupid* holding a Torch in his hand. There are ſome who would have this Edifice to be a Triumphal Arch built in honour of *Julius Cæſar*, when in the Reign of *Auguſtus Cæſar* they made great Roads or Cauſways in *France*, one of which Butted upon this Gate. Others are of opinion that *Julius Cæſar* built it himſelf. Some thinking that this ſort of Architecture is not ſo old, have attributed this to *Julian the Apoſtate*, who paſſed by *Reims* when he came to *Paris*, in his return from his Conqueſts in *Germany*. It is hard to affirm under what Emperor this Monument has been built; ſince not only the Heads which were placed in the Frontiſpiece are broken, but the Place alſo where of old the Inſcription

ſcription was wont to be put, is entirely defaced. All that can be ſaid with certainty, is, That it is a Triumphal Arch which hath been erected in honour of ſome Roman Emperor, and that it was done after the gaining of ſome Victory, whereof there are the Marks both on the out and inſide of this Work. There are yet ſtrong Reaſons to believe that this Triumphal Arch hath been built in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; for that Emperor pretended to be deſcended from *Iulus*, the Son of *Æneas*, and firſt King of *Alba*, from whom *Remus* and *Romulus* the Founders of *Rome* were deſcended. The twelve Months ſhew that *Cæſar* regulated the Calendar, and compoſed the year called the *Julian*. And the Swans which never ſink under Water, was a Commemoration of that Adventure of *Cæſar* in *Egypt*; when he was obliged to caſt himſelf into the Sea in his Robes and Purple, and had the Fortune to ſwim to a Ship that took him in; ſo that the Papers he held in one of his hands were not ſo much as wet. The Figures of *Remus* and *Romulus* ſeem to intimate, That this Monument was deſigned in honour of *Julius Cæſar*, who boaſted he was deſcended from the Race of *Iulus*, the Son of *Æneas*, and the Grand-ſon of *Venus*; more eſpecially, ſince in the midſt of the City of *Reims* there hath been alſo another Triumphal Arch with a Figure of *Venus*, the Mother of *Æneas*. The ſecond Arch is yet to be ſeen, but above half ruined. There remains nothing conſiderable of any of 'em but the middle Arch, and ſome Footſteps of the other two built upon each ſide. *Du Cheſne. St. Marthe.*

REINECCIUS (*Reinier*) a *German*, a Native of *Steinheim* in the Dioceſs of *Paderbourg*, who for a long time was Tutor in the Univerſies of *Frankfort* and *Helmſtad*, and hath publiſhed Genealogical and Hiſtorical Treatiſes, with divers other Pieces. He writ alſo a Book concerning *The Method of Hiſtory*, wherein is much Learning; but he hath obſerved no good order, nor always judged well of the Merit of Hiſtorians. His Hiſtorical Treatiſes have been eſteemed by the Learned, and above all by *Voſſius*. He died in the year 1595. His Works that have been Printed are, *Familiæ Regum & Pontificum Boſphoranorum, &c. Familiæ Regum Macedoniæ, Familiæ Regum Armeniorum, &c. Familiæ Regum Judæorum, &c. Familiæ Regum Mediæ, Spartanorum. Syntagma de Familiis quæ in Monarchiis tribus prioribus rerum potiti ſunt, & de Familiis duorum Ægypti Regnorum. Regum & Pontificum Iſraelitarum Regna celebratiſſima cum Familiis. Hieroſolymitanum Chronicon. De Marchionum, & Electorum Origine. Methodus Legendi Hiſtorias. Hiſtoria dubia, & Syntagma Hiſtoricum. Hiſtoria Julia, ſeu Syntagma Heroicum. Hiſtoria Orientalis. Familiæ Luceburgenſes, &c.* with divers other Pieces of the ſame nature. *Thuanus. Voſius de Philol.*

REINESIUS (*Thomas*) a *German* Phyſician Born at *Altenburgh*, a Town in *Miſnia*. He liv'd in the XVIIth Century, wrote Six Book *de Variis Lectionibus*; *A Cenſure of Salmaſius's Exercitations upon Pliny. Commentaries upon, and Supplements to Gruter's Inſcriptions.* He died in 1657. *Grævius Epiſt. Ded. Epiſt. Caſaub.*

REINSBOURG, a Village a League from *Leyden*, in *Holland*, where there has been a Famous Abbey founded ſucceſſively by two Counts of *Holland* named *Theodorus* and *Florentius*, by the Counteſs *Peronnella*, and by a Lady of the Houſe of *Saxony*, where they were painted upon the Glaſs of the Church in their order. It's now under the Dominion of the *States of Holland*. Here was formerly a Religious Order of Women of St. *Benet*; all called Ladies; for that the Abbeſs was Lady temporal and ſpiritual of the place; and none were admitted but ſuch as were Nobly deſcended, and of ancient Extract. Thoſe that entred into it, for the moſt part, did not make Profeſſion till after ſome years, and ſome not at all, but went out and married. They gave large Alms thrice a week, and there aſſembled thither every day to receive it above two thouſand perſons. The four Founders are buried in the Church, and there are alſo to be ſeen a great many magnificent Tombs of the Counts and Counteſſes, and other Lords of *Holland*. *Guichardin.*

RELIGION is properly the Worſhip given to God; but this Name is alſo applied to the Worſhip of Idols and falſe Gods. It will not doubtleſs be impertinent to ſee here the State of Religion in the four Parts of the World.

RELIGIONS of EUROPE. The Inquiſition ſuffers not in *Italy*, nor in any of the Iſles thereabouts, any of thoſe they call Hereticks, for that they look upon them as Rebellious Subjects againſt the Pope its Head. They nevertheleſs tolerate *Jews*, for particular Reaſons, and the Pope makes them pay Tribute for the Liberty they enjoy in the Territories of the Eccleſiaſtical State. The Republick of *Venice* have baniſhed the *Jews* which ſettled there in an Iſland belonging to that City called *Giudezza*. In the Kingdom of *Naples*, where the Inquiſition reigns as in *Spain*, are yet ſuffer'd ſome *Greeks* and *Albanians* of the *Greek* Church. *Sicily* profeſſes the Roman Catholick Religion, and makes uſe of the Inquiſition, and ſo does *Sardinia*; the Iſle of *Malta* which is, as it were, a Bulwark againſt the *Turks*, permits no Religion but the Roman-Catholick. *Dalmatia* is poſſeſs'd by the *Venetians* and the *Turks*. The little Republick of *Ragoſa* pays Tribute both to the one and to the other, but is of the Roman Catholick Religion and hath an Arch-biſhop. The *Venetians* have two Arch-biſhopricks in *Dalmatia*, which are thoſe of *Zara* and *Spalatro*. The Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Corfu*, which belongs to the Republick of *Venice*, are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church. The Iſle of *Candia* is now under the Dominion of the Grand-Seignior, where, beſides *Mahometans*, are Roman Catholicks, Greeks and Jews, who pay Tribute for their Liberty. There are none but Romaniſts in *Spain*, the Inquiſition being exerciſed there with great Severity, as well as in *Portugal*, and they ſuffer neither *Moors* nor *Jews* to be there. *France* is now all Roman Catholick ſince *Lewis* XIVth. has pulled down the Churches of the Reformed, and Revok'd the Edicts of *Nants*. In all the *Netherlands* which belong either to the King of *France* or *Spain*, there is no other Religion but the Roman Catholick, and if there be any *Calviniſts* or *Lutherans* there, they do not diſcover themſelves. In the *States of Holland* the reformed Religion according to *Calvin* is uppermoſt, but a great number of Roman Catholicks are ſuffered to be there, as well as *Lutherans*, *Remonſtrants*, *Anabaptiſts*, and *Jews*. The Papiſts are not permitted the publick Exerciſe of their Religion; but the *Lutherans* have leave to build Churches, and the *Anabaptiſts* have alſo theirs; as have alſo the *Jews* their Synagogues at *Amſterdam* and *Roterdam*. There are none but thoſe of the reformed Religion at *Geneva*. Of the thirteen Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, there are five of them Romaniſts, to wit, *Uri*, *Switz*, *Onderwald*, *Lucern* and *Zurick*. The Canton of *Soulern* is almoſt all Catholick; *Zurick*, *Bearn*, *Bale* and *Schaf-hauſe*, are either *Zwinglians* or *Calviniſts*. *Fribourg*, *Glaris* and *Apenzeel*, are partly Roman Catholicks, and part *Calviniſts*. Their Allies the *Vaudois*, are part of 'em *Zuinglians*; the Country of the *Griſons* partly Roman-Catholicks, and partly Proteſtants. The *Valtoline* all Roman-Catholick. *Germany* has almoſt as many Religions, as there are Princes, States and Free Cities; but the Roman Catholick is profeſs'd by the Emperor; and the principal Perſwaſions beſide, are *Lutheraniſus*, *Anabaptiſm*, and *Calviniſm*; but *Lutheraniſm* is of the greateſt extent, and moſt countenanced by Authority. *Calviniſm* is moſtly proteſs'd in the *Palatinates*; in the Country of *Heſſe*, the Dutchy of *Wirtenburgh*, and the *Hans Towns*. The Anabaptiſts had formerly gain'd ground all over *Germany*, excepting in *Auſtria* and *Bavaria*, but now there are none of them remaining, unleſs in the Neighbourhood of *Holland*. *Hungary* is in part Roman-Catholick, and in part *Lutheran*, beſides *Arians* in a great many Places. The Kingdom of *Poland* is of the Popiſh Religion, but there are many Proteſtants there; eſpecially in lower *Poland*, about *Lublin*, *Pruſſia*, and *Livonia*, towards the Baltick-Sea. In the Provinces that confine upon *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Sileſia*; and thoſe which advance towards the South and *Levant*, they follow for the moſt part the Greek Church. *Tranſilvania* is filled with all ſorts of Religions; the Roman Catholick is the leaſt in requeſt. *Swedeland* and *Denmark* follow the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*. In all the Territories of the King of *Great Britain* the Reformed Religion is eſtabliſhed, but in *England* they follow the Epiſcopal Government, and now in *Scotland* the Presbyterian. The *Muſcovites* follow the Religion of the Greek Church; and although they have a Patriarch at *Moſco*, yet they ceaſe not to acknowledge the Church of *Conſtantinople*. The *Morduois*, that are upon the Frontiers of *Muſcovy*, circumciſe in the ſame manner as the *Jews* and *Turks* do, although they are not of their Religion. They are neither profeſſed Chriſtians nor Idolaters, but live according to the Laws of Nature, and worſhip one God, Creator of the World, to whom they offer the Firſt-fruits of all that they gather, and caſt them up towards Heaven. *Crim Tartary* makes profeſſion of *Mahometaniſm*. There are alſo among them ſome Jews and Roman Catholicks to whom they grant the Exerciſe of their Religion, paying Tribute for the ſame. The Mahometan Religion reigns in *Turkey*, but the Grand-Seignior ſuffers Chriſtians and Jews there in divers places. The Chriſtian Greeks are there in great numbers, and have a Patriarch at *Conſtantinople*, whoſe Jurisdiction extends as far as *Aſia Minor*, or *Natolia*.

RELIGIONS of ASIA. In *Turkiſh-Aſia*, The Mahometan Religion is uppermoſt. The Grand-Seignior permits there other Religions, as well as in *Europe*. The Greeks have two Patriarchs there, that of *Antioch*, and that of *Jeruſalem*. It's in this Empire where principally are the Chriſtians called *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Neſtorians*, *Jacobites* and *Maronites*. There are alſo Roman Catholicks, *Sabæans*, *Coptes*, and great numbers of Jews. The Roman-Catholicks are for the moſt part *French* and *Venetian* Merchants, who are aſſiſted by the religious *Franciſcans*, whoſe ordinary abode is at *Jeruſalem* and *Bethlehem*. In *Perſia* is the Mahometan Religion, according to the Sect of *Ali*, which differs from that of *Abubeker*, *Omar* and *Oſman*, whom the *Turks* prefer before that of *Ali*. But the *Perſians* give full Liberty of Conſcience to all Strangers, ſo that there are Roman-Catholicks, *Armenians*, *Neſtorians* and *Sabæans*; there are alſo Jews and Banyans, or Indian Prieſts, and other Idolaters. *Arabia* is ſubject to the Grand-Seignior, and Mahometan Princes, who tolerate Chriſtians to live there, where they have a famous Monaſtery upon Mount *Sinai*, poſſeſs'd by the *Caloyers*, or Religious Greeks of the Order of St. *Baſil*. The Empire of *Mogul* in *India* is ſubject to a Mahometan

meran Prince of the Sect of *Ali*, which is that of *Perſia*. But in theſe Dominions are many Idolaters. There are alſo Roman Catholicks, Jews and Abyſſines, for every Nation has the free Exerciſe of its Religion. The *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengale*, comprehends divers Kingdoms, whoſe Inhabitants are almoſt all Idolaters. But to be a little particular; the little Iſland of *Goa* belongs to the *Portugueſe*, who have divers Churches and Monaſteries in it. The Arch-Biſhop of this Iſle hath under him all the Biſhops of the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Inquiſition exerciſes there its Tyranny againſt Apoſtates, as they call them. But Armenians, Jews, Moors, and Banyans, or Indian Prieſts, are ſuffered to live there according to their Religion; beſides Arabs, Perſians and Abyſſines, who partly follow the Chriſtian and partly that of the Moors which is the Mahometan Religion. The People of the Kingdom of *Calicut* believe in one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; but they feign him to be Idle, and ſay, that 'tis an Evil Angel that governs the World. They pay Divine Honours to this Angel, whom they call *Deumo*, and to divers other falſe Divinities. The ſame Superſtitions are practiſed in the Kingdom of *Narſingua*, which is full of Pagods, or Temples built in honour of their Dæmons. The King of *Golconda* follows the Religion of the Perſians, but the People are Idolaters. The main Land of *India* beyond the *Ganges* is poſſeſs'd by divers Idolatrous Princes, the *Peninſula* of the ſame *Indus*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Gulf, is alſo a Country where they worſhip Idols and falſe Gods. The principal Kingdoms of this *Peninſula* are thoſe of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, *Lao* and *Pegu*. The King of *Siam* permits the Exerciſe of all ſorts of Religions, and teſtifies a particular eſteem for that of the Chriſtians. The *Peninſula* of *Malaca* is dependant upon the Kingdom of *Siam*; but the greateſt part of it belongs to the *Hollanders*, who grant Liberty of Conſcience to Merchants of divers Religions that trade and live there. There are a great many Roman Catholicks in the Kingdoms of *Tonquin* and *Lao*, where the *Jeſuits* preach. The People of *Pegu* are ſo bent upon Idolatry, that they have fruitleſly attempted to bring the Chriſtian Religion into their Country. The *Chineſes* are Idolaters; but the Exerciſe of the Chriſtian Religion is permitted in that Country; and the *Jeſuits* have divers Churches there. There are alſo a great number of Jews who have there their Synagogues by the permiſſion of the Emperor of *China*. *Tartary* is ſubject to divers Princes, whereof the moſt Potent is *The Great Cham*. Some of the Sovereigns follow the Religion of *Mahomet*, others are Pagans and Idolaters. There are alſo Neſtorians and Jews; but ſuch as obſerve but little of the Law of *Moſes*. Idolatry reigns in *Japan*; and ſince the Perſecution of *Taicoſama*, who reigned there in 1630, the Chriſtians have now no Church in that Country, but have had formerly. The *Philippine* Iſlands belong to the King of *Spain*, who gives Liberty of Conſcience to all thoſe of the Country who are Idolaters, and to divers *Indian Chineſes*. The Iſles of *Sonda* called *Java* and *Sumatra*, are inhabited by People addicted to the worſhip of Idols. There are alſo Mahometans and Chriſtians. The *Hollanders* are very potent in the Iſle of *Java*, wherein they have *Batavia*. The Natives of the Iſle of *Ceylon* are Idolaters; but there are many Mahometans and a good number of Chriſtians, the *Hollanders* poſſeſſing divers Cities there. The Iſle of *Cyprus* is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but they grant the Latin and Greek Chriſtians to live there without moleſtation, as do alſo the Armenians, Coptes, and all ſorts of Sects, paying only a Tribute for their Liberty. The Iſle of *Rhodes* is inhabited by Turks, Greeks and Jews.

RELIGIONS of AFRICA. *Barbary* is inhabited by Moors, Turks and Arabs, who follow the Religion of *Mahomet*. The Portugueſe, Spaniards and Engliſh, poſſeſs ſome places there. There are ſome Towns where the Infidels ſuffer the Chriſtians and Jews the Exerciſe of their Religion, paying Tribute for the ſame. The chief Religion of *Egypt* is the Mahometan, which the Moors, Turks and Arabs obſerve. The Chriſtian Copts have alſo there their Churches, and the Jews their Synagogues. The People of *Zanguebar*, and thoſe on the Coaſt of *Ajan*, are Mahometans; but the Portugueſes, who have places in *Zanguebar*, have introduced the Chriſtian Religion. There are alſo in this Country Jews and Idolaters. The Natives of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar* believe there is one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; but they alſo worſhip an Evil Spirit. The French who are eſtabliſhed there endeavour to bring them to Chriſtianity. *Caffraria* is peopled with Idolaters. The *Hollanders* having only two Forts towards the *Cape of Good-Hope*, and the *Portugueſe* a Caſtle in the Kingdom of *Sofala*. There are many Idolaters in the Kingdom of *Congo*, ſome Mahometans, and divers Chriſtians, particularly in the Province of *Angola*, of which the Portugueſe are Maſters. The People of *Guinea* worſhip Idols; but the Engliſh, Hollanders and Danes poſſeſs ſome place upon that Coaſt, and the Portugueſe have Habitations in the Country, where they indeavour to introduce Chriſtianity. The *Negro's* mix with their Idolatry ſome Ceremonies of Mahometaniſm; as do alſo the Inhabitants of *Zaara*. *Biledulgerid* obſerves the Mahometan Religion. The Religion of the People of *Nubia* is a mixture of the Chriſtian Ceremonies with thoſe of Judaiſm and Mahometaniſm. The *Abyſſines* are the pureſt of all the Oriental Chriſtians. Heathen Idolatry is the ancient Religion of *Monomotapa*; but the *Jeſuits* have eſtabliſhed Chriſtianity there in divers places.

RELIGIONS of AMERICA. *Canada*, or *New-France*, is Peopled with Roman-Catholicks, the Country belonging for the moſt part to the King of *France*. *New-England*, *New-Holland* and *New Swedeland*, have alſo their Colonies, where each of theſe Nations exerciſe its Religion. The Savages, *Iroquois*, *Hurons*, *Algonquains*, and others have almoſt no Religion, ſave thoſe who converſe with the People of *Europe*. The Engliſh have divers places in *Virginia*. The Natives believe there are divers Gods, of different orders, who depend upon one Chief, called *Keuvas*, which is their Sovereign, and hath been ſo from Eternity. They eſteem the Sun, Moon and Stars to be Demi-gods. The Salvages of *Florida* are Idolaters, and adore the Sun and Moon; but the Spaniards and the Engliſh have Colonies there, and have introduced the Chriſtian Religion into divers places. *Mexico*, which is alſo called *New-Spain*, is well peopled with Roman-Catholicks, where there is an Archbiſhop, and divers Biſhops. The Spaniards are alſo Maſters of *New-Caſtile*, otherwiſe called *Caſtille d'Or*, where they have introduced the Roman-Catholick Religion. The Mountaneers of this Country are ſtill Idolaters, and adore the Sun and Moon as the principal Divinities, holding the one to be the Husband and the other the Wife. The *Caribee* Iſlands and Natives of *Guiana* adore Idols, and ſome of them believe the Immortality of the Soul. The Inhabitants of the Country of the *Amazons* are alſo Idolaters. *Braſil* belongs to the Portugueſe, who have there a fair City called *San-Salvador*, where is an Archbiſhop's-See. The Salvages are converted to the Faith daily. The Country of *Plata* and that of the *Patagons* are peopled with Idolatrous Inhabitants; but the Spaniards have divers places there, and a Town called *l'Aſſumption*, which is a Biſhop's-See, and where is a College of the Jeſuits. The Spaniards have eſtabliſhed divers Seminaries in *Chili*, to labour for the Converſion of the Natives, who have but very little Religion. The Roman Catholick Religion is eſtabliſhed in *Peru*, which belongs to the King of *Spain*. There is an Archbiſhoprick at *Lima*, and divers Biſhopricks in the other Provinces; and Idolatry remains but amongſt very few of the Salvages. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

RELIGIOUS. See *Monks*.

RELIGIOUS MAHOMETANS. See *Chalvetti* and *Nakſchibendi*, who are the principal Founders of Religious Orders in the Empire of the Grand Signior, and theſe Orders in particular, which are the *Nimetulahites*, *Cadrites*, *Calenders*, *Edhemites*, *Hizrevites*, *Bectaſchites*, *Ebebuharites* and *Memelavites* or *Derviſes*.

RELUCIN, a Man very learned in the Hebrew Tongue, and who was the firſt among the Latins that publiſhed an Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon.

REMI or REMIGIUS, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, was of Noble Extract. It's ſaid he was put into this See when he was but twenty two years of age, much contrary to his inclination. He Baptized *Clovis*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *France*. *Sidonius Apollinarius* praiſes him as one of the moſt Eloquent Men of his time. We have ſome *Letters* of his in the Library of the Fathers. He died in 535. *Greg. of Tours*. *Flodoard. Hiſt. Rem.*

REMI, or *Remigius* Archbiſhop of *Lions*, was great Almoner to the Emperor *Lotharius*, and afterwards elected to this See, after *Amulon*. He preſided at the IIId. Council of *Valence*, in 855, and at divers others aſſembled at *Toul*, *Langres*, &c. *Maldonat* judges *Remi* to be the Author of the Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, which are the Works of a very ancient Author, to wit, of *Hilarius* the Deacon, who lived about the middle of the fourth Age. But it is likely that this Illuſtrious Prelate, has writ the Commentaries upon St. *Paul*, which *Sixtus Senenſis* attributes to *Remi* of *Auxerre*, and *Villapandus* to St. *Remi* of *Reims*; which yet cannot be, ſince that therein is cited the Order of St. *Bennet*, St. *Gregory*, *Caſſiodorus*, the Venerable *Bede*, with *Copian* of *Toulon*, that were after the time of that Biſhop of *Reims*. That of *Lions*, of whom I ſpeak, died the 26th of *October*, in the year 873, or 879.

REMI, or *Remigius* Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was named to that Archbiſhoprick after *Rainfroy*, in 745. Some believe him to be the Brother of *Charlemaign*, others the Son of *Charles Martel*, Brother by the Mother's ſide to *Pepin the Short*. He quitted his Intereſt in the Kingdom, and retired to *Mont-Soracte* in *Italy*, where he became a Religious. He was the firſt, according to *Paulus Æmilius*, who received in *France* the *ſinging* according to the manner of *Rome*, brought thence by king *Pepin*. *Gregory of Tours*. *Flodoard.*

REMIGIUS (*Peter*) Lord of *Montigni*, ſucceeded in the Treaſury to *Marigni* and *Laguette*, under the Reign of *Philip de Valois*; the Exemplary Puniſhment of his two Predeceſſors could not deterr him from making his Fortune too faſt, by being falſe to his Truſt. He was therefore Tried in 1328 by the Parliament of *Paris*, conſiſting of 78 Knights, 25 Lords and Princes, and the King himſelf, and receiv'd Sentence to be Hang'd upon the Gibbet of *Montfaucon*, which himſelf had caus'd to be built. His Forfeited Eſtate amounted to above fifteen Millions of Livres. *Mezeray*.

REMIREMONT, a Famous Monaſtery in the Dioceſs of *Toul*, in *Lorrain*, upon the *Moſelle*, where none are admitted that are not of Noble Extraction. They are all called *Canoneſſes*.

The Abbeſs cannot quit her Habit; but the others may go forth, and Marry. St. *Romerick* is ſaid to have been the firſt Founder of this Monaſtery; wherefore it is called by them in Latin *Romaricus*, or *Romericus Mons*. The Nuns were formerly of the Order of St. *Bennet*. *Hadrian. Valeſ. Notit. Gall.*

REMONSTRANTS, or *Arminians*, ſo is a powerful Party called in *Holland*, who have taken the Name of *Remonſtrants*, from a Writing called a *Remonſtrance*, that was preſented by them to the States of *Holland* in 1609, wherein they reduced their Doctrine to theſe Five Articles. 1. That God in Election and Reprobation has a regard on the one ſide to Faith and Perſeverance, and on the other ſide to Incredulity and Impenitence. 2. That *Jeſus Chriſt* died for all Men without any Exception. 3. That Grace is neceſſary for the application of ones ſelf to Good. 4. That yet it doth not act in an irreſiſtible manner. 5. That before affirming that the Regenerate cannot totally fall off, this Queſtion muſt be more accurately examined. The Name of *Arminians* was given them, becauſe that *Arminius*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Leyden*, was one of the firſt who oppoſed the then received Sentiment in *Holland* of an abſolute Predeſtination, which was that of *Calvin*. The *Arminians* complain extremely of the ill uſage they receiv'd from the *Calviniſts*, the moſt part of their Party being at firſt Impriſon'd, or Baniſh'd: The Hiſtory of this Perſecution may be ſeen in a Volume of Letters of the *Remonſtrants*, Reprinted at *Amſterdam*, in 1685. where their *Remonſtrance*, which gives 'em their Name, is inſerted. Their Opinions being Condemn'd in 1618, at the Synod of *Dort*, conſiſting of *Dutch*, *German*, *Engliſh* and *Swiſs Calviniſts*. They, in 1620, publiſh'd a Book, Intitul'd *Acta & Scripta Synodalia Dordracena Miniſtrorum Remonſtrantium, in Fœderato Belgio*; in which they defend their Doctrine upon the five Articles above-mentioned, and attack their Adverſaries, who determin'd the contrary in the Synod of *Dort*. The *Remonſtrants* likewiſe publiſh'd a *Confeſſion of Faith*, in which they give an account of their Sentiments upon all the points of Chriſtianity: In Defence of which Confeſſion, *Simon Epiſcopius* publiſh'd an Apology in 1629, Intitul'd, *Apologia pro Confeſſione ſive Declaratione Sententiæ eorum qui in Fœderato Belgio vocantur Remonſtrantes ſuper præcipuis Articulis Religionis Chriſtianæ, contra cenſuram quatuor Profeſſorum Leidenſium.* Here they clear themſelves of the Tenents charg'd upon 'em, *i. e.* of the reviving the ancient Errors of the *Pelagians*, and *Semi-Pelagians*, and agreeing in many things with the *Socinians*; from whom notwithſtanding, they differ in two Principal Articles. That is, the *Trinity*, and the *Propitiatory Sacrifice of our Bleſſ'd Saviour*; both which are deny'd by the *Socinians*, but maintain'd by the *Remonſtrants*. *Epiſcopius* and *Curcellæus* are two of the moſt Celebrated Writers of this Party; but not to mention the Voluminouſneſs of their Works, they both died before they had finiſh'd a compleat Syſtem of the *Arminian* Doctrine; this Task therefore has been undertaken and performed by *Philip Limborch*, in his Book Printed in 1686, at *Amſterdam*, under the Title of *Theologia Chriſtiana*, a conſiderable part of which is extracted in the Second Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle*.

REMUS, Vid. ROMULUS.

RENARD, Count of *Soiſſons*, was the Son of *Guy* of *Vermandois*, firſt Count of *Soiſſons*. His Father *Guy* introduced him to King *Robert*, whom he ſerved in the quality of chief Steward of his Houſhold, and kept that ſtation till the Reign of *Henry* I. but finally falling into diſgrace he withdrew into *Soiſſons*, where the King beſieged him in the *Counts-Tower*, which was then the Fortreſs of that City. It's ſaid, that Count *Renard* and his Son died during this Siege. *Dom.*

RENATUS, ſurnamed *the Good*, King of *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c. Duke of *Anjou*, Count of *Provence*, &c. was ſecond Son to *Lewis* II. King of *Naples*, and of *Yolande*, Daughter to *John* I. King of *Aragon*. He was born at *Angers* the 16th of *January* 1408. This Prince married in 1420, *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Heireſs of *Charles* I. Duke of *Lorrain*, and of *Margaret* of *Bavaria*; he was about to take poſſeſſion of this Dutchy, but *Anthony de Vaudemont*, Brother to Duke *Charles*, pretended that *Lorrain* belong'd to the Line Male, and ſo to him. This Affair in 1431, was referred to the Fathers of the Council of *Baſle*, and to the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, who decided it in favour of *Renatus*, but *Anthony* would not ſtand to this Decision, and ſo, being aſſiſted by the Troops of *Philip* ſurnamed *the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, he decided it by Arms: At firſt King *Renatus* had the better ſucceſs, but afterwards his Enemies Army being reinforc'd, his was defeated at *Bulleneville* near unto *Neufchatel* in *Lorrain* the 2d of *July*, 1431, and he himſelf made a Priſoner, and carried to *Dijon*, where he remained four or five years; and there learnt in 1434, the death of *Lewis* II. King of *Naples*, his Brother, and that of the Queen *Jane* II. who had made him her Heir in 1435. Thus getting free from his Confinement, he was obliged to take a Journey into *Naples*; but it was neither fortunate for himſelf nor his Son after him, to wit, *John* of *Calabria*, who attempted alſo in vain the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which in right of his Mother *Yolande* juſtly belonged to *Renatus*; ſo this Prince ſtop'd in *Provence*, where he lived in Repoſe. He was well made, full of Courage and Invention. To divert his Melancholy he fell to Painting and Writing both Verſe and Proſe. Being at *Angers* in 1448, he inſtituted the Military Order of the *Creſcent*. This Prince had by *Iſabel* of *Lorrain*, *John* of *Calabria*, *Lewis* Marqueſs of *Pont*, *Nicholas* Duke of *Bar*, *Charles* and *Renatus* that both died young; *Yolande* Wife to *Ferry* Duke of *Lorrain*, *Margaret* married to *Henry* VI. King of *England*, and *Iſabel* and *Anne* that died in their Infancy. He married the ſecond time *Jane* the Daughter of *Guy* XIII, called the XIVth Count of *Laval*, but had no Children by her. His Sons died all before him, inſomuch, that ſeeing himſelf without Heirs of his Body, he left his Eſtate to *Charles* his Brother's Son of the ſame name, Count of *Maine*. *Du Puy.*

RENATUS II. Duke of *Lorrain*, was the Son of *Ferry* II and of *Yolande* of *Anjou* Daughter of *Renatus* King of *Sicily*. This *Ferry* was Son to *Antony* I. Count of *Vaudemont*, and thus married in order to terminate the difference between him and the King of *Naples*. Duke *Renatus* took upon him the Title and Arms of King of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, becauſe of the Rights of his Mother. He was ſolicited by the Emperor and King of *France*, to make War upon *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, which he did, and thereby loſt his Dutchy; but having afterwards received conſiderable Succors, he fought his Enemy, who had beſieged *Nancy*, and kill'd him on the fifth of *January* in 1477. It was ſaid, That the Duke of *Lorrain* being trimmed with a Golden Beard, was deſirous to ſee the Duke of *Burgundy*, whom he found with difficulty among the dead, and ſaid, *Hah! good Couſin! you have done us much evil.* This Prince died in 1508. *Vignier. St Marthe. Mezeray.*

RENAUDOT (*Theophraſtus*) began in 1631, to publiſh News by the name of *Gazettes*; he left a Son behind him, who was Chief Phyſician to M. the Dauphin, and died at St. *Germains en Lay*, *November* 19. 1673.

RENDESHAM, an ancient Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Looes* upon the River *Deben*. *Redwald*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the Eaſt *Angles* kept his Court here.

RENEA *de France*, Dutcheſs of *Ferrara*, was born at *Blois* in 1509, being the Daughter of *Lewis* XII. and Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*; ſhe was Married to *Hercules d'Eſte* Duke of *Ferrara*, tho' Betrothed before to *Charles* of *Auſtria*, afterwards Emperor, and demanded ſome years after in marriage by the King of *England*. *Francis* I. married her to the Duke of *Ferrara*, becauſe he was a Prince whoſe Power he needed not to fear. She did not content her ſelf to become knowing in Hiſtory, Languages, Mathematicks, and alſo Aſtrology, but ſtudied moreover, the moſt difficult points in Divinity, which engaged her inſenſibly in the Opinions of the Proteſtants. *Brantome* ſays, That reſenting the ill turns which the Popes *Julius* and *Leo* had done the King, her Father, ſhe denied their Power, and withdrew from their Obedience. *Calvin* paſſed from *France* into *Italy* in a diſguiſe, and with *Marot*, her Secretary, confirmed her in this Belief. After the death of the Duke, her Husband, ſhe returned into *France*, and there gave new marks of her Courage and Reſolution. The Duke of *Guiſe*, her Son-in-Law, having ſummoned her to ſurrender ſome of the Proteſtants, who had ſheltred themſelves in the Caſtle of *Montargis*, whither ſhe retired during that War about Religion, ſhe utterly refuſed, and daringly anſwered, That if he attack'd the Caſtle, ſhe ſhould be the firſt that ſhould come upon the breach and ſee whether he had the Courage to kill a King's Daughter. She died in 1575, in the Caſtle of *Montargis*, after having adorn'd the Town with many Fair Buildings. *Bernier Hiſtoire de Blois.*

RENNES, a Town in *France*, the Capital of *Bretany*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tours*. The River of *Villaine* divides it into two parts, and ſerves to enrich it by way of Trade, becauſe of the great Boats that come up thither from the Sea. *Rennes* is a very ancient City, and hath been the ordinary Reſidence of the Dukes of *Bretany*. Authors call it *Redone*, or *Condate Redonum*; the ancienteſt Biſhoprick is St. *Malo*. The Parliament was eſtabliſhed there by King *Henry* II. *Lewis* XIV. has ſince tranſferr'd it to *Vannes*. There are to be ſeen the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, the Abbies of St. *Melain* and of St. *George*; a College of Jeſuits, and divers other Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes; not to forget the Parliament-Houſe, built according to our Modern Architecture, and the Clock that is in it, whoſe Bell is eſteemed to be the biggeſt in the Kingdom. *Rennes* ſtands 50 miles N. of *Nants*, 115 W. of *Tours*, as many N. of *Rochelle*, and 200 W. of *Paris*. *Sanſon Marthe.*

RENOMME, or FAME, a Goddeſs invented by the Poets, called *the Meſſenger of Jupiter* by *Homer*; they repreſented her like a Woman richly clad, having her Robe tucked up, and Wings beſpangled with Eyes, with a Trumpet in her Mouth. *Virgil* deſcribes her almoſt in the ſame manner, calling her an horrible Monſter, and giving her as many watching Eyes as ſhe has Feathers; as many Mouths with ſo many Tongues in them that are never ſilent; and as many Ears that are always liſtning; and that in the day time ſhe placed her ſelf upon high Towers to frighten Men, bringing them very often ill news, and other lyes than truth.

RENTY, Lat. *Rentica*, a Town in *Artois*, heretofore of great ſtrength, which in 1554 repell'd the Forces of *Henry* II. King

King of *France*, but in 1638 was ruin'd. It lies Five Leagues from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, and four from *Arras* upon the River *Az*, which falls into the *Britiſh* Sea below *Graveling* in *Flanders*.

RENTY (*Gaſton John Baptiſta* Baron of) was born in the Caſtle of *Beny* in *Lower Normandy*, in the Dioceſs of *Bayeux* in 1611. He inſtituted a Society of *Artiſans* to live together, as the Primitive Chriſtians did, having all the gain of their labour in common, giving the overplus after their own neceſſities were ſupply'd, for the ſuſtenance of the Poor. There are now at *Paris* two of theſe Communities of Tradeſmen, the one of Taylors, and the other of Shooe-makers. There is alſo one of Shooe-makers at *Toulouſe*; they call themſelves Brethren, and live in common, obſerving the Rules preſcribed by the Baron *de Renty*. He fell ſick on the 11th of *April* 1649, and died the 24th of the ſame Month, aged 37 years. *City*.

REOLA, Lat. *Regula*, a City of *Guienne* upon the *Garonne*, where is a Famous Monaſtery Founded by *Gombaud* Biſhop of *Bazas*, and *William Sancha* Duke of *Gaſcony* his Brother.

REPEHAM, in *Norfolk*, ſeated in a Valley, and noted for its three Churches in one Church-yard. From *London* 92 Miles.

REPENDON (*Philip*) an *Engliſhman*, Cardinal, and Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was a Vigorous Oppoſer of the *Wickliffites*; He was preferr'd to the See of *Lincoln* in 1405, made a Cardinal three years after, and died about 1417. This Cardinal is ſaid to have been very Learned for his time, and diverted himſelf ſometimes with making Verſes; being once in Company with one *Neckam*, a Perſon of a debauch'd Life, he made this Diſtich upon him.

Et Niger & Nequam, cum ſis cognomine Neckam,
Nigrior eſſe potes, Nequior eſſe neques.

Neckam, who was pretty quick at the knack of Punning, made him the following Reply:

Phi nota fœtoris, Lippus malus omnibus horis,
Phi malus & Lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus.

Goodwin de Præſul. Angl. Aubery Hiſt. des Card.

RESENDIUS (*Andrew*) Canon of *Evora* in *Portugal*; he was Deſcended from a Noble Family, and made *Præceptor* to *Alphonſo* and *Henry*, Sons to King *John* III. He died in 1573. Aged 80. His Works are extant in two Volumes; the firſt contains a Treatiſe *De Antiquitatibus Luſitaniæ, & Hiſtoria de Antiquitate de Cividad de Evora*, Tranſlated by *Andreas Schottus* into Latin; the ſecond Volume conſiſts of divers Poems, and HiſtoricalEpiſtles; as *de Æra Hiſpanica*; *Pro colonia Pacenſi*, and ſeveral other Learned Pieces. *Ambroſio Morales. Oſorius. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

RESTITUTUS, Biſhop of *London*, in the IVth *Century*. He maintain'd a Correſpondence with St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*, as appears by ſeveral Letters of his, which have ſince been digeſted into a Volume. He aſſiſted at the firſt Council of *Arles*, in 314, to which he Subſcribed thus, *Reſtitutus Epiſcopus de Civitate Londinenſi, Provincia Britanniæ. Pits de Illuſt. Script. Angl. Wharton Hiſtoria de Epiſc. & Decan. Londinenſ.*

RESURRECTION, a Weekly Feaſt Inſtituted in Honour of our Saviour's Riſing from the Grave, which happen'd on the third day after his death. He appear'd firſt to *Mary Magdalen*, and other Holy Women who came to the Sepulchre, then to St. *Peter*, the Diſciples that were going to *Emaus*, and to the Apoſtles when met together. A week after he appear'd a ſecond time to the Apoſtles; and here St. *Thomas* who was abſent and doubted before, was convinc'd of his Reſurrection, and Diviniry. The Scripture likewiſe acquaints us with three other publick Appearances of our Saviour. The firſt was near the Sea of *Tiberias*, where St. *Peter*, St. *Thomas*, the two Sons of *Zebedee*, *Nathanael*, and two other Diſciples were preſent. The ſecond was upon a Mountain in *Galilee*, ſuppoſed to be Mount *Tabor*, where, as St. *Paul* informs us, he was ſeen by five hundred Diſciples at once. The laſt time of his publick *Appearing* was the Day of his Aſcenſion, upon which he went with all the Apoſtles to Mount *Oliver*; where, after he had Bleſſed them, and given 'em a Commiſſion to Preach, and Baptize, he Aſcended into Heaven in their ſight. *St. Matth. St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John.* 1 *Acts.* 1 *Cor.* 15. Cap.

RESWICK, is a Royal Palace belonging to *William* III. King of *England*, lying betwixt the *Hague*, and City of *Delph*, and made very Famous for being the Place of the Treaty of Peace between the Moſt Serene Confederates, and the *French* King, in the Year 1697. which was happily Concluded here, after ſo long and bloody a War, that had ravaged and impoveriſh'd almoſt all *Europe*, and particularly the Kingdom of *France*; who by this Peace, not only agreed to acknowledge *William* III. to be King of *England*, but reſtor'd to him his Principality of *Orange*, and all his Lands in *Burgundy*, and other Dominions of *France*, with the Arrears due to him from them; yielded to the *Spaniards*, beſides all the Places Conquer'd during the War in the *Netherlands* and *Catalonia*, the City and Dutchy of *Luxemburg*; *Dinant* to the Prince of *Liege*, *Friburg* and *Briſac* to the Emperor (which laſt Place *France* had been in Poſſeſſion of for near threeſcore Years) *Lorrain* to that Duke, which the *French* had enjoy'd intirely ever ſince 1670. And in ſhort, made ſuch Conceſſions every way, to the *Dutch* in the way of Trade, and to the other Confederates, as diſcover'd how weary they were of the War, and what neceſſity they were under of a Peace.

RETEL, a Town of *France* in *Champaign*, the Capital of a little Country called *the Retelois*; it's now called *Mazarin*. It hath often-times been beſieged. The Arch-Duke *Leopold* took this City in 1650. The King of *France*'s Army commanded by the Mareſchal *Du Pleſſis Praſlin*, obtain'd in the neighbourhood of this City a great Victory over the Troops of *Spain*, and thoſe of the Prince of *Conde*, commanded by the Mareſchal *de Turenne*. The Prince re-took *Retel* three years after. It now has the Title of a Dutchy. *Retel* ſtands 22 miles N. E. of *Rheims*, and 24 N. of *Chalon ſur Marne*.

RETIARII, a ſort of Gladiators who fought againſt the *Myrmillones*; the Arms of the *Retiarii* were a Pitch-fork with three points, and a Fiſhing-net, wherein they endeavour'd to entangle the Heads of their Enemies. The *Myrmillones* were armed with a Sword, Buckler, and an Head-piece, whereon was pictured a Fiſh. When the *Retiarian* fought, he ſang, or rather the People for him, *I make not at thee, but at thy Fiſh; why doeſt thou ſhun me*, Gaul? It's ſaid, That *Pittacus*, one of the Seven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, was the firſt that invented this ſort of fighting, when coming to fight againſt *Phrynon*, in order to terminate the difference that was between the *Athenians* and *Mytilenians*, touching the Bounds of their Country, he brought a Net hid under his Coat, wherein he entangled the Head of his Enemy. This name is derived from the Latin word *Rete*, which ſignifies a Fiſher's or Hunter's Net. *Feſtus. Lipſius.*

RETIMO, a City in the Iſle of *Candia*, and a Biſhop's See. The *Turks* are Maſters of it ſince the laſt Wars, wherein they brought this Iſland under their ſubjection.

REVARD (*James*) a famous Lawyer, whom *Juſtus Lipſius* calls uſually *the Papinian of the Low Countries*, was born about 1535, in a Village near unto *Bruges*. He ſtudied at *Louvain*, and afterwards at *Orleans*, where he received his Doctor's Degree. After that he returned to *Bruges*, where he made himſelf ſoon known by his great Abilities. He was a little after offered a Profeſſor's Chair, but his Indiſpoſition obliged him to retire home, where he died in 1568. He writ divers Pieces, as, *De Juris ambiguitatibus, l.* 5. *De Præjudiciis, l.* 2. *Protribunalia*; *De Autoritate Prudentum*; *De Jure Liberorum*; *De veris uſucaptionum differentiis*; *Comment. ad Legem Scriboniam*; *Commentarium ad leges duodecem Tabularum. Le Mire. Valerius Andreas.*

REUCHLIN (*John*) a *German*, much eſteemed for his Learning; he was alſo called *la Fume* or *Capnion*, for that *Reuch* in the Language of that Country, and *Capnion* in *Greek* is the ſame as *Fumus* (Smoak) in *Latin*. He was born in 1454 at *Phortzheim*, a Village of *Germany* near *Spire*, and render'd himſelf Famous by his Learning; the Hebrew, Greek and Latin were familiar to him; he was alſo skill'd in the Law, and in all Polite Learning. The Emperors and Princes of *Germany* honoured him with their eſteem. A certain *Jew* called *Pfeffercorn*, getting himſelf baptized, adviſed the Emperor *Maximilian* to burn all the Books of the *Rabbins*, that he might oblige the *Jews* to buy them for a great Sum of Money, whereof he pretended to have part: *Reuchlin* oppoſed him, and that engaged him againſt the Monks of *Cologn*, that were of *Pfeffercorn*'s Party. He publiſhed a Tract *De Verbo Mirifico*; *De Cabbalæ placitis*; a *Grammar*, and an *Hebrew Lexicon*, and divers other conſiderable Pieces. He died in 1521. *John Henry Mayus* Profeſſor at *Dourlach*, publiſh'd all that he could Collect concerning the Life of *Reuchlin*, in a Volume in *Quarto*, Printed at *Franckfort* in 1687. an Extract of which, the Reader may ſee in the Eighth Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle. Melchior Adam.*

REVEL, an Hanſe-Town in *Livonia*, the Capital of the Province of *Eſthonia* or *Eſten*, near the Gulf of *Finland*, part of the *Baltick* Sea. *Waldemar* or *Wolmar* II. King of *Denmark* laid the firſt Foundations of it about 1230. *Wolmar* III. ſold it in 1347, with the Towns of *Narva* and *Weſemburg* to the Great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order for nineteen thouſand Marks in Silver. About 1565 this Town put it ſelf under the protection of *Erick* King of *Swedeland*, in order to be ſecured againſt the *Muſcovites*, who fruitleſly beſieged it in 1570, and in 1577. The City of *Revel* began to be a trading place from 1477, and the Trade continued there till 1550, at which time the *Muſcovites* taking the Town of *Narva*, eſtabliſhed the Commerce there which they had before at *Revel*. It's fortify'd after the Modern way, and its Caſtle is built upon a Rock that is ſteep and craggy on all ſides ſave towards the City. Its Haven and Road are very commodious for Trade. Its Laws are much the ſame with thoſe of the City of *Lubeck*, and it hath a Conſiſtory, and a Superintendant for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. They profeſs there the Proteſtant Religion, following the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*. The Government of *Revel* is *Democratical*; the Magiſtrate being obliged to call the chief among the People to the Deliberations of important Affairs. About half a League from the City there was a very

ſine Convent of Friars and Nuns, who had there their Churches and Manſions apart. The Hiſtory of that Convent reports, That the Brethren and Siſters had found out a way to ſpeak to one another by Signs, whereof they had compoſed a Dictionary. *Revel* ſtands 120 miles Weſt of *Narva*, 140 North of *Riga*, 124 South-eaſt of *Abo*, and 235 Eaſt of *Stockholm*. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcovie.*

REVEL (*Hugh de*) the twentieth Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent was then at *Ptolemais* or St. *John de Acre*, ſucceeded in 1260 *William de Chateau-neuf*. He was endued with as much Courage as Prudence, but the Forces of the Souldan of *Ægypt* were too potent for him, inſomuch that he was obliged to make a Truce with him, which was ſoon broken by the Souldan, in 1270. The *Hoſpitallers* loſt their Fortreſs of *Crac* in the Earldom of *Tripoli*, after having generouſly ſuſtained a tedious Siege, where all the Knights of the Garriſon reſiſted unto death, rather than they would ſurrender. About 1276, *Bruchard Deſchwenden*, Grand-Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, renounced his Maſterſhip, and received the Habit of the *Hoſpitallers* at the hands of the Great-Maſter *de Revel*, who died in 1278, after having held five noble Chapters, and made divers excellent Laws for the Government of his Order. *Nicholas de Lorgue* ſucceeded him. *Boſio. Naberat.*

REVEL, a City of the *Higher Languedoc*, in the Dioceſe of *Lavaur*. The Inhabitants ſay, It was called formerly *La Baſtide de Lavaur*, and that it was named *Revel* for *Rebel*, for that it was ſurrounded with Walls by the Order of *Philip* ſirnamed *the Fair*.

REUSNER (*Nicholas*) a German Lawyer, was born in 1545, at *Lewenburg* in *Sileſia*; his Learning acquired him much Reputation. He was Profeſſor at *Jena*, and Councellor of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and died the 12th. of *April*, 1602, aged 58. He has writ divers Pieces. Poems, *Monarcharum ſive ſummorum Regum, lib.* 8. *Principum Germaniæ, ſive Electorum, lib.* 3. *Principum & Cæſarum Auſtriacorum Sylvula*; *Elogia illuſtrium Heroum*; *Germaniæ Urbes Imperiales*; *De Italia, lib.* 2. &c. *Melchior Adam.*

REUSNER (*Elias*) a Phyſician, Brother to *Nicholas*, and Profeſſor in the ſame Univerſity. In 1592 he publiſh'd a Book, entitled, *Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum*, &c. which was Reprinted in 1612. He wrote likewiſe *Iſagoge Hiſtorica*; *Hortulus Hiſtorico-Politicus*, &c.

REUTER (*Quirin*) a Lutheran, Profeſſor of Theology in the Univerſity of *Heydelberg*, was born at *Mosbach*, a City of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in the year 1554. Having gone through his Studies in *Heydelberg*, he taught Philoſophy and Theology in divers Cities of *Germany*, and returned afterwards to *Heydelberg*, where he was received to be Profeſſor in Divinity, and elected Rector of the Univerſity, in the year 1607. He writ divers Tracts, the principal whereof are, *De Significationibus Cometarum*; *Aphoriſmi Theologici*; *Commentarij in Abdiam ſive Obadiah Prophetam*, &c. He died in 1613, and was buried in the Chapel of the Univerſity. *Melchior Adam.*

REUTLINGEN, Lat. *Reutlingi* a ſmall City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, made an Imperial Free Town, in 1215; or as others ſay, in 1240. It is of a ſquare form, built in a Plain upon the River *Echetz* (which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*) at the foot of Mount *Achameck*, one mile from *Stutgard*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubinghen*, under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

REY, once the greateſt City of *Aſia*, now entirely ruin'd. It lies nine miles from *Sare* to the Weſt. The *Perſians* tell incredible Stories of the greatneſs of it. See *Chardin*, p. 387. *Ptolemy* calls it *Raqua*. It lies in Longit. 75. 20. Lat. 35. 35. and was ruin'd in the Twelfth Century after Chriſt. It ſtood in a fertile Soil, but unhealthful Air, much ſubject to Agues, yet the People liv'd as long there as in other places; and it was a great while the Univerſity of *Perſia*, and the greateſt Mart of the Eaſt. This City is in *Parthia*, a Province of *Perſia*, and is now a heap of Rubbiſh.

REYGATE, a large Market and Borough Town in the County of *Surry*, in a place commonly call'd *Holmes Dale*, where Fullers Earth is digged up in abundance, ſhewing the Ruines of an ancient Caſtle, and under ground a long Vault, with a ſpacious Room at the end of it, ſaid to be the ſecret Chamber in which the Barons met in Council in their War againſt King *John*. The *Danes* fought ſeveral unſucceſsful Battles near this Town. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation, repreſented in the Lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes

REYNA (*Caſſiodorus*) hath tranſlated all the *Bible* out of the Original into *Spaniſh*. This Tranſlation is become ſo rare, that *Gaſſarell*, who ſold it to M. *Carcani*, for the King's Library, made him believe it was an old *Bible* of the *Jews*: But beſides that, the *New Teſtament* is tranſlated as well as the *Old*. It is eaſily known by the Pictures of the Bears in the firſt Page of the Book, that it was printed at *Bale*. The Tranſlator has a long Diſcourſe in *Spaniſh*, at the beginning of the *Bible*, to prove, That the *Holy Scriptures* ought to be tranſlated into the Vulgar Tongue; he has alſo adorn'd it with Marginal Notes, for the explanation of the moſt difficult places, and principally the words that have different ſignifications, by placing one in the Text, and the other in the Margin, which is judiciouſly done. He hath alſo a Diſcourſe therein, where he gives an account of the manner of his Tranſlation. *P. Simon.*

S. REYNE was born in 238, in the City of *Alize*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and in the Dioceſs of *Autun*: This City is now a great Borough-Town called *Sainte Reyne*, for that it is the Place of the Birth and Burial of this Perſon. The Emperor *Decius* having put out an Edict in 253, to perſecute the Chriſtians, *Olibrius* Governour of the *Gauls* took *Sainte Reyne*, and after having to no purpoſe made uſe of Promiſes and Threats to oblige her to marry him, and renounce Chriſtianity, he cauſed her to be cruelly tormented, and at laſt commanded her Head to be chopt off. Her Body was buried by the Chriſtians at the foot of the Mountain of *Alize*, together with an Iron Chain that had been one of the Inſtruments made uſe of in her Martyrdom.

REZAN, a City of *Muſcovy*, and a Biſhop's See: It's the Capital of a Dutchy, which makes a great Province, where are the Springs of the River *Tanais* or *Don*. This Country formerly belong'd to *Lithuania*. *Rezan* ſtands 36 miles from *Moſco* to the South-eaſt, and 12 from the Fountains of the *Tanais*, ariſing within this Dukedom. It is an Epiſcopal City. The Province of *Rezan* lies between the *Den* and *Occa*, having on the Weſt *Muſcovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aba*. It is the moſt fruitful Province in this Kingdom. Beſides the chief City, which lies upon the *Occa*, it has *Corſira* and *Tula* upon a River of the ſame name. *Rezan* was totally ruin'd in 1659, and the Inhabitants remov'd to *Periſlaf*.

RHA, or the *Wolga*, a River of *Muſcovy*, and one of the greateſt in *Europe*; the *Tartars* call it *Edel*, and the *Armenians Thamar*. It ariſeth in *Muſcovy* near unto the City of *Reſcow*, or in the Country of *Twer*. It is affirmed, That to the Eaſt of this City, and near unto a great Foreſt call'd *Wolkow-kyles*, there is a Marſh call'd *Wronow*, whoſe Waters form a Rivulet which diſcharges it ſelf into the Lake of *Volga*, which is not paſt two or three Leagues diſtant, and 'tis there the River takes its Name I ſpeak of. After having travers'd the *Twer* from the Weſt to the Eaſt, as far as the Kingdom of *Cazan*, it turns toward the South, and paſſeth through the Kingdoms of *Bulgan* and *Aſtracan*, encreaſing by the Waters of many great Rivers; and divided into divers Branches, it diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Caſpian-Sea*, after having paſſed by *Aſtracan*, and formed the Iſland of *Dolgoi*, which is very barren. *Olearius.*

RHADAMANTHUS, a ſevere Judge; and according to others, King of *Lycia*. His great Juſtice has given the Poets occaſion to ſay, That he was one of the three Judges of Hell. *Natalis Comes.*

RHADAMISTUS, the Son of *Pharaſman* King of *Iberia* (which is now called *Georgia*, in *Turkey*, in *Aſia*) who feigned himſelf to be out of favour with his Father, and retired to his Uncle *Mithridates* King of *Armenia*, whoſe Daughter he married; but having by his ſubtilty gained the Friendſhip of the People, and the Affections of the Grandees of the Kingdom, he made a ſhew of reconciling himſelf to his Father, to whom he went ſecretly to give Inſtructions concerning the Succeſs of his Deſign; and under pretence of making War upon the People of *Albania*, he raiſed a potent Army, which he conducted to *Armenia*, where he beſieged *Mithridates* in a Fortreſs called *Gorneas*. But ſeeing he could not prevail by force, he made uſe of a new ſtratagem, and demanded a Treaty of Peace, with his Uncle, who came to meet him in a Wood near unto *Gorneas*. *Rhadamiſtus* embraced *Mithridates*, and ſwore to him, he would offer him no violence either by Sword or Poiſon. There were Preparations made for the Ceremony of the Treaty; and becauſe it was the Cuſtom of the Country to tie the Thumb, and draw Blood thence and drink it, to ratifie and confirm the Alliance, *Rhadamiſtus* gave Orders to one whom he had pitch'd upon for that Action, to make as if he fell himſelf, and throw *Mithridates* down, and ſo took that King, with his Wife and Children Priſoners, and afterwards cauſed them to be ſtifled with a Pillow, being unwilling to violate the Oath he had made at the beginning of their Interview. This wicked Prince was vanquiſh'd by *Artaban* King of the *Parthians*, in the year of our Lord 52; and being conſtrained to flie, he himſelf kill'd his Wife *Zenobia*, who was unwilling to ſurvive ſo many Misfortunes; and finally, his Father *Pharaſman* put him to death, as a Traytor. *Tacitus. Pulſoſus.*

RHAMNUS, a Town of *Attica*, which the Moderns call *Tamo-Caſtro*, or *Ebro-Caſtro*. There was a Temple in it dedicated to the Goddeſs *Nemeſis*, whereby it became famous, becauſe of the admirable Statue of that Goddeſs, which *Phidias*, or according to others, *Agoracritus*, one of his Scholars, had placed there. It is ſaid that *Agoracritus* and *Alcamenes*, both brought up by *Phidias*, ſtrove which ſhould make the beſt Statue of *Venus*, and therein employ'd the utmoſt effort of their Skil When they were finiſhed, they took the People of *Athens* to be Judges between them. But as *Alcamenes* was an *Athenian*, and *Agoracritus* of the Iſle of *Paros*, they gave Judgment in favour of their own Citizen, though without doubt the Work of the laſt was much finer than the other. *Agoracritus* had recourſe to thoſe of *Rhamnus*, and called his Statue *Nemeſis* (which was the Goddeſs of *Revenge*) willing perhaps to intimate thereby, That he ſhould ſufficiently revenge himſelf upon the *Athenians*, in placing it in a Temple where the excellency

of

of this Maſter-piece of Art ſhould quickly be acknowledged. *F. Spon.*

RHEA (*Silvia*). See *Numitor* and *Romulus.*

RHEMUS, the Two and twentieth King of the *Gauls*, the Son of *Namnes*, and the laſt of the Race of *Hercules*: He is pretended to be the Builder of *Rheims.*

RHENANUS. See *Beatus Rhenanus.*

RHENS, or *Rhenia*, a little Iſland in the *Ægean-Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, near to that of *Delos*, and now one of the *Sdilles.*

RHESCUPORIS, King of part of *Thrace*, who making an unjuſt War upon *Cotys*, his Nephew, who poſſeſs'd the other half of the Kingdom, brought him to an Interview, where he ſecured his Perſon at a Feaſt, and afterwards cauſed his Throat to be cut in Priſon. The Emperor *Tiberius* coming to know of this Treachery, ſent *Pomponius Flaccus*, whom *Rheſcuporis* entirely lov'd, to diſcover the truth of the matter. *Flaccus* drew him cunningly to the Frontiers, and then carried him to *Rome*, where he was diveſted of his Dominions, and carried to *Alexandria* under a ſtrong and ſecure Guard; and when they ſaw he uſed all his Efforts to make his eſcape, he was put to death. *Tiberius* gave one part of *Thrace* to *Rhemetalces* the Son of *Rheſcuporis*, who was not an Accomplice in his Father's wicked Deſign; and the other part to the Children of *Cotys*, who being not of age, *Tiberius* made *Tibellius Rufus*, who was juſt out of the Prætorſhip, Lieutenant and Governour of the Kingdom, as formerly *M. Lepidus* had been made Tutor to the Children of *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*. *Tacit.*

RHESUS, King of *Thrace*: He came to help the *Trojans* againſt the *Greeks*; but being betray'd by *Dolon* a *Trojan* Soldier, he was put to death the very firſt Night by *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes*; ſo his White Horſes could not drink of the River *Xanthus*, nor feed in the Fields of *Troy*, to the end *Troy* might be impregnable, according to the Oracle. *Homer.*

RHETIA, part of the ancient Weſtern *Illyricum* in the *Roman* Empire, whoſe extent at this day comprehends part of the Circles of *Swabia*, *Bavaria* and *Auſtria* on the South of the *Danube*, with the Country of the *Griſons*, and part of *Swiſſerland*; but there is none but the Country of the *Griſons* that retains its ancient Name. Vid. *Griſons. Sprecher.*

RHETORIANS, Hereticks in the Fourth Age, who maintained, That all Hereticks had Reaſon on their ſide, of what Sect ſoever they were. *St. Auguſt.*

RHIN, or the *Rhine*, a great River in *Germany* and the *Low-Countries*; it riſes in the *Alps* in Mount *Adula*, or S. *Gothar*, two or three Leagues from the Head of the *Rhône*. It ſprings from two Fountains, the one called *Voder Rhin*, or the *Firſt Rhine*; and the other *Hindes Rhin*, or the *Second Rhine*, which join both together. This River begins to be Navigable near *Chur* in *Swiſſerland*, and entring into the great Lake of *Conſtance* and *Cell*, it paſſeth to *Schaffouze*, *Bazil*, &c. from thence it runs into *Alſatia* towards *Briſac*, and near to *Straſburgh*; and encreaſing by the Waters of many great Rivers, it waters *Philipsburgh*, *Spire*, *Wormes*, *Mayence*, *Cologne*, and divers other Cities; finally, near unto the Fort of *Schenk* it divides into two Branches, whereof the one called *Vahal* runs towards *Nimeguen*, *Tiel* and *Bommel*, and joining with the *Meuſe*, it loſeth its Name. The other Branch takes its courſe toward the North, almoſt as far as *Arnheim*, where it ſeparates into two parts, whereof the one called the *Yſſel* paſſeth to *Doesburg* and *Zutphen*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Zuider-Zee*; the other Arm, which ſince the year 860 hath formed a new courſe by the overflowing of the Sea, is called *Lech*, and runs not by *Utrecht* nor *Leyden*, as it did then, but to *Wyck*, *Cullemburg* and *Newport*, and finally, diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Merwee*, and from thence into the Sea. *Moller* has writ an ample Deſcription of the *Rhine*, with Geographical Tables of the Provinces and Countries it runs through. *Reuther*, in his *Hiſtorical and Chorographical Obſervations*, hath given very particular Deſcriptions of the Mouths of it: And *Monconis* ſpeaks thus of the Chataracts of this River; *The* Rhine *running very broad, but not very deep among the Mountains, falls near* Schaff houſe *in* Swiſſerland *from the Rocks into a ſecond Channel about ſixty foot lower than the former, and that in two Streams, whereof that in the middle runs between two narrow and high Rocks; in the midſt of the firſt Channel may be ſeen, as it were, two great Pillars, which are rumours: This fall makes a very great noiſe, and is worth ſeeing.* Hoffman adds, That the ancient Inhabitants about the *Rhine* did uſe to try the Legitimacy of Children, by throwing them into it, reckoning ſuch as ſunk Baſtards, but thoſe who ſwom were look'd upon as lawfully begot. It was alſo called *Aurifer* by ſome, becauſe of the Gold found mix'd in its Sand. It was the ancient Boundary betwixt *France* and *Germany*. *Charlemaign* built a wonderful Bridge of Wood over this River at *Mentz*, of 500 paces long, which was burnt by a caſual Fire, about a year before his death. And *Conſtantine the Great* began a Bridge over this River at *Cologne*, to ſtrike terrour into the *French*. In ſhort, this River, fam'd by Greek and Latin Writers, is without doubt the greateſt in *Europe*, next the *Danube*, and noted for the excellent Wine which grows on its Banks, call'd *Rhenish Wine*. The Etymology of its Name is variouſly diſcourſed of by Authors, ſome deriving it from the German word *Reyn*, which ſignifies *flowing hitherward*; or *Rein*, which ſignifies *Cleanneſs* and *Purity*, becauſe it was formerly made a Teſt of Conjugal Chaſtity. Hence *Claudian*, *Et quos naſcentes explorat gurgite Rhenus*; and St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, Ἐς νόθον ἐυχρὲς Ῥῆνος κεἰθεντα ῥεέθρης. *Guichardin. Bertius. Cluvier.*

RHINEBERG, or *Rheinberg*, Lat. *Rhenoberga*, a City in the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, ſituate upon the *Rhine*, is little, but very ſtrong. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1633, and continued under 'em till 1672, when it was taken by the *French*, and reſtored to the Elector of *Cologne*, the right Owner. It ſtands two German miles from *Weſel* to the South, and three from *Gueldres* to the Eaſt.

RHINFELD, or *Rhinfelden*, a ſtrong City of *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Swabia*, appertaining to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; it was often taken during the Wars in *Germany*, and ſurrendered up by the Peace of *Munſter*. It was alſo the Theatre of the War in 1676, when it ſuffered much by the *French*: It was once a Free Imperial City, but in 1410 granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*. Alſo the more famous for a defeat of the Imperialiſts, and the taking of *John de Wert* by the Duke *Bernard Weymar*, in 1638.

RHINSFELD, a ſtrong Caſtle upon the *Rhine* above St. *Goar*, in the County of *Catimelibocb*, under the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, built by one *Dieter* a Count of this Country, in 1245, between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Trier*. It is ſixteen miles South of *Coblentz*. The *French* beſieged it in 1692, but were obliged by the Landtgrave of *Heſſe* to retire with loſs.

RHIPHÆI, Mountains of *Sarmatia*, which are in that Country now called *Petzora*, a Province of *Muſcovy*, towards the *Obdora* or *Obi*, and upon the Frontiers of *Aſia* and *Tartary.*

RHODES, an Iſland of *Aſia* in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, with a City of the ſame Name, the Metropolis thereof. The Inhabitants of this Iſland were once ſo very expert in Navigation, that for ſome Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereign of the Sea, their Conſtitutions and Judgments in Affairs concerning the Sea being withal ſo juſt, as to become incorporated afterward into the *Roman* Pandects. It hath had formerly divers Names from Great Men, and much Reputation. Amongſt the number of thoſe ancient Kings attributed to it, there were *Tlepolemus* the Son of *Hercules*, *Dorieus*, *Demagetes*, *Diagoras*, *Evagoras*, *Cleobulus*, *Cleobulinus*, who yielded up his Right to *Eraſtides*, *Demagetes* II. and *Diagoras* the *Rhodian*, who reigned about *An. Mun.* 3370. It was alſo very famous for the *Coloſſus of the Sun*, which paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World. It was a Statue of the Sun ſeventy Cubits high, the Work of *Chares* the Diſciple of *Lyſippus*. It is added, That falling by an Earthquake, they durſt not touch it for fear of the Oracle, which had predicted that *Rhodes* ſhould be ruined after the Wrecks of this *Coloſſus*. But *Muavias* the Sultan of *Egypt* having rendred himſelf Maſter of the Iſle, took up this Statue 1461 years after it had been made, and laded ſeventy two Camels with it, who carried it away. However, after the loſs of *Jeruſalem* and *Acre*, the Hoſpitallers, or Knights of Saint *John*, took *Rhodes* from the *Saracens*, who had before taken it from the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. *Foulques de Villeret*, a French-man, Grand Maſter of the Order, was the chief in this great Enterprize; and it was happily accompliſh'd on the Day of the *Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary*, in 1309, or 1310. The Infidels often endeavoured to recover this advantageous Poſt, but to no purpoſe. The Order which were called by the Name of *Rhodes*, were Maſters of it till 1521. *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the Turks, attacked it in 1480; and *Peter d'Aubuſſon*, the Grand Maſter, defended it valiantly for three months, and conſtrained the Turks to withdraw, after they had loſt the beſt part of their Army. *Solyman* ſent an Army before *Rhodes* in 1522, and the Turks began their Seige with a frightful havock. The Knights, animated by the Grand Maſter *Philip Villiers de l'Iſle Adam*, a French-man, courageouſly withſtood them, and would have triumphed over their Enemies, if they had not been betrayed; and in effect, the Infidels being dejected with their continual Loſſes, were thinking of a Retreat, when the Advice they received made them take new Meaſures. *Andrew d'Amarat*, a Portugueſe, and Chancellor of the Order, diſſatisfied that *l'Iſle Adam*, his Enemy, had been preferred to the Dignity of Grand-Maſter, made no ſcruple of violating all the Laws of Honour, to revenge himſelf for the Injury he pretended was done him: He underſtood their Councils, as being one of them himſelf, and knew the weakneſs of the Place, and gave Information thereof to *Solyman*, who alſo received an Account of it from others, by means of a Jewiſh Phyſician whom he kept at *Rhodes*. The Treaſon of *Amarat* was at laſt diſcovered, and he was beheaded the 30th. of *October*. But the Turks being ſtill more obſtinate to puſh on the Siege, and the Place being no longer in a condition to defend it ſelf, it was ſurrendered to *Solyman*, who entred into it on *Chriſtmas-Day*, in the ſame Year. Since that time the Turks have been Maſters of *Rhodes*, where they have a Baſha. *Rhodes* hath to the North of it *Caramania*, part of *Natolia*, a Branch of the Sea running between both, being about twenty miles broad; towards the Eaſt-part of it is the Iſle of *Cyprus*, to the Weſt the Iſle of *Candia*, and to the South *Egypt*. It is about ſix and twenty miles in circumference. The Air is there ſo ſerene, that there is no one day paſſeth wherein the Sun does not ſhine; and 'tis for that reaſon that

the

the Ancients dedicated it to the Sun. *Phoroneus* King of the *Argives*, built the City of *Rhodes*, the Capital of the Iſle, about the year of the World 2145, in 1310. *Ottoman*, King of the Turks, laid Siege to it before they had leiſure to fortifie the Place: but *Amadeus* IVth. Count of *Savoy*, who came to the Relief of it, ſaved it; and for the eternizing this Victory, inſtead of the Eagles, that were the Arms of his Predeceſſors, he took a Croſs Argent in a Field Gules, from the Order of *Rhodes*, and theſe four Letters *F. E. R. T.* that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit.*

RHODES, the Capital City of the Iſle of *Rhodes*, is ſituate on the Sea-ſide, at the foot of an Hill that grows inſenſibly ſteep, and in an agreeable Plain in the Northern part of this Iſland. It is invironed with ſeveral little Hills full of Springs, and cover'd with Orange, Pomegranate, and other Trees of that nature. When it was beſieged by *Mahomet* IId. in 1480, it was ſurrounded with a double Wall, and fortified with ſeveral great Towers. But to the South part, and on that Side where the Jews dwelt, in the lower Town, the Towers were at greater diſtance one from another; and 'tis that which rendred the Place very much weaker. That quarter thereof where the Knights lived was ſtronger; for beſides that the Sea ſurrounded it to the North and Eaſt, it was fortified with Baſtions and Towers; the Port was towards the Eaſt, and a little to the North. *It's formed of two Moles*, which coming near one another in a Demi-circle, leave no ſpace between them, but for one Ship to paſs. The Entrance of it is flanked with two great Towers, built upon two Rocks, and upon theſe two Rocks was formerly placed the Famous Brazen *Coloſſus* of the Sun: It had one Foot fixed upon the Top of one of the Rocks, and the other upon the other Rock, inſomuch that Ships with Maſts erect might paſs between the Legs of it. There are two ſmall Gulfs adjoining to the Port, to the North and South. The Gulf which faces to the North is ſhut up with a Mole, which enters above three hundred Paces into the Sea, and at the end of that Mole is a Fort, which is called St. *Nicholas* Tower. The Grand Maſter, *Zacoſta*, cauſed this Tower to be built, which was called by that Name, becauſe there had been a Church called St. *Nicholas* in the place where it was built. *Mahomet* IId. looked upon the Iſle of *Rhodes* as a Place that might facilitate the Conqueſts of *Egypt* and *Syria*; and laid a Deſign of beſieging this City in the year 1479. The Ottoman Fleet commanded by the Baſha *Paleologus*, arrived at *Rhodes* the 23d. of *May*, 1480. It conſiſted of an hundred and ſixty Ships, and carried at leaſt an hundred thouſand fighting Men. The Turks coming a-ſhore lodged themſelves forthwith upon the Mount of St. *Etienne*, and in the neighbouring Plains. Scarce were they encamped, when a Troop of their Forlorn-hope came to Skirmiſh as far as the Gates of the City; but they were cut to pieces by the Viſcount *du Monteil*, eldeſt Brother to the Grand Maſter *d'Aubuſſon*. *Demetrius*, who led them, had the Honour to die there with his Arms in his hands, too much for a Runagade and a Traitor. Theſe firſt Attempts having not ſucceeded well for the Infidels, the *German* Engineer, named *George Frapam*, was of opinion that the Tower of St. *Nicholas* ſhould be battered firſt. Next morning that Engineer preſented himſelf before the Ditch of the Town, over-againſt the Grand Maſter's Palace, and deſired entrance, which was granted him. He pretended he would take the beſieged's part, as being willing to preferr the Intereſt of his Salvation before that of his Fortune. The Grand Maſter imagined he might make good uſe of this Engineer; but yet that he ought not to be truſted; and therefore order'd that he ſhould be obſerv'd as a Spy, and be always followed by perſons who ſhould conſtantly keep him in view. In the mean time the Baſha *Paleologus* cauſed his greateſt Cannon to be brought thither, where he raiſed the firſt Battery. St. *Nicholas* Tower was ſhattered and much ruined in divers places. So that Terror having ſeized upon all the Inhabitants, their Spirits were revived by the Exhortations of *Anthony Fradin*, a Franciſcan, who did almoſt the ſame at *Rhodes* as *John Capiſtran* had done at *Belgrade*. The Grand Maſter knowing of what importance that Place was for the preſervation of the Town, laboured all that night to put it into a poſture of Defence, and put himſelf, together with his Brother, the Viſcount *du Monteil*, into the Tower. The next day the Turks hoiſted Anchor from before Mount St. *Etienne*, and drew near unto St. *Nicholas* Tower with the ſound of Tabrets and Trumpets. Theſe Barbarians leapt a-ſhore, and ran to the Attack with a furious Tranſport. On the beſieged's part, the artificial Fires, Vollies of great Shot, Showers of ſmall Shot, Arrows and Stones, had a terrible Effect. Beſides the Fire-ſhips had fired divers of the Turkiſh Gallies, and the Artillery of the Town very much annoyed thoſe who defended themſelves from the Fire-ſhips. So that the Enemy who before gloried that they would outbrave Death, fled and re-entred their Gallies with Precipitation. The Baſha having had ſo bad Succeſs on that Side, brought eight great Pieces of Canon before the Walls of the Jews, near unto the Poſt of *Italy*, where the Cannon and Mortars of the Turks made ſo horrible an havock, that the Spaniards and Italians had already caballed to excite the Grand Maſter to ſurrender the Town; but their Propoſals had no other Effect, than to diſcover their Faint heartedneſs, for which they immediately repented, and afterwards did Wonders. The Baſha who pretended to reduce the Place by his great Cannon, finding the beſieged ſpeak nothing of a Capitulation, and being unwilling to hazard the ſtorming of it, had recourſe to Treaſon, and ſent for two Runagades who had been in the Turkiſh Camp from the beginning of the Siege, and had abjured the Chriſtian Religion, and promiſed them a great Reward if they could kill the Grand Maſter by Sword or Poiſon. The Runagades engaged to do the Work, and returned into *Rhodes*, pretending they had fallen into the hands of the Barbarians, at the ſecond Sallie. They were received there as perſons who had eſcaped from Captivity; but their Treaſon having been diſcovered, they were publickly Executed. Then the Baſha had no other hopes of carrying it but by Force, ſince he was not able to prevail by Treachery. He turned all his Efforts againſt St. *Nicholas* Tower, which he had abandoned, and made a furious Attack, which was vigorouſly ſuſtained by the Grand Maſter. The Bridge was cut to pieces by the Batteries on the Tower, which alſo ſunk four Gallies, with divers Ships of War. This hindred not the Infidels to continue their Attack, where the moſt remarkable of their Commanders were left upon the Place, and amongſt others *Ibrahim*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-law. The Death of this Prince allayed the Fury of the Barbarians They ran away, maugre the Reſolution of the Baſha, who exhorted them to revenge the Death of the Son-in-law of the Grand Scignior. And ſo ſhameful a Retreat caſt the General *Paleologus* into a deep Sorrow, and obliged him to think no longer of attempting any thing againſt St *Nicholas* Tower, which appeared to him impregnable. He formed a Deſign of reducing the City, by dividing the beſieged, and attacking of it in divers Places at once. In the mean time the German Engineer was known to be a Traytor; and after having confeſs'd his Crime, he was publickly hanged. The Baſha was ſenſibly afflicted for the Death of this Traytor, upon whom he depended much. And after having ſent an Embaſſador to *Rhodes*, who made fruitleſs Threats and Promiſes, he commanded all the Engines to be put on work, and to batter the Town night and day. They in a little time ſpent three thouſand five hundred Shot, but that frighted not the *Rhodians*, who prepared to ſuſtain the Aſſault.

Finally, on the 27th of *July*, the Ottoman Army aſſaulted the Town on all Sides, and preſently gained the Jews Quarter, which the Knights regained after an Engagement of two hours. The Turks returned to the Charge, and had Orders from the Baſha, to ſingle out the Grand Maſter from among the reſt, and not to ſpare him. Freſh Men like furious Beaſts fell upon the Chriſtians, and the moſt audacious advanced up towards the Grand Maſter, who received five Wounds all at a time; nevertheleſs they were conſtrained to fly, and the other Turks who had met a vigorous reſiſtance every-where, quitted their Attacks when they ſaw the Walls of the Jews abandoned. At the ſame time they went out at the Breaches in great numbers, and the Rhodians purſued the Ottoman Army as far as their Camp. The Baſha *Paleologus* endeavour'd to rally his Troops in vain, and was himſelf forced to get to the Sea-ſhore. The victorious Knights returned into the Town with the Grand-Seignior's Standard, which they had brought away from before the Tent of the Baſha. Whereupon *Paleologus* ſeeing that neither open Force, nor ſecret Treachery could prevail, immediately gave Orders to imbark; but while this was a-doing, and that the Turks took their Warlike Engines and all their Biggage on board, there appeared two great Ships, which *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, had ſent to the relief of the Knights of *Rhodes*. The Baſha, *Paleologus*, cauſed them to be battered from the Shore with the Artillery which he had not yet imbarked, being not able to attack them by his Ships, which had the Wind contrary, one of theſe Ships entred happily into the Port, and the other ſtayed in the Channel, becauſe of the Shot ſhe had received, and found her ſelf next day very near the Infidels Fleet. The Baſha ſent twenty Gallies to ſeize upon her, and commanded the General of the Gallies to go thither himſelf; but after a bloody Engagement of three hours, the Turks were obliged to withdraw; and the Death of the General of the Gallies made them abandon the Ship. The Ottoman Fleet put out to Sea on the 19th of *Auguſt*, and ſailed towards Port *Fino*, where after they had debarked their Land-army, they continued their Courſe towards *Conſtantinople*. Thus *Rhodes* continued in the Power of the Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*; but forty two years after, *Solyman* IId. made himſelf Maſter thereof, in 1522, by the Treachery of *Amurath*, a Portugueſe, and Chancellor of the Order. *Bellonius* ſpeaking of *Rhodes* ſaith, That it's ſeated in a Plain, fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers and five Baſtions of great ſtrength and beauty. And adds, That the Turks have to this day ſo great a Veneration for the Valour of thoſe Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, that they preſerve their Houſes as they left them, with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inſcriptions; and have put the Walls of the City in the ſame ſtate they were in before the Siege. From hence theſe Knights paſſed to *Sicily*, and in 1530 obtained from *Charles* the Vth. the Iſle of *Malta*. Two ſmall Bays join to that Harbour on the North and South ſides. The former is locked up by a Mole, which enters into the Sea above 300 paces, bearing a Fort

a Fort called the Tower of St. *Nicholas*, built by the Order in 1464. *Bosio. P. Bouhours.*

RHODIGINUS (*Cœlius*) or *Lodovicus Cœlius Richerius.* *Rhodiginus* was famous for his Learning towards the end of the XVth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIth. He was a Native of *Rovigo*, the capital City of *Policina*, in the State of *Venice*, where he was born in 1450. He is better known by the Name of *Rhodiginus*, which is that of his Country, than by *Richeri*, that of his Family. *Lewis* XIIth. drew him by his Liberality to *Milan*, where he taught Greek and Latin. The Publick is obliged to him for divers Works; but principally for the thirty Books *De Antiquis Lectionibus.* There are some other Tracts attributed to him. After his departure from *Milan*, he taught at *Padua*, where he died a little while after, in 1520, aged 70 years. *Julius Scaliger*, who was his Scholar, gives a great Character of him, and look'd upon him as the *Varro* of his time. *Tomasini. Vossius.*

RHODOMAN (*Lawrence*) Born at *Sassowerf*, a Village belonging to the Counts of *Stolberg*, in upper *Saxony*; he was a great *Grecian*, as appears by his Edition of *Diodorus Siculus.* He likewise publish'd *Quintus Calaber* in Greek and Latin. *Scaligerana Posteriora*, &c.

RHODOPE, a Mountain in *Thrace*, which the Italians call *Monte Argentaro*, and the Greeks *Basiliſſa*, as if they said, *The Queen of Mountains.* It's Mines have acquired it this Name, but they are not to be found there now.

RHODOPE, a Noted Wench, Contemporary with *Æsop*, and a Slave in the same House with him. Her Master *Xanthus* the *Samian* carry'd her into *Egypt*, where *Charaxus* a Merchant of *Mitylene*, *Sappho*'s Brother, fell in Love with her, and bought her at a considerable Price; by this means she got her Freedom, upon which she settled at *Naucratis*, and being very handsome, and the Town full of Rich and Licentious People, she got a great Estate by her Scandalous Profession; but the Story of her being wealthy enough to build one of the Pyramids of *Egypt*, is a meer Fable, and rejected by *Herodotus* as such. *Herod. Lib.* 2. *Athenæus Lib.* 13. *Pliny Lib.* 36, &c.

RHONE, a River of *France*, which hath its rise in Mount Saint *Gothard*, near unto the Fountain of the *Rhine.* It proceeds from two Fountains, and is increased with the Waters of some Brooks; runs through the Lake of *Geneva*; about five Leagues from that City loseth it self in the Earth, and some time after appears again, separating *France* from *Savoy*, and *Dauphiny* from *Bresse.* It afterwards passeth on to *Lyons*, where it receiveth into it the *Soan*, to *Vienne*, *Condrieu*, *S. Valier*, *Tournon*, and to *Valence*, and receives into it the *Isere*, a League above that City. After that, it descends to *S. Esprit*, *Avignon*, and between that City and *Tarascon* and *Beaucaire* the *Durance* runs into it. At *Arles* it is divided into two Branches, which are again subdivided. They ordinarily attribute five Mouths to it, by which this same River, which is the most rapid in the Kingdom, dischargeth it self into the *Mediterranean*, called *Gras du Midi*, *Gras de Paulet*, *Gras d'Enfer*, *Grand Gras*, and *Gras de Passon*; others also add, *Gras Neuf.* It should seem that this word *Gras* should be derived from the Latin *Gradus*, remarked in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, speaking of the Entrance of the *Rhone* into the Sea. Latin Authors call it *Rhodanus. Papier Masson*, *Bouche.*

RHUA (*Peter*) Born at *Numantia* in *Spain*; he was a Learned Antiquary, and examin'd the Works of *Antonio Guevara*, and mark'd the places in which this Author had fail'd in History and Chronology. He likewise wrote a Treatise *De Lege Julia*, *Poppæa*, *Cornelia*, *Calcidia*, &c. *De Medicina & Empyrica. Biblioth. Hispan.*

RIARIO (*Peter*) a Cardinal, was Native of *Savonna*, in the State of *Genoa*, his Uncle who became Pope, by the Name of *Sixtus* IVth. made him Cardinal in 1471, named him Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and conferred upon him at divers times the Archbishopricks of *Seville* and *Florence*, and divers other Benefices very considerable. This Elevation made *Riario* forget the meanness of his Birth, and the Humility of a Monk, so that he suffer'd himself to be transported with the Vanities of the Age so much, that there was never any thing seen more magnificent and pompous than his Train. He equalled that of Kings, and his Expences in Entertainments were very extraordinary. To be short, he was Cardinal-Nephew, and it was he who introduced that which the Italians call the *Nepotism. Sixtus* IVth. who passionately loved him, named him in 1473 to be Legate of *Umbria*, and afterwards of all *Italy.* His Entrance into the principal Cities was most magnificent; and they were well pleased to flatter the Vanity of the young Man, in order to manage the Pope. But Cardinal *Riario* enjoyed not these Grandeurs long; but died at *Rome* the third of *January* in 1474, and the 29th. of his age, with great Signs of Piety and Christian Behaviour. *Fulgosius. Onuphrius*

RIARIO, or *Galeotto*, (*Raphael*) a Cardinal, born the third of *May*, 1451, at *Savonna*, being Son to *Violentina Riario*, Sister to Cardinal *Peter Riario.* Pope *Sixtus* IVth. substituted him in the Place of his Belov'd Nephew, made him take his Name, and gave him a Cardinal's Cap in 1477, although *Galeotto* was but seventeen years of age. He conferred also upon him at divers times the Bishopricks of *Imola*, *Lamrigues*, *Osma* and *Cuença*; and 'tis said also, that he had the Archbishopricks of *Cosenza*, *Salerno* and *Trente*, with the Abbeys of *Mount-Cassin* and *Cace. Sixtus* IVth. pretended then to have Cause to complain of *Laurence de Medicis*, he gave ear too easily to *Francis Pazzi*, who had conspired his ruine, and that of *Julian de Medicis*, his Brother. Cardinal *Riario*, who studied at *Pisa*, had Orders to be at *Florence*, to animate the Conspirators by his presence; but that Design not having the Success expected, Cardinal *Riario* was like to have been torn to pieces by the *Mobile*; this happened in 1478. He remain'd extreme pale after it all his Life. One of his Uncles, called *Jerom Riario*, Cardinal *Peter*'s eldest Brother, had induced the Pope to enter into this Conspiracy. *Sixtus*, who loved him with an immoderate Passion, which caused all the Misfortunes of his Pontificate, had given him the principalities of *Forli* and *Imola*, and had married him to *Catharine*, the natural Daughter of *Galeazzo Sforza*, Duke of *Milan.* His Fortune changed not during the Pontificate of *Innocent* VIIIth. but it was not so stable under that of *Alexander* VIth. Cardinal *Galeotto Riario* had contributed much to the Election of this Pope, and believed that that Service would fix the good Fortune of his Cousins the Sons of *Jerom* already deceased. But he was mistaken, for *Alexander* VIth. deprived them of the Principalities of *Forli* and *Imola*, and also imprisoned the Princess *Catharine* their Mother. The Cardinal was forced to seek for a Sanctuary in *France.* He came afterwards to the Election of *Pius* IIId. and *Julius* IId. and *Leo* Xth. Under this Pontificate he became an Accomplice in the Design which Cardinal *Petrucci* had laid to take off the Pope. He was secured in the Castle of St. *Angelo*, confessed his Crime, and *Leo* Xth. generously pardoned him. Some time after *Riario* retired into *Naples*, and there died on the seventh of *July*, 1521. *Onuphrius. Machiavel. Hist. de Flor. Lib.* 8th, &c.

RIBADENEIRA (*Peter*) a Jesuit, was Native of *Toledo* in *Spain.* *Ignatius Loyola* received him among the number of his Disciples in 1540, before his Society was confirmed by the Pope. He was imployed in *France* and the *Low-Countries*, and had the Charge of Provincial in *Tuscany* and *Sicily.* And finally he was sent in 1574 into *Spain*, where he died at *Madrid*, the first of *October*, in 1611, Aged 84, of which he had spent 71 in his Society, *Ribadeneira* writ the Life of *Ignatius*, *Francis Borgia*, &c. *De Schismate Anglicano*, *De Scriptoribus Societatis Jesu*, &c. *Le Mire. Mariana*, &c.

RIBERA (*Francis*) a Jesuit, born at *Villecastin*, in the Territory of *Segovia* in *Spain*; he Studied at *Salamanca*, was a great Linguist, and one of the best Divines of his time. He was a Person of great Penetration and Judgment, and had a very happy Memory. His Works are, *Commentaria in 12. Prophetas Minores. Comment. Historici Selecti in eosdem XII Prophetas. In Epist. ad Hebræos. In Apocalypsin. In Evangelium secundum Johannem. De Templo & iis quæ ad Templum pertinent.* He died at *Salamanca*, in 1591. *Alegamb. De Script. Soc. Je. Miræus. Nicholas Antonio*, &c.

RIBERA, or *Ribiezra*, the principal Town in St. *Jago*, one of the Islands of *Cape-verde*, taken by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585, and Sir *Anthony Shirley* in 1596. It is a Colony of *Portuguese*, situate on a fine River and a beautiful Haven, by *Struys* this is called *Porto-de-Praye*, who saith it will contain one hundred Ships. The Town he calls St. *Jago* too, and saith it is two Leagues from the Port. This is a Bishop's-See.

RICCI (*Michael Angelo*) was Born at *Rome* in 1619, and made Cardinal by Pope *Innocent* XI. in 1681. He had a great Genius for Mathematicks, in which he made a considerable Progress, as appears by his Tract *de Maximis & Minimis*, twice or thrice Re-printed. He likewise wrote two Learned Dissertations, one of which is inserted among the Works of Cardinal *Brancaccio*, and the other in an Epistle of *Carlo Dati ad Philalethes.* Afterwards he apply'd himself with great Inclination and Industry to the Study of Divinity. *Gassendus*, Cardinal *Pallavicino*, and other Great Men speak much to his advantage. He had gone through many great Imployments before he was made Cardinal, particularly he was Secretary of the Congregation of Indulgences and Relicks, and Consultor of the Holy Office; which Functions he Executed in 1678. when he gave his approbation of *the Bishop of Condom's Book Intituled, An Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholick Church.* Bayle Diction. Histor.

RICCIARDI (*Antony*) a Rhetorician and famous Philosopher, was born at *Bresse*, in the State of *Venice*, he taught Rhetorick and Philosophy at *Asola*, a City and principal Fortress of *Bressan*, where he acquired great Reputation. He writ two great Volumes entitled *Commentaria Symbolica*, wherein he has explained all that referrs to the mystical sence of things, with *A Treatise of Angels*, another *Of the Knowledge of Man*, and another *Of the Oriflame*, which was an ancient Standard of *France*, lost in a Battle against the *Flemmings.* He composed also *The History of Asola*, and *A Book of the Excellency and Antiquity of Languages*, wherein he pretends to shew that the *Cimbrick* Language (now that of the People of *Jutland* in *Denmark*) is ancienter than the *Hebrew.* He died in 1610. *Ghilin.*

RICCIA-

RICCIAVELLI (*Daniel*) known by the Name of *Volaterra*, the Place of his Nativity, was an *Italian Painter*, who lived in the XVIth Century. He first learn'd to design under *Sodoma*, afterwards he improved much under *Baltazar de Siena*, otherwise called *Perusi*. He so applied himself to follow the Instructions and Models of that excellent Master; that although he did not appear at first to have a natural Genius for Painting, yet he came to do Land-skip and History, that were not inferior to the Works of the best in *Rome*: Those that first advanced his Reputation, were the Histories of St. *Helena*, the finding of the Cross, and the Procession wherein the Emperor *Heraclius* carried that Holy Cross into the City of *Jerusalem*. This subject took up the Roof of the Chappel *de la Trinite du Mont* at *Rome*, which belongs to the Family of the *Ursins*. He made also the Picture of an Altar of this Chappel, which is a descent from the Cross, where is represented, the wonderful manner of the vanishing of the Holy Virgin, the grief of the *Maries*, and the different postures of those that took down our Saviour's Body, which appears pale, and extended between their Arms: He made also a *Grot* in the *Belvedere*, in which his Skill appears as great as his Industry; but if these Works set forth his excellency in the Art of Painting, we have a signal testimony of his Understanding in casting of emboss'd Figures, by the Brass Horse in the *Royal Piazza* at *Paris*; it was design'd by him for the Statue of *Henry* II. on Horse-back, which *Catharine de Medicis*, his Widow, was desirous to erect for him, and which remain'd unfinished, for that *Ricciavelli* having only finished the Statue of the Horse, died in the 57th year of his Age, in 1566, before he had begun that of the King. He was a Solitary and Melancholy Man. *Vasari. Felibien.*

RICCIUS (*Paul*) a Physician of *Germany*, Living in the beginning of the XVIth *Century*. He was born of *Jewish* Parents, but turn'd Christian; Profess'd in his Faculty at *Pavia*, and was afterwards Physician to the Emperor *Maximilian* I. *Erasmus*, who was his Friend and Acquaintance, gives him a good Character. His Works are, *De sexcentis & tredecem Mosaicæ Sanctionis seu Pentateuchi dictis. Philosophia Prophetica & Talmudistica. Isagoge in Cabbalistarum Doctrinam*, &c. *Erasm. Lib.* 1. *Epist. ad Ricard. Bartolin. Gesner Bibl. Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. Germ.* &c.

RICH (*Richard*) Son to an opulent Mercer in *London*, having been an industrious Student of the Laws in the *Middle-Temple*, was in 21 *H.* VIII. made choice of for the *Autumn* Reader in that Honourable Society; shortly after which, by degrees, having sundry eminent Imployments, he arriv'd to great Wealth and Honour, being made Attorney General in *Wales* and the Marches thereof for Life; afterwards the King's Sollicitor General, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, erected in that Reign. In 1 *Edward* VI. he was advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Rich*, and constituted Lord Chancellor of *England*; but foreseeing troublesome times he resign'd that Office in the 5 *Eliz.* He died 9 *Elizabeth*, and was succeeded in his Honour by his Son *Robert*, this by another *Robert* his Son, who by *Penelope* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Earl of *Essex*, had *Robert Henry*, afterwards created Earl of *Holland*, and *Charles Robert* succeeded him in his Honours, and was Admiral for the Long Parliament. He left two Sons, both which dying without Issue, the Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*, and those other Titles which they enjoy'd, are thereupon devolv'd to his Kinsman, the now Earl of *Holland*, descended from *Henry* second Son to *Robert* the first Earl of *Warwick*; which *Henry* being taken Prisoner by the Parliament Forces, after the miscarriage of his Design upon *Kingston* upon *Thames* in 1648, was beheaded before the Gates of *Westminster-Hall* upon the ninth of *March* the same year. *Dugdale.*

RICHARD I. King of *England*, for his great Courage surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father King *Henry* II. in 1189; whose third Son he was, but the eldest when he died. After he was Crowned, he took upon him the Cross, and went to the *Holy-Land* with *Philip* King of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*. In his way, at *Messina* in *Syria* he so behaved himself, that he became an object of Envy to the other Christian Princes. *Joppa* in *Palestine* was rescued by him; and so might *Jerusalem* have been, had not the Duke of *Burgundy* betaken him. In short, of all the Christian Princes then engaged in the Holy War, none was so formidable to the *Saracen* and *Turks* as him *Richard*. Whereever he went Terror was his fore-runner, and it grew common amongst those Pattern People to terrifie their Children when they did any thing amiss, with the apprehension of King *Richard*'s coming. At his return *Anno* 1192, being driven by a storm upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, he resolved to make the rest of his way home, as far as he could by Land; which he did *Incognito*, 'till he was at last discover'd Sailing through *Austria*, and sent to the Emperor *Henry* VI. who kept him two years his Prisoner, till he had paid 100000 Marks for his Ransom. Being arriv'd in *England*, he freely forgave his Brother *John*, who had been false to him in his absence. A War breaking out between *England* and *France*, King *Richard* went thither, and got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors* in *Normandy*. Afterwards he went to besiege the Castle of *Chalus* in *Limosin*, from whence he happened to be shot with a fatal Arrow, which gave him his mortal wound. Some say that he undertook this Siege upon a Report, that the Lord of this Castle had found there under Ground, the Statues of an Emperor with his Wife and Children sitting at Table, all of massy pure Gold; and that *Richard* resolv'd to have those Statues against the Will of the owner, went to Besiege him in his Castle. He died of his Wound, *April* 6. 1199, and ordered his Body to be thus disposed of; his Bowels to be buried at *Charrona* amongst his Rebellious *Poictovins*, as those who deserved only his worst parts; his Heart at *Rouen*, for her constant Loyalty; and his Corps at *Fontevraut*, at his Father's Feet, as a submission for his former undutifulness. He was contracted to *Alice*, Daughter to *Lewis* the VIIth. King of *France*; but he Married *Berengaria*, Daughter of *Sancho* VI. King of *Navarre*; leaving no Issue, the Crown was seiz'd by his Brother *John*.

RICHARD II. King of *England*, succeeded to his Grandfather King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1377. He was Son to the famous *Edward the Black Prince*, Eldest Son to the said King *Edward*, who died before his Father. His Mother was *Joan*, Daughter to *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, the youngest Son of King *Edward* I. From *Bourdeaux*, his birth-place, where his Father kept his Residence as Duke of *Aquitain*, he was called *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*. And being but eleven years old when he came to the Crown, the Kingdom was governed, during his Minority, by his two Uncles, the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *Glocester*; besides which, he had another Uncle living, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, all three younger Brothers of *Edward the Black Prince*, his Father. He had Wars first with *France*, and next with *Scotland*, with pretty good success, in the last especially. His Reign was inwardly disturb'd by the famous Rebellion of the two English *Mazaniello's*, *Wat Tyler* and *John Slater*, otherwise *Jack-Straw*, tho' it ended in their destruction. Next he found himself disturb'd with a Rebellion of the Barons, who forc'd him at last to sacrifice his misleading Favourites to their Revenge. But that which proved most fatal to him, was, in the first place, the Duke of *Glocester*'s Death, the Peoples Darling, who was secretly smothered, without being brought to his Trial. Then his unjust seizure of the Duke of *Lancaster*'s Goods upon his decease, and his purpose to banish his Son for ever: Upon which Provocations King *Richard* being gone over to *Ireland* to pacifie a Disturbance there, *Henry*, the young Duke of *Lancaster* landed in *England* with some Forces; which presently increased to a great number, by the discontented Party. The Duke of *York*, whom King *Richard* had left behind him to govern the Kingdom in his absence, could gain but little Assistance to oppose the Duke of *Lancaster*. Nor did the King, who returned upon this from *Ireland*, find any effectual Assistance from his Subjects, the Nation being so much exasperated, that they lost the sence of their Allegiance in their dissatisfaction. In short, his Affairs had then so dismal a prospect, that he offered to resign his Crown, provided himself and eight more whom he should name might have an assurance of a private quiet Life, with an honourable Allowance. Upon promise whereof he put himself into the Duke of *Lancaster*'s hands, who conducted him from *Flint-Castle* near *Chester*, to *London*, where he was lodged in the *Tower*. Then was summoned a Parliament to be held at *Westminster*, in which King *Richard* was charged by the Rebels with the breach of his Coronation Oath, in 32 Articles; the result whereof was his solemn Resignation of the Crown to his Cousin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, which was accepted by the Parliament; upon which Duke *Henry* seiz'd the Crown, and this was the beginning of the Usurpation of the House of *Lancaster*; in which Line it continu'd for three Descents, 'till the House of *York* was restor'd in King *Edward* IV. Upon this Resignation King *Richard* was remov'd to *Pomfret-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, where he was soon after murthered. He had two Wives, *Ann* Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* IV. and *Isabel* Daughter to *Charles* VI. King of *France*. The first he loved so extravagantly, that he cursed the place where she died, which was *Shene* in *Surry*. *Speed. Trussel.*

RICHARD III. formerly Duke of *Glocester*, was the youngest Brother of King *Edward* IV. and the last King of *England* of the Line of *York*. He was an Usurper, for he got the Crown from *Edward* V. his Nephew, and set it upon his own Head. 'Tis said of him, That he was born with all his Teeth, and Hair on his Shoulders. He was Crook back'd, or at least Round shoulder'd, which got him the name of *Richard the Crook-back*. This wicked Prince, to come to the Crown, and secure it when it was in his possession, spared none that stood in his way. Having first imbrued his Hands with the Blood of *Henry* VI. and Prince *Edward* his Son, he next procured the death of the Duke of *Clarence* his own Brother, by an Impeachment of High-Treason in the Reign of *Edward* IV. This King *Edward* dying left two Sons in their Nonage, *Edward* V. his next Successor, and *Richard* his Brother. Before *Edward* could be Crowned, *Richard*, his Uncle, seated himself on the Throne by the industrious Assistance of the Duke of *Buckingham*. This done, he caused King *Edward* and his Brother, then in the *Tower*, to be stifled in their Beds. Whether the horrour of the Murther, or some other Resentment wrought upon the Mind of the Duke of *Buckingham*, the great Instrument

Inſtrument of all his Villainies, 'tis plain, that from this time he projected his Ruine, tho' he had been the chief Inſtrument of his Elevation. There was then at the Court of the Duke of *Bretaigne* in *France*, *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, the next Heir to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, whoſe advancement to the Crown, *Buckingham* with ſome others of the Conſpiracy reſolved upon, with this ſage Proviſo, That *Henry* ſhould conſent to marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to King *Edward* IV. for the uniting of the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; but before the Plot took effect, the Duke being betray'd by an old Servant of his, loſt his Head, without any form of Trial. *Henry*, in the mean time, was preparing to come over, and landed ſoon after with 200 Men only, at *Milford-Haven*. At laſt, with a Body of 5000 Men, or, as *Speed* ſays, 4000, he encounter'd King *Richard* at *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, in 1485. The Fight was ſharp and doubtful a long while, but at laſt *Henry* got the day, and by this ſingle Victory obtain'd the Crown. *Richard* was kill'd in the Fight, after having given extraordinary Proof of Reſolution and Bravery. As for his Reign, this may be ſaid of it, That he procured many good Laws for the eaſe of the People, and omitted nothing that might tend to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation. His Wife was *Anne* the Daughter of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, commonly call'd *the make King*, who was firſt married to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Son to King *Henry* VI. and after his death to this Uſurper, in the year 1472. He had Iſſue by her, *Edward* created Prince of *Wales*, but he died before his Father. *Speed* and *Truſſell.*

RICHARD Duke of *Cornwall*, Son of *John* King of *England*: This Prince, in 1240, carry'd ſome *Engliſh* Troops into *Syria* againſt the *Saracens*, but had no Succeſs in the Expedition. In 1257 he was choſen King of the *Romans*, and crown'd at *Aix le Chapelle* the 17th. of *May*, being *Aſcenſion-Day*. *Alphonſus* X. King of *Caſtile*, was choſen by another part of the Electors: Notwithſtanding which oppoſition, *Richard* paſs'd into *Germany* to ſupport his Claim; but wanting both Men and Money, he was forced to return without carrying his Point, and died ſoon after. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. Angl. Speed.*

RICHARD *Armachanus*, or *of Armagh*, ſo called becauſe he was the Archbiſhop of that City: He was born in *Ireland*, and bred at *Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor in Divinity, and was afterwards Vice Chancellor of that Univerſity. Afterwards his Merit preferr'd him to the Archdeaconry of *Lichfield*, and from thence to the Biſhoprick of *Armagh*. In his time the Fryars Mendicants began their Encroachments upon the Hierarchy. Theſe Liberties were reſented by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, whoſe Opinion was heartily eſpous'd by *Richard* their Vice-Chancellor. This honeſt Zeal gave him ſome diſturbance, and rais'd the Pens of the Monks upon him: However, *Richard* purſu'd his Point; and after he was made Archbiſhop and Primate of *Ireland*, engag'd in a further Defence of the Eccleſiaſtical Government; and here he ſtrongly undertook the Cauſe of the Pariſh Prieſts, who, under the Biſhops, are the only lawful Paſtours and Guides of Souls; to which purpoſe he wrote a Treatiſe, entituled, *Defenſio Curatorum adverſus Mendicantes*. He was violently attack'd by the ſcribbling of the Fryars, who not being contented with this Paper-War, made a further Puſh at him; for having prepoſſeſs'd Pope *Innocent* VI. againſt the Archbiſhop, they prevailed with him to cite him to *Avignon*. He appeared at the Place, and defended himſelf before four Cardinals deputed to hear the Cauſe; but plainly perceiving they had no inclination to do him Juſtice, he ſet forward again for *Ireland*, and died upon the Way, in 1359. Beſide the Book above-mention'd, he wrote Sermons upon the *Croſs*, and a Volume againſt the *Armenians*. *Walſingham in Edward* III. *Ware de Script. Hybern. Harpsfield in Hiſt. Angl. Sæc.* xiv.

S. RICHARD, a *Pariſian*, martyr'd by the *Jews*. He was a young Man, twelve years of age, a good Tradeſman's Son, whom the *Jews* ſeiz'd upon at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, 1180, in order to put him to death, in hatred to Chriſt and his Religion; having lock'd him up in a Cellar, they whipt him almoſt to death, and afterwards hiſted him up upon a Croſs, where they made him ſuffer all the torments which their Rage and Cruelty could inſpire them with. This barbarous Impiety continued not unpuniſhed; for ſoon after the Authors thereof were diſcovered, who were brought to condign puniſhment, and King *Philip* ſirnamed *the Auguſt* baniſh'd all the *Jews* out of his Kingdom by an Edict which hath ever ſince been in force. His Body was interred at firſt in a Church-yard called *Petits Champs*, whence it was ſince transferr'd into the Church of *Innocence*, where it continu'd till the *Engliſh* took *Paris*, in the Reign of *Charles* VI. King of *France*, and carried this Relique into their Country. *Duplex.*

RICHARD, ſirnamed *the Juſticiar*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Count of *Autun*, was the Son of *Beuves* or *Bojon*, and Brother of *Boſon*, who gave him thoſe Lands wherein he was ſupported by *Hugh* the Abbot. He took the City of *Sens* for King *Charles* ſirnamed *the Simple*, in 897. Afterwards, towards 898, he beat the *Normans*; and in 911 he defeated them again, with *Robert*, Brother to King *Eudes*. He died the firſt of *September*, in 921. He had by *Alix* or *Adelaide*, his Wife, the Daughter of *Conrad* II. called *the Young*, Count of *Paris*, *Raoul*, who was crowned King of *France*, *Boſon* Count of the *Higher Burgundy*, *Hugh* ſirnamed *the Black Prince* of *Burgundy*, and *Hermengarda* married to *Gilbert*, who was Count of *Autun*. *Santa Marthe. Mezeray.*

RICHARD I. of that Name, Duke of *Normandy*, ſirnamed *the Old*, was the Son of *William* I. He made himſelf famous by his Valour and Piety, having founded divers Monaſteries. Some ſay he died in 996, others in 998, and others again in 1002. He married *Emma* the Daughter of *Hugh the Great*, Count of *Paris*, but he had no Children by her. *Richard* entertained *Gounot*, whom he married after the death of his firſt Wife, and had by her *Richard*, *Robert* the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, *Mauger* Count *de Corbeil*, *Emma* Queen of *England*, *Hadiviga* Wife of *Geoffery* Count of *Bretany*, *Maud* married to *Eudes* I. Count of *Chartres*; and another Daughter, and *Geoffry*, and *William*, his Natural Children. *Richard* II. ſirnamed *Fearleſs*, reigned after his Father till 1026; he firſt married *Judith* the Daughter of *Conan*, and Siſter of *Geoffry* Count of *Bretany*, and had by her *Richard* III. who was poiſon'd in 1028; *Robert* who was Duke of *Normandy*, *William* a Monk of *Fecamp*, *Alix* Wife of *Renard* Count of *Burgundy*, *Leonora* who was married to *Baldwin* IV. Earl of *Flanders*, and another that died young. The ſecond Wife of *Richard* II. was *Papia* or *Poppa*, the Daughter of *Sueno* King of *Denmark* or *Norway*, who made him Father of *William* Count of *Talon*, and of *Mauger* Archbiſhop of *Roan*. *Du Cheſne.*

RICHELIEU, Lat. *Richeleum*, a City in the Province of *Poictou* built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here, in 1585, and for ſome time was Secretary of State to *Lewis* XIII. of *France*. He was the greateſt Politician of his Time; and amongſt other of his Actions, built, or at leaſt rebuilt this Place, to perpetuate the memory of his Name and Family, and procured it to be honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It ſtands four miles from *Loudon* to the Eaſt, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-weſt, now in a flouriſhing ſtate. See *Pleſſis.*

RICHER (*Edmond*) born at *Largres* in *France*, was Doctor in Divinity and Syndick of the Univerſity of *Paris*, and very remarkable for his Learning and Skill in Antiquity: He wrote a Book in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, *of Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power*, in which there were ſome Propoſitions that were cenſured as erroneous; for which reaſon the Tract was condemn'd by a Synod of the Province of *Sens*, and another at *Aix* in 1612. Several Great Men, as Cardinal *Perron*, M. *du Valle*, &c. replied to this Author, who was turn'd out of his Office of Syndick by the Order of the King and the *Faculty*. Notwithſtanding, this *Richer* was a Man of Honeſty and Learning, and in 1629 he came off his Opinion, as appears by a Writing of his preſented to Cardinal *Richelieu*. *Spondan. A. C.* 1612, 1629.

RICHMOND, a Market and Borough-Town of *Gillingweſt Wapentake*, in the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the North-ſide of the River *Swale*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, grac'd with handſom Houſes, and well frequented by Gentry. *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*, and firſt Earl of *Richmond*, was the Founder of it upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, from whoſe Loins it paſt three ſeveral Families, and particularly to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry* VII. The next that had his Honour from hence was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Lord Admiral, baſe Son of *Henry* VIII. who was created Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerſet*, but thoſe Titles were extinct with him. *An.* 1613, the Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke of *Richmond*, was conferred by King *James* I. upon *Lodovick* Duke of *Lennox*, in whoſe Houſe it continued till the death of *Charles Stuart*, who died without Iſſue in 1672, being then Embaſſador at the Court of *Denmark*; but the Title was revived within leſs than three years after, by King *Charles* II. upon his Grace, *Lennox*, the preſent Duke of *Richmond*, the King's Natural Son by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*. *Richmondſhire* lies on the North-weſt of *Yorkſhire* towards *Lancaſhire*, which bounds it on the Weſt. It is a mountainous and deſolate place, yet produceth Graſs in reaſonable quantity. It takes its Name from *Richmond*, which ſtands 32 miles from *York* to the North-weſt, and 20 from the Sea to the South-weſt. From *London* 175 miles.

RICHMOND, a Town in *Surry*, upon the *Thames*, between *Kingſton* and *London*, heretofore called *Schene*, but by *Henry* VII. nam'd *Richmond*, adorn'd with an ancient Palace or Royal Houſe belonging to the Kings of *England*, in which *Edward* III. died in 1377. *Henry* VII. rebuilt this Pile twice, it being burnt in his Reign, and afterwards he died here, *April* 22. 1509. Queen *Elizabeth* died here alſo *March* 24. 1602; and before her, *Anne* Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* V. and Wife to King *Richard* II. eſteem'd a very beautiful Lady. This Town ſuffered in the Civil Wars, but is ſtill fair, large, well built, and inhabited pleaſantly and healthfully, ſituate on the eaſie aſcent of a Hill in the Hundred of *Kingſton*.

RICOBON (*Anthony*) born in 1541 at *Rovigo*, a little Town in *Italy*, in the Dominions of the State of *Venice*: He ſtudied Humanity under *Paulus Manutius*, *Carolus Sigonius*, and *Muretus*. He made a conſiderable progreſs under theſe great Maſters, and at the age of twenty eight years publiſh'd *Hiſtorical Commentaries*, with fragments of old Hiſtorians, which he illuſtrated with learned Notes upon 'em. After the death of *Robertellus*, he was invited to *Padua* to ſupply his Place, and to be Rhetorick Profeſſor in that Univerſity. He

held the Chair thirty years, and then died in 1599. *Ricobon* was a ſort of an Enemy to *Joſeph Scaliger*, being one of thoſe who was ſo hardy as to diſpute the Advantage and Nobleneſs of his Family, and furniſh'd *Scioppius* with Memoirs to write againſt that great Man; for this reaſon *Scaliger* treats *Ricobon* with great contempt. His Works are, *Praxis Rhetorica*; *Commentarij in Ciceronis Libros de Inventione*, &c. *Paraphraſis in Rhetoricam Ariſtotelis*; *De Uſu Artis Rhetoricæ*; *Ariſtotelis Commentarius*; *Poetica Ariſtotelis Latinè Converſa*; *Ars Comica ex Ariſtotele*; *Commentarius de Hiſtoria Ariſtotelis Ethica cum Commentariis*. *Jac. Phil. Thomaſ. Thuan. Hiſt.*

RICQUIUS (*Juſtus*) a learned Orator, Poet, Philoſopher and Lawyer; he was the Son of *James Ricquius*, and born at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, *May* 6. 1587. He died in 1627, aged forty one years. His Treatiſe *De Capitolio Romano*, wherein he has made a curious Deſcription of the Columes, Statue's, Coloſſus's, Trophies, and all the ancient and modern Works of Sculpture and Painting that is rare, was printed at *Gaunt* in the year 1617. *Mart. Hankius.*

RICTIOVARUS was Præfect or Governor of the *Gauls*, under the Emperor *Dioclefian*; he made ſo great a ſlaughter of the Chriſtians at *Treves*, that the Waters of the *Moſelle* were died with their Blood, which run into it in great Streams. He perſecuted the Chriſtians with ſo much fury, that he ſent every where Officers of Juſtice to put cruelly to death all thoſe they could meet with. *Vincent*, *l.* 12. *c.* 136.

RICULFUS, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, had a great ſhare in the favour of *Charlemaign*, who from his Chaplain raiſed him to that Dignity. It's believed that he was a *Spaniard*, and it is at leaſt certain that from that Country he brought into *France* the Canon Law, which he expounded with much Reputation: It was a Collection of *Iſidorus Mercator*. It is ſaid alſo, That he laboured to digeſt the Capitulars of *Charlemaign*, whereunto he added afterwards ſome fragments of the *Decretal Epiſtles* of ſome Popes, collected by *Benet the Levite*. *Hincmar. Alcuin.*

RIDLEY (Sir *Thomas*) Doctor of Civil Law, Son of *Thomas*, and Great-Grand-Son of *Nicholas Ridley* of *Willimonſwyke* in *Northumberland*, Eſq; was born in *Ely*, firſt educated at *Eaton-School*, and then removed to *King's-College* in *Cambridge*. He was afterwards School-Maſter of *Eaton*, one of the Maſters of *Chancery*, Knighted, Chancellor to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Vicar-General to *George* Archbiſhop *Canterbury*. Sir *Thomas Ridley* was a Man of great Parts, and general Learning. He died in 1628. He wrote *A View of the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law*. *Athen. Oxon.*

RIDLEY (*Nicholas*) Biſhop of *London*, was born of an ancient and conſiderable Family in the County of *Northumberland*, and bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Batchelor in Divinity. He was mightily beloved by King *Edward* VI. who firſt promoted him to the Biſhoprick of *Rochester*, and then of *London*. He wrote a Treatiſe *De Cœna Dominica*, and ſeveral other things againſt the Papiſts; and after Queen *Mary*'s ſucceſſion to the Crown, he was outed of his Biſhoprick, impriſon'd, and burnt at *Oxford*, where he ſuffered with great fortitude and compoſure of Mind. He was a Perſon of Learning, and great Judgment, and one of the beſt Divines of the *Engliſh* Reformation. *Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation.*

RIDPATH, commonly pronounced and ſometimes writ *Rippet* or *Rippeth*, a Barony in the Shire of *Berwick*, in the South of *Scotland*, which gave Name to an ancient and ſometimes conſiderable Family, Poſſeſſors of the ſame, and chief of the Name, but now it is in other hands: Their Arms is a Field Argent, a Cheveron Engrail'd Gules between three Boars heads eras'd; of the ſecond, the Creſt a Demi-boar Gules, briſtled and hoof'd *Or*; of which Family *Geo. Ridpath*, one of thoſe concerned in the former Edition of this Dictionary, is lineally deſcended.

RIETI, a City of *Italy* in *Ombria*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate, with a Biſhoprick depending immediately upon the See of *Rome*. It is ſituate upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Aquila* to the Eaſt, and *Narni* Weſt, 28 miles from each, and 40 from — to the South. Though this City ſtands in a bad and unhealthful Air, yet it is populous, and a thriving ſtate, and of great Antiquity, being mention'd by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

RIEUX, near the *Garonne* and the *Rize*, a City of *Languedoc*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Toulouſe*. It was in the Province of *Thoulouſe*, but Pope *John* XXIV. made it a *Spaniſh* See in 1318, and the Cardinal *Peleſort de Rabaſtens* was the firſt Prelate of it. *Rieux* is 7 Leagues from *Thoulouſe* to the South, 8 from *de Foix* to the South-weſt, and 8 from *Lyons* to the South-eaſt.

RIEZ, a City of *France* in *Provence*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Aix*. Latin Authors call it variouſly, as *Rejus*, *Reſenſis Civitas*, *Albecum Reiorum Apollinarium*, *Colonia Rejorum*: *Gregory of Tours*, and others, *Regium & Civitas Regienſium*. This City is very ancient, and the Inſcriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity that are to be ſeen there are an unqueſtionable proof thereof. It is finely ſituated, and its Soil very fertile. In 439 fourteen Biſhops aſſembled at *Riez*, for to rectifie the Errors of the Ordination of *Armentarius* Biſhop of *Autun*, which was by two Prelates only, without the Authority of the Metropolitan; it was rendred null, and *Armentarius* reduced to the Dignity of Chorepiſcopus. S. *Hilarius* of *Arles* preſided at this Council. It ſtands 28 miles South of *Siſteron*, 37 North-eaſt of *Aix*, and 46 North of *Toulon*.

RIGA, which the *Germans* call *Rigen*, and the Inhabitants *Riig*, is the Capital City of *Livonia* upon the River *Duna*, which diſchargeth it ſelf a little lower into the Gulf of *Riga*, part of the *Baltick* Sea. It was built by *Albert* III. Biſhop of *Livonia* in 1196; or according to others, by *Bertold* alſo biſhop of *Livonia*, in 1186, who there fixed his Epiſcopal See. This Church was erected into an Archbiſhoprick, in 1255, by Pope *Innocent* III. and made Metropolitan of all *Livonia*, *Pruſſia* and *Curland*. The Knights of the Order of *Eſpadon*, and afterwards the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Pruſſia*, divided there the Government and Sovereignty with the Archbiſhop, until the change of Religion came. At the ſame time the War of the *Muſcovites* obliged the Inhabitants of *Riga* to have recourſe to the King of *Poland*, to whom they voluntarily gave themſelves up, in 1561. *Charles* IX. King of *Swedeland*, beſieged the Town of *Riga*, in 1605, but he was conſtrained to raiſe the Siege then, as alſo in 1609. His Son, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, was more fortunate, who took this City in 1621; ſince that time it has been in the poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*. Some years ago the *Muſcovites* had a deſign to render themſelves Maſters of it, but they loſt a great part of their Army, and raiſed the Siege ſhamefully. The ſituation of this City is very agreeable, ſtanding in a great Plain upon the brink of the River *Duna*, which is a quarter of a League broad in that ſame place. It's very populous and conſiderable, becauſe of its Commerce as well with the *Engliſh* as with the *Hollanders*, and the Hans-Towns of *Germany*, when the Summer renders the *Baltick Sea* navigable; and alſo with the *Muſcovites*, when the Ice can bear their Sledges. Proviſions there are very cheap, as alſo Fowl and Veniſon, for that every body are free to hunt. They are of the Proteſtant Religion: The Miniſters preach in the *German* Tongue, but for the meaner ſort of People they make uſe of the *Sclavonian* Language, and in two particular Churches the *Curland* Speech. The Magiſtrate alſo expedites all Deeds, and the like, in the *German* Tongue. *Meinardus* the Apoſtle of *Livonia* became the firſt Biſhop of this City, in 1186. *Bertoldus* was his Succeſſor. He was ſucceeded by *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*, who wall'd *Riga* for a Citadel of the *Livonians*, in 1200, or thereabout; for he ſpent two Summers by way of Incurſion before he ſetled. During the time it was under the *Poles* the ſtate of it is thus deſcribed by *Guagninus*, who lived then in *Poland*: *Riga* is the celebrated Capital of *Livonia*, fortify'd with a ſtrong Wall, Ramparts, and many Towers; it has two Ditches, a Counterſcarp, and three rows of Cannon, one above another, round about the Town, and a Palliſado on the Counterſcarp. It has Ammunition, Victuals, and a good Garriſon in it, as well in times of Peace as in War. *Gothard Ketler*, Duke of *Curland*, reſides (ſaith he) in the Caſtle, but he has no Authority over the City, but they pay their Tributes, and yield a willing Subjection to the King of *Poland*, and are govern'd by Magiſtrates of their own appointment. *Ruſſia* ſends hither Pot-aſhes, Timber, Furs and Corn in vaſt abundance, by the River *Dwina*, and in exchange receives back the Merchandice of all the reſt of *Europe*. At the entrance of the River is a ſtrong Caſtle called *Dunamunt*, and another above it call'd *Blokaus*, both garriſon'd by the *Poles*, and for that reaſon hated by the Citizens. Thus far he. *Riga* is ſeated on the Banks of *Dwina*, four Leagues from the *Baltick*. It is not great, but compact, and very well peopled. Its Buildings are all of Stone or Brick, and it is fortify'd with a good Wall, good Ditches and Ramparts on that ſide towards *Muſcovy*. Next the River it has a ſtrong Caſtle, in which reſides the Governour General of *Livonia*. But, after all, it's moſt regarded for the Commerce which it draws from all parts of the *Baltick*, the Ships coming up the *Dwina* to the very Gates of the City. In the Winter by Sledges they trade with *Pleſco*, *Novogrod* and *Muſcow*, and with *Curland* at all times. *Carlyle's Embaſſy*, p 338. Thus was the ſtate of the place in 1664. It ſtands in a Champaign Country, on the North-eaſt ſide of the River *Strugs*, p 105. *Riga* is 120 miles North-eaſt of *Memel*, 250 South-eaſt of *Stockholm*, and 320 North eaſt of *Warſaw*. This preſent year 1700 the King of *Poland* beſieged it, which he afterwards turn'd into a Blockade. *Clearius*. *Hoffman.*

RIGAULT or *Rigaltius* (*Nicholas*) of *Paris*, Counſellor to the King in the Parliament of *Metz*, and Keeper of the Royal Library, famous for his Learning, and the knowledge he acquired in the Languages, and particularly in the Greek Tongue. The Learned of thoſe times kept a correſpondence with him, and *Peter du Puy*, whoſe Life he writ, was one of the principal. The King made him Keeper of his Library after *Iſaac Cauſabon*, and afterwards Counſellor or Member in the Parliament of *Metz*. He died very aged, in the year 1653. The principal Works we have of his, are, *Glo-ſarium τακτικὸν μεσοβάρβαρον*; *Obſervationes de Populi Fundis*, *In Oſonandri Stratagicum*, &c. He publiſhed alſo the Works of *Cyprian* and *Tertullian*, with Notes upon them, as he did alſo upon *Phædrus*, *Artemidorus*, *Julian*, and the Writers *de Re Agraria*. Mr. *Dodwell*, a learned Man of *England*, ſpeaks thus of him: *Rigaltius*, though otherwiſe an able Critick, is little exact in the things he treats of, and being of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, yet often takes part with the *Calviniſts*, when

when he found any thing in the Authors which he publiſhed that appeared not only contrary to the Cuſtoms of his Church, but alſo of the Univerſal Church, he very carefully remarks it, perhaps in order to render his Remarks the more agreeable to his Reader by their Novelty. Mr. *Dodwell* makes this Remark upon him, in the Preface of his Treatiſe, *De Jure Laicorum Sacerdotali*, upon the occaſion of a Diſpute between *Rigaltius*, and *Albaſpinæus* Biſhop of *Orleans*, about a paſſage in *Tertullian*, from which *Rigaltius* maintain'd it appear'd that *Tertullian* believ'd, that the Laity had a Right to Conſecrate the Euchariſt, when they had no opportunity of being aſſiſted by the Clergy. *Wading. in Annal.*

S. RIGOBERT, or ROBERT, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, born in the Dioceſs of *Reims*, towards the middle of the Seventh Century. After the death of *Pepin*, King *Dagobert* II. gave the Office of Major of the *Palace* to a Lord named *Rainfroy*. *Charles Martel* who made pretenſions to it, raiſed an Army to deprive him of that Authority, and to inveſt himſelf in the ſame: and after he had render'd himſelf Maſter of divers places, he drew near unto the City of *Reims*, and would have entred into it; but *Rigobert* oppoſed him, proteſting to him, nevertheleſs, That if God put the Kingdom into his hands, he would open the Gates to him, and be very faithful and obedient. This Reſolution exaſperated that Prince ſo much, that after that he had defeated his Adverſary, and render'd himſelf Maſter of the State, he drove him from his See, and put in his place one called *Milo*; he withdrew into *Gaſcony*, from whence *Milo* made him be recalled, and gave him liberty to celebrate Maſs in the Church of *Reims*. This great Man, ſo unjuſtly depoſed, led a private Life for ſome years in a Country Houſe that *Pepin* had given him, and died in the year 713. *Sigebert.*

RIMINI, Lat. *Ariminum*, a City of *Italy* upon the *Adriatick* Sea in *Romania*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Ravenna*. Its ancient Port formerly famous, is now filled up with Sand; and there are but very ſmall Barks that can come in there: The Marble wherewith it was built, has been uſed for the erecting of the Church of *St. Francis*. At one of the Gates is a fine Triumphal Arch built in honour of *Auguſtus*, and in the City are to be ſeen the remains of a great Theatre of Brick. The Bridge upon the River of *Rimini* is very famous, and joins the *Flaminian* to the *Æmilian* way. This City has had divers Maſters, ſince the *Romans*. It reſiſted the *Goths* in the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*: There was in it a very fine Palace built for the *Malateſti*, the ancient Lords of *Rimini*, which now belong to the See of *Rome*. This City ſtands between *Bonoria* to the W. and *Ancona* to the E. 25 miles from *Ravenna* to the N. E. and a little more from *Urbino* to the N. The *Via Flaminia* made by the old *Romans* with ſo much expence, ended at the Bridge of this City, and the *Æmilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants were very faithful to the *Romans* under the Diſtreſſes brought upon 'em by the Victorious Arms of *Hannibal* in the ſecond *Punick* War. The taking it by *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*; being deſtroy'd by the *Dalmatians* it was rebuilt by *Diocleſian*. In the time of *Juſtin* it ſuſtain'd a Siege from the *Goths* in 359. The Emperor *Conſtantius* Conven'd a Council at *Rimini* in 359, conſiſting of above 400 Prelates of the Weſtern Church, as is obſerv'd by St. *Athanaſius*, *Sulpitius Severus*, and *Sozomen*; the number of the *Arrians* amounted to near Eighty, the Principal of which were, *Urſacius*, *Valens*, *Germinius*, *Auxentius*, &c. The Emperor had given Orders to *Taurus*, the *Prafectus Pretorio*, to keep 'em together 'till they agreed upon one common Confeſſion of Faith, with a promiſe to make him Conſul if he effected the Buſineſs: Giving him in charge likewiſe to furniſh the Biſhops with all things neceſſary for their accommodation. But the Biſhops of *Gaul* and *Britain*, except 3, refus'd to accept the Emperor's Favour. Pope *Liberius* ſent his Proxies thither. In this Council the Orthodox and the Arrians late in diſtinct Places; and here *Urſacius* and *Valens* propoſ'd the laying aſide all the Confeſſions of Faith then extant, and to receive one drawn up by themſelves, in which they affirm'd only, That the *Son* of *God* was like his *Father* in all things, without making any particular mention of Eſſence or Conſubſtantiality, which Form ſeem'd to favour the Arrian Hereſie, but the Orthodox Prelates would receive no Confeſſion but the *Nicene Creed*, as being ſufficient to ſecure the Faith, and free from all ſuſpicion of Error. To this they added the Condemnation of the Hereſie of the Arrians, and depoſed *Urſacius*, *Valens*, *Germinius*, *Auxentius*, *Demophilus*, and *Caius*, who were the chief Hereticks of the Party. This was tranſacted in ſome of the firſt Seſſions of the Council of *Rimini*. As for other Matters which were afterwards Debated, which *Athanaſius* calls the *Innovations of Rimini*; Theſe Matters, I ſay, cannot be ſaid to be the Reſult of a Lawful Aſſembly. The Prelates gave an account to *Conſtantius* of their firſt Decrees and Reſolutions, diſpatching ten of their Aſſembly to that Emperor with a Synodical Epiſtle, deſiring him withal to give them leave to break up, and go home to their Dioceſſes. But *Conſtantius* being pre-poſſeſs'd in favour of *Urſacius* and *Valens*, detain'd this Committee of the Council a great while at Court, and at laſt oblig'd them to ſign a Confeſſion of Faith, where the *Son* was no more than barely declar'd to be like to the *Father*. Theſe Delegates, after this Act of perfidiouſneſs, return'd with the Arrians to the Council, and notwithſtanding they alledg'd in their excuſe that they were threatned and forc'd by the Emperor into this Compliance of Signing, were yet refus'd Admittance to *Communion*. In the mean time the Vice-Roy *Taurus* had Orders not to ſuffer any Biſhop to leave the Council without Signing, and to Baniſh thoſe who continu'd unmanageable. This Rigour occaſion'd the greater part of the Council to give up their former Conſtancy, and comply with the Emperor; being both very deſirous to go to the Government of their Churches, and likewiſe tir'd out with the uneaſineſs of their Circumſtances and Condition upon the place. This defection was ſo general, that in a little time there was but twenty remaining that adher'd to the Council of *Nice*; and even two of theſe, *viz. Phœbadius* Biſhop of *Agen*, and *Servatius* of *Tongres* were over-reach'd by *Valens*, who allow'd 'em to add to their Confeſſion, that the *Son* of *God* was not a Creature like the reſt, provided they did not make uſe of the words *Eſſence* and *Conſubſtantial*; but by this Comparative preference, theſe Arrians made the *word* no more than the moſt Excellent of God's Creatures. The Arrians Triumph'd in their advantage in this Confeſſion, which had been not only Condemn'd by the reſt of Chriſtendom, but even by the greateſt part of thoſe who at laſt Subſcrib'd it. *Athanaſ. de Synod. St. Hieron. Ep.* 83. *& cont. Luciferianos. Hilar. in Fragm. Sulpic. Sever. Lib.* 2. *Socrat. Lib.* 2. *Sozomen Lib.* 4. *Baron. in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

RINGWOOD, a Market-Town of *Ringwood* Hundred in the S. W. of *Hampſhire*, ſituate upon the *Avon*, 75 miles from *London*.

RIO *Grand de Santta Martha*, or *De la Madalena*, a River of *New-Caſtile*, or *Caſtile d'Or* in *South America*; theſe two names have been given to it, for that it runs all along through the Province of *Santta Martha*, and that the Mouth of it was diſcovered by the *Spaniards* on the day of the Feaſt of St. *Magdalene*. This great River is formed of two Rivulets, whereof the one is called *Rio Cauca*, or *Rio grande de la Madalena* ſpringing in the *Popayan*, and the other named *Rio Grande de la Madalena* ariſing in the New Kingdom of *Granada*; they unite near unto *Tenariffa*, a Town in the Province of St. *Martha*, and run in the ſame Channel 'till they diſcharge themſelves into the Northern Sea. All the Merchandiſes of *Europe* are brought up this River into *Caſtile d'Or* by the help of Oars and Ropes; and all the Merchandizes of the New Kingdom of *Granada* and *Popayan* deſcend along this River to the Sea. It is affirmed, That the Current of this River may be ſeen ten Leagues in the Sea, diſtant from its Mouth, ſo impetuous and violent is its Courſe. *De Laet.*

RIOLANUS (*John*) an Eminent Phyſician of *Amiens*; he was likewiſe well ſkilled in Antiquity, and very much eſteem'd towards the end of the XVIth Century. He defended *Hippocrates* againſt the Chymiſts, and appears to have been a great Man by his Writings. In 1620. his Works were Collected and Printed in one Volume in Folio. *Lettres de Guy Patin.*

RIOM, a Town in *France* in *Lower Auvergne*; the Latins call it *Riomagum*. It is ſituate upon an Eminence, which renders its Proſpect very agreeable; it is well built, and has large Streets and very uniform. This City hath in the Suburbs of it the famous Abby of *Moſac*, Founded by *Calminius* Senator of *Rome* in the beginning of the Seventh Age. It is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Auvergne*, of which all the Fiefs and under-Fiefs of the Province are held, erected into a Dutchy, in favour of *John* Duke of *Berry*, the Son of *John* King of *France*, in 1360. It is the Principal City of that Province, where are held the King's Courts of Judicature, and that of the *Finances*; it being above nine hundred years ago, that the Judge of this City was called *the Univerſal Judge of all the Province*, for that he judged by an Appeal of all Cauſes. There is a Seneſchalſhip and Preſidentſhip, the greateſt and moſt conſiderable in the Kingdom. There is alſo a generality of *Finances*, Election, Marſhalſea, and Conſular Juriſdiction; the Lieutenant General of the Seneſchalſhip is alſo Provoſt of the Chamber of the Mints, which is eſtabliſhed there, and he is Judge of all the differences which may ariſe in the Convocation of the Ban and Arrier-ban of the Province held here. In this City is a Caſtle built magnificently by *John* of *Berry*, wherein are the Courts held. Here are three Chapters, that of St. *Amable*, that of *Santa Chapelle*, and that of *Nôtre Dame du Marthuret*. Here is alſo a College of Prieſts of the Oratory, where they teach Theology, founded by *Lewis* XIV. a publick Hoſpital, and divers Religious Houſes. *Du Cheſne.*

RIOTHIMUS, was, as is believed, the firſt King of *Little Bretany*, about 470, having been elected by the *Britons* to defend their Liberty after the death of *Aetius* General of the *Roman* Army. It is from his time the Hiſtory of the *Britons* ought to commence. All that is ſaid of *Conan* and his Succeſſors to him, being nothing but Fables. *Vignier.*

RIPA or RIPEN, a City of *Denmark* in *Jutland*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Lunden*. There is a good Port belongs to it, and a Fortreſs that was taken by the *Swedes* in 1645; but

but has been ſince retaken. In this Dioceſs are obſerv'd to be thirty Governments, 282 Pariſhes, ſix Fortreſſes, and five Towns. *Ripa* ſtands 55 miles N. W. of *Sleſwick*, and 67 S. of *Wiborg*.

RIPA TRANSONA, a City of *Italy* in the Territories of *Ancona*, with a Biſhop's See, founded by Pope *Gregory* XIII. and Suffragan of *Fermo*.

RIPATH the Son of *Gomer*, *Gen.* 10. from whom deſcended the *Ripathæans*, ſince called *Paphlagonians*.

RIPLEY, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Claro* Hundred, upon the River *Nyd*, over which it has a Bridge, 152 miles from *London*.

RIPPON, Lat. *Rhidogunum*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, in the Weſt Riding and Hundred of *Claro*, of good antiquity, ſituate near the *Youre*, over which it has a Bridge, adorn'd with a Collegiate Church with three lofty Spires, and anciently with a ſtately Monaſtery built by *Wilfride* Archbiſhop of *York*, 'till the *Danes* deſtroy'd it with the Tower; yet *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* repair'd it again, and tranſlated the Reliques of the holy Founder to *Canterbury*. There is a narrow hole in a Vault under ground in the Church, called St. *Wilfride*'s Needle, thro' which, as it is reported, honeſt Women could paſs, but the unchaſt ſtuck in it. It is one of the beſt Towns in the County, well Inhabited, and of note, particularly for making good Spurs; having the privilege to be a Corporation alſo, repreſented by two Members in the Houſe of Commons; govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen; from *London* 158 miles.

RIPUARIÆ; ſo were called the *Salick* Laws of the *French* called *Ripuarians* or *Riperots*, becauſe they dwelt near unto the Rivers of *Sal* and *Mein*, which are in *Franconia*, or, *Eaſtern France*.

RISBOROUGH, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſituate on the Hills. From *London* 29 m.

RISHANGER (*William*) an Engliſh *Benedictin*, wrote a Hiſtory of his Country, from the year 1239, to his own time, Entituled *Opus Chronicorum*, *&c.* He died in the year 1312. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 9. *Pits*, &c.

RISSUICH (*Herman*) a *Dutch* Hereſiarch, preaching new Errors in his Country in the Fifteenth Century, was ſeiz'd and impriſon'd by the Magiſtrates in 1499, but abjuring his Novelties he was diſmiſs'd for that time. This treatment did not render him a whit the wiſer, ſo that reſuming his darling Doctrine, he was burnt at the *Hague* in 1512. Among other things, he taught, That the Angels were not Created by God; That the Soul was not immortal: That the Matter of the Elements was Eternal; that *Moſes* was a Mad-man, and rejected both the Scripture and new and old Law. *Prateol. Sanderus. Spond. Gautier.*

RITTERSHUYS *Conrad*, (in Latin *Ritterhuſius*) was of *Brunſwick*, a City of *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. He made himſelf famous at the beginning of this Age, by the learned Notes he made upon the Epiſtles of St. *Iſidorus* and *Pliny*, upon *Oppian*, upon *Petronius*, and upon the ancient Latin Panegyricks; he has alſo writ divers Law Books, wherein he hath intermix'd ſeveral Criticiſms. He died in 1613. *Bibliogr. Cur.*

RITTIUS or RIS (*Michael*) a Lawyer and Hiſtorian, born at *Naples*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, to wit, in 1505. He followed K. *Lewis* XII. into *France*, where he made himſelf known under the name of the Advocate of *Naples*. He writ a Treatiſe of the Duty and Priviledges of Soldiers, which he dedicated to the ſame King *Lewis* XII in 1505. We have alſo other Pieces of his written in Latin, and in an excellent Stile, to wit, *The Hiſtory of the Kings of* France in three Books; that of *the Kings of* Spain alſo in three Books, one Book of *the Kings of* Jeruſalem; four of thoſe of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and *the Hiſtory of the Kings of* Hungary, in two Books. *Voſſius*, *la Croix du Maine*.

RIVET (*Andrew*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *France*, and Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, was of St. *Maixent* in *Poitou*, where he was born in 1572: He was in great eſteem among thoſe of his Communion, who entruſted him with their moſt important Affairs: He preſided at divers Synods in *France*, and in 1622, he was invited to *Leyden* to teach Theology there. *Rivet* has compoſed divers Tracts of Controverſie, Commentaries upon divers Books of Scripture, *Criticus Sacer*, &c. which is collected in three Volumes in Folio. He died very old, in 1650. One of his Brothers named *William Rivet*, Miniſter alſo in *France*, has writ a Treatiſe of *Juſtification*, of *Eccleſiaſtical Liberty*, &c.

RIVIUS (*John*) Born at *Altendorp*, or *Oltendorp*, a Town in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Schwembourg*. He firſt taught School at *Cologne*, and was afterwards Counſellor to *George* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Præceptor* to *Auguſtus*, who at laſt came to be Elector. *Rivius* being tir'd with a Court-life, withdrew, and was made Maſter of the College of *Meiſſen*, where he died in the year 1553. He wrote ſeveral Books, of which *Oporinus* made a Collection, (*viz.*) *De inflammata Doctrina Eccleſiaſtica Libellus. De Grammatica, Dialectica, Rhetorica Lib.* XVIII: *De Familiari Genio, ſeu De Præſidio Angelico Libellus. De Conſcientia Libri Tres. De Spectris & Apparitionibus Umbrarum. De Lucta Chriſtiana. De Vita & Moribus Chriſtianorum.* This *Rivius* was a *Lutheran*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Pantaleon Proſopog.* part 3. *Melchior Adam.*

RIZIO (*David*) See *Mary* Queen of *Scots*.

ROALDES (*Francis*) a Famous Lawyer, was deſcended from a Noble Family of the Town of *Marſillac* in *Rovergne*. The moſt learned Lawyers of his time eſteemed him much; amongſt others, *Cujacius* and *Hottoman*; and M. *Pithou* dedicated to him his Book of the Laws of the *Wiſigoths*, printed with *Caſſiodorus*. Of all his Works there have been but two Pieces that have been publiſhed, the firſt called, *Annotationes in notitiam utramq; tum Orientis, tum Occidentis*; the ſecond, *A Diſcourſe of memorable things concerning the City of* Cahors; the reſt of his Works are in the hands of M. *de Launoy*, Profeſſor of the *French* Law in the Univerſity of *Paris*. *Thuan. St. Marthe.*

ROAN, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Normandy*, one of the greateſt, richeſt and moſt populous in the Kingdom, being an Archbiſhop's-See, and has a Parliament holden there. The Ancients called it *Rotomagum* and *Rotomagus*. It is very ancient, and was even famous in the time of *Theodoſius the Great*, as may be ſeen by the Letters of St. *Paulinus* to *Victricus*, Biſhop of *Roan*. It muſt be confeſs'd, that next to *Paris* it is the greateſt in the Kingdom, and beſt ſituated; for one ſide of it is near to the Sea, and the other ſtands upon the Banks of the River *Seyne*, where the Tide comes up ſo high, that Veſſels of above two hundred Tun can come up to a great Key that joins to it, for to unlade the Merchandices that are brought thither from far Countries, with which this famous City has a general Commerce; in ſo much that it is a Magazin of precious Commodities; which by the means of the *Seyne* are diſperſed throughout the reſt of the Kingdom. The Dukes of *Normandy* made choice of this Place to keep their Courts in, and there may yet be ſeen their ancient Palace in the Place of the old Tower, which ſerves at preſent for the publick Magazins. *Roan* is beſet with Mountains, from whence proceed ſmall Rivers, which ſerve to fill the Ditches of the Town, and cleanſe the Streets; but eſpecially to turn divers Mills; and many other things neceſſary for ſo great a number of Artificers that live there. They reckon one hundred and twenty five Streets in it, whereof moſt are very fine, not to ſpeak of its Squares, Fountains, Palaces, and other Edifices for ſacred and civil Uſes, which contribute much to its Ornament. The Church of *Roan* is illuſtrious for its Antiquity, and the Merit of its Prelates, whereof St. *Nicaſius* was the firſt. The Archbiſhops, Primates of *Normandy*, were diſcharged from being under the Primacy of *Lyons* ſince 145-, when Cardinal *d'Eſtouteville* obtained that Exemption from Pope *Calixtus* IIId. The Suffragans of this Archbiſhoprick are *Bajeux*, *Auranches*, *Eureux*, *Sees*, *Lizieux*, and *Coutances*. The Chapter conſiſts of fifty Canons or Prebendaries, whereof ten are dignified, to wit, the Dean, Chanter, Treaſurer, ſix Archdeacons, and a Chancellor, without mentioning eight leſſer Canons, and a great number of beneficed Perſons and Chaplains. The Archdeacons have under them twenty ſeven Country Deanaries, wherein are reckoned 1388 Pariſhes, whereof thirty are in the City of *Roan*, and five in the Suburbs. There are alſo twenty ſix Abbeys in the Dioceſs, comprehending thoſe of St. *Ouen* and St. *Amand* in *Roan*, where may be found in the City and Suburbs, twenty four Religious Houſes of Men, and ten of Women. The Metropolitan Church is *Nôtre-dame*, which is famous for its Grandeur and Magnificence. Its Bell is eſteemed one of the greateſt in the World, and called the *George d'Amboiſe*, for that it was made by order of the Cardinal of that Name, who was alſo Archbiſhop of *Roan*; where may be ſeen divers Tombs and other Rarities worthy of the Curioſity of Travellers, not to ſpeak of the Treaſure of its Veſtry, which has been very conſiderable before it was plundred, during the War about Religion, in the ſixteenth Century. There is a Bridge of Boats at *Roan*, over the *Seyne*, which raiſeth it ſelf up as the Tide flows, and lowers again when it ebbs; the which it doth with that exact evenneſs, that one would ſay, this Bridge, which is paved, and two hundred and ſeventy Paces long, is as firm as if it were made of Stone. In this City alſo is a Chamber of Accompts, an Office of the Treaſurers of *France*, a Mint which marks with the Letter B. and a Preſidial. The Parliament has been a Court of Exchequer erected by King *Philip the Fair* about 128-, for the adminiſtration of Juſtice in *Normandy*. *Lewis* XIIth. in 1499 confirmed it, and made it perpetual at the deſire of Cardinal *d'Amboiſe*, and in 1515, *Francis* I. having abolliſhed that Name of *Court of Exchequer*, gave it the Title of *Parliament*. Moreover *Roan* hath often been ſubject to great Misfortunes, and terrible Fires, as in 1019, Authors note. It was taken by the *Normans* in 841. The *Engliſh* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1418. And in 1449 it was reduced under the obedience of *Charles* VIIth. It ſuffered much in the ſixteenth Age, during the War about Religion in *France*. The Proteſtants took it; but was retaken and ſacked by *Charles* IXth. in 1562. *Anthony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, received there during the Siege, near unto the Gate of St. *Hilary*, a Wound, of which he died in a little time after. His Son, *Henry the Great*, took it afterwards from thoſe of the League in 1594, after it had been beſieged in vain in 1592. The Firſt Council of *Roan* was celebrated

celebrated about ſix hundred ninety two. *Ausbert*, who was Prelate of this City preſided at that Aſſembly; which conſiſted of ſixteen Biſhops.

ROANNE, a Town of *France* in *Foret*, the Capital of a little Country called *Roannois*; upon the River *Loire*, which there begins to carry Boats. There is alſo a College of Jeſuits, and divers other Religious Houſes. King *Charles* IXth. erected that Country into a Dutchy for *Lewis Gouffier Boiſſi*.

ROBERT BOYLE Eſquire, was fourth Son to *Richard* the firſt Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, and born at *Liſmore* in that Kingdom. The promiſing Bloſſoms of his great Piety and Capacity begun to appear very early, and after he had paſſed the trivial Schools in *Ireland*, he ſtudied at *Leyden* in *Holland*, and then travelled into *France*, *Swiſſerland*, *Italy*, &c. without receiving the leaſt tincture of the Vices of the Places or Times. He often owned, That his Piety receiv'd a great increaſe by his Converſe with the Godly and Learned Archbiſhop *Uſher*, who duly cultivated the hopeful Seeds which he foreſaw would produce ſuch a glorious Harveſt. Mr. *Boyle* did for many years ſo exactly ſtudy the *Holy Scriptures* in the Original Languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek, and underſtood that Sacred Book ſo well, as few, whoſe Profeſſion did oblige them to it, could equal him in it; and if in Converſe he heard any thing which gave him a clearer view of a Text, he receiv'd it with pleaſure, examined it with accuracy, and would deſire it from the perſon in Writing, if he found them not uneaſie. His Veneration for the name of God was ſo profound, that he never pronounced it without a diſcernible pauſe. He was conſtant in his ſecret Addreſſes to his Throne, and in all his Enquiries into Nature, his chief deſign was to raiſe higher thoughts in himſelf and others, of the Greatneſs, Glory, Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God, and in that Article of his Will relating to the Royal Society, he recommends it to them, and other ſearchers into Phyſical Truths, to referr their Attainments to the Glory of the Great Author of Nature, and the Comfort of Mankind. Having poſſeſſed himſelf with ſuch an amiable view of Chriſtianity as ſeparated from the Superſtition or Sowerneſs of Parties; he rejoiced in every diſcovery from Nature which might either illuſtrate it or remove Objections againſt it; having always conſidered it as a Syſtem of Truths, which ought to purifie the Heart and Practice. He loved nothing that might leſſen that, nor any nicety which occaſioned Divitions amongſt Chriſtians, ſo that for the advancement of pure and diſ-intereſſed Chriſtianity he hath left by his Will a liberal proviſion for a certain number of well-digeſted Sermons on purpoſe to evince the truth of the Chriſtian Religion in General, without touching upon ſub-diviſions amongſt Chriſtians in particular. He was ſo zealous for propagating our Holy Religion, that he was at the charge of a Tranſlation and Impreſſion of the *New Teſtament* into the *Malyan* Tongue, which he ſent over all the *Eaſt-Indies*. He gave a noble Reward to him who tranſlated *Grotius*'s incomparable Book of *the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion* into *Arabick*, and was at the charge of an Impreſſion, which he took care to have diſtributed where that Language obtains. He reſolv'd alſo to have carried on an Impreſſion of the *New Teſtament* in the *Turkiſh* Language, but the Company thinking that it became them to do it, ſuffered him only to contribute his large ſhare: He gave 700 *l.* towards the charge of the *Iriſh Bible*, which he ordered to be diſtributed in *Ireland*; and contributed liberally towards the *Welſh Bible*, and that in *Iriſh* for the *Highlands* of *Scotland*. He gave, during his Life, 300 *l.* towards propagating the Chriſtian Religion in *America*, and gave 100 *l.* to the *Eaſt-India* Company towards their deſigns of the like nature in the *Eaſt-Indies*, intending a much greater Sum when the Work ſhould be ſet on foot to purpoſe; and as his Zeal was lively toward the greateſt concerns of Religion, he avoided entring far into thoſe things which have weakned and diſtracted Chriſtianity; had an utter averſion to whatever was deſtructive of Morality and Charity, and was particularly zealous againſt all Severities and Perſecutions upon the account of Religion. He approved of the Church of *England*'s Doctrine, and did never ſeparate from her Communion. He was charitable in his Opinion toward Diſſenters, and did plentifully ſupply their Neceſſities; ſo that as he ſhut himſelf up in no Party, neither did he ſhut out any Party from him. He had been ſollicited to take Orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of Religion, might have the more Authority when he did not ſhare in the Churches Patrimony. He never dictated to others, but propoſed his own Sence modeſtly; and if he differed in his Sentiments, did never expreſs himſelf ſo as to offend thoſe he differed from; and as he gave no occaſion of diſguſt to any when preſent, he would be ſilent if any thing was ſpoken hard of thoſe who were abſent, and if inſiſted on, would divert it. He was civil to the utmoſt, eſpecially to Strangers; and though his time was precious, he made it a piece of Religious Charity to admit them. His Charity to thoſe in want, and Bounty to Learned Men was extraordinary, but without Oſtentation. He was particularly liberal to Perſons in diſtreſs, without letting them know whence it came; ſo that for ſeveral years his Charity exceeded 1000 *l. per An.* And as he had a good Eſtate, he made a good uſe of it, denying himſelf in all worldly Pomp, and applying himſelf conſtantly to his Studies and Philoſophical Experiments. He would neither lye nor equivocate, but could well be ſilent, by which he avoided making himſelf or others uneaſie. He was decently Cheerful, and had nothing of that moroſeneſs which Philoſophers and Men of extraordinary Devotion are ſometimes inclinable to. He made true Judgments of Men and things; his Advices were ſound, yet cautious and modeſt, and his Invention fruitful to ſuggeſt good Expedients. He withdrew early from Courts and Publick Affairs, yet was always honourably treated by his Princes. He was very ſagacious in diſcerning Men's Talents, and had ſuch a vaſt Scheme of Projects, that he could quickly ſet thoſe at work who had Leiſure and Capacity, and when he ſaw them engaged, would enable them by a handſome Preſent to carry it on. He was very well vers'd in *Rabbinical* Learning, and the Fathers; had nicely conſidered the whole Controverſies of Religion, and thoroughly underſtood the Body of Divinity. He was abſolute Maſter of the Mathematicks, and knew the utmoſt in Geometry; Geography in its ſeveral parts, with Hiſtory and Books of Travels were his diverſions. He was expert in all the parts of Phyſick; but for the Hiſtory of Nature, of the productions of all Countries, of the Virtues and Improvements of Plants, Oars, Minerals, with their Varieties in different Climates, he was, perhaps, the perfecteſt and exacteſt Man in the World; which enabled him to make a greater number of different Experiments than any Man that ever we read of; and he delivered his Diſcoveries ſo exactly according to Truth, that they may be ſafely depended upon; but his peculiar and beloved ſtudy was Chymiſtry, in which he engaged with no avaritious deſign, but only to find out Nature, to ſee of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be reſolved, and to prepare good Medicaments, without ſpending his Eſtate and Time upon high Pretenſions, but kept always within compaſs. He made Chymiſtry much the better and himſelf never the worſe nor the poorer by it, making it an Entertainment to himſelf, and a Charity to others, the Products being diſpoſed by his Siſter, *&c.* to whom he entruſted it. In ſhort, his Knowledge and great Performances this way are valued through the World, and his numerous Writings univerſally eſteem'd. He was of a weak infirm Body, which renders it the more aſtoniſhing how he could write, meditate, read and try Experiments as he did; but his ſimplicity of Diet to which he was adviſed, and ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that for above thirty years he neither eat nor drank to gratifie Appetite, but meerly to ſupport Nature, is thought to have preſerv'd him ſo long. He was ſo wonderfully exact in keeping to his Preſcription, that during all that time he never once tranſgreſſed in rule, meaſure, nor kind. The cauſe of all this Caution was, that the pains of the Stone might not increaſe above what he was able to bear, and to preſerve his Sight, which was feeble; in both which reſpects the goodneſs of God towards him was very remarkable, for his Sight did not fail till four hours before his death, and inſtead of lying long in Bed, which he always dreaded for fear of the Stone, he had not lain three hours till he expir'd, and that with no great pain *December* 30. 1691, aged 64, about a Week after his Siſter, the Lady *Ranelagh*, with whom he had lived 40 years. See Mr. *Boyle*'s Funeral Sermon by Dr. *Burnet* Biſhop of *Sarum*. The Books publiſhed by this great Author, and thoſe which he did not diſown to be his, are as follow: New Experiments *Phyſico-Mechanical* of the Spring and Weight of the Air, and its effects, with a Continuation; A Defence of the ſame; An Examen of *Hobb*'s *Dialogus de Natura Aeris*; The Sceptical Chymiſt; Phyſiological Eſſays; Experimental Hiſtory of Colours; Conſiderations of the uſefulneſs of Experimental Natural Philoſophy, in three Volumes; an Experimental Hiſtory of Cold; An Examen of *Hobbs*'s *Doctrine of Cold*; Attempts to convey Liquors immediately into the maſs of Blood; Obſervations and Experiments upon the *Barometer*; Hydroſtatical Paradoxes made out by new Experiments; An account of an Earthquake near *Oxford*, and its Concomitants; The Origin of Forms and Qualities illuſtrated; A way of preſerving Birds taken out of the Egg, and other ſmall Fœtus's; An account of a new kind of Baroſcope; A new Frigorifick Experiment to produce a conſiderable degree of Cold; Tryals propoſed to Dr. *Lower* for the improvement of tranſuſing Blood out of one live Animal into another; Free conſiderations about ſubordinate Forms; Letter to the Author of the Philoſophical tranſactions, with Experiments of injecting Acid Liquors into Blood; New Experiments concerning the Relation between Light and Air in ſhining Wood and Fiſh, with a Continuation of the ſame; An Invention for eſtimating the Weight of Water with ordinary Balances and Weights; Certain Philoſophical Eſſays about the abſolute reſt of Bodies; New Pneumatical Experiments about Reſpiration upon Ducks, Vipers, Frogs, *&c.* and a Continuation; Tracts about the Coſmical Qualities of Things, the Temperature of the Subterraneal and Submarine Regions; A diſcovery of the admirable Rarefaction of the Air without Heat; An Eſſay upon the Origin and Virtues of things; Some Obſervations upon ſhining Fleſh, of Veal and Pullet, without any ſenſible putrefaction; A new Experiment of the effect of the varying Weight of the Atmoſphere upon ſome Bodies in the

the Water; Tracts of new Experiments touching the Relation between Flame and Air, Expositions, Hydrostaticks; Of the positive or relative Levities of Bodies under Water; Of the Airs Spring or Bodies under Water, &c. Essays of the strange Subtilty, great Efficacy, and determinate Nature of Effluviums; A Letter concerning Ambergrease; Observations about the Saltness of the Sea; A Discourse about the Excellency and Ground of the Mechanical Hypothesis; An Account of the two sorts of *Helmontian Laudanum*, with the way of Preparing it; Tracts of Suspicions about some hidden qualities of the Air, Celestial Magnets, and *Hobb's Problemata de Vacuo*; A Discourse of the Cause of Attraction by Suction; Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection, annexed to a Discourse, entitled, The Reconcilableness of Reason and Religion; A Conjecture concerning the Bladders of Air that are found in Fishes; A New Essay—Instrument, invented by the Author to try the goodness of Metals; Ten New Experiments about the weakened Spring, and some unobserved Effects of the Air; An Experimental Discourse of Quicksilver growing hot with Gold; Experiments, Notes, &c. about the Mechanical Origin or Production of divers particular Qualities, with Reflections on the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acids; New Experiments about the Superficial Figures of Fluids, and a Continuation; The Sceptical Chymist, or Chymico-Physical Paradoxes; The Aërial Noctiluca; The Glacial Noctiluca; Memoirs for the Natural History of Humane Blood; Experiments about the Porosity of Bodies; Memoirs for the Natural Experimental History of Mineral Waters; Historical Account of a strangely Self-moving Liquor; The Reconcilableness of Specifick Medicines to Corpuscular Philosophy; The great Effects of Languid Unheeded Motion; A Free Enquiry into the Vulgar Notion of Nature; A Disquisition about the Final Causes of Natural Things; *Medicina Hydrostatica*; *Experimenta & Observationes Physicæ*; Medicinal Experiments; Theology; Seraphick Love; Considerations about the Style of the Scripture; Occasional Reflections on several Subjects of the Excellency of the Study of Theology, compared with that of Natural Philosophy; Considerations about the Reconcilableness of Reason and Religion; A Treatise of Things above Reason, with Advices about them; The Veneration that Man's Intellect owes to God; The Martyrdom of *Theodora* and *Didymus*; The Christian Virtuoso. See the Catalogue of his Works, printed for *Sam. Smith*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.

ROBERT BRUCE, Father to him of that Name who was King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*, descended from *Robert Bruce* called *The Noble*, a Person of High Descent and Great Estate in *England*, who married *Isabella*, second Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*. This *Bruce* being Competitor with *Baliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*, upon account of the said Descent from *David*, Brother to King *William*, was worsted by the Arbitration of *Edward* I. of *England*, for generously refusing to hold the Crown of *Scotland*, as depending on him, which his Ancestors had left him independent. But *Baliol* having broke his Agreement with King *Edward* afterwards, *Bruce* was easily perswaded by that King to join with his Party against *Baliol*, upon Promise, That he would settle him on the Throne; and having contributed much to the breaking of *Baliol*'s Party, he demanded the accomplishment of King *Edward*'s Promise; who, 'tis said, answer'd him *What, Have I nothing else to do, but to conquer Kingdoms for you?* After which we hear no more of this *Bruce*. But the whole Kingdom being hereupon over-run with the *English*, *Edward*, by his Policy, kept *Bruce*'s Party, and the *Cumins*, at that time the greatest and most powerful Family in *Scotland*, from opposing him by putting both of them in hopes of the Crown. And for this end he often communed with *Robert Bruce*, Son to the former *Robert*, and afterwards King of *Scotland*, and *John* the chief of the *Cumins*, apart; who conceiving that he only flatter'd them, to carry on his own Conquest, they consulted together, lamenting how their Country had been brought into Slavery, and made a private Agreement to recover their ancient Freedom, *That* Bruce should have the *Crown*, and Cumin *Bruce*'s *Estate, and be next to him in Dignity*; which was writ, sealed and sworn betwixt themselves. *Bruce*, watching for an opportunity, went to the Court of *England*: And in the mean time *Cumin* betrayed his Design to King *Edward*, sending him the Covenant for Verification. *Bruce* was forbid to depart the Court, had a privy Guard set on him, and was designed to have been proceeded against as a Traitor; but King *Edward* delayed a little, for Reasons best known to himself. But the Earl of *Montgomery*, his Grand-father's old Friend, not daring to write, did however warn him of his Danger, by sending him a pair of gilt Spurs, and some Pieces of Gold, as if he had borrow'd them of him. *Bruce*, upon the receipt of them, did straitway apprehend his meaning, sent for a Smith in the night, made him shooe his Horses backward, to prevent his being traced by the Snow, and with two of his Friends escaped, joined some of his Relations in *Scotland*, and intercepted a Flying-Post from *Cumin* at the same time, advising King *Edward* to dispatch him speedily, lest being a popular, wise and bold Man, he should create him new Troubles. Hereupon *Bruce* rides straight to *Cumin*, then at *Dumfreiz*, found him at Church, upbraided him with his Treachery, shewed him his own Letters, and upon his disowning them, stabb'd him, *Feb.* 10. 1305. which made all the *Cumins* his Enemies; and to heighten his misfortune, the heroick *Wallace* was just then betray'd by *Menteith*, and put to death by King *Edward*. However, *Bruce* having obtain'd his Pardon from the Pope for killing a Man in Holy Church, was Crowned at *Scoon*, in *April*, 1306. but was twice defeated that same year, his Wife and four of his Brethren taken, and the latter executed in *England*; as were also many of his Kindred, and their Estates confiscated; so that he fled privately into the Western Isles, where he lurk'd for some months, till the Enemy thinking he was dead, had given over to search for him. But lest his Party should totally faint, being accompanied with some of his Friends, he lands in *Carrick*, surprizes a Castle of his own, put all the Garrison to the Sword; and marching as far as *Innerness*, did also surprize the Garrison there. Hereupon his old Friends, and all who were weary of the *English* Government (which grew more severe after the News of his Death) came in to him; so that he quickly reduced the North, and demolished the Garrisons because he was not strong enough to keep them. The *Cumins* opposed, yet durst not fight him, but came to a Truce, during which they obtained help from *England*, and in the mean time, *Bruce* grew stronger, and took more Garrisons. Not long after, he was joined by *James* the chief of the *Douglasses*, newly come from his Travels, whose Father, King *Edward* had kept in Prison till he died, and forfeited his Estate, because he would never submit. Then *Bruce* and King *Edward* fell dangerously sick at the same time: And the latter dying at *Lancaster*, in his March to *Scotland*, his Son, *Edward* II. advanced with the Army, came to *Dumfreiz*, and summoned the Nobility to attend him, but few of them obeyed. His Affairs being also declining beyond Sea, he left a Force sufficient, as he thought, to subdue King *Robert*, and returned to *England*. But *Bruce*, upon News of his Father's Death, encreas'd in his Hopes, and though weak in Person, prepar'd for a Battel. *John Cumin* conceiving that King *Robert* was dead, or at least unfit to take the Field, would have the Glory of finishing the War himself, and marched directly towards the Army. King *Robert* caused himself to be set on Horseback, and though so weak that two Men were forced to support him, his Presence did so much encourage his Soldiers, that they obliged the Enemy to a shameful Retreat, but used the Prisoners courteously. This Victory at *Enneury*, in 1308, recovered his Health, and established his Crown. At the same time his Brother *Edward* did also reduce *Galloway*. And the King of *England*, having entred *Scotland* as far as *Renfrew*, retired again without coming to a Battel: Whereas *Bruce* reduced many other Garrisons; and in 1310 invaded *England* twice, and returned loaden with Spoils, without any Rencounter. The two following years he recovered all the strong Holds which the *English* possess'd in *Scotland*, except *Stirling-Castle*, and that had also promised to surrender, if not relieved in a year's time. The King was displeased with the Capitulation; but his Brother having sign'd it, he would not break it: And knowing that the *English* would endeavour its Relief before the time, he prepared to fight them. *Edward* II. being fretted at his Loss of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which did also diminish his Credit in *England*, he resolved to put an end to those Disturbances, and for that end did levy an Army not only of *English* and *Scots* who were still of his Party, but in his *French* Territories, which were then very large; and to those he joined the *Flemish* Auxiliaries which he had from his Allies in *Flanders* and *Holland*, and forming an Army of [illegible] Men effective, did not expect to fight but conquer. *Bruce* being unequal in Strength, makes use of Policy; levies 30000 expert Soldiers, and encamps advantageously on the River *Bannock*, two miles from *Sterling*. And to make the River uneasie for the *English* to pass, he dug Trenches in the Valleys, which he covered with Hurdles and Turf, to conceal the Design, and strewed Iron Balls with sharp Spikes, or *Chevaux de Frise*, to Lame the Horses. The *English* sat down on a neighbouring Hill, and the day before the Battle sent out 800 Horse, which were defeated by 500 *Scots*, who took it as an Omen of the ensuing Victory. The Night, though short, being the 23d of *June*, seem'd long to both; because they were eager. *Bruce* commanded the Main Battle of the *Scots*, his Brother *Edward* the Right, and *Thomas Randolph*, his Nephew, the Left. The *English*, besides a multitude of Archers on their Flanks, had also Cavaliers from *France*, who charging upon *Randolph* as he stood on the lower Ground, fell into the Ditches above mention'd, and were forced to retreat with loss, which struck a Terrour into the Foot, who were afraid of being also caught in some Stratagem. Another Accident happened, which did not a little contribute to the Victory of the *Scots*: Then King riding up and down at the Head of his Army to give Orders, an *English* Knight, call'd Sir *Henry de Bohun*, who knew him, rode up and charged him with his Spear; the King warding off the Blow, struck the Cavalier dead with his Battoon. The King's extraordinary Courage and Danger did so much animate the Soldiers, that they rush'd upon the *English* in a tumultuary manner, and had certainly broken their Ranks, if they had not been repulsed by the Archers, who made them retire with great loss. Whereupon *Bruce* commanded out some Troops of Horse, who drove back the Archers. But a fatal Mistake occationed the total Overthrow of the *English*, which was thus: The Baggage men, Sutlers, and others belonging to the *Scots* Camp,

Camp, having drawn up with their Carriage-horſes, *&c.* on a neighbouring Hill, and put their Camp-ſheets upon Poles, to reſemble Colours; the *Engliſh* who ſtood next them being terrified with the approach of another freſh Army, as they believed, fell into Diſorder, put the Whole into Confuſion, and occaſioned a total Rout, ſo that a vaſt multitude of common Soldiers were ſlain, *Scotiſh* Writers ſay Fifty thouſand, the *Engliſh* Ten, the Purſuit being above 40 miles: The Slaughter was certainly ſo great, that the *Engliſh*, though provoked by the *Scots*, did not ſtir in two or three years after. Two hundred of the Nobility fell, and as many were taken. King *Edward* himſelf had not eſcaped *Douglas*, who purſu'd him with 400 Horſe for forty miles, had not the Earl of *March*, who was of the *Engliſh* Side, received him in his Caſtle at *Dunbar*, and ſent him to *Berwick* in a Skiff. The *Scots* loſt 4000 Men in this Battle, but none of Quality except two Knights. This Victory did not only reſtore the Caſtle of *Sterlin*, but brought Honour, Riches and Arms to the *Scots*; ſo that many made up their Loſſes which they had ſuſtained in former Wars, and others got great Eſtates by the Spoil, which was very Rich; for King *Edward* and his Army reckon'd ſo much on an abſolute Conqueſt, that they carried the beſt of their Moveables with them. The *Scots* did alſo raiſe great Sums for redemption of the *Engliſh* Captives, and ſet all their own at liberty. A little before this Battle there happened a remarkable Providence to King *Robert*: *John Menteith*, who had betray'd his Friend *Wallace* to the *Engliſh*, for which he incurred the general Odium of the *Scots*, had the Government of *Dunbarton-Caſtle* for his Reward from the *Engliſh*. King *Robert* having recover'd all or moſt of the other Forts in the Kingdom, was deſirous alſo to have that, becauſe impregnable, and made uſe of the Governour's Friends to enclime him to a Surrender; which he would not hear of on any other Terms than having the Earldom of *Lenox* for Recompence. But the Earl of that Name had been always ſo true to his Majeſty's Intereſt, that he would not conſent to it till the Earl himſelf perſuaded him: And hereupon the Bargain was made. But as the King was going to take Poſſeſſion of it, a Carpenter praying to ſpeak to him, diſcover'd the Governour's Deſign to betray his Majeſty into the hands of the *Engliſh*, for which end he had a conſiderable number of armed Men hid in a Cellar, who were either to kill or carry him off, as at Dinner, and a Ship ready in the next Bay for that purpoſe. The King going on to the Caſtle, and having view'd all but the ſaid Cellar, was invited by the Governour to a Feaſt, but refuſed to ſit down till the Cellar were opened: And the Governour pretending that a Smith had the Key, but would come with it preſently; the King cauſed the Door to be broke open, and the Men in Armour brought forth; who being ſeverally examined, confeſs'd the Plot. *Menteith*'s Aſſociates were all put to death; but the King ſpared himſelf, on account of his Relations, leſt they ſhould have otherwiſe deſerted him on the day of Battle; and his Sons-in-Law having undertaken for him, he was ſet at liberty, and placed in the Front of the Army: Where, ſays *Buchanan*, he behaved himſelf with ſo much Bravery, that he not only merited Pardon, but a Reward. The King having been ſucceſsful in the War, ſpent the next Winter in ſetling the Kingdom, took *Berwick* the Spring following, and then convened the States at *Ayr*; where, by the Suffrages of all the Orders, the Kingdom was confirmed to him. And becauſe he had but one Daughter, the States remembring their ſtill Bleeding Wounds by the Diſputes about the Succeſſion, made a Decree, That if the King left no Iſſue Male, his Brother *Edward*, and his Iſſue Male, ſhould ſucceed: But if his Iſſue Male ſhould fail, then the Crown ſhould devolve upon *Mary*, Daughter to King *Robert*, and her Poſterity; with this Condition, That the Nobility ſhould chuſe her a Husband fit for her Royal Eſtate, and the Succeſſion of the Crown. And they alſo decreed, That in the King's Minority, *Thomas Randolph* ſhould be Tutor to the King. *Bruce*'s Fame being great, by his Military Exploits, the *Iriſh* ſent Embaſſadors to him, to put themſelves and their Kingdom under his Protection; and if his Domeſtick Affairs would not permit him to take the Title of King himſelf, that he would ſend over his Brother to do it, that that Nation, allied to him, might no longer be under the Servitude of the *Engliſh*. They wrote to the ſame effect to the Pope, who, by his Miſſives, adviſed the *Engliſh* to forbear their oppreſſing the *Iriſh*, but in vain. So that *Edward Bruce* went thither with a great Army, and was made King by ſome of the *Iriſh* Nobility. But engaging the Army ſent from *England* with an unequal number, leſt his Brother, who was within a Day's March of him, ſhould obſcure his Glory, and have the Honour of the Victory, he was defeated and killed. The *Engliſh*, in the mean time, underſtanding that *Robert* was in *Ireland* with the Flower of his Army, invaded *Scotland* by Sea and Land; but *Douglas* defeated them thrice on the Borders, killing moſt of their Commanders. And Biſhop *Sinclare*, of *Dunkel*, repulſed them when they landed in *Fife*. For which the King, after his Return, called him always His Biſhop. Next year, *Edward* II. of *England*, raiſed a great Army, and beſieged *Berwick*; and at the ſame time *Thomas Randolph* paſſed the *Solway*, and invaded *England*, deſtroying the Country as far as *York*. Whereupon the Archbiſhop of that City raiſed an Army, and marching againſt him with more Courage than Conduct, was totally routed, and ſo many Prieſts ſlain, that the *Engliſh* call'd it thence, *The White Battle*. This obliged *Edward* to raiſe the Siege, and the *Scots* withdrew. Whereupon enſued a Truce, both Kings being rather tired with War, than deſirous of a Peace. During this Calm, King *Robert* called a Convention of States; and becauſe the Calamities of the War had confounded the Right of Mens Poſſeſſions, he commanded every one to produce the Right by which they held their Eſtates. This was equally diſpleaſing to the old Poſſeſſors, who had loſt their Evidences during the War, and the new ones, who had acquired theirs by the Price of their Blood. So that they agreed, that upon the King's ordering them to produce their Titles in Parliament, every Man ſhould draw his Sword, and cry out, *That they carried their Titles in their Right Hand.* Which being accordingly done, the King was amazed at ſuch an unuſual Spectacle, but put up the matter at preſent, till he had an opportunity of Reſentment, which happen'd very quickly after; for the chief of the Conſpirators dreading his Majeſty's Revenge for ſuch an Affront, conſpired to deliver up the Kingdom to the *Engliſh*; which being proved againſt them, they were condemned in a Convention at *Perth*, and put to death; *David Brechin*, the King's own Nephew, being one of them, though the gallanteſt Young Man of his Age, having acquired much Honour by his Valour in the *Holy-Land*. About this time the Pope's Legates came to compoſe the Differences betwixt the Kingdoms; but not being able to effect it, did Excommunicate the *Scots*. However, *Bruce* deſpiſing the Pope's Curſes, followed the Legates at the heels, deſtroying the North of *England* with Fire and Sword as far as *Stanmore* Croſs. To revenge which, *Edward* levied ſo great an Army, that he promiſed himſelf an undoubted Victory. But *Bruce* having removed all Proviſions out of his way, he was obliged to retire in a little time, deſtroying the Country as he went, and ſparing no Place ſacred nor prophane. Whereupon *Bruce* followed him as far as *York*, and ſurpriſing him at *Biland*, not far from *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, put him to flight, took all his Baggage, Money and Furniture, and very narrowly miſs'd his Perſon. Next year the *Scots* ſent an Embaſſador to procure Abſolution from the Pope, and another to renew their League with *France*, both which were granted; the Pope (as *Buchanan* relates it) being convinced by the Records of his Predeceſſors, who had determined in favour of the *Scots*, that the *Engliſh* had nothing to defend their Claim of Superiority, but old Fables, and late Injuries. And one Article was added to the League with *France*, viz. *That any future Controverſie about the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Scotland, *ſhould be determined by the Council of the States, and the* French *ſhould ſupport him who had the Suffrage of the ſaid Council by their Authority and Arms.* *Edward* II. being dead, and *Bruce* being old, he took care to ſettle the Succeſſion, by an Act of the States, upon his young Son *David* and his Iſſue; and that failing, upon *Robert Stuart*, his Grand-child by his Daughter; and took an Oath of the States for performance of this Decree. And to leave all in quiet, he ſent *James Douglas* to *Baliol*, then in *France*, with Gifts and Promiſes, to make him reſign his Pretenſions; which being extremely old, he eaſily conſented to, confeſſing that he was deſervedly deprived of his Kingdom, and very willing that his Kinſman *Robert* ſhould enjoy it, who by his Valour and Succeſs had reſtored its ancient Honour. This happen'd in 1327. That ſame year, *Edward* III. ſent Embaſſadors to treat of a Peace; who having acted fraudulently, ſay the *Scots*, carried home War. Which *Bruce* being unable to manage in Perſon, becauſe of his Age and Infirmity, he ſent *Thomas Randolph* and *James Douglaſs* with 20000 Light-Horſe, without any Foot, to invade *England*, haraſs the Country, and not fight, but when they found an Advantage. King *Edward* rais'd above 60000 Men againſt them. The *Scots* paſſed *Tine*, deſtroyed the Country about *Durham*; and the *Engliſh* perceiving by the Fires from the Hills where they were, made towards them; but wearied themſelves, and were not able to keep pace with them. Then the Nobles came about the King, and delibera ted how to bring the *Scots* to a Battle, and reſolved to hinder their re paſſing the *Tine*; but were mightily incommoded in their March, by the badneſs of the Ways, Rain, and want of Proviſions; nor could they have any certain Account where the *Scots* were, till they ſent out Scouts, one of which being taken by the *Scots*, was by them informed, that they had been as uncertain of them for eight days paſt; and bid him tell the King, that they were within three miles of him, as deſirous to fight as he, and would wait for him in that Place. Upon which he advanced, but would not attack the *Scots*, becauſe of their advantageous Poſt, and therefore ſent a Herauld, adviſing them to come and try their Valour in the Plain. To which they anſwered, *That they would not be taught by an Enemy* how to fight. Some Skirmiſhes paſs'd, and after three days the *Scots* removed, and encamped in a more advantageous Place. Where having ſtaid ſome days, and obſerved the *Engliſh* to be ſomewhat negligent in their Watch, *Douglas*, with 200 of his beſt Horſe, entred their Camp by Night, cut the Cords of the King's Tent, and finding the Army alarm'd, retired, but kill'd 300 Men. After which the *Engliſh* kept better Guard. Having taken a *Scotchman* Priſoner afterwards, he inform'd them, that the Army had Orders to follow *Douglas*. About the third Watch of the Night they doubled their Guards at the Fords of the River, and ſtood all night in Arms; but

in Arms; but next morning two *Scotch* Trumpeters were brought to the King, to tell him that the *Scots* were commanded to return home, and if he had a mind for Revenge, he muſt follow them. And ſending to view the *Scots* Camp, he found they were gone, having left five hundred Stags killed, *&c.* behind them. And then, by Advice of a Council of War, he returned with his Army. In *March* following, the *Engliſh* ſent Embaſſadors to treat of a Perpetual Peace, which ended in a three years Truce. Next year, being 1328, in a Parliament held at *Northampton*, the *Engliſh* agreed to a Peace with the *Scots*, on theſe Terms, *viz.* "That they ſhould renounce all Right "which they or their Anceſtors pretended to the Crown of "*Scotland*, and ſhould leave it as free as they found it at the "death of *Alexander* III. and faithfully return all Pacts, "Bonds, Writings, or any other Monuments of Subjection "obtained by Fraud or Force, and diſanul them for the future. "And that the *Scots* ſhould ſurrender all the Lands which they "held as Feudatories in *England*. And that *Northumberland* and "*Cumberland*, as far as *Stanmore*, ſhould be Boundaries to the "*Scots*. That *David*, their King's Son, ſhould marry *Joan* "the King of *England*'s Siſter, and pay him 30000 Marks for "the Damages they had lately done to his Kingdom, and "for the Lands which his Father and Grand-father had given "to their Favourites in *Scotland*." The King of *England* did the more eaſily conſent to this Peace, becauſe he was afraid of Inteſtine Diviſions; and the King of *Scotland*, becauſe he was rendred uncapable of the Adminiſtration, being fallen into a Leproſie, and of a great Age. So that *Randolph* and *Douglas* governed all in his Name, and he lived like a private Man. Finding his Death to approach, he called for his Nobles, commended his Son and Grandſon to them, Concord among themſelves, and Loyalty to their Prince; aſſuring them, That if they obſerved this, they would be unconquerable. He alſo gave them three other Advices: 1. That they ſhould never make one Man Lord of all the Weſtern Iſlands, leſt being diſguſted, he might join with the Publick Enemy. 2. That they ſhould never hazard all their Force in one Battle againſt the *Engliſh*, becauſe they were more numerous, richer, and better provided for War. 3. That they ſhould never make a Perpetual League with the *Engliſh*, leſt having no other Enemy, they ſhould grow ſluggiſh, forget Arms, and be eaſily conquered by them whoſe Wars with *France* kept them in uſe of Arms. Then he commended it to *James Douglas* to carry his Heart, bury it at *Jeruſalem*, and aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt the common Enemy, which he had been hindred from performing himſelf. *See Douglas* and *Bruce*. Having thus ſetled his Affairs, he died *July* 9th. 1329. in the 24th. year of his Reign; being ſuch an Heroick Prince, that he is ſcarcely to be paralelled by Antiquity; Valiant in War, Temperate in Peace, Meek in Proſperity, and Undaunted in Adverſity. For what Man would it not have rendred deſperate, to be defeated by his Enemies, deſerted by his Friends, have his Wife impriſoned, four valiant Brothers beheaded, his other Relations hang'd or baniſh'd, and his Kingdom and Patrimony poſſeſs'd by the greateſt Monarch and Soldier of his time: And though he was ſurrounded with all theſe Calamities at once, he never doubted of recovering his Crown, nor did any thing unbecoming a King. And when over-charged with Old-age, and a grievous Diſtemper, was ſo much Maſter of himſelf as to conſult the Peace of his Country, and Repoſe of his Poſterity. So that the People bewail'd his Death, as that of a Father as well as a King. *Buchanan.*

ROBERT the II^d. the Hundredth King of *Scotland*, and Firſt of the *Stuarts*, ſucceeded *David Bruce*, his Uncle, and had ſome little Wars with *England* in the beginning of his Reign, wherein he was ſucceſsful. The Relation deliver'd by *Buchanan* and ſome other *Scotch* Hiſtorians, that this *Robert* II. had, before his Marriage to *Euphemia Roſs*, three Sons, (viz.) *John*, *Robert*, and *Alexander*, by *Elizabeth Mure*, whilſt he was Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, which *Elizabeth* was not his Wife till the third year after his Succeſſion to *David* his Uncle; that this Account is abſolutely falſe, appears from ſeveral unqueſtionable *Scotiſh* Records: For, Firſt, *Euphemia Roſs* did not die in the ſecond or third year of King *Robert*'s Reign, as *Buchanan* affirms, but liv'd many years after. Secondly, *John*, *Elizabeth Mure*'s Eldeſt Son, was Earl of *Carrick*, in the firſt year of King *Robert*'s Reign, and not in the third, as *Buchanan* pretends. Thirdly, The Convention of the Eſtates of Parliament, which declar'd *John*, the Eldeſt Son of *Robert*, by *Elizabeth Mure*, to be his lawful Succeſſor to the Crown, was held in the firſt year of King *Robert*'s Reign, leaving his Queen *Euphemia*, and not after her death, and in the third year of his Reign, as is aſſerted by *Boetius* and *Buchanan*. Fourthly, *Robert*, Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, long before his coming to the Crown, did, by ſeveral publick Inſtruments, own *John*, his Eldeſt Son by *Elizabeth Mure*, to be his Eldeſt Son and Heir; which *John* was likewiſe own'd and Recogniz'd under that Title and Relation by King *David Bruce*, which is another unanſwerable Proof of the Legitimacy of his Birth. Fifthly, For a further Vindication of the Line, it appears evidently upon Record, that the three Eſtates conven'd in Parliament, did immediately, upon *Robert* the Second's coming to the Crown, and firſt year of his Reign, own *John* above-mentioned as the undoubted Heir and Succeſſor to *Robert*: He being likewiſe acknowledged as ſuch by Queen *Euphemia* and all her Relations. Sixthly, 'Tis likewiſe apparent, that *Elizabeth Mure* was dead before the year 1364; and therefore the Suggeſtion, that her Children were advanc'd by her Marriage to the King, in the year 1373, or after *Euphemia Roſs*'s death; I ſay, it plainly appears that this Suggeſtion is notoriouſly falſe, and that *John*'s Right and Title is clear, beyond all controverſy and diſpute. And, Laſtly, 'Tis no leſs evident, that *Elizabeth Mure*, Daughter of Sir *Adam Mure*, was ſo far from being an obſcure Perſon, or a Concubine, that ſhe was a Perſon of Quality, and ſo nearly Related to *Robert* her Husband, that he was oblig'd to procure the Pope's Diſpenſation to marry her; which Diſpenſation was granted ſeveral years both before he was King, and before *Euphemia Roſs*'s death. Vid. *Several Charters granted by King* Robert II. *and King* Robert III. as likewiſe a Record in Parliament, mention'd in *A Vindication of* Robert III. *King of* Scotland, by *George* Viſcount of *Tarbat*, &c. printed at *Edenburgh* in 1695. At the Sollicitation of *Charles* V. of *France* he invaded *England*, and took *Berwick* and *Perith*; and defeated 15000 *Engliſh*, who invaded *Scotland* under General *Talbot*. The Duke of *Lancaſter*, in Revenge, waſted the next Counties to *England*, as far as *Edinburgh*, but loſt a great part of his Fleet by Tempeſts; and his Men being forced aboard, many of them were drowned in the haſty Flight. A Truce being agreed betwixt the *Engliſh* and *French* ſoon after, wherein the *Scots* were comprehended; the *Engliſh* invaded them before the Publication, waſting the Lands of the *Douglaſſes* and *Lindſeys*; and they deſtroyed *Northumberland* as far as *Newcaſtle*, to revenge themſelves on the Lord *Piercy*. The Truce being ended, the *Scots* invaded *England*; whereupon *Richard* II. invaded *Scotland* with 60000 Foot, and 8000 Horſe, carrying Proviſions in his Navy. The *Scots*, not having Force enough to fight him, invaded *England* again, to divert him. So both Armies having deſtroyed their Enemies Country, returned home. *William Douglas* did after this invade *Ireland*, take *Dundalk*; and having burnt and plunder'd the ſame, returned. The *Scots*, not thinking themſelves ſufficiently revenged, deſigned to invade *England* again: But knowing the King to be of a peaceable Inclination, and his eldeſt Son unfit for War, they made Application to *Robert* Earl of *Fife*, the ſecond, and levied 30000 Men privately for the Expedition, but not ſo ſecretly but the *Engliſh* had notice of it by their Spies, one of whom being taken in the *Scotiſh* Camp, diſcovered the Deſigns of the *Engliſh*; and the *Scots* divided their Army into two parts, the greateſt commanded by the King's two Sons, marched towards *Carliſle*: And *Douglas* with 300 Horſe and 2000 Foot entred *Northumberland*. The great Army carried all before them without oppoſition; but *Douglas*, having waſted the Country as far as *Durham*, came before *Newcaſtle*, and threatned them with a Siege. He ſtaid before the Town two days, which were ſpent in Skirmiſhes; and at laſt the Generals, *Douglas* and *Piercy*, agreed upon a Perſonal Rencounter, wherein *Piercy* (as *Buchanan* relates) was diſmounted and diſarm'd; but his Men coming to his Reſcue, *Douglas* carried off his Spear, telling him aloud, That he would carry it with him into *Scotland*; and *Piercy* anſwer'd, That he ſhould not. In the mean time *Douglas* marched off with his Men, not thinking it fate to ſtay near a City well peopled, and full of Enemies, but attack'd a neighbouring Caſtle called *Otterburn*. The other Commanders were for joining the great Army e're they fought, but *Douglas* reſolved to ſtay there and anſwer *Piercy*'s Challenge; who marching againſt him with 10000 Men, had well nigh ſurpriz'd him at Supper: But the Alarm being given, and the *Scots* advantageouſly poſted, the Battle began with great Vigour; *Piercy* fighting to redeem, and *Douglas* to maintain his Honour. So the Fight continued till late at night, that the Moon being over-clouded, they ceaſed a while. At next On-ſet the *Scots* loſt Ground; but by the Valour of their Leaders, did quickly recover it: And *Douglas* falling in amongſt the thick of his Enemies, with two of his Friends, made a terrible ſlaughter; but e're his Men could come up, he had received three mortal Wounds, and was laid down on the Ground, a Prieſt defending him valiantly from any farther hurt. The Nobles coming up, ask'd him, How he did? To which he anſwer'd, Very well; That he was dying in the Field of Honour, as moſt of his Anceſtors had done, and had only three things to deſire of them; Firſt, *That they would conceal his Death till the Battle was over.* Secondly, *That they would not ſuffer his Standard to be taken down.* Thirdly, (an Expreſſion much to his diſadvantage) *That they ſhould Revenge his Death.* Whereupon they cover'd his Body with a Cloak, diſplay'd his Banner, and cry'd out, *A Douglas! A Douglas!* At which his Friends making a deſperate Charge, they beat (as the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory goes on) the Enemy back, took *Henry Piercy* their General, and put the reſt to flight. *Henry Piercy* junior being alſo taken and defeated by the other Wing. The *Engliſh* were totally routed, 1840 ſlain; 1000 wounded, and 1040 taken Priſoners. Of the *Scots* 100 fell, and 200 were taken, as purſuing a much greater number of the *Engliſh*. The Biſhop of *Durham* was on his March with 10000 Men, to aſſiſt *Piercy*; but hearing of the Defeat, returned to *Newcaſtle*, and

and adviſing with his Friends, reſolved to attack the *Scots*, while weary and wounded. The Earl of *Murray*, who was General after *Douglas*'s death, having notice of it, called a Council of War. Their greateſt Difficulty was, how to diſpoſe of the Priſoners; to kill them was inhumane; and to ſave them, being almoſt equal to themſelves in number, was dangerous; and therefore having ſworn them not to ſtir, they left them in the Camp under a ſmall Guard, with Orders to cut them off, if they began to move. The *Scots* being encouraged by their late Victory, poſted themſelves ſo as that they could not be attacked but in Front; and ordered every man to take a Horn and blow on the Enemies approach, which being reſounded by the echoing Hills, made ſuch a terrible Noiſe, that the Biſhop believing them to be re-inforced, and his Men being frightened at the Sight of their own Slain and the bold Advance of the *Scots*, retired without Fighting. This Blaſt being over, the *Scots* carried off the *Piercies*, with four hundred Priſoners of Note; diſmiſſed the reſt; took *Douglas*'s Corps, with thoſe of other great Men, along with them, and buried them at *Melroſſe*. His Standard is at this day kept in the Houſe of Sir *William Douglas* of *Cavers* in the County of *Roxburgh*, that Family being hereditary Sheriffs of that County, and his lineal Deſcendants. This Victory was obtained *July* 21. *An.* 1338. But the Loſs of *Douglas* was ſo laid to Heart, that both the *Scots* Armies returned home as melancholy as if they had been Conquered. Next year *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglas*, made an Inroad into *England*, and returned with great Booty. Not long after, by the Pope's mediation a Truce was concluded betwixt the *French* and *Engliſh*, wherein the Allies were to be included on both Sides. King *Robert* of *Scotland* aſſented to the ſame; King *Robert* died *April* 19. 1390. in the nineteenth year of his Reign. *Buchan.*

ROBERT III. the 101ſt King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Robert* the IId. His firſt name was *John*, but that name being hateful to the *Scots* on account of *John Baliol*, he chang'd it to *Robert*. He carried the name of King, but being an unactive Man, his Brother *Robert* had the charge of the Government. In the beginning of his Reign the *Highland* Clans fell at ſuch variance one with another, eſpecially the Clan *Chattan*, and Clan *Cameron*, that the Courtiers, to put an end to the Cruelties on both ſides, perſwaded them to fight it out with an equal number, and that the Conquerors ſhould have a Pardon, and the Conquered the reſpect of the King and the Nobles; whereupon 30, ſome ſay 300 of a ſide met on an Iſland in the River *Tay*, before *Perth*; but one of the number having abſconded for fear, none of the reſt would ſuffer himſelf to be laid aſide on his account; whereupon an ordinary Tradeſman offers himſelf in place of him who had run, for a Reward; and by his Valour, eſpecially, the Party that he eſpouſed obtain'd the Victory after a bloody and barbarous fight, ten being only left of the Conquering ſide, and but one of the other; ſo that both Parties were at Peace for many years after. This happened in 1396. King *Robert* was the firſt who created Dukes in *Scotland*, and his Brother, the Vice-Roy was made Duke of *Albany*; but *Douglas* diſdained and refuſed this new Title. A War happened afterwards with *England*, by an affront given to *George* Earl of *March*, whoſe Daughter was to have been Married to the King's Son, but it was prevented by *Douglas*, who objected, That the Prince ought not to be match'd without content of the States, and ſo carried it for his own Daughter; whereupon the Earl of *March* took part with the *Engliſh*, who invaded the Kingdom, and beſieged the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* with the Heir of the Crown in it, and by his Uncle, the Governours ſlow March to relieve it, it appear'd that he wiſh'd him out of the way, to make room for his own Hue; but the *Engliſh* returning without effecting it, the *Scots* invaded *Northumberland*, and were ſurprized and defeated, returning with the Spoil; whereupon *Archibald Douglas* Levy'd 10000 Men, but was defeated, himſelf taken Priſoner, and many of the Nobles ſlain by *Henry Piercy* of *Northumberland*, and *George* Earl of *March* above-mention'd, *May* 7. 1401. In the mean time all things went to wrack in *Scotland* by the Tyranny of the Governour, who ſtarv'd his Nephew, the Prince, to death; ſo that the King was obliged to ſend *James*, afterwards *James* I. his remaining Son, into *France* to preſerve him, having writ a lamentable Letter to all the Princes bordering upon the Ocean, beſeeching them to treat him gently if he ſhould be driven upon their Coaſts; but Landing at *Flamborough* in *Yorkſhire*, he was detained Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, which broke his Father's Heart, ſo that he died *April* 1. 1406, and the Government was ſettled upon his Brother by the States, during whoſe Adminiſtration the *Engliſh* invaded *Scotland*, and waſted the Southern Counties. In 1411 *Donald* of the Iſles rebell'd, and was fought at *Harlaw* in the North by *Alexander* the Governour's Brother, in which Battle there fell more Nobles than ever there did in any fight againſt a Foreign Enemy; and the Succeſs was ſo dubious, that each Party claim'd the Victory. Much about this time the Univerſity of St. *Andrews* was firſt erected, and the *Scots* Clergy adhered to *Martin* the Vth. according to the deciſion of the Council of *Conſtance* againſt *Peter de Luna* the Antipope. In 1419 Auxiliaries were ſent to *France* under the Earl of *Buchan*, who defeated the Duke of *Clarence* the King of *England*'s Brother, for which the Earl of *Buchan* was made Lord High Conſtable of *France*. *Robert* the Governour of *Scotland* died in 1420, and his Son *Murdo* ſucceeded, during whoſe Regency more Auxiliaries were ſent to *France*, and *Douglas* was created Duke of *Turein* in that Kingdom; but they were twice defeated by the *Engliſh*, under the Conduct of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who carried *James* I. King of *Scotland* with him, being ſtill Priſoner ſince his arrival at *Flamborough* as aforeſaid; who being prevailed upon to forbid his Subjects to fight againſt that Army where he was in perſon; they anſwered, That they did not acknowledge him for their King while he was in the power of his Enemy: But not long after, *Murdo* the Governour being diſpleaſed with the Inſolence of his own Sons, who would not obey him, told them, That he would ſend for one whom he and they both ſhould be oblig'd to obey; and accordingly King *James* I. was Ranſomed and brought home in 1423. *Buchanan.*

ROBERT, firſt Abbot of *Chaize-Dieu*, in the Dioceſs of *Clermont*, was the firſt Canon of the Church of St. *Julian* in the City of *Brioude*. After having made a Journey into *Rome*, he retired, together with two converted Soldiers, called *Stephen* and *Dalmacius* into a Solitary Place, where he found an old Building of a ruined Church, the number of theſe Hermits being much augmented, and the Devotion of others offering them a Maintenance. *Robert*, by the Conſent of the Biſhop of *Clermont*, cauſed a Monaſtery to be built hard by, which was called *la Caſe*, or *la Chaize Dieu*. The Biſhop made Application to Pope *Leo* IXth. to obtain his Approbation, and deſired K. *Henry* I. to ratifie ſome Gifts made to his Monaſtery. Both the one and the other being returned, they performed the Ceremonies of the Dedication of the Church. Then *Robert* received the Habit at the hands of the Biſhop, and took upon him the Government of the Brethren according to the Pope's Order. In a little time there came above three hundred Monks into his Monaſtery, and found the means to repair almoſt fifty Churches which had been ruined during the Wars. He died in 1067, or 1068. *Bollandus*, *Baronius*.

ROBERT, King of *France*, ſurnamed *The Saint*, *The Devout* and *The Wiſe*, was the Son of *Hugh Capet*. In 988 he was crowned King at *Orleans*, in the life time of his Father, who ſucceeded him not till 997. He had married *Berta*, his Couſin, the Daughter of *Conrad*, King of *Burgundy*, and of *Maud* of *France*, whom having divorced by the Sentence of Pope *Gregory* Vth. he married *Conſtance*, ſurnamed *Blanche*, Daughter of *William* Count of *Arles* and *Provence*. The lofty and violent Humour of this Woman would have overturned the Kingdom, had not the Prince's Wiſdom prevented the ſpreading of the Diſorder. *Eudes*, Count of *Champeign* plotting to moleſt him, was very quickly puniſhed for his Temerity. *Otho William*, Count of *Outre-Sône*, or the *Upper-Burgundy*, thinking to invade the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, which fell to *Robert* by the Death of Duke *Henry*, his Uncle on the Father's ſide, he beat and expelled him with his Party, and at the ſame time *Sens* was ſeized upon, and taken from *Renard*, Count of that City, for his ill Treatment of his Archbiſhop, whom the King protected. And thus having quitted his Dominions, his inclinations for Learning and Piety began to appear, giving countenance to Men of Letters, and aſſiſting the devotion of the People, by building a great many magnificent Churches. He cauſed *Hugh*, his eldeſt Son, to be crowned at the Age of eighteen years at *Champeign* in 1016, for the ſecuring the Succeſſion in his Family; but this young Prince dying at the Age of 28 in 1026, he advanced *Henry* his younger Brother into his place, in ſpight of all the Artifices uſed by the Queen his Wife, who forgot nothing that might contribute to the preferring his youngeſt Brother before him, to wit, *Robert*, who was Duke of *Burgundy*. This good King died at *Melun*, the 20th. of *July*, in 1031, or 32, according to others, aged 60 years; after he had Reigned 33 years, nine months, and four days, after the death of his Father. He was buried at St. *Denys*. *Vezelai. Glaber. Hiſt.*

ROBERT I. of that Name, called *The Strong*, Duke and Marqueſs of *France*, and Abbot of St. *Martin de Tours*, is one of the Anceſtors of the Kings of *France* of the third Race, deſcended from *Childebrand*, the Son of *Pepin the Groſs*. *Childebrand* left *Nebelong* behind him, the Father of *Thiebert*, or *Theodebert*, who was the Father of *Robert*, who by his Courage and great Actions came to merit the Name of *Strong*. In 861 King *Charles the Bald* gave him the Dutchy, that is, the Government between the *Seyne* and the *Loire*, for to preſerve it againſt the Enemies of the State. He was the Support of the Church, and the Bulwark of his Country, courageouſly oppoſing the Infidels; ſo that he was called the *Macchabee* of his time. In 862 he took twelve *Norman* Ships which came up the River *Loire*, and killed thoſe that were on board of them. Some time after he beat the *Britons*, who had fallen into *Anjou*; but at laſt loſt his Life, in fighting againſt the *Normans* at *Briſerte* upon the *Maine*; others ſay at *Anjou*, in 866, according to the Annals of St. *Bertin*; or 867, according to thoſe of *Metz* and *Fulde*. *Mezerai. Sante Marthe.*

ROBERT II. was the Son of *Robert the Strong*, and Brother of *Eudes*, who was proclaimed King of *France*, and who left the Crown to King *Charles the Simple*. A Favourite named *Haganon*, abuſing the ſimplicity of this Prince, drew upon

him the publick hatred of the Nobility, who reſolved in 920, to dethrone him. *Robert*, who contented himſelf before with the Quality of D. of *France*, Count of *Poictiers*, and Marqueſs of *Orleans*, was the chief of a Party of Malecontents; and pretending to have a right to ſucceed his Brother *Eudes*, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King of *France* in 922. He was Crowned the 29th of *June* by *Herivæus* or *Harveus*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, who died three days after. In the mean time *Robert* put himſelf at the Head of a potent Army. *Charles* had another who gave him Battle on the River of *Aiſne*, near unto *Soiſſons*, and killed him himſelf according to the relation of ſome Authors, which happened on the 15th day of *June*, 923. *Robert* had married *Beatrix*, of *Vermandois*, the Daughter of *Herbert* I. He had by her *Hugh the Great*, Father of *Hugh Capet*, and *Emma*, married to *Raoul*, or *Ralph*, who was crowned King of *France* after the death of this *Robert*. *Flodoard in Chron. Dupleix.*

ROBERT of *France*, the firſt of that Name, Duke of *Burgundy*, was the Son of King *Robert* and *Conſtance* of *Provence*. This Princeſs, who loved him tenderly, would have preferred him before *Henry* his Elder Brother, but ſhe could not compaſs her Deſign. *Robert* contented himſelf with *Burgundy*; he had a great ſhare in the Affairs of his time. *Robert* had alſo a great Difference with *Renard* I. Count of *Nevers*, his Brother-in-law, about the Limits of the Earldom of *Auxerre*, and killed his Brother-in-law with his own hands. He died by a ſhameful and ſudden Accident in the Church of *Floeri*, upon the *Ouſche*, in the Dioceſs of *Langres*, in 1075. *Du Chêne.*

ROBERT of *France*, Count of *Dreux*, *Perche* and *Braine*, Lord of *Fiere*, in *Tardenois*, of *Pouteral*, *Nelle*, *Longueville*, *Quincy*, *Savigni*, *Forci*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, *Chili*, *Lonmeau* and *Baudemont*, was ſurnamed *The Great*. He was the fifth Son of King *Lewis the Groſs*. He took a Voyage beyond Sea, for the Relief of the *Holy-Land* in 1147, and after his Return aſſiſted King *Lewis the Young*, his Brother, in his War againſt the *Engliſh*, in 1158. He died very Aged, in 1188 *Du Cheſne.*

ROBERT II. ſurnamed *The Young*, Count of *Dreux*, *Braine* and *Nevers*, Maſter of *Fiere* in the *Tardenois*, &c. Founded in 1115, the Priory of *Fermincourt*, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*. He was at the Siege and taking of *Acre* in 1191, and after his Return ſerved King *Philip the Auguſt*, his Coufin, in his Wars againſt the *Engliſh*, at the Siege of *Roan* in 1204, at the Fight of *Bovines* in 1214, and elſewhere. He alſo carried Succours to *Simon*, Count of *Montfort* in *Languedoc*, againſt the *Albigenſes*; and died the 28th. of *December*, in 1218, or 19, according to *Alberick*.

ROBERT III. Count of *Dreux* and *Braine*, Sieur of St. *Valeri*, *Gamaches*, &c. was ſurnamed *Gaſteble* by *William le Breton*. King *Philip the Auguſt* Knighted him in 1209. He defended the City of *Nantes* againſt *John*, King of *England*, and fell into an Ambuſcade, by which means he came into the hands of his Enemies, and continued ſo 'till 1214. When after the Battle of *Bovines* he was exchanged for the Earl of *Salisbury*. Afterwards he accompanied Prince *Lewis* in his Voyage into *England*, was at the Battle of *Avignon* in 1226, and died in 1233.

ROBERT II. Count of *Artois*, ſurnamed *The Good* and *The Noble*, was Knighted by St. *Lewis*, whom he followed into *Africa*. Afterwards King *Philip the Bold* ſent him againſt the Rebels of *Navarre*. He was made Regent of the Kingdom of *Naples* during the Impriſonment of *Charles* II. and he defeated the *Arragonians* at ſea. He got alſo great advantage over the *Flemmings*, near unto *Furnes*, in 1297. In acknowledgment of which the King made him a Peer of *France*. Afterwards endeavouring to force the *Flemmings* near *Courtray*, he loſt the Battle, and was killed there, having received thirty Wounds, in 1302, Aged 54.

ROBERT of *France*, Earl of *Clermont*, in *Beauvoiſis*, and Head or firſt Anceſtor of the Royal Branch of *Bourbon*, was the ſixth Son of King St. *Lewis* and *Margaret* of *Provence*. He was a Prince much eſteemed for his Piety, and the ſweetneſs of his Temper, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the Publick Affairs in his time. He Married *Beatrix* of *Burgundy*, Daughter to *John* of *Burgundy*, and *Agnes* Heireſs of *Bourbon*, by whom he had ſeveral Children, *Lewis* the firſt Duke of *Bourbon* being his Eldeſt Son. This Prince *Robert* died in *February*, 1318, and was buried at *Paris*. *Peter Mathew Hiſt. de St. Lewis. St. Marthe Hiſt. Geneal. de France.*

ROBERT of *Courtenay*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was the Son of *Peter* II. and of *Joland* of *Hainault*, his ſecond Wife. He ſucceeded his Father about 1224. He went to take poſſeſſion of the Empire of *Conſtantinople* in 1220. It was in right of his Mother, the Siſter of *Baldwin* I. and of *Henry* of *Hainault*, Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. *Robert* was there Crowned in 1221. He was worſted by *John Lucas*, ſurnamed *Vataces*, Emperor of *Nicæa*, in the Battle of *Pimanin*, in 1224. It's ſaid that *Robert* having taken away the Wife of a certain Lord in *Burgundy*, this ſame Lord bore ſuch a Grudge for it, that entring into the Emperor's Palace he cut off the Ears and Noſe of this Eloper, and threw her Mother into the Sea, who was privy to this foul play. He died in *Achaia*, in his Return to *Conſtantinople*, in 1228, or 1229. His want of Courage, and Weakneſs, cauſed great Revolution in the Eaſtern Empire. *Du Cange. Hiſt. Conſtantinop. Blondus. Spondan*, &c.

ROBERT, Emperor of the Eaſt, ſurnamed *The Little*, was Prince *Palatine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*. Part of the Electors made choice of him, after the depoſing of *Wenceſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, which was in 1400. Pope *Boniface* IXth. approved of this Choice. He died at *Oppenheim* upon the *Rhine* in 1410. and was buried at *Heidelburg*, where he had founded an Univerſity.

ROBERT, ſurnamed *The Wiſe* and *The Good*, King of *Naples*, *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, Count of *Provence*, was the Third Son of *Charles* II. called *The Lame*. *Charles* II. called *Charibert*, King of *Hungary*, and Son to *Charles Martel*, eldeſt Brother of *Robert*, pretended to ſucceed his Uncle by the Right of Repreſentation, but this Affair was terminated by Pope *Clement* V. in favour of the Prince I ſpeak of. The Emperor *Henry* VIIth. created him ſome trouble, from which he ſucceſsfully freed himſelf. He made divers Journeys into *Provence* and *Naples*, where he died in the beginning of 1343, aged ſixty four, and in the thirty third of his Reign. This Prince was good, prudent, liberal and magnificent. He loved men of Learning, and Founded divers Religious Houſes. *Petrarch*, who had a great ſhare in his favour, made him an Epitaph. *Bzovius & Sponde in Annal.*

ROBERT I. Duke of *Normandy*, took this Name at his Baptiſm. His own Name was *Rollo*, or *Roul*, Commander of the *Danes* or *Normans*, that made Inroads into *France* in the ninth and tenth Centuries. In order to put a ſtop to them, King *Charles The Simple* allotted them a part of the ancient *Neuſtria*, ſince called *Normandy*, and *Rollo* married *Giſla*, that King's Daughter. In the mean time, having been inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, by *Francon*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, he was Baptized, and called *Robert*, for that at that Ceremony *Robert*, Duke of *France* and *Paris* was Godfather to him. He died in 917, or 923.

ROBERT *Guichard*, Duke of *Pouilla* and *Calabria*, was a *Norman*. *Tancrede de Haute-ville*, a Lord of *Normandy*, having a great Family, and having but a ſmall Eſtate, ſent his two eldeſt Sons into *Italy*, to try their Fortune there. Theſe ſame called *Fierebras* and *Dreux*, put themſelves into the Service of *Pandulfus*, Lord of *Capua*; afterwards joyning themſelves with others, they attempted to make War upon the *Saracens* of *Sicily*. They had Succeſs in their Deſign, and ſent for their Brethren and Friends from *Normandy* to come to them. *Robert Guichard* was the moſt Illuſtrious of them. He defeated his Enemies divers times, and after many Adventures he died in 1085, aged about ſixty two years, leaving *Beaumond* behind him, renowned for his Wars in *Paleſtine*, and *Roger*, who had *Pouilla*, *Puglia* and *Calabria* for his ſhare. *Andrew du Cheſne in T. Script. Norm. Baron. in Annal.*

ROBERT I. of that name Count of *Flanders*, called the *Friezlander*, or of *Caſſell*, was the ſecond Son of *Baldwin* V. of *Liſle*, and of *Alice* the Daughter of *Robert* King of *France*, and Brother of *Baldwin* VI. ſurnamed of *Mons*; this laſt dying in 1070, left by *Richilda* of *Hainault*, *Arnold* and *Baldwin*: *Robert* was made their Tutor, and in that quality baniſhed *Richilda*, and put himſelf into a poſture of becoming Maſter of *Flanders*. *Arnold* III. ſurnamed *The Unfortunate*, aſſiſted by the Troops of King *Philip* I. fought the Battle of *Mont Caſſel* on the 20th of *February* in 1071; he afterwards reconciled himſelf to the ſaid King *Philip*, and having overpowered his other Nephew *Baldwin*, he obliged him to content himſelf with *Hainault*, which belonged to him in right of his Mother. He married *Gertruda* of *Saxony*, and had two Sons and three Daughters by her; *Robert* II. was the eldeſt, he was ſurnamed *The Jeruſalemite*, becauſe that he undertook a Voyage beyond Sea, and was at the taking of *Jeruſalem* under *Godfrey* of *Bullen*; he was alſo in a Battle with King *Lewis the Burly*, fought againſt *Thibaut* Count of *Champaign*, where falling from his Horſe he was trampled upon and died; ſome time after, in 1111, he was buried in the Church of *Sant Waſt d'Arras. Ordoric. Vitalis.*

S. ROBERT, the Founder of the *Ciſtercians*, died in 1110.

ROBERT, Duke of *Glouceſter*, Natural Son to *Henry* I King of *England*, was both a Great Soldier, and a Scholar; the fine Speeches he made to his Troops in the Civil Wars of *England*, were very much admir'd. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral curious Letters to the King, and to ſome Engliſh Boroughs. There's Extant of this Prince, *Opuſculorum, Lib.* 1. He Liv'd to 1140. in the Reign of King *Stephen*. *Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

ROBERT call'd *Perſcrutator*, or the *Inquiſitive*, was an Engliſh *Dominican* born at *York*, and liv'd in the XIVth Century, to the beginning of the Reign of *Edward* III. He was for his time, a great Philoſopher and Mathematician, which made ſome People count him a Magician; and 'tis poſſible he might go a little too far in ſome Curioſities. His Works are, *Admirabilia Elementorum. Impreſſiones Aeris. Magia Ceremonialis. Myſteria Secretorum. Correctorium Alchymiæ. Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Script. Leland*, &c.

ROBERT

ROBERT Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was the Son of *Richard* I. of that Name, Duke of *Normandy*, and was named to that Archbiſhoprick in 989, which he govern'd about 48 years. He Baptiz'd *Olaus* King of *Norrick* or *Norway*, whom *Richard* had cauſed to come to aſſiſt him in the War he had with the *Britons*. He had part of the Earldom of *Eureux* granted him, and the three Sons he had by a Concubine named *Helena*, to wit, *Richard*, *Radulphus*, or *Ralph*, and *William* who ſucceeded him in the Earldom; but for theſe Liberties he was Exemplarily Penitent afterwards. It was he that laid the firſt Foundation of the Cathedral Church of *Roan*. *John Dadre*.

ROBERT ſurnamed *Paulin*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was choſen for that Dignity, in 1207, after the death of *Gautier*. There was a Bull ſent to him by Pope *Honorius* I. about the reception of Canons: In the ſame year the Privileges of the *Roman* Church were diſputed, but the King's Officers for *Philip the Auguſt* a little before, had made himſelf Maſter of all *Normandy*; the King commiſſioned the Archbiſhop and Judges of the Arches to take information of the matter, which they did, and ſent his Majeſty the reſult of their Inquiry, which imported, That ſince the time of *Henry* and *Richard*, Kings of *England*, there had been no difference upon this Subject, and that when the Proceſſion went through the Caſtle, the Canons went to the Gate-houſe, and ſet him at liberty whom they pleaſed, provided he were not accuſed of Treaſon againſt the King's perſon: That it was very true, that when King *Richard* was detained a Priſoner in his return from the *Holy-Land* by the Archduke and the Emperor, they let out no Priſoner out of the reſpect they had for the King then in Priſon; but the year following, the King being ſet at liberty, they ſet two Priſoners free for that and the preceeding year. The King confirmed this Privilege to him. *Robert* engaged himſelf in the War againſt the *Albigenſes*, with divers other Prelates. He died in 1221, and was buried in the Abby of *Mortimer*, as he himſelf had ordered it before. *John Dadre*.

ROBERT of *Arbriſſel*, Founder of the Order of *Fontevraud*, was a Native of *Arbriſſel* in the Dioceſs of *Rennes* in *Bretany*; he ſtudied Theology at *Paris*, and after having received his Doctor's Degree he retired into *Bretany*, where his Preaching drew a vaſt number of People of both Sexes after him: He cauſed Cells to be built for them in the Wood of *Fontevraud*, three Leagues from *Saumur*; he afterwards ſhut up the Women apart, ſo that in 1109 this famous Monaſtery was founded and perfected. He died in 1117. This *Robert* has been reflected on for being too free with the Nuns of his Order. A Monk of the ſame Order, named *Mainferme*, hath put out an Apology for him, printed at *Paris* in 1684, entituled, *Clypeus Naſcentis Fontebraldenſis ordinis*, &c.

ROBERT *du* MONT, ſo called for that he was Abbot of *Mont* St. *Michael* in *Normandy*, was of the Houſe of *Torigny*. The Hiſtory of his Monaſtery affirms, he had compoſed an hundred and forty Volumes, whereof we have but ſome Hiſtorical Pieces. He died *June* 24. 1186. *Voſſius. Poſſevin.*

ROBERT, or *Albert de St. Remi*, a Monk of the Abby of St. *Remi*, or *Reims*. He took a Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, and writ *The Hiſtory of the War* which the *French* Princes undertook under *Godfrey* of *Bullen* againſt the *Saracens*. This Piece which begins with a Relation of what was done at the Council of *Clermont*, where the Author aſſiſted, ſpeaks of the taking of *Jeruſalem*, and ends in 1099. We have this *Hiſtory* in a Collection called *Geſta Dei per Francos*. *Robert* collected *The Acts of the Councils*, and was alive in 1120. *Trithemius*, *Voſſius*, *Simler*.

ROBERT CLAUD, great Arch-deacon of *Chalons* upon the *Saone*, was a Scholar of Reputation in the XVIIth. Century, and much eſteem'd by Cardinal *Baronius*, *d'Oſſat*, *Bellarmine*, and other great Men; the moſt conſiderable of his Writings is that laborious Collection of all the Biſhops of *France*, which he publiſh'd in Folio in 1626, under the Title of *Gallia Chriſtiana*, and which has ſince been conſiderably enlarg'd by St *Marthe* in 1655.

ROBERT (*Ivrius* ſo call'd from a Town in *Normandy*, the Birth-place of his Grandfather) was an Engliſhman born at *London*. He took the Habit of a *Carmelite*, and Studied at *Cambridge*, where he was eſteem'd a Celebrated Preacher, and an Eminent Philoſopher and Divine. He was choſen Provincial of his Order for *England*, and died in 1392, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. He wrote *Commentarii in Apocalypſin. Lectura Scripturarum. Regiſtrum Monumentorum Provinciæ*, &c. *Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Scriptor. Sixtus Senenſis.*

ROBERT SORBON, or *de Sorbonne*, Founder of the College of that Name at *Paris* in 1252. He compoſed three Tracts, which are in the Library of the Fathers: 1. *De Conſcientia*, 2. *De Confeſſione*, 3. *Iter Paradiſi*. He died about the year 1271. *Bellarmin*, *Dupleix & Mezerai*.

ROBERTELLO (*Francis*) a Native of *Udine* in *Friuli*, was a Learned Critick in the 16th. Age. He was Profeſſor of Rhetorick and moral Philoſophy in the Univerſities of *Italy*, as at *Lucques*, *Piſa*, *Venice*, *Bologna*, and *Padua*, where he died in 1567, the 51ſt of his Age. His Treatiſe of Hiſtory was writ by him with ſuch order and exactneſs, according to *Reckermannus*, that it exceeds all thoſe that have been done upon that Subject. We have divers Tracts of his of the ſame Nature; as, his Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Poets, *De Republica Romana*, *De Nominibus Romanorum*, *Explicationes de Satyra*, *Epigrammate*, *Comœdia*, *Salibus at Elegia*, *De Artificio Dicendi*, *De Nominibus Arborum*, &c. This Author ordinarily diſputed with that paſſion that becomes not a Man of Learning. He conteſted with *Alciat*, *Sigonius* and *Baptiſta Ignatius*, who would have killed him once at *Venice*. The *Germans* were Favourers of him; they honoured him much after his death, and made him an Epitaph, which may be ſeen in St. *Anthony*'s Church at *Padua*. *Thuan.*

ROBIGO, a Goddeſs to whom the *Romans* offered Sacrifice, to keep off the Mildew that came upon the Corn through too much Drought, which the *Latins* call *Robigo*. *Varro* ſaith, That it was the God *Robigus* which was joined with *Flora*. *Numa Pompilius* was the Author of the Feaſts called *Robigalia*, which they celebrated in honour of him about the Month of *April*. *Alex. ab Alex.*

ROBIL, or REBIL, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, in the D. of *Mechlenburg*. It ſtands by the Lake *Muritz*, near the Confines of *Brandenburg*. Lon. 33. 8. Lat. 53. 34.

ROBIN-HOOD'S BAY in *Yorkſhire* North-riding, ſo called from *Robin* the famous Robber, and noted for the Jet and black Amber found in it.

ROBOGH, a Village in the County of *Tyrone*, upon the Sea-ſhore, over-againſt *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, which has preſerved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, an old *Iriſh Clan* that poſſeſs'd the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colrain* and *Tyrone* in this Province, from whence that Cape now called *The Fair-fore land* by the *Engliſh*, was then called *Rhobogdium*, being in the County of *Antrim*, ſcarce 15 miles South of the neareſt ſhore of *Scotland*.

ROC, ſurnamed *The Braſilian*, was a Native of *Groningen*, in the States of *Holland*. His Relations carried him with them into *Braſil*, when they went to ſettle, whilſt the *Hollanders* were in Poſſeſſion of that Country, which they had taken from the *Portugueſe* in 1623; but the *Portugueſe* entring upon it again, *Roc* retired into the *Antilles*, which belonged to the *French*, and where the *Hollanders* drove a great Trade. It was not long before that he perfectly learned the *French* Tongue; but not liking well theſe Iſlands, he went from thence into *Jamaica*, where he quickly learn'd *Engliſh*, and laid a deſign of turning Pyrate. He had ſcarce made three Voyages as ſingle Companion of Fortune, when that a Company of Adventurers, that had revolted from their Captain, made choice of him for their Chief. Some few days after he took a very rich *Spaniſh* Ship, and afterwards continued his Piracy with good ſucceſs. But at laſt he was taken by the *Spaniards*, who would have put him to death, if he had not frighted the Governour of *Campeſcha* by a Letter which a Slave brought him. He had found a way to win this Slave, and gave him that Letter, as if it had been writ by a famous Pyrate who threatned the Governour he would come and plunder the City if he gave not *Roc* his Life. This Stratagem ſucceeding, he was put on board a Fleet of *Galleons* of the King of *Spain*'s. As ſoon as he got into *Spain* he was propoſed not only to have his Liberty granted him, but alſo ſome good Employ. And pretending to accept of the ſame, he preſently ſought an opportunity to eſcape into *England*. He went afterwards back into *Jamaica*, where he ſignalized himſelf in many bold Adventures, and in the taking of divers *Spaniards*, for whom he had an irreconcilable Hatred. *Oexmelin.*

ROCAS, or the Count of *Rocas*, was Regent of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, while *Peter* I. was imployed in his Conqueſts of *Egypt* and *Syria*; but abuſing the Authority his Prince gave him, he endeavoured to make himſelf King, and debauched alſo the Queen; which obliged the King to return into *Cyprus*, where he cauſed this Traytor to be ſeized and tryed, in order to have him puniſhed according to the rigour of the Law. The Queen's Protection, his own Credit, and his great Riches, ſaved his Life, the corrupted Judges acquitting him, and condemning *Viſconti*, Steward of the King's Houſhold, his Accuſer, to perpetual Baniſhment. This Injuſtice gave way for *Rocas* to continue his Diſorders, and to diſturb the King's mind, who became furious, and committed a thouſand Indignities on Wives and Maidens to be revenged for the Diſhonour done him. *Grattani Hiſt. de Cypr.*

ROCCA *Nova*, a Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territories of *Otranto*; *Rocca de Mondragone*, otherwiſe called *Simueſſa*, *Rocca Romana*, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territories of *Labour*, near unto *Aliſe*.

ROCHDALE, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in *Salford* Hundred, upon the River *Roche*, in a Dale, from *London* 145 miles.

La ROCHE, in Latin *Rupes*, a little Town in *Savoy*, near the Country of *Geneva*. It is about five or ſix Leagues from the City of *Geneva*, and a little leſs from *Annecy*, from whence to it is a difficult way called the *Berneſe* or *Bands*. There is a Collegiate Church in it, a College of Jeſuits, and a Nunnery. *La Roche* is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, from whence there is a Deſcent into a great Plain ſtretching as far as the River of *Arve*, which is about a League diſtant.

ROCHE-BLOND, a Citizen of *Paris*, begun the Faction of Sixteen, in order to oppoſe the King's Deſigns, whom they ſaid favoured the Reformed. And to hinder the King of *Navarre*'s ſucceeding in the Kingdom; he firſt applied himſelf to a Canon of *Soiſſons*, who preached at *Paris*, called *Matthew de Launoy*. Afterwards he communicated his Deſign to two ſeditious Curates, the one of St. *Severin*, called *John Brevôt*; and the other of St. *Bennet*, who was the famous *John Boucher*. Theſe drew in eight more; and thoſe twelve quickly got a good many Aſſociates, as well Eccleſiaſticks as Courtiers and Merchants. *Mambourg*'s *Hiſt. de la Ligue.*

ROCHECHOVART, the Name of an Illuſtrious Houſe deſcended from that of the Viſcounts of *Limoges*.

La ROCHE-EN-ARDENNE, a little Town of *Luxembourgh*, upon the River *Urt*. It is very well fortified, ſtands within twelve Leagues of *Luxemburg*, and nine from *Liege*, towards *Baſtogne*. *La Roche* has the Title of an Earldom.

ROCHEFORT, a Town and Port of *France*, in the Country of *Aunis*, at the mouth of the *Charent*. It was formerly but a Village; but not long ſince it has been fortified with Baſtions, and beſet with rows of Trees planted in order. There are very fine Magazines in it, and they pretend to bring the River *Surgere* into the *Charent*, and ſo make a Chanel whereby to ſupply it with Proviſions. They erect there alſo divers ſorts of Buildings, and among the reſt an Hoſpital for Seamen.

ROCHEFOUCALD, the Name of one of the moſt Noble and Ancient Families of the Kingdom of *France*.

ROCHEL, a City and Sea-port in *France*, in the Country of *Aunis*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*. Latin Authors call it *Rupella Santonum*, or *Rupella* only. It hath been always a conſiderable and trading City, eſpecially ſince they began to build there ſome Houſes, to oppoſe the Deſcent of the *Normans*. It was ſubjected to the *Engliſh* by the Treaty of *Bretigny*, but came again under the Dominion of *France*. In the ſixteenth Century the Inhabitants embraced *Calviniſm*, and in 1567 delivered their City to thoſe of that Party during the Civil War. *Henry*, Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to King *Charles* IX. beſieged it in 1573, and had without doubt carried it, although defended by the brave *La Noüe*, had not the Embaſſadors of *Poland*, who brought him a Crown, made him give over the Siege. The *Rochellers* not being puniſh'd for their Revolt, grew hardy and obſtinate, and Triumph'd (as *Morery* ſpeaks) in the ſecurity of their Town. The Roman-Catholick Religion being reſtored in *Bearn*, by the Arms of *Lewis* XIIIth, and the Deſign which that Prince had of bringing the Proteſtants to a Compliance, frighted 'em very much; upon this, in 1620 they met at *Rochel*, and Revolted againſt their Prince; being beaten in 1622 they ſued for the King's Mercy; but relapſing afterwards into Diſobedience, the K. by the Advice of Cardinal *Richelieu*, beſieg'd the Town, and having intercepted any Supplies from the Sea, oblig'd (as *Morery* continues) the Rebels to Surrender in *October* 1628. After the Reduction of *Rochel* the King made his Entry into it on *All-Saints-Day*, and there eſtabliſh'd the Roman Catholick Religion, and demoliſhed the Fortifications of the Town, but yet reſerved ſome Towers for the Defence of the Port. The Entrance of this Port is a perfect Arm of the Sea which comes up to the Town, where there are two Towers, built formerly by King *Charles* Vth. out of the Ruins of the old Caſtle. To theſe Towers is faſtned a Chain, which locks up the Port in the night-time when 'tis lifted up. The diſtance between the two Towers is two and forty foot; and Ships of two hundred Tun can come in with the Tide. After the taking of *Rochel*, King *Lewis* XIIIth. deſigned to ſettle a Biſhop there; but that was not done, till after his death the King his Son obtained of Pope *Innocent* Xth. to tranſlate the Epiſcopal See of *Maillezais* thither in 1648. They have a *Preſidial* there, a Sovereign Court, for the Salt-Works of the Weſtern Parts, a Mint, *&c.* Its Port is much frequented. *Rochel* is 68 miles South of *Nants*, 80 North of *Bourdeaux*, 166 S.W. of *Orleans*, and 230 of *Paris*. *Thuan. Sponde. Dupleix.*

ROCHES (*Catharine*) of *Poitiers*, is often mentioned in the Writings of the Learned Men that lived in 1580. She was the Daughter of *N. Fredonnet Sieur de Roches* and of *Madelaine Neveu*. This Lady, who was much skilled in the Languages and Sciences, brought up her Daughters ſo well that they were conſidered as the *Muſes* of *France*. They compoſed divers ingenious Pieces both in Proſe and Verſe. The Manſion of theſe Illuſtrious Ladies, ſays *Scævola de Sainte Marthe*, was at *Poitiers*, an Academy of Honour, reſorted to daily by many Excellent Men, who were received with much Civility. There was ſo perfect an Union between them, and ſuch tender Friendſhip, that they ſaid, It was not in the power even of Death it ſelf to ſeparate them one from the other. This juſt Tenderneſs was the Cauſe, that though divers Men of Quality fought *Catharine de Roches* in Marriage, ſhe could never be perſuaded to leave her Mother. They lived thus till 1587, when the Plague which reigned furiouſly in *Poitiers*, ſeized upon them both at the ſame time, and carried away thoſe two perſons on the ſame day. *Sainte Marthe.*

ROCHESTER, Lat. *Roffa*, *Dunobius*, *Durobrevis*, *Rutupia*, a City in the County of *Kent*, and a Biſhop's-See under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, over which it has a ſtately Stone-bridge, one of the faireſt in *England*. This is an ancient City, conſiſting moſt of one principal Street; but it has undergone many Calamities. Firſt, in 680, when the *Saxons* contended amongſt themſelves for Superiority, then in the Attempts of their common Enemy the *Danes*, who about 884 ſailed up the River *Medway*, and beſieged this City ſo cloſe, that had not King *Alfred* haſtned to its Relief, it muſt have fallen into their hands. Secondly, In 999, when the *Danes* miſerably ſpoiled it. Thirdly, In the Reign of King *Henry* I. by Caſualty of Fire, which conſumed a great part of it, the King being then preſent with moſt of his Nobility, for the Conſecration of the Cathedral Church. Laſtly, In 1177, about the latter end of *Henry* the Second's Reign, when it hapened to be almoſt all buried in its Aſhes. Yet by the Bounty of King *Henry* IIId. it recover'd again from all theſe Calamities. Here was a Caſtle, the Arms whereof are ſtill to be ſeen. As for the Cathedral, which is the greateſt Ornament of the City, the ſame was firſt erected by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, to Saint *Andrew*, wherein he placed a Dean and ſix Prebendaries; but being grown ruinous and decayed, it was repaired by *Gundulphus* a Biſhop of this See, about 1080. The Dioceſs is the leaſt in *England*, containing only a ſmall part of *Kent*, in all but 98 Pariſhes, whereof 36 are impropriate. Yet it is the moſt ancient See next to *Canterbury*, being erected by that *Auſtin* who firſt preach'd the Goſpel to the *Saxons*, *An.* 606. In the King's Books it's valued at but 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and the Tenths of the Clergy hereof amount but to 222 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* But the better to ſupport the Epiſcopal Dignity, the Deanary of *Weſtminſter* does commonly go along with it. 'Tis obſervable that this Biſhoprick was anciently and a long time together in the immediate Patronage of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, until under colour of free and capitular Elections the Popes had brought all Churches into their own hands. However, after this the Biſhops of *Rocheſter* ow'd more than ordinary obedience to their Metropolitan, and in all Solemnities were commonly their Croſs-bearers. Laſtly, This City gave firſt the Title of Viſcount to Sir *Robert Carr*, Knight, created Viſcount of *Rocheſter* by King *James* I. *An.* 1611. Afterwards it gave that of Earl to *Henry Wilmot*, Viſcount of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, which continuing but in two Generations; after him *Laurence Hide*, ſecond Son to Sir *Edward Hide* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England* was by King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Rocheſter*, *November* 29. 1682. From *London* 30 miles.

La ROCHE-SUR-YON, in Latin, *Rupes ad Yonem*, a City of *France* in *Lower-Poitou*, towards *Lucon*, with the Title of a Principality. It is ſituate upon the little River *Yon*, which afterwards joins with the *Lay*.

ROCHETAILLADE (*John de*) a famous *Franciſcan* Friar of the City of *Avignon*, whom Pope *Innocent* VIth. cauſed to be impriſoned, for that he ſtirred up Commotions among the People by his Prophecies. He ſaid, *That Divine Juſtice would puniſh the Pride of Prelates and the Tyranny of Kings*; and made uſe of ſome Paſſages out of the *Revelations* and the Prophets for to enforce what he would have believed. In 1346 he publiſhed a Book wherein he predicted things that aſtoniſhed the People, and menaced alſo the Kingdom of *France* with an entire Deſolation. And as an Invaſion of the *Engliſh* happened at that time, *Edward* having made a Deſcent into *Normandy* with a potent Army, they imagined that this *Cordelier* had had ſome Revelation from Heaven, or that he had ſome ſecret knowledge in underſtanding the Myſteries of the *Apocalypſe*, from whence he drew part of his *Predictions*. His *Vade-mecum in tribulatione* is printed in the Appendix of the *Faſciculus Rerum Expetendarum*, London, 1690. *Fol. 3 d.*

ROCHFORD, a Market-Town in the County of *Eſſex*, the capital of its Hundred. This Place by His Majeſty King *William* III. has been Dignified with giving the Title of Earl to *William Zuleſtein*, of the Noble Family of the *Naſſaws*.

ROCKINGHAM, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire* in *Corby* Hundred, upon the River *Welam*, giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Edward Watſon*, Lord *Rockingham*, to whom belongs the Caſtle here, formerly very ſtrong, but now ruinous. From *London* 62 miles.

ROCKLY, in *Wiltſhire*, a ſmall Village, ſo called from divers Stones like Rocks pitch'd up on end, amongſt which there ſometimes breaks forth a violent Stream of Water, which is reputed the Fore-runner of a Dearth, and by the Country People called *Hungersborn*.

ROCKLEY (*Catharine*) of *Rockley* in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*. This Family is very Ancient, having been ſeated at *Rockley* ever ſince the Reign of *Henry* II. The Brothers have likewiſe Inter marry'd with very Conſiderable Families, as the *Fitz-Williams*, *Duckenfields*, *Warrens*, *Nevils*, *Fairfaxs*, *Wentworths*, &c. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. ſeveral of this Family were kill'd in the Field, in his Majeſty's Service.

ROCROY, a Town of *France* in *Champaign*, upon the Frontiers of the *Low Countries*. It is an important and well-fortified Place. *Lewis de Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, won there the

the 19th. of *May* in the year 1643, and ſix days after the death of *Lewis* XIIIth. a famous Victory over the *Spaniards*. *Don Franciſco de Melo*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, had promiſed to himſelf great Succeſs, becauſe of the Conſternation he found *France* in for the Sickneſs, and afterwards the Death of the King. He laid Siege to *Rocroy*, where the Duke defeated him, took all his Cannon and Baggage, and above ſixty Colours, leaving near ſeven thouſand dead upon the place, and almoſt as many Priſoners. The Count of *Fuenta*, one of the *Spaniſh* Generals was killed there, ſitting in a Chair to give Orders for the Battle. This Advantage was followed by the taking of *Maubeuge*, *Barlemont*, *Armeruck* and *Bince*. *Rocroy* ſtands 10 miles South of *Marienburg*, and 29 North of *Rethel*. *Thimville*.

RODAS, the ſtrongeſt Fort in *Aſia*, ſeated upon a Mountain fortified with ſix Baſtions and twenty ſeven Cannons, ſurrounded with three Moats full of water and good Fiſh. The Mountain is not to be aſcended but in one Place, the reſt is Precipices covered with great Trees; at the Top is a fruitful Plain watered with 20 Springs, and producing Rice and Corn. It is about a mile and a half in compaſs. This ſtrong place belonged to the *Raja* of *Soumelpour*, but was bought by Treachery from him by *Aureng-zeb*, now *Mogul*, who keeps in it 800 Men in Garriſon. It ſtands 191 Leagues from *Agra* Eaſt, and 30 from *Soumelpour* Weſt. *Tavern. part.* 2. *p.* 139.

RODERICK, the laſt King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, who in conjunction with his Brother *Coſſa*, raiſed a Rebellion againſt the King *Vitiza*, cauſed his Eyes to be pulled out, and rendred themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom in 710. They governed it with much violence. The two Sons of *Vitiza*, accompanied by the Count of *Julian*, paſſed into *Africa*, and ſolicited the *Moors* to fall upon the Dominions of *Roderick*. This Count complained of Violence offered his Daughter, which Authors ſpeak of very variouſly. However it was, they perſuaded them to what they deſired. The *Infidels* fell with their Troops upon *Spain*, ſubdued part of it, and in 713 the unfortunate King loſt his Crown and Life in a Battle againſt the *Infidels*, in the 94th. of the *Hegira*, and the 751ſt. of the *Æra* of *Spain*. *Iſidore*, *Mariana*.

RODERICK, *Sanche d' Arevalo*, Biſhop of *Valencia*, was very much eſteem'd for his Learning about the middle of the XVth Century. He was Almoner to *Henry* IVth. King of *Caſtile*, and one of his Council. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Spain*, which is extant in the third Volume of the Collection of Authors, call'd, *Hiſpania Illuſtrata*. *Baſſæus in Hiſt. Chron.* c. 4 *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

RODERICK I. King of *Wales*, was the Son of *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the laſt King of the *Britains*, and firſt King of *Wales*. He lived in the eighth Century.

RODERICK II. King of *Wales*, ſurnamed *The Great*, ſucceeded his Father *Mervin*, *Anno* 843. His Kingdom, ſmall enough before, he divided amongſt his Sons; giving *North-Wales* to *Amaraud*, the eldeſt; *South Wales* to *Cadal*, his ſecond Son, and *Powiſland* to *Mervin*, the Youngeſt; with this Proviſo, that the two younger Sons ſhould hold their Eſtates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and acknowledge the Sovereignty thereof as Liege-men and Homagers. But notwithſtanding the Reſervation of the Sovereignty to the Kings of *North-Wales*, *Roderick* committed a great *Soleciſm* in point of State by this Diſmembering of his Kingdom, eſpecially at a Time when all the Kingdoms of the *Saxons* were reduced into one, and that one apt enough upon all occaſions to work upon the weakneſs of the neighbouring *Welſh*. Who, had they continued under one ſole Prince, might have preſerved their Liberty, and themſelves a Kingdom, as well as thoſe of *Scotland*, againſt the Power of *England*. But *Roderick* did not think what might be the Conſequence, nor his Succeſſors neither, who, following his Example, ſubdivided their ſmall Eſtates into many Parcels. Inſomuch that of the eight Tributary Kings which Rowed *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were the Kings (or Princes) of *Wales*.

RODES (*Francis*) one of the Learned Juſtices of the Court of Common-Pleas, *ſub Elizab. Regina*; a Perſon of a moſt ancient Family, which hath now Flouriſh'd for above 500 years, in the Counties of *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Derby* ſucceſſively, being extracted from, as well as allied to many Worthy Houſes: His Lineal Anceſtor *Gerard de Rodes* living *tem. Hen.* II. whoſe Mother was Siſter to *Gerbald Scald*, otherwiſe call'd *Gerbod de Scaud*, and *Gherbod de Eſcalt*, or *Gerbod de Eſchaud* (a *Flaming*) to whom that King gave *Clifton* and *Langar*, &c. Principal Mannors in *Com. Nottingh.* (of the Demeine of *William Peverell*, and forfeited by him to the Crown) as alſo diſpos'd of the Barony of *Horncaſtle*, in *Lincolnſhire* (lately beſtow'd on *Ralph Fitz-Gilbert* temp. *Steph.* which formerly belong'd to *Adeliza de Conde*, or (as others have it) *Alicia de Cuna* ſole Daughter and Heir to *William de Cheney* Lord of *Cavenby* and *Glentham*, in this County, Wife to *Roger de Gandi*, in her Right, of *Cavenby* and *Glentham* aforeſaid,) after whoſe Death one *Richard Revell* had it, by the Gift of *Richard* I. and held it during Life; but *Gerard de Rodes* (Nephew and Heir to *Gherbod Scald*) recover'd, by the Favour of the ſame King, all the Soke of *Horncaſtle* (a Seigniory of 13 Lordſhips) ſaving four Farms that *Hugh*, the Son of *Ralph Fitz-Gilbert*, and the Son of *Richard Revell*, (during his Fathers Occupation) had granted away; which *Hugh*, in the time of the Wars of King *Stephen*, entred upon this Barony, and alienated ſome part thereof, like as *Richard Revell*, before-mentioned, alſo did after him. This *Gerard de Rodes*, by the conſent of *Hen.* III. convey'd the Barony and Soke of *Horn-Caſtle* to *Walter* (*le Mal-Clerk*) Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and to his Succeſſors; having, in the firſt year of that King's Reign, obtain'd a Grant of all the Lands lying within the ſeveral Counties of *York*, *Lincoln*, *Cambridge*, *Eſſex* and *Northampton*, belonging to *Gilbert de Gant*, one of the Rebellious Barons, who adhered to Prince *Lewis* of *France*, *An.* 1216, then call'd in, with purpoſe to be made King; and coming to him at *London*, was thereupon conſtituted Earl of *Lincoln*. To which *Gerard* the two Lordſhips of *Langar* and *Barnſton* (amongſt others) were ratified by *Rich.* I. which King *John* (for whom he was Ambaſſador to Forcign Parts) likewiſe confirm'd; and theſe Eſtates continued ſome time to his Poſterity, who afterwards ſetled at *Thorp*, near *Rotheram*, *Com. Ebor.* and remov'd from thence (upon the Marriage of an Heireſs) to *Stavely-Woodthorp* in *Derbiſhire*, where they were ſeated ſeveral Generations; till this *Francis Rodes* Eſq; the Judge, Purchaſed *Barlborough*, (which hath ever ſince been their principal Manſion) whoſe Eldeſt Son and Heir, Sir *John Rodes* of *Barlborough*, was Knighted at the Tower of *London*, *Mar.* 15. 1603, and Father to Sir *Francis Rodes* of *Barlborough*, who received the Honour of Knighthood at *Whitehall*, *Aug.* 9. 1641. and was Created Baronet the 14th of the ſame Month, *An.* 17. *Car.* I. to whom ſucceeded another Sir *Francis Rodes* Baronet his Son, Father of a third Sir *Francis Rodes* Baronet, deceas'd, whoſe only Son and Heir Sir *John Rodes* of *Barlborough*, is the preſent Inheritor of that Dignity.

RODES (*Sir Godfrey*) of *Great Houghton* in *Yorkſhire*, (one of the Judge's younger Sons, but the eldeſt, by a ſecond *Venter*) was Knighted at *Havering Com. Eſſex*, *July* 13. 1615. and left Iſſue (among others) Sir *Edward Rodes*, late of *Great Houghton* Knight, as alſo *Elizabeth* Counteſs Dowager of *Strafford* deceaſs'd, 3d Wife to that moſt Renowned Peer, the truly Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viſcount *Wentworth*, Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe*, *Newmarch*, *Overſley* and *Raby* Baronet, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, ſometime Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c.

RODEZ, near unto *Aveirou*, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Rovergne*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Albi*. It is very ancient, but is much decayed from its former Grandeur, in that it has been often ruined by the *Goths*, *Saracens*, and ſince by the *French*. Latin Authors call it *Rutenæ* and *Segodunum Rutenorum*. It is 36 m. S. of *Orkilack*, 48 W. of *Mende*, 74 N. E. of *Tholouſe*, 80 of *Narbonne*.

RODOGUNA, the Daughter of *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, ſhe was married to *Demetrius Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, whom *Phraates* kept Priſoner, which was the Cauſe of great Miſfortunes, through the Jealouſie of *Cleopatra*, Wife to that Prince.

RODOLPHUS I. of that Name, Emperor, was Count of *Hapsburg*, which is a Caſtle between *Bale* and *Zurick*, in the Country of *Argou*. He was elected at *Frankford*, on the laſt day of *September*, in 1273. This unexpected Promotion was by many look'd upon as the Reward of his extraordinary Piety, concerning which, to mention no more, we ſhall Relate one Remarkable Inſtance. Being one day in the Field with a Servant, he happen'd to meet in bad way, a Pariſh Prieſt a foot, who had the Conſecrated Hoſt about him, which he was going to Adminiſter to a Sick Perſon. *Rodolphus* ask'd him how it came to paſs that he travel'd without a Horſe in ſuch troubleſome Roads? The Prieſt anſwer'd him, that his Poverty was the occaſion of his footing it, upon which the Earl gave him his Horſe, and follow'd him on foot to attend the bleſſed Sacrament. Pope *Gregory* Xth. confirmed the Choice that was made of *Rodolphus*, who would not go to *Rome* to be Crowned there, after it had been done at *Aix la Chapelle*. He overcame *Ottocarus*, King of *Bohemia*, and beſtowed *Auſtria* upon his Son *Albert*, from whom the Princes, his Succeſſors, have taken the Name. *Rodolphus* got vaſt ſums of Money from the Cities of *Italy*, for freeing them from the Yoke of the Empire; and died at *Germenſheim*, upon the way from *Erford* to *Spire*, in 1291. *Serrarius*.

RODOLPHUS II. was firſt King of *Hungary*, and afterwards crowned King of the *Romans* in the life-time of his Father *Maximilian* II. in 1575. He ſucceeded him in the Government of the Empire in 1576. The beginning of his Reign was very peaceable; but that laſted not long. The *Turks*, with whom he had made a Truce, carried the War into *Hungary*; took the ſtrong Town of *Raab*, raiſed the Siege of *Gran*, and cauſed divers other great Diſorders and Troubles. *Rodolphus* demanded Succour, made a League with *Sigiſmund Bathori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, which had very pernicious effects, and ſent an Army into *Hungary*, which arrived not there till after the taking of *Agria*. He gave them Battle, wherein the *Turks* were defeated, but they revenged themſelves at the ſame time by cutting off divers Chriſtians, who amuſed themſelves to plunder. The Duke *de Mercœur*, accompanied by a great

great number of *French*, did in 1600 re-ſettle the Affairs of that Kingdom by relieving *Caniſa*, by the taking of *Alba-Regalis*, and by ſome other conſiderable Advantages, whilſt the Emperor was taken up in oppoſing the Revolt of his Brother *Matthias*, to whom he yielded the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He died in 1612 of Grief, that the Electors had Demanded his leave to chuſe a Succeſſor to the Empire. *Sanſovin*, *Sponde*.

RODOLPHUS, ſurnamed *The Debonnaire*, and the fourteenth of thoſe who commanded in *Bohemia* during the *Interregnum's*, was Duke of *Auſtria*, and Son of the Emperor *Albert* I. *Henry* Prince of *Carinthia*, diſputed with him for the Crown, and carried it in Right of *Ann* his Wife, the Daughter of *Wenceſlaus* ſurnamed *The Pious*, King of *Bohemia*. *Rodolphus* was the firſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* who governed that Kingdom. He had at firſt but a ſmall Court, but afterwards by his complaiſant temper, he drew all his Subjects thither. He married the ſecond time *Elizabeth*, Widow to *Wenceſlaus the Pious*, and paid out of the Eſtate the Debts of the laſt Kings, without laying new Impoſitions on his People. He was obliged to muſter his Troops againſt ſome Lords who oppoſed him, and againſt the Governour of *Stratonica*, and laid Siege to *Horazdiaum*, whither he was retired. He died at that Siege, but 'tis not certain whether it was through eating too much Fruit, or through Poiſon. He reigned but one year. *Jul. Solimanus*.

RODOLPHUS, or *Raoul*, I. the Son of *Conrad* II. Count of *Paris*, eſtabliſhed a little Kingdom in the *Alps*, between *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, about the end of the IX Century. The Wars of *France*, and the Misfortunes that happened after the depoſing of *Charles the Groſs*, put ſeveral Princes upon thoughts of ſeizing Sovereignties for themſelves. This whom I ſpeak of gave to his new Dominion the Name of *Burgundy Transjurana*. *Arnold*, who ſtood for Succeſſor and Heir to *Charles the Groſs*, underſtanding that *Rodolphus* had been Crowned by the Biſhops and Lords aſſembled at the Abbey of St. *Maurice* in *Chablais*, fell upon him with a powerful Army, but without Succeſs. For *Rodolphus* was ſo well fortified in thoſe unacceſſible Places, that *Arnold* was conſtrained to retire and leave him to enjoy his Uſurpation till 911, which was the time of his death. *Paradin. Vignier*.

RODOLPHUS II. the Son of the former, ſucceeded him in 911. *Albert* Marqueſs of *Yvree*, and ſome other Lords of *Italy* perſuaded him to come into their Country. He followed their Council, defeated *Berarger*, who was kill'd in 924, and reigned two or three Months after him; but he was at laſt forc'd to quit the place by *Hugh* King of *Arles*, with whom he capitulated to repaſs the *Alps*, and to go live peaceably in his own Eſtate. He died in 937, leaving a Son behind him called *Conrad*, very young. *Du Cheſne. Chorier. Bouche.*

RODOLPHUS III. ſurnamed *the Idle*, ſucceeded his Father *Conrad* I. in 994; his Negligence and want of Courage cauſed great diſorders in his Government, wherein divers Lords revolted. Having no Children by the two Wives he married, he ſought for an Heir that could protect him; named firſt *Henry* Emperor, but that Prince dying a little while after, *Rodolphus* confirmed his Gift to *Conradus the Salick*, Succeſſor of *Henry*. About the end of his Life he ſent him his Scepter and Crown, with the Launce of St. *Maurice*, and died *September* 6. 1032, after he had reigned 38 years. *Delbene*, *Paradin*, *du Cheſne*.

RODOLPHUS (*Anthony*) a *French* Gentleman born in *Normandy*. He ſtudied with good ſucceſs, and learnt the *Hebrew* Tongue at *Paris* under *Francis Vatable*, and in *England* at *Oxford*, under *Paul Fagius*: He afterwards engaged himſelf in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth*, and taught her the *French* Tongue. After the death of *Edward* VIth. going into *Germany*, he married *Emanuel Tremelius's* Wife's Daughter. He afterwards taught at *Strasburg* and *Geneva* with great applauſe. In 1563 he came to *Caen*, where he lived peaceably until that the Civil Wars being kindled in *France*, he was conſtrained to go into *England* two years after, to wit, in 1565, but when the Peace was made in *France* with the Reformed, he returned again to *Caen*, from whence he was obliged that ſame year to repaſs again into *England*; but as the Air of this Country did not agree with him he retired into the Ile of *Guernſey*, where he died in 1572, aged 65. Beſides the *Theſaurus* of *Paginus*, which he had enriched with large Notes, and his Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue, he had alſo undertaken a new Edition of the Bible in four Languages.

RODOLPHUS (*Stadler*) a Proteſtant, was a Native of *Zurick* in *Switzerland*, and a Clock-maker by profeſſion: He went firſt into the Service of the Sieur *Smith* the Emperor's Reſident at the Port, and accompanied him to *Conſtantinople*, inſomuch that he was ordinarily called *Rodolphus Smith* from his Maſter's Name. The Sieur *Tavernier* carried him from *Conſtantinople* to *Ijpahan*, where his Induſtry gained him much Credit, for that they had never ſeen before him any Clock-maker in *Perſia*. He made a curious ſtriking Watch of the bignels of a Crown piece, which the *Kam de Schiras* preſented the King withal, who having admired the Artifice thereof, ordered *Rodolphus* a Penſion of thirty *Tomans*, which makes about 400 Crowns of our Money, with Proviſion for himſelf, a Man, and two Horſes, commanding him to undertake ſome other piece of Clock-work. *Rodolphus* was obliged to be every Morning at the King's Levy for to ſet his Watch, and as he ſpoke the *Turkiſh* Language very well, the King took much pleaſure to converſe with him. He preſented him every day after he had finiſhed his buſineſs with a Bowl of Wine, and the King afterwards conceiv'd ſo great an affection for him, that he ſollicited him divers times, and cauſed ſome of his prime Courtiers to ſollicit him to forſake the Chriſtian Religion, and turn *Mahometan*. *Rodolphus* was often with the Embaſſadors of the Duke of *Holſtein*, who were at *Iſpahan*, and had engaged him in their Intereſts. One day returning from a Feaſt which theſe Embaſſadors had made, he found a young *Perſian* in his Lodging, where he kept a fair *Neſtorian*, which incenſed him highly; for 'tis a great Crime in *Perſia* to enter into a Houſe that has Women in it without the leave of the Husband; and every Man in that Country is eſteemed the Husband of the Woman he keeps without taking any notice of his being married to her. This *Perſian*, who loved *Rodolphus's* Wife, or her Siſter that was with her, made his eſcape over the Wall of the Garden; he was Brother to one of the Porters of the King's Palace, which when *Rodolphus* came to underſtand, he gave him warning to return thither no more; notwithſtanding, ſome days after he found him in his Lodgings again, and tied him faſt to a Tree that was in the Court, and afterwards ſhot him with a Piſtol through the Head, of which wound he died the next day: *Rodolphus* unconcern'd, and relying much upon the King's Favour, went according to cuſtom to the King's Levy for to ſet his Clock. The King, who was uſed to ask him what news there was in *Iſpahan*, was a little ſurpriz'd at the cold anſwer *Rodolphus* made him, that he had kill'd the Brother of one of his Porters, becauſe he had found him twice in his Lodgings after that he had forbid him, and intreated the Porter, his Brother, to admoniſh him not to hazard his life any more. The King, upon this Relation, told him he had done well, and gave him his Pardon; but *Mirza-Take*, who was *Atemat Doulet*, that is, Chief Miniſter of State, and who loved not *Rodolphus* for ſome time paſt, perſwaded the King that *Rodolphus* had miſ-repreſented the thing unto him, and repreſented to his Majeſty, That there was now a good opportunity to oblige *Rodolphus* to become *Mahometan*, ſeeing that when a Chriſtian kills a *Muſſulman*, there is nothing but the Chriſtian's Blood that can wath away that Crime, or at leaſt-wiſe, he muſt embrace the Law of *Mahomet*. The King believing that *Rodolphus* was culpable, declared to him, That he muſt reſolve to turn *Mahometan* or die. *Rodolphus* generouſly anſwered, That he would never renounce the Chriſtian Religion. The King caſt him into Priſon, in order to bring him to comply, and having cauſed him to be brought into his Preſence again, made him an offer of ten thouſand *Tomans*, which was an hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns in value, and a Wife out of his *Haram* or *Seraglio*, with all her Jewels, but *Rodolphus* remained always conſtant in his Faith: At length, the King provoked to ſee him continue his Reſolutions, delivered him up, according to cuſtom, to the Brother of the deceaſed, to carry him to the *Meidan*, there to be executed. The Embaſſadors of *Holſtein* hoped from day to day to have audience, and intended to beg his Life of the King; but the *Atemat-Doulet* foreſeeing their deſign, retarded the Audience. *Rodolphus* being brought to the *Meidan*, the Brother of the deceaſed (to whom it belong'd, according to the Law, to do the Execution) miſs'd the firſt blow, and the Sabre falling upon one of the branches of the Palank, he gave himſelf a wound in the Leg (the Palank is an Inſtrument of Wood made of a triangular form whereon is put the Neck of the Criminal) hereupon the People made a great noiſe, and hindred the Execution. The King being advertiſed therewith, commanded he ſhould be remitted into Priſon, and a few days after cauſed him to be brought into his Preſence again. Some Lords preſs'd him very much to change his Religion, at leaſt in appearance, and the King made him then an offer of twenty thouſand *Tomans*, that is, above three hundred thouſand Crowns; but the Conſtancy of *Rodolphus* was not at all ſhaken, and the King not being able to gain him by his Promiſes, nor to intimidate him by his Threats, remitted him into the hands of the Relations of the deceaſed, who carried him to the place of Execution; and that they might not miſs their blow, they removed the Palank from him, and after *Rodolphus* had prayed, his head was ſtruck off. This Execution was done in 1632, *Rodolphus* being about eight and twenty years of age. The King ſent Orders to all the *Franks*, as well Religious as Secular, and to all the *Armenian* Clergy to go to the *Meidan* for to gather all his Blood, and to put his Body in a Coffin, to the end it might be carried to *Zulpha*, where he would have a Tomb erected for him in the Church-yard of the *Armenians*. The Carmelites and Capuchins write, That if he had embraced the *Roman* Religion before his death, they would have made no ſcruple to acknowledge him for a Martyr. His Tomb is covered with a little Dome, ſtanding upon four Pillars, which is renewed almoſt every year; for that all the *Armenians* come thither to ſay their Prayers, and carry always ſome pieces of the Stone away with them. The *Atemat-Doulet* preſented *Rodolphus's* Servant to the King, in order to ſupply his Maſter'

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Place; but he being not expert enough in his Calling, the King threw his Watch at the *Atemat-Doulet*'s Head, and after having reproached him bitterly, ſwore by his Throne, That he would never again ſuffer any Chriſtian to die for his Religion. In eff ct, ſince that time there had been great Reſpect for the *Franks* in *Perſia*, and none of them put to death, though ſome committed ſuch Actions as might have endangered their Lives. *Tavernier Voyage de Perſe.*

RODOSTO, a City of *Romania* upon the Sea of *Marmora*, at the mouth of the Streight of *Gallipoli*; it is ſituate at the end of a little Gulf, which affords it the conveniency of a very good Port. The Commerce it holds with the Merchants of *Romania* by the Sea of *Marmora* and the *Black-Sea*, renders it the moſt frequented of all other Towns in thoſe Parts. It is well peopled, and may contain about 15000 Perſons. There are many great Moſques in it, ſome Churches of the *Greeks*, and two *Jewiſh* Synagogues. On the Land-ſide are to he ſeen divers Gardens, but ill cultivated; yet they bear a great quantity of Cotton. *Grelot Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

ROGATIANUS, a *Donatiſt* Biſhop in the Fourth Century, who was deputed, together with *Pontius* and *Caſſianus*, two other *Donatiſt* Biſhops, to *Julian the Apoſtate*, to get the Edicts of *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius* and *Conſtans* revoked; by which the *Donatiſt* Biſhops were deprived of their Churches *Julian* granted their Requeſt, and reſtor'd to 'em the Churches they had been diſpoſſeſs'd of: But *Honorius* renewed the Edicts of thoſe three Emperors, and revoked all that had been done by *Julian* in favour of the *Donatiſts*. *Baronius.*

ROGATIONS, Publick Prayers which are us'd three Days before the Feaſt of *Aſcenſion*. St. *Mamertus*, Biſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*, began the Cuſtom of theſe Devotions, in 474. 'Tis ſaid, the Deſign of 'em was, that the Earthquakes might ceaſe, and to free the People from being diſturb'd by Wolves, which at that time were very numerous, and did much miſchief in the Country, ſometimes coming even into the Towns, and devouring all they met with. Faſting, and theſe Rogation-Prayers, having remov'd this Judgment, the Devotions were annually kept on; that what ſerv'd for a Remedy for the time paſt, might be a Preſervative for the future. Afterwards the Council of *Orleans*, held in 511, Decreed, That theſe *Rogations* ſhould be practis'd all over *France*, at the ſame time they were at *Vienne*. Theſe Proceſſions have ſince been call'd *the Little Litany*, or *the Gallican Litany*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Great or *Roman Litany* introduc'd by Pope *Gregory the Great*. *Gregor. Turon. Hiſt. lib.* 2. *Avita*, Biſhop of *Vienne*, *Homil de Rogat.*

ROGER, Duke and Count of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, was the Son of *Robert Guichard*, and Brother of *Boemond*, renowned in the Wars of *Paleſtine*. Their Uncle by the Father's ſide, *Roger* I. ſirnamed *the Crooked*, drove the *Saracens* out of *Sicily*, and rendred himſelf abſolute Maſter of it. He died in 1101, extremely regretted by his People, leaving two Sons behind him, to wit, *Simon*, and *Roger* II. This latter ſeiz'd upon *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, partly in the life-time, and partly after the death of his Couſin *William*, the Son of *Roger*, and Nephew of *Boemond*, in 1129. He was crowned King of *Sicily* at *Palermo*, and obtained the confirmation of it of the Anti-Pope *Anaclet* II. for taking his part. Afterwards, in 1130, he was reconciled to Pope *Innocent* II. made War upon the *Greeks*, delivered out of their hands K. *Lewis* VII. ſirnamed *the Younger*, whom they had taken Priſoner in his return from the *Holy-Land*, in 1129; and after he had taken much Pains, and acquired a great deal of Glory, he died in 1152. It is affirmed he had this Verſe engraven upon his Sword;

Appulus & Calaber, Siculus mihi ſervit & Afer.

to ſignifie, that he had won all theſe Provinces, and that he ow'd 'em to his own Valour. He left *William* I. ſirnamed *the Bad*, the Father of *William* II. call'd *the Good*; who dying without Children, had for his Succeſſor *Tancrede* the Baſtard Son of *Roger*. *Tancrede* left one Son call'd *Roger*, whoſe Eyes *Henry* II caused to be put out, and kept him in Priſon. *Fazel Baronius.*

ROGER Prince of *Antioch*, the Son of *Richard*, received the Principality by the Laſt Will of his Couſin *Tancrede*, till ſuch time as *Raymond* II. the true Heir, ſhould be of Age, to whom he was to have reſtored it. He firſt married the Siſter of *Joſelin* of *Courtnay*, but he would not ſurrender the Principality to *Raimond*. He received a mortal Wound in a Battle againſt the Infidels, and died ſome time after, leaving no Children. *Hiſt. du Roiaume de Cypre.*

ROGER of *Bruſſels*, ſo called for that he was of that City, but *Vanderweyde* was the Sirname of his Family. He was a famous Painter, and died in the year 1520. His chief Pieces are, the Emperor *Trajan* at the Head of his Army, with a Woman proſtrate at his Feet, deſiring Juſtice upon a Soldier who had kill'd her Son. The ſecond, Pope *Gregory the Great* on his Knees before an Altar, holding the Emperor *Adrian*'s Head. The ſubject of the third is *Archambault* Prince of *Brabant*, who lying on his Bed, holds his Nephew by the Hair, and runs a Knife into his Throat, to puniſh him for a Crime he had committed; the other part of this Picture repreſents a Biſhop near the Prince's Bed, who ſeems to conteſt with him, and refuſe him the *Viaticum*, becauſe he does not repent for the Murther. He has alſo curiouſly drawn the whole Hiſtory of *Zeleucus*, Legiſlator of the *Locrians*, who having made a Law to puniſh Adulterers with the loſs of their Eyes, and finding his own Son convict of the Crime, put out his own Right Eye, and his Son's Left, to manifeſt himſelf at the ſame time a ſevere Judge and a tender Father. *Vaſari.*

ROGER (*Michael*) a Jeſuit and Miſſioner in the *Indies* about 1575; being returned to *Rome*, he was ſent again in 1583, together with F. *Matthew Riccius*, to preach in *China*, where they found an acceſs to the Vice-Roy of the Province of *Quantung*, through the favour of the *Portugueſe* Embaſſador, who was then at *Canton*, the Capital City of that Province. They preſented the Vice-Roy with divers Curioſities which he admired, among other things, with a Clock which ſhewed every Day the courſe of the Moon as well as the Sun, and with ſome Maps of the World, which ſurprized the Vice-Roy, for that the *Chineſes* believed there was no other Empire but theirs. Theſe Miſſionaries, through his Favour, ſucceeded well in their Deſigns, notwithſtanding the Perſecutions of the *Bonzes*. *Kircher de la Chine.*

ROHAN, the Name of a Family in *Bretany*, which is one of the moſt ancient and moſt illuſtrious in the Kingdom of *France.*

ROHAN (*Henry* II.) a Proteſtant Duke of *Rohan*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Leon*, Count of *Porhoet*, was the chief of the Proteſtants in *France*. He re-enter'd into the Favour of *Lewis* XIII. who ſent him into *Swiſſerland*, and among the *Griſons*, and afterwards made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies in *Germany*, where he was wounded in 1638, at the firſt Battle of *Rhinfeld*, and ſometime after died in the Abbey of *Cunefild* in *Swiſſerland*. His Body was buried on the 27th. of *May* following in the Church of *St. Peter* in *Geneva*, where was erected for him a magnificent Marble Tomb, with this Epitaph in Golden Letters, which I have formerly taken a Copy of upon the place; it contains the moſt famous Actions of the Duke of *Rohan*:

D. O. M. S. Henricus Rohanij Dux inclitus, priſcorum Armoricæ Regum genuina & Maſcula Soboles, Navarræ & Scotiæ Princeps, ſummis Europæ Dynaſtis affinitate innexus, hic jacet. O Viator! noli in geſta altum inquirere, non ſunt illa Mauſolei, manent in animis hominum fama rerum, æternitate temporum. Abi contentus: quod ſtrictim tibi ediſſero. An. Ætatis XVI. ſatis oſtenſus ſub Ambiani mœnibus obſeſſis ante Henrici Magni ora equo proſtrato cæſoque, Audax Juventa optima reportavit. Apud Belgas Grollacenſi, apud Sicambros Juliacenſi obſidione illuſtris; in Taurinis ad Feliſſanum feliciter pugnavit, Germanos & Iberos in Rhetia & Inſubria quadruplici prælio debellavit, Ad Rhenum in campis Rhinfeldiacis, in Decexo Hercinia Kalend. Mart. An. MDCXXXVIII. Cæſaris exercitu fuſo, confoſſus vulneribus, partæ victoriæ ſuperſtes, mactus gloria, obiit Kunigsfeldæ idib. April. Anno ætatis LIX. fælix claritate Lethi, fælicior claritate vitæ. Mortalitatis exuvias totum per orbem dividendas ſuprema voluntate in urbe dilecta perpetuum ſervari voluit. Ex Decreto ſenatus populique Genevenſis Margareta Bethuniæ Sulliaci Ducis filia, conjux tanti Mariti fata intrepide ſecuta, mentem ingenio aſſecuta, Mandata invicto animo executa Domi Militiæque in fluctus & bella comes, poſuit infælix æternum æterni luctus Monumentum. Quod manes cineresque diu teſtatur Amator.

The Duke of *Rohan* was a Man indeed conſtant in his Reſolution, of quick Apprehenſion, ſolid Judgment, and heroick Courage. Before his death, he left the Arms he uſually wore to the Republick of *Venice*, as a mark of his Eſteem. His *Memoirs* are extant.

ROHAN (*Peter de*) Knight, Lord of *Gie Verger* and *Ham*, Count of *Marle*, &c. Mareſchal of *France*, known by the Name of Mareſchal *de Gie*. He was Son of *Lewis* of *Rohan*, the firſt of that Name, Sieur of *Guemene*, and of *Mary* of *Montauban*. He rendred himſelf conſiderable both in the Field and at Court, in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. who made him Mareſchal of *France* in 1475; and afterwards, in 1480, he was made one of the four Lords that governed the Kingdom during that King's Sickneſs at *Chinon*. He aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles* VIII. in 1484, and two years after he made head againſt the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* in *Picardy*; his Conduct defended that Province from the Inſults of the Enemy: He got alſo, in 1487, great advantage over the Duke of *Guelderland* and Count of *Naſſau*; and in 1489 the Count of *Angouleme* and he defended again the Frontiers of *Picardy*. Afterwards the Expedition of *Naples* being reſolved upon, the Mareſchal *de Gie* accompanied the King in that Conqueſt, and commanded the Van of the Army at the Battle of *Fournova*, and contributed much to the defeating of ſo many Princes confederated againſt the *French*. It was in 1495 after that he concluded a Truce with the *Venetians*. When King *Lewis* XII. came to the Crown, the Mareſchal *de Gie* accompanied him again into *Italy*, and was at the famous Entry he made into *Genoua* on the 26th. of *Auguſt*, 1502. The King honoured him with his particular Eſteem, made him Preſident of his Council, Lieutenant of *Bretany*, and General of his Armies in *Italy*: But after that, having the misfortune to diſpleaſe Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*, ſhe cauſed him to be proceeded againſt in the Parliament of *Tholouſe*, deprived him of his Penſions and Government, and ſuſpended him from his Charge of Mareſchal of *France*, being forbid

forbid to come within ten Leagues of the Court. The Mareſchal *de Gie* died at *Paris* the 22d. of *April*, in the year 1513. His Body was carried to the Church of *St. Croix* of *Verger*, which Church he had founded.

ROHAULT (*James*) a *Carteſian* Philoſopher, was the Son of a Merchant of *Amiens*; his Inclination carried him chiefly to ſtudy the Mathematicks, in which he made ſuch a great progreſs that he taught it at *Paris*; here he came acquainted with Monſieur *Clercelier*, an Advocate who render'd his Name famous by his Learning, and who hath publiſh'd divers Pieces of the illuſtrious *Renatus des Cartes*, ſome whereof he tranſlated out of Latin into French. This learned Man underſtanding the Genius of *Rohault*, engaged him to read over all the Works of *Des Cartes*, and to write his Reflections upon them; which gave him occaſion to compoſe the *Phyſicks* we have of his, and which he taught ten or a dozen years at *Paris* before they were publiſh'd. He died in 1675, aged 55. *Memoirs du Temps.*

ROLL-RICH-STONES, a Monument of vaſt unwrought Stones circularly ſet near *Enſlam* in *Oxfordſhire*, ſuppoſed to have been erected in commemoration of ſome great Victory in ancient Times.

ROMAGNA, or *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italy* in the Eccleſiaſtical State, which comprehends the greateſt part of the ancient *Æmilia* and *Flaminia*; it is between *Boulonese*, the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the Country of *Urbin* and *Tuſcany*. Its Cities are *Ravenna*, *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Bertinora*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Ceſene*, *Sarſina*, &c. The Northern part of *Romagna* belongs to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, with the *Citta de Sole*, and is therefore called *Romandiola Florentina*. *Leandr. Alberti Deſc. Ital.*

ROMAN, the Country *Roman*, or the Country of *Vaux* in *Swiſſerland*, in the *Canton* of *Berne*, and formerly belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

ROMANIA, a Province of *Europe* in *Turkey*. (Vid *Thrace*.) It muſt not be confounded with *Little Romania*, a Country in the *Morea*, about *Argos*.

ROMANS, a People of *Italy* of whom we ſhall ſpeak under the Article of *Rome*. But here ſomewhat muſt be ſaid of the particular Genius of their Learned Men, and of the Authors of that Nation. It ſeems the *Romans* had at firſt a greater diſpoſition of Mind for the exerciſing the Faculty of Commanding, than for cultivating Sciences purely ſpeculative, and good Literature; which was more the Genius of the *Grecians*, and of that Eaſtern People. But by the Commerce they had with the *Greeks*, they learn'd Philoſophy and the other Sciences They formed alſo their Eloquence upon the Models of that Nation, and if they came not up to them in Delicacy of Style, they ſurpaſſed them perhaps in the Solidity of their Conceptions. But this Glory is almoſt confined within the limits of two Ages, whereof one was the laſt of the *Republick*, and the other the firſt of the *Monarchy*, in the Reign of *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*. It was in this interval of time that thoſe Authors appeared which we call *Claſſick*, or of the firſt *Claſs*, whoſe number is very ſmall, and conſiſts almoſt of none but Poets and Hiſtorians. We have none remaining of the Orators and Philoſophers of theſe two Ages, but *Cicero*; *Seneca*, perhaps, may be placed in the number of *Roman* Philoſophers, but we cannot grant him the Name of a *Claſſick* Author, which belongs to thoſe only who are remarkable for Purity of Style, and Propriety of Thought or good Sence. Their Hiſtorians bear greater Credit, and are leſs ſtuffed with Fictions than the *Greeks*; but their Vanity hath made them often come ſhort of Sincerity in ſpeaking of foreign Nations. The *Romans* had almoſt no inclination for the Mathematicks, and few of their Writers have ſucceeded therein.

ROMANUM, in French, *Romans*, a City of *France* in *Dauphiny*, ſituate upon the *Iere*, between *Grenoble* and *Valence*; in it is the Collegiate-Church of St. *Bernard*. The Juriſdiction of this City did formerly belong to the Chapter. Pope *Clement* VI. gave it, in the year 1344, to the Dauphin *Humbert*, who yielded up to him *Anſan*. The ſituation and form of this City is thought to be like to the ſituation and form of that of *Jeruſalem*. An Eminence adjoining to its Walls perfectly reſembles *Mount-Calvary*. *Romanetus Boſſin*, who travelled into the *Holy Land*, has made this Obſervation. There is in this Place a Building reſembling *St. Sepulchre*. King *Francis* I. in 1520, laid the firſt Stone of it. *Boſſin* founded there a Convent which he beſtowed upon the Monks of St. *Francis*, under the Title of the Houſe of *Mount-Calvary*. *Thuan.*

S. ROMANUS, Archbiſhop of *Roban*, deſcended from the Kings of *France*, was named to that Archbiſhopric in the time of King *Dagobert*, in 622. The Legend ſaith, That there being in his time, about the City of *Roban*, a Dragon which devoured both Men and Beaſts: This Prelate went on *Aſcenſion-Day* into the Priſon, where finding a Priſoner condemn'd for Murther and Theft, he carried him to the place where that Dragon was, and having ſigned him with the Sign of the Croſs, he commanded him to bring him away; which he boldly executed, leading the venomous Beaſt tamely into the City, in the midſt whereof he was burned, in the preſence of all the Inhabitants. The King, after that, gave power to the Church of *Roban* to ſet at liberty every year a Criminal, whatever Crime he had committed, on the ſame Day, in commemoration of ſo miraculous an Action, which is obſerved to this day with a great deal of Ceremony. There is a famous Proceſſion made, the Streets hung with Tapeſtry, and a Reſting-place prepared at the old Tower, where the Priſoner takes up the Shrine of St. *Romanus*, which he and a Prieſt carry to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*. The Proceſſion ended, they ſing the ordinary Maſs at Five a Clock in the Evening, for that that Ceremony is generally performed after the *Vepers*, and the Priſoner takes the Sacrament there. *John Dadre. Chron. Hiſt. des Archev. de Roan.*

ROMANUS, a Pope, was advanced to that See after *Stephen* VI. in 900. It's not certain whether he was elected by the Faction of the People, or by the lawful Suffrages, which is the reaſon that ſome Authors place him among the number of Anti-Popes, and others, on the contrary, among thoſe Canonically elected. He condemned the Severity of *Stephen* VI. and repeal'd his Acts, and died after he had reigned four months and twenty days. *Onuphrius & Genebrard.*

ROMANUS I. ſirnamed *Lecapene*, Emperor of the Eaſt, being General of the Armies of *Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus*, acquired much of his Favour, and perſuaded him to ſhut up his Mother *Zoe* in a Monaſtery; at laſt he managed his buſineſs ſo effectually, that that Prince, who was become his Son-in-law, having married his Daughter *Helena*, declared him firſt of all *Cæſar*, on *September* 24. 919; and afterwards *Auguſtus*, in the month of *December* following. This Advancement render'd him ſo inſolent, that he became unſupportable to every body; abuſing the youth of the Prince, he inſerted his own Name in the Publick Records before that of *Conſtantine*; and ſome time after cauſed his Sons to be proclaimed *Cæſars*, and made the youngeſt Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, though he was but ſixteen years of age: But God travers'd all his temeratious Deſigns; for one of his own Sons, named *Stephen*, diſpoſſeſs'd and ſent him into Baniſhment, in 944; and diſputing the Precedency with his other Brother called *Conſtantine*, the lawful Emperor awaking out of his Lethargy cauſed them both to be ſeized, and baniſhed them into the Iſlands. *Curopalat. Luitprand. Baronius.*

ROMANUS II. ſirnamed *the Young*, Son of *Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus*, ſucceeded him on the 9th. of *November*, 959. It was ſaid, that it was by Parricide he got upon the Throne, as having poiſon'd his Father. He expell'd his Mother *Helene* and his Siſters, who were forced to proſtitute themſelves, to get wherewithal to ſubſiſt. *Nicephorus Phocas*, General of his Army, took *Candia* from the *Saracens*, while *Romanus* led an idle and debauch'd life at home; but it was not long ſo with him, he dying in 963, either by Poiſon, or rather conſumed with his continual Debaucheries. *John Curopalates. Cedrenus.*

ROMANUS III. ſirnamed *Argyre*, or *Argyrophilus*, came to the Empire by his marrying of *Zoe* the Daughter of *Conſtantine*, and began to Reign the 9th. of *November*, 1028. He appeared at firſt Pious, Liberal and Magnificent, but ſome Loſſes he ſuſtained againſt the *Saracens* made him covetous. It's ſaid, That being a rich Banker, *Conſtantine the Young* made him divorce his Wife to marry *Zoe*, a Woman exceeding laſcivious, though very old, who becoming enamour'd on her Privy Purſe, named *Michael*, in order to put him upon the Throne, poiſoned *Romanus*; and becauſe the Poiſon was too ſlow, ſhe got him ſtrangled in a Bath, the 11th. of *April*, 1034, and the 46th. of his age, when he had reigned five years and ſix months. *John Curopalates. Cedrenus. Baronius.*

ROMANUS IV. called *Diogenes*, was Emperor after *Conſtantine Ducas*. This latter left three Sons under the Tutorage of his Wife *Eudoxia*, who had promiſed him not to marry again; but changing her Sentiments, ſhe married *Romanus*, who had been in Baniſhment, and who was crowned the 1ſt. of *January*, 1068. The *Turks* making Incurſions into the Territories of the Empire, he raiſed an Army to oppoſe them. This Deſign ſucceeded well; but afterwards receiving ſome Loſſes through the Treachery of his Subjects, he fell into the hands of *Azan* Captain of the *Infidels*, it is affirmed that he ask'd him, that if he had had the ſame good Fortune, how he would have treated him; and that *Romanus* confeſſed he ſhould have run him through. *I will not* (replied *Azan*) *imitate that Cruelty, ſo little conformable to what* Jeſus Chriſt *your Prophet hath commanded you*; and afterwards ſent him away with all manner of Civility. But the News of his being taken arriving at *Conſtantinople*, *Michael* the Son of *Conſtantine Ducas* got himſelf crowned Emperor, and ſhut up his Mother *Eudoxia* in a Monaſtery; in the mean time he ſeized *Romanus*, who being clad in Black, and mounted on a Mule, was conducted to the Emperor, who cauſed his Eyes to be plucked out. And as there was no care taken of his Wounds, his Head ſwelled extremely, and was quickly fill'd with purulent Matter, Worms and Putrefaction. This unfortunate Prince ſuffered theſe Pains with an admirable Patience, and died about the month of *October*, 1071, having reigned three years, eight months, and twelve days. *Curopalates, Cedrenus, Baronius*, &c.

ROMANUS, an illuſtrious Deacon of the Church of *Cæſarea*, born in *Paleſtina*, generouſly ſuffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Diocleſian*. This holy Deacon publickly reproving the Chriſtians, who, to avoid the Fury of the Executioners, went into the Temples to worſhip their Falſe Gods, was taken and carried before the Judge, and condemned to be burned.

burned. Seeing himſelf upon the Pile, and faſtned to the Stake, and the Executioners ready, waiting the Emperor's Order to put the Fire to him; he very importunately demanded where the Fire was? The Emperor being advertiſed thereof, cauſed him to be brought before him, to condemn him to ſuffer another Puniſhment, and ordered his Tongue ſhould be cut out; which he generouſly offer'd them, and was afterwards carried into Priſon. In the twentieth year of the Reign of *Dioclefian*, an Edict was publiſh'd, whereby Liberty was granted to all the Chriſtians: There was none ſtrangled but he; ſo he had his Wiſh, to die a Martyr. *Euſebius.*

ROME. This City, which for its Magnificence, Antiquities, Greatneſs, and other Curioſities to be ſeen in it, paſſeth for one of the fineſt in the Univerſe, is ſituate upon the *Tyber*. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* relates divers opinions concerning its Founders, but it is moſt likely that *Romulus* built it. It had a ſecret Name which its Religion forbad to be divulged, and which, 'tis likely, was *Valencia*. The Emperor *Commodus* would have had it take the Name of *Colonia Commodiana*; a King of the *Goths*, that of *Gothia*; and other Princes their own Names: But that of *Rome* has been always continued. *Romulus* built it ſquare, and took in the Mounts *Capitolinus* and *Palatinus*: This was done *An. Mun.* 3301, in the fourth of the ſeventh Olympiad. It had four Gates, called *Trigonia*, *Mugonia*, *Fandina*, and *Carmentalis*. In proceſs of Time the City encreaſed, and took in five Mountains to the other two aforeſaid, beſides five other leſſer ones. *Tarquinius Superbus* began to build the Walls of good Stone, which before were only made of Mud. Their circumference, in the Reigns of the firſt Emperors, till its declenſion, was fifty miles, but now it exceeds not thirteen or fourteen at moſt. The great Mounts of *Rome* were *Capitolinus*, *Palatinus*, *Aventinus*, *Cœlius*, *Eſquilinus*, *Viminalis* and *Quirinalis*. The leſſer ones, *Janiculus*, *Vinio*, *Vaticanus*, *Citorio*, and *Giordiano*. There are eighteen Gates belonging to *Rome*; *Port de Populo*, formerly *Flaminia*; *Port de Sainte Metodia*, formerly *Gabioſa*; *la Pinciana*, formerly *Collatina*; *la Latina*, anciently *Ferentina*; *l'Agonia*, formerly *Quirinalis*; *la Port St. Sebaſtian*, formerly *Capenna*; that of *S. Agnes*, anciently *Viminalis*; the *Port de S. Paul*, or *d'Oſtia*, called *Trigemina*; *la Ripa*, formerly *Portuenſis*; that of *S. Laurence*, anciently *Eſquilina*; the *Port of S. Pancras*, called *Aurelia*, or *Septima*; *la Port Major*, formerly *Nevia*; *la Septimiana*, called *Fontirai'is*; *la Port S. John*, formerly *Celimontana*; the others are *Porta Fabricia*, *Petuſa*, *Angelica*, *la Porta del Caſtello*. The Walls are flanked with three hundred and ſixty Towers, which under the firſt Emperors have been ſeven hundred and forty. The Gate of the *Holy Ghoſt*, called formerly *Triumphalis*, leads from the *Vatican* to the *Capitol*; and this Name was given it, for that thoſe that triumphed paſſed that way: For this reaſon the Emperor *Charles* V. would enter *Rome* through that Gate where the Peaſants were not to paſs at all. The Ancients made them thirty Gates, which gave a beginning to as many great Roads paved with incredible Induſtry, not ſparing any thing that might contribute to make them laſting and convenient for Travellers. Thus the greatneſs of the Stones, the evenneſs of the moſt rough Places, the filling up of Vales, and the Marble Pillars ſet at every mile's end, are convincing Teſtimonies of its wonderful Magnificence. Theſe ancient great Roads were thus called, *Via appia*, *Campaniana*, *Valeria*, *Caſſia*, *Tiburtina*, *Latina*, *Præneſtina*, *Laurentina*, *Oſtienſis*, *Collatina*, *Labicana*, *Cimina*, *Flaminia*, *Ardeatina*, *Gallicana*, *Tiberina*, *Setina*, *Portuenſis*, *Cornelia*, *Laticulenſis*, *Nomentana*, *Quindlia*, *Prætoriana*, *Claudia*, *Salaria*, *Æmylia*, *Triumphalis*, and *Aurelia*. All along theſe great Roads are to be ſeen divers Aqueducts which ſerved to bring Water into the Baths of the City, where Perſons went to waſh and perfume themſelves, the Wood and the Oil being furniſhed by the Publick. There may alſo be ſeen the Remains of divers Tombs which have been raiſed there, for that it was forbid to bury the Dead within the City, conformable to that Law of the Twelve Tables, *In Urbe nè ſepelito, neve urito*. There were formerly eight Bridges in *Rome*; *Pons Sublicius*, built by *Ancus Martius*, and afterwards repaired by *Æmylius Lepidus*. It was upon this Bridge that *Horatius Cocles* ſuſtained the Efforts of the *Tuſcans*, who endeavoured to reſtore *Tarquinius Superbus* to the Throne, and where *Heliogabalus* was thrown headlong into the *Tiber*. It is now ruined, as well as that whoſe Foundations may be ſeen behind the Hoſpital of the *Holy Ghoſt*, called *Pons Triumphalis*, or *Vaticanus*. The Bridge *Saint Angelo* hath been called *Ælius*, according to the Name of *Ælius Adrianus* the Emperor. The *Aurelius*, or *Janiculenſis* of the Ancients, is the *Pons Sixtus* now. And that of St. *Bartholomew* was the *Ceſtius* formerly. The Bridge *Quadro-capi*, ſo called becauſe of a Marble Stone with four Sides, is the *Fabricius*, or *Tarpeius* of the Ancients. Their *Senatorius*, or *Palatinus*, is that of St. *Mary* of *Egypt*, or *Traſtavere*, broken down by the Inundation of the *Tyber*. *Pont Mole*, formerly called *Milvius*, is without *Rome*, remarkable for the Victory of *Conſtantine the Great* over *Maxentius*, who was there drown'd in the *Tyber*. They reckon'd in *Rome* of old eighteen Fountains (now there are but three of principal note, *la Virgina* or *Trivio*, *la Felica*, and *Paulina*,) which furniſhed ſo great a quantity of Water, that there were but few Houſes which had not ſome ſort of Pipe in 'em. There was a vaſt number of Statues, and the Streets and Houſes were ſo full of them, that Chariots could not paſs for them in divers places; one may yet ſee the glorious Remains of them as well as of *Coloſſus's* Obelisks, and eſpecially Pillars, whereof that of *Trajan* and *Anthony* are admirable. Antiquaries ſpeak of about forty five Obelisks that were at *Rome*; there are but eight now. The Palaces there were magnificent, the Families powerful, and all things ſo well ordered, that there were divers Common Shores made, which emptied themſelves all into one that was ſo large that a Cart-load of Hay might eaſily go into it; and, what is ſtrange, is, That the Cenſors, who cauſed them ſometimes to be drained, ſold the Filth and Excrements to the Gardiners for ſix hundred thouſand Crowns. I ſay nothing of the ancient Temples of this City; one may eaſily gueſs at their number by the many Gods the *Romans* worſhipped, who, according to the Remarks of *Varro* and ſome others, were no leſs than thirty thouſand. *Romulus*, the firſt King of *Rome*, had for Succeſſors *Numa Pompilius*, *Tullus Hoſtilius*, *Ancus Martius*, *Tarquinius Priſcus*, *Servius Tullius*, and *Tarquinius Superbus*. The Cruelty, Avarice and Inſolence of this laſt, made the *Romans* ſhake off this Government. The Violence which his Son *Sixtus* offered *Lucretia*, ſerved them for a Pretence in the 221ſt. year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was afterwards governed by two Conſuls, who were elected every year, unleſs it was in extreme danger, and then they gave all the Authority to a Dictator. The Conſuls had under them Prætors, Tribunes, Quæſtors, Ediles, Cenſors, Præfects, and ſome other Magiſtrates. *Rome* governed by the Conſuls, became almoſt Sovereign of all the Univerſe. *Julius Cæſar*, after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, was declared perpetual Dictator, about the year 708, or 709, which was the firſt *Julian* year; and neglecting the Title of King, as odious and unſupportable to the *Romans*, he took that of Emperor upon him; which Title they gave to the General of an Army, after he had gain'd a Victory in which there were at leaſt 2000 of the Enemy ſlain. There ſeems to be ſomewhat of Hyperbole in what Authors tell us of the Power, Grandeur, Magnificence and Riches of the *Romans*. *Auguſtus* found them to be One million, three hundred one thouſand and thirty ſeven Perſons. And *Tiberius* counted them Sixteen hundred thouſand, two hundred and ninety one. To ſay nothing of the Calculation made in the time of *Servius*, after the Defeat of the *Fabii*, and at the beginning of the *Punick* War. Their uſual Army in the time of the Emperors, according to *Appian* and *Plutarch*, was Two hundred thouſand Foot, Forty thouſand Horſe, Three hundred Elephants, and Two thouſand Chariots: And their Maritime Force conſiſted of Fifteen hundred Gallies, from two to five Banks of Oars, and Two thouſand Frigats. They had an Hundred and ſixty Granaries, a great Arſenal, and two Places where they kept their Treaſures. And finally, Their Empire had for its Bounds, to the Eaſt, the River *Euphrates*; and in *Trajan*'s time, the River *Tigris*, *Mount Taurus*, & *Armenia*; and to the South, *Æthiopia*; the *Danube* to the North; and the Main Ocean to the Weſt. But one may better judge of the Power of this Empire, if he make Reflection upon what Authors ſay of particular Perſons, to wit, that the Riches of the *Romans* were found to be ſo great, that they had above Twenty thouſand Subjects whoſe Revenues were large enough to maintain the Army of the *Republick* for a whole year: *Lucullus* was of that number; ſo that after his death there were found in his Wardrobe Five thouſand Suits of Cloaths, and Fiſh in his Fiſh-pond ſold for Thirty thouſand Seſterces. It is added, That the *Romans*, from the time of the Conſuls, had Seventy five thouſand Talents from *Egypt*; That every one of thoſe Talents amounted to Eight thouſand Crowns: ſo that the Seventy five Talents, according to our Computation, muſt be equivalent to Six hundred millions of Crowns. But to proceed: The Republick, from the time of *Julius Cæſar*, changed its Name into that of the *Roman* Empire, becauſe of the Government of the Emperors. Though it was taken by *Brennus* King of the *Gauls*, in 365, and all burnt except the Capitol, ſhook by *Hannibal*, rent by the domeſtick Broils under *Marius* and *Sylla*; yet it continued a freed State until *Julius Cæſar*, after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, *An. Rom.* 705, made himſelf to be declared perpetual Dictator and Emperor. And tho' the Civil Wars broke out again after his death, *Auguſtus* put an end to them by the Victory of *Actium* in 721, and prepar'd the World to receive the Prince of Peace by an Univerſal Peace. He was born under this Prince in 753 of *Rome*, and the 3950 year of the World; and *Rome* continued ſtill great until *Conſtantine*, having defeated *Maxentius* under its Walls, *An. Chr.* 312, laid the Foundation of its Ruine by removing the Seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Conſtantinople*, which afterwards brought on the Diviſion into Eaſtern and Weſtern, with the many Calamities that followed it. *Alaricus*, *An. Ch.* 410, took and ſack'd *Rome*. *Genſericus* the *Vandal* did the like in 455, *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli* in 465, and *Totila* in 546. So that in the ſpace of 137 years it was a Prey four ſeveral times to *Barbarians*. But it was again recovered by the Eaſtern Emperors. And *Narſes*, General to *Juſtinian* in *Italy*, having ſlain *Totila* in 553, and three years after taking the Town of *Capua*, put an happy end to the *Gothick* War. The next Troubles were occaſioned by the Popes, to be revenged of the Emperors who prohibited the Worſhip of Images; and being oppreſs'd by the *Lombards*, who grew powerful in this Change, ſent firſt for *Pepin*, then for *Charlemagn*, to their aſſiſtance,

which laſt put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the Weſtern Empire once more conſiderable, and beſtowed ſome Territories upon the Sea of *Rome*. The Empire being tranſlated from the *Franks* to the *Germans*, in the Perſon of *Arnulph*, a Natural Son of *Carloman*, about 890, and a Schiſm being about this time in the Church of *Rome*, little was done by the Popes, till *Berengarius* growing potent in *Italy*, neceſſitated them to have recourſe to *Otho* I. who being crowned at *Rome* in 962, a Council there held in 964 acknowledged in him the ſame Right that had been in *Charles the Great*. *Gregory* VII. on this account begins a Quarrel with *Henry* IV. Emperor, ſets up Anti-Emperors, and excommunicates him: Whereupon that Prince thus provoked, beſieged *Rome* in 1081, took and burnt it in 1084; and ſoon after this turbulent Pope died in baniſhment, in great miſery. In 1242, Pope *Gregory* IX. having excommunicated *Frederick* II. Emperor, for refuſing to give the See of *Sardinia* to *Rome*, and proclaiming a Croiſade againſt him, that Prince defeated his Army, and following his blow, took *Ravenna*, *Siena*, and *Faenza*, with divers of the Cardinals, and reduced the See of *Rome* to a mean condition. *Innocent* IV. renews the Excommunication againſt the Emperor in 1242; whereupon aroſe the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor, which made *Italy* extremely miſerable for ſome Ages, during part of which time, in 1305, Pope *Clement* V. removed the See to *Avignon* in *France*, where it continued to 1376, upon which aroſe a Schiſm between the Popes of *Rome*, and *Avignon*, not ended till the Council of *Conſtance*, which begun in 1414. In 1408, *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples* took *Rome*, and levell'd its Walls. In 1494, *Charles* VIII. of *France*, in his Expedition to *Naples*, march'd through *Rome* without Reſiſtance; and in 1527 the Forces of *Charles* V. commanded by the Duke of *Bourbon*, took and ſack'd it. *Philip* II. beſieged it alſo, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied in 1557. Yet after all theſe Changes and Calamities, it's at this day 13 or 14 miles in compaſs, very populous, and full of magnificent Buildings, as well ancient as modern. They reckon in it above three hundred thouſand Souls, beſides eight thouſand *Jews* who have a particular quarter of the City to themſelves, and are obliged every *Saturday* to hear a Chriſtian Sermon; Houſes and Palaces twenty two thouſand, Pariſhes ninety two, forty one National Churches, ſixty four Religious Houſes for Men, above forty for Women, thirty Hoſpitals, one hundred and ſix Societies of Penitents, and divers Colleges. It hath eighteen Gates, three hundred and ſixty Towers flanking the Walls, ſix Bridges over the *Tyber*, three principal Fountains, and eight Obelisks out of about forty five it formerly had, rehearſed in the Writings of Antiquaries. The ſeven principal Churches are, *St. John of Lateran*, *St. Paul*'s without the Walls, *St. Mary Major*, *St. Laurence* without the Walls, *St. Sebaſtian*, *St. Croſs*, and *St. Peter*'s: This laſt, in which the Body of that Apoſtle is ſaid to be depoſited, is the moſt ſtately Building, perhaps, that ever was ſeen, it is built within and without of Marble, in the figure of a Croſs about ſix hundred Foot long, and 395 broad in the Branches, with a Dome three hundred thirty foot high, and a Square one hundred forty four. The Portal, erected by *Paul* V. together with all its Riches, Paintings, Columns, Statues, Altars and Galleries, ſurpaſſes the greateſt Idea that the Mind can well form of Beauty and Grandeur. In the magnificent Gallery, over the Portique, the Pope bleſſes the People every *Holy-Thurſday* and *Eaſter-Day*, who kneel in the great Place before it. The great Altar under the Dome, upon which the Pope is placed immediately after the Election, and acknowledged St. *Peter*'s Succeſſor, is richly built over St. *Peter*'s Tomb. This Church is paved with Marble, and the Roof gilded with Gold. The Place that fronts the Church is inviron'd with a great Gallery, which gives it the oval form of a Theatre, three hundred Paces in length, and two hundred and twenty wide. Three hundred twenty four Pillars ſupport the Gallery, ornamented with a fine Baluſtrade, embelliſh'd with the Copper Figures of the Twelve Apoſtles, and eighty eight other Saints, with the Arms of Pope *Alexander* VII. This Gallery was *Deſign'd* by the famous Monſieur *Bernini*, and built by Pope *Alexander* VII. In the middle of this Place or Square are two fine Fountains, and between both their curious Baſins one of the moſt magnificent Obelisks in the World, all of one piece of unpoliſh'd Marble, eighty foot high beſides the Baſis and Pedeſtal, which add twenty eight more. Some Authors ſay, That the Urn that contained *Julius Cæſar*'s Aſhes was formerly on the top of this Obelisk, where now the Croſs ſtands. The fourteen quarters of *Rome*, are, 1. *de Monti*, 2. *del Borgo*, 3. *della Colonna*, 4. *del Ponte*, 5. *de Arenula* or *Regola*, 6. *della Pigna*, 7. *del Capitello*, 8. *del Trieſte vere*, 9. *del Campo Marzo*, 10. *di Parione*, 11. *di S. Angilo*, 12. *della Ripa*, 13. *di S. Euſtachio*, 14. *di Rivo*. The moſt conſiderable Families are, the *Urſins*, *Colonni's*, *Conti*, *Savelli*, *Farneſe*, *Cajetan*, *Baglioni*, *Vitelli*, *Sforza*, *Perreri*, *Buon compagni*, *Aldobrandin*, *Geſi*, *Altiempi*, *Borgheſe*, *Barbarini*, *Pamphilio*, *Roſpigliоſi*, &c. Beſides the Council which the Church of *Rome* calls General, held in the *Lateran*, Pope *Victor* held a Synod about the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, in 197. After Pope *Fabian*'s death, the Clergy and neighbouring Biſhops met, in 250, about the *Libellatici*, and others that had fallen during the Perſecution. *Cornelius*, *Fabian*'s Succeſſor, confirmed in a Synod held in 252, what the Church of *Carthage* had ordered concerning thoſe that had fallen into Idolatry; and added, That the Prieſts who had apoſtatized from their Faith, might be received into the Communion of the Church, but not be permitted to exerciſe their Function. And in execution of this Canon he received a Biſhop call'd *Trophimus*, who had fallen off during the Perſecution: for that together with himſelf, he had brought back to the Church all thoſe who by his Fall he had cauſed to leave it, and that he had by his Tears and Humility teſtified a ſincere Repentance for his Offence; but he loſt his Office. In 253, the ſame Pope, willing entirely to exterminate the growing Error of the *Novatians*, aſſembled a Synod at *Rome*, conſiſting of forty two Biſhops, and a great number of Prieſts, where by common conſent it was condemned, and thoſe that followed it were expelled the Church by Excommunication. St. *Jerom* makes mention of another National Synod of *Italy*. Pope *Stephe* in 257, ordered in an Aſſembly, That that Tradition ſhould be followed which forbad Re-baptization, and that it was enough they ſhould be received upon their Repentance only who forſook Hereticks. About the year 270, Pope *Denys* aſſembled a Synod at *Rome*, to examine the Accuſation of ſome Chriſtians of *Pentapolis*, againſt St. *Denys* of *Alexandria*. In 313, *Melchiades* held an Aſſembly of nineteen Biſhops. They examined with much diligence the Cauſe of *Cecilian* of *Carthage* and that of *Donatus*. The firſt, upon the Confeſſion of the Witneſſes produced againſt him, who acknowledged they had nothing to ſay either againſt the Innocency of his Life or his Behaviour, was diſcharged by the common conſent of the Prelates; and the other, convinced by his own Confeſſion, to have re-baptized and ordained Biſhops which had fallen into Idolatry during the Perſecution, was condemned. After the Condemnation of the *Arians* and ſome other Hereticks, they laboured to regulate the Revenues of the Church, which began to be very conſiderable, and divided it into four parts; for the Biſhops, for the Clergy, Places of Worſhip, and for the Poor; the Number and Age alſo of the Church Miniſters was regulated in a Council of two hundred and thirty Biſhops, held in 324, under Pope *Sylveſter*, who again the year following celebrated another conſiſting of 275 Prelates, and received there the Decrees of the General Council of *Nice*. *Julius* I. held three other Synods. The firſt in 337, with an hundred and ſixteen Prelates; they confirmed the Acts of the Council of *Nice*, and the Errors of the *Arians* were then alſo condemned. The ſecond in 341, celebrated in favour of *Athanaſius*, who was there diſcharged of the Calumnies charged upon him by the Hereticks, and received to Communion, after he had waited eighteen months for his Accuſers. The year following the ſame Pope aſſembled the third upon the ſame account: It was in this Synod, and in the Name of them that he writ a very excellent Epiſtle to the *Arians*. The Sacrament was denied theſe *Arians*, and given to the Holy Prelate, in a Council held by *Liberius* the Succeſſor of *Julius*, in 352. *Damaſus* depoſed *Urſacius* and *Valens*, *Arian* Biſhops, in a Synod held in 368. The year following was celebrated another by him, conſiſting of fourſcore and ten Prelates, as well of *France* as *Italy*. *Auxentius* of *Milan*, an *Arian*, was depoſed there; the Articles of Faith of *Rimini* condemned, and thoſe of *Nice* confirmed. The ſame Pope condemned the Hereſy of *Apollinarius*, in a Synod celebrated in 373; and in another held in 382, he endeavoured to find ſome Expedient for the Schiſm that diſturb'd the Church of *Antioch*, which grew very flagrant ſince the Ordination of *Flavian*. *Siricius* ſucceeded *Damaſus*, he laboured to reform the Church of *Africa* in a Synod aſſembled at *Rome* in the Church of St. *Peter*. in 386, where fourſcore Biſhops were preſent. *Zoſimus* aſſembled a Synod in the Church of *St. Clement*, in 418, againſt *Cœleſtius*. *Cœleſtinus* convocated one in 430, where *Neſtorius* was condemned, and to be depoſed, if in ſix days after the Publication of the ſaid Judgment he did not abjure his Errors. *Sixtus* III. the Succeſſor of *Cœleſtinus*, was accuſed by *Anicius Baſſus* to have debauched a Virgin in the Church; and in order to diſcover the Truth, the Emperor *Valentinian* aſſembled a Council at *Rome*, where fifty ſix Biſhops were preſent: They examin'd his Life with much Rigour and Exactneſs; and having found him innocent as to what was charged upon him, they condemned *Baſſus* for a falſe Accuſer. *Leo the Great*, who ſucceeded *Sixtus*, aſſembled divers Synods in 444: He condemned and judicially proceeded againſt divers *Manicheans*, in an Aſſembly where ſeveral of thoſe erroneous Perſons were examined, eſpecially thoſe whom they called the *Elected* and the *Exalted*: They confeſſed ſuch ſtrange Villainies, and abominable Crimes, that the Biſhops and Prieſts that heard them, were ſtruck with Horrour thereat. Wherefore there was made a Record of the Examination, whereby it appear'd that there was neither Honeſty, Shame nor Modeſty among that Sect. The ſame Pope, in 445, aſſembled another Council upon the account of St. *Hilarius* of *Arles*. In 449 he held a Synod, wherein was repealed all that was enacted in the pretended Council of *Epheſus*. Pope *Hilarius*, elected after *Leo*, laboured much to re-eſtabliſh Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. Divers Biſhops came to *Rome* in 465, to celebrate the Anniverſary of his Ordination, which happened

pened on the twelfth of *November*. He together with them held a Synod, where he acquainted them how the Biſhops of *Spain* had conſulted him, concerning ſome Ordinations made by the Biſhop *Sylvanus*, contrary to the Canons, and about other important Affairs. About 470, Pope *Simplicius* aſſembled a Synod, where *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus* were condemned, and the Council of *Chalcedon* confirmed. *Felix*, who ſucceeded him, depoſed *Petrus Fullo* in an Aſſembly of the Biſhops of *Italy*, called upon the Requeſt of the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, whom the ſame *Peter* had driven from his See. He had written to *Acacius* of *Conſtantinople*, but the Legates, who carried thoſe Letters ſuffering themſelves to be ſeduced, were condemned in another Synod compoſed of ſixty ſeven Biſhops, which the ſame Pope Celebrated in 484. He aſſembled a third in 487, for the reconciling of thoſe who had been rebaptized in *Africa* during the Perſecution of the *Vandals*. *Gelaſius*, the Succeſſor of *Felix*, celebrated in 494 a Council conſiſting of ſeventy Biſhops, who after they had declared which were the Canonical Books that the Church received, put among the number of Apocryphal divers Writings of ſome Authors who had lived in the preceeding Ages. The year after, in another Synod, he gave Abſolution to *Miſenus*, one of the Legates, condemned by *Felix* in 484. *Symmachus* called ſix Councils. In the firſt, in 499, he was acknowledged lawful Pope, in oppoſition to *Laurentius*. And in the ſecond, in 504, he was acquitted of the Crimes laid to his Charge by his Adverſaries, who were condemned by the third in 501; and in the fourth in 502. He was alſo obliged to aſſemble the Biſhops in a fifth Synod, againſt the Diſturbers of the Repoſe of the Church, who had publiſhed a Libel againſt the validity of the Pope's abſolving, againſt the competency of the Judges; and the Legality of the form of Judgment. *Ennodius* was appointed to refute theſe Calumnies; and he made ſo ſtrong and eloquent a Defence, that the Pope's Enemies made no Reply to it. There were two Decrees made there, the one againſt the Liberty that was taken to accuſe the Biſhops upon other Heads than the Articles of Faith. The other was, That no Prelate accuſed ſhould be obliged to appear before other Prelates, before the time that he ſhould be eſtabliſhed in his See, and in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe things which appertained to him. The ſixth Synod was held in 514, againſt thoſe who encroached upon, or invaded the Patrimony of the Church. In 518, Pope *Hormiſdas* aſſembled a Synod of Biſhops who refuſed to receive the Reconciliation of the Eaſtern Church, if they raſed not the Names of *Acacius*, *Ephemius* and *Macedonius* out of their Church-Regiſter or *Diptychs*. *Boniface* II. who had obſerved the Trouble that happened at his Election, and who feared the like might be after his death, called a Synod in 531, and having Nominated the Deacon *Vigilius* for his Succeſſor, he made that Nomination to be ſubſcribed at the Sepulchre of St. *Peter*; but this being a Violation of the Canons, the Innovation was revoked in another Synod held ſoon after; *Boniface* being better adviſed there, changed his Sentiments, and had *John* II. for his Succeſſor; who aſſembled the Biſhops in 532, upon the account of a broil that happened between the Emperor *Juſtinian* (who ſaid that one of the Trinity who was made Man, was dead) and the Monks ſurnamed *Acœmites*, which were *Neſtorians*, who would have this Propoſition condemned; but they ſucceeded not. *Pelagius* II. held a Council in 589, of whom there is mention made in an Epiſtle to the Biſhops of *Gaul* and *Germany*, who had writ to him, to know what *Prefaces* were made uſe of by the *Roman* Church. St. *Gregory the Great* was Elected after *Pelagius*; the Emperor *Maurice* writ to him, to exhort him to hold a Synod of Biſhops, in order to find out a way to quell the Schiſm of thoſe of *Iſtria*, the *Milaneſe*, and Country of *Venice*. The Pope aſſembled them, but the Biſhops of *Iſtria* would not come thither. In another Council Celebrated in 595, *John*, a Prieſt of *Chalcedon*, was acquitted of the Crime of Hereſie laid to his Charge, for which he had been condemned at *Conſtantinople*, and whipped with Rods, according to the Sentence of the Judges. There were ſix Canons made in that Council. The ſame Pope celebrated two more in ſix hundred and one. The one in favour of Monks, and the other againſt an Impoſtor named *Andreas*, who belonged to the Church of St. *Paul*. *Boniface* III. Aſſembled a Synod in 606, where ſome abuſes at the Election of Popes were Reform'd. *Boniface* IVth, in 610, Conven'd a Synod to provide for the Neceſſities, and Regulate the Affairs of the *Engliſh* newly Converted. In 640, *John* the IVth held a Synod againſt the *Monothelites*. In 680 Pope *Agatho* held two Councils for ſettling the Affairs of the *Engliſh* Church. In 721. *Gregory* II. Conven'd a Council againſt the Emperor *Leo*, in Defence of the Worſhip of Images. *Formoſus*, in 893, endeavour'd to find out ſome Synodical Expedient to put a ſtop to the Schiſm, as they call it, of the *Greek* Church. *Stephen* who ſucceeded him, Decreed that the Pope *Formoſus* ſhould be dug up, degraded, and thrown into *Tyber*; but *John* IXth declar'd againſt this violence, in a Council held in 901. In 996, *Gregory* Vth had a *Form* drawn up into an Ordinance, relating to the Election of Emperors. In the XIth Century *Gregory* VIth held a Council in 1047, to Reform the Clergy, and particularly to prevent the practice of Simony. And *Leo* IXth held another in 1050, in which *Berengarius* was Condemn'd for denying the Corporal preſence of our Saviour in the Euchariſt. In 1081, *Gregory* VII held a Council againſt the Emperor *Henry* IVth, who was there Excommunicated. *Urban* II. confirm'd the Proceedings of *Gregory* againſt the Emperor, and ſome Schiſmatical Biſhops in a Synod held in 1089. *Otho* the IVth was Depos'd by Pope *Innocent* III. in a Council held in 1210; and *Gregory* IX held another againſt *Frederick* II. in 1228; as did likewiſe *Boniface* VIII, againſt *Philip the Fair* in 1302. And to conclude, *John* XXIII. made uſe of the ſame method in 1413, againſt *John Hus* and *Wickliff*. See Councils of *Lateran*.

Though an Account of the 244 Popes that have held their Sees at *Rome* and *Avignon*, may be ſeen under their ſeveral Names. However, to preſent the whole under one view, and to ſhew the Order of Time, it may not be amiſs to inſert a Chronological Liſt of the Popes and Emperors, which are as follow.

A Chronological Table of the POPES.

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
January	18. 43	St. PETER	24	5	10
June	30. 67	St. Linus	11	2	23
In	78	St. Cletus	12	7	2
In	91	St. Clement I	9	6	6
April	23. 101	St. Anacletus	9	3	10
April	26. 110	St. Evariſtus	9	3	0
Nov.	23. 119	St. Alexander I.	10	5	20
In	130	St. Sixtus I.	9	10	8
April	8. 140	St. Teleſphorus	11	9	0
Jan.	13. 152	St. Higinus	3	0	28
Jan.	15. 156	St. Pius I.	9	5	24
July	25. 165	St. Anicetus	7	8	24
May	14. 173	St. Soter	3	11	21
In *May*	177	St. Eleutherus	15	0	23
June	1. 192	St. Victor I.	9	1	8
Aug.	8. 201	St. Zephyrinus	18	0	18
In *Sept.*	219	St. Calixtus I.	5	1	12
Octob.	21. 224	St. Urban I.	6	7	4
In *June*	231	St. Pontianus	4	0	6
In *Dec.*	235	St. Anterus	0	1	0
Jan.	15. 236	St. Fabian	15	0	5

There is a great Diſpute between Chronologiſts about the time of the Choice and Deceaſe of the preceding POPES; *thoſe who have wrote beſt upon this Subject are our two Learned* Engliſh-Men, *Doctor* John Pearſon, *and Mr.* Henry Dodwell, *in their Diſſertations of the Succeſſion of the firſt Biſhops of* Rome, *and in the* Annales Cyprianicæ, *written by the former.*

In *April*	251	St. Cornelius	2	4	17
Octob.	21. 253	St. Lucius I.	1	4	0
April	9. 255	St. Stephen I.	2	3	22
April	2. 257	St. Sixtus II.	1	1	13
In *Sept.*	258	St. Denys	12	3	22
Dec.	31. 270	St. Felix I.	4	4	29
June	4. 275	St. Eutychianus	8	6	4
Sept.	17. 283	St. Gajus	12	4	5
May	13. 296	St. Marcellinus	7	11	26
In *Nov.*	304	St. Marcellus I.	4	1	25
Feb.	5. 309	St. Euſebius	2	8	21
Octob.	3. 311	St. Melchiades	2	2	7
Febr.	1. 314	St. Sylveſter I.	2	11	0
Jan.	16. 336	St Mark	0	8	22
Octob.	27. 336	St. Julius I.	15	5	17
May	8. 352	Liberius	15	4	2
In	356	St. Felix II.	1	3	3
Sept.	25. 365	St. Damaſus I.	17	2	28
Jan.	12. 385	St. Siricius	13	1	14
March	14 398	St. Anaſtaſius I.	4	1	13
May	18. 402	St. Innocent I.	15	2	10
Aug.	19. 417	St. Zozimus	1	4	7
Dec.	28. 418	St. Boniface	4	9	28
Nov.	3. 423	St. Celeſtine I.	8	5	3
April	26. 432	St. Sixtus III.	7	11	0
May	10. 440	St. Leo I. *firn.* the Great	20	1	0
Nov.	12. 461	St. Hilary	5	9	29
Sept.	20. 467	St. Simplicius	15	5	10
March	8. 483	St. Felix III.	8	11	22
March	2. 492	St. Gelaſius I.	4	8	19
Nov.	28. 496	St. Anaſtaſius II.	1	11	23
Dec.	2. 498	St. Symmachus	15	7	27
July	26 514	St. Hormiſdas	9	0	10
Aug.	13. 523	St. John I.	2	9	14

A Chronological Table of the POPES.

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
In *July*	526	St. Felix IV.	4	2	18
Octob. 15	530	St. Boniface II.	2	0	2
In *Jan.*	532	John II. *named* Mercury	2	6	0
In *July*	535	St. Agapetus I.	0	10	18
June 20.	536	St. Silverus	4	0	0
In	540	Vigilius	15	6	18
April 16.	555	St. Pelagius I.	3	10	18
July 27.	559	St. John III. *call'd* Catelinus	12	11	16
May 16.	573	St. Benedictus I. *nam'd* Bonosius	4	2	15
Nov. 10.	577	Pelagius II.	12	2	27
Sept. 3.	590	St. Gregory I. *sirnam'd* the Great	13	3	10
Sept. 1.	604	Sabinius	0	5	19
Feb. 15.	606	Boniface III.	0	8	23
Sept. 18.	607	Boniface IV.	6	8	13
Nov. 13.	614	Deusdedit	2	22	26
Dec. 24.	617	Boniface V.	7	10	1
May 14.	626	Honorius I.	12	4	27
Aug. 2.	639	Severinus	0	2	4
Dec. 31.	639	John IV.	1	9	6
Nov. 25.	641	Theodorus	7	5	20
July 1.	649	St. Martin I.	5	4	12
In	655	Eugenius I.	0	5 *or* 6.	23
July 1.	655	Vitalianus	13	4	27
April 2.	669	Adeodatus	7	2	17
Nov. 1.	676	Domnus *or* Domnionus	1	5	10
June 16.	678	St. Agatho	3	6	26
Aug. 15.	683	St. Leo II.	0	10	14
Aug. 20.	684	St. Benedict II.	0	8	17
July 22.	685	John V.	1	0	11
Octob. 20.	686	Conon	0	11	23
Dec. 26.	687	St. Sergius I.	13	8	14
Octob. 30.	701	John VI.	3	2	12
Mar. 1.	705	John VII.	2	7	17
Jan. 18.	708	Sisinius	0	0	20
Mar. 7.	708	Constantine	6	1	2
May 20.	714	Gregory II.	16	8	20
Feb. 16.	731	Gregory III.	10	9	12
Dec. 2 *or* 6.	741	St. Zachary	10	3	10
Mar. 20.	754	Stephen II.	0	0	4
May 30.	754	Stephen III.	5	0	20
May 28.	757	Paul I.	1	10	0
Aug. 3.	768	Stephen IV.	3	5	28
Feb. 9.	772	Adrian I.	23	10	17
Dec. 26.	795	Leo III.	20	5	17
June 22.	816	Stephen V.	1	7	3
Jan. 27.	817	Pascal I.	7	3	16
May 19.	824	Eugenius II.	3	2	23
In *Aug.*	827	Valentinus	0	0	4
Sept 24.	827	Gregory IV.	13	4	0
Feb. 10.	844	Sergius II.	3	1	2
April 12.	847	Leo IV.	8	3	5

Some Authors place Pope Joan *here, but of this Story there is an Account given elsewhere.*

July 21.	855	Benedict III.	2	6	10
April 24.	858	Nicholas I. *sirnam'd* the Great.	9	6	20
Dec. 14.	867	Adrian II.	4	10	17
Dec. 14.	872	John VIII.	10	0	1
Dec. 28.	882	Marin *or* Martin II.	2	0	20
Jan. 20.	884	Adrian III.	1	3	19
In *May*	885	Stephen VI.	6 *&*	*some*	D.
May 31.	890	Formosus	6	6	0
Jan. 8.	897	Stephen VII.	3 *or* 4		Years
In	901	Theodorus II.	0	0	20
In	901	John IX.	3	7	15
In	905	Benedict. IV.	*some*		Months
In	906	Leo V.	0	0	40
In	906	Christopher	0	7	0
In	907	Sergius III.	3	4	0
In	910	Anastasius III.	2	0	20
In	912	Landon	0. 2 *or* 4		M. 28
Jan. 24.	913	John X.	15	0	0
In	928	Leo VI.	0	6	15
In	929	Stephen VIII.	2	1	15
In	931	John XI.	4	1	0
In	936	Leo VII.	3	6	0
In	939	Stephen IX.	3	4	5
In	943	Marin II. *or* Martin III.	6	4	13
In	949	Agapet II.	9	7	10

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
In	955	John XII.	9 *or* 10	0	0
In *Nov.*	962	Leo VIII.	3	0	0
In	964	Benedict V.	1	0	0
In	965	John XIII.	6	11	5
Sept. 20.	972	Domnus *or* Domnion II.	0	3	0
Dec. 20.	972	Benedict VI.	1 *save few*		D.
In	975	Benedict VII.	9	0	0
In	984	John XIV.	1 *&*	*some*	M.
In	985	John XV.	10	4	12
June 13.	996	Gregory V.	2	8	6
In	999	Silvester II.	4	2 *or* 3	M.
In	1003	John XVII.	0	5	0
Nov. 20.	1003	John XVIII.	5	7	28
Aug. 31.	1009	Sergius IV.	2	8	13
Feb. 27.	1012	Benedict VIII.	*about* 12	0	0
In	1024	John XIX.	9	8	0
In	1034	Benedict IX.	10	0	0
In *April*	1044	Gregory VI.	2	8	0
In *Dec.*	1046	Clement II.	9	0	0
In	1048	Damasus II.	0	0	23
In *Feb.*	1049	St. Leo IX.	5	2	7
In	1054	Victor II.	2	6	0
Aug. 2.	1057	Stephen X.	*about*	8	0
In	1059	Nicholas II.	2	6	0
Octob. 1.	1061	Alexander II.	11	6	22
April 22.	1073	Gregory VII.	12	1	3
May 24.	1086	Victor III.	*about*	10	0
Mar. 12.	1087	Urban II.	11	4	18
Aug. 12.	1099	Paschal II.	18	5	4
Jan. 25.	1118	Gelasius II.	1	0	4
In *Feb.*	1119	Calixtus II.	5	10	13
Dec. 21.	1124	Honorius II.	5 *wanting*		17
Feb. 14.	1130	Innocent II.	13	7	10
Sept. 25.	1143	Celestine II.	0	5	13
Mar. 9.	1144	Lucius II.	0	11	14
Feb. 25.	1145	Eugenius III.	8	4	13
July 9.	1153	Anastasius IV.	1	4	24
Dec. 3.	1154	Adrian IV.	4	8	29
Sept. 6.	1159	Alexander III.	21	11	21
Aug. 29.	1181	Lucius III.	4	2	18
In	1187	Gregory VIII.	*about*	2	0
Jan. 6.	1188	Clement III.	5	2	10
April 12.	1191	Celestine III.	6	8	28
Jan. 8.	1199	Innocent III.	18	6	9
July 17.	1216	Honorius III.	10	8	0
Mar. 20.	1227	Gregory IX.	14	5	3
Sept. 22.	1241	Celestine IV.	0	0	18
June 12.	1243	Innocent IV.	11	5	14
Dec. 21.	1254	Alexander IV.	6	5	4
Aug. 29.	1261	Urban IV.	3	1	4
Feb. 5.	1265	Clement IV.	3	9	25
Sept. 1.	1271	Gregory X.	4	4	10
Feb. 22.	1276	Innocent V.	0	5	5
July 12.	1276	John XXI.	0	8	8
Nov. 29.	1277	Nicholas III.	2	9	2
Feb. 22.	1281	Martin IV.	3	1	7
April 2.	1285	Honorius IV.	2	0	1
Feb. 22.	1287	Nicholas IV.	4	1	14
July 5.	1294	St. Celestine V.	0	5	8
April 24.	1295	Boniface VIII.	8	9	18
Octob. 22.	1303	Benedict XI.	0	8	17

The Holy See at *Avignon.*

June 5.	1305	Clement V.	8	10	16
Sep. 5 *or* 8.	1316	John XXII.	18	3	18
Dec. 20.	1334	Benedict XII.	7	4	6
May 7.	1342	Clement VI.	10	6	29
Dec. 18.	1352	Innocent VI.	2	8	20
Octob. 28.	1369	Urban V.	8	1	23
Dec. 29.	1370	Gregory XI.	7	2	24

The Holy See re-settled at *Rome.*

April 7.	1378	Urban VI.	11	6	6
Sept. 21.	1378	Clement VII.	*He died in* 1394.		
Nov. 2.	1389	Boniface IX.	14	11	0
Octob. 17.	1404	Innocent VII.	2	0	22
Nov. 23.	1406	Gregory XII.	2	6	14
June 26.	1409	Alexander V.	0	18	8
May 17.	1410	John XXIII.	5	0	15
Nov. 11.	1417	Martin V.	13	3	10
Mar. 3.	1441	Eugenius IV.	15	11	10

Mar. 6.

A. D.			Y.	M.	D.
Mar. 6.	1447	Nicholas V.	8	0	19
April 8.	1455	Calixtus III.	3	5	29
Aug. 19.	1458	Pius II.	5	11	27
Aug. 29.	1464	Paul III.	6	10	26
Aug. 9.	1471	Sixtus IV.	13	0	5
Aug. 29.	1484	Innocent VIII.	7	10	27
Aug. 11.	1492	Alexander VI.	11	0	8
Sept. 22.	1503	Pius III.	0	0	26
Octob. 30.	1503	Julius II.	9	3	21
Mar. 11.	1513	Leo X.	8	8	20
Jan. 9.	1522	Adrian VI.	1	8	06
Nov. 19.	1523	Clement VII.	10	10	7
Octob. 13.	1534	Paul III.	15	0	28
Feb. 8.	1550	Julius III.	5	1	16
April 9.	1555	Marcellus II.	0	0	21
May 23.	1555	Paul IV.	4	2	24
Dec. 26.	1559	Pius IV.	5	11	15
Jan. 7.	1566	Pius V.	6	3	24
May 13.	1572	Gregory XIII.	12	10	29
April 24.	1585	Sixtus V.	5	4	3
Sept. 15.	1590	Urban VII.	0	0	13
Dec. 5.	1590	Gregory XIV.	0	10	10
Octob. 29.	1591	Innocent IX	0	2	0
Jan. 30.	1592	Clement VIII.	13	1	3
April 1.	1605	Leo XI.	0	0	37
May 17.	1605	Paul V.	15	8	12
Feb. 9.	1621	Gregory XV.	2	5	0
Aug. 6.	1623	Urban VIII.	20	11	22
Sept. 15.	1644	Innocent X.	10	4	22
April 6.	1655	Alexander VII.	12	1	16
June 20.	1667	Clement IX.	2	5	19
April 29.	1670	Clement X.	6	2	23
Sept. 21.	1676	Innocent XI.	13	0	0
In	1689	Alexander VIII.	1	5	0
In	1691	Innocent XII.	9		

Anti-Popes *and* Schisms.

In the Year

251 NOvatian, *Arch-Heretick.*
367 Ursicinus *or* Urcimus.
418 Eulalius, *Arch-Deacon.*
498 Laurence, *Arch-Deacon.*
530 Dioscorus.
686 Peter *and* Theodorus.
687 Theodorus *and* Paschal.
757 Theophylact, *Arch-Priest.*
768 Constantine.
824 Zinzimus.
844 John *the Deacon.*
890 Sergius *and* Boniface VI.
897 Romanus Gallesinus.
962 Leo VIII.
990 John XVI.
1013 Gregory.
1043 Sylvester III. *and* John XX.
1059 John Minceus, *call'd* Benedict.
1061 Cadalous, *call'd* Honorius II.
1080 Guidert, *call'd* Clement III.
1118 Maurice Burdin, *call'd* Gregory VIII.
1124 Thibaut, *call'd* Calixtus III.
1130 Peter de Leon, *call'd* Anacletus II.
1138 Gregory, *call'd* Victor.
1159 Octavian, *call'd* Victor IV.
1164 Guy de Creme, *call'd* Paschal III.
1170 John, *Abbot of* Strume, *call'd* Calixtus III.
1378 Clement VII. *look'd upon as Anti-Pope.*
1394 Peter de la Lune, *call'd* Benedict XIII.
1424 Gillus, *call'd* Clement VIII.
1439 Amadeus VIII. *Duke of* Savoy, *call'd* Felix V.

The Seven KINGS of *Rome.*

A. M. 3301, the 4th. of the 6th. Olympiad, 3961 of the *Julian* Period, 431 after the Destruction of *Troy*, 753 before the Birth of Christ.

Romulus *reigned* 38

A. R. 39	*A. M.* 3339	*An* Interregnum	
A. R. 49	*A. M.* 3340	Numa Pompilius	43
A. R. 83	*A. M.* 3383	Tullius Hostilius	32
A. R. 114	*A. M.* 3414	Ancus Martius	24
A. R. 139	*A. M.* 3439	Tarquinius Priscus	38
A. R. 177	*A. M.* 3477	Servius Tullius	44
A. R. 221	*A. M.* 3521	Tarquinius Superb.	24

The two first Consuls, *Brutus* and *Collatinus*, govern'd *A. R.* 245.

The Eight Centuries before our Saviour's Birth, distinguished by Illustrious Persons.

I. In the first reigned *Romulus*, and in this lived also *Sennacherib*, *Merodach*, *Gyges*, and *Cyaxares.*

II. In the 101 of *Rome*, and 3401 of the World, *Tarquin* the Ancient, *Nebuchodonosor*, *Balthazar*, *Periander*, and *Astyages.*

III. From 201 of *Rome*, 3501 of the World, *Tarquin* the Proud, *Zerobabel*, *Mardochæus*, *Cambyses* and *Xerxes*, Kings of *Persia.*

IV. From *A. R.* 301, *A. M.* 3601, the Dictator *Furius Camillus*, *Nehemias* and *Esdras*, the Wars of the *Grecians* in the *Morea.*

V. From *A. R.* 401, *A. M.* 3701, *Papirius Cursor* Dictator against the *Samnites*, *Jaddus*, *Simon* the Just, *Alexander* the Great, and *Pyrrhus.*

VI. From *A. R.* 501, *A. M.* 3801, *Fabius Maximus* Dictator against *Hannibal*, *Matthias*, his Son *Judas*, and the Kings *Philip* and *Perseus.*

VII. From *A. R.* 601, and *A. M.* 3901, *Cronelius Silla* Dictator, *John Hircanus*, and the Kings *Mithridates* and *Tigranes.*

VIII. From *A. R.* 701, *A. M.* 4001, *Julius Cæsar* Dictator and first Emperor of *Rome*, *Herod*, *Pompey*, *Mark Anthony*, and Queen *Cleopatra.*

Our Saviour was born in this Eighth Century of *Rome*, the 25th. of *December* 753, *A. M.* 4055, the fourth year of the 194th. Olympiad, the 43d. of *Augustus* his Reign, *Cornelius Lentulus* and *L. Calpurnius Piso* being Consuls.

A Chronological Table of the EMPERORS *of* Rome, *from* Julius Cæsar *to* Augustulus.

Of the Twelve Emperors called *CÆSARS.*

In the Year of Rome 705, *of the World* 4005, Julius Cæsar *was Emperor, and was also assassinated on the Ides of* March, *in the Year* 710; *yet he was Perpetual Dictator no longer than three Years, four Months, and six Days.*

In the Year of Rome 711, Augustus *was Emperor, or in* 724, *after the death of* Mark Antony. *He reigned* 57 *Years, and governed alone* 45. *He died in the fourteenth Year of the Christian Æra.*

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
14	TIberius *Reigned*	22	6	0
37	Caligula	3	10	8
41	Claudius I.	13	8	20
54	Nero	13	7	28
68	Galba	0	6	7
69	Otho	0	3	5
69	Vitellius	0	8	5
69	Vespasian	10	*wanting*	5
79	Titus	2	2	20
81	Domitian	15	6	0

They usually call these Twelve Emperors Cæsars, *the rest follow the Succession of the Emperors.*

96	Nerva	1	4	11
98	Trajan	19	6	15.
117	Adrian	20	11	0
138	Antoninus Pius	22	6	0
161	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	19	0	10
161	L. Verus	9	0	0
180	Commodus	12	9	14
193	Helvius Pertinax	0	2	26
193	Didius Julianus	0	2	5
193	Severus	17	8	3
211	Antoninus Caracalla	6	2	5
217	Macrinus *and his Son*	1	2	0
218	Antoninus Heliogabalus	3	9	4
222	Alexander Severus	13	0	9
235	Maximinus *and his Son*	2 *& some*	M.	
238	Pupienus *and* Balbinus	0 10 *or* 11	M.	
238	*The* Gordians	5 *or* 6	0	0
244	Philip *and his Son*	5 *& some*	M.	
249	Decius *and his Son*	*about* 3	0	0
251	Gallus, *and* Volusianus *his Son*	2	4	0
254	Valerian	6 *or* 7	0	0
259	Galienus	*about* 8	0	0
268	Claudius II.	*about* 2	0	0
270	Aurelian	5 *or* 6	0	0

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
275	Tacitus	0	6	6
276	Probus	6	4	0
282	Carus	1	0	0
282	Carinus *ſlain in* 285	0	0	0
282	Numerianus, *ſlain by his Father-inLaw* Aper, *in* 284.	0	0	0
284	Dioclesian	2	0	0
285	Maximianus Herculeus	18	0	0
304	Conſtantius Chlorus	2	3	25
304	Maximianus Armentarius	7	0	0
306	Conſtantine the Great	30	9	27
337	Conſtantius, *with his Brothers* Conſtantine *and* Conſtans, *and afterwards all alone*,	25	5	13
361	Julian the Apoſtate	1	7	27
363	Jovian	0	7	22
364	Valentinian the Great	0	8	22
375	Gratian	7	9	12
383	Valentinian II.	8	8	21
392	Theodoſius the Great	2	5	0
395	Honorius	28	7	0
421	Conſtantius	*about*	7	0
425	Valentinian III.	*about* 30	0	0
455	Maximus	0	0	77
455	Avitus	*about* 1	0	0
457	Majorianus	4	4	21
461	Severus	3	8	27
	An Interregnum *about Two Years.*			
467	Anthemius	4	11	0
472	Olibrius	0	6 *or* 7	0
473	Glycerius	*about* 1	0	0
474	Nepos	*about*	15	0
475	Auguſtulus	*about* 1	0	0

I have ſpoken of the Emperors of the Weſt, *under the word* Germany; *and of thoſe of the* Eaſt, *under that of* Conſtantinople: *Thoſe that are mention'd here, are thoſe that have reigned at* Rome, *and 'tis that Time alone which I have taken notice of, which ſhould be carefully obſerved. For Example: When I make mention of* Theodoſius, *I ſay, that he reigned 2 Years and 5 Months from the Year* 392, *which muſt be applied to the time wherein he governed the* Weſt, *after the death of* Valentinian the Younger: *He was Emperor of the* Eaſt *from the Year* 379, *and reigned in all 16 Years wanting 2 Days; and this Obſervation will ſuffice. But that we may not over-look any thing proper for this Occaſion, I ſhall give you the Names of thoſe who have uſurped the Sovereign Power in ſeveral of the Provinces of the Empire, which are commonly diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of* Tyrants. Trebellius Pollio *hath obliged us with the Lives of thirty of thoſe Tyrants who embroil'd the Empire in the Reign of* Gallienus: *Beſides which, I ſhall likewiſe ſet down the Names of thoſe who have been Colleagues in the Empire.*

In the Year of our Lord 137, Lucius Ælius Verus Cejonius *was made Colleague in the Empire by* Adrian: *He died in* 138.

175	Avidius Caſſius	0	3	0
194	Peſcennius Niger	1	6	0
194	Clodius Albinus	4	0	0
About 228	Antoninus *and* Uranius			
About 233	Taurinus			
	Ovinius Camillus			
In 235	Gordianus	*about* 18 Months		
237	Pompeianus			
240	Sabinianus			
About 246	M. Aurelius Severus Hoſtilianus.			
	Carvilius Marinus			
	Papianus *or* Jotapianus, *under* Philip			
249	Priſcus			
	Caius Lucius Valens Licinianus			
	Hoſtilianus Perpenna Licinianus			
254	Caius Julius Æmilianus			

Under Gallienus,

1. Marcus Ciriades
2. Ingenus
3. Q. Nonius Regillianus
4. M. Fulvius Marcianus
5. Q. Fulvius Marcianus
6. C. Fulvius Quietus
7. Baliſta
8. Odenatus
9. Herodes *or* Herodian
10. P. Valerius Valens
11. L. Calpurnius Piſo
12. Tiberius Ceſtus Alexander Æmilianus
13. C. Annius Trebellianus
14. S. Julius Saturninus
15. C. Titus Cornelius Celſus
16. M. Piavonius Victorinus
17. Victorinus
18. M. Caſſius Latinus Poſthumus
19. C. Junius Caſſius Latienus Poſthumus
20. Spurius Servilius Lollianus
21. Marcus Aurelius Marius
22. Victoria *or* Victorina
23. Appius Claudius Cenſorinus
24. M. Acilius Aureolus
25. Mœonius
26. Zenobia
27. Timolaus
28. Herennianus
29. Tetricus
30. Piveſuvius Tetricus.

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
170	M. Aurelius Quintilius	0	0	17
	Firmius, Septimius, Domitianus, Antiochus } *Under* Aurelian.			
275	M. Aurelius Florianus	0	2	20
	P. Sempronius Saturninus, Q. Bonoſus, J. Ælius Proculus, Herennianus } *Under* Probus.			
	Julianus *or* Julius Sabinus, L. Pomponius Ælianus, Salonius Amandus, L. Achilleus, M. Aurelius Julianus, Eugenius, Carauſius, Alectus } *Under* Dioclesian *and* Maximianus.			

About 304	Maximinus Daza	
304	Severus	4 Years
306	Maxentius	6 Years
308	Romulus	
	Alexander	
307	C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius, *kill'd in* 325.	
317	Licinius *the Son*	
317	Criſpus, *the Son of* Conſtantine, *died in* 326.	
317	C. Julius Valens	
	M. Martinianus	
	Calocerus	
350	Magnenſius	3 Years
350	Magnus Decentius	
350	Vetranio	1 Year, 7 Mon.
350	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus	28 Days
	Silvanus, *under* Conſtans	
	Firmus, *under* Valentinian	
382	Fl. Magnus Maximus Clemens	6 Years
	Victor	
	Andragathus	
392	Eugenius	2 Years
	Arbogaſtus	
398	Gildon	
403	Eucherius	
407	Marcus	
407	Gratianus	4 Months
407	Conſtantine	4 Years
	Conſtans	
410	Priſcus Attalus	
411	Gerontius	
411	Jovinus *and* Salluſt	
	Heraclianus	
423	John, *Principal Secretary.*	

ROMESCOTT, or *Peter-Pence*, was a yearly Acknowledgment of One Penny paid out of every Family to the Biſhop of *Rome*, at the Feaſt of *St. Peter*. *Malmsburienſis* affirms, That *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* was the firſt who order'd this Payment to be made, though other Hiſtorians aſſign the beginning of this Cuſtom to *Offa* King of the *Mercians*. The Church of *St. Alban* was not only exempted from this Contribution, but likewiſe receiv'd what was collected, upon this account, in the County of *Hertford*, for its own Uſe; this Privilege being granted 'em by the Pope, at the Inſtance of King *Offa*. *Mat. Weſt.* in 794. *Spelman. Gloſſar.*

ROMIEU (*Mary de*) a Damſel who lived in the laſt Age, was a *French-woman*, of the Province of *Vivaretz*, Siſter to *James de Romieu*, and Niece to the Sieur *d'Auberts*; ſhe had much Wit, and was very deſerving; ſhe publiſh'd in 1581 her Poetical Labours, and has there a Tract wherein ſhe ſets forth the Excellency of her Sex above ours; it was an ingenious Anſwer to a Satyr which her Brother had made againſt Women. She has alſo put forth a Book of Inſtruction for young Ladies.

ROMILDA, Dutcheſs of *Frejus*, withdrew into the City of *Frejus* after the death of her Husband *Ciſulphus*, and brought with her the four Sons and four Daughters he had left her. She retired into this City with a deſign to ſecure her ſelf againſt *Cacanus* King of the *Huns*; and her Undertaking had proved effectual, if ſo be ſhe had had but Conſtancy; but having one day ſeen *Cacanus* airing himſelf on Horſe back near unto the Walls of the City, ſhe fell in love with him, and ſent forthwith to acquaint him, That he ought not to come with his Sword in his Hand againſt a Woman; That ſhe made him an offer of the City, and was ready to end the War by marrying of him. *Cacanus* accepted of this Propoſal, and entred the Town, which he put to Fire and Sword, and the ſame day took *Romilda* in marriage, which laſted but for one night, for next day he cauſed her ſhamefully to be faſtned to a Stake, where ſhe died. Her four Sons made their eſcape, and her Daughters preſerved their Chaſtity by a ſtrange ſhift; they hid in their Boſoms a piece of raw fleſh, which being heated, cauſed a very noiſom ſmell, ſo that their Enemies could not approach them, and ſaid in way of ſcorn, That the *Lombard* Women had ſtinking Breaths. *Andreas Brunet.*

ROMUALD, the Founder and firſt Abbot of the Order of *Camaldoli*, was of *Ravenna*; he died in the year 1027, aged 120, an hundred whereof he had ſpent in a retir'd life, and the ſervice of God.

ROMUALD, Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, lived about the end of the Twelfth Century. He writ a Chronicle, which Cardinal *Baronius* cites in 1085 and in 1177, and affirms, he had ſeen two Copies of that Work. He ſpeaks of what happened from the beginning of the World till 1177. *Romuald* was one of the Legates ſent to *Venice* to propoſe Methods for accommodating the Differences that aroſe between Pope *Alexander* III. and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*.

ROMULUS, the firſt King and Founder of the City of *Rome*, was Brother of *Remus*, and Son of *Rhea Sylvia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*. This latter, who was the rightful King of *Alba*, had been dethroned by his Brother *Amulius*, who alſo put *Rhea* his Niece amongſt the Veſtal Virgins; but conceiving by *Mars*, as ſhe ſaid, ſhe was brought to bed of Twins. *Amulius*, who would have no Heir, cauſed theſe two Brothers to be caſt into the *Tyber*, whom the King's Shepherd found upon the Banks of that River, and bred up in his own Houſe. It's ſaid, That at the age of fifteen they ſettled the Feaſts called *Lupercalia*, and that afterward coming to know their true Deſcent, they expelled their Uncle *Amulius* from the Throne, to reſtore their Grand-father *Numitor* therein. Some time after, to wit, in the 431ſt year of the World, they built the City of *Rome*, of which *Romulus* had the Name of the Founder. He ſurrounded it with a ſlight Ditch, which *Remus* leaped over in a way of ſcorn and deriſion, which contempt coſt him his life. In the mean time *Romulus* made it an *Aſylum*, or Privileged Place, thereby to draw People to dwell there; and becauſe they had no Women, retained the Daughters of the *Sabines* who came thither to a Feaſt. This violence was the cauſe of ſeveral Wars, which were ſucceſsfully terminated. *Romulus* conſtituted the Senate, made good Laws, and died after he had reigned 38 years. Vid. QUIRINALIA and QUIRINUS *Proclus*

ROMULUS, the Son of the Tyrant *Maxentius*, and of a Daughter of the Emperor *Galerius Maximinus*; he was declared *Cæſar* by his Father, and after his death was Deify'd after the manner of the *Pagans*. *Idacius*, in his *Annals*, makes him to have been twice Conſul with his Father *Maxentius*, to wit, in the year 308 of *Rome*, and the next following.

RONSARD (*Peter*) a famous *French* Poet. He was born in the Caſtle of *Poſſoniere* in *Vandomois*, in 1524, bred at *Paris* in the College of *Navarre*. Having no inclination for Study, he put himſelf Page with the Duke of *Orleans*, who preſented him to *James Stewart*, King of *Scotland*, with whom he lived above two years. After his return into *France* the ſame Duke employ'd him in divers Negotiations, and he accompany'd *Lazarus de Baif*, Maſter of Requeſts, to a Dyet at *Spire*; the Converſation of this learned Man, and his own Inclination, engaged him again to Study. We have his *Franciades*, *Odes*, and divers other Pieces. King *Henry* II. *Francis* I. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. gave him marks of their Eſteem and Favour. *Ronſard* died at *S. Came de Tours*, which was one of his old Benefices, the 27th. of *December*, 1585. The Learned of his time made his Elegies and Epitaphs.

ROPER (*John*) deſcended of a very ancient Family of *Kent*, Son of *John Roper* Attorney-General to King *Henry* VIII. took to Wife *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *John Fineux*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's Bench* in part of King *Henry* VII. and beginning of King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, and Coheir to her Mother, Daughter and Coheir to *William Apulderfield*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *William Roper* of *Eltham*, ſometime Clerk of the *King's Bench*, who married *Margaret* the Daughter of the famous Sir *Thomas Moor*, Knight, at that time Lord Chancellor of *England*, from whom the *Ropers* of *Well-hall* are deſcended, and *Chriſtopher Roper* of the Lodge in *Linſted*, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Chriſtopher Blore* of *Renham* in *Com. Cant.* had Iſſue *John*, who, upon *July* 9. 1603, 1 *Jac.* received the honour of Knighthood; alſo upon *July* 9. 14 *Jac.* was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Tenham*, a fair Manor of his own Inheritance in thoſe Parts; and departing this life about the end of *Auguſt*, *An.* 1618, 16 *Jac.* left Iſſue, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Chriſtopher* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters. This *Chriſtopher* was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to *William* Lord *Petre*, had Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters; dying in 1627, he was ſucceeded by *Chriſtopher* his eldeſt Son and Heir, who married firſt *Mary* Daughter to Sir *Francis Engleſield* of *Wotton Baſſet* in *Com. Wilts*, Knight, by whom he had Iſſue *John* a Son who died young, and a Daughter called *Frances*. His ſecond Wife was *Philadelphia*, Daughter to *Knolles* of *Grove-place* in *Hantſhire*, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons, *Chriſtopher* now Lord *Tenham*, *Henry* who died young, and *Thomas*; and departing this life in 1673, was ſucceeded by *Chriſtopher* his eldeſt Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Francis* Viſcount *Mountague*, by whom he hath Iſſue——— *Dugdale's Baronage.*

RORARIUS (*Jerome*) Nuntio to Pope *Clement* VII. at the Court of *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, wrote a Book upon a very extraordinary Subject, the deſign of it being to prove, that Beaſts are not only Rational, but that they make uſe of the Faculty of Reaſon better than Men. The Occaſion of Writing this Book was as odd as the Subject; for having met with a learned Perſon in Converſation, who maintain'd, That *Charles* V. fell ſhort of the Character of the *Otho's*, and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, Emperors of *Germany*; upon this occaſion, I ſay, *Rorarius* being a Man of *heat* and *humour*, immediately concluded that Men were exceeded by Beaſts, in the Talent of Reaſoning, which made him fall to work and write a Treatiſe upon that Argument, about 1547. This Book lay in Manuſcript almoſt an hundred years, being printed firſt at *Paris* in 1645, and afterwards in *Holland*. The Argument is not ill managed, it affords a great many extraordinary Inſtances of the Induſtry of Beaſts, and the obſtinate Perverſeneſs of Men: This Opinion ſeems to preſs a little upon both the *Carteſians* and *Ariſtotelians*, the firſt making Beaſts no better than *Machine* and Clock-work; and the latter, though they allow 'em Senſe, Memory and Paſſions, yet deny 'em the privilege of Reaſon. *Rorarius*, amongſt other Inſtances in defence of his Aſſertion, tells a Story from his own knowledge, of two Wolves which he ſaw hung upon a Gibbet in the Country of *Juliers*: The Terrour of this Execution, he obſerves, clear'd the Country from being diſturb'd by theſe ill Neighbours, and made a greater impreſſion upon the reſt of the Wolves, than either Whips, Gaols or Burning Irons will do upon a Thief, who is often ſo incorrigibly fooliſh, that nothing but a Halter will cure him. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

ROSARY, an Office in the Church of *Rome*, made up of five or fifteen Tens of Beads (each of the Tens beginning with a *Pater Noſter*) to direct them to ſay ſo many *Ave-Maria's* in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin. This number of *Ave-Maria's* is ſaid in Commemoration of the five Joyful, the five Afflicting, and the five Glorious Myſteries communicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. The five Joyful Myſteries are, The Annunciation, Her Viſitation of *Elizabeth*, The Birth of our Saviour, The Purification, and Our Saviour's Diſputing with the Doctors in the Temple. The five Afflicting Myſteries are, Our Saviour's Agony in the Garden, His Scourging, His being Crown'd with Thorns, His being oppreſs'd with the Weight of the Croſs, and His Crucifixion. The five Glorious Myſteries are, The Reſurrection of our Saviour, His Aſcenſion, The Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, His Glorification in Heaven, and Her own Aſſumption. St. *Dominick* was the Beginner of this Devotion, being (as they ſay) encouraged to it by an Apparition of the Bleſſed Virgin, in 1208. *Alain de la Roche Traite du Roſaire.*

ROSCELIN, Clerk of the Dioceſe of *Beauvais*, was famous for his Knowledge. He renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, and maintained, That the Father and Holy Ghoſt were incarnated as well as the Son, ſince the three Perſons in the Trinity had but the ſame Eſſence, and that the Nature of the Son was the ſame Nature as that of the Father and Holy Ghoſt. This Errour was condemned in the Councils that were held at *Soiſſons* in 1092, and at *Reims* in 1094. 'Tis againſt this

Roſcelin

Roſcelin that *Anſelm* wrote when he was Abbot of *Bec*; he finiſhed that Work afterwards when Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſent it to Pope *Urban* II. *Baronius*.

ROSCILLUS and EGUS were the Sons of *Albucillus* Prince of the *Allobroges*. Theſe two young Princes ſerved *Cæſar* in all his Wars in *Gaul*, and had conſiderable Commands in his Army. They received for their Reward the principal Offices in their Country, and an admittance into the Senate before the uſual time; but the Troops accuſing them for detaining their Pay, they took it as an affront, that *Cæſar* had liſtned to the Complaints againſt them, and joined with *Pompey*, with all thoſe that were of their Faction. *Cæſar de Bello Civili*.

ROSCIUS, a very famous Comedian, and ſo excellent in his Art, that when any one was to be mention'd who was Maſter of his Profeſſion, he was called *Roſcius*. He was the firſt that uſed a Vizard on the Theatre, for that he ſquinted, and had a deform'd Face; but the People often delighted to hear him with his Face unmask'd, becauſe of the ſweetneſs of his Speech. *Cicero* defended him in Court in an Oration entituled *Pro Roſcio Comœdo*.

ROSCOMEN, Lat. *Roſcomenum*, a Town and County in the Province of *Connaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew* Mountains, dividing it from *Slego*; on the Eaſt from the River *Shannon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Letrim*, *Longford*, *Weſt-meath*, and *King's County*; and on the South by *King's County* and *Galloway*; and on the Weſt by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It's of a conſiderable length, *viz.* 60 *Engliſh* miles from North to South, but not above 19 where broadeſt. The Soil is level and extremely fruitful, ſo that it abounds with Graſs and Corn produced by little Husbandry. *Roſcomen*, the principal Town which gives name to it, ſtands upon the River *Suck* towards the Weſtern Border, but near the middle of the County, 12 miles from *Athlone* to the N. W. and 33 from *Galloway* to the N. E.

ROSE CROIX or *Roſecrucians*, called alſo the *Inlightened*, *Immortal* and *Inviſible*. This Name was given to a certain Fraternity or Cabal which appear'd in *Germany* in the beginning of the XVIIth. Age: Thoſe that are admitted thereunto, called *the Brethren*, or *Roſecrucians*, ſwear Fidelity, promiſe Secrecy, write Enigmatically or in Characters and oblige themſelves to obſerve the Laws of that Society, which hath for its end the reeſtab'liſhing of all Diſciplines and Sciences, and eſpecially Phyſick, which, according to their Notion, is not underſtood, and but ill practiſed; they boaſt they have excellent Secrets, whereof the Philoſopher's-Stone is the leaſt; and they hold, That the ancient Philoſophers of *Egypt*, the *Chaldæans*, *Magi* of *Perſia*, and *Gymnoſophiſts* of the *Indies*, have taught nothing but what they themſelves teach. They affirm, That in 1378, a Gentleman of *Germany*, whoſe Name is not known but by theſe two letters *A. C.* being put in a Monaſtery, had learn'd the Greek and Latin Tongue; and that ſome time after going into *Paleſtine*, he fell ſick at *Damaſcus*, where having heard ſpeak of the Sages of *Arabia*, he conſulted them at *Damut*, where they had an Univerſity. It's added, That theſe wiſe *Arabians* ſaluted him by his Name, taught him their Secrets, and that the *German* after he had travelled a long time, returned into his own Country; where aſſociating with ſome Companions, he made them Heirs of his Knowledge, and died in 1484. Theſe Brothers had their Succeſſors till 1604, when one of the Cabal found the Tomb of the firſt of them, with divers Devices, Characters and Inſcriptions thereon, the principal of which contained theſe four letters in Gold, *A. C. R. E.* and a Parchment-Book written in Golden letters, with the Encomium of that pretended Founder. Afterwards, that Society, which in reality is but a Sect of Mountebanks, began to multiply, but durſt not appear publickly; and for that reaſon was ſirnamed *the Invisible*. The *Inlightned* or *Illuminati* of *Spain* proceeded from them; both the one and the other have been condemned for Fanaticks and Deceivers. We muſt add, That *John Bringeret* printed in 1615 a Book in *German* which comprehends two Treatiſes, entitled, *The Manifeſto and Confeſſion of Faith of the Fraternity of the* Roſecrucians *in* Germany. It was dedicated to Monarchs States and the Learned. Theſe Perſons boaſted themſelves to be the *Library* of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the *Academy* of *Plato*, the *Lyceum*, &c. and bragg'd of extraordinary Qualifications, whereof the leaſt was, That they could ſpeak all Languages: And after, in 1622, they gave this Advertiſement to the Curious; *We deputed by our College the principal of the Brethren of the* Roſecrucians *to make our viſible and inviſible abode in this City, through the Grace of the Moſt High, towards whom are turned the Hearts of the Juſt: We teach without Books or Notes, and ſpeak the Languages of the Countries where-ever we are, to draw Men like our ſelves, from the error of Death.* This Bill was matter of merriment; in the mean time the Brethren of the *Roſecrucians* have diſappeared, though it be not the Sentiment of that *German* Chymiſt, the Author of a Book entitled, *De Voicem Arborea*; and of another who hath compoſed a Treatiſe ſtiled *De Philoſophia Pura*. *Sponde. Gautier.*

ROSEMONDA, Queen of the *Lombards*, was the Daughter of *Cunemundus* King of the *Gepides*, whom *Alboin* put to death about 572. *Alboin* marry'd her, and at a Feaſt would force her to drink out of her Father's Skull; which inſpired her with ſo great an hatred for him, that ſhe reſolved to make him away. She imparted her Deſign to *Helmigus*, Maſter of her Horſe, who adviſed her to gain *Phæredeus*, a Man of Quality and Repute, to make the thing yet more ſure; but he refuſed to conſent to the Murther of his Prince; which much diſturb'd the Queen, who however had recourſe to another Crime to accompliſh the firſt. *Phæredeus* having debauched one of her Women, ſhe puts her ſelf into her Bed one night that he was to come to her; and when he had miſtaken her, ſhe made her ſelf known to him, ſaying, That after what had paſs'd there was no time to be loſt, he muſt either deſtroy *Alboin*, or *Alboin* would certainly deſtroy him. This unfortunate Rencounter engaged him in the Murther. In the mean time *Roſemond* fled to *Ravenna* with *Helmigus*, who married her. The Vice-Roy *Longinus* received her kindly, and falling in love with her, promiſed to marry her, if ſhe made *Helmigus* away; which flattering her Vanity, as *Helmigus* came out of the Bath, ſhe gave him a poiſonous Potion. As it begun to work, *Helmigus* ſuſpecting the Treachery, took his Sword, and conſtrained her to drink up what remained in the Cup. And ſo died this wicked Woman, who ſacrificed all to her Ambition, about the year 574. *Paulus Diac. lib.* 2. *de Geſt. Longob. Gregor. Turon.* &c.

ROSES, Lat. *Rhodopolis*, once a City, now only a Caſtle and a ſmall Town in the Country of *Rouſſillon*, in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which has a large Harbour on the *Mediterranean-Sea*, very ſtrong, and regularly fortified. It was taken by the *French* in 1645, reſtored by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty to *Spain*, but re-taken in the year 1693. It ſtands ten *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South, and now is in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniard* by the Treaty of *Reſwick*, 1697. This Place was firſt fortified by *Charles* V. before which it was only a Monaſtery, though in the time of the *Romans* it had been one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Spain*, ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Maſters of this Kingdom, and from them to have taken this Name.

ROSETTA, a City and Sea-Port upon the *Egyptian-Sea*, in *Africa*, near unto one of the mouths of the *Nile*. The Ancients called it *Metelis*, and the *Turks* now *Raſchit*. Between *Roſetta* and *Alexandria* were formerly found in the Sand divers Pieces of old Coin. There are in this Country a great number of Goats, with ſuch long Ears, that beſides that they drag them along upon the ground, are yet tuck'd up three fingers high. Sugar-Canes grow alſo there in abundance. Monſieur *Thevenot* ſays, It's next to *Cairo*, one of the beſt Cities in *Egypt*, and ſtill encreaſing, being a Place of great Traffick, very pleaſant, ſurrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well built, tall Houſes, and in which there is great plenty of Victuals, very cheap, but in the months of *July* and *Auguſt* they have none but Ciſtern-Waters to drink.

ROSEVEQUE, a ſmall Town in *Flanders*, famous for a Battle which *Charles* V. won againſt the rebellious *Gaunt* Men, of whom were ſlain 40000, and their General *Philip d'Arteville* taken and hanged.

ROS-HASCANA; this word, much uſed in the Writings of the *Jews*, ſignifies the Beginning of the Year, a Day which they kept as holy. Their Doctors diſpute, in their *Talmud*, about the Beginning of the World; ſome will have it in Spring, in their *Niſan*, which anſwers our *March*; others in Autumn, in the month of *Tiſri*, our *September*, which is the time they keep their Feaſt *Ros-haſcana*, or Beginning of their Year, abſtaining from all manner of Work the two firſt days of their *Tiſri*. *R. Leo* of *Modena* ſays, The *Jews* hold by Tradition, that God judges on thoſe Days particularly the Actions of the preceding Year, and for this reaſon begin their Penance from the firſt Day of *Etul*, the foregoing Month, ſome praying and ſinging Pſalms from break of day, and a great many faſting and giving Alms without diſcontinuing to the day of Pardon. Theſe Devotions are practis'd moſt the Week before the Feaſt, on the Eve whereof many wash and give themſelves thirty ſeven ſtripes with a Whip, by way of Diſcipline, this they call *Malcut*; and ſome in *Germany* put on their Burial Habits, to mortifie themſelves the more, and make them think of the laſt Judgment. *Leo de Modena.*

ROSIN (*John*) a Native of *Jenack* in *Thuringia*, hath been in eſteem for a learned Grammarian. He publiſh'd in 1585 his Treatiſe of *Roman Antiquities*, in Ten Books, which *Thomas Dempſter* has ſince enlarged.

ROSKILL, or *Roſchild*, a City of *Denmark* in the Iſle of *Zeland*, with a Biſhoprick under that of *Lunden*. It is famous for being the Place where the Kings of the Country are buried, and for the Peace concluded in 1658 between the Swedes and the *Danes*. Latin Authors call it *Roſcildia*.

ROSSANO, Lat. *Roſcianum* or *Ruſcianum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Calabria*, having the Title of a Principality and an Archbiſhoprick.

ROSSE, a large County in the North of *Scotland*, which gives Title of Earl to the ſecond Son of *Scotland*. Towards the Weſt Sea it abounds with Hills and Woods full of Deer, and to the Eaſt Sea the Country is fruitful, and well inhabited. It was, during Epiſcopacy, a Dioceſe. This County does alſo contain the famous Bay of *Cromarty*, call'd by the Ancients *Portus Salutis*, being one of the beſt Harbours in the King's Dominions. In this County is contain'd alſo *Ardmanagh*, which gives Title of Lord to the ſecond Son of *Scotland*; and *Aſſinſhire*, which is indented by many Arms of the Sea. *Camb. Brit.*

ROSSE,

ROSSE, Lat. *Roſſa*, a Town anciently in the Province of *Munſter*, and County of *Cork*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*. It ſtands upon the *Britiſh* Channel, at the mouth of a ſmall River called *Finn*, 32 miles from *Cork* to the South weſt, and 22 from *Kinſale* to the Weſt. The Biſhop's See in 1618 was united to that of *Cork*, the Town being reduced to a meer Village.

ROSSI (*Jerom*) Biſhop of *Pavia*, was Native of *Parma*. He became very learned, and noted at *Rome*, where Pope *Leo* X. gave him the Abbey of *Chiravall* in the *Picentin*, and *Clement* VII. made him Clerk of his Cloſet. *Roſſi* afterwards put himſelf out of this Place, in favour of *John-Marie du Mont*, who quitted to him the Biſhoprick of *Pavia*. A little while after his Enemies accuſed him of having killed a Man. He was taken into cuſtody, and impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*; but his Innocence appearing, after a ſad Impriſonment of three years, he was re-eſtabliſhed in his Biſhoprick, and Pope *Julius* III. made him Governour of *Rome*. *Roſſi* died in the month of *April*, in the year 1564, aged 65. He compoſed a Treatiſe *of Illuſtrious Men*, a Poem, ſome Pieces of Theology and of the Canon-Law.

ROSSI (*Blanche*). See BLANCHE.

ROSSO, (ſo called from his Red Hair) born at *Florence*, Ann. 1496, was educated in the Study of Philoſophy, Muſick, *&c.* and having learned the firſt Rudiments of *Deſign* from the *Cartoons* of *Michael Angelo*, improv'd himſelf by the help of Anatomy, which he underſtood ſo very well, that he wrote two Books upon that Subject. He had a copious Invention, great Skill in the Mixture of his Colours, and in the management of his Lights and Shadows; gave his Figures a good Relievo, and proper and eaſie Poſtures: his only fault was, that he ſuffer'd himſelf to be too much overborn with the heat of his Fancy, which he ſometimes preferr'd to the Rules of Art. From *Florence* his Curioſity carry'd him to *Rome* and *Venice*, and afterwards into *France*, where, by his Works in the Galleries at *Fountainbleau*, and by ſeveral Proofs which he gave of his extraordinary Knowledge in Architecture, he recommended himſelf ſo effectually to *Francis* I. that he made him Surveyor and Superintendant-General of all his Buildings, Pictures, *&c.* and gave him other opportunities of growing ſo vaſtly rich, that for ſome time he lived like a Prince himſelf, in all the Splendour and Magnificence imaginable; till at laſt, being robb'd of a conſiderable ſum of Money, and ſuſpecting one of his intimate Friends, he caus'd him to be Impriſon'd, and put to the Torture, which he underwent with ſo much Courage and Conſtancy as to procure his Releaſe; upon which *Roſſo*, partly out of remorſe of his barbarous treatment of his Friend, and partly out of fear that he would revenge it, diſpatch'd himſelf by a Doſe of Poiſon. *Vaſary*, *Felibien*, &c. *Vies des Peintres*.

ROSTOCK, called variouſly in Latin, as *Roſarium Urbs*, *Rhodopolis* and *Roſtochium*. It's an Hans-Town of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, within a League of the *Baltick-Sea*, where there is an Univerſity founded, about 1415, according to *Beſlius*. This is a Free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it ſtands, 8 miles from *Wismar* to the Eaſt, and 11 from *Stralſundt* to the Weſt. It's about 5 miles in compaſs, and almoſt equal to *Lubec*. A Sedition ariſing in this City in 1572 againſt the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, under whoſe Protection it is, he entred it with Arms, and treated the Senate with great ſeverity. In 1629 it was, with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, taken by the Imperialiſts, out of whoſe hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*.

ROSTON, a Dutchy and Archiepiſcopal City of *Muſcovy*. The City is guarded with a wooden Fortreſs, and the Dutchy has been formerly the Appennage or Portion of the ſecond Sons of the Princes of *Ruſſia*; ſince which, *John Baſilides*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, has uſurped this Country, and put to death the laſt of the Family that reigned there.

ROSVEIDE (*Herbert*) a Jeſuit, Native of *Utrecht*, where he was born, in 1569, and died at *Antwerp* the 5th. of *Octob.* 1629. The Works we have of his, teſtifie him to have been an indefatigable Perſon, and that he had acquired great knowledge in Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities. He publiſh'd the Works of *St. Paulinus*, with Notes upon them, two Tracts of *Eucherius*, an Apology for *Thomas a Kempis*, whom he believed to be the Author of a Book, entitled, *The Imitation of Jeſus*, an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, with divers others. *Le Mire*.

ROSVIDE, *Roſwite*, or *Hroſvith*, a Nun of the Monaſtery of *Gandeſheim* or *Grandeſheim*, in *Germany*, was in great eſteem in the tenth Age. She was illuſtrious both for her Birth and penetrating Judgment. She ſpake the Greek and Latin Tongues fluently; and the Pieces ſhe has writ in Proſe and Verſe had the approbation of all that knew her in her time. She compoſed in Verſe, at the deſire of the Emperor *Otho* II. and by order of *Geberg* her Abbeſs, *An Hiſtorical Elogy upon the Life of* Otho I. She writ alſo in Verſe, *The Martyrdom of St.* Denys *and* Pelagius, and other Works of that nature, which *Conrade Celtus* cauſed to be printed at *Nuremberg*, in 1501. She flouriſh'd about 980. *Trithemius* miſtakes in putting her in another Age, as well as *Humfridus*, who confounds her with *Hilda* an Abbeſs of *England*. *Voſſius*.

ROTA, a Juriſdiction of *Rome*, compoſed of twelve Prelates, who judge by Appeal of all Matters Eccleſiaſtical and Civil ariſing between the Clergy. They are call'd *the Auditors of the Rota*, and this Name is derived from the Pavement of the Chamber where they meet to examine Affairs, or to decide Cauſes, which is of Marble, faſhioned like a Wheel. This Court is compoſed of Perſons of divers Nations, whereof there are eight *Italians* (to wit, three *Romans*, one *Tuſcan*, one *Milaneſe*, one *Polonian*, one *Ferrareſe*, and one *Venetian*,) one *Frenchman*, two *Spaniards*, and one *German*. Pope *John* XXII. eſtabliſhed theſe Judges; *Clement* VIII. augmented their Privileges; and *Alexander* VII. made them Subdeacons Apoſtolick. They wear a Violet-coloured Robe, and a Band of the ſame colour about their Hats; each of them has an hundred Ducats *per* Month allowed them, and the Dean two hundred.

ROTA (*Bernardine*) of *Naples*, very conſiderable both for the Nobleneſs of his Family, and fineneſs of his Wit: He had an admirable ſtroak at *Latin* and *Italian Poetry*. It is the opinion of ſeveral Criticks, that his *Latin* Poems may compare with the beſt Authors of Antiquity; and as for his Performances of this kind in *Italian*, they are ſo charming and ingenious, and written with ſo much Judgment, that, next to *Petrarch*, he may challenge the Preference to all the Poets of that Nation. He wrote likewiſe very finely in Proſe, and had always a great regard for Men of Letters. He died at *Naples* in 1574, at the Age of 66. His Works are, *Eloge Piſcatorie*, *Sonneti è Canzoni*, *Rime Scilingate*, *Coſmedia*, *Li Loſtribaldi*, *Comedie*, *Poemata*, *Ælegiarum Lib.* 3. *Epigrammatum Libri* 4. *Metamorphoſeon Lib.* 1. *Nænia Porcia nuncupata*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Ghilini Teat. d' Huom. Letter.*

ROTEMBURG, upon the *Taubur*, an Imperial City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*: It's not the ſame as *Rotemburgh* the Capital City of the Earldom of *Hohenburg*, in *Swabia*; and another the Capital of the Dutchy of *Ferden*, in the *Lower Saxony*, belonging to the King of *Sweden*.

ROTERDAM, upon the *Meuſe*, a City of *Holland* in the *United Provinces*. It's thought its Name is taken from the Canal call'd *Rotte*, although *Trithemius*, *Robert Cenales*, and ſome others are of opinion that it muſt be *Ruther* King of the *Franks* that was the Founder of this City. It is large, rich, and a great Mart-Town. There are divers Canals cut there, which are ſo well contrived and kept, that the greateſt Ships can enter to it. It is the richeſt City in *Holland*, next to *Amſterdam*. *Eraſmus*, the great Reſtorer of Learning, was born in this City, and they have taken care to preſerve the memory of it by an Inſcription ſet upon the Houſe, and placed his Statue on the Bridge beſides, which was erected in 1564, and very injuriouſly treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greateſt Convenience of this Town, is, that Ships of great burthen are taken into the middle of many of the greateſt Streets without difficulty. It was ſmall when the *Spaniards* had it, and therefore not mentioned as to the time of its conjunction with the States. One of the Courts of Admiralty is kept there.

ROTHARIS, King of the *Lombards*, was the Son of *Ajon*, Duke of the Country of *Breſſe*. He ſucceeded *Arioaldus* in 638, by the Choice that *Gundoberga*, the Daughter of *Agilulfus* and *Theodelinga* made of him for her Husband; upon condition he would ſend away his firſt Wife, and that he would ſwear never to forſake *Gundoberga*. He promiſed all, to get upon the Throne; but when he was confirmed in it, he kept her for the ſpace of five years Priſoner in the Palace of *Pavia*, and put to death divers Perſons of Quality who had oppoſed his Election. *Aubedon*, Embaſſador to King *Clovis* II. demanded her of *Rotharis*, who durſt not refuſe it; and ſhe employ'd the remainder of her life in the practice of Vertue. This ſame King took *Genoa*, *Albenga*, *Savonna*, and other Places which belonged to the Empire, and ruined them as well as *Tarvis* and other Cities of *Tuſcany*. He order'd the Laws of the *Lombards* to be drawn up in writing. He reigned fifteen years and four months, that is, till 653, when *Rodoaldus*, his Son, ſucceeded him.

ROTHERAM, a Market-Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Staffort*, ſituate upon the River *Dun*, over which it hath a fine Stone Bridge. Of note, for giving Name and Birth to *Thomas* of *Rotheram*, Archbiſhop of *York*, one of the Founders of *Lincoln College* in *Oxon*; who alſo expreſs'd his Kindneſs to this Town, by founding likewiſe a College in it, with three Schools, for Grammar, Writing and Muſick.

ROTRUDA, or *Crotruda*, the Wife of *Charles Martell*, and Mother to *Charlemain*, *Pepin the Short*, and *Childrudus*. She died about 724.

ROTWEIL, an Imperial City of *Germany*, in *Swabia*, allied with the *Switſers*. The Mareſchal *de Guebriant* died there of a Wound he had received in a Battle he had gained from the Imperialiſts, the 17th. of *November*, 1643. This City is ſituate upon the *Neckar*, under Mount *Abeno*, from which it ſtands 3 Leagues to the South, 10 from *Briſach* to the Eaſt, and 6 from *Scaffhauſe* to the North. *Conrad* III. Duke of *Schwaben*, inſtituted a Chamber of Juſtice here, for the whole Dutchy, in 1147.

ROVERGUE, a Province of *France* that has *Auvergne* to the North of it, *Guivandan* to the Eaſt, *Languedoc* to the South, and *Quercy* to the Weſt: *Rhodes* is the capital City of it. The Country is barren, but this is made up by the Mines of Iron, Copper, Alum, Sulphur, *&c.* that are found there. There is alſo a Burning Mountain. The great Riches of *Rovergue*

 conſiſt

conſiſt in Cattle and Wooll. The ſingle Trade of Mules which are carried thence into *Spain*, brings them above two hundred thouſand Crowns every year. *Rovergue* has divers Rivers, as the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, the *Aveiron*. And *Cæſar* ſpeaks of theſe People, which he calls *Ruthenii*. This Province is ordinarily divided into three Parts. Into the *Higher-Marck*, or *Milhand*, County of *Rhodes*, wherein is the City of the ſame Name, and into the *Lower-Marck*, where are *Ville-Franche* and *Ville-Neufe*. All the Country is under the Government of *Guienne*, and belongs to the Parliament of *Tholouſe*. They reckon in it twenty five Cities and fifty great Towns. Theſe three Parts have as many Elections under the Generality of *Montauban*. *Milhard* hath many Forfeitures belonging to it. *Naiac* is noted for its Vitriol, St. *Antonin* for its Prunes, *Roquefort* for its Cheeſe. *Maſſillac*, which gives Title to a Principality, hath in its neighbourhood the Cave *de Bouche Roland*, which goes above four Leagues under ground. *Severac* has the Title of a Dutchy, under the Name of *Arpajon*, *Etrangues*, and *Eſtaing* that of Earldoms, *Rhodes* and *Vabres* of Biſhopricks.

ROVIGO (in Latin *Rhodigium*) a little Town Capital of *Poleſin*, in the Republick of *Venice*. Its Diſtrict is environed with the River *Adige* in form of an Iſland thereof. This City is the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Adria*, and is famous for having been the Birth-place of Cardinal *Roverella*, and of the Learned *Cœlius*, ſurnamed *Rhodiginus*. It ſtands 20 m. to the W. of *Adria*, and 25 from *Ferrara* to the N. and about the ſame from *Padoua* to the South.

ROVILLA, the Name of one of the moſt ancient Families in *Normandy*, which was at firſt called *Gougeul*, and by ſucceſſion, *Rovilla*.

ROUND-TABLE, *See* TABLE.

ROURF, or *Roer*, (in Latin *Rura*) a River of the Dutchy of *Juliers* in *Germany*. *Trithemius* ſaith it was called *Roia* in Latin, from *Rorich*, the Son of *Clovis* King of *France*, who was unfortunately drowned in it. Its firſt Riſe is near to the Village of *Bullingen* in the Country of *Juliers*, from whence it runneth by *Duren*, and the City of *Juliers*, and at laſt towards *Ruremond*, to which it gives the Name, and then falls into the *Meuſe*. *Guichard. Deſcript. d' Pais bas.*

ROUSSEAU, ROUSSELL, or LE ROUX, (*Gerard*) Abbot of *Nerac*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Oleron*, lived in the ſixteenth Century. He was a Dominican Friar, but quitting the Habit, he travelled into *Germany*, and became acquainted with the Doctrine of *Luther*, which he publiſhed afterwards in the Court of the Queen of *Navarre*, who procured him the Abby of *Nerac*, and after that, the Biſhoprick of *Oleron*, in 1540, and protected him againſt the Perſecutions of the *Sorbonne*, and got him his Liberty when taken Priſoner. *Rouſſel* had good Qualities, led an exemplary Life, and was the firſt that communicated under both kinds. It's ſaid he approved neither of the Doctrine of *Luther*, nor of *Calvin* altogether. He died in 1550, or 1551, by the means of *Peter Arnaud de Mallac*, who was acceſſary to his death, and whoſe Son, *Arnaud*, was afterwards Biſhop of *Oleron*. *Sainte Marthe, Gal. Chriſt. T.* 11. p. 832.

ROUSSI (*Henry de*) Lord of *Seiſſone*, near unto *Laon*, was deſcended from the ancient Race of the Counts of *Sarbruch* and *Roſſi*. He married the Lady *Jaquelina de la Noi*, by whom he had *Nicholas* and *Claude de Rouſſi*, Twins; who afterwards had for their ſhares, the Eldeſt, the Land and Lordſhip of *Seiſſone*; and the younger, that of *Origni*. They were born on the 7th. of *April*, 1545, ſo like one another, that their Nurſes were obliged to put Bracelets upon their Arms of different colours to diſtinguiſh them. This great Reſemblance of each other continued always, conſiſting not only in their proportion, and the lineaments of the Face, but alſo in their geſtures, humours and inclinations; inſomuch that being clad alike, not only Strangers, but even their Father and Mother could very hardly diſtinguiſh them. They were bred up firſt in the College, and afterwards at Court. The Sieur *de Seiſſone* was Page of the Preſence to *Antony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, and the Sieur *de Orgni* to young *Henry* of *Bourbon*, his Son, afterwards King of *France*. They were much beloved by *Charles* the IXth. who often took pleaſure to put them both together, and to obſerve them for a long time, thereby to find ſome diſtinguiſhing Marks between them, and having ſent them amongſt his Courtiers, made them afterwards to come into his Preſence again, without being able to diſtinguiſh them. The Sieur *de Origni* was an excellent *Tennis-Player*, and the Lord *de Seiſſone* engaged himſelf ſometimes in Matches that were diſadvantageous to him, to remedy which, he once left the Play, pretending to go about ſome neceſſary buſineſs, and cauſed his Brother cunningly to enter into his place, who retrieved his loſs, and won without either the Players or any of thoſe in the Galleries knowing any thing of the Change of Perſons made by them. It is moreover a thing worthy of Admiration, that the ſame Accidents that befel the one during his Life, happened alike to the other; the ſame Diſeaſes, the ſame Wounds, at the ſame time, in the ſame parts of their Bodies; and when the Lord *de Seiſſone* ſickned, of the Diſeaſe whereof he died in the thirtieth year of his Age, through the Phyſicians fault; the Lord *d'Origni* found himſelf alſo at the ſame time attacked with the ſame Diſtemper, and his Life much endangered, but he eſcaped it through the Care of an Able Phyſician. Before they were Sick, their Pictures were both drawn upon one Cloth, in which they were truly Repreſented alike both in Air, Shape and Complexion. The Lord of *Chandieu* making the following Copy of Verſes, which were plac'd under their Picture.

Sous un méme aſcendant ces deux Jumeaux Enfans,
Furent Pareils en Corps & Pareils en Viſage,
Pareils en Actions & Pareils en Langage;
Pareils en Accidens, Pareils en voluntez,
Leurs plus beaux Traits étant l'un de l'autre Empruntez.
Le Peintre les a Peints tous deux en une Image.
La ſeule mort voulut enfraindre ces Ouvrage
Nos yeux ayants été trompez des vertez,
Qui voit Seiſſonne vif, voit Seiſſonne inhumè,
Le Corps vif veut revoir, le Corps mort la lumè,
Le mort appelle à Soile vif qui lui reſemble,
Une ame & une Amour vivoient en deux reſſorts,
Mais comme un ſeul Tableau Figure ici deux Corps
Un ſeul Corps vif vait voir les deux Eſprits en Semble.

Paſquier *l.* 5.

ROUSSILLON, an Earldom in the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, between *Languedoc* and *Catalonia*. It is on the South part of the *Higher-Languedoc*, with the Sea to the Eaſt, and *Catalonia* to the Weſt. *Perpignan* is the Capital City thereof; the others are *Elne*, *Collioure*, *Ceret*, &c. This Country was formerly united to *Spain*, and made part of *Catalonia*. *John*, King of *Arragon*, ſold it to *Lewis* XI. and King *Charles* VIII. gave it up to *Ferdinand*, upon condition he would grant no Succors to thoſe of *Naples*; but he kept not his Promiſe, and yet detained *Rouſſillon*; but *Lewis* the XIVth. hath retaken it from the *Spaniards*, and hath re-united it to *France* by the *Pyrenæan* Peace in 1659. This Country lies in the Mountains, and hath good Paſture; it has three very conſiderable Rivers in it; the *Tet*, *Tech*, and *Ely*. *Rouſſillon* has often been the Theatre of the War, although it be not above twenty or five and twenty Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and about twenty from North to South.

ROXANA, the Daughter of *Oxiartes*, a *Perſian* Prince, and one of the Ladies taken by *Alexander* upon his defeating of *Darius*. She was the handſomeſt Woman in *Aſia*, and that Conqueror no ſooner ſaw her, but he fell in Love with her, and marrying her, left her at his death, in the 4311t. year of *Rome*, big of a Son, who was named *Young Alexander*. *Caſſander* put afterwards both the Mother and Infant to death. *Quintus Curtius*, *Plutarch.*

ROXELLANA, a *Sultaneſs*, the Wife of *Solyman* the *Magnificent*, Emperor of the *Turks*, was a Woman of a great and very bold Spirit. Ambition tranſported her to commit the moſt notorious violences. *Solyman* had a Son, and his Eldeſt too, called *Muſtapha*; but ſhe was the Mother of *Selim* II. *Bajazet*, and two other Sons, and of *Camena*, the Wife of *Ruſtan* the *Grand Vizier*. *Roxellana* was ſolicitous to advance her Children to the Throne, and therefore pretended ſhe had an ardent deſire to build a *Moſque* and an *Hoſpital* for Strangers. *Solyman*, who loved this Woman paſſionately, and was alſo zealous for his Religion, eaſily conſented to it. She afterwards conſulted the *Mufti* about the Matter, who made anſwer, That her Deſign was Holy, but that theſe good Works could not conduce to the Salvation of the Soul of *Roxellana*, becauſe that being a Slave ſhe had no Eſtate of her own. The cunning *Sultaneſs* hereupon affected an extraordinary Melancholy, which made *Solyman* make her free. But coming to ſee her afterwards according to his uſual manner, ſhe refuſed to co-habit with him. And when the *Mufti*, in concert with her, gave him to underſtand that he could not have a free Woman without ſinning, he married her. *Roxellana* then being become the Wife of that Prince, managed her buſineſs ſo well that ſhe deſtroyed *Muſtapha* in 1553. After that *Bajazet*, her ſecond Son, revolted againſt him, and ſhe found a way to reeſtabliſh him in his Father's favour. *Roxellana* died in 1561. She had been inſtrumental in the death of the *Grand Vizier Ibrahim*, in 1546, as has been noted elſewhere. *Baudier Hiſt. des Turcs. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 12.

ROY (*Loüis de*) ſurnamed *Regius*, a Native of *Coutances*, in *Normandy*, was in eſteem among the Criticks of the laſt Age. His Letters, and the Life of *Budæus*, which he has publiſhed, made him quickly known to Foreigners, who became afterwards more fully ſatisfied of his Merit when he came to ſee them in the ſeveral Journeys he made into *Italy*, and elſewhere; after his return into *France*, he was made Profeſſor Royal of Philoſophy at *Paris*, where he publiſhed divers Pieces of his own compoſing, beſides ſeveral he tranſlated out of Greek into *French*. It's ſaid his *Criticiſms* created him much trouble, and that thereby he incurr'd the diſpleaſure of *John du Bellay*, who expoſed him furiouſly in his Verſes. *Le Roy* died in the year 1579. *Sainte Marthe.*

ROY (*Marin*) Lord of *Gomberville*, a Member of the *French* Academy, was one of thoſe that were choſen by Cardinal *Richelieu* to compoſe that Academy; they met at his Houſe for ſome time, in 1635, near unto the Church of St. *Gervais*, and that ſame year he made an Oration on the 7th of *May*, the ſubject whereof was, *That when an Age produced an excellent Hero*,

Hero, it found Perſons qualified to praiſe him; which is the ninth Academick Diſcourſe, mentioned in the *Hiſtory of the Academy* compoſed by M. *Peliſſon*. The Sieur *de Gomberville* has writ divers Tracts, whereof the firſt three are *Romances*, which he compoſed when thoſe ſort of Books were in Vogue in *France*; to wit, *Polexander* in five Volumes, *Cytherea* in four Volumes, and *Young Alcidiana*; the *Preface* to the *Poems* of *Mainard* is alſo of the Sieur *Gomberville*'s compoſing, who has beſides that writ a Treatiſe of the Requiſites and Faults of Hiſtory, wherein he ſharply reproves certain famous Hiſtorians. He hath explained by way of *Moral Diſcourſes* the Deſcriptions out of which *Otho Venius* has compoſed his *Moral Theatre of Humane Life*. He writ beſides ſome *Chriſtian* and *Spiritual Poems* much in requeſt, as alſo an *Hiſtory of the Amazons*. He publiſhed the *Latin Poems* of *M. de Lomenie de Brienne*. The Sieur *de Gomberville* was born at *Paris*, about the end of the laſt Age; and died there in 1675, aged about eighty years. *Memoirs des Tems*.

ROY, an Illuſtrious Houſe, that has taken its Name from that of a Town called *Roy*, upon one of the Springs of the *Moreville* in *Picardy*.

ROYAUMONT, an Abbey in the Government of the Iſle of *France*, Eight Leagues from *Paris*, towards the River *Oiſe*. In the year 1409, a ſtorm of Thunder and Lightning fell upon the Abbey-Church, and burnt down half on't with the Steeple, the Bells being likewiſe all melted, as was alſo the Lead that cover'd the Church. *Juv. des Urſines Hiſt. de Char.* VIth.

ROYSTON, a Market Town divided between *Cambridgeſhire* and *Hartfordſhire*, at the bottom of a Hill, in the Hundred of *Odſey*.

RUBEN, the eldeſt Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *An. Mund.* 2282. His Tribe had for its ſhare the Lands beyond *Jordan*. He died *An. Mun.* 2406. aged 124.

RUBENS (*Albert*) a Learned Man, and an excellent Explainer of Medals, was the Son of *Peter Paul Rubens*, a famous Painter and great Antiquary, and the Nephew of *Philip Rubens*, of whom we have his *Electa*, the Verſion of the Homelies of *Aſterius*, and ſome Latin *Poems*. *Albert Rubens*, according to the Sentiment of *Voſſius* and ſome other Learned Men, is the Author of the Commentary upon the Medals of the Count of *Arſchot*, and not *Peter Paul* his Father, as ſome have believed. He has alſo writ a Tract *De veſtiaria & Luo Clavo*, which was not printed till after his Death.

RUBENS (*Sir Peter Paul*) a Famous Painter Born at *Cologn* in 1577, was the beſt accompliſh'd of all the Flemiſh Maſters, and would have come up to the moſt Celebrated *Italians*, if his Parents, inſtead of placing him under the Tuition of *Adam Van Noort* and *Otlavio Venius*, had bred him up in the *Roman* and *Lombard* Schools, yet notwithſtanding, he made ſo good uſe of that little time which he ſpent in thoſe places, that perhaps none of his Predeceſſors can boaſt a more beautiful Colouring, a Nobler Invention, or a more Luxuriant Fancy in their Compoſitions; But beſides his Talent in Painting, and his admirable Skill in Architecture, he was univerſally Learn'd, ſpoke Seven Languages very perfectly, was well read in Hiſtory, and withal ſo excellent a Stateſman that he was Imploy'd in ſeveral publick Negotiations of great Importance, which he manag'd with extraordinary Prudence and Conduct. His Principal Performances in Painting are in the Banquetting-Houſe at *Whitehall*, the Eſcurial in *Spain*, and the *Luxemburgh* Galleries at *Paris*, and in each of theſe three Courts, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, beſides ſeveral Magnificent Preſents. His uſual Abode was at *Antwerp*, where he built a ſpacious Apartment in imitation of the *Rotunda* at *Rome*, for a Noble Collection of Pictures which he had purchas'd in *Italy*, ſome of which, together with his Statues, Medals, and other Antiquities, he ſold to the Duke of *Buckingham* for ten Thouſand Pounds. He died *Anno* 1640, leaving vaſt Riches behind him to his Children, of whom *Albert* the Eldeſt ſucceeded him in the Office of Secretary of State in *Flanders*. *John Peter Bellori, vite de Pittori Moderni*. A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters, &c. Bound up with Mr. *Dryden*'s Tranſlation of *Freſnoy*, &c.

RUBICON, a little River of *Romilia* in *Gallia Ciſpadana*, on the Southern Part of *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which ſeparates it from *Italy*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Adriatick Sea, called at this day *Piſatello*, a River of *Romania*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate, which falls into the Gulf of *Venice*. They call it *Rico*, or *Rigo*, near unto its Spring. This River is famous in Hiſtory, by reaſon of *Cæſar*'s paſſing over it, when he began to declare himſelf againſt the Republick. A Pillar was ſet up there that the Remembrance of ſo famous a Paſſage might not be loſt.

RUBIN, Prince of *Antioch*, was the Nephew of *Leo* I. King of *Armenia*, and the Son of *Rubin*'s Daughter, Prince of *Armenia*, the Brother of *Leo*, and of *Beimond*, the Eldeſt Son of *Beimond* IIId. Prince of *Antioch*. He came to the Principality by the means of *Leo*, his Uncle, who expelled *Beimond d'Iblain*. He afterwards married *Chelvis*, the Daughter of *Amaury* of *Luſignan*, King of *Cyprus*, and of Queen *Eva*, Siſter to Queen *Sibylla*, the Wife of King *Leo*. He was at laſt, after he had enjoyed the Principality ſeven years, driven out by the Emperor *Frederick* II. *Hiſtoire de Roiaume de Cipre*.

RUBRUQUIS (*William*) a *Franciſcan* Friar, ſent by the King *Saint Lovis* to *Sartach*, a *Tartarian* Prince. *Vid.* SARTACH.

RUEL (*John*) a famous Phyſician, a Native of *Soiſſons*, was in great eſteem in the ſixteenth Age; having learn'd the Greek and Latin Tongues, he imploy'd them very advantageouſly for the publick, by tranſlating divers Greek Authors, which procured him the Honour of being ſtyled, *The Eagle of Interpreters*, which *Budæus* beſtowed upon him. *Ruel* has writ divers other Pieces, and was ſo bent upon Study, that he neglected to follow the Court, whither he was called by King *Francis* I. and *Loviſa* of *Savoy* his Mother. *Stephen Boucher* Biſhop of *Paris*, brought him into that City; and *Ruel* having already buried his Wife, accepted of a Prebendſhip which that Prelate beſtowed upon him in the Church of *Nôtre-dame*. He died in 1537, aged about 63.

RUFFACH, Lat. *Rubeacum*, a ſmall City in the *Upper-Alſatia*, in the Territory of *Mundal*, upon the River *Roltback*, once an Imperial and Free City, but taken by *Turenne* in 1675, after a great Defeat of the Imperialiſts, and now under the Biſhop of *Strasburg*. It's one of the ancienteſt Towns in *Alſatia*, and was, for the Fertility of its Soil, for five hundred years the Seat of ſome of the *Roman* Nobility. It ſtands three miles from *Briſac* to the Weſt, and two from *Mulhuſe* to the North.

RUFFEC, Lat. *Roffiacum*, and *Ruffiacum*, a little Town in the Dioceſs of *Poitiers*, about five or ſix Leagues from *Angoulême*.

RUFINA, *Vid* CLAUDIA RUFINA.

RUFINI, the Family of the *Rufini* in *Rome*, which was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*. *P. Cornelius* was the Father of *P. Corn. Rufinus*, Conſul in the 464 year of the building of *Rome*, with *M. Curius Dentatus*. They had good Succeſs againſt the *Samnites*. *Rufinus* had again the Honour of the Conſulſhip in 477, with *C. Junius Bubulcus*, and afterwards the Office of Dictator. The Cenſor *Fabricius* cauſed him to be turned out of the Senate, for that he was too great a Lover of Luxury, and had found in his Houſe as much Silver Plate as was valued at fifteen Marks. He left a Son of his own Name, and this ſame was the Father of *P. Corn. Rufinus*, that was ſurnamed *Sulla* or *Sylla*, for that he had drawn out of the Books of the *Sibyls*, an Authority for the Inſtitution of the Plays in Honour of *Apollo*. He had two Son, *P.* and *Ser. Cornel. Rufinus*. The firſt, Governor of *Sicily*, left a Son of his own Name, the Father of *L. Corn.* that ſucceeded, and of *P. Cornel. P. Corn. Sulla* was the Son of this laſt, who was defended by *Cicero* in an Oration we have to this day, and who had alſo a Son of his Name Conſul in 749 with *Auguſtus*. *L. Corn. Sulla* of whom I have ſpoken under *Sulla*, was the Father of another whom *P. Sirius* killed in *Spain*, after the Death of *Pompey*. *Tit. Liv. Florus, Dion. Cicero, Caſſiodorus.*

RUFINUS, a Prieſt of *Aquileia*, and a Monk, lived in the fourth Age and the beginning of the fifth. He was ſo famous, that St. *Jerom*, in his *Chronicle*, particularly remarks, that among all the Monks of *Aquileia*, *Florentius*, *Bonoſus* and *Rufinus*, were the moſt Illuſtrious. It was there that St. *Jerom* contracted Friendſhip with thoſe three pious Men, and having afterwards retired into the Deſarts of *Syria*, and learning by *Heliodorus*, that *Rufinus* had left *Rome*, with *Melania*, in order to go viſit the Hermits of *Egypt*, he writ to him his 41ſt. Letter all full of Tenderneſs and Commendation. We may ſee by a Letter of the ſame St. *Jerom* to *Florentius*, that after he came to underſtand that *Rufinus* was, together with *Melania* arrived at *Jeruſalem*, he writ him another Epiſtle which we have loſt. *Rufinus* lived five and twenty years at *Jeruſalem*, and compoſed divers Works there. He returned to *Rome* about 397. His great Inclination to the Works of *Origen*, cauſed a Rupture between St. *Jerom* and him. This Diviſion between two excellent Men came at laſt to extremity, and grew ſomewhat unfortunate, however *Theophilus* reconciled them. But *Rufinus* having publiſhed at *Rome* a Tranſlation of *Origen*'s Books *de Principiis*, without putting his Name to it, their Friendſhip was at an end; for that having therein praiſed St. *Jerom* for the Eſteem he had of *Origen*, he gave occaſion of ſuſpecting him as a Follower of his Errors. This miſunderſtanding had pernicious Conſequences. St. *Jerom* complained highly of *Rufinus*, whom he treated as an Heretick and Predeceſſor of *Pelagius* and his Adherents. And *Rufinus* run him down in three Invectives he diſperſed among his Party. Pope *Anaſtaſius* having Information hereof, cited him to appear, and anſwer to the Points alledged againſt him; but he would not come, and only ſent his Apology. The Pope condemned *Rufinus*, who according to what may be gathered from the Writings of St. *Jerom*, died in *Sicily* about 410. He had Tranſlated out of Greek into Latin, the Works of *Joſephus*; the *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* of *Euſebius*; and ſome other Pieces. He added at the deſire of S. *Paulinus* two Books to *That Hiſtory of the Church*. He publiſhed alſo that of the Fathers of the Deſart, which *Baronius* and ſome others attribute without reaſon to *Evagrius*. We have alſo of his ſome *Commentaries* upon the Prophets *Hoſea*, *Joel*, and *Amos*, and ſome other Pieces in *A Collection of his Works* Printed at *Paris* in *Folio*, in 1580. St. *Auguſtin. Baron. Bellarm.*

RUFINUS, Captain of the Guard, and Patrician. The Emperor *Theodosius the Great* raised him from a very mean Condition to the highest Honour in the Empire, and at his death left him Guardian to his Son *Arcadius*. *Rufinus*, being ambitious, resolved to put himself upon the Throne; to which end he called the *Goths* and other *Barbarians* into the Empire, that during that Desolation he might have an opportunity to seize upon it, or divide it between them and himself. His Charge capacitated him to put into the hands of his Creatures those Governments that were of greatest importance: In the mean time the *Goths* entred into the Empire, and came to besiege *Constantinople*. *Rufinus* hindred their being repulsed: He gave Orders that the Eastern Army should advance near the City, and in the mean time disposed of all things in order to be declared Emperor, when he should go visit the Camp with *Arcadius*. He had engaged divers Persons of Quality in his Conspiracy, and was sure of the *Barbarians*. But his Design coming to be discovered, he was kill'd in the midst of the Army, in 395, whither he had brought the Emperor in order to have him murder'd, and to secure the Empire to himself by his death. His Body was hewed to pieces, and his Head carried upon a Lance and shewed to the People, who hated him for his Avarice and Cruelty. A certain Person having cut off one of his Hands, and seeing that the Nerves which moved the Joints were hanging, bethought himself of going to beg Alms in the Name of *Rufinus*, opening or shutting the bloody Hand according to what was given him. *Zosim. lib.* 5. *Nicephor.* 15. *Claudian in Rufin.* &c.

RUFINUS, or *P. Cornelius Rufinus*, a *Roman*, was made Dictator *An. Rom.* 427, in the Consulship of *T. Viturius* and *Sp. Posthumius*; he was entrusted with this Charge, upon a Report made, That the *Samnites* had taken up Arms. *Rufinus* gave the Command of Colonel of the Cavalry to *M. Antonius*, and both the one and the other of them laid down, for that there was some default in the Ceremonies of their Creation, as did also the other Magistrates for the same reason. *Tit. Liv.*

RUFUS, a Greek Author, who left a Dramatick and Musical History, wherein he treats of all sorts of Pieces belonging to the Theatre, and of the Dances used there, according to the sound of divers Instruments. *Photius Nomocan* 61.

RUGEN, an Island and Principality of the *Baltick-Sea* upon the Coast of *Pomerania*. It hath been formerly more considerable than it is at present. *Erico* King of *Denmark* gave it, in 1438, to the Duke of *Pomerania*; but having been since taken by the *Swedes*, it has been confirmed to them by the Peace of *Munster*, in 1643. It is surrounded with some other small Islands, Peninsula's and Gulfs. Its Soil is very fertile, being as it were the Granary of the neighbouring Countries. It nurses all sorts of Animals except Wolves and Rats. In this Isle were formerly Towns and Fortresses well peopled, but they lie at present almost all ruin'd, because of the Wars. Its Inhabitants received not the Christian Religion till about 815, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*; but they forsook it a little after, and embraced a vast many Superstitions together with the Heresy of the *Manichæans*: but about the year 1168 *Waldemar* King of *Denmark* brought them to the Faith again. This Island is about seven German miles square, but the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands: This was caused by an outrageous Tempest in 1309, a part of this Island at the same time which lay to the South-east as far as the Isle of *Ruden*, then join'd with this, was torn away, and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships may sail over it. *Mercator. Atlas.*

RUMFORD, a Market-Town in the County of *Essex*, in *Chelmar Lath*, noted on account of the great resort of the *London* Butchers to the same to buy Calves.

RUMINA, or *Rumilia*, a Goddess which the *Romans* invoked not to take care of their sucking Children, called anciently *Rumia* by the Latins. When they sacrificed to this Goddess they used no Wine, but offer'd Milk and Water mixed with Honey. *Plut. in Lat. Rom.*

RUPERT, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Cumberland*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. was Son to *Frederick*, Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and *Elizabeth* Daughter to King *James* the Sixth of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Chester*, afterwards King and Queen of *Bohemia*. Their Son, Prince *Rupert*, was born *December* the 17th 1619. In 1632 he marched with the Prince of *Orange* to the Siege of *Rhinebergh*, though but thirteen years old, and gave proof of Encouragement and Conduct much above his years. In 1637, being about eighteen years of age, he commanded a Regiment of *German* Horse in the Wars; and in 1638 was taken Prisoner by the Imperialists, who detained him three years; but having procured his Liberty, he came into *England* in 1642, and offer'd his Service to King *Charles* I. his Uncle, who made him Knight of the Garter, and gave him a Command in the Army, wherewith he marched to *Worcester*, then besieged by Captain *Vernes*, whom he obliged to dislodge, and defeated several Regiments who were coming to his assistance, having attack'd them in a Pass where not above four could march in Front; but upon information that the Earl of *Essex* was marching towards *Worcester* he went to *Ludlow*, twenty miles thence. At *Edge-hill* he commanded the Right wing of the King's Horse, and charged the Parliaments Left-wing with so much Gallantry that he totally routed them, pursuing them as far as *Kineton* with great slaughter. In 1643, the Parliament having drawn a great Strength into *Cirencester*, he commanded the Prince with 4 00 Horse and Foot to seize the Town, which he did by surprize, after an hour's resistance, taking 1100 Prisoners, and 300 Arms. After this he summoned *Gloucester* to surrender, but without success; whereupon he took a course into *Wales*, and returning, besieged *Lichfield* with so much vigour, that he compelled the Governour to surrender: A little after he took *Birmingham*, whence he march'd to the King at *Oxford*, attack'd the Parliamentarians at *Postcomb* and *Chimer* in their Quarters, and took many of them. He also defeated Colonel *Hampden*, *Sheffield*, and a part of the Parliaments Army at *Chalgrove-field*, where he kill'd and took many. Upon the Queen's arrival at *Oxford*, he was commanded by the King to join his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, and reduce *Bristol*, which he did in three days. He afterwards march'd with the King to the Siege of *Gloucester*, but was commanded thence, to oppose the Earl of *Essex*'s March, wherein he behaved himself with great Gallantry, but was obliged to retire. As the Earl was returning to *London* after having raised the Siege of *Gloucester*, the Prince, with the greatest part of the King's Horse, charged him as marching over *Wolurn Chase*, and put his Army into much disorder. He behaved himself with no less Gallantry at *Newbury* Fight, where he was obliged to retire at first by the Parliaments Horse; but rallying again, put them in confusion, and drove them back to the Lane's end, and Night drawing on separated both Armies. At *Oxford*, the *January* following, the Prince was created Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderness*. In *March* following he was commanded to the relief of *Newark*, and marched with such speed as to prevent the fame of his coming: Sir *John Meldrum*, who besieged it with 8000 Horse and Foot, endeavoured to hinder his joining with the Forces under the Lord *Loughborough*, but was worsted, and obliged to retreat; so advancing towards *Newark*, he fought the Parliament Forces, having entred the Enemies Ranks so far that he was known and dangerously assaulted by three sturdy Soldiers, whereof he slew one with his Sword, a second was pistoll'd by one of his Gentlemen, and the third being ready to lay his Hand upon the Prince's Collar, had it almost chopt off by Sir *William Neal*; being thus disingaged, he charged with so much fury, that he beat the Parliamentarians to their Works; and in a second Charge beat them out of the Field, so that *Meldrum* was obliged to draw his Forces into his Works, and compound on the usual Articles. In 1644 he march'd to relieve *York*, then besieged by the *Scots*, *Manchester*'s and *Fairfax*'s Armies, taking in his way *Longford* and *Torg Castle* in *Staffordshire*, *Stopford* in *Cheshire*, *Bolton* in *Lancashire*, and raised the Siege of *Latham-house*, which had been defended 18 months by the Countess of *Derby*. He also defeated divers small Parties that encounter'd him at several times. On the 1st of *July* he advanced near *York*; whereupon the Parliamentarians drew off, and the Prince overtook them on *Marston Moor*, where he gave them Battle, and entirely defeated their Right Wing, consisting of the Lord *Fairfax*'s Troops in the Van, and the *Scots* Cavalry in the Rear; the *Yorkshire* Horse being not well trained, contributed much to the defeat of this Wing: But on the other hand, *Cromwell* being Lieutenant General under *Manchester*, charged the Marquis of *Newcastle* with such an irresistible force, by the assistance of Sir *David Lesley* and another Body of Scots, that they gained an entire Victory, though Prince *Rupert* did all he could to retrieve his loss; but finding it impossible, he retired through *Lancashire* and *Shropshire*, often defeating several Parties of the Parliamentarians upon the *Severn*. In *May* 1645 he brought off the King from *Oxford*, which General *Fairfax* had a mind to besiege; after which he relieved *Chester*, and took *Leicester* by storm; whereof *Fairfax* having notice, march'd to give him battle, and falling upon the King's head Quarters at *Naseby* the King retired to *Harborough*, where the Prince and the Van of the Army quartered, call'd up the Prince, and summon'd a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to march back and fight the Enemy; which was accordingly done, and the Prince behaved himself with extraordinary Gallantry, having routed three Divisions of the Enemies Left Wing, but notwithstanding of this, the Victory fell on the Parliament side. The Prince, after this, put himself into *Bristol*, the most important Garrison the King then had, where he was summoned to surrender by *Fairfax*, who sent him an amicable Letter, insinuating the Honour and Respect the Parliament and People of *England* had for his Family, high Birth, Valour, and other rare Endowments. There was a Cessation of Arms hereupon, yet the Town was afterwards surrender'd upon honourable Terms, after a gallant Resistance, *Fairfax* denying the Prince liberty to consult the King in that important Affair. After which he went for *Oxford*, which he left two days before its surrender, and went to *France*. In 1648 he accompanied King *Charles* II from *Holland* with part of the Navy which had returned to him, and attempted the relief of *Colchester*, *Sandwich*, *Walmore* and *Deal* Castles, but in vain. He was constituted Admiral of the King's Navy, much annoying the *English* in the Western Seas, so that *Blake* was sent against him, and took some of his Ships, but he escaped himself, and infested both the *English* and *Spanish* Ships

Ships. He took, among others, an *Engliſh* Ship of 39 Guns, which he made his Rear-Admiral; and having cruiſed about the *Caribbee Iſlands*, and taken five or ſix Prizes, he left his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, who was caſt away betwixt the Iſlands of St. *Chriſtopher* and *Tortudas*. After this he arrived in *France*, was highly complemented by that Court, and kindly received by King *Charles* II. who ſojourned there for the time. The reſt of his time, till that King's Reſtoration, he ſpent in Princely Studies. In 1662 he was made one of the Privy-Council, and attended His Majeſty to receive the Queen at *Portſmouth*. In 1664 he put to Sea with His Majeſty's Fleet, and, including their *Bourdeaux* Fleet, took 135 *Dutch* Prizes that year. In 1665 he accompanied his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* to Sea again, and appear'd before the *Texel* in *Holland* with an hundred and fourteen Ships, and afterwards defeated their Fleet of an hundred and three Men of War, eleven Fire-Ships, and ſeven Yatchs; The *Dutch*, ſays the Author of his Life, loſing thirty of their beſt Ships. *Feb.* 26, that year, a Third-Rate, call'd *Rupert*, in honour of his Name, was launched at *Harwich*. In 1666 he was with the Duke of *Albemarle* made joint-Admiral, and the Prince commanding the Blue Squadron ſail'd in queſt of the *French*, ſuſpected of a deſign to come and join the *Dutch*; but the Duke of *Albemarle* being engaged by the *Dutch* in the mean time, had been hardly put to it, if the Prince had not come to his aſſiſtance, and fought with incredible Courage, having five times broken through the *Dutch* Fleet, and fought and defeated them in two bloody Fights, chaſing ſome of 'em into their Harbours; but the *Dutch* putting to Sea again, ſpeedily piſs'd the *Goodwin* to join the *French*. In 1673 he was made Admiral at Sea, and being terrible to the *Dutch*, repulſed them in their attempt to block up the entrance into the *Thames*. The Prince ſail'd to join the *French* Squadron under *d'Eſtree*, and on the 28th of *March* engaged the *Dutch* Fleet about five Leagues off of the *Wheelings*; the *Engliſh* fell on the Van commanded by *Van Trump*, who was obliged to retire, then the reſt of the Fleet engaged *de Ruyter*, and the Prince who commanded the Van behaved himſelf with ſo much Courage, that *de Ruyter* fled, and the Prince having purſu'd him as far as the Sands would allow, ſtood off to Sea, and ſent an Account of the Action to Secretary *Arlington*. On the 2d. of *June* the *Dutch* put to Sea again, and then happened another bloody Rencounter, wherein Sir *Edward Spragg* and the Earl of *Offory* carried themſelves with wonderful Gallantry, and the Prince, who was in the Rear, acquitted himſelf with unſpeakable Courage. The *Dutch* went off in the Night, and the Prince, by Advice of a Council of War, returned to the *Thames* with the Fleet. In *July*, the ſame year, he came to another Engagement with the *Dutch*; but the *French*, pretending to get the Wind, ſailed away: ſo that the Prince being attack'd by *de Ruyter* and *Banbert* both at once, was hard put to it; but bearing up with invincible Reſolution, charged through them ſeveral times, and, in ſhort, acquitted himſelf ſo, that had the *French* play'd their part, he might have aſſured himſelf of a compleat Victory; the *Dutch* ſuſtaining great loſs as it was, though *de Ruyter* had claim to the Victory. In this Battle died Sir *Edward Spragg*, as going to join the Earl of *Offory*, and board *Van Trump*. On the 24th. the Prince returned with the Fleet to the *Buoy of the Nore*, and was kindly received by His Majeſty, who declared himſelf very well ſatisfied with his Conduct. A Peace being concluded not long after, the Prince applied himſelf to his Chymical and Philoſophical Studies; from whence he hath furniſh'd us with many curious Arts, and uſeful Inventions. He took extraordinary delight in *Windſor-Caſtle*, which he beautify'd and adorn'd, and died *Novemb.* 29. 1682, and was interred with all the Magnificence beſeeming his great Birth amongſt the reſt of the Blood Royal in King *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, *Weſtminſter*.

S. RUPERT, was a *Frenchman* originally, and of the Royal Blood. Having been called to be a Biſhop he exerciſed his Function in the Diocele of *Worms*, though 'tis not certain whether he was the proper Biſhop, or that he participated with him who had that quality in the Care and Labours of the Paſtoral Offices. The moſt common opinion is, That he was really Biſhop of *Worms*, but that he was driven from his See by a great Lord whom he had reprehended for his Faults and Diſorders. *Theodore* Duke of *Bavaria*, who governed from 695 till 711, in the time of *Childebert* III. King of *Auſtraſia*, having invited *S. Rupert* to come into his Country, he went to him to *Ratisbonne*, and after he had inſtructed him in the Myſteries of the Faith he baptized him, and a great number of Perſons of all ſorts and conditions followed the Example of their Prince. He continued his Preaching at *Lorchet* and *Jevare*; he ſtay'd in this laſt City, which hath ſince been called *Saltzbourg*, and there built the Church of *St. Peter*, where he fixed his Epiſcopal See. This is the original of the famous Abbey of *St. Peter* in *Saltzbourg*. After ſuch a happy beginning he went into his own Country, and brought with him from thence twelve Preachers. He died *March* 27. 718. *P. Mabillon.*

RUPERT, Abbot of *Limbourg* in the Diocele of *Spire*, who not content to enjoin his Monks not to eat Fleſh, would have them beſides forbear the uſe of Fiſh, Eggs, Milk and Wine, under pretence of ſome Revelation he ſaid he had received; but they all oppoſed him, ſo that he was baniſhed by the Biſhop of the place. And having been recall'd a little while after, he perſiſted ſtill in the ſame Reſolution to his death, and ſuffered much perſecution for the ſame. He flouriſh'd about 1124, and wrote a Commentary upon the *Canticles*.

RUPERT, Abbot of *Tux* or *Tuitienſis*, was famous for his Learning and Piety. He died in 1135: He left divers Works behind him, of which there are ſeveral Editions, as thoſe of *Cologn*, *Louvain* and *Paris* in 1638, in two Volumes, which contain forty two Books of the *Trinity*, Commentaries, Treatiſes of *Theology*, and ſome Lives of the *Saints*.

RUREMOND, the ſecond City of *Guelderland*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, with a Biſhoprick under *Malines*. It ſtands upon the *Meuſe*, at the mouth of the *Roer* or *Rura*, from which it takes its Name. Its Collegiate-Church was erected in 1559 into a Cathedral by Pope *Paul* IV. *William Lindall* was the firſt Prelate of it. The City is large, fair and rich, having many ſtately Monaſteries in it, whereof that of the *Carthuſians* is the moſt conſiderable. *Guichardin. Gaſſ. Sante Marthe.*

RURICIUS, Biſhop of *Limoges*, lived in the Fifth Century: He was of the illuſtrious Family of the *Antonians*. He married *Liberia* the Daughter of *Ommachius*; and *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who was his Friend, compoſed upon that Marriage an *Epithalamium* which is yet extant. *Ruricius* was choſen Biſhop of *Limoges* after *Aſtedius*. We find alſo, beſides *Sidonius Apollinaris*, that *Cæſarius* of *Arles*, *Fauſtus* of *Riez*, *Sedacius Victorinus*, &c. have writ Letters to him. We have two Books of his, which *Henry Canſius* hath publiſhed in the Fifth Tome of his *Antiquæ Lectiones*, having taken them out of the Abbey of *St. Gall* in *Switzerland*. *Ruricius* excuſes himſelf there, that he could not be preſent at the Council of *Agde*, in 506, and ſays, That the Infirmities of Old Age were a ſufficient hindrance; which manifeſts he lived not long after. *Fortunatus, lib.* 4. *Sidonius Apollinaris, lib.* 4. *ep.* 16. *lib.* 5. *ep.* 15, &c. *S. Marthe Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

RUSBROCHIUS (*John*) or *Ruisbroech*, ſo called, for that he was born in a Village of that Name upon the *Sambre* in *Brabant*, lived in the Fourteenth Age. He writ divers Pieces of *Myſtical Theology* in his Country Language; and *Denys* the *Carthuſian* Fryar, or *Dionyſius Carthuſianus*, and others, have rendred them into Latin. There are ſeveral Editions of them; that of *Cologn* in 1609, in 4to, is the moſt valued: In the beginning is the Life of *Rusbrochius*, writ by *Henry de Pomere*. The principal Pieces are, *Summa Vitæ Spiritualis*; *Speculum Salutis Æternæ*; *Commentaria in Tabernaculum Moſis*, &c. three Books *De Nuptiis Spiritualibus*, cenſured by *Gerſon*; Though (ſays *Moreri*) without grounds for it. *Rusbrochius* departed this life *Septemb.* 2. 1381, aged 88. *Le Mire. Val. Andreas.*

RUSINA was acknowledged by the Ancient Gentiles for a Rural or Country Goddeſs, who preſided over all the Labours and all the Diverſiſements of the Country.

RUSSEL or *Roſſel*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Doctor in Divinity, was one of the moſt learned Men of his time. He was much eſteem'd, and had conſiderable Employments in the State, as well as in the Church, being one of the Kings Privy-Council, and Lord Chancellor of *England*. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, Upon the *Canticles*; *De Poteſtate Summi Pontificis & Imperatoris*, &c. He is ſuppoſed to live to 1484, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. King of *England*. *Pitts de Illuſt. Angl. Script. Sir Tho. More*, &c.

RUSSEL, Earl and Duke of *Bedford*, an ancient Family in *Dorſetſhire*, who have been for many Ages poſſeſſed of a fair Eſtate in that County, as appears upon Record in the 3d. of King *John*, at which time *John Ruſſel* paid 5 Marks to the King for Licenſe to marry the Siſter of a great Man call'd *Doun Randolf*. This *John* was Conſtable of *Corf-Caſtle* in 5 *Hen* III. and had a Son called *Ralph*, who married *Isabel*, Daughter and Coheir of *James de Newmarch*, a Baron. His Son *William*, in 12 *Edward* I. obtained the Markets and Fairs for *Kingſton Ruſſel* in *Dorſetſhire*, which is ſtill poſſeſſed by this Family: But the firſt of them advanced to the Peerage was *John Ruſſel* of *Berwick*, near *Bridport*, *Dorſetſhire*, who being a Gentleman of excellent Accompliſhments, and one who had travelled, was ſent for by Sir *Thomas Trenchard*, to entertain *Philip* Arch Duke of *Auſtria*, who was driven aſhore at *Weymouth*. This Prince was ſo much taken with Mr. *Ruſſel*, that he deſired his company to Court at *Windſor*, where he recommended him to King *Henry* VII. to whom, as alſo to King *Henry* VIII. his Deportment and Qualifications rendred him very acceptable. He attended the latter at the taking of *Terrouenne* and *Tournay*, being then a Gentleman of his Privy Chamber; and for his Service had Lands granted him in *Tournay*, in 8 *Hen* VIII. and was Knighted for his Service at taking *Morlets* in *Bretany*. In the 15th. of that King he was made Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea*, and employ'd in Negotiations to the Emperor *Charles* V. the *French* King, Pope, and Duke of *Lorrain*. He was alſo at the Battle of *Pavia*, where *Francis* King of *France* was taken Priſoner, and attended King *Henry* at entertaining the ſaid King at *Calais*, &c. In the 19th. of that Reign he was made Comptroller of the Houſhold, ſworn of the Privy-Council, and on the 20th. of *March* following created a Baron of *England*, and being ſo much in favour, had a large ſhare in the Abbey-Lands, &c. upon the diſſolution of Monaſteries; and was made Warden of the Stannaries in *Devon* and *Cornwall*, as he was ſuddenly after inſtall'd Knight of the

the Garter, and created Preſident of the Council for the Weſtern Parts. In 32 *Hen.* VIII. he was ſent with ſome Forces againſt the *French* King; and in the 34th. made Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Captain-General of the Vanguard of the Army againſt *France*. *Henry* VIII. on his Death-bed appointed him of the Council to Prince *Edward*, for whoſe Coronation he was appointed Lord High Steward of *England*. In 2 *Edw.* VI. he was ſent againſt the Rebels of *Devon*, defeated them at *Fennyton-Bridge*, relieved *Exon*, kill'd 600, and took 4000; for which, and other Services, he was created Earl of *Bedford*, *Jan.* 19. 3 *Edw.* VI. and next year ſent Embaſſador into *France*. He was alſo Lord Privy Seal to Queen *Mary*, who ſent him into *Spain* to attend her Nuptials with King *Philip*. He died *March* 14. 2 *Mary*, at his Houſe in *London*, and was buried at *Cheneys*, *Com. Bucks*. His Wife was *Ann*, ſole Heir to Sir *Guy Sapcotes*, who by her Will bequeathed her Mannor of *Thornhaw* to the Lord *Edward Ruſſel* her Grandſon. *John* Earl of *Bedford* was ſucceeded by his Son *Francis* created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Edward* VI. took Arms for Queen *Mary* after that King's death, aſſiſted at the Siege of St. *Quintins* in *Picardy*, and was commiſſioned to raiſe Men for the relief of *Calis*. In 1 *Eliz.* he was ſworn of the Privy Council, and ſent twice afterwards Embaſſador to *France*. In 6 *Eliz.* he was made Governour of *Berwick upon Tweed*, ſent afterwards Embaſſador to *Scotland*, and aſſiſted at the Baptiſm of King *James* VI. in that Kingdom, where the Queen preſented him with a Font of pure Gold. In 15 *Eliz.* he ſat on the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*. In the 24th. he treated with the Duke of *Alençon* about marrying the ſaid Queen; and in the 26th. did by his Will order his Corps to be buried at *Cheneys*, and twenty Godly Sermons to be preached there the next five months after his death, for which he allowed 20*l.* To the Lord *Burleigh*, then High Treaſurer, he bequeathed his great George of *Lapis Lazuli* garniſh'd with Gold and Precious-Stones, and all his Manuſcripts of *Wickliff*'s Works. To the Lord *John*, his Son and Heir, he bequeathed his Parliament and Garter Robes and George; and left 20*l. per an.* for two poor Students in *University College*, *Oxon.* His firſt Lady was *Margaret* Daughter to Sir *John St. John*, Siſter to the Lord *St. John*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters, who were married to the Earls of *Warwick*, *Bath*, and *Cumberland*. His ſecond Wife was Daughter to *John* Lord *Heuſe*, by whom he had no Iſſue. He died *July* 28. 27 *Eliz.* and was ſucceeded by *Edward* his Grand-ſon, who dying without Iſſue *May* 2. 1627. *Francis* Lord *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaw*, Son of *William*, fourth Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* above-mentioned, ſucceeded; which *William* was General of the *English* Horſe in the *Netherlands*, Governour of *Fluſhing*, and Deputy of *Ireland*. His Son *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* married *Catharine* ſole Daughter to *Giles Bridges*, Lord *Chandois*; and in 6 *Car.* I. was the principal Undertaker for draining the vaſt Fens call'd the *Great Level* in *Northampton*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, *Norfolk* and *Lincolnſhires*; died *May* 9. 1641, and was buried at *Cheneys*. He had four Sons, *William* made Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. *Francis*, who died unmarried; *John*, a Colonel under King *Charles* I. *Edward*; and four Daughters, *Catharine* married to *Robert* Lord *Brook*, *Ann* to *George* Earl of *Briſtol*, *Margaret* to *James* Earl of *Carliſle*, and *Diana* to *Francis* Lord *Newport* of *Ercal*. *William* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor was elected Knight of the Garter, in 1672; and by his Lady *Ann*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, hath had ſeven Sons, *Francis* dead without Iſſue, *John* died in his Infancy, *William* afterwards Lord *Ruſſel*, *Edward*, *Robert*, *James* and *George*; and three Daughters, viz. *Diana* firſt married to Sir *Grevil Verney* of *Compton Verney*, *Com. War.* Knight of the Bath, and afterward to *William* Lord *Allington*; *Ann* who died young, and *Margaret* who was lately married to Admiral *Ruſſel*. *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, the Earl's third Son, was married to *Rachel* Daughter and Coheir to *Thomas* late Earl of *Southampton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, Widow of *Francis* Lord *Vaughan*, eldeſt Son to *Richard* Earl of *Carbery*. He hath left one Son, *Wriothesly* now Duke of *Bedford*. *William* the late Duke of *Bedford* was choſen General of the Parliament Horſe in the Wars between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, dignify'd with the Garter by King *Charles* II. and ſince the acceſſion of Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Crown, choſen one of the Privy Council, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of *Middleſex*, and created Duke of *Bedford*, &c. The great Service done to the Nation by his Son in Law Admiral *Ruſſel*, in defeating the *French* Fleet under *Tourville* - 1692, is ſufficiently known, and needs not here be enlarged upon.

RUSSIA ALBA, or *White Ruſſia*. Vid. MUSCOVIA.

RUSSIA NIGRA, or *Black* or *Little Ruſſia*, a Province of *Poland* between *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, *Little Poland*, *Hungary* and *Tranſilvania*. The Inhabitants of this Country are called by Latin Authors *Ruſſi* or *Ruteni*, for that they are eſteem'd to deduce their original from the *Roxolans*. *Ruſſia* has had formerly its particular Dukes, and the Grand Czar of *Muſcovy* put to death in the Sixteenth Age, the laſt of the Race of thoſe Princes. Its Capital City is *Le poll* or *Lavow*, which the *Germans* call *Ruſſelemberg*; the others are *Premiſlau*, *Belz*, *Chelm* or *Chi Immick*, *Jeroſlaw*, *Zamoski*, &c.

RUSTAN, Grand Vifier and Son-in-Law of *Solyman* II. who reigned in 155 , was the Son of a Cow herd, and had been himſelf a Cow-herd; but he had a Genius worthy of a nobler Extract, which raiſed him even to the Charge of Grand Vifier, and to the honour of being Son-in-Law to the Grand Signior: He had various fortunes, and was for ſome time in diſgrace; but finally, *Solyman*, who had great Affairs upon the Wheel, and made War upon the *Perſians*, having need of Money, recall'd *Ruſtan*, and committed to him the management of his Exchequer; he knew his great Ability, and how capable he was to put his Treaſury quickly into a good condition; in which that Miniſter laboured with ſo much care and ſucceſs, that he quickly filled the Coffers, and re eſtabliſhed the Affairs of the Empire. *Tavernier*.

RUSTICI (*John Francis*) a famous Carver, flouriſh'd in the beginning of the laſt Age; he was of *Florence*, where he learn'd to Deſign and Carve of *Andrew Verrochio*, who ſeeing that from his very Youth he was of himſelf addicted to make little Earthen Pictures, judg'd, by that ſlender beginning, of the force of his Imagination, and took him under his conduct to teach him how to uſe his Pencil and Hammer. *Ruſtici* found in this School *Leonard de Vinci*, by emulating of whom, as well as by the care of that learned Maſter, he became one of the moſt famous of his Profeſſion in *Italy*. The greateſt part of the Statues he made are of Braſs; amongſt the moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Leda*, *Europa*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, a naked Man on Horſe back of an extraordinary height; a Woman twelve foot high, repreſenting one of the Graces. In 1528 he came into *France* to preſent himſelf to *Francis* I. for whom he made ſome conſiderable Pieces; it is believed alſo that he died there, being unwilling to return again to *Florence*, becauſe of the Factions that troubled the City. *Acad. des Arts.*

RUSTICUS, a Deacon of the *Roman* Church in the Sixth Age. In 548, being diſſatisfied that Pope *Vigilius* had condemned the three Chapters, he joined himſelf to *Stephen* alſo a Deacon, and they together formed a Schiſm againſt that Pope: They drew into it the Sub-Deacons, Notaries of the Church, and ſome others. They writ Letters to divers Eaſtern Biſhops againſt the Pope, whereby they blamed *Vigilius* for having forſaken the defence of the Council of *Chalcedon*, to pleaſe the Emperor *Juſtinian*. *Ruſticus* compoſed a Dialogue, part of which we yet have, where he treats him very ill. *Vigilius* excommunicated him and his Adherents. *Baronius in Annal. Bellar. De Script. Eccl.*

RUSTICUS ELPIDIUS, or *Ruſticus Helpidius*, of a Noble Family, Phyſician to *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*; he was in eſteem in the Fourth Age. He compoſed in Heroick Verſe, *The Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament*; and a Tract of Chriſt's Works, which have been publiſhed by *George Fabricius*. He has alſo writ in a like Verſe, *Comfort againſt Sorrow*, which we have loſt, and whereof he makes mention himſelf.

RUTH, a *Moabitiſh* Woman. In the time of the *Judges* a great Famine happening in *Iſrael*, a Man of *Bethlehem* named *Elimelech*, went with his Wife *Naomi* and his two Sons into the Land of *Moab*, to find Suſtenance. *Elimelech* dying there, *Naomi* remained alone with her two Sons, whom ſhe married to two Maidens of the Country of *Moab*, one of which was called *Ruth*, who married the youngeſt. Two years after the two Sons of *Naomi* died, and ſhe, willing to return into her own Country, deſired her two Daughters-in-Law to go to their Kindred and remain there. *Orpha*, who had married her eldeſt Son, bid her adieu; but *Ruth*, unwilling to forſake her, followed her to *Bethlem*, the place of her Nativity. She afterwards married *Booz*, by whom ſhe had *Obed* the Father of *Jeſſe*, and Grand-father of *David*. As the *Holy Scripture* takes no notice under what Judge this Hiſtory happened, Authors find it difficult to fix the time; but 'tis likely that it was in the time of *Barac*, about *An. Mund.* 2748. It is the Sentiment of *Tornel*, who makes the Marriage of *Ruth* with *Booz* to be in 275. Some Authors are of opinion, That *Ruth* was the Daughter of *Eglon* King of *Moab*; but this opinion is advanced without any juſt ground for it; the Book of *Ruth* was writ by *Samuel*. Conſult *Comeſtor*, *Lyranus*, *Janſenius*, &c.

RUTILIANS, an ancient People of *Italy* in *Latium*, *Ardea* was their Capital City.

RUTILIUS (*Bernardin*) born in a Town in the Territories of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Age; he acquired much Learning, and was well skilled in Antiquity. Cardinal *Nicholas Ridolphi* would have him in his Family. *Rutilius* dedicated to him *The Lives of the Lawyers*, which he publiſhed by the Title of *Jureconſultorum Vitæ, cui aſſumme elimatæ & à mendis non paucis quibus ſcatebant repurgatæ*. He undertook ſome other Pieces of that kind, but died very young at *Venice*, about the year 1537.

RUTILIUS CLAUDIUS NUMANTIANUS GALLUS, a Perſon of great Learning; he lived at the beginning of the Fifth Age; and after the taking of *Rome* by *Alaric*, which happened in 410, he compoſed an *Itinerary* in Verſe, which he dedicated to *Venerius Rufus*; it conſiſts of two Books, but part of the laſt is loſt. *Rutilius* there is furiouſly tranſported againſt the Chriſtians and Jews in favour of Paganiſm, which he profeſs'd. He was Praefect of the City, had been Conſul, and held other conſiderable Places. This Work of his was found in a Monaſtery in *Italy* in the time of *Volaterran*, and hath been often publiſhed. The beſt Edition is that of

Amſter-

Amſterdam, printed in 1687, in *Twelves*, with Notes of ſeveral learned Perſons upon it

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, an Orator, Hiſtorian and Lawyer. He was Conſul at *Rome* with *Manlius*, *An. Rom.* 649: being afterwards ſent into Baniſhment, he retir'd to *Smyrna*, whither all the Cities of *Aſia* ſent Embaſſadors to him; inſomuch that it may be ſaid, It was rather a Triumph than a Baniſhment. *Sylla* recalled him; but *Rutilius* refuſing to return to *Rome*, he employed the time of his Exile in ſtudy, ſo that he compoſed the Hiſtory of his Life in Greek, and divers other Pieces which ſeveral ancient Authors make mention of. *Livy*, *lib* 70. *Valer. Maximus*, *Cicero in Bruto*, *Plutarch*, &c

RUTLAND, Lat. *Rutlandia*, the leaſt County of *England*, lies between *Lincolnſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*, parted from this laſt by the River *Weland*, as from *Leiceſterſhire* Weſtward by the *Little Ely*; beſides which Rivers, here are croſs the Country the River *Waſh*, which empties it ſelf into the *Weland*. The Name of *Rutland* it has probably from the Redneſs of its Soil. Its greateſt length is from North to South, but not full twelve miles, from Eaſt to Weſt hardly nine, and its Circumference about forty. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are forty eight Pariſhes, and but two Market-Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, in the *Romans* time, were called *Coritani*, that Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the Heptarchy, and now making, with *Northamptonſhire*, the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*. What this Country wants in extent, it is made out in the goodneſs of its Soil for Corn and Tillage, giving place to none. The Vale of *Catmouſe*, which lies to the Weſtward, is chiefly noted for wonderful fruitfulneſs. The Air is alſo temperate, ſerene and healthful. Woods and pleaſant Springs are not wanting neither. *Okeham* is its Shire-Town, and *Uppingham* its other Market-Town. In 1390 *Edward Plantaginet*, eldeſt Son to *Edmund* Duke of *York*, in 1326 *Richard* ſecond Brother of the ſaid *Edward*, and in 1450 *Edmund Plantaginet*, ſecond Son of *Richard* Duke of *York* (all of the Royal Family) ſucceſſively were Earls of this County; and in 1525, *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Roos* of *Hamlake*, *Tresbut* and *Belvoir* deſcended by the Lady *Anne* his Mother, from the ſaid *Richard* Duke of *York*, was created Earl of *Rutland* by King *Henry* VIII. in 1525, whoſe Poſterity enjoy this Honour to this day; *John* the twelfth of this Family ſucceeding *John* his Father in 1679.

RUYTER (*Michael Adrian*) Duke, Knight, and Lieutenant-Admiral of the *United Provinces*, born at *Fluſhing* in *Zealand* in 1607. His Father, who was a Citizen of that City, was called *Adrian Michael*; and his Mother *Alyda Jans Ruyter*, whoſe Name he retained. He was but eleven years of age when he began to accuſtom himſelf to the Sea, where he ſignalized himſelf in the divers Employs he ſucceſſively had. After he had been a Mariner, Maſter's Mate and Pilot, he was made Captain of a Ship, then Commander of a Squadron, Rere-Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and finally, Lieutenant-Admiral, which is the higheſt Dignity he could arrive to, for that that of High-Admiral belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, the Stadt-holder of *Holland*. When he was Captain of a ſingle Ship, he acquired Reputation in Foreign Countries, took divers Prizes in *Greenland*, made eight Voyages into the *Weſt-Indies*, and was twice at *Braſil*. In 1641 he was ſent to the aſſiſtance of the *Portugueſe* againſt the *Spaniards*, and made Rear-Admiral. Having forced into the midſt of the Enemy in the Engagement, he made divers Ships run for it, and the King of *Portugal* highly commended him for his good Services. He acquired more Glory before *Sally*, a City in *Barbary*, where, in ſpight of five Corſairs of *Argiers*, he entred alone into the Road of that City. The *Moors* of *Sally* who had ſeen this noble Action, would have *de Ruyter* enter into the City in Triumph, mounted on Horſeback, and attended on Foot by the Corſair Caprains. In 1653, after the death of Admiral *Van Tromp*, he was made Vice-Admiral of the *Amſterdam* Squadron. He went afterwards into the *Mediterranean*, about the end of the year 1655, and took there a great many *Turkiſh* Ships, together with the famous Renegado *Aman de Dias*, who was there hanged. In 1659 he came to aſſiſt the King of *Denmark* againſt the *Swedes*, and gave proofs of his extraordinary Valour in the Iſle of *Funen*; for which the King of *Denmark* rewarded him nobly, granting him a Penſion after he had ennobled him and all his Family. In 1662 he cauſed a Ship of *Tunis* to run a-ſhore, and deliver'd forty Chriſtian Slaves that were detained there, entred into a Treaty with thoſe of that City, and reduced the *Algerines* to Reaſon. So many brave Actions having acquired *de Ruyter* much Reputation, he was choſen Lieutenant-Admiral of the *Amſterdam* Squadron in 1665, and in that Quality took divers Ships upon the Coaſt of *Guinea*. During his abſence the States made him their Admiral. He continued to ſignalize himſelf in many illuſtrious Actions till 1676, that he was mortally wounded with a Cannon-ball in an Engagement with the *French* under *du Queſne*, before the City of *Auguſta* in *Sicily*. He died a few days after he was wounded, and his Body was carried to *Amſterdam*, where the States erected a ſtately Monument for him. He had been married three times, and left ſeveral Daughters by his two laſt Wives, and a Son by the ſecond, call'd *Engell*. *Gerard Brin* has writ his *Life* in Flemiſh, a Book in *Folio*, an Abridgment whereof may be ſeen in the beginning of the 4th. Tome of the *Univerſal Bibliotheque*.

RYE, Lat. *Riſa*, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Haſtings* Rape, in the Eaſt part of *Suſſex*, bordering upon *Kent*. 'Tis one of the Cinque-Ports, conveniently ſituate at the mouth of the *Rother*, and upon a Bay from hence called *Rye-Bay*. 'Tis not a Town of any beauty, its Inhabitants being for the moſt part Fiſhermen, who catch here excellent Herrings in their ſeaſon. But as it ſtands over-againſt *Dieppe* in *Normandy*, it is upon that ſcore much frequented by Paſſengers on both ſides in time of Peace.

RYER (*Peter du*) the *French* King's Hiſtoriographer, was of a Noble Family of *Paris*. He is known by the many Tranſlations of his, *viz.* the Works of *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Titus Livius*, *Herodotus*, *Polybius*, *Strada*, *Ovid's Metamorphoſis*, and part of *Thuanus*'s Hiſtory. He died *Novemb.* 6. 1658. aged 53 years.

S.

S. This Letter being a Semi-Vowel, commonly takes its proper force and ſound from the Vowel that follows, though ſometimes alſo from that which comes before it. In Latin and Greek words, when it comes before *m*, *p* or *t*, it always belongs to the following vowel in ſimple words, as in theſe, *oſmus*, *Proſper*, *Teſtis*. In Latin words it's often changed into *m*, as *rurſus rurſum*; and in declining, into *n*, as *Sanguis*, *ſanguinis*; and into *r*, as *Flos floris*. The change of *ſ* into *t* is more common in many other Languages. And laſtly, this letter is quite left out in ſeveral Latin words, ſo *Numerus* for *Nuſmerus*, *Damnſus* for *Daſmſus*, and *Camena* and *Camillus* for *Caſmœna* and *Caſmillus*. And *Varro* aſſures us that *Omen* comes from *Oſmen*, and *Idem* from *Iſdem*. And therefore *Virgil* ſaith, 11 *Æneid.*

——— Matriſque vocavit,
Nomine Caſmillæ, mutata parte Camillam.

SA or SAA (*Emmanuel*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit: He read Divinity at *Coimbra* and *Rome* and was look'd upon as an excellent Expoſitor of Scripture, and a good Preacher. He died in 1596. His Works are, *Scholia in IV Evangelia*, *Notationes in Sacram Scripturam*, *Aphoriſmi Confeſſariorum*, &c. *Ribadeneira*, & *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ.* *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.* &c.

SAADA, a City of *Aſia* ſituate in *Arabia Felix*. Some Authors take it to be the ſame which ancient Writers call *Sabatha*. It ſtands three hundred miles from *Aden* to the North. This City is ſmall but populous, and famous for Tanning of Leather which is carried into other Parts. It ſtands an hundred and eighty miles from *Sanaa*.

SAADIAS GAON, i. e. *Saadias the Excellent*. This Rabbi lived in the beginning of the Tenth Century, and was the Head of a famous Academy or School of Learning of the Jews, who at that time gave their Doctors the Title of *Gheonim*, i. e. *Excellent*. He was one of the firſt that taught the Hebrew by Grammar, living at that time in a Country where they ſpoke *Arabick*, and where there were Grammars of that Language. We have none of his Grammars, but may gueſs from his other Works, that he was not over-exact in it, as being too much prepoſſeſs'd with the childiſh Subtilties of their *Cabbala*. He hath writ a Book of Jewiſh Divinity, with the Title of *Sepher Hac Munoth*, i. e. *The Book of Faith*, wherein he handles the chief Articles of their Belief; which Book we have now in Rabbinical Hebrew, though the Author wrote it in Arabick; in it we find ſome particular Opinions of his own. But that which hath moſt recommended him, is his Arabick Verſion of the Bible, whereof we have now only the Pentateuch, which the Jews of *Conſtantinople* have printed with Hebrew Characters; and ſince that it hath been re-printed in Arabick letters, and join'd to the *London* and *Paris* Editions of the Polyglott Bibles, with ſome Alterations. This Arabick Verſion of the Pentateuch, which has been tranſlated into Latin by *Gabriel Sionita*, is rather a Paraphraſe than a faithful Tranſlation. Wherefore alſo the *Conſtantinopolitan* Edition gives it the Name of *Targum*, which ſignifies a Paraphraſe. *P. Simon.*

SAAL, a Town of *Carinthia*, anciently a Roman Colony. It hath a Field near it, whence many Roman Antiquities have been

been digg'd. In this Field is that fam'd Antiquity of the King's Chair, being of Stone, and like two Elbow-Chairs join'd back to back, having very ancient Inſcriptions. At the Inſtalling of the Duke of *Carinthia*, whether he be Emperor, King or Prince, either he or his Proxy ſits in the Eaſtern Chair, and a Boor ſits in the Weſtern, who, among other Ceremonies, riſes up and preſents the Duke with a Fat and a Lean Ox, the Duke being obliged to take the Lean, and return the Fat, and then to receive a gentle Box o'th' Ear from the Country-man, and ſo is Inſtalled. *Brown's Travels.*

S A A L, Lat. *Sala*, a River in *Germany*, by the *French* called *Sale*; it riſes in *Franconia* near the Fountains of *Nab*, and the *Main*; runs through *Turingia*, waſhes *Saal*, *Feld* and *Siena*; and entring *Miſnia*, paſſes by *Naumburgh*, *Merſburgh* and *Hale*, and after receiving many other Rivers, falls into the *Elbe*, below *Berenbourg* in *Upper-Saxony*, four miles South of *Magdeburgh*.

S A B A, an Iſland in the Northern part of *America*, being one of the *Antillæ* Iſlands that belong to the *Hollanders*, on the Weſt of *St. Chriſtophers*.

S A B A, *Saboa*, *Seba*, *Sheba*, the ancient Capital City of *Arabia Felix*, ſo called from the Grandſon of *Ham*, by *Chuz*, Ptol. Longit. 73. 40. Lat. 16. 56. being placed by him near the *Red ſea* over-againſt *Ptolemais Ferarum* in *Egypt*, five Degrees from *Babel Mandel* to the North, or ſeventy *German* Miles. This was the Royal City of that famous Queen that came to King *Solomon*, call'd *the Queen of the South*, 1 *King.* 10. *Mat.* 12. The *Nubian* Geogr. p. 26. calls it *Mareb*, and that Queen *Belaquis*, The City in his time was deſtroyed, as he ſaith after, *pag.* 52. becauſe the Inhabitants were proud and deſpiſed all other Men, and yet were ignorant of the Benefits of God, wherefore he ſent an Inundation which deſtroyed the City and Inhabitants in one Night. This Country was famous for its Riches and precious Spices. The Name of the Chief City is now called *Siban* or *Zibit*. *Joſephus* thinks that the Queen of *Sheba*'s Royal City was in the Ille of *Meroe*.

S A B A, or rather *Sheba*, the Son of *Raamah* the Grandchild of *Chus*, who imparted his Name (according to ſome Authors) to a People inhabiting near the *Perſian* Gulf. As alſo a Son of *Jocktan*, and Grand-child of *Heber*, who was the Father of the *Sabeans* or *Sacæ* Inhabitants of the *Eaſt-Indies*, of whom *Pomponius Mela* and *Ptolemy* make mention.

S A B A, *Sheba* the Son of *Jokſhan*, who was the Son of *Abraham* by *Ketturah*. He is ſuppoſed to be the Father of thoſe *Sabeans* that took away *Job*'s Cattle. About theſe four *Saba*'s, and the Country of the Queen that gave a Viſit to King *Solomon*, conſult *Bochart* in his *Phaleg. lib.* 2.

S A B A C O, a King of the *Æthiopians* who conquer'd *Egypt*, and having dethron'd *Anyſis*, reigned there fifty years. *Herodot. Eutrope.*

S A B A I T E S, *Sabeans* or *Sabians*. Authors ſpeak very differently concerning the Perſons called by this Name, which properly is the Name of a Sect. R. *Moſes* who had read ſeveral Arabick Books, unknown to us, containing an exact Account concerning theſe *Sabeans*, tells us, that *Abraham* had been educated in the Religion of theſe *Sabaites*, who were the ancient *Chaldeans*, and own'd no other Deity but that of the Sun and Stars, and that *Abraham* oppoſed himſelf ſtrongly againſt this their falſe Faith, by aſſerting one only God, the Author of the Univerſe, and who govern'd all things by his Providence. 'Tis upon this account that *Moſes* has inſerted many things in his Books, which refer to the Opinions and Practices of theſe *Sabaites* or *Chaldeans*, to keep the *Iſraelites* from embracing them. In theſe Books is found the Hiſtory of *Abraham* and of the other Patriarchs, neither needs this ſeem ſtrange to us, ſeeing that *Abraham* himſelf was a *Chaldean*. They contain alſo the Hiſtories of *Adam*, *Seth*, and the other Patriarchs, but intermixed with Fables. Beſides, they have Books that bear the Name of *Adam* (mention'd by *Abraham Echellenſis* in his *Eutychius Vindicatus*) and are writ in the Chaldee Language, but in Characters very different from thoſe of the *Chaldeans*. Some of theſe Books in Manuſcript brought from the Eaſt are to be found in the Library of Monſieur *Colbert*. The fathers *Angelo* of S. *Joſeph*, a Carmelite, who was a Miſſionary in the Eaſt in his Works, treats very largely concerning theſe *Sabaites*, whom he ſuppoſes to be the very ſame with thoſe who are called Chriſtians of St *John*. He tells us alſo that they are called *Mendai*, that is to ſay, according to their Interpretation *Gentiles* or *Creatures of the Living One*. But other Authors will have *Mendai* to be a Chaldee word, and ſignifying *Diſciples*, *Godlieſt*, as if theſe modern *Sabaites* were a Remainder of the ancient *Gnoſtics*. In defence of this Opinion they tell us, that the ancient *Gnoſtics* were Chriſtians in Name only, but no more than Philoſophers in reality; that they followed the Philoſophy and extravagant Conceits of the *Chaldeans* in their Aſtrology, and that they had the Books of *Adam*, of *Seth*, and many other of the Patriarchs. Moreover, they take notice, as of a very ſingular thing, that the Chaldee Language of the *Sabaites* do by expreſs all the Vowels with a diſtinct literal Character, as by Example, the vowel *a* with an *Aleph*, the vowel *i* with a *Jod*; and that they do not write by way of abridgment of the vowels, as they do in Hebrew, Arabick, Chaldee and Syriack, where they are ſupplied by Points, when they have a mind to expreſs them. See *Sabeans* or *Sabians*. *Father Simon. Vanſleb. Relation de Perſ.* &c.

S A B A R I A, a City of the ancient *Pannonia*, famous for the Birth of St. *Martin*. *Cluſius*, *Lazius*, and ſome others take it to be the ſame which is now called *Stainam Angern*; but *Cluverius* will have it to be *Satwar*, which the *Germans* call *Rothenthurn*, about three Leagues diſtant from the place forementiond, at the confluence of the Rivers *Rab* and *Sabaria*, which latter the Germans call *Guns*, and the Hungarians *Benge*.

S A B A R O, *Sabaris*, a River of *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cochale*, and ſay it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

S A B A S I U S was an Epithet of *Jupiter*, and ſeems to be the ſame with *Ægiochus*; becauſe as this comes from a Greek word which ſignifies a *She-Goat*, ſo the former is derived from a Phœnician word *Iſebaoth*, which ſignifies *Kids*. There were alſo Feaſts kept in Honour of *Jupiter*, which were called *Sabazia*, of which ſee *J. Meurſius*'s *Græcia Feriata*. As for *Bacchus*, he is ſaid to be the Son of *Caprius*, to intimate that he was the Son of *Jupiter* who was ſirnamed *Sabaſius*. Another original of this word may be found in *Bochart Chan. lib.* 1. *cap.* 18.

S A B A T H I U S, a Jew, and afterwards an Heretical Biſhop in the Fourth Century, who having been ordained Priest by *Marcianus* a *Novatian* Biſhop, he ſometime after endeavoured to introduce the Jewiſh Cuſtoms and Ceremonies amongſt his Sect, and having drawn over two Prieſts to his Party, called *Theoſtiches* and *Macarius*, he endeavoured to fix the Celebration of *Eaſter* on the Fourteenth Day of the Moon of *March*, contrary to the Ordinance of the Church. Under pretence of a greater Purity, he began to ſet up private Meetings, and to make a Schiſm, in all which his chief Deſign was to become a Biſhop. *Marcianus* being informed of his Proceedings, called a Synod of thoſe of his Sect at *Angouri*, to which he ſummoned *Sabathius*; where being come, they demanded of him the reaſon why he had ſeparated himſelf from them, and knowing that it was about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, they determined that the ſame being a thing indifferent, ought to cauſe no Diviſion amongſt them; and only made *Sabathius* promiſe them upon Oath, that he would never pretend to a Biſhoprick. But Ambition, which is unreaſonable in its Deſigns, and ſcorns to be a Slave to its Word, made him ſtill continue his private Meetings, and not to reſt till he was ordained Biſhop by thoſe of his Communion who were called *Sabathians*. *Socrates l.* 2. *Baronius*, A. M. 291. N. 17. About an Age ago the ſame Name of *Sabatians*, or rather *Sabatarians*, was given to ſome *Anabaptiſts*, who obſerved the *Saturday* like the Jews.

S A B A Z I A, the Name of a Pagan Feaſt, inſtituted in honour of *Dionyſius* Son of *Caprius* King of *Aſia*. *Cic. de, l.* 3. *de Natur. Deorum.*

S A B B A T H is a Hebrew word properly ſignifying *Reſt*, as alſo the Name of our *Saturday*. The Obſervation of this Day was commanded to the Jews, that they might continually have in remembrance that God had created the World out of nothing in ſix Days, and reſted the Seventh Day from the Works that he had made. *Maimonides*, in his *More Nevochim*, gives another Reaſon for the Inſtitution of the *Sabbath*, in which the Jews are only concerned, and that is their Deliverance from the Egyptian Bondage: This Solemnity being to put them in mind of their hard Uſage in that Country, and to repreſent the Reſt which God had given 'em from their laborious Servitude in *Egypt*. It's ſaid that the ancient Fathers equally obſerved *Saturday* and *Sunday* as Days of their Holy Aſſemblies; and accordingly we find ſtill at this day, that the whole Eaſtern Church take the laſt Day of the Week to be a Feſtival, and therefore never faſt upon it. The Jews obſerve this Day very religiouſly, and their Rabbins have exactly ſet down all the particular Works that are forbid on that Day, which are reduced to 39 Heads, every one of which hath its ſubordinate. Theſe 39 Heads are ſpecified by *R. Leo* of *Modena*: They are forbid to Plough or Till the Ground, to Sow, to Reap, to bind up into Sheaves, to Threſh, to Winnow, to Sift, to Grind, to Boult or Range Meal, to Knead, to Bake, to Twine, to Bleach or Whiten, to Comb or Card, to Spin, to Twiſt, to Warp, to Tack, to Colour or Dye, to Bind or Tie, to Untie, to Sew, to Tear or Pull in pieces, to Build, to Pull down, to Strike with an Hammer, to Hunt or Fiſh, to Cut the Throat of any thing, to Flea, to Dreſs Skins or Hides, to Cut them out for Work, to Write, to Blot or Scrape out, to Rule for Writing, to Light or Kindle, to Extinguiſh, to Carry any thing from one place to another. Theſe 39 general Heads include many Specialties, as by Example, Grinding includes Filing, all which Dependencies or ſubordinate Kinds are determined by the Rabbins with a wonderful accuracy. Though they are forbid to kindle a Fire on that Day, yet they may make uſe of one that is not a Jew to kindle a Fire for them, but they may not dreſs or cauſe any Meat to be dreſs'd for them. They are not permitted to talk about any Buſineſs, nor of the Price of any thing whatſoever, to agree upon any thing that concerns Buying or Selling, to give or receive. They may not go above a Mile from the City and Suburbs. They begin their Sabbath about half an hour before Sun ſet, and then the Obſervation of their Prohibitions take place. The Women are bound to light a Lamp in their Cham-

ber with ſix or at leaſt four Wieks, which continues burning the moſt part of the Night. Beſides they cover a Table with a clean Table-cloth, and ſet Bread upon it, covering it with a long and narrow piece of Linen Cloth, which they do, as they ſay, in Commemoration of the Manna, which fell in the ſame manner, as having the Dew both over it and under it, and did not fall on the Sabbath-Day. *Sueton*, *Lucian* and *Gellius* do plainly prove, that the *Grecians* and *Aſiaticks* had ſomething reſembling the Obſervation of the Sabbath. *Sueton* ſays that *Diogenes Laertius* uſed to diſpute at *Rhodes* on the Sabbath. *Lucian in Pſeudo-Logiſta*; Καὶ ὁ μὲν χόδορνόν τινα ἔφην ὁ Ὑ Ἑβδόμῳ, &c. importing that School-boys uſed to have a Holy-day every Seventh Day. *Gellius*, *Is in Conviviis Juvenum*, &c. ſignifying, that there uſed to be publick Orations at the Aſſemblies of Young Men held in *Athens* every Seventh *Monday*, which was conſecrated to *Apollo*, and the Feſtival called Ἑβδόμα. *Vulcatius Gallianus* ſays, that the Soldiers uſed to Exerciſe on that Day. *Lampridius* ſays of *Severus*, that he uſed to go into the Capitol, and frequent the Temples on that Day. *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Joſephus* aſſert that the *Greeks* obſerved the Seventh Day, and yet the Heathens did unanimouſly deſpiſe the Jewiſh Sabbaths, in their Writings, as *Dion*, *Juſtin*, *Leo de Modene Ceremony des Juifs*.

SABBATICUS, a fictitious River flowing with a very ſwift Current all the Week, and ſtanding ſtill on the Sabbath-Day. The Jews, who are the Inventers of this Fable, tell us that the Ten Tribes are held in Captivity beyond this River, which is only paſſable on the Sabbath, when it is unlawful for them to take a Journey. See *Buxtorf. Diction. Talmud.* upon the word *Sambathion*.

SABBATIUS, a Biſhop of the *French* Church, about *an.* 440, who wrote *De Fide*, againſt *Marcion* and *Valentinus*, *Eunomius* and *Aetius*, defending the Truth of Chriſt's Incarnation againſt the firſt, and that he was Conſubſtantial with the Father againſt the laſt. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

SABEANS or *Sabiens*, the Name of a certain Sect patch'd up of Chriſtianiſm Judaiſm, Mahometaniſm, and Heathen Superſtitions. Some Authors call them *Chriſtians of St. John the Baptiſt*, becauſe they honour that holy Prophet, but are indeed more Heathens than Chriſtians. There be great numbers of them in *Curdiſtan* a Province of *Perſia*, and at *Balſora* in *Arabia Deſerta*. They receive Baptiſm, in Commemoration of St. *John*'s Baptizing Jeſus Chriſt, but do not adminiſter it in the Name of the Holy Trinity. They acknowledge four Sacraments, *Baptiſm*, the *Euchariſt*, *Orders* and *Matrimony*, rejecting *Confirmation*, *Extreme Unction* and *Penance*. They do not pronounce the words of Conſecration over the Hoſt, but only ſome Prayers; they make their Hoſts or Wafers of Flour which they knead into a Paſte with Wine and Oil; and the Wine they make uſe of in the Sacrament they draw from Raiſins ſteep'd in Water, whence afterwards they preſs out the Juice. As to their Sacrament of *Orders*, they have Superiour and Inferior Miniſters; but the Children always ſucceed the Fathers in the Miniſterial Function, and in caſe of want of Children, their next Relations. The whole Ceremony of their Conſecration conſiſts only in a few Prayers, which another Miniſter pronounceth over him who is to receive that Dignity. Their Matrimonial Ceremonies are theſe; They oblige the Bride to ſwear her ſelf a Virgin; after which, the Miniſter baptizeth both the Bridegroom and his Bride, and placing them Back to Back, reads ſome Prayers over them. The Miniſters, as well as the Laicks, are allow'd each of them to have two Wives. The Celebration of their Euchariſt conſiſts in ſome Prayers, and in Communicating of their Wafers or Cakes prepared and conſecrated after their way, and of their Wine or Raiſins. Beſides the *Lord's-Day*, they obſerve three Feaſts in the Year; the firſt is the beginning of the Year, which is celebrated by them three Days together, in memory of *Adam*'s Creation. Their ſecond Feſtival is the beginning of the Fourth Month, which alſo laſts three Days, in honour of St. *John the Baptiſt*. And their third Feaſt is at the beginning of the Seventh Month, and continues five Days, in remembrance of *Jeſus Chriſt*'s being Baptized by St. *John the Baptiſt*. During theſe five Days they are all of them baptized once every Day, and they call this laſt Feſtival *Pendgia*. They own no other Saints but St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Zachary* his Father, and St. *Elizabeth* his Mother; and they honour *Jeſus Chriſt* only as a Servant of St. *John*. They believe Paradiſe and Hell, but reject Purgatory; and teach, that Wicked Men, after their deceaſe, ſhall paſs through a ſtrait Way beſet on both ſides with Lions, Serpents and Dragons, who will devour them: But that the Good, paſſing the ſame Way, ſhall not be ſo much as once frighted with theſe terrible Beaſts, but ſhall through it arrive at Paradiſe, which they fill with all manner of things pleaſing and delightful to Men, and capable of fully ſatisfying all the Senſes, following herein the Conceits of the *Alcoran*, whence they have taken many of thoſe Fables, which make up a conſiderable part of their Belief. They abſtain from eating the Fleſh of any Beaſts that are not killed by ſome of their Religion; and their Miniſters are their Butchers, for they kill their Poultry, their Sheep, their Fiſh, and all other living Creatures they uſe for Food. They refuſe to drink out of any Veſſel that hath ever been made uſe of by any that are not of their Sect, as judging all others Profane and Wicked. Their Year conſiſts of Three hundred ſixty ſix Days, that is to ſay, of twelve Months, whereof each hath thirty Days, and ſix ſupernumerary ones. In 1665, the 2d. day of *November*, N. S. they counted the 20th. of their firſt Month; ſo that the Beginning of their Year muſt be the 14th. of *October*, N. S. See *M. de Thevenot's Travels into the Levant*. *Ricaut* gives us the following Account concerning theſe *Sabeans*. They worſhip the *Sun* as the greateſt of all the Gods, the *Moon* as the greateſt Goddeſs, and the *Stars* as inferiour Deities. This Religion hath infected a great part of the Eaſt: *Mahomet* makes mention of them in his *Alcoran*, and affords the ſame Privileges to the *Sabeans* which he doth to *Chriſtians*. Theſe Idolaters are call'd by ſeveral Names, but all ſignifying the ſame ſort of People, or that differ little from one another. They are called *Chaldeans*, *Nabatheans*, *Canaanites*, &c. There are ſome Aſtrologers and Phyſicians of this Sect at *Conſtantinople*; but in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, near the Sea of *Tabriſtan*, they are in great numbers. They ſeem to have no ſtrong Perſuaſion of the Immortality of the Soul, nor of any Puniſhment or Reward after this Life. They ſeldom or never revenge any Injuries done to them, becauſe they look upon them as the natural and neceſſary Effects of the Heavenly Influences, and are no more provoked by them, than we are at a great Showre falling upon us, or at the Heat of the Sun in the midſt of Summer. They call themſelves *Mendai*; and beſides the *Arabick*, they ſpeak a ſort of corrupt *Chaldee*, which they write with peculiar Characters; ſo that there be very few beſides their Prieſts that can read or write it. Theſe Prieſts are called *Sheicks*, that is to ſay, Old Men, and are obedient to other higher Prieſts, Monks or Biſhops, whom they call *Chanzebra*. They believe that *Iſſa*, that is, Jeſus, is the Soul of God; that is to ſay, his Well-beloved, and that he never died, the Jews having crucified a Phantome inſtead of him. They obſerve three kinds of Offerings or Sacrifices, the firſt is Bread, Wine and Oil, the ſecond a Hen, the third a Sheep. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

SABELLIANS, Hereticks that took their Name from one *Sabellius* of *Libya*, who raiſed his Sect about the year 260, under *Stephen* I. Biſhop of *Rome*.

SABELLICUS, known by the Name of *Marcus Antonius Coccius*. *Sabellicus* was born in a ſmall Country Town of *Italy* called *Vico Varro*, in the Country of the ancient *Æquicolani*, and having a great inclination to Learning, he followed his Studies with extreme Diligence, and having got Money by teaching young Children in ſome Country Towns, he went to perfect his Studies under *Pomponius Lætus* and *Domitius Veronenſis*; and not long after appear'd with great fame and luſtre both in the City of *Rome* and *Venice*, where he was a publick Profeſſor. We have theſe following Writings of his, (*viz.*) *Hiſtoria Enneadum* in eleven Books, from the beginning of the World, till the year 1504. *De Situ Venetiarum*, Lib. 3. *Exemplorum*, Lib. 10. *De Venetis Magiſtratibus*, Lib. 1. and ſeveral other Pieces. He died in the year 1506. of an Infamous Diſeaſe, being near Threeſcore and ten years of age, and leaving only one Natural Son, who was his Heir. The Epitaph which he made for himſelf was thus:

Quem non res hominum, non omnis cæperat ætas
Scribentem caput hæc Coccion urna brevis.

Latomus beſtows this Epitaph upon him:

Magnus in hoc tumulo jacet ille Sabellicus, Orbis
Cujus ad Ingenium non ſatis unus erat.
Tempora permodicis incluſerat omnia chartis
Servire exemplo quæ potuêre aliquo.
In Venere incerta tamen hic contabuit; atque
Maluit Italicus Gallica fata pati.
Quid juvat humanos ſcire atque evolvere caſus,
Si fugienda facis, & facienda fugis?

Paulus Jov. in Elog. cap. 42. Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. *&c.*

SABELLIUS, an Heretick, and Head of the *Sabellians*, born at *Ptolemais* a City of *Libya*. He was the Diſciple of *Noëtus* of *Smyrna*, and publiſh'd his Errors about the year 260. He taught, that there was no diſtinction between the Perſons of the Trinity, but that they were all one, as the Body, Soul and Spirit make but one Man; the conſequence of which was, that the Father and Holy Ghoſt ſuffered Death as well as the Son, which *Noëtus* alſo had taught, and many others before him. *Tertullian* taxeth *Praxeas* with this Errour: And St. *Ignatius* of *Antioch* writes, that in his time a certain Perſon own'd this blaſphemous Tenet. St. *Epiphanius* adds, that *Sabellius* had ſuck'd this Errour from ſome Apocryphal Books, and more eſpecially from that which is called *The Goſpel of the Egyptians*, where our Saviour is introduc'd teaching his Apoſtles that the Father and the Son are but one and the ſame Perſon. St. *Denys* of *Alexandria* writ ſome excellent Treatiſes againſt this Errour, which hath been condemn'd in divers Councils. *Baron. Godeau. Hiſt. Eccl. Gauter. Chron.*

SABEO, known by the Name of *Fauſtus Sabæus*, was born at *Ghiari*, in the Territories of *Breſcia* in *Italy*. He raiſed himſelf by the ſtrength of his Wit and Parts, from a very poor and mean Extraction. His Merit being divulged at *Rome*, gave Pope *Leo* X. a deſire to ſee him, who made him Keeper of the Vatican Library; and not long after ſent him to *England* and *Ireland*, to ſearch out ſeveral Manuſcripts that were kept in the Monaſteries of thoſe Kingdoms. During this Journey, *Sabeo* loſt the Pope his Patron; and being come back to *Rome*, he lived there very poorly, not being able to procure any Reward for his Services. In this time he publiſh'd a piece of Coſmography, and five Books of Epigrams, which he dedicated to King *Henry* II. of *France*, who beſtowed upon him a Golden Chain worth above an Hundred *Louis d'Ors*, and ſome other Preſents, which came very ſeaſonably to ſupply his Wants. He died in the Papacy of *Paul* IV. about 1556.

SABINES, an ancient People of *Italy*, who inhabited the Country betwixt *Hetruria* and *Latium*, whereof they alſo poſſeſſed ſome part. The capital City of the Country was *Cures*, whence the *Romans* were called *Quirites*; and the next to it for conſiderableneſs was *Reate*, now *Rieti* in *Umbria*, at preſent the ancient Biſhoprick of *Sabina*, which conſiſts only of a Monaſtery, and ſome Remains of that ancient City. The *Romans* under *Romulus* took away by force the Daughters of theſe *Sabines* for their Wives, having invited them to ſome Shows. The *Sabines* reſolving to revenge this Affront, proclaim'd War againſt the *Romans*; but this Difference was ſoon after terminated by the Mediation of theſe Women, who reconciled their Fathers the *Sabines* to their Husbands the *Romans*. At this day part of the Country of the *Sabines* make one of the Provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and is called *Terra Sabina*, and its chief City is *Magliano*. Ancient Authors frequently make mention of this People, and their Country, as *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Titus Livius*, *Plutarch*, &c. We have the *Synodal Ordinances* of *Ptolemæus* Cardinal and Biſhop of *Sabina* in 1590. *Gabreas Paleſta* publiſh'd more of them in 1593 and 1595, and *Ludovicus Madrucius* in 1579.

SABINIA, a Province in the States of the Church, bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, on the Eaſt by *Abruzzo*, on the South by *Campania di Roma*, and on the Weſt by St. *Peter's Patrimony*, cut off by the *Tiber*: The chief Town in it is *Magliano* a Biſhop's See. It is of no great extent, but very fruitful in Oil, Wine and Figs, and divided by the River *Farfa*, and the Lake *Dipedeluco*.

SABINIA TRANQUILLINA, by ſome corruptly called *Sabina*, the Wife of the Emperor *Gordianus* III. There were, not long ſince, two Medals of this Empreſs, amongſt many others, found at *Vienna*, in 1681, on the reverſe of which is a *Concordia* with this Motto, *Concordia Augg.* Whence it appears that what *Savot* aſſerts is not true, *viz.* That all the Medals of that Princeſs had Greek Inſcriptions. *Hevin. Remarq. Gen.*

SABINIANUS, a Pope born at *Volterra*, was choſen after the death of St *Gregory the Great*, who had ſent him to *Conſtantinople* with the Character of his Apocriſiary or Nuncio. Hiſtorians tell us, that Covetouſneſs was the cauſe of his death, conformable to a Viſion he had of his Predeceſſor's threatning him for not diſtributing Corn to the Poor, in the time of a great Famine. He kept the Chair only from the 1ſt. of *September* 604, to the 19th. of *February* the year following, when he died. *Anaſtaſius in Vita Pontificum*, *Baron. in Annal.* There was another of the ſame Name, whom the *Carthaginians* choſe for their Emperor in 24; but being Proſs'd by the Governour of *Mauritania*, they were forced to deliver him up, and to ſubmit themſelves to *Gordianus*. *Zoſimus* and *Julius Capitolinus in Gordianum.*

SABINUS Biſhop of *Heraclea*, and a *Macedonian* Heretick; he lived towards the end of the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. He made a Collection of the Acts of ſeveral Councils, which he publiſhed, as *Socrates* informs us. Some Authors are of opinion that he was the ſame with *Sabinus* the Monk who compiled an Abridgment of all the Synods General and Provincial but there is ſmall probability for it. *Cave Hiſt. Literar. Socrat. l. 1 c. 5. l. 5. c. 11*, &c.

SABINUS Biſhop of *Placentia*, now *Piacenza*, famous for his Learning and Piety. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Aquileia* in 381. St *Ambroſe* had a very high eſteem for him, as appears by his taking him to be the Judge of his Writings.

SABINUS (*Georgius*) born in 1508, of the Family of *Schinter* in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, was a Poet of great repute amongſt the *Germans*, and highly eſteemed in his Lifetime by the Cardinals *Bembo* and *Contareno*, as alſo by *Baptiſta Ignatius*, and *Ludovico Beccatelli*. This *Sabinus* had travelled much in *Italy*, and the *German* Princes employ'd him about their Affairs. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* invited him to teach at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, whence he afterwards went to be Profeſſor of Rhetorick in the new Univerſity founded at *Koninsberg* by the Duke of *Pruſſia*; thence returning again to *Francfort*, the Elector honour'd him with the Place of Councellor, and employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies, wherein he gave great Proofs of his Prudence and Conduct. The Emperor *Charles* V by Patent, conferr'd upon him the Privileges of a Nobleman. He made himſelf famous by the Hiſtory he writ of the Emperors of *Germany*, and by many others of his Works publiſhed by *Euſebius Menius*. He died the 2d. of *December*, 1560, at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, where his ordinary Dwelling-place was. He was called *Sabinus*, becauſe he excelled in Poetry, as did the Latin Poet of the ſame Name. He was but twenty years of age when he publiſh'd his Poem entitled *Res Geſtæ Cæſarum Germanicorum*, according to what he declares himſelf in this following Diſtich:

Hoc opus exegi florentibus integer annis,
Bis duo cum natus luſtra Sabinus eram. Melchior Adam.

SABIONETTA, a City and Dutchy of *Italy* lying in *Lombardy* between the Dukedom of *Mantua* to the Eaſt, and the Territory of *Cremona* to the Weſt; formerly the Duke of it was one of the Houſe of *Caraffa*, but now it belongs to the Prince *de Stigliano* Grandee of *Spain*, and ſtands 18 miles South-weſt of *Mantua*, and 24 Eaſt of *Cremona*. Longit. 30. 50. Lat. 44.

SABLE, a ſmall City of *Orleannois* in *France*, 25 Leagues North of *Angers*, and 30 South-weſt of *Mans*, Longit. 18. 4. Lat. 47 52.

SABLESTAN, Lat. *Sabeſtania*, an Inland Province in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, towards the Eaſt, between *Charazan* to the North, and *Chermon* or *Caramania* to the South. The chief Cities of this Province are *Zarant*, *Buſt* and *Neſtal*. In this Province is the beſt and ſtrongeſt Caſtle in all *Perſia*. *Tavernier.*

SABURRANUS, a General of the *Roman* Army, and the ſame to whom the Emperor *Trajan* preſented a Sword, with theſe remarkable words, *Receive this Sword, to make uſe of it for my Service, as long as my Orders are reaſonable; or to make uſe of it againſt me, whenever I command you any thing that is Unjuſt*, According to the Motto, *Pro me ſi mercor in me.* *Aurelius Victor.*

SABUS was (as is ſaid) the Father of *Sabinus*, from whom the *Sabines* took their Name. And foraſmuch as we find, by all the Account we have of thoſe fabulous Times, that the People commonly worſhipped the firſt Author of their Nation, that is to ſay, him who had firſt brought them into a Society, and govern'd them by Laws: Accordingly alſo the *Sabines* owned this *Sabus* for their God; and being come to *Rome*, they brought their God along with them, and the *Romans* built a Temple for him near to that of *Quirinus*. The different Names which Authors beſtow upon this *Sabus*, and the diverſity of Opinions about him, gives us ground to believe him very Ancient. Beſides the Name *Sabus*, he was called *Semi-capri*, i. e. *Half-Goat*, or as ſome read it in *Ovid*, *Semi-pater*. They call him alſo by the Name of *Sagus* or *Sangus*, *Sancus* & *Sanctus*. He was alſo ſtyled *Fidius*, i. e. *Fidei Deus*, the God of good Faith. *Ovid* mentions three of theſe Names, ſpeaking of the Feſtival which was yearly celebrated on the Nones of *June*, on which day a ſolemn Sacrifice was offer'd to this God on the Mountain *Quirinalis*, where his Temple was.

Quærebam Nonas Sanco, Fideo *ne referrem*
An tibi Semicaper: *Tunc mihi* Sancus *ait*,
Cuicunque ex iſtis dederis e o munus habebo
Nomina terna fero. Sic voluêre Cures.

Propertius beſtows upon him the Name of *Sanctus*;

Salve, Sancte *Pater*, *cui jam ſacer aſpera Furno.*
Sic Sanctum Tatiæ compoſuêre Cures.

St. *Auſtin* tells us, that this God was alſo called *Xanchus*. In a Fragment of *Porcius Cato*, we find that the *Sabines* called him *Sabus*, and that the *Romans* were the firſt that named him *Sancus*, which in proceſs of time they turn'd to *Sanctus*. *Silius Italicus* calls him *Sabus & Sanctus.*

—— *Et lævi pars* Sanctum *voce canebant*
Authorem Gentis; *pars laudes ore ferebant*,
Sabe, *tuas*, *qui de Patrio cognomine primus*
Dixiſti Populos magnâ diviſne Sabinos.

Titus Livius gives him only the Name of *Sancus*, and ranks him amongſt the *Semones*. *Plutarch in Rom.* St. *Auſtin*, *Tit. Liv.*

SACADAS, a Greek Poet, who was the firſt that introduced the ſinging of every *Strophe*, and every *Chorus* with a diſtinct time or meaſure. *Pindar*, *Plutarch* and *Pauſanias* make mention of him, as alſo *Suidas*, who ſpeaks of *Sacas* a Greek Poet and Writer of Tragedies

SACÆ, a People of ancient *Scythia*, inhabiting between the Mountain *Imaus* and the *Scythæ Alani*, being at preſent (according to *Sanſon*) the Country of the *Chazalgite Tartars*. Their *Sacæ* were a Cruel and Savage People, as *Pliny* and *Strabo* tell us. *Dionyſius Africanus* deſcribes them thus;

Inde Sacæ certis, nimium Gens dura Sagittis.

SACCA, a Sea-Town of *Sicily* in the Valley of *Mazara*, in Latin *Saxa*, *Xacca* or *Sacca*, and is the ſame which the Ancients called *Thermæ Selinuntis*, 22 miles eaſt of *Mazara*, and

to from *Gergenty*. *Fredericus Cornelius* Biſhop of *Padua* and Earl of *Sacca* did here publiſh Synodal Ordinances, in 1579.

SACCANIA LACONIA, the moſt Southern Province of *Morea*, containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedæmonians* and *Argians*, the Capital of which is *Mitra*.

SACCOPHORI, a Sect of *Meſſalian* Hereticks, ſo called becauſe they frequently cover'd themſelves with great Sacks. See *Meſſalian*.

SACKVILLE, Earl of *Dorſet*. The Anceſtors of this Family came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, and their Deſcendants have been of great Note ever ſince. Sir *Robert de Sackville*, Kt. had a great Eſtate in *Eſſex* and *Suffolk* in the time of King *Henry* I. *Jordan de Sackville* was his Son and Heir, ſucceeded by *Geoffrey*, and he by another *Jordan*, who was taken Priſoner in the Battle of *Eveſham*, where he join'd with the Barons. Moſt of his Succeſſors were Knights, had large Poſſeſſions in the County of *Suſſex* and elſewhere, their principal Seat being at *Buckhurſt*. *John Sackville*, Eſq; deſcending from him, married the Daughter of Sir *William Blickling* of the County of *Norfolk*, Siſter to *Thomas* Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, by whom he had *Richard* a Lawyer, bred in the *Inner-Temple* about the end of *Henry* VIIIth's Reign. He was one of the Governor's of that Houſe from the Firſt to the Sixth of *Eliz.* being then a Knight. He was alſo Chancellor of the Court of *Augmentation* in Queen *Mary*'s time, one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*. He married *Winefrid* Daughter of Sir *John Bruges*, Kt. by whom he had *Agnes* married to *Gregory Fienes* Lord *Dacres*, and *Thomas* who ſucceeded him, *An.* 1566. his Widow *Winefrid* being afterwards wedded to *William* Marquis of *Wincheſter*. This *Thomas* being Knighted by the Duke of *Norfolk*, *June* 8. 1567. 9 *Eliz.* was that ſame day created Baron by the Title of Lord *Buckhurſt*; and in 12 *Eliz.* ſent Embaſſador to Congratulate the Marriage of *Charles* IX. of *France* with *Maximilian* the Emperor's Daughter. He was one of the Peers upon the Tryal of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* and in 30 *Eliz.* ſent Embaſſador to the States of *Holland* upon their Diſlike of the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Proceedings, to compromiſe the Differences, by which he fell into the Earl's Diſpleaſure, who got him confin'd to his Houſe for many Months; but ſurviving that great Earl, Queen *Elizabeth* made him Lord-Treaſurer, and one of the Commiſſioners for exerciſing the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England*. King *James*, in the firſt year of his Reign, made him Lord-Treaſurer for Life: And on the 13th. of *March* next created him Earl of *Dorſet*. He was likewiſe Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He died of an Apoplexy, *April* 9. 1608, as he ſate at the Council-Table, Queen *Ann* being preſent. He was a Comely Perſon, and of great Endowments, but profuſe beyond meaſure in his Youth: But Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Kinſman he was, ſeeing him begin to take up, made him Treaſurer, in which ſtation he advanced his Eſtate and Honour. He was an excellent Scholar, of a facetious Wit, accurate Style, and free from all Factions of State, but faithfully adhered to the Queen's Service. His Son *Robert* ſucceeded, who founded an Hoſpital for 31 poor People at *Eaſt-Greenſted* in *Suſſex*, endowing it with 330 *l. per Annum*. He had two Wives, the firſt *Margaret* Daughter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*; the ſecond *Ann* Daughter to Sir *John Spencer*, and Widow to *Henry* Lord *Compton*, by whom he had no Iſſue. *Richard* his ſecond Son by the firſt Wife ſucceeded his Elder Brother dying without Iſſue; within two days after his Father's death he married the Lady *Ann*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had *Thomas* who died without Iſſue, *Margaret* married to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, and *Iſabella* to *James* Earl of *Northampton*, and died *March* 28. 1624. Sir *Edward Sackville* his younger Brother ſucceeded him, who was firſt Lord-Chamberlain to Queen *Mary*, Wife of King *Charles* I. and afterwards to that King; he married *Mary* Heireſs to Sir *George Curſon* of *Croxhall* in the County of *Derby*. He died in *May*, *Anno* 1652, and was ſucceeded by *Richard* his Son, who marrying the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Lionel* Earl of *Middleſex*, and at length Heir to *James* Earl of *Middleſex* her Brother, by whom he had three Sons, *viz.* *Charles* Lord *Buckhurſt*, *Edward* and *Richard*; and three Daughters, *viz.* *Elizabeth* married to the Lord *Broghil*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, *Ann* to the Earl of *Dalkeith* in *Scotland*, and *Frances* to Sir *George Lane*, Kt. Charles hath married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Henry Bagot* of *Blythfield* in the County of *Warwick*, Widow of *Charles* Earl of *Falmouth*, and was created Earl of *Middleſex*, *April* 4. 27 *Car.* II. *Dugdale*.

SACRED, *Clerach* or *Clergy-Iſle*, one of the *Scots* Weſtern Iſlands, abounding with Paſturage and Eggs of Sea-Fowl. *Buchanan*.

SACRED, or *Sanctuary-Iſlands*, Lat. *Flavanæ*, they lie 50 miles from the *Lewis*, among the *Scots* Weſtern Iſles, abound with Graſſy Mountains, but are not inhabited, nor have any Four-footed Beaſts living in them but wild Sheep, and thoſe not eatable.

SACRIFICE is the Worſhip which is given to God by the Oblation of ſome Victim. *Sacrifices* at firſt were offer'd by the Fathers of Families, or the eldeſt Perſons in every Houſe, but afterwards Prieſts were ordained to that Function. The firſt *Sacrifice* mention'd in Scripture is that of *Abel*, who offer'd Sheep and young Calves to God, whilſt *Cain* offer'd but Fruit. The ſecond is *Noah*, who when he came out of the Ark, ſacrificed to God for his Deliverance; this was in the year of the World 1657. The third is that of *Melchiſedec*, when he came to meet *Abraham*, in the year of the World 2118, and offer'd Bread and Wine to the Lord for him. The Holy Writ makes mention likewiſe of the ſeveral Sacrifices offer'd by *Abraham*, *Iſaac* and *Jacob*, in the year of the World 2544. God commanded *Moſes* to prepare the Sacrifice of the Paſchal Lamb, which was offer'd the 14th. of the month *Niſan*, which anſwers to our *April*. The Ceremonies of the Jewiſh Sacrifices were ſet down by *Moſes*, according to the Order he had receiv'd from the Mouth of God. *Aaron* was the firſt High-Prieſt the Jews had, and after this Appointment the Sacrifices were only offer'd by the Prieſts in the Tabernacle or the Temple. Before the Victim or Beaſt deſign'd for Sacrifice was offer'd, the Perſon for whom it was offer'd laying his Hand upon the Head of it, made a publick Confeſſion of his Sins; whereupon the Beaſt was ſlain, flea'd, and cut into ſix or nine parts. The Prieſts took of the Blood and ſprinkled with it the four Horns of the Altar, at the foot of which he poured forth the reſt that remained in the Cup. This done, if the Sacrifice was an Holocauſt or whole Burnt-Offering, the Beaſt was wholly conſum'd by Fire; whereas in other Sacrifices they only burnt the Inwards and the Fat about them; the Levites in the mean time ſinging Hymns of Praiſe to God, and entreating him to accept of the Sacrifice. The Parts that were not burnt were for the Prieſts, and for the People, who made a Feaſt therewith, when the Sacrifice was over. There were five ſorts of Victims amongſt the Jews; 1. of Cows, Bulls and Calves; 2. of Sheep; 3. of Goats; 4. of Pigeons; 5. of Turtles. Beſides theſe Sacrifices of living Creatures, they had alſo Oblations of fine Wheat-Flower, with Oil and Incenſe. In theſe Oblations the Prieſt laid all the Incenſe upon the Altar, with an handful of Flower, and a little Oil, to be there conſum'd, and the Remainder was for himſelf, according to the Law of God. Laſtly, They had their Drink-Offerings, wherein they preſented Wine and Oil, which they poured forth upon the Altar; this was called *Libations*. None was permitted to have any Honey or Leven in their Oblations, whereas there was none but had Salt. *Levit.* 1, 2, 3, 4. *Outram de Sacrificiis Hebræorum*, &c. The Idolaters obſerved other Ceremonies in their Sacrifices, ſome of them ſeem to have been borrowed of the Jews, either for that the Heathen Philoſophers had read the Books of *Moſes*, or becauſe the Devil was ambitious of being worſhipped in the ſame manner as the True God. When the Victim was brought near to the Altar, the Prieſt holding his Hand on the Altar, repeated certain Prayers, which began with an Invocation of *Janus* and *Veſta*, who were firſt called upon in all Sacrifices, as Deities that were ſuppoſed to give acceſs to other Gods; and after this he implored the Aſſiſtance of that God to whom the Sacrifice was deſign'd. Afterwards he caſt Flour baked in the Oven, mingled with Salt, upon the Head of the Sacrifice, upon which he alſo poured forth Wine, after that he had firſt taſted of it himſelf, and given of it to thoſe for whom he offer'd up the Sacrifice. The Ceremony of the Flour was call'd *Immolation*, from the Latin word *Mola*, which ſignifies a Paſte or Cake of Flour and Salt; and that of pouring forth the Wine was called *Libation*, from the word *Libare*, which ſignifies to taſte, pour forth gently, or ſprinkle. This done, the Prieſt pluck'd off ſome of the Hair from between the Horns of the Sacrifice, and caſt it into the Fire which was upon the Altar, offering up the Victim to the Deity to whom it was intended. Afterwards he deliver'd it to his Servants or Aſſiſtants, who cut the Throat of it, receiving the Blood in Cups, and having got off the Skin, waſhed it, and ſo returned it into the Hands of the Prieſt, or of the Sooth-ſayer (called *Auſpex*) who took out the Inwards, as the Liver, Lungs, Heart, and Spleen, to draw his Conjectures from the condition he found thoſe parts in. This piece of Superſtition being performed, the Prieſt's Aſſiſtants cut off a little bit of each Joint of the Sacrifice, as well as of every one of the Inwards, which they wrapp'd up in a Paſte of Wheat-flour, that they brought in little Baskets to the Sacrifice, and caſt them into the Fire upon the Altar. This Offering being conſumed, they made a Feaſt with the reſt of the Victim, to which they added other Diſhes of Meat. During the Sacrifice, they ſung the Praiſes of the God to whom they offered, and danced round the Altar to the Muſick of Cymbals. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 3. *cap.* 33.

SACROBOSCO (*Joannes de*) called alſo *Holywood*, becauſe he was born at a Town in *Yorkſhire* of that Name, which we now call *Halliſax*. He lived in the Thirteenth Century, and had the eſteem of being the moſt learned Mathematician of his time, of which his Works are a ſufficient Proof. He at firſt followed his Studies here in *England*, and continued for ſome time at the Univerſity of *Oxford*; but the Reputation which that of *Paris* had at that time, made him curious to conſult the famous Men that were Profeſſors there; whereupon he took a Journey to *France*, where he wrote his Book *de Sphæra Mundi*, which *Clavius*, *Pierius Valerianus*, *Elias Vinetus* and *Petrus Nonius* have ſince adorned with their Obſervations and Commentaries, tranſlated into ſeveral Languages. He publiſhed alſo a Treatiſe *de Computo Eccleſiaſtico*, &c. and died at Paris in 1235.

SACROVIR (*Julius*) was a Native of the Country of *Ædui* or *Æduani* in *France*, now called *l'Autunois*, and the Perſon that contriv'd and carried on the Revolt of the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*, under the Reign of *Tiberius Cæſar*; who, the better to diſſemble his being the Author of that Rebellion, fought bare-headed among the *Romans*, againſt thoſe of his own Party, who knowing him by that Mark, did not ſhoot at him. This daring Reſolution of his had ſo good ſucceſs, that it gave him an opportunity of poſſeſſing himſelf of the City of *Autun*, which was the chief City of the Country, and a place to which the Youth from all parts repaired to follow their Studies. *Tiberius* hearing of the Surprize of this City, did greatly apprehend the loſs of the *Gauls*, becauſe the greateſt Lords of the Country found themſelves engaged to follow the fortune of this City, for their Childrens ſake that were there. *Sacrovir* in the mean time raiſes an Army of 40000 Men, and amongſt them a number of Slaves, deſign'd for Gladiators, and were called *Crupellarij*, becauſe of the weight of their Arms, which were Iron Plates wherewith they were covered from Head to Foot. The Succeſs did not anſwer the Courage and Bravery of the Commander; for this Army of his not having been train'd to the Wars, was ſoon put to the Rout by the *Roman* Legions, and *Sacrovir* was fain to flee to the City of *Autun*; but not being ſecure there, he ſecretly withdrew himſelf to a Country-houſe not far off, where he kill'd himſelf; ſome of his Friends alſo, who had ſaved themſelves with him, killed one another, after having ſet fire to the Houſe. *Tacit. Annal. lib.* 3.

SADDUCES, a certain Sect amongſt the Jews, which took its Riſe from one *Sadoc*. They denied the Exiſtence of Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of the Body. And as for their other Opinions, they agreed with the *Samaritans*, except only in this, that they were Partakers of all the Jewiſh Sacrifices, which the *Samaritans* deteſted. They obſerved the Law, to enjoy the Temporal Bleſſings it promiſed, and to eſcape the Puniſhments denounced to its Tranſgreſſors. They rejected all manner of Traditions, and abſolutely denying all Fatality, aſſerted, that as it was impoſſible for God to do any Evil, ſo neither did he take notice of that which Men committed: And thence concluded, that it was wholly in our Will to do Good or Evil. Though this Sect was not very numerous, yet was it conſiderable, as being compoſed of Perſons of Eminence. There was an irreconcilable hatred between theſe and the *Phariſees*. *Joſephus* obſerves of them, that they were of a very ſavage humour, behaving themſelves with great rudeneſs to one another, as well as to Strangers. *Joſeph. Lib. de Bello, cap.* 12. *lib.* 13. *Ant. cap.* 9. & *lib.* 18. *cap.* 2. See the *Triharesion* of *Druſius* and *Scaliger*.

SADIATES or *Sadyattes*, King of *Lydia*, of the Family of the *Mermnades*, ſucceeded *Ardys*, in the year of the World 3427, and had for his Succeſſor *Halyattes* the Father of *Cræſus*. *Sadyattes* made War with the Town of *Miletum* for ſix years together: His Reign was twelve years. *Herodot. lib.* 1.

SADOC, *Zadoc*, a High-Prieſt of the Jews, the Succeſſor of *Abiathar*, who was deprived of that Dignity by *Solomon* after the death of *David*, for ſiding with *Adonijah*, 1 *King.* 2. 26,27, & 35. 1 *Chron.* 29. 22. There is alſo another *Sadoc* mention'd in the Genealogy of our Saviour, *Mat.* 1. 14.

SADODELA, *Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genoua*, which falls into the *Porcevera*.

SADOLET (*James*) Cardinal and Biſhop of *Carpentras*, was born in 1478, at *Modena*. *John Sadolet*, his Father, being one of the moſt renowned Lawyers of his time, gave him his Education at *Ferrara*, where he was Profeſſor of Law, taking care to cultivate his Mind with uſeful Learning: which Paternal Care was not loſt upon the Son, who having a great inclination to Learning, in a ſhort time made himſelf Maſter of the Latin and Greek Tongues, not neglecting the Study of Philoſophy, wherein he advanced wonderfully. Some time after he made a Journey to *Rome*, and had his abode with Cardinal *Oliver Caraffa* who was a great Lover of learned Men. Being in this City, he contracted a peculiar Friendſhip with *Frederick Fregoſus* Biſhop of *Salernum*, and with *Peter Bembo*, afterwards Cardinal, two refined Wits, and much of his ſize. It was not long after, that *Leo* X. induced by the fame of his Worth, deſired to be better acquainted with him, and made him his Secretary; which Employment he diſcharged ſo well, that there were none of his time that wrote more elegantly, or with greater facility than he did. He was univerſally learned, an excellent Divine, Orator, Philoſopher and Poet. And though the fame of his Worth, and his Place, had raiſed him ſo high, yet could not the leaſt appearance of Ambition or Vanity be ſeen in him; yea, when the Pope had conferred upon him the Biſhoprick of *Carpentras* in the County of *Avignon*, nothing leſs than an expreſs Command from the Pope could make him reſolve to accept of it. After the death of *Leo* X. he retired to his Biſhoprick; but *Clement* VII. the Succeſſor of *Adrian* VI. ſent for him to come to *Rome*: which Order he obeyed, but upon condition, that after three years ſtay there, he might return to his Charge; as accordingly he did, and from thence took a Journey to *Lyons* to ſee King *Francis* I. who expreſs'd a ſingular eſteem for him. In the year 1544, *Paul* III. who ſucceeded *Clement* VII. ſent for *Sadolet* again to come to *Rome*, and made him his Nuncio to *France*, to induce the King to conclude a Peace with *Charles* V. where he diſcharged the Employment laid upon him ſo much to the Pope's ſatisfaction, that at his return he made him Cardinal. He aſſiſted alſo at the Conference the ſaid Pope had with the Emperor at *Parma*; and the Peace being concluded, he wrote an elegant Oration *De Bono Pacis*. And finding himſelf drawing near to his end, he retired to *Rome*, where he died in the year 1547, being aged ſeventy years, three Months, and ſix Days, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, which was that whereof he had the Title, without any Pomp, as he had ordered by his Laſt Will. The Cardinal *Caraffa* pronounced his Funeral Oration before the Pope, and *Jacobus Gallo* delivered another in Commendation of him in the Church of St. *Laurence*. The Works we have of his, are his ſixteen Books of Epiſtles, ſeveral Orations, many Poems, an Interpretation of the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*; *De Philoſophica Conſolatione & Meditatione in Adverſis*, *De Liberis Recte Inſtituendis*, *De Philoſophiæ Laudibus*, &c. *Antonius Florebeau* hath writ his *Life*, and many learned Men have left an honourable mention of him.

SAFACOS, *Uſila*, a City and Sea port of *Barbary* in *Africa*, three days Journey from *Cafsa* to the North, ſixty miles from *Capes* to the Weſt, and fifty from *Tunis* Eaſt. It lies on the North Entry of the Gulf of *Cabeſt*, over againſt the Iſland of *Cercina*, now *Chicari* or *Cherchen*.

SAFARDA, a great and Navigable River in the Kingdom of *Fez*, which falls into the Atlantick Ocean on the North of *Arzilla*. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Zilia* of *Ptolemy*. *Nub.*

SAFFAY, Lat. *Savus*, a ſmall River of *Barbary*, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea in the Kingdom of *Argier*, between *Accharara* and *Metaſus*.

SAGAN, a City of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is the Head City of a Dutchy of the ſame Name; in Latin it is called *Saganum*, and in the Poliſh Language *Zeigan*; ſituate upon the *Bober*, where it receives the *Quiſs*, ſeven German miles from *Glogaw* to the Weſt, and ſix from *Croſſen* to the North, now in the hands of the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*, whoſe Predeceſſors redeemed it in 1548 from the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it was mortgaged, together with its Dukedom. The Town ſtands 24 miles South of *Croſſen*, and 80 North-weſt of *Breſlaw*. Longit. 35 30. Lat. 31. 38.

SAGAREL (*Gerard*) was born at *Parma*, and lived in the Thirteenth Century; he rejected all ſorts of Vows, and aſſerted that all the Popes that had poſſeſſed the Chair ſince St. *Sylveſter* were no true Popes, excepting only *Peter de Moron*, who was *Celeſtine* V. and thence concluded that no body was bound to be obedient to the Decrees of the Popes of *Rome*, nor to pay Tithes. He was burnt for an Heretick not long after. *Spondan.* A. C. 1298.

SAGES of *Greece*. This Name hath been beſtowed upon ſeven Men famous for their Wiſdom and Prudence, *viz.* upon *Thales* of *Miletum* *Pittacus* of *Mitylene*, *Bias* of *Priene*, *Solon* of *Athens*, *Cleobulus* of *Lyndus*, *Periander* King of *Corinth*, and *Chilo* of *Sparta* or *Lacedemon*: Some Authors put *Myſon* the *Lacedemonian* inſtead of *Periander*; others, *Anacharſis* the *Scythian*, who lived at the ſame time. *Plutarch* tells us that there was always a great Correſpondence between theſe Wiſe Men, and that their Converſe together was only about Matters of Natural and Moral Philoſophy. Some have been of opinion that *Epimenides* of *Creet* ought to have had a place amongſt theſe Men, who lived at the ſame time, and is quoted by St. *Paul* in his Epiſtle to *Titus*. Some alſo have had the ſame eſteem for *Æſop*, who likewiſe was their Contemporary, ſome of whoſe Fables, *Socrates* (as *Plato* tells us) thought worth his turning into Verſe. That memorable Sentence Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν is attributed by *Laertius* to *Thales*, by *Ovid* to *Pythagoras*, and by *Plutarch* to *Æſop*. See every one of their Names as they ſtand in Alphabetical Order. *Plutarch*, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Cyrillus Alexandr.*

SAGITTARIUS, Biſhop of *Gap* in the Sixth Century, the Brother of *Salonius* Biſhop of *Ambrun* in *France*. They were both accuſed of having commited ſeveral Robberies and Murthers, and of entring with armed Men into the Church of the Biſhop of St. *Pol Troiſchateaux*, where they tore to pieces his Sacerdotal Habits, beat his Miniſters that aſſiſted him at the Altar, and took away with them all that they found in his Houſe. Upon this occaſion a Council was called at *Lyons*, in 567, where being convicted of theſe Enormities, they were both depoſed. But they having recourſe to the Pope, he heard them, and without any further examining of the Matter, did reeſtabliſh them in their Sees; and being returned to *France*, King *Gontran* conſented to their readmiſſion. Some time after, the *Lombards* having made an Invaſion into the Country, they ſided with *Mommol* that fought againſt them, and boaſted that they had killed many *Barbarians*, meaning the *Lombards*. Thus continuing their former wicked courſe of Life, *Gontran* was fain, in 579, to call a Council at *Chalon*, where, upon an Indictment of High Treaſon, and many other Miſdemeanours preferred againſt them, they were depoſed from their Biſhopricks, and confined to a Monaſtery in *Burgundy*; from whence they made a ſhift to eſcape, and lived like wretched Vagabonds for a long time, and at laſt died miſerably. *Sagittarius* taking part with *Gondebald* againſt *Gontran*, after the taking of *Comminges*, a Soldier

Soldier lighting upon him, cut off his Head. *Greg. Turonenſ.* lib. 4. c. 47. lib. 5. c. 21. lib. 7. cap. 34. *Baron. in Annal.*

SAGITTARIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in *November*. This Sign is repreſented in the ſhape of a *Centaure*, half Man, half Horſe, holding a bent Bow in his Hand, ready to ſhoot an Arrow, to denote the Violence of Cold, and the ſharpneſs of the Winds that reign in that Month. The Fables tell us, that this *Sagittarius* is *Chiron* the *Centaure*, or as others will have it *Crocus* the Son of *Euphemy* the Nurſe of the Muſes, who being much addicted to Hunting on Mount *Parnaſſus*, was after his Death ranked amongſt the Conſtellations, by the Favour of the Muſes. *Nat. Comes. Hygin. Aſtron.*

SAGON, or *Sagona*, a City of *Corſica*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to that of *Piſa*. At preſent this place is wholly deſtroyed, and the Biſhop hath his Reſidence in a neighbouring Country Town.

SAGRANO, *Sagro*, a ſmall River in the farther *Calabria*.

SAGUENAY, a Province of *New France* in *America*, with a River of the ſame Name, whence the Country is denominated, and which diſcharges it ſelf into the River of St. *Laurence*.

SAGUNTUS, or *Saguntum*, a great and ancient City of *Spain*, in Alliance with the *Romans*, the Inhabitants whereof advertiſed the Senate of all the Proceedings of *Hannibal* in their Country; who at laſt beſieging them in the 535*th* Year from the Building of *Rome*, they defended it againſt him eight or nine Months, but being preſſed with Famine, and tired out with the Miſeries they had ſo long endured, kindled a great Fire in the midſt of their City, into which they caſt themſelves, with their Wives, Children, and all the precious things they had. This was one of the cauſes of the ſecond Punic War. This City being raſed to the ground, the Town that now ſtands in the place of it, is called *Morvedre*. *Flor. Tit. Liv. Eutrop. Strabo. Oroſ.*

SAHID DELTA, an Iſland made by the divided Branches of the *Nile* and the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is the beſt part of the lower *Egypt*; the Country being more Fruitful than the reſt, and poſſeſſed by more Civil Inhabitants. *Leo African.*

SAINT AGATHA, *Di Gotti*, Lat. *Agatha* or *Farum Sanctæ Agathæ*, a City in the further Principality of *Naples*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Benevento*, 90 Miles South of *Taleſe*, and 14 from *Capua* and *Benevento*.

SAINT AIGNAN, or *Agnan*, a City of *France* in *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*, at the place where the *Saudre* runs into it: Formerly it was an Earldom, but now raiſed to a Dutchy and Peerdom of *France*, in Favour of *Francis de Beauvilliers*, firſt Gentleman of the French King's Bed-Chamber, Knight of the King's Order, and Governour of *Havre de Grace*, &c. The Name of this City of old was *Hagand*, but hath ſince taken the Name of St. *Aignan* Biſhop of *Orleans*, and preſerves part of his Relicks.

SAINT-ALBAN, a Market-Town in the County of *Hartford*, built upon the Ruines of the Ancient *Verulamium*. St. *Alban*, the firſt Engliſh Martyr ſuffer'd here in 293, under the *Dioclefian* Perſecution. The Church of the Monaſtery is ſtill remaining, which for its Antiquity, Largeneſs, and Beauty is well worth the ſeeing. This Noble and Religious Pile had at the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery been pull'd down, had not the Towns-Men purchas'd its ſtanding, for the Sum of four hundred Pounds. It has a Noble Font of Braſs, brought out of *Scotland* (during the Wars in King *Henry* VIIIths time) in which the Children of the Kings of *Scotland* us'd to be Baptiz'd. *Speed. Cambd. Brit.*

SAINT ALYRE, an Abby and Village near to *Clermont* in *Auvergne* a Province of *France*, near the River *Tiretaine*, of old called *Scateon*, which riſeth from a Spring, whoſe Waters petrifie or turn to Stone, ſo that inſenſibly it hath made a kind of Bridge under which this little River runs.

SAINT AMAND, a ſmall City in *Flanders*, four Leagues from *Tournay*, upon the River *Scarpe*, of which the French have been in poſſeſſion ever ſince 1667. Latin Authors give it the Name of *Elno*: In it is the Famous Abby of St. *Amand*, where died the Saint of that Name, *Abbatia St. Almandi Elnonenſis*. The Foreſt of St *Amand* beginning on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, and extending it ſelf in the County of *Hainault* near to the City *Valenciens*, was cut down by order of *Lewis* XIV. in 1676. after his taking of *Condé* and *Bouchain*. St. *Amand*, before the French diſmantled it, was a place of great Strength, the River *Scarpe* on which it ſtands, falls a little lower into the *Schelde*. The Lands that lie between the two Rivers, are called the Iſles of St. *Amand*. *Guichard. in Deſcrip. pais bas. Le Mire.*

SAINT AMOUR, a ſmall Town in the County of *Burgundy*, and Dioceſs of *Lyons* in *France*, honoured of late with a Collegiate Church.

SAINT ANDERO, Lat. *Andreopolis Antiqua Flavionana*, a Town and Port in the Principality of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, lately advanced to the Dignity of a Biſhop's See; ſome place it in the *Aſturias*.

SAINT ANDIOL, upon the River *Rhone*, a City of *France* in *Vivarets*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Viviers*, from whom it is alſo called *le Bourg de Viviers*. Latin Authors call it *Vivarienſe Monaſterium*, *Fanum Sancti Andeoli*, or St. *Andochi*, but this laſt is improper. St. *Andiol* is a very ancient City, which was known by the Name of *Gento*, *Gentibo* or *Gentibus*, as appears from the Martyrology of *Ado* Archbiſhop of *Vienne*, who lived in the Ninth Century. St. *Andiol*, a Grecian, ſent by *Polycarpus* into *Gaul*, ſtop'd at *Gentibo* upon the *Rhone*, being a very conſiderable City, and there ſuffered Martyrdom under the Reign of *Severus* about the Year 190, from whom this City afterwards took its Name. The Name of St. *Andoche* is improperly given to this place, foraſmuch as this Saint ſuffer'd in *Burgundy*, whither he, with ſome other of his Companions, came to preach the Goſpel. St. *Andiol* ſuffered the firſt day of *May*. *Adon. in Martyr. Catel. Memoir.* of *Langued.*

SAINT ANDRE, (*Francis* of) Son of *Philip Andre*, chief Preſident of the Parliament of *Languedoc*, became Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, and one of the greateſt Men of his time, and was therefore highly eſteemed by *Francis* I. *Henry* II. *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. Kings of *France*; this laſt made him Preſident of the Flaming Chamber, a place hung with Black, and enlightned with Lamps and great Tapers, where thoſe that embraced the Proteſtant Religion were to be tried. St. *Andre*, weary with theſe Civil Diſſentions, quitted this Station for a Country Life. He died in 1571. leaving his fine Library much embelliſh'd and augmented by *William Budæus*'s Books, and rare Manuſcripts. *Blanchard*, *Lovis Jacob*, *Traie de Bibliot.*

SAINT ANDRES, a City of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Carinthia*, upon the River *Lavant*, a little before it runs into the *Drave*. This is the *Flavia* of the *Romans*; it belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*: Some confound this place with *Lavanmund*, which is a near neighbouring City and Epiſcopal See: It ſtands ſeven Miles from *Edinbourg*, and eleven Eaſt of *Clagenfurt*. The Biſhoprick was Inſtituted by *Eberhard* Biſhop of *Saltzburg* in 1221, whence the Prelates of this place are ſubject to him and not to the Emperor. Alſo a City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, which the *Spaniards* call St. *Andero*, being a commodious Sea-port. See St. *Andero*. Others place this City in *Aſturia Santillana*, and it's ſaid that an Epiſcopal See hath been erected there of late. Alſo a Promontory in *Achaia* in the *Peloponneſus*, now known by the Name of *Cabo Sant Andrea*, and is the ſame with the *Antirrhium* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. There is alſo a Promontory in the Iſle of *Cyprus* called *Capo di Andreano*, to which *Ptolemy* gives the Name of *Clides*, and *Pliny Dinaretum*. Alſo a ſtrong place in the *Low-Countries* called *Fort de St. Andre* in the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, between the *Meuſe* and the *Waal* or *Vahalis*, about two Leagues from *Boiſleduc*, built by *Andrew* Cardinal of *Auſtria* in 1599, but the following Year was taken by the *Hollanders*, who are yet Maſters of it. The *French* took it from them in 1672, but two Years after quitted it, having firſt demoliſh'd it. Alſo a Town in *Hungary* near to *Buda*, which *Bonfinius* ſuppoſes to be the Station of the *Quartodecima Legio Germanica* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

SAINT ANDREWS, a Town of *Scotland* in the County of *Fife*, was an Archbiſhop's See, which had for Suffragans *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblain*, *Brechin*, *Roſſe*, *Cathnes* and *Orkney*, &c. The *Scotch* call this Town St. *Andrews*, Latin Authors *Andreopolis Regimundia* and *Abernethum*; this laſt *Abernethi* though very different from St. *Andrews*, being often confounded with it, becauſe it was the Biſhops See before it was removed to St. *Andrews* by *Kennet* or *Canut* III. King of *Scotland*, who lived in the Tenth Age. Pope *Sixtus* IV. at the requeſt of K. *James* III. made it an Archbiſhoprick. The Town lies near the *German* Sea, has a good Haven, and a Famous Univerſity erected by *James* I. in 1426. is Capital of the Province of *Fife*, and the Archbiſhop was Metropolitan of all *Scotland*. *John Leſly* and *Boetius*'s Hiſtory of *Scotland*. It was fin'd 500 *l.* for not ſurrendring to *Oliver* in 1651. at firſt Summons, but he afterwards remitted it. A late Author does poſitively aſſert that the Archbiſhops of St. *Andrews* were formerly ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *York*, whom he would have to be Primate of *Scotland*: But the Curious may conſult *Anglia Sacra*, Part 2. p. 234. where they will find the contrary determined by Pope *Nicholas*, who aſſerts that the Dioceſs of *York*, was converted by the *Scots*, and had many *Scots* Biſhops, but that Church never ſent any Biſhops to *Scotland*, and *Turgod Prior* of *Durham*, being choſen Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, was the firſt over whom the Archbiſhop of *York* ever claimed Superiority, but in 1109. *Thomas* Biſhop of *York* conſecrated him by the Command of King *Henry*, without any Claim of Subjection, there being only a Mutual Proteſtation for Right on both ſides. *Ang. Sac.* part. 2. But it's true that this Claim was often renewed afterward, 'till finally determined by the Pope in the Reign of *James* the Third of *Scotland* againſt the Archbiſhop of *York*.

SAINT ANGELO, Lat. *Angelopolis*, a City of *Naples* in the *Capitanato*, ſmall but ſtrong, five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick* Sea.

SAINT ANGELO *de* LOMBARDI, a ſmall City in the further Principality, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*, from which it ſtands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

SAINT

SAINT ANGELO *in* VADO, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the Territories of the Church, made a Biſhops See in 1635. by Pope *Urban* VIII.

SAINT ANTONINE, a City of *France* in *Rovergue*, ſituate at the Confluence of the Rivers *l'Aveiron* and *la Bonnette*, and compaſſed with high Mountains, which ſerve for a Wall to it. The Proteſtants having fortified this place, it was taken by *Lewis* XIII. in 1622. This place is Famous for a ſort of Plumbs which are commended before others.

SAINT ANTONIO, a Town in *Florida*, built by the *Spaniards*, and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1585. It being left by the *Spaniſh* Garriſon that ſhould have defended it. *Cambden.*

SAINT ASAPH, a Town of *Flintſhire* in *Wales*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Latin Authors call it *Aſaphopolis*, *Fanum St. Aſaphi*, and ſome *Elwa*, becauſe it's ſituate upon the Confluence of the Rivers *Elwi*, and *Elwid*, which empty themſelves into the Sea a little below the Town. This Place owes its Original to *Kentigern* Biſhop of *Glaſcow* in *Scotland*, who coming into *England* in 560. to preach the Goſpel, built a Monaſtery here, which was ſoon after enlarged, by reaſon of the great number of Monks and Seculars that flock'd from all parts to profit by his Sermons and Example. In Proceſs of time the Seculars built themſelves Houſes, and call'd their growing Town St. *Aſaph*, from *Aſaph* one of *Kentigern*'s Diſciples, and inſtituted Biſhop of this place by him, who died here in 590. This Dioceſs contains 128 Pariſhes. The Town ſtands three Miles from the Sea, 16 from *Cheſter*, and 159 from *London*, the Market on *Saturdays*. *Lat.* 53. 22. *Long.* 3. 17. *Cambden*, *Pitſeus*, *Godwin*, *Leland*, *Boetius.*

SAINT AUBIN, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Albini*, a Town of *Bretagne* in *France*, five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South, ſituate on the River *Coveſnon*, Famous for the great Victory obtained here by *Lewis* of *Tremoville* General for *Charles* VIII. King of *France*, againſt the Duke of *Bretagne*, and his Confederates, in 1488.

SAINT AUGUSTIN, a City and Sea-port of Northern *America* in *Florida*, where the *Spaniards* poſſeſs this place and that of St. *Matthew*: Alſo a Promontory of South *America* in *Brazil*, belonging to the Government of *Pharnambuck*, known by the Name of *Cabo de St. Agoſtino*, *caput St. Auguſtini.* Here is a conſiderable Fort built by the *Portugueſe*, which the *Hollanders* made themſelves Maſters of, but the former have ſince re-taken it.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, one of the *Antilles*, or *Caribbe* Iſlands, in the North Sea towards *America*, of the number of thoſe that are ſurnamed by the *Spaniards de Barlovento.* It is accommodated with a very good Haven, and is very Fruitful of Tabaco and *Manyoc*, and conſequently great Quantities of *Caſſava* is made there, which ſerves for Bread to almoſt all the South part of *America.* This *Manyoc* is a little Tree or Shrub full of crooked knots, and its height not above a Fathom. There be ſix or ſeven different ſorts of it, diſtinguiſhed by the colour; that which is much of a violet colour is the beſt of all, being reduced into Meal or Flour, it makes a kind of white Bread. *R. P. de Terre. Hiſt. Gen. des Antilles.*

SAINT BENNET in the *Holme*, a Village in the County of *Norfolk*, and the Hundred of *Tunſted*, not far from *Hickling*, receiving its Name from an ancient Abby founded by King *Canutus* the *Dane*, and afterwards fortified with Walls and Bulwarks by the Monks, one of which betrayed it to *William* the Conquerour, and though ſince decayed, yet the Title of Lord Abbot of St. *Benet* is ſaid to remain to this day to the Biſhops of *Norwich.*

SAINT BEGME, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, where is the *Grotto* of St. *Mary Magdalen*, whoſe Body is ſaid to be there yet preſerved.

SAINT BONNET (*John*) Lord of *Toiras*, and Mareſchal of *France*, was of the ancient Houſe of *Caſtar*, which is a Barony ſince ſold to the Biſhops of *Lodeve* in *Languedock.* He was born in that Province at St. *Jean de Gardonnenques* the firſt of *March*, 1585. He was at the Siege of *Montauban*, *Montpellier*, the Iſle of *Rhée*, and the Town of St. *Martin*, where he Commanded, together with St. *Luc*, and *de la Rocheſoucaut.* The French King afterward conferred upon him the Government of that Iſle, which he defended valiantly againſt the Engliſh. After having aſſiſted at the Siege of *Rochel*, he was ſent into *Italy*, where he Commanded the French King's Forces in *Montferrat*, and defended *Caſal* againſt the Marquis of *Spinola* General of the *Spaniſh* Army. The King in recompence of his Services, made him one of the Officers of the Crown, Mareſchal of *France*, and Lieutenant General of his Armies in *Italy*; and ſome time after was admitted Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt. After all theſe Services of his, and the publick acknowledgment of them by the Honours conferred upon him, he was put out of Favour without ſo much as knowing for what, his Penſions and Governments were taken away from him, by which means he ſaw himſelf reduced to want. The Enemies of *France* imbraced this Opportunity to draw him over to their ſide, but he choſe rather to be Unhappy than Diſloyal. However his Worth was highly eſteemed in *Italy*, where they called him their Defender, and the Reception he had given him at *Rome*, *Venice* and other Cities, which he viſited during his Diſgrace, were convincing Marks hereof. Some time after *Victor Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*, being Confederate with *France*, raiſed an Army againſt *Spain*, whereof he made *Toiras* Lieutenant General, with conſent of the French King, with which he entred the Enemies Country, and in attacking the Fort of *Fontain* or *Fontenette* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, was killed with a Muſket-ſhot, as he was viewing a Breach his Cannon had made the Fourteenth of *June* 1637. His Body was carried to *Turin*, where he was interred in the Capuchine Monaſtery. *Baudier.*

SAINT BRIEU, or St. *Brieux*, *Briocum*, *Fanum Sancti Brioci*, a City of *France* in *Upper-Britany*, to which this Saint, who was its Apoſtle, gave Name. It is ſituate between the Rivers of *Trieu* and *Arguenon*, and hath a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhoprick of *Tours*, Founded about 844, by *Neomenius* Duke of *Britany*, in the Reign of *Charles* the Bald. Others ſay that this Biſhoprick was erected in 552, and that St. *Brieu* the Diſciple of St. *Germain* of *Paris*, was the firſt Biſhop of it, that after his Death the Prelates having been driven thence, were reſtored by *Neomenius.* However it is ſuppoſed that this was the Country of the *Biduceans* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, who alſo names the Rivers of *Trie* and *Arguenon*, both which contribute to the making this a very pleaſant City, ſituate in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Rock, which hinders it from the Proſpect of the Sea, though it be not above half a League diſtant. It hath a commodious Haven, and upon all accounts is a fine City, being handſomly built, and well Peopled. The Cathedral Church dedicated to St. *Stephen*, is adorn'd with two great Steeples, and has a fine Chapter, compoſed of a Dean, a Treaſurer, two Arch-deacons, a Theologal, a Chaunter and twenty Canons. The Palace of Audience, and that of the Biſhop, well deſerve to be viewed by Strangers. It is looked upon as a particular Happineſs of this City, that during the Conteſts between the Houſe of *Blois* and that of *Montfort*, who diſputed about the Dutchy of *Britany*, St. *Brieu* only enjoyed Peace and Tranquility, when all other places were engaged on one ſide or other, and the whole Province was haraſs'd with War. *Argentre Hiſt. de Bret. Du Cheſne Recherche des Ant. des Villes de France.*

SAINT CATHARINE, an Iſland in the North Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Honduras* in *New-Spain* in *America*: It's 20 Leagues from the Continent, and belong'd formerly to the Spaniards, until diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh, who have new-named the Place *the Iſland of Providence*: It hath a convenient Port and Cittadel. There is alſo a Monaſtery of this Name at at the foot of Mount *Horeb* or *Sinai*, near the Mountain of St. *Catharine*, which makes a part of *Sinai* in the Stony *Arabia.* The Repoſitory of the Relicks of a Saint of the ſame Name, pretended to have been brought hither by Angels from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, ſoon after her Martyrdom. The Archbiſhop of Mount *Sinai*, who acknowledges no Patriarch, reſides at this Monaſtery. One of the Greek Emperors built it for the uſe of the Caloyers of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and the Ottoman Port favours it with great Privileges.

SAINT CROCE, Lat. *Stauropolis*, an Inland City of *Caria* in the leſſer *Aſia*, is an Archbiſhops See of a very large Juriſdiction; there being under it twenty ſeven Suffragan Biſhops.

SAINT CRUX, a Town upon the North Coaſt of the Iſland of *Cuba* in *America.*

SAINT CRUX, a ſmall but ſtrong City in the Kingdom of *Suſa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, built by the *Portugueſe* in 1536, but ſince taken by the King of *Suſa*, under whom it is alſo called *Cape d'Aguer.*

SAINT CRUX *de la Sierra*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Peru*, a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *La Plata*, from whence it ſtands one Hundred Spaniſh Leagues to the Eaſt, in 1572 it was burnt by Sir *Francis Drake.*

SAINT CHRISTOPHERS, ſo called from *Chriſtopher Columbus* the firſt Diſcoverer. It is in the Latitude of 17 and 25. on this ſide the Line, about 75 Miles in Circuit. It has very high Mountains in the middle, whence flow ſeveral Rivers. The Soil is light and Sandy, and fruitful in Sugar, Tabaco, Cotton and Ginger. Between the Mountains are dreadful Rocks, horrid Precipices, thick Woods, and hot ſulphurous Springs. On the Shore is a Salt-pit and an Iſthmus, within a Mile and half of *Nevis.* The Iſland is exceeding delightful, and the Mountains lying one above another, afford a delightful Proſpect over all the Plantations in the Iſland, which are bounded with rows of Trees always Green, and there are many fair Houſes covered with glaz'd Slate. The Iſland is divided into four parts, two whereof are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, and the other by the French, but ſo ſeparated, that the People cannot go from one Quarter to another, without croſſing one anothers Dominions. The Engliſh part is beſt Watered, but the French better for Tillage. The Engliſh are moſt numerous, but the French have moſt Forts; that chiefly noted hath regular Works like a Cittadel, is called *Baſſe Terre*, and commands the Haven. The Engliſh have only two, one commanding a great Haven, and the other a Deſcent near *Point Sable*; each Nation keep Guard on their Frontiers, which they renew every day. The Engliſh have five Churches, the Seats whereof

whereof are excellent Workmanſhip in precious Wood. In 1625. Sir *Thomas Warner* an Engliſh, and Monſieur *Deſnambuck* a French Gentleman took poſſeſſion of this Iſland on the ſame day, in the name of their reſpective Maſters, it being a place of ſafe retreat for Ships of both Nations bound to *America*. Theſe two Gentlemen leaving People to keep Poſſeſſion, deſign'd to return home: But ſuſpecting a Deſign of the Natives and *Spaniards* to deſtroy them, in one night they rid themſelves of the moſt Factious of that Nation, and forced the reſt to retire into other Iſlands; and returning to their Maſters, their Conduct was approved, and themſelves ſent with Recruits in Quality of Governors. So that the French and Engliſh divided the Iſland betwixt them, but the latter being beſt ſupplied increaſed moſt. The French have a good Town at *Baſſe Terre*, well built with Brick, Free-ſtone and Timber. It is well inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, and hence the Planters are ſerved with Utenſils and Neceſſaries in Exchange for their Commodities. Here is a fair large Church, a fine Hoſpital, and ſtately College for the Governours Reſidence, having ſtately Courts, pleaſant Walks and curious Gardens. In 1629. *Don Fred. de Toledo* was ſent with a Fleet from *Spain* of 24 great Ships of Burden, and 15 Frigots, to diſpoſſeſs the Engliſh and French; they ſoon took ſome Engliſh Ships near the Iſle of *Nevis*, and then caſt Anchor in St. *Chriſtopher*'s Road in the French Diviſion: Neither their Forts nor ours were in Condition to hold out, nor were the Engliſh and French both able to ſtand againſt the Number of *Spaniards*; yet they made a Vigorous Oppoſition, but being overcome, the French Ship'd off and forſook the Iſland. The Engliſh were hereupon in great Diſorder, ſome endeavouring to eſcape by Sea, and others to hide in the Mountains: But at laſt ſent Deputies to treat with the *Spaniard*, who commanded them immediately to leave the Iſland, or to expect the Rigour of the Law of Arms, and for that end ſent them the Ships he had taken at *Nevis*, and gave leave for the reſt to ſtay till they could be tranſported, and thereupon *Don Frederick* weighed Anchor; after which the Engliſh rallied, and reſolved to carry on their Colony. The French having ſuffered much at Sea, put in at the Iſland of St. *Martin* and *Montſerrat*, but finding thoſe places much ſhort of St. *Chriſtophers*, they ſent thither to diſcover the Motion of the *Spaniard*, and being informed how things went, returned with ſpeed. The Engliſh Colony being conſtantly ſupplied from *London*, grew ſo faſt, that they ſent others to *Antego*, *Barbadoes*, *Barbuda*, &c. In this Iſland there is an Animal called a Rocquet, whoſe Skin is like a withered Leaf mark'd with little yellow or bluiſh Points; they have four Feet, the foremoſt higheſt, they have ſparkling Eyes, hold up their Head conſtantly, and are in continual Motion: Their Tails are turned up towards their Backs, making a Circle and a half, they love to ſtare upon Men, and when purſued they put out their Tongues like Hounds. Here is a large Bird called the Eagle of *Orinoca*, ſhap'd like an Eagle, his Feathers light-gray, ſpotted Black, the end of his Wings and Tail yellow; he never ſets upon any Bird but in the open Air, and thoſe who have Beaks and Tallons like himſelf. They have another Bird called a *Crawfoul* about the bigneſs of a great Duck, aſh-coloured, hath a long flat Back, great Head, ſmall Eyes and ſhort Neck, with a Craw which will contain two Gallons of Water: They ſit upon Trees by the Sea to catch Fiſh, which they diſcover at a great diſtance, being ſo intent on their Prey that they are eaſily ſhot, but not eatable. The *Colibry* or humming Bird is admirable for its Beauty, Bulk, ſweet Scent, and manner of Life; it is no bigger than the greater ſort of Flies, yet of ſuch Beauty, that the Feathers on the Neck, Back and Wings repreſent a Rainbow; under their Neck is ſuch a bright red, that it reſembles a Carbuncle, their Belly is yellow as Gold, the Thighs green like an Emerald, the Feet and Beak black like poliſh'd Ebony, the Eyes like Diamonds ſet in an Oval, the Head of a ſhining Green, and look as Gilt: The Male has a Tuft on his Head of all the Colours aforeſaid, he makes a noiſe with his Wings like a little Whirl-wind, he ſucks Dew from the Flowers, ſpreading abroad his little Creſt, which looks like ſo many precious Stones: The Female lays but two Eggs, of an Oval Form, as big as a Pea or ſmall Pearl, ſome Ladies wear them for Pendants when Dead, though then they loſe much of their Beauty; they ſmell like that of the fineſt Muſk. *Baſſe Terre* ſuffered much by an Earthquake, *April*, 1690. In *June* and *July* the ſame Year, the Engliſh, under Captain *Codrington*, Captain *Wright*, and Sir *Tim. Thornhill*, diſpoſſeſſed the French.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER, an Iſland of *North America*, and one of the *Caribbes*: *Chriſtopher Columbus*, who diſcover'd it in his firſt Voyage he made to *America*, put his own Name upon it, and the Savages at preſent call it *Ay-ay*; it is 75 Miles in Circuit. It is divided between the Engliſh and French, who took Poſſeſſion of it at the ſame time in the Year 1625. It is fruitful of Sugar, Tabaco, Ginger and Indigo, and hath three good Havens. The middle of the Iſland is raiſed into high Mountains. The Air is good and wholſome, but much diſturbed with Hurricanes, which often cauſe ſtrange Diſorders. The Drug called Indigo in this Iſland, where it is prepared in great Quantity, is uſed by our Dyers, to give the firſt Dye to thoſe things they would have of a blue colour, and Painters make uſe of Indigo for the ſhading of a light blue, as ſtriking a very dark and deep colour. The Plant whence it is made, is called *Inde-plate* by the Inhabitants; it is a Shrub bearing Cods of about an ordinary Pins length, very ſlender, which contain little Grains of an Olive colour. The places where they make Indigo out of theſe Seeds are provided with a great Copper, two large Fats, which are called ſteeping Veſſels, with a Maſhing-Tub, and Setling-Tub: All theſe are placed one above another: the Plants are rang'd in different Layers in the ſteeping Veſſels, and hot Water poured upon them, which cauſeth an Effervеſcence or Fermentation, whereby the Matter of the Indigo is drawn forth from the Plant. Out of the ſteeping Fats, when the Matter is fully extracted, the Water is made to run down into the Maſhing-Fat, where being well ſtir'd with an Inſtrument made on purpoſe, provided with ſix Pails in the Figure of a Pyramid and full of holes, it works and purgeth it ſelf, by caſting forth moſt malignant Vapors, which frequently choak the Workmen. At laſt there ſettles a kind of Lees, which being put into Linen Sacks, the Water runs away and leaves the Indigo behind, which is afterwards put into ſmall Baskets to be dried, and then laid up in Warehouſes. *Du Tartre*.

SAINT CLAUDE, *Fanum Sanctum Claudii*, a Town in the *Franche Comte*, well fortified. It is upon the Frontiers of *Bugey*, and the Country of *Gex*, about five Leagues from *Geneva* to the Weſt, and Famous for a celebrated Monaſtery, where lies the Body of St. *Claudius* Archbiſhop of *Bezanſon*, who lived in the Seventh Century, and gave his Name not only to the Town, but to part of an adjoyning Mountain called *Mont St. Claude*.

SAINT CLOU, a noted Town of the Iſle of *France*, upon the *Seyne*, two Leagues below *Paris*, was formerly called *Nogent*, which Name was changed, after that St. *Clou* (in Latin *Clodoaldus*) the Son of *Clodomir* King of *Orleans* had been buried there. It was here that *Henry* III. of *France* was killed in 1589. It has a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Orleans*. The Lordſhip of this place, which belongs to the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*, hath been raiſed to a Dutchy and Peerage in Favour of *Franſois de Harlay*, at preſent Archbiſhop of that City. *Gregoire de Tour*.

SAINT DAVIDS, Lat. *Menevia*, a City and Biſhoprick in the farthermoſt corner of *Pembrookſhire* in *Wales*, upon the Iriſh Sea, near the *Promontorium Octapitarum* of the Ancients, which we now call St. *David*'s Head. This Town ſuffered much by the *Daniſh* and *Norwegian* Pyrates. The Cathedral dedicated joyntly to St. *Andrew* and St. *David* (the latter having founded the See) was built by *Peter* their 49*th*. Biſhop in 1176. St. *David* the Founder was in the time of the *Saxons* Archbiſhop of *Caerleon* upon *Uſk*, but tranſlated the See to this City then called *Menew*, whence the Biſhops to this day ſtile themſelves *Menevenſes*. When St. *Auſtin* the Monk came into *England*, there were ſeven Suffragans belonging to this See, and continued ſo for 26 Succeſſions, till *Sampſon* the Archbiſhop in time of a Plague, transferred the Dignity to *Dole* in *Britany*, by which his Succeſſors loſt the Title of Archbiſhops, and in 1115 *Bernard* the Biſhop ſubmitted to the See of *Canterbury*, which none of his Predeceſſors had ever done. This Dioceſs contains the Counties of *Pembrook*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, with part of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery* and *Glamorganſhires*. The Town is ſeated in a barren Soil within a Mile of the Sea, and expoſed to Storms; it is Ruinous and thinly inhabited; the Roof of its Cathedral was the higheſt in *England*. It is 207 Miles from *London*. *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, when Biſhop of St. *David*'s, ſtickled to have it exempted from *Canterbury*, but being overcome at *Rome* by the Intereſt of *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he died *re infecta*, *Anno* 1250. The Monument of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to King *Henry* the Seventh, ſaved this Cathedral from Ruin in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth: The Biſhop's Palace is a ſtately Building of Free-ſtone, *Anglia Sacra*. *D. Fuller*, *Speed*.

SAINT DENYS, a Town of *France*, in the Iſle of *France*, being formerly called *Catulliaque*, from a Woman called *Catulla*, who is ſaid to have buried here the Body of St. *Denys*, and of his Companions. It is a place famous for the Abby of St. *Denys*, being the Sepulchre of the *French* Kings, and a Monument of the Piety of King *Dagobert* I. who was the Founder of it. St. *Denys* is two little Leagues diſtant from *Paris*, upon the ſmall River called *la Crou*, which ſoon after runs into the *Seyne*. It is called in Latin *Dionyſiopolis* or *Fanum Sancti Dionyſii*. The Chappel of St. *Denys*, in which are the Tombs of moſt of the *French* Kings, well deſerves a particular Deſcription: It is built in the Figure of a great Croſs, and divided into three parts, *viz*. The Body of the Church, the Quire, and that part which is behind the High Altar. The whole Structure is Magnificent, and the Windows are large and lightſome; on Solemn Days ineſtimable Treaſures are here expoſed to view, and the Richeſt Curioſities (as the *French* tell us) that are in all *Europe*. The Magnificence of the Tombs is very remarkable, I ſhall not make any mention of the Monuments of Princes and Princeſſes, or great Lords, who have had the Honour of being interred here, but only of thoſe of the *French* Kings and ſome Queens. On the right ſide of the High Altar is the Tomb of King *Dagobert*, the Founder of this Abby, of gray *Porphyry*,

Porphyry, and his Figure repreſented upon it in its natural length: Near adjoyning to this is that of *Pepin* the Short, Father of *Charlemagne:* Upon the next Tomb are ſeen the Figures emboſſed of *Lewis* III. and of *Carloman* the Son of *Charles* the Stammerer. A little higher is the Monument of *Philip* III. ſurnamed the Bold, the Son of St. *Lewis*, and that of *Philip* IV. Then follow the Tombs of *Philip Auguſtus*, of *Lewis* VIII. and of St. *Lewis*. Near the Abbots Chair, in the entry of the Quire at the left Hand, is the Monument of *Clovis* II. It was this Prince that took away the Silver, wherewith *Dagobert* I. had cauſed the Church to be covered, to diſtribute it to the Poor, at a time of publick neceſſity. The Monument of *Charles Martel* is near adjoyning to that of *Clovis* II. where he is repreſented in his Royal Robes, with this Inſcription, *Carolus Martellus Rex*. On the other ſide of the Quire, overagainſt the Iron Grate, are the Tombs of King *Eudes* and *Hugo Capet*. In the midſt of the Quire is the Monument of *Charles* II. ſurnamed the Bald, of Copper, with his Statue of the ſame, in his Royal Robes, having the Imperial Crown on his Head, and a Golden Globe in his left Hand. At the corners of the Tomb are the four Doctors of the Church, and at the top are two Angels each of them holding a Cenſer, all of Copper. Beſides theſe in the Quire are interred the Bodies of *Clotarius* III. and IV. *Thierry* II. *Childeric* III. and *Louis* V. ſurnamed *Faineant* or the Idle. Coming out of the Quire at the left Hand is the Tomb of *Lewis* X. called *Hutin*, of black Marble, and that of King *Robert*. Near adjoyning is the Monument of *Henry* I. and *Lewis* VI. called the Groſs, both in the ſame Monument. Then follows the Tomb of *Philip* the Younger, and that of *Charles* VIII. of black Marble, on which is his Statue in Braſs, and on the corners four Angels of Braſs gilt. On the ſide of the High Altar are the Tombs of King *Philip* the Tall, of *Charles* IV. *Philip* VI. ſurnamed *de Valois*, and of King *John*. In one of the Chappels on the South ſide are the Tombs of *Charles* V. ſurnamed the Wiſe, of *Charles* VI and VII. Before the ſaid Chappel is the Magnificent *Mauſolæum* of *Francis* I. Near to the Chappel of *Nôtredame la Blanche*, is the ſumptuous Tomb of King *Lewis* XII. of white Marble two Stories high; on the ſecond Story are repreſented the King, and Queen his Conſort kneeling, in their Royal Robes, with a Praying Desk before them; at the four corners are the four Cardinal Virtues: Upon the Corniſh compaſſing the firſt Story are the Twelve Apoſtles repreſented, ſitting in their bigneſs to the Life: And on the Baſs Reliefs are engraven the Battles and Victories obtained by the ſaid King. This is a Work well becoming the Magnificence of *Francis* I. who cauſed it to be made at *Venice* in 1527. by *Peter Ponce* one of the moſt Famous Statuaries of his time. It was brought into *France* Piece-meal, which were afterwards joyned upon the place. Near to the Superb *Mauſolæum* of *Lewis* XII. is a great Gate, leading to a magnificent Chappel, which *Katharine de Medicis* cauſed to be built, with deſign to place there the Tomb of *Henry* II. her Husband. This piece of Architecture is built after the Model of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, which now is called our Lady *della Rotunda*; it contains three Stories, the firſt being the Vault wherein the Coffins are laid. In the midſt of the ſecond Story is the white Marble Sepulchre of *Henry* II. and *Katharine de Medicis*; on the top of it are two Statues lying along, ſurrounded with twelve Pillars of Jaſper-Marble, ſupporting a Table of the ſame, upon which are ſeen the Effigies of the King and Queen in Braſs, kneeling before a praying Desk of the ſame. In each Story are ſix little Chappels on the outſide of the Work, adorned round about with an Arch ſupported by twelve Pillars of white Marble. In the Vault of this Magnificent Edifice are alſo interred the Bodies of *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. The Body of *Henry* IV. is laid in the Vault, where the Ceremonies of the Royal Burials are celebrated, near the Baluſtres that ſerve for a Door to the Quire. The Body of *Lewis* XIII. lies in the ſame place. The Church of St. *Denys* is not only the place of the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings and Queens, and of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, but alſo of ſome great Lords, whoſe extraordinary Atchievements have procured them this Favour. Amongſt many others we meet with in this Church, is the Tomb of *Bernard du Gueſclin* Earl of *Longueville*, and Lord High Conſtable of *France*, at the Feet of *Charles* V. That of *Lewis de Sancerre* Conſtable of *France* is in the ſame Chappel. The Body of *Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne* Viſcount of *Turenne*, and Marſhal of *France*, was depoſited by order of the preſent *French* King in the Church of St. *Denys* in 1675. as intending to have it laid in the *Mauſoleum* he deſigns to build for himſelf, and all the Royal Family of *Bourbon*. In the mean time till this Project be put in execution, the Cardinal of *Bouillon* Lord High Almoner of *France*, his Nephew, hath cauſed a ſumptuous Monument to be erected over the Vault where his Body lies, upon which are repreſented the Victories he gained. It would take up too much room and time to give here a particular account of all the Riches contained in the Treaſury of St. *Denys*; it will be ſufficient to take notice, that there are to be ſeen a great number of Relicks, Croſſes, Images of Gold and Silver ſet with Precious Stones, Veſſels of Gold and Silver, Books covered with Plates of Gold or Silver gilt, writ with golden Letters, and enrich'd with precious Stones; a Golden Cup ſet round with Jacynths, Emralds, and a Sapphire, on which is ſeen the Figure to the Life of *Solomon* ſitting on his Throne, which is therefore called the Cup or Bowl of *Solomon*; the Sword of St. *Lewis*, that of *Turpin* Chancellor of *France*, and that of *Joan* of *Arc*, commonly called the Maid of *Orleans*; many Crowns enrich'd with precious Stones, the Claſp of the Royal Mantle, the Royal Sword, the Golden Scepter (which is that of *Charlemagne*) the Hand of Juſtice made of Unicorns Horn, the Golden Spurs, all gliſtering with precious Stones, and all the Royal Robes uſed at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*. Before we make an end of this Article, we will ſet down ſome Remarkable things concerning this Abby of St. *Denys*. This Monaſtery was exempted from Epiſcopal Jurisdiction by St. *Landry* Biſhop of *Paris*, which Immunity was afterwards confirmed by *Clovis* II. King of *France*, in an Aſſembly called for that purpoſe, at which were preſent all the Great Men of the Kingdom, and many Prelates. *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* alſo ratified this Exemption, and *Charles* the Bald ratified it in a Council held at *Soiſſons*, with the Conſent of *Æneas* Biſhop of *Paris* who aſſiſted at the ſame. Pope *Stephen* III. granted to the Religious of this Monaſtery a very particular Privilege, which gave them power of electing one from amongſt themſelves to be their Biſhop. The ſame Pope alſo gave to the Abbot of St. *Denys* leave to wear the Ring, the Miter and the Croſs, and to make uſe of Pontifical Ornaments whenever he celebrated Maſs in his Church. Where it is obſervable that upon certain ſolemn Feaſts they do wholly ſing the Maſs in Greek, and on other Feſtivals the Epiſtle and Goſpel only are read in Greek, but the reſt of the Office is ſung in Latin, as in other Churches. The Kings of *France* have alſo beſtowed great Privileges upon the Abbot and Religious of St. *Denys*, as to grant Letters of Grace and Pardon to Criminals of their Juriſdiction, to coin Money, and to keep Markets and Fairs. Moreover the Abbot of St. *Denys* hath the Right of ſitting in the Parliament of *Paris*, in quality of a Counſellor born. King *Lewis* the Big, declared in an Aſſembly held at St. *Denys*, that he held the County of *Vexin* of this Abby, in virtue of which he enjoyed the Right of bearing the *Oriflamme* or Holy Banner. From the Foundation of this Abby to the preſent time, are counted ſeventy two Abbots, as well Regular as Commendatary. The firſt Abbot Commendatary was *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Sens*, who was nominated to it by King *Francis* I. in the Year 1528, and ſince that time this Abby has been always given *in Commendam* till the Year 1686. when the Revenue became united to the Community of the Nuns of St. *Lewis* at St. *Cyr*, near to *Verſailles*, and the Title of Abbot ſuppreſs'd. This Church was often plundered of part of its Riches, as by the *Normans* in 857. by the *Engliſh* in the Reigns of *Charles* VI. and VII. and by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars in 1562, and 67. *Le Mire*, *Paris Ancien & Nouveau*.

SAINT DIZIER, a ſtrong City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, is the chief of a ſmall Country called *le Valage* between *Joinville* and *Chalon*, ſix Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North Eaſt, and Forty two from *Paris*. This City is famous for its Siege maintained by the Count of *Sancerre* againſt *Charles* V. in 1544. who thinking to take it by Surprize, was not only diſappointed in his Deſign, but loſt many of his Men before it, in an Aſſault where the Beſieged Fought Hand to Hand with their Enemies, to defend their Walls; ſome time after the City was delivered to *Charles* V. with the conſent of the *French* King, and reſtored again to *France* by the Peace of *Creſpy*.

SAINT DOMINGO, Lat. *Civitas Sancti Dominici*. The chief City of the Iſland *Hiſpaniola*. It is a Large, Rich and fair City, and is ſituate in the South part of the Iſland at the Mouth of the River *Ozama*, having near it a very ſafe and large Haven, adorned with the Reſidence of the Governor, an Archiepiſcopal See, the Courts of Juſtice, Exchequer and the Mint. *Chriſtopher Columbus* built this City in 1494, on the Eaſt Bank of the River, but in 1502 it was removed by *Nicolas de Obando*, then Governour, to the oppoſite Shoar. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1586, took this City by Force, and kept it a Month, burning part of the Houſes, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the reſt. It lies in Long. 305. 40 Lat. 14. 00.

SAINT DONATO, Lat. *Forum Apium*, a Town of *Campania di Roma* in *Italy*.

SAINT ESPRIT, or, *Holy Ghoſt*, an Order of Knights, firſt Inſtituted by *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, upon *Whitſunday* in 1352. After this Prince's Death there happened ſuch Revolutions in *Sicily* and *Naples*, that the Order fell quite, and probably would never have been heard of, had not the Original of the Inſtitution fallen by chance to the *Venetians*, who preſented it to *Henry* III. of *France*, in his return from *Poland*. This Prince having given order to copy the Statutes which he liked moſt, commanded the Sieur *Chevery* to burn the Original, that he might paſs for the firſt Inſtitutor himſelf. However it was thus reſtored in 1579. on *Whitſunday* in Memory of King *Henry*'s Nativity, Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and coming to the Crown of *France*, all which are ſaid to have happened on that day. The Knights wear a Collar made of *Flowers de Luce* of Gold, corner'd with Flames of Fire interwoven with ſome Letters, the firſt whereof is *H.* becauſe the

the firſt of *Henry*'s Name, from the Collars hangs a Dove in the midſt of a Croſs, like that of *Malta*, all beſet with Rays and four *Flowers de Luce*. The King is Chief of the Order, whoſe Oath is to maintain the Catholick Religion, and Unity amongſt his Subjects. The Knights are all bound to Communicate every firſt day of the Year, and on the day of *Pentecoſt*, and to ſwear their Zeal to the Catholick Faith, and Fidelity to the King and his Succeſſors. It conſiſts of the King and a Hundred Knights, amongſt which are four Cardinals, five Prelates, a Chancellor, Provoſt, Maſter of the Ceremonies, a High Treaſurer and Regiſter, which with the reſt are to wear a Croſs on their Garment. The Feaſt is kept on the firſt of *January*, on which the Knights wait on the King to Church, who after Maſs treats them in his Palace; they alſo accompany him to Evening Song, and are treated a ſecond time. *Sancte Marthe. Mezeray.*

SAINTES, a large and ancient City of *Guienne* in *France*, a Biſhops See, and Capital of *Xaintonge*, ſituate on the *Charente*, 22 Miles South East of *Rochelle*, 40 Weſt of *Angouleſme*, and 54 North of *Bourdeaux*, Long. 17. 44. Lat. 45. 42. See *Xaintonge*.

SAINT ESTIENNE, or, St. *Eſtienne de Forez*, in Latin *Furaenum* and *Fanum Sancti Stephani*, a little City of *France*, belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, about two Leagues from the River *Loire*, and ten from the City of *Lyons*. It is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, upon the little River *Furens*. The Waters about this place are very proper for the tempering of Steel and Iron, which makes the Inhabitants to drive a great Trade with the Manufactures of that Metal. There is a Mountain near it which abounds with Pit-coal, the bowels whereof have burnt for many years together, and do ſtill. This Town ſuffered much in the Civil War of *France* towards the end of the laſt Century. In 1563 it was taken by *Sarras* a Proteſtant Captain, who not long after was himſelf taken Priſoner by the Duke of *Nemours*, and in 1570, it was taken again by the Proteſtants. *Thuan. Hiſtor.* lib. 34, 47, *&c.*

SAINT EUSTACHIA, one of the Caribbes or Leeward Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. The *Engliſh* under Sir *T. Thornhill* and Captain *Wright*, took it from the *French July* 1690. It is ſmall, and lies near to St. *Chriſtophers*, defended with a Fort capable of about 80 Men.

SAINT FE, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Fidei*, a Town of *Granada* built by King *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1421. in a Valley on the River *Zenil*, two Leagues Weſt of the City of *Granada*.

SAINT FE DE BOGOTA, an Archbiſhops See, and Metropolis of *New Granada* in Southern *America* upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guarauta* at the foot of the Mountain *Bogota*, at a great diſtance from the Sea: The Air is Temperate and Healthful, and Proviſions Plentiful.

SAINT FEE, a City in *South-America*, 150 Leagues from *Aſſumption* to the South, Lat. 30. The Inhabitants are for the moſt part imployed in Husbandry and feeding Cattle, and weaving courſe Cloth, which they ſell to good Profit in *Braſile*. By it there lies a Road to *Potoſi*, and *Peru*, and *Cordaba* in *Tucumana*, which being eaſie and convenient, inricheth this place very much, the Journey not being above 350 Leagues. *Laet.* Page 530.

SAINT FLORENSA, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Florentii*, a Town in the North of *Corſica*, having a good Haven, and being well fortified. It is ſubject to the *Genueſes*, and thought to be the *Canelata* of *Ptolemy*.

SAINT FLOUR, a City of *France* in the upper *Auvergne*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, in Latin *Floriopolis* and *Fanum Sancti Flori*. Some take it to be the *Indiacum* of the Ancients. It ſtands upon a ſteep Rock, at the foot of which runs the ſmall River *Larder*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the Weſt. The Biſhoprick of St. *Flour*, which before was only a Priory, was founded by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317.

SAINT FOR, a Town of *Aquitaine* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne* in the Province of *Agenois*, four Leagues Weſt of *Bergerac*.

SAINT FOY, a Town of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bergerac* and *Libourn*, it was taken by the Proteſtants in 1563. It is 37 Miles Eaſt of *Bourdeaux*. Lon. 17. 38. Lat. 44. 51.

SAINT GAL, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, an Abby and City of *Switzerland*. The Abby has the Precedence of the City, as being more ancient than it, and having a greater Diſtrict of Lands and more Subjects, and as they are commonly joyned together, are called the Abby and City of St. *Gal*. This Famous Abby owes its Original to one St. *Gal*, a *Scotch*, or as others ſay, an *Iriſh* Man; who coming to *France* in Company of St. *Columba*, in the Seventh Century, travelled to *Switzerland*, where he preached the Goſpel in ſeveral places, and more particularly in the Territory of *Turgaw*, where this Abby ſtands. *Gonzon* Duke of the *Almans*, having offered him the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance*, he refuſed to accept of it, and chote rather to live retiredly in a deſert place, where ſince this Abby, bearing his Name, was built. His Diſciples, in Proceſs of time, being greatly multiplied, eſpouſed the Rule of St. *Bennet*, and about Fourſcore Years after the Death of St. *Gal*, the Prieſt *Omer* was made the firſt Abbot of this place by King *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*. Some time after, this Abby being greatly enriched, the firſt Abbot that took the Title of Prince of the Empire was *Conradus*, being elected to that Dignity in the Year 1226. His Succeſſors were all of them great Lords, and the Abbots of St. *Gal*, even to this day, have a Territory belonging to them, in which they can raiſe ſix thouſand Men, and is ſituate between the *Cantons* of *Zurick* and *Appenzel*, and the Dioceſs of *Conſtance*. *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, *Charlemagne*, and many other Kings of *France*, as alſo ſeveral of the Emperours, have beſtowed great Privileges and Revenues upon the Abbots of St. *Gal*, who at preſent have for Patriots and Defenders of their Immunities and Revenues, the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz* and *Glaris*. 'Tis above 800 years ſince the Foundations of this City were firſt laid, and was afterwards encompaſs'd with a Wall in the Reign of the Emperor *Arnold*. It joyns to the Abby, which hath its encloſure apart; and between them is a Common Gate, which is locked on both ſides, by the Abbot, and by the Citizens. The City is not great, but very neat and well built, on a riſing Ground, between two little Hills, and is very famous for its curious Manufacture and Rich Trade of fine Linen. This Corporation is divided into ſix Companies, out of every one of which are choſen twelve Perſons, who conſtitute the greater and leſſer Council of the City, and the Magiſtrates are Elected every year. This City in former times, *did in many things depend upon the* Abbot, but at preſent the Citizens enjoy a Sovereignty apart, independent on that of the Abby. Ever ſince the year 1454. they have been Allied with ſix of the Cantons, *viz. Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Glaris*. This City is one Mile diſtant from the Lake of *Conſtance*, and four from *Landaw* towards the Weſt. See *Simler Repub. Helvet.* The Citizens of St. *Gal* are Zealous *Calviniſts*, and have a very good Government; and though their Prince be a Papiſt, and has his Convent near the City, there are no Papiſts in it; for they have little, if any dependance now on the Prince.

SAINT GALMIER, a ſmall City belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, in the Suburbs of which is an Alom Fountain, called by thoſe of the Country, *la Font Forte*, or the ſtrong Fountain.

SAINT GELAIS, an Illuſtrious Family of *France*, taking its name from the Town of St. *Gelais*, the Ancient Patrimony of the Lords of *Lezignan* in *Poitou*.

SAINT GELAIS (*Melin de*) a famous French Poet, who flouriſh'd in the laſt Century, and for his Wit was highly eſteemed in the Court of *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. He was the Son of *Octavianus* Biſhop of *Angouleſme*, who took great care of his Education. He ſtudied at *Poictiers*, *Padua*, &c. and was well skill'd in the Laws, Divinity, Philoſophy and Mathematicks, but more eſpecially excell'd in Poetry, ſo as to deſerve the Name of the *French Ovid*, and did much excell *Marot*. He died at *Paris* in the Reign of *Henry* II. 1554. *St. Marthe*, Lib. 1. *Elog. Gall.*

SAINT GEORGIA, a Monaſtery on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Nile*, about 60 Miles above *Cairo*, to the South, which had heretofore about 200 Monks, and a vaſt Revenue: About 100 years agone, they all died of the Plague, and the Governour walled the ſame in, and Peopled it with Artificers. The *Soldan* was ſo taken with the pleaſantneſs of its Seat, that he went thither, and lived in it ſome time, but being overcome by the Solicitations of the Patriarch, he built a new Monaſtery, and gave it Lands to maintain Thirty Monks. This was Seated in the Ruins of an old City near the former. *Leo Africanus*, p. 326.

SAINT GEORGIO DEL MINA, a Town and Caſtle in *Africa*, upon the Gold Coaſts of *Guinee*, lying betwixt the Cape of Three Points, and Cape *Corſo*. Two *Portugal* Captains having diſcover'd the Coaſts of *Guinee* in 1471. perſuaded their King *Don Juan*, to take poſſeſſion of it in the year 1481. who ſent thither *Dom Diego d' Azemburcha*, with ten Caravels (a ſort of Round-bottom'd Veſſels) and two great Ships, laden with all things needful for the Building of a Fort. After thirteen days Sailing, *Dom Diego* caſt Anchor in the Haven where he intended to Build, and gave Advice of his Arrival to the Prince of that Country, called *Caſamensè*, with whom he had made ſome Acquaintance in a former Voyage; and in the mean time landed his Forces, and took poſſeſſion of the Country in the name of the King of *Portugal*. *Caſamensè* came and received him as a Friend, accompanied with a conſiderable number of his Subjects, moſt of them naked, and Armed only with Bows and Javelins. The *Portugueze* Commander received them at the Head of his Army, with the gravity proper to his Nation, though withal very obligingly: And after having amplified on the puiſſance of his King, and above all, his great Piety and Zeal he had for the Converſion of the People of *Guinee*, and deſired him to contribute his Endeavours to ſo good a Work, and to the building of a Fort, to ſecure the Commerce between both Nations; *Caſamensè*, who was a Man of Wit and Underſtanding, eaſily perceiv'd the Trick they would put upon him; and being willing to divert the Blow, anſwer'd, That it was fitting ſome time ſhould be allow'd him and his People, to adviſe about the Change of their Religion; and that ſeeing he was reſolv'd to eſtabliſh an Union and good Intelligence between his Subjects and the *Portugueze*,

Porphyry, and his Figure repreſented upon it in its natural length: Near adjoyning to this is that of *Pepin* the Short, Father of *Charlemagne:* Upon the next Tomb are ſeen the Figures emboſſed of *Lewis* III. and of *Carloman* the Son of *Charles* the Stammerer. A little higher is the Monument of *Philip* III. ſurnamed the Bold, the Son of St. *Lewis*, and that of *Philip* IV. Then follow the Tombs of *Philip Auguſtus*, of *Lewis* VIII. and of St. *Lewis*. Near the Abbots Chair, in the entry of the Quire at the left Hand, is the Monument of *Clovis* II. It was this Prince that took away the Silver, wherewith *Dagobert* I. had cauſed the Church to be covered, to diſtribute it to the Poor, at a time of publick neceſſity. The Monument of *Charles Martel* is near adjoyning to that of *Clovis* II. where he is repreſented in his Royal Robes, with this Inſcription, *Carolus Martellus Rex*. On the other ſide of the Quire, over-againſt the Iron Grate, are the Tombs of King *Eudes* and *Hugo Capet*. In the midſt of the Quire is the Monument of *Charles* II. ſurnamed the Bald, of Copper, with his Statue of the ſame, in his Royal Robes, having the Imperial Crown on his Head, and a Golden Globe in his left Hand. At the corners of the Tomb are the four Doctors of the Church, and at the top are two Angels each of them holding a Cenſer, all of Copper. Beſides theſe in the Quire are interred the Bodies of *Clotarius* III. and IV. *Thierry* II. *Childeric* III. and *Louis* V. ſurnamed *Faineant* or the Idle. Coming out of the Quire at the left Hand is the Tomb of *Lewis* X. called *Hutin*, of black Marble, and that of King *Robert*. Near adjoyning is the Monument of *Henry* I. and *Lewis* VI. called the Groſs, both in the ſame Monument. Then follows the Tomb of *Philip* the Younger, and that of *Charles* VIII. of black Marble, on which is his Statue in Braſs, and on the corners four Angels of Braſs gilt. On the ſide of the High Altar are the Tombs of King *Philip* the Tall, of *Charles* IV. *Philip* VI. ſurnamed *de Valois*, and of King *John*. In one of the Chappels on the South ſide are the Tombs of *Charles* V. ſurnamed the Wiſe, of *Charles* VI and VII. Before the ſaid Chappel is the Magnificent *Mauſolæum* of *Francis* I. Near to the Chappel of *Nôtredame la Blanche*, is the ſumptuous Tomb of King *Lewis* XII. of white Marble two Stories high; on the ſecond Story are repreſented the King, and Queen his Conſort kneeling, in their Royal Robes, with a Praying Desk before them; at the four corners are the four Cardinal Virtues: Upon the Corniſh compaſſing the firſt Story are the Twelve Apoſtles repreſented, ſitting in their bigneſs to the Life: And on the Baſs Reliefs are engraven the Battles and Victories obtained by the ſaid King. This is a Work well becoming the Magnificence of *Francis* I. who cauſed it to be made at *Venice* in 1527. by *Peter Ponce* one of the moſt Famous Statuaries of his time. It was brought into *France* Piece-meal, which were afterwards joyned upon the place. Near to the Superb *Mauſolæum* of *Lewis* XII. is a great Gate, leading to a magnificent Chappel, which *Katharine de Medicis* cauſed to be built, with deſign to place there the Tomb of *Henry* II. her Husband. This piece of Architecture is built after the Model of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, which now is called our Lady *della Rotunda*; it contains three Stories, the firſt being the Vault wherein the Coffins are laid. In the midſt of the ſecond Story is the white Marble Sepulchre of *Henry* II. and *Katharine de Medicis*; on the top of it are two Statues lying along, ſurrounded with twelve Pillars of Jaſper-Marble, ſupporting a Table of the ſame, upon which are ſeen the Effigies of the King and Queen in Braſs, kneeling before a praying Desk of the ſame. In each Story are ſix little Chappels on the outſide of the Work, adorned round about with an Arch ſupported by twelve Pillars of white Marble. In the Vault of this Magnificent Edifice are alſo interred the Bodies of *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. The Body of *Henry* IV. is laid in the Vault, where the Ceremonies of the Royal Burials are celebrated, near the Baluſtres that ſerve for a Door to the Quire. The Body of *Lewis* XIII. lies in the ſame place. The Church of St. *Denys* is not only the place of the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings and Queens, and of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, but alſo of ſome great Lords, whoſe extraordinary Atchievements have procured them this Favour. Amongſt many others we meet with in this Church, is the Tomb of *Bernard du Gueſclin* Earl of *Longueville*, and Lord High Conſtable of *France*, at the Feet of *Charles* V. That of *Lewis de Sancerre* Conſtable of *France* is in the ſame Chappel. The Body of *Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne* Viſcount of *Turenne*, and Marſhal of *France*, was depoſited by order of the preſent *French* King in the Church of St. *Denys* in 1675. as intending to have it laid in the *Mauſoleum* he deſigns to build for himſelf, and all the Royal Family of *Bourbon*. In the mean time till this Project be put in execution, the Cardinal of *Bouillon* Lord High Almoner of *France*, his Nephew, hath cauſed a ſumptuous Monument to be erected over the Vault where his Body lies, upon which are repreſented the Victories he gained. It would take up too much room and time to give here a particular account of all the Riches contained in the Treaſury of St. *Denys*; it will be ſufficient to take notice, that there are to be ſeen a great number of Relicks, Croſſes, Images of Gold and Silver ſet with Precious Stones, Veſſels of Gold and Silver, Books covered with Plates of Gold or Silver gilt, writ with golden Letters, and enrich'd with precious Stones; a Golden Cup ſet round with Jacynths, Emralds, and a Sapphire, on which is ſeen the Figure to the Life of *Solomon* ſitting on his Throne, which is therefore called the Cup or Bowl of *Solomon*; the Sword of St. *Lewis*, that of *Turpin* Chancellor of *France*, and that of *Joan* of *Arc*, commonly called the Maid of *Orleans*; many Crowns enrich'd with precious Stones, the Claſp of the Royal Mantle, the Royal Sword, the Golden Scepter (which is that of *Charlemagne*) the Hand of Juſtice made of Unicorns Horn, the Golden Spurs, all gliſtering with precious Stones, and all the Royal Robes uſed at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*. Before we make an end of this Article, we will ſet down ſome Remarkable things concerning this Abby of St. *Denys*. This Monaſtery was exempted from Epiſcopal Jurisdiction by St. *Landry* Biſhop of *Paris*, which Immunity was afterwards confirmed by *Clovis* II. King of *France*, in an Aſſembly called for that purpoſe, at which were preſent all the Great Men of the Kingdom, and many Prelates. *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* alſo ratified this Exemption, and *Charles* the Bald ratified it in a Council held at *Soiſſons*, with the Conſent of *Æneas* Biſhop of *Paris* who aſſiſted at the ſame. Pope *Stephen* III. granted to the Religious of this Monaſtery a very particular Privilege, which gave them power of electing one from amongſt themſelves to be their Biſhop. The ſame Pope alſo gave to the Abbot of St. *Denys* leave to wear the Ring, the Miter and the Croſs, and to make uſe of Pontifical Ornaments whenever he celebrated Maſs in his Church. Where it is obſervable that upon certain ſolemn Feaſts they do wholly ſing the Maſs in Greek, and on other Feſtivals the Epiſtle and Goſpel only are read in Greek, but the reſt of the Office is ſung in Latin, as in other Churches. The Kings of *France* have alſo beſtowed great Privileges upon the Abbot and Religious of St. *Denys*, as to grant Letters of Grace and Pardon to Criminals of their Jurisdiction, to coin Money, and to keep Markets and Fairs. Moreover the Abbot of St. *Denys* hath the Right of ſitting in the Parliament of *Paris*, in quality of a Counſellor born. King *Lewis* the Big, declared in an Aſſembly held at St. *Denys*, that he held the County of *Vexin* of this Abby, in virtue of which he enjoyed the Right of bearing the *Oriflamme* or Holy Banner. From the Foundation of this Abby to the preſent time, are counted ſeventy two Abbots, as well Regular as Commendatary. The firſt Abbot Commendatary was *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Sens*, who was nominated to it by King *Francis* I. in the Year 1528, and ſince that time this Abby has been always given *in Commendam* till the Year 1686. when the Revenue became united to the Community of the Nuns of St. *Lewis* at St. *Cyr*, near to *Verſailles*, and the Title of Abbot ſuppreſs'd. This Church was often plundered of part of its Riches, as by the *Normans* in 857. by the *Engliſh* in the Reigns of *Charles* VI. and VII. and by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars in 1562, and 67. *Le Mire*, *Paris Ancien & Nouveau*.

SAINT DIZIER, a ſtrong City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, is the chief of a ſmall Country called *le Valage* between *Joinville* and *Chalon*, ſix Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North East, and Forty two from *Paris*. This City is famous for its Siege maintained by the Count of *Sancerre* againſt *Charles* V. in 1544. who thinking to take it by Surprize, was not only diſappointed in his Deſign, but loſt many of his Men before it, in an Aſſault where the Beſieged Fought Hand to Hand with their Enemies, to defend their Walls; ſome time after the City was delivered to *Charles* V. with the conſent of the *French* King, and reſtored again to *France* by the Peace of *Creſpy*.

SAINT DOMINGO, Lat. *Civitas Sancti Dominici*. The chief City of the Iſland *Hiſpaniola*. It is a Large, Rich and fair City, and is ſituate in the South part of the Iſland at the Mouth of the River *Ozama*, having near it a very ſafe and large Haven, adorned with the Reſidence of the Governor, an Archiepiſcopal See, the Courts of Juſtice, Exchequer and the Mint. *Chriſtopher Columbus* built this City in 1494, on the East Bank of the River, but in 1502 it was removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governour, to the oppoſite Shoar. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1586, took this City by Force, and kept it a Month, burning part of the Houſes, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the reſt. It lies in Long. 305. 40 Lat. 14. 00.

SAINT DONATO, Lat. *Forum Apium*, a Town of *Campania di Roma* in *Italy*.

SAINT ESPRIT, or, *Holy Ghoſt*, an Order of Knights, firſt Inſtituted by *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, upon *Whitſunday* in 1352. After this Prince's Death there happened ſuch Revolutions in *Sicily* and *Naples*, that the Order fell quite, and probably would never have been heard of, had not the Original of the Inſtitution fallen by chance to the *Venetians*, who preſented it to *Henry* III. of *France*, in his return from *Poland*. This Prince having given order to copy the Statutes which he liked moſt, commanded the Sieur *Cheverny* to burn the Original, that he might paſs for the firſt Inſtitutor himſelf. However it was thus reſtored in 1579. on *Whitſunday* in Memory of King *Henry*'s Nativity, Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and coming to the Crown of *France*, all which are ſaid to have happened on that day. The Knights wear a Collar made of *Flowers de Luce* of Gold, corner'd with Flames of Fire interwoven with ſome Letters, the firſt whereof is *H.* becauſe the

the firſt of *Henry*'s Name, from the Collars hangs a Dove in the midſt of a Croſs, like that of *Malta*, all beſet with Rays and four *Flowers de Luce*. The King is Chief of the Order, whoſe Oath is to maintain the Catholick Religion, and Unity amongſt his Subjects. The Knights are all bound to Communicate every firſt day of the Year, and on the day of *Pentecoſt*, and to ſwear their Zeal to the Catholick Faith, and Fidelity to the King and his Succeſſors. It conſiſts of the King and a Hundred Knights, amongſt which are four Cardinals, five Prelates, a Chancellor, Provoſt, Maſter of the Ceremonies, a High Treaſurer and Regiſter, which with the reſt are to wear a Croſs on their Garment. The Feaſt is kept on the firſt of *January*, on which the Knights wait on the King to Church, who after Maſs treats them in his Palace; they alſo accompany him to Evening Song, and are treated a ſecond time. *Sanſte Marthe. Mezeray.*

SAINTES, a large and ancient City of *Guienne* in *France*, a Biſhops See, and Capital of *Xaintonge*, ſituate on the *Charente*, 32 Miles South Eaſt of *Rochelle*, 40 Weſt of *Angouleſme*, and 54 North of *Bourdeaux*, Long. 17. 44. Lat. 45. 42. See *Xantonge*.

SAINT ESTIENNE, or, St. *Eſtienne de Forez*, in Latin *Furaenum* and *Fanum Sancti Stephani*, a little City of *France*, belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, about two Leagues from the River *Loire*, and ten from the City of *Lyons*. It is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, upon the little River *Furens*. The Waters about this place are very proper for the tempering of Steel and Iron, which makes the Inhabitants to drive a great Trade with the Manufactures of that Metal. There is a Mountain near it which abounds with Pit-coal, the bowels whereof have burnt for many years together, and do ſtill. This Town ſuffered much in the Civil War of *France* towards the end of the laſt Century. In 1563 it was taken by *Sarras* a Proteſtant Captain, who not long after was himſelf taken Priſoner by the Duke of *Nemours*, and in 1570, it was taken again by the Proteſtants. *Thuan. Hiſtor.* lib. 34, 47, *&c.*

SAINT EUSTACHIA, one of the Caribbes or Leeward Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. The *Engliſh* under Sir *T. Thornhill* and Captain *Wright*, took it from the *French July* 1690. It is ſmall, and lies near to St. *Chriſtophers*, defended with a Fort capable of about 80 Men.

SAINT FE, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Fidei*, a Town of *Granada* built by King *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1421. in a Valley on the River *Xenil*, two Leagues Weſt of the City of *Granada*.

SAINT FE DE BOGOTA, an Archbiſhops See, and Metropolis of *New Granada* in Southern *America* upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita* at the foot of the Mountain *Bogota*, at a great diſtance from the Sea: The Air is Temperate and Healthful, and Proviſions Plentiful.

SAINT FEE, a City in *South-America*, 150 Leagues from *Aſſumption* to the South, Lat. 30. The Inhabitants are for the moſt part imployed in Husbandry and feeding Cattle, and weaving courſe Cloth, which they ſell to good Profit in *Braſile*. By it there lies a Road to *Potoſi*, and *Peru*, and *Cordaba* in *Tucumana*, which being eaſie and convenient, inricheth the place very much, the Journey not being above 350 Leagues. *Laet.* Page 530.

SAINT FLORENSA, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Florentii*, a Town in the North of *Corſica*, having a good Haven, and being well fortified. It is ſubject to the *Genueſes*, and thought to be the *Canelata* of *Ptolemy*.

SAINT FLOUR, a City of *France* in the upper *Auvergne*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, in Latin *Floriopolis* and *Fanum Sancti Flori*. Some take it to be the *Indiacum* of the Ancients. It ſtands upon a ſteep Rock, at the foot of which runs the ſmall River *Larder*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the Weſt. The Biſhoprick of St. *Flour*, which before was only a Priory, was founded by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317.

SAINT FOR, a Town of *Aquitaine* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne* in the Province of *Agenois*, four Leagues Weſt of *Bergerac*.

SAINT FOY, a Town of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bergerac* and *Libourn*, it was taken by the Proteſtants in 1563. It is 37 Miles Eaſt of *Bourdeaux*. Lon. 17. 38. Lat. 44. 51.

SAINT GAL, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, an Abby and City of *Switzerland*. The Abby has the Precedence of the City, as being more ancient than it, and having a greater Diſtrict of Lands and more Subjects, and as they are commonly joyned together, are called the Abby and City of St. *Gal*. This Famous Abby owes its Original to one St. *Gal*, a *Scotch*, or as others ſay, an *Iriſh* Man; who coming to *France* in Company of St. *Columba*, in the Seventh Century, travelled to *Switzerland*, where he preached the Goſpel in ſeveral places, and more particularly in the Territory of *Turgaw*, where this Abby ſtands. *Gonzom* Duke of the *Almans*, having offered him the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance*, he refuſed to accept of it, and chuſe rather to live retiredly in a deſert place, where ſince this Abby, bearing his Name, was built. His Diſciples, in Proceſs of time, being greatly multiplied, eſpouſed the Rule of St. *Bennet*, and about Fourſcore Years after the Death of St. *Gal*, the Prieſt *Omer* was made the firſt Abbot of this place by King *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*. Some time after, this Abby being greatly enriched, the firſt Abbot that took the Title of Prince of the Empire was *Conradus*, being elected to that Dignity in the Year 1226. His Succeſſors were all of them great Lords, and the Abbots of St. *Gal*, even to this day, have a Territory belonging to them, in which they can raiſe ſix thouſand Men, and is ſituate between the *Cantons* of *Zurick* and *Appenzel*, and the Dioceſs of *Conſtance*. *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, *Charlemagne*, and many other Kings of *France*, as alſo ſeveral of the Emperours, have beſtowed great Privileges and Revenues upon the Abbots of St. *Gal*, who at preſent have for Patriots and Defenders of their Immunities and Revenues, the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz* and *Glaris*. 'Tis above 800 years ſince the Foundations of this City were firſt laid, and was afterwards encompaſs'd with a Wall in the Reign of the Emperor *Arnold*. It joyns to the Abby, which hath its encloſure apart; and between them is a Common Gate, which is locked on both ſides, by the Abbot, and by the Citizens. The City is not great, but very neat and well built, on a riſing Ground, between two little Hills, and is very famous for its curious Manufacture and Rich Trade of fine Linen. This Corporation is divided into ſix Companies, out of every one of which are choſen twelve Perſons, who conſtitute the greater and leſſer Council of the City, and the Magiſtrates are Elected every year. This City in former *times*, *did in many things depend upon the* Abbot, but at preſent the Citizens enjoy a Sovereignty apart, independent on that of the Abby. Ever ſince the year 1454. they have been Allied with ſix of the Cantons, *viz. Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Glaris*. This City is one Mile diſtant from the Lake of *Conſtance*, and four from *Landaw* towards the Weſt. See *Simler Repub. Helvet.* The Citizens of St. *Gal* are Zealous *Calviniſts*, and have a very good Government; and though their Prince be a Papiſt, and has his Convent near the City, there are no Papiſts in it; for they have little, if any dependance now on the Prince.

SAINT GALMIER, a ſmall City belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, in the Suburbs of which is an Alom Fountain, called by thoſe of the Country, *la Font Forte*, or the ſtrong Fountain.

SAINT GELAIS, an Illuſtrious Family of *France*, taking its name from the Town of St. *Gelais*, the Ancient Patrimony of the Lords of *Lezignan* in *Poitou*.

SAINT GELAIS (*Melin de*) a famous French Poet, who flouriſh'd in the laſt Century, and for his Wit was highly eſteemed in the Court of *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. He was the Son of *Octavianus* Biſhop of *Angouleſme*, who took great care of his Education. He ſtudied at *Poictiers*, *Padua*, &c. and was well ſkill'd in the Laws, Divinity, Philoſophy and Mathematicks, but more eſpecially excell'd in Poetry, ſo as to deſerve the Name of the *French Ovid*, and did much excell *Marot*. He died at *Paris* in the Reign of *Henry* II. 1554. *St. Marthe*, Lib. 1. *Elog. Gall.*

SAINT GEORGIA, a Monaſtery on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Nile*, about 60 Miles above *Cairo*, to the South, which had heretofore about 200 Monks, and a vaſt Revenue: About 100 years agone, they all died of the Plague, and the Governour walled the ſame in, and Peopled it with Artificers. The *Soldan* was ſo taken with the pleaſantneſs of its Seat, that he went thither, and lived in it ſome time, but being overcome by the Solicitations of the Patriarch, he built a new Monaſtery, and gave it Lands to maintain Thirty Monks. This was Seated in the Ruins of an old City near the former. *Leo Africanus*, p. 326.

SAINT GEORGIO DEL MINA, a Town and Caſtle in *Africa*, upon the Gold Coaſts of *Guinee*, lying between the Cape of Three Points, and Cape *Corſo*. Two *Portugal* Captains having diſcover'd the Coaſts of *Guinee* in 1471. perſwaded their King *Don Juan*, to take poſſeſſion of it in the year 1481. who ſent thither *Dom Diego d'Azemeucha*, with ten Caravels (a ſort of Round-bottom'd Veſſels) and two great Ships, laden with all things needful for the Building of a Fort. After thirteen days Sailing, *Dom Diego* caſt Anchor in the Haven where he intended to Build, and gave Advice of his Arrival to the Prince of that Country, called *Caſamentè*, with whom he had made ſome Acquaintance in a former Voyage; and in the mean time landed his Forces, and took poſſeſſion of the Country in the name of the King of *Portugal*. *Caſamentè* came and received him as a Friend, accompanied with a conſiderable number of his Subjects, moſt of them naked, and Armed only with Bows and Javelins. The *Portugueze* Commander received them at the Head of his Army, with the gravity proper to his Nation, though withal very obligingly: And after having amplified on the puiſſance of his King, and above all, his great Piety and Zeal he had for the Converſion of the People of *Guinee*, and deſired him to contribute his Endeavours to ſo good a Work, and to the building of a Fort, to ſecure the Commerce between both Nations; *Caſamentè*, who was a Man of Wit and Underſtanding, eaſily perceiv'd the Trick they would put upon him; and being willing to divert the Blow, anſwer'd, That it was fitting ſome time ſhould be allow'd him and his People, to adviſe about the Change of their Religion; and that ſeeing he was reſolv'd to eſtabliſh an Union and good Intelligence between his Subjects and the *Portugueze*,

the Building of a Fort would be unneceſſary, and only conduce to exaſperate his Subjects. The *Portugueze* Commander reply'd, alledging many ſpecious pretences to colour the neceſſity of Building the Fort, as that the publiſhing of the Goſpel would not fail of meeting with conſiderable Oppoſition, and that in this caſe, ſome ill-minded Men might come in a tumultuous manner, and deſtroy thoſe, who deſign'd their Converſion and Salvation; that to avoid the fatal effects of ſuch a ſeditious Conſpiracy, it would be of abſolute neceſſity to Build a Fort. *Caſamentè* perceiving that the *Portugueze* reaſoned with Arms in their Hands, than which nothing can be more perſuaſive, was fain to agree, to what he was not in a Condition to hinder, and ſo retir'd; whereupon the *Portugueze* immediately began to mark out the place for the Building of a Fort. There was one thing that extremely exaſperated the *Moors*, which was this, they had a great Veneration for Rocks, to that degree as to Worſhip them, and the *Portugueze* going to break ſome of them that hindred their laying the Foundation of their Fort, it ſo ſtrangely enrag'd the *Guineans*, that they were about riſing as one Man againſt them, had not the *Portugueze*, to prevent the miſchief, appeaſed them by Preſents, accompanied with Remonſtrances, that thoſe inanimate Rocks could be no Deities. The Fort being finiſhed, was called St. *George*, and becauſe there was a Gold Mine not far off, it was ſurnamed *del Mina*. To this Caſtle there is a Town adjoyning, and a large and ſafe Haven, which together with the Caſtle, a few years ſince were taken from the *Portugueze* by the *Dutch*. See *Mina*. *Marmol.* lib. 3. c. 22.

SAINT GERMAIN EN LAYE, a Town and Caſtle in the Iſle of *France*, between *Paris* (whence it is four Leagues diſtant to the Weſt) and *Poiſſy*; it is ſeated upon a Hill by the *Seine*, and contains two magnificent Palaces, the one called the New, the other the Old Caſtle. King *Charles* V. firſt caus'd a Caſtle to be Built here, which the Engliſh continued. *Francis* I. built that which now is called the Old Caſtle, and *Henry* IV. caus'd the New Caſtle to be built. The preſent King *Lewis* XIV. who was Born in this Royal Seat, has added ſeveral Ornaments to it. A Peace was concluded here in 1679. between the Kings of *France*, *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

SAINT GERMAINS, a Corporation in *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Eaſt*, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

SAINT GILES, a ſmall Town of *France* in Low *Languedoc*, about a League from the River *Rhone*. It ſtands on a Rivulet, between *Beaucaire* and *Arles*. Some Authors take it to be the *Anatalia* of *Pliny*, and others the *Heraclea* of the ſame Author. It took its Name from St. *Giles* an Hermit, who retired to this place in the Sixth Century; ſince which time it hath born the Latin Name of *Fanum Sancti Ægidii*. Some think it was alſo called *Palatium Gothorum*. This Place, at preſent belongs to the Knights of *Maltha*. The Count of *Somerive*, Head of the Catholicks, was defeated by the Proteſtants near this place in 1562. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 32.

SAINT GOAR, or SAINT GUER, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Guoari*, a Town upon the *Rhine* in the County of *Catzenellobogen*, on the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Triers*, ſubject to the Prince of *Heſſe Rhinfield*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle called *Rhinfield*, which gives Title to the Prince. It's fourteen Miles South of *Coblentz*, and twenty five Weſt of *Mentz*, Long. 27. 6. Lat. 50. It was beſieged by the *French* under Monſieur *Tallard*, who was dangerouſly wounded before it in *December* 1692. the Lantgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel* marching with an Army to Relieve it, the *French* retired in great precipitation, having loſt ſome Thouſands of their Men, and ſeveral Guns before it.

SAINT GOTTARD, or SAINT GODARD, Lat. *Adula*, the higheſt part of the *Alps*, between *Swiſſerland* and *Milan*.

SAINT GOTTARD, an Abby in Lower *Hungary*, on the Frontiers of *Stiria* upon the River *Raab*, famous for the defeat of the *Turks* in 1664. between this place and *Kerment*, which lies but two *German* Miles off it. The *French* attribute the Victory to their own Troops, becauſe it was they that diſputed the Paſs, and beat off the Infidels.

SAINT GUILIN, GISLAIN or GHISLIN, *Fanum Sancti Ghiſleni*, a ſmall fortified Town in the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, ſituate upon the River *Hayne*, two ſmall Leagues weſt from *Mons*, taking its Name from a famous Abby built in Honour of St *Giſlain*. The *French* took the place in 1677.

SAINT HELENA, a Town in *Florida*, Built by the *Spaniards*, and Burnt by the *Engliſh* under Sir *Francis Drake*, in the year 1585.

SAINT HUBERT, a City and Biſhoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*.

SAINT JAGO, an Iſland and City in *Africa*, well Fortified by the *Portugueze*, who made it a Biſhops See. It was plundered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585. its principal product is Salt. The length 45 Leagues, and breadth 10. There is another City of this Name on the South of *Cuba*, which is a Port Town and Biſhops See, Suffragan of St. *Domingo* in *America*, plunder'd alſo by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585. of great Stores of Gold and Wine.

SAINT JAGO DE CHILI, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City built by the *Spaniards*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Chili*, and a Biſhops See, Suffragan of *la Plata*: It's ſituated on the River *Meipus*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Andes*. 15 Leagues from the South Sea. It's the beſt Port of the Province, and Seat of the Government; there being 80000 *Indians* in the Dioceſs.

SAINT JAGO DEL ESTERO is 180 Miles from *Potoſi*, N. E. 180 from *Buenos Ayres*, and 80 from *Corduba*, Lat. 28. 00. on a Branch of the River *la Plata*. It is the Capital of *Tucumania*, ſeated in a hot, but healthful Air, and a Sandy Soil: The River overflows yearly, and watereth their Gardens and Vineyards; but their principal Wealth is from Woollen Manufactures, and the preſence of their Governour and Biſhop. The Fields about it are covered with Woods, and not very fruitful ſince the River hath failed to overflow them as before; ſo that the City has not ſo great a number of Inhabitants for want of Proviſions. The *Indians* too are much diminiſhed in number, and do daily decreaſe, by reaſon of the Cruel Uſage of the *Spaniards*, who exerciſe their Authority over them with Rigour, and waſte them with Immoderate Labour, in gathering, beating, and ſpinning Cotton, ſtriking them till they die very often under their hands, for not performing the Task enjoyned them. *Laet* p. 535.

SAINT JAGO DE LEON, *Sancti Jacobi Legionenſis*, a Town of *Venezuela* in South *America*, ſeven Leagues from the Bay of *Mexico*, 70 from *Coro* to the Eaſt, and four from *Caravaleda*. In the year 1595. this place was ſurpriz'd by the *Engliſh*. It is ſeated in a fruitful Plain, having a Ridge of high Mountains between it and the Sea, *Laet*. p. 682.

SAINT JAGO of *Cape Verde*. This Town lies in the form of a Triangle, having on the Eaſt and Weſt ſide two Rocky Mountains or Cliffs, as it were hanging over it, on the Tops of which are Fortifications. On the South ſide of the Town is the main Sea; on the North is a Valley lying between the two Mountains, which growing narrower next the Town, is not above Twelvefcore over: In the midſt of this Valley runs a Rivulet of freſh Water, which near the Sea makes a Pond or Pool, to water the Ships. The Valley from the Townward, openeth broader, and is filled with Gardens, Orchards and Vineyards, full of Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa-nuts, Plantane, Potato-roots, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlick. It was taken by Sir *Francis Drake* without Reſiſtance, but he left it in fourteen Days, his Men falling ſick of Calentures. *Camb.*

SAINT JEAN d'ANGELY, or d'ANGERY, call'd in Latin, *Angeriacum*, *Engeriacum*, & *Fanum Sancti Joannis Angeriaci*, a Town of *France* in *Xaintonge*, upon the River *Boutonne*, near the Borders of *Poictou*, and 7 Leagues from *Xantes* to the North. Here is a Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Benet*. Authors ſay, it was founded in 768. by King *Pepin*, who had a Palace here called *Angeriac*. The place being very pleaſant, the People began to Build ſeveral Houſes, and at laſt formed a Town. It formerly had ſtrong Walls, and four Suburbs belonging to it. In the laſt Century, moſt of the Inhabitants of the place embraced the Proteſtant Religion. In 1562. the Earl of *Rochefoucaut*, one of the Heads of the Proteſtant Party, beſieged it: But *Richelieu* defended it ſo ſucceſsfully, that he was fain to raiſe the Siege. But afterwards the Proteſtants took it, and fortified it more regularly. After the Battle of *Moncontour* in 1569. it was Beſieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry* III. and was defended by Captain *Piles*, one of the Houſe of *Clermont*, who had with him ſeveral Valiant Men of the Proteſtant Party, and a Garriſon of 2000 Men. When the Siege was formed, King *Charles* IX. came into the Camp *October* 16. and two Months after the Place was ſurrendred. The Catholicks loſt before it Ten Thouſand Men, and amongſt the reſt, the Count of *Martigues*, who was kill'd in the Trenches with a Muſket Bullet. The Proteſtants made themſelves Maſters again of this place in 1620. but being beſieged by *Lewis* XIII. the next year after, they were forc'd to Surrender it in ſix Weeks time; and upon the Surrender, it was immediately diſmantled. *Dupleix* and *Mezeray Hiſt.* of *France*. *Benj. Rohan Sieur de Soubiz* was Governour, and ſurrendred it, though his Party believed he would have held out ſix Months. *Papire Maſſon*, *Mezeray*, *du Cheſne*.

SAINT JEAN PIE DE PORT, *Fanum Sancti Joannis Pedeportuenſis*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town in the Lower *Navarre*, being ſituate on an Hill, it hath the River *Nive* running at the Foot of it, which runs into the River *Adour* at *Bayonne*, about Eight Leagues from this place to the South. This Town is not above a League diſtant from the Upper *Navarre*, and the *Pyrenæan* Mountains.

SAINT JOHN (*Oliver*) Lineally deſcended from Sir *Oliver Saint John* of *Bletſho* in *Com. Oxon.* was by Letters Patents dated 13 *Jan.* 1 *Eliz.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Saint John* of *Bletſho*; and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers which ſate and gave Judgment upon *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, his eldeſt Son *John* ſucceeding him in his Honour, ſate at *Fotheringhay*, upon the Tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*; dying without Iſſue, *Oliver* his Brother ſucceeded him in the Honour, who had Eight Sons, of which *Oliver* the Eldeſt, call'd Lord *Saint John*, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *Charles* I. and was

kill'd

kill'd in the Battle fought near *Kineton* or *Edgehill*, in *Com. War. Oſſob.* 23. 1642. leaving no Iſſue Male. *Oliver* Son and Heir to Sir *Paulet Saint John*, ſecond Son to *Oliver Saint John* of *Bolinbroke*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to Sir *Rowland Vaughan* of the *Spittle* near *Shoreditch*, in the Suburbs of *London*, ſucceeded in the Honour, and married the Lady *Francis*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Newcaſtle*. *Dugd.*

SAINT JOHN DE L'AUNE, or LONE, in Lat. *Fanum Sancti Joannis Laudonenſis & Laudona*, a ſmall Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Saane*, near to the Abby of the *Ciſtercians*, between *Auxone* and *Bellegarde*. This place is renowned for having reſiſted the Force of an Imperial Army in 1636. Commanded by *Galas*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Marquis *de Grana*, and many other famous Commanders: The Count of *Rantzau* having put himſelf in the place, which had nothing to ſecure it but an inconſiderable Brick wall, did by his frequent Sallies ſo harraſs the Enemies, that he made them ſhamefully to raiſe the Siege, and took from them above 2000 Baggage Wagons, and ſome part of their Canon.

SAINT JOHN DE LUZZ, in Latin, *Luiſium & Fanum Sancti Joannis Luiſii*, a Town in that part of *Aquitain*, which is called by the French, *le Pais des Baſques*, or *Gaſcoin*, and in the Territory ſurnamed *Labour*. It is ſituate near the Mouth of the ſmall River *Urdacouri*, on the *Aquitain* Sea, about two Leagues from *Fontarabia*, on the Confines of *Spain*, and about three or four Leagues from *Bayonne*. The Place is famous for the Building of Veſſels, and the dexterity of the Inhabitants in the Fiſhery of Whales and Cod. Here alſo *Lewis* XIV. was Married in 1660.

SAINT JOHN DE MAURIENNE, or *Morienne*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Joan. Maurienſis*, an unwalled, though otherwiſe conſiderable City in *Savoy* upon the River *Arch*, in the Earldom of *Maurienne*, being an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*; but as to its Temporal Juriſdiction is under the Senate of *Chamberi*. It lies three Leagues diſtant to the South from the Borders of *Dauphiné*, and 16 from *Grenoble* to the Eaſt. *Gontrard* King of *Burgundy* Founded, or as others ſay, Rebuilt this City: In the Cathedral whereof, many of the Dukes of *Savoy* are interr'd.

SAINT JOHN'S POINT, Lat. *Iſamnium* one of the moſt Eaſtern Points of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter* and County of *Downe*.

SAINT JOHN'S TOWN or PERTH, the Head Town of *Perth-ſhire* in *Scotland*, 30 Miles North of *Edenburgh*, and 12 from *Dunkel*; it's pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Tay*, the ſecond Borough Royal in *Scotland*, and one of the principaleſt Cities of the North. It was totally ruined by an Inundation in 1523. and afterwards re-built in a more convenient place by *William* King of *Scotland*, whoſe Son was loſt in the ſaid Inundation. At *Scone*, within a Mile of this City, the Kings of *Scotland* were always Crown'd, *Lon.* 16. 8. *Lat.* 57. 6.

SAINT JUAN, *Inſula Sancti Joannis*, one of the principal Iſlands in the Bay of *Mexico*, 15 Leagues Eaſt of *Hiſpaniola*, between 18 and 19 Degrees of Latitude. 35 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, 20 from North to South, very fruitful, pleaſant and delightful. The Principal Town is *Porto Rico*, a Noble Harbour on the North ſide. This Iſland was diſcover'd on St. *John Baptiſts* day, by *Columbus* in his ſecond Expedition, *Ao* 1493. being before called *Boriquen* by the *Indians*. It was firſt Inhabited by the *Spaniards* in 1510. See St. *Juan de Porto Rico*.

SAINT JUAN DE ULVA, the principal Port or Haven of *New Spain* in *America*. It lies in the Gulph of *Mexico*, *Lat.* 18. 30. in a ſmall Iſland, but unwholſom Air. The entrance of the Harbour is by three Channels, the beſt of which lieth to the North. This Harbour is the beſt they have, but very much expoſed to the Violence of the North Wind, ſo that many Ships periſh in it. The *Spaniards* had here no defence till *John Haukyns* an Engliſh Captain took it, upon which in 1571. they Built a ſtrong Fort to preſerve the Town. Five Leagues to the North lies *Vera Cruz*. *Hackl. T.* 2. p. 462.

SAINT JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, *Fanum Sancti Joan. de Portu dives*, an Iſland of North *America*, was diſcover'd in 1493. by *Chriſt. Columbus*. It is divided into two parts by a high Mountain; the North ſhoar of this Iſland is dangerous, by reaſon of many Sandy-Banks: Its Capital City bears the ſame Name, and that becauſe of its excellent and ſecure Harbour, where the greateſt Galeons may ride in Safety. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of St. *Domingo*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Governour. It was taken by the *Engliſh* in 1509. who having plunder'd it, left it to the *Spaniards*. The Iſland enjoys a temperate Air, and a fruitful Soil *Magni des Indes Orientat.*

SAINT LAURENCE, the largeſt River of *Nova Francia*, or *Canada*, riſing from St. *Lewis*'s Lake; and being ſwell'd with a great number of other Rivers, divides New *France* into two parts, and a little below *Mount-Royal* makes a Bay. It waters *Quebeck*, *Taduſſack*, and other *French* Colonies, and after a Courſe of 800 Leagues falls into St. *Laurence* Bay, with a vaſt large Mouth over againſt the Iſland called *Antiſcotta*. *Baudrand* ſays that it riſes about the Confines of *Florida*, and flowing through the Lakes *Erians* and *Ontarius*, runs Eaſtward through the Lakes of St. *Francis* and St. *Lewis*. He adds, that it is the greateſt River in New *America*, has ſeveral Cataracts, which renders it unnavigable any further than *Mount-Royal*. But that the *European* Veſſels come up as far as *Quebeck*; and Men of War, for the moſt part, come no further than *Taduſſac*, *Hoffman*, *Baudrand*.

SAINT MACAIRE, *Sancti Macarii Caſtrum*, a ſmall Town of *Guienne* upon the Banks of the *Garonne*, over againſt *Langon*, eight Leagues below *Bordeaux*, and Thirty from the Ocean, there being a Tide which comes up to the Town: When the *Engliſh* were Maſters of this Country, this Town was under *Bordeaux*.

SAINT MAIXENT, an Abby and Town in *Poitou*, belonging to the Dioceſs of *Poitiers*, upon the River *Sevre Niortoiſe*, noted for its good Trade and Serges, and for two Synods held in it in 1073. and 1075. againſt *Berengarius*.

SAINT MALO, in Latin, *Maclovium*, *Maclopolis*, or *Aletha Maclovia*, a City and Seaport of *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. It was founded upon the Ruins of the Ancient *Aletha*, and took its Name from its firſt Biſhop, called *Maclovius*, or *Macutus*. This City is ſituate upon a Rock in the Sea, called the Iſland of St. *Aron*, which is joined to the main Land by a long Cauſeway, the entrance of which is guarded by a ſtrong Caſtle, flank'd with great Towers, ſecur'd with deep Ditches, and a good Garriſon. It is very conſiderable, as well for its Commerce and Navigation, as for its being one of the Keys of *France*. At the ſhutting the Gates of the City, they let looſe a dozen Maſtifs, to prevent their being ſurpriz'd by Enemies. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Vincent*, is one of the moſt Ancient in that Kingdom. The Chapter is compoſed of a Dean, two Archdeacons, a Chanter, and divers Canons. Beſides the Cathedral, there are alſo ſeveral Monaſteries. It ſtands four Leagues South Weſt of *Dole*, and fourteen North of *Rhennes*, well known in *England*, as being a place of Retreat for the *French* Privateers, who infeſt our Coaſt and Trade. *D'Argentre*, *St. Marthe*. *Du Cheſne*. But in 1695. the *Engliſh* were ſomewhat reveng'd on them, by Bombarding of this Place, whereby they reduc'd part of it to Aſhes, having thrown 900 Bombs into it.

SAINT MANGO, a Town and Principality in the hither Principate of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

SAINT MARCO, *Fanum Sancti Marci*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituate in the hither *Calabria*, and is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*. Some take it to be the *Argentanum* of *Livy*. It ſtands about 10 Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the Eaſt, and 16 from *Coſenza* to the North. There is another St. *Marco*, which is a Country Town in *Sicily*, called by the Ancients *Calatta*.

SAINT MARC, the Name of an Order of Knights, Inſtituted at *Venice* in Honour of St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, and Patron of that Commonwealth; which was Inſtituted after the Tranſlation of the Body of this Saint thither in the year 831. The Knights bear in their Arms and Banners, a winged Lion Gules in a Field Argent, with this Motto, *Pax tibi*, *Marce Evangeliſta meus*. None are admitted to this Order, but thoſe who have ſignalized themſelves by their Services to the Commonwealth: they enjoy the Title of Citizens, with the privilege of bearing the Head of a Lion for a Creſt to their Arms, which Honour in former times was only beſtowed by the Republick on ſome Neighbour Princes. *Farin.*

SAINT MARCOUL, a Place of Devotion, dependent on the Abby of St. *Remy* of *Reims*. The *French* Kings as ſoon as they are Crown'd, take a Journey to this place; and 'tis ſaid, 'tis there they receive from God the power they have of Curing the Kings Evil. *Du Cheſne*.

SAINT MARGARITA, called by the *Italians La Gorgone*, is an Iſland in the *Thyrrenean* Sea betwixt *Tuſcany* and the Iſle of *Corſica*, and belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

SAINT MARINO, in Latin, *Marinum & Fanum Sancti Marini*, a Town ſituate upon an high Mountain, between *Romandiola* and the Dutchy of *Urbin* in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the Capital of a little Republick, founded in *Ann.* 1000. They purchaſed the Fort of *Pennarolla* of the Earls of *Mont Feltro*, and in 1170. the Caſtle of *Caſolo*. Pope *Pius* II. beſtowed upon them the Caſtles of *Serravalle*, *Faetano*, *Mongiardino*, *Fiorentino*, and the Village *Ptagge*. The Town of St. *Marin* is well fortified, and govern'd by two Captains, which are chang'd twice a year, *viz.* in *March* and *September*. This Commonwealth conſiſts of 12 Country Towns, and contains about 6000 Inhabitants. The principal Town took its Name of St. *Marinus*, who had his Hermitage there. It is five Miles from St. *Leo* to the Eaſt, and ten from *Rimini* to the South. There is another Town of this Name, with Title of Earldom in *Mantua*, and another in *Modena*, as alſo a Fortreſs near *Florence*, and a little Principality in the Dominions of the Church. *Baudran.*

SAINT MARTINS, or, *Fort* St. *Martin*, this Place was ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh* Fleet in *July*, 1696. under the Lord *Berkley*, being by the many Bombs they threw into it, almoſt entirely reduc'd to a heap of Rubbiſh.

SAINT MARIN DE VAL, an Iſle of *Africa* in the *Æthiopian* Sea, near to the *Cape of Good Hope*, ſo named by the

the *Portugueſe*, but being altogether cover'd with Mountains, is uninhabited.

SAINT MARTIN, an Iſland of North *America*, and one of the *Antillæ*, *Caribbee* or Leeward Iſlands, between the Iſland of *Anguilla* to the North, and St. *Bartholomews* to the South, poſſeſſed by the *French* and *Hollanders*.

SAINT MARTIN, or *Fort Saint Martin*, a ſtrong Citadel in the Iſle of *Ré*, over againſt *Rochelle*, three Leagues diſtant from that City; famous for its ſtout defence againſt the *Engliſh*, and the Defeat of the Troops under the Duke of *Buckingham* in 1627. *Baudr.*

SAINT MAURICE, an Abby in *Chablais*, founded by *Sigiſmond* King of *Burgundy*, in the ſame place where St. *Severin* and other *Anchorets* had dwelt. In 888. an Aſſembly was Conven'd here in favour of *Rodolph* Son of *Conrad*, and Grandſon of *Hugo* the Abbot, who was here declared King of all the Provinces of old *Burgundy*, lying on the other ſide of *Montjura*, and was Crowned in the Church of this Abby. *Regino*, &c.

SAINT MAURITZ, a Town of the *Switzers*, compaſſed with high Rocks near the *Rhone*, on the Borders of the Country of *Valais*, between *Sedunum*, which the *Germans* call *Sitten*, the *Italians Sion*, to the Eaſt, and *Geneva* to the Weſt; famous for the Martyrdom of St. *Maurice*, and his Companions. The Name of it in Latin is *Agaunum*.

SAINT MAXIMIN, a City of *Provence* in the Dioceſs of *Aix*. In ancient times, according to the Common Opinion, it was called *Via lata*: The Name it hath at preſent being deriv'd from St. *Maximinus* Archbiſhop of *Aix*, who was buried there, where they pretend they have *Mary Magdalen*'s Head, and ſeveral other Relicks, eſteemed the chiefeſt Treaſure of the Place. *Charles* II. of *France*, founded a famous Monaſtery of *Dominicans* here in the 13th Century, and a College was built here in 1476.

SAINT MENCHELD, the Capital of *Argon* in *Champaign*, upon the River *Eiſne*, 9 Leagues Eaſt of *Chalons*, and as much from *Verdun*: Its defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, ſituate on a Hill.

SAINT MICHAEL, an Order of Knights Inſtituted by *Lewis* the XIth, the Son of *Charles* VII. of *France*, in Honour of St. *Michael* the Tutelar Angel of that Country, who is ſaid to have commanded *Aubert* Biſhop of *Auranches*, to Erect a Church to him on that Hill, which ever ſince has been call'd Mount St. *Michael*, frequented yearly by Pilgrims from all parts of *France*: To whom alſo is dedicated the 29th of *September* in memory of this Angel, whom they alledge to have fought againſt the Engliſh at *Orleans*; hereupon *Charles* VII. took for his Oriflam or Banner, the Image of St. *Michael*, which he had always carried before him when he went to the Wars. The Knights wear a Collar of Gold made of Scallops, faſtned on ſmall Chains, from which hangeth the Image of St. *Michael* treading on the Dragon. As often as any Knight miſſeth wearing this Collar, he is to have a Maſs ſaid, and to pay 7 *Sols*, 7 *deniers Tournois*. All the Knights are bound on the Vigil of St. *Michael*, to wait in their Habits on the King from his Palace to Church, and on St. *Michael*'s Day, are to attend him in the ſame Ornaments to, and at Maſs, at which each offers a piece of Gold, and are all treated at the King's Table. The next day, all in Black, offer Wax Candles for the Dead, for whom Maſs and Prayers are ſaid. Their Oath is to maintain the Dignity of the French Crown and the Church. It muſt be obſerved, that the Knights of the Holy Ghoſt are to be received Knights of St *Michael* the day before they are Inſtal'd; for which reaſon they have two Collars about their Arms, and are called Knights of the Kings Order. The King appoints one of the Body to preſide in the General Chapters, and receive ſuch as are to be admitted: This Commiſſioner is ſometimes continued, though for the moſt part there is one choſen every Siſion.

SAINT MICHAEL, the Capital of *Barbadoes*, ſituate in the South part of the Iſland, at the bottom of *Carlile* Bay, with a Noble Harbour, capable of 500 Veſſels at a time. The Town contains ſeveral Streets, is populous, well Built, and of a long form. It's the Reſidence of the Governour, the Seat of Juſtice, and the *Emporium* of the whole Iſland, the Inhabitants being ſupplied from the Store-houſes here, in exchange for the product of the Place. It's defended by two ſtrong Forts, and a Platform, which are well mounted with Cannon, and Command the Road; but the overflowing of the Spring Tides renders the Town unhealthful.

SAINT MICHAEL, *Mount Saint Michael* in *Cornwal*, is a Hill riſing in *Mounts Bay*, ſeparate from the Continent by a Plain of Sand, but paſſable on Foot at low water: The Mountain is very high, and has an old Fort on the Top.

SAINT MICHAEL, or *Ilha de St. Miguel*, as the *Portugueſe* call it, an Iſland of the *Atlantick* Sea, and one of the *Terceras* or *Azores*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*. Its chief Towns are *Punta delgada*, *Villa Franca*, and St. *Antonio*: It lies on the Eaſt of thoſe Iſles, between that of *Tercera*, which lies North of it, and *Santta Maria*, which is South of it. There is another St. *Michael*, or *Iſla de S. Miguel*, which is an Iſland of the *Eaſt Indies*, between the *Calamianes*, or *Paragoia* on the North, and *Punta de Galera* on the Eaſt of it, and *Borneo* on the South. There is alſo another St. *Michael*, which the *Italians* call *Iſola di San-Michele*, being an Iſland in the *Adriatick* Sea, which is alſo called *Ugliana*, belonging to the *Venetians*, and lies upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia* near to *Zara*. Another St. *Michael*, or *S. Miguel*, in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Michaelis*, is a little City in *New-Spain* or *Mexico*, in the Province of *Mechoacan*, which muſt not be confounded with another S. *Miguel* in the ſame Country, in the Province of *Guatimala*: This latter lies upon the Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*. We find alſo another S. *Miguel*, being a Town of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*, which is ſaid to be the firſt Town the *Spaniards*, built in that Country. It is of conſiderable bigneſs, ſtanding in a very fruitful Valley, about 20 Leagues from the Sea, the Inhabitants call it *Chila*. St. *Miguel* is (ſaith *Laet*) the ſecond City in *Tucumania*, ſeated 26 or 27 Degrees from the Line to the South; for the Books vary: 25 Leagues from St. *Jago del Eſtero* in the Road to *Charcara* or *Potoſi*; at the Foot of a Range of Rugged Mountains in a convenient well-watered Place, having the River *Quebrada* on the one ſide, and ſeveral other ſmall Rivers on the other, 5 or 6 Leagues from it. The Fields about it yield Maze, Wheat and Barly, and good Grapes in plenty; yet their Paſturage is beyond theſe, Cotton and Flax are not wanting neither; ſo that together with the pleaſantneſs of the Air and its Manufactures, it is one of the beſt Cities in *Tucumania*. *Laet.* pag. 532.

SAINT MICHEL, a City of *Lorrain* in the Dutchy of *Bar*, ſituate on the right Bank of the *Meuſe* (*Moſa*) above *Verdun*, and was formerly very conſiderable, but has ſuffer'd much this Century; was taken by *Lewis* XIII. in 1632. and by the Treaty of *Liverdun*, he reſtor'd it to the Duke of *Lorrain*, but the King took it again from him the year following. Some time after the Inhabitants rebelled againſt the French Garriſon, and over-power'd them; whereupon the King laid Siege to it again, and forc'd them to Surrender at Diſcretion: Moſt of the Inhabitants were pardoned; but ſome of the Ring-leaders of the former Rebellion were ſent to the Galleys.

SAINT MICHEL, or *Mont Saint Michel*, in Latin, *Mons Sancti Michaelis in periculo maris*, a Country Town or Village in *Normandy*, with a famous Abby and Caſtle belonging to it. Its Situation is very remarkable, being Built on the Top of a Rock in the midſt of a Quick-Sand, which the Sea covers when the Tide is in. The entry into this Place is ſecured by a Wall, all the other parts of it being inacceſſible. It conſiſts chiefly of one great Street, at the upper end of which ſtands the Abby and the Caſtle. This *Mount St. Michel* is famous for its Sand, out of which Salt is made, by making Sea-water run through it; and for an Engine, by which all their Commodities that come by Sea, are lifted up very commodiouſly from the bottom of the Rock to the top. The Abby and Church were built by *Aubert* Biſhop of *Auranches* in 706. and the Knights of the Order of St. *Michael* have their denomination hence. It ſtands 4 Leagues Weſt of *Auranches*, and 4 Eaſt of St. *Malos*.

SAINT MINIATO AL TEDESCO, Lat. *Miniatum Teutonis*, a City of *Hetruria* in the Dutchy of *Florence*, upon a Hill by the River *Arno*, formerly an Epiſcopal Town, Suffragan of *Florence*, from whence it lies 20 Miles Eaſt, and as much Weſt of *Piſa*.

SAINT NECTAIRE, commonly called *SeneHaire*, or *Senetere*, Duke of *Secetere*, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, well known by the Name of *Mareſchal de la Ferte*, who Commanded the Regiment of the Count of *Soiſſons* at the Siege of *Rochelle* in 1626. and was Serviceable in the making of Fort *Louis*: After this, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Civil Wars of *France*, as at the Siege of *Privas* in *Languedoc*, at the Attack of *Pas de Suze* in *Piemont*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Relief of *Caſal*, the Sieges of *Myenvic* and *Trevet*, and at the Battle of *Avenes*. *Lewis* XIII. made him *Mareſchal de Camp*, after his Victory over General *Picolomini*, which was follow'd with a far greater at the Battle of St. *Nicolas* in *Lorrain*, where he Routed the Enemy, and took their Baggage and Canon: He Commanded the Left Wing, and did great Service at the Famous Fight of *Rocroy*, after which he was made Governour of *Lorrain*, then Lieutenant General: In which Poſt he ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Ypres*, and at the Battle of *Lens*, thence paſſed into *Lorrain*, and reſcued *Nancy* from the impending danger. Some time after the taking of *Lagny*, the King honour'd him with the Mareſchal's Staff, and employ'd him in re-taking the reſt of *Lorrain*; in which the Mareſchal had better Succeſs than at the Siege of *Valenciennes*, where he had the misfortune to be taken Priſoner: But was no ſooner at liberty but he took *Montmedy*, and a year after made himſelf Maſter of *Graveline*, until then thought impregnable. Peace being concluded, that King made him Knight of his Order in 1661. and ſoon after, Peer and Duke of *France*: He died in his Caſtle at *Ferte*, near *Orleans*, in 1681. *Memoire du Temps.*

SAINT NECTAIRE, commonly called, *Senneterre*, (*Magdelain*) the Widow of *Guy de S. Exupere Miramont*, who took up Arms in *Auvergne*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and came into the Field at the Head of Sixty Valiant Gentlemen, who did their utmoſt endeavours to Signalize themſelves in the Wars, in hopes of obtaining her favour and good-will. *Mezeray.*

SAINT NEOTS, or *Saint Needs*, a Market Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Toſeland*, taking its Name from a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, whoſe Body being tranſlated hither from *Neodſtock* in *Cornwall*. Earl *Elfeilds* Palace in this Town, was turn'd into a Monaſtery, and the Town chang'd its Name on that accounr.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a Town and Sea Port of *Moſcovy*, upon the White Sea, which from this place is called the Bay of St. *Nicholas*. It is a Town of very conſiderable Trade, and ſtands on the Weſtern Shoar of the River *Dwina*, where it runs into the Sea, over againſt *Archangel*, from which it ſtands 10 German Miles to the North Weſt.

SAINT NICHOLAS, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*. A pleaſant Town of *Lorrain* upon the *Meurte*, two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South. There is another Town of the ſame name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* towards *Gant*. The firſt is much frequented by People that come to viſit the Relicks of *Nicholas* Biſhop of *Mire*, ſaid to be kept there.

SAINT OMER, in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Audomari*, and *Urbs Audomarenſis*, a City in *Artois* in the Country of the Ancient *Morini*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, and ſtands upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *Britiſh* Sea, eight Miles from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, three from *Arras* to the North, ſix from *Dunkirk* to the South Eaſt, and five from *Gravelin* to the Eaſt. St. *Omer*, or *Audomarus*, Biſhop of *Therouan* built this City in 660. and *Foulques*, Abbot of St. *Bertin*, began to encompaſs it with Walls in 880, which was afterwards finiſhed by *Baldwin* II. Surnam'd the *Bald*, Earl of *Flanders*, in 902, and joined the Abby of *Sithieu* to the City. Afterwards *Therouan* being demoliſhed in the XVI. Century, there were inſtead of it, founded two Biſhopricks in 1559, *viz.* that of *Bologne* and of St. *Omer*. Near to this City is a great Lake, containing ſeveral ſmall floating Iſlands. St. *Omer* is a great and fair City, well fortified, having on the one ſide the River and Mariſhes, and on the other ſide is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, with good Baſtions, and deep and broad Ditches: In 1639, the *French* beſieged it, but in vain. About 1596, *Philip* II. of *Spain* founded here a College for Engliſh Jeſuits, endowing it largely; they have ſince purchaſed *Warton* Cloiſter, which is within two Miles of St. *Omers*; a very pleaſant Place, and worth five Hundred Pound *per annum*. The Duke of *Orleans*, the French King's Brother, took this Town in *April* 1677, after having gain'd the Battle of *Caſſel*; and by the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, it was yielded to *France*. Long. 23. 22 Lat. 50. 47. *Guicchardin*, St. *Marthe*.

SAINT PABRO, a great Mountain between *Porto Bello* and *Panama* in the *Weſt-Indies*, from the Top of which Sir *Francis Drake* ſaw firſt the *Mar del Luz*, in the Year 1572. The Memory of this Attempt is ſtill preſerved by the *Spaniards* that live here, who fright their Children with his Name. *Gage Ira. p.* 170.

SAINT PALAIS, The chief City of the lower *Navarre*, belonging to *France*, upon the River *Bidouſſe* above *Grammont*, was the Seat of the Sovereign Judicature of the Country, before that it was united to the Parliament of *Pau*. It is called in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Palatii*.

SAINT PAPOUL, *Fanum Sancti Papuli*, a ſmall City in upper *Languedoc* near *Freſquel*, three Leagues from *Caſtelnaudari*, five from *Carcaſſone*, and nine from *Toloufe*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toulouſe*. This place being watred with the Blood of St. *Papoul* the Martyr, was at firſt only a Pariſh, and a Monaſtery being built here towards the end of the Eighth Century, Pope *John* XXII. chang'd it to a Cathedral in 1317. The Diocels at preſent conſiſts only of forty five Pariſhes.

SAINT PATRICK'S *Purgatory*, a ſmall Iſland in the Lake *Erne*, in the County of *Donegal* or *Tircornel* in the North of *Ireland*; in this Iſland, hard by a little Monaſtery, is a narrow Vault, noted for walking Spirits, dreadful Apparitions, or rather ſome Religious Horror; though the Natives thereabouts, devoutly credulous, believe that their Apoſtle St. *Patrick*, obtain'd by his earneſt Prayers to God, that the Puniſhments and Torments that the ungodly are to ſuffer after this Life, might here be preſented to the Eye, that the Heatheniſh *Iriſh* may be thus work'd to a ſpeedier and more real Converſion. *Cambd. Brit.*

SAINT PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, a City in *Dauphine*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Arles*; it is the chief City of the ſmall Territory of *Tricaſtin*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum*, by *Pliny* placed in *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and is now called in Latin *Sancti Pauli Tricaſtinorum Civitas*; which modern Name it has borrow'd from St. *Paul* one of its Biſhops. It is now a ſmall Town, ſtanding upon a Cliff, one Mile from the *Rhone*, four from *Montelimart* to the South, and from *Orange* to the North. The Proteſtants kept this Town about fifty Years, drove out the Popiſh Clergy, ruin'd the Churches, and plunder'd the Communion Plate.

SAINT PIERRE LE MOUTIER, *Monaſterium Sancti Petri*, a Town of *Nivernois*, and Seat of Juſtice for that Province; it is ſeven Leagues North of *Nevers*, and ſeven South of *Moulins*.

SAINT PONS DE TOMIERES, a City of *Languedoc*, being a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, from whence it ſtands eight Leagues to the North, and about the ſame diſtance from *Alby* to the North-Weſt: Latin Authors call it *Tomeriæ*, *Pontiopolis*, *& Sancti Pontii Tomeriarum Urbs*. It was formerly an Abby of the Order of St. *Benner*, Founded in 936, by *Raimund Pons* Earl of *Toloſe*, to the honour of St. *Pons*, Martyr, Biſhop of *Cimele* or *Nice*. Pope *John* XXII. made it a Biſhop's See in 1318, and the Monks of it were made Seculars in 1625. The Biſhop is Lord of the City, which is but a ſmall one, ſeated among the Mountains, and thinly Inhabited.

SAINT QUINTIN, on the *Somme*, being the chief City of the Country of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, it is a ſtrong Place, in Latin, *Quintinopolis & Fanum Sancti Quintini*, and ſuppos'd by ſome to be the *Auguſta Nova Veromanduorum* of the *Romans*, but without ſufficient ground, for the Roman Town ſtood about two Leagues from this place; it ſtands upon a Hill, having the River on one ſide of it, and on the other a very deep Valley, except only on the ſide next to St. *John*'s Gate, where a great Baſtion is built with ſome half Moons: The chief Church is the Collegiate Church of St. *Quintin*; there are alſo other very fair ones, with many Monaſteries. It is a great City and well Inhabited, and famous for ſeveral ſorts of Manufactures, but eſpecially of Linen, and formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Vermandois*. In 1557, after that the Truce was broken between *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and *Henry* II. *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, Governour of the *Low-Countries*, beſieged St. *Quintin*, which at that time had but a ſmall Garriſon, and was not well fortified. Admiral *Coligny* made a ſhift to get into the Town with ſome Forces, whoſe Reputation and Valour defended the Place for ſome time, which without that would ſcarcely have held out twenty four hours: In the mean time ſeveral Attempts were made to get more Succours into the Town, which the Conſtable, *Montmorency*, attempted by paſſing the River *Somme*, with the French King's Army, whereof he was Commander in chief; but this Enterprize was carried on with ſo much Precipitation, that after all, ſcarcely five hundred Men got into the City with *Dandelot* a Colonel of Foot, and the Admiral's Brother. This done, the Conſtable reſolv'd to draw off again with his Army at broad Day in the ſight of the Enemy, notwithſtanding that he was greatly cumbered with Baggages, and much inferiour to the *Spaniards* in number. Accordingly the Duke of *Savoy* reſolving to make the beſt uſe of this Error of the Conſtable, ſet upon him unawares between the Villages of *Eſſigni* and *Rizeroles*, and charg'd him ſo warmly, that he had no leiſure to give the neceſſary orders for Battle, and totally routed his Army. The Conſtable himſelf was taken Priſoner, with *Montberon* his Son, with the Dukes of *Monpenſier* and *Longueville*, *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, ſince Duke of *Nevers*, the Marſhal of St. *Andre*, Ten Knights of the Order, Three Hundred Gentlemen, and about two thouſand five hundred ſlain, amongſt whom was found the Body of *John de Bourbon* Duke of *Enguien*, and much the ſame number were taken Priſoners. This was called the Battle of St *Quintin* of St. *Laurence*, becauſe it was fought on St. *Laurence*'s Day. The *Spaniards* loſt not above 80 or 100 Men, but had not the wit to make good uſe of this great Advantage. They return'd to the Siege of St. *Quintin*, where King *Philip* arrived the 27*th* of *Auguſt*. The Admiral, who had too long delay'd Capitulating, gave occaſion to the *Spaniards* to ſtorm the Place at five ſeveral Breaches, and was made Priſoner. This City was ſurrendred to the *French* in 1559, by the Peace of *Chaſteau Cambreſis*. *Du Puy. Thuanus. Belcarius.*

SAINT REMI, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Provence*, four Leagues from *Arles*, which in ancient times was called *Glarum*, and took its modern Name from St. *Remigius*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*. Within and without this Town are found many Monuments of Antiquity, a ſufficient Argument of its former Greatneſs and Renown: about a quarter of a League diſtance from it is to be ſeen a Triumphal Arch, and a magnificent *Mauſoleum*, cover'd with a Dome, ſupported by two Rows of Pillars, plac'd one above another, and adorn'd with many Statues and Figures, with Trophies of Arms in Baſs Relief. There are alſo daily diſcover'd in the Neighbourhood of the Town, Urns, Gold and Silver Medals, and Stones, bearing ancient *Roman* Inſcriptions. At preſent there is in this place a Collegiate Church of Secular Canons, Dedicated to St. *Martin*, Founded about 1330, by Pope *John* XXII. who kept his Reſidence at *Avignon*. The Temporal Lordſhip of this Town has been ſucceſſively poſſeſt by ſeveral Lords, and is now a dependance of the Barony of *Baux*, enjoy'd by the Prince of *Monaco*, being conferr'd upon him by *Lewis* XIII. in 1641. *Bouche*, *Chron. de Provence*, Lib. 3. *& 4.*

SAINT REMO, a Pleaſant Town and Seaport of *Italy*, on the Coaſt of *Genoa*, the Country about it being very fruitful in Orange, Lemon, and Olive-Trees. It is call'd in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Remuli*, or *Sancti Remigii*.

SAINT RUF, An Abby of the City of *Valence* in *Dauphine*, and chief of the Order of the Canon-Regulars of St. *Auſtin*. *Amalduus*, *Odilon*, *Pontius* and *Durand*, Prieſts of the Church of *Avignon*, having reſolv'd amongſt themſelve to lead

lead a more retir'd Life, did about 1039, desire of *Benet* their Bishop the Grant of two Churches for them to dispose of, which were those of St. *Justus* and St. *Ruf* or *Roux* in his Diocese, near to *Durance*, which he having granted them; and for as much as they took up their abode about this latter Church, the Name of it was put upon them. But since that time, whether because these Churches were ruin'd, during the Wars against the *Albigenses*, or for some other reason, these Monks came and setled themselves near to *Valence* in the Isle of *Esparviere*, which Abbot *Raimond* had purchas'd of *Eudo* Bishop of that City, and where he had built a most sumptuous Monastery, which was pull'd down during the Civil Wars, in 1562. They had also a Priory belonging to them within the Walls of *Valence*; which thereupon was made chief of the Order. The Abbot-General has his Residence here, and hath carried along with him thither the Rights, Authority and Dignity of the Monastery of the Isle *Esparviere*; King *Henry* IV. having approved of this Translation, in 1600. Thirty nine or forty Abbots-General have successively governed this Order till this time, which hath afforded three Popes, *Anastasius* IV. *Adrian* IV. and *Julius* II. *Le Mire*, *Sanctæ Marthæ*.

SAINT SABA, or SEGOVINA, a Province between *Dalmatia*, *Bossina* and *Monte-Negro*, seventy Miles long and thirty broad; the Inhabitants were reckon'd about 50000 Families, and very forward to put themselves under the Protection of the *Venetians*, in 1688, there not being 5000 of the Families Turks.

SAINT SALVADOR, a City of *New-Spain* in the Province of *Guatimala*, by the Inhabitants called *Cuzcatlan*, six Leagues from *Axacutla*, and *Mare-Pacificum*, towards the North-East; and forty *Spanish* Leagues from *San Jago de Guatimala* to the East, by a small Lake.

SAINT SALVADOR of MONTREAL, a Military Order of *Spain*, Instituted about 1120, by *Alphonsus* VII. surnamed the Warrieur, King of *Arragon* and *Castile*, who having built the City of *Montreal* to check the *Moors* of *Valencia*; he put Knights-Templars into it to defend it, and to make War upon the Infidels: But after that the Templars had been exterminated by the Council of *Vienne*, in 1311, *Montreal* was put into the hands of Knights taken out of the most Noble Families of *Arragon*, whose habit was a white Robe, with a red *Jerusalem* Cross, and were called the Knights of St. *Saviour*. The Destruction of the *Moors* occasioned the ceasing of this Order. *Mariana*. There are also in *Italy* Canons of St. *Saviour*, commonly called *Scopetini*; and were Founded in 1408, by *Stephen* a Monk of the Order of St. *Austin*. Their first Settlement was in the Church of St. *Saviour* near to *Sienna*, whence they took their Name. That of *Scopetini* they derive from the Church of St. *Donatus de Scopete*, at *Florence*, which was bestowed upon them in the Popedom of *Martin* V.

SAINT SALVADOR, *Soteropolis*; a City in South *America*, is the Capital of the Province of *Bahia*, seated on the North side of the Bay of *All Saints*, upon a rising ground, built not long since, by *Thomas de Sousa*, wall'd and adorn'd with Churches, and other publick Edifices, and secured by some Forts and Castles. This whole Government is the Richest and most populous in *Brasile*; to this City has flourished above the rest: Towards the Sea, the foot of the Hill it stands on, is covered with shrubs and bushes, through which there are narrow Passages cut to the City. In the Year 1623. the Inhabitants built a Fort on the side of the Bay to secure a Suburb against the *Hollanders* then expected. Yet after all, it is not possible to make it a strong Place, because the Hills behind it are higher than the Town, and Command it. It has about it Forty Sugar-Mills, which with the Plenty of Cotton that grows here, yield it a good Trade; the Bay it stands upon, being one of the best Harbours of *Brasile*. *Laet. pa.* 589. Lat. 12. 50.

SAINT SEBASTIAN, a strong City and Sea-port of *Spain* in the Province of *Guipuscoa*, now united to *Biscay*, on the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, about three Leagues from *Galicia* to the North, and twelve from *Bayonne* to the South, and as many from *Pampelona* to the East. There is another St. *Sebastian*, a City in *Brasil* in *America*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of St. *Salvador*, and is the Capital of a Province, and hath a Haven, secured by two Forts, and is in the possession of the *Portugueze*. And a third Town of this name is in the Province of *Chamcolan* in *New Mexico*.

SAINT SEVERE, *Lat. Severopolis*, the Capital of *Gascoigne* in *France*, upon the River *Adour*, six Miles West of *Aire*, eight East of *Dax*, and twenty three South of *Bourdeaux*.

SAINT SEVERO, an Episcopal City of the *Capitinate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, Suffragan of *Manfredonia*, whence it is Twenty four Miles to the West, and Eleven from the *Adriatick* to the South: It is a flourishing and well peopled City, and its Bishoprick was Founded by Pope *Gregory* XIII.

SAINT SIMON, a Country Town of *France*, in *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, having the Title of a Dukedom, and stands upon the River *Somme*, between St. *Quintin* and *Ham*; and hath bestowed its Name upon the ancient Family of St. *Simon*.

SAINT THIERRY AU MONT d'OR, an Abby near to *Reims* in *Champagne*, which was Founded about 525, having been since ruined by the *Saracens*, and repaired by Arch-bishop *Adelberon*, in the ninth Century.

SAINT THOMAS, an Island in the *Atlantick* Ocean under the Line, which makes there a continual Equality of Days and Nights. Its Name was given it by *Vasconcellos* Admiral of *Portugal*, who discover'd it on St. *Thomas*'s day 1405. and found it altogether overgrown with Woods, and uninhabited; but the *Portugueze* having sent a Colony thither, it became very flourishing. It hath a City of the same name, by some called *Paroasan*, which in the *Portugal* Language betokens a Colony: It is a very unhealthy place for *Europeans*, as well as all the rest of the Island, though the Blacks live there, some of them, to 110 years of Age. This City is situate upon a small River, and the Houses are all of Wood. It hath a Church, with the Title of a Bishops See, and is defended by a Castle, or rather Citadel, flank'd with four Bastions. The Figure of this Island is almost Circular, and is said to be 30 *Spanish* Leagues, or 110 *English* Miles round; it abounds every where with Springs of Water, and in the midst of it there is a very high Mountain, cover'd with tall Trees, whose Tops have throughout the whole year, a Cloud hovering upon them, which moistning their Leaves, they continually drop down a Dew or Water, which nourisheth the Sugar-Canes, and is also conveyed by Chanels and Pipes into their Sugar-works, which are dispersed up and down the Island, that Commodity being in a manner, the whole Riches of it. The Women of *Europe* that live here, are subject to Issues of Blood, which are incurable; and kill them after three or four years stay in the Island, which has made the *Portugueze* to marry with the Females of *Congo*. The Children that are Born of Whites Father and Mother, are White also, notwithstanding the excessive scorching Heat of the Country. There are about 700 *Portugueze* Families in the Principal City. This Island was taken by the *Dutch* in 1599. who abandon'd it, and took it again in 1641. but the *Portugueze* re-took it since by force of Arms. *Long.* 27. It is 180 Miles from the Coasts of *Africa*. *Davity de l'Afrique*.

SAINT THOMASO, or *Melange*, a Town of *Asia* in the *Peninsula* of *Indus*, on this side *Ganges*. On the Coast of *Coromandel*, upon the Bay of *Bengale*, 200 Miles North of *Ceilan*, with an Archbishops See, and called St. *Thomas*, because that Apostle is said to have been Martyred upon a Stone in this City, which has been a long time in the hands of the *Portugueze*; it was taken by the *French* in 1671. but two years after re-taken by the *Portugueze*, who still retain it. *Kircher*.

SAINT TRINIDAD DE BUENOS AYRES, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of *Paragna* in South *America*, and an Episcopal See, *Suffragan* of *La Plata*, and the Seat of Justice for that Province. It is a famous Sea-port, and Mart, situate on the South of the River *Plata*, where it falls into the Ocean, in an excellent Air, whence it takes its Name.

SAINT TRON, or, St. *Truien*, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Trudonis*, a Town in the Country of *Liege*, on the Borders of *Brabant*, the Capital of the County of *Hasbain* or *Hasbengo*, five German Miles West of *Maestricht*, and as much East of *Liege*; it was dismantled in 1673.

SAINT TROPEZ, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Tropetis*, a small but very strong City of *Provence* in *France* upon the *Mediterranean*, five Leagues South of *Fregus*, and twelve East of *Toulon*. It has a good Haven.

SAINT VEIT AM FLAUM, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Viti Flomonensis*, a strong City in *Carniola*, with a Castle and Haven on the Gulf of *Venice*, and Confines of *Croatia*, subject to the Emperor.

SAINT VENANT, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Venantii*, a Town upon the River *Lys* in the Province of *Artois* in the *Netherlands*, a League from *Aras*; it was taken by the *French* in 1669. and formerly a place of great strength, but now much neglected.

SAINT VINCENT, one of the Isles of *Cape-Verd*, (in Latin *Hesperides*) in the *Atlantick* Ocean; it doth abound with Tortoises, which are of an excellent Taste: They are of that bigness, that some of them weigh 300 pounds; they commonly find in the Bellies of them 250 Eggs with Shells, and a many without Shells, which are all very good. Many little Shrubs grow in this Isle, which give forth a milky Juice, very dangerous to the Eyes, if a drop only chanceth to fall into them. All along the Shoar there is abundance of Fish, with which, and the Fruits of the Island, there is sufficient to supply the necessities of the Inhabitants; but the Water here is not very good. The Island is accessible on all sides, and hath a very fine Haven, where the Ships Ride safe. Travellers that have been here never could meet with any Inhabitants: If there be any, they hide themselves at the approach of Ships. *Beauleu Thevenot*.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

[☞ *The diſorder of Alphabet is occaſioned by the French Original, which diſtinguiſhes the Gender of the Word Saint; ſo that the Reader muſt conſult this laſt Alphabet, if he look for a She-Saint.*]

SAINT BEAUME, the name of a Rock near St. *Maximin* in *Provence*, between *Aix*, *Marſeille*, and *Toulon*, upon a Mountain three Leagues high, and ten wide; ſeveral great Men have taken the pains to deſcribe this Place, becauſe it was believ'd, St. *Mary Magdalen* ſpent 30 years in Works of Devotion and Penance in it.

SAINT BRIGET, or, *Saint Saviour*, The Name of a Religious Order under the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, which was confirm'd by Pope *Urban* V. and the Foundreſs St. *Briget* having caus'd a Monaſtery to be Built, placed there 60 Nuns, and 25 Monks, which together made the number 85. to equal the number, as is ſaid, of the thirteen Apoſtles, and the ſeventy two Diſciples of our Lord. Of theſe Monks there were thirteen Prieſts, to repreſent the thirteen Apoſtles, and four Deacons, with reference to the four Doctors of the Church. There was but one Church for them both, only the Monks performed Divine Service below, and the Nuns above. The Monks who had their ſeparate Apartments, were to Adminiſter the Sacraments, and whatſoever concern'd Divine Service; but the Abbeſs exercis'd all Authority in the Monaſtery, and governed the Temporal Concerns thereof. This Order hath flouriſhed a long time in the Northern Countries; and there are ſeveral Foundations of it in *Italy*, *Portugal*, and elſewhere. This Order is alſo called the Order of *Font-Evrard*, from an Abby in *France* of that Name, which is the Monaſtery-General of that Order. *Honorat. Niquet.*

SAINT CATHARINE, a Monaſtery at the Foot of Mount *Sinai* and Mount *Horeb* in *Arabia Petræa*. It is ſaid, that *Juſtinian* a Greek Emperor caus'd it to be built for ſome *Greek* Fryars of the Order of St. *Baſil*: And amongſt other things it is reported, that the falſe Prophet *Mahomet*, becauſe of the Friendſhip he bore to one of theſe Caloiers, or Greek Monks, beſtowed great Preſents upon this Convent, and endow'd it with extraordinary Privileges, of which one was an Exemption from all manner of Impoſts, and ſubjecting all the *Arabs* they met with to their Service; but yet with this Condition, of affording ſome Refreſhment to the *Arabians*, that ſhould have occaſion in their Journey to paſs by their Convent; which privilege he confirm'd to them by a Patent ſigned with his own hand, which he did after his wonted manner, *viz.* By dipping it in Ink, and then laying his Hand upon the Patent; neither as 'tis ſaid, had he any other way of ſigning, becauſe he could not Write. *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks* took this Patent away from them, to place it in his Treaſury, having firſt left them a Copy of it, with a Confirmation and Amplification of their Privileges. This Convent is a large Building of a Square figure, whoſe Walls are 50 Foot high, which puts them out of fear of having them Scal'd. They have only one Gate, which is barricado'd with a Wall, to keep out the *Arabians*. On the Eaſt ſide they have a Window, from whence thoſe within draw up the Pilgrims that come to Viſit them, in a Basket, which they let down with a Rope from a Pully, and by the ſame ſend down Food to the *Arabians*. The Church which is Built in the midſt of this Cloiſter, is a very ancient Building, adorn'd with many Pictures after the Greek manner. Behind the High-Altar is a Chappel, which as they ſay, covers the Burning-Buſh, in which God appeared to *Moſes*; none enter hither except Barefoot. The Archbiſhops Seat is high raiſed like a Throne. At the ſide of the great Altar is a Cheſt of White Marble, adorn'd with Leaves and Branches in Bas Relief, and generally cover'd with an extraordinary Rich Cloath: In this are kept the Relicks of St. *Catharine*, as a Scull, a ſhrunk Hand, whoſe Nails ſeem whole. This Greek Prelate, who takes the Title of Archbiſhop of Mount *Sinai*, is not ſubject to any Patriarch, and upon ſolemn Days makes uſe of two Miters, the one is of Goldſmiths Work all Gilt, and beſet with pretious Stones. The other, which is the Richer of the two, is almoſt of the ſame faſhion as the Papal Diadem, having a Croſs at the Top, but hath only one Crown Fleury in the midſt, the reſt of it being adorned with abundance of Embroidery and precious Stones. His Tunic is made in ſome ſort like that of Deacons; it trails upon the Ground, and is ſlit on the Sides, and tied together with Gold and Silk Bands, with cloſe Sleeves, that reach only to the Elbow. The Stuff of this Tunic is Cloth of Gold wove in little Squares, in each of which is wrought very Artificially the Figures of our Saviour, the Bleſſed Virgin, and ſome other Saints. This Tunic was a Preſent of one of the Great Dukes of *Moſcovy*. On his right ſide hangs a ſquare piece of Cloth of Gold, like to a Shepherds Lag or Pouch, and has about his Neck two goodly Croſſes of precious Stones, and a ſquare Plate of Gold beſet with Pearls, Turcois, and other precious Stones, reſembling the Ephod of the Jewiſh High Prieſts. Upon his Left Shoulder he wears a Stole or Cope of Brocard embroider'd with Pearls, a Foot broad, hanging down before, and going about his Neck, afterwards doubling upon his Breaſt, falls back over his Left Shoulder. He has for a Shepherds Staff, a Crozier of Silver Gilt, from the Top of which hangs down a kind of Handkerchief of Cloth of Gold, much like that which he wears by his ſide. Near to this Monaſtery is the Mountain of St. *Catharine*, being a part of Mount *Sinai*, but is much higher, and ſeparated from it by a little Valley. Thoſe who come down from this Mountain, commonly gather up ſeveral ſtones, upon which the figures of Leaves, Herbs and Trees are expreſt in Black to the Life, and which though broken, retain the ſame impreſs in their inner parts; but by paſſing ones Hand over them all is effaced. They who from this Mountain go to the Convent of St. *Catharine*, do commonly take their way through the Convent of Forty Martyrs, being the ſame way by which the Children of *Iſrael* marched of Old; and there is to be ſeen the Rock, which being ſtruck by *Moſes*'s Rod, pour'd forth Water abundantly by an infinite number of Slits, which are the wonder of all Spectators. In the ſame Valley is ſeen a great and long Stone, upon which they ſay the Brazen Serpent was erected; and farther from thence, they ſhew Travellers two great Stones ſunk in the Earth, and hollow, which as they ſay, ſerv'd for a mould to Caſt the Golden Calf. *Monconi*'s Travels. *Thevenot*'s Eaſtern Travels.

SAINT CATHARINE, or the *Iſle of Providence*, a ſmall Iſland in *America* in the North Sea, towards the Coaſt of *New-Spain*, and the Province of *Honduras*, from whence it is twenty Leagues diſtant, and hath a very commodious Haven, with a Citadel. The *Spaniards* were Maſters of it, until the *Engliſh* who have twice taken it, put themſelves in poſſeſſion of it ſome years ſince, and gave it the Name of the *Iſle of Providence*.

SAINT CATHARINE of *Mount Sinai*, the name of an Order of Knights formerly Inſtituted in *Paleſtina*. The *Jeruſalem* Pilgrims, that came to Honour the Relicks of this Saint, in the Monaſtery aforementioned, at the Foot of that Mountain in *Arabia*, received this Order at the Hand of the Chief Caloyer or Abbot of this Monaſtery, which was a Wheel pierced with ſix Rayes or Spokes Gules, nailed Argent, which they bore upon the *Jeruſalem Croſs*, in memory of the Martyrdom of St. *Catharine*. *Favin.*

SAINT HELEN, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 16 Degrees of South Latitude, by ſome called, *The Inn of the Sea*, becauſe of the uſefulneſs of it to Veſſels paſſing between *Europe* and the *Eaſt Indies*. It was firſt diſcover'd by *John Emmentel*, Vice-Admiral of the firſt Fleet King *Emanuel* of *Portugal* ſent to the *Indies*, who being driven by a Tempeſt, ſtranded upon this Iſland the 21 of *May* 1508. being the Feſtival of St. *Helen*. The *Portugueſe* coming on Shore here, found neither Fruit-Trees, nor any living Creatures that were good for Food, and ſo betook themſelves to the Planting of ſeveral Lemon, Orange and Fig trees, which they had brought with them from *Calicut*, and built a ſmall Chappel, and ſome Huts, for the accommodating of ſome of their ſick, that deſired to ſtay there for the recovery of their Health, who ſome time after return'd to *Portugal* in other Veſſels. The Waters of this Iſland are not very pleaſant, moſt of them having a Mineral Taſte. The Kings of *Portugal* neglected the Fortifying of themſelves in this Iſland, and prohibited their Subjects from ſetling themſelves there, reſolving only to make uſe of it as a commodious Place for their ſick Mariners to recover their Health upon occaſion; and on this account ſent thither an Hermit to accommodate and aſſiſt the Sick that ſhould be left; but finding that he preferr'd the pleaſure of Hunting before his Duty in the Chapel, and taking care of his Sick, he was ſent for back to *Portugal*. Some time after two Caires, or Savages about the Cape of Good Hope, and an Inhabitant of *Java*, having made their Eſcape from ſome *Portugueſe* Veſſels, with two Women into this Iſland, multiplied there to the number of 20, who keeping themſelves on the Tops of ſome ſeeming inacceſſible Rocks, came down at certain times, and cut the Throats of the ſick *Portugueſe*, taking away all they found with them; but ſome Forces being ſent into the Iſland afterward, they took theſe Murtherers, and carried them to *Lisbon*. The Iſland is about 13 Miles in compaſs, and lies at a vaſt diſtance from other Lands, between *Africa* to the Eaſt, and *Braſil* to the Weſt. The *Engliſh* about 23 years ago ſetled a Colony here, which is very thriving, and Built a Fort to ſecure it: They have planted ſeveral ſorts of Fruit-trees, and have Oxen, Sheep, Goats, and divers ſorts of Tame Fowl, which thrive very well here. The Iſland is very much ſubject to terrible ſuddain Storms and Guſts of Wind, and dreadful Thunder and Lightning, eſpecially about the time that the Sun approaches the Equinoctial, which obligeth the Maſters of Ships to carry little Sail, to preſerve their Maſts and Veſſels in the midſt of thoſe violent Tempeſts, commonly followed by great Calms, which are very troubleſome to thoſe that want Water or Proviſion, when they chance to miſs of this Iſland in their paſſage between *Mozambique*, or the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, to the *Heſperides*, commonly call'd the Iſles of *Cape Verd*. In the Sea, which is between this Iſland and that of *Aſcenſion*, are a ſort of flying Fiſhes as big as a Herring, and very good meat, theſe being purſued by other Fiſhes, take a Flight into the Air, which laſts no longer than their Wings are moiſt, and ſo are fain to plunge themſelves into the Sea to recover new ſtrength to avoid the hungry Jaws of their Purſuers. *Davity de l'Afrique.*

SAINT

SAINT LUCIA, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, lying between *Martinico* and St. *Vincent*; it belongs to the *French*.

SAINT MAGDALENA, a vast River in South *America*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *New-Granada* at St. *Juan de Las Llanous*, receiveth *Guali*, *Pati*, *Carare*, *Pompatoo*, and St. *Martha*, and is navigable above a hundred Leagues up into the Continent of *America*; so that by it the Merchandise of *Europe* is carried to *Granada*, and the Treasures of the latter are in three Weeks brought down to the *Atlantick Ocean*, into which this River falls with a vast Mouth, twenty six Leagues East of *Cartagena Nueva* in *Granada*; so that it maintains its Current ten Leagues into the Ocean, with such strength, that it causes abundance of dangerous Whirl-pools. In the Mouth of this there is an Island five Leagues Long, and half a League broad: The *Hollanders* do all affirm it has three Mouths where it falls into the Ocean, *Laet. Pa.* 369. The Mouth lies in the Lat. of 11. 40. from the Line to the North. Its Head is near the City *Popayan* in the *Andes*. From the Head to the Fall are 400 Leagues, and is Navigable to St. *Fee de Bogota*. This River is in the Maps called St. *Martha*, because that River unites with it at *Mojex*.

SAINT MARGARITA, an Island in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, between *Tuscany* and the Island *Corsica*. It was formerly in the Possession of the Republick of *Genoua*, but belongs now to the Duke of *Florence*. This is the *Gorgon* of the Ancients, and accordingly the *Italians* call it *La Gorgona*.

SAINT MARGARITA, or *La Margarita*, an Island of South *America*, in the North Sea, upon the Coasts of *Terra firma*, eight Leagues from New *Andalazia*, and forty from the Island St. *Trinidada* to the West. It was discovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and has been since Famous for the Fishery of Pearl: It is about 50 Miles in compass, and has a Town of the same name which is a Bishop's See.

SAINT MARIA PANDITARIA, an Island in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, on the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, whither *Agrippina* the Mother of *Caligula* was Banish'd by the Roman Emperor *Tiberius*, according to the Custom. It's small and desolate, and lies about thirty Miles from *Puteoli*.

SAINT MARIA DE FINIS TERRÆ, cal'ed by the Spaniards, *Il cabo de Finis Terræ*, by the French, *Le Cape de fin Terre*, is a Promontory in *Gallicia*, and the most North-Western Point of *Spain* has it's name from the Town of S. *Mary*, which is about ten Leagues West of *Compostella*.

SAINT MARY DE LUCA, an Episcopal City of *Terra di Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SAINT MARY, an Island in the *Atlantick* Sea, formerly called *Nossi Hibraim*, i. e. *Abraham's* Isle; it lies towards the Bay of *Antongil*, two Leagues from the East Coast of *Madagascar*. It is eighteen Leagues in length, and three in breadth; the whole Island is surrounded with Rocks, which when the Tide is in, are covered with the Sea, so that Canoes go over them; on these Rocks grows abundance of White Coral, and upon the East shoar of the Island is found Ambergrease, which the *Negro's* use to burn upon the Sepulchres of their Ancestors. The Soil is very fruitful in Rice, Sugar-Canes and Fruits, and abounds with sweet Gums and Cattle; but the air is very moist, so that seldom a day passeth but it Rains more or less. The Inhabitants call themselves *Zaffe Hibrahim*, i. e. The Off-spring of *Abraham*, and are governed by a Prince of their own Nation. Since the French setled a Colony here, they have built ten or twelve Villages. The Tabaco of this Island far surpasseth that of *Madagascar* in goodness. *Flacourt*.

SAINT MARTHA, a Province of *New-Castile*, or *Castilia del Oro*, in the South-*America* upon the North Sea. This Country is hot towards the Sea, but the more In-land parts of it are cold, by reason of great Mountains cover'd with Snow. It abounds with Limon, Orange, Pomgranate-Trees and Vines, and the Soil is very Fertile of *Maiz*. The Forests are full of Lions, Tigers, Bears, and other wild Beasts. There are also rich Mines of Gold, and several sorts of precious Stones are found here, whereof some are found to cure the Stone, the Bloody-flux, and other Diseases; besides Jasper, Porphyry, and other kinds of Marble. There are many places where they make good Salt, which is transported to the Neighbouring Provinces. The Savages of this Country are very fierce and War-like, many of them being to this day full govern'd by their own Kings, and make strong head against the *Spaniards*: They use poison'd Arrows, and wear Mantles of Cotton of divers Colours. This Province hath a City of the same Name, being its Capital, on the Coast of the North Sea, in a Healthful Air, with a large and commodious Haven, being half a League wide; over against the City is an high Mountain, which secures it from the Violence of the Winds. The Town was formerly very populous, but since the *Spanish* Plate Fleet has ceas'd to touch there, it is much decreased: It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Fee* in New *Granada*; it hath been several times plunder'd by the *English* and *Hollanders*. Sir *Francis Drake* burnt it in 1595. and the next year it was plunder'd again by the *English* under Sir *Anthony Shirley*; and the *Hollanders* took it in 163-. from whom the *Spaniards* redeem'd it. There is also a Mountain of this Name. See *Sierra Nevada de Laet. Hist. de Nov. Mund.*

SAINTE MARTHE, (*Scevole* or *Gaucher*) This Famous Man was President and Treasurer of *France*, in the Lieutenancy of *Poictiers*, was Born the 2d. of *February* 1536. of a Family Famous for Wit and Worth. He was an Orator, Lawyer, Poet, and Historian, and well skill'd in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues; and besides a very Vertuous good Man. He was a good Friend, a great lover of his Country, and Loyal to his Prince: The City of *Loudun*, which he sav'd from Ruin, consider'd him as the Father of his Country, where he died *March* 29. 1623. being 78 years of Age. *Joseph Scaliger*, *Justus Lipsius*, *Casaubon*, *Thuanus*, *Janus Dousa*, speak of him with great commendation. He wrote *Gallorum Doctrinæ Illustrium qui sua, Patriumque memoria floruere Elogia* Lib. 5. *Pædotrophia, seu de Liberorum Educatione*, Lib. III. *&c.* He left several Children worthy of such a Father, but I shall only here take notice of *Scevola* and *Lewis de Sainte Marthe*, Twin-Brothers born at *Loudun December* 20. 1571. who were both of them the Kings Counsellors, and Historiographers of *France*. Their Country is greatly beholden to them for the Genealogical History of the House of *France*, in two Volumes in Folio; at which they labour'd fifty years together: As also for their *Gallia Christiana* which was publish'd by *Scevola's* Son. They wrote also the Genealogical History of the House of *Beauveau*, &c. Authors bestow upon these Brothers a Character due to their singular Worth and Merit. *Blondel* calls them *decora Franciæ Lumina*, and *Fronteau* the Jesuit, in a Funeral Oration of his, gives them this Encomium, *Sammarthani Fratres, Geminum Galliæ Lumen, naturæ miraculum, Historiæ nostræ Promptuarium. Scevola* died at *Paris* the 7th of *September* 1650. above 78 years of Age, and *Lewis*, the 29th of *April* 1656. Aged 84 years and upwards, and were buried in the same Tomb, in the Church of St. *Severin*. *Scevola* left three Sons behind him, *viz Peter Scevola*, *Lewis-Abel*, and *Nicolas*; who added what was wanting to *Gallia Christiana*, publish'd it 1656. and presented it to the Assembly of the Clergy of *France*. The first of these, *Peter Scevola*, worthily maintains the great Reputation of those of his Family. The Books writ by him are *The State of* Europe, in four Volumes in 12s. The Original of the *Flower de Luces*, and the Genealogical History of the House of *Tremoille*, prepared by his Father: Besides which he hath promis'd to oblige the publick with these following pieces, *viz.* Two Volumes of Additions to the Genealogical History of the Royal Family of the *French* Kings: Of the Original of Soveraign Families, with their Arms and Titles: Of the Vice-Roys and Governours of the Kingdoms and Provinces of *Europe*. *Orbis Christianus* in VII Volumes, and *Hispania Catholica, seu de Episcopis Hispaniæ*.

SAINT MAURA, in Latin, *Leucadia* and *Neritum*, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, on the Coast of *Epirus* and *Achaia*: It is nine Miles from *Cefalonia*. This Island of old was joyned to the Continent; but they of *Achaia* cut through the Neck of Land, and made it an Island; but not long after, this Channel being fill'd with Sand, turn'd the Island again into a *Peninsula*. But this Sand having since been much wash'd away, the Inhabitants have built several Wooden Bridges, which joining divers little Islands, separated by small Channels, serve for a Passage to the Continent. It is about 70 Miles in Circuit, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Oyl, and Tabaco. It has a Capital City of the same Name, with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*, and about 30 Villages inhabited by *Greeks*. It hath several good Havens, whereof the chief are that of *Santa Maura*, (in which are about 6000 Inhabitants) and *Demata*, and is joined to the Continent by the foresaid Wooden Bridges. There is also a magnificent Aqueduct belonging to this place, of about a Mile in length, and supported by 300 Arches over a great Lake, which the Inhabitants make use of for a Bridge to pass to some parts of the Island; but it's so narrow, that two cannot go a-breast. In 1479. the *Turks* took this Island from the *Greeks*; and in 1502. the *Venetians* took it from them, but restor'd it again to *Bajazet* II. to obtain a Peace; since which time it became a Den of Pyrates. In 1625. a City of this Name was taken by the Knights of *Malta*, after a bloody Fight, wherein losing most of their Men, they were forced to quit their Conquest soon after; and in their return, two of their Gallies were Sunk, and the rest much disabled by the *Turks*. In 1654. *Morosini* took this place for the *Venetians*. In this whole Island are but thirty poor inconsiderable Villages, all Inhabited. The *Bassa* of the *Morea* punish'd the Pyrates in Burning their Gallies.

SAINT SOPHIA, the chief Mosque of *Constantinople*. This magnificent Edifice, is but the Remains of a much greater, begun by *Justin*, and finished by *Justinian*, both Emperors of the East, who Consecrated it to the Divine Wisdom, under the Name of *Hagia Sophia*. The *Turks* have taken away great part of this Building, and chiefly preserved the Dome, which was but the Quire of the ancient Christian Church. The Diameter of this Dome is of about 113 Foot, and it is surrounded with two Rows of Galleries, each of which are supported by sixty Pillars of the same Fashion, but of different matter; some being of Porphyry, others of White Marble. Whilst this Church was possest by the Christians, all the Women had their places in the Galleries, which are very large; this Custom still continues in the Eastern Church, of having the Women separated from the Men,

Men, in places dedicated to Divine Service: And the ſame is alſo obſerved in ſeveral Churches of *Portugal*. Without this Moſque are four *Minarets*, that is, Turrets or Steeples, with Balconies round them, into which one of their Prieſts called *Meuzins* get up five times a day, at certain hours, to call the *Turks* to their *Naama* or Prayers; for they do not uſe Bells to call People to Divine Service, as is cuſtomary amongſt us. Above the great Gate of the Church within are yet to be ſeen the Image of our Saviour ſitting, and giving his Bleſſing to an Emperor proſtrate at his Feet, as alſo that of the Bleſſed Virgin at his left-hand. 'Tis very ſtrange the *Turks* have left theſe Images in their Moſque, ſeeing that in all other parts thereof they have broken them down, or cover'd them over with Mortar. At the entry of the Church on each ſide, between two Porphyry Pillars, are placed two Urns of Marble full of Water, where the Chriſtians were wont to waſh their Faces, or at leaſt their Eyes, to repreſent the Purification that was neceſſary for thoſe who preſented themſelves before the Divine Majeſty. And it is obſerv'd, that formerly there was writ over this place with letters of Gold, this curious Greek Verſe, made with that art as to be read backward and forwards,

Νίψον Ὀψιμυια, τὰ μὴ μόνον ὄψιν.
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putting them in mind to waſh their Sin, not their Face only. But at preſent, the Cuſtom of the *Turks* is to drink of this Water, after they have heated themſelves by their Prayers, their frequent Bowings and Kneelings, and by their continual Exclamations, and loud repetitions of the Name of God, or ſome of his Attributes, one of the Officers of the Moſque handing it to them in another Veſſel, with ſeveral Cups for them to drink out of. On the South-ſide of the place, where formerly ſtood the High Altar, is the *Mirabe* or *Mahahib*, that is, the *Niche*, where the *Alcoran* is kept, with two great Candleſticks with Wax-Candles in them ſtanding by it. This *Niche* looks towards the *Keble*, or *Moſque* of *Mecha*, where the Tomb of *Mahomet* is; for this way the *Mahometans* turn their Faces at their Prayers. In the upper part of the Wall is a Tribune, whither the Grand Signior comes by a Back Stairs; but what the *Turks* look upon moſt, is a Marble, on which, they ſay, the Bleſſed Virgin waſh'd our Saviour's Clouts. They alſo ſhew a Tomb, which they will have to be that of the Emperor *Conſtantine*; before the Portal are little Buildings in form of Chapels, cover'd with Domes, wherein ſome of the young Ottoman Princes are buried; beyond a Portique that anſwers the whole Front, and whither the Mahometan Women come ſometimes to Pray, are nine great Braſs-Doors, whereof the fifth gives entrance into the Moſque. The Ornaments of the Porch and inward parts of this Building are all of the fineſt Marble, Alabaſter, Serpentine, Porphyry, Mother of Pearl, Cornelian, and other Stones of great value. The Pavement is Marble made into Chequer work, and all cover'd with large Turkey Carpets. The Dome is all of Moſaick-work in Figures, and imbelliſh'd with Gold. The whole is certainly one of the moſt magnificent Edifices that is any where to be ſeen, though far ſhort of what it was in the time of the Chriſtian Emperors; for ſome ſay the preſent is only the Quire of the firſt. Behind the place where the great Altar ſtood, there is ſtill to be ſeen, in the middle of a half Dome, embelliſh'd with Moſaique, and enrich'd with Gold, the Image of the Virgin ſitting upon a Throne, holding the Infant Jeſus on her Knees, giving Benediction; and above the Image our Saviour's Face engraven; on both ſides two Angels, whoſe Wings hide the reſt of the Body; higher up, under the Arcade, are ſeen four Saints, with the Virgin in the middle, and ſome embelliſhments of Architecture, between this Arcade and the Eaſtern part of the Dome are two Seraphims, having ſix Wings each. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtans.*

SAINTES MARIES, or *les Trois Maries*, a ſmall Town in *Provence* at the mouth of the *Roſne*, and is the ſame place which the Ancients called *Templum Delphicum*, becauſe thoſe of *Marſeilles* had built there a Temple in honour of *Apollo* of *Delphos*. The *Roman Legends* tell us, that it was at this place that the Veſſel without Sails or Oars firſt arrived, which carried the three *Maries*, viz. *Magdalene*, *Jacoba* and *Salome*, together with *Lazarus* and other Saints, whom the Jews had thus expoſed to the mercy of the Winds and Waves. They further ſay, that the Bodies of theſe three *Maries*, viz *Magdalene*, *Jacoba* and *Salome*, were buried here, afterwards hid under the Church to preſerve them from *Barbarians*, until found in 1448 by *Renatus* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, and Earl of *Provence*, who had them removed in great Solemnity, and laid up in an Urn. *Bouche Chron. de Provence*, lib. 4.

SAINTE VAUTRUDE, a famous Abbey of *Canonieſſes*, at *Mons* in *Haynault*, which took its Name from St. *Vautrude* a Kinſwoman of *Dagobert* King of *France*, and Wife of St *Vincent*. It was at the firſt only a Monaſtery, which this She-Saint founded above a thouſand years ago for her own Retirement, but hath been ſince that time changed into a Chapter of Canoneſſes, whoſe Protector and perpetual Abbot is the Earl of *Hainault* for the time being. None but Perſons of the higheſt Quality are admitted to theſe Places, and before their admiſſion muſt make proof of their Noble Extraction by Father and Mother's ſide for ſeveral Deſcents; which makes the Perſons of Quality in *Flanders* ſo ſhy of allying themſelves beneath their Condition, for fear of depriving their Daughters of the advantage of enjoying theſe Canonries. Theſe Female-Canons do daily ſing in the Quire the Canons Office, in their Canons-Hoods, and a kind of Eccleſiaſtical Habit peculiar to themſelves, but have leave all the reſt of the day to wear Secular Garments when they have a mind to go abroad in the Town. They have their Lodging every one of them in a diſtinct Houſe, but all contained within the ſame Cloyſter. They may all of them reſign their Canonſhips, and marry, excepting only the Lady-Abbeſs and the Lady-Deaneſs. The Revenue of this Foundation is very conſiderable, and the Canoneſſes are admitted very young. This is a peculiar Order, the like whereof is not to be found elſewhere in *France*. *Vie d'Ann de Meleun Fondatrice des Religieuſes Hoſpitalieres de Bargè*, lib. 1. cap. 3.

SAINTES or *Xaintes*, a City of *Aquitaine*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. It ſtands upon the River *Charante*, 20 Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the North, 11 from *Rochelle* to the South-eaſt, and 7 from *Bourges* to the Eaſt, and at the ſame diſtance from the Ocean. The *Romans* called it *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santones*, and *Urbs Santonica*, being often mentioned by *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Auſonius*, *Gregorius Turonenſis*, &c. There be many ancient Ruines here which witneſs the long ſtanding of this City, the moſt conſiderable of them are an Amphitheatre, Aqueducts, and a Triumphal-Arch upon the Bridge over the River *Charante*, with ſeveral Inſcriptions upon it. St. *Eutropius* was the firſt Biſhop of this place. This City ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars of *France*, between the Papiſts and Proteſtants.

In 563 *Emeritus* Biſhop of the Place was depoſed by a Council, for entring the Chair by the King's Authority, without conſent of the Metropolitan and the Biſhops of the Province, but the Authors of this Decree were ſeverely proſecuted by the Court. *Julius Cæſar. St. Marth.*

SAINTES (*Claude de*). In this place, *Morery*, as Monſieur *le Clerk* obſerves, is juſtly tax'd with ſeveral Miſtakes; as firſt, for making the Place of his Birth *Chartres*, whereas it was in *Perche*: ſecondly, in affirming that he aſſiſted at the Colloquy of *Poiſſi*, after his return from *Trent*, whereas he did not go to *Trent* till after the Colloquy; thirdly, in concealing the reaſon of his Impriſonment by *Henry* IVth's Order, which was, *not only upon the account of his being a violent Leaguer*, but becauſe he had maintain'd that *Henry* III. was juſtly aſſaſſinated, and that *Henry* IV. deſerv'd the ſame uſage. See *Claude de Saintes.*

SAINTONGE or *Xantonge*, a large Province of *France*, bounded on the Eaſt by *Angoumois* and *Perigord*, on the Weſt by the Ocean, on the North by *Poictou*, and on the South by the *Garonne*, which ſeparates it from *Guienne*. It is a Country very fruitful of Corn and Wine, &c. which was the reaſon why the *Romans* ſettled themſelves here, as we find from the Writings of *Cæſar* and others, who ſpeak of the *Abſinthium Xantonicum*, now called *Roman Wormwood*, which ſtill grows here in abundance. Great quantity of good Salt is alſo made here. It is a common ſaying with the *French*, *That if* France *were an Egg*, Saintonge *would be the Yolk of it*. The Rivers *Garonne*, *Charante*, *Seudre*, and ſome others, are of great uſe to this Province for the tranſporting of their Merchandiſes. The Inhabitants that live upon the Sea-Coaſt do to this day wear thoſe kind of Couls or Hoods of which *Martial* makes mention, *lib.* 14. *Epigram.* and *Juvenal*, *Sat.* 3. under the name of *Bardocucullus* or *Cucullus Santonicus*. The Capital City of this Province is *Saintes*, the reſt are *Blaie*, *St. Jean d'Angely*, *Jarnac*, *Brouage*, *Pont Soubiſe*, &c. This Province in former times was governed by its own Earls. *Landri* Earl of this Country lived in the Reign of *Charles* ſirnamed *the Bald*, and waged War againſt *Emenon* Earl of *Angouleme*. *Agnes* tranſlated this Earldom into the Family of the Earls of *Anjou*; and *Eleonor* of *Guienne*, whom King *Lewis* ſirnamed *the Younger* divorced, brought this Province into the poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, by marrying *Henry* II. of *England*. It was confiſcated from King *John*, and after divers Revolutions was given up to the *Engliſh* by the Treaty of *Bretigni*, in 1360; but ſome time after being conquered by the *French*, was re-united to that Crown with the reſt of *Guienne*. *Du Cheſne*, *Papire Maſſon.*

SAINTS, or *Bahia de Todos os Santos*, Lat. *Sinus omnium Sanctorum*, a Gulf in Southern *America*, in *Brazile*. It gives its Name to a Province called *Capitania de la Bahia de Todos os Santos*, between the Capitanate of *Capitania Dos Ilheos* and that of *Seregipo del Rey*. All theſe Countries belong to the *Portugueſe*. The principal Town of the Capitinate of the Bay of *All Saints* is *St. Salvador*.

SAISSETI (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Pamiez*, a Perſon very famous in the Hiſtory of *Boniface* VIII. and King *Philip* of *France*, firnamed *the Fair*, as being the cauſe of the Difference which happened between that King and the Pope. He was at firſt Abbot of St. *Antonin* of *Pamiez*, and having inſinuated himſelf into the favour of *Boniface* VIII. he raiſed that Abbey to a Biſhop's See, and named *Saiſſeti* to be the firſt Biſhop thereof. This Proceeding of the Pope vexed the King, who had a Right to the City of *Pamiez*; and though he had conferred his Right upon *Roger Bernard* Count of *Foix*, Lord of *Bearn*, yet being Sovereign of this place, he thought that the Pope ought at leaſt to have conſulted him about this Matter. The King knowing the Ambition of *Saiſſeti*, and having in reſolute terms declared his Diſſatisfaction about the Popes Proceeding, to give the King ſatisfaction, the Biſhoprick was given to St. *Lewis* of *Provence*, who was alſo Biſhop of *Tholouſe*, and died in 1298, as is mentioned elſewhere After whoſe death *Saiſſeti* was admitted to the Biſhoprick with the King's conſent; which Condeſcention of the King was not able to ſatisfie this new Prelate, who ſuppoſing himſelf to have been highly affronted by the King, reſolved upon a Revenge: A fair occaſion was preſented him ſoon after, for the Pope having ſent him upon ſome buſineſs to the King, this factious Prelate ſpoke to him with ſo little reſpect, that King *Philip* being incenſed at his Inſolence, cauſed him to be ſeized, in 1301, and committed to the cuſtody of the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, who was then at Court. The Pope having underſtood what had paſs'd, writ to the Archdeacon of *Narbonne* to pray the King to ſet *Saiſſeti* at liberty. But the King making no great haſte to ſatisfie the Pope's requeſt, gave occaſion to the miſunderſtanding that aroſe between them. Neither was it long after till *Saiſſeti* found cauſe to repent of his misbehaviour, when, after the death of *Boniface*, he was fain to beg the King's Pardon, who very generouſly gave it him. *Spondan. T. I. Annal. Sanmarthan. Gall. Chriſtian. Mezerai*, &c.

SAITES, a Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, which had their reſidence at *Sais*, a City of *Delta* in the *Lower-Egypt*. Of theſe they count three *Dynaſties*, whereof the firſt was ſet up by *Bocchoris*, or by his Father *Gnephatte*, who reigned at *Thebes* in the *Upper-Egypt*, and who left this Kingdom to his Son *Bocchoris*, who was the only King of this firſt *Dynaſty*, becauſe ſix years after he ſucceeded in his Father's Kingdom. The Head of the ſecond *Dinaſty* was *Pſammetichus*, who made himſelf Maſter of all *Egypt*, and ended with the ſixth King called *Pſammenitus*, who was vanquiſhed by the *Perſians*. The third *Dynaſty* was renewed by *Amyrteus*, who was the only Prince thereof, and died after a Reign of ſix years. *Paul Pezron, Antiquite des Temps.*

SAL, *Sale*, Lat. *Sala*, a Town of *Sweden* in the Province of *Weſtmania*, between *Upland* and *Nericia*, five *Swediſh* miles Weſt of *Upſal*, and was famous formerly for its Silver Mines.

SALACON, a certain Perſon among the *Greeks*, who though he was extremely poor, carried himſelf as if he had been very rich, to that degree, that his Name was proverbially made uſe of to denote Perſons who in a low fortune are proud and ſtately. The *Greeks* alſo made uſe of this word *Salaconizein* to denote ſuch as affected effeminate Gates and Behaviour, from one *Salaco* an effeminate Catamite *Eraſm. Adag.*

SALADIN, a moſt warlike King of the *Turks*, Sultan of *Grand Cairo*; he at firſt was General of the Army of *Noradin*, Sultan of *Damaſcus*, and in 1164 conquered *Egypt*, and married the Widow of the Prince of *Grand Cairo*. After the death of *Noradin*, he was called to that Government during the Minority of the Prince his Son. Being advanced to this Power, he reſolved to attack the Chriſtians; and accordingly, in 1177, having raiſed an Army, he endeavoured to ſurprize *Jeruſalem*, but was defeated with a great ſlaughter on *Friday* the 25th. of *November*. This Loſs put him upon thoughts of Revenge, and in 1180 he paſſed the *Euphrates*, took ſeveral Cities, as far as *Niſibe*, and made himſelf formidable to all his Neighbours. He took *Aleppo* the 5th. of *June*, 1184. But not long after the Chriſtians put a ſtop to his Conqueſts by a Ceſſation of Arms. But the Earl of *Tripoli* being jealous of *Guy* King of *Jeruſalem*, perſuaded *Saladine* to break the Truce; who following his counſel, defeated the Chriſtians the 1ſt. of *May* 1187, and having raiſed an Army of above 80000 Men, he obtained a ſecond Victory over them, taking *Guy* in the Purſuit, together with the Wood of the Holy Croſs, beheaded all the Knights *Templars* and of St. *John*, made himſelf Maſter of *Acre*, *Barut*, *Giblet*, *Saide*, and divers other places, and at laſt of *Jeruſalem* too. Pope *Urban* II. upon the hearing of this News, died for Grief. *Saladine* ſeveral times ſtormed the City of *Tyre*, but was often repulſed; and after ſome other Loſſes ſuſtained from the Chriſtians, he died in 1193, whoſe Death was followed with great Diſſentions among his Children. *Baronij Annal. Geſta Dei per Francos, Gulielmus Tyrius*, &c.

SALADINE, or *Decima Saladiniana*, the Name of a Tithe impoſed in *France* and *England* in 1188, for ſupporting of the Holy War againſt *Saladine* Sultan of *Egypt*, after that he had taken the City of *Jeruſalem*. This Ordinance imported, that all thoſe who did not go to the Holy War, even Eccleſiaſticks themſelves, (the *Carthuſians*, *Bernardins*, and the Religious of *Fontevraud* being only excepted) ſhould pay the Tenth of their Revenues and Moveables, with exception only of their Cloaths, Books, Arms, Jewels, and Holy Veſſels and Ornaments. But notwithſtanding that this Ordinance of the Tithe was accepted of by the Biſhops of both Nations, yet there were not wanting ſome Eccleſiaſticks who oppoſed it with a great deal of earneſtneſs. The famous *Petrus Bleſenſis*, Archdeacon of *Bath*, one of the moſt learned Men of his Age, writ about it to *Henry* of *Dreux*, Biſhop of *Orleans*, and the King of *France* his Nephew, in very ſharp terms, calling this Ordinance an Encroachment upon the Privileges of the Church. But his Opinion could not ſway the Judgment of the Biſhops of both Nations, who thought it but juſt that ſome part of the Goods of the Church ſhould be employ'd to deliver ſo many Chriſtians out of Slavery, and almoſt all the Eaſtern Churches from the Oppreſſion and Tyranny of the Infidels. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. des Croiſades.*

SALAMANCA, Lat. *Salmantica*, ſuppoſed to be the *Urbs Vettonum* of *Ptolemy*, and by ſome the *Elmantica* of *Polybius*, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon* upon the River of *Tormes*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, and an Univerſity founded by *Alphonſus* IX King of *Leon*, in 1200. This City abounds with fine Buildings, large Squares, Fountains, and ſumptuous Churches, beſides a great number of Colleges. The Schools, where all manner of Sciences are taught, are very large and beautiful; it is divided into two parts, the firſt of which, called the *great School*, is a great ſquare Court ſurrounded with very fair Galleries ſupported by Arches, through which they enter into the ſeveral Schools that are round the Court: The Library is above the Gallery, which contains a vaſt number of Books, as alſo many Statues of famous Authors, beſides many Figures of Anatomy: The Church belonging to the Schools is under the Galleries. The Order obſerved in this Univerſity is as follows: There are eight Divinity Profeſſors, whereof four read in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon, and have a Penſion allowed them of a Thouſand Crowns a piece. Beſides theſe eight chief Profeſſors, there are others of the ſame Faculty, who each of them read of what Subject they think fit; theſe have a Sallary of Five hundred Crowns a year, and have their Lectures at different hours. There is one Chair appointed for the Doctrine of *Durandus*, and another for that of *Scotus*. Beſides theſe, there are other Profeſſors who have no allowance from the Univerſity, and yet read as well as the other Profeſſors, in hopes of being admitted upon the next Vacancy. Theſe latter are called *Pretendientes*, as the former *Cathedraticos*. And the ſame is obſerved for the Civil Law, the Canon Law, Philoſophy, and the Mathematicks. There are alſo many Profeſſors of Phyſick, and of ſeveral Languages, ſo that the number of them all that daily read in this Univerſity amount to fourſcore. *Marcons Itinerar.*

SALAMENES, a famous Anchorete about *Bethlehem* during the Reign of *Valentinian* and *Valens*: He was born of a Noble Family of *Gaza* in *Paleſtine*, and had embraced this kind of life, together with three of his Brothers under the conduct of the great *Hilarion*. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SALAMINE, or *Salamis*, a City in the Eaſtern part of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and an Archbiſhop's Seat; the Church is ſaid to have been erected by the Apoſtle St. *Barnabas*, whoſe Body was pretended to be found by the Biſhop *Ambemius* in 485. This City was ſince called *Conſtantia*, and ſome take it to be the Modern *Famagoſta*. This place was the Theatre of the incredible Fortitude of *Anaxarchus* whom *Nicocreon* the King cauſed to be put into a great Iron Mortar, and pounded to death with Braſs Peſtles, who in the midſt of this Torment cried out to the Tyrant, *Pound on; you may beat* Anaxarchus's *Jacket, but you can never reach either his Perſon or his Vertu*. Whereupon the enraged Tyrant commanded his Tongue to be cut out; but he preventing him, bit it off, and ſpit it in the Tyrant's Face. See *Famagoſta*. Alſo an Iſle of *Greece*. See *Coluri Hiſtoire de Royaume de Cipre*.

SALAMIS, now *Coluri*, and *Sancta Bruſia*, and by ſome called *Salamina*, an Iſland of *Attica*, being the *Salamunachus* of *Pliny*; it ſtands ten miles North of *Egeina*, hath a large Haven, near which the *Perſian* Fleet commanded by *Xerxes* was defeated by the *Grecians*. *Baud.*

SALANDRA, Lat. *Salandrilla*, or *Acalandra*, by the *Italians* called *Fiume di Roſeto*, a River of *Italy* in the *Baſilicata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it runs by the Town of *Roſeto*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulf or Bay of *Tarentum*. *Plin. Strab. Cluv.*

SALANKEMEN, Lat. *Aquemencum* or *Rhittium*, a Town of the *Lower-Hungary* upon the *Danube*, over againſt the River *Marisus*, near *Peterwaradin*, four miles Weſt of *Taurunum*, famous for a great Victory obtain'd by the Imperialiſts

rialists under the Conduct of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* against the *Turks*, in 1691.

SALASSI, an ancient People of *Gallia Transpadana*, at the foot of the *Alps*, who inhabited that place now called the Valley of *Aoste*, in the Dutchy of *Savoy*. *Cluverius*.

SALATHIEL the Son of *Jechonias*, and Father of *Zerobabel*, mentioned in our Saviour's Genealogy, St. *Matth.* chap. 1.

SALAWAR, a County of the Kingdom of *Hungary* upon the Frontiers of *Stiria*, having the River *Drave* on the South, and the County of *Vesprin* on the North. In this County is the City of *Salawar* or *Zalawar*, of old called *Sala*; it belongs to the *Turks*, as also doth the County of *Salain*. The City of *Canisa* lies in this County of *Salawar*, about three Leagues from the City of the same name. *Baud.*

SALAZAR (*Jean de*) Councellor and Esquire of the Body to *Charles* VII. King of *France*, and Captain of an hundred Lances under *Lewis* XI. This Prince had so great an esteem of his Courage, that he trusted him with the Command of the Vanguard of his Army at the Battel of *Montlehery*, together with the Great Seneschal of *Normandy*; and the Sieur *de Barbezan*. He some time after got into the City of *Paris*, and defended it against the leagued Princes. He commanded four hundred Lances and six thousand Archers for the Inhabitants of *Liege*, against their Bishop. And in 1469 he maintained the Siege of *Beauvais* against the Duke of *Burgundy*, under the Earl of *Dammartin*, and *Joakim Rouhaud* Marshal of *France*. He also assisted in the Conquest of the *Franche Compte*, where he had the Government of *Grai* bestowed upon him, and died at *Trois*, *December* 12. 1479. He had by *Margaret de la Tremoille* a Son called *Tristan de Salazar* Bishop of *Meaux*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Sens* in 1474. This Prelate concluded in 1480 the Confederacy with the *Suisses*, who then first engaged themselves to fight under the Banners of *France*. In 1488 he was Embassador in *England* about the business of *Bretany*, which King *Charles* VIII. had conquered after the Battle of St. *Aubin de Cormier*. Some time after he followed King *Lewis* XII. into *Italy*, who made an Expedition thither to be revenged of those of *Genoua*, in 1507. He died at *Sens*, *February* 11. 1518.

SALCES, *Salsulæ*, a small Town of *France* in the County of *Rousillon*, four Leagues from *Perpignan*, and two from the *Mediterranean*, was built by the *Spaniards* upon a high ground, with a strong Cittadel to oppose that of *Leucate*, about two Leagues distant from it. This City, which has its name from a neighbouring Salt Fountain, was taken in 1640 from the *Spaniards* by the *French*, in whose possession it was left by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty. Near to this place is a Pool called the Pool of *Leucate*, in which there is a floating Isle, and where *Mela* tells us there was formerly found a live Fish in the Earth. *Euseb. Nieremb. de Mirac. Natur. in Europ.* lib. 1.

SALE, or *Sala*, a City of the Province of *Fez*, being the chief of the Kingdom of that name, seated at the mouth of the River *Sala* on the *Atlantick Ocean*, and near the place where the River *Burregred*, which separates the Province of *Fez* from *Temesna*, runs into the Sea, and half a League from the Town of *Rabat*, which lies on the other side of that River. When the *Goths* were Masters of this part of *Africa*, *Sale* was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Fez*; but as soon as the City of *Fez* was built, it lost that Honour. The Buildings of this City are very fair, the Fortifications strong, and the Castle well provided with Artillery. The Houses have Portico's adorned with Pillars and Tables of Alabaster and Jaspar-stone, and all the Streets are built exactly on a line. It hath a good Haven, though but little. This City formerly was a Commonwealth, but is now under the King of *Fez*, neither is it so considerable for Trade as formerly. The King of *Fez* and *Morocco* maintains a Governour here, who hath three hundred Horse and some Foot for the Safeguard of the City. The Country about abounds with Cotton, whereof the Inhabitants make Cloth and Fustians. There are two Towns, distinguished by the Names of *New* and *Old Sale*; but although a place of good Trade, it has been as famous as a Nest of Pyrates. The *Spaniards* took it in 1287, but lost it in ten days after. In 1632, King *Charles* I. of *Great Britain* being solicited by the Emperor of *Morocco* with an Embassy and a very Complemental Letter, sent a Fleet against it by Sea, whilst the said Emperor besieged it by Land; so that the City being reduced, the Fortifications demolished, and the Leading Rebels executed, King *Charles* had a Reward of three hundred Christian Slaves. Here are some Antiquities built of Brick, and amongst others two large Sellars where they lay their Merchandices, and sell the Christians they take at Sea. Their principal Mosque and great Tower, which they call *Summataffe* were built by 6000 Christian Slaves whom *Maule-Jacob Almansor* brought from *Spain*, employing at the same time 30000 at *Morocco* to build Aqueducts. This City is 20 miles South of *Marmora*, and 70 from *Azella*, 100 from *Tangier*, and 160 from *Fez* to the West, Longit. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 5. *Villalain Divity Descript. de L. Afriq. Marmol.*

SALEM, a City where *Melchisedeck* was King, afterwards called *Jerusalem*; the word in the Hebrew signifies *Peace*. See JERUSALEM.

SALEMI, a well inhabited Town in *Sicily* in the Valley of *Masera*, on a rising-ground by the River *Selmis*, 18 miles North of *Masara*; it was formerly called *Alicia*. *Baud.*

SALENTINI, an ancient People of *Italy*, who dwelt in the Country which is now called *Terra d'Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Their Territory formerly extended betwixt the Bay of *Tarentum*, the *Adriatick-Sea*, and *Apuleia*. The Promontory formerly *Salentinum* is now called *Fanicium*.

SALERNO, *Salernum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a Roman City and Colony called *Urbs Picentinorum*; it is now an Archbishop's See, a Principality, and the Capital of the *Hither Principate*. It is supposed to have taken its Name from two Rivulets *Sale* and *Erno*. It stands upon the River *Busanola*, in a very fruitful Plain surrounded with pleasant Hills upon the Shore of the *Tyrrhene-Sea*, where it hath a Bay of its own Name, and a safe large Haven, 24 miles from *Naples* to the South-east, and 30 from *Benevento* to the South. The School of Physicians that is here is famous for the great Men it has produced, and for the Book of Verses known by the name of *Schola Salernitana*, dedicated to one of the Kings of *England*, which some suppose to have been *Richard* I. others *Edward* I. who passing through this place in their Journey to the *Holy-Land*, did give occasion to the Dedication of that Book. It formerly had Princes of its own, and in *Monte Bono* near this City are abundance of Antiquities; in this City they pretend to have the Body of St. *Matthew* the Apostle. The Archbishoprick was founded by Pope *Boniface* VII. in 974. The Eldest Son of the Kings of *Naples* had formerly their Titles from this Place. *Baud.*

SALES (St. *Francis de*) Bishop and Prince of *Geneva*, and Founder of the *Order of the Visitation*, the Bull of whose Canonization imports, That he converted Seventy two thousand Hereticks. He died at *Lyons* on the Feast of the *Holy Innocents*, in the Year 1622.

SALESICA, Lat. *Saleucia*, a Town of *Silesia* in *Asia-Minor*, being an Episcopal See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, 12 miles North of the *Mediterranean*, and 70 West of *Tarsus*; Longit. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

SALETTES, a Chartreuse Convent of Ladies of Quality on the Borders of *Dauphiné* towards *la Bresse*, the Nuns whereof make Profession of their Rule before the Bishop of *Grenoble*; which Ceremony is called their Consecration, in that Country. When they make their Vow, they present themselves before the Bishop with a Wax-Taper in their Hand, adorned with Escutcheons of their Family, who puts a Ring on their Finger, and a Crown upon their Head like to that which is given to the Daughters of *France*. *Memoirs de Temps.*

SALGADO *de Somoza*, Abbot of *Alcala* in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, was born at *Corunna*, commonly call'd the *Groyne*, in *Galicia*, and died in 1664. The King of *Spain* was desirous to bestow upon him some considerable Bishoprick, but the Court of *Rome* oppos'd it, as not approving of several of his Opinions. He hath writ, *De Regia Protectione ri Oppressorum appellantium à causis & Judicibus Ecclesiasticis, Tom. II. Tractatus de Supplicatione ad Sanctissimum, à Bullis & Literis Apostolicis nequam, & importunè impetratis*, &c. *Nichol. Antonio Bibl. Script. Hisp.*

SALGANICO, Lat. *Salganea*, the *Saganius* of *Ptolemy*, a Town of *Græcia* on the *Euripus*, where there is a short Passage over into *Eubœa*. *Baud.*

SALIAN or *Saillan* (*Jacobus*) a Jesuit of *Avignon*. He entred into the Society in 1578, being then One and twenty years of age, and taught with great applause. He was Rector of the College of *Bezanson*, and died at *Paris* the 23d. of *January*, 1640. 'Tis to him we are beholden for that excellent Work, *The Annals of the Old Testament*, in Six Volumes, besides other devout Treatises. He knew very well that Abridgments are often a cause of the loss of many considerable Histories; for which reason he dexterously put by *Spondanus*'s Request, who desired leave to Epitomize his *Annals*, as he had already done those of *Baronius*; and fearing lest some other might attempt the same thing some time or other, he undertook the task himself, and compriz'd what he had at large deliver'd in his *Annals*, with so much Art, that the Readers are forced to have recourse to his first Work to be fully instructed concerning the things they desire to be informed of.

SALIANS, Lat. *Salii*, an ancient People of *Germany*, supposed to be the same who are also called *Franci* or *Franks*, and their Country *Franconia*, who having driven out the *Gauls*, gave their Country the Name of *Francia*. The Memory of which People, and their Name, we find preserved in that Tract of Land in the Province *Transisulana*, now *Over-Yssel*, called *Sallant*, near the River *Aa*; where is also the Town of *Oldenzee*, in Latin called *Oldesalia*, that is, *Old Salia*. Also a People of *Provence*, who lived in that Tract which lies be-

tween the Cities of *Aix* and *Nice*, as appears from *Strabo*, *Plinius* and *Mela*.

SALII, Prieſts of *Mars*, inſtituted at *Rome* by *Numa Pompilius*; they were twelve in number, and had their Name given them *à Saliendo*, becauſe upon certain Days they went Dancing and Leaping through the City of *Rome* in the manner as follows: They were dreſs'd in a Coat embroider'd with Gold, called *Trabea*, a Cap on their Heads ending in a ſharp point, and a Leather Belt, at which hung their Sword; they carried in their Right-Hand a little Buckler, after the manner of the *Thracians*, called *Ancile*, and in their Left a Javelin, with which they muſically ſtruck upon their Braſs Bucklers, to which Noiſe they harmoniouſly accommodated their Steps and Voice, and in this manner went dancing and ſinging through the City. On theſe Occaſions they were entertained by the Citizens very ſumptuouſly, with all manner of Delicacies; whence *Saliares Epulæ* was uſed proverbially by the *Romans*, to denote Feaſts abounding with all manner of Dainties. At theſe Feaſts the *Salii* were uſed to ſit down with Garlands made of the ſmall Boughs or Twigs of Poplar-Trees. *Alex. ab Alexand.* lib. 2. cap. 26 *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

SALINE, Lat. *Cenus*, a Haven of *Taurica Cherſoneſus* in the *Leſſer-Tartary*, where were anciently Salt-Pits. It's four miles North from the Cape *Crinmetopon*, and twenty five from *Dandae*.

SALINE, called by the Italians *Didimo*, one of the *Lipari* Iſlands belonging to *Sicily*, twelve miles in circuit, and produces great ſtore of Allum. In 1675 the *French* defeated the *Dutch* in a Sea-Fight near this place.

SALINES (*Franciſco de*) a *Spaniard*, one of the Prodigies of the laſt Century; for having loſt his Sight at ten years of age, neglected nothing to add to the light of his Underſtanding; and he ſped ſo well, that having learn'd the Tongues, eſpecially Latin and Greek, he made great progreſs in Mathematicks, eſpecially Muſick, and compos'd very good Verſe and Proſe. The Great Men, his Contemporaries, as Pope *Paul.* IV, the Cardinal of *Gravelin*, *John Alvarez*, *Gaſpar Quiroga*, &c. highly eſteemed him. He taught Muſick in the College of *Salamanca*, and compos'd an excellent Treatiſe thereof in Seven Books. He died in 1590, aged 77. *Thuan.*

SALINGUERRE, one that ſeized the Principality of *Ferrara*, and grew ſo powerful, that contemning the Authority of the Pope's Legates, and of the Marqueſs *Azzo* of *Eſte*, he put all thoſe that were of their Party out of the City. But the Marqueſs reſolved to avenge this Affront, and laid Siege to the City; whereupon *Salinguerre* preſently offered to treat of Peace with the Marqueſs, and let him come into the City: But the Marqueſs being too difficult in accepting the Terms of Peace offer'd, he was ſhamefully driven out of the City again. *P. Gerard. de Padua.*

SALINS, *Salina*, a City of *Burgundy*, ſo called from a ſalt Spring that is there, whence the Inhabitants make Salt. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, between two Mountains, in a fruitful Valley call'd *Scoding*, whence this City by ſome Latin Writers is call'd *Scudirgum*. It is a ſtrong City, and its Citadel, which ſtands upon a ſteep Rock, is in a manner impregnable. It is eight Leagues diſtant from *Dole* to the Eaſt. It contains four Pariſhes, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. The preſent *French* King took it in 1668, and reſtor'd it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*; but having ſince that taken it again, it was, together with the *Franche Compte*, left to him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

SALINSTAT, or *Selingenſtat*, Lat. *Salingoſtadium*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the River *Maine*, four miles Eaſt of *Francfort*, and ſubject to the Elector of *Mentz*. It was made a Biſhop's See by *Charlemaign*; but in 780 the Chair was removed to *Hailbron* or *Halberſtad*, according to *Baudrand*. It was then a large City, but now much decayed.

SALIQUE, the Name of a famous Law eſtabliſhed by the *Franks* when they entred into *Gaul*. Some are of opinion that this Law was made in *Tranſiſulana*, now *Over-Yſſel*, from the River *Yſſel* formerly called *Iſala*; and the Inhabitants of that Country, *Salii*, are ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Franks*, that were the Authors of this Law. Others ſay it was in *Taxandria*, which makes a part of *Brabant*, and of the Country of *Liege*; and their chief reaſon is, becauſe here are found the four Country Towns which were the Lordſhips of thoſe four Perſons who compiled the Articles of this Law; for *Salcheim*, ſay they, is a Town near *Dieſtburgh*, which ſince hath been made an Earldom. *Boedenhoven* or *Boedenheim* is near the Town of *Leuven*. *Windeheim* or *Windehove* is about eight miles diſtant from the two forementioned Towns, ſo that they lie as it were in a Triangle. The Caſtle of *Wiſogall*, which was the fourth Lordſhip of theſe *French* Lords, is not to be found here, though it ſeems probable to ſome that it is the ſame with the little Town called *Miſlerch*, commonly called *Wuſtharch*. The *Germans* pretend that this Law was made on the further ſide of the *Rhine*; and *Goldaſt* puts this Inſcription upon it, *Theſe are the* Salique *Laws of* Faramond *firſt King of the* French, *formerly made by the People and their Lords, in the Country of* Salize; which he interprets in the Margin to be *Saltzburg*, upon the River *Saal* in *Franconia*. But the *French* at that time were not in poſſeſſion of any part of that Country, which was never call'd *Franconia* till a long time after the compiling of the Law. Theſe *Salique-Laws* were likewiſe called *Ripuariæ*. M. *Bouterone* pretends that the word *Salique* ſignifies as much as *Salutaris*, or wholſome, profitable and beneficial, as all Laws ought to be. As to the time, it is evident that this Law was made before *Clovis*, becauſe in it mention is made of Beaſts offered in Sacrifice, which was not in uſe but amongſt the Heathens: but the Chriſtian Kings ſince reformed it, and added ſeveral Articles to it. This Law at firſt was digeſted by four Lords, whoſe Names were *Sale-gaſt*, *Windo-gaſt*, *Bodo-gaſt* (or according to other Copies *Arogaſt*,) and *Wiſo-gaſt*, who in a Convention with the Elders of the People, at ſeveral Seſſions, made a Collection of ſuch Laws as they thought moſt beneficial to the Government, and for the adminiſtring of Juſtice. The Collection we have at preſent of the *Salique-Laws*, bears this Title, *The Pact or Agreement of the Salique-Law*; and contains Twenty four Titles or Heads, in which is ſpoken of different Matters and Crimes. The ſixth Article under the Head of *Alleuds* or *Free-holds*, imports, *That no part of the* Salique *Land may paſs over or be left to Females, but that the Males muſt always ſucceed in the Inheritance.* Many have been of opinion, that the Cuſtom which excludes the Daughters from the Crown of *France*, was founded on this Article; wherefore alſo, by way of excellence, it hath been call'd the *Salique-Law*. To this Collection of the *Salique-Laws* there is prefixed a ſmall Treatiſe concerning the firſt *French* Legiſlators, which informs us, That King *Thierry* I. being at *Chalons*, made choice of four very learned and experienced Men, with whoſe help and advice he made the Laws of the *Germans*, *French*, *Bavarians*, and of all People that were his Subjects, adding and taking from it what he thought was needful, reforming the Heathen Cuſtoms in ſuch a manner as that Chriſtians might make uſe of them. That *Childebert* likewiſe began to make ſome further Amendments in the ſame, which were perfected by *Clotharius*; and that *Dagobert* having caus'd them to be reviewed by four worthy Perſons, in a manner renewed them, and put them in a better order than ever they had been before. *Mezeray Hiſt. de France*

SALISBURY, or *Sarisbury*, otherwiſe called *New Sarum*, Lat. *Sarisberia*, *Sorbiodunum*, *Severia*, a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, and chief Place of *Wiltſhire*, ſeated in the North-weſt part of that County, near the Borders of *Hampſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*, upon the Rivers *Willy* and *Alan*, reckoned 70 miles South-weſt from *London*. This City was rais'd out of an old one, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Sorbiodunum*, which ſtood about a mile from this North-eaſtward, on an Eminence, being a Place deſign'd only for Strength, whereas this is pleaſantly ſeated among ſeveral Rivers, whoſe Streams water moſt of the Streets; near which is the prodigious Plain which takes its Name from hence, and where is to be ſeen the Wonder of *England*, the *Stone-Henge*, of which in its proper place. The Streets of this City are large and ſpacious, accommodated with a fine Market-place, adorn'd with a fair Town houſe, and a ſtately and magnificent Cathedral, which being began by *Richard Poor*, Biſhop of this See, and finiſh'd in 1258 by *Bridport* the third Biſhop from him, was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. This Church has twelve Gates, fifty two Windows, and three hundred ſixty five Pillars great and ſmall, which anſwers the number of Months, Weeks and Days in a Year. Its Steeple has a lofty Spire, and, which is remarkable, an Imperial Crown, that ſtood on the top of all, was by a ſudden blaſt of Wind thrown down at the very time when the late King *James* was at *Salisbury* in order to oppoſe the Prince of *Orange*'s Forces coming that way from the Weſt. This Biſhop's See ſucceeded in the Rights of two ſeveral Dioceſes, whereof the one had its Cathedral at *Sherburn* in the County of *Dorſet*, the other at *Wilton*, once the chief Town of *Wiltſhire*; but ſince the growth of *Salisbury* is very much decay'd; of theſe *Sherburn* was the ancienter, whoſe Dioceſe extended once over all theſe Counties, which are now ſubject to the Juriſdiction of *Saliſbury*, *Briſtol*, *Wells* and *Exeter*. Thus it continued about three hundred and fifty years, *viz.* from 705 to 1056, under twenty five Biſhops, the firſt of which was St *Adelmus*, and the laſt *Elfwoldus*; whereas the Biſhoprick of *Wilton* continued but an hundred and fifty years, *viz.* from the year 906, when *Ethelfleda* was made firſt Biſhop hereof, to the year 1056, when *Hermanus* the laſt Biſhop of *Wilton* being made Biſhop of *Sherburn*, removed both Sees to *Saliſbury*, of which himſelf and Succeſſors took the Title, and where it has continued ever ſince. The Biſhops heretofore claim'd to be Precentors to their Metropolitan, and of later days to be Chancellors of the Noble Order of the Garter. Since *Dorſetſhire* was diſmembred from this Biſhoprick, and laid to *Briſtol* by King *Henry* VIII. it contains only the Counties of *Berks* and *Wilts*, wherein are five hundred forty four Pariſhes, of which one hundred and nine

nine are Impropriated. It's valued in the King's Book 1367 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 901 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* There are in it three Archdeaconries, viz. *Salisbury*, *Berks*, and *Wilts*. *Kinrick*, King of the *West-Saxons*, was the firſt of that Race who poſſeſſed this Town after a Defeat of the *Britains*, in 552. *Canutus* the *Dane* much damaged it by Fire, in 1009. *William the Conqueror* ſummon'd hither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since thoſe times the City is removed Northward into the Plain near *Avon*, as has been ſaid before. In 1153 *Patrick d'Evreux* was created Earl of *Salisbury*, and his Son *William* ſucceeded in that Honour. In 1197, *William Long-Eſpee*, a Natural Son to *Henry* II. by the beautiful *Roſamond*, marrying *Ella* the Daughter of *William d'Evreux*, had this Honour. In 1393 *William de Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl, whoſe Male-Line in four Deſcents enjoy'd the Honour till the year 1428, when it paſs'd to *Richard Nevil* the ſecond Earl of the Line. In 1477, *Edward*, eldeſt Son of *Richard* III. married *Ann* the ſecond Daughter of the ſaid *Richard Nevil*, and had this Honour. In 1514, *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, was by *Henry* VIII. created Counteſs of *Salisbury*. In 1605, *Robert* Lord *Cecil* was by King *James* I. created Earl of *Salisbury*, in which Line it ſtill continues.

SALLAND, Lat. *Salandia*, ſo called from the ancient *Sithi*, a Tract of Land in the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, a third part of the whole ſubject to the *Dutch*, and extends betwixt *Drent* to the North, *Twenſia* to the Eaſt, the River *Yſſel* and *Zuider-Zee*. Its principal Towns are *Deventer*, *Swole*, *Campen*, and *Stenwic*. *Baudrand.*

SALLO (*Denys de*) Lord of *Hedouville*, and Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris*, was a *Pariſian*, originally of *Poictou*, of a very ancient Family. It was he who in 1664 conceiv'd the firſt Project of the *Journal of the Learned*, which he began to put in practice the next year: And foraſmuch as the Stile could not be uniform, as being a Collection from the Writings of ſeveral Perſons, he took care to adjuſt the Materials that came to him from divers hands, and to give them ſome proportion and regularity. He was complained of the firſt year, for the too great liberty he took (as was ſaid) to cenſure all manner of Books, and ſome learned Men in high terms expreſs'd their diſlike of it: Whereupon Monſieur *de Sallo* having given over this Undertaking after the publiſhing of his third Journal, and left the care of carrying on the Work to the Abbot *Gallois*, who took a more pleaſing method, and ſuperſeding all manner of cenſure, made it his buſineſs only to give an Extract of the ſeveral Books, without any more ado. However, certain it is, that the Deſign of this Journal was wonderfully approved of at home and abroad, ſo that it has been tranſlated into *Latin*, *Italian* and *German*, and many in other Countries have imitated his Model, though indeed ſome of the Undertakers have highly improv'd it. The moſt famous are thoſe of *England*, *Italy* and *Germany*, together with *News from the Commonwealth of Learning*, *The Univerſal and Hiſtorical Library*, and *The Hiſtory of the Works of the Learned*. This Emulation of all the Nations of *Europe*, makes it appear how much the Publick is obliged to him who was the Author of the firſt Journal. Monſieur *de Sallo* was a Man of a good Temper, and above all things lov'd an entire liberty in expreſſing his Thoughts, and could by no means endure the leaſt reſtraint upon his Mind, but withal was ſomething ſharp in his Reflections. This incomparable Wit had extraordinary ways to profit by his Reading; for beſides ſome that he hir'd to write his Thoughts and Reflections, he employ'd others to make Extracts of the Books he liked and had not time enough to read 'em with ſufficient application: ſo that he could compoſe a Book upon any Subject with incredible expedition, as appeared when Cardinal *Chigi*, Legate in *France*, rais'd a Diſpute about Precedency that the Hiſtoriographers could not determine; He being deſir'd to write upon that Subject, publiſh'd an incomparable Treatiſe upon it in eight days. And a Doubt riſing at Court, whether the Queen ſhould be called *Mary Thereſe* of *Auſtria*, or *Mary Thereſe* of *Spain*, the King deſired *Sallo* to clear the Point; which gave him occaſion to write his curious Treatiſe of *Names*, which he compleated in fifteen days. He died at *Paris* in 1669, being Forty nine years of age. *Memoirs du Temps.*

SALLUSTIUS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Martyrius* in 485. Immediately after his Conſecration, ſome factious Monks made their Complaint to him againſt *Sabas* their Abbot; but he being fully ſatisfied of his Worth and Piety, ſent for him, and in the preſence of his Detractors ordained him Prieſt. *Baron. in Annal.*

SALLUSTIUS (*C. Criſpus*) a Latin Hiſtorian born at *Amiternum* a City of *Italy*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame that is now called *San Vittorino*. He was educated at *Rome*, where he had ſeveral important Employments. Never did any Man ſet down better Sentences than he, in commendation of all Vertues, nor make ſharper Invectives againſt the Luxury and Avarice of his times; and yet for all this, his looſe and debauch'd manner of living was the cauſe of his being baniſh'd the Senate by the Cenſors; and having been taken in Adultery by *Milo*, he could not eſcape being whip'd and fin'd for that Offence, as *Aulus Gellius* tells us from *Varro*. Moreover, we find from an Oration attributed to *Cicero* againſt him, that he had ſquander'd away his Patrimony, and that even during his Fathers life his Family was diſcredited by the Debts he had brought upon it. True it is, that *Cæſar* reſtor'd him to the Dignity of a Senator, got him made *Prætor*, and ſent him into *Numidia*; where having outrageouſly pillaged that Province, he return'd with ſo great Riches to *Rome*, that he purchaſed a moſt ſumptuous Building upon Mount *Quirinal*, with thoſe Gardens which to this day are ſtill called the *Salluſtian Gardens*; beſides his Country-Houſe at *Tivoli*. *Euſebius* tells us, that this Hiſtorian married *Terentia* the divorced Wife of *Cicero*, and that he died in the CLXXXVth Olympiad, about the year of *Rome* 719. We have nothing but ſome fragments of the chief Hiſtory of *Salluſtius*, which he begun from the firſt Building of the City of *Rome*; and the two only entire Pieces we have of him, are, *The Conſpiracy of Catilina*, and *The War of Jugurtha*. Some Authors blame him for affecting too much the obſolete Expreſſion of *Cato's Origines*; others, for having made too bold in coining new Words, and uſing harſh and far-fetch'd Metaphors, and meer Greek Phraſes. However, we find that he is deſervedly eſteem'd as the moſt conſiderable Author of the *Roman* Hiſtory, according to *Martial*'s judgment of him *in Apoph.*

Hic erit, ut perhibent Doctorum corda virorum
Criſpus Romana primus in Hiſtoria.
Voſſius. La Mote. Le Vager.

SALLUSTIUS *Criſpus*, the Siſter's Son of the aforeſaid *Salluſtius*, a Man in great favour with *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, and is the ſame *Horace* mentions in his *Odes*, and *Seneca* lib. 1. *de Clement.* *Tacit.* lib. 1. & 3. *Annal.* *Plin.* lib. 34. cap. 2.

SALM, *Salmona*, a City of *Lorrain*, with a Caſtle, on the Borders of the *Lower-Alſatia*, eight Leagues from *Strasburg* to the Weſt, fourteen from *Marſal* to the South eaſt, and twenty from *Nancy* to the Eaſt. It is the Capital of a Territory advanced to the Title of a Principality ſince 1622, by *Ferdinand* II. in favour of *Philip Otto* of the *Rhine-graves* Family, which before was only an Earldom, and whoſe Son *Philip Leopold*, in 1654, was received in the Aſſembly of the Princes of the Empire. It's eight Leagues Weſt of *Strasburg*, and twenty North-eaſt of *Mentz*. *Limn. de Jure Publ.*

SALM, a Caſtle of the *Netherlands*, in the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, and Dioceſe of *Liege*, upon the River *Alpe*, near *La Roche*, within ſix Leagues of *Lembourgh* to the South, and fifteen of *Treves*.

SALMACIS, a Nymph (as *Ovid* fables) who being fallen in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, got into the ſame Fountain with him, where he was bathing; but finding her ſelf unable to overcome his Obſtinacy, ſhe prayed the Gods they might both become but one Body, in which both Sexes might be preſerved. The Moral of this Fable ſeems to refer to that cloſe Union there ought to be between Man and Wife, ſo as to be but one Body, and one Heart. *Ovid.*

SALMANASSAR, or *Shalmanezer*, King of *Aſſyria*, Son and Succeſſor of *Tiglath Pilezer*, who having impoſ'd a Tribute upon the Ten Tribes, King *Hoſhea* refuſing to pay it, and having allied himſelf with the King of *Egypt*, to ſhake off his Yoke; *Salmanaſſar* thereupon comes and beſiegeth *Samaria*, and after a three years Siege takes it, in the Year of the World 3514, and died A. M. 3518, being ſucceeded by *Senacherib* his Son, 2 *King.* chap. 17. and 18. *Spond.* *Toniel*, *Salian.*

SALMASIUS. See SALMAISE.

SALMERON (*Alphonſus*) a Jeſuit, one of the firſt Companions of *Ignatius Loyola*. We have a great many of his Works in Sixteen Volumes, eleven whereof are upon ſeveral *Evangelical Queſtions*, and the other five upon the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and the *Canonical Epiſtles*. *Ribadineira* and *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ.* *Euſeb. Nieremberg de Vir. Illuſt. Soc. Jeſ.* &c.

SALMON, the Son of *Naaſſon*, Prince of the Tribe of *Judah*. After the taking of *Jericho* he married *Rahab*, and by her had *Boaz* the Husband of *Ruth*, and Great-Grand-father of *David*. St. *Matth.* c. 1. ver. 4, 5.

SALMONEUS, the Son of *Æolus* (not the who is fabled to be the God of the Winds) King of *Elis* a Province in the *Peloponneſus*, now called *Belvedere*, he was ſo preſumptuous as to affect the being thought a God by his Subjects, and to this end got a very high Bridge made of Braſs, ſo that it cover'd great part of his capital City, upon which riding in a Chariot, and throwing from him lighted Torches, he endeavoured to make himſelf believed the Thunderer; and to give the more credit to this, he had Men appointed, who immediately killed thoſe on whom his Torches lighted; but *Jupiter*, provok'd with this Impiety,

piety, ſtruck him Dead with a Real Thunderbolt. *Servius, in Æneid.* 6th. *Virg.*

SALMONS LEAP, a place near *Kilgarran*, upon the River *Tivy* in *Pembrookſhire*, where the Water falls from a great heighth, which when the *Salmons*, coveting to get farther into the River, come at, they bend back their Tail to their Mouth, and ſpring as if a bended twig were let go, and ſo to the great Admiration of Beholders get over this heighth. *Cambden.*

SALO, Lat. *Salodium*, a large City of *Brixa* in *Italy*, on the Weſtern Bank of the Lake *Benacum* betwixt *Brixia* and *Trent*, whence it lies twenty Miles, and thirty Weſt of *Verona*, ſubject to the *Venetians*. *Baud.*

SALO, now *Xalon*, a River in that part of *Spain* which the *Romans* called *Tarraconenſis* in the Country of the *Celtiberians*; it riſeth in *Old Caſtile*, and paſſing through *Arragon*, waters the Town of *Baubula*, where formerly ſtood the ancient City *Bilbilis*, whence it falls into the River *Ebro*, formerly called *Iberus*, four Leagues above *Saragoſſa*. The Water of the River is excellent for the Tempering of Iron. *Euſeb. Nieremb, Hiſtor. Nat.* lib. 1.

SALOBRENA, Lat. *Salambina*, a Town in *Betick Spain* according to *Ptolemy*, but now in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, being a *Peninſula* with a Haven on the *Mediterranean*, and a well fortified Caſtle; it is near the Town of *Motril*, ſixteen Leagues of *Malaga*, and 20 from *Almeria*. *Baud.*

SALOME, the Siſter of *Herod* ſurnamed *the Great*, who perſuaded her Brother that *Mariamne* his Wife had a deſign to Poyſon him, whereupon he cauſed her to be Beheaded. She was married to *Joſeph*, whom *Herod* alſo put to Death; and after that was married to *Caſtoborus*, upon whom he had already conferred the Government of *Idumea* and *Gaza*; but he ſome time after falling into a great Difference with his Wife *Salome*, ſhe ſent him a Bill of Divorce contrary to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*, who allow this Power only to Husbands. *Herod* ſoon after put him to Death alſo. In the mean time *Salome* endeavoured to ſtir up Hatred in her Brother againſt *Alexander* and *Ariſtobulus* his Sons by *Mariamne*. Some time after *Syllæus* Miniſter of State to *Obodas* King of *Arabia*, being come to treat ſome buſineſs with *Herod*, he fell in Love with *Salome*, who was no leſs taken with this Stranger; ſo that the Kings Wives openly diſcourſed it, that ſhe had refuſed him nothing. She would alſo fain have married him, but *Herod* was againſt it, and married her to *Alexas*. She died not long after her Brother *Joſeph*. Lib. 15, 16, 17 & 18. *Antiq.* & 1. *de Bell.*

SALOME, the Mother of St. *James*, and St. *John*. Alſo another of that Name, the Daughter of *Antipater*, *Herod*'s Son.

SALOMON King of the *Jews*, the Son of *David* by *Bathſheba*, was born *A. M.* 2996. his Name ſignifies *Peaceful*. He was declared King, and proclaimed during his Fathers Life, notwithſtanding the deſign of his Brother *Adonijah* to ſupplant him. God having bid him ask whatſoever he pleaſed of him, he pray'd for Wiſdom to govern wiſely the great People committed to his Charge; which requeſt of his was ſo pleaſing to God, that together with it to an extraordinary degree, he gave him greater Riches than ever any Prince had before him. His Book of *Proverbs* and *Eccleſiaſtes* are an evident proof of his great Wiſdom; and if we had all his other Writings mentioned in the Scriptures, we ſhould ſtill have more abundant evidence of it. After *David*'s Death *A. M.* 3020. *Salomon* then but 24 Years of Age, governed the Kingdom of *Iſrael* alone, putting his Fathers Orders in execution, puniſhed thoſe that had conſpired againſt him, ſought the King of *Egypt*'s Alliance, and married his Daughter, extended his Territories as far as the *Euphrates*, and laid a Tribute upon all the Infidels that dwelt among the *Iſraelites*. In the midſt of all his Proſperity he was overtaken with the Love of Women, and thence fell into Idolatry, for which cauſe God divided the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, and left only two Tribes to his Son. He had ſeven hundred Wives who were all called Queens, beſides three hundred Concubines, though the Law which allowed plurality of Wives forbad ſuch numbers, and Alliances with Strangers, and his complaiſance for his *Egyptian* Wives, and for thoſe which he married among the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, made him build a Temple to the Deities they ador'd, and commit great Abominations. We ſhall ſpeak of the Queen of *Sheba*'s Viſit to him, and of the Magnificent Temple that he built in *Jeruſalem* in their proper places. He reigned forty Years, and reach'd the 64*th* Year of his Life, and died *A. M.* 3099. I cannot but take notice here, that ſome have accuſed King *Salomon* of Magick, chiefly becauſe *Joſephus* makes mention of a Book he had made, teaching the way to caſt Devils out of the Bodies of poſſeſſed Perſons. There are ſeveral Books attributed to him of this kind, but the very Titles of them are a ſufficient Argument to prove them none of his.

SALOMON King of *Hungary*, was the Son of *Andrew* I. whom his Brother *Bela* I. dethroned in 1061. but the Emperor *Henry* IV. entred into an Alliance with *Salomon*, and reſtored him to his Fathers Throne, whereupon in 1063 he was Crowned at *Alba Regalis*, waged War againſt the *Bohemians*, and reigned till the Year 1074, when his Couſins *Geiſla* and *Ladiſlaus*, Sons of *Bela*, chaſed him from his Kingdom. After this he took a Monks Habit, and died at *Pola* in *Iſtria* 1095. *Bonfin.*

SALOMON Duke of the leſſer *Britany*, he ſucceeded *Hariſpoge* of *Haruſpee*, who was murthered. Some Authors tell us he was his Son, and that he had a hand in the Murther of his Father; but it is certain that he was only his Kinſman. The *Britains* choſe him for their Prince, becauſe he was a tall handſome Man, and very Pious, ſo that he paſſed for a Saint. He uſurped the Title of a King, and in 863 he ſubmitted himſelf to *Charles* ſurnamed the *Bald*, and aſſiſted him againſt the *Normans*, who were their common Enemies, and was killed in 875. *Argentre.*

SALOMON, a Jew who lived in *Spain* at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and was a Phyſician amongſt his own People. He wrote a Hiſtory of what hath happened to the Jews from the Deſtruction of the Temple of *Jeruſalem* until his time. This Book bears the Title of *Schebet Juda*, that is to ſay the *Tribe* or *Rod of Juda*, and hath been Tranſlated into Latin by *George Gentius*, and *Peter Niel* publiſhed it at *Amſterdam* 1651 in one Volume in Quarto. The Jews do highly value this Work, which they have tranſlated into divers Modern Languages, as *High Dutch*, *Portuguize*, &c. This Book gives an account of the Calamities they have undergone during their Diſperſion; as alſo of ſeveral publick Diſputes maintained between the Chriſtians and Jews, the moſt remarkable of which is upon an Explication of a Paſſage in the *Talmud*, whence *Joſhua Lurki* ſince called *Hieronymus de Sancta Fide*, proved that the *Meſſiah* was come. There are ſeveral Editions of this Book in Hebrew. The Latin Verſion of *Gentius* has this Title, *Hiſtoria Judaica, res Judeorum ab everſa Æde Hieroſolymitana ad hæc fere tempora uſque complexa.*

SALOMON, there have been ſeveral *Rabbies* of this Name, but the moſt Celebrated of them is *Raſchi*, by the Chriſtians generally call'd *Solomon Jarchi*, who was Born at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, in the XIIth Century. *Lyranus* in his Commentaries upon the Scriptures makes great uſe of this *Rabbi*, whoſe Expoſitions upon the Scripture have been Printed with the great Hebrew Bibles of *Venice* and *Baſil*. The *Jews* look upon him as their beſt Expoſitor, becauſe he commonly follows the ſenſe of the *Talmud*, and is very zealous in the Defence of their Traditions. Beſides his Commentaries upon the Scripture, he has likewiſe Gloſs'd upon the *Babylonian Talmud*, which Work is much valued by the *Jews*. *P. Simon.*

SALOMON'S ISLES, *Iſlas de Salomon*, large Iſlands in the South Sea, called *Mare Pacificum*, towards *New Zealand* and the *Antartick Pole*, which were diſcover'd in the Year 1567 by *Alvarez Mendoza*, being Eighteen in number, *viz.* The Iſle of St. *Elizabeth*, St. *George*, St. *Mark*, St. *Nicholas*, *The Iſle of Rocks*, St. *Jerome*, *Guadalcanal*, *Bonvida*, St. *Dimas*, *Florida*, *Malatta*, *Arecifo*, *The Three Marias*, St. *James*, St. *Chriſtopher*, *The Name of God*, St. *Anna* and St. *Catharine*. Theſe are all of them great Iſlands, but little frequented by the *Europeans*.

SALON, *Salum*, a City of *France* in *Provence*, between *Aix* and *Arles*, five Leagues from the firſt, and ſeven from the other; it hath a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houſes. *Michael* and *Cæſar Noſtradamus* were born here, and the firſt died here in 1566, as alſo *Peter Hozier* a French Herald, who died at *Paris* 1660.

SALONA, a Caſtle built by the *Venetians* near a Ruinous City of the ſame name in *Dalmatia*. It ſtands on the Sea five Miles North of *Spalatro*. Long. 38. 50. Lat. 44. 50.

SALONA, a City on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, now ruined by the *Sclavonians*, but formerly was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*, and much mentioned in ancient Writers, and more particularly famous for the retreat of the Emperor *Dioclefian*. This City took *Cæſar*'s part in the Civil War: *Octavius* having laid Siege to this place for *Pompey*, the Inhabitants defended themſelves with ſo much Obſtinacy, that being reſolved upon no terms to ſurrender, they ſet their Slaves at liberty, and made them take up Arms; and of their Wives Hair twiſted Cords to ſet their Warlike Machines at work; and having ſet all their Women upon the Walls to make a ſhew of their number, they made a Sally, and forced their Enemies to raiſe the Siege. It is five Miles North of *Spalato*, which roſe from its Ruins. *Strabo*, &c.

SALONIA the Wife of the Emperor *Gallienus*, who being a zealous Admirer of the *Platonick Philoſophy*, which ſhe had learnt of *Plotinus*, perſuaded her Husband to permit *Plotinus* to build a City, where he might eſtabliſh a Commonwealth, conform to the Sentiments of *Plato*, with the name of *Platonopolis*. But this Deſign, though ſupported by the Credit of an Emperor, had no good Succeſs, ſo that *Plotinus* was fain to own that his Maſters Commonwealth, though it was very agreeable in the Speculation, yet was not good in the Practice or Execution. From whence *Baronius* takes occaſion to repreſent the Excellence of the Chriſtian Religion

from

from its happy Eſtabliſhment, notwithſtanding that by the Severity of its Laws, it croſſeth Mens Inclination to Pleaſures, and the corrupt Maxims of Worldly Wiſdom. *Porphyr. Baron.*

SALONICHI, formerly *Theſſalonica*, a City of *Macedonia*, with a fair Haven; it ſtands at the foot of an Hill upon a ſmall River, and at the bottom of a Bay, bearing its own name. On the Weſt ſide of it is the great River *Vardar*, which is almoſt half a League over, and whoſe Banks are planted with very tall and thick ſtanding Trees. The Walls are built after the old Faſhion, with Turrets or Towers at certain Intervals, they are about four Leagues in circuit. It is ſtrengthned with three Forts, the leaſt of which is the furtheſt from the Walls of the City, and ſtands at the landing place, mounted with twenty pieces of Canon; the other two are larger, and are joyned to the City Wall, the Sea beating upon them, each of them planted with forty pieces of Canon. To landwards it hath a Fortreſs like to that of *Conſtantinople*, and bears the ſame name, *viz. The Seven Towers*, which commands all the City, as ſtanding upon an high Hill, at the bottom whereof there is a great Suburb, which alſo hath its particular encloſure. The City is well peopled by reaſon of the Trade of Silk, Wooll, all ſorts of Leather, Cotton, Grain, Powder and Iron. The principal Offices of the City are in the *Jews* Hands, who are exempt from Tribute, in conſideration whereof they are to furniſh the *Janiſaries* of the City with Cloth for their Clothing. *William* King of *Sicily* Conquer'd this City in 1180, but afterwards the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* reduced it to his Obedience again. *Andronicus Palæologus* gave it to the *Venetians* in 1413, but eight Years after the *Turks* drove them thence, and have been Maſters of it ever ſince. The Greek Chriſtians have thirty Churches in this City, the chiefeſt whereof is the Archbiſhops See, and dedicated to St. *Demetrius*. There are alſo five Convents of the Order of St. *Baſil*, in every one of which are about an hundred young Women, who may, if they pleaſe, quit the Habit and marry. The moſt magnificent Turkiſh Moſques are thoſe Buildings that formerly were the Churches of St. *Sophia*, the *Bleſſed Virgin*, St. *Gabriel* and St. *Demetrius*. *Mahomet* IV. who was dethron'd in 1687, changed the Church of the *Bleſſed Virgin* into a Moſque; on each ſide of this Building are twelve great Pillars of Jaſper-ſtone, whoſe tops or chapiters ſupport ſo many Croſſes, which the *Turks* have not defaced. The old Church of St. *Demetrius*, which has three Iſles ſupported by very fair Pillars, was formerly honoured with the Preaching of St. *Paul*. The *Jews* alſo have thirty Synagogues in this City, the moſt conſiderable of which are that of *Caſtille*, of *Portugal*, and of *Italy*. They have alſo two Colleges, which contain above Ten Thouſand Scholars, who come to ſtudy there from all parts of the *Ottoman* Empire. Of all the ſtately pieces of Architecture that were of old in this City, there remains nothing very remarkable at preſent, ſave only a Triumphal Arch of Brick-work, ſupported by two Marble Pillars full of Trophies, and abundance of other Figures, but ſo much ſhatter'd and defac'd by time, that it cannot well be gueſs'd what it was erected for. The City is govern'd by a *Mouſſelin*, Juſtice is adminiſtred by a *Molla*, and a *Muſti* orders all Matters relating to Religion. *Coronelli deſcrip. Morée.*

SALONINUS (*Pub. Licinius, Cornelius, Valerianus*) Son of the Emperor *Gallienus*, was made *Cæſar*, and ſent into *Gaule* with *Albinus* his Governour; but *Poſthumius* at the Head of a victorious Army of *Goths*, being revolted towards the end of the Third Century, obliged the Inhabitants of *Colonia Agrippina* to deliver this young Prince to him, whom he put to Death. This *Saloninus* is mentioned in an Inſcription found at *Briancon*. This Prince had a Brother named *Julius Saloninus Gallienus*, who was alſo created *Cæſar*. Their Mothers name was *Salonia*. *Trebell. Poll. Aurel. Victor.*

SALPION, a Famous Sculptor born at *Athens*, who was the Maker of that curious Baſon of Marble which is ſtill to be ſeen at *Gaieta* a Sea-port and City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is at preſent the Baptiſmal Font of the great Church there. *Spon.*

SALSATE, Lat. *Salſeta*, an Iſland of *India* in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide *Ganges*, near the Town of *Goa*, well inhabited by the *Portugueſe*. *Baudr.*

SALSES, Lat. *Salſulæ*, a Town of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, with a very ſtrong Caſtle built on a Hill near a Lake of the ſame name in the County of *Rouſſillon*; it was firſt built by the *Spaniards* to bridle the Caſtle of *Lucate*, which lies within two Miles of it, but taken by the *French* in 1640, and aſſigned to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, with the County of *Rouſſillon*. It is four Leagues North of *Perpignan*, ſeven North of *Helena*, and two Weſt from the *Mediterranean*.

SALTASH, a Market and Borough Town of Eaſt Hundred in *Cornwall*, ſeated upon the River *Tamer* about ſix Miles from *Plimouth* in *Devonſhire*. It conſiſts of three Streets on the deſcent of a ſteep Hill, ſo that they are clean waſh'd from Filth by every ſhower of Rain. This Town is govern'd by a Mayor and nine Aldermen: The Market on *Saturday* is indifferent good. They Trade much in Malt and Beer: It lies 184 Miles from *London*.

SALTFLEET, a Market-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate by the Sea-ſide in *Louthesk* Hundred, part of *Lindſey* Diviſion, and much frequented by the Gentry in the Summer-ſeaſon for the eating of Fiſh, otherwiſe inconſiderable: It ſtands 115 Miles from *London*.

SALT-ISLE, Lat. *Salis Inſula*, called by the Inhabitants *Il-hado ſal*, by the French *Liſle du ſel*, one of the Iſlands of *Cape Verd* in the Atlantick Ocean under the *Portugueſe*: Here is great ſtore of Salt which denominates the Iſland. It lies forty Miles Eaſt of St. *Nicolas*, and ſeventy North of St. *James* Iſland, and is but thinly inhabited. *Baudr.*

SALT-MINES, half an hours Journey from *Epiries* in *Upper-Hungary*. Dr. *Brown* gives us this Deſcription of this noted place, that from the firſt place of deſcent unto the bottom, it is about 180 Fathoms deep; that the Miners deſcend firſt by Ropes, and afterwards by Ladder into the loweſt parts; that the Mine is for the moſt part in an Earthy and not a Rocky Ground; that the Veins are large, in ſome whereof are lumps of Salt that weigh above 10000 Pound; that the Salt is hew'd out into long ſquare pieces of two foot in length and one thick, which are ground for uſe: The Water that is drawn out of this Mine, when boil'd away, yields a blackiſh Salt, which the Country People give their Cattle. The ſtone Salt dug ſomewhat grey, when broken and ground to Powder, becomes as white as if it were refin'd, and conſiſts of pointed parts or foſſets; nor is all the Salt of the Mine of one colour, for even that which is moſt pure, and reſembles Chryſtal, receives Tinctures of ſeveral colours, ſo that there are ſome tranſparent blew and yellow lumps carved into divers Figures as if they were Cryſtal.

SALTSBERG, Lat. *Saltsberga*, a Town of *Norway* in the Prefecture of *Aggerhuis* on the River *Dromen*, fourteen Miles Weſt of *Anſlo*. This Town and Dioceſs hath its name from the River *Saltzor* which riſes in the Country of *Tyrol*, and falls into the *Inn* between *Ottingen* and *Brana* in *Bavaria*.

SALTZBURG, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and an Archbiſhops See. It hath its name from the River *Saltz* on which it ſtands, or as others from the Salt Fountains that were diſcover'd there in the time of *Diethus* III Duke of *Bavaria*. Anciently it was called *Hadriana* and *Juvavia*, and the *Germans* then called it *Hulffenburg* from the word *Hulff*, which ſignifies *Help*, for that the *Romans* had built a Caſtle there, wherein they had a good Garriſon for to keep and ſecure the Country. St. *Maximus* was the firſt Biſhop of this See, in the Reign of *Leo* I. ſurnamed the *Great*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, about 474. But the *Goths* having ſacked this City, and put the Chriſtians that were in it to Death, there was no Biſhop almoſt for two Centuries together, to the time that St. *Robert* of the Royal Family of *France* was ſent thither to be the Biſhop, after having Baptized at *Ratisbon Diethus* III. Duke of *Bavaria*, who cauſed the City to be rebuilt, where this Holy Biſhop died in 623. This Church was made an Archbiſhops See in 798, in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, who transferred hither the Title of the Church of *Paſſaw*, which before was the Metropolitan Church of all *Bavaria*. *Arnoldus* was the firſt Archbiſhop, to whom was alſo granted Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over the one half of *Carinthia*, and over all *Styria*. This City was almoſt wholly reduced to Aſhes in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* VI. about 1195, but was ſoon after rebuilt again. At preſent it is accounted one of the faireſt and beſt fortified Cities of all *Germany*; and its great Church, which was conſecrated in 1628, is one of the moſt Sumptuous and Magnificent of all Chriſtendom. This Archbiſhoprick to which the Biſhoprick of *Chiemſee* has been incorporated, hath under it the Biſhopricks of *Trent*, *Paſſau*, *Vienna*, *Gurk*, *Brixen*, *Friſingen*, *Seccau* and *Lavau*. The Archbiſhop hath his Seat and Voice in the Diets or General Aſſemblies of the Empire, on the firſt Bench of the Eccleſiaſtical Princes, next to the Electors, and is born Legate of the See of *Rome* in *Germany*. The Chapter of *Saltzburg* is very Rich; the Four and twenty moſt ancient Canons have the right of chuſing the Archbiſhop, and of being choſen to that Dignity. The City is ſecured with very good Fortifications, which were finiſhed by the late Count of *Lodron* Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, who alſo added to the perfecting of the Metropolitan Church, and re-eſtabliſh'd the Univerſity, whereof the *Benedictines* are the Directors and Regents. There are in this Archbiſhoprick Mines of Gold, and Mineral Waters which perform wonderful Effects upon ſick Perſons for their Recovery. *Heiſſ. Hiſtoire de l'Empire.*

SALVAGES (*les*) two ſmall Iſlands towards the Coaſt of *Africa*, and reckoned amongſt the *Canary Islands*. Notwithſtanding that they are uninhabited and Barren, yet they are often frequented for the getting of *Canary-birds*, which are there in ſo great abundance, that a Man cannot walk without oruſhing ſome of their Eggs. *Villalain.*

SALVATERRA, a Town of *Spain*, in the Province *Alava*, at the foot of *Mont St. Adrian*, three Leagues Eaſt of *Victoria*.

SALVA-

SALVATHIUS, the 64th King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Eugenius* VIII. and for his perſonal Valour might have had place amongſt Kings of the firſt Rank, if it had not been for a Gout which he contracted by a Cold in the third Year of his Reign; yet nevertheleſs he appeaſed all Tumults with great Succeſs and Prudence by his Generals. As firſt the Rebellion headed by *Donald Bane*, who ſeized all the *Æbudæ* or *Weſtern Iſlands*, and called himſelf King of them, and afterwards Landing on the Continent began to Ravage, but was forced into a Wood by *Cullan* of *Argile*, and *Ducal* of *Athol*, where he and his Men were all of them put to the Sword. In the next place *Gilcolumbus* invaded *Galloway* which his Father had formerly plundred, but was defeated by the ſame Generals, and afterwards executed. During this Reign there was Peace with the *Engliſh* and *Pitts*, and *Salvathius* having ſate on the Throne twenty Years, died much lamented of his Subjects, *An. Ch.* 787. *Buch.*

SALUCES or *Saluzzo*, a City and Marquiſate in *Piedmont* at the foot of the *Alps*. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the French Kings, but *Henry* IV. gave it to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, in exchange for *La Breſſe*, *Bugey*, and ſome other places on this ſide the *Alps* in 1600. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North, by *Dauphine* on the Weſt, and the County of *Nizza* on the South. The Marquiſate takes its name from *Saluzzo*, *Saluviæ* the principal Town in it, anciently called *Auguſta Vagiennorum*, which ſtands upon a pleaſant Hill, having a very fair Caſtle, and magnificent Cathedral, which deſerves to be viewed, being a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*. *Carmagnole* a very important place, is one of the Dependencies of this Marquiſate; the other Cities of it are *Bargues*, *Revel*, *Droner*, *Cental*, *Roqueſpaviere*, &c. The River *Po* takes its Riſe in this Country from the Mountain *Viſo*, accounted the higheſt of the *Alps*. The Marquiſes of *Saluces* have cauſed a Vault to be hewed out in this Rock half a League long, for the more commodious conveighing of Merchandiſes from *Italy* to *France*. It is ſaid that the Family of the Marquiſes of *Saluces* had its beginning from one *William* an *Italian* Count, who lived in 910. *Aubery Hiſt. des Card. S. Marth. Gal. Chriſt. Columbi. Sewert.*

SALVIANI, (*Hyppolitus*) an *Italian*, born at *Citta di Caſtello*, a Town of *Umbria*, was a general Scholar, and gain'd a great deal of Reputation by his Treatiſe of Fiſhes. This Gentleman, towards the latter end of his time turn'd Phyſician, and practis'd with Succeſs; he died in 1571. His Works are *De Piſcibus, cum eorum Figuris. De Criſibus ad Galeni cenſuram. Ruffiana Comœdia. Thuan.*

SALVIANUS (*Calpurnius*) a Roman, who during the *Feriæ* or Vacation time, preſented himſelf to *Druſus* the Governour of *Rome*, with an Indictment againſt *Marius*. He ſuppoſed he ſhould have gained *Tiberius* his Favour, by ſhewing himſelf ſo eager to proſecute the Emperors Enemy, at a time not allow'd of by the Conſtitution; but contrary to his Expectation, the Emperor diſapproved his proceeding, as not being according to the Forms of Law, and having publickly check'd him for it, ſent him into Exile. *Tacit. Annal.* 4.

SALVIANUS, a Prieſt, or as ſome ſay Biſhop of *Marcelles*, Flouriſh'd in the Vth Century, was very well skill'd in Divinity and Humanity. He wrote two fine Treatiſes, the firſt *De Providentia Dei* in Eight Books; and the other, *In Avaritiam*; the beſt Edition is that of *Rittershuſius*, Printed at *Nuremburg* in two Volumes in Octavo, in 1623. Monſieur *Baluze* has likewiſe Publiſh'd 'em with *Vincentius Lirinenſis. Gennad. in Catal. Vir. Illuſt.* cap. 67. *Eucherius Epiſt. ad Salor. Ado Vienenſis in Chron.*

SALVIATI (*Bernard*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Clermont*, and of St. *Papoul*, and Lord Almoner to Queen *Katharine de Medicis*, and Brother of Cardinal *John Salviati*. He was at firſt a Knight of *Malta*, and render'd himſelf ſo conſiderable, that he became Prior of *Capua*, and afterwards Grand Prior of *Rome*, and Admiral of his Order. It was in this Station that he ſo glorioutly ſignalized himſelf, and made his name ſo terrible to the Ottoman Empire; when he utterly ſpoil'd the Haven of *Tripoli*, entred the Canal of *Fagiera*, and deſtroy'd all the Forts that oppoſed his Paſſage and his Arms. At another time being General of the Army of his Order, he took the Iſland and City of *Coron*, advanced as far as the Streights of *Gallipoli*, burnt the Iſle of *Scio*, and brought away many Slaves. Some time after he embraced the Eccleſiaſtical State, and was raiſed to the high Church Dignities before mentioned. *Thuan. L. Mart.*

SALVIUS COCCIANUS, Nephew of the Emperor *Otho*, who being daunted becauſe of his Uncles Defeat by *Vitellius*, *Otho* took occaſion to comfort him the day before he killed himſelf, commending his Affection, and reproving his faint-heartedneſs. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2*d.*

M. SALVIUS JULIANUS, a Famous Lawyer in the ſecond Century, under the Empire of *Adrianus* and *Antoninus Pius*. He had been ſeveral times Conſul. We have divers of his Works, whereof the Emperor *Juſtinian* has given us an *Elogy* in the Publication of his *Inſtitutes*. He was of *Milan*, and Grandfather or Father of *Didius Julianus*, who was afterwards Emperor. *Spartian. Forſter. in vit. Juriſ.*

SALVIUS (*Titianus*) Brother of the Emperor *Otho*, with whom alſo he was Conſul. *Otho* going to fight *Vitellius*, left the Care of the City and the Government of the Empire to *Salvius*; but ſoon after ſent for him, and gave him the Command of his Army, but he too precipitately engaging with the Enemy, was defeated near *Bebriacum*, now *Caneto* in the Dukedom of *Mantua*. This loſs made the Emperor *Otho* kill himſelf, and *Salvius* obtained his Pardon of *Vitellius*. *Tacit. Annal.* 1ſt.

SALUS, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans* under the Figure of a Woman ſitting upon a Throne, holding a Cup over an Altar, round about which there was a twiſted Serpent. The Cup repreſented the Receipts and Preſervatives with which this Goddeſs was always furniſhed; and the Serpent being a Symbol of *Prudence*, was to let People know that Medicine without diſcretion in the Regimen and Adminiſtration is good for little. There were ſeveral Solemnities at *Rome*, in honour of this pretended Deity. *C. Junius Bibulcus* a Senator was the firſt who built her a Temple near Mount *Quirinal* to acquit himſelf of the Vow he had made in the Samnite War. *Livy* obſerves, that this Temple was promis'd when he was Conſul, built when Cenſor, and dedicated when he was Dictator. It was afterwards Painted by *Fabius*, who, by this Performance, gave the Sir-Name of *Pictor* to his Family. *Cic. Tacit. Macrob. Liv. Lib.* 9. *cap.* 43, &c.

SALWARP, a *Worceſterſhire* River, which after a ſhort courſe South-weſtward, empties it ſelf into the *Severn* three Miles above *Worceſter*, watering *Droitwich* and *Bromiſgrove* by the way.

SAMABUGI, the Diſciple of *Cambadagi*, and the Founder of a new Sect in *Japan*, whoſe Religion conſiſted in the worſhipping of *Dæmons*. See *Kircher's China.*

SAMACHONITIS, or *Semechonitis*, a Lake near the Fountains of the River *Jordan*, called *Joſhua* 11. 5. *the Waters of Merom*, lying North of *the Sea of Galilee*, being thirty Furlongs wide, and ſixty in length; the River *Jordan* runs through it. It is commonly dry all the Summer, though it abounds with Water in Winter, by reaſon of the great Current flowing into it from Mount *Libanus*, upon the melting of the Snow which covers that Mountain. The reſt of the Year it produceth great variety of Herbs, and ſeveral ſorts of Shrubs and Trees, with ſuch a wonderful Fertility, that it appears like a Foreſt, where the Lyons, Bears, Leopards and other wild Beaſts have their retreat, and make it an extraordinary place for Game, which the Great Men thereabouts often reſort to, for the pleaſure of Hunting. *Joſeph. Brocard. Bredenb.*

SAMANA, an Independant Iſland of *North America*, being one of the *Lucays*, betwixt St. *Salvador* to the North, and *Magagnana* to the South: It is but thinly Inhabited. *Baud.*

SAMANDRIA, called by the *Turks Semandre*, a Town in *Servia*, formerly the reſidence of the *Deſpot*, but now under the *Turks*: It ſtands upon the *Danube*, is an Epiſcopal See, well inhabited and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and at preſent the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh* Governour, it having been in their hands ſince 1439, when it was taken by *Amurath* II. It ſtands ſix *German* Leagues below *Belgrade*, and fourteen South of *Temiſwar*; it was taken by the Imperialiſts in their late Conqueſts, but retaken again by the *Turks* in *Sept.* 1690. Some call it *Spenderobi.*

SAMARATH, the name of a Sect of *Banjans* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, they are a ſort of *Pythagoreans*, and believe the *Pre-exiſtence* and *Tranſmigration* of Souls. They ſay that God whom they call *Permiſeer*, governs the World by three Lieutenants; the firſt of whom they call *Brama*, who ſends the Souls into the Bodies they are deſign'd to by *Permiſeer*: The ſecond is *Buſſiuna*, who teaches Men to live according to the Commands of God, which they have writ down in four Books; he alſo ſuperintends the growth of Corn and all Vegetables: The third is called *Mais*, who has power over the Dead, and according to the Proportion of their good or evil Actions, ſends them into a Body to do more or leſs Penance, and when their Penance hath had its full Effect, he preſents the purified Souls to *Permiſeer*, who receives them into the number of his Servants. The Wives of this Sect chearfully Sacrifice themſelves upon their Husbands Funeral Piles, as being fully perſuaded that for ſo doing they ſhall enjoy ſeven fold in the other World, whatſoever they have renounced here. As ſoon as any of their Women are Delivered, they ſet before the New-born Infant an Inkhorn with Pen and Paper, to intimate that *Buſſiuna* will write the Law of *Permiſeer* in its underſtanding; and if it be a Boy, they add a Bow and Arrows, as a Preſage of his being fortunate in War. *Mandeſlo, Olearius.*

SAMARCHAND, *Maracanda*, the capital City of the *Zagatayan Tartars*, the Birth-place and Royal Seat of *Tamberlain*, who called himſelf *Flagellum Dei*. It is a large City, and of conſiderable Commerce: *Tamberlain* built a ſtrong Caſtle

Caſtle here, and inſtituted an Univerſity: It ſtands a hundred Miles North of the River *Oxus*.

SAMARIA, a City of *Paleſtina*, and Capital of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*. *Omri* King of *Iſrael* bought a Mountain in the Tribe of *Ephraim* of *Shemer*, and there built this City, which he called *Samaria* from the name of the firſt Poſſeſſor, 1 *Kings* 16. about *A. M.* 3112. *Benhadad* King of *Syria* beſieged it firſt, *A. M.* 3146. with a vaſt Army, and reduced it to great Extremity, ſo that the Head of an Aſs was ſold for eighty Shekels of Silver, which is about 10*l.* Sterling, but was then miraculouſly delivered according to the Prediction of *Eliſha* the Prophet. *A. M.* 3314. *Samaria* was taken by *Salmanaſſar*, after three Years Siege; this Prince took away the *Iſraelites* Captives, and inſtead of them ſent a new Colony of divers Nations into that City, who carrying their Idols with them, the whole Country was ſoon overſpread with abominable Idolatry; whereupon God ſent Lyons amongſt them, which deſtroyed ſo many of the Inhabitants, that they ſent to *Salmanaſſar*, deſiring they might no longer live there; at their inſtance he ſent them one of the Prieſts of the true God, to inſtruct them in the Ceremonies of his Worſhip, and thereby to remove the Judgment that was upon the Country. But theſe new Inhabitants, notwithſtanding this, ſtill retaining their Superſtitions, patch'd up a Religion of both theſe. *Joannes Hyrcanus*, *A. M.* 3941. took this City and wholly ruined it, which was afterwards repaired by *Herod the Great* in 4023. and called *Sebaſte* in Honour of *Auguſtus*, but is now called *Naplouſe* according to ſome Authors: *Sanballat* was Governour of the Country of *Samaria* for *Darius* King of *Perſia*, but proved Treacherous to him, and took part with *Alexander* the Great, who in recompence of his Treaſon, gave him Permiſſion to build a Temple upon Mount *Gerizim*, like to that at *Jeruſalem*, whereupon *Sanballat* made his Son-in-Law *Manaſſes* High Prieſt thereof, who was the Brother of *Jaddus*. All the Prieſts who had eſpouſed ſtrange Wives, as well as he, to avoid the Puniſhment due to their fault, joyn'd themſelves to him, and *Samaria* ever after was the Refuge of thoſe who could not endure the ſevere diſcipline of the Law. And this was a main cauſe of the Schiſm the *Samaritans* made from their Brethren the Jews; for neither did they Sacrifice at *Jeruſalem*, neither had they any Communication with the Jews in Matters of Religion. They denied the Reſurrection of the Dead, and of all the Canonical Scripture received only the five Books of *Moſes*. After this, in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, they began to torment the Chriſtians, ſpoil'd their Churches, and to Maſſacre their Biſhops and Prieſts; but the Emperor having chaſtiſed their Inſolence, put the Chriſtians in poſſeſſion of their Temple. But ſome time after, in the Reign of *Anaſtaſius*, they ſurprized Mount *Gerizim*, and kill'd all the Chriſtians they found there: *Procopius* revenged this Barbarity, by defeating and killing the Undertakers. In the time of *Juſtinian* the Emperor their Inſolence came to that heighth, as to ſet up a King called *Julian*, under whoſe Conduct they ravaged all the Country about *Samaria*, burning the Churches, plundering the Holy Veſſels and Ornaments, maſſacring the Prieſts, and broiling their Fleſh with the Relicks of Martyrs they found in the Holy places. *Juſtinian* being informed hereof, ſent an Army which defeated theſe Rebels, and *Julian* their King was taken and Burnt. After this *Juſtinian* publiſhed very ſevere Laws againſt them, which he renewed from time to time to keep them in their Duty. At laſt in 551, finding themſelves unable to make Head againſt the Chriſtians, they reſolved to make ſhew of a feigned Converſion, and making their intent known to *Sergius* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, he applied himſelf to the Emperor on their behalf, who vouchſafed them the Liberty of bequeathing by Teſtament and receiving Donations as his other Subjects. This City was very ſtately, as appears by the marble Pillars found in its Ruins, but has now but a few Colleges inhabited by Grecian Monks. The Temple of *Samaria* was in being in our Saviours time, as appears by St. *John* iv. 20. and in the 35*th* of Chriſt, *Philip* the Evangeliſt preached the Gospel in this City, and amongſt other Converts had *Simon* the Hereſiark and Founder of the Sect of *Gnoſticks*. *An.* 42. *Herod Agrippa* obtained this City from *Caligula*, and ſiding with the *Romans* againſt the *Jews* under *Veſpaſian*, they avoided the publick Calamity of the Nation; but *Anno* 135, taking other Meaſures, they were together with the reſt of the *Jews* extirpated by the Emperor *Adrian*, and the City has ever ſince been Ruinous; yet there are ſome Remains of the *Samaritans* in *Paleſtine* and *Grand Cairo*, where they have their Synagogues and ancient Sacrifices; their High Prieſt reſides at *Sichem*, now *Naplouſe*, and pretends to be deſcended from *Aaron*. The Province of *Samaria* was bounded with the *Mediterranean* on the Weſt, on the North by *Galilee*, on the Eaſt by *Jordan*, and on the South by *Judea*. It was very Fruitful in Corn and Paſture, and conſequently Populous, but now Poor and Deſolate. 1 *Kings*. 2 *Chron. Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Torniel* and *Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

SAMARITANS. There are to this day ſome Remainders of the ancient Sect of *Samaritans*, who are Zealous for the Law of *Moſes*, and yet are look'd upon by the *Jews* as Hereticks, becauſe they receive only the *Pentateuch*, and obſerve different Ceremonies from theirs. There are of theſe at *Gaza*, *Damaſcus*, *Grand Cairo*, and in ſome other places of the Eaſt, but eſpecially at *Sichem* now called *Naplouſe*, which is riſen out of the Ruins of the ancient *Samaria*, where they Sacrificed not many Years ago, having a place for that purpoſe on Mount *Gerizim*. *Joſeph Scaliger*, who knew this, wrote a Letter to the *Samaritans* of *Egypt*, and to their High Prieſt, who had his Reſidence at *Naplouſe*, in which he propoſed ſeveral Difficulties, to which they anſwered, though their anſwer never came to *Scaliger*'s hands, but came ſince to the hands of *Genebrardus* and afterwards of *Peyreſk*, who gave it to *Fa. Morinus*, who tranſlated it into Latin, as may be ſeen in *Morinus* his Letters printed here at *London* under the Title of *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. And Father *Simon* had, before this, in the Supplement of his firſt Edition concerning the Ceremonies and Cuſtoms of the *Jews*, publiſhed the Subſtance of the two Letters ſent to *Scaliger*, by the two *Samaritan* Synagogues of *Naplouſe* and *Egypt*. *R. Benjamin* who makes mention of theſe *Samaritans* in his Travels, amongſt other things obſerves that they have Prieſts that pretend to be of the Houſe of *Aaron*, who never Marry but in the ſame Line, for fear of Confounding the Prieſtly Race, and that they Sacrifice on Mount *Gerizim*, upon an Altar made of the Stones which the Children of *Iſrael*, at Gods Command, took out of the River *Jordan*, and ſet up in Memory of their miraculous paſſage over it. He adds, that theſe *Samaritans* are very ſcrupulous of defiling themſelves by touching any dead Body, that they change their Cloaths when they go to the Synagogue, and waſh themſelves before they put them on. He ſaith that they are of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and that they have the Sepulchre of *Joſeph* amongſt them, beſides the Sepulchres of many of their Prophets, and amongſt the reſt thoſe of *Eleazar* and *Ithamar* Sons of *Aaron*, and of *Phineas* his Grand-Child. They preſerve alſo amongſt them an Inſcription, which they ſuppoſe to have been written by *Phineas* himſelf, the fifteenth Year after the *Iſraelites* entrance into the Land of Promiſe. Some of our *Engliſh*, not many Years ago, ſent Letters to theſe *Samaritans*, who anſwered them much to the ſame purpoſe as they did *Scaliger*, the Inſcription of their Letter runs thus, *To their Dear Brethren in* England (by which it ſeems they ſuppoſed them to be of their own Sect) they declare that they have no longer any High Prieſt, and that they are not tainted with thoſe Errors the *Jews* charge them with, and particularly that they are no *Sadduces*. An *Arabian* of the *Samaritan* Sect, whoſe Book is now in the *French* Kings Library, Tranſlated the *Pentateuch* into his own Language, and in his Notes upon the Original, he plainly acknowledges the Spirituality and Immortality of the Soul; affirming likewiſe that the Angels are of a Spiritual and Immaterial Nature. *Pietro della Valle*, a *Roman* Noble-man, had ſome Converſe with theſe *Samaritans* in his Eaſtern Journies, and bought of them the *Hebrew Samaritan* Copy of the *Pentateuch*, which *M. de Sancy*, then *French* Ambaſſador at the Port, brought along with him from *Conſtantinople*, and now it is kept in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory of *Paris*. From this Manuſcript was Printed the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, which is in the great Bible of *M. le Jay*, and has ſince been reprinted in our *Engliſh Polyglott*. The Characters of this Manuſcript are much more Fair and Majeſtick than thoſe of the Printed. The *Samaritans* boaſt of their having a Copy of the Law writ by *Phineas* himſelf: However thus much is certain, that thoſe of *Naplouſe* have a very ancient Copy of the Books of *Joſue*, and it were to be wiſhed that we had an exact Copy of ſome Lines of it at leaſt, to know the Characters in which it is writ. One of the High Prieſts of the *Samaritans* in 1590, called *Eleazar*, writ a Book in which he reckons up 122 High-Prieſts from *Aaron* to himſelf, maintaining that the *Jews* have no *Prieſts* of the Race of *Aaron*; and ſaith, that the *Samaritan* Character is the ſame God himſelf made uſe of in writing the Law he gave to *Moyes*. *F. Simon. Jovet. Hiſtoir. des Religions.*

SAMBACH, or *Sanbich* in *Cheſhire*, a Town of no great Extent, nor is its Market very conſiderable; it is graced with a fair Church, and two ſquare Croſſes of Stone which have Steps up to them, they ſtand in the Market-place. The Town lies 125 Miles from *London*, noted for its Ale.

SAMBALES. Some little Iſles near to the *Peninſula* of *Jucatan* in *New-Spain* towards the *Honduras*; in which there is as good *Ambergreaſe* found, as that which is brought from the Eaſt. Some *Americans* who are Tributary to the *Spaniards*, come hither to fiſh for it, after the following manner. Having obſerved that when the Sea is toſs'd with a Tempeſt, the Ambergreaſe is caſt upon the Shore, they repair thither as ſoon as the Storm begins, to prevent the Birds, who come and devour it as ſoon as the Tempeſt is over. And to diſcover where there is any, they go with their Faces againſt the Wind, till they perceive the ſmell of it, which being freſh exhales ſtrongly, and to walk on ſoftly till they have loſt the Scent, and then look for it in the Sand; ſometimes the Birds ſhew them where it is, by pecking at the place, when

when they have gathered it, they carry it with them to the Coaſt of *Jucatan* to ſell it to the *Spaniards*. *Oexmel. Hiſt. W. Indies.*

SAMBALI, a Kingdom of *India*, bordred with the Kingdoms of *Agra* and *Patna* to the Weſt, and the River *Ganges* on the Eaſt. Its capital City is of the ſame name, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. *Baud.*

SAMBAS, a Town on the North of the Iſland *Borneo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, having a convenient Haven, and is ſituate upon a Creek thirty Miles from the main Ocean. *Baud.*

SAMBRACATE, an Iſland of *Arabia Fœlix*, on the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Red Sea, overagainſt a Town of the ſame name on the Continent of *Arabia*. *Baud.*

SAMBRE, Lat. *Sabis* or *Saba*, a River of the *Netherlands*, which hath its ſource in *Picardy*, runs through *Hainault*, waters *Landreci*, *Barlemont*, *Maubeuge*, *Charleroy* and *Namur*, where it falls into the *Meuſe*; it is noted in *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, becauſe the People of *Artois*, *Vermandois*, and other neighbouring Provinces incamp'd on its Banks. In other Authors it is called *Savus*, and *Egrod* the Monk was the firſt that called it *Sambra* or *Sambre* about a thouſand years ago. There is alſo a River of *Carmania* called by this name, which falls into the *Perſian* Gulf, about a hundred Miles from the Borders of *Perſia*. *Hoffman.*

SAMBUCA, a Town of *Sicily* very well inhabited, ten Miles North of *Sacca*, and as much from the Shoar of the *African* Sea towards *Panormus*.

SAMBUCCUS (*Joannes*) a Famous Phyſician born at *Tyrnau* or *Dyrn* a City of *Upper-Hungary* in 1531. He compoſed ſeveral Moral Poems, and writ a learned Commentary upon *Horace de Arte Poëtica*, as alſo a Collection of the moſt notable Sentences out of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, and four Dialogues concerning the imitation of *Cicero*, with a Diſcourſe, wherein he proves that Maſters ought to read *Orators* to their young Scholars, before *Poets*. His Hiſtory of *Hungary* is counted one of his beſt pieces, as being writ no leſs Elegantly than Faithfully, from the Reign of *Matthias* to the Empire of *Maximilian* II. as likewiſe his Lives of the *Roman* Emperors, which he hath publiſhed, corrected and much augmented. He Tranſlated out of Greek into Latin, *Heſiod*, *Theophylact upon the Acts of the Apoſtles*, and the *Phædrus* of *Plato*. He died of an Apoplexy at *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, *June* 13. 1584. being Fifty three Years of Age.

SAMFORD PEVERELL, a Market Town of *Halborton* Hundred in the Eaſt part of *Devonſhire*.

SAMLAND or *Zamland*, Lat. *Sambia*, a Province of *Poland*, and one of the twelve parts into which *Pruſſia* was divided by their Prince *Venodotius* in 733. It was a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Gneſna*, but now united to the Biſhoprick of *Warmerland*; it lies between the Bay of *Courland* to the North, and the River *Pregel* to the South, being part of the Circle of *Natang* ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Baud.*

SAMMAEL, according to the Jewiſh *Cabbaliſts*, is the name of the Devil that ſeduced *Eve*, whom they call alſo the Angel of Death, and the Prince of Devils. *R. Moſes* tells us, that by this name they commonly underſtand *Satan*, who would have hindred *Abraham* from Sacrificing his Son *Iſaac*, and endeavoured to make *Iſaac* diſobedient to his Father. This *Sammael* is made mention of in the *Targum* of *Jonathan*, and called *The Angel of Death*. *R. Moſes. More Nevochim.*

SAMNITES, an ancient People of *Italy*, who inhabited that Tract of Land where at preſent is the Dukedom of *Benevento*, the Province of *Abruzzo*, *la Capitanata* and *Terra di Lavoro*, &c. They waged Wars againſt the *Romans* for a long time, 'till they were wholly ſubdued by them. Their Country was called *Samnium*.

SAMO, King of the *Carinthians* in *Germany*, whom his Valour raiſed to the Throne. He was at firſt a Merchant, and being come out of *France* his Native Country, put himſelf at the Head of the *Carinthians*, to deliver them from the Tyranny of the *Huns*, in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that being by them raiſed to the Throne, he reigned afterwards thirty ſix years over that People with great Renown. *Andr. Brunner. Vit. & Fortu. Boiorum.*

SAMO, *Samos* an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Ionia* South Eaſt of *Scio*, eighty Miles in compaſs, Fruitful, and of old very Populous, but now laid deſolate by the Pyrates and oppreſſing *Turks* under whom it is. See *Samos*.

SAMOGITIA, a very large Province of *Poland*, being bounded on the North by *Courland*, on the Eaſt by *Lithuania*, on the South by the *Ducat Pruſſia*, and on the Weſt by the *Baltick* Sea. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is 55 German Miles, but the breadth is not anſwerable. It was formerly divided into twelve Governments, but at preſent hath no more than three; its principal Cities are *Medniky* or *Wormie*, *Roſſiem* and *Connt*, the firſt of which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*. The Peaſants live meanly, but have plenty of excellent Honey, their chiefeſt Wealth: The People are good Soldiers, but moſt part Idolaters, and worſhip Serpents. *Guagninus.*

SAMOID, a Province of the Northern *Muſcovy* on the mouth of the River *Oby*, whence the People are called *Samoides*, it was formerly part of *Tartaria Deſerta*, but is now in ſome meaſure ſubject to the Duke of *Muſcovy*, yet for the moſt part independent. It lies on the Northern and Tartarian Sea; it was a part of the ancient *Scythia*, and called *Samoid* by the *Ruſſians*, becauſe the Inhabitants were *Cannibals*, and are ſaid to eat the Fleſh of their neareſt Relations with a mixture of Veniſon; to this day they have no Cities, but live in Huts, whereof one half is above and the other under ground, having a hole at top which ſerves for Chimny and Door. The Snow falls ſometimes the depth of a Pike, and then they have paſſages under ground from Hut to Hut; one half of the Year is all Night, the other half all Day. Their Victuals are dry'd Fiſh, Honey and Veniſon; their Cloaths the Skins of Beaſts with the Fur on, ſow'd with the Nerves of Beaſts inſtead of Thread; and by mixing various colours they repreſent Foreſt-work, or Flowers on their Habits. They are low ſized, large and flat-faced, little ey'd, ſhort leg'd and long hair'd, and have neither Wooll nor Corn. In 1595. when the *Dutch* diſcovered theſe Coaſts, they found abundance of their Idols on the Shoar, but they would ſuffer none to be carried off: Since that time the *Ruſſians* ſent *Uladimer*, one of their Biſhops, who converted them. *Olearius.* See *Samoyeda*.

SAMOS, an Iſland and City on the Coaſt of the *Leſſer Aſia*, overagainſt the City *Epheſus*, in ancient times alſo called *Parthenia*, *Anthemoſa*, *Melamphylos*, *Dryuſa*, *Cyparijſa*, *Parthenyaruſa*, *Stephane*, *Imbriſos* and *Imbraſia*. The *Samians* maintained a long War againſt the *Epheſians*, who at laſt drove them out of their Country, where they were not ſetled again till a long while after; as alſo againſt the *Athenians* and the *Mileſians*. In the LXXXIV *Olympiad*, about the Year of *Rome* 313, the *Athenians*, under the Command of *Pericles*, aſſiſted the *Mileſians* againſt the *Samians* their Enemies, who at firſt had the worſt, but taking Courage from *Pericles* his Retreat, they avenged themſelves upon the *Athenians*, ſtigmatizing the Foreheads of all thoſe they took with an hot Iron. Some time after *Pericles* beſieged *Samos*, and after nine Months Siege, forced the City to ſurrender at Diſcretion. It was at this Siege that *Artemon* of *Clazomene* firſt invented the uſe of Battering-Rams, and other Warlike Machines proper for the taking of Cities. This Iſland was the Birth-place of *Herophile* called the *Samian Sibyl*, and of divers great Men, and amongſt them *Pythagoras* the Prince of Philoſophers. The City which in ancient time was Famous for a Temple of *Juno*, hath ſince been a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. *Aulus Gellius* tells us that the *Samians* were the firſt Inventors of Earthen Veſſels, their Iſland abounding with a ſort of Clay very fit for that purpoſe. This Iſland is ſo Fruitful, that whatſoever is planted thrives in it. There is a ſecond of this name on the Coaſt of *Thrace*, now called *Samandrachi*. *Aul. Gell.*

SAMOS is a very Ancient and Famous City, and was at firſt very Potent, being of the ſame Name with the Iſland, and ſeated on a very high Mountain. The firſt Inhabitants were *Carians*, differing from the latter in Language and in Manners, who were brought in as a Colony by *Androclus* a Son of *Codrus* the laſt King of *Athens*, *A. M.* 2975. (*Velleius* ſaith by *Anaceus* a Citizen of *Samos* in *Cephalonia*.) This Colony however built the City of *Samos*, where it had the conveniency of a large and ſafe Port, and it preſently grew in the Number of People and Houſes to be very conſiderable, for it was from the firſt Riſe a Free and Independent State. *Herodot.* Lib. 3. After this *Polycrates* one of the Citizens uſurped the Government about the time that *Cyrus* reigned in *Aſia*, and *Piſiſtratus* at *Athens*: He had the Honour to be the Friend of *Amaſis* King of *Egypt*; and of *Cambyſes* King of *Perſia*, to whom he ſent a Fleet of ſuch of his Subjects as he moſt ſuſpected, with a Requeſt that they might never be permitted to return. They having attempted various ways to make their eſcape home without Succeſs, at laſt applied themſelves to the *Lacedæmonians* for their Aſſiſtance. They made a War upon the *Samians* to that end but it had no Effect. *Polycrates* in the mean time was circumvented by *Orœtes* a *Perſian* and ſlain. *Meandrius* his Steward ſucceeded him, who by the means of *Otan* a *Perſian* at the Command of *Darius* was depoſed, and *Syloſon* the Brother of *Polycrates* was ſet up: He dying, *Æaces* his Son ſucceeded, and was driven out by *Ariſtagoras* the *Mileſian*, who was then Arming all the *Ionian* Cities againſt the *Perſians*. Thus *Samos* became Free once more, and joined with thoſe Cities in that War. *Ariſtagoras* being dead, and *Dionyſius* of *Phocea* having the Management of the War, the *Samian* Commanders, by the Advice of *Æaces* their depoſed Prince, deſerted the reſt of the Allies in a Sea-fight they had with the *Phœnicians*, who were drawn into this War by *Darius*; all the reſt followed their Example and fled with them, except the *Chiots*, who with ſix Gallies maintained a deſperate Fight, 'till having loſt moſt of them they were forced to yield. *Miletus* being thereupon taken, was miſerably haraſſed and burnt. The *Samians* fearing the like Uſage, and *Æaces* more than the *Perſians*, and taking up

up the Fugitives of *Miletus*, they fled to *Zancla* in *Sicily*, and there built *Meſſina*. *Chius*, *Lesbus* and *Tenedus* were taken the next Year by the *Perſians* and *Phœnicians*, and very much depopulated. So *Ionia* in *Aſia* was made ſubject to the *Perſian* Empire, 'till *Xerxes* was beaten out of *Greece*, and *Mardonius* and all his Forces were cut off or driven into *Aſia*. This Defeat of the *Ionian* Fleet happened in the firſt Year of the LXXI Olympiad, *Ann. M.* 3454, and the *Ionian* Cities continued in this Servitude about ſeventeen Years; 37 Years after this Deliverance (*viz.*) *A.M.* 3508, there aroſe a Contention between the Cities of *Samos* and *Miletus*, concerning *Priene* a City on the River *Meander*; the *Miletians* being worſted, called the *Athenians* to their Aſſiſtance; they two prevailed ſo far againſt the *Samians*, that the *Athenians* changed the *Samian* Government from an *Ariſtocracy* to a *Democracy*, and ſent eighty of the beſt of the Inhabitants of *Samos* Priſoners to the Iſland of *Lemnos*, to be kept there as Hoſtages for the reſt, and having alſo placed a Garriſon to awe them, they returned home. The greateſt of the Citizens however eſcaped, and obtaining a good Force of *Piſſuthna* the *Perſian* Governour of *Sardis*, they regained the City of *Samos*, and put the *Athenian* Garriſon into the hands of the *Perſian*, and fetch'd away the Hoſtages that were ſent to *Lemnos*, and then began to War again with the *Miletians*. The *Athenians* in the mean time made a ſecond Expedition againſt the City of *Samos*, and having beſieged the City nine Months under the Command of *Pericles*, they at laſt took it, pull'd down the Walls, took new Hoſtages, and ſetled there another Garriſon. This happened nine Years before the *Peloponneſian* War, about the beginning of the LXXXV Olympiad, *A. M.* 3510. The *Samians* were after this 29 Years the Allies of the *Athenians*, but in the twentieth Year of that War, after the *Athenians* were beaten in *Sicily*, the more conſiderable Inhabitants of *Samos*, being weary of the *Democracy* which the *Athenians* had ſetled amongſt them, reſolved to change it. The People getting ſome Intimation of this Deſign, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Athenian* Garriſon, and the help of three Gallies that were then in the Haven, they ſlew two hundred of the Conſpirators and baniſhed three hundred. Upon this the *Athenians* ſetled the *Samians* in perfect Liberty by a publick Decree of the Senate. The War being after this managed for the moſt part at Sea, and on the Coaſt of *Aſia* between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, *Samos* was the Harbour to which the *Athenians* reſorted at all times for their Security. But at laſt the *Athenians* Affairs at home became very much diſordered by the abrogating the *Democracy*, and ſetting up an *Oligarchy* which they could not bear, whereupon many of them fled to *Samos*, which was by this means made a ſecond *Athens*, as well in People as Government. After *Athens* was wholly maſtered, *Lyſander* came before *Samos* with a Fleet, and had it deliver'd up without any reſiſtance, *A. M.* 3547. The Citizens had leave to go away with their Cloaths, the reſt was all taken from them, and the City was put, together with the Government, into the hands of the Baniſh'd *Samians*, who ſetled a Council of ten for the management of it. But about ten Years after *Conon* having obtained a Naval Victory over the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet near *Gnidus*, and the Dominion of the Seas being thus regained by the *Athenians*, *Samos* became an Ally of that State again: Four Years after ſhe returned into the League of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Rhodians*, always joining with the ſtronger ſide. *Tyraes* a *Perſian* Prefect took the City, and it was delivered by *Timotheus* the Son of *Conon* who came thither with a Fleet. After this time this City is not mentioned in Hiſtory, and it is probable ſhe was in a mean Condition when ſhe fell into the hands of the *Romans*. *Auguſtus Cæſar* permitted her to be governed by her own Laws; and *Strabo* ſaith, in his time the Inhabitants of this Iſland were ſo numerous, that they were forced to ſend Colonies into *Ionia*, which was then ill Peopled. *Janſon de Antiq. Geog* p. 140.

SAMOSATE, the chief City of *Comagena* a Province of *Syria*, now called *Seemſat*, having formerly been a very famous and conſiderable place, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa*, and was the Birth-place of *Lucian* the Atheiſt who was torn to pieces by Dogs, and of *Paulus Samoſatenſis* an Heretick. This City ſtands on the Borders of *Meſopotamia*; and is forty Miles Eaſt of *Edeſſa*, and ſeventy North of *Zeugma*.

SAMOTHES or *Dis*, whom ſome will have to be *Meſech* the Son of *Japhet*, is acknowledged to have been the firſt King of the *Gauls*; from whom the *Gallick* Prieſts were called *Samothæi*. *Cæſar*, lib. 6. *de Bello Gallico*.

SAMOTHRACE, at preſent *Samandrachi*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards the Coaſt of *Europe*, about three Leagues from *Romania*, having on the South of it the Iſle of *Lemnos*, which is now called *Stalimene*. In ancient times it had a conſiderable City built on a Mountain towards the Eaſt, which is now but a Village. It hath ſeveral commodious Harbours, and abounds with Honey and Fallow-Deer. It's about 20 Miles in Circuit, 15 from the mouth of the River *Hebrus*, and 20 South from the Coaſts of *Thracia*. It is well inhabited, and the People are called *Samothracians*. It was formerly famous for the *Dii Cabiri*, or great Gods which were there Worſhip'd. *Baud. Bochart* in his *Canaan*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 12.

SAMOYEDA, a Province in the North Eaſt of *Moſcovia* upon the Frozen Sea, lying on both ſides of the River *Obb*, near the Streight of *Waigats*; the Inhabitants whereof go to paſs their Summer in *Nova Zembla*, and the Land of *Waigat*. They are leſs in Stature than the *Nova Zemblians*, and more ſquare and thick ſet than thoſe of *Lapland*, have great Heads, platter-Faces, and their Noſes broader and flatter. They have almoſt no Hair at all, and their Faces are of a tawny colour; their Cloathing are Beaſts Skins, with the Furr turned inwards in the Winter, and outwards in the Summer; they have furr'd Cowls that cover their Heads, and their great Lords have Caps of Bever-Skins, or Cloth on their Heads, to the top of which they tye a Cloth of divers Colours: and when they ſalute any one, they take off their Cowls or Bonnets, bowing themſelves to the ground. The ordinary Habit of Men is a round Bonnet of Frize or ſhagg'd Cloth like a Lambs-Skin, a Doublet, and a Gown or long Coat of white Bears-skin, which reacheth only to their Knees, girt below their Bellies with a Girdle about four fingers broad; their Shooes and Stockings are of the ſame skin, the Furr turn'd outwards, and under their Shooes they have a kind of *Skates* or *Pattins* two foot long, made of the Bark of Trees, in the form of a *Gondola*, with the help of which they run very ſwiftly over the Snow, which lies in great drifts and very deep in their Country. Their Women are very nimble, and take much pains to teach their Children to hunt. They are clothed like the Men, ſave only that they have no Furrs upon their Shoulders: They go a hunting with a Quiver full of Arrows, and a Bow in their Hands: They make uſe of Sleds drawn by Rangifers, (which are a ſort of wild Deer of that Country, extreamly ſwift) to carry them in their Journeys. They eat raw Fleſh after that it hath been a while dried in the Air. *Blaeu's Geography*.

SAMPIETRO BASTELICA Sieur *d'Ornane*, and Colonel General of the *Corſes*, was himſelf a *Corſe* (that is, a Native of the Iſle of *Corſica*) and was more known and eſteem'd for his Valour, under the Name of *Sampietro*, than for the Riches and Grandeur of his Family. He ſerv'd *France* a long time in their Wars in *Piedmont*, and in *Italy* againſt thoſe of *Genoua*, and won almoſt the whole Iſle of *Corſica* from them. After the Peace of *Chateau Cambreſis* in 1555, and the tragical end of King *Henry* II. he reſolved to go to *Conſtantinople*, to demand Aſſiſtance there; the *Genoueſe* had ſeized all his Goods, and ſet his Head at a price; for which he was reſolved to be reveng'd of them. As he was on this Journey, he was informed that his Wife, whom he had left at *Marſeilles*, was reſolv'd to go to *Genoua*. This News putting him into a deſperate Rage, he ſent one of his Domeſticks to ſtop her Journey: Some had perſuaded her that ſhe might eaſily obtain her Husbands Pardon of that Republick, and the great Love ſhe had for her Husband engaged her in this Reſolution. *Sampietro* being come back, found his Wife at *Aix*, from whence he carried her back to *Marſeilles*; and being all alone with her, told her ſhe muſt prepare for Death. *Vannina*, ſo was his Wifes Name, receiv'd this dreadful Sentence with great Courage; and for a laſt Favour deſir'd of her Husband, that ſince never any other Man but he had touch'd her, ſhe now alſo might enjoy the ſame Favour, and die by his hand: Whereupon *Sampietro* putting one Knee to the ground, call'd her his Miſtreſs, and begg'd her Pardon; which done, he took a Handkerchief and ſtrangled her. This barbarous Action ſtain'd *Sampietro*'s former Reputation, yet returning into *Corſica* in the Year 1564, he made a great part of the Iſle revolt: Though he had not above 25 Men with him at his Arrival, he got ſeveral Advantages over the *Genoueſe*, and took divers Places from them, who at laſt procur'd one of his Company, called *Vitelli*, to murther him in *January* 1567. *Sampietro* left a Son whom he had by *Vannina*, whoſe Name was *Alphonſus d'Ornane*; he was General of the *Corſes*, Marſhal of *France*, and Knight of the Royal Orders; he was train'd up in the Wars by his Father from the 13th Year of his Age, and was not above 17 when he brought a conſiderable ſupply of Money to his Father, who was then in *Corſica* in 1565. After his Fathers death he return'd to *France*, and ſerved *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. in their Wars againſt the Proteſtants; and afterwards made the Cities of *Lyons*, *Grenoble*, and *Valence*, and other Places in *Provence* and *Dauphine*, to ſubmit to King *Henry* IV; who, to reward his good Services, beſtowed upon him the Honours above-mention'd, and made him Lieutenant-General of *Guienne*. He died of the Stone, at *Paris*, the 21ſt of *January* 1610, in the 63d Year of his Age.

SAMSEA, or *Samché*, a Midland Province in the South of *Georgia* towards *Armenia*, having *Guria* on the Weſt, *Imeritia* on the North, and *Gagueſia* on the Eaſt. They have a Prince of their own, but under the Grand Seignior's protection. There is no Town of note in the whole Country. *Baud.*

SAMSOI, Lat. *Samſoa*, or *Samus Danica*, an Iſland of *Denmark* in the *Baltick*, betwixt *Jutland* and *Zeland*.

SAMSON, a Judge and Deliverer of the *Jews*, whoſe Birth, Life and wonderful Death, *An. M.* 2899, may be read *Judges* chap. 13, 14, 15, 16. and *Joſeph. lib.* 5. *Antiq. Jud.*

SAMSON (*Richard*) an *Engliſh-man*, was a Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. who made him Dean of his Chapel, and ſoon after gave him the Biſhoprick of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. He wrote againſt the Pope's Supremacy, in defence of the King's Proceedings; but after the death of that Prince, he retracted his Book, and kept ſteddy to his laſt Opinion. He died in 1555, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. *Pitts de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

SAMUEL, a Prophet and Judge of *Iſrael*. Some are of opinion that he wrote the Book of *Judges* and that of *Ruth*, beſides a great part of the firſt Book called by his Name, where a further Account may be ſeen of him.

SAMUEL, a Prince of the *Bulgarians*, gained a Battle againſt the Emperor *Baſilius*, but was afterwards defeated by him, who caus'd the Eyes of 15000 of his Soldiers, whom he had taken Priſoners, to be pluck'd out, except one Captain to whom he left one Eye, that he might be able to conduct the reſt back again to their own Country. This horrid Spectacle ſo affected *Samuel*, that he died for grief a few days after. *Volater.*

SAMUEL, a Jew of *Morocco* in the Eleventh Century: He was baptized, and afterwards writ to the Jews a Letter, wherein he proved that the *Meſſiah* was already come, condemning them for the hardneſs of their Hearts; of which there are ſeveral Editions. He declares that he wrote that Letter a thouſand years after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Titus*; which informs us that he lived in 1070. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſiaſt.*

SAMUEL BEN TSARTSA, a learned Rabbi, who wrote a Book *De Biurim*, or Explanations upon the Commentaries of *Aben-Ezra*, call'd *Mekorhajim*, or, *The Spring of Life*, printed at *Mantua* in 1559. As *Aben-Ezra* is one of the moſt valuable Jewiſh Writers for explaining the Scriptures, ſo his way of Writing being cloſe and conciſe, this Rabbi clears up the meaning very much; and neither does he confine himſelf ſo entirely to his Author as not to relate the opinion of ſeveral others, explaining likewiſe ſome difficult places of Scripture upon his own Reaſoning. *R. Simon.*

SAN, Lat. *Sanus*, a River of *Poland*, which riſes in the *Carpathian* Mountains near the Borders of *Hungary*, runs through *Black Ruſſia*, waters the Towns of *Premiſlaw* and *Jaroſlaw*, runs through *Upper Poland*, and diſburthens it ſelf into the *Weſel* near *Sandomir*; near which Place *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden* was in vain beſieged by the *Germans* and *Polanders* for ſome Weeks. *Hoffman.*

SANAA, anciently *Oſal*, the Metropolis of *Arabia Fœlix*, ſeated like *Damaſcus* amongſt Mountains in a very temperate Air. It's 50 Leagues from *Mecca* on the Eaſtern ſhore of the *Red-Sea*. It's rich, well built, the ancienteſt and greateſt City in *Arabia*, and well peopled.

SANACHIES, the ſame which the Latins call *Seneciones*, a ſort of interiour Bards entertained by the chief of the *Scots* Highland Clans to celebrate their own and their Anceſtors Atchievements in *Rhime*, which the Head of every Family kept as the Hiſtory belonging to the ſame. *Buchanan.*

SANCERRE (*Lewis* of) Knight, and Lord of *Charenton*, &c. He performed great Services to King *Charles* V. in his Wars, who honoured him with the Batton of Marſhal of *France* in the year 1369. He aſſiſted the Conſtable *Gueſelin* in the Conqueſt of *Guienne*, and ſome time after he was made Commander of the King's Army in that Country againſt the *Engliſh* in 1381. He had alſo the Command of the Vanguard of the *French* Army, jointly with the Conſtable *de Cliſſon* at the Battle of *Roſſebec* in 1382, againſt the *Flemings*. Afterwards returning to *Guienne*, he oppos'd himſelf againſt the Attempts of the *Engliſh* in 1383, and 1385. After the death of the Earl of *Eu*, he was made Lord High Conſtable of *France*. He died in 1402, aged 60.

SANCERRE, *Sacrum Cereris*, and *Sacro-Caſarianum*, a City and Earldom of *France*, in *Berry*. It was taken by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars; but the Governour of *Berry*, *Claudius de la Chartre*, having beſieged it, and reduced the Inhabitants to extreme Famine, the City was ſurrendered in 1573, whereupon the Caſtles and Fortifications thereof were demoliſhed. The Town ſtands upon a little Hill on the Bank of the River *Loire*. *Jean de Lery.*

SANCHIAN, Lat. *Sancianum*, an Iſland of *China* on the Coaſt of the Province of *Quantora*, where the Jeſuit commonly called St. *Francis* of *Xavier*, died in 1552. It is in the middle betwixt *Macha* the famous Empory and the Iſle of *Enan*, about 18 Leagues from each.

SANCHO, *Sanchius*, King of *Leon* and *Aſturia*, ſucceeded his Brother *Ordonnus* in 956. He was ſirnamed *the Big*, becauſe ſo fat that he was unfit for any Action, which obliged him to continue the Truce with *Abderama* King of *Cordoba*, to which City he came, to take the Advice of ſome Phyſicians, who perfectly rid him of his Fatneſs. In the mean time his Subjects rebelled againſt him, and ſet upon the Throne *Ordonnus* the Son of *Alphonſus* IV. called *the Monk*; but *Sancho* defeated them, and routed the *Moors* that were come to attack him in his capital City; and having ſuppreſs'd this Rebellion, and pardoned the Ringleader of it, was ſoon after poiſon'd with an Apple by him whoſe Life he had ſpared, in 967. *Turquet*, *Mariana.*

SANCHO I. King of *Caſtile*, is the ſame with the King of *Navarre*, the third of that Name, ſirnamed *the Great*. *Ferdinand* I. ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, and was Father of *Sancho* II. who reigned ſix Years and an half. He was Brother of *Garcias* King of *Galicia*, of *Alphonſus* King of *Leon*, and of a Siſter who was Lady of *Zamora*. *Sancho* dethroned the firſt of theſe, forced the ſecond to go into a Monaſtery, and himſelf was killed at the Siege of *Zamora* in 1072. *Sancho* III. the eldeſt Son of *Alphonſus* VIII. ſirnamed *the Good*, ſucceeded him in 1157, and reigned only one Year and eleven Days. *Sancho* IV. was Son of *Alphonſus* X. King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, and yet waged War againſt him with ſo much fury, that Pope *Martin* IV. excommunicated him upon that account. He uſurped the Kingdom from his two Nephews *Alphonſus* and *Ferdinand*, who were the Sons of his elder Brother *Ferdinand* and *Blanche* of *France* the Daughter of St. *Lewis*. *Sancho* reigned alone in the year 1284. He was ſirnamed *the Brave*. *Mariana.*

SANCHO, the firſt of that Name, King of *Navarre*, ſirnamed *Garcias*, was the Son of *Garcias Innigue*. He married two Wives; and of the ſecond, called *Tuta*, he had *Garcias*, who ſucceeded him in 905, and was Father of *Sancho* II. ſirnamed *Abarca*. See ABARCA. *Sancho* III. ſirnamed *the Great*, ſucceeded *Garcias* his Father: He was a vertuous Prince, and his Valour added great luſtre to the Crown he poſſeſs'd. He married *Nuna* the eldeſt Daughter of *Sancho Garcias* Earl of *Caſtile*; ſhe made him Maſter of that State, and bore him a Son called *Garcias*, who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Navarre*; and another called *Ferdinand*, who was King of *Caſtile*; and *Gonzalvo* or *Gonzales*, who was King of *Sobrarbe* and *Ripagorza*. *Dom Ramiro*, who was his Natural Son, obtain'd the Kingdom of *Arragon*. In the mean time, *Sancho*, becauſe of his good Fortune and Courage, was ſirnamed *the Great*, and took upon him the Title of *Prince of Spain*. *Beremond* King of *Leon*, who had married the younger Siſter of *Nuna*, would diſpute his Right to *Caſtile*, but was worſted, and fain to loſe part of his Dominions, which were poſſeſs'd by *Ferdinand* the Son of *Sancho*, who was married to a Siſter of *Beremond*. He was kill'd as going on foot like a private Man to *Oviedo*, in 1034. *Garcias* IV. his Son, King of *Navarre*, was Father to *Sancho* IV. who began his Reign in 1054, and was dethroned by his Couſin German *Sancho* V. Son of *Ramiro* I. King of *Arragon*, in 1074, though others ſay it was by his own Brother, who killed him in Battle, and that *Sancho Ramiro* was only the Guardian of his Sons. Howſoever this may be, certain it is, this laſt King of *Arragon* was the Father of *Peter* I. King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, who had for Succeſſors his Brothers *Alphonſus*, and afterwards *Ramiro* called *the Monk*, as being taken out of the Abbey of St. *Pons*. *Sancho* was kill'd at the Siege of *Hueſca*, in 1094. In the mean time, *Garcias* the Son of *Ramiro* of *Monſon*, and Grandſon of *Ramiro Calaborre*, Brother to *Sancho* IV. recover'd *Navarre* in 1134; and being killed by a fall from his Horſe when Hunting, had for his Succeſſor, in 1150, *Sancho* VI. ſirnamed the *Wiſe*. He maintained divers Wars againſt his Neighbours, and after a Reign of forty three years died at *Pampelona* the 27th. of *June*, 1194. *Sancho* VII. ſirnamed *the Strong*, his Son and Succeſſor, being depoſed, was caſt into Priſon, where he died in 1234. *Berengaria*, one of his Siſters, was married to *Richard* I. ſirnamed *Cœur de Lion* King of *England*, by whom ſhe had no Children; and his younger Daughter *Blanche* was married to *Theobald* V. Earl of *Champagne*, and was Mother of *Theobald* V. King of *Navarre*, after his Uncle *Sancho* VII. *De Marc. Turquet. Favin.*

SANCHO, the firſt of that Name, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* I. in 1185. He wanted neither Wit nor Courage, whereof he gave many pregnant Inſtances againſt the Kings his Neighbours, as well as the *Moors*. He died in 1212, being 58 years of age, leaving behind him two Sons (which he had by his Wife *Dulcia* or *Douſe*, the Daughter of *Raimond Berenger* Earl of *Barcelona*) *Alphonſus* II. and *Ferdinando* who was Earl of *Flanders* in right of his Wife *Joanna* Daughter of *Baudouin* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, &c. *Alphonſus* II. was Father of *Sancho* II. ſirnamed *Capel*. He had too mean a Spirit for a Prince; and his Wife, the Daughter of a Lord of *Biſcay*, had one as much too high. His Subjects being weary of him, ſent for *Alphonſus* Brother of *Sancho*, who was in *France*, where he had married *Maud* Counteſs of *Bologne*; who being placed upon the Throne, continued the ſucceſſion of the Kings of *Portugal*: and *Sancho* being driven from his Kingdom, died at *Toledo* in 1248, aged 45.

SANCHONIATHON, a *Phœnician* Hiſtoriographer, Contemporary with *Gideon* the *Iſraelitiſh* Judge, and whom they thought to have conſulted. He writ nine Books, containing the ancient Theology and Hiſtory of the *Phœnician* Antiquities, which was tranſlated into Greek, in *Adrian*'s time, by *Philobiblius*. It was taken from the Regiſters and Hieroglyphical Inſcriptions on the Temples of *Phœnicia* and *Egypt*. We have ſome fragments of it in *Porphyry de Abſtinentia*,

nentia, and *Euſebius de Præparatione Evangelica*; but Mr. *Dodwell*, in his Diſcourſe concerning *Sanchoniathon*, printed at *London* in 1681, thinks that there never was any ſuch Hiſtory, and that what is ſo called was counterfeited by ſome *Grecian* Philoſopher.

SANDA, an Iſland within a mile of *Kintyre* on the Weſt of *Scotland*, whither the *Danes* directed their Fleets when they invaded that Kingdom, becauſe of its convenient Harbours. There is another of this Name amongſt the *Orcades*, being a very fruitful and pleaſant Iſland. *Buchanan.*

SANDERS (*Nicholas*) an *Engliſh-man* born in the County of *Surrey*, and Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, became Profeſſor of the Canon Law in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and afterwards leaving the Kingdom out of a hatred to the growing Reformation, went to *Rome*, whence he accompanied Cardinal *Hoſius* to the Council of *Trent*, and afterwards to *Poland*. At his return thence he was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity at *Louvain*, where he compos'd his Treatiſe *de Viſibili Monarchia Eccleſiæ*, in eight Books. Pope *Pius* V. ſent for him to *Rome*, and *Gregory* XIII ſent him Nuncio to *Spain*, and afterwards into *Ireland*, where he died in a Wood in 1580, after he had endeavoured to raiſe a Rebellion in that Country againſt Queen *Elizabeth*. *Pitſeus* his Siſter's Son ſpeaks of him in his Book *de Illuſt. Angl. Script.* and Dr. *Burnet* in his *Critiques de Varillas*. He wrote likewiſe *De Typica & Honoraria Imaginum Adoratione*, Lib. 2. *Sacrificij Miſſæ ac ejus partium explicatio*; *De Origine ac Progreſſu Schiſmatis Anglicanæ*, Lib. 3. *De Militantis Eccleſiæ Romanæ Poteſtate*; *De Martyrio quorundam Temp. Hen. VIII. & Eliz.* &c. *Cambden in Annal. Reg. Eliz. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation*, Part 1. *Append. Atwen. Oxon.*

SANDERSON (*Robert*) was born at *Sheffield*, a Market-Town in the County of *York*, *September* 18. 1587, and youngeſt Son of *Robert Sanderſon* of *Gilthwait-Hall*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of *Richard Carr* of *Butharwait-Hall* in the Pariſh of *Eccleſfield*, in the County aforeſaid, Gent. He was educated in *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, made Fellow of the College, and Proctor of the Univerſity, Prebendary of *Southwell* and *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Boothby-Pannel* in *Lincolnſhire*, having ſometime before ſurrender'd his Fellowſhip. Being by *Laud* Biſhop of *London* recommended to King *Charles* I. for an excellent Caſuiſt, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty, who had a great eſteem for him. In 1636 he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, performing his Exerciſes to ſatisfaction. He was nam'd by the Parliament in 1643, to aſſiſt at their Aſſembly of Divines, but refuſed to appear: The reaſon of his declining to be preſent is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that of many other worthy and learned Perſons, *i. e.* becauſe the Aſſembly was not ſummon'd by the King's Authority. He was made *Regius Profeſſor* of Divinity of *Oxford*, where he Read about a year. In the year 1647 he was principally concern'd in drawing up the Univerſity Reaſons againſt the Covenant and Negative Oath, and ſoon after was ſent for by the King to the Iſle of *Wight*, who advis'd with him upon ſeveral Points of importance, and was much ſatisfied with his Judgment and Learning. In 1648 he was turn'd out of his Profeſſorſhip and Canonry of *Chriſtchurch* by the Parliament Viſitors; upon which he retir'd to *Boothby-Pannel*, where he was plunder'd, impriſon'd and wounded; and though reduced to but indifferent circumſtances, yet was ſo remarkable for his Caſuiſtical Learning and Integrity, that many apply'd to him for the Reſolution of difficult Caſes of Conſcience, ſeveral of which have been preſerv'd and printed for the benefit of Poſterity. He had been in his younger days a *Calviniſt*; but Dr. *Hammond* and himſelf having diſputed the Points of the Quinquarticular Controverſie, he came off from *Calvin* and *Twiſs*, and had a better opinion of *Arminius*, and diſlik'd both the *ſupra* and *Sublapſarian* Schemes. Soon after the Reſtauration he was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and was one of the Biſhops who aſſiſted at the Conference between the Conformiſts and Non-Conformiſts in the *Savoy*. He died on the 29th. of *January*, 1662, and about a day before deſired his Chaplain Mr. *Pullen* to give him Abſolution, at the performing of which Office he pull'd off his Cap, that Mr *Pullen* might lay his Hand upon his bare Head. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of an exemplary Life, of an obliging and condeſcenſive Behaviour, and of an unreſenting and diſpaſſionate Temper. As to the qualifications and improvements of his Underſtanding, his Memory was great, and his Judgment ſolid, his Learning methodical and exact; he was well read in the Fathers and School-men, in the Hiſtory of the *Engliſh* Nation both ancient and modern, being a conſiderable Antiquary: but his great Talent was Caſuiſtry, in which he is ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt and cleareſt Writers. He wrote *Logicæ Artis Compendium*; A Volume of Sermons, in *Folio*; Nine Caſes of Conſcience, re-printed in 1685; *De Juramenti Obligatione Prælectiones Septem*, &c. *De Obligatione Conſcientiæ Prælectiones Decem*; Epiſcopacy not prejudicial to Regal Power; His Judgment for Settling the Church in exact Reſolutions of ſundry grand Caſes, printed at the end of a Book entitled *Reaſon and Judgment*, or Special Remarks of the Life of Dr. *Sanderſon*, late Biſhop of *Lincoln*; *Phyſicæ Scientiæ Compendium*; *Pax Eccleſiæ*, &c. *Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon*, *Athen. Oxon.*

SANDEZ, Lat. *Sandecum*, a City of the *Upper Poland*, on the River *Dunuaic*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, ten Leagues South from the City *Cracovia*, and eight from *Vieliska*. It borders upon *Hungary* and the *Carpathian* Mountains, is Capital of the neighbouring Country, and very well fortified. *Hoffman.*

SANDFORD (*William*) of *Askham* in the County of *Weſtmorland*, Eſq; Son of *Thomas Sandford*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* Daughter of *William Orſeur* of *Plumland*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; This Family appears to be originally of *Norman* Extraction, the Name being in ſeveral of the Editions of the Roll of *Battel-Abbey*, mention'd among thoſe that came in with *William the Conqueror*, ſoon after whoſe Reign they ſettled at *Sandford* in *Weſtmorland*, from whom that Town took its Name, but has been parted with many Ages ſince. In 46 *Edward* III. *William de Sandford* purchaſed of *Robert de Swinburn*, Kt. the Manor and part of the Demeſns of *Askham* in Truſt for his eldeſt Brother *Edmond*, afterwards Sir *Edmond*, who married *Idonia*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Engliſh*, Lord of *Little Aſtby*: Her Grand-mother, Lady to Sir *Robert Engliſh*, was Daughter and Co-heir to the Lord *Mervil*. From this Sir *Edmond* and *Idonia*, *William* above-mentioned is the twelfth in a direct Deſcent. The Inter-Marriages of the *Sandfords*, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are with theſe following ancient and conſiderable Families, (*viz.*) *Thornborough* in the Barony of *Kendall*; *Muſgrave* of *Muſgrave*; *Curwen* (Sir *Chriſtopher*) of *Workington*; *Warcop* of *Warcop-Tower*, *Weſtmorland*; *Culwenthorp* of *Howgill-Caſtle*, from whoſe third Son *Richard*, by *Thomas Sandford* of *Askham*, is deſcended the Family of *Sandford*, now of *Howgill-Caſtle* aforeſaid; *Hutton* of *Hutton-John*; *Widderington* (Sir *John*) of *Widderington-Caſtle* in *Northumberland*; and *Aglionby* of *Aglionby* in *Cumberland*, Eſq. The preſent *William* was firſt married to *Mildred*, eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *William Robeby* of *Skires*, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Bar. by whom he had a conſiderable Eſtate in the Weſt and Eaſt-Ridings of *Yorkſhire*. This his firſt Wife dying without Iſſue, he afterwards married *Dorothy*, ſole Heir of *George Smalwood* of *Upleatham* in *Cleveland*, Gent. by which latter Match he has a plentiful Fortune in Lands lying in *Cleveland* abovemention'd. By this laſt Marriage he had Iſſue ſeven Daughters, four of which are living, (*viz.*) *Mildred*, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth* and *Catharine*. This Family were great Sufferers for their Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. Their Arms are, Parted per Cheveron Sable and Ermin, two Boars Heads Cooped in Chief, Or; the Creſt on a Helmet Mantled; Gules Doubl'd Argent; within a Wreath a Boar's Head erected Argent, armed Or; Gorged with a Dagger.

SANDHAM, a Town in the South eaſt of the *Iſle of Wight*, upon a Bay of the ſame name, and defended by a Caſtle.

SANDIUN, a City ſeated on the North of the Iſland *Azzabeb*, 15 miles from *Tua*, and 66 Eaſt of *Alexandria*, and upon the Borders of a Salt Lake 40 miles in length, at the Weſtern end of which is another 20 miles long.

SANDIUS (*Chriſtophorus*) an *Arrian* or *Socinian*, was born at *Koningsberg* in *Pruſſia*, and died at *Amſterdam* in 1680. He was the Author of the Library of the *Anti-Trinitarians*, being a Collection of the Works of the moſt noted *Socinian* Writers. In it he gives an Account of their different Editions and Tranſlations, and of the occaſion of their Writing, and mentions many Particulars of the Lives of the Authors; only he ranks ſome Perſons among the *Socinians* whom others do not take for ſuch. This being a poſthumous Work, ſome beſides him have had a hand in it, and made Additions to it. This Author hath writ ſome Remarks upon *Voſſius*'s Latin Hiſtorians, wherein he gives a proof of his Learning. But his principal Works are his *Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ*, being a Collection of all that occurrs in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory concerning the *Arrians*; *Interpretationes Paradoxæ in Joannem*; *De Origine Animæ*; *Scriptura Trinitatis Revelatrix*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

SANDO, Lat. *Sandum*, a City of *Japan*, on the North of the Iſland *Niphonia*. There is alſo a Town of *Italy* of this Name.

SANDOMER, Lat. *Sandomiria*, a Town in *Upper-Poland*, on the *Viſel*, at the mouth of the River *San*. It's the Metropolis of a Palatinate of the ſame Name, 28 *Poliſh* Miles Eaſt of *Cracovia*, 32 above *Warſaw* to the South, ſituate on a Hill, and defended with a ſtrong Caſtle, was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, and reſtored the next year.

SAN DOMINGO DE LA CALCADA, a little Town of *Old Caſtile*, near *Naſara* in *Spain*, noted for little elſe than the Story of the Cock and Hen, which paſſes for current Truth in that Country, though accompanied with moſt fabulous Circumſtances. The Story runs thus; A Pilgrim of St. *Jago* being Condemn'd and Hang'd here for a Theft that he was thought innocent of, his Father went to beg him

of

of the Judge; who ſmiling at his Requeſt, ask'd, Why he beg'd a Man's Life after his Death? To which the Old Man is ſaid to have made this Anſwer; You will not doubt that my Son lives, when you ſee that Cock and Hen that lie in your Diſh get up with their Feathers on. Which happening in that very inſtant, the Judge himſelf ran to cut the Criminal down: And the Clergy removed the Gallows, and plac'd it on the top of their Church, and keep a White Cock and Hen coop'd within an Iron Grate under one of their Altars, which the credulous People believe to be the ſame ſpoken of before, and beg their Feathers as precious Reliques. *Bertaut Journal du Voyage d'Eſpagne.*

SANDWICH, Lat. *Sandwicus Rutupiæ*, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Eaſtry* Hundred, in the North-Eaſt parts of *Kent*, above eight miles North of *Dover*, and the ſame diſtance Eaſt of *Canterbury*. This Town ſprung out of the Ruines of *Rutupiæ*, an old *Roman* City, which falling into decay under the *Saxons*, was entirely ruined by the *Danes*. *Sandwich* alſo felt their fury, but recovered it, and in the *Norman* times was one of the Cinque-Ports. *Lewis* Dauphin of *France* burnt it in 1217. *Edward* III. recovered it from *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, to which it had been given by *Canutus* the *Dane*, when he was crown'd King of *England*, and re-united it to the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. it was burnt by the *French*. A great Ship belonging to Pope *Paul* IV. ſinking in the very Haven, prov'd an incurable miſchief, for that and Sands ſo choak'd up the Paſſage, that it has loſt moſt of his Trade and Reputation; yet it's noted ſtill for the making of Bayz, and giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Edward Montague* the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*, devolv'd to him from his Grand-father *Edward Montague* created Baron *Montague* of St. *Neots*, Viſcount *Hinchingbrook* and Earl of *Sandwich* by King *Charles* II. in 1660; which Earl loſt his life in the Sea-Fight againſt the *Dutch*, *May* 29. 1672. There is alſo a Town of this Name in the South-eaſt parts of *Dorſetſhire*. Here are two Markets a Week, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. Its diſtance from *London* is 62 miles.

SANDYS, an ancient Family in *Hantſhire*, of which Sir *John* was Knight in *Richard* the Second's time; but *William Sandys*, by his eminent Services to the Kings *Henry* VII. and VIII. advanced the Family in Wealth and Honour, and had a great ſhare in the Victory over the Rebels at *Black Heath* in *Kent*. Their ancient Seat was at *Vein* near *Baſingſtoke*, in the County of *Southampton*. This *William* was made Knight of the Garter, and employ'd by *Henry* VIII. in his Wars againſt *France*. In 15 *Hen.* VIII. he was created Lord *Sandys*, afterwards made Lord-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and was one of thoſe who ſubſcribed the Articles againſt Cardinal *Woolſey*, and the Declaration againſt Pope *Clement* VII. His Son *Thomas* ſucceeded, whoſe Son *William* was one of the Peers who ſate upon the Tryal of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* in the 5th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, employ'd in the Treaty betwixt Her Majeſty and the *Dutch*, and one of the Peers who tryed *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. He was impriſon'd for joining in an Inſurrection made in *London* by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*. His Son *William* ſucceeded, but died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by *William* his Nephew, who alſo died in 1668 without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Henry*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

SANDYS (*Edwin*) ſecond Son of *Edwin* Archbiſhop of *York*, was born at *Worceſter* in 1577: He ſtudied at *Oxford*, and in 1581 was collated to the Prebendſhip of *Welwang* in the Church of *York*; which Preferment he reſign'd in 1602, and was the next year Knighted by King *James* I. who employ'd him in ſeveral Affairs of great truſt and concern: being a Member of Parliament in 1621, he behaved himſelf with ſo much freedom, that the King order'd him and Mr. *Selden* to be committed to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of *London*, where they both ſuffer'd above a Month's confinement. He was a Perſon of great Judgment, a good Statesman, and had a very fine Pen. He wrote, *Europæ Speculum*, or, A Survey of the State of Religion in the Weſtern part of the World; the moſt correct Edition of which is that printed in 1629, and thoſe afterwards printed from the ſame Copy. He died in 1629, at his Seat at *Northbourn* in *Kent*, leaving fifteen hundred Pounds to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for the Endowment of a Metaphyſick-Lecture. *Athen. Oxon.*

SANDY'S (*George*) youngeſt Son of *Edwin* Archbiſhop of *York*, an accompliſh'd Gentleman, well known for his Travels into, and Deſcription of the *Holy Land*, and other Eaſtern Countries, as alſo for his elegant Tranſlation of the *Pſalms* into Verſe. He died in 1642. He likewiſe tranſlated *Ovid's Metamorphoſes* into Verſe, and wrote learned Mythological Commentaries upon 'em.

SANFLET, Lat. *Sanfleta*, a ſmall but well fortified Town in *Brabant*, under the *Spaniards*, on the River *Shelde*, below *Lillo*, three Leagues South of *Antwerp*, and three North of *Bergen-Op-Zoome*.

SANGAAR, Lat. *Sangarium Fretum*, a Streight betwixt the North of *Japan* and the Land of *Jeſo*, lately diſcovered.

SANGALA, a very ſtrong Town of the *Indies* towards the head of the River *Indus*, ſuppos'd to be the *Sagala* of *Ptolemy*.

SANGAMI, a Kingdom in the South of *Japan*, having *Idzum* on the Weſt, and *Mulaxium* on the Eaſt. Its principal Town is of its own Name.

SANGAR, *Sangaris*, *Sangarius*, a River of *Natolia* or the *Leſſer Aſia*; the ſame that *Ptolemy* calls *Sangaris*, *Pliny Coralius*, and others *Angarius*. It hath its Riſe in *Phrygia*, in the Mountains called *Dindyma*, near to the Town of *Sanja*. It receives divers Rivers, and amongſt the reſt the River *Garippa* or *Gallus*, and at laſt diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Black-Sea*. *Ptolemy*, *Pliny* l. 6. c. 1. *Strabo*, *Sanſon*.

SANGASSA, *Sangueſa*, or *Sueſſa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, on the River *Arragon*, and the Borders of the Kingdom of that Name, 13 *Spaniſh* Leagues North from *Calahore*, and 8 South of *Pampelone*. It was formerly a *Roman* Colony. *Baudrand.*

SANGRO, Lat. *Sarus*, a River of *Italy*, which hath its Source near *Aufidena* in the *Apennine*, and running through *Abruzzo* falls into the *Adriatick-Sea*, ſix miles below *Auxana*. It waſhes alſo a Caſtle of its own Name. There is another River of this Name in *Armenia Minor*, which falls into the *Silician* Sea. *Hoffman.*

SANGUIN, a Kingdom of *India* in the Iſland *Macaſſar*, has its Metropolis of the ſame Name.

SANGUINACCIUS (*Joanninus*) a Phyſician of *Padua*, who could tell the quality and degree of a latent Diſtemper, only by looking upon the Patient's Face. He was accus'd of Hereſy and Magick at *Rome*; and not giving Satisfaction in his Defence, he was baniſh'd to the Iſle of *Malta*. *Scardion Hiſt. Patav.* lib. 2.

SANGUINARA, Lat. *Aleſus*, a ſmall River of *St. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*. It riſes near the Lake *Dibraxiane*, and running Southward falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, 20 miles from *Rome*, near *Civita Vecchia*.

SANGUIS JESU CHRISTI, the Name of an Order of Knights in *Mantua*, inſtituted by *Vincentius* IV. Duke of that State, in 1608, in honour of our Saviour's Blood, whereof they pretend to have ſome Drops at *Mantua*. The Collar is made of Ovals, ſome of them ſet long-ways, with this Inſcription, *Domine probaſti me*; the other broad-ways, on which is repreſented *a Crucible in the fire*; at the end of it hangs an Oval, in which are repreſented *two Angels holding a crowned Chalice, with three drops of Blood*, and this Motto, *Nihil hoc triſte recepto*. *Spon. Le Mire.*

SANHEDRIN, an Hebrew word borrowed from the Greek Συνέδριον, *Synedrion*, which ſignifies an Aſſembly of Men ſitting, and more particularly of Judges. There were ſeveral of theſe *Sanhedrins* in *Paleſtina*, all of them ſubordinate to the great *Sanhedrin* which ſate at *Jeruſalem*. All the Rabbins and moſt Chriſtian Doctors do believe that the erecting of the great *Sanhedrin* was commanded by God to *Moſes*, in theſe words, *Numb.* 11. 16. *Gather unto me ſeventy Men of the Elders of Iſrael*, &c. and that the Eſtabliſhment of the other ſubordinate Juriſdictions were commanded by thoſe words in *Deut.* 16. 18. *Judges and Officers ſhalt thou make thee in all thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee throughout thy Tribes, and they ſhall judge the People with juſt judgment.* True it is, that this Divine Command gave them their Sovereign Authority; but 'tis certain, that before this Inſtitution there were Aſſemblies of Old Men amongſt the Jews, to inſpect the Affairs of the People: mention is made of them in *Exod.* 3. 16. The Judges of the *Sanhedrin* were called Elders or Senators, becauſe none were choſen but ſuch whom their Age had furniſhed with neceſſary Prudence for that Function. As to the word *Sanhedrin*, it was ſince born of the Greek by the *Talmudiſts*. The Holy Scripture informs us in divers places, that the Judges, for the moſt part, were to be choſen out of the Tribe of *Levi*, i. e. from out of the Prieſts and Levites, yet without excluding thoſe of the other Tribes that were eminent for Wiſdom and Piety, 2 *Chron.* 19. 8. The High-Prieſt ordinarily preſided in the *Sanhedrim*; yet was not the Honour ſo annexed to them, but that others ſometimes took that Place. Some ſay, that the Prieſts and Laicks that belonged to this Council made up but one Body, and all of them equally took cognizance of any matter that came before them; ſo that there were not two ſorts of Cauſes, whereof the one belonged to the Juriſdiction of the Prieſts, the other to that of the Laicks, which they prove from *Deut.* 17. 9. and 2 *Chron.* 19. 8. Yet we ſee it is order'd in the ſequel of the ſame Chapter, ver. 11. that *Amariah the High-Prieſt was to preſide in all matters of the Lord; and Zebadiah, the Ruler of the Houſe of Judah, ſhould have the ſuperintendance over the King's matters.* But to this they anſwer, That the meaning of this paſſage is, that *Amariah* was to give counſel in Caſes belonging to the Divine Law, and *Zebadiah* in Politick and Civil Matters. Beſides the Prieſts and Levites, and ſome of the moſt worthy Perſons of the other Tribes, which compos'd the *Sanhedrin*, we are inform'd by *Joſephus*, there were alſo a ſort of Perſons called *Scribes*. *Grotius* and *Valeſius* are of opinion, that theſe

Scribes

Scribes took their Places in the *Sanhedrin*, as Aſſiſtants, to adviſe the Judges in difficult Caſes of Law, wherein they were very knowing. Others ſuppoſe that they were no more than Clerks of the Council, and were only admitted to ſit there in that quality, and that they were never received as Senators till for their Knowledge and Merit they were found worthy to be choſen Judges or Senators. We are to take notice, that the Prince of the Senate was not comprehended in the number of the Seventy Elders; ſo that the *Sanhedrin* always conſiſted of Seventy one Judges. The Preſident was called *Naſs*, that is, *Prince*; and the moſt ancient of the Senators, who had the next Place in Honour to him, was called *Ab-Bethdin*, that is to ſay, *Father of the Conſiſtory*. The Place where this Senate firſt aſſembled was *Shiloh*, a Country Town or Village near *Jeruſalem*; but afterwards their place of Seſſion was fix'd at *Jeruſalem*, in the South-ſide of the Temple, in a Fret-work-ceiled Hall, which was called *Liſcat-Hagazith*, that is to ſay, *The Stone-Chamber*, and the *Thalmudiſts* call it *Baſilica*. We are next to enquire what was the Authority of this Senate, according to the differences of Time. During the time of the *Judges*, they had the care and management of all the great Affairs of the Nation; the *Judges*, to ſpeak properly, having only the Command of their Armies, as Captains-General of the Commonwealth. Neither was their Power diminiſhed under the Jewiſh Kings, it being little inferiour to that of the Prince. Accordingly there were ſeveral Cauſes of which the Kings took no cognizance at all; nay, the Kings were not ſo much as admitted to the Senate, except *David* and thoſe of his Race, who being of a milder Temper, and more moderate than the Kings of *Iſrael*, permitted them an abſolute liberty of ſpeaking their Opinions. During the Captivity of *Babylon*, the Senate ſtill retained their Authority, and had the Power of Condemning to Death, if we may believe the Hebrew Authors, who aſſure us that the Senators were inveſted with this Power by the Kings of *Babylon* and *Perſia*. After this Captivity the Kings of *Perſia* confirmed to the Jews this their Sovereign Power, and the free exerciſe of Judicature, which they continued to enjoy till the Reign of *Antiochus*; who having ſubdued the City of *Jeruſalem*, exerted his utmoſt Endeavours for the Deſtruction of the Jewiſh Nation, together with the Authority of their Senate. But the valiant *Maccabees* reſtored the exerciſe of their Religion and Judicature; yea, ſo great was the Power of the *Sanhedrin* at that time, that the Royal Scepter was put into the King's hands in the Fret-work Chamber where the Senators kept their Seſſions. The *Sanhedrin* continued much in the ſame flouriſhing condition until *Pompey*; but he having conquer'd *Judea*, and reduced it to the form of a *Roman* Province, the Splendor of the *Sanhedrin* began to decline. *Gabinius* the *Roman* Preſident of *Syria* erected four Places of Judicature in *Judea*; and tho' theſe Tribunals were inferiour to the *Sanhedrin*, yet they deprived it of the cognizance of ſeveral Caſes. The other Preſidents that ſucceeded continued to leſſen the Power of the Jewiſh *Sanhedrin* as much as they could, which about the time of *Auguſtus* loſt the Power of the Sword, as the Jews themſelves avow'd at the Paſſion of our Saviour, when they ſaid, *It is not lawful for us to put any man to death*, John 18 31. After that the *Romans* had deprived the Senate of their Power of Life and Death, *Herod* ruined the Order of their Election, and overturn'd the whole Conſtitution of the *Sanhedrin*; he put all the Senators to death except *Sameas*, and raiſed to that Dignity whomſoever he pleaſed, without obſerving any Law or Formality. It will not be impertinent to add ſomewhat here of the Authority of the great *Sanhedrin*. For beſides its Power to take cognizance of all great Matters, it was by the Direction and Conſent of this Aſſembly that a King was choſen before Royalty became hereditary; nor could the King undertake a War for enlarging his Territories without the Approbation of this Senate, whoſe Power reach'd even to the Tryal of a High-Prieſt, a Tribe fallen into Apoſtacy, or a falſe Prophet. And Cardinal *Baronius* adds, that it was above the King, and could Judge him; which he proves by the Example of *Herod*, who was ſummoned before the *Sanhedrin*, according to *Joſephus Antiq.* lib 14. cap. 17. but *Herod* was then no more but Governour of *Galilee*, and not King of the *Jews*. Now granting ſome of the Rabbi's have aſſign'd this extraordinary Power to the *Sanhedrin*, 'tis well known they were generally prejudiced againſt Kings, and extravagantly fond of their Liberty; however, ſome of 'em have had the ingenuity to own, that the King was accountable to none but God, and that the Senate of *Sanhedrin* had no Authority to ſit in Judgment upon him: In ſhort, all the paſſages of *Deuteronomy* and the *Chronicles*, which give a particular Account of the Privileges of this *Sanhedrin*, never mention'd the leaſt word of its Authority to Try their Kings; neither is there one Text of Scripture to prove that their Princes were ever cited before this Aſſembly to juſtifie their Adminiſtration. *Selden de Synedriis*. *P. Simon* obſerves, That after the Jews return from *Babylon* to *Jeruſalem* they held one of theſe great Aſſemblies, which, according to them, was compos'd of Twelve Notables or Perſons of Figure, over which *Eſdras* ſirnam'd *the Scribe* preſided as Chief; and at this, they ſay, were preſent the Prophets *Haggai*, *Zacharias*, *Malachy*, with other great Men inſpired by God, as *Daniel*, *Nehemias*, *Mardocheus*, *Zorobabel*, *Azarias*, *Miſael* and *Ananias*. He adds, That there was nothing ſo great in the Republick of the *Hebrews* as this *Sanhedrin*, which had Power, as the Jews ſpeak, to make *Sajeg Latora*, that is, *to fence in the Laws*, becauſe this Aſſembly was Maſter of the Expoſition of the Text, the People being generally oblig'd to follow their Interpretation. In which ſence *R. Moſes* calls the *Sanhedrin*, *The Foundation of the unwritten Law, and the Prop of the true Doctrine.* They that refuſed to ſubmit to its Deciſions, were look'd upon as Rebels, and Excommunicated. Some Proteſtant Authors have been of opinion, that *Moſes* eſtabliſh'd the *Sanhedrin* only for his own time. See *R. Simon*'s Anſwers to ſome *Holland* Divines, printed at *Rotterdam* in 1686, where he examines at length the Reaſons of theſe Proteſtants, which is likewiſe his method in his Anſwer to the Defence of theſe *Dutch* Divines printed in 1687. Monſieur *Le Clerk* refers the Reader to *the Sentiments of the Holland Divines*, and to their Anſwer to Father *Simon*, where the Perpetuity and Infallibility of the *Sanhedrin* is ſo entirely overthrown, that Father *Simon* could not advance any tolerable Plea in Defence of it. *Ferrand Reflections ſur la Religion Chrêtienne.* Beſides the great *Sanhedrin*, there were at *Jeruſalem* two leſſer Aſſemblies, which conſiſted of Twenty three Perſons a-piece, according to the Rabbins. The one of theſe was kept on the *Mount of the Temple*, otherwiſe at the Gate of *Shuſhan*; and the other in the *Court of Iſrael*, otherwiſe at the Gate of *Nicanor*. The Jews called the firſt Court the *Mount of the Temple*: Heathens, Excommunicated and Unclean Perſons, had leave to come into this Court; but might not paſs any farther. Next to this was the *Court of the Women*, and then the *Court of Iſrael*. And a like Convention of Three and twenty Judges there was to be in every Place which contained One hundred and twenty Inhabitants or more. This number of Twenty three Judges is ſpecified by the Rabbins, but *Joſephus* only ſpeaks of Seven Magiſtrates, and Fourteen Levites, which make only the number of Twenty one, and we have reaſon to prefer his Authority before that of the *Talmudiſts*. *R. Jochanan* tells us, that no body was admitted to be one of the *Sanhedrin*, except he underſtood ſeventy Languages, and *R. Ben-Maimon* ſaith they were to underſtand many Languages, to the end they might not ſtand in need of Interpreters. But it ſeems more probable, that the Judges were only obliged to underſtand the Latin and Greek Tongues, as *Selden* as well as *Rambam* aſſures us. Beſides theſe, there was alſo amongſt the Jews another *Sanhedrin*, conſiſting only of Three Judges; and this kind of Juriſdiction was appropriated to thoſe Places which conſiſted of leſs than One hundred and twenty Inhabitants: Theſe had no Power to give Sentence of Death, for to this the compleat number of One and twenty Judges was required. No Man could be received into any of theſe *Sanhedrins* without being a *Jew* originally. The Ordination of a Senator or Judge was performed by the Impoſition of Hands, with pronouncing of theſe words, *I Ordain thee, be thou Ordained*; and ſometimes by a Letter ſent to the Party elect, wherein the ſame words were inſerted. The *Rabbins* tell us, that *Moſes* was Author of the firſt kind of Ordination, and that *R. Juda Benbaba* (who lived till the Reign of *Adrian*) invented the ſecond way, in favour of thoſe that were abſent.

SAN JAGO DE GUATIMALA, a City of *North-America*, in *Guatimala* a Province of *New Spain*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. There is alſo another City of the ſame Name in the Iſle of *Cuba*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *S n Domingo*, ſituate in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland, with an excellent Haven, having formerly been the Capital of the Iſland; but the preference is now given to the *Havana*, which is the Reſidence of the Governour.

SANLECQUE (*Jaques de*) was born at *Cauleu* in the County of *Bologne*, in *Picardy*. He applied himſelf from his youth to the cutting of Stamps, and the ſtriking of Moulds which ſerve for the caſting the Letters or Characters of Printers: And he was ſo skilful at it, that he was look'd upon as the only Man that was able to make the *Syriack*, *Samaritan*, *Armenian*, *Chaldean* and *Arabick* Characters that were uſed in the Impreſſion of the Royal Bible, printed at *Antwerp*. He died at *Paris* in the 90th. year of his age, *Novemb.* 20. 1648. He left a Son of his own Name, born at *Paris*, who applying himſelf to the ſtudy of Languages, underſtood the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Engliſh*, *German*, *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Tongues, and could play on all ſorts of Muſical Inſtruments without being inſtructed by any one. He undertook to cut Stamps, and make Moulds for all manner of Muſical Notes, of which he hath left manifeſt Proofs of his incredible Labour and Diligence. He died at *Paris* in the 46th year of his age, the 23d. of *December*, 1660.

SAN LUCAR,

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, a City of *Spain* in *Andaluſia*, which ſtands at the mouth of the River *Guadalquivir* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, called in Latin *Fanum Sancti Luciferi*, and ſome take it to be the *Lux dubia* of *Strabo*. It is of large extent, but without Walls; and the entrance to it by Sea is ſomewhat dangerous by reaſon of ſome Rocks that lie before it. At the mouth of the Haven is *The Golden Tower* ſo called, and a Caſtle built on the top of a Rock. It is adorn'd with very fine Churches, and a great Piazza, with a curious Fountain in the midſt, whoſe Baſon is of white Marble.

SAN MAGNO, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Province*.

SAN-MARINO, a Town and ſmall Republick of *Italy*, lying within the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. The *Italians* call it *Republichetta*, upon the account of the narrow extent of its Juriſdiction; notwithſtanding which, the Style of this Republick in her Letters to that of *Venice*, according to *Boccaline*, runs thus. *Alla Noſtra Cariſſima Sorella, la Sereniſſima Republica di Venetia.* The Town ſtands upon a Hill, and is by ſome Author's call'd *Acer Mons.*

SANNAZARO. *Actius Sanazarius*, an *Italian* of great Wit and noble Birth, and an excellent Poet, famous for his *Latin* and *Italian* Poems, but more eſpecially for that *De Partu Virginis*, which is look'd upon as one of his Maſter-pieces. He was Author alſo of a noted Epigram in praiſe of the City of *Venice*. He died for grief, at the News that *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, General of the Emperor's Army, had ruined the beſt part of his Country-Houſe, in the Year 1530. He was buried in the Church of a Farm or Country-Houſe he had at the foot of *Poſelipo*. He got his Tomb placed behind the Altar, notwithſtanding that the Statue of *Apollo* and *Minerva* ſtood on the top of it; but to hide this Profanation, they put the Name of *David* over the Statue of *Apollo*, and over that of *Minerva* the Name of *Judith*. His Latin Poems were Printed at *Amſterdam* 1689. *Iſaac Bullard.*

SAN SALVADOR, the Capital City of *Braſil* in South *America*, ſituate upon the North ſide of the Bay called by the *Portugueſe Bahia de todos los Santos*. This City is about 200 Rods diſtant from the Haven, ſtanding upon the top of a Hill, which is ſo ſteep on the ſide that faceth the Sea, that it is inacceſſible, ſo that they are fain to lift up their Merchandiſes thither by the help of Cranes, or take a great compaſs with them to bring them to the City. The Churches of it are fair, and neatly kept, eſpecially the Cathedral, and that of the Jeſuits. The Convents of the *Carmelites* and *Cordeliers* are alſo very fine Buildings. This City was made a Biſhops See in 1550, but is now advanc'd to an Archbiſhoprick. The Vice-Roy of *Braſil* for the King of *Portugal* has his Reſidence here. In the Year 1623 the *Hollanders* ſurprized this City, plundred it, and burnt all the Warehouſes: the Booty they got here was very great, which made a great part of the *Dutch* Soldiers to deſert, as having ſufficiently enrich'd themſelves. The King of *Spain*, who at that time was King of *Portugal*, being inform'd of the taking of this City, ſent thither 7500 Men under the Command of *Dom Frederick de Toledo*, who forc'd the *Hollanders* to ſurrender it again upon compoſition, before they had poſſeſt it a whole Year. The *Portugueſe*, to prevent the like Surpriſes for the future, have built a Fort between the Sea and their Warehouſes, and another that commands the Entrance of the City. The Haven is alſo ſecured by ſeveral Towers and Redoubts.

SAN SALVADOR, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, ſituate in the Province *Pemba*, and was formerly call'd *Congo*. The *Portugueſe* chang'd this Name to *San Salvador*, in acknowledgment of a memorable Victory God vouchſafed to 36 of their Soldiers, who being join'd with ſome of the Country Troops belonging to the King of *Congo*, gave a ſignal Defeat to a very numerous Army of Rebels, commanded by the King's Brother, who were reſolv'd to dethrone their Lawful Sovereign, becauſe he was turn'd Chriſtian. This City ſtands upon a Hill ten Leagues from the Sea, is of a large Extent, and very populous. The Houſes ſtand all by themſelves at diſtances one from another: and becauſe the Stones of the Country fall to duſt when they are cut or ſquar'd, therefore they build their Houſes of Wood, and the Branches of Trees taſtned together with Mortar. Its Cathedral, a Biſhops See, is built of Stone brought from abroad. The City formerly lay open, but is now ſurrounded with a Wall of the ſame Materials they build their Houſes with. *Marmol.*

SAN SEVERINO, *Septempeda*, a City of the *Eccleſiaſtical State* in *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, being a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Ferma*. It is built by the River *Potenza*, ſix Leagues from *Tolentino* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Macerata* to the South Weſt.

SANSON (*Nicolas*) a Famous French *Geographer*, born at *Abbeville* in *Picardy* in 1599; who, after he had finiſhed his Studies, betook himſelf to Merchandize; but having met with conſiderable Loſſes, quitted that calling; and coming to live at *Paris* in 1627, he became very famous there, as an Engineer and Mathematician. Some time after he was made the French Kings *Geographer*, and beſtowed his time in making Maps, which are eſteemed the beſt. He was ſo indefatigable in his labour at this Work, that he made almoſt 300 large Maps; and cauſed alſo an hundred Methodical Tables to be graven concerning the Diviſion of the Dominions of Chriſtian Princes. He hath alſo writ, *Remarks upon the ancient Gauls* in quarto, four ſmall *Treatiſes of the four Parts of the World*, in the ſame Volume, being an Explication of the Maps he had join'd with them; *two Tables of the Cities and Places, which occur in the Maps of the* Rhine *and* Italy: *A Deſcription of the* Roman *Empire*, in ſeveral Tables, as likewiſe thoſe of *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, and the *Britiſh Iſles*, which are very commodious, together with the ancient Itineraries. He writ alſo, an account *of the Antiquity of Abbeville*, which engag'd him in a Conteſt with divers Learned Men, eſpecially with *F. Labbe* a Jeſuit. He made alſo *A Sacred Geography*, divided into two Tables, and a *Geographical Index of the Holy Land*. He was minded to have publiſhed ſome other Works, having collected a great deal of Matter for to make an *Atlas* of his own Maps; but his watching and great Pains caſt him into a weakneſs, whereof he languiſhed a long time, and after many Relapſes died at *Paris* in 1667, being 68 Years of Age. It was expected, that his two Sons he left behind him would have publiſhed ſome of their Fathers Collections; but they have done little as yet in reference thereto, except ſome Maps which his Son *William* hath corrected and enlarged; and ſince the Year 1690, there have been 120 fine Maps of his Publiſh'd at *Paris*, and *Amſterdam.*

SANTABARENUS THEODORUS, Abbot of a Monaſtery of *Conſtantinople* about 877, was the Son of one *Santabarenus*, who being accuſed of Witchcraft, made his Eſcape from *Conſtantinople* to *Bulgaria*, where he abjur'd his Faith. *Theodore* then but very young, being much eſteem'd by Prince *Bardas*, was put into a Monaſtery, where he afterwards took the Habit, and was made Prieſt, and then Abbot by *Photius*. This *Santabarenus* prov'd naught, and practis'd what he had learnt of his Fathers Art with ſuch Addreſs, that he made the Effects of it paſs for divine Favours, perſuading ſome that he had the Gift of Prophecy as well as that of working Miracles. Growing Famous he was ſent for to Court, and preſented to the Emperor *Baſilius*, who being extreamly afflicted for the Death of his Son *Conſtantius*, he conjured *Santabarenus* to obtain him the Favour of ſeeing him once more: Whereupon this Hypocrite making ſhew to prepare himſelf by Prayer and Faſting for this Miracle, is ſaid to have performed the thing, and ſhewn the Emperor his Son's Apparition by his wicked Art; which ſo confirmed *Baſilius* in his good opinion of him, that he believed whatever he ſaid. *Santabarenus* having gain'd this Point, and obſerving that *Leo* the Emperors Son had no great Kindneſs for him, uſed this Stratagem to be revenged of him; he perſuaded him that there was an unknown Perſon deſigned his Father's Death, which he ſaid he might prevent if he kept cloſe to him with a Dagger under his Coat. The credulous young Prince promiſing to comply, the Impoſtor goes ſtrait to the Emperor, and acquaints him, that he was aſſured by a Revelation from Heaven, that *Leo* intended to mount the Throne by a Parricide; and as proof of what he ſaid, would be found with a Dagger next day hid under his Coat; which being found accordingly, the Emperor fell into ſuch a Paſſion, that he Commanded his Son ſhould be confin'd, and would not hear him ſpeak a Word in his own Defence. *Leo* ſetled upon the Throne after his Father's Death, reſolved to puniſh this Treachery, ſent ſome Troops to fetch *Santabarenus* from his Archbiſhoprick of *Sparta* to *Conſtantinople*, whence after he was publickly whip'd, and his Eyes put out, he was baniſh'd to the remoteſt parts of the Eaſt, *Curopalat. Maimbourg. Hiſt. du Schiſme des Grecs. Cedren.*

SANTACH BEG, Lord of the Standard, a Turkiſh Officer ſo called, having a Standard delivered him when made Governour of any Province, which is carried before him when he goes to War. *Leunclav. Hoffm.*

SANT AGATHA DELLI GOTI, or *di Gotti*, in Latin, *Agathopolis* or *St. Agatha Gothorum*, a City of the kingdom of *Naples*, in the *further Principality*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*. Alſo a Principality of the ſame Kingdom in the further *Calabria* near to *Reggio*. Alſo a Dutchy in that Kingdom in the *Capitanata*. In former time alſo there was another *Agathopolis*, which was a City of *Thrace*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Adrianople*.

SANTA MARIA, in Latin *Pandataria*, a ſmall Iſle of *Italy*, in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, whither *Auguſtus* baniſh'd his Daughter *Julia* for her looſe Life. *Agrippina* the Mother of *Nero* ſuffer'd the ſame Deſtiny. And it was to this place alſo that the Emperor *Domitian* baniſhed *Flavia Domicilla*, the Wife of his Uncle *Flavius Clemens*, becauſe ſhe had embraced the Chriſtian Religion with her Husband. *Tacit.* lib 14. *Euſeb.* lib. 3. cap. 17.

SANTA MARIA DEL DRAGONA, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*. There is another *Santa Maria di Leuca*, which is a City and Biſhoprick in *Italy*, in *la Terra d'Otranto* a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SANT

SANT ANGELO DE LONGOBARDI, in Latin *Fanum Sancti Angeli Longobardorum, & Angelopolis*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhops See, under the Metropolis of *Conza*.

SANT ANGELO IN VADO, *Fanum Sancti Angeli in Vado*, and in ancient times called *Tiphernum Metaurum*, a City of the *Eccleſiaſtical State* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, which formerly was a Biſhops See, but Pope *Urban* VIII. united it to the Archbiſhoprick of *Urbin* its Metropolis.

SANTA SEVERINA. *Siberena*, a City and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Further Calabria*. The City, though but ſmall, is an Archbiſhops See, being ten Miles diſtant from the *Ionian Sea*, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Coſenza*. Stands upon a ſteep Rock by the River. It is of great Antiquity. The *Roman* Town being burnt by the *Goths* in 543. in 1198 a Caſtle was built here, which occaſioned the rebuilding of the City in 1598. Pope *Sixtus* V. made it a Biſhops See.

SANTEN, a large Town in the Dutchy of *Cleave*, two Leagues Weſt of *Weſel* in the way to *Nimeguen*, and two North of *Gelderland*. It is under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and noted for the fineſt Church in all that Dutchy, wherein are above thirty Altars, with the Hiſtory of the Goſpel cut exquiſitely in Timber; they have abundance of Relicks here, and among other things pretend to a Manuſcript of St. *Paul*'s writing. St. *Norbet* the Founder of the Order of the *Præmonſtratenſian* Monks was born here. *Hoffm. Baudr.* &c.

SANTERINI, an Iſle of the *Archipelago* on the Coaſt of *Europe*, which in former times was called *Thera*, and not *Therafia*, as ſome would have it, for this latter is an Iſle that lies near to the former towards the Weſt, having been ſeparated from it by an Earthquake, according to the Teſtimony of *Pliny* and *Pauſanias*. The Inhabitants call it *Gözi*, but ſome *Italians* have given it the name of *Santa Irene*, whence by Corruption came the name *Santerini*. The Soil of it is very dry, without Brooks or Springs, ſo that the Inhabitants are fain to drink Rain-water, there being no other to be got there. It produceth no Corn beſides Barly and Millet. There are ſome Vines up and down in the Iſland, of which they make Wine, notwithſtanding the great Dryneſs of the Ground. Almoſt a Tenth part of the Inhabitants follow the Rites of the Latin Church under the Conduct of a Biſhop, the reſt are ſubject to a Greek Biſhop. It is thirty Miles in circuit, and ſixty Miles diſtant from *Candia* to the North. The Sea of the Haven, and all along the Coaſt, appears black, becauſe of the Mines of Brimſtone that are under this Iſle, which are kindled from time to time, and caſt out Flames at a great diſtance, mixed with Pumice-ſtones, which are forced up into the Air with ſo much Violence, that they make little leſs noiſe than the diſcharge of a Cannon. About fifty Years ſince, theſe Sulphur-mines caſt up ſuch a prodigious quantity of Pumice-ſtone, that part of the *Archipelago* was covered with them, and many Havens ſtop'd up. It is reported that *Alexander* the Great cauſed the Sea about this Iſle to be ſounded, and found it bottomleſs. The Inhabitants drive a Trade with their Wines and Linens, and are Tributary to the Grand Seignior. *Thevenot*.

SANTERNO, Lat. *Vaprinus*, a River of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, which riſes in the *Appennine*, flows Northward by *Emola*, and empties it ſelf into the *Po*, below *Argenta*, twenty Miles Weſt of *Ravenna*.

SANTERRE, *Sanguiterſa*, a Country in *Picardy*, between *Vermandois* to the Eaſt, and *Amiens* to the Weſt, in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Neſle* and *Mont de Dier*.

SANTES PAGNINUS, a Dominican of *Lucca*, a great Linguiſt, and chiefly verſed in the Oriental Tongues, he publiſhed a Verſion of the Bible, an *Iſagoge ad Sacras Literas*, and *Theſaurus Linguæ Sanctæ*. He died at *Lyons*, *An.* 1541. His Works were publiſh'd there. *Sixt. Senen. Leand. Albert. Poſſevin.*

SANTO, Lat. *Xanthus*, called by the *Europeans Il Samandro*, a City and River of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, which has its Source in Mount *Ida*, and waſhing the Ruins of the ancient *Troy*, diſgorges it ſelf into the *Archipelago*.

SANTONES, an ancient People of *France*, whence the Province now called *Saintonge* takes its name. They were bounded by *Poitou* on the North, *Engoleſm* on the Eaſt, *Aquitain* on the South, and the *Aquitain* Ocean on the Weſt: They alſo inhabited the Country of *Aunis*, the Iſle of *Rhe*, &c. The Chief Town is *Saintes*, deſcribed in its place. *Baud.*

SANTONS. The name of a ſort of Monks amongſt the *Turks*. The *Turkiſh* Monks are diſtinguiſh'd by their different Habits, their way of living, and their different Rules or Inſtitutions. There are ſome of them that make a Vow of *Poverty*, others of *Chaſtity*, and others of perpetual *Faſting* and *Abſtinence*; others wholly apply themſelves to a *Contemplative Life*, and every one carries about him the marks of his Profeſſion. Thoſe who wear Feathers on their Heads, do thereby denote that they are Perſons who addict themſelves to *Meditation*, and have *Revelations*: Thoſe who wear Cloaths patch'd up of pieces of Cloth of different colours, do thereby ſignifie their Vow of *Poverty*: Thoſe who wear ſomething at their Ears, denote their *Obedience* and *Submiſſion to the Spirit*, who tranſports them in Raptures and Extaſies: Thoſe who wear Chains about their Necks and Arms, declare the Vehemence of the Spirit that animates them. They have alſo amongſt them a kind of Religious that live in Community together, and *Hermits* who live in deſert places. There be alſo a ſort of *Mendicants* amongſt them, that live on Alms: And laſtly, there are ſome that wholly apply themſelves to ſerve their Neighbours. *Fa. Simon his Remarks upon a Journey to Mount* Libanus.

SANTORIUS, or *Sanctorius*, a Profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of *Padua*, who after a long Study of Nature, learnt that the Superfluities of Food, being retain'd in the Body, were the principal Cauſe of all Diſeaſes; and that a free *Tranſpiration* through the Pores, was the greateſt help in this caſe, that *Phyſick* could afford. And having found out divers Reaſons to convince others of this Truth, he digeſted them into many *Aphoriſms*, with which he made up a ſmall Treatiſe, entitled, *Medicina Statica*, which is well eſteemed of by the moſt Learned of this Age. He ſhews in this Treatiſe, that this *Tranſpiration* is ſo neceſſary, that it is in a manner impoſſible without it, to reſtore ſick Perſons to their Health; foraſmuch as this way being ſtop'd, the Humours that ſhould have exhal'd through the Pores, become corrupted, and that almoſt all Diſeaſes do proceed from this Putrefaction, which is not only imparted to the Spirits, but alſo to the Blood, and all the inward and outward parts of the Body. And to give a more exact Idea of the Advantage that comes from free *Tranſpiration*, he ſaith, that if a Man Eats and Drinks in a days time the quantity of eight Pound, he tranſpires five of them or thereabouts; which *Tranſpiration* is no ſooner ſtop'd, but all the Functions of Nature are diſordered; and that if the natural or ſome foreign Heat do not expel by the Pores thoſe Humours that are the cauſe of an Ague or Fever, it then becomes Malignant: That the Aliments which are not well digeſted, by the long ſtay which they make in the parts, cauſe an Obſtruction of the Pores, which Obſtruction afterwards cauſeth the Corruption of thoſe Aliments, whence proceed laſſitude, reſtleſneſs of Spirit, and the extraordinary Heavineſs and Torpor of the Body. That the want of *Tranſpiration*, when the extream parts of the Body are cold in a Fever, are the cauſe of Death, except Nature or Art do heat them again. That old Men prolong their Lives by much Spitting, but as ſoon as they are no longer in a Condition to bring up their Flegm, theſe Excrements incapable of being concocted, and conſequently of being digeſted, do hinder *Tranſpiration*, whence follows Suffocation and Death. That this *Tranſpiration* alone is more copious than all other Evacuations put together. That the ſudden Death of young People, though ſober and temperate in their Diet, muſt be attributed to this want of *Tranſpiration*. The Sieur *Cuſac*, much taken with this Doctrine, ſpent ſome Years to find an External Remedy proper to procure *Tranſpiration*, and had the good Fortune to hit upon a particular Preparation of Spirit of Wine, with which he performed great Cures. This new way of Cure, without examining the Patient's Conſtitution, or the cauſe of Diſtempers, has made great Noiſe in the World, and has put the Author upon writing a Treatiſe of the *Tranſpiration* of ſuch Humours as occaſion Sickneſſes. *Memoires du Temps.*

SANTOS, the principal City of the Province of St. *Vincent* in *Braſil*, forty Leagues from the River *January* to the South, four from the Atlantick Ocean, and from St. *Vincent* to the North. It ſtands upon a Bay that will admit a great Ship to load and unload. In 1591 it was taken by Sir *Thomas Cavendiſh*, plundred and kept two Months; ſince that the *Portugueſe* have fortified it on all ſides but that which is waſhed by the River, which is half a League over, and five Fathom deep, and they have added two Forts for its Security. In thoſe times it had a hundred Houſes, a Pariſh-Church and two Monaſteries. See St. *Vincent*, *Lact.* Page 579.

SAONE, *Savona*, *Araxe*, a great River in *France*, it riſeth out of Mount *Vauge* between *Lorrain* and the County of *Burgundy*, about twelve Miles from the Fountains of the *Moſelle*, and runs through the County and Dutchy of *Burgundy*, where being increaſed by the Waters of the River *Dous* [*Dubis*] it paſſeth by *Auxonne*, St. *Jean de Laone*, *Bellegarde*, *Verdun*, *Chalon*, *Tournus*, *Macon*, divides the City of *Lyons* into two parts, and falls into the *Rhoſne* a little below that City. Some Authors think that this River was called *Sangona* from the Blood of Martyrs which was ſo abundantly ſhed in it during the great Maſſacre of the Chriſtians at *Lyons* in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, that it changed the colour of its Waters. On this River *Cæſar* defeated part of the *Helvetian* Forces going to invade *Gaul*. *Papire Maſſon. deſcr. Flum. Gall.*

SAPATE, a ſort of Feaſt, in which it was the Cuſtom to make Preſents, without letting thoſe that receiv'd them know whence they came, that they might be the more agreeably ſurpriz'd. This Feaſt was invented by the *Spaniards*,

niards, who always keep it on the fifth of *December*, upon St. *Nicholas*'s Eve; from *Spain*, the Cuſtom paſs'd into *Savoy*, and from thence to *France*, where it has been ſince kept with great Magnificence. *Memoirs du Temps.*

SAPIENZA, an Iſle in the *Mediterranean*, of old called *Spagia*, over againſt *Modon* a City of the *Morea*, on the South ſide of it, and hath given its name to the Sea that waſheth thoſe parts. This Iſle is well known to the Pyrates of *Barbary*, who skulk behind it when they are lying in wait to ſeize the Veſſels that come from the Gulf of *Venice* or *Sicily*. *P. Coronelli Deſcription de le Morée. Spon.* Voyage in 1675.

SAPOR, or *Sapores* I. of that name, King of *Perſia*, was the Succeſſor of *Artaxerxes* about the Year 242. He was a very cruel Prince, delighted in ſhedding Blood, and deſtroying of Cities. He ravaged and laid waſte *Meſopotamia*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and divers other Provinces of the *Roman Empire*, and had it not been for the vigorous Reſiſtance of *Odenat* Captain and afterwards King of the *Palmyrenians*, he had overrun all the Eaſt. The Emperor *Gordianus* forced him to retire into his own Country; but was ſoon after murthered by *Philip*, who having invaded the Imperial Throne, made Peace with *Sapor*, who took the City of *Antioch* in 252. And ſeven Years after defeated and took the Emperor *Valerian* Priſoner by the Treachery of one of his Commanders called *Macrinus*, and made uſe of him as a Footſtool to mount his Horſe. Neither was this ſufficient to this barbarous Wretch, but he cauſed him to be flea'd alive, and in this condition caſt Salt upon him. *Odenates* and his Wife *Zenobia* took from him *Niſibe*, *Carres*, and other places, and often defeated his Forces, and ſent to the Emperor *Gallienus* the moſt conſiderable of his Commanders they had taken in Battle. *Sapor* died in 273. after a Reign of 31 Years. *Pollio in Vit. Trigint. Tyran. Agathias*, &c.

SAPOR II. was declared King when he was yet in the Cradle. *Conſtantine* the Great being informed that he had raiſed a great Army, with deſign to attack *Niſibe*, march'd againſt him, but died on the way in 337. His Son *Conſtantius* the next Year after, ſent an Army to oppoſe *Sapor*, as he did likewiſe in 345 and 349, when there happened a Bloody Battle between both Armies near the Town of *Singar* in the night-time. In 359 the *Perſians* took the City *Amida* in *Meſopotamia*, after a Siege of 73 days, having firſt defeated the *Roman* Army commanded by *Sabinianus*. *Sapor* in the mean time raiſed an horrible Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, (the Jews and Heathens having repreſented them as Enemies to the State) and leaving them to the mercy of their Perſecutors, they ſpared neither Sex, Age nor Condition. *Conſtantius* was always unſucceſsful in his Attempts againſt him, and *Jovianus* was fain to conclude a Peace with him, by which he delivered to him *Niſibe* and ſeveral other Cities. He renewed the War again in 370, by making an Invaſion into *Armenia*, but with ſmall Succeſs, and died in the Year 380. *Am. Marcel. Sozomen.*

SAPOR III. ſucceeded in 384, his Father *Artaxerxes*, who was the Succeſſor of *Sapor* II. he was neither ſo Cruel nor Succeſsful as his Predeceſſors, and was obliged to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Theodoſius* the Great, to deſire a Peace. He died in 389.

SAPPHO, called by ſome the Tenth *Muſe*, was born in the Iſle *Lesbos*, and Contemporary with *Steſichorus* and *Alceus* in the XLV Olympiad, *i. e.* ſix hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour. She compoſed many Poems that were the wonder of ancient times, of which we have nothing at preſent, beſides an Hymn to *Venus*, and an Ode inſcribed to a young Girl ſhe loved, preſerved by *Dionyſius Halicarniſſeus*, and *Longinus* the Rhetorician. Some Authors report that *Sappho* caſt her ſelf head-long into the Sea, becauſe ſhe was rejected by her Lover *Phaon*. *Sapphick* Verſes took their name from her. *Plutarch Euſeb. Lilius Girald*, &c.

SARA, a River that runs into the *Moſelle* at the City *Treves* or *Trier*. There is another River of the ſame name in *Campagna di Romana* in *Italy*, which taking its courſe through *Terra di Lavoro* a Province of *Naples*, empties it ſelf into the *Tyrhene* Sea between *Volturno* and *Sinueſſa*.

SARA, a City of the *Great Armenia* Alſo another of *Illyria*.

SARAH Wife of *Abraham*, and the Daughter of *Haran*, followed her Husband into *Egypt*, where paſſing for his Siſter, the King of the Country ſent to take her from him, and would have married her, but there happening great Calamities in his Family and Kingdom, he ſent for *Abraham*, and underſtanding that *Sarah* was his Wife, rebuked him for concealing it, and ſent her laden with Preſents out of his Kingdom. After which ſhe adviſed *Abraham* to marry *Agar* his Servant, by whom he had *Iſhmael*. Being ninety Years of Age, God let her underſtand that ſhe ſhould bear a Son, which appeared ſo improbable to her, that ſhe ſmil'd at it as incredible. The ſame Adventure that happened at *Pharaoh's* Court, befell them again at that of *Abimelech* petty King of *Gerar*, who falling in love with *Sarah*, would have married her, but finding that ſhe was diſpoſed of already, returned her to her Husband, after which ſhe was brought to Bed of *Iſaac*; who when a little grown, being mock'd by *Iſhmael*, ſhe preſs'd her Husband to ſend him and his Mother away, which he did: She died *A. M.* 2175, aged 137 Years, and was buried in a Cave near the Town of *Hebron*. *Torniel. Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

SARABAT, Lat. *Hermus*, a River of *Aſia Minor*, which riſes in *Phrygia Major*, and being ſwelled with the Rivers *Crya*, *Nilus* and *Pactolus*, diſburthens it ſelf into the Bay of *Smyrna*.

SARACENS, a People originally of *Arabia*, called alſo *Agarens* and *Iſhmaelites*, as proceeding from *Iſhmael* the Son of *Hagar*. *Ptolemy* mentions a City of *Arabia* called *Saraca*, from whence ſome Authors derive their name; but others with more reaſon fetch it from סרק a word which in the *Arabick* ſignifies a Vagabond and Robber; and indeed the common Practice of the *Saracens* was to rob and plunder their Neighbours Country. They began to appear in the World about the Fifth Century. We read in the Life of St. *Euthymus* the Abbot writ by St. *Cyril*, that one *Terebon* a Commander of the *Saracens*, having been miraculouſly healed of the Palſie, almoſt all his People embraced the Chriſtian Religion: but not long after he betook himſelf to *Mahomet*, and made Profeſſion of his Sect. From this time they began to be Powerful, and under the Conduct of their Kings, made Irruptions into *Africa*, *Aſia* and *Europe*, where they were Maſters of part of *Sicily*, and ſubdued *Egypt*, *Syria* and *Perſia*. The Chriſtian Princes had Wars with them for a long time in the Eaſt, during the XI and XII Centuries. But the *Turks*, the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, and the *Sophies* of *Perſia* having Conquered the *Saracens* Dominions, their name likewiſe vaniſhed and was loſt. *Ptolem.* lib. 6. *Am. Marcel.* lib. 14. *Bochart. in Phal.* lib. iv. c. 2. *Pocock in Spe. Hiſt. Rab.*

SARAGOSSA, *Cæſar Auguſta*, a City of *Spain* upon the River *Ebro*, being the Capital of the Kingdom of *Aragon*, with an Archbiſhops See, Parliament, Univerſity, and Court of Inquiſition. It is a very ancient City, and hath been formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is ſituate in a very pleaſant Plain, and contains ſeventeen great Churches, and fourteen Monaſteries. The Church called *Our Lady of the Pillar*, is much frequented by *Pilgrims*. *Nænius* ſays of this City, that nothing is wanting for the Pleaſantneſs of its Situation, the Fruitfulneſs of its Soil, and the Fineneſs of its Buildings to make it equal to the beſt City in *Spain*; the Houſes are of Brick, and the Streets large. It is defended by a very ſtrong Wall beſides its Citadel, and hath four Gates, with abundance of Towers. It is three Miles in compaſs, and enjoys a good Air, but rather too hot: It was anciently a *Roman* Colony, and in thoſe times one of the chief Cities of *Spain*. It was recovered from the *Moors* in 1118, and is fam'd for the Birth of *Prudentius*, one of the moſt ancient Chriſtian Poets. It ſtands 42 Spaniſh Leagues North of *Valencia*, 26 from *Pampelona*, and 38 from the *Mediterranean*. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30. The *Priſcillianiſts* were condemned in a Council held here in 381.

SARBORA, General to King *Choſroes*, who charging him with the Defeat he received at *Heraclium*, commanded him to be killed, by which he was diſappointed of his Army, and deprived of his Kingdom and Life by his Son *Siroes*. *An. Ch.* 627. *Hoffman.*

SARBRUGH or *Sarbruken*, Lat. *Saræpons* or *Saræburgum*, a Town in *Germany* on the River *Sar* over againſt St. *Jean* on the Borders of *Lorrain*, formerly an Imperial Town, but exempted by the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. and does now belong to the Electorate of *Treves*. It is a fine Town, very ancient, and mention'd in the Itinerary of *Antonine*, but falling under the Duke of *Lorrain*, is now in the hands of the *French*. It gives Title to a Prince of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, and has a Caſtle which was his uſual Reſidence. The River *Sar* is here navigable by ſmall Boats. *Baud.*

SARCATERUS, a *Daniſh* King, who having cauſed a certain Man called *Lenus* to be put to Death unjuſtly, to make amends, offered to deliver himſelf into his Sons hands, and to ſuffer Death. *Saxo Grammat.* lib. 8.

SARCELLÆ, or *Ruſicebet*, *Ruſubrica*, according to *Antonine*, a large Town on the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* in the Kingdom of *Algier*, from which it is diſtant 28 Miles Weſt, and hath a large Haven with a Caſtle. *Baud.*

SARDANAPALUS, otherwiſe called *Thonos Connoleros*, Reigned over the *Aſſyrians* about *A. M.* 3215, or as others, 3153, ſome take him to have been King of *Nineveh* at the time when *Jonas* was ſent to preach Repentance to that City. He was a Prince of a moſt voluptuous and effeminate Life, to that degree that he was uſed to ſit and Spin in a Womans Habit amongſt his Concubines. Wherefore his Subjects diſdaining to be governed by ſuch a Wretch, rebelled againſt him under the Conduct of *Arbaces* Governour of *Media*, beſieging him in his chief City *Nineveh*, and forced him after two Years Siege to burn himſelf, with his Wives and Children, *A. M.* 3178, or 3234, and with him ended the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*. *Nineveh* was rebuilt ſoon after this, and was the Reſidence of the Governours of *Media*, who are ſtil'd Kings

Kings in Scripture. But other Authors ſay that *Sardanapalus* finding himſelf in a ſtrait, retired into his Palace, and having erected a Funeral Pile, laid thereon all that was moſt Precious, and burnt himſelf with his Wives, Children and Palace, ordering this Diſtich to be engraven on his Tomb.

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exſaturata libido
Hauſit, at illa jacent multa ac præclara relicta.

Which *Ariſtotle* ſays was a fitter Epitaph for an Ox than a King. *Clemens* gives it in Greek thus· Lib. 2. *Stromat.*

Ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσ' ἔφαγον, καὶ ἐφύβρισα καὶ μετ' ἐρώτων
Τερπ' ἔπαθον, τὰ δὴ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια κεῖνα λελείψεται,
Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ποτὲ εἰμὶ Νίνος μεγάλης βασιλεύσας.

But *Athenæus* lib. 12. gives a more favourable Inſcription thus:

Σαρδανάπαλος Ἀνακυνδαραξέω Ἀγχιάλην ἔδειμε, καὶ Ταρσὸν μίαν ἡμέρην ἀλλὰ νῦν τέθνηκεν. *Juſtin. Petav. Scaliger.*

SARDICA, formerly a City of *Thracia*, but now the Capital of *Bulgaria*, with a Biſhops See upon the River *Morava* or *Sucova* (which is the *Ciagrus* of the Ancients) near to Mount *Hæmus*. The *Bulgarians* call this City *Triaditza*, and the *Greeks* and *Turks Sophia*. It hath been the Reſidence of the ancient *Deſpots* of *Servia*. Here was a Council held under the Conſulſhips of *Rufin* and *Euſebius* in 347, which according to *Theodoret* conſiſted of 250 Prelates, and according to St. *Athanaſius* of 300, from 35 or 37 as well Weſtern as Eaſtern Provinces. *Oſius*, *Archidamus* and *Philoxenus* were ſent Legates by Pope *Julius*. The *Arians* came thither alſo, but having moved to no purpoſe, that St. *Athanaſius* (whoſe unexpected preſence ſurpriſed them very much) might not ſit in the Aſſembly, they withdrew, pretending that they were ſent for by the Emperor *Conſtance*, to ſolemnize a Victory he had gained over the *Perſians*. This excuſe was carried to the Council by *Euſtathius* a Prieſt of the Church of *Sardica*, but did not hinder the Proceeding of the Aſſembly, which afterwards declared St. *Athanaſius* with ſome other Orthodox Prelates Innocent, examined the Accuſations brought againſt the *Arian* Biſhops, and depoſed ſeveral of them; but being unwilling to add any thing to the Creed of *Nice*, or to Form a new Confeſſion of Faith, they made 20 or 21 Canons for the general Diſcipline of the Church; one of which granted the Pope the Juriſdiction of receiving Appeals in ſome Caſes; but here we may obſerve, Firſt by the form and expreſſion of the Canon, that this Privilege of the See of *Rome* was not founded on Divine Right, but only upon Eccleſiaſtical Authority. 2*dly*, Even the advantage taken thus low, was not generally acknowledged by the Church, the Canons of this Council not being look'd upon as generally binding; and therefore Pope *Zoſimus*, in the Diſpute he had with the *African* Biſhops, Cites theſe Canons under the Name of the Council of *Nice*, to give 'em the greater Authority. 3*dly*, The Roman Catholicks themſelves confeſs, the *Sardican* Council was no General one, giving this Reaſon for their Opinion; becauſe, ſay they, it determin'd no Point of Faith, proceeding therein no farther than the Confirmation of the Council of *Nice*. To which we may add the Opinion of the Archbiſhop *Peter de Marca*, who affirms that this Synod loſt the Privilege of a General Council by the diviſion of its Members, the Eaſtern Biſhops refuſing to joyn with the Weſtern. *De Marca* lib. 7. *De Concord*, &c. *Godeau Hiſt. Eccl. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars Ar.* In the mean time the *Arians* aſſembled at *Philippes*, a Town of *Thrace*, condemned the Conſubſtantiality of the Father and Son, and afterwards confirmed their Sentences of Depoſition againſt *Athanaſius*, *Paul*, *Marcellus* and *Aſclepas*; they depoſed Pope *Julius*, *Oſius*, *Maximin* of *Treves*, *Protogenes* of *Sardica*, and *Gaudentius* of *Brixia*. *Theodoret*, *Socrat. Baronius*.

SARDINELLA, a great Village Eaſt of *Damaſcus* in the Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, in which none can inhabit but Chriſtians, all other Inhabitants dying before a Year be expired, if we may believe *Bonaventura*. *Hoffman.*

SARDINIA, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Europe* in the *Mediterranean*, belonging to the King of *Spain*: It is commonly divided into two parts by the Rivers *Cedro* and *Titſo*, the one *Cabo di Logori* being the North, and the other *Cabo di Cagliari*, which is the South part of the Iſland. The Soil is very fertile, but the Air very unhealthy, by reaſon of exceeding high Mountains on the North ſide of it, which keep out the North Wind, upon which account the *Roman* Emperors uſed to baniſh ſuch Perſons as they had a mind to be rid of, to this Iſland, the Air being eſteemed Peſtilential. In former times it was more conſiderable than at preſent, there having been no leſs than 18 Biſhopricks in it. *Cagliari* is the Capital City at preſent, the others are *Saſſari*, *S. Pedro d'Oſſellas*, *Torre*, *Terra-Nova*, *Oriſtagni*, *Algher*, *Caſtel-Aragoneſe*, *Ampurias*, &c. The Ancients tell us that *Sardus* the Son of *Hercules* having ſetled a Colony here, from his own name called it *Sardinia*, and that before it was called *Sandaliotis* and *Ichnuſa* from the ſole of a Foot, which the Figure of this Iſland repreſents. Since thoſe times it has been inhabited by divers Nations, until the time that the *Carthaginians* made themſelves Maſters of it, from whom the *Romans* took it, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued a long time, until it was taken by the *Saracens*; but they of *Piſa* and *Genoua* having forced it out of the hands of the *Saracens*, fell into a Diſpute which of them ſhould poſſeſs it. But Pope *Boniface* VIII. having given leave to the King of *Arragon* to Conquer it, it hath been ever ſince annexed to the Crown of *Spain*. This Iſland alone produces thoſe Animals called *Mafrones* or *Maſtriones*. There is no Venomous Creature in it, but they have Foxes, and a very little Creature called *Solifuga* which reſembles a Frog. It has the Title of a Kingdom, is 170 Miles long, 80 broad, and in circuit is about 450, and is ſix Miles from *Corſica*. It is governed by a Viceroy from the King of *Spain*. Its Metropolis is *Cagliari*. It hath now but ſeven Towns of Note, and all thoſe Biſhops Sees. It hath 11 Sea-ports and 94 Watch-Towers upon the Sea-coaſt: The Proverb *Sardi Venales* takes riſe according to ſome, becauſe *Gracchus* having ſubdued it, brought away ſuch a multitude of Captives, that they could not be ſold in a long time; or according to others, becauſe the *Sardinians* are reckoned Changeable and of Vendible Tempers. *Thales* and *Bias*, two of the Wiſe Men of *Greece*, adviſed the *Ionians* to remove hither, that they might avoid the *Perſian* Yoke: It had anciently a Silver Mine, and affords Coral in ſeveral Places.

SARDIS, an ancient City of *Lydia*, at preſent ruined. It was formerly the Capital City of the Kingdom, ſituate near Mount *Tmolus*, and was the Royal Reſidence of the *Mermnades* deſcended from *Gyges*. *Cyrus* took this City in the LIX *Olympiad*, and ſubdued the whole Kingdom of *Lydia*, taking *Cræſus* the King Priſoner. In the LXIX *Olympiad Ariſtagoras* having got twenty Ships of the *Athenians*, perſwaded the People to Rebel againſt the *Perſians*, and ſome time after took the City and burnt it, which was repaired ſince, and came under the Dominion of the *Greeks*. *Antiochus Magnus* took this City in 3736 from *Achæus* by Treaſon after a Years Siege. The *Turks* ſay that *Tamerlane* beſieged this City ſix Years, and when he had taken it ruined it intirely, about 1398, if it be true; but however this be, Sir *George Wheeler* aſſureth us the Inhabitants are reduced to a very ſmall Number, and live by the Sweat of their Brows in digging and planting Gardens belonging to the few *Turks* who now live hereabouts, having neither Church nor Prieſt amongſt them, and are a Neſt of worſe than Beggars. The City ſtood on the North ſide of the Mount *Tmolus* on the edge of a ſpacious and fruitful Plain, and has ſtill many marks of its Antiquity to be found amongſt its Ruins. *Wheeler*, *Tavern.* It was anciently one of the ſtrongeſt Inland Cities of *Aſia*, eſpecially when beſieged by *Antiochus Magnus*. It was Famous for excellent Carpets. It was in this City that *Antigonus* cauſed *Cleopatra* the Siſter of *Alexander* the Great to be put to Death, in the Year of *Rome* 446. This City was one of the firſt converted by St. *John*, but not long after relapſed into Idolatry. *Sardis* formerly was an Archbiſhops See. *Herodotus. Ferrari. Euthemius* the Biſhop of this place was whip'd to Death by the Emperor *Balbus*'s order, *An. Ch.* 825. *Sardis* is 26 Miles South of *Philadelphia*, and 36 North of *Thyatira*.

SARDONES, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, who inhabited on the Sea-ſide near the Town *Salſes* in the County of *Rouſſillon*, between *Languedoc* to the North, and *Catalonia* to the South.

SARDONII, *Sardonians*, a People of *Africa*, ſo called from one *Sardo* who was King over them, their Country joyned to that of the *Carthaginians*. They had a Cuſtom of Sacrificing their Relations to *Saturn*, when they attained the Age of Seventy, and performed this barbarous Ceremony with Laughter and Mirth; which has given occaſion to the Latin Proverb of *Riſus Sardonius*, as ſome ſay; for others are of opinion that this Proverb took its riſe from an Herb called *Sardoa*, or *Sardonia herba*, growing in *Sardinia*, which Poiſons thoſe that eat of it, and draws their Mouths in ſuch a manner, that they ſeem to die Laughing. *Solin. Pauſan.* But *Franciſcus de Vico* refutes this whole Story as a meer Fable, nor do the *Sardinians*, according to *Hoffman*, know any thing of this Herb, or Proverb.

SARDUNII, Lat. *Planaſia*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, on the Coaſt of *Provence*, whither *Tiberius* baniſh'd *Agrippa*, *Auguſtus*'s Nephew. The French call it *Sainte Marguerite*. *Baud.*

SAREPTA, *Sarephath*, a City of *Phœnicia*, almoſt in the midſt between *Tyre* and *Sidon*, now called *Sapher* or *Sarafendi*. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*. In this City *Elijah* the Prophet miraculouſly increaſed the Widows Oyl and Meal, and raiſed her Son to Life. This Town is about ten Miles from *Sidon*, and as much from *Tyre*, being alſo fam'd for its noble Wine. *Sidon.*

SARGAN, or *Sarganſerland*, a City and Territory in *Suiſſerland*, ſubject to the ſeven ancient *Cantons*. The Inhabitants of this Country are the *Sarunetes* of *Pliny*. See SARUNETES.

SARGAPISES, the only Son of *Thomyris* the famous Queen of the *Scythians*: He was but very young when *Cyrus* invading *Scythia* with a powerful Army, paſſed the River *Araxis*, and advanced within a day's Journey of *Thomyris*'s Dominions, and then feigning as if he had ventured too far, retired in haſte, and the more to make it believed he was fled indeed with Precipitation and Diſorder, he left abundance of Wine and other Proviſions in his Camp. *Thomyris* ſent the third part of her Army under the Command of her Son to purſue him, who being of ſmall Experience in Warlike Affairs, ſuffered his Soldiers to drink Wine, with which they not being accuſtom'd, were preſently overtaken, and *Cyrus* returning upon them, cut them all to pieces. *Sargapiſes* died in the Battle, but his Mother revenged his death ſome days after, by killing *Cyrus* himſelf, and 200000 *Perſians*. *Juſtin.*

SARGASSUM MARE, called by the *Portugueſe Mar di Sargoſſo*, a part of the *Atlantick*, betwixt *Cape Verd* to the Eaſt, and the Iſland of that Name to the Weſt. It is denominated from the Herb *Sargaſſa*, which grows there in ſuch plenty, that it hinders the courſe of Ships. *Baudrand.*

SARGETIA, now *Iſtrig*, a River of *Dacia* which runs through *Vallachia*, fam'd for King *Decebalus*'s hiding his Treaſures in it when the Emperor *Trajan* made War upon him, which the ſaid Emperor did find out nevertheleſs. *Sambucus.*

SARKE, a ſmall Iſland near *Jerſey* on the Coaſt of *France*, ſix miles in compaſs, but not inhabited till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, though it has an Harbour and a ſmall Fort, not acceſſible to above two at a time. This place, in the year 1558, was ſurprized by the *French*, but recovered by a *Flemming*, who pretending he had a dead Friend in his Ship, promiſed the Governour a good Preſent if he might have liberty to bury him in their Chapel. The Governour was content, on condition his Men ſhould be ſearched and diſarmed, as they were; but the Coffin being full of Arms, they opened it, and drove out the *French*, thoſe who went for the Preſent being by the *Flemmings* Order kept Priſoners in the Ship. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Iſland to *Helier de Cartret*, Lord *de St. Oen*, who firſt peopled it; and about 40 years ſince it had fifty Families. Before this it ſerved only as a common Paſture to the Inhabitants of *Jerſey*.

SARLAT, *Sarlatum*, a City of *France*, and Capital of the *Lower-Perigord*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. It is ſituate, as it were, in an Iſle between the *Dordogne* and *Vezere*, from whence it is but a League diſtant, eight from *Perigueux* to the South-eaſt, and thirty four from *Bourdeaux* to the North-eaſt. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *John* XXII. It is very ſtrong, and withſtood two Sieges in the Civil War in 1652. *Du Cheſne, St. Marth.*

SARMATIA, a vaſt Country called *Sarmatia*, or *Sauromatia*. It was formerly divided into the *Aſiatick*, *European* and *German Sarmatia*. The *Aſiatick Sarmatia* was that part about the Confines of *Europe* and *Aſia*, and the River *Rha* or *Volga*, being bounded on the North with the North-Sea, on the South with the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* Seas, with *Scythia* on the Eaſt, and *European Sarmatia* on the Weſt. This Tract contained the Northern part of *Moſcovia* called *Ruſſia Alba*, and the *Ruſſian Tartary* containing the Provinces of *Dwina*, *Condora*, *Petzora*, *Permski*, *Samoeda*, *Siberia Wiatka*, *Lappia*, *Lucomoria*, and the Kingdoms of *Caſan*, *Aſtracan* and *Bulgaria*. The *European Sarmatia* was between the *Aſiatick Sarmatia* on the Eaſt, and the *German Sarmatia* on the Weſt, the North Ocean on the North, and the Lake of *Mæotis* with the *Euxin* Sea on the South, and contained *Scythia the Leſs*, the County of the *Roxolani*, *Hamaxobij* and *Alani*, where now is *Moſcovia* and the *Leſſer Tartary*. The *German Sarmatia* was ſeparated from the *European Sarmatia* on the Eaſt with the River *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper*, and from *Germany* on the Weſt by the *Viſtula*, from *Dacia* on the South by the River *Tyra* or *Nieſter* and the *Carpathian* Mountain, and on the North it had the *Baltick* Sea and the Gulf of *Finland*. It contained almoſt all the Kingdom of *Poland*, its chief Inhabitants of old being the *Venedi*, *Aeſtiæi*, *Peucini* and *Baſtarnæ*. *Sanſon*, *Baudrand*. All this Country was inabited by a Barbarous People, who dwelt partly in the Mountains and partly in the Foreſt, and had moveable Huts or Waggons for Houſes, and they were anciently noted for feeding on Horſe-blood mingled with Milk; whence *Martial* ſays,

Vescit & epoto Sarmata paſtus equo.

Tacitus writes of them as the worſt Infantry of the World, but the beſt Horſe-men: And *Florus* ſays they were ſo Barbarous, as not to know what Peace meant. *Bochart* thinks them to be the Off-ſpring of the *Medes*, their Language being a mixture of theirs and the *Scythian* Tongue, and their Habits reſembling the *Medes*. Such as have a mind to ſee the Liſt of all the noted Towns in *Sarmatia* may conſult *Baudrand.*

SARMATICUM MARE, called by the *Moſcovites Mourmanskoy More*, by the *French Mer de Moſcovie* or *Ocean Septentrional*, is the ſame with *Pont Euxin*, according to *Ovid*. *Baudrand* ſays it is part of the Northern Ocean towards the *White Sea*, and the Northern Coaſt of *Moſcovy*, betwcen the mouths of the River *Oby* and *Dwin.*

SARNA, a Caſtle formerly belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Canton of *Underwald* in *Swiſſerland*, which being well fortified and impregnable, the *Swiſſers* took it by this following Stratagem: They lodged fifty Men in a neighbouring Wood, and ſent thirty of them with Preſents of Cheeſe, Butter, Pork and Mutton thither, as uſual, with Clubs in their Hands, one end of which being fitted for an Iron Pike, which they carried in their Pockets; as ſoon as they entred, they ſeized the Gates, fitted their Pikes and giving their Signal, the twenty who ſtaid in ambuſh coming to their aſſiſtance, they took the Caſtle, conducted the Garriſon to the Borders, made them ſwear they ſhould never return, and afterwards demoliſhed the Fortreſs. *Hoffman, Simler. de Repub. Helvet.*

SARNO, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principality*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom appertaining to the Houſe of *Barbarini*. It takes its Name from the River *Sarno*. This City is ſituated partly on a Hill, partly in a Valley, has a very ancient Caſtle, and ſtands in the Borders of *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the *Sarno*, thirteen miles South of *Salerno*, eight South of *Nola*, and five of *Nocera*.

SARONICUS SINUS, now called *Golfo d'Engia*, a Bay in the *Ægean* Sea.

SARPEDON, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Laodamia*, was a King of *Lycia*, from whence he brought ſome Auxiliary Forces to *Priamus* againſt the *Greeks*. *Sarpedon* having ſignalized himſelf before *Troy*, was killed by *Patroclus*; but his Corps was reſcued by *Apollo*, waſh'd in the River, beſprinkled with *Ambroſia*, adorn'd with Royal Apparel, and delivered to his Subjects to be interred. *Jupiter*, in Commemoration of his Death, appointed an Anniverſary among the Gods to Mourn for him.

SARPEDON, a Promontory of *Cilicia*, which is the Boundary betwixt it and *Pamphylia*, and continually beat upon by the Waves; ſo that it became a Proverb applicable to thoſe who are Clamorous and Turbulent. *Heſychius.*

SARPI, or *Fra-Paolo*, or *Paulus Servita*, of the Order of the *Servitæ*, a Divine and Councellor of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, was born in that City in the year 1552. His Father's Name was *Francesco Sarpi*, and his Mother's *Iſabella Morelli*, whoſe Brother *Ambroſius Morelli* took care of his Nephew's Education, who having an excellent Wit, with great Memory and Judgment, made a great progreſs in a ſhort time in Learning; for after he had got the maſtery of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, he applied himſelf to the Mathematicks, and afterwards ſtudied Philoſophy and Divinity under the Conduct of *F. Joannes Maria Capella*, who being of the Order of the *Servitæ*, *Fra. Paolo*, out of reſpect to his Maſter, entred himſelf of the ſame Order, in the year 1564. His Fame was ſoon ſpread through *Italy*, where the Popes *Sixtus* V. and *Urban* VIII St *Charles*, the Duke of *Mantua*, and many other Perſons of great Quality, had a ſingular Eſteem for him. *Vincentius Pinelli*, *Aquapendente*, and other learned Men of his time that were his Friends, were aſtoniſh'd to ſee a young Man of a weak and tender Complexion, excel in Learning as he did. For beſides what has already been ſaid, he was very well ſkill'd in Hiſtory, Law and Phyſick, and more-eſpecially in Anatomy, and the knowledge of Simples and Minerals; and what was moſt to be valued, was, that all theſe Excellencies were joined with extraordinary Modeſty and Piety. He was made Provincial of his Order when he was but Seven and twenty years of age, and Procurator-General. The Difference which happened between the Commonwealth of *Venice* and *Paul* V. proved matter of Trouble to *Fr. Paul*, who was then the declared Divine and Councellor of the Republick of *Venice*. The Pope commanded him to come to *Rome*, and

and upon his refusal excommunicated him: But this did not much affect him, for he continued with his Tongue and Pen to assert the Rights of the Commonwealth. It was about this time that a Book was publish'd, entitled, *Scrutinio del la Libertà Veneta*, or, An Enquiry into the *Venetian* Liberty. The *Venetians* persuaded *F. Paul* to write an Answer to it, who told them he had an Answer ready, and delivered to them his *History of the Council of* Trent, which *Marcus Antonius de Dominis* took upon him to publish, and got it printed at *London*, under the Name of *Pietro Soave Polano*, which is the Anagram of *Paolo Sarpi Veneto*. The other Works of *F. Paul* are these, *Considerations upon the Censures of Pope* Paul V. *against the Commonwealth of* Venice; *A Treatise of the Interdiction*; *A particular History of the Matters that pass'd between* Paul V. *and the Republick of* Venice; *De Jure Asylorum*; *A Treatise of the Inquisition*; *A Continuation of the History of the Uscoques*; besides a great many Manuscripts upon divers Subjects. The Pope's hatred against him created him many Enemies; he was once set upon in the Street by five Murtherers, who gave him three Wounds, of which he recovered. He was in many things of the Opinion of the Protestants, and kept a Correspondence with several learned Persons of the Reformation. He died with a great Repute of Piety, on *Saturday* the 14th. of *January*, 1623, being Seventy one years of age. He had done great Services to the Commonwealth for seventeen years together. The People, after his death, made their Prayers at his Tomb, as supposing him a Saint, which was forbid by Pope *Urban* VIII. See his *Life*, written by *Fr. Fulgentio*.

SARRA, a Town of *Phœnicia*, afterwards called *Tyre*. It had its first Name from *Sarra*, a Fish which abounds there, whose Blood was used for a Purple Die; hence *Sarranæ Vestes*. *Virgil. Auson. Juven.*

SARRON, the third King of the ancient *Gaules*, who reigned next after *Magus* or *Magog*, and had *Drius* for his Successor. He was a lover of Learning, and erected publick Schools, the Professors whereof were called *Saronides*, which were the same with the *Druids*. He is said to have been the first Man of the World who instituted Academies and Publick Schools, whence Philosophers were called *Saronidæ*. He died 2057, and 1013 before Christ, after a Reign of 48 years. *Diodor. Sicul. Dupleix.* See *Bochart in Canaan.* lib. 1. cap. 42.

SARSINA, a City of the Ecclesiastical State in *Romandiola* in *Italy*, famous for having been the Birth-place of *Accius Plautus*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It is very small, containing scarcely above fifty Houses, ten miles South of *Cesena*, and four and twenty West of *Arimini*, and famous for its noble Pastures.

SARTACH, a *Tartarian* Prince, who reigned over the Country adjoining to the *Volga* and *Tanais* in the Thirteenth Century, to whom St. *Lewis* sent a *Franciscan* Monk as his Envoy, having understood that he was turned Christian; but it prov'd a mistake, so the poor Monk was fain to return *re infecta*. The Man employed in this Embassy was a *French Cordelier* named *Rubruquis*, who embarking on the *Black Sea*, coasted the *Palus Mœotis*, and having crossed the *Tanais*, arrived in two months after at *Sartach*'s Tents, towards the Country of the *Mordes*. The People were clad in Dogs and Goats Skins, and had no other Houses but Waggons covered with coarse Cloth. *Rubruquis*, with a Bible in one hand, and a Psalter in the other, both richly embellish'd with Gold, his chief Assistant carrying a Cross and Mass-book, and the other a Censor, were admitted to an Audience, singing a Song, according to custom, as they came into the Presence. *Sartach* seem'd very well satisfy'd with the King's Letter, but was so far from being a Christian, that he made difficulty to let them stay to Preach as the King desired, saying, They should advise with his Father *Baatu*, who lived towards the Country of the *Bulgarians*, to the East of the River *Wolga*. *Baatu* sent them for leave to the Great *Kan Mangu*, who kept his Tents near the Village *Caracoram*, in the 6oth. Degree of North Latitude: And when they had gone this tedious Journey to no purpose, they returned again into *Palestina*, and brought King *Lewis* two Vests from *Sartach*. *De la Chambers Hist. de St. Lewis*, in 1688.

SARTE, *Sarta*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Perche*, and watereth *Alanzon* and *le Maine*, and receives the River *Huine* a little below *Mans*; at length being swelled with several other Rivers, it passeth into *Anjou*, and a little above *Angers* falls into the River *Mayenne*, and both of them soon after lose themselves in the *Loire*. *Papire Masson Descrip. Flum. Gal.*

SARTHAN, a Place in the Tribe of *Reuben*, near which the Jews passed over *Jordan* on dry Land. There is a second Place of this Name in the Tribe of *Manasseh*, near *Jezreel*, which signifies Tribulation and Anguish; and a third in the Tribe of *Gad*, 1 *Kmg.* 4. 7. *Jos.* 3. 3. 2 *Chron.* 4.

SARTO (*Andre del*) a famous Painter of *Florence*. The *Florentines* had so great an esteem for his Works, that during the fury of the Popular Factions amongst them, they preserved his Pieces from the Flames, which were in the Monastery of St. *Salvi* in *Florence*, at a time when they spared neither Churches nor things sacred. He died of the Plague at *Florence* in 1530, at the age of 42. He copy'd, for the Duke of *Mantua*, an Original of *Leo* X. done by *Raphael*, which Copy was valued as much as the Original: One of his last and best Pieces was *Abraham sacrificing Isaac*, which he drew for the King of *France*.

SARUG, or *Serug*, *Abraham*'s Great-Grand-father, mentioned *Gen.* 11. 21, 22. *Epiphanius* and *Suidas* suppose Idolatry to have begun in his time, which was in the Reign of *Belus*; others suppose it to have begun in the time of *Ninus*, who was the Promoter of it. *Sarug* died *A. M.* 2079, aged 230.

SARUNETES, a People of *Saisseland* inhabiting the Country of *Sargans* or *Sarganserland*. Their chief Town is called *Sargans*. This Country was formerly under the Counts of *Werdenberg*, who afterwards mortgaged it to the House of *Austria*; and when redeemed again in 1483, *George* Count of *Werdenberg* sold it to the *Swiss Cantons*, who send a Governour thither every year: but the Town of *Sargans* has peculiar Privileges, and chuses its own Magistrates. The Country is divided by the River *Sara*. The Courts of Justice for the Upper Part are held at *Regatium*, and those for the Lower at *Sanegaw* a fine Town. *Simler*.

SARWICZE, Lat. *Urpanius*, a River of *Lower Hungary*, which has its Source near *Wesprin*, and running through *Alba Regalis* to the East, falls into the *Danube* betwixt *Colock* and *Tutburg*. *Baudrand*.

SARZANA, *Luna Nova Sergianum*, *Sarezana*, a City in *Hetruria* on the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, near to *Tuscany*. It hath a Bishop's See, which was transferred hither from *Luni* by Pope *Nicholas* V. under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It lies 34 miles from *Lucca* to the North-west, and almost 60 from *Genoua* to the South-east. The *Genouese* are in possession of it. This City was raised from the Ruines of *Luna* an ancient *Roman* City, whose Bishoprick was transferr'd hither by Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1450. It is defended with a strong Wall and deep Ditch, a Castle flanked with four Towers, as also by a Fort called *Sarsanella*, which stands on a neighbouring Hill that commands the City. This Fort was built by *Castruccio* who subdued *Lucca*. After his death it was possessed by *Charles* VI. of *France*, after him by the *Milanois*, and then by the *Florentines*, from whom *Charles* VIII. of *France* recover'd it; but his Governour sold it to the *Genoueses*, in whose possession it is at this present. It's sixty Miles South-east of *Genoua*, and thirty four North-west of *Lucca*. *Baudrand*.

SASON, the Name of an Island betwixt *Epirus* and *Brundusium*, five Miles from each; and also the Name of a River which falls into the *Adriatick* Gulf. *Hoffman*.

SASONES, a People of *Scythia* about Mount *Imaus*, according to *Ptolemy*. *Albertus Cranzius*, and others, think that the *Saxons* came thence into *Germany*.

SASQUEHANOXES, Savages of *Virginia*, of a prodigious Stature; for according to the Account that Captain *Smith* gives us, he saw one of them the Calf of whose Leg was Three quarters of an English Ell about, by which one may guess at the rest of his Body; he was well made and handsome, his Hair hung down on his right Shoulder, and was cut in the form of a Cock's comb from his Forehead to the hinder-part of his Head; the left side of his Head was shaved. His Arrows were an Ell and an half long, having a sharp Flint at the end of them instead of Iron; the Skin of a Wolf, which hung on his Back, serv'd him for a Quiver: He held his Bow in one hand, and his Club in the other, and had the appearance of a very valiant Man. The Voice of this People, when they speak, sounds as if it were from an hollow Cavern, and they shew no great aversion to Christianity. *De Laet. Hist. du Nouveau Monde*.

SASSARI, a City in the Isle of *Sardinia*, with an Archbishoprick. It is a great City, but not strong.

SASSENAGE, a Town of *Dauphiné*, on the confluence of the *Isere* and *Drac*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, famous for its Noble Lords the chief of the whole Province, and noted for its small Pebles said to cure sore Eyes, and two Hollows in a neighbouring Rock which the Country People affirm to be always full of Water on *Twelfth-Day*, though perhaps there is not a drop in 'em all the rest of the year. According as this Water is in quantity, they guess at the Fruitfulness

fulneſs or Sterility of the enſuing Year; one of the Hollows prognoſticating for Wine, and the other for Grain. Several Authors have writ of this. *Davity*, *Foder*.

SASSUM, Lat. *Saſſima*, a Biſhop's See in *Cappadocia* Suffragan of *Cæſarea*, fam'd for having been the Seat of *Gregory Nazianzen*, who by his Learning and Piety defended the Truth againſt the *Arrians* in the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. This City is 32 miles South of *Tyana*, and 200 Eaſt of *Ancyra*. *Baudrand*.

SASSUOLO, Lat. *Saxulum*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Modena*, called *Saſſeville* by the *French*. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, and ſtands 10 miles South of *Modena*.

SASVANGANT, Lat. *Gandavenſis Agger*, a very ſtrong Caſtle of the *Netherlands* in the County of *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*, but taken by the *Dutch* in 1644, who ſtill poſſeſs it. It ſtands 4 Leagues North of *Ghant*, and is alſo called *Cataracta Gandavenſis*. *Baudrand*.

SATAGAN, a City in the *Eaſt-Indies*, at the mouth of the *Ganges*, ſeated in an Iſland in the Latit. of 24 deg. one League from *Hagueli*. It is an hundred Miles from the Sea, yet they row to it in eighteen hours with ſmall Barks, by the force of the Tide, which is very great; but the Ships go only to *Bator*. It is a reaſonable fair City, abounding with all things, and in 1568 was under the King of *Patane*, but a little after conquer'd by the *Great Mogul*. It was built by the *Moors* or *Arabians*. *Hackl*. In the latter Maps it is placed in 24 deg. of Lat.

SATALIA, a Sea-Port of *Pamphylia* in *Aſia*, an Archbiſhop's See, and the Metropolis of the Province built by King *Attalus* at the mouth of the River *Cataractes*, 10 miles from the Gulf of *Atalia*, 18 from the mouth of the River *Seſtrum*, 15 from *Perga*, and 32 from *Aſpendum*. It's now well fortified, and under the *Turks*, but in the beginning of this Age was much damnified by the Chriſtians. It has a good Harbour, and is much frequented by the *European* Merchants. The Turks call it *Satalyh*, and have a Governour in it. It ſtands ſome Miles farther Eaſt than the Old *Atalia*, and is at preſent defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, beſides its own Fortifications, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. *Baudrand*.

SATAPES, a Noble *Perſian* the Son of *Theaſpes*, greatly belov'd by *Xerxes*; but having raviſh'd the Daughter of *Zopyrus*, he cauſed him to be crucified for that Crime, pretending he had diſobeyed his Orders, in not going to the Frontiers of *Aſiria* to bring his Prince Intelligence of the ſtate of that Country. *Herodot*.

SATARCÆ, a People of *European Scythia*, now call'd *Little Tartary*, who, according to *Solinus*, deſpis'd the uſe of Gold or Silver. *Mela* lib 2.

SATCAMA, a Kingdom and City of *Japan* on the South of the Iſland *Xyoma*.

SATIVA, *Zativa*, or *Sateba*, a City of *Spain*, 10 miles South of *Valentia*, and ſomewhat more North of *Alicant*. The beſt Paper of *Spain* was formerly made here. It's built on a Hill defended by two Caſtles, has about 3000 Families, very large Houſes, and abounds with excellent Water; the adjacent Fields are fruitful, and have many Orchards noted for good Pomegranates. It's alſo noted for its good Flax.

SATOR, a Heathen God, who had the care of Sowing, whom therefore they call'd upon when they caſt their Seed into the Ground.

SATRAEL, the twenty ſixth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Ethodius*, his own Son not being of age: He endeavoured to eſtabliſh the Crown in his own Family, and to deſtroy his Nephews; in order whereunto he forged Accuſations of Treaſon againſt the Nobility who loved *Ethodius*, and cut them off; and becauſe the Commons reſented it, he began to oppreſs them: Whereupon Tumults ariſing, he durſt not ſhew himſelf in publick to ſuppreſs them; and was ſo univerſally hated, that he was ſlain by his own Men as lurking at home, after four years Reign, about *Ann* 188. *Buchanan*.

SATRIANO, a ruinous City of the *Baſilicate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principate*, which gave its Name to the River *Satriano*, now *Il Cacino*. *Baudrand*.

SATURN, whom the Heathens call'd the Father of the Gods, was the Son of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and younger Brother of *Titan*, who reſign'd his Birthright to him, upon condition that he ſhould deſtroy all his Male Iſſue, to the end the Empire of the World might fall to his Sons. *Saturn* accepted of the Condition, and knowing that one of his Sons ſhould dethrone him, he determin'd to devour them as ſoon as his Wife was deliver'd of them. But his Wife made a ſhift to hide them from him, and ſecretly put them out to Nurſe. *Titan* being inform'd of this falſe dealing, putting himſelf at the head of his Children, made War againſt *Saturn*: and having ſeized him, kept him in Priſon, till *Jupiter* deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* calling to mind that one of his Sons ſhould dethrone him, endeavour'd to rid himſelf of *Jupiter*. Whereupon *Jupiter* driving him out of his Kingdom, made him flee into *Italy*, where he was kindly entertained by *Janus*, as bringing along with him the Golden Age. The Poets, in theſe their Stories concerning *Saturn*, ſeem to have mixed many myſterious Fables, which compos'd the Heathen Divinity. Some pretend that *Saturn* was the Emblem of Time, *quod ſaturatur annis*, which is fill'd and ſatiated with Years, and his Greek Name Κρόνος is likewiſe derived from Κορέω, which ſignifies to fill or ſatiate. They ſay that *Saturn* brought the Golden Age with him into *Italy*, becauſe he taught the Inhabitants to Till the Ground, civiliz'd them, and gave them Laws and Moral Precepts. They ſay alſo, that he invented the way of Coining Copper Pieces, which had his Head on one ſide, and on the other the Ship with which he got into *Italy*. *Bochart* ſuppoſeth *Saturn* to have been *Noah*; but the Reverend and Learned Biſhop *Cumberland*, in a late Piece of his of exquiſite Learning, hath prov'd him to be *Cham*, *Noah*'s youngeſt Son. Some will have *Saturn* to have been *Adam*, becauſe he was the Father of Men, and the firſt Gardener and Tiller of the Ground; that he was call'd *Son of Heaven*, becauſe form'd by the Hand of God; that the Golden Age was in his time on Earth, before he ſinned; and finally, that according to the *Sibylla Erythræa*, *Saturn* was the firſt that reign'd in the World, which may be properly ſaid of *Adam*.

SATURNALIA, Feſtivals celebrated in honour of *Saturn*, which the *Romans* at firſt kept on the 14th day before the Kalends of *January*; but *Julius Cæſar* having added two Days to this Month, the Feaſt came to be on the 16th day before the Kalends, which was the reaſon why ſome kept it on the 14th, and others on the 16th, which made *Auguſtus* to order that Feaſt to be celebrated three Days together; though ſome Authors ſay, that before theſe Feaſts were kept for three Days together, and ſometimes for ſeven. This Feaſt was inſtituted by *Janus*, not long after the death of *Saturn*, and was obſerved afterwards by the *Romans* and *Greeks*. During this Feaſt the Slaves ſate down at Table with their Maſters, being cloathed in cloſe Coats inſtead of their Frocks, which they laid by during this Solemnity: which they did in memory of the Golden Age of *Saturn*, when Men lived in common, without difference of States or Conditions. At this Feſtival the *Romans* were uſed to ſend Preſents one to another, and particularly Wax-Candles; and 'tis ſuppoſed that this was the Original of our *New-Years-Gifts*. The *Greeks* at firſt worſhipp'd *Saturn* with Humane Sacrifices, poſſibly, becauſe he had devour'd his own Children; but *Hercules* made 'em ſenſible of the Barbarity of this Worſhip, and put them upon the practice of burning Candles to him inſtead of Men. They ſacrificed to *Saturn* bare-headed, the Ceremony of covering the Head with a Veil being not in uſe till a great while after: yet this Ceremony of putting on a Veil when they ſacrificed to other Gods, was not uſed with regard to the Goddeſs *Honour*, whoſe Sacrificers were bare-headed, like thoſe of *Saturn*. Whilſt the *Saturnalia* laſted, it was not lawful to take up Arms, nor to puniſh any Criminal. *Macrob. Funger*.

SATURNINUS, a *Roman* Tribune of the People, who going about to introduce ſome Innovations into the Government, was oppoſed by *Metellus*, who forced him to depart the City; but being come again, was beſieged in the Capitol, and killed in the Palace-Court by Order of the Conſul *Marius*, in the 654th Year of the City.

SATURNINUS (*Publius Sempronius*) a *Gaul*, who having done great Services to the Empire in *Africa* and *Spain*, *Aurelian* beſtowed upon him the Government of the Eaſt: And the *Egyptians* having afterwards made him Emperor againſt his Will, he was murther'd at the taking of a Caſtle, into which he was retired, though others ſay it was in the City of *Apamea*. *Vopiſcus*.

SATURNINUS, or *Saturnillus* of *Antioch*. About the Year 140 he propagated the Hereſie of *Simon Magus*, *Menander* and *Baſilides*; adding Errors of his own, (*viz.*) That Marriage was an Invention of the Devil, and deny'd the Reſurrection of the Body. He affirm'd the World was made by ſeven Angels; That at the ſame time two of theſe Spirits

Spirits made two Men, one of which reſembled the Goodneſs and the other the Malice of the Angel that made him; and, That our Saviour convers'd on Earth in the Appearance of an Humane Body, to reſcue the Good People from the Oppreſſion of the Bad who were actuated by the Devil: And by his Auſterity of Life, and Abſtinence from eating any thing that had Life, he endeavoured to impoſe upon the World. *Epiph. Hær.* 23. *Tertullian, Theodoret, Iren. lib. Euſeb.*

SATURNINUS (*Sextus Julius*) one of the moſt valiant and brave Commanders of his time. He was in good eſteem with the Emperor *Valerian*, under whom he ſerved, as alſo under *Gallienus*. He was endued with ſingular Prudence, and beloved of all Men for his Worth, and for the Victories he had obtained. The Soldiers raiſed him to the Imperial Dignity; and when they put the Purple Robe upon him, in a Speech he made to them he told them, *My Companions, You have ſpoil'd a good Captain, and have made a bad Prince.* After having given frequent marks of his Valour, becauſe he was ſevere in obſerving Military Diſcipline, he was murthered by one of thoſe who had made him Emperor, about the Year 280 *Trebellius Pollio de Triginta Tyrannis*, c. 22. See alſo POMPEIUS called *Saturninus*.

SATYR, a Poem ſharply Cenſuring and Reflecting upon the Vices of Men. There is a vaſt difference between the *Satyr* of the *Greeks* and that of the *Romans*. The *Grecian Satyr*, as *Diomedes* informs us, *Grammat. lib.* 3. was a kind of *Tragedy*, wherein, beſides Hero's and Princes, the Poet introduced *Satyrs*, to divert and recreate the Spectators by their extravagant Talk and Behaviour, from being too much affected with the melancholy Events of the *Tragedy*. But amongſt the *Latins*, a *Satyr* was only a piece of Poetry inveighing againſt Vice. *Lucilius* is look'd upon as the firſt Author of the *Roman Satyr*. There is alſo another ſort of *Satyr*, call'd *Satyra Varroniana & Menippea*, becauſe *Varro* was the firſt Author of it: This *Satyr* was not only made up of ſeveral ſorts of Verſes, but thoſe alſo interlac'd with Proſe and Greek. *Seneca*'s Book of the Death of *Claudius*, *Boethius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, and that of *Petronius*, were of this kind. We find therefore that the word *Satyr* amongſt the *Latins*, is, in a large ſence, applicable to all Diſcourſes that recommend Vertue, and explode Vice: But the word, as it is now commonly uſed with us, only ſignifies a ſtinging piece of Poetry, to laſh and expoſe the Vices of Men. *Scaliger* and a great many others believed that the *Satyri*, call'd *Fauni* by the *Romans*, were the occaſion that theſe ſort of Poems were call'd *Satyrs*, and that they reſembled the Greek Satyrical Poems: but this is a miſtake; for the *Greeks* had no Poem like the *Roman Satyr*, excepting their *Silli*, which were remarkable for their Gall and ill Language; but then they were taken out of ſome Serious Poem, and apply'd in a Ridiculous Senſe. The true Etymology of *Satyr* comes from *Satur*, Full; and in this ſence *Satura Lanx* was taken, *i. e.* a Diſh fill'd with all ſorts of Fruits, which the Heathens offer'd to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, being the firſt they had gather'd that year. From hence the word *Satura* was applied to ſeveral other *Oglio's* or *Melanges*, as thoſe call'd *Leges Saturæ*, being Laws which contain'd variety of Matter. So *Hiſtoriæ Saturæ* are Hiſtories which treat of ſeveral Arguments run together in the ſame Book. The Reader may conſult *Iſaac Caſaubon de Satyrica Græcorum Poeſi, & Satyra Latinorum*, where this Subject is handled at large. *Dacier Remarques critiques ſur Horace*, Tom 6.

SATYRES, a ſort of Monſters, whom the Poets feigned to be Demi-Gods living in Foreſts and Mountains, having their upper Parts like a Man, but with Horns upon their Heads, and their lower Parts like Goats. *Pliny* tells us there are ſuch Monſters as theſe in the *Eaſt-Indies*, that go on all Four: And we read in the Life of St. *Paul* the Hermit, related by St. *Jerom*, and in that of St *Anthony* by St. *Athanaſius*, that St. *Anthony* upon a time met with a Monſter of this nature in the Deſart, and demanding of him who he was? he anſwer'd, that he was a Mortal and one of the Inhabitants of that Deſart, whom the Heathens, by a vain Errour, call'd *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, and *Incubus's*. Theſe Authors add, that the *Satyr* preſented him with ſome Fruit of the Palm-Tree, and told him, that he had been deputed by his Company to come and entreat him to intercede for them to God, whom he acknowledged to be come into the World for the Salvation of Mankind; and that thereupon he diſappeared. St *Jerome*, who relates this as a Truth of which he was perſuaded, adds for a further confirmation of it, that about an Hundred years before, under the Reign of *Conſtantine*, one of theſe Monſters was ſeen alive at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and that after his death his Carkaſs was embalmed, and conveyed to *Antioch* that the Emperor might ſee it. Beſides theſe Examples, *Plutarch* tells us, That *Sylla* being at *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo* a City of *Albania*, he was preſented with a living *Satyre*, who being interrogated by divers Interpreters, uttered nothing but a rude inarticulate Voice, like the Neighing of a Horſe, or the Cry of a Goat. *Diodorus Siculus* alſo tells us, that ſome of theſe Monſters were preſented to *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who had long Hair hanging down to the midſt of their Bellies. Yet there is reaſon to believe all theſe Stories fabulous, or that theſe were Illuſions of the Devil. The Rabbies are more extravagant than Poets upon this Subject, ſome pretending that the Sabbath ſurpriſing God when forming theſe Creatures, occaſioned his leaving them imperfect; that therefore they have ſuch hatred for that Day, that they always retire into Woods and Deſarts upon it, whence they come to torment Mankind. *Caſaubon* thinks them either to have been the Illuſions of Satan, or ſome Monſters of Nature, but does not believe that ever there were any Companies or Societies of them, and thinks that Story of the Satyr and St. *Anthony* wholly fabulous.

SATYRORUM INSULÆ, three Iſlands over-againſt *India*, on the other ſide the *Ganges*, according to *Ptolemy*, which are ſaid to be inhabited by ſuch Monſters as thoſe called *Satyres*. There is alſo a Promontory in *Æthiopia*, near the *Arabian* Gulf, call'd *the Promontory of Satyres*. *Hoffman.*

SATYRUS, the Name of ſeveral famous Men; one an *Athenian* General, who having got 420 Men into the Town by Night, thought to have ſurpriz'd *Demetrius*'s Garriſon, but was defeated by *Heraclides*: Another a *Corinthian* Soothſayer, who killed *Timophanes* the Tyrant, and deliver'd his Country: Another who was Brother to St. *Ambroſe*, famous for Goodneſs and Prudence: Another, who becauſe he would not renounce his Religion, was thrown to the Lions to be devoured, under the Emperor *Valerian*: Another, who was a Stage-Player, and uſed to imitate *Demoſthenes* on the Stage; and being obſerved by *Philip* to be very penſive at celebrating the Triumph for taking of *Olinthus*, he enquired the reaſon, and why he alone asked him no Boon? *Satyrus* laying hold on the opportunity, generouſly deſired and obtained, that his Landlords two Daughters, who were taken Captives, might be reſtored. *Hoffman.*

SAVA, the *Save* or *Saw*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Riſe in the Province of *Carniola*, near to *Carinthia*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Belgrade* in *Hungary*. It riſes in the *Upper Carniola* from two Fountains in the Confines of the *Upper Carinthia*, about three Leagues South of *Villacum*; and then running Eaſtward through both the *Carniola*'s, and ſeparating *Sclavonia* from *Croatia*, *Boſnia* and *Servia*, after a courſe of 300 Miles it falls into the *Danow* at *Taurun*, being ſwelled with the Rivers *Laubac*, *Conora*, *Colapi*, *Vana* and *Drine*. *Claudian.* The Waters of this River are clear, and it has ſeveral Iſlands, whereof ſome had conſiderable *Roman* Towns.

SAVA, a great City of *Perſia* in a barren Plain, not far from Mount *Alouvent*. It's two Miles round, ſtrongly wall'd, but ill inhabited. It was firſt built by the *Saracens*, and ſince by the *Perſians*. Longit. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50. *Chardin*'s *Travels*.

SAVAGE (Sir *Thomas*) the Nineteenth Knight of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Rock Savage* in *Cheſhire*, married *Elizabeth* the eldeſt Daughter and at length Co-heir to *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* of *Chich* in *Eſſex*; and upon the Advancement of the ſame *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* to the Dignity of Viſcount *Colcheſter*, the 5th. of *July*, 19 *Jac.* I. obtained that that Title of Honour ſhould deſcend to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, in Reverſion after the death of him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, without Iſſue Male of his Body: As alſo in 2 *Car.* I. by another Patent bearing date the 4th of *November*, the Dignity of Earl *Rivers*, after the death of the ſaid Viſcount *Colcheſter* without Iſſue Male of his Body, he being then advanced to that Degree of Honour. Sir *Thomas* had ſeven Sons, and ſix Daughters. His eldeſt Son *John* ſucceeded him, who by the death of the before-ſpecified *Thomas* Earl of *Rivers*, in 1639, enjoy'd that Title. This Earl died the 10th of *October*, in the year 1654, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, who has had two Sons, *Thomas* Lord *Colcheſter*, and *Richard*, which *Thomas* married *Charlot* Daughter of *Charles* late Earl of *Derby*. *Thomas* died without Iſſue; *Richard* ſucceeded his Father in Eſtate and Honour, and is Captain of the Third Troop of Guards.

SAVANAROLA (*Hieronymus*) a Fryar of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was born at *Ferrara*, and lived towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. He was a Man of great Piety, Learning and Eloquence, which made him to be highly cheriſhed by all good Men. But nothing was more obſervable in him than his extraordinary Zeal for God, which put him upon a bold reproving of the Abuſes of the Court of *Rome*, and a ſharp inveighing againſt the flagitious Life of Pope *Alexander* VI. Some time after, this excellent Man being prohibited

prohibited to Preach any more, he thought it his Duty to obey God rather than Man, and went on with his open reproving of the Vices of the Court of *Rome*; whereupon he was caſt into Priſon, and at laſt, by the Command of Pope *Alexander* VI. with two of his Companions, *Florentinus* and *Dominicus de Piſis*, condemn'd to be hang'd and burnt, which was executed accordingly in the 46th Year of his Age, *An. Dom.* 1498. Whilſt he was in Priſon he wrote ſome *Meditations* upon the 30th and 51ſt *Pſalm*, as likewiſe his Book *de Triumpho Crucis*. He alſo propheſied of the Deſtruction of *Florence* and *Rome*, and the Reformation of the Church. *Joannes Fr. Picus de Mirandula* and *Marcilius Ficinus* have writ in Defence of him, and celebrated him for a Prophet. Beſides the Pieces already mention'd, he hath writ *Commentaries upon the 50th, 70th and 71ſt Pſalms*, and *Sermons upon* Ezekiel, Amos, Haggai, *&c.* and *An Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer*. *Luther* called him *A Fore-runner of the Reformation*, and *Beza* has inſerted him amongſt his Famous Men. *Guicchiard* lib. 3. Hiſtor. *Phil. de Comines* lib. 8. cap. 12. *Bzovius* and *Spondanus* in *Annal.* *Sixtus Senenſis* lib. 4. Bibl. S. *Paul Jovius* in Elog.

SAVERNE, *Tabernæ Alſatiæ*, a City of the *Lower Alſatia* under the Biſhop of *Strasburg*, and his uſual Reſidence, who is Lord of it. It is ſeated at the foot of ſome Mountains near the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, upon the River *Sor*, in the High Road that goes to *Strasburg*, *Spire*, *Francfort*, and the chief Cities of *Germany*; wherefore alſo it is inhabited by many rich Merchants. It lies four Miles from *Strasburgh* to the North, and as many from *Hagenaw* to the Weſt towards *Nancy*. The Inhabitants call it *Zabern* or *Elſaſzabern*. There is another Town of this Name in the *Palatinate* called *Bergzabern*, upon the River *Erlbach*, towards the Mountains, on the Borders of the *Lower Alſatia*, burnt in the year 1675; and a third called *Rhinezabern*, likewiſe in the *Palatinate*, where the River *Elbach* runs into the *Rhine*, about two miles from *Philipsburg*, and three from *Spires*. Near the *Severne* in *Alſace*, *Antony* Duke of *Lorrain* defeated the *Lutherans* in 1525.

SAVIGLIANO, *Savilianum*, a great Town in *Piedmont* upon the River *Magra*, under the Duke of *Savoy*, between *Foſſan* to the Eaſt, and *Saluces* to the Weſt, ſix miles from either, and two and twenty from *Turin*. Its ſituation is very pleaſant, and it is capable of being made very ſtrong, as lying between two Rivers; wherefore alſo *Philibert Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* thought to make it the Capital of his Dominions. It's thought to be ſituated the beſt of any Town in *Italy*.

SAVILE (Sir *John*) deſcended of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Thornhill*, underwent the Office of Sheriff for the County of *Lincoln* in 32 *Eliz.* and ſerved in divers Parliaments in King *James* the Firſt's and the beginning of King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign; and by Letters Patents bearing date the 21ſt of *July*, 4 *Car.* was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Savile* of *Pontfract*. Sir *Thomas Savile*, his third Son, ſucceeded in his Honour, was ſoon after made Viſcount *Savile* of *Baſſle-Barr* in *Ireland*, as alſo Comptroller of the King's Houſhold; whereupon attending His Majeſty at *Oxford* in the late Troubles, he was by Letters Patents bearing date the 25th of *May*, the 25th of that Prince's Reign, dignified with the Title of Earl of *Suſſex*. His Son *Thomas* married two Wives, firſt *Frances* Daughter to Sir *Michael Sands* of *Throuley* in the County of *Kent*, Kt. ſecondly the Lady *Anne* Daughter to *Chriſtopher* Earl of *Angleſey*, and at length ſole Heir to *Charles* Earl of *Angleſey* her Brother, by whom he had Iſſue *James* his Succeſſor in that Honour, who married *Anne* Daughter of *Robert Wake* a Merchant in *Antwerp*, and died in the year 1671, without Iſſue; as alſo *Frances* a Daughter, married to *Francis* Lord *Brudenel* Son and Heir to *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*.

SAVILE (Sir *George*) Son of Sir *George Savile* of *Thornhill* Knight and Baronet, by *Mary* his Wife Daughter to *George* late Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was for Services to King *Charles* I. and II. advanced by the latter, in the 19th year of his Reign, to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Savile* of *Eland* in *Com. Ebor.* and likewiſe to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the Name of Viſcount *Halifax*, and afterwards to the Dignity of Marqueſs. He firſt married *Dorothy* Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, by whom he hath Iſſue *Henry*, *William*, and *George*, and one Daughter call'd *Anne*; ſecondly, *Gertrude* Daughter to *William Pierpont* of *Thoreſby* in the County of *Nottingham* Eſq; ſecond Son to *Robert* late Earl of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*.

SAVILE (Sir *Henry*) born at *Bradley* in the Pariſh of *Halifax* in *Yorkſhire*, of ancient and Noble Extraction, bred in *Oxford*, became Warden of *Merton College*, and after Provoſt of *Eaton*. He carefully collected the beſt Copies of St. *Chryſoſtom*, which he publiſh'd with Annotations at his own coſt: But the Roman Catholicks at *Paris* having ſome Agents in *England*, ſurreptitiouſly procur'd this Knight's learned Labours, and ſent them over weekly by the Poſt thither; where *Fronto Ducæus* a French Jeſuit had them printed letter for letter, joining a Latin Tranſlation, and ſome other inconſiderable Additions. Sir *Henry* was alſo an excellent Mathematician, as his learned Lectures on *Euclid* manifeſtly ſhew. This learned Man was born in the year 1549, and died in 1621.

SAVIO, Lat. *Sapis* or *Iſapis*, a River of *Italy*, which riſing in the *Appennine*, twelve miles from *Sarſenia*, runs through *Romandia*, and falls into the *Adriatick* Gulf five miles Weſt of *Servia*.

St. SAVIOUR, a Monaſtery of *Franciſcans* at *Jeruſalem*, in the Weſtern part of that City, between the Gate of the Caſtle and that of *Damaſcus*. It is a Place of Entertainment for all the Weſtern Chriſtians that come on Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, whether they be Romaniſts, Lutherans or Calviniſts, as long as they ſtay at *Jeruſalem*; neither may they take up their Lodging any where elſe, upon pain of paying a great Mulct. The Guardian of this Convent has Epiſcopal Juriſdiction and Spiritual Authority over all Latin Chriſtians that come there.

SAVIOURS, a ſort of White Wizards, whom the *Spaniards* call *Saludadores*, that is, *Saviours*. They are a ſort of Impoſtors or Magicians, who pretend to cure Diſeaſes with their Spittle, or their Breath, and ſometimes with their Prayers. *Delrio* ſaith, they obſerve certain Numbers and Ceremonies full of Superſtition. Moſt of theſe Fellows have the mark of a whole Wheel or the piece of a Wheel imprinted on their Bodies, which they call *St. Catharine's Wheel*, and pretend themſelves to be of kin to that Saint, and that they are born with that Figure upon them, though indeed they have made it themſelves: They boaſt that Fire cannot hurt them, and that they handle it without being burnt by it. There is another ſort of theſe *Saludadores* in *Italy*, who ſay they are of St. *George*'s Kindred, and carry the figure of a Serpent on their Bodies, which they perſuade People to be natural: Theſe pretend that they cannot be hurt by any Serpents or Scorpions. *Peucerus* and *Delrio* note them for Impoſtors and Magicians.

SAUL, the firſt King of *Iſrael*: He was the Son of *Kiſh*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*. His Death happened in the Year of the World 2979, after twenty Years Reign. Saint *Paul*, in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, ſays that he reigned forty Years, but he comprehends the twenty of *Samuel*'s Government. As to the buſineſs of the *Witch* of *Endor*, conſulted by *Saul*, though there are probable Reaſons againſt the reality of *Samuel*'s Apparition to *Saul*, ſeveral Authors making no better of it than a Diabolical Illuſion; yet the contrary opinion is generally believed the trueſt, as appears both by the 46th Chapter of *Eccleſiaſticus*, where 'tis ſaid, *Samuel propheſied after his death, and ſhewed the King his end*, &c. and likewiſe by the Witch of *Endor*'s being much ſurprized at the Apparition of *Samuel*, the Ghoſt appearing before ſhe had gone through with her Conjuring Ceremonies, 1 *Sam.* ch. 28. *Joſeph.* l. 6. *Antiq. Jud.* *Sulpicius Severus* l.

SAULIUS, a King of the *Scythians*, who ſucceeded his Father *Gnurus*. He reigned in the time of *Solon*, and was the Brother of *Anacharſis* ſo famous for his Wiſdom, whom he kill'd with a Javelin, becauſe he had endeavoured to introduce the *Athenian* Laws amongſt the *Scythians*. He had another Brother named *Caduida* who reigned jointly with him, to whom he left the Kingdom after his Death. His Son *Idathirſus* ſucceeded his Uncle *Saulius*.

SAULT, in Latin *Saltus*, a Caſtle and County in *France*, on the Borders of *Dauphiné* and *Vendoſmois*, ſeven Leagues Eaſt of *Carpentras*, and four North from *Apte* in *Provence*.

SAULX, an illuſtrious Family of *France*, which hath taken the Sirname of *Tavannes*. *Gaſpar de Saulx*, Lord of *Tavannes*, Knight of the Order of *France*, and Governour of *Provence*, was one of the moſt famous Captains of his time. He was at firſt a Page of the Stable to *Francis* I. and was taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Pavia*. *Charles* Duke of *Orleance*, the King's ſecond Son, took him into his Service, and made him his Companion in all his mad Extravagancies. He was in *Foſſan* when it was beſieged by the Imperialiſts in 1536. He aſſiſted at the taking of *Damvilliers*, *Yvoi* and *Luxenburg*, and ſignalized his Courage at the Battle of *Cerizoles* in 1544, and at that of *Remi*. He cut off Eight hundred of the Garriſon of *Calais*, and took Four hundred Priſoners, and was preſent at the Siege of that Place in 1558. Whereupon the *French* King beſtowed upon

beſtowed upon him the Lieutenancy of *Burgundy*. *Henry* II. the Son of *Francis I.* made him *Mareſchal de Camp*. After the King's Death he joyned himſelf to the Party of the Duke of *Guiſe*. During the Civil Wars he gave many Inſtances of his Valour. He reſcued the Kings Army near to *Pamprou* in *Poitou*, and was at the Battels of *Jarnac*, *Roche*, *Abeille*, and *Moncontour*, and not long after the King beſtowed upon him a Marſhals Staff in 1570. He is ſaid to have had a great hand in the St. *Bartholomew* Maſſacre.

SAUMAISE (*Claude*) *Claudius Salmaſius*, a famous and learned *Critick*, born in *Burgundy*, and was the Son of *Benigne*, Lord of *Saumaiſe le Duc*, a Village of *Auxois*, and Counſellor or Member in the Parliament of *Dijon*; but his Mother being a Proteſtant, he was Educated in that Religion. When he was but 10 Years of Age, he made good Latin and Greek Verſes; afterwards he followed his Studies at *Paris* and *Heidelberg*, and then returning to his Fathers Houſe, he continued his Application to Critical Learning with great diligence; and ſome time after was called to *Leyden* to ſucceed *Scaliger* in the quality of *Honorary Profeſſor*. Having taken a journey into *France*, Cardinal *Richelieu* ſent for him, and offered him a Penſion to oblige him to ſtay in that Kingdom, and to write his Life, but could not prevail with him to accept of it. The Queen of *Sweden* alſo ſent for him, at whoſe Deſire he went thither, and ſtaid a whole Summer at *Stockholme*; and being returned to *Holland*, he accompanied his Wife to the *Spaw* in *Germany*, where he died in two days after his Arrival, in 1652. The Reader may ſee his Life prefix'd to his Epiſtles, with a Catalogue of his Works. *Laur. Craſſo.*

SAUMUR, *Salmuria*, a City of *France* in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, pleaſantly ſituated at the Foot of a Hill, with very delightful Walks and Pleaſure-Houſes round about it. It hath a Caſtle ſtanding on a Hill. The Proteſtants had an Univerſity here 'till it was put down in 1684, and the Perſecution of them about that time hath reduced this City to a Deſert, which before was very flouriſhing and populous, by the Numbers the Proteſtants drew thither.

SAUNOI, Lat. *Salonenſis Ager*, a Country between the *Syle* and *Nied* in the Dioceſe of *Mets* in *France*.

SAVOLAX, Lat. *Savolaxia*, a County of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Finland*, having no Town of note. It has *Kakolm* to the Eaſt, *Tavaſtia* to the Weſt, *Carelia* to the South, and *Muſcovy* to the North.

SAVONA, *Savo*, *Sanna*, a City of *Liguria*, ſituate in the State of *Genoua*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, being very populous, and defended by two Caſtles. It is the ſecond City of the Republick, but the *Genoueſe* ruined the Haven of it, becauſe the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt. This City ſtands 25 Miles from *Genoua* to the Weſt, and as many from *Alberga* to the Eaſt. Alſo an Iſland of the ſame Name (called *Saona* by the *Spaniards* who are Maſters of it) in South *America*, near to *San Domingo*, but of ſmall account, and but thinly Inhabited. The *Italian Savona* is noted as the Birth-place of the Popes *Gregory* VII. *Julius* II. and *Sixtus* IV. The Harbour, beſides Ships ſunk in it is made up with Maſons Work, to make it uſeleſs, and prevent the further Importunities of the *French*.

SAVONNIERS, an ancient Town within a League of *Toul* in *Lorrain*. *An.* 859 a Provincial Council, called *Concilium ad Saponarias*, was held here by *Charles* the Bald King of *France*, and *Nicholas* I.

SAVOY, *Sabaudia*, *Sapaudia*, a Sovereign Dukedom in *Europe*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and the North part of the Country poſſeſſed by the *Allobroges*; and beſides them, was inhabited of old by the *Centrones*, *Brannovices*, *Nantuates*, *Latobrigi*, and *Sabaudi*; for the Latin Name *Sabaudia* is no new Name, *Proſper Aquitanus* having uſed it above a thouſand Years ago. This Dukedom is bounded on the North by the *Lake of Geneva* and the River *Rhoſne*, on the Weſt by the River *Rhoſne*, on the South by *Dauphine*, and on the Eaſt by *Piedmont* and *Vallais* or *Walliſſerlandt*. The whole Country is very mountainous, and generally barren, the Valleys excepted. It is divided into ſix Parts, *viz. Savoy*, properly ſo called, the Territory of *Geneva*, *La Maurienne*, *La Tarantaiſe*, *Le Foſſigni*, and *Le Chablais*. The chief City formerly was *Geneva*, but that being now a Free-State, the chiefeſt under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chambery*, the reſt are *Jean de Maurienne*, *Annecy*, *Cluſe*, *Mouſtiere*, *Montmeillan*, and *Thonon*. *Savoy*, upon the declining of the *Roman* Empire under *Honorius*, was left as a Prey to ſeveral barbarous Nations, but at laſt it came under the Dominion of the Princes that at preſent are poſſeſt of it, who derive their Pedigree from one *Bertoldus* or *Beroldus*, who in the XI. Century was the Riſe of this Family. The Learned are very much at difference about the Birth of this Prince and his Extraction: Some derive it from *Ancharius* Marqueſs of *Turee*, others from *Hugo* King of *Italy* and Duke of *Provence*; others ſay he was the Nephew of *Hugh Capet*, and others make him a Deſcendant of the Counts of *Macon*. Above fourſcore Hiſtorians of ſeveral Nations follow *Guichenon*, who derives his Genealogy from *Wittekindus the Great* Duke of *Saxony* and *Angria*, Grandfather of *Hugo* Marqueſs of *Italy*, who was Father of this *Beroldus* Earl of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and had for his Succeſſor *Humbert* ſirnamed *White Hands*. But ſome French Authors of late have endeavoured to make out, That there was never any ſuch Man as *Beroldus* of *Saxony*, and have found that this *Humbert* was Grandchild of the Emperor *Lewis* the Son of *Boſon*, the Son of *Beuvil* Count of *Ardenna*, and deſcended from *Pharamond*, or as others, from *Charlemagne*. Others derive the Name from one *Sapaudus*, quaſi *Sapaudia*, and ſay the Country was given by *Charlemagne* to one of his Sons, adding, its Dominions were larger in 1322 than now. *Monetus* ſays, the Length from Lake *Leman* to Mount *Ceniſſo* is 40 *Savoyard* or 60 *French* Leagues, and from one of the Heads of Lake *Leman* to the other 20 *French* Leagues broad; but from the Eaſtern Bank of the *Rhone* to the *Maritime Alps* it is half as broad again. The Princes of this Country were formerly called *Counts of Maurienne*, and *Savoy*, but were dignified with the Title of Duke by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, *An.* 1417. They now call themſelves Dukes of *Savoy*, *Chablais*, *Aoſt*, and the Canton of *Geneva*; Princes of *Piedmont*, Marquiſes of *Saluce*, Counts of *Geneve*, *Romont*, *Nice*, *Aſte* and *Tende*, Barons of *Fauſigny*, Lords of *Verceilles*, and Marqueſs of *Italy*. *Hoffm. Schowart* treats of their Genealogy thus, That it is certainly one of the ancienteſt Families in *Europe*; ſo that there is no certainty to be had concerning their Original; but this is out of all doubt, ſays he, That in the beginning of the Eleventh Age *Beroldus* was Marqueſs of *Italy*, Count of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and died *An.* 1023. His Son was *Humbert* I. called *White Hands*, died in 1048, ſucceeded by his Son *Odo*, who to the former Titles had the Addition of Lord of *Chablais*, *Valois*, *Aoſt*, Marqueſs of *Suſa*, and Duke of *Turin*: He died in 1091, ſucceeded by *Amadeus* II. and he by *Humbert* II. who had the Addition of Lord of *Piedmont*, &c. and died *Nov.* 18. 1103, leaving his Provinces to his eldeſt Son *Amadeus* III. who died in an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, at *Nicoſia* in 1149, ſucceed by his Son *Humbert* III, called the Saint, who died *March* 4. 1186. ſucceed by his Son *Thomas* I. who was made Vicar General of the Empire in *Lombardy* and *Piedmont*; he died *May* 20, 1233, leaving a numerous Iſſue. *Amadeus* IV. his Son, had *Boniface* ſirnamed *Roland*, who died Childleſs in 1263, ſucceed by his Uncle *Philip*, who died alſo without Iſſue, *Nov.* 17. 1285. ſucceeded by his Brother *Thomas* II. who died in 1259, leaving 3 Sons, *viz. Thomas* III. of *Savoy*, whoſe Son *Philip* ſucceeded his Grand-Uncle *Philip* in *Piedmont*, the Marquiſate of *Suſa* being excepted: but that Branch failed *An.* 1418, in *Lewis* of *Savoy*. *Amadeus* V. ſecond Son to *Thomas* II. for his gallant Atchievements was called Great, and in 1310 created a Prince of the Empire by the Emperor *Henry* VI. and died *Oct.* 16. *An.* 1323, ſucceeded by *Edward* who died in 1329 without Iſſue Male. His Brother *Aimon* the *Pacifick* ſucceeded, and died *June* 24. 1343, leaving a Son called *Amadeus* VI. and his Son *Amadeus* VII. ſirnamed the *Red*, was Father to *Amadeus* VIII. who *Febr.* 19. 1416. was created Duke of *Savoy* by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*. In 1418 he inherited the Land of his Kinſman *Lewis* in *Italy*. In 1434 he devolved the Government upon his Son *Lewis*, and betaking himſelf to a Religious Life, died *An.* 1451. His Son *Lewis* Marrying *Anna* Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, died in 1465, ſucceeded by his Son *Amadeus* IX. who died in 1472, ſucceeded by his Son *Car.* II. who died in 1490, ſucceeded by *Charles John Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy* and King of *Cyprus*, who died without Iſſue, *An.* 1496. *Philip without Land*, ſecond Son to *Amadeus* VIII, ſucceeded in his old Age, and died *Nov.* 7. 1479, leaving for Heir his Son *Philibert* II. who died without Children, *Sept.* 10. 1504, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Car.* III. and he dying in 1553, was ſucceeded by his Son *Emanuel Philibert*, who in his Youth applied himſelf to Military Affairs in the Camp of the Emperor *Charles* V. He Married *Margaret* Daughter to *Francis* I. King of *France*, died *Aug.* 30. 1580, leaving only one Son, *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Cyprus*, of a ſublime Wit, happy Memory, and very learned, eſpecially in the Mathematicks: He waged War with *France*, but unſucceſſfully: He Married *Katharine* Daughter to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and died *July* 26. 1630. His Children were *Philip Emanuel* Prince of *Piedmont*, who died in 1605, *Victor Amadeus* who ſucceeded, *Emanuel Philibert*, who was one of the Knights of *Jeruſalem*, Prince of *Oneglia*, Viceroy of *Sicily*, and died at *Pannoni* in 1625. *Margaret* Married to *Francis Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua*. *Iſabella* Married to the Duke of *Modena*. *Maurice*, firſt Cardinal, then Prince of *Oneglia*, who died without Iſſue; *Mary* and *Frances* both Nuns;

Thomas Franciſcus Prince of *Carignan*, and *Joanna* who died *An.* 1597. *Victor Amadeus* ſucceeded his Father, and was a great Lover of Peace; but a War breaking out betwixt the *French* and *Spaniard*, he ſided with the former, and died of a Fever, *Oct.* 7. 1637. He Married a Daughter of *Henry* IV. of *France*, by whom he had *Aloiſia Maria Chriſtina* Married to her Uncle *Maurice* Prince of *Oneglia*. *Francis* who died in 1632. and *Charles Emanuel*. *Margaret* Married to *Rainutius* Duke of *Parma* in 1660. *Adelais* Married to *Ferdinand* Elector of *Bavaria* in 1652, and *Katharine* who died in 1637. *Charles Emanuel* ſucceeded his Father, being a Prince of great Endowments both in Body and Mind, and extremely skilful in managing the Great Horſe, and all Warlike Exerciſes, for which he erected an Academy at *Turin*, and died much lamented *June* 12. 1675. In 1663 he Married *Magdalen* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, and after her death his Kinſwoman *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Nemours*, by whom he had *Victor Amadeus Franciſcus* II. the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, born *May* 17. 1666, and on *April* 9. 1684. he Married *Anna Maria* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, by whom he has two Daughters, *Mary* born *December* 6. 1685, Married to the D. of *Burgundy*, and another, whoſe Name we know not, born *Aug.* 30, 1688, beſides a Son born ſince the Match with *France*. From *Thomas* Son to *Charles Emanuel* I. are deſcended by *Mary* of *Bourbon* Daughter to the Count of *Soiſſons*, *Aluiſe* Married to the Marq. of *Baden*, *Emanuel Philibert* who Married *Mary Katharine* of *Eſt*, *Eugenius Mauritius* who Married *Olympia* Niece to Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had *Lewis Thomas* Count of *Soiſſons*, who Married *Urania* Daughter to the Lord of *Beauvois*, *Decemb.* 17. 1682. *Philip* born 1659, and *Franciſcus Eugenius* ſo much talked of in the late Wars, born in 1665. *Schowart. Obſerv. Hiſt Geneal.* In 1695, he in Conjunction with the *Germans* and *Spaniards* took *Caſal*, but the Year following made a ſeparate Peace with *France*; by virtue of which, all his Country, as alſo *Pignerol* Diſmantled, was reſtored to him, and a ſolemn Act of Surrendry made by the *French* King of it, and his Daughter Married to the Duke of *Burgundy*.

SAVOY (*Renatus* of) Count of *Villers*, was the Natural Son of *Philip* I. Duke of *Savoy*; *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* his Uncle, made him Lieutenant General of his Dominions in 1500, but he kept not that place long, for the Duke having Married *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, ſhe conceived a great averſion againſt him, becauſe of the Eſteem he had for the *French*: For this Princeſs thinking her ſelf highly affronted by *Charles* VIII. who quitted her after that he had deſired her in Marriage, was reſolved to revenge her ſelf on all thoſe that favoured his Intereſt; whereupon *Renatus* retired to *France* in 1502, and betook himſelf to the Service of *Lewis* XII. whom he accompanied in his ſolemn Entrance into *Genoua*, and made him afterwards Governour and Seneſchal of *Provence*. After the Death of the King his Credit increaſed at Court, being favoured by *Louiſa* of *Savoy* Mother of *Francis* I. He ſignalized his Courage at the Battle of *Marignan*, where he commanded 700 Lances of the Kings Guards, and 7000 *Germans*. The King ſent him to *Switzerland* in 1521, to conclude a new Treaty with the *Cantons*, whereby to engage them in the Kings Service, who at that time intended a Conqueſt of the Dutchy of *Milan*; he raiſed 16000 *Swiſſers* for the King, and brought them to *Milan*, and was at the Battle of *Bicoque* in 1522, and 1523. At laſt the King being arrived in *Italy* to command his Army, he gave Battle to the Imperialiſts at *Pavia* in 1525, where *Renatus* of *Savoy* was wounded and taken Priſoner, and died of his Wounds there. *Guichenon.*

SAVOY (*Thomas Francis* of) Prince of *Carignan*, Grand Maſter of *France*, and General of the French King's Armies in *Italy*, was the Son of *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, and of *Katharine Michaela* of *Auſtria*; he was born *December* 21. in the Year 1596. At the Age of ſixteen he followed his Father to the Siege of *Trin*, fought couragiouſly at that of *Aſt*, and ſignalized himſelf at the taking of *Meſſeran*, *Felizzan*, and at the Fight of *Corniento*. In 1625, when the Duke of *Savoy* had proclaimed War againſt the *Genoueſe*, he by his Conduct prevented the routing of the French King's Army under *Leſdiguieres*, at the paſſage of the River *Orba*. He was with the Prince of *Piedmont* his Brother at the Retreat of *Baſſagne*, and forced the *Spaniards* to raiſe the Siege of *Aſt*. The War in *Italy* being ended by the Treaty of *Moncon*, he thought of ſetling himſelf in *France*, but *Richelieu* being his Enemy, he was forced to ſerve the King of *Spain*. In 1624 he had married the Count of *Soiſſons* Daughter at St. *Germain*. He went to the *Low-Countries* with the *Cardinal Infant* in 1634, ſurprized the City of *Treves*, and took the Archbiſhop Priſoner in 1635, he forced the *Hollanders* to raiſe the Siege of *Breda*. In 1636 he entred *Picardy*, took *la Chapelle*, ſtormed *Bouchain*, took *Caſtelet*, *Corbie* and other places. In 1637 he raiſed the Siege of St. *Omer*, hindred the taking of *Heſdin*, ſaved *Gelders* beſieged by the Prince of *Orange*. Some time after coming into the Dutchy of *Milan*, he proclaimed War againſt the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* his Siſter-in-Law, laying claim to the Regency of that State during the Minority of the Prince his Nephew, and took from her ſeveral places. *Turin* put a ſtop to his Victories, whereupon he made his Peace with the French King in 1640, but that Treaty being broke, he took part again with *Spain*, but was reconciled again to *France* in 1642. In 1643, being Commander of the French King's and the Dutcheſs of *Savoys* Forces, he retook ſeveral places from the *Spaniards*, but was unhappy in his Attempt on *Final*, whence he was fain to retreat becauſe the French Fleet came too late to ſecond his Enterprize. In 1645 he entred the Dutchy of *Milan*, and took *Vigevano* and *Mortara* important Places, but returning into *Piedmont*, the *Spaniards* defeated his Rear-guard. In 1646 he came into *France*, and from thence returning to *Italy*, was unſucceſsful in his Deſign on *Orbitella*, as the Year following in his undertaking againſt *Cremona*. In 1648 he was Commander of the *French* Navy, but without Succeſs. In 1655 he laid Siege to *Pavia* with the joint Forces of the Duke of *Modena*, but upon ſome Jealouſie ariſing between them, and the vigorous reſiſtance of the Beſieged, he was fain to raiſe the Siege. He died at *Turin* 1656, being Seventy Years of Age, and was interred in the Sepulchres of the Princes of *Savoy*.

SAVOYSY (*Charles de*) was Lord High Treaſurer of *France* in 1383, who for maintaining ſome of his Domeſticks in their Inſolence againſt the Univerſity of *Paris*, was excommunicated and baniſh'd the Kingdom, and had his Country Houſe pull'd down; and being abſolved from his Excommunication by the Pope, he equip'd four Gallies againſt the *Saracens*, of whom he took great Riches, with which he returned to *France*, and brought along with him many *Saracens* who he employed in the Building of the Caſtle of *Segnelay*, in *Auxerrois*. *Guil. Paradin.*

SAURA, Lat. *Iſauria*, a City of the *Leſſer-Aſia*, and Biſhops See, Suffragan of *Iconium*. It ſtands in South *Galatia* not far from *Piſidia*.

SAUROMATÆ, a Northern People of *Europe*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Sarmatians*, partly in *Europe*, partly in *Aſia*, being divided by the River *Tanais*. *Hippocrates de aere, locis*, &c. deſcribes them thus. In *Europe*, ſays he, there is a *Scythian* Nation about the Lake *Mæotis*, which differs very much from all others; their Women fight on Horſe-back with Bows and Arrows ſo long as they are unmarried; neither do they marry till they have killed three Enemies, and perform the Sacred Rites of their Country; and as ſoon as married, they are freed from ſerving in the Wars, except the Defence of their Country require it. And while they are young, they burn their right Breaſt, that it may not grow, alledging, that their right Shoulder and Arm are thereby ſtrengthned. *Hippocrates.*

SAXE-LAWENBURG, a City and Dukedom of the *Lower-Saxony* upon the River *Elbe*. This Duke now profeſſes the Roman Catholick Religion. In the Year 1423, the Emperor *Sigiſmond* depoſed the Dukes of *Saxe-Lawenburg* from the Electoral Dignity, for Failure of demanding their Inveſtiture of him in due time, and made *Frederick* the Warlike, Duke and Elector of *Saxony*, who was of the ancient Family of *Witekindus* the Great, and Father of *Frederick* the Peaceful, who had two Sons, *Erneſtus* and *Albertus* the Courageous, from whom the preſent Electors of *Saxony* derive their Pedigree. They who would know more of the Antiquities of *Saxony*, may conſult *Meibomii ad Hiſtoriam Saxoniæ inferioris introductio*. The Duke of this name keeps his Reſidence in the Caſtle of *Lawenburg*, and has another called *Ertemberg* on the other ſide the *Elbe*, and both form a very important Paſſage.

SAXENHAUSEN, a Town of the County of *Waldeck*, as alſo part of the City of *Frankfort* on the *Main*, which lying on the other ſide of the River, is joyn'd to it by a Bridge. Here is *Bartholomew* Church conſecrated to our Saviour by *Pepin* King of *France*, and ſplendidly endowed by his Son *Charlemagne*, but ſince the Reign of the Emperor *Lewis* IV. its Revenues are diminiſhed, becauſe the College holds rather of the Pope than the Emperor and Empire. *Limn. Enuc.*

SAXMUNDHAM, a Market Town of *Plumſgate* Hundred in the Eaſt parts of *Suffolk*.

SAXO GRAMMATICUS, the Famous Author of the *Daniſh* Hiſtory, was Provoſt of the Church of *Roſchild*, and flouriſhed in the Twelfth Century. His Hiſtory comprized in ſix Books, eſpecially at the beginning, contains many things that ſeem fabulous, but the whole is very elegantly writ, and in a Stile which far tranſcends the Rudeneſs of the Age in which he lived. *Eraſmus* gives him this Elogy, *Dania nobis dedit Saxonem Grammaticum, qui*

ſua

ſuæ Gentis Hiſtoriam ſplendidè, magnificéque contexuit, &c. *Voſſius de Hiſtor. lat.* lib. 2. c. 55.

SAXONS, the Inhabitants of *Saxony*, who in former times were great Pirates, and Sacrificed the Priſoners they took to their Gods. They made ſo great a Difference between thoſe that were Free-Born, and ſuch as were Slaves; and between thoſe who were Noble, and others that were of the common People, that they made it Capital for any to Marry out of their Rank and Condition. As to their Religion they were Idolaters, and dedicated to their Gods Groves of the talleſt Trees and thick Foreſts, and there worſhipped them without building them any Temples, or repreſenting them by any Figures or Images. They were extreamly addicted to Divinations, not only Superſtitiouſly obſerving the Flight and Chattering of Birds, but alſo the Neighing of Horſes; whence they took Conjectures concerning the Event of their moſt Important Affairs. They were of old very Strong and Luſty, and are ſo ſtill, by reaſon of the great quanity of Meat they are uſed to eat, as being accuſtomed to it from their very Infancy; for the Mothers feed their Children with Fleſh Meat, which they chew for them, and not with Milk or other kind of Pottage. They are very much inclin'd to Drunkenneſs, and were converted to the Faith in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, and in the laſt Century embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*. Some derive the Original of the *Saxons* from the *Saci* a People of *Aſia*: And others ſay they were ſo called from the word *Saxum*, as Barbarous and Hard-hearted: But *Hoffman* rejects both theſe as Fabulous, ſaying, it is unreaſonable to think that a *German* People ſhould aſſume a Latin Name. *Witichindus Corbeienſis*, lib. 1. Annal. ſays, They had their Name from a great Knife or Dagger called *Sahs*, which they carried under their Garments when they came to Treat with the *Thuringians*, with whom they had been long in War: it being agreed that both of them ſhould come without Arms: And taking their Opportunity, they cut off the *Thuringians* in that ſame manner as their Succeſſors cut off the *Britains* here in *England*; and hence *Gorfr. Viterb. Chron.* ſays,

Pax ubi congeritur ſub fraude Macedo veretur,
Ne male fruſtretur ſi totus inermis habetur.
Unde breves Gladios clam tulit arte ſecus,
Ipſe brevis Gladius apud illos Saxo *vocatur,*
His quoque cultellis vita redempta fuit.

Reineccius thinks that the Name comes from *Sache* Judges, becaule of the Equity of their Laws. *Munſter.*

SAXONY, a large Country in *Germany*, in Latin, *Saxonia*, and by the *Germans* called *Sachſen*, which is either conſidered as an Electorate, or as a far larger Country, which contains two Circles of the German Empire, called the *Upper* and the *Lower Circles of Saxony*: The *Lower Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Bremen*, *Mechlenburg*, *Holſtein* and *Lawenburg*; the Principalities of *Verden* and *Halberſtat*, and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*: The *Upper Circle* of *Saxony*, contains the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Miſnia*, the Dutchy of *Saxony*, properly ſo called, and the Principality of *Anhalt*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the Eaſt by *Luſatia*, on the North by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, on the Weſt by the Principality of *Anhalt*, and on the South by *Miſnia*. The Capital City is *Wittemberg*. The Duke of *Saxony* has the eighth place amongſt the Electors, and beſides this Dutchy, he is Sovereign of *Miſnia*, of a great part of *Thuringia* and *Luſatia*, and of part of the County of *Mansfeldt*, &c. *Saxony* of old, beſides the two Circles already mentioned, contained *Weſtphalia*, and ſeveral other Territories. The ancient *Saxons* were a very Warlike People, that made themſelves Formidable to their Neighbours: After they were become very Powerful in *Germany*, part of them tranſported themſelves into *Great Britain* where they eſtabliſh'd their *Heptarchy*, being called by *Vortigern* to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, and had *Kent* aſſigned them in 449, turning their Arms afterwards againſt the *Britains*, they were defeated by *Aurelius Ambroſius* in 456. but *Oſca* and *Otha*, *Hengiſt*'s Sons, did afterwards Conquer him, and he died in 488. They were defeated again afterwards in the Reign of *Uter Pendragon*, a *German* Biſhop ſinging *Alleluja* during the Engagement; but *Cretitius* the *Saxon*, with his Son *Henry*, coming to their Aſſiſtance, about 518 he eſtabliſhed the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and about 580 many of them being converted by *Auguſtin* and *Melitus*, they became one Nation with the *Britains*. In the ſixth Century the *Saxons* of *Germany* began to make frequent Incurſions into the *French* Dominions; *Charlemagne* had War with them for thirty Years, and had always the Goodneſs to pardon them when ſubdued; who ſeeing they were not able to make Head againſt him, ſubmitted themſelves to be Baptized; but this being only a feigned Devotion, as ſoon as they found themſelves in eaſe, they maſſacred their Prieſts, and all the *French-men* that were in their Country. *Wittekindus* their Chief Commander all along gave great Proofs of his Courage, but notwithſtanding that, they were always beaten during the Life of *Charlemagne*, tho' ſoon after they ſhook off the *French* Yoke. This *Wittekindus* the laſt King of the *Saxons*, being Conquered by *Charlemagne*, was made the firſt Duke of *Saxony* upon his embracing of the Chriſtian Faith; and the Dukedom is ſtill in the ſame Family, though there was an Interruption of two hundred Years, beginning in the Year 1180, and ending in the Year 1423. To this Illuſtrious Houſe *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation of *Luther*; which if it had not been for *John Frederick* the thirtieth Duke, had been ſtifled in its Birth. The preſent Elector, (now King of *Poland*,) is the 38*th* Duke from *Wittekindus*, and the thirteenth ſince the reſtoring of the Line, and is the moſt ancient Prince in the Electoral College. He is by Birth-right *Great Marſhal of the Empire*.

The Genealogy of the Family of Saxony.

ALBERT III. Elector of *Saxony*, of the Family of *Anhalt*, dying without Iſſue by a ſudden Death, *An.* 1422. *Frederick* the Warlike, Son to *Frederick* the Stout, Marquis of *Miſnia*, and Landgrave of *Thuringia*, which *Frederick*, before he obtained the Electorate in 1409, Founded the Univerſity of *Leipſick*, had cruel Wars in *Franconia* againſt the *Stellates*, in *Pruſſia* againſt the *Polanders*, in *Thuringia* againſt the Counts of *Schwartzeburg*, *Heldrung*, *Hoenſtein*, and againſt the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the *Bohemian Huſſites*, by whom he was defeated in a bloody Battle in 1426, and died in 1428. His Wife was *Catharine* Daughter to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Good-natur'd his Succeſſor; two Daughters Married into the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Heſſe*. And *William*, who having *Thuringia* for his ſhare, made War at firſt with his Brother, to whom he was at laſt reconciled. He refuſed the Crown of *Bohemia*, Married the Emperor *Albert* the IIIds Daughter, but having no Iſſue Male, adopted two of his Brother *Frederick*'s Sons, and died in 1482. *Frederick* II. ſucceeded his Father, and ſuffered much from the *Huſſites*, he declined War with the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*; he Married *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, and died *Sept.* 7. 1464. leaving four Daughters, and two Sons. *Amalia* was Married to the Duke of *Bavaria*: *Anna* Married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Hedewi*, Abbeſs of *Quedlinburg*, who had ſome diſpute with the Townſmen, but quell'd them with the help of her Brother *Albert*: *Margaret* made Abbeſs of *Senſelitz*. *Erneſt* who ſucceeded his Father, and was Head of the *Erneſtine* Line, and *Albert* who was Firſt of the *Albertine* Line.

The Erneſtine *Line.*

ERNEST above-mentioned ſucceeded his Father in the Electorate, being very Prudent and Happy at compoſing Differences amongſt Neighbouring Princes, he purchaſed the Dutchy of *Saga* in *Sileſia*, Married *Elizabeth* of *Bavaria*, and died in 1484. His Daughter *Chriſtina* was Married to *John* King of *Sweden* and *Denmark* in 1478. *Frederick* III. born in 1463. ſucceeded his Father, and was called the Wiſe, he built the Caſtle of *Witteberg*, and founded an Univerſity there in 1501, he reconciled *Philip* Elector Palatine to the Emperor *Maximilian*, he pacified the People of *Erford* when mutinous againſt the Senate; he protected *Luther* in carrying on the Reformation, and kept him in the Caſtle of *Wartburg* after the Diet at *Worms* in 1521, he refuſed the Empire offered him after the Death of *Maximilian* I. and in 1525, during the tumultuous Inſurrection of the Boors, this Pious and Chaſte Prince never having been Married, died of the Stone, *May* 5. 1525. aged 63. His Brother *Albert* was Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and died Young. *Erneſt*, another of his Brethren, was choſen Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, Adminiſtrator of *Halberſtadt*, and died in 1513. *Margaret* his Siſter was Married to the Duke of *Cell*. His Brother *John* ſucceeded, defeated the Boors near *Frankenhuſen*, having taken their General *Thomas Muntzer*. In 1529 he proteſted Solemnly with other Princes againſt Popery, whence came the name of Proteſtants. In 1530 he offered the Proteſtant or *Augsburg* Confeſſion to the Emperor *Charles* V. at the Diet of *Augsburg*, and ordered the Defence of it to be Printed: He was Author of the *Smalcaldian* League, and died *Aug.* 13. 1532. His firſt Wife was *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*; and his ſecond *Margaret* Daughter to the Prince of *Anhalt*: His Children were *John Frederick* his Succeſſor, *Mary* Married to the Duke of *Pomerland*, *Margaret*, and *John Erneſt*, who died without Iſſue. *John Frederick* ſucceeded his Father, and fell into a War with, and took *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick* in 1545. and afterwards with the Emperor *Charles* V. but was defeated and taken in *Lochan* Foreſt not far from *Milberg*, *April* 24. 1546. deprived

deprived of his Electoral Dignity, kept Priſoner till 1552, and died in 1554. His Wife was *Sibylla* Daughter to the Duke of *Cleve*, by whom he had *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony*, who founded the Univerſity of *Jena* at his Father's command, *an.* 1548. He was impriſoned by the Emperor's order, for protecting *Grumbachius*, and his Caſtle of *Grimmenſtein* was raz'd; he died *May* 9. 1595. the twentieth year of his Impriſonment. His Wife was *Elizabeth* of the *Palatinate*, by whom he had *Caſimir*, *John*, and two others, who all died without Children. So that his Brother *John William* ſucceeded, and married *Dorothy Suſanna* Daughter to *Frederick* III. Elector Palatine, and died in 1573. His Son *Frederick William* I. ſucceeded, was Adminiſtrator of the Electorate of *Saxony*, and died *July* 7. 1602. He had two Wives, the firſt *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Wertemburg*, the ſecond *Anna* Daughter to the Duke of *Neuburg*; he had ſeven Children, of whom there is nothing remarkable *John* II. ſecond Son to *Frederick William* I. ſucceeded to the Principality of *Winheim*, married *Dorothy* Daughter to the Prince of *Anhalt*, and was Head of the Line of *Winheim*. His Children of whom there is any thing remarkable were *John Erneſt*, an Excellent, Prudent and Warlike Prince, who ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions; he died in *Hungary*, *Decemb.* 4. 1626. His third Son *Frederick* VII. died at a Battle in *Brabant*, aſſiſting the Duke of *Brunſwick* and Count *Mansfield* againſt the Count of *Cordova* in 1622. His ninth Son *Erneſt* III. was the Founder of the Line of *Gotha*. His eleventh, *Bernard*, fill'd the World with his Fame, leaving behind a rare Example of a Prudent and Valiant General. The Victory of *Lutzen*, after the King of *Sweden*'s death, was chiefly owing to his Valour. In 1632 he took *Bamberg*, *Cronac* and *Hochſted*, was created Duke of *Francomia* raiſed the Siege of *Mentz*, took *Briſac* in 1638, and died at *Neuburg* on the *Rhine*, *July* 8. 1639. His Corps were kept at *Briſac* till 1655, and then magnificently entomb'd in the Sepulchre of his Anceſtors.

The Line of Winheim.

William II. fifth Son of *John* II. begun this Branch, a Prince famous in Peace and War; he ſucceeded his elder Brother *John Erneſt*, and married *Eleonor Dorothy* Daughter to *John George* Prince of *Anhalt*: He died *May* 2c. 1642 *John Erneſt* V. his ſecond Son ſucceeded, but of the reſt of his Children there is nothing remarkable. *John* married *Chriſtina* Daughter to the Duke of *Holſtein Sunderburg*, and died *May* 25. 1683. His Children are *Anna* Abbeſs of *Quedlinburg*, in 1685; *Wilhelmina Chriſtina*, married to the Count of *Schwartsburg* in 1684; *Eleonora*, married to the Prince of *Mersburg*; and *William Erneſt* the preſent Duke of *Saxe-Winheim*, married *Anno* 1683 to *Charlotte* Daughter to the Duke of *Saxe Jena*.

The Branch of Sax-Gotha.

Erneſt III. Son to *John* II. was the firſt of this Family, and (ſays *Schouart*) excell'd all Princes that ever lived, in Probity, Religion, Prudence, Policy, Induſtry and Good-Husbandry, ſo that the Divine Promiſe was fulfilled in him, *Seek firſt the Kingdom of God, and the Righteouſneſs thereof, and all other things ſhall be added.* He was at the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1641. He received the Principality of *Gotha* in 1660. He acquired great part of the County of *Henneberg*, and in 1672 obtained by Right of Inheritance *Altenburg*: He repaired the Caſtle of *Gotha*, anciently called *Grimmenſtein*, and by him named *Friedenſtein*. He encourag'd the publiſhing of the *Winheim* Bible, and ſurrender'd his pious Soul, *March* 26. 1 75. His Wife was *Elizabeth Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Sax-Altenburg*, by whom he had eighteen Children, the moſt noted of whom are *Elizabeth Dorothy*, married in 1666 to the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*; ſeveral other Children died without Iſſue. And *Frederick* IX. born *July* 15. 1640 the preſent Duke of *Sax Gotha*, who married firſt in 1669 with *Magdalen* Daughter to *Auguſtus* Duke of *Saxony* and Adminiſtrator of *Magdeburg*, and afterwards to *Chriſtina* Widow to the Marquis of *Brandenburg Anſpach*, by which Marriage he has a numerous Iſſue. *Albert* his Brother was married to *Elizabeth* the Duke of *Brunſwick*'s Widow. *Bernard* another of them married *Mary* Daughter to *George* Prince of *d'Armſtad* firſt, and then *Elizabeth* Widow to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, by whom he has a numerous Off-ſpring. *Henry* another Brother married *Mary* a Daughter of *Heſſe d'Armſtad*. *Chriſtianus* married firſt *Chriſtina* of *Sax-Mersberg*, and then *Sophia* of *Heſſe d'Armſtad*. *Erneſt* married *Sophia* a Daughter of Prince *Waldeck*; and *John Erneſt* married a Daughter of *Sax-Mersberg*.

The Albertine *Line.*

Albert Son of *Frederick* II. Elector of *Saxony*, as before-mentioned, was the firſt of this Line, he was born *July* 27. 1443, and for his Tallneſs call'd *Roland*. In 1468 he aſſiſted *George* King of *Bohemia* againſt *Matthias* King of *Hung*. In 1471 he went to receive the Crown of *Bohemia* which was offered to him, where his life was endanger'd, but he eſcaped. In 1475 he undertook a Pilgrimage into the *Holy Land*. In the year 1491 he was made *Knight of the Golden Fleece*. He reduced the *Netherlands* to the Obedience of the Emperor *Maximilian* I. and was put in hopes of the Reverſion of the Dutchy of *Juliers* and *Mentz*. In 1459 he married *Sidonia* Daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, and died at the Siege of *Groningen* in 1500, aged 57. He had eight Children, *Catharine* married *July* 24. 1468. to *Sigiſmund* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and after his death to *Erick* Duke of *Brunſwick*. *George the Bearded*, *Auguſt* the 27th. 1471, ſucceed his Father, married *Barbara* Daughter to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*, by whom he had two Daughters, one married to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and another to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*: He died *April* the 17th, 1539. *Henry the Pious*, third Son to *Albert*, was choſen Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, and ſucceeded his Brother *George*, turn'd Proteſtant, join'd in the *Smalcaldian* League, and died in 1541, leaving by his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Mechlenburg*, *Maurice* his Succeſſor, who ſerved the Emperor in *Hurgary* againſt the *Turks*, and in the *Netherlands* againſt the *French*: He waged War afterwards with *Frederick* his Kinſman, was made Elector in 1548, Leagu'd with the *French* and other Princes of *Germany* in 1551, march'd againſt the Imperialiſts, entred into the Treaty of *Paſſaw* in 1552, and fell in the Battle of *Siverhus* in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*: He founded ſeveral great Schools, and his only Daughter was married to *W.* Prince of *Orange* in 1561. He was ſucceeded by *Auguſtus* his Brother, who renewed the Amity with the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Heſſe*: His Authority was ſo great, that neighbouring Princes choſe him to decide their Controverſies. He publiſh'd a *Formula* of Concord, in 1580, and died *February* the 11th, 1586. His Wives were *Anne* Daughter to *Chriſtian* III. of *Denmark*, and *Agnes* a Daughter of *Anhalt*; by the firſt Marriage he had fifteen Children three of his Daughters being married to the Families of *Brandenburg*, *Saxony* and *Brunſwick*. He was ſucceeded by *Chriſtian* I. his Son, who married *Sophia* the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Daughter, and died *November* the 3d, 1560. His Son *Chriſtian* II. ſucceeded. In 1610 he obtained from the Emperor *Rodolphus* the Inveſtiture of the Dutchies of *Cleve*, *Juliers* and *Mentz*; but the following year he died of a Surfeit by a draught of cold Beer, after he had over-heated himſelf at a Tournament, leaving no Children by his Wife, Daughter to *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*; and was ſucceed by *John George* II. his Brother, who having travell'd under a Counterfeit Name, was in 1612 made Vicar of the Empire, celebrated the Jubilee of the Reformation begun by *Luther* in 1617, of the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion in 1630, and of the Peace from the Religious War in 1655, in memory whereof he ſtampt a Medal: He held his Mother in great Honour; Elected *Matthias*, and *Ferdinand* II. III. and IV. Kings of the *Romans*; refuſed the Crown of *Bohemia*; entred into a League with the King of *Sweden* againſt the Emperor, with whom he made Peace again in 1634. After which he found the weight of the *Swediſh* Arms till the General Peace in 1648. He died in 1656, aged 72. His firſt Wife was *Sibylla* Daughter to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and his ſecond *Magdalen Sibylla* Daughter to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: He had three Daughters, married to the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt*, Duke of *Holſtein*, and the Prince of *Denmark*. His Son *Auguſtus* was Adminiſtrator of *Magdeburg*, *Chriſtian* Adminiſtrator of *Mersburg*, and *Maurice* Adminiſtrator of *Naumburg*; and he was ſucceeded by *John George* II. who was always faithful to the Empire, of which he was Vicar after *Ferdinand* IIId's death, and was at the Election of the King of the *Romans* in 1617. He entred into a Covenant of Confraternity or Mutual Succeſſion with *Julius Franciſcus* the Duke of *Lower Saxony*: He married *Magdalen* of *Brandenburg* in 1638, and died at *Friburg* the 22d of *Auguſt* 1680, and was ſucceeded by *John George* III. who govern'd with great Frugality and Moderation, and gave many Proofs of his Zeal for the Publick Good of the Empire, as going in Perſon to aſſiſt at the Relieving *Vienna* beſieged by the *Turks* in 1683, which was happily effected, and paſſing the *Rhine* with great Reſolution and Valour in ſight of the *French*, whom he forced to retire with conſiderable Diſadvantage, which was look'd upon as an Earneſt of greater things: But whilſt he was thus taken up againſt the *French* King, he was ſnatch'd away by Death, to the great Regret of the Confederates, *September* 1691. His Dutcheſs was *Anna Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick* IV. of *Denmark*, whom he married

in

in 1666, and by her had *John George* II. born the 17th of *October* 1668, and *Frederick Auguſtus* the preſent Elector, now King of *Poland*, born the 12th of *May* 1670. This Family of *Saxony* hath alſo Preterſions to the Dutchy of *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Montz* and *Sax-Lawenburg*. *Schouart Obſervat. Hiſtor. Geneal.*

SAXONIA (*Hercules de*) a famous Phyſician born at *Padua*; the Emperor *Maximilian* ſent for him into *Germany*, to take his Advice concerning a dangerous Sickneſs into which he was fallen, and being recovered by his means, made him a Knight, and ſent him back again into his Country very liberally rewarded. He died in 1607, being Fifty ſeven years of age. He hath left behind him ſeveral Writings, and amongſt the reſt, *De Phænigmis, & de uſu Theriacæ in Febribus Peſtilentibus*; *De Peſte, de Pulſibus*; beſides many other which *Petrus Uffenbachius* his Diſciple has inſerted in his *Pantheum, ſive Templum Medicinæ Practicæ*. *Tomaſin. Illuſtr. vir. Elog.*

SCÆVA was a Centurion in the Army of *Julius Cæſar*, who having given Inſtances of his Valour on many Occaſions, exhibited an extraordinary Proof of it, in defence of the Fort of *Dyrrachium* a Town of *Macedonia*, where he received on his Buckler Two hundred thirty ſeven Arrows. *Cæſar* having ſeen his Buckler thus pierced, beſtowed upon him Two thouſand Crowns, and from the eighth Centurion, advanced him to be the firſt.

SCÆVA MEMOR, a Latin Poet, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Tacitus* and *Domitian*: He was a Writer of Tragedies, and had a Brother called *Turnus* that compoſed Satyrs. *Scaliger* ſuppoſeth that this *Memor* was the Author of a Tragedy entitled *Octavia*, which is commonly attributed to *Seneca*.

SCÆVOLA. See MUTIUS.

SCAGEN, *Promontorium Scagenſe*, the moſt Northern Cape of *Jutland* in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in 58 deg. of Latitude, over againſt *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*. There is a Village near this Promontory which the Inhabitants call *Scaun*.

SCALA, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principate*, is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*, but the Biſhoprick is united to that of *Ravello*, from which it is but one Mile diſtant, and two from *Amalfi*. It is but a very ſmall City, having not above an hundred and fifty Houſes, and ſtands at the foot of Mount *Cama*.

SCALA MARMOREA, a Port of *Bithynia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, formerly call'd *Amycli* or *Pafni*; it lies in the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, North of *Chalcedon*, and is now called *Lamia*.

SCALIGER (*Julius Cæſar*) a moſt famous Critick, Poet, Phyſician and Philoſopher, who was much admir'd in the Sixteenth Century: He was born in *Italy*, brought up in *Germany*, and afterwards lived in *France* till his death. It is ſaid that he was born in the Caſtle of *Ripa* in the Territory of *Verona*, in 1484, and according to his own Teſtimony was deſcended from the Princes *de la Scala*, who were Lords of *Verona* and of divers other Places in *Italy*. Theſe Pretenſions of his are ſupported by a Patent of the *French* King, in which *Joſeph Scaliger* is acknowledg'd Rightful Heir to *Julius*, and *Julius* own'd as Prince of *Verona*. *Hieronymus Cardanus* was his irreconcilable Adverſary, becauſe he had writ againſt his Book *de Subtilitate*: Another of his Adverſaries was *Gaſpar Scioppius*, againſt whom *Joſeph Scaliger* writ. He died at *Agen* in *Guienne* in 1558, leaving two Sons behind him, *Sylvius Medicus* and *Juſtus Joſeph*. We have theſe following of his Writings, *De Arte Poetica*; his Letters, Orations and Poems, divers Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle* and *Theophraſtus*; ſeveral Treatiſes of Phyſick; *De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ*; *Teſtimonia de Gente Scaligera*; *Exercitationum exoticarum*, Lib. XV.

SCALIGER (*Juſtus Joſephus*) the Son of *Julius Cæſar Scaliger*, was born at *Agen* the 4th of *Auguſt* 1540. He began his firſt Studies at *Bourdeaux*, and having continued them for ſome time after under the inſtruction and conduct of his Father, he came to *Paris*, and followed his Studies in that Univerſity: He learn'd the Greek Tongue under *Adrianus Turnebus*, and perfected himſelf in the Hebrew by his own Study. But above all, he excell'd in Critical Learning. The Curators of the Univerſity of *Leyden* invited him to be a Honorary Profeſſor in their Univerſity, where he lived ſixteen Years, and died *January* 21. 1609. He hath writ Notes upon *Seneca*, *Varro*, *Aufonius*, *Pompeius Feſtus*, and upon *Virgil*'s *Catalecta*. He wrote likewiſe Poems; *Emendatio Temporum*; Notes upon *Euſebius*'s *Chronicon*, *Canones Iſagogici*, &c. *Spond. Lorenzo Craſ. Elog. Liter. Gaſſend. de Vit. Peirech.* Lib. 2. *Lipſius*, *Caſaubon*, &c.

SCALINE, an Iſland which belongs to *Pembrokeſhire* in *Wales*, and is ſeated on the South-weſt Coaſt North of *Stockholm* Iſland.

SCALONA, or *Aſcalon*, a City in the *Holy Land* upon the *Mediterranean*, eighteeen Miles South of *Gaza*. It was one of the Royal Cities of the *Philiſtines*, and a Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, but now a poor Village. *Leunclavius*.

SCAMACHI, *Sumachi*, *Samachi*, *Cyropolis*, the Metropolis of *Media*, ſeated in a Valley, and not viſible till one be within Cannon-ſhot of it. It was formerly a Place of Strength, but diſmantled by the *Perſians*, leſt the *Turks* ſhould ſeize and make advantage of it. The Streets are narrow, the Buildings low and very mean, being made up with Planks and Twigs daub'd over with Clay; yet it hath a rich Market for Silks, Cottons, Furrs, Tapeſtry, and Cloth of Gold and Silver: They trade with the *Ruſſians* for Tin, Lead, Copper and Furrs. In 1578 it was taken by *Amurath* III. Emperor of the *Turks*; and that ſame Year the *Perſians* recover'd it, having defeated the *Turks* in a pitch'd Battle, and then burn'd it. Being rebuilt, it was deſtroyed by an Earthquake which laſted three Months, in 1667, but it was rebuilt again in 1670. *Hackluit. Ducket.*

SCAMANDRIA, a little Town of *Troas* not far from the Port of *Troy*, upon the Coaſt of the *Ægean-Sea*, now demoliſhed. *Plin.* 4. 30.

SCAMANDRO, *Scamander*, a little River of *Troas* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, mentioned by *Homer* and other Poets, it riſeth from Mount *Ida*, and falls into the *Ægean-Sea*, or the *Archipelago* near Cape *Janiſary*, at the very entrance of the *Helleſpont*. *Herodotus* reports that *Xerxes* his Army drank it up. *Strabo*, *Ptol. Ferrarius*, *Lex Geograph.* See CIMON.

SCANDERBEG, which in the Turkiſh Language ſignifies Lord *Alexander*, was the Name the *Turks* gave to *George Caſtriot* King of *Albania*. His Father's Name was *John*, who being reduced to Extremity by *Amurath* II. was forced to put five of his Sons into his hands, of whom this *Scanderbeg* was the youngeſt; he had the happineſs to pleaſe the Tyrant, who by a ſlow Poiſon killed his Brothers, but ſpared him, being charm'd with his Perſon and Behaviour; and finding him to be endowed with very extraordinary Qualities, cauſed him to be Circumciſed by force, and let him want nothing that might train him up, and make him fit for the War. His Care herein had better ſucceſs than he did deſire; for having given ſeveral Inſtances of his Courage in *Amurath*'s Service, who was the Uſurper of his Dominions, he thought it was high time to think of making uſe of his Valour for himſelf againſt the Tyrant. In this Deſign he ſo dexterouſly deceived the Governour of *Croya*, the chief City of *Albany*, that he made himſelf Maſter of that and divers other Places; and in 1343 took Poſſeſſion of his Hereditary Dominion, to the great Joy of all his Subjects, and upon his being admitted to the Crown declared himſelf a Chriſtian. He forced the *Turk* to raiſe the Siege of *Croya*, and cut to pieces the Forces that were ſent againſt him. *Amurath* himſelf having laid a ſecond Siege to this Place, died before the Walls of it, in 1450, without being able to take it, though he had extremely deſired it, to be revenged on *Scanderbeg*. Under *Mahomet* II. he had no leſs than ſeven or eight Armies to conteſt with, but the Victory was ſtill on his ſide. It is reported of him, That though he had killed above 2000 *Turks* with his own Hand, yet was he never Wounded. *Mahomet*, compell'd by his Valour and Succeſs, made Peace with him. But in the mean time that *Scanderbeg* took a Journey to the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the Entreaty of Pope *Pius* II. and King *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, the *Turks* ſeeing the Truce expired, laid Siege again to *Croya*, but to no purpoſe; for *Scanderbeg* was ſoon with them, and forced them to raiſe the Siege twice. This was the Chriſtian *Alexander*, who though he did not extend his Conqueſts ſo far as the *Macedonian Alexander* did, yet deſerved never a whit leſs Glory, if we conſider the Greatneſs of his Actions. He died at *Liſſa*, a City belonging to the *Venetians*, *January* 27. 1467, being 63 Years of Age. *Marin. Barlett. Paul Jove.*

SCANDERON, an old ruined Caſtle about four or five Miles from *Tyre* towards the South, which takes its Name from *Alexander the Great*, who cauſed it to be built at the time he was beſieging *Tyre*, as a retreat or Place of abode for himſelf during the Siege. *Pompey* deſtroy'd this Caſtle when he conquer'd *Phœnicia*, but it was rebuilt by *Baldwin* I King of *Jeruſalem*, whilſt he laid Siege to the foreſaid City; and after that time it continued a ſure retreat for the Chriſtians, as long as they were in poſſeſſion of the *Holy Land*. This Fort ſtands ſo near the Sea, that the Flood in a high Tide comes into it. *Doubdan Voyage de la Terre Sainte.*

SCANDIA, or *Scandinavia*, a large *Peninſula* or almoſt Iſland, which according to ſome was a part of old *Germany*, and contains the Kingdoms of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and part of *Denmark*. Some Geographers give the Name of *Scandia* only to the South part of this *Peninſula*, where are the Provinces of *Scania*, (*Schonen*) *Bleckingia* and *Hallandia*. *Ariſtotle* ſays that it was ſeparated from the Continent of *Germany* by a vaſt Inundation of the Ocean, which turned all the riſing Grounds that appear now in the Baltick into Iſlands; whereupon the *Cimbrians* being forced to ſeek new Habitations, wandred over a great part of *Germany*, and were at laſt entirely defeated by *Marius* in the paſſes of the *Alps*. *Strabo, Horn. Introduc. ad Antiq. Geog.*

SCANDINAVIA, the ſame as SCANDIA.

SCANIA, *Schonen*, a Province of South *Gothland* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Capital City whereof is *Lunden* an Archbiſhops See. The Name of *Scania* is alſo given to all South *Gothland*, becauſe in former times it comprehended the Provinces of *Bleking* and *Halland*. This Country enjoys a very ſerene Air, and abounds with Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead. *Baudrand.*

SCARBOROUGH, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Pickering* Hundred in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. It is a place ſo ſtrong by Nature, that one would think it impregnable, being ſeated on a ſteep Rock with craggy Cliffs about it, and waſh'd on all ſides with the Sea, but Weſtward, where the way into it is narrow and fenced with a ſtrong Wall. On the top of the Rock is a fine ſpot of Ground containing above ſixty Acres, with a freſh Water Spring iſſuing out of the Rock, on which formerly was a ſtately Tower which ſerved as a Land-mark for Ships, but ruined in the Civil Wars. At this time it is fortified with a Caſtle and Garriſon. The Town is not large, but is well built and as well inhabited; and as it has a commodious Key, ſo it enjoys a pretty good Trade. Several Veſſels belonging to it being imployed for Fiſhing of Herrings in their proper Seaſon, whereof this Sea-coaſt affords great Plenty. This place is alſo noted for its Famous *Spaw* which is much reſorted unto; but of late in a more particular manner for giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Richard Lumley* created Earl of *Scarborough* by his preſent Majeſty King *William* III. Between the Coaſts of *Scarborough* and *Whitby* to the North, lies the Bay of *Robin Hood* the Famous Robber in the Reign of King *Richard* I. *Scarborough* is a Corporation repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons. *Scarborough* Caſtle was built by *William le Groſs* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs*, who reigned like a King in thoſe parts, until he was reduced by *Henry* II. In 1557. one *Thomas Stafford* an *Engliſh* Man, with ſome others who had fled into *France* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, aſſiſted with Ships and Money by that Crown, ſurpriz'd this Caſtle, publiſh'd a *Manifeſto* againſt the Queen, declaring that ſhe forfeited her Right by bringing in the *Spaniards*, and call'd himſelf Protector of the Kingdom: But the Earl of *Weſtmorland* retook the Caſtle in two days time. So that *Stafford* and one *Sherneſe* a *French* Gentleman were Beheaded that ſame Year. The *Hollanders* are obliged annually to demand leave of the Governour of this Caſtle to Fiſh for Herrings on theſe Coaſts.

SCARDAONI (*Bernardin*) Born at *Padua* in 1487. He enter'd into Orders, and was made Canon in the Cathedral of that Town: He made a conſiderable progreſs in Hiſtory, and wrote *De Antiquitate Urbis Patavini, deque claris ejuſdem Civibus*. He died in 1574, in the 96th Year of his Age. *Philip Tomaſini in Elog. Illuſt. Viror. Voſſius*, &c.

SCARDONA, a City of *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. This place is by the *Sclavonians* called *Skardin*; it is ſituate upon the River *Ketka*, in Latin *Titius*, which compaſſeth a great part of it, ſo as to make it a kind of *Peninſula*; it is about ſeven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea. It was formerly a Famous City, and is yet conſiderable. In the Year 1683 the *Morlacks* of *Croatia* took it from the *Turks*, and General *Valier* put a good Garriſon into it for the *Venetians*, after that he had put the place into a condition of being a Bulwark againſt the incurſions of the Infidels. It is 35 Leagues Eaſt of *Zara*, and nine North of *Sabenico*. *P. Cornelli Deſcript. of Morea.*

SCARPANTO, the greateſt of that knot of twelve Iſlands, called by the ancient Geographers the *Sporades*, it being 200 Stadia's in Circuit, and giving the name of the *Carpathian* Sea to that part of the *Mediterranean* that waſheth it. By reaſon of its great highth it is ſeen at a vaſt diſtance. It lies about fifty Italian Miles from *Rhodes* to the Weſt, as *Pliny* ſaith. It had four Towns of old, *Carpathos* and *Poſſidium*; the names of the other two are periſhed with them. It lies from the neareſt Shoar of *Aſia* fourteen *German* Miles to the South. *Randal* p. 29. ſaith it lies midway between *Candia* and *Rhodes*, is 80 Miles in Circumference, has no ſecure Harbour for Gallies, but for Ships there is a good Port to the Eaſt, where the Town ſtands on an high Hill, having alſo a ruin'd Caſtle: The Mountains are moſt of them nothing but Piles of natural Marble, which make a glorious ſhow when the Sun ſhines upon them: Not one quarter of the Iſland is inhabited, it having not above 3000 Souls, and they miſerably impoveriſhed by the Pyrates that haunt it. The Country produces great ſtore of Fruit and Wine, and Partridges are there very common, and of a delicious taſte. *Pliny, Randal.*

SCARPE, *Scarpa*, a River of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, that riſeth in *Artois* three Leagues above *Arras*, and paſſing by it and *Douay*, it divides *Flanders* from *Hainault*; and being increaſed by the addition of ſeveral other Rivulets, falls into the *Schelde* near unto *Mortagne*, two Leagues above *Tournay*.

SCARREN, Lat. *Scarra*, a City of *Weſtrogothia* in *Sweden*, and a Biſhops See, Suffragan of *Upſal*, formerly the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but is now on the declenſion. It is ten Miles South from the Lake of *Venner*, and twenty North of *Falcop*.

SCARRON, a noted *French* Writer, who excell'd in that kind of Writing which they call *Burleſque* or Drollery. He was of the ancient Family of the *Scarrons* of *Paris*, and being ſeized with a Palſie, loſt the uſe of his Limbs, in which condition he lived many Years. The Character he gives of himſelf is this,

Ille ego ſum vates rabido data Præda dolori,
Qui ſupero Sanos Luſibus atque Jocis.

He died *October* 14. 1660. Towards the end of his Life he Married *Frances d'Aubigni*, ſince called Madam *Maintenon*, Favourite to *Lewis* XIV.

SCARSDALE, a Diviſion or part of *Derbyſhire*, ſo called from the *Saxon Scaire*, a craggy Rock and Dale or Vally, *Scarſdale* being properly but a Vally amongſt Rocks, and yet it is dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Robert Leake* the preſent Earl of *Scarſdale*, derived to him from his Grandfather *Francis Leake* Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarſdale* by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1645. The chief place of *Scarſdale* is *Cheſterfield*, of which in its proper place.

SCARZINO, a Captain of the *Banditi* of *Milan*, who being reſolved to drive the *Torregians* from that City, and to that end coming before it with a conſiderable number of his *Banditi* and other Foreign Soldiers, was forced to retire without doing any thing, after having loſt ſeveral of his Men before the City. *Donatus Boſſius Bibl. Hiſt.*

SCATONO, a little Town in *Tuſcany*, Famous for a ſort of Stones which no Fire can hurt or alter. It lies near a Lake, wherein there is a floating Iſland, which of old was noted for its good Wine. *Plin.* lib. 2. & lib. 32. c. 22.

SCAURUS (*M. Æmilius*) a Roman Conſul, who though he was born of an Illuſtrious Family, yet was reduced by Poverty to ſell Coals: but having recruited himſelf by his Induſtry ſome time after, he began to appear at the Barr; and going to the Wars of *Spain*, got a Command, and not long after by his Merit obtained the Higheſt Places in the Commonwealth, and was Conſul more than once. He Conquered the *Ligurians*, and *Triumphed* over them; and being *Cenſor* he built the *Æmilian Bridge*, and paved the Way which was from him called *Via Æmiliana*. He wrote the *Hiſtory of his own Life*, and ſeveral other Pieces, mentioned with great eſteem by ancient Writers. He left a Son of his own Name, who when he was *Ædilis*, built a moſt *magnificent Theatre*, capable of holding 80000 Perſons. It contained 360 marble Pillars: The firſt Story of this Theatre was all of Marble, the midſt was of Glaſs, and the higheſt was of Pillars, which ſupported a gilded Roof: The Pillars that were below were 38 Foot high, and in the Intervals were no leſs than 3000 Braſs Statues. The Decorations and Hangings of this Theatre, and likwiſe the Players Cloaths were of Cloth of Gold, beſides a vaſt number of curious Pictures. *Plin.* l. 36. c. 15.

SCAURUS (*Aurelius*) a *Roman Conſul*, who being ſent againſt the *Cymbrians* after the Defeat of *Silanus* in 646, was overcome and taken Priſoner by them; and going about to diſſuade them from attempting to invade *Italy*, by aſſuring them that the *Romans* were not to be overcome, *Boirix* their King, a Young-man, was ſo offended at it, that he cauſed him immediately to be put to death. *Paterc.* l. 2. *Tit. liv.* l. 67.

SCEAFELL, a Hill in the *Iſle of Man*, which yields one of the fineſt Proſpects in the World; for on a clear Day one may ſee from the top of it three Kingdoms, *viz. England, Ireland*, and *Scotland*; and when *Man* was a Kingdom there were four Kingdoms in view.

SCENE, *Scena*, is a Word derived from the Greek Σκήνη, which in its proper Senſe ſignifies a Bower made of the Branches of Trees in form of a Tent; and becauſe the firſt Plays were repreſented in ſuch Bowers, the Name came to be attributed to all Places where Comedies or Tragedies were acted. In proceſs of time, this Word was made uſe of by the *Latins* to ſignifie every part of an *Act* wherein there was ſome change of the *Theatre* and *Actors*: But the *Greeks* did not uſe it in this Senſe; for though we find this Word in *Ariſtophanes* his Comedies, yet that is only an Addition of the Interpreters. *Tragedies* and *Comedies* have always five *Acts*, but the number of *Scenes* is not limited, as depending on

on the OEconomy of the Play. An *Act* ought to be at leaſt of three *Scenes*, neither ought it to be extended beyond the number of ſeven or eight. *Hedelin de Practique du Theatre.*

SCENITÆ, a People of the *Stony Arabia*, ſo called becauſe they dwelt in Tents covered with Goat-Skins. Their Country lies near the River *Euphrates*, and is ſo great an Enemy to Swine, that it kills them as ſoon as they come there. *Salmaſius* upon *Solin.* cap. 33.

SCEPEAUX DE VIEILLEVILLE (*Francis*) Earl of *Duretal*, *Knight of the Order of the Holy-Ghoſt*, and *Marſhal of France*, was one of the great and famous Men of his time, having been very ſucceſsful in the Service of his Prince and Country both by Sea and Land. As a Reward of his many Services, the King made him *Mareſhal of France* in 1562. He died of Poiſon in his Caſtle of *Duretal* in *Anjou* the 30th of *November* 1571, having gain'd great Reputation as by his warlike Atchievements, ſo by five Ambaſſages to *Germany*, *England* and *Switzerland*. *Mezerai Hiſtor. of France.*

SCHACA, a Goddeſs of the *Babylonians*, who was the ſame as *Ops* or *Terra* amongſt the *Romans*. Her Feſtival was Celebrated five days together, during which the Servants were Maſters, and the Maſters obeyed. *Cteſias lib.* 2. *Perſ. Selden de Dijs Syris.*

SCHACH, or *Schah*, or as we pronounce it *Shah*, in the *Perſian* Tongue ſignifies a *King* or *Lord*; and the Word *Padſchach* ſignifies the ſame, only the firſt is put before the Proper-Name as *Schach Abas*, the other after it, as *Haſſan Padſchach*. *Schich Aidar* Prince of *Ardebil* changed the Name *Schich* which ſignifies a *Prophet*, into that of *Schach*, a *King*: and his Son *Iſhmael*, who began his Reign about 1500, added thereto the Title of *Sophy*, calling himſelf *Schach Iſhmael Sophy*. *Olearius*'s *Perſian Travels.*

SCHACH ABAS, King of *Perſia*, who in 1587 ſucceeded his two Brothers *Emir Hemſe* and *Iſhmael* III. who reigned but eight Months each. He was no ſooner come to the Throne, but he endeavoured to regain thoſe great Provinces which the *Turks* and *Tartars* had taken from the *Perſians*. He entred *Corazan*, and vanquiſh'd the Prince of the *Usbeck Tartars*, whom he cauſed to be beheaded. Afterwards he went to *Iſpahan*, which he made the Capital of his Dominions, and adorned it with many magnificent Buildings. Neither was he leſs ſucceſsful againſt the *Turks*, from whom he took the City of *Tabris* or *Tauris*, in the Province of *Adirbeitzan*; and afterwards entring the Province *Kilan*, he reduced the Inhabitants thereof, who had revolted under the Reign of *Schach Tamas*. He gained ſeveral Battles againſt the *Turks*, and retook the City of *Ormus* from the *Portugueſe* by the help of the *Engliſh*, who block'd it up by Sea whilſt he beſieged it by Land. Death put a ſtop to his Victories in 1629, after having Reigned about 44 Years. He gave an Inſtance of his Wiſdom, by the Order he gave a little before he died, that they ſhould conceal his Death till the Succeſſion ſhould be aſſured to his Grandchild *Schach Sefi*; and accordingly they expoſed his Body every day in the great Hall, where he was uſed to do Juſtice to his Subjects, in a Chair with his Eyes open; by which means his Death was hid above 6 Weeks. *Olearius*'s *Travels into Perſia. Pietro de la Valle.*

SCHACH SEFI, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Grandfather *Schach Abas* in 1629. It is ſaid of him that he came into the World with both his hands full of Blood, as a preſage of his Cruelty. He was no ſooner got into the Throne, but he put out the Eyes of his only Brother, and kill'd his Uncles and their Children, his chief Miniſter of State, his Chancellor, his High Steward, and his Mother. He gained ſeveral Victories over his Enemies, more by the Courage and Conduct of his Generals, and his good Fortune, than by any Prudence or Valour of his own. He died in 1642, after 12 Years Tyranny; and his Son *Schach Abas* being but 13 Years of Age ſucceeded him. *Olearius.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *Probatopolis*, *Schafuſia*, a City of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, 4 Miles beneath *Conſtance* to the Weſt, 2 beneath the *Lake of Zell*, 6 from *Baſil*, and 4 from *Zurich* to the North, and is the Capital of one of the 13 Cantons. This City embraced the Reformation in 1529. This City took its riſe from an Abby of *Benedictines* built by *Eberard* Count of *Nelemburg* about 1052, in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* III. In 1090 a Nunnery was alſo erected here. The Abbots diſagreeing with the City, it was made an Imperial Town, and ſold by *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria* in 1330, and continued in that Family for 85 Years, until the time of the Council of *Conſtance*, when they had a Controverſie with *Zurich*; but in 1345, they entred into mutual League. Their Abbey was burnt in 1350. In 1351 they were compelled by the Counts of *Hapsburg*, whoſe Subjects they then were, to beſiege *Zurich*. In 1372 three parts of the Town were conſumed by Fire. The Citizens did the Houſe of *Auſtria* much Service in many famous Battels. *An.* 1411 *Frederick* of *Auſtria* being proſcrib'd becauſe he carried away Pope *John* XXII. from the Council of *Conſtance*, *Shaffhauſen* return'd to the Empire, and was endowed with many ample Privileges, for which they paid a vaſt Sum to the Emperor. The better to ſecure their Liberties, in 1424 they entred into a League with thoſe of *Zurich* and St. *Gal*. In 1454, when *Sigiſmund* Duke of *Auſtria* demanded that they ſhould ſwear Fealty to him, they entred into another with *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Suitz*, and other Cantons. In 1468 they proved very uſeful Allies to the other Cantons proſcrib'd by the Emperor, and infeſted the Territories of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and beſieging *Waldhut*, tired the Enemies out, ſo that they made Peace and took off the Proſcription. In 1479 *Uri* and *Underwalds* joyned in a League, and after very faithful Service both in the *Burgundian* and *Swabian* Wars, *A. C.* 1501 by the perpetual *Helvetian* League this Town was allowed the twelfth place in the ſame, and the Town of *Baſil* join'd with them the ſame Year. In 1524 the Abbot quitted his Juriſdiction to the City: Then followed the Reformation by means of *James Riegius*, *Eraſmus Ritterus*, and *Nicholas Hoſmeiſter*: And in 1529 an Idol, formerly called the great God of *Schaffhauſen*, was burnt. The Government of the Town is by a great Council of Eighty Six, and the leſſer of Twenty Six. Their great Revenue conſiſts in an Impoſt upon Salt. The Town is ſituate on the Banks of the *Rhine* on the *German* ſide, and joyn'd to *Switzerland* with a Bridge. It abounds with all Neceſſaries, eſpecially Fiſh: Three Miles below it are the Cataracts of the *Rhine*, a great Wonder of Nature. This City has for its Arms a Sheep, which is alſo ſtamp'd on its Coin, whence it is called *Probatopolis*. *Hoffman.* Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.

SCHALHOLT, *Schalholtum*, a City of *Iſeland*, which is a Biſhops See, and the Univerſity of that Iſland.

SCHAPLER (*Chriſtopher*) one of thoſe who in 1525 ſtirred up the Peſants of *Germany* to take Arms againſt their Princes, who killed above one hundred thouſand of them at divers times. He ſet down twelve Articles of Chriſtian Liberty, as he call'd it, whereof the firſt was, not to pay any Tribute to the Magiſtrate. *Prateol.*

SCHAT-ZADELER AGASI, which ſignifies *Maſter or Guardian of the King*'s *Children*, and is the Title of the *Black Eunuch*, who has the Charge of the *Grand Seignior*'s Children. *Solyman* the Son of *Ibrahim*, who had been under the keeping of the *Black Eunuch* with his two Brothers *Bajazet* and *Orcan*, was advanced to the Turkiſh Throne, after the Depoſing of *Mahomet* IV. in 1687.

SCHEDEL (*Hartman*) of *Nuremburgh*, lived towards the end of the XV. Century, and compoſed a Chronology from the Birth of our Saviour to 1492. This Work is known by the Name of the *Nuremburg Chronicle*, becauſe it was printed in that City in 1493. *Voſſius.*

SCHEDIUS (*Elias*) the Author of a Latin Treatiſe of the *German* Gods, Printed at *Leyden.*

SCHEDIUS (*Paulus Meliſſus*) a German Poet, who at the Age of twenty five Years was made Poet Laureat, and eſteemed one of the moſt Famous of his Age, and therefore called by ſome the Latin *Pindar*. Beſides many Latin Poems, he tranſlated the Pſalms into German Metre, and died at *Heidelberg*, 1602, being 63 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hiſt.*

SCHEGKIUS, (*Jacobus*) a Phyſician born at *Schorndorff* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, who after he had been Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Phyſick at *Tubingen* for thirty Years together, became blind, which notwithſtanding did not hinder him from following his Calling. He died at the Age of 76. Amongſt many other of his Writings, part of which he dictated after he became blind, theſe are the chief; *Dialogus de Animæ principatu. Tractationes Phyſicæ & Medicæ. Commentaria in Ariſtotelis Phyſica & Ethica, Organum, Topica. De una Perſona & duabus naturis in Chriſto, adverſus Antitrinitarios. Melchior Adam. Caſaubon. Bibliogr. curioſa.*

SCHEIC, an *Arabick* Word that ſignifies an Elder, or Lord; and is the Title the *Mahometans* give to their *Preachers*. Their way of Preaching is this: they read ſome Verſe out of the *Alcoran*, which they make the Subject of their Diſcourſe; they alledge the different Interpretations of their Doctors; and for Confirmation of their Doctrine often have recourſe to Fables and idle Stories. *P. Simon.*

SCHELLING, *Schellinga*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Holland* and *Friezland*, about twelve Miles over, and about the ſame diſtance from *Harlingen* a City of *Weſt Friezland*. The principal Town of this Iſland is *Brandaris*, conſiſting of one thouſand Houſes, which was burnt by the *Engliſh* under Sir *Robert Holmes* the 7th of *Auguſt*, 1666, with 150 richly laden Ships.

SCHENCKEN-SCHANS, *Arx Schenkia*, a ſtrong Fort in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, on the Borders of *Gelderland*, in a place where the *Rhine* dividing it ſelf into two Channels, makes the River *Wael*, one League from *Rimmerick* to the Weſt, and the ſame from *Cleve* to the North. It takes its Name from the Builder *Martin Schenk*. The *Spaniards* took it by ſurprize from the *Hollanders* in 1635, who retook it the

the next Year, after a Siege of eleven Months. In 1672 it was taken by the *French* in two days, and was by them reſtored to the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in 1674, and in 1679 Mortgaged by him to the *Hollanders*, who are now Maſters of it. *Baud.*

SCHETLAND, Lat. *Hethlandia*, the Name of ſome Iſlands which lie North of the *Orcades*, betwixt *Scotland* and *Norway:* They are about forty ſix in number, with forty Holms or leſſer Iſlands left for Paſturage, beſides thirty Rocks. The greateſt of thoſe Iſlands is by the Inhabitants called the *Main-Land*, being ſixty Miles long, in ſome Places ſixteen and in other nine broad, lying out into the Sea with ſeveral ſmall Capes, *Æſtines* running North, and *Phedeland* running Eaſt, being the moſt remarkable. Formerly the Sea-Coaſts only were inhabited, but now the innermoſt Parts are alſo inhabited and cultivated. The Mountains of this Iſland are very high, and covered with Heath, but the Valleys and other low Grounds are very fruitful. The greateſt part of their Riches is from the Sea: They have not much Oats, but abundance of Barley: They have ſtore of Cows and Oxen, moſt part white; and their Sheep bring forth two or three at a time: Their Horſes are ſmall, but very ſerviceable either for Plow or Riding, being ſo caſie that they do not weary their Riders. The Wooll of their Sheep being very hairy, they make thereof courſe Cloth, Gloves and Stockings, which they barter with the *Norvegians* and *Dutch* for ſuch Commodities as they need. They have Fiſh plenty of all ſorts, great and ſmall, as Whales, Sea-Calves, Sturgeon, Cod, Haddocks, Herring, Mackrel, and Shellfiſh of all kinds. From the Entrails of the Fiſh they make an Oyl which they burn inſtead of Candle, and alſo a kind of Soap very good for waſhing Linen. Their Cattle, eſpecially the Sheep, are larger than in the Continent, and they make conſiderable profit of the Hides. They abound with Fowls of moſt ſorts, but the Heath-Cock immediately dies aſſoon as brought thither from *Orkney*, for which no natural Cauſe can be aſſigned. Their Firing is Peat and Heath, and their common Drink Whey, which they keep in Cellars under Ground, whence it becomes ſtrong and intoxicating: The better ſort have very good Ale. In the Summer for two Months the Day is of an extraordinary length, and the Air clear; and for as long time in the Winter the Days are extraordinary ſhort, the Air tempeſtuous, and the Sea ſo outrageous that it's terrible even to thoſe a-ſhore. They are apparell'd after the *German* manner, and their Language is a mixture of *Gothick* and *Engliſh*. They are ſomewhat Rude, but Sagacious enough, and capable of all Arts and Diſcipline, hate Blood, and Slaughter, and Swearing, and are of a pious Diſpoſition: They live in mighty Amity one with another, which they cheriſh with mutual Entertainments: They are of ſtrong Conſtitutions, and generally long-lived. They have a fam'd Inſtance of one *Lawrence*, who in the laſt Century Married at a hundred Years old. He would go out a Fiſhing alone in his Boat, and a Fowling with his Gun by Sea and Land; and arriving at the Age of 140, he ſeemed rather to be diſſolved by Age than any Diſtemper. They are ſo healthful, that they have neither Phyſician nor Aporhecary, but are generally skilfull in curing Wounds. The firſt Inhabitants ſeem to have been *Germans*, becauſe of the mixture of that or the old *Gothick* Language, and their Conformity in Meaſure, Reckoning and Weights. They are generally Proteſtants, and their principal Town is *Scalloway Binks*, which is defended by a Caſtle, and honoured with the Courts of Juſtice. There are no Trees in the whole Country; which ſeems rather to be the Fault of the Inhabitants than the Soil. The Common People have but very mean Houſes; yet thoſe of the better ſort delight in neat Furniture. There are no Beggars nor Thieves in the Country. So much for *Schetland* in general: The particular Deſcriptions of the remarkable Iſlands, *Zeal*, *Puſſe*, *Para* and *Thule*, which belong to *Schetland*, will be found in their proper places: Only it is to be noted, that the whole lies betwixt the Degrees of 60 and 61. lying from Weſt to Eaſt. *Buch. Hiſt. Gordon. Theat. Scot.*

SCHIAIS, the Name of a *Mahometan* Sect in *Perſia*, which are Enemies and oppoſite to thoſe called *Sunnis*, that is, *Turkiſh Mahometans*. The *Schiais* reject the three firſt Succeſſors of *Mahomet*, viz. *Abubeker*, *Omar* and *Oſman*, and ſay that they uſurped the Succeſſion of their Prophet *Mahomet*, which was due to *Haly* his Nephew and Son-in-Law; and affirm, that the true Succeſſion of *Mahomet* contains in all 12 High-Prieſts, the firſt of which was this *Haly*, and the laſt *Mahomet el mohadi Saheb zaman*, of whom the *Perſians* believe, that he is not dead, but will come into the World again; and accordingly ſome of them by their laſt Will leave him furniſh'd Houſes, and Stables full of Horſes, that he may not be to ſeek for any Neceſſaries when he returns to the World to maintain his Religion. This Sect of the *Schiais Mahometans* prevails in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and that of the *Sunnis* in the Empire of the *Mogul*, and in the Kingdom of *Viſapour*. The *Schiais* obſerve only the plain and direct Commandments of *Mahomet*; but the *Turks* beſides theſe do keep ſeveral things that are only matters of Counſel and Advice, and devotional Works mentioned in the ſame Law. *Thevenot*, *Tavernier*. See *Schiites*. *Dherbelot. Biblioth. Oriental. in Schiah.*

SCHIATTI, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* on the Coaſt of *Europe*. It is ſeparated from Cape *Verlichi* in *Macedonia*, formerly called *Magneſia*, by a Channel that is but a League over. It hath many ſafe Havens; the beſt and moſt frequented is that of St. *George*, near to which is a Mountain, and upon it a Town of the ſame Name. It is but thinly inhabited, becauſe of the frequent Deſcents the Pirates make upon it, and in a manner only by ſome Caloyers or Greek Monks. It abounds with Wood and Water, wild-Goats and Rabbets. *Bolchini Archipel.*

SCHICKARD (*Wilhelmus*) Hebrew Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Tubingen* in *Germany*: He was very skilful in that Language, and well vers'd in Rabbinical Writings. Amongſt other Books of his, we have a Treatiſe intituled, *Jus Regium Hebræorum è tenebris Rabbinicis erutum*, Printed at *Straſburg* 1625. He has alſo publiſh'd another Piece called *Bechinat Happruſchim*, Printed at *Tubingen* 1624, wherein he treats of the Hebrew *Text* of the *Bible*, of the *Targums*, of the *Maſora*, of the *Cabbala*, and their manner of interpreting the *Scripture*. He hath alſo made a ſhort *Grammar*, called *Horologium Schickardi*, which is writ in a very eaſie method, and therefore ought to be had in great eſteem by thoſe who would learn that Tongue. *M Simon.*

SCHIELD, Lat. *Scaldis*, *L'eſcaut* in French, a River of the *Netherlands*, which has its Source in Mount St. *Martin*, near *Catelet* in *Picardy*, paſſes by *Cambray*, and flowing through *Hainault*, waſhes *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, where it receives the *Rounelle*, and begins to be navigable; a little after it forms a great Iſle, receives the *Haim* at *Condé*, enters *Flanders*, and being ſwell'd with the River *Scarpe*, near *Mortaigne*, waters *Tournay*, *Audenarde* and *Ghent*, where it receives the *Lis*, ſwell'd by the Tides; and then taking an irregular Courſe, runs again towards *Dendermond*, and near *Ruplemont* is joyn'd by the *Dender*, the *Demer*, the *Senne*, and *Rupelle*; ſeparates *Flanders* from *Brabant*, and running by *Antwerp* encompaſſes part of that Town, and forms a noble Haven 3 or 4 Leagues beneath this City. It parts into two Branches near the Caſtle of *Saphinghin*, one is called *Hunt*, and falls into the Sea betwixt *Bieruliet* in *Flanders* and *Flufſinge* in *Zeland*; the other Branch retains the Name, runs Northward to *Bergen-op-zoom*, where it receives the *Zoom*, and taking its Courſe amongſt the Iſlands of *Zealand*, waters divers Cities, and emptics it ſelf into the Sea by the Iſlands of *Walcheren* and *Schonen*.

SCHIITES, a Sect of *Mahometans* that follow the Doctrine of *Haly*. *Schiab* or *Schiat*, in the *Arabick*, ſignifies an *Aſſembly* or Meeting, and with the Article *Al*, *Al-Schiat*, denotes the Sect of *Haly*, that is to ſay, the *Perſians* and all others that are of their Opinion. The *Turks* look upon them as the very worſt of Heretick, becauſe they prefer *Haly* before *Mahomet*. They expect the Return of their Prophet *Haly* into the World, as alſo that of *Mahomet Mohadir*, who they ſay is not dead, as was ſaid before. They therefore keep a fine Horſe ready ſadled, &c. for him in the Moſque of *Coſa*: Others hold that he is in a Grotto near *Coſa*, where he will remain until the Day of Judgment, and then come forth to Convert all People to the *Alcoran*: And there are ſome among 'em that expect the Return of *Mahomet* Son of *Hanife*, who they ſay lives ſtill on the Mountain of *Radua*, whence he is to come to fill the Earth with Piety and Juſtice: And others expect the coming of a *Mahomet* who is to be their laſt King according to this Prediction of their Prophet, *The World will laſt until there will be a King of my Family and Name over the* Arabians. *Ricaut of the* Ottoman *Empire.*

SCHILLING (*Bernard*) Native of *Thorn* in *Pruſſia*, having obtained leave of the great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order to Coin, made Pieces that were ſince called Schillings from his Name, as *Caſp. Schuz*, and *Hemeberger* affirm, tho' other Hiſtorians hold that there were Pieces of this Name before *Bernard Schilling*'s time. *Hartnoch de re numm & Pruſſia diſſert.* 16.

SCHIRAS, a great City of the Kingdom of *Perſia* in the Province of *Parſi* on the River *Bendimir*. This City ſprung out of the Ruins of *Perſepolis*, and is about 9 miles in compaſs. The Country about it produces excellent Wine. This City is largely deſcribed by Monſieur *Thevenot* in his Travels, Part II. p. 124. It has a College, in which *Theology*, *Philoſophy*, and *Phyſick* are taught, and has about 500 Students. It is the biggeſt City of *Perſia*, ſeated in a pleaſant Plain, which is from North to South 20 Miles, and broad well nigh ſo much, abounding with Cypreſs Trees, and Gardens, and encompaſs'd with great Hills, under one of which the City is plac'd, conſiſting of 100000 Houſes, but without any other Defence than a ſorry Dike. It's thought to be the *Maradium* of the Ancients. The adjacent Plains yield the beſt Wine and Pomegranates in *Perſia*. Not far from this City, is a Salt Lake 10 Miles in compaſs, and Salt River. Long. 78. 50. Lat. 29. 36. *Tavernier.*

SCHIRO, *Scyros Iſola dis ciro*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Europe*, formerly called *Scyros*. It lies

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on the North East of the Isle of *Negropont*. The City and Haven of *Schiro* is towards the South-West, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Athens*. The Island is about 80 Miles in circuit, being fruitful and populous, and is in Subjection to the *Turks*. This is the Place whither *Thetis* sent her Son *Achilles* to be educated; and here also *Theseus* died after that he had been driven out of *Athens*. The Island abounds with Cotton and Flax, and a vast number of Wild Goats, of whose Milk the Inhabitants make abundance of delicate Cheeses. *Plin.* lib. 36. c. 17.

The SCHISM betwixt the *Greek* and *Roman* Church was occasioned, I. By the Pride of the Popes, who would needs arrogate to themselves the Title of Universal Bishop, against the Canons, Patriarchal Rights and ancient Custom; to which the Patriarch of *Constantinople* would not yield, being by the Synod of *Chalcedon* judged equal to the Pope, and both of them look'd upon themselves as OEcumenical Patriarchs. II. By the Controversie about the Procession of the Holy Ghost, which was moderately debated at first, as appears by the 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Councils of *Toledo*, wherein it was added to the *Constantinopolitan* Creed, That the Holy Ghost proceeded both from the Father and the Son: But afterwards the Bishops of *Rome* laying hold on this Controversie, it begot innumerable Disputes betwixt the *Greek* and *Latin* Church, which came to a great height in the 9th and 11th Ages. III. By the Canons of the Council of *Quini-Sexta*, which were contrary to the Practice and Constitution of the *Roman* Church in many things; so that they were condemned by Pope *Sergius*, who inveighed against the Councils of *Constantinople*, whence arose many Controversies and Tumults betwixt the two Churches; but the *Greeks*, as appeared by the Second Council of *Nice*, did not much regard the Opposition of the *Latins*. *Baronius* in *Annal* 992 prevaricates, when he asserts that those Canons were sent to the Pope, that they might be confirmed by his Authority; for they were sent to him no otherwise than to other absent Bishops of famous Sees, desiring their Assent: And by *Anastasius* the Library-Keeper it appears, that Pope *John* VII. consented to them, and that on this account Pope *Constantine* was called to *Constantinople*. Nor have the Stories of those Canons been abrogated by the Patriarchs of the East, and the Punishment inflicted upon *Justinian* for his Disobedience to the *Roman* Church, any better foundation; for *Anastasius*, in the Life of *Sergius* I. says, that those Canons were signed by the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Constantinople* and *Antiochia*, and confirmed with the Emperor's Subscription. This was in the Seventh Century. In the Ninth the Controversie rose higher, and broke out into an open Schism, 1. about the Worship of Images, and the second Council of *Nice*; 2. about *Photius* and *Ignatius* the Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, Pope *Nicholas* opposing the Deposition of the latter, and the *Greeks* confirming it; 3. about the *Bulgarians* newly converted to the Pope, pretending they ought to be under his Jurisdiction, and the Patriarch of *Constantinople* claiming them as belonging to him; 4. about the Procession of the Holy Ghost. The *Greeks* in their 8th Council having taken out of their Confession, that *he proceeded also from the Son*; and in the 10th and 11th Ages there were new Controversies about Unleavened Bread, Fasting on the Sabbath, Purgatory, the Universal Supremacy of the Pope, and Celibacy of the Clergy, and Liturgy: neither did the *Greeks* believe Transubstantiation, and they Communicated in both kinds. *Sisinnius* the Patriarch did also confirm the Procedure of *Photius* against the *Latins*. They disagreed also about Blood, and Things strangled, and *Lent*: Hence followed mutual Excommunications betwixt the *Greek* and *Roman* Church; and Pope *Gregory the Great* declar'd against the Title of Universal Bishop. In the 12th Age the Controversie was more violent about the Cause of the Separation, and the Power of the Pope, *&c.* In the 13th Age the *Greek* Church opposed the Pope's Supremacy, and the *Roman* Church, calling her self Apostolical, Catholick, and the Mother-Church, Transubstantiation, Adoration, and carrying about of the Host, accusing the Church of *Rome* with Corruption of Doctrine, Novelty, Heresy, and Separation from ancient *Rome*. In this Age an Union was attempted with the *Greek* Church, but in vain. In the 14th Age an Union was again designed, but without effect, though *Baronius*, *Leo Allatius* and *Maimbourg* pervert the whole History of this Affair. *Spanheim Epitome Hist. Eccles.* In short, the *Greeks* did so much hate the Tyranny of the Church of *Rome*, that they chose rather to be Tributaries to the Turks than to submit to the Pope.

SCHISM *of the West*. This *Schism* began after the death of *Gregory* XI. in 1378, by the Election of *Clement* VII. in the room of *Urban* VI. Those that were of *Urban*'s Party were called *Urbanists*; and those that were for *Clement*, *Clementines*. At the first the greatest part of the West owned *Urban* for their lawful Pope, and upon that account also he and his Successors are commonly put in the List of the true Popes; though the Council of *Constance* was unwilling to decide the great Question, *viz.* which of the two were the rightful Pope, or which of their Successors were such; but deposed them both for Peace-take, and proceeded to the choice of a new one, who was then unanimously owned to be the true Pope: for before that time the Right of either Party was never fully cleared, several famous Lawyers and Divines having writ in defence of *Urban*, and others for *Clement*; and the Church of *Rome* hath *Canonized* Persons of *both Parties*. The Rise of this Grand *Schism* was thus: The Popes had for seventy years kept their Residence at *Avignon*, that is, from *Clement* V. who removed the Papal Seat thither, until *Gregory* XI. who restor'd it to *Rome* again in 1377, and died the 26th of *March* 1378. *Rome* at this time was govern'd by a kind of Aristocracy, compos'd of a supreme Magistrate call'd a Senator, with his Councellors, and 12 Captains of the several Wards of the City who were called Bannerets by reason of the different Banners by which they were distinguish'd. These fearing lest the Papal See should be again removed to *France*, caballed together to find out some means to have such a Pope chosen as might keep his Residence at *Rome*. To this purpose they took into their Society several *Roman* and *Italian* Prelates, and amongst the rest *Bartholomew Prignano* Archbishop of *Bari*, a Person of great Authority, and Chancellor of the Court of *Rome*; and it was unanimously concluded by them, That the only way to prevent their Fears, was, to chuse such a one to be Pope who was either a *Roman*, or at least an *Italian*. The College of Cardinals at this time consisted only of 23 Persons, whereof 18 were *Frenchmen*, 4 *Italians*, and 1 *Spaniard*, and of the *French* there were 7 absent; so that there were but 16 Cardinals in all at *Rome* to elect the Pope. Whilst these were busie about the Election, the Bannerets sent their Deputies to the College, to remonstrate to them from the Senate and People of *Rome*, That since the Translation of the Papal See to *Avignon* there had been nothing but Troubles, Seditions and Rebellions, which had well nigh ruin'd the Ecclesiastical State; That in order to the remedying of so great a Mischief, it was absolutely necessary to exclude all *Ultramontanes*, that is *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*, from the Papal Dignity, and to chuse one that was a *Roman*, or at least an *Italian*. But not being satisfied with the Answer of the Conclave to this their Remonstrance, they made use of Threats, and soon after took up Arms, and cried with all their might, *We will have a* Roman *or* Italian *Pope*; *We will have one, otherwise we will take care to have Justice done us*. Accordingly the 5th of *April* the Cardinals seeing the People flock together in a mutinous manner about the Conclave, were forced to satisfie them; but most of the Cardinals, especially those of the other side of the Mountains, protested that the Election they were going about, was not a free Election. However, *Barthlomew Prignano*, *a Neapolitan*, was chosen, though he was no Cardinal, because the *Ultramontanes* would not give their Consent to the Choice of any of the four *Italian* Cardinals. He was solemnly Crowned on *Easter-Day* the 18th of *April*, and took the Name of *Urban* VI. and with a magnificent Pomp was conducted to St. *John of Lateran*, there to take Possession of his Church, according to Custom, being owned of all as a true lawful Pope. However the *French* Cardinals having left the City, did at *Anagni*, by an authentick Act, the 2d of *August* the same Year, 1378, protest that they had not been at Liberty during the Election. But *Baldus* the famous Lawyer, who flourish'd under the Pontificate of *Urban*, did maintain that that Violence did not hinder the Election from being Canonical, as having been ratified by the Cardinals in their Enthroning and Crowning of him, and treating with him for almost three Months together no otherwise than with a true Pope. Not long after this Election of *Urban* VI. the *Ultramontane* Cardinals resolved to make void the Election, as contrary to the Canons of the Church: Having taken this Resolution, they got *Castel Angelo* into their hands, by means of a *Frenchman* that was Governour of it; and procured the Foreign Forces that were in the Church Service to revolt from Pope *Urban*, consisting of about 6000 Horse and 4000 Foot, which Pope *Gregory* XI. had raised in *Britany*. The Cardinals having proceeded thus far with their Design, without *Urban*'s discovering any part of it, ask'd his Leave to depart from *Rome* during the Heat of the Summer, and to continue at *Anagni*; and having obtain'd it, they met all of them at the said Place in *June*. *Peter de Cross*, Archbishop of *Arles*, and Chamberlain of the Church, was one of the first that came thither, without having ask'd the Pope's Leave, and brought along with him the Triple Crown, and other Pontifical Ornaments. The Pope being informed hereof, sent the *Italian* Cardinals to those at *Anagni* to exhort them to return, and desist from their design: but they, by the same Cardinals, return'd this Remonstrance to him, That he knew in his Conscience that his Election had not been Canonical, and therefore conjured him not to be a Cause of a *Schism* in the Church. But before this they had sent notice to *Charles* V. and the University of *Paris*, what they were resolved to do. In the mean time whilst some were endeavouring to reconcile and make up this Breach, *Joan* I. Queen of *Naples*, declared her self for him whom the Cardinals should make Pope; which encourag'd them the more to execute their Design: And having made the solemn Protest beforemention'd the 2d of *August*, before the Archbishop of *Arles*; on the 9th of the said Month the Archbishop of *Otranto*, in the presence of 13 Cardinals, with many Prelates and Lords, read a Declaration by which Christian People were admonished not to own *Bartholomew* Archbishop

of *Bari* as Pope, foraſmuch as his Election had been carried by open Force. And having done this, they retired to *Fondi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under the Queen's Protection, where they ſo ordered the matter, as to bring over to their Party the remaining three *Italian* Cardinals, for one of them was ſince dead. Accordingly in the Month of *September* the 16 Cardinals made choice of *Robert* Cardinal of *Geneva* to be Pope, the 20th of the ſame Month, who took upon him the Name of *Clement* VII. and was Crowned before the great Church of *Fondi*, in the preſence of the Embaſſadors of Queen *Joan*, and moſt of the Nobility of that Kingdom. Immediately after this Election the Cardinals ſent Letters to the Princes of *Europe*, and to all Chriſtians, to inform them of what had paſt at *Rome*, *Anagni* and *Fondi*, proteſting that it was meer Force had made them chuſe *Urban*. But he having been acknowledg'd to be the true Pope for above four Months, conform to the firſt Letters they themſelves had writ concerning his Election, there was at firſt none but *Joan* Queen of *Naples* and her Kingdom, *Provence* with the City of *Avignon*, and the ſix Cardinals which *Gregory* XI. had left there, that were of *Clement*'s Party. *Italy* and almoſt all *Germany* continued in their Obedience to *Urban*, as likewiſe the Kingdoms of the North, *England* and the *Low Countries*, except *Hainault*, which continued Neuter. *Lewis* King of *Hungary* embraced the Party of *Urban*, who was alſo owned by the Kings of *Spain* at the beginning of the *Schiſm*; but not long after the King of *Arragon* declared himſelf *Neuter*, as likewiſe did the King of *Caſtile*. *Charles* V. of *France* took part with *Clement*, whoſe Example was followed by the Kings of *Scotland* and *Cyprus*, the Earls of *Savoy* and *Geneva*, the Dukes of *Lorrain* and *Bar*. The Duke of *Auſtria*, and ſome Princes and Cities of *Germany*, were brought over to *Clement*'s ſide by his *Legate*, whom the Emperor, being of the other Party, would not ſuffer to ſtay in his Dominions. It will not be amiſs here to take notice by what means *Charles* V. of *France* came to embrace the Party of *Clement*. The Biſhop of *Famaguſta*, and the Maſter of the Popes Palace, being arrived at *Paris* in *Auguſt*, the King convened an Aſſembly the next Month of 6 Archbiſhops, 30 Biſhops, and many Doctors of Divinity and the Canon Law; where it was concluded, to adviſe the King neither to declare for or againſt the Choice of *Urban*, 'till he were more fully informed of the Matter of Fact. According to this Advice, the King ſent to *Rome* ſome able Men of his Council, in company of the Biſhop of *Famaguſta* and the Maſter of the Pope's Palace; who arriving there ſoon after the Election of *Clement*, they ſhewed them Authentick Letters, which teſtified the Force that had been put upon the Conclave at the Election of *Urban*. And foraſmuch as both the Popes did their utmoſt Endeavours to aſſert their ſeveral Rights, in hopes each of them to get the King on their ſide, he conven'd a ſecond Aſſembly in *November* of the Prelates of *France*, and the moſt famous Doctors of ſeveral Univerſities. In this Aſſembly there was a Party that earneſtly preſſed for a *Neutrality* till the time that the *Schiſm* might be made up by a *General Council*, or by ſome other way as ſhould be thought moſt fit; but the Generality of them were for taking part with one ſide or other; and after having examined the Atteſtation of the Cardinals, and heard the Declaration of Pope *Clement*'s Legate, they concluded that Pope *Urban*'s Election was null and void, and that of Pope *Clement* Canonical. And for a farther Confirmation the King ſent to the Univerſity of *Paris* for their Judgment in this Caſe; who in a general Aſſembly agreed to this Determination, *That the Univerſity did adhere, and would adhere for time to come to Pope* Clement VII. *as the true Pope, and ſovereign Prieſt of the Univerſal Church.* Whereupon *Charles* V. publiſhed a Declaration concerning his Reſolution to adhere to *Clement*. In the mean time the two Popes were engaged in open War, the *Clementines* were defeated at the Battle of *Marino*; whereupon Pope *Clement* was fain to retire to Queen *Joan* in the City of *Naples*; but finding himſelf not ſecure there, came to *Avignon*. The 30 of *May* 1379, *John* I. King of *Caſtile* ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Rome* and *Avignon*, to be informed of the Right of each of the Popes, as well as of the truth of the Matter of Fact: After which he call'd a great Aſſembly at *Medina del Campo* in Preſence of the Nuntio's of them both, which began the 23d of *November* 1380, and ended the 24th of *April* 1381, with this Deciſion, *That his Majeſty ought to look upon* Urban VI. *as an Intruder, and acknowledge* Clement VII. *for the true Pope*: And thereupon the King publiſh'd his Declaration, requiring all his Subjects to be obedient to Pope *Clement* VII. Thus the greateſt Kingdom of *Spain* became obedient to him, the other Kingdoms (except *Portugal*, which was always for *Urban*) continuing in their *Neutrality*. After the Death of *Charles Duras* King of *Naples*, Pope *Urban* endeavoured to ſeize that Kingdom: but *Lewis* II. Duke of *Anjou* having made himſelf Maſter of it in 1387, Pope *Clement* was own'd there, and the Subjects of that Kingdom who of *Urbaniſts* were become *Clementines* under Q. *Joan*, and of *Clementines*, *Urbaniſts* under *Charles de Duras*, became *Clementines* again under *Lewis* II. Much about the ſame time *Peter* King of *Arragon* dying, who had kept himſelf in *Neutrality*, his Succeſſor *John* called a general Aſſembly of the Prelates and Nobles of his Kingdom, in the Preſence of Cardinal *Peter de Luna* in *January* 1387, where it was reſolved to embrace the Obedience of Pope *Clement*. In the ſame Month alſo the Kingdom of *Navarre* came to the ſame Reſolution; ſo that now all *Spain*, *Portugal* only excepted, had declared themſelves for *Clement*. Pope *Urban* VI. died in 1389, about the midſt of *October*; and the 2d of *November*, the 14 Cardinals that were at *Rome* proceeded to the choice of *Perrino Thomacella* Cardinal of S. *Anaſtaſius*, who called himſelf *Boniface* XI. The two Popes, *Boniface* XI. and *Clement* VII. having declared in 1393 that they were willing to liſten to any way ſhould be propounded to them for the extinguiſhing of the *Schiſm*, *Charles* VI. of *France* ordered the Univerſity of *Paris* to conſider what might be the beſt means to effect it; whereupon in a general Aſſembly of the four Faculties, they unanimouſly came to this Concluſion, That for the healing of the *Schiſm*, one of theſe three ways muſt be taken; either of the voluntary *Ceſſion* of both the Popes, in order to elect a third; or by referring their Right to the *Arbitration* of Perſons who ſhould be nam'd by themſelves or others for the terminating of this Difference, or by a *General Council*: Which three ways were accordingly offered by them to the King. But whilſt this work of Accommodation was thus promoting, Cardinal *de Luna*, who, after that he had engaged three Kingdoms of *Spain* to declare for *Clement*, was come to *France* with the Character of Legate, under the pretence of furthering a Treaty of Peace which was then negotiating between *France* and *England*, overthrew all theſe promiſing Deſigns of the Univerſity. He endeavoured at firſt to gain ſome of the chief Doctors to his mind; but finding himſelf fruſtrated here, he endeavoured to inſinuate himſelf with the great ones of the Court, and more eſpecially with the Duke of *Berry*, who with his Brother the Duke of *Burgundy* rul'd all in the *French* Court, whom he alſo got over to his ſide; whereupon the Univerſity addreſt themſelves to the Duke of *Burgundy*, who procur'd them Audience of the King; but the Party of the Duke of *Berry* being too powerful in the Kings Council, the Chancellor had order to forbid the Univerſity from medling any farther with that Matter; who ſeeing themſelves fruſtrated of the hopes they had entertained of quenching this Flame, ſuſpended their Lectures and Sermons as in a time of common Calamity, and in the mean time ſent the ſmall Treatiſe they had writ containing the three ways before mentioned, which they had propoſed for an Accommodation, to Pope *Clement*, who was extreamly offended at it, and died ſoon after in the Month of *September*. Whereupon the Univerſity petitioned the King, by his Authority to put a ſtop to any Proceedings to a new Election; which he promiſed to do, upon condition that they would reſtore their publick Lectures and Sermons. The Kings Courier arrived at *Avignon* at the ſame time as the Cardinals were entring into the Conclave; but they gueſſing at the Contents of the Letter, would not open it till after the Election: however they ſigned an Act, by which they promiſed, That the Pope who was to be elected ſhould with all his might endeavour an Union, even to the depoſing of himſelf from the Papacy, in caſe the Majority of the Cardinals ſhould think it fitting for the Peace of the Church. After this, the ſecond day the Choice fell upon *Peter de Luna* Cardinal of *Arragon*, who took upon him the Name of *Benedict* XIII. This new Pope writ to the King of *France*, and to all the Princes, that he was extreamly deſirous to put an end to this *Schiſm*, and to reſtore Peace to the Church, being ready to depoſe himſelf if that ſhould be thought neceſſary. Upon this Advice, the King in the Month of *February* 1395 called a numerous Aſſembly of the Prelates of his Kingdom, and the moſt famous Doctors, in which *Simon Cramaud* the Patriarch of *Alexandria* preſided in preſence of the Chancellor, where it was determined, That the way of *Ceſſion* was to be preferred before any other, in order to the creating of a new Pope, whoſe Election ſhould be referred to Electors choſen by both Parties, or to both the Colleges of Cardinals. The King who had not the leaſt thought but that the Pope would be as good as his word and voluntary offer, ſent a moſt magnificent Embaſſy to the Pope, conſiſting of 14 of his chief Councellors, with the Deputies of the Univerſity, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy*, his Uncles at the head of them, and his own Brother *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, who arrived in *May* at *Avignon*: But *Benedict* would not ſtand to his Word, notwithſtanding that they confronted him with the Act which he himſelf had ſigned in the Conclave, and that all the Cardinals, beſides him of *Pampeluna*, had declared that it was their Judgment, That to put an end to the *Schiſm*, he ought to accept the way of *Ceſſion*. But after all they could get nothing from him but a Declaration in form of a Bull, wherein he aſſerted, That he neither ought nor could accept of the way of *Ceſſion* they propoſed, and offered three other means for an Accommodation; the firſt was, That he and his Competitor, together with their Colleges of Cardinals, ſhould meet in a ſure place, to agree upon an Expedient for Union: The ſecond, in caſe this did not ſucceed, was, That Arbitrators ſhould be choſen on each ſide; and in caſe that they ſhould not agree neither, he offer'd to propoſe upon the place a third Means, or to follow that which ſhould be offer'd to him, provided it were agreeable to Right and Reaſon. The

Dukes

Dukes being returned to *Paris*, the King ſent Ambaſſadors with the Deputies of the Univerſity into *England*, *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Spain*, to deſire the Kings and Princes to endeavour with him to procure the Peace of the Church by the way of Ceſſion, which was look'd upon as the beſt and moſt effectual for that purpoſe. The King of *England* reſolved to ſtand to it, contrary to the Judgment of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who were for having the Caſe determined by a General Council. The Emperor, the Electors of the Empire, with the Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Auſtria* aſſembled at *Frankfort*, declared themſelves alſo for the way of Ceſſion. The King of *Hungary*, with the Kings of *Navarre* and *Caſtile*, joyned themſelves with *Charles* VI of *France*, notwithſtanding the Solicitations of *Martin* King of *Arragon*, who obſtinately held out for *Benedict*. The King of *Portugal*, and the other Princes who had always been for the Popes that were choſen at *Rome*, continued in their owning of *Boniface*. There were ſome alſo who being gained by the Cunning of *Benedict* returned to him again; and others, who though they were deſirous of Peace and Union, yet did not approve of the way of Ceſſion as the beſt means to bring it about. Wherefore King *Charles* upon the Advice of the Univerſity of *Paris*, reſolved to call an Aſſembly of the Prelates and Deputies of the Univerſities of *France*, to deliberate whether it were beſt to force *Benedict* to ſtand to his word, by a total Subſtraction of Obedience, or at leaſt by depriving him of the Right to which he pretended of beſtowing Benefices, and of levying Tithes from the Clergy of *France*. This Aſſembly (which began *May* 22. 1398) conſiſted (the King being indiſpoſed) of the Duke of *Orleans* his Brother, with the Dukes of *Berry*, *Burgundy* and *Bourbon* his Uncles, with the Chancellor of *France*, and all the Lords of the Council. The King of *Navarre* alſo aſſiſted at it, and the King of *Caſtile* ſent his Ambaſſadors thither. Of the Clergy, beſides the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, there were eleven Archbiſhops, threeſcore Biſhops, threeſcore and ten Abbots, threeſcore and eight Proctors, the Rector of the Univerſity of *Paris*, the Heads of the ſeveral Faculties, and the Deputies of the Univerſities of *Orleans*, *Angers*, *Montpellier* and *Tholouſe*, beſides a vaſt number of Doctors of Divinity and Law. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* having propoſed a Subſtraction of Obedience, as a means to make *Benedict* accept the way of Ceſſion, to which he was bound by his own promiſe, the whole Aſſembly, very few excepted, agreed to a total Subſtraction of all Obedience from *Benedict*, until he ſhould ſubmit to a Ceſſion. In purſuance whereof the King publiſhed his Letters Patents of *July* 27. forbidding all his Subjects to obey *Benedict*, or to pay any thing to his Officers, and that the *Gallican* Church ſhould in the mean time enjoy its ancient Liberties; and that the vacant Benefices ſhould be ſupplied according to the Common Law, or by Collation of the Ordinaries. The Example of *France* was followed by all Neighbouring Princes, and by the Duke of *Bavaria*, ordaining likewiſe in their reſpective Dominions a Subſtraction of Obedience in Spirituals and Temporals. And ſoon after eighteen Cardinals left *Benedict*, and retired to *Villeneuve* which belonged to the King of *France*, ſo that he had only two Cardinals left with him, *viz.* the Cardinal of *Pampeluna*, and another called *Boniface*. Whereupon order was given to beſiege him in his Palace of *Avignon*; but the King, in conſideration of his Character, ordered the Siege to be changed into a Blockade, and to permit all neceſſary Proviſions to enter. By which means *Benedict* thought fit, by an Authentick Act of *April* 20. 1399, to promiſe that he would renounce the Papacy, in caſe *Boniface* would agree to do the ſame likewiſe, or in caſe he ſhould die, or be driven from his See. In the mean time he was kept by the King's Soldiers in his Palace 'till he ſhould perform his promiſe. He continued under this Reſtraint five Years, till in 1403 the Duke of *Orleans* reſolved to ſet him at liberty, which he did by means of one *Braquemont*, who commanded a Company of *French* in a City near to *Avignon*, and having free Acceſs to the Pope's Palace, found an Opportunity to make him eſcape in a Diſguiſe, and conducted him to *Chaſteau Rainaud* with a Guard of 500 Men, who waited for him without the City. *Benedict* finding himſelf again at full Liberty, re-aſſum'd his Pontifical Habit, with a Reſolution to keep his Authority till Death. He was no ſooner by this means got at Liberty, but the Cardinals that had before left him, beg'd his Pardon, and returned to him, and he was ſolemnly received by the Citizens of *Avignon*, and the Magiſtrates took care to repair the Breaches made in his Palace during the Siege. He writ at the ſame time to the King of *France*, and to the Univerſity of *Paris*, and ſent the Cardinals of *Poictiers* and *Saluces*, to demand the Reſtitution of Obedience, proteſting that he was ready to make good what he had promiſed concerning his Ceſſion. The Duke of *Orleans* who had ſet the Pope at liberty, prevailed with the King for the Reſtitution of Obedience, which was ſolemnly publiſhed in the Church of our Lady at *Paris*, where the Univerſity were fain to be preſent. Almoſt at the ſame time the King of *Caſtile* reſtored him alſo the Obedience he had taken from him, and his Authority was ſo great there, that he beſtowed the Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo* upon his Nephew *Peter de Luna*. In the mean time Pope *Boniface* dying in *Septemb.* 1404. the Cardinals, before they proceeded to an Election, took an Oath, that whoſoever of them ſhould be choſen, ſhould ſubmit himſelf to the way of *Ceſſion*, and depoſe himſelf from the Papacy, provided *Benedict* did the ſame; which done, they made Choice of *Coſmatus Melioratus*, Cardinal of *Bologna*, who took the name of *Innocent* VII. and died the ſixth of *November*. After his Death the Choice fell upon *Angelo Corario* Cardinal of St. *Mark*, who called himſelf *Gregory* XII. the Cardinals, before his Election, having paſs'd an Authentick Act, that the Party choſen ſhould renounce the Papal Dignity, in caſe *Benedict* would ſubmit himſelf to the ſame Law. Whilſt theſe things paſs'd, the King of *France* conven'd another General Aſſembly of his Prelates, who after having at divers Seſſions well examined the Matter, came to this final Reſolution: *That the Calling of an Univerſal Council for the Reformation of the Church in its Head and Members, ought to be procured: That there ought to be a General Subſtraction of Obedience, without owning either* Peter de Luna *for Pope, or him who was at* Rome: *And that in the mean time the* Gallican *Church ſhould be governed in like manner as it was during the firſt Subſtraction.* In the mean time *Benedict* XIII. came to this Agreement with the Ambaſſadors of *Gregory* XII. That the two Popes, with their Colleges, ſhould meet at *Savona* at *Michaelmas*, or at the furtheſt at *All Saints* in the Year 1407, to put an end to the Schiſm: The King of *France* alſo ſent his Ambaſſadors thither, to ſollicit them to perform their Promiſe. But after all the Conference was not held, notwithſtanding that *Benedict* was come as far as *Porto Venero*, and *Gregory* to *Luca*. This gave occaſion to almoſt all *Gregory*'s Cardinals to leave him, and retiring to *Piſa*, they made a Solemn *Act of Appeal* from any thing *Gregory* might undertake againſt them, to the *General Council*, or to the future Pope Canonically choſen. And at the ſame time they ſent Circular Letters to all the Princes and Prelates of Chriſtendom, in which they declared that they were retired to *Piſa* with deſign to find out ſome means to put an end to the Schiſm, which had ſo long ruined the Peace of the Church. In *France* the King publiſhed his Letters Patents of *January* 12. 1408, in which he declared, purſuant to the Reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the *Gallican* Church, that he would proceed to an entire Subſtraction of Obedience, and acknowledge neither of the pretended Popes, except by the Feaſt of *Aſcenſion* next they did by their voluntary *Ceſſion* procure the *Reunion of the Church*. *Benedict* complained to the King of theſe his Proceedings, but his Envoys at the ſame time preſented him with a Bull dated a Year before, whereby he excommunicated all thoſe who ſhould oppoſe his good Deſigns, either by Appealing from his Tribunal, or by cauſing a Subſtraction, whether Emperor or Kings. But the King cauſed the Bull to be torn to pieces, and the day after *Aſcenſion Thurſday* the *Subſtraction of Obedience* and *Neutrality* was publiſh'd at *Paris*, and afterwards throughout the whole Kingdom; and ſoon after called a National Council at *Paris*, where care was taken for the Government of the *Gallican* Church; and by advice of the ſaid Aſſembly the King declared three Cardinals, one Archbiſhop and three Biſhops to have forfeited all their Dignities and Benefices in *France*, together with all others that maintained the Party of *Peter de Luna*. *Benedict* who at this time was ſtill at *Porto Venero*, not daring to go to *Provence*, nor to *Avignon*, betook himſelf to *Perpignan* in *Rouſſillon*, where he created twelve Cardinals to compoſe his Court. And on the other hand Pope *Gregory* returned to *Sienna*, where he created nine new Cardinals to make up a College, becauſe thoſe few of the old ones which had all along kept with him, had lately forſaken him, and joyned themſelves with thoſe at *Piſa*, from whence they all together went to *Legborne*, whither alſo the greateſt part of *Benedict*'s Cardinals, that had any concern for the Peace of the Church were arrived. Here they agreed to call a *General Council*, by the Authority of the two Colleges of Cardinals, and with the conſent of the greateſt part of the Princes, Prelates, *&c.* And accordingly the Council was fixed to meet at *Piſa March* 25. 1409, and both the Popes were deſired to honour the Council with their Preſence, or at leaſt to ſend their Proctors with full Power to make the *Ceſſion* required of them, and all the Princes and Prelates of Chriſtendom were likewiſe invited to it. The Reſult of this Aſſembly (which was one of the Greateſt that of a long time had been ſeen in the Church) after thirteen Seſſions was this, That they declared *Benedict* XIII. and *Gregory* XII. to be Schiſmaticks, and deprived them of the Papal Dignity *June* 5. 1409. The fifteenth of the ſaid Month the Cardinals entred into the Conclave, and the 29*th* following made choice of *Peter Philargi* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, who took the Name of *Alexander* V. Yet the Schiſm continued for all this, only with this difference, that whereas before there were but two Popes, there were now three; becauſe *Benedict* and *Gregory* ſtill continued to keep up their Authority in thoſe Dominions that own'd them. *Benedict* having ſtill the Kingdoms of *Caſtile*, *Arragon* and *Scotland*; and *Gregory* being owned by *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples*, and ſome other Cities of *Italy*; all the reſt of the Chriſtian World having ſubmitted themſelves to Pope *Alexander*. In the mean time *Gregory* held a Council at *Auſtria*, a City near to *Udino* the Capital of *Friuli*, which began the ſixth of *June*; but becauſe there were but very few Prelates at it, he ſummon'd the Biſhops

ſhops of the State of *Venice* to appear there, who refuſing to come, he notwithſtanding was pleaſed to beſtow the Name of *General Council* upon this inconſiderable Aſſembly, which excommunicated *Peter de Luna* and *Peter* of *Candia*, with all their Adherents, and publiſhed a Conſtitution, by which he offered to appear in a *General Council*, and there to renounce his Right, in caſe the two other Popes would depoſe themſelves from the Papacy. *Alexander* V. immediately after his Election confirmed the Cardinals and changed their Titles, but lived not long after, dying *May* 3. 1410. The *French* and *Neapolitan* Cardinals, who made the far greater part of the Seventeen whereof the Conclave did conſiſt, Elected on the 17*th* of *May Balthazar Coſſa* Cardinal, Legate of *Bononia*, who called himſelf *John* XXIII. This Pope called the Council of *Conſtance*, which began in *November* 1414, in the ſecond Seſſion whereof he ſolemnly promiſed to renounce the Papal Dignity, whenever *Benedict* XIII. and *Gregory* XII. ſhould agree to do the ſame, to reunite the Church by this Ceſſion, and to extirpate the Schiſm. But not long after ſome Difference ariſing between him and the Council, he fled to *Schaffhauſe*, from thence to *Briſack*, and ſo to *Friburgh*, where the Duke of *Auſtria*, who had declared himſelf his Protector, made him a Priſoner in his Caſtle, which he had promiſed to him for his place of Refuge. Here the Pope received two Deputies from the Council, who were ſent to cite him to appear before them the 13*th* of *May*; he told them he was ready to return to *Conſtance*; but inſtead of conveying him thither, the Emperor *Sigiſmond* made him to be conducted to *Cell*, a ſtrong place two Leagues from that City; and notwithſtanding all his Remonſtrances the Council depoſed him *May* 29. 1415, declaring that it ſhould not be Lawful to elect neither *Balthazar Coſſa* heretofore Pope, *John* XIII. nor *Angelo Corario*, nor *Peter de Luna*, called in places of their Obedience *Gregory* XII. and *Benedict* XIII. After this Depoſing, *John* XXIII. by an Authentick Act freely abdicated himſelf, and *Gregory* XII. made his Renunciation in open Council the 4*th* of *July*, by his Protector *Carlo Malateſta*. And that he might yet further ratifie it, he in a Conſiſtory of his Cardinals, and the ſmall number of Prelates and Officers that compoſed his Court, being dreſs'd in his Pontifical Habit, laid down his Mitre or Triple Crown, and all the Ornaments and Marks of the Papal Dignity, proteſting that he would be contented for the future to be the firſt of Cardinals, and perpetual Legate of the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, according to the Decree paſs'd by the Council in his behalf. So that now there was none but *Benedict* XIII. that oppoſed the Peace of the Church, whereupon the Emperor *Sigiſmond* was fain to take a Journey to *Perpignan*, there to have a Conference with this Antipope and the King of *Arragon*, which they had before agreed upon. He was accompanied thither by the Archbiſhop of *Tours*, and with thirteen other Deputies of the Council, and arrived there *September* 18. 1415, but could not prevail with *Benedict* to ſubmit to *Abdication*, who therefore was depoſed by the Council of *Conſtance July* 26. 1417, in the ſame manner as he had been formerly by that of *Piſa*. And thereupon they proceeded to a new Election, which, that upon this occaſion it might be done with a more certain conſent of the whole Church, the Council ordered that for this time only ſix Eccleſiaſtical Deputies of every one of the five Nations ſhould be joyned with the Cardinals, and that he who ſhould be choſen by the two thirds of the Cardinals, and the two thirds of the Deputies of each Nation, ſhould be held for the true Succeſſor of St. *Peter*, and Head of the Church; which Deputies, with the 28 Cardinals of the three Obediencies, made up the number of 58 Electors, and entring into the Conclave the 8*th* of *November*, three days after made choice of *Otho Colonna*, who took the Name of *Martin* V. In 1419. *John* XXIII. who had been kept a Priſoner for near 4 Years, obtained his Liberty, and came to *Florence*, where he caſt himſelf at the Feet of *Martin* V. owning him to be the Head of the Church; who thereupon made him Cardinal Dean of the College, and order'd that in all publick Ceremonies he ſhould ſit next him, and in a Seat higher than the reſt of his Collegues; but he did not long enjoy this Honour, dying ſix Months after. So that now there was only the *Peninſula* of *Paniſcola* in a corner of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which Held out againſt all Chriſtendom beſides, by the invincible Obſtinacy of *Peter de Luna*, who always believed himſelf to be the only true Pope to his Death, which happened in *September* 1424. Before his Death he obliged the two Cardinals, upon pain of the Curſe of God, to chuſe another Pope in his place, which they did the rather to comply alſo with the Will of the King of *Arragon*, who was an Enemy to Pope *Martin*, and made choice of one *Gilles Mugnmos* Doctor of Canon Law, who took the Name of *Clement* VIII. But the King of *Arragon* ſome time after being reconciled to *Martin* V. in 1429, the pretended Pope alſo made his ſolemn *Abdication* the ſame Year, and the five Cardinals of his Creation depoſed themſelves on ſeveral days, the laſt Depoſition happening on *Auguſt* 24. 1429, which to ſpeak properly was the term of this great *Weſtern Schiſm*, which from *Sept.* 21. 1378 (when *Clement* VII. was Elected at *Fondi*) till then, had continued near upon 51 Years. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Schiſm.* The Learned *Spanheim* gives this account of that Schiſm, That its Riſe was from the *French* and *Italian* Factions, each of them deſiring a Pope of their own Nation; ſo that after *Gregory*'s Death, *An.* 1378, the Archbiſhop of *Bar* in *Italy* was choſen by moſt Voices, and called himſelf *Urban* VI. The *French* Cardinals thinking he bore hard upon them, thirteen of them withdrew to *Anagnia*, declared *Urban* an Intruder, and excommunicated him; and at *Fundi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, choſe *Robert* of *Geneva* aged 36, under the Name of *Clement* VII. Hence they Anathematiz'd and raiſed Armies againſt one another, *Italy*, moſt of *Germany*, *Hungary* and *England*, adhering to *Urban*; the Queen of *Naples*, *France*, *Navarre*, *Caſtile* and *Arragon* ſtood by *Clement*, ſo that the Church was miſerably diſtracted, what the one Pope called Holy the other called Profane, ſo that the People knew not which of them was *Simon Peter*, which *Simon Magus*, whether to look upon *Rome* or *Avignon* as the Holy See, both of them created Cardinals and publiſhed Decrees. *Catharine* of *Sienna* adhered to *Urban*, and Patronized his Cauſe by her pretended Extaſies, Viſions, Prophecies and Marks from Chriſt himſelf, ſo that ſhe was eſteemed a Saint, had much Reputation, and wrote a Letter againſt *Clement*, calling him Anti-Chriſt. On the other hand *Peter* of *Luxemburg* a Youth of ſeventeen Years old, Famous for his pretended Miracles, and alſo reputed a Saint, eſpouſed *Clement*'s Cauſe: But both of them diſcovered themſelves Anti-chriſtian in their Actions; *Urban* being of a fierce and cruel Diſpoſition, raiſed a moſt cruel War, cut off *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, lanch'd an Anathema againſt the King of *Caſtile*, made War upon, and delivered up to Sathan *Charles* King of *Sicily* and his Queen, beſtowed the Principality of *Capua* upon his own Nephew *Prignanus*, put the ſuſpected Cardinals to the Rack, and after extorting Confeſſions from them, Hang'd, Drown'd or Beheaded them, uſurp'd the Government of *Rome* from the Senate, appointed a new Feſtival of the Viſitation, reduced the Jubilees to every 33 Years being Chriſt's Age, and did avowedly introduce the Sale of Benefices according to their yearly Value. The *French* Writers ſay he ſcarcely did any thing aright; but *Bzovius* on the contrary extols *Urban* to the Skies, and inveighs againſt *Clement* as Sacrilegious, Ambitious, a Traytor, Robber and Oppreſſor of the Church. *Launois* ſays, that neither of them were true Popes, but that the Matter was undetermined in the Church. After their Death aroſe Anti-Popes, *Boniface* IX. at *Rome*, a *Neapolitan*, of thirty Years, *An.* 1389. and *Petrus de Luna* by a precipitate Election, was choſen at *Avignon* under the Name of *Bennet* XIII. who at firſt plaid the Fox, but diſcover'd himſelf afterwards to be a Tyger. The Univerſity of *Paris* propoſed an Union, that both Popes ſhould demit and ſuffer a new Election, but they would not conſent unto it. Whereupon *Charles* VI. of *France* ſeeing his endeavours to aboliſh the Schiſm ineffectual, publiſh'd an Edict, proteſting that he would acknowledge neither of them, and forbidding his Subjects to go either to *Rome* or *Avignon*. This brought a Thunderbolt of Excommunication upon him from *Bennet*; but the King of *Arragon*, Republick of *Liege*, with ſeveral Dukes, and Counts, joyn'd with the *French* King in diſowning both. *Boniface* had all the Marks of Anti-Chriſtian Tyranny, Simony and Idolatry, he haſtned the Jubilee, and ſold Plenary Indulgences, Benefices and Offices to thoſe who bid moſt: He Tyranniz'd over the City of *Rome*, impoſed Magiſtrates upon them, forfeited and put to Death thoſe who favoured *Bennet*: He excommunicated *Lewis* of *Anjou*, King *Richard* and King *Edward* of *England*, depriving them of the Power of conferring Benefices, Excommunicating all Princes who pretended to Juriſdiction in the Temporal Concerns of the Church: He confirm'd the Abrogation of the Emperor *Wenceſlaus*, and commanded all who were ſuſpected of Hereſie to be Hang'd or Burnt alive. Nor was *Benedict* XIII any better, *Bzovius* accuſing him of Pride, Ambition, Deceit, wicked Deſigns, cunning Knavery, and Stubbornneſs: He was depoſed by the Council of *Piſa*, together with *Gregory* XII. *Alexander* V. being ſet up in his place, he was depoſed again by the Council of *Conſtance*, and by *Martin* V. *An.* 1417, but remained Pertinacious in his Schiſm, and retaining the Popedom till his Death, *An.* 1424. *Boniface* died *An.* 1403, and was ſucceeded by *Innocent* VII. and *Gregory* XII. *Alexander* V. was choſen by the Council of *Piſa*, ſo that there were three Popes together. *Alexander* being dead, *John* XXIII ſucceeded, and *Martin* V. ſucceeded him. *Bennet* XIII's Faction, according to his Charge on his Death-bed, choſe *Clement* VIII. Anti-Pope, who abdicated *An.* 1429, and put an end to the Schiſm, which laſted 51 Years and 56 Days, and diſtracted all *Europe* with Wars and Diſcord; while one Pope called another Apoſtate, Heretick, Robber, Anti-Chriſt and the Son of Perdition; ſo that the moſt Learned and Conſcientious could not tell which of them to adhere to.

The Chronological Table of the Popes *and* Anti-Popes *during the Great Schiſm.*

Gregory IX died in 1378.

POPES.

Urban VI. *Bartholomew Puignan* Archbiſhop of *Bari*, a *Neapolitan*, choſen *April* 1378. died *October* 1389.

Boniface

Popes.	Anti-Popes.
Boniface IX. *Perrin Thomacelle* Cardinal of St. *Anastasia*, a *Neopolitan*, chosen *Nov.* 1389, died *September* 1404.	*Clement* VII. *Robert*, Cardinal of *Geneve*, Brother of *Amedeus* IV. was chosen in *Sept.* 1378, died *Sept.* 1394, held eleven Years against *Urban* VI. and five against *Boniface* IX.
Innocent VII *Cosmatus Meliorates*, Cardinal of *Bologne*, an *Italian*, chosen *October* 1404, died in *November* 1406.	
Gregory XII. *Angelo Corario*, Cardinal of St. *Marc*, a *Venetian*, chosen *November* 1406. deposed in *June* 1409, by the Council of *Pisa*; and a second time on *May* 29. 1415, at the Council of *Constance*, quitted *July* 4. 1415.	*Bennet* XIII. *Peter de Luna*, Cardinal of *Arragon*, a *Spaniard*, chosen in *Sept.* 1394, deposed in 1409 by the Council of *Pisa*; a second time in 1417. in the Council of *Constance*; died in *Sept.* 1424, held fifteen Years before his Deposition in the Council of *Pisa*, thirty Years in all against *Boniface* IX. *Innocent* VII. *Gregory* XII. *Alexander* V. *John* XXIII. and *Martin* V.
Alexander V. *Peter* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, chosen in *June* 1409, by the Council of *Pisa*, died *May* 1410.	
John XXIII. *Baltazar Cossa*, Cardinal, Legate of *Bologne*, a *Neapolitan*, chosen *May* 1410 deposed in the Council of *Constance* 1415.	
Martin V. *Otho Colonna*, Cardinal Deacon, an *Italian*, chosen *Nov.* 1417. died in 1431.	*Clement* VIII. *Giles Mugamos*, an *Arragonian* Doctor of the Canon Law, chosen in 1414, abdicated *July* 1429.

SCHLISTAT. See *Selestat.*

SCHMIDELIN, (*Jacobus Andreas*) a *Lutheran* of *Germany*, who lived about the latter end of the last Century, and was one of the Heads of that Party, who were commonly called *Concordists*, because they endeavoured to unite the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; for which end he writ a Book, wherein he shewed the Inconsiderableness of the Difference that was between the Opinions of both Parties, and made those that were of his Mind to write their Names in the said Book, to shew their owning of his Design. *Spond. An. Ch.* 1580.

SCHOENOBATES, a *Greek* Word which signifies a Rope-dancer. Amongst the Ancients there were four sorts of Rope-dancers; the first were those that did swing themselves about a Rope, and would hang themselves on it by the Feet and Neck: The second was of those who lying flat on their Stomach on a Rope, whereof the one End was tied to some high Place, and from thence went sloping to the Ground, did slide down from the Top to the Bottom of it: The third sort was of those that run upon a Rope stretched out in a straight Line; or from the Top to the Bottom of a Rope stretched out shelvingly: The last sort were of those who not only walked upon a Rope, but also leap'd and danc'd upon it. The Art of Rope-dancers is very ancient, as being mention'd in the Prologue of *Terence* his Play, called, *Hecyra*. *Suetonius* relates that in the Time of the Emperor *Galba*, Elephants were seen to walk upon Ropes, and that a *Roman* Knight in *Nero*'s Presence rid upon an Elephant that walk'd upon a Rope. The curious Inquirers into the Original of Things, are satisfied that this way of Dancing upon Ropes was invented to flatter the Comick Plays, instituted in Honour of *Bacchus* about the Year 1345, before the Birth of Christ, that the Fathers were never comprehended amongst the publick Spectacles, nor look'd upon as any Ways belonging to the Theatre; though sometimes made use of as Interludes in publick Plays. *Balenger* in his Theatre. *Spon. Recherches curieuses d'antiquité.* A Dissertation of *David le Clerk* at the End of *Livii Historias Sacras.*

SCHOLARIUS (*George*) a Judge in *Constantinople*, who lived in the XV Century: He assisted at the Council of *Florence*, which was called for the Union of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and pronounced several Orations to that Purpose. He wrote an Apology for the five Chapters contain'd in the Decree of Union. After the taking of *Constantinople* by the *Turks* in 1453, *Mahomet* II. being desirous to draw the Christians to his City, gave them Leave to elect a new Patriarch in the room of *Gregorius*, who had quitted the See, and the Choice fell upon this *George*, though he was but a Lack, who took to himself the Name of *Gennadius*. And forasmuch as it was an ancient Custom, on such like Occasions, for the Emperor to deliver the Crosier to the Patriarch, uttering these Words, *Accipe Baculum quæ mihi Imperium donavit, te in Patriarcham hujus Urbis delegit*; and to bestow upon him a white Horse richly caparisoned, upon which the Patriarch being mounted, was led in State to his Palace; *Mahomet* would have all these Ceremonies exactly observed; and afterwards had several Conferences with *Gennadius*, who being elected in 1453, governed the Church of *Constantinople* five Years and some Months, and then retired into a Monastery, where he died, according to some Authors in 1460, though others say sooner. We have of his, besides the Treatises already mention'd, his *Conference with* Mahomet, a Book *Concerning the Articles of the Faith to* Mahomet; *A Treatise of Predestination*, and some others; not to mention those which are kept in the Libraries of curious Persons, and have not yet been published.

SCHOLARIUS (*George*) a Monk that was Contemporary to the Patriarch of his Name, called himself *Gennadius* in the *Greek* Monastery, wherein he became Religious. He was an irreconcilable Enemy of the *Latins*, and wrote a Treatise against the Council of *Florence*. Father *Simon* mentions two Volumes of this Author written against the *Latin* Church, which are now in Manuscript in the *French* King's Library.

SCHOLASTICI, *Scholastici*, this Name in the Reign of *Augustus* was given to Rhetoricians, who exercised themselves and their Scholars in making of Declamations; but from *Nero*'s Time this Name was appropriated to those who exercised themselves in pleading in the *Law Schools*, and afterwards was given to *Barresters* that pleaded at the Bar. And we find that this Word continued a long time in this Signification amongst the *Greeks*. There was also a Time wherein this Word was applied to all *Lawyers* in general. But since the Erecting of the Ecclesiastical Schools by the Kings of *France* of the first Race, and restored again by *Charlemagne*, this Name was given to the Masters of these Schools, that is to say, to those who were appointed to govern and teach the Clerks of each Church, and were called the Masters or Heads of the Schools. Some pretend that he who was the *Scholasticus* of a Church, was only to teach the Tongues and Humanity, or the *Belles Lettres*, and that there was a Divine besides who taught Divinity: But supposing this to be true, yet certain it is, that these Functions became afterwards united, and were the Charge of one and the same Person, so that he who was called *Scholasticus*, was in some Places called *Primicerius*, in *French le Ecolatre* or *le Theologal*. Thus *Alger*, who writ against *Berengarius*, had the Name of *Scholasticus*, because he had read Divinity at *Liege*; and *Olivarius Scholasticus*, who lived at the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, acquired this Title because he had been Divinity Reader at *Cologne*. And it seems probable, that all the Ecclesiastical Writers of the West, that have had the Name of *Scholastici* since the ninth Century have been so called, to intimate the Employment or Office they had in the Church; and that from that Time this Title was no longer used to signifie the Learning or Eloquence of the Authors to whom it was given. And yet it must be own'd, that we find some Examples that seem to lead us to this latter Sense, as that of *Anselmus*, Dean and Canon of *Laon*, who died in 1117, and who was surnam'd *Scholasticus & Doctor Doctorum*. *Genebrardus* tells us, that amongst the *Greeks* also the Word *Scholasticus* was the Name of an Office or Ecclesiastical Dignity, which was much the same with the *Theologals*, or with the Office of Apostolical Notary of the Western Christians. *Vossius Etymol. L. Latin.* *Du Cange. Gloss. Latin.*

SCHOMBERG (*Charles*) Duke of *Allen*, Peer and Mareschal of *France*, Marquis of *Elpinay*, &c. was a Person highly esteem'd by *Lewis* XIII. for his many important Services done to the Crown of *France*, which he continued also during the Minority of the present *French* King. He first signaliz'd himself at the Siege of *Sommieres* in *Languedoc*, shewed great Conduct at the Attack of *Pas de Suze*, and taking of *Privas* in 1629, accompanied the King in his Voyage to *Savoy* in 1630, was dangerously wounded at the Battle of *Veueroi* in 1632, but afterwards worsted the *Spaniards* in *Roussillon*, forced them to raise the Siege of *Leucate*, overthrew them at *Canet* and *Sigean* in 1639, relieved *Illes* in *Catalonia* in 1640, took *Perpignan* and *Salses* in 1642, and *Tortose* in 1648. He died of a Retention of Urin in 1656, in the 57th Year of his Age, and was buried in the Church of the Priory of *Nanteuil* near his Father.

SCHOMBERG (*Henry*) Earl of *Nanteuil* and *Duretal*, Marquis of *Eppinay*, Knight of the Royal Orders of *France*, and Lieutenant General of their Armies, was the Son of *Gaspar Schomberg* a *German*, succeeded his Father in the Command of *Marshal de Camp General* of the *German* Troops in the *French* King's Service. He was sent Ambassador Extraordinary into *England* in 1615, at his Return he had a Command in the Army of *Piedmont* under the Marshal *Lesdiguieres*, and contributed to the Taking of several Places in 1629. He assisted at the Reduction of the Cities of *Rouen*, *Caen*, *Honfleur*, *Pont de Ce* and *Navarrens*, as well as at the Seiges of *St. Jean d'Angely* and *Montauban*. He also shared in the Honour of taking of *Royanne*, *Negrepelisse*, *Marsillargues*, and other Places in *Languedoc*; in 1627 he was present at the Action of the *Isle of Re*, where the *English* were defeated. In 1630 he took *Pignerol*, and relieved *Casal*, and gain'd the Day at the Battle of *Castelnaudary*. He died at *Bourdeaux* of an Apoplexy in 1632, in the 49th Year of his Age: He was buried in the

Church of the Priory of *Nanteuil* under a Marble Tomb. He was a Man of Honour and Judgment, Couragious, Faithful, and experienc'd in Buſineſs. *Godefroy Hiſt. de France.*

SCHOMBERG (*Frederick*) Mareſchal of *France*, Duke and Peer of *Portugal*, Governour of *Pruſſia*, Miniſter of State, and Generaliſſimo to his Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburgh*, Duke and Peer of *England*, General of the Army in *Ireland*, Maſter of the Ordnance, and Knight of the Garter. All theſe different Dignities and Employs in ſo different and far diſtant Dominions, are ſufficient Teſtimonies of the great Worth of this Famous Commander. The firſt Proof he gave of himſelf was in the Service of the United Provinces under *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, after whoſe Death he engaged himſelf in the Service of his Son *William*; and ſome time after betook himſelf to the Service of *France*, where he had ſecret Order given him to go to *Portugal*; which Kingdom ſince the Year 1640 had withdrawn it ſelf from its Subjection to *Spain*. He commanded the *Portugal* Army with ſo much Succeſs, that *Spain* was forced to make Peace with them in 1668, and to own the Houſe of *Braganza* lawful Heirs of the Crown of *Portugal*. After this he commanded the *French* Armies in *Catalonia* in 1672, and notwithſtanding his being a Proteſtant, had the Batoon of Marſhal of *France* conferred on him *July* 30. 1675. He commanded in the *Low-Countries* and raiſed the Siege of *Maeſtricht*. And in 1685, when the Proteſtant Religion was ſuppreſs'd in *France*, having no Inclination to change his Religion, he was ſuffered to depart that Kingdom, upon condition of his going to *Portugal*; but not long after he got Liberty to go to *Germany*, where the Elector of *Brandenburgh* beſtowed upon him the Employments before mentioned. In 1688 he came over into *England* with the Prince of *Orange*, now King *William* III. He went to *Ireland* in 1689, where he hindred King *James* from making himſelf Maſter of that Kingdom. The next Year His Majeſty arriving there in Perſon with a conſiderable Recruit, join'd the General, and the twelfth of *July* ſet upon King *James* his Army, which was very advantagiouſly poſted on the other Side of the River *Boyne*, and entirely defeated and routed it, whereby His Majeſty became Maſter of the greateſt Part of that Kingdom; but the Valiant General being without his Coat of Armour was killed by a Piſtol-ſhot, and the Thruſt of a Sword, in the Rear of a Regiment of Foot which he was advancing againſt the Enemy. He was twice married, the firſt time to his Couſin-German, of whom he had three Sons, *Frederick*, *Menard* now Duke of *Schomberg*, and *Charles* Duke of *Lemſter*, who march in the Steps of their illuſtrious Father: His ſecond Marriage was with *Suſanna Domel* of an ancient Family in *Picardy*, by whom he had no Children.

SCHONEN, *Sconia*, *Scania*, a Province of *Scandia*, which ſome call *Scandinavia* (though indeed, *Scandia* be only the Southern part of *Scandinavia*) upon the *Baltick* Sea, over-againſt *Zealand*, whence it is divided towards the Weſt with the *Sound*, on the South and South-Eaſt it has the *Baltick* Sea and the Province of *Bleking*, and on the North is bounded by *Halland* and *Weſtrogothia*, and is a principal Part of *South-Gothland*. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the Kings of *Denmark*, but in the Year 1658 it was left to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roſchild*. This Province was mortgaged by *Chriſtopher* II. of *Denmark* to the Dukes of *Holſtein*, and by them ſold in 1330 to *Magnus*, King of *Sweden*, for 70000 Marks, and *Waldemarus* redeemed it from the *Swedes* in 1341. This Country was converted by Biſhop *Othinger*, *An.* 980. Its principal Towns are *Lunden*, where they have an Univerſity, *Landſcroon*, *Malmog*, *Helſinburg* and *Olſtet* on the *Baltick* Sea. *Hoffman.*

SCHONERUS (*Johannes*) a *German*, born at *Carelſtat* in *Franconia*, who taught the Mathematicks at *Nuremburgh*. He is very famous for his Aſtronomical Tables, which he publiſhed after thoſe of *Regiomontanus*. He had alſo great Skill in Judicial Aſtrology, which he hath greatly improved by his Obſervations. He gives his Aſtronomical Tables the Name of *Reſoluta*, becauſe of their Clearneſs, as *Voſſius* hath noted. He died at *Nuremburg* 1547, being ſixty two Years of Age. His chief Works that are printed are, *Iſagoge Aſtrologiæ Judiciariæ*. *De uſu Globuli Cæleſtis*. *Horarii cylindri Canones*. *Equatorium Aſtronomicum*. *Planiſphærium ſeu Meteoroſcopium*,&c. *Organum Uranicum*. *Globus Aſtronomicus*. *Thuan. Hiſtor. Voſſ. Math.*

SCHOONHOVEN, a Town of *South-Holland*, upon the River *Leck*, over-againſt *Newport*, three *German* Miles above *Rotterdam* towards the Eaſt: It hath a commodious Haven capable to receive a great Number of Ships; great Quantities of Salmon are taken here. This Town is famous for the Birth of *Joannes Dignus* a worthy Prelate, whom *Trithemius* mentions amongſt his Eccleſiaſtical Authors, who from a Frier of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was raiſed to the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph* in *England*.

SCHOOREL (*John*) a Famous *Painter*, who took his Name from the Village *Schoorel*, near the City of *Alcmaer*, where he was born towards the End of the XV Century. He went to the Holy Land, and in his Voyage drew all the Promontories and Straights that lay in his Way, amongſt the reſt the Coaſts of *Cyprus* and *Candia*; took a View of all the Rarities at *Jeruſalem*; and upon the Banks of the *Jordan* drew that Landſkip, which he made uſe of afterwards in *Flanders* in the fine Piece wherein he repreſents *Joſhua* leading the Children of *Iſrael* dry-foot over it. He alſo drew the Plan of *Jeruſalem*, and took a Draught of the Holy Sepulchre. Moſt of his Pieces were bought by *Philip* II. of *Spain* for their Excellency. He died in 1562, in the 67th Year of his Age. *Felibian. Hiſt. des Peintres.*

*SCHORNDORF, a ſmall Town of the Dutchy of *Witemberg* in *Germany*, well fortified: It ſtands in the Valley of *Remms*, on a River of the ſame Name where Salt is made. It is four Miles Eaſt from *Studgart*, and ſix South-Eaſt of *Hailbron*; was taken by the *French* in 1647, but reſtored. It is defended by a Caſtle, and obtained the Privileges of a City from the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1230. *Baudr.*

SCHOUWEN, *Scaldia*, one of the Iſlands of *Zealand* in the united Provinces, near the Eaſt-mouth of the *Schelde*. It was formerly much greater than now it is, the Sea having waſh'd away great part of it. The principal Town is *Zirickſee*, beſides which there is alſo *Browers* Haven and *Bommene*. It is ſix Leagues in Length and two in Breadth, and was formerly ſo near to *North-Biveland*, another Iſland, that the Inhabitants could diſcourſe one another, but now the Paſſage is much widened by Tides and Tempeſts.

SCHUD (*Giles*) was of *Glaris*, one of the *Swiſſe-Cantons*. He writ in his own Language the *Hiſtory of the Griſons*, which *Sebaſtian Munſter* preſs'd him to publiſh in *Latin*: After which he undertook to write the *General Hiſtory of Switzerland* in his Mother-Tongue, but did not finiſh it, being prevented by Death in 1571, at 67 Years of Age. After whoſe Death the Work was commended to *Joſias Simlerus*, who tranſlated what *Schud* had begun, and continued it in *Latin*, but dying not long after, he alſo left it imperfect. *Thuan. Hiſt.*

SCHUERMAN (*Anna Maria*) a Maiden-Gentlewoman of *Utrecht* in the *Low-Countries*, very famous for her Parts and Learning; ſhe has left ſome of her Writings in ſix or ſeven ſeveral Languages; for beſides the *French*, *German*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian* and *Low-Dutch*, which was her Mother-Tongue, ſhe underſtood *Hebrew*, *Syriac* and *Chaldee*. She had ſtudied Philoſophy and Divinity to good purpoſe, and had made ſome Progreſs in the Mathematicks: Beſides all which, ſhe was ſkilful in the Art of Painting in Oil and Water-Colours, as well as of Engraving on Copper and Glaſs. We have ſeveral Pieces of her's in Proſe and Verſe, and amongſt others that intituled *Diſſertatio Logica de ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam, & meliores literas aptitudine*, with many of her Letters writ to ſeveral Perſons, the laſt of which addreſs'd to *Jacobus Lydius*, is well worth the reading, which is in Anſwer to a Queſtion he put to her, about what was the Meaning of the Paſſage of St. *Paul* in the fifteenth Chapter of the firſt of the *Corinthians*, concerning *thoſe who are Baptized for the Dead*. Several great Men have writ in Commendation of her, and amongſt the reſt *Voſſius*, *Salmaſius*, &c. She became a *Labadiſt*, and died about 1660.

SCHUT, *Inſula Cituorum*, a great Iſland in the *Lower-Hungary* made by the River *Danube*; it is divided into two, whereof the one is called the greater *Schut*, the other the leſs. The greater is about twenty Leagues in Circuit, nine long, and four broad. The Capital of the greater is *Komorra*, the leſſer is of an Oval Figure, being about two Leagues broad. Both theſe are wonderful Fruitful and well Peopled, containing about 300 Villages, and are beautified with Gardens, Warrens, Pools and pleaſant Paſtures. It contributed as one of the Cauſes of the preſent War between the Emperor and the *Turks*; the latter demanding it about 82, and the Emperor refuſing, as he had good Reaſon to do, becauſe that it kept the *Turks* from coming up the *Danube*; whereupon the *Turks* beſieged *Vienna*. *Fournier.*

SCHWABEN, Lat. *Suevia*, by the *French* called *Souabe*, a Province of *Germany*, bounded with *Bavaria* on the Eaſt, *Swiſſerland* on the South, *Franconia* on the North, and the *Rhine* on the Weſt, which ſeparates it from *Alſatia*. It contains the Dutchy of *Witemberg*, the Black Foreſt, and the Marquiſates of *Baden*, *Burgaw* and *Ortnaw*; the Principalities of *Fuſtenberg* and *Zealand*, the Counties *Ettengen* and *Hohenburgh*, the Territories of *Kempten* and *Algow*, the Biſhopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Conſtance*. The Capital of this Circle is *Ulm*, its other Towns of Note are *Ausburgh*, *Kempen*, *Conſtance*, *Hailbron*, *Hall*, *Lindaw*, *Meningben*, *Norlingen*, *Smugard*, *Tubingen* and *Uberlingen*. The ancient *Suabians*, according to *Cluvier* and ſome other Authors, extended their Territories as far as *Poland* and *Pomerania*, and were divided into ſeven ſeveral ſorts. They anciently had very powerful Dukes who commanded the whole, but now it is divided among many. *Cluvier. deſcript. Germanic. Briet.*

SCHWARTZ (*Bertholdus*) otherwiſe called *Conſtantine Anglitzen*, born at *Friburgh* in *Germany*, and a Monk by Profeſſion. He was the firſt inventer of Gun-powder, and of Fire-arms, having lighted upon it by Chance amongſt his Chymical Experiments. It's ſaid, that being on a time beating ſome Materials in a Mortar, he was aſtoniſh'd to ſee them all take Fire together, and prying into the Reaſon of it, he was led to the Invention of this Fatal Compoſition. In a Treatiſe

Treatiſe that is found amongſt the Works of *Albertus Magnus*, this *Bertholdus Schwart* owns himſelf to be a *Cordelier*, and that he invented the making of Gun-powder in Priſon. The Uſe whereof began to grow common about the Year 1380, and the *Venetians* made uſe of it againſt the *Genoueſe* at the Siege of *Chioza*. Though *Berthold* is generally thought the firſt Inventer of Gun-powder, yet ſome will have it known before his time, for *Petrarque* and ſome others ſeem to mention it in their Works: *Scaliger*, *Forcatulus*, *Argolus*, with ſeveral others, have left us very ingenious Epigrams againſt the Inventer of ſo pernicious a Thing; and *Chytræus* makes mention in his Itinerary of theſe following Verſes, which he found at *Venice*:

Cerberus evomuit triplici de gutture flammas,
Sulphura, Sal, nitrum, fulmina, bella, globos.

And *Pamphilius Saxus* makes a Canon ſpeak thus:

Vis, Sonitus, Rabies, Metus, Furor, Impetus, Ardor,
Sunt mecum. Mars hæc ferreus Arma timet.

SCHWARTZENBURGH, an Earldom of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*. There is alſo a City and Bailywick in *Switzerland* of the ſame Name, which belongs to the *Cantons* of *Bern* and *Friburgh*.

SCHWEINFURT, Lat. *Schweinfurtum*, an Imperial and Free City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, upon the *Mayn*, within the Dominions of the Biſhoprick of *Wurtzburgh*, almoſt ſeven *German* Miles from *Bamberg* to the Weſt, and five from *Wurtzburgh* to the South-Eaſt. It was taken by the *Swedes* in the *German* War. This City, in the Year 1553, was ſeiz'd by *Albert*, the Turbulent Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, who deſtroy'd all its Suburbs to preſerve it from the confederate Forces that endeavour'd to recover it out of his Hands: They came before it in *Dec.* that ſame Year, but were forced to leave it; in the Spring 1554 they came before it again, but could not preſently take it: But *Albert* coming up to relieve it, and finding it could not long hold out, he plundered and deſerted it. The Soldiers from the Camp entred it in the Morning, and plundered it the ſecond time, and to get them out, the General was forced to ſet Fire to the City in ſeveral Places. See *Sleidan*'s Hiſtory, *Lib.* 25.

SCHWERIN, the capital Town of *Mechlenburgh*, in *Lower-Saxony*, ſtands upon a Lake Eighteen Miles from *Hamburgh* to the Eaſt, and five from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, and is the uſual Reſidence of one of the Dukes of *Mechlenburgh*.

SCHWIDNITZ, Lat. *Suidnia*, a Town of *Sileſia*, Capital of the Province of its own Name. It is well fortified, but was often taken and retaken in the *German* Civil Wars, being ſometimes ſubject to the *Poles*, ſometimes to the *Bohemians*: It ſtands on the River *Weſtritz*, thirty Miles Weſt from *Wratiſlaw*, 25 South of *Lignitz*, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. Near to this Place the *Swedes* defeated *Albert*, Duke of *Brandenburg*, in 1642, by which they carried this Town and the greateſt Part of *Sileſia*. The Dutchy of this Name was yielded in 56 by the Emperor to the Duke of *Brandenburgh* by Treaty. *Hoffm.*

SCIAPODES, called alſo *Monoſceles*, a ſort of monſtrous People in the *Indies*, or as others, in *Libya*, who have but one Leg, and yet run very ſwiftly. They are called *Sciapodes*, becauſe their Foot, as 'tis ſaid, is ſo large, that in the Summer-time lying upon their Backs they can ſhade their Body with it. *Plin.* Lib. 7. C. 2. St. *Auſt.* 16 Lib. *de Civit. Dei.*

SCIGLIO, *Scyllæum*, a Promontory and Town of the ſame Name, on the Coaſt of the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, next to the City *Reggio*. The famous Rock call'd *Scilla* or *Scylla*, is near to this Cape in the Channel that parts *Italy* from *Sicily* at the Weſt End of it.

SCYLITZA (*John*) call'd *Curopalates* upon the Account of his Office at the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*'s Court: He was a *Greek* Hiſtorian, and wrote an Abridgment from the Year 811, where *Theophanes* ended, to 1078: 'Tis likewiſe ſuppoſed by ſeveral, that the Hiſtory of *Cedrenus*, as far as *Iſaac Comnenus*, was written by him. This Matter is ſufficiently clear'd by *Voſſius* in his ſecond Book *de Hiſtoricis Græcis*, Cap. 26. where he affirms, that *Curopalates* ſignifies no more than a particular Officer of the Emperor's Court: *Voſſius* likewiſe obſerves, that this Author's Name was *Johannes Scylitza Thracenſis*, and that *Cedrenus* tranſcrib'd him. *Baron.* A. C. 811 & 813.

SCILLY ISLANDS, or the *Iſles of Scilly*, by the *Dutch* called *Scylings*, and in *French Sorlingues*, a Cluſtre of ſmall Iſlands, 145 in Number, which lie about 25 Miles from *Cornwal* to the Weſtward, moſt of 'em very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and plentifully ſtor'd with Conies, Cranes, Swans, Herons, and other wild Fowl. *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the reſt, was formerly counted the Chief of theſe Iſlands; but now St. *Maries* has got the Precedency, being about eight Miles in Circuit, the biggeſt and moſt fertile of all; having beſides, the Conveniency of a large and commodious Harbour defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, built in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. Theſe Iſlands, after the *Romans* had forſaken *Britain*, return'd again into the Power and Poſſeſſion of the Natives, and remain'd in their Hands till the Reign of *Athelſtan* the 8th, *Saxon* Monarch of *England*, by whom they were ſubdued and annexed to this Crown. From which time they have been govern'd as a Part of *Cornwal Cambd.*

SCIN, a Strong-hold in *Dalmatia*, with a Territory of three Miles in length, reaching from *Cliſſa* to the River *Ceſtina*. General *Cornaro*, accompanied with the Prince of *Parma* and Count of St. *Paul*, attack'd this Place in 1686; and having batter'd it a conſiderable time, ſtorm'd it, and were vigorouſly oppoſed by the *Turks*; but after three Hours Reſiſtance were overcome, and cut in Pieces by the Chriſtians, who ſpared none but the Women, and ſome old and decrepid Men unable to bear Arms. They found eight Pieces of Cannon in the Fort. *Coronelli's Deſcription de la Moree.*

SCINIS, or *Schinis*, a famous Robber, who had his Abode near the City or *Corinth*, was uſed to tie the Arms of thoſe he had a mind to deſtroy to the Branches of two Pines, which by his great Strength he had bowed down, and then letting them go again, they were miſerably torn to Pieces. But *Theſeus* coming that Way, ſerved him in like manner. *Plutarch.*

SCIO, or *Chio*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, which lies over-againſt *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the neareſt Coaſt of *Aſia*. The *Turks* call it *Saquezada*, i. e. the *Iſle of Maſtick*. The capital City from whence the Iſland takes its Name, is very Populous, and the Inhabitans of it are all *Chriſtians*, *Greek* or *Latin*; for the *Turks* and *Jews* live in the Caſtle, which is of a large Compaſs. About four Miles from the City, near the Sea-ſhore, is a Rock, in which are cut out the Figures of ſeveral Seats, round about a Chair hew'd out in the ſame Rock, which the Inhabitants call *Homer*'s *School*, and ſay that he taught his Scholars there. About three Leagues from *Scio*, upon a Mountain towards the South, there grows abundance of *Maſtick* Trees, called in *Latin Lentiſci*, which are a low ſort of Tree, the Leaf whereof much reſembles that of Myrtle, and ſhoots out its Branches ſo far that they reach down to the Earth: But that which is more wonderful, is, that they no ſooner touch the Ground, but they riſe upwards again by little and little. They ſplit the Branches of theſe Trees in the Months of *May* and *June*, and from them drops a kind of Gum which we call *Maſtick*, and the *Turks Sales*. The *Great Turk* ſends every Year ſome of his *Boſtangi's* or Gardeners, who gather all the *Maſtick* for the Proviſion of the *Seraglio*; and when there is a greater abundance than ordinary, they ſell part of it. All the Women of the *Seraglio* do chew it continually, to whiten their Teeth and ſweeten their Breath. *Tavernier's Journey into Perſia.*

SCIOPPIUS (*Gaſpar*) a *German* and an Eminent Author in the XVII Century: He ſtudied at *Altorf*, and afterward at *Heidelburgh* and *Altdorf*, being maintain'd by the Elector *Palatine*: There he publiſh'd ſome Critical Treatiſes, which ſhid his Modeſty, as Monſ. *Bayle* relates, ſome Diſſervice, not being able, when he was ſo young, to reflect upon his Performances in Print, without a Lecture or Concert. He travelled into *Italy*, and after having made ſome Stay at *Verona*, he return'd back to *Germany*, from whence he travelled again into *Italy*, and being at *Ferrara*, he publiſh'd a Panegyrick upon the King of *Spain* and another upon Pope *Clement* VIII. He endeavour'd to prefer himſelf at the Court of *Rome*, in which, though he was not deficient in Conduct and Induſtry, yet his Fortune proved but indifferent, under which he was not very eaſie, notwithſtanding his pompous Pretenſions of Birth and Quality. He turn'd Roman Catholick in the Year 1599, but was a great Enemy to the Jeſuits, whom he manag'd inſolently in ſeveral Pamphlets publiſh'd with counterfeit Titles: On the other hand, he was no leſs violent againſt the Proteſtant Party, carrying his Invectives and Paſſion to that Excels, as to excite the Roman Catholick Princes to extirpate 'em by the moſt Sanguinary Expedients; being not ſatisfied to fall foul upon *Scaliger*, *Caſaubon* and *Mornay du Pleſſis*, he was ſo hardy as to attack even King *James*, and that without any manner of Regard to his Quality. This outragious Preſumption put the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at *Madrid* upon a ſort of rugged Revenge, ordering ſome of his Train to ſet upon *Scioppius* in the Streets at *Madrid*, who wounded him in ſeveral Places. In 1607 *Scioppius* travelled through *Venice*, where he had ſeveral Meetings with Father *Paul*, whom he endeavour'd, both by Promiſes and Threatnings, to bring over to the Pope's Intereſt. He died about 1649; as to his Character, one of the things upon which he valued himſelf, was his *Latin*, and here his Cenſures ran very high againſt others, pretending to find Barbarisms, not only in the moſt celebrated Moderns, but finding Fault even with *Italy* himſelf. He was counted as troubleſome and diſobliging, a Grammarian as *Diogenes* was a Philoſopher, and had made himſelf ſo many Enemies by his Cynical Humour, that at laſt there was ſcarce any Body willing to entertain him: However, it cannot be deny'd, but that he was a Man of great Capacity and Genius; and if his Modeſty and Temper had been equal to his Parts and Learning, he might juſtly have claim'd a

Place amongſt Men of Letters of the firſt Quality; his indefatigable Induſtry, his Memory, the Number of his Treatiſes, the Force and Spirit of his Elocution, and his Aſcendent over his Enemies, are all ſurprizing Circumſtances; but he uſually pay'd dear for his Victories, and having raiſed himſelf ſo many Enemies, and been ſo often roughly handled, at laſt his Courage ſeem'd to flag, and he began to think himſelf not invincible: He wrote, *Veriſimilium Libri* 4. *Suſpectarum Lectionum Libri* 5. *Commentarius de Arte Critica. Notationes Critici in Phædrum cum Ritterſhuſii, in eundem Scriptorem Commentario. Libellus de ſua ad Catholicos migratione, deque Auctoritate Eccleſiæ in ſacra ſcriptura interpretanda. Gaſp. Scioppii Conſiliarii Regii Claſſicum Belli ſacri, ſive Heldus Redivivus, hoc eſt, ad Carolum V. Imperatorem Auguſtum, Suaſoria de Chriſtiani Cæſaris, ergà Principes Eccleſiæ Rebelles Officio, deque veris Compeſcendorum Hæreticorum Eccleſiæque in Pace Collocandæ Rationibus. Alexipharmacum Regium Felli Draconum & Veneno Aſpidum ſub Philippi Mornæi de Pleſſis, nuperâ Papatus Hiſtoriâ abdito oppoſitum, & Seren. D. Jacobo Mag. Britan. Regi Strenæ Januariæ Loco muneri miſſum. Eccleſiaſticus Auctoritate Sereniſſimi D. Jacobi Mag Britan. Regis oppoſitus. Collyrium Regium, Britaniæ Regi graviter ex oculis laboranti muneri miſſum*, &c. There are likewiſe ſeveral valuable Tracts of *Scioppius* in Manuſcript. *Oldavius Ferrarius. Morhoff. Polyhiſt.* Lib. 1. Cap. 7. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.* &c.

SCIPIO. The Illuſtrious Family that bore this Name in *Rome* was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*, and got the Name of *Scipio*, becauſe *Scipio Cornelius* was wont to guide his blind Father, and ſupport him as he walk'd along the Streets; whence this Name was given him, which ſignifies a Walking ſtaff or Crutch, intimating that he perform'd this pious Office to his Father. *L. Cornelius Scipio* was Conſul in 456 of *Rome*, with *Cn. Fulvius Maximus*: He defeated the *Tuſcans* near *Volaterra*. Liv. *Lib.* 10. *Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, ſurnam'd *Aſina*, was Conſul with *C. Ovilius Nepos* in 494, and *A. Atilius Calatinus*, and was defeated and taken with Seventeen of his Ships in his firſt Conſulſhip; but the next Year he took *Aleria* in the Iſle of *Corſica*, and ſeveral other Places: And from thence ſailing over to *Sardinia*, he took *Olbia*, and defeated *Hanno* the General of the *Carthaginians*. In his latter Conſulſhip, he diſcomfited 200 of their Ships, and took *Panormo*. He was the Father of *Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, who in 533 was Conſul with *M. Manutius Rufus* who conquered the *Gauls*, and of *P. Cornelius Scipio* who was Conſul with *Tib. Sempronius Longus* in the Year 536, when the ſecond *Punick* War begun. Being gone over to *Spain* to oppoſe *Hannibal*'s Progreſs, having underſtood that he was already got among the *Gauls*, and had paſt the River *Rhone*, he reſolv'd, if poſſible, to ſtop his March, whereupon having left part of his Forces with his Brother, to purſue *Aſdrubal* in *Spain*, he haſted to the Army which was near the *Po*. It was by the River *Ticin* that both Armies met, and the firſt Battle was fought, the Event of which was the routing of the *Roman* Army, where *Scipio* himſelf being wounded, had been taken by the Enemy, if *Publius* his Son, who ſome time after deſerved the Surname of *Africanus*, had not defended him with more Vigour and Reſolution than could well have been expected from his Youth, as being but about ſeventeen Years of Age. After this, in the Year 542, he and his Brother obtain'd many Victories in *Spain*, ſo as to conquer the greateſt part of that Kingdom from the *Carthaginians*, and recover'd *Saguntum*. But in the End being engag'd in a Fight againſt the Enemy commanded by *Aſdrubal* and *Magо*, as he came to ſupport part of his Army that ſeem'd in great Danger, he was kill'd by the Cunning of the *Carthaginians* and the Treachery of his own Soldiers. His Brother *Cneus*, whoſe Army was likewiſe routed by the united Forces of the *Carthaginians*, fled to a Tower, which, upon his Refuſal to ſurrender himſelf, they ſet on Fire, and burnt him in it. *Liv. Liv.* 21. *Polyb.* L. 4. *Eutr.* &c.

SCIPIO (*Pub. Cornelius*) ſurnam'd *Africanus*, was the Son of *Pub. Cornelius* before mentioned. When he was but a Boy he uſed at certain Hours of the Day to be private in the Capitol, where the common People reported he diſcours'd with *Jupiter*. He was no eighteen Years of Age when he ſerved his Father in the Defeat at *Teſin*, and perſuaded the Nobility of *Rome* to ſtay, who would have left the Town at the Defeat at *Cannæ*. After the Death of his Father and Uncle he was ſent into *Spain*, being but 24 Years of Age, and in leſs than four Years he conquered that vaſt Country from the *Carthaginians*. In one and the ſame Day he beat the Army of the *Carthaginians*, and took *New Carthage*. The Wife of *Mardonius* and the Children of *Indibilis*, who were ſome of the firſt Quality of the Country, being found amongſt the Priſoners, he cauſed them to be honourably conducted to their Parents, and would not ſo much as once look upon a young Lady of extraordinary Beauty that was amongſt them; and not only ſo, but when a great Ranſom was offer'd him for her, he freely beſtowed it upon her as an Addition to her Fortune. And ſoon after having put an End to the War by a pitch'd Battle he fought in *Andaluſia*, where he defeated above 50000 Foot and 4000 Horſe and deliver'd *Spain*, he paſt the Sea into *Africa*, where he twice defeated the *Carthaginians* commanded by *Aſdrubal* and by *Syphax*, King of *Numidia*: In the firſt of theſe Fights there were no leſs than 40000 of the Enemies kill'd and burnt, and 6000 taken: In the ſecond their Forces were entirely routed, and *Lælius* and *Maſſiniſſa* purſued *Syphax*, whom they took in *Cyrtha*, with his Wife *Sophonisba*: This was done in the Year of *Rome* 551. The next Year he beat *Hannibal* at the Battle of *Zama*, kill'd 20000 of his Men, and took as many Priſoners, and eleven Elephants, without the Loſs of above 1500 Men; whereupon the City *Carthage* ſubmitted to the Conqueror, into which he entred in 553; and triumphing over *Syphax*, had from that time the Surname of *Africanus* beſtowed upon him, and was made Conſul a ſecond time, and raiſed to the higheſt Places of Truſt and Command in the Commonwealth. In the Year 553 he followed his Brother into *Aſia*, and upon his Return being accuſed by the two *Petilian* Brothers, who were Tribunes of the People, for having defrauded the Common-Treaſury, and keeping Correſpondence with King *Antiochus*, becauſe he had ſent him his Son *Scipio*, who was his Priſoner of War, without Ranſom. The only Defence he made for himſelf was, that calling to mind that that was the very Day wherein he had defeated *Hannibal*, it was but juſt that he ſhould go to the Capitol, there to pay his Thanks to the Gods: Whereupon going out from the Tribunal, all the People followed him, as if they had forgot that ever he had been accuſed: Whereupon the Indictment preferred againſt him was dropt. Afterwards this Great Man retired to *Linternum* in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, where he ſpent the reſt of his Life in Study and Entertaining Men of Letters. He was the Father of *P. Cornelius Scipio*, who accompanying his Father into *Aſia*, was taken Priſoner there, as has been already mention'd. *Cicero* gives him a great Commendation for his Eloquence, in his Dialogues of famous Orators, intituled *Brutus*. It was he that adopted the Son of *Paulus*, who afterwards had the Title of *Africanus Junior* beſtowed upon him. *Tit. Liv.* Lib. 23. & ſeq. *Aurel. Victor. de vir illuſt.* Cap. 49. *Plutarch in Scip. Florus* Lib. 2. Cap. 5. *Polyb. Eutropius. Oroſius.*

SCIPIO (*L. Cornelius*) ſurnam'd *Aſiaticus*, was the Son of *Pub. Scipio*, and Brother of *Scip. Africanus*, whoſe Companion he was in the Wars of *Spain* and *Africa*. He was of a very ſickly Conſtitution, which made him leſs fit for great Actions. He was Conſul in 564, and at the ſame time was ſent General of the *Roman* Army againſt *Antiochus*, his Brother *Publius* being his Lieutenant; and having defeated *Antiochus* in the *Magneſian* Fields near to *Sardes*, had the Title of *Aſiaticus* conferr'd upon him. The Army of *Antiochus* conſiſted of 70000 Foot and 12000 Horſe, beſides a great Number of Chariots, armed with Sythes, and many Elephants, the *Roman* Army being not above 30000 in all: In this Fight the Enemy loſt near 50000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, beſides 1400 that were taken, with fifteen Elephants. Being afterwards accuſed by *Cato* of Embezeling the Publick Treaſury, and condemn'd, as they were leading him to Priſon he was ſet at Liberty by *Gracchus*, the Son-in law of *Scipio Africanus*; but his Goods were all confiſcated, though it appear'd afterwards that he had been falſly accuſed. *Liv.* Lib. 38. *Aurel. Victor. de vir. illuſt.* Cap. 58. Lib. 4. &c.

SCIPIO (*Pub. Æmilianus*) called *Africanus Minor*. He was the Son of *L. Æmilius Paulus*, and adopted by the Son of *Africanus Major*. He was every way a Great Man, as poſſeſſing all the Qualities that might recommend a Man either in War or Peace. He made his firſt Campaigns under his Father *Paulus Æmilius*. He went to *Spain* in 603, when all Men refuſed that Service; he there obtain'd the Reward of a Mural Crown, for having been the firſt that ſcaled the Walls of a City beſieged by the *Romans*, and fought a ſingle Combat with a *Spaniard* of a prodigious Stature, wherein he came off Victor. The next Year he paſt over into *Africa*, where he got an Obſidional Crown, for having reliev'd a beſieg'd *Roman* Garriſon. In 607 the Laws were diſpenſed with in his Regard, and he was made Conſul at an under Age, and the next Year after he took and burnt *Carthage*; and in the Year 620 took and deſtroy'd *Numantia*. He was a very learned Man himſelf, and a great Lover of it in others, and therefore had always *Polybius* and *Panætius* to be his Companions, as well in the City as abroad in his Expeditions. He was found dead in his Bed in 625, not without Suſpicion of his having been murthered by the *Gracchi*. *Liv. Liv.* Lib. 49. & 57. *Velleius Paterc.* Lib. 1. & 2. *Aurel. Vict. de vir. illuſt.* Cap. 58. *Cicer. in Bruto. Polyb. Appian. Europ. Oroſius.*

SCIPIO (*Naſica*) was the Son of *Cn. Cornelius Scipio* who was kill'd with his Brother in *Spain*, and Couſin of *Pub. Scip. Africanus*. He was a Man eminent for Eloquence, of extraordinary Skill in the Laws, and beſides a very wiſe Man, couragious and expert in Warlike Affairs; but his ſingular Piety and Virtue outvied all his other great Accompliſhments to that Degree, that the Senate by Vote declared him the beſt Man of the Commonwealth, and lodg'd with him the Image of the Mother of the Gods, which according to the Oracles Command was to be lodg'd with a Perſon ſo qualified. He was called *Corculum*, by reaſon of his extraordinary Prudence and Wiſdom. *Aurel. Vict. de vir. illuſt.* Cap. 44. *Plutarch. Liv.* &c.

SCIPIO

SCIPIO (*Pub.*) ſurnam'd *Naſica*, was the Grand-child of *Scipio Naſica*, and the Son of him who was Conſul; and being afterwards Cenſor, built ſeveral Portico's to the Capitol. He liv'd a private Man all his Life time, and was one of thoſe that oppoſed *Tiberius Gracchus*, who was the Author of the *Lex Agraria*. *Paterc.*

SCLAVONIA, a Country of *Europe*, under which Name the Ancients comprehended *Hungary*, *Sclavonia Propria*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſnia*, *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, reaching from the River *Drave* to the Gulf of *Venice*. But by *Sclavonia* at preſent is only meant that part of the ancient *Pannonia* bounded by the *Save* and *Drave*: From *Capranitz* in the Weſt to the Mouth of the *Drave* in the Eaſt, it is fifty *German* Miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It is ſaid to have had its Name from the *Slavi*, an ancient People who came from *Scythia* in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*; and having ſeiz'd *Illria* and all *Grecia*, founded the Kingdoms of *Poland* under *Lechus*, and *Moravia* under *Zechus*. *An.* 550 they were beat out of *Greece* by *Conſtantine*; *An.* 783 they were kept under by *Lewis* the *Pious*; *An.* 807 they embraced Chriſtianity by the Preaching of one *Methodius*. The Emperor *Lewis* II. had War with them about 858, as alſo the Emperor *Otho* in 962. They infeſted *Canute* and *Sueno* Kings of the *Danes* in 960, but *Waldmer* overcame them in 1161. *An.* 1200 *Canute* the *Dane* overcame the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, who had poſſeſt himſelf of *Sclavonia*; and after this the *Sclavonians* became Tributaries to the *Hungarians*. They were moſt of them of the *Roman* Church, but performed their Worſhip in their own Language, which was formerly very extenſive, and ſpoke in more Places than any other living Tongue in *Europe*, but now almoſt confin'd to their own Country; and is yet, though in different Dialects, ſpoken from the *Adriatick* Gulf to the Northern Ocean, by the *Iſtrians*, *Dalmatians*, *Boſnians*, *Moravians*, *Bohemians*, *Luſatians*, *Sileſians*, *Poles*, *Lithuanians*, *Pruſſians*, *Scandinavians* and *Ruſſians*, almoſt as far as *Conſtantinople*, and much uſed among the *Turks*. In 1544 that Country was ſubdued by *Solymon* the Magnificent: In 1687, after the *Turks* were defeated at *Mohatz* their Army mutiny'd againſt the Grand Vilier, and the *Turks* deſerting it, the whole Country except *Gradiſca*, ſubmitted to the Emperor. The Country is very fruitful, and hath many Mines; the People are ſo enamour'd with War, that they often pray they may die with their Swords in their Hands. The principal Towns are *Grandiſca*, *Eſſeck* and *Peſſega* the Capital. *Hoff. Baud.*

SCONE, a Place within a Mile of *Perth* or St. *Johnſton*, formerly known'd for a Monaſtery, but more as being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were Crown'd ever ſince the time that King *Kennethus* defeated the *Picts* near this Place, and fixed the Marble Chair here, enclos'd in another of Wood, all his Predeceſſors having been inaugurated upon that Stone, which was tranſported from *Ireland* with *Fergus* the firſt King of *Scotland*. But *Edward* I. of *England* brought it to *Weſtminſter*, which ſome pretend to have occaſion'd the Succeſſion of the *Scots* to the *Engliſh* Crown, according to the rhyming Prophecy ſo much talk'd of concerning this Chair,

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Inveniunt Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Which may be Engliſhed;

If Fate don't fail, where e'er you find this Stone,
That Country muſt a Scot *for Monarch own.*

This Place giveth alſo the Title of *Lord* to one of the Family of *Murray*, who is now Viſcount *Stormont*. *Cambd.*

SCOPAS, an excellent Statuary and Sculptor, who made the *Mauſoleum* for *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, and wrought at the Temple of *Diana* in *Epheſus*, and in ſeveral other Places. *Plin.* Lib. 36. Cap. 5. *Horat.* Lib. 4. Od. 8.

SCOPELINUS, the Father of *Pindar*, the Prince of *Lyrick* Poets.

SCOPIA. Doctor *Browne* in his Travels, *Pag.* 32. ſaith, It is a City of great Trade, and the largeſt in theſe Parts, and ſtands in *Mœſia*, but on the Borders of *Macedonia*, at the Foot of Mount *Orbelus*, upon the River *Vardar Axius*, partly on Hills and partly on Plains, in a pleaſant Country: It was at firſt a Biſhop's See, but is now an Archbiſhop's, it being a pleaſant and a populous Town. There are in it 700 Tanners, many fair Houſes, and ſome handſome Sepulchral Monuments. The beſt Houſes are richly furniſhed with Carpets to tread on, finely painted. The *Bezeſtan* is covered with Lead, and the Avenues to the Town ſet off with Trees and pleaſant Hills and Dales; and in it there are many fine Moſchs. This City in the Year 1689 was taken by *Piccolomini* for the *Germans*, it being deſerted by the Baſſa and its Inhabitants. The *Germans* ſaid it was as big as *Prague* in *Bohemia*, and had 60000 Inhabitants and 400 *Jews*; but being open and only wall'd, and taken late in the Year, the *Germans* plundered and burnt it down to the Ground. It is ſeated thirty *German* Miles from *Niſſa* to the South, and from *Theſſalonica* to the North. The Inhabitants were moſtly *Aſiaticks*, planted here by *Mahomet* I.

SCORILO, a Prince of the *Dacians*, who diſſuaded his People from declaring War againſt the *Romans*, who at that time were engag'd in a Civil War amongſt themſelves, by this Example; He cauſed two Dogs to be brought before them, and having provoked them to fight, when they were in the Heat of it he let a Wolf looſe upon them, who upon the Sight of their common Enemy left their Fighting, and turn'd their Fury againſt the Wolf: By which he taught his People, that if they ſhould be ſo fooliſh as to attack the *Romans*, they would ſoon unite and be in a Condition to deſtroy them.

SCORPION, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, under which the Sun paſſeth in the Month of *October*, which riſeth at the ſame time that *Orion* ſets; of which the Poets give us this Account; That *Orion* having preſumptuouſly defied all the Beaſts of the Field, a Scorpion ſtung him, whereof he died; which Scorpion was afterwards fix'd among the Stars, upon the Appearance of which, *Orion* by Antipathy abſconds himſelf. *Hygin.*

SCOT (*John*) or *Joannes Dunſcotus*, a very Learned Man, who liv'd about the End of the thirteenth and Beginning of the fourteenth Century. The *Scots* and *Engliſh* ſtrive which of them ſhall have the Honour of his Birth, the latter alledging that he was born at *Eniſdon* in *Northumberland*, and for Proof cite a Manuſcript of his own in *Merton* College at *Oxford*; but at the ſame time *Cambden* ſays, he was deſcended of *Scottiſh* Blood. The *Scots* alledge, that he was born at *Duns* in the *Mers*, the neighbouring County to *Northumberland*, and hence was called *Dunſcotus*. *Moreri*, *Buchanan* and other *Scotch* Hiſtorians are of this Opinion, and for Proof cite his Epitaph;

Scotia me genuit, Anglia ſuſcepit,
Gallia edocuit, Germania tenet.

Perhaps the Difference may be reconcilable thus, that his Mother might remove from *Duns* to the neighbouring County of *Northumberland* when big with him, and bring him forth there: But however that is, all agree that he was a great Schoolman, and Founder of the Sect called *Scotiſts*. He is ſaid to have been a very acute Logician, and therefore called Doctor *Subtilis*; but blamed for calling the greateſt of Truths into Doubt, and obſcuring them with his Niceties. He wrote a great many Books, and was a ſtout Oppoſer of *Thomas Aquinas*'s Doctrine, and a mighty Champion for the Virgin's immaculate Conception: He read the Sentences thrice over in his ſolemn Lectures, once at *Oxford*, again at *Paris*, and laſt at *Cologne* on the *Rhine*, where he died after a ſtrange manner; for during an Apoplectick Fit he was interred, but reviving in his Grave, daſh'd out his Brains againſt the Grave-ſtone, as appear'd afterwards; which makes this Epigram, writ upon him by an *Italian*, obſervable, though it ſmells of Rancor, and probably becauſe he differ'd from the Church of *Rome* in ſome things:

Quæcunque humani fuerant, Furiſque Sacrati
In dubium veniunt cuncta vocante Scoto:
Quid quod & in dubium illius fit vita vocata
Morte illum ſimili ludificante Stropha.
Quum non ante virum vita jugularit adempta,
Quum vivas tumulo condidit ille ſoror.

Which may be Engliſhed thus:

What Heav'n declar'd, and all Men did aſſert,
Scot *render'd* doubtful, *and would controvert:*
Death doubting *how he ſhould requite his Pains,*
Inter'd him quick, and then daſh'd out his Brains.

But this is by ſome ſaid to be a meer Calumny of his Enemies *Paulus Jovius*, *Latomus* and *Browius*. His Works were publiſh'd at *Lions* in twelve Volumes *An.* 1639, with an Account of his Life. He died at *Cologne Nov.* 8. 1308. There are others who ſay he was an *Iriſh* Man, born in the County of *Down* and Province of *Ulſter*; but this never obtain'd. In the Supplement to *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Literaria*, he is ſaid to have been extraordinary learned in Phyſicks, Metaphyſicks, Mathematicks, and Aſtronomy; that his Fame was ſo great when at *Oxford*, that 30000 Scholars came thither to hear his Lectures, that when at *Paris* his Arguments and Authority carried it for the immaculate Conception of the Virgin; ſo that they appointed a Feſtival on that Account, and would admit no Scholars to Degrees but ſuch as were of his Mind. Being commanded by the General of the *Minorites* to go to *Cologne*, he was received by the Citizens with extraordinary Pomp. Such as have a mind to ſee a Catalogue of his Works may ſee them in Dr. *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Liter. Fuller. Eng. Worth. Cambd. Buchan. Knox.*

SCOTLAND, is an ancient Kingdom, divided from *England* by the River *Tweed*, Mountains of *Cheviot*, a Wall or Trench Weſt of thoſe Mountains, and the Rivers *Eſk* and *Solway*. It has the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt, the *Iriſh* Sea and the *Weſtern* Iſles on the Weſt, and the *Deucaledonian* Sea with the *Orcades* on the North. The *Scots* did anciently poſ-

ſeſs the Northern Counties of *England*, viz. *Northumberland*, *Weſtmerland* and *Cumberland*, doing Homage for them to the Crown of *England*: But in *Malcolm* III. and *William* the Conqueror's Time the Boundary was fix'd in *Stanmore* in *Cumberland*, where a Croſs was erected called *Recroſs* or Kings Croſs, having the *Engliſh* Kings Arms and Statue on the South Side, and the *Scottiſh* Kings Arms and Statue on the North: But in latter Times the Boundaries came to be ſettled, as above deſcribed. The length of this Kingdom is variouſly reported; *Polidore Virgil*, *Heylin*, and moſt Geographers ſay, it is 480 Miles long, but of an unequal breadth, there being no Place above ſixty Miles diſtant from the Sea. Latter Geographers ſay, it is but 315 Miles long and 190 broad.

Ancient Authors write, that this Country was divided into ſeven Parts, under as many particular Princes; but that Diviſion is long ſince become obſolete: The Modern Diviſion is into *High-lands* and *Low lands*, the Inhabitants of the former uſing the ancient Language and Habit very little different from that of the Native *Iriſh*; but thoſe of the latter, do in Habit, Cuſtoms and Language agree with the *Engliſh*. Another Diviſion which doth now obtain, is into North and South, the laſt on this Side, and the firſt beyond the River *Tay*.

As for the Dimenſions of the Kingdom in general, comprehending the Iſlands, of which there are in the Weſtern Sea above 300. It is not much leſs than *England*; and though not generally ſo fruitful, yet abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, Wood, Coals, Salt, Rivers, Fountains, and all things not only neceſſary for the Uſe of its Inhabitants, but ſufficient for driving a conſiderable Trade with other Nations, there being exported yearly vaſt Quantities of Fiſh, Corn and Coal, Hides, Tallow and coarſe Cloth. Nor are there wanting Mines of Gold and Silver, as ſome affirm, but Lead and Iron in abundance; ſtore of Marble, and ſome Ambergreaſe and Pearl: As the Air is ſharper, it is alſo purer than that of *England*, and the Sky not ſo ſubject to Clouds.

For the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Kingdom is divided into Sheriffdoms, Stewartries and Bailywicks.

The Counties or Sheriffdoms are *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, *Roxburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Dumfries*, *Air*, *Renfrew*, *Clidsmanan*, *Kinros*, *Perth*, *Cromarty*, *Fife*, *Forfar*, *Kincardin*, *Aberdeen*, *Inverneſs*, *Narin*, *Orknes*, *Bamf*, *Wigton*, *Tarbet*, *Bute*, *Linlithgow*, *Sterlin*, *Lanerk*, *Argyle*, *Dumbarton*, *Elgin* and *Forres*. Stewartries *Menteith*, *Strathern*, *Kirkubright*, *Annandale*. Bailywicks, *Kyle*, *Carrick*, *Cunningham* and *Lauderdale*, and Conſtablewick of *Haddington*.

To the North are reckoned the Countries of *Lochaber*, *Braidalbin*, *Perth*, *Athol*, *Angus*, *Mearns*, *Mar*, *Buchan*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Cathnes* and *Strathnaveen*, beſides *Orkney*. To the ſouth are reckoned *Tividale*, *March* or *Mers*, *Lothian*, *Liddeſdale*, *Eſkdale*, *Annandale*, *Nidſdale*, *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, *Arran*, *Clidſdale*, *Lennox*, *Stirling*, *Fife*, *Strathern*, *Menteith*, *Argyle*, *Cantire*, *Lorn*. This Diviſion formerly obtained in Courts of Judicature till the Time of K. *James* IV. when the Seſſion or Courts of Juſtice ſat at *Edinburgh* in the Winter and at *Aberdeen* in the Summer. The ſeſſion was then compoſed of twelve Judges, four choſen out of the Nobility, four of the Clergy, and four of the Gentry, called Barons or Lords of Parliament, which continued till the Time of *James* V. who changed it to that Cuſtom of Lords of the Seſſion, which now obtains in imitation of that which the *French* call a Parliament. Haſte the Way.

Concerning the ANTIQUITY *of* SCOTLAND.

THIS Nation has as great Pretenſions to Antiquity as any in *Europe*, having, according to their Hiſtorians, poſſeſſed that Kingdom for above 2000 Years without ever being Conquered, *i. e.* having their Crown on the Head or their Laws from the Hand of a Foreigner, though they have been at times ſubdued by the *Romans* and *Engliſh*, and in a great meaſure over-run by the *Danes*. They plead alſo, as their particular Glory, a Line of 112 Kings, who can all of them deduce their Pedigree from *Fergus* I. who was ſent for by the People from *Ireland*, and came into *Scotland* about the Time that *Alexander* the Great took *Babylon*, viz. 330 Years before Chriſt. As to the Original of the *Scots* there are various Sentiments, the ancient vulgar Opinion was, that they took their Name from *Scota* (the Daughter of *Pharaoh*, K. of *Egypt*, Contemporary with *Moſes*) who was married to *Gathelus*, is exploded by *Buchanan* and all the learned *Scotch* Hiſtorians, the Relation being not only inconſiſtent with Truth, but with it ſelf. *Buchanan*'s Opinion is, that they came firſt from *Spain* into *Ireland*, to flee from the Oppreſſion of their Grandees, Inteſtine Seditions and Foreign Invaſions; and finding that Country fruitful and healthful, were quickly followed by Multitudes of their Countrymen: So that *Ireland* being too little, they removed gradually into the Weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland*, and then into the Country it ſelf; which he affirms to be the conſtant Report, and confirmed by many Evidences. He will have them to be known then by the Name of *Scots*, and that while they were planting the Weſtern Iſlands, the *Picts*, being *Scythians* or *Germans*, were driven upon that Coaſt, and fought leave to inhabit among them, which the *Scots* refuſed, as being ſtraightned in room for themſelves; but pitying them becauſe of ſome Affinity which they perceived in their Language and Cuſtoms, adviſed and aſſiſted them to ſettle in *Britain*, and gave them Wives becauſe they had no Women amongſt them. *Cambden* and ſome *Scotch* Hiſtorians, particularly the Prefacer to *Knox*'s Hiſtory, think the *Scots* derive both Name and Pedigree from the *Scithians*, and endeavour to prove it by a Likeneſs of Cuſtoms, which may be reconciled with *Buchanan*, if we imagine that either the *Spaniards* were originally *Scythians*, or that a Colony of that People, not being ſettled to their Liking in *Spain*, tranſported themſelves into *Ireland*. There are other *Engliſh* Hiſtorians who think that the *Scots* are only a Remainder of the *Brittons*, who fled Northward from the *Roman* Servitude; and this Opinion they ſupport from the Agreement that is ſtill to be found in Language betwixt the *Welch* and the *Highlanders*. Nor is it unlikely that there might be a good meaſure of Agreement in Language betwixt the *Brittons* and the *Scots*, ſeeing the latter came from *Spain*, and according to *Bede*, the *Brittons* came hither from *Armorica* or *Brittany*, which lies on the Bay of *Biſcay*, the North of *Spain*, being alſo planted with *Gaulick* Colonies. What the *Scots* ſay concerning their Antiquity hath been oppoſed by ſome *Engliſh* Writers of no ſmall Reputation, as *Humphry Lloyd*, whom *Buchanan* confutes at large, *Cambden*, whom *Gordon* in his *Theatrum Scotiæ* takes to taſk, and two very learned Authors now living, viz. Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, who are learnedly anſwered by Sir *George Mack-Kenzie*, late Advocate to K. *Charles* II. and K. *James* VII. of *Scotland*. The famous Archbiſhop *Uſher* did alſo write on that Head againſt the *Scots*; and his Arguments are alſo taken notice of by Sir *George*. In ſhort, the *Scots* complain that their Antiquity is only attack'd becauſe of the ancient Enmity betwixt the two Nations, and that their Records being deſtroy'd firſt by *Edward* I. of *England*, and afterward by *Iroer*, they are at a Diſadvantage, and therefore have Recourſe to Foreign Authors to prove their Antiquity, as, *Marcellinus*, *Tacitus*, *Seneca*, and *Mamertin* in his Panegyrick to *Maximinian*, where he ſays, that the *Britains* had War with the *Scots* and *Picts* before *Julius Cæſar* entred the Iſland: And *Claudian* the Poet writes thus;

Venit & extremis Legio, prætenta Britannis,
Quæ Scoto dat frena Truci. ———

It's true that the Paſſages of theſe Authors relating to this Subject are controverted, but the *Scots* have *Scaliger*, *Lipſius*, *Eraſmus*, and other learned Foreign Criticks, and *Camden* and ſome other *Engliſh* Criticks on their Side; as alſo, the famous Chronologer *Chr. Helvicus*, *Glycerius*, and other Foreign Authors. They farther obſerve, that the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians do not agree among themſelves on that Head, as *Bede*, an ancient and venerable Author, and the firſt Native who wrote with any Certainty of our Antiquity, is contradicted by *H. Lloyd*; and *Heylin*, who inveighs againſt the *Scots* Antiquity, contradicts himſelf in alledging the Spontaneous Exile of their King *Reonus* to the Reproach of their Nation, when he does not allow that they had any ſuch King. Neither does Dr. *Stillingfleet* agree with *Cambden* and St. *Aſaph*: Beſides the Teſtimony of thoſe Foreign Authors, the *Scots* inſiſt upon the Laws yet in force, made by their Kings that are declared to have had a Being; and on the League made betwixt *Charlemagne*, the Great Emperor of the Weſt in 791, and *Achaius*, King of *Scots*, which they reckon a Demonſtration of their having been a more conſiderable People at that time than their Antagoniſts repreſent them, *viz.* confin'd to *Argyle*, a Corner of the Kingdom, and that but in a vagrant Condition. As for the Efforts of this Nature made by *Offlabarty* an *Iriſh* Hiſtorian, Sir *George Mack-Kenzie* ridicules them, as being a groundleſs Piece of Vanity; for though the *Iriſh* and *Scots* be originally the ſame, ſo as *Ireland* at firſt was called *Scotia Major*, and that part of *Scotland* which the *Scots* then poſſeſſed *Scotia Minor*, it will not follow, nor does it any where appear, that ever the Kings of *Scotland* were Tributaries to thoſe of *Ireland*, or that the great Things ſaid to be done in *Britain* by the *Scots*, were really acted by the *Iriſh*. The principal Reaſon which they have for alledging that they were *Iriſh*, is becauſe they were called *Tranſmarini*; but *Bede* explains that Saying: *Tranſmarinas autem dicimus has gentes non quod eſſent extra Britanniam poſitæ, ſed quia a parte Britonum erant remotæ duobus ferè maris interjacentibus.* Thoſe who are curious, may conſult the above-cited Authors on this Subject. That which will be a farther Proof of the *Scots* Antiquity, is what they all agree as to their early Converſion to Chriſtianity, *viz. An. Chriſti* 33 in the fourth Year of *Donald* I. when he and his Nobles were baptized, and the Chriſtian Religion publickly eſtabliſhed, which had been profeſſed by many private Perſons in the Kingdom long before. As to the firſt Preacher Authors vary, ſome alledging, it was St. *Paul*, others, as *Nicephorus*, ſay it was *Simon Zelotes*, and a third ſort aſcribe it to *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, or the Diſciples of St. *John*; but however theſe the Ancients give ſufficient Teſtimony of their having been early Chriſtians. *Origen* reckons them *inter primitias*

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Tertullian adverſus Judæos ſays, *Britannorum inacceſſa Romanis loca Chriſto ſubdita*; and *Baronius* himſelf confeſſeth, that the Opinion of thoſe who will have *Scotland* to be firſt converted by *Palladius*, ſent thither by Pope *Celeſtine*, diſagreeth with the beſt Antiquity: And their Agreement with the Eaſtern Churches as to the Celebration of *Eaſter*, is urged as another Proof of their not having received the Faith from *Rome*, which ſome Foreign Proteſtants, particularly the Learned *Lomeierus*, makes uſe of againſt the Pope's Pretenſions to be Catholick Biſhop. *De Bibliothecis*, Pag. 149. and in that ſame Place he acknowledges their other Antiquities. As the *Scots* did early and univerſally embrace Chriſtianity, they were no leſs zealous in propagating that Doctrine amongſt others. What was done by *Aidanus*, &c. in converting the *Saxons* in the North of *England*, is own'd by all; and how uſeful their Labours were in that reſpect in divers Places of *Germany*, appears by the following Inſtances.

The *Bavarians* own for their Apoſtle *Rupert*, Son to a King of *Scotland*, who coming into *Germany* in the ſixth Century, baptized *Theodore*, Duke of *Bavaria*, with all his Nobility at *Ratisbone*; and preaching the Goſpel in the neighbouring Countries, founded the City of *Saltzburg*, and was firſt Biſhop there, as appears by the Monuments of *Saltzburg*. *Hen. Caniſ. tom.* 4. *Antiq. Lection.* About that ſame time *Columbanus* and *Gallus* preached the Goſpel in the Confines of *Suabia*, converting Multitudes. *Columbanus* went to *Rome*, but *Gallus* ſtaid in *Suiſſerland*, and laid the Foundation of the Monaſtery of St. *Gall*, which took its Name from him. This is own'd by *Bede*, *Theodor. Campedonenſis*, and others. *Tom.* 4. *Antiq. Lection.*

Franconia owes their Converſion to *Kilianus*, *Colonatus* and *Totnanus*: They baptized the Duke of *Franconia* with his Family, and gain'd a large Harveſt of Souls, and *Kilianus* was made the firſt Biſhop of *Wirtzburgh*, of which he is ſtill reckon'd the Patron, and his Image is impreſſed upon their Coin to this Day. At laſt he and his Fellows were murthered at the Inſtigation of *Geilana*, Siſter-in-law and Concubine to *Gosbert*, Duke of *Franconia*, becauſe *Keilan* had adviſed him to put her away. *Hen. Can. tom.* 5. *Antiq. Lect.* St. *Bonifacius* a *Scotch* Man having in *Charlemain*'s Time converted many People in *Frizeland*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Heſſe* and *Weſtphalia*, was created Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. He founded many new Biſhopricks in *Germany*, and amongſt others *Anhſtad*, over which he ſet *Willibald* his Country-man. He alſo founded many Monaſteries, and particularly that of *Fuld*, into which *Scots* and *Germans* are received by turns. At laſt having incenſed the *Frijons* by throwing down their Idols, they murdered him: Whence he is own'd as the *German* Apoſtle. *Caniſ. ut ſupra*, *Nicol. Sarrar.* In that ſame Age St. *Patto* a *Scotch* Man converted many of the *Saxons*, was made Biſhop of *Werden*, and afterwards Martyr, ſeveral of his Country-men ſucceeding both to his Mitre and Martyrdom. *Cranz.* A little after *John* Scot coming into *Saxony*, was made Biſhop of *Meklenburg*, but afterwards murdered. About *An.* 1095. *Colomannus*, Son to *Malcolm* I. King of *Scotland*, having been twice in the Holy Land, in his Way thither a third time converted a great Number of the *Auſtrians* from Paganiſm: He was at length taken and crucified. *Stadius*, Hiſtoriographer to the Emperor *Maximilian* I. writes his Life in Saphick Verſe, extant in *Surius*'s Life of the Saints, which begins thus,

Auſtriæ Sanctus canitur Patronus
Fulgidum ſidus, radians ab Arto
Scottæ Gentis Colomannus acer
Regia Proles.

This *Colomannus* is alſo mentioned by Dr. *Brown* in his Deſcription of *Vienna*, where there is a *Scotch* Church dedicated to him. The ancienteſt Monaſtery which the *Scots* had in *Germany*, was that at *Straſburg*, founded by *Florentius* a *Scotch* Biſhop in 665; but before that time *Arbogaſtus* a *Scotch* Man was Biſhop there. *William*, Brother to *Achaius*, King of *Scots*, having got great Riches by ſerving *Charlemain* in the Wars, and having no Children, founded many Monaſteries in *Germany* for his Country-men, *viz.* at *Ratisbon*, *Norimberg*, *Cologne* and *Aix la Chapelle*; but all thoſe, except that of *Ratisbon*, were in other Hands in 1050. They had alſo Monaſteries at *Wirtzburgh*, *Erfort*, *Vienna*, *Conſtance*, *Memmingen*, *Anhſtadt*, *Kelham*, *Paderborn*, and other Places, which *Robert Strachan*, who ſent all this Relation from *Vienna* to my Lord *Scots Tarbat* in 1641, promiſed an Account of at large in his *Germania Chriſtiana ſive de Plantata & propagata Chriſtiana fide in Germania per Scotos*. Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Low-land *Scots* are of the ſame Original with the *Engliſh*, becauſe of their Agreement in Language and Cuſtoms; and this, though not poſitively granted, is in a manner own'd by *Scottiſh* Authors themſelves: The Preface to *Knox*'s Hiſtory grants that the *Lowlanders* are compoſed of divers Nations, many of them being of the ancient *Scots* who ſucceeded to the Dominions of the *Picts*, after they were expelled; ſome of them *Britons*, who fled from the Tyranny of the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*; and ſome of them *French*, *Germans*, *Netherlanders*, &c. who coming thither on Occaſions ſettled there. The principal Cauſes of the obtaining of the *Engliſh* Tongue, which may be thought ſomewhat ſtrange, ſeeing the *Engliſh* never made an abſolute Conqueſt nor ſettled long in that Kingdom, are, 1. The Friendſhip contracted betwixt the *Lowlanders* and *Saxons* after they became Chriſtians. 2. The great Number of *Engliſh* whom *Malcolm* III. brought to aſſiſt him againſt *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, to many of whom he gave Lands for their good Service. 3. The kind Entertainment which *Edgar*, the lawful Heir of the Kingdom of *England*, with his Kindred and Attendants found in *Scotland* during their Exile; and the Number of *Engliſh* who came with *Edgar*'s Siſter married to *Malcolm*. But 4. and chiefly, (as alledged by *Gordon* in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*) from the *Saxons* over running moſt part of the *Low-lands*; but their Strength being broken by the *Danes*, the *Scots* recovered the ſame again; and uſing the People kindly, the *Saxon* Commonalty remain'd ſtill as Farmers, Tenants, &c. and ſo their Language obtain'd.

As for the Manners and Cuſtoms of the ancient *Scots*, Authors ſpeak variouſly of them. The *Roman* Hiſtorians, as *Tacitus*, *Cæſar*, &c. call them *Barbari*, but ſpeak advantageouſly enough of their Valour; and the *Scottiſh* Hiſtorians inſiſt upon it as a ſufficient Proof of the Falſhood of what *Cambden* and others charge them with from St. *Jerom*, as having formerly been *Canibals*; that thoſe *Roman* Hiſtorians, though very particular in the Deſcription of the Iſland of *Britain* and the Manners of the Inhabitants, are wholly ſilent on that Head, which if true, they would not fail to have taken notice of, ſeeing they would never ſubmit to them. And St. *Jerom* himſelf does afterwards clear the *Scots*, and ſay, it was the *Attacotti*; which *Gordon* thinks alſo falſe, and reflects upon the Father as a peeviſh and revengeful Man. As for their Government, their Hiſtorians aſſert that it was originally by *Clans* or *Tribes*, without any fix'd Laws or Head; but after their ſettling in *Albion*, under *Fergus*, it was by King and Parliament, or to uſe their own Terms *Comitia Regni*, which ſettled the Succeſſion on *Fergus* and his Line, out of which, till the Time of *Kennethus* III. the fitteſt of the Race was choſen; but he obtain'd of the States to make it Hereditary from Father to Son. The Kings themſelves uſed to go from County to County to adminiſter Juſtice, and had Officers under them called *Abthanes* and *Thanes*, ſomewhat like Sheriffs, which are the firſt Names of ſubordinate Civil Dignity found in the *Scotch* Hiſtories; after that Committees of Parliament were appointed, for Adminiſtration of Juſtice betwixt one Seſſion and another, being accountable to the Parliaments at Meeting; and the Chiefs of Clans, as alſo Barons, had many Royalties and proper Juriſdictions of their own, within which many had Power of Life and Death, as ſome few have ſtill, and more had, as appears by their Charters: And if it be conſidered that the Heads of Clans were ſo many petty Kings enjoying many Royalties, either by Grant of their Monarchs for ſome eminent Services, or by Cuſtom from the firſt Government of the *Scots*, which was by Tribes, thoſe Feuds with which they are upbraided by ſome Hiſtorians will neither be found ſo barbarous nor unreaſonable, ſeeing they were a ſort of Civil War amongſt thoſe petty Princes about *Meum* and *Tuum*; however, thoſe are now for the moſt part ſwallowed up by the Crown; and the Enjoyment of them was none of the leaſt Cauſes why the Family of the *Douglaſſes* of old, and the Earls of *Argile* of late, have been ſuch Eye-ſores to their Kings. While the Kingdom was Heathen, they had a ſort of Prieſts called *Druides*, which were common to them with the ancient *Gauls* and *Britons*, and together with their Way of Living, and Manner of Fighting, deſcrib'd by *Cæſar*, is another Proof, that if they were not originally the ſame People, they were near Neighbours. For their Church-Government after they were Chriſtians, it was by the Miniſters of thoſe Times called *Monks* and *Culdees*, who, according to their Hiſtorians, govern'd the Church till *Palladius* was ſent by Pope *Celeſtine* againſt the *Pelagian* Hereſie; at which Time he eſtabliſhed Biſhops in *Scotland*, which was many Years after their publick Reception of Chriſtianity: And according to *Buchanan* and *Cambden*, they had no Dioceſans till the Time of *Malcolm* III. *An. Ch.* 1070. It was yet much longer before they had any Archbiſhops; ſo that the Archbiſhop of *York*, in the twelfth Age, obtain'd of the Pope that he ſhould be their Metropolitan; but the *Scotch* Biſhops oppoſing it, the Pope freed them from that pretended Juriſdiction. So that the firſt who brought the Title of Primate and Metropolitan into *Scotland*, was one *Patrick Graham*, who obtain'd it by Bull of Pope *Sixtus* IV. in the XV. Century. But the Biſhops grudging to be under any other Superiour than the Pope, did at laſt out him of his Dignity. They never had but one Cardinal, which was in that ſame Age. The Preface to *Knox*'s Hiſtory ſays, that the Order of *Culdees* did plead a Power of chuſing Biſhops till the Time of *Robert the Bruce*, which was in the Beginning of the thirteenth Age, but *Cumin*, Prefect of the *Culdees*, being worſted in that Attempt by *Lamberton*, Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, that Order was quite extinguiſhed, and the Biſhops eſtabliſh'd their own Chapters. So much for Diſcipline. As to Religion it ſelf; though it quickly began to decline there, as well as in other Churches, yet from the Time of *Paladius* to that of

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the Coming of *Auſtin* the Monk in the ſixth Age, there were many godly and learned Men. And in this Age there was a mighty Controverſie about the keeping of *Eaſter*; the *Scots* obſerving it on the fourteenth Day of the Moon, according to the Practice of the Eaſtern Churches, were called *Quartadecimani*, and approv'd by the Church of *Rome*, which, however, did at laſt prevail in that Point, not without much Oppoſition from the famous *Colman*. About the End of the ſeventh Age the *Scotch* Eccleſiaſticks went frequently to *Rome* for Preferments in the Church, which was mightily oppoſed by *Clemens* and *Samſon*, two *Culdees*, who complained of the Withdrawing the Church from the Obedience of Chriſt, and ſubjecting it to the Pope, whoſe Supremacy they oppoſed, as alſo Celibacy of Prieſts, Clerical Tonſure, Prayers for the Dead, Images in Churches, &c. for which they and their Adherents were excommunicated by the Church of *Rome*, as appears by the third Volume of Councils, though the Reaſons be there concealed. In the ninth Age *Joannes Scotus*, *Abigenſ* and *Bertram* impugned the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation. In the tenth *Bernet*, a *Scotch* Biſhop, defended Prieſts Marriage in a National Council. From thence to the fourteenth we have no Account of any Church-Matters, but ſome Struggles betwixt the *Culdees* and Biſhops about Diſcipline, as above mention'd. In this Age flouriſhed the great School-man *Joannes Dunſcotus*. In 1431, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Paul Craw* and *James Resby* ſuffered for adhering to the Doctrine of *Wickliff* and *Hus*; and in 1494 about thirty Perſons were ſummoned from the Weſt before the King and his Council on that Account, amongſt whom were ſeveral Perſons of Quality, as, *Campbell* of *Ceſnock* and the Lady *Stairs*. In King *James* V. his Time the Proteſtant Religion came on apace: As for the Methods by which it was promoted, ſee *Mary* of *Guiſe*, Queen Regent of *Scotland*, and *Mary Stewart*, Queen of *Scots*.

The Church of *Scotland* is govern'd by two Archbiſhops, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*, and the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, who is alſo Metropolitan; under the former there are eight Suffragans, *viz.* *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblane*, *Brechin*, *Roſs*, *Caithneſſe* and *Orkney*; under the latter are four, *viz.* the Biſhops of *Whitehorn*, *Liſmore*, the *Iſles*, and *Edinburgh*. Under this Conſtitution the Church Government ſtands thus: 1. In every Pariſh the Cognizance of ſome Scandals belong to the Seſſion (a Judicature compoſed of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in each Pariſh) where the Miniſter preſides by vertue of his Office. 2. If the Caſe be too intricate, 'tis referr'd to the *Preſbytery*, a ſuperior Judicature conſiſting of a certain Number of Miniſters, between twelve and twenty, who meet almoſt every Fourtnight. The Moderator of every *Preſbytery* is nam'd by the Biſhop: Theſe *Preſbyteries*, beſides the Cenſures they have Power to inflict, examine thoſe who enter into Holy Orders. 3. The next ſuperior Aſſembly, is the Provincial Synod, which meets twice a Year in every Dioceſs, and has the Examination of ſuch Caſes as are referr'd to them from the *Preſbyteries*: Here the Biſhop preſides *ex Officio*. 4. The Convocation in which the higheſt Church-Authority is lodg'd: This is aſſembled at the King's Pleaſure, and here the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews* preſides. Beſides theſe, every Biſhop in Teſtamentary Caſes, &c. has his Official or Commiſſary who is Judge of that Court within the Dioceſs. But when *Preſbyterianiſm* prevails, the Kirk Model is as follows: 1. They alſo have their Parochial Seſſions, but with this Difference, that though the Miniſter preſides, yet a Layman (a Baily) ordinarily aſſiſts. 2. The Moderator of their *Preſbyteries* choſen by themſelves. 3. They have their Synod or Provincial Aſſembly, but without a conſtant Head, for every time they meet they make Choice of a new Moderator. 4. They have their General Aſſembly, which conſiſts of two Members from every *Preſbytery*, and one Commiſſioner from each Univerſity. The King likewiſe has his Commiſſioner there, who has a Negative upon their Debates. And laſtly, their Acts, to give them a Legal Force, muſt be ratify'd by the King. *Gibſon's* Additions to *Cambden's Britan.*

It is alſo controverted by the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Hiſtorians, Whether that Kingdom was originally a Free-ſtate, or depended on the King of *England* as Superior; the *Engliſh* aſſert it, and the *Scots* deny it, alledging that their Kings did only pay Homage to the Crown of *England* for the Northern Counties when they poſſeſſed them, but that the Right of Superiority over *Scotland* was never claim'd till the Time of *Edward* I. who took the Advantage of the diſtracted Condition of the Kingdom, when he was choſen Umpire to decide whether *Bruce* or *Ballol* had the beſt Title to the Crown of *Scotland*; not that he was their Superior, but becauſe of the great Amity which had been between him and their laſt King *Alexander*, and that the Factions were both ſo powerful, that it could not be determined at Home. And though, it's true, *Ballol* did actually make ſuch a Surrender, that by his means he might be ſet on the Throne, and moſt of the Nobility who were preſent at *Berwick* were compell'd to aſſent, yet the Parliament of *Scotland* did immediately revoke it, and that Action of *Ballol* excluded him and his Poſterity from the Crown, and laid the Foundation of a bloody War betwixt the Nations. For the Arguments uſed by Dr. *Inglis* and others to prove this Point, they are not ſo concludent as a Matter of that Importance would require, though doubtleſs there are Records in the *Tower* that ſuch Homage has been paid by the *Scots*; but if it were obtain'd by Fraud or Force, as the *Scottiſh* Hiſtorians do all aſſert, the Foundation is too weak for the Superſtructure; and what they alledge, that their Kings and Nobles, when taken in Battle, were always treated as Priſoners of War, and not as Rebels, as they muſt needs have been if they had been Vaſſals to the Crown of *England*, has much more Force to prove that the *Engliſh* Kings did not think their Claim good, than *Heylin's* Argument has to evince that the *Scottiſh* Kings did tacitly own that Claim by calling themſelves only *Scotorum Reges* and not *Scotiæ Reges*, ſeeing *Imperator Romanorum*, *Rex Francorum*, *Gothorum*, &c. are the uſual way by which Independent Soveraigns entitle themſelves in *Latin*.

The CATALOGUE of the KINGS of SCOTLAND.

1	*Fergus.*	58	*Amberkelethus.*
2	*Feritharis.*	59	*Eugenius* VII.
3	*Mainus.*	60	*Mordacus.*
4	*Dornadilla.*	61	*Etſinus.*
5	*Nothatus.*	62	*Eugenius* VIII
6	*Reutherus.*	63	*Fergus* III.
7	*Reutha,*	64	*Solvathius.*
8	*Therens.*	65	*Achains.*
9	*Joſina.*	66	*Congallus* III.
10	*Finnanus.*	67	*Dongallus.*
11	*Durſtus.*	68	*Alpinus.*
12	*Evenus.*	69	*Kenneth* II.
13	*Gillus* (baſe born)	70	*Donald* V.
14	*Evenus* II.	71	*Conſtantine* II.
15	*Ederus.*	72	*Ethus.*
16	*Evenus* III.	73	*Gregory.*
17	*Metellanus.*	74	*Donald* VI.
18	*Caratacus.*	75	*Conſtantine* III.
19	*Corbred* I.	76	*Malcolm* I.
20	*Dardanus.*	77	*Indulfus.*
21	*Corbred* II. ſurnam'd *Galdus.*	78	*Duffus.*
		79	*Culenus.*
22	*Luctacus.*	80	*Kenneth* III.
23	*Mogaldus.*	81	*Conſtantine* IV.
24	*Conarus.*	82	*Grimus.*
25	*Ethodius* I.	83	*Malcolm* II.
26	*Satrael.*	84	*Donald* VII.
27	*Donald* I	85	*Mackbeth.*
28	*Ethodius* II.	86	*Malcolm* III.
29	*Athirco.*	87	*Donald Bane* VIII.
30	*Nathalocus.*	88	*Duncan.*
31	*Findochus.*	89	*Edgar.*
32	*Donald* II.	90	*Alexander* I. ſurnamed *Acer.*
33	*Donald* III.		
34	*Crathilinthus.*	91	*David* I.
35	*Fincormachus.*	92	*Malcolm* IV.
36	*Romachus.*	93	*William.*
37	*Anguſianus.*	94	*Alexander* II.
38	*Fethelmachus.*	95	*Alexander* III.
39	*Eugenius* I.	96	*John Baliol.*
40	*Fergus* II.	97	*Robert Bruce.*
41	*Eugenius* II.	98	*David* II.
42	*Dongardus.*	99	*Edward Baliol.*
43	*Conſtantine* I.	100	*Robert* II.
44	*Congallus* I	101	*Robert* III.
45	*Goranus.*	102	*James* I.
46	*Eugenius* III.	103	*James* II.
47	*Congallus* II.	104	*James* III.
48	*Kinnatellus.*	105	*James* IV.
49	*Aidanus.*	106	*James* V.
50	*Kenneth.*	107	*Henry Stuart* and *Mary Stuart.*
51	*Eugenius* IV		
52	*Ferchard* I.	108	*James* VI.
53	*Donald* IV.	109	*Charles* I.
54	*Ferchard* II.	110	*Charles* II.
55	*Maldumnus.*	111	*James* VII.
56	*Eugenius* V.	112	*William* II and *Mary* II.
57	*Eugenius* VI		

So that according to this Catalogue, from *Fergus* I. who began his Reign 330 Years before Chriſt, the *Scotch* Monarchy has to this Year 1693 laſted 2023 Years in a continued Succeſſion.

The Government of *Scotland* is as that of *England*, by King and Parliament, and the Prerogatives of their Kings much alike, only His preſent Majeſty K. *William* II. hath conſented to the aboliſhing of his Supremacy in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs in *Scotland*. Their Parliament conſiſts of three States, the Nobility, Barons or Knights of Shires, and Burgeſſes. The Nobility are *Conſiliarii nati*, and all of them have right of Suffrage in Parliament; and anciently all the leſſer Barons, that is, ſuch as hold Lands of the Crown with privilege of keeping a Court, were obliged to appear perſonally in Parliament, Proxies never being allowed in *Scotland*, which thoſe of ſmall Eſtates finding heavy, they excuſed themſelves, and their Attendance was diſpenſed with in K. *James* I. his Reign, but they might by that Act have ſent two or three, or more, from every Shire to repreſent them, which yet they neglected for about 150 Years, till K. *James* VI. to ballance the Power of the Nobility, got them reſtored to that Right: And ſince that time every Shire ſends two Commiſſioners. The Parliament is ſummon'd by Proclamation at the head Borough of every Shire 40 Days before they meet, and every one who holds Lands of the Crown, and are taxed at 40 *s. Scottiſh* Money to the King, which will be in real Value about 10 *l.* Sterling *per An.* is capable of giving a Voice or being choſen. The Electors ſubſcribe the Commiſſions which they give, and the Parliament determine double Elections before they proceed to act. The Burgeſſes are choſen by the Common-Council of the Boroughs. When they are conven'd, and the Cauſes of their Meeting declared by the King and the Chancellor, the Lords Spiritual retire apart, and chuſe eight of the Lords Temporal; the Lords Temporal likewiſe chuſing as many out of the Lords Spiritual: Then all theſe together nominate eight of the Knights of the Shires and as many of the Burgeſſes, which altogether make 32, and are call'd *Lords of the Articles*; and with the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy Seal, the King's Secretary, *&c.* admit or reject all Matters that are propoſed to the States, after they have been firſt communicated to the King: After they are approv'd by the whole Aſſembly of the States, they are throughly examin'd, and ſuch as paſs by a Majority of Votes are preſented to the King, who, by touching them with the Scepter, gives them the force of Law, but if the King diſlikes any thing, 'tis raz'd out of the Bill. *Cambden. Britan.*

When the Parliament firſt ſits down there is a mighty ſolemn and ſtately Cavalcade, which they call, the Riding of the Parliament; in this Manner: The Crown, Scepter and Sword of State are brought down from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* where they are kept, to the King's Palace in a Coach well guarded, to which every one muſt uncover as they paſs: When they are arrived at the Palace, the Cavalcade begins thus; All the Members of Parliament being in the great Court before the Palace, mount their Horſes, which are capariſon'd in a rich and ſtately manner. The Burgeſſes ride firſt, with one Lackey apiece, two Trumpeters and two Purſevants in their Coats, uſhering the Way bare-headed: Next come the Commiſſioners of Shires two by two, each having two Lackeys: Then follow ſuch of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen; then the Lords, all of them two and two: Next come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Purſevants in their Coats, bare-headed, two and two, ſix Heralds in that ſame manner, the Gentleman-Uſher bare headed, *Lion* King at Arms with his Coat and Robes and Foot-Mantle, and his Batoon in his Hand, bare-headed; the Sword of State, the Scepter and the Crown carried by three of the ancienteſt of the Nobility bare-headed; on each Side the Honours are three Mace bearers bare-headed; and after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed, with a Purſe containing the Lord High Commiſſioner's Commiſſion: Laſt of all comes the Lord High Commiſſioner, with the Dukes and Marqueſſes on his Right and Left Hand. When the King is preſent the Muſter of Horſe rides near, but a little after. Every Duke hath eight Lackeys, every Marquess ſix, every Earl four, every Viſcount three and every Lord three, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train, beſides his Pages. The two Archbiſhops have the Privilege of Dukes and the reſt of Lords. The Nobility have Scarlet Robes lac'd with Ermin, with Diſtinctions according to their Degree. The Noblemens Lackeys have over their Liveries ſhort Velvet Coats with their Badges, Creſts and Motto's either in Plate or Embroidery on their Backs and Breaſts. The Great Officers of State ride up to the Parliament House Half an Hour before in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horſe-back, and wait in the Parliament Houſe. The Guards follow the King or Commiſſioner, and on each Side the Street the Train'd-Bands of the City of *Edinburgh* are drawn up. When the King rides in Perſon, the Marqueſſes and Dukes come before him, and the Lord Chancellor rides bearing the Great Seal, but not before the Commiſſioner. The Lord Chancellor receives the King or Commiſſioner when he comes into the Houſe, and uſhers him up to the Throne, which is raiſed ſix Steps high, with a Canopy of State, and with other Officers of State ſits on each Hand on a Step under him; and next under them ſit the Judges: On the Right and Left Hand of the Throne ſit the Nobility, and in the Right-ſide of the Room ſit the Commiſſioners of Shires, and on the other thoſe for Boroughs. When the King is preſent, he ſpeaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, all ſtanding up bare-headed; but the Commiſſioner is in an ordinary Suit, and ſtands and ſpeaks alſo bare-headed. The *Scotch* Parliament ſits all in one Houſe, and every one anſwers diſtinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote, which is in theſe Terms, *I approve* or *not approve*, only thoſe who are not ſatisfied ſay, *Non liquet*. No Diſſents or Proteſts are allowed in publick Acts, thoſe being accounted Treaſonable; but in private Acts they are admitted. The Parliament of *Scotland* is never prorogued, but only adjourned; and when their Buſineſs is done then they are diſſolved; quickly after which their Acts are proclaimed at the publick Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh* by the Lion King at Arms with a great deal of State and Ceremony. Sometimes Conventions of States are called, which have no Power to enact Laws, but only to raiſe Taxes. Beſides the Parliament, which is the ſupreme Court, there is a Secret Council, of which my Lord Chancellor is Preſident. Thoſe Privy Councellors have for the moſt part been choſen by the Kings, but ſometimes the Parliament have pretended a Right in their Choice: Their Buſineſs is, to treat of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, and preſerve the Peace. There is alſo a College of Juſtice, called vulgarly the Seſſion, inſtituted by King *James* V. in 1532, according to the Form of the Parliament of *Paris*. It conſiſts of a Preſident and fourteen Senators, ſeven of the Clergy and as many of the Laity, to whom was afterwards added the Chancellor and five other Senators, three principal Clerks, and as many Advocates as the Senators ſhall think convenient; theſe are called, Lords of the Seſſion, and before them all things concerning the Property of the Subject are handled. They have two Terms of Sitting in the Year, *viz.* From the firſt of *June* to the laſt of *July*, and from the firſt of *November* till the laſt of *February*. This Court is divided into an inner and an outer Houſe. In the outer the Senators ſit each their Week by Turns, where Cauſes are ſpeedily diſpatch'd; but there lies an Appeal to the reſt of the Judges, who are the inner Houſe, before whom the Advocates plead; which being done, the Parties withdraw, and the Lords give Sentence according to Majority of Votes, from which there is no Appeal but to the Parliament. There is alſo a Criminal Court which tries Criminals upon Life and Death. The Judges are a Lord Juſtice General and a Lord Juſtice Clerk, his Aſſiſtant, with four of the other Judges. Here Peers are tried as well as Commons, only with this difference, that the Majority of a Nobleman's Jury are Peers: The Jury is made up of fifteen, and the Majority carries it. In the Exchequer the Lord Treaſurer and Lord Treaſure-Deputy have the chief Power. The Seat of theſe Courts are all at *Edinburgh*, and on extraordinary Occaſions there are Circuits, but it is reckon'd leſs Charge to the Subjects to bring their Cauſes to *Edinburgh*. Beſides theſe, every Sheriff has a Court for leſſer Cauſes, and trying Thieves and Murtherers, *&c.* and moſt of thoſe Sheriffs were formerly Hereditary, which made them ſo potent, that of late the Kings have agreed with many of them for their Rights. There are alſo Courts of Regality, where the Lords of the Regality has a Royal Juriſdiction and Power of Life and Death within his Bounds; and this was anciently common to all Barons (that is, every one who held a Mannor of the King,) but now they can only judge in ſmall Matters amongſt their own Tenants, and Fine and Diſtrain.

As for the Orders and Degrees of Honour in *Scotland*, they are the ſame as in *England*, but their Knights are created with more Solemnity than any where in *Europe*, as having an Oath adminiſtred to them, and being proclaim'd publickly by an Herald, for the Knights of St. *Andrew*. See St. *Andrew*.

As concerning the People in general, whatever may have been ſaid againſt them by ſome neighbouring Hiſtorians, their Valour has been ſufficiently known in the World, particularly by the great Honour and Priviledges which they acquired by it in *France*, ſome of them having been Conſtable of that Kingdom, which is next to the King in Honour; others Dukes and Peers of *France*; and for many Years they had the Guard of the King's Perſon. *Sam. Daniel* ſays, That never People behaved themſelves better in Struggling for their Liberties. *Speed* ſays, That few great Things have been done in *Europe*, where they have not been with the firſt and laſt in the Field: And *Cluverius* writes of them, That they are *Marte & ingenio Celtici*. But there is no reaſonable *Scotch* Man who will refuſe to own, that there is in that, as well as other Nations, a Mixture of Good and Bad, and it muſt be granted them, that they have had many famous Men for Arts, Arms and Learning in all Faculties. *Cambd. Buch. Knox, Calderwood, Leſly, Spotſwood, Gordon, Theat. Scotiæ, Present State of* Scotland, *&c.*

The Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* are great Lovers of Learning, on which Account they not only frequent their own Universities, but those of *England*, *France* and *Germany*. They are also much addicted to Travelling, especially to *France*, where most of their fam'd Lawyers study the Civil Law, which is much used in that Kingdom; so that their Gentry are generally Men of Exquisite Breeding. The Universities of this Country are four, *viz.* St. *Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are, the *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, all of them Navigable, besides many Lakes, innumerable Creeks and Bays which indent the Kingdom and afford many safe Harbours, with great Conveniency for Trade and Fishing. It is not the Custom of this Country to Wall their Towns, according to their Historian and Poet *Buchanan*. *Non fossâ & murô patriam sed Marte meri*; but for strong and impregnable Castles, as *Edinburgh*, *Sterlin*, *Dumbarton*, &c. it comes short of no Nation in *Europe*. The Rarities of Nature boasted of by their Historians, are the *Caledonian White Bulls*, with Manes curled like Lions, naturally so fierce and implacable against Men, that they abhorred whatever they touched or breathed on; but Time hath destroy'd both them and their Wood in which they bred. 2. The *Barnacles* or *Cleek-Geese* bred in Logs of Wood floating on the Sea, according to the common Opinion, though some Authors think that they are bred of Eggs like other Fowls, but that the Eggs are fasten'd to the Logs by some glutinous Matter which comes from the Goose. Those who have eat of them say, they taste perfectly of Fir, and are certainly bred in that sort of Wood. 3. The *Solan-Geese* which hatch their Eggs with one Foot, and have a filthy Taste, but are very profitable to the Inhabitants by their Feathers and Oyl. 4. *Lake Lommond*, in which are Trouts without Guts very pleasant to eat. The Water of this Lake turns Timber into Stones. It is also remarkable for 24 Islands, one of them, according to some, being a floating Island; and that which is strange, it is observ'd, that the Waves are continually raging in this Lake, though the Air be calm. 5. On the Shore of *Ruta* in the County of *Buchan* is a Cave, from the Roof of which there drops Water which is turned into Pyramids of Stone, of a middle Nature betwixt Stone and Ice. 6. That there are no Rats to be found in the Country of *Southerland*, and if any be brought thither, they immediately die, though they abound in the neighbouring County of *Caithness*. 7. *Scottish* Dogs called *Sluth-hounds*, were anciently much prized for their excellent Scent, insomuch that on the Borders they were made use of to discover those who had stole Cattle, for being once entred in their Tract, they would pursue it till they found them out; so that it was reckon'd Caution enough to suspect any Man, if they stop'd the Course of those Sluth hounds.

SCOTUSA, or *Scotusa*, a small City of *Thessaly*, being a Bishop's see, and Suffragan of *Larissa*, near which it stands. There is also a Town of *Macedonia* of this Name.

SCRIBONIA, the third Wife of *Caesar Augustus*, she was the Daughter of *Scribonius Libo*, and Sister of another of the same Name, who was *Pompey*'s Father in law. *Augustus* had by her his Daughter *Julia*. *Suet. in Octav.* Cap. 62. *Dion. Liv. Rom.* Lib. 55. *Liv. Eutropius de Vxor* XII. *Plin. Cato*.

SCRIBONIUS *Cornelius* called also *Graphius*, but his Name in the Language of his own Country was *Schryver*, was born at *Alost* in *Flanders* in 1482. His Book, called *Manuale Precum & Magistratus Christiani*, contains many gallant Instructions for the uniting of Religion with the State Government. He also made an Abridgment of the History of *Olaus Magnus* of the Northern Nations. He had also good Skill in Musick, and Lodge at Knowledge in Antiquities and Foreign Languages. He died at *Antwerp* 1565, being 74 Years of Age, and was buried in our Ladies Church there. *Valer. Andr.*

SCRIBONI *Sergius* a Physician living in the Time of *Augustus* or *Tiberius*. He wrote several Works which were publish'd in the XVII Century, the best Edition of which is that of *Johann. Rhodius*. *Castellan. de vit. illust. Med.*

SCRITOFINNI, or *Scridefinni*, a People near the Island of *Scandinavia*, whose Country is continually cover'd with Snow: They feed upon raw Flesh, and are clothed with the Skins of Beasts. Some call these People *Scrikfinnes*.

SCRIPTURES, or the Word of God, written by Divinely inspired Pen Men for Instruction of the Church of God, and it having with the Law in two Tables: *Moses* was the first Man who wrote, and the last was *John* the Evangelist: The ordinary Divisions of the Old Testament in *Mss.* the Prophets and the Psalms, and that of the New Testament into Historical, Dogmatical and Prophetical Books, being well enough known, we shall only mention their Subdivisions into Chapters and Verses; the first Author of which, is said to have been a certain Monk nam'd *Hugo de Sancto Caro*, a Dominican, afterwards made a Cardinal: He was a *Burgundian*, and at the same time that he performed this Work, which was about 1240 or 1250, he also wrote a Concordance. This Division into Chapters and Verses hath been since imitated by the Greeks, and even by the Jews themselves, but in a different Manner. *Hoffm.*

SCROOPE of *Bolton*, an ancient and noble Family of *Gloucestershire*, of which there have been many Lords considerable for their Parts and Places of Trust, under their several successive Princes, who have also employ'd them in Foreign Expeditions and Embassies. *Henry*, Father of Lord *Thomas* and Grandfather of *Emanuel*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, 19 *Junii* 2 *Car.* I. who died without lawful Issue, in the fifth of *Henry* VIII. upon the Invasion of the Scots, he marched against them with *Thomas*, Earl of *Surrey*, the Lords *Clifford*, *Conyers*, and others of the Northern Nobility, and signaliz'd himself at the Battle of *Flodden*, where King *James* IV. lost his Life. In 22 *Hen.* VIII. he was one of the Peers who subscribed that notable Letter to the Pope, wherein they represented to him, That if he did not comply with the King in his Divorce from the Queen, he must not expect that his supremacy would be long own'd in *England*. *Dugd.*

SCROOPE of *Masham*, a noble and ancient Family of *Lincolnshire*, noted for its Great and Martial Men, much employ'd by their Princes in the Affairs of greatest Moment. The last Lord of this Family was *Geoffry*, Lord *Scroope* of *Upsall*, who died without Issue in the ninth of *Henry* VI. *William*, a younger Son of *Henry*, Lord *Scroope* of *Masham*, gain'd so much upon the Affections of King *Richard*, that he made him Vice Chamberlain of his Household. In the twentieth of his Reign he made him Governour of *Queensborough* Castle, and soon after advanced him to the Dignity of Earl of *Wiltshire*; and honour'd him with many other Marks of his Favour: But his hasty Advancement had a sudden and unexpected Fall, for before the Revolution of one Year, hearing that the Duke of *Lancaster* was at Sea, and ready to land, he advised King *Richard* II. to remove from *London* to St. *Albans*, and there raise Forces to resist the Duke; but finding those that met bore the Duke great Respect, he fled with some others to the Castle of *Bristol*. In the mean time the Duke landing at *Ravenspur* in *Yorkshire*, carried all before him, and pursuing those Fugitives, took them at *Bristol*, where, though some escaped Death, the Earl had no Favour, being there beheaded the next Day after, and attainted in Parliament, 1 *Hen.* 4. *Dugd.*

SCROOPE (*Richard*) Brother to *William*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, was Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Bishop of *Litchfield*, and afterwards Archbishop of *York*: He was beheaded by *Henry* IV. for joining with the Forces of the Percies, Earls of *Northumberland* and *Worcester*, the Earl of *Stafford* and some others: There were other Reasons likewise, according to *Clements Maidstone*, which occasion'd his being put to Death; as first, Because he admonish'd King *Henry* to repent and make Satisfaction for the Perjury he was guilty of at *Chester*, where he swore upon the Holy Sacrament, that he would never rebel nor consent to the Deposing of King *Richard*, the Contrary of which was done by him in coming to *Richard* in the Tower, and forcing him to resign his Crown, notwithstanding the said *Henry* had taken the Oath of Allegiance to King *Richard* before *Thomas Arundel*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and several others of the Nobility. 2. Because the said Archbishop *Scroope* desired the Crown might be restor'd to the Right Line, and that the Church of *England* might enjoy all her Liberties and Privileges, according to ancient Custom and Law. 3. Because he mov'd, that the Lords and Great Men might be tried by their Peers: That the Clergy and Commonalty of the Kingdom might not be oppressed, as they had been lately with Taxes, Fifteenths and Subsidies: That the Sheriffs in every County might be men of chosen, without having the Election over rul'd by the Kings or the Barons. These and several other Remonstrances of this kind, together with his appearing in Arms, were the Reasons of his being beheaded in the Year 1405. *Anglia sacra Josiae Pap. fecunda*. Pag. 65.

SCULPTURE, or the Art of making Figures in Stone, Wood or Metal. It is very hard to know who was the Inventor of this Art, it is so long finding, as appears by the Idols of *Laban*, carried away by *Rachel*, and by the Golden Calf formed by the *Israelites* in the Desart. Some of the Pagan Authors that have written upon this Subject say, that a Potter of *Sicyone*, a Town of *Peloponnesus*, called *Dibutades*, first laid the first Grounds of this Art, and that his Daughter began Portraiture in drawing her Lover's Image by the Candle upon a Wall. Others hold it had its Original in the Island *Samos*, and that *Theocles* and *Theodorus*, the first Inventors, had wrought there before *Dibutades*'s Time, that *Demaratus*, *Tarquinius Priscus* his Father, brought it into *Italy*: Adding that *Tarquin*, King of *Rome*, sent for *Tuscanus*, a very able Artist, to make the Statue of *Jupiter*, and four Horses of Brick to be placed in the Frontispiece of that pretended God's Temple; and it is probable that the Images of most of the false Deities were of this Matter. *Praxiteles* is of Opinion, that the Art of working in Clay was the Mother of carving in Marble, Metals, &c. which began to appear in its Perfection about 300 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*. *Phidias*, an *Athenian*, surpassed all his Predecessors. *Polycletus*, one of his Contemporaries, proved the Admiration of the World; *Myron* after him; and this *Lysippus* flourished, who was the only Man privileged to call *Alexander*'s Statue in Copper. After him *Praxiteles*

Scopas were admirable Statuaries, ſome Horſes done by them are ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome* before the Pope's Palace at *Monte Cavallo*: Theſe famous Artiſts left ſo many Statues in *Greece* and *Italy*, that there were once almoſt as many at *Rome* as there were Inhabitants, for when *Marcus Scaurus* was Edile, he adorn'd the Theatre, he built there, with 3000 Braſs Statues, and notwithſtanding *L. Mummius* and *Lucullus* had brought a great Number of Statues out of *Aſia* and *Greece*, yet there were ſtill 3000 remaining at *Rhodes*, as many at *Athens*, and more at *Delphi*; nor was the Number ſo ſurprizing as the Highth and Bulk, there being ſome amongſt thoſe brought by *Lucullus* to *Rome* thirty Cubits high. The *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes* was ſeventy. *Nero*'s Statue by *Zenodorus* was a 110 Foot high. It muſt be obſerv'd, that after *Phidias*'s Time, which was about the 320th of *Rome*, this Art flouriſhed but 150 Years, and then began to decay inſenſibly: And it is farther obſervable, that the Statues made in *Greece* were the moſt valued for Workmanſhip, and were diſtinguiſhed from the *Roman* in this, that they were naked and undreſſed, after the manner of ſuch as exerciſed themſelves in Wreſtling, Running, *&c.* the others, that is, the *Roman*, having their ſeveral Ornaments and Dreſſes. *Felibien Principes des Arts.*

SCUTARI, *Scodra*, a City of *Dalmatia* formerly, and the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. It is now the Capital of *Albania*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*, and ſtands upon the River *Boiano*, 24 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and 80 from *Raguſa* to the North-Eaſt. It was twice beſieged by *Mahomet* II. without Succeſs, and in 1478 reſign'd by the *Venetians* for a Peace. The Inhabitants call this City *Scadar*, the *Turks Iſcodar*, and the *Italians Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24. There is alſo another Place called *Scutari* in *Aſia*, over-againſt *Conſtantinople*, and is the *Chryſopolis* and *Dianæ Fanum* of the Ancients.

SCYLAX, a famous Mathematician of the Iſle of *Caryanda* in *Caria*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*. *Ger. Voſſius de Hiſt. Latinis* ſaith, there were three Men of the ſame Name, and all of them Natives of that Iſland.

SCYLLA, a Rock in the Straits of *Meſſina* near to *Cape Sciglio* in *Italy*. It is a very dangerous Rock, againſt which many Ships are loſt; and the Waters that diſgorge themſelves through the Caverns of it make a dreadful Noiſe, ſomething reſembling the Barking of Dogs, which has given occaſion to the Fable of *Scylla* being changed into a Monſter, whoſe lower Parts were Dogs. This *Scylla* was the Daughter of *Phorcus*, with whom *Glaucus* fell in Love, and not being able to gain her good Will, deſired *Circe*, by her Charms, to engage her to love him; but *Circe* her ſelf falling in Love with *Glaucus*, would do no ſuch thing; but inſtead thereof, poiſoned a Fountain where *Scylla* was uſed to bath her ſelf, to which ſhe no ſooner entred, but was chang'd from the Navel downwards into a Company of barking Dogs, at the Horror whereof ſhe caſt her ſelf head-long into the Sea of *Sicily*, and was chang'd into the Rock. *Ovid. Meram.* Lib. 13. & 14.

SCILLA, the Daughter of *Niſus*, King of the *Megarenſians* in *Achaia*, being fallen in Love with *Minos*, King of *Crete*, betray'd to him the City of *Megara*, which he then beſieg'd, by cutting off her Father's Fatal Purple Lock of Hair, on which the Deſtiny of his Kingdom did depend. *Minos* did ſo much abhor this her Treachery, that he deſpiſed her; whereupon by the Rage of Love ſhe was turned into a Lark, and her Father *Niſus* dying for Grief, was turned to an Hobby. *Ovid Meram.* Lib. 8.

SCILLIAS, a *Lacedemonian* Diver, who made himſelf famous in the Time of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by taking up from the Bottom of the Sea great Quantities of Gold and Silver, which the *Perſians* loſt in their Shipwrack near to *Pylæ*. Upon another occaſion he paſſed under Sea the diſtance of Eighty Furlongs or Ten *Italian* Miles, from the Coaſt of *Magneſia* to the Iſle of *Zoacr*, to carry the News to the *Grecians* of the Shipwrack of their Veſſels. *Herodot*

SCYTHURUS, or *Scythus*, a Prince of *Scythia* that had Eighty Sons, who when he was upon his Death, commanded a bundle of Arrows to be brought unto him, and bid his Sons break it, which when all of them, one after another, had tried in Vain, he took out one ſingle Arrow, which he broke with eaſe, and ſo all the reſt; hereby teaching his Children, that if they liv'd in Brotherly Love and Unity, their Enemies would not be able to overcome them, whereas if they ſhould fall out and be at Diſcord, they might eaſily be vanquiſh'd. *Plutarch.*

SCYMNUS of *Chyos*, a Geographer: He wrote a Deſcription of the whole Earth in Verſe, whereof a few Fragments only are remaining, publiſh'd at the End of *Lucas Holſtenius* his Notes upon *Stephanus Byſantius*.

SCYRON, a famous Robber in the Country of *Attica*; he was caſt head-long into the Sea by *Theſeus*, as he was uſed to ſerve thoſe he had robb'd. They fable, that his Bones were turned into Rocks, which are called *Saxa Scyronia*. *Plutarch in Theſeo.*

SCYTHIA, a vaſt Country extending it ſelf through a great part of *Aſia* and *Europe*. The *Aſiatick Scythia* was divided into two parts, whereof the one was on this ſide of the Mountain *Imaus* [a Part of Mount *Taurus*] and the other on the farther ſide: The firſt of theſe being extended towards the Weſt, was bounded by the *Hyperborean Scythians* towards the North, by *Scythia*, beyond Mount *Imaus* towards the Eaſt, the *Perſian* Empire towards the South, and the *Aſiatick Sarmatia* towards the Weſt. The chief Inhabitants whereof were the *Scythians* called *Alani*, the *Jaxartæ*, *Orgaſi* and *Sacæ*, and was the ſame Country where now is the Deſart *Tartary*, and the *Chazalgite Tartars*, and the Countries of *Olgar*, *Buchar* and *Calmuc* in the *Great Tartary*. *Scythia* beyond Mount *Imaus* lay more towards the Eaſt, having the *Hyperborean Scythians* on the North, the Country of *Serica* on the Eaſt, *Scythia* on this ſide of Mount *Imaus* on the Weſt, and *India* to the South; and contained divers Nations and Countries with the City *Iſſedon*, and is the ſame Tract where now is the Kingdom of *Thibet*, *Siſian*, and the greateſt part of *Great Tartary*. Some add a third part, which they call the Northern *Scythia*, where formerly dwelt the *Hyperborean Scythians*, where now are the Countries of *Bargu*, *Jeka Moal*, *Su Moal* and *Tartar*. The *European Scythia*, which was alſo called *Scythia* the Leſs, and *Cymmeria*, was the Southern Part of the *European Sarmatia*, towards the *Euxine* Sea and the Lake of *Mæotis*; one Part whereof was in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, the Inhabitants whereof were the *Scythæ Tauri*, the other was beyond or without it, between the Lake of *Buges* (now *Seſſehan*) and that of *Mæotis* to the Eaſt, and the River *Boryſthenes* to the Weſt, where dwelt the *Scythæ Nomades*, the *Baſilidæ* and *Georgians*, and is now the Leſſer *Tartary*, called *Precopenſis*. There was beſides thoſe another Part of *Scythia* called *Pontica*, lying between *Dacia*, *Myſia* or *Mæſia*, *Thraſia* and the *Danube*; where at preſent is the Eaſtern Part of *Bulgaria*, and the *Dobrucian*, *Budziack* and *Bialogrod Tartars*.

SCYTHIANS, a famous and very ancient People, ſtrong of Body, and tall of Stature, hardned to Labour and Warlike Exerciſes, but having little Inclination either to Humanity or Civil Society; they did not Till the Ground, nor had any certain Abodes, but went wandering up and down with their Wives, Children and Relations, driving their Beaſts before them. They made uſe neither of Gold nor Silver; their Food was Milk and Hony, their Cloathing the Skins of wild Beaſts. They very ſeverely puniſh Theft. When they took any of their Enemies Priſoners in War, they drank his Blood, flea'd him, and wrapt his Skin about them, and faſten'd his Head on the top of their Huts or Tents, or made Cups or Bowls of their Skulls. When their King condemned any Man to Death, all his Male-Children were expoſed to the ſame Puniſhment. At their King's Death they put the Concubine he had moſt loved into the Coffin with him, being conducted by the Officers in ordinary of the King's Houſhold, who were all of them ſtrangled at his Tomb, and a Horſe with every one of them, that they might be in a Readineſs to ſerve him in the other World. Their chief Deities were *Veſta*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Hercules* and *Mars*, to whom they ſacrificed the hundredth Perſon of all thoſe they took in War; to the other Gods they ſacrificed Beaſts, and moſtly Horſes. *Herodot.* Lib. 4. *Munſter.* Lib. 5. *Coſmog.*

SCYTHOPOLIS, a City of *Paleſtina* upon the Bank of the Lake of *Genezareth*. Its Name of old was *Bethſan*; ſome ſay, that it was built by *Bacchus*, and took its Name from the *Scythians* that were his Companions; others that the *Scythians* invading *Paleſtina*, took this City, and put their Name upon it. It is ſeated on the Lake of *Genezareth* or Sea of *Tiberias*, where the River *Jordan* floweth out of it, and belonged to the half Tribe of *Manaſſeth* on this ſide *Jordan*, being then called *Bethſan*, after it was a Part of *Samaria*: *Judas Maccabeus* marched to this City to take it, but returned upon hearing the Inhabitants treated his Country-men well. *Mac.* 2. 12. On the Walls of this Place the *Philiſtians* hung the Bodies of *Saul* and his Sons. *Joſephus* in his own Life gives a memorable Inſtance of the Cruelty of theſe People in the *Roman* War. In the Times of Chriſtianity it was a Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and was then the principal City of *Decapolis*, but the See being removed to *Nazareth* in Honour of our Saviour, it fell into Decay, yet its Ruins ſhew its ancient Splendor, though it is now a poor Village in an unhealthy Marſh, and thinly inhabited, if at all, yet there are found ſtately Marble Fragments, which teſtifie what it once was.

SDRIN, Lat. *Sdrina* or *Sirmonium*, a City of *Dalmatia*, famous for giving Birth to St. *Jerom*, the learneſt of the *Latin* Fathers. It was ruin'd by the *Goths*, but afterwards rebuilt: It is ſuppoſed to be the *Sidrona* of *Ptolomy*, and was formerly built where the *Mure* falls into the *Danube*. It's now in *Syrmia*, fifteen Miles below *Rakelsburg*. *Treſſon.*

SEBA, or rather *Sheba*, the Son of *Bichri* a *Benjamite*, who endeavour'd to engage the ten Tribes to revolt from *David*, but periſh'd in the Attempt. 2 *Sam.* Cap. 20.

SEBASTE, one of the Names of *Samaria*; alſo a City of *Armenia* on the Confines of *Cilicia*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Tarſus*. Alſo a City and Metropolis of *Cappadocia*.

St. SEBASTIAN, was born at *Narbon*, and had his Education at *Milan*, which was his Mother's Country. The Emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximinian* had ſo great an Eſteem for him, that they truſted him with the Command of their

choiceſt Troops, wherein he did them great Service, and at the ſame Time he encouraged and protected the Chriſtians, without declaring himſelf to be one of them. Having heard that *Marcellianus* and *Marcus*, two Twin-Brothers, and Perſons of great Quality, had been caſt into Priſon for having embraced Chriſtianity, he betook himſelf to *Nicoſtratus*, to whom they were committed, and made him a Convert, and afterwards brought along with him St. *Polycarp* into the Priſon to baptize a great Number of Heathens, amongſt whom was *Tranquillinus*, the Father of *Marcellianus* and *Marcus*. Some time after he converted alſo *Chromacius*, the Præfect of *Rome*, by whoſe Order the ſaid Brothers had been put into Priſon, and *Tiburcius* his Son; whereupon *Chromacius* retired into the Country, taking many Chriſtians along with him; the reſt who remain'd at *Rome* hiding themſelves to avoid the Perſecution. The Pope ordained *Tranquillinus* Prieſt, and his two Sons Deacons, and ordered St. *Sebaſtian* to diſguiſe himſelf under his Soldiers Garb, to the end he might do the more Service to the Chriſtians. Not long after St. *Sebaſtian* was diſcovered to be a Chriſtian, and ſeized; but becauſe he was habited like a Soldier, the Præfect gave notice of it to *Diocleſian*, who having ſent for him, endeavoured by Promiſes and Threats to draw him to the Worſhip of his falſe Gods, but not prevailing, commanded him to be ſhot to Death with Arrows; ſo he was ty'd to a Stake, and having ſhot abundance of Arrows into his Body, they left him for dead; but *Irene*, a Chriſtian Woman, being come in the Night to bury his Body, found him alive, and leading him to her Houſe, he was cur'd of his Wounds in a few Days, and went and preſented himſelf before *Diocleſian* and *Maximinian*, repreſenting unto them the Injuſtice they were guilty of in perſecuting of the Chriſtians: Whereupon *Diocletian* being enraged, commanded him to be led to the *Circus*, and there to be beaten to Death with Clubs, which was executed in the Year 287. His Body was caſt into the Common-ſhore, whence the Chriſtians took it. *Bollandus.*

SEBASTIAN of VENICE, or *Fra Baſtiano del Piombo*, an excellent *Italian* Painter, who got his Surname becauſe the Pope had beſtowed upon him the Office of *Frate del Piombo*. After that he had got a good Name for Painting at *Venice*, he went to *Rome*, where he joyned himſelf with *Michael Angelo*, who every where publiſh'd his Worth; and upon the Death of *Raphael*, he was looked upon by many as the chief Painter in *Italy*. He has left many of his Works imperfect, which is attributed to his Idleneſs and Negligence; for when he ſaw he could live handſomly by the Incomes of his Place, he did not care to trouble himſelf with Painting. He died at *Rome* in the 62 Year of his Age *A. C.* 1547. He was the firſt that invented to paint upon Stones of divers Colours, the Ground whereof he made to ſerve in the compoſing and adorning of his Pictures. He found out alſo a Way to preſerve Oyl Colours from changing, that were uſed upon Stone on Walls, by drawing over the Walls before with a Compoſition of Pitch and Maſtick. *Felibian Entretien ſur le vie des peint.*

SEBASTIAN, King of *Portugal*, the poſthumous Son of *John* II. was born in 1554. of *Jane*, Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* V. He was Succeſſor to his Grandfather *John* III. and was a Man of great Zeal for Religion, and of extraordinary Courage, which inſpir'd him with the Deſign of making an Expedition into *Africa* againſt the *Moors*, in 1574. and the rather for that *Mahomet* had deſired his Aſſiſtance againſt his Uncle *Abdemelech*, King of *Fez* and *Morocco*; which he promiſed he would: And taking along with him the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry of *Portugal*, he landed at *Tangier* the ninth of *July*, 1578. and gave Battle to *Abdemelech* at *Alcazer* the fourth of *Auguſt* the ſame Year, where his Army was defeated. *Abdemelech*, who was ſick, died in a Litter, *Mahomet* periſhed in a Boat, and the Report was, that *Sebaſtian* himſelf was killed there in the 25th Year of his Age. But for all this, in the Year 1598 there was a Man at *Venice* who declared himſelf to be King *Sebaſtian*; he reſembled him ſo exactly in his Face, Stature and Voice, that the *Portugueſe* that were in that City, and amongſt them one of his Domeſticks, own'd him for their King. Some Days after he was ſeized, and was ſain to anſwer before Judges that had been named to decide the tender Point, to whom he always maintained himſelf to be King *Sebaſtian*: He told them, that the *Moors*, who took him Priſoner, did not know him to be the King; that the Sorrow and Repentance which ſeized him for having ſo raſhly undertaken that Expedition, had like to have been his Death; and that now after having ſuffered a long time in a ſtrange Country, he came to re demand the Crown, which God and Nature had given him: Neither was this all, but ſhewed upon his Body the ſame Marks which ſeveral had ſeen formerly on the Body of the King of *Portugal*, and diſcovered to the *Venetians* ſome Secrets they had formerly propoſed to him by their Ambaſſadors, not forgetting any Particulars that might fully evidence him to be indeed King *Sebaſtian*. The *Spaniards*, who had upon the Report of his Death invaded the Crown of *Portugal*, gave him no better Name than that of a Mad Man and Impoſtor, and obliged the *Venetians* to forbid him to ſtay in their Dominions; whereupon he was ſeized again in *Tuſcany*, and brought to *Naples*, where they ſet him upon an Aſs, and led him through all the Streets of the City, expoſing him to the Flouts and Abuſes of the inſolent Rabble. But the Tragedy did not end here, for ſome time after they ſhav'd his Head, and put him to row like a Slave in a Galley; and afterwards being brought to *Spain*, he ended his Days in a Priſon, at the ſame time when the *Portugueſe*, abhorring and deteſting theſe barbarous Dealings of the *Spaniards*, did with great Earneſtneſs deſire to have him, whom they knew to be their King, reſtored to them. *Vaſconcellos Hiſt. Portugal.*

SEBASTOPOLIS. There be two Cities of this Name: The one of them is an Inland City of *Cappadocia*, now called *Suvas*, and is the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh Baſſa*, Governour of that Country, and was taken by *Solyman* A.C. 1308. The other is the *Dioſcurias* of *Ptolomy*, now *Savatopoli*, being a maritime Town of *Colchis* upon the *Euxine* Sea, a Place of great Trade under the Dominion of the Prince of *Mingrelia*.

SEBATH, the Name of the XI. Month of the *Hebrews* of 29 Days, anſwering to the latter Part of our *January* and the Beginning of *February*.

SEBBA, or *Sebbii*, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ſucceeded to *Siger* in the VII Century, and reigned 30 Years; but weary of his Crown, he laid it down not long before his Death, and became Monk, and perſuaded his Wife at length to follow the ſame Courſe.

SEBENICO, *Sebenicum Sicum*, a City of *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. It has been under the *Venetians* ſince the Year 1412. before which Time it was a Sea-Port Town of *Croatia*. It has a Caſtle and Fort built upon a Rock, which has four times baffled the *Ottoman* Forces, and is ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, 38 Miles Eaſt of *Zara*, and 300 from *Venice*. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Boniface* VIII. It ſtands near the Ruins of the *Sicum* of *Ptolomy*.

SEBERT, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, was the Son of *Sleda*, their firſt Monarch, and Nephew to *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, by his Siſter *Ricula*; he was converted with his People by *Mellitus*, one of *Auſtin*'s Aſſiſtants, then ordained Biſhop by him. The Time of his Reign was in the Beginning of the VII Century.

SEBOURG, a Territory and Caſtle in the County of *Hainault*, near to *Bavay*, and three Leagues from *Valenciennes*. Formerly it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, but belongs now to the Family of *Witthem*.

SEBUCIANS, a Sect among the *Samaritans*, who chang'd the Times appointed by God for the three principal Feſtivals of the *Jews*, celebrating *Eaſter* at the Beginning of *Autumn*, the Feaſt of *Penteceſt* towards the End of it, and that of *Tabernacles* in the Month of *March*. See *Samaritans*.

SECCIA, a River of *Italy*, which Riſes in the *Apennine*, divides the Dutchy of *Modena* from *Reggio*, and falls into the *Po*, five Leagues North-Weſt of *Miranaula* in the Dutchy of *Mantua*.

SECHING, a Market-Town of *Clavering* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Norfolk*.

SECKAW, Lat. *Secovia*, a ſmall Epiſcopal Town of *Styria* on the River *Gayl*, four Miles from the Borders of *Upper Auſtria* to the South, and twenty *German* Miles Eaſt of *Salzburg*, to whoſe Archbiſhop it is ſubject, their Biſhop being conſecrated and inveſted by him, and ſwears Fealty to him as his Subject. He has no Vote in the *German* Diet. *Hoffm.*

SECULARES, *Roman* Plays inſtituted by *Valerius Poplicola* in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*. They had their Name becauſe they were only celebrated every hundred Year; wherefore at the Opening of them, an Herald was wont to make this Proclamation, *Come to ſee the Plays which none of you ever ſaw, or ſhall ſee hereafter.* Yet the Ambition of Princes occaſion'd their being oftner repeated, to ſhew their Magnificence; as did the Emperor *Philip* I. who in 247 cauſed them to be celebrated with extraordinary Pomp and Splendor. Monſ. *Raiſſam* has publiſh'd the Ceremonies and Manner of theſe Shews upon Medals in 1085. at *Paris*.

SECUNDUS (*Johannes*) was born at the *Hague* in *Holland* in 1511. He was a very famous Poet, who though he died when he was but 25 Years of Age, yet left behind him three Books of *Latin* Elegies, which are valued; and beſides was a Limner and Engraver.

SECUNDUS, one of *Lombardy*, who in the VII Century writ the Hiſtory of his own Nation. There was alſo another *Secundus*, the Diſciple of *Valentine* the Heretick, and Ring-leader of the *Secundians*. He held the Community of Wives and other Impieties. *St. Auſt. de Hær.* St. *Epiph.*

SEDAN, *Sedanum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the Borders of *Luxemburg*. It is ſituated on the *Meuſe* with a ſtrong Caſtle. This City was formerly ſubject to Princes of its own, but now belongs to the Crown of *France* by a Treaty made in 1642 with *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Duke of *Bouillon*, and Lord of *Sedan*. While this City was in the Hands of the Proteſtants it had a famous Univerſity. The Poſterity of *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne* enjoy'd the Title and Prerogative of Sovereign Princes of *Sedan* by Compact. It is fifteen Leagues South from *Namur*, about four Miles Eaſt of *Charleville*, and fifteen North of *Verdun*.

SEDER OLAM, that is to ſay, *The Order of the World:* The *Jews* give this Title to two Books of Chronology, whereof the one is called *Seder Olam Rabba*, or the *Great Chronicle*, and the other *Seder Olam Zuta*, or the *Leſſer Chronicle*. The former of theſe is the moſt ancient Hiſtory they have amongſt them, reaching from the Creation of *Adam* to the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who defeated a falſe Meſſiah, called *Bar Cozba*, which happened about fifty Years after the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*. The Author of this Chronology, as the *Jews* tell us, was *Rabbi Joſe*, the Son of *Chilpheta*, who lived about the Year 130 after the Birth of Chriſt, though there be many Reaſons that ſeem to evince that the Book is not ſo ancient as they believe it to be. *Genebrardus* hath tranſlated theſe two Books into *Latin*. *P. Simon.*

SEDULIUS (*Caius*) a *Scotch* Prieſt, who lived in the Time of *Theodoſius* the younger, *A. C.* 430. He has left an *Explication of the Epiſtles of St.* Paul, which he collected from the Writings of *Origen*, St. *Jerom*, St. *Ambroſe* and St. *Auſtin*; and five Books of Verſes, intituled, *Concerning the wonderful Works of God*, that is to ſay, of the wonderful Events that happened in the Time of the Patriarchs under the old Law, and the Miracles wrought by our Saviour and his Apoſtles. He is the Author alſo of the Hymn ſung at *Chriſtmas* in the *Roman* Church, which begins thus, *A ſolis ortu*, &c. and of that other which is ſung at the *Epiphany*, *Hoſtis Herodes*, &c. His Works are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, Tom. 8. of the ſecond Edition, and Tom. 9. of the Edition of 1624.

SEE (*Holy*) ſo the See of *Rome* is commonly called. And here it will not be improper to remark the Practice and Government during the Vacancy, *i. e.* from the Death of one Pope till the Chuſing of another. As ſoon as the Pope is dead there is Notice given of it by the Bell in the Capitol, which is never rung but upon this Occaſion; at the ſame time there are Couriers diſpatch'd to all the Princes of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, &c. The Cardinal Chamberlain removes into the Palace, ſeizes the *Fiſhers Ring*, which is the Pope's Seal, and breaks it to prevent the Diſpatches of any Bulls during the Vacancy. After this Ceremony paſſed in the Preſence of three Cardinals. The Chamberlain gives neceſſary Orders for every thing relating both to the Pope's Palace, and likewiſe for the Entertainment of the Deceaſed, whoſe Body is embalm'd and dreſs'd in the Pontifical Robes. In the Evening the Corps is carried in a Litter to St. *Peters*, being attended with Flambeaux, ſome Horſe, and the Penitentiaries of St. *Peter*, but without the Ceremony of Singing or appearing in Mourning. The Corps lies expoſed in a Chappel upon a raiſed Bed of State, being ſo placed, that the Feet may be kiſſed through an Iron-Grate: After having lain in State thus three Days, the Body is buried; the Funerals laſt nine Days; the Ceremony being perform'd by the Sacred College, who appear every Day at *Matins* in the *Gregorian* Chappel at St. *Peter's*, where, in the middle of the Church, there is a ſtately Repreſentation or *Mauſoleum* erected, called *Chapelle Ardente* by *Moreri*, richly ornamented with Figures, together with Panegyrical Sentences and the Arms of the Deceaſed. This Expence is furniſh'd out by the Apoſtolick Chamber, and managed by the Chamberlain. Upon ſome of the laſt Days of this Solemnity the Ambaſſadors of crown'd Heads harangue, the Cardinals met together at St. *Peter's*, concerning the Election of another Pope, exhorting them in their Maſters Name to chuſe ſuch a One as they ſhall find beſt qualified to fill the *Holy See*. And thus the Ceremony of the Funerals being over, the Sacred College meets in the ſame Chappel upon the tenth Day, where a Biſhop or Abbot makes them a *Latin* Oration *de Fuga ad Pontifice*. After the Maſs of the *Holy Ghoſt*, the Cardinals go two and two in Proceſſion to the Conclave.

As to the Method of the Government during the Vacancy of the See: The three Heads of the College, *i. e.* the Dean or firſt Cardinal Biſhop, the firſt Cardinal Prieſt, and firſt Cardinal Deacon have the Management of the whole State; they give all neceſſary Orders to Officers, regulate the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and whatever relates both to the Exchequer and the Soldiery: They either confirm or reform Officers put in by the late Pope, excepting in ſome Caſes; and return Anſwers to all Memorials and Remonſtrances; and for Security and keeping up good Order in the Town, they double the *Corps de Gard*, the other Cardinals, Princes and Ambaſſadors likewiſe ſecuring their Palace Gates with Chains: The three Cardinals likewiſe ſend their Orders to all Governours of Forts and Towns in the Eccleſiaſtical State, to put them in mind to be upon their Guard, and take care of the preſent Juncture. In the mean time, the Cardinal Chamberlain coins Money, with the Device or Emblem of the Vacancy, which is two Keys in Saltier, and the *Gonfanon* or Standard of Holy Church. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

SEEZ, *Sagorum Civitas*, *Sagium*, a City of *Normandy*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Roan*. It ſtands upon the River *Orne*, 36 Leagues from *Paris* to the Weſt, eleven from *Liſieux* to the South, and five from *Alençon* to the Eaſt.

SEGEDIN or *Segedi*, Lat. *Segedunum*, a City of *Upper Hungary* on the *Teiſſus*, near the Mouth of the River *Marſe*, 26 *German* Miles South Eaſt of *Buda*, and 15 from *Coloxa*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1685, without much Reſiſtance, after the taking of *Buda*. *Baud. Hoff.*

SEGERIC, or *Sigeric*, King of the *Goths*, elected after the Death of *Ataulphus* in the Year 417, and the tenth Year of the Empire of *Theodoſius* the younger. He did not reign long, for about a Year after he was killed by his Subjects, when he was deſigning to conclude a Peace with the *Romans*. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SEGERS (*Daniel*) a famous Painter born at *Antwerp*, where he lived in 1646, and was received Lay-Brother into the Convent of the Jeſuits there. Many excellent Pieces of his Hand are to be ſeen in the Church of *Antwerp*, as well as in the Cabinets of the Emperor and the Kings of *Spain*. He made for the Prince of *Orange* an oval Piece, repreſenting a Flower-pot; with which he was ſo well pleaſed, that he preſented the Jeſuits with a Bead-row, or *Pater-noſter*, of fine Gold, whoſe Beads were very large, in the Form of Oranges richly enamel'd; and gave to *Segers* himſelf a Palet all of fine Gold, and ſome Sticks for his Pencils of the ſame Metal. He preſented the Princeſs of *Orange* alſo with a Flower-pot of his own Drawing, for which ſhe beſtowed upon the Jeſuits a Golden Croſs enamel'd, weighing above a Pound weight. There was another *Segers* (*Gerard*) who was alſo born at *Antwerp*, towards the End of the XVI Century. His Picture of St. *Peter* crucified with his Head downwards is extreamly commended, as alſo a Piece of his over the High Altar of the Jeſuits Church, which repreſents an Elevation of the Croſs. There be alſo ſome extraordinary ingenious Night-pieces of his Work. He died in 1651. *Hermander.*

SEGESWAR, Lat. *Segethuſa*, a City of *Tranſylvania*, called *Schezburg* by the *Germans*, ſeated on the Side of a Hill upon the River *Cochel*, ten *German* Miles North of *Hermenſtadt*, and fourteen Weſt of *Cronſtad*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, ſubject to the Prince of *Tranſylvania*. *Baud.*

SEGETIA or *Segeſta*, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, whom they ſuppoſed to take care of the Corn and all other Fruits of the Earth. Her Statue was placed in the *Cirque*, and ſhe was one of thoſe Deities they called *Salutares*. *Varro. Macrob.*

SEGEWOLT, Lat. *Segevoldia*, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Livonia*, on the River *Teyder*. It is alſo called *Sewold*, and ſtands ſeven Miles South Eaſt of *Riga*.

SEGNA. This ſtrong City is ſeated on the Bay anciently called *Flanaticum*, now *Quarnaro* or *Carnaro* from the Mountain *de Carnia*, and has over-againſt it the Iſland *Veglia*. It is ſtrong both by Art and Nature, having vaſt Woods and Mountains behind it to the Landward, ſo that an Army can hardly get to it; and the Port is not capable of a great Fleet. About the Year 1539 it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Count *de Frangipani*, and was claim'd by *Solyman*, the Grand Signior, as a Part of *Hungary*, which he had then conquered in great part. This forced *Ferdinand* the Emperor to take it into his own hands; after which he entertained the *Uſcochi*, a Sett of Robbers, like our Buccaneers, who had like to have kindled a War between the *Turks* and the *Venetians*. The Coaſt about this Bay is full of ſmall Iſlands, Rocks and Creeks, ſo that it has ever been a Receptacle for Pyrates: Theſe Pyrates in time became 500 or 600 Men, and did great Damage to the *Turks* and to the Chriſtian Merchants, and had waſte ſome whole Provinces by their Depredations, eſpecially *Dna* and *Corbavia*. The *Turks* provoked by the Injuries of theſe Buccaneers, in the Year 1592 began a War againſt the *Auſtrian* Dominions under *Haſſan*, Baſſa of *Boſnia*, which laſted till the Year 1602, and longer. In the Year 1613 *Padre Paole*, in his Continuation of the Hiſtory of the *Uſcochi*, tells us, this City conſiſted of three ſorts of Men, the *Stipendiari* or Liſted Men, which were 200 Men under four Captains, the *Caſalini* or Citizens, which were then about 100 Families, and the *Venturini*, who were Fugitives from *Turkey*, *Dalmatia* and *Apuglia*, who had no fix'd Dwelling in this City, and were ſometimes more and at other leſs numerous, as they found Encouragement, their whole Number, when at the higheſt, not above 2000; yet this handful of Men plagued the State of *Venice* from 1537 to 1616, and how much longer I know not. The War I laſt mention'd loſt the Empire *Agria* in 1596, and *Canſa* in 1602. In the Year 1615 the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* declared a War againſt the *Venetians* on the Score of theſe Pyrates, which drew the *Dutch* to aſſiſt them; and this forced the Arch-Duke the next Year to ſuppreſs this Neſt of Pyrates, ſo that they were never after heard of.

SEGNI, *Signia*, a City of the Eccleſiaſtical State, 22 Miles from *Rome* towards the Eaſt, ſituate upon Mount *Segni*, with a Biſhop's See and Dukedom. Organs were firſt invented in this Place. The Wine about it is very tough, and of a binding Quality. It was formerly an Feudom, and from the Family of the Counts of *Segni* deſcended the Popes *Innocent* III. *Gregory* IX. and *Alexander* IV. Now it gives the Title of Duke to one of the Family of *Ghigi*. *Silv. Italic.*

SEGORBE,

SEGORVE, *Segorbia*, *Segobriga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*. It ſtands upon the River *Morvedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterranean*. It is eight Miles from *Valentia* to the North-Weſt, and twelve from *Tervel* to the South-Eaſt. It's but ſmall and thinly peopled.

SEGOVESUS, an ancient Captain of the *Gauls*, Nephew to *Ambigat*. About the Year of *Rome* 164 he paſſed the *Rhine* and the *Hircynian* Foreſt, and left ſome of his Forces in *Bohemia*, others upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and another part of them in *Friſia* and *Weſtphalia*; from which Country the ancient *Franks* proceeded, who many Ages after, under *Pharamond* and *Clodion*, paſſed the *Rhine* and conquered a part of the *Gauls*, which had been the Abode and Inheritance of their Forefathers. *Tit. Liv. Dupleix Mem. des Gal. & de France.*

SEGOVIA, *Urbs Arevacorum*, *Segubia*, a City of *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. It is ſituate at the Foot of a very high Mountain in a pleaſant Plain, near the Bank of a ſmall River called *Eroſnia*, and is very rich and populous by reaſon of the great Quantity of Cloth that is made and vended there. It is adorned with a large Market-place, a ſtrong Caſtle and a Mint, and a noble Aquæduct ſupported by 177 Arches in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another, built by *Trajan*, and is twenty *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. *Long.* 16. 30. *Lat.* 41. 15.

SEGOVIA la NUEVA, a City of *Venequela* in *South America*, built by the *Spaniards* about the Year 1552, near Mount St. *Pedro*, and afterwards for the unhealthful ſite of it removed to the River *Buriquicemeri*, which falls into the *Oroque*. It ſtands eighty Leagues from *Coro* to the South-Eaſt, *Lat.* 7. 4. About it live many *Indian* Nations of different Languages. The Soil about it is barren, but feeds vaſt Quantities of wild Beaſts, and the Rivers equal plenty of Fiſh. The Mountains near it have plenty of Gold, which occaſion'd the Building of this City; but they want Servants to work in the Mines. The Cattle the *Spaniards* brought hither have encreaſed wonderfully; but the *Indians* that were numerous then, are ſince waſted to nothing. *Lact.* Pag. 683.

SEGRAVE, an ancient Family in *Hamptſhire*, of whom *Stephen* was Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and from his Time they were Barons of *England*, and had their Reſidence at *Caledon*: The laſt of them married *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, Daughter of *Thomas Brotherton*, and had a Daughter called *Elizabeth*, who brought into the Family of the *Mowbrays* the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Dignity of Marſhal of *England*. *Cambd. Brit.* Of this *Stephen* above mentioned, *Cambden* writes, that he was of mean Parentage, yet by his Induſtry from a Clerk became a Knight, and afterwards ſo rich that he was rank'd among the Peers of the Realm, and made Lord Chief Juſtice; but loſing the King's Favour, he became ſhaven again, and return'd to the Cloiſter. *Cambd Brit.*

SEGRE, Lat. *Sicoris*, a River which riſes in *Catalonia*, in the County of *Cardagne*, at the Foot of the *Pirenees* on the Borders of *France*, waters *Livia Cerdagne* and *Urgel*, &c. and after being ſwell'd with ſeveral other Rivers, falls into the *Ebro* or *Iber*, nine Miles Weſt of *Garcia*.

SEGUIER, a noble and ancient Family, Native of *Quercy* in *France*, whereof there are ſome Branches at *Cahors*, *Toloufe* and *Paris*; one of which call'd *Nicholas Seguier* was a great Lawyer and Orator, and in the Year 1550 was made the King's Advocate or Conſul in one of his Parliaments. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe *de Cognitione Dei & ſui.*

SEGURA, a River which riſes in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, runs through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, and falls into the Bay of *Alicant*, having watered *Caravaca*, *Murcia* and *Orihuela*.

SEIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, as having care of the ſowen Seed. Her Statue, according to *Pliny*, ſtood in the *Cirque*. She was one of thoſe Deities the *Latins* call'd *Salutares*, invok'd by them in their Troubles and Affliction. *Plin.* Lib. 18.

SEJANUS (*Elius*) Favourite and Miniſter of State to the Emperor *Tiberius*, was born at *Vulſinium*, a City of *Tuſcany*, his Father's Name was *Strabo*, a *Roman* Gentleman. This *Elius* in his Youth poſſeſs'd the Fortune of *Caius Cæſar*, Grandſon of *Auguſtus*, and afterwards inſinuated himſelf into the Favour of *Auguſtus*. He was crafty, baſe and proud; to ſtrangers and Appearance modeſt and humble, but inwardly full of Deſire of the Imperial Purple. Partly by his Luxury and Prodigality, and partly by his Vigilance and Induſtry, he arrived to the higheſt top of Power. He was made Commander of the Emperor's Guards, and enjoy'd an equal Power with *Tiberius* himſelf, who delighted in his Company, called him the Companion of his Cares and Pains, and ſuffered his Statue to be venerated in the publick Places, and to be ſet up in the Theatres and Enſigns. *Druſus*, the Emperor's Son, who deſpiſed him, having on a time given him a Box on the Ear, *Sejanus* to be revenged of him, debauched his Wife *Livia*, by promiſing her a Share in the Empire, and engaged her to poiſon him; *Agrippina* alſo, and *Germanicus* with his whole Family, diſpatch'd in like manner, he ſhould have married *Livia*, but *Tiberius* did not think it fit. His Inſolence at laſt grew to that Degree as to make him inſupportable to all Men; he imprudently boaſted himſelf to be Emperor of *Rome*, and that *Tiberius* was only the Emperor of *Caprea*, whither he had retired himſelf, and proceeded to that Impudence as to ridicule *Tiberius* his Baldneſs in a publick Play. *Tiberius* being at laſt provoked by his Inſolence, ſent Orders to the Senate, and had him ſeized and ſtrangled in Priſon the ſame Day, involving all his Family to the like Deſtruction; and not only ſo, but all thoſe of whom he was jealous, or bore a Grudge to. *Sejanus* was executed 18 *Octob.* A. C. 31. *Tacit. Annal.* Lib. 3, 4, & 5. *Sueton. in Tiber.* &c.

SEJANUS. The Name of a Horſe belonging to *Sejus*, a *Roman* Captain, which proved fatal to all that were the Owners of it; for this *Sejus* was condemned by *Anthony* to die a cruel Death; and *Dolabella*, who bought the Horſe for 2[illegible] Crowns, being beſieged in *Laodicea* by *Caſſius* killed himſelf; by this means *Caſſius* became Maſter of this Horſe, and after him *Antonius*, who both killed themſelves. Whence came that Proverb, *He has got the Horſe Sejanus*, to denote an unfortunate Man. *Gellius.* Lib. 3. Cap. 9.

SEID-BATAL, a *Mahometan* Hero, whoſe Sepulchre is had in great Veneration by the *Turks*; the Word in the *Arabick* ſignifying *a Valiant Prince*. The *Derviſes* honour him in a particular manner, becauſe, as they ſay, he conquered the greateſt part of *Aſia*. His Sepulchre is in a Monaſtery of *Natolia*, where the *Derviſes* hold their Chapter General, which is ſometimes compoſed of above 5000 *Mahometan* Monks, where they celebrate a great Feſtival in Honour of him. *Ricaut.*

SEIFAGA, a famous Impoſtor at *Paris* in 1657, called himſelf one of the chief Kans or Lords of the Court of *Perſia*, pretending that he had been Governour of *Candahar*, a Place in the *Indies* won by the King of *Perſia* from the Great Mogul, and afterwards of *Bigdat* or *Babylon* before that Place was taken by *Amurat* IV. adding, that though he had well defended the Town, yet he durſt not return to his Country. He was likewiſe heard to ſay, that *Amurat* had honour'd him with his Eſteem. Theſe plauſible Stories deceiv'd ſome *French* Lords and Prelates, amongſt the reſt the Duke of St. *Aignan* and the Archbiſhop of *Sens*, until he was diſcover'd to be no other than a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer at *Bagdat*. He was of a Stature well proportion'd, and kept three Lackeys in *Perſian* Habits. *De Rocoles des Impoſtures inſignes.*

SEINE, or *La Seine*, *Sequana*, a great River of *France*, which riſeth in *Burgundy*, in a mountainous Place near the Caſtle of *Chanceaux*, two Leagues from a Town called St. *Seine*, and ſix from *Dijon* to the North. It watereth *Chatillon* and *Bar ſur Seine*, and entring *Campagne*, paſſeth by *Troyes* and *Pont ſur Seine*, above which the *Aube* comes in, and beneath it the *Yonne* and the *Loing*; and being got into the *Iſle of France*, it waters *Melun* and *Corbeil*, takes in the *Marne* at *Charenton*, and runs through *Paris*, where it forms an Iſle; and beneath that City, above *Poiſſy*, it receives the *Oiſe*, and paſſing into *Normandy* it receives the *Eure* and *Andelle* above *Roan*, through which it paſſeth, and from thence by *Caudebec*, *Honfleur* and *Harfleur*, and runs into the Sea near *Havre de Grace*. At *Caudebec* it forms a great Arm of the Sea, which admits the Tides thirty Leagues into the Land, and gives Paſſage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and ſmaller Veſſels as high as *Paris*.

SELANDT, or *Seelandt*, *Selandia*, *Codanonia*, a great Iſland in the *Baltick* belonging to *Denmark*, ſeparated by the Eaſt from *Scania* or *Schonen* by that part of the ſound called *Oreſund*, and to the Weſt from *Funen* by the *Belſund*. It is ſixteen *German* Miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is very fruitful and pleaſant, only it bears no Wheat. The Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the reſt are *Roſkild*, *Elſeneur*, *Cronenburgh* and *Frederickſburgh*, and 34 Pariſhes belong. *Selandt* is parted from the main Land of *Scandia* by the Sea about a *Dutch* Mile in breadth commonly called the *Sound*, through which all Ships trading to or from the *Baltick* paſs, all other Paſſages being barr'd up with Rocks, or prohibited by the Kings of *Denmark*, who lay a Tribute upon all Ships according to their Bills of Lading.

SELDEN (*John*) called by *Grotius* the Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation, was born *Dec.* 16. 1584. at *Salvington* in *Suſſex*, near *Terring*. His Father was a ſubſtantial Yeoman, and his Mother Daughter to *Thomas Baker* of *Roſhington*, deſcended from the Worſhipful Family of the *Bakers* in *Kent*. [illegible] *John* having paſt his Trivial Studies at *Chichester* [illegible] went to *Hart-Hall* in *Oxford* at *Michaelmas*, 160[illegible]. and [illegible] ſtudied Philoſophy about three Years, he came to the [illegible] *Temple* and ſtudied Law, where he made ſuch Proficiency [illegible] only in that but moſt other parts of Learning, that he [illegible] famous, not only at home but abroad, ſo that he was [illegible] ſtiled *The great Dictator of Learning of the* Engliſh *Nation*. He was a great Linguiſt, Philologiſt, Divine, Lawyer, Antiquary, Stateſman, and what not. He alſo writ ſeveral [illegible] Oratory and Poetry. He ſeldom appeared at the [illegible] give Chamber Counſel, and was a good Conveyancer. [illegible] he publiſhed the *Hiſtory of Tithes*, his Preface to which [illegible] ſtuffed with Calumny and ill Language: For the Matter and Argument of this Book he was afterwards obliged to make [illegible]

ſubmiſſion, and acknowledge his Offence before the High Commiſſion Court, *Decemb.* 1618. This Book of Tithes was anſwered by Sir *James Temple*, Dr. *Tilſley*, Mr. *Montague*, &c. and has been ſince reprinted in 1680, *Lond.* 4°. The firſt time he ſerved in Parliament was for *Lincaſter* in 1623, next for *Bedwin* in *Wilts* in 1625, and afterwards in moſt of King *Charl s*'s Parliaments, where he gave great Proofs of his profound Learning and Judgment in all Debates, but was moſtly oppoſite to the Court, and impriſon'd for Freedom of Speech in the Parliament 1628, which his Fellow-Members reſented. He was alſo a Member of the Parliament which began *Nov.* 1640, adhered to them, accepted a Commiſſion from them, took the Covenant, ſat in the Aſſembly of Divines, where he ſignal z'd himſelf for his Learning. In *Nov.* 1643 the Parliament made him chief Keeper of the Records of the Tower, and in 1645 a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. In 1646 they voted him 5000 *l.* to compenſate what he had loſt by his Freedom in the Parliament 1628. He had a choice Collection of Books and Manuſcripts, moſt of which he wrote on the Title Page περὶ πατρὸς τοῦ ἐλευθερίαν, *Liberty above all things*, to ſhew that he would take nothing upon Truſt. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Origenal of a Duel. Jani Anglorum facies altera*, Engliſhed with Notes in 1683. fol. *Titles of Honour*, reprinted 1671, much eſteem'd by Gentlemen. *Analecta Anglo Britannica*, at Frankf. 4°. *Notes on Fortiſcue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, &c. *Notes on the Sums of Sir R. Hergham, I. Ch. Juſt. to Edw.* I. *De Diis Syris*, reprinted at Amſterd. 8°. 1680. *Hiſt. of Tithes*, before mentioned. *Spicilegium in Edmeri 6 libros Hiſt.* Lond. 1623. Fol. much valued by Antiquaries and Criticks. *Marmora Arundeliana*, &c. 1628. 4° *Mare Clauſum*, *Lib.* 2. 1635. Fol. in Anſwer to *Grotius*'s *Mare Liberum*, wherein *Selden* aſſerts the Sovereignty of the Crown of *England* over the *Britiſh* Seas, which created him an Eſteem of him at Court, that Archbiſhop *Laud* endeavoured to gain him; and it was thought, he might have choſen his own Preferment; but he deſpiſed all for love of Study. He publiſh'd alſo a Book called *Eutychius*, alledging that Biſhops differed from Presbyters only in Degree, and not in Order. *An Anſwer to the King's Declaration about the Commiſſion of Array. De Succeſſionibus in bona defuncti ſecundum Leges Hebræorum. De Succeſſione in Pontificatu Hebræorum. De jure Naturali & Gentium juxta diſciplinam Hebræorum. Brief Diſcourſe concerning the Places of Peers and Commons of Parliament in point of Judicature*, in two Sheets. *Anſwer to* Harbottle Grimſton *concerning Biſhops. Diſcourſe concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subjects, in a Conference at a Committee of both Houſes*, 4°. *Privileges of the Baronage of* England *when they ſit in Parliament*, 8°. *Verſio & Comment. ad Eutychii Eccl. Alex. origines. De anno Civili & Calendario Judaico. Uxor Hebraica ſive de Nuptiis & Divortiis. Fleta, ſeu Comment. Juris Angliæ. Præfatio ad Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ Scriptores decem. De Synedriis & Præfecturis veterum Hebræorum. Vindiciæ integræ. ſuæ per Convitium. De Scriptione Maris Clauſi. God made Man. Life of Lord Chanc. of* England, &c.

SELLMNUS, a River of *Achaia*, which is a Province of the *Peloponneſus*, paſſing near to the City *Patræ*.

SELESTAD, *Schleſtat*, a Town of the *Lower Alſace* in *Germany*, ſituate on the River *Ill*, formerly free and imperial, and of the Government of *Hagueneau*, but now belongs to the Crown of *France*, left to it by the Peace of *Weſtphalia*. *Seleſtat* four Leagues from *Baſil*, and but a little leſs from *Colmar* towards *Strasbourg*. Its Fortifications were demoliſhed in 1673, but new built two Years after, ſo that it's now a Place of conſiderable Strength. *Baud.*

SELEUCIA, or *Seleſibia*, an ancient City of *Cilicia*, now called *Caramania*, ſurnamed *Aſpera* becauſe of its mountainous Situation, upon the River *Calycadnus*, of old called *Calycia*, and *Cydnus*. It was anciently an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. St. *Gregory Nazianzen* call it the *Seleucia* of St. *Thecla*, becauſe it was famous by reaſon of the Tomb of that Martyr.

SELEUCIA and TIGRIM, a City in *Meſopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*, built by King *Seleucus Nicanor*, and is the ſame, as moſt ſuppoſe, which now is call d *Bagdat* or *Bagadet*. There is alſo another *Seleucia* ſurnamed *Pieria*, and now called by the *Turks Seleuche-Iſkeli*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, with an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Beſides theſe, there is yet another *Seleucia*, a City of *Piſidia*, upon the Borders of *Pamphylia*, ſituate between *Antiochia* on the North and the City of *Pamphylia* on the South. The *Turks* call it *Canapazo*, others *Celſtria*. Alſo another City called *Seleucia*, or rather *Seleucus*, ſituated in *Syria*, upon the River *Belus*, near to *Apamea*, built by the ſame King *Seleucus*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Apamea*. The *Arians*, very powerful at the Court of *Conſtantius*, perſuaded him to order a General Council at *Nicomedia*; but this Town being ruin'd by an Earthquake, they pitch'd upon *Nice* to no purpoſe. The Emperor at their Inſtigation appointed two Councils at the ſame time, one at *Seleucia* for the Eaſt, and another at *Rimini* for the Weſtern Prelates. The Eaſtern Biſhops, to the Number of 160, moſt *Arians*, met at *Seleucia* in Iſauria. St. *Tarſicius* of *Portus* baniſh'd into *Phrygia*, came alſo thither, and ſtoutly defended the Orthodox Faith, though he had none to ſecond him but a few *Egyptian* Biſhops. This Council at the very Beginning was divided, ſome being for taking the Controverſies of Faith under Conſideration, others for treating of the Accuſations and Depoſitions of Biſhops. The *Semi-Arians*, who admitted a Likeneſs of Subſtance in Jeſus Chriſt, were againſt a new Confeſſion of Faith. On the other ſide, *Acacius* of *Cæſarea* condemned the Council of *Nice*, and defamed its Creed, preferred one wherein he ſaid that the Reſemblance of the Son and Father was a Conformity of Will and not of Subſtance; which Doctrine he learned from *Aëtius*: The *Semi-Arians* abominated this new Confeſſion of Faith, and declared that the Form ſettled at the Council of *Antioch* in 341 ought to ſtand, and upon thi Declaration got it confirm'd: Theſe Differences increaſing daily, *Leonas* was ſent by the Emperor, with *Lauricus*, to keep Peace and Order, to diſſolve the Council the fourth day. Yet after this the *Semi-Arians* meeting in the Church, depoſed *Acacius* with ſeveral other Prelates, removed *Eudoxus* and put *Anion*, a Prieſt of *Antioch*, in his Place, who being ſeiz'd by the other Party, he was baniſh'd by *Lauritius* and *Leonas*, whereupon the *Semi-Arians* deputed ten of their Number to the Emperor, and acquainted the other Biſhops of what paſſed by a Synodical Letter. St. *Athanaſius*, *de Synod.* St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, *Orat.* 21. *Baronius*, *Codeau. Sozomen.* Lib. 4. Cap. 23. *Sculp. Sever.* Lib. 11. Pag. 158. *Hilar.* Lib. *Conſtant.*

SELEUCIA PISIDÆ, an ancient City of *Piſidia* in *Aſia Minor*, upon the Borders of *Pamphylia*. Chriſtianity was eſtabliſh'd here by St. *Paul*. It's now a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Antioch*, and ſubject to the *Turks*.

SELEUCIANI, *Hereticks* who had their Riſe from *Seleucus* and *Hermias* in the IV Century: They held God to be Corporeal, Matter to be eternal, and ſtigmatiz'd thoſe they baptized with a red-hot Iron in the Forehead, &c. St. *Aug. Neceph.*

SELEUCUS I. ſurnamed *Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, was the Son of *Antiochus* and *Laodice*. It is ſaid, that he was born with the Mark of an Anchor upon his Thigh, conform to a Dream his Mother had of him. See *Laodice*. He was one of *Alexander*'s chief Commanders, after whoſe Death he took the City of *Babylon*, paſſed through *Perſia*, and defeated *Androcotus*, King of the *Gangandes*, a People of *India*, of whom he receiv'd a Reinforcement of 500 Elephants and 6000 Infantry. At his Return he entred into a League with *Ptolomy*, *Caſſander* and *Lyſimachus*, againſt *Antigonus*, King of the *Leſſer Aſia*, whom he killed in the Battle of *Ipſus*, and ſhared with them the Provinces of that Country. Afterward he took into his Protection the Eunuch *Philetærus*, who came to him with 9000 Talents, which he had rak'd together in his Government of *Pergamus*, and went to meet *Lyſimachus*, who purſued *Philetærus*, gave him Battle, and kill'd him. After this Victory he deſign'd the Conqueſt of *Thrace* and *Macedonia*, but was treacherouſly murdered in the City of *Argos* by *Ptolomy Ceraunus*. He was a Prince very courageous, but withal of an eaſie and ſweet Temper: His Son *Antiochus Soter* being ſick of Love for his Step-Mother *Stratonice*, and the Phyſician having diſcovered the Cauſe of his Diſeaſe, and told his Father of it, he freely gave his Son leave to marry her. He reſtored to the *Athenians* their Library which *Xerxes* had taken from them and carried with him into *Perſia*. He built the City *Antioch* in memory of his Father, five *Laodicea*'s in Honour of his Mother, and three *Apamia*'s in that of his Wife, and more than one *Seleucia* to immortalize his own Name. He planted many Colonies, as at *Pella* and at *Berœe*, whither he ſent the *Jews*, and beſtowed great Privileges upon them. He endeavour'd to joyn the Lake of *Mæotis* to the *Caſpian* Sea by a Channel, but without Succeſs. *Joſephus* mentions a Prodigy that happened to him as he was ſacrificing, *viz.* That the Wood appointed for the Sacrifice kindled of its own accord. *Plutarch.*

The *Æra* or *Epocha* of the *Seleucides* began a dozen Years after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, 312 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, *A. M.* 3742, from the Building of *Rome* 442 or 443, 4402 of the *Julian* Period, in the CXVII *Olympiad*, and about 872 after the Burning of *Troy*. It was at the ſame time that *Seleucus* took from *Antigonus Babylon*, all *Media*, and ſeveral other Provinces. The Authors of the two *Books of the Maccabees* make uſe of this *Epocha*, though with ſome difference, which it is good to take notice of to reconcile the Chronological Contrarieties one meets with in thoſe Books. The *Jews* began their Year in the Spring, in the Month of *Niſan*, correſponding to part of our *March* and *April*, and the *Chaldeans* began their Year in *Autumn*, that is to ſay, in the Month *Tiſri*, which correſponds to our *September*; now the Author of the *firſt Book of the Maccabees* follows the *Jewiſh* Account, and the Author of the *ſecond* the *Chaldean*. *Scalig.* Lib. 2. & 5. *de emend. tempor*, *Petav.* Lib. 2. *de Doctr. tempor. Lange* Lib. 2. *de Annis Chriſti* Cap. 17. *Egeſipp. Chron. Peſſor. Calviſius*, *Iornel*, *Saſian*, &c.

SELEUCUS II. Son of *Antiochus*, ſurnamed *Ceſ*, who by way of Irony was called *Callinicus*, as much as to ſay, *the Happy Conqueror*, becauſe he had the worſe in all his Undertakings. He ſucceeded to his Father in the 37 Year of *Rome*. *Ptolomy Evergetes* took away his Dominions, and beat him in ſeveral Battels. He died of a Fall from his Horſe in the 52 or

Anno,

Rome, having reign'd Twenty Years. *Strabo*, Lib. 16. *Juſtin.* Lib. 27. *Appian. de Bello Syr.* &c.

SELEUCUS III. ſurnamed Κέραυνος, that is, *Thunder*, was proclaimed King after the Death of his Father in 527 of *Rome*, and died two or three Years after of Poiſon, leaving the Crown to his Brother *Antiochus the Great*.

SELEUCUS IV. ſurnamed *Philopater*, ſucceeded to his Father *Antiochus the Great*, but with a great Diminution of Power and Glory, by reaſon of the numerous Loſſes the *Syrians* had ſuſtain'd from the *Romans*. He was very favourable to the *Jews*, and afforded them a yearly Allowance towards their Sacrifices. It was in his Time the Things happened that are ſet down in the *ſecond Book of the Maccabees*. *Simeon*, Preteſt of the Temple, informed *Seleucus* of the Treaſures that were hid in the Holy Place, who thereupon ſent *Heliodorus* to take them away; but he in the Attempt was ſcourg'd by Angels, and was healed at the Prayer of *Onias*, the High Prieſt. In the mean time, *Seleucus*, who had ſent his Son *Demetrius* in Hoſtage to *Rome*, was poiſon'd by *Heliodorus* in 678 of *Rome*, and the twelfth of his Reign. 2 *Maccabees. Strab.* Lib. 16. *Juſtin.* 32. *Appian.* Cap. 3. *Sulpic. Severus.*

SELEUCUS V. the Son of *Demetrius Nicanor*, was ſet upon the Throne in 629 of *Rome*; but *Cleopatra* his Mother, who had newly killed *Demetrius* her Husband, ſhot him to Death with an Arrow, a little after his Coronation. *Appian in Syriac. Juſtin* Lib. 39. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

SELEUCUS VI. ſucceeded his Father *Antiochus Grypus* in the Year of *Rome* 658. At his firſt coming to the Throne he oppoſed himſelf to his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, who aſſiſted the *Syrian* Empire, and killed him in Battle; and was afterwards by his ſaid Uncle's Son *Antiochus Pius* driven from his Kingdom; and by betaking himſelf to *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, he was there burnt in his Palace by the Citizens in the Year of *Rome* 666.

SELEUCUS, a Soldier of *Cappadocia*, one of the moſt valiant of all the *Roman* Army, who brought *Pamphilus* the Martyr Tidings of the kind of Death the Emperor had pronounced againſt him, and upon this Occaſion turned Chriſtian himſelf; whereupon the Command he had in the Army was taken from him, at which he was not in the leaſt concerned; and wholly giving up himſelf to the Practice of true Chriſtianity, he became the Father of Orphans, the Protector of Widows, and the Benefactor of the Poor. He was burnt to Death with a ſlow Fire by *Diocleſian. Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl.*

SELEUCUS, a famous Mathematician, whom the Emperor *Veſpaſian* often conſulted about the Succeſs of his Affairs. *Tacit.*

SELIM, or *Selimus* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, was the ſecond Son of *Bajazet* II. He took up Arms againſt his Father, but coming to an Engagement he loſt the Battle; and yet, by the Favour of the *Janiſaries*, he was raiſed to the Throne before his elder Brother *Achmet*. His Father *Bajazet* reſigned his Crown to him, and he, like a Wretch, poiſon'd him ſoon after, from whom he had receiv'd his Life. He ſucceeded in the Empire in 1512, and began his Reign with extraordinary Liberalities he beſtowed upon the *Janiſaries* and upon all his great Officers. In the mean time, his Brother *Achmet*, who had betaken himſelf to the Protection of the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, loſt the Day; and being taken Priſoner, was put to Death by his Brother's Order: Neither did the Tyrant ſtop here, but ordered his Brother *Corcud*, who was of a peaceable Temper, and a Lover of his Study, and to whom he had been obliged during the Time of his Diſgrace, to be murdered likewiſe, together with eight of his Nephews, and ſtain'd himſelf with the Blood of as many of his *Baſſa's*, who had ſignaliz'd themſelves in his Service. But though he was thus cruel, yet was he withal Courageous, indefatigable in Labour, Temperate, Liberal, a Lover of Juſtice, and one that greatly delighted in the reading of Hiſtories, and was no contemtible Poet in his own Language. *Amurat*, one of the Son of his elder Brother *Achmet*, fled into *Perſia* for Protection, which was the Cauſe of a War which *Selim* undertook againſt *Sophi Iſhmael*. *Selim* at the firſt was worſted, but afterwards won the Battle of *Zilderan* the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1514. but the Victory coſt him above 30000 Men, and in his Return he loſt many of his Soldiers, and all his Artillery, in paſſing the River *Euphrates*: But notwithſtanding this Miſhap, he took ſeveral Cities in *Perſia*, and ſubdued divers petty Kings in the Neighbourhood. Immediately after theſe Succeſſes in *Perſia*, he turned his Arms againſt *Campſon Gauri*, Sultan of *Egypt*, whom he defeated and killed near to *Aleppo* in *Syria*, the 25th of *Auguſt*, 1516, whereupon the Cities of *Aleppo* and *Damaſcus* with the reſt of that Province were ſurrendred to him; and *Paleſtina* at the ſame time was ſubdued by *Sinan Baſſa*. In the mean time the *Mammelucs* returning into *Egypt*, created *Tomumpay* their Sultan, and put themſelves in a Poſture to make Head againſt the *Ottomans*; but *Selim* entring into their Country, took the City of *Grand Cairo* towards the End of *January*, 1517, beat the new Sultan upon a *Tueſday*, being the 27 Day of the ſame Month; and this unfortunate Prince being found in a Bog, where the *Arabians* had hid him, was crucified by Order of *Selim*; who upon his Return to *Conſtantinople* had a Peſtilential Boil broke out upon his Back-bone, and ſuppoſing that the Air of *Adrianople* might be conducive to his Recovery; he died upon the Way thither at *Ciuri* in *Thracia*, in the very ſame Place where he had fought and poiſon'd his Father, the 22d of *Sept.* 1520, in the 46th Year of his Age, and the eighth of his Reign. *Leunclav.* Lib. 7.

SELIM II. Son of *Solyman* II. who was the Son of *Selim* I. ſucceeded his Father in 1566, at the Age of 42 Years. The Death of his Brothers *Muſapha* and *Bajazet*, who had been diſpatch'd during the Life of *Solyman*, gave him a free and open Entrance to the Throne, of which he ſhewed himſelf unworthy by his Vices; he was puſillanimous and without Courage, and wholly addicted to Wine and Women. Only the Valour of his Generals procured him ſome Victories: *Piala* and *Muſtapha* conquer'd the Iſle of *Cyprus* for him in 1571; and *Occhiali* had no leſs Succeſs in *Barbary*, and againſt the Gallies of *Malta*. But after the Loſs of *Cyprus* the Chriſtians won the Battle at *Lepanto*, on the ſeventh of *Octob.* in which *Haly Baſſa* was ſlain: This was the greateſt Wound the *Ottoman* Empire had of a long time receiv'd; and had the Chriſtians made good uſe of their Victory, they might eaſily have made themſelves Maſters of *Conſtantinople*, the whole City having been put into an extream Conſternation by the Loſs of that Fight, inſomuch that *Selim* himſelf left it, and fled to *Adrianople*. Soon after he made Peace with the *Venetians*, and died of the Apoplexy the thirteenth of *Decemb.* 1575. *Mezeray.*

SELKIRK, the principal Town of the Sheriffdom of the Forreſt in the South of *Scotland*, ſtanding upon the River *Ettrick*. Juſtice is adminiſtred here for the County; the hereditary Sheriff of which is *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family. The preſent Repreſentative was made one of the Lords of the Seſſion by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Town is alſo remarkable for the total Rout given to the Marqueſs of *Montroſs* in the Time of King *Charles* I. by the Parliament's Forces under Sir *David Leſly*, in the Valley on the other ſide of that River called *Philiphaugh*, whence the Family abovemention'd take their Title. *Cambd. Brit.* &c.

SELO, or *Silaro*, *Silurus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality, whoſe Fountains are in the Mount *Apenine*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Bay of *Salernum*.

SELOMBRIA, or *Seliviee*, *Selybria* and *Selymbria*, a City of *Thrace* now called *Romania*, which formerly was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*; it is ſituate upon the *Propontis*, now *Mar di Marmora*, 35 *Italian* Miles to the Weſt from *Conſtantinople*. It is great and populous, and has a good Harbour.

SELSEY ISLE, a *Peninſula* near *Chicheſter*, in the County of *Suſſex*, aſſign'd about the Year 711 by *Elduach*, King of the *South-Saxons* to *Wilfride*, Archbiſhop of *York*, for his Seat; when baniſh'd his Country by the King of *Northumberland*, he came to preach to the *South-Saxons*: *Cedwal*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, having conquered the Kindom of the *Saxons*, built a Monaſtery here and made it a Biſhop's See, which continued in the ſame Place above 300 Years, till Biſhop *Stigand* in 1070 removed the See to *Chicheſter*. It is noted now for excellent Cockles and Lobſters.

SEMELE, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, whom *Jupiter* deflowred; ſhe was the Mother of *Bacchus*. The Poets tell us, that jealous *Juno*, in the Form of an old Woman, came and perſuaded her to deſire her Lover that he would give her a Viſit in all his Majeſty, whereupon having obtain'd her Deſire, ſhe was burnt by *Jupiter*'s Lightning, together with the Houſe wherein ſhe was. *Ovid.* Lib. 3. *Metam.*

SEMIAMIRA, Mother of the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, in complaiſance to whom, he inſtituted a Senate of Women; but ſhe and her Son being killed, that Female Juriſdiction was extinguiſh'd with them. *Lamprid.*

SEMI-ARIANS. The *Arian* Sect was divided into two principal Parties, the one whereof ſticking more cloſely to the Opinion of their Maſter, maintaining that the Son of God was unlike the Father Ἀνόμοιος, and of this Party was *Eunomius*: The other Party were of thoſe who refuſed to receive the Word *Conſubſtantial*, yet acknowledged the Son to be Ὁμοιούσιος, of a like Subſtance or Eſſence with the Father; and therefore were call'd *Semi Arians*, i. e. *Half Arians*. This Party made the Majority in the Councils of *Rimini* and *Seleucia*. *Socrat.* Lib. 2. *Rufin.* Lib. 1. *Theodor.* Lib. 4. *Leo. Lab.* Cap. 3. *Sozom.* Lib. 4. *Sulp. Sever.* Lib. 2. *Hiſt. Sacr. Baron. Annal.*

SEMIGALLIN, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is bounded on the North by *Livonia*, properly ſo called, on the South by *Samogitia*, on the Weſt by *Curland*, and on the Eaſt by the Palatinate of *Ploczko*, the principal Town is *Mittaw*, the Reſidence of the Duke of *Curland*.

SEMIRAMIS, Queen of the *Aſſyrians*, ſucceeded to her Husband *Ninus* as Queen-Regent during the Minority of her Son *Ninus*, or as others *Ninyas*. She enlarged her Husband's Conqueſt, on the one Hand as far as *Ethiopia*, and on the other as far as *India*, having firſt ſubdued *Media*, *Lybia* and *Egypt*. She built a Magnificent Tomb to the Memory of her Hus-

band

Husband *Ninus*, and made a Statue of the Mountain of *Bagistana*, and made others to be levell'd to make an High-way; and having finish'd the City *Babylon*, she surrounded it with those Walls, and caused those Gardens to be made on the Top of her Palaces, which passed for one of the Wonders of the World. But this Great and Magnificent Queen stain'd the Glory of her Actions by her abominable Impurity. It is said, she tempted the handsomest of her Soldiers to lie with her, and having satisfied her Lust, she caused them to be murthered, and to make them amends raised stately Tombs over their Graves. But being fallen in Love with her Son *Ninyas*, soliciting him to commit Incest with her, was slain by him, after she had reigned 42 Years. Some refer her Death to A. M. 2783, others to 2790. *Justin.* Lib. 2. *Diod. Sic.* Lib. 3. *Euseb. Toniel. in Annal.*

SEMONES, a Name the *Romans* gave to their inferior sort of Deities, the Word being a Corruption of *Semi-homines*, that is, *Half Men*, by which they signified those of their Gods which they did not think worthy enough to have their Abode in Heaven, and yet too much raised above Men, to live upon the Earth: Such were *Janus*, *Pan*, the *Satyrs*, *Fauni*, *Priapus*, *Vertumnus*, &c.

SEMPIL, a Barony of *Clydsdale* in the West of *Scotland*, which gives Title to the Lord *Sempil*, an ancient Family, and formerly Hereditary Sheriffs of *Renfrew*. *Cambd. Brit.* &c.

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITIANUS, a *Roman* Consul, who writ Historical Commentaries, which are much quoted by the Ancients, though that Work has been lost to these latter Ages.

SEMUR ANAUXOIS, Lat. *Semurium*, a small City in the Dutchy of *Burgundy* upon the River *Armançon*, eleven L. North of *Autun*, eleven West of *Dyon*, and 22 South of *Troy*.

SENACULUM, the Place where the Senates of *Rome* assembled; and there were three such in that City, *viz*, *The Temple of Concord*, between the Capitol and the *Forum Romanum*; the second near the *Porta Capena*; and the third in the Temple of *Bellona*. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* Lib. 1. Cap. 14.

SENATORS, *Senatores*, *Roman* Nobility ate created by *Romulus* to be his Counsellors, and to determine and judge the Differences happening between the People. Their Number was 100, and they were chosen out of the most noble Families of *Rome*, and such as were most considerable for their Worth and Vertue. They were called *Senatores*, because usually none were admitted but such as were well advanced in Years; or because of their Prudence, which is the Vertue most suitable to old Age. They were also called *Patres*, *Clarissimi*, either to denote the Respect that was due to them, or to put them in mind that they were to be Fathers to the People. Some time after the *Sabins* having been received into the City, *Romulus* and *Tatius* created 100 new Senators taken out of the most Illustrious *Roman* Families. *Tarquinius*, surnamed *Priscus*, added to this Number 100 more of the most vertuous and considerable Persons amongst the Commons, to whom he gave the Title of *Patricii*, which augmented the Number of the Senators to 300. From which time their Number still increasing during the Dictatorship of *Julius Cæsar*, they were brought up to 900, and after his Death, under the *Triumvirate*, were above 1000. At first the Place of a Senator was not conferred upon any but such as were either *Patricians* or *Nobile*, but afterwards others also of the Commons were admitted to the Senate, by bestowing the Title of *Patricians* upon them. The received Custom was, to choose out of the Order of Gentlemen, such as excell'd in Nobleness and Worth, to fill up the vacant Places of the Senate. Every Senator was to be worth at least Sestertia, that is, about 800 Pounds Sterling; and if, during his Enjoyment of that Dignity, his Estate were considerably diminish'd, he lost his Place and Rank. There was a Prince of the Senate, which Preheminence belong'd to him, whom the Censor had first nam'd in reading over the List of the Senators, and it was commonly a Person who had been Consul or Censor, and enjoy'd the Place during Life. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* Lib. 7. Cap. 3.

SENAULT (*John Francon*) a Priest of the Oratory, was born at *Paris* 1601. He hath Writ several Books of Piety and Morality, *viz*. *A Paraphrase upon the Book of* Job; *The use of the Passions*; *The Christian Man*; *The Vicious Man*; *The Panegyricks of the Saints*; *Le Monarque*, or, *The Office of a Prince*, with several other Works: He was Superior General of his Order ten Years, and died at *Paris* the third of *August*, 1672. He was a Man of great Probity and Elocution, and one of the most celebrated Preachers of his Time.

SENDEROU, *Zonderoud*, *Zondero*, a River of *Persia*, which arising from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and dividing the City of *Ispahan* into two Parts, about ten or twelve Leagues beneath it; it ends in a few Marshes, the Water being all spent in the thirsty Lands it passeth through. In Winter it overflows sometimes, but in Summer is very low and easily fordable. *Sha-Abas*, King of *Persia*, endeavoured to unite with it the River of *Abkuren*, which runneth South of *Zulpha*, and comes within five Miles of this River, but found such Difficulty, that he died before it was effected, and his Posterity never thought more on it. *Tavern.* Pag. 156. This is a reasonable great River, saith *Struis*, Pag. 315. but he saw it in the Winter in 1672.

SENDOMIRE, Lat. *Sendomira*, a City of *Poland*, and Capital of the Palatinate of its own Name. It is built upon a Hill by the River *Wesel*, 28 Polish Miles East of *Cracow*, and 30 South of *Warsaw*. This Town was sack'd, and the Inhabitants barbarously used by the *Tartars*, An. 1240. In the last Age a Synod was held here against the Heresie of *Stancarus*, An. 1570. Another was held, wherein the Confessions of *Bohemia*, *Ausburg* and *Switzerland*, were agreed to, and many Constitutions made for regulating the Church; the Daughter of *George Mem-mequancius*, Palatine of this Place, by the King's Consent, married the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, whom the *Muscovites* chose for their Great Duke, but afterwards murther'd for entertaining *German* Guards; so that she was sent Home spoil'd of all she had, *An.* 1616. This Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, and retaken by the *Poles* the next Year. *Cromer. Lasicius. Thuan.*

SENEFF, a Village of *Brabant*, in the *Spanish* Netherlands, upon the Borders of *Hainault*, and the County of *Namur*, famous for the Battle fought there in 1674, between the *French*, commanded by the Prince of *Conde*, and the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders* under the Conduct of the Prince of *Orange*. The Prince of *Conde* routed the Rear-guard of the *Dutch* Army, and took part of the Enemies Baggage; but falling upon the main Body of their Army, notwithstanding the Disadvantage they had of the Ground, he lost abundance of Men, and had only the Glory of passing the Night over in the Place where the Battle was fought. *Memoires du temps.* also the Memoirs of Sr *Will. Temple.*

SENECA (*Lucius Annæus*) a Stoick Philosopher, who was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, a little before the Death of *Augustus*; he had the same Name with his Father, which hath deceived some Authors, and made them attribute to the Son the Declamations which the Father had collected. His Father was famous for his Eloquence, and married a *Spanish* Gentlewoman, of whom he had three Sons, *viz*. *Seneca*, of whom we are now speaking, *Annæus Novatus* afterwards called *Julius Gallio* by Adoption, and *Annæus Mela*, Father of the Poet *Lucan*. *Seneca* wholly addicted himself to the Study of Philosophy: *Novatus*, besides his Learning, was raised to several publick Employments in the City of *Rome*, and *Mela* contented himself with enjoying of his Father's Estate. But *Seneca*, besides that, was instructed by his Father in Eloquence, had several other Masters to teach him the Art of Rhetorick and Oratory, *viz* *Attalus*, *Celius* and *Sotion* a Gaul, and learn'd Philosophy of *Sotion* of *Alexandria*, and *Sthenius*, who were both of them Stoicks. From the Beginning of *Caligula*'s Reign, he gave several Instances of his Learning and Eloquence in Pleadings at the Bar. But seeing that *Caligula* affected the Glory of being the most Eloquent Person in the World, he did no more plead in Publick, for fear of awakening the Jealousie of that ambitious and furious Prince. Some time after, being suspected of having been too familiar with the Widow of his Benefactor *Domitius*, he was banish'd to the Isle of *Corsica*, where he abode almost two Years, and there writ his Books of Consolation, which he addressed to his Mother, and to *Polybius*. Besides some other Pieces. But *Agrippina* having married the Emperor *Claudius*, recalled *Seneca* from his Exile, and recommended to him the Conduct and Instruction of her Son *Nero*, whom she designed for the Empire. This Prince at first following the Advice and Instruction of his Master, was highly esteemed by all; and the first five Years of his Empire might serve for a Pattern to the best of Princes. But after that *Poppæa* and *Sporus* had got the Command of his Humour, he fell'd out into those abominable Crimes, that have made him the Shame and Reproach of Mankind. The Vertue of his Master was a continual Rebuke to his Vices, which made him desire to be rid of him, and accordingly made use of one of his Domesticks, called *Ivomus*, to poison him, but without Success, either because he repented of his Undertakings, or for Anxeria's Dislike, who altogether lived upon Fruits, and drank Honey; or Water. Some time after *Nero* being informed that his Master was concerned in *Piso*'s Conspiracy against his Person, was very glad to have this Occasion fairly to be rid of him. He left the Choice of what kind of Death he would die to himself; and being then in the midst of his Friends, caused himself to be let Blood; and as they were weeping round about him, he by his Speeches Discourse endeavoured to stop their Tears, sometimes gently perswading, and at other times sharply rebuking them. His Wife *Paulina* caused her self to be let blood at the same time, as designing to die with her Husband. *Seneca* at last tired with the tedious Lingring of Death, desired *Statius Annæus*, his Physician, to give him a Dose of Poyson, which he had of a long time kept for him to use upon Occasion; but his Blood being gone, and his Limbs cold, the Poyson could not have its usual Effect, and he was therefore forced to bathe him with the Steams of an hot Bath. He died in the Year of Christ, and in the twelfth of *Nero*'s Reign. *Seneca* had born the Offices of Prætor and Quæstor, and Dignity of Consul too. Some Critics take him to have been the Author of

the Tragedies publiſh'd under his Name, excepting that of *Octavia*, *Hercules Furens* and *Thebais*. However, it is plain that *Hercules Oetæus* by the Slender Oeconomy of it is none of his: As for his other Works they are ſo well known that a Catalogue of them is needleſs. There are ſome that take *Seneca* to have been a Chriſtian, and that he had Converſe with St. *Paul* by Letters; it ſeems not altogether improbable, but that he might have had the Curioſity to inform himſelf about the Chriſtian Doctrine, which appeared ſo ſtrange and extraordinary; but as for the Letters publiſh'd under their Names, they are unworthy of either of them. To know whether *Seneca* were a Chriſtian or no, we need only obſerve what *Tacitus* relates ſpeaking of his Death: *As he entred the Bath*, ſaith he, *he took of the Water and ſprinkled his Friends that ſtood about him with it*, ſaying, *That he offered theſe Libations to* Jupiter *his Redeemer. Tacit.* Lib. 12, 14 & 15. *in Annal. Sueton. in Neron. Aul. Gellius. Juſt. Lipſius in vit. Seneca. Delrio in Comment.*

SENEGA, a great River of *Africa*, has its Source in *Ethiopia*, not far from the *Nile*. The Weſtern Ocean runs up it ſixty Leagues; it is peſtered with Banks of Sand and Gravel, ſo that it cannot be ſailed on about 150 Leagues from its Mouth; it has a Cataract or great Fall from the Rocks, ſo that a Man may walk dry under the Stream of it. On the South of this River the People are Black, and the Soil very fruitful; on the North they are Brown and the Earth is barren. From the fifteenth of *June* this and the *Gamba* overflow for forty Days, as the *Nile* doth, and are the ſame time in decreaſing, which makes the Land between them wonderfully fruitful, even like to *Egypt*, yet it will not ripen Wheat, Rye, Barly or Grapes, but wants not Pulſe or Millet, and *Guiny* Wheat, a wonderful Grain: Between the latter end of *October* and *July* it rains here every Day at Noon, with frequent Thunder and Lightning. This River is the moſt Northern Bounds of the *Negroes*. *Pory* makes it the ſame with the *Niger*. *Hackl.* T. 2. Part 2. Pag. 17.

SENESCHAL, *Seneſcalcus* or *Seneſcallus*, the Name of an ancient Officer of the *French* Crown, that had the Care of the King's Houſhold, and regulated the Expences thereof both in time of War and Peace: He had alſo the chief Command of the King's Forces, and carried the Royal Standard. Under King *Philip* I. it was accounted the higheſt Place of Truſt belonging to the *French* Crown, and ſeems to be much the ſame as our Lord High Steward.

SENEZ, *Sanitium Civitas Sanitienſium*, a ſmall City of *France*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, from which it ſtands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Seſteron* to the North-Eaſt. It is now little better than a Village, and the See is removed to *Ceſtellane*, two Miles South from *Senez*; and the Chapter of the Cathedral of St. *Auſtin*'s Order, was made Secular by Pope *Innocent* X. in 1647.

SENFRED, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, and younger Son of *Sebbi*, ſucceeded his Brother *Sigeard*, but reign'd in all but ſeven Years.

SENGLE, (*Claude de la*) was the 47th Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and in 1553 he ſucceeded to *John d'Homodes*. He died in 1557, and had for his Succeſſor *John de Valette*.

SENIGAGLIA, *Sena & Senogallia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbin*. It was built by the *Galli Senones* from whom it took its Name. The City is but ſmall, yet neat and ſtrong, and hath a good Haven at the Mouth of the River *Nigola*, and belongs to the Eccleſiaſtical State. Near this Place *Aſdrubal* was defeated, the Memory of which is ſtill preſerved on a neighbouring Hill which bears his Name.

SENNAN, a ſmall City, one Day's Journey from *Sultania* to the Weſt, in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in the Road between *Derbent* and *Iſpahan*. It is the beſt refreſhing Place on that Road, having Plenty of Oranges, Limmons, Pomegranats, and vaſt Grapes; Veal and Mutton very cheap. It is ſituate in a Plain, very dry and barren; before *Tamerlane the Great* it had a flouriſhing Trade, but he ruined it to that degree, that there is no Hopes of its Recovery. *Struys* Pag. 301.

SENLIS *ſur Nonnette*, *Auguſtomagus*, *Sylvanectum*, *Sylviacum*, a ſmall City in the Ile of *France*, appertaining to the Dutchy of *Valois*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*. It is ſituate in a very pleaſant Place, near to the Foreſt of *Reis*, whence it took its *Latin* Name *Sylvanectum*. St. *Proculus* founded the Church of *Senlis*, and was the firſt Biſhop of it. It contains ſeven Pariſhes and two Collegiate Churches. It was beſieged by the *Leaguers*, who were fought before it by the Duke of *Longoville*. Several Synods have been held here, particularly one in 873, ſummoned by *Charles* the Bald, againſt his Son *Carloman*, who being Deacon, had revolted againſt him, where that unfortunate Prince was condemn'd, had his Eyes put out, and was ſhut up in the Abby of *Corby*, whence he eſcaped to his Uncle *Lewis le Germanic*, where he died ſoon after. Another was held in 990, where *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, was excommunicated for impriſoning the Biſhop of *Laon*, and waſting all the neighbouring Country. In 1310 another was held about the Templers. In 1317 *Robert de Conterai*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, was Precedent of a Council held there, againſt thoſe that encroach'd upon the Property and Eſtates of the Church; and in 1326 and 1402 others were held about the Schiſm of *Boniface* IX. and *Benet* XIII. The County and Bailywick of this Name lies betwixt the Iſle of *France*, *la Valois*, the *Oiſe*, and the *Eyſne*. *Du Cheſne. Recherch. des Antiq. des Villes. St. Marth. Gall. Chriſt.*

SENNACHERIB, King of the *Aſſyrians*; he ſucceeded *Salmanaſſer*, about *A. M.* 3319, and having laid Seige to *Jeruſalem*, and defied the True God, he ſent an Angel into his Camp, who ſlew 185000 of his Men; whereupon the next Morning he broke up the Siege, and retired with great Horror and Precipitation, leaving all his Baggage for a Prey to the Beſieged; and ſoon after as he was worſhipping in the Temple of *Niſroch* in *Ninive*, he was killed by his two Sons *Adrammelech* and *Sharezer*. The Tradition of the *Jews* reported by St. *Jerom*, relating to this Matter, is this, That his Sons having been informed, that to procure the Favour of his Idol *Miſroch*, he was reſolved to ſacrifice them to him; they reſolved to prevent it by murthering him as he was going about theſe abominable Devotions; and having done ſo, fled into *Armenia*, and *Eſarhaddon* his youngeſt Son ſucceeded in his Throne. *Torniellus* fixeth the Beginning of *Sennacherib*'s Reign to *A. M.* 3319, the Defeat of his Army by an Angel to 3324, and his Death to 3325. 2 *Kings*, Chap. 18, & 19. 2 *Chron.* Chap. 32. *Iſaiah* 37. *Job*, Ch. 1. *Joſeph*, Lib. 10. *Ant. Jud.* Ch. 10, & 11. St. *Jerome* on Chap. 37th. of *Iſaiah*.

SENNERTUS, (*Daniel*) born at *Breſlaw*, in *Silefia*, *Anno* 1572; in 1593, he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Wittemburgh*, where he made a conſiderable Progreſs, both in Philoſophy and Phyſick: He travell'd to ſeveral other Univerſities in *Germany*, and particularly to *Berlin* in 1601 to learn the Practice of Phyſick, but making a ſhort Stay there, he return'd to *Wittemburgh*, where he was made Doctor, and afterwards Profeſſor of Phyſick; he was the firſt that brought the Study of Chymiſtry into this Univerſity, and was very famous both for his Writings and Practice, in which latter he was extreamly generous and charitable, always returning Fees back again to poor People; The Plague was ſix or ſeven times at *Wittemburgh* while he was there, during all which Mortalities he neither retired nor refuſed to viſit any Patients: The Liberty he took in contradicting the Ancients raiſed him a great many Enemies; but nothing gave more Offence than this Sentiment concerning the Original of Souls, his Opinion being, that the Seed of all Animals was animated, and that the Soul of this Seed was the Plaſtick Power which ſtruck out and formed the Organs. This Hypotheſis was looked upon as very bold and prejudicial to Religion, becauſe it makes the Souls of Beaſts immaterial, and by conſequence as immortal as thoſe of Men: However, *Sennertus* denied this Conſequence, being not ſo hardy as to ſay, the Soul of Brutes ſubſiſted after the Death of the Body which had been firſt animated by it. He had likewiſe a very ſingular Phanſie about the Production of Metals and Minerals, attributing the Formation of them to Spirits who dwelt in Mines and Quarries for this Purpoſe. *Sennertus* died of the Plague at *Wittenberg* in 1637. The laſt Edition of his Works were printed at *Lions* in 1676. 6 Vol. fol. *Merclinus in Lindenio Renovato. Buckerus in Chr. Funeb. Sennert. Fernelius de Abdit. Rerum Cauſis. Bayle Dictionn. Hiſtor.* &c.

SENNESERTÆUS, an *Egyptian* King, who is taken to be the third King of the 26th *Dynaſty*, whom *Manetho* calls *Pſammus*, and *Cteſias*, *Amyrtes*. Moſt Authors fix his Reign about the Beginning of the Olympiads, or the Foundation of *Rome*. It was he who cauſed a magnificent Obeliſk to be made 125 Foot high, adorn'd with Hieroglyphicks, and placed it in the City *Heliopolis*, whence *Auguſtus* got it tranſported to *Rome*, where it was expoſed in the Great Cirque. Pope *Sixtus* V. got it dug up out of the Earth, where it had been hid during the Invaſion of the *Goths*, and placed it in the *Forum Flaminium* in 1589. *Kircher. Oedip. Ægyptiacus.*

SENS, *Agendicum*, *Senonum*, *Senones*, a great and beautiful City of *France*, upon the Confluent of the *Venne* and *Yonne*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. It was formerly compriz'd in the Government of *Burgundy*, but at preſent belongs to *Champagne*. It is one of the moſt ancient Cities of all *France*, and by ſome thought more ancient than *Rome*, and it is the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *le Senonois*. This is a large and fair City, watered by ſeveral ſmall Rivers, and adorn'd with a fine *Metropolis*, dedicated to St. *Stephen*; the Front of this magnificent Building is embelliſh'd with divers Figures, and two great Towers; nor are its Quire, Chappels, Tombs or Altars leſs conſiderable; the chief conſiſts of a Table of Gold enriched with precious Stones, and the Figures of the four Evangeliſts, with St. *Stephen* kneeling in the middle, done in *Bas. Relievo*. The Diocels of *Sens* has 900 Pariſhes, beſides 25 Abbeys, whereof there are ſix in the Town, with a great Number of Religious Houſes. In 1140, Learned *Peter Abaillard* was condemned here in a Council, from which he appeal'd to

to the Pope, Another was held in 1198, to oblige King *Philip Auguſtus* to retake his Wife *Ingeburga*, and to leave *Agnes de Meiranie*. There were ſeveral other Councils of leſſer Note. The *Galli Senones* were famous before the Birth of Chriſt, extending their Conqueſt as far as *Italy* and *Greece*. They took *Rome* under the Conduct of ther Captain *Brennus*, and it is thought that they built *Sienna Senigaglia*, and ſome other Cities, which ſtill bear their Name, and were famous till *Cæſar*'s Time. Under the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*, this Country enjoy'd its own Earls till King *Robert*, who took this City in 1005. The Archbiſhops of *Sens* have the Titles of *Primates of the Gauls and Germany*, but do not enjoy the Advantages thereto belonging, for *Lions* was ſince made the *Metropolis*, and Primate's See of *France*. Formerly the Archbiſhop of *Sens* had under him the Biſhops of *Paris*, *Chartres*, *Meaux*, *Orleans*, *Troies*, *Auxerre* and *Nevers*, but ſince the Church of *Paris* was made a Metropolitan See, the three laſt are only under it. *Cæſar*, *Ptolomy*, *Florus*, *Du Cheſne*, *Sanite Marthe*.

SENTINUS, the Name of a Heathen God, ſo called becauſe he was believed by them to be Giver of the Faculty of Feeling to Children in their Mother's Womb. *Aug. de Civit. Dei.* Lib. 7.

SEPHARITES, the Name of a *Mahometan* Sect. They believe that God hath a viſible Figure, and Senſes like Men, but that this Figure is Spiritual as well as Corporal, and that the Organs of his Body are not ſubject to Corruption or Alteration; and ſeem much to agree with the Opinion of the *Anthropomorphites*. The *Moatazalites*, another *Mahometan* Sect, are thoſe who are moſt oppoſite to them. *Ricaut.*

SEPHIROTH, an *Hebrew* Word that ſignifies *Numerations* or *Numberings*, which Name they give to the Ten Names or Attributes of God mentioned in the Scripture, of which they have writ ſeveral Treatiſes. *Reuclin* hath treated of theſe at large in his Books of the *Cabbala*. The Names of theſe *Sephiroth* are *Crown*, *Wiſdom*, *Underſtanding*, *Mercy*, *Power*, *Beauty*, *Victory*, *Praiſe*, *Glory*, *Foundation*, *Kingdom*. And above all theſe, they place that which they call *Enſoph*, that is, *Infinity*. *P. Simon.*

SEPHORIS, *Sephorim*, an ancient City of *Galilee* in *Paleſtina*, four Miles from *Nazareth* near Mount *Carmel*, famous for the Birth of *Joachim* and St. *Anna*, the Parents of the *Bleſſed Virgin*. It was formerly a very ſtrong and conſiderable Place. *Herod* for the ſecuring of his *Tetrarchy*, having made it the ſtrongeſt Hold of all *Galilee*. At preſent this City is little elſe but an Heap of Ruines, and on the top of the Hill are ſeen the Remainders of a Church, which was built in the Place where St. *Joachim*'s Houſe formerly ſtood. Near this Place is a very large Fountain, called the Fountain of *Sephoris*, near which the Chriſtian Armies uſed to rendezvous when they were Maſters of *Jeruſalem*. *Daubdan. Voyage de la Terre ſante.*

SEPION, an ancient Painter, famous for his Skill in Painting the Scenes of Theatres. *Plin.* Lib. 35. Cap. 10.

SEPTIMIUS, an Author that writ the Life of *Alexander Severus*, as *Lamprid.* tells in *Alex. Sever.* There was another of that Name who tranſlated *Dicty's Cretenſis* of the *Trojan* War.

SEPTUAGINT, a Name commonly given to the 72 Tranſlators of the Old Teſtament into *Greek*, at the Command of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, the Son of *Lagus*, King of *Egypt*, about 300 Years before the Birth of Chriſt; which Interpreters were ſent to the King by the High Prieſt *Eleazar*, who choſe out of every Tribe ſix of the moſt Learned in *Greek* and *Hebrew*. St. *Jerom* aſſures us, that the Seventy tranſlated only the five Books of *Moſes*; becauſe *Ariſtæus*, *Ariſtobulus* and *Philo* ſay, they only tranſlated the Law, which in the common Acceptation, only ſignifies the *Pentateuch*; and if any one take it to ſignifie all the Books of the Old Teſtament, they will find *Joſephus* of another Opinion, that the Word *Law* only imports the Writings of the *Jewiſh* Legiſlator, which is applicable only to *Moſes*. The *Thalmudiſts* are of the ſame mind. Yet *Juſtin* and moſt of the ancient Fathers were of opinion, that the Seventy tranſlated the whole Bible. St. *Juſtin Martyr*, or the Author of the Diſcourſe againſt the *Greeks*, St. *Irenæus* and St. *Clement* affirm, that the King ſhut theſe Interpreters up in different Chambers, to ſee how much their Tranſlations differ'd, which upon Examination were all found to agree: And St. *Juſtin* adds, that he himſelf did ſee at *Alexandria* the Ruins of the Building that contain'd all theſe little Apartments. But St. *Auguſtin* doubts the Truth of it, nor does St. *Jerom* credit it, becauſe neither *Ariſtæus*, *Joſephus* nor *Philo*, who firſt wrote the Hiſtory of the *Septuagint*, make mention thereof, but on the contrary, that the Interpreters conferred frequently together. This Tranſlation contributed much to the Converſion of the *Gentiles*, which *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea* obſerves as a ſingular Providence, alledging that the *Jews* would not have ſuffer'd any Tranſlation after the coming of Chriſt, or at beſt would have impoſed corrupt Tranſlations on the World. But they could ſay nothing againſt this of the *Septuagint*, as being done by *Hebrews* choſen by their High Prieſt; ſo that this Verſion has always been highly eſteem'd by the Church, as being cited by Chriſt himſelf, and made uſe of by the Fathers of the ſix firſt Ages againſt the *Jews* and *Gentiles*: And many Authors have preferred it to the *Hebrew* Text. *Monſ. Du Pin* is of Opinion, that *Ariſtæus*, the Author of the Hiſtory of the *Septuagint*, was an Heleniſtical *Jew*, that he lived after the Time of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, but within the Compaſs of 200 Years; that his Narrative of this Verſion is in a great meaſure a Romance, as appears both by the Stile, Circumſtances and Miſtakes in Chronology: That ſome of the *Jews* foreſeeing theſe Difficulties, have rejected the Number of 72, and affirmed that this Verſion was the Work of the five Elders, which *Du Pin* thinks more probable, had it been ſupported by any ſufficient Teſtimony: Some pretend this Verſion was ſo called, becauſe it was approv'd by the *Sanhedrim* conſiſting of 72 Perſons; but this, as he goes on, is ſpoken without Proof, has no Foundation in Hiſtory, nor is ſupported by the Authority of any of the Ancients. 'Tis much more likely, ſays he, that this Verſion was not called by that Name at firſt, for this Name of the Verſion of the *Septuagint* is not found in any Author who is not much later than the Time of the ſuppoſed *Ariſtæus*; it is not found either in the Writings of the Evangeliſts or the Apoſtles, though they make uſe of the Verſion; and it is no where but in *Juſtin Martyr*, and the Fathers that follow'd him: That the ancient *Greek* Verſion of the ſacred Books has been ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh it from other latter Verſions, becauſe Authors were of Opinion, it was made by 72 Interpreters. However, *Du Pin* believes, the five Books of *Moſes*, at leaſt, were tranſlated in the Reign of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, and that this Hiſtory of *Ariſtæus*, how fabulous ſoever in its Circumſtances, has a true Foundation. *Du Pin*'s Compleat Hiſtory of the Canon, and Writers of the Old and New Teſtament, &c. *Pezron Antiq. des Temps. Du Pin, Nouvelle Bibli. des Auteurs Eccleſiaſt. P. Sim.* The Learned Dr. *Stillingfleet* mentions the Opinion of ſome, that there was a Tranſlation of the Scriptures into *Greek* before this, but does not think it probable, neither is he poſitive, whether this Tranſlation was made by *Jews* ſent on purpoſe from *Judea*, or others of that Nation reſiding at *Alexandria*: But he affirms that it was prior to the *Caldean* Dynaſties of *Beroſus*, or the *Egyptian* Dynaſties of *Manetho*. As to the Time of this Tranſlation, he owns that Tradition varies, but all agree it was about the Time of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, but are not certain which Year of his Reign; *Scaliger* places it in the 33d. but *Euſebius* and *Jerom* in the Beginning, which the Doctor thinks moſt probable, and in the Time which *Ptolomy Philadelphus* reign'd, with his Father *Ptolomy Lagi*, and ſo the Difference amongſt the Fathers, ſome of whom place it in *Ptolomy Lagi*'s Time, and ſome in the other *Ptolomy*'s, are reconciled, which is confirm'd by the Words of *Anatolius* in *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccle.* Lib. 7. Cap. 26. *viz.* That *Ariſtobulus* was one of the Seventy who interpreted the Scripture to *Ptolomy* Father and Son, and dedicated his Commentaries upon the Law to both. He goes on to prove that *Ptolomy Philadelphus* having ſeen the Scripture Hiſtory concerning the Creation of the World and Propagation of Man, commanded *Manetho*, the High Prieſt of *Heliopolis*, to publiſh the Antiquities which the *Egyptian* Prieſts did ſo much boaſt of, but had till that Time kept in their Cloiſters to confront with the Scriptures, but it had no Succeſs, for even heathen Authors themſelves, and particularly *Strabo* ſays, *Geography*, Lib. 11. That the Antiquities of the *Perſians*, *Medes* and *Syrians* obtain'd no great Credit in the World, becauſe of the Simplicity and Fabuloufneſs of their Hiſtorians, *Origines Sacræ*, Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

St. SEPULCRE, an Order of Knights in *Paleſtina*: The *Saracens* being Maſters of *Jeruſalem*, had committed the keeping of the Lord's Sepulchre to the Regular Canons of St. *Auſtin*; and when the City was afterwards taken by the Chriſtians, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* beſtowed great Gifts upon theſe Canons, and choſe their Church for the Place of his own and Succeſſors Burial. *Baldwin*, the Brother and Succeſſor of *Godfrey*, dub'd theſe Keepers of the Holy Sepulchre Knights, ordering them to wear about their Necks a Croſs Potencee, between four Croſſets of the ſame, and conſtituted the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* Head of the Order; with Power of making Knights, which were all to live in a Community without poſſeſſing ought in Propriety. But the *Saracens* afterward having retaken *Jeruſalem*, theſe Knights retired firſt to *Ptoleman*, and then to *Perouſa* in *Italy*. In 1484 Pope *Innocent* VIII. united this Order to that of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*, but this Union did not continue long. *Alexander* VI. tranſferred the Power of conferring this Order to the See of *Rome*, and his Succeſſors have imparted the ſame to the Keepers of the Holy Sepulchre, to confer this Order upon the Pilgrims that come to viſit that Holy Land. *Le Mire*, *Favien. Theat. d'Honeur.*

SEPULVEDA (*Joannes Ægidius de*) was born at *Cordoba* in *Spain*, and was Hiſtoriographer to *Charles* V. He had a great Conteſt with *Bartholomew de las Caſas*, the Confeſſor of this Emperor; whereof take this ſhort Account: *De las Caſas* had often complain'd to the Emperor of the Avarice, Cruelty and Luſt of the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and earneſtly ſolicited him in a Council held at *Valladolid*, to put a ſtop to that cruel Licentiouſneſs: But there were many Perſons who excuſed their Diſordinateneſs and abominable Cruelty,

because it was profitable to them: And this *Sepulveda* undertook to defend their Cause, and writ a Book on that Subject, which he would have printed, but that *De la Casas* and the Bishop of *Segovia* opposed it. At last it was resolved to have this Point examined by Divines, which was done in 1547, when the Divines of *Alcala*, *Hennares* and *Salamanca* gave their Judgment, that it was the Interest of the Church to suppress *Sepulveda*'s Book, as being full of corrupt and wicked Doctrine. Whereupon *Sepulveda* sent his Book to *Rome* to be printed, notwithstanding that the Emperor had again forbid the Publication of it in any of his Dominions, and given Order to suppress all the Copies of it. Three Years after there was at *Sepulveda*'s Request, a publick Dispute held between him and *De la Casas*, and the Bishop of *Segovia*, but the Emperor being ingag'd in many Wars and much Business, did not decide the Case. He died in 1572, being 81 Years of Age. He writ the History of *Charles* V. and a *Latin* Paraphrase upon the Ethicks of *Aristotle*, which were never published. *Thuan. Histor. Bibliotheq. d'Espagne*, *Naudeus*.

SERAIO, Lat. *Seraium*, a great and strong City of *Bosnia*, the Capital of the Kingdom, not far from the Borders of *Servia*, thirty Miles South of the River *Save*, and ninety South-West of *Belgrade*. It was anciently called *Bilitus Nova*.

SERAM, a River of *Valromey*, one of the three Parts of *Bugey*, which under the Bridge *de Say*, from a terrible Precipice, casts it self into the *Serveine*, and from thence runs into the *Rhosne* near to *Rochefort*; it abounds with excellent Trouts and Pikes.

SERAPIES, Houshold Gods of the ancient *Egyptians*. They placed some of these Idols in their famous Pyramids, their Office being, according to them, to preserve the Corps deposited there, and transport the Souls to Heaven: Their Images were ingraven from top to bottom with Hieroglyphicks, which the *Egyptians* accounted Sacred. *Dapper. Descript. of Africa.*

SERAPHINS, Angels of the first Order of the first Hierarchy, the Word in the *Hebrew* signifies *Burning* or *Flaming*, to shew the Zeal of these blessed Spirits. Also an Order of Knights in *Sweden*. See *Cherubim*.

SERAPION, Bishop of *Antioch*, and Successor of *Maximinus*, towards the end of the second Century. *Eusebius* commends him for an excellent Writer. He died in 213, according to the Account of *Baronius*, and *Asclepiades* succeeded him. He writ against a Book which in his Time went under the Name of St. *Peter*, relating the dangerous Errors contained in it. *Euseb. in Chron.* & Lib. 6. *Hist Eccles.*

SERAPION, Bishop of *Heraclea*, he was Deacon to St. *Chrysostom* in the Church of *Constantinople*, under the Empire of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*. He accordingly set all the Clergy against *Chrysostom*, who was resolved to reform the Discipline of the Church, having told him in their Presence, that he would never be able to bring about the Reformation he intended, if he did not chastise them all alike: For which Cause many of the Clergy endeavoured to provoke the People against *Chrysostom* and *Serapion*, but this holy Prelate rid his Church of these Libertines, and ordained *Serapion* Bishop of *Heraclea* in *Thrace*. *Euseb. de Hist. Eccles.*

SERAPION, Bishop of *Thmuis* in *Egypt*, lived in the IV Century: He was an intimate Friend of St. *Anthony*, and had been his Master in the Solitary Life. Some take him to be the same whom *Rufinus* mentions, who was the Superior of many Monasteries, and had under his Conduct about 10000 *Hermites*. St. *Athanasius* judging he might be serviceable to to the Church, called him out of his Solitude, and ordained him Bishop. He esteem'd so highly of his Judgment, that he submitted all his Works to his Censure, and engaged him to take a Journey in his Behalf to the Emperor *Constans*, to endeavour to appease his Anger, and not daring to go himself, for fear of falling into the Snares the *Arians* had laid for him. *Serapion* performed his Duty, but was persecuted and banished for maintaining the Consubstantiality of the Son of God. He was called *Scholasticus* by reason of his great Wit and Learning: He flourished in 340. *St. Jerom. de Script. Eccles.* Cap. 99. & *Epist.* 54. *Rufin. in vit. Pp Trithem.* & *Bellarm. de Script Eccles. Baron. in Annal. Gaudeau Hist. Eccl. Turrien. in Prol. Edit. Script Zozom.*

SERAPION, surnamed *Sindonites*, because he professed such strict Poverty, that he would possess nothing of his own but a Shirt or Frock of Linnen to cover his Nakedness. He was an *Egyptian*, and neither confin'd himself to a Cloyster or Hermitage, but travelled up and down from one Country to another. Having on a time met with a Widow reduced to extream Poverty, for to relieve her, he sold himself to some *Comedians*, and gave her the Price of the Bargain. But this was not all, the Fruit of his exemplary and astonishing Charity, for the *Comedians*, overcome by this convincing Act, embraced the Faith of Christ, were baptized and quitted their Profession. He also sold himself to a *Manichean*, whom by this means he recalled from his Heresie. After many Journies he returned to the Desart, where he died at the Age of sixty, about the Beginning of the V Century. *Boland Pallad. Laus.*

SERAPION, a celebrated Abbot who had 10000 Monks under his Conduct, and liv'd in a very exemplary manner under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valence*. He dwelt in *Egypt* near the Town *Arsinoe*, now called *Suez* or *Arsut*, bordering upon the Red Sea: These Monks lived upon their Labour, and in Harvest time they used to reap and mow, and gain'd by their Wages a sufficient Provision for themselves, with an Overplus for Charity. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.*

SERAPIS, the Name of an Idol worshipped by the *Egyptians*. The *Romans* had forbid the Ceremonies of *Serapis* as filthy and abominable, to be celebrated in their City. The Image of *Serapis*, whereof the Emperor *Adrian*, and *Julian* after him, desired to have a Copy, was made up of several sorts of Metals, precious Stones and Wood. The Temple and Statue of this *Serapis* were demolished at *Alexandria* under the Reign of *Theodosius* the Great, in 389, after an Uproar caused by the Heathens there, who were enrag'd because *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* having beg'd an old Temple of the Emperor, they found under it Subterranean Caves, which discovered the abominable Mysteries of their Religion. The Word seems to be derived from the *Hebrew* Words *Sar abir*, which signifies a Valiant Prince; or as others from *Sar Apis* Prince or Lord *Apis*. Some will have it to signifie Saviour of the People, and say, that by *Serapis* is intended *Joseph*, who by his Foresight and Wisdom saved *Egypt* during seven Years Famine. See *Spencer de Leg. Ritual Hebr.* Lib. 3. Dis. 5. Cap. 3. *Voss de Theol. Gent.* Lib 1 Cap. 91.

SRARIUS (*Nicolaus*) a Jesuit of *Lorrain*. He was well skilled in *Hebrew* and *Latin*, and Rabinical Learning. A Proof of his Judgment and Ability may be taken from his Prefatory Discourse to his Commentaries upon a considerable Part of the Old Testament. His Book of the three *Jewish* Sects, *viz.* The *Pharisees*, *Sadducees* and *Essenians* is much commended; *Scaliger* who wrote against him, yet affords him the Title of *Jesuita Doctissimus*, a most Learned Jesuit. *R. Simon.*

SERASKIER, in the *Turkish* Language signifies the General of an Army, for *Ker* or *Kier* signifies with them a Chief or Commander; thus *Cadilesker* imports the Chief of the *Cadis*. *Bespier* saith, that *Ser* in the *Persian* Tongue imports a Captain or Commander, and *Asker* in *Arabick* is to fly an Army, of which the Word *Seraskier* is composed. It seems formerly to have been the Title of the General of an Army, whereas now it is given to much inferior Commanders; as we have seen of late that the *Seraskier* of *Morea* had not above 4000 Men under his Command. *History of the Troubles of* Hungary. *Bespier* Notes upon *Ricaut*.

SERBELLON (*Gabriel*) eldest Son of *John Peter*, a Milanese of an ancient Family, was a Military Man of great Reputation in the XVI Century. He was Knight of *Malta* and Grand-Prior of *Hungary*: He gave considerable Proofs of his Bravery in defending *Gran* against the *Turks*, and signalized himself at a Pass of the *Elbe*, where *Charles* V. got a great Victory over the Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1547. He was Lieutenant General of the Emperor's Army, which Command he likewise enjoy'd in that of the Marquess of *Marignan* his Cousin at the Seige of *Siena*, which Place he defended for him. He likewise conquered the Marquisate of *Saluzzes* in *Piedmont* for the Emperor *Charles* V. After the taking of *Siena*, he made himself Master of several other Places in *Tuscany*, which refused to submit to the House of *Medecis*, and being declared General of the Church Forces both by Sea and Land under Pope *Pius* IV. he recovered *Asboli*, and built a great many Forts in the Ecclesiastical State, for which the Castle of St. *Angelo* rebuilt *Civita Vecchia*, and wrote upon several things of this Nature, being a considerable Engineer, upon which Account he was sent for by the King of *Spain*, and going accordingly into the Ile of *Malta*, he drew the Plan and laid the Foundation of the new Town: He likewise did great Service against the *Turks* at *Tunis*, built the Cittadel of *Namur* in 1578; and had a considerable Share in the taking of *Maestricht*: He died soon after in 1580. *Bayle Dictionary. Hist.*

SERDAR, a Name which the *Turks* and *Persians* gave to the General of an Army, whom they also call *Seraskier*. *Bespier Sup.*

SERENA, the first Town in the *Chili*, seated upon the Shoars of the South Sea, thirty Degrees from the Line. It was built by *Valdiva* the Conqueror of this Country in the Year 1544, in the Valley of *Coquimbo*, by which Name it is sometimes called. It lies from St. *Jago* sixty Leagues to the North, and has a large and convenient Haven two Leagues more to the West. The Fields belonging to it are watered by a small River, which makes them exceeding fruitful, though it seldom rains above three or four times in a Year; Two Leagues West it has Mines of Gold, and a Mine of excellent Brass nearer. Sir *Francis Drake* entered this Port when he went round the World (but he calls it *Coquimbo*) where 300 Horse and 200 Foot from the Town forced his Men to Sea again. The Native *Indians* are almost all destroyed by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*, *Lact.* Pag. 485, 86. Lib. 20, &c. Pag. 496. This is the best Port in *Chili*, both on the account of the Capacity, and the Security of it, being defended from all the Violences of the Ocean and Winds.

SERENA, Wife of the Emperor *Diocleſian*, and a Chriſtian. The ancient Church-Writers ſpeak highly in Praiſe of her Piety, but profane Authors make no mention of her. Alſo another of that Name, who was Daughter to the Brother of *Theodoſius* the Great, and the Wife of *Stilicon*, who was afterwards ſtrangled with her Husband, being accuſed of being engaged in his Deſigns againſt the Emperor *Honorius*. See *Stilicon*.

SERENUS, Biſhop of *Marſeilles* about the Year 590, who cauſed the Images that were in the Churches of his Diocels to be taken down, to prevent ſome new Chriſtians converted from Idolary, from worſhipping them as Idols. Upon this Subject *Gregory* the Great wrote a Letter to him, commending his Zeal againſt Idolatry on one ide, and blaming the Excels of his Scrupulolity on the other: He told him, the true Medium had been neither to worſhip Images nor to break them; the ſtanding of them in Churches being uſeful to imprint the Hiſtory of Religion in the Minds of the Laity, eſpecially thoſe who could not read. St. *Gregor*. Lib. 7. Epiſt. 111. *Matnb. Hiſt. Icon.*

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a Phyſician who lived in the Time of the Emperor *Severus* and *Caracalla* his Son, he writ ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory and of Natural Things, of which we have no more at preſent but a Poem of the Art of Healing and Remedies. He gathered a Library of threeſcore and two thouſand Volumes. *Caracalla* put him to Death at a Feaſt. He left a Son called Q. *Serenus Sammonicus*, who was the Inheritor of his Library, whom ſome Authors have confounded with his Father. He was Preceptor to the Emperor *Gordianus*, to whom he left his Books, and was well eſteem'd by the Learned Men of his Time. *Spartian in Get. & Caracal. Jul. Capitol. in Gord. Macrob.* Lib. 2. *Saturn.* Cap. 12. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.* Lib. 2. Cap. 2.

SERES, the Inhabitants of a large Country in *Aſia*, between Mount *Imaus* and *Cluna*; ſome comprize it within the Bounds of the ancient *Scythia*, others diſtinguiſh it therefrom. Its chief Cities of old were *Iſſedon*, *Serica*, *Aſmira*, *Damna*, *Ottorocora*, *Piada* and *Thagura*. This Country is now contain'd in the further and eaſtern part of the *Great Tartary*, where are the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niuche*, which is alſo called *Tenduc* and *Chaochir*. Some alſo joyn *Cathay* to this Country, and take *Iſſedon Serica* to be the Modern *Suchur*, and *Thagura* to be *Coepton* or *Targut*. Theſe People are famous for their Manufactories of Silk. *Strab.* Lib. 15. *Cluver.* Lib. 5. *Introd. Geogr. Sanſon Geogr.*

SERIPHO, or *Serphino* (in Latin *Seriphus*) an Ile of the *Archipelago* towards the Coaſt of *Europe*, full of Rocks, and about fifty Miles in compaſs, between the Iles of *Thermia* or *Lemnia* and *Siphno*. The Poets tell us, that *Perſeus* was educated here, and that having on a time ſhewed the frightful Head of *Meduſa* to the Inhabitants, he changed them into Stones. They report alſo that Frogs do not croak in this Iland, whence came the Proverb of *Rana Seriphia*, to denote a Man that cannot expreſs himſelf. Formerly Criminals were baniſhed thither. *Plin.* Lib. 8. Cap. 58. *Juven.* Sat. 10.

SERGIUS I. or that Name Pope of *Rome*, originally of *Antioch* in *Syria*, and born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, was the Succeſſor of *Conon*; after whoſe Death *Theodorus*, Arch-Prieſt, and *Paſchal*, Arch-Deacon, ſharing alike the Votes of the People, were the Occaſion of a Schiſm, which did not laſt long, becauſe the Clergy and People, to prevent Tumults, made choice of *Sergius* in *December* 26, 687. He died *December* 9, 701. having ſate in Chair thirteen Years, eight Months and fourteen Days. We have an Epiſtle of his Writ to *Ceolfridus*, an *Engliſh* Abbot, and ſome Decrees. His Epitaph mentions his being Exiled from *Rome* by one *John*, whom ſome will have to be an Usurper of the Chair, but others *John* the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, who was commanded by the Emperor *Juſtinian* the Younger, to invade the Pope, becauſe he condemned the Canons of the Council Trullo, made in the *Synodus Quini-Sexta* or Council in *Trullo* about Clerks Marriage, &c. He is ſaid to have ordered the Singing of *Agnus Dei* at Maſs, to have put an end to the Schiſm of *Aquileia*, and for Venerable *Bede* to *Rome*, and to have been acquitted from an Accuſation of Debauchery, if you will believe the Authors, by a Child of nine Days old.

* It is ſaid of this *Sergius*, that he receiv'd *Lewis*, Son to the Emperor *Lotharius*, at *Rome* in a very haughty manner, and with bluſtering Words, becauſe he was ſent by his Father to force the *Romans* to ordain the Pope elect till ſuch time as he had the Emperor's Approbation. The Pope anointed him however King of *Italy*, and was forced to cajole and give him fair Words to prevent Blows. *Spanheim. Epit. Hiſt. Eccleſ. Carol. Hiſt. Liter. Platina* ſays, that being aſhamed of his Name *Boco* or *Porco*, i. e. *Swines Snout*, he changed it into that of *Sergius*, whence came the Cuſtom of the Popes changing their Names after. But *Morery* ſays, it was *Sergius* IV. *Anaſtaſ. in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius in Serg. Cocinus, Poſſevin.*

SERGIUS II. a *Roman*, the Succeſſor of *Gregory* IV. was choſen the tenth of *Febr.* 844. Being loth to be called by his own Name *Peter*, for the Reſpect he bore to St. *Peter*, he changed his Name to *Sergius*. He died the twelfth of *April*, 847, having been Pope three Years, two Months and two Days.

SERGIUS III. a *Roman*, who diſhonour'd his Character by his Vices and Ambition. When he was but Deacon of the Church of *Rome* he endeavour'd to raiſe himſelf by Force into the Papal Chair, having procured a very ſtrong Faction; but the Clergy notwithſtanding made choice of *Formoſus* in 890 or 891. *Sergius* having afterwards got over *Adelbert*, Marquels of *Toſcana*, his Kinſman to his Party, he drove away Pope *Chriſtopher*, and thruſt himſelf into his Place in 906. *Stephen* VI. had cauſed the dead Body of *Formoſus* to be taken up out of his Grave, and to be ſhamefully abuſed; which Action of his was condemned in a Council held at *Rome* in 901, under *John* IX. *Stephen*'s Succeſſor: But *Sergius* highly commended the Action, and abrogating all the Acts of *Formoſus*, endeavoured wholly to obliterate his Memory. He was of a very ſcandalous Life, and lived in Uncleanneſs with a Woman of Quality called *Marozia*, by whom he had a Son, who was afterwards called Pope *John* XI. He died in 910. *Sigebert in Chron. Baron. in Annal. Ciacon. Onuphrius.* * *Platina* ſays, that it was *Sergius* who cauſed Pope *Formoſus*'s Corps to be taken up out of his Grave, beheaded, and thrown into the *Tiber*; and that ſome Fiſhermen finding it, brought and interred it in St. *Peter*'s Church, and that during the Funeral Rites all the Images bowed in Veneration of his Body; but though a Roman Catholick, yet he queſtions this Miracle, and argues rationally, that *Sergius* would never have ſuffered him to be re-interred, who hated him ſo much, that he would ſuffer no Clergy-man who had been ordain'd by *Formoſus* to officiate till re-ordained: The Cauſe he gives of this Hatred was, that *Formoſus* hindred *Sergius* from being made Pope before, and that he was alſo incenſed againſt him by *Lotharius*, the *French* King, becauſe *Formoſus* had contributed to the Tranſlation of the Empire from the *French* to the *Lombards*. And here it is that *Platina* complains of the Degeneracy of the Popes, and that they fought the Papacy with Ambition and Bribery; and when obtain'd, ſlighted the Worſhip of God and purſued their Animoſities, like the fierceſt of Tyrants. He adds, that a little before *Sergius*'s Death ſeveral fiery Apparitions and blazing Stars, with unuſual Motions, were ſeen in the Heavens. His Son by *Marozia* his Concubine ſucceeded him under the Name of *John* XI.

SERGIUS IV. whoſe Name, before he changed it, was *Pierre Bucca Porci*, or Swines-Snout, Biſhop of *Alba*; he was choſen after *John* XIX. the 21ſt of *Aug.* 1009, and continued in the Chair till the 13th of *May*, 1012. *Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in App. Sacr. Cocinius in Theſ. Cath.*

SERGIUS, the firſt of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was a *Syrian* by Nation, and had given ſuch Proofs of his Modeſty and Piety, that he was raiſed to that See after *Thomas* in 608. He ſo well diſguiſed ſome of his Heretical Opinions, that they were not diſcovered till about 629, at which Time he declared himſelf Ringleader of the *Monothelites*, and perſuaded the Emperor *Heraclius* to declare by Edict that there was but one Will and Operation in Jeſus Chriſt; and ſome after *Sergius* called a Synod at *Conſtantinople* of the Biſhops of his Party, who approved the ſaid Edict, and cauſed it to be affixed to the Doors of the Great Church; by which means this Error was ſpread in ſeveral Dioceſes. *Sophronius* wrote againſt this Error to *Sergius*, who being concern'd at the Oppoſition, acquainted *Honorius* with it, but with ſo much Art, and Submiſſion, and pretended Orthodoxy, that the Pope, either believing him real, or being willing to put an end to that Controverſie, return'd him a very favourable Anſwer: This Advantage made the Heretical Prelate grow bolder and more violent, and all the reſt of the *Monothelites* gave out, that now they had the Pope's authority to countenance their Doctrine. *Sergius* died in 639, and his Memory was condemned in ſeveral Synods, and in the fourth General Council held in 681. This Prelate is different from *Sergius* the Monk, and an *Armenian* by Nation, who lived at the ſame time; who being got out of his Monaſtery to engage himſelf in the Errors of the *Arians* and *Neſtorians*, travelled into *Arabia*, where he became acquainted with *Mahomet*, who made uſe of his Skill in compoſing of the *Alcoran*. There was alſo at the ſame time a third *Sergius*, Biſhop of *Joppa*, who invaded the See of the Church of *Jeruſalem* in 636, after the Death of St. *Sophronius*. *Baron.* A. C. 630. *Johannes Damaſc. Nicephor.* Lib. 18.

SERGIUS II. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, the Succeſſor of *Siſinnius* in 998. He was of *Photius* the Patriarch's Family, had a mighty Reſpect for his Name, and was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*. We have an Epiſtle of his againſt the Weſtern Chriſtians. Having gain'd a great Number of Biſhops to his Party, he called a Synod at *Conſtantinople*, accuſed the Church of *Rome* of all thoſe things with which *Photius* reproached it, renewed the Schiſm openly, and ſtruck the Pope's Name out of his Dyptichs, *i. e.* the Book in which the Names of thoſe were inſerted that they prayed for at ſolemn Worſhip. He govern'd twenty Years. Card. *Baronius* and *Spondé* are miſtaken in placing *John* between him and *Siſinnius* the Patriarch. He died in 1019. *Curopalates. Blamboug Hiſt. du Schiſme des Grecs*,

SERI

SERINI (*Nicholas* Count of) died in his valiant Defence of the Cittadel of *Ziget*, a City of the *Lower-Hungary*, beſieged by the Army of *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, which was taken the very ſame Day, being the ſeventh of *September*, 1566. He was 49 Years of Age.

SERINI (*Peter* Count of) Viceroy of *Croatia* for the Emperor, was one of the principal Heads of the *Hungarian* Rebellion in 1665. The *Hungarians* complain'd that the Emperor had violated their Privileges, and ruined their Country by the numerous Garriſons of *German* Soldiers he kept there. Count *Serini*, whom the Emperor had ordered to take care to fortifie the Frontier Places, was ſo far from executing the Emperor's Orders, that he endeavoured to thwart and oppoſe them. He raiſed ſome Forces in 1666, together with *Nadaſti*, Preſident of the ſovereign Council of *Hungary*, under Pretence of oppoſing the *Turks*, who deſign'd to ſeize a Paſs to enter *Dalmatia*; by which Artifice they covered the Deſign they had of ſurpriſing the Emperor's Perſon in his Journey to *Surmena*, whither he was to go to meet the Empreſs his Wife in her Way from *Spain*. To this purpoſe they had poſted 500 well-armed Men about *Purtendorf*, a Place belonging to Count *Nadaſti*, the Commander of which Troops had promiſed to ſtab the Emperor as he ſhould paſs by on Horſe-back, accompanied only with Prince *Lobkowitz* and twelve Gentlemen that Way, where this Officer was to lie in Ambuſcade; but the Conſpirators it ſeems were not diligent enough, for the Emperor got to the Empreſs before ever they came to the Rendezvouz. In 1668 Count *Serini* had another Occaſion of Diſcontent offer'd him, becauſe the Emperor had denied him the Government of *Carelſtat*, which would have made him Maſter of all *Croatia*. Being highly incenſed at this Refuſal, he formed a Deſign of betraying his Sovereign, and to engage the Kingdom of *Hungary* in a Revolt. He drew into this dangerous Enterprize his Brother in-law Count *Frangipani*, his Son-in-law Prince *Ragotzki*, and Count *Nadaſti*, and in 1669 engaged Count *Tattembach* in the ſaid Conſpiracy, who repreſented many Difficulties they were like to meet with in that Deſign; whereupon *Serini* thought fit to procure the *Turks* Aſſiſtance, and that to treat with them about it without Suſpicion, they ſhould make uſe of ſome *Tranſilvanians*, who being under the Grand Signior's Protection, might ſend their Deputies to the Port without giving any Jealouſie to the Emperor.

In the mean time, the Heads of this League, willing to give Intimation to the whole Kingdom of the Union they were entred in, cauſed a Standard to be made, wherein was repreſented an Arm holding two bloody Cimeters with a Creſcent over them, intimating thereby, that they intended to maintain their League under the *Turkiſh* Protection. Their Propoſitions having been examined by the Miniſters of the Port, the Grand Signior declared that he would ſend them no Aſſiſtance till they ſhould deliver up to him ſome ſtrong Places of the Kingdom for the Safety of his Troops. Whereupon Count *Serini* and the other Heads reſolved to attack ſome ſtrong Places belonging to the Emperor, and to put them into the *Turks* Hands. In the mean time, the Treaſon was diſcovered to the Emperor, though by what means is not certain; wherefore in 1671 the Emperor ſent Major General *Spankau* with 6000 Men and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon to oppoſe *Serini*'s Deſigns; who finding himſelf in no Condition to make any Reſiſtance, reſolv'd to implore his Pardon, and ſent his Son to the Court for a Pledge of his Loyalty. However, *Spankau* laid Seige to *Sacketown*, where *Serini* and *Frangipani* his Brother-in-law were, and attack'd it ſo briſkly, that they were forced to quit the Town; and the *Imperialiſts* being entred, ſeized the Counteſs of *Serini*, and all the Effects of both the Counts, who by a Poſtern had made their Eſcape with thirty Troopers only, and retired to the Caſtle of Count *Keri*, whom they took to be their Friend; but contrary to their Expectations, he ſent them under a Guard to *Vienna*, where they were ſeparately committed to Priſon. Here *Frangipani*, in hopes to get his Brother in law's Places, laid open the Guilt, not conſidering that he was involved in the ſame Crime; and Prince *Ragotzki*, his Son-in-law, ſent to the Emperor all the Letters *Serini* had writ to him. Before this they had intercepted a Letter of Count *Serini* to *Frangipani*; and Capt. *Icholnitz*, who was privy to the Conſpiracy, changing his Mind, deliver'd the Letter *Frangipani* had ſent him, to the Emperor. Upon the Impriſonment of the two Counts, they ſeiz'd *Negiferentz*, who was the Secretary of the League, and kept all the Writings relating to the Conſpiracy, and the Treaties made with neighbouring Princes. They found in his Chamber five Boxes full of Letters and other Writings, which were ſent to *Vienna*, and amongſt the reſt the Letters of Count *Serini* and *Frangipani*. After the Diſcovery of theſe Writings Count *Nadaſti* was ſeiz'd at *Vienna*, and *Serini* and *Frangipani* were ſent to *Neuſtat* into ſeveral Priſons, and Commiſſaries named to draw an Indictment againſt them. The Judges appointed to ſit upon them were all Perſons of the higheſt Quality, and that had the cheſeſt Places in the Imperial Court; and by them in 1671 the Counts *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadaſti* were condemn'd to have their Right-Hands cut off, and afterwards beheaded, and their Eſtates confiſcated, and their Families degraded from being noble. The Heads of *Serini*'s Indictment were, That he had kept Correſpondence with the Enemies of the State; That he had perſuaded the *Hungarians* to take up Arms againſt their Sovereign; That he and *Frangipani* had deſign'd to make themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and, That he had ſent to *Conſtantinople* for a Supply of Money and Men. Accordingly on the thirtieth of *April*, 1671, the Execution was publickly performed at *Neuſtat* upon Count *Serini* and *Frangipani*, the Emperor having remitted that part of the Sentence by which their Right-Hands were to be cut off. *Serini* died with great Reſolution, and their Bodies were interr'd in the Church-yard of the Cathedral with great Ceremony by the Clergy, who deſired the People to pray for their Souls. *Serini*'s Son was condemned to quit for ever the Name and Arms of his Family, and was afterwards called *Gade*. *Hiſt. of the Troubles of* Hungary.

SERIPANDO (*Jerom*) a Cardinal eminent for his Learning in the XVI Century: He was born in *Apulia*, and became a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*; his Merit acquir'd him a Cardinal's Cap, and *Pius* IV. ſent him Legate to the Council of *Trent*, where he died in 1563. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, three Books concerning Juſtification, &c. *Victorel. ad Civcon. Spond. in Annal. Father Paul's Hiſt. Council of Trent.*

SERMONETA, a large and ſtrong Town in *Campania di Roma*, giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It ſtands 28 Miles South of *Rome*, and 17 North-Eaſt from *Terracina*. *Hoffm.*

SERONGE, a great City in the Empire of the *Mogul* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, 100 Leagues from *Brampore* towards *Agra*. The greateſt part of the Inhabitants are *Banian* Merchants and Handycrafts Men; and there are ſome Brick and ſtone Houſes in it, and a vaſt Trade for painted Callicoes, which are generally worn in the *Mogul*'s Court. The Country about is very fruitful in Corn and Rice, and a lovely Campagne. *Tavern.* Pag. 2. Pag. 33.

SERPA, a ſmall Town in *Portugal*, ſituate upon an Hill, near the River *Guadiana*, upon the Frontiers of *Andaluſia*. The Country about this Place is very barren, and the Inhabitants ſleep upon the Ground in their Cloaths. *Monconis Travels.*

SERRANA, an Iſland of the North-Sea in *America*, between *Jamaica* and the Coaſt of *Nicaragua*, which took its Name from one *Serrano*, who ſailed with the *Spaniſh* Fleet from *Spain* in the Time of *Charles* V. and was ſhipwrack'd upon the Rocks of this Iſland, but having gain'd the Shore by ſwimming, he found there neither Herbs, Trees nor Water, and ran over all the Iſland, which is about two Leagues compaſs, without finding any thing to ſatisfie his Hunger or quench his Thirſt. But at laſt being preſt with Hunger, he caught ſome Crabs on the Shore, which were his Food for ſome Days; and then ſeeing great Tortoiſes, which at times came out of the Sea to the Shore, he made a ſhift to kill ſome of them. Having lived three Years in this manner on Crabs and Tortoiſes, and drank nothing but Water that came down from the Clouds, which he gathered in Tortoiſe-ſhells, he diſcovered another Man coming towards him, that had alſo ſaved himſelf from Shipwrack: This Companion was ſome Comfort to him, and they lived four Years together, at the End of which, a Veſſel paſſing near that Iſland, carried them to *Spain*. The laſt of theſe died in his Way thither; but *Serrano* was brought to *Germany*, and preſented to *Charles* V. as a kind of Prodigy, for all his Body was over-grown with Hair like a Bear, and his Beard came below his Waſte. The Emperor beſtowed upon him 4800 Ducats, to be paid him at *Peru*; but he died on his Way to *Panama*, as he was going to receive them. *Hiſt. des Incas du Perou.*

SERRES, or *Seres*, a City of *Macedonia*, dignified with an Archbiſhop's See, is very conſiderable, and well inhabited. It is built on a Hill 34 Miles South-Eaſt of *Amphipolis*, North-Eaſt of *Theſſalonica*, and 30 North Weſt from *Contoſſe*.

SERRES (*John de*) Author of *The Inventory of the Hiſtory of France*, who wrote that Work ſuccinctly enough with regard to the two firſt Lines of the *French* Kings. In the third Race he is more large, and from *Lewis* XI. his ſtile is too diffuſe, too figurative and full of impertinent Reflections, the Work of his Hiſtory reaching only to *Charles* VII. inclusively. *Du Pleix* has made an Inventory of the Miſtakes and Miſrepreſentations of the Inventory of *John de Serres*. *Mathieu*, a Proteſtant Miniſter, has continued this Hiſtory from *Lewis* XI. to *Henry* IV.

SERRONI (*Hyacinthus*) the firſt Archbiſhop of *Albi*, was born at *Rome*, 30 *Aug.* 1617. The King of *France* made him Biſhop of *Orange* in 1646, and Superintendant of the Sea Affairs, and afterwards ſent him into *Catalonia*, as Intendant of his Army there. He was preſent at the Conference of St. *Jean de Luz*, to adjuſt the Limits between *France* and *Spain*, which Affair he manag'd to the King of *France* his Satisfaction. Not long after he was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Alais*, and laſtly, was made firſt Archbiſhop of *Albi* in 1678. He died at *Paris* the ſeventh of *Jan.* 1686, being ſeventy Years of Age. The Harangues which he made at ſeveral Aſſemblies of the Clergy and of the Eſtates of *Languedoc* were very much eſteem'd. *Memoirs du Temps.*

SERTORIUS, a *Roman* Captain, Native of *Nurſia* in the Country of the *Sabins*. He was one that took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*, and with them took *Rome* in 667; but upon *Sylla*'s Return from the War againſt *Mithridates*, and entring the City, he made his Eſcape into *Spain*, where by his Valour he ſoon got a great Reputation: For, beſides his great Skill in Warlike Affairs, he was very chaſte and temperate, and accounted very religious; for he had always a Hind with him in his Expeditions, which he pretended to be *Diana*, that adviſed him in all his Undertakings. Being choſen Commander by the *Luſitanians*, with a ſmall Number of Men he took divers Cities, and at ſeveral Times defeated four Generals ſent againſt him from *Rome*; for he beat *Cotta* in a Sea-Fight, killed *Phidias*, who was Prætor of *Spain*, with 2000 *Romans*, routed *Domitius* the Proconſul, and laſt of all fought *Trajan*, ſent by *Metellus*, and deſtroyed him with his whole Army. But in the End, after that he had ſeveral times valiantly reſiſted *Pompey*, he was treacherouſly murdered at Supper by *Perpenna*, one of his own Party at *Hueſca* in *Arragon*. *Vellei. Paterc. Tit. Liv. Florus. Plutarch in Sertorio.*

SERVAN, or *Schirwan*, *Servatia*, *Atropatia*. A Province in the North-Weſt of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkiſh* Empire. It is a Part of the ancient *Media* lying along the *Caſpian* Sea, and one of the moſt fruitful and populous Provinces under the *Perſian* Kings. It hath ſuffered much of late by the wars with the *Turks*. The chief Cities are *Tauris*, *Bachu*, *Servan*, *Ardebil* and *Schamachie*.

SERVANTS at ARMS. The Name of thoſe of the third Rank in the Order of *Malta*: They wear Swords, but are not noble by four Deſcents, as the Knights are; for though they be Gentlemen they cannot be admitted as Knights, except they can make Proof of their Nobility up to their Great Grand-Father incluſively both by Father and Mother ſide, and above 100 Years. Thoſe of the firſt Rank are called *Knights*, the ſecond *Chaplains* or *Prieſts*, and the third *Servants at Arms*.

St. SERVASIUS, the tenth Biſhop of *Tongres*, a City in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*: He was a Friend of St. *Athanaſius*, and one of thoſe that aſſiſted at the Council of *Sardis* againſt the *Arians* in 347, and at that of *Cologne* in 349, where *Euphrates*, Biſhop of that City, was condemned. He oppoſed the *Arians* alſo at *Rimini* in 359. He was deputed with St. *Maximinus*, Biſhop of *Treves*, to the Emperor *Conſtantius*, who favoured the *Arians*, to deſire him to reſtore the Peace of the Church. He had a Foreſight of the barbarous Nations invading of the *Gauls*, and thereupon retired to *Maeſtricht*, where his Succeſſors continued until St. *Hubert*, who tranſlated the Epiſcopal See to *Leige* about 713. He died in 403, in a very old Age. *Socrat. Sozom.*

SERVETUS (*Michael*) a *Spaniard*, that wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Myſtery of the Holy Trinity; but moſt of thoſe Books, as *Grotius* has obſerved in his *Votum pro pace Eccleſiaſtica*, were burnt not only at *Geneva*, but in other places, by *Calvin*'s means, which has made them extremely ſcarce to come by. In 1531 he printed his Book in *Latin*, with this Title, *De Trinitatis Erroribus Libri ſeptem*; and to the ſame Volume were added theſe other Treatiſes, *Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri* 2, *de Juſtitia Regni Chriſti Capitula quatuor*. In the Advertiſement to the Reader prefixed to his Dialogues, he retracts what he had writ in his ſeven Books of the Trinity in theſe Words, *Quæ nuper contra receptam de Trinitate Sententiam, ſeptem libris ſcripſi, omnia nunc, candide Lector, retracto*: Not that he had changed his Opinion, for he aſſerts it in his Dialogues, but becauſe they were ill writ, and full of Barbarisms. Whereas *Lubieniski*, a Poliſh Knight, who hath writ the Hiſtory of the *Anti Trinitarians*, aſſerts *Servetus* to have been a very learned Man, and of great Knowledge in the Scripture; *M. Simon* on the other ſide maintains, that he had much ado to expreſs himſelf in *Latin*, and that his *Hebrew* and *Greek* Quotations are ſo few and inconſiderable, that his Skill in thoſe Languages cannot be concluded from thence. His other Book, intituled, *De Juſtitia Regni Chriſti ad Juſtitiam Legis collata*, contains four Chapters, the firſt of Juſtification, the ſecond of the Kingdom of Chriſt, the third a Comparing of the Law with the Goſpel, and the fourth of Charity. He was burnt at *Geneva* for an Heretick the 27th of *Octob.* 1553, at *Calvin*'s Inſtance, who juſtified the Proceedings againſt him in a Book publiſhed by him at that Time, to ſhew that Princes and Magiſtrates might lawfully inflict Capital Puniſhments upon Hereticks. Though his Book be very ſcarce, yet his Opinion may eaſily be learned by conſulting the *Theological Treatiſes of Calvin*, printed at *Geneva* 1597, where may be ſeen the whole Proceedings at his Tryal, and the Anſwers he made in Juſtification of his Doctrine, with *Calvin*'s Refutation of them. Some part of his Works have been tranſlated into *Dutch*. *M.* Simon's *Anſwer to ſome* Holland *Divines*, printed at *Rotterdam* 1686.

SERVIA, a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire, which by the *Romans* was called *Mœſia Superior*, and then eſteemed a part of *Thrace*. It is of great Extent, being bounded on the the Weſt by *Croatia*, or rather by *Boſnia* and *Dalmatia*, and in part by *Sclavonia*, on the North by the *Danube*, which parts it from *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*, on the Eaſt by *Bulgaria*, and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania* and *Dalmatia*. Its chief Places are *Belgrade*, *Priſren*, *Noribazar*, *Procupy*, *Samander* and *Scopia*. In the Year 1350 *Ubſan* or *Duſan* reigned, and was the firſt King of *Servia*, and called himſelf alſo Emperor of *Greece*. He conquered *Bulgaria*, *Boſnia*, and all other Nations of the *Slavia* in thoſe Parts; but this Family ended in *Stephen* in the Year 1371. They firſt ſubmitted to *Amurath* I. after the taking of *Niſſa*, but being provoked by his Cruelty, revolted in 1376, aud joyned with the Deſpote of *Boſnia*. In 1388 *Lazarus*, Deſpote of *Servia*, fought *Amurath* I. in the Plains of *Caſſovia*, in which Battle fell 50000 Men, and *Amurath* was ſlain after the Fight, as he was viewing the Field by a wounded *Servian*, who roſe from the dead Bodies and ſtab'd him, to revenge the Death of *Lazarus* his Maſter, who was ſlain here too. In 1420 *Amurath*, Sultan of the *Turks*, made an Invaſion on *George*, Deſpote of *Servia*, called the *Raſcian*, took *Nevomento*, *Scopia* and *Sinderovia*, with two of the Deſpote's Sons, put out their Eyes, and married their Siſter for her great Beauty. In 1427 they were reduced by the ſame Prince. In 1454 they were again reduced. The Chriſtian Religion was firſt ſettled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius* in 860, at which Time they had the Bible in the *Sclavonian* Tongue. The Country is very fruitful and rich, having ſeveral Mines of Gold and Silver.

SERVIEN (*Abel*) Marqueſs of *Sable*, Miniſter of State and Superintendent of the *Finances* of *France*, was the Son of *Anthony Servien*, a Judge in the Parliament of *Dauphiné*. He was firſt made Attorney General in that Parliament, afterwards Counſellor, and then Secretary of State. He was ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary with the *Marſhal de Thoiras*, to negotiate a Peace in *Italy*, the *Valtoline*, and the Country of the *Griſons*. He had ſo good Succeſs in this Employment, that the King ſent him to treat a Peace between His Majeſty and the Duke of *Savoy*, which was executed by the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631. Returning to Court, where he continued till 1636, he found that *Richelieu* bore him no good Will, which made him reſign his Places to the King, who to recompence his Services beſtowed upon him 100000 Crowns, and ſo he retired to *Anjou*; from whence the Queen Regent recall'd him in 1643, and ſent him Plenipotentiary with the Duke of *Longueville* and the Count of *Avaux*, to the Treaty at *Munſter*. During this illuſtrious Employment he received full Power of the *French* King in 1647 to treat with the States General about the Guaranty of the Treaties of *Munſter*. Being return'd again to that City, he found the Deputies of *Holland* ſo chang'd, that they talked of Treating ſeparately with *Spain*, and to quit the Intereſts of *France*, whereupon the Duke of *Longueville* and the Count *d'Avaux* deſired to be recalled; but *M. Servien* ſtaying behind them, was not out of hopes of renewing the Treaties, and finding it impoſſible to ſucceed in that with *Spain*, he concluded a Peace with the Empire upon honourable Conditions for the King his Maſter. Upon his Return to the Court the King made him Miniſter of State in 1648, and in 1653 he was declared Superintendent of the *Finances*, and the Year following Chancellor of the Royal Orders of *France*, and ſoon after was made Seneſchal of *Anjou*. After ſo many Services done to his Prince, he died in his Caſtle of *Meudon* the 17th of *Jan.* 1659, aged 66 Years.

Q. SERVILIUS (*Cepio*) a *Roman* Conſul who was ſent unto the *Gauls* with a powerful Army, and commanded there during the *Cymbrian* and *German* Wars. His inſatiable Avarice having inſtigated him to rob the Temples of *Tholouſe* whence he took a vaſt Sum of Gold and Silver (*Oroſius*, Lib. 5. Cap. 15. tells us, there was in all 100000 Pounds of Gold and 110000 of Silver) which had been conſecrated to the Gods of the Country. He was puniſh'd with the intire Defeat of his whole Army, and being return'd to *Rome* was condemn'd, and died in Priſon, or as others ſay, in Exile. Hence came the Proverb of *Aurum Tholoſanum*, to ſignifie hurtful and fatal Riches. *Strab.* Lib. 4. *Aul. Gell.* Lib. 3. Cap. 9. *Juſtin.* Lib. 32. *Valer. Maximus. Eraſm. Adag.* tit. *Infortunii vel Exitii.*

SERVILIUS, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, quoted by *Tacitus*, Lib. 14. *Annal.* of the *Servilian* Family, which was very famous at *Rome*. Alſo a *Roman* Conſul of the ſame Name that died of the Plague, with his Collegue *Æburius* in 290 of *Rome*.

SERVILIUS (*Hala* or *Ahala*) General of the *Roman* Cavalry, being Dictator he conquered the *Labicani* and *Æqui*, and in 315 he killed *Spurius Melius*, who was ſuſpected to deſign a Change of the Government, and at laſt was baniſh'd. *Val. Max.*

SERVILIUS (*Iſauricus*) made himſelf famous for his Victories. *Livy.*

SERVILIUS (*Priſcus*) Dictator, took and deſtroy'd the City of the *Fidenates*, and took ſeveral Places from the *Æqui* in the 319 of *Rome*. *Livy*, Lib. 4.

SERVITÆ, or *Servants of the Bleſſed Virgin*, a Religious Order inſtituted at *Florence* about the Year 1232. See *Annunciada* and St. *Philip Benizi*. There was alſo a Congregation of *Servants of the Bleſſed Virgin* at *Marſeilles* in 1257; they followed the Rule of St. *Auſtin*. *Benedict*, Biſhop of that City, approved the Inſtitution, which hath ſince been confirmed by a Bull of *Clement* VI. in 1266. This Congregation of the Order

Order of St. *Auſtin* is different from another called the Order of *Penance*, which is of that of St. *Francis*, and was confirm'd by Pope *Honorius* IV. in 1285. The Congregation of *Servitæ* at *Venice* is the ſame with the firſt here mention'd, and hath produced excellent Men into the World, amongſt whom Father *Paul*, who wrote the Council of *Trent*, was one of the moſt illuſtrious; whom ſee.

SERVIUS HONORATUS, ſurnamed *Maurus*. A famous Grammarian that lived in the ſecond Century, and according to others about 410. He writ Commentaries upon *Virgil*, and divers other Pieces. *Macrob.* Lib. 1, & 6. *Saturn. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in Appar.*

SERVIUS (*Pictor*) the Son of *Fabius Pictor*. Conſult *Geſner. Voſſius.*

SERVIUS (*Sulpitius Rufus*) was not only an Orator, but the greateſt Lawyer of his Time. He was the Diſciple of *Fucilius Balbus*, and of *C. Aquilius Gallus*, and an Imitator of *C. Mucius Scævola*, who ſpurr'd him on to the Study of the Law with this friendly Reproof, *Turpe eſt Patritio & Cauſas Oranti, Jus in quo verſatur ignorare.* He was Conſul at *Rome* in 703 with *Marcus Marcellus*, and upon all Occaſions gave ſignal Inſtances that his Prudence was not a whit inferior to his Learning. He left divers Tracts of Law, and had ſeveral Diſciples that were a Credit to him, the moſt famous of them were *P. Alphenus Varus*, *C. Aulus Aſilius*, *Auſidius*, &c. The Conſequences of the War began by *M. Antonius*, being much dread'd by the *Romans*, *Sulpitius* was deſired to go to him whilſt he was beneging *Modena*, and endeavour to perſuade him to hearken to an Accomodation: He accepted of the Employment, and died on his Way thither, in 710 of *Rome*. See *Cicero*, *Aul. Gellius*, *Pomponius*, and others quoted by *Loiſier*, Lib 2. *Hiſt. Juſ. Civil.*

SERVIUS (*Tullius*) the Name of the ſixth King of the *Romans*. He was the Son of *Ocrisa*, a Woman-Slave, yet deſcended of a noble Family of *Corniculum*. When yet a Boy, being aſleep his Head was ſeen all on fire, which when *Tanaquil*, the Wife of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, had ſeen, ſhe reſolved to educate him amongſt her own Children, for ſhe interpreted the Flaming of his Head to be an Omen of his coming to the Crown; and having married one of *Tarquinius Priſcus* his Daughters, was after his Death choſen King. He made an exact Account to be taken of all the *Romans*, whoſe Number amounted in his Time to 84,000, and diſtributed them into Tribes, that knowing the Number of his Subjects he might make the better uſe of them for the Good of the Commonwealth. *Tarquinius*, ſurnamed *Superbus*, had married *Tulia* the Daughter of *Servius*, who had promiſed to make him his ſucceſſor; but he impatient of Delays, and inſtigated by his Wife, cauſed his Father-in-law to be murthered after that he had reigned 44 Years. His Daughter *Tulia* was ſo well pleaſed with his Death, that ſhe cauſed her Chariot to be driven over the bloody dead Body of her Father as it lay in the Streets. *Tit. Liv.* Lib. 2. *Florus*, Lib. 1. Cap. 6. *Dion. Halic.*

SERVUS-DEI, a certain Biſhop, who flouriſhed about 467; but where his See was is uncertain, becauſe that at the ſame time there were ſeveral of this Name in *Sicily* and *Italy*. He wrote againſt thoſe who aſſerted that Chriſt whilſt on Earth did not ſee the Father with his corporeal Eyes before the Reſurrection; and endeavoured to prove that from the very time of his Birth, by vertue of Hypoſtatical Union, he did actually ſee the Father and Holy Ghoſt by his bodily Eyes. *Gennadius de Script. Eccl. Bellarmius. Hoffm. Cave's Hiſt. Lit.*

SESONCHIS. See *Shiſhak*.

SESONCHOSIS, King of *Egypt*, who firſt invented the way of managing and riding Horſes. Being curious to know which was the original and natural Language, he cauſed a Nurſe's Tongue to be cut out, and then committed to her Charge a new born Child, and ſhut her up in a Place where none could come at her; which Child, as ſoon as it got the Uſe of its Tongue, pronounced the Word *Bec*, which in the Language of the *Paphlagonians*, a People of the *Leſſer Aſia*, ſignifies *bread*: Whence he concluded that People to be the moſt ancient of any other of the World, and that their Language was firſt of all others. *Auſtoph. Scholiaſt. Herodotus* relates this Story with ſome difference; he ſaith, this Experiment was made by *Pſammetichus*, and that *Bec* is a *Phrygian* Word. Some are of Opinion, that the Child pronounced this Word in Imitation of the Goats which were in the neighbouring Mountains.

SESOSTRIS, King of *Egypt*, otherwiſe called *Sethoſis* or *Sethos*. He began his Reign at *Diospolis* in the 1537 Year before Chriſt, and was Head of the nineteenth *Dynaſty* of the *Egyptians*. He made an Expedition into *Aſia* the eighteenth Year of his Reign, and in the mean time left his Brother *Armais*, otherwiſe *Danaus*, Regent of *Egypt*. The *Greeks* tell us, that *Seſoſtris* waged War ſucceſsfully againſt the *Aſſyrians*, *Medes* and *Scythians*, that he ſubdued *Phœnicia* and *Syria*, and all the Provinces of the *Leſſer Aſia*, with *Thrace* and *Colchis*: But underſtanding, that his Brother *Armais* affected the Sovereignty, he broke of the courſe of his Victories, and haſted away to *Egypt*, having been nine Years abſent, and reigned there thirty three Years after his Return. *Marſham*, though he owns that the King of *Egypt* called by the *Egyptians Sethoſis*, is the ſame the *Greeks* call *Seſoſtris*, yet will have him to be the ſame with *Shiſhak* mentioned 1 *Kings* Chap. 14. But the moſt able Chronologiſts are of another Opinion, alledging that *Seſoſtris* was ſome Ages before the Burning of *Troy*, yea before the Time of *Minos*, whereas *Shiſhak* did not begin to reign till 200 Years after the taking of that City. That *Seſoſtris* was King at *Diospolis*, and *Seſonchis* at *Bubaſtis*; that *Seſoſtris* was Head of the Nineteenth *Dynaſty*, and *Seſonchis* of the twentyſecond; laſtly, that *Seſoſtris* reigned fifty Years, and *Seſonchis* only twenty one; ſo that *Seſoſtris* cannot be the ſame with *Shiſhak* who reigned 500 Years after him. *Herod.* Lib. 2. *Ariſtot. Polit.* Lib. 7. *Dicæarchus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Joſephus*, *Euſebius*, and many others relate, that *Seſoſtris* lived a long time before the *Trojan* War. And *Strabo* tells us, that this Great King did endeavour to join the Red-Sea with the River *Nile*, by means of a Channel before the *Trojan* War. *Troy* was taken 1209 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, whereas *Shiſhak* reigned only 995 Years before the ſaid Birth.

As to the Conqueſts of *Seſoſtris*, *Herodotus*, who gives us an ample Relation of them, tells us, that he left every where Inſcriptions upon Pillars, to be the laſting Monument of his Victories. The ſame Author aſſures us, that himſelf had ſeen of them in *Paleſtina* and in *Ionia*; and *Strabo* witneſſeth, that ſome of them were yet ſtanding in his Time. This great Conqueror cauſed magnificent Temples to be built in all his Cities, which he adorn'd with the rich Spoils he had taken in the Wars. He erected two *Obeliſks* of Marble, each of them being 120 Cubits High: And all Hiſtorians unanimouſly agree, that next to *Oſiris*, *Egypt* never had a greater King than this *Seſoſtris*. Indeed he was great every way, for his Stature was of four Cubits, three Palms and two Fingers breadth.

SESSA, *Sueſſa*, and of old called *Aurunca*, an ancient City of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*, from which it ſtands fifteen Miles to the Weſt, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the Eaſt, in a very fruitful Soil, eſpecially of Corn and Wine. *Plin.* Lib. 3. Cap. 5.

SESSANNE, a ſmall City of *La Brie* in *France*, on the Frontiers of *Campagne*, thirteen Miles North of *Troies*, and 24 Eaſt of *Paris*. It ſuffered much lately by Fire, but is now rebuilding.

SESTERCIUM, a Place four Miles from *Rome* without the Gate *Eſquilina*, where Gibbets and other Inſtruments of Death were erected, and whither the Heads of thoſe executed by the Emperor's Command were brought. *Tacitus.*

SESTO, *Seſtos*, otherwiſe call'd the *Caſtle of Romelia*. It is a Town on the Shoar of the Streights of *Gallipoli*, on the Side of *Romania*, in *Europe*, over-againſt *Avido*, or the Caſtle of *Natolia*, formerly call'd *Abydos*; which two Caſtles or Forteſſes are call'd the *Dardanelles*, and ſecure the Paſſage from the *Archipelago* to the *Mer de Marmora*. The two Cities that ſtood there of old, were famous for the Amours of *Leander* and *Hero*. *Strabo*, Lib. 13.

SESTOLA, a City of *Italy*, which is the Capital of *Lugnan*, a Territory of the State of *Modena*.

SESTRI, a City of *Italy*, to the Weſt of *Genoua*, and another call'd *Seſtri de Levant*, on the Eaſt-ſide of *Genoua*.

SETH, the third Son of *Adam*, was born *A. M.* 130. He was an Imitator of his Father's Piety, and his Children followed his holy Example; wherefore alſo the Scripture calls them the *Children of God*, with Contradiſtinction to thoſe of *Cain*, who are call'd the *Children of Men*. He was the Father of *Enos*, and died *A. M.* 1042, at the Age of 912 Years.

Joſephus ſpeaks thus of *Seth*, That he was bred with his Father, and did imitate his Vertue, and his Children followed his Example, living in perfect Union, and very happily in their own Country. He adds, That the World was oblig'd to their Induſtry and Underſtanding, for the Aſtrological Science; and that having learn'd from *Adam*, that the World ſhould be deſtroy'd by Water and Fire, and fearing this Art ſhould periſh before Men were inſtructed in it, they built two Columns, one of Brick and the other of Stone, on which they engraved their Obſervations, that in caſe the Deluge ſhould ruine the Column of Brick, that of Stone might tranſmit 'em to after Ages; which had the deſign'd Succeſs. And he ſaith this Column was to be ſeen in his time, with the Inſcription in *Syria*; but ſome explodes this, and not without Cauſe, it being much more probable that they would have communicated the Principles of Religion to Poſterity by thoſe Monuments. *Joſephus*, *Tornel*, *Saltan.*

SETHIANS, or *Sethinians*, Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*. They held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that the latter being kill'd, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and that the Angels by their mutual Impurities drew on the Flood, which deſtroy'd their wicked Off-ſpring, but ſome of them having crept into the Ark, gave a new Original to wicked Men. They wrote many Books, intituled, *Seth*, and ſome bear the Names of the other Patriarchs. They gave out that *Jeſus Chriſt* was either *Seth*, or his Repreſentative. *Tertul. de Præſcrip. Iran. Epiph.*

SET-

SETHON, King of *Egypt*, began to reign at *Memphis* in the Year 717 before Jesus Christ. He gathered so vast a Quantity of Gold and Silver, that after his Death he left behind him 400000 Talents, that is, 240000000 of *French* Livres, if an *Egyptian* Talent is the same with an *Atticone*. *Herodotus* assures us, that in his Time there was still to be seen a Statue of *Sethon* with a Rat in his Hand, because when *Senacherib* came to invade his Country, the Rats eat the Harness of his Horses, and the Thongs of his Soldiers Shields at *Pelusium*, and that thereupon he was forced to retire with his Army. *Josephus* relates this with some Difference; he tells us, that *Senacherib* having spent much Time before *Pelusium*, had prepared all things for a Storm; but being informed that *Tharsices*, King of *Ethiopia*, was on his March to relieve that City, he raised his Siege: Others say, that *Sethon* having by some Artifice drawn together a great Number of Field-Rats, sent them amongst the Enemy, frightened them, and by this means put them to Flight. *Herod. Joseph.*

SETIA, a Bishop's See in the Isle of *Candia*, of small Circuit. It stands in a *Peninsula* on the East-side of the Island.

SETON, a Village of *Mid-Lothian* in *Scotland*, near to which is a noble Palace called *Seton* House, whence the Earls of *Winton*, a very ancient Family, and several other Noblemen take their Surname. *Cambd. Brit.* &c.

SETON (*John*) an *English* Man, and one of the most Philosophical Genius's of his Time, he study'd at the University of *Oxford*, and spent almost all his Time upon *Aristotle*'s Works, upon whose Metaphysicks he wrote Commentaries in twelve Books very much esteemed. *Pits. de Illust. Script. Angl. Leland*, &c.

SETTLE, a Market-Town of *Staincliff Wapentake*, on the River *Ribble*, in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, about 165 Miles from *London*.

SETTALA, (*Lewis de*) born at *Milan* in 1550, was an eminent Physician, commencing Doctor of that Faculty at 21 Years of Age, and Professor of the University of *Pavia* at 23. He died in 1633, and left several considerable Treatises, as, *Comment. in Arist. Prob. Comment. in Hippoc. de Aere, Aquis & Locis. Cautiones ad Vulnera Curanda. De Navis*, &c. *Salvator Vitali Theat. Mediol. Lorenzo Crasso Elog. de Huom. Letter. Vander. Lindm. de Script. Med.*

SEVARAMBES, an imaginary People, such as the *Utopians* of Sir *Thomas More*, and the Inhabitants of the *New Atlantis* of my Lord *Bacon*.

SEVENOKE, a Market-Town of *Godsheath* Hundred in the South-West Parts of *Kent*; so called from *William Sevenoke*, a Foundling in this Town, who became Lord Mayor of *London* An. 1418. and by whom the Free-School and Hospital of this Town was founded. It is sixteen Miles from *London*.

SEVERIANS, certain Hereticks whose first Patron was *Tatianus*, and were afterwards defended by *Severus*, from whom they took their Name. They were altogether against Marriage *Hieronimus Sophronius*.

SEVERIANUS, the Emperor *Adrian*'s Sister's Son, who being ninety Years of Age, and ordered to be put to Death together with his Nephew *Fuscus* by the said Emperor, he wish'd that *Adrian* might not be able to depart this Life when he desired it, which fell out accordingly. *L. Ælius Spart. in vit. Adrian.*

SEVERIANUS, Bishop of *Gabala*, in *Syria*, famous for his Learning and Eloquence, being left in Charge by St. *Chrysostom* with his Flock, was by him reproved for his Neglect and Misconduct; whereupon he accus'd *Chrysostom* of calling the Empress *Eudoxia Jezebel*, and got him banish'd; but the People abhorring this Wickedness, prevail'd to have him recall'd, and *Severianus* expell'd; and though an Agreement was made betwixt them by the Empress's Means, yet *Severianus* persisted in his Enmity against *Chrysostom*. There are Six *Greek* Homilies printed in *England* under his Name, in 1612. and an Exposition upon the *Galatians*, publish'd with *Chrysostom*'s Works. *Theodoret. Damascenus. Sozomene.*

SEVERIEN, a vast Country or Dukedom, subject to the *Russ*, extending from the *Niper (Borysthenes)* on the West and North to the Ocean on the East, having *Russia* on the North, and *Crim Tartary* on the South. It was at first a Sovereign Dukedom, but was afterwards conquer'd by the Dukes of *Lithuania*, and fell with it under *Cassimir*, King of *Poland*, Son of *Jagelon*. And in the time of *John Basilowitz* revolted from the *Poles*, and submitted to the *Russ*. The Capital of it is *Novogrodeck*, Thirty six Miles South of *Smolensko*. The Prince or *Severien* was after this murther'd by the Tyrant he submitted to, though derived from the Royal Blood of *Russia*, being descended of *Demetrius*, Great Duke of *Russia*. *Golnitz.*

SEVERINO, Lat. *Acmonia*, a City built by the Emperor *Severus* on the *Danube*, near *Trajan*'s Bridge; is twelve *German* Miles North-East from *Temeswaer*.

SEVERINUS, Pope and a *Roman*, who was chosen after Pope *Honorius* I. in 638, though *Anastasius*, the *Bibliothecarius* saith, that he was not elected till the 29th of *May* the Year following. He couragiously resisted the earnest Solicitations of the Emperor *Heraclius*, who would have engaged him to subscribe an Edict call'd *Ecthesis*, being a kind of Exposition of the Faith in favour of the Heresie of the *Monothelites*, and condemn'd the same as impious and heretical. He died *June* 2. *A.C.* 639. His Election was confirm'd by *Isacius* the Emperor's Exarch, without which that Title was reckon'd void. *Platina.*

SEVERN, Lat. *Sabrina*, the second River of *England* for note, has its Source near *Plinlymon* Hill, in the County of *Montgomery*, in *Wales*, and flows at first as far East as *Slandois*; then winding North-East it waters *New-Town*, and leaving *Montgomery* to the East, passes by *Welsh-Pool* to the Borders of *Shropshire*, taking in the *Thanet* before it entreth that County; so passeth South-West to *Shrewsbury* and *Worcester*, beneath which it receives the *Temde*, and at *Tewksbury* the *Avon*, passing to *Glouceſter*, it becomes very great; in *Glouceſterſhire* it takes in the *Leden* and *Stroud*, besides the *Wye* that parts this County from *Monmouthshire*, and another *Avon* that parts *Glouceſterſhire* from *Somersetshire*. In *Montgomeryshire*, it waters *New-Town* and *Welsh-Pool*; in *Shropshire*, *Shrewsbury*, *Bridgenorth*; in *Worceſterſhire*, *Bewdley*, *Worceſter*, *Upton*. There are two Things remarkable in this River: First, That it affords abundance of Lampreys: Secondly, That the Mouth is so wide, that it has got the Name of the *Severn Sea*, it being here fifteen Miles over between *Nash-Point* in *Glamorganshire*, and *Linton* in *Devonshire*.

SEVERUS (*Septimius*) a *Roman* Emperor, was born at *Leptis*, a *Roman* Colony in *Africa*; his Father's Name was *Geta*, and his Mother's *Fulvia Pia*; his Merit raised him to the highest Posts in the Empire; and at last, under Pretence of revenging the Death of the Emperor *Pertinax*, he stept into his room in 193 or 194. He was then in *Pannonia*; and being come to *Rome*, the Soldiers put the Imperial Purple upon him, having first kill'd *Didius Julianus*. Hearing that *Pescenninus Niger* was declared Emperor by the Legions of *Syria*, he raised an Army, and march'd against him; and having after a three Years Siege taken *Byzantium*, which had favour'd *Pescenninus*, he reduced it to a Village. After this he conquer'd the *Parthians*, *Medes*, *Arabians*, and several other Nations. He severely punish'd the rebelling *Jews*, for which the Senate decreed him and his Son the Honours of a *Triumph*. Having finish'd his Wars in the East, he turn'd his Arms against *Albinus*, whom he defeated near *Lyons*, but stained his Victory with extreme Cruelty, causing *Albinus*'s Wife, Children and Friends, with a great Number of Persons of Quality, to be butcher'd, by which means he got the Name *Punicus Sylla*. The Christians about *Lyons* were involved in the same Massacre, as so many Abettors of the Rebellion. And having in a manner wholly destroyed that and many other Cities, he began the fifth Persecution against the Christians. At the beginning of his Empire he carried himself very favourably towards the Christians, having been restored to his Health by one of them called *Proculus*. Afterwards he quelled the *Britains* rebelling against him, and built the Wall that bears his Name, the Ruines whereof are still to be seen to this day. But he was not so happy in his Family as he was in his Government, for he had two Sons *Antoninus Caracalla* and *Geta*, whom he had declared *Cæsars* and his Associates in the Empire; but the Elder of these being not content with the Empire in Reversion, resolv'd by the Murther of his Father, to put himself in actual Possession thereof; and accordingly one Day as he was marching on Horse-back behind his Father, he drew his Sword to that Intent, and had effected it, but that he was hinder'd by some that were near him. *Severus* himself took notice of it, though he dissembled his Knowledge of it; but the Horror of so unnatural Attempt cast him into a deep Melancholy, of which he died about a Year after in the City of *York* the 4th of *February* 211. having reign'd seventeen Years, eight Months and three Days. He was a Man of Wit, Understanding and Ability. He was a Lover of Learning and learned Men, and understood the Mathematicks and History, and had writ that of his own Life. *Spartian in Sept. Severo. Dio. Aurel. Victor. Eutrop. Orosius, Euseb.*

SEVERUS, (*Fl. Valerius*) the Son of a Sister of the Emperor *Maximianus Armentarius*, who created him *Cæsar* in 304, with *Maximinus*, and committed to him the Affairs of *Italy* and *Africa*; but he did not long enjoy this Dignity; for *Maxentius* having procured himself to be declared Emperor at *Rome*, *Severus* with all Diligence hasten'd thither to stifle this Rebellion in the Birth; but being overcome, he retired to *Ravenna*; and soon after *Maximianus Hercules* having drawn him out of that City, under the Pretext of Peace, he was Strangled on his way to *Rome* 307. *Zozim*, Lib. 2. *Eutrop.* Lib. 9. *&c.*

SEVERUS (*Libius*) was saluted Emperor of the West at *Ravenna*, after the Death of *Majorianus* in 461, and the Senate confirm'd his Election, without expecting the Consent of *Leo*, Emperor of the East: He was afterwards Poison'd by *Ricimerus August* 15. 465. *Marcellin. & Cassiodor. in Chron.*

SEVERUS ALEXANDRINUS, Bishop of the *Asmoneans*, he lived at the same time with *Eutychius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, who writ Annals in the *Arabian* Tongue, and

was of the Sect of the *Melchitæ*; whereas this *Severus* was of the Sect of *Copti* or *Jacobitæ*. He writ Annals in three Tomes, containing the Lives of the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*; and therein gives an Account of the Original of the Bishops of that Country. *Abraham Echellensis* alledges the Testimonies of this Historian against *Selden*, in his *Eutychius Vindicatus*. *Severus* tells us in his Preface, that he had compiled his History from several publick Acts and Records which he found in the Libraries of *Egypt*, which were writ in the *Greek* or else in the *Coptick* Language, whence they have been translated into *Arabick*. This History is now in the *French* King's Library.

SEVERUS, a *Heresiarch*, and Head of the *Severians*, being infected by the Writing of *Tatianus*: He held that there was no Resurrection, that the use of Wine was not lawful, that the Old Testament, Acts of the Apostles, and St. *Paul*'s Epistles deserve no Credit: Adding moreover, That Woman was the Workmanship of the Devil, and therefore Marriage was damnable; dividing Man into two Parts, ascribing the upper Part to God, and under Part to the Devil: He was refuted by *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Origines*. He lived about 174. *Augustin. Hier. Eusebius, Baronius.*

SEVERUS SOSOPOLITANUS, born of Heathen Parents, was accused of Luxury and Magick, but coming to *Tripoli* in *Syria*, was there baptized; some time after he turn'd Monk, and lived in a Monastery between *Gaza* and *Majuma*; but being taken notice of to be of the Opinion of those who rejected the Council of *Chalcedon*, and were called *Acephali*, he was expell'd a Monastery which he had entred; whereupon making Complaint to *Anastasius* the Emperor, he prevail'd so far as to have *Flavian* Bishop of *Antioch* displaced, and himself settled in his See, *An.* 512. He publickly taught the Heresie of *Eutyches*, Anathematiz'd the Council of *Chalcedon*, and endeavoured by Flattery and Force to bring all the Bishops of his own Jurisdiction to his Sentiments, treating barbarously those who refused; and amongst others, exposed 300 Orthodox Monks to the Fury of Mastives, abandoning himself to all manner of Luxury at the same time. At length, about *An.* 519, when the Emperor *Justin* had ordered his Tongue to be cut out, he escaped to *Alexandria*, and there continued his horrible Villanies. *Nicephorus.*

SEVERUS, Bishop of *Milevum*, and an Ecclesiastical Writer about the Year, 420.

SEVERUS (*Cornelius*) a Latin Poet, who lived in *Augustus*'s Time, about the Year of *Rome*, 740. He was the Author of a Poem upon Mount *Ætna*, commonly attributed to *Virgil*. *Quintilian* saith, That he wrote the War of *Sicily* in Verse; but *Joseph Scaliger* conjectures in his Animadversions upon *Eusebius*, that the Subject of that Poem was not the *Sicilian* War *Bellum Siculum*, but the Civil War *Bellum Civile*. *Seneca* makes mention of this Poet in his Controversies, where he quotes some Verses of his upon the Death of *Cicero*, and speaks of him also in his 69th Epistle. [The Poem of *Cornelius Severus* upon *Ætna*, is found amongst *Virgil*'s Remains, with the Notes of *Joseph Scaliger*, who is the first that discover'd the true Author of it.]

SEVI (*Sabathai*) a famous Impostor, who had the Impudence to declare himself to be the Jewish *Messiah*, in 1666. He was born at *Smirna* under the Reign of *Amurath* IV. in 1626, and was the Son of one *Mordecai* a Jew. After having made a considerable Progress in his Studies, he came to *Constantinople*, but the *Rabbins* drive him thence, whereupon he was fain to return to *Smirna*. In the Year 1662, he took a Journey to *Jerusalem*, and was there received with great Honour, because of his Learning, and lived there three Years, being well esteemed of those of his Nation. It is the Custom of the Jews at *Jerusalem*, to send every three Years a certain Number of *Rabbins* to *Constantinople*, into *Egypt* and other Countries, to gather Alms. *Sevi* was chosen to go to *Egypt*, and passing through the City *Gaza*, two Days Journey from *Jerusalem*, he met with one *Nathan*, a *German* Jew, who having finish'd his Studies at *Jerusalem*, had betaken himself to *Gaza*, where he had married the Daughter of a very rich Merchant; this *Nathan* being extremely taken with *Sabathai Sevi*'s Learning, entred into close Friendship with him, and propos'd the Design of making him pass for the *Messiah*, to which *Sevi* consented, seeing himself assisted by one who was able to bear the Charges of this Enterprize. As soon therefore as *Sabathai Sevi* was come back from *Egypt*, *Nathan* writ to the *Jews* of *Jerusalem*, that they should not look upon *Sevi* as an ordinary Person, but as their *Messiah*, and that they should receive him as their King, who would soon give them extraordinary Proofs of his Power and Holiness. The People, who are Lovers of Novelty, went out to meet him with Shouts of Joy, that were heard every-where through the City, which made the *Turks* run together to prevent any Tumult or Disorder; whom when the *Rabbins* had appeased with the Sum of 5000 Crowns, they banish'd this Impostor out of *Jerusalem*, from whence he retired to *Smirna*. In *January*, 1666. he returned to *Constantinople*, with a design to make his publick Entry there, as the *Messiah* of the *Jews*. But being come near to the *Dardanelles*, he was seized by the *Chiaoux*, or Serjeants of the Grand Signior, who having fetter'd his Feet, set him on a Horse, and conducted him by Land to *Constantinople*, where the *Jews*, who had been informed of his Arrival, received him as their *Deliverer*, notwithstanding that they saw him in Chains. From thence he was carried back to one of the Castles of the *Dardanelles*, and not long after by order of the Grand Signior was sent to *Adrianople*. *Sabathai Sevi* arrived there *Sept.* 14. 1666. and had a Conference with the Sultan's chief Physician, who was a *Renegado Jew* sent to him by the Sultan, supposing that this Pretended *Messiah* would discover himself more freely to him, than to a natural *Turk*. The Result of which Conference was, that there was no other way for him to avoid the ignominious Death appointed for him, but by turning *Turk*, to which he consented. The Grand Signior being informed of *Sevi*'s Resolution, ordered him to be brought to his Presence: At the Entry of the Hall this false *Messiah* threw down his *Jewish* Cap, and trampled it under his Feet, and at the same time one of the Sultan's Pages put a Turban upon his Head, and taking away his *Jewish* Gown of black Cloth, put a Vest upon him, which the Grand Signior bestowed upon him. In this Garb he appeared before the Grand Signior, who gave him the Title of *Agi Mehemet Effendi*, that is, *The Esteemed Doctor Mehemet*, and made him *Capigi Bachi*, allowing him a Pension of fifty Crowns *per* Month. This *Renegado* endeavoured to cloak this Action amongst his Country men, by pretending it a *necessary piece of Dissimulation*; but it was not long after that he began openly to assert *Mahometanism*, and for five Years together was a means of perswading many *Jews*, who received the Turban as well as he. At last the Grand Signior being informed, that for all this he did not cease in Secret to celebrate certain Festivals with the *Jews*, commanded him to be conducted to the Castle of *Dulcigno* in the *Morea*, where he died with his Wife the tenth of *September*, 1676, being fifty Years of Age. *De la Croix* in his Memoirs, Part 2.

SEVILLA DEL ORO, a Town in the North part of the Island of *Jamaica* with a good Harbour upon the Bay of *Mexico*, but little frequented by the *English*. There is also another Place in *Spain* called *Sevilla la Vieja*, a ruined City of *Andalusia* near *Sevil*, which was the Birth-place of *Silius* and three Emperors, *Trajan*, *Adrian* and *Theodosius* the Elder, and called by the *Romans Italica*.

SEVILLE HISPALIS, a City of *Spain*, and the Capital of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadalquivir*, and an Archbishop's See. It is a very ancient City, and the greatest of *Spain* next to *Madrid*, and one of the richest and most famous for Commerce of all *Europe*. The *Moors* made themselves Masters of it and the rest of the Country in the Year 713, and kept it 534, until *December* 22. 1248, when *Ferdinand* III. King of *Leon* and *Castile*, took it from them after a Siege of sixteen Months. The Form of this City is almost round, and contains divers stately Palaces, fair Churches, and large Squares and Market-places, which are all adorn'd with Fountains, whose Waters are conveyed thither by an Aqueduct five or six Leagues from the City. The Metropolitan Church is the greatest of all *Spain*, extending sixty Paces in length, and an hundred in breadth, with Chappels built quite round it, a beautiful Quire, a sumptuous Vestry, and a very high Steeple, in which are no less than twenty four great Bells. Besides there is an University in this City, a Seat of Inquisition and a Mint. Travellers do much admire the Neatness of the Exchange, where the Merchants meet and discourse about their Commerce: There are also a great Number of Colleges and Religious Houses, and seven Gates; whereof that of *Triana* opens upon a great Bridge of Boats, which leads to a very fair Suburb of the same Name, where the Curious meet with a hundred Specialties well worth their taking notice of; as indeed throughout the whole City, which gave occasion to that *Spanish* Proverb, *Qui no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto Maravilla.* Here is a brave Aqueduct of Brick six Leagues long, and reacheth up to *Carmona*. It hath of late decay'd very much, and is still wasting, the Trade being removed to *Cales*, because Men pay 27 *per cent* at *Sevil*, and but four or five at *Cales*: There are in it twelve Buildings worth the seeing, amongst which are the Monuments of *Ferdinand* the Wise, who recovered this City from the *Moors*, and that of *Ferdinand* and *Christopher Columbus*, the Discoverer of the *West-Indies* or *America*. He died in this City in the Year 1532, when he had lived fifty Years, ten Months and fourteen Days. There has been two Provincial Councils held at *Seville*, one in the Year 590; and the other 619; we have three Canons remaining of the first, and thirteen of the second.

SEVO, a Mountain of *Germany* inhabited by the *Ingevoni*, according to *Solinus*, but *Baudrand* says, that it is the longest Mountain of *Scandinavia*, which runs in from off a Bow from the White Sea and furthermost Parts of *Lapland*, through that Country *Bothnia*, *Finland* and across betwixt *Sweden* and to the *Baltick* Sea 300 Miles in length, being distinguished by several Names according to the Countries it runs through. *Hoffm. Baud.*

SEUI-

SEULPHUS, Archbiſhop of *Rheims* and Legate of the See of *Rome*; was a Miniſter of State, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Simple, and King *Robert* and *Raoul*; the latter of which Princes gave this Prelate and *Herbert*, Earl of *Varmandois*, the Command of his Army againſt the *Normans*, whom *Seulphus* oblig'd to treat in 923, and renew their old League with the King; the ſame Year, Pope *John* the Tenth ſent him the *Pall*, which was then the higheſt Mark of Favour, (for at that time, the Honour of a Cardinalate was not in uſe) from whence we may obſerve that when the Pope gave the Arch-biſhop of *Rheims* the *Pallium*, he made him Apoſtolical Legate at the ſame time; ſo that from this time, the Prelates of this See, have ſtiled themſelves, *Legati Nati*. This eminent Prelate died in 925. *Le Coumpt d'Auteuil, des Miniſtres d'Etat.*

SEURE, *(la) Separa*, a River of *France* in *Poitou*, which divides it ſelf in two Streams, the one called *Seure Nantoiſe*, which watereth *Mortagne* in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Bretagne*, the other *Seure Niortoiſe*, which ariſeth about St. *Maixant*, and watering *Niorts*, *Mallezais* and *Marans*, falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

SEWER, *Sinius*, a River which ariſeth in the County of *Tipperary* in the Borders of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, and watering *Caſhal*, *Carryck* and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne* on the South of *Ireland*, and with it into the Ocean.

SEXTUS, a Phyſician of the Empirical Sect, who lived in the ſecond Century under the Empire of *Antoninus Pius*: He writ ten Books againſt the Mathematicians and Aſtrologers, and three of the *Pyrrhonian* Opinions; which hath made many Authors believe that he was the ſame with *Sextus* of *Chæronæa*, a *Pyrrhonian* Philoſopher, *Plutarch*'s Grandſon, and one of the Maſters of the Emperor *Antoninus* the Philoſopher, which if ſo, we cannot ſuppoſe him the Author of a Treatiſe *De Medicina Animalium*, which is commonly attributed to him, foraſmuch as that appears to be the Work of a *Platoniſt*. *Voſſius de Philoſoph.* Cap. 12.

SEXTUS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, the Author of a Treatiſe called *Enchyridium Sententiarum*, tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Rufinus*, whom ſome have ridiculouſly confounded with St. *Sixtus* a Pope and Martyr. *Geſner. in Bibl.* This Collection of Sentences hath been ſeveral times printed, the laſt Edition is that of *Amſterdam* in 1698, with an Addition of ſome other Treatiſes, Mythological, Phyſical and Moral.

SEXTUS POMPEIUS FESTUS, the Author of a Book *de Verborum ſignificatione*, which he abridg'd from a great Work of *Verrius Flaccus*, as one *Paulus* afterwards alſo contracted his Book. *Antonius Auguſtinus* publiſhed all theſe ſeveral Pieces in Octavo at *Venice* in 1560. But the Editions of *Joſeph Scaliger* and *Andreas Dacier* are better, the laſt whereof was printed at *Paris* in Quarto in 1681, *in uſum Delphini*.

SEXTUS, *Rufus*, lived in the IVth Century to the Year 54. He had born the Office of Conſul, and wrote an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the *Romans*, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Valentinian* I. This Book intituled, *Breviarium Hiſtoriæ Romanæ*, having been very much corrupted in the Tranſcribing, was corrected from ſeveral Manuſcripts by *John Cuſpinian*: *Raphael Volaterran* affirms, that the true Name of this Author is *Feſtus Rufus*, which if true, he may be the ſame with *Feſtus Rufus Avienus*. *Blondus*, *Marianus*, and ſome others are of opinion, that *Sextus Rufus* wrote a Deſcription of *Rome*, and lived in the Time of *Diocleſian*; if this Obſervation of theirs will hold, then this *Rufus* cannot be the Author of the *Breviarium*. See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* Cap. 8.

SYDA, a City of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, formerly called *Sidon*, ſtands upon the Sea to the North of the City *Tyrus*, very much ruin'd. There are ſtill to be ſeen two Caſtles or Forts, which are not tenable now. The Houſes of the *Sangiac*, or Governour, and of the *Cady* or Judge are fair Buildings. There are alſo three *Camps*, ſo called, for the *French* Merchants, which are well built and commodious, eſpecially that called the *Great Camp*, where the *French* Conſul hath his Dwelling, as have alſo the *Franciſcans*, the *Capuchines*, the *Jeſuits* and *Merchants*, who drive a great Trade here with Cotton and Silk. The Houſes of the City are but ill built, yet are inhabited by a great Number of Merchants, and Artiſans of all Nations. The Haven which formerly could admit great Ships, receives none but ſmall Veſſels and Boats, the Ships riding in the Road ſome Miles from the City. The *Turks* have ſeven or eight *Moſques* in Syda, the *Jews* have a Synagogue, and the Chriſtian Monks and Jeſuits have each of them a Chappel. There are alſo ſome *Maronites* of Mount *Libanus*, who ſome time ſince have ſubmitted themſelves to the Church of *Rome*; and ſome *Armenian* Greeks. Without the City are many fine Gardens planted with Orange, Citron, Palm and Tamarind Trees, which are ever Green, and *Adam*'s Fig-Trees, ſo called, which bear a Fruit reſembling a ſmall Cucumber of a Golden Colour, the Taſte whereof is admirable, and whoſe Leaves are ſix Foot long and two broad; whereupon they ſay *Adam* made uſe of them to hide his Nakedneſs. There is alſo a great Abundance of white Mulberry-Trees; the Leaves whereof feed a vaſt Quantity of Silk-worms, which the Inhabitants keep in little Huts made on purpoſe, near theſe Woods of Mulberry-Trees. About a League from this Place are to be ſeen the Ruines of the ancient *Sidon*, at the Foot of a high Mountain, which is ſome part of Mount *Antilibanus*, on the Top of which there is a Chriſtian Church-yard, and a little round place, covered with a Tamarind, which the *Maronites* make uſe of inſtead of a Chappel. *Doubdan's Travels to the Holy Land.*

SEYLIARD (Sir *Thomas*, Bar.) of *Delaware*, in the Pariſh of *Edinbridge*, in the County of *Kent*, married *Frances Wiat*, ſole Heireſs of the *Wiats* of *Boxley* Abby in the ſaid County; by which the ſaid Mannor of *Boxley*, and other Remains of that, ſome time vaſt Eſtate, were added to his own Patrimony. He had by her *Thomas* his only Son and Heir, and four Daughters, *viz. Frances*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth* and *Ellenora*. He married a ſecond time to the honourable *Margaret Dunche*, Relict of Major *Dunche* of *Paſey*, in the County of *Berks*, Eſq; ſecond Daughter of the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, by whom he had *Philadelphia*, an only Daughter. He was of a very ancient Family, as the Pedegree thereof in his Cuſtody ſhewed, deſcending from *Ralph de Seyliard* of good Note in King *Stephen*'s Reign (*Phil. Vill. Cant.*) This Sir *Thomas* was a Gentleman of great Vertues and Uſefulneſs, lived much Eſteemed, and died no leſs Lamented by good Men, *May* 2. 1692. leaving his Son Sir *Thomas Seyliard* to inherit his Eſtate and Title.

SEYMOUR (Sir *John*) of *Wulf-hall*, in the County of *Wilts*, Knight, in the Ninth of *Henry* the Eighth, being then one of the Knights for the Body to that King, obtain'd a Grant for the Conſtablewick of *Briſtol* Caſtle to himſelf; and *Edward* his Son by his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knight, had *Edward*, *Thomas* and *Henry*, and Three Daughters, *Jane*, whom *Henry* the Eighth made his Wife, *&c. Edward* her Brother upon the Wedding-Day in the Twenty eighth of *Henry* the Eighth, had the Title of Viſcount *Beauchamp* conferred upon him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, by reaſon of his Deſcent from an Heir Female of that Houſe; and the next Year after was created Earl of *Hertford*. In the Thirty fourth of *Henry* the Eighth, he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, and imploy'd in moſt Places of Truſt and Profit during the Remainder of that Reign, which held in all Thirty eight Years. He was choſen Governour to King *Edward* the Sixth, and on the Tenth of *February* conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and advanced to the Dignity of Duke of *Somerſet*; and upon the Seventeenth of the ſame *February*, created Earl-Marſhal of *England* for Life; and upon the Twelfth of *March* following received his Patent of Protector and Governour of the King and Realms: And upon the Third of *November* next enſuing, had a ſpecial Grant, that he ſhould ſit alone, and be placed at all times, as well in the King's Preſence in Parliament, as in his Abſence, upon the middle of the Bench or Stool ſtanding next on the Right Hand the King's Seat-Royal in his Parliament-Chamber. Soon after he was ſent at the Head of a ſtrong Army into *Scotland*, where he fought *Muſſelborough* Battle. In the Second of *Edward* the Sixth, by another Patent bearing Date *December* the Twenty fourth; he was again conſtituted Protector both of the King's Perſon and the whole Realm during his Minority. Thus he roſe, and before we ſpeak of his Fall, take this his Character and Account of his Actions from the eminent Hiſtorian Sir *John Hayward*. He was a Man, ſaith he, little eſteemed either for Wiſdom, Perſonage, or Courage in Arms, but being in favour with King *Henry*, and by him much imploy'd, was always obſerved to be both Faithful and Fortunate, as well in giving Advice as in managing a Charge. The Invaſion of *James* the Fifth of *Scotland* was fruſtrated, and *Solom Moſſe* Battle won by his Direction. The next Year after he and the Earl of *Warwick* burnt *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, waſted *Tividale* and the *Mers*: Being ſent to view the Fortifications upon the Marches of *Calais*, he not only did that, but with the hardy Approach of Seven Thouſand Men, beat up an Army of One and Twenty Thouſand *French*, encamp'd beyond the River before *Bulloine*, and took their Baggage and Cannon, with the Loſs of one Man; and returning thence by Land to *Guiſnes*, he won in his way, within ſhot and reſcue of *Arde*, the Caſtle of *Outing*, commonly called *Red Pile*. The next Year he invaded and ſpoil'd *Picardy*, began the Forts of *Newhaven*, *Blackneſſe* and *Ballingberge*; upon theſe and other like Succeſſes his ſucceeding Fortunes were eſteemed always rather new than ſtrange; and his only Preſence was reputed a ſufficient Surety for an Army; and yet did he never riſe hereby, either to Haughtineſs in himſelf, or Contempt of others, but remain'd Courteous and Affable, chuſing a Converſe leaſt ſubject to Envy, be-

betwixt ſtiff Stubbornneſs and filthy Flattery, never aſpiring higher than to be the ſecond Perſon in State, yet fell at laſt through the Pride and revengeful Humour of *Anne Stanhope* his Wife, who poſſeſſed him, that his Brother Lord *Thomas Seymour* of *Sudley*, High-Admiral of *England*, ſtudied his Ruine; the ambitious Earl of *Warwick* gave way to the Woman's violent Deſires, willing ſhe ſhould have her Mind; ſo the Duke incurr'd Infamy and Hate. Hereupon the Lord *Sudley* was Arreſted, ſent to the *Tower*, and in a very ſhort time after condemned by Act of Parliament, and a Warrant was ſent under his Brother's Hand, whereby his Head was delivered to the Axe. The Act of Parliament expreſſeth the Cauſe of the Attainder to be the Attempting to get the Perſon of the King into his Cuſtody, and govern the Realm; alſo making much Proviſion of Money and Victuals; and endeavouring to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth* the King's Siſter; likewiſe for perſuading the King in his tender Age to take upon him the Rule and Order of himſelf; but he was never called to anſwer, ſo that the Proteſtations which he made at the Point of his Death, and the open Carriage of his Life, did clear him in the Opinion of many. His Death created great Hatred in the People againſt the Protector, many of the Nobility calling him Blood-ſucker and Murtherer, a ravenous Wolf, unfit to be the King's Protector; his pulling down a Church and two Biſhops Houſes in the *Strand*, to make way for *Sommerſet-Houſe*, and ruining the Steeple, and moſt part of the Church of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, near *Smithfield*, with a Cloyſter and Charnel-houſe belonging to St. *Paul*, to carry on his new Building, confirm'd the publick Hatred. The Earl of *Warwick* ſpying this Opportunity, form'd a Party in the Privy Council againſt the Protector, who thereupon removed the King from *Hampton-Court* to *Windſor*, with a Company more reſembling an Army than a Train, and raiſed Men by Letters and Proclamation to aid him. Hereupon the Lords at *London* took Poſſeſſion of the *Tower*, ſent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City to *Ely-houſe*, where the Earl of *Warwick* lodg'd, and the Lord *Rich*, then Chancellor, made a Speech, wherein he charged the Protector with ſeveral Miſcarriages and Crimes, adding to the reſt, his unnatural Endeavours for the Death of his Brother, and his Practices to diſpatch ſuch of the Nobility as were like to oppoſe his Deſigns, &c. Urging the Citizens upon all theſe Conſiderations, to joyn with the Lords of the Council to take him away. Next Day they diſpatch'd a Letter to the Lords at *Windſor*, requiring he would diſperſe the Forces he had raiſed, and withdraw himſelf from the King. Hereupon all were diſcharged, except Guards, and the Protector ſent Secretary *Petre* to the Lords at *London*, to perſuade them, that for the publick Good all private Grudges and Unkindneſſes might be laid aſide: But neither did he return, nor was there any Anſwer ſent, but a Proclamation publiſh'd and ſign'd by ſeventeen of the Lords; wherein he was charged as the Cauſe of all the Calamities that had befallen the Nation; and the Subjects deſired and prohibited in the King's Name, from giving Obedience to any of his Precepts. They alſo ſent Sir *Robert Wingfield*, Captain of the Guard, to ſatisfie the King of their Loyal Affection, and of their moderate Deſires againſt the Protector, who thereupon was removed from the King's Perſon, and a Guard ſet upon him until the next Day, when the Lords at *London* were appointed to be there, who all came accordingly, beſides the Earl of *Warwick*, and repeating their Complaints, the Protector was put into their Hands, and committed to Cuſtody in *Beaucamp*'s Tower, and the next Day brought to *London* on Horſe-back betwixt the Earls of *Southampton* and *Huntington*, followed by a great Number of Lords and Gentlemen, and being receiv'd by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. was conveyed to the Tower, where being preſented with 28 Articles from the Privy Council, and a preſent Anſwer deſired, whether he would acknowledge them true, or ſtand upon his Juſtification: He acknowledged his Offences, and humbly, on his Knees, ſubmitted himſelf to the King's Mercy, intreating the Lords to aſſure the King, that what he did, proceeded rather from Negligence, Raſhneſs, or other Indiſcretion, than any malicious Thought tending to Treaſon. This and his Submiſſion to the Lords, wrought the King to ſo much Compaſſion, that he releaſed him from Impriſonment, remitted his Fines, and returned all his Goods and Lands that were not diſpoſed of; and ſoon after ſwore him again of his Privy Council: After which his Daughter was married to my Lord *L'Iſle*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Earl himſelf made Admiral of *England*, and ſoon after Duke of *Northumberland*. Then having ſufficient Authority, he charged the Duke of *Somerſet* anew with ſeveral wicked Deſigns, as to murther himſelf with many more of the Nobility, &c. Upon which being put into the Tower, and brought to his Tryal, he pleaded not Guilty, and made pertinent Anſwers to the Accuſation, yet he was found guilty of Felony, and by vertue of a Statute then in Force, condemned to be hang'd for conſpiring the Death of a Privy Counſellor: And two Months after, the Violence of his Enemies, notwithſtanding the King's Deſire to ſave him, drew him to the Scaffold on *Tower-hill*, *Jan.* 24. *An.* 1552. (6 *Edw.* 6.) where after a Speech which he thus concluded, *I beſeech God that this Church in this Realm, now Reformed according to the Inſtitution of the ancient Primitive Church, the Members thereof may conform their Lives to the Purity of its received Doctrine.* He ſuffer'd with great Conſtancy, ſo that he was very much lamented, People dipping their Handkerchiefs in his Blood, and laying them up as Sacred Relicks. His Eldeſt Son *Edward* being diſpoſſeſſed of all by the Attainder of his Father, was by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the firſt of her Reign, advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Beauchamp*, as alſo to the Title of Earl of *Hereford*, married the Lady *Katherine Grey*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, of near Alliance to the Queen, formerly Wedded to *Henry*, eldeſt Son to *William* Earl of *Pembrook*, but lawfully repudiated; and ſhe being diſcern'd to be great with Child, was committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, and the Earl ſent for out of *France*, and alſo confined; the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and others being made choice of to examine the Buſineſs, no Witneſs of the Marriage being produced within the limited time, they gave Sentence that it was Unlawful. In the mean time ſhe was delivered of a Son, after that of another; having corrupted her Keeper, whereupon *Edward Warner*, Lieutenaut of the *Tower*, was impriſoned, and the Earl cenſured in the Star-Chamber; firſt, That he had vitiated a Maid of the Royal Blood; next, That he broke Priſon; laſtly, That he had lain with her again. And though he anſwered ſhe was his lawful Wife, and that he found the Priſon Doors open, he was fined 5000 *l.* and kept Priſoner for the ſpace of nine Years; and ſhe was kept Priſoner all her Life-time, tho' the Validity of the Marriage was again brought to a Tryal at the Common-Law, the Miniſter who married them being preſent, and other Circumſtances agreeing, the Jury found it a lawful Marriage. His ſecond Son *William Seymour* was conſtituted Governour to King *Charles* I. who afterwards made him Lieutenant General of his Forces in the Counties of *Wilts*, *Southampton*, *Dorſet*, *Somerſet*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*, and Groom of his Stool, and by *Charles* II. after his Reſtauration, reſtored him to the Title of the Duke of *Somerſet*, by a Repeal of the Attainder of his Great-Grandfather, which has ever ſince continued in this noble Family, now enjoy'd by His Grace *Francis*, Duke of *Sommerſet*, born *Jan.* 17. *Anno* 1657.

SEYMOUR (*Thomas*) Lord *Sudley*, Brother to the Protector, married *Katharine Parr*, Widow of *Henry* VIII. See his End, and the Occaſions of it, in the Foregoing Article.

SEYSSEL, (*Claudius*) Archbiſhop of *Turin*, was born at *Aix* in *Savoy*, and died in 1520. He writ a Book againſt the *Waldenſes*, *A Treatiſe of Providence*; *Of the Monarchy of* France; *Of the Royal Dignity*: *Of the three States of Travellers*, dedicated to Pope *Leo* X. *Commentaries upon the Goſpel of St.* Luke, as alſo upon *the Civil Law*. He tranſlated into *French* the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Euſebius*; as alſo *Thucidides*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, *Trogus Pompejus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Xenophon*, and the Works of *Seneca*. *Sanmarthan. Gallia Chriſtiana*, Tom. III. Pag. 665, 666.

SEZZA, *Setia*, a City of *Italy* in the Territy of *Rome*, which formerly was an Epiſcopal See.

SFORZA, (*Katharine*) the Wife of *Jeronimo Riario*, Prince of *Forli*, being put in Priſon with her Children after the Death of her Husband, who had been murthered by *Franciſcus Urſus*, the Head of the Rebels of that Country, was not at all daunted at this her Misfortune; but by her Wit and Conſtancy found a Way both to revenge the Death of her Husband, and to preſerve the Sovereignty he had made himſelf Maſter of. The Caſtle of the City, in which there was a good Garriſon, holding out for her, and being reſolved not to ſurrender but by her Leave and Order, ſhe told the Rebels in an ambiguous Expreſſion, that the way to put an end to the Diſpute would be to give her leave to ſpeak to the Commander in Chief of her Garriſon and the Soldiers, to perſuade them to ſurrender, and that in the mean time ſhe would leave her Children as Pledges in *Urſus* his Hands. They had no ſooner agreed to give her this Liberty, and ſhe got into the Caſtle, but finding her ſelf in a Place of Strength, ſhe ſent a Command to the Rebels to lay down their Arms, threatning them with the higheſt Puniſhments in caſe of Diſobedience. The Conſpirators ſeeing themſelves thus fruſtrated of their Hopes, threatned to kill her Children before her Face: To which ſhe anſwered, That that Loſs might be repaired, but that they by this means would bring upon them unavoidable Deſtruction, which gave a Check to their Fury. In the mean time having received a conſiderable Succour, ſent her by *Lewis Sforza*, her Uncle, Prince of *Milan*, ſhe by her Prudence and Courage recovered the Sovereign Power, which the Rebels had a mind to deprive her of, by murthering of her Husband. *Brut.* Lib. 8. *Hiſtory of* Florence.

SFORZA (*Francis*) I. of that Name, Duke of *Milan*, was the Natural Son of *Jacomuzio*, called *Muzio Attendulo de Cotignola*, and ſurnamed *Sforza*, who was one of the moſt renown'd Commanders of his Time. He anſwered very well the Repute his Father had gain'd in the Wars, wherein he was Commander for the Queen of *Naples*, and the Commonwealth of *Venice*. Thoſe of *Milan* firſt beſtowed upon him the Name of Captain, and afterwards by the Favour of the People he was made Duke in 1450, contrary to the Right of the Duke of

Orleans

Orleans, who pretended to that Dutchy, as being the Son of *Valentina*, the Daughter of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan* and Count of *Vertus*. *Lewis* XI. of *France*, who did not love the Duke of *Orleans*, in 1464 transferred all the Right *France* had to *Genoua*, to *Francis Sforza*, and beſtowed upon him *Savona*, which he was yet in Poſſeſſion of. And by this powerful Aſſiſtance *Sforza* made himſelf Maſter of *Genoua*. *Boſio Hiſt. Med. Paul. Jovius.*

SFORZA (*Francis*) II. of that Name, Duke of *Milan*, was the Succeſſor of his Father *Maximilian*, who parted with his Eſtate to King *Francis* I. in 1515, he was the Son of *Lodovicus*, and was reſtored to the Dukedom of *Milan* in 1522, whence he was driven a ſecond time, and reſtored in 1529 by the Emperor *Charles* V. who made his Complaints to him for treating with *Francis* I. who had ſent *Merveille* to him in the Quality of his Secret Ambaſſador; whereupon *Sforza* being deſirous to ſatisfie him to the Contrary, cut off *Merveille*'s Head. This *Sforza* died in 1535 or 6, without leaving any Children by his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Chriſtiern* II. King of *Denmark*, and *Elizabeth*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. *Paulus Jovius. Thuan.*

SHAFTSBURY, or *Shafton*, Lat. *Septonia*, a Market and Borough Town of *Upper Wimborn* Hundred in the North of *Dorſetſhire*, ſituate upon a lofty Hill near the Borders of *Wiltſhire*, has a fine Proſpect and ſerene Air, but ſtands ſomewhat in want of the Conveniency of Water. In the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt it had ten Pariſh-Churches, now reduced to eight, with above 500 Houſes built of the Free-ſtone of the Hill. Some write, that King *Canute* the *Dane* died here: That the Town was built by King *Alfred* in 880. Here was buried King *Edward*, ſurnamed the Martyr, King *Edgar*'s Son and Succeſſor, who was baſely muthered at the Gate of *Corſe-Caſtle*. In 1672 *Charles* II. created Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who died in *Holland*, and is ſucceeded by his Son in the Honour.

SHAKESPEAR, (*William*) born in *Stratford* on *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*, a fam'd Poet, but of no great Learning, which made him ſo much the more admired, his Genius was jocular, but when diſpoſed he could be very ſerious; and did ſo excel both in Tragedies and Comedies, that he was able to make *Heraclitus* laugh and *Democritus* weep: He had many witty Combats with *Ben. Johnſon*, without any conſiderable Advantage on either ſide. *Fuller.*

SHALLUM, the Son of *Jabeſh*, who conſpired againſt *Zachariah*, King of *Iſrael*, and having ſlain him, reigned in his ſtead; but a Month after *Menahem*, the Son of *Gadi*, defeated his Army, and cauſed him to be put to Death, and after that reigned over the Ten Tribes, in the Year of the World 3264. 2 *Kings* 15. from Verſe 10 to 15.

SHANON, *Shennyn* or *Shannonon*, Lat. *Senus* or *Sineus*, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Ireland*. It hath its Source in Mount *Slewnera* in the County of *Roſcomon* and Province of *Connaught*. It runs Southward through the County of *Letrim*, makes a vaſt Lake called *Myne Esk* or *Ree*; on the North end of this Lake ſtands *Letrim*, on the middle *Longford*, towards the South *Ardah*, on the Weſtern ſide *Elphin* and *Roſcomon*, and a little South of the Lake *Athlone*; beneath which it receives another great River called the *Lough*; on the Eaſt it receives the *Annay*, and watering *Banough* and *Glanſert*, falls into the Lake of *Perg*, which it quits at *Quiltow*, and paſſeth to *Limerick*, where it runs Weſtward and falls into the *Vergivian* Ocean, betwixt *Munſter* to the South and *Connaught* to the North. It is five Miles wide at the Mouth between *Cape Lean* and *Cape Shannon*, having in its Courſe ſeparated *Lenſter* and *Munſter* from *Connaught*.

SHAP, a great Pariſh of *Weſtward* in *Weſtmorland*, wherein ſtood the only Abbey in this County, founded by *Thomas*, Son of *Goſpatrick*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. Here is alſo a Fountain, which *Euripus* like, ebbs and flows many times a Day. And another thing obſervable about this Place, is the huge Pyramidal Stones ranged for a Mile in length directly in a Row, and at an equal diſtance, ſome whereof are nine Foot high and fourteen thick, a Monument doubtleſs of ſome great Achievement performed in this Place. This is now made a Market Town.

SHIELE, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* in *Cheſter* Ward, upon the Mouth of the River *Tine*, where the *Newcaſtle* Coal-Fleet take in their Cargo.

SHEERNESS, a Point of Land in *Kent* at the Influx of the *Medway* into the Sea, well Fortified and Garriſon'd to prevent all Surpriſes.

SHEFFIELD (*Robert*) deſcended of a noble and ancient Family of *Hammeſwell* in Com. *Line.* was one of King *Henry* VII. Commanders againſt *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents in the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark*, and ſhared in the Honour of that Victory. His Grand-child *Edmond* was in the firſt of *Edward* VI. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*; but upon the Inſurrection of the Commons of *Suffolk* the next Year after, being one of the Nobles that accompanied the Marquels of *Northampton* for the ſuppreſſing thereof, loſt his Life, for his Horſe falling into a Ditch at *Norwich*, and he thereupon pulled off his Helmet, a Butcher ſlew him with his Club. He left Iſſue *John*, whoſe Succeſſor *Edmund* was one of the *Engliſh* Lords, that, by the Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, attended the Duke of *Anjou* (who had ſtaid three Months in *England* as Suitor to her) into *Antwerp*, and was in the Sea-Fight in 1588. After which he was made Governour of the *Bril*, then a Cautionary Town for Monies lent againſt the *Spaniards*; in 14 *Jac.* conſtitued Preſident of the Council for the Northern Parts of this Realm: In the firſt of *Charles* I. he was created Earl of *Mulgrave*, and died in 1646, being then eighty Years of Age, and was ſucceeded by *Edmund*, Son to Sir *John Sheffield*, Kt. his ſecond Son. This *Edmund* died in 1658, leaving Iſſue *John* his Son and Heir, who was inſtall'd Knight of the Garter in 1674, and was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to King *Charles* II. *Dugdale.*

SHEFFIELD, a Market-Town of *Strafford Wapentake* in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the River *Dun*, near the Borders of *Derbyſhire*, and famous of old for its Trade in Iron Wares and Edge-Tools, eſpecially Knives and Blades. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of a Caſtle, one of five which ſtood upon this River at ten Miles diſtance from each other.

SHEFFORD, a Market-Town in *Bedfordſhire* in *Clifton* Hundred.

SHEKEL, a Coin in uſe among the *Iſraelites* from the the Time of *Abraham*. Some Authors make two ſorts of them, one called the Shekel of the Sanctuary, and the other the Royal or Lay Shekel: They ſay, the firſt weigh'd four Drachms, and the other but two, that the Shekel of the Sanctuary was uſed in things relating to the Sacrifices and Divine Service, and that the Royal Shekel ſerved for common Trade and Commerce; but this Miſtake was occaſioned by thoſe who were ignorant of the Proportion there was betwixt the *Hebrew* and *Athenian* Weights; for, in reality, there was but one ſort of Shekel as to the Weight, the Silver and and Gold Shekel always weighing two *Hebrew* Drachms, which made four of them at *Athens*; from hence ſome Authors affirm, that the *Jews* had Shekels which weighed four Drachms. The *Septuagint* always tranſlate the Word *Shekel* by *Didrachmon*. which ſignifies *two Drachms*, but this way of expreſſing themſelves happened becauſe they made their Verſion in the Town of *Alexandria*, where the Weights were the ſame with thoſe of *India*; from whence it appears that the Shekel was no leſs than the *Tetradrachmon* uſed at *Athens* and in other Parts of *Greece*, i. e. four *Attick* Drachms: As for the Particularity of the Name of *Shekel* of the Sanctuary, it was ſo called becauſe it was kept in the Sanctuary as a Standard for the Regulation of the Weights of the Kingdom. *Godwin. de Ritib. Heb. Waſer. de Num. Heb. Bernard. de Menſ. & Pond. Antiq.*

SHELDON (*Gilbert*) of an ancient Family at *Stanton* in *Staffordſhire*, where he was born on the 19th of *July*, 1598. In 1613 he was admitted Commoner in *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, and after other Degrees, commenced Doctor of Divinity in 1634, made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. and Clerk of the Cloſet, being likewiſe elected Warden of his own College about the ſame time: During the Rebellion he continued loyal to the King, and was upon that Score, turned out of his Wardenſhip: At the *Reſtauration*, he was made Dean of the King's Chappel, and promoted to the See of *London* in 1660, and upon the Death of Arch-biſhop *Juxon*, was tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*, *Auguſt* 31, 1663. In 1667 he was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, but never inſtalled. He died *November* 9. 1677. and was buried at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, where his Heir Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*, erected a ſtately Monument over his Grave, with a large Inſcription, part of which runs thus:

Fortiter & Suaviter

Hic jacet Gilbertus Sheldon Antiqua Sheldoniorum in Agro Staffordienſi Familia natus, &c. Vir omnibus Negotiis par; omnibus Titulis ſuperior; in omnibus, magnus, in Propriis, bonus; utriuſque Fortunæ Dominus; Pauperum, Parens; Literatorum, Patronus, Eccleſiæ Stator, de tanto Viro pauca dicere non expedit, multa non opus eſt: Norunt Preſentes, Poſteri vix credent.

There is nothing of the Arch-biſhop's extant, but a Sermon before the King at *Whitehall*, *June* the 28th, 1660, being a Day of ſolemn Thankſgiving for the Reſtauration. His Works of Piety and Charity in his Life-time were many; as firſt, The Building of the Theatre at *Oxford*, which coſt him above 16000 *l.* beſides the Gift of 2000 *l.* to buy Lands to keep it in repair Secondly, The fair Library at *Lambeth-Houſe*, built at his own Charge. Thirdly, Two Thouſand Pounds towards the Rebuilding of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. Fourthly, Conſiderable Sums of Money, both to *Trinity* College in *Oxford*, and *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*; beſides Legacies at his Death to pious and charitable Uſes: In ſhort, his Nephew Sir *Joſeph Sheldon* declared, it appeared from his Book of Accounts, That the Arch-biſhop had expended about Threeſcore and Six Thouſand Pounds in publick Benefactions to Learning, and upon the Uſes above-mentioned. *Athen. Oxon.*

SHEM, one of *Noah*'s Sons, born in the Year of the World 1559; ſome Modern Authors are of opinion, as well as the *Jews*, that *Japheth*, and not he, was *Noah*'s eldeſt Son; however, St. *Auguſtin*'s Opinion ſeems to be the moſt elegible, who, according to the vulgar Tranſlation, makes *Shem* the Eldeſt upon this Score; it is ſuppoſed, that his Father gave him the Privilege of Birth Right in his Bleſſing, which Advantage among other things, by the Law of Nature, comprehended the Prieſthood; and thus *Shem*'s being a Prieſt, gave Occaſion to ſeveral Authors to believe him to be the ſame with *Melchiſedeck*. He died *A. M.* 2156, being 600 Years of Age, ſo that probably he lived to ſee no leſs than fifteen Generations of his own Poſterity. *Gen.* 10. Ver. 1, 21. Chap. 11. Ver. 10, 11.

SHEPEY, a *Kentiſh* Iſland about Ten Miles long and ſix broad, is ſeated at the Fall of the *Medway* into the Sea, where that River divides it ſelf into two Branches, one running Northward, the other South, and then Eaſt, betwixt *Shepey* Iſland and the *Kentiſh* Land. The firſt Branch is called the *Weſt Swale*, and the other the *Wells*, but near the furtheſt Eaſt Point of the Iſle it is called the *Eaſt Swale*: Some think the Iſland took its Name of *Shepey* from the great Flocks of Sheep that feed here: However certain it is, that this is a very fruitful Iſland, and well watered with Rivers, eſpecially the South parts of it. The Soil has a peculiar Quality in not breeding of Moles: Beſides *Queensborough*, the chief Town of the Iſle, here are ſeveral others, as *Minſter*, *Eaſt-Church*, *Warden*, *Leyſden*, *Elmſley*. The *Danes*, Earl *Goodwin*, his Sons and Adherents much haraſſed this Iſland, which has been honoured with the Title of Earldom in the Lady *Dacres*, Counteſs of *Shepey*.

SHELPHOLM, a craggy Iſland in the *Severn* Sea, oppoſite to *Devonſhire*.

SHERBORN, a Market-Town of *Barkſton Wapentake* in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, well inhabited, ſeated upon a ſmall Stream that falls into the *Warf* and *Oufe*, at the Place of their Conjunction. This Town has a Free-School, but is of chief note for the Quarries near it, the Stones whereof are dug ſoft, but being ſeaſon'd with Wind and Weather become hard and durable.

SHERBURN, *Aqua Limpida*, the Surname of a moſt noble and ſpreading Family in *Lancaſhire*, (the Heir Male whereof is Sir *Nicholas Sherburn* of *Stonihurſt*, Bar.) and Lineally deſcends from *Galfridus Balliſtrarius*, to whom *John*, Earl of *Morton* (afterwards King of *England*) gave the two Lordſhips of *Haconſa*, *Haconſham* or *Haconſall* and *Priſa*, as *Henry* III. did that of *Hamilton*; and were anciently honoured with Equeſtrial Dignity, and flouriſhed in Martial Proweſs in the Time of *Edward* III. Sir *Robert Sherburn* the Father, Sir *John Sherburn* the Son, and Sir *Richard Sherburn* the Grandſon, being all Knights at the ſame time; Sir *John* particularly aſſiſting with one Knight, three Eſquires, and the like Number of Archers on Horſe-back at the Seige of *Calais* under that King (*25° Regni ſui.*) Nor were they of leſs Eſtimation in latter Ages, Sir *Richard Sherburn* being a Knight under *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. &c. And his Great Grandſon Sir *Richard Sherburn*, for his ſignal Military Service againſt the *Scots*, was made Knight (being then but 21 Years old) under the Banner Royal of *England* at *Leith* by *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hartford* (afterwards Duke of *Somerſet* and Lord Protector to *Edward* VI.) General of the *Engliſh* in that Expedition, *May* 11. *Anno* 1544. 36 *Henry* VIII. and was of equal Eminence in Court and Camp till his Death, which was the 36th of Queen *Elizabeth*. [*Vide* more in *Stonihurſt*.]

SHERWOOD FOREST, one of the four principal Foreſts in *England*; It lies in the Weſt parts of *Nottinghamſhire*, and is chiefly noted for *Robin Hood* and his Companions.

SHIMEI, one of the Family of *Saul*, who curſed *David* as he fled from his Son *Abſalom*, yet was generouſly pardon'd by him; but *Solomon* afterwards cauſed him to be put to Death, for tranſgreſſing his expreſs Command, 2 *Sam.* 16. 5--14. and Chap. 19. 18. 1 *Kings* 2. 36 to the End.

SHINAR, a Campaign Country about *Babylon*, where *Nimrod* began to build the Town of *Babel*, *Gen.* 10. Ver. 1--11. concerning this Word conſult *Bochart*'s *Phaleg*.

SHIPTON, a Market-Town of *Oſwaldeſlow* Hundred in *Yorkſhire*: It ſtand upon the *Stowe* in a Slip of the County taken off from *Warwickſhire*.

SHIPTONMALLET, a large Market-Town in *Whitſton* Hundred in *Somerſetſhire*.

SHIREBURN, Lat. *Clarus Fons*, a Town and Caſtle in the North Weſt of *Dorſetſhire*, on the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*, on a River of its own Name, which empties it ſelf into the *Parret*. This Town, Capital of its Hundred, is built on the ſide of a Hill in a pleaſant and fruitful Country, much increaſed both for Inhabitants and Wealth by its Cloathing Trade. It was erected into a Biſhop's See in 704, which See was afterwards tranſlated to *Sunning*, and thence to *Saliſbury*: It now gives Title of Baron to the noble Family of *Digby*, Earls of *Briſtol*.

SHIRLEY (Sir *Antony*) Son to Sir *Thomas Shirley*, ſet out from *Plymouth* May 21. 1596. in a Ship called the *Seven* of 160 Tun, attended with leſſer ones, deſigning for St. *Thomas*'s Iſland, but was diverted by a Contagion upon the South Coaſt of *Africa*, where the Rain ſtunk and turned into Magots as it fell; ſo he ſteer'd for *America*, where he took St. *Jago* with 280 Men, and kept it two Days and two Nights againſt 3000 *Portugeſe*, eighty of his Men being wounded. Hence he ſail'd for the Iſle *Suego*, where he could do nothing but take in Water, the Wind driving a Shower of Aſhes upon them from a burning Mountain. Hence he made for the Iſle *Margarita*, but made no Profit neither there nor by taking the Towns of St. *Martha* and the Iſlands of *Jamaica*, whence he ſailed above thirty Leagues up the River *Reo Dolei*, enduring great Hardſhips; at laſt being diſeaſed, famiſh'd and deſerted by all his Ships, he made home by *New-found-land*, and arrived *June* 15. 1597. He had two Brothers Sir *Robert* and Sir *Thomas*, both fam'd for their Travels and Atchievements.

SHISHAK, otherwiſe called *Seſonchis*, King of *Egypt*, was the firſt of the XXII *Dynaſty*, whoſe Seat was at *Bubaſtis*: He began his Reign in the 995th Year before the Birth of our Saviour. He was an Enemy of the People of God the *Jews*, and jealous of the great Power of *Solomon*: He favourably receiv'd and entertain'd *Jeroboam*, whom *Solomon* ſought to deſtroy; and ſome Years after gave him his Siſter-in-law in Marriage. *Jeroboam* being choſen King of the Ten Tribes, and waging War againſt *Reboboam*, called *Shiſhak* to his Aſſiſtance, who in the fifth Year of *Reboboam*'s Reign came into the Field with a powerful Army, and took *Jeruſalem*; and having ſeiz'd all the Treaſure that was in that City, returned again into *Egypt*. Authors obſerve that this *Shiſhak* or *Seſonchis* reigned at *Bubaſtis* above 200 Years after the taking of *Troy*; and that he conquered the Empire of the *Lower-Egypt*, and took it from the Princes of *Tanis*, who of a long time had been poſſeſſed of it, 1 *Kings* Chap. 11. 40. and 25, 26. 2 *Chron.* Chap. 12. 2. to 10.

SHOREHAM, a Market Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Bramber* Rape in the South of *Suſſex*.

SHREWSBURY, Lat. *Salopia*, the chief Town of *Shropſhire*, lies North-Weſt by Weſt 124 Miles from *London*, ſituate on the top of a Hill of red Earth, in the very midſt of the Center of the Country, where ſtood *Uriconium* of old, out of whoſe Ruins this is ſaid to have been raiſed: The *Severn* runs on the South ſide, and almoſt encompaſſeth it round, which, with the Neatneſs of its Buildings both publick and private, Extent and Populouſneſs, renders it inferior to few Cities in *England*. It conſiſts of five Pariſhes, whoſe Inhabitants drive a great Trade both in Cloth and Friezes, two ſtaple Commodities, which makes it ſo well frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, that it is become the common Empory between *England* and *Wales*. Beſides the natural Strength of the Place, it is fenced about with a ſtrong Wall, and defended by an old Caſtle built by *Roger Mortimer*, who alſo founded an Abby here, whereof ſome Remains are ſtill to be ſeen. On the Eaſt and Weſt are Entrances into it by two fair Stone Bridges, with Towers, Gates and Iron Bars; and on the North ſide by another Bridge, no leſs ſtrong than the former. Amongſt its Churches are two of principal Note, *viz.* St. *Maries*, *Alchmond*'s, ſet out with lofty Spires. Near this City in 1463, was fought a ſharp Battle between *Henry* IV. and *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, on the Behalf of *Edward Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, as the right Heir of the Crown of *England* after *Richard* II. In 1067 *Roger* of *Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whoſe Poſterity after three Deſcents were diveſted of it in 1102, in the Perſon of *Robert* of *Montgomery* by King *Henry* I. from which time the Title lay dormant until the Reign of *Henry* VI. that the Valiant Commander *John Talbot*, Mareſchal of *France*, was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Anno 1442. in which Line it has continued ever ſince, *Charles* the preſent Earl being the twelfth thereof. *Shrewsbury* is encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and Bulwark, that ranges from the Caſtle to the *Severn*, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

SHROPSHIRE, or *Salop*, from the Latin *Salopia*, is an Inland County of *England*, bordering upon *Wales*, bounded on the North with *Cheſhire*, on the South with *Herefordſhire*, Eaſtward with *Staffordſhire*, and Weſtward with the Welſh Counties of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*. Its length from North to South is 34 Miles; its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 25. The whole is divided into fifteen Hundreds, wherein are fifty Pariſhes and ſixteen Market-Towns, whoſe Inhabitants anciently the *Romans* went by the Name of *Cornavii*; the County making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now divided betwixt the Dioceſes of *Worceſter* and *Lichfield*. A Country generally fair and fruitful, yielding Plenty of Corn and Paſturage, for Fewel, abundance of Wood and Pit-Coal, and for ſeveral Uſes great Quantity of Iron. In the South and Weſt Parts it is ſomewhat hilly, but in all Parts finely watered, for beſides the *Severn*, which in its crooked and winding Courſe cuts it as it were in the Middle, here are the *Dee*, which divides it from *Denbighſhire*, the *Tern* which runs into the *Severn*, and the *Temi* which waters the South Parts, and receives the *Bradfield*, *Onle*, *Onny*, *Corve*, *Stradbrook*, *Corve*, *Tedwich* and *Rea*: As for Towns and Cities no County can ſhow more for the Bigneſs of it. At *Leeſon* is a Spring conſtantly ſupplied with an oily unctuous Matter

that ſwims upon the Water; and at another Place are Allum Springs, which the Dyers of *Shrewsbury* make uſe of inſtead of Allum. In the time of Popery here were many fair Monaſteries well indow'd at *Shrewsbury*, *Coulmere*, *Stow*, *Dudley*, *Bromfield*, *Hamond*, *Weymore*, *Liſles hill*, *Billas*, *Biſhops Caſtle*, and *Wenlock*: The Great Men born in this Country, and its Market-Towns, ſee under their proper Names.

SIAM, a great Kingdom in the *Peninſula* or almoſt Iſle of *India*, beyond the Gulph of *Bengala*: It is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Ava*, on the Eaſt by thoſe of *Camboja*, *Laos*, *Jangoma* and *Tango*; on the South by the Gulph of *Siam*; and on the Weſt by the Gulph of *Bengala*, lying in the Form of a Half Circle, and is about 450 Leagues in Compaſs. Some affirm, that the Kingdom of *Siam* extends it ſelf from the Point of *Malacca* to the Kingdom of *Pegu* and *Laos*, which are its Bounds towards the North; that it has the Sea of *China* for its Eaſtern Boundary, and the *Indian* Sea on the Weſt, ſo that it conſtitutes a great *Peninſula*: And add, That our common Maps do not give us a true Deſcription of the Provinces and Limits of that Kingdom, and that therefore ſome in that Country are employ'd to make a more exact Map. *Siam* is commonly divided into eleven Provinces, which formerly had each of them the Name of Kingdoms, *viz. Siam*, *Martavan*, *Siara*, *Tanaſſerim*, *Keda*, *Pera*, *Ibor*, *Juncalaon*, *Patan*, *Patana* and *Ligor*, ſome of them ſtill retain the Name of Principalities, but they who poſſeſs them pay Tribute to the King of *Siam*, whoſe Subjects they are. There are alſo other Countries which have the Name of Kingdoms, and are Tributary to the King of *Siam*, as the Kingdoms of *Camboja*, *Gehor*, *Patane*, *Queda*, *Singora*, &c. the moſt part of which do every Year preſent a Noſegay of Golden Flowers as Tribute. The Air of this Country is good and healthful, and Strangers eaſily accuſtom themſelves to it. The Sea Coaſt is extremely well Peopled, as lying convenient for the Arrival of Shipping from *Japan*, *China*, the *Philippine Iſlands*, *Tonquin*, *Cochinchina*, *Siampaa*, *Camboja*, the Iſle of *Sonda*, and all the Parts of *India* on this ſide *Ganges*, and the Gulph of *Bengala* from *Perſia* and *Arabia*, yea and the Kingdoms of *Europe* too. The Country is very fruitful and abounding with Corn, eſpecially Rice, and Fruits of all ſorts. It hath Mines of Lead, Pewter, Silver and Gold, but it is not fine. The Elephants yield abundance of Ivory; and Trade furniſheth it with all the moſt rich Commodities of *Aſia*, as Silks and Linnen, *China* Wood, *China* Ware, Muſk, Silver, Gold, all manner of Goldſmiths Work, Pearls and Precious Stones. The *French* have a Factory in *Siam* the Capital of the Kingdom, and the *Portugueſe* dwell here in great Numbers, and yet there are not above nine or ten Families that are true *Portugueſe*, though there be above a thouſand of thoſe they call *Mests*, that are born of *Portugueſe* Fathers and *Siam* Mothers. There are above a hundred Families of the Inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, who are moſt of them Chriſtians; and of the Inhabitants of *Tonquin* that are ſettled in *Siam*, there are about ſeven or eight Chriſtian Families. The *Engliſh* alſo and *Hollanders* have each of them a Factory here. The *Armenians*, conſiſting of about fifteen or ſixteen Families, live by themſelves, being all Roman Catholicks. The whole Country generally abounds with *Turks*, and the *Peguans* are almoſt as numerous as the Natives. The Houſes are moſtly of Wood, but upon Poſts or Piles, becauſe of the Inundations that happen there every Year; but the *Chineſe* and *Moors* have built ſeveral of Stone, which are fair Buildings. The Riches of the Country appears by their *Pagodes* or *Temples*, whoſe Ornaments are generally of wrought Gold, by their Structure, which is magnificent, and by their great Numbers. The Country abounds with great and pleaſant Rivers, whereof the moſt part do overflow the Banks, whilſt the Sun is in the Northern Signs, that is, from the Month of *March* to *September*, which contributes much to the Fruitfulneſs of the Country: And it is obſerved as a wonderful Effect of Providence, that the Ears of Rice riſe higher by the ſame degrees as the Waters riſe. In *Siam* are Serpents of about twenty foot long, which have two Heads; but that which is at the place where the Tail ſhould be, does never open, nor hath any Motion at all. There are alſo a ſort of Animals very venomous, about a Foot long, with a forked Tail, its Shape being much like that which our Painters give to Salamanders.

Of the King of SIAM.

The King of *Siam* is a moſt abſolute Monarch, and the Honour his Subjects render to him is no leſs than Adoration, as appears by their Poſture while in his Preſence, even in his Privy-Council, which continues ſometimes for four Hours together, and all the while his Miniſters of State lie proſtrate before him. Whenever he goes abroad, all muſt withdraw, neither dares any Perſon be found in his Way, without an expreſs Order from him; and all the Doors and Windows muſt be ſhut up whereſoever he paſſeth, except only at thoſe ſolemn Times, wherein for a great Favour he is pleaſed to ſhew himſelf to his People. In the laſt Embaſſie the *French* King ſent thither in 1685, the *French* themſelves had Orders not to ſtir out of their Lodgings when the King went abroad. Neither is any one ſuffered to come near the Palace whilſt he is there. When he goes into the City, he is carried on the Shoulders of twelve Servants in a Chair or Sedan of Gold; and if it be a Day of extraordinary Solemnity, he rides on an Elephant, ſeated on a Throne of Gold. When he has a Mind to take his Pleaſure upon the River, he goes into a moſt magnificent Barge, and takes his Place under a State of *Brocade* Gold, accompanied with ſome of his Lords called *Mandarins*, and all the reſt of them follow him, every one of them in his Barge, ſometimes to the Number of a Thouſand. On Feſtival-days the *Mandarins* are all dreſs'd in Stuff of the ſame colour, ſuch as the King himſelf names; who ſhews himſelf in publick to his People twice in a Year with extraordinary Pomp and Magnificence: At theſe times he is always accompanied by his whole Court, and makes a Show of all his Riches and State. At the firſt time of his appearance in publick, two hundred Elephants are led before him in State, amongſt which there is one white Elephant, which the King has ſo high a Value for, that amongſt the reſt of his Titles, he eſteems it his Glory to be called, *The King of the White Elephant*. This Elephant eats in Gold Plate always, and at his Death his Funerals are celebrated with the ſame Pomp and Solemnity, as is uſual at the Interment of the greateſt Princes of the Kingdom. The ſecond time the Kings ſhews himſelf upon the River, accompanied with 200 Gallies, whereof each hath 400 Oars. And foraſmuch as this ſecond ſhewing of himſelf is in the Month of *November*, at which time the River begins to fall, the Prieſts take this Occaſion to make the People believe, that it is the King only who hath the Power to put a Stop to the Inundation of the River; and the ſilly People accordingly perſuade themſelves that the King at that time goes to flaſh the Waters with his Cymeter, and by this means forces them to return to the Sea. The King at both theſe times of his appearing in publick, goes to viſit two Temples, whereof the one is in the City of *Siam*, the other about ſix Leagues from the City up the River. There is alſo another time wherein he goes abroad out of his Palace, but without any Show, to pay a Viſit to a *Pagode* or Temple, which is in an Iſle where the *Hollanders* live. All theſe three *Pagodes* are very richly adorned, and the Building is very fair and ſumptuous, and all the Altars are loaden with Idols of Gold and Silver. The Temple the King viſits in the City, hath near 4000 Idols all gilt, beſides the three chiefeſt which are of Maſſie Gold. That which is ſix Leagues from the City is never opened but to the King, and the Prieſts; the People lying proſtrate without Doors, with their Faces on the Ground. The *Pagode* which is in the *Hollanders* Iſle, hath a kind of Cloiſter belonging to it, that is very pleaſant. The great Idol that is here, is ſurrounded with 300 others of different bigneſs, and in ſeveral Poſtures. The King ſends every Year five or ſix great Veſſels, which they call *Sommes*, to *China*, laden with thoſe Things the *Chineſe* ſtand in need of, and two or three to *Japan*. And he drives a like Trade to *Camboja*, *Cochinchina*, *Tonquin*, and all the Coaſts of *India* and *Perſia*, and eſpecially to *Suratte*, from which Places he fetches all manner of rich Merchandizes, which he ſells at the Price he ſets himſelf.

The King hath but one Wife that is called *Queen*, but he hath a great Number of Concubines. He fares very deliciouſly, yet drinks no Wine, but only Water, becauſe their Religion forbids the drinking of Wine to all Perſons of Quality, and their *Talapoins* or Prieſts. The Kingdom is Hereditary, but ſo as that the Brothers come to the Throne before the Children, who do not enjoy the Succeſſion till after the Death of their Uncles.

Of the Princes and Great Officers of the Kingdom.

There are three ſorts of Princes at the Court of *Siam*; the firſt are the Princes of the Royal Blood, the Kings of *Camboja*, *Gehor*, and the other Kingdoms Tributary to the King of *Siam*. The ſecond are the Princes of *Laos*, *Chiamay* and *Bama*, which have been taken in War, and ſome others that have voluntarily put themſelves under the King's Protection. The third are thoſe whom the King has been pleaſed to raiſe to the Degree of Princes. Theſe at ſolemn Days hold great Cups of Gold and Silver in their Hands, which are the Enſigns of their Dignity. There are ſeven great Officers in the Kingdom of *Siam*. The firſt in Dignity next to the King, and who hath the Honour to ſit in his Preſence, is called *Mabaomma-rat*; the *Chaeri* hath the Superintendence of all Affairs, whether of War or Juſtice: Theſe two great Offices are at preſent vacant, and 'tis believ'd, the King has a Mind to put them down, becauſe they give the Subject too great a Share of Power. The *Aaboum* is the Generaliſſimo of the King's Armies by Sea and Land; the *Ok-ia-Tang* takes care of the Affairs of the King's Palace; the *Ok-ia-Paklang* hath the Care of all Foreign Buſineſs, and of the King's Magazines; the

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Ok-ia-Pollatep hath the Charge of the King's Revenues; the *Ok-ia-Fombarat* is the Sovereign Judge in all Criminal Caſes. Beſides theſe Great Officers, the King hath a Treaſurer called *Ok-ia-Pagdi*. Thoſe who are in theſe Poſts of the firſt Rank, do with the King's Conſent diſpoſe of all the other inferior Offices in the Kingdom, and are reſponſible for the Faults any of the Subordinates may commit in their ſeveral Stations. Next to theſe Seven Great Officers, the moſt conſiderable are the *Ok-ia*, the *Ok-pra*, the *Ok-louang*, the *Ok-uun*, and the *Ok-mun*. The principal Ambaſſador ſent from *Siam* to the King of *France* in 1686, was the *Ok-pra*, the ſecond the *Ok-loüang*, and the third the *Ok-uun*. The Council of State, or Privy-Council, is compoſed of many *Mandarins*, who give the King their Advice by way of Remonſtrance, but can reſolve nothing, the King reſerving to himſelf the Power of approving or rejecting their Advice. The King beſtows the Title and Quality of *Mandarin* on whomſoever he pleaſeth, without having any regard to the Birth of the Party, forasmuch as all his Subjects are his Slaves, whom he raiſeth and depreſſes according to his own good liking. In Matters of great Importance the King himſelf gives Sentence; the *Mandarins*, indeed, do firſt examine the Caſe to be tried, and then make their Report to the King; who being ſeated upon an high Throne, after that he hath taken full Cognizance of the Matter, pronounces the Sentence, which is writ down in his Preſence. For the Determination of ordinary Caſes there are Courts of Judicature eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral Cities, but ſo as to admit of an Appeal from them to the Council of *Siam*, the Capital of the Kingdom, whoſe Judgment is final and deciſive. This Council is compoſed of a Preſident and Twelve Counſellors. In Criminal Caſes, the Methods of Juſtice are much like thoſe in *France*, only the Puniſhments are much more ſevere.

MANNERS *and* CUSTOMS *of the Inhabitants of* SIAM.

Thoſe of *Siam* commonly affect no Coſtlineſs in their Clothing; the Men and Women of the common People are dreſs'd much alike; they have a Piece of Stuff which they call a *Longuis*, of about two Ells and a Half long, and three Quarters of an Ell broad, which they wrap about their Body, in the manner of a Petticoat, reaching from the Waſte below the Knee, but that of the Women reaches to their Ancles: When it is cold and rainy Weather, or that the Sun is extraordinary hot, the Men make uſe of another kind of *Longuis*, wherewith they cover all the reſt of their Bodies; and the Women inſtead thereof wear a kind of white Scarf: Both Men and Women cut their Heir. The Clothing of the *Mandarins* does not differ from that of the common People whilſt at home, ſave only that they wear finer Stuffs; but when they go abroad they wear a *Longuis* of Silk, or of painted Linnen, of about ſix or ſeven Ells, but ſo well fitted to them, that it hangs no lower than their Knees. The more conſiderable *Mandarins* have under their *Longuis* a ſtraight Pair of Drawers edg'd with Gold and Silver: They alſo wear Veſts that are wide in the Body and Sleeves. They wear *Indian* Shoes without either Shoe-tyes or Buckles, that they may with the more Eaſe put them off when they enter the King's Apartment. Upon ſolemn Days and Feſtivals, when they appear before the King, they have Caps on their Heads of a Pyramidal Figure, which are tied under their Chins. The King beſtows upon ſome *Mandarins* Coronets of Gold or Silver, much like thoſe of our Dukes, which they wear about their Caps, as a ſpecial Mark of Diſtinction and great Honour. The *Siameſe* are very kind and civil, and do not want Affection to Strangers, but the moſt part of them are Diſſemblers and Diſtruſtful. Neither doth Juſtice take leſs place amongſt them than Friendſhip and good Correſpondence. When any Veſſel is Shipwrack'd on the Coaſt, they are bound by Law to bring to the capital City all that can be recovered of the Cargoe, to the end it may be reſtored to the Owners, which is obſerved alſo with Reſpect to Foreigners and Strangers. They do not love Labour, but leave that Drudgery to their Slaves and Women, who are fain to till the Ground, and to take care of their Houſhold-Affairs, whilſt the Men are otherwiſe employ'd. They are no expert Seamen, no more than other Eaſtern People, the Command of the King's Ships being left to *Europeans*. As for their *Jonkos*, which is a ſort of Veſſel us'd by the *Chineſe*, they are commonly managed by thoſe of that Nation, who though they boaſt of having had Knowledge of the Mariners Compaſs for above two thouſand Years, yet for all that are not very expert in the Art of Navigation. The *Siameſe* have three and thirty Letters in their Alphabet; and they write as we do from the Left to the Right, whereas the Inhabitants of *Japan*, *China*, *Cochinchina* and *Tonquin* write from the Right to the Left, and from the Top of the Page to the Bottom. The Money of the Country is of Silver, in the form of a Muſket-bullet a little flatted: The baſeſt Money they have, is a ſort of Shells brought from the *Maldive* Iſlands.

They fancy that it is miſbecoming a Man to have white Teeth like the Beaſts, and therefore they blacken them with a Varniſh made on purpoſe, and to give time for the Colour to ſtick, they abſtain from eating for a Day or two. They are much addicted to the taking of *Betel*, *Areque* and *Thea*. The *Betel* is the Leaf of a Tree that bears the ſame Name; *Areque* is a Fruit much about the Bigneſs and Figure of one of our Acorns, which they cut into four Pieces and then mix with a Lime made of Sea-Shells, and wrap it in a Leaf of *Betel*; which ſtrange Mixture is ſo pleaſing to their Taſte, that all of them chew it continually whereſoever they are. And it is a great Piece of Civility amongſt them, to preſent thoſe that come to viſit them with *Betel* and *Thea*. Their own Country furniſheth them with *Betel* and *Areque*, but they have their *Thea* from *Japan* and *China*. All the People of this Kingdom are Slaves either to the King or the Great Lords. Nobility are not Hereditary amongſt them, the Places of Truſt and Honour which the King beſtows make Noble-men, which are only diſtinguiſh'd from the common People by theſe Offices. Though their Religion allows *Polygamy*, yet there are but few amongſt them that have above one or two Wives. As to the Women of Quality, the greateſt Reſpect that can be ſhewed to them, is to turn ones Back upon them when they paſs by. They are generally much addicted to their Superſtitions, and the Worſhipping of their Idols, which appears from the Multiplicity and Magnificence of their *Pagodes*, and by their Liberality to the *Talapoins*. They ſay, there are above 14000 Temples in the Kingdom, and 50000 *Talapoins*, which are their Prieſts or Doctors. They greatly affect Magnificence in their Funerals, the *Talapoins* telling them, that the greater Expences are made at any ones *Obſequies*, the more advantageous Lodging it procures to the Soul of the Deceaſed in the Body of ſome Prince; or at leaſt ſome conſiderable Animal; for they believe *Tranſmigration*.

The Funerals of Great Men are celebrated in this manner: They erect a Funeral Pile or *Mauſolæum* of Bamboos or great Canes, covered over with Paper of different Colours: on which they lay as much ſweet Wood as the dead Body weighs: and after that the Prieſts have repeated ſome Prayers, they light the Pile, and burn the Body to Aſhes, which are gathered up, and reſerved in Urns of Gold or Silver. They do not burn the Bodies of Malefactors that have died a ſhameful Death, but bury them.

The Religion of the Siameſe.

Their Religion cannot be known but from their Books writ in the *Balic* Language, which with them is the Tongue of the Learned, and very few amongſt them do underſtand; and beſides neither do theſe Books always agree together, which makes the Search into thoſe Points the more difficult. The Sum of what hath been gathered from them is to this purpoſe. They believe a God, but their Notion of him is very different from ours, for by this Word they underſtood a Supreme Being conſiſting of Spirit and Body, whoſe Property it is to help and relieve Men; that is, to give them a Law, to teach them the true Religion, with other Arts and Sciences needful to them. The Perfections they attribute to him, are the Union of all Moral Vertues, and that in the higheſt Degree. They believe his Agility to be ſuch, that in a Moment he can remove to what Diſtance he pleaſes; that he can either Appear or make himſelf Inviſible when he will; that he knows all things, and is the Teacher of all Men; that his Body is infinitely more ſhining and glorious than the Sun; that he was brought forth in Time, and doth not continue for ever; that he is become a God, after having obtain'd an abſolutely perfect Virtue in the ſeveral Bodies, through which his Soul hath paſſed from time to time, and diſengaged him from all Humane Paſſions and Motions by a great Number of *Tranſmigrations*. That he arrives at his higheſt Felicity when he dies never to be born again, and that he appears no more in the World. This Death is to be underſtood of the Eternal Repoſe which the God enjoys in Heaven, after a certain Number of Ages, during which he hath filled up the Number of his Elect, whom he was to bring up to the State of Saints. And then, ſay they, another takes his Place and governs the Univerſe, that is to ſay, teaches Men the true Religion. And this other God is a perfect Man, who hath merited to become a God by his good Actions, and is arrived to the higheſt Degree of Holineſs. Thoſe who have lived well here become Saints, after that they have attained abundance of Virtues, and paſs'd through many Bodies, where they have been purified from all manner of Vices; but for to become God, an incomparable Sanctity is required, and ſuch as is free from the leaſt Defect whatſoever.

They believe a Paradice and Hell, but they ſuppoſe neither the Pleaſures of the one, nor the Torments of the other to be Eternal, and that the longer or ſhorter Stay in the one or other is determined, according as one hath done more good Works, or committed more Sins. Hell, according to them, is divided into eight Manſions, which are ſo many Degrees of Puniſhment; they believe alſo, there is a Fire that burns the

the Damned. They diſtinguiſh alſo eight Degrees of Bliſs in Heaven; and in the three firſt of theſe Manſions they ſuppoſe there are Kings, Princes and People, and that in them the Saints do Marry. The Souls of Men that are born again into the World, according to their Opinion, come from three different Places, *viz.* from Heaven, Hell, or the Bodies of Animals: The Souls that come from Heaven, have always ſome advantagious Marks to diſtinguiſh them from others; they are adorned with Virtue, Beauty, Health and Riches, and are born Princes, Lords, are handſome and well-ſhap'd. This is the Ground of that Reſpect theſe People have for Perſons raiſed above others, or that are of an Illuſtrious Birth, becauſe they look upon them as Men that e'er long will become Gods or Saints at leaſt, as having deſerved that elevated State of Glory by their good Actions. They that come out of the Bodies of Beaſts, are much leſs Perfect than the former; but thoſe that come from Hell are the worſt of all, and are expoſed to all manner of Diſaſters. The *Talapoins* alſo teach, that there is no good Action which is not rewarded in Heaven; nor wicked which is not puniſh'd in Hell; that therefore when a vertuous Perſon dies he goes to Heaven, there to receive the Reward of his good Works; and if he be guilty of any conſiderable Sin, he dies in Heaven, to be born again in Hell, there to ſuffer the Puniſhment due to his Sin: But if he be only guilty of ſome leſſer Sins, he enters the World again, and animates the Body of ſome Beaſt; and having in that Condition ſatisfied the Demand of Juſtice, he becomes a Man again as before; and ſo a Man paſſeth from one Tranſmigration to another, until he either become a Saint or a God. They believe Angels, but ſuppoſe them to have Bodies, and of both Sexes: They diſtribute them into ſeven Ranks or Orders, allowing each Order a different Heaven; and that their Office is to watch for the Preſervation of Man, and to take care of the Government of the Univerſe. Each Part of the World hath one of theſe Intelligences to preſide over it. Stars, Earth, Cities, Mountains, Foreſts, Wind, Rain, *&c.* are part of the Care and Adminiſtration of Angels. They own no other Devils but the Souls of wicked Men, who being got out of Hell, wander for a time up and down the World, and do all the Miſchief to Men they can. The God whom the *Siameſe* worſhip at preſent is called *Sommon-ok-bodom*, and the *Talapoins* ſay, that his Brother *Thevathat* became jealous of him, and waged War againſt him; but being unable to deprive him of his Dignity, he ſet up a new Religion, whence a Multiplicity of other Sects proceeded; and ſay, the Chriſtians have their Religion from this *Thevathat*, who, as they ſay, is puniſh'd in Hell for Perſecuting his Brother, and by this means endeavour to deter the People from the Chriſtian Religion. Their Doctors ſay, that *Sommon-ok-bodom* having taught the true Religion to Men, died never to be born again, and aſcended to the eighth Heaven, there to enjoy the moſt perfect Bliſs. His Body, ſay they, was burnt, but his Bones are preſerved till now, which are of a wonderful Vertue, and caſt a wonderful Brightneſs, that dazles the Eyes of Spectators, as a certain Mark of his Divinity. But here we are to obſerve, that the King of *Siam* is not carried away with this general Miſtake, neither is he led by the *Talapoins* in almoſt any of their ſuperſtitious Opinions, but believe an Eternal Being, whoſe Providence is continually ſuperintending the Government of the World.

The *Talapoins*, who are the Prieſts, Religious and Teachers of the *Siameſe*, are look'd upon as thoſe who live up to the Pattern their God has ſet them; they have little or no Commerce with the World; they never ſalute any Lay-man, no not the King himſelf. Their Monaſteries are ſo many Colleges for the Training up of Youth, and all the Children of Perſons of Quality are ſent thither, as ſoon as they are capable of Inſtruction. They live very auſterely and abſtemiouſly, they obey one Head, who is the Prieſt of the Great *Pagode* of *Siam*, the Capital of the Kingdom. They are cloathed in yellow Linnen, and have their Heads ſhorn; they are under a Vow of Chaſtity as long as they are Prieſts, but they may quit their Prieſthood and then marry. There are alſo a ſort of Female Religious or Nuns, but they make no Vow, nor have any peculiar Rule to obſerve. They have no particular Day in the Week ſet apart for their Devotions, beſides the Days of the four Quarters of the Moon. They obſerve a kind of Lent which laſts three Months, during which they abſtain from ſeveral ſorts of Food. They pray for the Dead, and bury them with abundance of Ceremony, for beſides Muſick, without which no conſiderable Perſons are ever buried, their Funerals are often accompanied with Stage-Repreſentations and Fire-works. They eaſily agree with thoſe that are of a different Religion, becauſe they believe that all Men may be ſaved in their own Religion, ſo they do but exerciſe themſelves in Vertue and Charity. The Common People here worſhip *Dæmons* or Devils, for fear they ſhould do them a Miſchief, though the *Talapoins* do all they can to deſtroy this Cuſtom: The *Portugueſe* have made ſome Endeavours to bring in Chriſtianity, but miſcarry'd in that good Deſign, as the *Mahometans* likewiſe have done, who try'd to bring them over to the *Alcoran*; but the King has ſince given the *French* leave to ſettle a Seminary of Miſſionaries, and 'tis to be hoped that by this means the King of *Siam* himſelf may be converted, and the Chriſtian Religion be ſpread through the whole Kingdom.

They give us this Syſteme of the World: They ſuppoſe the Heaven and Earth to be Uncreated and Eternal, and cannot conceive, that the World ever had a Beginning, or will have any End: The Earth, according to them, is not round, but a flat Superficies, which they divide into four ſquare Parts ſeparated from each other by Water; the whole Earth is encompaſſed with a very ſtrong and prodigious high Wall, on which Wall are ingraven in great Characters all the Secrets of Nature. In the midſt of theſe four Parts of the World, there is a very high Mountain, about which the Sun and Moon circulate continually; and by the daily Revolutions of theſe Stars, Day and Night is made. The Earth hath under it a vaſt Depth of Waters, which ſupports it, as the Water doth a Ship, and a violent Wind which blows continually keeps the Waters that ſupport the Earth from falling down. *Chaumont* Embaſſy of *Siam*, *Abbot* of *Choiſy* and *Fa. Tachard* Travels to *Siam*, *la Lubere*.

SIAM, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*: The *Portugueſe* gave it this Name, for the Inhabitants call it *Crungſi ayu tha-ya*; *Crungſi* ſignifies Excellent City. Their Hiſtorians call it alſo *Crung teppa Ppra ma hà nà Kon*, i. e. *The Angelical, Wonderful and Extraordinary City*. They call it Angelical, becauſe they ſuppoſe it Impregnable: It is built in an Iſland, made by the River *Menam* (i. e. Mother of Waters) which thereabouts is very broad and deep; ſome Authors ſuppoſe it to be an Arm of the River *Ganges*, but they are miſtaken, for it hath its Riſe towards the Borders of *Laos*, from a great Mountain, it overflows every Year, and drowns all the Country about the City. The Water of it is very healthful, but it abounds with Crocodils of a monſtrous Bigneſs, which devour Men when they find them alone and unarmed. The Figure of the City is almoſt round, and is about two Leagues in Compaſs. The Suburbs which are on each ſide of the River are as large and as well built as the City. It hath many fair Streets, and Channels all along them drawn very regularly, on which one may go by Water almoſt to every Houſe in the City. The Buildings of it are of admirable Structure, and the Riches of the Temples outvy any thing that is to be ſeen elſewhere throughout all *India*. All their Steeples are gilt, which make a glorious Show at a diſtance. The King's Palace is upon the Bank of the River, and of ſo great a Compaſs, that one would take it for a City, and all the Towers and Pyramids of it are likewiſe gilt, and the King's and Queen's Apartments are inconceivably rich, Gold and Precious Stones dazle the Spectators Eyes whereſoever he turns them; neither is the like to be ſeen in all the Eaſt, except only in *China*. In the Year 1634 the *Hollanders* built a Houſe here, which is one of the faireſt their *Eaſt-India* Company have in the Eaſt. Trade hath drawn to this City many Nations, who are ſettled here; but there are none beſides the *Engliſh*, the *Hollanders*, the *Portugueſe*, the *French*, the *Moors*, that is to ſay, the *Turks* and *Mahometans*, and the *Chineſe*, that dwell in the City; other Nations are lodg'd about the City in Camps, that is to ſay, each Nation by themſelves.

Amongſt the *Pagodes*, or Temples of *Siam*, the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent is that which is in the King's Palace; at the Gate of it there is a Cow on one Side, and on the other a moſt hideous Monſter, the Inſide glitters with Gold; the Walls, the Cieling, the Pillars, and all the Figures, are ſo well gilt, that they ſeem to be covered with Plates of Gold. After one is entred ſome Paces into this Temple, there ſtands a kind of Altar, on which there are four Figures all of Maſſy Gold, much about the highth of a Man, that ſits croſs-leg'd, as is the Cuſtom of thoſe of *Siam*. A little farther is a kind of Quire, where is ſeen the richeſt *Pagode* or Idol in the Kingdom, (for this Name is given indifferently to the Temple and Idol) this Statue is ſtanding, and with his Head touching the Roof of the Temple; it is about 45 Foot high, and ſeven or eight broad, and the Wonder is, that though of this Bigneſs, yet it is all of Gold: According to the Proportion of it, it cannot take up leſs than 100 Foot ſquare, that is, 12500 Pounds of this Metal (for one Foot ſquare of Gold weighs 125 Pound) and accordingly muſt be worth at leaſt above 12500000 *French* Livres. They ſay, that this prodigious *Coloſſus* was caſt in the very Place where it ſtands, and that afterwards the Temple was built over it. At the Sides of this *Coloſſus* there are ſeveral other Statues of a leſs Size, which are likewiſe of Gold, and adorned with Precious Stones. About 100 Paces from the King's Palace, towards the South, is another Temple, which is not ſo ſumptuous as the former, but its Structure more fair and regular. It is built in the Form of a Croſs like our Churches, and hath five Domes at the top of it, that which ſtands in the midſt being the greateſt of all the reſt; the Roof is covered with Calin or Pewter Gilt. This Temple is adorned with 44 great Piramids very well wrought, placed round it in exact Proportion, on three Stories one above another; of theſe Pyramids ſome end in a Point, others are round at top in Form of a Dome: The whole Building, together with the Pyramids, is encloſed in a kind of ſquare Cloiſter, where along the Galleries on one Side ſtand above four hundred Statues of Brick gilt, placed in a very fine Order;

the other Side next the Temple is open. *Fa. Tachard*'s Travels to *Siam*, &c.

SIANGYANG, a City of *China* in the Province of *Hunquang*; it is a very conſiderable Place, and the Capital of a Country that contains ſix other Cities.

SIARA, a City and Province of *South-America* in *Brazil*. The *Portugueſe* have been Maſters of it of late, and have ſettled a Government there, which they call the Captainſhip of *Siara*. The City ſtands upon the North Sea, with a Haven and Cittadel. Two or three Ships come yearly hither to load with Cotton, Criſtal, ſome Jewels, and Brazil Wood.

SIBA, a Kingdom of *India*, properly ſo called, or *Indoſtan*, towards the Springs of *Ganges* and Mount *Caucaſus*, between *Naugracut* and *Pitan*.

SIBERIA, a great Province of *Muſcovy* in the Deſart *Tartary*, between the Provinces of *Candora*, *Lucomoria* and *Permski*, the Capital whereof is *Siber* upon the River *Obb* or *Oby*, and the ſecond is *Tobol* or *Tobolska*, which two Cities are both Sees of one and the ſame Archbiſhop; for in *Muſcovia* the Archbiſhops and Biſhops have two Sees. This Province is of a very large Extent, ſo that in ſome Parts thereof the Winter is not ſo violent, but in others again the Cold is ſo exceſſive, that the Ground bears neither Graſs nor Fruit. It is into theſe barren frozen Parts the Great Duke baniſheth thoſe he has a mind to be rid of. The Great Duke keeps in this City a Vice-Duke, to whom all the Governours of *Siberia* and *Samoyeda* are ſubject. A great part of this Country is Marſhy, affords little but excellent Furs, with which they trade to *Archangel*, and pay Tribute to the Czar. The Inhabitants ſpeak the *Hungarian* Language, which makes many think that the ancient *Huns* came hence. Their King *Czar Siberski*, with moſt of his Nobility, were taken Priſoners by *Theodor. Ivanowick*, Great Czar of *Muſcovy*, in 1584. Towards the Eaſt of this Country are the *Tingoes* and *Lucomorian Tartars*, who the moſt part of them are obedient to a *Tartarian* Prince. *Olearius*'s *Travels into Muſcovy*.

SIBRANDUS, an Abbot of an Order of St. *Auſtin*, which in *France* is called the Order of *Premontre*: He was a very holy Perſon, and of great Eſteem in the XIII Century. He was a *Friezlander* by Nation, he writ the Life of St. *Siard* and St. *Frederick*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latin.*

SIBRANDUS LUBBERT, was Profeſſor of Divinity at *Franeker* in *Friezland*, in the Beginning of the XVII Century; and very zealous for *Abſolute Predeſtination*: He writ againſt *Grotius*, and publiſh'd a Book of *Socinus de Servatore*, with a Refutation. *Grot. Theol. Oper.* Tom. IV.

SIBYLLA, the Siſter of *Baldwin* IV. King of *Jeruſalem*, and Wife to *Guy* of *Luzignan*, was at firſt married to *William Longſword*, Marquis of *Montferrat*, by whom ſhe had a Son called *Baldwin*, whom his Uncle made to be crowned King, by the Name of *Baldwin* V. but he dying a Year after he came to the Crown, *Sibylla* was placed on the Throne in 1186, but *Heraclius*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, being put on by the *Templars* and *Hoſpitallers*, obliged her before to repudiate *Guy* of *Luzignan*, which ſhe did appearingly; but afterwards, when all had engaged themſelves by Oath to acknowledge him for their King whom ſhe ſhould chuſe for her Husband, ſhe ſet the Crown upon the Head of *Guy*, and openly declared, that he being her true Husband, ſhe ſhould not make Choice of any other to be King: Whereupon all the Aſſiſtants, being bound by their Oath, ſubmitted themſelves to her Choice, ſave only the Earl of *Tripoli*, who was in hopes of poſſeſſing her, together with the Crown. *Hiſtory of St.* Lewis, 1688.

SIBYLLS. This Name is given to ſome Heathen Virgins that prophefied concerning the Son of God, and ſignifies in Greek, *the Counſel of God*: Of theſe they commonly count Ten, though the Painters have made them up a Dozen. The firſt and moſt ancient of them all is *Sibylla Delphica*, whom ſome call *Artemis*; ſhe prophecied long before the *Trojan* War, and ſome think, that *Homer* inſerted ſeveral of her Verſes in his *Iliads*; and is the ſame whom *Diodorus Siculus* call'd *Daphne*, the Daughter of *Tireſias*. The ſecond is *Sibylla Erythræa*. The third *Sibylla Cimmeria*, ſo named from a Province of *Italy* near to *Cuma*. The fourth is *Cumana*. The fifth was *Sibylla Samoſatena*, whoſe proper Name was *Eriphila*, according to *Euſebius*, and *Erythraa* according to *Solinus*. The ſixth was *Helleſpontiaca*, born at *Marpeſſus* in the *Helleſpont*. The ſeventh was *Sibylla Libyca*; and the eighth *Perſica*; St. *Juſtin Martyr* ſuppoſes her to have been the Daughter of *Beroſus* the Hiſtorian; and others affirm, ſhe was a *Jeweſs* called *Sambethia*, and that ſhe left behind her 24 Books, in which ſhe ſpoke of the coming of the *Meſſiah*. The ninth was *Sibylla Phrygia*, who publiſh'd her Prophecies at *Ancyra*. The tenth is *Sibylla Tiburtina* call'd *Albunea*, who was worſhipped as a Goddeſs. The *Roman* Hiſtory makes mention of nine Books which *Sibylla Cumana* preſented to *Tarquinius Superbus*, for which ſhe demanded 300 Crowns, and when he derided her, ſhe caſt three of them into the Fire, and preſented the ſix that were left; but he continuing to ſlight the Profer, ſhe burnt yet other three of them, which did ſo ſurprize the King, that he gave her the 300 Crowns ſhe had demanded, for the three that were left; and cauſed them to be ſhut up in a Stone-Cheſt, and to be ſet in the Capitol as Things Sacred, committing the Care of them to two *Patricii* called *Duumviri*; and it was to theſe the *Romans* had Recourſe in Caſes of great Difficulty and Neceſſity. But theſe Books having been loſt when the Capitol was burnt in *Sylla*'s Time, 83 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, the Conſuls propounded to the Senate to ſend Ambaſſadors into *Greece* and *Aſia*, to make a Collection of the Oracles of theſe famous Propheteſſes. *Octacilius Craſſus* and *L. Valerius Flaccus* were ſent to *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, and brought from thence about a thouſand Verſes attributed to the *Sibylls*, which private Perſons had brought to them. Fifteen Perſons were deputed by the Senate to take a Review of them, becauſe many of them ſeem'd falſe or ſuperfluous; and ſo they were put again into the Capitol, which they had rebuilt, inſtead of thoſe Books that had been burnt. In *Auguſtus*'s Time there were burnt 2000 Verſes attributed to the *Sibylls*, and thoſe which were ſuppoſed true, were ſhut up in two Golden Boxes, and kept in the Temple of *Apollo*. Some ſay that theſe Books alſo were burnt, when *Nero* cauſed the City to be ſet on fire, but they alledge no convincing Proofs for it. Thus much is certain, that as long as the Heathen Emperors continued at *Rome*, theſe *Sibylline* Oracles were carefully kept, and had recourſe to for Advice on preſſing Occaſions; wherefore alſo *Julian* the Apoſtate, being reſolved to reſtore all the Heathen Superſtitions, cauſed theſe Books to be look'd for, and conſulted with. We have at preſent many *Greek* Verſes, divided into eight Books, that bear the Name of *Sibylline Oracles*, but many learned Men ſuppoſe they were foiſted in about the Second Century. *Voſſius* gives us this Diſtinction of them, he ſaith, That the ancient Books of the *Sibylls*, which were preſerved till the Burning of the Capitol, were altogether prophane, but that thoſe brought from *Greece* by *Octacilius Craſſus* contained ſome Prophecies that had been given by certain *Jews* for *Sibylline* Oracles, which is the reaſon of thoſe Prophecies of the Coming of the *Meſſiah* that are found amongſt them. And adds, That it is the laſt Book which the *Fathers* alledge in their Writings againſt the Heathens.

One *Petit* a Phyſician of *Paris*, hath, not long ſince, writ a Diſcourſe, wherein he endeavours to prove, that there never was any more than one *Sibyll* that was a Propheteſs; which he proves by ſhewing that the Authors that writ of them, do nothing elſe but claſh and contradict one another about their Number. He obſerves, that the Cauſe of this Variety of Opinions, proceeds from theſe Authors drawing wrong Conſequences from certain Paſſages of *Varro*, *Pauſanius*, *Lactantius*, and other ancient Writers, and likewiſe from theſe Moderns; confounding the true *Sibyll* with other Women pretending to Divination. He proves alſo, that the true *Sibyll* was a *Grecian*, becauſe all the Oracles aſcribed to her are in *Greek* Verſes, and that it is not probable that Women born at *Chaldæa*, *Phrygia* and *Italy*, ſhould write in *Greek*; and concludes, that if it ſhould be ſuppoſed, that there had been more than one, they muſt have been all of them *Greeks*. But *Plato*, *Plutarch*, and *Dion Chryſoſtom* diſtinguiſh *Sibyll* from others pretending to Divination, and always mention her as a ſingle Perſon: He likewiſe obſerves, That *Tully* never ſpeaks of *Sibyll*, but in the ſingular Number, and that *Pliny* does not affirm (as ſome would have it) that there were the Statues of three *Sibylls* at *Rome*, but three Statues of *Sibyll*. Then he refutes their Opinion, who ſuppoſe that all Women that pretended to the Spirit of Prophecy were called *Sibylls*, from the Teſtimonies of *Pauſanias*, *Hyginus*, *Plutarch*, *Plato*, *Arrian*, *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*. And then proceeds to prove, that the Name of this *Sibyll* was *Herophile*, and that her Native Place was the City of *Erythræa* in the *Leſſer Aſia*; and that the Diverſity of Names Authors have beſtowed upon her, was occaſioned either by her Travels, or for that the Spirit that inſpired her, tranſported her from one Place to another, and that ſhe died at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *P. Petit de Sibylla*. *David Blondel de Sibyllis*, and *Iſaacus Voſſius*.

SICAMBRI, a People of Ancient *Germany*, whom *Strabo* calls *Sugambri*, and *Ptolomy*, *Syngambri*. Some Authors ſay they inhabited between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, where now the Country of *Gelderland* is; but others tell us, they dwelt along the River *Mum*, as far as the Sea, and that in After-times they were called *Franks*. The *Uſipeti*, *Teudleri* and *Bructeri*, were Branches of this People.

SICAMBRIA, a City of *Pannonia*. An Inſcripton found in *Old Buda* in *Hungary*, informs us it is the ſame which the Inhabitants call *Alt Offen*. *Cluverius*, *Rhenanus*, *Ferrarius*, *Ortel*.

SICCIUS DENTATUS, *a Tribune of the People*, and a Perſon of extraordinary Valour, who lived a little after the Expulſion of the Kings from *Rome*: He was engaged in no leſs than 120 Battles and Skirmiſhes, beſides eight ſingle Combats, wherein he always came off Conqueror. The Senate beſtowed upon him, as a Reward of his Valour, Chain-Bracelets and Crowns, with ſeveral other Marks of Honour. He had ſerved under nine Generals, who every one of them arrived to the Glory of a Triumph by his means. In theſe ſeveral Battles and Encounters he received no leſs than 45 Wounds in the Forepart of his Body, and not ſo much as one

in

in his Back, upon which Account alſo he was honour'd with the Name of the *Roman Achilles*.

SICHEM, called alſo *Sichima* and *Salem*, a City in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and is the ſame St. *John* calls *Sichar*. Some Authors ſuppoſe, it took its Name from *Sichem*, the Son of *Hamor*, King of that Country; but we find in Scripture that it had that Name long before his Time. It was once deſtroy'd by *Jacob*'s Sons, and being rebuilt, was a ſecond time ruined by *Abimelech*, but *Jeroboam* built it again, and made it the Capital of his Kingdom. And it is ſtill in being to this Day under the Name of *Naplouſe* or *New-Samaria*. There were ſeveral extraordinary Things happened in this City, as we may learn from the Scripture; for, not to mention *Dinah*, this was *Joſeph*'s Inheritance, and the Place where he was buried: Here likewiſe was the Well which *Jacob* his Father gave him; and where our Saviour converted the *Samaritan* Woman; here alſo, a little before the Death of *Joſhua*, God renewed the Covenant with the *Iſraelites*; and here, after the Death of *Solomon*, that Nation met to chuſe *Reboboam* King, who, by his rude ſcreet Anſwer, miſcarried at the Election. *Bochart* Pag. 1. Cap. 7. Sect. 16. *Maſius* in Cap. ult. *Joſu. Torniel.* A. M. 2114. N. 3. and 2802. N. 2. See *Naples*, a City of *Paleſtina*.

SICILY, the greateſt Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, ancient Writers ſay, it was of old joyn'd to *Italy*, but was ſeparated by an Earthquake, or the beating of the Sea; it lies at the South-Weſt Point of *Italy*, having three great Capes, *Pelorum*, now *Faro*, to the North-Eaſt towards *Italy*, *Pachynum*, now *Paſſaro*, towards the *Morea* and the South-Eaſt, and *Lilybæum*, now *Cape Coco*, to the Weſt. Poets tell us, it was of old inhabited by *Giants* and *Cyclopſes*: It had formerly the Name of *Sicania* from *Sicanus*, a King of the *Iberians*, who ſettled himſelf in this Iſland, and afterwards *Sicily*, from the *Sicilians*, who at firſt inhabited the Country called *Latium*, from whence they were driven by the *Aborigenes*, and remaining ſtill in Poſſeſſion of ſome Land along the *Tiber*, on the Confines of *Tuſcany*, the *Pelaſgi* and *Aborigenes* chaſed them from thence alſo. Being thus forced to wander up and down, *Morges*, the Son of *Italus*, gave them leave to dwell in *Cenotria*: But their Leader, whom ſome call *Siculus*, having given *Morges* Cauſe to ſuſpect him of ſome bad Deſign, he was forced again to go ſeek a new Habitation for his People, who being driven from the Continent, had no other way but to croſs the Sea, which they did, and landed in *Trinacria*, and ſhared it with the *Sicanians*, who were ſettled there before them. No Prince was ever Sovereign of the whole Iſle till the *Romans* maſtered it. *Dionyſius* was King of *Syracuſe*, and ſo were likewiſe *Agathocles* and *Hiero*; and, ſince that, *Sicily* was for a great While the Theatre of the War between the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*, but the latter at length remain'd the Peaceful Poſſeſſors of it. We muſt not forget that the *Greeks* having ſent frequent Colonies to this Iſland, became Poſſeſſors of a Part of it, and of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which they called *Magna Græcia*. In the Declining of the *Roman* Empire, *Sicily* was ravaged and uſurped by *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals* in 439 and 440, but *Beliſarius* took it from them in 535. After this the *Saracens* got footing here, and their Governours who were called *Emirs*, maintained themſelves at *Palermo* from about the Year 827 to 1070, when they were driven thence by the *Normans*, under the Conduct of *Robert Guichard* and *Roger*, the laſt of which erected a Monarchy there, and was the Father of *William* I. ſurnamed *the Bad*: His Daughter *Conſtance* tranſferred it to the Emperor *Henry* VI. her Husband, Father of *Frederick* II. whoſe Son was *Conradus*. *Manfrede*, *Frederick*'s Baſtard, uſurped the Government, but was conquered by *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*. This *Charles* I. of that Name, the Son of *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*, and Brother of St. *Lewis*, was inveſted with the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*. His Succeſſors that reign'd there were almoſt engaged in continual Wars with the *Arragonians*, who pretended a Claim to it in the Right of *Conſtance*, the Daughter of the Baſtard *Manfrede*, who was married to *Peter* III. King of *Arragon*. In his Time the *Sicilians* maſſacred all the *French* Men that were in the Iſle, at the Hour of Even-Song, on *Eaſter-Eve* in 1282, which they call the *Sicilian Veſpers*. Since which Time *Sicily* came into the Power of the *Spaniards*, who have a Vice-roy there. *Sicily* is divided into three Provinces, *Val di Demona*, *Val di Noto*, and *Val di Mazara*: Its Capital is *Palermo*, being the Reſidence of the Vice-roy and an Archbiſhop's See, as well as *Meſſina* and *Mont-real*; *Girgenti*, *Lipari*, *Ceſalu*, *Patti*, *Saragoſe*, *Mazara* and *Catanea* are Biſhops Sees, and the laſt of theſe is alſo an Univerſity. The other Cities are *Trepano*, *Termini*, *Caronia*, *Naro*, *Lo*, *Lindaro*, *Xacca*, *Melazzo*, *Alciata*, *Caſtro*, *Joanni*, &c. *Sicily* is extremely fruitful in Corn and all manner of Fruits, and therefore of old was called the Granary of *Rome*. Mount *Ætna*, now *Gibello*, is famous for the Flames it caſts. In this Iſland are three Archbiſhops Sees, ſeven Biſhopricks, and one Univerſity. In 1647 the Inhabitants forced the *Spaniards* to recall their Taxes. *Sicily* lies 380 Miles from the *Morea*, 100 from *Africa*, 170 from *Sardinia*, from *Italy* a Mile and a half. *Cluverius* ſaith, that the length of the North Side is 210 Miles, the Southern 190, and the Weſtern 150. It had anciently 73 free Cities *Cluver. deſc. Sicil. Antiq. Leand. Albert. deſc. Sicil. Thomas Fazel. Hiſt. de Sicil. & reb. Sicul. Rerum Sicular. Scriptores Wilhelm. Hiſt. Norman in Sicil. Goltz. Sicil. & Magn. Græcia. Thucidydes* Lib 6. concerning the ancient Inhabitants and *Carthaginian* Colonies of *Sicily*, ſee *Bochart Phaleg.* Lib. 1. Cap. 27, 28, 29. It was almoſt wholly ruined by Earthquakes in the Beginning of 1693.

SICYON, a City of the *Peloponneſus*, formerly very conſiderable, which is now ruined; the Place which has been built upon the Ruins belongs to the *Turks*, and is called *Vaſilica*. The Kingdom of the *Sicyonians* in *Europe* is the moſt ancient Kingdom whereof we have any Records. *Ægialeus* was the firſt King, *A. M.* 1890, this Kingdom laſted 924 Years, and the laſt King *Zeuxippus* died after a Reign of 33 Years in 2854, and after him the Government was transferred during 35 Years to the Prieſts of *Apollo*, until the Year 2887, when the Kings of *Mycenæ*, and other neighbouring People wholly ſubdued it. This City was taken by *Alexander* the Great. In the Year of the *Seleucidæ* 115, it was beſieged by *Antiochus Magnus*, being then in the hands of *Ptolomy*, King of *Egypt*, and was taken by *Hunger*, *Anno Chriſti* 636. The *Saracens* made themſelves Maſters of it, but were diſpoſſeſſed by *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, in 1103. St. *Lewis* of *France* fortified it in 1250. See *Seyde. Diod. Sicul. Thucidyd. Plin. Strab. Euſeb. in Chron. Ubbo Emmius* Lib. 1. *ae Græc. Antiq. Salian in Annal. Petav. Scalig. Riccioli.*

SIDA, or *Side*, a Sea Town of *Pamphylia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, called alſo by ſome Authors *Scandalor*, *Candelohora* and *Chirifonda*. It lies upon the *Mediterranean*, at the farther End of *Iſauria*: It was formerly an Archbiſhop's See, but is now almoſt ruined. *Amphilochius*, Biſhop of *Iconium*, celebrated a Council here in this City againſt the *Maſalians* in 385. Some Authors think, that the Council of the *Eaſt*, conven'd in 427 againſt the ſame Hereticks, was alſo kept at *Sida*.

SIDEROCAPSA, a City of *Macedonia*, where *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, cauſed a Gold-Coin, call'd *Golden Philips*, to be coin'd, after that *Crenidas* had diſcover'd the Gold Mines there, and wrought them; which Mines afforded King *Philip* a thouſand Talents of Gold a Year, and do ſtill yield the Grand Signior nine or ten thouſand Ducats a Month. There are no leſs than five or ſix hundred Furnaces for the melting of Gold in the Mountains near this City. *Diodor.*

SIDITES (*Marcellus*) lived in the Time of *Marcus Antonius*. He writ ſome Books of *Medicine* in Verſe, and *A Treatiſe of Fiſhes*. *Caſſiodorus* makes mention of him.

SIDNACESTER, a Biſhop's See in the County of *Lincoln*, which continued ſo from *Eadhedus*, inſtalled Biſhop thereof, *An.* 678, till the Death of *Eadulphus* II. about the latter end of the next Century.

SIDNEY. This Family had their Original from Sir *William Sidney*, who came from *Anjou* with King *Henry* II. whoſe Chamberlain he was; from him deſcended another *William*, who accompanied the Lord *d'Arcy* into *Spain* againſt the *Moors* in the Third of *Henry* VIII. by whom he was employ'd againſt the *French* by Sea, and againſt the *Scots* at *Floddon Field*: He ſignaliz'd his Valour at ſeveral Turnaments in *France*, was Chamberlain and Steward to King *Henry* VIII. in the fifteenth of his Reign, and accompanied the Duke of *Suffolk* in his Expedition againſt *France*, where he aſſiſted at the taking of ſeveral Places of Strength. He died the ſeventh of *May*, 26 *Edw.* VI. aged ſeventy, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who was Knighted by *Edward* VI. and made his chief Cupbearer for Life; and ſent Embaſſador into *France* at 22 Years of Age, afterwards made Vice-Treaſurer, Governour of the Revenues, and Juſtice of *Ireland* in the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary*: He was ſent Embaſſador by Queen *Elizabeth* into *France* and *Scotland*, made Knight of the Garter, and Deputy of *Ireland*, where he ſuppreſſed the Rebellion of *Shan O Neale*, and ſet his Head on *Dublin* Caſtle: He quelled alſo the Inſurrection of the *Butlers* and *Clanrickards*: He divided the Country into Shires, and built the Bridge of *Athlone*, fortified that Town, as alſo *Carickfergus*, *Athenry*, &c. He built Rooms in *Dublin* Caſtle to preſerve the Records of that Kingdom, the Statutes of which he ordered to be printed. He died at the Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Palace, *An.* 1586, aged 57. His Corps was buried at *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*, and his Heart, in the Town of his Daughter *Ambroſia*, at *Ludlow*, the Caſtle of which he repaired when Preſident of *Wales*. His Wife was *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, by whom he had three Sons, Sir *Philip*, Sir *Robert* and Sir *Thomas*. Sir *Philip* dying of his Wounds before *Zutphen*, his Brother *Robert* ſucceeded, and was made Governour of *Flufhing* and *Ramkeyns*, two cautionary Towns in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hands in the *Netherlands*; and in 1597, being joyn'd in Command of the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries with Sir *Francis Vere*, ſhar'd in the Honour of the Victory over the *Spaniards* at *Turnhout*. In the firſt of King *James* he was created Lord *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*, made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and on the fourth of *May*, 3 *Jacob.* advanced to the Honour of Viſcount *L'Iſle*, 14. *Jac.* made Knight of the Garter, and 16 *Jac.* Earl of *Leiceſter*. His firſt Wife was Daughter to *John Gamage*, Eſq; by whom he had three Sons and eight Daughters. His ſecond

Wife was Daughter of Sir *Thomas Smith*; he died at *Penſhurſt* 1626, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, who married the Lady *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Northumberland*, by whom he had four Sons, *Philip*, the preſent Earl, *Robert*, *Algernon* and *Henry*; eight Daughters, *Dorothy* married to *Henry*, Earl of *Sunderland*, *Lucy* to Sir *John Pelham* of *Laughton*, Com. *Suſſ.* Baronet, *Anne* to a late Divine, *Elizabeth* to ..... *Cart* in *Ireland*, *Mary* and *Diana* both died young, *Francis* and *Iſabella* of whom we have no Account. *Philip*, the ... Viſcount *Strangford*, married *Catharine*, Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he hath a Son called *Robert*, the preſent Earl of *Leiceſter*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, and two Daughters *Dorothy* married to *Thomas*, Son to Sir *Thomas Cheek*, Com. *Eſſex* Knight, and *Elizabeth* who died young. *Dugdale*.

SIDNEY (Sir *Philip*) one of the greateſt Worthies ever born in *England*, was Son to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, as aforeſaid, by *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, in his very Childhood he appeared to have extraordinary Endowments of Nature, and having made remarkable Proficiency at School, he was ſent to *Oxford*, where he became a Mirror of Learning: He was invited to Court by his Uncle, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and became a great Favourite of the Queen's: He was of comely Preſence, and had a natural Propenſion to Arms: Queen *Elizabeth* ſent him Embaſſador to the Emperor, in which Station he behaved himſelf to Her Majeſty's Glory and his own Honour: His Fame was ſo great, that the *Polanders* propoſed him for their King; but the Queen would not allow of it, unwilling to loſe ſuch a Subject. Whilſt he was at Court he compoſed his *Arcadia*, which ſome ſay, he ordered to be burnt at his Death. He tranſlated part of that excellent Treatiſe of *Philip Mornay*, *of the Truth of Religion*; and ſeveral other Pieces. He is univerſally applauded, and hath large Elogies given him by all our Hiſtorians ſince his Time, and particularly by Sir *Richard Baker*, who ſays, he had ſo many excellent Parts of Art and Nature, Valour and Learning, Wit and Magnanimity, that as he equal'd all thoſe of former Ages, ſo the future will ſcarce match him; nor have Poets been wanting to offer Hecatombs of Verſes in his Praiſe, particularly the Royal Poet King *James* I. who wrote of him thus:

When Venus *ſaw the Noble* Sidney *lying,*
She thought it her Beloved Mars *had been;*
And with the Thought thereof ſhe fell a crying,
And caſt away her Rings and Cartners clean,
He that in Death a Goddeſs moul'd and griev'd,
What had he done (trow you) if he had liv'd.

He went over into *Flanders* with the Forces ſent by the Queen to aſſiſt the States, and was made Governour of *Fluſhing* and *Ramekins*: He aſſumed this Motto, *Vix ea noſtra voco*; gave great Proof of his Valour at the taking of *Axel*, where he animated his Soldiers by a noble Speech, and took the ſtrong Town of *Doop*; but in the Career of his Victories encountering with the *Spaniards* near *Zutphen*, he was unfortunately ſhot in the Thigh whereof he died, behaving himſelf during his Sickneſs in a very Chriſtian and Religious manner: His extraordinary Qualities made him to be courted by all the Potentates of *Europe*. His Death, ſays one, was lamented by the Queen, mourn'd for by the Court, bemoan'd by *Europe*, and wept over by Religion and Learning. Queen *Elizabeth* called him her *Philip*, the Prince of *Orange* his Maſter; my Lord *Brook* was ſo proud of his Friendſhip, that he would have no other Epitaph on his Grave than this, *Here lies Sir* Philip Sidney's *Friend*. His laſt Words were, *Govern your Will and Affection by the Will and Word of your Creator: In me behold the End of this World, and all its Vanities.*

SIDON, a Sea-Port Town of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, which is ſuppoſed to have been built by *Sidon*, the Son of *Canaan*, and is mentioned in the Book of *Joſhua* as one of the greateſt Cities at that time; and was alſo very famous, as well by its extraordinary Trade and Riches of its Inhabitants, as by the great Skill and Dexterity of its Artificers: It was here that Glaſs was firſt made. In the time that the Chriſtians were Poſſeſſors of the *Holy Land*, it was an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*. After that the Chriſtians had taken *Jeruſalem*, *Euſtache Garnier*, Lord of *Cæſarea*, had the City of *Sidon* beſtowed upon him, then called *Seyde*, and had divers Succeſſors who were Lords of it. *Guiboka*, a *Tartarian* Captain, took it in 1260, and in proceſs of time it came into the Hands of the *Turks*, who at preſent are Maſters of it, and have been for above 150 Years. *Sidon* to this Day is ſtill much frequented by Merchants. It is two Days Journey from *Damaſcus*, and about the ſame diſtance from *Barut*. Concerning the Name and Antiquity of *Sidon*, ſee *Bochart's Phaleg.* Lib. 4. C. 35. *Joſh.* Chap. 11. & 19. *Plin.* Lib. 5. Cap. 19. & Lib. 36. C. 26. *Strab.* Lib. 16.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS (*Caius Sollius*) Biſhop of *Clermont* in *Auvergne* in *France*, was one of the moſt famous Prelates of the Fifth Century. His Birth, Wit, Learning, Worth and Piety, made him highly recommendable. His Father had been *Præfectus Prætorio*, that is, Lord-Lieutenant, under the Emperor *Honorius*: He was born at *Lions*, and bred to Learning under *Euſebius* and *Hoenius*; the firſt taught him Philoſophy, and the other Rhetorick and Poetry, and attained to that Reputation for Learning, as to be eſteem'd the greateſt Man of his time. The Emperor *Anthemius* ſent for him to *Rome*, and was at the Marriage-Feaſt of *Ricimer*, that married *Anthemius* his Daughter. He pronounced a *Panegyrick* in Verſe, in Praiſe of that Prince, and for a Reward was made Governour of the City, and afterwards a Patrician. *Avitus* his Father-in-Law erected his Statue in the Library that was in the Market-place of *Trajan*; and *Majorianus*, when he celebrated the *Circenſian* Games at *Arles*, made him ſit down at Table with him, where he pronounced *Panegyricks* to them both. He had by *Papinilla* the Daughter of *Avitus*, a Son called *Apollinaris*, and two Daughters *Roſcia* and *Severiana*. He was employ'd in Embaſſies of great Importance, which he diſcharged with a great deal of Prudence and *Addreſs*. His Father-in Law having been forced to quit the Empire, and *Majorianus* proſecuting thoſe of his Party among the *Gauls*, *Sidonius* was taken at *Lions*, and put in Priſon for ſome time; but the Emperor perceiving his Worth, not only reſtored him to his Liberty and all his Places, but heap'd new Honour upon him, and made uſe of him to treat a League with *Theodorick*. Afterwards upon the Death of *Eparchius*, Biſhop of *Clermont* in 472, *Sidonius* was put into his Place, notwithſtanding all his Reſiſtance, and immediately thereupon renounced all his Secular Dignities, which he left to his Son, and wholly applied himſelf to the Study of Divinity. His Charity to the Poor was very extraordinary; for it is recorded of him, that at a time when the Famine raged in *Burgundy*, he fed 4000 of the Inhabitants. He ſuffered much at the Siege of *Clermont* by the *Goths*, and by the Perſecution of *Hereticks*. He died on a *Saturday*, *Auguſt* 23. 482, being about Fifty two Years of Age. We have Nine Books of his Epiſtles, and about Twenty Pieces of his in Verſe, *Peter Colvius*, *John Savaron*, and Father *Sirmond* have publiſh'd his Works with their learned Obſervations, to which is prefixed the Life of this Prelate. *Gennad. de vir. Illuſtr.* Cap. 29. *Greg. Turonenſ.* Lib. 2. Hiſt. Cap. 22. *Trithem. Baronius*, *Bellarmin. Sanmarthan. Gall. Chriſtiana.*

SIENNE, or *Siena*, *Senæ*, a City of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, with an Arch-biſhops See and Univerſity; it is of great Antiquity and a *Roman* Colony, it is ſeated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence* in the midſt of Mountains, which makes its Situation very ſtrong: It is one of the greateſt Cities of *Italy*, and very conſiderable for its Cittadel, its Palace and Churches. The Cathedral is in a manner wholly built of black and white Marble. The Pavement of the Church is of *Moſaick* Work, adorn'd with rich Figures, which repreſent divers Hiſtories of the Old Teſtament: The Roof of its Azure, ſpangled with Golden Stars. The great Hoſpital, the Convents of the *Dominicans* and *Cordeliers*, the Palaces and the Streets are very Sumptuous and Magnificent. It is alſo accommodated and beautified with ſeveral curious Fountains, of which that of *Branda* in the great Square is the chief. But two Things eſpecially are moſt remarkable in this City, whereof the firſt is, that all the Houſes are of the ſame Architecture, or manner of Building, ſupported with Arches that make it of a round Figure: The other is, that it is made in the manner of a Shell, hollow in the midſt. But that which is yet more curious, is, that it may be fill'd with the Fountain Water, and ſo make a kind of great Lake, on which a Sea-fight may be repreſented in Imitation of the *Romans* of Old. *Sienna* was built by the *Galli Senones* after the Taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*. Upon the declining of the Empire under *Honorius*, it became ſubject to great Viciſſitudes, and was under divers Maſters, till it was made a Republick; but now at laſt is under the Dominion of the Great Dukes of *Tuſcany*, who bought it from the *Spaniards* in 1558. The Inhabitants are ingenious and courteous, and ſpeak *Italian* more politely than in any other part of *Italy*. The Inhabitants purchaſed their Freedom of *Rodolphus* the *German* Emperor, and ſupported themſelves with various Succeſs, till the Year 1555, that it was taken the 21ſt of *April* by the Emperor's Forces, after a Siege of eight Months, *Cosmus*, Duke of *Florence*, being reduced to extreme Want, and having no proſpect of Relief. This Town is famed for being the Birth-place of *Alexander* III. *Pius* II. *Pius* III. and *Alexander* VII. and alſo for St. *Catherine* of *Sienna*, of whom in their proper places. In the 4th Seſſion of the Council of *Conſtance* held in 1418, there was another general Council appointed to convene at *Pavia* in 1421, and to this purpoſe; Pope *Martin* the 5th ſent his Legates thither, who were met there by ſeveral *French* and *German* Biſhops, but the Plague making terrible Ravage in the Town, the Council was adjourn'd to *Sienna*, where it began the 8th of *November*, and ended in *February* in the Year following: In this Council, the farther Proſecution of the *Huſſites* was reſolv'd on: Here likewiſe the Depoſition of the Anti-Pope *Bennet* XIII. was confirm'd. Here alſo the Fathers made ſome Propoſals concerning the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches: And laſtly, Here it was that they pitch'd upon the Town of *Baſil*, for the Holding of a General Council, which was to meet 1431.

ſus, King of *Arragon*, who ſupported the pretended Pope, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Sienna*, where the Prelates being not perfectly unanimous, made the Pope make uſe of the Rumours of a Plague being there, to diſſolve the Council. *Malatesti Hiſt. Senen. Platina in Mart. V. Spondan. A. C.* 1423. *N.* 2. *& ſeq. Blondus Ital. Illuſtr. Leand. Alberti Deſcript. Ital. Merula Deſcript. Guigurta Tommaſi Hiſt. di Siena. Guicciardin.*

SIERRA LIONA, that is, *The Mountain of the Lioneſs*, a Kingdom upon the the Frontiers of *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Terra*, and *Guinea* in *Africa*, which takes its Name from a Chain of Mountains that reach to the Sea-Shore, becauſe the Waves of the Sea beating againſt a Rock joining to the End of them, makes a Noiſe reſembling the Roaring of a Lioneſs; as alſo, becauſe on the top of theſe Mountains are formed Lightnings and Thunders, which may be heard twenty or thirty Leagues off at Sea. This Kingdom begins at *Cape de Verga*, and ends at *Cape Tagrin*. The Ground is ſo fertil, that Oranges, Citrons, Figs and Raiſins, do grow there in abundance, and almoſt without any Culture. They make excellent Wine here, and Oyl of Dates; and of the Dregs of this Wine mixed with Oyl they make a kind of Soap, that far ſurpaſſes any that is made in *Europe*. Sugar-Canes alſo grow here in abundance, eſpecially in the Iſles called *de las Sombreras*. There is alſo great Store of Cotton, and a ſort of Red-Wood, much better than that which is brought from *Brazil*, becauſe it will ſerve to Dye ſeven ſeveral times, beſides Wax, Ivory, Ambergreaſe, and round and long Pepper, which is more eſteem'd than that which comes from the *Indies*; for which Reaſon the King of *Spain* will not ſuffer it to be imported into his Kingdoms; but the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders* and *French*, who trade on this Coaſt, bring it into *Europe*. There have been alſo of late diſcovered ſome Mines of Gold and Iron. In the Mountain of *Machamala* there is a great Rock of Cryſtal, where are ſeen divers Pyramids of the ſame Matter turned upſide down, and as it were hanging in the Air, which being ſtruck at the Bottom with ones Finger, reſound like a Bell. There are three ſorts of Apes found in this Country, whereof thoſe called *Baris* are taken when they are young, to tame them and make them gentle, for they are very teachable, and after a little Uſe and Inſtruction they do their Owners almoſt as much Service as a Slave can; for they commonly walk upright like Men, they can pound Millet in a Morter, fetch Water from the Well or River, turn the Spit, and play a thouſand Tricks beſides to make their Maſters merry. The *Engliſh* had built a Fort here in a little Iſland in the River *Sierra Liona*; but the *Hollanders* took it in 1664, under the Conduct of *De Ruiter*.

The Inhabitants of *Sierra Liona* are rather Tawny than Black; they mark their Faces and other Parts of their Bodies with an hot Iron, and pierce their Ears and Noſe to hang Jewels in them; they go almoſt ſtark naked, wearing only a Piece of Linnen about their Waſte. There be two ſorts of *Negroes* in this Kingdom: The ancient Inhabitants of it are called *Capez*, and are the moſt ingenious of all *Guinea*; but living in a plentiful Country, they love their Eaſe, and hate Labour and War. The other ſort are called *Cumbas* or *Manes*, that is to ſay, *Men-Eaters*, becauſe Canibals and very brutal beſides. In the Year 1515 they made an Irruption into the Country of the *Capez*; and ſeeing the Fruitfulneſs thereof, reſolved to ſettle themſelves in thoſe Parts of it they liked beſt, after they had driven away ſome of the *Capez*, ſold others of them to the *Portugueſe*, and eaten the reſt; inſomuch, that theſe miſerable Wretches were fain to caſt themſelves into the Arms of the *Portugueſe*, deſiring them to make them their Slaves, that they might be ſafe from the Hands of thoſe barbarous People. In every Town or Village they have a great Houſe where the Young Women are inſtructed a whole Year, at the End of which the whole Company of them, with the Sound of Muſical Inſtruments, are led in Pomp to a Place where they dance in preſence of their Fathers, and of a great Number of Young Men, and when the Ball is ended, the Young-Men chuſe whom they like beſt to be their Wives, after having given a Preſent to their Fathers.

They are govern'd by a King, who does Juſtice to his Subjects himſelf, accompanied with a certain Number of Counſellors. Thoſe that plead before him have a Vizard on their Faces, that they may not be known, and to the end they may ſpeak with the greater Boldneſs and Freedom. The Enſign of the Royal Dignity is a kind of Ax or Hatchet, with which they cut off the Heads of Malefactors. *Fa Barreira* the Jeſuit in 1607 preached Chriſtianity here, and had ſo good Succeſs, that he baptized the King, his Family, and ſeveral other Perſons. The *Portugueſe* gave this Prince the Name of *Don Philip de Lion*, alluding to his Kingdom of *Sierra Liona*. But though the preſent King be baptiz'd, yet he tolerates Idolatry, for fear of making his Subjects revolt. *Dapper. Deſcription of Africa.*

SIERRAS NEVADAS, that is to ſay, *The Snowy Mountains*, is a Mountain of *Caſtillo del oro* in *South America*: It is about forty Leagues long, and the higheſt, or at leaſt one of the higheſt in the World, as being two Leagues in height, which makes the Top of it to be always covered with Snow in the greateſt Heat of Summer, though very exceſſive in that Country, as lying near the Line. A Part of theſe Mountains, and the Plains that are at the Foot of 'em, are inhabited by a ſort of *Pygmies*, who always abide within the Limits of their Territory, without ever coming out of it: They entertain no Commerce or Converſe with other Men, but flee from them, and hide themſelves in the Holes and Caves of the Earth, when they ſee any of our Stature. They live upon Bread made of Millet, and make themſelves a kind of Drink with the Berries or Roots of a certain Shrub called *Magure*. *Memoires du Temps.*

SIFANO, or *Sifanto*, formerly called *Siphnos* or *Siphanos*, an Iſle in the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Europe*. It was famous of Old by reaſon of its Gold and Silver Mines, the Tythe whereof they ſent to the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. It hath a Town called *Sekinuſa*, ſtanding upon an high Hill. The Inhabitants are divided in their Religion, ſome of them being of the *Romiſh*, other of the *Eaſtern* or *Greek* Church. They pretend they have ſtill a Gold Mine in the Iſland, but that they conceal it for fear of the *Turks*. *Herodot.* Lib. 3.

SIFRIDE, a Prieſt of *Meiſſen* in *Saxony*, liv'd in the XIV Century, to the Year 1308. He wrote a Chronicle or Hiſtorical Abridgment from the Beginning of the World to 1307: *Fabricius*, who publiſh'd this Work, begins at the Year 458, omitting the reſt, poſſibly becauſe he believ'd it to be writ by other Authors: This Work is inſerted in the Collection of the Authors of the Hiſtory of *Germany*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Mireus*, &c.

SIGA, a City of *Africa*, in the Province of *Tremiſen*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Algiers*, with a Haven on the *Mediterranean*. It was formerly called the Court of *Syphax*. It is now called *Hareſgol*, and the River *Siga*, which runs by it into the Sea, *Teſner*. *Marmol. deſcriptio Africæ.*

SIGALEON, the Name of an Idol of the *Egyptians*, worſhipped in their Temples of *Iſis* and *Serapis*, in the Form of a Young-Man keeping his Mouth ſhut with his Finger, as an Emblem of Silence, and accordingly was taken for the God of Secrecy or Silence. Authors generally agree, that *Sigaleon* was the ſame with *Harpocrates*, and that the *Egyptians* uſed both theſe Names indifferently to ſignifie the God of Silence.

SIGAN, a City of *China*, being the Capital of 35 other Cities in the Province of *Xenſi*. *Martin. Martini Atl. Sinic.*

SIGBRITTA, a poor Woman of the *Low Countries*, who being come to *Norwey* with her Daughter, it happened that the Chancellor of the Kingdom highly praiſed her Beauty to *Chriſtierne*, the Son of *John* I. King of *Denmark*, who being paſſionately enamour'd on her, ſo that he lodg'd her, together with her Mother, in his Palace; and being come to the Crown in 1513, he made her the Miſtreſs of all his Actions: The greateſt Men of the Kingdom were fain to expect her Orders at the Palace-Gate, and the Queen was forced to ſuffer her to be preſent at her Labour; ſhe alſo took one of the Queen's Sons, called *John*, home with her, to take care of his Education. The Pride of *Sigbritta*, and the Effeminacy of *Chriſtiern*, at laſt awakened the Indignation of both Nobles and People, who placed his Uncle *Frederick*, the firſt Duke of *Holſtein*, upon the Throne in 1523: Whereupon *Chriſtiern* fled with his Treaſure and his *Sigbritta* into *Holland*, where he ended his Life in Obſcurity and Effeminacy. *Spener.*

SIGE, a Promontory and City of *Troas*, which formerly was a Biſhop's See. It is now ruined, and the Promontory is known by the Name of *Capo Janizari*.

SIGEBERT, the firſt of that Name King of *Auſtraſia*, was the Son of *Lotharius* I. and *Ingonda*. He kept his Court at *Metz* and not at *Reims*, and married *Brunehaud*, the Daughter of *Athanagildus*, King of the *Wiſigoths*. In 567 the *Lombards* being joined with the *Huns*, the *Avari* and *Eruli*, invaded his Country, but he defeated them: In a ſecond Battle he fought with them, he had not the ſame Succeſs; for the *French* Men being affrighted with the Spectres which theſe *Barbarians* by Magick Art made to appear, betook themſelves to Flight; whereupon the King was fain by a Sum of Money to ranſom himſelf and his People from inevitable Ruin. Whilſt he was engaged in this War, his Brother *Chilperic* took *Reims*, and ſome other Cities in *Champagne*; but *Sigebert* revenged this Affront by taking *Soiſſons*, defeated his Brother's Army, and kept his Son *Theodebert* a Priſoner at *Ponthon*; but ſoon after made Peace with him. Afterwards he took the City of *Arles* from his other Brother *Gontran*, but loſt it again in a ſhort time. He defeated the *Lombards* that ravaged his Country. In 573 he was again attack'd and defeated by his Brother; whereupon he raiſed an Army chiefly compoſed of barbarous Nations, and came againſt him; *Chilperic* ſeeing him ready to fall into his Country with thoſe Foreigners, deſired Peace, which he generouſly granted: But having been forced to this Peace, he ſoon after took up Arms again; and *Sigebert* engaging him, he kill'd *Theodebert* his Son by one of his Generals called *Boſon*, took away his Dominions, and forced him to ſhut up himſelf at *Tournay*. *Sigebert* going to lay Seige to that City, *Fredegonda*, *Chilperic*'s Wife, caused him to be murthered in 575 at *Vitri*, by two Men whom ſhe had furniſh'd with

with poiſon'd Knives. *Sigebert* was forty Years of Age when he died, of which he had reigned fourteen. He was a liberal and generous Prince, witty, and of great Sweetneſs and Affability. *Fortunatus* of *Poitiers* ſaith, that he was rather the Father than the King of his People. *Gregor. Turonenſ.* Lib. 4 & 5. *Adrian. Valois de geſt. vet. Franc.* Tom. 2. Pag 50. *Mezerai*, &c.

SIGEBERT, who ſome ſay was the ſecond of that Name, was born in 601 or 602 to *Thierri* II. King of *Burgundy* and *Auſtraſia*, by one of his Concubines. Queen *Brunehaud* placed him in his Father's Throne, in hope of Reigning under his Name; but *Clotharius* II. to whom he was delivered by his own Subjects, cauſed him to be put to Death in 613 or 614. *St. Marthan Hiſt. de France. Mezerai. Adrian Valois*, &c.

SIGEBERT II. (or as others III.) ſurnamed the *Young*, was the Son of *Dagobert* I. King of *France*, and of *Ragnetaude*: He was born in 630 or 636. His Father being at *Metz* made him King of *Auſtraſia*, and appointed him for Counſellors. *Cunibert*, Biſhop of *Colegne* and *Adalgiſus*. He died the firſt of *February* 650.

SIGEBERT, Monk of the Abby of *Gembloux*, in the Dioceſe of *Namur* in *Brabant*, was an Author of Character towards the End of the XIth and Beginning of the XIIth Century. He taught for ſome time in the Monaſtery of St. *Vincent* of *Metz*; but afterwards retiring to his own Abby, he there publiſh'd divers Works, the moſt conſiderable of them is a Chronicle, which he begins with the Year 379, and continues it till 1112, the Year before *Sigebert* died. He left alſo a Treatiſe of famous Men, publiſh'd by *Albert le Mire*, the Life of *Sigebert* III. King of *Auſtraſia*, and that of St. *Maclovius*, &c. He alſo writ an Apology for the Married Prieſts, which is loſt; the Title of it was, *Apologia ad Henricum Imperat. contra eos qui calumniabantur Miſſas Conjugatorum Presbyterorum. Baron. in Annal. Bellarm. de ſcript. Eccleſ. Sextus Senenſis, Poſſevin. Voſſius.*

SIGEE (*Louiſe*, called *Aloiſia Sigea*) was born at *Toledo* in *Spain*, but the Daughter of *Diego Sigea* originally of *France*. Being a very learned Man, and finding his Daughter capable, he inſtructed her in the Tongues and Philoſophy: She underſtood *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Syriack* and *Arabick*, and writ a Letter in theſe five ſeveral Languages to Pope *Paul*. Her Father was afterwards called to the Court of *John* III. of *Portugal*, and was Maſter to *Theodoſius* of *Portugal*, Duke of *Braganza*, and ſome other young Lords; and it is ſaid, that he was the firſt that intruduced the Love of Learning into that Court, whither he brought with him his *Louiſe* and plac'd her with the *Infanta Maria* of *Portugal*, who alſo wes a Lover of Learning. She writ a *Latin* Poem called *Sintra*, which was the Name of a City in *Portugal*, which ſhe dedicated to the *Infanta*, and a Dialogue *De differentia vitæ Ruſticæ & Urbanæ*; beſides wh ch there are ſeveral Pieces in Verſe and Epiſtles attributed to her. But the Book which paſſeth under her Name, *De Arcanis Amoris & Veneris*, is more modern, neither doth the Matter comport with her Modeſty and Vertue. She died young the thirteenth of *October*, 1560. *Vaſee Chron. Hiſp.* Cap. 9. *Alphonſ. de Madrit. Hiſt. Palent. Eccl.*

SIGERIC, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, was ſet upon the Throne by his Army, after the Death of *Ataulphus* in 415. But appearing inclin'd to make Peace with the *Romans*, thoſe who had ſet the Crown upon his Head took away his Life, ſix or ſeven Months after his Election. *Proſper & Iſidor. in Chron.*

SIGETH, or *Zigeth*, *Sigetu*, *Salinæ*, a ſtrong Town in the *Lower-Hungary*, ſeated in a *Moraſs* or Mooriſh Ground near the River *Alme*, two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, ſeven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and five from *Quinque Eccleſiæ Funfkirchen* to the Weſt. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, and is fortified with three Ditches and as many Walls. *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, died at the Siege of it the fourth of *September*, which was the ſecond Month of the Siege, and the Place was taken three Days after in 1566, *Nicolas Eſdrin*, Count of *Serini*, who was Governour of it, being ſlain in a Sally he made at the Head of his remaining Forces. It was again ſurrendred to the Emperor *January* 15. 1688, at which time the *Imperialiſts* found therein 85 Pieces of Cannon. There is another Town of the ſame Name in *Tranſylvania*, near the Fountains of the *Tibiſcus*. *Thuan. Hiſt.* Lib. 39.

SIGISMUND, Emperor, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was of the Houſe of *Luxemburk*, and the Son of *Charles* IV. and Brother of *Wenceſlaus*, Emperors. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Lewis* I. King of *Hungary*, and appeaſed the Troubles that then ſhook the Government. And to the end he might ſtrengthen himſelf the more, he got himſelf Crown'd in 1392, at twenty Years of Age. His Enemies called *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, into *Hungary*, where *Sigiſmund* received a conſiderable Succour of *French* Men, under the Command of *John* of *Burgundy*; but the *Chriſtians* were worſted by the *Turks* in 1386. Upon this Diſaſter the King durſt not return to his own Dominions, but wandred a long time in Miſery, and unknown at *Conſtantinople* and *Rhodes*: At laſt he was taken Priſoner by his own Subjects, and was not reſtored to his Kingdom till 1401. In the mean time, the Emperor *Wenceſlaus* having made himſelf contemptible by his Vices, *Robert*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, was put into his Place; who dying in 1410, *Sigiſmund* was choſen Emperor, who being one of the Electors named himſelf. He contributed very much to the convening of the Councils of *Conſtance* and *Baſil*, and for three Years together travelled over all *Europe*, came to *France*, paſſed over into *England*, went to *Italy*, and neglected nothing that he thought might conduce to that Work. His Brother *Wenceſlaus* had left the Kingdom of *Bohemia* to him, but he had much ado to obtain the quiet Poſſeſſion of it, being oppoſed by the *Huſſites*, who ſeveral times defeated his Forces; but, however, at laſt he got to be Crown'd King of that Kingdom: He alſo receiv'd the Crown of Iron at *Milan*, and that of Gold at *Rome* by the Hands of Pope *Eugenius* IV. on *Whitſunday*, and died at *Znaim* in *Moravia* the eighth of *Decemb.* 1437, being ſeventy Years of Age. *Sigiſmund* was a handſom Prince, liberal, generous, and a Lover of Learning; he ſpoke ſeveral Languages, and was a great Prince in time of Peace, but unhappy in War. *Spondanus & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccl.*

SIGISMUND, the firſt of that Name, King of *Poland*, for his extraordinary Atchievements ſurnamed the *Great*, was the Son of *Caſimire* II. and Brother of *John Albert* and *Alexander*, all of them Kings, the former dying in 1501, and the latter in 1506. He had upon many Occaſions given moſt ſignal Marks of his Valour and Prudence; wherefore on the Death of his Brother, he was without any Diſpute advanced to the Throne, being forty Years of Age; the Commonwealth at that time ſtanding in great need of ſuch a Prince to reſtore it to its ancient Luſtre and Glory, from whence it had much declined: *Sigiſmund* ſet himſelf to this Work, and ſucceeded in his Deſign. He beat the *Muſcovites*, and drove them out of *Lithuania* in 1519; He extended the Borders of his Dominions, govern'd his Subjects wiſely and happily, and was highly eſteem'd of by the Princes of his Time. He died on *Eaſter-Day*, 1548, being above eighty Years of Age, of which he had reigned 42. *Cromer Hiſt. of Poland. Salomon Neugebaver. Hiſt. Polon. Bernard Vapovius in Sigiſm.*

SIGISMUND II. ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, the Son of *Sigiſmund* I. King of *Poland*, ſucceeded his Father in 1548. and was the laſt King of the *Jagellon* Race. His Wife *Iſabella* of *Auſtria*, one of the two Daughters of *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, being deceaſed, he caſt his Eyes upon *Barbe Radzivil*, the Daughter of a *Caſtelan*, and the Widow of a *Palatin* of *Lithuania*, and was ſo taken with her Beauty, that he would needs marry her, notwithſtanding the Diſſuaſions of his Mother, the Princeſſes his Siſters, the Nobility and Senate of *Poland*; and at laſt obliged the Gentlemen and Senators of the Kingdom to acknowledge her his lawful Wife, and Queen of *Poland*. The *Poliſh* Nobility having thus far complied with their King, beg'd a Favour of him alſo, which was, That they might have Leave to ſend their Children to the Proteſtant Univerſities of *Germany*, repreſenting to him, as the Ground of their Petition, that the Profeſſors of thoſe Univerſities were better provided with learned Profeſſors than others, which the King granted them; though it afterwards prov'd a means to bring the *Reformation* into *Poland*. Thoſe of the Church of *Rome* petition'd the King to the contrary; but he being at that Time engag'd in a War againſt the *Tartars*, did not think fit to claſh with his Nobility upon the Account of Religion, and therefore anſwered the Petitions of the *Romaniſts* only by Delays and Put-offs; which made them give him the Nick-Name of King *Gioiron*, which in *Poliſh* ſignifies *King of To-morrow*. He defeated the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, and died the ſeventh of *July*, 1572.

SIGISMUND III. Son of *John* III. King of *Sweden*, and of *Katharin*, Daughter of *Sigiſmund* I. who was born in 1566. The *Polanders* offer'd him the Crown the 9th of *Aug.* 1587, and he was admitted, to the excluding of *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, who had been choſen by a Party of the Lord; and being fully ſettled in that Throne, upon the News of his Father's Death, he went and took Poſſeſſion of that of *Sweden* the nineteenth of *February*, 1594. This King was a Zealous *Romaniſt*, upon which Account the *Swedes* had no great Love for him, as having already eſpouſed Proteſtantiſm. *Charles* Duke of *Sudermania*, the King's Uncle, making good uſe of the People's Diſſatisfaction, got himſelf Crowned: This Uſurpation afterwards prov'd the Occaſion of a long and grievous War, and unſucceſsful to *Sigiſmund*. He had alſo great Conteſts with the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites*, from whom he took *Smolenſko*, after two Years Seige. He died in 1632, after a Reign of 45 Years. He had married two Siſters, *Anne* and *Conſtance* of *Auſtria*, whereof the former bare him *Ladiſlaus-Sigiſmund*, and the latter *John Caſimire*, who were both of them Kings of *Poland*, and Huſbands of the ſame Wife *Maria de Gonzague* of *Nevers*. This Family is now extinguiſh'd.

SIGISMUND, King of *Burgundy*, was the Son of *Gombault*, and his Succeſſor about the Year 516. He was reclaim'd from the *Arian* Hereſie by *Alcimus Avitus*, Biſhop of *Vienne*, married *Ofrogotha*, the Daughter of *Theodoric*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, and by her had a Son called *Segeric*, after whoſe Death he married another, who hating the young Prince for ſome reflecting Words he had given her, made his Father ſuſpicious of him to that degree, as to cauſe him to be put to Death;

Death; but immedately after *Sigiſmund* being rack'd with Sorrow and Repentance for what he had done, retired to the Monaſtery of St. *Maurice*, where he ſpent ſeveral Days in Faſting and Tears, begging Pardon of God for that horrid Offence. Some time after *Clodomir*, the Son of *Clodoveus* the Great, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Orleans*, pretended alſo to that of *Burgundy*, in the Right of his Mother *Clotilda*; and his Brothers having joyn'd themſelves with him, they defeated *Sigiſmund*, took him Priſoner, and ſent him to *Orleans*, where they caſt him into a Well with his Wife and Children the firſt of *May*, 523. Some ſay, it was done at St. *Pere-Avi* near to that City. The Church of *Rome* honours him for a Saint. *Gregor. Turonenſ. Vjuard Life of St. Sigiſmund.*

SIGMOUTH, a Sea-Town of *Eaſt Budleigh*, in the County of *Devon*, once a good Port-Town before it came to be choak'd up with Sand.

SIGN, a Garriſon in *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*, which the *Turks* beſieged 24 Days in 1687, but General *Cornaro* reliev'd it with the Army of the Republick.

SIGNET (*William*) a *French* Gentleman; famous in Hiſtory for the Honour he receiv'd from the Hands of the Emperor *Charles* V. upon an extraordinary Occaſion. This Emperor paſſing through *France* in 1540 on his Way to *Flanders*, made ſome Stay at *Paris*; and during that Time went out of Curioſity one Day to ſee the Court of Parliament, and to hear the Pleadings there; and having ſeated himſelf above the firſt Preſident, in the Place appointed for the *French* King when he comes thither, at which many murmur'd: He heard a Cauſe pleaded concerning the *Seneſchalſhip* or *Stewardſhip* of *Beaucaire* or *Carcaſſonne*, about the Poſſeſſion of which this *William Signet* and a certain Knight were in Conteſt, both of them pretending a Right to it. One of the chief Reaſons alledged againſt *Signet* was, that he wanted the Qualification which the Place required, foraſmuch as the Office had been always exerciſed by a Knight; whereupon the Emperor demanded a Sword of one of his Officers, and called *Signet*, whom, as he was kneeling before him, he dub'd Knight, and then ſaid to his Adverſary, The Reaſon you alledge againſt him is taken away now, for he is a Knight. Some were aſtoniſh'd at this Action, becauſe the King of *France* is Emperor in his own Kingdom. *Hiſtor. Char.* VI.

SIGONIUS (*Carolus*) born at *Modena* in *Italy*, he was Profeſſor of the *Greek* Tongue in that City, when he was but twenty two Years of Age; afterwards he taught Philoſophy at *Padua*, and had a Penſion of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. He hath writ excellent Annotations upon *Titus Livius*, and ſome excellent Treatiſes upon *Jus Romanum*, or the *Roman* Law; and hath better illuſtrated the *Antiquities of Rome*, than all the Writers that were before him. It is obſerved of him, that though he was ſo Learned, and writ ſo well in *Latin*, yet he could not ſpeak it well and readily. He publiſh'd a Book intituled *De Conſolatione, Of Conſolation*, whereof he endeavour'd to prove *Cicero* to be the Author, but *Antonius Riccobonus*, *Lipſius* and *Joannes Gulielmius* proved it to be a Modern Piece, the Concern of which caſt him into a Sickneſs that ended his Days. He died at *Modena* 1585, being ſixty Years of Age. He was Author alſo of theſe Books following, *Faſti Conſulares & Triumphi. De nominibus Romanorum Liber. De Conſulibus Dictatoribus & Cenſoribus Romanis. De Republica Hebræorum. Hiſtoria de Regno Italiæ*, with ſeveral others, *Thuan. Hiſtor. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

SIGUENZA, *Sigantia* or *Segontia*, a City of *Spain* in *New-Caſtile*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*; it is ſituate upon the River *Henares*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Atienza*, having a College, a Cittadel and an Arſenal.

SILANUS (*Junius Lucius*) a *Roman* Senator contracted to *Octavia*, Daughter of the Emperor *Claudius*. He was already raiſed to the Dignity of the Emperor's Son-in-Law, and had been honoured with the Ornaments of Triumph, and a Show of Gladiators had been preſented in his Name, to procure him the Love of the People. But *Agrippina* broke all theſe Meaſures, to make up the Match between her Son *Nero* and *Octavia*. She got *Silanus* to be acculed of Inceſt with his Siſter *Junia Calvina*, who was one of the moſt beautiful Ladies of *Rome*, but ſomething too free in her Behaviour, as well as her Brother was in his Words; whereupon being baniſh'd the Senate, he killed himſelf. *Tacit.* Lib. 12. Cap. 1. *Suet. in Neron. Dion.* &c.

SILARO, or *Selo*, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principato*, which has this ſecret Vertue, that it turns not only Wood, but the Leaves that fall into it into Stone, and yet notwithſtanding the Waters of it is good to drink. It has its Riſe in the *Apennine*, and empties it ſelf into the Gulph of *Salernum*. *Plin.* Lib. 2. Cap. 103.

SILAS, a Favourite of *Agrippa*, King of the *Jews*, and General of his Armies, who became ſo proud by the Honour to which he was raiſed, that he made himſelf too familiar with his Prince, and boaſted to his Face of the Services he had done him; at which *Agrippa* being offended, took away his Command, and ſent him to his own Country, there to remain a Priſoner: But about a Year after, at a Feaſt the King made on his Birth-day, he gave Order for him to be ſet at Liberty and to be brought before him: But he, when the Meſſage was brought him, proudly anſwer'd, That he would not ſtir out of Priſon. *Joſeph.* Lib 19. Cap. 6. *Antiq. Jud.*

SILAS, one of the firſt Chriſtians of *Jeruſalem* who had the Gift of Propheſie; he is likewiſe called *Silvanus*, which is a *Roman* Name, the like Changes in Names being common among the *Jews* who dwelt among the *Romans*. *Acts* 15. *Grotius* on 13. Chap. *Acts.*

SILENUS, the Foſter-father and Companion of *Bacchus*, whom the Poets repreſent ſitting upon an Aſs, and always drunk. Concerning the Original of the Fable of *Silenus*, ſee *Bochart.* Lib. 1. Cap. 18.

SILESIA, a large Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the Eaſt by *Poland*, on the North by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, on the Weſt with *Luſatia* and *Bohemia*, and on the South with *Moravia* and the *Upper-Hungary*. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Sileſia*; the *Upper* contains nine Dukedoms, *viz.* That of *Schweidnitz*, *Brieg*, *Monſterberg*, *Grotkaw*, *Lagerndorf*, *Tropaw*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor* and *Teſchen*: The *Lower* hath eight of them, *Croſſen*, *Glogaw*, *Sagan*, *Cignitz*, *Jauer*, *Volaw*, *Ols* and *Breſlaw*, This Country is well watered with Rivers, very fruitful and well Peopled, it abounds alſo with ſeveral Mines. It was for 860 Years a Part of *Poland*, and revolted from that Crown under *Ladiſlaus Loch*, King of *Poland*, but hath now for above 300 Years been united to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and is entirely in the Poſſeſſion of the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. The Capital City is *Breſlaw*, the reſt are *Glogaw*, &c. that give their Names to the Dukedoms above mentioned. This Country is above four Days Journey in length and three in breadth. It was haraſſed with a Bloody War by *Sobieſlaus*, Prince of *Bohemia*, in 1140. In 1242 it was cruelly ravaged by the *Tartars*, in 1327 it was ſeiz'd by *John*, King of *Bohemia*, who took Advantage of the Animoſities of its Princes. In 1618 the Elector of *Saxony* ſubdued it for the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. In 1621 it ſhared in the War of *Germany*. It received the Doctrine of *Hus* in the XV Century. *Joachim Curauſo in Annal. Sileſ. Melchior. Goldaſt. de Regn. Bohem. Nicol. Helenius Sileſgraph. Hoff.*

SILIUS ITALICUS, a *Latin* Poet, who was Conſul of *Rome* when *Nero* died: The common Opinion is, that he was born at *Old Sevil*, called *Italica*, and that from thence he was ſurnamed *Italicus*; but others affirm, that he was born in a City of *Italy* bearing the ſame Name. He was pretty well advanced in Years when he writ his Poem of the ſecond *Punick* War, in ſeventeen Books, and accordingly we do not find in them that Fire and Vivacity which is the Character of Youth; or to ſpeak the ſame in *Pliny*'s Language, there is more of Pains, in his Verſes than Wit, *Scribebat carmina majore curâ quam ingenio. Petrarcha* writ a Poem on the ſame Subject, which, 'tis probable, he would never have done, had he ſeen this of *Silius* which was not found till long after his Death, in the time of the Council of *Baſil*. He was a rich Man, and had a Country-houſe which formerly was *Cicero*'s, and another which contain'd *Virgil*'s Tomb. To this *Martial* alludes, Lib. 11. *Epig.* 49. *Plin.* Lib. 3. *Ep.* 6. *Aul Gel.* Lib. 16. Cap. 13. *Tacitus, Crinitus Lilius Gyrald. Voſſius.*

SILO, a *Saracen* Prince, who was King of *Leon* and *Aſturia* in the VIII Century. *Aurelius*, who had murthered his Brother *Froila*, gave his Siſter in Marriage to this *Silo*, and dying in 775, this Infidel was Governour over *Alphonſus*, the Son of *Froila*, eight or ten Years. *Marian. Hiſt. Hiſpan.*

SILOAM, a Fountain in *Jeruſalem*, which riſeth at the Foot of Mount *Sion*, and by the Weſt Side of the Valley of *Jehoſhaphat*, runs into the Brook *Kidron*; near to it is a Pool or Bathing-place, where the Blind-Man (mentioned *John* 9. 7.) upon waſhing his Eyes with the Water, after our Saviour's Application, received his Sight. King *Hezekiah* repaired this Fountain, and added ſeveral Conveniences to it for the Uſe of the City, as being very conſiderable for the Clearneſs and Abundance of its Water: Though *Joſephus* obſerves, that before the coming of *Titus* to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, it was wholly dried up, as well as all the reſt of the Springs and Fountains about that City, and that it did not begin to run again till after the Siege was formed. The *Saracens* commonly bath'd themſelves in this Pool or Fountain to take away the ſtrong Smell of their Bodies, and the *Turks* uſe it to this Day to clear their Sight, and to cure ſore Eyes. *Nicephorus* tells us, that the Empreſs *Helena* cauſed many fair Pieces of Architecture to be made for embelliſhing of this Fountain. *Euſeb. Nicremb.* I. *de Terr. Promiſſ.* Cap. 48.

SILVEIRA (*Gonſalvus*) a *Portuguiſe* Jeſuit of great Birth, who being ſent into *Africa*, had great Succeſs in Preaching, and baptized the King of *Monomtapa* and his Mother, with 300 Lords of his Court, but that Prince being again perverted by his Pagan Prieſts, ordered *Silveira* to be ſtrangled, and his Corps thrown into the Water, which was done accordingly, *March* 15. 1561, there being alſo fifty others, whom he had converted, that ſame Day executed with him. *Alegamb. Bibl. Patr. Soc. Jeſu.*

SIMANCA (*James*) Biſhop of *Bajadox*, was a *Spaniard*, and profeſs'd the Civil and Canon Law in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*: He was one of the King's Council at *Valadolid*, and afterwards for his Merit preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Bajadox*.

He

He was a very good Divine and Lawyer, and wrote a great deal in both Faculties: The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *De Republica Adminiſtrand. De Dignitate Epiſcopali. De Catholicis Inſtitutionibus. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SIMEON, the ſecond Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2284. He was engaged in the Slaughter of the *Sichemites*, whoſe King had raviſhed his Siſter *Dinah*. He died at the Age of 120 in 2403. *Gen.* 29. 33. & Chap. 34 25. *Torniel. in Annal. Vat. Teſt.*

SIMEON, called the Brother of the *Lord*, was the Son of *Cleophas*, and Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* after St. *James*, and ſuffer'd Martyrdom by being crucified in the 120th Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 109, according to *Baronius* and *Euſebius in Chron.* Lib. 3. *Hiſt.* but according to the Chronology of Mr. *Henry Dodwell*, *Simeon* ſuffered Martyrdom under *Trajan* in 116 after the Birth of Chriſt, and was the laſt Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* of the Family of *David*. *Dodwel Diſſert. de Jur. Laicor. Sacerd.* Cap. 3. There was another *Simeon* who was Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* towards the End of the XI Century, when that City was taken by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

SIMEON, the Name of that holy Man and Prophet, mentioned *Luke* 2. 25. to whom it was revealed by the Holy Ghoſt, that he ſhould not die till he had ſeen the Lord's Chriſt, who coming into the Temple, by the Spirit, when *Jeſus* was brought in by his Parents, he took him into his Arms, and ſing that Hymn which bears his Name.

SIMEON, Biſhop of *Seleucia* in *Meſopotamia*, lived under the Emperor *Dioclſian*: He was falſely accuſed by the *Jews* to *Sapor*, King of *Perſia*, for having betrayed the Religion of the State: *Sapor* giving ear to them, laid heavy Taxes upon the Chriſtians, to conſtrain them to quit their Religion, if they deſired to rid themſelves of that miſerable Oppreſſion. He put all their Prieſts to Death, demoliſhed their Churches, and took away all their Eſtates. This done he commanded *Simeon* to be brought before him, bidding him to worſhip him, and to adore the Sun, which this holy Biſhop refuſing, he was put into Priſon, and ſome time after was executed with 99 other Martyrs, who all ſuffered before him, and whom he exhorted to die chearfully and couragiouſly for the Faith of Chriſt; and laſt of all ſuffered Martyrdom himſelf, giving Praiſe to God. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl ſ.*

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, ſo called becauſe he writ the Lives of the Saints, flouriſhed in the X Century. He relates many things which are a Sign that he was too credulous; or to uſe the Expreſſion of Cardinal *Bellarmin*, he related them not as indeed they were, but ſuch as they ought to have been. We are to take notice here, to the end we may not fall into the Miſtake of Father *Gretſer* and ſome others, that this *Simeon Metaphraſtes* was different from *Simeon* ſurnamed *the Young Divine*, in Contradiſtinction to St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, who by way of Excellence was called *The Divine*. This is he that writ 33 *Homilies* of the Faith, and of Chriſtian and Religious Vertues, which *Pontanus* the Jeſuit hath tranſlated into *Latin*, and publiſhed with ſeveral other *Aſcetick* Writings. This Author is vaſtly different from *Simeon Metaphraſte*, who was a Lay-man; whereas this latter was a Prieſt and Superior of the Monaſtery of St. *Mamant* in *Conſtantinople*. It is ſuppoſed, that he lived about the Year 1150, which was a long time after the former, who alſo is another from *Simeon Magiſter* or *Logotheta*, who is made the Author of a Chronicle, and 24 Orations taken out of the Works of St. *Baſilius* of *Cæſarea*, which *Simeon de Maille*, Archbiſhop of *Tours*, tranſlated into *Latin* in the XVI Century. And beſides theſe there is alſo another *Simeon*, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, whom Authors place about the Year 1140. *Theoph. Rainaud. in Erotem. Voſſius, Poſſevin.*

SIMEON of *Durham*, an *Engliſh* Man of the Congregation of *Cluniack*, and Doctor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, well ſkill'd in moſt of the Liberal Sciences, eſpecially Mathematicks and Hiſtory; that of *England* being very confuſed, from the Death of Venerable *Bede* he continued that Author's Work to 1130, giving an Account of the four preceding Centuries in two Books, entituled, *De Geſtis Regum Anglorum*. He alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Church of *Durham*, that of the Biſhops of *York*, and ſome others: He flouriſhed about 1160. *Delande Piſeus de Script. Magn. Britan. Voſſius*, &c.

SIMEON HADDARSON, i. e. *Simeon* the Preacher, a famous *Rabbin*, wrote a Commentary upon the whole Bible, under the Title of *Falcut Hattora*, which, *F. Simon* ſays, is a Collection of the *Jewiſh* Doctors, Moral and Allegorick Explications of the whole Bible, briefly ſhewing the different ways that the ancient *Jews* explained the Scripture in their *Talmud*, Books of the *Siphronites*, *Tanhuma*, *Megilla*, in a Word in the ancient *Medraſim*, or Allegorical Commentaries: But adds withal, that this ſort of Work is ſcarce ſerviceable to any but *Jewiſh* Preachers, being altogether uſeleſs for the Literal Senſe of Scripture. *Buxtorf* makes mention of this *Rabbi*'s Book in his *Bibliotheca Rabinica*.

SIMEON *Bas Tſemah*, a *Rabbin* who wrote a Commentary upon the Book of *Job*, called *Sepher Beth Miſpat*, *i. e.* a Book *of the Houſe of Judgment*, printed at *Venice*. Father *Simon* obſerves, that in the Beginning of this Commentary there is a long Preface, where the Author relates moſt of the *Jews* Opinions concerning the Book of *Job*.

SIMEON ſurnamed *Stylites*, or *of the Pillar*, was an *Anchorete* that lived in the V Century, and took that Name from his Abode upon a Pillar 36 Cubits high, where he liv'd from the eightieth Year of his Age in wonderful Exerciſes of Penitence, ſpending whole Nights in Prayer, and the Day either in pious Diſcourſes, curing Diſeaſes, or Genuflexions, in which he did ſo abound, that, as they fabulouſly aſſert, a certain Man reſolving to count the Number of them in one Day, reckoned till he came to 2000, and then gave over, becauſe wearied with counting; and thus they render the Truth it ſelf ſuſpected. However, his Fame was ſoon diffuſed into all Parts, and his Judgment ſo highly valued, that the Emperor *Leo* ſent to him for his Opinion concerning the Council of *Chalcedon*; to which *Simeon* anſwered, that he embraced the Deciſion of thoſe 600 Fathers there aſſembled; but this Letter of his is loſt, neither have we any of his now, ſave that which he ſent to *Baſilius*, Archbiſhop of *Antioch*, wherein he calls himſelf *a Vile and Abject Worm*, and *an Abortive Monk*, when indeed he was their great Pattern and Exemplar. He paſt many Lents without eating almoſt any thing at all, and yet, notwithſtanding all theſe Auſterities, he lived above a hundred Years, and died in 460. His Body was brought to *Conſtantinople*, and the Emperor *Leo* built a Church in Honour of him. Beſides the Letter of his above mentioned, there is another that goes under his Name in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, the Subject of it is *Death*, or, *Sermo breviſſimus de mente compleſtante ſuum deceſſum. Evagr.* Lib. 1. *Hiſtor. Theodor.* Cap. 26. *Eulogius* quoted by *Photius* Cod. 230. *Cedrenus*, *Glycas*, *Nicephorus*, *Metaphraſtes*, *Baron. in Annal. & Martyr. Bollandus* 5 *Januar. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccleſ.* &c.

SIMLES or *Singes*, two Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, towards the Coaſt of *Aſia*, ſeparated from the Continent of *Natolia* by a ſmall Channel, they yield moſt delicious Wines, which the Inhabitants trade away for other Neceſſaries, and abound with wild Goats. The Ancients called the larger of theſe *Syma*. *Plin. Boſchini Archipelago.*

SIMLERUS (*Joſias*) a Miniſter of *Zurick*, and Succeſſor of *Peter Martyr*: He was a Perſon of great Learning, and writ divers Works of Divinity, Mathematicks and Hiſtory, of which himſelf hath given us a Catalogue in the Abridgment of the Library of *Conradus Geſnerus*, whoſe Life he writ, as his was committed to Poſterity by *Gulielmus Stulkius*, whom thoſe that are curious may conſult. He died at *Zurick*, *July* 2. 1576, at the Age of 45. *Thuan.* Lib 62. *Hiſtor.*

SIMMEREN, a Province of *Germany* in the *Lower Palatinate*, bearing the Title of an Earldom, and hath a ſmall City of the ſame Name, which is the Capital of it, ſtrengthned and adorned with a very conſiderable Caſtle, eight *German* Miles from *Mentz*, four from *Bingen*, and five South of *Coblentz*, it belongs to the Elector Palatine.

SIMMIAS of *Rhodes*, was born at *Samos*, and lived about the firſt Olympiad; he was a noted Poet, and hath left ſome Pieces, *viz.* his *Ovum*, *Alæ* and *Securis*, which *Salmaſius* hath wrote Notes upon. They alſo attribute to him, a Treatiſe of the Antiquity of *Samos*. *Suidas in Lex. Tzetzes Chil.* 7. *Hiſt.* 144. *Parthenius Hiſt.* 33. There was alſo a Grammarian of the ſame Name mentioned by *Strabo*.

SIMNEL (*Lambert*) a famous Impoſtor who appeared in *England* about 1485, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, endeavoured to paſs for *Edward Plantagenet*, Nephew of King *Edward* IV. of the Houſe of *York*, then a Priſoner at *London*. He was a Baker's Son, but had the Mien of a great Lord, and *Richard Simon*, an *Oxford* Prieſt, gave him all neceſſary Inſtructions to carry on his Cheat. He carried him into *Ireland*, where the Houſe of *York* was in great Veneration, and managed his Buſineſs ſo cunningly, that the Earl of *Kildare*, then Lord Lieutenant, received him, as did moſt of the Gentry after his Exemple; the common People being tranſported with Joy for their pretended King, this *Simnel* was carried to *Dublin* Caſtle and proclaim'd King with much Solemnity. *Henry* VII. having an Account of theſe Proceedings, to undeceive the People, ordered the true *Plantagenet* to be carried through the City to *Paul's*, which was to far from moving the *Iriſh*, that they believed the King himſelf raiſed an Impoſtor to delude the People. *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, Siſter to *Edward* IV. having an Account by ſome *Engliſh* Lords of what paſſed in *Ireland*, though ſhe knew very well that *Simnel* was a perfect Cheat, ſent him 2 or well diſciplin'd Soldiers to ſupport his Quality. The *Iriſh* had no ſooner receiv'd this Succour, but having crowned this ſham *Plantagenet*, they accompanied him into *England* with a great Army, which landed at *Foudrey* in *Lancaſhire*, where they were joyn'd by Sir *Thomas Broughton* with a ſmall Number of *Engliſh*; from thence they marched towards *York* without ſpoiling the Country or committing any Act of Hoſtility, however, the Country did not come in to them, it being an odious thing to the People of *England* to have a King brought in to them upon the Shoulders of *Iriſh* and *Dutch*, of which their Army chiefly conſiſted; notwithſtanding, the Earl of *Lincoln* came to their Aſſiſtance: The King gave them Battle at *Stoke* near *Newarke*, where, after they had kept the Field for three Hours with great Obſtinacy and Reſolution, they were entirely defeated, the chief Commanders killed, and

Simnel

Simnel taken Priſoner, but pardon'd, the King believing that he was governed by the ill Inſtructions of his Tutor. So having imploy'd him firſt as his Turn ſpit, he afterwards made him a Falconer; as to the Prieſt, he was committed cloſe Priſoner, and heard of no more. *Lord Bacon's Hen.* VII. *Salmonet Hiſtory of the Troubles of Great Britain.*

SIMOIS, now called *Chiſme*, a River of *Troas*, or the *Leſſer Phrygia* in *Natolia*, which has its Riſe from Mount *Ida*, and croſſing the Territory of *Old Troy*, runs into the River *Scamander*, and with it empties it ſelf into the *Helleſpont* at the Streights of *Gallipoli*, near to *Cape Janizari*. At preſent both theſe Rivers are in a manner dried up, being no more than ſmall Rivulets, whoſe Waters fail in Summer time, and in the Winter are not a Foot deep. *Strab.* Lib. 15.

St. SIMON the *Canaanite*, Apoſtle of *Jeſus Chriſt*, ſurnamed *Zelotes*, he preached the Goſpel in *Meſopotamia*, as alſo in *Egypt* and *Perſia*, where he received the Crown of Martyrdom. *Nicephorus* and *Dorotheus* farther add, that he preached the Faith in *Britany* and *Africa* alſo, but without the Authority of other Ancients. *Euſeb.* Lib. 1. *Hiſtor. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

SIMON I. of that Name, High Prieſt of the *Jews*, was the Succeſſor of his Father *Onias* about *A. M.* 3744. he was ſurnamed *The Juſt*, by reaſon of his extraordinary Piety towards God, and Kindneſs towards Men. He repaired the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, which began to decay, and cauſed it to be ſurrounded with a double Wall, and conveyed Water thither by great Pipes, for the waſhing of the Sacrifices and other Uſes. He was High Prieſt twelve Years, and his Brother *Eleazar* was put into his Place, becauſe of the Under-age of his Son *Onias* II. *Eccluſ.* Chap. 50 Ver. 1. *Joſeph.* Lib. 12. *Antiq.* Cap. 2. *Genebrard.* Lib. 2. *Chron. Janſenius in* Cap. 5. *Eccluſ. Joniel.* A. M. 3744. N. 2.

SIMON II. diſcharged the High Prieſts Office in 3822. In his Time *Ptolomy*, ſurnamed *Philopater*, King of *Egypt*, came to *Jeruſalem*, and would have entred into the Sanctuary of the Temple, but *Simon* oppoſed him, and God ſeconded his Oppoſition, by a Fainting and Trembling that ſeiz'd the King at the ſame Inſtant. He died about the Year 3847. *Joſeph.* Lib. 2. Cap. 5. *Euſeb. in Chron. Salian.* A. M. 3822. *& ſeq.*

SIMON the Magician, Chief of the *Simoniacks* and *Gnoſticks*, was of *Samaria*, where he was baptiz'd by *Philip*, one of Deacons; but obſerving that the Apoſtles ſpoke Languages which they had never learned, and performed many Miracles, he would fain purchaſe that Power; and being rebuked by St. *Peter* for this wicked Thought, he broach'd his new Errors, and pretending he was the High Power or Vertue of God, endeavoured to cheat the *Jews*, whom he found much bent againſt the Faithful, into a Belief that he was the Son of God ſent to them, and the Holy Ghoſt to the *Gentiles*. Then he ſet forth for *Rome*, to undermine the true Miracles with his falſe and Magical Illuſions, which were ſo very ſurprizing, that the *Romans* erected him a Statue, as to a God, and gave him the Title of *Holy*, as appears in St. *Juſtin Martyr* and *Tertullian's Apologeticks*. It is true, ſome learned Men, as St. *Ireneus* and *Euſebius*, think they have miſtaken the Name of *Semo Sangus* or *Sancus*, a Deity adored by the *Romans*, and mentioned by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus*, and *Titus Livius*, for *Simon Samus*. But, be it how it will, his Magick was ſo ſtrong and perſuaſive, that ſome People found it a hard Matter to diſtinguiſh between Truth and Impoſture. To theſe follies he added abominable Errors, teaching that all Impurities were lawful, even thoſe condemned by Nature it ſelf, That Women might be Common, that there would be no Reſurrection, that God did not create the World, but other Celeſtial Perſons, which left it defective; that an evil Spirit dictated the ancient Law, which therefore could not be received without incurring Death. Nor did he ſtop here, but would fain perſwade, that his Concubine, called *Helene* or *Selene*, was the Holy Ghoſt. He invented odd Titles for Angels, which he placed in the new Celeſtial Globes, and adding, That the only means to be ſaved, was to practice his ſecret Myſteries, where he uſed ſuch Abomination and Indecencies, that it would be a Shame to render them in common Language. His Magick recommended him very acceptable to *Nero*, who was much taken with the Illuſions of the Black Art: Thus *Simon* paſs'd with him as a God, until his Death diſcovered him the worſt of Men. He told the Emperor, that he would aſcend into Heaven on a certain Day, which drew a great Concourſe of Spectators; and indeed he lifted himſelf, by the Aſſiſtance of the Devils, into the Air, but, upon St. *Peter's* praying that the Cheat might be diſcovered, he fell down and broke his Legs, and died of the Pain of his Fall, and his Concern for ſo publick an Affront. This happened *An. Chr.* 66 or 67. His Folly in offering the Apoſtles Money to receive the Holy Ghoſt, occaſioned the Commerce and Sale of Holy Things, being called Simony. *St. Irenæus, Epiphanius, Arnobius, Auguſtin, Euſeb. Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SIMON MACHABÆUS, Captain of the *Jews*, was of the Tribe of *Levi*, the Son of *Mattathias*, and the Brother of *Judas Macabæus*, and of *Jonathan*, whom he ſucceeded as General of the *Jews*, and by his Courage and Prudence reſtored his Country-men to their Liberty, who had almoſt continually been Tributaries to the *Perſians* or *Greeks*, ever ſince their Return from the *Babyloniſh* Captivity. He took the Cittadel of *Sion*, which did a great deal of Miſchief to the City of *Jeruſalem* whilſt it was in the Enemies Hand, and afterwards fortified the Mount whereon the Temple was built, and made his Abode there. Under his Government *Judea* enjoy'd great Reſt and Tranquility; and the Fame of *Simon* ſpreading it ſelf far and near, the *Lacedæmonians* ſent Embaſſadors to him to renew their ancient Alliance with the *Jews*. *Antiochus* VII. ſurnamed *Soter*, King of the *Syrians*, deſired his Aſſiſtance to drive *Tryphon* out of his Dominions, which he had uſurped, and engaged him thereto by ratifying ſeveral Privileges which his Father *Demetrius* had granted the *Jews*. But ſoon after, finding himſelf at the Head of a great Army, he made a Mock of *Simon* and the Succours he brought along with him, and demanded the Cities of *Joppa*, *Gazara* and the Cittadel of *Sion*, or inſtead of them a thouſand Talents of Gold. But *Simon* having refuſed to anſwer his unjuſt Demands, he ſent an Army into *Judea*, under the Command of *Cendebæus*, which was defeated by the Sons of *Simon*: But *Simon* lived not long after this Advantage, for *Ptolomy*, his Son-in-law, traiterouſly murthered him at a Feaſt, with two of his Sons, *A. M.* 3219, after that he had govern'd the *Jews* eight or nine Years. 1 *Macab.* Chap. 14. *& ſeq. Joſeph.* Lib. 14. *Antiq. & 1. de Bello. Torniel. & Salian. in Annal. Vet. Teſtam.*

SIMON, King of the *Bulgarians*, was very famous in the X Century: He took the City of *Adrianople* in 924, but quitted it ſome time after.

SIMON, the firſt Duke of *Lorrain*, was married to *Adelaida*, Daughter of the Emperor *Lotharius* II. and was the Father of *Matthew* I. of *Baldwin* and *Adelberon*, &c. He died in 1141.

SIMON, a Philoſopher of *Athens*, the Diſciple of *Socrates*: He was at firſt a Tanner by his Trade; but *Socrates* frequenting his Houſe now and then, his Diſcourſe kindled in him a Love to Philoſophy. He writ 33 Dialogues. *Diog. Laert.* Lib. 2. *de vit. Philoſoph.*

SIMON, *Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a good Scholar for his Time and a Pattern of Learning: He wrote ſeveral Volumes of Sermons; *Pro Ordine Sacerdotali Conſtitutiones*, &c. He died in the Reign of *Edward* III. *Anno* 1366. *Leland, Pits.* &c.

SIMON MAJOLUS, born at *Aſt* in *Piedmont* in the XVI Century: He wrote a conſiderable Treatiſe, intituled, *Dies Caniculares. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr.*

SIMON MAPHAM, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a learned Divine in the XIV Century: He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes: *De Fallitiis. De Feriis. De Appellationibus. De Teſtamentis. De Decimis. De Eccleſiis Edificandis. De Clandeſtina Diſponſatione*, He held a Provincial Council at *London*, and died in the Reign of King *Edward* III. in 1333.

SIMONETA (*Bonifacius*) of *Milan*, Abbot of *Cornu*, a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery in the Dioceſe of *Cremona*. He lived towards the End of the XV Century, about the Year 1490, and was Nephew to *John Simoneta*, who writ the Hiſtory of *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*. His Works have gained him a great Reputation, eſpecially that which bears the Title of *Chriſtianarum Perſecutionum & Pontificum Hiſtoria*. This Work is divided into ſix Books, and contains in it 279 Letters, all that paſs in the Church from St. *Peter* to *Innocent* VIII. who was the Succeſſor of *Sixtus* IV. in 1484. Which I obſerve the rather to prevent the ſpreading of a Miſtake whereby ſome have attributed this Work to Pope *Boniface* VIII. This Book of the Abbot was printed at *Milan* in 1499, at *Baſil* in 1509, and elſewhere; and at the ſame time *Odavian* of St. *Gelais*, Biſhop of *Angouleſme*, tranſlated it into *French*. *Charles de Viſch. Bibl. Ciſterc. Alberus le Mire in Auct. de Script. Eccleſ. Caramuel* Lib. 1. *Theol. Regul. Diſt.* 34. Num. 340. *Spondan. A. C.* 1303. Num. 14. *Voſſius* Lib. 3. *de Hiſtor. Latin.*

SIMONETA, the borrow'd Name of a famous Robber, who being very like Cardinal *Lewis Simoneta*, took upon him his Name, together with the Habit of a Cardinal, and the Quality of Legat, with a magnificent Train, and a great Number of Domeſticks, which were all of them of his own Trade and Gang, who every where in publick gave him the Title of Eminence: By this means he deceived the People; giving Diſpenſations, admitting the Reſignation of Benefices, and taking off Excommunications, doing more than a true Legat could have done. By which means he got a vaſt Sum of Money, which put him into a Condition of appearing every where like a Prince. But at laſt, the Cheat was detected, and *Petrus Donatus de Cena*, Vice-Legat of *Bononia*, and afterwards Cardinal, being informed that he was entred into his Diſtrict, ſent away ſome Soldiers to ſeize him, which they did; and being brought to his Tryal, made a Confeſſion of the moſt horrid Impieties he had committed, and thereupon was condemned to be hang'd: The Execution was performed in an uncommon Manner; for he was ſtrangled with a Golden Twiſt, and an empty Purſe hang'd about his Neck, with an Inſcription importing that he was not Cardinal Legat *Simoneta*, but a Robber *ſine Moneta*. *Auberius Hiſt. of the Cardinals.*

SIMONIDES, a Lyrick Poet, born in the Iſland *Ceus* in the *Ægean* Sea, now called *Zea*, different from *Cos* or *Coos*, the Native Place of *Hippocrates*. He flouriſhed in the 65th Olympiad, and died the 88th, being 89 Years of Age. He was known and belov'd by the greateſt Princes of *Greece* and *Sicily*, and eſpecially by *Pauſanias* and *Hiero*. Some ſay, that he added four Letters to the *Greek* Alphabet, but it is more likely that this was done by another *Simonides*, more ancient than he. He writ ſeveral Odes, Elegies, and other Works, amongſt which is a Deſcription of the Battle of *Marathon* and *Salamina*, alſo *Epigrams*; and a Book of *Threni* or *Lamentations*. *Suidas in Lexic.*

SIMONIDES of *Ceus*, ſurnamed the *Younger*, was the Son of the Poet *Simonides* his Siſter: He writ about the 83d Olympiad, a Book of Genealogies, of Poetry, and a Treatiſe of Things newly invented. *Suidas in Lexic.*

SIMON SUDBURY, firſt Biſhop of *London*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Reign of King *Richard* II. This Prelate, endeavouring to quell the Inſurrection of *Jack Straw* and *Watt Tyler*, having formerly converted *John Ball* (the Army Chaplain to the Rebellion) for his ſeditious and levelling Doctrines: This neceſſary Diſcipline upon *Ball* (who was one of *Wicliff*'s Scholars) enraged the Rebels to that degree, that *Tyler*, with ſome of his Gang, entering the Tower Gates, after he had rifled the King's Apartments, outrag'd the Queen-Mother both with Language and Blows; after theſe Preliminaries of Duty and good Manners, they ſeiz'd this Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* as he was performing Divine Service, and immediately murther'd him. This Prelate publiſh'd ſome Synodal Conſtitutions, and wrote, *De Celebratione Miſſarum. De Pœnitentiis & Remiſſionibus*, &c. *Polidore Virgil*, Lib. 20. *Pits. de Script. Angl. Truſſel*'s Life of *Richard* II.

SIMPLICIANUS, a Prieſt of *Milan* of great Learning and Piety, who inſtructed St. *Ambroſe* in ingenuous Literature, and the Epiſcopal Functions. He took much Pains for the Converſion of St. *Auſtin*, and writ ſeveral Letters to him. He afterwards was St. *Ambroſe*'s Succeſſor in the Biſhop's See of *Milan* in 397, and died three Years after. *Gennad. in Catal. illuſtr. viror. Baronius*, &c.

SIMPLICIUS (Pope) born at *Tivoli*, was elected ten Days after the Death of St. *Hilarius*, the twentieth of *Septemb.* 467. He writ eighteen Letters, that are yet remaining; the moſt important of which are thoſe ſent into the Eaſt to the Emperor *Zeno*, and the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, againſt *Peter Mongus*, who had been preferred to the See of *Alexandria*; but his Solicitations took no Effect. Amongſt his Epiſtles there are ſeveral addreſs'd to Biſhops, containing Inſtructions for the regulating of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, of which Number was that which he writ to *Florentius*, *Equitius* and *Severus*, concerning *Caudentius* of *Auſinium*, who had made unlawful Ordinations and undue Diſtributions of the Church Revenue, whom he therefore deprived of the Power of Ordaining, and ordered the Revenues of the Church to be divided into four Parts, whereof two ſhould be for the Maintenance of the Prelate and Clerk, and two for the Relief of the Poor, and Repairing of the Church Buildings. He himſelf was at the Charges of ſeveral ſtately Structures, and gave great Gifts to the Church of St. *Peter*, and ſettled there, as alſo in the Churches of St. *Paul* and St. *Lawrence*, weekly Penitentiaries to ſatisfie the Peoples Devotion. He died the ſecond of *March*, 483, having held the See fifteen Years, five Months and ten Days. *Liberat. in Breviar. Anaſtaſ. Genebrard. Ciaconius. Baron. in Annal.* He divided the City into five Regions or Precincts, and ordained that no Clergy-man ſhould hold a Benefice of a Lay-man. *Platina. Ciaconius Du Cheſne. Baron. in Annal.*

SIMPLICIUS, a Perepatetick Philoſopher, was a *Phrygian* by Nation, and lived in the V Century. He wrote Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle* and *Epictetus*'s *Enchiridion*. *Suidas in Damaſcio. Geſner in Bibl.*

SIN, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xanxi*, at the Foot of a Mountain, near the River *Chorquang*, and the Capital of two other Cities.

SIN, a Deſart of *Arabia*, between *Elim* and *Sinai*, which was the eighth Station of the Children of *Iſrael* after their coming out of *Egypt*. Here it was that the *Iſraelites*, having conſumed their Proviſions they had brought along with them, began to murmur, whereupon the Lord ſent them a vaſt Number of Quails, and the next Morning rain'd down Manna round about the Camp. We are to obſerve here, that this Wilderneſs differs from another *Sin*, or rather *Zin*, near which there was a Place called *Cades*, and was the 33d Manſion of the Children of *Iſrael*, where *Miriam*, the Siſter of *Moſes*, died, and where *Moſes* brought forth Water out of the Rock, as he had before done in *Rephidim*, which I take notice of, not to confound thoſe two Miracles. *Exod.* 16. 1. *Num.* 20. 1. & 10, 11, and Chap. 33. 14. & 37. *Joſeph.* Lib. 2. *Antiq. St. Jerom. ad Fabiel. Torniel.* A. M. 2544. 2583.

SINAI, a Mountain of the Rocky or Stony *Arabia*, upon the Shore of the *Red Sea*, of which Mount *Horeb* is a Part. This was the twelfth Station of the *Iſraelites* in their Paſſage to the *Holy Land*; about which Mountain they wandered near upon a Year, that is, during that time wherein all thoſe Things happened which are mentioned in *Exodus* from the 19th Chapter to the End, in the whole Book of *Leviticus*, and in *Numbers* from the Beginning to Chapter 10, the chiefeſt of all which was the giving of the Law. The *Turks* call this Mountain *Gibel Mouſa*, i. e. *the Mountain of Moſes*. This Mount is formed of the Union of three Mountains, as it were one heaped upon the top of the other: There were formerly ſeveral Chappels upon it, which were ſerved by 14000 Hermites: The *Greeks* had alſo ſeveral Religious here, who celebrated Divine Service. There are ſeveral of theſe Chappels ſtill remaining in divers Parts of the Mountain; and amongſt the reſt, there are three, where two Sons of a King of *Æthiopia* led a retired Life for above forty Years. Every one of the Chappels have a Garden belonging to them. The Convent is at the Bottom of the Mountain, from whence formerly they went up to the Top of it by 1400 Steps, cut out in the Rock by the Order and at the Charge of St. *Helen*, and whereof the Marks are yet to be ſeen. At ſome Diſtance from the Foot of the Mountain, going upwards, there is a Spring, the Water whereof is moſt excellent; and when one is got up one third part of the Way, there are two Gates that ſhut up the Way, and are not open'd to the Pilgrims, till they have made their Confeſſion. Somewhat higher than this, is a Stone, which an Angel laid there, as 'tis ſaid, to hinder *Elias* his Paſſage. Upon the Top of the Mountain, and under a great hollow Rock, open towards the Weſt, is the Place where *Moſes* abode during the forty Days he was upon the Mount. A little beyond this Rock, going upwards towards the Right-ſide, there is a *Greek* Church, and not far off a *French* Church, which is dedicated to the *Aſcenſion* of our Lord. Five or ſix Paces farther, and over-againſt this Church, there is another Cave or Grotto open to the Eaſt, into which they go down by eleven Steps, where *Moſes* received the Tables of the Law, and deſired to ſee the Face of God. The *Arabians* have built a Moſque upon it, and about it are abundance of Fruit Trees, Olive Trees and Poplars, with two or three fine Springs. Travellers obſerve, that it is much more troubleſome for them to come down this Mountain, than it was for them to get up to it. The Bottom of this Mountain is ſeparated from that of St. *Catharine* by a great Valley, where is the Grotto of St. *Onuphrius*, cut by Nature out of the Rock. In the ſame Valley is the Monaſtery of the *Forty Martyrs*, with a very fair Church and a large Garden, in which are abundance of Fruit-Trees, as Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, Nut-Trees and Orange-Trees. *Torniel. Salian. in Annal. Vet. Teſtam. Monconis Travels*, Pag. 1. *Thevenot Travels of the Eaſt*, Tom. 1.

SINGARA, a City of *Meſopotamia*, near to a Mountain of the ſame Name, which is now called *Acalip*, in the Province of *Diarbeck* in *Aſia*, between the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. Near to this City a terrible Battle was fought between the Emperor *Conſtantius* and *Sapor* II. King of the *Perſians*. *Ammian. Marcellin.*

SINGEN, a Village of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, near the Caſtle of *Hohenwal*, ſituate upon a Rock in a great Plain. There is another of the ſame Name not far off this, equally ſtrong by its Situation.

SINON, the Son of *Siſyphus*, and Grand-child of the Robber *Autolycus*. He being a very cunning Fellow, was look'd upon as the fitteſt Man amongſt the *Greeks* to deceive the *Trojans*; and having ſuffered himſelf dexterouſly to be taken by them, he deceitfully acquainted *Priamus* with the Departure of the *Greeks*, and invited him to receive the *Wooden Horſe* into the City, in which the *Greek* Commanders were ſhut up. *Pliny* ſaith, That he was the firſt Inventer of Sentinels and Fires to give notice of an approaching Enemy. *Virgil.* Lib. 2. *Æneid. Plin.* Lib. 7. Cap. 57.

SINOPE, a City of *Paphlagonia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, with a Haven upon the *Euxine* Sea. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Mileſians*, about the Year of *Rome* 125, ſince which it was ſubject to divers Princes, till the *Romans* made the moſt Maſters of it. Whilſt it belong'd to the Chriſtians it was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Amaſia*, and had its own Princes, but is now fallen into the Hands of the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe* or *Perdapus*. In this City *Diogenes* the Cynick was born, as likewiſe *Diphilus* the Comedian, and ſome other Learned Men. Long. 60. 00. Lat. 45. 00. *Pliny* Lib. 35. takes notice, that *Cinabar* was gotten here.

SINORIX, Tetrarch of *Galatia*, about 236 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, who being overcome with the Beauty of *Camma*, the Wife of *Smatus*, his Kinſman, murthered her Husband, that he might have her for his Wife; and having acquainted her with his Death, earneſtly preſſed her to conſent to his Deſire, which, ſeeing there was no other way, ſhe did and ſet the Day wherein ſhe would be married to him. In the mean time ſhe prepar'd a poiſoned Cup againſt the Solemnity (for it was the Cuſtom there, for the Bride to drink to the Bridegroom, and for him to pledge her, in token of their Conjugal Love and Union) and being come into the Temple before the Altar, ſhe drunk firſt of it, and preſented the reſt to *Sinorix*, who joyfully pledg'd her. The Poiſon ſoon after displaying its Force, and finding her ſelf near Death, ſhe cry'd, *How happily have I revenged the Death of my dear Husband, by*

giving him this ſignal Inſtance of my Fidelity? O ye Gods! the Monſter I here offer you, is the beſt and moſt acceptable Sacrifice that ever I preſented you with. Andreas Brunnerus Annales Virtutis & Fortunæ Bojorum.

SINUESSA, a City of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro*, which formerly was a *Roman* Colony. *Ptolomy* calls it *Soeſſa*, but *Pliny* and *Livy*, *Sinope*. It hath been ſince a Biſhop's See, but is now ruined, and in the Place of it is *Rocca di Mandragone*, which hath the Title of a Dukedom. It is much ſpoke of in the ancient Authors.

SION, or *Zion*, a Mountain or Cittadel of *Jeruſalem*, which *David* took from the *Jebuſites*; and long after that it was taken by *Antiochus*, and retaken by *Simon*. The Knights of the *Teutonick* Order were formerly called Knights of our Lady of *Mount Sion*. 1 *Maccab.* 13. 50. *Joſeph.* Lib. 13. *Antiq.*

SION, *Sedunum*, upon the *Rhone*, the Capital of *Valais*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Moutiers en Tarantaiſe*; the *Germans* call it *Sitten*. It is ſeated in a pleaſant Plain, having only one Hill on the Eaſt-ſide, on which ſtand three Caſtles, in one of which the Biſhop reſides. The Biſhop is Sovereign of the City, Count of *Valais*, and Prince of the Empire: He coins Money, placeth Officers, with other conſiderable Privileges, which St. *Charlemagne* granted to *Theodulus* about 802. The Dukes of *Savoy* pretended to the Lordſhip of this Country, which was the Cauſe of long and grievous Wars; but the Biſhop now, for his Security, is Leagued with the Roman Catholick Cantons. It's fifteen Miles South of *Bern*, and 55 Eaſt of *Geneva*. *Ranutius Scotus. Helvet. ſacra & profana. St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt.*

SIOR, Lat. *Siorium*, a City of *Aſia*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Corea*, which is Tributary to the Kingdom of *China*, and lies in the great Peninſula towards *Japan*. It is ſeated ſixty Miles from the Southern Borders of the Kingdom, upon a pleaſant River. *Hamet's Travels.*

SIPONTO, *Sipontum*, *Sypus*, *Sepias*, a ruined City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was formerly very conſiderable. *Strabo* tells us, it was built by *Diomedes*. The Invaſion of the *Saracens* in the VIII Century, great Earthquakes, and the Diſcord of its Inhabitants, have contributed to its Ruin. It was formerly an Archbiſhop's See, which is now removed to *Manfredonia*. Alſo a Gulph or Bay in the *Adriatick* Sea, near to the Ruins of the City now mention'd.

SIRAD, *Siradz*, Lat. *Siradia*, Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame Name in the greater *Poland*. It ſtands ſix Miles North of *Vie-Lim*, two Eaſt of *Breſlow*, and 45 Weſt from *Warſaw*. *Hoffman.*

SIRENS, *Sirenes*, according to the Poets, the Name of three Sea-Monſters, who were Half Women and Half Fiſh, viz. *Parthenope*, *Ligea* and *Leucoſia*: Their Haunt was upon the Coaſt of *Sicily*, where, by the charming Sweetneſs of their Singing, they ſtop'd Travellers; but *Ulyſſes* by his Prudence made a ſhift to eſcape their Snares. By this Fable Poets give us an ingenious Deſcription of the Charms of Voluptuouſneſs, which Men of Spirit avoid by the Force of their Courage. The Word *Siren* ſignifies a *Songſter* in the *Phœnician* Language. See *Bochart. Canaan.* Lib. 1. Cap. 27.

SIRICIUS (Pope) he was a *Roman*, ad ſucceeded *Damaſus*, the twelfth of *January*, 385. *Urciſinus*, who had ſet himſelf againſt his Predeceſſor, cauſed ſome Diſturbance at his Election, but the Emperor *Valentinian* confirm'd him in the Chair. He ſoon after writ an Epiſtle to *Himerius*, Biſhop of *Tarragon*, in Anſwer to one he had ſent to *Damaſus*, wherein he deſired to be reſolved, how he ought to behave himſelf towards thoſe Penitents who did frequently return to their Vomit. We have ſtill ſome of his Letters, whereof that which is writ to the Biſhops of *Africa* contains nine Canons of a Synod of eighty Prelates which he conven'd at *Rome* in 386, beſides which he celebrated two others at *Capua* and *Milan*. This Pope did not treat St. *Jerom* ſo favourably as his Predeceſſor *Damaſus*. He died the 22d of *February*, 398, after having govern'd the Church thirteen Years, one Month and fourteen Days. He Excommunicated the *Manichees*, but with this *Proviſo*, That upon their Repentance and turning *Monks*, they might have the Sacrament as a *Viaticum* at their Death. He ordain'd, that Whoſoever married a Widow or ſecond Wife, ſhould be degraded from their Office in the Church; that None but a Biſhop ſhould have Power to ordain a Preſbyter; and that *Heretick* ſhould be received with Impoſition of Hands. *Platina.*

SIRLET (*William*) a Cardinal, born at *Still* or *Squillaco* in *Calabria*: He learn'd *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, and then went to *Rome* Cardinal *Marcello Cervino*, and afterwards Pope *Marcellus* II. took him into his Family; and *Pius* IV. at the Inſtance of his Nephew *Charles Boromea*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, made him Cardinal and Library-Keeper of the *Vatican*: Pope *Pius* V. made uſe of him to reform the *Roman Miſſal* and *Breviary*, and to draw up the *Catechiſmus ad Parochos* according to the Order of the Council of *Trent*: *Sixtus Quintus* likewiſe nominated him to overſee the Edition of the Bible, publiſh'd by that Pope, but Death prevented him in this laſt Perſormance, for he died in 1585, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. *Spondanus* and ſeveral other learned Men give him a great Character. *Spondan.* A. C. 1585. N. 33.

SIRMISCH, or *Zirmach*, *Sirmium*, which the *Hungarians* call *Szreim*, a City of *Hungary*, near the River *Save*, about the Place where it enters the *Danube*. It was formerly a City of *Pannonia*, had a Biſhop's See, and was very conſiderable under the *Roman* Emperors, but is now by the *Turks* reduced to a meer Village. After the Depoſition of *Photinus*, Biſhop of this Town, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, the *Arian* Biſhops met here in 351, and in 357, when they publiſh'd a Confeſſion of Faith, wherein they omitted both the Word *Conſubſtantial* and ὁμοιούσιον, becauſe neither of theſe Terms were mentioned in Scripture, and beſides, were too big for Human Underſtanding: But in the next Year 358 they met here again, where they drew up another Creed, partly made out of the former *Sirmian* Creed againſt *Photinus*, and partly extracted from the Council of *Antioch* in 341. To this Creed Pope *Liberius*, after three Years Baniſhment, ſubſcrib'd and communicated with the *Arians*, being upon this Compliance reſtored to his See: This appears from three Epiſtles of *Liberius* now extant in *Fragm. Hilar. Coll.* 426. vid. *Athan. ad Solit.* Pag. 631. *Soz.* Lib 4. Cap 15. Pag 557. This Town is fourteen *German* Miles Weſt from *Belgrade*. two North of the *Save*, and two of *Eſſeck*. Long. 43. 5. Lat. 45. 24.

SIRMONDUS (*Jacobus*) a Jeſuit, Confeſſor of *Lewis* the Thirteenth of *France*, he was born at *Riom* in *Auvergne*, 1557. He was a Perſon of great Learning, as appears by his Works, whereof ſome are all his own, and the reſt conſiſting in Notes and Corrections of ſeveral Authors. There are counted above forty Eccleſiaſtical Authors which he hath publiſhed with Notes and Explications. He hath alſo made Notes upon the *Councils of France*, upon the Capitulars of *Charles the Bald*, and upon the *Codex* of *Theodoſius*, which ſhew him to have had extraordinary Knowledge in Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities, and both Laws. He died of the Jaundice in 1651, being ninety three Years of Age. His chief Works are theſe following, *viz.*

	Printed
Cenſura de Suburbicariis Regionibus.	1618.
Anaſtaſii Bibliothecarii Collectanea.	1620.
Caroli Calvi Capitula.	1623.
Conciliorum Galliæ, Tomi tres.	1629.
Appendix Codicis Theodoſiani.	1631.
Sancti Auguſtini Sermones quadraginta.	Ibid.
De duobus Dionyſiis Diſſertatio.	1641.
Theodoreti Opera Græco Latina, Tomis quatuor.	1642.
Prædeſtinatus.	1643.
Hincmari Rhemenſis Archiepiſcopi Opera, duobus Tomis.	1646.
Rabani Archiepiſcopi Moguntini adverſus Godeſcalcum.	1647.
Hiſtoria Prædeſtinatiana.	1649.
Sancti Auguſtini Sententiæ.	Ibid.
Servati Lupi de tribus Quæſtionibus Liber.	1650.
Rufini Paleſtini de Fide.	Ibid.
Hiſtoria Publicæ Pœnitentiæ, & de Azymo, &c.	1651.

All the Works of this Author were printed at *Paris*, in four Volumes, *Folio*, in 1696, with his Life.

SIRMONDUS (*John*) a Member of the *French* Accademy, and Hiſtoriographer of *France*, was the famous *James Sirmondus*'s Nephew: He had a great Genius for Oratory, and was by Cardinal *Richlieu* look'd upon as one of the beſt Writers of his Time, who, upon that Opinion, employ'd him to write againſt the Abbot of St. *Germain*, as we are inform'd by Monſ. *Pelliſſon*, Maſter of Requeſts, in his excellent Hiſtory of the *French* Accademy.

SIRMPANUS, was a Captain born in *Tranſilvania*, who ſignaliz'd himſelf by his extraordinary Valour, at a Time when one *Palæologus* commanded the Forces of *Andronicus* the *Younger*. This General betraying his Maſter to ſerve the Intereſts of *Andronicus* the *Elder*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, affronted and degraded *Sirmpanus*, becauſe he continued conſtantly to refuſe to chmply with his Falſeneſs. But the Captain at laſt having made a ſhift to eſcape out of Priſon, to which he had been confin'd, put himſelf at the Head of a Company of Country People, whom, after he had exerciſed at Arms, he went and joyned *Andronicus* the *Younger*, and defeated *Palæologus*'s Army, and took him Priſoner; and for a Reward of this gallant Action, he beg'd *Andronicus* the *Younger* to pardon *Palæologus*, which he granted; *For*, ſaith the Emperor, *it would not have been ſeemly for him to entertain the Deſire of Revenge in a Royal Soul, ſeeing that* Sirmpanus, *who was but a ſimple Captain, had a Soul raiſed enough to undervalue the unjuſt Treatment he had received from* Palæologus. Neither did this generous *Tranſilvanian* ſtop here, but deſired *Andronicus* alſo to crown his Clemency by reſtoring *Palæologus* to his Eſtate and Places, which the Emperor likewiſe granted him by a publick Act. *Cantacuzenus Hiſt.* Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

SIROES, King of *Perſia*, was the eldeſt Son of *Choſroes* II. who having declared his younger Son his Succeſſor, did thereby ſo enrage *Siroes*, that he caſt his Father into a Priſon, and fifteen Days after cauſed him to be put to Death and all his Children, in 628. After this, *Siroes* concluded a Peace with the Emperor *Heraclius*, and ſent him back the Holy Croſs, with the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and other Chriſtians which his Father had made Slaves. He died in 629, having reigned

but one Year; and *Adeſer* or *Adheſor* his Son ſucceeded him. See *Choſroes* II. and *Heraclius*.

SIRUS, or *Sidroclapſa*, a Sea-Town and Biſhop's See of *Macedonia*, Suffragant of *Theſſalonica*, from which it ſtands 55 Miles. It is famous for its Silver Mines. *Leunclavius*.

SISAMNES, a Judge whom *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, for perverting Judgment, cauſed to be flead alive, ordering the Skin to be laid on the Chair where his Son, to whom he gave his Place, was to ſit, that the Marks of that juſt Severity might be always preſent to him. *Herod.* L. 5. *Valer. Max.* L. 6.

SISEBUT, or *Siſebode*, King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, was the Succeſſor of *Gondemar* in 612. He is much praiſed by Authors for his ſweet Temper, Valour and Courage: He retook *Biſcay* from the *Romans*, and ſome other Provinces: He chaſed the *Moors* out of *Spain*: He made the *Jews* either to quit the Country, or to turn Chriſtians; as appears from the 55th Canon of the fourth Council of *Toledo*, &c. He died in 621. *Fredegarius in Contin. Greg. Turon. St. Iſidor. in Chron.*

SISENALDUS, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain* in 631, with the Aſſiſtance of *Dagobert*, *Suintilus* being depoſed. *Siſenaldus* conven'd the fourth Council of *Toledo*, and died after a Reign of five Years in 636. *Fredegarius in Contin. Gregor. Turon.* &c.

SISERA, General of the Army of *Jabin*, King of *Canaan*, who fleeing after the Defeat of his Forces by *Barak*, Judge of *Iſrael*, was received by *Jael*, the Wife of *Heber*, the *Kenite*, who, whilſt he was aſleep, ſtruck a Nail through his Temples. *Judges* 4.

SISIGAMBIS, Mother of *Darius*, the laſt King of *Perſia*, gave an Inſtance at the Death of *Alexander the Great*, how much the Force of Vertue exceeds that of Nature; ſhe bore up under the Death of *Darius* her Son, but ſhe could not bear the Loſs of that great Monarch, who had ſo highly obliged her by his Vertues; for ſhe died of Grief ſoon after him.

SISIGAMBIS, the Wife of *Darius*, who though ſhe was very beautiful, yet *Alexander the Great*, after the Defeat of her Huſband, would never touch her, but on the contrary took care to have her Chaſtity preſerved, and after her Death beſtowed upon her a moſt magnificent Funeral. *Plutarch. in Alex. Magn. Quin. Curtius.*

SISINIUS (Pope) was a *Syrian* by Birth, and choſen after *John* VII. the eighteenth of *Jan.* 708. *Anaſtaſius*, the Library-Keeper, tells us, he was extremely troubled with the Gout, ſo that he could not reach his Hand to his Mouth, and died ſuddenly twenty Days after his Election. *Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pontificum.*

SISINIUS I. Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, was elected after *Atticus* in 425 or 426; before this Time he had been a very exemplary Prieſt in the Suburbs of that City. This celebrated Piety of his was the Reaſon of his being preferred to *Philip* and *Proclus*, who had each of them a conſiderable Party: 'Tis ſaid, that another Prieſt, born at *Side*, not being able to bear the Promotion of *Siſinius*, treated him very ill in a Book called *The Chriſtian Hiſtory*: This Invective, as *Socrates* relates it, was of a monſtrous Compoſition, where the Author out of a vain Oſtentation of Learning, brings in Diſputes about Geography, Mathematicks and Philoſophy, though perfectly foreign to the Argument. *Siſinius* held the See of *Conſtantinople* but two Years, and then died with the Reputation of a Prudent, Charitable and Generous Prelate. *Socrat.* Lib. 7. Cap. 25. *& ſeq. Baron. in Annal. Galeau. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SISINIUS II. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Nicolas Chryſoberges* in 995, and died in 999. This Patriarch, who was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, endeavour'd to confirm and execute whatſoever *Photius* had decreed againſt the *Latins*; and to this end ſent *Photius*'s Circular Letter which he had writ to three other Patriarchs of his Time, containing thoſe Points of Doctrine and Diſcipline which are condemned by the *Greek* Church, and without changing any thing therein beſides the Inſcription, and putting his own Name to it: He ſent it to the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem*, to oblige them to unite with him againſt *Rome*. There is a Tract of his extant *De Nuptiis Conſobrinorum in Leunclavii Jure, Gr. Rom.* Lib. 3. Pag. 197. *Maimbourg Hiſt. of the Greek Schiſm.*

SISNANDUS, the 27th King of the *Goths* about the Year 631, in the Time of the Emperor *Heraclius*: He uſurped the Kingdom; yet reigned very peaceably, and enacted ſeveral Laws, that are ſet down in the Book called *Forum Judicum*: He died at *Toledo*, after having reigned three Years and two Months. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SISSEG, Lat. *Siſſia*, an ancient City of *Panonia*, and a Biſhop's See, Suffragant of *Colaza*.

SISTERON, *Segeſtero*, *Segeſteriorum Urbs*, an ancient City of *Provence* with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Aix*: It is great and populous, and built upon the River *Durance*, where it receives the River *Buech* in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, 24 Leagues from *Orange* to the Eaſt, 26 from *Grenoble* to the South, and as many from *Marſeilles* to the North-Eaſt. It is ſecured by a Fortreſs, and is the Reſidence of the Seneſchal of the Province. This Town ſuſtained a ſharp Siege in 1562, and at laſt preſerv'd it ſelf from the *Guiſes*; but being again attack'd, was taken after a vigorous Reſiſtance, and 200 of the unarm'd Inhabitants ſlain, many Proteſtants, Women and Children alſo kill'd. *Sainte Marthe Gall. Chriſt.*

SISYPHUS, the firſt King of *Corinth*: He was the Founder of that Kingdom, and built, or as *Euſebius* ſaith, peopled *Ephyra*, A. M. 2643, where his Deſcendents reigned about 308 Years, till they were overcome by the *Heraclides* in 2951. The Poets ſpeak very differently of this Prince, who was a very dexterous and cunning Man. *Euſeb. Chron.*

SIVAGY, *Raja*, or Illuſtrious Prince in the *Indies*, was the Son of a Captain of the King of *Viſapour*, and born in 1629. He Rebelled when he was yet very young; and having put himſelf at the Head of ſome Outlaws and diſſolute Youth, he made good his Retreat in the Mountains of *Viſapour* againſt thoſe that attack'd him: The King ſuſpecting that the Father of *Sivagy* kept Intelligence with his Son, caſt him into Priſon, where he died; at which *Sivagy* conceived a mortal Hatred againſt the King, and reſolved to revenge his Father's Death: Accordingly he ravag'd and plunder'd a Part of the Kingdom of *Viſapour*, and with the Booty he took, fortified himſelf ſo well in ſome Cities he had taken, that he formed a little Dominion, in ſpite of the King, who died about that Time. The Queen, who was Regent, did her utmoſt Endeavours to reduce *Sivagy* to his Duty, and was forc'd at laſt to make Peace with him. Afterwards he fell a pillaging ſome Places belonging to the *Great Mogul*, and forced that Emperor to ſend an Army againſt him, which *Sivagy* put to Flight; and then with 4000 Men went and ſurpriz'd *Suratte*, and plunder'd it four Days together in 1664; 'tis ſaid, he took away in Gold and Silver and precious Stones, above thirty Millions. He did not attack the Caſtle, becauſe he had no great Guns, nor ſufficient Forces for that Enterprize, but plunder'd all the reſt of the City, except the *European* Chriſtians Quarters, who defended themſelves couragiouſly, and the Convent of the *Capucins*, which *Sivagy* forbid his Men to touch. In 1666 the *Great Mógul* drew him to his Court, having promiſed that he would do him no Hurt, but receive him as a Friend; yet, ſome time after perceiving a Coldneſs in the King's Carriage towards him, he found out a Way to eſcape from his Court; for having got a Paſſport for his Troops that were left in the Kingdom of *Viſapour*, under pretext of making uſe of them for the Service of the *Great Mogul*, he made his Eſcape by Night, and by means of the ſaid Paſſport, got away with his Men, and join'd the reſt of his Army. *Thevenot Travels of India.*

SIXENNE, a Village on the Frontiers of *Arragon* in *Spain*, where there is a famous Monaſtery of Ladies, of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, which was founded by Queen *Sancha* of *Caſtile*, the Wife of *Alphonſus* II. King of *Arragon*, about the Year 1188. The Lady Prioreſs is choſen by the Nuns, who before their Admiſſion to the Order, muſt give Proof of their noble Birth. At Divine Service they wear a Mantle of Point, with the great Croſs of white Linnen upon their Breaſts, and a Ribband, which being faſtened to their Necks, hangs down to their Left-Arm, and they have alſo a Scepter of Silver in their Hands. The Prioreſs diſpoſeth of the Benefices and Cures that belong to the Lands of her Juriſdiction; ſhe beſtows the Habit of Obedience to the Prieſts of the Order, and hath a Place and Vote in the Provincial Chapter of *Arragon*. They are alſo called the Ladies of *Maltha*, as being ſubject to the great Maſter of *Maltha*, from under whoſe Juriſdiction they revolted about 1470, to put themſelves immediately under the Pope, but returned again in 1569, for fear of being ſubjected to the Biſhop of *Leida*. *Boſio Hiſtory of St. John at Jeruſalem*, Book 6. Chap. 6.

SIXTEEN (*The*) the Name of a Faction begun at *Paris* towards the latter end of the XVI Century, in the Time of the League. This Party were Forty in Number, but becauſe they had divided themſelves, and aſſign'd to Six of their Number the Sixteen Quarters or Wards of *Paris*, they were call'd *The Sixteen*, not from the Number of the Perſons, but from that of the Wards where they were planted. A Citizen of *Paris*, call'd *Rocheblond*, began this private League, to break the Meaſures of King *Henry* III. (who, as they pretended, favoured the *Hugonots*) and to hinder the King of *Navarre* from ſucceeding to the Crown of *France*. This *Rocheblond* had at firſt a private Conſult with the two famous Doctors and Curates of St. *Severin* and St. *Bennet*, and with a Canon of *Soiſſons*, who preached at *Paris*. Some few Days after, theſe four drew in eight more to their Party, which were like twelve falſe Apoſtles, Authors of the *Pariſian* League, ſoon after ſtrengthened with a numerous Aſſociation of Churchmen, Courtiers and Citizens. And to throw this Conſpiracy into a proper Method, they choſe Six out of their Number, and poſted them in the ſixteen Wards of the Town, that they might make their Obſervations of what paſs'd, and execute the Orders of the *Junto* in their reſpective Stations. This Faction, tho' it joyn'd the great League formed at *Peronne*, yet had particular Views and Intereſts of its own, which made it not always fall in either with the Meaſures of the Dukes of *Guiſe* or *Maine*, to which latter the Intereſts of the King of *Spain* were preferr'd. *Maimbourg's Hiſtory of the League.*

SIXTUS, the first of that Name, Pope, was a *Roman* by Birth, and succeeded *Alexander* I. the 23d of *May*, 130 or 131, and died a Martyr the sixth of *April*, 140, or 142 according to others. He was Contemporary with the Emperor *Adrian*, and held the See until the Consulships of *Verus* and *Aniculus*. He is said to have ordained, that the Elements and Vessels belonging to the Altar should be touch'd by none but Ministers, especially not by Women; that the *Corporal* should be of the finest sort of Linnen; that no Bishop cited before the Apostolick See should be receiv'd again by his Flock unless he brought back Letters commendatory to the People: He instituted the Hymn called *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth*, and is also supposed to be the Author of *Lent*. A Pope was chosen two Days after his Death. *Rufinus*, by Mistake, published the Sentences of *Sixtus* the *Pythagorean* for a Work of this Pope or *Sixtus* II. This *Pythagorean* Philosopher was called *Q. Sextius*. *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Plutarch*, *Origen*, and many others, speak of him with great Praise and Commendation. See *Gale's Preface to his Opuscula Mythica Physica*, &c. printed at *Amsterdam* 1688. *Anastas. in Vit. Pontiff.*

SIXTUS II. of *Athens*, was chosen after *Stephen* I. the 24th of *Aug.* 257, or 260 according to others: He held the Chair of *Rome* a Year within eighteen Days, or, as *Platina* says, two Years and ten Months, being beheaded for the Defence of the Faith, three Days before his faithful Disciple St. *Laurence*, who following him to the Place of Martyrdom, desired the Favour of being sacrificed with him. This Passage is enlarged on by St. *Ambrose* with a great deal of Elocution in his first Book *de Offic.* Cap. 41. *Dion. Alex.* Epist. 11. *Euseb.* Lib. 7. Cap. 7, 8. *Du Chesne*, &c.

SIXTUS III. a Priest of the Church of *Rome*, was chosen after *Celestine* I. the 26th of *April*, 432. He condemned *Pelagius* and *Nestorius*, and writ to *John* of *Antioch* to withdraw his Protection from the latter of these Hereticks, and at last had the Satisfaction of seeing *John* and St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria* recited together with the rest of the Eastern Prelates. *Anicius Bassus*, who had been Consul, accused him for having debauch'd a Nun; for clearing of the Truth whereof, a Council of 56 Bishops was called at *Rome*, where *Sixtus* was found innocent as to the Crime whereof he was accused. He died the 28th of *March*, 440, having govern'd that Church eight Years, wanting thirty Days. *August.* Ep. 104, 105. *St. Cyril*, Ep. 29 and 38 *Gennad. in Catal.* Cap. 54. *Baron.* &c.

SIXTUS IV. called *Francis de la Rouvere*, was born at *Savona*, or a Village near to that City, and succeeded *Paul* II. the ninth of *Aug.* 1471: He was a *Cordelier*, and advanced to be their General. He endeavoured to unite the Christian Princes against the *Turk*, but without Success. He was liberal and magnificent, especially in Buildings. He Canoniz'd St. *Bonaventure*, and heaped great Privileges upon his own and other religious Orders. He is accused of an excessive Desire of making his Relations rich and powerful; neither can his Passion against the House of *Medicis* and the *Venetians* be excused, because it engaged him in unjust Wars, the ill Success of which was the Cause of his Death the thirteenth of *Aug.* 1484, after thirteen Years and five Days of his Pontificate, in the 70th Year of his Age. This Pope, before his Promotion to the See, wrote several Treatises: *De Sanguine Christi. De Futuris Contingentibus. De Potentia Dei. De Conceptione B. Virginis*, &c. He was so exorbitant in his Expences, that in two Years time he spent 200000 Crowns of Gold, and left a Debt of 70000 Crowns, besides 3:0 Pound Weight of wrought Plate. He was so free and liberal in his Donations, that he often granted the same Thing to three or four several Persons, which occasioned so many Disputes, that he was forced afterwards to keep a Register of his Gifts. He is supposed to have reduced the Year of *Jubile* to 25, but it is certain, that in 1475 he held a *Jubile* at *Rome*, which brought a great many Kings and Princes thither, that they might enjoy the Benefit of the Indulgences and other Privileges which he then granted at the Instigation of his Legat *Balthasar*. In his Time the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order made War with the King of *Poland*, and he Excommunicated *Uladislaus*, the new King of *Bohemia*, and his Father *Casimir*, as Favourers of the *Hussites*. He determined the Difference between the Secular Priests and Mendicant Fryers, which had lasted for 200 Years, thus, That Seculars should not tax the Mendicants as the Authors of Heresie, but respect them as Preachers of the Gospel; that all Communicants should hear their Parish Priests say Mass every Sunday and solemn Festival, without which the Mendicants were not suffered to preach; that the Mendicants were still to hear Confessions and enjoyn Penance, but were not to declare the People disengaged from Confessing to their Parish Priest at least every *Easter*. There arose a mortal Quarrel betwixt this Pope and the House of *Medicis*, for refusing *Julius de Medicis* a Cardinal's Cap: *Laurence de Medicis* assisted the Count of *Tiferno* in his War against the Pope, whom he also disappointed in his Purchase of *Imola* from the said Count; whereupon the Pope conspired with *Francis de Pazzi* to murder both the Princes of *Medicis*, and engaged several others in the Design, stirring up the King of *Naples* to compel the *Florentines* to expel the Family of *Medicis*; and to put the better Face upon the Plot, *Raphael Riario*, Cardinal of St. *George*, being but a Youth, was sent to study at *Pisa*, that he might protect the Assassins after the Perpetration of the Murder, which was appointed on *Sunday* the 26th of *April*: Accordingly they murder'd *Julius* at Church at Mass, but *Laurence de Medicis*, being slightly wounded, escap'd to the Vestry: In the mean time the Archbishop of *Pisa* and *James Poggio* being of the Conspirators, endeavoured to possess the Palace; but the Party of *Medicis* taking Arms, seiz'd 'em with their Companions, whom, together with a Priest that assaulted *Laurence*, they hang'd immediately out at the Window. The young Cardinal above mentioned fled to the Altar during the Tumult, but was scarcely sav'd, though *Laurence* interceded for him. The Pope hereupon excommunicated and made War against *Florence*, under the Conduct of *Frederick*, Duke of *Urbin*, and *Alphonso*, Son to the King of *Naples*. *Lewis* XI. of *France* assisted the *Florentines*, and ordered his Bishops to make a Decree, that no more Money should be carried from *France* to *Rome* for vacant Benefices. The *Venetians* and other *Italian* Princes leaguing against the Pope, forced him to suppress his Resentments until another Time. This happen'd *An.* 1479, and so much the rather because the *Turks* then invaded *Italy*. The Pope enjoined the *Florentines* by way of Penance, to maintain fifteen Gallies against the Infidels, whose Progress was stop'd by the Death of *Mahomet the Great*. The *Turks* being retired, the Pope renewed his Designs, and favouring the *Venetians*, who made War upon the Duke of *Ferrara*, kindled a new Flame. The Pope, *Venetians*, *Genoeses*, and some Cities, leagued together against the King of *Naples*, the *Florentines* and *Milannois*. The Pope excommunicated all his Enemies, and all who favour'd or took their Part, and stir'd up *Rene*, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Anjou*, to recover *Naples*; which so inraged *Ferdinand*, the King thereof, that he over-ran the Pope's Dominions to the very Gates of *Rome*; whereupon *Sixtus* sent an Army against him, under the Conduct of *Robert Malatesta*, and routed *Ferdinand* at *Campo Mortuo*, a great Number of his Army being kill'd and taken, and himself escaping narrowly; and not long after a Peace was concluded. This War being thus finished, the Pope joyns the Duke of *Ferrara* against the *Venetians*, lest they should grow too powerful for him, and lanced a thundering Excommunication against them and all their Subjects, and had certainly ruined them, had not the Duke of *Milan* made a separate Peace with them, contrary to the Mind of his other Allies. The Pope's Treasure being exhausted, he contrived new Ways of raising Money, by selling Offices, imposing unheard of Taxes, tithing the Prelates, and squeezing the Clergy. In short, never was any Pope more generous nor magnificent in their Treatment of Princes whose Devotions or Disasters brought them to *Rome*. He remitted to *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, King of *Naples*, the yearly Tribute due for that Kingdom, taking in lieu thereof a white Hackney with its Furniture. He erected several Hospitals, Churches and Buildings, and repair'd others. He cleared all the Common-Shores of *Rome*, making Conveyances into the *Tiber*; and it was he who render'd the *Vatican* Library so famous to the World, bringing Books thither from all Parts of *Europe*, and leaving certain Revenues for the Increase of it, with Pensions to its Keepers. He was very zealous for the Glory and Ornament of the City and Privileges of the Church, and was so enraged at the *Venetians* making a separate Peace with the Duke of *Ferrara*, that it brought a Sickness upon him, whereof he died; which occasioned this Distich;

Sistere qui nullo potuit cum fœdere Sixtus
Audito tantum nomine pacis obit.

Trithem de Script. Eccl. Possevin. in Appar. Spond. in Annal. Eccles. Ricaut. Continuation of Platina, &c.

SIXTUS V. was chosen after *Gregory* XIII. the 24th of *April*, 1585. He was born of poor Parents in a Village of the Marquisate of *Ancona*, called *The Grottes*, near to the Castle of *Montalto*: His Father's Name was *Peretti*, and his Mother's *Mariamma*, who both got their Living with Tilling of the Ground. Their Son was born the thirteenth of *December*, 1521, and was a Swineherd; and 'tis said, that a *Cordelier* having found him at that Employ, took him for his Guide, and making an Estimate of his Wit, by his Answers, brought him to his Convent, and procured him the Habit of his Order; where he was called Fa. *Felix Peretti*. His Parts raised him to the Papacy, after having given signal Marks of them in the several Employments and Stages of his Life, being first a Preacher, next Vicar-General of his Order, then a Bishop and Cardinal. He took the Name of Cardinal of *Montalto*, and after his Election that of *Sixtus*. He was crown'd on a *Wednesday*, which all along had been a fortunate Day to him; for being born on a *Wednesday*, he received the Habit of a *Cordelier*, was made Vicar-General of his Order, and afterwards Bishop, Cardinal and Pope, on the same Day of the Week. Never was any Man more exact and severe than he in the Concerns of Justice; his Rigour in this Regard, producing the good Effect of Security in the Country, and abundance in the City. To draw a Sword, or to make the least Resistance against the Officers of Justice, was an unpardonable Crime at *Rome* in his Time:

Time. He was an Enemy of Vice, and a Protector of Vertue, Judicious, Magnificent, a Lover of Learning, and one that ſpent always ſome part of the Night at his Study, after having employ'd the Day in giving Audience. He was at incredible Expences to adorn and embelliſh, not only the City of *Rome*, but alſo all others of the Eccleſiaſtical State; and it is own'd, that never any Pope finiſhed ſuch great and admirable Works. He procured that prodigious *Obelisk* to be dug out of the Ground, which was 72 Foot high, and cauſed it to be erected in the *Piazza* of the *Vatican*, where he made that noble Library, which is one of the Maſter-pieces of all his Works. And yet, notwithſtanding all theſe Expences, he left at his Death ſeven Millions of Gold, which he deſigned to be employ'd for relieving the preſſing Neceſſities of the Church. He died the 27th of *Auguſt*, at the Age of 69, having been Pope five Years, four Months and three Days. *Sixtus* had taken Pains on a new Edition of the Works of St. *Ambroſe*, and before he was promoted to the Papacy had printed ſome Sermons in *Italian*, and ſome other Pieces. Sir *Paul Ricaut*, in his Continuation of *Platina*, ſays, That during the Scrutiny for his Election, when he found that it was ſure, he threw off the Diſguiſe of his Humility with which he had covered his Ambition for fifteen Years: Before the Scrutiny was wholly finiſh'd he roſe up, placed himſelf in the middle of the Hall, threw away his Staff, on which he had uſed to lean as a Support of his Age; and ſtanding upright, ſeem'd a Foot higher than before, to the Amazement of the Conclave. The Cardinals diſcovering their Error, the Deacon cried aloud, Hold: Softly, here is an Error in the Votes, the Scrutiny is not good; to which *Montalto* boldly replied, That it was good; and begun to ſing *Te Deum* ſo as the Hall rung again, though an Hour or two before he cough'd and ſpit at every Word he ſpoke. Then placing himſelf before the Altar, the Maſter of the Ceremonies aſked him, whether he would accept the Papal Office, he anſwered, That he was capable of receiving another Popedom, and governing two Worlds, with as much Facility as one Papacy. He put on his Robes with ſo much Agility and Haſte, that Cardinal *Ruſticucci* ſaid to him, The Papal Dignity is a moſt admirable Medicine, that makes old Cardinals young Men, and ſick Men ſound and ſtrong; to which the Pope anſwered, He knew it by Experience. As he was carried to St. *Peter*'s Church, the People were amazed to ſee the Cardinal, who formerly walk'd crooked and ſtooping, with one Shoulder awry, become ſuch a briſk and vigorous Pope. And to his Phyſicians, who wonder'd at the Change, he ſaid, That when he was a Cardinal he ſtoop'd and pored to ſee for St. *Peter*'s Keys; but ſeeing he had found them, there was now no Occaſion for looking ſo low. Being carried to the Palace after the Ceremonies were over, he was left alone, and faſted all Day; his Servants obſerving him to walk with a nimble Motion, whereas before he never uſed to move from his Chair, his Steward came to know what he would have for Supper, he anſwered, with a ſtern and majeſtick Countenance, It is not cuſtomary to demand of great Princes what they will eat, but prepare us a Royal Supper, and leave us to chuſe what we pleaſe. Having invited the Cardinals to Supper, his whole Diſcourſe was, That the Government of the Church was devolved upon the Pope alone by theſe Words, *To thee will I give the Keys of Heaven*; by which the Cardinals underſtood that they were to have no Share. Next Day he commanded the Governour of *Rome* and all the Judges, in a menacing Manner, to adminiſter ſevere and impartial Juſtice; diſmiſſing 'em in theſe Words, *I come not to ſend Peace but a Sword.* He received Embaſſadors and Princes with a chearful Aſpect, but ſhort Audience, but was very obliging to thoſe of *Japan*, to whom he took care to ſhow the Glory of his Coronation, that they might carry the Fame of his Grandure to the Ends of the Earth. Being ſettled in the Chair, he ſent for his Siſter *Camilla*, and her Sons, warning them to come in ſuch a manner as ſuited the Meanneſs of their Birth, and the Gravity of thoſe allied to the Papal Chair; but, on News of her Approach, ſome of the Cardinals, thinking to oblige his Holineſs, met and dreſs'd her like a Princeſs, in which Habit the Pope would not own her; but when ſhe return'd in her Country Habit he acknowledg'd her, ſaying, None ſhould make her a Princeſs but himſelf. The firſt Proof of his Juſtice was, cauſing four Men to be hang'd for carrying prohibited Arms. He caſhier'd all moderate Magiſtrates Judges, chuſing others of rigid Tempers. He had his Spies upon every Cardinal, Prelate, Prince and Baron at *Rome*, as alſo in the very Shops of the City, Monaſteries and all publick Meetings, managed all with ſuch Secrecy, that none knew anothers Buſineſs or Walk. His chief Commiſſion to all his Nuncio's was, to penetrate into the Cabinets of Princes, for which end he ſpared no Money. He reviewed all Criminal Proceſſes that were formed ten Years before his Time, reverſed many of the Sentences, ſeizing the Eſtates of thoſe that were dead, and remanding thoſe that were alive to Priſon, if the Rigour of the Law had been any way moderated. He charged the People on pain of Excommunication to inform againſt any of the Judges whom they knew guilty of Bribery or any other Miſbehaviour; by which means ſome were daily drag'd to Priſon, and the reſt made very cautious in giving Sentences. He was ſo ſtrict in enquiring after all diſſolute Perſons, that he commanded all Governours, Magiſtrates, *&c.* to return a Liſt of all ſuch as had been accuſed of capital Crimes or ſcandalous Deportment in their Time, and did himſelf paſs Sentence on the Syndic of *Albano*, that he ſhould undergo the *Strapado* in the publick Market-place, for leaving his Nephew out of the Liſt; nor could the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador prevail to have him pardon'd. He was ſo well pleaſed when he received full Liſts, that he would often ſay, *O happy Gallies which I intend to build! O happy I, who firſt found Men for my Gallies before I found Gallies for my Men.* By theſe Methods it came to paſs, that nothing of Incivility in Word or Behaviour was then to be found publickly at *Rome*. He ſet a conſiderable Price upon each of the *Banditti*, whom he totally ſuppreſſed, and would not ſo much as grant a Pardon on his Coronation-Day. The Citizens were ſo ſenſible of his Kindneſs in this, that they erected him a Statue of Braſs, with a ſuitable Inſcription. A certain Youth being condemned for oppoſing Bailiffs who diſtrain'd his Aſs by miſtake, the Arguments of the Embaſſador of *Tuſcany*, who pleaded his Pardon becauſe of his Non-age, were anſwered thus by the Pope, *If he wants Years I will lend him ten of mine.* Nor was his Carriage leſs haughty towards the greateſt Monarchs; for in two Months after his Coronation he quarrel'd with the Kings of *France*, *Spain* and *Navarre*: His Quarrel with the King of *Spain* was about the Hackney, ſaying, he made him exchange a Kingdom for a Beaſt; that with the *French* King, was becauſe he deſired that the Biſhop of *Bergamo* might continue Nuncio at his Court, and ſent to ſtop the Archbiſhop of *Nazareth*, who was come as far as *Lions* in that Quality; upon the Notice of which, the Pope bluſtered out againſt the *French* King, threatning him with Excommunication, and ſent his Embaſſador immediately out of his Dominions, which the *French* King highly reſented; but the Matter was at length accomodated, the Archbiſhop of *Nazareth* receiv'd at *Paris*, and the *French* Embaſſador recalled to *Rome*. His Difference with *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, was on the ſcore of his being a Proteſtant, for which he excommunicated him, abſolving his Subjects from their Allegiance, and declared him and his Heirs uncapable of ſucceeding to the Crown of *France*: Yet this Prince carried himſelf with ſo much Courage and Generoſity, that the Pope admiring his Heroick Spirit, he uſed to ſay, That it was only he and Queen *Elizabeth*, of all the crown'd Heads in the World, whoſe Friendſhip and Correſpondence he would court if they were not Hereticks; and in ordinary Diſcourſe he would often intimate, that to make Things go well in the World, there was need only of three Perſons, *viz.* Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry* and himſelf; on the other Hand, Queen *Elizabeth* is ſaid to have ſo much admired his excellent Qualities for Government, that when they diſcourſed to her of Marriage, ſhe would often ſay, that if ever ſhe married, it ſhould be to Pope *Sixtus*; who hearing of it, replied, that if they two were married, they ſhould have another *Alexander* the Great for their Son. He would never endure any Counſellor to adviſe him, but affected to manage all by his own Conduct. He lov'd his Relations, and labour'd to enrich them, but forbid any of them to aſk him for any thing either for themſelves or others. He kept a Diary of his Life, which he delighted to read; and finding therein that he had bought a Pair of Shoes at *Macerata*, when he was a young Fryar, on Condition to pay Six-pence more for them when he ſhould become Pope, which the Shoe-maker laughing at, deſired him to keep his Word. Hereupon he ſent for the Shoe-maker, who being much ſurprized, was highly concern'd to know for what Fault it ſhould be. When he was brought before the Pope, aſk'd whether he knew or remembred that he ſold him any Shoes, he anſwerad faintly, No. The Pope putting him in mind of the Paſſage, ſent for the Steward of his Houſhold, order'd him the Six-pence, and two more for Intereſt, and bid him go away in Peace. The Fellow murmuring at the Charges of his Journey for ſuch a Trifle, the Pope made him a Compenſation by creating his Son a Biſhop. He could never be brought to a good Opinion of the Jeſuits; and upon their offering him a Confeſſor of their Order, he replied, It was fitter they ſhould confeſs to him, than he to them: However, he valued them as being uſeful Spies. He deſign'd to confine all the Courtizans of *Rome* to one Place of the City; but miſſing his Aim, and finding that it encreaſed Sodomy, he revoked his Sentence. He was nothing ſhort of any of his Predeceſſors for publick Buildings, particularly for a magnificent Chappel dedicated to the Manger of Chriſt, and two Aqueducts, which he brought from far to *Rome*, but chiefly for the *Vatican* Library, which is 380 Foot long, and 67 broad. See *Vatican*. He ſo formed the *Militia* of the Church, that in one Month's time he could bring 20000 fighting Men into the Field. He fortified the Eccleſiaſtical State on the Borders of *Naples*, which, together with his building ten new Gallies, made the *Spaniards* jealous. About this Time the Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland* ſent to him for a Nuncio to ſtrengthen his declining Cauſe in that Country on whoſe Arrival they entred into a League to maintain the Papal Authority, and gave the Nuncio abſolute Power over all Eccleſiaſticks in all Cauſes; upon which the Nuncio having ordered a Conſtable to take a ſcandalous Prieſt, he fled into the Proteſtant Cantons, but was taken thence by Force; they by way of Reprisal

ſeiz'd the firſt Prieſt they met in the Popiſh Cantons, which had like to have occaſion'd a War, had not the Pope prevented it, as dreading the Conſequence of it to his Party; ſo that the Nuncio prudently diſmiſs'd the Prieſt, but gave out that he made his Eſcape. He granted Leave to *Henry* III. of *France* to raiſe 120000 Crowns from the Clergy, to keep him firm to the Catholick Intereſt. He was ſo zealous to ſupport the Papal Grandure, that he purchaſed Palaces for the Nuncio's in all the capital Cities of *Europe*. He was ſo much afraid of being poiſon'd, that he confin'd his Cook to the Kitchen, under a conſtant Guard. He wrote a Letter to *Henry* III. of *France*, whom he underſtood to be offended at his preſenting the Duke of *Guiſe*, the Head of the League, with a Sword, exhorting him by way of Apology to maintain his Prerogatives againſt the Rebellions of his Subjects; adding, that *a Canker in the Bowels of the State was curable only by cauterizing by Fire and Sword, and that it was neceſſary to vent ſome of that Blood which was too redundant in the Veins of the Subjects.* The King expoſing this Letter in Parliament, it ſtruck both Proteſtants and Papiſts with Horror, whereat the Pope was ſo diſguſted, that he never wrote him a Letter more. He incited *Philip* II. of *Spain* to make War againſt Queen *Elizabeth*, promiſing a Million of Crowns for that Deſign, as ſoon as any Part of his Army were landed in *England*. In this he had other Motives than Zeal for Religion, *viz.* the Hopes of an Opportunity to ſeize the Kingdom of *Naples*, whoſe Nobility and Soldiery he ſuppoſed would be made uſe of in that Expedition. On the News of the Miſcarrying of this Deſign, he wrote condoling Letters to *Philip*, caſting the Fault upon the ill Conduct of his Officers. The King being jealous of the Pope's Deſigns on *Naples*, return'd him an Anſwer, diſſembling his Grief for the Loſs, and withal inſinuating, that he was ſtill ſtrong enough to maintain his own Dominions; and ſeeing he had loſt a Fleet in the Service of Chriſt, the next Attempt belonging to the Church, which he promiſed to follow, but not to precede any more. He fell out again with the King of *France* for cauſing the Cardinal *de Guiſe* to be murther'd, and the Cardinal of *Bourbon* and Archbiſhop of *Lions* to be impriſon'd; and though that King ſent two Embaſſadors to excuſe thoſe Proceedings from invincible Neceſſity, the Pope was ſo touch'd at his medling with Eccleſiaſticks, that he declared, If he had not an Expreſs under the King's own Hand and Signet of their being releaſed in ſixty Days, that the King remain'd actually Excommunicated, charging him farther, to appear at *Rome* either in Perſon or Proxy, within ſixty Days after being acquainted with the Summons, on the ſame Penalties, from which he was not to be abſolved by any but himſelf, unleſs at the Point of Death, nor then neither, but upon ſolemn Vows to obſerve all the Injunctions of the Church; and about two Months and ſome Days after, the King was ſtabb'd in the Belly at the Head of a great Army near St. *Clou*, about two Leagues from *Paris*, by a *Dominican* Fryar of 23 Years of Age, the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1589. *Henry* III. having fallen thus, the *Spaniards* gave out at *Rome*, that the King of *Navarre* was reduced to a deſperate Condition, the whole Kingdom having declared for the Cardinal *de Bourbon* by the Name of *Charles* XI. on which the Pope was about diſpatching Cardinal *Cajetan*, as Legat, to *France*, with a numerous Train of Prelates fam'd for Learning and Wiſdom, with 100000 Piſtoles to defray their Charges: But in the mean time he received Advice from the Duke of *Luxemburg*, that the King of *Navarre*, after many great Victories, was acknowledg'd by all the Nobility as lawful King; and that they had ſent him as Embaſſador to acquaint his Holineſs with the Reaſons, and to demand his Council, as a common Father, how to ſettle a well-grounded Peace. The Pope finding himſelf trick'd by the Leaguers, diſpatch'd a civil Letter to the Duke, aſſuring him, that he ſhould be welcome. After this he alter'd his Legat's Inſtructions, giving him this Caution, to incline always to the Side of the Church, but not to declare himſelf an Enemy to the King of *Navarre* till he was paſt Hopes of Recovery; to be Neuter ſo long as he found him wavering; but, if he ſhould declare himſelf a true Convert, to declare for his Perſon and Intereſt. But the Legat not obſerving thoſe Directions, enclined too much to the League, and diſobliged the Pope, whoſe Conduct toward *Henry* IV. contributed much to his Eſtabliſhment. *Sixtus* at firſt made ſevere Laws againſt Exceſs in Apparel, which he reformed. While he was a private Man, he was abſtemious and ſparing in his Diet, but when burthened with great Affairs, he did eat and drink much to keep up his Spirits, and would ſit two or three Hours at Meals, diſcourſing of Theology and Policy. He was frugal however in his Diet and Cloathing, clamorous among his Servants, yet loved and preferred thoſe who were watchful and diligent, but was implacable towards thoſe who behaved themſelves otherwiſe, having condemned his Cupbearer to the Gallies for affixing his Seal to a certain Writing which he himſelf refuſed to paſs. He was extremely affectionate to his Kindred, advanced his Siſter *Camilla*'s Grandſon to be Cardinal, though very young, in the firſt Month of his Pontificate, who became ſo dextrous in Affairs, and ſerviceable to the Pope, that he allowed him 10000 Crowns Yearly. The Palace of *Montalto* is to this Day one of the beſt furniſhed in *Rome*. For raiſing of Money, he contrived ſuch Taxes as were never known before, and advanced the Papal Revenue 600000 Crowns *per An.* At his Death there were five Millions found in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, one of which was never to be employed but in Recovery of the *Holy Land*, and another not to be employed except in a War for Defence of the Church againſt Infidels and Hereticks; and for the improving it to this End, he would have all Popes to be obliged by Oath: And beſides all this, and what he expended in publick Structures, he employed 200000 Crowns as a Stock to maintain Plenty in *Rome*, whilſt there was Scarcity in other Parts of *Italy*. He created 33 Cardinals, and ordain'd that their Number ſhould not exceed 70, four of them to be Doctors of Divinity, choſen out of the ſeveral Orders of Friars. He erected a Court of Conſcience, compoſed of Perſons of Vertue and Principle, for the more ſpeedy deciding of the Law Suits, enacted that Adultery ſhould be puniſh'd with Death, and prohibited Judicial Aſtrology. Four Months before his Death he complain'd of an Illneſs in his Head, and though he underſtood *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, yet during his Illneſs his Meat and Drink were ſuch as are uſual to healthful Men, having the Saying of *Veſpaſian* the Emperor often in his Mouth, *That a Prince ought to die on his Feet and in Action.* He died of a Malignant Fever *Aug.* 30. 1590, and was buried in a Princely Manner in a Chappel of his own building, by his Nephew Cardinal *Montalto*. *Ricaut. Contin. Platina.*

SIXTUS (*Franciſcus*) ſurnamed *Senenſis* from the Place of his Birth *Siena*, was a Perſon of great Learning. He publiſh'd his *Bibliotheca Sancta* in 1566, being 46 Years of Age, and died at *Genoua* in 1569, at the Age of 49. This Work is highly eſteem'd both by Roman Catholicks and Proteſtants; and above all by *Hottinger*, who declares, that it was writ with abundance of Judgment, and that it ought to be preferr'd before all others writ on that Subject. The moſt conſiderable of his other Works are, *In varios Scripturæ locos quæſtiones Aſtronomicæ, Geographicæ, Problematicæ*, &c. *Homiliæ in Evangelia*, &c. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Hottinger. Biblioth.* The Elogy and Cenſure of this Work may be ſeen in *R. Simon's Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament.*

SKENINGRAVE, a ſmall Sea-Port in *Yorkſhire*, which lies Weſt of *Mulgrave* Caſtle. It is noted for the great Shoals of Seal-Fiſh which appear about the Rocks.

SKIPTON, a Market-Town of *Yorkſhire*, in the Weſt-Riding, Hundred of *Staincliffe*, and Tract of *Craven*.

SKY, a large Iſland, one of the *Scotch* Hebrides or Weſtern Iſles. It is above fifty *Engliſh* Miles in length, in ſome Places twelve and in others eight in breadth. It abounds with Mountains, Woods, Paſturage, Corn and Cattel, eſpecially Horſes, there being in it a great Breed of Mares. It hath five great Rivers, and many leſſer ones, all full of Salmon. The Sea penetrating on every Side, makes ſixteen Bays, which abound with Herring. It hath alſo a Lake of freſh Water, and five Caſtles. In the ancient *Scotch* Dialect it was called *Skianacha*, i. e. Winged, becauſe of the many Promontories running out into the Sea, reſembling Wings; and at preſent *Sky*, which ſignifies a Wing. *Buchan.*

SLAKOW, Lat. *Slavonia*, a City of *Moravia*, five Miles South of *Olmutz*, and two Weſt of *Brun*. The *Germans* call it *Auſterlitz*.

SLEAFORD, a large Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, of *Flaxwell* Hundred. It is well inhabited, and has the Ruines of an ancient Caſtle ſtill to be ſeen. It gives Name to a ſmall Stream, near the Head of which it ſtands. Ninety Miles from *London*.

The SLEEVE, called by the *French la Manche*; the Streights between *Calice* and *Dover*.

SLIGO, a Sea-Port Town and County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*.

SLEIDANUS (*Joannes*) was born at *Sleida*, in the Neighbourhood of *Cologne*: He ſpent the greateſt part of his Youth in *France*, with the Cardinal of *Bellai*, whoſe Domeſtick he was. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, and diſcharged ſeveral Embaſſies to his Honour; but that which gained him the greateſt Reputation, is, his Hiſtory, which he hath writ with a great deal of Politeneſs. He died in 1556. He tranſlated into Latin *Claudius Seiſſel* of the Commonwealth of the *French*, and of the Duties of Kings, and *Philip de Commines*. He hath alſo Abridg'd and Tranſlated into Latin, the Hiſtory of *Froiſſard*, and *Plato*'s Book *de Republica* and *de Legibus*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Pontanus, Bodinus.*

SLESWICK, *Sleſvicenſis Ducatus*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, having the Title of a Dukedom; and is alſo called *South Jutland*. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Holſtein*, on the Weſt by the *German* Ocean, and on the North by *Jutland*. The Capital City is *Sleſwick*, *Sleſvicum*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*; the other are, *Ripen*, *Hadenſleben*, and *Flensburg*. One part of this Country is under the King of *Denmark*, and another under the Duke of *Holſtein*. The Year 1686 or 87, being moſt ſpent in a Treaty for the Reſtitution of this Dukedom, in the Year 1688, the *French* King began a War upon *Germany* by the Taking *Philipsburg*; and that forced all *Europe* to unite againſt him. The King of *Denmark* was ſo far prevailed upon by the general Good, and the

Peace-

ſures of his Affairs, that the 30th of *June*, 1689, he reſtored the Duke of *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick* to all his Lands and Goods, with the Sovereignty, Regalities, Right of raiſing Moneys, making Alliances, building Fortifications, and Garriſoning the ſame, &c. as he enjoyed it according to the *Weſtphalian* and *Northern* Treaties in 1675, together with what appertains to him by the Treaty of *Fountainbleau*, which is thereby confirmed; upon the zealous Mediation of the Emperor and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, with ſeveral other Princes.

SLONIM, *Slonima*, a ſmall City of *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, upon the River *Sezura*, eight *Poliſh* Miles to the South from *Novogrod*.

SLUCZK, *Slucum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It is great and populous, and ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, and in a Country that is all covered with thick Woods. It is famous for the Defeat of three Armies of *Tartars* by *Conſtantine*, Duke of *Oſtrog*, in the Reign of *Sigiſmund* I. King of *Poland*.

SLUYS, Lat. *Sluſa* or *Cluſa*, a Town and Sea-port of *Flanders*, under the *Hollanders*. It formerly belong'd to the Counts of *Nemours* deſcended from the Counts of *Flanders*, and then fell into the Poſſeſſion of the *French*. *Philip* the Bald of *France* kept a ſtrong Garriſon here to curb thoſe of *Bruges*, and *Charles* VI. built a Fleet here againſt *England*. The Emperor *Maximilian* I. took it afterward, in whoſe Family it remain'd ſome time. During the Wars of the *Netherlands*, the Prince of *Parma* took it for the King of *Spain*; and the *Dutch* retook it *An.* 1604, under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice*, which they look'd upon as a ſufficient Compenſation for the Loſs of *Oſtend*, and thereupon coin'd a Medal with this Motto, *Jehova plus dederat quam ademſimus*, *God gave us more than we loſt*. The Defence of the Beſieged was very memorable, for they held it out for three Months till ſuch time that they were out of all Hopes of Relief, and had eat up all the Leather, Mice, Rats, &c. which they could find. The *Dutch* fortified the Haven and Town, which they re-peopled with the Inhabitants of *Oſtend*, who came thither after the Surrender of that Place: But on a Treaty of Peace it was afterwards diſmantled, but now very ſtrong. It is ten Miles North-Eaſt of *Bruges*, fourteen South-Weſt of *Middleburgh*, and 22 North-Weſt of *Ghent*, Long. 22. 34. Lat. 22. 34.

SMALTORS, (*Procopius*) a famous Captain of the *Bohemians* or *Huſſites*, after *Ziska*. There is a Letter of his and of *Conrad Sammelick*, another Captain of the *Huſſites*, dated in 1430, wherein he exclaims againſt the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, and offers his aſſiſtance to all the States of *Europe* to drive away the incorrigible Prieſts. See Supplement. *Faſcicul. rerum Expetendarum*, printed at *London* 1690.

SMALAND, *Smalandia*, a County of *Oſtro Gotland* under the *Swedes*. Its chief Cities are *Calmar*, *Jonekoping* and *Wexho*. It hath *Weſtro-Gothia* on the Weſt, *Blaking* to the South, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, and *Oſtro-Gothia* on the North.

SMALCALDE, *Smalcalda*, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Hennenberg*, under the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, four Miles from *Eiſenach*, and ſix from *Erfort* to the North-Weſt. This Place is particularly conſiderable on the account of ſeveral Conventions of Proteſtant Princes that have been held here, to treat together about their common Intereſt. The Proteſtant Princes met here the 22d of *December*, 1530, from the Apprehenſion they had that the Emperor deſign'd their utter Ruin, upon Occaſion of the Aſſembly which the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* had conven'd at *Colen*, there to chuſe a King of the *Romans*: The Elector of *Saxony*, inſtead of going to that City, ſent his Son thither, and was himſelf preſent at the Convention of *Smalcalde*, to conclude a League againſt the Emperor and the Roman Catholicks. Accordingly the Proteſtant Princes engaged themſelves in a ſtrict Union to aſſiſt one another againſt all thoſe that ſhould endeavour to trouble the Exerciſe of their Religion; and ſent to all the Proteſtant Cities of *Germany* to enter into the League. And in a ſecond Meeting at *Smalcalde* in 1531, the *Quota* that every Member of the League was to contribute in Men and Money for carrying on the War againſt the Emperor, was agreed on. And at the ſame time they ſent a large *Manifeſto* to the Kings of *France* and *England*, to juſtifie their Doctrine and Proceedings, and to demand their Aſſiſtance. The King of *England* gave them for Anſwer, That he would do all that could be expected of him, to procure a ſpeedy calling of the Free-Council they deſired. But *Francis* I. of *France* proceeded farther, and ſent an Embaſſador to them, to agree upon Conditions upon which he was willing to lend them his Aſſiſtance, for the Preſervation of the Rights of the Empire, which they declared to have been violated by the Election of the King of the *Romans*. The Confederate Princes aſſembled again at *Smalcalde* in 1535, where were preſent fifteen Princes, beſides the Deputies of thirty Cities, which had embraced the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, and renewed for ten Years the League the Proteſtants had made for their own Defence, at which were preſent the Ambaſſadors of *England* and *France*, who propoſed to enter into the ſame League under certain Conditions. In 1537 the Proteſtant Princes and Deputies of the *Lutheran* Cities met here again, and called to their Convention *Luther*, *Melanthon*, and other Proteſtant Doctors: Here they examined the Bull of Indiction agreed on in the Council of *Mantua*; and being ſtrengthen'd by the Conjunction of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and other Princes of the Empire, they declared that they would never conſent to the holding of a Council out of *Germany*: Whereupon *Charles* V. betook himſelf to Force of Arms, and in one Years time much weakened the Army of the Confederates, and in 1547 took the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe* Priſoners. But in 1552 the Confederates forced *Charles* V. to conclude the Peace of *Paſſau*, by which the Proteſtant Religion was eſtabliſhed in *Germany*. *Hoffman* gives it thus; The League at *Smalcalde* was occaſion'd by the Emperor *Charles* V. his detaining the Embaſſadors ſent to him from the Proteſtant Princes, and giving them a very harſh Anſwer. At the firſt Aſſembly were preſent the Elector of *Saxony*, with his Son *John Frederick*, the two Princes of *Lunenburg Erneſt* and *Francis*, *William*, Landgrave of *Heſſe*, the Deputies of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Cities of *Straſburg*, *Ulm*, *Nuremberg*, *Hailbron*, *Conſtance*, *Reutling*, *Memming*, *Kempten*, *Lindaw*, An. 1529. In *Decemb.* 1530 the Form of the League was drawn up, renewed for ten Years in 1535, at which time the Princes of *Pomerania*, *Wirtemberg*, *Robert* of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Twobriggs*, the Cities of *Ausburg*, *Frankford*, *Hanover* and *Hamburgh* were receiv'd into it. In 1546 the Emperor being ſucceſsful in War, proſcrib'd the Elector of *Saxony* and Landgrave of *Heſſe*, who thereupon took Arms, and fought ſeveral Battles gallantly; but at *Mulberg* An. 1547 the Elector of *Saxony* was defeated and taken, as was the Landgrave of *Heſſe* afterwards by a fraudulent Trick of the Emperor; at which time the Proteſtants ſeem'd to be utterly ruin'd. But Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony*, Son-in-law to the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, having put the Emperor to Flight, the Council of *Trent* was diſſolv'd, the Captive Princes ſet at Liberty in 1553, and Peace, together with the Proteſtant Religion, was eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of *Paſſau* in 1554. *Sleidan. Comment. Thuan.*

SMARAGDUS, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Michael* in *Lorrain*, belonging to the Dioceſe of *Verdun*, lived in the Ninth Century. Some Authors, as *Trithemius*, *Sixtus Senenſis* and *Poſſevinus*, confound him with another that lived in the ſame Century, and was Monk of the Abby of St. *Saviour* of *Aniane* in the Dioceſe of *Montpelier*. This latter died in 843. He writ the Life of St. *Bennet*, firſt Abbot of *Aniane*: the former made *Commentaries upon the Rule of* St. *Bennet*, and a *Treatiſe of Vertues and Vices*, called the *Diadem of Monks*, and ſeveral other Tracts upon the Scripture. He writ a Book alſo of *the Duty of a Prince*, under the Title of *The Royal Way*, and dedicated it to *Lewis the Meek*, whom his Father *Charlemagne* had made King of *Aquitain*, being yet very young. He compoſed alſo a Courſe of Sermons for the whole Year. *Charlemagne* made uſe of his Pen to write to Pope *Leo* concerning the Proceſſion of the Spirit; and he writ alſo the Acts of the Conferences that were held at *Rome* in 816 on that Subject.

SMERDIS, or *Tanyoxares*, was the Brother of *Cambyſes*, of whom when *Cambyſes* on a time had dream'd that he ſaw him ſitting on his Throne, he commanded him to be ſlain, and ſoon after died himſelf. Alſo a *Perſian Magus* of the ſame Name, who, becauſe he was very like *Smerdis*, the Brother of *Cambyſes*, gave himſelf out to be the ſame, and uſurped the Throne ſeven Months upon the Death of *Cambyſes*; but the Cheat being diſcovered, he was ſlain by ſome *Perſian* Lords. *Herodot.* Lib. 2. *Euſeb in Chron. Juſtin.*

SMITH (Sir *Thomas*) born at *Saffron-Walden* in *Eſſex*, and educated at *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*: He afterwards travelled at King *Henry* the Eighths Charge, and upon his Return to *Cambridge* was made Orator of the University, Greek Profeſſor, and afterwards Profeſſor of the Civil Law, in which Faculty he commenced Doctor. In the Reign of *Edward* VI. he was, by the Recommendation of the Duke of *Somerſet*, made Secretary of State, knighted, and promoted to the Dignity of *Carliſle*: About the ſame time alſo he was made Provoſt of *Eaton* College. In Queen *Mary*'s Reign he was deprived of theſe Dignities, having only an Aſſignment of 100 *l.* per Ann. from the Crown; but in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* he was reſtor'd to his Preferment, and afterward performed ſeveral Embaſſies to great Satisfaction: As to his Character, I find nothing more, he was an eminent Orator, and very conſiderable for his Skill in the *Greek* Language and the Civil Law. He wrote *The Commonwealth of* England, *and the Manner of Government thereof*, in three Books, printed in *English* at *London* in 1565, and at other times. This Book was alſo tranſlated into *Latin* by Dr. *Lodden*; *Dorcda & Emendata Linguæ Græcæ Linguæ pronunciatione, ad Gardinorum Epiſt. Humanæ ſtola. Dorcda & Emendata Linguæ Anglicæ Scriptio. De Nummis. The Authority of the Form and Manner of holding Parliaments*, publiſh'd in 1685; but it is queſtioned whether Sir *Tho.* was the Author of this Book or not: He has alſo ſeveral Letters extant in the *Complete Ambaſſador*, &c. collected by Sir *Dudly Diggs*. He gave all his *Latin* and *Greek* Books to *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and died in the 63d Year of his Age, in the Year 1577. *Athen. Oxon.*

SMITH, Lord *Carrington*. This Family derive their Name from Sir *Michael Carrington*, Knight and Standard Bearer to King *Richard* I. in the *Holy Land*; from whom deſcended Sir *Ca-*

Carrington, who about the Beginning of *Henry* IV's Reign was for his Loyalty to King *Richard* II. forc'd to quit the Realm for ſome time, and ſerve in *Italy* under *John Galeazzo*, Duke of *Milan*, againſt the Emperor *Rupert*, and after his Return, for his better Concealment, chang'd his Name to *Smith*: He was well received by *William Curſon*, a younger Son of Sir *John Curſon*, who was his Couſin German, and Abbot of St. *Oſithes* in *Eſſex*, for by this Abbot the ſaid *John Carrington* was advanced in Marriage to *Milicent*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lanam* by *Alice*, Daughter and Heir to *John Hend*, Mayor of *London*: From this *John* deſcended *John Smith*, Eſq; who, being the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, was in 31 *Hen.* VIII. conſtituted the ſecond Baron of that Court, and by the Marriage of *Ann*, Daughter and Heir to *John Harwell* of *Worton*, in *Com. War.* Eſq; much encreaſed his Eſtate, from whom, by Lineal Succeſſion, Sir *Charles Smith* was deſcended, who for his Fidelity and conſiderable Aſſiſtances given to King *Charles* I. was, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 31ſt of *October*, in the 19th Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Carrington* of *Worton*; and in *November* following, was made Viſcount *Carrington* of *Barfore* within the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*. This *Charles* Lord *Carrington* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Caril* of *South harting*, in *Com. Suſſ.* Knight, and by her had Iſſue four Sons, *Francis*, *Carril*, *John* and *Charles*, and five Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *George Winsour* of *Huddington* in *Com. Wigorn*, Knight; *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir. *Francis Hungate* of *Hudlaſton* in *Com. Ebor.* Barr. the other three *Lucy*, *Ann* and another *Mary*, died unmarry'd. This Lord was barbarouſly murthered by one of his Servants at *Pontoiſe* in *France*, to whom ſucceeded *Francis* his Son and Heir, who enjoys the Honour at preſent; *John Smith*, Eſq; Uncle to this Lord *Francis*, was a Captain in King *Charles* the Firſt's Service at *Edghill*, where he recovered the Royal Standard from the Rebels, and was made Knight Banneret under it. His Lordſhip's Arms are, Pearl, a croſs Ruby between four Peacocks cloſe, Saphire. *Ex Stemate. Pat.* 31. *Hen.* VIII. *Dugdale Baron. Hiſt. of Warwickſhire. Short View of the Troubles of England*, &c.

SMOLENSKO, *Smolenſcium*, a City of *Lithuania* upon the River *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper*, being the Capital of a great Province of the ſame Name, with the Title of a Dukedom, near the Borders of *Muſcovy*. It is a great and ſtrong City, being ſurrounded with a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, and ſtrengthen'd by 52 great Towers, and a very ſtrong Caſtle. It was formerly much greater than it is at preſent, though it contains ſtill about 8000 Houſes. The City and Dukedom of *Smolensko* at firſt belong'd to a *Ruſſian* Duke, but was conquer'd by *Vitondus*, Duke of *Lithuania* in 1403, *Caſimire*, King of *Poland*, ſubjected it to that Crown in 1452; the *Moſcovites* took it in 1514, and kept it till 1611. when *Sigiſmund* III. took it from them after a Siege of near two Years. The *Moſcovites* after this attempted it again in 1616 and 1633, and this laſt time, after a Years Siege, were defeated by *Ladiſlaus* IV. But it was taken by them the thirteenth of *October*, 1654, and by a Treaty in 1656 was yielded to them. It lies 150 *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna* to the Eaſt, and the ſame Diſtance from *Kiovia* to the North, and 80 Miles Weſt of *Muſcow*.

SMYRNA, a City of *Ionia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, with a large and ſecure Haven upon the *Archipelago*, belonging to the *Turks*, who call it *Iſmyr*. It is a Place of great Antiquity: Some affirm that it was built by the *Amazones*, others by *Theſeus*; that which ſeems moſt probable is, that it was a Colony of the *Epheſians*. The Country about it is ſo fruitful, that it needs not ſeem ſtrange, that it hath been ſo often the Occaſion of War between the *Greeks* and *Perſians*. It is one of the ſeven Cities that pretend to have been the Birth-place of *Homer*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. At preſent it is built in the Form of an Amphitheatre, upon the Deſcent of a Hill that looks towards the North-Weſt, and is very great, notwithſtanding ſome part of it hath been ruined, as appears from the Remains of ancient Buildings. *Dolabella* ſlew *Trebonius*, one of *Julius Cæſar*'s Murderers here. The *Venetians* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1344, and kept it until 1428, that it was retaken by *Amurath* II. It is now extremely populous, being inhabited by about 60000 *Turks*, 15000 *Greeks*, 8000 *Armenians*, and 6000 or 7000 *Jews*. As for the Chriſtians of *Europe*, who are the Cauſe of the great Trade there, their Number is not very conſiderable; they have all of them the free Exerciſe of their Religion. The *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians* and *Jews*, have their Habitations upon the Hill, along the Sea-Shore is inhabited by the *Franks*, or Chriſtians of *Europe*, *viz.* the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, *French* and *Italians*, and each Nation hath his Conſul. The *Franks* Street is a ſingle long Street upon the Sea-Shore, for the Conveniency of unlading Goods and Proſpect. The adjacent Part of the Country is very fruitful eſpecially in Oyl and Wine, and has Salt pits to the North; ſo that there is great Plenty of Proviſions at *Smyrna*, and very cheap; but the Heat in Summer is very great, and would be intolerable, but for a Brieze coming from the Sea, which riſeth about ten in the Morning, and continues till Evening. The City is governed by a *Cadi*, who commonly is civil enough to the Chriſtians.

Smyrna is the greateſt Place of Trade in the *Levant*, eſpecially for *Perſian* Silks, Cottons, Camlets, *Turkey* Carpets, *Turkey* Leather, &c. They drive alſo a Trade with Tabacco, Scammony, which latter is the Juyce of a Plant that grows about *Smyrna*. The Cuſtoms upon Commodities are of three, four, five or eight *per Cent.* for they are not equally impoſed on all Nations, the *Engliſh*, as to Cuſtoms, being moſt favoured, and the *Armenians* charged higheſt. At *Smyrna*, as well as in other Places of *Turkey*, if a Man be diſcovered ſtealing the Cuſtoms, his Goods is not confiſcated, but he is only condemn'd to pay double Cuſtom. *Tavernier's Travels of Perſia.*

The tenth of *July*, 1688. there happen'd a terrible Earthquake in this City, by means of which the greateſt part of it was deſtroy'd, which was the Cauſe of a great Loſs to the Merchants; for beſides that a great many Houſes were overthrown, the Stores of Gunpowder belonging to the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders* and *French*, took Fire, and cauſed a greater Deſtruction than the Earthquake; the Loſs of Merchandiſes only, being valued at five Millions of Crowns; the Loſs of our *Engliſh* Merchants a-part having been computed by ſome to amount to no leſs than 80000 *l.* Sterling.

SNATH, a Market in *Yorkſhire* Weſt Riding, in *Oſgodcroſs* Hundred, adjoyning to *Mars Land*, 136 Miles from *London*.

SNETHAM, or *Snetſham*, a ſmall Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in *Smethden* Hundred, not far from the Sea; 82 Miles from *London*.

SOANA, *Suana*, a ſmall City of *Tuſcany* in the Territory of *Sienna*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*. It ſtands upon a very high Hill, near the River *la Flore*, in the Borders of the States of the Church, 48 Miles from *Siena* to the North-Eaſt. Pope *Gregory* VII. was born in this City.

SOBESLAUS I. was the ſixth that govern'd the Kingdom of *Bohemia* during the Intervals between the Death of one King and the Election of another. He no ſooner was inform'd of the Death of his Brother *Uladiſlaus* I. who had baniſh'd him, but he came and took upon him the Government of the Kingdom. He obtain'd a remarkable Victory over the Emperor *Lotharius* II. and *Otho*, Marqueſs of *Moravia*, who was killed in the Battle. The Emperor afterwards joyned Friendſhip with *Sobeſlaus*, who aſſiſted him againſt *Conrad* and *Frederick*, whom he defeated. *Miroſlaus* and *Streſemire* envying the King's Happineſs, conſpired againſt him, but being diſcover'd, were puniſh'd according to their Deſert. The King, in Acknowledgment of this Mercy, viſited all the Churches of *Prague* bare-foot and bare-headed, to give Thanks for his Deliverance. He reigned with abundance of Glory. He rebuilt *Glatz*, which the *Polanders* had ruined, and *Gorlitz*, which had been burnt; as likewiſe the Towns of *Mies* and *Butiſma*, which began to be ruinous. He died of a Pain in the Head, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interregum Bohemia.*

SOBESLAUS II. was the eighth Perſon that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnums*. He was no ſooner got into the Throne but he ſtab'd the Governour of *Prinda*, in Revenge of the ill Uſage he had receiv'd of him when a Priſoner; but ſoon after ſeem'd to repent for what he had done. Not long after he gave freſh Inſtances of his Cruelty and Perfidiouſneſs. *Andrew* contending with his Brother *Emerick*, King of *Hungary*, for that Kingdom, *Emerick* betook himſelf to *Sobeſlaus*, ſuppoſing that by his means he might come ſafely to the Emperor, and get him to terminate the Difference between him and his Brother; *Sobeſlaus* receiv'd him, but baſely ſent him back to his Brother: The Emperor incenſed at this his Treachery, ſent for him to anſwer this Action; which he delaying, the Emperor deprived him of the Kingdom, and put in his Place *Frederick*, the Son of *Uladiſlaus* II. But *Sobeſlaus*, unwilling tamely to ſurrender the Kingdom, gave Battle to his Enemy near *Prague*, where, being wounded by *Frederick's* own Hand, and carried out of the Battle, he died of his Wound ſoon after. *Julius Solimanus de Elegiis*, &c.

SOBRARBE, a Country of *Spain* in *Arragon*, near *Ainſa*; it had formerly the Title of a Kingdom: This Country is on the Side of *Catalonia* and borders upon the *Pyrenean* Hills.

SOCHIS, King of *Egypt*, who erected fourteen *Obeliſks* of Marble in Honour of the Sun at *Heliopolis*, the Capital of his Kingdom, every one of the ſaid *Obeliſks* being 48 Cubits high. *Plin.* Lib. 36. Cap. 8.

SOCINUS (*Fauſtus*) Head of the *Socinians*, was born of one of the moſt noble Families of *Siena*. His Life may be ſeen at the Beginning of his Works, printed in *Holland* in the *Fratres Paloni*; by which it appears that he had never ſtudied Philoſophy or Scholaſtical Divinity, that he had only ſpent ſome time in the Study of Logick, and that very late too, having ſpent the greateſt Part of his Life, and that alſo which was the moſt proper for Study, at the Duke of *Florence* his Court. He began to ſtudy Divinity at 35 Years of Age, being already wholly prepoſſeſt with the Notions of his Uncle *Lælius*, whole Writings he had by him, and by which he formed his Syſtem. This *Lelius Socinus* was a much more able Man than he, as having ſtudied the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and beſides converſed with the moſt learned Proteſtants of his Time, yet writ very little, for fear of diſcovering himſelf; neither is it certain that

moſt of the Books attributed to him are his indeed, as *Sandius* obſerves in his *Bibliotheca* or *Library of the Anti-Trinitarian Writers.* As for *Fauſtus Socinus*, who was the Poſſeſſor of his Uncle's Papers, (who died at *Zurich* in 1562, and the 37th Year of his Age) after he had for ſeveral Years meditated upon them, whilſt he was at the Court of *Florence*, and having no other Knowledge of Divinity, but what he had pick'd thence, he thought fit to ſet up himſelf as the Head of a new Sect. Neither were there wanting ſome of his own Company that diſlik'd his Proceedings, calling him a turbulent, paſſionate and abuſive Perſon, they reproach'd him for writing with too much Precipitancy and Raſhneſs, and that he had too good Thoughts of himſelf, as appears from the Letter which *Squarcia Lupus* writ to him in 1581, and is printed amongſt *Socinus*'s Works: He himſelf owns in his Anſwer to *Squarcia Lupus*, that he never ſtudied under any Maſter, and that he never had any other Help in his Studies, beſides the Writings of his Uncle: Yea, ſome of his Aſſociates oppoſed themſelves to his new *Paradoxes*, which they look'd upon as ſtrange and horrible Opinions, and contrary to the Word of God. See what *Niemojevius* reproaches him for, in a Letter writ to him in 1587. *I did not*, ſaith he, *without Sorrow (that I may not ſay worſe) as I was reading your Book, meet with a certain Paradox, that was contrary to Holy Scripture, and altogether horrible, whilſt you deny Chriſt by his Death upon the Croſs to have offered up any Sacrifice.* Before the Publiſhing of that Collection intituled *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*, it was a very difficult thing to get all the Works of *Socinus*, which are printed at the Front of that Library in two Tomes; the firſt whereof contains his Explications of ſome Places of Scripture, and his Doctrinal Pieces; the Titles whereof are as follow: *Explicatio concionis Chriſti quæ habetur* Cap. 5, 6 & 7. *apud Matth. Explicatio primæ partis* 1 Cap. *Evang. Joan. Explicatio de loco Pauli in Epiſt. ad Rom.* Cap 7. *in qua ille præcipue quæritur utrum Apoſtolus, illic ſub ſua ipſius perſona de ſeipſo jam per Chriſti Perſonam Regenerato, nec ne loquatur. Explicatio variorum Scripturæ locorum. Commentarius in Epiſt. Joan.* The Titles of his Doctrinal Pieces are, *De Auctoritate Script. ſacræ. Prælectiones ſacræ. De Eccleſia variis tractatus. Epiſtolæ ad Amicos. Elenchi Sophiſtici. Inſtitutio Relig. Chriſtianæ.* Alſo a Book wherein he endeavours to perſuade the Proteſtants of *Poland* and *Lithuania* to joyn themſelves with the *Socinians*. The ſecond Tome contains his Polemical Treatiſes, whoſe Titles are, *Contra Paleologum de Magiſtratu. De Chriſto ſervatore contra Covetum. De ſtatu primi Hominis ante Lapſum. De Natura Chriſti contra Aſſertiones Theologicas Collegii Poſnanienſis. Miſcellanea ſacra contra Erasmum Joannis. Contra Wiekum. Brevis Tractatus Contra Eutropium. Contra Chriſtianum Franken. Contra Franciſcum Davidis.* In all which Works there appears a great deal more of Subtilty and Acuteneſs, than ſolid Judgment. *M. Simon. Fauſtus Socinus* held, That the *Arians* had given too much to *Jeſus Chriſt*, aſſerting that he was more Man, had no Exiſtence before *Mary*, denied openly the Preexiſtence of the Word, denied that the Holy Ghoſt was a diſtinct Perſon, and maintain'd, that the Father alone was truly and properly God, excluſive of the Son and Holy Ghoſt, alledging, that the Name of God given to Jeſus Chriſt in the Scriptures ſignifies no more than that God the Father has given him a Sovereign Power over all Creatures, and that in Conſequence of this Privilege, Men and Angels ought to adore him: And to maintain his Peculiſions, and to avoid the Force of that Text, *That no Man hath aſcended up to Heaven but he that came down from Heaven*, Joh. 3. 13. he feign'd, that Chriſt took a Journey to Heaven after his Baptiſm, and came down again; he denies the Redemption of Chriſt, ſaying, That what he did for Men, was only to give them a Pattern of Heroick Vertue, and to ſeal his Doctrine by his Death. Original Sin, Grace and Predeſtination, paſſed with him for *Chimera's*. The Sacraments he eſteem'd inefficacious Ceremonies; he denied the Immenſity of God, aſcribing him a particular Corner of Heaven, and alledging, that he knew only neceſſary Effects. It is alſo charged on the *Socinians*, That they believe the Death and Reſurrection of the Soul to be judged with the Body, with this Difference, That the Righteous ſhall be raiſed to Eternal Happineſs, and the Wicked condemn'd to Fire, which ſhall be Eternal, but conſumes the Soul and Body of the Wicked in a certain time proportion'd to their Merits; but moſt of theſe they do not pretend abſolutely neceſſary to be believ'd. *Socinus* died in 1604, aged 65, at a Town three Leagues from *Cracovia* in *Poland*. *Spond. Florimond. de Rimond. Hornbeck Sum. Controv. de Socinian.*

Hoffman ſays, That he renewed the *Arian* Hereſie, with many Additions; and refers for a farther Account of this Sect to *Cloppenburg's Compend. Socinianiſm. reput. Hornbeck contra Socin. Marcſii Hydram Socinian. Spanheim.'s Syntagm Diſput. Lætus in Compend. Hiſt. univerſ.* calls *Servetus* the Patriarch of *Socinianiſm*. *Valentinus Smalcius* diſturb'd the Church of *Poland* with this Hereſie till baniſh'd by Act of the Diet in 1636, being at that time the grand Champion of that Error. *Calvin* taxes *Servetus*, their Patriarch, with denying that God was ever reveal'd to *Abraham* and the other Patriarchs, but that they worſhipped an Angel in his ſtead; with denying the *Trinity*, and calling all ſuch as believed it *Athieſts*; with reviving the Error of the *Manichees*, in holding, That Man's Soul was a Portion of the Divine Subſtance; with maintaining, That by the Coming of Chriſt all the Promiſes were entirely fulfilled and aboliſhed; That the *Jews* had no hope of Eternal Life by the Mediator; that he denied the Deity of the Son and the Truth of his two diſtinct Natures, holding, That he was compoſed of the Eſſence of God, Spirit, Fleſh, and three uncreated Elements, and that his Filiation begun from the Time of his Conception; and laſt of all, he charges him to be the grand Patron of *Anabaptiſm* in that Age. *Calv. Inſtit.*

In the Writings of *Socinus* himſelf, *Lubbertus*, *Crellius*, *Volkellius Oſtorodius* and the *Racovian* Catechiſm, theſe Principles are to be found: That Man, before his Fall, was naturally Mortal, and had no Original Righteouſneſs; That no Man by the Light of Nature can have any Knowledge of God; That there is no Original Sin in us, as it imports Concupiſence or Deformity of Nature; That we have a free Will to do good, and may here fulfil the Law; That God hath no Fore-knowledge of Contingencies but alternatively; That the Cauſes of Predeſtination are not in God, but in us; That he predeſtinates no particular Perſon to Salvation; That God could juſtly pardon our Sins without Satisfaction; That Chriſt died for himſelf, that is, not for his Sins (for he was without Sin) but for the Mortality and Infirmities of our Nature which he aſſumed; That Chriſt became not our High Prieſt, nor immortal, nor impaſſible, before he aſcended into Heaven; That Death Eternal is nothing but a perpetual Continuance in Death, or Annihilation; That everlaſting Fire is ſo called from its Effect, which is the eternal Extinction or Annihilation of the Wicked who ſhall be found alive at the laſt Day; That Chriſt's Incarnation is againſt Reaſon, and cannot be proved by Scripture; That Chriſt and the Holy Ghoſt are not God; That there is no Trinity of Perſons, and that the Old Teſtament is needleſs for a Chriſtian.

SOCINIANS. Since thoſe of this Sect were baniſhed out of *Poland*, by a publick Act of the General Diet in 1660, they are retired into *Pruſſia*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, where they are ſtill, but in no great Numbers. In *Holland*, thoſe who are called *Collegianten* (Collegiants) ſeem to have embraced the *Socinian* Opinions: In their Aſſemblies, all that are preſent have leave to ſpeak their Thoughts: They commonly begin their Meetings with the reading ſome Place of Scripture, which furniſhes them with matter of Diſcourſe. Their outward Converſation is ſtrict and without Reproach. *Hartnaccius*, a *German* Hiſtorian, has couch'd the Doctrine of the *Socinians* in 229 Propoſitions. *Hartnac. in Continuat. Jo. Micrælii Syntag. Hiſtor. Eccleſ. M. Stub's Religion of the Hollanders.*

SOCONUSCO, a ſmall Province of *South-America* in *New Spain*, along the *Mare Pacificum*; bounded to the Eaſt by *Guatimalu*, to the North by *Vera Pax*, and to the Weſt by the *Mar del Zur*. It's about 35 Leagues ſquare, fruitful in many things, but has no Wheat, nor any other Town but *Guetlen*, and this but thinly inhabited, yet rich.

SOCRATES, a Philoſopher, the Son of *Sophroniſcus*, a Stone-Cutter, and *Panagerete*, a Midwife, was an *Athenian* of the Tribe of the *Alopecidæ*. He ſtudied under *Anaxagoras* and *Archelaus*; and though greatly addicted to Study, yet was not wanting upon divers Occaſions to give ſignal Marks of his Valour, in fighting for the Safety of his Country; but afterwards wholly betook himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy, eſpecially the Moral Part of it. It is reported of him, that he was ſo eloquent, and had ſuch an Art to convince his Hearers, that he could perſuade whatſoever he would; wherefore alſo the *Thirty Tyrants*, who then govern'd *Athens*, forbad him to inſtruct Youth. He was moderate, ſober, chaſte, compoſed in his Actions and Behaviour, very patient, and in a Word poſſeſt all Vertues; which he had ſo habituated himſelf to, as to make them natural. He valued Reſt and Tranquility as the choiceſt of all Poſſeſſions; and aſſerted, Knowledge only to be a true Good, and Ignorance an Evil. According to his Philoſophy, Riches and Honour have nothing in them of true Worth; but that on the contrary, they are the Source of various Evils and Miſchiefs. His common Saying was, that *he only knew this, that he knew nothing*; with Reference to which Perſuaſion of his, the Oracle pronounced him the wiſeſt of all Men. He laid of a Prince who had been at vaſt Charges to build for himſelf a ſtately Palace, but had taken no Pains at all to make himſelf Vertuous, that *the People run from all Parts to ſee his Houſe, but that none were preſſing to ſee him.* He recommended three Things eſpecially to his Diſciples, *Wiſdom*, *Modeſty* and *Silence*. Seeing the Maſſacre cauſed by the *Thirty Tyrants*, he ſaid to a Philoſopher, *What a Comfort is it for us that we are not like thoſe great Ones, the Subject of Tragedies.* He was uſed to ſay, *That there was no better Inheritance than that of a good Friend.* A Man who pretended to Skill in Phyſiognomy, having judg'd of him, according to his Art, that he was brutiſh, luſtful, and a Drunkard; he own'd himſelf to be naturally inclined to all theſe Vices, but that Reaſon had corrected thoſe corrupt Inclinations. It was a common Saying of his, that *Men were ſo much concerned to have a Portraiture reſemble the Original, and yet took no care to be like God, whoſe Image they were*; and that *they dreſt themſelves by a Looking-glaſs, but did not take the ſame Care to adorn their Minds by Vertue.* He ſaid alſo, *That it is with*

a bad Wife as with a bad Horſe, to which after that a Man is once accuſtomed, all others ſeem good. The Thoughts he had of God were moſt awful and rational; he derided the Plurality of the Heathen Gods, and upon that Account was indicted of Impiety by *Anytus* and *Melitus*, and condemn'd to drink the Juyce of Hemlock. When they brought him the News that he was condemned to Death by the *Athenians*, *and ſo are they*, ſaid he, *by Nature*; but, replied his Wife, *Alas, they have condemned you unjuſtly*; *What*, ſaid he, *would you then have had me juſtly condemn'd?* The Day that he was to drink the fatal Draught, one of his Friends ſent him a fine new Gown, *Why*, ſaid he, *will not that which hath ſerved me alive, ſerve me to lie in?* He died at the Age of ſeventy, in the 95th Olympiad, *Laches* being Prætor of *Athens*. The Vertues and End of this wiſe Philoſopher have procured him the Commendations of St. *Juſtin Martyr*, and many other holy Fathers of the Church, who do not deſpair of his Salvation. *Eraſmus* very pleaſantly ſays in one of his Dialogues, That as oft as he read the gallant and religious End of *Socrates*, he could ſcarce keep himſelf from crying, *O holy* Socrates, *pray for us*. *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Diogenes Laert.* Lib. 2. *Vit. Phil.* *Diodorus*, Lib. 14. *Ariſtides*, *Plutarch.* *Euſeb. Eraſm. Convers. Relig.* *Naudæus Apology for great Men.*

SOCRATES, ſurnamed *Scholaſticus*, becauſe he was a Lawyer and pleaded at the Bar, lived in the V Century. He learned Grammar under *Ammonius* and *Helladius* of *Alexandria*. He afterwards compoſed a Hiſtory in ſeven Books, which begins where *Euſebius* ends his, and continues to the Reign of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger, which contains 140 Years. *Photius* blames him for being too careleſs in his Stile, and yet more in his Expoſition of the Doctrines of the Church. Some accuſe him alſo of being tainted with the Errors of the *Novatians*, and it is but too apparant that he was inclined that way; for he exceſſively commends the Biſhops of that Party, and ſharply taxeth the *Orthodox* for oppoſing their *Dogma's*. As to his being a *Novatian*, the learned *Valeſius* clears him of this Charge, and makes it a wrong Conſequence to conclude him a *Novatian*, from his making a favourable Mention of ſome of that Party, which appears from the Author's ranging the *Novatians* amongſt Hereticks in ſeveral Places, *viz.* Lib. 6. Cap. 19, 21, 23. *Socrates* flouriſhed in the Year 440, in which he began to write, carrying on his Hiſtory to the Year 439. In this Work, as *Valeſius* obſerves, the Author has taken a great deal of Pains and ſhown great Judgment: The latter appears from the Significancy of Obſervations he frequently makes upon Matters; and as for his Diligence, the Niceneſs of his Chronology, the Authentickneſs of his Records, conſiſting of the beſt Church-Hiſtorians, Letters of Biſhops, and Acts of Councils are ſufficient Inſtances. As to *Photius's* ſaying that he was not exact in reporting Tenents and Opinions; this Cenſure means only, that he was ſomewhat partial to the *Novatians*, to which we have ſpoken already: The beſt Edition of his Works, is that printed at *Paris* in 1668, with the learned Notes of *Valeſius*. *Cave Hiſtor. Liter.* Pars 1. *Liberat.* Cap. 1. *Brev. Caſſiodor.* Cap. 17. *de Divin. Lect. Evagr.* Lib. 1. Cap. 21. *Photius* Cod. 28. & 30. *Sigebert.* Cap. 10. *Carion. Cal. Trithem.* & *Bellarm. de ſcript. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in apparatu.* *Voſſius* Lib. 2. *de Hiſt. Grac.* &c.

SOCRATES *Rhodius*. He liv'd, as 'tis ſuppoſed, under the Empire of *Auguſtus*, and writ three Books concerning the Civil War, the laſt whereof is quoted by *Athenæus* Lib. 4. *Voſſius* takes him to be the ſame whom *Athenæus* alledgeth as being the Author of two other Treatiſes. *Voſſius de Hiſtor. Græcis*, Lib. 2.

SODZOW, *Sudlava*, upon the River *Stoch*, the Capital City of *Mattaca*.

SODOM, a City of *Judea*, which, according to *Strabo*, with its Capital other Cities that were drowned or ſunk in the Lake of the Dead Lake, which alſo had enkindled by Fire from Heaven Brimſtone and Sulphur; which Lake ever ſince retained the Name of *Aſphaltites*, or the *Dead Sea*, becauſe no living Creature can live in it. But the Holy Scriptures give us a different Account of this Deſtruction; for it mentions only five Cities, which for their abominable Uncleanneſs and other Vices, were deſtroy'd by Fire from Heaven, and afterwards ſwallowed up of that Lake. It ſtood fifty Miles Eaſt of *Jeruſalem*, near the Tribe of *Dan*, and is noted for Apples of a very fair Aſpect, but when touch'd are found to be aſhes, and to ſmell rank, like ſulphureous Steams. *Tert.* See *Gomorrha* and *Aſphaltites*.

SODOR, *Sodora*. Once a City, now a Village in the Iſland of *Iona* in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which is a Biſhop's under the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, in which Place there are interr'd 48 Kings of *Scotland*, four of *Ireland* and eight Kings of *Norway*. The Abby here was built by St *Columbus*, the Apoſtle of the Northern Nations. And from this Place the Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man* is ſtiled *Sodorenſis*.

SOEST, Lat. *Sueſtum*, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* and County of *Mark*, ſeven *German* Miles Weſt of *Paderborn*, ſeven South of *Munſter*, and four Eaſt of *Ham*. It was given by *Frederick* I. to the Archbiſhops of *Cologn*, who exploding it too much, it ſubjected it ſelf to the Count of *Mark*. It was anciently an Imperial City, but is now under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, enjoying ſeveral of its ancient Privileges. It was taken by the *French* in 1673, and afterwards deſerted by them.

SOFALA, *Zofala*, a ſmall Kingdom in the *Lower Ethiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Cafraria*, towards the *Ethiopick* Ocean, in an Iſland, at the Mouth of the River *Zambez*, in the Borders of *Zanguebaria*, which takes its Name from *Sofala*, a ſtrong City under the *Portugueſe*, 150 Miles from *Zanguebar*, and 340 from *Mozambique*. Fifty Miles Weſt of this City there are rich Mines of Gold, whence the *Portugueſe* call the King of this Country, the Emperor of Gold. The Inhabitants are *Nigroes* or *Blacks*, and have many Savages amongſt them that eat Man's Fleſh, and let their Beaſts Blood, to drink it. They believe one God only, whom they call *Mozimo* or *Guiguimo*, and have no Idols; whereas all the other *Nigroes* of *Africa* are great Idolaters: They are great Haters of Sorcery, and puniſh it ſeverely, as likewiſe ſuch as are guilty of Stealing and Adultery. There is no Show of any Religious Worſhip amongſt them, only they obſerve ſome Days, and keep Feaſts in Memory of the Dead. When the Body is conſumed they take the Bones of their Fathers, their Sons or their Wife, to keep them, and every ſeventh Day ſpread a Cloth upon which they lay the Bones, and ſet Meat before them; and after having ſaid ſome Prayers, themſelves eat it. They ſerve the King on their Knees, and inſtead of a Taſter, ſome of his Officers eat the Remains of his Meat in his Preſence: Whenever he drinks, all that are preſent ſhout for Joy, uttering ſome Words in Honour of him, and as far as the ſame is heard they do the ſame; ſo that he never drinks, but it rings through the whole City; and the ſame is obſerved when he Sneezes or Coughs, all that come into his Preſence muſt ſit down, except the *Arabians*, the *Portugueſe*, and ſome of his Favourites; which Cuſtom probably came from hence, becauſe thoſe that ſit are not in a ready Poſture to attempt any thing againſt the King's Perſon, and 'tis for this reaſon the *Perſians* put their Hands in their Sleeves when they walk before the *Sophi*. None but ſome of their Grandees are allowed to have Doors or Gates to their Houſes; for the King would perſuade his Subjects, that his Protection is a ſufficient Safeguard to them. There are no Horſes in this Country, and therefore the Inhabitants fight only on Foot, with Bows and Arrows, Javelins, Poniards and ſmall Hatchets. Beſides his Guards, the King hath 200 Maſtiffs, which accompany him whenever he goes a Hunting, or to Battle. In Seed-time and Harveſt the Queen, accompanied with all her Ladies, comes into the Fields, and looks upon it as an honourable Thing to give Order for the getting in of the Corn. *Marmol's Africa.*

Some take this Country to be the *Ophir*, whither *Solomon* every three Years ſent his Ships from *Ezion Geber* (which is the modern *Zuez*, a Haven on the *Red-Sea*) to fetch Gold. Many Structures that ſeem to have been built by Strangers, and ſome Inſcriptions in unknown Characters, ſeem to ſtrengthen this Conjecture. But beſides all this, the Inhabitants of *Sofala* boaſt themſelves to have Books, which prove that in *Solomon's* Time, the *Iſraelites* every three Years frequented their Coaſts, to buy Gold. Which Opinion may yet be further confirmed by the Authority of the *Septuagint*, who tranſlate the Word *Ophir Zoſiræ*; and 'tis certain it is well known that nothing is more obvious and uſual than the Change of *o* into *ſ*, we cannot think it ſtrange that *Sophira* ſhould be changed to *Sofala*. *Dapper's Deſcription of Africa.* *Moquet.* Lib. 5. *Thomas Lopez Travels into the Indies.*

SOFA, in the *Turkiſh* Language is a Bench of Wood, raiſed from the Ground about a Foot high, and placed round about a Hall or Chamber for People to ſit down upon, or to lie along, and in that Poſture to take a View of what paſſeth in the Street, for theſe Benches are ſurrounded with Windows; they are covered with fine *Turky* Carpets, and upon them Cuſhions of Satin flower'd with Gold, or ſome other rich Stuff. *Ricaut.*

SOFIAS. Amongſt the *Turks* are a kind of Benefices or Canons, which have a good yearly Allowance for ſaying ſo many times a Day, a kind of Office for the Dead at the Tombs of the Sultans. *Cotat Journey to Conſtantinople.*

SOGDIANA, a great Country of *Aſia*, ſituate between both the *Scythia's*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, and the *Caſpian* Sea. Authors ſuppoſe it to be the ſame which at preſent is called *Zagatay* or *Usbeck*, and that the Kingdom of *Maweralnahar* is a Part of it. Thus much is certain, that it is a Part of the *Great Tartary*, and that the Capital of it is *Samachand*, the Place where *Tamerlane* was born. *Treſſan. Land.*

SOGDIANUS, King of *Perſia*, he was the ſecond Son of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, and Brother of Xerxes II. whom he ſucceeded, but reign'd not above ſeven or eight Months. *Baſn. in Chron.*

SOHEMUS II. Son of *Sohemus* I. and Brother of *Ptolomy*, King of *Iturea*, had his Education at the Court of *Herod*, King of the *Jews*, whoſe chief Favourite he was. *Herodotus*, to *Rome* to make his Peace with *Auguſtus*, committed to him the Charge of keeping his Wife *Mariamne* in the Caſtle of *Alexandria*, where of he had made him Governour, and commanded him to kill her in caſe he were put to Death at *Rome*, that ſhe might not fall into any other Hands. Soemus, who had a ſecret Paſſion for the Queen, diſcover'd to her the Order the

King had given him: *Mariamne* return'd him Thanks for his Advice; but being desirous to prevent the Mischief she fear'd, and which happened soon after, she desired *Herod*, at his Return, to bestow some remote Government upon *Sohemus*. *Herod*, who was already possest with some Suspicion, resolved to make a farther Discovery of this Matter, and kept *Sohemus* by him. Not long after, *Mariamne* reproach'd her Husband for the Cruelty he had resolved to execute upon her, by which means being inform'd of *Sohemus* his Faithlessness, he caused him to be put to Death, and the Queen not long after, notwithstanding that he passionately loved her. *Joseph. Antiq.* Lib. 15.

SOISSONS, *Augusta Suessionum*, an ancient City and Colony of the *Romans* in the *Isle of France*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of a County called *Soissonnois*. It is a great, fair and strong City, seated upon the River *Aisne*, by which great Boats come up to it, and make it a considerable Place of Trade. This Town was the last that held out for the *Romans* in the Fall of their Empire in *Gaul*, and was taken by *Clovis*, the fifth King of the *French*. During the first Race of the Kings of *France*, *Soissons* was the Capital of a Kingdom. Besides the six Abbeys that are in this City, there are seventeen more in the Diocese. St. *Sixtus* was the first Bishop of this Diocese. The Bishop of *Soissons* is the first Bishop in Dignity under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and has Right to crown the *French* King in Absence of his *Metropolitan*. *Plin.* Lib. 4. Cap. 17. *Strab.* Lib. 4. *Cæsar.* Lib. 2. *Pompon. Mela* Lib. 3. Cap. 2. *Sammarth. Gall. Christian. Du Chesne Recherch. des Antiq. des Villes.*

Councils *of* Soissons.

In 743 or 744 twenty three Prelates met at *Soissons* for several important Affairs, express in the ten Canons still remaining of that Council. The second Council was held in 853, in the Presence of *Charles the Bald*, where they had before them the Business of the Clerks that had been consecrated by *Ebba* of *Reims*, who were deposed by *Hincmarus* that was his Successor, which Decree produc'd many troublesome Consequences, and occasion'd another Council to be call'd in 865. In 941 some Bishops celebrated a Council in the Abby of St. *Crispins of Soissons*, to decide the Question between *Hugo* and *Artaudus*, both Pretenders to the Bishoprick of *Reims*, whereof the former was confirm'd, and consecrated in that Council. The Metropolitans of *Reims* and *Sens* assembled a Council in this Town in 1155, to provide an Expedient against certain Temporal Lords, who ravag'd the Estates of the Church, and of some of the Party. *Rigord* affirms, that in the Year 1201 or 1202 there was a Council convened at *Soyson*, about the Case of *Philip the August*, who after he had put away his Queen *Ingerburge*, resolv'd to take her again.

SOLARES, called also *Chamsi*. A People of *Mesopotamia* and the adjoyning Countries; so called because they are supposed to worship the Sun. There are counted about nine or ten thousand of that Sect: They have no Churches, but meet in Under-ground Places, and far from any City, where they so secretly perform their Religious Worship, that it could never yet be discovered, no not by those of them who have been converted to the Christian Faith, for fear of being murther'd by these *Chamsi*, according to the Resolution they have taken in their Meetings, of murthering those that should dare to divulge the Secrets of their Religion. The *Bassa's* of the Grand Signior seeing that these *Solares* did not perform any Act of Religious Worship, did some Years since order them to declare themselves, to know whether their Sect were such as might be tolerated in the *Turkish* Empire; by which means to y found themselves oblig'd to joyn with the *Surians* or *Jacobites*, yet without submitting themselves to the Practices of Christianity, and continuing still to keep their clandestine Assemblies. *Michel Levre Theatre of Turkey.*

SOLDURII, was the Name of 600 Men in *Aquitain*, who had sworn Friendship on this Condition, that they should enjoy all the Commodities of Life together with those to whose Friendship they had devoted themselves, and partake also of the same Mischances, even to Death it self; nor was there found in the Memory of Man any of those who would refuse to die if his Friend had been kill'd. *Cæsar's Commentaries.* Some think the Name of *Soldier* was derived from this Society. *Spelman.*

SOLEURRE, *Salodurum*, a City and Canton of *Switzerland*, by the *Germans* called *Solothurn*. It Stands upon the River *Arola*, seven Miles from *Basil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North, and five from *Berne* to the same. The City of *Soleurre* is very ancient, and mentioned by *Antoninus*. The old Inscriptions to be seen to this Day denote its Antiquity, with so much evidence that *Rome* and *Treves* call her Sister. It was fifty Years under the *Romans*, and the Seat of a Governour. It suffer'd much by the *Alemans*, *Huns* and *Francs*, but was repair'd by the latter, who were possest of it in *Hugh Capet's* Time. It fell under the Emperors in 921, and enjoyd peculiar Privileges. It was in League with *Berne* in 1353, and was excommunicated by the Pope for taking part with *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In 1441, after twenty Years War with the House of *Austria*, wherein *Leopold* was kill'd, they made Peace on the same Terms that the other Confederates did. In 1481 it was taken into the Number of the leagu'd Cantons, and has been famous for Diets held by Kings and Emperors. It's the usual Residence of the *French* Embassadors to the *Swiss*. It is very well fortify'd, and the adjacent Country is very fruitful, but bears no Vines. Here is excellent Yeugh for Bows, and here is a Church, which was dedicated by *Bertrada*, Mother of *Charles the Great*, to *Ursus*, who with *Victor*, another of the *Thebean* Legion, is said to have suffer'd Martyrdom. This City embraced the Reformation in 1531; but a Tumult having risen among the Citizens in 1533, Mass was restored. *Hoffm.* This Canton is the eleventh in Number, and Roman Catholick.

SOLI, or *Soloe*, now *Paleoli*, an Episcopal See in *Cilicia* or *Caramania*, under the Metropolis of *Selucia*. Some say it was built by *Solon*, and that from him it took its Name. *Pompey*, after that he had restor'd it to its former Lustre, call'd it after his own Name, *Pompeiopolis*. Near this City is a Fountain, whose Waters take Fire like Oyl, if we may believe *Pliny*, who asserts it *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 2. and the same is confirm'd by *Dionysius Africanus.*

SOLIMAN, the first of that Name, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Orchan*: He made a League with the Emperor of *Greece*, and defeated the Forces of *Ungleses* and *Crate*, Princes of the *Bulgarians*; and with the same Success made himself Master of *Adrianople*, *Gallipoli*, and divers other Places: And as he was preparing to advance his Conquests farther, he died by a Fall from his Horse, as he was Hunting, in 1352 or 1358, (for Authors do not agree neither in the Manner nor Time of his Death) after having reigned two or three Years. *Chalcondil. Histor. Turc. Joan. Cuspin. de Turc. Orig. Theodor. Spondagin. de Turc. Orig. Christoph. Richer. & Paul Jovius de Reb. Turc. Petav. in Rat. Tempor. Ubbo Emmius*, Lib. 5. *Rerum Chronol.* &c.

SOLIMAN II. succeeded his Father *Selim* I. in 152 . Never had the *Ottoman* Empire a more illustrious Prince than this, who was always employ'd about some great Undertaking or other, which his Courage and Prudence commonly rendred successful. He was endued with most admirable Qualities, being as fit to manage the Concerns of Peace, as those of War. Amongst other things, 'tis very observable, that having reigned no less than 46 Years, he scarcely past one of them without rendring it memorable by some glorious Action or other. Besides all this, he was very religious in keeping of his Word, a just Magistrate, little inclin'd to Vice, and indefatigable in the Exercise of Arms. *Gazelles*, Governour of *Syria*, rebelling after the Death of *Selim*, and having made himself Master of a Part of *Egypt*, was defeated by *Soliman's* Generals, who himself resolv'd to turn his Arms against the Christians. Accordingly in 1521 he took *Belgrade*, and the next Year *Rhodes*: This Victory was followed with the Revolt of the *Egyptians* and some other Nations, which were defeated by *Ibrahim Bassa*; and *Soliman* in the mean time being advanced with his Army into *Hungary*, won the Battle of *Mohacs* in 1526, where *Lewis* II. King of *Hungary*, lost his Life in a Bog or Morass. He made several other Expeditions into this Kingdom, where he took *Buda*, *Pest*, *Gran*, and some other Places, and died there himself at the Siege of *Zigeth* or *Sigeth* the fourth of *September*, 1566, being 72 Years of Age. In 1529 he besieged *Vienna*, but without Success; and in 1532, he took and plunder'd *Laurin*, and his Generals subdued several Cities and Provinces in *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*. *Paul. Jovius in Vit. Thomas Artus Comin. of Chalcondil.*

SOLIMAN (*Hafcein*) the Ninth *Caliph* or Successor of *Mahomet*, reigned after his Brother *Ouahid*, who died in 7 . Having prepared a great Navy to execute the Design his Brother had formed of besieging the City of *Constantinople*, he ordered *Marvan* the Son of *Mahomet*, to enter *Thrace* . a puissant Army, and invest *Constantinople* by Land, whilst attack'd it by Sea. *Marvan* having accordingly besieged the City, *Soliman* came before it with 1500 Vessels, but a most violent Storm arising, he was forced to retire with his Fleet to the Coasts of *Thrace*; and because their great Vessels could not so suddenly secure themselves in any safe Harbour, the Emperor sent some Ships provided with Fire works, which burnt or sunk the greatest part of them, and the rest were Shipwreck'd near the Walls of *Constantinople*, which Loss broke *Soliman's* Heart, who died soon after in 721. *Marmol of Africa*, Lib. 2.

SOLINUS (*C. Julius*) a Latin Grammarian, the Author of a Book, called *Polyhistor*, being a Collection of memorable Things that are to be seen in divers Countries. We have several Editions of this Work, which is divided into Seventy Chapters; but the last of *Salmasius* is the best. He lived after *Pliny*, and does little more than transcribe him; and for that reason is commonly called *Pliny's Ape*. *Scaliger* undervalues him as a Writer of little worth. *Scalig. Animad.* p. 223. *Salmas. in Prolegom. Gesner in bibliot. in Hist. Latin.*

SOLIS (*Roderick de*) a *Spaniſh* Monk of the Order of St. *Auſtin*; he was a Perſon of great Learning, and choſen by Pope *Pius* V. for Viſitor of the Religious Houſes, in the Kingdoms of *Valencia*, *Arragon* and *Catalonia*. He wrote a Book, entituled, *Ars bene Moriendi*. *Bibliotheca Hiſpanica*.

SOLITAURILIA, Feaſts inſtituted by *Servius Tullus*, King of *Rome*, to the Honour of *Mars*, to whom, at the Feſtival, was offered a Bull, a Ram, and a Boar, in *Mars* his Field, after that theſe Victims had been thrice led round the whole Army, ranged in Battel Array, in order to their *Luſtration* or Purification by this Sacrifice. Others call this Feaſt *Suovetaurilia*, which Word is compounded of the Names of Three Beaſts that were ſacrificed, *Sus*, *Ovis* and *Taurus*, a Boar, a Weather, and a Bull; though others ſay, the Sacrifice conſiſted of a Bull, a Ram, and an He-goat. *Cato* makes mention of theſe *Suovetaurilia* as a Sacrifice, which the Maſters of Families were uſed to offer after having led the Victims round their Grounds to divert the Miſchief of Storms, Hail, and Tempeſts, and all other Misfortunes from their Fields and Houſes, and for obtaining a plentiful Harveſt. *Dionyſ. Halicarn.* Lib. 4. *Liv.* Lib. 1. *Cato de Re Ruſt.* Cap. 141.

SOLMS, Lat. *Solmia*, a County in *Germany*, in *Wetteravia*, with a little Town of that Name ſituate on a Hill. It has *Heſſe* to the Eaſt, *Treves* to the Weſt, and the Town of *Solms* ſtands three Miles Weſt of *Marpurg*. It is ſubject to a Count of its own, whoſe Reſidence is at the Caſtle of *Branſfel*. Count *Solms* came over with the Prince of *Orange* into *England* 1688, and ſerv'd him, when King of *England*, with very much Honour in *Ireland*, &c.

SOLOGNE, *Solonia*, *Secalonia*, or *Sabulonia*, a ſmall Territory of *France*, between that of *Orleans*, *Blois* and *Bourges*; the Capital of it is *Remorantin*: The other Towns are *Gergeau*, *Sully*, *Aubigny*, &c. The Country is watered with divers Rivers, and is very fruitful in Rye, and the Ground generally ſandy.

SOLOMONS ISLANDS, a Knot of great Iſles ſo called, which lie in the Pacifick Sea, towards *New Zeland*, firſt diſcovered by *Alvarez Mendoza* in 1567, but are not much frequented by the *Europeans*. The Names of ſome of them are, St. *George*, St. *Mark*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Anne*, St. *Catherine*, the three *Maries*, St. *James*, St. *Chriſtopher*, St. *Jeremy*, &c.

SOLON, one of the ſeven Wiſe-Men of *Greece*, was the Son of *Execeſtides*, and was born at *Athens* in the 35th Olympiad. He was from his Birth endued with a great Courage, and a wonderful Underſtanding, which Advantages procured him the Government of his Country. *Draco* his Predeceſſor having enacted very ſevere Laws, he abrogated them, and eſtabliſhed others that were mild and equitable. He reſtrain'd the Luxury of his Country-men, aboliſhed many of their ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, gave them leave to declare whom they pleaſed to be their Heirs, provided they had no Children of their own. He made no Law againſt the Murtherers of Parents, as ſuppoſing it a thing ſo unnatural, as to be in a manner impoſſible. The Iſland *Salamina*, where was the Original of his Family, lying conveniently for the *Athenians*, who upon pain of Death had forbid the mentioning the Recovery of it from the *Megarenſians*, that were Maſters of it, becauſe of the great Loſſes they had ſuſtain'd in attempting that Enterprize: *Solon* found no better way to put them lately upon that Work, than by repeating ſome Verſes unto them of his own making in a drolling way; which had ſuch Effect with the *Athenians*, that they ſet upon the Iſland, and took it with greater Succeſs than they could have imagined. Some time after, *Piſiſtratus* the Tyrant invading the Government of *Athens*, *Solon* oppoſed him as far as he was able: But ſeeing he had made himſelf Maſter of the City, he retir'd; and took a Voyage to *Egypt* and *Lydia*, where he met with *Croeſus*, who on a time having made a Show of Treaſure to *Solon* in all his State and Magnificence, aſked of him, whether ever he had ſeen any thing more fine and glorious? Yes, ſaid *Solon*, Peacocks, Pheaſants and Cocks, for their Beauty and Bravery natural, whereas yours is only borrowed: And again demanding of him, whether he did not think him happy? anſwer'd, That none could be accounted ſo before their laſt Breath. He ſaid, the Laws were like Spiders Webs, which only catch ſilly Flies, but let Hornets and other boiſterous Inſects eſcape. He died at the Age of fourſcore. He writ a Book of Laws, of Speeches, of Elogies and Iambicks; and 'tis ſaid, he was either the Inſtitutor or the Enlarger of the *Areopagus* of *Athens*. *Herod.* Lib. 1. *Diod. Laert. in. Phil. Plutarch. in Solon. Euſeb. in Chron.*

SOLOWKI, an Iſland in the *White Sea*, between the Province of *Corelia* and the River *Dwina*; ſeated eight Miles into the Sea. It is under the Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, and has in it a famous Monaſtery of the *Ruſſ* Order, which prohibits the Entry of any Woman upon very ſevere Penalties. It lies from *Moſcow* 300 *Poliſh* Miles. In this Iſland great Quantities of Salt are made, and in the Summer Solſtice the Sun never ſets above two Hours. *Guagnin.* Lat. 63. 00

SOLSONA, an Epiſcopal City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, Suffragant of *Tarragona*, about three Leagues North of *Cordona*, thinly Peopled, but pretty ſtrong, and now under the *French*.

SOLTWEDEL, Lat. *Heliopolis* or *Salvedelia*, a City of *Brandenburg*, on the River *Jeiz*, eight *German* Miles Eaſt of *Vulcan*, and eight from *Havelburg*. It took its Name from a Statue of the Sun worſhipped here, but deſtroy'd by *Charles the Great* when he founded this City.

SOLWEY FRITH, Lat. *Ituna*, an Arm of the *Iriſh* Sea, which is the Weſtern Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, takes its Name from the River *Solwey* that falls into it.

SOMME, *Somona*, *Phrudis*, a River of *France*, in *Picardy*, which ariſeth in a Place called *Font Somme* in *Vermandois*, two Leagues from St. *Quintin* to the Weſt, and paſſing by *Han*. *Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Amiens* and *Abbeville*, runs into the *Britiſh* Sea at St. *Valery*, twelve *French* Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over-againſt *Rye* in *Suſſex*, having divided *Picardy* into two Parts.

SOMMERSET (*Henry*) Duke of *Beaufort*. See *Beaufort*.

SOMMERSETSHIRE, Lat. *Somerſetia*, is a large Maritime County in the Weſt of *England*, ſo called from *Somerton*, once the chief Town of the whole County, but now decay'd into a ſmall and inconſiderable Market-Town. On the North-ſide it is bounded with the *Severn* Sea, and North-Eaſtward with the River *Avon*, which parts it from *Glocеſterſhire*, on the South with *Dorſet* and *Devonſhire*, Eaſtward with *Wiltſhire*, and Weſtward with *Devonſhire*; ſo that from Eaſt to Weſt it ſtretches 55 Miles, and from North to South 42, the whole divided into 42 Hundreds, wherein are 385 Pariſhes, and 36 Market-Towns; whoſe ancient Inhabitants, with thoſe of *Hampſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, went among the *Romans* under the Name of *Belgæ*, the Country making part of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* in the Time of the Heptarchy, being now the full Extent of the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*. In Summer time there is no pleaſanter Country than this is, being garniſhed with rich Paſtures and delightful Meadows, beſides its plentiful Corn Fields: But in the Winter Seaſon it is very deep and dirty. Out of *Mendip* Hills, Northward, is dig'd great Plenty of Lead, which is not indeed ſo ſoft, pliant and fuſile as that in *Derbyſhire*, but being of a harder Nature is excellent for Shot and Bullet. In the ſame Hills is alſo found Plenty of the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, much uſed in Phyſick, but moſt of all by Metallicks, to improve Copper into Braſs, by making that harder with this Stone, and therefore the more ſerviceable. See *Wockey-Hole*. Another Thing this Country excels in, is the Medicinal Waters of *Bath*, for which ſee the Word *Bath*, and St. *Vincent's Well* near *Briſtol*, for which ſee *Briſtol*. The Herb called *Woad*, the Stock, whereon Dyers graft their other Colours, and wherewith the ancient *Britains* painted themſelves, giving a deep black Tincture grows here, eſpecially about *Glaſtenbury*, which is thought to have derived its Name from *Glaſtum* the *Latin* for *Woad*. *Chedder* by *Mendip* Hills is a Parith of great Note for the beſt and bigeſt Cheeſe that is made in *England*; which Cheeſes being made by the joint Dairies of the whole Pariſh putting their Milk together, and each receiving his Share according to their Proportions, may be call'd Corporation Cheeſe. This County is alſo noted for breeding excellent Mules, *Briſtol* for its Diamonds, which St. *Vincent's* Rock near this City does produce, and whoſe Value would be greater if they were rarer, and far-fetch'd. For Manufactures *Taunton* is famous for its Serges, and *Briſtol* for its gray Soap. At the ſame time, as the *Severn* brake on the Weſt-ſide into *Monmouthſhire*, and much indamag'd that Country, *An.* 1607, it alſo overflow'd this almoſt twenty Miles in length, and four in breadth, and then it was obſerv'd, that Creatures of contrary Natures, as Dogs, Hares, Foxes, Conies, Cats and Mice, having got to the Tops of ſome Hills, remained peaceably together without ſign of Fear or Violence one towards another, a Leſſon to Men in publick Dangers to lay aſide private Differences, and prefer their Safety before their Revenge. The Market-Towns of this Country you will find in their due Places, amongſt which *Briſtol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Taunton*, *Bridgewater*, *Minehead*, *Ilcheſter* and *Milburn* Port on the Confines of *Dorſetſhire*, have the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament. The firſt Earl of this County was *William* of *Mohun*, created in 1138; the ſecond, *William Longeſpee*, bate Son to *Henry* II. in 1197; the third, *Reginald de Mohun*, in 1297; the fourth, *John* of *Beauford*, in 1396, in whoſe Family it continued till 1471, in ſix Deſcents; the tenth was *Edmond* III. Son of *Henry* VI. in 1496; the eleventh, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a bate Son of *Henry* VIII. the twelfth, *Edward Seymor*, Lord Protector of *Edward* VI. created Duke in 1540, beheaded in 1552; the thirteenth was *William Carre*, in 1614; the fourteenth, *William Seymor*, Marquels of *Hertford*; reſtor'd to his Great Grandfather's Titles of Duke of *Somerſet*, by *Charles* II. in 1660; ſince which time there have been five Deſcents in this Family.

SOMMERTON, a Market Town in *Sommerſetſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, formerly of great Note, and gave Denomination to the County. It is ſtill large and well built. It lies 105 Miles from *London*.

SOMMONOKHODOM. So the *Siamſe* call the God they worſhip at preſent. Then *Talapoins* or Prieſts ſuppoſe, that this *Sommonokhodom* was born a God, after many Tranſmigrations of his Soul; and that from the time of this

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His Divine Birth he had a perfect Knowledge of all the Myſteries and Secrets both of Heaven and Earth, and retain'd a perfect Remembrance of whatſoever he had done in the ſeveral Lives he had led; and that after he had taught the People the great Concerns of their Happineſs, committed them to Writing, that Poſterity might make uſe of them. In this Book he relates of himſelf, that being deſirous to manifeſt his Divinity to Men by ſome extraordinary Miracles, he found himſelf carried up into the Air, in a Throne all ſhining with Gold and precious Stones, and that the Angels came down from Heaven to tender him their Adorations; but that his Brother *Thevathat*, and his Followers, envying this his Glory, conſpired his Deſtruction; but the Female-Angel, Guardian of the Earth, (for the *Siameſe* ſuppoſe Angels of both Sexes) exhorted theſe Rebels to acknowledge his Divinity, which they refuſing, ſhe ſqueez'd out of her moiſt Locks an immenſe Ocean, in which they were all drown'd. 'Tis farther written in theſe Books, that from the time that *Soiamonokhodom* endeavour'd to become a God by the Holineſs of his Life, he had entred the Stage of this World in different Bodies 550 times, and ſome of thoſe in the Bodies of Beaſts; and that when he was in the Body of an Ape he delivered a City from a Monſter that deſtroy'd the Inhabitants of it. That as ſoon as he was become God, he run over the whole World with an incredible Agility, being carried in a Moment at what Diſtance he pleaſed, teaching Men the true Religion by which they might come to be Saints. After he had lived 82 Years, and foretold his Death to His Diſciples, he was ſeiz'd with a violent Fit of the Cholick, which coſt him his Life; and his Soul mounted, as they ſay, to the eighth Heaven, where it enjoys an eternal Reſt and Happineſs, and ſhall never again be born into this World. This is that which the *Talapins* call the Annihilation of the God that governed the World, for as much as being aſcended up into Heaven, he appears no more on the Earth. As for his Body, it was burnt, and his Bones are ſtill kept, ſome of them in the Kingdom of *Pegu*, and others in that of *Siam*. They attribute to them a miraculous Vertue, and ſay, that they ſhine with a Divine Glory. Before his Death he ordered his Picture to be drawn, to keep his Perſon in Memory, and to pay him the Honour due to him. They ſay he left the Mark or Print of his Feet impreſt in three different Places, *viz.* in the Kingdom of *Siam*, that of *Pegu*, and in the Iſle of *Ceylon*; to which Places the People flock in Pilgrimage, and honour the ſaid Footſteps, with an extraordinary Devotion. This is the God whom thoſe of *Siam* worſhip, according to the teaching of their *Talapoins*. La. *Tachard Jezuit Journey to Siam.* See *Thevathat*.

SOMNUS, or *Sleep*, was eſteem'd a God by the ancient Heathens, born of *Erebus* and *Night*, and the Brother of *Death*. *Orpheus* calls him the happy King of Gods and Men, and the great Foreteller of Things to come, becauſe God often reveals Things to come to Men whilſt they are aſleep. *Ovid* hath taken the Pains to deſcribe his Habitation very particularly and poetically; for Inſtance, he gives *Sleep* an Apartment in a deep Cave in the Country of the *Cimmerians*, where the Sun never ſhines. This Place is deſcrib'd remote from all Noiſe, except the ſoft Murmurs of a Brook: In the Anti Rooms there was a great many Poppies and other ſoporiferous Plants ſtrew'd; and upon the Verge of the ſame this pretended Deity lies upon an Ebony Bed, ornamented and trim'd with Plumes of Feathers and black Curtains, having a World of Dreams tumbling one upon another by him: His Hive is numerous, but the three moſt conſiderable of them are *Morpheus*, *Ithobeter* and *Phantaſus*; the firſt repreſented the Figures of Men; the ſecond, thoſe of Beaſts, and the third, Things Inanimate; which may be ſeen *Metamorph.* Lib. 11. *Orph. in Hymn.* The Ancients painted *Sleep* with a Horn and Elephant's Tooth in his Hand; and *Virgil* tells us, there are two Gates by which Dreams enter, one of Horn, the other of Ivory. The Altars dedicated to this imaginary Deity, were uſed to be placed near to thoſe of the *Muſes*.

The Ancients made *Sleep* a Deity, to expreſs the great Benefits of it, by its calming the Troubles of the Mind, and curing Diſeaſes of the Body; they made him the Son of the *Night*, which is the proper Seaſon for it, and made *Death* his Sifter, becauſe of the great Reſemblance between them. As to what *Virgil* tells us, that true Dreams enter by the Gate of Horn, and the falſe ones by that of Ivory, it is thus explain'd by ſome, that the Gate of Horn ſignifies the Eyes, and that of Ivory the Mouth, for as much as that is always true which we ſee, but not always that which we hear reported by others. Though others with more Reaſon ſay, that the Ancients attributed true Dreams to Horns, becauſe they are lifted upwards towards Heaven, to ſhew that true Dreams are ſent from Heaven; and falſe ones to Ivory, becauſe Elephants Teeth do not tend upwards, but are bent down towards the Ground, by which they thought fit to repreſent thoſe Dreams which proceed from the Earth, that is, from the Fumes and Temperature of the Body, which are falſe and deluſory. Their placing his Altar near to that of the Muſes, ſeems to import, that Quiet of Mind and Bodily Reſt are very neceſſary to Perſons of Learning and Study.

SONDA, or *Sunda*, a Haven in the Iſle of *Java Major*, whence the Streight of the *Indian* Sea, between the Iſlands of *Sumatra* and *Java*, has its Name. The *Hollanders* call it, *De Straet van Sunda*, in Latin *Sundæ Fretum*. The *Portugueſe* from this Streight denominate all the Iſles of the *Indies*, which lie beyond the Peninſula of *Malacca*; which becauſe of their great Number are commonly divided into the Iſles of the *Sonda* towards the Eaſt, and thoſe towards the Weſt. The chief of thoſe towards the Eaſt are *Gilolo* and the Iſles of *Banda*, famous for the vaſt Quantities of Nutmegs they produce; *Flores*, ſo called from the Flowers it abounds with, exhaling a Smell like to that of Muſk; *Celebes* or *Maccaſſar*, which is very fruitful in Rice, and hath a City of the ſame Name, whoſe Inhabitants are ſuch ſtrict Obſervers of the *Alcoran*, that they refuſe to drink the Wine of the Palm-Tree, which is no way inferior to any of our Wines made of Grapes; the *Moluca* Iſlands, which produce Cloves and Nutmegs in abundance. Amongſt the Iſles of the *Sonda* towards the Weſt, the chief are *Borneo*, *Sumatra* and *Java*, in which laſt is the City of *Batavia*, built by the *Hollanders*, and ſo called from their Anceſtors the *Batavi*. All theſe Iſles have a very unwholſome Air, and pernicious to Strangers: The length of the Days and Nights is in a manner equal, as lying near the *Equinoctial*. The Inhabitants are *Negroes*, and go naked, hiding only their Privities. They are very Warlike, eſpecially thoſe of *Sumatra*, who devour thoſe they take in Battle. There are many Kings belonging to theſe Iſlands; but the King of *Borneo* is only Titular, all Power and Authority being in the Hands of the Queen; and the Sons of the Queen are only own'd as Heirs of the Crown, and not as they are the Sons of the King, becauſe they cannot be certain that the King was their Father, but may be ſo that the Queen was their Mother. *Tavernier of the Indies.*

SONDERBURG, a ſtrong Town of *Holſtein*, where *Chriſtern* II. was impriſon'd by his Uncle in the laſt Age. It is ſubject to a Prince of its own. *Spener.*

SONDES (Sir *George*) of *Lees Court* in the County of *Kent*, in Conſideration of his faithful Services to King *Charles* I. and II. was by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* upon the eighth Day of *April* in the eighth Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Throwley*, as alſo of Viſcount *Sondes* of *Lees Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, to enjoy for term of Natural Life, the Remainder to *Lewes*, Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which *Lewes* wedded the Lady *Mary*, eldeſt of his two Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *William Villers*, late of *Brokesby* in the County of *Leiceſter* Baronet. *Dugdale.*

SONDRIA, Lat. *Sondrium*, a Caſtle of *Lombardy* beyond the *Po*, the ſtrongeſt of all the *Valtoline*, and has the Precedence of all the other Governments. Its Governour takes upon him the Defence of the whole Country, and acts as General in time of War. He hath alſo a Vicar conjoint with him, who determines all Caſes civil and criminal; but there lies an Appeal from his Deciſions to the *Griſons*. *Hoffm.*

SONGO, a City of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, in the Kingdom of *Malingua*.

SONNEBERG (*Joannes*) a *German* Earl, of the illuſtrious Family of the Lords of *Walburg*, Standard-bearers to the Empire, is famous in Hiſtory for a Duel he fought in Italy againſt *Antonio Maria*, an *Italian*, which happened when *Sigiſmund*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, laid Siege to the City of *Rovere* in *Tirol*, and the *Venetians* ſent an Army to relieve it under the Command of *Ruperius Maria*, whoſe Son *Antonio* challeng'd any of the *Germans* to fight with him; which being accepted by the *German* Count, he beat the Challenger: The Condition of the Combat was, that the Victor was to have 100 Horſes, beſides the Arms and Horſe of the conquered Party.

SONNEBURG, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Iſle of *Oeſel*, in the *Baltick* Sea.

SONNEMBERG, a City of *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, near *Poland*.

SOPATER of *Apamea*, a Sophiſt and Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, lived in the IV Century. He was the Diſciple of *Jamblichus*, and the cheifeſt of the *Platonick* Philoſophers of his Time. He was put to Death by *Conſtantine the Great*. He was the Author of a Treatiſe concerning Providence, and made ſome Abridgments of Hiſtory and other Pieces, as we find by *Suidas* and *Photius*, Mem. 141. *Eunapius* alſo makes mention of him in *vita Adeſii*, and *Soz.* Lib. 1. *Hiſt.* Cap. 5. *Suidas* mentions alſo two Poets of this Name.

SOPHI, or *Sophy*, a King of *Perſia*, who from a Shepherd, by his Courage and good Fortune, was raiſed to the Throne. He began to make himſelf known in the World about the Year 1370, and profeſſing himſelf to be one of the Race of *Haly*, who was one of the Interpreters of the Law of *Mahomet*, he raiſed the Authority of his Sect beyond that of *Omar*, and began to wear a Turban of Red Cloth, to diſtinguiſh himſelf from his Followers, who wore one of White Linnen. Some think, that he was called *Sophy* from the White Linnen Turban, and ſay, that *Sofi* is derived from the *Arabick* Word *Suf*, which ſignifies Wool; but others ſay, that *Sofi* in the *Arabick* ſignifies Pure and Sincere, eſpecially with Relation to Religion; Whence the Name of *Sophy* hath been [illegible]

all the Kings of *Perſia* ever ſince. *Scaliger. de Emend. tempor.* Lib. 5. *Anſel. Soler de Pileo.*

SOPHI, the Name at preſent of the Kings of *Perſia*: But here we are to obſerve, that this Name is not ſuperadded, as the Name of *Pharoah* was to the Kings of *Egypt*, or that of *Ceſar* to the *Roman* Emperors; but is the Name of the Family, or rather of the Religion of *Hali*; for the Deſcendants of *Hali*, and *Fatima*, the Daughter of *Mahomet*, took the Name of *Sophi*: They founded a Sect called *Imenie*, to explain the *Alcoran*, which has been follow'd by the *Perſian Mahometans*, and ſeveral other Nations of the Eaſt *Indies*; and that they might have ſome ſecret Mark to diſcover thoſe of their own Perſuaſion, they never wear any Silken Tuft upon their Turbans, nor any thing wrought in Gold and Silver, their Turban being only Woollen, and of a Colour call'd *Sophy* in *Arabick*: Theſe *Sophi*'s having expell'd the *Uſumcaſſans*, (of a *Turkiſh* Family and Sect) and poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Perſia*, there was one of them call'd *Iſhmael*, Son of *Keck-aidar* or *Secaidar* of the Family of *Hali*, who by his extraordinary Zeal for his own Perſuaſion, gain'd ſo much upon the Affections of the People, and improv'd his Intereſt to that Degree, that from the Diſadvantage of a poor Exile, he made ſuch conſiderable Conqueſts both in *Perſia* and *Turkey*, that he became one of the greateſt Princes of *Aſia*, and for this Reaſon took the Title of *Sophi*, as being the principal Head of that Sect, which Name has been continued ever ſince upon the ſucceeding Kings of *Perſia*. *Belle-Foreſt*, Lib. 2. *Hiſt. Univerſ. Thevet.* Lib. 9. Cap. 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. *Coſmogr. Univerſ. Paulus Jovius*, Lib. 37. *Hiſt.*

SOPHIA, or *Sofia*, the capital City of *Bulgaria*, belonging to the *Turks*, who call it *Triadizza*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. It was of old called *Sardica*, and belonged then to the *Lower Mœſia*. It is ſeated upon the River *Boiana*, at an equal Diſtance from the Borders of *Thrace* Eaſt, *Servia* Weſt, and *Macedonia* South, being now a great and populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Governour. This City ſtands 300 Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the Weſt, 100 from *Theſſalonica* to the North, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Conſtantinople*. This City has no Fortifications. It is noted for one of the greateſt General Councils in 307 that ever was held; wherein, by the Artifice of *Conſtantius*, the Council of *Nice* was condemned. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Emperor *Juſtinian* in Honour of his Wife *Sophia*. Long. 51. 0. Lat. 42. 43.

SOPHIA, Wife of the Emperor *Juſtinus* II. who carried a great Stroke in the Government by reaſon of her Huſband's Weakneſs; after whoſe Death ſhe help'd to raiſe *Tiberius* to the Throne, in hopes of marrying him; but aſſoon as ſhe underſtood that he had given his Wife the Title of *Auguſta*, ſhe was ſo enraged to ſee her ſelf put by her Hopes, that ſhe conſpir'd againſt him in Favour of *Juſtinian*, the Nephew of *Juſtin. Evagr.* Lib. 5. *Procop. Nicephor.*

SOPHISTA. This Name was at the firſt given to Philoſophers, and afterwards to Rhetoricians and Declaimers, who made Profeſſion of Eloquence and Philoſophy; afterwards this Title was beſtowed upon all thoſe that excell'd in any Art or Science whatſoever: This we find, that Lawyers, Phyſicians, Poets, Orators and Divines themſelves, have by way of Honour been called Sophiſts; as alſo ſuch who were famous for their Wiſdom, upon which account *Solon* had this Title beſtowed upon him. From all which it appears, that it was an honourable Name at firſt amongſt the *Greeks* as well as *Latins*; inſomuch as the Chriſtians themſelves have not been wanting to attribute it to ſome of their Eccleſiaſtical Writers, as a Mark of the Eſteem they had for their Learning; upon this account *Claudianus Mamertus* ſeems to call St. *Auſtin* a Sophiſt; and *Tertullian* calls *Miltiades*, a famous Church-Writer under the Emperor *Commodus*, *The Sophiſt of the Church*, becauſe he had writ very learnedly in Defence of it. This Title continued to be honourable in the Weſt amongſt the *Latins* till the 12th Century, when it was ſtill uſed as a Title of Honour and Eſteem due to learned Men, as appears by the Hiſtory of *Ordericus Vitalis*, who was contemporary with St. *Bernard*. But in *Greece* this Name was become contemptible before the Time of *Plato* and *Philip* of *Macedonia*; for after that *Protagoras*, *Hippias*, *Prodicus* and *Gorgias* began to drive a ſordid Trade with their Scholars, and had ſet Wiſdom and Eloquence at a Price, this Name began to be odious and contemptible: Accordingly *Cicero* tells us, that thoſe were called *Sophiſts*, that profeſſed Philoſophy with a vain Oſtentation of Words, and for ſordid Lucre; and *Seneca* gives them the Name of *Circumforaneous* or Mountebank *Sophiſts*, who did run from one City to another to make Sale of their Knowledge and Eloquence. 'Tis againſt theſe ſort of *Sophiſts* that *Iſocrates* hath made an Oration, who profeſſed themſelves to be Logicians and Orators, but ſpent their Time in frivolous Diſputes and verbal Niceties. And in this Senſe a Sophiſt is nothing elſe but a Declamator that makes an empty Noiſe with Words, or a Logician that ſpends his Time in vain Subtilties. There is nothing has ſo much contributed to the multiplying of this ſort of Cattle, as the introducing of contentious Diſputings into the Schools of Philoſophy and Divinity, which are ſo much in Vogue in moſt of the Univerſities of Chriſtendom. *Suidas in voce Sophiſt.*

SOPHOCLES, a *Greek* Tragical Poet, whom ſome, becauſe of the Sweetneſs of his Verſes, have called the *Bee*, and others the *Mermaid* or *Syren* of *Attica*. He was born in the 71ſt Olympiad, fourteen or fifteen Years before *Xerxes* his Invaſion of *Greece*, and was a Perſon of extraordinary Wit and Valour, which he ſignaliz'd upon ſeveral Occaſions, having been General of the *Athenian* Army with *Pericles*. He compoſed 120 Tragedies, with ſome Elegies and Hymns to *Apollo*, of which great Number we have only ſeven Tragedies left at preſent. He added much to the Perfection of Tragedy, and was incomparably more exact and judicious than all that went before him. He lived to the Age of 85; which great Age gave one of his Sons occaſion to ſummon him to appear before the Judges, that they might appoint him a Guardian, as being one that was come to Dotage, and no longer able to take care of his Domeſtick Affairs: But appearing before the *Areopagites*, without being in the leaſt concern'd, he began to read a Part of his *Oedipus*, which he was then a compoſing, and aſked them whether they perceived in that Work any Signs of ſuch a Weakneſs of Mind as he was accuſed of: Whereupon his ungrateful Son was ſent back with Shame and Reproach. He died in the 92d Olympiad, and 'tis ſaid for Joy of having gain'd the Prize by one of his Tragedies made in his old Age, which Honour he had received no leſs than 23 times before. *Cicero de Divin. Suidas in Lex. Lil. Gyrald. Dial. de Poet.* There was alſo another *Sophocles* called the Younger, who was likewiſe a *Greek* Poet, and the Grandchild or Nephew of the former, and the Author of ſeveral Tragedies.

SOPHONISBA, of *Cremona*, was the Daughter of *Amilcar* of *Anguſtivola*. She liv'd about the Beginning of the XVI Century, and was famous for her extraordinary Skill in Painting. King *Philip* II. of *Spain* having ſeen ſome of her Pieces, ſent for her to *Madrid*, and made her one of the Queen's Maids of Honour. *Vaſari.*

SOPHRONIA, a Name given to a *Roman* Lady, commended by *Euſebius* for her *Vertue* and *Fortitude*: Why they call her *Sophronia*, is not clear, for *Euſebius* calls her by no Name, neither in the 14th Chapter of the eighth Book of his Hiſtory, nor in the 34th Chapter of the firſt Book of his Life of *Conſtantine*: He only ſays, that this Lady was marry'd to the Governour of *Rome*, and that having underſtood that *Maxentius*'s Archers, whom he made uſe of to bring the Women he deſigned to abuſe, having underſtood that this Guard were coming to her Houſe, ſhe deſired a little Time of them to dreſs her ſelf, which being granted, and having the Liberty of being alone in her Chamber, ſhe ſtabb'd her ſelf to the Heart, and by this Action gave the World to underſtand, that nothing but Chriſtianity makes People invincible, and Proof againſt the Fear of Death: This is *Euſebius*'s Relation of the Matter; but then he does not ſay (as ſome have ſince miſtaken) that ſhe aſk'd either God or her Husband Pardon for what ſhe was going to do, or that the Church approv'd the Fact, and own'd her for a Martyr. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

SOPHRONIUS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, born at *Damaſcus* in *Syria*, was a great Enemy of the *Monothelites*, and upon this Score writ to Pope *Honorius*, and *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*, who were the Abettors of thoſe Hereticks, that own'd but one Will in Jeſus Chriſt. He died the eleventh of *March*, 636. His Death was extremely regretted by the whole Catholick Church, becauſe, as *Baronius* affirms, he was the only conſiderable Perſon that appear'd againſt the *Monothelite* Hereſie, having endeavour'd to ſuppreſs it both by his Preaching and Writings. *Baron. Bellarmin.*

SOPHRONIUS, a famous Author, who lived in the Time of St. *Jerom*. Whilſt he was yet very young he writ a Panegyrick of *Bethlehem*, and a Treatiſe of the Deſtruction of the Statue of *Serapis*. He tranſlated alſo the Life of *Hilarion*, a Book of Virginity to *Euſtochium*, and ſeveral Works of St. *Jerom* out of *Latin* into *Greek*.

SOPHRONISTÆ, certain Magiſtrates among the *Athenians*, ſomewhat reſembling the Cenſors of *Rome*, but were more in Number, and had not ſo much Power; their chief Buſineſs was, to inſpect the Carriage and Manners of the Youth of that City. *Sigonius.*

SORA, a City and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhop's See that is under no Archbiſhop. It is ſituate upon the River *Liris*, now *Garigliano*, and was of old a City of *Latium*. It has a ſplendid Caſtle belonging to the Family of *Boncompagno*, who are Dukes of *Sora*. It ſtands 55 Miles from *Rome* to the Eaſt, ſix from *Alpina*, and ten from the Lake *di Celano* (*Fucinus*) to the South.

SORA, a ſmall City of *Denmark*, in the Iſle of *Zeland*, with an Univerſity founded by *Frederick* II. and reſtored by *Chriſtian* IV. *Golnitz. Geogr.*

SORACTE, a Mountain of *Tuſcany*, at preſent called Mount St. *Sylveſtre*. It was formerly conſecrated to *Apollo*, whoſe Prieſts were of the Family of the *Hirpi*, who, when they celebrated the Ceremonies of their Sacrifices, walk'd with their bare Feet over the hot Coals, without being burnt, that had conſumed their Sacrifices. *Plin.* Lib. 7. Cap. 2.

SORANZO,

SORANZO, or *Superantius* (*Lazaro*) a noble *Venetian*, who wrote a very judicious Book concerning the State of *Turkey*: He lived to the Beginning of the XVII Century. *Quenst. de Patr. illust. vir.*

SORAVA, the Metropolis of the *Lower Lusatia*, under the Elector of *Saxony*, stands two *German* Miles West of *Sagan*, five South of *Crassen*, and was often taken and retaken in the *Swedish* Wars. *Hoffman.*

SORBON, the first and most considerable College of the University of *Paris*, founded in the Reign of St. *Lewis*, by *Robert Sorbon*, which Name is sometimes given to the whole University of *Paris*, which was founded by *Charlemagne*, at the Persuasion of the learned *Alcuinus*, who was one of the first Professors there: Since which time it hath been very famous, particularly for maintaining the Rights of the Crown and the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church against the Enchroachments of the Court of *Rome*. The University of *Paris* consists of four Faculties, *viz.* that of Divinity, the Canon Law, Physick and the Liberal Arts, comprehending Humanity, Languages and Philosophy. It contains 63 Colleges, the chief whereof is the *Sorbon*, as before said; and hath been rebuilt with an extraordinary Magnificence, at the Charge of the Cardinal *Richelieu*, and contains Lodgings for 36 Doctors, who are called *the Society of Sorbon*: Those who are received amongst them before they have received their Doctors Degree, are only said to be of the *Hospitality of* Sorbon. *Claud. Hemeræus de Acad. Paris. Spondan. in Annal. Mezeray Hist. de France.*

SORLINGUES. See *Scilly Islands.*

SORRENTO, *Sorriento*, *Surrentum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and an Archbishop's See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principato*, 24 Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is seated in a fruitful Plain; and though very ancient, is still in a good and flourishing Condition. *Long.* 38. 20. *Lat.* 40. 33.

SOSICLES of *Syracuse*, a Tragical Poet, who was famous in the Time of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, and *Alexander the Great*. He composed 73 Pieces, and was seven times Victorious. *Suidas in Sosicle.*

SOSIGENES, an *Egyptian* Mathematician, who was in Repute in the Time of *Julius Cæsar*, who made use of him in reforming of the *Kalendar*. It was he that formed the *Julian Period*, which begins 45 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Plin.* Lib. 18. Cap. 25. *Suetonius. Dion.* &c.

SOSIPOLIS, the Name of a God whom the *Elecenses* worshipped, from the time that they obtain'd a signal Victory against the *Arabians*, after a miraculous manner; for they tell us, That as both Parties were ready to engage, a Woman appear'd in the midst of the Camp of the *Eleans*, promising them a sure and powerful Assistance: She had a little Child in her Arms, which she laid down on the Ground as soon as the *Arcadians* began to draw near to Battle, who pressing in upon the *Eleans*, saw a prodigious Serpent fighting for their Enemies, in the same Place where the Woman had laid down her Child: The *Arcadians*, affrighted at this horrid Sight, betook themselves to Flight, and were pursued by the *Eleans* and cut to Pieces. From this time forwards the *Eleans* received this Woman and her Child into the Number of their Gods, calling the Woman *Hibia*, and her Son *Sosipolis*, that is, *Keeper of the City*, and built a Temple to them, wherein were two Altars for the Mother and Son. The Statues of *Sosipolis* represented a young Child, dress in a Robe spangled with Stars, and holding in his Hand a *Cornu-Copia* or Horn of Plenty. One She-Priest only, habited in White, was permitted to enter into the most private Room, called *Penetrale*, of the Temple of *Sosipolis*, where his Statue stood, when she went to consult and receive his Oracles. *Pausan. in Eliac.* This Name is also frequently given to *Jupiter* in those Places of which he was more particularly accounted to be the Preserver or Tutelar Deity.

SOSTEROPOLIS, or *Soteropolis*, a City of *Bithynia* not far from *Nicomedia*, where *Constantine the Great* was poison'd by his Brothers. *Hoffm.*

SOSTHENES, King of *Macedonia*, he reigned after *Antipatris*. He had given such high Marks of his Valour in fighting against the *Gauls*, that in Consideration thereof he was raised to the Throne, which he possessed for two Years, and was kill'd in the Irruption the *Gauls* made into *Macedonia* under *Brennus*, their General, about the 476th Year of *Rome*. *Pausan. Justin*, &c.

SOSTHENES, the chief Ruler of the Synagogue mention'd *Acts* 18. 17. He was one of the 72 Disciples of our Lord, and suffer'd much for the Gospel in the Presence of *Gallio* the Proconsul. The Apostle St. *Paul* makes mention of him in 1 *Cor.* 1. 1.

SOSTRATUS of *Gnidus*, a City of *Caria* in *Asia minor*, a famous Architect and Engineer, in great Esteem with *Ptolomy Philadelphus*; wherefore *Strabo* calls him the Friend or Favourite of Kings, Φιλος των βασιλεων. Amongst the Structures built by this Architect, the Terrals Walks supported by Arches in the City of *Gnidus*, were look'd upon as an extraordinary Piece of Workmanship; but the most magnificent of all was the Watch-Tower or Light-House in the Island *Phares*, near to *Alexandria*. *Ptolomy* committed to him the whole Care and Contrivance of that magnificent Structure which was look'd upon as one of the Wonders of the World. *Strabo* tells us, this Inscription was seen engraven upon it in his Time.

Σωστρατος Κνιδιος Δεξιφανους, θεοις σωτηρσιν ὑπερ της πλωιζομενων.

That is to say,

Sostrates *of* Cnidus *the Son of* Dexiphanes, *to the Tutelar Gods, for the Use of Sea-faring Men.*

Strab. *Lib.* 17. Plin. *Lib.* 26.

SOTADES, an ancient *Greek* Poet, born in *Maronea*, a City of *Thrace*, who writ some filthy and lascivious Poems, as likewise scurrilous and abusive; of which sort having had the Insolence to write some against *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, they cost him his Life, for he commanded him to be shut up in a Chest of Lead, and to be cast into the Sea. *Athenæus*, Lib. 14. *Suidas*, *Strabo.*

SOTER (Pope) was born in the City of *Fundi*, in the Territory of *Rome*. He succeeded *Anicetus* the fourteenth of *May*, 173, and died a Martyr in the Persecution of *Marcus Antoninus*, the Philosopher, the 22d of *April*, 177. *Anastas. in Vit. Pont. Baron. in Annales.*

SOTION, a Philosopher that lived in the Time of *Tiberius*, and was *Seneca*'s *Præceptor*, as he declares himself, *Epist.* 49. & 58. There was another of the same Name who was in Esteem in the Time of the *Ptolomies*, and is the Author of a Book entituled *The Succession of Philosophers*, cited by *Diog. Laertius*, and of many other Tracts. *Voss.* Lib. 2. *de Hist. Græc. Photius* speaks of one *Sotion*, who had writ of Fountains, Rivers and Lakes. *Cod.* 189.

SOTO (*Dominicus*) a *Spaniard* of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was Native of *Segovia* in the Year 1494, where he publish'd his two Books *de Natura & Gratia*, which he dedicated to the Bishops. He assisted at the Council of *Trent* in the Behalf of *Charles* V. and some time after his Return, the Emperor offer'd him the Bishoprick of *Segovia*, which *Soto* refused, however, accepted several Employments from the Emperor, particularly, he undertook the Umpirage of that famous Controversie about the Expediency and Justice of checking the Cruelties and Disorders of the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies*, their Liberties and Barbarities being declaim'd against by the Emperor's Confessor, and defended by *Sepulveda*, another *Spanish* Divine and Historiographer to the same Prince: After having discharged this Arbitratorship to Satisfaction, he retired to *Salamanca*, where he died the sixth of *December* in 1560, and the 66th of his Age. We have his *Commentaries upon the Epistle to the Romans*, and *upon the Master of the* Sentences; *De Justitia & Jure. De Tegendis secretis. De Paupertum Causa. De cavendo Juramentorum abusu. Apologia contra Ambrosium Catharinum. In Porphyrium & Organum Aristotelis.* Sextus Senens. *Lib.* 4. Bibl. Sacr. Possevin. in Appar. sacr.

SOTO (*Fernandes*) the General of *Florida* in *America*, was the Son of a private Gentleman of *Xeres* of *Badajos* in the *Portugal Estremadura*. He went over into *America*, and accompanied *Francis Pizarro* in the Conquest of *Peru*; and when King *Atabalipa* was taken in 1532, he had so good a Share in the Distribution of the King's Treasures, that in a little time he was worth 180000 Crowns of Gold. *Soto* being return'd to *Spain*, provided himself with a magnificent Equipage, and appear'd with the State and Retinue of a Lord. The Emperor *Charles* V. bestowed upon him the Government of the Isle of *Cuba*, with the Title of General of *Florida*, and the Title of Marquess of all the Places he should conquer. For the Undertaking of this new Conquest he equip'd seven Ships, and furnish'd them with all manner of Provisions and Ammunition; and having chosen his Captains, he embark'd about 600 picked Men. It was in the Month of *April*, 1538. that he parted from St. *Lucar*, and thence sailed to the *Canaries*, and from thence to the *Antilles*. Being arrived at the Isle of *Cuba*, he sent his Wife with his Ships to *Havana*, which lies at the other End of the Island, 180 Miles from the City of St. *Jago*, and with his Men cross'd the Island by Land. The eighteenth of *May*, 1539. he parted from *Havana* with the Fleet, and discover'd the Coast of *Florida* the 25th of *May*, being *Whitsunday*: Having landed all his Army, he march'd up into the Country, and ask'd the Inhabitants whether they knew of any Province or Country which did abound with Gold and Silver; who assured him, that beyond the Province of *Cale*, towards the West, there liv'd a very rich People; whereupon he marched that Way, and came to *Cale*, and from thence passed to the Province of *Palaché*, where they told him there was abundance of Gold, in the inner Part of that Province. Thus he run from one Province to another, meeting sometimes with *Caciques* that entertain'd him very kindly, and at other times was forced to fight. But at last Death stop'd his farther Progress the 21st of *May*, 1542. He had the same Destiny with many other great Persons, whom Fortune raiseth only to give them the greater Fall; for he died at a Time and in a Country where his Soldiers being quite spent with continual Marches, were not in a Condition to give him any Comfort, not knowing how

how to escape their own Ruin. *Moscoso d'Alvarado*, who was then General in his Place, adviſed to keep his Death from the Knowledge of the *Indians*, becauſe *Soto* had endeavour'd always to perſuade them that the Chriſtians were Immortal: Accordingly they buried him in the Night, near the Gate of the Town of *Guacheya*: But becauſe ſome of the *Indians* ſeemed to take particular Notice of the Ground that appear'd to have been lately broke up, *Moſcoſo* cauſed him to be dug up again, and having filled the Cloaths with Sand in which his Body was wrap'd, they caſt it into the River. *Hiſtory of Florida*, tranſlated at *Paris* in 1685.

SOTO (*Petrus*) Profeſſor of Divinity at *Dilingen*, a City of *Suabia* in *Germany*, and Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was born at *Cordoba*, a City in *Spain*, and one of the moſt learned Men that ever proceeded thence. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, where he died in the Year 1563, the twentieth of *April*. He hath left ſeveral Works, *viz. De Sacerdotum Inſtitutione*, *Chriſtiana Inſtitutio*, &c. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SOUBIAC, formerly *Sublac*, a ſmall City in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the Territory of *Rome*, upon the River *Teverone*. It hath a famous Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Bennet*, where is to be ſeen the Wilderneſs or ſolitary Place which is ſo famous for having been the Retirement or Retreat of that Saint. *Raph. Volaterr. in Diſſertat.*

SOUBISE, a Town in *Xantoigne*, which has given its Name to ſeveral Perſons of Quality; as firſt to

SOUBISE (*John de Parthenai*, Lord of) was one of the moſt conſiderable of the *Hugonot* Party in the XVI Century: He was brought over to this Perſuaſion at the Court of the Duke of *Lorrain*: The Dutcheſs of that Prince, Daughter to *Lewis* XII. having ſeveral Divines of that Part of the Religion with her, to whoſe Communion ſhe was brought over; *Soubiſe*, upon his Return to *France*, propagated his new Perſuaſion with a great deal of Zeal, and had almoſt made *Catharine de Medicis* his Proſelite; and when the Differences between the Princes of the Blood and the King's Party came to a Criſis and broke out into a Civil War in 1562; *Soubiſe* join'd the Prince of *Conde*, who made him Governour of *Lions*, which Place he defended againſt the Duke of *Nemours* with a great deal of Conduct and Courage: He was ſtrongly ſuſpected for being concerned in the Aſſaſſination of the Duke of *Guiſe*, being charg'd pretty home by the Depoſitions of *Poltrot*; however, 'tis the Opinion of the moſt impartial Writers of the Church of *Rome*, that he had no Hand in that barbarous Murther. He had formerly been Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, and had commanded an Army for *Hen.* II. in *Italy*, where he diſcharged the Part of a great General: He died in 1566, being about 54 Years of Age. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. Mezeray Abr. Chron. T.* 5. i. M. 72. &c.

SOUBISE (*Benjamin de Roan Duc. de*) Grandſon of the former, and Son of *Renatus de Roan*, ſecond of that Name, and of *Catharine de Parthenai*, aſſiſted the Enterprizes of the Duke of *Roan* his Brother with a great deal of Vigour, both in endeavouring to relieve *Rochel*, and in ſupporting the *Hugonot* Intereſt in the Kingdom of *France*. He made his firſt Campaigns in *Holland* under Prince *Maurice*, and was one of thoſe *French* Gentlemen who threw themſelves into *Bergen-op-Zoom*, when beſieged by the *Spaniards* in 1605; and in 1621 he held out the Town of S. *Jean d'Angeli* in *Xantoigne*, againſt his Prince *Lewis* XIII. who commanded there in Perſon, and upon the Surrender of the Place had his Pardon for his paſt Miſbehaviour, upon the Condition of his having promiſed Obedience for the future; however, before the Year was out he ſeems to have forgot his Word, and fell upon *Royan*. In 1622 he made himſelf Maſter of *Tonne*, and was ſo powerful in the Lower *Poitou*, that his Party ſcower'd the Fields, and made Excurſions within five Leagues of *Nantes*: Theſe Advantages laſted but a little While, for the King's Troops acted then ſo vigorouſly at the Iſle of *Rhee*, that after his Defeat his Quarters were beat up every where and his Forces ſcattered: Upon this Misfortune he retired to *Rochell*, where the Town gave him broad Signs of Diſſatisfaction and Contempt: This Neglect made him retire for *England* to treat for Succour; the Deſign of which Voyage being miſtruſted by the Court of *France*, he was proclaimed Traytor on the fifteenth of *July*, 1622. notwithſtanding he was retained by the King of *England*, he made a Shift to get Credit enough to equip ſome few Veſſels, but theſe did him no Service, being caſt away at *Plimouth* in a Storm. In the Beginning of the Year 1625, he ſeiz'd upon the Iſle of *Rhee*, and made an Attempt upon *Blavet* or Port *Lewis* in *Britany*, where he had but a ſort of Half Succeſs, for his Projects were generally too much over grip'd to prove altogether fortunate; however, he made himſelf Maſter of the Haven and of ſix Men of War which lay there, and his Men upon their Landing made themſelves Maſters of the Town, but finding a ſtrong Oppoſition at the Fort, he was forced to re-imbark his Troops and quit the Enterprize, not without the Loſs of ſome of his Ships: Afterwards he had the Mortification to ſee himſelf declar'd by the *Hugonots*, notwithſtanding, 'twas generally believ'd he had kept cloſe to the Meaſures concerted between him and the Duke of *Roan* in 1624. He had done his Country a great deal of Diſſervice by taking their Merchant Men and diſturbing their Coaſts from *Garonne* to the *Loire*; but it laſt the Duke of *Montmorency*, Admiral of *France*, being reinforced by ſome *Dutch* Men of War, beat *Soubiſe*'s Fleet, who upon this Defeat being driven from the Iſles of *Rhee* and *Oleron*, was obliged to retire into *England*; at which Court he was very inſtrumental in procuring the Succours ſent to *Rochell*, and when, notwithſtanding theſe Supplies, the Town was taken he had no Fancy to return into *France* and enjoy the Benefit of the general Amneſty, but choſe rather to ſtay in *England*, where he died without Iſſue, having all along made it his Buſineſs to do the King of *France* as much Diſſervice as lay in his Power. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.* &c.

SOUCHES (the Count of) General of the Empire, was a Grocer's Son of *Rochel*. His Father gave him to a *German* Gentleman, who took him along with him to his own Country, where he treated him ſo diſdainfully, that *Souches* was extremely nettled at it; and finding himſelf unable to engage the *German* to draw his Sword againſt him, becauſe of the Inequality of their Birth, he liſted himſelf in the Emperor's Service, and ſome time after challeng'd the Gentleman that had abuſed him, and diſarm'd him. This Action procur'd him a great Eſteem; and afterwards ſignaliz'd his Valour on ſeveral Occaſions, he was advanced from one Command to another, till in 1664 he was made General of the Forces in the Upper *Hungary*, where he took *Nitria* and the Caſtle of *Leuta*, after having defeated the *Turkiſh* Army that had beſieg'd it, killing 7000 upon the Place, and taking eleven Pieces of Cannon, 100 Colours, and all their Baggage, and had ſeveral other Advantages over the *Turks*. He died in *Moravia* in 1682, being 80 Years of Age. His Son being a Commander of the Forces of the Empire, was killed at *Rhinefeld* in 1678. *Prada Relation of the Wars of Flanders and Germany.*

SOUDAN, or *Soldan*, a Name or Title formerly given to the Lieutenant-Generals of the *Caliphs* in their Provinces and their Armies: Theſe *Soldans* afterwards made themſelves *Soverains*; and *Saladine*, General of the Forces of *Noradine*, King of *Damaſcus*, took this Title, and was the firſt *Soudan* of *Egypt* in 1125, after having kill'd the *Caliph* Caym. *Marmol in Africa*, Lib. 2.

SOULE, a ſmall Country of *France*, with the Title of a *Vicounty* in the *Baſques*, of which *Maulcon de Soule* is the Capital.

SOULECHAT (*Denys*) a Fryar Minorite, lived in the XIV Century; and having advanced ſome Errors concerning the renouncing of Temporal Goods, as alſo of Charity, and the Perfection of Love, and were condemn'd by the Univerſity of *Paris*; from which he appealed to Pope *Urban* V. who ratified their Judgment, and ordered him to recant them in the Preſence of the Biſhop of *Beauvais*, which was executed accordingly in 1369.

SOUMEL, a City of the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, near the River *Ganges*. Not far from which is a Mine of Diamonds. *Davity Deſc. of Aſia.*

SOUND (*The*) *Sunda Fretum*, a famous Strait between the *Baltick* Sea and the *German* Ocean: It reacheth fifty Miles from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt, and is about fifteen at its greateſt breadth; but between *Elſenburg* and *Cronenburg* is not above three Miles over, by which means all Ships that paſs to and fro are conſtrained to pay Toll to the King of *Denmark*.

SOURIQUOIS, a ſavage People inhabiting the Province of *Acadia* in *New France* in *America*: They are of a middle Stature, well ſhaped: There are only ſome of the cheifeſt Men amongſt them that wear Beards, the others pluck out the Hair of it by the Roots. During the Summer they live on Fiſh, and in Winter they eat Venſon. They are ſubject to their petty Princes, whom they call *Sagamos*. As to their Religion, they have only a kind of ſuperſtitious Worſhip, which is taught them by Magicians, whom they call *Autmoins*, who, after having conſulted the Devil, foretel future Things to them, and practice Phyſick and Chirurgery: Their way of curing is to moiſten the Place affected with the Sweat of their Breath, and ſometimes by opening a Vein and ſucking the Blood out of it, and afterwards covering it with a little Scar, taken from the Veſſicles of a Caſtor. Theſe *Sauvages* are very like thoſe Savages mentioned under the Word *Canada*. *De Laet. Hiſtor. Nouveau Monde.*

SOUS, or *Saul*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Weſtern Part of *Biledulgerid*, belonging to the King of *Morocco*.

SOUTHAM, a Market Town in *Warwickſhire*, in *Knightlow* Hundred, 64 Miles from *London*.

SOUTHAMPTON, Lat. *Clauſentum*, *Antonia magnus Portus*, *Iſpantonum Portus*, the County Town of *Hampſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Anton* or *Hampton*, which comes from *Wincheſter*, and here falls into the great Bay or large Stream. This Town, according to *Speed*, has been very populous, rich and beautiful, ſtrongly walled about with a Wall of Free ſtone 1200 Paces in compaſs, with ſeven Gates for Entrance, and 29 Towers for Defence, two ſtately Keys for the Conveniency of Ships, and five Churches for divine Service, beſides an Hoſpital called *God's Houſe*, where the unfortunate *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, by Sentence of Treaſon, lies interred. On the Weſt ſide of the Town, upon a ſteep Hill, ſtands a ſtrong Caſtle of Free-ſtone, which is ready to Ruin. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. this Town was

burnt by the *French* under the Conduct of the King of *Sicily*'s Sons, who had the ill Luck to fall under the Club of a Country-man. After this, in *Richard* II. his Reign, the Town was rebuilt where it is at preſent, and is now a ſtrong, rich, populous and well traded Town, fenced with a double Ditch, ſtrong Walls and many Turrets for the Defence of the Haven, which is capable of Ships of good Burthen up to the Key, and is oppoſite to *Jerſey*, *Guernſey* and *Normandy*, and is very commodious for lading and unlading of Ships. King *Henry* VI. granted it a Mayor, and made it a County in 1057. *Beauvois* of *Southampton*, that celebrated Warriour, was its firſt ſecular Earl in 1538, the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* being before Earls of *Southampton*, and ſo ſtiled in the Statutes of the Garter made by *Henry* VIII. *William Fitz-William*, Lord Admiral in 1547. *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Lord Chancellor, was created the third Earl by *Edward* VI. to whom ſucceeded three of his Poſterity; the laſt died in 1667. In 1675 *Charles* II. created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Son to the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chicheſter* and Duke of *Southampton*. It was here that King *Canute*, to convince his Flatterers that he was no God, as they pretended he was, called for a Seat, and ſitting by the Water-ſide commanded the Sea to keep back; but ſeeing that inſtead of that it got Ground of him, he own'd God to be the only ſupreme Governour, and in a religious manner gave up his Crown to the Rood at *Wincheſter*.

SOUTHWARK, a Market and Borough-Town of *Brixton* Hundred in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Surrey*, ſituate on the South-ſide of the *Thames*, oppoſite to *London*, to which it is join'd by its famous Bridge. It is ſo large and populous, that it falls little ſhort of the beſt Cities in *England*. The principal Street from St. *George*'s Church to the Bridge is beautiful with fair Buildings. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade with the whole County. Here are two Pariſh Churches, the one call'd St. *Mary Over Rey*, formerly a Priory, and the other St. *George*'s Church. Here is alſo St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, for ſick, poor and diſtreſſed People; two Priſons for Debt, one call'd the *King's-Bench*, the other the *Marſhalſea*. The *Mint* is a pretended Sanctuary for inſolvent People, where many run for Shelter to avoid Impriſonment, governing themſelves as if they were a lawful Corporaton. For the Diverſion of the People is a Place called the *Bear Garden*. In ſhort, though *Southwark* be counted part of *London*, and part of it under the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction, yet the Inhabitants thereof do ſtill enjoy ſeveral ancient Privileges peculiar to themſelves, as holding of Courts within themſelves, and chuſing their own Members of Parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a Market-Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in *Thurgarton* Hundred, ſituate upon a Rivulet that falls into the *Trent*, and adorn'd with a Collegiate Church. It is 94 Miles from *London*.

SOUTHWOULD, *Sowold* or *Swold*, a ſmall Corporation and Sea Port in the County of *Suffolk*, famous for the Rendezvouzes of the *Engliſh* Fleets when in War with the *Hollanders*, and eſpecially for the two Naval Victories obtain'd over them *June* 3, 1665, and *May* 28, 1672, both under the then Duke of *York*. The Town is ſtrong and pleaſant, ſituate upon a Cliff with the Sea to the Eaſt, the River *Blithe*, over which is a Draw Bridge, to the Weſt, and a Bay of its own Name to the South, made by the ſhooting forth of *Eaſton-Neſs*, the moſt Eaſtern Point of *England*. The Cliff hath ſeveral Pieces of Ordnance planted upon it.

SOZOMENUS (*Hermias*) called *Scholaſticus*, lived in the V Century. He was born at *Salamina* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and for a long while pleaded at the Bar of *Conſtantinople*. He compiled an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* in nine Books, from the third Conſulſhip of *Criſpus* and young *Conſtantine*, both Sons of the Emperor *Conſtantine*; that is to ſay, from 324 to the ſeventeenth Conſulſhip of *Theodoſius* the Younger, or to the Year 439. He dedicated this Work to the Emperor, of which we have loſt the Relation of what things happened in an Interval of twenty Years, that is, from the Year 420 to the End. 'Tis ſuppoſed that he died towards 450. *Sozomen*, tho' not altogether ſo judicious a Writer as *Socrates*, has notwithſtanding the Reputation of no inconſiderable Hiſtorian: His Works, amongſt other things, being valuable for enlarging upon the Diſcipline of the Church, and here the Reader may meet with a particular Deſcription of publick Penance, which was then the general Practice of the Weſtern Church. *Caſſiodor. de Divin. Lect.* Cap. 17. *Photius*, Cod. 30. *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Voſſius*, &c.

SPA, a ſmall Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, famed for its medicinal mineral Waters, which draw a great Concourſe thither from all Parts.

SPACO, the Wife of *Mithridates* that was one of the Herdſmen of *Aſtyages*, King of the *Medes*, who was the Nurſe of *Cyrus*; and becauſe in the Language of the *Medes*, *Spaco* ſignifies a Bitch, this gave Occaſion to the Story, that *Cyrus* was ſuckled by a Bitch. But *Juſtin* gives us a quite different Relation of this Matter, *viz.* That *Cyrus* having been expoſed, was found with a Bitch that ſuckled him, and defended him from the Birds and Beaſts; and that when they took the Child away this Bitch followed him, and ſtay'd with him; for which reaſon the Word *Spaco*, which ſignifies a Bitch (as it does ſtill in the *Perſian* Language) was uſed for a Nurſe.

SPAGNOLI (*Baptiſta*) called *Mantuan*, becauſe he was born at *Mantua*, as he reports himſelf, in 1448. He turn'd *Carmelite* Monk, and was very conſiderable in his Order, of which, after other Promotions, he was made General. He died in 1516, aged 68. *Mantuan* was a Perſon of indefatigable Induſtry, and had an admirable Genius for Poetry, which *Lilius Giraldus* fancies he ſpoil'd by writing too faſt. His Muſe ſeems to have ſet out with a great deal of Speed, but flag'd and tired upon Courſe. His Works were printed in four Volumes at *Antwerp*. *Poſſevin. Bel.*

SPAHIS, a ſort of Horſemen in the *Turkiſh* Army, who receive their Pay out of the Grand Signior's Treaſury, and poſſeſs no Land, as do the *Zaims* and *Timariots*. *Spahi* ſignifies a Horſeman. There are about 12 or 15000 of them in *Europe*, and are of two ſorts; the firſt are called *Silahtari* or *Silahdars*, that is to ſay, Armed Men, and have a yellow Corner; the others are called *Spahi Oglanis*, *i. e.* Servants of the *Spahis*, and have a red Scarfe: The latter march before their Maſters, and are more reſpected than they, becauſe in a Battle, where their Maſters turn'd their Backs, they kept their Ground againſt the Enemy. Their Arms are a Launce in their Hands, a Cimeter by their Side, with Bow and Arrows; ſome of them wear Coats of Mail, and their Head-pieces are of the Colour of their Scarfs. They are not diſtinguiſhed into Companies or Regiments, neither do they obſerve any Order, except that of following their Standard. They are obliged to guard the Grand Signior's and Prime Viſir's Tents on Horſeback, as are the *Janizaries* on Foot. *Ricaut. of the Ottoman Empire.*

SPAIN, Lat. *Hiſpania*, from their King *Hiſpanus*, is one of the moſt conſiderable Kingdoms of *Europe*, called heretofore *Heſperia* and *Iberia*, from the River *Iberus*. It is ſeparated from *France* towards the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Hills; on all other Sides it is ſurrounded by the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Atlantick* Ocean; ſo that it lies in the Form of a great *Peninſula*, join'd to *France* by a Neck of 80 *Spaniſh* Leagues over. *Spain* extends from 35 to 44 Degrees of Latitude, and from the 9th to the 24th Degree of Longitude: Its greateſt Length from Eaſt to Weſt is 150 *German* Miles, or 800 *Italian*: Its Circuit is 2480 *Italian* Miles, and is 460 Miles greater than *France* was 500 Years ago. The Air of this Country is generally very good, and the Soil fertile, were it but as well cultivated. Ancient Hiſtorians affirm, That it abounded with whatſoever Ambition or Neceſſity required, being full of Men and Horſes, repleniſhed with Mines of Gold and Silver, Braſs, Iron, Lead, Quickſilver and Salt; produced Corn, Wine, and Oil in abundance, and was ſo extreamly fruitful, that if any Place for want of Water was leſs uſeful, yet even there Flax and Hemp thrived very well. *Nonius* relates out of *Livy*, That *Spain* in a few Years ſent into *Italy* 600000 Pound weight of Silver unwrought, *Argenti Oſcenſis xl. millia*, of coarſe Silver 400000, and of Gold about 10000 Pound weight, and beſides all this a vaſt Quantity of Mined Money. The Mines opened by *Hannibal*, yielded every Year 400 Pound weight. The old *Spaniards* were noted to be very Factious, but withal Prudent, Stout, Faithful, Hoſpitable, and great Lovers of Learning, as appeareth in their Country-men the *Seneca*'s, *Lucan*, *Mela*, *Columella*, and *Hyginus*. But the Reaſon of its not being in its former flouriſhing Condition, is, the Fewneſs of its Inhabitants, occaſioned by the Infecundity of their Women, in compariſon of thoſe of other Countries, the Baniſhment of the *Moors* and *Jews*, the Inquiſition, and the many Colonies and Armies they have abroad; but above all, the Diſcovery of the *Weſt-Indies* have been the greateſt Means of diſpeopling the Country, by reaſon of the great Numbers whom the Deſire of Riches have prompted to leave their Native Country: ſo that 'tis obſerved, that there were never 100 natural *Spaniards* in any of their Armies. Indeed, the Riches that are from thence imported into *Spain*, are almoſt incredible; for a Computation having been made in 1618, it was found, that ſince the Time of their firſt Diſcovery they had furniſhed 1536 Millions of Gold, though the firſt Expence of that Enterprize did not amount to above 12000 Ducats. This is a moſt prodigious Sum; but the Need *Spain* hath of foreign Merchandizes exhauſteth the greateſt part of all theſe Treaſures; which made *Henry* IV. of *France* ſay, That *the Abundance of Piſtoles in* Spain *was a Sign of their Riches, but that the Neceſſity of Tranſporting them elſewhere, was a Mark of their Poverty.*

The Ancients divided *Spain* into three great Parts, called by them *Tarraconenſis*, *Bætica*, and *Luſitanica*. *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis* was the greateſt of the three, and the moſt Eaſtern, which on the Eaſt was bounded by the *Pyrenæan* Hills, on the North by the Bay of *Biſcay*, on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean and *Luſitania*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea and *Bætica*. *Hiſpania Bætica* was the moſt South'd Part, and was bounded on the Eaſt and South by the former and by the Ocean, and on the Weſt and North by the ſame Ocean and *Luſitania*. The *Romans* divided it into *Citerior* and *Ulterior*.

The

The first Inhabitants of *Spain* were the *Celtæ*, a People of *Gallia Comata*, between the *Garonne* and the *Seine*, whence came the Name of *Celtiberi*; after them, the *Phœnicians* poſſeſſed themſelves of the moſt Southern Parts of the Country, and may well be ſuppoſed to have been the firſt Civilizers of this Kingdom, and the Founders of the moſt ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* affirm. After theſe followed the *Grecians*, who from *Marſeilles* ſent many Colonies into *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next, who after they had been by the *Romans* diſpoſſeſt of *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Corſica*, at the End of the firſt *Punick* War, about the Year of *Rome* 512, by the Ille of *Gades* (which was theirs before) entred *Spain* about four Years after, and in leſs than twenty Years under *Amilcar*, *Aſdrubal*, and *Hannibal* the Son of *Amilcar*, they deſtroyed *Saguntum*, built *New Carthage*, and conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean* Hills and the *Mediterranean*, and might eaſily have ſubdued the reſt, but that *Hannibal* choſe rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and to ruin *Rome* by an Invaſion of *Italy*. The Jealouſie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his Deſign in *Italy*, and the *Romans* prevailed in *Spain* under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the Year of *Rome* 545. And the Inhabitants of this Country having been broken by the *Carthaginians*, did the more willingly and eaſily ſubmit to the *Romans*, under whom they continued till about the Year 400, about which time the *Goths*, the *Vandals*, the *Suevi*, *Alani*, and *Silingi*, upon occaſion of *Conſtantine*'s withdrawing his Forces out of that Kingdom to the Eaſt, invaded *Spain*, and parted it amongſt them; but the *Goths* not long after continued ſole Maſters of it; and *Wallia*, King of the *Weſtirogoths*, in the Year 416, after *Athanaricus*, *Alaricus*, *Athaulphus*, and *Sigericus*, was the firſt that fixed his Seat in *Spain*, and he and his Succeſſors extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. The *Goths* under a Succeſſion of 31 Princes, continued here till the Reign of *Roderick*, when the *Moors* were invited into *Spain* by Count *Julian*, whoſe Daughter the King had abuſed; who having gained ſeveral Victories over his Forces, himſelf was at laſt ſlain in a Battel fought with them in the Year 71[illegible]; after which the *Moors* obliged the *Goths* to retire to the Mountains of *Leon*, *Aſturia*, and *Galicia*, where *Pelagius* eſtabliſhed a Kingdom in the Year 717, in ſpight of the *Moors*; and *Charles Martel* having defeated the *Moors* in *France*, *A. C.* 732, and *Charlemagne* done the ſame in *Spain*, *A.* 778, encouraged the *Goths* to drive their Mountains, who in proceſs of time did drive the Infidels out of their Country. True it is, that this was not done all on a ſudden, as taking up the Space of 781 Years, that is, till the Year 1492, during which time the ſeveral Princes did drive fourteen Kingdoms into one, which it is now divided, whereof three are towards the North, *viz.* *Navarre*, *Biſcay*, and *Alava*; three towards the Weſt, *Galicia*, *Portugal*, and *Algarbia*; three towards the South, *Andaluſia*, *Granada*, and *Murcia*; three towards the Eaſt, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, and *Valentia*; and two in the midſt, *Leon* and *Caſtile*. All which Kingdoms were afterwards reduced to three *viz.* *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, and *Portugal*. *Arragon* was join'd to *Caſtile* in 1474, by the Marriage of *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, with *Iſabella* the Heireſs of *Caſtile*, who chaſed the *Moors* from *Granada*. *Joan*, one of their daughters, was married to *Philip* of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, &c. and *Charles* born of the Marriage, inherited in theſe Kingdoms, and after the Death of *Ferdinand* his Grandfather, ſucceeded alſo to that of *Arragon* in 1516. The beſt Ports in *Spain* are the *Groin* in *Galicia*; on the Ocean *Carthagena*; in the Kingdom of *Murcia* on the Mediterranean, *Setubal*, St. *Sebaſtian*, *St. Andero*, *Ivi Puerto*, *St. Mary* near *Cadiz*, and *Palos*, where *Columbus* firſt came [illegible]. The principal Rivers are the *Iberus* (which falls into the Mediterranean), *Guadalquivir* or *Lat. Betis*, which runs by *Seville*, and falls into the Ocean, *Guadiana* or *Lat. Anas*, which runs under Ground for a League, *Tagus* or *Tajo*, and *Durius* or *Douro*. The Sand of the River *Tagus* is ſaid to be Gold. This Kingdom is alſo noted for its Horſes; thoſe of *Andaluſia*, which the *Romans* called *Alburnos*, are the ſwifteſt, and thoſe of *Portugal* the ſwifteſt of all, where the Females conceived by the Wind.

Spain contains eight Archbiſhopricks, and 45 Biſhopricks, and that of *Portugal*, eleven Archbiſhopricks and 58 Biſhopricks, about 2000 Parſhes, with a vaſt Number of richly endow'd Abbeys and Monaſteries. The Archbiſhop of *Toledo* has a yearly Revenue of three or four hundred thouſand Ducats, the other Prelates fifty or ſixty thouſand a piece, and ſome a hundred thouſand. The Chriſtian Faith was very early preached in this Nation by St. *James*, or, as ſome think, more probably by St. *Paul*. *Arianiſm* entred with the *Goths*, and continued till 589. They never heard of the *Roman* Rites till after the Year 1083, when a *French* Man being made Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, endeavoured the introduction of that Service, and was at firſt oppoſed therein by the Clergy and People; and it had been well for *Spain* if it had never been received, for by it has coſt that Nation ſo many of its People, no leſs than 300 Families having been deſtroy'd by the Inquiſition in one Age, even in three Years, not to mention the Loſs of the United Netherlands, and the Ruin of *Flanders*. So that the Inquiſition, which was introduced by *Pedro de Gonzales* in 1478, may well be look'd upon as one Cauſe of the Ruin of this once potent Kingdom, together with the Expulſion of the *Jews* and *Moors*, (*Ferdinand* and *Iſabella* in 1492 expelling ſeventeen hundred thouſand Families, and *Philip* II. in 1520 nine hundred thouſand *Moors*) and the Peopling of *America*, which happen'd much about the ſame time.

The King of *Spain* hath the moſt Land of any Prince of the whole World; upon which account ſome of their Predeceſſors have boaſted that the Sun never ſets in their Dominions, as having Poſſeſſions in all four Parts of the World. In *Europe*, beſides *Spain*, he hath the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and the *Franche Comté*, though the Conqueſts of *France* have deprived him of the two latter: In *Italy* he hath the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Final*, *Orbitello*, and many other Places, beſides the Iſles of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Sardinia*: In *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, he hath *Oran*, *Larache*, *Mahamora*, *Pennon de Velez*, *Marſalquivir*, *Melilla*. The *Canary Iſlands* are his, and the greateſt part of *America*: In *Aſia* he poſſeſſeth the *Philippine Iſlands*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places mentioned elſewhere in this Dictionary.

The Kings of *Spain* have the Title of *Catholick* ſince *Ferdinand* the Fifth, who receiv'd it from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, after the Taking of *Granada*. No Religion but the Roman Catholick is ſuffered here. The *Spaniſh* ancient *Æra* was that of *Auguſtus* until 1351, which runs 38 Years higher than the common Chriſtian *Æra*, or than that of *Dionyſius Exiguus*. The Succeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchs is reckon'd thus; from the Year 412 to 713, thirty four Kings of the *Viſigoths*; from the Year 409 to 585, ten Kings of the *Suevi*, who were Maſters of *Galicia* and ſome other Provinces. The Kingdoms of *Spain* were re-united under *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon*, who ſucceeded *John* II. in 1479, and married *Iſabella*, Queen of *Leon* and *Caſtile*. Since that time, *Philip* I. Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, was King in 1504, *Charles* I. in 1516, *Philip* II. in 1555, *Philip* III. in 1598, *Philip* IV. in 1625, *Charles* II. in 1665.

There are five Orders of Knighthood in *Spain*; that of the *Golden Fleece*, which is chiefly beſtowed upon Princes and Lords that are Strangers; that of St. *James* or *San Jago*, that of *Alcantara* or *Calatrava*, that of Saint *Salvadorde Montreal*, and that of *Montesa*, which is not much eſteemed.

There are ninety three *Grandees* Places in *Spain*, though there be not ſo many *Grandees*, becauſe it often happens that ſeveral of theſe are entailed upon one and the ſame Family. Some are *Grandees* during Life only; and others are ſo hereditarily, by reaſon of ſome Lands to which this Dignity is annexed. All the *Grandees* have the Privilege of being covered in the King's Preſence, and are diſtinguiſh'd into three Ranks; the firſt is, of thoſe who cover themſelves before they ſpeak to the King; the ſecond, of thoſe who put on their Hats after they have begun to ſpeak to the King; and the third is, of thoſe who only put on their Hats after having ſpoke to him and being return'd to their Places; who though they have the Right of putting on their Hats then, yet never do it till the King gives them Sign ſo to do, which he never fails of.

The Kings of *Spain* have ſeveral Councils, *viz.* the Council of *State*, the Council of *War*, the Council of *Caſtile*, the Council of *Arragon*, of *Italy*, of the *Knightly Orders*, of the *Chamber*, of the *Revenue*, of the *Croiſade*, and of the *Inquiſition*, which hath nine Tribunals, that of *Toledo*, *Granada*, *Seville*, *Cordova*, *Murcia*, *Cuenza*, *Logrona*, *Leriena*, and *Valladolid*, and a Sovereign Court at *Madrid*, the Preſident whereof is called the *Inquiſitor-General*. They judge without appeal of four Crimes, *viz.* *Hereſie*, *Witchcraft*, *Sodomy*, and *Polygamy*; and the Sentence given againſt Perſons convict, is call'd an Act of the Inquiſition, or an Act of Faith.

The Court of *Spain* is different from the other Courts of *Europe*, which are generally more magnificent. The King gives Audience but one Day in the Week; the reſt of the Time he keeps himſelf ſhut up in his Palace, in the Courts of which any may walk, they being full of rich Merchants Shops, and reſemble Cloiſters of Religious Houſes. No married Man beſides the King lies in the Palace, and all the Women who live there are either Widows, or the Queen's Ladies of Honour, or thoſe belonging to the *Infanta*. The King and Queen dine apart, and are to be ſeen but at certain Days in the Week. The *Infant*, or firſt Son of *Spain*, is called Prince of *Aſturia*, becauſe *Pelagius* I. reigned there. The King aſſembles the States to ſwear Fealty to this Prince, and recognize him as lawful Heir. All Offices of the Court are given, and none ſold. There are three ſorts of Guards, *viz.* the *Burgonian*, becauſe the Kings of *Spain* derived moſt of their Grandeur, and the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, from *Burgundy*; the *German* Guard choſen by the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the *Spaniſh*, appointed by the ancient Kings of *Caſtile*. They all ride on Horſe-back, and carry Lances; beſides which there are a hundred Men at Arms, and fifty call'd the Guard of *Eſpinoſa*, who lodge nigheſt the King's Perſon; theſe are all Natives of a Borough called *Eſpinoſa*, an Inhabitant whereof diſcovered a Plot againſt the King. Beſides the

Orders of Knighthood, there are thoſe called Gentlemen of the Mouth, who are diſpenſed with from going to War, and have leave to come into the King's Suppers and Dinners; but the greateſt Honour is to be Gentlemen of the Chamber, of which there are three ſorts, ſome who actually ſerve, others who attend but ſerve not, and ſome who neither come in nor ſerve. All have the Privilege of a Key to open what Doors of the Palace they pleaſe, there being no Uſhers, and the Gates kept always ſhut. The Widows who attend the Queen are all of Quality, and clad in white, as its the Cuſtom in *Spain*. Not only the *Grandees*, but alſo others of Quality, are cover'd in the Queen's Preſence whilſt they ſpeak to the Ladies: The *Grandees* Ladies have alſo great Privileges; the Queen riſes up when they come in, and offers them Cuſhions: Ambaſſadors Ladies and Wives of *Grandees* eldeſt Sons, have the ſame Privilege; and upon the failing of Heirs Male, the eldeſt Daughter ſucceeds to the Honour of *Grandeſſa*. The Offices of Judicature and Places in the Army, are all given and not ſold. The Governours of Provinces and Towns continue generally three Years, but thoſe of the *Indies* ſeven. The King ſends Viceroys to *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Arragon*, *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, *Navarr*, *New Spain*, and *Peru*, and a Governour to the *Netherlands*, who has Power to ſend and receive Envoys to *Milan*, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, beſides many Captain-Generals to *Africa*, the *Indies*, and other Places, who have ſometimes the Titles of Viceroys, and preſide over all Affairs. The Civil Government in Cities is moſt the ſame with that of *France*. One may appeal from any Court to the Council, and from all lower Councils to the Supreme Council of *Madrid*, which are all held in different Apartments of the Palace, and diſpoſed ſo that the King can hear what is debated in each; beſides which, he has a Weekly Account of what paſſeth in them. The Council of *Caſtile*, which is the moſt conſiderable of all *Spain*, is called the Royal Council, and has Juriſdiction over all, except *Navarre*, *Arragon*, *Valence*, and *Catalonia*; the Preſident of this Council, and the ancienteſt and moſt experienc'd Counſellors, form the Chamber-Council, to be a Member of which, is the greateſt Honour that Gown-Men can attain to. The Council of State conſiſts of ancient Governours, Generals of the Army, and Ambaſſadors. Beſides theſe, are a Council of War, the Inquiſition, and ſeveral other. Moſt People believe, that the King of *Spain*'s greateſt Revenue conſiſts in the Gold and Silver brought him from the *Indies*, which is a miſtake; for this Wealth belongs to the Merchants and others that pay the Workmen at the Golden Mines of *Potoſi*, and the Silver Mines of *Mexico*; ſo that the King receives little more than a Million and a half of Gold, which is about four Millions of *French* Livres; a great part of the reſt is ſent for *England*, *France*, &c. for Cloth, Linnen, and other Goods which the *Spaniards* have from thence. As for Cuſtoms, the King has about 14 *per Cent.* for any Goods ſold in *Spain*, which with the Exciſe upon Wine and mark'd Paper raiſes great Sums.

The *Spaniards* are noted for their Gravity and Serioufneſs, ſlow in their Counſels and Deliberations, but reſolv'd and conſtant in the Execution of what they have once reſolv'd upon: They are very fit for and excel in Liberal Arts and Sciences, eſpecially in all thoſe that require great Attention, Perſeverance, and Penetration of Mind, as appears in their *Arias Montanus* and *Antonius Nebriſenſis*; but undervalue Mechanical Arts, which they judge unfit for and miſbecoming Gentlemen. They are very good Soldiers, very hardy, patient and courageous. Their Armies are very well diſciplin'd, and their Infantry is better than their Cavalry. Its obſerv'd, that the Parts of *Spain* towards the South and Eaſt, eſpecially along the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, have been very fruitful in learned Men, but that the Inhabitants of the other Parts are more dull and heavy, which is attributed to the Air. The *Spaniards* in general are accus'd as being defective in Philology, though ſome few have alſo excelled in that. The Hiſtories written in their own Language are of a very good Stile, but partial both as to Church and State. Their Poets are of no Eſteem, and their Antiquaries, who derive their Original from *Tubal* and *Japhet*, are counted Fabulous. Their Divines are their beſt Orators. Their Philoſophers are all Peripateticks. They have had good moral Divines and Commentators upon Scripture, but few noted for Controverſie. The *Spaniſh* Gentry do not live in the Country after the Cuſtom of *France* and *Germany*, there being no Villages in *Spain*; ſo that the Gentry are mix'd among the Burghers, without having any Juriſdiction in Mannors, or any other Prerogative, excepting the Gentry of *Arragon*, and therefore the Condition of a plain Gentleman in *Spain* is little conſider'd; there's none reckon'd Noble there, but the Knights of the Military Orders, or thoſe who have the Titles of Earls, Marqueſſes or Dukes. As to the Diſpoſal of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, the King does not give the Preferments in Abbies, becauſe they all of 'em conſiſt of *Regulars*, excepting two or three, but then that Prince has more Arch-biſhopricks and Biſhopricks, and much richer, in his Gift, than there are in *France*; for, beſide the *Indies*, where there are above Forty Biſhopricks and Arch-biſhopricks, ſome of which are worth 30000 Ducats *per Annum*; beſides the *Low-Countries* and the Dutchy of *Milan*; the King of *Spain* has the Diſpoſal of 22 great Arch-biſhopricks, and about a hundred rich Biſhopricks, in the Iſlands of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*. As for the Prebends or Canonries, when a Biſhop is Cardinal, they are all in his Gift, of which *Toledo* is an Inſtance: And when the Biſhopricks were formerly the King's *Demeſnes*, i. e. in that part of *Spain* gain'd from the *Moors*, as *Sevil*, *Grenada*, &c. or where the Crown is Founder of the Biſhopricks, there he makes all the Canons; but in all other Biſhopricks, the common Cuſtom of *Spain* is, that out of the Twelve Months of the Year, the Pope has Four to make theſe Dignitaries in; and the Biſhop and Chapter have the other Eight, in which they collate by Turns: Theſe Canonries are generally very well endow'd. Thoſe of *Toledo*, which are Forty, being each of 'em worth 3000 Ducats *per Annum*; when a Biſhop dies, during the Vacancy, the Chapter makes thoſe Canons which belong to the Biſhops Diſpoſal, and not the King's, as the Cuſtom is in *France*: The *Regale* likewiſe does not belong to the King, but the Pope; and therefore the *Nuntio*'s and *Legates* have much more Power in *Spain* than in *France*: And here we may obſerve, that the Nomination to Biſhopricks has been in the Crown but ſince the Year 1523, Pope *Adrian* the Sixth, who had been Præceptor to *Charles* the Fifth, then giving that Privilege to the Emperor. As to the Meeting of the Eſtates, call'd *Cortes*, in *Spain*, the Cuſtom is ſomewhat alter'd from what it was anciently; for in Old time there was a general Meeting of the Eſtates in Aſſemblies, call'd *Councils*, where not only the Biſhops and Abbots, but likewiſe the King and all the Secular great Men of the Kingdom were preſent: Here all Diſputes relating to the Miſmanagement of Officers of State, and other Perſons in the Adminiſtration, were decided: And here oftentimes their Kings were elected, as *Siſebut* for Example, was choſen King there after the Death of *Gondemar*, Anno 612. And in the Fourth Council of *Toledo* it was decreed, that no Perſon ſhould be own'd as King of *Spain*, unleſs choſen and confirm'd by the Prelates, who had then a very great Authority in *Spain*; but ſince the Year 1509, there's nothing of theſe mix'd Councils remaining, but that at preſent call'd the *Cortes*, ſummon'd by the King of *Spain*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Prince his Son, by which they acknowledge him Prince of *Auſtria*, and Heir apparent to the Crown: And here 'tis not improper to take Notice, that in theſe Aſſemblies, which are generally held in a Church (poſſibly in Conformity to the Ancient Councils) the King is ſeated on the *Epiſtle-ſide* of the *Choir*, and the Biſhops on that of the *Goſpel*, to ſhow the Authority they formerly had in theſe *Councils*; whereas upon other Occaſions, as when the King is preſent at publick Maſs, he is always placed on the *Goſpel-ſide*. At theſe *Corteſes* likewiſe the Prelates take the Oath before the Grandees, whereas at other ordinary Solemnities the Grandees have the Precedency. The laſt general Meeting of theſe Eſtates or *Cortes*, which had any ſolemn Appearance, was held at *Toledo* in 1538, and there 'twas enacted by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, that the Deputies only of 18 great Towns, or Cities ſhould be admitted; the Names of theſe Towns are, *Burgos*, *Leon*, *Grenada*, *Sevil*, *Corduba*, *Murcia*, *Jaen*, *Toledo*, *Segovia*, *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Toro*, *Zamora*, *Cuenta*, *Soria*, *Quadalaxar*, *Valladolid*, and *Madrid*; theſe two latter have only the Title of *Villa's*, i. e. Boroughs, and therefore to ſpeak in the Language of the *Spaniards*; the *Cortes* conſiſt only of ſixteen Cities and two Boroughs; but lately *Galicia* is admitted to be there, all the Province having the Privilege of one City. *Nic. Anton. Biblioth. Hiſp. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. P. Rapin. Inſtruction pour l'Hiſtoire. Balet Judgment des Scavans.* See *Joh. Piſtorii & Andr. Schotti Hiſpan. illuſtrat. Tom.* 4. *Luc. Marineus. Siculus de reb. Hiſp. Memor. Lud. de Mayerne Hiſt. Gen. Hiſpan. Joh. Vaſæus Chron. Hiſp. Joh. de Lact. de Com. de Hiſp. Roder. Ximenius de reb. Hiſpan.* and eſpecially *Joh. Mariana Hiſt. de reb. Hiſpan.* And as to the Antiquities of *Spain*, *Joh. Margarinus Paralip. Hiſp.*

NEW SPAIN, a large Country in *North America*, which is contained between the North and the South Seas, and between the *Iſthmus* or Neck of Land of *Panama* towards the Eaſt, and *Florida* to the Weſt. It extends from 16 Degrees of Latitude to 26, and is in breadth 600 *Italian* Miles, and in length 1200. This Country far ſurpaſſeth the other Parts of *America* in fruitful Fields and Paſtures. The Air is very temperate though ſituated wholly in the Torrid Zone, by reaſon of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, which are their hotteſt Months; and alſo becauſe of the Sea-breezes. It abounds with Mines of Silver, Braſs and Iron, but thoſe of Gold are more ſcarce, and has great Plenty of Coconuts, Cocheneel, all ſorts of Fruits, Cattel and Fowl. But the Grapes do not kindly ripen here, and conſequently afford no good Wine, becauſe the Months of *July* and *Auguſt* are commonly too rainy for that Purpoſe. Their Seed time is in *April* or *May* in the hilly and upland Countries, and their Harveſt in *October*; but in the low and moiſt Grounds they ſow in *October*, and reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own from the Year 1322 to 1520, about two Years before which time, *Fernandez Cortez* a *Spaniard*, with 11 Ships, and 550 Men, took Poſſeſſion of this Country for *Charles* V. with which

which Forces he ſacked the Town of *Pontonchon*, and defeated with his Horſe and Cannon 40000 naked *Indians*, who came to revenge this Injury, and in the Year 1531 he took the City *Mexico* the 13th of *Auguſt*. All this Country is divided by the *Spaniards* into three Juriſdictions or Audiences, as they call them, *viz.* that of *Mexico*, *Guadalajara* or *New Galicia*, and *Guatimala*; the firſt contains the Provinces of *Mexico* and *Mechoacan* upon the South Sea, *Panuco* and *Jucatan* upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, *Los Angelos*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabaſco* upon the South and North Sea; that of *Guadalajara* compriſeth alſo Seven Provinces, *Guadalajara*, *Cinaloa*, *Zacatecas*, *New Biſcay*, *Culiacan*, *Chiametla* and *Xaliſco*. The Juriſdiction of *Guatimala* contains Eight Provinces, *Guatimala* and *Soconuſco* upon the South Sea, *Chiapa* on the South of *Tabaſco*, *Vera Paz* and *Honduras* on the Sea of *Mexico*, *Nicaragua*, *Coſta Rica* and *Veragua* upon either Seas. All which Provinces are extremely fertile. *Acoſta*, Lib. 7. *Oviedo*, Lib. 17. *Texeiras*, *Herrera*, *Linſchot*.

SPALATRO, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, & *Palatium Diocletiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*, very ſtrong, rich and populous, and an Archbiſhop's See. Its Name ſeems to have been a Corruption of *Palatium*, becauſe it was in former times the Palace of *Diocleſian*, who was born at *Salona*, about a League from *Spalatro*. This City is well fortified, and about a Muſket-ſhot from the Eaſt Gate there is a Fort built upon an high Ground, which commands the City. The *Venetians* have but a ſmall Gariſon here, as truſting in their Fort of *Cliſſa*, there being no Paſſage from *Turkey* to this City, but under the Cannon of that Place. The Cathedral of this City was of old a Temple that ſtood in the midſt of *Diocleſian*'s Palace. Since this Temple was changed into a Church, they have broken through the Wall to make a Quire to it, and made ſeveral Windows in it; for before it received Light only by the Gate or Door, according to the Cuſtom of the Heathens, who commonly made their Temples all dark, to render their Myſteries the more venerable, by the borrow'd Light of many Torches and Lamps. The Walls of *Diocleſian*'s Palace, which contain the two Thirds of the City, are in a manner whole and entire, and make an exact Square, with a Gate in the midſt of each Side. Under the Arch of the Gates the Stones are morti'd into one another, by which means thoſe that built them thought to make their Arch or Vault more laſting. The Country is very fruitful, and all Proviſions very cheap; Partridges there are ſold for 5 *d.* a Piece, and a Hare at the ſame Price: As for Butchers Meat it goes at a Penny *per* Pound. *J. Spon. Italian Voyage.*

SPALDING, a Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*, and Hundred of *Ellow*, upon the *Weland*, well built, and having a good Trade, though not far from the Waſhes. It has ſeveral Veſſels and Barges belonging to it, and is 98 Miles from *London*.

SPANDABASEA, a *Magus* or Philoſopher of *Perſia*, who govern'd the Kingdom during *Cambyſes* his Expedition into *Egypt*, and perſuaded him to murther his Brother *Smerdis*: He was ſo very like *Smerdis*, that *Cyrus* had ordered his Ears to be cut off, to diſtinguiſh him from his Son: Wherefore after that he had found out a Way to hide that Defect, he had the Boldneſs to perſonate the ſaid *Smerdis*; but his Impoſture was ſoon after detected. See *Smerdis*.

SPANDOW, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Havel*, where it receives the *Spreke*, two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the Weſt, and about ſix from *Brandenburg* to the Eaſt, well fortified, yet taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus* in 1631.

SPANHEMIUS (*Frederick*) Divinity Profeſſor at *Leiden*, was a Perſon of great Reputation: He was born at *Amberg* in the upper Palatinate, *January*, 1600, and carefully educated by his Father, who was not only a Scholar, but a conſiderable Courtier in the Elector *Palatine*'s Palace: After having ſtudied ſometime in the College of *Amberg*, he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Heidelberg*, where he made ſuch a Progreſs in Languages and Philoſophy, that great Things were expected from him. He went home to his Father in 1619, and ſoon after was ſent to *Geneva* to ſtudy Divinity: Afterwards his Father's Circumſtances growing ſomewhat ſtrait by the Diſturbances in the Palatinate, he lived three Years in the Governour of *Ambrun*'s Family as Tutor to his Children. He travell'd into *England* in 1625, where after four Months Stay, he went to *Paris*, and from thence return'd to *Geneva*, where he ſtood for the Place of Philoſophy Profeſſor, and carried it: Not long after he went into Orders, and in 1631 was made Divinity Profeſſor; and, acquitting himſelf like a Perſon of Parts and Learning in all his Promotions; his Reputation run ſo high, that ſeveral Univerſities courted him to accept of the *Chair*, particularly he was invited to this Honour by the Univerſity of *Leiden*, which Invitation he comply'd with. The Town of *Geneva* regretted the parting with him extremely: Upon his going from thence, he commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Basil* to conform to the Cuſtoms of *Holland*; for neither at *Geneva*, nor in the Univerſities of the Reform'd in *France*, Divinity Profeſſors take the Degree of Doctor. He was in the Chair at *Geneva* when the *Jubilee* or *Annus Secularis* of the Reformation was kept, and made a very handſome Harangue upon the Occaſion. He came to *Leiden* in 1642, and performed rather above Expectation than otherwiſe; but he lived no longer than till *May*, 1649, having, in all Probability, ſhortened his Life by his exceſſive Studies: His Lectures and other Academical Exerciſes; his Preaching; the Books that he wrote, together with the Avocations of Visits and Domeſtick Buſineſs, did not hinder him from keeping up a large and learned Correſpondence by Letters. He was much eſteem'd at the Queen of *Bohemia* and the Prince of *Orange*'s Courts; and Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden* did him the Honour to write to him, to acquaint him how much ſhe eſteem'd his Perſon and his Writings: He left ſeven Children behind him, the two eldeſt of which are very eminent; the firſt of them, *Ezekiel*, is extraordinarily ſkill'd in Medals, as appears by his Treatiſe *de Præſtantia & Uſu Numiſmatum*; indeed he is accompliſh'd in all ort of Learning; and beſides, by the ſeveral Embaſſies he has performed, he has acquired the Reputation of a great States-man. The ſecond Son *Frederick* has been Divinity Profeſſor at *Leiden* a great while, and is one of the moſt conſiderable Perſons of the *Dutch* Communion. To return to *Frederick* the Father, concerning whom we may add, that he was ſomething rigid in his Opinions, and neither ſpared Enemies nor Friends when he thought them in the Wrong. He wrote *Soldat Swedois*. *Mercure Suiſſe*. *Dubia Evangelica*, in three Parts. *Chamierus Contractus*. *Exercitationes de Gratia Univerſali*, in three Volumes, in *Octavo*. *Epiſt. ad Cottierium de Conciliatione Gratiæ Univerſalis*. *Epiſt. ad Buchananum de Controverſiis Anglicanis*; & *Vindiciæ de Gratia Univerſali*. Several Orations which are very well written, particularly his Funeral Harangue upon the Death of *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. *Balzac*. Let. 19. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

SPANUCHIO, a Gentleman of *Siena*, who had an admirable way of writing very ſmall: He writ the Beginning of the *Goſpel of St. John*, without any Abbreviations, upon Velom, in a Space that was no bigger than the Nail of ones Little-Finger, and yet all the Characters were ſo well ſhap'd, as to equalize the Writing of the beſt Pen-men. Such likewiſe were the Writings and Strokes of an *Engliſh* Painter called *Oeillard*, who made the like Works with his Pencil, which is ſtill more wonderful, for one cannot write ſo ſmall with a Pencil as with a Pen. Many like Wonders have been ſeen in this Age, as Coaches of Glaſs with four Wheels, drawn by three Horſes, with the Coach-man laſhing his Whip in the Air, and all this covered with the Wing of a Fly. A Play at Nine-Pins, with the Bowl, in a Box with a Cover to it, all of Ivory, exceeding well wrought, which altogether did not weigh three Grains. *M. Colomies* averrs, that he hath ſeen a Goldſmith at *Moulins*, born at *Amſterdam* in *Holland*, who had faſtened a living Flee to a Golden Chain of fifty Links, which did not weigh above three Grains. Theſe Prodigies of Humane Induſtry have alſo appear'd amongſt the Ancients, witneſs *Homer*'s *Iliads* contain'd in a Nut-Shell; a Chariot of Ivory, which a Fly could cover with her Wings, with a Ship of the ſame Matter and Bigneſs made by the famous *Myrmecides*. It is but an Age ago ſince an *Italian* Friar compriz'd the *Apoſtles Creed*, and the *Beginning of the Goſpel of St. John*, in the Space of a ſmall Farthing; and an *Italian* Prieſt made a Repreſentation in Box of all the Particulars of the *Paſſion of Chriſt*, which might be ſhut up in the Shell of a Nut; to which we may add, a Coach made of Wood of the Bigneſs of a Grain of Wheat, in which was a Man and Woman, a Coach-man, and Oxen to draw it, beſides many other like Works preſented to the Emperor *Charles* V. *Francis* I. of *France*, and *Philip* II. of *Spain*. *Sirlet de Antiq. Calabr. Colomies in Cimeliis.*

SPARTACUS, a *Thracian*, the Captain of the Rebelling Slaves that made War with the *Romans*. He was a Handicrafts Man, and having liſted himſelf a Soldier, deſerted, and became a Robber on the High-ways, where being taken and made a Slave, he was put to ſerve for a *Gladiator* in the publick Shows; where he made a Shift to perſuade ſeventy of his Companions to endeavour the recovering of their Liberty, which they did by breaking down the Gates of the Place where they were kept at *Capua*, about the Year of *Rome* 681. Having taken up Arms, they made themſelves Maſters of the Country, and defeated the Prætors *Varinius* and *Clodius Glaber*; but afterwards were overthrown by *Arepas* and *Craſſus*, Prætors, and by *Pompey the Great*. *Plutarch in Pomp. & Craſſ. Titus Liv. Florus.*

SPARTIANUS (*Ælius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, who liv'd in the time of *Diocleſian* to whom he dedicated the Life of *Adrian*, as alſo of *Ælius Verus*, *Didius Julianus*, *Severus* and *Pescennius Niger*. We have alſo the Life of *Caracalla* of his Writing. He mentions alſo ſome others whoſe Lives he had a Deſign to tranſmit to Poſterity, which are not come to our Hands. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Latin.*

SPAZZARINI (*Dominicus Joannes*) born at *Padua*, hath made himſelf famous by the *Hiſtory of Venice*, which he hath writ in a Stile reſembling that of *Sallaſtius*. He died in 1519, at the Age of 90.

SPEED (*John*) born at *Farrington* in *Cheſhire*, was bred to an Handicraft, and as generally ſuppoſed a Taylor; but Sir *Fulk Greevil*, a great Patron of Learning, perceiving his Soul too large for his Occupation, put him in a Condition to follow his Studies. This is he who deſign'd the Maps and compoſed the

Hiſtory

Hiſtory of *England*, aſſiſted by Sir *Robert Cotton*, Mr. *Cambden*, Mr. *Burham*, and others: He alſo compoſed the Scripture Genealogies, formerly bound up with the Bibles as conducing to the underſtanding of Scripture-Hiſtory, having a Patent for the ſame from King *James*, which was very beneficial to him and his until it came to be quite laid aſide. He died at *London* in 1629, and was buried in St. *Giles Cripplegate*, as was alſo the fam'd Mr. *Fox*, his Brother for Induſtry.

SPELMAN (Sir *Henry*) was born in the XVI Century at *Congham*, in *Norfolk*, near *Lynn*, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name, who, about *Henry* III. his Time, were ſeated in *Hamſhire*, but afterwards remov'd into *Suffolk*, and from thence into *Norfolk* about 200 Years ſince. He was firſt bred in *Trinity-College* in *Cambrige*, and afterwards at *Lincolns-Inn*, from whence, after three Years Continuance, he retir'd into *Norfolk*, where he was High Sheriff, and afterwards appointed one of the Commiſſioners to enquire into the Oppreſſion of exacting unreaſonable Fees in all the Courts and Offices of *England* as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil; and having manag'd this Buſineſs with great Integrity and Application, he was Knighted by King *James* I. who had a particular Eſteem for him: He was a great Antiquary, and had a thorough Underſtanding of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom. His firſt Volume of the *Britiſh and Saxon Councils* was publiſh'd by himſelf, but the ſecond, being printed after his Death, did not appear with the ſame Advantage. His Book, *De non Temerandis Eccleſiis*, in which there are ſeveral Inſtances of God's Judgments upon Sacrilege, made ſuch an Impreſſion upon ſeveral Gentlemen, that they reſtored the Impropriations they were poſſeſs'd of to the Church: To conclude with him, he was a Perſon of great Wiſdom and Experience in publick Affairs, and very eminent for his Learning and Piety. His Works are, Two Volumes of Councils, beginning at the Converſion of *Britain* to Chriſtianity, and carried on to the Year 1530. His *Gloſſarium Archaiologicum*. *The Larger Work of Tythes*. *Aſpilogia*, publiſh'd by Sir *Edward Biſh*. *De Sepultura*, or, *A Diſcourſe concerning the Fees for Burials*. *The Hiſtory and Fate of Sacrilege diſcovered by Examples of Scripture, of Heathens and of Chriſtians, from the Beginning of the World to this Day*, finiſhed in 1632: In this Book he treats of the Diſſolution of Abbeys in *England*, mentioning the King's expreſs Promiſe to employ the Lands to the Advancement of Learning, Religion, and the Relief of the Poor, with the remarkable Calamities that purſued the King, his Poſterity, his principal Agents in that Affair, the new Owners of the Lands, and the Lords who promoted and paſſed the *Diſſolution Act*. *Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ* relating to the Laws and Antiquities of *England*. *Henry Spelman* likewiſe drew up a Scheme of the Abbreviations, and ſuch other obſolete Forms of Writing as occur in our old Manuſcripts: This Book continues ſtill unprinted in the *Bodleyan* Library and elſewhere. He died at *London*, and was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abbey in 1641. His eldeſt Son Sir *John Spelman* was a Gentleman of great Hopes and Improvement: He was Knighted by King *Charles* I. and after the breaking out of the Civil Wars ordered to attend His Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he wrote ſeveral Papers in Vindication of the Court. He died in 1643, having three Years before publiſh'd the *Saxon Pſalter* from an ancient Manuſcript of Sir *Henry*'s; he alſo wrote the Life of King *Alfred* in *Engliſh*, which was afterwards tranſlated into *Latin*, and publiſh'd in 1678 *Clement Spelman*, youngeſt Son to Sir *Henry*, was a Barriſter, and upon the Reſtauration made Puiſny Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1679, having publiſhed ſome Pieces relating to the Government, and a large Preface to his Father's Book, *De non Temerandis Eccleſiis*. Life of Sir *Henry Spelman* prefix'd to his *Reliquiæ*, &c.

SPENCER (*Edmund*) born in *London*, was brought up at *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambrige*, where he became very learned, but eſpecially noted for his *Engliſh* Poetry and Imitation of *Chaucer*. It's ſaid of him, that having preſented his Poems to Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe was ſo well pleaſed with them, that ſhe order'd the Lord *Cecil*, her Treaſurer, to give him a hundred Pounds; which he thinking too much, ſhe ſaid, Give him what is *Reaſon*; but my Lord being buſie, forgot *Spencer*'s Reward: Whereupon he preſented this Petition in a ſmall Piece of Paper to the Queen.

I was promis'd on a Time
To have Reaſon for my Rhime:
From that Time unto this Seaſon,
I receiv'd nor Rhime nor Reaſon.

Whereupon the Queen check'd the Treaſurer, and ordered the hundred Pounds immediately. He was afterwards Secretary to the Lord *Grey*, when Lord Deputy of *Ireland* where, though his Place was gainful, he got no Eſtate. The moſt fam'd of his Works is the *Fairy Queen*, a Piece of ſuch an ingenious Compoſure, that it is ſtill in great Eſteem. At his Return from *Ireland* he was robb'd of the little he had, and falling into Want it broke his Heart, ſo that he died *An.* 1598, and was honourably interr'd at the Charges of *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, near *Chaucer*. His Epitaph are theſe two Lines,

Anglica te vivo vixit plauſitque Poeſis,
Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori.
Fuller.

SPENCERS (*Hugh*) Father and Son, great Favourites in the Reign of *Edward* II. The Father was created Earl of *Wincheſter*, and the Son was made Lord Chamberlain ſucceeding to the Intereſt and Office of *Pierce Gaveſtone*. The King's extraordinary Inclination to theſe *Spencers*, and their Miſmanagement of their Advantage at Court, made the Earls of *Hereford* and *Lancaſter*, with ſeveral other Barons, enter into an Aſſociation, by which they ſwore to live and die with each other; the Pretence of their taking Arms being to maintain the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, and procure the Baniſhment of the *Spencers*, whom they complain'd of as the great Oppreſſors of the State, miſleading the King to Male-Adminiſtration, and diſpoſing of all Offices at Court according to their own Fancy, in an Arbitrary Manner. Theſe remonſtrating Lords carried their Demands very high, and by Force of Arms obliged the King to baniſh the *Spencers*. But this Compliance being forced, the King ſoon after levy'd an Army, and ſuppreſſed the Rebellious Barons, ſome of which were executed: However, afterwards a Miſunderſtanding happen'd between the King and the Queen, ſhe was proclaim'd an Enemy to the Kingdom, being at that time in *France*; upon which, ſhe having procured ſome Forces from the Earl of *Hainault*, embark'd for *England*, and being joyn'd with ſeveral of the Barons, procur'd too ſtrong for the King: Being thus ſuperior, ſhe marches from *Gloceſter* to *Briſtol*, of which *Spencer* the Father, Earl of *Wincheſter*, was Governour, and having taken the Caſtle by Storm, ſhe ordered this Earl to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd without any Form or Legal Tryal, which was executed accordingly; and ſoon after, upon the King's Impriſonment, *Spencer* the Son now Earl of *Gloceſter*, was apprehended, and being ſent to the Queen at *Hereford*, was drawn upon a Sledge and hang'd in his Coat of Arms on a Gallows fifty Foot high. *Daniel Hiſt. of England. Speed*, &c.

SPENSER (Sir *John*) deſcended of the ancient and noble Family of *Hodenhall*, in the County of *Warwick*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert Catline*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's-Bench*, left Iſſue, *Robert*, who was advanced to the Dignity of Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Spenſer* of *Wormleighton*, the 21ſt of *July*, 1 *Jac.* and ſoon after ſent to the Duke of *Wirtenburg* with the Enſigns of the noble Order of the Garter. *Robert* was ſucceeded by *William* his ſecond Son, who had Iſſue three Sons and ſeven Daughters. *Henry*, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeding him, was for his Loyalty and good Service raiſed to the Degree of Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles* I. in the nineteenth Year of his Reign: And being ſlain upon the twentieth of *September* the ſame Year at *Newbury* Fight, left one Son called *Robert*, and two Daughters, *Dorothy* married to Sir *George Savile* of *Thorohill*, in the County of *York*, Baronet, afterwards created Viſcount *Halliſax*, and *Penelope*, who died unmarried. *Robert*, now Earl of *Sunderland*, hath married the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to *George*, Earl of *Briſtol*. *Dugdale*.

SPERMANNUS (*Thomas*) whom ſome call *Spermannus*, an *Engliſh* Dominican Fryar, who flouriſhed in the Year 1300 under the Reign of *Edward* I. He was Doctor of Divinity, and hath left divers Works, entituled, *Commentaria in totum Geneſin*. *In Epiſtolam D. Pauli ad Hebræos*. *In Epiſtolam Canonicam D. Jacobi*. *Quæſtiones Diſputatæ*. Pitteus de illuſtr. Angl. Scriptor.

SPERON, or *Sperone*, an *Italian* born at *Padua* in 1503, where he began to read Philoſophy when he was but 24 Years of Age: He was one of the moſt famous Men of his Age. 'Tis ſaid, that being at *Rome*, he was aſked by ſome Cardinals, what was the meaning of thoſe Letters engraven upon the Gate of the Pope's Palace MCCCLX, he anſwer'd *Multi Cardinales crearunt Leonem Decimum*, becauſe that Pope was to ſay ſo when they elected him to the Papacy. *Sperone* died in 1588, being 89 Years of Age. His chief Works are, his *Dialogues*, his *Tragedy*, intituled *Canace*, his Diſcourſes of the Prudence of Princes, &c. in *Italian*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Thomaſin. Elog.*

SPERTHIES, a famous *Lacedemonian*, who, with his Friend *Bulis*, went to *Xerxes*'s Court, to make a voluntary Satisfaction to that Prince for the Injury he had received by ſome of the *Lacedemonians*, who had murther'd one of his Heralds, which he had diſpatch'd to *Sparta*; but *Xerxes* admiring the generous Undertaking of theſe two Perſons, was ſo far from putting them to Death, that he offered them honourable Terms to ſtay at his Court, but they choſe rather to live in their own Country. *Herod.* Lib. 7.

SPEUSIPPUS of *Athens*, *Plato*'s Succeſſor and the Son of his Siſter called *Potona*: He is tax'd for being too Cholerick, extremely addicted to Pleaſure and very Covetous, which made him take Money of his Scholars. He had a very ſickly and diſeaſed Body, ſo that he was fain to be carried to the Academy to read there. *Diogenes* meeting him on a time as they carried him thither, told him, that he could not find in his Heart to ſalute him, becauſe he ſaw him ſo cowardly, as to chuſe to live in ſuch a painful and miſerable Condition; where-

whereupon not long after he kill'd himſelf. He writ ſeveral Commentaries and Dialogues. *Diogen. Laertius*, Lib 4. *Vit. Philoſoph.*

SPEY, a great River in the North of *Scotland*, which riſes in the Hills of *Badenach*, ſeparates the Countries of *Ainy* and *Boin* from *Murray-Land*, and after a Courſe of about ſixty *Scottiſh* Miles falls into the *German* Sea below the chief Reſidence of the Duke of *Gordan*, called *Bogie*. This River is noted for the Rapidity of its Stream, and a good Salmon-fiſhing.

SPHILSBY, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Bullingbrook* Hundred. It is 101 Miles from *London*.

SPHINX, the Name of a Monſter near *Thebes*; of which the Poet tells us, That *Juno* being incenſed againſt that City, ſent this Monſter to afflict it, which had the Face and Voice of a Maid, the Body of a Dog, the Paws of a Lion, and the Tail of a Dragon, and was uſed to propoſe Riddles to thoſe it met with, devouring them that could not unriddle them. And foraſmuch as this was a great Calamity to the Country, they went to conſult the Oracle about it, who anſwered, That they ſhould not be delivered from that Deſtruction till ſome Body did interpret the Monſter's Riddle, which was this, *What Creature it was that had four Feet in the Morning, two at Noon, and three towards the Evening.* The Solution of which Riddle was found out by *Oedipus*, who declared that Man was the Creature, which crawl'd on all four before it could go, being grown walk'd on two, and in his Old Age had need of the third Foot, a Stick or Staff to ſupport its Steps: At which the Monſter was ſo enraged, that it daſh'd out its Brains againſt a Rock. This is the Account the Poets give us of this Monſter, but without doubt this Story was not invented at Random, but to be the Veil and Conveyance of ſome Myſtery hid under it. One of theſe *Sphinxes* is ſtill to be ſeen near to the *Pyramids* of *Egypt*, about four Miles from *Cairo* towards the Weſt, near the River *Nilus*: This Figure is of a vaſt Bigneſs; and 'tis queſtion'd whether this monſtrous Repreſentation were cut out of a Rock which Nature had made there, or whether it was brought thither from elſewhere, which ſeems the moſt probable, becauſe the Country thereabouts is a ſandy Ground: For to clear this Doubt, ſome have endeavour'd to dig to the Bottom of it, but could never do it, becauſe it is ſo deep ſunk in the Sand, being covered with it up to the Shoulders. It is all of one Piece, and the Matter of it is very hard: The Proportions of the Face are very well obſerved. *Pliny* ſpeaks of it in theſe Terms, *Before the Pyramids is a Sphinx, which is yet more wonderful, and is as it were the Country Deity of the Inhabitants.* 'Tis ſuppoſed that King *Amaſis* is interr'd under it, and that it hath been brought hither from ſome other Place: It is cut out of one poliſh'd Stone. The Head of this Monſter is 12 Foot in compaſs, 43 in length, and in depth from the top of the Head to the Belly 62 Foot. Hiſtorians relate abundance of Fables of this Image, and amongſt the reſt, that it uttered Oracles; but this was only a Trick of their Heathen Prieſts, who had made a Paſſage under Ground through the Belly of this Coloſs, which terminated at the Head of it, by which they entered to give their equivocal Anſwers to thoſe that came to conſult this Monſter; and becauſe the Hollowneſs of this Figure did extremely augment the Voice, the credulous Heathens perſuaded themſelves that they heard the Voice of ſome Deity. *Pliny* tells us, there were a great Number of theſe *Sphinxes* placed in thoſe Parts that were commonly overflown by the River *Nile*, to diſcern the Encreaſe of the Waters by. The Figure of *Sphinx* was repreſented by the *Egyptians* two ſeveral Ways; either in the Form of a Monſter which had the Body of a Lion and the Face of a Virgin; or in that of a Lion couchant upon a Bed or Seat of Juſtice. The firſt of theſe was to ſignifie the Encreaſe of the River *Nile*, and the ſecond repreſented *Momphta*, an *Egyptian* Deity, which preſided over the Waters, and was the Director of the Overflowings of *Nile*: So that theſe Figures ſignified nothing elſe but the Overflowings of that River, which are of ſo great Uſe, or rather of abſolute Neceſſity to the Welfare of that Country. Thus becauſe this Inundation happened in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, when the Sun paſſeth through the Heavenly Signs of the *Lion* and *Virgin*, they intimated this by a Figure compoſed of a Virgin's Head and the Body of a Lion. Some conceive that this Practice of the *Egyptians* was the Riſe of the Cuſtom we have to make Lions Heads at the End of Water-ſpouts and Cocks. The Ancients alſo were uſed to ſet the Figure of a *Sphinx* at the Entrance of their Temples, to import that the Knowledge of Divine Things is very ſecret, myſtical and ænigmatical. *Dapper. Deſcription of Africa.*

SPIFAME (*James Paul*) a *French* Gentleman of an ancient Family, Biſhop of *Nevers*, who, upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars in *France*, retired to *Geneva*, and turn'd a Proteſtant in the Year 1559, and not long after *Calvin* ſent him to *Orleans* to the Prince of *Conde*, who knowing his Ability, ſent him to the Diet at *Francfort*, there to juſtifie the Proteſtants, who had taken up Arms in their own Defence, and to demand Aſſiſtance from the Emperor *Ferdinand* and the Princes of the Empire, though without Succeſs. But being return'd to *Geneva*, he was accuſed of having had a Deſign to betray the Proteſtants, and to be reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, in Conſideration of a Biſhoprick promiſed to him: Upon this account they were reſolved to diſpatch him, and ſoon after preferred an Indictment againſt him for making a falſe Contract and counterfeiting Seals, and was condemned to have his Head cut off, which was executed accordingly. *Spon. Hiſt. de Gen.* Lib. 3. *La Popeliniere*, Lib. 8.

SPINA (*Alexander*) a *Dominician* of the Convent of St. *Catharine* of *Piſa*. In his Time a certain Perſon invented the way of making Spectacles, about the Year 1205, but would not make it publick. *Spina*, who was a Perſon of wonderful Induſtry and Ingenuity, preſently found out the way to make them; much like the learned *Galilæus Galelæi*, who having heard that a *Fleming* had invented the Art of making *Teleſcopes*, never ceaſed till he had found out the way of it, which he did in 1608, without ever having ſeen thoſe of the *Dutch* Man. In the Library of the foreſaid Convent, there is kept the Manuſcript of an ancient Chronicle, where the Death of *Alexander Spina* is ſet down to have happened in 1313, with this Elegy; *Quæcunque vidit aut audivit facta, ſcivit & facere. Oculxia ab aliquo primo facta & communicare nolente, ipſe fecit & communicavit.* In a Sermon of Father *Jordan* of *Rivalto*, of the ſame Order, it's ſaid, that it was not yet twenty Years ſince the Art of making Spectacles was found: Now this Father *Jordan* was Contemporary with *Spina*; and indeed before that Time we know of no mention made in any Authors of Spectacles. If the *Greeks* and *Latins* had had any Knowledge of the uſe of Spectacles, without doubt they would have made ſome mention of them, eſpecially in their Comick Writings; and *Pliny* in his *Chapter of Inventors*, could not have fail'd to have mencioned this Invention. True it is, the Words *Faber ocularius* is found upon ſome ſepulchral Marbles, but that cannot prove any thing to this Purpoſe: However, if the Ancients had the uſe of Spectacles, that Knowledge was afterwards loſt, and renewed again in the XIII Century, as appears from what hath been ſaid. One *Gordon*, a Phyſician and Profeſſor in that Faculty at *Montpelier*, pretended to refine upon *Spina*'s Thought; for in a Book of his entituled *Lilium Medicinæ*, he mentions a *Noſtrum* of his own, called a *Collirium* or Eye-Salve, which he affirms would fortifie the Sight to that degree, that by the Uſe of it an old Man might read without Spectacles. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d' Antiquite.*

SPINELLO, an *Italian* Painter, born at *Arezzo* in *Tuſcany*, was famous towards the latter end of the XIV Century. 'Tis related of him, that being above ſeventy Years of Age, he drew a Picture in the City of *Arezzo*, repreſenting how the evil Angels, endeavouring to riſe up in Rebellion againſt God, were caſt headlong into the Abyſs of Hell: Amongſt all the reſt of the Devils he had painted *Lucifer* in the Form of a monſtrous Beaſt, and took great care to make it extremely frightful and horrible; ſome time after, as he was aſleep, he thought he ſaw the Devil in the hideous Figure he had painted him, who demanded of him, where ever he had ſeen him ſo deformed, and why he had repreſented him in ſo hideous a manner; at the Fright of which he immediately awaked, with a ſtrange Trembling over all his Body, the Horror which had ſeiz'd him being ſo great, that he had like to have died of it: And from that time he always retain'd a wild frighted Look, and a weak Head, and liv'd not long after. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

SPINENSIS, a Heathen Deity, to whom they aſcrib'd the Care of the rooting up of Thorns and Briars. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei.*

SPINOLA, a Marquiſate of *Genoa*, giving Name to an *Italian* Family which hath produced divers gallant Men, particularly in the Beginning of this Century. *Don Frederick*, one of them, being Admiral to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, was encountered with ſix of his Gallies on the Channel near *Dover* by three *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships commanded by Sir *Robert Manſel* and *John Adrianſon*, Capt. Two of the Gallies were ſunk upon the Coaſt of *Flanders*, and the other four run aſhore, *Spinola* himſelf narrowly eſcaping to *Dunkirk* with about 2000 Ducats; and before this Encounter he loſt two on the Coaſt of *Portugal*. About 180 Gally-ſlaves and others were fiſh'd up by the *Hollanders*, and ſet at Liberty after this Defeat, which hapned *Sept.* 23. 1602. This ſame *Spinola*, *May* 27. 1603. ſail'd from *Sluce* with eight Gallies and four Frigats well appointed with Slaves and Mariners, beſides 2500 Muſketiers, to attack Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſau*'s Ships and Gallies near *Oſtend*, commanded by the Vice-Admiral *Joſ. de Moor*; and having both Wind and Tide, and being much ſuperior in Strength, they attack'd the *Dutch* with much Fury, who defended themſelves with no leſs Gallantry; ſo that after a great Slaughter, Admiral *Spinola* being kill'd in the Fight, the *Spaniard* retired, and though four of their Gallies had attack'd one of the *Dutch*, called the *black Gally*, yet they could not carry her off. The *Spaniards* loſt none of their Gallies, but their General with 800 Men was killed, beſides a great Number wounded; and the *Dutch* loſt about ſixty, having as many wounded. *Grimſton's Hiſt. Netherlands.*

SPINOLA (*Ambroſio* Marquiſs) Brother to this *Ferdinand*, was General to the Archduke's Army in the *Netherlands* in 1603. In the Siege of *Oſtend* he diſplaced 600 Commiſſion Officers for reckoning too high in their Accounts to the King.

Juan

June 5. 1604, he gave a general Aſſault to *Oſtend*, which continued eight Hours, and was thrice renewed; but he was repulſed with eight hundred Men killed, and five hundred wounded. On the 28th of *July*, 1604. *Spinola* was detach'd from *Oſtend* by the Archduke to relieve *Sluce*, which he attempted with great Courage and Conduct, and endeavoured to force Prince *Maurice*'s Camp; the Beſieged were not wanting neither to countenance him by their Sallies, but all to no purpoſe. *Spinola* attack'd the Trenches, and fought deſperately, but was oblig'd to retire with conſiderable Loſs: So that perceiving all his Endeavours to be fruitleſs, he retired in haſte on the 16th of *Auguſt* without Beat of Drum. The Prince purſued him, and kill'd 300 of his Men. However, *Spinola* did not flee, but watch'd for an Opportunity ſtill to put Relief into the Town, and attack'd a ſquare Fort before which he loſt 400 Men: But his Army decreaſing daily, he was obliged to retire, and *Sluce* yielding to the Prince. After this, *Spinola* returned to the Siege of *Oſtend*, and by Mines, &c. made his Approaches to *Sandhill*, which, after great Reſiſtance, he took by the *German* Regiments, to whom he gave 40000 Guldens to drink out of his own Bounty. The Loſs of the Place and the Slaughter of their Men, brought the Beſieged to treat with *Spinola*, who granted them the moſt honourable Terms that could be deſired: And ſo, after three Years and eleven Weeks Siege, they ſurrendred *Sept.* 22. 1604, the Town being reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh, and the *Spaniards* having loſt 72124 People before it. The taking of this Town raiſed *Spinola*'s Reputation; ſo that he was ſent to *Spain* to give an Account of his Actions, and received Reward: Whereupon he was created Duke of *Sueſſa*, Lieutenant General of the *Netherlands*, had the Earldom of *Volgira* in *Milan*, 12000 Crowns *per An.* for his Table, and was made a Knight of *Spain*. After this he returned into *Italy*, where he prevented Prince *Maurice*'s invading the *Spaniſh* Territories; and in 1605 took *Oldenzeel* and *Lingen* from the Prince. In *October* that ſame Year, the Prince, chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, defeated a Body of *Spinola*'s Men near *Mulhem*, and killed 500 of them, with *Theodore Foreſtier*, General of the Light-Horſe. *Aug.* 3. 1606, *Spinola* beſieged *Groll*, and in fourteen Days took it by Compoſition. On the 28th he beſieged *Rheineberg*, and Colonel *Edmonds*, a valiant *Scotiſh* Commander who defended the Town, being ſlain, took the ſame by Compoſition, *October* 2. 1606, but loſt abundance of Men before it. He in a little time after obliged Prince *Maurice* to raiſe the Siege of *Groll*. In *Febr.* 1618 *Spinola* was ſent to the *Hague* to treat with the States, where his Magnificence was extraordinary, inſomuch that it was thought no good Policy of the States to ſuffer an Enemy to treat all Comers with ſuch Splendor. In 1622 *Spinola* beſieged *Bergen*, and after many Repulſes, he was forced to burn his Camp and retire, leaving a great deal of Baggage and Arms behind him; which did ſo much impair his Authority with the unthinking Vulgar, that they reproached him every where, and the Preſts did preach ſeditiouſly againſt him: ſo that the King of *Spain* was oblig'd to forbid the ſame under ſevere Penalties, ſaying, that he would himſelf participate in the point of Honour or Diſhonour with the Marquels *de Spinola*. In 1623 he ſent an Army who took *Schenckenſchens* from the States. In 1624 he laid Seige to *Breda* with 30000 Men, after much Debate and Conſultation, his Intrenchments being 36000 Paces in compaſs; and moſt of the great Captains of *Europe* came to ſee the Siege and Defence, as *Uladiſlaus*, Prince of *Poland*, &c. and abundance of *French* Nobles, eight of whom endeavouring to eſcape through the Camp of the *Spaniards* to that of Prince *Maurice*, were taken and courteouſly treated by *Spinola*, who gave them the Choice of returning to *Breda* or going home to *France*, and they choſe the firſt. Many Skirmiſhes happened betwixt the Garriſon and the Beſieged, and Prince *Maurice* left nothing unattempted for their Relief; but *Spinola* by his extraordinary Conduct prevented him in every thing. The Town was alſo vexed with Plague and Famine. Prince *Maurice*'s Letters being intercepted, *Spinola* underſtood the vaſt Preparations for raiſing the Siege, and in the Region of Water raiſed a ſtrong Trench of 32000 Paces in circuit to ſecond his Camp. The *French* King dealt alſo deceitfully as to the aſſembling of the Troops which were levy'd in *England* to land in his Dominions, which, together with the want of Proviſion, did mightily diſcourage the beſieged; however, they were perſuaded by their Miniſters and Officers to hold out to the laſt Extremity. *Spinola* in the mean time ſuborn'd a cunning Boor to go to the Walls of *Breda* loaden with Proviſions, and pretend that he had found a Paſſage through the Enemies Camp by which he would obtain Credit to carry Letters to Prince *Maurice*, which he adviſed him to be ſhy of receiving at firſt, and promiſed him a conſiderable Reward if he effected it. The cunning Fellow having done according to Directions, was very welcome at *Breda*; and receiving Letters from *Juſtin* of *Naſſau*, the Governour, to his Brother Prince *Maurice*, he brought them to *Spinola*, who thereby underſtood the Condition of the Town; and having read up the Letter, ſent him with the ſame to the Prince, who not doubting any thing because of his receiving a Letter in his Brother's Hand, writ back to him with very much Freedom, by which means *Spinola* learn'd alſo the Condition of Affairs abroad; and having underſtood the want of Proviſions in the Town, he wrote to the Governour, promiſing honourable Terms if he would ſurrender; to which he returned a reſolute and magnanimous Denial. A little after the States found means to burn one of *Spinola*'s Magazines, which did him no little Damage. In *March*, 1625, King *James* I. of *Great Britain* died, and a little after Prince *Maurice*, which gave *Spinola* great Advantage. Prince *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, his Brother, ſucceeded, and arriving ſome Days after in the Camp, the Beſieged play'd more furiouſly than formerly upon *Spinola*'s Quarter, inſomuch that his Bed-Chamber was torn to Pieces, but he was abſent himſelf; and four Days after, as he rode about the City, a Cannon-Bullet broke off his Bridle cloſe under the Horſe's Mouth. After this he puſh'd on the Siege with great Vigour and incredible Diligence, neither allowing himſelf neceſſary Food nor Sleep, yet was always of a chearful and affable Temper, and when awak'd on any Alarm, ſhew'd a wonderful Preſence of Mind; all ſorts of Weather were alike to him, and he would often lodge in a common Sentinel's Hut. He intercepted Prince *Henry*'s Letters and a Swallow ſent out by the Beſieged to the Prince's Camp with a Schedule in Characters. On the fifth of *May* Prince *Henry* reſolved to try his Fortune, and attack the Enemies in their Trenches; whereof *Spinola* had Notice, and prepared for it. The Van conſiſted of the *Engliſh*, led on by General *Vere*, who perform'd Wonders; but having too much the Diſadvantage of the Ground, they were forced to retire after a gallant Fight, with the Loſs of 2000 Men. After this *Spinola* fortified himſelf ſtronger in his Camp, and made uſe of that ſame cunning Peaſant to underſtand how Affairs were in the Town and the Prince's Camp; by which he found that the Town could not hold out above eleven Days. So that Prince *Henry* ſeeing it impoſſible to force *Spinola*'s Camp, retired with his Forces; whereupon *Spinola* ſignified the ſame to the Governour, and withal, that he might be convinced that he knew his Secrets, ſent him the Letters which the Peaſant had brought betwixt him and the Prince; whereupon they came to a Treaty, and the Garriſon, having received honourable Conditions, marched out on the fifth of *June*, 1625, *Spinola* carrying it with much Civility and Courteſie towards them. The reducing of this Place did much encreaſe *Spinola*'s Fame, the then Pope comparing him to *Scipio* or *Cæſar*, and calling *Italy* happy in bringing forth ſuch a matchleſs Champion into the World. He was afterwards employed to to invade the Palatinate, to divert the Arms of the Proteſtants from the Emperor, wherein he had very good ſucceſs; but farther my Author hath not. *Grimſton's Hiſtory of the Netherlands.*

SPINOLA, a Lordſhip in *Italy*, with the Title of a Marquiſate in the Neighbourhood of *Montferrat*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the State of *Genoua*.

SPINOSA. Some Works of this Author, who lived not long ſince in *Holland*, have made a great Noiſe in the World, eſpecially his *Tractatus Theologico-politicus*, printed at *Hamburg* in 1670. M. *Stoup*, who knew him in *Holland*, ſpeaks thus of him: *Spinoſa was a* Jew *born, and hath neither abjured Judaiſm, nor embraced Chriſtianity, being indeed a bad* Jew, *and no better* Chriſtian. In his *Tractatus Theologico politicus* his principal Aim ſeems to be levelled at the Overthrowing of all Religions, but more eſpecially of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian, and inſtead of to introduce Atheiſm, Libertiniſm, and the free Toleration of all Religions. He ſaith, They were all invented for the publick Good, to make Men live honeſtly, and obey the Magiſtrates, and to apply themſelves to Vertue, not for the Hope of any Reward after Death, but for the Excellence of Vertue in it ſelf, and for the Advantages which the Followers of it receive in this Life. He doth not in that Book openly diſcover his Thoughts concerning the Deity, though he ſufficiently hints them; but in his Diſcourſe with others he openly declares, That God is not a Being endowed with Underſtanding, infinitely perfect and happy, as we take him to be, but that by the Word *God*, nothing is to be underſtood, but that Vertue of Nature which is diffuſed through all Creatures. M. *Stoup* adds, That Spinoſa *liv'd for ſome time at the* Hague, *where he was viſited by a great Number of curious and inquiſitive Perſons; that his Followers dare not diſcover themſelves, becauſe his Book overthrows the Foundation of all Religion, and for that it hath been for Ever to be ſuppreſſed by a publick Edict of the States General.* Huetius in his book, entituled *Demonſtratio Evangelica*, hath refuted what *Spinoſa* hath written in his Books concerning the Scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. Thus much is certain, that he advanceth many Rabbinical Paradoxes, as in that he makes the Spirit of Prophecy, of the Prophets of the Old Teſtament, to conſiſt in this, that they had a more ſtrong Imagination than other Men: According to this Principle he ſaith, that ignorant Country People and Women who have been endowed with a ſtrong Imagination, have been Prophets; and concludes that the Diverſity of Prophecies proceeds from the Diverſity of Mens Imaginations and Temperaments; and ſets down many other ridiculous Paradoxes that have no Foundation at all. In a Word, *Spinoſa* argues according to his Philoſophical Prejudices concerning Matters of Religion, which he had never ſtudied. His wretched raſh Notions follow'd the old Maxime, *Nemo repente turpiſſimus*, for he did not fall into Atheiſm all at once: He was by Tertul-

remote from that miſerable Perſuaſion in 1663, when he publiſh'd a *Mathematical Demonſtration* of *Cartes*'s Principles; for in this Treatiſe he is no leſs Orthodox about the Nature of God than *Cartes* himſelf: However, 'tis believ'd, his miſunderſtanding *Cartes*'s Philoſophy and drawing wrong Conſequences from it, led him to a more fatal Miſtake. A little before he publiſh'd his Atheiſtical *Tractatus Theologico-politicus*, he printed a Treatiſe under a counterfeit Title of *Lucii Antiſtii Conſtantis de jure Eccleſiaſticorum Liber Singularis*, in which he affirms, that all the Pretences of Eccleſiaſticks to Authority and Commiſſion are no better than Impoſture and Treaſon againſt the State; from this Beginning he quickly advanc'd to direct Atheiſm. His *Tractatus Theologico politicus* has been anſwered by ſeveral beſides *Huetius*, *viz.* by *Manſveldius*, *Bayerius*, *Cuperus*, &c. But, not to inſiſt upon the Performances of theſe Authors, though all of them prove the Abſurdity and Inconſequence of *Spinoſa*'s Principles, *Bredenburgius* has moſt clearly diſcover'd the dangerous Sentiments of this Author, and fully refuted them: His Book is entituled, *Johannis Bredenburgii Enervatio Tractatûs Theologico-politici, una cum Demonſtratione Geometrico Ordine diſpoſita*, Naturam non eſſe Deum, *cujus effati contrario prædictus Tractatus Unice enititur. Spinoſa*'s *Hypotheſis*, in his *Opera poſthuma*, is the moſt abſurd and plaineſt Contradiction to cleareſt Notions of Human Underſtanding imaginable: For the Purpoſe, he ſuppoſes but one Subſtance in Univerſal Nature; That this Subſtance is furniſhed with an Infinity of Attributes, and amongſt others, with thoſe of *Extention* and *Cogitation*: In Conſequence of this Suppoſition, he affirms, That all the Matter of the Univerſe are but Modalities of this Subſtance, *Quatenùs* extended, and that Human Souls are likewiſe Modifications of this Subſtance, conſidered under the Notion of *Cogitation*; That God is a neceſſary Being and infinitely Perfect, and the Cauſe of all things that exiſt, but does not differ from the Things made by him: The Folly or rather Stupidity of this Syſtem appears at firſt Sight. If the Reader deſires to ſee it farther expoſed and confuted, he may conſult Monſ. *Bayle* under the Article *Spinoſa*. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. M. Stoup Religion of the Hollanders. M. Simon.*

SPINTHARUS, a famous Architect of the City of *Corinth*; he built the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Pauſan.*

SPIRE, a City of *Germany*, in the *Upper Circle* of the *Rhine*. This great, rich, populous Place, is a Free and Imperial City, but under the Protection of the *Elector Palatine*, and the Biſhop of it is under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. It ſtands in the middle between *Strasburg* to the South and *Mentz* to the North, fifty *German* Miles from each, and fifteen from *Heidelberg* to the North-Weſt. It was of old called *Nemetum*, and in the Year 1282 took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in 1011 by *Conrade* the Emperor, in which are the ſepulchres of the Emperors *Henry* IV. and V. *Philip*, *Rudolph* I. *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* and *Albert* I. In a Diet held here in 1526, the Peace or Accommodation of Religion was firſt eſtabliſhed, which when it was endeavour'd to be repeal'd in a ſecond Diet held here in 1529, ſeveral *German* Princes proteſted againſt the Appeal, and were upon that Account called *Proteſtants*. The Imperial Chamber was firſt inſtituted at *Frankfort* in 1495 by *Maximilian* I. and in the Year 1530 removed to this City by *Charles* V. conſiſts of two Preſidents, whereof the one is a Romaniſt, the other a Proteſtant, and of fifteen Councellors, whereof eight are Romaniſts and ſeven Proteſtants, and the Biſhop as the principal Judge. Dr. *Burnet* writes, that the Government of the City was all *Lutheran*, but the Cathedral was in the Hands of the Biſhop a Roman Catholick, and that there were ſeveral Convents of both Sexes, and a Jeſuits College, with the Tombs of many of the Emperors, remarkable for their Meanneſs. The *Calviniſts* have a Church here, but their Number was not conſiderable. Tho' the Town ſubſiſteth chiefly by the Imperial Chamber, yet there was an endleſs Diſpute between them and the Chamber concerning their Privileges. For the Government of the Town pretended that the Judges of the Chamber, as they were private Men and out of the Court of Judicature, were ſubject to them; and in the Year 1685 they put one of them in Priſon: And on the other hand, the Judges ſaid their Perſons were ſacred. In the laſt War in 1672 between the *French* and the Empire, this City enjoy'd a Neutrality on the account of this Chamber, but in the Year 1688 was taken and garriſon'd by the *French*, who have demoliſh'd it ſince. Hereupon the Imperial Chamber was by the Diet, with the Conſent of the Emperor, removed to *Weſlar*, a City of *Haſſia*. See *Weſlar*.

SPIRITU SANTO, a ſmall City which is the Capital of a Prefecture or Government in *Braſil*, under the *Portugueſe*. It ſtands ſixty *Spaniſh* Leagues from the River *Janeiro* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South.

SPIRITU SANTO, a City of *New Spain* in *North America*. Alſo a River which the *Portugueſe* call *Rio de lo Spiritu Santo* in *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, which diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Æthiopick* Ocean near to Cape *St. Nicolas*. *Cabo de S. Nicolo.*

SPIRLINGA, a ſmall Town in *Sicily*, the only Place unconcern'd in the Maſſacre of the *French* called the *Sicilian Veſpers*.

SPITIGNEUS I. was the thirteenth Duke of *Bohemia*: His Father *Borivorius* reſign'd the Government of his Dominions to him, and the Beginning of his Reign was very commendable and happy; but the Diſſoluteneſs to which he abandon'd himſelf not long after, made his Father repent that ever he had ſet him upon the Throne, as having, beſides all other Wickedneſs, abjured the Chriſtian Religion, under Pretence of enlarging his Dominions. He deſpiſed the Threats of his Father *Borivorius* and his Mother *Ludmilla*, but he died eight Days after by a Providential Vengeance in the City of *Prague*, expreſſing great Sorrow for his Faults. He was the firſt of the *Bohemian* Princes that was buried after the Chriſtian manner in the Church of *Taynetz*, which *Ludmilla* his Mother had dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Duc. Reg. & Interreg. Bohemiæ.*

SPITIGNEUS II. was the 22d and the laſt Duke of *Bohemia*: He ſucceeded to his Father *Bretiſlas* I. he was very cruel and vicious in the Beginning of his Reign. At his firſt entring upon the Government, he baniſhed all the *Germans* out of his Dominions, without ſo much as excepting his Mother or the Nuns. He annull'd the Ordinances his Father had made, and took *Moravia* from his Brothers. This tyrannical Way of Government, which was likely to prove the Ruin of this Prince, became an Occaſion of a great Change in him for the better; for *Severus*, Biſhop of *Prague*, having oppoſed him in his Deſigns, and St. *Vitus* having exhorted him to change his Life and Management of Affairs, he was thereupon touch'd with Remorſe, recall'd his former Ordinances, reſtored *Moravia* to his Brothers, and ſet the 300 Gentlemen he had impriſon'd at Liberty. After this he conſtituted a Sett of Judges, and charged them to determine the Caſes of Widows and Orphans that came before them in three Days time. Having on a time met with a poor Woman at the Gates of *Prague*, who deſired him to hear her Cauſe, he immediately alighted from his Horſe, and gave her Audience for two Hours together. During the Remainder of his Life he had always ſome that read to him, whilſt he was at Table, the Ordinances of all his Predeceſſors, that had been Governours of *Bohemia*, that he might from them be the better informed how to govern his People, and to make good Laws. He died after he had reigned ſix Years. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interreg. Bohemiæ.*

SPITSBERGEN, the Name of a large Country, and a Part, as is ſuppoſed, of the *Artick Continent* between *Nova Zembla* to the Eaſt and *Greenland* to the Weſt, which are nevertheleſs about 300 Miles from it. It was diſcover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1596, who gave it this Name from a great Number of ſmall Mountains very ſharp-pointed at the top, which appear along this Coaſt. The *Engliſh* call it *New-Land*. It extends to 80 deg. of North Latitude. Whether it be an Iſland, or joyn'd to any Continent, is unknown, but it is known to be the moſt Northern Part in our Hemiſphere, and extremely cold. That which is moſt remarkable in this Climate is, that the dead Bodies of Men or Beaſts are not ſubject to Corruption. In Winter the Sun continues under the Horizon four Months together, two Months before the Winter Solſtice, and two Months after. The Spring and Autumn are incommoded with ſuch thick Miſts and Fogs, that the Moon can ſcarcely be diſcern'd through them. In the Summer the Sun is four whole Months above the Horizon, and during that time if it appears very bright and glittering, it is a Sign of Froſt, eſpecially when the Wind is North, and of ſtormy Weather when the Wind is South. During this Seaſon the Country abounds with a ſort of Sea-Fowl like to Ducks, beſides a vaſt Number of Bears and Foxes of a whitiſh Colour, and ſome of them black; their Fleſh is good for Food. There are alſo great Numbers of *Rangifers*, which live only upon Moſs; they are like our red Deer. There are alſo white Bears, almoſt as big as our Oxen, and live only upon the Fiſh they catch in the Sea. Near the Coaſt of this Country there are abundance of Whales, ſome whereof are 200 Foot long, this being the Place chiefly where the *Hollanders* fiſh for Whales, in order to which they ſet out from *Holland* in *May*, and return in *Auguſt* or *September*. *Geogr. Blaeu.* Alſo the Name of an Univerſity in *Brandenburg*, founded in 1554.

SPOLETO, or *Spolete*, *Spoletium*, is a City in the State of the Church in *Italy*, and the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name. It ſtands in the Province of *Umbria* or *Ombria*, on the Deſcent of a Hill, which makes the Street ſomewhat uneven, though very large and fair. It is watered by the River *Teſſino*, and lies thirteen Miles from *Fuligno* to the North-Eaſt, 45 from *Rome* to the North, and 62 from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Biſhop's See immediately under the Pope, and a City of great Antiquity, as having defended it ſelf very well againſt *Hannibal* in the ſecond *Punick* War. It is adorned with many fair Churches; the Cathedral of our Lady is in a manner wholly built of Marble. Here are likewiſe to be ſeen the magnificent Remains of a Theatre, of a Temple, and of a Palace of the Kings of the *Goths*, and a ſtrong Caſtle for the Security of the Place; ſo that it is full in good Eſteem, and well inhabited, though it has ſuffered conſiderably formerly, eſpecially in 1155, when for denying the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* Entrance, and affronting his Embaſſadors, it was moſt of it raz'd to the Ground by his Order. It has a Stone-Bridge,

ſupported by 24 Pillars, that joyns two neighbouring Mountains. This Dutchy of this Name conſiſts of rough and barren Hills and delightful Valleys. Its Places of Note beſides *Spoleto*, are, *Eugubio*, *Nocera*, *Aſiſe* and *Todi*. In 740 the Pope was ſtraitly beſieged here by *Luitprand*, King of *Italy*, becauſe he would not deliver into his Hands *Traſamondus*, the rebellious Duke. In 1234 Pope *Gregory* IX. held a Council here for the Recovery of the Holy Land. *Sigonius de Regn. Ital.* &c. *Ughel. Italia Sacr.*

SPON (*Carolus*) a famous Phyſician. He was born at *Lions* in 1609, and at twelve Years of Age was ſent to *Ulm* in *Germany*, the Birth-place of his Grandfather, to ſtudy at that Univerſity. In 1625 he came to *Paris*, where he ſtudied Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Aſtronomy and Phyſick, and made a great Advance in them. In 1632 he commenced Doctor of Phyſick at *Montpelier*, and afterwards became a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians at *Lions*, where he gain'd a very extraordinary Repute. In 1645 he was made the *French* King's Phyſician. He was a great Lover of *Latin* Poetry, and had a great Genius that way. We have his *Prognoſticks of Hippocrates* put into Heroick Verſe, with the Title of *Sibylla Medica*, *The Lions Diſpenſatory*, and other learned Works. He died in *Febr.* 1684. His Son *Jacobus Spon*, famous by his Travels, and his Knowledge of Antiquities, was alſo Fellow of the College of Phyſicians at *Lions*, and a Member of the Academy at *Padua*, and of that of the *Beaux Eſprits*, founded at *Niſmes* by Letters Patent of the *French* King in 1682. He died in *Switzerland* in 1686, having publiſh'd *A Voyage to the* Levant. *A Treatiſe of Inſcriptions*, with Notes upon them. *The Hiſtory of* Geneva, &c. *Nouvelles d'la Republique des Lettres.*

SPONDANUS (*Henricus*) Biſhop of *Pamiez* in *France*, a Perſon famous in this Age by his Piety, Learning and Dignity, was born at *Mauleon de Soule*, a Town of *Gaſcony* between *Navarre* and *Bearn*, the ſixth of *Jan.* 1568, and *Henry* of *Bourbon*, afterwards *Henry* IV. of *France*, was his Godfather. In 1600 he accompanied the Cardinal *de Sourdis* to *Rome*, where he was ordain'd Prieſt five or ſix Years after. He applied himſelf with great Diligence to the Study of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and made an *Abridgment of Baronius his Annals*, and continued them to the Year 1600, and afterwards to 1640. And to the end there might be nothing wanting to the Perfection of this Work, he endeavour'd to perform the ſame in Reference to the Eccleſiaſtical Annals of the Old Teſtament till Jeſus Chriſt, which is properly an Abridgment of thoſe of *Torniellus*. He wrote a Book likewiſe *De Cæmiterius Sacris*. He died at *Tholouſe* the eighteenth of *May*, 1643, being the 75th of his Age.

SPANHEIM, a County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the Rivers *Moſelle* and *Nave*, partly under the Elector Palatine, and partly under the Marquels of *Baden*.

SPORADES, Iſles of the *Archipelago* towards *Aſia*, ſo called becauſe they lie ſcattered up and down towards *Candia*, and are not compaſs'd in round together as the *Cyclades*. Theſe Iſlands, which were formerly very populous and flouriſhing, have been ruin'd by the *Romans*, *Saracens*, and laſt of all by the *Turks*, to whom they are, in a manner, all of them ſubject at preſent; yet they are ſtill inhabited by ſome *Greeks*. *Magin. in his Geogr.*

SPRANGER (*Bartholomew*) a Painter born at *Antwerp*: He was the Son of a Merchant of that City, and lived in the XVI Century. After he had attain'd great Skill in his Art, he paſſed the *Alpes*, where Cardinal *Farneſe*, being taken with a Piece of his Drawing, made him his Painter, and afterwards recommended him to Pope *Pius* V. who took him to be his Domeſtick Painter, and gave him a Lodging in his Palace of *Belvedere*. Some time after the Death of his Maſter, he was called to *Vienna* by *Maximilian* II. and after his Death was entertained by *Rodolphus* his Succeſſor, who was ſo jealous of his Works, that he would not ſuffer him to work for any private Perſons; and to prevent him from doing it, took him along with him in all his Journeys. Afterwards, having ſettled his Court at *Prague*, he lodg'd him in his own Palace, and at a Feaſt he made, beſtowed upon him a three-double Golden Chain, with a Medal, and ſome time after made him a Gentleman. *Goltzius* the famous Graver has copied ſome of his Pieces. *Spranger* at laſt finding himſelf very aged, deſired Leave to retire from Court, and to ſpend the reſt of his Days in Peace in his own Family; and not long after took a Journey to his own Country, and after ſome Stay returned to *Prague*, where he died of a great Age. *Vermander.*

SPRETUS (*Deſiderius* or *Didacus*) of *Ravenna*, an Author of the XVI Century: He wrote a Treatiſe of the Greatneſs, Ruin and Rebuilding of this Town, and was Contemporary with *Leander Alberti*, who mentions him in his *Deſc. d'Ital.* Pag. 310. *Ed. Ven.*

SPRODAW, a Town or Dutchy of *Glagow* in *Sileſia*, ſituate on the River *Sprot*, formerly ſubject to a Duke of its own; but their Line was extinguiſh'd in 1395. It ſtands four Miles Weſt of *Glogaw*. *Spener.*

SPURINA, a very beautiful Youth, who finding that many Women were enamour'd of him for his Beauty, which made him ſuſpected and hateful to their Huſbands, he voluntarily disfigured his Face, chuſing rather that his Deformity ſhould be a Mark of his Chaſtity, than that his Beauty ſhould be an Incentive to any to luſt. *Valer. Max.* Lib. 4. Cap. 5.

SPURINA, an Aſtrologer or Soothſayer, who had warned *Julius Cæſar* to beware of the *Ides* of *March*, on which very Day in the Morning *Cæſar* meeting him, as he was going to *Senate*, he in a jeering way told him, *Well*, Spurina, *you ſee the Ides are come, and I am well for all that*: *True*, anſwer'd he, *they are come indeed, but are not yet paſt*; and ſo he found it, for preſently after coming into the *Senate*, he was kill'd there. *Val. Max.* Lib. 8. Cap. 11.

SPYRIDION, Biſhop of *Tremithuntis* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, a very holy Man, and famous for many Miracles done by him. Some Thieves being come on a time to take away his Sheep, they were ſuddenly bound by an inviſible Power, that they could not ſtir, and ſo continued all Night: The good Biſhop ſeeing them in this Condition in the Morning, exhorted them to amend their Lives; and looſing them of their inviſible Bands, let them go in Peace, beſtowing freely a Sheep upon them. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Nicea*, where he put a Philoſopher to Silence, who had gravell'd the moſt learned of that Aſſembly by the Subtilty of his Arguments againſt our Religion, and afterwards converted him to the Faith, only by repeating to him a ſimple Expoſition of the Chriſtian Faith. He was a married Man; and having on a time ſet before a Gueſt of his, Fleſh on a Faſt-Day, he authoriz'd his ſo doing with that Saying of the Apoſtle, *To the Pure all things are pure*. *Socrat.* Lib. 1. Cap. 8. *Sozomenus*, Lib. 1. Cap. 16.

SQUILLACI, *Scylletium*, *Scyllaceum*, a ſmall City of great Antiquity, and a Biſhop's See in the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It was formerly one of the moſt important Towns of the *Brutii* in *Great Greece*, and a Colony of the *Athenians*. To this City there belongs a *Bay* on the *Ionian* Sea, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48.

STABLO, *Stabletum*, *Stabulenſis Abbas*, a ſmall Town enriched with a celebrated Abbey upon the River *Amblene*, under the Juriſdiction of its Abbot, who is a Prince of the *German* Empire; his Territory lies between the Biſhop of *Leige* and the Dukedom of *Limburg* and *Luxenburg*, three *German* Miles from *Limburg* to the South.

STADEN, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the *Lower Saxony* belonging to the Dukedom of *Bremen*, which was anciently an Imperial City and a Hanſe-Town: It is a very ſtrong Town, and ſtands upon the River *Schuvinge*, which a little lower runs into the *Elbe*. It lies ſeven *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Weſt, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North. It was taken in 1676 by the Duke of *Brunſwick*; but in 1680 was reſtored to the *Swedes*, under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munſter*.

STADIUM, an ancient Meaſure of Ground, which contains 125 Geometrical Paces, and every Geometrical Pace five Foot, whereas the common contains but three Foot. Eight *Stadiums* make an *Italian* Mile. *Stadium* alſo ſignifies a Place wherein Races were run, becauſe they uſed to diſtinguiſh the Space of the Race by *Stadiums*.

A Reduction of the Ancient Stadia *to* Roman *Miles, each of which Miles contains a Thouſand Geometrical Paces.*

To give the Reader a ſhort Specimen.

Stadia.	*Miles.*
8	1
16	2
24	3
32	4
40	5
48	6
56	7
64	8
72	9
80	10
88	11
96	12
104	13
112	14
120	15
128	16
136	17
144	18
152	19
160	20
168	21
176	22
184	23
192	24
200	25

STADIUS (*Johannes*) a famous Mathematician born at *Loenhout*, a ſmall Village in *Brabant*, on New-years-day 1527. He compoſed *Ephemerides* for the Prince of *Liege*, from the Year 1554 to 1606, in Imitation of thoſe of *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*. He hath writ beſides many Aſtrological and Aſtronomical Treatiſes, as alſo *Commentaries upon Florus*. He died at *Paris* 1579, at the Age of 52 Years.

STAFANGER, *Staſangria*, a City and Sea-Port of *Norway*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Drontheim*, and has a large and ſafe Harbour upon the *German* Ocean. It ſtands in the Government of *Bergen*, 90 Miles from *Bergen* to the South, and 60 from the *Baltick* Sea. Long. 27. 45. Lat. 61. 15.

STAFFARDA, a Town near *Saluces* in *Piemont*, remarkable only for the Victory which the *French* there obtain'd over the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, *Aug.* 1690. This was the firſt Battle his Royal Highneſs was preſent at, wherein he behaved himſelf with great Courage; but his Forces being raw and undiſciplin'd, were over-match'd.

STAFFORD, the Name of an ancient *Norman* Family, called originally *Toney*, related to the Conqueror. The firſt who took the Surname of *Stafford* was *Robert*, who was Governour of *Stafford* Caſtle in *William* the Conqueror's Time. The Male Iſſue failing after three Generations, the Heireſs married one *Bagot* of an ancient Family, whoſe Son aſſumed his Mother's Name, which was then uſual when the Mother's Quality was greateſt. This Son's Name being *Hervy de Stafford*, *Dugdale* calls him Lord, though he does not mention the Time of their Advancement to that Honour. The Succeſſors of this Family were great Men, and ſerviceable to their Princes in the Wars againſt *Scotland* and *France*. *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* was Seneſchal of *Aquitain*, repulſed *John*, Son to the *French* King, before *Aguillon*, and fell on his Rear, and had Share in the Honour of the Victory of *Creſſy*. He was alſo employ'd in ſeveral Embaſſies, and created Knight of the Garter by *Edward* III. and ſignaliz'd his Valour in reducing the *Iriſh* Rebels. On *Sept.* 14. 23 *Hen.* VI. *Humphry*, Earl of *Stafford*, was in Regard of his near Alliance in Blood, and faithful Services to the King, created Duke of *Buckingham*; which occaſion'd great Animoſity betwixt him and the Duke of *Warwick*, to whom the King had given Precedence; which was accomodated by a ſpecial Act of Parliament appointed them to take Precedency by Turns: But after the Duke of *Warwick*'s Death he had a Grant of Precedency above all Dukes in *England* or *France*, thoſe of the Blood Royal excepted; and for his firm Adherence to the King againſt the Duke of *York*, obtain'd great Gifts. *Henry*, Grandſon to this Duke, ſucceeded, and was the principal Man that aſſiſted *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, to uſurp the Crown, and cut off his Nephews, the true Heirs, for which he had the greateſt Offices in the Kingdom, and whatever he deſired conferred upon him by the ſaid *Richard*, but rebelled againſt him afterward, whether out of Remorſe of Conſcience or not, is not certain: But his Men deſerting, and the Floods preventing others from joining him, he fled to the Houſe of his Servant Mr. *Humphry Baniſter*, whom he had tenderly brought up and entirely truſted, who betray'd him for Lucre of a thouſand Pounds promiſed by Proclamation; which King *Richard* refuſed to pay, as hating the Treachery: However, the Duke was beheaded in the Market-place at *Saliſbury*. His ſecond Son, *Edward*, ſucceeded him in his Lands and Honours, and prepared to accompany the King into *France* with greater Splendor than any other of the Nobility. But having turned off one *Knevett*, his Steward, for exacting upon his Tenants, he, with the Lord *Abergavenny*, ſwore High-Treaſon againſt him; which he denied to the laſt, and would not ſue to the King for his Life; ſo that he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, May 17. 1521. 13 *Hen.* VIII. His Son *Henry* was reſtored again to the Honours, and part of the Eſtate; but the Male Iſſue failing in 1637, the Heireſs being married to Sir *William Howard*, a younger Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, he was advanced to the Title of Viſcount *Stafford* by King *Charles* I. and afterward beheaded for the *Popiſh* Plot in King *Charles* the Second's Reign, *Oates*, &c. being the Evidence againſt him. *Dugdale Baron.*

STAFFORD of *Hooke*, a Branch of this great Family above mentioned, deſcended from Sir *John Stafford* of *Bromſhall* in the County of *Stafford*. The firſt of them that arrived to the Degree of Nobleman, was *Humphry*, created Lord *Stafford* of *Suthwick* 4 *Edw.* IV. and in the ninth of that Reign Earl of *Devon*, which Honour he enjoy'd not many Months; for, having deſerted the Earl of *Pembroke*, as marching againſt the Northern Rebels under Sir *John Conyers*, on account of being put out of his Quarters by the ſaid Earl, who being thus weakened, was next Day defeated and taken by the Rebels; the King was ſo incenſed againſt him, that he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded, which was accordingly done at *Bridgewater* Aug. 9. *Edw.* IV. leaving no Iſſue. There were two other Lords of this Family of *Stafford*, *viz.* the Lord *Bouchier* and Earl of *Wiltſhire*; but theſe Families were ſoon extinguiſh'd. *Dugdale.*

STAFFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Staffordia*, or *Staffordienſis Comitatus*, an Inland County of *England*, lies between *Cheſhire* on the North, *Worceſterſhire* on the South, *Derbyſhire* Eaſtward and *Shropſhire* Weſtward. Its Length from North to South is about 40 Miles, its Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 26. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 130 Pariſhes and 19 Market-Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, with thoſe of *Cheſhire*, *Salop*, *Worceſter* and *Warwickſhire*, went by the Name of *Cornavii* in the Time of the *Romans*. The Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the Time of the Heptarchy, as it does now of the Diocele of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. Much of this Country conſiſts in Moors and Woods but they are ſuch as yield both Profit and Pleaſure, breeding Multitudes of Sheep, Deer and Conies, and many, by the Huſbandman's Induſtry, yielding very good Corn. Here are alſo abundance of Heath Hens. Amongſt the Foreſts, *Oakwood*, about the middle of the County, is the moſt conſiderable. The North Parts are hilly, and yet near the River *Dove* the Paſtures are ſo rich, that the Cattel fatted thereupon will certainly fall in their Fleſh if remov'd to any other Paſture. About a Mile from *Burton* there is a vaſt rough hilly Ground, which for its Reſemblance to the Wilderneſs of *Sinai* in *Arabia*, got the Name of *Sinai Part*. The South Parts are ſtored with Coal and Iron Mines: One of the Coal Mines betwixt *Willingſworth* and *Wedsbury* took Fire *An.* 1622. In ſhort, for manuring the Ground, here is Plenty both of Lime and Marl; for Building, abundance of Timber with fine and durable Stone. The beſt Alabaſter in *England* is found about *Caſtlehay* in this County, whereof many Monuments in *Weſtminſter Abbey* are made. But the Gentry here are not ſo curious as in other Places in their private Buildings. However, here are two ſtately Caſtles worthy being ſeen; *viz.* *Tatbury* and *Dudley* Caſtle. Beſides the River *Trent*, which rifes in this County and croſſes it almoſt in the Middle, are the *Dove*, that parts it from *Derbyſhire*, the *Lune*, *Saw*, *Tame* and *Blyth*, which fall into the *Trent*. This River is of ſpecial Note for its Pikes,

Pearches, Eels and Grailings; the *Dove* for its Trouts, and the *Blythe* for its Eels; over which Rivers are reckoned 24 Bridges. The Country beſides is in ſome Places furniſhed with Salt Springs yielding White Salt, not much inferior to the beſt in *Cheſhire*. *Stafford*, the County Town, with *Lichfield*, *Stamford*, *Newcaſtle under Line* and *Tamworth*, are the only Places that are privileg'd to ſend Parliament Men beſides the Knights of the Shire. In the time of Popery here were Monaſteries at *Litchfield*, *Stafford*, *Dela Croſs*, *Cruxden*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth* and *Wolverhampton*, which had the ſame Fate with the reſt all over *England* in *Henry* the Eighth's Time.

STAGIRA, a Sea-Port Town of *Macedonia*, ſituate at the Foot of Mount *Athos*, famous for having been the Birth Place of *Ariſtotle*; for whoſe Sake *Alexander the Great* rebuilt it. It is now called *Libia Nova*. It is fifteen Miles Eaſt of *Athos*, and ſomewhat more North from the Bay of *Singo*.

STAGNO, *Stagnum*, a ſmall City of *Dalmatia*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Raguza*, from which it ſtands thirty Miles to the North upon the *Adriatick* Sea, which affords it the Convenience of an Harbour, and belongs to the Commonwealth of *Raguza*.

STAINMORE HILL, an exceeding ſtony Hill in *Weſtmerland*, remarkable for its Croſs, ſaid to have been erected as a Boundary between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, upon a Peace concluded betwixt *William* the Conqueror and *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*. The Arms of *England* were diſplay'd on the South-ſide of it, and thoſe of *Scotland* on the North. It is now called *Recroſs*.

STALIMENE, *Lemnos*, a conſiderable Iſland in the *Archipelago*. It is 160 Miles in compaſs, and hath a City of the ſame Name. In this Iſland is found the *Terra Sigillata*, (which is Medicinal in a great many Caſes, eſpecially under any extraordinary Loſs of Blood) whence the Grand Signior draws yearly a conſiderable Revenue. Every Year on the Day of our Saviour's Tranſfiguration, which falls in *Auguſt*, the *Calayers* or *Greek* Monks of the Iſland come to gather this Earth near to *Soura*, or our Saviour's Chappel, and put it into Sacks, to have the Grand Signior's Seal put upon it; whence it is call'd *Terra Sigillata*. The whole Iſland is very well cultivated, and produceth excellent Wines; and is particularly famous for being the Birth-place of the courageous Virgin *Maruſia*, who ſeeing her Father kill'd at the Siege of the City of *Cochino* in the XIV Century, took up a Sword and Shield, and animating the Citizens againſt the *Turks*, who were come to the very Gates of the City, the forced *Solyman* Baſſa to raiſe the Siege; in Recompence for which Service *Loredano*, the *Venetian* General, allowed her double Pay, and offer'd her to take her Choice of whom ſhe pleaſed of all the *Venetian* Captains to be her Husband, promiſing alſo that the Common-wealth ſhould pay her Portion. *Mahomet* II. took this Iſland from the *Venetians*. *Illirico de Coſte of Illuſtrious Women. Bochart.*

STALIMURA, Lat. *Animurium*, a City of *Cilicia* on the *Mediterranean*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragant of *Seleucia*; lies betwixt *Antioch* to the Weſt, and *Palapoli* to the Eaſt, 44 Miles North of the Iſle of *Cyprus*. Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

STAMPALIA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Aſia*. This Iſland was formerly called *Aſtypalea*. *Strabo* puts it in the Number of the *Sporades*. It lies in that Part of the *Archipelago* which is called *Mer di Scarpanto*, and of old the *Carpathian* Sea. Of ancient Times this Iſland had a City called *Aſtypalea*, where there was a Temple conſecrated to *Apollo*, and honour'd by all *Greece*, which City remains ſtill, and is called *Stampalia*. The principal Church in it is dedicated to St. *George*, and follows the Rite of the *Greek* Church, and as to Spirituals depends on the Biſhop of *Scarpanto*, who ſome part of the Year reſides here. There is a Caſtle on a Mountain, which defends the City, and hath the Arms of *Rome*, *France* and *Tuſcany*, diſplay'd on its Front-piece. The Country is barren, and wants freſh Water, which is the Cauſe that there is no other Town in the Iſle ſave this only. *Bolchini Archipel.*

STANDARD. That which the *Turks* call the Heavenly Standard, and in their Language *Bairac*, is a Green Banner, which they believe was the Banner of their falſe Prophet, and was delivered to him by the Angel *Gabriel*, as an indubitable Token of Victory againſt the Chriſtians. This Standard is laid up in the Treaſury of the *Great Turk*, and is kept with an extraordinary Care and Reſpect; and whenever the ſame is ſet up or diſplay'd, all that make Profeſſion of the *Mahometan* Religion are oblig'd to take Arms and follow it. The *Motto* of this Banner, is, *Naſrum min Allah*, Victory is from God. *Iaccon. Hiſt. of the Seraglio. Knolls of the Ott. Empire.*

STANDON (*Johannes*) Principal of the College of *Mountaigu* in the Univerſity of *Paris*, was born at *Malines* or *Mecheln* in *Flanders*, where he began his Studies, but could not continue them, by reaſon of the Poverty of his Parents, and therefore was forced to be a Servant, and to divide his Time between his Service and his Books; however, he made ſo good Uſe of his Time, that ſoon after he was choſen *Regent* of the College of St. *Barbara*; and ſome Years after, upon the Death of the Principal of *Mountaigu* College, he was advanced to his Place; neither was it long before he was choſen *Rector* of the Univerſity. He bore a great Affection to the Poor that were deſirous to become Scholars, and founded ſeveral Colleges or Communities in Favour of them, as at *Cambray*, *Lovain*, *Valenciennes*, *Malines* and at *Paris*. He alotted an Apartment of his College for the Entertainment of a Company of poor Scholars, whom he provided with all Neceſſaries beſides Bread, which the *Chartreux* Fryars, at his Deſire, furniſhed them with; and the Admiral *Granville* having, at his Requeſt, built the College of *Mountaigu* that now is, with the Chappel, he encreaſed the Number of his poor Scholars to 72, in Remembrance of the 72 Diſciples of our Saviour, and maintained twelve Maſters to inſtruct them. *Standon* was ſo zealous in reproving the Vices of his Time, that it procured him conſiderable Enemies, and having favour'd the Eſcape of one of his Scholars who reproved *Lewis* XII's Divorcing his Queen to marry the Widow of his Predeceſſor *Charles* VIII. about 1495, the King condemned him to Death, which, by the Interceſſion of the Admiral and ſome others, was changed into two Years Baniſhment. He died about the Beginning of the XVI Century, and ordered his Body to be interred in the College Chappel, with this Epitaph on his Tomb, *Pauperis memento Standonis. Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

STANES, a large well inhabited and traded Market-Town of *Branghing* Hundred in *Middleſex*, has a Bridge over the River to *Surrey*. It is fifteen Miles from *London*.

STANFORD, *Stamford*, Lat. *Durobrivæ*, a conſiderable and ancient Town of *Keſteven* Hundred in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Welland* on the Borders of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, a Part of it ſtanding in the former, but moſt of it in *Lincolnſhire*. It is great and populous, having ſeven Pariſhes, with ſeveral Bridges over the River to joyn the Parts of the Town that lie on both Sides, and noted for the *Roman* High-Dike or Way leading Northward from the Town. The Houſes are built of Free-Stone, the Streets fair and large, ſurrounded with a ſtrong Wall. It hath the Honour of being a Corporation and ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament. In the Neighbourhood ſtands a ſtately Seat and Park of the Earl of *Exeter* call'd *Burleigh Houſe*. In the Reign of *Edward* III. part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a Quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men, ſettled for ſome time here, and built a College, whoſe Ruins are ſtill to be ſeen, refuſing to return to *Oxford* until forced thither by Proclamation, which gave Occaſion to a Statute of the Univerſity enjoyning every one by Oath at the taking of Batchelors Degree, not to profeſs Philoſophy at *Stamford*. In 1628 *Henry*, Lord *Grey* of *Grooby*, was created Earl of *Stamford*, and was ſucceeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in 1673.

STANHOP, *Stanhorp* or *Staindrop*, a Market-Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* and *Darlington* Wapentake, 196 Miles from *London*.

STANHOPE (Sir *Philip*) Son and Heir of Sir *John Stanhope*, deſcended of an ancient noble Family in *Nottinghamſhire*, was by Letters Patents bearing Date 7 *Nov.* 14 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and upon the fourth of *Auguſt*, 4 *Car.* I. created Earl of *Cheſterfield*. He had Iſſue eleven Sons, whereof ſeven died young, and *Philip* and *Ferdinando* loſt their Lives in the King's Service, the firſt at *Shelford* Houſe, the other at *Bridgford*. *Henry*, then Heir apparent, married *Catherine*, the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, and departing this Life the 29th of *Nov.* 1654, 16 *Car.* I. his Lady then living, left Iſſue *Philip*, who ſucceeded the Grandfather, and hath married three Wives, *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter to *Algernon*, late Earl of *Northumberland*, ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had a Son who died in his Infancy, as alſo *Elizabeth* a Daughter, now living; and thirdly, *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* Earl of *Carnarvan*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Philip* and *Charles*. There was another Lord of this Name and Family bearing the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Harrington* in the County of *Northampton*; but the Branch is now extinct.

STANLEY (Sir *John*) deſcended from the ancient Family of *Hooton* within the Precincts of *Cheſhire*, enriched himſelf mightily by the fair Inheritance of *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas de Latham*, Knight, of whom the former Sir *Thomas* is ſaid to have begotten a Son called *Thomas* on a Woman who lived not far from thence; and that having no Child by his own Lady, he deſign'd to adopt this *Thomas* his Heir, but ſo that he might not be thought the Father, obſerving therefore that an Eagle had built her Neſt in a high ſpread Oak within his Park at *Latham*, he caused the Child in ſwadling Cloaths to be privily convey'd thither, and, as ſhe hovered, preſently call'd out his Lady to ſee it, telling her, that having no Iſſue, God Almighty had thus ſent her a Male Child, diſguiſing the Truth to artificially from her, that the former took him with great Fondneſs into the Houſe, educating him with no leſs Affection than if ſhe had been his natural Mother. Whereupon he became Heir to that fair Inheritance, and that in token thereof, not only his Deſcendents wailſt the Male Line endur'd, but the *Stanley*'s proceeding from the bowed *Iſabel*, the Heir Female, have ever ſince born the Child in the Eagle's Neſt, with the Eagle thereon for their Creſt. *Thomas*, Grandſon of Sir *John*, was ſummoned to Parliament as one of the Barons of this Realm 21 *Edw.* IV. and in the 22d of that

Peer-

Reign accompanied *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, into *Scotland*, and afterwards ſtood firm againſt him for the young King *Edward* V. which had like to have coſt him his Life, as this Loyalty did the Lord *Haſtings*, who might have avoided it had he been ruled by the Lord *Stanley*, who upon this Dream the preceding Night, that a Boar with his Tuſks had ſo raz'd 'em both, that the Blood ran about their Shoulders, rode out of the Town, and adviſed the other to accompany him; by which Flight, though he ſaved his Head, yet he was committed to Priſon ſo ſoon as that Duke got the Crown, but afterwards enlarged, and made Lord Steward of the Houſhold, Conſtable of *England* for Life, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. But having married his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, the Widow of *Edmund*, Earl of *Richmond*, by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Henry* of *Richmond*, afterwards King, by the Name of *Henry* VII. he began to be ſuſpected as a Well-Wiſher to that Party; and was therefore denied Leave to retire into the Country, until he had given up *George*, his Son and Heir, as an Hoſtage, leſt he ſhould ſtay in thoſe Parts purpoſely to joyn with the Earl of *Richmond* at his Landing; which was his real Intent, as appear'd by his ſiding with him in the Day of Battle, notwithſtanding the King's Meſſage to him, that if he did not repair to his Preſence, he would put his Son the Lord *Strange* to Death. King *Richard* being ſlain, he ſet the Crown found amongſt the Spoils, upon the Earl of *Richmond*'s Head, and proclaim'd him King by the Name of *Henry* VII. after which, upon the 27th of *October*, he was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Derby*, and ſoon after made Lord High Steward of *England*. *Thomas*, Son to *George*, his eldeſt Son, who died in his Life-time, ſucceeded him, and *Edward* his Son him, who was in the greateſt Places of Truſt and Honour in the Reigns of *Hen.* VIII. *Edw.* VI. Queen *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. His Son and Succeſſor *Henry* was one of the Peers who ſate upon the Tryal of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and in the 32d of *Eliz.* was conſtituted Lord High Steward of *England* upon the Tryal of *Philip*, Earl of *Arundel*. His Son *Ferdinand* ſucceeded him, but died young, leaving three Daughters; whereupon *William*, his Brother and Heir Male, ſucceeding him in his Honours, a Diſpute aroſe betwixt him and the Heirs Females, touching the Title to the *Iſle of Man*; ſo that he was forced to purchaſe their ſeveral Claims; which Agreement, together with the King's freſh Grant bearing Date the ſeventh of *July*, 7 *Jac.* was ratified by a ſpecial Act of Parliament. To this *William* ſucceeded *James*, his Son and Heir, a Perſon highly accompliſhed with Learning, Prudence, Loyalty and true Valour, whereof he gave ſignal Proofs in the laſt Civil Wars on ſeveral Occaſions, eſpecially in *Wigan Lane*, where with 600 Horſe he maintained a Fight for two Hours againſt 3000 Horſe and Foot, commanded by Colonel *Lilburn*, in which Encounter he receiv'd ſeven Shot on his Breaſt plate, thirteen Cuts on his Beaver, and five or ſix Wounds on his Arms and Shoulders, having two Horſes kill'd under him; nevertheleſs, he made his Way to King *Charles* II. at *Worceſter*, whence, upon the Loſs of the Day there, *Sept.* 3. 1651, he fled with him into *Staffordſhire*, where having left him ſecure, and ſhifting for himſelf, he had the Misfortune to be taken in *Cheſhire* by one Colonel *Edge*, who had him try'd by a Court Martial, which voted him guilty of the Breach of an Act of the twelfth of *Aug.* 1651, intituled, *An Act for prohibiting Correſpondency with* Charles Stuart *or his Party*: Accordingly he was ſentenced to Death at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*; after which, his Lady, who had formerly defended her ſtrong Houſe of *Latham* with much Courage and Conduct during four Months vigorous Siege, continued in the *Iſle of Man* until the Inhabitants, corrupted by one that had formerly been her own Servant, ſeized her and her Children, and kept them Priſoners until the King was reſtor'd. She was Daughter of the Duke of *Tremouille* by the Lady *Charlotte*, his Wife, Daughter to the renowned Count *William* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, and *Charlotte* of *Bourbon*, his Wife. The noble Earl of *Derby* had three Sons, *Charles*, who ſucceeded him, *Edward* and *William*, who died unmarried, as alſo three Daughters, the Lady *Mary* married to *William*, Earl of *Strafford*, the Lady *Catherine* to *Henry*, Marquels of *Dorcheſter*, and the Lady *Emilia* to *John*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*: *Charles* left four Sons and two Daughters, *viz. Charlotte* married to *Thomas*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas*, Earl *Rivers*, and *Mary*, who died unmarried. *William*, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, hath married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Thomas*, Earl of *Offory*, eldeſt Son to the late *James*, Duke of *Ormond*. There were ſeveral other Great Men of Special Note of this Family, as, Sir *Edward Stanley*, Knight, a Younger Son to *Thomas*, the firſt Earl of *Derby*, who, for his great Service at *Flodden Field*, was in the ſixth of *Henry* VIII. created Earl of *Monteagle*, which Honour is now extinct; and Sir *William Stanley*, younger Brother to the firſt Earl aforeſaid, who reſcued King *Edward* IV. from his Confinement under the Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards was the chief Inſtrument of the Victory of *Boſworth Field*, for which his good Service King *Henry* VII. made him chief Gentleman of his Bed Chamber, one of his Privy Council, and afterwards one of the Chamberlains of his Exchequer, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; notwithſtanding all which, being accuſed for a Favourer of *Perkin*, the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*'s counterfeit Nephew, he was put to Death on *Tower-hill*. *Dugdale*.

STANTON, *Market Stanton*, a ſmall Market-Town of *Lincolnſhire*, in *Gartry* Hundred, 108 Miles from *London*.

STAR, Order of the *Star*. An Order of Knighthood of *France*, inſtituted by King *Robert*, the Son of *Hugh Capet*, A. C. 1022, in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, whom he took for his Protectreſs, and as it were his Pole-Star, to direct and guide him in the Government of his Kingdom. This Order conſiſted of thirty Knights, the Sovereign being compriſed in that Number. The Collar conſiſted of three Golden Chains interwoven with Roſes of Gold, enamel'd alternatively, White and Red, at the End of which hung a Croſs of five Rays: But this Order is grown into Diſuſe ſince *Lewis* XI. inſtituted that of St. *Michael*. *Favin. Theatre d'honneur de Chevalerie.*

STAREMBERG (*Conradus Belthaſar*) Count of *Staremberg*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, Privy Counſellor and Chamberlain to the Emperor *Leopold*, and Preſident of the Council of the *Lower Auſtria*, acquir'd Immortal Honour by his valiant Defence of the City of *Vienna* beſieged by the *Turks* in 1683, holding out againſt the violent Attacks of the *Turks* till the King of *Poland* and the Princes of *Germany* could come up to raiſe the Siege. He died at *Vienna*, being very aged, in *May*, 1687. *Abregé de l'Hiſtoire de l'Europe.*

STARGARD, a City of *Germany*, the Capital of the *Further Pomerania*, which hath often been the Occaſion of War betwixt the Dukes of *Cumberland* and the Electors of *Brandenburg*, under whom it is at preſent. It is five *German* Miles Eaſt of *Stetin*, and a Hanſe Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

STATE OF THE CHURCH, or the Pope's Dominions in *Italy*, which contain *La Campagnia di Roma*, *St. Peter's Patrimony*, *Ombrio* or the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, *Marca d'Ancona*, the Dukedom of *Urbin*, *Romagnia* or *Romandiola*, the Territory of *Bononia*, the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, &c. In the Patrimony of St. *Peter* are contained the Cities of *Capranola*, *Ronciglione*, &c. which belong to the Duke of *Parma*, the Dukedom of *Bracciano*, which hath a Duke of its own, and the Dukedom of *Caſtro*, which is in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Parma*. Between *Romagnio* and the Dutchy of *Urbin* is the petty Republick of St. *Marino*.

STATEN EYLANDT, a ſmall Iſland which lies to the Eaſt of the Streight of *Weygats*, near to that Coaſt of *Muſcovy* which the *Hollanders* have named *New Holland*. It was diſcover'd by them the third of *Auguſt*, 1594, and called *Staten Eylandt*, that is, *the States Iſle*. It is about two Leagues in compaſs. On the Side toward the Continent it hath ſome Havens where Ships may lie ſecure; but generally all the Coaſt is thick ſet with frightful Rocks of an Aſh gray Colour, and the Ground is generally very ſtony and barren. Some Cryſtal is found here in the Slits of the Rocks, which have much of the Luſtre of Diamonds, but little of their Hardneſs, as being eaſily broken. *Blaeu deſcript. Waygats.*

STATIO (*Achilles*) a learned *Portugueſe*, much eſteem'd in the laſt Century. He was born at *Viſiguera* in the Province of *Alentejo* in 1524. Cardinal *Sforza* committed to him the Care of his Library, at which time he began to publiſh thoſe many Works wherewith he hath enrich'd the Publick, upon *Cicero*, *Horace*, *Catullus* and *Suetonius*; alſo his Orations and Epiſtles, St. *Ferrandus*, Deacon of *Carthage*, *Gregorius* of *Elvira*, the Rules of St. *Pachomius*, ſeveral Treatiſes of St. *Chryſoſtom* and St. *Gregory* of *Nyſſa*, of St. *Athanaſius*, &c. which he tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, beſide many other excellent Pieces. He died at *Rome* Octob. 16. 1581, being 57 Years of Age, and was buried in the Church of the Fathers of the Oratory, whom he had made Heirs of his Library. *Andreas Scotus Bibl. Hiſp. Juſt. Lipſ.* Lib. 1. *Var. Lect.* Cap. 11. *Hieronymus Ghilini in Theatr. Viror. homin. Nicolas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.* Tom. 1.

STATIONS, *Stationes*, are Places in the Sandy Deſart, Countries of *Arabia*, *Aſrica*, &c. in which the Caravans that travel there reſt; they being fix'd in Places where Water is to be found in Springs or Wells. The *Romans* had alſo their Military Stations on all their Roads, in which Proviſion was made for the Reception and Support of their Forces when they marched through any Part of their Empire, which are all remark'd by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*.

STATIRA, the Daughter of *Darius Codomanus*, was taken Priſoner by *Alexander the Great* after the Battle of *Iſus*, a City of *Cilicia*; and he, who had before refuſed her, when *Darius* offer'd her to be the Pledge of a Peace between them, married her when ſhe was his Slave. The Marriage-Feaſt was celebrated after that *Alexander* was come back from the *Indies*, in the manner of a Triumph: There were ſaid to be 9000 Perſons at this Feaſt, which were all of them preſented by the Conqueror with a Golden Cup to ſacrifice to the Gods. *Alexander* had no Children by *Statira*, for, being with Child, ſhe was treacherouſly murthered by *Roxana*. *Plutarchus.*

STATIUS (*Publius Papinius*) of *Naples*, was the Son of *Statius*, born at *Sella*, a City of *Epirus*, who was a Perſon ſkilled in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and eſteem'd for his Eloquence and Poetry which he profeſs'd at *Rome*, and had many Scholars amongſt the *Roman* Knights and Senators, and amongſt them *Domitian* himſelf, who after that he was advanced to

the Empire, rewarded his Merit with the Lawrel of the Muſes and a Crown of Gold: His Wife's Name was *Agellina*, by whom he had *Pub. Papinius Statius* the Poet, who alſo had a great Share of *Domitian*'s Favour and Friendſhip, to whom he dedicated his two Poems of *Thebais* and *Achilleus*, the firſt in twelve Books, the other in two, as being left imperfect by him, and five Books of *Silvæ*. Towards the latter end of his Life he retired to *Naples* with his Wife *Claudia*, and died there not long after the Death of *Domitian*. He was the Author alſo of ſome Dramatick Poems, which are loſt as well as his *Agave*, mention'd by *Juvenal*, Satyr. 7.

STATUES, are the Figures of Heathen Gods, Heroes and famous Men, made to beſtow Worſhip upon them, or to honour their Memory. The *Greeks* were the firſt that made uſe of them, from whom the Cuſtom was tranſported to *Italy*. During the Government of the Kings there were ſcarce any other Statues in *Rome* beſides thoſe of *Romulus* and his Succeſſors. But ſoon after were erected thoſe of *Brutus*, *Horatius Cocles* and of *Cœlia*, which were follow'd by a great Number of others, and theſe Marks of Honour became ſo common by the Liberty every one took to ſet up their own Statues, that it was ordered that all thoſe that had been ſet up in the publick Places without the Decree of the Senate or People, ſhould be taken away; and thus the Right of decreeing Statues remain'd in the Power of the Senate and People till the Time of the Emperors. Women alſo affected this Honour, and had it conferr'd upon them both in the City and Provinces. Under the firſt Emperors there was a prodigious Number of them to be ſeen at *Rome*; for it is obſerv'd in Hiſtory, that the Statues of *Sejanus*, *Tiberius* his Favourite, were ſo many, that they could not be numbred: The Temples, the Palaces, the Portico's, the Amphitheatres, the Baths and Squares were fill'd with Statues, which Merit or Flattery had cauſed to be ſet up, and gave Occaſion to that old Saying of a certain Perſon, that, *In the City of* Rome *there was almoſt as many People in Marble and Braſs as there was in Fleſh and Bones*. *Caligula* and *Claudius* made it unlawful for private Perſons to uſurp this Honour, enacting, that it ſhould not be afforded to any, but ſuch who had done ſome conſiderable Service to the Commonwealth in the Wars or Magiſtracy. As to the Matter of them, the moſt ancient Statues were of Marble or Braſs; though afterwards they made them of Silver, Gold and Ivory. Thoſe of Silver began to be in uſe in the Time of *Auguſtus*; but he finding the Charges of them to be too exceſſive, cauſed his own to be melted down, and inſtead of them had others made of Braſs and Marble; but his Succeſſors had not the ſame Conſideration, eſpecially *Domitian*, who would have all the Statues that were conſecrated to him in the Capitol, to be either of Gold or Silver, and of ſuch a Weight. The Emperors *Caligula*, *Claudius* and *Commodus*, had Golden Statues erected to them; and *Arcadius*, towards the End of the IV Century, ordered a Statue of Silver to be made to the Emperor *Theodoſius*, which weighed 7400 Pound Weight. The Figures of Wax which Perſons of Quality were permitted to make a Shew of in their Halls, were no Statues, but Images of their Anceſtors to the Breaſt or Waiſt, the Numbers of which ſhew'd the Ancientneſs of their Extraction.

The Statues of old were of four ſorts, *viz. Coloſſales*, *Curules*, *Equeſtres* and *Pedeſtres*: The *Coloſſales* were Statues of an extraordinary Bigneſs, and were only made in Honour of the Gods themſelves. *Nero* was the firſt of the *Roman* Emperors that cauſed ſuch as theſe to be made in Honour of him: *Zenodorus* the Statuary made him one that was 100 Foot high; but *Nero* dying much about the ſame time it was finiſh'd, it was conſecrated to *Apollo*; and *Commodus* afterwards ordered *Nero*'s Head to be taken away, and his to be put on the Shoulders of that Coloſs: *Adrian* alſo, and *Alexander Severus* erected of theſe Coloſſal Statues. The *Curules* were Statues of Perſons ſtanding in a Chariot drawn by two or four Horſes; and theſe were by the Decree of the Senate granted to ſuch only as had triumphed, or who by their Conqueſts had enlarged the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire. *Auguſtus* honoured moſt of his Generals with this kind of Statues. This Prince likewiſe and ſome of his Succeſſors are thus repreſented upon Medals, where the Chariots are ſometimes drawn by Elephants: This Fancy was borrow'd of the *Greeks*, who pay'd this Reſpect to thoſe who got the better at the *Olympick* Games. The *Equeſtres* were ſuch as repreſented Men on Horſeback, yea, and Women too; thus *Cœlia*, a noble *Roman* Virgin, had an *Equeſtris Statua* erected in Honour to her; to which *Seneca* refers, when reproaching the Effeminacy and Luxury of his Age, he ſaid, that *Men might be aſham'd to be carried in Litters to that City, where young Maids had deſerved Statues on Horſeback*. But theſe Statues were not ſo frequent with the *Romans*, as amongſt the *Greeks*, for we read, that *Alexander the Great* order'd 120 Statues on Horſeback to be made all at once, in Honour of ſo many Knights kill'd in a Battle. Some of theſe Statues on Horſeback were alſo *Coloſſales*, that is, of an extraordinary Bigneſs; ſuch was the Statue of *Domitian* on Horſeback, which for the Bigneſs of it, hath been compared by Poets to the *Trojan* Horſe; And a like *Equeſtris Statua* of *Marcus Aurelius* is ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome*. As for the *Pedeſtres*, or Statues on Foot, there were more of theſe than of all the others together, this Poſture being of all other the moſt natural, and beſt expreſſing the Air, Port and Stature of the Perſon. The Emperors Statues were uſually erected with great Magnificence; they were accompanied with Panegyricks, Shews of the *Circus* and Ampitheatre, Comedies, Feaſts and Publick Liberalities; and all theſe were annually repeated. Moreover, they rendred to theſe Imperial Statues little leſs than Divine Honours; they offered Incenſe and Victims to them, as to their Gods, and they were ſacred Places of Refuge to thoſe that fled to them.

There are ſome that make another Diſtinction of Statues into *Auguſt*, *Heroick* and *Coloſſal*; the *Auguſt* repreſented Emperors, Kings and Princes; the *Heroick* were the Statues of Heroes or Demi-Gods, and were as big again as the ordinary Stature of a Man; the *Coloſſal* were ſuch as repreſented the Gods, and were treble the Stature of a Man, and upwards: Such as the Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* at *Elis* in *Greece*, made by *Phidias*; the *Minerva* of *Athens*, whoſe Height was 36 Cubits, made of Ivory and Gold; the *Jupiter Capitolinus*, which *Carvilius* cauſed to be made of the Corſlets and Head Piece, of the *Samnites* he had defeated; the *Coloſs* of *Apollo* of the Height of 40 Cubits, in the City of *Tarentum*, made by the famous *Lycippus*; and the *Coloſs* of the ſame Heathen Deity which *Chares Lyndius* erected over the Haven of *Rhodes*. *Pliny* makes mention of a Coloſſal Statue in a City of *Auvergne* in the *Gauls*, that was 400 Foot high, and upon which *Zenodorus* had beſtowed ten Years Labour.

The *Greeks* repreſented their Statues in a manner quite naked, to ſhow the Excellency of their Art in repreſenting the Body in its natural Poſtures and Proportions; but the *Romans* choſe to have them dreſt in the Habits of Peace or War; as are the Statues of *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*, which are ſtill to be ſeen in the Capitol of *Rome*.

There are alſo a ſort of Statues uſed in Architecture for Columns or Pillars to adorn Buildings, called *Perſick Statues*, becauſe they repreſented Captive *Perſians* in their ordinary Habit. The *Lacedæmonians* were the firſt Inventers of this kind of Architecture, when after their Victory over the *Perſians* at the Battle of *Platea*, and having led their Captives in Triumph, they built a Gallery, to which they gave the Name of the *Perſian* Gallery, the Roof whereof was ſupported by this ſort of Statues, to tranſmit the Memory of their Victory to all Poſterity, and to leave a laſting Reproach upon the *Perſians* for their Pride and Uſurpation. *Vitruv.* Lib. 1. Cap. 1, *Frigelius de Statuis Illuſtrium Romanorum*. *Bergier Hiſtoire des Grandes Chemins de l'Empire Romain*.

STAVERN, Lat. *Staveræ*, a ſmall Hanſe-Town of *Weſt-Friſland*, ſubject to the *Dutch*. It hath a Haven upon *Zuder Zee*, four *German* Miles North of *Enchuſen*, and ſix South-Weſt of *Wollinhove*. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Friſland*.

STAWELL (*William*) Baron *Stawell* of *Summerton*; the eldeſt Branch of the ancient Family of the *Stawells*, which has flouriſhed in the County of *Sommerſet*, at *Stawell*, *Cotholſton* and *Ham* for more than 600 Years, as plainly appears by old Deeds and Evidences ſtill in the Family, though ſeveral Records of this Nature were deſtroy'd in the *Long-Parliament Rebellion*. Several of this ancient Family have had the Honour of Knighthood, ſerv'd often for their County in Parliament, and born ſome of the moſt honourable Offices in it. This Family has ſeveral times inter married with the Nobility, but had no Title till King *Charles* II. by his Letters Patents bearing Date the fifteenth of *January*, in the 34th Year of his Reign, raiſed it to the State and Degree of Peerage in Conſideration of the remarkable Loyalty of Sir *John Stawell*, Knight of the Bath, who, during the Rebellion begun in 1642, ſtedfaſtly adhered to his Duty, and at his own Charge raiſed and maintain'd three Regiments, one of Horſe, another of Foot, and a third of Dragoons for his Majeſty's Service; and at laſt, when the Rebels grew Victorious, ſuffer'd Impriſonment, Sequeſtration and the Loſs of almoſt all a very large Fortune, being likewiſe try'd for his Life in their pretended Courts of Juſtice: But, notwithſtanding theſe Diſcouragements, his Loyalty held out againſt the Uſurpation, and was always too ſtrong for ill Uſage. This Sir *John* dying juſt upon the Reſtauration, his Majeſty thought fit to reward him in his Poſterity, advancing his Son *Ralph Stawell*, Eſq; to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*: This Lord being likewiſe recommendable upon the Score of his own Merit, inheriting the Principles of his Father, as well as his Eſtate, and doing ſignal Service to his Prince and Country upon nice and critical Occaſions. After his Deceaſe he was ſucceeded by *John* Lord *Stawell*, his eldeſt Son, by *Anne*, Daughter to *John Ryves*, Eſq; who married the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *James*, Earl of *Salubury*, but dying without Iſſue Male, the Honour and Eſtate deſcended to *William*, the preſent Lord *Stawell*, another Son of *Ralph* Lord *Stawell*, by *Abigail*, Daughter and Heir of *William Pitt* of *Hartley-Weſpal*, in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq. Sir *Mathew* and Sir *Thomas Stawell*, Knights, who lived in the Reigns of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. gave the ſame Supporters which now belong to the Family, as appears by ſeveral of their Seals ſtill remaining. Their Arms are, Ruby, a Croſs of Fuſils, Pearl. *Dalton's Catalogue of the Nobility of England*, &c.

STAU

STAURACIUS, Son of the Emperor *Nicephorus* I. who took him into the Partnerſhip of the Government in 803: This Prince was at the Battle againſt the *Bulgarians*, which his Father loſt in 811, and was dangerouſly wounded; and having underſtood that his Brother-in-law *Ranagabes* had got himſelf proclaim'd Emperor, he ritired to a Monaſtry, where he lived the reſt of his Time; his Empreſs likewiſe diſpoſing her ſelf the ſame way. *Cedrenus & Zonoras in Annal. Theophanes*, &c.

STEENWYCK, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-Yſſel* or *Tranſſulania* in the *United Provinces* upon the River *Aa*, on the Borders of *Friſland*, ſeventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and ſeven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the Eaſt. It was taken from the *Dutch* by a Stratagem; A certain *Spaniard* having hired a young Girl to let her Hat drop into the Ditch, that when taking it up ſhe might ſound the Depth; and finding it ſhallow, encouraged the reſt to ſcale the Walls: Taken by the *French* in 1672, but deſerted ſoon after.

STEGANOGRAPHY. The Art of writing Secrets, ſo as that none but the Party to whom they are addreſs'd ſhall be able to read or underſtand them; the Word being compounded of στεγανὸς cover'd or hid, and γραφὴ Writing. Though this Art were known amongſt the Ancients, yet it ſeems that *Trithemius* was the firſt that ſet down the Rules of it, which he hath performed not only in his ſix Books of *Polygraphy*, but more eſpecially in his famous Treatiſe of *Steganography*, which hath made ſo much Noiſe in the World. Now though his Deſign was to reveal this uſeful Secret, yet was he not willing to make it indifferently intelligible to all ſorts of Perſons; his end being only to inſtruct the Learned and Miniſters of State; and therefore to deterr the Common People from reading of his Books, he pretended to a familiarity with evil Spirits, and made uſe of ſome ſtrange Baſtard-Hebrew Names, ſuch as *Pamerſiel*, *Camuel*, &c. which though he only made uſe of to illuſtrate the Method of this Art, yet was the good Abbot upon this Account ſuſpected to be a Magician. But notwithſtanding that *Trithemius* his Slanderers have endeavour'd to make his *Steganography* to paſs for a Piece full of Superſtition and unlawful Magick, yet there have not been wanting many learned Men, who have undertaken to defend *Trithemius*, and to improve the Art he had publiſh'd; the moſt illuſtrious of theſe Apologiſts was the Duke of *Lunenburg*, who cauſed a Book on this Subject to be printed, called *Cryptography*, i. e. *a hidden Way of Writing*, in 1624. The famous *Caramuel* alſo publiſh'd his *Steganography* at *Bruxels*, and afterwards at *Collen* in 1635, which is nothing elſe but an Explication of *Trithemius* his *Steganography*, and of the *Clavicula* of *Salomon* the *German*. Father *Gaſpar Schottus*, a Jeſuit, publiſh'd in 1665 his *Schola Stenographica*, wherein he defends the good Abbot. And laſt of all, about a dozen Years ago, one *Wolfangus Erneſtus Heidelius* hath writ a Commentary upon *Trithemius* his *Steganography*, where he ſets down many new ways of diſguiſing ones Meaning in a Letter by the means of Variety of Characters, with very ingenious Principles for the Improving of this Art. *F. Caramuel. in Curſu liberali. Baillet Jugemens des Scavans.*

STELLA (*Diego*) of the Province of St. *Jago* in *Portugal*, was a *Franciſcan* and a famous Preacher; Cardinal *Granvelle* made him his Confeſſor, and afterwards he was preferr'd to a Biſhoprick. His Commentaries upon St. *Luke*'s Goſpel are very much eſteem'd: He wrote likewiſe ſeveral Treatiſes in *Spaniſh*, viz. *of the Vanity and Contempt of the World. of the Love of God*, &c. He wrote alſo a Book in *Latin*, *De Methodo Concionandi*, printed at *Venice*. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

STELLA, a Mountain in *Galatia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, near the City of *Smyrna*, called by the Turks *Almadag*: This Place is very remarkable for the Defeat of two Great Princes; *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey* the Great 63 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and *Bajazet* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, here beaten and taken with his Son *Muſa* by *Tamerlan* the Great in 1397: Which Victory, had it been followed by a vigorous Attack of all the Chriſtian Princes, it might probably have put an end to the *Ottoman* Family.

STELLA (*Craſmus*) the Author of a Treatiſe of *Precious Stones*, and of a Book entituled *The Antiquities of Pruſſia*, &c. *Smiter. Bibl. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. Latin.*

STENAY, *Stenaum*, *Stenacum*, a ſtrong City of *Lorrain* upon the *Meuſe*: It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar*, ſeven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and ſix from *Sedan* to the South. This Place was taken by the *French* in 1634, annexed to *Champagne*.

STENDEL (*Benedictus*) a *German*, born at *Hall* in *Saxony*; he profeſs'd Divinity with great Applauſe about the Year 1470. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Learning, and writ *Commentaries upon Geneſis*, *Leviticus* and *Deuteronomy*, and beſides left many other Philoſophical and Theological Works behind him. *Trithem. deſcript. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in Appar. Geſner. Bibl.*

STENO II. alias *Steno-Sture* II. Adminſtrator of *Sweden*, the Son of *Svanton-Sture*, ſucceeded his Father in 1512. After that he had reigned about two Years, according to the Laws of the Land, he began to forget that he govern'd a Nation who were very jealous of their Liberty, and reſolv'd to make himſelf an abſolute Monarch; which was no ſooner known, but the Kingdom was divided into two Parties, the former of which reſolv'd to ſecure their Liberties by depoſing of the King; the other was of thoſe who were the Friends of his Father *Svanton*; theſe were utterly againſt carrying of things to that Extremity, and declar'd, that in Conſideration of his Father's Vertues, they ought with Patience to expect his Amendment. This Party prov'd the ſtronger, but yet the other followed their firſt Purpoſe, and invited the *Danes* to their Aſſiſtance. *Chriſtian* II. King of *Denmark*, levy'd a great Army, and laid Siege to *Stockholm*, at a Time which was not very proper for ſuch an Enterprize, for they were fain to dig their Lines in the Ice, and the Snow ſtood four Foot deep over the Soldiers Huts, and beſides, their Proviſions were very ſcarce. In the mean time, *Steno* alſo raiſed a conſiderable Force, and march'd them directly to *Stockholm*, and raiſed the Siege, made himſelf Maſter of all the *Danes* Baggage, and took above 300 Priſoners, moſt of them Officers and Perſons of Note that halted to ſuſtain the Shock of the Enemy whilſt the Soldiers were embarking: But the King of *Denmark* having got the greateſt part of his Army on Board, met with another great Misfortune; for being detained by contrary Winds for three Months in the Road of *Stockholm*, his Fleet was reduced to the utmoſt Extremity, having neither Water nor Victuals, which occaſion'd a great Mortality among the Soldiers. The King finding himſelf under theſe Diſadvantages, ſent a Meſſenger to the Adminiſtrator to propoſe a Truce, upon Pretence of treating about the Ranſom of the Soldiers: The Adminiſtrator, though he knew the Straits the *Danes* were in, and 'twas in his Power to complete his Victory by ſtarving his Enemy, yet, either out of Generoſity, or in hopes to procure a ſolid Peace, conſented to the Truce, and ſent ſeveral Boats loaden with Proviſions for the King and his Navy. *Chriſtian* perceiving that the Adminiſtrator was deſirous of a Peace, imagin'd that this Buſineſs might furniſh him with an Opportunity to make himſelf Maſter of his Perſon: Some time after therefore he propoſed an Interview on Board the Fleet, whither he invited the Adminiſtrator in order to treat a Peace; and for the Security of his Perſon, he ſent ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in his Army to the Court at *Stockholm*: The Prince, who was naturally of a free and candid Temper, was eaſily perſuaded to give him that Satisfaction; but the Senate oppoſed his Reſolution, either becauſe they ſuſpected ſome treacherous Deſign, or were reſolved to maintain the Honour of the State in the Perſon of the Adminiſtrator; thus the Interview was broken off, and the Adminiſtrator eſcap'd a Snare laid for him: And *Chriſtian* ſoon after, by another Piece of foul Play, got *Guſtavus* and five or ſix other *Swediſh* Lords in his Hands, and ſet Sail for *Denmark*; and not long after having furniſh'd himſelf with a good Army, gave the Command of it to *Otho*, who return'd to *Sweden*, and made a Deſcent upon *Weſt-Gothland*, *Steno* march'd with his Forces againſt him, and fought ſo briſkly that the Victory inclin'd to his Side, when he receiv'd a Shot with a Cannon-Bullet, which Loſs of their General made the *Swedes* loſe Courage and leave the Field to the King of *Denmark*; and *Chriſtian* made himſelf Maſter of *Sweden*. *Varillas Hiſtoire des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion. Abbot Vertat's Revol. Swed.*

STENTOR, a *Grecian*, who had ſo ſtrong a Voice, that he could make a louder Noiſe than fifty Men, according to the Account *Homer* gives of him: Whence the Proverb, *Stentor*'s Voice. *Hom.* Lib 5. *Iliad.*

STEPHANARDUS, or *Stephanus de Vice-Mercato*, a Dominican and Profeſſor of Divinity, was a Perſon of Note about 1290, and wrote a Chronicle in Verſe, call'd *Manipulus Florum*. *Paulus Jovius in Vita Othon. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

STEPHANEIDES (*William*) of a great Family in *Normandy*, and a Benedictine of *Canterbury*, was a conſtant Companion of *Tho. Becket*, the Archbiſhop. He liv'd in the Reign of King *Richard* I. to the Year 1190; and, beſides other things, wrote *De Vita & Paſſione Thomæ*, &c. *Pits. de illuſt. Angl. Script.*

St. STEPHEN, the firſt of the ſeven Deacons choſen by the Church to provide for the Neceſſities of the Poor amongſt them; of whom read *Acts* 6. 7.

St. STEPHEN of *Muret*, Founder of a Religious Order, called the Order of *Grandmont*, was a *French* Man, born in the Province of *Auvergne*. He died in 1124, and was Canoniz'd by Pope *Clement* III. *A. C.* 1189. He would never accept of any higher Order than that of Deacon, and always had on his Head a Paper, wherein was writ the Promiſe he had made to God to be wholly his; and continually wore upon his Finger a Ring as a Token of his Eſpouſal to Jeſus Chriſt. *Baron. A. C.* 1126, *Sammarthanus Gallia Chriſtiana*, Tom. 3. Pag 492, 493, *& ſeq.*

STEPHEN, King of *England*, ſucceeded to his Uncle King *Henry* I. in 1135. He was ſecond Son of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois* and *Chartres*, by *Alice* or *Adela* his Wife, *William* the Conqueror's Daughter and *Henry* I. his Siſter. He had been bred at his Uncle's Court, upon whoſe Death he took Poſſeſſion of the Crown, contrary to his Oath, and to the Prejudice of *Maud*, the Empreſs, Daughter of the ſaid *Henry*. But he came in by the Power of the Clergy, and particularly by the Influence of *Henry*, his younger Brother, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and of *Corbel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and 'tis obſervable, that the Prelates and Nobles ſwore Allegiance to King *Stephen* conditionally.

ditionally, that is, to obey him as their King ſo long as he ſhould keep his Covenants with them, by maintaining their Rights and Privileges: Therefore the firſt thing he did at his Acceſſion to the Crown, which he own'd to be by Election, was to confirm the ſaid Privileges. *Fuller* obſerves, that Covetouſneſs and Pride prompted them to this Diſloyalty, hoping to obtain of an Uſurper what they diſpair'd to get from a lawful King. But he did not long enjoy a quiet Poſſeſſion, being ſoon diſturb'd, firſt by the *Welſh*, who gave him a great Overthrow, and after by the *Scots*, who took from him *Carliſle* and *Newcaſtle*. A Peace was clapp'd up, which continued but a little while; the *Welſh* making new Inroads into the Land, and carrying away great Spoils, and *David*, King of *Scots*, breaking out again with greater Fury than before. At home, ſeveral of the Barons diſſatisfied with the King revolted, and ſecured a great many ſtrong Caſtles. At laſt, when all thoſe Diſturbances were over, *Maud* the Empreſs proſecutes her Title to the Crown, which ſpun her ſelf and the King a long Thread of Troubles. A ſtrong Party being formed in her Behalf by Earl *Robert*, her baſe Brother, a new War breaks out, with various Succeſs on both Sides. *Maud* being got to *Lincoln*, King *Stephen* lays Siege to it and takes it; but the Empreſs had made her Eſcape. Soon after that, a Battle was fought near *Lincoln*, where the King gave great Proofs of his perſonal Valour, but was taken Priſoner, and carried to the Empreſs to *Gloceſter*; from whence he was convey'd to *Briſtol*. Upon this Succeſs the Empreſs began to take the Government upon her; then Earl *Robert* happened to fall into an Ambuſh, and was taken Priſoner by a Party ſent by the Biſhop of *Winchester*. To release him, it was agreed, that King *Stephen* ſhould be ſet at Liberty, who, upon the Earl's going into *Normandy* for freſh Supplies, purſues *Maud*, and beſieges her at *Oxford*, from whence ſhe made her Eſcape, and with much Difficulty got to *Wallingford* Caſtle: After which, both Parties encountred with various Succeſs, until the Empreſs, weary of the War, return'd to her Huſband into *Normandy*, her Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, being gone before her. The King, after her Departure, cauſed all the Barons to ſwear Allegiance to Prince *Euſtace* his Son, Duke of *Normandy*; but he dying ſoon after in a Frentick Fit, the King was eaſily prevail'd with, for Peace's ſake, to adopt *Henry* for his Son and Succeſſor, to whom the Nobles did Homage accordingly, as to the undoubted next Heir, the Prince, on his Side, paying King *Stephen* the Honour due to a Father; who having reigned nineteen Years, almoſt in perpetual Troubles, departed this Life at *Dover*, in the Year 1154, and was buried at *Feverſham*. His Queen was *Maud*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Euſtace*, Earl of *Boulogne*. *Daniel. Collect. Hiſt. of England. Fuller's Church-Hiſt.*

POPES.

STEPHEN, the firſt of that Name, was a *Roman*, and ſucceeded *Lucius* the 9th of *April*, 255. At the Beginning of his Papacy he had ſome Contеſt with ſeveral Biſhops of *Aſia*, who condemned the Baptiſm conferred by Hereticks, and rebaptized thoſe who did forſake their Errors to enter into the Boſom of the Church. *Firmilianus*, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, was a great Maintainer of this Sentiment, and as it were the Head of the Re-baptizers: St. *Cyprian* alſo in *Africa* called a Synod, in which this Opinion was confirmed; which was the Cauſe of a great Difference between him and *Stephen*: During this Controverſie St. *Cyprian* in his Epiſtles to this Pope, treats him upon the Level, and reprimands him with a great deal of Freedom and Satyr, which is an evident Proof that the modern Supremacy of *Rome* was unheard of in thoſe Times: As for *Stephen*, upon his foreſeeing a horrible Perſecution ready to fall upon the Church, endeavoured to prepare the Faithful for it, provided for the Government of the Church, and retired himſelf into one of the *Catacombes* or ſubterraneous Burying Places of the Primitive Chriſtians, where the Emperor *Valerian* cauſed him to be ſeiz'd and put to Death the ſecond of *Aug.* A. C. 257.

STEPHEN II. ſucceeded Pope *Zachary* the 27th of *March*, A. C. 752. His Papacy was but of three or four Days Continuance, and therefore moſt Authors have either quite left out his Name in the Catalogue of the Popes, or elſe confounded him with *Stephen* III. who was his Succeſſor. *Baron.* A. C. 752.

STEPHEN III. a *Roman*, the Son of *Conſtantine*, ſucceeded *Stephen* II. A. C. 752. At the Beginning of his Papacy, *Aſtulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, after having made himſelf Maſter of the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, and many other Places in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, marched with his Army to the ſubduing of that City, and ſent a Summons to the *Romans* to pay him a Tribut of a Golden Crown by the Head: The Pope beſeeching him to leave the Church Poſſeſſions in Peace, and betook himſelf to the Interceſſion of *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, Emperor of the Eaſt; but *Aſtulphus* deriding all thoſe Shifts to divert him, the Pope was forced to flee into *France* to King *Pepin*, who receiv'd and entertain'd him with great Honour; and not long after *Pepin* march'd into *Italy*, beſieged *Pavia*, and forced *Aſtulphus* to promiſe the reſtoring not only all the Church Lands he had uſurped, but alſo the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, which the King added to the Poſſeſſions of the Church. *Pepin* had no ſooner repaſſed the Mountains, but *Aſtulphus*, regardleſs of his Promiſes laid Seige to *Rome*, and ravaged all the Country with Fire and Sword; *Stephen* thereupon had Recourſe to his Protector, to whom he writ ſeveral preſſing and ſubmiſſive Letters to haſte to his Aſſiſtance, which the King did, and reentring *Italy*, forced *Aſtulphus* punctually to perform his Promiſe. Thus the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, now called *Romagnia*, with *Pentapolis*, now *Ancona*, the *Picentine* Cities and ſome others, were put into the Poſſeſſion of the Pope of *Rome*, who died the ſixth of *April*, A. C. 752, after a Papacy of five Years and twenty eight Days. *Baron.* A. C. 752. N. 10, 11.

STEPHEN IV. was choſen Pope after the Degradation of *Conſtantine* the falſe Pope, whom *Toto*, Duke of *Nepi*, his Brother, had got placed in the Chair during the Sickneſs of *Paul* I. which was the third or fifth of *Auguſt*, 768. In the Year 769 he aſſembled a Council at *Rome*, to order Matters about the Election of Popes, and to aſſert the Honour of Images againſt Eaſtern Image-Breakers. He died the firſt of *Feb.* 772, after having continued in the Chair three Years, five Months and twenty eight Days. *Baron.* A. C. 768.

STEPHEN V. a *Roman*, was choſen after *Leo* III. He died in 816, after he had ſate Pope ſeven Months and three Days, from *June* 22d, 816, till the 25th of *Jan.* 817. *Baron.* A. C. 816.

STEPHEN VI. before called *Baſilius*, a *Roman*, was choſen after *Adrian* III. the 27th of *May*, 885. He writ to *Baſilius*, the *Macedonian* Emperor of the Eaſt, to take the part of his Predeceſſors againſt *Photius*, and diſpenſed with *Stephen*, Patriarch Elect of *Conſtantinople*, for having received his Holy Orders from the ſaid *Photius*. He died in *May*, 890 or 891, after a Pontificate of ſix Years and ſome Months. *Onuphrius*, *Ciaconius*, *Platina*, &c.

STEPHEN VII. placed himſelf in the Pontifical Chair about the eighth of *Jan.* 897, after that *Boniface* VI. was run away, who had intruded himſelf after the Death of *Formoſus*, and the *Roman* Clergy, to avoid the Danger of a Schiſm, approved the Election. This *Stephen* cauſed the Body of *Formoſus* to be dug out of his Grave, his three Fingers wherewith he uſed to give his Bleſſing to be cut off, and his Body to be caſt into the *Tiber*; but in the Year 900 himſelf was caſt into Priſon and ſtrangled. *Baron.* A. C. 897. *Ni.* 9. C. *N.* 6.

STEPHEN VIII. was the Succeſſor of *Leo* VI. and continued in the Chair two Years, one Month and fifteen Days. He died 931.

STEPHEN IX. a *German*, was choſen the ſeventh of *June*, 939, after *Leo* VII. by the Favour of *Otho* the Emperor, his Kinſman: Some that pretended to the Papacy were ſo enraged at it, that they fell upon the Pope, and ſo mawl'd his Face, that he was not in a Condition for ſome time to appear in Publick; but that did not hinder him from acting vigorouſly for the Church: He likewiſe aſſiſted *Lewis de Outremer*, King of *France*, againſt his Rebellious Subjects. He died 943. *Baronius*, *Ciaconius*, &c.

STEPHEN X. before called *Frederick*, was the Son of *Gozzelon*, ſurnamed the Great, and Brother of *Godfrey*, ſurnamed *Le Barbu* or Great Beard, Duke of *Lorrain*. He ſucceeded Pope *Victor* II. He held the Papal See from *Auguſt*, 1057, till *March* or *April*, 1058, and then died at *Florence*. He was learned, and the Author of ſeveral Works, and amongſt the reſt, of a Treatiſe *de Veritate Corporis Domini*, &c.

Patriarchs of Antioch.

STEPHEN, the firſt of that Name Patriarch of *Antioch*, lived in the IV Century. St. *Euſtathius* had expelled him from the Clergy, for being an *Arian*: His Party choſe him to the See of *Antioch* after *Placillus*, about the Year 344 or 345: He was a great Oppoſer of St. *Athanaſius*. In 347 he and his Colleagues appeared at the Council of *Sardica*, but finding it compoſed of Catholick Prelates, he and his Company retired, who were excommunicated by that Council; whereupon they betook themſelves to *Philippi*, where they held a Council of their own, and made new Articles of Faith. *Euphrates*, Biſhop of *Cologne*, and *Vincentius* of *Capua*, being ſent by the Prelates of the Council of *Sardica* to the Emperor *Conſtantius*, who was at *Antioch*, *Stephen* knowing they were ſent for no Good to him, reſolv'd to deſtroy them by means of a Strumpet, whom he got convey'd by Night into the Chamber of *Euphrates*; but the Thing being diſcovered, *Stephen* was depoſed from his See in 348, and the Eunuch *Leontius* put into his Place. *St. Athanaſius Epiſt. ad Solit. Baron. An. Chriſt.* 343, 344.

STEPHEN II. lived in the V Century, and was killed at the Altar by the *Eutychians*, A. C. 479, having governed that Church three Years.

STEPHEN III. ſucceeded him, and died 482.

STEPHEN IV. a *Syrian* Monk, was choſen 713, after that the Church of *Antioch* had continued forty Years without a Paſtor. He died 741. *Baron.* A. C. 479, 482, 713.

Pari-

Patriarchs of Conſtantinople.

STEPHEN I. was the Son of the Emperor *Baſilius*, and Brother of *Leo* VI. He was put into the Place of *Photius* in the Year 886: And becauſe he had received Orders from that Patriarch, counted Schiſmatical by the Latin Church, Pope *Stephen* IV. upon his Account diſpenced with the Canon, which declar'd thoſe who had receiv'd ſuch Ordinations, incapable of any Eccleſiaſtical Imployment. He died in 888.

STEPHEN II. ſucceeded *Nicolaus Myſticus* in the Year 930, and died 933.

Patriarchs of Jeruſalem.

STEPHEN, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, was before an Abbot in *France*, and being ſome way related to *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, was preferred to that See in the Year 1128, and died two Years after. *Baron.* A. C. 1128. 1130.

CARDINALS.

STEPHEN (Cardinal) ſurnamed of *Paris*, Canon, and afterwards Biſhop of that City, he was born at *Vitri* upon the *Seine*, of mean Parents. He was employed by the *Dauphin* of *France*, afterwards *Charles* V, at the Treaty of *Bretigny*, for the Deliverance of King *John*, taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, who made him one of his Maſters of Requeſts; and King *Charles* V. to recompence his Services done to the Royal Family and the Government, procured him a Cardinal's Hat from Pope *Urban* V. in 1367. He died at *Avignon* 1373; his Body was conveyed to *Paris*, and interred in the Choir of our Lady's Church. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. des Cardin. & des Papes. Frizon. Gall. Purp. Sanmarthan. Gallia Chriſtiana.*

Kings and Princes of Hungary.

St. STEPHEN I. King of *Hungary*, was born in the Year 979, and ſucceeded his Father *Geiſa*, the firſt Chriſtian King, in the Year 997. He was ſo zealous in eſtabliſhing the Chriſtian Religion in *Hungary*, that he is look'd upon as the Apoſtle of that Kingdom. He died at *Buda* the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1038. after a Reign of 41 Years, and was buried in the Church he had cauſed to be built in *Alba Regalis*, or *Stoel Weiſſemburg*, in Honour of the *Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. Bonfin. Hiſtor. Hungar. Colman Vit. S. Steph. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

STEPHEN II. ſurnamed *Thunder*, was raiſed to the Royal Dignity in 1114, and reigned 18 Years after *Colman* II. He had Wars with the *Venetians*, *Polanders*, *Muſcovites* and *Bohemians*. His Wife was the Daughter of *Robert*, Duke of *Puglia*, and his ſecond, *Judith*, the Daughter of *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Poland*. He quitted his Crown in 1131, and became a Monk. *Bonfin. Hiſt. of Hungar.*

STEPHEN III. ſucceeded to his Father *Geiſa* III. in 1161. *Ladiſlaus* II. and *Stephen* IV. his Uncles, uſurped the Crown that belonged to him of Right; but the former held it only ſix Months, and the latter five. He waged War, with good Succeſs, againſt the *Venetians*, and the Emperor *Emanuel*, about the Poſſeſſion of *Illyrium*. He reigned eleven Years, nine Months, and five Days, died without Iſſue, and was buried at *Gran*.

STEPHEN IV. called V. came to the Crown after the Death of his Father *Bela* IV. *A. C.* 1260. He loſt the Battel he fought againſt *Ottocares*, King of *Bohemia*. After this he made *Myſia* Tributary to him, and defeated the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Bulgaria*, and would in all likelihood have increaſed his Conqueſts, had not Death overtaken him the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1272. in the Beginning of the 13th Year of his Reign.

Kings of Poland, *and other Princes of the ſame* Name.

STEPHEN, King of *Poland*, of the Family of *Batthori* in *Hungary*, was the Son of *Anthony Batthori*: His Worth raiſed him to the Principality of *Tranſylvania* in 1571, and afterwards, when *Henry* of *France*, King of *Poland*, returned to *France* to take Poſſeſſion of that Crown, he was choſen King of *Poland* at *Warſaw* the 15th of *December*, 1575. This Election was carried for him by the Faction of *Zborouski*, upon this Advantage he poſſeſt himſelf of *Cracovia*, where he was crown'd by *Staniſlas Kam Kowiski*, becauſe *James Wkanski*, Arch-biſhop of *Gneſne*, was in the Intereſt of *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, who had been choſen by another Party: But notwithſtanding this Competition, before the End of the Year 1576, he was univerſally owned as King of *Poland*, the Inhabitants of *Dantzick* having been ſeverely chaſtized for their obſtinate Refuſal to own him for their King. After this he declared War againſt the *Moſcovites* for the Recovering of *Smolensko*, *Severia*, *Livonia* and *Eſthonia*. He took *Polocʒko* in *Aug.* 1579. he plunder'd *Sokol* after having taken it by Storm; he ſubdued *Jaroſlaw*, *Suſſa* and *Turoula*. After theſe Exploits at the *Dyet* of *Warſaw*, he refuſed to make Peace with the *Moſcovites*, becauſe they would not part with *Severia* and *Livonia*, which he invaded in 1580; ſubdued all the ſtrongeſt Places in that Country; and *Riga* the Capital of it was ſurrendred to him at the Beginning of the Year 1581. He ſent to Pope *Gregory* XIII. for ſome Aſſiſtance towards the ſubduing the reſt of *Livonia*, and in the mean time took from the *Moſcovites* the Cities of *Oſtrow* and *Pleskow*, where a Peace was concluded upon Condition of their yielding all *Livonia* to *Poland*; and that the King in Conſideration thereof ſhould reſtore to the *Moſcovites Wielkowki*, and the other Places he had taken in *Moſcovy*. And at the Deſire of the *Moſcovites* a Truce was concluded for ſix Years, that they might have time to regain the Places which the *Swedes* had taken from them in *Livonia*, which they engaged to put into the Hands of the King of *Poland*, with the reſt of that Country. *Stephen* was ſucceſsful both in Peace and War. He died before the End of the Truce made with the *Moſcovites*, the 13th of *December*, in the Year 1586, without any Iſſue by *Anna Jagellon* his Wife, whom the States had obliged him to marry. *Sigiſmund* his Nephew ſucceeded him in the Principality of *Tranſylvania*, when it was in his Power to have named him his Succeſſor in *Poland*. He was a magnanimous and wiſe Prince; and was uſed to ſay, That *God had reſerved to himſelf Three Things as his peculiar Divine Prerogative*, viz. *The Power of Creating, the Knowledge of Futurities, and Dominion over the Conſcience. John Kamoski*, his Chancellor, writ his Epitaph, containing the moſt ſignal Actions and Atchievements of his Reign. *Neugebawer Hiſt. Polan. Thuan. Hiſt.* Lib. 53. *Connor. Hiſt. Poland.*

STEPHEN WAIWOD of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*, lived towards the End of the XV Century and the Beginning of the following, and is famous in Hiſtory for his Victories obtain'd againſt *Mahomet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Matthias*, King of *Hungary*, *Albert*, King of *Poland*, and the *Tartars*. He died 1504, *Michow*, Lib. 4. Cap. 84. &c.

STEPHEN WAIWOD of *Moldavia*, poſſeſs'd himſelf of that Government by Favour of the *Turks*, after having cauſed the lawful Sovereign of that Country to be ſlain: He reigned like a Tyrant, and his illegal Management of Affairs gave Occaſion to a Revolt of the *Bojars* or Great Men of the Country, who aſſaſſinated him in his Tent, having defeated 2000 *Turks* and *Tartars* he always kept about him for his Guard. Conſult the ninth Book of the Hiſtory of *Thuanus* A. C. 1552.

STEPHEN, ſurnamed *Henry*, Earl of *Campagne*, *Brie*, *Blois* and *Chartres*, he twice undertook the *Croiſade* for the Holy War, and was ſlain in his ſecond Voyage near to *Rama* in *Paleſtina* in the Month of *July*, 1102 He was in ſo great a Reputation for his Wiſdom and Conduct amongſt the Barons of the *Holy Land*, that they were uſed to call him *The Father of the Council. Guibert*, Abbot of *Nogent*, near to *Coucy* in *Picardy*, tells us, that he was Lord of as many Caſtles as there were Days in the Year. He was married to *Alice*, the youngeſt Daughter to *William the Conqueror*, by whom he had *William*, Earl of *Chartres*, from whom the Lords of *Sully* and *Voulon* are deſcended.

STEPHEN, a *Dominican*, lived in the XIII Century to the Year 1260. He wrote the Annals of *Milan* and *Cremona*, the latter being the Place where he was born.

STEPHEN, a *Carthuſian* of *Siena*, lived in the XIV Century. He was once Secretary to St. *Catharine* of *Sieny*, and publiſh'd the greateſt part of her Dialogues with the Life of that Saint: This *Stephen* was a Perſon of Character and elected General of his Order, but there being a Competition in the Caſe, he reſign'd his Claim to prevent a Schism. *Petreius in Notis ad Dorland. in Biblioth. Carth.* Pag. 264. &c.

STEPHENS (*Charles*) born at *Paris*, was a famous Phyſician in the XVI Century, and Brother of the learned *Robert Stephens*. He died in 1564. He left behind him a Daughter called *Nicola*, who was famous for her Skill in the Languages, and was married to *John Liebaut*, a Phyſician. *Charles Stephens* was Author of the following learned Works: *De diſſectione partium Corporis humani*, Lib. 3. *De Nutrimentis*, Lib. 3. *Prædium Ruſticum*, which he tranſlated into *French*. *De re hortenſi Vinetum. Diſcourſes of the Hiſtories of* Lorrain *and* Flanders. *An Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Dukes of* Milan. *La Croix du Main*, and *du Verdier-Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden de Script. Med.* &c.

STEPHENS (*Henry*) a *Pariſian*, the Son of *Robert Stephens*, the famous Printer, lived in the XVI Century, and was one of the moſt learned Men of his Time for *Greek* and *Latin*. When he was yet very young he publiſh'd *Anacreon*'s Poems with curious Notes, and afterward tranſlated them into *Latin* Verſe; and wrote a great many other Works both in Proſe and Verſe. The exact Knowledge he had of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, gave him Occaſion of gratifying the Publick with abundance of excellent Editions of ancient Authors, eſpecially of *Greek* ones, and in particular of his *Theſaurus Linguæ*

Græcæ. He writ alſo a Treatiſe of *The Excellency of the* French *Tongue*, which he dedicated to the *French* King. He was a Proteſtant, and in a Book of his which he calls *A Preparatory to the Apology of* Herodotus, hath ſome ſharp Reflections upon the Religious of the *Romiſh* Communion. His Religion made him to retire to *Geneva*, and he died at *Lions* in 1598, being ſeventy Years of Age. He left behind him divers Children, and amongſt the reſt *Paul Stephens*, who was his Heir, and a Daughter who was married to *Iſaac Caſaubon*. *Sanmarthan.* Lib. 4. *Elog. La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier-Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Almeloveen de Vita Stephanorum.*

STEPHEN's (*Robert*) a *Pariſian* and famous Printer, lived in the XVI Century: He got himſelf a great Reputation, not only by the Fairneſs and Correctneſs of his Impreſſions, but alſo by his Works. He had extraordinary Skill in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and publiſh'd the moſt compleat Dictionary that ever had been ſeen till then of the *Latin* Tongue, with the Title of *Theſaurus Linguæ Latinæ*, in three Volumes, in *Folio*. He was a Proteſtant, which was the Reaſon of his retiring to *Geneva*, where he died in 1559, at the Age of 56. *Charles Stephens*, a famous Phyſician of *Paris*, was his Brother, and was Father to *Henry* and *Robert Stephens*, which latter was the Father of *Francis* and *Robert*, who writ ſeveral Poems in *Greek* and *Latin*. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.* Pag. 443, 444. *Geſner. in Bibl.* &c. *Almeloveen de vita Stephanorum.*

STEPHEN (*Stephanus Byzantinus*) an eminent Grammarian living in the Vth or VIth Century. He wrote a Dictionary, in which he ſet down the Nouns *Adjectives* of every Town and Country, deriv'd from the Nouns *Subſtantives* of their reſpective Places, to theſe he joyn'd a great many Mythological and Hiſtorical Obſervations, by which he explain'd the Original of Towns and Colonies, and gave an Account of the Alterations and Revolutions in them; in which Work the Author ſhew'd a great deal of Reading and Exactneſs: The true Title of the Book was Ἐθνικά, and not that commonly given it, περὶ πόλεων: There is nothing remaining of it now but a very indifferent Abridgment made by the Grammarian *Hermolaus*, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Juſtinian*. Father *Auguſtin*, an *Auguſtin* Fryar, tranſlated it into *Latin*, and added learned Annotations to it; of which there are two *Holland* Editions in *Folio*, that of *Pinedo* and that of *Berkelius*, the laſt being the better, and printed 1688. *Lucas Holſtenius* wrote Notes upon it, printed 1684. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

STEPHEN, a Knightly Order of *Florence*, was founded in 1560 by *Coſmus* I. Duke of *Florence* in Honour of Pope *Stephen* X. or IX. to thoſe who omit *Stephen* II. It was confirmed by *Pius* IV. and V. who beſtowed the ſame Privileges upon this Order as upon that of *Malta*. The chief Houſe of the Order is at *Piſa*, where none are admitted but ſuch as have given Proof of their Gentility, and are obliged to ſerve by Sea and Land, according to the Pleaſure of the Great Duke, who is Grand Maſter of the Order. Upon ſolemn Days they wear a Robe of White Camlet, embroidered with Red, and a Croſs upon it. There is ſome Difference between the Habit of the Prieſts and Servants of this Order. *Spondan.* A.C. 1554. *N.* 5. *Favin. Theatr. d'Hon. & de Cheval.*

STERLING, a Town and County in *Scotland*, called otherwiſe *Striveling*, from its Situation upon the Deſcent of a ſteep rugged Rock. This is the *Vindovera* of *Ptolomy*. At the upper End of the Town ſtands the Caſtle, which is reckon'd Impregnable, and the ſecond of the Kingdom. King *James* V. beautified this Place with ſtately Buildings. It is chiefly noted for being defended by the *Engliſh* againſt *Edward Bruce*, Brother to *Robert*, King of *Scots*, the Garriſon having capitulated to ſurrender if they were not relieved at a limited Time: Whereupon *Edw.* II. of *England* marching with 100000 Men to its Relief, was overthrown by *Robert Bruce* at *Bannokburn*. It's from this Place that our Money is called Sterling, as being firſt coined here, and current amongſt the *Saxons*, *Scots* and *Picts*. This Town is reckoned the Key of *Scotland*, as defending that Paſs by the Bridge over the River *Forth* betwixt the North and South. This Country boaſts for giving Birth to the Emperor *Maximus*, and of *Severus*'s Wall, now called *Graham*'s *Dike*, raiſed croſs this Province to reſtrain the *Scots* and *Picts* from invading the *Britains*: Abundance of *Roman* Antiquities and Inſcriptions have been dug from the Ruins of this Wall, which extended 36 Miles in Length from Eaſt to Weſt. The Country abounds with Wood, Corn and Paſturage, and with Rivers well ſtock'd with Salmon, of which *Forth* is the Principal, that renders it pleaſant as well as fruitful. It is bounded with *Monteith* and *Fife* on the North, the River *Clyd* on the South, *Lothain* on the Eaſt, and *Lenox* on the Weſt.

STERQUILINUS, was a falſe Deity the Heathens called upon when they were dunging their Ground, as ſuppoſing him to have the Care and Superintendence of that Affair.

STESICHORUS, a Lyrick Poet, Native of *Himera*, a City of *Sicily*, he lived in the 42d Olympiad. Of the many Works that he writ, we have only ſome few Fragments, ſcarce ſufficient to give us a Character of his Writing, but that *Horace*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* and *Quintilian* commend his Stile for being lofty, full and majeſtick. This pleaſant Story is told of him, that having made ſome Verſes againſt *Helen*, it was highly reſented by *Caſtor* and *Pollux* her Brothers, who puniſhed this Boldneſs of the Poet by ſtriking him blind: This Misfortune taught him more Wit, and having recanted his former Error in a Song compoſed in Praiſe of that Lady, he recovered his Sight again. *Euſeb. in Chron. Suidas in Lex. Lil. Gyrald. Hiſt. Poet. Le Fevre vie des Poets Grecs.*

STESICLEA, an *Athenian* Lady of a ſurpaſſing Beauty, who being beloved of *Themiſtocles* and *Ariſtides*, was the Cauſe of the Diſcord that aroſe between thoſe two excellent Captains. *Plutarch Vita Themiſtoc.*

STESICRATES, a Statuary, who undertook to make the Mount *Athos* the Subject of his Art. This Mountain, now called *Monte Santo*, is a Peninſula joyn'd to *Macedonia*, which jets out into the *Archipelago*, between the Bay of *Monte Santo*, formerly called *Sinus Strymonicus* and *Singiticus*. He undertook, I ſay, to cut out on this Mountain, which is of a prodigious height, a ſtupendous Coloſs of *Alexander the Great*, ſo as to leave in each Hand ſufficient Space to build a City on, and to make the Sea paſs between his Legs by the Communication of the two Gulphs which were ſeparated by this Peninſula: But he died when he had but drawn the rude Draught of his Work He was hence called *Steſicrates Temerarius*. *Lucian. De Methodo Scribendi Hiſtoriam.*

STETIN, the Capital of *Pomerania*, and a Hanſe-Town, ſtanding upon the River *Oder*, which divides it into two Parts. It is a very ſtrong, fair and large City, and a great Place of Trade, being about eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburg*, and 44 from *Dantzick* to the South-Weſt. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Palace of the ancient Dukes of *Pomerania*, who had their ordinary Reſidence in this City for many Ages till the Year 1630, when *Guſtavus Adolphus* coming before it got Admiſſion, *Bogiſlaus*, the laſt of that Line, dying ſoon after: The *Swedes* being in Poſſeſſion, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munſter*, and continued in Poſſeſſion of it till the Year 1677, when the Duke of *Brandenburg* took it after a tedious Seige; but in 1679 it was reſtored to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of St. *Germain* who are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of this very ſtrong Place.

STUCHIUS (*Auguſtinus*) ſurnamed *Eugubinus*, was born at *Gubio*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Italy*, and flouriſhed about the Year 1540, being look'd upon as one of the moſt famous for Piety and Learning of his Time. He was Keeper of the *Vatican* Library. He was very ſkilful in the *Oriental* Languages, which he made uſe of for digeſting of the Manuſcripts of the Papal Library in thoſe Languages into a better Order. Not long after he had the Biſhoprick of *Chiſamo* in *Candia* beſtowed upon him. We have ſeveral of his Works, *viz.* his *Annotations upon the Pentateuch*, his *Commentaries upon* 47 *Pſalms*, *upon* Job, &c. *De Perenni Philoſophia*, Lib. 10. *Adverſus Lutheranos*. Lib. 3. *Coſmopœia ſeu de Mundi Opificio*, &c. *Sonnius* in 1577 printed at *Paris* all the Works of *Steuchius*, in three Volumes. *Sixt. Senenſ Bibl. Sacr. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr.* See *M. Simon*'s Judgment of his Writings in *Hiſt. Critic. of the Old Teſt.* Lib. 3. Cap. 12.

STEWART, the Surname of the Royal Family of *Scotland*. The Original of which was thus; *An.* 1050. *Bancho*, the *Thane* of *Lochaber*, a Great Man and of the Blood Royal, being ſuſpected by *Macbeth* the Uſurper, becauſe he underſtood by Sorceries that his Poſterity ſhould enjoy the Crown of *Scotland*, he way-laid him, and cauſed him to be murthered; but his Son *Fleanchus* eſcaping into *North Wales*, married the Daughter of *Griffith ap Lewellin*, the Prince of the Country, by whom he had a Son called *Walter*, who being a valiant Man went for *Scotland*, and becoming a Favourite to *Malcolm* III. then King, who had kill'd *Macbeth*, he was employ'd againſt the Rebels in *Galloway*, where he ſlew their General, and put them to Flight; for which good Service his Majeſty created him Lord *Stewart* of all *Scotland*, from which Office his Family took Surname afterwards, and beſides the Royal Family ſpread into divers other Noble Branches. *Robert*, Son of *Marjory*, Daughter to King *Robert Bruce*, was the firſt of them who came to the Crown. *Camb. Brit. Buchan.*

STEWART (*Walter*) Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, was Son to King *Robert* II. and Uncle to King *James* I. whom he barbarouſly murthered in the Convent of *Dominicans* at St. *Johnſton*, having corrupted ſome of his Domeſticks who gave Admiſſion to the Aſſaſſinates. He was prompted to this execrable Villany by blind Ambition, ſome Witches with whom he converſed having informed him, that he ſhould be crowned King at a great Concourſe of People, which happened accordingly; for the Nobility purſued him and his Accomplices with ſo much Vigour, that they were all taken, though they eſcaped by the Darkneſs of the Night: The chief of them were put to Death by exquiſite Torments, and he himſelf was executed in this manner; The firſt Day he was put in a Cart, whereon was erected an Engine reſembling a Stork, which hoiſted him up by Ropes let through Pullies, and let him down again to the very Ground, which looſened his Joints, and put him to incredible Pain: Then he was ſet on a Pillory with a red-hot Iron Crown on his Head, having this Motto, *The King of all Traytors*. The ſecond Day he was bound upon a Hurdle, and dragg'd at a Horſe's Tail through the Great Street of *Edinburgh*. The third Day

Day he was laid upon a Plank, had his Bowels cut out alive, and thrown into the Fire, as was likewiſe his Heart immediately after. His Head was cut off, and ſet on a Pole in the higheſt Place of the City, and his four Quarters hang'd up in the moſt noted Cities of the Kingdom. After him his Grandſon was executed, but not with ſuch Torture, becauſe but young and ſeduced by the Grandfather; ſo that he was only hang'd and quarter'd: But *Robert Graham* who actually committed the Murther, was carried in a Cart through the City, with his Right-hand nail'd to a Gallows which was faſtened to it, the Executioner running burning Irons in the mean time into his Thighs, Shoulders, and other places remote from his Vitals; and then he was quartered as the former. This Puniſhment, ſays the Hiſtorian, exceeded the Bounds of Humanity; but conſidering the Barbarity of the Murther, deſcrib'd in its Place, it may ſeem tolerable. *Æneas Silvius* being then Ambaſſador from the Pope in *Scotland*, ſaid upon this Occaſion, That he could not tell whether he ſhould give them greater Commendation that revenged the King's Death, or brand them with ſharper Cenſure of Condemnation that ſtained themſelves with ſo heinous a Parricide. *Buchan. Camb. Brittan.*

STHENELUS, Son of *Capanius* and *Evadne*, an Officer of Note at the Seige of *Troy*, and one of thoſe that went into the *Wooden Horſe*, in order to ſurprize the City. *Homer. Virgil. Æneid.* 2.

STHENELUS, King of *Argos* or *Mycenæ*, Son of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*; He ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World 2799, and left it to *Euriſtheus* his Son in 2837. *Euſeb. Chron. Pauſanias, Appollodorus*, &c.

STILICO, a *Vandal* by Extraction, and General under *Theodoſius the Great*, was a Favourite of that Prince, having married *Serena*, his Brother's Daughter. Some time after, the ſame *Theodoſius* having declared his Sons, *Arcadius* Emperor of the Eaſt, and *Honorius* of the Weſt, he made *Ruſinus* Tutor to the firſt, and *Stilico* to the ſecond. This Dignity raiſed him to a very high Degree of Power, and made him Commander in chief of all the *Roman* Armies; and being a Perſon of wonderful Courage and great Experience, all Things proſpered in his Hands, till Ambition ruined him. About the Year 402 he defeated the *Goths* in *Liguria*; and *Alaricus*, who for thirty Years together had ravaged *Thrace*, *Greece* and the Provinces of *Illyria*, without meeting with any Reſiſtance, was forced to ſave himſelf by Flight: But *Stilico*, to ſerve his own Intereſts, deprived the Empire of the Fruit of this Victory; for when it was in his Power to have hinder'd *Alaricus* from making his Eſcape, he, inſtead thereof, made a ſecret Alliance with him, and ſuffered him to get away, concluding, that when the Empire ſhould have no more Enemies, there would be no more Need of him, and that War was neceſſary to keep him up in his preſent Station of Significancy and Power. Some time after he overthrew *Radagiſus*, and was twice the Emperor's Father-in-Law, who had married his Daughter *Maria*, and after her Death her Siſter *Thermantia*; ſo that every thing ſeem'd to conſpire to raiſe him to the higheſt Point of Power and Honour: Which not being able to glut his inſatiable Ambition, he form'd a Deſign of raiſing his Son *Eucherius* to the Empire; and to this end, of a long time had entertain'd a ſecret Alliance and Correſpondence with the *Barbarians*, and made uſe of *Alaricus* to this Purpoſe, ſometimes beating him, and at other times letting him have the Victory. But at laſt the divine Juſtice ſuffer'd his Treaſon to be diſcover'd; whereupon *Stilico* was put to Death by Order of *Honorius* in 408, and his Son *Eucherius* and Wife *Serena* were ſtrangled about the ſame time, he being accuſed by *Placidia*, the Emperor's Siſter, of having perſuaded the *Barbarians* to come and beſiege the City of *Rome*, and had been Partaker of all her Huſband's Deſigns. The Senate paſs'd a Decree that his Name ſhould be raz'd out of all the publick Places where it had been engrav'd, and that all his Statues ſhould be caſt down. *Proſp. & Marcellin. in Chron. Oroſ.* Lib. 7. *Claudian. de Stilic.*

STILPO of *Megara*, a Philoſopher and Diſciple of *Euclid*. He was a Perſon of ſo great Eloquence, and of ſuch a winning Carriage, that other Philoſophers quitted their Maſters to hear him. *Ptolomeus Soter* and *Demetrius* having taken the City *Megara*, had a high Eſteem for him, offering him an Abode and Money. He is look'd upon as the Head of the *Stoicks*. *Diog. Laert. Lib. 2. Vit. Phil. Senec. Epiſt. 9. & Cap. 5. de Conſt.*

STIRIA, a Province of *Germany*, by the Inhabitants called *Steyermarck*, which was a part of the Old *Noricum* or the *Upper Pannonia*, towards the Rivers *Muer* and the *Drave*. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, on the North by *Auſtria*, on the Weſt by the Dioceſe of *Saltzburg* and *Carinthia*, and on the South by *Carniola*. It is commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Stiria*, and *Gratz* is the Capital of it; the other Cities are, *Cilley*, *Kermend*, *Marcpurg*, *Petaw*, *Pruck am Muer*, *Rakelspurg*. *Canisha*, a very ſtrong Place, belongs alſo to this Province, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*, and reckoned to the *Lower Hungary*. The *Quadi* were the old Inhabitants of this Country, who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valleria*, in Honour of a Daughter of *Diocleſian* ſo called. This Country is in length 110 Miles, and 60 in breadth. It formerly had Princes of its own, but now belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and abounds with Iron Mines, Wine, Corn, Cattel and Salt. *Cluver. Deſcript. Germ. Script. Rer. Germ. Hoffmanus.*

STOBÆUS (*John*) a Greek Author living in the 4th or 5th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts mention'd by *Photius* in his *Bibliotheca*, the moſt conſiderable of which are, *Eclogarum, Apothegmatum, & Vitæ Præceptionum*, Lib. IV. *Collectanea Sententiarum*, &c. We have nothing but his Collections remaining. *Photius Cod.* 167. *Geſner in Bibl. & in Proleg. Collect. Sentent. Stobæi.*

STOCKHOLM, *Holmia*, a great City, and the Capital, of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, with a Haven at the Mouth of the Lake *Meler*, ſtanding in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*. It is the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and a Place ſurrounded with Rocks, Mountains and Lakes, which make its Situation look ſomething odd: Its Haven is as ſafe and ſecure as any in *Europe*, and very convenient, for the greateſt Ships can come ſo near the City, that they ſeem to touch the very Houſes, and lie ſafe and quiet in the Harbour without Anchors or Cables. *Stockholm* conſiſts of ſix little Iſles and two Suburbs; the Iſles are *Stockholm, Ridderholm, Konungſholm, Helglandeſholm, Schipſholm*, and *Ladduggarſland*, with the North and South Suburbs. The Iſle of *Stockholm* is that which properly is called the City, as being the beſt peopled and moſt frequented part of it. Since the Year 1641, the Streets have been much enlarged and beautified, which before were narrow and full of Windings. The principal Street, called *Regering-ſ-gatan*, is faced with very fine Houſes, five Stories high. Here is to be ſeen the Palace of the Nobles called *Kiddarhuſet*, being the Place appointed for the ſitting of the General *Dyets*, the Hall where they meet being adorned with the Arms and Titles of the Earls, Barons, and Gentlemen of the whole Kingdom. In the ſame Iſle is the great Market-place, and the King's Caſtle, with a Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, which is cover'd with Copper, as the other Churches likewiſe are, and moſt part of the Houſes. The Iſle of *Ridderſholm* or *Knights-Iſle*, is joined to *Stockholm* by a Bridge of Wood; in it ſtands the *Cloſterkirk*, which formerly belonged to the *Cordeliers*, where the two laſt Kings of *Sweden* are interred. There are many fine Gardens in this Iſland, and pleaſant Walks, and it is joined to the North Suburbs by a Wooden Bridge. *Helglandeſholm* or *Holy-land Iſle*, is the Place where moſt Artificers and Handicrafts-men live: It is joined by a Wooden Bridge to the Iſle of *Stockholm*, and by another to the North Suburbs. *Schipſholm* or the *Iſle of Ships*, where is to be ſeen the Court of Admiralty, and ſeveral Magazines for the Building and Equipping of Ships: It is joined to the North Suburbs by a Bridge of Wood. *Ladduggarſland*, or the Land of Country Houſes and Farms, ſo called becauſe here is the King's Dairy, his Aviaries and Warrens, where his Deer and other Beaſts are kept; there are alſo many Gardens, and Houſes of Pleaſure and Recreation; where the Common People divert themſelves when they walk abroad. The North Suburbs is join'd to it by a Bridge of Wood, and is very conſiderable, as being the Place of Abode of many Handicraftsmen, and of the King's Gardens. In the South Suburbs a great Trade is driven with the Commodities that come from *Moſcovia*, and a magnificent Exchange has been lately built here, for the Convenience of Merchants. The Lake of *Meler* makes the Haven of this City, and the ordinary Place for Anchorage is between the City and *Schipſholm*; and is an excellent Haven for its Capaciouſneſs, the Firmneſs of its Bottom, and its Security from Winds and Tempeſts, ſo that the greateſt Veſſels ride ſafe here, without any Danger from the higheſt Winds or the Attacks of Enemies, by reaſon of the Forts that defend the Entry of it. The Caſtle, which is the Place of the King's uſual Reſidence, ſtands upon a Piece of Ground which commands the Haven, and over-looks the City; the great Gate whereof faceth a great Place or Square, which is ſeparated from the Caſtle by a Ditch. The whole Building is divided into three Parts by ſo many great Courts: In the firſt are the *Corps de Guards* and great Pavilions, wherein is kept a Court of Judicature, call'd the *College of Execution*, in which the Governour of the City ſits Prendent. The ſecond Court contains the King's Apartments, which conſiſts of ſeveral Pavilions, and of ſome Galleries. The Building of the Caſtle, tho' ancient, yet hath much of Symmetry, and is very commodious and richly furniſh'd. On the one Side of this Court is the King's Chappel, which is a large and neat Building, the Roof of it is adorned with Gilding, and Figures in Relief, very well wrought: Some of the ancient Kings are buried here. In this Court are contained alſo the *Chamber of War*, the *Chancery*, and the *Chamber of Accounts*: Above the *Chancery* is the Chamber where the Senators of the Kingdoms ſit, and near to it is the *Great Hall* of the Kingdom, where the *States General* ſit when they meet at *Stockholm*. Round about it are to be ſeen the Arms of all the Provinces of the Kingdom. A little beyond this is a famous Library, remarkable for a great Number of choice Manuſcripts, and a great Number of Figures to the Waſte, repreſenting Heathen Gods, Emperors and Kings, the greateſt part of which are more conſiderable for the Curioſity of the Work, than for the Riches of the Matter, which is of

ſeveral Mettals, and ſome of them of fine Stones. The third Court contains the Queen's Apartments, which are commodious and very richly furniſh'd. Another Thing very remarkable in this Caſtle is the *Round Tower*, called *Trekronor*, from the three Crowns of Copper gilt, which are ſet on the top of it, repreſenting the Arms of *Sweden*, and alluding to the three Crowns of *Divedon*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, which were formerly ſubject to one King. There is great Store of Artillery lodg'd in the lower Stories of this Tower. The *Swedes* have not affected the fixing of the Burials of their Kings to one Place, as well becauſe that Crown had paſs'd to divers Families, who have choſen to be interr'd in the Tombs of their Anceſtors, as becauſe of the Diverſity of Religions, and the Changes of the Royal Reſidence, which hath been transferred to ſeveral Cities. The Heathen Kings were uſed to be interred under the three Mountains of *Upſal*, which are about half a League from that City, which formerly was the Capital of that Kingdom, whoſe Names are *Gambla*, *Upſala* and *Hegar*. The moſt of the Roman Catholick Kings are buried in the Cities of *Strengnes* and *Wadſtena*; the *Lutheran* Kings have their Sepulchres in the Cathedral of *Upſal*, except only the two laſt, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, ſurnamed *the Great*, and *Charles Guſtavus*, ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, who have their Tombs at *Stockholm*, in the Iſle of *Ridderſholm*. Some Lords of *Sweden* are alſo buried there. *Jonvain. Voyage de Denmark. Saxo. Grammat*, &c.

STOCKPORT, or *Stopford*, a Market-Town of *Cheſhire* in *Mecklesfield* Hundred, upon the River *Merſey*.

STOCKSBRIDGE, a Market-Town and Borough in the County of *Southampton*, and *Kingombom* Hundred, upon the River *Teſt*, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons.

STOECADES, Iſles of the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*, now called *Iſles d'Hieres*, from their Neighbourhood to that City, the three principal of which are *Hypæa*, *Prote* and *Meſe* or *Pomponiana*; the reſt are *Portecros* and *Porquerolles*, and thoſe which the Ancients called *Phœnice*, *Sturium*, &c. which are now *Teſte de Can*, *Ribaudas*, *Ribaudon* and *Langouſtier*. Theſe Iſlands were peopled by Monks in the Time of *Caſſianus*, and are ſo fertil, that the Knights of *Malta*, after the Loſs of *Rhodes*, thought to make their Reſidence here.

STOICKS, Philoſophers of a Sect ſo called, whereof *Zeno* was the Author. They were ſo called from a Portico or *Ποικίλη*, called by the *Greeks Stoa*, which was a Place at *Athens* where they met to confer about their Opinions. They held, that all things happened by a fatal Neceſſity, which they defined to be ſuch a fixed Order and Concatenation of Cauſes as could not be alter'd by God himſelf, which they called *Fatum*: They made all Vices equal, ſaying, it was as bad to kill an Ox as a Man, and a Peaſant as a Prince; and ſet their Wiſe-Men almoſt on even Ground with *Jupiter* himſelf. Of this Sect were *Chryſippus*, *Apollodorus*, *Poſſidonius*, *Cleanthes*, and others. *Laertius*, Lib. 7. *de vit. Phil. Lipſ. de Philoſ. Stoic.* where their Opinions may be ſeen at large. See *Zeno Citiæus. Cic. in Paradox.*

STOKEGOMER, a Market-Town of *Williton* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Somerſetſhire*.

STOKESLEY, a Market-Town of *Langbargh* Wapentake in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

STOLHOFFEN, Lat. *Stolhoffa*, a ſmall Town upon the *Rhine* in the Marquiſate of *Baden*, well fortified, two *German* Miles Eaſt of *Hagenow*, and three South-Eaſt of *Strasburgh*. *Hoffm.*

STOLPE, a Town in the *Farther Pomerania*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, three Leagues from the Mouth of the River *Stolpe*, and ſeven Weſt of *Leoburg*. *Hoffman.*

STONAR, a Sea Town of the Iſle of *Thanet*, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Kent*, noted for being the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the *Britains*, who having vanquiſh'd the *Saxons* in many Battles, and driven them out of the Iſland, ordered his Corps to be interred here, thinking thereby to fright the *Saxons* from landing any more upon this Coaſt; wherein he imitated *Scipio* the *African*, who having had good Succeſs againſt thoſe of *Carthage*, ordered that his Tomb ſhould be turn'd towards *Africk* to fright the *Carthaginians* from the Coaſts of *Italy*: But the *Britains* found at laſt, by ſad Experience, the Difference between a King in the Field and a King in the Grave.

STONE, a Market-Town of *Pyrehill* Hundred on the *Trent* in *Staffordſhire*. It lies in *Cheſter* Rode.

STONEHINGE, a ſtupendious Fabrick, and the greateſt Rarity *England* affords to be ſeen, ſtands in *Salisbury-Plain*, about two Miles Weſt of *Amesbury* in *Wiltſhire*. It conſiſts of many huge rough and grayiſh Stones, ſome of them 28 Foot long and 10 broad, ſet upright in the Ground by two and two, with a third laid overthwart, and faſten'd in the ſame with Tenons and Mortiſes. According to *Speed*, this Monument was erected by *Aurelius*, ſurnamed *Ambroſius*, King of *Britain*, to the Memory of his Nobles treacherouſly ſlaughter'd there by the *Saxons* on a Day of Parley: But a Book called *Stonehinge Reſtored*, proves it to be a *Roman* Work or Temple dedicated to *Cœlus* or *Cœlum*, Son to *Æther* and *Dies*, the eldeſt Gods of the Heathen. That it is a *Roman* Deſign, is apparent by the Order and Scheme of the Monument, conſiſting of four equilateral Triangles inſcrib'd in a Circle with a double Portico, a Scheme much uſed by the *Romans* in their magnificent Structures, beſides that, the Architraves therein are all ſet without Mortar, according to the *Roman* Architecture, wherein it was ordinary to have *ſaxa nullo ſulta glutine*. To prove it a Temple dedicated to *Cœlum*, the Situation, Aſpect and Form thereof may go a great way; its Situation in a Plain in an open Air, without any Woods or Village about it; its Aſpect being *ſub dio*, and built without a Roof; its Form being circular, and conſequently a proper Figure for the Temple of *Cœlum*. But how theſe Stones were convey'd hither, is another Queſtion: *Cambden* is of Opinion, that they were made upon the Spot by Art, the Ancients having had the Art of making Stone: Thus the Ciſterns of *Rome* were made of Sand conſolidated together with a kind of Lime into the Hardneſs of a Stone. He adds, that many dead Mens Bones are digged up hereabouts.

STONYHURST, in the Pariſh of *Mitton* in *Ribbleſdale*, within the Hundred of *Blackburn*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, a ſtately, well-built old Stone Edifice, pleaſantly ſituate near the River *Ribble*, on the Edge of *Yorkſhire*, the Seat of Sir *Nicholas Sherburn*, Baronet, whoſe Family have been Owners thereof ever ſince before the Reign of King *John*. See more in *Sherburn*.

STONY-STREET, a pav'd Way which reaches from *Hith* in *Kent* to *Canterbury*, ſuppoſed to be a Work of the *Romans*. *Cambd. Brit.* Pag. 351.

STONY STRETFORD, a Market-Town of *Newport* Hundred in the North Parts of *Buckinghamſhire*, ſeated on the Eaſt Banks of the River *Ouſe*, which parts it from *Northamptonſhire*; and is a good large Town, conſiſting of two Pariſhes, and is ſuppoſed by ſome Geographers to be the *Ladodurum* of the ancient *Romans*. It lies upon the ancient Cauſey-Way, which is called *Watling-ſtreet*, which in the Time of the *Romans* croſs'd all the Country from *Dover* as far as *Cheſter*. Here King *Edward* the Elder ſtop'd the *Danes* while he fortified *Towceſter* againſt them. Here likewiſe did King *Edw.* I. erect a ſtately Croſs in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, whoſe Corps reſted here coming up from *Lincolnſhire* to *Weſtminſter Abbey*. Finally, this Town lies in the Way from the South to the North-Weſt Parts of *England*, and is accomodated with good Inns. There is another Town of this Name in *Warwickſhire*, well inhabited, and hath two Pariſh-Churches, it ſtands upon the River *Avon*, over which it hath a good Stone-Bridge.

STOORJUNKARE, the ſecond God of the Heather *Laplanders*, who is, as it were, the Lieutenant of their God *Thor*, which Word is borrowed from the *Norwegians*, who call the Governours of Provinces *Junkares*: They alſo call him *Stourapaſſe*, that is to ſay, *Holy and Great*. They believe that all tame and wild Beaſts are under his Command. Each Family hath its *Stoorjunkare*, which they worſhip on the top of ſome Rock, or near to ſome Cave on the Banks of ſome Lake. The Figure of this God is a Stone that has ſome Likeneſs of a Head, and is found amongſt the Rocks, or on the Banks of Lakes. The *Laplanders* are great Admirers of this Stone, as ſuppoſing it made by the expreſs Order of their *Stoorjunkare*, to the end he might be adored under that Figure. They place this Idol on the Ground, on a little Butt or Hillock, and often ſet about it many little *Seites* or petty Gods, according as they find more or leſs of theſe Stones; the greateſt of which they call *Stoorjunkare*, the ſecond repreſents his Wife, the third his Son or his Daughter, and all the reſt his Servants or Maids. They commonly ſacrifice to him a Male *Rangifer* (a Beaſt reſembling one of our Stags) and after that they have ſacrificed this Victim, they in a Semi-circle rank its Horns and Bones behind the Figure of their Idol. *Scheffer. Hiſt. Lapon.*

STOPFORD, a Market-Town of *Northwich* Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Cheſhire*. It ſtands on the South-ſide of the River *Merſey*.

STORK (*Nicholas*) was one of the chief of the *Enthuſiaſtical* Anabaptiſts that join'd with *Thomas Muncer* in *Germany*. Theſe Men ſet up a new Sect and quitted *Luther*, pretending that his Doctrine gave too much Liberty: Theſe two Wretches deceiv'd a great Many by an Appearance of Mortification: Their Tenents were, That Revelations upon the Return of Prayer were the only Rules for Conduct and Practice; and, That no Laws either Eccleſiaſtical or Civil were obligatory upon Conſcience; their Reaſon was, That all Men were of the ſame noble Extraction, equally the Sons of God, and Redeem'd into the ſame Liberty by Jeſus Chriſt, and therefore ought to be upon the ſame Level in other things, no one having any juſt Pretence for Authority and Dominion over another. *Luther* drove theſe Fanaticks from *Wittenburg*, where they had gain'd a great many Proſelites in 1525: Upon this Expulſion they ſpread all over *Germany*, preaching up Anabaptiſm, and raiſing abundance of Mob, who, where ever they came, declar'd for the *Liberty of the Goſpel*. *Maimburg. Hiſtoir du Lutheraniſme.*

STORMAREN, Lat. *Stormaria*, a Province of *Holſtein*, ſubject in part to the Duke of that Name, and partly to the King of *Denmark*. It is bounded by *Wagaren* and *Lavenburg* on the Eaſt, by *Bremen* and *Lunenburg* on the Weſt and South. Its principal Places, *Gluckſtat*, *Crempen* and *Pinnenburg*, ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, and *Elmeſhorne*, *Steinharſt*, *Reinborſt* and *Barmſted* under the Duke of *Holſtein*. *Hamburgh* ſtands alſo in this Province. *Hoffm.*

STOUFACHER (*Warner*) a *Suiſs*, one of the 3 Conſpirators who retriev'd the Liberty of their Country from the intolerable Oppreſſions of *Griſler*, Gov. of *Suiſſerland*, for the Emperor *Albert* I who having taken a fine Houſe from him in 1307, continued to add Threats to this Piece of Injuſtice; whereupon *Stoufacher* was incenſed to that degree, that he took a Reſolution to ſhake off this intollerble Yoke; and having communicated his Intent to *Walter Furſt* of *Ury* and to *Arnold Melchtal* of *Onderval*, *William Tell* joyned with them, who killed the Governour the ſame Year. The firſt Day of the following Year the three Cantons of *Suitz*, *Ury* and *Underwald*, razed all the Fortreſſes of the Country to the Ground, and thereby laid the Foundation of their Republick. *Simler. de Repub. Helvet.*

STOW *on the* WOULD, a Market Town of *Slaughter* Hundred in the ſartheſt Eaſt Parts of *Glouceſterſhire*.

STOW, a large and fair Market-Town of *Stow* Hundred, ſituate on the *Orwell*, graced with a fair Church, and driving a great Trade of Tamies and other Stuffs.

STOW (*John*) born in *London*, Author of a Chronicle of *England*, and a large Survey of *London*, ſuch as no City in *Chriſtendom*, *Rome* excepted, can brag of; wherein he hath perpetuated its Monuments and Glory. In his Chronicle he was very punctual as to the Notation of Time; and though he takes Notice of many inconſiderable Things, yet Sir *Francis Bacon* and Mr. *Cambden* did not diſdain to make uſe of his Labours. He died *April* the fifth, 1605, and lies buried in St. *Andrew's Undershaft*, *London*. His Chronicle has ſince been continued by another Hand. *Fuller. Engl Worth.*

STRABO, a Philoſopher, who lived in the Time of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. He was originally of *Cnoſſus* in *Crete*, but born at *Amaſi*, a City of *Cappadocia* or *Pontus*. He ſtudied under *Xenarchus*, a *Peripatetick*; and after that betook himſelf to the *Stoicks*, as himſelf tells us in his *Geography*, which we have in ſeventeen Books, and are a ſufficient Proof of his great Genius, Learning and Diligence, who had travelled into divers Countries to obſerve the Situation of Places, and the Cuſtoms of the People he was to treat of. He mentions ſome other Pieces of his, which never came to our Hands. It is ſuppoſed that he died about the twelfth Year of the Reign of *Tiberius*: Sure it is, that he died at a great Age, if we conſider what he ſaith in his ſecond Book, that *Cornelius Gallus*, the Governour of *Egypt*, had been his particular Friend. *Suidas in Lex. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* Lib. 2. Cap. 6.

STRABO, *Pompeius*. See *Pompeius*.

STRABO, a *Sicilian*, who had ſo ſtrong a Sight, that being at the Cape *Lylybæum* or *Coco* in *Sicily*, he could diſcern the Ships that ſet Sail from the Haven of *Carthage* in *Africa*, and counted every Sail of them, notwithſtanding that the ſaid Haven was about 130 *Italian* Miles off. *Valer. Max.* Lib. 1. Cap. 8. *Plin.* Lib. 7. Cap. 22.

STRADA (*Famianus*) a *Roman* and famous Jeſuit, eſteem'd one of the moſt excellent Orators of his Time, and Author of the *Hiſtory of the Low-Country Wars*, writ in a fine Style, only he ſpeaks too favourable on the *Spaniards* Side. He hath left ſome other Works; and was preparing a Treatiſe of *Devices*, and another of *Epitaphs*, when Death overtook him. He died in 1649.

STRAELSUND, *Sundia*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City of *Germany*, in the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the Shores of the *Baltick* Sea, and has an Harbour over-againſt the Iſle of *Rugen*. It ſtands five *German* Miles from *Gripſwalde* to the North, and ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the Iſle of *Rugen*; and is now one of the Hanſe Towns, but was formerly a Free Imperial City. This City is built in a Triangle, and hath three Gates, to which there is no coming any other Way but by long and well fortified Cauſe ways, or rather Dikes, caſt up in the midſt of great Marſhes or Boggs, with which the City is ſurrounded, except where it lies open to the Sea, ſo that it cannot be attack'd but by the three aforeſaid Dikes. The Elector of *Brandenburg* took this Town in 1678, after he had ruined 1500 Houſes by his Bombs and other Fire-Works, and the next Year it was delivered to the *Swedes* again by the Treaty of St. *Germain*. The greateſt Part of the Town is ſurrounded by the Sea, and the reſt ſecured by a Morass. It was built by the *Danes* in 1211, and in 1629 beſieged by Count *Walleſtein* for the Emperor; but reliev'd by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, whom they call'd to their Aſſiſtance.

STRANGE, or *L'Eſtrange* (Sir *Roger*) deſcended from an ancient and noble Family, one of which, *John L'Eſtrange*, had a Grant of the Mannors of *Neſſe* and *Cheſworthen* from King *Henry* II. The eldeſt Branch of this Family were Barons of *Knokin* and *Elleſmere*, Governours of ſeveral Caſtles, had an honourable Share in the Wars againſt the *Welſh*, *Scots* and *French*, and married into the noble Families of the *Clyffords*, *Beauchamps*, *Mowbrays*, *Giffords*, *Fitz-Allans*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Nottingham*, *Arundel*, &c. and in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Joan*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *John*, Lord *Strange*, was married to *George Stanley*, Son and Heir to *Thomas*, Earl of *Derby*, who in Right of his Wife had Summons to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Strange*, which Title has ever ſince belong'd to the eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Derby*. To come down to the *L'Eſtranges* of *Norfolk*, we are to obſerve, that *John*, Lord *Strange* of *Knokin*, by his Deed bearing Date in 3 *Edw.* II. infeoff'd his younger Brother *Hammon* in the Mannor of *Hunſtanton* in Com. *Norf.* from which *Hammon* the *Stranges* of *Hunſtanton* are lineally deſcended; Sir *Roger*, firſt mention'd, is the Son of Sir *Hammon L'Eſtrange* by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter to *Richard Stubbs* of *Sedgford* in *Norfolk*. Eſq. The Arms of this Family are, Gules, Two Lyons Paſſant, Argent. *Dugdale's Baronage*, Vol. 1ſt. *Dugdale's Ancient Uſage of bearing Arms*, &c. *Sir Henry Spelman's Remains*. *Weaver's Funeral Monuments*. *Fuller's Worthies*, &c.

STRASBURG, *Argentoratum*, the Capital City of *Alſatia* in *Germany*, and one of the faireſt and greateſt Cities thereof. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and was for many Ages a Free and Imperial City, ſeated in the midſt of a great Plain upon the River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breuſche*, about one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it hath a Timber-Bridge of great Length, and is a Place of great Strength and Wealth, eight *German* Miles from *Briſach* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Baſil*, fifteen from *Bipont*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. This City is ſo very ancient, that it is ſaid by ſome to be built *A. M.* 1955. The *Arſenal* and *Town-Houſe* do well deſerve the View of Strangers, and the Cathedral dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, deſerves their Admiration, not only for the Magnificence and Vaſtneſs of the Structure, and its Doors of Braſs, but more particularly for its Steeple, which is Pyramidal, and full of Windows; 'tis the moſt eſteem'd for its Workmanſhip and Height of any other Steeple in *Chriſtendom*, being 574 Foot high. But that which is moſt of all admired in this Steeple is the Clock Work, which, beſides the Hours of the Day, repreſents the Motions of all the Planets. In the Year 1440, or thereabouts, the Art of Printing was firſt invented by one *John Guttenburg*, a Citizen of *Strasburg*, who yet removed about the ſame time to *Mentz*, and there moſtly uſed and improved this noble Art; ſo that a mighty Conteſt had been managed for many Ages between *Haerlem*, *Strasburg* and *Mentz*, which of them ſhall have the Honour of this Invention. The nobleſt Place on the *Rhine*, ſaith Dr. *Burnet*, is *Strasburg*, a Town of huge Extent, which has a double Wall and two Ditches all round it. The inner Wall is old, and of no Strength, nor is the outward Wall very good. It hath a *Fauſſebraye* that is faced with Brick twelve or fifteen Foot above the Ditch, but the Counterſcarp is in ill Condition; ſo that it could have made no long Reſiſtance: But the *French* have fortified it very ſtrongly. There is a Cittadel built on that Side that goes to the *Rhine*, that is much ſuch a Fort as that of *Huningben*; and towards the Bridge there is a Horn-Work that runs a great way, with Out-Works belonging to it: There are alſo two ſmall Forts at the two chief Gates, which lead towards *Alſatia*; ſo that in caſe of a Revolt they can cut off all Communication with the Country, the Bridge being ſo well fortified. There are alſo Forts in ſome Iſlands of the *Rhine*, and ſome Redoubts; ſo that all round this Place there is one of the greateſt Fortifications in *Europe*. The Capitulations made with the *French* have not been hitherto well obſerv'd; but there is not above 200 *Romiſh* Converts. The Pride and Folly of this Town, together with their over-great Love of Liberty, betray'd it into the Hands of the *French*, by refuſing 500 Men the Emperor offer'd them for their Security. It is already ſunk in its Trade, and will ſink more when the Fortifications are finiſhed. *Dietrick*, who was look'd upon as the chief Man that betray'd the Town, was the firſt Man that was baniſhed contrary to the Capitulation, becauſe he would not change his Religion. In 1529 this City embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and in the Year following entred a League with the Reform'd Cantons for her Defence; but in *Sept.* 1681 the *French* King, having before poſſeſs'd himſelf of all *Alſatia*, ſuddenly ſurprized this important Place, in a time of Peace when no Body ſuſpected it. Long. 29. 26. Lat. 48. 25. *Jacobus de Mor. Germ. Cluvier. Deſc. Germ. Bruſchius de Epiſc. Germ. Henſchenius*, &c.

STRASBURG, a ſmall City of *Poland* in the Ducal *Pruſſia*, which the Inhabitants call *Brodnitz*. It hath been ſeveral times taken in this Century.

STRATFORD, a Market Town of *Barlichway* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Warwickſhire*, ſeated on the North-ſide of the River *Avon*, with a fair Stone-Bridge over it; and for Diſtinction ſake called *Stratford upon Avon*, to difference it from ſeveral Towns of the ſame Name in other Counties.

STRATHEARN, a Country in the Highlands of *Scotland*, taking its Name from the River *Earn*, which runs through it: This Country has the Stewartry of *Menteath*, betwixt it and the *Forth*. It had formerly the Title of Earldom, and as ſuch belonged to ſome of the Royal Family, afterwards to the *Grahams*, who match'd with the Heireſs. It is now divided amongſt many Noblemen and Gentlemen, and belongs

to

to the Shire of *Perth*. It lies pleaſantly on each ſide the River, and is honoured with the Reſidence of many Perſons of Quality.

STRATHNAVER, a Country in the North of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Navern* which cuts it in the middle: It is bounded by the Ocean on the North, *Sutherland* on the South, and *Carthneſs* on the Eaſt. This Country is mountainous, full of Lakes and Woods, nor is it ill provided of Havens. The whole is fitter for Paſturage than for Tillage; it abounds with Cattle of all ſorts, which they ſell to other Countries, and has numerous Herds of wild Deer. It was formerly more peſter'd with Wolves than any other Part of the Nation, but they are now totally deſtroy'd: Towards the Sea-Coaſt they have ſome Arable Land, and the whole is well provided with Sea-Fiſh, Salmon, *&c.* whence they make conſiderable Gain, as alſo from their Iron-Works. In this Country are ſtill to be ſeen many Monuments of the Victories over the *Danes*. The Inhabitants are robuſt, plain-hearted, very hardy, and great Lovers of their Chief, for whom, according to the Manner of all thoſe Highland Countries, they will willingly fight, and, beſides their uſual Rent, cheerfully contribute either to the Portion of his Daughters, redeeming Mortgages, or making new Purchaſes on Occaſion. They are ſo much addicted to Hunting and Fowling, that they value no Man except he employ himſelf that way: whence it happens that they are always provided with Veniſon. *Gordon. Theat. Scot.* It is moſt noted for giving Title of Lord to the eldeſt Son of the Earls of *Sutherland*.

STRATO, King of *Sidon*, whom King *Darius* ſet upon the Throne, ſetting aſide thoſe to whom by Birthright it did belong. *Alexander the Great* having taken this City depoſed him, becauſe he had not ſubmitted himſelf timely enough. *Hepheſtion* having had the Succeſſion to that Crown offer'd him, choſe rather to beſtow that Honour upon *Abdolominus*, which *Alexander* approv'd of: *Abdolominus* was a Prince of the Blood of the ancient Kings of *Sidon*, whom Fortune had reduced to the Neceſſity of turning Gard'ner. When the Marks of the Royal Dignity were brought him, he receiv'd them with a Surprize ſuitable to that great Change, but yet with Senſe and Greatneſs enough to ſhew he was not unworthy of that Station. He excited *Alexander*'s Wonder by the Thanks he return'd him for his Favour, and by the Prayer he made, *That the Important Gods would be pleaſed to afford him now as much Strength of Mind to bear a Regal Affluence, without Pride or Elevation, as before they had imparted to him Conſtancy in enduring his Poverty, without being caſt down.* Q. Curt. *Lib.* 3. Hiſt. Alex.

STRATO, *Lampſacenus*, a Philoſopher, ſurnamed *Phyſicus* or the *Naturaliſt*, was the Son of *Arceſilaus*, and the Diſciple of *Theophraſtus*, the *Peripatetick*. He was choſen to be the Maſter of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, who had a great Eſteem for him. *Apollodorus*, quoted by *Diogenes Laertius*, ſaith, that he ſucceeded in the School of *Theophraſtus* in the 123d Olympiad, and that he taught there eighteen Years together. He left a great Number of Writings behind him, *viz. Of Royalty, of Juſtice*, &c. There were in all eight Great Men of this Name; the firſt was the Scholar of *Iſocrates*; the ſecond is the Philoſopher juſt now mentioned; the third was a Phyſician, the Scholar of *Erafiſtratus*; the fourth writ the Hiſtory of the War of *Philip* and *Perſeus* againſt the *Romans*; the fifth was the Geographer mentioned by *Suidas*, though ſome take him to be the ſame with *Strato* already mentioned; the ſixth was a Poet and Writer of Epigrams; the ſeventh an ancient Phyſician mentioned by *Ariſtotle*; the eighth a *Peripatetick* Philoſopher of *Alexandria*. *Diog. Laert. in Strat.* Lib. 5. *Vit. Phil. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Grec.* Lib. 1. Cap. 20.

STRATO, the Rhetorician, was *Brutus*'s Friend, who gave him his Death's Wound at his Intreaty, after the Battle at *Philippi*. He was afterwards reconciled to *Auguſtus* by means of *Meſſala*. *Plutarch. in Vit. Brut.*

STRATONICE, the Daughter of a *Muſician*, and one of the moſt beloved Concubines of King *Mithridates*, who after his Death delivered up the Place where all his Treaſures were to *Pompey*, of which he took only ſome part, wherewith to adorn the Temples, and to ſet forth his Triumph, leaving the reſt to her Diſpoſal.

STRATUS (*Sylvius*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, who lived ſome time after *Alexander the Great*, or rather who accompanied him in his Warlike Expeditions. He writ a kind of *Journal of the Life of that Prince*, in five Books, another of his Death; as alſo a Treatiſe of Rivers, Lakes and Fountains. *Suidas in Strat.*

STRATTON, a Market Town of *Cornwal*, where is abundance of Garlick. It lies 174 Miles Weſt from *London*; famous for a Victory which King *Charles* I. obtain'd over the Rebels *May* 16. 1643. The latter was moſt numerous, and advantageouſly barricado'd on the top of a Hill, which the King's Forces mounted four ſeveral Ways; this Action continued from Five in the Morning until Five in the Afternoon, the Succeſs doubtful until the Parliamentarians gave way, 300 of their Men being kill'd on the Spot, and 170 made Priſoners; they alſo loſt thirty Pieces of Ordnance, with all their Baggage and Ammunition. Sir *Ralph Hopton* was created Baron of *Stratton* for this Victory.

STRAUBENGEN, Lat. *Strabenga*, a Town of *Bavaria*, having a Bridge over the *Danube*, ſix *German* Miles below *Ratiſbone*, and eleven from *Paſſaw*. *Hoffm.*

STREIN or STRINIUS (*Richardus*) a Baron of *Auſtria*, and a Proteſtant, who was very ſkilful in *Roman* Antiquities, which he hath very much illuſtrated by a Book he writ *De Gentibus & Familiis Romanorum*. He publiſhed alſo ſome Diſcourſes in Defence of the Liberty of the States of *Holland*, but ſuppreſs'd his Name, that he might not offend the Princes of *Auſtria*, whoſe Subject he was. He writ alſo ſome Treatiſes of Divinity, and a Book called *Commonitorium de Roberti Bellarmini ſcriptis, atque libris.* Voſſius de Philoſoph.

STRENGENES or STREGNES, *Stregneſia*, a City of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Sudermania*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*: It ſtands eight *Swediſh* Miles on the Lake of *Meler*, from *Stockholm* to the Weſt, and three from *Torſil* to the Eaſt.

STRENIA, a Goddeſs of the *Romans* that preſided over New-Years-Gifts, which they called *Strenæ*, her Feſtival was celebrated on the ſame Day, in a little Temple dedicated to her on the *Via ſacra* or Holy Way. The Word *Strenus* ſignified Good, Favourable, Happy. *Dempſter in Paralipom. ad Roſin.* Lib. 1. Reg. 3.

STRIDONIUM, now call'd *Sdrin* or *Sdringa*. A City of *Dalmatia*, famous for having been the Birth-place of St. *Jerom*. Others make this a City of *Pannonia* upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and *Danube*, fifteen Miles beneath *Rakelſpurg* in *Stiria*.

STRIGELIUS (*Victorinus*) a *German* born at *Kaufburn*, an Imperial City of *Suevia*: He was Profeſſor of Divinity, firſt at *Jena*, next at *Leipzigk*, and laſt of all at *Heydelberg*; his chief Works are, *Epitome Doctrinæ de primo motu. Argumenta & Scholia in Vetus & Novum Teſtamentum. Tres partes locorum Communium. Enchiridion locorum Theologicorum. Scholæ Hiſtoricæ à condito Mundo ad natum Chriſtum*, &c. He died at *Heydelberg* 1569, being 45 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hiſtor. Melch. Adam.*

STRIGONIUM or GRAN, a City of the *Lower Hungary* on the *Danube* above *Buda*. This City is ſeated on a Plain, and commanded by a neighbour Mountain, on the top of which is a Caſtle. The Archbiſhop of *Strigonium* is Primate, Chancellor and Preſident of the Council of that Kingdom; his Revenue is a hundred thouſand Crowns *per An.* The Cathedral ſtands in the Caſtle. *Solyman* II. or the Magnificent, took this City in 1543. The Archduke *Matthias* beſieged it in 1574 with 50000 Men, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. Count *Mansfeld*, General of the Imperial Forces, beſieged this City again in 1595, and defeated 14000 *Turks*, but died ſoon after before this City: The Archduke *Matthias* continued the Siege, and forced this City to ſurrender upon Terms, after having been 52 Years under the Dominion of the *Turks*. After this, *Mahomet* III. beſieged it in 1606, and took it again, from whom the *Imperialiſts* got it in 1683, after having raiſed the Siege of *Vienna*, and after an obſtinate Combat maintained by the *Imperialiſts* and *Polanders*, near the Village *Barkan*, where the King of *Poland* and his Son were in great Danger of their Lives. Laſtly, in 1685 the *Turks* having again beſieged it, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, forced them to raiſe the Siege, and totally defeated their Army. *Hiſt. des Troubles de Hongrie.*

STRIVALI or STROIADI, *Strophades*, two ſmall Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, to the South of the Iſle of *Zante*, towards the Weſtern Part of the *Morea*: The Greater of them is but three or four Miles round, yet produceth a great Quantity of Grapes and other excellent Fruits. It is every where ſo full of Springs, that one can ſcarce thruſt a Stick into the Ground but Water will bubble up. It is ſaid, that in the Fountains of this Iſland are often found the Leaves of Plane Trees, though none of them grow in the Iſland, or any nearer than the *Morea*, which is near thirty Miles off; which makes ſome believe, that theſe Springs come from thence by ſome hidden ſubterranean Channels. The Inhabitants of theſe Iſles are all of them *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks that never marry, to the Number of about ſixty or eighty. The Convent is built in the Manner of a Fortreſs, with a Terraſs at the top, planted with Cannons, and have a Portcullice at their Gate, to prevent the Entrance of the Pyrates; though indeed they have no great Reaſon to fear them, becauſe, not only the *Turks*, but the Pyrates of *Barbary*, have a Reſpect for theſe harmleſs Monks. The Poets tell us, That the *Harpyes* retired to theſe Iſles, being chaſed by *Zetbes* and *Calais*. *Vf. Spon. Voyage de Italie. Coronelli Deſcription of Morea.* See *Strophades*.

STROMBOLI, *Strongyle*, one of the Iſles of *Lipari* in the *Tuſcan* Sea, towards the North of *Sicily*, ſo called from its round Figure, which is about ten Miles in Circuit: It caſts up ſulphureous Flames by Day and by Night, which, beſides the Stench, render the Ground ſo barren, that it cannot be tilled, yet there are ſome Corners of it which are very fertil in all manner of Fruit and Cotton. The Inhabitants, by the Smoak, do know three Days beforehand what Wind will blow; and becauſe *Æolus* was King here, the Poets took Occaſion from hence to feign that he was the God of the Winds. *Magnus.*

STROMITA, or *Mira*, a City of *Lycia*, now a Metropolis, its Archbiſhop having 36 Suffragans under him: It ſtands two Miles from the Shore. Long. 59 40. Lat. 38. 25.

STROMONA, *Strymon*, a River which ſeparates *Thrace* or *Romania* from *Macedonia*: It takes its Riſe from *Mont Orbel*, which is a Part of Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Archipelago*, near the Gulf of *Conteſſa*. The Cranes, who from their great Numbers haunting this River in Summer, are called *Strymoniæ Aves*, do leave it in the Winter, and betake themſelves to the *Nile*.

STRONGOLI, *Strongylum*, a ſmall City and Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Sancta Severina*, placed on an high Hill, three Miles from the *Ionian* Sea to the Weſt, and eight from its Metropolis to the South-Eaſt. Some think, it was of old called *Macellum*.

STROUD, a Market-Town of *Bisleigh* in *Glocesterſhire*, ſituate on the River *Stroud*, with a Bridge over it, and abundance of Fulling Mills on the Banks thereof. This is a handſome, well-built and thriving Town, where they dye Scarlet the beſt of any Place in *England*, the *Stroud* Water having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture. It is 78 Miles from *London*.

STROZZI (*Kirico* or *Quiric*) a Nobleman of *Florence*: He was a Traveller and Architect, but he excelled in the *Peripatetick* Philoſophy. He added a ninth and tenth Book both in *Greek* and *Latin* to the eight, which *Ariſtotle* hath writ *de Republica*, and hath done it ſo dextrouſly, that it would be thought the very Work of that famous Philoſopher, if he had not quoted ſo many Authorities of the Poets: He alſo tranſlated into *Latin* the eight Books of *Clemens Alexandrinus Stromata*. He profeſs'd the *Greek* Tongue and Philoſophy at *Florence*, and ſince that was alſo Profeſſor at *Bononia* and *Piſa*, where he died in 1565, being 63 Years of Age. He was Brother to that Heroical Lady *Laurentia Strozzi*. *Thuan. Hiſtor.*

STUCKIUS (*Johannes Guilielmus*) was born in the Canton of *Zurick* in *Swiſſerland*, and hath made himſelf famous by his Works, amongſt which is a very curious Treatiſe *of the Feaſts of the Ancients*, where he ſets down the Manner how the *Hebrews*, *Chaldeans*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, and many other Nations, celebrated their Feaſts and ordered their Entertainments, and the Ceremonies they obſerved at them: He hath alſo writ concerning *Sacrifices*, as well of thoſe of the *Heathens* as of the *Jews*; *a Treatiſe of Angels* and *Commentaries upon Arrian*, &c. *Melchior Adam vit. Germ. Theolog.*

STUCKLEY (*Thomas*) a younger Brother of the wealthy and noble Family of *Illfracombe* in *Devonſhire*, having prodigally miſſpent his Patrimony, he entered on ſeveral Projects, the Iſſue general of all decay'd Eſtates; and firſt pitch'd on the Peopling of *Florida*, then lately found out in the *Weſt-Indies*; ſo confident was his Ambition, that he bluſh'd not to tell Queen *Elizabeth*, that he had rather be Sovereign of a Molehill than the higheſt Subject to the greateſt Prince in *Chriſtendom*; adding moreover, that he was aſſured he ſhould be a Prince before his Death, I hope, ſaid the Queen, I ſhall hear from you when you are ſtated in your Principality; I will write to you, quoth *Stuckley*; in what Language, ſaid the Queen? in the Stile of Princes, To our dear Siſter His Project at *Florida* being blaſted, he went into *Ireland*, and miſſing of his Aim there too, went into *Italy*, where *Pius Quintus* created him Baron of *Roſs*, Viſcount *Murrough*, Earl of *Wexford*, and Marques of *Leinſter*, and then furniſh'd him with 800 Soldiers, paid by the King of *Spain*, for the *Iriſh* Expedition. In his Paſſage thereunto *Stuckley* lands in *Portugal*, juſt as King *Sebaſtian*, with two *Mooriſh* Kings, were undertaking a Voyage into *Africa*; and being perſuaded to accompany them, adviſed that the Soldiers ſhould be refreſh'd two or three Days before Battle, but was not heard. He was killed in the Fight *An.* 1578, after he and his Men had valiantly behaved themſelves.

STUGART, *Stugardia*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, and the Seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and noble Caſtle, and ſtands upon the River *Necker*, one *German* Mile from *Eſſling* to the Weſt, and four from *Tubingen* to the North. It was built by the *Vandals*, and repaired by *John* I. Elector of *Brandenburg*, and afterwards by *Otho* III. for the Line of *Stugart*. See *Wirtemberg*.

STUHLWEISSENBURG. See *Alba Regalis*.

STULINGEN, a Territory of *Germany* in *Schwaben*, which gives the Title of *Landgrave* to its Poſſeſſors.

STUNICA (*James Lopez*) a *Spaniard*: He was a conſiderable Maſter in *Greek* and *Latin*; well vers'd in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and Doctor in Divinity in the Univerſity of *Alcala*. He wrote againſt *Eraſmus*, and publiſh'd a curious Book, though with an odd ſort of Title, call'd *Itinerarium dum Complutо Romam Proficiſcerentur*. He died at *Naples* in 1530. *Bibliotheca Hiſpanica*.

STUPITZ (*John*) Vicar General of the *Auguſtin* Monks in *Germany*, was much valued by *Frederick*, Duke of *Saxony*, who made uſe of his Aſſiſtance in the Univerſity of *Wittenburg*, founded by that Prince in 1502. When the Indulgences granted by Pope *Leo* X. in 1517. were publiſhed, *Stupitz* complain'd to the Duke of *Saxony* of the Miſmanagement of the Collectors and Preachers employ'd in this Affair, who ſeem'd pitch'd upon purely for the Intereſt of thoſe who were to ſhare in the Indulgence Money: This Remonſtrance he made either, as being heartily concern'd at the Abuſe of Religion, or elſe, becauſe he was diſpleaſed by ſeeing the Dominicans preferred to the Monks of his own Order, who had formerly been employ'd in this Affair in *Saxony*. Now, being reſolv'd to give the Dominicians all the Trouble he was able, he made uſe of the Aſſiſtance of *Martin Luther*, as being one of the moſt eminent Doctors in *Wittenburg*: *Luther* having preached againſt the Collectors and Preachers of Indulgences, wrote to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who was nominated by the Pope to publiſh theſe Indulgences in *Germany*, and ſent him 95 Propoſitions, which he ſet up the ſame Day, being the Eve of *All-Saints*, upon the Church Doors of *Wittenburgh*: Many of theſe Propoſitions were againſt the Pope's Authority, the Treaſure of the Church, and Validity of Indulgences. *John Tetzel*, a Dominican and Inquiſitor, who had a Commiſſion to preach up theſe Indulgences, publiſh'd 106 Propoſitions at *Francfort* upon the Order againſt the *Theſes* of *Luther* and *Stupitz*; and being Inquiſitor, he ordered *Luther*'s Poſitions to be burnt, which cauſed his own to be treated in the ſame manner by his Adverſaries: This Diſpute was, as it were, the Signal of Battle, not only between the *Auguſtinians* and *Jacobins*, but likewiſe between the *Roman Catholicks* and *Lutherans*. *Maimbourg. Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſme.*

STURBRIDGE, a Market-Town in *Worceſterſhire*, and Hundred of *Halfſhire*, on the River *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge. The Town is well built, ſituate in a Valley, and hath a Free-School and a Library, It is ninety Miles from *London*.

STURMISTER, a Market-Town of *Redlane* Hundred in the North Parts of *Dorſetſhire*, called *Sturmiſter* from the River *Stower*, on the North-ſide whereof it is ſeated, and over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge; a noted Place for the Remains of an ancient Caſtle near it, called *Newton Caſtle*, ſometimes the Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings. This Town is 94 Miles from *London*.

St. STURMIO, was of a noble Family of *Bavaria*: *Charlemagne* in 768, in Conſideration of his holy Life, ſent him in Embaſſage to *Thaſſilo* II. and he was the firſt that preached the Goſpel to the *Saxons*; and after having taken great Pains to propagate the Chriſtian Faith, he died the ſixteenth of *Decemb.* 779. *Andr. Brunner Annal. virt. & fort. Bojor.*

STURMIUS (*Jacobus*) was born in 1490 at *Sleida*, near to *Collen*: After having begun his Studies at *Liege*, and continued them at *Paris*, he returned again to *Germany*, where he was honoured with ſome of the higheſt Employments of the City of *Strasburg*; and it was by his Advice the Magiſtrates erected an Univerſity there in 1538, whereof he was made the chief Director. He died at *Strasburgh* in 1553, in the 64th Year of his Age. It was he perſuaded *John Sleiden* to undertake that Hiſtory which hath made him ſo famous in the World; and not only furniſh'd him with Memorials, but alſo reviſed his Work. *Melchior Adam. Thuan. Hiſtor.*

STURMIUS (*Johannes*) was born at *Sleida* near to *Collen* in 1507. After having ſtudied at *Lovain*, where he alſo exerciſed Printing; he came to *Paris* in 1529, where he was honour'd with the Employment of Royal Profeſſor of the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues: But being oblig'd to leave *France* becauſe of his Religion, he ſettled himſelf in 1537 at *Strasburg*, where he became acquainted with *Jacobus Sturmius*, whom he perſuaded to endeavour the ſetting of an Univerſity in that City, which having happily brought about, this *John Sturmius* was made Profeſſor and Rector of it, and got the Foundation of it ratified by the Emperor *Maximilian* II. in 1566. He afterward diſcharged ſeveral Embaſſies, and aſſiſted at divers Conferences about Religious Matters: At laſt, having taught above fifty Years at *Strasburg*, he loſt his Sight, and died in 1589, being eighty Years of Age. He was accounted the *Cicero*, the *Plato* and *Ariſtotle* of *Germany*, and hath left abundance of excellent Works both in Proſe and Verſe; amongſt which, thoſe moſt eſteem'd are his *Partitiones Dialecticæ* and his *Notes upon the Rhetorick of Ariſtotle*; the other are, *De Educatione Principum. De Nobilitate Anglicana. Linguæ Latinæ reſolvendi ratio. Univerſa Doctrina Hermogenis, Phyſica*, &c. *Thuan. Melchior Adam.*

STURMIUS (*Johannes*) was born at *Machelen* in *Brabant*, was a Phyſician and Profeſſor of the Mathematicks at *Lovain*. He hath publiſh'd ſeveral Works, and amongſt the reſt, *Roſa Hierachuntina*, *Theoremata Phyſices*, *De circuli Quadratura*, &c. *Valer. Andr.*

STYX, a Fountain of *Arcadia*, a Province of the *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*, which proceeds from the Lake *Phoneus*, at the Foot of Mount *Nonacris*, famous for the extreme Coldneſs of its Waters, which were preſent Death to thoſe that drank them; they alſo corroded and waſted Iron and Copper, and broke all manner of Veſſels they were put into; neither could any thing contain them ſave the Hoof of a Mule. Some think, that *Antipater* poyſon'd *Alexander the Great* with this Water. Authors tell us alſo, that this Fountain bred fiſh, that were mortal to

all

all that eat of them. All which bad Qualities of this Spring gave occaſion to the Poets to make *Styx* one of the Rivers of Hell, which was in ſo great Veneration with their Gods, that when any of them ſwore by *Styx*, they were bound to perform what they had ſworn, or, in caſe of Failure, to be deprived of the Privileges of their Divinity for the ſpace of an hundred Years.

SUANI, or *Souani*, a People inhabiting part of Mount *Caucaſus*, towards the Eaſt of *Mingrelia*. They are of a becoming Stature, but their Countenances are hideous: They boaſt themſelves to be *Chriſtians*, though ſcarcely any thing of Religion or Piety is to be ſeen amongſt them; and yet are the moſt civiliz'd of all the Inhabitants of that Mountain. They reſort in Troops to *Georgia* in the Beginning of the Summer, to work at Harveſt, and carry their Sallary back with them, not in Money, which would be of no uſe to them, but in Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Carpets, Salt, Iron, and other things they ſtand in need of. They are valiant Soldiers, and very dextrous in the uſe of Fire-Arms. *Strabo* ſaith, they abounded with Gold, which they kept in Sheeps ſkins; but no ſuch thing is found amongſt them now. *P. Lamberti Relation de la Mingrelie in Monſieur Thevenot*, Vol. 1.

SUATHES, King of *Pannonia*, where now is a part of *Hungary*. The good Reception he gave to an Embaſſador of the *Huns*, that were in *Tranſilvania*, made him loſe his Kingdom about the Year 744. This Embaſſador, who was come to deſire ſome Ground for them to Till and Inhabit, being very honourably receiv'd, carried away with him a Clod of the beſt Earth of the Country, a Handful of Graſs, and a Bottle full of the Water of the *Danube*: Whereupon *Aradus*, General of the *Huns*, judging of the Fruitfulneſs of *Pannonia* by the Quality of the Ground, the Graſs and Water, ſent back the ſame Embaſſador to *Suathes*, to preſent him with a White Horſe, a Golden Saddle, and a Bit of the ſame Mettal; whereupon *Suathes* freely granted them as much Land as ſhould be neceſſary for their Settlement in the Country. But he was extremely ſurpriz'd when the Embaſſador came and demanded of him to be put in Poſſeſſion of the Lands which had been ſold to the *Huns*, informing him that they had bought *Pannonia*, having given the Horſe for the Ground, the Bridle for the Graſs of the Fields, and the Saddle for the Water. *Suathes* ſmiling, told the Embaſſador, that if this were their Meaning, they might knock the Horſe in the Head with a Club, throw the Bridle into the Fields, and the Saddle into the *Danube*; which ſo incenſed the *Huns*, that they came and invaded *Pannonia*, and defeated *Suathes* his Army, who himſelf was drowned in the *Danube*. *Bonfin.* Decad. 1. Lib. 9. *Ritius de Reg. Hungar.*

SUAREZ (*Franciſcus*) a *Spaniard* and famous Jeſuit, was born at *Grenada* in 1447. He entred into that Society at the Age of ſeventeen, and maintain'd himſelf in Repute by reaſon of his great Knowledge in Philoſophy and School-Divinity, whereof he was Profeſſor at *Alcala*, *Henares*, *Salamanca* and *Rome*, and at laſt betook himſelf to a retired Life, to be at Leiſure to digeſt his Works in order, which he hath left us in 24 Volumes. He died at *Lubon* in 1517, being ſeventy Years of Age. *Alegambe de ſcript. Societ. Jeſ.*

SUAREZ RIBERA (*Emanuel*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, the Scholar of *Doctor Rodoric*, who writ learned *Obſervations upon Pinellus*, and compoſed that great Work, entituled, *Theſaurus Receptarum ſententiarum Fori.* Biblioth. Hiſpan.

SUATOBOJUS, King of *Moravia*, Son of *Suatocopius*, began his Reign in 888. He was a profane Prince, which he ſhewed by entring with his Pack of Dogs, and Winding his Horn in the Cathedral near the Altar, whilſt *Methodius*, Archbiſhop of *Volgrade*, was at Maſs, only becauſe he had not ſtaid for him till he came from Hunting. He was ſoon after excommunicated by the Pope and deprived of his Kingdom by the Duke of *Bohemia*. It is obſerv'd by Hiſtorians, that the Pope had permitted the aforeſaid Biſhop to ſay Divine Service in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, amongſt the newly converted People, becauſe there had been a Voice heard, without knowing whence it came, which uttered theſe Words, *Omnis ſpiritus laudet Dominum*, that is, Let every Spirit (in every Tongue) praiſe the Lord. *De Rocoles les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

SUATOCOPIUS, King of *Moravia*, began his Reign in 860. His Dominion extended over the *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Polanders*, and thoſe of the *Black Ruſſia*, but was a *Feudatory* of the *German* Empire. He was ready and willing to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion by *Cyrillus* and *Methodius*, Brothers, and both of them holy Prelates, who made him quit his Heathen Idolatry. He reigned very happily many Years; but being backward to pay the Tribute to *Arnold* the Emperor, which his Predeceſſors had paid from the Time of *Charlemagne*, he became engaged in a War in 888, and being defeated and forc'd to flee, he rid away to a Mountain called *Sambri*, where having chang'd his Habit, he took that of a Peaſant, and in this Diſguiſe he went on till he came into a vaſt Solitude, where he met with three *Eremites*, of whom he begg'd to be received into their Society, without diſcovering who he was. Some time after, finding himſelf near Death, he made himſelf known to the *Eremites*, and made them promiſe him, that they would give his Son (who ſucceeded him by the Emperor's Favour) notice of his being there, that he might come and diſpoſe of his Body; which they having perform'd accordingly, his Son *Suatobojus* ſent Men to bring his Father's Body to *Volgrade*, which was then the Capital of *Moravia*, there to be interred. *De Rocoles les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

SUATOPLUCUS, was the fourth that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnums*. He was the Son of *Otho*, Marquis of *Olmutz*. He drove *Borivorius* II. his Father's Brother, from the Kingdom, and by a Sum of Money obtain'd a Grant of the Kingdom from the Emperor *Hen.* V. and to make up the great Sum he had promiſed on this Account, he robb'd the very Altars. He fought for the Emperor *Hen.* V. againſt *Hungary*, which he utterly ravaged and ſpoiled, after having taken *Nitria*; but hearing of ſome Commotions in *Bohemia*, he haſted thither; and conceiving it to be for his Intereſt to pluck up this growing Miſchief by the Roots, he put to Death almoſt all that were originally of *Warſaw*, without ſparing either Women or Children, becauſe of the old Hatred thoſe of that City had conceiv'd againſt the Princes of *Bohemia*. Thoſe who eſcap'd his Fury retir'd to *Poland*, in hopes of revenging themſelves ſome time or other, which not long after was preſented them; for *Suatoplucus* having declared War againſt the *Polanders*, upon Pretence of their having favoured *Borivorius*, marched to the Siege of *Glogaw*, upon the Frontiers of *Poland*, where he was kill'd by a Dart ſtruck into his Back by a Man ſet on by one of thoſe of *Warſaw*, whom he deſign'd to have kill'd. His Body was carried to *Bohemia*, and interred in a Monaſtery he had built. *Jul. Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interregum Bohemiæ.*

SUBAR, *Sabur*, the greateſt River in the Kingdom of *Fez*, written *Sebu* alſo; it ariſeth from Mount *Seliligo* in the Province of *Chauz*, and deſcends with that Violence, that I have ſeen (ſaith *Leo Africanus*) a Stone of a hundred Pound Weight carried down by it. It runneth to the North-Weſt by *Bembackal*, *Magilla* and *Zavia*, where it takes in the River *Union* from *Fez*: Then turning Weſt, it waſheth *Arox*, where it receives a great River from the North, and waſhing *Mahmora*, falls into the Ocean the North of *Sallè*. The Mouth near the Ocean is deep, and navigable for Ships of great Burthen; but it is very little uſed to that purpoſe by the *Moors*, who, with great Charge, bring their Corn to *Fez* by Land along the Banks of the River.

SUBURRA, a Ward or Quarter of the ancient City of *Rome*, which ſtill retains the ſame Name, in that part of modern *Rome* called *Rione de Monti*. It was of old the Haunt of Common Whores, called *Nonariæ* becauſe they did not begin to ſhew themſelves till about Three in the Afternoon, and *Suburranæ* from the Place of their Abode.

SUCCESS, a Deity to whom the *Romans* had erected a Temple, whereof ſome Footſteps are ſtill to be ſeen between the *Minerva* and the Church of St. *Euſtachius*. They had Recourſe to this Deity, to implore an happy Event of any Buſineſs they took in hand. The famous *Praxiteles* made a curious Statue of this Divinity, which was placed in the Capitol. This Deity was repreſented by the Figure of a Man, holding a Cup in one Hand, and in the other an Ear of Corn and a Poppy-ſtalk; the Cup ſignified the Joy procured by this God, the Ear of Corn the Profit and Advantage he brought along with him, and the Poppy was an Emblem of that Repoſe and Quietneſs he adminiſtred, which cannot be enjoy'd whilſt the Soul is diſtracted by doubtful Expectation. *Plin.* Lib. 15. *Varro.*

SUCHUEN, a large Province of *China*, lying towards the South-Weſt Borders of that Kingdom, near *India* and the Kingdom of *Thibet*. It was almoſt entirely ruined by the *Tartars* in the late Wars. The Capital of it is *Chingtu*. It contains eight great Cities, 124 leſſer Cities, 464128 Families. *Martin Martini. Atl. Sin.*

SUCHZOW, *Suczova*, the Capital of *Moldavia*, upon the River *Streab*, on the Borders of *Tranſilvania*, fifty Miles from *Jaſſey* to the Weſt. This City belongs to the *Turks*, who have a ſtrong Garriſon in it.

SUDA, or *Amphimalia*, a noted Sea-Port with a ſtrong Caſtle in the Iſle of *Candia*, formerly ſubject to the *Venetians*. It is well fortified, ſituate on a Rock ſurrounded by the Sea. *Baudrand.*

SUDBURY, a Market-Town of *Babery* Hundred in the South of *Suffolk*, bordering upon *Eſſex*, ſeated upon the *Stoure*, with a fair Bridge over it, conſiſting of three Pariſhes, and driving a good Trade of Says; noted beſides for giving the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*. It is fifteen Miles Weſt of *Ipſwich*, and forty North of *London*. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

SUDERMANLAND, *Sudermania*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*. It is bounded on the North by *Weſtmannia* and *Upſal*, and on the South by the *Baltick* Sea. It has the Title of a Dukedom, born by the Royal Family of *Sweden*. The principal Places of it are *Nicoping*, *Stregnes* and *Froſa*. Baud.

SUDGOTHLAND, the South Part of *Gothland*, containing the three Provinces of *Schoven*, *Blecking* and *Halland*. It was ſold to the King of *Sweden* in 1333 for 70000 Marks of Silver,

Silver by *John*, Duke of *Holstein*, to whom *Christopher* II. King of *Denmark*, had pawn'd it: Afterwards *Valdemar*, King of *Denmark*, recovered the Possession of it in 1341, but *Frederick* III. quitted it to the King of *Sweden* by the Treaty of Peace made in 1658.

SUENO, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Harald* I. was a valiant Prince, famous for his Victories and Conquests; but he stained this Glory by waging War against his Father; for having embraced the Christian Faith, and joyning himself with some discontented Nobles, who desired to continue Paganism, he twice defeated the Forces of his Father, who was killed with an Arrow as he was leaving the Field, where a third Battle was to have been fought, which some of the Nobles had hindered by their Interposing. By this means *Sueno* saw himself Master of the Kingdom in 980; but the Divine Vengeance pursuing the Parricide, he liv'd a miserable Life during the 32 Years of his Reign. He died in 1012. *Crantzius. Metrop.* Lib. 3.

SUEONIA, or *Suevonia*, a large Port of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, otherwise call'd *Suetia Propria*, betwixt *Lapland* to the North, the *Baltick* to the East, *Gothland* to the South, and *Norway* to the West. It contains ten Provinces, *viz. Upland*, *Sudermanland*, *Nerick*, *Westmanland*, *Dalcarbe*, *Helsing*, *Medelfad*, *Gestrick*, *Gomland* and *Angermanland*. In this Country stands *Stockholm*.

SUETONIUS *(C. Tranquillus)* the Historian, was the Son of *Suetonius Lenis*, Tribune Commander or Brigadeer of the third Legion under *Otho*. He was in good Esteem under *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and was Secretary of State to the latter of these. Some say that this Employment was taken from him for being thought too intimate with the Empress *Sabina*. This Disgrace put him upon writing something that might be of a publick Use; and accordingly composed the Lives of the twelve *Cæsars*, a Book of equal Profit and Pleasure. *Pliny* the Younger was one of this Historian's most intimate Friends, who in one of his Letters prompts him to a speedy publishing of this Work, by telling him, *Perfectum opus absolutumque est, nec jam splendescit limâ, sed atteritur.* Besides this, we have also a Treatise of his *De Claris Grammaticis*, and another *of the Rhetoricians*, the greatest part of which we want, as also of that Treatise of his which contained the *Lives of the Poets*; for that of *Terence* is in a manner wholly his, as *Donatus* owns; and those of *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Lucan* and *Persius*, probably are his likewise: But let this be how it will, 'tis very probable that St. *Jerom* made *Suetonius* his Model for his Treatise *De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*. We have lost many other of his Pieces, mention'd by *Aulus Gellius*, *Servius*, *Tzetzes* and *Suidas*. *Plin.* L. 1. Ep. 18. Lib. 5. Ep. 11. *Auson.* Ep. 19. *Suidas in* Suet. *Voss. de Hist. Lat.* Lib. 1. Cap. 31. *La Mothe le Vayer Jugen. des Hist. Lat. Just. Lipsi. in Not. ad Tacitum.*

SUETONIUS *(Paulinus) Propretor* or Governour for the *Romans* in *Britain*, he subdued the Isle of *Anglesey*, carrying his Foot in flat-bottom'd Boats, and swiming his Horses overagainst the Enemies, who stood in great Numbers on the Shore ready arm'd, the Women running about them all in Black, with their Hair dishevel'd and Firebrands in their Hands: The *Druids* in the mean time lifting up their Hands to Heaven, and pouring out terrible Curses against the *Romans*, who were first amaz'd at such a Sight, but being encouraged by their Captains, soon put the Enemy to Flight, and garrison'd the Island. Whilst *Suetonius* was busie here, he received News that the Province had revolted, complaining of the Cruelties and Indignities committed by the *Romans*, who had whip'd their Queen *Voadicea* and deflower'd her Daughters; so that under the Conduct of this Queen they took Arms, surpriz'd the Colony at *Camoladunum*, now *Malden*, in *Essex*, besieged the Garrison which had fled to the Temple, and routed the ninth Legion under *Petilius Cerealis*, himself hardly escaping. they flew to the Number of 70000 *Roman* Citizens and Associates there and in other Places. *Suetonius* having got together about 10000 Men, made Head against them, who advanced in greater Number than ever before; the Queen with her Daughter representing the Indignities they had suffer'd, and encouraging them to fight valiantly for the Recovery of their Liberties. *Suetonius* on the other Hand animated his Men, who attacking the *Britains* in very good Order, soon put them to Flight, killing, as is said, 80000 on the Place with the Loss only of 400 on their side. *Voadicea*, after this Disaster, poison'd herself for Grief. Some time after *Suetonius* being accused of Tyranny and Mismanagement, was succeeded by *Turbellius Maximus*. Cambd. Brit

SUETONIUS, called *Optatianus* or *Actaianus*, lived under the Emperor *Tacitus*, and writ his Life, as *Vopiscus* informs us.

SUEVIA, which the *Germans* called *Schwaben*, is a great Province or Circle of *Germany*, bounded by *Bavaria* on the East, *Switzerland* to the South, the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alsatia* on the West, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Power, but is now divided into lesser Territories, the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wirtemburg*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburg* and *Constance*; the Marquisates of *Baden*, *Schwartzwalt*, *Burgow* and *Ormow*, the Principalities of *Furstemberg* and *Zollern*; the Counties of *Ettingen* and *Hohenburg*, and the Territories belonging to the Abbot of *Kempton* and *Algow*. It hath also many Imperial and Free Cities, the capital City being *Ulm*; the others are, *Augsburg*, *Kempen*, *Constantz*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall in Schwaben*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen* and *Uberlingen*. Cluv. desc. Germ. Briet. Geog.

It is to be observ'd, that the *Suevi* of *Spain* came from this Country of *Germany*: About the Beginning of the Vth Century they joyned themselves with the *Alains* and *Vandals*, and about the Year 406 they invaded the *Gauls*, where having ravaged and spoiled divers Provinces, they marched into *Spain* in 409, and settled themselves in the Provinces of *Galicia* in *Portugal*. *Hermenric* was their first King, who died about the Year 440: His Successors were *Rechilas*, *Rechiairus*, *Maildras*, *Frumarius*, *Remismondus*, *Theodemirus*, *Miron* and *Eboricus*, who succeeded his Father in 583, and was dethroned by the Tyrant *Andeca*, who married the Widow of *Miron*, and confined *Eboric* to a Monastery: But *Leuvigildus*, King of the *Wisigoths*, took the Tyrant, and join'd the Dominion of the *Suevi* to his own, about the Year 585, according to the Account of *Johannes de Gironne in Chron. S. Isidor. in Chron. Mariana Hist. Hispan.*

SUEZ, *Arsinoe*, *Cleopatris*, *Posidium*, a Sea-Port Town of *Egypt*, in the Bottom of the *Red Sea*: It hath given its Name to that Neck of Land which is between the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean*, which is called the *Isthmus* of *Suez*, and separates *Egypt* from *Arabia*. It is a great Rendezvous of the *Ethiopians*, who bring here all sorts of Spices, precious Stones, Pearls, Ambergrease, Musk and other Rarities from the *Indies*; which from hence are transported by Land on Camels to *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, where the *Venetians* and other Christian Merchants come to buy them. The Town is surrounded with a Level altogether covered with Sand; so that the Inhabitants are fain to fetch all their Provisions from other Places, and their Water at two Leagues Distance. It has some small Fortifications mounted with 26 Canons. It is 30 Miles North of *Arsinoe*, and 90 East of *Cairo* towards *Mount Sinai*. *Dapper. descript. of Africa.*

SUFFOLK, *Suffolcia*, a large Maritime County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Norfolk*, on the South with *Essex*, Eastward with the *German* Sea, and Westward with *Cambrigeshire*. From *Norfolk* it is parted by the *Little Ouse* and the *Waveney*, from *Essex* by the River *Stoure*, being in Length from East to West about 45 Miles; its Breadth from North to South not exceeding 20, saving by the Sea-side, where it runs out more by the Advantage of a Corner. The whole divided into 22 Hundreds, wherein are 575 Parishes, and 32 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Iceni*, making part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles* in the time of the Heptarchy, as it does now with *Norfolk*, the Diocese of *Norwich*. The Air hereof is so generally sweet and wholsome, that able Physicians have often prescrib'd it for the Cure of their Consumptive Patients; but some Places near the Sea fall short of that general Character. As to the Soil, the Eastern Parts all along the Coasts for five or six Miles Inland are generally heathy and sandy, with bleak Hills, yet such as yield Plenty of Rye, Pease and Hemp, and feed abundance of Sheep. The more Inland Part, commonly called *High Suffolk*, or the Wood Lands, is for the most part Clay Ground, and husbanded chiefly for the Dairy, with great Advantage. The South Parts, along the Borders of *Essex* and *Cambrigeshire*, are much of the same Nature; but towards *Bury* the Country is generally Champain, abounding with all sorts of Grain; and for Pasture, few Countries can shew more than this. Amongst the many fair Houses of the Gentry is *Long Melford*, *Summer Lay Hall* near *Yarmouth*, where Summer is seen continually in its pleasant green Walks of lofty Fir-Trees: But *Euston Hall*, built by the late Earl of *Arlington*, carries now the Preeminence. In this Country was born St. *Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*, whom, with the rest of its eminent Men, you will find in their proper Places, as also its Market-Towns, amongst which seven are privileg'd to send each two Members to Parliament, besides the Knights of the Shires; *viz. Ipswich*, the chief Town of the Whole, *Dunwich*, *Oxford*, *Aldborough*, *Sudbury*, *Eye* and *St. Edmundsbury*. Many were the Monasteries erected here in the time of Popery, the principal of which were *Ipswich*, *St. Edmundsbury*, *Ixworth*, *Blythborough*, *Clare* and *Dunwich*. This Country is watered with the *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blithe*, *Deben* and *Breten*, and noted for the Title of Duke, Marquess and Earl it has given to several Families, as first, that of Earl to the *Uffords* in the Person of *Robert de Ufford* or *Clifford* in 1335; *William* his Son in 1339; *Michael de la Pole*, Lord Chancellor, created Earl in 1379; *William de la Pole*, the fourth in the Line, was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry* VI. *Edmund* the eighth was the last of the Name, beheaded by *Henry* VIII. about 1510. In 1514 *Charles Brandon* (Viscount *Lisle*) was created Duke of *Suffolk*; who by *Mary*, second Sister of *Henry* VIII. had *Henry Brandon*, who died a Child. In 1551 *Henry Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Frances*, Daughter to *Charles Brandon*, was made Duke of *Suffolk*, and beheaded in the Reign of Queen *Mary* in 1553; after whose Death the Title lay dormant until King *James* I. created *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in 1603, from whom is descended the Right Honourable

ble *George Howard*, the preſent Earl of *Suffolk*. *Cambden. Speed.*

SUGER, Abbot of St. *Denys* in *France*, he aſſiſted at ſeveral Councils, and was ſent to *Rome*, to *Germany* and *Guienne*. *Lewis the Young* being reſolved to take a Journey to the *Holy Land*, declared *Suger* Regent of the Kingdom during his Abſence. After the King's Return as he was preparing to ſend a conſiderable Succour to the Chriſtians in the *Holy Land*, at his own Charges, he died of a Fever in 1152, being ſeventy Years of Age. He left behind him *The Life of* Lewis *the Groſs*, *Memorials* of his Adminiſtration in the Abby of St. *Dennis*, *An Account of the Tranſlation of the Bodies of his Predeceſſors*, *Epiſtles*, &c. all which *Du Cheſne* hath added to his Body of the *Hiſtorians of* France. *Du Pleix. Mezeray. Hiſt. de France.*

SUIDAS, a *Greek* Author who lived about the Year 1090, under the Empire of *Alexis Comnenus*, though others make him more ancient. He writ the Dictionary we have of his, which is made up chiefly of Hiſtorical Collections, which are not in all Points ſo faithful as might be deſired. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis.* Cap. 26.

SUINTILUS, or *Chintillanus*, whom *Fredegarius* called *Senzilas*, King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, wreſted the Crown from *Recaredus* II. about the Year 621. He was a Perſon of Wit and Courage, which he made appear by taking from the *Romans* all the Places they had yet left in *Spain*, and accordingly took upon him the Title of Sovereign of all that Country. He died about 631, after a Reign of ten Years. *St. Iſidor. in Chron. Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan.*

SULLY (*Odo de*) Biſhop of *Paris*, and Nephew of *Thibaud*, Earl of *Champaigne*, was elected Biſhop in 1197. He had a Share in the greateſt Tranſactions of his Time, and publiſh'd Synodical Conſtitutions, which are now extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He was a Perſon of great Probity and Regularity of Behaviour; of exemplary Charity to the Poor, and of a very obliging Converſation. He died in 1208. *Petrus Bleſenſis*, Ep. 126, 127. 160. *Jaques du Breuill Ant. de Paris. St. Marth. T.* 1. *Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

SULMONA, *Sulmo*, *Solmona*, a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus.*) It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Theatino*, and a Principality belonging to the Family of *Borgeſe*, and is famous for the Birth of *Ovid*, who often makes mention of it. It is near ſeventy Miles from *Naples* to the North, and about eighty from *Rome* towards the Eaſt.

SULPICIA, a *Roman* Lady that lived in the time of the Emperor *Domitian*, and writ ſeveral Works in Verſe; and amongſt the reſt a Satyr, and a Poem concerning her Amours with her Husband *Calænus*. She ſaith in her Writings, that ſhe was the firſt that prompted the *Roman* Ladies to aſpire to the Glory of thoſe of *Greece*, who had left ſuch fair Copies of their Learning and Wit;

Primaque Romanas docui contendere Graiis.

SULPICIA, the Daughter of *Paterculus*, and Wife of *Fulvius Flaccus*, was eſteem'd by the general Conſent of the *Roman* Ladies, to be the moſt chaſte and vertuous, and choſen from amongſt the Hundred beſt approved Ladies of *Rome*, to dedicate the Statue of *Venus*, according to the Order expreſt in the *Sibylline* Books, *Plin.* L. 7. C. 36. *Val. Max.* L. 8. C. 16.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, a Prieſt and Diſciple of St. *Martin*, was of the Province of *Aquitain*, and, as 'tis ſuppoſed, of that Part of it which is now called *Agenois*, becauſe, he tells us, that *Phœbadius* of *Agen* was his Biſhop. He was a married Man, and after the Death of his Wife betook himſelf to a very retired Life. He was an intimate Friend of *Paulinus*, Biſhop of *Nola*. He writ an *Abridgment of the Sacred Hiſtory* from the Creation of the World to the Nativity and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and of what paſt in the Three firſt Centuries of the Church; which Work, as to its Stile, hath much of the Air of the moſt refined Ages for *Latin*. He writ alſo the Hiſtory of St. *Martin*; and after the Death of that Prelate, he gave an Account, in ſome other of his Works, of what he had omitted in the former Treatiſe concerning his Acts and Miracles. He publiſh'd alſo a *Dialogue*, wherein he treats of the *Egyptian* Hermits, in the Relation he gives of a Journey made thither by one *Poſthumius* his Friend, about three Years before. 'Tis ſuppoſed he died about the Year 419, or 420, but without certainty. But here 'tis proper to obſerve of *Sulpicius Severus*, after his having taken Prieſts Orders, ſtopt there, and was never advanc'd to the Degree of a Biſhop; and therefore *Sigonius* and *Victor Giſilinus*, who have confounded him with St. *Sulpicius*, the firſt Biſhop of *Bourges*, have miſtaken at leaſt a Hundred Years in Chronology; for this laſt Biſhop of *Bourges* ſucceeded *Remedius*, and ſubſcribed the Council of *Maſcon* in 585, of whom *Gregory* of *Tours* gives this Character; That he was a Perſon of Learning and Genius, and a good Poet. There was another *Sulpicius*, call'd, *The Pious*, who was preſent at the Council of *Rheims* in 630.

C. SULPITIUS PATICUS, a *Roman*, was Conſul with *Licinius Stolo*, the 391ſt Year of *Rome*. The Year of his Conſulſhip is remarkable for the Inſtitution of the *Ludi Scenici*, and of the Ceremony of the *Clavus Annalis*, or the Yearly Nail, which had their Beginning that Year, in order to appeaſe the Gods, and ſtop the Plague. The Scenical Plays at firſt were only ſome Dances to the Muſick of a Flute, accompanied with ſome rude Pieces of Poetry that were ſaid or ſung, which were afterwards changed to Comedies, the *Romans* being perſuaded that ſuch publick Rejoicings and Paſtimes, accompanied with ſome Hymns in praiſe of their Gods and Sacrifices, were proper to appeaſe their Anger, and to remove the Plague: But finding the Plague ſtill to increaſe, they had Recourſe to another Piece of Superſtition, at the Advice of ſome who declared that the Ceremony of the *Yearly Nail* had often put a Stop to the Plague, and other Calamities happening to the Commonwealth: Whereupon they created a *Dictator* to perform that Ceremony, which was celebrated every Year on the *Ides* of *September*, by the *Conſuls*, who faſtned a Nail in the Wall of *Jupiter*'s Temple, that was next to the Temple of *Minerva*, ſo as that the ſaid Nails ſerved to compute the Years by; wherefore alſo it was call'd the *Clavus Annalis*, or Year-Nail. In proceſs of time the *Romans* being more and more perſuaded, that this Ceremony was pleaſing to the Gods, and proper to divert their Vengeance, created *Dictators* on purpoſe to diſcharge this Ceremony with a great deal of State and Solemnity, in caſe of the Peſtilence, or any other publick Danger or Calamity. *Liv.* L. 7. C. 3. *Val. Max.* L. 2. C. 4.

P. SULPITIUS SAVERRIO, was Conſul of *Rome* with *Decius Mus*, and were both of them ſent againſt King *Pyrrhus*, and fought him, in which Battel *Decius* was ſlain. *Cic.* 2. *de Fin.*

SULTAN, is originally an *Arabian* Word, ſignifying a Lord or King, from the Word *Salat*, *Dominatus eſt*, *Præfuit*, he ruled or had Dominion. Some ſay *Tungrolipix*, Prince of the *Turks*, was the firſt that took to himſelf this Title, after that he had defeated the *Saracens* in 1055, though we find that it was made uſe of long before that time, in the Tenth Century, under *Baſilius Porphyrogeneres*. Inſtead of this Word *Sultan* the Word *Soldan* or *Soudan* hath alſo been uſed to ſignifie the ſame thing, and appropriated to the *Mamulucks* of *Ægypt*.

SULTAN SHERIF, a Name which the *Mahometans* give to the Prince of *Mecha*, who is very rich, by means of the vaſt Revenue he raiſeth from the *Caravans*. He rides on Horſe-back bare-foot in token of one of his Predeceſſors having been vanquiſh'd by the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, and the Grand Signior, who is now in Poſſeſſion of *Egypt*, obligeth him to the Continuance of that Ceremony. *M. Thevenot's Voyage to the Eaſt.*

SULTZBACH, *Sultzbachium*, a ſmall Town in *Nortgow*, in the *Upper Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, one Mile diſtant from *Amberg* to the South-Eaſt, and is a Principality belonging to a Branch of the *Palatine*'s Family. The firſt of this Branch was *Auguſtus*, Son of *Philip Lewis*, Founder of the Houſe of *Newburg*: He was born the 2d of *October*, 1582. *Chriſtian Auguſtus* his Son ſucceeded, born 16th of *July*, 1622. His Grandchild *Philip*, born the 19th of *January*, 1630, is a Perſon much noted for his Valour.

SULTZBERG, a County in *Briſgou*, a Province of *Germany*.

SUMATRA, one of the three great Iſlands of the *Sonde* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, to the South-Weſt of the *Peninſula* of *Malacca*, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow Strait, as alſo by another from the Iſle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt 910 *Engliſh* Miles, its greateſt Breadth being of 210. There are ſeveral Kingdoms in this Iſland, the principal of which are *Achem*, *Campar*, *Jamby*, *Menancabo*, *Pacem*, *Palimban* and *Pedir*, and the principal City of the Iſland is *Achem*: The Inland Parts of the Country have many very high Mountains, but all along the Coaſt there are fine Champain Grounds, and very fruitful Meadows. The whole Iſland is watered with great ſtore of Rivers, and beautified with a Number of Trees that enjoy a perpetual Verdure. It is divided by the *Æquator* into almoſt two equal Parts, which makes the Air very hot and unhealthy. They have Rains that begin in the Month of *June*, and continue till *October*, during which term the Weſtern Winds cauſe many Tempeſts and Whirlwinds, which all on a ſuddain end in great Calms, and by reaſon of the great Heat of the Sun, cauſe many Diſtempers. The Soil is fertile enough to bear any Grain, but the Inhabitants ſow nothing but Rice and Millet. Here are great Numbers of Buffels or wild Bulls, abundance of Horſes, but of a ſmall Breed: The Iſland ſwarms with wild Swine, which are neither ſo great nor furious as thoſe of *Europe*; but their Red Deer are larger than ours. The Woods and Mountains are ſtored with Elephants, Rhinocerotes, Tigers, Porcupines, Civet-Cats, and Apes. The Ground produceth Ginger, Pepper, Camphire, Agarick, and Caſſia in great abundance, Wax and Honey, Silks and Cottons, Precious Stones, and rich Mines of Silver, Tin, Iron, Copper and Sulphur, and eſpecially of Gold, which is here in ſuch abundance, that ſome have conceived this Iſland to be *Solomon's Ophir*. The Inhabitants are very induſtrious, and

caſt as good Guns here as any that are made in *Europe*. There is a Mountain in the midſt of this Iſland which vomits Flames like that of *Ætna* in *Sicily*, or *Veſuvius* in *Campania*. It is alſo reported, that there is a Fountain, whence continually flows a kind of Balm. This Iſland, as was mentioned before, is under the Obedience of ſeveral Kings; the King of *Achem* poſſeſſeth one half of it, and that part of it which joins the Strait of *Malacca*, is under the Dominion of the King of *Bantam*, whoſe Capital City is in the Iſle of *Java*. The *Hollanders* have four or five Forts here, and have a greater Power in the Iſland than the Kings themſelves, and in a manner are their Maſters. The *Portugueſe* have no particular Eſtabliſhment here, and they only drive a Trade with Permiſſion of the *Hollanders*. There is a wonderful Tree grows in this Iſland, which the *Malayans* call *Singali*, and the *Portugueſe Arbol triſte de Dia*, or, *The ſad Tree in the day time*. This Tree puts forth abundance of Buds, which when open, ſpread themſelves into five Flowers, white as Snow, and ſomewhat bigger than Orange-flowers; theſe Buds open as ſoon as the Sun is ſet, and the Flowers continue all Night, till the return of the Sun, which makes them all to fall off, and ſpoils the Tree of all its Ornament and Leaves, and the next Day it puts forth Buds again, which open after Sun-ſet, and exhale ſuch a wonderful ſweet Odour, as perfumes the whole Air. The Pepper of this Iſland is in great Requeſt, and is accounted the beſt that grows in all the *Indies*, next to that of *Cochim*, upon the Coaſt of *Malabor*: The Places near to the Sea-Coaſt are inhabited by the *Malayans*, but the inner Parts of the Iſland are poſſeſt by the Natives, or firſt Inhabitants of the Iſle, who ſpeak a Language very different from that of the *Malayans*. *General Beaulieu Voyage aux Indie Orientales. M. Thevenot, Vol.* 2. *Mandeſlo, Tom. d'Olearius.*

SUNDERBURG, a Town and Dutchy of *Denmark*, in the Iſle of *Alſen*, in the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Eaſt of South *Jutland*.

SUNDERLAND, a Market-Town of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. It ſtands by the Sea ſide at the Mouth of the River *Ware*, in the North-Eaſt Parts of the County called *Underland*, becauſe it's almoſt ſever'd from the Land by the beating of the Sea, it being at High-water environ'd with it. It is noted for its Coal Trade, and for giving the Title of Earl to *Robert Spencer*, the preſent Earl of *Sunderland*, deriv'd to him from his Father *Henry*, advanced to that Dignity by King *Charles* I. *Anno.* 1643, and ſlain the ſame Year at the firſt *Newbury* Fight. This Town is Two hundred Miles from *London*.

SUND ISLANDS. The *Portugueſe* comprehend under this Name all thoſe Iſlands in the *Indian* Ocean, which lie beyond the Promontory of *Malacca*. Near or under the Equinoctial they are commonly divided into Eaſt and Weſt; of the former, *Guileto*, *Banda*, *Flouris*, *Maccaſar*, and the *Moluccoes* are the chief; of the other *Borneo*, *Java*, and *Sumatra*.

SUNGKIANG, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Nanking*. It is a Place of great Trade, and on which two other Cities depend.

SUNNING, a ſmall Town of *Sunning* Hundred, in *Berkſhire*, about three Miles from *Reading* North-Eaſtward. It ſtands on the *Thames*, noted for having been the Seat of eight Biſhops before the See was tranſlated from thence unto *Sherbourn*, and from thence to *Salisbury*.

SUNNIS, the Name of a Sect amongſt the *Mahometans*, who are Oppoſites to the *Schiais*, that is, to the *Perſian Mahometans*. The *Sunnis* maintain, that the lawful Succeſſor of *Mahomet* was *Abubeker*, to whom ſucceeded *Omar*, to him *Oſman*, and laſt of all *Mortus-ali*, who was Nephew and Son in-Law of *Mahomet*. They affirm, that *Oſman* was Secretary to *Mahomet*, and a Perſon of great Capacity; that the three others were not only Perſons of extraordinary Underſtanding, but likewiſe great Soldiers; and that they made way for the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, no leſs by the Sword, than by Argument and Perſuation; therefore the Sect of the *Sunnis* chooſe rather to maintain their Religion by Dint of Arms than Reaſoning. The *Turks* follow the Sect of the *Sunnis*, and the *Perſians* that of the *Schiais*: Alſo in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Viſapour*, they follow the Sect of the *Sunnis*; but at *Golconda*, that of the *Schiais*. *Tavernier Travels to* Perſia.

SUNTGAW, *Sunigovia*, a Province of *Germany*, now under the King of *France*, to whom it was yielded by the Peace of *Munſter*. It is bounded on the North by *Alſatia*, on the Eaſt by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Baſil*, on the South by the Dominions of the Biſhop of *Baſil*, and on the Weſt by the *Franche Comte*. The principal Places in it are, *Ferrete*, *Beford*, *Mulhauſen*, *Maſmunſter*, and *Hunningen*, which laſt has been lately fortified by the *French* King.

SURA, a City of *Syria*, near to *Euphrates*, of old an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Hierapolis*.

SURA, a Town in *Lycia*, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, between *Strumita*, otherwiſe *Myra*, and *Fellos*, of ancient times famous for a ſort of Prieſts who pronounced Oracles, and made Divinations, by inſpecting the Intrals of Fiſhes. See *Plutarch*.

SURA, now *le Sour*, a River which hath its Riſe in the midſt of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, near to *Baſtoigne*, and runs into the *Moſelle*, about two Leagues from *Trier* or *Treves*.

SURAT, *Surata*, a famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, under the Dominion of the *Great Mogul*, which has a convenient Haven on the Gulf of *Cambay*. It lies 21 Degrees and ſome Minutes from the Line, is much frequented by the *European* Merchants, neither are the Inhabitants leſs conſiderable on the Account of their Wealth than Number. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their Factories here, and it is the Staple of the *Engliſh* Trade in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Commodities that force a Trade here are Diamonds brought hither from the Kingdom of *Golconda*, Pearls, the Fiſhery of which is at Cape *Comorin*, and in ſeveral Parts of the *Perſian* Gulf; Ambergreaſe, which the Sea-Coaſts towards the *Cape of Good Hope* furniſh abundantly; alſo Musk, which comes from *China*, and *Civet*. They drive alſo a great Trade with Silks and Cloth of Gold, Cotton, Indigo, and Medicinal Drugs, partly growing in the Country, and partly brought hither by the *Arabians*; all manner of Spices, whereof the Nutmegs come from *Malacca*, Cloves from *Macaſſar*, Cinnamon from the Iſle of *Ceylon*, and Pepper from all the Coaſt of *Malabar*. This Town is watered by a River as big as the *Thames*, ſuppos'd to be a Branch of the *Indus*. There is a Caſtle at the South-End of the Town, upon the River, flank'd at each Corner, with a large Tower: The Ditches on three ſides are filled with Sea water: It is well provided with Cannon, and is the Reſidence of the Governour, who commands the Neighbouring Provinces, and has the Retinue of a Prince. In 1659, this Town and Caſtle were taken by the youngeſt Son of *Chajehan*, who ſuppoſing his Father to be dead, endeavour'd to ſeize that Kingdom: It was afterwards plunder'd of many Millions by another Prince; but the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Factories were ſtrong enough to defend themſelves. *Bermier. Thevenot*, Part. 3. Pag. 15.

SURENA, Lieutenant of *Orodes*, King of *Parthia*, who defeated the *Roman* Army commanded by *Craſſus*, whoſe Head he cauſed to be chopt off. Plutarch *in the Life of* Craſſus. *Flor.* L. 3. Cap. 11.

SURITA (*Hieronymus*) born at *Saragoſſa*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, writ a Commentary upon *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, which is a very learned Piece: He alſo compos'd the Hiſtory of *Arragon*, in *Spaniſh*, to the Death of *Ferdinand* the Catholick. He was Secretary of the Inquiſition, and died at *Saragoſſa* in 1580, being 67 Years of Age. *Voſſ. de Mathem. Biblioth. Hiſpan. Poſſevin.*

SURIUS (*Laurentius*) a *Carthuſian*, born at *Lubeck*, he followed his Studies at *Collen*, where he had *Caniſius* for his Companion. He tranſlated *Taulerus* his Works, and ſome other Pieces: He compiled a Volume of Homilies of divers Doctors of the Church, and a Collection of the Councils in four Volumes, beſides the Lives of the Saints in ſix Tomes. He alſo writ the Hiſtory of his Time; containing many curious Things and Paſſages. He died at *Collen* the 25th of *May*, 1578, in the 56th of his Age, and the 36th of his Profeſſion. *Dorlandus Chron. Chart. Petreius Bibl. Carthuſ. Spond. in Annal.*

An Obſervation upon Surnames, *by a Peer of* Scotland, *who hath enquired into that Piece of Antiquity, with much Curioſity.*

SURNAME, is that which is added to the Proper Name for diſtinguiſhing Perſons and Families; but the Choice and Uſe of them that hath been various, according to the different Cuſtoms of Nations: Therefore we ſhall only take Notice here, how Surnames have been choſen in this Iſland, and particularly in *Scotland*. As for Surname, in the preſent Acceptation, which is common to the Children and ſucceeding Generations of Families, they were uſed in *England* before the Conqueſt, and long e'er they were uſed in *Scotland*, whither the *Engliſh* brought that Cuſtom; for when *Margaret*, Queen to *Malcolm Canmor*, King of *Scots*, with her Brother *Edgar Atheling*, fled into *Scotland* from *William* the Conqueror, many of the *Engliſh*, who came with them, and got Lands in *Scotland*, had their Proper Surnames, as *Moubray*, *Lovel*, *Liſle*, &c. uſing the Particle *de* or *of* before them; which makes it probable, that thoſe Surnames had been derived from the Lands which they or their Anceſtors had poſſeſſed. At this time there were no ſuch Surnames in *Scotland*; though in *Kenneth* the II's Time in 800, the Great Men began to call their Lands by their own Names; but the ordinary Diſtinctions in uſe then were Perſonal, and not deſcending to ſucceeding Generations, but either the Name of the Father, as, *John the Son of William*, or the Name of the Office, as *Stuart*, &c. or accidental Notes from Complexion or Stature, &c. as *Black*, *White*, *Long*, *Short*, or the Name of their Trade, as, *Taylor*, *Weaver*, *Sadler*, &c. But after the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, as above-mention'd, thoſe who were poſſeſſed of Baronies or Lordſhips began to take Surnames from their Lands, as, *Patrick*

trick of *Dumbar*, *James* of *Douglas*, *John* of *Gordon*, and yet it was a conſiderable time after e're theſe Surnames were tranſmitted to their Children. Others, though Inheritors of Lands, took for Surname the Name of ſome eminent Perſon of their Anceſtors, the *Highlanders* adding *Mack* before it, as *Mackdonald*, i. e. the Son of *Donald*, and the *Lowlanders* adding *Son* after it, as, *Donaldſon*, *Robertſon*, &c. The ancient Way of deſigning Perſons in *Latin* Deeds, confirms theſe Obſervations, as, *Patricius de Dumbar*, *Gualterus Seneſchallus*, *Joannes Sartor*, *Gulielmus dictus niger*, &c. It's farther to be obſerv'd, that thoſe who had Lands did at that time chuſe rather to take Deſignation from them than from the Families whence they were deſcended, eſpecially in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*; as for Example, *William* I. of the Houſe of *Hume* is called *Gulielmus filius Patricii Comitis*, and his Son is called *Gulielmus filius Gulielmi de Hume*, and a While after all the ſucceeding Generations are called *Hume*; whereas in the other Family whence they deſcended there is found *Patricius filius Patricii Comitis*, and *Patricius de Dumbar Comes*, and *Patricius filius Patricii de Dumbar Comitis*, and afterwards they were deſigned, *Patricius de Dumbar Comes Marchiæ*, when the Surname of *Dumbar* became common to all his Deſcendents. Whence it is evident, that the ancient Deſcent of Families is not ſo much to be found out by Surnames as by their Armorial Bearings, which are far more ancient, as appears by the Families of *Dumbar* and *Hume*, whoſe Arms differ only in Tincture, the ancient Way of diſtinguiſhing Coats, eſpecially in *Scotland*. Thus *Gordon*, *Ridpath*, *Nubit*, Surnames taken from the diſtinct Baronies which they poſſeſſed in the ſame County, are certainly of one Family, their Arms differing only in Tincture. It is alſo obſervable, that many who agree in Surname are not of the ſame Family, their Arms being anciently very different, and eſpecially ſuch Surnames as were taken by thoſe of low Fortunes or vulgar Extract from mean Trades, as, *Smith*, *Wright*, &c. or from Complexion, as *Brown*, *White*, &c. there being many Paternal Coats of thoſe Names which have no Affinity, thoſe Trades, Complexions, or accidental Qualifications, as, *Long*, *Short*, &c. being common; and therefore Perſons of ſuch Surnames, being afterwards advanced to a higher Rank for their Vertue, had Coats of Arms beſtowed upon them; and this occaſion'd the *Arma cantantia Rebus*'s, which are ſometimes found. It is likewiſe clear, that thoſe who have Surnames from Lands in *Scotland* are deſcended from ſuch Families as were poſſeſſed of theſe Lands when Surnames were aſſumed, except ſuch as have of late changed the Names of their Lands to their Surnames, which are generally known in the Neighbourhood. Theſe Obſervations, though they be taken from the Cuſtom of *Scotland*, will generally be found to hold alſo in *England*, and do certainly denote the Antiquity of Families: Thus *Wharton* and *Widdrington*, &c. Surnames taken from Baronies, are noted and ancient Families in the North, and *Haſtings*, *Berkley*, &c. in the South. The ſame Obſervations hold good alſo in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*, and moſt other Countries where Surnames are in uſe. That it holds in *France* is demonſtrable from the Surnames uſed by the *Normans* at their firſt coming into *England*, when they diffuſed the Cuſtom of taking their Lands for Surnames more univerſally, as is obſerv'd by *Dugdale* in the Family of *Berkley*; and the preſent *French* King's Surname *de Bourbon*, is taken from a Town and Caſtle of *Bourbonnois* in *France*. The Surname of *Naſſaw* is taken from a City and County of *Weteravia* in *Germany*; and the Surnames of *Spinola* and *D'Eſt* are taken from Lordſhips and Cities in *Italy*: And that the famous old *Roman* Surnames of *Cæſar*, *Balbus*, *Calvus*, *Ænobarbus*, *Naſo*, &c. were taken from accidental Notes, is obvious to every one; whence it's plain that Surname was not originally the ſame with Sirname, *i. e.* the Name of the Sire or Progenitor, but Surname is *nomen ſupra nomen additum*; and though, according to modern Cuſtom, Sirname and Surname be the ſame, yet anciently, it was not ſo; for though every Sirname was a Surname, it's evident from the foregoing Obſervations, that every Surname was not a Sirname. *i. e. Nomen patris additum proprio.*

SURREY, *Surria*, an Inland County of *England*, has *Middleſex* on the North, *Suſſex* on the South, *Kent* on the Eaſt, *Hampſhire* and *Barkſhire* on the Weſt. The River *Thames* parts it from *Middleſex*, and from its Situation on the South-ſide of it, it got the Name of *Surrey*, i. e. *South Rey*, the *Saxons* calling that *Rey* which we term a River. It contains in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, 34 Miles, in Breadth, from North to South, about 22, in Circumference 112, the whole divided into thirteen Hundreds, wherein are 140 Pariſhes, and nine Market-Towns, whoſe Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Suſſex*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Regni*: The County joyntly with *Suſſex* making part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, and now being in the Dioceſe of *Winchester*. This is a pleaſant and healthful Country to live in, enjoying a good Air, well ſtor'd with Parks, Woods and Downs for Hunting. The Skirts of it, eſpecially towards the *Thames*, are abundantly fruitful both in Corn and Graſs, but the middle Parts are but hungry and barren; which makes the Country People compare it to a coarſe Piece of Cloth with a fine Liſt; others to a Cinnamon-Tree, whoſe Bark is far better than the Body thereof. The Commodities wherein this County excels, are its Fullers Earth and Box; the firſt, of great uſe to Clothiers, is digg'd up near *Rygate*, and is the beſt in *England*. Towards *Cheam* there is alſo a Vein of Potters Earth, much commended in its kind. As for Box, the beſt which *England* affords groweth about *Darking* in this County; but it is much ſhort in Goodneſs of that which is brought from *Turkey*. Its Gardens, eſpecially along the *Thames*, are very conſiderable. For Ornament, here ſtood formerly two Royal Palaces, *Richmond* and *Nonſuch*, the firſt built by King *Henry* VII. and the laſt by *Henry* VIII. Here are alſo many Noblemens Houſes; *Wimbleton* amongſt the reſt, built by Sir *Thomas Cecil* in 1588, deſerves to be ſeen. As for the Vault near *Rygate*, *Epſham Wells*, and the *Moles* running under Ground, I refer you to the Words *Rygate*, *Epſham* and *Mole*. In this County are *Banſted Downs* reaching from *Croyden* to *Farnham*, ſo noted for Hawking, Hunting and Horſe-racing. Here were alſo fought two memorable Battles; one at *Wimbleton* between the *Weſt* and *Kentiſh Saxons*, the other at *Farnham* betwixt the *Saxons* and the *Danes*, which proved fatal to the latter. In this County alſo ſtands *Lambeth-Houſe* upon the *Thames*, firſt erected by Archbiſhop *Baldwin* in the XII Century, and ever ſince continued the uſual Reſidence of the Archbiſhop for *Canterbury*; to whom alſo belongs another Palace at *Croyden*, his Summer Seat. Its Rivers, beſides the *Thames*, are the *Wey*, the *Mole* and the *Wandle*. Its principal Town is *Kingſton upon Thames*, Its firſt Earl was *William de Warren*, created by *William* the Conqueror in 1607. *William*, the third of this Line, ſucceeded in 1133, who was follow'd by *William de Blois*, Son of King *Stephen*, firſt Husband of *Iſabel de Warren*, in 1146, and by *Hamelane Plantagenet*, baſe Son of *George*, Earl of *Anjou*, and Half-Brother to *Edward* III. ſecond Husband of the ſaid *Iſabel*, in 1163. His Poſterity enjoy'd it in four Deſcents till 1347, when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Lord Treaſurer, was Earl of *Surrey*. In 1398 *Thomas Holland* was made Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*, afterwards beheaded. *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Son to the former *Richard*, died Earl of *Surrey* in 1414. In 1450 *John*, Lord *Mowbray*, was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1475 *Richard*, a ſecond Son of *Edward* IV. was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*. In 1483 *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, Lord Treaſurer, after Duke of *Norfolk*, was created Earl of *Surrey*, in which Family it is at this Day. *Cambden. Speed.*

SUS, *Suſa* or *Suſum*, a Principality, or, as others, a Kingdom, in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Morocco*, on the Eaſt by *Darha*, on the South by *Teſſeta* or *Teſſet*, and on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean. It is divided into ſeven Provinces, and the principal Cities are *Tarudant*, *Teſeut*, *Santta Cruz*. It is a pleaſant, rich and fruitful Kingdom, abounding with Gold, and is now ſubject to that of *Fez*, though formerly it had a King of its own. The Inhabitants of this Kingdom are more warlike and expert at Arms than all the other *Africans* beſides. This Kingdom abounds with Fruit, Corn, Paſturage, Indigo and Allum. *Mouette Hiſtoire de Royaume de Moroc.*

SUSA, a City of *Perſia*, formerly the Capital of *Suſiana*, now *Cuſiſtan*, watered by the River *Eulæus* or *Choaſpes*, built by *Tithonus*, Father of *Memnon*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Perſia* during the Winter and Spring. This City was taken by *Alexander the Great*, who there married *Statira*. At preſent this City is ruined; ſo that, according to ſome, the Place where it formerly ſtood is unknown, though ſome Authors tell us, it is ſtill ſtanding, and that its modern Name is *Souſter*. *Strab.* Lib. 15. *Ptol. Plin. Quint. Curt.*

SUSANNA, the Daughter of *Chelcias*, and Wife of *Joachim*, famous for her Chaſtity, according to the *Apocryphal Hiſtory* of her.

SUSA WILLA, a great ancient Town built by the *Romans*, about a hundred Miles Eaſt of *Tunis*, in a fruitful Plain yielding Plenty of Olives and Figs, as it would alſo Corn, but that the wandring *Arabs* will not ſuffer it to grow. The Inhabitants are civil, and traded by Sea to *Turkey*, *Sicily* and *Italy*, when the *Saracens* conquered it. This was the Seat of the *Greek* Præfect, whoſe Palace is ſtill ſtanding. The Town is great and ſtrongly walled, and is ſeated on the *Mediterranean* Sea, at the Weſt end of the *Leſſer Syrtis*, over-againſt *Trapana*, the Weſtern Cape of *Sicily*. It had of old a numerous People, but in our Author's Time was laid almoſt deſolate by the Exactions of the King of *Tunis*, who was Lord over it. *Leo Africanus*, Pag. 252, 253.

SUSDAL, *Suſdalia*, a City of *Muſcovy*, the Capital of a Province of the ſame Name, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Roſtow*. It ſtands 80 Miles from *Moſcow* to the South-Eaſt, and 130 from *Novogrod Niſi* to the North Weſt.

SUSE, *Suſa*, a City of *Piemont* upon the River *Dore*, which is the Capital of a Marquiſate of the ſame Name, at the Foot of the *Alpes Cottiæ*, now called *Mount Cenis*, and *Mount Genevre*, which ſeparate *Piedmont* from *Dauphine*. Some learned Men take this to be the Place where *Auguſtus* erected his Trophy in the 740th Year of *Rome*, and fourteen before the

the Birth of our Saviour; the Inſcription being ſtill to be ſeen on a Triumphal Arch in this City. But others place it at the Foot of the Maritime *Alphs*, in the Neighbourhood of *Nice* and *Monaco*, near to a Place called the *Tourbie*, by the Corruption of the Word *Trophie*, and is confirm'd by a Piece of Stone, on which are ſeen part of the Letters compoſing theſe Words, *Gentes Alpinæ devictæ*, with the Names of ſome other Nations. Some are of Opinion, that *Auguſtus* cauſed the ſame Trophy to be erected in two ſeveral Places, and ſo endeavour to reconcile both theſe Opinions. This Town is ten Leagues North of *Pignerol*, and as many North-Weſt of *Turin*, and is of great Importance, as ſtanding on the two Paſſes of the *Alphs* into *France*. It was taken by the *French* in 1630, and ſtrongly fortified, but reſtored to the Duke of *Savoy* at the End of that War. It was again retaken by the *French* in 1690, without any Reſiſtance. The adjacent Country abounds in Wine and Honey. The Sepulchre of *Cottus*, whence the *Cotian Alphes* take their Name, was to be ſeen here.

SUSIANA, a large Country in *Aſia*, formerly a Kingdom, ſituate between *Syria*, *Babylonia* and *Perſia*, the Capital whereof is *Suſa*. *Plin. Herodot. Quint. Curt.*

SUSIS (in Latin *Cavernæ Suſis*) a Place near to *Carthage* in *Africa*, where 53 Biſhops of the *Donatiſts* aſſembled themſelves in 394 againſt *Primianus*, who, they pretended, had without Cauſe excommunicated *Maximianus* the Deacon; but he deriding their Citation, they ſoon after depoſed him. *St. Auguſt.* Lib. 3. & 4. *contr. Creſc. Baron.* A. C. 394.

SUSSEX, *Suſſexia*, a Maritime County in the South of *England*, is bounded Northward with *Kent* and *Surrey*, Southward with the Channel, Eaſtward with *Kent*, and Weſtward with *Hampſhire*; ſo that it ſtretches in Length from Eaſt to Weſt about ſixty Miles, in Breadth from North to South not above one third part. The whole divided into ſix Rapes, called from their reſpective chief Places, *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewis*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſting* Rapes, all which contains 65 Hundreds; viz. *Chichelter* ſeven, *Arundel* five, *Bramber* ten, *Lewis* thirteen, *Pevenſey* ſeventeen, and *Haſtings* thirteen, each of them with a proper Foreſt and a River; and in all theſe Hundreds are reckon'd 312 Pariſhes, and nineteen Market Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Surrey*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Regni*, the Country joyntly with *Surrey* making the Heptarchy Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, as it does now of it ſelf the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*. The Air is ſomewhat foggy from the Neighbourhood of the Sea. The Roads are very deep in the *Weld*, that Land lying low; but in that Part call'd the *Downs* 'tis very pleaſant Travelling: However, the Soil is generally ſo rich, that it makes up for all thoſe Inconveniencies. The North, towards *Kent* and *Surrey*, is well ſhaded with Woods, as was all the Country heretofore, till the Iron Works conſumed the moſt part of 'em. The South Parts, towards the Sea, lying upon a Chalk or Marl, yield abundance of Corn, with a delightful Intermixture of Groves and Meadows; inſomuch that the Toll of Corn and Malt ſold in the City of *Chicheſter*, amounts yearly at a Half-penny a Quarter, to 60 Pounds and upwards. One thing is peculiar to this County, that all her Rivers riſe and fall within her Bounds: The principal of them are, the *Rother*, which divides ſome part of this County from *Kent*, *Arun*, near which ſtands *Arundel*, and upon which ſtands *Lewes*: Another thing which ſeems alſo peculiar to this County is the *Wheat-Ear*, hardly found out of it, a Bird ſo called, becauſe fatteſt when Wheat is ripe: It's as big as a Lark; its Fleſh as fine, but very much fatter. As for Fiſh, both the Sea and Rivers furniſh it abundantly with Dainties of all kinds, witneſs the *Arundel* Mullets, *Chicheſter* Lobſters, *Selſey* Cockles, and *Amerly* Trouts; nor does any County yield more or better Carps than *Suſſex* does. Great is the Quantity of Iron made in this County, and much of it exported thence into other Parts. Of this Iron moſt of our great Guns are made, the Goodneſs whereof was ſo well known to *Gondamore*, the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, that he often begg'd Leave of King *James* I. to tranſport great Numbers of them into *Spain*. But it is much that ſo large an Extent of Sea-Coaſt as *Suſſex* has, cannot afford one good Harbour fit for Ships of great Burden, ſuch as it has being, by reaſon of its Shelves and Rocks, both dangerous for Entrance and Anchoring: *Rye*, near the Borders of *Kent*, oppoſite to *Diepe* in *Normandy*, is accounted its very beſt Harbour. Here are alſo Glaſs-Works and noble Buildings, as *Petworth*, belonging to the Duke of *Somerſet*, *Arundel* Caſtle, &c. It was in *Pevenſey* in this County that *William* the Conqueror landed in 1066, and defeated *Harold*, where, if we believe *William* of *Newbury*, the Earth looks as red as Blood always after a Shower. Beſides *Chicheſter*, the Epiſcopal See, *Horſham*, *Midhurſt*, *Lewes*, *Shoreham*, *Steyning*, *Eaſt-Greenſtead*, *Arundel*, beſides the Borough of *Bramber* and theſe Cinque-Port Towns, *Haſtings*, *Winchelſea*, *Rye*, ſend each two Members to Parliament, beſides the Knights of the Shire. This County had no leſs than eighteen Religious Houſes in the Beginning of King *Hen.* VIII. his Reign. Its firſt Earl was *William de Albeney*, Earl of *Arundel*, who married *Adelizia*, the Relict of *Henry* I. in 1178. He was ſucceeded by *William* his Son, and it continued in this Family four or five Deſcents. In 1243 *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surrey*, ſucceeded. In 1305 *John*, a Son of the ſame, followed. In 1529 *Robert Ratcliff* was created by *Henry* VIII. Earl of *Suſſex*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd the Honour for ſix Deſcents. In 1644 *Thomas*, Lord *Savil*, was created the fourteenth Earl of *Suſſex*, in whoſe Son that Family ended. In 1674 *Thomas*, Lord *Dacres*, married to *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Daughter of the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland* by *Charles* II. was created Earl of *Suſſex*.

SUTHERLAND, a County in the North of *Scotland*, anciently named *Cartey*. It has *Caithneſs* and *Strathnever* on the North and North-Eaſt, *Aſſint* on the Weſt, *Roſs* on the South, and the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt. Formerly *Strathnever* and *Aſſint* were reckoned Parts of this County. It is 50 Miles in Length, and 22 in Breadth: In the Middle it is mountainous, but abounds with pleaſant, fruitful, well water'd and well inhabited Valleys. It hath Plenty of Cattel, Veniſon, Fowl, wild and tame, of all ſorts. The Goodneſs of the Soil appears by the Plenty of Saffron which grows to perfect Maturity in the Earl's Garden at *Dunrobin*. There are three remarkable Foreſts in this County, *viz. Dirimoir*, *Diriſhart* and *Dirimeanach*, which afford Store of Game, and Wolves, Foxes, &c. Towards the South-Weſt the Country is Mountainous and Woody, remarkable for Mount *Arkil*, whoſe Deer have all fork'd Tails. About *Loughſhin* in this Country are Veins of Marble. The principal Rivers here are *Kloid*, *Brora*, *Shinn*, *Caſly*, &c. all of them abounding with Fiſh. In this Country are above ſixty Lakes full of Fiſh and Water-Fowl; the greateſt is *Loughbehin*, whence runs the River of that Name, remarkable for its Salmon Fiſhery, and for that it's never Frozen. The Sea-Coaſts are extraordinarily provided with Fiſh, and have ſometimes Whales driven upon them. The Commodities of this Country are Barley, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Hides, Butter, Tallow, Cheeſe, Coals and excellent Iron. It is remarkable, that there are no Rats to be found here, and if brought from other Places immediately die, though they abound in *Caithneſs*, betwixt which and this County there is neither Sea nor River. The principal Town, *Dornock*, is noted for its Caſtle and Church, founded by St. *Gilbert*, a Native of this County, and Biſhop of *Caithneſs*, and for being the See of the Biſhop of *Caithneſs*. Near it are ſeveral Monuments of Victories obtain'd againſt the *Danes*, and particularly one of a *Daniſh* King ſlain there. Many Perſons of Quality reſide in this Country, but the chief are of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Family, of the Surname of *Gordon*, the Earl being rank'd among the eldeſt Peers of this Kingdom. His Family has been always remarkable for Valour and Loyalty, and hath many Followers and Vaſſals in that Country. Beſides many other Royalties, he is Admiral of thoſe Seas. The preſent is the Right Honourable *George*, Earl of *Sutherland*. To be more particular; This *George*, preſent Earl of *Sutherland*, is deſcended from *Alan Sutherland Thane* of *Sutherland*, who loſt his Life under the Uſurpation of *Macbeth*, for his endeavouring to bring the right Heir, *Malcolm* III. to the Throne. *Walter*, Son to *Alan*, was created Earl of *Sutherland* by *Malcolm* III. in Conſideration of his Father's Merit and his own. *Robert* was Son and Heir to *Walter*, and built the Caſtle of *Dunrobin*. *Hugh*, Son and Heir to *Robert*, was Third Earl of *Sutherland*, and was employ'd by *William*, King of *Scotland*, to apprehend *Harald Guthred*, *Thane* of *Caithneſs*, who had murther'd the Biſhop of that See. *William*, Fourth Earl of *Sutherland*, Son and Heir to *Hugh*, defeated the *Danes*, and kill'd their General at *Enbo* in *Sutherland*, and in 1248, was interr'd in the Cathedral Church of *Dornogh*, the Building of which was conſiderably promoted by him. *William* the Fifth ſucceeded; this Earl aſſiſted King *Robert* the Firſt in all his Wars, but particularly at that memorable Battle at *Bannockburn*; and is one of the firſt Subſcribers of that famous Letter ſent to the Pope in 1320, from the Earls, Barons, &c. of *Scotland*, *Kenneth*, Sixth Earl of *Sutherland*, marry'd the Daughter of the Earl of *Marr*: He Commanded the Van-guard at the Battle of *Halidown-Hill*, in which he was ſlain, in 1333. *William*, Son and Heir to *Kenneth*; was at the Battle of *Kildrimmy* in *Marr*, and afterwards made an Incurſion into *England*, taking the Caſtle of *Roxbrough* in his return: This Earl marry'd the Lady *Margaret Bruce*, Siſter to King *David* II. from whom he obtain'd ſeveral Lands and Privileges, and an Infeoffment of the whole Earldom of *Sutherland*, in Regality with a Charter yet extant: This Earl was taken Priſoner at *Durham* with King *David*, and died afterwards at *Dunrobin* in 1370. He had the Character of a Perſon of great Courage and Conduct. *Alexander*, Eldeſt Son to this *William*, being a Hoſtage in *England*, and dying under Age, the Honour deſcended to *John*, the Eighth Earl of *Sutherland*: This *John*, in the Reign of *Robert* II. march'd into *England* with *Archibald Douglaſs*, Lord of *Galloway*, &c. and waſted *Cumberland*, and returning home, died the next Year in 1389. He was marry'd to *Mabella*, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Nicholas*, Ninth Earl of *Sutherland*, who had ſome Feuds with his Neighbour *Mackay*, which were fatal to the latter. He marry'd a Daughter of the Lord of the *Iſles*; and was ſucceeded by *Robert*, his eldeſt Son, the tenth Earl of *Sutherland*. This Earl *Robert*

lived

lived in very troubleſome Times, was at the Battle of *Homeldown* in 1403, and had the Happineſs to preſerve his Country both from Faction and Invaſion: He married the Daughter of the Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had *John*, the ſecond of that Name, and the eleventh Earl of *Sutherland*, who married *Margaret Baylie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lammingtown*, by whom he had *John*, the third of that Name, and twelfth Earl of *Sutherland*, who married the Daughter of the Earl of *Roſs*, Lord of the *Iſles*, by whom he had (for here we muſt be particular in mentioning the younger Brothers and Siſters) firſt, *John*, his Succeſſor; ſecondly, *Alexander*, who died young, and *Elizabeth* married to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Huntley*: This *John* was very loyal to King *James* III. and died in 1508. *John*, the fourth of that Name, was the thirteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, and he dying without Iſſue, the Honour deſcended to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, who became Earl of *Sutherland* in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *John*, thirteenth Earl: This *Adam* was at the Battle of *Flowdon*, where King *James* IV. was loſt, and afterwards his Lady *Elizabeth*, Heretrix of *Sutherland*, and himſelf join'd in a Reſignation of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with ſome Reſervations, to *Alexander*, the eldeſt Son: This *Alexander Maſter* of *Sutherland*, married Lady *Jane Stewart*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Athol*, by whom he had *John*, the fifth of that Name, and fifteenth Heir of *Sutherland*. He was Lieutenant from *Spey* Northward, and eſcap'd with Difficulty from the Battle of *Pinke*. He attended the young Queen into *France*, where he had the Order of St. *Michael* conferred upon him: This Earl likewiſe was made Governour of *Murray* and *Roſs* by the Queen Regent, and ſupported Queen *Mary* in her Marriage with the Lord *Darnley* againſt her diſcontented Subjects, eſpecially her Brother *Murray*; but afterwards, in 1567, himſelf and his Lady had the Misfortune to be both poiſon'd: This Lady was *Helena Stewart*, Siſter to *Mathew*, Earl of *Lennox*, and by her he had Iſſue *Alexander*, his Son and Heir, and ſixteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, who in 1573 married *Jane Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and Counteſs of *Bothwel*, to whom ſucceeded *John*, his eldeſt Son, the ſixth of that Name, and ſeventeenth Earl of *Sutherland*: This *John* procur'd a new Infeoffment of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with ſeveral additional Privileges: He married *Ann Elfingſton*, Daughter to the Lord *Elfingſton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, by whom he had Iſſue *John*, his eldeſt Son, the ſeventh of that Name, and eighteenth Earl of *Sutherland*: He married Lady *Jane Drummond*, ſole Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Pearth*, and had Iſſue by her, firſt, *John* Lord *Strathnaver*, who died an Infant in 1637. Secondly, *George*, preſent Earl of *Sutherland*, born at *Dornogh November* 2, 1633, Thirdly, *Robert*, born in 1634 *George*, the preſent Earl, married Lady *Jane Weems*, Daughter to *David*, ſecond Earl of *Weems*, by whom he has Iſſue, *John* Lord *Strathnaver*, &c.——— The Earls of *Sutherland* claim Precedency of all the Earls of *Scotland*; but this Privilege being conteſted, remains ſtill undecided. *Buchanan*, *Spotſwood*, &c.

SUTRI, *Sutrium*, *Colonia Julia Sutrina*, an ancient City in St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, upon the River *Pozzolo*, and a Biſhop's See immediately dependant on *Rome*, five Miles from *Nepi* to the Weſt, and 24 from *Rome* to the South-Weſt. It is but a little City, and encompaſſed with Rocks on all ſides. The Emperor *Henry* III. conven'd his Prelates at *Sutri*, to examine the Caſe of *Gregory* VI. who on a time when there were three Popes at *Rome*, perſuaded them to abdicate or depoſe themſelves, and got himſelf put in their Place in 1044, but was depoſed in that Council, and *Conſtantine* II. put into his Room. And in 1059 another Council was called here to confirm the Election of *Nicolas* II. in Oppoſition to *Mincias*, Biſhop of *Velitri*, who took the Name of *Benedict*.

SUTTON, or *Sutton Coleſield*, a Market-Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred in the North-Weſt Parts of *Warwickſhire*. It is 88 Miles from *London*.

SUTTON (Lord *Lexington*.) This Family is deſcended from the *Suttons* of *Aram* in the County of *Nottingham*. The firſt advanced to the Dignity of Peer was *Robert Sutton*, Eſq; who, for his Service to King *Charles* I. and in Conſideration of his Deſcent from an Heir Female of the honourable Family of *Lexington*, was by Letters Patents, bearing Date *Novemb.* 21 *Car.* I. created Lord *Lexington* of *Aram*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *George Mannors* of *Hadon*; his ſecond was Daughter of Sir *Guy Palms*; and laſtly, *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, by whom he had *Robert*, now Lord *Lexington*. He died *October* 13, 1668. *Dugdale*.

SUVAS, Lat. *Sebaſtopolis*, a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of *Sebaſtia*, a Place of very good Note, and the Reſidence of a *Turkiſh* Governour, fifty Miles North-Eaſt of *Amaſia*. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

SWATHAM, a Market-Town of *South-Grenehoe* Hundred, in the South-Weſt Part of *Norfolk*, 74 Miles from *London*.

SWALE, a River in *Richmondſhire*, in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, which gives the Name of *Swaledale* to that Part of the Country which it runs through: It is chiefly noted becauſe *Paulinus*, Archbiſhop of *York*, at the firſt Converſion of the *Saxons*, is ſaid to have baptiz'd there above ten thouſand Men, beſides Women and Children, in one Day. *Cambd. Brit.*

SWANSEY, a Market and Sea-Port Town of *Swanſey* Hundred, in the South-Weſt of *Glamorganſhire*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Tovy*, 202 Miles from *London*.

SUARTSLUYS, a ſmall City in the Province of *Overyſſel*, ſubject to the *States of Holland*.

SWEDEN, *Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*, is called by the Inhabitants *Swerie*, *Swedenrick* and *Swerieſryke*. It is a great and populous Kingdom, and contains the greateſt part of that which of old was called *Scandinavia*, and was for ſome time united to the Crown of *Denmark*, and has been a diſtinct Kingdom only ſince the Year 1525. It is bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway* and the *Frozen Sea*; on the Eaſt by *Muſcovy* or *Great Ruſſia*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea, and on the Weſt by *Denmark* and *Norway*. It is commonly divided into ſix Parts, *viz.* 1. *Gothland*, 2. *Sweden*, properly ſo called, 3. *Swediſh Lapland*, 4. *Finland*, 5. *Ingria*, 6. *Livonia*; which are divided into 34 Provinces, *viz.* *Angermania*, *Bleking*, *Weſtern Bothnia*, *Caiania*, *Carelia*, *Delecarlia*, *Dalia*, *Northern* and *Southern Finland*, *Geſtricia*, *Halland*, *Helſing*, *Jempterland*, *Ingria*, *Kekholme*, *Lapland*, *Livonia*, *Medelpede*, *Niland*, *Oſtrogothland*, *Savolax*, *Schonen*, *Switland*, *Sudermanland*, *Tavaſthus*, *Vermland*, *Upland*, *Weſtrogothland* and *Weſtmania*, and theſe again ſubdivided into *Haeradlis*, like our Hundreds, and contains ſeventeen Cities, the Capital whereof is *Stockholm*; the others are, *Calmor*, *Carloſtadt*, *Chriſtianople*, *Lincoping*, *Gothemburg*, *Upſal*, *Norkoping*, *Toorn*, *Riga*, &c. *Sweden* abounds with Rivers, Lakes, Rocks and Mountains. The Air is cold, but clear and wholſome (except thoſe Places that lie near to the Seas, Lakes and Marſhes) ſo that frequently People have been found to live here 130 or 140 Years. It is in Length, from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland*, 1000 *Italian* Miles, in Breadth twenty Days Journey on Horſe-back; ſo that, with all its Appendages, it is thought 900 Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. The Soil is more fertil than any other of the Northern Kingdoms; it abounds with all Neceſſaries of Life: They tranſport great Quantities of Malt and Barley, alſo Braſs, Lead, Steel, Copper, Skins of Goats, Bucks, Hides of Oxen, rich Furrs, Deals and Oak for Building. They have ſome Silver in their Mines, and in the Woods Tarr and Honey, and vaſt Quantities of Sea and Freſh-water Fiſh. The People are ſtrong, healthy, and well proportion'd, hoſpitable and civil, and ſo induſtrious, that a Beggar is not to be ſeen amongſt them; and are very good Soldiers. This was the Country of the *Goths*, who in the Fourth Century broke the Force of the *Roman* Empire in the Weſt, and let in the other barbarous Nations, who ſtill poſſeſs it. The Kingdom of *Sweden* was formerly Elective till the Year 1523 or 1525, when *Guſtavus* II. was choſen King, who expell'd the *Danes*. The *Swedes* were converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Anſgarus*, Biſhop of *Bremen*, about the Year 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the Settlement of Biſhops in theſe Northern Countries. They embrac'd *Lutheraniſm* under *Guſtavus* the Firſt in the Year 1525. They have alſo planted a *New Sweden* in *America*, not far from *Virginia*.

In the Great Affairs of the Nation the King convenes the States, which conſiſt of the Nobility, the Clergy, Merchants and Country men. The Nobility ſend the eldeſt of their Families, the Clergy depute two Prieſts out of each Community or Corporation, every City ſends two Merchants, and each Territory or Diſtrict ſends two *Country-men*. All other Concerns are referred to ſeven Councils, which are the Council of Juſtice, of War, of the Admiralty, of the Chancery, of the Revenues or the Echequer, and of Commerce and Mines. The five chief Officers of the Crown are called the five great Lords, and are the King's Tutors, and govern the Kingdom during his Minority. The Government of their Church is by Biſhops, Prieſts and Deacons, as with us here in *England*; but their Biſhops have not ſuch large Revenues, nor ſuch Power over the Clergy. The Parochial Prieſts are obliged to Hoſpitality, and to give Entertainment to all Paſſengers and Travellers that ſtand in need of a Loging; ſo that their Houſes are as ſo many Inns. I muſt not forget a very ſingular way they have in ſome Parts of this Kingdom to ſow their Corn; They burn down whole Foreſts, and when they are conſumed they ſow in the remaining Aſhes Seed-Corn and ſome Earth mix'd together; for which, without any further Trouble, they reap two Years together very good Grain. Their Authors ſay, that they have been under Kingly Government ſince the Year of the World 2014, three hundred after the Deluge, their firſt King being nam'd *Eric*, but own that from *A. M.* 3336 to 3916 they miſs the Names of their Monarchs; and betwixt the Year of Chriſt 455 to 800 there were fourteen of their Kings controverted. Their preſent King makes the hundreth in their Catalogue; but *Hoffman* ſays, they reckon from *Magog* (*Noah*'s Grandſon to *Japhet*) to *Charles* XI. 15 *

Olaus

Olaus II. was the firſt who call'd himſelf King of *Sweden*, his Predeceſſors having call'd themſelves Kings of *Upſal*, their Metropolis. About 1387 *Margeret* of *Denmark*, call'd the *Semiramis* of the North, united the Kingdoms of *Norway*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, telling her Nephew *Eric*, that *Sweden* would feed him, *Norway* cloath him, and *Denmark* defend him. The Genealogy of the preſent King of *Sweden* is thus; The Nobility, weary of the Tyranny of *Chriſtern*, King of *Denmark*, choſe *Guſtavus*, Son to *Ericus* of *Waſa*, in 1522. He was ſucceſsful in his Wars againſt the *Danes*, with whom he at laſt made Peace. He had alſo War with the *Muſcovites* and City of *Lubeck*, and died in 1560. His Son *Ericus* XIV. ſucceeded in 1561, had War with the *Danes* and *Poles*, impriſon'd his Brother *John*, married his own Concubine, a mean Woman, and cauſed her to be Crown'd in 1568; whereupon his Brother impriſon'd them both, and the Government came to *John* III. his Brother by another Marriage, who made Peace with the *Danes* in 1570, as alſo with the Cities of *Stetin* and *Lubeck*, but carried on the War againſt the *Muſcovites*. His Son *Sigiſmond*, by *Catherine*, Daughter to *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*, being choſen King of that Country, ſucceeded him alſo as King of *Sweden* in 1594, but his Subjects made an Inſurrection againſt him, depoſed him, and excluded his Son *Uladiſlaus* from the Succeſſion, and gave the Crown in 1604 to *Charles* IX. third Son of *Guſtavus*, who had a cruel War with the *Poles* and *Danes*. The Kingdom of *Sweden* was confirm'd to him and his Children of both Sexes, excluſive of *Sigiſmond* and his Poſterity for ever. He died in 1611. His firſt Wife was Daughter to the Elector Palatine, by whom he had *Catherine*, married to *Caſimer*, Duke of *Duex Ponts*. His ſecond Wife was *Chriſtiana*, Daughter to the Duke of *Holſtein*, by whom he had *Mary Elizabeth*, married to the Duke of *Finland*, and *Guſtavus Adolphus*, born in 1594, crown'd in 1617. He made Peace with the *Danes* in 1613, with the *Muſcovites* in 1617, made War with the *Poles* in 1625, ſubdued all *Livonia*, and made Royal *Pruſſia* the Seat of the War. He undertook his Expedition into *Germany* in 1630 to aſſiſt the Proteſtants againſt the Emperor, was kill'd in the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1632, leaving *Mary* of *Brandenburg*: *Chriſtina* who under Tutelage of her Mother and Conduct of her Couſin *Charles Guſtavus*, Duke of *Deux Ponts*, carried on the *German* War. She made Peace with the *Danes* and *Imperialiſts* in 1645, and turning Roman Catholick in 1658, reſign'd the Crown, and was ſucceeded by the forementioned *Charles Guſtavus*, Son of her Aunt *Catherine*, who was crown'd in 1654, and, by the Aſſiſtance of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, became Maſter of moſt of *Poland*, *Pruſſia* and *Denmark*, died in 1660, leaving by his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Sleſwick*, King *Charles* XI. born in 1655; and by Procurement of the *French* King made Peace with the Emperor, *Poles*, and Elector of *Brandenburg*; but afterwards Leaguing with *France*, declar'd War againſt the *Danes*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, &c. until the Peace of *Nimeguen*. He married a Daughter of *Frederick* III. of *Denmark*, by whom he had *Charles*, born in 1682, and a Daughter born in 1688. *Schowart. Cluverius Ortelius, Mercator, Sanſon & Du Val. Geograph. Saxo Grammat. Hiſt. Dan. Olaus Magn. Hiſt. Gent. Septent. Joan. Magnus Hiſt. Reg. Suec. Albert Crantz Chron. Dan. Suec. & Norweg. Ezpold. Lindemborg. Script. Rer. German. Diſcourſe de l'Etat & Couronne de Suede. Paun. Voyage de Suede. Baudrand. Jovin. Voyage d'Europe*, &c. *Puffendorf's Introduction to Hiſtory*, &c. *Vertot. Hiſtory of the Revolution*, where the Reader may ſee more upon this Subject.

SWENKFELD *(Gaſpard)* a Gentleman of *Sileſia*, living in the XVI. Century, was very well accompliſh'd in the *Belles Lettres*; and to raiſe his Character, he pretended about the Year 1527 to make a Jeſt of *Luther*, declaring every where that *Martin* had too little Sence and Conduct to ſet up a new Church. Afterwards he fell into ridiculous Hereſies, affirming, that the Scriptures ought to be regulated by the Standard of Mens Faith, and not Faith by the Scriptures: He reviv'd likewiſe ſome of the Hereſies of *Valentinus*, aſſerting that *Jeſus Chriſt* brought his Body with him from Heaven, and that the Human Nature of the Son of God was not created by God; and that after our Saviour's Aſcenſion, it was wholly turn'd into *God-head*: Farther, he affirm'd alſo, that every Man has the ſame Wiſdom, Righteouſneſs, Probity and Charity, both for Kind and Degree with God himſelf; and that the Force or Energy of the Holy Scriptures is the ſame with the Word. *Luther* ſet ſeveral of his Friends to oppoſe him, as *Melanchton*, *Bucer*, *Bullenger*, &c. *Spond.* An. Chriſt. 1527. N. 19. *Schluſſelburg. in Catal. Heret.* Lib. 10.

SWERNICKE, a great City with a conſiderable Paſs on the River *Trona*, near the Confines of *Boſnia*, which was taken by the *Imperialiſts*. Octob. 15. 1688.

SWINDEN, a Market-Town of *Kingsbridge* Hundred, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Wiltſhire*; from *London* 62 Miles.

SWINTON, the Name of a Barony in the Shire of *Berwick*, in the South of *Scotland*, which gives Name to a very ancient Family, who have a Charter dated in the Reign of *Malcolm Kenmoir*, King of *Scotland*, giving Sir *Allan Swinton* a Right to this Barony, which did formerly belong to his Predeceſſors. The Male Iſſue failing afterwards, the Heireſs married a Son of the Earl of *Marches*, from whom the preſent *Swintons* are deſcended.

SWITZERLAND, *Helvetia*, is a large Country of *Europe*, which in ancient time was eſteemed a Part of *Gallia*, in the middle times of *Germany*, and for three of the laſt Centuries has been a Free State. In the time of the *Romans* it was divided into four Parts, the *Tigurini*, *Tugeni*, *Ambrones* and *Urbigeni*. *Switzerland* is bounded on the North by the *Rhine*, which ſeparates it from *Germany*; on the Eaſt by the Lake *di Idrio* or of *Breſcia* and the *Rhine*, which divides it from *Germany* and the *Griſons*; on the South by the Lake *Lamane*, *Walliſterland* and the Dukedom of *Milan*; and on the Weſt by the *Franche Comté*. It is commonly divided into thirteen Cantons, and other Territories ſubject to them or allied with them; the thirteen Cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Baſel*, *Friburg*, *Soleure*, *Schafhauſen* and *Appenzel*; of which ſeven are Roman Catholicks, and four Proteſtants, and two where both Religions are admitted, *viz. Glaris* and *Appenzel*: The Roman Catholick Cantons are *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Lucerne*, *Zug*, *Friburg* and *Soleure* or *Solothurne*; and the Proteſtant, *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen*. The former commonly have their Aſſemblies at *Lucerne*, and the latter at *Arau*; but the general Aſſemblies are kept at *Baden*. The Countries ſubject to the Cantons are the County of *Baden*, the Bailywicks of *Bremgarten* and *Mellingan*, the Governments or Counties of *Tzergans*, *Rapperſwil*, *Zurzach*; the four Governments of *Italy Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendriſio* and *Madio*, of which the *Swiſs* have been Maſters ever ſince 1512; the Bailywicks of *Gaſteren*, *Uzenach*, *Granſon*, *Orbe*, *Schwartzemburg*, and the Barony of *Altſax*, all which Countries have either been conquer'd, or came in by voluntary Submiſſion: Their Allies are the *Griſons*, *Walliſerland*, the Biſhop of *Sion* and of *Baſel*, the Abbot of St. *Gal*, and the Cities of *Mulhauſen*, *Rotweil*, *Bienne*, *Neufchaſter*, *Geneva*, &c. though it is to be obſerved, that theſe are not allied with all the Cantons in general, though moſt are. The Country is for the moſt part overſpread with Lakes and Mountains, yet it is not barren, the Tops of theſe Hills being full of Graſs, and the Bottoms ſurrounded with rich Meadows and fruitful Paſtures, and it yields Corn and Wine, though not ſufficient for its Inhabitants. It is in Length two hundred and forty Miles, and in Breadth a hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are honeſt, frugal, induſtrious, great Lovers of Liberty, good Soldiers, and Lovers of Impartiality and Juſtice. About the Time of *Julius Cæſar*'s Conquering *Gaul*, the *Swiſſes* in a vaſt Body made an Irruption into *Gaul*, burning all their own Towns before they left them; but *Julius Cæſar* gave them ſuch warm Entertainment, that they were forced to return to their own Country, after having loſt the greateſt part of their Forces; from which time forwards they were ſubject to the *Romans*, till the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian* II. they were Conquered by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*. A part of this Country, about the Year 635, was given to *Segibert*, Earl of *Habſpurg*, the Founder of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, though that Dukedom came not into the Hands of the Family till about 1376. in the Time of *Rodolph the Fortunate*, he being the 20th of this Line, and elected Emperor 1273. The reſt of this Country was given by *Rodolph*, the laſt King of *Burgundy*, to *Conrade* II. Emperor of *Germany*, in the Year 1032, and from thence forward was eſteem'd a part of *Germany*. But being oppreſſed by *Albert*, Duke of *Auſtria*, in 1308 they revolted, and leagued againſt him, *viz.* the Cantons of *Schwitz*, *Underwalt* and *Uri*; which League they made perpetual in the Year 1315. In 1332 *Lucerne*, 1351 *Zurich*, 1352 *Glaris*, and the ſame Year *Zug* and *Berne*, in 1481 *Friburg*, *Baſel* and *Solothurne*, in 1501 *Schafhauſen*, and in 1513 *Appenzel*, were added to the former, and their Liberty in the Year 1649 was entire fixed by the Treaty of *Munſter*. They were converted to the Faith about the Year of Chriſt 177. At the Reformation *Zwinglius* began here to preach before *Luther*, and the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen* followed his Doctrine, and held a Synod at *Baſel* for the Eſtabliſhment of it in 1530. This is ſuppoſed to be the higheſt Land in Chriſtendom, yet none abounds more with Lakes and Rivers, which afford Plenty of Fiſh, and good Conveniency for Trafick. The People were formerly of ſuch Reputation for Valour, that no Prince thought himſelf ſecure without them in his Army; but having at laſt diſcovered their mercenary Temper and Treachery in betraying Duke *Lodovick Sforſe*, who put himſelf under their Protection, their Credit declined; however, they have ſtill yearly Penſions from the greateſt Princes of *Europe* to keep them Neuter. At the Beginning of the Reformation, the Heats about it broke out into open War between the Papiſts and Proteſtants, the latter being at firſt diſcomfited, and *Zuinglius*, their great Reformer, ſlain in the Battel:

tel: His Body being found, was burn'd, but his Heart remained untouch'd by the Fire. The Proteſtants taking Arms again defeated their Armies, and at length came to an Accommodation, and ſtill continue their Confederacy for mutual Defence. The thirteen Cantons reſerve to themſelves particular Privileges that do not extend to their Confederates. The four *Calviniſt* Cantons are more than thrice as big as all the ſeven Popiſh; ſo that *Switz* does not give Name to the reſt by way of Eminence, but becauſe it was the firſt that aſſerted its Liberty. Their Government, as well as Religion, is various, ſome being wholly Democratical, as *Glaris* and *Appenzel*; the reſt, ſome more ſome leſs Ariſtocratical, but none perfectly ſo. At *Baſil* the Gentry are excluded the Government, becauſe they endeavour to ſubvert it; but at *Zurich*, *Solaturne* and *Berne* alone, the Gentry are chief in Government, becauſe always faithful: But each of the Cantons are abſolute within their reſpective Juriſdictions. The Country in general, though mountainous, is happy in rich Valleys, but their great Diſtance from the Sea renders them uncapable of any flouriſhing Trade; ſo that their greateſt Advantages are from hiring out their Men to Foreign Princes and States, the Thoroughfair of Merchants and Travellers, the two great annual Marts at *Zurzeaken*, their Linnen Manufactory at St. *Gall*, the Univerſity of *Baſil*, and ſeveral other Colleges. Their Force conſiſts altogether in Foot, their Mountains rendring Horſe unſerviceable. They and their Confederates are able to raiſe about 600 o Men; *Botero* ſays 120000, but this muſt be underſtood of all that are able to bear Arms. *Simler. deſcript. Helvet. Cluver. deſcript. German. Henric. Suizer. Chron. Helvet. Franciſc. Gulliman de reb. Helvet. Joſias Simler. reſpub. Helvet. Larrus de migrat. Cent. Ranutio Scotto Helvet. profana Jura. Jean Baptiſte. Plantin Hiſtoire de Suiſſe.*

SWOL, Lat. *Naralia*, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Overyſſel*, belonging to the *Dutch*. It has double Ditches and Ramparts, and ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt Town of the Country. It is three *German* Miles from the *Zuyder* Sea, ten North of *Nimeguen*, and two South of *Suarte Sluce*. *Guichardin.*

St. SWYTHIN, was firſt a Prior of a Convent of *Benedictines* in *Winchester*, and afterwards made Biſhop of that See. *Egbert* the Great, the firſt King of all *England*, had formerly choſen him for Præceptor to his Son *Ethelwolf*. He was a Perſon of an exemplary Life, very charitable to the Poor, and had that Regard for Places conſecrated to Religion, that he left Orders not to be bury'd in the Church, which were perform'd accordingly. He was Biſhop of *Winchester* eleven Years, and died in the Year 863. *Anglia Sacra pars prima*, &c.

SYAGRIUS, King of *Soiſſons*, was a *Roman* Captain, who made himſelf a Sovereign after the Revolution of the *Weſtern Empire*: He had much ado to keep himſelf ſo, and was the only Perſon of all the *Roman* Captains, commanding in *Gallia Celtica* and *Belgica*, that reſiſted the Force of their Enemies. But at laſt *Clovis*, King of *France* aſſembling the Forces of his Kingdom to fight him; who, finding the Battle going againſt him, took his Flight, having beſmear'd his Face with Blood, that he might not be known; and, with ſome of his moſt faithful Subjects, eſcap'd to *Alaricus*, King of the *Viſigoths*, who receiv'd him very civilly; but not long after deliver'd him into the Hands of *Clovis*, who, after having kept him long in Chains, cut off his Head in 486, whoſe Death put an end to the *Roman* Power in the *Gauls*. *Dorm. de la ville de Soiſſons.*

SYBARIS, a River of the *Lower Italy*, formerly called *Great Greece*, now *Calabria*, being the ſame which at preſent is called *Corkile*, and flows from Mount *Apennine*. This River gave its Name to a City, which, according to *Euſebius*, was built the fourth Year of the ſeventeenth Olympiad, that is, about forty five Years after the Building of *Rome*, and became very powerful, as having twenty five fair Cities, and four neighbouring Provinces that were under its Government. The Inhabitants of this City were infamous for their Effeminateneſs and Luxury. It is reported of them, that they invited thoſe they had a mind to treat a whole Year before the Feaſt; and that being great Lovers of Eels, they favour'd the Fiſhers of them with an Exemption from all Taxes; they would not ſuffer any Handicraft in their City, that by its Noiſe might in the leaſt diſturb their Reſt; and *Athenæus* tells us, that for this Reaſon they would not ſuffer any Cocks within their Walls; and *Seneca* repreſents one of the Inhabitants complaining that he had not been able to take his Reſt ſuch a Night, becauſe ſome of the Roſe Leaves he lay upon had doubled under him. Theſe *Sybarites* maintain'd a long War with thoſe of *Crotona*, who under the Conduct of *Milo* vanquiſh'd them and ruin'd their City, about the Year of *Rome* 244. Some time after, about the Year 378, the *Sybarites* rebuilt their City, calling it *Thurii*, and the *Athenians* two Years after ſent a Colony thither. The Ruins of this ancient City are ſtill to be ſeen about the Gulph of *Tarentum*, in a Place which thoſe of the Country call *Sibari Rovinata*. *Athenæus*, Lib. 7. 12 & 13. *Senec.* Lib. 2. *de Ira. Plin. Strabo. Euſeb.*

SYDENHAM (*Thomas*) Son of *William* of *Wintſordeagle*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; was admitted Commoner of *Magdelen Hall* in *Oxford* in 1642. He took the Degree of Batchelor of Phyſick in that Univerſity in 1648, and afterwards went out Doctor of that Faculty at *Cambrige*, and was very conſiderable in his Profeſſion, being particularly eminent for his cool Regimen in the Small-Pox, as alſo for giving the *Peruvian* Bark after the Paroxiſm in Agues, and for his *Laudanum*. He died in *Weſtminſter* in 1689. His Works are, *Methodus Curandi Febres propriis Obſervationibus ſuperſtructa*, &c. *Cui etiam acceſſit Sectio quinta de Peſte, ſive morbo Peſtilentiali. Obſervationes Medicæ circa Morborum Acutorum Hiſtoriam & Curationem. Epiſtolæ Reſponſoriæ duæ; prima, de Morbis Epidemicis ab Ann.* 1675. *ad Ann.* 1680. *ſecunda, de Luis Veneriæ Hiſtoria & Curatione. Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris ad Guliel. Cole*, M. D. *De Obſervationibus nuperis circa Curationem variolarum confluentium nec non de affectione Hyſterica. Tractatus de Podagra & Hydrope. Schedula Monitoria, de novæ Febris ingreſſu.* Athen. Oxon. &c.

SYDENHAM (Sir *Philip*) of *Brimpton* in Com. *Sommer.* Bar. and Maſter of Arts of *Catharine-Hall* of *Cambrige*, and Fellow of the Royal Society, is deſcended from *Robert de Sydenham* of *Sydenham*, near *North Petherton* in *Somerſetſhire*, who in the Ninth Year of King *Henry* the Firſt, marry'd with the Heireſs of the *Kitsfords*, from whom deſcended *Richard de Sydenham* of *Combe-Sydenham*, Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the Time of King *Richard* II. from which *Richard* deſcended *Simon de Sydenham*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and *Walter de Sydenham* of *Orchard-Sydenham* in *Sommerſetſhire*, and *John Sydenham*, Eſq; who in the eighth Year of King *Edward* IV. marry'd the Heireſs of the honourable and ancient Family of the *Stourtons* of *Breſton-Plucknet*, in Com. *Sommer.* by whom the Eſtate of *Brimpton* came into this Family. Sir *George Sydenham*, whoſe only Daughter was marry'd to the famous Sea-Commander Sir *Francis Drake*, was deſcended from *John* abovementioned, and ſo likewiſe was Sir *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Knight, who married into the Family of the *Godolphins* in *Cornwall*; Sir *John*, his Son, marry'd with the *Bucklands* and *Gilfords*. *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Eſq; is the next of this Line, who marry'd the Heireſs of the *Hobies* of *Hales* in *Glouceſterſhire*, to whom Sir *Ralph Sydenham*, Knight, late Maſter of the Charter-Houſe in *London*, was a younger Brother. Sir *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Bar. was Son and Heir to *John* above mentioned, and marry'd one of the Daughters of Sir *John Hare* of *Stow* in *Norfolk*, where he lieth buried, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Poſthumus Sydenham*, Bar. who marry'd firſt *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Right Hon. *John* Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton-St. George*, in Com. *Sommer.* and after her Deceaſe was marry'd to the Right Honourable the Lady *Mary*, ſecond Daughter to *Philip*, Earl of *Pembrook* Mother to the preſent Sir *Philip*. Sir *Jo.* Father to this Sir *Philip*, had a conſiderable Eſtate left him as Heir by Sir *Thomas Poſthumus Hobye*, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Hobye* of *Beſham* in Com. *Berks*, who died Embaſſador for Queen *Elizabeth* in *France*; Her Majeſty being Godmother to Sir *Tho. Poſthumus* above-nam'd, who was a Perſon of great Abilities and Integrity, and much eſteem'd by ſome of the principal Miniſters of State and other Great Men of his Time. Beſides the Alliances above mentioned, the *Sydenhams* have intermarry'd with the *Arundels*, *Audleys*, *Pophams*, *Harcourts*, *Huſſys*, *Dalvinſriges*, *Wherons*, &c. The Arms of this Family are, Argent, Three Rams Sable.

SYENA, a City of the *Upper Egypt*, upon the *Nile* and the Confines of *Ethiopia*, which in former times was very conſiderable, and an Archbiſhop's See, being the Boundary of the *Roman* Empire on that ſide, as it is now of the *Turkiſh*. Some ſay, it is the ſame which at this Day is called *Aſna*, and as others *Aſuan*. *Marmol* tells us, that the *Ethiopians* call it *Gaguere*, and that it was called *Aſna* when the *Arabians* conquer'd *Egypt*, who changed that Name into *Zema*, that is to ſay, *the Fair*, as being indeed a very pleaſant City. It formerly was of a very large Circuit, and it is ſtill beautified with very ſumptuous Structures and ſtately Sepulchres, with Epitaphs in the *Egyptian* and *Latin* Tongue. There is alſo yet ſtanding one of the *Pagan* Temples, whole and entire. Near to this City is ſeen one of the principal Cataracts of *Nile*, which there precipitates it ſelf from very high and ſteep Rocks with an horrid Noiſe. The Marble called *Syenites* is hewen out of the Mountains near to this City, which was alſo ſurnamed *Stigmites*, from the black Spots wherewith it is diverſify'd. The *Italians* call this ſort of Marble *Granito*; of which there are ſeveral Obeliſks, Spires, Pillars, and other Works, to be ſeen at *Rome*, the natural Hardneſs of the Stone having reſiſted the Force of Fire and the devouring Teeth of Time; wherefore the *Egyptians* made uſe of it to eternize the Memory of their Great Men, recording their Actions by

Characters engraven upon Spires or Pyramids of this Marble, ſet upon their Tombs. *Marmol. de l'Africk*, Lib. 2. *Felibien Principes des Arts.*

SYGAROS, an Iſland in the *Red-Sea*, of ſuch an Antipathy to Dogs, that if any be brought thither from other Places, after having run up and down a while they fall down dead. *Plin.* Lib. 6. Cap. 20.

SYLBURGIUS (*Fredericus*) a *German* born in *Heſſen*, near to *Marpurg*, was a Man very learned in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and alſo in the *Hebrew*, and ſpent much Time in Reviſing and Correcting *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, and died at *Heydelburg* in 1569, being very old. He writ alſo theſe following Books, *Grammatica Græca*, *Grammatica Hebræa*, *Notæ in Clenardum*, beſides ſeveral *Greek* Poems. *Melchior Adam.*

SYLLA (*Lucius Cornelius*) Conſul and Dictator of *Rome*, was born of one of the moſt illuſtrious Families of that City, and a Deſcendent in the ſixth Line of *Cornelius Rufus*, who was one of the principal Commanders in the War againſt *Pyrrhus*: But he was much fallen from the Height of his Anceſtors, and reduced to great Poverty. 'Tis ſaid, he began to riſe again by means of a certain Woman of the Town, called *Nicopolis*, who made him her Heir, her Fortune being very conſiderable; beſides which, he alſo inherited a great Eſtate from his Mother-in-law. *Sylla* ſerved in the Wars under *Marius* in *Africa*, was advanced to be Prætor, and having gone through other uſual Offices, came at laſt to be Conſul. The Province of *Aſia* fell to his Command, whilſt he was in the Neighbourhood of *Nola*, engaged in a War againſt the *Marſi*: But *Marius* being become his Enemy, engaged *Sulpicius* the Tribune to publiſh a Law, by which the People took from *Sylla* the Command conferred upon him, and ordered *Marius* to go and command the Army in *Aſia*, and make War againſt *Mithridates*. *Sylla* incenſed by this Affront, and the Cruelty of his Enemies, came to *Rome*, made himſelf Maſter of it, put *Sulpicius* to Death, and obliged *Marius* to make his Eſcape; and then marched with his Army againſt *Mithridates*, defeated his Lieutenants in *Bœotia*, *Macedonia* and *Greece*, took the City of *Athens*, and after many Victories forc'd the King to beg Peace of him, which he granted. Theſe Wars detained him two or three Years in *Aſia*, which gave his Enemies occaſion to ſtrengthen themſelves againſt him in the City; which being informed of, he reſolved to return thither and quaſh their Deſigns. The Conſuls that then were, march'd out to diſpute his Paſſage, but in vain, for he defeated *Norbanus* near to *Canuſium* in 671 of *Rome*, and the following Year he defeated *Marius* the Younger at the Seige of *Palæſtrina*, and entred the City fighting, through the Gate *Collina*; and having given himſelf the Name of *Felix* or *Happy*, and being declared Dictator, he proſcrib'd a great Number of the Senators, and exerciſed moſt unheard-of and barbarous Cruelties. Afterwards quitting his Dictatorſhip, he retired near to *Cumæ*, and died of a *Phthiriaſis*, or Louzy Diſeaſe, about the Year 676, being 60 Years of Age. He was not without his good Qualities, which he greatly obſcured by his barbarous Cruelties. *Plutarch. in Sylla. Velleius Paterc.* Lib. 2. *Titus Livius*, *Florus*, *Eutrop.*

SYLVA, (*Beatrix de*) ſhe was the Foundreſs of the Order *of the Conception* in 1484, approved by *Innocent* the Eighth; and Queen *Iſabella* of *Caſtile* beſtowed a Houſe upon her at *Toledo*, into which ſhe retired with twelve Virgins, who embraced this Inſtitute, and died there much about the ſame time. *Franciſc. Conzag.* in her Life.

SYLVA (*Edwardus*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit, who went to *Japan* by Order of St. *Franciſcus Xaverius*, where he became ſo perfect a Maſter of the Language of the Country, that he was the firſt that made a Grammar and large Dictionary of it. He died in the Kingdom of *Bango*, in the Year 1564. *Alegambe Bibl. Soc. Jeſu.*

SYLVA, a *Roman* Game, in which they planted an artificial Wood in the Circus, and furniſh'd it with a great Number of Beaſts, which the People courſed or hunted, but without any Arms, for they were obliged to take them alive; for which Reaſon they ſeldom put any wild Beaſts into theſe Artificial Foreſts, that might dangerouſly hurt the Hunters. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* inſtead of Pieces of Money, that were uſed to be thrown amongſt the People, and leſſer Animals that were allowed them to make Sport with, furniſh'd the Circus with Oxen, Camels and Red Deer; and the Emperor *Gordianus* beſtowed a *Sylva*, wherein were two hundred Red Deer, thirty wild Horſes, a hundred Goats, ten Elks, a hundred Bulls, three hundred Oſtriches, thirty wild Aſſes, a hundred and fifty wild Boars, two hundred wild Goats, and two hundred Fallow Deer, Since *Conſtantine*'s Time we find no Mention of theſe *Sylvæ* in Hiſtory, but only of the Game or Sport called *Pancarpus*. See *Pancarpus. Salmaſius. Jul. Capitol. Caſaubon*, &c.

SYLVANUS, a *Roman* Country God, whom they ſuppoſed to preſide over Woods, Foreſts and Flocks. Some make him the Son of *Faunus*, but *Plutarch* ſaith, he was the inceſtuous Iſſue of *Valeria*, by her Father *Valerius*. The Poets tell us, he loved a Boy called *Cypariſſus*, who being changed into a Cypreſs-Tree by *Apollo*, *Sylvanus* thenceforward carried a Branch of Cypreſs in his Hand. *Feneſtella* tells us, that *Pan*, *Faunus* and *Sylvanus*, were only ſeveral Appellations of the ſame Deity. Their Prieſts were called *Lupersi*, and their Feaſt *Lupercalia*. *Horat.* 2. *Epod. Plut.* in his Paralels. *Feneſtel. de Sacerdot. Rom.*

SYLVERIUS (Pope) the Succeſſor to *Agapetus* I. he was born in the Territory of (*Rome*, *Campagnia di Roma*) and was the Son of *Hormiſdas*, who was afterwards raiſed to the Papacy. Some ſay, that he was more beholding for his Election to the Authority of *Theodatus*, than to the free Suffrages of the *Roman* Clergy; though others ſay, that ſome Prieſts having at firſt oppoſed his Election, approv'd of it as ſoon as they ſaw him choſen, which was the twentieth of *June*, 536. But the Empreſs *Theodora*, *Juſtinian*'s Wife, having promiſed the Papacy to *Vigilius* the Deacon, found a Pretext againſt him, for refuſing to re-eſtabliſh *Anthimus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and cauſed him to be driven out of the City, ſent him in Baniſhment to *Patara*, and put *Vigilius* into his Place; but the Biſhop of *Patara* interceding for *Sylverius* to the Emperor, he ordered him to be brought back to *Italy*; where *Vigilius*'s Party were ſo ſtrong, that they got him baniſh'd a ſecond time to a deſart Iſland in the Sea of *Liguria*, called the *Iſle of Palmes*, where, in 539, ſome *Italian* Prelates being come to viſit him, he pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication againſt *Vigilius*, which ſo incenſed him, that he ordered *Sylverius* to be more ſtraitly impriſon'd; ſo that the next Year he ended his Life there of Hunger and Grief the twentieth of *June*, 540. *Liberat. in Breviar. Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annales & Martyr.*

SYLVESTER, the firſt of that Name Pope, was a *Roman*, and choſen after *Melchiades*, the firſt of *February*, 314. Preſently after his Election he ſent Deputies to the Council of *Arles*, aſſembled to determine the Caſe of the *Donatiſts*. In a Council he held at *Rome* in 315, he diſputed againſt the *Jews*, the Acts of which Diſpute are ſtill to be ſeen. He died in 335, the laſt Day of *December*. *Baron. Annal. Platina.*

SYLVESTER II. was a *French* Man, and a Monk of the Abbey of *Aurillac* in *Auvergne*, though others ſay of *Fleuri*: His Name was *Gerbert*; he had great Skill in Mathematicks and other ingenuous Literature, which made *Hugo Capet*, King of *France*, to prefer him to be the *Præceptor* of his Son *Robert*, who was his Succeſſor, and ſo famous for his Learning and Piety. *Gerbert* behaved himſelf ſo well in this Station, that the King beſtowed upon him the Archbiſhoprick of *Reims* in 992, which had before been given to *Arnulphus*, natural Son of King *Lotharius*: This cauſed ſome Trouble to *Gerbertus*, who ſeeing himſelf forced to quit that See, retired to *Germany*, where the Emperor *Otho* III. made him his *Præceptor*, and beſtowed upon him the Archbiſhoprick of *Ravenna* in 997. And ſome time after, upon the Death of Pope *Gregory* V. he was advanced to his Place in 999. He died the twentieth of *May*, 1003. We have ſeveral Works of this Pope, as, his hundred and forty nine Letters, of the Life of St. *Adelbert*, Archbiſhop of *Prague*, and ſome other Treatiſes of *Geometry*, *Rhetorick*, *Mathematicks*, the *Aſtrolabe*, &c. which Sciences being a kind of Prodigy in the tenth Century, which was an Age of Ignorance, made him to paſs for a Magician. *Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius. Onuphrius, Papir. Maſſon & du Cheſne in vit. Pontif. Glaber.* Lib. 1. Cap. 4. *Naudæus Apol. des grands hommes accuſ. de Magie. Sanmarthan. Gall. Chriſtian. de Archiep. Remenſ.*

SYLVESTER III. (Anti-Pope) before called *John*, Biſhop of *Sabina*, was choſen in Oppoſition to *Benedict* IX. in 1043 or 1044; and three Months after his Election was depoſed by the Faction of the Earl of *Freſcati*, and *Benedict* ſet up again. *Baron.* A. C. 1044.

SYLVIA, otherwiſe called *Rhea* and *Ilia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, whom her Uncle *Amulius*, after having driven *Numitor* from his Kingdom and kill'd his Son, cloiſtered up amongſt the Veſtal Virgins, to prevent her having any Iſſue. But, contrary to his Expectation, it ſo happened, that being on a time gone to fetch Water from the *Tyber*, and overtaken with a great Drowzineſs, ſhe fell aſleep on the Banks, and dreaming that the God *Mars* lay with her; whereupon ſhe was found with Child, and was delivered of *Romulus* and *Remus*, who by Command of *Amulius* were expoſed, and ſhe buried alive on the Banks of that River: However, *Plutarch* ſays ſhe was pardon'd. *Plut.* in the Life of *Romulus.*

SYLVIUS (*Alba*) King of the *Latins*, of the Family of *Æneas*, ſucceeded to his Father *Latinus Sylvius*, about *A. M.* 3026. *Titus Livius* doth not reckon him amongſt

the Princes deſcended from *Æneas*, but *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* and others do. He reigned thirty nine Years, and left his Crown to his Son *Atys* or *Caper Sylvius*. *Dion. Halic.* Lib. 1. Cap. 8. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

SYLVIUS POSTHUMUS, King of the *Albans*, Son of *Aſcanius* and Grandſon of *Æneas*: He was called *Sylvius* becauſe he was born in a Wood, and from him his Succeſſors in the Kingdom of *Alba* were called *Sylvii*, as the *Roman* Emperors *Cæſars*, and the Kings of the *Parthians*, *Arſacides*. He was called *Poſthumus*, becauſe he was born after the Death of his Father. He reigned twenty nine Years, and was contemporary with *Saul*, King of the *Jews*. *Geneb. in Chron.*

SYMMACHUS (Pope) born in the Iſle of *Sardinia*, was Canonically elected after *Anaſtaſius* II. in 498; *Feſtus*, a Patrician, who had promiſed the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* to oblige the Pope to ſubſcribe his Edict againſt the Council of *Chalcedon*, foreſeeing that he who was then elected would never be brought to ſuch a ſcandalous Compliance, reſolv'd to get another ſet up, and in ſhort, he work'd the Buſineſs ſo induſtriouſly by his Cabals and Money, that ſome of the Clergy were perſuaded to elect another Pope, called *Laurentius*, who was choſen the ſame Day; which Schiſm was the Cauſe of many Diſorders, and engaged both Parties to have Recourſe to the Judgment of *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, who decided the Controverſie in Favour of *Symmachus*, who was afterwards declared lawful Pope by a Council, and upon his being declared ſo, made *Laurence* his Antagoniſt Biſhop of *Nocere*. Thus the Matter is related by *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, but the Account of *Theodorus Lector*, *Paulus Diaconus* and *Nicephorus* is more probable, who report that this King of the *Goths* conven'd the Council above-mentioned at *Rome*, where he did not appear till a Year after its Sitting, as *Caſſiodorus* informs us, who was then one of his Retinue: This happened about the Year 500 or 501, when the Schiſmaticks having reviv'd their Calumnies againſt this Pope, obliged him to ſubmit his Cauſe to the Determination of the Biſhops, who declared him innocent and lawful Pope both in this Council and in three or four others. He oppoſed the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, who had declared himſelf againſt the Council of *Chalcedon*, and having acquainted the Biſhops with the Miſconduct of this Prince, in favour of the *Eutychians*, he proceeded in Excommunication againſt him: When *Anaſtaſius* was acquainted with this Cenſure, he fell into a violent Paſſion, and not having it in his Power to revenge himſelf any otherwiſe than by Invectives, he fell foul upon the Pope, and blacken'd him to that degree, that *Symmachus* was oblig'd to purge himſelf in an Apologetical Letter: He likewiſe employ'd his Intereſt for the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of the Church, and writing to the Orthodox Eaſtern Biſhops, exhorted them to hold out againſt the Rigours and Cruelty of the Emperor, and not to be forc'd upon any unreaſonable Compliances. *Symmachus* died at *Rome* in *July*, Ann. 514, after having held the Chair fifteen Years. There are eleven Epiſtles and ſome Decrees of his extant. *Ennodius Lib. de Fide Cathol. Theodorus Lector in Collect. Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Ciaconius. Du Cheſne & Papyr. Maſſon in Symmacho. Baron. in Annal. Geſner. in Bibl. Poſſevinus in Apparat.*

SYMMACHUS, a Heretick, was a *Samaritan* by Nation, and being not ſatisfied with the Eſteem he had amongſt his own Party, he betook himſelf to the *Jews*, and ſubmitted himſelf to a ſecond Circumciſion; and after this turned *Chriſtian*, and fell into the Errors of the *Ebionites*. He denied the laſt Judgment, &c. *S. Epiphan. de pond. & menſ. St. Jerom.* Lib. 2. *adv. Ruff. St. Ambroſ. Præf. in Epiſt. ad Galat. Philaſtre de Hæres. Baron. Ann. Chriſt.* 203. *N.* 15 & 16.

SYMMACHUS, Prefect of *Rome*, lived towards the End of the IVth Century, and was famous for his Birth, Eloquence and Vertue: He was the Son of another *Symmachus*, a Writer of Epigrams. The Son was deſigned to be the *Pagan* High-Prieſt of that City, and was choſen by the Senate to preſent a Requeſt to the Emperor *Valentinian* for reſtoring of the Revenue of the *Pagan* Prieſts and Veſtals, and of the Altar of *Victory*; upon this Occaſion he made a curious Harangue, and it muſt be ſaid, that a bad Cauſe was never better defended: But St. *Ambroſe*, who was likewiſe a Perſon of Elocution, being informed of this Embaſſy, writ the Emperor a moſt excellent Letter, to prevent him from giving way to his Petition, and by that means quaſh'd *Symmachus* his Deſign. Afterwards *Symmachus* compoſed a flattering Panegyrick upon the Uſurper *Maximus*, in which he ſunk much beneath his Quality and Character; to atone for which fault, he employ'd his Rhetorick upon the juſt Commendations of *Theodoſius* the Great, before the ſame *Valentinian*, and therein repeated his Requeſt of reſtoring the Altar of *Victory*, he incenſed the Emperor, who thereupon cauſed him to be baniſh'd, though afterwards, upon reading his Apology, he received him again into the Number of his Friends, and raiſed him to the Dignity of Conſul in 391. *Plin.* Lib. 5. *Saturn.* Cap. 5. *St. Ambroſ.* Ep. 30. *Proſper. in Chron. Caſſiodor. in Chron. Baron. in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SYMMACHUS, Præfect of *Rome*, and Conſul in 522. His Learning, his Probity, his Experience and Wiſdom, made him the moſt conſiderable Man in the *Senate*, and was beſides *Boethius* his Father-in-Law, which alſo added to his Eſteem. He was put to Death by *Theodorick* upon meer Suſpicions.

SYMPLEGADES, otherwiſe called *Cyaneæ*, and at preſent *le Pavonare*, are two Iſles, or rather Rocks, ſituate near to the Channel of the *Black Sea*, or the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, which are at ſo ſmall a Diſtance, that they ſeem to touch one another, which hath given the Poets Occaſion to ſay, that they knock'd againſt one another; whence they took their Name. *Ovid.* Lib. 15. *Metamorph. Strabo. Plin.* &c.

SYNAGOGA, is a *Greek* Word ſignifying a Congregation or Aſſembly, but is peculiarly taken for the Place where the *Jews* were uſed to meet to celebrate Divine Worſhip. *Leo of Modena*, a *Venetian Rabbi*, gives us this Deſcription of them. The *Jews* make their Synagogues, which they alſo call Schools, in a Houſe or Place ſeparate from others as much as they can, when they have not the means of building ſumptuous Edifices for that Purpoſe. The Walls are whited, wainſcotted, or hung with Tapeſtry; and round the Walls ſeveral Sentences of Scripture are writ, putting them in mind to be attentive in Prayer. The Floor is furniſh'd with ſeveral Benches to ſit upon, and in ſome of theſe Houſes or Buildings are Cupboards or Preſſes where they ſhut up their Books and Veils: In the midſt of the Room, or along the Wall, are hung many Lamps, into which they put Oyl and Wax to illuminate it; and a Trunk is placed at the Entry to receive the Charity of well-diſpoſed People, which is afterwards diſtributed to the Poor. At the Eaſt End of every Synagogue is a large Preſs, which they call *Aron*, that is to ſay, an Ark, in Memory of the Ark of the Covenant, where they keep the five Books of *Moſes*, written upon Velom, with Ink made expreſs for that purpoſe. In the Midſt, or at the Entry of the Synagogue, is as it were a long Altar of Wood, ſomewhat raiſed, upon which they unfold or unrol the *Book of the Law* when they read in it; and they lean on this kind of Table or Pulpit when they preach. They have a Place on one ſide of the Synagogue, or a Gallery, on high, faced with a high Wooden Lattice, where the Women perform their Devotions, who can ſee what is done in the Synagogue, but cannot be ſeen by the Men, to the end they may be no Occaſion of giving them any Diſtraction in their Prayers. Of theſe Synagogues there are more or leſs in every City, according to the Quantity or Diverſity of the *Jews* that inhabit there; for the *Eaſtern*, *German*, *Portugueſe* and *Italian Jews* have ſome Difference in their Prayers, and therefore are willing each of them to have diſtinct Places in which to perform their Devotions.

Formerly there were many of theſe Synagogues in the *Holy Land*, both in Cities and Country, for the Convenience of the People; and at the time of the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* by the *Romans*, there were no leſs than four hundred and eighty in that City, whereof many were built by the *Jews* that were Strangers, for the uſe of their own Nation, as appears from the ſixth Chapter of the *Acts*, where mention is made of the Synagogues of the *Cyrenians* and *Alexandrians*. Every Synagogue of the *Jews* had its Chief, who was called the Prince of the Synagogue, and had under him ſeveral Miniſters, whereof ſome were employ'd to Preach, others to read Prayers, and about other Ceremonies of their Religion, excepting Sacrifices only, which could not be offered ſave only in the Temple. *R. Leo of Moden.* Part 1. Chap. 10.

SYNAXARION, is the Name of an Eccleſiaſtical Book of the *Greeks*, which contains a brief Collection of the Lives of the Saints, and a ſhort Explanation of each Feſtival or Holiday. This Book is not only printed in the ordinary *Greek* of the Learned, but alſo in the Vulgar, for the uſe of the Common People. There are many Falſities contained in this Book, as may be perceived from the two Diſſertations which *Leo Allatius* hath writ concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Books of the *Greeks*, where he acculeth *Zantopulus* for having inſerted many Falſities in the *Synaxaria*.

SYNESIUS, Biſhop of *Ptolemais* or *Cyrene*, was one of the moſt learned and eloquent Prelates of his Age: He had been the Diſciple of the famous *Hypatia* of *Alexandria*, the Daughter of *Theon*, and profeſs'd the *Platonick* Philoſophy. The *Chriſtians* perceiving the Innocence of his Life and Converſation, perſuaded him to be baptiz'd, which he was. He was married, and had four Sons, whom he took Pains to inſtruct himſelf. In the Year 400 he was ſent to

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Conſtantinople, at which time he compoſed a Treatiſe *De Regno*, in which he gave ſignal Marks of his Wiſdom, Judgment and Politeneſs, and preſented it to the Emperor *Arcadius*, together with the Crowns of Gold, which he with the Deputies of his Province had brought along with them. Some ſhort time after this he was ordain'd Prieſt; and the Biſhop of *Ptolemais* dying in 410, the People chole him for his Succeſſor, and was conſecrated by *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*. As he was a great Lover of Retiredneſs and Study, he did his utmoſt Endeavours to avoid the accepting of that Dignity, as appears by the Letter he writ to his Brother (which is the hundred and fifth) wherein he acculeth himſelf of being a Lover of Gaming and Hunting, and proteſts that he would not quit his Wife. The preciſe time of his Death is not known. His Brother *Evoptius* ſucceeded him in his Biſhoprick. *Dionyſius Petavius* has publiſh'd *Syneſius*'s Works in 1632 and 1633, which are the beſt Editions we have of them: To which are added very curious Remarks, together with the Life of this great Prelate. His Books are not many, but very exact and full of Learning. Beſides his Treatiſe *De Regno*, he writ alſo that of *Providence*, one hundred and fifty five *Epiſtles*, *Calvitii Encomium*, *Cataſtaſis in Barbarorum Excurſionem*, *Cataſtaſis in Laudem Anyſii*. *De Dono Aſtrolabii*, and *Homilies*, that are very excellent. His manner of ſpeaking concerning God, the Trinity, the Soul and Spirits, ſhew him to have been a great *Platoniſt*. *Evagri.* Lib. 1. *Hiſt.* Cap. 15. *Joan. Moſch. Prat. Spirit.* Cap. 195. *Photius Bibl.* Cod. 26. *Suidas*, *Nicephorus*, *Baron. Bellarmin. Godeau*, *Poſſevinus*, *Petav. in Notis ad Syneſium*.

SYNNADA, or *Synada*, a City of *Phrygia*, and an Archiepiſcopal See, on which no leſs than twenty Epiſcopal Cities depended, and famous for its Marble, which was called *Synnadicum*. Some Prelates being aſſembled here, in the Year 265 declared the Baptiſm conferred by Hereticks to be null, and that it was to be adminiſtred anew to thoſe who relinquiſh their Errors. *Euſeb.* Lib. 7. *Hiſt. Baron. in Annales*.

SYPHAX, King of a part of *Numidia*, the Inhabitants whereof were called *Maſſyli*. He took part with the *Romans*, but afterwards joyn'd himſelf to the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* being come into *Africa*, twice defeated the *Carthaginians*, commanded by *Aſdrubal*, the Son of *Giſcon* and *Syphax*; in the firſt Battel there were 40000 of the Enemies kill'd or burnt, and 5000 taken Priſoners; and in the ſecond all their Forces were utterly routed and diſperſed; and *Lælius* and *Maſiniſſa*, King of another part of *Numidia*, purſued *Syphax*, whom they took in *Cyrta*, with *Sophonisba* his Wife, who being a *Carthaginian*, and the Daughter of *Aſdrubal*, had engaged her Huſband to break with *Scipio*, and to joyn with the *Carthaginians*. *Maſiniſſa*, taken with the Beauty of this his Priſoner, married her; but finding his Marriage diſapproved by *Scipio*, who was ſuſpicious of the Wit of this cunning Woman, and the mortal Hatred ſhe had againſt the *Romans*, he was forced to leave her. *Vermina*, the Son of *Syphax*, was likewiſe defeated, and his Dominions were given to *Maſiniſſa*. This unhappy King being led in Triumph by *Scipio*, and afterwards caſt into Prion, there famiſh'd himſelf. *Plutarch. in Scip. Titus Livius. Polybius. Eutropius*.

SYRACUS, a Jockey or Horſe Rider amongſt the *Saces*, who having cut off his Nole and Ears, came to *Darius*, being then engaged in War againſt his Country, and told him he had received that ill Uſage of his own Countrymen, which had forc'd him to ſeek a Refuge with him: *Darius* believing him, committed to him a part of his Army; who made uſe of this Opportunity to deliver his Country from ſo powerful an Enemy. *Polyæn.* Lib. 7. *in Dario*.

SYRACUSA, once the nobleſt and moſt potent City in the Iſland of *Sicily*, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide thereof, which was formerly a Metropolis, but is now only a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Montreal*. It was built by *Archias*, a *Corinthian*, A. M. 3190, above 700 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Days of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*. In after-times it became the greateſt and moſt celebrated City the *Greeks* poſſeſs'd in any Part of the World; and as *Strabo* ſaith, was a hundred and eighty *Greek Stadia* in Circuit, which is twenty two *Engliſh* Miles and an half It was divided into four Parts, which were, *Acradina*, *Tyche*, *Neapolis* and *Inſula*; the firſt of theſe, which was the greateſt, contain'd the famous Temple of *Jupiter*, a magnificent Palace, and a great Square ſurrounded with arched Walks and Piazza's, beſides abundance of fair Streets: In that of *Naples* was a great Amphitheatre, and a wonderful Statue of *Apollo* in the midſt of a large Square: The third *Tyche*, contain'd a College and divers Temples: And the laſt, called the *Iſle of Ortygia*, was conſiderable for *Hiero*'s Palace, two Temples of *Diana* (now the Cathedral of St. *Lucia*) and *Minerva*, and the famous Fountain of *Arethuſa*. It fell under the Power of the *Romans* in the Year of the World 3738, of *Rome* 541, and 210 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, when it was entirely ruin'd by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General, who found more Booty here than the *Romans* found at *Carthage*; yet it recovered again, and in *Tully*'s Time had three Walls, three Caſtles, and a Marble Gate, and could raiſe twelve thouſand Horſe and four hundred Ships. *Archimedes*, a Mathematician, who was ſlain in the Storm, having retarded the Taking of it by his Art, more than the Citizens and Gariſon did by their Arms, in 884. the *Saracens* took and razed it to the Ground, ſince which it has never recovered its ancient Splendor. At preſent *Syracuſe*, now *Syragoſa*, ſtands in the Iſle of *Ortygia*, ſurrounded with Rocks, which make it very ſtrong; having alſo a ſtrong Caſtle, and is it ſelf ſtrongly walled, and hath two fair Havens. It hath a Gariſon of two hundred *Spaniards* and three hundred Townſmen, a neighbouring Marſh renders it unhealthful. Long. 39. 24. Lat. 36. 24. *Cluver. deſcript. Sicil. Vincenzo Mirabella Antiq. Syracuſa. Giacomo Bonanni l'Antica Siracuſ. illuſtr. Fazel. Hiſt Sicil. Roch. Pirrhii not. Eccl. Siciliæ. Bochart Chan.* Lib. 1. Cap. 28.

SYRIA, now by the Inhabitants called *Souriſtan*, is a vaſt Country in the Greater *Aſia*, called by the *Jews*, *Aram*: When it is largely taken it contains *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtine* or the *Holy Land*, and *Syria* properly ſo called. In the latter Acceptation, it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia* and the Leſſer *Armenia*; on the Eaſt by *Meſopotamia*, divided from it by the *Euphrates*, and *Arabia Deſerta*; on the South it hath *Paleſtine* and *Phœnicia*; and on the Weſt the *Mediterranean* Sea. Its Length from North to South is four hundred Miles; and from Eaſt to Weſt it is in Breadth two hundred *Italian* Miles. In ancient Times *Damaſcus* was the capital City of this Country, afterwards *Antioch*, and now *Aleppo*. The Country is by Nature extremely fruitful, and was once as populous, but is now almoſt deſolate. It contains the Cities *Alexandretta*, *Amain*, which is the ancient *Apamea*, *Hierapolis*, now *Jedith*, *Laodicea*, now *Laudicia*, *Samoſata*, now *Scompſat*, and *Antioch* now *Antachin*. *Syria* was at firſt ſubject to Kings of their own, the laſt of whom was conquer'd by *Tiglath Pileſer*, King of *Aſſyria*, and beheaded in *Damaſcus*. After this they were ſubject to the Kings of *Aſſyria*, *Media* and *Perſia*, till after the Death of *Alexander* the Great. *Seleucus Nicanor* began another Kingdom here about *A. M.* 3644, whoſe Succeſſors reigned to the Number of twenty one, till *Pompey* ſubdued it to the *Romans*, and made it a Province in *A. M.* 4650, ſixty two Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and continued under the *Romans* till *A. C.* 636, or as others 64, when it was conquered by *Haumer*, the third *Caliph* of the *Saracens*. About *A. C.* 1075 *Melech* and *Ducat* begin a *Turkiſh* Kingdom here, which in 1262 was deſtroy'd by *Haalon* the *Tartar*. Next it fell into the Hands of the *Mamaluks* of *Egypt*. *Conſtantine* the Emperor took this Country from the *Saracens* in 932, and *Godfrey* of *Bouloigne* did the like afterwards. *Baldwin* IV. King of *Jeruſalem* waſted it twice about 1173. *Seraph*, Sultan of *Babylon*, ſeiz'd the whole about 1292. The *Egyptians* poſſeſs'd it in 1304. And the *Turks* enjoy it ſince 1517. This Country is noted for producing Black Lions. The Language of the Inhabitants is ſomewhat like the *Hebrew*, but writ in different Characters. The People are effeminate and inconſtant, paſſionate, cunning and covetous, much addicted to ſenſual Pleaſures, and delight in Ointments and Perfumes. *Herodian*, *Propertius*, *Virgil*. *Syria* is a Country of great Trade, the greateſt part of the Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, beſides a conſiderable Number of *Jews* and *Chriſtians* of divers Denominations. *Selden. in Prolegom. de Dis Syris. Bochart. Phaleg.* Lib. 2. Cap. 6.

SYRIANUS, a Platonick Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, who profeſs'd at *Athens*. He writ Commentaries upon all *Homer*, and ſeven Books of the Republick of *Athens*. His Diſciple *Proclus* ſucceeded him. *Suidas*.

SYRIANS, or *Jacobites*, a ſort of *Chriſtians*, called *Syrians* becauſe they lived in *Syria*, and *Jacobites* from one *Jacob*, who followed the Errors of *Eutyches*. There are about fifty thouſand of them diſperſed through *Syria*, *Meſopotamia* and *Chaldæa*, ſcarcely any of them being to be found elſewhere: They united themſelves with the *Armenians* in a Convention of ten Biſhops of both Nations conven'd in *Perſia* at a Place called *Tevin*, eighty three Years after the Council of *Chalcedon*, in the Time of *Coſroes*, King of *Perſia*. They admit but one Nature in *Jeſus Chriſt*, compoſed of the Divine and Human, according to the Opinion of *Dioſcorus*, whom they honour as a Saint: And for a Mark of their owning one only Nature, they make the Sign of the Croſs with the middle Finger only; keeping all the reſt bent down. They adminiſter extreme Unction only to Prieſts, and that too after they are dead, immediately before they are put into the Grave. The *Jacobites* don't believe

believe *Purgatory*, though they pray for the Dead: They don't think themſelves oblig'd to pay any Obedience to the Pope, but own him the firſt of the four Patriarchs. They begin their Day at Sun-ſet, and faſt, that is, abſtain from Fleſh, on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*. *Morery* adds, that about twenty Years ſince, their Patriarch *Andrew*, together with *Cachadour*, the Patriarch of the *Armenians*, ſent a Profeſſion of their Faith to Pope *Alexander* VIII. with Letters of Submiſſion to the See of *Rome*, but after the Death of this *Andrew*, *Abdel Meſſich* ſucceeding in the Chair, attempted to revoke his Predeceſſor's Act of Submiſſion, but the Roman Catholicks elected one *Peter Gregory*, Archbiſhop of *Jeruſalem*, for their Patriarch, and procured an Order from the Grand Signior to confirm their Election: This *Peter Gregory* was conſecrated at *Aleppo* by eight Archbiſhops and Biſhops, *i. e.* one *Maronite* Biſhop, three *Jacobite* Roman Catholicks, two *Greeks* and two *Armenians*. After his Promotion to this Dignity, he annul'd all the Acts that the Patriarch *Meſſich* had made during his five Months Sitting, returning Things into the ſame State they were left by the Patriarch *Andrew*. He likewiſe wrote to Pope *Innocent* XI. and ſent him a Form of his Creed in *Syriac* and *Arabick*: But notwithſtanding ſome of the Principal of their Perſuaſion are come over, our Author inſinuates, that the greateſt part of their Church continue in their old Opinion. The *Syrian* Patriarchs and Biſhops wear no Mitres, but only a kind of embroidered Cap. They celebrate the Divine Office in the *Syriack* Tongue, which they tell us was the ſame our Saviour ſpoke. They conſecrate leavened Bread, conformable to the Practice of the *Greeks*, and contrary to the Cuſtom of the *Maronites* and *Armenians*. Their *Abſtinences* are more ſtrict and ſevere than thoſe of the Roman Catholicks; for beſides *Lent*, they obſerve the Faſts of *Chriſtmas*, of the *Aſſumption of our Lady*, and of the *Apoſtles*, and during the whole *Lent* they eat nothing till Three a Clock in the Afternoon. See *Jacobites*. *Michael l'Feure Theatr. d'la Turquie.*

SYRINX, a Nymph of *Arcadia*, of whom *Pan* being enamoured, he purſued her to the River *Ladon*, where ſhe was chang'd into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Flute. *Ovid.* Lib. 1. *Metamorph.*

SYROPULUS *(Sylveſter)* the Author of the Hiſtory of the Council of *Florence*, printed at the *Hague* in 660. He was one of the *Stauropbori*, or Croſs-bearers, which are Officers of the *Patriarch*, that wear Croſſes upon their Hats to diſtinguiſh them from others. He was a profeſs'd Enemy to the *Latins*, that is, the Roman Catholicks, as appears by his Hiſtory of that Council. The *Greek* Manuſcript of *Syropulus* is in the *French* King's Library, whence the Copy of the printed Book is taken. *Fa. Simon.*

SYRTES, are two Banks or Sands in the *Mediterranean*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Barca* in *Barbary*. They are very dangerous by reaſon of the ſhifting of the Sands, ſo that the Sea there is ſometimes very ſhallow, and at other times again very deep. The leſſer of theſe lies between *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, and the greater between the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*. There are alſo of theſe *Syrtes* or Quick-ſands on the Land over-againſt the greater *Syrtis* or *Golfo di Sidra*, as the *Italians* call it, where the Sand is ſometimes carried in Drifts as high as Mountains, cauſing Travellers not only to loſe their Way, but often overwhelming them; and obligeth them to direct their Way by the Stars.

T.

THIS Letter is ſometimes put for *ſ*, Θαλάττα for Θαλάσσα, *pultare* for *pulſare*; and ſometimes for *d*, as *Alexanter* for *Alexander*. In *Engliſh*, when join'd to *h*, it has ſometimes the Sound of a *d*, as in the Words, *the*, *thus*, *that*, which comes from the *Dutch*, *de*, *dus*, *dat*. The *Romans* us'd it, to ſignifie, that the *Tribunes* had approved what was mark'd with it. *Lucian* ſays, That it was a Mark put upon Robbers, becauſe it repreſented a Gibbet, to ſignifie what they deſerved.

TABAGO, or the *Tobacco* Iſland in the *Weſt-Indies*, in the North Sea, poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, lyes eight Miles from *Le Trinidad* to the North-Eaſt, and 90 South of *Barbadoes*, water'd with 18 ſmall Rivers, and well provided with ſafe Harbours. It's about nine *Dutch* Miles long, and three broad, very fruitful, and ſcarcely wanting any Neceſſaries. The *Dutch* began to plant it about forty Years ago. The *Engliſh* under Sir *Tobias Bridges* took and plunder'd it in 1673, and carried away four hundred Priſoners, and as many Negroes. In 1677, the *French* King ſent the Count *D'Eſtree* with ten Ships thither, who entring *Klips* Bay, engag'd for ſeveral Days together a Fleet of eight *Dutch*, commanded by *James Binckes* a *Dutchman*, who defended the Iſland ſo well, that though the *French* pretended to keep the Port, yet they were forc'd to draw off, and leave the *Dutch* Maſters of it. The whole Plantation of this Iſland is Tobacco. Lon. 316. Lat. 10. 30.

TABARESTAN, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, on the *Caſpian* Sea, to which it giveth Name. 'Tis a part of ancient *Hircania*, which lyes between the Provinces of *Gilan* and *Khoemus*. Its capital City is *Aſterabeth*.

TABARCA, a Sea-Port Town on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, twenty Leagues from *Biſerta* to the Weſt, over-againſt Cape *Pulo* in *Sardinia*, thirty Leagues, *So. Nub. pag.* 88. Forty four from *Collo* Eaſt. This was anciently called *Tabraca*.

TABARQUE, a City of *Africk* towards the *Mediterranean*, on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. It was formerly a Biſhop's See, but at this day is only conſiderable for its Harbour, which belongs to the Houſe of *Lomellini* of *Genoa*.

TABASCO, a Province of Northern *America* in *New Spain*, belonging to the Government of *Mexico*; its capital City is *Tabaſco*, or *Notredame d'la Victoire*.

TABENNA, an Iſland of *Egypt* in *Thebais*, where is at preſent the Eaſtern Part of *Said*, near the ancient City of *Syene*, which is believed to be *Aſna* or *Aſuan*. There was a little Town called *Tabennis*, which is ſpoken of in St *Pachom*'s Life. This Iſland was formerly famous, by the Reputation of the Monks to whom it gave the Sirname *Tabenniotita*. *Palladius Hiſt. tripart.*

TABERNACLES. The *Jews* had a Feaſt which they called the *Feaſt of Tabernacles*, or *Tents*, in Commemoration of their encamping in the Wilderneſs after their Departure out of *Egypt*. It was called *Scenopegia*, Σκηνοπηγία Gr. which is a Word compounded of σκήνη *a Tent*, and πηγνύειν *to fix, build, make*. It was celebrated on the 15th of the Month *Tiſri*, which anſwers to *September*. This Feaſt is inſtituted in *Lev.* 23. where it is ſaid, *Seven days ſhall ye dwell in Tabernacles or Tents*. *Leo* of *Modena* ſays, That every one made in an open Place a Lodge covered with Leaves, hung round, and adorned to their utmoſt Ability. They eat and drank, and ſome even lay in them. The eighth day was ſolemnly obſerved in a Publick Aſſembly. The Feaſt of the Rejoicing of the Law, *Lætitia Legis*, which is celebrated the Day following, makes a part of the *Feaſt of Tabernacles*, which likewiſe laſts nine Days: The two firſt and two laſt Days of this Feaſt are ſolemn, but the other five are not. They procure againſt that time one Branch of Palm-Tree, three of Myrtle, two of Willow, and one of Citron-Tree; and when they ſay over the *Pſalms Hallel* in the Synagogue, they take in their Right-Hand all the Branches tied together, except that of the Citron-Tree, which they hold in their Left; and bringing them by one another, they ſhake them towards the four Corners of the World, as 'tis ſaid *Lev.* 23. 40. *And on the firſt day ye ſhall take the Branches of goodly Trees, and Branches of Palm-Trees*. Then ſinging ſome Songs, they go round this little Altar or Desk that is in the Synagogue every Day, holding theſe Branches in their Hands. Becauſe that anciently they performed the ſame Ceremonies in the Temple round the Altar. *Leo of Modena's Treatiſe of Ceremonies, part* 3. *ch.* 7.

ROUND-TABLE. A kind of Tilting or ſingle Combat, ſo called becauſe the Knights that had fought at theſe Combats, came after they had done to ſup with him that procur'd the Tilting, where they were ſet at a Round-Table. The Old *Romances* aſcribe the Glory of Inventing the Tournament, Tilting, and the Round-Table, to the famous *Arthur* King of the *Britons*: And ſome *Engliſh* Authors write, that this Table is to be ſeen ſtill, faſtned to the Walls of the old Caſtle of *Winchester*; which the Learned *Cambden* calls in queſtion, remarking that this Table is of a later Fabrick. *Thomas* of *Walſingham* ſays, That K. *Edward* the Confeſſor, who began his Reign *An.* 1042, cauſed a Houſe to be built at *Windſor-Caſtle*, which he called the *Round-Table*. However it be, there is this difference between Tournaments and the Combats of the *Round-Table*, that the firſt was performed by Troops, and the latter were ſingle Combats with a Lance. *Matthew Paris* diſtinguiſhes theſe two Military Exerciſes *An.* 1252, in theſe Words, *Non in haſti-ludo illo quod Torneamentum dicitur, ſed potius in illo ludo militari qui Menſa rotunda dicitur*. *Du Cange Diſſert.* 7. *on St. Louis's Life*.

NEW-TABLES, in Latin *Tabulæ novæ*, was the Name of a certain Edict anciently made uſe of by the *Romans*, whereby all ſorts of Debts were generally aboliſhed, and all Obligations made null. It was called *Tables*, becauſe that anciently before Paper or Parchment were uſed in writing Publick Acts, they were graved with a ſmall Needle on little Boards of thin Wood covered with Wax, which were called *Tabulæ*; and the Publick Acts ſtill retain this Name in Latin. This Edict was called *New*, becauſe it obliged them to make New Tables to write the Acts upon, the old ones being rendred uſeleſs. *Aul. Gell. l.* 9. *c.* 6.

TABLE OF THE SUN, a Place of *Ethiopia* in the Iſland of *Meroe* or *Guerguere*. The People believed, that a vaſt quantity of good Meat that they ſaw expoſed there every day, to thoſe that would take it, was produced there; but the Magiſtrates ſet it there before day. The *Italians* call it *Parſe della Cucagna*; and the *French*, *Païs de Coccagne*. *Theagenes* and *Chariclea*'s Romance ſpeaks at large of it. *Herodot. l.* 3. *Mela. Solin.*

TABOR, a little City of *Bohemia*, on the River *Lauznic*. The *Huſſites* retired thither during the Wars of *Bohemia*, in the 15th Century; for which Reaſon they were called *Taborites*. *Æneas Sylvius Hiſt. de Bohem. Coclæus*.

TABOR, a Mountain in the Tribe of *Zebulon* in the Land of *Canaan*, called by the Seventy *Itabyrium*, by others *Tabyrium*, by *Polybius*, *Maſtoim*. It ſtood ſix *German* Miles from *Ptolemais* to the South-Eaſt, and was remarkable for the Rendezvouz of the Army of *Barac* againſt *Siſera*, and alſo for the Transfiguring of our Lord upon it: And it is alſo ſuppoſed to be the Mountain, on which by Appointment, he ſhewed himſelf to five hundred of his Diſciples after his Reſurrection. In Memory of which, St. *Helena* built here a noble Church dedicated to the three Apoſtles; to which were after added two Monaſteries: of all which nothing remains but the Ruins. *Matth.* 17. *Mar.* 9. *Jud.* 4. 5.

TABUC, a Town in *Arabia Deſerta*, in the Road between *Damaſcus* and *Medina*, ſuppoſed to be the *Medaba* of *Ptolomy*. It has a beautiful Caſtle, and a fine large Spring of Water which affords Drink to the Inhabitants, and Support to the Palm-Trees. *Nub. pag.* 110. 119. It ſtands forty *German* Miles South of *Damaſcus*, about ſeventy North of *Medina*, thirty South-Eaſt of *Herat*, five Stations North of *Hagiar*, and ſix from *Madian*. *Ibid. pag.* 109.

TACFARINAS, a *Numidian* Slave, who having learned the Art of War under the *Romans*, as a private Sentinel, deſerted them, and retired into *Africk*, where he got together a great number of Robbers, whom he diſciplin'd, and formed into a potent Army, being joined by a great many Troops of *Saracens* and *Moors*. Having got himſelf proclaimed King, he ravaged all the Country, and defeated the *Roman* Army, commanded by *Decius* Proconſul of *Africk*, whom he wounded in the Eye. But afterwards he was overcome by *Camillus*, and in fine killed by *Dolabella*. *Tacit. lib.* 2.

TACITUS, (*Marc. Claud.*) Emperor, eſteemed for his Prudence. He was choſen *Aurelian*'s Succeſſor after an *Interregnum* of about ſeven Months. The Soldiers approved this Election, and every one hoped for a happy Government from the Vertues of a Man advanced in Years. He owned *Tacitus* the Hiſtorian for his Kinſman, and cauſed his Statue and Works to be ſet up in all the Libraries, for fear they ſhould be loſt. Some Authors ſay, that he died a natural Death; but 'tis certain, that he was aſſaſſinated by the Soldiers near *Tiane*, being 65 Years of Age, and about ſix Months after his Election, *An.* 275. *Florianus* his Brother made himſelf Maſter of the Empire, and enjoyed it but two Months. *Vopiſcus in Tacit. & Flor.*

TACITUS (*Cornelius*) a Latin Hiſtorian: His Merit raiſed him to the higheſt Places of Truſt in the Commonwealth. He lived under the Emperor *Veſpaſian* and ſome following Reigns, and was eſteemed and beloved as one of the chief Men of his Age. *Pliny* the Younger, extols him highly, and ſays in one of his Epiſtles, That notwithſtanding there were a great many celebrated Orators then at *Rome*, he made choice of *Tacitus* for his Pattern. 'Tis believed, that *Tacitus* did not begin to write till well advanced in Years, and under the Empire of *Trajan*, as he himſelf remarks. He wrote his Hiſtory, whereof we have no more than five Books, and afterwards his Annals, a great part whereof is likewiſe loſt: Beſides theſe two Pieces, he has alſo compoſed a Treatiſe of the different ſorts of People that inhabited *Germany* in his Days, where he ſpeaks of their differ-

ing Manners; and a Book of the Life of his Father-in-law *Agricola*. Some attribute to him in like manner, that of the Causes of the Corruption of the *Latin* Tongue, which others will have to be *Quintilian*'s; and according to *Justus Lipsius* it was writ by neither. As for the Stile and Expression of this Author, the Reader may consult *Pliny. Epist. lib.* 1, 4, 6, 7. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 30. *La Moth. la Vayer, juge des. Hist. Lat.*

TADCASTER, a Market Town in the West-Riding of *York-shire*, having a large Stone Bridge over the River *Warfe*. It's of note for the Lime-Stone digg'd here in great Plenty. From *London* 182 Miles.

TADDA (*Francis*) a famous *Italian* Graver, whom *Cosme de Medicis* had in great esteem. This Prince having in 1555 found some Pieces of Porphyre among many Pieces of old Marble, would have a Bason made for a Fountain; and to facilitate the Work, he caused some Herbs to be distilled, from which he drew a Water that gave an extraordinary Hardness to hot Iron-Tools soak'd in it: By this means *Tadda* made a very fine Bason for the Fountain. And as the Duke had communicated this Secret to him, he tryed it upon other Works, and succeeded so well in it, that he made in a *Demi-relievo* a Head of Christ, and in the two other Ovals those of the Duke *Cosme de Medicis* and the Dutchess his Wife. *Tadda* made afterwards other Pieces with like Success: But this Secret was lost, and 'tis not known that any has it at present. *Felibien Principles of Arts.*

TADICA, an *Arabian* Woman, whose Servant *Mahomet* was. She was 50 Years of Age, but rich, when *Sergius* the Monk perswaded her to marry *Mahomet*, who afterwards invented his new Religion. *Volaterr. & Geograph.* 12.

TAFILET, a Kingdom of *Biledulgerid* in *Africk*, beyond Mount *Atlas*. It is a very sandy Country, and almost every where barren, by reason of the excessive Heat most part of the Year. It produces no Wheat, and the Barley which they sow along the Rivers, grows not without a great deal of pains; none but Cherifs or Princes, and the Alcayds or Governors, can afford to buy it; and the People live on Dates and Camels Flesh. The Provinces which depend on this Kingdom are *Touet* towards the East, *Draa* towards the South; with the Deserts of *Sara*, which contain the People of *Terquela*, *Toudega*, *Ligueriy*, *Toguedout*, *Sedrat*, *Mougouna*, *Seeoua* and *Hadet*, each of whom dwell near Rivers of the same Name. There is no City but *Tafilet* in this Kingdom. The People are of three sorts, the *Cherifs*, the *Arabians*, the *Barbarians*: The first say, that they are descended of *Mahomet*, and dwell in the Castles: The *Arabians* came from *Arabia* with their Prince *Mouley Meberes*, and pitch in the Plains in Tents. The *Barbarians* are the ancient Inhabitants, and live in the Villages. These are a big and tawny People, breed Cattel in the Mountains, and exchange them with the *Arabians* for Dates. This Country abounds in Dromedaries, so admirably swift, that they will make more way in twenty four Hours than a good Horse can in seven or eight days. *Mouly Archy*, King of *Tafilet*, is become famous by his great Conquests in this Age. See *Mouley Archy*. *Moliette Hist. of the Kingdom of Maroc.*

TAFILET, the capital City of the Kingdom above-mentioned. It has a strong Castle, and is peopled with a great number of *Berebers*, called *Filelis*. The Country about it is sufficiently fruitful, and produceth excellent Dates; hath all sorts of Cattel, and a great many Camels: They likewise traffick much in Indigo for Dying, and Goats Leather, which brings the Merchants of *Europe* and *Barbary*. Here are made Bucklers of wild Ox Leather, fine strip'd Silks, with Moresk Work, and rich Coats, which they call *Filelis*, with curious Tapistry, like those of *Turkey*. *Marmol. of Africk, lib.* 7.

TAGASTE, a City of *Africk*, formerly a Bishop's See, and famous for having been the Place of St. *Augustine*'s Birth. 'Tis at this day but a pitiful Village in the Province of *Constantine*, within the Kingdom of *Algier*.

TAGAT, a Mountain two Leagues to the Eastward of *Fez*, Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name in *Africk*. It extends to the River *Bumaco* about two Leagues. All the forside of the Mountain that looks towards *Fez* is covered with Vines, but the other side and the top is arable Ground. Every Winter some of the poor Inhabitants of *Fez* come to this Mountain to search for Treasures, which they pretend the *Romans* left there at their Departure. They say, that they have Memoirs which shew the Places where these Treasures are, and nothing can dissuade them from this Opinion, which they have imbibed from Father to Son; so that they lose both their Time and their Goods in digging this Mountain. When any would undeceive them, they say that these Treasures are enchanted, and that they'll never find them till the Enchantment is removed. They have wrought more than five hundred Years in this fruitless Search. *Marmol. of Afr.*

TAGENON, according to some Authors, Dean of *Padua* in *Italy*; but according to others who wrote with more certainty, of *Passow* upon the *Danube* in *Germany*: The Latin Name of *Patavia* having deceiv'd those of the former Opinion. He went into *Palestine* with *Frederick Barbarossa*, and left the History of that Expedition, which has been Publish'd by *Marquardus Freherus*, and inserted into the Collection of the *German* Historians. *Aventin. lib.* 7. *Annal. Boior. Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib.* 2.

TAGES, was a young Child that appeared in *Tuscany*, near the City *Tarquini*, now destroyed, while a Peasant was plowing the Ground. His Countenance represented a staid Man, and his Discourses had nothing but what was great. He taught the Art of Predicting Things to come, by the Inspection of Entrails of Living Creatures, to those who out of Curiosity came from all Parts to see him. The *Tuscans*, who in this were the most superstitious of all Men, transmitted these Ceremonies from their Country to *Rome* by means of the *Tarquins*, who were of this Country. *Cicero de Divinatione, Lucan l.* 1. *Phars. Ovid* 15 *Metam.*

TAGUS, or *Tajo*, a River of *Spain*, whose Source is in *New Castile*, on the Confines of *Arragon*. It passes to *Toledo* and *Talavera*, and being then encreased by some other Rivers, it watereth *Estramadura*, and runs through *Portugal*. It forms the vast Haven of *Lisbon*, and on the South-side of that City passeth into the *Atlantick* Ocean, having from its Fountain run 110 *Spanish* Leagues, and being at its Mouth two *Spanish* Leagues broad. This River is frequently mentioned by the Poets on the account of its Golden Sands.

TAICHEU, a City of *China* in the Province of *Chekian*: It stands upon a Mountain, and has Jurisdiction over five other Towns, according to *Martin Martini*.

TAICKO, Emperor of *Japan* in 1573. He was a Soldier of Fortune, who first appeared at the Head of 50 Men, with whom he did so great Exploits, that in a little time he was back'd by a considerable Army. He at first seized some Castles, took many Cities afterwards, and in three Years time made himself Master of all the Empire. He left to *Dayro*, the lawful Emperor of *Japan*, all his external Grandeur, but usurped the Authority. This Tyrant rendred himself hateful to all the Lords of his Court, and was poisoned *Anno* 1598. On his Death-bed he pray'd *Ongoschius*, one of the greatest Lords of that Country, to take upon him the Guardianship of his Son *Fidory*, but six Years old; which he accepted; but he made himself Sovereign, and usurped the Crown from this young Prince. *Mandelslo's Voyage into the Indies.*

TAILLEBOURG, a City of *France* in *Xaintonge*. It is upon the *Charant*, famous for the Victory which St. *Louis* obtained there in 1242, over *Hugh de la Marche* and other Malecontents, who had called in the King of *England*.

TAISNIER (*John*) a learned Mathematician, born at *Ath* in *Heynault*, in the 16th Century. He was an excellent Man, and applied himself to several sorts of Studies, as Law, Philosophy, Mathematicks and Musick; and having commenc'd Doctor, he taught the Law and other Sciences publickly: but, as he was a Lover of Novelties, he quitted his Country, and travelled through almost all Parts of the World. Having made some Friends with the Emperor *Charles* V. when he was making Preparation for the Siege of *Tunis*, he was entertained at that Prince's Court in Quality of Chaplain and Musician of the Oratory, and accompanied him in that Expedition; during which he informed himself of the Doctrine of the *Moors* and *Arabians*. From *Africk* he went into *Asia*; and after he had instructed those of the East in the Secrets of the Mathematicks, he sailed to *Maltha* and *Sicily*, where he invented a kind of Ship of an extraordinary Form and Bigness. Being arrived at *Rome*, he taught the Mathematicks there to above three hundred Students, as he did likewise at *Ferrara*, and some other Universities; afterwards he took a Turn into *Germany*, and staid some time at *Cologne* to look after the Musick of *John Gebhard* Archbishop of that City. In fine, returning to his Country, he wrote a Book of the Load-stone, which has since that time been of great use in Navigation; one of perpetual Circular Motion against *Aristotle* and the Peripateticks, another of the Sphere, and one of the very rapid Motion, till then unknown; but instead of continuing to seek after Renown by those laudable Studies, he applied himself to the Publishing what he had learn'd in his Travels about the Art of predicting Mens Fortunes by the Lines of the Hand. He addicted himself wholly to these Vanities, by which he drew the Ignorant and Credulous after him; wherein he lost the rest of his time, with the Reputation he had acquired in the Places where he taught. He died very aged towards the end of the 16th Century.

TAITUNG, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xansi*, the third of that Province, very well fortified, and a Place of great Trade.

TALAPOINS, a Name of the *Indian* Doctors or Priests at *Siam*: They live a very Exemplary Life, and declaim with a great deal of Zeal against those that worship Devils, tho' they are but little minded. They have no aversion for such as turn Christians, provided they live agreeably to their Profession, imagining that a good Life will make People safe under any Perswasion: They go Barefoot, and eat but once a day. *Mandelslo, Tom.* 2. *de Olearius. Relations de Siam.*

TALASSE, a God, who, according to the *Romans*, presided over Marriages, as *Hymenæus* did among the *Greeks*, therefore they used to call upon him on their Wedding-days, that their Marriage might be prosperous: It happened on this Occasion, when the *Romans* ravished the Daughters of the *Sabins* (who came to *Rome* to see some Plays that *Romulus* had instituted,) some having carried away a very beautiful Virgin, were crying along the Streets, *à Talassius*, *à Talassius*, that no body might attempt to take her away from them, letting People know, that they were taking her for a Wife to *Talassius*, who was a very valiant young *Roman*, and much beloved by the People. His Marriage proving very fortunate; he was after his

Death

Death inv ked by the *Romans* in their Marriages, to the end they might have as much Content in their Marriages as he had in his. *Tit. Liv. l.* 1. *Plut. in his Problems, and on the Life of Romulus.*

TALBOT. The first of this Name, whom *Dugdale* mentions, is one *Richard* in the time of *William* the Conqueror; the next is *Geffrey*, who had a large Estate in *Kent* in K. *Henry* the First's time: He was banished by King *Stephen* for his Cruelty in his Military Employments, in behalf of *Maud* the Empress. He was afterwards taken, as designing to seize the City of *Bath*, but pardoned. In the 3d Year of *Stephen*, he held out the Castle of *Hereford* against the King, for *Maud* the Empress. He was succeeded by *Hugh* his Brother, who took a Monk's Habit in the Monastery of *Beaubeck* in *Normandy*, to which he had been a great Benefactor. His Son *Richard* succeeded, whose Son *Gilbert* in the 5th *Rich.* I. was Governour of *Ludlow Castle*. His Son *Richard* married *Alina*, Daughter to *Alan Basset* of *Wiccomb Com. Bucks*, Sister to *Philip Basset*, Justice of *England*: Their Son *Gilbert* succeeded, and was made Governour of the Castles of *Grosmund*, *Skenfrith*, and *Blanchminster*, and one of the Justices itinerant for the County of *Hereford*. In 47 *Hen.* III. upon the Commotions of the *Welsh*, he was commanded by the King to fortifie the Castles abovesaid, and that of *Monmouth*. Having married the Daughter of *Rhese ap Griffith*, Prince of *Wales*, he changed his Arms, the Bend of ten Pieces Argent and Gules, and bore the Lyon Rampant Or in a Field Gules with a Bordure engrail'd of the first, being the Arms of the said Princes of *Wales*. He died 2 *Edw.* I. and was succeeded by his Son *Richard*, who served that Prince in his Expeditions into *Wales* and *Gascony*, and against the *Scots*, being one of those Nobles who subscribed that Letter to the Pope, asserting King *Edward*'s Superiority over *Scotland*. He was succeeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who also serv'd *Edw.* I. in *Scotland*, and was one of those who cut off *Pierce Gaveston*, for which he was pardoned 7 *Edw.* II. whom he also served in his Wars against *Scotland*. In the 16th of that King, he was made Governour of the Town and Castle of *Gloucester*, but afterwards Fin'd for being concern'd in the Insurrection of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and afterwards pardoned. He was at that time a Banneret, and very active for the King in his Wars, so that he procured a Grant of more Mannors, was made Lord Chamberlain to the King, and Justice of *South Wales*. He had been summoned to Parliament from the 4th to the 18 of *Edward* III. and died in the 20th, being succeeded by *Richard* his Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *John Cumin* of *Badenoch* in *Scotland*; and she being forcibly taken by *Hugh le de Spencer*, Earl of *Winchester*, was kept Prisoner a Year, and for fear of Death forced to resign her Manor of *Painswick* in the County of *Gloucester*, and the Castle of *Goderick*, to him, and *Hugh*, and his Son. *An.* 1331, in 5 *Edw.* III. he was one of those who invaded *Scotland*, and obtain'd a great Victory: In the 8th of that King, he was taken Prisoner there after a great Slaughter of the *English*, but was afterwards ransom'd, and made Governour of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*. He served that King afterward in his Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and having been summoned to all the Parliaments held during his Life in that King's Reign, died in the 30th *Edw.* III. being succeeded by *Gilbert* his Son, who also served the King in his War with *France*, and died in the 10th of *Rich.* II. being succeeded by his Son *Richard*, who serv'd that King in his Wars against *Scotland*, and attended *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, into *Spain*. He died 20th *Rich.* 2. succeeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who as Son and Heir to Sir *Richard Talbot* Knight, Cousin and Heir to *John de Hastings*, sometime Earl of *Pembroke*, claimed to carry the Spurs at the Coronation of King *Hen.* V. He afterwards served the King against *Owen Glandower* the *Welsh* Rebel, as also against the *French*, was constituted Captain General of the Marches of *Normandy*, and employed to reduce all the Castles and Forts in that Country. He died leaving only one Daughter, who dying without Issue, Sir *John Talbot* Knight, her Uncle, succeeded. He married *Maud*, the eldest of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Neval* Knight, by *Joan* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir to *William* Lord *Furnival*. He was first summoned to Parliament in 11 *Hen.* IV. and in 1 *Hen.* 5. was committed to the *Tower*, but why is not said; but in *Feb.* following, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and had Letters of Protection sent him thither by the Name of Sir *John Talbot* Knight, Lord *Furnival*: At that time he retained *James Butler* then Earl of *Ormond*, to serve him with his whole Retinue upon Occasion. In 5 *Hen.* V. he attended the King at the Siege of *Caen*, and the Duke of *Exeter* at that of *Roan*. Whilst he was Lieutenant in *Ireland*, he took *Donal Mcke Murghe*, a great Rebel, brought him to the *Tower of London*, and in 3 *Hen.* VI. he was given to him to make his best Advantage of him. In 5 and 6 *Hen.* VI. he attended *John* Duke of *Bedford* Regent of *France*, in the Wars there. In 6 *Hen.* VI. his Success having made him terrible to the *French*, he was sent thither as General of the Army, reduced *Main*, took *Pontoise*, and assisted at the Siege of *Orleance*, fortified *Mehune*, and took *La Fall*. Whereupon the *French* marched against him under the Conduct of the Maid of *Orleance*, defeated and took him Prisoner, whereupon many Places fell off from the *English*: Being afterwards ransom'd, he raised new Forces, and went into *France*, where he took *Bellomont* by Assault. In 18 *Hen.* VI. he with *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, defeated the *French* at *Ouche* in *Normandy*, plundered the Country, and besieged *Diep*, but in vain. In 20 *Hen.* VI. *March* 20. he was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was afterward sent as Ambassador to treat of Peace with *France*, and again made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Earl of *Waterford*, and Hereditary Steward of that Kingdom; and in a few Weeks after, his Son Sir *John* was constituted Chancellor of the same. He was after this, employed again in the *French* Wars, and the Fortune of the *English* there being on the Declension, he surrendred *Falleise* upon honourable Terms. In 30 *Hen.* 6. he was made Admiral of the *English* Fleet, and next Year Lieutenant of *Aquitane*, where he Took and Garison'd *Bourdeaux*; upon which several other Cities submitted. Thence he marched to relieve *Chastillion* Besieged by the *French*, to whom he gave Battel; but being killed by a Cannon-Ball, his Army was routed, *July* 20. 1453. His Body was brought into *England*, interred at *Whitchurch* in the County of *Salop*, his eldest Son being slain with him. His Grandson *John* succeeded, who during his Father's life-time, had been made Knight, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and employed in the *French* Wars. In 35 *Hen.* VI. he was made Lord Treasurer of *England*; but he was slain in the Battel at *Northampton*, fighting for the House of *Lancaster*, *An.* 1460, and succeeded by his Son *John*, who in 11 *Edw.* IV. was made Chief Justice of *North Wales*, with a Commission of Array to arm all who were able to bear Arms for the Defence of the Country. In 12 *Edw.* 4. he was one of the Commissioners to treat with the *Scots*, and by his Wife, Daughter to *Humphry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, had amongst others *George* his Successor, who in 2 *Hen.* VII. was at the Battel of *Stoke* near *Newark* on *Trent*, against the Rebels, who were there vanquished. In 5 *Hen.* VI. he was one of the chief of those sent with a powerful Army to *Flanders*, to assist the Emperor *Maximilian* against the *French*. In 1 *Hen.* VIII. he was made one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Steward of the King's Household, and one of the Privy Council. In 4 *Hen.* VIII. he commanded the Van of the Army at the Siege of *Therouenne*; and in 12 *Hen.* VIII. present at the interview betwixt the King and *Francis* I. of *France*. He was afterward made Lieutenant-General of the *North*, Constable of *Radnor* and *Wigmore* Castles, one of those who subscribed the Articles, which proved so fatal to Cardinal *Wolsey*, and that Declaration sent to the Pope about *Hen.* VIII's. Divorce. He died *July* 26. 33 *Hen.* VIII. with this Character, That he was *Inter Nobiles, Sapiens ac in omnibus Vitæ partibus moderatus*. His Son *Francis* succeeded, who Commanded the Rear of the *English* Army when they plundered *Leith* and *Edinburg*, because the Treaty of Marriage betwixt Prince *Edward* and *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was broke off. He afterwards Commanded 15000 Men, who reinforced *Hadington*, at that time Garrison'd by the *English*, and Besieged by some *French* and *Scots*, and brought back his Men without fighting. He was also made Justice of all the Forests beyond *Trent*, and President of the Council of the North by Queen *Mary*, of the Privy Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, and was the only Lord, besides the Viscount *Montacute*, who opposed the Bill for abolishing the Pope's Supremacy and establishing the Reformation, 2 *Eliz.* and died *Sept.* 21. the same Year, succeeded by his Son *George*, who in his Father's Life-time Commanded 3000 Soldiers, and relieved the Earl of *Northumberland* in danger at *Lonick*; was afterwards a Colonel of 500 Horse upon the Borders, and in 11 *Eliz.* was entrusted with the Keeping of the Queen of *Scots*. He was Lord High Steward upon the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and after his Death constituted Earl Marshal of *England*, and behaving himself so as to gain a great Reputation for Fidelity, Prudence, Fortitude and Valour, he had the Custody of the Queen of *Scots* for 17 Years. He ordered by his Last Will, *June* 24. *An.* 1590, 32 *Eliz.* that he should be buried at *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, and that the Mayor and Aldermen of *Pomfret*, with the Assent of the Earl of *Shrewsbury* for the time being, should in every *Whitsun-Monday*, lend the poor Tradesmen of that Town 5 *l.* each, for three Years, in Security, as far as 200 *l.* would go, which he bequeathed for ever for that Use, to encourage Trade: And he gave 5 *l.* to the Town of *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*, to set up Tradesmen, who had no Stock to begin with. He was succeeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who in his Father's Life-time was sent over into *France* 15 *Elizabeth* with *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral of *England*, for confirming the League then made, and was in the 32d of that Reign called to Parliament as a Baron, before his Father's Death. In 39 he was sent Embassador into *France*; at which time he was Knight of the Garter. In 1 *Jac.* he was constituted Guardian and Chief Justice of all the Forests beyond *Trent*, and died *May* 8. 1616, having only three Daughters, Survivors, who became Heirs to the greatest part of his Estate, viz. *Mary* Wife of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, *Eliz.* of *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, and *Alethea* of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*. Whereupon his Title devolved to *Edward* his Brother and Heir Male, who Married the eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Gilbert* Lord *Ogle*, but died without any surviving Issue before 3. *Eliz.* Upon which, *George Talbot* of *Grafton*, *Com. Worcester*, Esq; Heir to Sir *Gilbert Talbot* of *Grafton*, Knight Banneret, second Son to the famous *John*, first Earl of *Shrewsbury* of this House, to whose Issue Male the Earldom was limited, became Earl, whose Descendents do still enjoy that Honour. This present Earl being very Instrumental in the Revolution, was made principal Secretary of State to Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which Office he hath since demitted; but afterwards took it up again,

and was made Duke of *Shrewsbury*; however, a Fall off his Horſe having rendred him incapable to undergo the Fatigue of that Imploy, he reſigned a ſecond time; and ſince, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer upon him (as he had done before, the Noble Order of the Garter,) a moſt honourable Imployment, but of eaſier Management, by advancing him to the Dignity of Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold. *John*, the Son of *Thomas Talbot* of *Longford*, Eſq; is Couſin German to the preſent *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

TALED, is the Name which the *Jews* give to a certain white Vail made of Wool, which is ſquare, and has Tufts at the Corners. They never pray in their Synagogues, but they put it on their Head, or at leaſt about their Necks.

TALGA, an Iſland of the Sea of *Sala*, which brings forth ſeveral ſorts of Fruits without Cultivation: and for this Reaſon the neighbouring Nations believed it a Sacrilege to touch them, judging that it was reſerved for the Gods. *Pomp. Mela*, *lib.* 3. *Prolem. lib.* 6. *cap.* 9. *Pliny* calls it *Tazata*.

TALISMANS or MUTHALSANS. The Name of certain Figures graved upon Stones of Metals, where of the Anonymous Author of a Book intituled, *The Talismans juſtified*, gives this Deſcription. The *Taliſman*, ſaith he, is the Seal, the Figure, the Character, or Image of a Celeſtial Sign, Conſtellation or Planet, graved on a ſympathetick Stone, or on a Metal correſpondent to the Star, in a time convenient for the receiving the Influences of this Star. The Effects which are attributed to theſe Figures, are altogether marvellous. 'Tis ſaid, for Example, that the Figure of a Lion engraven on Gold while the Sun is in *Leo*, preſerves thoſe from the Stone that carry this *Taliſman*; and that that of a Scorpion made under the Sign *Scorpio*, ſecures from the Wounds of that Animal. For Joy, Beauty, and Strength of Body, they grave the Figure of *Venus* on the firſt Face of *Libra*, *Piſces*, or *Taurus*. To purchaſe Honours and Dignities eaſily, they grave the Image of *Jupiter*, that is, a Man having the Head of a Ram, on Silver, or a white Stone; and he that carries this *Taliſman* about him, will ſee, ſay they, ſurprizing Effects. To be ſucceſsful in Merchandize and in Gaming, they repreſent *Mercury* on Silver. To be Couragious and Victorious, they engrave the Figure of *Mars* on the firſt Face of *Scorpio*. To procure the favour of Kings, they repreſent the Sun in likeneſs of a King ſitting on a Throne, with a Lion at his Side, on very fine Gold in the firſt Face of *Leo*. In the Number of *Taliſmans* are ranked the *Palladium* of *Troy*, the *Roman* Bucklers called *Ancilia*: The fatal Statues of *Conſtantinople*, for the preſervation of that City: The Statue of *Memnon* in *Egypt*, which moved and gave Oracles aſſoon as the Sun was riſen: The Statue of the Goddeſs *Fortune* that *Servius* had, which brought good luck to thoſe that poſſeſs'd it: The Brazen Fly, and *Virgil*'s Golden Leech, which hindred the Flies from entring *Naples*, and deſtroyed all the Leeches of a Well in this City: The Figure of a Stork, which *Apollonius* ſet up in *Conſtantinople*, to drive away theſe Animals: The Statue of a Knight, which ſerved as a Preſervative to this City againſt the Plague: The Figure of a Serpent in Braſs, which hindred all Serpents from entring into the ſame Place. Whence it happen'd that *Mahomet* II. after the Taking of *Conſtantinople*, having broke the Teeth of that Serpent, a prodigious number of Serpents came upon the Inhabitants of that City, but without doing them any hurt, becauſe all their Teeth were broke, as were thoſe of the Brazen Serpent. *Thiers Treat. of Superſtitions.*

Talismans are diſtinguiſh'd into three ſorts, *viz.* Aſtronomical, Magical, and Mixt. The Aſtronomical are referred to Signs or Celeſtial Conſtellations, which are engraven with other Figures, and ſome intelligible Characters. The Magical have extraordinary Figures with ſuperſtitious Words, and the Names of unknown Angels. The Mixt are compoſed of Signs and barbarous Names, but which are neither ſuperſtitious, nor of unknown Angels. They bury them in the Earth, or in the Squares of publick Places, or they may carry them about them. Some have believed, that *Apollonius Tyanæus* was the firſt Author of the *Taliſmans*; but others are of Opinion, that the *Egyptians* were the Inventers of them, which *Herodotus* ſeems to inſinuate in the ſecond Book of his Hiſtory, when he ſays, that this People having firſt of all given Names to the twelve Celeſtial Gods, did likewiſe engrave Animals on Stones. The Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Samothracia* made *Talismans* with Gold Rings, which had Iron ſet in them inſtead of precious Stones. *Petronius* ſpeaks of it, when he ſays, that *Trimalchio* carried a Gold Ring ſet with Stars of Iron. The Gods which they called the Gods of *Samothracia*, were thoſe who preſided over the Science of the *Talismans*; which is confirmed by the Inſcriptions of thoſe three Altars whereof *Tertullian* ſpeaks; *Before the Pillars*, ſaith he, *there are three great Altars dedicated to three ſorts of Gods, which they call Great, Mighty, and Strong, and which are believed to be the ſame* of Samothracia. *Apollonius* makes mention of three Divinities, to whom he joineth *Mercury*, and relateth the barbarous Names of thoſe Gods which it was prohibited to reveal, *viz. Axieros*, *Axiocerſa*, *Axiocerſus*, and *Cajmilus*, which he ſays are *Ceres*, *Proſerpina*, *Pluto*, and *Mercury*. The *Egyptians*, from whom the greateſt part of other People have learned the Secret of thoſe Rings, had alſo other *Talismans* for all Parts of the Body. And perhaps 'tis for this that we find ſo many little Figures of Gods, Men, and Animals in the ancient Tombs of this Country. The moſt ancient *Talismans* are made upon Plants, Branches of Trees or Roots. *Joſephus* ſpeaks of them in the eighth Book of his Antiquities, and attributeth the Invention of them to *Solomon*. *They apply*, ſays he, *to the Noſe of the Sick* (poſſeſſed by the Devil) *a Ring, wherein a Root was ſet inſtead of a Stone: Solomon* had *taught it in his Works.* This Hiſtorian ſays, that he has even ſeen the Effect; and that a Jew, *Eleazar* by name, cured many poſſeſſed in this manner, in the Preſence of the Emperor *Veſpaſian*. The ancient *Egyptians* believed, that certain Stones cut out into Beetles had conſiderable Vertues, to procure Strength and Courage for thoſe that carried them about with them; becauſe, ſays *Ælian*, this Animal has no Female, and is an Image of the Sun. They put likewiſe ſometimes the Figures of Frogs in *Taliſmans*; and *Pliny* teſtifies, That if we believe thoſe that improve that Science, *a Piece of Frogs ought to be eſteem'd more ſignificant in a Common-wealth, than a Body of Laws.* *Ælian* ſays, that thoſe of *Egypt* took a Reed, which preſerved them from being devoured by Adders or Crocodiles of the *Nile*; and that they are the Emblem of Wiſdom and Prudence. *Tzetzes* relateth, that a Philoſopher put a ſtop to a Plague at *Antioch* by a *Taliſman* of Stone, wherein there was a Head of *Charon* graved. *Apollonius* made uſe of the Figure of Storks and Serpents. And the *Egyptians* commonly made uſe of the Figure of *Serapis*, of *Canopus*, God of the *Egyptians*; of the Spar-Hawk and Aſp againſt the Evils which might come from the four Elements, Earth, Water, Air and Fire. The Modern *Taliſmans* are not ſo curious as the Ancient; and we may know them by the Characters, which are purely *Arabick*, *Turkiſh*, or of other Oriental Tongues. The principal Authors that have treated on this Subject in the latter Ages, are *Camilli Leonardi*, who has writ *The Mirror of Stones*; *Gefer*, *Bacon*, and *Paracelſus*, who have treated of Aſtrological Magick, and of the Sympathy of Stones, Metals and Planets. *Guaricus* has compoſed a Book on this Subject, intitled, *Unheard-of Curioſities*: and *Agrippa* has treated of it in his occult Philoſophy. *Gregory* of *Tours* relateth, that the City of *Paris* had been built under a Conſtellation, which preſerved it from Conflagration, Serpents and Mice; and that a little before the Fire that happened in the Year 588, they had found in raking up an Arch of a Bridge the two *Taliſmans*, Preſervers of that City, which were a Serpent and a Mouſe of Braſs. Some have derived the *Arabick* Name *Taliſman* from the *Greek* τελεσμα, which ſignifies Preſervation. We will not ſpend time to ſhew the Vanity of the *Taliſmans*; for we live in an Age that is not much addicted to ſuch Superſtitions. *Salmaſius in Kokeianum. Gaffarel. Reichelt.*

TALMUD, is properly the Book which contains the Civil and Canon Law of the Jews; and it principally conſiſts of two Parts, the former whereof, which ſerveth as a Text, is called *Miſna*, and the other, which is as the Comment, is called *Gemara*. The *Miſna*, as Father *Simon* remarks in his Catalogue of the Jewiſh Authors, is written in a Rabbinical pure Hebrew, but ſo conciſe, that 'tis difficult to underſtand it, at leaſt that the Matter whereof it treats is not known. The *Gemara*, which is an Expoſition worſe than the Text, is writ in a ſorry Chaldaick, and in a very intricate Style; ſo that to underſtand even by very few Jews. There are a great many Editions of the *Miſna* by it ſelf; but the beſt and moſt convenient is that publiſhed by the Jews of *Holland* ſome Years ſince, to which they have added the points of the Vowels. There are alſo many Editions of the whole *Talmud*; that which is moſt ſought after and is now very ſcarce, becauſe the Jews of the *Levant* carry the greateſt part of the Copies thither, is the Edition of *Venice* by *Bomberge*, which is in ſeveral great Volumes. Father *Simon* remarks in his Supplement to the Jewiſh Ceremonies, that the Jews having two famous Schools, *viz.* that of *Babylon*, and that of *Paleſtine*, where they taught their Tradition, gave occaſion for two different Collections of theſe Traditions, and conſequence to two *Talmuds*, whereof one is called the *Babylonian*, and the other the *Jeruſalem* Talmud. The latter was firſt compoſed; but 'tis ſo obſcure, that the Jews can make no uſe of it: ſo that when they cite the *Talmud*, they abſolutely cite that of *Babylon*, and when they would diſtinguiſh either, they add *Jeruſalem*. Beſides the Fables which the *Talmud* is filled with, there are manifeſt Falſifications in Hiſtory and Chronology, but the greateſt part of the Jews dare not look into ſo narrowly. This *Talmud* is prohibited the Jews in Italy, that they dare not read, nor keep it by them. See what is remarked on R. *Juda*, ſurnamed *The Saint*.

TALMUDISTS, the Name of thoſe who follow the Doctrine of the *Talmud*, a Book which contains the Religious Ceremonies and Law of the Jews. The Doctrines contained therein were, as they pretend, tranſcribed from the Mouth of the High Prieſts, out of which, in the Year 188, Rabbi *Judah Hakkadoſh* compoſed a Book called *Miſna*, *i.e.* a *Repetition*, or *Iterated Teſtimony*. Afterwards, in 500, Rabbi *Aſa*, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Jews, made a new Collection of the Judaical Precepts, which was added to the former, and called it *The Jeruſalem Talmud*, upon the account of its being compoſed up in that City. In 500, two other Rabbins of *Babylon*, *Abina* and *Hamma*, collected this Volume by ſeveral Arguments, Diſcourſes, and ſome other Treatiſes, and to compoſe what they called the *Babylonian Talmud*, but it is not known eaſily to match this Book for ſtrangeneſs, [illegible]

d wn, his Son Rabbi *Meir*, in 546, completed the Design upon the Model of his Father's Memoirs. This Book the Jews have an extraordinary regard for, preferring it often even to the *Holy Scriptures*; notwithstanding it contains a multitude of ridiculous Traditions and Fables, mix'd with the Jewish Law: besides, there are likewise Blasphemies in't of several kinds; and not to mention those against our Saviour, they tell us, that before the Creation of the World, God Almighty struck out several Plans, and attempted to form it upon different Models; and that he spent three Hours a Day in Reading the Jewish Law, *&c.* From hence it appears, that *Gregory* IX, in 1230, did not Condemn this Book without good Reason. It likewise incurr'd the same Censure by Pope *Innocent* IV, in 1244; by *Julius* III, in 1555; and by *Paul* IV, in 1559. The *Talmud* is divided into six *Orders*, or Tomes, each of which into distinct Treatises, and each Treatise into several Chapters. *Sixtus Senensis lib.* 2. *Bibl. S. Genebrard. lib.* 2, 3. *Bibl. Vignier Bibl. Hist. A. C.* 151. *Buxtorf. Bibliotheca Rabin. Du Voisin in Pug. Fidei, &c.*

TALUS, Nephew to *Dedalus*, otherwise called *Perdix*. Being of quick Apprehension, he learned Architecture under his Uncle in a short time. He invented the Use of the Saw and Compass. *Dedalus* envying his Industry, for fear he should in time surpass him in his Art, threw him down from the top of the Tower of *Minerva*. But this Goddess being a Favourer of Ingenuity, received him in the middle of the Air, and changed him into a Bird, giving him swiftness of Wings in recompence of his Subtilty. Therefore it is that the Partridge, that retains his Name, dares not raise himself high, and flies only near the Earth, where she builds her Nest; for his ancient Fall makes him avoid high places. *Ovid. Met. l.* 8.

TAMARACA, a City and Isle of *Southern America*. One of the 14 Governments of *Brasil* belonging to the *Portuguese*.

TAMAR, Lat. *Tamarus*, a River in the East of *Cornwal*, which divides that County from *Devonshire*. It runs South from its Source, which is in *Devonshire* near the *Irish Sea*, waters *Bridgrule*, *Telee*, *Tamerton*, *Beyton*, *Lawhitton*, *Calstock*, and forms a capacious Haven at *Plymouth*, where it empties it self into the *British* Sea. *Camb. Brit.*

TAMERLANE, *Tamberlan*, or *Temir-Lanc*, whom his Subjects firname *Temir Cutblu*, that is, *Happy Iron*, Emperor of the *Tartars*; he became formidable towards the end of the 14th Century. Some Authors will have it, that he was Kinsman to the Cham of the *Tartars*, to whom he succeeded; but 'tis more probable that he was the Son of a poor Shepherd, and that he raised himself by his Courage and Conduct. At first he put himself at the Head of some Troops, which he got together in haste, and obtained divers Victories in *Persia*. This good Success encreased his Ambition and Army, which afterwards consisted of 800000 fighting Men. He invaded his Neighbours, though none were able to oppose him; and in a little time he subjected the *Parthians*, forc'd the Walls of *China*, subdued divers Provinces of the *Indians*, with *Mesopotamia* and *Egypt*; and, in fine, made his Boast that he had three Parts of the World under his power, and for this Reason he bore for his Coat of Arms O O O. Authors speak differently of his Humour, Inclinations, and Conquests. Some commend him for his Temper, others for his Sense, but a third sort detest him for his Cruelty. However, 'tis certain he had some Skill in the Mathematicks, and was no Stranger to *Mahumetan* Theology. His Victories were tarnish'd by his Cruelty. When he besieg'd a City, he used the first Day to set over his Tent a white Standard, to signifie to the Inhabitants, that he was then ready to treat them kindly, if they would surrender without Resistance. The next Day his Banner was Yellow or Red; and this imported that the Grandees of the City should lose their Heads. And in fine, on the third Day he set up a Black Standard, to testifie that he would put all to the Sword, without regard had to Sex, Age, or Condition. But of all *Tamerlane*'s Victories, that which he obtained over *Bajazet* is the most considerable. This last was extremely proud and ambitious, he charged *Tamerlane* with Robbery and Rebellion. These Discourses were told him, and being invited by the Princes whose Estate the *Ottoman* had taken away, or made Tributaries, he resolved to punish him for his Pride. The Battel was fought at the City of *Angora* in *Galatia*, and *Bajazet* lost the Field: it was said by some to be *An.* 1396, but 'twas, more probably, fought in 1402. This Conqueror treated the *Turkish* Prince civilly at first; but his whole Pride was insupportable, rendered himself unworthy of it by his Pation, Menaces and Contempt against the Person of *Tamerlane*, who caused him to be put in an Iron Cage, where he dasht out his Brains against the Bars. I should not forget that this *Tartarian* Prince sent Embassadors to *Charles* VI, King of *France*, to signifie that he look'd upon him as the chief Monarch of the West. This we learn from the Monk of *St. Denis*, who has writ the History of this Reign. *Tamerlane* died two or three Years after this Victory, leaving Sons who lost almost all his Conquests, and who had nothing in them becoming the Reputation of their Father. His History is writ by the Sieur *Petis de la Croix*. *Petro Perondini in Vita Tamer. Chalcondylas lib. Hist. Turk. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

TAMUL, a petty Kingdom of *Asia* in *India*, on this side the *Ganges*, on *Coromandel*.

TAMUS, the fourth Month of the *Hebrews*, remarkable for the Fast of 25 Days, whereof the Prophet *Zachary* speaks *Ch.* 8. *Torniel in his Annals*.

TAMWORTH, a Borough and Market Town in the Borders of *Stafford* and *Warwickshire*, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Anker*. It has a strong Castle, a fine large Church, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament. It's govern'd by Bailiffs and a Commonalty, and has a Court of Record without Limitation, holden before the said Bailiffs. It's 89 Miles from *London*.

TAMYRAS, a Poet of *Thracia*, who liv'd before *Homer*, and composed a Poem of 30000 Verses on the Theology of the Ancients. The Fable says, that he had the Boldness to challenge the Muses, who took away his Harp, and put out his Eyes to punish his Insolence. Hence comes the Proverb against those that undertake rash Attempts, *Tamyras is a very Fool. Suid.*

TANAGRA, now *Anatoria*, an Episcopal City under the Metropolis of *Athens*, near the River *Asopo* in *Stramulipa*, which is a part of *Livadia* in the *European Turkey*. *Pliny* assures us, that it had Cocks of extraordinary Strength, and indefatigable in Fighting. *Athenæus* says, that a Whale of a prodigious bigness, which was forc'd a-shore there, gave ground to the Proverb *Cetus Tana-græus*, to express a great Booty. *Stephen* calls it *Gephyra*, and *Aristotle*, *Oreps*. *Plin. lib.* 10. *cap.* 21. *Pau. lib.* 3. *cap.* 9.

TANAIS, or *Don*, a River of *Muscovy*, which parteth *Europe* from *Asia*. It rises in the Province of *Rezan*, from the Lake *Juvanouvo Lazioro*, runs near the *Volga*, and after a long Course empties it self into the *Palus Mœotis* near the City of *Tanais*. There is also the little *Tanais*, which comes from the Dutchy of *Seviesky*, and discharges it self into the great *Tanais*, a little above a City of that Name. This City, now called *Azak*, is one of the Places of greatest Traffick in *Tartary*. It was taken by the *Muscovites*, and since retaken by the *Turks*.

TANAQUIL, otherwise called *Cæcilia*, Wife to *Tarquinius Priscus*, famous for her Ingenuity and Skill in the Art of making Cloaths. A Royal Cloak of her making was to be seen in the Temple of *Fortune*, which *Servius Tullius* King of the *Romans* sometimes wore. She was also the first that made Coats and Waste-Coats all of one breadth of Cloth, which were given to young Souldiers and new-married Men. *Plin. l.* 8. *c.* 48. *Tit. Liv. l.* 1.

TANCREDE of *Hauteville*, a *Norman* Lord, Vassal to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, seeing himself burthen'd with a very great Family, and having but a small Estate, he sent his two eldest Sons into *Italy*, who began to settle in *Sicily*, where their Descendents reigned since. After the Death of *William* II. called *The Good*, which happened in 1189, *Sicily* being wholly pestered with Divisions, *Tancrede*, Bastard to *Roger* Duke of *Pouilla*, got himself set upon the Throne, and died after he had reigned three Years, leaving a Son called *Roger*, who died in Prison, being deprived of his Sight. See *Sicily*.

TANCREDE, the pretended Duke of *Rohan*. He was carried young into *Holland* by a Captain, who gave him to a Peasant to bring up. Being grown up in Years, he was sent to *Leyden*, to learn the Latin Tongue: and so little care was taken of him, that not having whereupon to subsist, and seeing himself almost abandoned, he had a mind to betake himself to a Trade. He went publickly to Church, but privately to Mass, having suckt in the Sentiments of the *Roman* Religion with his Milk. But he was forbidden to frequent the Assemblies of the *Roman* Catholicks. And the Dutchess of *Rohan* having a mind to own him for her Son, sent him wherewithal to equip himself. He returned afterwards to *Paris*, and after a long Dispute about his Birth, the Parliament gave it against him, and declared him unrelated to the Family to which he pretended, by a famous Sentence given *Anno* 1649. He was of a brave Personage, but died very young, being kill'd by a Pistol-shot, in the Civil Wars, *Anno* 1649. *Du Verdier's Universal History*.

TANGER, anciently called *Tingis*, a City of the Province of *Habata*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africk*. It is situate in the bottom of a Gulf of the Western Ocean, and very near the Streights of *Gibralter*. Its Situation is pleasant, but the Soil round it is barren. It was well fortified, and had a good Citadel, defended by several Bastions, with a very high Tower, which served for a Beltry. This City was very considerable in former Times, and had an University. The *Goths* took it from the *Romans*, and joined it to the Government of *Ceuta*. *Alfonsus* King of *Portugal* made himself Master of it in 1471, and in 1662 it was given as a Dowry with the Princess of *Braganza*, Daughter to *Dom John* IV. King of *Portugal*, when she was married to *Charles* II. King of *England*. At last it was found not worth the Expence of keeping, and therefore demolished in 1684 and 1685. *Vansleb*, *Tillant*, *Relation of Africk*.

TANGERMUND, Lat. *Tangermunda*, a Town in the old Marquisate of *Brandenburg* upon the *Elbe*, where it receives the River *Tanger*. It was heretofore very strong, and so considerable, that the Emperor *Charles* V. kept his Court in it. But in the *Swedish* War it suffer'd so much, that it's become of little account. It's 26 Miles West of *Brandenburg*, and 32 North of *Magdeburg*.

TANGUT, a Kingdom of *Asia*, in *Tartary*. It's also called *Tanim* and *Baglana*. Its capital City *Longa* called *Lanor*, and

and *Campion*, according to the Opinion of *William Sanſon*. *Tangu* is alſo a Kingdom of *India*, on the other ſide the *Ganges*.

TANOR, a City and petty Kingdom of the ſame Name, on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in the Peninſula of *India*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, five Leagues from *Calicut* towards the South. This Kingdom reaches not above eight or ten Leagues ſquare; yet the King is neither Inferior nor Tributary to any other of *Malabar*. He has kept a firm Alliance with the *Portugueſe* ſince they ſetled in the *Indies*, and they have carefully maintained his Friendſhip. He reſides about a League from the City of *Tanor*, where he leaves a Governor to adminiſter Juſtice to his Subjects that are *Heathen* or *Moors*: but has no Authority over the Chriſtians; the Right of puniſhing them, when they treſpaſs, being reſerved to the Director of the Church, who is a Jeſuit. The Soil of *Tanor* is fruitful, the Air wholſome, and they have great Conveniency for Hunting and Fiſhing. Fiſh is the ordinary Food of the Inhabitants, but the Rich eat Fowl and Kids, Beef being prohibited, according to the Superſtition of theſe Pagans. *Dellon Relation of the Eaſt-Indies.*

TANQUEREL (*John*) Bachelor of the *Sorbonne*, having defended in a Theſis, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. *An.* 1561, that the Pope had Power over Kings, as well in Temporals as Spirituals, and that he might deprive them if they deſerved it; the Parliament of *Paris* condemn'd him to make an honorable Amand: and becauſe he abſented himſelf, ordered that the Verger of the Faculty ſhould do it in his ſtead, in the School of the *Sorbonne*, in preſence of a Preſident, two Counſellors, and the Attorney-General; in Preſence alſo of a Dean and the Doctors, who were obliged to be there, on pain of having all the Privileges forfeited which had been granted to the Faculty by his Majeſty's Predeceſſors. *Mezeray on the Life of Charles IX.*

TANTALUS, King of *Phrygia* and *Paphlagonia*, according to the Poet's, Son to *Jupiter* and *Plota*; he only of all the neighbouring Princes was not invited by *Tros* to the firſt Solemnity that was celebrated at *Troy*: And to avenge himſelf on this King, he carried off his Son *Ganimedes* while he was a Hunting; whereupon *Ilus*, another of *Tros*'s Sons, raiſed a potent Army, and forced *Tantalus* to retire into *Peloponneſus*. Fabulous Hiſtory reporteth, that *Tantalus* once entertained *Jupiter* and the other Gods at his Table, and that to make Tryal of their Divinity, having cauſed his Son *Pelops* to be killed, he cut him in pieces, and cauſed him to be ſerved up with the Meat. The Gods diſcovered this Murther, and would not eat of it, except *Ceres*, who, having her Mind intent upon nothing but her Daughter *Proſerpina*, inconſiderately eat his Left-Shoulder. *Jupiter* gathered up all his Members, and having raiſed him to Life again, gave him a Shoulder of Ivory inſtead of that of Fleſh that had been eat. As for *Tantalus*, he was condemned to be eternally tormented in Hell, by exceſſive Hunger and Thirſt. He was ſet in a Lake, where the Water came up to his Chin, and a Branch of a Tree laden with Fruits reached even to his Lips; but when he would take of this Fruit, the Branch was lifted up on high, and when he endeavoured to drink, the Water went back. *Higinus* ſaith, that *Tantalus* ſuffered this Pain, becauſe he had revealed to Men the Secrets that *Jupiter* uſed to truſt him with. But others ſay, that it was a Puniſhment for his unſatiable Avarice. 'Tis ſaid, that he built the City of *Smyrna*, and that he had three Sons, *Pelops*, *Dacylus*, and *Broteas*; and a Daughter, named *Niobe*. *Hygin. Fab.* 82. *Diodor. lib.* 4.

TAPAISA or TAPI, a River of Southern *America*, giving its Name to a Province of that Country. It riſes in the Frontiers of *Brazil*, and after a long courſe diſcharges it ſelf into the River of the *Amazons*.

TAPSE, or *Thapſus*, a City of *Africk* in the Kingdom of *Byzacena*, on that ſide where is now the Kingdom of *Tunis*. *Cæſar* Beſieged this City, to oblige *Scipio* to fight in its Defence: And after the Battel, where the latter was Defeated, the City being preſs'd on every ſide, was forc'd to Surrender. *Artius of the African Wars.*

TARAGALE, a City of the Province of *Darha* in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, near the City *Darha*. Here is a ſtrong Caſtle, where the Cherif of *Morocco* keeps a Governour, with 400 Horſe, and 50 Muſquetteers, to guard the Gold of *Tibar*, which is brought in Duſt from *Tagaza*. At *Taragale* they melt it and mark it, and from thence they ſend it to *Morocco*. The City is great, and there are above 400 Families of Jews in it. The Country is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and the Palm-Trees bring forth a great Quantity of Dates. *Marmol of Afr. l.* 7.

TARAGOVISCO, or *Tervis*, the capital City of *Valachia*.

TARANTAISE, a Province of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, between the *Alpes*, *Maurienne*, *Savoy Proper* and *Beaugni*. Its chief Town is *Monſtiers*, which the Ancients alſo called *Tarantaſe*, *Tarentaſia Forum Neronis Centronum*, and now *Monaſterium*, ſituate upon the *Isere*. It is an Archbiſhoprick, and has for Suffragans *Sion* and *Aouſte*. It has not been a Metropolis but ſince the eighth Age, for before that time all Eccleſiaſtick Authors agree, that it was ſubject to that of *Vienne*.

TARASCON, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, upon the *Rhone*, with a Caſtle built by the Counts of *Provence*. This Town, without doubt, is the *Taraſcho* of *Strabo*, and Head of ſeveral Boroughs under the Title of *Tyguerie*.

TARASIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; a Perſon of Noble Extraction, born in the Eighth Century. He was made firſt Secretary of State in the Reign of *Conſtantine* and *Irene*, and had formerly been Conſul; and in the Year 784, when *Paulus* the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* was expell'd his See, by the Violence of the Empreſs *Irene*, *Taraſius* was, by the Court, nominated to ſucceed him; which Promotion he refus'd to accept, but upon condition of calling a General Council: And here Dr. *Cave* obſerves, That when the Synod was met at *Conſtantinople*, *Taraſius* apprehending that the Party againſt the Worſhip of Images was likely to prove too ſtrong for the other, encourag'd a Tumult under-hand, and, upon that pretence, got the Council Prorogu'd for a Year, and Transferr'd to *Nice* in *Bithynia*; and having thus ſtrengthen'd his Intereſt by gaining time, he open'd the ſecond *Nicene* Council in *September* 787; in which, notwithſtanding the Pope's Legates were preſent, he himſelf Preſided; and being fortify'd with the Court Intereſt, and grown too ſtrong for the Orthodox Party, he got the ſeventh General Council of *Conſtantinople* condemn'd, and the Worſhip of Images decreed in this Synod. In the Year 795, when the Emperor *Conſtantine* had a mind to Divorce himſelf from *Mary* his lawful Empreſs, and to marry his Wench *Theodote*, the Patriarch *Taraſius* at firſt made a noble Stand againſt him, and threaten'd him with Excommunication, unleſs he deſiſted from that ſcandalous Deſign; but ſoon after *Taraſius*'s Courage failing him, made him meanly forget the Intereſt of Vertue, and the Authority of his Place, inſomuch, that he ſuffer'd this leud Marriage to be Solemniz'd by *Joſeph*, *Abbot* of *Conſtantinople*, and conniv'd at the Empreſs *Mary*'s being Shav'd, and put in a Nunnery. This Patriarch died in *February* 806. He wrote ſeveral Epiſtles; one Circular Letter to the *Eaſtern* Patriarchs ſoon after his coming to his See; another to Pope *Adrian*, *&c. Acts ſecond Council of Nice. Theophanes in Annal. Baron. in Annal. Concil. Tom.* 7. *pag.* 161, *and* 637. *&c. Cave Hiſt. Liter. Part* 1*ſt.*

TARAXIPPUS, the Name of a certain God adored by the People of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*. His Altar was placed in the Liſt where they kept their Chariot Courſes: And this was the ground of that Worſhip; There was near the end of this Enclоſure, or Place railed in, a Liſt of a conſiderable breadth fix'd to the Ground in form of a Semi-Circle, of a lively bright Colour, that the Courſers in their greateſt Speed might ſee it, and ſo turn back again. It often happened, that the Horſes coming up to the Place, either ſtarted at the Sight, or thoſe that guided, out of too great haſte, turned them ſhort, and made them throw the Coachman out of the Box, and break the Chariot. The ſuperſtitious *Grecians* not kowing what to attribute this to, imagined, that there was ſome God that would be Worſhipped in that Place, and call'd him *Taraxippus* or the Terror of Horſes. *Pauſanias in Eliac.*

TARBE, a Town of *France*, Capital of *Bigorre*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Auch*. It lyes upon the River *Adoure*, in a very fertil Country. The Ancients call'd it *Tarba*, *Turba*, and *Caſtrum Bigorræ*.

TARBULA, Siſter to *Simeon* Biſhop of *Seleucia*, was accuſed by the Jews, of deſigning to poiſon the Queen of *Perſia*, to revenge her Brother *Simeon*, who was put to Death by *Sapor* King of *Perſia*. Upon this falſe Accuſation, the Queen had her condemned by the *Magi*, one of whom, ſmitten with her Beauty, promiſed to ſave her Life if ſhe did condeſcend to his Paſſion. The Offer did but raiſe the Zeal of this generous Chriſtian, who choſe to die rather than preſerve her Life at the expence of her Vertue. *Euseb. Hiſt. Eccl.*

TARENTUM, *Urbs Salentorum*, a City of the Province of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It was built and made the Capital of the ancient *Magna Græcia*, by a Band of *Lacedæmonian* Baſtards, who having no Inheritance at home, were ſent hither to ſeek their Fortunes, *A. M.* 3242, forty five Years after the Building of *Rome*. It became a famous Commonwealth. Its Inhabitants ſollicited *Pyrrhus*'s Deſcent into *Italy* to make War upon the *Romans*. In the Year of *Rome* 481, *Milo*, one of its Citizens, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the ſecond *Punick* War it received *Hannibal*; and in the Year of *Rome* 545, was recovered out of his hands, by *Quintus Fabius Maximus*. In 631 it was a *Roman* Colony. In 1194 *Henry* IV. gave it to *William* Son of *Tancred* Prince of *Tarento*, whom he caus'd to be caſtrated to prevent his Iſſue. It's now an Archbiſhop's See, ſmall, but ſtrong and well-inhabited, defended by a Caſtle gariſon'd with *Spaniards*. The Haven was once very good, but ſpoil'd by great Stones ſunk in the Mouth of it; ſo that none but ſmall Ships can enter it. It has the Title of a Principality, and ſtands in a Peninſula on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River *Lato*, whence ſome derive its Name. In 843, *Saba* General of the *Moors* or *Saracens* of *Africa*, took this City, though it was powerfully ſuccoured by the Emperor *Theophilus the Great*, and the *Venetian* Fleet. On the Weſt-ſide it has a good Haven, on the North-Eaſt a Lake 12 Miles broad, which receives three Rivers, and with the Haven encompaſſes the Town on all Sides but the North, where it is entred by a Cauſey 300 Cubits long and 15 broad. *Horace* was ſo pleaſed with the Sight of this City, that he wiſhed it might be one of thoſe in which he ſhould ſpend the laſt part of his Life: *For this Corner of the World* (ſaith he) *ſeems to me one of the moſt beautiful*; having *Plenty of excellent Honey*; *delicate Oil and Wine*, *little inferiour to that of* Falernum; *an early Spring*, *and a ſoft Winter*, *rendring it a pleaſant Habitation*

[illegible] Lib. 2. Od. 6. *Juvenal* ſtiles it, *Conatum perdere prodita nocte Tarentum*, Sat. 6. l. 2. v. 296. aſcribing the Corruption of their Manners to the Taking of this City. The Town ſtands 40 Miles South-East of *Bari*, and 62 Weſt of *Otranto*. Long. 39. 28. Lat. 40. 26.

TARGUM, with the Jews ſignifies *Interpretation*, and is what they call their *Gloſſes* and *Paraphraſes* upon the *Scripture*. Father *Simon* believes, that the *Chaldaick* Tongue becoming current among the Jews after their Return from *Babylon*, the Doctors taught the People *Moſes*'s Law in it, and thence took occaſion to publiſh their *Gloſſes*, which were therefore call'd *Targums* or Interpretations: The moſt ancient of them are thoſe of *Onkelos* upon the Books of *Moſes*, which is almoſt a literal Explication; and that of *Jonathan* upon the Books called by the Jews the firſt and laſt Prophets, *i. e.* upon *Joſhua*, the *Judges*, upon the four Books of *Kings*, *&c.* Theſe two laſt are in pure *Chaldaick*, which is ſomewhat like the ancient *Babylonick* Language. See *Paraphraſe Chaldaick*.

TARICHEA, *Tarichea*, *Sueton in Titus*, *Tarrachia*, a very ſtrong City in the Tribe of *Issachar* in *Galilee*, ſeated on the Lake of *Tiberias*, to the South of that City two *German* Miles, and North of *Bethſan* (*Scythopolis*.) *Joſephus* the Hiſtorian made this Place much ſtronger than it was before, and it had 40000 Inhabitants to Defend it; yet *Caſſius*, a *Roman* Commander, took it. *Joſephus* being in great danger to be ſtoned by the Inhabitants of this Place, who were tumultuouſly aſſembled againſt him, he appeaſed them by a Stratagem. It was afterwards taken, with great Difficulty and hard Labour, by *Veſpaſian*. *Joſ.* 14. *Antiq.* 13. 1 *Bell.* 6. 2 *Bell.* 25, 26, 27. 3 *Bell.* 16, 17, 19.

TARIFFA, a City of *Spain* in *Andaluſia*, near the Streights of *Gibralter*, once a great and ſtrong Place, but now almoſt ruined, and thinly inhabited; though it ſtill has a Caſtle and a Haven. It was recover'd from the *Moors* in 1292, and in 1340 they receiv'd a great Defeat near it. It ſtands four Leagues from *Algezira* to the Weſt, and ſix from the Coaſt of *Barbary* to the North.

TARN, a River of *France* in *Languedoc*, that ſprings in the Mount of *Loſere* in the *Cevennes*, runs by *Albi* and *Montauban*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Garonne*.

TARPEIA, Daughter of *Tarpeius*, Governour of the Capitol under *Romulus*; ſhe ſold and deliver'd the Capitol to *Tatius* General of the *Sabins*, deſiring no other Recompenſe for the Treachery but the Golden Bracelets the Soldiers wore on their Arms. *Tatius* being in poſſeſſion of the Fortreſs, commanded the *Sabins*, according to his Promiſe, to give her all they bore on that Arm, and begun himſelf in throwing his Bracelet and Buckler at her, the reſt doing the like: She was quite kill'd with Bracelets and Bucklers, and Buried upon this Mountain, which from her Name was called *Tarpeian*. It was from this Mountain they us'd to throw their Criminals headlong. *Plutarch*.

TARQUIN, the firſt of this Name, call'd *Priſcus* or the Ancient King of the *Romans*, Son to one *Damaratus* of *Corinth*, who came to live in *Tuſcany*. After his Father's Death he came to *Rome*, and by his Policy obtain'd the Throne after *Ancus Martius* in 139. He inſtituted the Plays of the *Circus*, ſubdued 12 different ſorts of People of *Tuſcany*, and increas'd the Number of Senators, laid the firſt Foundations of the Capitol, and undertook ſeveral conſiderable publick Works. It's ſaid, that the Cuſtom of carrying Bunches of Rods round the Magiſtrates Axes, the Robes of Kings and Soothſayers, the Senators Ivory Chairs, with the Rings and Ornaments of Knights and Children of Noble Families, were invented by him. He was killed by his Predeceſſor Children the 80th Year of his Age, and 38th of his Reign, in 177 of *Rome*, and *Servius Tullius* was put in his Place. *Vid. Liv. Dec.*

TARQUIN II. who, by reaſon of his inſupportable haughty Humor was called the *Proud*, murthered *Servius Tullius* his Wife *Tullia*'s Father, and ſet himſelf upon the Throne, chuſing rather to uſurp it violently than expect it peaceably. He is accuſed of being the firſt that uſed Priſons, Baniſhments and Torments at *Rome*, where he behaved himſelf towards the Subjects with inſupportable Severity, ſparing neither Nobles nor Senators. He built a Temple that was common to all the *Latins*, and finiſh'd the Capitol with the Spoils of the Enemy. Being ſomewhat ſevere to one of his Sons, he went away to the *Gabii*, where having got great Power, he ſent to acquaint his Father *Tarquin* therewith; who walking in his Garden when he received the Meſſage, returned no Anſwer, but ſtruck off the Heads of the Poppies that ſtood before him. The Son, when the Meſſenger told him this at his Return, underſtood very well what his Father meant, and ſo cut off the Heads of the chiefeſt of the *Gabii*. The *Romans*, unable to bear with the Father's Tyranny and his Children's Licentiouſneſs, took occaſion to baniſh him from the Throne on the Violence which his Son *Sextus* uſed to *Lucretia*, in the 245th of *Rome*, while *Tarquin* was at the Siege of *Ardea*. This King, who had Govern'd 24 Years, did all he could to remount the Throne, employing the Arms of *Porſenna*, and his other Neighbours, but to no purpoſe; for the *Romans* had always the better. *Liv. Dec. l.* 1. *Flor.*

TARQUIN, ſurnam'd *Collatinus*, Son to *Egerius*, and Nephew to *Tarquinius Superbus*, was Husband of *Lucretia*, whom *Sextus Tarquinius* violated. The King being Baniſhed *Rome* upon this Account, he was choſen firſt Conſul with *Brutus*, but was afterwards forced to quit his Place, and to undergo a voluntary Baniſhment, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe he bore the Name of *Tarquin*, then ſo odious to the *Romans*. See *Lucretia*. *Tit. Liv. l.* 1.

TARRAGONE, a Town of *Catalonia*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with an Archbiſhoprick. *Latin* Authors call it *Tarraco*. It was Built and Fortified by the *Scipio's* upon the Deſcent of a Hill near the Sea, where it has a Port, fit for no other Veſſels but Barks, the Rocks rendring it very dangerous for greater Ships. The *Spaniards* brag, that it was never Taken: The *Moors* ſurrounded it with Walls, and it has ſince their Time been very regularly Fortified. The Province of *Tarragone*, called *Tarragonoiſe* by the Ancients, comprehended the Country of the *Celtiberians*, *Vardules*, *Vaſcons*, *Cantabrians*, *Aſturians* and *Gallicians*. Now all the Province of *Tarragone* contains *Murcia*, *Valencia*, *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Navarre*, *Biſcay*, the *Aſturies*, *Galicia*, the Kingdom of *Leon*, and almoſt both the *Caſtiles*. *Mervil. deſc. Eſp.*

TARSUS, a Town of *Cilicia* in *Aſia Minor*, now called *Terraſſe*, *Torſis*, or according to others *Hamſa*. The Ancients called it *Tarſus* and *Torſus*, and ſince that it had the Name of *Antonin*, *Severin*, and *Adrian*, in honour of ſuch Emperors as bu'ld the Town. It was famous for its Situation upon the River *Cydnus*, its Magnificence and Riches, the Genius of its Inhabitants and for Sciences, being the Birth-place of St. *Paul*, of *Athenodorus* the Stoick, *Archidamus*, *Neſtor*, the two *Athenodorus*, and ſome others. This Town ſtands 44 Miles Eaſt of *Tortoſa*, 54 Weſt of *Barcelona*, and 112 North-Weſt of *Majorca*. Long. 56. 26. Lat. 40. 36. *Strabo l.* 14.

TARTA, a Lake upon the Confines of *Cappadocia* the *Greater*, which is ſaid to prove mortal to the Birds that come near it, for their Wings grow ſo big and heavy that they cannot fly, and ſo are eaſily catch'd.

TARTAGNI (*Alexander*) *d' Imola*, Liv'd in the Fifteenth Century, in the time of *Baldus* and *Paul de Caſtro*: He profeſs'd the Law thirty Years at *Bologne* with great Reputation, inſomuch that he was call'd the Monarch of the Law, and the Father of thoſe that practis'd it. He wrote upon the *Clementines*, *Conſilia*. *Apoſtills ad Bartholum*, *in 2 Cod. & ff.* &c. &c. Theſe Works have been often Printed, as at *Venice* in 1571, *Francfort* in 1575, and at *Lions* in 1585, *&c.* He dy'd at *Bologne* 1477. *Fichard. in Vit. Jurisc. Poſſevin in Appar. Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon, &c.*

TARTARIE, a great Country of *Aſia*, that comprehends almoſt a third of that part of the World. It's generally called *Great Tartary*, to diſtinguiſh it from that of *Europe*. Some divide this ſpacious Country into four or five Parts, which are *Tartary Proper*, *Tartary the Deſert*, *Zagatai*, *Catai*, and *Turqueſtan*. All this Country lyes between the *Frozen Sea*, that of *China*, and the Streights of *Anian*, the *Caſpian Sea*, the Dominions of *Perſia* and *China*, and the Rivers *Obi* and *Tanais*. Some Modern Authors deſpiſe this, and follow the *Arabian* Diviſion, who count in *Tartary*, the Kingdom of *Thibet* or *Tibbat*, which was formerly the Northern part of *Scythia*; the *Mogoſtan* or *Mawaralnahara*, *Olgarie* or the *Kalmuki*, the *Chorealpites*, the *Caſachites* or *Kara Cathai*; *Mongal*, *Moal* or *Mogog*, the *Kamarcites* or *Naimans*; the Kingdom of *Tangut* or *Tanut*, and *Bogaibar*; the Kingdoms of *Niuche* or *Tenduc*, and *Jupi*. The Emperor of *Niuche* was he that made himſelf Maſter of *China* ſome Years ago. The Ancient or *Proper Tartary* is towards the North, and moſt part of it unknown. Some ſay, there is a Place in it called *Tartar*, or *Tatar* which gave its Name to the Country, though there is more likelihood that it was called ſo from a River of that Name. *Tartaria Deſerta* reaches from the Rivers *Jaxarte* and *Tanais* to Mount *Imaus*, and it's thought to be a part of the *Sarmatia Aſiatica* of the Ancients; its poſſeſſed by ſeveral Companies of People or Clans, which the *Tartars* call *Hordes*, and do much reſemble the Tribes of the Jews. *Tartarie* of *Zagathai* has more poliſh'd and civiliz'd Inhabitants than the firſt, as are alſo thoſe of *Catai*. This is the Empire of the Great *Cham*, who is ſaid to have about a hundred Tributary Kings: His Subjects have that Reſpect and Veneration for him, that they generally call him the Son, the Shadow and Soul of God; and when he dies kill all they meet, that they may ſerve their Prince in the other World, which ſometimes coſts above 10000 People their Lives. The ordinary Reſidence of the Great *Cham*, in Winter, is *Cambalu*, the Capital of his Territories, ſituated in the farthermoſt part of *Catai*. Modern Relations ſpeak of it as one of the greateſt and richeſt Towns of the World. As for *Quenſai*, that ſignifies the City of Heaven, placed in this Country by *Marc Polo*, 'tis not known where it is, nor are the 12000 Stone-Bridges which he ſays it has, to be found. Beſides this Kingdom of *Catai*, the Great *Cham* has ſeveral others that are very conſiderable, as that of *Tangut*, where it's ſaid Printing has been in uſe above 400 Years; and it's hence we have our beſt *Rhubarb*: The other Places are the Kingdom of *Tenduc*, where live ſome *Neſtorians*, that of *Thebat*, which abounds in Coral, whereof they make uſe as Current Coin. It's believed, that all this Land was inhabited in former Times by the *Scythians*, a rude and barbarous Nation. The *Aſiatick Tartars* have a ſtrong inclination for War and are accounted the beſt Archers in the World. Their Diſputes generally end in the Ravage and Deſolation of the Enemies Country.

try. They commonly have no fix'd place of Abode, making it their Business to over-run the Neighbouring Countries: The most peaceable sort of 'em are Shepherds and Herds-men, and live in Tents of course Woollen-cloath. The principal Strength of the Great *Cham* consists in Cavalry, which is so very considerable, that the Princes under him sometimes pay him a Hundred thousand at a time for Tribute. Their *Hordes* or Tribes take their Name sometimes from the Place where they Encamp longer than ordinary, and sometimes from the difference of their Habits. Almost all the *Tartars* are *Mahometans*: They are very tall of Stature, and are open and sincere enough in their Dealing. They have very little Written, or Common Law, but refer their Differences to the most considerable Persons among 'em. Their Cloaths are, for the most part, made of Sheep or Fox-skin; but People of Fashion among 'em, wear long Vests of Silk or Cotton, most of which are brought from *China*. They know nothing of the use of Spurs; and as for their Diet, 'tis commonly half Roasted, or half Boil'd: And Horse or Camel's Flesh is counted the best sort of Eating; Beef being seldom us'd among 'em. The *Tartars* of the more Northern Parts of *Asia*, mind neither Trade nor Husbandry; so that all the Wealth they are Masters of, comes from Plunder. They have some Gold Mines in their Country, but their great Business is to manage their Flocks of Sheep and Goats, the Milk of which is their common Beverage. They wear a Head-piece in the Field, or at least a round Leathern Cap which comes over their Fore-head and their Ears. They understand nothing of Fire-Arms, but make great use of Bows and Arrows. The Housings of their Horses spread upon the ground, serve generally for their Troopers to sleep on: They charge with a great deal of Briskness and Fury, but soon after seem to give way; and when once they have drawn the Enemy into a disorderly Pursuit, they immediately Rally one and all, and seldom fail of gaining an Entire Victory. *Davity, Ambass. des Hollandois A la Chine, Sanson, Briet, Ferrai, Duval, &c.*

TARTARIE in *Europe*, call'd *Little Tartary*, comprehends not only the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, but also divers Countries between the *Borysthenes* or *Nieper* and the *Tanais*. It generally goes by the Name of *Crim* or *Precop Tartary*. High Mountains divide this *Peninsula* in two Parts: Its Name of *Precopensis* comes from a Ditch dug in the *Isthmus* or Neck of Land about half a League or 1200 Paces wide for its greater Strength; and it is this *Tartary* which is divided into the *Precopensian* that comprehends the *Peninsula* and *Crimee*, which reaches far beyond it, and takes Name from a City called *Crim*: The capital Town is *Bachasara*. The other Towns are *Harasa, Mancup*: Or *Precop, Cafarc, Crimenda* or *Solat, Pantico, Baluclava*, and *Caffa* which belongs to the *Turk*. We may add to these the *Nogaian Tartars*, those of *Budziack* in *Bessarabia*, the *Tartars* of *Dobruce* in *Bulgaria*, and those of *Oczacow*, about the *Euxine Sea*, all in *Europe*. The *Chersonesus Taurica*, where now are the *Little Tartars*, in the Beginning had its particular Princes, until it was subdued by the *Tauro-Scythians*, who gave it their own Name. *Mithridates* took it from them, and join'd it to the Kingdom of *Pontus*. The *Romans* depriving him of his Kingdom, establish'd Sovereigns in *Cherjonese*, which were call'd Kings of the *Bosphorus*. After this, these Provinces belonged to the Eastern Empire; and the *Genois* subdued a great part of it, but were forced to pay the *Tartars* a Tribute, who came to settle here in 1250. So that they were sole Master of all this Country until *Mahomet* II. took *Caffa* in 1452, and beat them quite out of it. The *Little Tartars* were always great Robbers and Plunderers of their Neighbours; so that their Frontiers are very desert. They have a Prince called *Ioam*, who is Tributary to the *Turk*, and employ'd by him very often to make Incursions into *Poland* and *Muscovy*. If we believe Relations, their Customs are very odd. They put no Value upon bread, which they call Beasts Food, and eat nothing but Flesh, which they stew under their Saddle.

The *Tartars* of *Ioam*, People of the Kingdom of *Niuche* upon the Confines of *China*, towards the Country of *Leaotung*, are commonly called *Lords of the Golden Mountains*, because it's thought this Country abounds with such, *Kin* in the *Tartar* Language signifying Gold. These have always been capital Enemies to the *Chinese*, for they invaded their Country in 1206, and made themselves Masters of the Provinces of *Peking, Leaotung, Xantung, Xanfi*, and *Xenfi*, so that the Emperor of *China* was forced out of the Northern Provinces called *Catai*, to the Southern called *Mangin*. These *Tartars* would then have subdued all the Empire, if the *Tartars* of *Samahania* or *Samarcanda*, jealous of their Conquests, had not entered *China* by the Provinces of *Xenfi* and *Sachen*, beat them out, and set one of their own Family of *Ioam* upon the Throne in 1278, whose Successors reign'd at *Pekin* until the Priest *Cha*, Chief of the Family of *Taminga*, beat these Usurpers home to their own Country, and establish'd his Family, which governed until 1644, that the *Tartars* of *Ioam* deprived them, who now govern there, *Ijunte* being the first *Tartar* Emperor, after him his Son *Xunchi*, and after him the present Emperor *Xunchi*. The *Tartars* live generally in Tents covered with wax'd Silks or Hides. Some wear Skins, others Silk and Cotton: They carry their Cimeter on the left-side, with the Handle raised behind; so that they draw it easily with the right hand alone: Their Caps, in Winter, are faced with very rich Furr, as Beaver, Ermin, &c. But in Summer they wear one of Rushes. These seem more polish'd than the other *Tartars*, perhaps because they live so near *China*. They are better Soldiers than the *Chineses*, and accustomed to Toil and Fatigue from their very Youth. As for Religion, they have none at all, but hate *Mahometanism* and the *Turks* very much, because they assisted the *Chineses* to beat them out of their Country, under the Reign of the Founder of the Family of *Taminga*, when the Christians, especially the *Nestorians*, stood by the *Tartars*. The Emperor of *China*, notwithstanding, is a *Mahometan*, and part of his Native Subjects have taken up several superstitious Practices from the *Indians*, and hold their Priests, called *Lamas*, in Veneration. They seem much disposed to receive the Christian Religion, and many of them have embrac'd it already. Their Language somewhat resembles the *Persian*; in Reading they begin at the upper part of the Page, and end at the bottom, as they of *China*, continuing from the Right to the Left, as the *Hebrews* and *Arabians*, and all the rest of *China* do. *M. Thevenot Description of China, vol.* 3.

Tartars Nogaian, Neighbours to those of *Precops*, inhabit the *Peninsula* of *Crim* towards *Circassia, Moscovy, Poland*, and *Moldavia*. These have no Towns, but a great number of Cabins, which they carry upon Chariots, and obey particular Princes called *Canbariers*, that is, Chief of the *Hordes* or Tribes, who can raise above 50000 Horse. Though they are *Mahometans*, yet they are no strict Observers of the Laws of that Sect. The *Coggia* or Doctors and Priests come not amongst them, because they cannot accustom themselves to their way of living; they live on Flesh and Milk without Bread; their Drink is sour Milk and Water; and upon Holy-days they drink Mares Milk prepared with Barley: They have abundance of good Pasture in their Plains, and Cattel in great numbers, as also wild Horses, Deers, Wolves, Elks, Foxes, Bears, &c. Skins, Slaves and Butter, are their chief Commodities, which they truck for Cottons, Cloth, Turkey-Leather, Knives, and such other Ware, for they do not care for Money. They are very deform'd, and have neither Honesty nor Civility. Their Children do not see well a long time after they are born, their eyes are so little, and so much sunk in their Heads: They have neither Books nor Writing: He that Commands administers Justice. *Peter of Luca.* But others make a more exact Division of the *Tartars*, saying, the *Crim Tartars* possess the *Peninsula*, and are above 60000 Men. The *Nogays* possess the Country, which begins at *Perecops*, and reaches on one side to the River of *Nieper*, and on the other to the Town of *Oczakou*, and can raise 12000 Men. The *Tartars* of *Oczakou*, and the Neighbourhood of *Don*, are about 2000 fighting Men, otherwise called *Bessei*, that is, paid or hir'd. The *Tartars* of *Budziack* live about the Town of *Bilogrot*, upon the Frontiers of *Moldavia* or *Bessarabie*, and can make up 15000 Men. As for *Nogaye*, it's divided into greater and lesser: The Greater *Nogaye*, whose *Hordes* made frequent Incursions to the West, was quite over-run by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, who forced the People into the *Peninsula*; and the Lesser *Nogaye*, which lies between *Donets* and the Sea of *Limen* from the *Precops* to *Oczakou*, is under the Protection of the same *Cham*. The *Cribi* or Governour of *Precops* is their Chief and Judge. *M. Thevenot.*

Tartars of *Precops*, or *Crim Tartars*, People that inhabit the *Peninsula* between the *Black Sea* and the Sea of *Limen*, formerly called *Chersonesus Taurica*, which joins the firm Land by an *Isthmus* half a League broad. This Place is about 200 Miles in Circuit, comprehending 80000 *Coi* or Villages, eight Towns which are *Precop* or *Or* situated upon the *Isthmus*; *Baccasarai* or *Baccasarai* in the middle of the Country, where they build their Galleys and other Vessels; *Crimiuda* or *Solat, Kefa* or *Karasu, Mancop, Cofelow* and *Caffa*, where the Grand Signior puts a Bascha, but his Jurisdiction does not reach into the Country, whereof the Cham is sole Sovereign. This Prince takes the Title of King of the *Tartars, Nogays, Circassia* and *Mallibar*. The *Precopensian Tartary* is a very plain, but cold, Country, by reason of the Wind it is exposed to. There are four Rivers called *Alma, Cabarta, Bejepula*, or *Kacia*, and *Casalu*. These *Tartars* have such great Quantities of Wheat and Miller, that they sell a Cart laden with as much as two Oxen can draw, for two Crowns: Besides these, they have good Pasture, and vast numbers of Cattel, good Horses, great and double-bunched Camels. Other Provisions are so cheap, that a Hen is sold for four Asper or two Pence, fifteen Eggs for an Asper or a Half penny. The Water is good, but best near the Sea: They have so much Fish, that it's far cheaper than Flesh: Nor do they want Fruit Trees either in the Plains or along the Sea and Rivers sides. The Salt they use is gather'd without any Trouble in the Fens and Marshes, where People may have and take as much as they please. They make a great Quantity of Earth-Oyl, which they call Oyl of Stones. Here are no ravenous Beasts. Wine is dear, as all Oyl of Olives. They eat but little Bread, but devour a great deal of Meat, especially Horse-Flesh. When a *Murse* or Country Lord makes a Feast, it's not regarded if they have not a young Colt. Mares Milk, prepared with Barley, is their ordinary Drink, mixing a little Wine sometimes with it: This Preparation is made by putting the Vessel near the Fire, or exposing it to the Sun for about three Weeks to boil and purifie the Liquor. They eat, sitting on the Ground upon Carpets or Mats. Their Tables are round, and covered with Leather. They entertain Strangers

Strangers pretty civilly; for when any comes into their Villages they ſend him to the *Moſque*, where he has Meat ſent him; but if he be one they know, they take him to their Houſe, and lodge him in an Apartment kept for Strangers. Their Marriages are made in Preſence of the *Coggia*, or Prieſt of their Law; and they take as many Wives as they can maintain, beſides whom they have Slaves, called *Cuma*, that is, Concubines. The common ſort make a Traffick by ſelling the Children of thoſe Concubines. The *Crim Tartars* are generally at War with the *Polanders*, *Muſcovites*, *Ruſſians*, *Circaſſians*, and *Moldavians*, and carry a great many into Slavery from thoſe Countries. They know no other Calling but War, whereof their long Experience has taught 'em all the Secrets. Sometimes they are above a hundred thouſand Horſe, and march for four Months together in Deſarts, for all People quit their Dwellings at their Approach: Each carries a Bag of Barly-Meal upon his Horſe, with ſome Beaſts, and a thing they call *Cuſcum*, which is a kind of Paſte fry'd in Butter. They take greater care of their Horſes than of themſelves; it being a Proverb amongſt them, That to loſe ones Horſe is to loſe ones Head. The Horſes are moſt of them very ſmall and lean, but will do great Service, and endure Fatigue. The *Murzes*, or Gentry, have very fine Horſes, yet they never keep them in the depth of Winter nor greateſt Snows. Their Saddles are very light, and ſerve them for many Uſes: The under-part is a Woollen Cloth well folded, which they ſpread and lye upon; the Back ſerves for a Bolſter, and their Cloak hung upon Pikes, which they always carry, makes a Tent: Their Arms are a Sword and Bow, with Head-pieces of Mail, much eſteemed in *Tartary*. They can ſhoot their Arrows behind them, as the ancient *Parthians* us'd to do. The *Cham* has no ſtanding Troops, except five hundred *Fuſiliers* that are his Guards. He takes a Tenth of what Booty his Subjects make. The Towns of moſt Trade in *Tartary* are *Caffa*, *Caraſu*, *Caſſow*, and *Bachaſaria*, where there are always Slaves to be ſold, which the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, and *Greeks* do buy; for there are of all theſe Nations in this Country that pay Tribute to the *Cham* of *Tartary* and *Baſſa* of *Caffa*. The *Precopites* are great Obſervers of their Religion, and go four or five times a day to their *Namas* or *Moſques*, and do juſtice immediately upon the Complaint of the Party, whether in Criminal or Civil Matters. Their Houſes are generally of Wood, built without any Obſervation of the Rules of Architecture. In Summer they have round Cabins made of Willow, which they put upon their Chariots, and carry from one Place to another for the conveniency of Paſture. They ſpeak the *Turkiſh* Language, with ſome other mixture. The King has five *Seraglios*, pretty well built: His Treaſure lyes in a Town called *Manco*, built upon a Mountain, and inhabited by Jews that obey a *Tartar* Governour. Hither the *Cham* retires when there is any Trouble or Rebellion in the Country, or that he is in War with the *Grand Signior*, who poſſeſſes and keeps a ſtrong Garriſon in *Caffa*, the beſt Town in his Dominions. *M. Thevenot in his Relations of the Tartars, Vol.* 1. Other Authors give this Account of the Religion of the ancient *Tartars*, That they Worſhip'd the *Sun*, *Stars*, *Fire*, *Earth*, and *Water*; to whom they offered the firſt Fruits of their Meat and Drink each Morning: That they believ'd there was one God, Creator of all Things, but did not Worſhip him: That they placed Idols at their Tent-doors to preſerve their Cattel and Milk: That they offer'd Horſes to the Emperour's Idol, which no Man muſt ride upon afterwards. They burnt the Bones of their Sacrifices: They believed the other World to be ſuch as this, and let Meat and Mares-Milk before their Dead, while they themſelves did eat a Horſe, and burnt the Bones for their Souls. They buried with the Deceaſed a Mare, Colt, and Horſe, bridled and ſadled, together with his Gold and Silver; and that he may have a Tent in the other World, let the Skin of the Horſe which they eat upon Poles. At Prayer they uſed to lift up their Hands and ſmite their Teeth thrice, and poured Mares-Milk on the Ground, or threw it in the Air, to feed the Ghoſts. They had Monaſteries, and a particular Order called *Senſem*, who did eat nothing but Bread ſteep'd in Water. They forced no Man to be of their Religion. Their Prieſts uſed to Preach to them from high Trees, and afterwards beſprinkle them with a mixture of Blood, Milk, Earth, and Cows Dung. *Ortelius. Paul. Venet. Vincentius. Matth. Paris.* The Modern *Tartars* have diverſity of Religions among them, ſome being *Chriſtians*, others *Mahometans*, and a third ſort Pagans. In *Sachien* they have divers Monaſteries for their Idols, to whom they dedicate their Children, and ſacrifice Rams on Feſtival-days, eating the Fleſh, but reſerving the Bones as holy Relicks. The Prieſt is allowed the Head, Skin, Feet, Inwards, and ſome part of the Fleſh. When Great Men are buried they ſet a well covered Table before the Corps, thinking that the Soul is refreſhed with the Odour of the Meats, and throw the Pictures of his Men, Women, and Horſes, *&c.* into the Fire with the Body, to ſerve him in the other World. In *Tangoth* they Worſhip Idols with many Heads. In *Camdu* they proſtitute their Wives, Siſters, and Daughters, to Strangers, in honour of their Idols. In *Cathai* and *Mangi* they offer Blood to the Idols for recovering the Sick, as alſo Rams with black Heads, and ſpiced Drinks; and fling the Froth in the Air, and the Monks wear Strings of Nutſhells, on which they ſay their Prayers. *Bull. de Rubruquis.*

TARTARUS, according to the Ancients, was the loweſt Place in Hell, which *Plato* in his *Phædon* inclines to believe is the Centre of the Earth, and calls it in another Place the *Priſon* of the Wicked. *Heſiod* in his *Theogonia* ſays, That Place ſprung from the Chaos, and is as far from the Earth as it is diſtant from the Heavens.

TARUDANT, in Latin *Tarodantum*, a Town of *Africa*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Sus*, in the Weſtern part of *Biledulgerid*, now in the King of *Morocco*'s Dominions.

TASGET, King or Sovereign Prince of *Chartres*, which his Anceſtors poſſeſſed 600 Years: His Subjects were againſt receiving him, until *Cæſar*, whom he had ſerved faithfully, ſetled him upon the Throne. Yet he was murthered publickly by ſome of his Enemies three Years after, none of his Subjects troubling themſelves to defend him; which made many think that they were in the Conſpiracy themſelves. *Cæſar* upon this News fearing a general Rebellion, ſent *Plancus* thither with his Legion to keep the People to their Duties, and to diſcover who were the Authors of the Murther, that they might be puniſhed. *Jul. Cæſar de Bello Gall. lib.* 5.

TASSO, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, formerly called *Thaſſos* or *Thalaſſia*. It lyes one League from the firm Land of *Romania*, and is ſeven or eight in Circuit: The Land is unequal, half plain half hilly. The Mountains of the Southern Side have Quarries of very good Marble, and Vineyards, that bear excellent Grapes. There are alſo great numbers of *Pine* and *Fir* Trees, and ſome heaps of the Refuſe of Metal, which ſhew, that there have formerly been good Mines there, which yielded *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Alexander the Great*, 80 Talents *per An.* A Colony of *Phœnicians* built this Town, now much ſhort of its ancient Splendor, though it be very well inhabited. Before the *Phœnicians* came to this Iſland, it was called *Chryſe* for its Gold; and *Thas* in the *Phœnician* Tongue ſignifies a *thin Plat of Gold*; whence the Iſland had its Name. *Bochart. Canaan. l.* 1. *c.* 40.

TASSO, *Torquato*, a famous *Italian* Poet, born at *Sorrento* a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*. He compoſed ſeveral ingenious Pieces, as, his Poem of *Jeruſalem Deliver'd*, and his *Aminta*, the Maſter-piece and Model of all Paſtoral Comedies. He was the firſt that introduced Shepherds upon the Stage. His Diſputes with the Academy of *Cruſca* in *Florence*, and his new Troubles at *Ferrara* where he was impriſoned, made his Life very uneaſie. He died at *Rome* in 1595, the 51ſt of his Age, being on the point of receiving the Lawrel Crown. *Laurenzo Craſſo Elog. d' huom. &c.*

TASSONI (*Alexander*) an *Italian* Poet, Native of *Modena*, was of the Academy of the Humouriſts, took upon him to Criticize on *Petrarque* and *Homer*, which procured him Contempt; but the Poem on the Wars betwixt *Modena* and *Bologna* was well eſteemed. He was of ſuch an odd Humour, that he cauſed himſelf to be Painted with a Fig in his Hand, to intimate that he was not a Fig the better for his Acceſs to great People. He quitted thoſe Exerciſes when he grew more in Years, and applied himſelf to write an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which he continued from our Saviour's Birth to the 15th Century; in which he has contradicted *Baronius* in a great many places. *Pinacoth vir. illuſtr.*

TATIAN, an Hereſiarch of the 2d Century, a *Syrian* and Diſciple of *Juſtin Martyr*; he was look'd upon at firſt to be of eminent Piety and great Learning, and employ'd his Talent for the Service of Chriſtianity; for *Origen* quotes a Book of his in Defence of the Chriſtians againſt the Heathens, which is now Extant; yet there are ſome falſe Doctrines in this Treatiſe too, as, That the Soul being mortal of its own Nature, becomes immortal, *&c.* He returned into the Eaſt from *Rome*, after St. *Juſtin*'s Death, where he fell into the Errors of the *Valentinians* and *Marcionites*, and afterwards became Chief of the *Encratites* or *Continents*, condemned Marriage, and held many other Abſurdities. He compoſed a Harmony of the four Evangeliſts, intitled, *Diateſſaron*, wherein he left out the Proofs of Chriſt's Humanity. There was another Work attributed to him, intitled, *Of the Perfection according to the Saviour*, which he makes to conſiſt in abſtaining from Marriage, and from ſeveral other things which are lawful according to the Goſpel. *St. Irenæus*, *Tertullian*, *Clem. Alexandrin. Origen. Baronius. Bellarmin.* See *Encratites*.

TATIUS, King of the *Sabins*, being enraged that the *Romans* had taken away his Subjects Daughters, march'd againſt them; but the War was prevented by the Womens Prudence, who put themſelves between their Fathers and Husbands. This happened the fourth Year of the Foundation of *Rome*. Three Years after, Peace being ſworn betwixt the *Romans* and *Tatius*, he came to ſettle at *Rome*, having quitted his ancient Reſidence at *Cures*; whence the *Romans* took the Names of *Quirites*. He was murthered ſix Years after, as it was thought, by *Romulus*'s Order, who did not like ſuch a Competitor. *Liv. Plutarch.*

TATIUS (*Achilles*) born at *Alexandria*, wrote a Book, *De Sphæra*, the greateſt part of which ſeems to have been only a Paraphraſe upon *Aratus*. *Petrus Victorius* Printed it firſt from a Manuſcript in the Duke of *Florence*'s Library: This Treatiſe was Tranſlated into Latin by *Petavius*. *Tatius* likewiſe wrote a Romance, call'd the Amours of *Leucippe* and *Clitophon*, which *Commelin* publiſh'd in *Greek*, from a Manuſcript of the Elector *Palatine*; 'Twas afterwards Tranſlated by *Gualtius*, a *Milaneſe*, into *Latin*; It has been ſince Reprinted with Notes, by *Salmaſius*. *Suidas* ſays, That this *Achilles Tatius* was firſt a Pagan, but afterwards

terwards turn'd Chriſtian, and was made a Biſhop. *Photius* mentions him in his *Bibliotheque*, *cap.* 87. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 3. *& de Scient. Mathem.* 6. 31.

TATTA, a Kingdom of the *Indies* belonging to the *Great Mogul* with a Town of the Name upon the River *Indus* and the Frontiers of *Perſia*.

TATTEMBACH, Count of *Rheiſtan*, entred into Count *Serini*'s League in 1669. The Emperor being acquainted with his pernicious Deſigns, got him ſeized at *Gratz* by *Prainer*, Preſident of the Sovereign Council of *Stiria*, as he was coming into the Council Chamber; and being ſent to the Caſtle, the Judge went to his Houſe, where he found his Papers, with Arms, Stores, and a conſiderable Sum of Money to raiſe 6000 Men, as was diſcovered afterwards. *Tattembach*, upon his Examination, acknowledged all his Intreagues with Count *Serini* and the other Heads of the Conſpiracy. The Project was thus; They agreed that *Tattembach* ſhould come in the Night before the Gate of *Gratz* with five Chariots laden with *Turks*; that he ſhould pretend he had made his Eſcape, and brought off his Baggage from Count *Serini*, and beg to be ſheltered there; that aſſoon as this ſhould be granted, and one of his Carts entred upon the Draw-bridge, they ſhould overſet it, by making one of the Wheels to fall off, and cumber the Bridge whilſt the *Turks* ſhould put all the Guard to the Sword, and ſecure the Gate for Count *Serini*, who was to follow with his Army; and ſo being Maſters of the Town, ſhould alſo ſeize the Province. *Tattembach* found means to make his Eſcape, but being retaken, was always kept in ſight, and not ſuffered to write to any body. He was not ſentenced until ſeven Months after the Counts of *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadaſti* were put to Death, becauſe the Elector of *Brandenburg* pretended, that if his Eſtate was confiſcated, the County of *Rheiſtan* ſhould fall to him *tanquam jure devoluit*; about which, his and the Emperor's Officers had great Diſputes: but at laſt that Buſineſs being adjuſted, *Tattembach* was ſentenced to have his Hand and Head cut off, his Goods confiſcated, and his Poſterity degraded of their Nobility. But the Emperor moderated the Sentence as to that part that related to the cutting off his Hand, and he was executed the firſt of *December* 1671. *Hiſt. of the Troubles of Hungary.*

TATTERSHALL, a ſmall Town in *Lindſey* Diviſion in *Lincolnſhire*, 98 Miles from *London*.

TAVERNIER (*John Baptiſt*) Baron *d' Aubonne*, one of the greateſt Travellers of the 17th Century, was born at *Paris* in 1605. His natural Inclination to Travel, was much heightned by his Father's Employment who ſold Maps. He ſatisfy'd his Fancy this way very early, having travelled through moſt of the fineſt Countries of *Europe*, at 22 Years of Age. He made ſix Voyages into *Turky*, *Perſia* and the *Indies*, in forty Years time; and changing his Roads as much as was poſſible, he attempted a ſeventh Voyage, in which he died at *Moſcow*, *July* 1689. He had made a great many Obſervations, but had no Talent in writing *French*; and therefore he got Monſieur *Chappuzeau* and *De la Chapelle* to Methodize his Memoirs, and put 'em into the Form in which they are Printed. His Travels were Publiſh'd at *Paris* in two Volumes in *Quarto*, in 1679. They comprehend his Six Voyages. Afterwards he Printed a Relation of the *Seraglio*, a Deſcription of *Japan*, of the Kingdom of *Tiaquin*, and a Hiſtory of the Management of the *Dutch* in *Aſia*, *&c.* in which laſt Treatiſe, he falls violently hard upon the Governors of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company: for which reaſon *Chappuzeau* refuſed him the Aſſiſtance of his Pen, which made him apply to the Sieur *d' la Chapelle*, who comply'd with his Requeſt. *Bayle Dictionn. Hiſtor. &c.*

TAVASTHUS, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland* in *Finland*, with a Town of this Name that was formerly called *Tawaſtehuus*. It was fortified by the *Muſcovites*.

TAVESTOCK, a Market and Borough Town of *Devonſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the *Tawy*, whence it's furniſhed with plenty of excellent Fiſh. It was formerly very famous for its ſtately Abby, in which, according to *William of Malmeſbury*, were to be ſeen the Sepulchre of *Ordoufa*, Son to the Earl of *Devonſhire*, of ſuch a Gigantick Stature, that he could ſtride over the River there ten Foot broad, and ſo ſtrong that he could burſt the Lac of great Gates aſunder. This Abby was burnt by the *Danes* about thirty Years after its Foundation, but rebuilt with much Splendor, and became famous for a Lecture in the *Saxon* Tongue, to prevent the forgetting of that Language, which *Cambden* ſays, was preſerved to the time of his Forefathers. It's Capital of its Hundred, repreſented in Parliament by two Burgeſſes, and is 166 Miles from *London*.

TAVILA, or *Tavora*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Portugal* in *Algarva*, with a good Port and Fortreſs upon the River *Xil a*.

TAUREADORES, a Name which the *Spaniards* give to thoſe that endeavour to ſtop a Bull by throwing a Cloak upon his Eyes in the Bull-Courſes at *Madrid*. This Courſe is a Combat that holds ſeveral Days, and is kept upon great Solemnities. The King and Perſons of Quality place themſelves in the Galleries of a Palace called *El Conſiſtorio*, and the Embaſſadors in another over-againſt them. The Combatants, who are Perſons of Quality, are on thoſe Days clad in *Black*, but their *Criados* or Waiters are very richly dreſſed, ſome in *Turkiſh* Habits, ſome in *Moreſque*, and others dreſt like *Savages*. They let looſe one Bull at a time; and there is one Man to attack him with his Lance or ſmall Spear and Darts. The Combatant enters the Liſt on Horſeback, with his Legs bent towards the Horſe's Flanks: this Champion, accompanied with his *Creades*, goes to ſalute the King and then the Ladies, whilſt the People fret and enrage the Bull in a Houſe at the end of the Liſt. When they find he is mad to purpoſe, they let him out, and the Horſeman turns a little out of his way, but endeavours to ſtick him with his Lance or Dart in the Neck, which is the eaſieſt Place to make an end of him at one ſtroke. If he kills him, then there are Mules richly harneſſed to carry him off in Triumph; but if the Horſeman in ſtriking at the Bull, happens to have his Horſe hurt, or is himſelf thrown out of the Saddle, then he muſt fight a-foot with his Sword, which is call'd *Empeno*; but upon ſuch Occaſions the Waiters and Friends help to attack the Beaſt, which ſometimes kills ſeveral before he falls. *Jouvain in his Voyage of Spain.*

TAUNTON, a fine and well-built Borough Town in *Somerſetſhire*, with a fine Bridge over the River *Tone*, Navigable there for Barges. This Town is the beſt in the County, grac'd with ſpacious Streets, containing two Pariſh Churches; well inhabited, eſpecially by Clothiers, who drive here a mighty Trade for Serges, and is 120 Miles from *London*.

TAURICA, or *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, now a Peninſula in *Little Tartary*, that reaches between the Sea called *Major* and that of *Zabache* as far as the Streights of *Caffa*, which parts *Europe* from *Aſia*. It's 24 Miles long, and 15 broad, the Air temperate, the Soil fertil in all kind of Fruits, and the Plains very good for Paſture; yet the Inhabitants are very lazy, and neglect to till or look after the Land. The great Diverſity of wild Beaſts renders Hunting very pleaſant here. The Country is divided into two Parts by Mountains, and call'd the Northern and Southern *Cherſoneſus*. The *Crim Tartars* inhabit the Northern part: *Caffa*, Capital of the Southern is a Sea-Port, and a Place of great Commerce. It was an ancient Colony of *Genoeſe* until 1475 that it was taken by the *Turks*. Its ancient Inhabitants were very cruel, being accuſtomed to ſacrifice Strangers to their Goddeſs *Diana*, eſpecially the *Greeks* that landed there, and uſed to tye their Enemies Heads that were kill'd in Battel at the top of their Chimneys, thinking that this would ſecure their Houſes: But now they follow the *Mahometan* Law both in Politicks and Religion, and do Juſtice ſpeedily without Law-Suits. *Mercator in his Atlas.*

TAURINUS got himſelf ſaluted Emperor in *Syria* in *Alexander Severus*'s Time, about 233 or 34; but hearing that this Prince drew near at the Head of an Army which he was leading againſt the *Perſians*, he was ſeized with ſuch a terrible Fear, that he threw himſelf into the *Euphrates*. *Lamprid in Alex. Severo.*

TAURIS, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Adirbeitzan*. It's not at all doubted, but this is the *Ecbatane* of *Media*, and not the *Teroa* of *Ptolomy* which was in *Armenia*. It is one of the richeſt Towns, and of moſt Traffick in *Aſia*, built in a very good Air, a fertil Soil, and convenient for Caravans, which come thither from all Parts. Theſe Advantages render'd it often the Seat of War between the *Turks* and *Perſians*. *Schach Ismael* took it from the firſt, and *Solyman* retook it from him: that *Turkiſh* Prince, though the Town was diſmantled, and the Inhabitants made no Reſiſtance at all againſt his Arms, plundered it moſt barbarouſly, and defaced the Paintings, Gold, gilt Wainſcots and Cielings, with the other Marks of the Magnificence of the Monarchs of *Perſia* in their Palace there. *Schach Thomas* retook it from the *Turks*; his Son loſt it; but it was again recovered by *Schah Abas*, ſo that the *Perſians* are in Poſſeſſion of it now. *Tauris* is ſituate in a Plain not far from a Mountain, which modern Authors take to be *Orontes*. The little River *Spingtica* runs through it, and overflows ſometimes, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants. The River *Agi* runs on the North ſide, and is a large and pleaſant Stream. It's called *Agi*, which ſignifies Saltiſh, becauſe it's ſo 11 Months Yearly, by ſome Brooks that run into it through Salt Grounds. The Town is divided into nine Parts or different Quarters, has 15000 Houſes, and as many Shops: Theſe Shops are in the *Bazars*, or great Market Places in the middle of the Town, ſurrounded with long vaulted Streets; and the Houſes are built on the out ſides. There are alſo 300 *Caravanſera's*, all large and well built, which are Inns and publick Warehouſes for Foreign Merchants and Strangers. There are, beſides theſe, 250 ſtately *Moſques*, whereof ſome are half ruin'd. They have three Hoſpitals, wherein though they ſeldom lodge any, yet they keep open Table twice a day for ſuch as come. The *Meidan* or Square, is remarkable for its Greatneſs; it's here they keep their Publick Plays, their Wreſtlings, the Bull and Ram Fights, and the Wolf Dances, a Diverſion the People are much taken with, and will not ſtand to give 500 Crowns for a Wolf that is well trained to this Exerciſe. Here is a pretty high Gallery in this Place, where there is a Concert of Trumpets and Drums every day at Sun riſe and when it ſets; which is alſo practiſed in all Towns of *Perſia* that have Governors. The *Capuchins* have a pretty Dwelling here, where they inſtructed the Intendant's, or Governor of the Province's two Sons in Philoſophy and Mathematicks in 1668. The Hermitage of *Ayn Ali*, at the end of the Town, is a very charming Place. Without the Town, to the South are the Ruins of the Palace of the ancient Kings of *Perſia*, and to the Eaſt are Remains of the Caſtle, wherein the *Armenians* ſay *Cyrus* lived. There is alſo

alſo a very magnificent *Moſque* a little from the Town, upon the Road towards *Iſpahan*, but it's ruinous, and neglected, becauſe the *Turks* made uſe of it. This Building is all covered on the out-ſide with Bricks vermiſhed with different Colours, the in-ſide all embelliſhed with curious *Moſque* Paintings, and an infinite number of Figures and *Arabick* Letters in *Gold* and *Azure*, with very fine and high Towers on both ſides, the Front all covered with vermiſhed Bricks, the chief Ornament of all great Buildings of *Perſia*. To the South of the *Moreſque* are two great white and tranſparent Stones, which ſeem Red when the Sun ſhines upon them, and ſometimes after Sun-ſet, one may read by the Reverberation of the Light from them: This ſort of Stone is a kind of *Alabaſter*, that is found in the Neighbourhood of *Tauris*. The Town is very well Peopled, ſome counting 110000 Men in it; but to ſpeak within compaſs, one may ſay, there are above 600000 Inhabitants, beſides a great number of Strangers from all Parts of *Aſia*; for the Commerce of this Town reaches through all *Perſia* into *Turkey*, *Tartary*, *Muſcovy*, and upon the *Black Sea*. They work Cottons, Silks, Gold, and make the beſt Turbans of *Perſia* here. They have fine Horſes, and very cheap, and it's here that moſt part of the Shagreen is made, ſo much uſed in *Perſia*, that all People, except the Boors, have Boots and Shoes of them. It is made of the hinder part of the Skins of Horſes, Aſſes, and Mules, but the beſt Grain is raiſed on the Aſſe's Skin. The Air of *Tauris* is very healthful, though it rains there almoſt all the Year beſides Summer, and that the Sky is generally covered with Clouds. The Cold holds a long time, becauſe the Town is environed with Mountains towards the North, that are cover'd with Snow nine Months of the Year. Proviſions are very cheap, Bread being but a Half-penny a Pound, and Fleſh three Half-pence; Wine, Fowl, and Fruit, are alſo at very reaſonable Rates. There are ſeveral great Quarries round the Town of white Marble, whereof ſome are tranſparent, ſaid to be formed of the Waters of a Mineral Well that congeal by little and little; and beſides, there are two Mines lately diſcovered, one of Gold, the other of Salt. Moſt modern Geographers believe, that *Tauris* is the ancient *Ecbatane* ſo often mentioned in Scripture, and in the ancient Hiſtories of *Aſia*. Mr. *Herbert* ſays, that in 1627, it was 12 Miles in Circuit, well peopled, and had a ſtrong Gariſon, but fortified only with a Mud Work. In 1638, it was almoſt ruined by the Grand Seignior *Amurath*, and in 1651 ſuffered much by an Earthquake. The *Beglerbeg* or Governour of *Tauris*, is the moſt conſiderable of the Kingdom, is *Generaliſſimo* of the Armies, keeps three thouſand Horſe, and has under him the *Cans* or Governours of *Cars*, *Ormani*, *Maraga* and *Ardevil*. *Chardin and Tavernier's Voyage of Perſia.*

TAURUS, the greateſt Mountain in the World, that parts *Aſia* in two; extending from Weſt to Eaſt, from the Coaſt of *Rhodes* between *Caria* and *Lycia* to the Extremities of *Tartary* and *China*. The *Greek* Geographers, as *Strabo*, *&c.* have called that part of *Aſia* the Outward, which this Mountain leaves to the North, and inward the other towards the South. It alſo receives different Names, according to its different Situations, as, *Amanus*, *Niphates*, *Clarius*, *Parchoatres*, *Becnus*, *Magnus*, *Oronto*, *Coronus*, *Imaus*, *Emodus*, *Serions*, *&c.* A certain Author ſays, that this Mountain is 1 *Engliſh* Leagues wide, and above 1560 in Length, and that it's of ſo prodigious a Highth, that it takes up two Days to get to the top of it. This Author adds, that the Way is cut out of a Rock; that he went for three Leagues, where the Paſſage was but three Foot, and ſometimes but a Foot and a half wide, over ſteep and terrible Precipices. The particular Name of *Taurus* belongs moſt properly to that Branch which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the *Leſſer Armenia*. *Dem. Herbert's Voyage of Perſia.*

TAXANDRE, Duke of *Tongres*, was brought up in his Youth at the Emperor *Gratian's* Court, where he ſuffered much through the Envy of *Eugenius Grammaticus* and *Arbogaſtes*. He became Chriſtian in St. *Martin* Archbiſhop of *Tours* his time: Afterwards he quitted the Emperor *Gratian*, and ſided with *Maximin* who gave him many Privileges. It was in his time that St. *Servais* Biſhop of *Tongres*, quitted this Town, having foretold the Perſecution of the *Huns*, that ſhould quite ruine the Place after *Gratian's* Death. *Taxandre* was well-beloved by *Theodoſius the Great*, and died in his Reign.

TAXILA, the greateſt Town of the *Indies* according to *Strabo*, but not known now, unleſs it be *Cambaia*. *Philoſtrates* ſays, that it was the King *Porus's* Reſidence, and that all the Houſes were of Earth. *Strabo lib.* 15.

TAXIS, a *German* Count who firſt eſtabliſhed the Poſts at his own Expences in *Germany*; in conſideration of which Service, the Emperor *Mathias*, in 1615, gave him the Place of General or Chief of them, for him and his Heirs. *Hornigk Tract. de regal. Poſt. Taxe*

TAY, the greateſt River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Lochlay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braid Albin*. It waſhes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Town of *Dunkell* and *St. Johnſton*, the fruitful Country of *Gowry*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over. It is Navigable as high as *St. Johnſton*, about twenty Miles into the Land.

TAY-BOU, the Name of one of the two great *Magicians* of the Kingdom of *Tonquin* in the *Indies* towards *China*. The People of this Country have a particular Veneration for two Magicians, which they call *Tay-bou* and *Tay Phou-Thouy*; and for a Witch called *Bac Ti*. The *Tay-bou* makes them believe, that he can foretell what is to come: ſo that when they deſign to Marry their Children, to buy any Land, or undertake any conſiderable Buſineſs, they conſult this Oracle about the Succeſs. He has a Book filled with Figures of Men, Beaſts, Circles, and Triangles; and three Pieces of Braſs, with ſome Characters on one ſide only; theſe he puts into three Cups, and having ſtir'd them, caſts them upon the Ground: If all the Characters lye uppermoſt, the Magician cries, that the Perſon will be the happieſt in the World; but if on the contrary they lye under, it's look'd upon as a very bad Omen. If one or two Characters appear upon the uppermoſt ſide, they conſult their Books, and foretell what they think fit. He alſo pretends to know the Cauſes of Diſtempers, when the *Tay-phou* ſends him them that conſult him; and to call the Souls of the Dead out of Bodies that they are troubleſom to. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

TAY-PHOU-THOVY, the Name of the other Magician of *Tonquin*, to which they have Recourſe in their Sickneſs: He has ſuch a Book as the former, wherein he pretends to find the Cauſes of Diſtempers. If he ſays, the Devil is the Occaſion of the Diſtemper, then muſt they ſacrifice, and offer him a Table well furniſhed with Rice and Meat, which the Magician knows how to make uſe of. If after this the Sick do not recover, all their Friends and Kindred, with ſeveral Soldiers, ſurround the Houſe, and diſcharge their Muſquets thrice, to fright the evil Spirit away. Sometimes the Magician makes the Sick believe, that it's the Want of Water that troubles him, which they generally ſay, if it be a Sea-man or Fiſher-man that lyes ill, and then he orders that they ſpread Tapeſtries and Build Cabins, and there keep good Cheer for three Days, at certain Diſtances from the Sick-man's Houſe to the next River, to invite this God to retire, and ſee him ſafe into his Dominions again. But the better to know the Cauſe of the Diſtemper, this Magician ſends them very often to the Priſon, who anſwers, that they are the Souls of the Dead that cauſe the Sickneſs, and promiſes to employ his Art and Tricks to draw off theſe troubleſom Ghoſts to himſelf, and make 'em tranſmigrate into his own Body, (for they believe the *Metempſychoſis*,) and when he catches that Ghoſt which did the Miſchief, he ſhuts it up in a Bottle of Water until the Perſon is cured: If he recovers, the Bottle is broke, and the Ghoſt ſet at liberty to go whither it pleaſes: If he dies, the Magician, after he has enjoyned the Ghoſt to do no more harm, ſends it away. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

TAYGETE, Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, one of the *Pleiades*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Lacedemon*, Founder of the Town of *Lacedemonia*.

TAYGETE, a Mountain of *Laconia*, a Province of *Peloponneſus* or the *Morea*, ſo near *Sparta*, that falling upon it by an Earthquake, it almoſt quite ruined it. This Mountain was conſecrated to *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, who were born at the foot thereof. *Pliny. Homer.*

TAYLOR, (*Jeremy*) born in *Cambridge*, and bred in *Caius's* College in that Univerſity: Being afterwards taken notice of by Archbiſhop *Laud*, for the quickneſs of his Parts, and other unuſual Advantages, was by him preferr'd to a Fellowſhip in *All-Souls*, *Oxford*. When the Rebellion broke out, he Officiated in His Majeſty's Army. He was a Perſon of general Learning, particularly a good Philologer. His *Invention* was extremely copious, his *Imagination* rich, and his Life regular and unexceptionable. Upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was made Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor* in *Ireland*, where he Govern'd his Diocels, and Supported his Character to a great degree of Commendation. He died in 1667. He wrote a great many conſiderable Books, the greateſt part of which are as follows: His *Polemical Diſcourſes* in *Folio*; *Ductor Dubitantium*, or a *Regulation of Conſcience* in *Folio*; His *Courſe of Sermons*, *&c.* in *Folio*; His other Tracts are, *The Grand Exemplar*; *Holy Living and Dying*; *The Golden Grove*, *&c.*

TAYLOR, (*John*) called the Water-Poet, was born in *Oliverſhire*, and never learn'd any farther than his Accidence. He was afterward bound Apprentice to a Water-man of *London*, but neglected not to follow Poetry, to which he had ſuch a natural Inclination, inſomuch that he wrote above fourſcore Books, ſome of which he dedicated to K. *James*, and others to K. *Charles* the Firſt, which they accepted well, as conſidering the Greatneſs of his Ingenuity and the Meanneſs of his Education. After King *Charles* Firſt's Death, he kept a Publick Houſe in *Phœnix Alley* in *Long-acre*, where he ſet up the Mourning Crown for a Sign, but that rendring him obnoxious, he hung up his own Picture, with theſe two Lines under it:

There's many a King's Head hang'd up for a Sign,
And many a Saint's Head too, then why not mine?

He died about 1654, and one wrote this Epitaph upon him:

Here lyes the Water-Poet, Honeſt John,
Who rowed on the Streams of Helicon,
Where having many Rocks and Dangers paſt,
He at the Haven of Heaven arrived at laſt.

TAYLOR (*Will.*) was born at *Ryhales* in *Yorkſhire* Sept. 1616, bred at *Magdalen-Hall*, *Oxon*, and afterward School-maſter of *Kevan* in *Herefordſhire*, and in 1650 at *Cromehall* in *Glouceſter-*

ſhire. That Town being taken by the Royaliſts in 1642, he retired to *London* and Preached, firſt at *Bow* near the City, then at St. *Stephen's* in *Colemanſtreet*, in the room of *John Goodwin*, turn'd out by the Parliament; but meeting with Oppoſition there, he Preached at a Church in *Woodſtreet*, and Lectur'd at St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, and St. *Peter's Cornhil*. He was however re-eſtabliſhed at St. *Stephen's*, where he continued till his Death, *Sept.* 5. 1661. and was Buried in the Chancel of the Church. He was a Lover of the King's Intereſt, a zealous Presbyterian, and very Learned and Laborious. He publiſhed ſome Sermons on *Phil.* 2. 10. beſides others. He alſo Collected, Reviewed, and Preface'd, ſeveral of Mr. *Chriſtopher Love's* Sermons before they went to the Preſs. His Funeral Sermon was Preach'd by Dr. *William Spurſtow* of *Hackney*, who ſpoke many things to his Honour. His Son *William*, a Presbyterian Miniſter, is Chaplain to the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, and hath reviewed Dr. *Manton's* Poſthumous Works: His Wife is *Mary*, Daughter to Mr. *Henry Jolly* of *Chute* in *Wiltſhire*, by *Frances Gainsford* deſcended from Sir *John Gainsford* of *Crowhurſt*, *Com. Surrey*, Squire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. that Family having been fix'd there ſince 1049, as appears by a fair Tomb erected for *William Gainsford* buried at St. *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*.

TEA, or *Thea*, a Plant, otherwiſe called *Chia* or *Cia*, grows in *China*. The People of that Country take the tendereſt Leaves of the Shrub, towards the Spring, and boil them a little, then ſpread and make them up into Rolls, which they keep in Tin Veſſels to uſe as they have occaſion. The Drink made of *Thé* is very good for People of great Application, that ſtudy much, and ſit up late, for which uſe it may be ſaid to ſurpaſs the *Turks Coffee* and the *Americans Chocolat*; for *Coffee* is a Spleenatick Drink, and the *Chocolat* heats too much in Summer, but the *Thé* is very temperate, and does no hurt, though taken ſeveral times a day. 'Tis believ'd that the uſe of this Drink preſerves the *Chinoes* from the Stone and Gout, for they are ſeldom or never troubled with either; at leaſt 'tis certain, it cleanſes the Reins, purges the Brain, and hinders Crudities and Indigeſtions, when taken after Meat. The *Tea* has long, narrow, and dented Leaves; to preſerve them, they are dried, and then appear of a dark Brown; but when they are put into warm Water, they ſtretch, and come to their former Green. The *Perſians* boil them until the Water taſte bitter, and is of a Greeniſh Yellow Colour; then they add Rose-Water, Muſked, Cloves and Sugar. *Olearius's Voyage of Perſia. Ind. Orient. Medic. Kircher's China.*

TEARE, a River of *Thrace*, now *Romania*, takes its Source from 28 Fountains, and empties it ſelf into the River *Hebrus* now called *Merica*. It's ſaid, *Darius* Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, liked the Waters ſo well, that he ſtaid here three days, and built a Pillar with this Inſcription in *Greek*, *The Water of this River ſurpaſſes all the other of the World in Beauty and Goodneſs. Herodotus.*

TEBESCA, or *Teveſta*, a Town of *Africk*, formerly a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhoprick of *Carthage*.

TECHORT, A Country in *Biledulgerid* in *Africk*, with a Town, River, and Deſart of the ſame Name.

TECLA, a Diſciple of St. *Paul*; ſhe was the firſt Chriſtian Martyr of her Sex. *Baron. A. C.* 47.

TECMESSA, Daughter to a *Phrygian* Prince, call'd *Teutrantes* by *Dictys Cretenſis*. This Lady was taken Captive when the *Grecian* Army Ravag'd the Country in the Neighbourhood of *Troy*. *Ajax* took ſuch a fancy to this Priſoner of his, that he made her his Concubine. She had *Euryſaces* by him, who Reign'd at *Salamis* after the Death of *Telamon*, *Ajax's* Father. *Teucer*, ſecond Son of *Telamon*, had a mind to return to *Salamis*, after he had ſettled himſelf at *Cyprus*, but *Eurysaces* prevented his Deſign. *Pauſanias* takes notice, that the *Athenians* had a particular Hotred for *Ajax* and his Son, of which there were ſome Marks remaining in his Time. *Sophocles*, in his *Ajax Flagellifer*, makes *Tecmeſſa* lament the Death of *Ajax* with a great deal of Regret and Tenderneſs. *Pauſan. lib.* 1. *Dictys Cretenſis, lib.* 5. *Boyle Diction. Hiſtor.*

TECTOSAGES, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, whoſe Capital was *Tolose*. They made an Incurſion into *Germany*, and ſettled themſelves near the *Hercynian* Forreſt.

TEDDLES, *Tedles*, a Province and Town in *Barbary*, 30 Miles Eaſt of *Alger*, environed with moſt ancient and ſtrong Walls, ſeated in a fruitful Soil as to Corn, and having many Rivers and Streams running through it. The Inhabitants are moſt Dyers, and they have ſuch plenty of Fiſh that they give them away freely. They are a rich and a civil People. *Leo Afric. pag.* 232.

TEDZA, *Tezza*, *Teza*, a rich and a noble City in the Province of *Chaus* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, five Miles from *Mount Atlas*, 50 from *Fez* to the South, 13 from the Ocean to the Eaſt, and 150 from the *Mediterranean*. Of old it had about 50000 Families, being ſumptuouſly built, eſpecially the Palaces, Colleges and Temples. Out of the *Atlas* riſeth a ſmall River which paſſeth through the chief *Mosque*; but it has been diverted, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants, when they had Quarrels with their Neighbours, ſo that they have been forced to uſe Ciſtern Water. For Wealth, Civility, and People, it is the third City in the Kingdom of *Fez*; and its Inhabitants are more Liberal and Civil than they of *Fez*. It has a large Temple, three Colleges, and divers Baths, fruitful Fields, and learned and rich Inhabitants, and about 500 Families of Jews, who make much excellent Wine, the beſt in *Africa*. It has a fair Caſtle, in which the Governour reſides, who is the ſecond Son of the King of *Fez*; and the King himſelf often comes thither for the pleaſant Air, and to defend it from the wild *Arabs*, who bring thither, in Exchange for Corn, the Dates of *Segelmeſſe* and great Sums of Money, which makes the City very rich. *Leo Africanus.*

TEES, a River in the North of *England*, which riſes upon the Borders of *Cumberland*, takes its Courſe Eaſtward for the ſpace of four Miles: It parts the Biſhoprick of *Durham* from *Weſtmorland*, and from thence all along ſerves for a Boundary betwixt that Biſhoprick and *Yorkſhire*, till it falls into the Sea about ſeven Miles South of *Hartlepool*.

TEFETHNE, a Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Hea* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, ſeated on the North-ſide of *Mount Atlas*, three Days Journey from *Meſſa* (North), in the Province of *Sus*. It conſiſteth of about 600 Families, and hath a convenient Harbour for ſmall Ships, frequented by the *Portugal* Merchants for Goat Skins and Wax. It is ſurrounded with a Wall of hewn Stone and Brick, and was built by the *Africans*. The Inhabitants are now *Mahometans*, who have Judges for their Civil Cauſes, but revenge Murthers by the next of Kin by way of Retaliation; but if the Murtherer eſcape, he is baniſhed ſeven Years, and then he returns and payeth a Fine, which acquits him. The Inhabitants are White, Courteous, and have great Plenty of Barly and Goats, which latter being at Night houſed in their Dwelling-houſes, make them very naſty and offenſive. At this Place *Mount Atlas* begins.

TEFFILIN, certain Parchments which the *Jews* carry about them in time of Prayer. *Leo de Modena* makes two ſorts of them, *viz.* The *Teffela* for the Hand, and the *Teffela* for the Head. Upon theſe two Pieces of Parchment, theſe four following Paſſages of the *Pentateuch* are written in ſquare Letters with Ink made on purpoſe, *viz. Hear, O Iſrael*, &c. The Second runs thus: *And it ſhall come to paſs, if thou obeyeſt*, &c. The Third, *Sanctifie to me all the Firſt Born.* The Fourth, *And when the Lord ſhall cauſe thee to enter*, &c. Theſe two Pieces of Parchment are roll'd up in the Figure of a Roll, a little ſharpen'd at the End, and put up in a Piece of a Black Calf-Skin, with ſeveral other ridiculous Circumſtances too tedious to mention; one they wear tied to their Left-Arm, and the other to their Forehead. St. *Jerom* makes mention of theſe *Teffelins* of the Jews in his Commentary upon St. *Matthew*. Father *Simon* aſſures, that the *Caraites* make no uſe of theſe *Teffelins*, and that on the contrary they laugh at the *Rabbanites*, calling them bridled Aſſes with their *Teffilin*. See *Leo of Modena. Fath. Simon in his Supplement to that Author's Book.*

TEFTIS, or *Tiflis*, Capital of *Gurgiſtan*, or *Georgia*, properly ſo called, is ſituated at the Foot of a Mountain, and on the Banks of the River *Kur*, with a great Fortreſs towards the South, upon the ſide of the Hill, inhabited and garriſon'd by none but natural *Perſians*, a ſafe Shelter for Criminals or other People in Debt. The Vice-Roy is to come through this Citadel when he goes to receive at the Gate the Preſents and Letters the *Sophies* ſend him, who have eſtabliſhed this Cuſtom, that when they pleaſe they may ſeize him without running the hazard of cauſing an Inſurrection. There are fourteen Churches in the Town, whereof ſix belong to the *Georgians*, and the reſt to the *Armenians*. The Cathedral of the *Georgians*, called *Sion*, is an ancient Structure conſiſting of four *Naves*, abundantly furniſhed with flat Paintings after the *Greek* manner, but has no Images in *Relief*. The chief Church of the *Armenians* is called, *The Monaſtery of the Bacha*, ſaid to be built by a *Baſſha* who fled hither. There is not one *Moſque*, though the Place belongs to the King of *Perſia* a *Mahometan*, and though that, with all the Province, is governed by a Vice-Roy of that Sect. The *Perſians* have ſeveral times endeavoured to Build ſome, but could never finiſh any, for the People always roſe, took Arms, demoliſh'd the Work, and beat and abuſed the Men that carried it on: The Princes of *Georgia* were glad at the Heart at theſe Seditions of the People, though they pretended the contrary, becauſe they never abjur'd their Religion, but to obtain the Place of Vice-Roy of the Eſtates they were diſpoſſeſſed of. And becauſe the *Georgians* are very mutinous, valiant, and not far off the *Turks*, the *Perſians* are not over-rigorous, but leave the Town of *Teflis*, as well as the reſt of *Georgia*, the liberty of keeping all outward Signs of their Religion; for they have their Bells and their Croſſes at the top of their Steeples, which is in no other part of the *Ottoman* Empire. They ſell Pork and other Fleſh every Day, and their Wine in the Corners of the Streets. The *Perſians* have lately built a ſmall *Moſque* in the Fortreſs, which the *Georgians* could not prevent; but when the *Mahometan* Officer got upon the Tower to call the People to it, they threw ſo many Stones at him, that none durſt venture up ſince. There are ſome *Capucin* Miſſionaries eſtabliſhed here and in other Places in the Country, firſt admitted under the Title of Phyſicians, which Name they retain ſtill, and receive large Preſents as Fees, by which, and the Penſion ſent them from *Rome*, by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, they make a ſhift to ſubſiſt. *Teflis* is very well inhabited, and has a great number of Strangers in it from all Nations. The Court is very magnificent, always attended with many Lords and Gentlemen of very good Faſhion. The *Turks* were twice Maſters of it; the firſt time in the Reign of *Ismael* II. King of *Perſia*, and the ſecond in the following Reign, *Solyman* becoming Maſter of it much about the time he took *Tauris*, in 1535. The King of *Perſia* retook it afterwards, and named it *Dar el Aman*, that is, a Royal Town, becauſe it's the Capital of the Kingdom. *Chardin's Voyage of Perſia.*

TEGALA,

TEGAZA, a Desart upon the Frontiers of *Zaara*, and the Country of *Negroes* in *Africa*. The Inhabitants hereof never appear before other People, and they of *Zanhaga* traffick with them after a very strange manner; they bring their Salt, and lay it upon the Banks of a certain River, then withdraw; the other come in their Absence, and lay by each Heap of Salt the Price they are minded to give for it: When these are also gone, the *Zanhagues* return, and take the Gold the others have left; all which is done very honestly on both sides. Some Years ago, two of these Savages were taken, who died without being heard to have ever spoken, which makes People believe they are Dumb. *Joan. Leo.*

TEGÆA, a Town of *Peloponnesus* in *Arcadia*, now call'd *Muchli*; 'tis frequently mention'd by the Old Poets, and likewise by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *&c.* 'Twas formerly a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Corinth*.

TEGRE, a Kingdom of *Abissinia* in *Africa*, which others call *Tegremahon*, and *Francis Alvarez*, *Ausen*. It's the best and greatest part of *Abissinia*, containing 17 Provinces, whereof the most Northern and next to *Egypt*, is call'd *Barnagas*. The Town of *Axuma*, where the Queen of *Sheba* kept her Court, is thought to be in this Kingdom, besides which there is a very considerable Place called *Kaxuma* or *Arca*, which some say was that Queen's Residence. Here are still 17 fine Pyramids and three Churches built upon the Mountain. *Dapper's Descrip. of Africa.*

TEIJEUT, a pleasant and very populous Town or City in the Province of *Sus* and Kingdom of *Morocco*, built by the *Africans*, in a fruitful Soil, yielding Plenty of Corn, Sugar Canes, Dates, and Gold, Figs, Grapes and Peaches. This City contains 4000 Families, who trade only with Gold and Iron. They have excellent Leather. The Inhabitants are rude and fierce, and very warlike. They have Judges in Civil Cases, but revenge Murthers by Conspiracies against the Murtherer, or Banishment for seven Years. There live here many Jews, who pay no Tribute. This City is seated on the *Sus*, South of *Messa*. *Leo. Africa. p.60.* It lyes 35 Miles from *Taradant* to the East.

TEKELI (*Stephen*) a powerful Count of *Upper Hungary*, where he was worth 300000 Livres a Year. Some write that this Wealth was the Occasion of his Misfortune, making the Emperor's Ministers to seek means to involve him in Count *Serini*'s Conspiracy; for after this Count's Execution, and that *Frangipani*, *Nadasti*, and *Tattembach*, were Beheaded in 1671, General *Spork*, at the Head of some of the Emperor's Troops, came to Besiege *Tekeli* in his Fortress; who finding himself in no condition to resist, endeavoured to amuse them with good Language to gain time for his Son *Emerick* to make his Escape, which he did in a Boor's Attire, with two other Gentlemen in the same Apparel, who carried him safe to *Poland*. The Count did not out-live his Son's Escape any long time. After his Death his Goods were confiscated, and his three Daughters carried to *Vienna*, where becoming *Roman Catholicks*, they were married to three great Lords of the Empire. In the mean time their Brother retired into *Transilvania*. *Memoire du Temps.*

TEKELI, (*Emeric* Count of) having made his Escape thus by his Father's Policy, went into *Transilvania* in 1671, with some other of the Chief of the *Malecontents* of *Hungary*. His Wit and Valour soon distinguish'd him at Prince *Abafti*'s Court, where he became, in a little time, first Minister of State, and afterwards *Generalissimo* of the Troops sent to assist the *Malecontents*, with which he made himself Master of several Places in the *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*; whereupon the Archbishop of *Strigonia* endeavoured to bring him and the Emperor to an Agreement: Count *Tekeli* and the rest of the *Malecontents*, declared, they would come to none before the Clergy, whom they suspected were banished the Kingdom, until a general *Amnestie* were granted, and the free Exercise of Religion allow'd, their Goods and Churches restor'd, and Power given them to chuse a *Palatin* of their own Nation; adding, that if these Conditions were not agreed to, he would deliver all the Towns in the Mountains that he was Master of to the *Turks*. The Emperor's Council not thinking fit to give a clear Answer to these Proposals, the Acts of Hostility begun as before. In 1680, there was a Truce for two Months, during which there were new Propositions for an Accommodation; and Count *Tekeli* (as our Author relates) who had always a strong fancy for Count *Serini*'s Daughter, now Prince *Ragotski*'s Widow, offer'd to turn *Roman Catholick*, on condition he might be permitted to Marry her, but the Emperor's Ministers dissuaded his Imperial Majesty from giving his Consent, alledging, that this Match would make Count *Tekeli* still more powerful, and 'twas to be fear'd might put the Princess *Ragotski*, into a Condition of revenging her Father's Death. The States of *Hungary* met at *Tyrnau* to treat of an Accommodation; but Count *Tekeli* being dissatisfy'd at the Emperor's refusing to consent to his Marriage with the Princess *Ragotski*, declar'd, he could conclude nothing without pre-acquainting the Grand Signior. This Answer made his Imperial Majesty think it advisable to send the Baron *de Kaunits* to the Port, to discourse the Grand Vizier about *Tekeli*'s Excuse: But *Tekeli* having notice of *Kaunits*'s being sent away, drew out of his Quarters before the End of the Truce, and committed many Acts of Hostility: The *Malecontents* likewise recommenc'd the War; and Count *Tekeli* having received a Reinforcement of *Turks* and *Tartars*, divided his Army into three Bodies, Heading one himself, and giving the Command of the other two to *Petrozzi* and *Palffi Imbre*, with a Design to enter by three several Places into the Hereditary Country of the House of *Austria*, whilst the Bassa of *Buda* should invade *Croatia*. After this, he made a Truce and new Articles; but the *Turk* hearing of it, sent a Bassa to dissuade him from an Accommodation, and promise him the Principality of *Transilvania* after Prince *Abafti*'s Death. This Bassa had many Conferences with the Count and the other chief Heads of the *Malecontents*, who promised in the Name of all the rest of the Kingdom, to pay his Master a Yearly Tribute of 80000 Crowns, on condition of a powerful Assistance. Some time after this, *Tekeli* went to *Buda* to consult with the Bassa about the Measures they were to take, and changed all his own Accoutrements for a rich *Turkish* Garb the Bassa presented him with from the Grand Signior, who also declared him King of *Hungary*. After this, *Tekeli* sent his Secretary to *Vienna* for the Emperor's Leave to marry the Princess *Ragotski*, which he obtained, partly to reclaim him, and partly because they had resolved to go on whether he had consented to it or no. This Business being over, and the Places that belonged to the Princess being Garrison'd by her Husband's Troops, *Tekeli* in 1682 joined the *Turks*, and struck Terror where ever he came, Coin'd Money with his own Effigies upon't, and these Words, *Emericus Comes Tekeli, Princeps Hungariæ*, on one side, and on the Reverse these Words, *Pro Deo, pro Patria, & pro Libertate.* Then dispatched his Deputies to *Vienna*, with Memoirs to the Emperor, that both he and the other *Malecontents* solemnly protested, that they did not think themselves answerable for what Christendom should suffer from the *Turks*, because they had no other Intention, but to preserve the Liberty and Privileges of *Hungary*, which his Imperial Majesty, at his Accession to the Crown, promised inviolably to observe. He call'd a Diet at *Cassovia* in 1683, where, amongst the rest, there was to be a *Turkish* Aga or Bassa for the Grand Signior's Interest, from which *Tekeli* declared in this Assembly, he could not depart: But though he continued to block up the Places that were left the Emperor in *Upper Hungary*, and cut off their Relief, yet he pretended still he could wish his Imperial Majesty would allow him reasonable Conditions; until finding the *Turks* near at hand, he published his *Manifesto*, by which he acquainted the People, that the Grand Signior would protect all those that stuck to the *Malecontents*, and allow them the free Exercise of their Religion, with all other their Privileges; but, that they were to expect no Quarters who did not submit. This had such great Effect, that several Towns open'd their Gates to his Party. Then *Tekeli* joined the Grand Vizir as he march'd to Besiege *Vienna*, to receive his Orders for the Campagne. After the raising of this Siege, and the Victory gain'd over the *Turks*, the King of *Poland* endeavoured to reconcile the *Malecontents* to the Emperor. Their Pretensions were reduced to five principal Heads; 1. The Preservation of the Privileges of the Kingdom; 2. The Liberty of a free Exercise of Religion; 3. The Restitution of Confiscated Estates. Lastly, To declare Count *Tekeli* Prince, and give him the Counties proffered him before. To which the Duke of *Lorrain* returned this Answer, That the only means to be received into the Emperor's Favour, was, to part from the *Turks*, lay down his Arms, and submit to his Clemency. These Conditions were rejected: In the mean time the Count understanding that he was accused to the Grand Signior of Corresponding privately with the Imperialists, posted *incognito* to *Adrianople* about the end of the Year 1683. And having found means to come into the Sultan's Presence, he declared, he was come with his Head himself, which he came to lose rather than be exposed to his Enemies Calumnies, or his Protector's Disgrace. This Boldness succeeded so very well, that the Sultan believed all that happened, was to be imputed to his Vizir's bad Conduct, and dismist Count *Tekeli* with a farther Assurance of his Protection and Assistance; so that he has ever since remained Head of the *Malecontents*, and firm to the Interest of the Port. *Histoire des Troubles de Hongrie. Tekeli's Life.*

TELAMON, King of the Isle of *Salamine* in the *Solonick Gulf*, was Son of *Eacus*, Brother to *Peleus*, and *Ajax*'s Father. He was one of the *Argonautes*, and assisted *Hercules* at the Siege of *Troy*, who for Recompence gave him *Hesione*, *Laomedon*'s Daughter.

TELAMON, a Sea-Port Town in the States of *Siena*, East of *Piombino*, of great Antiquity, *Plutarch* mentioning it by this Name in the Life of *Marius*. It was accounted in ancient Times the chief City of *Tuscany*, and is remarkable for a Battel fought near it between the *Romans* and the *Gauls* in the Year of *Rome* 528, in which *Atilius* one of the Consuls, was slain, *Æmilius* the other Consul gaining the Victory, killing 4000 and taking 10000 Prisoners. This Town is now in the Hands of the *Spaniards*.

TELCHINES, Children of the *Sun* and *Minerva*, or *Saturn* and *Alope*, inhabited the Isle of *Rhodes* for some time, whence it took the Name of *Telchine*. It's said they were Magicians, or rather Devils, that inchanted with their Sight only, and caused Rain or Snow as they pleased. Some add, that they used to take the Water of the River *Styx* and sprinkle the Earth therewith, which produced all manner of Inconveniences, as Sickness, Plague, Famine, *&c.* for which reason the *Greeks* called them *Alastores* or Destroyers. *Jupiter* at last, to punish their Wickedness, changed them into Rocks. *Ovid.*

TELEBOES, *Islanders*, living in the Neighbourhood of *Acarnania*.

conania. Their King *Pterelaus*'s Sons Plunder'd *Electryon* King of *Mycenæ*'s Country, and kill'd all his Sons in the Field: *Alcmena* was this *Electryon*'s Daughter, and being, upon this Misfortune, oblig'd to retire to *Thebes*, promis'd to Marry any Perſon that would revenge the Death of her Brother. *Amphitrion* undertook the Buſineſs, and raiſing what Troops he could, made a Deſcent upon the Country of the *Teleboes*, in which Expedition he was ſucceſsful; as the Reader may ſee more at large in *Heſiod*'s *Scutum Herculis*, and *Plautus*'s *Amphitrion*. *Bayle*'s *Dictionn. Hiſtor.*

TELEGONUS, Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Circé*, who being come to Age, and deſirous to ſee his Father, went to *Ithaca* the place of his Abode. The Servants taking him for a Stranger, would not let him come into it: Whereupon he kill'd ſome of them; and his Father running to their Aſſiſtance, was alſo ſlain by him; which when he underſtood, he quitted *Ithaca*, and came into *Italy*; where he laid the Foundations of the Town of *Tuſculum*, now called *Paleani*. *Plut. in his Paral.*

TELEMACHUS, a Monk that lived in the 5th Age, under the Empire of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*. He left his Convent to come to *Rome*, where one Day ſeeing the Fencers or *Gladiators* Plays, he boldly entred to part them, but was ſtoned to Death by thoſe that took Pleaſure in that cruel Paſtime. To puniſh this Murther, the Emperor *Honorius* abolithed theſe Plays. *Euſeb. de Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

TELEMACHUS, Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Penelope*. His Father left him to keep his Mother company when he went to the Siege of *Troy*. Her Gallants abus'd the Child, who had his Father's Aſſiſtance at his Return to revenge the Injuries he had ſuffered. *Homer. Odyſſ.*

TELEPHANES, Slave to a Cart-Maker of the Town of *Cume* in *Aſia Minor*, was deſigned by the Oracle to be King of the *Lydians*. Whoſe Embaſſador finding him in the Shop, bought him of his Maſter, and immediately declared him King. At the ſame time there happened to be a Country-man who had beſpoke a Cart, and would have *Telephanes* finiſh it, that he might brag he had a Cart made by the King of the *Lydians*. *Heraclides in Politicis.*

TELEPHANES, (*Sicyonian*) an excellent Painter, and the firſt that became famous in that Profeſſion. The famous Statuary of this Name flouriſhed under *Xerxes* and *Darius* K. of *Perſia*.

TELEPHUS, Son of *Hercules* and the Nymph *Augé*, being by his Grandfather's expreſs Command expos'd in a Wood, was found ſucking a Hind: This was thought a good *Omen* of what he would afterwards come to, and influenc'd the K. of the *Myſians* to adopt him. He ſucceeded this King when the *Grecians* were going to Beſiege *Troy*, and endeavoured to ſtop their Paſſage, but was wounded by *Achilles* in the Engagement. He conſulted the Oracle for a Remedy for the Hurt; and being anſwered, that none could cure but he that wounded him, he reconcil'd himſelf to *Achilles*, who gave him the Ruſt of his Lance, wherewith he made a Plaiſter that quite eaſed him; or rather, he received ſome Preſcription of *Achilles*, who had been Inſtructed in Phyſick and Chirurgery by *Chiron*. Others ſay, that the Wound *Telephus* receiv'd from *Achilles*, cur'd him of an Ulcer in his Side. *Ovid. lib. 12. Metam. Diction. Geo.*

TELEPTE, a Town of *Africk* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in the Province of *Byzacene*. *Donatus*, who was Primate of this Province, held a Council here in 418, againſt the *Pelagians*.

TELESCOPE, a Glaſs Fixd in a *Tube*, wherewith one diſcovereth an Object at ſeveral Leagues diſtance, as if but a hundred Paces off. This Inſtrument was invented in the 17th Century, by *James Metius* a famous Mathematician, Native of *Alcmar* in *Holland*, who preſented the States with one in 1608. By means of this Teleſcope, we obſerve ſome Spots in the Sun, and a great number of Mountains that ſeem to vomit Flames, and alſo Inequalities in the Moon, with the Likeneſs of Mountains and Valleys, as alſo that *Mercury*, *Venus*, and *Mars*, ſeem ſometimes round and full, and at other times there is but part of their Circle ſeen, and imitate the ſeveral Forms of the Moon according to their different Poſitions in reſpect of the Sun: Beſides this, there have been little Stars obſerved to move round *Jupiter*, and therefore called his Attendants: There are alſo five which move round *Saturn*, upon which Planet there is a Circle reſembling a Ring. We have obſerved alſo, that the Milky Way, or *Via Lactea*, is but a Heap of Stars of leſs Light than the other, and that there are a great many more Stars than were known to the Ancients, who determined the number to 1022, for that number is found in the very Conſtellation of *Orion*, without ſpeaking of ſeveral other Stars that appear and diſappear from time to time, as, that which was ſeen from 1600 to 1626 upon the Swan's Breaſt, that which appeared in 1670 near the Swan's Head, and that which was obſerved in 1612 and 1664, in the Conſtellation of *Andromeda*, &c. *Deſcartes Dioptrique de la Dioptrique. Mojſie Nouvelles de Convers.*

TELESILLA, of *Argos*, a Lady famous for her Wit and Courage, who perſuaded her Companions to beat the *Lacedemonians* home, which ſucceeded very happily. Her Skill in Poetry, and other great Talents, got her the Honour of a Statue that was built in one of the publick Places of *Argos*. *Clem. Alexand. lib. 1. Strom. &c.*

TELESPHORUS (Pope) a *Grecian* and an Hermit, was forced to quit his ſolitary Life to Govern the Church after *Sixtus* I. He was choſe the 8th of *April* 140, and died a Martyr the 5th of *January* 152. It was he, as is pretended, who order'd that the Hymn, *Gloria in excelſis Deo*, ſhould be ſung in Maſs, and the Midnight-Maſs at *Chriſtmas*. *Baron. in Annal.*

TELL (*William*) one of the chief of the *Switzers* Conſpiracy in 1307, having paſſed ſeveral times before the Cap that *Griſler* Governor of that Country for the Emperor *Albert*, had put on the top of a Pike in the publick Market-place at *Altorf*, that all they that came by ſhould put off theirs, and make a low Reverence; and refuſing to ſtoop to ſo mean a thing, was carried before the Governor, who condemned him to ſhoot an Apple from off his Son's Head with his Arrow at a good diſtance. *Tell* made Anſwer, that the Command was inhumane, and that he had rather die than hazard his Child's Life: but *Griſler* threatning to put them both to Death, *Tell* ventured, and had the good Fortune to beat it off without hurting the Child. All admired the Addreſs beſides the Governor, who obſerving that he had another Arrow under his Doublet, asked, What he carried it for? He preſently anſwered, It was always the Cuſtom never to carry a Bow without two Arrows. This was not ſatisfactory; ſo *Griſler* preſſed him to tell the Reaſon, with a Promiſe of his Life, if he told the Truth; whereupon *Tell* confeſſed, that it was to kill him if he had chanced to kill his Son with the firſt. The Governor deſigned to keep his Word in not putting him to Death, but ſent him tyed hand and foot aboard a Bark that expected him on the Lake of *Uri*, to carry him to the Caſtle of *Cuſnach*. As they were about the middle of the Lake, there aroſe a Storm that grew ſo very violent, that the Governor's Men told their Maſter they would all be certainly loſt if they did not untye the Priſoner, who was not only ſtrong, but as expert a Boat-man as could be. The Danger *Griſler* ſaw himſelf in, did not allow time for Deliberation, ſo he conſented. *Tell* no ſooner had the Rudder in his hand, but he turns the Bark towards the Country of *Schwitz*; and finding himſelf pretty near a Rock, which to this Day is called *Tell*'s Rock, he took his Bow and Arrow, leaped out of the Boat, which he puſhed back into the Water with all his force, and whilſt they ſtrove to guide it back again, he got to the Mountains, choſe a hollow Path which the Governor muſt of neceſſity paſs, and hiding himſelf behind a thick Buſh, ſhot him dead as he went by, then ran to *Schwitz* to acquaint *Stauffacher* and the reſt of the Conſpiracy what had paſſed; who thereupon took Arms, baniſhed all the other Governors, and razed their Fortreſſes. The Emperor *Albert* ſurprized at ſo unexpected a Change, endeavoured to reduce the Cantons again to his Obedience, marched his Army into the Country; but his own Brother's Son, to whom he was Guardian, and in Poſſeſſion of all that ſhould belong to him, laid an Ambuſcade at the Paſſage of the River of *Reus*, and kill'd him. His Children employed to revenge this Death, were forced to leave the *Switzers* in Peace; and *Henry* VII. *Albert*'s Succeſſor in the Empire, confirmed their Privileges, and maintained them in their Liberties. *Glar. Defcr. Helv.*

TELLIAS, a Poet of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*. He learned the *Phocians* a very ſtrange Stratagem when they made War againſt the *Theſſalians*, adviſing them to chuſe 600 of their ſtouteſt Men, and make their Cloaths and Arms all white with Chalk or Plaſter, then to ſend them towards the Enemies Camp at Night, with Orders to kill all that did not look like themſelves. This took ſo well, that the *Theſſalians*, frighted at ſo extraordinary a Sight, made no Reſiſtance at all, and left 3 000 kill'd on the Place. *Pauſanias in Phoc.*

TELLIER (*Michael*) he roſe by degrees to be Secretary of State, and at laſt Chancellor and Keeper of the Broad Seal of *France*. He was a Man of great Parts, and of ſingular Integrity, and died at *Paris* the 30th of *October* 1685, the 83d Year of his Age.

TELLUS, eſteemed by the Ancients the Goddeſs of the Earth, which *Homer* calls the Mother of the Gods, to ſhew, that all the Elements are engendred one of another, and that the Earth is the Foundation of all. He would alſo have it the Sun's or the Heaven's Wife, becauſe theſe render it fruitful. They painted it in the ſhape of a Woman with a great many Breaſts, to ſhew, that the Earth nouriſheth all ſorts of Beaſts. Many have found her with the Goddeſs *Ceres*.

TELLUS, a poor *Athenian*, but a Man of great Probity, who, upon the account of having given his Children good Education, and loſt his own Life in the Field for his Country, was by *Solon* eſteemd a happier Man than *Crœſus*. *Plutarch. Diſcourſe Compar. in Vit. Solon.*

TEME, a River of *Wales*, which has its Source upon the Borders of *Montgomery*, *Salop*, and *Radnorſhire*, takes its Courſe Eaſtward: It divides *Shropſhire* from *Radnorſhire*, and part of *Herefordſhire*, and at laſt falls into the Severn in *Worceſterſhire*.

TEMESNE, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, between the *Atlantick* Ocean, the Kingdom of *Fez*, the Province of *Chiaus*, and a part of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It reaches from Weſt to Eaſt 80 Miles, in Breadth 60, and a plain Country, and has ever been eſteemed the beſt Province in that Kingdom. It contains 40 great Towns, and 300 Caſtles, inhabited by *Barbarians*. In 323 of the *Hegira*, it became a ſeparate Principality. In the Year 450 it was deſolated by the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and lay waſte till 800, and then was peopled by *Moorſh Arabians*. Theſe being expelled after his Death, it was [illegible]

by them of *Zenete* and *Haora*, who in 100 Years were able to bring into the Field 60000 Horſemen, and had 200 Caſtles; ſo that they feared not the King of *Fez*. *Leo Afric. p.* 108. The principal Places in it are, *Anfa*, *Manſora*, *Rebat*.

TEMESWAR, a large and ſtrong Town of *Hungary*, upon the River of *Temes*, whence it has its Name, five Leagues from *Lippa*, towards the Borders of *Tranſilvania*, and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* took it from the *Tranſylvanians* in 1552, and Fortified it to that Degree, that they now eſteem it impregnable. It's indeed the ſtrongeſt Place they have. The County of *Temeſwaer* is bounded on the North by *Chaunad* and *Tranſilvania*, on the Weſt by the *Tibiſcus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the Eaſt by *Moldavia*.

TEMIAM, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between the Kingdom of *Gangara* and *Bito*, the River *Niger*, and the Deſarts of *Sets* and *Seu*.

TEMPE, a pleaſant Valley on both ſides of the River *Peneo* in *Theſſaly*, between Mount *Olympus* to the North, and *Oſſa* to the South, *Lariſſa* to the Weſt, and the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Eaſt, all covered with ſhady Bay Trees, and the Ground cloathed with ſoft Graſs, pleaſing Flowers, and ſweet-ſmelling Shrubs; ſo that all the Poets celebrated this as the *Earthly Paradiſe*, and the moſt delicious place on the whole Terreſtrial Globe. It is five Miles long, but very narrow, according to what *Pliny* ſaith, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 8.

TEMPLE, a Name given in all Times to Buildings conſecrated to Divine Worſhip and Religion; tho' the Worſhip of God was conſiderably antecedent to any ſuch Structure. The People of God were a long time without any, the *Pagans* alſo had none, but perform'd their Ceremonies, ſome on the top of Hills and Mountains, others in great Plains, until they found at length, that the Application of Mind requiſite to treat with the Gods, required a more retir'd Place; and then many Nations began to celebrate their Myſteries in Woods, and afterwards wall'd in Places deſtin'd for Prayers and Sacrifices, but always left them uncover'd to have a clear ſight of the Skye from all Parts; theſe the *Latins* call'd Temples. In proceſs of time, they found that living thus open to the Air diſturb'd their Prayers and Ceremonies; then they covered ſome, leaving others ſtill open, and appropriated the Name of *Temple* to the Places only deſtin'd to ſerve the Gods in; (the *Egyptians* were the firſt who had Temples, as we may learn from *Herodotus*, *lib.* 2. and from the Author of the Tract *De Dea Syria*, in *Lucian*,) Superſtition and the Number of their Gods increaſing, their Temples grew more numerous too, but under different Names: The general Name of all were *Ædes*, common to all the Buildings that were conſecrated to the Gods; *Templum* was proper to ſuch Places where they obſerv'd the Flight of Birds, which for this reaſon were uncover'd, that they might ſee a great part of the Sky; whence came the Word *Contemplari*. The Places where Oracles gave their Anſwers were the moſt religiouſly reſpected; the *Latins* gave them the Name of *Fanum*, from *Fari* to ſpeak, or from the God *Faunus*, who was the firſt that gave out Oracles in *Italy*. They call'd a Temple where they went to expiate for a Crime, *Delubrum*, from the Word *Deluere*, which ſignifies to Waſh, Cleanſe, or wipe out; and where People fulfilled the Vows they made the Gods in their preſſing Dangers: Others ſay, that *Delubrum* was a Temple, wherein was a Place full of Water, where Prieſts waſh'd before they began their Sacrifice. *Sacellum* was the Name of a little Place built in honour of ſome God, with an Altar in it. There was this Difference between the *Sacrarium* and *Sacellum*, that this latter was properly a Sacred place, and the firſt not ſo, but called *Sacrarium*, becauſe the Sacred or Holy Things were kept there, to be taken thence as there was Occaſion for them. Inſtead of Temples they often conſecrated thick Woods to certain Deities, and named them *Lucus*, from the Word *Lux*, by way of *Antiphraſis*, that is, an oppoſite Senſe, becauſe the Light could not penetrate 'em: In theſe Groves, they offered their Sacrifices, and perform'd the other Solemnities of their Religion: Theſe Woods became extreme thick, becauſe they did never cut them, through the Veneration and Reſpect they bore to the Deity, and becauſe they thought that ſuch Darkneſs did beſt become the Myſteries of Religion. There happened very often, that a Temple or Tomb was built near theſe Woods, becauſe they were not always conſecrated to Gods, but alſo to Men that died in great Reputation for their Vertue. Theſe Temples were firſt built ſo, that when People pray'd, their Faces were turned towards the Weſt, but this Cuſtom was ſoon changed, and Temples were built towards the Eaſt, that they might pray to the Gods on that ſide whence the Sun ſends its Light. The Form of theſe Buildings were different, according to the Nature of the Deity. *Jupiter*'s were long, and commonly uncover'd, or at leaſt very high, to ſhew, that his Immenſity could not be circumſcribed or enclos'd by any Dimenſions. Thoſe of *Ceres* and *Veſta*, of *Bacchus*, of the *Sun*, and other Gods, who had any Relation to the Earth which is round, were round too. Thoſe of *Pluto* and other *Subterranean* and infernal Gods, were in Vaults under the Earth. The Places where Temples were built, were alſo very different, according to the different Deities. The Temples of Tutelar Gods of Towns, were built on Heights if there were any, the better to protect and defend them on all ſides. The Gods who preſided over Vertues, Peace, and Arts, had their Places in the beſt peopled Parts of the City, to be the nigher at hand, to inſpire Men with Noble Thoughts and Inclinations for the good of the Publick. As for thoſe who preſided over Pleaſures as *Venus*, over War as *Mars* and *Bellona*, over Fire as *Vulcan*, their Temples were built out of the Towns, to ſhew, that they were either hurtful to Men, or at leaſt to mark that they were not to accuſtom themſelves to their uſe. *Neptune*'s Temples were generally upon the Sea-Coaſts, and thoſe of *Eſculapius*, and the other Deities who preſided over Medicine, in the moſt temperate Parts of the City and Country, and where there was beſt Air, that altogether might contribute to the Recovery of the Sick ſent thither; nor muſt it be forgotten, that each Temple had its particular God or Gods, and that no other God but ſuch as the Temples were conſecrated to, could be Worſhipped in them. And now having mention'd the Temples of the Heathen, it may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of thoſe belonging to the true God. We read in Scripture, that *Moſes* had the Model of the Tabernacle given him by God; but this Tabernacle was Unfix'd and Portable, ſo that the *Jews* had no Temple, properly ſpeaking, till the time of *Solomon*, which was four hundred and fourſcore Years after their coming out of *Egypt*. We ſhall ſpeak of this Temple in the following *Article*. However, we may obſerve here, that thoſe that pray'd, turn'd their Faces towards the Weſt, as we may learn from the Eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel* and St. *Jerome*'s Expoſition upon't. But the *Jews* having but this one Temple built at *Jeruſalem*; all of that Nation that were remote from this City, turn'd their Faces towards the *Town* when they Pray'd, ſome towards the Eaſt, and ſome toward the Weſt, according to their different Situation. This Temple was Prophan'd by King *Achaz*, who firſt rifled it, and then ſhut it up: His Son *Hezekiah* had it open'd, and as it were, new conſecrated. Afterwards *Manaſſes* prophan'd it ſo far, as to place Idols in it; but being ſtruck by the Hand of God, he repented of his Wickedneſs, remov'd the Abominations out of the Temple, and encourag'd the Practice of the Legal Solemnities. In proceſs of time, *Nebuchadnezzer* King of *Babylon*, beſieg'd *Jeruſalem*, and having taken it by Storm, ſack'd it, and burnt the Temple, which was afterwards rebuilt by *Eſdras* and *Zorobabel*, under the countenance of *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*. 'Twas afterwards Plunder'd and Prophan'd by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who was a great Perſecutor of the *Jews*. Some time after it was recovered by *Judas Maccabæus*, who Cleans'd and Dedicated it. *Joſephus*, in his Antiquities, gives an Account, how much it was Beautify'd and Enlarg'd by *Herod* the Great; and thus it ſtood till the Reign of *Veſpaſian*, who ſent his Son *Titus* to Beſiege *Jeruſalem*: During this Siege, the *Jews* were divided into three Factions, who Quarter'd their Forces, and cut one anothers Throats in the Temple: *Titus* continued to preſs the Siege, and reduc'd the Town to the laſt extremity of Famine; however, the *Jews* remain'd obſtinate and refus'd to Surrender; but the Town being taken by Storm, notwithſtanding *Titus* had given expreſs Orders againſt doing any damage to the Temple, a *Roman* Centinel, being over-born by an unaccountable Inclination, ſet this magnificent Structure on Fire; which being ſo very ſurprizing, both in its catching, and the Flames driving on with ſuch irreſiſtible Force, that all the Aſſiſtance of the *Jews* and *Romans*, encourag'd by the *General*, were not able to put a ſtop to it, till it was all laid in Aſhes. This, as *Joſephus* informs us, happen'd upon the 10th of *Auguſt*, which was the ſame day on which 'twas burnt before by *Nebuchadnezzer*: This Deſtruction of the ſecond Temple, was Eleven hundred thirty Years after the Building of the firſt by *Solomon*, and Six hundred thirty nine Years from its being Rebuilt by the Order of *Cyrus*. St. *Jerom* obſerves, That from this time the *Jews* have an Anniverſary-day of Mourning upon the 10th of *Auguſt*, in which they bewail the loſs of their Temple with a great deal of paſſionate and moving Lamentation, giving Money to the *Roman* Soldiers to get leave to enter *Jeruſalem*, and to weep over the place where the Temple ſtood; which Cuſtom this Father takes notice, was continued to his Time: The Emperor *Julian* having renounced Chriſtianity, and Apoſtatiz'd into a violent Averſion againſt the Chriſtians, had a mind to Rebuild the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, out of a wicked deſign of making our Saviour's Prediction diſagree with Matter of Fact, by which it was foretold, That the *Jews* ſhould never ſee it Rebuilt: The Emperor *Julian*'s Letter, upon this Occaſion, is ſtill extant, being the 25th in the Collection; 'twas Penn'd in ſuch very kind and encouraging Expreſſions, that the *Jews* had reaſon to believe he was become their Proſelyte: But God diſappointed both the *Emperor* and the *Jews* in their vain Deſign; for after a very expenſive and pompous Preparation, and the Work was begun with all imaginable Application, the Workmen having dug to the Foundations of the Old Temple, and juſt ready to lay the firſt Stones of the New; the Attempt, I ſay, being thus far advanced, there burſt out of the Earth all on a ſudden, terrible Balls of Fire, which burnt ſeveral of the Men, and frighted away all the reſt, as we may learn from *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who was a Heathen, and by conſequence cannot be ſuſpected of any partiality in the Relation: St. *Chryſoſtom*, who was then very Young, makes mention of it; and St. *Gregory Nazianzen* adds, that the Workmen being frighted, and running into a Temple hard by, a Fire broke out of a ſudden, and burnt moſt of thoſe poor Wretches, and that a ſhining Croſs appear'd in the Air at the ſame time, and was ſeen by

by the whole Town: *Ruffinus* who was living at the ſame time, and dwelt a great while at *Jeruſalem*, gives the ſame account of this Matter; adding withal, that there were ſuch terrible Earthquakes, that the greateſt part of the *Jews* who fled to the *Piazza's* for ſhelter, were cruſh'd in Pieces under the Ruins of 'em, and that others were burnt by an unaccountable Fire breaking out in their own Houſes, and that for the ſpace of a whole day, the great Square appear'd all on Fire, the Flames ruſhing out of the Houſe in which the *Jews* had laid up their Tools for the building of the Temple: This Narration is farther confirm'd by *Theodoret*, who reports that all their Tools were conſum'd by this unaccountable Fire, and that all the Materials for the Structure were either blown away or ſwallow'd up with Tempeſts and Earthquakes. *Ruffinus* and *Socrates* continue farther, that St. *Cyril*, who was then Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, was an Eye-witneſs of the full Accompliſhment of thoſe Words of our Saviour, *That there ſhould not be one Stone left upon another*; for, by a ſurpriſing Earthquake, the old Foundations of the Temple were thrown above-ground, and the Stones all ſcatter'd from each other. Theſe Prodigies put a ſtop to the Emperor's Project, and ſo the Place where the Temple ſtood remain'd unbuilt till the Year 630; when the *Saracens* having taken *Jeruſalem*, their Prince *Omar* built a Temple or Moſch in the ſame Place for the Uſe of the Mahometans; which continu'd to be employ'd, for the ſame purpoſe, 463 Years; *i. e.* to the Year 1096; when the Chriſtians having re-taken *Jeruſalem* under *Godfrey* of *Bologne*, this Moſch was turn'd into a Chriſtian Church: but in the Year 1187, *Jeruſalem* falling once more into the hands of the Infidels, *Saladine* made a Moſch on't again. Before we leave this Subject, 'twill not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Temples or Churches of the Chriſtians. After that the *Son of God* had, by his Death and Paſſion, put an end to the Types and Figures of the Old Teſtament, and begun the New Covenant with his People; the Old legal Temple was then abandon'd by the *Holy Spirit*, the Veil of it was rent, and Chriſtianity beginning to grow up, its Profeſſors had Places for *Religious Worſhip* in every Town where the Faith was propagated: Theſe Places being ſet apart for Prayer, Adminiſtration of the Sacrament, and other parts of *Divine Service*, were call'd by ſeveral Names, of which that of *Eccleſia* is one of the moſt ancient; which Word, in the Greek, ſignifies an *Aſſembly*, and was made uſe of by the Primitive Chriſtians, to ſignifie not only the Company, but the Place where they met; as appears, to mention nothing more, both from St. *Paul's* and *Ignatius's* Epiſtles. In the Apoſtles Times, the Chriſtians us'd to have their own Houſes conſecrated into Churches: Thus the Houſe of the *Roman* Senator *Pudens*, a Diſciple of St. *Peter*, was turn'd into a Church; the ſame Precedent being follow'd by a Lady of Quality call'd *Eupraxia*, as appears by the *Acts* of the Senator *Pudens* abovemention'd, cited by Cardinal *Baronius*. Theſe private Houſes which were turn'd into Churches, were ſoon after this religious Appropriation ornamented ſuitably to the Dignity of the Employment they were put to: and for this point we may vouch the Heathens themſelves; for *Lucian*, who liv'd in the time of *Trajan*, deſcribes a magnificent Building with gilded Roofs, *&c.* which, ſays he, ſerv'd only for the Chriſtians to meet in. *Lampridius* likewiſe, and *Eutropius*, make mention of Chriſtian Churches. The other Names by which the Churches were call'd, were, *Tituli*, *Domus Orationis*, *Memoriæ*, *Martyria*, *Concilia Martyrum*, *Concilia Sanctorum & Baſilicæ*. To underſtand the Reaſon why they were call'd *Tituli* or *Titles*, we may obſerve, that when any Houſe was forfeited, and became part of the Emperor's Demeſns, it was the Cuſtom of thoſe who *found the Office*, and took poſſeſſion for the Emperor, to faſten a piece of Canvas upon the Houſe with the Emperor's Picture upon it, or elſe to write his Name in great Letters; which Cloth or Canvas was call'd *Titulus*, and the Circumſtances and Formality of the Seizure was call'd *Tituli Imperatorii*. Now as this new Name and Diſtinction was given to ſhew the Houſe did not belong to its former Owners, but to the Emperor, ſo the Chriſtians imitated this method of transferring Titles when they deſign'd a Houſe ſhould paſs from a private Owner to the Service of God: And therefore, as our Author goes on, when any Chriſtian conſecrated his Houſe, he hung a Canvas on the outſide, upon which, inſtead of the Emperor's Pourtraict, there was a Repreſentation of the *Cross*, which they call'd *Tabulus*, or a *Title*, in Imitation of the Cuſtom abovementioned. The Name of *Memoria*, or *Memorials*, was given to Churches when the Cuſtom began to build them in Honour of the Memory of the Martyrs, for which Reaſon they were likewiſe call'd *Martyria*, or *Concilia Martyrum*. The Name of *Concilia Sanctorum*, or Place of Aſſembly for Saints, was given 'em becauſe all the Chriſtians who met there were call'd *Saints*. As for the Name of *Baſilicæ*, it was made uſe of, in the Opinion of ſome, becauſe Palaces Royal were ſo call'd from the Word *Βασιλεύς*, which ſignifies a *King*, the Chriſtians believing that this magnificent Diſtinction could not be apply'd with ſo much propriety to any Houſes, as to thoſe which were conſecrated to the King of Kings. Others affirm, That not only Kings Palaces, but likewiſe their Courts of Juſtice, and Town-Halls, were call'd *Baſilicæ*, ſome of which were given to the Chriſtians to make Churches of; upon which account, the former Name was not only continued, but likewiſe given to all other Houſes conſecrated to Religion: However, in proceſs of Time none but the moſt conſiderable Churches, either for the Bigneſs or Curioſity of the Structure, were call'd *Baſilicæ*. It would be difficult to tell the preciſe time when Chriſtians began to build Churches, becauſe at firſt, as we obſerv'd before, People conſecrated ſome of their own Houſes, and appropriated them to religious Uſes: however, 'tis certain that the building of Churches began not long after Chriſtianity; becauſe *Euſebius* aſſures us, that the Emperor *Dioclefian* order'd all the Churches within the Empire to be pull'd down. I ſay, long before this perſecuting Order was publiſh'd, the Chriſtians had of themſelves pull'd down thoſe Churches which firſt were erected, and built others in their places, much larger, and better ornamented; and theſe latter were the Churches which the Emperor *Dioclefian* order'd to be demoliſh'd. 'Twas the Cuſtom, at the firſt building of Churches, to place 'em Eaſtward, *i. e.* with ſuch a Situation, that when the Chriſtians ſaid their Prayers, their Faces might look towards the Eaſt; it being their Cuſtom then always to do ſo; which made the Heathens believe they worſhipped the *Riſing Sun*, as *Tertullian* obſerves in his *Apologetick*. In ſhort, they built the Churches, as near as they could, upon the Model of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*: Before the Door there was a *Portico*, where the Penitents and others ſtay'd who were not admitted to come into the Church; at the Entry of which was a large ſpace, call'd the *Nave*, which was for the Laity: beyond that was the Choir for the Clergy; and at the End of the Choir the *Sanctta Sanctorum*, or a little place rail'd in, with an Altar, where the Sacrament was adminiſtred. We may underſtand the Figure of the firſt Churches, by thoſe that *Conſtantine* order'd to be rebuilt upon the old Foundations, the firſt Model being follow'd in theſe latter Structures, as appears by the Teſtimony of the Fathers of that Age. In the Churches there were ſome particular Apartments, call'd Chambers by *Paulinus* Biſhop of *Nola*, and which now go under the Name of Chapels to pray in: There was likewiſe a *Sacriſty*, or *Veſtry*, where the Sacerdotal Habits and conſecrated Plate were kept; and alſo another Convenience to keep the Books in. Farther, as in the Temple of *Jeruſalem* there was a great Lavatory, full of Water, before the Door, where the Prieſts waſh'd their Hands and Feet before they came into the Temple; ſo before the Chriſtian Churches there ſtood great Veſſels of Water, in which the People waſh'd their Hands and Faces before they came in; it being a Maxim of natural Reaſon, that People cannot be too pure when they approach the Deity: therefore both Jews and Heathens have always us'd the Cuſtom of Waſhing before they began Divine Service. In proceſs of time, the Chriſtians made uſe of *Holy Water* inſtead of Common, which they ſet at the Church-door. We are farther to obſerve, that in the Chriſtian Churches there were not only diſtinct Places for the Clergy and Laity, (as there was at the Temple of *Jeruſalem*) but likewiſe for the Men and Women, and for the marry'd Women and Maids: Theſe Separations were made with Boards, as we underſtand from St. *Ambroſe*; the Right ſide being aſſign'd for the Women, and the Left for the Men: And laſtly, There was a particular Place in the Porch for Beggars; for, notwithſtanding the Rich and Poor were receiv'd without Preference or Diſtinction at the Communion-Table, yet the Beggars were forbidden to come into the Church to ask an Alms, for fear of diſturbing the Devotions of the Congregation, but were order'd to receive the Charity of others at the Church-door. There having been, as we have obſerv'd already, a great many Churches built in the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, till the Year 302, in which the Emperor *Dioclefian* publiſh'd an Edict to lay 'em all in Rubbiſh, this Order being executed with great Diligence and Rigour, and *Dioclefian* dying ſoon after, the Chriſtians immediately began to build new ones: but *Licinius* being made believe, as *Gregory Aſſſene* reports, by the Miniſters of the Devil, that he ſhould never ſucceed in the Field againſt the Emperor *Conſtantine*, unleſs he did his utmoſt to deſtroy the very Name of Chriſtianity. Upon this Perſuaſion, he order'd all the Churches of the Eaſt to be pull'd down in the Year 316. But when *Conſtantine the Great* had built St. *Peter's* at *Rome*, and carry'd 12 Baſkets of Earth upon his Shoulders, in Honour of the 12 Apoſtles, this Example and Encouragement put others upon the ſame pious Work, inſomuch that there were a great many noble and magnificent Structures erected for the Worſhip of God in all parts of the Empire. And here we may juſtly take notice of the Modeſty of this great Emperor, who, notwithſtanding the vaſt Expence he had been at in Erecting and Ornamenting Churches, would never ſuffer any Inſcription to be made to Record his Piety and Munificence; and when they told him that *Trajan*, his Predeceſſor, who was ſo much in the Peoples Eſteem, never built any noble Pile, without putting his Name upon't: to this *Conſtantine* reply'd, *That* Trajan's *Name cut in Stone, and the Plant* Wall-wort, *ſignify'd much the ſame thing. Herodot. in Euterp. Joſ. Antiq. 6. De Bell. 2. Macrob. Saturn. l. 3. c. 4. Clem. Alexandr. Strom. l. 7. Ignatius Epiſt. Arnob. adverſ. Gent. l. 6. Tertul. adv. Valent. c. 2. St. Auguſtin. Queſtion. in Levit. & de Civit. Dei, c. 8. Socrat. l. 1. c. 12. & l. 3. c. 17. Sozomen. l. 2. Theod. l. 3. c. 17. Euſeb. l. 2. Hiſt. & l. 6, 7, 8, 10. & in Vit. Conſt. l. 2, 3. Guliel. Tyrius de Bell. Sac. l. 1. c. 2. Glaber. l. 3. c. 4. Baronius Annal. A. C. 34.* If the Reader would ſee more upon this Subject, he may conſult *Hoſpinian* and *Leo Allatius de Templis*, and likewiſe Sir *George Wheeler*, who in 1689 publiſh'd a Deſcription of the ancient Chriſtian Churches.

TEMPLE of *Solomon*, as it was formerly, upon *Mount Moriah*, where *David* had ſeen the Angel, the Executioner of Divine Juſtice, with a naked Sword in his hand; and where the Prophet *Gad* admoniſhed him to raiſe an Altar for Sacrifices. This holy Place comprehended 4 Parts, all within the ſameWall, *viz.* the *Parvis* or Court of the Gentiles, that of the Jews, the *Sanctuarium* or Court of the Prieſts, and the *Sanctum Sanctorum*. The *Parvis*, or Court of the Gentiles, was 500 Paces in Circuit, and had a high Gallery about it, ſupported by ſeveral Marble Pillars, and four Gates towards the four Parts of the World; and was common to both Gentiles and Jews, who ſold Sheep, Lambs, Pigeons, and other Offerings there: but ſuch Traffick being indecent in God's Houſe, our Saviour baniſh'd them thence twice. Out of this, the People entred into that of the Jews, which was really magnificent, being environ'd with Galleries as the former, the Floor was of Marble of various Colours, the Walls gilt with very fine Gold, and the Doors with Plates of Silver. The *Sanctuarium* in which the Prieſts worſhip'd and officiated, was 40 Cubits long and 20 wide, the Pavement *Porphyry*, and the Walls covered with Plates of Gold; in the middle was a ſquare Braſs Altar, each ſide being 20 Cubits wide, and 10 high, upon which they burned the Beaſts that were offer'd in Sacrifice, the Fire being continually kept in by the Prieſts. On both ſides were 10 great Braſs Veſſels in form of Cherubins, Lions, Oxen, *&c.* to hold the Water to waſh the Victims. On the right ſide was another great Braſs Veſſel call'd a *Sea*, by reaſon of the prodigious Quantity of Water it contained: This was ſupported by 12 Oxen of Braſs, and ſerved the Prieſts and Levites to waſh their Hands and Feet in before they began their Sacrifices: Hence they went to the Porch, which was 20 Cubits long, and 10 wide, where ſtood two great Pillars of Copper adorned with 200 Pomegranates of the ſame Metal. Out of this Porch they entred into the Temple, which had no Roof, where there was an Altar all covered with Gold, on which they offered Frankincenſe and precious Perfumes. On both ſides were 10 great Golden Candleſticks, having each ſeven Branches, and as many Lamps, that burned continually, with 10 Tables of Gold, on which they put the Shew-bread for the Prieſts Maintenance. After this was the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, 20 Cubits ſquare, whereof 10 were cover'd with Gold, and the other 10 with Gold and precious Stones. In this Place was kept the Ark of the Covenant, cover'd with two Cherubins of pure Gold, 10 Cubits high; and here none enter'd but the Sovereign *Pontif* or High Prieſt. *Joſephus* ſumming up the Riches of this Temple, ſays, there were 10000 Candleſticks of Gold, 10000 Tables cover'd with the ſame Metal, and one that was very big, and all Gold; 20000 Cups of Gold, 15000 of Silver, 80000 Diſhes of Gold, 160000 of Silver, 50000 Golden Baſons, 100000 Silver ones, 20000 great Golden Veſſels, 40000 Silver, 20000 Golden Cenſers, and 50000 leſſer ones, 1000 Habits, ſet with precious Stones, for the Prieſts, 200000 Silver Trumpets, and 40000 Gold and Silver Inſtruments of Muſick. It's ſaid, the Service of this Temple was perform'd by 38000 Levites, and 24000 Prieſts. Some Authors aſſure, that *Solomon* employ'd 3000 Millions of Gold for the Building of this vaſt Body; which is not ſo ſtrange as it appears to be, becauſe his Father *David* left him immenſe Treaſures, and Jewels of an ineſtimable price. Any might enter into the *Parvis*, or Court of the Gentiles; but there were Pillars at the Entrance of the ſecond, where it was written in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Letters, That it was lawful for none but the *Iſraelites* to go into it. The Womens *Parvis* was for that Sex alone. The *Parvis* of *Iſrael* was for ſuch as were cleanſed from all legal Impurities: And the Prieſts *Parvis* was ſo proper to them, that the Laity never enter'd it but when they offer'd Sacrifices. There were ſeven ſorts of Miniſters that belonged to this Temple: 1. The High-Prieſt, 2. The *Sagan*, or his Vicar; 3. Two *Catholikin*, or *Subſtitutes* of this *Sagan*; 4. The ſeven *Immakalms*, who took care of the Keys of the Doors and Treaſury; 5. The three *Gizbarin*, or Treaſurers; 6. The chief of the Prieſts that officiated during their Weeks, 7. The Heads of the Families of this Order or Claſſis; and, 8. Thoſe who were only bare Prieſts. The firſt five Orders formed a kind of Council, which had the Care of what belonged to the Temple: Beſides theſe were 15 Deputies, in the nature of a Committee, part of which was changed every Week, with the Claſs or Order of Prieſts: The Body of the Prieſts were divided into 24 Claſſes, each dividing the ſacred Functions proportionably to the Number of Families of which it was compoſ'd. The Levites did the Office of Porters, Overſeers, Singers, and Muſicians. The Conſorts of Vocal Muſick conſiſted only of theſe; but in thoſe of Inſtrumental Muſick, Perſons of all Tribes were admitted, provided they were allied to any Sacerdotal Family. There were alſo 24 Claſſes or Orders of *Iſraelites*, who were obliged to come to the Temple each their Week, leſt there ſhould be none at Divine Service beſides thoſe that officiated. Theſe ſtood in the Court of the Jews, and repreſented all the People. *Doubdan Voyage de la terre ſainte. Lightfoot's Deſcription of the Temple of Jeruſalem.*

TEMPLE of *Solomon*, as it's now. It was *Omar*, an *Arabian* Prince, ſecond Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, that built it, about the Year 640, to ſerve as principal *Moſque* for the Mahometans. This Temple ſtands in the middle of a great Place about 500 Paces long from North to South, and 400 wide from Eaſt to Weſt. This is call'd the *Parvis*, and is environ'd with covered Galleries, as the Royal Palace of *Paris*, paved in ſome parts, and the reſt lies Green, with ſome Trees in it. About the middle of this *Parvis* is another ſquare Place, eight foot high, with ſeveral Stairs up to it, with each their Porch. In the middle of this Place, thought to have been the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the Jews, is the Temple built in an *Octogone* form, the whole of Marble cut into little Squares, and damask'd with Flowers and other Figures of ſeveral Colours, which ſhew very pretty when the Sun ſhines on them. The Body of this Building is cover'd with a *Terras*, or flat Roof of Lead; in the middle riſes a great Dome all covered with Lead, having alſo a Creſcent of the ſame Metal on the top, that weighs above 300 weight. This Dome has a Window to each Face or Side, and upon the Platform round the Temple are four or five ſmall Oratories, ſupported by ſeveral Marble Pillars. The *Parvis*, or Court, has four Doors into it, two to the North, whereof the firſt is near *Piſcina Probatica*, or the Pool by the Sheep-Market, the other towards *Pilate's* Houſe, a third towards the Weſt, look'd upon to be the beſt, and the fourth towards the Eaſt, called the Golden Gate. Theſe have high Vaults, fifteen Paces long, and ſix wide, under which hang Lamps, which the Turks light on certain Days. The Chriſtians are ſo ſtrictly prohibited to come into this Temple, or into the *Parvis* or Court, that they certainly are put to Death if they are found in either, unleſs they embrace Mahometaniſm, the Infidels holding this Place too holy for them to come near it. About 460 Years after the building of this Temple, that is, in 1099, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, having purified the Place, and taken away all the Marks of *Mahomet's* Superſtition, founded a Choire of Canons to celebrate Divine Service, as he did alſo in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; and 10 Years after the Patriarch *Arnauld* made them Regulars of St. *Auguſtin's* Order: but *Saladin* making himſelf Maſter of the Town in 1187, through the Miſunderſtanding and Diſputes of the Chriſtians, cauſed all the Pavement and Walls to be waſh'd with Roſe-water, to purifie it, according to his Notion; and then turned it into a *Moſque*. Hiſtorians ſay, he waſh'd it ſo well, that it took up 500 Camel Loads of Roſe-water. At the End of the *Parvis*, or Court, towards the South, is another fine Temple, call'd that of the *Preſentation*, becauſe ſome believe it's the Place where the Bleſſed Virgin, when but three Years old, was preſented by her Father and Mother to be brought up in Piety, until the Prieſts of the Temple married her to *Joſeph*, at fourteen. *Doubdan Voyage de la terre ſaints.* See *Jeruſalem.*

TEMPLERS, a Military Order that began about 1118, at *Jeruſalem*. *Hugo de Paganis*, *Geoffrey* of *St. Aumer*, with ſeven others whoſe Names are not known, devoted themſelves to God's Service like Canon Regulars, and made their Vows of Religion to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Baldwin* II. gave them a Houſe near the Temple of *Solomon*, whence they had the Name of *Templers* or Knights of the Temple: but living then on nothing but Alms, the King, Prelates, and Great Men, gave them Eſtates, ſome for a ſet term of Years, and others for ever, the End of the Inſtitution being to defend the Pilgrims from the Cruelty of the Infidels, and keep the Paſſes free for ſuch as undertook the Voyage of the *Holy Land*. Theſe nine received no more into their Society until 1128, after the Celebration of the Council of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, where there were Rules made for the Order, and amongſt the reſt, that they ſhould go in White. And afterwards, in 1146, *Eugenius* III. added a Croſs to be ſet upon their Cloaks, This Order flouriſh'd then for a time, and grew ſo very rich, that *Matthew Paris* ſays they had 9000 Houſes or Convents, beſides other great Wealth. This render'd them ſo proud and inſulting, that they refuſed to ſubmit to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, plunder'd the Chriſtians as well as Infidels, attack'd Crown'd Heads, and ſeiz'd upon their Eſtates; nay, they held Correſpondence with the Infidels, and by their Advices gave the Souldan of *Egypt* an opportunity of ſurprizing the Emperor *Frederick* II. who had then made an Expedition into the *Holy Land*. Being convicted of theſe and other horrid Crimes by Commiſſioners named by Pope *Clement* V. and *Philip* the *Fair*, *James* of *Molai*, a Gentleman of *Burgundy*, Great Maſter of the Order, was burn'd at *Paris*, and ſeveral others executed in other Provinces in 1313, the Order being aboliſhed the Year before at the General Council of *Vienne*, and a great part of their Poſſeſſions given to St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, then of *Rhodes*, but now of *Malta*. *Guilelmus Tyrius l.* 12. *c.* 7. *de Bello ſacro*. *Nicholas Gurtler*, in his Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the *Templers*, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1691, ſays much in their Juſtification. *Matth. Par. A. C.* 1244. *Du Puy Hiſt. de la Condam. des Templ. Walſingham in Edw.* 2. &c.

TEMPLERS, Hereticks who liv'd in *Jeruſalem* An. 1230, after the Death of *Philip Auguſtus*. They were ſo called becauſe they frequented the Temple very much. They had an Image made by exquiſite Art, cover'd with a Man's Skin, and having two ſhining Carbuncles inſtead of Eyes. They facrificed to this Idol the Bodies of the Dead reduced to Aſhes, and gave them to be drunk by others, to render them more ſtrong and conſtant. Thoſe who were born to a *Templer* wedded to a Maid, they roaſted after Death, and Anointed the Image with the Dripings, to evidence their greater Zeal. *Thoul* ſays, they were Condemned in the Council of *Vienne*, in the Papacy of Pope *Clement*, but *Hoffman* ſays it was the *Knights Templers* who were then Condemned, and conceive them to be a different Relation of the

ſame thing. *Spanheim* is poſitive that thoſe and abundance of other Impieties with which that Order was charged, were the Effects of the Malice and Covetouſneſs of *Philip the Fair* of *France* and Pope *Clement*, the former having a Deſign to ſeize their Poſſeſſions in *France*, and have one of his Sons made King of *Jeruſalem*; and the latter having a mind to enrich himſelf with their Spoils, and willing to pleaſe the *French* King with concurring to deſtroy that Order rather than conſent to have Pope *Boniface* VIII's Bones dug up as an Heretick, which he thought muſt unavoidably diminiſh the Papal Authority. And other Princes being incenſed againſt the *Templers* upon the ſame account, they were in a cruel manner exterminated through all *Europe*, and all ſorts of Barbarities and Tortures inflicted upon them to make them confeſs what they were charged with; but for the moſt part without effect: And though their Grand Maſter *James Mola*, a *Burgundian*, had by the Violence of Torment been prevailed upon to acknowledge the Truth of what the Order was charged with; yet when he came to the Fire he aſſerted their Innocence, and with his laſt Breath cited *Clement* V. to anſwer it in 40 Days at the Tribunal of God, who, as it happen'd, died within that time. Neither did *Philip the Fair*, nor their other Proſecutors, eſcape Divine Puniſhment. *Improba nunquam ſpes Letata diu eſt. Papire Maſſon. Mezeray Contin. Nangii.*

TENARUS, a Promontory of *Peloponneſus* near *Sparta*, now call'd *Cape Matapan* or *Maina*. Here is ſtill to be ſeen a Temple dedicated to *Neptune*, which was an inviolable ſhelter for all that fled to it. *Tenare* is ſtill famous for its Quarries of Marble, ſpoken of by the Ancients.

TENBURY, a pretty good Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, ſituate on the River *Tu*, 100 Miles from *London*.

TENBY, a much decayed Sea Port in the South-Weſt of *Pembrokeſhire*, with a commodious Haven for Ships; 172 Miles from *London*.

TENDUE, a City and Kingdom of the *Aſian Tartary*, bounded on the North by *Great Tartary*, on the Eaſt by *Jupia*, on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. The Prince of this Country, about 1644, Conquer'd the Kingdom of *China*, and is now one of the greateſt Princes in the World, his Dominions extending from *Cochin China* to the River *Obb* North-Weſt and South-Eaſt.

TENEDOS, a ſmall Iſland of the *Archipelago*, near *Natolia*, two Leagues from the ancient *Troy*, near the famous *Promontorium Sigæum*, now called *Cap de Janizari*. When *Troy* ſtood, this Iſland was particularly dedicated to *Apollo*. The *Grecians*, who feigned to loſe the Hopes of Taking *Troy*, and hid themſelves in one of the Harbours of this Iſland the better to cover their Deſign, have render'd it very famous. Its Inhabitants exerciſed Juſtice with ſo much Severity and Rigour, that, according to the Laws of *Tennus* its Legiſlator, when the Judge ſat to pronounce Sentence, an Officer ſtood behind him with an Axe in his hand, immediately to ſtrike either the Criminal or the falſe Witneſs. The *Venetians* and *Genoiſes* had a long Diſpute about this Iſland, which is now in the *Turks* Poſſeſſion. It's conſiderable for its good Muſcadin, which is ſold for a Crown a Tun: They alſo have abundance of Game. Its Port is ſhelter only for light Veſſels, yet is ſo very advantageous, that if it belonged to the Chriſtians they might make an Arſenal in it to command the Streights of *Gallipolis*, and to ſecure the *Archipelago*. This Iſland is 28 *Engliſh* Miles in Circuit, and has two ſtrong Caſtles, which were both Taken by the *Venetians* in 1655. *Gyclot Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

TENERIFE, the biggeſt of the *Canaries* or *Fortunate Iſlands*, was formerly called *Nivaria*. Its Circuit is pretty conſiderable. The Boroughs are *Laguna*, *St. Croix*, *Garico*, *St. Chriſtoval*, and *Ladeja*. Beſides its high Coaſts, it has the higheſt Mountain of the whole World, called the *Pic of Adam*, or *Teneriffe*, being 15 Leagues to the top, diſcovered by Sea-men with their proſpective Glaſſes at 60, and ſometimes in fair Weather at 90, Leagues diſtance. It was formerly thought to vomit Flames at the top, as *Mount Ætna* does in *Sicily*, but this does not appear now, for it. Summet is for the moſt part cover'd with Snow, and the Air is ſo cold there, that none can go up it but in *July* and *Auguſt*. The other Iſlands round this Place look from the Top as if they all ſtood at its foot; and ſometimes there is one more ſeen than is mark'd in Maps, becauſe it's ſo difficult to find it out, being low and always cover'd with Clouds; ſo it's called the *Inchanted* or *Inacceſſible Iſland*. The *Hollanders* place the firſt Meridian in this. *Pic de Adam* and *Cap Verd*. *Hackluit* adds, that it's half a Mile broad at top, and hollow like a Cauldron, there being nothing but Aſhes and Pumice-ſtones within two Miles of the Summet, and beneath this Place it's cover'd all the Year with Snow, and ſomewhat lower grow huge Trees which will not rot in Water, and for 10 or 12 Miles below them there are pleaſant Woods of Bay-Trees abounding with melodious Birds. This Iſland yields more Corn than any of the reſt. It was anciently govern'd by ſeven petty Kings, who liv'd in Caves, and were clad in Goats-skins. This and two other Iſlands pay 50000 Ducats *per Ann.* to the King of *Spain*, and 12000 to their Biſhop. *Hackluit. Traité des Iſles Canaries.*

TENERIFE, a ſmall Town of *America Meridionalis*, in the firm Land, near the Place where the River of *St. Madelaine* joins that of *St. Martha*.

TENES or *Tennes*, the Son of *Cygnus*, gave Name to the Iſland *Tenedos*, where he had the good fortune to come aſhore when his Father had ſet him adrift in a Trunk. *Cygnus* was put upon this piece of Cruelty by the Suggeſtions of his Wife, who being *Tenes*'s Mother-in-law, had wrongfully charg'd him with an Attempt upon her Vertue. *Tenes* was afterwards a Prince in this Iſland, where he made Adultery Capital; and his own Son being convicted of this Crime, the Queſtion was put to him, How he wou'd have him diſpos'd of? To which he anſwer'd, That the Law ſhould be executed. *Tenes* likewiſe made another remarkable Order, *i. e.* That a Man ſhould always ſtand behind the Judge with an Axe in his hand, to be ready to chop off the Head of any Perſon that was guilty of falſe Witneſs. At laſt *Tenes* was kill'd by *Achilles*, for endeavouring to reſcue his Siſter's Honour from the Brutality of that *Greek*: and after his Death he was honour'd as a God, by his Subjects of *Tenedos*. *Pauſanias l.* 10. *p.* 330. *Steph. Byzant. voce Tenedos. Conon apud Photium, p.* 437. *Suidas, Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

TENEZ, a Town and Kingdom of *Africa* in *Barbary*, towards the Weſt of that of *Alger*, and upon the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*.

TENNIS, a vaſt Lake in the *Lower Egypt*, at the Mouth of the moſt Eaſterly Branch of the *Nile*, abounding with Iſlands, upon one of which ſtands the City *Tennis*. *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, when he invaded *Egypt* in 1221, being overflowed by the Waters let out upon him, was forced to return to this Iſland. *Nub. pag.* 102. The Waters of this Lake, in the Summer, when the *Nile* overflows, are ſweet, but ſalt at other times, becauſe it lies open to the *Mediterranean*.

TENO, a ſmall Iſland of the *Archipelago*, which hath been in the *Venetians* Poſſeſſion near upon 300 Years. It abounds with Marble Rocks, lies high, and is extremely populous. Its principal Town is in the middle of the Iſland, with a Caſtle ſituate on a high Rock, 90 *Engliſh* Miles South-Weſt from *Tenedos*.

TENTERDEN, a Market Town in *Kent*, in *Scray Lath*, a Member of *Rye*, noted for one of the fineſt Steeples in *England* from *London* 50 Miles.

TEOS, one of the 12 Towns of *Ionia*, ſituate in a Peninſula over-againſt *Clazomenæ*, had *Athamas* for its Founder. This *Athamas* was Grandſon to another *Athamas*, Son of *Æolus*, who carried a Colony of *Orchomenians* to *Teos*, who were afterwards join'd with other *Athenian* and *Bœotian* Colonies: The Inhabitants of *Teos* not being able to defend themſelves againſt the Troops of *Cyrus*, commanded by *Harpagus*, put to Sea in the 59th Olympiad, and ſettled at *Abdera* in *Thrace*. The Poet *Anacreon*, and the Hiſtorian *Hecatæus*, were born in this Town. *Pauſanias l.* 7. *p.* 208. *Strabo l.* 14. *circa init. Pomponius Mela l.* 1. *c.* 17.

TERAMO, in Latin *Interamnia*, a Town formerly of the *Samnites*, now in the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Farther Abruzzo*, with a Biſhoprick, and the Title of Principality.

TERAPHIM, a Name which *Moſes* gives the Idols of *Laban* ſtoln by *Rachel*, Gen. 31. 19. Some have thought that theſe *Teraphims* were Braſs Inſtruments, that ſerve to ſhew the Time of Day and Number of Hours by the Sun, or by the Fall of Water into a Baſin by equal Proportions, which riſing gradually, ſhewed by its Height and Elevation what the other did by the Shadow. Others pretended they were Figures made by Aſtrology, and that the Stars influenc'd them with a certain Vertue that made them ſpeak. Dr. *Spencer*, in his Diſſertation *De Urim & Thammim*, treats this Subject at large, and confutes the Opinion of Father *Kercher*, who believ'd that the *Teraphim* was an *Egyptian* Word, and that the Uſe of 'em was firſt practiſed in that Country. But Dr. *Spencer* endeavours to ſhew, that theſe Images or Idols came from the *Amorites* and *Chaldeans*, or *Syrians*, and that *Teraphim* is a *Chaldee* Word, which ſignifies the ſame thing with *Seraphim* in *Hebrew*, the change of *S* into *T* being common in thoſe Languages: He adds farther, that the *Egyptian* Idol *Serapis*, is the ſame with the *Teraphim* or *Seraphim* of the *Hebrews*: To fortifie this Opinion, he cites ſeveral Teſtimonies of Rabbies, and *Arabian* Writers, extracted out of *Kircher's Oedipus Ægyptiacus*. *R. Levi Ben-Gerſon* will have the *Teraphims* to have had Humane Shapes, and that they were made at certain Hours for the Uſes they were deſigned for. *Selden*, in his Book *De dis Syris*, writes a whole Chapter of theſe *Teraphims*, and ſeveral others have writ on the ſame Subject. *Père Simon.*

TERBERIS, or *Trebelus*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the neighbouring People to the *Black Sea*, about 800 left the Kingdom to his Son, who alſo became a Chriſtian, and turn'd Friar himſelf, until hearing that the Son re-eſtabliſhed the Worſhip of falſe Gods, he quitted the Convent, put out his Eyes, gave the Kingdom to his Brother, and then retired again to his Cloſter. *Sabell. l.* 3.

TERCERA, an Iſland of the *Atlantick* Ocean, between *Africa* and *America Septentrionalis*, and chief of the *Azores* or *Terceras*, being 10 Leagues round, and ſo environed with Rocks that it's almoſt inacceſſible. The Town of *Angra* is Capital hereof and all the other Iſlands, with a Port in form of a Creſcent, between two high Mountains that ſtretch into the Sea. It belongs to the King of *Portugal*. The Soil is very good, the Corn will not keep, which makes them put it up in Pits and Holes dug in the ground, until *Chriſtmas*. Their Cows are very big, yet ſo tame, that they come when call'd like any Dog. Here

Here happen alſo frequent Earthquakes that overturn Churches and Houſes; and three Leagues from *Angra* is a Fountain that petrifies Wood, as appears evidently by a Tree that grows part in the Water, for the Root of one ſide is all Stone, whilſt the other is ſtill Wood. *Mandeſloe's Voyage of the Indies.* It was plundered by the *Engliſh* in 1597, who took five *Spaniſh* Ships out of the Port of *Royal.*

TEREUS, Son of *Mars* and King of *Thrace*, having married *Progné*, Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, came thither at her requeſt for her Siſter *Philomela*, whom ſhe deſired to ſee; but falling in love by the way, he forced this Siſter to cut her Tongue out, that ſhe might not diſcover the Inceſt, and kept her Priſoner in a remote Place, perſuading *Progne* that ſhe died on the Road. *Philomela* finding means to acquaint her Siſter with what had paſs'd, the Queen choſe the Time of the *Orgies*, and with her Companions went to deliver her out of her Impriſonment; and to revenge her Husband's Crime, cut his Son *Itys* in pieces, and made him eat of it: This enraged King would have purſued *Progne* and *Philomela*, but they were all changed into Birds, he into a *Lap-Wing*, *Progne* into a Swallow, *Philomela* into a *Nightingale*, and *Itys* into a *Pheaſant*. *Ovid. lib. 6. Metamorph.*

TERENTIA, *Cicero's* Wife, frequently mentioned in his Epiſtles. After *Tully* had parted with her, *Saluſt* married her, to diſcover, as is ſaid, his Enemies Secrets. She lived 117 Years according to *Pliny. lib. 7. c.* 48.

TERENTIUS, a Comick Poet of *Carthage* in *Africa*, was Slave to *Terentius Lucanus* at *Rome*; but his Wit and good Mien ſoon got him his liberty. He happily hit upon the fine Strain of Comedy, and left ſome Pieces of that kind that few have been able to imitate; ſo that he was not only rang'd amongſt the beſt and moſt eſteemed Authors, but was alſo thought ſo incomparable for the Purity of his Stile, the perſpicuity and beauty of his Compoſitions, that *Cicero*, a Man of great Judgment in this, praiſes him in ſeveral Places, and conſiders him as the *Rule* and *Standard* of the Language; adding, that his Comedies ſeemed ſo charming and eloquent, that they were thought to be written by *Scipio* and *Lelius*, two great Men, and the greateſt Maſters of Stile then amongſt the *Romans*, as *Terence* himſelf owns in his Prologue of *Adelphes*. We have ſix Comedies of this Author. There are ſeveral *French* Tranſlations of *Terence*, but the beſt is that done by Madamoiſelle *l' Fevre*, Daughter of *Tanaquil l' Fevre*, a famous Critick, and Wife of Monſieur *Dacier*, another eminent Perſon in that ſort of Learning. He died *Ann. Rom.* 495. but whether in *Arcadia*, or caſt away at Sea, is uncertain. *Lil. Gyrald. Voſſius.*

TERENTIUS, General of the *Roman* Army under the Emperor *Valens*. Returning Victorious out of *Armenia*, this Prince offered him whatever Recompence he ſhould name; whereupon he preſented a Petition for a Church for thoſe who expos'd their Lives in the Defence of their Faith. *Valens*, who was an *Arian*, being mad at this Requeſt, tore the Paper, and bid him ask any thing elſe. *Terentius* having gather'd up all the Pieces, ſpoke thus; *I have received a Preſent from you, I ſhall keep it, and ſhall ask no other, and appeal to God for the reaſonableneſs of my Choice. Euſeb. Hiſtor. Eccleſiaſt.*

TERICH, *Dilkarnaim*, a famous *Epocha* of the Eaſtern *Greeks*, generally called the *Æra* of the *Seleucides*. It began *A. M.* 3742, 312 Years before our Saviour, when *Seleucus*, one of *Alexander the Great's* Generals, took the City of *Babylon*, *Media*, *Suſiana*, and ſeveral other Eaſtern Provinces, from his Rival *Antigonus*; and by theſe and other great Victories, laid the Foundation of the Kingdom of *Macedonia* in *Syria*. The Authors of the two Books of the *Maccabees* have made uſe of this *Epoque*, but with this difference, that in the firſt Book theſe Years of *Seleucides* begin in the Month of *Niſan*, which anſwers to our *March*; and in the ſecond in the Month of *Tiſri*, which is the ſame with our *September*. Some Authors call it the *Alexandrian* Period, and place it preciſely on the 6th of *September*, 12 Years after *Alexander's* Death, that is, *A. M.* 3742. It is not to be confounded with the *Philippen Æra*, or of *Philip Aridæus*, Brother and Succeſſor of *Alexander the Great*, which began the Year of *Alexander's* Death, *i. e. A. M.* 3730, and 324 before Chriſt. *P. Petau de Doct. Temp. Labbe in Chronolog.*

TERKI, Lat. *Terchum*, the principal City of *Circaſſia* in *Aſia*, ſituate upon the River *Temenski*, in a vaſt Plain. It was ſome Years ago put into the Hands of the Duke of *Muſcovy*, who has fortified it with Ramparts and Baſtions of Earth, and keeps always a Garriſon of 200 *Ruſs* in it, becauſe it's his Frontier on that ſide, againſt the *Perſians*. It has been three times Fortified, the firſt by a *Ruſs*, the ſecond in 1636 by *Corn. Claaſs* a *Dutchman*, the third in 1670 by *Bayly* a *Scotch-man*, who added huge Baſtions, and a wide and deep Mote quite round the Town. It is ſeated in a Champain Country without Wood or Hill in view, and is a Place of great Truſt, being the Key or Frontier of the *Ruſſian* Dominions, and has always a good Garriſon. Lat. 47. 27. It ſtands upon a Neck of Land between two great Bays to the South-Weſt of *Aſtracan*. *Strays.*

TERME, *Terminus*, a God who Bounded and Abutted Lands. *Numa Pompilius* built this God a Temple upon the *Tarpeian* Mount, and made its Worſhip one of the chiefeſt Points of his Religion; which was a ſignal proof of his great Wiſdom, becauſe covetous and ambitious Men needed to be kept within the limits of their own Poſſeſſions by ſomething ſo Sacred that they durſt not violate it. This God had alſo his Feaſts and Sacrifices: The Feaſts called *Terminalia* were celebrated about the end of *February*, becauſe that was the End of the Year: And as for the Sacrifices, they never offer'd him any living thing, to ſhew he was God of Concord and Peace, and therefore could not delight in Blood. The Roof of his Temples were always open over his Statues, and it was a great Crime, according to *Feſtus's* Obſervation, to cover the God *Terminus* in any manner, ſince the Bounds and Limits of Land ſhould be order'd ſo, that all People might ſee them. This Deity was generally repreſented by a Stone, a Tile, or Poſt, ſtuck in the Ground at the end of Gardens and Fields: *According to Ovid in his Second Book of Faſti.*

Termine, ſive Lapis ſive es defoſſus in agris
Stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes. Tit. Liv. Plut.

TERMINI, in Latin *Termulæ*, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, belonging to the *Capitanata*, and having a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

TERNATE, the chief of the *Molucco* Iſlands in the *Indian* Seas, has the ſmall Iſland *Heris* to the North, *Initerra* to the South, a Channel of a League broad, ſeparates it from *Tidor*: The *Spaniards* were firſt Maſters of it, but were beaten out by the *Hollanders*, who have two Ports there. *Baudr.*

TERNI, in Latin *Interamna*, a Town of *Ombria*, a Province of the *States of the Church* in *Italy*, near the River *Nar* or *Nera*, upon the Frontiers of the Territory of the *Sabins*, 12 Miles from *Spoleto*. It's a Biſhop's See independent of any Metropolitan. The famous Family of the *Caſtelli's*, with ſome Remains of its Antiquity and former Splendor, render it ſtill conſiderable. In the time of the *Roman* Empire it was a Colony of the *Latins*, and its Inhabitants had the Privileges of *Roman* Burgeſſes. *Baudr.*

TERNOUA, Lat. *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*, the ancient Seat of the *Deſpote*, now the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh Sangiack*. It ſtands upon a Hill, near the River *Janthra* or *Iſcbar*, and the Borders of *Thrace*. It was heretofore very ſtrong, but is now much neglected. It's 30 *German* Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-Weſt, and 25 from *Sophia* to the North-Eaſt.

TEROVANE, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Reims*. *Latin* Authors call it *Teruana* or *Civitas Morinorum*, becauſe it was Capital of the ancient *Morins*. Theſe People were converted in the third Age by St. *Fuſcian* and *Victoricus*; but having relaps'd again into their Idolatry, *Antimonde*, ſent by St. *Remigius*, preach'd them the Goſpel a ſecond time. It was look'd upon as an impregnable Place; but *Ponthos de Laillan* L. of *Bugnicourt*, took it in 1553 for *Charles* V. who order'd it ſhould be Demoliſhed; ſo that now there are but a few Inhabitants, who are under the King of *France*. The Year it was Demoliſhed in, is marked by the Numerical Letters or Chronogram of theſe Words, *DeLeti MorInI.* It ſtands ſix Leagues from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, and two from *St. Omer* to the South. *Ceſar, Gazei, Sanſte Marthe le Mire.*

TERPSICHORE, one of the Muſes, to which the Invention of Set-Dances, and the keeping of Time is attributed. She was repreſented Crown'd with a Garland holding a Harp in one Hand, with other Muſical Inſtruments at her Feet.

TERRA ARCTICA, or the *Artique Land*. This Name is given to the Country that is near the *Artique Pole*, where are *Spitzberg*, *Groenland*, *New Denmark*, *Eſtotiland*, and ſeveral other Places not yet diſcovered.

TERRA AUSTRALIS, or *Southern Land*, a large Country towards the *Antarctique Pole*, diſcover'd by Captain *Gonneville* of *Honfleur* in *Normandy*, who was driven thither by Storm in 1503, as he ſail'd to the *Eaſt-Indies*. This Captain, after he had ſtaid ſome time to obſerve the Quality of the Soil and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants, returned into *Normandy*; and the better to confirm his Diſcovery, brought one of the King's Sons of that part which he Landed in along with him; but falling unfortunately into the Hands of an *Engliſh* Privateer in ſight of *Guernſey*, they made complaint to the Admiralty of *England*, and gave in an Account of their Voyage, and amongſt other Particulars, that this Country which he calls the *Southern Indies*, is very fruitful; that there are many Roots which give extraordinary Tinctures or Dyes, not known to the *Europeans*; and that there are great Numbers of all kind of Beaſts, Birds, and Fiſh, with ſeveral other remarkable things: That it's indifferently well inhabited, and the People are divided into ſmall Towns of 40 or 80 Cabins each: That they are docile, and of a good Complexion, love their Eaſe, and go half naked, eſpecially the young People, and wear fine Cloaks of Mat or Feathers, which ſome tye round them like Aprons, the Men down to the Knees, and the Women to the middle of the Leg. Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, and each Canton has its King very much reſpected by the Subjects. *Terre Auſtrale Meridionale. Printed at Paris in* 1663. The *Hollanders* have lately diſcovered in the *Southern Lands* to the Eaſt of the *Streights* of *Maire*, a Place they now call the *States Land*. Geographers do not agree about the Situation of it; for ſome will have it an Iſland, and others a part of the *Southern Continent*: However, this is certain, that it was diſcover'd by *James Maire*, Native of *Amſterdam* in 1615, who called it by the Name of the *States Land*,

and at the ſame time diſcovered that famous Channel to which he gave his own Name, and call'd the Land to the Weſt of this Channel, *Maurice of Naſſau*. The Hiſtory of this Voyage adds, that both in this Sea and the Northern, they met ſuch vaſt numbers of Whales and other Fiſh, that they were often forced to give them Bread-ſides to get clear of them. They alſo obſerved in all theſe Turns and Windings, that the *States Land* ſeem'd all covered with Green, and that of *Maurice* with Snow; and appeared low to the North, but very hilly to the South. They alſo ſtill diſcovered in this Voyage, a great many Places that look'd like Iſlands, whereof the chiefeſt ſeemed to be but about two Leagues aſunder. Theſe they named *Barnevelt*. *Herrera. Deſcription des Indes, Voyage de le Maire.*

TERRA DEL FUEGO, is an Iſland in the Form of a Triangle, having the *Streights of Magellan* to the North, the *Mar del Zur* to the Weſt, and the *Mar del Nort* or *Atlantick Ocean* to the Eaſt: The moſt Southern Cape is called Cape *Hoorn*, Lat. 57. 48. It is for the moſt part of it, ſurrounded with high Mountains covered with Snow. The firſt Diſcoverer of it was *Magellan*. *Hawkins*, *Lemary*, and the reſt, found it was nothing but a Knot of Iſlands, and cut through by many Channels, ſome paſſing into the two Oceans, and others into the *Streights* of *Magellan*. The greateſt part of it is mountainous, but ſo that it has fruitful pleaſant Valleys between theſe Hills, watered by Rivers and ſmall Torrents, and yielding good Harbors for Ships between the Iſlands. The Mountains are covered with fine and uſeful Timber. The Air is very much ſubject to violent Winds and Tempeſts from the Weſt and South. The Inhabitants are as White as the *Europeans*, but they paint themſelves Red: They are nimble, and of the ſame Stature with us; their Hair black, and they are very hardy. They are very Barbarous, eating raw fleſh; deſtitute of all Religion and Civil Government; immodeſt to the higheſt Degree, treacherous and perfidious, flattering Strangers at firſt, and deſtroying them upon the leaſt Advantage. *Laet. p.* 517. *cap.* 14. See *Magellan*. and *Lemary*.

TERRA FIRMA, or the firm Land, a Country of *America Meridionalis* that belongs to the *Spaniards*. It comprehends a Province of this Name, the *Iſthmus* of the two *America*'s, the Golden *Caſtile*, *Guiana*, &c. Its Towns are *Nueſtra, Senora de Remedios*, or *Rio de la Hacha*, *Cali*, *New Carthagena*, *Cori*, *Sainte fé de Bogota*, *Sainte Marthe*, *New Cardoua*, *Panama*, *Popajan*, and *Puerto Belo*, which two laſt are properly in the Province of the *Firm Land*. The *Spaniards* have another Place they call *Terra del Fuego*, or *Land of Fire*, and is an Iſland of *America Meridionalis*, between the *Streights* of *Magellan* and *Le Maire*. It has a Promontory called the *Cape de Horn*.

TERRA DI LAVORO, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Coaſts of the *Tuſcan Sea*, between *Abruzzo* to the North, the County of *Moliſe* and farthermoſt *Principato* to the Eaſt, the hithermoſt *Principato* to the South, and the *Tuſcan Sea*, and *Campania di Roma* to the Weſt. This was call'd the happy Country for the Fertility of its Soil, the chief Town being then *Capoua*; but now *Naples* is Capital of this as well as all the Kingdom. Here are ſtill 22 Towns, 166 Caſtles, 170 Villages; beſides, Corn, Wine, and all other Neceſſaries for the ſupport of Life. This Country hath many Phyſical Springs and good Baths, with Minerals of Brimſtone and Allum. The Lake *Avernus*, Mount *Miſene*, and the flaming Mount *di Somma*, are all in this Country. 'Tis now part of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Mercator's Atlas.*

TERRE-NEUBE, a Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Farthermoſt Calabria*.

TERRACINA, *Terracina*, *Anaur*, an ancient City in the *States of the Church* in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River called *Il portatore*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. It has a Caſtle, but is a Place of no Strength, by reaſon of a Mountain which commands it. It has a Harbour too, but of little uſe, the City being almoſt deſerted by reaſon of the Unhealthfulneſs of the Air. It's 60 Miles Eaſt of *Rome*, and as many Weſt of *Naples*.

TERRAIL (*Peter*) of *Bayard*, of a Gentleman's Family in *Dauphine*, one of the beſt Generals of his time, ſirnamed the Knight without Fear or Reproach; was much beloved by, and did conſiderable Services for *Charles* VIII. *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. which laſt having won the Battel of *Marignan* againſt the *Swiſſers*, deſired to be Knighted by him, and to be embraced according to the Ceremonies of the Ancient Knights. *Bayard*, who was always very facetious, holding his naked Sword in his Hand, ſpoke to it thus: *How happy art thou in conferring Knighthood on ſo Fortunate and Powerful a Monarch! Truly, my truſty Blade, thou ſhalt be henceforth honoured and kept as a Relick; for I will never make uſe of thee but againſt the* Turks, Saracens, *and* Moors: And ſo putting it up, he gave two Leaps for Joy. After this he was at the Siege of *Pampeluna*, and defended *Mezieres*, a Place of no conſiderable Strength, againſt *Charles* V. who batter'd it for ſix Weeks with 100 Pieces of Cannon. But having followed Admiral *Bonnivet* into *Italy*, he was mortally Wounded in the Battel of *Rebec*, this happen'd in *April* 1524. When he perceived himſelf dangerouſly hurt, he call'd upon God, kiſs'd the Croſs upon his Sword, and behav'd himſelf very prouſly; and being not able to ſtand, he order'd himſelf to be ſet under a Tree with his Face towards the Enemy, ſaying, *That ſince he never turn'd his Back whilſt he liv'd, he would not begin when he was dying.* He deſir'd Monſieur *Allegre* to tell the King, that he was extremely ſatisfy'd with Dying in his Service, and was only ſorry that he could ſerve him no longer. The Conſtable *Charles* of *Bourbon* that purſued the Army, coming up, told *Bayard*, *That he was ſorry to ſee a Man he always eſteem'd ſo much, in that Condition:* He anſwer'd, *I thank your Lordſhip; but there is no Cauſe to look upon me as an Object of Pity, who die like an honeſt Man in the Service of my King; You deſerve more to be pitied your ſelf, for appearing in the Field againſt your Prince, your Country, and your Oath of Allegiance.* *Bayard* died ſoon after in the 48th Year of his Age, to the Grief of all who knew or heard of him. *Du Bellay Memoir.*

TERRISS, one of the *Scots* Weſtern Iſlands, eight Miles long, and three broad, abounding with all Things neceſſary for Life, having great ſtore of Cattel, Corn, Fowl, and Fiſh. It has a Lake of freſh Water, an old Caſtle, and a very good Harbour for long Boats. *Buchan.*

TERRE-ROUGE (*John de*) the King of *France*'s Advocate or Council in the Stewartry of *Nijmes*. He wrote a Treatiſe *De juribus & Prælemineniis Delphini Franciæ*, and another *De Poteſtate Papæ.*

TERTULLIAN *Quintus Septimius Florens*, a Prieſt of *Carthage*, was in great Eſteem in the beginning of the third Age. He was an *African*, deſcended of a Noble Family of *Carthage*. His Father being a Pagan, brought him up in his ſuperſtitious Errors; but God ſhewing him the true Way, he received Baptiſm, and appeared a very zealous Defender of his Faith. He had furniſh'd his Underſtanding with all the Ornaments and Advantages of Humane Learning; was ignorant of nothing that the ſeveral Sects of Philoſophers held: He underſtood the Civil Law, Hiſtory, and all the Myſteries of Idolatry, with the Original and Progreſs of the Heathen Theology. His Style was lively and ſtrong, though ſomewhat forc'd and obſcure; and he was well vers'd in the Scriptures. Theſe were the beginnings of this great Man, who beſides ſeveral other Treatiſes againſt Hereticks, a Liſt of all which he ſets down in his Preſcriptions, wrote an admirable Apology for the Chriſtians, when cruelly perſecuted under the Emperor *Severus*, and addreſs'd this Maſter-piece of Eloquence and Learning to the Heathen Prieſts and Magiſtrates, who daily tryed the Chriſtians and condemn'd their Religion without knowing what it was. He did not however ſet his Name to it. He wrote ſeveral other Things in defence of the true Faith, to diſprove the Cuſtoms of the Idolaters, and againſt the *Marcioniſts* and *Valentinians*, with ſo much Eloquence, Reaſon, and convincing Proofs, that as *Vincentius Lirinenſis* ſpeaks of him, every Word ſeems a Sentence, and every Sentence a Victory. Yet after all this, he deſerted the Church, for which ſeveral Reaſons are alledged; and amongſt others, that he was diſguſted that B. *Victor* was preferred to that See before himſelf; others attribute his going off to his being refus'd the Biſhoprick of *Carthage*, and the ill uſage he met with from the Prieſt at *Rome*; and becauſe Pope *Zephirin* uſed Adulterers with ſuch Mildneſs as to admit them to publick Penance, which did not agree at all with his auſtere Temper; and found the Doctrin of *Proclus*, Diſciple of *Montanus*, far more conformable to his Humour; for on one ſide he advanced nothing contrary to the Myſteries of the Trinity and Incarnation, and on the other he moved his Followers to frequent Faſtings, a rigorous Continence, and an ardent deſire of Martyrdom, which he held it was never lawful to ſhun. The outward Appearances of Piety pleaſed *Tertullian*, and made him revolt openly from what he had before ſo zealouſly and learnedly defended. Dr. *Cave* is of opinion, that the *Roman* Clergy being diſſatisfy'd with the rigidneſs of his Humour, charg'd him with *Montaniſm*; and upon his being backward to condemn the Sentiments of that Sect, put him under an Excommunication. Upon this *Tertullian*, being of a warm Temper, and thinking himſelf ill us'd, and being likewiſe taken with the ſpecious Diſcipline and Auſterities of the *Montaniſts*, went over to their Party; but then 'tis not probable, that *Tertullian* ever ſunk ſo low as the Dregs of *Montaniſm*, but that he believ'd nothing farther than that *Montanus* was a new Prophet and Paraclete, furniſh'd with an extraordinary Degree of Illumination, and ſent into the World by God, for the Reformation of Chriſtians, and to give greater Light and Perſpicuity to ſome Doctrines deliver'd more obſcurely by the Apoſtles. After *Tertullian* turn'd *Montaniſt*, he defended the unuſual Severities and Mortifications of that Party, in ſeveral Learned and Eloquent Tracts, in which he is ſo hardy as to call the Catholicks *Pſychici*, or Senſual. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. part* 1. It's not known what he did afterward, nor what became of him, only it is ſaid he died Old. His Followers were called *Tertullianiſts*, who were all extinguiſhed in St. *Auſtin*'s time. One of his principal Errors was, the Traduction of the Soul *ex ſemine Parentum*. All the Great Men who came after him admired him, particularly St. *Cyprian* and St. *Jerom*. His Treatiſes have been publiſhed with Commentaries, by ſeveral Perſons. Monſieur *Allix* hath publiſhed his Life, wherein he treats more exactly than any before him of the Time when *Tertullian* publiſhed his ſeveral Books. There are ſome who confound this *Tertullian* with *Tertullus* Conſul, *Tertullian* the Lawyer or *Tertullian* the Martyr, but there is very much difference betwixt them; the firſt was Conſul in 195, and ſirnamed

Quintus.

Quintus Flavius, and *Tertullian* was marryed *Aug.* 4. 260. *Tertullian* is cited by ſeveral as a Favourer of their Heterodox Opinions concerning the Trinity; but he is ſuccinctly and clearly vindicated by *Calvin* in his *Inſtitutions*. Thoſe who have a mind to ſee a Catalogue of his Works may conſult *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Liter.* The beſt Edition of them is reckoned that of *Paris* in 1663.

TERVEL, a Town of *Spain* in *Arragon*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Saragoſſa*. It is upon the River *Guadalaviar*, which ſome have called *Turia* or *Turias*. *Latin* Authors call the Town *Julia*, *Turolium*, *Turia*, and *Terulum*.

TERVIS or TERGOVIS, the Capital of *Valachia*, where the Prince keeps his Court: The *Italians* call it *Targovizco*, in Latin *Tergoviſtus & Tiriſcum*.

TESSAGON, a Native of *Cyprus*, taken by the *Romans*, and put naked into a great Veſſel full of Serpents, which inſtead of ſtinging did lick him, to the great Amazement of his Enemies; who judging thereby that there was ſomething extraordinary in him; they carried him to *Rome*, where he was in great Eſteem. He was of the Family of the *Ophiogenes*, thought to be deſcended of Serpents, becauſe they had that ſtrange Property that they were never hurt by any, and could cure any others that were, by a meer Touch with their Hand. *Hiſt. Gen. du Roiaume de Oyre.*

TETBURY, an indifferent good Market Town in *Glocesterſhire*, on the Confines of *Wiltſhire*, has a fair Market-Houſe. Its chief Magiſtrate is a Bailiff It's 77 Miles from *London*.

TETHYS, Daughter of Heaven, and *Veſta*, *Saturn*'s Siſter, Wife of *Neptune*, and Mother of all Rivers and Nymphs, according to *Heſiod* in his *Theogonia*; but *Ovid. l.* 5. *Faſt.* will have her to be *Titan*'s Daughter, that was eldeſt Brother to *Saturn*. There is alſo a Sea Goddeſs called *Thetis*.

TESTAMENT. The Old and New: For ſo thoſe Books are call'd, which were written by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt. The *Hebrew* Word, *Berith*, ſignifies a Covenant, and the *Greek*, Διαθήκη, a Teſtament; theſe Names being given to the *Holy Scripture*, becauſe they contain the Covenant between God and his People, are a Witneſs and Declaration of his Will, and of that Heavenly Inheritance which God has prepar'd for the Elect; The principal Deſign of a Laſt Will and Teſtament being to ſettle Inheritances and diſpoſe of Eſtates. And here *Morery*, in ſtating the Canon of the Old Teſtament, inſerts, *Wiſdom*, *Eccleſiaſticus*, *Judith*, and the two Books of *Maccabees*: But Monſieur *Du Pin*, another Roman Catholick of great Learning, Judgment and Impartiality, calls theſe Books no more than *Deutero-Canonical*, and owns, that they were not receiv'd into the Canon in the Primitive Times. The firſt Catalogue wherein theſe Books were admitted as Canonical, and as having the ſame Authority with the other, is that of the third Council of *Carthage*, held in the Year 397, which confirms the Decree of the Council of *Hippo* of the Year 393, wherein theſe Books were receiv'd into the Canon, but upon condition that the Church beyond Sea ſhould be conſulted for its confirmation, as 'tis imply'd in an ancient Note on that Canon, which runs thus, *De confirmando iſto Canone, Tranſmarina Eccleſia Conſulatur.* Theſe Books (which we reckon *Apochryphal*,) were never, as *Du Pin* obſerves in the *Jewiſh* Canon, and are not to be met with in the ancient Canons of the Sacred Books, drawn up by the Chriſtian Writers, except (in ſome later Collections) of the Churches of *Rome* and *Africk*; which Point he proves at large in his Hiſtory of the Canon. The Old Teſtament, as *Morery* goes on, was writ in *Hebrew*, and Tranſlated into *Greek* by ſome *Jews*, at the inſtance of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*; This *Du Pin* admits of, as an unqueſtionable Truth; but the circumſtances of the Hiſtory of this Tranſlation, as the *diſtinct Cells*, &c. reported by *Ariſteus* and *Joſephus*, he looks upon as Fabulous, adding, that the Tradition of this Verſion being made by ſeventy two Perſons, may perhaps, as well as the reſt, be an Invention of the *Jews*. See *Bible* and *Septuagint*. As to the Old Teſtament, as *Morery* continues, Divines and Learned Men are divided in their Opinions, whether the *Hebrew* Text ought to be preferr'd to the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, where the Senſe differs: And here our Author cites *Pezron*'s *Antiquité des Temps*, to fortifie the Conjecture of thoſe that ſuppoſe the *Hebrew* Text has been alter'd by the *Jews* in ſome Places, relating to the Proofs of Chriſtianity; that the Fathers charg'd the *Jews* with unfairneſs upon this Account, and that this foul Dealing was actually put in Practice during ſome time of that fifty Year, which paſs'd betwixt the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* and the Rebuilding of it in the Reign of *Adrian*; and that *Akiba*, a famous *Rabbi*, made theſe pretended Alterations: But the Learned Monſieur *Du Pin* has a large Chapter, to ſhew the unreaſonableneſs of this Opinion, in which he makes it appear, that the Author who made theſe Objections, has miſ-cited the Ancients, and that the Fathers did not charge the *Jews* with corrupting the *Hebrew* Text, but only with making unfaithful Tranſlations of it. And here in the courſe of the Argument, he cites St. *Jerom*, who declares himſelf with *Origen*, for the *Hebrew* Text, and poſitively denies that it was falſify'd by the *Jews*: 'If any one (ſays he in the Third Book of his Commentary on the 6th of *Iſaiah*,) 'pretends, that the *Hebrew* Copies were corrupted by 'the *Jews*, let him hear what *Origen* ſays, in the Eighth Volume of his Explications upon *Iſaiah*, and anſwer that Queſtion, Why our Lord and his Apoſtles, who reprov'd the Doctors of the Law and the Phariſees for their other Crimes, did not tell them of this, which if true, would have been the greateſt? If it be ſaid, that the *Hebrew* Copies were corrupted ſince the coming of our Lord, I cannot but ſmile that they would have me to believe, that Jeſus Chriſt his Evangeliſts and Apoſtles have quoted theſe Paſſages in the ſame manner as the *Jews* ſhould falſifie 'em afterwards. We cannot doubt then, ſays Monſieur *Du Pin*, but that St. *Jerom* was perſuaded, that the *Hebrew* Copies were not injur'd by the *Jews*; for had he been of that Opinion, Why ſhould he have undertaken a New Verſion from the *Hebrew* Text? Upon what grounds ſhould he have preferr'd that to the Verſion of the LXX? And with what confidence could he have always given it the Name of the *Hebrew Verity*? To St. *Jerom*, he adds the Teſtimony of St. *Auguſtin*, who in his 15th Book *De Civitate Dei*, *cap.* 13. delivers himſelf thus: *God forbid, that any prudent Man ſhould imagine, that the* Jews, *how malicious ſoever they be, could falſifie ſo many Copies that were diſpers'd in ſo many Places*: And therefore, in his Treatiſe *De Doctrina Chriſtiana*, he adviſes People to have recourſe to the Originals; and when he prefers the Verſion of the LXX to all the reſt, he always puts in a *Salvo* for the Honour of the *Hebrew* Text, (*De Civitate Dei*, *lib* 18. *cap.* 43.) inſomuch that when there's any difference between the Text and the Verſion, *he ſays, we muſt rather believe the Original than the Tranſlations*. Ibid. lib. 15. cap. 13. Monſieur *Du Pin* having attack'd this unreaſonable Opinion by good Authorities, proceeds to confute it by Reaſon and intrinſick Argument: And, Firſt, He argues from the great reſpect the *Jews* always had for the Sacred Books, as appears, to mention no more, from *Philo*, *Joſephus*, and *Trypho* in *Juſtin Martyr*; which laſt (according to the Maxims of thoſe of his Sect,) affirms, That they were ſo far from corrupting the Sacred Scriptures, that all of 'em believe 'twould have been a more enormous Crime than to worſhip the Golden Calf, conſecrate their Children to Idols, make 'em paſs through the Fire to ſacrifice 'em, or to kill the Prophets. This Learned *Sorboniſt* argues in the Second place, that if the *Jews* had corrupted the Holy Scripture out of hatred to the Chriſtians, to deprive 'em of thoſe Advantages by which they ſupported the Doctrines of the New Teſtament, they would certainly have falſified thoſe Paſſages which contain'd the cleareſt Predictions of our Saviour, and with which they were hardeſt preſſed by the Chriſtians; but theſe Paſſages have ſtill continued in their Purity, and are ſometimes more expreſs in the *Hebrew* Text than in the Vulgar Tranſlation, there being a great number of clear Prophecies concerning our Bleſſed Saviour which the Chriſtians alledge againſt the *Jews*, in which 'tis agreed, the *Jews* have made no Alteration. In the Third place, he proves, That ſuppoſing the *Jews* ſhould have been willing to have falſify'd the Sacred Books, 'twas morally impoſſible they could do it; For how could they conſpire to carry on that Deſign? How could they, when diſpers'd all over the World, agree ſo unanimouſly upon the ſame falſification? How could they falſifie all the Copies without leaving ſo much as one in its Original Integrity? Admitting they could have accompliſh'd their Deſign in reſpect of the Copies which were in their poſſeſſion, How could they have corrupted thoſe which were in the hands of Chriſtians? For the *Jews* that were firſt converted to Chriſtianity, did no doubt, keep Copies of the Sacred Books. The *Nazarenes* Law did, without all queſtion, keep Copies of the Bible: Now the *Jews* were never Maſters of thoſe Copies, and by conſequence could not corrupt them. *Hegeſippus*, who liv'd a little after the Apoſtles, and came off from *Judaiſm* to *Chriſtianity*, did certainly underſtand *Hebrew*, as we may learn from *Euſebius*: This Perſon had, without doubt, the *Hebrew* Copies of the Old Teſtament: Many other Chriſtians likewiſe of *Paleſtine*, originally *Jews*, underſtood and read the Bible in *Hebrew*; 'tis impoſſible then, that the *Jews* could have falſify'd their Copies and that no body ſhould have perceiv'd it. From the 12th Year of the Emperor *Adrian*, the *Hebrew* Text was conformable to that which we have at preſent, as appears by *Aquila*'s Verſion. This pretended Falſification then, muſt have been made betwixt the taking of *Jeruſalem* and the beginning of the Second Century, *i. e.* within the compaſs of 30 or 40 Years: But, is it any way likely, that in that time when there were ſtill many converted *Jews* in *Paleſtine*, none of 'em ſhould have preſerv'd the Copies they had, uncorrupted? Shall we believe that the *Jews* could in ſo little time, ſuppreſs all the Copies of the *Hebrew* Text, and ſubſtitute new ones in their Place? The *Hebrew* Text which *Origen* inſerted ſome little time after in his *Hexapla*, was agreeable to that we now have. In fine, in *Jerome*'s time, the *Jews* and *Chriſtians* had the ſame *Hebrew* Text that we have at preſent; and St. *Jerome*'s Verſion is a certain Evidence, that no conſiderable Change has been made in it ſince that time, and by conſequence, that the *Jews* have not corrupted it; and beſides all this, if any farther Evidence were neceſſary, it might be added, That the extraordinary and ſcrupulous Diligence of the *Maſſorites*, muſt needs have contributed mightily towards the Preſervation of the Text. With theſe Reaſonings, beſides others, which the Reader may conſult at his leiſure, the Learned *Du Pin* proves to a Demonſtration, That the *Hebrew* Text is tranſmitted down to us in its Original Genuineſs and Purity. *Du Pin*'s

Pin's Complete Hiſtory of the Canon of the Old and New Teſtament. Vol. 1. To return to *Morery*, who obſerves, That the Old *Hebrew* Characters, made uſe of by *Moſes*, and thoſe Writers who liv'd before the Captivity of *Babylon*, are thoſe which were preſerv'd by the *Samaritans*: This was not only the general Opinion in St. *Jerome*'s time, as he obſerves in his Preface to the *Kings*, but is farther confirm'd by old Medals, upon which there is the Inſcription of *Holy Jeruſalem*, in *Hebrew* Words, and *Samaritan* Characters; now this Inſcription, ſays Monſieur *Du Pin*, in his *Nouvelle Bibliotheque*, *&c.* could not have been made after the ſeparation of the Ten Tribes in the Reign of *Rehoboam*, and in the Year of the World 3060, becauſe, after that Separation, the *Samaritans* did not any longer look upon *Jeruſalem* as a Holy City: [But this Reaſoning of Monſieur *Du Pin* ſeems not cogent in the Opinion of others, becauſe the *Characters* were not chang'd in the time of *Rehoboam* but after their return from the Captivity; and therefore the Money might be ſtamp'd with the Old *Characters* at *Jeruſalem*, under the Poſterity of *Rehoboam*.] After this Diviſion of the Kingdom, the *Iſraelites* or Ten Tribes preſerv'd the *Pentateuch*, as handed down to 'em from *Moſes*, and gave it to the *Cutheans*, a People who came from *Aſſyria* and *Perſia*, who were afterwards call'd *Samaritans*: The Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin* likewiſe kept the ſame Characters, to the time of the Captivity; but being brought to *Babylon*, they learn'd by degrees, to write and ſpeak the *Chaldean* Language, inſomuch that when *Ezdras* made a Collection of the Canon of the Old Teſtament, he got the Copies tranſcrib'd in *Chaldee* Characters, as being better known to the *Jews*, and which they have generally made uſe of ever ſince. Indeed the *Jews* did not only make uſe of the Characters of the *Chaldeans*, but likewiſe of their Language, which was that of the *Syrians* or *Aſſyrians*, and was very near that of the *Hebrew*. 'Tis true, this Language was not very common at firſt to all the *Jews*, but by little and little, both the Languages were run together; and the Vulgar Tongue of the *Jews* was the *Syriack* Language mix'd with old *Hebrew* Words, and which afterwards, in the common way of ſpeaking, was call'd the *Hebrew* Tongue: Notwithſtanding this, the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament continued to be always written in *Hebrew*, the *Jews* reading it in this Language in their Synagogues, and explaining it to the People in the *Mother Tongue*, which probably was the Original of the *Chaldaick* Paraphraſe. The *Hebrew* Text continued in this condition without Points, till about the Year of our Lord 500, when the *Jews* of *Tiberias* invented thoſe Vowel-Points, to govern the Reading and Pronunciation of the *Hebrew* Language; for St. *Jerome* informs us in his 22d Queſtion upon *Jeremy*, and in his Commentary upon *Habakkuk*, that in his time the Pronunciation of *Hebrew* was not aſcertain'd and regulated by Points, as it has ſince been. *Morery* proceeds to ſay ſomething about the Tranſlations of the New Teſtament, and affirms, that there was none made in the Vulgar Tongues till the 14th Century, and inſinuates pretty plainly, as if the Bibles lying open to the Underſtanding of the Laity, had done diſſervice to the Church: To this Opinion we ſhall only oppoſe the Authority of the Learned *Du Pin* above-mention'd, who proves at large, That the Sacred Hiſtorians, both of the Old and New Teſtament, writ in the Vulgar Tongue generally uſed and underſtood in the Countreys where they liv'd. That becauſe (tho' the *Greek* was commonly, yet not generally underſtood in the Weſt,) the Bible was very early Tranſlated into the *Latin* Tongue; ſo likewiſe thoſe people who underſtood neither *Greek* nor *Latin*, as the *Syrians*, *Ethiopians*, *Egyptians*, *Armenians* and *Perſians*, had their own Tranſlations of the Holy Scripture in their ſeveral Languages, after they were converted to the Chriſtian Faith: Afterwards the *Arabick* being become the Vulgar Language in the *Levant*, the People had both the Old and New Teſtament Tranſlated into that Language, and of late Years the *Greeks* themſelves have caus'd them to be Tranſlated into the Vulgar *Greek*. Monſieur *Du Pin* proceeds to ſhew, that even in the Weſt there were Tranſlations of the Bible into the Vulgar Tongues before the 14th Century. He likewiſe proves at large, both from the Authority of the Scriptures and Fathers, and from the reaſon of the thing, that the reading of the Holy Scriptures was intended for the Laity as well as the Prieſts, and that 'tis very uſeful for all ſorts of People. *Du Pin's Complete Hiſtory of the Canon of the Old and New Teſtament*, *Vol.* 1. *Father Simon's Critical Hiſtory of the New Teſtament*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 32.

TETRAPLA, a Book of the four Verſions of the Bible, made by the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, diſpos'd in four Columes. The Name comes from the Greek τετραπλᾶς, which ſignifies *Quadruplex*, that is, Fourfold. See *Hexapla*. *Du Pin nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques*.

TETRAPOLIS, a Country of *Syria*, where were four remarkable Towns, *viz. Antioch*, *Seleucia*, *Apamea*, and *Laodicea*, once called Siſters for their Concord and good Underſtanding. *Strabo*, *lib.* 15.

TETRICUS (*Caius Peſuvius*) Praefect in *Gaul*, and Proconſul in *Aquitain*. He got himſelf proclaimed Emperor at *Bourdeaux* on the requeſt of *Victorine* or *Victoria*, called the Mother of Armies. The Inſolence of his Soldiers grew ſo ungovernable, that he came to *Chalon* upon the *Marne*, and deliver'd himſelf into the Emperor *Aurelian*'s Hands, who carried him in Triumph to *Rome*, and ſome time after made him his Intendant in *Italy*, and Governor of ſome Provinces. This *Tetricus* had a Son of his Name, who was alſo led in Triumph to *Rome*, but afterwards *Aurelian* admitted him into the Senate, and without depriving him of his Anceſtor's Eſtate let him live at his Eaſe, belov'd and eſteem'd by all that knew him. *Trebellius*. *Pollio*.

TETUAN, a Town and ſmall Commonwealth of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, with a Port at the Mouth of the *Mediterranean*. *Latin* Authors call it *Tetuanum*. It's hither all the *Caravans* come, who go by Sea to *Meccha*, by *Alexandria* and *Egypt*.

TETZEL (*John*) a *Dominican*, and Inquiſitor, was choſe by the *Teutonick Knights* to preach the Indulgences which they had obtained for the War againſt the *Muſcovites*, which he did with Succeſs. Some time after this, the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* being named by Pope *Leo* X. to publiſh the Indulgences of the Year 1517, gave the Commiſſion to this *Tetzel*, who aſſociated thoſe of his own Order with him in the Employment; and when *Luther*, at *Stupitz*'s requeſt, had faſtned upon the Door of *Wittemberg* Church 95 Propoſitions, whereof many were againſt the Pope's Power, the Treaſure of the Church, and the Worth of Indulgences, *Tetzel* oppoſed 106 other Propoſitions to the former, which, as Inquiſitor, *he burn'd publickly*; and on the other hand *Luther* burn'd his. This was the Beginning of the Diſputes betwixt the *Dominicans* and *Auguſtines*, which occaſion'd *Luther*'s Reformation; which, together with the Reprimand given by the Nuncio *Charles Miltitz* unto *Tetzel*, as the Occaſion of the Diſorders of *Germany*, afflicted him ſo much, that he died of Grief in 1519. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſm.*

TEUCER, Son of *Telamon* King of *Salamine*, an Iſland over againſt *Attica*, and Brother to *Ajax*, with whom he went to the Siege of *Troy*. When he returned from this Siege, his Father baniſh'd him becauſe he did not revenge *Ajax*'s Death on *Ulyſſes*. This Misfortune did not at all ſhake *Teucer*'s Conſtancy, who encouraged thoſe that followed him with a Promiſe of a more pleaſant Dwelling, ſaying, that we ought to eſteem that for our Country where we are well; and ſo went to the Iſle of *Cyprus*, where he built a new *Salamine*. *Cicero*. *Horace*.

TEUCER of *Crete*, King of *Phrygia Minor*, ſince called *Troas*, Reigned in Conjunction with his Son-in-Law *Dardanus*, who married his Daughter *Batica*. It was one of his Grand-children, called *Tros*, that gave Name to the City of *Troy*, Capital of this Kingdom; and from *Teucer* the Inhabitants were called *Teucri*.

TEUDEGILDE, was a poor Shepherd's Daughter, but ſo great a Beauty that *Charibert* King of *France*, fell in Love with, and married her. She out-lived this Prince, and made uſe of all her Charms and Treaſures to win *Gontran* King of *Orleans*; who having deprived her of her Wealth, cloiſtered her in a Monaſtery at *Arles*, where ſhe died. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 4. *&c.*

TEVIOTDALE, Lat. *Teviotia*, a Country in the South of *Scotland*, taking Name from the River *Teviot*, which runs through it. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and the Inhabitants were always well eſteemed for their Valour during the Wars betwixt *Scotland* and *England*. Its principal Town is *Jedburgh*, where the County-Courts are held; though in Writings it is always called the Shire of *Roxburgh*, from an ancient Town and Caſtle now deſtroyed. The ancient and honorable Family of *Douglas* of *Cavers* are hereditary Sheriffs of this County. It's divided from *England* by *Cheviot* Hills, bounded on the Weſt by *Liddiſdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Euſdale*, on the North with the Sheriffdom of the *Foreſt*, and on the Eaſt with the *Mers*. The principal Families of this Country are the *Scots* and *Kerrs*; the Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh* and *Monmouth* being chief of the former, and the Earl of *Roxburgh* the moſt conſiderable of the latter in this County.

TEUPOLUS (*Bajamond*) Son to a Doge of *Venice*, formed a Deſign to oppreſs his Country, and uſurp the Sovereignty; but the Plot being diſcovered, the States ſent for ſome Troops to *Venice* to oppoſe him; and having worſted his Party at a Rencounter in the Place of St. *Marc*, they ſecured him, and puniſh'd his Accomplices. *Egnat. lib.* 3. *cap.* 5.

TEUTATES, a Name under which the ancient *Gauls* worſhipped *Mercury*, to whom they ſacrificed humane Victims; the *Druids* either burning, piercing them with Arrows, or ſtrangling them in the middle of their Temples. *Strabo*. *Caſ. Comment.*

TEUTOMALUS, King of the *Salians*, Inhabitants of the ancient *Gallia Viennenſis*, being forced to leave his Country to the *Romans*, who eſtabliſhed themſelves in it under the Conſul *C. Sextius*, he withdrew to the *Allobroges*, and with the help of his Allies maintained a ſecond War againſt *Cn. Domitius*, about 632 of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv.*

TEUTOMATUS, King of the *Nitiobriges*, People of the ancient *Aquitain*, was Son of *Ollovico* that Reign'd before him: He adhered to *Vercingentorix*, and with his Forces contributed to repair his Loſs at *Avaric*. *Cæſar* ſays, that this Prince, who was under the Walls of *Gergovia* during the Siege, was ſurprized in his Tent aſleep; and thinking of nothing leſs than an Attack that Day, the *Roman* Soldiers beat up his Quarters ſo very ſuddenly, that he had not time to put on his Cloaths, and that it was as much as he could do to ſave himſelf, his Horſe being

being wounded under him. *Cæſar. de Bello Gallico, lib.* 7.

TEUTONS, This Name was given to the ancient *Germans*, bordering upon the *Cimbrians:* They inhabited the Iſlands of *Funen* and *Zelande* in *Denmark*, were very troubleſome to their Neighbours, and held out a long time againſt the *Romans*.

TEUTONS, The Name of the Knights of the Teutonick Order, anciently that of our Lady of *Mount Sion*, inſtituted in 1191, by *Henry* of *Jeruſalem*, the Patriarch, and other Chriſtian Princes, in favour of the *German* Nation. On this occaſion, when the Emperor *Frederick* undertook the *Croiſade*, with ſeveral other great Princes, to recover the Holy Land, whereof *Saladin* Sultan of *Egypt* made himſelf Maſter in 1187, a great number of *German* Lords and Gentlemen follow'd him in quality of Voluntiers, who ſignaliz'd themſelves upon all occaſions. And after the Emperor's Death, being without a Generaliſſimo before *Acre*, beſieg'd by the Chriſtians, they choſe *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, ſecond Son of the Emperor, and *Henry* Duke of *Brabant*, for Captain-Generals of their Nation: under whom they diſtinguiſhed themſelves with ſo much Bravery, at the Taking of *Acre*, and other Places of that Country, that *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem* propoſed to inſtitute an Order in their Favour, and with the Patriarch and other Princes, formed the Statutes according to the Model of the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and the *Templers*, whence they extracted what they thought would beſt become an Order both Military and Hoſpitable. The Statutes, amongſt other things, ſet forth, that the Knights ſhould be *well Born*, that they ſhould vow the Defence of the Chriſtian Church and Holy Land, and give Entertainment to the Pilgrims of their Nation; and finally, that they ſhould call themſelves, Knights of our Lady of *Mount Sion*. The Emperor *Henry* VI. and Pope *Celeſtin* III. approved the Inſtitution, order'd that they ſhould be clad in White, and wear a black Croſs, in form of that of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, in their Habits, Standards, and Arms, with a Field Argent, and live according to St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule. Hereupon the King of *Jeruſalem*, with Duke *Frederick* of *Suabia*, by the Emperor's Authority, created the firſt Knights to the number of 40, making *Walpot* their great Maſter. All Chriſtian Princes ſhew'd their Affection to this Order by their Liberalities and Endowments, which began to be very conſiderable under the fourth great Maſter *Herman* of *Saltza*, elected in 1210, in whoſe time theſe Knights reſcued *John* the Son of *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem*, in a Battel which the Chriſtians loſt againſt *Conradin* King of *Syria*; in Acknowledgment of which good Service, the ſame *John* honour'd them with the proper Arms of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*. After this the Duke of *Mazovia* in *Poland* gave theſe Knights a Grant of what Lands they could Conquer from the *Pagans* in *Pruſſia*, which the Pope and Emperor confirm'd. So that the *Teutons* having gain'd an entire Victory, beat the Infidels quite out of that Country, and by little and little made themſelves Maſters of *Livonia* and *Curlande*; and having built ſeveral Churches, Towns, and Caſtles, and planted ſeveral *German* Colonies, they entred *Ruſſia*, where they alſo eſtabliſh'd the Chriſtian Religion. But whilſt they were Victorious in thoſe Parts, and made conſiderable progreſs towards the Baltick Sea, the Town of *Acre* was taken by the Sultan of *Egypt* in 1291, and the Knights there were forced to return into *Germany*. The principal Houſe of the Order was eſtabliſh'd at *Marpurg* a Town of *Heſſia* in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and afterwards tranſlated to *Marienburg* in *Pruſſia*. In 1510 theſe Knights choſe *Albert*, Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Nephew to *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, for their great Maſter. But this Prince embracing *Luther*'s Doctrine, treated with the King of *Poland* to make himſelf abſolute Maſter of *Pruſſia*, upon condition to do Homage for it to the Crown of *Poland*. After this Agreement the Duke quitted the Title of Great Maſter, and drove all the Knights out of *Pruſſia*. Since that time this Country is call'd *Ducal Pruſſia*. The *Teutons* retir'd to *Borgentheim* alias *Mariendal* in *Franconia*, and choſe *Walter de Cronberg*, for the Adminiſtrator of *Pruſſia*, who was then Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Germany* and *Italy*. Now this Order conſiſts of 12 Provinces, *viz.* that of *Alſace* and *Burgundy*, that of *Auſtria*, of *Coblentz*, and *Eſtich*, tho' called Provinces of the Juriſdiction of *Pruſſia*, the Provinces of *Franconia*, *Heſſe*, *Boſſen*, *Weſtphalia*, *Lorain*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, and *Utrecht*, which are of the Juriſdiction of *Germany*. But now the *Italians* are Maſters of all that belonged to the Order in the Province of *Utrecht*. Each Province has its *Commanderies*, and the aſſembly of the Commanders is call'd the Provincial, but all are under the great Maſter, as their Chief. The 12 Provincial Commanders aſſembled together, can chuſe a great Maſter or Coadjutor. The great Maſter keeps his ordinary Reſidence at *Mariendal* in *Franconia*, ſince the Order was turned out of *Pruſſia*, and is worth about 200 Crowns a Year. The moſt part of the Commandaries are poſſeſſed by *German* Lords, and Prince's younger Brothers. The Arms of the Order are, *Argent, a Cross Patee Sable ornamented with a Cross Potent, &c. Heiſſ. Hiſtoire de l'Empire.*

TEWKSBURY, Lat. *Theocaſtra*, a Market and Borough Town of *Tewkeſbury* Hundred in the North Weſt of *Glocesterſhire*, ſituate at the Fall of the *Avon* into the *Severn*. Noted for its Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and for the Battel fought here *Anno* 1471, between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, by King *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. which determined the long Quarrel for the Crown, and ſettled it on the Houſe of *York*. *Edward* the Prince, only Son to King *Henry* VI. was ſlain in this Battel.

TEXEL, a ſmall Iſland at the Mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle and good Harbour on its South ſide, the uſual Place where the Dutch Fleet rendezvouz in times of War. General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarl*, beat the *Dutch* near this Place, *July* 31. 1653, kill'd their famous Admiral *Van Trump*, burn'd and ſunk 26 of their Men of War, with the Loſs of two ſmall *Engliſh* Ships, and drove the reſt into the *Texel*.

TEXTOR (*Raviſius John*) a famous Grammarian of *Nevers* in *France*, flouriſh'd about the middle of the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral things, as, *Officina*, *Cornucopia*, *Specimen Epithetorum*, &c. *Geſner. Bibliath.*

THABOR, or *Tabor*, a famous Mountain of *Galilee* in *Paleſtina*, near the great Plains of *Eſdrelon*, and the little River of *Kiſhon*, ſix Miles from *Nazareth* towards the Eaſt. It was on the top of this Mountain that *Jeſus Chriſt* transfigur'd himſelf in preſence of the Apoſtles, St. *Peter*, St. *John*, and St. *James*. One may ride up it about a thouſand Paces on Horſe-back, but thence the way is ſtraight and ſteep to the top, not winding, as in other Mountains. *Joſephus* ſays, 'tis 30 Furlongs high, that is, 3750 Paces: and ſome very credible Travellers affirm, that they were a whole Day getting up to the top. It is of a Cylindrical Figure, ſomewhat like a Sugar-loaf; and on the ſide of *Nazareth*, towards the South and Weſt, cover'd with ſhrubs and Buſhes that are always green, and well ſtock'd with wild Beaſts, eſpecially Boars and wild Hogs, becauſe the *Mahometans* imitate the *Jews* in their Averſion to Swines-fleſh. On the top of this Mountain the Empreſs *Helena* built a very ſumptuous Church with three ſmall Chappels, to repreſent the three Tabernacles, one for *Jeſus Chriſt*, one for *Moſes*, and the third for *Elias*, which are now almoſt buried under the Ruins of the Church: They are little ſquare Vaults, and diſpoſed in form of a Croſs: That in the middle marks the Place where our Saviour was during his Transfiguration; and thoſe on both ſides where *Moſes* and *Elias* were by him: The middlemoſt has an Altar in it, where the Fryars of *Nazareth* celebrate Maſs always by Candle-light, becauſe the building is under ground. It's very freſh and cold upon the top of this Mountain, even during the greateſt Heats, by reaſon of the continual Wind thereon. Here are abundance of fine Ciſterns cut in the Rocks, full of excellent Water, and ſhaded with Fig-trees. From this Mountain may be ſeen thoſe of *Hermon*, *Gilboa*, *Samaria*, the Mountain of *Precipice*, that call'd the Mountain of Bleſſings, where our Saviour preach'd the excellent Sermon recorded in the 5th of *Matthew*; and alſo the Sea of *Galilee*, or Lake of *Geneſareth*. At the foot are the Towns of *Naim* and *Endor*, now quite ruin'd, and inhabited by *Arabians*; the great Plains of *Eſdrelon*, the Valley of *Jezreel*, and the Torrent or Brook of *Kiſhon* or *Endor*, which divides it ſelf into two Branches, whereof one paſſes at the foot of Mount *Hermon* near the Town of *Endor*, whence it runs into the Sea of *Galilee*. It was on the Banks of this Brook, which has its Spring near *Thabor*, that *Siſera*'s Army was cut in pieces. The other, after ſeveral Windings in the Plains of *Eſdrelon* and *Zebulon*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*, between Mount *Carmel* and S. *John d'Acre*. It was near this little River of *Kiſhon* that *Elias* put the 450 Falſe Prophets of *Baal* to death. *Joſephus* ſays, That *Alexander Janneus*, King of the *Jews*, built a Fort on the top of this Mountain, which *Veſpaſian* took by Compoſition, *A. C.* 82. *Godfrey* of *Bologne* rebuilt the Churches on this Mountain, and erected two Monaſteries there in 1099, making it a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Jeruſalem*. *Saladin* baniſh'd the Chriſtians thence in 1187, and they retook it in 1253. Pope *Alexander* IV. gave it to the *Templers*, but in 1200 the Sultan of *Egypt* laid it quite deſolate. *Doubdan Voyage of the Holy Land.*

THALASSIUS. was a Favourite of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, probably upon the account of his being an *Arian*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* reports him to have been *Præfectus Prætorio*; and St. *Athanaſius* ſtiles him *Comes*: but let his Dignity be what it will, he was one of the Emperor's Miniſters of State, and Repreſented him at the Council of *Sirmium*. *Athanaſ. Epiſt. ad Solit. & Apol. ad Conſt. Ammian. Marcellin. l.* 14. *&* 22. *Zoſim. l.* 1. *&c.* There was another of this Name, who was a Monk, and an Acquaintance of St. *Maximus* the Martyr: He liv'd about the Year 650, and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, which are now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*; as, *De ſincera Charitate, ac vera Continentia. De regimine Mentis, &c. Cocus in Indic. Auct. Treſca. Cathol.*

THALES, a Philoſopher, and the firſt of thoſe called the Seven Sages, or Wiſe Men of *Greece*, Son of *Examius* and *Cleobulina*. Some affirm that he was born in the 35th Olympiad, in *Phœnicia*, and deſcended from *Cadmus* and *Agenor*'s Family. But this is certain, that he was the firſt in thoſe Parts who deſerved the Name of Sage, and that he was Author of the *Ionian* Sect, ſo call'd becauſe he was born at the Town *Miletum* of *Ionia*. He is thought to be the firſt that penetrated into the Secrets of Aſtronomy, and that none before him had foretold the *Eclipſes* of the Sun, nor underſtood the Courſe of the Stars. He held, that the Water was the Principle or Beginning of all other things; that the World had a Soul, and was full of Spirits. He obſerv'd the different Seaſons and Changes of Time, and divided the Year into 365 Days. This Science, that *Greece* was not

acquainted with before his Time, he learn'd partly from the Prieſts of *Egypt*, whither he travell'd, and partly by his own proper Studies and diligent Search into the Phænomena of Nature. He went to meet *Cræſus* who lead a powerful Army into *Cappadocia*, and help'd him to paſs the River *Halys* without making any Bridge. He died in the 58th Olympiad, and the 92d Year of his Age. Theſe following Maxims are attributed to him. *That it's the hardeſt thing in the whole World to know ones ſelf: The eaſieſt to adviſe another: And the Sweeteſt to accompliſh our Deſires. That to live well, we muſt keep from what we reprehend in others. That Health is the Happineſs of the Body: Knowledge the Felicity of the Soul. That there was nothing more Ancient than God, Greater than Space, Quicker than Spirit, Stronger than Neceſſity, nor Wiſer than Time.* Adding, *That we are to ſay nothing to provoke any Body that can Injure us: And ſhould live with our Friends, as with People that may become our Enemies.* Diogen. Laert. Tully l. 1. de Divin. Lactant. l. 3. c. 14. Divin. Inſt.

THALES, a *Lyrick* Poet of the Iſle of *Crete* or *Candie*, whom *Solon* ſent to *Sparta* to excite the People to the Love of Vertue, and diſſuade them from the Seditions and Enmities that reign'd amongſt them: ſo that it was he that prepared the way for *Lycurgus* to bring the *Lacedæmonians* to their Duty.

THALESTRES, Queen of the *Amazons*, having a ſtrong Deſire to ſee *Alexander the Great*, travell'd out of her Dominions in queſt of him; and being near his Camp, ſent him word, ſhe was come to make him a Viſit: *Alexander* having acquainted her that ſhe ſhould be welcome, ſhe order'd her Train to make a Halt, and came to him attended with only 300 Women. Being ask'd the Occaſion of her Coming, ſhe told him, *'Twas to have Iſſue by him*; which if it happen'd to be a Daughter, ſhe would keep her to her ſelf: but if a Son, he ſhould be ſent to his Father. *Quint. Curt. l.* 5. *Arrian* gives no credit to this Story, *l.* 7. *c.* 5.

THALIA, one of the Nine Muſes, which ſome will have to be the firſt Inventor of Geometry and Agriculture. She preſides over *Comedy*, and is repreſented with a Waggiſh and Laſcivious Countenance, crown'd with Ivy, and holding a Mask in her Hand.

THAME, a Market Town in *Oxfordſhire* upon the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, which takes its name from the River *Thame*, which almoſt encompaſſes it, and is here cover'd with a Bridge, leading into *Buckinghamſhire*. It's Capital of its Hundred, enjoys the Benefit of a Free School, and has an Hoſpital founded by the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*.

THAMES, *Tamiſis*, the principal River of *England*, is ſo called from the *Thame* and *Iſis*, which joining into one Stream at *Dorchester* in *Oxfordſhire*, taking there the name of *Thames*. The *Tame* has its ſource in *Buckinghamſhire*, the *Iſis* ſprings in *Wiltſhire*, receives the *Windruſh*, and the *Even Lods* before it comes to *Oxford*, beneath that City the *Charwell* a large Stream, at *Dorchester*; the *Thames*, as was ſaid before, is joined by the *Kennet* and the *Loddon* from *Barkſhire*; the *Coln* from *Buckinghamſhire* receives the *Brent* from *Middleſex*, the *Wey* and *Wandle* from *Surrey*, the *Lea* and *Roden* from *Eſſex*, and the *Darent* from *Kent*. It waters in its courſe *Dorchester* and *Henley*; in *Barkſhire*, *Reading* and *Windſor*; in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Maidenhead*; in *Middleſex*, *Staines*, *Brentford*, *Weſtminſter*, *London*; in *Surrey*, *Kingſton*, *Richmond*, *Lambeth* and *Southwark*; in *Eſſex*, *Berkin*; in *Kent*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich* and *Graveſend*. Though this River is in no way to be compared for the length of its courſe with the *Danube*, *Rhine*, and *Loire*, yet it may be ſaid to exceed them in the excellency of its Waters, and the gentleneſs of its Stream, and eſpecially in the vaſt Riches that are continually conveyed upon it from all parts of the World, Ships of great Burthen coming up as far as *London*, which is ſixty Miles from the Sea, and the Tide reaches as far as *Kingſton*, which is twenty Miles higher.

THAMUS, a Maſter of a Ship, born in *Egypt*, ſailing to *Italy*, and having on Board *Epitherzes*, Father of the Orator *Æmilianus*, had a good Gale of Wind till he came over againſt the *Echinades*, now call'd *Le Curzolari*, over againſt the Gulph of *Corinth* or *Lepanto*, where the Sea was becalm'd, and the Ship was forc'd by the Tide, near to the Iſland *Paxos*: The greateſt part of the Crew being awake in the Night, a Voice was diſtinctly heard from the Iſland, calling to *Thamus*, to which he making no anſwer, neither the firſt, nor the ſecond time: The Voice grew ſtronger, and bid him, *That aſſoon as he came to* Palodes, *he ſhould give notice that the great* Pan *was dead: Thamus*, as ſoon as he came up to the Place, did as he was bid; and immediately upon declaring his Meſſage, he heard great groanings and lamenting. This News was preſently ſpread at *Rome*, and was ſo much taken notice of, that the Emperor *Tiberius* ſent for *Thamus*, who confirm'd the truth of it; upon which, the Learned being conſulted, were of opinion, that this *Pan* was the Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. Some Chriſtians pretend to believe, that the Death of our Saviour happening at that time, was ſignify'd by this extraordinary Voice. *Plutarch de Oracul. defect. Euseb. lib.* 5. *de Præpar. Evang. cap.* 9.

THAMUZ, an Idol of the *Hebrews* and *Phenicians*, ſpoken of in the eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel*. *R. David Kimchi* ſays, That they celebrated its Feaſt in the Month *Thamuz*, which anſwer'd to *June* and *July*, and that then the Idol ſeem'd to weep: Which was effected thus, The Prieſts after having put Lead round the Eyes, heated the Statue in the inſide, until the heat melted the Metal. Moſt Authors ſay, that *Thamuz* was the ſame with *Adonis*, of whom St. *Jerom* ſpeaks thus: Adonis or Thamuz, Venus's *Favourite*, *was a very handſome Young Man, who being killed in the Month of* June, *was brought to Life again, as is reported.* The Idolatrous *Hebrews* call the Month of *June* by this Name, and celebrate every Year a Feaſt in Honour of this *Thamuz* or *Adonis*, whereof the Ceremony was to bewail him as Dead, and praiſe him afterwards as come to Life again. Some believe, that *Thamuz* or *Adonis* was the ſame with *Oſiris* King of the *Egyptians*, in whoſe Honour theſe People kept two Feaſts the ſame Month, one for his Death, that they called Ἀζανίαμὸς, and the other for the Reſurrection, which they called Ἔυρεσις. *Abenephe* ſays, that *Thamuz* was King of *Egypt* when the *Iſraelites* were in Bondage; That he inſtituted the Ceremonies of *Oſiris*. Which theſe People after their return, continu'd to celebrate, and call the Month they did it in *Thamuz*. Father *Kircher* ſays, that this *Thamuz* was alſo called *Tetmoſis* and *Tumoſis*. *Kircher Oedipus Ægyptiacus, Tom.* 1. *Selden de Diis Syris.*

THAMYRIS, a Poet, born at *Odriſa* in *Thrace*, and one of the beſt Muſicians of his time: He had a great many good Qualities, but his Vanity ſpoil'd 'em all. His Voice and his Skill were ſo extraordinary, that the *Scythians* choſe him for their King, notwithſtanding he was a Foreigner. *Plutarch*, as *Natalis Comes* cites him, commends him very much for this Talent, and affirms, that he wrote a Poem of the Wars of the *Titans* againſt the Gods: Others make him the Author of a thouſand Verſes upon the Creation of the World, and that he wrote a Syſteme of *Theology*, conſiſting of Three thouſand Verſes, which was extant in *Suidas*'s time. He is ſaid by ſome, to be eight Generations older than *Homer*, or five at the loweſt; and that he was the third Perſon that carry'd off the Prize at the *Pythian* Solemnities. *Homer* tells us, he had the confidence to challenge the Muſes, to a Tryal of Skill in Muſick, and being worſted, loſt his Sight for his Preſumption. *Plato*, according to the Principles of Tranſmigration, fancy'd the Soul of *Thamyris* remov'd into a Nightingale. *Homer Iliad.* 2. *Pauſanius, lib.* 4. *Conon apud Photium, n.* 186. *p.* 428. *Suidas. Natalis Comes Mythol. lib.* 6. *cap.* 14, *&c.*

THANET, Lat. *Tanetos*, *Thanatos*, a ſmall Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Kent*, ſurrounded on the South by the Sea, and on the Weſt by the River *Stoure*, here call'd the *Tenlade*. It's about eight Miles long and four broad. It was in this Iſland that the *Saxons* firſt landed, and alſo St. *Auguſtin* the Monk. *Nicholas* Lord *Tufton* was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles* I. in 1628. *Richard* the fifth of this Family ſucceeded in 1680.

THARBIS, Daughter of one of the Kings of *Ethiopia*, who is ſaid to have fallen in love with *Moſes* as he aſſiſted the *Egyptians* at the Siege of *Saba*, ſo that they married, and the Town thereupon ſurrendred to *Moſes*, who led his Victorious *Egyptians* back into their Country, but was ill rewarded for his Service. *Joſeph. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Antiq. Jud.*

THARGELIA, in Greek Θαργηλία, Feaſts which the *Athenians* kept in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*, under which Names they worſhipped the Sun and Moon. *Suidas.*

THARSAMUNTHUS, a famous *Roman* Soldier, who gain'd a Victory over the *Goths*, but being wounded in the Leg, was ſo tranſported with Fury againſt the Enemy, that he vow'd to be reveng'd when he was cur'd: He went alone into their Camp, where he kill'd many of them before they could put themſelves in a poſture of Defence; and being environ'd, he laid many at his Feet, and would never give up his Sword until he drop'd in ſight of the *Romans*, who ſtood and admir'd his Courage. *Procopius de Lib. Goth.*

THARSHIS, according to moſt of the Interpreters of the Holy Scripture, is the place whither *Solomon* ſent his Fleet for Gold, Silver, and other precious Merchandiſes. Authors do not agree what place this was; ſome think there was a particular place of this Name, whether it was *Thaſis* of *Cilicia*, or *Tarteſſus* in *Spain*, and that becauſe the *Hebrews* were not good ſeamen and look'd upon the Voyage of *Thaſis* to be a long one, they call'd all their other long Voyages by the ſame Name, as ſince laſt Age the Name of the *Indies*, which properly belong'd but to a Country of *Aſia*, water'd by the River *Indus*, was given to all the Southern Coaſts of *Aſia*, as alſo to *America*, becauſe they were long Voyages as the former. *M. l'Abbe de Choiſy. Books Salomon. See Ophir.*

THASSILON, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Childebert*, Father to *Pepin* King of *France*, to whom he did Homage in an Aſſembly held by this Prince at *Compeigne*. But *Pepin* ſuſpecting, that he had contracted an Alliance with *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, his Father-in law watch'd him to cloſe, that he never could undertake any thing to his Diſadvantage. *Thaſſilon* bears the like Allegiance to *Charlemagne*, but broke his Oath, when he drew that Prince's Arms into his Country. *Thaſſilon*, to procure Peace, beg'd pardon for what had paſſed, and gave his Son *Theodon* as Hoſtage for his future good Deportment. Yet the inconſtant Duke, at his Wife's requeſt, undertook a new War againſt the King, in which being made Priſoner, he and his Son were condemn'd to be put to Death, but *Charlemagne* changed the Sentence into a perpetual Impriſonment. *Thaſſilon* died in the Abby of *Elton* 788. *Hanno, lib.* 4. *Otho Frising. lib.* 6. *c.* 32.

THEACO, an Iſland of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalonia*

the Ile of St. *Maure*, and the *Curzolaires*. The Ancients call'd it *Ithaca*. It has a wide and safe Port, and formerly had a Town which *Plutarch* calls *Alalcomene*, but now there are only some Villages: The Inhabitants are about fifteen thousand, and most of them People that were banish'd from *Zante*, *Corfou*, and *Cephalonia*. The *Cephalonians* chuse one every Year, to whom they give the Title of Captain of *Theaco*, but must be approved by the Ministers of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, and then judges between these Islanders, and decides their Differences. It's thought this Island was *Ulysses*'s Country, and the place of *Penelope*'s Residence, whose Memory is still in such Veneration there, that the Inhabitants have a consideration for some certain Ruins, thought to be the Remains of that chast Princesses Palace. *P. Coronelli's Description of Morea.*

THEAGENES, a very famous Wrestler, who wone about 1400 Prizes in the Olympick and other Publick Games, and was therefore by the Oracle of *Apollo* ranked amongst the Heroes, and had a Statue of Copper erected for him after his Death. An envious Fellow whip'd this Statue so often, that it fell and crush'd him to death at last; whereupon his Children call'd it to an account, (for according to *Draco*'s Laws, inanimated things were to be brought to trial for Manslaughter,) and condemn'd it to be cast into the Sea. But the *Thessalians* being afterwards afflicted with Famine, and the Oracle consulted what they should do, it bid them recall the Banished: Which being understood of *Theagenes*'s Statue, they fish'd it up, put it in its former place, and Sacrific'd to it as a God upon the Reputation it had acquir'd of curing several Distempers. *Suidas* makes mention of three other *Athenians* of this Name. *Pausanius in Æliac.*

THEANO, *Pythagoras*'s Wife, and Daughter to *Pithonacte*; was Native of the Town of *Crotone*. She was a very deserving Woman, and of so great Learning and Wit, that she taught Philosophy with her Sons after her Husband's Death. It's also said, That she writ a Poem in Hexameter Verse. *Diogenes Laertius.*

THEATINS, or *Teatins*, Fryars so called from the Town of *Teate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, whereof *John Peter Carafsa*, Superior of this Order, afterwards known by the Name of *Paul* the IVth, was Bishop. Their proper Name, according to the first Institution, was that of Regulars, and their Founder one *Gaetan* of *Thiene*. The *Theatins* were establish'd at *Rome* in 1524, afterwards at *Venice* in 1527, at *Naples* three Years after; and Cardinal *Mazarin* settled them at *Paris* in 1644. *John Baptist Turfh in Annal. Theat.*

THEATRUM, a place design'd for the sight of Publick Plays, differing from the Amphitheatre in this, that the first was in form of a half Circle, the Amphitheatre of a round or oval figure. What we now call *Theatrum* was call'd *Pulpitum* by the *Romans*, and was a high built place, where the Actors came to rehearse and act their Comedy; and what we call Galleries and Boxes, was much the same with what they call'd *Theatrum*; all the Building comprehended the Scene, the *Orchestra* or Space between the Stage and Seats, and the Steps or Stairs where on the Spectators sate. The Scene in general comprehended all the Room the Actors took up, as well they that repeated, as they that danc'd or did their parts by Gestures, and were called *Pantomimes*; this was a sumptuous Building, enrich'd with Ornaments; behind it was a place where the Actors retir'd and dress'd themselves. The second part call'd *Orchestra*, was the lowest part of the Theatre, where the Senators sate as now in our Comedies Persons of Quality are suffered upon the Stage, and take up part of that place allotted for the Actors. The Ancients distinguish'd three sorts of Scenes, *viz.* the Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick, whereof the Decorations were Paintings brought forward by Engines. The Tragick had its Pillars, Statues, Balusters, and other Ornaments belonging to a Royal Palace. The Comick represented private Houses with their Balconies. The Satyrick was adorn'd with Groves, Mountains, Caves, and all sorts of Landskips. The third part were the Steps or Seats for the Spectators. *Valerius Maximus* says, that until the 558th of *Rome*, the Senators sate amongst the common People: But their Seats were separated by *Attilius Serranus* and *L. Scribonius*, *Ediles*, according to the Advice of *Scipio Africanus*; and there was also a Law made afterwards to give the Gentlemen their Seats apart. *Suetonius* relates, that *Augustus* issued an Edict, to forbid Womens sitting upon the Steps of the Theatre, but ordering them up to the top amongst the common People. The Ancient *Romans* had no Theatres nor Amphitheatres for their Stage-plays, but took the Diversion standing; they had afterwards Seats of Earth raised round the place where they were acted in; and in the 599th. there was a Theatre built, which *Scipio Nasica* destroy'd soon after. *Pompey* the Great was the first that built one of Stone, on the top of which was a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, thereby to hinder the Censors from demolishing it. *Rosin Antiq. Rom. l. 5. c. 3. Euripides's Life, Edit. Cantab. by the Learned Mr. Barnes, which the Reader may consult, if he would see more upon this Argument.*

THEBALDESCHI (*Francis*) Cardinal and Arch-Priest of St. *Peter*, Native of *Rome*, one of the sixteen Cardinals that assembled there after Pope *Gregory* XI. his Death in 1378. Whilst the Sacred College held a Conclave for the Election of a new Pope, and elected *Bartholomy Prignan* Archbishop of *Paris* his content, the People impatient for a *Roman* Pope, rush'd into the Conclave with so much Fury, that the Cardinals, to appease them, and secure themselves from danger, cry'd out, That the Cardinal of St. *Peter* was just then chosen, and that it was the part of the Magistrates of *Rome* to make him consent to his Election. This was no sooner noised in the Town, but the People flock'd in great numbers to worship this pretended Pope, who was a poor Old Man above Fourscore Years of Age, then forced him to St. *Peter*'s Church, and put him upon the Altar according to custom, though he cry'd out as loud as he could, That it was not he but the Archbishop of *Bari* that was chosen. Thence they carried him, do what he could, to the Pope's Palace, and created him with the usual Ceremonies. Thus things went on until the next Morning that *Bartholomy Prignan*'s Election was publish'd. *Maimbourg Histoire du Grand Schisme.*

THEBES or *Diospolis*, a Town of *Egypt*, one of the greatest and most beautiful of all Antiquity, it being assured that it was 140 Furlongs round, and had a hundred Gates, which made it be call'd *Hecatompyles*. It was ruined by *Cornelius Gallus* Governor of *Egypt*. *Tacitus* speaks thus of it in his Description of *Germanicus* his Voyages. Thence he visited, says he, the great Streets of ancient *Thebes*, where were then still in *Egyptian* Characters, engraven on *Obelisks* the Marks of its former Wealth. An ancient Priest order'd to interpret them, said, That there had been 700000 Combatants in this Town, and that with this numerous Army King *Rhamses* subdued *Lybia*, *Ethiopia*, *&c.* The Tributes the People paid were all mark'd, the weight of Gold and Silver, the number of Horses and Arms, the Ivory and Perfumes for the Temples. The Customs upon Corn and other Goods, which bore great Proportion with what the *Roman* Power, and the Violence of the *Parthians* imposed upon the Nations they had subdued. *John Le Pautre* assures us, that the Modern Name of this Town is *Thebes*; but *Sanson* thinks it's *Minio*, which now belongs to the *Turks*. *Tacit. lib. 2. Annal. c. 19.*

THEBES, a Town of *Greece* in *Beotia*, call'd *Heptapylos* by *Pindar*, by reason of its seven Gates. *Cadmus* built it *A. M.* 2620. or at least augmented it with a Fortress call'd *Cadmea*, famous in the Works of Poets. Thirty seven Years before the Destruction of *Troy*, *Polinices* Son of *Oedipus*, and *Jocasta*, arm'd against his Brother *Eteocles*, and besieged *Thebes*, with *Adrastus* King of *Argos*, and some others. This War, generally call'd the Enterprise of the Seven Generals against *Thebes* was Fruitless, but their Children carried the Town ten Years after, *A. M.* 2842. The *Thebans* were very Powerful, and maintain'd a War against the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*; which last they utterly defeated at the Battle of *Leuctra* in *Beotia*, by the Valour of *Epaminondas*, though they were but few in comparison of the Enemy, who with their Credit, lost there their best Men, and their King *Cleombrotus*. *Philip* of *Macedon* conquer'd the *Thebans*, and put a Garrison of *Macedonians* in their Town, driving all them off that he either had an Aversion for or suspected, forced the rest away, and recall'd those of his Faction whom they had banish'd, giving them Offices and considerable Places. The *Thebans* carried this heavy Yoke with much Reluctancy, so that upon the report of *Alexander*'s Death they revolted, and solicited their Neighbours to do the like; but the Town being taken the second time was quite destroy'd, not one House being left standing but that of *Pindarus*. This happen'd in the CXI *Olympiad*, about the 419th of *Rome*. *Cassander*, *Antipater*'s Son, repair'd it twenty Years after, and it had afterwards the Title of an Archbishoprick, but is now an inconsiderable Borough call'd *Stives*, subject to the *Turks*.

THEERS, otherwise call'd *Alchoires*, are a sort of *Indians*, who profess no Religion; all People abhor them, which is the reason that they live in the outermost parts of the Suburbs, to be out of the way of other People: They are employ'd to lead Criminals to the place of Execution. *Mandesio, Tom. 2. of Olearius.*

THEMIS, said to be the Daughter of Heaven and Earth, was consider'd as the Goddess of Justice, and the first that gave Oracles to the *Pagans*. *Hesiod in Theog. Diodor. Sicul. l. 5.*

THEMIS, call'd *Carmenta* by *Eusebius*, refused to marry *Jupiter*, whereupon he forced her, and had Justice, Law and Peace by her, according to the Fable. *Euseb. lib. 3. Præpar. Evang.*

THEMISON, a famous Physician, mentioned by *Juvenal*, *Satyr 10.*

THEMISTIUS, a famous Orator, living under the Reigns of *Constantius*, *Julian* the Apostate, *Jovian*, *Valens* and *Valentinian*. He was a Peripatetick Philosopher, and wrote Commentaries upon *Aristotle*, and upon the account of his Learning and Employments, made a considerable Figure. His Religion was Heathenism; but notwithstanding that, he was so far from having an aversion to the Christians, that he employ'd his Interest and Rhetorick at Court to stop the Persecution which the new Emperor *Valence* had rais'd against the Orthodox; and always striving to soften the Emperor in a fine Harangue made upon this occasion, where he shews, that there were greater Divisions among the Heathens than among the Christians, and that such differences in Opinion ought not to be capitally punished. It was *Themistius* had a great share in *Julian* the Apostate's Favour. We have several of his Orations extant, which were addressed to the Princes under whom he liv'd. *St. Aug. de Civ. Dei, &c.*

THEMISTOCLEA, Daughter of *Pythagoras* the Philosopher of *Samos*, and Sister of *Pythagoras*, was very learned in Morals, as appears by the several good Maxims which she communicated to her Brother. *Strabo.*

THEMISTOCLES, an *Athenian* Captain, Son of *Neocles*, a Man famous for his Birth and Vertue: He was ſo wild in his Youth, that his Father diſinherited him; but inſtead of diſpiriting him, this did but raiſe his Courage; for concluding with himſelf that he could not waſh off that Stain, but by ſome great Actions of Courage and Conduct, he devoted himſelf to the Publick Good, and applied all his care to get Friends and acquire Reputation. He was generally taken up in deciding private Diſputes, and propoſing neceſſary Expedients, which he was as happy at putting in execution as inventing. He was intruſted with the Management of the War againſt *Corfu*, which he brought to a happy Concluſion, ridding the Sea of all Pyrates, and rendring Commerce free. This was ſoon follow'd with greater Advantage by his Victory at Sea againſt *Xerxes* in the LXXV *Olympiad*. But being afterwards accuſed by the *Lacedemonians*, and baniſh'd by the *Athenians*, he went to *Admetus* King of the *Moloſſians*, thence to *Aſia*, and afterwards into *Perſia*, where the King gave him ſome Towns for his Subſiſtence. He died at *Magneſia*, ſome ſay of a Natural Death, or according to others, by taking a draught of Bull's Blood, rather than bear Arms againſt his Country. This happen'd about the 74th of *Rome*. *Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch in his Life.*

THEMISTOGENES, of *Syracuſe*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, who liv'd in *Artaxerxes Mnemon*'s time. *Xenophon* ſpeaks thus of him, They that have the Curioſity to ſee how *Cyrus* rais'd his Men, how he marched his Army againſt *Artaxerxes*, how he ordered the Fight, and how after his Death the *Grecians* return'd into their Country by the Bridge over the *Euxin* Sea, let him read *Themiſtogenes* of *Syracuſa*'s Hiſtory of *Cyrus*, Brother to the ſame *Artaxerxes*.

THEOBALDS, a Royal Seat of the Kings of *England* in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*, not far from *Hodſdon* on the *Lea*, and leſs from *Waltham Abby* in *Eſſex*. It is delightfully ſituated amongſt Groves and Springs, Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, built it; and *Robert* Lord *Cecil* his Son, of the ſame Office to King *James* I. much beautified it.

THEOCRINES, a *Grecian*, who was firſt a Tragick Poet, and afterwards turn'd Informer; his Name became odious by inventing of Calumnies, which made *Demoſthenes* call *Eſchines* a Tragical *Theocrines*. And St. *Jerom* obſerves, that the *Pagans* uſed to call the *Chriſtians* by this wicked Name, becauſe by their Profeſſion of Holineſs, they ſeem'd to accuſe the Idolaters of Impiety. *St. Jerome Epiſt. ad Furiam.*

THEOCRITUS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Syracuſe*, liv'd in the time of *Ptolomeus Lagus*; he wrote Paſtorals, call'd *Idylla*, afterwards imitated by *Virgil* in his *Eccloges*. 'Tis ſaid, the Tyrant *Hiero* put him to Death for giving him an ill Character. *Theocritus* wrote in the *Doric* Dialect, and was a conſiderable Matter in his way. *Strabo, &c.*

THEODAT, or *Theodahade*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, was Son to *Amalſvide*, Siſter to King *Theodorick*, and of a Perſon of Quality of this Court. *Amalaſuntha* having loſt her Son *Athalaric*, and ſeeing her ſelf without Support, put *Theodat* on the Throne, but on this condition, That ſhe her ſelf ſhould always Govern, which he promiſed: But finding himſelf well ſettled, and aſſur'd of the Crown, he baniſh'd his Benefactrix to an Iſland of the Lake *Volſena*, where he got her Strangled in a Bath in 534. The Emperor *Juſtinian* reſolv'd to revenge the Death of this Princeſs, and taking his Opportunity, during the Diſorders of the *Goths*, reunited *Italy* to the Empire. *Mundus* and *Belliſarius* did him conſiderable Service in this Juncture, one ſubduing *Dalmatia*, and the other making himſelf Maſter of *Sicily*. Theſe Succeſſes frightned *Theodat* ſo much, that he proffer'd to ſubſcribe to what the Emperor pleaſed, even to the reſigning of the Kingdom, ſo he might be allow'd a Penſion, and live quietly. But the Face of Affairs changing afterwards, he put Pope *Agapet* upon a Journy to make his Peace with that Prince. But theſe Precautions were to no purpoſe, all went againſt him, his own Son-in-law *Ebremond* ſubmitted to *Belliſarius*, who reduc'd *Naples*, and all the neighbouring Country; ſo that not knowing what to reſolve upon, he gave the Conduct of his Army to *Vitiges*, one of his Captains, far more noble by his Valour than Birth, who being well beloved by the *Goths*, was proclaim'd King in 536 or 37, ſeizes *Theodat* as he return'd from *Rome* to *Ravenna*, and put him and his Son *Theodegiſilus* to Death, a juſt Puniſhment for his Ingratitude to *Amalaſuntha*. And thus God made uſe of one Traitor to puniſh the others Treachery. It's ſaid, that *Theodat* was Learned, and compoſed a Hiſtory. *Procopius, lib.* 1. *de Bell. Goth. Caſſiodor. lib.* 10. *Epiſt.* 3. *&c.*

THEODEBERT, or *Thiebert*, Firſt of the Name, King of *Metz*, ſucceeded his Father *Thierry* or *Theodoric* I. King of *Auſtraſia* in 534, and in the beginning of his Reign committed ſeveral violent Actions unworthy a Chriſtian Prince, but afterwards by the care and good Advice of *Nizier* Biſhop of *Trevs*, he mended his Life, and liv'd with as much Juſtice and Piety as could be deſir'd. Seeing the *Romans* and *Goths* engag'd in a War whereon Fortune balanc'd the Succeſs, he look'd upon it as the moſt favorable Opportunity that could offer, to deprive them both of *Italy*, the ſubject of their War; whereupon he entred it, ſome ſay, with an Army of 100000, others ſay of 75000 Men, and had the good Fortune to force both Camps in one day, ſo that being Maſter of the Field, he ravag'd the Country, and took ſeveral Places, but his Army growing Sick, he was forc'd to repaſs the *Alps*. This Warlike Prince, accuſtom'd to conquer, defeated the *Danes*, who had made an Incurſion into his Country, and kill'd their King *Chochilaicus* in 516. He died in 548, as he was preparing a formidable Army, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Lombards*, againſt *Juſtinian*, and deſign'd to march to the Gates of *Conſtantinople*. His Death was occaſion'd by the fall of a great Branch, which a wild Cow or Ox ſhook down upon his Head as he was Hunting in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. *Gregory de Tour. Procop.*

THEODEBERT II. King of *Auſtraſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Childebert* in 595 or 96. The Kingdom was divided between him and his Brother *Thierry*, his Grandmother *Brunehaud*, that govern'd three Years during his Minority, endeavouring to make him paſs for a Suppoſititious Prince, irritated him ſo much, that he baniſh'd her his Court; whereupon ſhe went to the other Brother, King of *Burgundy*, and perſuaded him to declare War againſt *Theodebert*, but this not having the deſigned Succeſs, ſhe ſollicited both of them to engage in a War againſt their Couſin *Clotaire* II. over whom they had conſiderable Advantage in 590, and after this declared War againſt each other, *Theodebert* was overcome, his Troops put to flight at the Battels of *Toul* and *Tolbiac*, and he was himſelf killed at *Cologne*, whither he fled in 511, and the 26th of his Reign: His two Sons *Meroves* and *Clotaire*, were both put to Death by the wicked *Brunehaud*'s Orders. *Mezeray.*

THEODEBERT, or *Thietbert*, Son of *Chilperic* I. who put himſelf at the Head of his Troops, againſt his Brother *Sigebert* I. King of *Auſtraſia*; he was taken in 568, and kept Priſoner a whole Year; being then ſet at Liberty, he took the Field, entred *Touraine* and *Poitou*, committing ſtrange Hoſtility, ſparing nothing either Sacred or Prophane, and defeated *Sigebert*'s Army commanded by *Gondebaud*, but was himſelf kill'd afterwards at a Battel near *Angouleme* in 575. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 4. *cap.* 40. *Haimo, lib.* 3. *Fredegarius, &c.*

THEODECTES, a Tragick Poet, who for making uſe of Scripture Subjects, is ſaid to have been puniſh'd with the loſs of his ſight, and to have recover'd it afterwards upon his Repentance. *Joſeph.*

THEODELINDA, Queen of the *Lombards*, who after her Husband *Authars* his Death about 592, kept the Crown, and conferr'd it upon her ſecond Husband *Aigulphus*; ſhe brought the *Lombards* to quit *Arianiſm*, but fell her ſelf afterwards into the Schiſm of the Biſhops of *Iſtria*, diſſenting about the three Chapters, until *Gregory* the Great reclaim'd her. She outliv'd *Aigulphus*, and govern'd the Kingdom with her Son from 616 to 626, that *Arioaldus* dethron'd them. *Paulus Diaconus, lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Long.*

THEODON I. under whoſe Conduct the *Boians* eſtabliſh'd themſelves in *Vindelicia* in 508. He was of the Illuſtrious Family of the *Agilolfingians*, which furniſh'd *Bavaria* with many Illuſtrious Princes. Authors do not agree about the Eſtabliſhment of this Prince in *Vindelicia*, yet there is more likelihood that *Theodoric* King of *Italy*, gave him leave to bring a Colony thither, which increaſed by little and little, than that he ſettled there by force of Arms; for it's certain this Prince receiv'd the Laws of the *Goths*, and that *Theodoric* Son of *Clovis*, preſcribed them new ones. *Andr. Brunner. Annal. Boiorum.*

THEODON III. Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded *Garibald* II. He marry'd *Reginatruda*, Daughter of *Childebert*, or of *Theodebert* King of *France*; and by her perſuaſion turn'd Chriſtian, and was Baptiz'd at *Regentsburg* by *Rupert* Biſhop of *Worms*, whom upon his Death-bed, he recommended to his Son *Theodebert*, and enjoin'd him to look upon him as his Father. *Andr. Brunner. Annal. Virt. & Fort. Boiorum.*

THEODORA, Wife of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, was declar'd *Auguſta* at the ſame time that her Husband receiv'd the Diadem from his Uncle *Juſtin* the Elder. *Anthimus* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, being her Favourite, ſhe endeavour'd to protect and keep him in his Place; but failing, ſhe reſolv'd to croſs Pope *Agapetus* in all his Deſigns, and ſped pretty well by her Credit with the Emperor, whom ſhe brought to favour the *Eutychians*. She was alſo engag'd in the buſineſs of the three Chapters, favour'd *Vigil*'s Schiſm againſt Pope *Silverius*, and died in 548. *Procop. de Bello Goth. & Perſ. in Anecd. &c. Evagrius, lib.* 4. *Hiſt.*

THEODORA AUGUSTA, and *Porphyrogenet*, was Daughter to *Conſtantine* the Young, and Siſter to *Zoe*. She was put into a Monaſtery, and afterwards brought to the Throne, after *Conſtantine*, ſirnam'd *Monomachus* or the Duelliſt. She reign'd ſix Years and eight Months, and died in 1056, having created for Emperor *Michael* VI. ſirnam'd the Old Man, or *Stratiotices*, that is, the Warrior. *Cinnamus. in Annal.*

THEODORA, a *Roman* Lady, ſhe was very powerful at *Rome* in 908, by the means of the Marquis of *Tuſcany*, who gave her the Command of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*. She created Popes as ſhe pleaſed, gave *John*, one of her Gallants, the Biſhoprick of *Bologna*, afterwards the Archbiſhoprick of *Ravenna*, and at laſt made him Pope under the Name of *John*. She had a Daughter called *Marozia*, who was as Handſom and Leud as her ſelf. *Baronius Luitprand.*

THEODORET, Biſhop of *Cyrus*, a Town of *Syria*, liv'd in the fifth Age, was Native of *Antioch*, and Diſciple to St. *John Chryſoſtom*.

Constantinople: His private Expence was very slender, but was liberal to the Publick; for he built great Bridges, made publick Baths and *Aqueducts* at *Cyr*, and was in such favour with the Princess *Pulcheria*, that on his account his Diocese was not burthened with new Taxes. He had the misfortune to side with *John*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, his Primate; which *John*, notwithstanding he was a Catholick, believ'd the Council of *Ephesus* had been too hasty in condemning and deposing *Nestorius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, not treating him with that Justice and Moderation which the cause required. *Theodoret* was engag'd in another Dispute liable to misconstruction, and that was, his writing against the Twelve *Anathema's*, which St. *Cyril* had publish'd in a Synod of *Alexandria* against *Nestorius*. However, afterwards both *Theodoret* and *John* of *Antioch* were reconcil'd to St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*; and thus *Theodoret* being disengag'd from *Nestorius*, wrote learnedly against his Heresie, and recover'd himself from former mis-interpretations. The *Eutychians* deposed him in the pretended Synod of *Ephesus*; but he was afterwards re-established in the General Council of *Chalcedon*, *An.* 451. There is no mention made of him in History after this Council, which makes some think that he did not out-live it long; though others say, that he did not die before 460 or 470. His Works are a sufficient Evidence of the Greatness of his Learning, and the Beauty of his Genius. We have several Editions of his Works, the last publish'd by *P. Sermond* in 1642, is in 4 Volums *Greek* and *Latin*, the two first contain Comments upon several places of Scripture; the third, *An Exposition upon the Epistles of St.* Paul, five Books of Ecclesiastical History, which begin at the Heresie of *Arius*, and reaches to the time of *Theodosius* the Younger. *Gennadius* says, he continued them to the Reign of *Leo*, in five other Books that are lost. This Volume contains also 147 Epistles, with the History of the Famous *Anchorites* of his time. The fourth Volume contains four Treatises, the first Entituled *Enarisles*, or *Polymorphus*, contains three Dialogues; the second in five Books, treats of Heresie; the third has ten Elegant Discourses of Providence; and the last twelve against the *Pagans*. The whole Philosophy and Divinity of the Ancients are comprehended in his Work, Entituled, *De Curandis Græcorum Affectibus*, i. e. *The Knowledge of the Evangelical Truth by the Philosophy of the Gentiles*. *Gennadius* speaks of another Treatise of his against *Eutyches* and *Dioscorus*, in Defence of the Mystery of the Incarnation. *Garnier* the Jesuit publish'd a 5th Volume of *Theodoret* in 1684, containing several Pieces of his that were dispersed; among other Writings, this Volume has also some Dissertations of *P. Garnier* concerning *Theodoret* and his Works. *Photius* has the Arguments of 27 Books against the *Eutychians* wrote by the same *Theodoret*, but unhappily lost. We must not forget to take notice, that the Name of this Learned Prelate was afterwards concern'd in the business of *the three Chapters*, in conjunction with *Theodorus Mopsuestenus*, and *Ibas* of *Edessa*, and that this Controversie was push'd so far, that the Doctrine of this Father was condemn'd in the 5th General Council, *i. e.* the second held at *Constantinople* in 553, in which they censur'd *Theodoret's Anathema's* which he had oppos'd to those of St. *Cyril*; however, there passed nothing in this Council against the Person of *Theodoret*, inasmuch as he had both publickly renounc'd *Nestorius's* Opinion, and declar'd against it in his Writings, and had also been receiv'd to Communion by Pope *Leo*, and the Fathers of the Council of *Chalcedon*. St. *Leo*, *Gennadius*. *Liberat*. *Phot*. *Baron*. *Bellarmin*. *Possius*. *Hoffman* adds, That he rather defended *Nestorius* his Person than Doctrine: That he was in great Esteem at *Antioch* for his Doctrine, Eloquence and Piety. *Dallæus* calls him *Sanctissimus & S. Literarum intelligentia Præcellentissimus Theologus*. *Draſius* speaks thus of him, *Sectator Magni Joannis Chrysostomi, cujus imitatione fluidus admodum & in elocutione facilis & Atticam gravitatem redolens*.

THEODORIC, King of *Metz*, was Son to *Clovis* the first Christian King, and the first who prescrib'd Laws to the *Boii* or People of *Bavaria*; it was upon this Model that the Emperor *Justinian*, some Years after, made a Collection of all the *Roman* Laws. He died in 531. *Andreas Brunner Annal. virtut. & fort. Boior*.

THEODORIC, King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, was Son of *Valamer* King of part of *Dacia* and *Moesia*, by a Concubine call'd *Erlinde* or *Eufebia*. Some Authors give him the Sirname of *Amale*, because he was descended from an ancient King of that Name. Being returned from *Constantinople*, where he was kept a Hostage ten Years under *Leo* the *Thracian*; he was crown'd King after the Death of his Father and Uncles *Theodemer* and *Widemer*, and soon after assisted the Emperor *Zeno*, expell'd by *Basiliscus*, and defeated the Officers that had revolted against this Prince; who thereupon honour'd him with a Triumph, erected him a Statue on Horse-back in the great Square at *Constantinople*, adopted him for his Son, and gave him part of *Lower Moesia*, and the Town of *Anci*, where he kept his ordinary Residence, with leave to march against *Odoacer* into *Italy*, who had defeated *Thala* King of the *Heruli*. *Theodoric* looking upon this Conjuncture as favourable to his Designs, came into *Italy*, and having beaten *Odoacer* in several Engagements, at last besieg'd him in *Ravenna*: This Siege holding two Years, *Theodoric* concluded a Peace with *Odoacer* in 493, dividing *Italy* betwixt them; but some time after he put him to Death, on pretence of some ill Designs. Being sole Master of *Italy*, he endeavour'd to confirm himself in his new Dignity, by powerful Alliances; for he took to Wife *Clovis* of *France's* Sister, and married his own two to *Alaric* King of the *Visigoths*, and *Sigismond* Son of *Gonchand* King of the *Burgundians*; and having made Peace with the Emperor *Anastasius*, and the *Vandals* of *Africa*, applied all his Care to reform and mend the Government of his Kingdom by proper Laws and Regulations, which was much disordered by the former Wars; and for this end he made use of *Cassiodore*, a Man of Sense and great Learning, who was his Secretary of State. Though this Prince was an *Arian*, he did not molest, but rather protected the Orthodox: He did not love that any should change his Religion to please him, and condemn'd one of his Officers to lose his Head for becoming *Arian*, pronouncing these remarkable Words, *If you could not continue true to your God, how can you prove Faithful to me that am but a Man?* *Cassiodorus's* Epistles make mention of a great many serviceable Expedients made use of by him for the advantage of the Common-wealth; he added a hundred and fifty Laws to those which were formerly observ'd in the Empire. After this and several other great Actions, that made him equal to the greatest Princes of Antiquity, the last Years of his Life blemish'd all the former; for after he had occasion'd Pope *John's* Death, he condemn'd *Boetius* and *Symmachus*, two of the greatest Men then in *Italy*, to die, upon groundless Suspicions, but did not out-live the Murther himself any long time; for being one day at Table, and served with a Fish's Head in his Dish, he cried out, that it was the Head of *Symmachus* who threatned him. And getting up in a Fright, lay down on his Bed, and died in a few days after, continuing to his very last extremely disturb'd. This happen'd in 526. *Cassiodorus*. *Sigonius*. *Baronius*. *Jornand. de Reb. Goth. Procop. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Goth.*

THEODORIC, the First of this Name, K. of the *Visigoths* or *Goths* in *Spain*, succeeded *Vallia* in 419, or according to others 429, he laid Siege to *Arles*, but was beaten thence by *Aetius*, some time after he defeated *Litorius* General of the *Roman* Army, and led him Prisoner to *Toulouse*. But when the formidable Forces of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, put all the Princes of the *Gauls* into a great Consternation, he join'd his Forces with *Merovee* King of *France*, *Aetius*, and *Gundicaire* King of the *Burgundians*, and fought and defeated *Attila*; *Theodoric* behaving himself very gallantly was kill'd in the Fight, *Anno* 451. in the 23d or 33d of his Reign. *Baronius*. *Jornandes de Reb. Goth. Gregor. lib.* 2. *&c.*

THEODORIC II. Son to the first, depriv'd his eldest Brother *Thorismond* of his Crown and Life in 453, and did so well improve the Divisions of the *Romans*, that he extended his Limits, and made himself Master of the Town of *Narbonne*, which was deliver'd him by Count *Agrippin* in 462. Being advanced pretty far into *Spain*, *Rechane* King of the *Suevi* his Brother-in-law, gave him Battel; but being worsted, and taken in his Retreat, *Theodoric* sentenced him to Death, and was himself kill'd soon after by the contrivance of one of his Brothers call'd *Evaric*, who mounted the Throne in 466. *Jornandes*.

THEODORUS I. of this Name, Pope, Native of *Jerusalem*, chosen in 641. oppos'd the Heresie of the *Monothelites*, and excommunicated *Pyrrhus* and *Paul*, Patriarchs of *Constantinople* upon that account. He died in 649. He caused the Bones of the Martyrs, *Primus* and *Feluccianus*, to be removed out of the Sandy Grott in the *Via Nomentana* to *Rome*, where he deposited them in the Church of St. *Stephen* the Proto-Martyr, sparing no Cost in Ornaments of Silver and Gold upon their Tombs. He also built and adorn'd a Church in the *Via Flaminea*; as likewise two Oratories, one near the *Lateran* Church, dedicated to S. *Sebastian*, and the other in the *Via Ostiensis* to *Stephen* the Martyr. He apply'd himself, like a good Bishop, to all those things which he thought might tend to the Advancement of the Christian Religion, being a Person obliging to all Men, but extraordinarily charitable to the Poor. *Anastasius in vit. Pontif. Platin.*

THEODORUS II. a *Roman*, Son to *Photius*, was chosen Pope after *Stephen* VI. according to some, but according to others after *Romanus*, whom several put in the number of Anti-Popes, but *Theodorus's* Election was Canonical. He died twenty days after his Promotion in 901. having done nothing considerable, but restor'd the Decrees of *Formosus*, which *Stephen* VI. abrogated. *Ciaconius*. *Baron. A. C.* 902, *&c.*

THEODORUS, a pretended Pope chosen after *John* V. in 687. the Electors dissenting in their Choice of a Pope, created a Schism between *Peter* the Arch-Priest and this *Theodorus*, the first being chosen by the Clergy, the other by the Soldiers of *Rome*; but this Disorder was appeased by the Creation of *Conon*, chosen by the content of both Parties. After his Death, *Theodorus* and the Arch-Deacon *Paschal* divided the People into Factions; and most Authors agree with *Anastasius* the Library-keeper, that *Sergius* I. his Election appeased the Disorder. Yet this Pope's Epitaph found in the *Vatican*, shews, that *Theodorus* held the Chair, and that *Sergius* was never in peaceable Possession until after his Death.

THEODORUS, General of the Emperor *Valens* his Army. Some Philosophers of his time, who applied themselves to Magick, made a Trip to Tarsus, to know of the Devil who should succeed to the Empire: He made answer, A Valiant Man, whose

Name began with *Theod.* This coming to *Valens* his Ears, he ſeiz'd *Theodorus*, and put him and thoſe whoſe Names began with *Theod* to Death: Yet notwithſtanding theſe cruel Precautions, *Theodoſius* the Great ſucceeded him. *Sozomen. Ammian. Marcellin.*

THEODORUS, a Phyſician, being introduc'd by *Theophylact. Simocatta*, to ſoften the barbarous humour of *Chagan* King of the *Avares* or *Huns*, acquainted him with *Seſoſtris* King of *Egypt*'s ſudden alteration of Temper on ſight of one of the four Kings, whom he had the Inſolence to uſe as a Horſe to draw his Chariot thus; *Seſoſtris* perceiving one of theſe Captive Princes having his Eyes fix'd upon the Wheel, and asking him why he did ſo, he anſwered, Becauſe it gave him a perfect Idea of the Viciſſitudes of the tranſitory Things of this World, which are no ſooner up than down, and no ſooner down but raiſed again. This wiſe Anſwer procur'd him his Liberty, and *Seſoſtris* did never after uſe his Priſoners with ſo much Contempt. *Theophylact Simocatta in Hiſtoria Mauritii Imper. lib.* 6. 11.

THEODORUS, a Philoſopher, ſirnam'd the Atheiſt, Diſciple to *Anniceris*, *Denis* the Logician, and *Ariſtippus*. He held that the end of all things was Joy and Grief; that the firſt conſiſted in Prudence, and the ſecond in Folly and Diſorder; approv'd all Crimes, and maintain'd that none was of its own nature Shameful, but only was ſo in the opinion of the People, which he call'd a Multitude of Ignorants. He ſurpriſed his Auditors with captious Queſtions, and deluded many into his Opinion, for which he was baniſh'd *Athens*, and ſome ſay put to Death. *Diogenes Laertius* ſays, he ſaw a Book of his concerning the Gods, for which he had a great Eſteem. *Diog. Laert.*

THEODORUS, Biſhop of *Ceſarea* in *Cappadocia*, was in ſo great Eſteem with the Emperor *Juſtinian*, that he made him believe, that nothing hindred the Reception of the Council of *Chalcedon*, but the Praiſes and Approbations which it gave to *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſtia*, and the Epiſtles of *Ibas* of *Edeſſa* to *Maris*; and that if he could get their Writings, and thoſe of *Theodoret* againſt *Cyrillus* of *Alexandria* condemn'd, none would refuſe to ſubſcribe to the Council, whereof he pretended himſelf a very zealous Defender. *Juſtinian* who did not underſtand his Cunning, did eaſily comply. This was in 538. and eight Years after the Emperor taking the opportunity of the Nuncio *Vigilius*'s abſence, publiſh'd a Writing in form of a Conſtitution or Ordinance againſt the three Chapters, which had very ill Conſequences; the Pope excommunicated *Theodorus* as Author of all the Diſorder, but admitted him again to the Communion of the Church upon his Submiſſion, and Confeſſion of the Orthodox Faith; yet he was ever an *Eutychian* in his Heart, and it was at his Perſuaſion that the Emperor *Juſtinian* undertook the Defence of the Opinion of the *Incorruptibles*. *Baronius in Annal.*

THEODORUS LASCARIS, a Greek Emperor, who reſided at *Nice* in *Bithynia*; was Son-in-law to the Uſurper *Alexis Angelus Comnenus*, Brother of *Iſaac Angelus*. *Alexis* ſucceeded to this laſt, and *Alexis* the Younger his Nephew and Son to *Iſaac*, was Crown'd after him, and Strangled by the Uſurper *Alexis Ducas Murzuphle*: This latter growing intolerable, was outed by the *French* and *Venetians*, who took *Conſtantinople* in 1204. *Theodorus Lascaris*, whom the Clergy had declar'd Deſpot againſt the Uſurper, quitted the Town, with his Princeſs and Children, and retir'd to *Nice*, where he was Crown'd Emperor, and Reign'd eighteen Years over a part of what was left of the *Greek* Empire. See *Byzantin Hiſtorians*.

THEODORUS LASCARIS the Younger, call'd ſometimes *Ducas*, ſometimes *Conſtantine*, was Son of *John Ducas*, to whom he ſucceeded in 1255, Aged 33. He was ſolemnly Crown'd Emperor of *Conſtantinople* by the Patriarch *Arſenius*, made War againſt the *Bulgarians*, from whom he retook many Places; and having concluded a Peace with them, he made Head againſt the *Tartars* who invaded *Cappadocia*. He died in *Aſia*, *Auguſt* 1256, leaving his Son *John*, then but ſix Years of Age, under the Tutelage of the Patriarch *Arſenius*, and *George Muzalon* Maſter of his Wardrobe. *Nicephorus Gregorius*, *Spond. in Annal.*

THEODORUS, Biſhop of *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, was bred in a Monaſtery, but noted for his Incontinence. *Chryſoſtom*, who was his Companion, wrote that fine Remonſtrance to him, which is to be ſeen in his Works, intitul'd, *Theodorus fallen*. He began to reform, but did not perſevere; yet he was choſen Biſhop, and died as he lived. *Neſtorius* was his Diſciple, and learn'd his Errors from him, as appears by the fifth Council from *Gregory* the Great, and the Abridgment of *Liberatus*: *Theodorus* wrote in favour of *Neſtorius*, and after the Celebration of the Council of *Epheſus* in 431, the *Neſtorians* publiſh'd that Piece, not only in *Greek* but alſo in the *Syriack*, *Armenian* and *Perſian* Languages. *Theodoret* ſpeaks advantagiouſly of this Prelate, being ignorant of the Errors of his Writings, which were oppos'd by St. *Cyril*, *Proclus* of *Conſtantinople*, and *Rabulius* Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, that was ſucceeded by *Ibas*, who blames him in a Letter to *Maris* a *Perſian*, for condemning *Theodorus*, whom he extols very much: And about the ſame time, *Theodoret* Biſhop of *Cyrus*, oppoſed the Anathema's to thoſe denoune'd by St. *Cyrillus* againſt the *Neſtorians*, but *Ibas* and he having afterwards ſubmitted, were reſtor'd to their Sees by the Council of *Chalcedon*, yet in the enſuing Century the Writings of theſe three Prelates occaſion'd great Diſorders in the Church, and were call'd the Buſineſs of the three Chapters, which was not compoſed until the fifth General Council in 553, when an *Anathema* was denounced againſt the Perſon and Writings of *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſtia*, which was the firſt time that the Church condemn'd any Perſon after their Death. *Liberatus*, *Evagrius*, *Theodoret*, S. *Gregory*, *Baronius*. *Fifth Gen. Council*, *Act.* 4*th.*

THEODORUS, a famous Stickler for Images: He died in 826, and left ſeveral Treatiſes.

THEODORUS, *Diogenes Laertius* makes mention of 23 great Men of this Name, the firſt was of *Samos*, and adviſed the laying of Charcoal in the Foundation of the Temple of *Epheſus*, ſaying, That the place being moiſt, the Coal would become ſo ſolid, that no Water would be able to get into it: The ſecond was Native of *Cyrenes*, a Geometer, and *Plato*'s Maſter: The reſt were all fam'd Orators, Philoſophers, *&c.*

THEODORUS, Biſhop of *Frejus* in *Provence*, liv'd in the fifth Century, and ſucceeded *Leontius*. He conſulted Pope *Leo* the Great, how he ought to manage himſelf, (with reference to the Enjoyning of *Penance*,) towards Diſorderly and Excommunicated Perſons, who lay at the point of Death; to which the Pope made him a very uſeful and ſignificant Anſwer, extant in his Works. *Leo Epiſt.* 91. *St. Marth. Gal. Xt.* *Baron. in Annal. &c.*

THEODORUS GAZÆUS, born at *Theſſalonica*, retir'd into *Italy* when *Conſtantinople* was taken by the *Turks*. He found a great Friend in Cardinal *Baſſarion*, which to ſpeak truth, was no more than was due to his Learning and Merit. He was taught *Latin* in *Italy*, in which he became ſo great a Maſter, that he ſpake it with as much eaſe and exactneſs as if it had been his native Language. He Tranſlated *Ariſtotle*'s Hiſtory of *Animals*, *Theophraſtus* of *Plants*, and ſome other Pieces, into *Latin*. He likewiſe Tranſlated *Tully*'s *De Senectute* into *Greek*; wrote a Treatiſe of *Months*, of the Original of the *Turks*, *&c.* And 'tis probable, had gone on farther, had he not been diſcourag'd by the ſlender Reward given him by Pope *Sixtus* IV. to whom he had made a Preſent of ſome of his Writings. He died in 1478. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. cap.* 26. *Voſſius*, *Leo Allatius*, *Sandon*, *&c.*

THEODORUS LECTOR, liv'd in the fifth Century, and was ſo call'd, becauſe he was a *Reader* in the Church of *Conſtantinople*. He publiſh'd two Books of Hiſtory, call'd, *Collectanea Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ*, in which he begins at the Death of *Theodoſius* the Younger, and goes on as far as the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtin*. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Voſſius de Hiſt. Gr. &c. &c.*

THEODORUS STUDITES, ſo call'd, becauſe he was Abbot of the Monaſtery built by the Conſul *Studius*, in the Suburbs of *Conſtantinople*. He liv'd in the 9th Century, and was, as *Morery* obſerves, one of the moſt Learned Men of his time. He could not bear the *Liberty* which the Emperor *Conſtantine*, Son of *Leo* IV. took, in parting with his Empreſs, and marrying *Theodora*, which diſorder being conniv'd at by the Patriarch *Taraſius*, *Studites* and *Plato*, another Abbot, refus'd to Communicate with him for ſome time. This *Theodorus* was a zealous Champion for Images, and ſuffer'd pretty much for his Opinion. He dy'd in the Year 826. He wrote ſeveral things, as his Will and Teſtament, which *Baronius* inſerts at large. One hundred and thirty four Catechetical Sermons, Epiſtles, *&c.* His Life is written by *Michael Studites*. *Zonaras*, *Curopalates*, *Cedrenus*, *Baronius*, *&c.*

THEODOSIUS I. Emperor, call'd the Great, Son to another of the Name, an excellent Officer, whom *Valens* put to Death in *Africa*, though it was he who deliver'd him from the Tyranny of *Firmus*; was a Native of *Spain*: The great Proofs which he gave of his Valour and good Conduct, and the good Services which he had already done the Empire, made the Emperor *Gratian*, being attack'd by the *Goths* and *Germans*, to admit *Theodoſius* to an equal ſhare of the Government with himſelf: All People approv'd the Choice, and he receiv'd the Purple at *Sirmich* in 379, the 43d Year of his Age. Paſſing thence into *Thracia* he quite routed the *Goths*, and carried the News himſelf of this important Victory to *Gratian*. Falling ſick the Year after at *Theſſalonica*, he was Baptized, and then publiſh'd ſeveral Edicts againſt Hereticks. *Athanaricus* King of the *Goths*, being baniſh'd his Kingdom, came to *Conſtantinople*, where *Theodoſius* receiv'd him as a Prince, and ſhew'd much Concern and Pity for his Misfortune. Afterwards he made Peace with the *Perſians*, upon conditions that were both Honorable for the Empire, and Glorious to the Emperor's Perſon. He call'd the ſecond General Council held at *Conſtantinople* in 381. *Valentinian*, who reign'd in the Weſt, was much incommoded by the Uſurper *Maximus*, who having kill'd *Gratian*, declar'd himſelf Emperor: *Theodoſius* fortify'd himſelf, firſt by Prayer and Faſting, and afterwards marching againſt him, defeated him in two Battels, one in *Hungary*, and the other in *Italy*, and purſuing him to *Aquileia*, forc'd his Soldiers to deliver him into his hands. He rendred this Victory glorious by his Moderation, for he intended to pardon him, but the Soldiers holding him unworthy of Mercy, and fearing the ill Conſequences of that Clemency, drew him out of his Tent, and cut off his Head. This happen'd in the Year 388. *Theodoſius* having thus reſtor'd the Weſt for *Valentinian*, aſſur'd the Faſt for himſelf and his

cellor, and came the Year after to *Rome*, to receive the Honours of a Triumph, and quite aboliſh'd all the Remains of Idolatry. But in 39 the Inhabitants of *Theſſalonica* having in a Tumult kill'd one of his Lieutenant Generals, he abandon'd the Town to the Diſcretion of his Troops, who kill'd Seven thouſand of the Inhabitants: All People murmur'd againſt this Action, and St. *Ambroſe* writ the Emperor a Letter, to exhort him to Sorrow and Repentance for it. And ſome Months after, this Prince being at *Milan*, he refuſed to admit him into the Church until he had undergone eight Months Penance for that rath Action. After this, *Arbogaſtus* having kill'd *Valentinian* to avoid the Puniſhment of his Crime, choſe *Eugenius*, a mean Man who had taught Grammar, and got him declar'd Emperor, on Condition that he would tolerate Idolatry. *Theodoſius* march'd againſt him, routed his Army, and he himſelf being taken Priſoner, the Soldiers cut off his Head in 394, and *Arbogaſtus* kill'd himſelf, for fear of falling into the Conqueror's hands. After this Victory the Emperor came to *Milan*, where he died of a Dropſie in 395, aged 60, leaving two Sons, *Arcadius* Emperor of the Eaſt, and *Honorius* of the Weſt. *Theodoret*, *Socrates*, *Zozimus*.

THEODOSIUS II. call'd the Younger, was Son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*. *Arcadius* dying in 408, left his Son, then but ſeven Years of Age, under the Guardianſhip of *Iſdegerdes* King of *Perſia*, in whom he had great confidence. This Prince not thinking it ſafe to leave his own Kingdom, ſent *Antiochus*, a very able Man, to take care of the young Emperor's Education. He began his Reign by ſevere Edicts againſt the *Jews* and *Heretics*, and in 415 declar'd his Siſter *Pulcheria Auguſta*, with whom, though but young, he divided the Imperial Power. She, to render her Brother as great by his good Qualities, as he was by his Birth and Dignity, choſe him very able Maſters, and took care of his Education her ſelf. *Socrates* ſpeaks very advantagiouſly of his Inclinations, Prudence, Piety and Love for the Study of Philoſophy. He made this fine Anſwer to ſome who ask'd him, why he did not put ſome People to Death who had offended him: *Would to God I could bring all thoſe to Life that have died on that account.* *Theodoret* alſo praiſes and brings many Examples of his Piety, concluding that God recompenc'd his Zeal for Religion, by a viſible Protection of him againſt his Enemies; and that *Rhodas*, General of the *Scythians*, having croſſed the *Danube*, ruining all *Thracia*, and threatning *Conſtantinople*, was conſum'd with all his Army, by Fire from Heaven. Yet we muſt confeſs, that *Theodoſius* was rather a good Man than a great Prince, and that *Pulcheria* govern'd all along abſolutely under his Name; it's true, ſhe govern'd ſo very well, that during her Adminiſtration, the Empire enjoy'd perfect Peace, and was a Terror to its Enemies. *Theodoſius* married *Athenais* the Philoſopher *Leontius* his Daughter, which at her Baptiſm took the Name of *Eudoxia*. He ſent a great Army into *Africa* againſt *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals*, under the Conduct of *Aſpar*; and his being defeated, he ſent another by Sea againſt him, under the Command of *Archimdus*, *Anaxilius* and *Germanus*, but was forc'd to recall them, to oppoſe *Attila*, who with his *Huns* ravaged all *Thracia*; and being unable to ſtop theſe *Barbarians* before the return of his Army, he was forc'd to diſpatch his Ambaſſadors to *Attila*, to give him Six thouſand Livres of Gold, and promiſe them a thouſand yearly to retire. He baniſh'd *Neſtorius* from *Conſtantinople*, endeavour'd to reconcile the Prelates, eſpecially *John* of *Antioch*, and *Cyrillus* of *Alexandria*, and publiſhed new Laws againſt the *Pagans*, *Jews*, *Samaritans* and *Heretics*. But in the mean time *Pulcheria* quitting the Court upon ſome Difference with the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, the Emperor for ſome time was a Prey to the *Eutychian* Hereticks, until *Pulcheria*'s return brought things aright again, and *Theodoſius* went to *Epheſus* to make publick Satisfaction for protecting the falſe Council: And after his return to *Conſtantinople*, as he was a Hunting, his Horſe fell and hurt him, ſo that he was brought home in a Litter, and died ſoon after. Others ſay, he died of a Sickneſs, and ſome will have it, he fell into a River; however it was, he died in 450, aged 49, without Iſſue. *Pulcheria* choſe *Marcian* after him. *Socrates*, *l.* 7. *Hiſtor.*

THEODOSIUS III. ſirnam'd the *Adramitian*, was ſet on the Throne againſt his will in 715. The Fleet ſent about that time againſt the *Saracens*, having kill'd their General, and revolting to eſcape Puniſhment, bethought themſelves at *Adramittium* a Town of *Phrygia*, to proclaim *Theodoſius* Emperor, who was one of the Prince's Receivers or Collectors. He did what he could to hinder their Deſign, but they forc'd him to accept the Empire, and ſupported him againſt *Anaſtaſius* II. In the mean time *Leo* of *Iſauria*, who pretended to the Crown, declar'd againſt *Theodoſius* with all the Land-Army, which depoſed ſuch a ridiculous Choice, advanced to *Nicomedia*, and took *Theodoſius*'s Son Priſoner; who endeavour'd to oppoſe his Paſſage, and then march'd towards *Conſtantinople*. Whereupon *Theodoſius*, who had no ill Deſign, ſent the Patriarch St. *German* with an Offer to yield him the Empire, and devote himſelf to God in retiring from the World, ſo he would grant him his Life. This being agreed, both he and his Son entred into Orders, and withdrew into *Epheſus*, where he paſſed the remainder of his Life in Pious Exercoſes; and at his Death order'd they ſhould put no other Epitaph upon his Tomb, but this *Greek* word ὑγιαίνω, which ſignifies Health. *Theophanes*, *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*.

THEODOSIUS, an intruding Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, liv'd in the fifth Century. He was an *Eutychian* Monk, who in the Year 451, made it his buſineſs to aſperſe the Biſhops aſſembled at *Chalcedon*. The Monks of his Party were ſo troubleſom to the good Biſhop *Juvenal*, that he was forc'd to quit the Town, and retire for ſhelter, to the Emperor at *Conſtantinople*. The diſorder of theſe Monks did not ſtop here; for upon *Eaſter-Day* in the Year 452, they had the confidence to make him their Biſhop. Having uſurp'd this Dignity, his Temper appear'd ſuitable to his Title, for he govern'd at the moſt Tyrannical and Savage rate imaginable, ſetting Houſes on fire, murthering a great many People of eminent Piety; ſhutting the Town-Gates againſt honeſt Men, and opening thoſe of Priſons, to give Villains their liberty: But notwithſtanding his Claim and his Actions were thus of a piece, and his Character ſo remarkably blemiſh'd, he made a ſhift to ſurprize the good Nature of the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, (Dowager to *Theodoſius* the Younger.) and infect her with the *Eutychian* Hereſie. *Euthymius* did what he could againſt this wicked Monk, and the Emperor *Marcian* gave orders to take him up; but he having notice of it, made his eſcape to Mount *Sinai*, where he caus'd a Report to be ſpread, as if Pope *Leo* had confirm'd the Hereſie of *Neſtorius*, having the aſſurance to blacken the Emperor *Marcian* and *Pulcheria* with the ſame Imputation; but his Calumnies were ſoon detected and expos'd by that Empreſs. *Evagrius*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Nicephorus*, *lib.* 15. *cap.* 9. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 452.

THEODOTION of *Epheſus*, liv'd about the end of the ſecond Century, was Diſciple of *Tatian*, and afterwards Follower of *Marcion*; then became *Jew*, and tranſlated the Old Teſtament into *Greek* in *Commodus*'s Reign: this Tranſlation is more hardy than that of *Aquila*, taking the liberty both to leave out and to add great things, as *Origen* has obſerv'd. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 184. *Sixtus in Prolog. Bibl. c.* 16, 17. *R. Simon Crit. Hiſt. Old Teſt.*

THEODOTUS, a Silver-ſmith, invented new Errors, holding the Son of God to be inferior to *Melchiſedec*, who was, ſaid he, Eternal, without Father or Mother, and the Advocate of Angels: That Jeſus Chriſt was but pure Man, and exerciſed the Office of Mediator only for Men. His Followers were called *Melchiſedecians*. *Tertull. Euſebius*, *Baronius*.

THEODOTUS of *Byzantium*, a Currier or Tanner by Trade, having denied Jeſus Chriſt in the Perſecution, added a new Crime to his Apoſtaſie, teaching that our Saviour was Conceiv'd by the Operation of the Holy Ghoſt, and yet was but a Pure Man; excelling others only in Juſtice and the Sanctity of Life. He came to *Rome* to ſpread his Errors there, and lay hid a long time before he was diſcover'd, but was forc'd thence by Pope *Victor*'s Excommunication. *Euſeb. Baron.*

THEODOTUS, or *Theodetus*, was Maſter to the laſt *Ptolomy*, whom he counſell'd to put *Pompey* to Death, and the better to perſuade him to it, made a long Speech, which he concluded with this Proverb, *The Dead never Bite*. He fled betimes to avoid the Puniſhments which *Julius Cæſar* threatned *Pompey*'s Murtherers with, and wandred up and down hated by all Men. *Plutarch. in vit. Pomp.*

THEOGNIS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Megara* in *Greece*, and living in the 59th *Olympiad*. He wrote ſeveral Pieces: And is different from another Tragick Poet of the ſame Name; which latter was ſo cold and unaffecting in his Expreſſions, that they call'd him *Snow-Ball*. *Euſeb. Chron. Lilius Giraldus Hiſt. Poet. Scaliger*, *Voſſius*, *T. le Fevre*, *&c.*

THEOGNIS, Biſhop of *Nice*, and Diſciple of the Martyr St. *Lucian*, was one of the *Lapſi*, and offer'd Incenſe to Idols in the *Dioclefian* Perſecution, and afterwards went in to the *Arian* Hereſie. He was Depos'd in the Council of *Nice*; and tho' he was afterwards Reſtor'd, yet never quitted his Un-Orthodox Opinions. *Baron. in Annal.*

THEOLOGY. The word ſignifies, a Diſcourſe concerning God; it being the buſineſs of this Science to treat of the Deity. The *Heathens* had their Theologues or Divines, as well as the *Chriſtians*: The Fathers making no difficulty to uſe theſe Terms, in ſpeaking of thoſe who wrote of the Heathen Religion. *Euſebius*, in his Fourth Book *De Præparatione Evangelica*, and St. *Auguſtin* from *Varro*, in his Tract *De Civitate Dei*, diſtinguiſh the Theology of the *Heathens* into three ſorts: *Firſt*, The Fabulous and Poetical: *Secondly*, Natural, which was explain'd by Philoſophy and Phyſicks: The *Third*, was Political or Civil. The Firſt and Second of theſe, lay at the mercy of Poets and Philoſophers, who could add, retrench, and in deſſize the Syſteme as they pleas'd; but as for the Political or State Theology, that being ſettled by the Magiſtracy, could not be alter'd without their Authority, it being forbidden by Law, as *Tacitus* obſerves, to Poets and Philoſophers, to innovate any thing of this Nature. The *Romans* were very exact in this Point, and made a Law to ſecure the Old Religion, which *Tully* has cited in his Second Book *De Legibus*. The State Theology of the *Heathens* conſiſted chiefly in the ſolemn Service of the Gods, and in the Belief they had in Oracles and Divinations, together with the Ceremonies with which they were treated and perform'd. Theſe Doctors or Pagan Divines, were well ſatisfy'd of the unreaſonableneſs and impoſture of their Eſtabliſh'd Religion, but had not the courage to declare openly againſt it. Divinity amongſt the *Chriſtians*, is divided into Poſitive and

Scholaſtical

Scholaſtical: Poſitive Divinity is founded upon Fact and Inſtitution, having the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers for its ground and bottom; and this, properly ſpeaking, is the true Divinity. The other call'd *Scholaſtical*, is principally ſupported by Reaſon, which is made uſe of to ſhew, that the *Chriſtian* Theology contains nothing inconſiſtent with natural Light: And with this View it is, that *Thomas Aquinas* makes uſe of the Authority of Philoſophers, and Arguments from natural Reaſon, becauſe he was engag'd with Philoſophers who attack'd the Chriſtian Religion with Arguments from thoſe Topicks. This latter ſort of Divinity, Monſieur *Morery* obſerves, is by no means ſerviceable at this time o'th day to encounter Hereticks; which made Cardinal *Perron* ſay, That the greateſt School-Divines were none of the beſt to engage in Controverſie; theſe great Doctors being ſometimes puzled with a ſlight Difficulty. Father *Simon* is of opinion, that Scholaſtical Divinity came firſt from the *Moors* or *Arabians*, who were very ſubtile at it, and underſtood Metaphyſicks exactly. *Perron in Perronianis. R. Simon Remarques ſur le Voyage du P. Dandini Jeſuite.*

THEON of *Alexandria*, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician, flouriſh'd in the fourth Century in *Theodoſius* the Great's time: He writ Commentaries upon *Ptolomy*, and ſome other Pieces, that have made him famous to Poſterity. He had a Daughter call'd *Hypatia*, whom *Syneſius* calls his Miſtreſs in *Philoſophy*. *Socrates*, *Voſſius*.

THEOPASCHITES, Hereticks that attributed the Paſſion to the Three Perſons of the Trinity. *Foulon.*

THEOPHANES of *Byzantium*, liv'd in the Sixth Age, in the Reign of *Juſtin* II. who ſucceeded *Juſtinian* in 565. He is eſteem'd for a Hiſtory in Ten Books, which he publiſh'd of *Juſtin*'s War againſt *Cojroes*, and for ſome other Pieces. This Author ſays, that the uſe of Silk-worms began to be known to the *Greeks* and *Romans* in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s time.

THEOPHANIA the Empreſs, Wife of *Romanus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; after whoſe Death, in 963, ſhe poiſon'd her eldeſt Son *Stephen*, ſparing *Baſilius* and *Conſtantine*, becauſe being then very young, they could prove no Obſtacle to her Ambition. Afterwards having made *Nicephorus Phocas* Triumph in the *Hippodrome*, ſhe intreagu'd ſo well, that the Eaſtern Army declar'd him Emperor; ſo that he was receiv'd at *Conſtantinople*, and Crown'd by the Patriarch *Polieuctes*, and then married the Empreſs. But ſhe who conſented to the Match only through a blind Paſſion, ſoon chang'd her Love into Hatred; ſo that upon the News ſhe receiv'd that *Otho*'s Lieutenants, whom he endeavour'd to ſurpriſe Treacherouſly, had cut his Troops in pieces, and retaken *Calabria* and *Apuleia* from the *Grecians*, ſhe cauſed him to be murther'd by *John Zimiſces* an Officer of great Reputation, who was at the ſame time plac'd upon the Throne: but he repenting himſelf of the Crime, baniſh'd the Murtherers and the cruel *Theophania*, who put them and him upon the Action, and join'd the young Princes *Baſil* and *Conſtantine* to the Government with him, who after his Death recall'd their Mother from Baniſhment, and gave her part of the Government as before. *Maimbourg* Hiſtory of the Schiſm of the *Greeks*.

THEOPHILUS, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded *Timotheus* about 385, and was ſo much conſider'd for his Learning, that the Council of *Capua*, in 389, nam'd him to decide the Difference between *Evagrius* and *Flavian*, both ordain'd Biſhops of *Antioch*: this laſt being ſuſpicious of him, refuſed to conſent he ſhould be Judge; yet *Theophilus*, by his great Prudence, compoſed the Diſpute, and reconcil'd *Flavian* in 402 to Pope *Innocent* I. He endeavour'd to put an end to the Diviſions of ſome of the Churches in *Egypt* and the *Eaſt*, who were ſomewhat imbroil'd about the Doctrines of *Origen*. He reconcil'd St. *Jerom* and *Ruffinus*, and in the Year 399, having notice that the *Origeniſts* infected the Monks of *Nitria*, he conven'd a Synod againſt them, condemn'd 'em as Hereticks, and expell'd 'em both *Alexandria* and *Egypt*. St. *Chryſoſtom* being deſirous to make up the Breach betwixt theſe Monks and their Prelate, was thought to go too far by *Theophilus*, who, upon this ſcore, became his Enemy, and preſiding at the Synod, *ad Quercum*, got him depos'd; and after his Death would never conſent to have his Name put in the Dyptricks; though Pope *Innocent* I. did thereupon Excommunicate him. He died in 412, after he had preſided over the Church of *Alexandria* 27 Years. St. *John* of *Damaſcus* ſays, that he was in a very great Agony on his Death-bed, and could have no Quiet in his Spirit, till he had honour'd *Chryſoſtom*'s Picture which was brought him. He wrote againſt the *Origeniſts*, and *Anthropomorphites*, and about the Day of Celebrating *Eaſter*. *St. Jerom*, *Baronius*, *Bellarmin.*

THEOPHILUS, Emperor of the Eaſt, ſucceeded his Father *Michael* the *Liſper* in 829, who had aſſociated him to the Empire before, and inſpir'd him with a Hatred againſt Images. He began his Reign by puniſhing thoſe that aſſiſted his Father in the Murther of *Leo* V, and ſent his Mother-in-law *Euphroſyne* into that ſame Convent whence his Father had taken her. This Prince had many good Qualities; he was dextrous, and a Lover of Juſtice, and knew how to conceal his Faults ſo well, that he was admir'd and prais'd by all his Subjects. He fought five Battels againſt the *Saracens*, and was always unfortunate: his Sorrow for the laſt was ſo great, that he died of it, *A. C.* 842, after a Reign of twelve Years and ſome Months. *Curopalatus*, *Baronius*.

THEOPHOBUS, Brother-in-law to *Theophilus* the Greek Emperor, was born at *Conſtantinople*, his Father was a *Perſian* Embaſſador of the Royal Blood; and *Theophilus*, to engage him in his Service, married his Siſter to him, and made him Commander of the Troops compoſed of thoſe *Perſians*, who, to eſcape the Tyranny of the *Saracens*, had paſſed into the *Grecians* Service. Theſe Troops being not well paid by *Theophilus*, proclaim'd *Theophobus*, their General, Emperor; but he appeaſed the Tumult, and refuſed the Sovereign Authority, as he did once afterwards: And though he thus gave Proofs of his Fidelity, as he had done of his Courage upon ſeveral Occaſions; yet *Theophilus* ſuſpecting him, order'd that he ſhould be cloſely confin'd: And being himſelf ſoon after very weak, and near his End, commanded *Theophobus*'s Head to be cut off, though innocent; and having deſir'd it ſhould be brought him to his Bed, with all the Strength left him he took it up by the Hair, and raiſing his Voice, cry'd, *Well, if I ceaſe to be* Theophilus, *you muſt alſo ceaſe to be* Theophobus. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſtoire des Iconoclaſtes.*

THEOPHRASTUS of *Ereſus*, a Philoſopher, Son of *Melanthus*, firſt heard *Lucippus*, then was *Platos*, and at laſt *Ariſtotle*'s Diſciple; who chang'd his Name of *Tyrtanus* to *Theophraſtus*, becauſe of his Divine Eloquence. He ſucceeded this Philoſopher, and compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes mention'd by *Diogenes Laertius*. He ſaid of an Orator without Judgment, that he was a Horſe without a Bridle. When he obſerv'd one that ſaid nothing, *If you are a Man of Parts*, ſaid he, *you do ill; if you are not, you are an able Man.* He always uſed to ſay, That there was nothing ſo dear as Time; and that they that laviſh'd it to no purpoſe, were the moſt prodigal People of the World. His Characters of Vertues and Vices are tranſlated very well into French by M. *de la Bruyere*. He uſed to ſay, that a Learned Man was never alone, a Stranger in any Country, or without Friends. *Cicero* ſays, That at his Death he expoſtulated with Nature, for making Stags and Ravens ſo long-liv'd, who needed it not at all; and Men ſo ſhort, who could improve a longer Life, in rendring themſelves perfect in all ſorts of Literature and Arts. *Diogen. Laertius*, *Strabo.*

THEOPHYLACTUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was Son of *Romanus*, who abuſing the Youth of his Son-in-law *Conſtantine*, *Porphyrogenetes* plac'd his own Children upon the Throne, and made *Theophylactus*, a younger Son, Patriarch at the Age of Sixteen; but the Care and Management of the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs were left to *Tryphon*; who in 944, refuſing to reſign his Place, was depoſed, and *Theophylactus* put in Poſſeſſion of the whole. This hopeful Prelate doted ſo upon Horſes, that being one Day at Divine Office, when News was brought him that a Mare which he lov'd much had Foal'd, he ran to the Stable to ſee it, and then return'd to make an end of the Office. *Baronius.*

THEOPHYLACT, Archbiſhop of *Achrida* in *Macedonia*, (call'd by the *Turks*, *Giuſtandil*) liv'd in the 9th Century, as Cardinal *Baronius* has clearly prov'd, notwithſtanding ſeveral learned Men believ'd he liv'd in the 11th. He was born at *Conſtantinople*, and apply'd himſelf early to the Study of Divinity, in which he made ſo great a Progreſs, that he was look'd upon as one of the moſt learned Men of his Time: 'Tis not known exactly what Year he died in, only that it was after 1071, and that he liv'd ſome time with Pope *Gregory* VII. He wrote Commentaries upon the 4 Evangeliſts, the Acts of the Apoſtles, the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, upon *Habakkuk*, *Jonah*, *Nahum*, and *Hoſea*, in which he makes great uſe of St. *Chryſoſtome*'s Works. *Meurſius* in 1617, printed 75 of his Epiſtles in Greek, tranſlated into Latin by *Martinez de Balens*, and inſerted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. Father *Gretzer*, in his 2d Volume *De Cruce*, printed a Treatiſe of *Theophylact*, intitled, *Oratio in Adorationem Crucis medio Jejuniorum tempore*. And in 1651 Father *Poſſin* printed another Greek and Latin Tract under *Theophylact*'s Name, call'd, *Inſtitutio Regia ad Conſtantinum Porphyrogenitum Michaelis Ducis Filium. Sixtus Senenſis, in Bibl. Poſſevin. in Appar. Baron. A. C.* 1071. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

THEOPHYLACTUS, call'd *Simocatta*, flouriſh'd about 612, under the Empire of *Heraclius*. He writ the Hiſtory of the Emperor *Maurice*, in eight Books, whereof the five firſt treat of his War againſt the *Perſians*, and the three other of that againſt the *Avares* and *Sclavonians*, with the Account of his Death. Beſides theſe, he has writ Letters on all ſorts of Subjects. *Photius*, *Suidas.*

THEOPOMPUS, born in the Iſle of *Scio*, was an Orator and Hiſtorian. He liv'd in the time of *Artaxerxes*, *Ochus*, and *Philip* of *Macedon*. He was one of *Iſocrates*'s Schollars, and was very eminent for the Orations, Epiſtles, and Hiſtory, written by him. And here we may take notice, that *Ariſtæus* and *Joſephus*'s Relation how this Orator loſt his Senſes by his preſumption in tranſcribing ſome Paſſages of the Holy Scriptures into his Works, will ſcarcely hold in the Chronology, the Scriptures being not tranſlated into Greek till the Reign of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, which was a conſiderable time after this *Theopompus* was dead: and therefore if the Story be true, it muſt belong to ſome other *Theopompus*. *Athenæus l.* 3. *Strabo l.* 14. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Grac. l.* 1. *c.* 7.

THEOPOMPUS, King of *Sparta*, who eſtabliſh'd the *Ephori.*

THEOSKEPOSTI, the Name of the *Grotto*, where S. *John* the Evangeliſt writ his *Apocalypſe* in the Iſle of *Patmos*, which many now call *Palmoſa*. This Iſland is in the *Archipelago* towards *Aſia*. *Davity de l'Aſie*.

St. THERESA, born at *Avila*, a Town of *Old Caſtille* in *Spain*, of a Noble Family. She was a profeſs'd *Carmelite* at 21 Years of Age, and eſtabliſh'd an Order which ſhe call'd *Reformed*, with ſuch Succeſs, that ſhe left 30 Monaſteries, 14 of Men, and 16 of Nuns of that Order at her Death, all Founded by her ſelf: and beſides a great number of Letters all Collected into a Volume, ſhe compoſed ten ſeveral Books upon Godly Subjects, or concerning her Order, which are as follow: 1. Her Life, written by her ſelf. 2. The Way to Perfection. 3. The Foundations. 4. The Manner of Viſiting Nunneries. Theſe four, by the Order of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, were ſent in Manuſcript into the Library of the famous Monaſtery of the *Eſcurial*. The 5th is call'd, The Manſion or Caſtle of the Soul. The five following Treatiſes are much leſs than the former: The firſt treats of Divine Love, upon the ground of ſome Paſſages in the *Canticles*; the ſecond is call'd, Exclamations; the third, Spiritual Advices; the fourth, Her Preparations for Confeſſion; the fifth, Additions to her Life. Pope *Gregory* XV. Canoniz'd her in 1622. She died in 1582, and is extremely magnified for her Piety and Auſterities, by thoſe of her Communion. *Hiſt. de la Reform. des Carmelites*.

THERMIA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, towards *Europe*; formerly call'd *Polyagos*: *Italian* Pilots gave it the Name of *Formica* or *Formia*, a corrupted Word from *Thermia*, which ſignifies a hot Bath; for near the Sea it has ſome mineral and hot Fountains of excellent uſe for a great many Diſtempers, particularly for Swellings. The Town of *Thermia* is very conſiderable, and there is a great Borough at the foot of an old Caſtle. *Baudr.*

THERMODON, now call'd *Pormon* according to *le Noir*, is a River of *Cappadocia*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Euxine* Sea towards *Themiſcyra*. *Suidas* will have another of that Name in *Thrace*; and *Plutarch* makes mention of that which was in the *European Scythia*, in the Country of the *Amazones*.

THERMOPYLÆ, now call'd *Boca di Lupo*, a famous Paſſage of *Mont Oeta*, call'd *Banima*, upon the Gulph of *Ziton* in *Theſſaly*, leading into *Phocis* in *Achaia*. Near this place Aſſemblies of all *Greece* were kept on certain Days: And it was here alſo that *Leonidas*, at the Head of 300 *Lacedemonians*, courageouſly reſiſted the whole *Perſian* Army. *Demoſth.*

THERMUTH, *Pharaoh*'s Daughter, that ſav'd *Moſes*, and brought him up when expoſed upon the River. *Joſeph.*

THERSIPPUS of *Athens*, a Man of very great Strength, who always expos'd himſelf generouſly for his Country: Being at laſt diſabled, *Solon* aſſign'd him a Penſion, and made a Law, That all ſuch as loſt the uſe of their Limbs in the publick Service, ſhould be maintain'd at the Commonwealth's Charge. *Heracl.*

THERSITES, one of the moſt Deformed and Silliеſt Men in *Greece*, who preſuming to Affront *Achilles*, was ſtruck dead by him with his Fiſt. *Homer* has deſcrib'd his Uglineſs ſo much to the life, that to expreſs the greateſt Deformity, it ſuffices to compare it to that of *Therſites*. *Homer*, *l.* 2.

THESEUS, placed in the number of the Demi-Gods, was Son of *Ægeus* King of *Athens*, and of *Æthra* Daughter of *Pitheus*. He gave Marks of his Courage on all Occaſions, in oppoſing thoſe that diſturbed the publick Peace, defeating whole Companies of Robbers, taming Monſters, *&c.* He made War againſt the *Amazones* in their own Country, and defeated *Creon* King of the *Thebans*. Poets feign'd, that he kill'd the *Minotaure* of the Iſland *Crete*, whereof *Minos* was King: The truth is, that *Minos* being very powerful at Sea, to revenge his Son *Androgeus*'s Death, oblig'd the *Athenians* to ſend him a yearly Tribute of Boys and Girls; until *Theſeus*, by his Valour, freed them from the Obligation, by killing the *Minotaure*; and came out of the croſs Windings of the Labyrinth, by the Aſſiſtance of *Ariadne* the King's Daughter. This Princeſs follow'd him, but he left her in the Iſle *Naxos*. *Theſeus* coin'd ſome Money with an Ox ſtamp'd on one ſide, either in memory of the *Minotaure*, the Bull he had overcome at *Marathon*, or that he would incite the *Athenians*, by ſuch a Figure, to apply themſelves to *Agriculture*. And it was hence, in *Plutarch*'s Judgment, that the Ancients uſed to ſay, *Such a thing is worth ten Oxen, ſuch another worth a hundred*, meaning the Pieces coin'd with that Stamp. *Theſeus* inſtituted the *Iſthmick* Plays in Honour of *Neptune*, and in Imitation of *Hercules*, who had eſtabliſh'd others for *Jupiter*. It's ſaid that *Lycomedes*, King of the Iſle of *Scyros*, threw him headlong from a Rock: *Pirithous* was his ſpecial Friend. *Hoffman* adds, that the *Minotaure* was a famous General under King *Minos*; that the Poets feign how *Theſeus* went with *Pirithous* to Hell to force *Proſerpine* thence, and that *Pirithous* was kill'd, and he himſelf kept in Chains by *Pluto*, until *Hercules* his great Friend ſet him at Liberty. *Plutarch in his Life*.

THESMOPHORIA, otherwiſe called *Cereales*, Feaſts inſtituted in the Town of *Eleuſis*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Ceres*, by *Triptolemus*, whom ſhe had taught to Sow all kind of Grain. During the Solemnity of the Feaſts, ſeveral Virgins carried certain Books on their Heads, that contain'd the ſecret Myſteries of that Goddeſs's Service, which were not to be reveal'd on pain of Death. Theſe Ceremonies and Sacrifices were ſo Religiouſly obſerved, that during all the time, the Women lay upon the Ground, without Eating or Drinking, and had not the liberty of having their Husbands with them; for they were to be pure, and without any Crime. There were alſo other Ceremonies obſerved, according to the difference of Places. The *Sicilian* Women ran with their lighted Torches, and call'd *Proſerpine* aloud, becauſe *Ceres* did ſo in ſearch of her. The Country-men and Labourers alſo ſolemniz'd a Feaſt in her Honour, call'd *Ambarvales* by the Latins, which were Proceſſions round their Fields: See *Ambarvales*. They alſo uſed, when their Corn was cut down, to offer this Goddeſs the Firſt-fruits of their Grain. And they that were a-kin, or any ways allied, celebrated Feaſts together in her Honour. It being forbidden, under pain of Death, to diſcover the Myſteries of *Eleuſis*, we have but a little Account of 'em from Antiquity. What is to be met with upon this Subject, may be ſeen in *Meurſius*'s *Eleuſinia*, and in the *Sixth Tome of the Bibliotheque Univerſelle*.

THESMOTHETÆ, certain Magiſtrates of the Council of *Athens*, who to the number of ſix, with the *Archonte*, the King and *Polemarch*, govern'd the Commonwealth. This Name was given them, becauſe they chiefly had the Care to eſtabliſh Laws, and put them in Execution, took cognizance of Criminal Matters, and gave Places to Judges according to their Ranks. *Demoſth.*

THESPIS, a Tragick Poet, Native of *Icaria* a Town of *Attica* in *Greece*, flouriſh'd about *A. M.* 3050. In his time Tragedy was carried on by a Choir, that is, a Set of Muſicians and Dancers, who, as they danced, ſung Hymns in Praiſe of *Bacchus*. He, that the Muſicians and Dancers might have time to reſt, and that the People ſhould have ſome other new Diverſion, introduced an Actor, who between every two Songs repeated ſome Diſcourſe upon a Tragical Subject: This Actor's Diſcourſe was call'd *Epiſode*; whence ſome have call'd this Poet the Inventor of Tragedy. He alſo furniſh'd *Satyr* with Actors; and *Horace* ſays, he brought forth his Satyrs in an uncover'd Cart, where they rehearſed their Poems, their Faces being daub'd with the Dregs of Wine, or according to *Suidas*, painted with Ceruſe and Vermillion, to imitate the Satyrs, who are repreſented with a red and high-colour'd Viſage.

> *Ignotum Tragicæ Genus inveniſſe Camenæ,*
> *Dicitur & Plauſtris vexiſſe Poemata Thespis,*
> *Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti Fœcibus ora.*
> Horat. de Art. Poet.

The *Epiſode* meeting a kind Reception amongſt the People, *Æſchylus* introduc'd two Actors, and *Sophocles* added a third, which brought Tragedy to its full Perfection. *Caſſiod. Diogenes Laertius*. See *Epiſode*.

THESSALY, a great Country of *Greece*, part of *Macedonia*, between *Epirus* and *Attica*. It has had different Names, derived from divers Princes who have lived therein, and was divided into five parts, *Theſſaly Proper* the Country of the *Pelaſgi*, *Eſtiæa*, *Magneſia*, and *Phtiotide*. All theſe Provinces had very fine Towns, their Inhabitants were well bred, civil, but ſomewhat too voluptuous, yet they did not want Courage. The Air is good, the Soil fruitful. *Theſſaly* for a long time had its particular Kings, until it was firſt ſubjected to the *Macedonians*, and afterwards to the *Romans*. *Deucalion* was one of their moſt ancient and celebrated Kings. He reign'd in the ſame Age with *Cecrops* firſt King of *Athens*, 349 Years before the Ruin of *Troy*. *Hellen*, his Son, gave Name to a great part of *Greece*. *Dorus*, his 2d Son, left his Name to the *Dorians* near *Parnaſſus*. *Xuthus*, the 3d, was the Father of *Achæus*, Founder of the *Peloponneſian Achæans*. *Ion*, his 4th Son, was the chief of the Inhabitants of *Attica*. The Inhabitants, noted for Magick and Drunkenneſs, were the firſt that minted Gold and Silver, tam'd Horſes, and put Ships to Sea. They are ſtill warlike, and are a handſome Race of People, having black Hair, black Eyes, and their Faces of a beautiful ſanguine freſh Colour. The Country produces delicious Figs, Water Mellons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Limons, Citrons, excellent Grapes, Almonds, Olives, and Onions. Sultan *Amurath* Conquered the greateſt part of this Country, and his Poſterity ſtill enjoy it. It is encompaſſed with *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Oſſa*, and *Oeta*, four great Mountains. It is reaſonably well Peopled, and for the moſt part inhabited by Chriſtians. Its modern Name is *Janna*, from a Town of this Name, beſides which there is *Lariſſa*, &c. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, *Bunt.*

THESSALONICA, now called *Salonichi*, a famous Town of *Macedonia* belonging to the *Turks*, with a good Port at the End of the Gulf of this Name. It was formerly Metropolis of *Macedonia*. St. *Paul* Preached the Goſpel, and Converted a great number of People, here: He deſigned to have returned thither afterwards; but not being able to compaſs it, he ſent *Timothy* to confirm the Inhabitants in their Faith. It ſtands at the foot of a Hill, 220 Miles from *Durazzo* to the Eaſt, 350 from *Conſtantinople* to the South-weſt, and 230 from *Athens* to the North, defended by ancient Walls and a Caſtle. *Theodoſius the Great* ſlew 7000 of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In 895 it was taken and ſack'd by the *Saracens*. The Eaſtern Emperors, to whom this Town was ſubjected, ſold it to the *Venetians*, from whom *Amurath* II. took it in 1432. The *Turks* kept it ſince; and it's now the beſt Peopled, and one of the beſt Towns for Commerce in the *Levant*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Chalcondyles*.

THESSALUS, Son of *Hippocrates*, and Brother of *Draco*, both very learned Phyſicians, and worthy of their Father: Thoſe that maintain the contrary, miſtake them for the Sons of another *Hippocrates* of *Athens*, ſo ignorant indeed, that when

People

People ſpoke of any dull Fellow, they generally ſaid, he was as ignorant as *Hippocrates*'s Sons. *Caſtellan. in vit. Medic. illuſtr.*

THESTOR, a Prince of *Crete*, had two Daughters, whereof one was called *Thonoé*, and the other *Leucippe*; the firſt of which was taken away by Pyrates, who carried her to *Caria*, where the King bought and married her. *Theſtor* ſometime after reſolved to go to ſeek his Daughter, and landed in *Caria*, where he was taken for a Spy, becauſe he would not diſcover himſelf in an Enemies Country. *Leucippe* came alſo thither diſguiſed in the Habit of a Prieſt, in obedience to the Oracle, which order'd her to take that Habit if ſhe deſired to find her Father and Siſter. The Queen *Thonoé* obſerving the Air and good Meen of *Leucippe*, endeavoured to gain her Love; but meeting a Diſappointment, accuſed her of a pretended Crime: whereupon ſhe was condemned to Death. This Execution was to be done in the Temple by way of Sacrifice. *Theſtor* was choſen to do it, and was to have his own Life and Liberty upon that Condition. Though he did not know his Daughter in her Diſguiſe, yet he found ſome Averſion in his Heart to ſpill the Blood of ſo handſome a Perſon; and in deploring his Misfortune, made ſeveral Exclamations, in which he pronounced his own and the Names of both his Daughters. The Queen, who ſat with the King to ſee the Sight, was ſurprized to hear her Name; nor was *Leucippe* leſs when ſhe heard hers and her Fathers: ſo that all three obſerving each other narrowly, they knew one another. The King join'd his Joy to their Tranſports; and after he had treated his Father-in-law and Siſter, he ſent them home into their own Country, laden with rich Preſents. *Hygin, Fab.* 190.

THESTOR, Son of *Idmon* and *Laothoe*, and Father of the Soothſayer *Chalchas*; upon which account this latter is called *Theſtorides* by the Poets. *Ovid. Metam.* 12.

THETFORD, Lat. *Sitomagus*, a Market and Borough Town of *Shrobham* Hundred in the South-weſt Borders of *Norfolk*; called *Thetford* from the River *Thet*, upon which, and the *Ouſe*, it is ſituate, with a Bridge over the laſt leading to *Suffolk*. It was ſack'd by the *Danes* in 1004 and in 1010. In the 11th Century the Biſhop's See was removed hither by Biſhop *Herfaſtus* from *North Elmham*, and then it began to thrive: But his next ſucceſſor but one removed it hence to *Norwich* in 1088, where it has continued ever ſince. *Thetford* is ſtill a Corporation, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. The *Lent-Aſſizes* for the County are uſually kept here. It gave the Title of *Viſcount* to the late Earl of *Arlington*. *Thetford* is 70 Miles from *London*.

THETYS, Wife of the *Ocean*, and Mother of *Nereus* and *Doris* who married together. It was of this Marriage that the Nymphs of the Earth and Sea came; whereof *Thetis*, the younger, was the moſt charming: Her Beauty charmed *Jupiter* ſo, that he married her; but having afterwards underſtood by the Oracle, that ſhe ſhould be brought to Bed of a Son who ſhould be greater than the Father; he married her to *Peleus*. The Wedding was very magnificent; all the Gods and Goddeſſes being invited to it except *Diſcord*, who to be revenged for the Contempt, threw a Golden Apple amongſt them with theſe Words engraven on it, *Let it be given to the Faireſt*. *Pallas*, *Venus*, and *Juno*, put in for it, and pitch'd upon *Paris* to decide the Difference; who determined for *Venus*. *Thetis* was *Achilles*'s Mother. *Ovid. Metam.*

THEUDAS, a certain *Jew*, an Impoſtor and Magician, who ſeduc'd the People ſo far, that he gather'd four hundred Men, perſuading them to quit the City of *Jeruſalem*, aſſuring them, that by his Word alone he would drain *Jordan*: Yet his Troops was at laſt exterminated, he himſelf Beheaded, and the Head brought to *Jeruſalem*. *Act. cap.* 3. *Euſeb.*

THEUDISCLES XV. King of the *Goths*, began his Reign under the Emperor *Juſtinian* about the Year 548. A Plot being formed againſt him, he was kill'd as he ſat at Supper at *Seville*, after he had Reigned only a Year and ſeven Months. *Bibloth. Hiſpan.*

THEUDOREDUS VI. King of the *Goths*, began to Reign under the Empire of *Theodoſius* the Younger, in 421. He refuſed the *Romans* Alliance, laid Siege to *Orleans*, and being at the famous Battel againſt *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, in the Plains of *Chalons*, where there were above 300000 Men kill'd; he quitted his Horſe, and had the Misfortune to be trod to Death in the 33d Year of his Reign. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

THEVENOT (Monſieur *de*) was a Gentleman of a good Family in *France*, and born in 1633. He was bred in the College of *Navarre* in *Paris*. He began his Travels in 1652, coming firſt for *England*, then croſſing over into *Holland*, afterwards into *Germany*, and then to *Italy*, where he ſtaid till after the Creation of Pope *Alexander* VII. From thence he Travelled over moſt part of *Turkey*, *Egypt*, *The Holy Land*, *&c.* After which he came back to *France*, where making a ſhort ſtay, he ſet out again, and Travell'd over *Perſia* and the *Indies*; and as he was returning through *Perſia* into *Europe*, he died at *Miana*, a little place, about 30 Leagues from *Tauris*, in *November* 1667. He was very exact in making his Remarks, carrying his Obſervations ſometimes to very Minute-circumſtances; which Particularities are often uſeful, tho' poſſibly not Ornamental to his Hiſtories. His Travels are divided into Three Parts. The firſt, into *Turkey*. The ſecond, into *Perſia*: And the third, into the *Indies*. The Firſt Part only was publiſhed by himſelf; the other two were collected from his Memoirs, and printed after his Death. Monſieur *Thevenot* underſtood the *Turkiſh*, *Arabick*, and *Perſian* Languages perfectly well, was a good Botoniſt, and made a conſiderable progreſs in natural Philoſophy, Geometry, Aſtronomy, *&c.* *Preface to Thevenot's Travels, &c.*

THEVET (*Andrew*) born at *Angouleſme*, liv'd in the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, but the moſt conſiderable is his *Pourtraicts of Illuſtrious Men*, which he dedicated to King *Henry* III. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas Biblioth. Franc.*

THIARD (*Ponthus de*) Biſhop of *Chalons* in *Burgundy*, was born at *Baiſſy* in the Dioceſs of *Macon*, in the Year 1521, of a Gentleman's Family. He was a good Linguiſt, and a conſiderable Maſter in the *Belles Lettres*, and was counted an eminent Poet for his time. He likewiſe apply'd himſelf to the Study of Mathematicks, *Plato*'s Philoſophy and to Divinity. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. had a great Value for him. He died in 1605, being 84 Years of Age. He wrote ſeveral Pieces of *Poetry*, *Homilies*, *Ephemerides Octavæ Sphæræ*. *De Cœleſtibus Aſſertiones*. *De Erroribus Amatoriis*. *De Genealogia Hugonis Capeti*. *Diſcurſus Philoſophici, &c.* This Prelate made his own Epitaph, which runs thus:

Non teneor longæ dulciſq; cupidine vitæ,
Sat vixit cui non vita pudenda fuit.
Nec fama illuſtris me tangit gloria, forſan
Per genium vivent fata mea Scripta ſuum.
Nil; moror quo ſint mea membra tegenda Sepulchro,
Hæc propria Hæredis ſit pia cura mei.
Sed cupio ut tandem mens Chriſti mixta levetur,
Peccati duro pondere, ad Aſtra vehar.

Several great Men have given this Biſhop a Character of Advantage. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc. &c.*

THIBAUD, or *Theobalde*, King of *Auſtraſia*, was Son to *Theodebert*. He endeavoured the Re-eſtabliſhment of Pope *Vigilius* and the Biſhop of *Dacius*, who were exil'd by the Emperor *Juſtinian* afterwards. The ſame *Juſtinian* after this, ſent Embaſſadors to engage him to arm againſt the *Goths*, but had no Succeſs, becauſe *Thibaud* died ſoon after, leaving no Iſſue. *Clotaire* I. married his Widow, and poſſeſſed himſelf of his Eſtate. *Gregory of Tours.*

THIBAUD I. King of *Navarre*, and the ſixth Count of *Champagne* of this Name, was ſirnamed *The Poſthumous*, *the Great*, and *Maker of Songs*, becauſe he was a great Admirer of *Provencial Poetry*, and compoſed ſome pretty Songs in that Tongue. He made War againſt *France* during the Minority of St. *Lewis*, but this Difference was ſoon adjuſted, and he a little after ſucceeded his Uncle *Sancho the Strong* in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and at his Return from his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, died at *Troy*, *July* the 10th, 1254. *Hiſt. de Camp. & de Navarre.*

THIERRI, the firſt of this Name, King of *France*, was Son of *Clovis* II. Brother to *Clotarius* III. and *Childeric* II. was ſettled in the Kingdom of *Neuſtria* and *Burgundy*, by the care of *Ebroin*, Major of the Court or Palace, in 669. But a little time after, *Childeric* got him ſhav'd and put up in the Abby of St. *Denis*, and *Ebroin* was put in that of *Luxeuil* in *Burgundy*. Both had their Liberty after *Childeric*'s Death; and *Ebroin* being re-eſtabliſhed in his Dignity of Major, ſacrificed a great many conſiderable Men to his Reſentment and Revenge. He made War in *Thierri*'s Name againſt *Dagobert* II. call'd the Young King of *Auſtraſia*, and defeated *Martin* and *Pepin*, Dukes of *Auſtraſia*, in 681. But this King was not always Victorious; for *Pepin Herſtel*, who was acknowledged Major of the Palace, defeated his Army at the Battel of *Tetri* in *Vermandois*, in 687. *Thierri* died in 690 or 91, leaving *Clovis* III. and *Childebert* II. *Fredegarius. The Annals of Metz. Mezeray, &c.*

THIERRI II. ſirnamed of *Chelles*, becauſe he was brought up in a Monaſtery of that Name, was Son to *Dagobert* II. King of *Auſtraſia*, and third of that Name of *France*. *Charles Martel* brought him out of the Convent where he was bred effeminately amongſt Women, and placed him upon the Throne in 720 or 21, and govern'd the Kingdom gloriouſly under his Name; for it was in his Reign that he wone the memorable Battel of *Tours* where *Abderamus* was kill'd, and beat the *Moorgoths* quite out of the Kingdom. All this time *Thierri* lived quietly in his Palace, and died in 737, the 24th or 25th of his Age. There was an *Interregnum* of four or five Years from this Time of I. to *Childerick* III. laſt King of the firſt Race.

THIERRI, the Firſt of this Name, King of *Auſtraſia*, whom ſeveral Authors by miſtake, reckon amongſt the Kings of *France*, was Son of *Clovis* the Great. The Town of *Metz* was his Capital. In the Year 516, he defeated the *Danes*, and being joined with *Clodomir* his Brother, fought *Godomar* King of *Burgundy* in the Plains of *Veron* in *Dauphine*: This happened in Sept. Afterwards he aſſiſted *Hermenfroy*, King of *Thuringia*, who at firſt promis'd him great things, which he made a Jeſt of after his Turn was ſerv'd; but *Thierri* being provoked with this ill Uſage, raiſed an Army, and being aſſiſted with *Clotaire* his Brother, beat the *Thuringians*. Sometime after, in the Year 531, having drawn *Hermenfroy* to *Zulpha*, under the colour of a friendly Converſe, he order'd him to be thrown down a Precipice from the top of the Town Walls; and by this means, he added *Thuringia* to his own Dominions. While he was engaged in this War, *Childebert* his Brother made himſelf Maſter of *Auvergne*, either becauſe he thought him dead, or had a mind that People ſhould believe ſo. *Thierri* having notice of his Brother's Practices

ffices, march'd againſt him, and recover'd all the Places which the other had ſeiz'd: This *Thierri* died in 534, at the Age of 51, having Reign'd 23 Years. *Theobert* I. his Son ſucceeded him. *Gregor. Turon, lib.* 2. *&* 3. *Procop. Fredegarius, &c.*

THIERRI II. call'd the Young King of *Burgundy* and *Auſtraſia*, was Son of *Childebert* II. He paſſed the firſt Years of his Life with *Theodebert* II. under the Regency of Queen *Brunehaud* their Grandmother. In the mean time having *Burgundy* for his ſhare, he retired thither, and received *Brunehaud* when Baniſhed from the Court of *Auſtraſia*. She perſuaded him to take Arms againſt his Brother; but this unjuſt War was unſuccoſsful to him. Both Brothers had better Succeſs againſt *Clotaire* II. who loſt two Battels near *Sens* and *Eſtampes* in 599 and 604. *Thierri* married *Ermenberge*, Daughter of *Bertric* King of the *Viſigoths*, but he ſent her ſhamefully back the Year after; ſome think it was at the Solicitation of the wicked *Brunehaud*, who would not ſuffer a Princeſs of ſenſe to be near that King, but help'd him her ſelf to ſome Wenches that were at her Devotion. That unhappy Prince committed ſeveral ill things to pleaſe her: He Defeated his Brother at the Battels of *Toul* and *Tolbiac*, and having put him to Death in 611, took *Cologne*, ſeized his Treaſures and Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*; but died of a Flux as he led an Army againſt *Clotaire* II. who re-united both the Brothers Eſtates to his Kingdom of *France*. *Fredegaire, &c.*

THINITES, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt* who Reigned at *This*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Thebes* in *Upper Egypt*. The firſt King was *Menes*, who begun the Empire of *Egypt*, and founded the three Principalities of *This*, *Thebes*, and *Memphis*. *Athotis* his Son ſucceeded, and had for Succeſſor his ſecond Son *Cenenes*, who commanded at *This*, whilſt the Eldeſt, named *Athotis* II. Reigned at *Thebes*, and another of his Sons at *Memphis*. There were eight Kings after *Menes*'s Death in the firſt *Dynaſty* of the *Thinites*, whereof the laſt was *Bienaches*. This Principality was afterwards poſſeſſed by another Family, whereof *Bubus* was chief. This Family, called the ſecond *Dynaſty* of the *Thinites*, whereof *Chenerez* was the ninth and laſt King, is thought to have been deſtroyed by *Pammus* King of *Thebes*, who conquered the Kingdom of *Memphis*. *P. Pezron. Antiquités des Temps.*

THIONVILLE, upon the *Moſelle*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, belonging to the Kings of *France*. *Latin* Authors call it *Theodonis Villa*. Its Situation and Fortifications are ſuch, that it has paſſed a long time for impregnable. The Duke of *Guiſe* took it in 1558, but it was afterwards delivered to the *Spaniards*. The *French* were beat before it in 1639, but they made themſelves Maſters of it in 1643, and kept it by the Peace of the *Pirenées*. It was in this Town that *Charlemagne* generally aſſembled the Prelates and Barons of his Kingdoms, as in 806, when he divided his Poſſeſſions among his three Sons. In 822 and 32, Biſhops met here, and made ſeveral Canons drawn up in four Chapters, againſt thoſe that *Mal* treated the Clergy, which were found ſo juſt and reaſonable, that *Lewis* the *Debonaire* confirm'd them in a Council of *Tribur*; and all the Princes of *France* and *Germany* ſubſcrib'd their Approbation. Here was alſo an Aſſembly of Prelates in 835, who after having declared their Abhorrence of the wicked Proceedings of *Ebbo* the Archbiſhop of *Reims* and his Adherents, who had depos'd *Lewis the Meek*; they depos'd that Prelate as the chief Author thereof: this treaſonable Practice being abhorr'd by all Perſons of Vertue and Conſcience. *Charles the Bald, Lothaire*, and *Lewis*, Sons of *Lewis the Meek*, aſſiſted at another Council here in 844.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a Name that was given to the Governours of Provinces of the *Roman* Empire, who made themſelves Maſters of their Governments under the Emperors *Valerian* and *Gallien*, about 260. They all got themſelves proclaimed Emperors by the Legions they commanded, and ſo ſhar'd the Sovereign Authority amongſt them. Here follow their Names, very neceſſary for the underſtanding of Hiſtory, drawn from Inſcriptions and Medals.

1 *Odenatus*.
2 *Herodes*, or *Herodianus* his Son.
3 *Mamus Aclius Aurelius*.
4 *M. Fulvius Macrianus*.
5 *Q. Macrianus* his Son.
6 *Cn. Julius Quietus*.
7 *Serenus Antonius Baliſta*.
8 *P. Valerius Valens*.
9 *Calpurnius Pio*.
10 *T. Cethus Alexander Æmilianus*.
11 *M. Caſſius Latienus Poſthumus*
12 *C. Junius Caſſius Poſthumus*.
13 *Q. Nonius Regillianus*.
14 *Sex. Julius Saturninus*.
15 *C. Annius Tibellius*.
16 *P. Cornelius Celsus*.
17 *Ap. Claudius Cenſorinus*.
18 *Herennianus Odenatus*'s Son.
19 *Timolaus*, Son of *Odenatus*.
20 *Vabalath Odenat*'s Son.
21 *Memnius*, Couſin of *Odenat*.
22 *Spurius Servilianus Lollianus*.
23 *Aul. Pomp. Ælianus*.
24 *M. Aurel. Victorinus*.
25 *C. Victorinus* his Son.
26 *M. Aurelius Marius*.
27 *P. Pivejus Tetricus*.
28 *C. Piveſius Tetricus* his Son.
29 *Victoria Victorina*, or *Vitruvia*.
30 *Zenobia*.

Victoria, the Wife, or according to others the Mother of *Victorin*, one of the *Thirty Tyrants*, and *Zenobia Odenat*'s Widow, deſerved a Place amongſt the reſt, for the Greatneſs of their Courage. *Trebellius Pollio de Trigint. Tyran.*

THISBE, a *Babylonian* Young Gentlewoman, *Pyramus* his Sweet-heart. They having continued their Love a long time, without being ſuffered to ſee each other but through a Hole of a Wall, becauſe their Parents were againſt the Alliance, agreed at laſt upon a Meeting-place to accompliſh their Deſires. *Thisbe* came firſt, and ſate under a Mulberry-Tree, until ſhe was frighted away at the ſight of a Lioneſs, which came out of the Wood to drink at a Fountain that was near. Her Scarf drop'd as ſhe haſtned away, which the ravenous Beaſt tore and defiled with his bloody Jaws. *Pyramus* coming a little after, and finding his Miſtreſſes's Scarf in that condition, concluded that ſhe was devoured; and being tranſported with Deſpair, threw himſelf upon his Sword. *Thisbe*'s Fear being over, ſhe came out of the Place where ſhe hid her ſelf in, and finding her Lover mortally wounded, killed her ſelf with the ſame Sword that made an end of him: both their Bloods changed the Fruit of the Mulberry, which was before that time White, into Red. *Ovid. l.* 4. *Metam.*

THISTLEWORTH, a Town of *Middleſex*, 8 Miles Weſt South-Weſt from *London*, ſeated upon the *Thames* near *Sion-Houſe*, and well inhabited by Gentry.

THOAS, King of the Iſle of *Lemnos* in the *Ægean Sea*, eſcaped by the Policy of his Daughter *Hypſipyle* when the Women of that Iſland maſſacred their Husbands for preferring Slaves to them, and retired to *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, where he made himſelf Maſter as well as High-Prieſt of the Temple of *Diana*. *Hygin.*

THOAS, a Citizen of the Town of *Patras* in *Achaia*, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, after he had bred a Serpent a long time in his Houſe, he reſolv'd to rid himſelf of her, ſo went to a very remote Wood, and left her there; but as he came back, being ſet upon by Thieves, who were about to take his Life, the Serpent hearing him cry out, and knowing his Voice, ruſh'd out upon the Robbers with ſuch Fury that they were forced to fly. *Ælian. lib.* 3.

S. THOMAS the Apoſtle, ſirnamed *Didymus*, not being with the reſt when our Saviour appeared to them after his Reſurrection, he would not believe what was ſaid to it until he ſaw and touched his Feet, Hands, and the Wound in his Side. This Incredulity occaſioning an inconteſtable proof of the Reſurrection, made ſome of the Holy Fathers ſay, That his Doubt did us more Service than all the other Apoſtles Faith. He Preach'd the Goſpel to the *Ethiopians*, *Parthians*, *Perſians*, *Medes*, and *Indians*, and to thoſe of the Iſland of *Taprobane*, and was run through with a Lance near the Town of *Meliapor*, now called the Town of *St. Thomas*. Our Modern Hiſtorians of the *East-Indies* aſſert, as a certain Truth, that in the Kingdoms of *Narſinga* and *Cranganor*, and in the neighbouring Provinces, it paſſes for unqueſtionable Tradition, that this Apoſtle Preach'd the Goſpel there. The Chriſtians who live there call themſelves Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, and report ſeveral ſtrange Things of him, contained, they ſay, in their *Annals*, which are ſung by the Children of *Malabar* in that Country Language. Dr. *Cave*, in his *Antiquitates Apoſtolicæ* ſays, that as it was cuſtomary with the Jews when travelling in Foreign Countries, or familiarly converſing with the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to aſſume a *Greek* and *Latin* Name of great Affinity, ſo this Apoſtle was called *Thomas* and *Didymus*, both which in the *Syriack* Verſion ſignifie Twin. *Simeon Metaphraſtes* ſays, he was bred up to the Trade of Fiſhing; that he made up in pious Affections what he ſeemed to want in the Quickneſs of his Underſtanding, nor readily apprehending ſome of our Lord's Diſcourſes, nor over-forward to believe more than himſelf had ſeen, as appears by his refractory Unbelief of our Saviour's Reſurrection, though it had been foretold by *Moſes* and the Prophets, told him by our Saviour himſelf before his Paſſion, and atteſted by the reſt of the Apoſtles, Eye-witneſſes thereof: When he faulted his Faith with a Demonſtration from Senſe, our Saviour replied no more, but that it was well he believed his own Senſes, yet that it was a more noble and commendable Act of Faith to acquieſce in a rational Evidence, and to entertain the Doctrines and Revelations of the Goſpel upon ſuch Teſtimonies and Aſſurances of the truth of Things, as will ſatisfie a wiſe and ſober Man though he did not ſee them with his own Eyes. St. *Thomas* is ſaid to have diſpatched Letters to *Abgarus Toparch* of *Edeſſa*, between whom and our Saviour the Letters commonly ſaid to have paſſed, are ſtill extant in *Euſebius*, whom he firſt cured of an inveterate Diſtemper, and afterwards converted him and his Subjects to the Faith. The Apoſtle's Province aſſigned to him, as *Origen* tells us, was *Parthia*, after which *Sophronius* and others tell us, that he Preached the Goſpel to the *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Carmans*, *Hircanians*, *Bactrians*, and neighbouring Nations; and ſome will have it that he met with the *Magi*, who brought the New-born Jeſus the Preſents, and

Baptized and took them along with him as his Companions and Aſſiſtants in the Propagation of the Goſpel. He came at laſt to *India*, and travelled as far as the Iſland of *Taprobane*, ſince called *Sumatra*, Preaching every where with all the Arts of Gentleneſs and mild Perſuaſions, not flying out into tart Invectives and furious Heats againſt their Idolatrous Practices, but calmly inſtructing them in the Principles of Chriſtianity, by degrees perſuading them to renounce their Follies, knowing that confirm'd Habits muſt be cured by ſlow and gentle Methods; and by theſe means he brought the People from their groſs Errors to the Entertainment of Religion. The *Portugueſes* tell us, that St. *Thomas* came firſt to *Socotora*, an Iſland of the *Arabian* Sea, thence to *Ceylan*, where having Converted many, he travelled farther into the Eaſt; and having ſucceſsfully Preached the Goſpel, returned to the Kingdom of *Cormandel*, where at *Maliapur*, the Metropolis, not far from the Influx of the *Ganges* into the Gulf of *Bengala*, he built a Church, and Converted *Sagamo*, Prince of the Country. The *Brachmans* foreſeeing that this tended to ſpoil their Trade, put him to Death, one of them running him through with a Lance at Prayers. The Authors abovementioned pretend ſeveral ancient Inſcriptions to confirm the Truth of this. Some will have his Body tranſlated to *Edeſſa*, but the Chriſtians of the Eaſt conſtantly affirm, that it remained in the Place of his Martyrdom; the judicious Reader may meaſure his Belief by the Credit of the Reporters, and the rational Probability of the Things reported. *Gregory* of *Tours* tells us of a Lamp which burnt before his Tomb at the Solemnization of his Anniverſary, without any humane Aſſiſtance; but the Reader may chuſe whether he will believe it.

THOMAS, Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, a Name given to the Chriſtians of the *Indies* of the *Chaldean* and *Neſtorian* Sect. Their Hiſtory at length may be ſeen in that writ by *Alexis* of *Meneſes*, Archbiſhop of *Goa* in 1599. Theſe Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Attempts made to reform them, remain obſtinate in their ancient Cuſtoms; and if they comply ſometimes with the Miſſionaries, it's but in outward Appearance. When they are deſired to ſubmit to St. *Peter* or to the Church of *Rome*, they anſwer, That as St. *Peter* was Chief of that, ſo St. *Thomas* was Head of their Church, and that both Churches were independent the one of the other, and ſtand ſtedfaſt in acknowledging the Patriarch of *Babylon*, without minding the Pope, for they hold, as *Mosery* reports it, *Neſtorius*'s Opinion, receive no Images but the Croſs, nor have they any great regard for that neither: They hold, that the Souls of Saints do not ſee God before the Day of Judgment, and allow three Sacraments, Baptiſm, Orders, and the Euchariſt; nor do they agree in theſe neither, there being ſeveral Forms of Baptiſm in the ſame Church. They abhor Auricular Confeſſion, and for their Conſecration make uſe of ſmall Cakes made with Oil and Salt: The Wine they uſe is nothing but Water, in which they ſteep Raiſins: They obſerve no Age for Orders, but make Prieſts at 17, 18, 20, *&c.* who may marry as often as their Wives die. They adminiſter no Sacraments without their Fees or Reward; and as for Marriage, they make uſe of the firſt Prieſt they meet with. They all have an extraordinary reſpect for the Patriarch of *Babylon*, chief of the *Neſtorians*, and cannot abide to hear the Pope named in their Churches, where for the moſt part they neither have *Crozier* nor *Cope*, but the eldeſt preſides. It's true, they go to Maſs on *Sundays*, not that they think themſelves obliged in Conſcience to do ſo, or that they would ſin mortally if they did not. In 1546 *Dom Juan Albuquerque*, a *Franciſcan*, Archbiſhop of *Goa*, erected a College at *Cranganor* for the Converſion of theſe Chriſtians to the Church of *Rome*: The Jeſuits eſtabliſhed another, a League from *Cranganor*; and in 1559 *Meneſes* Archbiſhop of *Goa*, and Primate of the Eaſt, was employed in a great Miſſion hither to promote the ſame Converſion, but all to no purpoſe. Children, unleſs in caſe of Sickneſs, are not Baptized till the 40th Day. At the Death of Friends, their Kindred and Relations keep an eighth Day's Faſt in memory of the departed. They obſerve the Times of *Advent* and *Lent*, the Feſtivals of our Lord and many of the Saints, thoſe eſpecially that relate to St. *Thomas*, the *Dominica in Albis*, or *Sunday* after *Eaſter*, in Memory of the famous Confeſſion which St. *Thomas* on that Day made of Chriſt after he had been ſenſibly cur'd of his Unbelief, another on the 1ſt of *June*, celebrated not only by *Chriſtians*, but by *Moors* and *Pagans*. The People who come to his Sepulchre on Pilgrimage, carry away a little of the red Earth of the place where he was interred, which they keep as an ineſtimable Treaſure, and believe it to be a Sovereign Remedy againſt Diſeaſes. Their Prieſts are ſhaved in faſhion of a Croſs. Father *Simon*, in his Hiſtory of the Nations of the *Levant*, and in his Remarks upon *Gabriel* of *Philadelphia*, does not charge them with ſo many Errors as *Meneſes* does. *Hiſtoire Orientale.*

THOMAS A KEMPIS, a Canon Regular of St. *Auguſtin*'s Order in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cullen*. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, the chief of which are his *Imitation of Chriſt*, in four Books; *Soliloquia Animæ*, *Hortulus Roſarum*, *Vallis Liliorum*, *&c.* His Book of the *Imitation of Chriſt*, which ſome attribute to *John Gerſon*, others to the Abbot *Geſſenus* a Benedictine, is Tranſlated into moſt Languages, and is ſeen in the *Tinkiſh* Tongue in the Emperor of *Morocco*'s Library, who prefers it to all other Books. He died in 1471, being 91 Years of Age. *Joh. Badius in ejus Vita. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

THOMAS AQUINAS, a Fryar of the *Dominican* Order, was born in 1224, ſtudied at *Cologne* and *Paris*: He new-modell'd the Scholaſtick Divinity, and was therefore called the *Angelick Doctor*, and Eagle of Divines. The moſt illuſtrious Perſons of his time were ambitious of his Friendſhip, and put a very high Value upon his Merit, ſo that they offered him Biſhopricks, which he refuſed with as much Ardor as others ſeek after them. He died on his Journey to the ſecond Council of *Lions* in 1274, the 50th Year of his Age. Pope *John* XXII. Canoniz'd him in 1323, and *Pius* V. declared him Doctor of the Church in 1567; his Body was removed to *Toulouſe*, under the Pontificate of *Urban* VI. in 1368, and is look'd upon as a great Ornament to the City. We have his Works in 18 Volumes, printed at *Lions* in 1556, at *Rome* in 1570, at *Antwerp* in 1612. *Baron. Bellarm.*

THOMAS, call'd a Tyrant or Uſurper of the Eaſt, was a common Soldier, and grew ſo Succeſsful and Ambitious, that at laſt he graſp'd at the Throne. It's ſaid, that a Hermit meeting *Leo* the *Armenian*, *Michael* the *Lyper*, and this *Thomas* together in the Army, told them that the two firſt would be Emperors, and that the laſt ſhould periſh in his Attempt to become one: This Prophecy, whatever Spirit it proceeded from, was true, and the Event quickly began to verifie it. *Leo* came to the Empire, and gave *Thomas* one of his beſt Legions, and ſome time after *Michael* having placed himſelf upon the Throne, *Thomas*, who always had been his Enemy, made the Army revolt againſt him, took Poſſeſſion of *Aſia*, and under colour of revenging his Benefactor, reſolved to march to Dethrone him: In the mean time hearing that the *Saracens* had Revolted, he turn'd his Arms that way; and having ſubdued them in a little time, and augmented his Troops with theirs, he marched to *Antioch*, and got himſelf Proclaim'd Emperor, and Crown'd by the Patriarch *Job*: Then having had the good Fortune to make himſelf Maſter of the Naval Army of the Empire, he marched to Beſiege *Conſtantinople*, but without Succeſs; for being twice beaten at Sea, having loſt three Battels on Land, he retired out of deſpair, to *Adrianople*, where the Inhabitants deliver'd him to *Michael* in 823. This Prince put him to inexpreſſible Torments to have the Pleaſure to ſee him die a lingring Death; and when he found he was juſt ſpent, he cauſed him to be impaled with *Anaſtaſius*, whom this unfortunate *Thomas* had drawn out of a Monaſtery and created *Cæſar*. Others ſay, That having Debauched the Wife of one of the Senators of *Conſtantinople*, he fled to the *Saracens*, and abjured his Faith; that afterwards he called himſelf *Conſtantine*, Son of *Irene*; and that he made himſelf Maſter of *Armenia* under *Leo* the *Armenian*. *Baron. Annal.*

THOMASINI (*James Philip*) Biſhop of *Emonia*, or *Citta Nuova* in *Iſtria*, liv'd in the 17th Century, and Publiſh'd two Volumes of *Elogies* of Famous Men, with a Catalogue of their Works; the greateſt part of which are *Italians*: This Performance was ſo well eſteem'd, that it procur'd him his Biſhoprick. This Author likewiſe wrote ſeveral other Pieces; among other, a Collection of Men of Learning, who were famous in the 17th Century: We have alſo a Catalogue of Manuſcripts of his, both Publick and Private, belonging to the Towns of *Padua*, and *Venice*: The firſt of which was printed with ſhort Notes in 1650, and the latter in 1650. *Labb. Bibl. Belg.*

THOMYRIS, or *Thomiris*, Queen of the *Scythians*, being enraged that *Cyrus* had put her Son *Spargapiſes* to Death, whoſe Army he defeated in an Ambuſcade, raiſed freſh Troops, and fell upon the Victorious Army with ſuch extraordinary Courage, that ſhe put 200000 *Perſians* to the Sword; and not content with that Revenge, cut *Cyrus*'s Head off, which as ſhe dipped in a Baſon full of Blood, ſhe cry'd, *Ego me ſanguinem hauſiſti, quem ſitiebas, Cyre, at ego te cruore cruentabo*, You ſpilt my Sons Blood, and thirſted after mine, but now *Cyrus* I will give thee thy Fill. *Juſtin. l.* 1. *Herod. l.* 2. Yet *Xenophon* ſays, that *Cyrus* died peaceably in his own Kingdom.

THONGCASTER, or *Thongcaſtle*, a Market Town in the North of *Lincolnſhire*. It belongs to *Sir Alley Hapentake* in *Aſlacoe* Diviſion, and is ſo called from an ancient Caſtle built near it by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, after he had beaten the *Picts* in *Lincolnſhire* Quarrel, for the rating whereof King *Vortiger* granted him ſo much Ground as an Ox-hide cut into Thongs would compaſs, from whence it got the Name of *Thongcaſter*. The Town is well compacted, and ſtands upon the ſide of a Hill.

THANON or *Tonon*, in Latin *Tunonum*, a Town of *Savoy*, on the Lake of *Geneva*, being the Capital of *Chablais*.

THOR, or *Thordon*, *Thoron*, which in the *Swediſh* Tongue ſignifies Thunder, is the falſe God of the Idolatrous *Lapponders*, which in their own Language they call *Taremes*, that is, Thundering, or the noiſe of Thunder: They alſo give it the Name of *Aieke*, which ſignifies Great Grandfather or ancient Father, and attribute to him a Sovereign Authority over all miſchievous and malevolent Spirits that inhabit Mountains, Lakes, and live in the Air: They alſo allow him a Bow to kill theſe with, and imagine he makes uſe of the Rainbow. They worſhip him as Author of Life and Death, and Governour of all Men. They repreſent him by the Stump or Trunk of a Tree, the top being ſomewhat formed, but very coarſly, like a Man's Head. They ſtick a piece of Steel and a bit of Flint in this Head, that it may ſtrike Fire at pleaſure: They ſet alſo a Hammer by his Hand, which they ſay, he ſometimes makes uſe of beſides his Bow and

Arrows, againſt evil Spirits. Being thus dreſs'd up, they place him upon a Table in form of an Altar, which generally ſtands behind their Cabins: Round this Altar they ſtick Branches of Pine and Birch, and border the Alley towards it with the ſame. The Victims they generally ſacrifice to theſe Idols are *Rennes*, which are a ſort of Deer: and ſometimes they offer other Beaſts, as Lambs, Dogs, Rats, and Hens, which they buy from the Merchants of *Norway*, for they have none in their own Country. After the Sacrifice, they place before the Idol a kind of Box made of Bark or Trees, full of Bits of Fleſh taken from every part of the Body of the Victim, with the Fat melted. *Scheffer's Hiſtory of Lapland. Bartholin. Antiq. Danic.*

THOROLD (*Sir John*) Son of *Anthony Thorold* of *Marſton*, in *Com. Lincoln*, Eſq; By his Wife *Grizilla Wray*, Daughter of Sir *John Wray* of *Glentworth*, in *Com. prædict.* Bar. This Family of the *Tholds* is of *Saxon* Extraction, and has for many Ages been ſeated in *Lincolnſhire*. *Thoroldus de Bukendale* was Sheriff of that County before the Conqueſt; and, during the time of his Shrievaldry, gave his Mannor of *Spalding* for a Cell to the Abby of *Croyland*, as appears by the Date of the Charter. He was deſcended from one *Thorold*, Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, in the Reign of *Kenulphus* King of *Mercia*. *Thorold*, Benefactor to the Abby above-mention'd, was Brother to *Godiva*, Wife of *Leofric*, Earl of *Mercia*, which Lady was a great Benefactreſs to the Town of *Coventry*, having perſuaded her Husband the Earl, to diſcharge that Place of the Burthen of a ſervile Tenure, (as *Ingulfe* ſuppoſes,) upon condition of her riding naked through the Town. The Lady having the advantage of very long Hair, complyd with the Terms, and had the Privileges agreed for made good to the Corporation: Since this remarkable Action, the eldeſt Daughter of the Family of the *Thorolds*, has always been Chriſten'd *Godiva*. About the Reign of *Henry* I. this Family intermarry'd with *Marſton* Heireſs of *Marſton*, where it ſtill continues. His Arms are *Sable, Three Goats Salient, Argent. Dugdale's Baronage, Vol.* 1. *pag.* 5-6. *Dugdale's Baronage, Vol.* 1. *pag.* 9.

THORAX, a Mountain of *Lydia* near the Town of *Magneſia ad Mæandrum*, where a certain Grammarian, called *Daphitas*, was crucified, becauſe he uſed to ſpeak ill of Princes in his Verſes; whence came the Proverb, *Remember Thorax*, when we would have one hold his Tongue leſt he might injure himſelf. *Strab. l.* 14.

THORISMOND, King of the *Viſigoths*, eldeſt Son of *Theodoric* or *Theodorick*, who was killed in the Battel fought againſt *Attila* in 451. *Thorismond* was in this Fight himſelf, and was wounded. He came to receive the Crown after his Father's Death, but enjoyed it not above a Year and ſome Months, being then murther'd by his Brothers *Theodorick* and *Frederick*, as we learn from *Idacius his Chron.*

THORN, a Hanſe or Free Town of the Royal *Pruſſia* upon the *Viſtil*; it's a ſtrong Place, and was built in 1234 by the Knights of the *Teutonick Order*, who were forc'd to deliver it to the King of *Poland* in 1454, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remains. It's Famous both for the long Sieges it ſuſtain'd, and the Birth of the Famous Mathematician *Copernicus*. It was here alſo that *Albert* King of *Poland* died in 1511, and where the great Diſputes aroſe between the *Bernardins* and *Jacobins*, which were appeaſed in 1345. There was a Conference of *Lutherans*, *Calvinists* and *Roman Catholicks* held here in 1645, which had no Succeſs: It was taken by the Swedes in 1655, but was retaken by the *Poles* in 1658, after a Siege of ſix Months. The *Swedes* recover'd it afterwards, and the *Poles* ſurpriz'd it again in 1665. It has a fine Univerſity. *Hadſpach. Diſſert. de Orig. Relig. Germ.*

THORNDIKE (*Herbert*) Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, went into Holy Orders, and was made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. He was a Perſon of unexceptionable Life and great Learning. His Works are, *A Diſcourſe of the Primitive Form of the Government of Churches. A Diſcourſe of the Rights of the Church. Epilogus. De ritè Extendi Commoditas Eccleſiæ Lites. A Diſcourſe of the Penalties which a due Reformation requires. Juſt Weights and Meaſures.*

THOROS, or *Theodorus*, King of *Armenia*, was Son of *Haiton*, whom he ſucceeded in the Kingdom. He could not abide that *Amaury* of *Luſignan*, his Couſin, ſhould have the Adminiſtration of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, which King *Henry* his Brother had given him, and therefore commanded *Henry* very cloſe, to take it from him, and to give it to ſome other, but at laſt he was forc'd to ſet him at Liberty and come to a Peace. After his firſt Wife's Death, who was Daughter of *Capoſan* Emperor of the *Tartars*; he married *Chelvia*, Siſter of *Henry* King of *Cyprus*, and died in 1293, leaving *Leon* his Son, who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom. *Hiſtoire de Ramanie du Cypre.*

THRACIA, a great Province now called *Romania*, bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*, on the Eaſt, by the *Propontis* and the *Black Sea*, on the North, by *Bulgaria*, and on the Weſt, by *Macedonia*. It formerly had very famous and conſiderable Towns, as *Adrianople*, *Cypſela*, *Perinthus*, *Apollonia*, *Byzantium* now *Conſtantinople*, *Philippopolis*, *Adrianople*, *Trajanople*, &c. The *Hebrus* now *Adrianople*, the *Neſſus*, and the *Marica*, are the greateſt Rivers, and *Rodope*, *Orbelus* and *Hemus* the moſt conſiderable Mountains. The ancient *Thracians* were diſtinguiſh'd amongſt themſelves, as well by Name as in their Manners, and ſcarce agreed in any thing but Barbarity and Brutality. They firſt had their particular Kings, afterwards became Tributary to the *Macedonians*; and *Caius Scribonius Curio* Proconſul, ſubjected them to the *Romans*. After this they were forc'd to follow the Deſtiny of the reſt of *Greece*, and fell under the Tyranny of the *Turks*, who are the only abſolute Maſters of it, ſince the taking of *Conſtantinople* by *Mahomet* II. The *Thraciſi*, mention'd by *Livy* for a Cuſtom of Rejoicing at Deaths, and Mourning at Births, were ſome of its ancient Inhabitants. This Province is twenty days Journey in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſeven broad. *Strabo. Pliny, &c.*

THRAPSTON, a Market Town of *Navisford* Hundred in *Northamptonſhire*, upon the Eaſtern Banks of the River *Nen*, 53 Miles from *London*.

THRASEAS, or *Thraſus*, a pretender to Prophecy; told King *Buſiris* in a great Drought which laid *Egypt* waſte, that there was no other way to obtain Rain, but by Sacrificing to *Jupiter* all the Foreign Paſſengers. The Tyrant ask'd him what Country he was of himſelf: And having declar'd that he was a Stranger, *Buſiris* anſwer'd, That he ſhould be the firſt Sacrificed; which was performed accordingly. *Ovid. lib.* 3. *de Arte Amandi.*

THRASIMOND, or *Thraſamond*, King of the *Vandals* in *Africk*, ſucceeded his Brother *Gondebaud* or *Gunthamund* in 496. They were all *Arians*, and great Perſecutors of the Orthodox. *Gunthamund* iſſued three rigorous Edicts againſt the Orthodox Biſhops; ſo that thoſe left in *Africk* thinking their Church could not hold much longer, ordain'd a great number, that there might be ſome to defend the Flock againſt the Hereticks. Which this Prince took ſo ill, that he baniſh'd above a hundred of them into *Sardinia*, amongſt whom was St. *Fulgentius*, much admir'd by the King himſelf, for Learning and Eloquence; and this Perſecution laſted 27 Years. He made War againſt the *Moors*, but generally to his Diſadvantage; and at laſt the Governor of *Tripoli*, a Man of Piety and Courage, nam'd *Cabaon*, defeated and cut off moſt of his Troops, having prepar'd himſelf for the Battel by Prayer and Faſting; and *Thraſimond* died ſoon after this loſs in 522. *Procop. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Vandal.*

THRASYBULUS, Captain of the *Athenians*, beat the thirty Tyrants out of the City, and reſtor'd it to its Liberty: He afterwards wone ſeveral Victories in *Thrace*, took ſome Towns in the Iſle of *Metelin*, and kill'd *Thermacus* General of the *Lacedemonians*, in a Battel which was about the 62d of *Rome*. Two Years after he was kill'd in *Pamphilia* by the *Aſpendians*, who engag'd for the *Lacedemonians*. *Xenophon. Diod. Sic. &c.*

THRASYBULUS ſucceeded his Brother *Hiero*, Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, in the LXXVIII *Olympiad*, but was forc'd a Year after to retire into *Lower Italy*, where he liv'd like a private Man in the Town of *Leoni*. *Diod. Sicul. lib.* 11.

THRASYDEUS, Son and Succeſſor of *Theron*, Tyrant of *Agrigentum*: He was defeated by *Hieron*, and ſome time after kill'd by his Citizens, who thereby recover'd their former Liberty. *Diod. Sic. lib.* 11.

THRASYLAUS, a noble *Athenian*, who imagin'd that all the Veſſels which anchor'd at the Port of *Pyreum* near *Athens*, from whatever Country they came, belong'd to him; being a Perſon of Quality, they ſpared no coſt to bring him to himſelf, and when he recover'd from his Indiſpoſition, he ſaid, That he never had more Pleaſure, than whilſt he was Diſtemper'd, which he remembred very well. Adding, That they would have oblig'd him much, to let him enjoy a Happineſs that put him in Poſſeſſion of all things, without depriving any Body of the leaſt. *Athenæus, lib.* 12.

THRASYLLUS, an *Athenian*, very expert in Military Affairs; who governing the State of *Athens* with *Thrasybulus* Admiral of the Fleet, beat *Mindarus* a *Lacedemonian*, Chief of the *Peloponneſians*, in a Sea-fight near the Town of *Seſtos*. *Thucydides lib.* 8.

THRASYLLUS, a famous Mathematician, much belov'd by *Tiberius*, whom he comforted when baniſh'd to the Iſle of *Rhodes* by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, with the hopes of ſeeing him ſoon again at *Rome*; and boldly told him, That the Veſſel they ſaw draw near the Iſland, came with ſome good News, which fell out accordingly; for *Tiberius* receiv'd Letters from *Auguſtus* and *Livia*, which recall'd him. Some add, That *Tiberius*, when in this ſame Iſland, deſign'd to have thrown *Thraſyllus* headlong from the top of a high Wall, becauſe this Learned Man knew all his Thoughts and Deſigns: But ſeeing him look Sad, and hearing his Anſwer, That it was becauſe he fear'd ſome ill Accident; he changed his Reſolution, not being able to put to Death a Man endued with ſuch great Knowledge. *Dio. Sueton. Zonar.*

THRASYMACHUS, a Rhetorician, Native of *Chalcedonia*, was the firſt that taught the Artificial ranging of Words, and Cadence of Periods: He lived in *Alexander* the Great's time. *Suidas* makes mention of his Works.

THRASYMEDES, Son of *Philomelus*, being deeply in Love with the Daughter of *Piſiſtratus*, and meeting her, in a great Solemnity kiſs'd her, which the Brothers looking upon as a great Affront, the Father ſpoke to them thus, *If Puniſhment be the Requital of Love, what muſt we do to the Citizens that hate us?* Afterwards *Thraſymedes* having got ſome of his Companions toge-

ther, and obſerving his Miſtreſs ſacrificing on the Sea, he with Sword in Hand put the Attendants to Flight, and took her into his Ship; but as he was ſailing to *Ægina*, was taken by *Hippias Piſiſtratus* his eldeſt Son. Being brought before the Tyrant, he boldly bid him to do what he pleaſed; adding, That he deſpiſed Death, when he reſolv'd to take his Daughter away. *Piſiſtratus* admiring his Courage, freely gave him his Daughter in Marriage. *Polyæn. lib.* 5.

THRASYMENE, a Lake of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, now call'd the Lake of *Perouſe* in *Ombria*, a Province of the Church-lands upon the Frontiers of *Tuſcany*, ſeven Miles from *Perouſe*: The *Italians* call it *Il lago di Perugia*; and it's otherwiſe call'd *Il lago di Caſtiglione*, and *Il lago di Paſſignano*. This place is Famous for the Victory wone by *Hannibal* over the Conſul *Flaminius*. *Plutarch in vita Flaminii.*

THRIZUS, or *Tryas*, a cruel Tyrant, who fearing that his hard Government ſhould occaſion ſome Conſpiracy againſt him, he forbad his Subjects upon pain of Death, to ſpeak to one another, either in publick or private, and this reach'd the very Geſtures and Signs they were oblig'd to make uſe of for neceſſary things. Whereupon one of the Subjects of more Courage than the reſt, bethought himſelf to go to the middle of the publick Market-place, where Sighing and Weeping in great Deſpair, without ſpeaking a Word, he drew all the People about him, upon whom *Tryas* ruſh'd with his Guard, which the People, being rendred deſperate, diſarm'd, and then kill'd himſelf. *Æliar. l.* 14. *Val. Hiſt.*

THRONBURG, a Market Town of *Thornbury* Hundred in the South-Weſt of *Glocesterſhire*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Severn*, 8. Miles from *London*.

THRONES. Agents of the third Order of the firſt Hierarchy, ſo call'd, becauſe they ſerve as Thrones for the Majeſty of God. *Dionyſ. de Cœleſt. Hierarch. cap.* 6.

THRUSK, or *Thirſk*, a Market and Borough Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and Hundred of *Budſorth*; it had anciently a ſtrong Caſtle, and now ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It's 153 Miles from *London*.

THUANUS JACOBUS AUGUSTUS, youngeſt Son of the Preſident *de Thou*, was much admir'd by all Great Men that were his Contemporaries, for his Prudence and Probity in the Diſcharge of his Office of Preſident a Mortier, and will be no leſs by ſucceeding Ages, for the Depth and Erudition of the Works he left behind him. He was born in 1553, and having ſtudied in the Univerſities of *Paris* and *Orleans*, travell'd into *Italy*, *Flanders* and *Germany*. His Father deſign'd him for the Church, and got *Nicholas de Thou* his Uncle, Biſhop of *Chartres*, to reſign his Benefices to him: But he quitted theſe after his Father's Death, was receiv'd Counſellor in the Parliament; and at laſt, through the Care of his Uncle *Auguſtus de Thou*, had the Survivance of the Place of Preſident a Mortier, and took Poſſeſſion thereof in 1595. He followed King *Henry* III. after the Barricado's at *Paris*, and was ſent by him along with the Sieur *Schomberg* into *Germany*, whence he went to *Venice*, where receiving the News of that Prince's Death, he return'd into *France*, where *Henry* IV. charm'd with his Learning and Integrity, often call'd him to the Council of State, and imploy'd him in important Negotiations, as to treat with the Deputies of the Duke of *Savoy*, and at the Conference of *Surene*, &c. After the Death of *Amat* Biſhop of *Auxerre*, he nam'd him great Maſter of his Library. He was afterwards one of the Catholick Commiſſioners in the famous Conference of *Fontaine bleau*, between *Perron* Biſhop of *Evreux*, and the Sieur *de Pleſſis Mornai*. During the Regency of Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*, this Sage Magiſtrate was one of the General Directors of the Treaſury; was deputed to the Conference of *Loudun*, and imploy'd in other important Embaſſies, which he diſcharg'd with ſo much Prudence, that he was eſteem'd the *Cato* of his Age, and the Ornament of *France*. The King join'd him in Commiſſion with Cardinal *Perron*, to reſtore the Univerſity of *Paris*, and to carry on the Royal College begun by his Care. In 1607 he was choſen Temporal Protector of the Order of St. *Francis* through out the whole Kingdom of *France*, and then he took care to finiſh the Body of the *Barnardins* Church at *Paris*. Notwithſtanding all theſe great Employments, he writ the Hiſtory of his Time in *Latin*, from 1543 to 1607, in CXXXVIII Books, a Work both for Subject and Style incomparable to the Performances of the Ancients. He alſo left Memoirs of his own Life; and died at *Paris* 1617.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek Hiſtorian, of whom we know nothing certain, but what he tells us himſelf, neither do we know whether his Grandfather married the King of *Thracia*'s Daughter, whence his Father had the Name of *Orolas* or *Olorus*, nor whether the Grandfather, call'd *Miltiades*, was akin to him of that Name, that eſtabliſh'd himſelf in *Cherſonese*, and was deſcended of the Family as *Miltiades*; but what is more, is, that he was a Citizen of *Athens*, General of an Army in *Thracia*, where he was in great Credit, becauſe of the Gold Mines fallen to him, either by the King his Grandfather, or by the Wife he married. 'Tis ſaid of him, that being at the *Olympick Plays* very young, when *Herodotus* read his Hiſtory there, and weeping at what he heard, the ſame *Herodotus* addreſſing himſelf to *Thucydides*'s Father, ſaid, He eſteem'd him very happy in a Son, that gave ſuch early Proofs of his Affection for the Works of the Muſes. However he was unjuſtly baniſh'd by *Cleon*'s Faction, for not ſuccoring *Amphipolis*; and during this Exile, imploy'd great Sums to procure *Memoirs* for the deſign he had to write his Hiſtory, which we have of his in eight Books. It was deſign'd to give an account of the War of *Peloponneſus*, which laſted 27 Years between the Commonwealth of *Athens* and *Sparta*, but dying as he writ the Succeſs of the 21ſt Year, he left the Work imperfect of the ſix laſt, which *Theopompus* ſupplied ſince, and *Xenophon* continued. Some think the eighth Book is not his, and attribute it to his Daughter, or to the ſame *Xenophon*; but the Learneſt Criticks judge it to be *Thucydides*'s own, and that Sickneſs hindred him to poliſh this part of his Work. *Dionyſius Halic.* writes, that *Demoſthenes* was ſo much taken with *Thucydides*'s Style, that he wrote his Book over eight times. *Cicero de Oratore* ſpeaks of him thus, *Graviter ſane & probe res geſtas & bella & prælia narrat Thucydides.* And in the ſame place adds, *Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio meâ ſententiâ facile vicit.* See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. La Mothe le Vayer. Jugem. des Hiſt.*

THULE, commonly taken to be *Iſland* in the Northern Ocean, but is more properly *Schetland*.

THURINGIA, or *Thuringen*, a Province of *Germany* in *High Saxony*, with the Title of *Landtgraviat*; it's between *Misnia*, *Franconia*, the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, the Country of *Heſſe*, and Principality of *Anhalt*. It formerly had its particular Kings, but was afterwards ſubject to the Kings of *France* of the firſt Race. Now it's divided between the Duke of *Saxony*, *Weimar*, the Count of *Mansfeld*, and ſome others. *Erfort* the chief Town is under the Elector of *Mayence*. It is inviron'd with woody Mountains, but the Country it ſelf is plain, pleaſant, and fruitful in Corn, has ſome Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt, ſo that it wants nothing but Wine. It's about 120 Miles ſquare, ſo populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, 140 Cities, as many Market Towns, 150 Caſtles, and 2000 Villages.

THURISMOND VII. King of the *Goths*, ſucceeded his Father *Theuderede* in 451. and in the firſt Year of *Marcian*'s Reign, overcame the *Huns*: After his Triumph he became ſo very Inſupportable, that his Brothers *Theuderic* and *Frederick*, cauſed him to be kill'd in 453: Before he fell he reveng'd himſelf on the Murtherers, killing many of them with a Knife which he forced out of one of their Hands, before the loſs of his Blood quite weakned him. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

THURNAI (*Simon*) a Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, Learned, but ſo Inſolent, that defending a *Theſes* of the Incarnation of the Word, with the general Applauſe of all the Auditors; he ſpoke thus, *O Jeſule, Jeſule, Quantum in hoc quæſtione confundunt Legem tuam & exaltant; profectò ſi malignando & arrogando teſtem ſortirentur argumentis ſcirem illam infirmare & deprimendo improbare.* He became ſo very ignorant after this, that his Son having ſpent a whole Year to teach him the Lord's Prayer, and the 24 Letters to no purpoſe, diſcontinued, crying, *Quare cecidiſti de Cœlo Lucifer. Matth. Paris. in Hiſt. Angl. ad Ann.* 1221. *Polydor. Virg. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Angl.*

THYESTES, Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, Father of *Ægiſthus* and Brother of *Atreus*, he committed Inceſt with his Siſter-in-Law *Europa*, Wife of *Atreus*, who to revenge himſelf of the Injury, cut the Child's Note off as ſoon as born, and preſented it at Table to *Thyeſtes*. Poets ſay, that the Sun turned back and hid it ſelf at the ſight of ſo horrid an Action. *Ovid. Met.*

THYMBREUS, a Sir-name given to *Apollo*, either from ſome Plains of *Troas* call'd *Thymbræ*, or from a Town of that Name, wherein he was chiefly adored. *Strabo* ſays, there was a Temple dedicated to *Apollo Thymbreus*, where the River *Thymbris* diſcharges it ſelf into the *Scamander*, which is the place where *Achilles* was kill'd by *Paris*, whence came the Fiction that *Achilles* was kill'd by *Apollo*'s Arrows. *Virg. lib.* 3. *Æneid.*

THYMELE, a certain Buffooning Dancer and Muſician, whom the Emperor *Domitian* was very much taken with. It was from her that the Songs formerly ſung in *Bacchus*'s Honour, were call'd *Thymelici* or *Thymelicenses*. *Mart. lib.* 1. *Epigr.*

THYMOETHES, Son of *Priamus* and *Aiſibe*, his Mother being brought to Bed of him the ſame day that *Hecuba* bore *Paris*, and the South ſayers having foretold, that *Troy* ſhould be ruin'd by one that was born that day, *Priamus* commanded that both ſhould be put to Death, but the Order was executed only on *Thymœthes*, *Paris* being preſerv'd by *Venus*. Others ſay, that *Thymœthes* was *Aiſibe*'s Husband, and that his Son being put to Death on the account abovelaid, he deferr'd his Revenge until he contributed to the taking of *Troy*, for though he knew that the *Grecians* were in the wooden Horſe, yet he was one of the firſt that preſſed to take it into the Town. *Servius, in lib.* 2. *Æneid.*

THYNNE, (whoſe full Name was *Bonteville*,) came into *England* in the Reign of King *John*; who during his Wars with the *Barons*, ſent unto his Subjects in his Countries of *Poictou* and *Gaſcogne* for Troops to aſſiſt him. They ſent him a great Army of *Gaſcognes* under the command of *Savary de Mallemort*, *Mali Leone*, and of *Poictevins*, commanded by *Geoffery* and *Oliver de Bonteville*, two Brothers, who joined with his Forces here, made him for ſome time Victorious over his Rebellious *Barons*, and particularly took *Berwick* Caſtle, (now the Earl of *Rutland*'s) from *Albini*, call'd *Pincerna*, then Earl of *Arundel*, for

which

which good Service *Geoffrey de Bouteville* was conſtituted Governor of it, and Knighted. All which is recorded by *Matt. Paris*, *Polydore Virgil*, and ſeveral Hiſtorians after them. In which Command he carried himſelf ſo fairly, that the Earl of *Arundel* gave him Lands in *Shropſhire*, part of his two great Mannors of *Stretton* and *Cardington*, (where he ſettled himſelf,) which are ſtill by a little change of Language call'd *Botfield's Lye* or *Botfield's Place*; at *Botfield's Lye* they remain'd long very conſiderable: And the Grandſon of Sir *Geoffrey*, Sir *Adam Bouteville*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. was one of the Knights who went out of *Shropſhire* to ſerve that King at the Siege of *Caerlaverock*, as appears by an ancient Manuſcript in Parchment ſtill remaining in that County. Afterwards in the time of the Wars between *York* and *Lancaſter*, that part of *England* adhering to the Title of *York*, the Family of *Bouteville* was oppreſs'd, and the greateſt part of their Eſtate taken away in the Reigns of the Three *Henry's*. However, ſome of the Family continued at *Botfield's Lye*, and remain there at this day, keeping the Name of *Botfield*, and give the ſame Arms with the *Thynne's*. But another Branch of the Family took the Name of *Thynne*, ſtill retaining *Bouteville*, writing *Thynne* alias *Bouteville*, as appears by the Firſt Edition of the Works of *Chaucer*, collected and publiſh'd by *William Thynne* alias *Bouteville*, dedicated to *Henry* VIII. That *William Thynne* was in great favour with *Henry* VII. and Maſter of his Houſhold, who lyes buried in *Barking Church* near the *Tower*. Sir *John Thynne*, the Raiſer of the preſent Family, was Nephew to that *William*, and bred up by him, who having render'd himſelf conſiderable by his Parts and Travels, was taken into the Service of the Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, and made his chief Officer. He was Knighted in the Battel of *Muſſelborough* againſt the *Scots*, whilſt the Wounds he receiv'd there were bleeding, and had the *Scotch* Lion given him for an Addition to his Arms. Afterwards he grew into ſo great favour with the Protector, that he was eſteem'd his chief Counſellor; and when that Duke was twice impriſon'd in the *Tower*, was both times committed thither; and tho' he eſcaped with his Life, was the laſt time fined 6000 *l.* and had ſeveral great Offices and good Leaſes taken from him. During the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he was by the Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen, made the chief Officer of her Family, by the ſtile of Comptroller; but in thoſe dangerous Times of Perſecution, he retired into the Country, and lived ſeldom with her, eſpecially in her Confinement; for which reaſon, he was not advanc'd by her when ſhe came to Reign. Living in the Reigns of *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. when Abbies and Chauntries were diſſolv'd, by his Favour at Court he purchaſed many of thoſe Lands; and marrying the Daughter of Sir *John Gresham* (by whom he had above 2000 *l.* a Year) left a conſiderable Eſtate to his Family, and match'd his four Daughters to ſome of the beſt Families in the Weſtern Parts of *England*. His Son (for diſtinction call'd Sir *John Thynne* the younger) married a Daughter of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, by whom he had 1000 *l.* a Year in Land, and left Sir *Thomas Thynne* his Son and Heir; whoſe firſt Wife was *Mary* Daughter to the Lord *Audley*; and his ſecond, *Katharine Howard*, Grandchild of *Thomas* Viſcount *Bindon*, ſecond Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*. By his firſt Wife he had Sir *James Thynne*, who married the Lady *Iſabella Rich* Daughter to the Earl of *Holland*, but had no Children, whereby his Eſtate deſcended to his Brother's Son *Thomas Thynne* who was murther'd. After whoſe Death, by virtue of an Entail, the Eſtate came to *Thomas Thynne* created Viſcount *Weymouth* by King *Charles* II. Son of Sir *Henry Frederick Thynne* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. Which Viſcount *Weymouth* married the Lady *Frances Finch*, Daughter of *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelſea* and the Lady *Mary Seymour*, Daughter of *William* Duke of *Somerſet*. His Lordſhip's Arms are, Barry of Ten Topaz and Diamond. *Matth. Paris*, *Polydore Virgil*, *Dale's Catalogue of the Nobility of England*, &c.

THYNNEE, in Greek Θυννία, was a Fiſh-Sacrifice which the Fiſhermen of *Greece* offer'd to *Neptune*, to move him to be favourable to their Fiſhery. *Celius Rhodiginus* makes mention of this Sacrifice: Thus is by ſo much the more remarkable, that we find by it that *Agrippa* miſtook in his Book of the Vanity of Sciences, when he ſays, *cap.* 79, that Fiſh was never offer'd in Sacrifice.

TIARA, a kind of a round and high Cap, incircled with three Golden Crowns, ſet with Jewels in three Rows one over another, ending in a point that ſupported a Globe, with a Croſs over it. *Nicholas* I. choſen Pope in 858, was the firſt, who to ſhew his Sovereign Authority, took one Crown. *Boniface* VII. created in 1294, added a ſecond, and *Urban* V. choſen in 1362, took a third. *Anaſtaſius Biblioth. in Nichol.* I.

TIBARENIANS, according to *Strabo* and *Pliny*, were certain People, Neighbours of the *Chalybes* near the Black Sea, who were ſuch ſtrict Obſervers of Juſtice, that they would not ſet upon their Enemies until they gave notice of the Place and Time of Fight. When the Women were brought to Bed, the Husbands lay down and were ſerved by their Wives as if it had been they who had been brought to Bed. *Valer. Flaccus*, *l.* 5. *Nymphodo in Aſia Populo*, &c.

TIBERIAS, or *Genezareth*, commonly call'd *Tabaria*, a Town of *Paleſtina* in *Galilee*. *Herod* gave it this Name in Confideration of the Emperor *Tiberius*. There is alſo the Sea of *Galilee* called the Sea of *Tiberias*. After the taking of *Jeruſalem* by the Chriſtians under *Godfrey of Bouillon*, *Hugh* of *St. Omer* coming into the *Holy Land*, receiv'd the Principality of *Galilee* and Lordſhip of *Tiberie* of *Baudouin* I.

TIBERIUS (*Claudius Nero*) Son of *Tiberius Nero* and *Livia Druſilla*, whom *Auguſtus* married. Authors ſpeak of him as a dangerous, cruel, and miſtruſtful Prince, as infamous for his Voluptuouſneſs as for his Cruelty. He was rais'd to the Empire more by the Artifices of his Mother *Livia*, than the Choice of *Auguſtus*, who never approv'd his wild Inclinations, nor his lewd and Debauch'd Courſe of Life. He began his Reign after the Emperor's Death, about the 19th of *Auguſt*, A. C. 14. His Government at firſt was pretty mild, whether he diſſembled, or had ſo much Conſideration for his Mother, that he would not diſoblige her: but this laſted but a ſhort time; for never was there ſo great an Hypocrite, nor ſo falſe a Prince. His fear of loſing ground in his Authority, was always ſtronger than the Love of his neareſt Kindred and deareſt Friends. The Death of *Germanicus*, the great Object of his Jealouſie, and of his Wife *Agrippina*, were as unhappy as bold Proofs hereof. Their Sons *Druſus* and *Nero* were treated with the ſame Rigor. His beſt Friends could not eſcape his hands. After he had raiſed *Sejanus* to the higheſt degree that a Subject could aſpire to, he miſerably made him away, involving all thoſe he ſuſpected, or had a mind to be reveng'd of, in his Fate. The Senate was depriv'd of its nobleſt and moſt vertuous Members, through the Malice of Informers, the Inſtruments of his Cruelty and Miſtruſt. Nor was he leſs monſtrous in his ſenſual Pleaſures, which were not ſo well hid, nor ſo cloſe kept in the Iſle of *Capree*, where he liv'd for a time, but *Suetonius* diſcover'd them. *Tiberius* had for his firſt Wife *Vipſania* Daughter of *Agrippa*, whom he was forc'd to repudiate to marry *Julia* Daughter of *Auguſtus*, whom he alſo Divorc'd a little after. He had a Son call'd *Druſus* by his firſt Wife, who left three Children, two Sons, one of which died young, and the other was kill'd by *Caligula*; and a Daughter twice married, firſt to *Nero* Son of *Germanicus*, and after his Death to *Rubellius Blandus* Father of *Rubellius Plautus*, whom *Nero* put to Death. In the mean time, Life became troubleſome, and a burthen to *Tiberius*, who had in himſelf a Puniſher of all his wicked Actions. But as if he deſign'd to make People forget them, he choſe a Succeſſor worſe than himſelf, *Caligula* the Son of *Germanicus*, though he ſeem'd leſs for him than for the young *Tiberius*, being often heard to ſay of *Caligula*, That he was a Serpent whom he bred for the People of *Rome*, and a *Phaeton* whom he raiſed for the Ruin of the Univerſe. His Death is differently diſcours'd of. *Suetonius* holds, That *Caligula* gave him a lingering Poiſon; others ſay, that they refuſed to give him Food as he recover'd of a Fever; ſome others, that he was ſtifled with a Bolſter thrown upon his Face, when he was heard to call for his Ring that they had taken off his Finger in one of his ſwooning Fits: And add, That when *Caligula* perceiv'd he would not let the Ring go, for he declar'd him his Succeſſor to whom he ſhould give it, ſtrangled him with his own hands. But be it how it will, it's certain *Tiberius* died a violent Death, being 78 Years old, whereof he Reign'd 22, and near ſix Months. *Suetonius* ſays, That this Emperor ſpoke Greek and Latin very well, and writ ſome Lyrick Verſes, intituled, *Complaints upon Julius Cæſar's Death*; and compoſed Greek Verſes in imitation of *Euphorion*, *Rhianus*, and *Parthenius*, whoſe Pictures he placed in the Publick Libraries. This made the Learned of thoſe Times to write in Praiſe of theſe Poets, and dedicate their Works to *Tiberius*. *Suet. Tacit. Dion.* &c.

TIBERIUS (*Flavius Anaſtaſius Conſtantinus*) originally of *Thracia*, was choſen by *Juſtin* the Younger to govern the Empire, and afterwards created *Cæſar* by him: He fully anſwer'd the Expectation that People had of his Probity and Underſtanding. After *Juſtin's* Death he reign'd alone, and had the good Fortune to beat the *Perſians*, who were become very formidable under the Conduct of their King *Chozoes*. He died near *Conſtantinople*, in 582, after a Reign of three Years and ten Months, with all the Glory and Reputation of a great Prince: 'tis true, he was the leſs regretted, becauſe he left for Succeſſor his Son-in-law *Mauritius*, from whom the World expected as happy and prudent an Adminiſtration, as from himſelf. He created him *Cæſar* at his Return from the War of *Perſia*, and made an excellent Speech, related by *Nicephorus*, *lib.* 18. *cap.* 6.

TIBERIUS, a famous Impoſtor, who in 726 took this Name, and would have had People believe that he was of the Race of the Emperors; thinking thereby to ſet himſelf upon the Throne. He ſeduced ſome People of *Tuscany*, who proclaim'd him *Auguſtus*: but the *Exark*, aſſiſted by ſome *Roman* Troops, beſieg'd him in a Caſtle whither he fled; and having taken him, cut off his Head, and ſent it to the Emperor *Leo Iſaurius*. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſtoire des Iconoclaſtes*.

TIBET, a Kingdom of *Great Tartary*, that comprehends many other Kingdoms: Towards the North it has *Tangut* and *Depra* and *Deſerta*: Towards the Eaſt *Tangut* and *Cathay*, the *Indus* to the South, and *Dhak* to the Weſt. Several Authors part of the *Turqueſtan*. It's very Cold here ſix or ſeven Months of the Year; ſo that they are forc'd to lay up Proviſions for that time, by killing great numbers of Cows and Sheep in the beginning of *September*, and puting them into Salt. The *Tibetans* exactly

exactly obſerve their Laws, and puniſh Criminals with great Severity, firſt cutting off their right Leg, and putting out one of their Eyes; two days after they cut off their other Leg, and put out the other Eye: and if they do not die of this, they cut off both their Hands. They have an Averſion for *Mahomet*'s Law, and cannot abide to be call'd Heathens. Their Prieſts are call'd *Lamas*, and obſerve the ſame Religion, though their Ceremonies and Cuſtoms differ. Some marry, others live ſingle, and ſeveral in Communities under Superiors. All live on Charity, and go a-begging, though many of them are very Rich. They believe that God is Three and One, and call the firſt Perſon *Lama-Conjoc*, the ſecond *Cho-Conjoc*, and the third *Sanguya-Conjoc*. They alſo hold that there is a Paradiſe for the Good, and a Hell for the Bad. Theſe *Lamas* have a Ceremony of Bleſſing Water, by reading ſome Prayers in a Book, which they eſteem much; then mixing Gold, Coral, and Rice with it, they ſprinkle ſome in their Houſes to drive the Devils away, and burn Frankincenſe in their Kings Palaces. Beſides this, they attribute to them the Cure of ſeveral Diſtempers, and other Superſtitions. They call the People to Church by ſound of Trumpet, but this is but twice a Year; the *Lamas* go oftner, and ſometimes ſtay three or four Months there together, to pray and confer upon what is contain'd in their Books. They drink in Mens Skulls, and have Beads of dead Mens Bones, to make them remember the Dead. *Deſcription, of* Tibet *join'd to the Hiſtory of what paſſed in* Ethiopia *in* 1624, 25, *and* 26.

TIBRE, which the Latins call *Tiberis*, and the *Italians Tevere*; a River of *Italy*, which has its Source in *Mont Falterota*, near *Monte Corvaio* in the *Apennin*, between the States of *Florence* and *Romandiola*; receives the *Chiana*, *Nera*, *Teverone*, and forty leſſer Rivers; runs by *Rome*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Tuſcan* Sea, a hundred Miles from its Source by two Mouths, whereof the leſſer, call'd *Fiumicino*, forms a Port built by the ancient Emperors, and which the Popes have endeavour'd to preſerve.

TIBULLUS (*Albius*) a Roman Gentleman and Latin Poet, who liv'd in *Auguſtus*'s time. He was well acquainted with *Horace*, *Ovid*, and all the other famous Authors of that Age. He accompanied *Meſſala Corvinus* in his Expedition to *Corfu*, where being taken very ſick, and believing he ſhould die, he wrote himſelf this Epitaph:

Hic jacet immiti conſumptus morte Tibullus
Meſſalam Terra, dum ſequitur que Mari.

But Campaigning being not his Talent, he gave it over, and apply'd himſelf to the writing of Elegies and Love-Verſes, of which there are four Books extant. *Lilius Giraldus Hiſt. Poet.*

TICHO-BRAHE, Son of *Otho-Brake*, Lord of *Knudtrop* and *Beatalbida*, was born in 1546. Having obſerved at fourteen Years of Age, that an Eclipſe of the Sun hapned in the very ſame moment that the Aſtrologers foretold; he look'd upon it as a very great matter, and took a fancy to learn that Science: And 'tis ſaid, that his Deſire to make new Diſcoveries in Aſtronomy, put him to the Expence of above 200000 Crowns in Gold. He did not only excel in Aſtronomy, but alſo in Chymiſtry, wherein he made rare Diſcoveries, and cur'd ſeveral Diſeaſes that ſeem'd incurable, diſtributing his Remedies with much Liberality and Charity to all that needed them. He had a great Genius and Inclination for Poetry, and diverted himſelf often in making of Verſes, of which that which *Martial* uſed to ſay in another Caſe is true, *Sunt bona, ſunt quædam mediocria, ſunt mala plura*. He lov'd to ſoak extremely, but could not abide to be ſoak'd upon, nor to be contradicted. 'Tis ſaid that he was alſo ſo ſuperſtitious, that if he met an Old-woman as he went from home, he would return back inſtead of continuing his Journey; and look'd upon the meeting of a Hare as an ill Omen. He was extremely beloved by *William* Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, who was alſo well ſkill'd in Aſtronomy. As for his Syſtem, he eſtabliſh'd it thus: He places the Earth immovable in the Centre of the World: That the two Luminaries, *viz.* the Sun and Moon, make their Courſes round it, eſtabliſhing that ſame Globe in the mean time at the Centre of the Firmament, and *Primum Mobile*: for making the Earth ſtand ſtill, he was forc'd to imagine a *Primum Mobile*, as *Ptolomy* did. He makes the Sun Centre of the Motion of *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Saturn*: And becauſe the Motion of the Earth ſhock'd a great many Aſtronomers and Philoſophers as ſeeming contrary to Reaſon, Senſe, and Religion, many rejected *Copernicus*'s Syſtem to embrace *Tycho*'s, who gave much the ſame account of the Celeſtial Appearances; but both of them at laſt quitted *Ptolomy*'s Hypotheſis, as not agreeing with new Obſervations, ſince the Invention of *Teleſcopes*. *Tycho* travell'd much, and was eſteem'd by ſeveral Princes, who would fain have engag'd him to them. *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, gave him the Iſland of *Heer* or *Huena*, where he built the Caſtle of *Uraniburg*, or Town of *Heaven*, to make his Aſtronomical Obſervations, and the ſeveral Inſtruments and Machines that have been the Admiration of the Learned: There he invented his *New Syſtem*, wherein he only chang'd ſomewhat of that of *Copernicus*. After *Frederic* II. died he left *Denmark*; and the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. having offer'd him his Protection, he retir'd to *Prague*, where he died in 1601, the 55th of his Age, of a Retention of Urin, occaſion'd by a fooliſh reſpect to the Emperor, as he rid with him in his Coach. He wrote, *Progymnaſmata Aſtronomiæ inſtaurata*, *de Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phænomenis*, *Epiſtolas Aſtronomicas*, &c. *Gaſſend. in ejus Vita. Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 126. *Voſſius de Scientia Mathematica*, &c.

TICKHALL, a Market Town of *Strafford* Hundred in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, having a diſtinct Liberty, call'd, The Honour of *Tickhall*, 119 Miles from *London*.

TIDSWALL in *Darbyſhire*, ſo call'd from the Ebbing and Flowing Well near to it call'd *Wedon-Well*, one of the ſeven Wonders of the *Peak*; an indifferent Market Town, beautified with a fair Church, and a Free School. It's 120 Miles from *London*.

TIEL, *Tila*, a ſtrong Town in the Province of *Gelderland*, ſeated on the North ſide of the *Vahal*, two Leagues from *Bommel* to the Eaſt, and five from *Utrecht* to the South-eaſt. This Place is mention'd by *Sigebertus Gemblacenſis* in the Year of Chriſt 451, under *Valentinian* III. Emperor of *Rome*, and was then taken by *Attila* the *Hun*. Under the Kings of the *Franks* it became an Earldom, and was called *Comitatus Teiſterbantiæ*. In the Year 1304 it was firſt walled, during the Wars between the *Brabantines* and *Geldrians*; after which it grew greatly, and was every day improved in Strength and People, till it was able to defend it ſelf againſt any Enemy: but then the narrow Streets made it leſs delightful and healthful. The *Franks* gave this Place to the Biſhoprick of *Utrecht*, by whom it was given as a Fee to the Dukes of *Brabant*. In the time of *Reinald* II. Earl of *Gelderland*, it was by the Mediation of *Philip* King of *France* exchanged for *Haſden*, and re-united to *Gelderland* in the Year 1336. It has ſuffer'd very much in ſo many Ages. In 1009 it was taken and burnt by the *Normans*: In 1136, and 1301, it ſuffer'd much by War and Fire: In 1285 *Reinaldus* I. took and ravag'd it: In 1315 *Otho* Earl of *Bury* took it: In 1332 *Reinald* II. took and diſmantled it: But the moſt famous Siege was that made by *Charles* V. in the Year 1528, with an Army of 20000 Men, which yet were not able to take this place. This Town was anciently alſo one of the *Hans* Towns, and included in the League of Commerce, for ſo the ancient *German* Word *Hanzen* ſignifies, it being the ſame with our *Engliſh* Word *Hanſell*. *Georg. Hornius Diſſertationes Politicæ*, *p.* 26.

TIENSU, an Idol of the People of *Tonquin* in the *Indies* towards *China*, which they adore as the Patron of Arts, and ſacrifice to it that it may give Wit, Judgment, and Memory, to their Children. *Tavernier Voyage des Ind.*

TIGNONVILLE (*William*) Provoſt of *Paris* under *Charles* VI. condemn'd two Scholars, in Orders, to be hang'd, for a Murther committed in 1408. But becauſe the Univerſity at that time had great Power, he being afraid that the Scholars would come to reſcue the Priſoners, got them executed in the Night by Torch-light: They hung on the Gibbet three or four Months, during which time the Univerſity ſued ſo vigorouſly for Reparation of this Breach of Privilege, that *Tignonville* was at laſt forc'd to cut the Bodies down, kiſs them three times, and accompany them with his Officers to the Convent of the *Mathurins*, whither they were carried in a Coffin upon a Cart, led by the Executioner, mounted on the foremoſt Horſe, and clad in a kind of Surplice of white Linnen. Their Epitaph is ſtill to be ſeen in the *Mathurins* Cloiſter on the Chapter-ſide. *Mem. de l'Univerſité.*

TIGRANES, King of *Armenia*, was one of the moſt powerful Princes of his Time. The *Syrians*, tir'd with the Revolutions that had waſted their Country, put themſelves under his Protection. He maintain'd the War againſt the *Romans*, and was overcome by *Lucullus* and *Pompey*; but upon yielding part of his Eſtates to theſe Conquerors, they declar'd themſelves Protectors of the reſt, and ſuffer'd him to live in Peace. *Juſtin*, *Livy*, &c.

TIGRIS, *Tigil* or *Tegil*, in Hebrew *Hiddekel*, a River of *Aſia*, which has its Source in *Armenia Major*. This Word *Tigris*, which in the Language of the *Medes* ſignifies an Arrow, expreſſes the Rapidity of this River, which croſſing the Lake *Arethuſe*, runs into a Pit or Cavern at the foot of Mount *Taurus*, and thence into another Lake call'd *Thoſpites*, and buries it ſelf a ſecond time under the Ground; but after having receiv'd ſeveral Rivers, it ſeparates *Syria* from *Meſopotamia*, divides it ſelf in two parts, forms a great Iſland, and where it joins again, receives the Name of *Paſitigris*, runs through the Lakes of *Chaldea*, and at laſt empties it ſelf, by two mouths, into the *Perſian* Gulf. The Emperor *Trajan* deſign'd to cut a Canal, to join the *Tigris* with the *Euphrates*; but having found that the *Euphrates* was the higheſt of the two, he was afraid it ſhould empty ſo much of its Water into the other, that it would become unnavigable. Monſieur *Thevenot*, who ſail'd upon this River, obſerves, that it's very crooked, full of Iſlands and Banks of Stone. Mr. *Tavernier* adds, That it's divided below *Bagdat*, and that there are the Ruins of a great City between the two Branches, the Walls ſtill ſtanding are ſo very broad, that ſix Coaches may go a-breaſt on them. At the point of the Iſland form'd by theſe two Streams, are three ſtrong Caſtles. As for its Rapidity, *Corvan Novoſo* ſaith, it goes as far in one day as a Horſe-man can run in ſeven. Other Travellers who ſaw it ſay, That its Rapidity makes the Lookers-on giddy. The overflowing of this River makes the neighbour Country fruitful in Corn, Rice, Pulſe, and Dates. *Strabo*, *Plin.*

TIFER-

TIKEN-HALL, in *Darbyſhire*, where are made great ſtore of Earthen Pots, diſperſed into ſeveral Countries.

TILBURY, a Fort in *Eſſex*, ſeated on the *Thames* over againſt *Gravejend* in *Kent*. Here the four Proconſular ways made by the *Romans*, croſſed each other. This place is famous for the Reſidence of St. *Chad*, Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles*, when about 630 he Converted and Baptiz'd that Nation. Alſo for an Encampment here by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order in 1588, when the *Spaniſh Armada* was expected.

TILLEMONT, in Flemiſh *Thienen*, in Latin *Tena*, or *Tenas*, or *Tillemontium*, a conſiderable Town of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in the Dutchy of *Brabant* on the River of *Geet*, three Leagues from *Louvain*. It was one of the four Principal Towns of *Brabant*, until it was almoſt ruin'd during the Civil Wars between the *French* and thoſe of *Liege*. The Duke of *Guelderland* plunder'd it in 1507, but the Inhabitants of *Namur* purſu'd him, and having ſurpriz'd his Camp in the Night near St. *Hubert* in *Ardenne*, recover'd the Booty, and took many Priſoners. This Town was Surrendred to *Don John* of *Auſtria* in 1578, and has a very fine Church dedicated to St. *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*. *Guicciardin.*

TILENUS (*Daniel*) a *Sileſian*, and a Miniſter of *Sedan*, liv'd in the 17th Century, and follow'd the Opinions of *Arminius*, and had a warm Diſpute with *Peter du Moulin*, a *Gomariſt* or *Calviniſt* Miniſter. *Spondan. A. C.* 1613. *Le Mercure Francois ſur l'An.* 1613. *Pag.* 277. *& dein.*

TILLET (*John du*) Biſhop of St. *Brieu*, and afterwards of *Meaux*, was a Perſon of Note for Learning in the 16th Century. His Works are, *A Chronological Abridgment of the Kings of* France. *A Treatiſe* De Miſſa. He likewiſe ſet forth the Works of *Lucifer Calaritanus*, in 1568, *&c.* He died in 1570. *Thuanus Hiſt. Poſſevin. in Appar. Du Verdier, & la Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.*

TILLY. See *Terclas.*

TILON COLUP, a famous Impoſtor, who call'd himſelf *Frederic* II. About 1284, he had much of that Emperor's Air, and could give an account of his Life, Wars and Adventures to the leaſt Circumſtances, becauſe he was one of his Domeſticks; he appear'd in *Germany* 34 Years after *Frederic* the Second's Death, which happen'd in 1250, the 54th Year of his Age. He gain'd Credit to his Impoſture by telling his Tale thus: That finding after all his Misfortunes, they had a deſign to poiſon him, he reſolved to retire from the World, and ſhut himſelf up in a Monaſtery; and that feigning to paſs into *Sicily* on this Deſign, he entred *Apulcia*, and went to a Caſtle call'd *Florentine*, where he pretended Sickneſs, that having truſted the Secret to a Lord who had a little before quitted his Service, and had then a faithful Servant with him; he by their means procur'd the Body of a Man who died the day before, which he in the night time drew up into his Chamber by the Window, and put in his Bed, and went out at the Window himſelf, and that it was this Body which his Son *Mainfroy* buried at *Palermo* inſtead of his: That for himſelf he arriv'd at the *Chartreuſe* of *Squillace* in *Calabria* in a Diſguiſe, where for a Sum of Money and ſome Diamonds, he was receiv'd; and the Lord that accompanied him having a Brother there, took the Habit alſo. That after *Charles* of *Anjou* had cut off his Grandchild *Conradin*'s Head in 1268, he came to another *Chartreuſe* Convent in *Champagne*, near the Town of *Langres*, call'd *Lum*, whence afterwards he came into *Germany*. And thus, either by his Cunning or Witchcraft, he drew not only ſimple Burgeſſes, but alſo ſome Princes and great Lords to his Party; amongſt others the Marquis of *Miſnia* and *Thuringia*; and being receiv'd by thoſe at *Nuiz*, he had the Boldneſs to write to the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. to quit the Empire; who under a pretext of Willingneſs to comply, made uſe of all means to ſeize his Perſon; and having gain'd the Inhabitants of *Wetzlar* in the County of *Heſſe*, he cauſed him to be brought back again to *Nuiz*. Others ſay, That this Impoſtor being beſieg'd in the Town of *Nuiz*, the Inhabitants deliver'd him to the Emperor, who condemn'd him to be burnt as a Magician. *De Rochles les Impoſteurs Inſignes.*

TIMAGORAS, an *Athenian*, who being ſent Embaſſador to *Darius*, had the Complaiſance to adore him after the *Perſian* way; which being told to the *Athenians* at his Return, they condemn'd him to Death for that Meanneſs, which they reckon'd diſhonourable to their Country. *Val. Max.*

TIMANTHES, a Painter of Antiquity, whoſe Works, particularly his *Iphigenia*, were extremely valued. *Plin. lib.* 35. *Valer. Maxim. &c.*

TIMARATE, one of the three Old Women which *Jupiter* made uſe of to pronounce his Oracles at *Dodona*; the two others were call'd *Promene* and *Nicandra*. The *Theſſalonians* call'd theſe Women *Peliades*; and becauſe Πελειάδες in *Greek* ſignifies *Pigeons*, ſome feign'd they were *Pigeons* that pronounced the Oracles of *Dodona*. *Archealog. Attic. lib.* 7.

TIMARIOTS, Soldiers who enjoy the Revenues of certain Lands allow'd them by the Grand Signior to ſerve in his Armies. Theſe Fiefs they poſſeſs are call'd *Timars*, perhaps from the Greek Τιμὴ, which ſignifies Price and Honour; for *Timar* is the recompence the Sultan gives for the Services done him. This Revenue is ſettled by Letters Patents from the Grand Signior, and may be from 6000 to 20000 *Aſpers* lacking one. For the Sum of 20000 compleat, is the Revenue of a *Zaim*. Theſe *Timariots* are oblig'd to Equip a Horſe-man for every 3000 *Aſpers per Annum*; theſe Horſe-men are call'd *Gebelins*, and are diſpoſed in Regiments that have their Colonel with Colours and Kettle-Drums; they are never excus'd from ſerving in Perſon with the Train, which their Eſtates obliges them to bring into the Field with them; they are oblig'd to ſerve, whether it be by Sea or Land; for if they happen to be Sick, they muſt get themſelves carried in Litters; if Children, then are they carried in Baskets or Hampers, and ſo inur'd from their Youth to the Fatigues of War. The moſt part of the *Timariots* have the Revenue of their Lands for them and their Heirs; and others enjoy them but during Life. In this caſe, or if they happen to die without Children, theſe Lands return to the Crown, ſometimes much increaſed by the Induſtry and good Management of thoſe that poſſeſſed them; ſo that the *Grand Signior* Letting them to others according to their Worth, gets a greater number of Soldiers by the Bargain. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

TIMÆUS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher of *Locri* in *Italy*, wrote a Book *De Natura*, ſtill extant: This is that *Timæus* whoſe Name *Plato* makes uſe of in his Dialogues. *Voſſius.*

TIMOCHARES, Native of *Ambracia*, a Town of *Epirus* in *Greece*, and Officer of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*; he came ſecretly to *Fabricius* a Roman Conſul, promiſing to poiſon the King if he might be rewarded. *Fabricius* having ſent to acquaint the Senate with this Propoſition, diſpatch'd Embaſſadors immediately to that King, to adviſe him to have a care of his Domeſticks, who had a Deſign upon his Life, but ſaid nothing in particular of *Timochares*. *Aul. Gel. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8.

TIMOCLEA, a Noble *Theban* Dame, being forced by one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains, after the taking of *Thebes*, found this means to revenge her ſelf; for as that Inſolent Fellow preſſed her to tell him where her Treaſure was hid, ſhe told him that ſhe had thrown it into a Well, whither he boldly deſcended: And when ſhe found by his Voice that he was at the bottom, ſhe threw ſo many Stones down upon him, that ſhe cruſh'd him to Death. This Action was praiſed by *Alexander*, who thereupon order'd that no ſuch Violence ſhould be offer'd for the future to Perſons of her Birth. *Plutarch.*

TIMOLEON, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who when his Brother *Timophanes* had made himſelf Maſter of the Commonwealth's Army, with deſign to Uſurp the Sovereignty, he preferr'd the Love of his Country to that he had for his Brother, and conſented that *Satyrus* their Brother-in-Law ſhould put this new Tyrant to Death. He was afterwards choſen to go to *Sicily* to deliver the Town of *Syracuſe* from the Oppreſſion of the Tyrant *Dyonyſius*. And before he departed, being in the Temple of *Delphos*, a Fillet that had Crowns painted on it, dropp'd on his Head, from the place where Preſents were hung, which was look'd upon as a promiſing Omen of his Victory. Having vanquiſh'd *Dionyſius*, he baniſh'd him to *Corinth*, raſed the Citadel of *Syracuſe*, and carried his Victorious Arms againſt *Icetas* chief of the *Leontins*, People of the ſame Iſland, and againſt *Mago* General of the *Carthaginians*, that deſign'd to make themſelves Maſters of *Sicily*. He afterwards overcame the Tyrants *Mamercus* and *Hippo*, the one of *Catana* and the other of *Meſſina*, and deliver'd the whole Iſland from the Oppreſſion it groan'd under. He loſt his Sight about the latter end of his days, which oblig'd him to live a private Life, wherein he enjoy'd the Glory that he had acquir'd by his great Actions. After his Death they raiſed him a Sumptuous Monument, environ'd with fine Galeries, and Fencing Schools to teach Young Men in. This Place was afterwards call'd *Timoleonte*. *Diodor. Plutarch. Cornel. Nepos.*

TIMOMACUS, a *Byzantin* Painter, who drew the Pictures of *Ajax* and *Medea*, which *Cæſar* bought for 80 Talents, which are about 48000 Crowns, and placed them in the Temple of *Venus*. *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 35. *cap.* 11.

TIMON, an *Athenian*, a Savage Man, and Enemy to Society, was ſirnam'd *Miſanthropus*, that is, *Man-hater*. Being one day ask'd, Why he hated all Mankind beſides young *Alcibiades*, whom he cheriſh'd? Made Anſwer, That it was becauſe he foreſaw he ſhould be the occaſion of the Ruin of the *Athenians*. And being one day in great Company, though he always avoided ſuch; he ſaid aloud, That he had a Fig-tree on which ſeveral had hang'd themſelves, but that deſigning to build a Houſe, he intended to cut it down; wherefore he adviſed them, that if any had a mind to make uſe of the Occaſion, they ſhould do it quickly. His Tomb was on the Sea-ſhore, on which was Ingraven an Epitaph, wherein he made Imprecations againſt thoſe that ſhould read it. He liv'd in the time of the *Peloponnetian* War. *Laertius. Plutarch.*

TIMOPHANES, a *Corinthian* Captain, Brother of the famous *Timoleon*, was choſen General of the Horſe in the War which the *Corinthians* had againſt the *Argives*. Some time after, they gave him the Command of 400 Horſe, raiſed for the Service of the Commonwealth, with which he deſigned to Uſurp the Sovereign Authority. See *Timoleon.*

TIMOSKA, *Ankudina*, who call'd himſelf Son of *Zuski*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, was Native of *Vologda*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name in *Muſcovy*, and Son of a Linnen-Draper, call'd *Demko Ankudina*. The Archbiſhop of this Town took him into his Service, becauſe he was a Handſom Man, and had a good Voice, and afterwards gave him his Neece in Marriage: This puſted him up with ſuch Pride, that he ſtil'd himſelf

ſelf Son-in-Law of the *Vaivode* of *Vologda* in his Letters, and liv'd at ſuch an extraordinary Rate, that he ſpent his Wife's Portion. This and the Archbiſhop's Death made him go thence to *Moſcow*, where he got a place in the Exciſe Office; but following his old Courſe, laviſh'd away a great part of what he receiv'd, and fearing to be brought to an account, and ſeeing that his Wife reproach'd him with his way of Living, he ſhut her up in a Stove, ſet Fire to his Houſe, and fled to *Poland* ſo ſecretly, that it was thought at *Moſcow* that he periſh'd with his Family when his Houſe was burn'd. *Timoska* made his eſcape thus in 1643, but in 1645 finding that the Great Duke of *Moſcovy* was ſending an Embaſſador to that Crown, and that ſo he might be diſcover'd, he went to *Chmielnski*, General of the *Coſſacks*, and beg'd his Protection againſt the Perſecutions made againſt him, becauſe he was near akin to *Zuski* that was Great Duke of *Moſcovy* in 1610. As his Cheat began to take, he was diſcover'd by a *Moſcovite*, which forced him to fly to *Conſtantinople*, where he became *Mahometan*; but having play'd ſome Prank here, he made his eſcape to *Rome*, abiur'd *Mahometaniſm*, and turn'd *Roman Catholick*: From *Rome* he went to *Vienna* in *Auſtria* in 1650, thence to *Tranſilvania* to Prince *Ragotski*, who recommended him to Queen *Chriſtina* of *Swedeland*: This Princeſs receiv'd him very kindly, conſidering him as Son of the Great Duke *Zuski*, until hearing his Character by an Embaſſador of *Alexis Michel*, Great Duke of *Moſcovy*; ſhe had him taken up at *Ruel* in *Livonia*, whither he had fled; but he found means to make his eſcape out of Priſon, went to *Bruxelles*, thence to *Leipſic*, where he made Profeſſion of *Lutheraniſm*. A little after, the Duke of *Holſtein* put him into the hands of thoſe the Great Duke ſent in 1653, to carry him to *Moſcow*; when he was put to the Queſtion, he maintain'd that he was a Prince, and Son to the Great Duke *Zuski*; but when his Mother and Son were brought before him, he would not ſpeak a word more. Whereupon his Sentence was pronounc'd to be led to the great Square, there to have both his Legs and Hands cut off, and then his Head, which was to be ſtuck upon a Stake, and his Body to be thrown amongſt Carrion. *Olearius's Voyage of Moſcovy.*

TIMOTHEUS, Son of *Conon* the *Athenian*, a famous Captain, who added much to the Glory left him by his Father; for he was both Eloquent, well experienced in War, and withall extraordinary Lucky: The *Athenians* erected him a Statue in the Publick Square at *Athens* for the Victory he won over the *Lacedemonians*; and becauſe he environ'd the Town with a Wall, ſome envious People placed his Image near that of Fortune, that brought him Towns ready taken in her Nets as he lay faſt aſleep. He was juſtly offended at this proceeding, ſaying, That the Honour of his Actions was due to him and not to Fortune. And it's added, That Fortune irritated at his Ingratitude, croſſed his Deſigns ſo much, that he never afterwards had any Happy Succeſs. *Cicero* commends him for his Learning and Wit. *Ælian. Var. Hiſt. lib.* 13. *Cic. lib.* 2. *de Offic.*

TIMOTHEUS, the *Mileſian*, Son of *Theſander* the Muſician, that added the 10th and 11th Strings to the Harp. He flouriſhed in *Philip* of *Macedon's* time; and it's ſaid, the Sweetneſs of his Muſick rais'd *Alexander* the Great's Courage, who felt himſelf moved to great Actions by the Sound of ſuch Inſtruments. *Suidas. Plin.*

TIMOTHEUS, Firſt Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded his Brother *Peter* in 380. The Antients give him the Character of a very Holy Prelate. He died in 385. The *Theodoſian Code* makes mention of him, in a Law Publiſh'd by *Theodoſius* the Great, by which Lay-Judges were forbid to take any cognizance of Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. *Lib.* 3. *de Ep. Jud. Sozomen, lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Eccl. cap.* 20, *&c.*

TIMOTHY the Evangeliſt, Diſciple of St. *Paul*, Son of a *Gentile*, but his Mother was a *Chriſtian Jeweſs*; he was ſtoned to Death as he oppoſed the Impious Worſhip of *Diana*, and the Superſtition of the *Gentiles* in one of her Feaſts. *Eugebius Laconius*

TIMOTHY I. called *Ælurus*, an *Eutychian*; he was ordained Biſhop by two Heretick Prelates that were depoſed for their Hereſie, perſecuted all the Clergy that were not of his Party, tormented the Laicks, and committed ſo many other Violences, that the Governour of *Alexandria* forced him out of Town, at which time his Party by his Order, murthered *Proterius*. *Timothy* was afterwards baniſhed by the Emperor *Leon*, *Baſiliscus* re-eſtabliſhed him again, and he began his Violences with more Fury than before, but at laſt he poiſoned himſelf about 477. *Evagrius.*

TINE, a River of *Northumberland* in the North of *England*, riſes Weſtward out of the very Borders of *Scotland*; from whence it takes its courſe South-Eaſtward till it falls into the Sea, towards which it becomes a Boundary betwixt *Northumberland* and the Biſhopprick of *Durham*. Amongſt the Rivers it receives into it Channel, the *Read* and *Alon* are the Principal. *Newcaſtle* ſtands upon the *Tine*, and moſt of our Coals from theſe Parts, are brought down that River to *Sheales*, and from thence by Sea.

TINE, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, one of the *Cyclades*; it was firſt called *Hydruſſa* from its Waters, then *Ophiuſa*, by reaſon of its Serpents, and at laſt was called *Tenus*, whence was form'd the word *Tine*. This Iſland was famous in former times for a Temple and little Grove conſecrated to *Neptune*, whither People came in great Numbers to Sacrifice to that Falſe God. The Town, or rather the *Chorion* of *Tine*, is a great League from the Sea at the foot of a Fortreſs, which belongs to the *Venetians* as well as the reſt of the Iſland. The Country has excellent Wines, very delicious Figs, and a great quantity of Rabits: The Inhabitants Traffick in Silk, and are Papiſts, there being but few of the *Grecian* Church. *Magin* and *Ortelius* ſay, that there was a Fountain in this Iſland, whoſe Water did not mix with Wine. *Pliny, Magin. Athenæus.*

TINGMOUTH, a Sea Town of *Eaſtmiſter* Hundred in the South-Eaſt parts of the County of *Devon*, called *Tingmouth*, from its Situation on the Channel at the mouth of the River *Ting*, a ſmall, open, and obſcure place, more like a Hamlet than a Town, the Reſort only of Fiſher-men, who here had ſome few Thatch'd Houſes which were burnt by the *French* Fleet in 1690.

TINMOUTH, Lat. *Tunnocellum*, *Tinomothum*, a conſiderable Sea-Port and Caſtle in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham* upon the River *Tine*, which divides theſe two Counties, and here falls into the *German* Sea, having paſſed by *Newcaſtle*, called from it *Newcaſtle upon Tine*. In the Reign of *William* II. *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, truſting too much to the Strength of the Caſtle of *Tinmouth*, was taken Priſoner by that Prince after a ſharp Siege.

TIPASA, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis* in *Africk*, formerly a Biſhoprick, but now ruined, and no more than a Village called *Sersa*, ſituated near *Alger*. It was here the famous Miracle happen'd in 484, when *Cyrola*, Patriarch of the *Arians*, was Biſhop under *Hunneric* King of the *Vandals*. This Tyrant being furiouſly enraged againſt the Orthodox, ſent his Officers with expreſs Orders to cut out all their Tongues who refuſed to become *Arians*. This barbarous Order was put in execution, and the Inhabitants came in great numbers to profeſs the true Religion: And after their Tongues were cut out, they cry'd with a louder and ſtronger Voice than ever, That *Jeſus Chriſt was True God*. And that which made this look ſtranger, was, That a Young Man born Dumb, began then to ſpeak like the reſt. This cannot be called an Imaginary Wonder, nor one of thoſe ſubtile Illuſions people's Credulity take for Miracles, there are ſo many Witneſſes who atteſt it, as not only having heard, but alſo ſeen it themſelves. *Victor Uticenſis* the Author of the place, ſaid, If any body doubted the Truth of it, he might come to *Conſtantinople*, where, amongſt ſeveral others, he ſhould ſee the Deacon *Reparatus*, who ſpoke very well without a Tongue, and is therefore in great Eſteem in *Zeno's* Court. The Hiſtorian *Victor*, who ſerv'd in the Field under the Emperor *Juſtinian*, and was a Perſon of great Reputation, declares, That in his time, there were ſeveral of theſe Perſons at *Conſtantinople*, who ſpoke with eaſe, without Tongues. *Theodorus Gazeus*, a Platonick Philoſopher who liv'd at the ſame time, had a mind to be ſatisfied of the truth of this wonderful Report; and after having examined the Mouths of ſeveral of theſe venerable Perſons, found their Tongues cut out by the Roots. *Daimboug. Hiſt. de Arianiſm.*

TIPORA, a Kingdom of the firm Land of the *Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, with a Capital of the ſame Name. It ſtretches to the North and Weſt of the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Aracan*: The Inhabitants are ſubject to the Swellings of the Throat, becauſe the Waters are unwholſom. *Davity, de l'Aſie.*

TIPPERARY, a County of the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, called by the Iriſh *Cuatae Tholvrideorum*. It's bounded on the Eaſt with the County of *Kilkenny*, on the Weſt by that of *Lymerick*, on the South by the Counties of *Waterford* and *Cork*, and on the North by *Galloway*, from which it's ſeparated by the *Shannon*. The principal Places of it are *Caſhel*, *Cayſel*, *Clonmel*, *&c.* It is one of the Little, as a great part of it is in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Ormond*. The Soil is very good both for Paſture and Corn.

TIPPING (Sir *George*) of *Wheatfield* in *Com. Oxon.* deſcended from an ancient Family, originally of *Tipping-Hall*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, was knighted upon the Orders of *Oxford-Line*, where he received King *James* I. in his Royal Progreſs, 30 *Jul.* 1605, being then High Sheriff of the County. *William Tipping* of *Dieton* in the ſame County, Eſq; (his Grandfather,) match'd with *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas* and Siſter and Heir to *William Bret* of *Shelburn-Town* in *Com. Leiceſter*, whoſe Son *Thomas Tipping* Eſq; of *Dieton*, in the County of *Oxford* aforeſaid, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Hyde* of *Chitton*, in *Com. Berks*, Eſq; was Father to the ſaid Sir *George*, who had Iſſue by *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Wallace* Eſq; of *Little Marlow* in *Buckinghamſhire*; *John Tipping* Eſq; who wedded *Anne* the Eldeſt Daughter, and one of the two Coheirs of Sir *Chriſtopher Piget* of *Doddershall*, in the ſame County, Knight, which *Ann* (extracted by Heirs General, from the ſeveral Families of *Giffard*, *Iwardby*, *Muſſenden*, *Brom*, *Spigurnell*, *Brown*, Lords of *Buckingham* and Barons of *Brember*, *Mile* Earl of *Hereford*, *Newmarch* Lord of *Brecknock*, *Langton*, *Piget* of *Lawton*, *Ealy* and *Saunders*,) was Mother to Sir *Thomas Tipping* of *Wheatfield*, Knighted by King *Charles* II. 15 *Jun.* 1665, who married *Elizabeth* the younger Daughter, and Coheir of *White Beconſaw* of *Mails-Court* in *Hantſhire*, Knight, deſcended from the Heirs General of the Families of *Aſton*, *Bluet*, *Chriſt-church*, *Lemother*, *Bond*, *Lutterell*, *Dennis* and *Langford-Lovell*.

TIRAQUEAO (*Andrew*) a famous *French* Lawyer, living in the 15th and 16th Century; who, besides his being eminent in the Practice of his Profession, wrote several considerable Treatises, as, *Of the Laws of Marriage: The Privileges of Nobility: Commentaries upon* Alexander ab Alexandro, *&c.*

TIRCONNEL, Lat. *Conatia*, a Castle and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, bounded on the South-West and North, by the *Virginean* Ocean, on the East by *Tyrone* and *Colrane*, also called the County of *Dunghall*. The Country is Champain and full of Harbours. It extends from North-East to South-West, above 80 *English* Miles, and almost 30 broad; so that it seems to be one of the greatest Counties in *Ireland*, but it has no considerable place in it except *Dunghall*; the River *Dugh* and the Lake of *Foyle* separate it from the rest of *Ulster*.

TIRESIAS, one of the most famous South-sayers of Antiquity, was Son to *Everus* and the Nymph *Chariclo*; being originally descended from *Eudæus*, one of those who were born of the Serpent's Teeth, sown by *Cadmus*. *Tiresias* was blind, the occasion of which Accident is differently related: Some say, The Gods blinded him, for his having discover'd more than was convenient; others will have it, That *Minerva* pull'd out his Eyes for being surpriz'd by him, Disrob'd in the Fountain *Hyppocrene*: And 'tis also commonly said by the Poets, That *Juno* struck him blind for deciding a Case between *Jupiter* and her, to her Dissatisfaction; but to support him the better under his Misfortune, *Jupiter* gave him the Faculty of Divination. The Poets likewise feign, That *Tiresias* was metamorphos'd into a Woman, but return'd to his own Sex again. *Strabo* says, he was Bury'd near the Fountain *Tilphousa*, and that the *Trebans* worshipp'd him as a God. *Homer. in Odyss. Calimach. in Lavacro Palladis. Ovid, lib.* 3. *Metam. Strabo, lib.* 9.

TIRIDATES, King of *Armenia*, Brother to *Vologeses* King of the *Parthians*, who after several Disputes in the Field with *Corbulo*, Proconsul of *Syria*, being at last Defeated, came to a Treaty with the *Romans*, and receiv'd the Crown from *Nero*, as a Homager to that Emperor. *Tacit. lib.* 5. *Annal.*

TIROL, a Province of *Germany*, giving the Title of an Earldom to the House of *Austria*; it lyes between *Bavaria*, *Carinthia*, *Saltsburg*, *Switzerland* and *Italy*. It's divided into *Tyrol*, which derives its Name from a small Borough, in the Bishoprick of *Trent* and *Bressenon*, and into the County of *Bregens*, *Feldkirk*, *Hadents*, and *Montfort*. The Capital Town is *Inspruck*, the others are *Bolzano*, *Bregens*, *Brixen* or *Bressenon*, *Trente* and *Hall*. This Country is very fertile, and rich in Mines of Gold and Silver, watered by the Rivers *Etsch* and *In*, the *Alpes* of *Trent* divide it. *Tirol* had its particular Princes, but through default of Heirs Male it fell to the Emperor.

TIRRISS, one of the *Scotch* Western Islands, eight Miles in length and three in breadth, being the most Fruitful of them all, in Cattel, Corn, Fish and Fowl. It has a Lake of Fresh Water, with an Old Castle, and an Harbour convenient for Gallies. *Buchan.*

TISIPHONE, one of the three Furies of Hell, called so from the Greek words *Tisis*, which signifies Revenge, and *Phonos* Murther, because she punished Murthers. This Fiction was invented to represent the unfortunate Condition of the Wicked, both in this and the next World.

TISSERAN (*John*) a *Franciscan* of *Paris*, founded the Order of *Filles Penitentes*, the Penitent *Magdalens* in 1493. he was a great Preacher, and is said to have Converted so many, that some were suffered to beg through the Town for the rest, and *Louis* of *Orleans*, afterwards 12th King of the Name, gave them the *Hotel* of *Coleons* in 1500, where they lived until 1572 that Queen *Catharine* of *Medicis* placed them elsewhere. *Genebrad.*

TITAN, Son of Heaven and Earth, or *Vesta*, eldest Brother of *Saturn*, whom, for all that, at his Mother's Request he suffered to enjoy the Crown, upon condition that he should bring up no Male Children, that so the Kingdom should fall again to his own Offspring: But *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Pluto* being sav'd and brought up by *Rhea* their Mother; *Titan* and his Children seeing themselves frustrated of their Hope, took Arms against *Saturn*, overcame him, and kept him Prisoner until his Son *Jupiter* set him at liberty and quite defeated the *Titans*. *Diodorus* and others reckon but six *Titans* and six Daughters; of this Number were *Japet* Father of *Prometheus*, and of *Hyperion* Father of the Sun and Moon: and it's hence the Sun is called *Titan*, and the Moon *Titania*. The *Egyptians* reckon 45, and some confound these *Titans* with the Giants, but others distinguish them, and say, the *Titans* made War against *Saturn*, and the Giants against *Jupiter*. *Tit* in the *Phœnician* Language signifies Mud, which agrees with the Fable of the *Titans*, being Children of the Earth. *Nat. Comes.*

TITARESIUS, now the *Titaresso*, a River of *Thessaly*, which has its Source at the Foot of Mount *Titane*, passes near the Town of *Forja*, and discharges it self into the River *Salampria*, formerly called *Peneus*. Historians observe, that *Salampria* will not receive it, and that after it has carried its Waters, which swim at top like Oil, it casts them out of its Channel, and forces them to take another Course, because they come from *Styx*. But *Lucan* says, that *Titaresso* being part of the River *Styx*, so much esteemed by the Gods themselves, scorns to mix its Water with them of any ordinary River. *Plin. Lucan.*

TITHON, Son of *Laomedon* King of the *Trojans*, and Brother of *Priamus*, was taken away by *Aurora* for his Beauty, and carried into *Ethiopia*, where she had a Son by him called *Memnon*. Poets add, that at *Aurora*'s Request, *Jupiter* rendred *Tithon* immortal; but that forgetting to desire he should not grow old, he fell so very decrepid, that taking no Pleasure in the Joys of this World, he obtained of *Aurora* to be changed into a Bird called *Cigale*, which never dies, but changes its old Skin and grows young again.

TITIAN, a Painter; the most universal Genius of all the *Lombard* School, the best *Colourist* of all the Moderns, and the most eminent for Histories, Landschapes and Pourtraicts, was born at *Cadore* in the *Venetian* Territories, *Anno* 1477, being descended from the ancient Family of the *Vecelli*. He was bred up in the School of *Gio. Bellino*, at the same time with *Georgione*: But improv'd himself more by the Emulation that was betwixt him and his Fellow-Disciple, than by the Instructions of his Master. 'Tis true, he was censur'd by *Michael Angelo Buonaroti*, for want of Correctness in *Designing*; but that Defect was abundantly supply'd in all the other Parts of a most accomplish'd Artist. He made three several Pourtraicts of the Emperor *Charles* V. who Knighted him, created him Count *Palatine*, and assign'd him a considerable Pension out of the Chamber of *Naples*. He also Painted *Philip* II. *Solyman* the Magnificent, Emperor of the *Turks*, two Popes, three Kings, two Empresses, several Queens, and almost all the Princes of *Italy*. He was so happy in his Constitution, that he never had been sick till the Year 1576, when he died of the Plague, Aged 99. *Ridolphi vies des Peint de l'Etat d'Venise. Vassary vies des Peint. A short Account of the most Eminent Painters, bound up with Dryden's Translation of Freshoy.*

TITICACA, *Titicaca*, a vast Lake in the Kingdom of *Peru*; the beginning of which is 40 Leagues from *Cusco* to the South. It is about 80 Leagues in compass, and in some Places 70 or 80 Fathoms deep. When it is agitated by furious Winds, it rageth like the Sea, but has no Communication with the Ocean, being 60 Leagues from the South Sea, and parted from it by vast Mountains. It has many and some very large Islands possessed by the *Indians*, who secure in them their best Goods. *Acosta* saith, it receives 10 great Rivers, and it has one Out-let, not large but very deep, so rapid withal, that no Bridge can be laid over it, nor Boat pass it; but the *Indians* have found a way to pass by a Bridge of Ropes made of Grass, so strong, that Man and Beast pass securely over them. The Waters are brackish, yet not so salt as the Sea, but thick and not drinkable. It has only two sorts of Fish, but plenty of Water Fowl. The Out-let passeth to the South into a smaller Lake, 50 Leagues from this called *Paria* and *de Aullagas*, which has no Out-let, but is thought to pass into the South Sea by subterraneous Caverns. *Laet. p.* 458.

TITUL, a strong Fort and Town seated at the Fall of the *Tibiscus* into the *Danube*, upon an Hill four *German* Miles from *Belgrade*, and three from *Peter Waradin*, and well Fortified, according to the ancient way with Towers. It was Taken the 25th of *July* 1688, by the Imperial Forces, and was thought a very convenient Post to secure the Bridge at *Peter Waradin*, and promote the Taking of *Belgrade*. Five hundred *Janizaries* that were in it, Surrendred at the first Summons, though they had 18 Pieces of Canon, and Victuals and Ammunition for a long Siege.

TITUS, the Emperor, was eldest Son of *Vespasian* and *Flavia Domitilla*. His Father, at his coming to the Crown, left him the care of the Wars of *Judea*, which he ended by the Taking of *Jerusalem*, and had the Honour of a *Triumph*. He succeeded *Vespasian* in 79, and was firnamed *The Delight of Mankind*, for his great Clemency, Liberality and Mildness. He had all the Vertues of a great Prince; and amongst the rest, his Liberality was very remarkable, and History has recorded that excellent Saying of his, when having spent a day without giving any thing, he cry'd, *Friends, we have lost this Day*. He was a great Lover of Learning, and composed several Poems in *Greek* and *Latin*. His Reign was but two Years, ten Months, and twenty Days, for he died *A. C.* 81, the 41st of his Age. *Domitian* his Brother is thought to have poisoned him, that so he might come to the Throne. *Sueton. Josephus. Eutrop. &c.*

TITUS LIVIUS, a *Latin* Historian, Native of *Padua*; he came to *Rome*, where his Merit soon acquired him great Friends, where *Augustus* was one: This Prince's Favour helpd him with means to have faithful *Memoirs* for the Composure of his History, whereof he wrote part at *Rome*, and the rest at *Naples*, whither he retir'd some times to work with less Interruption; and after *Augustus*'s Death, he return'd to his Birth-place, where he died in the 4th Year of *Tiberius*'s Reign, the very same Day that *Ovid* died, as *Eusebius* observed. His History which began with the Foundation of *Rome*, ended at the Death of *Drusus* in *Germany*; it was not then divided into Decads, but in 140 Books, whereof we have but 45; nor do these follow in order neither: We want the second Decad, and we have but the first, the third, fourth, and one half of the fifth, found at *Worms* by *Simon Grynæus*; and since that time the beginning of the forty third Book was found among the Manuscripts of the Library of *Camberg*. It's true, this Fragment was not received without some Debate. *Francis Barthelm*, who brought it out of *Germany* into *Italy*, *Anthony Querenge* and *Gaspard Lafig* an Author of the first Impression, believ'd it Authentick. *Lipsius* and some others were against it, saying, it could deceive none but such as had *Midas* his Ears. Before this History, *Titus*

tus Livius writ ſome Philoſophical Dialogues, which he dedicated to *Auguſtus*, according to *Seneca*. *Quintilian* aſſures us, that he gave excellent Precepts of Rhetorick in a Letter directed to his Son; and *Suetonius* obſerves, that he was choſen amongſt the learneſt Men of his Age to have the care of the Inſtruction of young *Claudius*, afterwards Emperor. Yet his Hiſtory is what he got moſt Reputation by; for ſome have given him the ſame Commendation the Rhetorician *Seneca* gave *Cicero, viz.* That he was as great in his Genius, as the *Romans* were in their Empire: And *Pliny* the Younger obſerves, that a *Spaniard* came to *Rome* from *Seville* or *Cadez*, then thought to be the extremity of the Earth towards the Weſt, to have the Satisfaction to ſee and diſcourſe with him. *Sueton. Voſſius.*

TITUS, a Diſciple of St. *Paul*, whom that Apoſtle made Biſhop, or rather Archbiſhop of *Crete*; we have a Canonical Epiſtle written to him. He is ſaid to have Preach'd the Goſpel in *Dalmatia*, and died in *Crete*, being 84 Years of Age. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Hieron. De Script. Eccl. Baron. in Annal. & Martyrol.*

TITYRUS, the Shepherd's Name made uſe of in the Bucoliques of *Virgil* and *Theocritus*. He was called thus from the *Greek* Word *Tityros*, which ſignifies the Reeds whereof Shepherds made their Flutes and Flagelets.

TITYUS, Son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Elare*, Daughter of *Orchomenus*. This Nymph being with Child, and *Jupiter* fearing *Juno*'s Indignation, hid her in a Cavern under Ground until ſhe bore *Tityus*, who was of a prodigious Bigneſs. *Elare* dying in the Labour, the Earth nouriſhed and brought the Child up, who therefore was ſirnamed *The Son of the Earth.* He was afterwards ſo raſh to attempt the Honour of *Latona, Apollo*'s Mother; for which being ſhot to Death by his and *Diana*'s Arrows, he was hurl'd to the bottom of Hell, where his Body ſtretched out at large, covered nine Acres of Land; and a Serpent, or Vultur, according to *Homer*, continually fed upon his Liver, which grows again with the Moon. *Ovid. Apollonius Rhodius.*

TIVERTON, a Market and Burrough Town of *Tiverton* Hundred in the County of *Devon*, ſituate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Leman* and *Ex*, and is a Town of good Account and great Trade for Cloth. It hath a fair Stone-Bridge, is governed by a Mayor and twelve Burgeſſes. It's 136 Miles from *London.*

TIVOLI, upon *Tevervne*, a Town of *Italy* in *Campania di Roma*, with a biſhoprick. *Latin* Authors call it *Tibur*. It's 15 Miles from *Rome*, much viſited by Travellers for its Paintings, Antiquities, Fountains, Palaces, and Gardens, which make it one of the fineſt Places of all *Italy*. It was built by Cardinal *Hippolyto d'Eſt*. The Cataracts of the River *Tervevone* have formed Vaults in the Rocks, in which *Sibylla Tiburtina* is ſaid to have lodg'd. There are ſtill ſome Remains of a little Temple to be ſeen, and ſaid to have been dedicated to this *Sibylla*: Others will have it, that it was dedicated to *Hercules*, by reaſon of this Inſcription found in the Town, *Herculi Saxano*, or, *To Hercules of the Rock.* Half a League from *Tivoli* is a Lake which is four or five hundred Paces round, and very deep: The Water being Sulphureous, People Bath themſelves for many Diſtempers, in a little Brook called *Sulfonata* that runs from it. The Lake is very remarkable for many floating Iſlands that ſwim upon it, all covered with Reeds, and the Earth of the Iſland ſo thick that long Poles cannot reach the bottom. There is no other way to gueſs at the Depth of this Lake, but by obſerving how long it is after a Stone is thrown into it e'er a Bubble riſes. The biggeſt of the Iſlands is about 25 Paces long and 15 broad. The reaſon given for theſe floating Iſlands, is, that the Lake abounding with Springs of Sulphureous Waters, its Bubbles raiſe a great deal of rarified Mud with them, which ſwimming a-top, and ſticking to Bullruſhes and Herbs, grows bigger and bigger by the Accretion of the like Subſtance. Theſe Iſlands thus formed of Porous and Sulphureous Earth, do not ſink, but yield Ruſhes, as other Marſhes do. There are floating Iſlands near St. *Omer* which are inhabited, *Pliny* makes mention of ſeveral. *J. Spon. Voyage d'Italy*, 1678.

TLASCALA. The City of *Tlaſcala* is ſeated to the Eaſt of *Mexico*, in 20 Degrees of North Lat. ſurrounded by ſteep Rocks and Precipices, in which it has fruitful Valleys, and well watered by Springs and Rivulets. The Inhabitants of this City, ancient Enemies of the *Mexicans*, joined with *Cortez*, and enabled him to take *Mexico*; who obtained from *Charles* V. that they ſhould never pay any other Tribute to the King of *Spain* but a Sheaf of Wheat for every Perſon, which amounteth to above 130 Buſhels in the Year. The *Spaniards* have fixed here a Biſhops See, and extended the Bounds of the Dioceſe from Sea to Sea 100 Leagues. This City is a very great Mart of Cattel, *Cochineale*, and all *Indian* and *Spaniſh* Merchandize; but the Biſhop's See was removed in 1550 to *Penubla de los Angelos.*

TLEPOLEMUS, Son of *Hercules* and *Aſtyoche*, whom *Hercules* carried from *Ephre* or *Corinth*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*; having killed *Lycimnius* his Uncle, Son to *Mars*, he fled his Country; and equipping a Fleet, landed in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, where he made himſelf Maſter of three Towns, whereof he was declared King. In the time of the *Trojan* War he came to the Aſſiſtance of the *Grecians* with nine Ships, but was ſlain by *Sarpedon*, king of *Lycia*. *Homer.*

TMOLUS, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, upon the Frontiers of *Lydia*, famous for the Saffron and Wine gathered on it. The River *Pactolus* runs thence. The modern Name is *Tomalitze.*

TOBOLSK, a Town of *Moſcovy*, Capital of the Province of *Siberia*. It has on one ſide the River *Irtim*, and on the other *Tobol*, from whence it has its Name.

TOCHO, a famous *Goth*, ſo expert an Archer, that he never miſs'd beating an Apple off the Top of a Stick in any place within the reach of his Bow. This being reported to *Harald* his King, he was willing to ſee the Experiment, and commanded that he ſhould ſhoot an Apple off his Son's Head: He obeyed, and arm'd with three Arrows, placing the Child where he could ſee nothing but the Apple, ſhot it juſt in two. The King asking afterwards what he carried the other two Arrows for? He made Anſwer, that it was to ſhoot Both at him for the Injuſtice of his Command, if he had the misfortune to hurt his Child. *Bonfrerius.*

TOKAY, a very ſtrong Town in *Upper Hungary*, with a Citadel, upon the River *Bodroch*, which there diſcharges it ſelf into the *Teiſſa* or *Theiſs*. This Town was taken by the *Turks*, but the Emperor retook and kept it until 1683, that Count *Tekeli* ſeiz'd it, who loſt it again in 1685. *Tekeli's Life.*

TOLEDO, upon the *Tage* or *Taje*, *Toletum*, in *Carpetanis*, Capital of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, with an Archbiſhoprick and Primacy. The Situation is very odd, being a Rock ſeparated from high Mountains by the River *Tagus*. The Top is a kind of Platform where the Church and Caſtle are built; the reſt is all covered with Houſes. The Town is big; its Cathedral, the Palace of the Archbiſhop, and that which *Charles* V. built, deſerve to be ſeen. *Toledo* has been the Reſidence of the Kings of the *Wiſigoths* and ſome *Moors*, under which laſt *Alfonſus* VI. called *The Valiant*, conquer'd it in 1085. The Archbiſhop of *Toledo* is Primate of the Kingdom, and born Chancellor of *Caſtile*. He has 19 Suffragan Biſhops, and is eſteemed one of the greateſt and richeſt Prelates in Chriſtendom, his Revenues amounting to 30000 *l. per Annum.* There was formerly a very remarkable Palace in this City, of great Strength, always kept lock'd up with Bolts and Irons, becauſe it was generally believed that the Ruin of *Spain* ſhould accompany or ſoon follow the opening thereof. But when *Rodericus*, thinking that there was ſome Treaſures laid up in it, broke the Doors open, he found nothing but a Cheſt full of Linnen, repreſenting odd Shapes and Apparels, with this Inſcription, *A tali gente cautum Hiſpaniæ immunet*, which prov'd true; for *Rodericus* was overcome, and all the *Gothiſh* Nobility ſlain ſoon after by the *Saracens* and *Moors*. This Town is thought to be the Centre of *Spain*, being nine Days Journey from *Corduba* to the North, from *Liſbon* to the North-Eaſt, from *St. Jean de Luz* to the South, and ſo much from *Valencia* and *Almeria* to the Weſt. There has been a great many Councils held at *Toledo*, the firſt of which met in the Year 400, where amongſt other things they publiſh'd a Confeſſion of Faith againſt the Hereſies then on foot, and more particularly againſt the *Priſcillianiſts*, who committed great Diſorders in *Spain*. There was likewiſe twenty Canons made here for the Regulation of Diſcipline.

TOLEDO (*Don Pedro de*) was born in this City. He gave a remarkable Inſtance of his Probity when made Governor of *Milan*, in which Poſt he was put by *Philip* IV. at the beginning of his Reign. The firſt day he came to his Government, a Noble Man of that Country hoping to gain an Intereſt in him, ſent him a fine Preſent of all ſorts of Wild-Fowl; *Don Pedro* as ſoon as he had receiv'd 'em, order'd 'em to be made ready, and ſent 'em back juſt fit to be ſet upon the Table, and by this generous Return got rid of that crowd of Preſents, which People ſeldom ſend but with a deſign to corrupt thoſe whom they either fear or have occaſion to make uſe of. *Quevedo.*

TOLEN, or *Ter-Tolen*, an Iſland and Town of the *Low Countries* in *Zeland*, at a little Diſtance from the pleaſant Place of *S. Martin of Dyck*. It has two other pretty conſiderable Towns, and ſome good Villages.

TOLET (*Francis*) Cardinal, one of the moſt Learned Divines of his time, was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, in 1532. He ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, and was call'd the Monſter of Ingenuity, by *Dominico Soto*. Afterwards he went to *Rome*, and after ſeveral other conſiderable Preferment, was made Cardinal by Pope *Clement* VIII. in 1593. He was a great Admirer of Equity and Juſtice, as appears from his promoting the Reconciliation of *Henry* IV. with the See of *Rome*, notwithſtanding he knew his own Prince, the King of *Spain*, was againſt it; for which Earneſs and Impartiality, that King of *Spain* had a great regard for him. He died in 1596; having written Learned Commentaries upon ſeveral Books of the Scripture, as upon St. *John*, Twelve Chapters of St. *Luke*, *&c.* He writ likewiſe, Sums of Caſes of Conſcience, or Inſtructions for Prieſts in Eight Books: Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*, and a great number of other Tracts. *Spond. in Annal. Hiſtoria de Vita. Alegamb. Nicholas Antonio, &c.*

TOLHUYS, a Place of *Betau* in the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, become famous ſince the *Dane* ſwam over that River in 1672 to fight the *Dutch*, being entrenched on the other ſide and routed them.

TOMBUT, a Kingdom of the Country of the *Negroes* in *Africa*. The King's Power appears in his ordinary Guard, which is of 3000 Horſe and an infinite number of Foot, who uſe Poiſon'd Arrows. He entertains a great number of learned Men,

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but is a great Enemy to the *Jews*. The chief Town is alſo called *Tombut*, whereof the Houſes are built of Chalk and Straw, except the King's Palace. The Inhabitants of this Country are of a very mild Humour, and paſs a great part of their time in Leaping and Dancing. They weave Linnen and Cotton, are rich, and want nothing but Salt, which is brought from *Tegaza*, through Deſarts, for 500 Miles. They uſe unminted Gold in their Commerce. The King of *Morocco* and *Fez* ſent 1700 Men under the Command of *Hamade*, a *Moor*, to Conquer this Country in 1594; who, though many of his Men periſhed in the Deſarts for want of Water, entred *Tombut*, and forced the King to pay 60 *Quintales* of Gold *per Annum*. In 1594 there came hence to *Morocco* 30 Mules laden with this Tribute, at which time the King of *Fez* was ſending 3000 Men, which were reckoned ſufficient to reduce the whole Kingdom, as being a People altogether unskilful in War, and having no other Arms but poiſon'd Poles and Arrows. *Hackluit. Magin. in his Geography.*

TOMONBEIES. *Emir Chebir* of the *Mammelucks*, the powerfulleſt Man under the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, was a good Commander, but proved Treacherous; for being ſent by his Maſter *Campſon* againſt *Zamballac* Governour of *Damaſcus*, who refuſed to own him as *Soldan*; he joined the Rebel, and came with him to *Cairo*, where they took *Campſon*, and impriſon'd him in the Town of *Alexandria*. *Peter Martyr Bibl. Hiſt.*

TONANTIUS (*Ferreolus*) Captain of the Prætorian Guards in *Gaul*, was born about 450, at the Caſtle of *Trevidon*, 4 Leagues from *Milan*, upon the little River of *Trevezels*. *Ferreol* his Father, who had the ſame Place under *Honorius*, was ſo conſiderable for his Birth, that all his Anceſtors for a great way up, had been Senators, and honour'd with a Triumph. The Mother was alſo very famous both for her Birth and other Endowments. *Tonantius Ferreolus* was Præfect the Year that *Attila* advanced as far as the River *Loire*, and came to Beſiege *Orleans*; and it was he who perſuaded the *Gauls* to join their Forces with thoſe of *Aetius*, Commander of the *Roman* Horſe, that ſo altogether they might make a more vigorous Oppoſition againſt this powerful Enemy of the Empire. His happy Succeſs rendred him ſo recommendable in *Gaul*, that he was look'd upon as their Deliverer. The *Romans* alſo valued him highly, and made uſe of him in their greateſt Difficulties, in which he always had good Succeſs. It's obſerved, that *Thorifmond* King of the *Goths*, having laid Siege to the Town of *Arles*, which then belong'd to the *Romans*, changed his Deſign by the force of his Eloquence at the Feaſt he invited him to. In 467 the *Gauls* having reſolved to complain of the Adminiſtration of *Arvandus Præfectus Prætorio*, who had favour'd the Enemies of the Empire, *Tonantius* was deputed for this Buſineſs to *Rome* with *Thaumaſtus* and *Petronius*, all three Learned and Eloquent Men, who carried with them the Letters of *Arvandus* which they had intercepted; and pretenting themſelves before the Senate all in Black, repreſented *Arvandus*'s Crime ſo well, that he was condemned to loſe his Head by the common Executioner; but *Sidonius* had this Puniſhment changed into an Exile. Some Modern Authors look upon this famous *Gaul* to have been the Stock of *Charlemagne*'s Anceſtors. *Sidonius. Du Bouchet.*

TONGRES upon *Jecker*, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. It's not doubted but it is very ancient, being firſt ruined by *Attila*, and afterwards by the *Normans*. Some pretend, that St. *Materne*, ſent by St. *Peter*, preach'd the Goſpel, and was firſt Biſhop of this Place, where he had eight Succeſſors, until St. *Cervais* removed the Seat to *Maſtrick*, whence it was afterwards changed to *Liege*. Thoſe of the Country call it *Tongeren*, and *Latin* Authors *Tungri* or *Aduatuca Tungrorum*; yet now it has nothing conſiderable but its Name and the Glory of its ancient Splendor.

TONQUIN, a Kingdom of the *Indies* beyond the *Ganges*, towards *China*, bordering on the Province of *Canton* to the Eaſt, and to the Weſt the Kingdom of *Brama*; to the North it has the Provinces of *Quamſi* and *Junnan*, and to the South *Cochinchina*. Though People are apt to think, that the Climate of this Country is exceſſive hot, yet it's temperate enough, both by reaſon of the many Rivers that help to refreſh it, as alſo by the Rains that fall in their Seaſons, and ſeem to make a continual Spring. Here is never any Froſt nor Snow, and the Trees are always cover'd with Leaves. The Plague, the Gout, the Stone, with other Diſtempers, very common in *Europe*, are not ſo much as known to the *Tonquinois*. Two Winds divide the Year, the North and South, and each Reigns ſix Months; the firſt begins in *Auguſt*, and refreſhes the Earth, ſo that no Place can be then more pleaſant than *Tonquin*; the other begins in *February*, *June* and *July*, and are the Rainy Months: Yet once in every ſeven Years there riſe furious Winds called *Ouragans* or *Hurricanes*, which blow down Houſes, Trees, and do great Damage, but do not laſt above 24 Hours. *Tonquin* is about the Bigneſs of *France*, containing many Provinces, whoſe Limits are not very well known. The *Tonquinois* being no great Geographers, the moſt underſtanding amongſt them aſſure, that there are about 20000 Towns and Burroughs in the Country, and ſay, there would be a great many more if People did not delight much in living on the Water in Boats, which ſerve them for Houſes. The moſt conſiderable Towns are *Checo* or *Cachao*, which is Capital of the Kingdom; *Bodego*, *Cuadag*, *Kecon*, *Ketoi*, *Cimpa*, and *Cuajay*. The Country is watered by many Rivers, whereof ſome bear great Galleys and Barks. They have no Wine, nor other Corn but Rice, which grows in great Quantity, and ſerves to make Drink and Strong-Waters of. They have a great many ſtrange Trees; amongſt others a Palm-Tree, which bears Nuts as big as a Man's Head, with a very hard Shell, which contains a white Kernel that taſtes like Sweet-Almonds, beſides about two great Glaſſes full of a very freſh and well-taſted Liquor. The other Trees have alſo very particular Things, as the *Gojavier*, which much reſembles a Lawrel-Tree, and bears Apples full of Kernels, a little bigger than thoſe of *Pomegranates*. Theſe Apples have a ſort of little *Noſe-gay* growing on the top of 'em. The *Papager*, another of their Trees, bears a Fruit of a delicious Taſte, much like a little *Melon*. The *Araguer* has no Branches but only on the top, and affords a Fruit much like a *Nutmeg*. In four Iſlands towards *Cochinchina*, are Bird's Neſts that make very excellent Sauce: Theſe Birds are about the bigneſs of Swallows, and make their Neſts of a kind of *Gum*, which when diſſolved in warm Water, ſerves to ſeaſon Fleſh and Fiſh; and the Sauces which are mix'd with it, have ſuch a fine Flavour, that they ſeem to have all the fine Spice of the Eaſt in them. To the Eaſt of theſe, are five other leſſer Iſlands, where is found a prodigious Quantity of Tortoiſes, which are ſo good Victuals that the *Tonquinois* and *Cochinchinois* have often fought about them. There is alſo Sugar in abundance, but hardly any Sheep, Aſſes, or Lions, to be ſeen in all the Country. Their Woods are full of Tygers, Stags, and Apes, the Plains cover'd with Cows and Hogs; and as for Hens, Ducks and Turtles, they have them without number. Their Horſes are very ſtately: They alſo have a great number of Elephants; nor is there any Place of *Aſia* where they are ſo big, ſo tall, nor ſo docile and well manag'd. For Religion, the *Tonquinois* are divided into three Sects; the firſt takes its Original from an ancient Philoſopher called *Confucius*, whoſe Memory is very famous in all *China* and moſt neighbouring Kingdoms. They of this Sect believe, that when a Man dies his Soul vaniſhes into Air. They ſacrifice to the Sun, Moon, and other Planets, and have four principal Gods, and a Goddeſs beſides. The Gods are called *Brama*, *Raumu*, *Betolo*, and *Ramonu*, and the Name of the Goddeſs is *Satibana*. But the King, the *Mandarins*, or Lords of the Court, and the learned Men, adore only the Sky. The ſecond Sect came from a kind of Hermit called *Chacabant*, who is generally follow'd by the Common People; he left them Ten Commandments and the Doctrine of the Tranſmigration of Souls, which, with the reſt of his Opinion, may be ſeen under his Name. The third is that of *Lanthu*, a famous Magician, who taught part of *Chacabant*'s Doctrine, and added ſome Precepts concerning Charity and the Care of the Poor. The *Tonquinois* adore three Things in their Houſes; the Hearth or Houſhold God; the ſecond, an Idol they call *Tienſu*, which is as the Patron of all Arts and Mechanick Trades; the third, called *Buabin*, which they invoke to render their Houſes happy. And ſome adore the five Parts of the Earth, for they place a fifth in the middle of the other four; and in worſhipping theſe, they have for each its particular Colour; for when they Sacrifice to the North their Cloaths, Table, Diſhes, and all are in Black; when they adore the South, they are clad in Red; in Green for the Eaſt, and White for the Weſt; and for that in the middle of the World, they wear Yellow. They keep great Solemnities on New-years-day, in honour of thoſe that in their Life-time have done any fine Action or ſhewn Courage, even tho' Fighting againſt their Country. Above 40000 Soldiers Muſter in a great Plain, whither the Princes and *Mandarins* have orders to come; the King alſo is there: After the Sacrifices they burn Frankincenſe before a great many Altars, on which are written the Names of the Captains and illuſtrious Men whoſe Memory they celebrate; then the King, Princes, and Lords of the Court, bow before all, except theirs that rebelled againſt their lawful Prince; againſt which the King ſhoots five Arrows, and this Action is followed with the Diſcharge of the Cannon, and a triple Salvo of the Muſqueteers to put all thoſe Souls to flight. This Ceremony being ended, the *Bonzes* feaſt on the Meat that was offer'd in Sacrifice: The firſt and laſt days of the Moon are alſo Holy-days with them. Their *Bonzes* live in Fraternities under a Superior, in their great *Pagodes* or *Temples*, follow the Belief of *Chacabant*, and live on Alms; and all wear Beads of a hundred Grains round their Necks, which they ſay ſix times on thoſe Holy-days: They are ſuffered to marry, but if they do, muſt quit the Monaſtery. When they aſſiſt at great People's Burials, they ſound their Horns and Trumpets, whilſt the Bells of their *Pagodes* or Temples ring a mournful Peal. They have a particular Veneration for two Magicians called *Tay-bou* and *Tay-phou-Thony*; and for a Witch they call *Bacoti*. Amongſt their other Superſtition, one is, to help the Moon when it ſuffers an Eclipſe; for they believe it's a Dragon fights againſt it, and endeavours to devour it; therefore they ring Bells, beat Drums, and ſhoot off their Muſquets, to frighten this Dragon away: And when the Eclipſe is over, they make great rejoicing, and are perſuaded, it was they that ſaved her. They give each Hour of Day and Night the Name of ſome Beaſt, as, the *Tyger*, the *Lion*, the *Bear*, *Horſe*, *Dragon*, &c. The Days alſo have the ſame Names. When a Child is born, they believe that the Beaſt which the Hour of his Birth bears the Name of, is fatal to the New-born, ſo that the laſt King of

Tonquin, born on the Hour called the *Horſe*, never went abroad on that Hour for fear of being hurt by a Horſe. *Tonquin* in former Times depended on *China*, but theſe ſix hundred Years laſt paſt, it has been govern'd by its particular Kings. The firſt King, called *Din*, a great Robber, having gathered a number of Vagabonds and Malecontents together, became ſo famous for his Valour, and by the many Victories he won, that he eſtabliſh'd himſelf upon the Throne: His two Sons ſucceeded him one after the other; but dying without Iſſue, the Kingdom became divided by Civil Wars; and the weakeſt Party having called the *Chinois* to their Aſſiſtance, ſoon became the powerfulleſt, and put a *Mandarin* on the Throne, of the Family of *Lelequel*, who built the ſumptuous Palace of *Tonquin*. This King left only a Daughter, who married one of the greateſt *Mandarins* of the Family of *Tran*; but his Reign was diſturb'd by the Rebellion of his Subjects, who having ſeized his Perſon, put him to Death. After ten Years Diſorders, the *Chinois* made themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom, and eſtabliſhed Governors in it; but a valiant Commander beat theſe Uſurpers out, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Crown, which was kept 80 Years in that Family. After this time a great Lord of the Family of *Mar* uſurped the Throne, but was ſoon diſpoſſeſſed by a *Manderin* of the Family of *Tran*, who put him to Death at the Head of his Army. Though this Victorious Prince could, if he were willing, ſettle himſelf on the Throne, yet he would not take the Title of King, but of General of the Troops; and publiſhed over all the Provinces of the Kingdom, that if there was any Prince of the Family of *Lé*, he would put him in poſſeſſion of the Crown. There happened to be one on the Frontiers, who ſerved as a common Sentinel without making himſelf known; as ſoon as he was diſcover'd, a Royal Equipage was ſent him, and being conducted to *Cachao*, was declared King of *Tonquin*; yet the General reſerved the abſolute Command of the Army to himſelf, with the beſt part of the Revenues of the Kingdom: ſo that ſince that time, it may well be ſaid, there are two Kings, whereof the firſt called *Bue*, has the Name, and makes all the Shew; and the ſecond called *Choua*, has all the Authority. The King keeps generally within his Palace, goes abroad but on certain Days, and then in a *Palanquin* too, with Elephants, led Horſes, and ſome Officers on Horſe-back before it, Muſicians, Trumpeters, and Soldiers of the Guard coming after. The King has generally 2000 Soldiers for his Guard, and keeps about 20000 upon the Frontiers, with 50 Elephants trained up for War, and has above 100 great Galleys, with a great number of ſmall Galliots, on all the Rivers which the Enemy can invade his Country by: The Watermen when they Row, ſtand with their Face towards the Head of the Veſſels, quite contrary to our Rowers. The King gives publick Audiences daily, but the Edicts to be of Force, muſt be ſigned by the *Choua*. The eldeſt Son does not always ſucceed; for the *Choua* or Conſtable, with the Counſellors of State, have thought it better to leave the Prince the Liberty of naming which Child he pleaſed for his Succeſſor: And aſſoon as he has named his Succeſſor, the Chief Officers of the Army, the Counſellors of State, and Eunuchs, come to ſalute him, and take an Oath to Place him on the Throne after the Father's Death. The other Brothers remain confin'd in the Palace, whence they are not permitted to come forth but four times a Year, and have but ſix Days each time for their Recreation, the *Choua*'s Officers attending them where-ever they go. The Kingdom of *Tonquin* is divided into eight great Provinces, whereof each has its Governor and Magiſtrates, from whoſe Sentence they can appeal to Court, where there are 100 Counſellors of State to examine all the Appeals of the Kingdom, beſides the 32 Counſellors of the Royal Council which attend the King in his publick Audiences. The King has no Coin, either Silver or Gold, the *Tonquinois* making uſe in Commerce, of Cakes of Gold, whereof ſome are worth 100 *French* Crowns, and others 200. They all have Silver Barrs, which for leſſer Payments they cut, according to the Sum they are to pay, having each a pair of Scales in his hand that reſemble our *Roman* Weights, or they pay in foreign Coin for the moſt part in *Reals* of *Spain*. They have this Gold and Silver from *China* and *Japan*, for their Silks, Muſk, and *Lign. Aloes*. The Queens of *Tonquin* have none but Women and Maids to wait on them in their Palaces, no other being permitted there, nor the very Eunuchs themſelves. When the Queen goes out of her Palace, ſhe is carried in a *Palanquin*, with ſix Elephants before it, two a-breaſt, and ſeveral armed Officers. Her Ladies of Honour walk behind them, and after them eight Ladies of Quality, which draw a Chariot, into which the Queen is taken when ſhe comes out of her *Palanquin* or Chair; and then the Officers and Eunuchs withdraw out of her Sight; for it's a great Crime, even ſo much as to look upon her. For the Common People, they are naturally good humour'd, admire the Works of other Countries beyond their own, yet are not curious to Travel, ſaying, they will live at home to honour their Anceſtors. Their Complexion is ſomewhat Olive-colour'd, yet they are better made, and have not the Noſe nor Viſage ſo flat as the *Chinois*. They wear their Hair as long as it can grow, the common ſort curl and wind it up at top of their Head; but the Gentry, Magiſtracy, and Soldiers, have theirs round their Necks, to hinder it from coming on their Face, and look upon black Teeth to be the moſt Beautiful. They let their Nails grow, holding the longeſt to be fineſt. Their Habit is grave and modeſt, being a Gown that hangs to their Heels, tied round with a Silken Girdle, or mixed with Silver and Gold Thread; but the Soldiers wear theirs but to the Knee, and never have any Shoes or Stockins. The Common People, even the Burgeſſes of *Cachao* the chief Town of the Kingdom, all People of Handicraft-Trades, ſuch as Joiners, Locksmiths, Maſons, *&c.* are Slaves a part of the Year, being all obliged to work three Months for the King's Houſe, two other Moons for the *Manderins* and great Lords; the reſt of the time is their own, and then they work for thoſe that pay them. This Service they call in their Language *Viecquan*, that is, Condition of Slave. They take great Delight to live on Water, which in their Country breeds no Crocodiles nor other dangerous Creatures, though there are great Numbers in the *Ganges*. Their Marriages cannot be concluded without the conſent of the Governor or Judge of the Place. The next Day after this Ceremony, the Husband calls the Wife Siſter, and ſhe him Brother. The Laws of the Kingdom allow the Man to put his Wife away, but the Women are not allow'd the ſame Privilege. They puniſh Adultery with Death. They often viſit, and always with a Train becoming their Condition. The *Princes* and *Manderins* ride on Elephants, or are carried in a kind of Chair or *Brancar* bore by ſix Men; their ordinary Retinue is of 50 or 60 Men, a Number they are not ſuffered to exceed; private Gentlemen and Officers of Court can have at moſt but ſeven Servants. They hold it a great Diſhonour to be bare-headed; none but Criminals, who are ſhaved as ſoon as taken, being ſo among them. They ſit croſs-leg'd, as our Taylors when at work. Great Lords where they receive Viſits, have a kind of Alcove covered with a very fine Mat of Ruſhes, as fine and ſmall as any Thred, which they prefer to the beſt Tapeſtries of either *Perſia* or the *Indies*, becauſe they are dearer, and freſher in great Heats, being beſides as ſoft as any Silk, and of that nature, that no Bugs (which are very troubleſom all over the Eaſt,) breed nor lodge in them. The *Princes* and *Manderins* ſit upon theſe Mats, and the reſt of the Nobility that wait on 'em, are ſeated round the Chamber upon Cuſhions, with others to their Backs. They neither have Knife nor Fork at Table, all that is ſerved up being cut ſmall before it's brought to the Dining Room; and theſe ſmall Morſels they take with the top of a Gilt Stick. The common ſort content themſelves with Rice boiled in Water, Fiſh dryed in the Air, or ſalted Eggs, and eat but little Fleſh, unleſs it be at their Feaſts. They delight much in Comedies, and are very good at repreſenting Seas, Rivers, and Battels on Water. The Actors and Actreſſes are very richly clad, the Women's Head-Dreſs being a kind of Mitre or *Tiara*, which becomes them extraordinary well. The only way to come to any Honour or Dignity in *Tonquin*, is Learning; but what they value moſt, is not the Knowledge of Languages, nor the Philoſophy of *Ariſtotle*, but the Study of their Laws, Mathematicks, *&c.* To become Gentlemen, the Youth muſt paſs through three Degrees, *viz.* that of *Sinde*, that of *Doucum*, and the *Tanſi*: For the firſt, they muſt ſtudy eight Years in what belongs to a Clerk, Attorney, and Counſellor; if they be found capable of theſe upon Examination, then they ſtudy five Years in Aſtrology, Muſick, Poetry, and in learning to make Mathematical Inſtruments. After this, they muſt employ four Years more to learn to Read and Write the *Chinois* Character, with the Laws and Cuſtoms of that Nation. The laſt *Examen* is made with much Solemnity in Preſence of the King, the *Manderins* of Gown and Sword, and all the other *Tanſi*. The number of the Candidates is ſometimes Three thouſand. There are Scaffolds ſet up in the great Square of the Palace, one for the King and Princes, and eight others for the Examiners and Candidates; and that every one may ſee what paſſes, the Scaffolds are made in the Form of an Amphitheatre: However, the *King* and the *Manderins* are preſent only the two firſt of the eight Days, during which this Exerciſe laſts: The laſt Day of the Solemnity, the Names of thoſe who have perform'd to ſatisfaction, are given up to ſixteen of the Principal *Manderins*; and after the King has given his conſent, theſe Candidates have a Violet Sattin Gown given 'em with the Name of *Tanſi*, and are Regiſter'd among the Nobility. This being done, every one of the new *Tanſi*'s, has a Liſt of the Towns and Villages given him; upon which the King Aſſigns him an Eſtate or Revenue; and after having been conducted to his Lodgings in a Gilt Chair, carry'd by eight Men, and attended with Trumpets and other Muſick, he comes to Court in order to be inſtructed in State Affairs, and qualifie himſelf for the Poſt and Function of a *Manderin*. All the Embaſſadors ſent to *China* and other neighbouring States, are drawn out of the number of theſe *Tanſi*'s. Their Phyſicians ſtudy nothing ſo much as the Nature of Plants, which they apply according to the different Kinds of Diſtempers: They have incomparable Remedies for the Falling-Sickneſs, Purples, and other Diſtempers that are thought incurable in *Europe*: They do not uſe Bleeding, but often preſcribe Tea for the Head-ach, Gravel, *&c.* This Herb is brought them from *China* and *Japan*, but that of *Japan* is beſt. They judge of Sickneſſes by the beating of the Pulſe, which they feel in three ſeveral Places and on both ſides, pretending, that by the Artery of the left Wriſt, they can tell the condition of the Heart; by that of the Arm, the Temper of the Liver; by the Temple Artery, the Diſpoſition of the Reins. The Ceremony of the Coronation is magnificent,

ficent, the new King's Liberalities very great, and the Number of his Victims to the False Gods almost incredible; besides which, he gives to the Value of a Million in Cakes of Gold, and Silver Bars, Pieces of Silk for the Ornament of Idols, and other things designed for the use of the *Pagodes* or Temples. Being seated on a very magnificent Throne, he receives the Oaths of Allegiance from the Lords and Officers of his Court, to whom he makes great Presents. After these and other Ceremonies, he expects the Beginning of the New Moon to retire with the *Bonzes* or Doctors of the Laws, with whom he lives very frugally for a time, visits Hospitals, and pitches upon a Place to build a *Pagode*, which he Consecrates to some Idol. After this, and his Diversion by Water, where Sea-Fights, Fire-works, (wherein the *Tonquinois* excel,) and other Sights are represented, he comes to the Palace of *Cachao*, and visits the Princesses, being accompanied with none but his Eunuchs, *&c.* Nor is their Funeral-Pomp less magnificent; for when the King is dead, his Embalmed Body is laid in a Bed of State, and there serv'd for 65 Days as if alive, all the Meat during that time being distributed to the *Bonzes* and Poor. All the *Manderins* of the Sword and Gown go in Mourning commonly for three Years, the Royal Family nine Moons or Months, the Gentry six, and the common sort three: During these three Years all Diversions cease, besides those that are performed at the Coronation of the new King; after which the young Prince cuts his Hair off, and wears a Straw Cap; as do also the Princes and Forty *Manderins* Counsellors of State, until the King is buried; during which time, the three Bells of the Palace Tower never cease Ringing. The Body is carried to the Desarts beyond the Town of *Bodego*, which is about two Days Journey from *Cachao*, Capital of the Kingdom. But because the new King and the whole Court perform this Journey a-foot, it takes them up fifteen or sixteen Days. All the Way is covered with a Violet-coloured Linnen-Cloth, and at every Quarter of a League are Huts or Tents with Refreshments. There is nothing can be imagined more sumptuous than this Funeral-Pomp and March, which is begun by two of the King's Bed-Chamber, carrying each a Mace, and crying out the Name of the deceased King. After these walk twelve Officers of the Galleys, drawing the *Mausoleum* in form of a square Tower, with the King's Name written thereon. Then twelve Elephants follow, whereof the foremost four are rid by Officers that carry each the King's Standard. After these come the Gentlemen of the Horse attended by two Pages, and twelve led Horses with extraordinary rich Harness, the most part of the Furniture as well as the Bit, being of pure Gold. Then follows the Chariot that carries the Magnificent *Mausoleum* where the King's Body lyes. This Chariot is drawn by eight Red Deer brought up for his use. The King, clad in White Sattin, walks a-foot after this Chariot, with his Brothers if he has any, attended with a great number of Musicians. Next come four Princesses dress'd in White Sattin, followed by two Ladies of Honour clad in Violet, and accompanied with Haut boys and other Musick; these carry Meat and Drink for the Dead. Next follow the Princes of the Blood clad in Violet Sattin, with Straw Caps; then the Officers of the Crown, the *Manderins* and Governors of the four principal Provinces of the Kingdom, having each a Battoon upon their Shoulder, with a Bag full of Gold, and variety of Perfumes, which is the Present of their respective Provinces. And then at last, come two Chariots, each drawn by eight Horses, with great Chests full of Cakes, and Ingots of Gold and Silver Bars, rich Stuffs, and other Wealth. And the Procession is clos'd by the Officers of Court and other considerable Persons, who come some on Foot and some on Horseback, according to the difference of their Offices and Qualities. The King's Body being come to *Bodego*, is put into a Galley to be carried to the Desarts, and there secretly Buried; for there are but six chief Eunuchs of Court that know precisely where it is laid, and these swear never to reveal it to any one. This Ceremony is perhaps observed for some Motive of Religion, or that none may go to dig up what they bury along with it, according to the Superstition of *Chacabaut*, who perswaded them that the Souls of such as did not exactly observe the Law, should pass into other Bodies for 3000 Years, in which they suffer many Inconveniencies, as Hunger, Cold, and Poverty; for which Reason they bury several things with the King in his Tomb, for his Use in the other World: There they leave also the Meat and Drink the Princesses brought to *Bodego*, the Presents of the four Provinces, and the two Chariot Loads spoken of in the Funeral Solemnity; and what is yet more strange, several Court Lords and Ladies have buried themselves alive near him, that they might be at hand to wait upon him where ever he goes. The ordinary Funerals are more or less pompous, according to the Quality of the Persons deceased. They have in Funerals a great many Fire-Works, as in their Publick Rejoicings, and put a great Quantity of Meat and Comfitures upon the Tomb, thinking the Dead will make use of them; an Error which their Priests amuse them with, and contrive their Business so, that there is nothing left the next Morning. *Tavern. Relat. of Tonquin. Histoire du Tonquin du P. Marini.* The Reader may see more upon that Argument in *Dampier*'s Second Volume of his Voyages, *&c.*

TONSTALL (*Cuthbert*) was according to *Bale*, who was no Flatterer of his Character, born at *Hackford* in *Hertfordshire*, about the Year 1476, of a good Family. He studied first at *Oxford*, afterwards at *Cambrige*, and from thence removed to *Padua* in *Italy*, where he commenc'd Doctor. He was a general Scholar, being perfectly a Master in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues, and the best Mathematician in his time. He was likewise a considerable Civilian, Canonist and Divine; neither was his Life less commendable than his Learning: Upon both which Accounts, *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, gives him a great Character, as his Friend *Erasmus* had likewise done before. As to his Preferments; he was made Master of the Rolls in 1516, Prebendary of *York* and Archdeacon of *Chester* in 1519, and Dean of *Salisbury* in 1521. He perform'd several Embassies, and amongst others, was sent by King *Henry* VIII. into *Spain*, to the Emperor, to Treat for the Enlargement of *Francis* of *France* in 1525. He was Consecrated Bishop of *London*, upon the Death of Bishop *Fitz James*, in the Year 1522; and in the Year 1523, he was made Privy Seal, and translated to the Bishoprick of *Durham* in 1530; out of which See being ejected, upon the score of Religion, in the time of King *Edward* VI. He was restor'd again by Queen *Mary*, and ejected a second time by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1559, in which Year he died. He wrote *De Arte Supputandi, lib.* 4. Dedicated to Sir *Tho. More*. *In Laudem Matrimonii. De Veritate Corporis & Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia, &c. Wharton Histor. de Episc. & Decan. Londinens. Athen. Oxonien. &c.*

TOPAZOS, an Island of the *Red Sea*, about 300 Furlongs from the Land. It's commonly so covered with Mists, that it can hardly be discovered; yet it is famous for a great number of *Topazes* or *Chrysolithes*. Here was one found that was four Cubits long, which was given to *Bernice*, Mother of King *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, who got the Statue of Queen *Arsinoe* his Wife, made thereof. *Pliny, lib.* 37.

TOR, or *Eltor*, a Town and Port of the *Red Sea* in *Arabia Petræa*, with a Castle, which has a *Turkish* Garison. It lyes 40 Leagues from *Suez*, and is the most famous of that Coast as well for Commerce, as for the Buildings and Politeness of its Inhabitants, who are most of them *Jacobite* Christians. There are also some *Greek* Monks in the Monastery of *St. Catherine*, who correspond with those of *Mount Sinai*, which is but about 18 Leagues thence. They say in this Country, that it was here *Moses* cross'd the *Red Sea* between *Tor* and *Suez*, which is now a barren Desart without Water. Within three Leagues of *Suez*, are Wells called *Moses*'s *Wells*, and are said to have been made by him after he pass'd the *Red Sea*. The *Arabians* have great Veneration for them, but do not all agree that this is the Passage of the *Israelites*; for some are of opinion, *Moses* passed by *Corondol*, which is 15 Leagues from *Suez*, and 25 from *Tor*. *Marmol. of Afr.*

TORBERNE (*Ulric*) Governor of the Fortress of *Copenhagen*, in the Reign of *Christian* King of *Denmark*, in 1524. Having discovered that *Feboug*, Secretary of State, had done him some Diskindness, he found means to perswade the King, that *Columbine* his Concubine, had a great Kindness for this *Feboug*; whereat the King was so enraged, that he sent him to carry the Governor a Letter, which was an express Command to him to examine the Matter, and condemn the Secretary to Death, if he found him in the least Guilty of the Charge. This Occasion of Revenge was very welcom to *Torberne*, who little dreaming that it would come to his own Turn, condemn'd him to be Hang'd. But some time after, the Governor himself was seized at a Feast the King invited him to, and in his Examination before the Senate of *Denmark*, confess'd he once wish'd he could enjoy *Columbine*; but because a Thought did not deserve Death, the Senate absolv'd him. The King, who had resolv'd the Governor's Death, found fault with this Sentence, and sent him to *Colberg*, where the Judges by Threatning and other Practices, were forced to sentence him to die. This Severity, or Injustice rather, startled the Nobility, who fearing the like Usage, Revolted; and the Rebellion would have been of very ill Consequence, had not the King had the Address to perswade the Lords of the Kingdom, by a certain thing that happened, that *Torberne* had deserved what he suffer'd. *Varillas. Histoire des Revolutions, &c.*

TOREDORIX, an *Asiatick Gaul*, Native of a Country that was called *Tossopiens*. Having gone to see *Mithridates* with sixty of his Fellow-Citizens, he was received after so proud and haughty a manner, that he told his Companions it behoved them all to revenge the Abuse that haughty Prince offered their Nation. The King was to be in a Park to see the Exercises that were wont to be done in that Place; and they were to have a second Hearing there. Whereupon *Toredorix*, being a very strong Man, offer'd to take the King in his Arms, and cast himself with him into a deep place, whence he observ'd it was almost impossible to rescue a Man's Life; but the King, upon some Accident, missing to come that day, they were sent for to his Palace, where all resolved to rush upon him, and tear him in pieces; but the Design being discover'd, they were condemn'd to have their Heads cut off; and to distinguish *Toredorix* his Punishment, who was Author of the Conspiracy, it was ordered, his Body should lye unburied. *Plutarch* who relates this Story, adds, That a young Woman of *Pergamus*, which this *Gaul* had loved, venturi'd, notwithstanding the Prohibition, to bury his Body; and being discover'd, and carried before the King, he pardon'd her, because

becauſe unwilling to puniſh an Action which Love made her undertake.

TORNE, a Town of *Sweden*, Capital of *Botnia*, in which there is a River of the ſame Name.

TORNBURG, in Latin *Torda*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Hungary* in the Principality of *Tranſilvania*, and Capital of a County of the ſame name. This Town is remarkable for the Woman, who having convicted her Husband of Adultery, obtain'd leave of the Judge to cut off his Head in the Publick Square.

TORRINGTON, a Market Town of *Fremington* Hundred, in the North-Weſt parts of *Devonſhire* on the *Towridge*: It gives the Title of Earl, ſince the late Revolution, to *Arthur Herbert*, late Admiral of their Majeſty's Fleet.

TORSTOCK, a ſmall City in *Ruſſia*, but well built, which has about thirty Churches within its Walls, ſo that it ſeems at a Diſtance greater than it is. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls by *Twere* into the *Wolga* from the North above *Twere*. *Struys*.

TORTONE, in Latin *Dertona* and *Terdona*, a Town of *Italy* in *Milanois*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Milan*; it's alſo Capital of a little Country called *Tortonez*. The Town is ſtrong, being defended by a *Citadel*. The *French* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1642, but it was retaken the Year following.

TORTOSA upon *Ebro*, a Town of *Spain*, between *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, and the Kingdom of *Valentia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Terragona*. Its Name in *Latin*, according to *Pliny*, is *Dertuſa*; *Dertoſſa* according to *Strabo*, and *Dertoſa* according to others. It was taken by the *French* in 1649, but was retaken the next Year after. It has a Quarry of Marble, which for its Redneſs is called Jaſper.

TORTUGA, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Mexico*, 11 *D.* 12 *M.* Lat. fourteen Leagues from *Margareta* to the Weſt, fifteen from *Blanca* to the South-Weſt; ſo ſeated, that in a clear day both *Margareta* and the Continent of *America* may be ſeen from it. It lyes in length from Eaſt to Weſt four Leagues, from North to South one Degree and a half; the greateſt part, eſpecially to the Eaſt, is Rocky and Barren: by the Shoar it has ſome Woods, but the Shoars are Marſhy and Uſeleſs. It has nothing of Worth, but a natural Salt-pan, which furniſhes ſome Ship-loads every Year. *Laert*.

TOSCANY, a great Dutchy in *Italy*, between the *Tibre*, the Sea, and Mount *Apennin*, yet was formerly far greater under the Name of *Etruria*, than it is now. The Great Duke is Maſter of a good part, the Pope has the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, and the *Perugin*, and ſeveral other Princes have their ſhares in it as well as the Commonwealth of *Lucca*. The Country is very Fertile, waſh'd with divers Rivers, and well Peopled. The Chief Town is *Florence*, belonging to the Great Duke, who alſo has *Arezzo*, *Chiuſs*, *Cortone*, *Fieſoli*, *Livourne* or *Leghorne*, *Maſſe*, *Mont-Pulcien*, *Volterre*, *Soane*, *Piza*, *Sienna*, *&c.* The Towns of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony are, *Civita Vecchia*, *Aquapendente*, *Monte Fiaſcone*, *Nepi*, *Orviet*, *Pirouze*, *Toſcanella*, *Sutri*, *Viterbo*. The Family of *Medicis* obtain'd the Lordſhip of *Florence* in 1531. *Coſme* of *Medicis* was Crown'd Great Duke of *Toſcany*, as was ſaid before. *Cluverius*. *Leander Alberti Deſcript. Ital.* See *Florence*.

TOSCANELLA, a Town of *Italy* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, a Province of *Toſcany*; it formerly had the Name of *Saſombrona*, *Tyrrhenia*, *Tuſcia*, and *Tuſcania*, and was very conſiderable, but is not ſo now, being almoſt deſtroy'd by ſixteen Sieges that it has endured.

TOSTATUS (*Alphonſus*) Biſhop of *Avila*, liv'd in the 15th Century. Authors of his own Time, give him a great Character both for his Memory and Learning; it being ſaid of him, that he knew all that was to be known.

Hic ſtupor eſt Mundi qui ſcibile diſcutit omne.

He died in the Year 1454, being no more than 40 Years of Age, which is very extraordinary, conſidering his Works are no leſs than 27 Volumes, Printed at *Venice* in 1596. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Mariana, lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Spondan. A. C.* 1443. *&c.*

TOTILA, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, was placed upon the Throne about 541, after the Death of *Evaric*. Theſe People, at that time in an ill Condition, hoped to mend their Fortune under a Prince who had Wit and Experience as well as Valour; nor were they miſtaken, for *Totila* retook ſeveral Towns and Provinces from the *Romans*, made himſelf Maſter of all *Lower Italy*, and the Iſlands of *Corſica*, *Sardinia*, and *Sicily*; and a little after of *Rome* it ſelf, which he abandon'd to his Soldiers Diſcretion, who plunder'd it ſo miſerably, that the chief Ladies, eſpecially the Wife of *Boethius*, was forced to beg her Bread at the *Goths* Doors. *Totila* deſigned to have raſed it quite, but changed his Reſolution upon the Receipt of a Letter from *Beliſſarius*, contenting himſelf with deſtroying a part of the Walls, that he might return thither again at pleaſure. But *Beliſſarius* haſtned, after his departure, and made the Walls up with great Stones, without any Mortar or Cement. *Totila* return'd upon this News, and laid Siege to it, but was forced to retire, yet had ſome Advantages over the *Romans*, until *Narſes* ſent into *Italy* in 552, defeated the *Goths*, and kill'd him. *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Marius*, *Victor*, *Agathias*.

TOTNESS, a Market and Borough Town of *Colridge* Hundred in the South-Eaſt parts of *Devonſhire*. It ſtands on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Dart*, about eight Miles North and by Weſt from *Dartmouth*, formerly honoured with the Title of an Earldom, and laſt of all with that of Viſcount, in the Perſon of *Charles Fitz Charles*, a Natural Son of King *Charles* II. who made him Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viſcount *Totneſs*, and Earl of *Plimouth*.

TOUCESTER, or *Towceſter*, a Market Town of *Towceſter* Hundred in the South of *Northamptonſhire*, ſeated upon a ſmall River running Eaſtward from thence into the *Ouſe*, and beautified with a fair Church, though but a ſmall Town. *Cambden* takes it for the antient *Tripontium*, ſo called from the three Bridges it had. About 917, it was ſtrong enough to reſiſt the furious Aſſaults of the *Danes*. It's 60 Miles from *London*.

TOUG, in *Turkey* is a kind of Standard that is carried before the Grand Viſier, the *Bachas* and *Sangiacs*. It's a half Pike with a Horſes Tail, and Button of Gold that gliſters at the top. There are three carried before the Great Viſier when he Commands by the Grand Signior's order; and all the *Begler-begs* and *Baſſha's* of *Babylon* and *Great Cairo*, have three before them too within their own Juriſdictions, but when they go farther are allowed but two; the other *Baſſha's* never have but two; the *Sangiacs*, and ſome other Officers of the ſame Degree, but one. The word *Toug* ſignifies a Stick or Pike, and properly is underſtood but of the Wood of the Standard; this they ſay was the origin of this Cuſtom. In a certain Battel, the Standard being taken by the Enemy, the General, or ſome ſay a ſimple Soldier, cut off a Horſes Tail, and having faſtned it to a half Pike, incouraged the Troops, and gain'd the Victory: Wherefore the Grand Signior, in memory of this Action, ordered that they ſhould make uſe of this Standard as a Mark of Honour. This ſomewhat reſembles what the *Romans* called *Manipulus*, which was a Pike that had a handful of Hay tied to it. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

TOUL, upon the *Moſelle* in *Lorrain*, belonging to the King of *France*, is a Biſhop's See, Suffragant to *Treves*. It is the *Tullum Leucorum* of the Ancients; the Dioceſe is large, and has a great number of Abbeys, but there is little likelihood that the Town was built by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, King of the *Romans*, as ſome Authors have imagined. Here have been ſeveral Synods held, one in 550, on the Subject of St. *Nizier* of *Treves*, who had excommunicated ſome Debauch'd Lords; another in 659, wherein *Charles* the Bald, attended by his two Nephews *Lothaire* and *Charles*, made Complaint againſt *Ganelon* Archbiſhop of *Sens*, convicted of Treaſon, for having ſided with *Lewis*, Brother but Enemy to the King. The Year after, the Biſhops of fourteen Provinces met at *Touſi* in this Dioceſs, where they made ſeveral Canons againſt thoſe who encroach'd upon the Eſtates of the Church, and plunder'd the Poor.

TOULON, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with a very fine Port and Biſhoprick, Suffragant of *Arles*. Its *Latin* Name is *Tolonium* and *Tolenium*. It's hard to judge whether *Toulon* was built by *Telo Martius*, who led a *Roman* Colony thither, as was believed, or whether this Name is deriv'd of *Tolon*, the famous Mariner, ſpoken of by *Lucan* in his *Phaſalia*; or finally, whether *Tolumnus* a *Gothick* Captain, repair'd this Town under *Theodoric* King of *Italy*. We can only aſſure, that it is very Ancient, and that its Situation, Port, Commerce and Riches, make it one of the fineſt Towns of *Provence*. *Henry* IV. fortified it with very ſtrong Walls, and raiſed two Moles or Heighths, each of 700 Paces, that almoſt encompaſs the Port. The chief Sea-Arſenal is in this Town, which is alſo adorned with fair Houſes and ſeveral Churches. The Cathedral is ſaid to have a great number of Relicks; the ancienteſt Prelate was *Honorius*, mentioned in St. *Leo*'s Epiſtle to the Biſhops of *Gaul*, who had for Succeſſor *Cyprian*, Author of *Ceſarea* of *Arles* his Life. *Bouche Hiſt. de Provence*. *St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt. &c.*

TOULOUSE, or *Toloſe* upon the *Garonne*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Province of *Languedoc*, with an Archbiſhoprick, Univerſity, and Parliament. It was called diverſely *Tolosa*, *Tectosages*, *Tolosum* and *Tolosatium*, and is one of the fineſt, largeſt and moſt ancient Towns of *France*. It was Capital of the *Tectosages*, Famous for their Conqueſts, by which they had gathered ſuch great Riches in Gold and Silver, that having hid part in the Temple of *Apollo*, they buried the reſt in Marſhes, where the Conſul *Cepio* found it in 648 of *Rome*, to the value of fifteen thouſand Talents; the Gold and Silver being in Ingots, but he had no great luck, nor any that received part of it, which occaſioned the Proverb of *Aurum Toloſanum*, to mark thoſe to whom their Riches were Fatal. This Town was a Colony of the *Romans*, as may ſtill be ſeen by ſome Remains of their Magnificence: Afterwards it was under the *Goths*, when King *Clovis* took it; and after ſeveral Changes it had Counts, which dying without Iſſue, King *Philip* the Bald made himſelf Maſter of it, and the County of *Toloufe* in 1271, and King *John* reunited it to the Crown in 1361. The Metropolis of St. *Stephen* is in the great place, adorned with a fine Fountain, whereon ſtands an *Obelisk* curiouſly wrought. This Church is very Magnificent, beſides which there are a great many other well built Churches, with a great number of Convents and Monaſteries. The *Franciſcan*'s Burying-place is famous for preſerving Bodies incorrupted, and that of the *Dominicans* for the Body of St. *Thomas Aquinas*.

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The Univerſity is the ſecond in the Kingdom, having ſeveral Colleges, whereof that of *Foix* is the moſt renowned, and was always much eſteemed for its famous Profeſſors. The Parliament alſo is the ſecond of the Kingdom, begun in King *Philip* the Fair's time, and eſtabliſhed by *Charles* VII. There are beſides the Parliament, ſome other Courts of Juſtice, with a Mint, whoſe marking and diſtinguiſhing Letter is *M.* The Town-houſe is very Magnificent, and is called *Capitole*, and the Sheriffs or Conſuls have the name of *Capitouls*. It formerly was govern'd by 24 *Capitouls*, choſen partly out of the City, and a part out of the Borough; this number was reduced to 12 under *Alphonſus* the laſt of the Counts of *Toulouſe*, and confirmed by King *Philip* the Bald, who ordered by Letters Patents, there ſhould always be ſix of the City, and as many of the Borough; this number has often ſince been increaſed and diminiſh'd; now there are eight for the City and two for the Borough. Near this City, it is ſuppoſed, the dreadful Battel was fought between *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and *Ætius* the Roman Lieutenant, *A. C.* 451. in which there periſh'd 500000 Men, and *Ætius* remained Victor. This City and Province being recover'd out of the hands of the *Moors* by *Charles Martel*, *Charles* the Great, in 779, granted it to one *Tonſin* with the Title of an Earl. It continued under an Earl for eighteen Deſcents, who were particularly famous for aſſiſting the *Albigenſes* in their Wars, till 1270, when it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. The preſent King of *France* had taken up a Deſign to make a Channel for Boats from this City to the Lake of *Maguetone*, that ſo it might be a kind of Centre of Trade between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean. *Cæſar. Comment. Strabo, lib.* 4. *Gregor. Turon. Antoin. Noguier. St. Marthe Gal. Chriſt. &c.*

TOUNESHEND (Sir *Horace*) of *Raynham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Baronet, paternally deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name, which had long flouriſh'd in thoſe parts, and by *Mary* his Mother, Daughter and Coheir to *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, from the moſt ancient and noble Family of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*: For putting himſelf in Arms, fortifying the Haven of *Kings Lynne* for King *Charles* the Second's Reception, and preparing conſiderable Forces both by Sea and Land, for the better ſecuring thereof, he was by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Whitminſter*, upon the 20th of *April* in the Thirteenth of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Tounesbend* of *Kings-Lynne*, and to their Heirs Male of his Body. He firſt married *Mary*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *Edward Lenknore*, Knt. by whom he had no Iſſue, and afterwards *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Joſeph Ashe*, *in Com. Midd.* Knt. by whom he hath Iſſue one Son, called *Charles*.

TOUR (*Henry de la*) Viſcount of *Turenne*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan* and *Raucourt*, was born at *Auteigne*, *Sept.* 28. 1555. At ſeventeen Years of Age, he commanded a Company of Lances at the Siege of *Rochelle* under *Charles* IX. but turning Proteſtant afterwards, he headed thoſe who eſpouſed their Cauſe in *Perigord* about 1575, took part with the Duke of *Alençon*, who made him Governor of *Touraine*: And in 1581, he was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniards* at the Battel of *Cambray*, and continued ſo for almoſt three Years, and at laſt paid 53000 Crowns Ranſom. In 1585, the King of *Navarre* imploy'd him againſt the *Roman Catholicks* in *Guienne*; and in 1586, he fought the Battel of *Coutras*: In 1588, he attended him at the Siege of *Paris*; and in 1591, was ſent to Queen *Elizabeth* to deſire Aſſiſtance for the Proteſtants. He was firſt Gentleman of the Chamber to the *French* King, and in 1592 made Mareſchal of *France*. In *October* the ſame Year, he defeated the Duke of *Lorraine* at *Beaumont*, where he received two Wounds. He took *Dun* on the *Meuſe*, *Laon* and *Ivoy*, defeated Count *Charles* at *Winton*, and obliged the *Spaniards* to raiſe the Siege of *La Fere* in *Luxemboug*, in 1595. In 1596, the King ſent him to conclude a League with the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. He died *March* 25. 1623, after many memorable Exploits. By his firſt Wife, he had *Bouillon* and *Sedan*, but no Iſſue, by his ſecond Wife *Iſabel*, Daughter to *William* Prince of *Orange*, and *Charlotte de Bourbon Montpenſier*, he had the Famous *Henry* Mareſchal of *Turenne*, who follows, and *Frederick Maurice de la Tour* ſo ſucceeded him; and having ſerved his Apprenticeſhip in the Wars, under his Uncles *Maurice* and *Henry* of *Naſſau*, *Lewis* XIII. made him General of his Horſe againſt the *Spaniards* in *Brabant*, in 1635, and Lieutenant General of his Army in *Italy* in 1642. He died at *Pontoiſe*, *Auguſt* 9. 1652.

TOUR (*Henry de la*) Viſcount of *Turenne*, Mareſchal General of the *French* King's Armies, ſecond Son of *Henry de la Tour*, Duke of *Bouillon*, was born at *Sedan*, *September* 1611. He made his firſt Campaigns in *Holland* under *Henry Frederic* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, his Uncle by the Mother's ſide, but having paſſed into *Lorrain*, he ſerved with his Regiment at the Siege of *La Motbe* in 1634, and at that of *Spire*, as alſo at the Battels of *Veldſtat*, *Hautvement* and *Landerwange* in 1635; then he threw Succours into the Caſtle of *Nancy* in *Luxemboug*, defeated three Regiments of *Croats*, and was Wounded at the Siege of *Saverne* in 1636, two Years after he commanded the Rear of the Duke of *Weimar*'s Army at the Battel of *Rhinange*, and at the Fight of *Puſſillon*, and aſſiſted at the taking of *Briſac*. In *Italy* in 1639, he gave ſignal Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, *viz.* at the Fight of the *Route* near *Quiers*, and at that of *Cazal* in 1640, at the Paſſage of the *Po* near *Moncallier*, where he was Wounded the ſecond of *June* the ſame Year; as alſo at the Sieges of *Chiouze* and *Perpignan* in *Rouſſillon*. In acknowledgment of all which Services, the King honour'd him with a Mareſchal's Staff in 1643. After which, he ſerved as Lieutenant General in *Germany*, and behaved himſelf valiantly againſt the *Bavarian* Army in *Friburg*, the third and fifth of *Auguſt* 1644, and at the taking of *Philipsbourg* aud *Mayence*; but had the Misfortune to be beat by General *Mercy* at the Fight of *Marienthal*, the fifth of *May* 1645. he reveng'd himſelf at the Battel of *Norlinguen*, and contributed much to the Victory gain'd over the Imperialiſts the Third of *Auguſt* following, took the Towns of *Treves* and *Schorndorft*; and ſome time after *Aſchaffembourg*, *Hochſt*, *Steinheing*, and *Gernſhein*, and had great Advantage over the Empeperor's and Duke of *Bavaria*'s Army at the Fight of *Sommerhoven*, where General *Melandre* was kill'd the 17th of *May*, 1648. After this, he led his own and the *Swediſh* Army into *Bavaria*, which he ravag'd, after having taken the Towns of *Feiſingher*, *Muldorf*, *Landſhout*, *Papenhoven*, *Dingerlſingen*, and others. The loſs of the Battel of *Rethel* in 1650, when he ſided with the Princes, during the Troubles of *France*, occaſion'd his being brought into the King's Favour again, who gave him the Command of his Armies in the Diſorders of the Year 1652. The Battels of *Bleneau*, and that of the Suburb of St. *Anthony*, his retreat before the Prince's Army as *Villeneuve S. George*, gain'd him great Reputation and Honour, to which the taking of *Rethel* and *Mouzon* in 1653, the raiſing of the Siege of *Arras* the Year after, and forcing the *Spaniards* Lines, and taking *Landrecy*, *Conde* and *St. Guilain* in 1655, added much. The next Year he made an honourable Retreat at the Siege of *Valenciere*, and made himſelf Maſter of *La Capelle*. The relieving of *Ardres*, the taking of St. *Venant* and the Fort of *Mardyck*, were the Exploits of the Year 1657, and the next was Glorious for the famous Battel of *Dunes* near *Dunkirk*. So many great Services gave him a juſt Right to the place of Mareſchal General, which was given him in 1660. So that the War being renew'd with *Spain* in 1667, he commanded the Army that took *Tournay*, *Douay*, *Oudenarde*, *Ath*, *l'Iſle* and *Aloſt*. In 1668 he turn'd *Roman Catholick*. After this, the King having reſolved a War againſt *Holland*, he followed him in his Voyage beyond the *Rhine*, commanded the Army which took the Towns of *Arnheim* and *Nimeguen*, the Forts of *Burich*, *Knotzembourg*, *Skenk*, *Bommel*, *Creve Cœur*, *Voorn* and *St. Andrew* in 1672, and ended this Campaign in taking up Winter Quarters in the Marquis of *Brandenbourg*'s Territories, and beating the Troops that oppoſed it. In 1673, the Emperor and Elector's of *Brandenbourg*'s Army, that came towards the *Rhine* to Succour the *Hollanders*, intended to enter into *Weſtphalia* to Quarter in the Biſhop of *Munſter* and Elector of *Cologne*'s Territories. Mareſchal *Turenne* oppoſed it, and obliged the Marquis of *Brandenbourg* to raiſe the Siege he had to *Werle*, a Town of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*; after which the Viſcount took the Towns of *Ham*, *Soeſt*, *Hoexter* upon the *Weſer*, *Bilefeld*, *Ravensberg*, and other places belonging to the ſame Elector. And the King being inform'd of the Prince *Palatin*'s Engagement with the Emperor, ſent his Troops to poſſeſs themſelves of *Gemerſheim*, a League below *Philipsbourg*, and to demoliſh that Caſtle. It was then that the Mareſchal having croſſed the *Rhine* at *Philipsbourg*, defeated Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, and Count *Caprara*'s Troops, the ſixteenth of *June*, at St. *Zin*, in a little Town of the *Palatinate*, and three Weeks after beat the *Imperialiſts* and *Lorrainers*, who being reinforced with ſome Troops of the Duke of *Bournonville*, lay encamp'd upon the *Nekre* near *Ladenbourg*. The Duke of *Bournonville*, who commanded the Confederates Army in *Alſace*, was worſted by him the Fourth of *October* following, at a Village called *Ensem*, near *Saverne*. The Confederate Army, reinforced by the Conjunction of the *Brandenbughers*, intended to enter into the Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, to attack *Champagne*; but the Viſcount, though far inferiour to them in number of Men, broke their Meaſures; and afterwards having provided for the Security of *Saverne* aud *Hagueneau*, he marched his Troops through the Mountains of *Vauge*, and arrived the 29th of *December* a little beyond *Beſſort*, a Town of *Suntgow*, thence advanced towards *Mulhauſen*, where he defeated the Confederates Cavalry. In 1675, he defeated them again between *Tiakeim* and *Colmar*, a Town of *Upper Alſacia*, took the Town of *Ruffac* the eighth of *January*, and obliged the Confederates to repaſs the *Rhine* and return into *Germany*. After this Action he came to Court, returned to the Army in *May*, and engaged thoſe of *Strasbourg* to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality: Then paſſing the *Rhine* at *Rhenau* below *Strasbourg*, the eighth of *June*, he poſſeſſed himſelf of *Villez*, an important Poſt, a League and a half from the Bridge of that City; and afterwards encamp'd at *Attenheim*, where he made a Bridge over the *Rhine*; then at *Batteran*, *Buchen*, always near the Imperial Army, commanded by Count *Montecuculi* to obſerve the General's Motions, and hinder him of either having Proviſions by the way of *Strasbourg*, or ſending any of his Troops over its Bridge into *Alſacia*, and threw many great wooden Cages fill'd with Stones, and bound together with Cables, into the River, to ſtop Boats, but on the 27th of *July*, being advanced to the Village of *Salbach*, near the Enemies which he then deſign'd to have fought, and taking a view of the Ground, with the Sieur of St. *Hilaire*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, he was

killed

killed by a Canon-ſhot from the Enemies Camp at the Age of 64. The King of *France*, to ſhew his Concern for his Death, and acknowledgment of his great Services, ordered that the ſame Honours ſhould be rendred his Memory, and the ſame Ceremonies uſed, as if he were firſt Prince of the Blood. All which was performed, his Funeral Sermon preach'd, and a Solemn Service kept at *Notre Dame* at *Paris*, where ſeveral Princes, and a great number of Perſons of the firſt Quality aſſiſted; and at laſt his Majeſty order'd his Body ſhould be carried and buried at St. *Denis*, the Burying-place of the Royal Family of *France*, and raiſed him a ſtately Tomb. *Chriſtoph. Juſtel. Hiſt. General. d' Auvergne.*

TOURAINE, a Province of *France* with the Title of Dutchy, belonging to the Government of *Orleans*, between *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Berry*, the Country of *Blois* and *Maine*. Its chief Town is *Tours*, the reſt of leſſer Note are *Amboiſe*, *Loches*, *Langez*, *Chinon*, *Chaumont*, *&c.* This Province is about thirty Leagues long, and as many in breadth. It abounds ſo with all ſorts of Fruit, that it's juſtly called the Garden of *France*. It's watered with ſeveral Navigable Rivers, which make it conſiderable for Commerce, as the *Loire*, the *Cher*, *Indre*, *Indrois*, *Vienne*, *&c.* The Inhabitants are generally good natur'd, Civil and Ingenious. *Papire*, *Maſſon.*

TOURNAMENT, an honourable Exerciſe in which Gentlemen entred the Liſts to ſhew their Dexterity and Courage. This word comes from *Tourner*, either becauſe they rode round a Ring, or turn'd often as there was occaſion. Theſe Military Exerciſes were in uſe under the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*; for *Nithard* reports, that at the Enterview of *Charles* the Bald, King of *France*, and his Brother *Lewis*, King of *Germany* at *Strasbourg*, the Gentlemen of both theſe Princes Retinue fought on Horſeback, to ſhew their Skill. And M. *Du Cange* takes notice, that theſe Sports were ſo particular to the *French*, that they were term'd *Conflictus Gallici*. The *Engliſh* imitated theſe Military Exerciſes in King *Stephen*'s Reign about 1140; but the uſe of 'em was not fully ſettled till King *Richard*'s time, about 1194. The *Germans* alſo began to practiſe theſe kind of Sports about 1230. *Medina*, who pretends they were known before that time, has rather romanc'd than writ a true Hiſtory; the *Greeks* themſelves acknowledging, that they learned them of the *Latins*, that is, the *French*, as their Authors alledge. *John Cantacuzenus* ſays, that theſe Military Plays were firſt ſeen in the Eaſtern Empire in 1326, at the Marriage of *Anne* of *Savoy*, Daughter of *Amedeus* IV. Count of *Savoy*, with the young Emperor *Andronicus Paleologus*; yet *Nicetas* and *Cinamus* report, That the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus* inſtituted them in imitation of the *French*, about 1145. As theſe Tournaments were deſign'd to teach Men the Art of War, ſo there were no Arms uſed that might hurt the Combatants, the Points of the Swords and Lances being blunted, as alſo the Edges of the Swords rebated, which for that reaſon were called *Courteous Weapons*: Yet notwithſtanding theſe Precautions, there often happened great Accidents in the Heat of the Fight, either by chance or through the Malice of the Combatants, ſome taking an occaſion to revenge themſelves of their Enemies for private Grudges. *Henry Knighton* ſpeaking of the *Tournament* that was kept in 1274 at *Chalons*, where King *Edward* and the *Engliſh* fought the Count of *Chalons* and *Burgundians*, ſays, That ſeveral were kill'd upon the ſpot; ſo that this *Tournament* was called the little War of *Chalons*, and Hiſtories are full of ſuch unhappy Accidents. This gave the Popes occaſion to forbid them, and Excommunicate all thoſe that ſhould aſſiſt at them: Secular Princes have alſo prohibited them, by reaſon of the Diſorders they commonly cauſed, or that they wanted the Lords and Gentlemen that aſſiſted at them for other Imployments. And *Tillet* reports, that King *Philip Augustus* made both his Sons ſwear, that they would never keep any ſuch Sports: Yet ſince his time, ſeveral Kings of *France* have fought in Perſon, as *Charles* VI. in 1385, at *Cambray*, *Francis* I. in 1520, between *Ardres* and *Guines*. And laſtly, *Henry* II. in 1559 at *Paris*, where he received a Wound in the Eye by a Splinter of the Count of *Montgomery*'s Lance, which cauſed his Death eleven days after. There have alſo been Challenges of the Nature, wherein People fought in good earneſt, and which ſeldom ended without ſpilling of Blood, or the Death of thoſe that entred the Liſts. *Du Cange. Diſſertation* 6. *Sur l'Hiſtoire de S. Louis.*

TOURNAY upon the *Scheld*, a Town of *Flanders* belonging to the King of *France*, with a Biſhopric Suffragant of *Cambray*. It's very ancient, being mention'd in *Antonin*'s *Itinerary*, and in the Eleventh Epiſtle of St. *Jerom*. The Town is very ſtrong, and defended by a Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the *Engliſh*. The *French* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1518, but *Charles* V retook it from them in 1521. *Lewis* XIV. made himſelf Maſter of it again in 1667, and kept it by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. The Cathedral of our Lady is very fine; beſides which there are ten Parith Churches, two Abbeys, and ſeveral other Religious Houſes; for the Place is big, rich, and of good Traffick, having 72 different ſorts of Trades in it. It is Capital of a little Country, called *Tournaiſis*. *Lewis Guillart*, Biſhop of *Tournay*, made Synodal Ordinances here in 1520, and *Maximilian* of *Gant* in 1543. This City ſtands upon the *Scheld*, two Leagues from *Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South, in the middle between *Douay* and *Audenard*, and alſo between *Valencienne* and *Courtray* in the Borders of *Hainault*. *Guicciardin.*

TOURNON upon the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Vivarez*, with the Title of a County, and one of the Eleven Baronies of the Province. The Ancients called it *Turononium* and *Tarnodunum*. It has a Collegiate Church, and a fine College that belongs to the Jeſuits, with ſome other Religious Houſes. *Davity deſcr. de Franc.*

TOURNON (*Francis de*) of the Noble Family of *Tournon*, Dean of the Cardinals, Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, *Auch*, *Bourges*, *Lions*, *&c.* was ſent Embaſſador into *Italy*, *Spain* and *England*, and afterwards made Governor of *Lions*, *Lionnois*, *Forez* and *Beaujolois*; he hindred *Francis* I. from ſending for *Melancthon* into *France*, whom he often wiſh'd to ſee, becauſe he was much valued by all People for his Parts. *Tournon* uſed this Artifice to diſſuade the Prince: As he went to Council, he took St. *Irenæus*'s Book againſt Hereticks along with him, and read it whilſt he expected the King, who when he came, did not fail asking what Book it was he was ſo intent upon; whereupon the Cardinal took occaſion to give him an Averſion to the Tenents of *Lutheranism*, and ſucceeded ſo well, that *Melancthon* was countermanded. Cardinal *Francis* of *Tournon* rendred his Church conſiderable Service on this occaſion, ſays *Moreri*. *Thuan. Genebrard. Sainte Marthe.*

TOURS upon *Loire*, a City of *France*, Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbiſhop's See; it was called *Turonum*, *Turonium* and *Cæſarodunum Turonum*. It is big, fair and ancient; its Situation between the Rivers of *Cher* and *Loire*, render it very pleaſant and of great Traffick, eſpecially for its Silk Manufactories. The Cathedral of St. *Gratian* deſerves to be ſeen, Famous for its renowned Prelates. This Archbiſhop has for Suffragants *Mans*, *Angers*, *Nantes*, *Rennes*, *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, *Leon*, *Treguier*, St. *Malo*, St. *Brieux* and *Dol*. Beſides the Church of St. *Gratian*, there are St. *Martins*, a magnificent Structure, and ſeveral other ſtately Piles, which with its great Places, large Streets, and fine built Houſes, a Preſidial Generality, and Mint that marks with the Letter *E*, render it very conſiderable. *Clotild* King of *France*, died here in 537, and *Carloman* in 885. Near this place *Charles Martell* overthrew an Army of Four hundred thouſand *Saracens*, Three hundred ſeventy five thouſand of which periſh'd in that Battel in 726. The firſt Council of *Tours* was held in 461, in which *Leo* Biſhop of *Bourges*, *Victor* Biſhop of *Mans*, and ſeveral other Prelates, drew up 13 Canons to revive the Diſcipline of the Church, which was then much decay'd. In 567, there was another Council held at *Tours*, in which there were 27 Canons made for the Regulation of Eccleſiaſtical Polity: The Prelates of this Synod wrote a Circular Letter to the People, to excite them to Publick Penance. Father *Harduin* the Jeſuit, has explain'd the Third Canon of this Council, in a Diſſertation printed at *Paris* in 1689. There was likewiſe a Third Council held here in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, in which the Fathers made fifty one Canons. That which they call the Fourth Council of *Tours*, was held in *Paris* in 849, by the Metropolitans of *Tours*, *Sens*, *Rheims* and *Rouan*, againſt *Nemenoius* Duke of *Little Britain*, who had expell'd the Biſhops, plunder'd their Churches, and outrag'd their People. There were ſeveral other Councils held at *Tours*, particularly that held under Pope *Alexander* III. with *Lewis* VII. King of *France*, 70 Cardinals, 124 Biſhops, and 414 Abbots, in 1153 againſt the Emperor. The Proteſtants of *France* were firſt called *Hugonots* in this Town, becauſe they uſed to meet at one of its Gates, called the Gate of King *Hugo*, or *Hugh*. It is from this Town too, that the *French* Money has the *Tournois* added to it, *Sous Tournois*, *Livres Tournois*, *&c.* becauſe there has been a very conſiderable Mint here formerly. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Papire*, *Maſſon*, *Du Chayne.*

TOWER of *Babel*, a famous Building ſpoken of in the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, *Gen. ch.* 12. *Nimrod*, Grandchild of *Cham*, one of *Noe* his Sons, form'd the Deſign of raiſing this Tower to the Skies, not only to render his Memory Eternal, but alſo that it might prove a place of Security ſhould another Deluge happen; and as a laſting Monument of the firſt, he chote for this prodigious Enterprize a great Plain in the Land of *Shinar*, known ſince under the Name of *Chaldea*, and about 170 Years after the Deluge began the Work. The Body of this huge Maſs was Brick, cemented together with *Bitumen*, which is very common in that Country. Though it is not known preciſely what form it was of, yet common Opinion will have it to have been round. When it was built to a certain highth, God hindred the Continuation, by confounding the Language of them that carried it on, which was before that time one and the ſame. This difference of Tongues forced them to abandon the Enterpriſe, and ſeparate themſelves into as many Companies as there were different Dialects; and ſince that time this Tower was called *Babel*, that is, Confuſion. Both *Greek* and *Latin* Poets having heard this Story confuſedly diſcourſed of, have enlarged it after their manner, and feigned, that Giants deſigning to Dethrone the Gods, put ſeveral Mountains one over another, but that *Jupiter* directing his Thunder-bolts that way, buried them under the Ruins of that great Bulk. It's eaſie to apply this Fable to the Truth of Hiſtory, for *Nimrod* and his Subjects are repreſented by the Poets as Giants. The Tower that was to be of a prodigious height and breadth, is what they called *Pelion* and *Oſſa*, laid one over another. It's ſaid, the Ruins of this famous

Tower

Tower are ſtill to be ſeen a quarter of a League off the *Euphrates* towards the Eaſt, the Baſis is much of a ſquare Form, whereof the Circuit is about 1150 Paces. Theſe Remains for the moſt part are Brick dry'd in the Sun, and ſtuck together with Mortar that has Reeds broke ſmall into it, unleſs where it was neceſſary the Building ſhould be more Solid; then the Bricks were bak'd with Fire, and cemented with *Bitumen*, as *Petro della Valle* has obſerved, who got the two fineſt Proſpects of theſe Ruins deſign'd, *viz.* the Northern and Southern, and at his return to *Rome*, made a preſent of them to Father *Kircher* the Jeſuit, who cauſed them to be engraven. Some doubt whether theſe are really the Remains of *Babel*, but others make no Difficulty to believe it, for ſeveral Reaſons; firſt, becauſe it's the conſtant Tradition of the Country, where this great heap of Bricks is, called *Babel* in the *Arabick* Tongue. The ſecond, becauſe the Situation of theſe Ruins is the ſame with that of the ancient Tower; and that the Plain of *Shinar*, where it was built, is in this ſame place. Finally, the Scripture aſſures us, the Building was of *Brick* and *Bitumen*, both which are to be ſeen in what is ſtill left. *Father Kircher Turris Babel, lib.* 2.

TOWER of *Leander*, a ſmall Fortreſs which the *Turks* call *Kbes Calaſi*, that is, the *Maidens Caſtle*, and the *Europeans* the Tower of *Leander*, but without any grounds, becauſe it was not here *Leander* uſed to croſs the Water when he went to viſit his Miſtreſs *Hero*, but at the *Dardanelles*. It's ſituated upon a Rock in the middle of the Sea, between the Point of the *Seraglio* of *Conſtantinople* and *Scutari*, on the other ſide in *Aſia*; the Form is ſquare but well furniſh'd with Canon. Here one may have a very pleaſant ſight of *Conſtantinople* and all the Neighbourhood, which are ſo very Charming, that ſome Travellers ſaid, when they ſaw them from this heighth, that they believed it an enchanted place. *Grelot's Voyage of Conſtantinople.*

TOWERS (*Seven*) call'd by the *Greeks*, *Hepta-pyrgion*; and in *Turkiſh*, *Jedicula*; is a Caſtle with Seven Towers, built in the South-Weſt part of *Conſtantinople*, and fronting the Sea of *Marmora* near the *Golden-Gate*. *Mahomet* II. built this Fortreſs in 1458: In theſe Seven Towers, the Priſoners of State, the Grandees of *Conſtantinople*, whom the Sultan has not a mind to put to Death, together with thoſe who are given in Hoſtage, are confin'd. This Place is very pleaſant, the Apartments fine, and the Priſoners want no manner of Conveniences. In the Year 1648, when the great Sedition broke out at *Conſtantinople*, the Soldiery being highly diſſatisfy'd with the Conduct of Sultan *Ibrahim*, Father of *Mahomet* IV. hall'd this Emperor out of the *Seraglio*, and drag'd him to the Seven Towers, where he was ſtrangled. Sultan *Osman* likewiſe loſt his Life there in the ſame manner, by a Tumult in 1622. The Chriſtian Priſoners who are kept in this Place, are generally in for their Life-time; the *Turks* being commonly ſo obſtinately haughty, as not to be brought to the Terms either of *Exchange* or *Ranſom*. The Revenue of the *Moſchs* is laid up in the Seven Towers, which makes it a very conſiderable Exchequer; for ſome of theſe *Moſchs* are worth above a Hundred thouſand Crowns *per Annum de claro*; this Money is appropriated for a *Holy War*, *i. e.* to fight the Chriſtians; it being not to be touch'd upon any other occaſion. *Quelet Voyage de Conſtant. Gilles vie de Mahomet* II. *&c.*

TOURRE, a River of *Angoumois*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Charante*. It's but four Foot deep, bears Boats of one hollow piece of Wood, if they conſiſt of more, they are pierc'd and eaten in a ſhort time by Worms which breed there. There has been a Book printed at *Poitiers* in 1567, treating of this River, and of a Tomb that was found Under-ground in it.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, in *Latin*, *Tranſmontana Provincia*, part of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, between *Galicia* and the River *Douro*. Its Towns are *Miranda de Douro* and *Bragance*.

TRADONIC (*Peter*) Doge of *Venice* after *John Patriciack*, in 830 ſignaliz'd his Prudence and Courage, yet had the Misfortune to loſe ſixty Galleys in a Sea-fight againſt the *Sarazens*. He was kill'd in St. *Zachary's* Church at Evening Prayers, after he had govern'd the Commonwealth 28 Years. *Illuſt. de la Gaul. &c.*

TRAERBACK, a Town upon the *Moſelle* in the County of *Spanheim*, eighteen Miles from *Luxembugh*, between *Trier* and *Coblentz*. The king of *France's* erecting a new Fort over againſt this place in 1687, occaſioned a great Diſpute in the Imperial Diets, whether it was not a Violation of the twenty Years Truce, though he built it upon the Grounds reunited to his Crown.

TRAGEDIE, a Dramatick Performance upon the *Theatre*, wherein the Lives and great Actions of Princes and Heroes are repreſented: This in the beginning was but a Hymn of the *Pagan* Religion, ſung in Honour of *Bacchus*. *Hyginus* and *Athenæus* give this account of the Original of it: *Icarius* who reign'd in *Attica* about the Year of the World 2700, having learn'd of *Bacchus* the Art of Planting Vines and making Wine, found a He-goat in his Vineyard, which fed upon and ſpoil'd his Grapes; having taken it, he Sacrificed it to *Bacchus*; and during this Ceremony, they that aſſiſted, danc'd together round it, having ſmeared their Faces with the Lees of Wine, and ſinging the Praiſes of that God. They obſerved the ſame Ceremonies yearly, and call'd them *Trygodie*, that is, Vintage Song; and afterwards *Tragodie*, which we pronounce Tragedy, from Τράγος, a He-goat, and ᾠδὴ a Song: The *Athenians* added a Chorus and Set-Dances. The moſt conſiderable Poets counting it an honour to compoſe theſe Hymns, which brought 'em often to a Vie with one another: So that then the Name of Tragedy became very Famous; and that which remain'd amongſt the Country People was call'd *Comedie*, that is, a Village-Song; and as by little and little the Subject which Poets uſed to take for the Praiſes of *Bacchus* was drain'd, they choſe little Stories and Fables, and took occaſion thence to Praiſe their God. Some will have *Epigenes* a *Sicyonian*, to have been the Inventer of Tragedy, that is, that he introduced the Chorus of Muſick, or at leaſt put the Poets upon diſputing the Prize in their Faculty, in Honour of *Bacchus*, or elſe invented the Fables and Hiſtories ſpoken of. Others are of opinion, that *Theognis*, who lived about the Year of the World 2880, was the Author of it; and that *Auleas* added the Muſical Chorus to this Dramatick Repreſentation: Be it how it will, Tragedy remained thus a long time; for People count fourteen Tragick Poets very Famous, and all Succeſſors of one another between this *Epigenes* and *Theſpis*, who lived about the Year of the World 3530, and was the firſt that introduced an Actor to repeat ſome Diſcourſe, and gave the Muſicians and Dancers time to reſt; for before *Theſpis*, the Chorus play'd the whole Tragedy, as *Diogenes Laertius* obſerves; that is to ſay, Tragedy had no *Actors*, but was only compos'd of a Chorus. What this *Actor*, introduc'd by *Theſpis*, rehears'd, was call'd an *Epiſode*, *i. e.* a Poem, coming between two Songs of the Chorus, or if you pleaſe, a Foreign Addition to the Chorus. Having thus begun to change its Form, the Number of Actors increaſed by little and little. *Æſchylus*, who lived about fifty Years after *Theſpis*, ſettled two Actors for the *Epiſodes*, and fitted them with Cloaths and Masks ſuiting the Perſonages they repreſented, as alſo *Cothurni* or *Buskins*, to make them ſeem as tall as Heroes. *Sophocles*, who was both contemporary with *Æſchilus*, and liv'd 10 or 12 Years after him, added a third Actor, and painted the Scene with Decorations according to the Subjects that were to be repreſented. Theſe *Epiſodes* were like our Modern Tragedies; for they were repeated between two Songs of the Chorus, as our Acts now between two Conſorts of Muſick or Violins. To diſtinguiſh Tragedies by the Cataſtrophe or Iſſue, there have been two ſorts, ſome were Fatal, and ended by ſome conſiderable Misfortune of the Heroes. Others had more favourable Exits, and ended with the Satisfaction of the chiefeſt Perſonages. Yet ſeveral have imagined, that the Name of Tragedy was proper only to thoſe Dramatick Poems, whoſe Cataſtrophe was always Unfortunate and Bloody; which Error proceeded hence, that the firſt Tragedies had generally ſuch Events, either that Hiſtories fell out ſo, or out of the Poet's Complaiſance to the *Athenians*, who were taken with Objects of Terror and Pity; but this did not happen always; and we ſee that of nineteen of *Euripides's* Tragedies, the moſt part had happy Iſſues. *Ariſtotle* divides the ancient Tragedy into Four Parts, *viz. Prologue*, *Chorus*, *Epiſode* and *Exode*, or *Cataſtrophe*; but the new that ſucceeded, was compoſed of Five Acts and ſeveral Scenes, with *Interacts*, *Interludes* of *Muſick* or *Symphony*. *Hygin. Diogenes Laertius*, *Hedelin.*

TRAGI-COMEDIES, a Name that is given to Tragedies which have happy Iſſues, though there be nothing that is Comick in the whole Piece, and that the Perſonages as well as Subject be Tragick, that is, Heroick. *Garnier* ſeems to have been the firſt that made uſe of this word, as the Title to his Play, called the *Bradamante*, which ſeveral have imitated; and *Plautus* has imploy'd the ſame word of *Tragi-Comedy* in the Prologue of his *Amphitryon*, but in a very different Senſe from what we give it. *Mercury* ſays in this Prologue, that he will make a *Tragi-Comedy* of this Piece, becauſe that Gods and Kings were to act in it; and that he intended to mix the Meanneſs of Comick Diſcourſe with the Dignity of thoſe Perſons: So that it's plain, he made uſe of this word in a raling kind of way, not to ſignifie a Dramatick Poem, whoſe ſubject is always Heroick, and the end happy; but to ſhew a Comedy, wherein great Perſonages are introduced to Buffoon and Ridicule their Greatneſs. In which ſenſe, a great many of *Ariſtophanes* his Comedies are *Tragi-Comedies*; for in moſt of them, the Gods and Perſons of Condition mix and place themſelves with Slaves and Buffoons. The name of *Tragi-Comedy* is improper in the ſenſe we take it; for in all ſorts of Poems there is nothing that reſembles Comedy, all being Solemn and Sublime, and nothing Vulgar and Buffooning. Tragedy and Comedy were always ſuch diferent Poems, that not only the Perſons and Styles agreed in nothing, but alſo the Tragedians did not act Comedies, nor Comedians Tragedies. *Hedelin Pratique du Theatre.*

TRAGONARA, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

TRAJAN (*M. Ulpius Crinitus*) Emperor, Native of *Italica*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andalouſia*, or according to others of *Todi* in *Italy*; his Birth did not promiſe this great Dignity which his Vertue and Courage advanced him to; he was very Serviceable to *Veſpaſian* and his Son *Titus*, in their Wars againſt the *Jews*, where he commanded the Twelfth Legion, and afterwards ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral occaſions; ſo that *Nerva* made him his Partner in his Empire barely for his Merit, and after that Prince's Death, the Soldiers ſaluted him Emperor, and dreſs'd him in the Imperial Purple. He wrote immediately to

the Senate, that an honeſt Man ſhould never be condemn'd to Death by his order: A Promiſe which he kept very ill in relation to Chriſtians; for though he publiſh'd no expreſs Edict againſt them, yet the Prohibition of night Aſſemblies, and new and foreign Religions, furniſhed the Governors and Preſidents of Provinces with an occaſion of perſecuting the Faithful; the Fury of this Perſecution ceaſed a little upon *Pliny* the Younger's Advice; but this laſted but a ſhort time. *Trajan* hearing that *Decebalus*, King of the *Daci*, had revolted, march'd his Armies into his Country, and having defeated him twice, reduced *Dacia* into a Province. After this Conqueſt he return'd to *Rome*, where he received ſeveral Embaſſies from remote Countries, ſome even from the *Indies*, though their Name was hardly known at that time. It was then he began to build the famous Pillar that bears his Name, which was finiſhed not till ſeven Years after; it is one of the Maſter-pieces of Architecture; Pope *Sixtus* V. rebuilt it, and got the Statue of St. *Peter* put upon it. The Emperor afterwards won great Victories over the *Armenians*, *Parthians*, *Oſdroenians*, *Arabians*, *Aſſyrians*, *Iberians*, and over the Inhabitants of *Colchis*, and the *Perſians*, which he ſubdued with a Glory that would have been without Example, had not he ſtain'd it by baniſhing 11000 Chriſtians, which he Disbanded out of his Army, and ſent into *Armenia*. He was like to have periſh'd in the dreadful Earthquake that happen'd at *Antioch* in his time, being forced to be drawn out at a Window. After this, he quite exterminated the *Jews* who had revolted, and died in a Town of *Cilicia*, then called *Selinunte*, and afterwards the Town of *Trajan* or *Trajanopolis*. His Death happened in 117 of Chriſt, the 64th Year of his Age. *Pliny* the Younger, ſpoke that excellent Panegyrick to him, which is ſtill extant; but his cruelty and intemperate love of Boys, with his exceſs of Wine, ſhews the great Flattery of his Admirers. *Dion. in Traj. Aurel. Victor. Eutropius, &c.*

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Thrace*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It was called *Zernis*, but has ſince received that of the Emperor *Trajan*.

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Cilicia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Seleucia*. It's the *Selinus* or *Selinunte* where *Trajan* died. The *Turks* call it *Iſlenos*, as *Leunclavius* has obſerved.

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Sicily*, called *Dragina* by the *Greeks*, according to *Curopalates* his Teſtimony. It was a Biſhoprick in St. *Gregory*'s time, and is thought to be that now called *Traina* or *Troina*.

TRAJETO, a Town, Biſhoprick, and Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*; it grew out of the Ruins of the ancient *Minturnæ*.

TRALLES, or *Trallis*, an ancient Epiſcopal Town of *Lydia* under the Metropolis of *Epheſus*, or as others will have it, under that of *Sardis*: Here has been formerly a famous Temple of Victory, where it's ſaid, a Palm-tree was ſeen grow very green under *Cæſar*'s Statue, about the time of his Victory over *Pompey* at *Pharſalia*; but it's now almoſt ruin'd, and what ſtill remains is called *Choca*. St. *Ignatius* writ one of his Epiſtles to the Chriſtians of this Town.

TRANCOWITZ, or *Matthias Flaccus Illyricus*, his right Name was *Matthias Trancowitz*, called *Flaccus* or *Flacius*; and becauſe he was born at *Albonne* in *Illiria*, he received the Sirname of *Illyricus*. He was born in 1520, ſtudied at *Venice*, where he made great Progreſs in the Sciences; thence came into *Germany*, imbraced *Luther*'s Doctrin, and with *Nicolas Gallus*, *Amſdorfius*, and ſome others of that Party, oppoſed *Melanthon* and others, who had changed ſomewhat in the Confeſſion of *Augsbourg*, which got the Name of *Mild Lutherans*, whilſt *Matthias* and his were called the *Rigid*. In the mean time *Flacius* compoſed ſeveral Works to maintain his Sentiments, and made himſelf much admired for his Learning, and then ſettling at *Magdebourg*, he with *John Vigand* of *Mansfeldt*, *Matthew Judge*, *Baſilius Faber*, and ſeveral others, undertook the Hiſtory of the Church, known under the name of the Centuries of *Magdebourg*, which we have in the thirteen Volumes. It was to refute this Work, that Cardinal *Baronius* compoſed his Annals. *Matthias Flacius* died at *Strasbourg* the Eleventh of *March* 1575, aged 55. This *Flacius* is by ſome Authors ſaid, to have fallen at laſt into *Arianiſm* and *Manicheiſm*; and *Schluſſelburg* a Proteſtant, puts him in his Catalogue of Hereticks. *Thuan. Sleidan, Pateole.*

TRANI, Lat. *Tranium*, *Trana*, a City in the Province *Di Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is great and populous, the See of an Archbiſhop, ſituate in a Fruitful Soil upon the *Adriatick Sea*, where it had heretofore a great Haven, which is now choak'd up with Sand. *Frederick* II. built a ſtrong Caſtle in it to defend it againſt the *Sarazens*.

TRANQUILITY, a Goddeſs of *Paganiſm*, ordered at *Rome* under the Name of *Quies*. Its Temple was without the Town near the Gate *Collatine*.

TRANSCHIN, a Province of *Upper Hungary* with the Title of County, whereof the chief Town is called *Tranſchin*. This County is upon the River *Vag*, between *Sileſia* towards the North, *Moravia* towards the Eaſt, the County of *Tirocz* to the Weſt, and the County of *Nitrie* or *Nitrach* to the South; it belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

TRANSFIGURATION, a Feaſt inſtituted to celebrate the Memory of the day that *Jeſus Chriſt* appeared in a Glorious State with *Moſes* and *Elias* upon a Mountain, whither he led St. *Peter*, St. *James* and St. *John*. As to the Inſtitution of this Feaſt, *Baronius* proves it very ancient; however, the obſervation of it was made more Solemn by *Calixtus* III. in 1456. *Baronius, Not. in Martyrol. &c.*

TRANSILVANIA, a Principality of *Europe*, part of the ancient *Dacia* to the Weſt of *Hungary*, and Eaſt of *Moravia*, having Mount *Carpathus* to the North, and *Walachia* to the South. Its length and breadth are four days Journy each: It had its Name from the *Romans*, by reaſon of the Foreſts and Mountains that environ'd it; but the *Hungarians* called it *Erdely*, and the *Germans Sibenburgen*, a Name derived from the Seven Towns built there by the baniſh'd *Saxons*. Several other Inhabitants ſettled in it, but the *Saxons*, who beſt cultivated the Country, had the firmeſt footing. The *Romans* afterwards under *Trajan*, became Maſters of it. It was afterwards united to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, whence it was ſeparated in 1541; and now the Princes are Tributary ſometimes to the *Turk*, ſometimes to the Emperor of *Germany*. The Plains are very fruitful in Corn, the Hills cover'd with Vines and Mountains, well ſtock'd with Silver, Gold, and Salt Mines. They have alſo ſome *Bitumen*, whereof they make Torches, whoſe Smoak refreſh the Brain mightily. In their Woods they have great Numbers of Red and Fallow Deer, Bears, Bouflers, and Wild Horſes. Their Water is unwholſom, becauſe it paſſes through Mines of Alum and Mercury: But there are ſome that taſte like Wine, others that petrifie and form a hard Cruſt, round Wood, or any thing elſe thrown into 'em. This Principality is inhabited by three ſorts of Nations, *viz. Saxons*, *Bulgarians*, and *Hungarians*; the firſt poſſeſs the Province called *The Seven Towns*, the *Bulgarians* dwell on the Banks of *Mariſe*, the *Hungarians* poſſeſs the Frontiers of *Valachia*, and are of the *Greek* Church. Theſe are divided into Counties, pay no Tribute to the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, but are obliged to ſerve at their own Expences when he goes to War. The Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* were introduc'd here in 1561; for *George Blandrata*, Phyſician to *John Zapol* Count of *Scepus*, and *Vaivode* of *Tranſilvania*, made this young Prince embrace the Sentiments of *Luther* by means of *Denis Alexis*; but this Man not executing his Orders with care enough, he ſubſtituted *Francis David* in his Place, who of a *Lutheran* made the Prince a *Calviniſt*, and at laſt taught him the the Doctrine of *Arius*. *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, in 1571, afterwards choſen King of *Poland*, endeavoured to reeſtabliſh the *Roman Catholick* Religion; and to that end, gave the Government of this Principality to his Brother *Chriſtopher Bathori*, who caſt *David* into Priſon, where he died mad. He Founded a College of *Jeſuits* at *Colaſwar*; but dying in 1583, his Son *Sigiſmond* who ſucceeded him, to comply with the *Tranſilvanians*, was forced to diſmiſs the *Jeſuits*, but recalled them two Years after. The chief Towns of *Tranſilvania* are *Zebin*, *Braſſony*, *Coloſwar*, *Biſtrich*, *Zeſwar*, *Meges*, *Sebeſle*, *Alba Julia*, and *Hermenſtadt*. *Michael Abafti*, the Twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, who ſucceeded *John Kemani* in 1661, by a Solemn Act given at *Hermenſtadt*, *May* 9. 1688, with the full conſent of the States of *Tranſilvania*, made an entire Submiſſion of this Country to the Emperor and the King of *Hungary* to laſt for ever; and accordingly he receiv'd Imperial Gariſons into all the principal Places. The ſaid Prince dying *Anno* 1690, the States in a general Aſſembly reſolved to adhere to the Intereſts of the Emperor and the young Prince, Son to the Deceaſed, he being confirm'd by the Emperor againſt all the Practices of Count *Teckely* or the *Ottoman* Port, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Treaty. And thus they remain entirely Incorporated with the Crown of *Hungary* under the Protection of the Emperor. *Hiſtoire des Troubles de Hongrie.*

TRAPANO, or *Trapani*, in Latin *Drepanum*, a Sea Port of *Sicily* in the Province or Valley of *Mazara*, upon the Weſtern Coaſt towards the Cape of *Mazale*, or *Cote*. Its *Latin* Name *Drepanum*, deriv'd from the *Greek* δρεπανὸν, which ſignifies *Falx*, ſhews its Situation repreſents a Reaping-Hook. It has near it, towards the South, a ſmall Iſland, or rather a Rock, that advances into the Sea, and is called *Colombara*, with a very ſtrong Citadel. This Town is built at the Foot of the Mountain formerly called *Erix*, but now *Trapani*, where the Ruins of the ancient Town called alſo *Erix* but now *Trapano Vecchio*, are to be ſeen. *Trapano*, ſaith the *Nubian* Geographer, *pag.* 123, is an ancient City ſurrounded by the Sea, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge on the Eaſt-ſide. The Haven on the South ſide of the City is quiet and ſafe. This City was built by *Amilcar* the Carthaginian, *Anno Mundi* 3585, of *Rome* 488, and taken by *Atilius Calatinus* a *Roman* General, ſix Years after. It is well Fortified againſt the *Moors*, and has the Command of a very large Port, which anciently ſerved this Place and *Palermo* too. The Inhabitants of this Place are now ſaid to be the beſt Sea-men in the Iſland of *Sicily*. There is alſo a Fiſhery for a Coral, but it's ſmall and ill coloured. The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* made great account of this City both for the Port's ſake and their Paſſage into *Africa*.

TRAU, a Sea Port belonging to the *Venetians* in *Dalmatia* with a Biſhoprick Suffragant to *Spalatro*. It ſtands in a ſmall Iſland of the ſame Name, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge 70 Miles from *Zara*, and 12 from *Salona*, ſubject to the *Venetians* ſince 1420.

TRAVADOS, ſo the *Portugueſe* call a certain ſudden and impetuous Wind or Hurricane, which turns all things topſey-turvy, frequent in the *Atlantick* Ocean between *Braſil* and *Africa*, and about the Cape of *Good Hope*, where they firſt felt its Fury, to their great Loſs. It's very calm commonly before this Storm, and there appears a ſmall Cloud, which the Mariners call *Ox-Eye*, over one of the Peaks of the Promontory, which falling lower, covers the whole Summet. The Mariners, as ſoon as they obſerve this Sign, furl their Sails, and make all the haſte they can from the Shore to avoid the Fury of the Tempeſt; for of a ſudden a terrible Wind ruſhes from the top of the Mountain, and deſtroys all Ships within its reach. The Whirlwinds which often ſurprize Travellers in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, ſeem to be of this nature; for there appears firſt a thick and dark Cloud which darkens the Skies, and is followed by a Storm, which in a moment covers the Earth with ſuch a vaſt quantity of Red Sand, that whole Caravans of 6000 Men have been buried under it. Some think that the Body of the People loſt thus, dried by the Heat of the Sun when the Wind blows the Sand off, are the *Arabian* and *Egyptian* Mummies. *Beemannus Hiſt. Orb. Terr. Geogr.*

TRAVANGOR, a Town and little Kingdom in the *Indies* in *Malabar*, on this ſide the *Ganges*.

TRAVAUX, Labours called in *Spaniſh Boia de los Marabaios*, and in *Latin Sinus Laborum*, a Gulf of *America Meridionalis*, upon the Coaſts of the *Magellanick* Land, and near the *Wiſh'd for Port*: Others call it the *White Gulf*, and the *Gulf of St. George*.

TRAUSES, ancient People of *Thrace*, now of *Romania* near *Mount Æmus*, upon the Frontiers of *Lower Mœtia*: They were accuſtomed to lament at the Birth of their Children, and rejoice at their Death. *Liv.*

TREBELLIANUS (*Caius Annius*) Prince of *Iſauria* got himſelf declared Emperor in the 111th Age, and Reign of the Emperor *Gallienus*. He extended his Conqueſts, and began to become very formidable, until being drawn into the Field, he was kill'd by *Cauſidienus*, Brother to *Theodorus*, General of *Gallienus*'s Troops. *Trebellius Pollio.*

TREBELLIUS (*Pollio*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, lived in the time of *Conſtantius Chlorus* (*Conſtantine the Great*'s Father,) and writ the Lives of the Emperors from the two *Philips* to *Claudius* and his Brother *Quintillus*; of all which Works we have but part of *Valerian* the Father's Life, that of his Son, with the Lives of both the *Gallienus*'s and the *Thirty Tyrants*. *Vopiſcus* praiſes the Exactneſs of this Hiſtorian. *Gesner, Voſſius.*

TREBISONDE, in Latin *Trapezus*, a Town of *Cappadocia* in *Aſia Minor*, or as People ſpeak now of *Anatolia*. It's ſo very ancient, that *Tacitus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, and divers other Authors, have made mention of it; but it's more famous for being Capital of an Empire to which it gives its Name, which was eſtabliſhed by *Alexis Comnenus* when he fled from *Conſtantinople* in 1204. *Mahomet* II. abolithed it in 1460 or 61, after he had taken the Town of *Trebiſonde*. This State comprehends *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and ſome other Provinces.

TRELONIUS, one of thoſe that murther'd *Julius Cæſar*, having made his Eſcape into *Aſia*, was ſurpriſed at *Smyrna* by *Dolabella*, and put to a cruel Death. *Cicero in Philip.*

TREBULA, an ancient Town of the *Aborigenes*, now call'd *Monte Leone* in the Land of *Sabina*, a Province of the Church Lands in *Italy*. It has a Caſtle, with the Remains of ancient Inſcriptions and Ruins of a Theatre, which ſhew it has been very conſiderable formerly.

TREGARON, a mean Corporation and Market Town of *Pennarth* Hundred in *Cardiganſhire*, governed by a Mayor, and beautified with a fair Church, from *London* 140 Miles.

TREGONEY, a Borough Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, ſituate on a Creek of *Helford* Haven. It ſends two Burgeſſes to the Houſe of Commons. It's 210 Miles from *London*.

TREGUIER upon the Sea, or *Lantreguier*, an Iſle of *France* in *Lower Britany*, with a Lath prick Suffragant of *Tours*. This was a Biſhoprick, and was often ruined by the Incurſions of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. The Biſhop is both Spiritual and Temporal Lord thereof, under the Title of Count. The Cathedral is called *St. Tugal*, which was the Name of their firſt Biſhop. It is nine Miles from *St. Brieu* to the Weſt, and thirty from *Rhenes*. *Augustin Scante Martha Gall. Christ.*

TREMELLIUS (*Emanuel*) born at *Ferrara*. His Father was a Jew, and very learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue. He came into *Germany* with *Peter Martyr*, *Occolampadius*, and ſome others, who had privately turn'd Proteſtants. And after ſome ſtay at *Strasburg*, he paſſed into *England*, where he return'd again after being *Fabricius* the Scribe's Death, and taught in the College of *Heidelberg*, until he was called thence to be *Hebrew* Profeſſor at *Heidelberg*, where he turn'd the *Syriack* Interpretation of the New Teſtament into *Latin*, and undertook a New Verſion of the Old out of the *Hebrew*, aſſociating *Francis Junius* or *du Jon* of *Bourges*, who after *Tremellius*'s Death taking too much liberty in Correcting a Work whereof he was no Author, made it in the Judgment of a great many, not only more obſcure, but alſo more daring and preſumptuous. As to *Tremellius*'s Verſion of the Bible, Father *Simon* obſerves, that the moſt Learned Proteſtants had no great opinion of it; for which reaſon ſeveral of them have touch'd it over again: He adds, That *Tremellius* being a *Jew*, has ſomething ſingular in his Performance; that he often miſtakes the true ſenſe, and that his *Latin* is affected and full of Faults. *Thuan. P. Simon Critique du Nouv. Teſt.*

TREMISSEN, a Kingdom of *Barbary*, according to *Leo Africanus*, hath three Provinces under it, the Mountains *Tenez*, and *Algezer* or *Algier*; for, as *Brigia*, it was ſometimes under this King, and at others under *Tunis*, as they prevailed. This Kingdom borders on the Weſt on that of *Fez*, on the Eaſt on that of *Tunis*, hath on the North the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the South *Mount Atlas*; it's Inhabited by the *Arabick* Family called *Delleg*. The River *Zha* ſeparates it from *Chauz*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*. It was called *Cæſaria Mauritania* by the *Romans*. In Length from Eaſt to Weſt it is 380 Miles, but in Breadth not above 25. It has two celebrated Ports, *Hiaam* or *Oran*, and *Manſa*, *Elcabir* or *Merſalcabir*, which are both in the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*. The King then Reigning being baniſhed by his Subjects, becauſe Unfortunate in this, and ſlain by *Barbaroſſa* the *Turk*, when he Conquer'd this Kingdom, *Abachenmu* his Son was reſtored by *Charles* V. in 1535. To him ſucceeded *Habdulla*. Towards the Sea it is Woody; to the South Mountainous, Dry and Barren; and has for many Ages been deſolated by the wild *Arabs* and dreadful Wars with the Kings of *Fez*. The Kingdom is now long ſince ended, viz. in 1570, and it is ſubject to the Commonwealth of *Tunis*, under the Protection of the *Turk*. *Leo African, pag.* 216. The City of *Tremiſen* is called by the *Nubian* Geographers *Telemſam*, by *Leo Africanus Tlenſin*, is a great City, and was formerly the Royal Seat of Kings. It was ſmall, but in the Year of Chriſt 1001, it began to be better Peopled, and under *Abu Teſin* it had 16000 Families. *Joſeph* King of *Fez*, after this, Beſieg'd it ſeven Years together; and when he had reduced it to great Straits, he was ſlain under the Walls of it by one of his own Subjects; which was followed by the Ruin of his Army. *Abulhebes*, another King of *Fez*, 42 Years after took this City, after a Siege of 18 Months, and he carried away the King and ſlew him, and Sack'd the City. It was rebuilt, and encreaſed again to 12000 Families, and had ſtately Moſques, and five Colledges, and Baths, and Inns, two of which were frequented by the Merchants of *Genoa* and *Venice*. The *Jews* had a great ſhare in the Trade, and were once very rich; but in the Year 1512, upon the Death of *Abuhabdilla* King of *Tremmen*, they were all Robbed. The Walls are high and ſtrong, and have five Gates. On the South-ſide ſtands the Royal Palace, which is great and full of pleaſant Fountains, and has Noble Gardens. The Fields about the City are pleaſant and well built, and cultivated, yielding good Figs, Almonds, Peaches, Mellons, and Pome-Citrons. Three Miles to the Eaſt runs the River *Sefſif*. The Inhabitants for Bravery, excel thoſe of *Fez*: They are all of them Artificers, Merchants, Scholars, or Soldiers. The Merchants drive a great Trade with the *Negroes* of *Africa*.

TREMITI, an Iſland of the Gulf of *Venice*, upon the Coaſts of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the firſt of the Iſlands call'd the Iſlands of *Diomedes* by the Ancients, gives its Name to ſome others call'd the Iſles of *Tremiti*. The firſt has a famous Monaſtery of *Canon Regulars* of St. *John* of *Lateran*.

TREMITUGE, in Latin *Tremithus*, was formerly an Epiſcopal Town of the Iſland of *Cyprus*, and very famous for the Miracles of St. *Spiridion*, a Biſhop there of; but is now but a ſmall Burrough. Some ſay that *Nicoſia*, now Capital of the Iſland, was built upon the Ruins of that ancient Town. *Steph. Sandys.*

TRENT, a noted River in *England*, by which it is uſually divided into Two Parts, North and South. It riſes in *Staffordſhire*, near *Moorcop Hill* toward *Cheſhire*, runs through the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, and at laſt falls into the *Humber*: In the firſt it waters *Burton*, in *Nottinghamſhire Newark*, and *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*.

TRENTE upon *Adige*, a Town on the Confines of the County of *Tirol*, between *Italy* and *Germany*. Its *Latin* Name is *Tridentum*. It's Capital of a ſmall Country call'd *Trudentin*. The Biſhop is Lord of it, and Prince of the Empire, under Protection of the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. This Country is in the *Alps*, call'd *Tridentines*, and the Town ſituated in a Plain, ſurrounded with very fruitful Hills, and water'd by ſeveral Brooks that run thither from all Parts, which make its Situation very agreeable. The Cathedral of St. *Vigil*, is very conſiderable for its Architecture, but yet more for the Chapter, whereof all the Members are Men of Birth, and have always the Power to chuſe one of their Body for their Biſhop. Beſides the Cathedral, there is a College that belongs to the Jeſuits, a great number of Convents and Monaſteries, with magnificent Palaces, that well deſerve to be ſeen of Strangers. This Town is famous for the laſt General Council, begun in the Year 1545, under the Pontificate of *Paul* III. being open'd on the 13th of *December*. The Biſhops at firſt, order'd the manner of Proceeding in the Council, and decreed, that they ſhould not Vote by Nations according to the Precedents of the Councils of *Conſtance* and *Baſil*; that Method appearing to 'em untain, and being the occaſion of Diſorder, 'twas therefore reſolv'd, That every one ſhould have the freedom to Vote in his own Perſon, and that the Matters in Queſtion ſhould be govern'd by the Majority, according to the Practice of the laſt Council of *Lateran* under *Leo* X. The Proteſtants,

teſtants, ſays our Author, inſiſted upon a Council perfectly independent of the Pope, *i. e.* they would have had a Meeting without a Head, which was impracticable. They pretended likewiſe, that the Laity ought to have had the liberty of Voting; but to prevent ſuch an Imputation upon the Council, they ſtiled themſelves, *The Holy Oecumenical Council*, and not the Council repreſenting the Univerſal Church, (which latter was the Form of the Councils of *Conſtance* and *Bazil*,) that the Proteſtants might have no pretence of ſaying, That ſince the Laity were Members of the Church *Repreſented*, they ought alſo to be Members of the Church *Repreſenting*; which Aſſertion, ſays the *Supplement* of *Morery*, is but a poor Sophiſm, and eaſily Anſwer'd, by ſaying, That the Council repreſents the Church, inaſmuch as ſhe teaches and decrees by the Paſtors of it, to whom the Laity are united by their Submiſſion. The Third Seſſion was held *February* 4. 1546. where there were five new Cardinals, ſix Archbiſhops, thirty Biſhops, and a great many Abbots; here the Creed of *Conſtantinople* was read: And, that there might be time given for the Biſhops upon their Journey, the fourth Seſſion was Prorogu'd to the 4th of *April*; at which, there were preſent nine Archbiſhops and fourty one Biſhops. Then, according to the cuſtom of ancient Councils, the number of the Canonical Books of the Old and New Teſtament, and the Traditions convey'd down by the Church, from the Apoſtles to the preſent Age, was ſettled. The Council likewiſe declar'd, that the Vulgar Tranſlation ought to be eſteem'd Authentick. Afterwards the Fathers being deſirous to follow the Method of the *Auguſtan Confeſſion*, in order to examine it more exactly; for this Reaſon, in the fifth Seſſion they decreed, what was neceſſary to be believ'd concerning *Original Sin*: The Council declaring amongſt other things, *That tho' this Sin be remitted in Baptiſm, yet Concupiſcence, which is the effect of Sin, remains.* The ſixth Seſſion, upon the occaſion of ſome Diſturbances in *Germany*, was adjourn'd to the 13th of *January* 1547, in which, the Decree concerning *Juſtification* paſſed, wherein 33 Errors were condemn'd; ſome of which were, the Tenents of the *Pelagians*, who allow too much to the *Will*, aſſiſted only by natural Strength: Others of theſe cenſur'd Opinions, were held by the *Lutherans*, who aſcribe all to the Grace of God, which ſay they, governs and over-bears the *Will* by an irreſiſtible Force. The ſeventh Seſſion was held on the 3d of *March*, when they publiſh'd a Decree concerning the Sacraments in general, *i. e.* concerning the Number, Perſon inſtituting, the Neceſſity, Efficacy, Matter, Form, and Miniſter of the Sacraments. In the eighth Seſſion held on the 11th day of *March*, a Tranſlation of the Council to *Bononia* was reſolv'd on, upon the account of a Report of the Plague being at *Trent*; but this Reſolution being oppos'd by the Biſhops of *Germany*, who continued to ſit at *Trent*, after the *Italians* were gone off, the Council was re-commenc'd, or rather continu'd at *Trent* the Firſt of *May*, under Pope *Julius* III. in 1551. In the thirteenth Seſſion held that ſame Year, *October* 11. a Decree concerning the Euchariſt was read; in which the Council concluded againſt the Sacramentarians, *That Jeſus Chriſt was really preſent in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar*; and againſt the *Lutherans*, they decreed, *The Doctrines of Tranſubſtantiation, the Adoration of the Hoſt, and the Preſence of Jeſus Chriſt, at other times beſides that at actual Receiving.* They refus'd to define the Point of Communion under both Kinds for the Laity, and the Sacrifice of the Maſs; that the Proteſtant Divines, who ſeem'd very much concern'd in the ſettling of theſe Diſputes, and to whom they had given *a ſafe Conduct*, might have time to come up, and propoſe the Reaſons of their Opinions to the Council. In the fourteenth Seſſion, begun *November* 25. 1551. the Doctrine of the Church concerning the Sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction, were declared: As to Penance, the Council ſet forth the Neceſſity and Inſtitution of this Sacrament, how it differ'd from Baptiſm; and enlarging upon the three Branches of it, *viz.* Contrition, Confeſſion, and Satisfaction: They likewiſe ſet forth the Inſtitution and Effects of Extreme Unction. In the fifteenth Seſſion, begun the 25th of *January* 1552, they granted a new *ſafe Conduct* to the Proteſtants, and adjourn'd till the Firſt of *May*, to give others time to repreſent their Reaſons to the Council, concerning *Communion in both Kinds, the Sacrifice of the Maſs, and the Sacraments of Orders and Marriage.* The Divines in the mean time, holding Congregations to ſtate the Diſputes about Marriage, and to form Decrees upon their Concluſions, in order to propoſe 'em in the ſixteenth Seſſion; which being appointed, and ready to commence on the 28th of *April*, they underſtood that *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*, having join'd his Troops with thoſe of the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* and *Landgrave of Heſſe*, in Defence of *Lutheraniſm*, had made himſelf Maſter of *Augsbourg*, and ſeem'd to threaten the Security of *Trent*. This Turn of Affairs oblig'd the Legates to ſuſpend the Council by the permiſſion of *Julius* III. neither had they any opportunity of ſetting it on foot again during the Pontificates of *Marcellus* II. and *Paul* IV. but *Pius* IV. conven'd it again by his Bull dated the 29th of *November* 1560, to be held on *Eaſter-day* the Year following: In this Bull, he did not make uſe of the Term *Continuation*; that Word being very offenſive to the Proteſtants, becauſe they knew themſelves condemn'd in ſeveral Articles in the former Seſſion of the Synod: However, tho' the Pope forbore the *Term*, he expreſs'd the *Thing*, declaring, That the Oecumenical Council being ſuſpended by reaſon of the Wars, he took off this Suſpenſion, and conven'd it in the ſame Town of *Trent*, with the conſent of the Emperor, Kings, and other Chriſtian Princes. And becauſe, at the time aſſign'd for the new opening of the Council, there was but nine Biſhops arriv'd at *Trent*; the firſt Seſſion, *i. e.* the ſeventeenth of the Council, was not held till the 18th of *January*, 1562; in which a Decree was only drawn up and read, declaring, That the Council intended to Treat upon all thoſe Heads which they thought proper to compoſe the Differences relating to Religion, and which were neceſſary for the Correction of Abuſes, the Reformation of Manners, and for the reſtoring of Peace, and good Order to the Church. In the eighteenth Seſſion, there was a Decree made concerning the Index or Catalogue of prohibited Books; but this Index was not publiſh'd fitting, the Council, that the Proteſtants might not be diſoblig'd, by finding themſelves condemn'd in their Writings: There was likewiſe a Safe Conduct paſs'd, not only for the *Lutherans* of *Germany*, but for all other Nations. In the twentieth Seſſion, the Ambaſſadors of the King of *France* being arriv'd in *May*, embarraſs'd the Father's Proceedings; for theſe Ambaſſadors not only demanded (like the Imperialiſts) that the Propoſal of the *Spaniards* ſhould be rejected, who would have had a Declaration paſs, that the Council was only a *Continuation* of the former, but the *French* inſiſted on the contrary, That the Council ſhould be *declar'd* a New one; becauſe otherwiſe, not only the Proteſtants of *Germany*, but likewiſe thoſe of *France*, would never own it: To this, the Pope's Legates having reply'd, That they had no Commiſſion to change any thing, and much leſs to make a new Form of Indiction; the Ambaſſadors of the Emperor and *France*, acquieſs'd at laſt, for fear the Council ſhould break up. And becauſe thoſe who defer'd the Points of Faith might not be determin'd till the Proteſtants had propos'd their Reaſons; theſe Points, which were to have been ſettled by the twentieth Seſſion, were deferr'd till the twenty firſt. In the mean time, the Ambaſſadors of the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*, thoſe of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, together with thoſe ſent from the *French* King, deſir'd, That for the gaining of the Proteſtants, Communion under both Kinds might be allow'd: This Matter was diſcuſs'd in ſeveral Congregations; after which, in the twenty firſt Seſſion, the Council made a Decree, That *'twas Matter of Faith to believe, that Communicating in one Kind, as to the Laity and Clergy that do not Conſecrate, is ſufficient for Salvation*; and ſo, without ſticking upon this Point any longer, they examin'd the Sacrifice of the Maſs, the Decree concerning which being read in the twenty ſecond Seſſion, ſets forth, *That the unbloody Sacrifice of the Euchariſt, is a daily Repreſentation of that upon the Croſs; that 'tis Propitiatory for the Living, and for the Faithful who are Deceas'd; that 'tis offer'd to God alone, tho' ſometimes in honour of the Saints, and out of regard to their Memory.* Afterwards having according to their cuſtomary Proceedings, made two Decrees for the Reformation of Manners and Diſcipline, they fix'd the twenty third Seſſion for the 12th of *November*; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* and King *Charles* IX. of *France*, inſiſting upon a Reformation of the Court of *Rome*, they were oblig'd to defer it till *July* in 1563. Now the Pope having ſatisfy'd theſe Princes, by letting 'em underſtand, that he had already begun the Reformation deſir'd, and that his Zeal in this Matter would go on as far as could be reaſonably expected, the twenty third Seſſion commenced on the 15th of *July*, in which the Council decreed the Doctrine of the Sacrament of *Orders*, i. e. *That there were always Seven Orders in the Church, ſome of which are greater than others: That there only are Prieſts who receive Ordination from Biſhops: That Orders are a Sacrament, &c.* In the twenty fourth Seſſion held the 11th of *November*, the Council declar'd, *That Marriage is a true Sacrament; that the State of Marriage ought not to be preferr'd to Virginity or Celebacy, &c.* The twenty fifth and laſt Seſſion, was held upon the 3d and 4th of *December*, in which there were three Decrees publiſh'd concerning Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, and the Uſe of Indulgences. After this, the Council committed all Diſputes and controverted Senſes, which might ariſe concerning the meaning of their Decrees, to the Pope's Determination. And thus ended this famous Council, which had been thrice convend in the ſpace of Eighteen Years, having continued from 1545 to 1563, under the Pontificates of five Popes, *viz.* of *Paul* III. *Julius* III. *Marcellus* II. *Paul* IV. and *Pius* IV. Thus far *Morery's Supplement*. Thoſe that would enter farther into this Matter, may read Father *Paul's* Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, in which the Reader will diſcover the Politick and Singular Meaſures of this Synod, how the Fathers who preſs'd for Reformation, were over-rul'd by the Paramount Intereſt of the Legates and Court of *Rome*, and laſtly, what a New Turn was given to Affairs, and how unexpectedly their Debates were precipitated by the ſurprizing compliance of the Cardinal of *Lorraine*. *Mamboug Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſme, &c.*

TRES ECCLESIÆ, or the *Three Churches*, a famous Place of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, three Leagues from *Erzerum*. They are three Monaſteries at ſome diſtance from one another the greateſt, as well as the beſt built, is the Reſidence of the great Patriarch of the *Armenians*; the ſecond is toward the South, about a Muſquet ſhot from it; and the third but a Quar-

ter of a League to the Eaſt, is a Convent of Women. The *Armenians* call this Place *Egmiaſin*, that is, Only Son, which is the Name of the chief Church. The Patriarch has 47 Archbiſhops under him, and each of theſe has four or five Suffragant Biſhops, who all live together in Community with the Patriarch, and have ſeveral Religious Perſons to govern. This Patriarch's Revenue is about Six hundred thouſand Crowns, beſides a Poll of five Pence a Head that all the *Armenian* Chriſtians pay him yearly. He employs part of this Money in relieving the Poor that are not able to pay the *Carage*, or yearly Tribute they owe their *Mahometan* Princes; and when any Caravans paſs by, he treats the chiefeſt, and ſometimes the whole Company: At the latter end of the Feaſt, a Biſhop goes round the Tables with Paper in his hand, to mark what each of the Gueſts will beſtow upon the Church, and the Preſents are given the next Day after. The King of *Perſia* ſuffers them to have Bells and rich Ornaments in their Churches: Before People enter into 'em, each put off his Shoes: The *Armenians* ſtand for the moſt part, and ſeldom kneel as they do in *Europe*. They may ſit down all Maſs-time, unleſs at the Goſpel and Elevation of the Hoſt; then they ſtand up, kiſſing the Ground thrice at this laſt, and alſo take off their *Toques* or Caps, which they wear at all other Ceremonies. *Tavernier's Voyages de Perſe.*

TREVES upon the *Moſelle*, a Town of *Germany*, an Archbiſhop's See, and Electorate of the Empire. It's the *Auguſta Trevirorum* of the Ancients, who often make mention of it, eſpecially *Cæſar*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Ammian. Marcellin*, *Salvian*, *Auſonius*, *Fortunatus*, *&c.* It was ruined four or five times by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Goths*, and *French*, but always recovered with greater Luſtre; which gave the Emperors that ſtaid any time in *Gaul*, occaſion to make it their ordinary Reſidence. The Archbiſhop of *Treves* in that Quality, is Prince of the Empire, and Temporal Lord of his Eſtate, and was formerly Metropolitan of the Biſhopricks of *Mayence*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasbourg*, *Worms*, and *Spire*; all which are now ſeparated from his Archbiſhoprick; ſo that he has but three Suffragants, *viz. Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, which are under the King of *France*. They pretend they have our Saviour's Tunick at *Treves*, and that leſt it ſhould be ſtoln away, they conceal the Place it's hidden in. The moſt conſiderable Place that belongs now to the Elector, is the Town of *Coblentz*, and the Caſtle of *Ebrenbreitſtein*, commonly called *Hermanſtein*. The Caſtle is ſituated upon a Rock on the Banks of the *Rhine* over againſt *Coblentz*, not far from the Place where the *Moſelle* joins this River, which renders it impregnable on that ſide. The Town of *Coblentz* has Communication with this Fortreſs by a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine*, is environ'd with ſix good Baſtions, and has another good Stone-Bridge over the *Moſelle*. The Chapter of *Treves* has the privilege of chuſing their Archbiſhops, and receive no Princes, nor ſcarcely any Counts in their Prebends or Canonries; the Gentlemen reſerve them for People of their own Rank, as their only means to come to the Dignity of Elector or Prince of the Empire: but the Canons, before they are received, muſt give as good Proofs of their Gentility by Father and Mother, as is required of the Knights of *Maltha*. The Elector of *Treves* is great Chancellor of the Empire in *Gaul*, and in the Kingdom of *Arles*, but does not exerciſe the Functions of this Charge, becauſe theſe Places are not now under the *German* Empire; but has Precedency of the Elector of *Cologne*, and poſſeſſes ſeveral other Advantages, Votes before all the other Electors in the Diets and Aſſemblies of the Electors, in which he has his particular Seat over againſt the Emperor, between the two Benches of the other Electors. The King of *France* is Maſter of ſeveral Caſtles and Towns in this Archbiſhoprick all along the *Moſelle*, which makes it his Intereſt to defend him as Metropolitan of the Biſhopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, whereof he is Sovereign, but allows the Archbiſhop the Eccleſiaſtick Privileges. Several Synods have been held here, the chief whereof was that held in 386 upon the Subject of the *Priſcillianiſts* by Order of the Uſurper *Maximus*. The Prieſt *Ithacius* preſs'd ſo much to have theſe Hereticks condemned, that he compaſſed it at laſt; but the Biſhops judging that in this he had violated the Canons, and ſtain'd the Honour of the Church, which abhorred Blood, Excommunicated him with thoſe of his Faction. He made Application to *Maximus*, who thereupon called a Council, wherein *Ithacius* was abſolved by the Prelates of his Party. In 948 there was a Council held at *Treves*, where *Hugo*, and ſome other Rebels againſt *Lewis d'Outremer* king of *France*, were Excommunicated. It was put into the Hands of the *French* in 1632, to preſerve it, as was pretended, from the *Swedes*. They kept it until 1645. It was recovered from them in 1675, they having ſeized it a little before. They put a Garriſon into it in 1688. The Electorate of *Treves* is bounded on the North by *Liſall*, the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, and *Weſtrwald*; on the Eaſt by *Wateraw*; on the South by *Loram*; and on the Weſt by *Luxemburg*. It's of great Extent from Eaſt to Weſt, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are *Treves*, *Coblentz*, *Boppart*, *Oberwetel*, and *Hamanſtein*. It is watered both by the *Moſelle* and *Rhine*, and affords all things needful for the Life of Man in great Plenty. The Inhabitants of this Dioceſe are called by the *Germans Trierſche*. *Heiſſ Hiſt. de l'Empire.*

TREVICO, or *Vico della Baronia*, in *Latin Trivicum*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* and farthermoſt Principality, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Benevent*. It's a great and ſtrong City, ſurrounded on all ſides with Water, and therefore of difficult Acceſs. The *Venetians* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1339; in 1509 *Maximilian* the Emperor took it from them, but ſoon after reſtored it. It ſtands 18 Miles from *Venice* to the South-Weſt.

TREVISA (*John*) an *Engliſh* Prieſt, Vicar of *Berckley*, was a Perſon of Learning and Elocution. He Tranſlated ſeveral Books into *Engliſh*, the Bible, *Higdenos Polychronon*, and *Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum*. He wrote likewiſe *Polychronici Continuationes*. *De memorabilibus Temporum*. *Geſta Regis Arthuri*, *&c.* He liv'd to the Year 1399, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

TREVISAN, or *Marche Treviſane*, a Province of the State of *Venice* in *Italy*, ſo called from its Capital *Trevije*, which was formerly the Reſidence of the *Lombard* Marqueſſes who commanded in it. This Country comprehends the Territory of *Trevijan Belluneſſe* and *Feltrin*, has *Friouli* to the Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Trent* to the Weſt. Its Air is very temperate, and its Plains are both pleaſant and abounding in all ſorts of Grain, Fruit and Cattel. *Venice* was formerly its Capital.

TREVISE, or *Trevigi*, in Latin *Tarviſium*, a Town of *Italy* in the Territories of *Venice*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Aquileja*. It's Capital of the Marche *Trevijane*, to which it has given its Name. The Emperor *Maximilian* laid Siege to it in 1500.

TREVOUR upon *Sine*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Principality of *Dombes*. It has a Collegiat Church, Bailiwick, *&c.* Its *Latin* Name is *Trevoltium*.

TRIBALLI, ancient People of *Lower Myſia*, now *Bulgarians*. *Ternove* was formerly the Reſidence of their Princes, but now *Sophia* is Capital of the Country, and the *Bacha*'s Seat. *Pliny* ſays, that there have been ſome amongſt the *Triballi* that bewitch'd People with their very Sight, and kill'd if they fix'd their Eyes any conſiderable time upon any one, when angry. *Niceph. Laonicus. Lazius.*

TRIBE. This Name is taken for one of the 13 or rather 12 Families of the *Iſraelites*, or one of the Provinces of the *Land of Promiſe* that was divided between thoſe Families. The Hiſtory of their Deſcent into *Egypt*, of their wonderful Increaſe in that Country, of their Deliverance and Conqueſts, of their Diviſions in *Roboam*'s time, are ſo well known by the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, that there's no need of Repetition: It will be enough to obſerve, that there is a Law mentioned. *Numb.* 31. by which Heireſſes of the Tribe of *Iſrael* were to marry a Man of the Tribe of their Father, and of the ſame Family, that ſo the Inheritance ſhould not paſs from the Houſe. It's hence the Commentators of the New Teſtament infer, that the Bleſſed Virgin being an Heireſs, had married *Joſeph*, who was of the ſame Tribe and Family: And this was the reaſon why St. *Matthew* and St. *Luke*, deſcribing her Genealogy, gave an account of that of *Joſeph*, which was the ſame. But the *Levites* were not ſubject to this Law; for they had Liberty from the very Beginning to marry into all *Tribes*; in which Senſe we read *Judg.* 19. that a Man of the *Tribe* of *Levi*, who inhabited the Mountain of *Ephraim*, married a Woman of *Bethlehem* in the *Tribe* of *Juda*. Upon the falling off of the Ten Tribes under *Jeroboam*, and the Idolatrous Worſhip ſet up by that Prince; the Levites, who dwelt among theſe Ten Tribes, refus'd to live with them any longer, and remov'd into the Provinces of *Judah* and *Benjamin*.

TRIBE, a certain part of the *Roman* People, which *Romulus* divided into three, when he divided the City of *Rome* into three Quarters. *Tarquinius Priſcus* the fifth King, ſeeing the Town and Inhabitants much encreaſed, eſtabliſhed ſix, which Number grew greater from time to time; ſo that in 512 of the Foundation of *Rome*, there were 35, whereof ſome were called Town or City *Tribes*, and the reſt *Ruſtick*, or of the Country. And as it happened that the *Rurick Tribes* were the moſt eſteemed, the conſiderableſt Citizens of *Rome* were ambitious to be of them; whence it came to paſs, that the Word *Tribe* did not mark the Reſidence of thoſe that belonged to it, but their Reception into a certain part of the People: ſo that there remain'd but four Tribes of the City, the *Suburane*, *Ipſaline*, *Collaline* or *Quirinale*, and *Palatin*; the other 31 were *Ruſtick*, and bore the Name of ſome Place or Illuſtrious Family. Theſe Tribes met to create Magiſtrates of the ſecond Rank, as the *Tribunes* of the People, the *Ediles*, *Triumvirs*, *Proconſuls*, *&c.* for eſtabliſhing the Laws they called *Plebiſcita*, and upon ſuch other Affairs. This Aſſembly was ſometimes in *Mars* his Field, ſometimes in the *Roman* Square, but very often in other Places. *Rich. Antiq. Rom.*

TRIBUNES of the People, Magiſtrates of *Rome*, choſen to preſerve the Privileges and ſecure the Liberties of the People againſt the Power of the Nobles. They were firſt ordain'd after the great Difference that happened between the People and Nobles, which was appeaſed by *Menenius Agrippa*. At the firſt Eſtabliſhment there were but two, but theſe afterwards three more to them, and this Number was encreaſed to ten by *L. Trebonius*. Their Authority was ſo great, that they could aſſemble the People and propoſe what they pleaſed, hinder the Deliberations of the Senate, approve or annul its Decrees, ſummon the other Magiſtrates before the People, and alſo their own Col-

legues and Associates to the Tribunat; in fine, their Authority was so great, that they have sometimes Imprison'd *Consuls*, and Fined their *Dictators*. Their Power in their Beginning reach'd but a thousand Paces or Mile out of *Rome*; but *C. Calta* made a Law, by which they were impower'd to exercise their Authority in the Provinces, and that also after *Sylla*'s time, who was so averse to that Dignity, that he order'd they should for ever be excluded from all other considerable Offices. Though these Tribuns at first were chosen amongst the Common People, yet afterwards the Nobles, Senators, and Patricians, look'd upon the Charge as honourable; and the Emperors themselves, after *Augustus*, have not disdained to take the Title of Tribyns. These Officers being instituted for the Security of the Meaner People against the Power of the Consuls and Patricians, kept their Doors open Day and Night to receive such as sought shelter with them; nor were they allowed to go out of the City but on certain Days: They weaken'd the Authority of the Consuls and Senate, and often occasioned great Tumults.

TRIBUNI MILITUM, or *Military Tribuns*. These had a Consulary Power, and were first instituted 317 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*, at *Canuleius* his Request, who made Complaint for the People that they were not receiv'd to the Dignity of Consul; whereupon a Law was published, by which these new Tribuns were to have the same Power and Marks of Honour with Consuls. There were three created at the first Beginning, which Number was encreated in process of time to that degree, that *Pomponius* the Lawyer observes, there were 20 created the same Year. There were also other Tribuns, who had the care of the Treasury, and judg'd Matters of lesser Consequence. *Alex. ab Alexand.*

TRIBUNI CELERUM, or Tribuns of the *Light Horse*, Officers in the *Roman* Army who were Collonels of Horse in the time of the Kings of *Rome*. These Horse, called *Celeres*, resembled our Dragoons, and fought a Horse-back or a Foot, as they saw occasion. They were but three hundred, which *Romulus* chose out of the Noblest Families of *Rome*, and divided into three Companies of a hundred Men, whose Captains were therefore called Centurions. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* 1.

TRIBUR, a Royal Mansion on the other side the *Rhine* in *Germany*, between *Mayence* and *Oppenheim*, famous for the several Councils celebrated in it. In 895 twenty two Prelates made 58 Canons for the Reformation of Peoples Lives and Manners here.

TRIESTE, *Tergeste*. *Tergestum*, a City of *Istria*, called by the *Germans Triest*, a small but a strong and populous Place, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Aquileia*, has a large but unsafe Harbour upon the *Adriatick*, at the bottom of a Bay called *Lacus*. This City was taken from the *Venetians* in the Year 1509, by the Emperor, and has been ever since in his Possession. It stands 30 Miles from *Aquileia* to the East, and 50 from *Pola* to the North.

TRING, a Market Town of *Dacorum* Hundred in the West of *Hertfordshire*, bordering upon the County of *Bucks*. From *Lond.* 22 Miles.

TRINITARIANS, or Order of the Trinity and Redemption of Captives. St. *John de Maltha* and St. *Felix de Valois*, were the first Patriarch of this Order, in which the Religious make a fourth, Vow to do their best to redeem those Christians who are in Slavery amongst the Infidels. See St. *John de Maltha*.

TRINITE, one of the *Caribes* or *Cobe Islands* in the Northern Seas towards *America*, and of those called *De Sotto Vento*. This is by far the greatest Island on the Coast of *South America*. It lyes eight Degrees from the Line to the North; to the West it is separated from *Paria* by a narrow Channel, which *Columbus* the first Discoverer, called *Boca del Drago*; to the South it has the Branches of the River *Orenoque*; and to the West the *Atlantick* Ocean. *Cieca* a *Spaniard*, saith, the South Cape of it lyes in 6. Deg. of Lat. and the North in 10. The *Dutch* say 10. 30. and the South 9. 30. It lyes from *Hispaniola* 200 Leagues South, from *Domingo*, *Margarita*, and *Cubaga* 40. In length it is 50 Leagues, in Breadth 30. In Form it is Triangular. It is unhealthful, being mostly cloudy, and covered with a Mist. It was discovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and carefully viewed by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who Anchor'd near it in 1595; he observed the North part was barren and mountainous, the rest was very fruitful in Mace, Sugar-Canes, and such other things as are common in this Climate. The *Spaniards* built a Town on the South West side, called *St. Joseph*, containing 400 Houses when Sir *Walter* took it in 1595. I suppose (saith my Author) it is not much encreased since, the *Spaniards* minding nothing here but the Planting *Tobacco*. It has much Mineral Pitch, but of no use, because it melts with the Heat of the Sun. *Laet. p.* 701. It is very fruitful in Sugar Canes, which are cultivated there with great care: The Sugar is form'd of a certain Water, which naturally moistens the spongeous Pith of Reeds or Canes that grow in great abundance in and about this Island: There are some also that grow in the firm Land of *America*, but this Cane is nothing so delicate, no more than that of some Islands of *Asia*. These Canes hardly exceed the height of six Foot, and are generally but two Inches thick; those that are more are not so good, but both have Knots at a Foot's distance one from the other. As for the Plants, they take little Pieces and stick them in Land prepared for that purpose, where they ripen and come to perfect Maturity in six or seven Months time, which is known by their Colour that enclines to a Yellow. When they have this Mark they are cut, the Leaves shreded off, and the Canes bundled up and carried to the *Tripache* or Place where the Sugar is made. The Mills which work it have three Rowlers that press and break the Canes, which are laid under them by *Negroes*: The Rowlers bear off what they press, whilst the Juice runs into a great Receiver, and thence by a little Trough into a great Pan, where it's boil'd over a slow Fire, and skim'd as there is occasion: When it begins to thicken, they pass it through coarse Linnen, and divide it into lesser Pans, where it's continually stirr'd until its perfectly boil'd, which is known by its Consistence and Thickness: Then it's put to cool, and still stirr'd until some Grains are observed in its Syrup that resemble Sand, which is the Sign that its made: Then it's cast into Forms and Moulds like Pyramids: And when it's congeal'd and in a Lump, a kind of fat Earth, dissolv'd in Water, is added, which separates the superfluous reddish Water. *P. du Tertre*, c. 14.

TRIODOS, or *Throbodos*, a Name by which the *Calyons* or *Greek* Clergy call *Mount Olympus* in the Isle of *Cyprus*.

TRIPOLI, is the Name of two Towns in *Africa*: The first, called *Tripoli Vecchia*, is the ancient *Sabrata* upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, but the Air is so unhealthful, that there are hardly any Inhabitants. The other is *Tripoli* or *Barbary*, a great Town, Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and the Retreat of Pyrates. *Sanson* thinks it's the ancient *Oea*, but be it so or not, it's very populous and rich. It was formerly taken by the *Spaniards*, and by them given to the Knights of *Malthe*; but the *Turks* depriv'd the latter of it in 1551, and remain'd the Masters a long time. Now it's a Republick under the *Grand Signior's* Protection. The Territories of *Tripoli* are pretty large, lying between the Sea and the Kingdom of *Tunis*, which it has to the West; but there are but few Towns.

TRIPOLI DI SORIA, Lat. *Tripolis*, a City in *Syria*, called by the *Turks*, *Tarabolos Scham*; in 1289 taken and entirely ruin'd by the *Saracens*, and after rebuilt by the *Franks* in a fruitful Plain, defended by a strong Castle built upon a Rock. The Town is now in a good Condition, having about 2000 Houses, and a very convenient Harbour on the *Mediterranean Sea*. It stands 20 *German* Miles from *Damascus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagusta* to the South. In the time of the Holy Wars it had Counts of its own, and is now the Seat of a *Turkish* Sangiack. There are abundance of Mulberry Trees in the Neighbourhood of this Town, and a great Plain 12 Leagues long, all cover'd with Olive-Trees.

TRIPTOLEMUS, Son of *Eleusis*, was the first who taught the Invention of Tilling the Earth; whence Poets inferr'd, that he was instructed by *Ceres* who hid him all Night under the Fire, to signifie, that the Seed lyes in the Earth and unseen all Winter. To see more of the Name and Laws of *Triptolemus*, the Reader may consult the Sixth Teme of the *Universal Bibliotheque* in the Explication of the Fable of *Ceres*. *Hygin. Cicer.*

TRISAGION, a little Hymn wherein the Word *Sanctus* is thrice repeated: The *Latins* cry, *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus*, but the *Greeks* say in their Language, *Sanctus Deus, Sanctus Fortis, Sanctus Immortalis, miserere nobis*, which they repeat often in their Orations and Divine Office. Authors say it was instituted in the time of the Emperor *Theodosius* Younger, and the Patriarch *Proclus*, on the occasion of a Earthquake that lasted at *Constantinople* four Months, and was appeased by this Prayer. *Bowius*.

TRISMEGISTUS, that is Thrice Great, a Greek Surname of *Mercury*, a learn'd *Egyptian*, called so because he was a Philosopher, great Priest, and a great King; for the Egyptians use to chuse their Priests out of their Philosophers, and these out from amongst their Priests. See *Hermes*.

TRISSINO (*Lewis George*) an Italian of a Noble Family of *Vicenza*: He was both a Mathematician and Poet, having written a Tragedy call'd *Sophonisba*, and a Poem Entituled, *Italia Liberata*, which was the first Heroick Poem generally valued by the *Italians*, being formed upon the *Greek* Rules. He died in 1550, and wrote several Treatises besides those above mentioned, as *Rime ad Carlo V. Imperadore*, *Commedia intitolata Repubblica*, *e Capitolo della vita Humana*. *Canzoni delle cose Amorose*. *Orationi*. *Epistole*. *Dialogi Similmente*. *Comedia intitolata Simillima*. *Rime delle bellissime donne d'Italia*. *Venet. Dial.* *Epistole Thomasin.*

TRITHEMIUS (*John*) Abbot of *Spanheim*, was born at *Trittenheim* upon the *Moselle* in the Diocese of *Treves*. He was extraordinarily Learned both in Divinity and Humanity. He died at *Wurtzburgh* in 1516. He wrote a great many Pieces, by which the comprehensiveness of his Genius and the depths of his Learning are sufficiently apparent: The most considerable of his Works are, *De Illustribus Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*. *De viris Illustr. Germaniæ*. *De viris Illustr. Ordinis S. Benedicti*. *Chronica*. *Vitas SS.* *Varios Tractatus Sacros*. *De Prosopopœia lib.* 6. *De Steganographia, lib.* 1. Some Persons have reckoned him the Author of a Book, Entituled, *Veterum Philosophorum Ars, & Imagines Magicæ, sive Sculptura Lapidum ad Cœlestia ex nomine Tetragrammato cum figuratis Planetarum*. He was accus'd of Magick, and unlawful Correspondence with Spirits: He

on the ſuppoſition of his being the Author of this Book, tho' ſeveral Friends of his have endeavour'd to prove it written by another; thoſe who wrote in his Defence, are *Jacobus Cohonius*, *Boiſſardus*. *Blaſius Vigenerius*. *Adamus Tannerus*, and the Abbot *Sigiſmond* in his Book, call'd *Trithemius ſui ipſius Vindex*. *Tievet. in Eleg.* *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* *Nandæus Apolog. c.* 17. *&c.*

TRITON, a Sea-God, Son of *Neptune*, and *Amphitrite*, or the Nymph *Salacia*, or according to others, of the *Ocean* and *Thetis*. Poets will have him to be *Neptune*'s Trumpet, and repreſent him in the Shape of a Man to the Navel, with the lower part of the Body Fiſh and a Dolphin's Tail, having always a hollow Shell in his Hand, which ſerves him for a Trumpet. *Ovid* in *Dido*'s Epiſtle to *Æneas*, ſays, he wore blue Hair. Several Hiſtorians aſſure, that there have been *Tritons*. *Pliny*, *l.* 9. *c.* 5. reports, That certain Embaſſadors who came from *Lisbon* aſſured the Emperor *Tiberius*, that they had ſeen and heard a *Triton* play on his Shell on the Sea-ſhore. *P. Giral.*, in his Additions to *Ælian* reports, that being in *Albania*, there was one taken which uſed to raviſh the Women that came near the Sea, and that it died of Hunger and Grief for having loſt its Liberty.

TRIVENTO, or *Moliſſe*, in Latin *Triventum*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the County of *Moliſſe*, with a Biſhopprick Suffragant of *Benevento*. It ſtands in the Borders of *Abruzzo* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, 17 Miles from *Bojano* to the North.

TRIUMPH, a ſolemn Honour done Generals of Armies after they had won great Victories, by receiving them into the Town with great Magnificence and publick Acclamations. There were two ſorts amongſt the *Romans*; the great, that was ſimply called *Triumph*, and the little, ſtiled *Ovation*. They alſo diſtinguiſhed Triumphs into Sea and Land Triumphs, according as the Battels were fought on either. It was generally performed by a ſumptuous Entry into *Rome*, and ſometimes on *Mount Alban*. *Romulus* was the firſt who inſtituted this Ceremony. After he had vanquiſhed *Acron*, King of the *Ceniniens*, he took an Aſh, whereon he had tyed that King's Spoils on his right Shoulder, and with a Crown of Laurel on his Head he led his Victorious Army into the Town: Then ſtopping on *Mount Capitolin*, he marked out the Place where the Temple was afterwards built, and dedicated this Aſh to *Jupiter Feretrian*. And others ſay, that the Spoils were carried by Men, and that *Romulus* did but tye them to an Aſh which ſtood upon this Mountain. *Denis* of *Halicarnaſſus* aſſures, that *Romulus* was in a Chariot, and clad in a Purple Gown, though others affirm, that *Tarquin* the Ancient was the firſt that made his Entry thus. But let this be how it will, it's certain, that ſince *Tarquin*'s Time there were no ſuch Triumphs during the Reigns of the Kings, and that *Valerius Publicola*, Conſul, was the firſt that received this Honour from the Commonwealth: But there were many ſeen afterwards, for *Oroſſius* counts 320 from the Foundation of *Rome* to *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*'s Reign after the Defeat of the *Jews An. Dom.* 71. and 824 of the Foundation of the City. *Onuſſius* reckons 30 from *Veſpaſian* to *Beliſſarius*. The moſt famous were thoſe of *Manlius Volſo*, the 281 of *Rome*, of *Marcellus* in 531, of *Scipio Africanus* in 549, of *Q. Flaminius* in 550, of *M. Fulvius* in 561, of *Paulus Emilius* in 586, of *Scipio Africanus* Junior, in 607, of *Mummius* in 608, of *Marius* in 672, and *Sylla* the ſame Year; of *Pompey*, when he Triumph'd the third time in 693; thoſe of *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*; and finally, that of the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, who adorned his with *Moſes*'s Law, and the Ornaments and ſacred Veſſels of the Temple, *An. Mun.* 71; afterwards in 274 the Emperor *Aurelian* Triumph'd with extraordinary Pomp, leading *Zenobia* Queen of the *Palmyreniens*, and *Tetricus* who Revolted to the *Gauls*. The firſt who Triumph'd on *Mount Alban*, was *Papirius Maſo* the Year 522 of *Rome*; for not being able to obtain the Honour of an ordinary Triumph from the Senate, he went out of the Town to Triumph on this Mountain; which Example was followed by ſeveral others. The firſt Naval Triumph was allowed *C. Duillius* the 493d Year of *Rome*, when he gained the Victory over the *Carthaginians*. This Ceremony was allowed none but a Dictator, Conſul, or Prætor; for it was by a particular Privilege that *L. Cornelius Lentulus*, Proconſul, obtained the Honour of an *Ovation* in 553, and that *Pompey*, but a Knight, and but 14 Years of Age, was honoured with a Triumph in 672. The General of the Army that ſued for this Honour, was obliged to quit the Command of the Army, and ſtay without the Town until it was granted him. He writ to the Senate, and gave them an account of the Victory he had won, and then the Members of this Aſſembly met in the Temple of *Mars*, where they read the Letters, and ſwore the Captains to be aſſured of the Truth of the Contents, and that the Enemy loſt 5000 Men; for that Number was neceſſary to obtain a Triumph. The Senate having conſented, the People were aſſembled, who reſtored to the General his Command, and approved the Triumph. The Ceremonies were as follow: The Triumpher crown'd with Laurel, holding a Branch of the ſame in his Hand, made a publick Speech to the Soldiers and People aſſembled together, then diſtributed his Preſents and a part of the Spoil, whilſt the Pomp began to appear before the Triumphal Gate, the Trumpets marching firſt, then the Bulls ordain'd for Sacrifice, dreſs'd with Ribans, and crown'd with Flowers, and ſometimes their Horns gilt with Gold. After theſe came the Enemies Spoils, carried either by young Soldiers or in Chariots, with the Pictures of the Nations or Towns ſubdued repreſented in Gold or Silver, or form'd of Gold, gilt Wood, Ivory or Wax, with their Names and Inſcriptions in Capital Letters: They alſo carried the Repreſentations of the moſt remarkable Rivers and Mountains of the Places brought by the Triumpher under the *Roman* Yoke: Then followed the Kings or Captive Generals in Irons, and ſometimes in Gold or Silver Chains, with their Heads ſhav'd as a ſign of their Servitude, accompanied with ſome Players on the Flute or Ghitarrs, and ſome Officers of the Army: Then followed a Buffoon or Jeſter, who play'd upon the Vanquiſh'd, and extoll'd the Fame and Glory of the *Romans*. At laſt the Triumpher appear'd in an Ivory Chariot, in form of a round Tower, enrich'd with Gold; this in the Common-wealth Times was drawn by four White Horſes, but the Emperors made uſe of Elephants. *Pliny* ſays, it was *Pompey* that introduced this Cuſtom, to imitate the Triumph of *Bacchus*, who when he conquer'd the *Indians*, had himſelf drawn in a Chariot or Cart by four Elephants. *Heliogabalus* had his drawn by Tygers, Lions, and Dogs; and the Emperor *Aurelian* his by Deers, to ſhew the Fear of the Enemy. The Crown at firſt was of Laurel, and afterwards it was Gold; beſides which there were ſeveral others carried before, preſented him by the Provinces for the Ornament of his Triumph. His Gown was Purple, charged with Figures of Palm, embroidered with Gold. He held a Branch of Laurel in his Right, and an Ivory Scepter with a ſmall Eagle of Gold on the top of it, in his left Hand. The Cart or Chariot was attended by the Senators and *Roman* Soldiery. When he came to the Capitol, he Sacrificed to *Jupiter*, and kept a ſumptuous Feaſt, then was conducted into his Palace. *Tertullian* obſerves, that during the Pomp, an Officer ſtood behind the Triumpher, pronouncing theſe Words aloud, *Remember thou art Man*, that he might not be over proud or dazled with the Luſtre of his Triumph. The Attendance of this Ceremony was ſometimes ſo great, that it took up ſeveral Days to march through the City, as happened in the Triumphs of *Quintus Flaminius*, *Cæſar*, and *Auguſtus*. Sometimes the Triumpher's Children rid with him in the Cart, as in *Paulus Emilius* his Triumph. *Pliny* reports, that the firſt who Triumphed in *Rome* wore an Iron Ring on their Finger, and a Crown of Gold, after the *Tuſcans* Faſhion, ſupported by a Slave who walk'd behind, and is ſaid to have had Wings faſtned to his Back: yet moſt People are of Opinion, that it was an Image or Sculpture which repreſented Victory, and held a Crown of Olives in one, and a Branch of Olive in the other Hand. If we believe ſeveral Authors, who ſay *Bacchus* invented this magnificent Pomp after all his Conqueſts, the Ceremony is very ancient, and was imitated by moſt great Conquerors; for *Alexander* in his Return from the *Indies*, order'd all his Soldiers to wear Crowns of Ivy, as *Bacchus* did. Hiſtory does alſo inform us, that this Cuſtom was practiſed in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa* too; for *Hannibal* Triumph'd four times at *Carthage* before he died; but all agree that the *Romans* were the moſt magnificent. That of *Paulus Emilius*, which ſurpaſſed all others in Pomp and Magnificence, may ſerve to give an Idea of all that was moſt ſingular in theſe pleaſant Spectacles, for the other differed only by the Diverſity of the Conqueſts and the Spoils of the Enemy. The firſt day Waggons went by, laden with a great number of rare Statues and Paintings taken from the Conquer'd Towns. The ſecond day were carried the *Macedonians* fine Arms, which were followed by 300 Men, and 750 Veſſels full of Coin, weighing each three Talents; and others carried rich Cups and precious Veſſels. The third day before Sun-riſe, Trumpeters and other Players upon Inſtruments walk'd towards the Capitol; and behind theſe 120 White Oxen with their Horns gilt, and deck'd with Garlands of Flowers: Theſe Victims were led by Youngmen, who wore work'd Aprons, and carried the Golden Axes that were to be made uſe of in the Sacrifices. Then followed the Officers carrying Gold in 77 Veſſels, whereof each weighed three Talents, and a Cup of Maſſive Gold enrich'd with Pearls, and weighing ten Talents, which *Paulus Emilius* offer'd to the Gods. Then followed the Golden Veſſels of *Perſeus*, *Antigonus*, and *Seleucus*, with *Perſeus* his Chariot, wherein was his Arms and Diadem. This unfortunate Prince's Children walk'd after, and after theſe *Perſeus* himſelf clad in Black, attended by ſome of his Friends who bewail'd his Slavery. Then immediately before the Triumpher were ſeen four hundred Crowns of Gold, preſented him by the Towns of *Greece*, in conſideration of his rare Vertues, he himſelf appearing after in a magnificent Chariot cover'd with a Cloak richly work'd with Gold, holding a Branch of Laurel in his right hand, and follow'd by Soldiers who alſo had ſome Branches and ſung merry and briſk Tunes. In reſpect of this Pomp it muſt be obſerved, that the Riches of Provinces contributed much to the Magnificence of the ſight: So *Pompey*'s Triumphs had ſomewhat extraordinary in them; for beſides the Elephants, the Silver Statue of *Pharnaces*, the Silver Chariots, there were thirty three Crowns of Pearl upon Tables of Gold, with an infinite number of other Rarities of an ineſtimable Value. *Cæſar*'s Triumph did not appear much leſs, when he overcame the *Gauls*. That of *Veſpaſian* and *Titus* was yet more Sumptuous, if we believe *Joſephus*. In the Emperor *Aurelian*'s Triumph were twenty Elephants that went firſt, and two hundred Wild Beaſts of *Libia* newly tam'd, with

his

ſix hundred Fencers, and an infinite number of Slaves of all Nations; then followed three Chariots, whereof two were given him by *Odenat* King of the *Palmyrenians*, and by the King of *Perſia*; the third was that *Zenobia*, *Odenat*'s Queen, deſign'd for her Journy to *Rome*, whither ſhe went indeed, but not in Triumph as ſhe expected, but a Slave: He had another drawn by four Bucks, which was that of the King of the *Goths*, it was in this he went to the Capitol to Sacrifice the Deer to *Jupiter*. *Tetricus* King of the *Goths*, walk'd in a Scarlet Cloak, accompanied with his Son, whom he had declared Emperor but a little before. The Queen *Zenobia* was likewiſe very richly Clad, and in Golden Chains of her own making. This Ceremony had Hunting Matches, Comedies, Fencing, Repreſentations of Sea-fights, and other publick Plays that laſted ſeveral days after it. Of all the Emperors that Triumph'd in *Rome*, *Probus* was the laſt; the Senate and People contributed to the Greatneſs of the Ceremony; the Emperor went out of the City near the Temple of *Iſis*, where having Sacrificed with his Head cover'd, the ſeveral Orders of Prieſts began their March, each having the Images of their Gods carried before them; then followed the *Thenſes* or Silver Chariots with two Wheels, upon which were the *Anciles* or *ſmall Bucklers*, the *Palladium* and other Sacred things. Their Habits were long Cloaks which trail'd upon the Ground, made of blue Silk with little White Stripes in them, each carried an *Ancile* or Buckler on his Arm as if they were at a fight, three or four came out of their Ranks Dancing, and Singing certain Verſes, which were anſwer'd by all the Troop; each Order of theſe Prieſts, as well as they that led the Waggons or Chariots with the Statues and Paintings, had their Muſicians, *Pantomimes*, Buffoons or Jeſters that diſtinguiſh'd them from one another: There was alſo ſome in Maſquerade that ſhew'd extravagant Poſtures, and play'd on all People. The Veſtals aſſiſted at this Ceremony, accompanied with Women which dane'd and counterfeited Naturals; but the *Bacchantes* that followed the Prieſts of *Bacchus* did the ſtranger things; all the People ſtrove by all manner of ways to manifeſt their Joy, thereby to contribute as much as lay in them to the Solemnity of the Triumph. The Title Triumph was call'd *Ovation*, according to *Plutarch*, becauſe that after this Pomp they ſacrificed a Sheep, in *Latin* call'd *Ovis*. The Honour of this Triumph was obtained when the Enemies were put to Flight, though their Loſs were but inconſiderable; when the War begun, wanted ſomewhat to complete it; when it was declar'd without ſufficient Grounds, and undertaken againſt mean and unworthy Perſons, as Pyrates or Slaves; he who was allow'd an Ovation had Soldiers before him with Olive Branches in their Hands; he wore a Purple Robe, and had a Crown of Myrtle on his Head, and was attended with all manner of Warlike Inſtruments. The firſt who triumph'd thus, was the Conſul *Poſthumus Tubertus*, after he had overcome the *Sabins*. *Chevreau Hiſt. du Monde.*

TRIUMVIRS, Magiſtrates that govern'd the Commonwealth of *Rome* for ten Years, from the Year 710 of that City to 720. Theſe were *Octavian*, ſince called *Auguſtus*, *Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, but in 716, *Octavian* ſeparated himſelf from *Lepidus*, and made War againſt him; then turned his Arms againſt *Anthony*, and having overcome him, remain'd Maſter of *Rome* and the Commonwealth. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

TROEZEN, a Town of *Peloponnetus*, famous for the Promiſe and Faith it kept with the *Athenians*. Its Modern Name is *Pleda*; according to *Gaſtaldi*, there is alſo a Town of the ſame Name in *Meſſenia*.

TROGLODYTES, People of *Africa*, who lived along the *Arabian* Gulf; their Towns were *Suaquem*, *Erroco* and *Zeila*, now the Country is called the Coaſts of *Abex* or *Abexim*, which is the Eaſtern part of the *Abyſſinians* Country, and has ſeveral Kingdoms; the Gulf *Troglodyte* is called *Golfo di Melinde*.

TROGLODYTES, this Name is given People that live in Caves under the Ground, either becauſe they have no other Dwellings, or the better to ſecure themſelves from exceſſive Heats, and other Injuries of the Weather; there are ſome of theſe in the Iſle of *Maltha* in a Mountain near *Boſquet*, one of the great Maſter's Pleaſure Houſes; they have their Cabinets and places work'd into the Rock for their Beds, with Stables for Horſes and their Cattel, with Ovens to bake their Bread, and Chimnies that anſwer ſome Cleft of the Rock. The Inhabitants are abroad all day long to Till and Manure the Land, or about their other Occaſions. The Men are luſty, ſtrong, and live a long time; the Women are of good Stature too, and Handſom enough, to taken with their Dwellings, that they cannot lye a night out of them. They live of Bread, Milk, Butter and Cheeſe, Onions and other Roots, and ſell their Cattel. Their Language is a pure *Arabick*; the Religion *Roman Catholick*; they hear Maſs in the next Village. In the Iſle of *Gozo*, neighbouring on that of *Maltha*, is another Cavern inhabited by People that differ but a very little from the former, and near *Viterbo* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter* in *Italy*, is a large Cavern under a great Meadow, inhabited by ſeveral Families that live much the ſame way with the *Troglodytes* of *Maltha*: And there are others in the *Indies* in *Africa*, and elſewhere. But what is moſt admirable is, that there are ſome of theſe People that never ſaw the Sun, becauſe they would not give themſelves the trouble to come out of their dark Habitations. Father *Kircher Mundi Subterranei, Tom. 2. P. Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

TROGUS (*Pompeius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian born in the Country of the *Vocontii*, in *Gallia Narbonenſis*; it appears from the Forty third Book of his Hiſtory that he liv'd in the time of *Auguſtus*; for in this Book, he tells us, that *Pompey* the Great made his Grandfather a *Denizen* of *Rome*, and that his Father having firſt ſerv'd in the Field under *Cæſar*, was afterwards made his Secretary and Privy Seal: This *Trogus* wrote a Hiſtory in 44 Books, which was afterwards abrig'd by *Juſtin*, in which he neither alters the Title, nor the number of the Books; however, this Abridgment occaſion'd the loſs of *Trogus*'s larger Book. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib. 1. cap. 19.*

TROJA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, with a Biſhop's See that depends immediately on the Holy See. Here have been ſome Aſſemblies of Biſhops that have made ſeveral important Ordinances, eſpecially for the Diſſolution of Marriages between Perſons too near akin.

TROJA, Lat. *Ilium*, *Ilium Novum*, was built by *Alexander* the Great after the Battel of *Granicus*, is ſeated upon the *Propontis* nine *German* Miles South of the old City, 25 *Engliſh* Miles by *Ptolomy*'s Maps. There was before a Village of this Name here, with a Temple of *Minerva*; after his Death *Lyſimachus* built a more ſtately Temple and walled the Town. In the times of *Antiochus* the Great, when the *Romans* entred *Aſia*, it was but a Village. In the *Mithridatick* War *Sylla* ruin'd this place for denying him Entrance, and pull'd down its Walls, yet he afterwards rebuilt it again. *C. Julius Cæſar* being deſcended from *Iulus* the *Trojan*, enlarged its Privileges; and it was in a Proſperous State in the times of *Strabo*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who ſaw its Ruins in 1675, obſerves, that all the Tombs were *Roman* Works.

TROJES upon *Seine*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the County of *Champagne*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Sens*, it's differently named by Authors, *Trecæ*, *Tricaſſis*, *Tricaſſium*, *Auguſta Tricaſſinorum*, and *Auguſtobona*, *&c.* The Town is very Ancient, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the whole Kingdom for Commerce. The Cathedral of St. *Peter* very well built; beſides which there are there Collegiate and ſix Pariſh Churches, with an Abby of St. *Loup*, a College of the Fathers of the Oratory, and a great number of Convents and Monaſteries. It alſo has had many renowned Prelates, whereof St. *Loup* was the eighth, and the only Man that could diſſuade *Attila* from ruining the Town, which was afterwards deſtroy'd by the *Normans*; Count *Robert* rebuilt it, and the ſucceeding Counts had their Palaces there. Now there is a Bailiwick and Preſidial.

TROILUS, Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, had the Raſhneſs to encounter with *Achilles*, by whom he was kill'd, though he knew that whilſt he could keep himſelf ſafe, there would be no danger of *Troy*, the Oracle having declar'd, that *Troy* ſhould never be taken whilſt *Troilus* liv'd.

TROKI, in Latin *Troia* and *Troium*, a Town and Palatinate of *Poland* with a Fortreſs. The Town was built by *Gedimin* great Duke of *Lithuania*, and was taken and almoſt ruin'd by the *Moſcovites* in 1655.

TROMP (*Martin*) Admiral of *Holland*, rendred himſelf famous in this Age, by the Victories he gain'd over the Enemies of that State in 1639. He defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet that was coming into the Channel, and with twelve Ships only took twenty of theirs, and burn'd or ſunk the reſt, amongſt which was the *Santte Tereſa*, a Ship that coſt 200000*l.* After this and fifty other Battels, wherein he commanded in Chief, or had one of the beſt Commands, and after his having been beaten by the *Engliſh*, he died in 1655, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Delft*, where he had a ſtately *Mauſole* or Tomb erected for him.

TROODE, or *Olympus*, a very high Mountain in the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, upon which is a great green Stone much eſteem'd by the People, who think it was upon it that *Noah*'s Ark firſt ſtop'd; for which reaſon it's carried in Proceſſion, and with much Ceremony to obtain Rain in great Drought. *Hiſtoire de l'Iſle d'Cypre.*

TROPEIA in Latin *Poſtrophæa*, and *Tropia*, and *Tropæa*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Calabria*, with a Lithoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*.

TROPHEES, famous Monuments of Victories gain'd over Enemies; the *Grecians* began to make uſe of them to Honour their Commanders when they had put their Enemies to flight for they uſed to lop off the Branches of Trees found near or in the Field in which the Battel was fought, and faſtned the Bucklers and Armour of ſuch as either threw them down in their Flight, or were killed in the Battel. Theſe *Trophees* were taken down when Peace was concluded, that they who then ceaſed to be Enemies, ſhould no farther ſee the Object of their Confuſion; for which reaſon *Plutarch* blamed the *Grecians*, who were the firſt that changed this Cuſtom, to erect Statues of Marble and Copper; and the *Romans*, in the imitation of theſe latter *Greeks*, erected the like to Eternize their Victories, as may be ſeen by the Remains of thoſe of *Marius* which *Sylla* demoliſh'd, but were again rebuilt by *Cæſar*. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies de Peintres.*

TROPHONIUS, Son of *Apollo* according to the *Pagans*, to whom they built a Temple at *Lebadia*, a Town of *Greece* in *Boetia*, where the Oracle was conſulted. This place was in a Wood on a Mountain ſurrounded with a Marble Wall two

Cubits

Cubits high that had many braſs Obelisks on it; within this Round was a Cavern dug in the Mountain, that reſembled an Oven; it had no Stairs down to it, but a ſmall Ladder; at the bottom of this was another which was very narrow; here he that went down, having laid himſelf upon the Ground, with two Cakes made up with Hony in his Hands to doſe the Serpents, was pulled in, he did not know how or by whom. He that reſolved to enter into this Cavern or Den of *Trophonius*, retired for ſome Days with the Prieſts of the Temple, and offered ſeveral Sacrifices, then waſh'd himſelf in three little Rivers that ran near the Temple, and was ſhewn the Idol of *Trophonius*, which he worſhipped: Theſe Ceremonies ended, he walk'd towards the Cavern in a Linnen Tunick, or Coat girt round him; going into it he heard a Voice, or had ſome Viſion which inſtructed him about what was to come; then being puſh'd out, his Feet forwards as he was drawn in, the Prieſts placed him on a Throne, called that of *Mnemoſyne*, Goddeſs of Memory, and enquir'd what he had heard; then led him back into a place conſecrated to good Fortune, where they made him write what he had learn'd of the Oracle. They who believe that all this was but a Chear of the Prieſts, to ſeduce the People, ſay there were ſome Perſons hid in the little Cavern, who drew the People in by the Feet, who were no ſooner in, but they were doſed by the Fumes and Smoak of certain Drugs which cauſed extravagant Dreams. It's ſaid, that they who went down into this Cave never laugh'd after. *Van-Dalen de Oraculis.*

TROPHONIUS, one of the firſt Architects of *Greece*, was according to ſome, Brother of *Agamedes*, who alſo excell'd in the Art, and both were Sons of *Erginus*, King of *Thebes*, at leaſt it's very certain they were great Friends, and work'd together with much Reputation about *A. M.* 2600. Amongſt the Works they made in ſeveral Parts, their Temple conſecrated to *Neptune* near *Mantinea* in *Peloponneſus*, was very conſiderable, much eſteem'd, and they for it; but more for the famous Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Cicero* relates, that having ended this, and beg'd of *Apollo* for Recompence, that he would give them what he thought moſt Beneficial to Man, they were found dead three days after; which does not agree with what *Pauſanias* writes; for he ſays, that after they had finiſh'd the Temple of *Delphos*, they work'd at ſeveral other Buildings, and amongſt others they finiſh'd one at *Lebadia* a Town of *Boetia*, where *Hyricus* put his Treaſure, and is thought to be the real cauſe of the Death of theſe famous Architects: For he ſays, that they knowing what the Work was deſtin'd for, they placed a Stone ſo that it might be ſoon drawn out, and as readily replaced, and that they entred ſeveral times by the hole without being ever taken notice of, until at laſt *Hyricus* obſerving his Money diminiſh, bethought himſelf to lay a Trap in the Veſſels where it lay, ſo that when *Agamedes* put in his hand, he felt himſelf taken. *Trophonius* did what he could to bring him off, but finding he could not do it, to keep him from a more ſhameful Death, and to ſecure his own Life, which would certainly be loſt if the other were diſcover'd, he cut off his Head. *Pauſanias* adds, That he had no ſooner done this but the Ground opened and ſwallowed him alive; and a very deep Cavern was form'd in the very place, where People went to conſult an Oracle thought to be rendred by *Trophonius*, which was the reaſon his Name was given it. Altars were built him, and Plays kept that were alſo called the *Trophonian*. They that have travelled into *Greece*, have ſeen Inſcriptions that mention'd theſe Plays. *Cicero. Tuſc. Queſt. lib.* 1. *Pauſanias in Arcad. M. Spon. Feſtivien vies des Architectes. Lucian Dial gue de Necromant.*

TROWBRIDGE, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, of good account for Clothing, from *London* 80 Miles.

TROY, a Town of *Aſia Minor* in *Phrygia*, upon the Coaſt of the *Ægean* Sea, now called the *Archipelago*, towards the *Helleſpont* or the *Streights* of the *Dardanelles*. It ſtood upon the River *Xanthus* near Mount *Ida*, three Miles from the *Archipelago*, 32 *German* Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and as many from *Conſtantinople* to the South. There are ſtill ſome Remains of it upon a little Hill about a League from the Shore. It's thought *Dardanus*, who came out of *Candia* into *Italy*, built it, and was firſt King thereof about *A. M.* 2574. His Succeſſors were *Erichthonius*, *Tros*, *Ilus*, *Laomedon* and *Priamus*, under whom it was burnt by the *Grecians* after ten Years War about 2870, ſo that this Kingdom held in all but about 296 Years. Authors, eſpecially Poets, ſpeak very often of this Town. *Alexander* the Great, built another Town called *New Troy* or *Troas Alexandri*, ſome Furlongs from the Ruins of the firſt, which muſt be taken notice of, that ſo we may not fall into their Error who confound both. Some believe the Story of the great Wooden Horſe true, though *Hyginus* and *Tzetzes* aſſure us, it was a Machine or Engine of War that ſerved to beat down the Walls of Towns, as thoſe called Rams and others did, and ſays, that what occaſion'd the Fable, was, that *Antenor* who betray'd his Country, brought the *Grecians* into the Town by a Gate that had the figure of a Horſe drawn upon it. Others ſay, that the *Grecians* hid themſelves behind Mount *Hippius*, and that the Name of this Mountain, which is taken from *Hippos* a Horſe, had given occaſion for the Fiction of the Horſe of *Troy*. This famous Place is now all overgrown with Buſhes and Trees, the Port ſtop'd up, and all full of Sand. *Mahomet* IV. cauſed a great many Pillars of the Ruins of *Troy*, to be taken up for the new Moſque of the Sultan Mother. *Spon. Voyage in* 1675. *Grelot. Strabo. Dictys Cretenſis. Dares Phrygius.*

TRUCE, Peace, a Name that was given to a Publick Order made againſt Acts of Violence, publickly committed about 1020; the Laws were then ſo little regarded, and the Magiſtrates ſo very Weak, that each particular or private Perſon pretended it was lawful to right himſelf by the way of Arms, and to make uſe of Fire and Sword againſt the Houſes, Lands, and very Perſons of his Enemies; to remedy in ſome manner a Diſorder that could not be quite aboliſh'd, the Biſhops and Barons, firſt of *France*, and then of other Countries, made an Order for the abſolute Security of Churches, Monaſteries, Clergy and Religious Women, Merchants, Labourers and Mills, againſt any Violence of this Nature, and this was called *Peace*. And as for the reſt not comprehended, they prohibited all ſuch Actions from *Wedneſday* Night to *Monday* Morning, for the particular reſpect due to thoſe days, which *Jeſus Chriſt* conſecrated by the laſt Myſteries of his Life, and this was called *Truce*: They that violated either of theſe Decrees, were declar'd Excommunicated, and afterwards to be baniſh'd or put to death, according to the quality of the Violation. This was confirm'd by four Councils, which added ſomewhat in favour of the Decree. The Council of *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, held in 1095, prolong'd the Truce, adding to the four days obſerv'd before, all the time from *Advent* to the *Octaves* of *Epiphany*, all the time between the *Septuageſima* and *Octaves* of *Eaſter*, and the time between *Rogation* Week to the *Octaves* of *Pentecoſt*; ſo that theſe Hoſtilities ſeem'd to be tollerated as lawful out of theſe Times, provided the Enemy was made acquainted with it by a formal Challenge: This laſted 200 Years, until St. *Lewis* began, and King *Philip* IV. called the *Fair*, quite aboliſh'd them by his Edict of *Toulouſe* in 1305. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Croiſades.*

TRUGILLO, *Truxillo*, a City in *Peru* ſeated in the Valley of *Chimo*, on the Banks of a ſmall River, in an Healthful Air and a Fruitful Soil. The *Spaniards* have planted Vines, Fig-trees, Oranges, Wheat, and all other *Spaniſh* Fruits hereabouts, ſo that they have plenty of Proviſions: Its Latitude is 7. 20. to the South, 80 Leagues from *Lima* to the North. It was one of the principal Cities of *Peru*, containing 500 Houſes, four Monaſteries, and having in the Neighbourhood 500 *Indians* that paid Tribute to the Citizens. Within two Leagues of the City, it has a Port upon the South-Sea, which is not ſafe, yet much frequented. About the Year 1630, this City was inhabited by 1500 *Spaniards*, and many *Indians* and *Negroes*. *Laet. p.* 428.

TRULLUM, a Council of *Conſtantinople*, commonly called the Council of *Trulle* in *Trullo*, becauſe it was held in a Hall of the Imperial Palace called *Trullum*, by reaſon it was roof'd in form of a Cup or Cupulo, which ſome *Latins* call *Trulla*. This was the third General Council of *Conſtantinople* aſſembled in 681, under the Emperor *Conſtantine Pogonatus*, againſt the Hereſie of the *Monothelites*, who maintain'd there was but one Will in *Jeſus Chriſt*. But there was another about 692, or according to others in 707, under the Emperor *Juſtinian* II. called *Rhinotmetus*: This ſecond Council in *Trullo*, was held by 215 Biſhops, under pretext of ſupplying what ſeem'd to be wanting in the fifth and ſixth General Council, that is, to make ſome Conſtitutions or Rules for Diſcipline, which the Fathers of theſe two Councils did not meddle with, but only condemning the Hereticks of their Times. For which reaſon, this was called *Synodus Quini-ſexta*, Πενθεκτη, as much as to ſay, the fifth and ſixth Council; they publiſh'd 102 Canons, which though they were received by the *Greek* Church, yet they were not altogether approved of by that of *Rome*, to which the fifth and thirteenth, not to mention any others, were directly oppoſite, about the Marriage of Prieſts and *Saturdays* Faſts. *Doujat. Hiſt. du Droit Canon.*

TRURO, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwal*, and the Hundred of *Powder*, honour'd with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is ſeated betwixt two Streams that run into *Falmouth* Haven, and gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Charles Bodvile Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*. It hath the benefit of Coinage of Tin, and is the place where the Weſtern Seſſions are held; from *London* 212 Miles.

TRUSHES (*Gebhard*) Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, was Son of *William*, Baron of *Varbourg* in *Suabia*, and of *Jeanne* of *Isenberg*: He was firſt of all Dean of *Strasbourg*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, in 1577, after the Death of *John Gebhard* of *Mansfield*, having embraced the Reformed Religion, and married *Agnes* of *Mansfield*, Chanoneſs of *Gerreſheim*, he was baniſh'd out of *Cologne*, whither he had brought his Wife to the Biſhops Palace; and afterwards having left *Bon*, where he ſubſiſted a pretty long time, he retired into *Holland*, whence he came back again about 1580 into *Germany*, where he died a little after. *Thuan. Michel Iſleb. Hiſt. Belg. Cyprian.*

TRUXILLO, or *Truxille*, in Latin *Turris Julia*, a Town and Biſhoprick of *America* in *Honduras*, a Province of *New Spain*. It was taken and deſtroy'd by the *Hollanders* in 1633, but was ſince rebuilt. It ſtands forty Leagues from *Porto de Cavallos* to the Eaſt, and ſixty from *Valladolid* to the North, built upon an Hill between two fine Rivers, within one Mile of the Bay of *Mexico*, upon which it has an excellent Haven. The Air about it is very Healthful, and their Lands yield large Cattel, and Corn

in abundance; their Vines yield two Vintages a Year; and they have plenty of Oranges and all other Fruits. The Biſhop of the *Honduras* firſt ſettled here, but afterwards removed to *Valladolid del Honduras*. This Port is called St. *Gil*; it was ſurpriſed by the *Engliſh* in 1576, and attempted without Succeſs, in 1596, by reaſon of the natural Strength of it, being ſeated high, and encompaſſed by thick unpaſſable Woods.

TSCHELMINAR, that is, the 400 Pillars, a Name the *Perſians* gave ſome ancient Ruins near the Town of *Schiras* in *Farſiſtan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*; it's generally believed that there was formerly a famous Temple where theſe Ruins lye, built by *Aſſuerus* upon the Declivity of a Mountain, and that it was part of the ancient Town of *Perſepolis*. It has a great Platform or Terraſs with a Mountain to the Eaſt, and a great Plain to the Weſt. In this place are alſo ſeveral Pillars that ſupport ſome Remains of Images or Idols, a great ſquare Baſin all of one Stone, and abundance of old decay'd Walls, with Gates and Doors adorn'd with *Baſs Reliefs*, and extraordinary great Characters that appear to have been formerly gilt, with the Remains of ſeveral Pipes, which carried Water to this place. There are alſo two Caves or Cellars work'd in the Rock, that ſerved as Burying-places; and it's believed, there are above 2 .. Figures in *Relievo* clad in long Robes and flat Caps. This is without doubt one of the fineſt pieces of Antiquity of all *Perſia*; for though the Figures are not carved with the Art of the ancient *Romans*, yet they are very curious and well done. *Tavernt. Voyage de Levant. Des Landes des Bauties des Perſ.*

TUBAL CAIN, Son of *Lamech* by his Wife *Sella*, was the firſt that uſed Iron and Braſs whereof he made Arms; and it was then Men began to make and adore Statues: According to *Philo*, he alſo began to uſe other Metals, as Gold, Silver, *&c.* of which alſo they afterwards made their Idols, according to that Book, pretended to be *Enoch's*, quoted by *Tertullian*. It's not improbable, that the Name of the Heathen *Vulcan* was deriv'd from this *Tubal-Cain*. *Philo. lib.* 4. *Antiq. Tertul. lib. de Id.*

TUBERO (*Aelius*) a *Roman*, had ſeveral conſiderable Imployments in the Commonwealth in *Cicero's* time: He was a Man of Parts and Wit, and writ a Hiſtory often quoted by Authors. There were other great Men of that Name. *Valer. Max. Cic. Feſtus.*

TUBINGEN, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemburg*, upon the *Neckar*, with an Univerſity founded in 1477, by *Eberard Ludw. Beard*, Count of *Wirtemburg*. It's four Miles off *Stutgard* and twelve off *Ulm*.

TUCCA (*Plautius*) a *Latin* Poet, who lived in *Virgil* and *Horace's* time, and was much in the Emperor *Auguſtus's* Favour, who ordered him and *Varius* to review their Friend *Virgil's Aeneads*, as St. *Jerom* obſerves in *Chron. Euſeb. Olym. CXC.*

TUCHET (*Thomas*) Lord of *Merton* near *Derby*, by his Marriage with *Joan*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Nicholas*, Lord *Audley* of *Heleigh*, had that Honour conferred upon his Issue, *John* his Grandſon bearing the Title of Lord *Audley* as in *Hen.* IV. The latter was ſucceeded by Lord *James*, who was very ſerviceable to the Kings, *Henry* IV. and V. in their Wars in *France*. His Son *John* dying in the ſixth of *Henry* VII. left Prince *James* his Son and Heir, who was made Knight of the Bath in 1534, upon the Creation of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; and in *Henry* VII. had a ſpecial Livery of his Lands, and had Summons to Parliament from 1 *Edw.* IV. to 12 *Henry* VII. inclusive, but in that Year taking Diſcontent at a Subſidy then granted in Parliament, he joined with the *Coniſh* Men in their Inſurrection, whereupon being taken Priſoner in the Battel at *Blackheath*, *June* 22. he was drawn from *Newgate* to *Tower-Hill*, with his own Coat of Arms painted on Paper, but reverſed and torn, and there beheaded. To whom ſucceeded *John* his Son and Heir, who was reſtored to all his Father's Lands in 1 *Henry* VIII. left Iſſue *George* Lord *Audley*, whoſe Son and Heir *Henry* accompanied *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* into the *Netherlands*, left Iſſue *George*, who was created Earl of *Caſtle-haven* in *Ireland*, 14 *Jac.* whoſe Son and Heir *Mervyn Tuchet* ſucceeded him in his Lands and Honours, but being accuſed of certain High Crimes, and by Virtue of a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* thereupon arraigned, had Sentence of Death paſſed upon him, and loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*, 7 *Car.* I. leaving Iſſue three Sons, whereof *James* the Heir, was in 16 *Car.* I. reſtored to the Title and Dignity of Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Caſtle-Haven*, and married *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of *Greybridges*, Lord *Chandos*. *Dugdale Baronage.*

TUCUMAN, a Country of *America Meridionalis* belonging to the *Spaniards*. It lyes in the middle of the Southern Continent, between the River *Plata* to the Eaſt, and the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the Weſt; the Capital of which is S. *Miguel de Tucuma*. It is 300 Leagues broad, 200 long, and has eight ſmall *Spaniſh* Cities in it, inhabited by *Spaniards*, and three *Indian* Tribes, *Tucumans*, *Juries*, and *Diaquits*, which are of late much civiliz'd.

TUDBURY or *Tutbury*, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Offlow* upon the River *Dove*.

TUDDINGTON, a Market Town of *Manſhead* Hundred in the South parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It lyes between *Ampthill* and *Dunſtable* Southward, about 25 Miles from *London*.

TUFTON (*Nicholas*) deſcended of the Noble and Ancient Family of that Name, in the Pariſh of *Northiam in Com. Suſſ.* was in conſideration of the good Services which his Anceſtors and he himſelf rendred the Crown, Knighted by King *James* I. at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, at his firſt coming into *England* in 1603, and afterwards by Letters Patents bearing Date the firſt of *November*, 2 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Tufton* of *Tufton* in *Suſſex*, and upon the fifth of *Auguſt*, 4 *Car.* I. created Earl of *Thanet*, an Iſle in *Kent*. *John*, his eldeſt ſurviving Son ſucceeding him, Married *Margaret*, the eldeſt of the two Daughters, and Coheirs to *Richard* late Earl of *Dorſet*, by whom he had ſix Sons and ſix Daughters. He died in 1664, and was ſucceeded by *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who Married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

TUILERIES, a Palace of the King of *France*, joining the *Louvre* by a great Gallery that faces the River *Seine*. This ſtately Building was begun in 1564, by *Catherine* of *Medicis*, *Charles* the Ninth's Mother; it conſiſts of two great ſquare Pavillions, adorn'd with *Pilaſters* of the *Compoſite* Order, and a great Pavillion in form of a *Dome* in the middle, under which is the Hall and Stair-caſe that leads to the Apartments. *Henry* IV. finiſh'd it, and *Lewis* XIV. made it very Magnificent. The Front is towards the Garden, begun in 1600, which is alſo called *Tuileries*, and has its particular Embelliſhments. People go to this Garden to learn the Faſhion for Cloaths, becauſe of the great Reſort of Perſons of Quality to take the Air there. *Le Mine Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

TUITZ, or *Duitz*, Lat. *Tuitium*, a Town oppoſite to *Cologne*, on the other ſide of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, formerly joined to it by a Bridge, ſaid to be built by *Conſtantine* the Great. This Town is famous for a Monaſtery, in which, in the twelfth Century, an *Hoſtia* is pretended to have remain'd unburnt in the midſt of a Fire. The famous Abbot *Rupertus Tuitienſis* wrote a Book about this Miracle. *Fa. Bill. Germ.*

TUITCA XXIX. King of the *Goths*, he began his Reign in 638, and poſſeſſed all the Qualities requiſite to gain him the Affection of all People. He died at *Toledo* after two Years and ſome Months Reign, much Lemean'd by all his Subjects. *Biblioth. Hiſp.*

TULENUS, a very learned Man, who lived in the ſixteenth Age, but was ſubject to ſtrange Extravagancies; for at ſometimes he fancied he was Biſhop of *Cambray*, at others, was extraordinary enamour'd of a Princeſs dead a long time before, but in his ſober Intervals, by his fine Thoughts, and the Juſtneſs of his Diſcourſe, he was admired by all People. *Paſquier. l.* 8. *c.* 8.

TULLE, a Town of *France*, which the *Latins* call *Tutela* or *Tutella*, Capital of *Lower Limoſin*. It is watered by two Rivers, whereof one is called *Coreze*, and the other *Soulane*. It is not doubted but it's one of the ancienteſt Towns of the *Gauls*, ſince it's recorded that St. *Martials* preach'd the Goſpel there. It's a Biſhop's See, and the Biſhop is Viſcount and Lord of the Town. It's adorn'd with a fine Cathedral, that has as ſtately a Steeple as moſt can be ſeen: It has alſo a Preſidial and Election. It lyes 22 Miles Weſt of *Clermont*, and 14 South of *Limoges*. *Du Chefne St. Marthe.*

TULLIA, Daughter of *Servius Tullius*, Sixth King of the *Romans*, being married to *Tarquin* the Proud, ſhe per him upon killing her Father, that he might Rule alone himſelf; which being executed, this accurſed Princeſs haſtning to ſalute her Husband King, drove her Chariot over her Father's Body. *Liv. Horat.*

TULLIA, Daughter of *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, was ſucceſſively marry'd to *Piſo*, *Pomp.* and *Dolabella*; after her Death, her Father was a moſt inconſolable Man, for a great while, during the Exceſſes of his Grief, he had a ſtrong fancy to build her a Temple, and make a Goddeſs of her. *Rhodiginus* affirms, That the Body of this *Roman* Lady was found in the *Via Appia* in the Pontificate of *P. Sixtus* IV. towards the end of the fifteenth Century: Should this be true, 'twill follow, that her Body was neither burnt according to the cuſtom of the *Romans*, nor her Aſhes preſerv'd in the Temple pretended; but theſe Things are uncertain; however, 'tis ſtrongly affirm'd, that in the middle of the ſixteenth Century, in the Reign of *Paul* III. there was an ancient Tomb diſcover'd in the *Via Appia*, with this Inſcription: *Tulliolae, filiae meae*, in which there was a Woman's Corps, which, upon the firſt Breath of Air, turn'd all to Aſhes. There was likewiſe a lighted Lamp, which by the Story, muſt have burnt above fifteen hundred Years, which went out immediately upon the Graves being open'd. *Gasper Sagittarius* poſitive for the Truth of this Relation, in his *Hiſtoria Urbis Romae*; but this Book is confuted by *Ottavio Ferrari*, in his Treatiſe *De Lucernis Sepulchralibus.*

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, Third King of the *Romans*, ſucceeded *Numa Pompilius* in 83, of the Foundation of *Rome*: He was a Warlike Prince, ſet the Temple of *Janus* open, and made his Guards march before him with Bundles of Rods, to make the People have a more awful regard for his Character and Authority. The Inhabitants of *Alba* were the firſt that felt his Arms, for after the Fight of the *Horatii*, *Curiatii*, and the Death of the Dictator *Metius Suffetius*, he deſtroy'd the Town of *Alba*, taking the Riches and Inhabitants along with him to *Rome*. Afterwards he made War upon the *Latins* and other People, al-

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ways with good ſucceſs, until he was deſtroy'd by a Fire from Heaven the 114th of *Rome*, and 32d of his Reign. *Ancus Marcius* ſucceeded him. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

TULUJAS, *Tulugiæ*, a Caſtle of the County of *Rouſſillon* in *France*, a League from *Perpignan*, famous for a Council held in it in 1050, called *Concilium Tulugienſe*. *Baluz.*

TUNERIDGE, a Market Town of *Tunbridge* Hundred in the South-weſt of *Kent*, ſeated upon the *Medway*, and famous for its Wells, ſo much reſorted unto by the Gentry, for the Mineral Waters that are in its Neighbourhood, at *Speldhurſt*; from *London* 28 Miles.

TUNIS, a Kingdom of *Barbary* in *Africa*, lying between the Kingdom of *Alger* and *Biledulgerid*: The Soil is very fruitful in Grain, Olives, and other Fruits; and alſo very good for Paſture, eſpecially towards the Weſt. Its Capital is *Tunis*, built out of the Ruins of *Carthage*. Its Circuit is about five Miles, peopled with 100000 Families; very rich by its great Commerce with the *Venetians*, *Genoiſes*, and other Nations. The Town is thought to have been built by the firſt *Arabians* or *Saracens* that came to ſettle in *Africa*. It was at the Siege of this Place that St. *Lewis* died. It's ſituated in a Plain near the Lake of *Goulette*, four Leagues from the Sea. Its Figure is almoſt ſquare, defended by a Caſtle built upon an Eminence towards the South. There are above 3000 Linnen and Woollen Drapers Shops, 10 principal Streets, beſides a great number of leſſer ones, all very well contriv'd, and in good order; yet moſt part of the Houſes are but one Story high, but are built of Brick and Stone, imbelliſh'd with Moſaick Work both within and on the outſide: the Floors are done with Maſon's Work, pav'd with poliſh'd Stones for want of Wood; the Roofs are made like Teraſſes, a little ſloping, that the Water may drop off the better into the Ciſterns that lie to receive it, for they have no other in the Town, and are forced to make uſe of this upon all occaſions. It's true, there is a *Dalan* or Well of Spring-water without the place, but the Water is ſold in the Streets, becauſe it's eſteem'd better than that of the great Ciſterns: ſome few others that are about the Town are kept for the King's and his Officer's uſe. About the middle of the Town there is a great Square, ſurrounded with Shops, where the Merchants commonly meet in great numbers. The Perfumers Shops lie open all night, becauſe it's then Women go to the Baths. They count 300 Moſques at *Tunis*, beſides 12 Chapels in the Suburbs and Priſons for the Chriſtians, 8 Synagogues of Jews, 24 Cells for their Hermits, 150 Stoves, 86 Schools, and 9 Colleges of ſuch as learn and are kept at the publick Expences, and 64 Hoſpitals for Paſſengers and Strangers: Yet the chief Ornament of the Town conſiſts in a magnificent Moſque, which has a Minaret or Tower very high and well built; and in the King's Palace, which is fortified with Towers embelliſh'd with ſome Portico's, a great Court, fine Gardens, Galleries, Chambers, and curious Halls. The Walls of this Town are flank'd with ſeveral ſmall Towers: There were formerly ſome Ramparts, Baſtions, and good Ditches, which were demoliſh'd by the *Turks* the laſt time they made themſelves Maſters thereof. *Goulette*, before *Barbaroſſa* fortified it, was but a ſquare Tower at the mouth of the Canal, by which the Sea enters into the Lake of *Tunis*. This Canal is about a Muſket-ſhot in length, but ſo very narrow, that a Gally cannot row through. The Lake is about three Leagues in length, and two in breadth. Here is a great Port for Ships, a Magazine for Merchandiſes, a Cuſtom-houſe, ſome Priſons for the Chriſtian Slaves, with two Temples or Moſques: it's environ'd with two Walls, with their Ramparts and Baſtions. In 1534 *Soliman* the Magnificent took this City, and drove the King into Exile. In 1535 it was taken by *Charles* V. In 1570 it returned under its former King, who was under the Protection of the Crown of *Spain*, in whoſe hands the Fort of *Goulette* was; but in 1574 *Amurath* took it by force, and ſince it is govern'd like a Commonwealth under the Protection of the *Turk*, but very infamous for Piracies. *Davity. Marmol.*

TURCOMANIA, or the *Armenian Turkey*, the Weſtern part of the Modern *Armenia*, which belongs to the *Turks* in *Aſia* near the King of *Perſia*'s Territories. This was the firſt Country the *Turks* poſſeſſed after they came out of *Tartary* under *Tangrolipix*, about *A. C.* 1037; but the preſent Line was begun by *Oman* or *Ottoman* about 1290, who was a Husbandman or common Labourer, and by his Valour raiſed his Family. See *Armenia*.

TURCOMANS or *Turcmans*, People of *Turcomania*, they follow the Turkiſh Religion as they imitate their Language; and it's ſaid, they were the chiefeſt Inſtruments of the Riſe of the *Ottomans*: they came along with them out of *Perſia*, where they were Shepherds or Graſiers, an Occupation they follow ſtill; yet they neither love the *Turks* nor *Arabians*, by reaſon of the Tyrannies of the firſt, and the Perſecutions they ſuffer under the latter. The *Turcomans* live in Tents, and often ſhift their Habitations for the Conveniency of Paſture; and go ſometimes two or three hundred Families in a Company, the better to ſecure themſelves againſt the *Arabians* their Enemies; and drive ſuch vaſt numbers of Camels, Sheep, and Goats along with them, that the Ground ſeems all covered for above two Leagues together: ſo that they are accounted the richeſt Shepherds of the whole *Ottoman* Empire. They carry a Bow and Arrow, a Sword, with ſome Fire-Arms, have a Juriſdiction or particular Government amongſt themſelves, independent of the *Baſſa*; and their *Aga* or *Lord*, who is of their own Sect, pays the Sultan but a certain Tribute, according to Articles. *Michel Fevre Theatre de la Turquie.*

TURFORD, a mean Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, 105 Miles from *London*.

TURIN upon *Po*, a Town of *Italy*, Capital of *Piemont*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It's the *Taurinum*, or *Auguſta Taurinorum* of the Ancients, now the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Savoy*, one of the pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt Towns of *Italy*. There is the old and new, with Baſtions, Walls, and good Out-works. It's ſituate in a great Plain 20 Miles from the *Alps*, with the *Po* on one ſide and the *Doire* on the other. The Duke's Palace is very ancient and magnificent, eſpecially the Gallery, which is finely embelliſh'd with a great number of Paintings, Statues, Arms, Manuſcripts, and other Rarities. There are alſo ſeveral other beautiful Palaces in the Town, with a great number of Noblemen that form the Duke's Court, which is one of the moſt poliſh'd of *Europe*. The Houſes are well built, the Churches very magnificent, beſides which there is a Citadel, an Univerſity, with all things elſe that can render a Town flouriſhing. It was taken in 1640 by the Count of *Harcourt* General of the *French* Army. *Philibert Pingon.*

TURKS, People of *Turkey*: Authors ſpeak differently of their Original; but it ſeems very probable that they are deſcended of the *Scythians*, who lived between the *Euxine* and the *Caſpian Sea*. *Ottoman* began this Empire in 1298, or 1300 according to others, by taking ſome Places from the Chriſtians, as *Natolia*, *Ancyra*, *Nice*, *Pruſſia*. *Orchanes* his Son ſucceeded him, *A. C.* 1327, and made himſelf Maſter of all the Cities in the Neighbourhood of *Nice*: His Son *Soliman* croſſed the *Helleſpont*, and added to their Acquiſitions. *Amurat* I. ſubdued *Adrianople* and other Cities of *Thrace*. *Bajazet* I. called the *Thunderbolt*, ran over *Boſnia*, *Servia*, overthrew *Sigiſmund* King of *Hungary*, and laid Siege to *Conſtantinople*, but was afterwards taken Priſoner by *Tamerlane*. After an Interregnum, *Emir Soliman*, or Prince *Soliman*, was killed by his Brother *Mula Zelebi*, and this by *Mahomet* I. *Amurat* II. ſucceeded, the beginning of whoſe Reign was troubled by a falſe Muſtapha. *Mahomet* II. reign'd after him, ſubdu'd the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, A. C. 1452, that of *Trebeſond* in 1460, and in the reſt of his Reign 12 Kingdoms, and above 200 conſiderable Cities, but was beat from before *Croy* by the famous *Scanderbeg*, who put a great ſtop to the progreſs of his Arms. *Bajazet* II. took what he had left untaken of *Peloponneſus*. *Soliman* I. ſubdued *Syria*, *Arabia*, *Ægypt*, &c. *Soliman* II. his Succeſſor, took *Rhodes* in 1521, and ſeveral places in *Hungary*. *Selim* II. took *Chios*. After theſe reign'd *Amurat* III. *Mahomet* III. *Achmet* I. *Ottoman* II. ſtrangled by the Janizaries, *Muſtapha*, *Achmet* his Brother, *Amurat* IV. Brother to *Ottoman*, *Ibrahim* who was alſo ſtrangled by the Janizaries; then *Mahomet* IV. who took *Candia* from the *Venetians*, *Newheuſel* from the Crown of *Hungary*, and *Caminiec* from *Poland*. But the *Turks*, diſcontented at the ill Succeſs of their Arms in this preſent War againſt the Chriſtians, depos'd him *November* 9. 1687, and placed *Soliman* his Brother, the preſent Emperor, on the Throne, who is the 12th of *Oman*'s or *Ottoman*'s Line. The Seat of their Empire at firſt was *Buſa* in *Bithynia*, afterwards it was at *Adrianople*, and is now at *Conſtantinople*. Their Religion, whereof *Mahomet* was Author, comprehends ſix general Precepts, Circumciſion, Prayer, Faſting, Alms, Pilgrimage, and Abſtinence from Wine. Circumciſion is the chiefeſt of their Ceremonies, which they ſay has the ſame Effect with Baptiſm; and add, that it's impoſſible to be ſaved without it; wherefore they celebrate it with great Solemnity, and keep Feaſts as the Chriſtians do at their Marriages. Their Prayers are ſhort, but frequent; for they go to them five times a day: *Mahomet* calls them the Pillars of Religion, and the Keys of Paradiſe: they conſiſt moſt in Proſternations, Geſtures, and Poſtures; and when they come to them they turn to the Eaſt, but more often to the South towards their Prophet's Tomb, and Pray with ſo much Application, that they would not interrupt them ſhould the Sultan command it, or were their Houſes on fire. *Friday* is their ſolemneſt Day of the Week, which they diſtinguiſh by being a longer time at Prayers on that than other Days. They never enter their Temples or Moſques until they purifie themſelves by waſhing their Bodies. They obſerve an extraordinary Faſt in their ninth Month called *Ramadan*; this begins with the New Moon, wherefore they get a-top of their Houſes, the ſooner to diſcover this Planet, and acquaint the People therewith; and then they neither eat nor drink but at Nights, live very reſerv'd, and leave off taking Tobacco. Any *Turk* that neglects or breaks this Faſt, is certainly put to Death. When it happens in Summer, (for their Lunar Year conſiſts of 12 *Lunaiſons*, has no fix'd beginning, ſo that the *Ramadan* falls ſucceſſively in all Seaſons,) Labourers ready to drop down for Thirſt, dare not taſte a drop of Water to refreſh themſelves with. They frequent the Moſques Night and Day, ſhun Converſations and Paſtime or Diverſion, and have a greater Abhorrence than ordinary for Blaſphemy. They hold, that during this Month, God opens the Gates of Heaven, and ſhuts thoſe of Hell. They have a ſort of Monks, call'd *Dervis*, who live a very retired and auſtere Life, obſerving always a profound Silence and Humility, go bare-foot, with a Leathern Girdle round their Body

full of ſharp Points to mortifie the Fleſh, and ſometimes beat and burn themſelves with hot Irons. The *Turks* are very charitable, and ſpare nothing for the Maintenance of their Poor, and keeping their Hoſpitals, which are generally very magnificent Structures. Their Moſques alſo are ſtately Buildings, and their Revenues ſo conſiderable, that they are thought a third of the whole Empire: beſides, all People are oblig'd to contribute the hundredth part of their Wealth towards the *Zagat* or Alms. This *Zagat* is not ſo exactly paid by the Rich as by the Poor, the former taking care to conceal their Wealth, which is look'd upon as a ſort of Crime at *Conſtantinople*. Their Pilgrimage to *Meccha* is perform'd with much Devotion, for they go ſometimes to the number of 50000, to whom the Grand Signior gives a Commander or Leader, who ſets out with the Caravan, and hinders the Diſorders that might happen. This Officer carries an Alcoran cover'd with Cloth of Gold on a Camel, which at its return is crown'd with Flowers, and exempted from farther Toil all the reſt of its Life: They alſo viſit the holy Places of *Jeruſalem*, but more out of Curioſity than Devotion; and believe *Jeſus* is not yet dead: They have much Veneration for the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, looking upon it as the Place where the laſt Judgment will be held. Abſtinence from Wine is alſo a Precept of the Alcoran; but the *Turks* ſay their Legiſlator doubted a long time, whether he had better prohibit it or no, becauſe it's very bad, and even Poiſon when taken to Exceſs, yet it's a great Cordial when uſed moderately; and ſay, that what made him forbid it abſolutely was, leſt it ſhould make Soldiers loſe the Reſpect they owe their Officers, and neglect their Duty, eſpecially Sentinels, on whom the Safety of Towns, and ſometimes of whole Armies, depend. 'Tis often ſeen in *Germany*, that they have ſo many Carts taken up with Wine, that they ſometimes want them to carry Powder and Ball: But this Diſorder never happens among the *Turks*; for amongſt them, the next Well they come at is their Cellar. The *Mufti* is chief Prieſt of the *Turks*, and has great Authority, but is raiſed and turn'd out of his Place at the *Grand Signior*'s pleaſure. The People have ſuch Veneration for him, that they believe he knows the greateſt Secrets of their Law, and therefore call him the Mind or Underſtanding that gives Life to Religion, looking upon his Decrees to be as authentick as their very *Alcoran*: ſo that the Judges in their Proceedings dare not contradict his Judgment, which has paſſed ſo far ſometimes as to ſentence the very *Sultan* to Death, as *Oman* and *Ibrahim*. However, the Veneration the *Turks* have for ſo elevated a Station, was not a ſufficient Guard to ſecure the *Mufti* from the Violence of *Amurath* IV. who trampled upon the Dignity of the Office, and condemn'd this High Prieſt to be ſtrangled, like a common Criminal. The *Saracens* and *Mamelukes* profeſs'd the *Mahometan* Religion, and now it is the governing Religion amongſt the *Moors*, the *Arabians*, and *Tartars*, and there are Schiſmatick *Perſians*, *Azimes*, *Chiondes*, and others, to the number of 67 Sects, different from that of the *Turks*; all which allow the Text of the *Alcoran*, but explain it in different Senſes. This Variety of Opinions has often occaſion'd War between the *Turks* and *Perſians*: Theſe laſt follow *Hali*, one of *Mahomet*'s Diſciples: His Tomb and *Omar*'s, another famous Diſciple of that Prophet, are to be ſeen at *Babylon*; the firſt in ſuch great eſteem, that thereon the Kings receive the Sword, a Ceremony equivalent amongſt them to the Coronation of Chriſtian Princes, and when they are Maſters of *Babylon*, they light Lamps before it, and perfume and adorn it richly: and on the contrary, that of *Omar* is not only profaned, but deſpiſed as a wicked and infamous Place. And when the *Turks* get the better, and poſſeſs the Place, then is the Scene quite alter'd, and *Omar*'s Tomb has its turn of Reſpect and Veneration. The Government is Monarchical, the Emperor abſolute Maſter of the Life, Honour, and Goods of his Subjects: His Orders are above the Laws, which are but few, and thoſe in favour of Arms, and for the enlarging of the State. The *Ottomans* believe firmly, that the *Sultan*'s Will is the Will of God; that they deſerve to be crowned Martyrs who die in his Service; but for them that diſobey his Orders, they contemn them as Reprobates. They love the *Sultan*, but fear him more. He is, as ſome Authors write, the only Heir of all their Poſſeſſions, for their Children and Friends never enjoy them but by his Permiſſion: But this abſoluteneſs is contradicted by others, as we ſhall ſee by and by. If his Miniſters grow rich they certainly ſuffer, right or wrong, their Wealth being look'd upon as a clear proof of their Guilt. 'Tis theſe Practices that furniſh him with a Fund for his numerous Armies and principal Miniſters.

Of the Grand Signior's *Seraglio.*

The *Seraglio* where the *Sultan* keeps his Court, was built by *Solyman* II. in the pleaſanteſt place of *Conſtantinople*, at the Extremity of the Town, towards the Canal of the *Black Sea*. This Palace has many Gates, whereof there is but one open, and that guarded by a great number of *Capigi*'s or Guards under one of the ten *Baſſas* that govern and are oblig'd to lie in the *Seraglio*; ſome *Azamoglans*, who are Children of Renegado *Greeks*, keeping Centinel at Night in the Towers. On the Sea-ſide are ſeveral Field pieces, to keep off all Ships that ſhould approach the Walls. The *Sultan* takes the Air now and then in a Cloſet or Chamber, which he built in one of the Towers towards *Aſia*: There are alſo ſeveral *Chroſques* or Balconies upon the tops of the *Seraglio*, from whence the Proſpect is very pleaſant: Lower, by the Sea-ſide, there is a Harbour for the Galliots, Caics or Brigantines, that wait on the *Grand Signior* when he goes to take his Diverſion upon the Water: there are three great Courts which People are permitted to come into, the reſt are inacceſſible. In the firſt is the Apartment of the *Azamoglans* on one ſide, and the Infirmery of the Slaves of the *Seraglio* on the other; the ſecond Court is full of Cypreſs-trees, and the Wings built in form of Portico's, taken up with the Kitchins of the *Seraglio*, the *Grand Signior*'s Stables, and the *Divan*, for ſo the great Hall is called where the *Vizirs* meet about buſineſs. The *Haſna* or *Treaſure-Chamber* is likewiſe in this Court; and ſo is the *Oda*, *i. e.* the Lodgings of the *Icoglans*, a Name given to a ſelect number of Children, which are taken as Tribute from the Chriſtians, and made uſe of to ſerve about the Perſon of the *Sultan*. In the ſame Court is the *Chilar Oda*, *i. e.* a ſort of Wardrobe for rich Furniture; the Preſents which Embaſſadors make before their Audience being likewiſe laid up here. In the third Court there is a grand Hall, in which the *Grand Signior* gives Audience to Embaſſadors: The Throne in this Hall is richly ornamented. Beyond this is the *Odaliques* Apartment, or that of She-Slaves, reſerved for the *Sultan*'s Pleaſure: What paſſes here cannot be known, but by ſome of the Eunuchs of the *Seraglio*, or by ſome baniſh'd thence for Miſdemeanor, or married thence to ſome *Baſſa*. People enter but very ſeldom into the *Sultan*'s Apartment, and never but when he is abſent, ſo great is their Veneration not only for his Perſon, but alſo for all things that he makes uſe of. This faces a great Court all pav'd with very fine Marble, adorn'd with Moſaick Work and a great number of Fountains. The Hall of the ancient private *Divan* is towards the Eaſt, ſupported with Pillars, and ſurrounded with a Lake which forms 30 Fountains round it. There is a ſmall Brigantine upon this Lake, where his Highneſs diverts himſelf ſometimes with his dumb Jeſters or Buffoons. The Walls of the Chamber where the *Grand Signior* lies are lin'd with fine Purcelain, and enrich'd with painted Flowers; the Bed generally in form of a *Roman* Pavillion, of Cloth of Gold, with a Bedſtead or Pillar of Silver, the Mats being likewiſe brocaded. In Winter there are very rich Furs laid upon and under the Bed, and the Boards are covered with *Perſian* Carpets of Gold Tiſſue. The *Sultan* lies in a little *Turban*, and when he lies alone three of his Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber wait, one at the Door, and the two other near his Bed, to be ready at the leaſt Signal, and put on the Cloaths if they ſhould fall. Near this is the Apartment, where he exerciſes himſelf at ſhooting with Arrows. The *Turks* ſhew the Marks of his Shots with as much Veneration as the *Chriſtians* do their moſt precious Relicks. The publick *Divan* is held to do Juſtice, or to grant ſome favour. Councils are kept in the particular Chambers of the *Grand Vizir*, where the two *Cadileſchers*, Chief of the *Cadis* who profeſs the Law, meet to render Juſtice in the *Ottoman* Empire of *Greece* and *Natolia*: the *Defterdars*, *Camerlingues*, the *Reichiraf*, Chancellor or Recorder, the Secretaries and *Niſangis*, who ſeal all the Diſpatches, are alſo there. The *Chiaoux Baſſa*, Chief of the *Chiaoux*, who are the King's Meſſengers, is alſo at hand to give Orders to thoſe he commands, to execute ſpeedily what is reſolved on. The *Vizirs* adviſe or give their Judgment, but have no Vote. When the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and the Captain *Baſſa*, are at *Conſtantinople*, they come to this Meeting, eſpecially when it's neceſſary to inform the *Sultan* of what relates to the Arſenal or Army. If the laſt has no other Office but that of Captain *Baſſa*, he ſits in the laſt place; but if he be ſecond or third *Vizir*, he takes the place due to his Quality. There is no proper Seat in the *Divan* for the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, but when he comes to the *Divan*, he is the firſt that comes in and the laſt that goes out. The Clerks ſit upon the Ground with Pen in hand: Thoſe that ſue for Juſtice ſtand, and hold their own Petitions. The *Vizirs* never ſpeak but when the *Grand Vizir* asks their Advice. His firſt Miniſter ſometimes refers the leſſer Affairs to the inferiour *Vizirs*, reſerving the greater to himſelf: And here all Suits and Diſputes about Property are determined by the Bench, without ſuffering any Lawyers to meddle in the matter. The *Sultan*, from their Apartment, can ſee and hear what is done in the *Divan*, without being ſeen, which keeps their Miniſters to their Duty, and affords them the Pleaſure of ſeeing and hearing what paſſes in their Interviews with foreign Embaſſadors. When the *Sultans* themſelves take the Trouble to govern, they take an Account every *Sunday* and *Tueſday* of the Reſolutions taken in the Aſſemblies. When the *Great Vizir* ſpeaks to the *Grand Signior*, it's with a great deal of Humility, and delivers him the People's Petitions in a Silken Purſe; but the reſt, to ſhew their greater Diſtance and profound Reſpect, ſpeak with both their hands joyn'd together. When the Embaſſadors of Crown'd Heads deſire Audience, the *Vizir* aſſembles the Great *Divan*: the *Baſſas* that are in Employment come thither, and in the next Court are the *Chiaoux*, the *Muteferaca* or Pikes, the *Zeis* or Armourers, *Spahies*, and *Janizaries*, drawn up on both ſides: the *Vizir* ſends the *Chiaoux Baſſa* with all his Train to meet the Embaſſador, who is introduc'd into the *Divan*, and takes place over againſt the *Vizir*. After the ordinary Compliments on ſuch Occaſions, an Officer gives notice that Dinner is ſerv'd in; the

chief

chief Officers and Men of Quality dine with this Stranger, and are feasted magnificently; for the *Sultan* allows 1000 Crowns of Gold for each such Dinner. The *Dragoman* assists to interpret what is said on both sides: In the mean time, the Officers of the Embassador's Train are Feasted under one of the *Portico*'s. These Ceremonies ended, the *Grand Signior* gives notice, That he is ready to give Audience; whereupon the Embassador retires until all the Members of the *Divan* are met to assist; and the Master of the Ceremonies comes to lead him to his Highness's Chamber, through the *Capigis Bassaes*, who stand in order on both sides; two of these take the Embassador under the Arms, and carry him to kiss the *Sultan*'s Hand; after which he retires into a Corner, until the Gentlemen, Secretaries, *&c.* that have a desire to salute the *Sultan*, have paid him their Respects. Then the *Dragoman* or *Drogeman*, is sent for, who interprets what the Embassador gives in Writing. To which the *Sultans* seldom answer, or if they do, say but very little; but this Brevity of the *Sultan* is supply'd by the *Grand Vizier*, who makes a Compliment proper to the Occasion. After this the Embassador withdraws, his Gentlemen walking before him; and when he retires, he does not take off his Hat, but only bows his Head, according to the Custom of the Place. The *Sultan* gives the Embassadors and chief of their Retinue Vests, before they come to their Audience. Ministers of less considerable Princes, are received according to the Quality of their Masters; some are not Feasted at all, others stand or sit before the *Vizir*; all which is regulated by Custom; for the *Turks* keep very exact Registers of the Formalities and Distinctions used on such Occasions, according to the Rank of the Princes from whom these Ministers come; and these they observe without the least Innovation. Extraordinary Embassadors are furnish'd with Money to bear their Charges, and the *Turks* present them sometimes with Hangings for their Chamber.

Of the Womens *Seraglio.*

There are about 800 Officers employed within the *Serrail*, and about 3000 Women, consisting of young Maids, who are there for Education, the grave Matrons that govern, and the Slaves that wait upon and serve them. Here are some of most Countries. The *Tartars* send the Choice of those they take in their Incursions; and if in any conquer'd Country there is found any extraordinary Beauty, or any one of great Qualifications, she is reserved for the *Sultan*: When she begins to grow out of date, she is sent into the *Old Seraglio*. Let their Religion be what it will, they are all thought *Turks* that are in the *Seraglio*; nor is there any other Ceremony requisite to this, but to lift up a Finger and cry, *La Allah illa Alla Mochammed resoul Allah*, *There is but one God, and* Mahomet *is his Prophet*. When they come to the *Serrail*, they are received by an Old Woman called *Chejaca Cadun*, the Women's Governante, or Mother of the Maids. They live retir'd in these Apartments, sleep in Dormitories, eat in long Refectories, always attended by their Old Matrons who never lose sight of them. They have their Baths, their fine Gardens, and Mistresses to learn them the Tongue, and to work some Curiosities for Diversion. The *Sultan* diverts himself with none but those the *Checaja Cadun* presents him: She makes 'em dance before him, play upon Instruments, and do what else they are best versed in: When he gives away, he throws his Handkerchief to her he likes best, as a token of his Design: In the Morning he changes his Suit, and leaves that he wore, with all the Money in the Pockets, to his Bedfellow; and if he thinks her deserving of his Love, he makes her more considerable Presents. She that has the good Fortune to Conceive, is honoured with the Title of *Assechi Sultan*, that is *Sultan Queen*, a Title that is confirm'd upon them, if they happen to bring a Prince; but if it be a Daughter, they are only called plain *Sultanes*; yet they have particular Apartments given them, with all that is necessary to support their Honour, and their Daughters are married to the principal *Bassas*, who have such great Veneration for them, that they look upon themselves as unworthy of possessing them. These Ladies wear always a Dagger enrich'd with Pearls, as a Mark of their Authority. The *Sultanesses* are jealous of each other, and omit nothing to gain their Point over their Rivalesses. All their Happiness depends of Issue Male; but if they out-live the Children, they lose the Title and Honour they had by them. There have been *Sultans* formerly married Solemnly, the Ceremony being performed in Presence of the *Mufti*; but that Custom is now abolished, to spare the great Portion amounting to Five hundred thousand Sequins *per Annum*, which *Selim* I. assigned them, to support their Rank, and enable them to build Mosques, Hospitals, and do other charitable Works: Now whether they are declar'd Wives or no, they are called *Sultanesses Queens* when they are brought to Bed of Princes. The *Chiflar Agasi*, Chief of the *Black Eunuchs*, guards the *Great Sultaness*'s Doors with thirty of his Moors. The *Sultanesses* never go abroad but when the *Grand Signior* carries them to walk, and then they are not seen neither, and when they accompany the Court in any long Journey, they travel in such close Coaches, that it's impossible any but their *Black Eunuchs* should see them. The Old Matrons examine all that is brought them; the least Fault is sufficient to have them sent to the *Old Seraglio*; and when they are convinc'd of Witchcraft, or any other considerable Crime, they are sown up in a Sack, and thrown into the Sea.

Of the Azamoglans.

There are seven or eight hundred *Azamoglans*, brought up from the Age of 12 to 30 Years in the *Serrail*; these are Sons of *Renegado* Christians, and Children levy'd by way of *Tribute*, in the Provinces of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Bostangi Bassi*, or chief of the *Gardeners*, looks after and employs them in what he thinks 'em most fit for. They are always ready at a Call, and it's they execute the *Grand Signior*'s Sentences of Death upon the most considerable of his *Bassas*. The *Janizaries*, *Azamoglans*, and *Agalares*, according to the first Institution, were to be no other than the Children of *Renegado Christians*; but of late natural *Turks* have been receiv'd. These Young-men are under the Direction of the *White Eunuchs*, who persuade them from their Infancy, that nothing is so glorious as obeying the *Grand Signior*'s Orders, and sacrificing themselves in the Execution; that if they die by his Hand or Orders, they are assuredly happy; which false Maxims have made such Impressions upon some *Turks*, that there have been very many considerable *Bassas* known, to have look'd upon their Fortune as imperfect if they could not crown their Life by dying by the Hand or Order of the *Sultan*, and so render themselves worthy of the Glory of Paradise. They keep a Register of the Name and Country of these *Agalares*; a *White Eunuch* having the charge of the Youth among them, whom he teaches to Read, Write, and speak the *Turkish* Language: Their Books are all Manuscripts, for the *Turk* suffers no Printing. The *Agalares* having staid a competent time at his School, are remov'd into another, where they write and speak more correctly, and where the *Persian*, *Arabick*, and *Tartar*'s Languages are taught; they likewise spend five Years in Learning to Draw the Bow; to Wrestle, throw Darts; to Run, and handle the *Sabre*; till having reach'd the Age of full Strength, and then they are sent to a Third Apartment, where they repeat the same Exercises, and learn to Vault and Ride: And besides this, every one of 'em are taught some necessary Trade or Employment, for the Service of the *Sultan*; and after several Tryals and Proofs that they have quite forgot their own, and are fix'd in the *Mahometan* Religion, they are promoted to Offices according to their Deserts and Capacities. They that are about the *Sultan*'s Person may come to these following Charges, to be *Beglerbegs* of *Greece* and *Natolia*, *Agas* of *Janizaries*, Chief of the *Spahies*, Governors of the Provinces of the Empire, and to several other less considerable, about the *Sultan*'s Person, as *Barbers*, *Bathers*, *Secretaries*, *&c.* And they were some of these that were formerly sent in Quality of Embassadors and *Chiaoux*, to carry the Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Transilvania* the confirmation of their Principalities; but now the *Capigis Bassis*, who are for the most part *Sultan*'s Sons, are employed on these Occasions. The *Agalares* are not suffer'd out of the *Seraglio* until they are 30 Years of Age, and then neither appear in Publick until their Beard is grown, a Sign of Maturity and Judgment amongst the *Turks*. Besides Jesters, Buffoons, Wrestlers, Dancers, and Players upon Instruments, there are Mutes of both Sexes, who express their Meanings as well by Signs as if they could speak, and are of extraordinary Diversion to the *Grand Signior*.

Of the Eunuchs.

There are *White* and *Black Eunuchs* in the *Serrail*; the *White* guard the *Sultan*'s Door, the *Black* the inward *Seraglio* of the Women. The most considerable of all, is *Capi Aga*, chief of all the *White*; the second is *Casnadar Bassi*, Great Treasurer; the third *Chilergi Bassi*, who takes an Account of what is laid out, and how; the fourth is *Serrai Agasi*, Warder of the *Seraglio*. These four, who are generally pretty well in Years, are in great Consideration, especially the first, who does the Office of first Groom of the Bed-chamber: He follows the *Grand Signior* where ever he goes, and accompanies him to the very Door of the Womens Apartment: His Pay is 10 *Sultanins* a day, and his Place is of great Perquisites, besides in Cloaths, Jewels, and Presents, because all that is done in the *Serrail*, or without, goes through his Hands. The *Casnadar*, who has care of the *Casna* or Treasury, keeps one Key, and the *Sultan* another; and when any pressing Business of State obliges them to draw any Sum, or valuable Thing thence, it's only upon condition to return it thither again; for the Treasurer keeps an exact Register of the least precious Stones that are taken in or out of the Treasure. The *Chilergi Bassi* looks after all the rich Furniture, Jewels and Plate that belong to the Crown: This Officer has 1000 *Aspers* a day, which amount to 10 Crowns. There is another Apartment called the Exchequer, where they put all the rich Furniture they take from the *Bassas* that are Strangled by the *Grand Signior*'s Orders, unless these before their Death dispose of them in favour of some Mosque. The *Serrai Agassi*, the fourth of these *Eunuchs*, has the Guard of the *Seraglio*, which he never goes out of when the *Grand Signior* is absent.

His

His Salary amounts to eight Crowns a day, beſides his other extraordinary Advantages. Theſe four Officers wear *Turbans*, and becauſe they are privileg'd by their Places to be about the *Grand Signior*'s Perſon, are much reſpected. There are about 100 *Eunuchs* in the *Serrail*, which ſometimes are raiſed to great Offices, as, to be *Baſſas* of *Cairo*, Governors of Provinces, *Vizirs*, and have the Reputation of being very Faithful, and for that reaſon are intruſted with the Money and Women. The *Black Eunuchs* that ſerve the *Sultaneſſes* come from *Cairo*; they take the Name of ſome Flower or precious Stone, as, *Diamond*, *Jacinthe*, *Perle*, *Coral*, *Roſe*, *&c.* The *Black* ſpeak ſometimes to the *Grand Signior* when they carry him a Meſſage from his Favourites: They never go out of the *Serrail*, without the expreſs Permiſſion of the *Sultan Queen*. The *White* dare not come into the Womens Apartment, but each keeps to his Poſt, and do their particular Offices.

Of the Sultaneſſes *and their* Children.

Young *Mooriſh* Maids are employed in the *Sultaneſſes* Service, and no Men enter their Apartment but ſuch Officers as are indiſpenſably called thither by their Employment; for the chief Phyſician cannot viſit any without the *Sultan*'s Leave; and when he does, all the other withdraw whilſt he is led into the Sick Perſon's Chamber by the *Black Eunuchs*: She lyes all cover'd to a little part of her Arm, where he feels the Pulſe: If it be the *Sultan Queen*, or any other *Sultaneſs*, ſhe has her Hand and Arm cover'd with a very fine Veil, that the Doctor may not touch her Skin; and he withdraws immediately after he has preſcrib'd her the Remedies he thinks fit. The young Princes, if they be of the ſame Mother, are brought up together by Nurſes taken from without the *Serrail*; but if the *Sultan* has different Favourites they are brought up in ſeparate Apartments, and each Mother takes care of her own Children. The *Sultan*'s Daughters are alſo brought up with great Care, but not with ſo much as the young Princes, who have a *Chozza* who inſtructs them from the Age of five to eleven Years. Formerly the preſumptive Heir to the Crown being pretty big, was Circumciſed according to their Law; and when the Prince that govern'd thought fit, he had leave to come out of the *Serrail*, and had a Houſe given him, with one of the chiefeſt *Eunuchs*, to be his Governor, and a good number of Officers out of the *Seraglio* for his Train; then was he ſent to *Magneſia* a Town of *Aſia*, where he Commanded under his Father: The other Princes of the Blood whoſe Lives were ſpar'd, had alſo their *Apanages* and truſty People plac'd about 'em to keep 'em within due bounds, and hinder their Communication with any who might raiſe their Ambition, or move them to ſuch Diſorders as in theſe laſt Ages were like to be the utter Ruin of the Empire. They choſe rather to ſend theſe Princes to *Aſia* than into *Europe*, that they might be the farther remov'd from the Chriſtian Princes. But now the *Turks* have changed that ancient Cuſtom, and keep the Princes always in the *Serrail*; that ſo being conſtantly under their Fathers Conduct, they might be the more ſubmiſſive, and leſs lyable to ill Impreſſions from Strangers.

Of the Grand Signior.

The *Sultan* gets up betimes, and generally eats four times a day. He ſits upon Pillows, and has his Meat ſerv'd upon a kind of Stool a little from the Ground: He holds his Napkin upon his Arm, has another Cloth upon his Knee, with his Legs acroſs, the *Turkiſh* way. He keeps no Taſter, as our Chriſtian Princes do, and ſeldom drinks more than once. *Selim* and *Amurat* IV. who were not very zealous obſervers of their Law, drank much Wine, and the laſt uſed to call the *Vine* the Tree of Life. The *Grand Signior* has his Buffoons and Mutes about him, who act a dumb Comedy by extravagant Geſtures, whilſt he is at Dinner. The *Sultan*'s Plate at Table, is Maſſie Gold; the Baſin alſo in which he waſhes his Hands, is of the ſame Metal, and ſet round with precious Stones. During the time of the *Ramadan*, which is the *Turkiſh* Lent, the *Sultan* eats in yellow *China*, and only at night; it being unlawful for the *Turks* to eat in the day-time, till the *Ramadan* is over: But, notwithſtanding this Seaſon of Abſtinence, there is Fleſh ſerv'd up always at Table, for the *Sultan* never eats any Fiſh, unleſs it be for his Fancy. There's little Spice us'd in the *Seraglio*, becauſe 'tis apt to make one very Thirſty: As to the Places whence the Proviſions come, *Aegypt* furniſhes Dates; *Moldavia*, *Valachia* and *Tranſilvania*, Honey: And Oil comes from *Coron* and *Modon* in the *Morea*; but the Oil from *Candia* is counted the beſt. The *Sultan*'s Butter comes up the *Black-Sea*, and the Gardens about *Conſtantinople*, ſupply him with Fruit. When he deſigns any of his *Agalars* a conſiderable Honour, he throws him a piece of Bread, which the other takes up with profound reſpect, breaks it ſmall, and diſtributes it to the other that are preſent, as if it were ſome precious Relick. After the Meat is taken away, the Prince quits his Gravity, and plays with his Mutes and Buffoons, to whom he gives Money, that they may ſuffer what he does to them with the more Patience. When he takes the Air in his magnificent *Saiques*, the *Agalars* and chief Offices of the *Serrail* that accompany him, ſtand; but the *Boſtangi Baſſi*, who is behind, and ſteers at the Helm, has the Privilege to ſit, and diſcourſes with him. When the *Sultan* goes a Hunting, or to the Moſque on *Fridays*, which are their Holy-days, he rides out of the *Serrail*, accompanied with the *Baſſas* and other principal Officers, which together make a great Squadron. Some Officers walk behind, to receive the Petitions the People preſent as he goes by; the meaner ſort that never go to Court, nor dare approach their Sovereign, burn Straw upon their Head whilſt they hold out their Petitions: This is done for two Reaſons, the firſt, that the *Sultan* might take notice of them, and order their Memoirs to be taken; the ſecond, to put him in mind that his Soul would burn ſo in Hell, if he refuſed to liſten to the juſt Complaints of his Subjects: This keeps Officers in awe, and hinders their abuſing the People. The *Sultan* has a thouſand choice Horſes in his Stables, which the Maſter of the Horſe furniſhes thoſe with that attend him when he rides abroad. He has very fine *Studs* in *Magneſia*, and at *Adrianople*, beſides other Places. The Number of his Mules is very great too; for when he marches in Perſon to the Field, there are Twelve thouſand that attend him. He appears in Publick on the Feaſt of *Bairam* or *Eaſter*, in all his Magnificence, ſeated upon a rich Carpet of *Perſian* Tapeſtry, gives the *Baſſas* leave to kiſs his Hand, and receives his Subjects Homage. The *Vizir* that ſtands by, names ſome, and acquaints him when they that make profeſſion of the Law, or the great Men of the Port come, that he may receive them with ſome Diſtinction. This Ceremony ended, he marches in State to *St. Sophia*, and then returns to his Apartment, where he treats thoſe that accompany him, and preſents the *Sultaneſs* and *Grand Vizir* with Jewels, Veſts, *&c.* At Night they light Torches, repreſent the Taking of Towns, with ſeveral other Diverſions, which laſt three Days; during which, Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, ſtrive for the Favour of their Prince by the great Preſents they make him. Whilſt all *Conſtantinople* is thus in Mirth, the Chriſtians are forced to keep within their Houſes, from the Inſolence of the *Turks*, and Inſultings of Soldiers and drunken Men, that ask Money, and put all manner of Affronts upon 'em.

The Old Seraglio.

This *Serrail*, ſurrounded with very high Walls, is conſiderable for its Buildings, Fountains, and Baths. The *Grand Signior* has an Apartment furniſh'd in it, whither he comes when he viſits any *Sultan*'s Queen that retires thither after the Death of her *Sultan*. This *Serrail* is about a Mile round, and was built by *Mahomet* II. in one of the fineſt parts of the Town. It has but one Gate or Door to it, and that kept by Eunuchs: No Men enter but they who carry Proviſions, and they make no ſtay neither, nor ſee any Women. The Women that are out of date in the other, that are caſhier'd, grow old, or have forfeited their Prince's Favour by ſome conſiderable Crime, are ſent hither, under an old Matron that governs them with much rigour. The *Sultan* Queen and other *Sultaneſſes*, have their Apartments, and keep no Communication with the inferiour Women, theſe laſt are ſo ill provided for, that they ſometimes want Neceſſaries, wherefore nothing afflicts them more than when they are order'd to be ſent hither: All their Comfort is, that they are ſuffer'd to Marry: The Eunuchs are their Agents, and take care to provide them Husbands. Their Portion is no more than what they ſav'd and hoarded up during their Proſperity, which they uſe to hide leſt it ſhould be taken from them.

Of the Turks *Marriages.*

There is no other Ceremony uſed in this, but a Contract made in Preſence of the *Cadi*, Preſident of the Law, which mentions the Portion and Conſent of Parties. Sometimes there are Witneſſes call'd; but there are ſo many falſe ones at *Conſtantinople*, that this Formality is but of little uſe. The very Deſcendants of *Mahomet*, diſtinguiſh'd by their Green Cloaths, are eaſily corrupted for Money. The *Turks* are allowed four Wives, and as many Slaves as they can or will maintain. Their Children inherit equally, and amongſt People of the higheſt Rank, eſpecially if allied to their Sovereign, the Slave's Children fare beſt, Jealouſie, or ſome Reaſon of State, hindring them to advance the other, leſt Birth ſhould make 'em Pretending and Troubleſom. And this is the reaſon the Legitimate Children are frequently Topp'd upon by the Baſtard Sons of Slaves. Husbands may be divorc'd from their Wives, for ſeveral Cauſes mentioned in the *Alcoran*, eſpecially when their Humours do not agree. They that are thus Divorced, take their Portion with them, and if in their ſecond Marriage they have ſtill the ſame Misfortune, they have the Liberty to return to their former Husbands. The Slaves that bear them Children, cannot be ſold, but are look'd upon as incorporated in the Family, which is therefore obliged to maintain them; but if they are barren, they may ſell them at Market. The *Turks* can have Wives or Slaves of all Religions, and may do what they pleaſe with them except taking away their Lives. *Chriſtians* and *Jews* are not allowed to buy *Mahometans*, but only Women of their own Religion. Their

is no Punishment inflicted on those that debauch Slaves, but they are severely dealt with that have any infamous Correspondence with those that are Free. The Traffick made of Slaves in *Turkey*, differs in nothing from that of Cattel amongst Christians; they are examin'd, their Age and Disposition of their Bodies consider'd, and a Price set according to the Strength and Quality of the Person: Children with or without the Mother: Young Girls are the dearest Commodity; these are examin'd by Matrons, and if they discover any Cheat the Seller is obliged to return the Price agreed upon, and mark'd in his Journal, which is as faithfully kept, and as formal, as for any other Merchandize whatsoever. The Customs and Ways of the *Turks* are very different from ours. The Left is the Upper-hand with them. They Bury in the dark, and carry the Dead out with their Head forward. In Christendom, Criminals are put to the Question, or Rack'd, to draw 'em to Confession; but in *Turkey*, they convict People only by Testimony. Christians keep good Tables, they but very ordinary, yet are very magnificent in the Equipage of their Horses. Christians retrench themselves in their Camps, but they not until of late. We have strait Swords, their Sabres are crooked. They neither make use of Pikes or Armour. Our Battalions are close and deep, theirs are large and take up much ground. Though it's generally thought they set no Value upon Learning, yet there are Professors at *Cairo* and at *Constantinople* that teach *Astrology*, *Astronomy*, *Geometry*, *&c.* the *Arabick* (which is the Language of the Learned, as *Latin* amongst us) and the *Persick*. They suffer no printed Books, but have a great many Manuscripts. The *Grand Signior* has a very curious Library, in which it was believ'd there was a perfect Copy of *Titus Livius*, for which the Library-Keeper was proffer'd considerable Sums, but he always answer'd, *He could not find it.* There is a *Bazar* or Market of Manuscript-Books upon different Subjects in the *Turkish*, *Arabian*, and *Persian* Tongues at *Constantinople*; but Christians are not permitted thither, because the *Turks* would believe Books profaned if sold to them. There are Historians now at this present hir'd to write the Annals of this Empire, which are already in five or six great Volumes that cost 2000 Crowns. M. *Batz* a *Scotchman*, who travelled four or five Years in this Country, says he bought a great many curious Books, as that of *Chek Bouny* an *Egyptian*, of the Efficacy of Divine and Humane Words, with a great number of Lines and Figures, by which this Author pretends to shew fine things; another that teaches the Speculation of this *Cabalistique* Science, a *Turkish* and *Arabick* Dictionary, *Turkish* and *Persian* Grammars, Alphabets of all Tongues, and *Ephemerides* of the Increase and Decrease of the *Nile*, a Treatise of *Chiromancy*, more curious than those of *John Baptista Porta*, in which the Author pretends, that the Lines of the Hands are Letters, whereof he shews the Alphabet; with several other. The same Mr. *Batz* assures, that he saw a very ancient Astronomy-Book at *Constantinople*, that supposed the Use of the Needle, but did not apply it to Navigation but to other Astronomick Uses; all which shew, that the *Turks* are not ignorant. But they apply themselves most to useful Sciences, without troubling their Heads with such as amuse the Understanding, and content a vain Curiosity. *J. Spon. Lovage of Italy, &c. in* 1675.

TURKY, or Empire of the *Turks*, comprehends many Provinces in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, so that it's with reason the Sultan is called *Grand Signior*; for it's observed he possesses from East to West all that lyes between *Belis* of *Gomere* or the Western Extremity of the Kingdom of *Algier*, which is tributary to him, to *Balsora*, which is at the Extremity of the *Persian* Gulf, and is at least 800 Leagues from North to South from *Caffa* or *Taurica Chersonesus*, or rather from the *Tanais* above the *Palus Meotis* to *Aden* at the Mouth of the *Red Sea* or Straights of *Babelmandel*, reckon'd 700 Leagues. In *Europe* he has *Romelia*, that comprehends *Greece*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thrace*, with the Islands of the *Egean Sea*, *Sclavonia*, in which are *Servia*, *Croatia*, *Bulgaria*, and a part of *Hungary*, *&c.* In *Asia*, *Natolia*, where Sultan, or *Syria*, *Turcomania*, *Diarbeck*, and the three *Arabias*, which comprehend a great many large and fair Provinces. In *Africa* he has the Kingdoms of *Barca* and *Egypt*, with the States of *Tunis*, *Algier*, and *Tripoli*, under his Protection. The Princes of *Transilvania*, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and Commonwealth of *Ragusa*, pay him Tribute. The *Tartar Tartars* depend on him as their Protector. To give the Reader a more perfect Idea of this Empire, we must observe, That it is divided into 25 Governments, of which there are seven in *Europe*, seventeen in *Asia*, and *Egypt* makes one by it self: Two of these Governments have *Beglerbegs* at the Head of em; the other are manag'd by *Bashi's* with *Sangiacs* or subordinate Governors under 'em. Most of these Countries are fruitful, but neglected through the Lazyness of the *Turks* and the Oppressions the Christians lye under, who chuse rather to let the Land lye untill'd, than to cultivate it for others. It's thin of Inhabitants, an Effect of the frequent Contagion and continual Wars which consume great Numbers of *Turks*. These are for the most part robust and well-limb'd, their Temperance contributing much to the Strength of their Constitution, naturally more sincere and better than the Renegadoes. Though they are allowed four Wives, yet this Number is rare amongst them: It's but seldom also they repudiate their Wives. They are much accused of wicked and detestable Practices, Men with Men, and Women with their own Sex. Several have published great Mistakes, in saying the *Grand Signior* was Proprietor of all the Land in *Turky*, and that Fathers cannot dispose of any in favour of their Children; for not only *Turks*, but the very *Grecians*, inherit their Parents and Relations Possessions, paying the *Grand Signior* only 3 *per Cent.* more or less upon every change of Heir. There is an Officer call'd *Beit-Elmal-Emini*, in each Town, to receive this Tribute. Their chief Merchandize is Silks, Cottons, and Oil. They are warlike and very stout. Their Troops consist in *Janizaries* which are the Christian Children levy'd for Tribute, in *Spahi's* which are their *Horse*, and in *Zains* and *Timariots*, that hold Land during Life, to serve in the Army at their own Charges. The *Timariots* have less than the *Zains*, and differ as the Commanders of *Malthe* from the *Grand Prior*. Northern *Turky* in *Europe*, though it lyes in the middle of the *Temperate Zone*, yet the Air is not pure and healthful in all its Parts, especially *Hungary*, which does not agree at all, or but very little, with Strangers; the Land is Hilly, and full of Mountains to the North, and Plains to the South; the Mountains have several good Mines, especially of Quicksilver, and the tops are cover'd with Forests full of wild Beasts: The Wine is delicious, especially that of *Tokay* in *Upper Hungary*: The Plains of *Lower Hungary* and *Transylvania* bear the best Wheat in *Europe*, and their Rivers abound so in Fish that the Country People attribute their Fatness to the great quantity of 'em. The *Tartarian* Horses and *Hungarians* are not so tall as the *Moldavians* and *Walachians*, but have a frightful Eye, and Fury always painted in their Faces, and are of an irreconcilable Humour, bold and barbarous: The desire of Liberty is so natural to them, that their daily Study is how to defend themselves against the *Turks*. The greatest part of 'em who live in the Country, conquer'd by these Infidels, neglect the Improvement of their Land, and deprive themselves of the Conveniencies of Life, making it their choice to live underground in Caves, into which they are forc'd to creep upon their Bellies, rather than dwell in open Air and commodious Houses, in which they would be oblig'd to Quarter the *Turks* and their Horses. The Women are handsom enough, but generally ill Dress'd, and Slatterns. Continual Wars have made the Country very poor, and destroyed most of those that used to work in the Mines. They have been always Warlike, sufficiently known by what they have done under *Attila*, and by their putting so long a stop to the *Turks* Encroachments in these latter Ages; and were it not for the Divisions and unhappy Quarrels of some of the chief amongst them, the Infidels had found it a very difficult matter to come into their Country. In the *Inner Hungary*, the *Roman Catholique* is the swaying Religion, and the Endeavours of suppressing *Calvinism* by taking away their Churches, has occasion'd the Bloody War that is full on foot. In the *Mahometan Hungary*, there are *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Roman Catholicks*, and some few *Calvinists*. This Kingdom in its flourishing Days was Elective, but since *Tekeli's* Rebellion, and that the Emperor obtained from the States in 1687, that it should be hereditary, he has almost reconquer'd *Hungary*, and had pushed his Conquests as far as *Belgrade*, but left this last Place in 1688. *Valachia*, *Moldavia* and *Transilvania*, have their Vaivodes, *Hospodars*, or *Princes*, who pay Tribute to the *Turk*, and who are plac'd and displac'd at the Sultan's Pleasure: But lately, the Prince of *Transilvania* has renounc'd the *Grand Signior*, and put himself under the Protection of the Emperor, and the King of *Hungary*. *Chalcondylas Hist. Turc. Camerarius de Rep. Turc. Francois Sansovin Orig. & Empire des Turcs. Baptiste Sorbelon de Morib. Turc. Chytreus. Ortelius. Sanson. Duval, Davity, Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire, &c.*

TURNEBUS (*Adrianus*) one of the most learned Criticks of the 16th Century, was born at *Andely*, near *Rouen* in *Normandy*. His Skill in the *Belles Lettres*, the Languages, and the Civil Law, made him admir'd by all the Learned in *Europe*. He publish'd several Treatises both in Prose and Verse, which were extraordinarily valued. He profess'd the Law both at *Toulouse* and *Paris*, at the latter of which Places, he died in 1565, being 53 Years of Age. *Thuanus. Lipsius. Barthius. Scaliger. La Croix du Maine, &c.*

TURPIN or TULPIN, a Monk of St. *Denys*, of the Ile of *France*, was nominated to the Archbishoprick of *Rheims*, by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, in 773. The Book, Entitul'd, *Historia de Vita Caroli Magni & Rolandi*, goes under his Name, but this History, or rather Romance, belongs to another Monk, who took the Name of *John Turpin*. *Hoffman, Bauer Godex. cap. 5. Edit.* 1685. *Rhenanus. lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. *& lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

TURQUESTAN, a Province between *Great Tartary* and the Kingdom of the *Great Mogul*. Several Moderns think, There is no such Place as *Turquestan*, and that this Country is the Kingdom of *Tibet*, but it's hard to determine the Truth.

TURRECREMATA. *See John de Turrecremata.*

TURRIANUS (*Francis*) born at *Hontoya* in the Diocese of *Palentia* in *Spain*, was a Divine, and very well acquainted with Ecclesiastick Antiquity. He died at *Rome* in 1584. Father *Paul* takes notice, That *Turrianus* being at the Council of *Trent*, behav'd himself with a great deal of Heat and Indecency against those that mov'd for Communion in both Kinds. His principal Works are, *De summa Pontificis Sacra Conventum Auctoritate. De materiis de Electione Divina & ac Infallibilitate: De variis Missæ Ritibus: De Celibatu: De Matrimonii Clandestinis: De Sacer-*

dotio

rarchicis Ordinationibus per Miniſterium Eccleſiæ Catholicæ: De Sanctiſſima Euchariſtia: De Ritibus Eccleſiaſticis, &c. Thuan. Hiſtor. Fra. Paolo Hiſt. Council of Trent.

TURSELIN (*Horace*) a Jeſuit, Native of *Rome*, where he taught for 20 Years, and died in 1609, having writ a *Latin* Abridgment of the Univerſal Hiſtory, with ſome other Works.

TUSCANY. See *Toſcany.*

TUSCULUM, now *Freſcati*, a ſmall Town of *Campagnia de Roma* in the Church Lands, is the Seat of a Biſhop, who retains the Name of *Tuſculanus Epiſcopus*, and is always one of the ſix ancient Cardinals. This Town was deſtroyed in Pope *Celeſtine* the Third's time, becauſe its Inhabitants ſuccour'd the *Imperialiſts*, and *Freſcati* was built upon its Ruins, now about 500 Years ago. There are a great number of Palaces and Pleaſure Houſes to be ſeen in it. *Baud.*

TUSCUS (*Dominicus*) a Cardinal born at *Reggio*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the farther *Calabria*. He was a Perſon of great Parts and extraordinary Memory. He went out Doctor of Laws in his own Country, and after having practis'd at the Bar ſometime at *Rome*, he was made Auditor of the *Rota*; in which Function, his Learning and Abilities appearing to Advantage; he had a Cardinals Hat given him by *Clement* VIII. and had been choſen Pope upon the Death of *Leo* XI. if Cardinal *Baronius* had not oppos'd the Election, being diſobliged by ſome Freedoms of Converſation, which were cuſtomary enough in *Tuſcus*; upon this Diſappointment, *Tuſcus* follow'd his Studies with greater Application, and publiſh'd eight Volumes, in which all the Learning and Caſes in the Civil and Canon Law, are rang'd in Alphabetical Order, and in a very eaſie and intelligible Method. Theſe he dedicated to Pope *Paul* V. and died in 1620. *Thomaſini Elog. Vir. Illuſt.*

TUTULINA, a Goddeſs ador'd by the ancient Gentiles, and invok'd for the Preſervation of their Harveſt when at home in their Rick Yards, that it might thenceforth be kept ſafe, that is, *Tuto*; whence comes the Word *Tutuline* and *Tutelaris*: There is ſtill this Inſcription in the Palace of the *Urſins*, *Diis Tutelaribus. Nonius. Macrobius. St. Auguſtin. De Civit. Dei. l.* 4.

TWEDE, the fartheſt River of *England* in *Northumberland*, and that which parts it from *Scotland*, at the Influx whereof into the Sea is ſeated *Berwick*, called from this River *Berwick upon Tweede*. Noted for a good Salmon-Fiſhing.

TWER, or *Twerſco*, a Province of *Ruſſia*, bordering to the Weſt on *Livonia*, to the North on *Ingraim*, to the Eaſt on *Smolenſco*, and to the South on *Litaw*. In it riſeth the *Dwina*, which falls at *Riga* into the *Baltick* Sea. The Capital City of the ſame Name is ſeated on the *Wolga*, 200 *Ruſſian* Miles from *Moſcow* to the North, and 250 from *Smolenſco* North Eaſt. This City is a Biſhop's See. It was the Capital of a great Principality before it ſubmitted to the *Ruſs*. It has the Right of a Mint with *Moſcow* and two others. In 1569 *John Baſilovitz* ſuſpecting the Inhabitants of this City, *Great Novogrod* and *Pleſcow* to encline to the *Poliſh* Government, he ſurprized this City, and cruelly deſtroyed all the Inhabitants of it, without reſpect of Sex or Age. *Guagninus.*

TWITNAM Park, a ſtately Houſe in *Middleſex*, juſt over againſt *Richmond*, belonging to the Right Honourable the Lord *Cardigan.*

TYCHES, a domeſtick God of the *Egyptians*. See *Anaches.*

TYDEUS, Son of *Oeneus* King of *Calydon* in *Aetolia*, being baniſh'd his Country for his Misfortune in killing his Brother *Menalippus*, he withdrew to *Adraſtus* King of the *Argives*, who gave him his Daughter *Deiphila* in Marriage. *Polynices* who had married *Argia* Siſter to *Deiphila*, having ſent *Tydeus* to perſuade *Eteocles* to deliver him the Kingdom of *Thebes* according to their Agreement. *Tydeus* upon his Diſappointment and ill Reception, challeng'd *Eteocles* and all his Retinue in all ſorts of Fights, and overcame them. The *Thebans* enraged at his Succeſs, to the Number of 50, under *Meon* and *Lycophron*, way-laid him at his Return, but *Tydeus* kill'd them all except *Meon*, whom he ſpared to carry *Eteocles* the News: But coming with *Adraſtus* and *Polynice* before *Thebes* a little after, he received his Deaths Wound from one *Menalippus*, after he had given ſignal Proofs of his great Strength and Valour. *Statius Theb.*

TYNDARO, in Latin *Tyndaris*, a Borough of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*, between the Towns of *Patti* and *Melaſſe*, where there is a Tower and Town dedicated to our Lady, call'd *S. Mary of Tyndaro.* It was formerly a Biſhopriek under the Metropolis of *Saragoſſa. Strabo, lib.* 6.

TYNDARUS, King of *Oebalia*, Husband of *Leda*, and ſuppoſed Father of *Helena*, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*; from whence they are call'd *Tyndarides.* See *Caſtor.*

TYPHON, or *Typhœus*, Son of Hell and the Earth according to *Heſiod*, or rather of *Juno* alone; for *Homer* ſays, that this Goddeſs being enraged that *Jupiter* had brought forth *Minerva* without Aſſiſtance, bear the Earth with her Hand, and received the ſtrong Vapours that aroſe thence; whence this *Typhon* ſprung, who was of ſuch extraordinary Bulk that with one Hand he touch'd the Eaſt, with the other the Weſt, whilſt his Head rais'd it ſelf to the Stars; both his Eyes ſeem'd Fire, and he vomited Flames out of his Mouth and Noſtrils; his Body was feathered, and his Thighs and Legs reſembled two great Dragons. This Monſter came with the other Giants to Fight and Dethrone the Gods, who were ſo frighted at his Preſence, that they fled into *Egypt* and changed their Forms; but at laſt *Apollo* kill'd him with his Arrows, or according to others, *Jupiter* ſtruck him dead with a Thunderbolt, and buried him under Mount *Gibel*. *Ovid* deſcribing his incredible Bigneſs, ſays, that he reaches under the three Capes or Promontories of *Sicily*, having the Cape *Peloro* or Cape *de Faro* upon his Right-hand, the *Pachino* or Cape of *Paſſaro* upon his Left, the *Lilybeans* or Cape of *Coco* upon his Thighs, and Mount *Gibel* upon his Head. Some ſay, *Typhon* was King of *Egypt*, who being very cruel, kill'd his Brother *Oſiris* to uſurp the Kingdom, but was at laſt overcome and puniſh'd by *Iſis*, *Oſiris*'s Wife. Dr. *Dickinſon* thinks, that *Python* and *Typhon* are the ſame, and that they are the *Greek* Name of *Og*, King of *Baſhan*, who was overcome by *Apollo* or *Pœan*, that is, *Joſhua*. See *Delph. Phœniciz.* Naturaliſts apply this Fable of *Typhon* to the Nature of the Winds which blow from Eaſt to Weſt, and riſe to the Skies; the Feathers mark their Quickneſs, the Serpents the damage they do in Hurricanes and Whirlwinds, which reſemble the Windings of thoſe venomous Beaſts; the Fire which he caſts out at his Mouth and Eyes, ſhews the Quality of the Exhalations which are hot and dry. That they would Dethrone the Gods, is but a vulgar Opinion, which takes the Clouds for the Skies; and becauſe the Wind is at times ſo violent that it drives the Clouds along with great Force, Poets have feign'd, that it troubled the Gods in their Seats: And becauſe the Heat and Beams of the *Sun* or *Jupiter*, *i. e.* the good Temper of the Weather, does often appeaſe this Violence, they ſaid *Apollo* kill'd him, or that *Jupiter* ſtruck him dead with a Thunderbolt: Finally, Becauſe there are many Caverns and hollow Places in *Sicily* where there are abundance of ſubterranean Winds and Fires, and that theſe ſometimes cauſe Earthquakes, and caſt Flames and boiling Water out of the Earth, they took Subject thence to ſay, *Typhon* was laid under this Iſland. *Nat. Comes. Strab. lib.* 13. *Heſiod. in Theog. Ovid Metam.*

TYPICON, is the Name of a Liturgical Book of the *Greeks*, which contains the Form of Officiating in all their Publick Prayers for the whole Year; it anſwers to that which in the *Latin* Church is call'd, *Ordo Recitandi Divini Officiis*, as *Allatius* has obſerv'd in his firſt Diſſertation, *De Libris Eccleſiaſticis Græcorum*, for as there are ſtill variety of Rites in the Weſtern Churches, and which were much more different before the Office of the Roman Church was receiv'd; ſo likewiſe, this *Typicon* of the *Greeks* is not every where the ſame, each Church having generally ſomething of peculiarity and difference in their Forms; however, that which is moſt valued and made uſe of, is the *Typicon* of *Jeruſalem* taken from the Monaſtery of St. *Sabas*. *Father Simon.*

TYPOT (*James*) a Learned Lawyer and States-man, of an ancient Family in *Brabant*: After having Travell'd to moſt of the famous Univerſities of *Europe*, and profeſs'd the Law in *Italy*, he ſettled himſelf in *Wirtzburgh* in *Franconia*, from whence *John* III. King of *Sweden*, invited him to his Court, and beſtow'd a great deal of Wealth and Honour upon him: This good Fortune drew the Envy of ſome great Men of that Kingdom upon him, who falſly accuſing him of ſeveral Crimes, prevail'd ſo far upon the Princes Credulity, as to get him impriſon'd; however, theſe Enemies were ſoon after puniſh'd for their Injuſtice, and loſt their Lives in a very remarkable manner: *Typot* having languiſh'd out this Reign in Durance, was upon *Sigiſmond*'s, the next Succeſſor's coming to the Throne, ſet at liberty, and employ'd in Buſineſs of the greateſt Truſt and Importance; but *Sigiſmond* being choſen King of *Poland*, *Typot* withdrew to the Court of the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. who did him the honour to make him his *Hiſtoriographer*. He died very old at *Prague* in 1604. His moſt conſiderable Works are, *Orationes ad Chriſtianos, &c. Symbola Divina & Humana, Pontificum, Imperatorum, Regum cum Iconibus. Hiſtoria Gothorum Hiſtoria Rerum in Suecia Geſtarum. De Monarchia. De Fortuna. De Salute Rei-Publicæ. De Judiciis, ſive De Legibus, &c. Thuan. Hiſt. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

TYRE, now called *Sur*, a Town of *Phœnicia*, in Latin *Tyrus*. Its Antiquity and frequent Changes of Fortune have rendred it very famous. Some ſay, *Agenor* built it, and that *Phœnix* and *Cadmus* Reign'd after him: But *Joſephus* is not of this mind, for he thinks the Town of *Tyre* was built 240 Years before the Temple of *Solomon*, that is, about the Year of the World 2783. Its eldeſt King within our Knowledge is *Abibalus*, *Hiram*'s Father, and Friend to *David* and *Solomon*. They who pretend this Town is more ancient, think the Proof is eaſie by the 14th Chapter of *Joſhua* and 23d of *Iſaiah*. This is certain, it has kept not only the Neighbouring Seas, but alſo all the others where its Arms have reached, under its Dominion, and if we may credit Report, the *Tyrians* were the firſt Inventers of Letters. *Alexander the Great* deſtroyed it when he made himſelf Maſter thereof, after ſeven Months Siege. It was afterwards Repaired, and the Emperor *Adrian* made it Metropolitan of *Phœnicia*, in favour of *Paulus Retem*, Native of *Tyre*. It was an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and afterwards under him of *Jeruſalem*, this was after the Chriſtians had Conquer'd the *Holy Land*. Now it's but a mean Borough under the Dominion of the *Turks*. This is allowed to be one of the moſt ancient and celebrated Cities of *Paleſtine*, ſup-

poſed

pofed to be older than the coming of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*; but certainly at the lateſt built *A. M.* 1793, 240 Years before *Solomon*'s Temple. It flouriſhed, and had the Trade of the whole *Mediterranean* Sea, and ſettled Colonies on all its Coaſts as far as the Weſtern Ocean; and among the reſt Founded *Carthage*. *Nebuchadnezzar* took and burnt it *A. M.* 3371. *Alexander the Great* took and ruin'd it the ſecond time *A. M.* 3618. In the latter Ages it was often taken from the Chriſtians by the *Saracens*. In 335 a Council aſſembled here by the Order of *Conſtantine the Great*, in which the *Arian* Biſhops being the majority, *Athanaſius* was accus'd of a great many Crimes; and notwithſtanding, in his Defence, he detected the Injuſtice of his Enemies, and purg'd himſelf ſufficiently, he was Condemn'd, Depriv'd of his Biſhoprick, and Baniſh'd from that City. In 448 *Ibas* Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, accuſed of *Neſtorianiſm*, was acquitted by another Council at *Tyre*. *Guliel. Tyrius* who wrote a Book *De Bello Sacro*, was Biſhop of this City. *Joſephus*, *lib.* 3. *Antiq. Euſeb. in Chron. Quint. Curt. lib.* 4. *Strab. lib.* 17. *Socrates*, *&c.*

TYRN, *Dyrn*, or *Tyrnaw*, a Town of *Upper Hungary*, upon a River of the ſame Name in the County of *Tranſchin*: The Archbiſhops of *Strigonia* make it their Reſidence ſince *Strigonia* was taken by the *Turks*. In 1414 twelve *Jews* and two Women exerciſed an unheard-of Cruelty upon a Chriſtian Child in this Town; for having entic'd him into their Houſe, they opened his Veins, and receiving the Blood, drank ſome, and laid the reſt up for other Uſes; then cut the Body in pieces, and buried it in a Cellar: Yet notwithſtanding this Precaution, their Wickedneſs was diſcovered; for the Officers of Juſtice making a ſtrict ſearch in the Street of the *Jews* where the Child was laſt ſeen, found ſome drops of Blood in ſeveral Parts of the Houſe, and thereupon ſeized all that liv'd in it, who being convicted of the Crime, were condemned to be burnt alive. When they were put to the Torture, they were ask'd, What put them upon ſuch a horrible Cruelty? They anſwered, It was becauſe they were taught by their Anceſtors, That the Blood of a Chriſtian was a powerful Remedy to ſtop the Blood in Circumciſion; ſecondly, becauſe it was a Philtre which created Love in them that eat Meat ſteep'd in it; thirdly, that it did ſtop the overflowing of the Hemmorrhoids; fourthly, that it was to obſerve their ancient Cuſtom of offering the Blood of a Chriſtian to God yearly, adding, that the Inhabitants of that City were enjoined to perform their Sacrifice about that time. *Bonfin. lib.* 4.

TYRONE, Lat. *Tyronenſis Comitatus*, the County of *Tir-Oen*, or as the *Iriſh* call it of *Thieroghain*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, between the County of *Antrim* to the Eaſt, *Londonderry* to the North and Weſt, and *Fermanach* and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town or City of any Note in this County, which heretofore extended farther to the Weſt than now it doth, a part of it being taken into the County of *Londonderry*.

TYRTEUS, a Poet, and excellent Player upon the Lute, Native of *Athens*, or of *Miletum* according to others, was choſen, by Advice of the Oracle, to be Chief of the *Lacedemonians* in their War againſt the *Meſſenians*. This Choice was very happy, for this Poet animated the Soldiers ſo with his Verſes and Tunes, that the *Lacedemonians* won the Day. *Plato de Legibus. Plutarch. Juſtin. &c.*

TYRWHIT (Sir *John*) of *Stamfield* in *Lincolnſhire*, Barr. Son of *Philip Tyrwhit*, Eſq; by *Penelope* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Eraſmus de la Fountain* of *Kirby-Bellers* in the ſame County. The *Tirwhits* are conſiderably ancient, as appears by their being High Sheriffs of *Lincolnſhire* in 22 of *Edward* IV. and of *Yorkſhire* in 14 of *Henry* VI. Their Arms are, *Gules*, *Three Pewits*, *Or*. *Fuller*'s *Worthies*.

TZERCLAS, Count of *Tilly*, General of the Troops of the Empire, *Bavaria*, and the *Catholick* Union or League; after he had ſignaliz'd himſelf in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, he was made Commander of the Troops of *Bavaria* under Duke *Maximilian*, and in 1620 diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battel of *Prague*: Afterwards he took *Elbogen*, defeated Count *Mansfeld*, one of the chief of the Proteſtant Generals, and forced him out of the *Upper Palatinate*: And in 1622 having defeated the Marqueſs of *Baden* at *Wimphen*, he routed *Mansfeld*'s Army near *Armſtad*, and beat him quite out of *Germany*. Before this, he aſſiſted the Arch-Duke *Leopold* at the taking of *Breda*; and afterwards took *Heidelberg*, Capital of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*. He was honoured with the Title of Count at the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, in 1623, and afterwards defeated the Army of the Duke of *Halberſtad* at *Statlo*, killing 2000 upon the Place, and making 4 or 5000 Priſoners, amongſt whom was the Duke of *Weimar*, the Duke of *Altembourg*, with ſeveral other Princes, and above 300 Colonels and Captains, and made himſelf Maſter of all their Baggage; all this with the loſs of 200 Kill'd and 100 Wounded. He gained another glorious Victory a little after, and then took *Munden* and ſeveral other Places, obliging the Landgrave of *Heſſe* to perform his Promiſe to the Empire. He defeated the *Danes* at *Lutter* in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick* in 1626, and made himſelf Maſter of 22 Pieces of their Canon, 80 Colours, and of all their Baggage in 1627. Having paſſed the *Elbe*, he took ſeveral Places, but was Wounded before *Pinneberg*; and in 1629 went to *Lubec*, as Plenipotentiary, to conclude a Peace with *Denmark*. In 1630 he was made chief General of the Army in *Wallſtein*'s Place; then having ſuccour'd *Francfort* upon *Oder*, againſt the *Swedes*, he took *Brandenburg* by Storm, then *Magdeloug*, which was Plunder'd by his Soldiers, and almoſt burned to the ground; and having ſtruck Terror over all *Thuringia*, took *Leipſic* in 1631, but was defeated three Days after by the King of *Sweden*; yet he rallied his Troops, took ſome Towns of *Heſſe*, and beat *Horn* chief of the Proteſtant Party, but was afterwards mortally wounded, defending the Paſſage of the *Lech*, and died at *Ingolſtad* in 1632. He made great Gifts at his Death to our Ladies Church of *Ottingen*, and left 60000 Crowns to ſome old Regiments that were under his Command. *Julius Bellus. Maurea Auſtriaca. Petrus Lotichius. Le Blanc. Hiſtoire de Baviere*, *&c.*

V.

V. THIS Letter is a Conſonant, as in *Naviſa*, *Gavius*: In ancient Lawyers *b* and *v* are taken for one another, and the *Gaſcoins* to this day, pronounce *vivere bibere* and *bibere vivere*; which made *Scaliger* joak upon them, ſaying, *Felices Populi quibus vivere eſt bibere.*

VABRES upon the *Dourdan*, a Town of *France* in *Rovergue*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Abi*. It's called *Vabra*, *Vabrincum*, *Caſtrum Vabrenſe* and *Vabrium*. It was a famous Abby of St. *Bennet*'s Order, changed by Pope *John* XXII. into a Cathedral Church in 1317. The Prelates have the Title of Biſhops and Counts of *Vabres*.

VACCIA, *Vacca*, a City in the *Upper Hungary*, ſeated between *Gran* and *Peſt* upon the *Danube*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. The *Hungarians* call it *Watzen*. The *Germans* took this Place from the *Turks* in 1596. *Bethlem Gabor* put it again into their Hands by a Treaty in 1622, and it was retaken in 1686 by the *Germans* in their March to *Buda*.

VACUNA, the Labourer's Goddeſs, which they invoked as propitious to thoſe that ſought their Quiet. They celebrated her Feaſts in Winter, that they might reſt after their Harveſt.

VADIANUS (*Joachim*) born at St. *Gall* in *Switzerland*, was an eminent Doctor of Phyſick, and a great Traveller; and upon his return Home, was made a Senator, and ſeveral times Conſul. He was, beſides his own Profeſſion, a Learned Mathematician, Geographer, Philoſopher, Poet, and Divine. *Joſeph Scaliger* counted him one of the beſt Schollars of his time in *Germany*; but *Voſſius* the Younger ſpeaking of *Vadianus*'s Commentaries upon *Mela*, cenſures them as being unpoliſh'd; his Words are, *Rus & ſtivam Olent*. He wrote ſeveral Books; the moſt conſiderable of thoſe which are Printed, are, *Commentaria in Libros Pomponii Melæ de ſitu Orbis*. *Epitome Aſiæ*, *Affricæ*, *& Europæ*. *Scholia in ſecundum C. Plinii Librum*, *Naturalis Hiſtoriæ*, *&c.* *Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam. Joſ. Scaliger*. *Vadianus* died in 1551.

VAFERINE, a River that runs from the Valley of *Chefirs* in *Bugey*, under *Pont des Oules* below *Chatillon* of *Michaille*, and at the foot of the Mountain of *Credo*, then under the Bridge of *Bellegarde*, and joins the *Rhine* on this ſide *Pont Leucey*. It parts *Savoy* from the Country of *Michaille* in *Bugey*. The *Pont des Oules* is called thus, becauſe the River *Vaferine* working it ſelf a way through the Rocks, has formed many of them into the ſhape of Pots, called in Latin *Ollæ*. *Guichenon. Hiſt. de Breſſe.*

VAG, Lat. *Vagus*, a River of *Upper Hungary*, which has its Source in the *Carpathian Hills* in the Borders of *Poland*, and running North-Weſt, watereth *Tienſchin*, *Neuſtadel*, *Leopolſtadt*, *Schinta*, and *Schelitz*, between *Comora* and *Preſburgh*; and falls from the North into the *Danube*. Whilſt *Newheuſel* was in the Hands of the *Turks* this was the Boundary on that ſide between the two Empires.

VAGITANT, was a certain God whom the *Pagans* believed to preſide over the firſt Words which Children pronounced. The Name was deriv'd from his Office; for *Vagitus* ſignifies a Child's Crying: This God had Altars erected for him at *Rome*. *Feſtus.*

VAISON upon *Louveze*, a Town of the County of *Venaiſſin* in *Provence*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Avignon*, belongs to the Pope, and is the *Vaſio Vocontiorum*, that *Ptolomy*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, and other ancient Authors ſpeak of. It was formerly far more conſiderable than now, being often deſtroyed by the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Saracens*, but was rebuilt ſince upon the ſide of a Hill. Its ancient Situation being in a Plain, where there is ſtill our Ladies Church that was the ancient Cathedral; that in the Town has a Chapter with four Dignities, and the Canons are become Seculars, but were formerly of St. *Auguſtin*'s Order. *Ptol. Plin. Pomponius Mela. St. Marthe.*

VAL DES ECOLIERS, an Abby in the Dioceſe of *Langres*, Head of the Congregation of Canon Regulars under St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule. *William Richards*, with ſome other Doctors of *Paris*, retired into this Solitude with the Biſhop's leave, where they were ſoon followed by a great number of the Scholars of the ſame Univerſity, which gave the Place the Name of *Val des Ecoliers* or *Scholars Valley*. In the mean time their Eſtabliſhment encreaſed, ſo that in leſs than 20 Years they had 16 Houſes. St. *Lewis* founded that of St. *Catherine* at *Paris*, whilſt others were founded in *France* and the *Low Countries*. *Clement Comnot*, Prior General of this Congregation, obtained the Title of Abbot of *Paul* III. for him and his Succeſſors; and afterwards in 1653, this Order was united to the Congregation of Canon Regulars of St. *Geneviere* in *France*. *Alberic in Chron. S. Marthe.*

VAL DE GRACE, formerly called *Valprofond*, an Abby founded in the Pariſh of *Bievre le Chapel*, three Leagues from *Paris*, thence removed to the Suburb of St. *James* in that City. The ancient Abby was founded in the ninth Age, and continued in its Splendor until 1300, or thereabouts; but then falling into Diſorder, and continuing to decline, *Lewis* XIII. named an Abbeſs there in 1618, to re-eſtabliſh a regular Obſervance according to St. *Bennet*'s Rule; and to facilitate the Reform, Queen *Ann* of *Auſtria* removed them to *Paris* in 1621, having the *Hotel* or Palace of *Little Bourbon* for their Uſe. Some Years after this, the Nuns began to build a Monaſtery, where the Queen laid the firſt Stone in 1624; but the King dying then, ſhe being left Regent, reſolv'd to build a ſtately Church: The Foundations were laid open the 21ſt of *February* 1645, and *Lewis* XIV. then but ſeven Years old, laid the firſt Stone: It was not fully finiſhed until 1665, nor were 20 Years too many to be employed in ſo accompliſh'd a Work, whether the Structure, the Figures, the Marble Pillars, Reliefs, curious Paintings, or the Riches it contains, be conſidered. The chief Altar repreſents a Stable, environ'd as it were with twiſted Marble Pillars, in the middle whereof is the Child *Jeſus* in the Manger, between the *Virgin* and St. *Joſeph*: All the Ornaments of the Sculpture are of Marble, or Braſs gilt; the Paintings of the *Dome* admirable, and the fineſt Piece in *France*, done by the famous *Mignard*, call'd the *Roman*. The Building was continued and finiſh'd by *Gabriel le Duc*, the King's Architect, and the chief Sculptures done by *Michel Anguierre*; in St. *Anne*'s Chapel, on one ſide of the great Altar over againſt the Nuns Grate, the Queens, the Princes, and Princeſſes of the Royal Families Hearts are depoſited. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

VALACHIA or *Valaquia*, a Principality that depended formerly on *Hungary*, and whoſe Vaivode or Prince is now Tributary to the Grand Signior. The *Turks* call it *Carabogdana*, that is, *The Land of Black Corn*. The Plains would bear extraordinary Corn, were they well look'd after. There is hardly any Wood in the whole Province, which makes them burn Hemp and dried Cow-dung: Their Sand in Rivers is mix'd with ſeveral Grains of Gold, and they have good Mines in their Mountains, had they People to work in them; the frequent Incurſions the *Turks* make, obliging them that began it to abandon the Deſign. *Valachia* is divided into thirteen Counties, promiſcuouſly inhabited by *Saxons*, *Hungarians* and Natives; the *Vaivode* has 1600 Crowns by his Tithes of Honey and Wax, a great Commodity in that Country; and his Cuſtoms upon the *Malmſie* of *Candia*, carried through his Lands into *Germany*, brings him a great Sum too. He has but three conſiderable Towns, *Zernowits* where he lives, *Brief* and *Treſſor*. There is a certain Salt in *Valachia*, that is as hard as any Marble, and of a kind of Violet Colour, but when pounded ſmall looks white. The People are Inconſtant and Wild; their Tongue inclines ſomewhat to the *Latin*, which makes ſome think, they are deſcended from the *Romans*. In the Ceremonies of their Religion, which is that of the *Greeks*, they make uſe of the *Lingua Franca*, uſed almoſt over all the Orient. The *Vaivode* generally pays the Port 70000 Ducats, but is ſometimes obliged to pay 100000 to maintain himſelf in his Principality. He can raiſe Ten thouſand Horſe and a thouſand Foot. *Hiſtoire des Troubles de Hongrie, dans la Preface.*

VALAIS or *Walais*, in Latin *Valleſia*, a County of *Europe*, Confederates of the *Swiſſers* ſince 1553, bordering upon a part of the *Alps*. The *Germans* call it *Wallifferlandt*, and it was the Habitation of the ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis* called *Sedani* and *Veragri*. It lyes between *Swiſſerland*, *Savoy* and *Milanois*; the chief Town is *Sion*; the others *Martinach*, *Saint Maurice*, *&c.* The Country is Fruitful enough conſidering its Situation; has Mineral Waters, ſeveral ſorts of Wild Beaſts, and ſome Mines. *Cluverius*, *&c.*

VALASCA, a famous Princeſs of *Bohemia*, that conſpir'd with the other generous Women of that Country to baniſh the Men, and form a new Republick of *Amazons*, that ſubſiſted ſeveral Years: The young Men Warr'd againſt them, and they defended themſelves with much Courage and Conduct; yet this *Heroine* was at laſt ſurpriſed by a Stratagem, and lived to ſee the Fall of her Commonwealth. *Æneas Sylvius. Hiſt. Bohem, &c.*

VALCKEMBOURG, which the *French* call *Fauguemont*, is a little Town in the Dutchy of *Limbourg* in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues from *Maeſtricht*; the King of *France* took it in 1676, and in 1679 reſtor'd it to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

VALCKEMBOURG, a little Borough a League from *Leyden* in *Holland*, has the Title of a County, and is conſiderable for a great Horſe-Fair kept there every Year.

VALDRADE, Siſter of *Gontier*, Archbiſhop of *Colen*, and Niece to *Thiedgaud* Archbiſhop of *Treves*; by the Favour of theſe Prelates, and her own Beauty, ſhe gain'd *Lotharius*, King of *Lorrain*, Son to *Lotharius* I. Emperor, who married her after he had turned *Thietbert* Duke *Hubert*'s Daughter away. *Nicholas* I. having aſſembled a Council at St. *John* of *Lateran* excommunicated all thoſe that had aſſiſted at this laſt Marriage, and forced *Lotharius* to put away his ſecond, and retake his firſt Wife, which he did, but abuſed her, and then paſſed into *Italy*, and perſuaded *Adrian* II. *Nicholas*'s Succeſſor, that there was a very good Underſtanding between him and *Thietbert*, and that he had quite forſaken *Valdrade*: This he confirm'd with an Oath, and thereupon was received into the Communion of the Church, but was ſoon after puniſhed for his Perjury by a ſudden Death. *Valdrade* was Mother of *Hugo* the Baſtard, that called the *Normans* into *France*, had his Eyes put out by *Charles the Gros*, and was then cloiſter'd in the Monaſtery of St. *Gery* in 885. *Chron. Hull. de Liege.*

VALENCE or VALENCIA, a Town and Kingdom of *Spain*, between *Catalonia*, the *Mediterranean*, *New Caſtille*, *Aragon* and *Murcia*. It was the Country of the ancient *Edetani* and *Conteſtani*, and one of the beſt Parts of *Spain* along the *Mediterranean* Sea, with good Ports and conſiderable Towns, whereof *Valence*, that gives it the Name, is Capital; the other are *Segorve*, *Orighuella*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, *Alicant*, *&c.* The Country is well Water'd with fine Rivers, which render it extraordinary Fertile in Fruit and Grain. There is alſo great quantity of Silks and Salt made in it. *Valence*, in Latin *Valentia Conteſlinorum*, is upon the River of *Guadalaviar*, half a League from the Sea, with a Biſhoprick and Univerſity, the Reſidence of the Vice-roy, and of moſt of the Gentry of the Country. It's a place of conſiderable Commerce, and one of the richeſt of *Spain*; it is round in Form, and encompaſſed with Walls, but no Ditch. The Town-Houſe, the Palace of *Ciuta*, the Vice-Roy's, St. *Jerom*'s Monaſtery, the Cathedral, and ſeveral Colleges, deſerve to be ſeen. It has five Bridges upon the River *Guadalaviar*, Pope *Alexander* VI. founded an Archbiſhoprick in it in 1492. The Kingdom of *Valence* was eſtabliſh'd by the *Moors*: The Famous *Ruis* or *Rodrigues* was call'd *Le Cid*, and recover'd the Town from them about the end of the 11th Century; they retook it ſometime after, but were diſpoſſeſſed again by *James* I. King of *Aragon*, about 1239, who Peopled this and the reſt of the Country with ſeveral Chriſtian Families. The Kingdom of *Valencia* is the moſt Fruitful and moſt Pleaſant and Temperate of all *Spain*, much like that of *Naples*; their Silk and Wool are the beſt in the World; their Sheep were firſt brought thither from *Coltſwold* in *England*, in 1465, by the imprudent Courteſie of *Edward* IV. In ſhort, the Plenty, Delicacies and Pleaſantneſs of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants, and made them leſs able to defend it. *Philip* II. baniſh'd 220000 Mooriſh Families out of this Kingdom. *Mariana*, *Mariana.*

VALENCE upon the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, Capital of a Country called *Valentinois*, with an Univerſity and Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Vienne*. The *Latins* call it *Valentia*, *Julia Valentia* and *Segalaunorum Urbs*. It's very ancient, being firſt a *Roman* Colony; now *Valence* is divided into the Town and Borough, is large and well built, with a Citadel, a Cathedral, a Collegiate Church, the Abby of St. *Ruf*, Head of the Order, and a great number of Religious Houſes, an Univerſity, Preſidial and Election. It ſuffered much during the laſt Civil Wars. The *Valentinois* that firſt had the Title of County, and afterwards of a Dutchy, is divided into Upper and Lower, the firſt from *Iſere* to the *Droume*, along the *Rhone*; and the Lower from the *Droume* to the County of *Venaiſſin*. *St. Marcellin. Romans*, *Montelimar*, *&c.* are its Towns, beſides *Valence* the Capital ſpoken of before. After the Death of Count *Lewis*, this County fell to the Crown of *France*, and was united to *Dauphine* by *Lewis* XI. *Lewis* XII. made it a Dutchy, and gave it to *Cæſar Borgia*, Son to Pope *Alexander* VI.

VALENCE, which thoſe of the Country call *Valenza*, a Town of *Italy* in the *Milanois*, near the *Po*, was taken by the *French* in 1657, and ſurrendred by the *Pyrenean* Treaty. After the Duke of *Savoy* had made a ſeparate Peace with *France* in 1696, he in conjunction with the *French* Troops laid Siege to it; during which, the Neutrality for *Italy* was agreed on, and ſo the Siege raiſed.

VALENCE, a Town of the Kingdom of *Portugal* upon *Minho*, often attack'd by the *Spaniards* during the laſt Wars, but to no purpoſe.

VALENCE of *Alcantara*, a ſtrong Town of *Spain* in *Eſtremadure* upon the *Savar*: The *Portugueſe* made themſelves Maſters of it about the middle of the ſeventeenth Age, but reſtor'd it again by the Peace of *Lisbon* in 1668.

VALENCIENNES upon the *Sheld*, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Hainault* that is very ancient and pleaſant: It's thought our Ladies Church there was built by King *Pepin*. There are ſeveral other conſiderable enough, which with the Colleges and Town-houſe deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers. The Inhabitants are noted for Commerce and Riches. The *Latin* Name of this Town is *Valentianæ* or *Valentincanæ*. It was beſieged in 1656 by the *French*, under the Command of *Turenne* and *la Ferte Senneterre*; but *Don John* of *Auſtria*, who commanded in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, back'd by the Valour of the Prince of *Conde*, raiſed the Siege, and took Mareſchal *de la Ferte* Priſoner. *Lewis* XIV. having laid Siege to it in 1677, carried it by Aſſault; and to ſave it from Plunder, forc'd the Inhabitants to be at the charge of building a Citadel.

VALENS (*Flavius*) Emperor, Son of a Rope-maker, named *Gratian*, born near *Cibale* in *Pannonia*. His Brother *Valentinian* aſſociated him to the Empire in 364, and gave him the Government of the Eaſt, but *Procopius*'s Rebellion frightned him ſo much, that he had thoughts of quitting the Empire. He had better Succeſs the Year after; for he defeated his Enemy, and ſent his Head to *Valentinian*; the *Goths* that aſſiſted *Procopius* were ſtill formidable; ſo *Valens* reſolving to march againſt them, made great Preparations; was Baptized by *Eudoxius* of *Conſtantinople*, an *Arian*, who obliged him by Oath to ſupport his Errors; his Wife alſo being of that Sect, contributed toward it; ſo that he had no ſooner made Peace with the King of the *Goths*, but he iſſued an Edict to baniſh all Catholick Prelates, which was executed, and went in Perſon to *Ceſarea* of *Cappadocia* to baniſh St. *Baſil*; as alſo to *Antioch*, from which laſt he baniſhed *Meletius* to *Edeſſa*, perſecuting the Orthodox where ever he went, but was more commendable in puniſhing ſome Philoſophers, who pretended that his Succeſſor would be a Man whoſe Name begun by theſe Letters *Theod*, and expected that a Perſon of great Quality, called *Theodore* a Pagan, was called to the Empire: Some aſſure he was worthy of it, and perhaps upon this Prediction had thoughts of it; but *Valens* having notice thereof, buried him alive, cut off the Prophets Heads, and made all thoſe away whoſe Names begun with *Theod*. In the mean time he permitted the *Goths* to ſettle in *Thrace*, who being followed by ſeveral *Barbarians*, when that Province became too little for their Support, they encroach'd upon their Neighbours. *Lupicinus*, General of the *Roman* Army, endeavouring to beat them back, was worſted; and *Valens*, though he came in Perſon, could not effect it, but thereupon withdrew to *Conſtantinople*; the *Goths* purſuing their Incurſions to the very Suburbs of that City, which made the People Murmur openly, and accuſe him of Negligence and want of Courage, which put him upon taking the Field a ſecond time. The *Goths* offer'd to come to a Peace, which being refuſed, a Battel was fought near *Adrianople*, where the Emperor's Army was defeated, and he himſelf wounded with an Arrow in the Retreat, which made ſome of his Men put him into a Cabin upon the Road; the Enemy not knowing he was there, ſet Fire to it, and burn'd him with it, in the fiftieth Year of his Age, and 378 of our Redemption. *Ammian. Marcellin. Rufin. Socrat. Sozom.*

VALENS (*Publius Valerius*) Proconſul of *Achaia*, was proclaim'd Emperor by his Legions in *Gallian*'s time, and ſoon after defeated *Lucius Calpurnius Piso*, who was ſent againſt him; at laſt he was Maſſacred by his own Soldiers. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VALENTIA (*Gregory de*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, counted one of the moſt celebrated Divines of his Order. He publiſh'd a *Folio* of Controverſie at *Lions* in 1591, and two more afterwards at *Ingolſtadt*. He wrote likewiſe four Volumes of Commentaries upon *Thomas Aquinas*'s *Sums*. Pope *Clement* VIII. had a great value for him, and invited him to *Rome*, but immoderate Study threw him into an ill Habit of Body, and brought him to his end in 1603. The Hiſtory of the *Congregation*, *De Auxiliis*, written by a *Janſenift*, affirms, That *Valentia*, being before this *Congregation*, fell down in a Swoon, upon his being diſcover'd to have falſify'd a Teſtimony from St. *Auguſtin*. *Ribadeneira*, *& Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Societat. Jeſu. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. Arcaus de Scrip. Sæc.* 16.

VALENTINE (Pope) a *Roman* by Nation, ſucceeded *Eugenius* II. but died forty days after his Election in 824. *Baronius.*

VALENTINUS an Hereſiarch, chief of the *Valentinians*, ſpread his Errors in the eleventh Age: He was an *Egyptian*, Learned, Eloquent, and made Profeſſion of *Plato*'s Philoſophy. It's reported, that his Diſſatisfaction that another was preferred before him to a Biſhoprick, made him quit his Faith, and collect his Dreams of certain Gods to the number of Thirty, which he call'd *Æones*, that is, *Ages*, out of the Poet *Heſiod*'s Fables: He would have Fifteen of the Thirty to be Male, and the other Fifteen Female; and ſaid, our Saviour ſprung like another *Pandora* out of their Correſpondence: And added, that he paſſed with a Body brought out of Heaven through the Virgin, as a Conduit or Pipe, and that all Men would not riſe to Life again. His Diſciples followed alſo the Errors of the *Gnoſticks*, and took their Name. *Valentine* publiſh'd a Goſpel and Pſalms: He came to *Rome*, and abjur'd his Errors, but it was but for a ſhort time; for he relaps'd and maintain'd them with more Head-ſtrongneſs than before. St. *Irenæus* and *Tertullian* both writ againſt him. *Theodoret. S. Epiphan. Hær.* 31. *Euſeb. Philaſtrius, &c.*

VALENTINIAN I. of this Name, was born in *Pannonia* near *Cibale*; *Gratian*, a Rope-maker by Trade, was his Father; but his Valour and good Qualities raiſed him to the Throne: After *Jovian*'s Death in 364, he left his Brother *Valens* the Government of the Eaſt, and kept that of the Weſt himſelf: He made a ſucceſsful War againſt the *Germans*, and ſubdued ſeveral *Barbarians* that diſturb'd the Quiet of the Empire: All Authors acknowledge, he had great Parts; but add, his Anger was almoſt a Madneſs, and ſtain'd theſe glorious Advantages. It's reported, that the *Quadi* having ſent to him for Peace, he was much ſurpriſed at the Meanneſs of their Embaſſador's Equipage, and awkard Mien; but when he underſtood they were the nobleſt and handſomeſt Men of their Nation, he cry'd, *The* Romans *Condition was very Unhappy, to be troubled with the Rebellions of ſuch People ſo far unworthy of them.* With that he he fell into ſuch a Rage, that the Violence of his Paſſion broke an Artery in his Body of which he ſoon died. This hapned in 375, after eleven Years and ſome Months Reign. He left *Gratian* by his firſt Wife *Severa*, and of his ſecond he had *Valentinian* II. and three Daughters, *Galla Theodoſius*'s Wife, *Grata* and *Juſta* that both died ſingle. *Ammian. Marcellinus, Proſper, Oroſius.*

VALENTINIAN II. Son of the Firſt, was ſaluted Emperor in the Town of *Anicium* in *Pannonia*; in 375, *Gratian* his eldeſt Brother, that was before his Father's Death declar'd *Auguſtus*, appeared firſt of all againſt his Proceedings, and term'd them raſh, but afterwards conſented. *Valentinian* was then but ten Years old; after *Gratian*'s Death he ſent St. *Ambroſe* to ſtop the Uſurper *Maximus*; but this not ſucceeding, he retired with his Mother to *Theſſalonica*, to implore *Theodoſius the Great*'s Aſſiſtance; who when he had defeated the Tyrant, ſettled *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain* and *England* upon *Valentinian*, and made him ſenſible withal that he was to blame, for blindly following his Mother's Opinion, that was an *Arian*. After which time St. *Ambroſe* was his Adviſer. One *Arbogaſtus* a *French* Man, gave ſuch great Proofs of his Courage, that he gain'd the Emperor's Love ſo far, that he did nothing without his Approbation; he engaged him in a War againſt the *French*; but when he found he intended to follow other Meaſures, he ſtrangled *Valentinian* at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*. He was then but a *Catecumen*, and expected St. *Ambroſe* to be Baptized by him. This hapned in 392. *Marcellin. Socrates, Rufin.*

VALENTINIAN III. Son of *Conſtance* and *Placidia*, at ſeven Years of Age, received the Purple ſent him by *Theodoſius* the Younger, after the Defeat of the Tyrant *John*, and was declar'd Emperor over all *Italy* in 427. His Army was afterwards defeated by the *Goths* and *Gauls*; and *Attila* coming into *Italy*, frighted him ſtrangely, and made him make uſe of Pope *Leo* to ſtop his Proceedings; which he did for a time, whilſt the Emperor became enamour'd of a *Roman* Lady, Wife to *Maximus*, without being ever able to obtain the leaſt Favour, but being at Dice with her Husband, and winning all his Money, and his Ring, he ſent the Ring as a Token from her Husband to have her come to the Palace, where he forced her: The Lady made Complaint to her Husband, who reſolving Revenge, contrived his buſineſs ſo well, that the Emperor by his Perſuaſions, made *Aetius* away, the only Man that could oppoſe his Enemies Deſigns, and then got him Murther'd in the *Campus Martius* in 455, the Thirty ſixth Year of his Age. *Caſſiodorus, Marcellin. Evagr. Procop.*

VALERIA, a *Roman* Lady, Siſter of *Publicola*, was much honoured and beloved at *Rome*, becauſe ſhe ſaved it from the Arms of *Marcius Coriolanus* her Son; for being in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, when *Marcius*, General of the *Volſci*, was preparing to deſtroy the Town he then laid Siege to, ſhe went out to meet him, followed by *Volumnia*, *Virgilia*, and other Ladies, and by her Intreaties and Tears, diſſuaded him from the Enterpriſe. *Plutarch.*

VALERIAN, was ſaluted Emperor by the *Roman* Legions after *Gallus*'s Death; in 244 he aſſociated his Son *Gallienus*, and both reign'd together ſix or ſeven Years: He pretended great Love for the Chriſtians in the beginning of his Reign, and his Palace was always full of them, until being deluded by an *Egyptian* that profeſſed Magick, he committed all manner of Impieties, making no Difficulty to offer Human Victims to Devils, and cut up Children to know things to come: Then he raiſed a crueller Perſecution againſt the Church than it had ever ſuffered before; but God puniſhed theſe Crimes, in ſuffering *Macrinus*, one of his Captains, to betray him to *Sapor* King of *Perſia*, who kept him Priſoner; and to add to his Servitude, made uſe of his Back to get upon his Horſe, and at laſt got him flead alive. This hapned in 260. *Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, Euſebius, Oroſius.*

VALERIO (*Vincentino*) a famous Ingraver that imitated the Ancients; he wrought a Cryſtal Cabinet for Pope *Clement* VII.

with the whole Hiſtory of Chriſt's Paſſion engraven on it; when this Pope came into *France*, he preſented this to the King, who in Return gave him a Ring of great Value, and a very rich Suit of *Arras*: Beſides this, *Vincentio* repreſented ſeveral Hiſtories upon Cryſtal for the ſame Pope, who made Preſents of them to other Princes; engraved the twelve Emperors, and made ſo many Medals and other Works, that it's ſtrange one Man could ever compaſs them, conſidering the Difficulty and Tediouſneſs of the Work. He died in 1546, leaving an only Daughter that alſo engraved extraordinary well. *Felibien. Entretiens ſur vies des Peintres.*

VALERIUS (*Cato*) tho' manumis'd by *Burſinus*, was born Free, as may be ſeen in his Piece, intituled *Diræ*, or Imprecations, but was deprived of his Patrimony in the Wars of *Sylla*: He taught Grammar with Reputation, and was eſteemed the beſt Maſter of *Rome* for Poetry. He compoſed ſeveral Works that were much eſteemed by the Learned, eſpecially his *Lydia* and *Diana*, whereof the firſt was called the *Delight of the Learned*, the other *The Glory of its Age*. *Suetonius* ſays, This great Learning did not ſhelter him from the want that attends moſt Men of Parts, for he was forced to make over his Houſe at *Tuſculum*, to ſatisfie his Creditors. *Sueton. de Illuſtr. Gram.*

M. VALERIUS CORVINUS, or *Corvus*, was called by this Name, becauſe a Crow help'd him to overcome a Giant-like *Gaul*, who had challenged the *Romans* to fight. *Aurel. Victor.*

M. VALERIUS CORVINUS MESSALA, a *Roman* Citizen, famous for his Birth, Parts and Wit. *Appian* tells us, that the *Triumvir* dreaded him when but very Young, and that he was afterwards Conſul with *Auguſtus*, and had the conſiderableſt Imployments of the Commonwealth. Both *Pliny* and *Seneca* report of this *Corvinus*, That his Memory was ſo entirely gone two Years before he died, That he forgot his own Name. *Plin. lib. 7. cap. 24. Seneca, Sueton.*

VALERIUS CYPRIANUS, a Proteſtant Author, who publiſh'd a *Spaniſh* Verſion of the Old and New Teſtament from the Originals. The Old Teſtament part on't, is commonly made uſe of by the *Portugueſe-Jews* at *Amſterdam*. Father *Simon* obſerves, That this *Valerius* may be ſaid rather to have publiſh'd a Second Edition of *Caſſiodorus de Reina*'s Bible, than to have made a new Tranſlation of his own, and that he has left *Reina*'s Faults uncorrected. *Father Simon Hiſt. Crit. Old Teſt.*

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS, a *Latin* Poet of *Sezzo* or *Setia*, a Town of *Campagnia di Roma*, lived in the Emperor *Domitian*'s time, and was much beloved by *Martial*; he compoſed a Poem of the *Argonautes* in Eight Books. *Quintilian* complains of the misfortune of their being left imperfect.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS was of *Rome*, thought to be of the Family of the *Valerians* by the Father's, and of the *Fabians* by the Mother's ſide. The firſt part of his Life was ſpent in the Study of the *Belles Lettres*; and afterwards he followed *Sextus Pompeius* to the War: At his Return, he reſolved to write the Actions and moſt remarkable Sayings of the *Romans* and other great Men, which he executed in the Work which we have of his in Nine Books, dedicated to the Emperor *Tiberius*; other Works are attributed to him, but it's not known when he died: Several Learned Men believe, that *Valerius Maximus* is not properly the Author of the Work that has paſſed ſo long under his Name. It's certain that in *Tiberius*'s time, that famous *Roman* collected in ſeveral Books, the Examples and memorable Actions both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; but as this Work was very large, though otherwiſe written with all the Exactneſs of that Age, yet it was neglected, and would have been loſt altogether as well as the Hiſtories of *Trogus*, and ſeveral Decads of *Titus Livius*, if *Nepotian* of *Africk* had not taken the Pains to abridge them. *P. Cantel. in Commentar. Voſſius, lib. 10. de Hiſt. Lat.*

P. VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, a *Roman* Conſul, who with *Brutus* triumph'd over the *Tyrrhenians* and the *Volſci*; he was called *Publicola*, becauſe he was altogether Popular; for being ſuſpected of deſigning upon the Publick Liberty, becauſe he was building an Houſe upon one of the Mountains in form of a Fortreſs, he preſently raſed it down, and built it in the Plain. He was four times Conſul, yet died ſo poor, that People were forced to beg Money for his Burial. *Aurelius Victor. de vir. Illuſt. Liv. Florus.*

VALESIUS, an *Arabian Hereſiarch*, who has given his Name to the Hereticks called *Valeſians*. They made all their Followers Eunuchs, either by force or fair means, and often ſerved other People ſo too, when they could light of them handſomly; they alſo maintain'd other Errors, rejecting the Law and Prophets. *Epiphanius Her.* 58. *St. Auſtin Her.* 37.

VALESIUS (*Henricus.*) See *Valois Henry de.*

VALETTE, a Town of the Iſle of *Maltha*, Reſidence of the great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. See *Maltha*.

VALETTE (*Pariſot John* of) the 48th great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; the Convent reſiding at *Maltha* during his Reign, the Knights Gallies took above fifty *Turkiſh* Ships in leſs than five Years time, which enraged *Soliman* II. ſo, that he reſolved to lay Siege to *Maltha*, and drive the Knights thence as he did before out of *Rhodes* in 1522; for that end he made *Muſtapha* Baſſa General of the Land, and *Piali* Baſſa Commander of the Sea Forces, which ſet out from *Conſtantinople* the 4th of *April* 1565, and arrived at *Navarin* the 11th of *May*, where the Fleet conſiſted of 150 Gallies, nine great Men of War, nine *Maones*, and three *Caramouſſats* or Ships of Burthen; the 20th of *May* they built two Forts at the Mouth of the Port of *Maltha*, and put fourteen Pieces of Canon in them; then the Army moved to a place called *Sancte Marguerite*, where after hot Skirmiſhes the *Turks* were forced to retire to *la Marte*, where they encamped the 27th of *May*; the Baſſa battered the Fort of St. *Elme*, and after five Aſſaults took the Caſtle the 23d of *June*, but with the loſs of 4000 of his beſt Men, amongſt whom was the famous Pyrate *Dragut*. The 28th *Muſtapha* laid Siege to the Iſle of St. *Michel* or City of *Sengle*, and the next day raiſed his Batteries againſt the Borough, which the great Maſter had reinforced with 600 Men, who were the chief cauſe of the Preſervation of the Iſland. The *Turks* continued their Batteries, and gave a general Aſſault the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, gain'd the Walls, and planted ſeven Standards over the Gate *de Bonne Enſeigne*: But the great Maſter ſo encouraged the Knights with his Speech and Example, that they beat them off again with great Slaughter: *Muſtapha* made ſeveral other Efforts, until the 13th of *September*, that 49 Chriſtian Gallies arrived with Succor, and then he embarked with great Precipitation, and went off at night. The Siege was ſo terrible and bloody for the four Months it laſted, that moſt of the Fortifications were ruin'd, there being above 70000 Shot made againſt them. The *Turks* loſt 20000 Men, and of the Chriſtians there died of their Wounds and of Sickneſſes about 9000, ſo that the great Maſter had but 6000 againſt 80000 when the *Turks* went. He loſt no time, but ſeeing all deſtroy'd reſolv'd to build the City new, which was called *Valette* from his Name. The firſt Stone was laid with much Ceremony the 18th of *March* 1566, and leſt the Enemy ſhould trouble the Deſign with any new Enterpriſe, Pope *Pius* V. commanded they ſhould go on with the Work Holy-days and all. The great Maſter alſo repaired the Borough, which was ſince called the Victorious City, and fortified the Caſtle of the Iſle of *Goze*, omitting nothing to put all in a poſture of Defence: The ſame Pope ſent him an Expreſs, with an offer of a Cardinal's Hat, but he returned this Anſwer, That he did not look upon that Dignity to become the Profeſſion of Arms he had ſpent his Age in. To facilitate Payments, he made ſome Braſs Pieces, with the Arms of the Order and great Maſter on one ſide, and on the other the Mark of Valour, with theſe Words round it, *Non Æs ſed Fides*, and made all good again to Merchants and Workmen, paying the Value they paſſed for in Silver or Gold. He kept Eight thouſand Men continually at Work, until he died in 1586. *Boſio Naberat, &c.*

VALETTE (*John Lewis de la*) *de Nogarett*, Duke *de Eſſernon*, *& de Villebois*, Peer and Admiral of *France*, Governor of *Provence* and *Guyenne*, Collonel General of the *French* Infantry, *&c.* was born in 1554. He made his firſt Campaigns under the Sieur *de Caumont* at the Siege of *Rochel* in 1573; ſometime after, he followed the Fortune of *Henry* King of *Navarre*, but continued not long in his Intereſt: And the War being declar'd againſt the *Hugonots*, he ſerv'd under the Duke *de Alençon*, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Siege and Taking of *la Charite d'Iſſeine*, and *de Bouage*, and became a great Favourite of King *Henry* III. who ſent him to the Duke of *Savoy* to accommodate the Difference about *Geneva*, and made him Duke and Peer of *France* in 1582. In 1587, upon his going from Court to *Angouleſme*, he eſcap'd a dangerous Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon. Afterwards he took *Gargeau*, *Eſtampes*, *Montereau*, and *Pontorſe*, from the *Leaguers*, and was at St. *Cloud* when the barbarous Aſſaſſination of King *Henry* III. happen'd; upon which Accident, he quitted the Service of King *Henry* IV. contrary to the Advice of his Friends: Some time after he return'd to Court, and was in danger of his Life at *Corbie*, and the Siege of *Pierre Fonſe*. During the Diſturbances at Court, which happen'd after the Death of the Mareſchal *d'Ancre*, he aſſiſted Queen *Mary de Medicis*, in her going off from *Blois*, and was ſerviceable in the Reduction of *Beam*, which had Revolted. He likewiſe defended the Fort of the Iſle of *Rhee* againſt the *Engliſh*, and died at *Loches* in 1642, being 88 Years of Age. *See the Hiſtory of his Life, written by his Secretary Monſieur* Girard.

VALIERE (*le Chevalier de la*) wrote a Book, call'd *Pratique & Maximes de la Guerre*, printed in 1667. He was very fit to write upon that Subject, having ran through the Principal Commands in the Army, and always ſhew'n great Conduct as well as Courage.

VALLA (*Laurence*) a *Roman*, a Canon of St. *John* of *Lateran*, was in great eſteem in the fifteenth Age, for his Works and Learning; he compoſed ſix Books of the Elegances of the *Latin* Tongue, three of the True and as many of the Falſe; a Book of the falſe Donation of *Conſtantine*, three of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*'s Reign; and Tranſlated *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* out of *Greek* into *Latin*. The Learned look upon him as the chief Man that reſcued the *Latin* Tongue from the Barbarity it had contracted from the *Goths*, and brought it back to its Former Beauty: Yet he was accuſed in the Inquiſition, of ſpreading Errors about the Myſtery of the Bleſſed Trinity and Free Will, and of ridiculing Nuns where ever he was. This ſevere Tribunal condemned him upon the Accuſation, and he had accordingly been burn'd had not *Alfonſus* King of *Naples*, interceded for him; yet it's ſaid, he was whip'd round the *Dominicans* Cloiſter at *Naples*; at leaſt *Poggius* of *Florentine*, who was

ſharp Satyrs againſt him, reproaches him with all theſe Miſadventures. *Laurentius Valla* came back to *Rome*, where he died in 1495. the fiftieth Year of his Age. *Paul. Jov. Eraſm. Voſſius.*

VALLADOLID, a Town of *Spain* in *New Caſtille*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Toledo*. It's call'd in Latin *Vallis Oletum*, and by others *Pintia*, and is one of the fineſt Towns in *Spain*, and has been the Reſidence of ſeveral Kings. *Philip* IV. built a magnificent Palace, and embelliſh'd it with fine Gardens. There are conſiderable Churches, amongſt the reſt that of the *Dominican* Friars, who have alſo a College here. It is ſixteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Burgos* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Salamanca* to the North-Eaſt. This City was built by the *Goths*, *A. C.* 625. made a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo* in 1591. *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the firſt Diſcover of *America*, died here in 1506. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, by the Perſuaſion of Mr. *Parſons* an *Engliſh* Jeſuit, erected a Seminary for *Engliſh* in this Town, in 1589.

VALLADOLIT, or *Camayagua*, a Town of *America Septentrionalis* in *New Spain*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Mexico*, ſince the Year 1558. It's in the Province of *Honduras*.

VALLEY of *Jehoſaphat*, to the Eaſt of *Jeruſalem* between the Town and Mountain of *Olives*, is about 2000 Paces in length from North to South, which is the length of that City, to which it ſerves as a Ditch, lying about 250 Paces lower than the Town, which of that ſide is built upon the Mountains of *Moria* and *Sion*. It's called of *Jehoſaphat*, becauſe a King of this Name had his Tomb built there; or according to others, becauſe it's the Place the Univerſal Judgment is to be kept in; for *Jehoſaphat* ſignifies the Lord's Judgment. It alſo is called the King's Valley in Holy Scripture, becauſe King *Solomon* had a very fine Garden at the foot of Mount *Scandale*, which is the third ſmall Hill of the Mountain of *Olives*, and it is called the Valley of *Cedron*, becauſe the little River *Cedron* runs through it. At the foot of the Mount of *Viri Galilæi*, which is a Hill of the Mountain of *Olives* towards the North, is our Ladies Tomb in a Church built by the Chriſtians. The Form is ſquare, and the top of this Building flat, the Door adorn'd with ſeveral ſmall Marble Pillars; thence fifty Steps downwards, about the middle of which are two Altars upon the two Tombs of St. *Joachim* and St. *Anne*, and at the left hand another Chapel with two Altars upon the Tombs of St. *Joſeph* and *Simeon*; theſe four Tombs are Marble; at the foot of theſe Stairs is another Altar that belongs to the *Armenians*, near the Church-door. This Church is built in form of a Croſs, being about forty Paces in length and about thirteen wide. Our Ladies Tomb, like that of our Saviour's, is in form of a little Chapel wrought in the Rock. There is an Altar cover'd with a Marble Table that lyes upon the place where the Body lay, and about twenty Lamps burning round it: Behind this, at the end of the Church towards the Eaſt, is the head Altar that belongs to the *Greeks*, with another leſſer one on the Goſpel-ſide, as they always have in their Churches. Over againſt the Sepulchre on the left-hand-ſide is the *Jacobites* Altar; and on the other ſide a Moſque for the *Mahometans*, that have a great reſpect for this Holy Place. At the other end of the Church, towards the Weſt, is the *Abyſſins* Altar; the whole Church receives no other Light but what it has by the Door and a Window in the Roof over the great Altar. People hold, that this Church was built in 326 by the Empreſs *Helena*. *Godfrey* of *Boullon*, King of *Jeruſalem*, beſtow'd it richly endow'd, upon Monks which he ſettled there. Queen *Meliſinda*, Daughter to *Baldwin* II. Wife to *Foulque* and *Baudouin* the Third's Mother, all three Kings of *Jeruſalem*, was buried there in St. *Joachim*'s Chapel. In this ſame Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, is the Garden of *Olives*, and ſome Remains of the Wall that environ'd it; and a little farther towards the South and the Bridge of *Cedron*, are four Tombs, Works well worth being ſeen; the firſt is that of *Jehoſaphat* King of *Judah*, who gave his Name to all this Valley, it's cut in a Rock in form of a little ſquare Room with a Portal. That of *Abſalon* is the next, wrought in a great Rock that is ſeparated from the Mountain, with a Roof of a Pyramidal form. It's adorn'd on the outſide with twelve half Pillars which inviron it, and all full of Stones within, that the Paſſengers, as well *Chriſtians* as *Turks*, throw into it, to ſhew how much they deteſt that young Prince's Rebellion and Perfidiouſneſs againſt his Father *David*. *Abſalon* himſelf had this Place made, but his Body was not buried in it; for he being killed by *Joab* in the Foreſt of *Ephraim*, it was caſt into a Ditch and cover'd with Stones, as unworthy of Burial. Not far from thence is the *Grotto* of St. *James*, which was a Tomb, but is called thus, becauſe St. *James the Leſs*, firſt Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, retired thither, when our Saviour was taken in the Olive Garden: A little way thence is the Prophet *Zacharias*'s Tomb wrought in a Rock, with Pillars and Chapiters curiouſly done. *Doubdan*'s *Voyage de la terre Sainte.*

VALLIA or *Wallia*, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded *Sigeric* in 416. His Subjects were in hopes he would continue the War againſt the *Romans*, but he choſe rather to come to an Agreement with them; and offered his Aſſiſtance to drive the other *Barbarians* out of the Parts of *Spain* they had poſſeſſed themſelves of: Theſe were the *Alani*, the *Vandals* and *Suevi*, who ſettled there about the Year 400. So having received the Town of *Toulouſe* and *Aquitania Secunda*, from *Conſtantius* in *Honorius*'s Name, he came to live in *Gaul*. *Idace & Iſidore in Chron.*

VALLONA, a large Town in *Albania*, recovered out of the hands of the *Turks* by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice*, *Sept.* 18. 1690. There were in it 130 Pieces of Canon.

VALOIS, a Dutchy in the Iſle of *France* that reaches as far as *Picardy*. It was formerly but a County, being an ordinary Appenage of the Children of *France*, from *Charles* of *Valois*, Brother to *Philip* the Fair, and Father to *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*. The chief Town is *Creſpi*.

VALOIS (*Henry*) Hiſtoriographer of *France*, was born at *Paris* in 1603, made great Progreſs in Learning, as may be ſeen by the ſeveral Works he publiſh'd, *viz.* A new Edition of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, with Notes: The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Ceſarea*, tranſlated by him out of *Latin*, and enrich'd with Learned Commentaries, which he dedicated to the Clergy of *France*: The Hiſtory of *Socrates* and *Sozomene*, tranſlated into *Latin*, with Obſervations, which he preſented to the preſent King. The Hiſtory of *Theodoret*, and that of *Evagrius Scholaſticus*, done into *Latin* with Notes, which he dedicated to *Colbert*, firſt Miniſter of State. In all which Works, appears a great depth of Learning and Judgment. *Andrian Valois.*

VALOMBRE, an Abby in *Tuſcany*, Head of the Order, founded by *John Gualbert* under St. *Bennet*'s Rule.

VALPON, a Town of *Hungary*, which a famous Lady, *Peter Piren* a Captain of *Pannonia*'s Wife, defended three whole Months againſt all the Efforts of the *Mahometans*, no Officer either of *Germany* or *Hungary* coming to her Aſſiſtance. *Hilarion de Coſte des femmes Illuſt.*

VALTELINE, part of the ancient *Rhetia*, between the State of *Venice*, the *Milanois*, *Tirol* and the *Griſons*, to whom it belongs. It takes its Name from the Town of *Teline*, in Latin *Telina Vallis* or *Volturena*. It's the ancient Country of the *Vennonetes* at the foot of the *Alps*, and is divided into three Parts, *Terzero di Sopra*, *Terzero di Mezzo*, and *Terzero di Sotto*. It's Towns are *Tirano*, *Sondrio*, *Morbendo* and *Bormio*, which belong to the *Griſons*, as was mention'd, before the *Spaniards* uſurp'd them; but the *French*, at Pope *Urban* VIII's Solicitation, diſpoſſeſſed theſe, and gave it to their ancient Maſters.

VAN, anciently *Arciſſa*, a great Lake of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, which is the Sea of *Van* or of *Armenia*, calling it Sea by reaſon of its ſalt Waters. It's between the Sea of *Bacha* and the *Tigris*, in the *Aſian Turkey*; People report that nothing ſinks in it, the heavieſt Bodies ſwimming a-top. It has near it a Town of the ſame Name that was formerly called *Artemita*, and is under the *Turks*, but moſt part of the Inhabitants are *Chriſtians*. *Plinie. Baudrand.*

VANCARA, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which has the beſt Mines of Gold in the World; it has *Lamlene* on the Weſt, and is an Iſland made by the *Niger* 300 Miles long and 50 broad, which in *Auguſt* is overflow'd, and then the Inhabitants are forced to remove out of it, but return upon the falling of the River, and find much Gold. The principal Cities of it are *Tuca*, *Ghanara*, *Maraſa* and *Reghebil*. *Nub. p.* 11. by the Poſition this ſhould be *Guangara.*

VANDALES, ancient People of *Germany*, that lived along the *Baltick Sea*, but joining with the *Alains* and other *Barbarians*, in the fifth Age they quitted their Country, and ſpread themſelves in *Gaul* and *Spain*, but were not always Succeſsful; for King *Godigeſile* with 20000 of his Men, were killed by the *Gauls* in 405, and their whole Body had been quite deſtroy'd, had not the *Alains* come timely to their Aſſiſtance. After this they paſſed into *Spain*, and breaking their Promiſe with the *Sueves*, beat their King in 420, and in 422 defeated the *Romans* in the *Betick Spain*, which from that time has been called *Vandalouſia* or *Andalouſia*. *Geiſeric* their King, paſſed into *Africk*, where he eſtabliſhed the Kingdom of the *Vandals*. Count *Boniface* invited him thither, and was ſucceeded by *Hunneric*, *Gunthamond*, *Thraſimond*, *Herderic* and *Gilimer*, in whoſe Reign they loſt it in 533. They were *Arians*, and the Zeal they ſhewed for their Sect, or rather their natural Cruelty, put them upon perſecuting the Orthodox. *Idacius & Iſidore in Chron. Procop. de Bello Vand.*

VANDER LINDEN (*Johannes Antonides*) Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Leiden*, was born at *Enkhuiſen*, in *January* 1609. He Practiſed in his Faculty, with great Reputation; and was no leſs Eminent in the *Chair*, which he held till his Death, which happen'd in 1664. He wrote a great many Books: As, *Univerſæ Medicinæ Compendium, &c. Medulla Medicinæ partibus quatuor comprehenſa. Medicina Phyſio-logica, nova Curatag; Methodo optimis quibuſq; Auctoribus, contracta, & propriis Obſervationibus locupletata. Selecta Medica & ad ea Exercitationes Batavicæ. Diſſertatio de Lacte. Meletemata Medicinæ Hippocraticæ. De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo; quibus præmittitur Manuductio ad Medicinam.* This laſt Book run through ſeveral Editions in the Author's Life time, having Additions made to every Impreſſion; and after his Death, one *Merklinus* a *German*, has enlarg'd it to a thick *Quarto*, and printed it under the Title of, *Lindenius Renovatus.*

VANDER PIED (*Baldwin*) born at *Ghent*, profeſs'd the Law in the Univerſity of *Douay*, and was very Eminent for his Practice and Writings. He died in 1604. His Works are: *De*

Fructibus. De Duobus Reis. De Emptione & Venditione. De Pignoribus & Hypothecis. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.

VANDYCK (*Anthony*) a famous Painter, born at *Antwerp* in 1599, ſerved his firſt Apprenticeſhip under *Henry Van Balen*, until ſeeing the admirable Performances of *Rubens*, he devoted himſelf altogether to that Able Maſter, who made it his chief buſineſs to render him Perfect. His particular Inclination to draw from the Life, made him apply himſelf wholly that way. His Maſter adviſed him to go into *Italy*; at his Return he wrought a great many fine Pieces in *Flanders* and *Holland*, whence he paſſed into *England*, where he ſoon received the Marks of the King's Eſteem, in being made Knight, and preſented with a Chain of Gold of great Weight; and with his own Portrait enrich'd with Diamonds, and aſſign'd great Penſions: So many Favours made him ſtick very cloſe to his Work, inſomuch that in a ſhort time he furniſh'd the King's Palace, and other Publick Places of *London*, with rare Pieces of his Invention: This drew him more and more Wealth, whereof he ſpent a great part in his Love Intreagues, and in Chimiſtry, yet left his Wife to the Value of 100000 Crowns at his Death, which hapned at *London* in 1641. See the Modern Maſters in Painting, at the end of *Dryden*'s Tranſlation of *Freſnoy*.

VANINI (*Lucilio*) an *Italian*, Native of *Naples*, taught Atheiſm in *France* about the beginning of the ſeventeenth Age, and being convicted at *Toulouſe*, he was condemned to die. He inſpir'd his deteſtable Maxims under colour of Philoſophy. It's ſaid, that being deſir'd to make publick Penance, and ask God, the King, and Juſtice pardon: He anſwer'd, He did not believe there was a God: Added, That he never offended the King; and as for Juſtice, That he wiſh'd it to the Devil. He confeſſed they were twelve that parted in company from *Naples*, to teach their Doctrin in all the Provinces of *Europe*. His Sacrilegious Tongue was firſt cut out, and then he was burned the 9th of *April* 1619.

VANNES. See *Vennes*.

VAR, in Latin *Varus*, a River of *France* in *Provence*, which it ſeparates from the County of *Nice*. It has its Source in Mount *Camelione* in the *Maritime Alps*, paſſes at *Entrevaux* or *Glandeves*; then, increaſed by the Waters of ſeveral Torrents, it empties it ſelf into the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Nice*. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Cæſar*.

VARANES, or *Warranes*, firſt of this Name, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded *Hormiſdas* I. in 274. He formed great Deſigns againſt the *Romans*, but died before he could execute any.

VARANES II. Son of the firſt, whom he ſucceeded, and reigned ſixteen or ſeventeen Years. The Emperor *Carus*, aſſiſted by *Numerian*, defeated the *Perſians* in *Meſopotamia*, and diſpoſſeſſed them of the Towns of *Seleucia* and *Cteſiphon*, which they had taken from the *Romans*. This was about 283, and *Varanes* died in 294, without being Succeſsful or Powerful enough to repair the Loſs. *Varanes* III. Son of *Varanes* II. was ſirnamed *Segaſta*, reign'd but four Months. *Varanes* IV. called *Kerman*, was crown'd King of *Perſia* after *Sapores* III. in 389, and reigned eleven Years. His Son *Iſdigerdes* ſucceeded him.

VARANES V. Son of *Iſdigerdes* King of *Perſia*, began to reign in 420, and is very famous in the Hiſtory of his time, for the cruel Perſecution he raiſed againſt the Chriſtians throughout all his Dominions, occaſioned by the indiſcreet Zeal of a Biſhop that burned a Temple where the *Perſians* adored Fire. After this Perſecution he turned his Arms againſt the *Romans*, who under the Command of *Ardaburius*, *Theodoſius* the Younger's General, defeated him ſeveral times; after which, there was a Peace made between the two Crowns. *Varanes* died in 441. *Socrates*, *lib.* 7. *Theodoret*. *Procopius*.

VARGAS (*Francis*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, and Embaſſador for his Catholick Majeſty at the Council of *Trent*. He wrote *De Epiſcoporum Juriſdictione, & Pontificis Maxima*. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

VARIUS, a *Latin* Poet, Friend to *Virgil* and *Horace*, was much in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Favour: He compoſed Tragedies, and is by ſome confounded with the *Varius* that *Virgil* ſpeaks of, but this is he ſo often mention'd by *Horace*; *ad Aug. Ep. l.* 2. *Sem.* 6. *de Art. Poetica*.

VARNA, Lat. *Dionyſiopolis*, *Bonna Tiberiopolis*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is an Archbiſhop's See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine* Sea at the Mouth of the River *Zyra* now *Varna*; it ſtands between this River to the North, the Sea to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Devina* to the South, ſtill a place tolerably well Peopled, ſeven *German* Miles from *Moſomber*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North, moſt taken notice of upon the account of a great Defeat the *Chriſtians* received here under *Uladiſlaus* King of *Hungary*, in 1444.

VARRERO or VARRERIUS (*Gaſpar*) a Learned *Portugueſe*, who was particularly remarkable for his Skill in Geography. He wrote ſeveral Books, as, *Commentarius de Ophyra Regione, in Sacris Literis Commemorata. Cenſura de Beroſo. De Megaſthine. Quinto Fabio Pictore, & M. Porcio Catone, ſuppoſititiis Auctoribus. Bibl. Hiſp.*

VARRO (*M. Terentius*) the moſt Learned of all the *Romans*, was born the 638th of the Foundation of *Rome*, and died the Year 726, Ninety Years of Age. His Learning conſiſted chiefly in the Knowledge of Grammar, Hiſtory and Philoſophy. Some affirm, that he has writ near 500 Volums: He dedicated that of the *Latin* Tongue to *Cicero*: He compoſed one *de re Ruſtica*, a Treatiſe of Hiſtory, Annals of Famous Men, *Roman* Families, and a great number of others: *Verranius Maurus* writ his Life, and collected the Titles of his Works, as alſo thoſe of *Cicero*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Nonnius*, *Fulgentius*, *Macrobius*, *Servius*, St. *Auguſtin*, *Jerom*, *Priſcian*, and divers others. The Curious may conſult this Piece, and thoſe of *Scaliger*, *Turnebius*, *Voſſius*, *Geſner*, *&c.* where they mention *Varro*.

VARRO (*P. Terentius*) was born at *Attace* upon the River *Aude*, in the *Narbonoiſe* Province; at the Age of 35 he learn'd the *Greek* Tongue, and was an excellent Poet; for he compoſed a Poem *De Bello Sequanico*, and one in four Books of the *Argonautes*. This *Varro*, firnam'd *Atacinus*, lived in *Julius Cæſar* and the *Triumvirs* time. *Pliny*, *Seneca*, St. *Jerome*, *&c.* ſpeak of him as well as *Geſner* in *Bibliot.*

VARRO (*Marcus Terentius*) Collegue to *Lucius Æmilius Paulus*, in the Conſulſhip after *Fabius*'s Dictature. *Varro*, a Man of no great Birth, obtain'd this Place by his Intreagues and Money; *Fabius* was againſt his having it, and foretold *Æmilius*, that he would trouble him more than *Hannibal* ſhould; and adviſed him not to engage the *Carthaginians*, whom he did not queſtion but his unexperienc'd Collegue would be for Fighting. *Æmilius* intended to follow his Advice, but it did not lye in his Power; for *Varro* having the Command in his Turn, engaged at the Battel of *Cannæ* the 538th Year after the Foundation of *Rome*. He himſelf commanding the Left Wing, *Æmilius* the Right, and *Cecilius* the Reſerve. The Succeſs ſhew'd how much *Fabius* was in the right; for *Æmilius* with 40000 *Romans*, were kill'd upon the Spot. *Terentius Varro* that was the cauſe of this Diſgrace, made his eſcape with fifty Horſe, and diſperſed the Remains of the Army the beſt he could into the neighbouring Poſts. When he came to *Rome*, the People welcomed and rendred him Thanks, becauſe that great Loſs did not make him deſpair of the Safety of their Commonwealth. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

VARSOVIE or *Warſovie*, a Town of *Poland*, Capital of *Mazovia*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Poland*; at which the Diets are generally conven'd: It's built upon the *Viſtula*, and commonly divided into four Parts, which are the Town, the New Town, the Suburb of *Cracovia*, and the *Prag*; which have all of them their Beauties, but are moſt conſidered for the Market-place, the Arſenal, Palace, Caſtle and Royal Garden. This Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1665. This City is about three *Poliſh* Miles diſtant from *Leſſer Poland*, about 24 from *Lanſchil*, as many North-Eaſt of *Lublin*, 29 South-Eaſt of *Thorn*, 33 Weſt of *Gueſna*, and 40 to the North-Eaſt from *Cracow* and *Poſnan*; it lyes in the 43 Degr. of Longitude, and 52 of Northern Latitude.

VARUS (*Quinctilius*) a *Roman* Proconſul, a Man of a mild and peaceful Temper: He had firſt the Government of *Syria*, and afterwards that of *Germany*, where obſerving the People to be Good-natur'd and Rational, he imagin'd they might be gain'd by Acts of Juſtice, and in thoſe Thoughts ſpent all the Summer in giving Orders in quality of a Magiſtrate, and not as a Commander. *Arminius*, Chief of the *Cheruſci*, ſeeing a favourable Occaſion to recover his Country's Liberty, communicated his Deſign to his Friends, who altogether fell upon, and entirely defeated the *Roman* Troops. *Auguſtus* ſhew'd a great deal of Concern for the loſs of his flouriſhing Army. *Velleius Paterculus*, *l.* 2. *Hiſt. Florus*, *Tacit. Virgil.*

VASARI (*George*) Native of *Arezo* in *Tuſcany*, rendred himſelf equally Famous by his Pen and Penſil. He ſhewed from his very Youth a particular Inclination for Painting, and exerciſed himſelf continually in Deſigning; and after he had perfected himſelf under *Michael Angelo* and *Andrew Debaro*, he imploy'd almoſt all his Life in Travelling, leaving in all Places the Marks of his Induſtry and Wit. *Hannibal Caro* aſſures, that his Hiſtory of Painters was writ with much Exactneſs and Judgment; though *Filibien* denies it, ſaying, he miſtook in many things; and that having writ when ſeveral of whom he ſpeaks of lived, he ran more upon their Praiſe than true Merit, always affecting to raiſe thoſe of his own Country over Strangers. He died at *Florence* in 1574, being then 68 Years of Age.

VATABLUS (*Francis*) or *Guaſtebled*, according to St. *Martha* Profeſſor of *Hebrew*, was Native not of *Amiens* as *Thuanus* believed, but of *Gamache* a little Town in *Picardy*. He flouriſhed in *Francis* the Firſt's time, and had ſuch perfect Knowledge of the *Hebrew*, that the very *Jews*, who often came to his publick Lectures, admir'd him very much; he was alſo well verſed in *Greek*, and applied himſelf mightily to the Study of the Holy Scripture, which he explained with a great deal of Erudition; yet *Robert Stephens*'s Collection of his Notes was condemn'd by the Gentlemen of the *Sorbonne*. *Vatablus* writ alſo a *Latin* Tranſlation of *Ariſtotle*'s Books, Intitul'd, *Parva Naturalia*. The Bible called *Vatablus*'s, contains the *Vulgar*, and that of *Leon* of *Juda* in two Colums. As for the Notes, it's ſaid, *Bertin* who ſucceeded him as Royal Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue, collected them as *Vatablus* pronounced them in his Auditory. *Vatablus* died in 1547. *Melchior Adam*. *P. Simon.*

VATICAN, a Hill of *Rome* near the *Tiber*, joyning to the *Janiculum* where St. *Peter*'s Palace is. It has this Name from

the Anſwers or Oracles, in Latin *Vaticinia*, which the *Roman* People formerly had there, according to *Varro*; for he ſays there was a God in this Place that was called by that Name, and therefore thought to be Author of Childrens firſt Words *Va va*, whence ſome think the Word *Vatican* was formed. *Gellius*, *lib. 6.*

VATIENUS *(Cneus)* a certain *Roman*, who was condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and to have all his Goods forfeited becauſe he cut off his Left-hand fingers leſt he ſhould be forced to go to the *Italick* War. *Celius Rhodigin. lib.* 10. *cap.* 4.

VATINIUS, a *Roman* Citizen, ſo odious to the *Roman* People, that it gave place to the Proverb to call all irreconcilable Hatred *Vatinian*. *Catull.*

VAUCLUSE, ſo called *quaſi Vallis Clauſa*, is a Fountain in the Valleys of the Country *Venaiſſin*, at 2 Leagues diſtance from the Territory of *Gordes* in *Provence*. It runs out of a very great Cavern, as deep as any Well, at the foot of a Mountain, round which is a great number of leſſer ones, which furniſh ſo much Water, that it forms the River formerly *Salga*, but now called *Sorgues*, which made *Petrarch* call it the Queen of Fountains. It nouriſheth a great number of Trouts, Crabs, and other Fiſh, and is become very famous becauſe *Francis Petrarch* reſided near it when he writ his Works about 1300. *Bouche de Chorog. de Provence, lib.* 1.

VAUDOIS, or poor Men of *Lions*, a Name given the Followers of *Peter* of *Leud* or *Valdo*, a rich Merchant of *Lions* about 1160, who ſeeing a Friend of his die ſuddenly at a Feaſt, began to think ſeriouſly of Eternity, and ſtudy the Holy Scripture. He diſcovered the Errors of the *Roman* Church, and acquainted his Friends and the Poor who continually received the effects of his Bounty and great Charity with them; but had no Thoughts of making himſelf Chief of the Sect, until the Clergy Excommunicating him, and Perſecuting ſome of his Diſciples, they retired into the Valleys of *Piedmont*, where they found ſome ancient Chriſtians that were alſo called *Vaudes*. The *Lyonnois* that were capable to Preach were Ordained by theſe ancient Miniſters, and ſpread themſelves thence into *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*. I will not deny but in this Diſperſion there have been ſome irregular Ordinations; but I may ſafely affirm they were occaſioned by the Rigour and Cruelty of the *Roman* Clergy. See *Leger* and *Maland* in their Hiſtory of the Valleys. *Dr.* Allix's *Remarks upon the ancient Churches of Piemont.*

VAUGE, formely *Vogesus* or *Voſagus*, is a Mountain that reaches very far upon the Confines of the *Franche County*, *Lorrain*, and *Alſace*. It's in that the *Moſelle* and *Soane* ſpring. There is alſo a Foreſt of this Name.

VAUGELAS *(Claude Faure)* ſixteenth Son of the famous Preſident *Faure* of *Chambery* in *Savoy*, became a great Ornament to the *French* Academy, whereof he was a Member. Cardinal *Richelieu* having ſettled a Penſion upon him to engage him to help to carry on the Dictionary of that Academy, ſaid to him in a Joak, *Sir, you will take care not to forget the Word* Penſion *in your Work: No, my Lord*, anſwer'd he, *that I will not, and much leſs the Word* Acknowledgement. His Remarks upon the *French* Tongue, and his Tranſlation of *Quintus Curtius*, upon which laſt he ſpent 30 Years, are eſteem'd by all People. *Balzac* ſpeaks thus in praiſe of the Tranſlation, the *Alexander* of *Quintus Curtius* is invincible, that of *Vaugelas* inimitable. *Peliſſon.*

VAUGHAN *(John)* Son and Heir to *Walter Vaughan* of *Golden Grove* in *Com. Caermarthen*, Eſquire; was, for his good Service in *Ireland*, Knighted by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and in the 18th of King *James* I. was raiſed to the Degree of Baron of that Realm, by the Title of Lord *Vaughan* of *Molingar*; as alſo by King *Charles* I. to the Dignity of Earl of *Carbery*. *Richard*, his Son and Heir, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. and by him conſtituted Lieutenant General for the Counties of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*, in the Civil Wars; and for his Service in that Station, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Vaughan* of *Emlyn*, by Letters Patents bearing date at *Oxford Oct.* 25th, 19 *Car.* I. He married, firſt, *Bridget* Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Lloyd* of *Llanlleo* in the County of *Cardigan* Eſquire, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons, who died in their Infancy; ſecondly, *Frances* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John Altham* of *Oaley* in the County of *Hertford*, Knight; by whom he had Iſſue three Sons; viz. *Francis*, who married the Lady *Rachel* one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Thomas* late Earl of *Southampton*, but died without Iſſue; 2. *John*, who married *Mary* Daughter and Heir to *Humphry Brown* of *Green Caſtle* in the County of *Caermarthen*, Eſquire; 3. *Altham*, and ſix Daughters, whereof *Frances* and *Althamia* are now living, the reſt died young. To his third Wife he had the Lady *Alice*, Daughter to *John* late Earl of *Bridgwater*, but by her hath no Iſſue. *Dugd. Baron.*

VAUX, in Latin *Romana ditio*, a little Country in *Switzerland*, that formerly belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and now to the Canton of *Berne*. It's between *Mont Jura* and the Lake of *Geneva*. Its Towns are *Lauſane*, *Yverdon*, *Moudon*, *Nion*, &c.

VAUX *(Anne of)* has done ſuch glorious Actions, that they well deſerve the publiſhing. She was born in a Village near *Liſle* in *Flanders*. Reflecting on the miſerable Condition of her Country, and the Danger the Law her ſelf continually in, her Honour and Life being expoſed to the Fury and Violence of the Soldiers, took theſe Meaſures to preſerve both: She liſted her ſelf in a Company of Foot under the Name of *Anthony Atis*, and call'd her ſelf *Bonne Eſperance* or *Good Hope*; a Companion of hers that ſhe acquainted with the Deſign following her Example, and calling her ſelf *Jeuneſſe* or *Youth*. They behaved themſelves ſo well, that they were taken into the Horſe, and *Bonne Eſperance* was made Lieutenant in the Baron of *Merci*'s Regiment. She was in ſeveral Engagements, *viz.* at *Etampes*, the Suburb of *St. Anthony*, where ſhe was deſperately Wounded and taken Priſoner. Some time after returning into *Flanders* with about 30 Soldiers, they were met and ſtrip'd by a Party of *Lorrainers*, who diſcovering her Sex, carried her firſt to *Pont-a-Mouſſon*, and thence to *Nanci*, where ſhe was kindly received by the Mareſchal of *Seneterre*, who offer'd her a Company, with a Promiſe of concealing her Sex: ſhe anſwer'd, That the Conſideration of her Honour put her firſt upon taking Arms, and that ſhe ſhould forfeit that in fighting againſt her Prince. The Mareſchal commended her Generoſity, and gave her her Liberty. She came home in 1653, and became Nun in the Abbey of *Marquette*. *Parival Hiſt. de ce Siecle de Fer.*

VAUX de Cernay *(Pierre des)* a Ciſtertian Monk, living in the beginning of the XIII. Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the *Albigenſes*, entertainingly enough, which is lately publiſhed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He begins with the Expedition which *Simon Montfort* made againſt theſe People in 1209. The moſt correct Edition of this Work, is that printed by *Nicolas Camuſatus* in 1615. *Charles de Viſch Bibl. Ciſterſ. Miræus. Camuſat.*

VAYVODE, the Name of the Sovereign Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Tranſylvania* in *Hungary*; whereof the two firſt pay the *Grand Signior* Tribute. This was alſo the Name that was given Governors of Provinces when they were under the King of *Hungary*. The Dukes or Governors of Provinces in *Poland*, and the particular Governors of Towns under a *Baſſa* in the *Turkiſh* Empire, are called *Vayvodes*; wherefore the Princes of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Valachia*, chuſe rather the Title of *Deſpote* that ſignifies Lord, than that of *Vayvodes*. *Ricaut.*

UBBO *(Emmius)* Rector of the Univerſity of *Groningen*, was a good Grecian, Hiſtorian, and Chronologer. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Freizland*; *De Republica Græcorum*; ſeveral Chronological Tracts; and died in 1625. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

UBERLINGHEN, in Lat. *Uberlinga*, a Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*. It's an Imperial Town, ſituate upon the Lake of *Conſtance*; but is neither ſo ſtrong nor ſo rich as it was before the Wars of *Germany*, in which it ſuffered very much, being often taken and re-taken.

UBIENS, in Latin *Ubii*, People of that Part of *Lower Germany* which now makes the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn* and Dutchy of *Juliers*. There is ſtill a Place called *Ubich*, which keeps its ancient Name: Its Plains are remarkable by the Battel that *Clovis the Great* won there, in which, whilſt Victory was doubtful, he made a Promiſe to become Chriſtian if he Conquer'd. *Duplex. Paul Emilius. Ortelius.*

UBIQUITARIES. It's thus moſt of the *Lutherans* are called, who, to maintain the *Real Preſence*, ſay with *James Fabri* of *Eſtaples*, that our Saviour's Body is every where as well as his Divinity. From this *Ubique* they derive their Name. *Florimond.*

UDALRIC I. was the 20th Duke of *Bohemia*, and govern'd very well, though he uſurped the State from his Brother *Humiremus*, whoſe Eyes he cauſed to be put out. He married *Beatrix* a Peaſant's Daughter, but very vertuous, by whom he had *Bretiſlas*. He had not govern'd very long when he began to repent him of the Injuſtice he did his Brother, and ſought means to reſtore him again; for which end he employed *Helicardus* Biſhop of *Prague*, who reconcil'd them: but *Humiremus* would have his Brother *Udalric* Govern with him. And it was about this time that *Bretiſlas*, *Udalric*'s Son, firſt poſſeſt *Moravia* in Quality of Marqueſs. The Father died ſoon after of a Fever, on which Occaſion *Humiremus* ſhew'd what a Brotherly Love could do; for ſtretching his hands over *Udalric*'s Body, *Let me feel the laſt time*, ſays he, *for him that I cannot ſee.* And afterwards having led his Nephew *Bretiſlas* to the Throne, *Mount*, ſaid he, *whence I deſcend, and Reign happier than you Father or I.* After that time *Humiremus* liv'd like a private Man, and did not appear at Court. *Julius Solimanus. De Eleg. Ducum Regum, & Interreg. Bohemiæ.*

UDALRIC II. was the 7th that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnum*. He was Son of *Sobeſlas* I. The Emperor *Frederic* made him take the Government of *Bohemia* after *Uladiſlaus* II's Death, to put an end to the Differences of ſeveral Princes that pretended to that Crown. This Prince ſoon after yielded it up to *Sobeſlas* his eldeſt Brother, in which he gained more Credit than by commanding the Emperor's Army in *Italy*, for his over-eaſineſs to the Soldiers occaſioned its entire loſs; ſo that he returned but with eight of the whole Body, the reſt having either killed one another, or turned Highway-men. *Julius Solimanus.*

UDINE, in Latin *Utinum*, a Town of *Italy*, Metropolitan of *Friuli*, built, according to ſome, by the *Huns*, or by the Dukes of *Auſtria*, according to others. The Patriarch's See was removed hither when *Aquileia* was deſtroyed. The Republick of

Venice

Venice keep a Governor here. It's above five Miles in compaſs, and has about 15000 Inhabitants. *Magin.*

VECCUS *(John)* firſt Keeper of the Records and Charters of *St. Sophy*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, flouriſhed in 1270, under the Emperor *Michael Paleologus*. He was a profound Scholar, and one of thoſe that laboured moſt for the Re-union of the *Greeks* and *Latins* at the Emperor's Solicitation: but not being a Man that could change with the Times, he was baniſhed under the Emperor *Andronicus*. *Nicephor. Maimbourg.*

VEGA *(Andrew)* a *Spaniſh* Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was a Perſon of Conſideration for his Learning, and one of the Divines that aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*. He wrote, *De Juſtificatione, Gratia, Fide, Operibus, & Meritis. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

VEGA *(Lopez of)* or *Lopez Felix*, or *Vega Carpio*, a famous *Spaniſh* Poet. He was Native of *Madrid*, and of a Gentleman's Family; was Secretary to the Biſhop of *Avila*, to the Count of *Lemos*, Duke of *Alva* and others, and bore Arms with Reputation. He died in 1635, at 72 Years of Age. The *Spaniſh* Theatre was much oblig'd to him for his Ingenuity, for it's ſaid he left a Collection of Comedies in 25 Volumes, each Tome containing 12 Plays. *Lorenzo Craſſo.*

VEGETIUS *(Flavius)* of *Conſtantinople*, lived in the 4th Age, under the Emperor *Valentinian*: He writ a fine Treatiſe of the *Roman* Diſcipline, which is very uſeful for the Knowledge of the Order the *Romans* obſerved in their Wars. *Geſner.*

VEGLIA, an Iſland and Town upon the Coaſts of *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhoprick. It belongs to the State of *Venice*. The *Latins* call it *Vegia*; and the *Sclavonians*, *Kirk*.

VEJES, an ancient Town that was near *Rome*. *Cluvier* thought it was built in the ſame Place that *Scrofano* is now in; but *Lucas Holſtenius* holds that it ſtood over-againſt the Borough of *Iſola* that belongs to the Houſe of *Farneſe*: but be it how it will, we know *Romulus* warr'd againſt the *Vejentins*, and triumph'd upon that Victory. In 177 of *Rome* thoſe of *Vejes* killed 300 Men of the Family of the *Fabii*: of which *Ovid*,

Una dies Fabios ad bellum miſerat omnes:
Ad bellum miſſos perdidit una dies.

And afterwards *M. Furius Camillus*, Dictator, having defeated the *Falisci*, took the Town of *Vejes* after a Siege of 10 Years. This was about the 358th Year of *Rome*. The Tenths of its Spoils were dedicated to *Apollo Pythius* by the Conquerors, who had taken Oaths from their Soldiers never to riſe from before it until they had taken it. *Florus. Tit. Liv.*

VEJOVIS, or bad *Jupiter*, a God of the ancient *Romans*, whom they adore not our of hopes of any Favour, but that he ſhould do em no Miſchief: This his Statue ſhew'd; which, according to *Aulus Gellius*, reſembled a Youngman holding Arrows in his hand, and ready to ſhoot; whence People conjectured, that by *Vejovis* they underſtood the Sun, which by its Beams, as by ſo many Darts, ſends us ſeveral Sicknefſes. *Cic. de Natura Deor.*

VELAY, or *Velure*, a Country of the Dutchy of *Guelder-Land*, in the *Low Countries*, belonging to the *United Provinces*, Its Towns are *Arnhem*, *Harderwick*, &c. and it was here the *Marſacians* liv'd formerly. This Country contains all the Lands between the *Rhine*, the *Vahal*, and the *Zuider Sea*, which took this Name from the Barrenneſs of the Soil, which ſignifies a Heath or Wilderneſs. This Earldom is mentioned in the Year 1176, but the Names of the Earls loſt. It belonged after this to the Biſhop of *Utrecht*, who granted it in Fee to the Dukes of *Brabant*, from whom it came to the Dukes of *Guelderland* under *Otho* I. and at the time of the *Holy War* belonged to *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, who reſigned it for Money to manage that War; and marrying *Sophia* his Daughter to *Henry* I. Earl of *Guelderland*, he quitted all his Claim and Right of Redemption to him. Yet his Poſterity were moleſted by the Biſhop of *Utrecht* till the Emperor *Henry* VI. put an end to the Controverſies between them.

VELAY, a Country of *France*, depending on the Province of *Languedoc*, this is the Place which the ancient People called *Velauni* lived in. Its Situation is between *Auvergne*, *Vivarets*, *Gevaudan*, and *le Forets*, which makes it be divided commonly into the Country on this ſide and on the other ſide of the Foreſt, the great Mountains of *Mezeres*, *Pertus*, and *Meigal* covered with Woods making this Separation. The chief Town is *Puy*, beſides which are *Montfaucon*, *Monthiol*, &c.

VELETRI, or *Velitri*, a Town of *Italy* in *Campagnia di Roma*, with a Biſhoprick, that was united to that of *Oſtia*. *Titus Livius*, *Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus*, *Suetonius*, and other Authors, ſpeak often of it, but now it's but very inconſiderable.

VELLEIUS *(Paterculus)* a Latin Hiſtorian, lived in *Tiberius*'s time. His Grandfather was in a conſiderable Poſt amongſt *Pompey* and *Claudius Nero*, *Tiberius*'s Fathers Friends, whom becauſe he was not able to follow into *Sicily*, whither he retired during the Civil Wars, he kill'd himſelf for Grief. His Father ſerved in *Germany* as Colonel of Horſe, and he ſucceeded him in the Employment: Afterwards he commanded a Legion, then was made *Quæſtor*, and at laſt *Tiberius*'s Lieutenant General in the Armies of *Germany* and *Hungary*, and had as Collegue *Magius Celer*, *Vellejanus*'s Father. Afterwards *Velleius* applied himſelf to an Abridgment of Hiſtory, in two Books, whereof we have loſt a great part: He is very exact in marking the time when things happened, and has a good Stile, but is blamed for praiſing *Auguſtus*'s Party too much, and to have given ridiculous Commendations not only to *Tiberius*, but alſo to *Sejanus*, whom he ſpeaks of in two Places, as a Man of the greateſt Merit of the whole Commonwealth. *Voſſius*, *Aventin. lib.* 1. *Annal.*

VENAFRO, a Town and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Capua*. *Strabo.*

VENAISSE, or County *Venaiſſen*, a Country belonging to the Holy See, lying between *Provence*, *Dauphiné*, *Roan*, and *Durance*. Its chief Town formerly was *Venaſque*, and ſince that *Carpentras*: This is a fruitful and fine Country: It has an Archbiſhoprick, three Biſhopricks, and 68 Towns and Villages. *Avignon* is not in this County, as is commonly believ'd, though it ſtands near it.

VENANTIUS *(Fortunatus)* Biſhop of *Poictiers*, liv'd in the 5th Century. He was, by Birth, an *Italian*, and ſtudied at *Ravenna*. Poetry was his principal Profeſſion in his Youth. His Works are printed in Quarto, by *Chriſtopherus Browerus* a Jeſuit. There is amongſt 'em a Poem, in four Books, of the Life of St. *Martin*, to thank him for curing his Eyes, by vertue of his Interceſſion. There are likewiſe ſeveral other Poems, as, The Life of St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*, &c. The Author's Life is prefix'd to his Works. *Gregor. Turon. Bede lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Eccleſ. Angl. cap.* 7. *Paulus Diaconus lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Long. cap.* 3. *Haimo lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Franc. cap.* 13, *&c.*

VENCE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Ambrun*. It's the *Vidantiorum* of *Pliny*, call'd *Ventium*, *Vencia*, or *Vincienſium Urbs*. It's not great, but very ancient; for it was a *Roman* Colony, as appears by ſome Inſcriptions. It has bred ſeveral famous Prelates, amongſt whom *Euſebius* is the ancienteſt we know of. *Anthony de Godeau*, famous for his Piety and Writings, govern'd this Church, in which he was ſucceeded by Monſieur *Thomaſin*. The temporal Juriſdiction of the City is divided between the Biſhop, and the Baron *de Vence*. *Pliny lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Bouche's Hiſt. of Provence*, &c.

VENCESLAS, or *Venceſlaus*, I. ſirnamed *The One-eyd*, becauſe he loſt one at Hunting; he ſucceeded his Father *Premiſlas*, and after ſeveral Adventures died in 1253, which was the 47th of his Age, and 24th of his Reign. He left *Ottocare* II. and *Venceſlas* II. called the *Saints Father*, who ſucceeded him in 1278, under the Guardianſhip of *Otho* the Long, Marquefs of *Brandenbourg*, being then but eight Years of Age. He was Crowned at *Prague* in 1237, and afterwards married *Andrew* King of *Hungary*'s Daughter. The *Polanders* much taken with his Merit, choſe him King in 1300. He died five Years after. His Son *Venceſlas* III. King of *Bohemia*, was Murthered at *Olmutz* in 1306, as he was going to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom of *Poland*. *Venceſlas* IV. Emperor and King of *Bohemia*, was Son to *Charles* IV. who willing to have him enjoy the Crown after his own Death, motion'd it to the Electors, and had him Crown'd King of the *Romans* by paying each 100000 Crowns. So *Venceſlas* ſucceeded his Father in 1378; but being by his Negligence in Buſineſs, and the many Vices he was given to, thought unworthy of the Place, he was deprived thereof, and *Frederick* Duke of *Brunſwick*, and afterwards *Robert*, choſen in his Place. In the mean time *Venceſlas* withdrew to *Prague*, where he continued his idle and debauched Life until he died of a Palſie in 1419. *Paul Stanki.*

VENCESLAS, or *Venceſlaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*, who ſucceeded his Father *Uratiſlas* in 916, being then but eight Years of Age, and under his Mother *Drahomires* Care. *Venceſlas* became a very pious Prince, and was killed by his Brother *Boleſlas* at a Feaſt in 929.

VENCESLAS, or *Venceſlaus*, *(Adam)* Duke of *Teſchen*, a Town of *Bohemia* in *Sileſia*, he ſucceeded his Father in this Kingdom in 1569, was brought up at the Court of *Saxony*, and gave the firſt Marks of his Courage in the War againſt the *Turks*. In 1617 he was created Governor and Captain General of *Sileſia*.

VENDOSME, in Latin *Vindocinum*, a Town of *France* to the Weſt of *Beauſſe* upon the *Loire*, and Capital of a little Country called *Vendomois* between *Touraine le Perche*, *Anjou*, and the reſt of *Beauſſe*. There is an ancient Caſtle in the Town, a College of the *Oratorians*, with ſome Religious Houſes. *Vendome* had formerly the Title of a County, and was afterwards erected into a Dutchy, and *Charles* of *Bourbon* made the firſt Duke by *Henry* IV. *Ronſard* the Poet was of *Vendomois*.

VENEZUELA, a Province in the South *America*, diſcovered by *Ojeda* a *Spaniard* in 1490, (the Name ſignifieth the little *Venice*) and was firſt attempted to be Conquered in 1528 by the *Germans*. On the Eaſt it is bounded by *Maracapana*, and to the Weſt by Cape *de la Vela*, in Length 200 Leagues. There was ſcarce a Year after this to that of 1553, but there was an Expedition made by the *Germans* or *Spaniards* for the Conqueſt or Diſcovery of this large Province, as is related by *Laet. l.* 18. *cap.* 8, 9, 10. To the North it has the Bay of *Maracaibo*, and the South *Orenoque*, and the Provinces upon it. The principal Place in it is called *Coro*, *Corana*, and ſometimes *Venezuela*.

VENILLE, a Nymph, Wife of *Janus*, and Siſter to *Amata* Wife to King *Latinus*. She was alſo thought *Neptune*'s Wife, and

and to have been called *Salacie* before ſhe was named *Venille*, from the Latin *Venire* that ſignifies to come, becauſe the Sea goes and comes by its Ebb and Flow.

VENICE, in Latin *Venitia*, in Italian *Venitia* and *Vinegia*, a Town and conſiderable Commonwealth in *Italy*, begun according to the common Opinion in 421; and if we believe the *Venetians*, it was the 25th of *March*, which ſome will have the Day of the Creation of the World and Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt; this *Epocha* ſerving to render that Foundation more auguſt and conſiderable. The Town conſiſts of 72 Iſlands, which for 300 Years were ſeparated from one another, and govern'd by a particular Tribune that each choſe after its own Way, and changed Yearly; ſo that then, it neither was the ſame Town nor the ſame Commonwealth, but only a Confederation of ſeveral neighbouring Iſlands united together by common Intereſt, to oppoſe the *Barbarians* that ravaged all *Italy*: And as each Iſland had a ſpiritual Paſtor as well as a Tribune, ſo the Town has now ſeventy two Pariſhes. The Towns that belong to this Commonwealth are of two ſorts, ſome in *Lombardy* that compoſe the *Firm Land State*, the reſt are *Maritime* and called the *Sea State*. The *Firm Land State* comprehends the *Treviſe* or *Marchea Trevigiana*, where the Biſhopricks of *Ceneda*, *Belluna*, *Feltri*, *Uderzo*, whence the Biſhop's See was removed to *Ceneda*, *Padua* and the *Padouan*, *Vincenza* and the *Vincenti*, *Verona* and the *Veronois*, *Bergamo* and the *Bergamaſque*, *Crema* and its Chanel, *Breſcia* and the *Breſſan*, the *Poleſin*, otherwiſe called *Il Contado di Rovigo*, and *Friuli* which they call *Patria del Friuli*, where the famous Fortreſs *Palma Nova* is their Bulwark againſt the *Imperialiſts* Incurſions and the *Turks* Invaſions, that have entred ſeveral times into their Territories by that way. There are three Towns of *Friuli* that belong to the Emperor as Archduke of *Auſtria*, *Aquileia*, that is almoſt uninhabited, *Trieſte*, which according to ſome Geographers, is rather a part of *Iſtria* than *Friuli*, and *Goritz*, that has a pretty conſiderable Territory. The *Sea State* comprehends the Province of *Venice*, called *Il Dogado*, that is, the Dutchy of *Venice* compoſed of ſeveral Towns, and the Iſlands of *Chiozza* or *Chioggia*, whoſe Situation reſembles that of *Venice*, *Paleſtrina*; *Malamocco*, which is properly the Port of *Venice*; *Muran*, whence our fine *Venice* Glaſs is brought, *Torcello*, *Buran*, *Majorbe*, *Caorle*, and ſeveral others, whoſe Number amounts to 60 added to the *Dogado*, part of *Iſtria* of *Dalmatia*, *Albania*, the Iſles of *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Cefalonia*, *Cerigo*, and ſome others; beſides which, the *Venetians* are Sovereigns of the *Adriatick* Sea, commonly called *The Gulf of Venice*, and which *Andrew Moroſini*, a Noble *Venetian*, terms *Reipublicæ Domum* in his Hiſtory. The yearly Ceremony of wedding the Sea in Preſence of the Embaſſadors of Crown'd Heads, and particularly of the Emperors, is a publick Proof that they are Sovereigns of that part of it, ſince the Dogat of *Sebaſtien Saini*, which was about the end of the 12th Century. This Ceremony is performed thus on every Aſcenſion Day: The Doge goes aboard the *Bucentaure*, a very fine Ship, and throws a Gold Ring into the Sea, pronouncing theſe Words, *Deſponſamus te, Mare, in ſignum veri & perpetui Dominii.* Some Hiſtorians write, that becauſe Pope *Alexander* III. ordered the Doge *Zani* to perform this Ceremony yearly in theſe Words: *Take here this Ring of Gold, and by giving it unto the Sea oblige it unto thee; a Ceremony which on this Day, the Aſcenſion Day, ſhall be yearly obſerved both by thee and thy Succeſſors, that ſo Poſterity may know that you have purchaſed the Dominion thereof by your Valour, and made it ſubject to you as a Wife to her Husband*; that ſucceeding Ages might know, that tho' the Command of the Sea belong'd to them by the Right of Conqueſt and Arms, yet it was the Pope that gave the *Venetians* the actual Sovereignty of the *Adriatick* Gulf: But this is a popular Error; for he that was never Maſter of it himſelf, could not give any Right in it to others: Beſides, it appears by the Embaſſador *Donati*'s Anſwer to Pope *Julius* II. that the Commonwealth does not at all found its Right to it in the Pope's Gift; for when *Julius* asked *Donati* in a way of Raillery, *If he had the Evidences of the Right the Commonwealth pretended to the Gulf?* He made Anſwer thus, *That if his Holineſs were pleaſed to find the Original of* Conſtantine's *Gift to Pope* Sylveſter, *he would ſee there his Gift of the* Adriatick Sea *to the* Venetians. The General or Governor of the Gulf is the ancienteſt Sea-Officer that belongs to the Commonwealth, and for this Reaſon has always the *Van* in their Fights, with this Prerogative, that when the *Generaliſſimo* falls ill, he fills his Place before any other until the Senate names a General. The charge of Governor of the Gulf is perpetual, and that of *Generaliſſimo* ceaſes with the War. The Governor is changed every three Years, and it's always a Noble *Venetian* of a great Family that has the Place. It cannot be preciſely mark'd when the Commonwealth began to create a General of the Gulf, becauſe all Titles of Chancellary were burn'd by chance in 1230; but ſince this time, we find an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Governors of the Gulf. As for the Government of *Venice*, it was Democratick at firſt, under Conſuls and Tribunes, which *Caſſiodorus* calls *Maritimorum Tribunos*. The Doges ſucceeded, the third whereof was aſſaſſinated by the People for his Tyranny, and thereupon enſued an *Interregnum* of five Years, in which the State was committed to certain Officers every new Year chang'd and elected; and from 697 to 1177, they had about 34 or 36 Sovereign Doges. Since 1298, the Government is Ariſtocratick, the whole Authority being in the Hands of a certain number of Families written in the Golden Book, the Regiſter of the *Venetian* Nobility. The Doge, who is the ſame with him that at *Rome* was Prince of the Senate, has only Precedency before the other Magiſtrates; but his Robes and Habits are ſo rich and diſtinguiſh'd, that they give him a majeſtick Air in Publick Ceremonies, if the Sword which the Senate orders to be carried behind him were not a mark of his Dependance. This ſlender ſhare of Authority is recompenſed by the continuance of his Dignity, which is during Life, with this Reſtriction, that if Old Age or Sickneſs render him incapable of performing his Function, the Senate has Power to Depoſe him, as they did *Francis Foſcarini*, to whom they refuſed the Satisfaction of dying Doge, though he was 84 Years of Age, and that his Dogat had been very ſucceſsful to the Commonwealth. *Venice* has three principal Councils, the firſt called the Great, becauſe it comprehends all the Nobility, chuſes Magiſtrates, and makes all the Laws that are thought neceſſary for the Conſervation or Reformation of the State. The ſecond, called *Pregadi*, is what we call the Senate of *Venice*, that decides what concerns Peace and War, Confederacies and Leagues, *&c.* The third is the College, conſiſting of 26 Lords that give Audience to Embaſſadors and acquaint the Senate with their Demands, who alone have the Power to make Anſwer to them. There is ſtill a very conſiderable Council, call'd the Council of Ten, who are Judges of all Crimes committed againſt the State; theſe Ten are inexorable Judges, and are chang'd every Year: Three of this Body are choſen monthly in their Turns, to enquire into the State; and this Triumvirat has ſuch an abſolute Authority, that they can condemn even the Doge to Death, without acquainting the Senate with it, ſo that they all three agree; for if any one of the three ſhould diſſent, then the Ten muſt be call'd to ſentence him. What is moſt particular in this Government, is that all the Nobles that turn Eccleſiaſticks, are excluded for ever from any Charge in the State; ſo that it's impoſſible for the Court of *Rome* to form any Intelligence that may ſerve it to come to the Knowledge of any of the Commonwealth's, or Senate's Secrets. As for Spirituals, *Venice* is govern'd by a Patriarch, who ſtiles himſelf *Divina miſeratione Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without adding what all other Prelates of the Church of *Rome* do, *viz. Sanctæ ſedis Apoſtolicæ gratia*, as if he were no Member of it. He is Primate of *Dalmatia*, and Metropolitan of the Archbiſhops of *Candia* and *Corfou*, and of the Biſhops of *Chiozza* and *Toriello*: But the Ducal Church of St. *Mark* does not own him, becauſe it has as it were a particular Biſhop call'd *Primicerius*, who officiates with *Mitre*, *Croſier*, and *Ring*, gives Benediction, confers the four leſſer Orders. The Patriarch is nominated by the Senate, and the *Primicerius* by the Doge. The Patriarch and this *Primicerius* are always noble *Venetians*, as are alſo the Archbiſhops of *Candia* and *Corfou*, and the Biſhops of *Treviſa*, *Padua*, *Vincenza*, *Verona*, *Breſcia* and *Bergamo*: The Commonwealth has alſo another Patriarch in their Lands, *viz.* of *Aquileia* whoſe Seat is at *Udina* in *Friuli*. The Town of *Aquileia* belongs now to the Emperor, who for that Reaſon pretends to the Right of Naming to the Patriarchate: But the *Venetians* have found out a way to hinder its being vacant, in impowering the Patriarch to chuſe a Coadjutor, which the Senate confirms immediately under the Title of *D' Eletto d' Aquileia*. The Patriarch of *Aquileia* is Primate of *Illria*, and Metropolitan of the Biſhops of *Treviſa*, *Ceneda*, *Belluna*, *Feltri*, *Concordia*, *Padoua*, *Vicenza*, *Verona*, *Como* and *Trente*. The Senate had formerly the naming of all theſe, and the other Biſhops and Abbots of its Lands, but it renounced this by the Peace with Pope *Julius* II. in 1510, to ſeparate him from the League of *Cambray*, yet they endeavoured to have that Privilege back again, and made uſe of the favourable Occaſion of the Vacancy of the Church of *Treviſa*, which happen'd when Pope *Clement* VII. was kept Priſoner by *Charles* V. who when he was ſet at Liberty again, diſpatch'd the Biſhop of *Siponto* to *Venice*, to demand the Revocation of the Decree that was made the Year before touching the Nomination of Biſhops. The Difference held until 1530, when the *Venetians* renounced their Pretention. Some of the Senators being of Opinion, that it was not the Commonwealths Intereſt to confer Biſhopricks, becauſe the Noble *Venetians* coming to enjoy thoſe Dignities, might poſſibly neglect the Service of the Commonwealth; whereas had they no hopes of ſuch Dignities, they would turn all their Care to the Adminiſtration of the State, whence they ſhould expect their Preferments. The City of *Venice* is built upon Piles, the Streets watered with Channels that have Houſes on both ſides, which appear as ſo many Palaces. St. *Theodore* was its firſt Patron, but ſince St. *Mark*'s Body was brought thither from *Alexandria*, it choſe that Evangeliſt for its chief Protector. The Church conſecrated to him is built of Marble, and divided into five Domes all cover'd with Lead, the Pavement of *Jaſpa* and *Porphyr*, wrought in *Moſaick* Work, is extraordinary rich; the High Altar is ſupported by four great Pillars that have the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament done in imboſs'd Work upon them. The Chapel of the Holy Sacrament is ſupported by great Alabaſter Pillars, ſaid to have been made uſe of in *Solomon*'s Temple. It's in this that St. *Mark*'s Body is kept, with many Relicks enrich'd with Pearls, Diamonds, and other precious Stones.

This Church has five Doors all Caſt-metal, towards the place of St. *Mark*, over the chiefeſt of which are four Horſes of gilt Braſs, of the ſame bigneſs and Workmanſhip, made upon the Model of thoſe that drew *Nero*'s Triumphal Arch, when he returned Conqueror over the *Parthians*. This Church has 24 Canons. St. *Mark*'s Square is environed with three great Marble Palaces, much admired for their Symmetry and Architecture. The Doge's Palace, and that of the Library, are on the Churches ſide, and on the other is the Port of *Malamoco*, that ſhews very finely. Upon the Shore are ſeen the two Pillars brought from *Conſtantinople* in *Sebaſtien Zani*'s time, upon one of which is St. *Theodore*'s Statue, and upon the other St. *Mark*'s Lion. The Doge's Palace, whoſe chief Entry is joining to St. *Mark*'s Church, deſerves the Praiſes commonly given it: Its *Portico* ſupports a Lion with Wings, with Duke *Foſcaro*'s Statue upon it: It has a great Court, three great Apartments, a Stair-caſe all Marble, with two Coloſſes, one of *Mars*, the other of *Neptune*. After this is the Prince's Apartment, the College-Hall, where they treat of the Affairs of the Commonwealth, that of the great Council, where Magiſtrates are choſen, that of the Council of Ten, and another with Arms for 1500 Men: It's ſaid theſe Fire-Arms are all loaden, and that there are 600 Matches that take Fire in a moment by means of a Wheel. Nothing can be imagined ſo great as the *Arſenal* is, there being 40 great Halls, and 2000 Men continually at work in 'em. In the 72 Iſlands comprehended in this Town, are 140 Palaces, 17 Hoſpitals, 72 Pariſhes, 54 Monaſteries for Friars, 26 Convents of Nuns, 165 Statues of Marble, 25 of Braſs, with an infinite number of other Rarities, that manifeſt the Wealth and Greatneſs of this City, which has always preſerv'd its Liberty, gain'd very conſiderable Battels, and oppoſed the *Turks*, thoſe formidable Enemies of Chriſtendom. The Gulf of *Venice*, in Latin *Adriaticus* or *Illyricus Sinus*, and *Mare Adriaticum*, is 50 or 55 Miles wide at the Mouth of it, between the Cape of *Otranto* and that of *Enqueſta* near *Valonna*; and 700 long. The Places that are all along it on *Italy* ſide, belong either to the Pope, to the King of *Spain*, or the States of *Venice*, beſides *Trieſte* and *Dulcigno* that depend on the Emperor as Archduke of *Auſtria*. The Coaſt of *Dalmatia* has alſo its ſeveral Princes; the ſmall Commonwealth of *Raguza* has its State; the *Turks* poſſeſs *Caſtelnovo*, *Narenza*, *&c.* yet the *Venetians* are Maſters of the beſt part, *viz. Zara*, *Zelenico*, *Spalatro*, *Cataro*, *&c.* with the neighbouring Iſlands. If we count the Beginning of the Government of *Venice* from 421, they were Conſuls from *Padua* that then govern'd this State; for the *Paduans*, who were Maſters of the *Lagune* Iſlands and had a Port in that of *Rialto*, deſigned to make it a conſiderable Place to ſecure their Commerce at Sea; for which end, their Senate ſent three Conſuls thither in 421, and had *Rialto* proclaim'd a place of Refuge for all that ſhould retire thither, which got it peopled in a ſhort time, as well by thoſe that lay ſcatter'd in other Iſlands as ſeveral Inhabitants of the Firm Land: And in 453, when *Attila* King of the *Huns* ravag'd a great part of *Italy*, the great Numbers that fled from him not only peopled *Rialto*, but alſo the reſt of the Iſlands, whereof the Town conſiſts now. The Senate of *Padua* continued to ſend Tribunes or Governors for a time, until each Iſland choſe its own Governor. In 709, the Tribunes of the 12 principal Iſlands reſolved to compoſe a Commonwealth, and to chuſe one amongſt them to be chief: But as they owned ſtill the Right the Town of *Padua* had to the Iſlands, they deputed ſome of their Members to the Emperor and Pope for their Leave to chuſe a Duke or Doge. Theſe reign'd abſolutely, and ſometimes conſtituted their Children and Brothers, their Collegues and Succeſſors. In 1172, the powerfulleſt Citizens aboliſh'd the Election that uſed to be made by all the People, and eſtabliſh'd a Sovereign and Independent Council, whence the Electors were choſen. This Council conſiſted of 24 Citizens, choſen indifferently amongſt the Nobles, the Burgeſſes and Tradeſmen, and they created twelve Tribunes at the ſame time, that were impower'd to oppoſe the Prince's Ordinances, if they appear'd unjuſt. This kind of Government held 117 Years, *i. e.* till 1289, when the Doge *Peter Gradenigo* undertook to eſtabliſh an Ariſtocracy, in reducing the Council to a leſſer number of certain Citizens and their Deſcendants, to the Excluſion of all other. The *Venetian* Nobility is divided into four *Claſſes*; the firſt comprehends the Families of the twelve Tribunes that choſe the firſt Doge, who by a ſort of Miracle, have continued from the Year 709 till now. Theſe are the *Contarini*, *Moroſini*, *Badovari*, *Tiepoli*, *Michieli*, *&c.* After theſe are four other, almoſt as ancient as the firſt, having ſign'd in 800 to the Contract of the Foundation of the Abby of St. *George Major*, with the 12 other Families. Theſe four are the *Juſtiniani*, *Cornari*, *Bragadini*, and *Bembi*, and are called the four Evangeliſts, as the firſt 12 are term'd the 12 Apoſtles. The ſecond Order of *Venetian* Nobility are thoſe Families that began to be inſerted in the Golden Book, when the Doge *Gradenigo* eſtabliſhed the Ariſtocracy in 1289; and theſe Families, being 400 Years ſtanding, are much eſteem'd. The third Order comprehends about 80 Families that have bought their Nobility, by helping the Commonwealth with 100000 Ducats in its preſſing Neceſſities and Wars with the *Turks*. The fourth ſort, is what the States confer upon Princes and Perſons of great Merit. *Henry* III. and IV. of *France*, were of this Body, and moſt of the Princes of *Italy* covet to be received into it. Beſides theſe, there are *Citadins* that are good Families of Burgeſſes, that form a middle State between the Nobility and People: Theſe are of two ſorts, ſome being originally ſo, becauſe deſcended of the Families that before the Eſtabliſhment of the Ariſtocracy in 1289, were concerned in the Government, and are in the Order of *Citadins*, only becauſe they were excluded out of the Council when it was reduced to a leſſer number. Many of theſe Families have the ſame Names, and give the ſame Coats of Arms with the Noble *Venetians* of the firſt *Claſs*. The *Citadins* of the ſecond Order have obtained this Title either by their Merit or Money; both enjoy the ſame Privileges, and have Places and Employments allotted them. The Doge preſides in all the Councils of the Commonwealth, but is acknowledged Prince only at the Head of the Senate, in the Tribunals where he aſſiſts, and the *Ducal* Palace of St. *Mark*. On other Occaſions he has leſs Authority than any private Man; for he is to concern himſelf in no Buſineſs: He muſt not quit the Town before he begs the ſix Counſellors of State leave; and when he does ride out, he has no exterior Mark that diſtinguiſhes him from the other Nobles. The current Coin bears his Name; but inſtead of his Image, repreſents a Doge clad in his Ducal Apparel, and upon his Knees before St. *Mark*, to ſhew he is ſubject to the Commonwealth, whereof that Saint is the Emblem. The Doge has the Precedency of all other Princes except Crown'd Heads, and appears at publick Solemnities in a very pompous manner. To chuſe a Doge, there is a great Council or Meeting of the Nobles, where none is admitted under the Age of 30. The Names of theſe being call'd over; the like number of little Bowls all white, beſides 30 that are gilt with Gold, are put into a Baſin appointed for this uſe; each having drawn one, the 30 that happen to have the gilt Bowls, go into another Hall, where they reduce themſelves to Nine, by drawing other thirty Bowls, whereof there are but nine gilt; theſe nine chuſe 40, and the 40 reduce themſelves to 12; the 12 chuſe 25, and theſe are again brought to nine, who chuſe 45 that are brought to 11; and it's theſe chuſe the 41 Electors of the Doge: Thus they break Parties and Factions, and give all the Satisfaction of contributing to the Election of their Prince. After the 41 Electors are approved in the Great Council, they are ſhut up in St. *Mark*'s Palace, and are not let out until they chuſe a Doge, which for the moſt part is ſoon over, though ſometimes they happen to be five or ſix Months before they have their number, becauſe of 41 there muſt be 25 that Vote for the Doge. During all the time of their Confinement, they are obſerved narrowly, and treated much the ſame way the Cardinals are in the Conclave of *Rome*, when ſhut up for the Election of a Pope. The firſt thing the Doge does after his Election, and having taken the uſual Oath upon ſuch Occaſions, is, to ſhew himſelf to the People: For this purpoſe, he gets into a *Machine*, called *The Well*, that is kept in the Arſenal for this Ceremony, and carried on ſuch Occaſions by 200 Maſters of the Arſenal. The Doge ſeated in this *Machine*, has one of his Children, or next a-kin that ſtands behind him, and throws pieces of Gold and Silver amongſt the People whilſt he is carried round St. *Mark*'s Square. This Cuſtom of throwing Money was introduc'd in 1172, by the famous Doge *Sebaſtien Zani*, to make the People ſome amends for the loſs of their Right to chuſe the Prince of the Commonwealth, which they enjoyed for ſeveral Ages.

The Procurators *of St.* Mark.

Theſe are the Executors of all charitable Legacies, the Tutors of Orphans, and Protectors of Widows, have the Management of the Riches left to St. *Mark*'s Church, and to the Poor; they diſtribute Purſes yearly to marry poor Young-women, and allow them and others their Lodgings *gratis* in ſeveral Houſes that depend on their Procuracies. This Employment is look'd upon to be ſo honourable, that ſeveral Noble *Venetians* purchaſe it by vaſt Sums; but theſe are diſtinguiſh'd from the Nine that poſſeſs the nine ancient Procuracies, and are called *Procurators by Merit*: All that are ſo, wear a *Ducal Veſt* with Sleeves hanging to the ground.

Of the Great Chancellor.

This Officer keeps the Seals of the Commonwealth, and aſſiſts at all that is treated of in the Senate. He reads in the Great Council all that is to be tranſacted by allotting, and is Chief of the *Citadins*, as the Doge is of the Nobility. He has precedency of all other Magiſtrates, excepting the *Counſellors* of State and *Procurators* of St. *Mark*; wears a Purple *Ducal Veſt*, and has the Title of Excellency.

Of the Great Sages.

Theſe are they that conſult about all that's to be moved in the *Pregadi* or Senate: They are ſix in number, and each has

his

his Week to wait upon the Senate with the Reſult of their Conſultations. They wear a *Ducal Veſt* of a Violet Colour, and the Commonwealth ſends no Embaſſador to the Emperor, Pope, or Grand Signior, but has this Quality. The five Sages of the *Firm Land* have almoſt as much Authority in the College as theſe other, for they conſult with them upon all Matters: They wear the ſame colour'd Veſt, and have the Title of Excellency. The Commonwealth gives the Quality of Sages of the *Firm Land* to the Embaſſadors that it ſends to Kings and other Sovereign Princes; but they have no Vote in the Aſſemblies of the Senate where they aſſiſt.

Proveditors,

Are the Governors which the States ſend into the Provinces, with abſolute Power in the Affairs relating to Peace and War. The *Proveditor* General of *Palma Nova*, is he that governs the Province of *Friuli*. There is alſo a *Proveditor* General of *Dalmatia*, and the three Iſlands of *Corfou*, *Zante*, and *Cefalonia*.

Of the Inquiſitors *of the* Firm Land.

Theſe are different from the *Inquiſitors of State*, and are ſome of the chiefeſt Senators, ſent every five Years into the Provinces to examine the Proceedings, and ſee Juſtice done. They are to exercite this Commiſſion with much Rigour, which makes them unwelcom where they come, and in danger in Places beyond the Sea, ſo that no Senators will venture to go now.

Of the Officers the States ſend into the Provinces.

The Commonwealth of *Venice* ſends two Nobles, one in Quality of *Podeſtat* to adminiſter Juſtice, the other with the Title of Captain of Arms, to command the Soldiers in the conſiderableſt Towns of its Dominions, with Proveditors ſpoken of before.

Of their Forces by Sea and Land, and their Revenues.

All the Standing Forces that the States have kept on Foot, ſince its Peace with the *Turks*, after the loſs of *Candia*, to its League with the Pope, the Emperor, and King of *Poland*, did not exceed 6000, both Horſe and Foot; whereof a part was kept in *Dalmatia* under the Command of the Proveditor General of that Province, and a foreign General, the reſt under Captains of Arms in the Towns of the Firm Land, and eſpecially in thoſe upon the Frontiers of *Milan*. The Foot they keep in time of Peace, conſiſt moſt of *Capelets*, that is, *Sclavonians*, *Morlaques*, and *Albanois*, arm'd with long Swords and Carbines, and great Enemies to the *Turks*. The Cavalry is compoſed in part of theſe *Capelets*, and in part of *Italians*, and *Ultramontains*, that is, *Germans* and *French*. When the States engage in any War, they chuſe ſome Foreign Prince General of their Army, but give him two General Proveditors as Aſſiſtants, who leaving him the Title of *Generaliſſimo*, are generally Maſters of the Reſolutions and Undertakings relating to the Army. They have no certain Naval Army in time of Peace, but can Arm and fit out 25 Gallies upon a ſhort Warning; and have for the moſt part, a Squadron of ſix Gallies, with ſome *Galiots* and *Brigantins* in the Gulf, cruiſing againſt the *Corſairs*. Theſe Ships are commanded in chief by a Noble *Venetian* of the firſt Rank, that has the Title of General of the Gulf: The States never truſt the Command of their Fleet to any Stranger in War-time, as they do their Land-Forces. The conſtant Revenues of the Commonwealth ſcarce amount to above fourteen or fifteen Millions of Livres, whereof the City of *Venice* pays the one half in Cuſtoms and other Impoſitions, the other half is raiſed the ſame way in the Iſlands and Provinces. There are ſeveral other things that augment the Standing Revenues, as the Caſualties of Court, the Sale of Offices, Confiſcations, *&c.* The Salt made at *Corfou* brings two Millions, and that of *Chioſa* a Million yearly. In the War time they raiſe the Cuſtoms, Tax thoſe that live moſt at eaſe, eſpecially the *Jews* and *Clergy*, by the Pope's conſent, ſell the Title of Nobility to the richer ſort, and by ſuch Practices ſupport the Burthen to the Admiration of all *Europe*. It's now very flouriſhing by its late Conqueſts under *Morocini*, who has ſubdued all *Morea*, the Iſle of *Negropont*, with ſeveral other important Places. The *Venetians* affect a great deal of Gravity in their Actions, ſpeak very little at Table, are very ſevere where they have Authority, and many times to Exceſs: And yet ſuch is the conſtant Temper of their Government, and their Impartiality in doing Juſtice, that they are very well obey'd, and generally well belov'd of all their Subjects; eſteem'd in former times good Soldiers both by Sea and Land, maintaining Wars continually with the *Turks* in *Palestine*, the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, the *Genoeſe* by Sea, and their Neighbours of *Italy* in the Continent; but of late times they have more ſtudied to preſerve than inlarge their Dominions, and that too rather by Expence of Money than Blood; ſo Fortunate in this laſt kind of Practice, that *Machiavel* obſerved of them, that whatever they loſt by War, they recover'd by Treaty. It's impoſſible to take *Venice* but by an Army which can ſtretch 150 Miles in compaſs: By *Rialto* runs the grand Canal, 1300 Paces in length, and 40 in breadth, adorn'd on both ſides with ſtately and magnificent Palaces, and cover'd with an incredible number of Boats call'd *Gondolo's* very neatly built, and vail'd over with Cloth. Each Pariſh Church hath its Market-place and Well belonging to it. The Church of St. *Mark* is eſteem'd the richeſt Church in the World, of admirable Work both within and without; this laſt being adorn'd with 148 Pillars of Marble, and eight of *Porphyry* near the Door, beſides 600 Marble Pillars of a leſſer ſize, which carry up an open Gallery round about the Church, for the Magiſtrates and principal Citizens to behold ſuch Shews as are preſented in the Market-place adjoining to it. For private Houſes there are above 200 along the grand Canal, capable to entertain or lodge the greateſt Prince in Chriſtendom: Their Arſenal is a Prodigy, there being always 200 Gallies in a readineſs, 100000 Arms of all ſorts, amongſt which are 1000 Coats of Plate, garniſh'd with Gold and cover'd with Velvet, fit for the Uſe and Wearing of the greateſt Princes. *Sannazarius*, a late *Italian* Poet, gives us this Epigram upon *Venice*.

Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare ſibi, & toto ponere jura Mari:
Nunc mihi Tarpeias quantumvis Jupiter arces,
Objice, & illa tui mœnia Martis ait:
Si Pelago Tibrim præfers ubem aſpice utramque,
Illam homines dices, hanc poſuiſſe Deos.

In Engliſh thus:

Neptune *ſaw* Venice *in the* Adrian *ſtand,*
And all the Sea brought under her Command:
Now Jove, *ſaid he, thy* Roman *Towers object,*
And thoſe proud Walls which Mars *did once protect:*
Before the Sea, if Tiber *thou prefer,*
Behold both Cities and thou wilt aver,
That Men built Rome, *and Gods plac'd* Venice *there.*

The *Doge's* Revenue is as little as his Authority, being allow'd out of the common Treaſury no more than 40000 Ducats a Year towards his Expence and Entertainment. This Commonwealth has laſted longer under one Form of Government than any Republick in the World, either *Greek* or *Roman*, and is juſtly accounted one of the ſtrongeſt Bulwarks of Chriſtendom againſt the Incroachments of the *Turks*, and one of the beſt Supporters of the Arms of *Europe*. The greateſt Evidence of the Power they can make at Sea, was the great Fleet ſet out againſt the Grand Signior for the War of *Cyprus*, *Anno* 1570. in which they manned out one great Gallion, 11 great Gallies, 25 tall Ships, and 150 Gallies of leſſer Burthen, being in all 187 Sail fit for preſent Service. They held a War by Sea and Land for ſeven Years together, againſt all the Princes of Chriſtendom, excepting *England*, confederated againſt them by the League of *Cambray*, in all which time they neither wanted Men nor Money, and in the end were the leaſt loſers by the Bargain. *Venice* ſtands 260 Miles from *Rome* to the North, 280 from *Vienna* to the South, 100 from *Ravenna* to the Weſt, 15 from *Milan* to the Eaſt. *Pietro bembo Hiſt. Venet. Pietro Juſtiniani Hiſt. Rerum Venet. Andreas Mauroceni Hiſt. Venet. ab Anno* 1521 *ad* 1615. *Fr. Sanſovin de Script. Venet. Nicolas Doglioni & Paolo Paruta Hiſt. Venet. Caſpar Contarin de Repub. Venet. Leand. Alberti de Script. Ital. &c.*

VENIERO (*Marco*) a Noble *Venetian*, was a Perſon of the greateſt Genius, and the beſt Philoſopher and States-man the City of *Venice* ever produc'd: Being but young, he wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *Of the Will*, *Of the Soul*, *and of Deſtiny*, all in *Italian*. Afterwards he behav'd himſelf with great Prudence and Integrity in ſeveral conſiderable Employments. He liv'd to a great Age, and died when he was concern'd in recovering the Intereſt and Splendor of the Univerſity of *Padua*; having ſometime before publiſh'd his Book of *Generation*. *Ghilini, Teat. d'Huom Letter. pars prima.*

VENIUS (*Otho*) a Dutch Painter of a conſiderable Family of *Leyden*, where he was born in 1550. The Prince of *Parma* and Archduke *Albert* gave him good Imployments, which did not hinder him from uſing the Pencil and compoſing Books. The King of *France* made him great Offers to come to *France*, but he could never be prevail'd upon to leave his Country or his Prince's Service. He publiſh'd *Bellum Batavorum cum Rom. ex Cornelio Tacito, lib. 4. & 5. cum iconibus Hiſt. Hiſp. Infantum Iſab. cum iconibus. Concluſiones Phyſicæ & Theologicæ notis & figuris diſpoſitæ, &c.*

VENNES, a Town of *France* in *Britany*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Tours*. It's ſpoken of in ancient Authors, under the name of *Veneti* and *Darioritum Venetorum*. The Wars have deprived it of part of its ancient Luſtre, but it begins now to flouriſh again ſince *Lewis* XIV. has removed the Parliament

thither from *Rennes*. It lyes but two Leagues from the Sea, which Ebbs and flows there, by means of the Canal called the *Morbithan*. The ancient Caſtle of *Hermine*, that was formerly the Palace of the Dukes of *Britany*, is ſeen there ſtill; as alſo the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, which has a conſiderable Chapter, with ſeveral other Churches. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cæſar*, *du Cheſne*, *St. Martha*.

VENOSA upon *Ofanto*, a Town and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicate*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Matera*, united to that of *Cirenza*. Its Latin Name is *Venuſia* or *Venuſium*; it's ancient and famous for being *Horace*'s Birth-place.

VENTIDIUS (*Baſſus*) a *Roman* of mean Birth, being a long time nothing but a Muleteer, became ſo famous in the Army, firſt under *Julius Cæſar*, and afterwards under *M. Antonius*, that he riſe to all the great Offices of the *Roman* Government; for he was *Tribune* of the People, *Pretor*, *High-Prieſt*; and at laſt a *Conſul*; defeated the *Parthians* thrice, triumph'd, and after his Death was buried very honourably. *A. Gell. lib.* 15.

VENUS, which the Ancients made Goddeſs of Love, was Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*; others ſay, ſhe was formed of the Froth of the Sea, and will have it that there was another *Venus*, firnam'd *Urania* or *Celeſtis*. *Venus* was married to *Vulcan*, but had no Children by him, though ſhe is called the Mother of *Hymeneus*, of Love or *Cupid*, of the Graces, and ſome others. She loved *Adonis* and *Anchiſes* paſſionately, and was particularly adored at *Paphos*, and in the Iſle *Cithera*. *Ovid Metam. Hygin.*

VER SACRUM, was a ſolemn Sacrifice which the *Romans* offer'd their Gods upon very important Occaſions, and when the Commonwealth was hardeſt preſt: In this Sacrifice they offer'd every thing that was brought forth during one Spring, throughout their whole Dominions. 'Tis believ'd, that the *Salins* begun this Practice in their War againſt the *Umbrians*; in which, having been ſeveral times beaten, they made a Vow to *Mars*, that upon condition they got the Victory, they would Sacrifice every Animal to him that was produc'd the enſuing Spring. It happen'd, that they gain'd a conſiderable Victory, and to make good their Vow, they ſacrific'd all the Bruit Animals the Spring ſent 'em; but upon Reflexion, that their Vow run in general terms without exception, they were afraid their Children were comprehended in it; ſo that between Religion and natural Affection, they found themſelves in great Perplexity: At laſt, they found out an Expedient to diſentangle the Difficulty in ſome meaſure, which was done by Conſecrating all their Children to *Mars*, that were born the firſt Spring after the Vow was made. Theſe Children were order'd to ſerve in this pretended Deity's Temples, till they were 20 Years of Age, and after that, all of 'em of both Sexes, were turn'd out of the Country to ſeek their Fortune; theſe poor Wretches, being thus deſerted, were forc'd to ſubmit to Servitude in the Neighbouring Commonwealths; and becauſe they were born in the Spring-time, they were call'd *Verna* from *Vere nati*. The Error which the *Sabins* had committed in wording their Vow too generally, made the *Romans* more cautious afterwards; which made *Fabius Maximus*, when he was choſen Dictator againſt *Hannibal*, be very nice and explicite in this Matter, who in a full Aſſembly before the People, declar'd, That 'twas his Intention to ſacrifice to the Gods all the Lambs, Pigs, Calves and Kids, that ſhould be produced the next Spring-Seaſon in all *Italy*. In the Year 536 of *Rome*, the length of the Spring was determin'd, during which time, all the Animals brought forth, fell under the Vow; and this Term the *Pontifex Maximus* decreed, ſhould begin upon the firſt of *March*, and end the laſt of *April* excluſively. *Liv. lib.* 23. *cap.* 29. *& Lib.* 34. *cap.* 43. *Plutarch. in Fabio. Strabo, lib.* 5.

VERA-CRUZ, a Maritime Town of the Province of *Tepeaca* in *Mexico*, or *New Spain* in *America*. It's ſaid, this Town is Peopled by 200 *Spaniſh* Families, moſt of them Mariners or Factors that receive Merchandizes from *Spain*, and Ship that Country Goods for *Europe*. The great Rains that fall here often from the Month of *April* to *November*, make it Unhealthful; but from *November* to the end of *March*, it does not Rain at all; and then the Northern Winds do ſo temper the great Heat, that the Air is as pure and good as in any Town of *New Spain*. The Inhabitants load and unload Ships from *April* to *Auguſt*, and then withdraw into the Country far from the Sea, to preſerve their Health. This is the only Port in the Gulph of *Mexico*, and is called St. *Juan de Ulua*: The Town ſtood before five Leagues from the Port, but now it is removed nearer to it. Sir *John Hawkins* in 1578, entred this Port, and might have deſtroy'd twelve rich *Spaniſh* Ships, but truſting to the *Spaniſh* Faith, loſt moſt of his own. This was the firſt place *Ferdinando Cortez*, the renowned Conqueror of *Mexico*, landed at on *Good-Friday*, in 1519, with 500 *Spaniards*, and immediately burnt all his Ships, to let them ſee they muſt Conquer or Die. In 1632, Mr. *Gage* eſtimated the Inhabitants at 3000, but the Houſes were all built with Timber and covered with Boards, and has been often burnt down to the Ground. It has a Caſtle built on a Rock a Muſket-ſhot from the Town, with a ſmall Garriſon for its Defence. *Le Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

VERA-CRUZ (*Alphonſus de*, or *Alphonſus Gutierez*) born at *Caſtuente* in the Diocele of *Toledo*, in *Spain*; liv'd in the 16th Century. He was Divinity Profeſſor at *Salamanca*, and afterwards turn'd *Auguſtinian* Monk, and by his Merit run through the moſt conſiderable Stations in his Order. He died in 1564. His Works are, *Curſus Artium. Speculum Conjugiorum ſive de Sacramento Matrimonii, &c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

VERAGUA, the moſt Eaſtern Province in the Circuit of *Guatimala* in *America*, bounded on the Weſt by *Coſta Rica*, on the Eaſt by the Circuit of *Panama*, having to the North the Bay of *Mexico*, and to the South the *South Sea*. It ſtretcheth from Eaſt to Weſt 50 Leagues, from North to South, where it is leaſt, 25 Leagues; the Soil for the moſt part is Mountainous, and cover'd with Woods, yielding no good Paſture, nor any plenty of *Maze*, and no Corn, but it has Mines of Gold and Silver. The Inhabitants are Valiant, and oppoſe the *Spaniards* to the utmoſt. *Chriſtopher Columbus* diſcover'd this Province in 1502, when the Inhabitants gave the *Spaniards* the Value of 90 Marks in Gold, for 36 Braſs Bells; and ſaid, there was much Gold in the neighbouring Provinces. This is the moſt Southern Province of *North America*.

VERA-PAZ, a Province of *New Spain* in the great Government of *Guatimala*; it was called thus, becauſe it did not come under the *Spaniſh* Yoke by the Force of Arms, but through the Preaching of the Friars of St. *Dominick*'s Order. It lyes upon the Frontiers of *Guatimala* and *Hondura*, part of the Savages have embraced the Chriſtian Religion, but there are ſome that are not yet ſubdued. The chief Town is *Vera-Paz*, the Seat of a Biſhop that is Suffragant to the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. The Country is full of Mountains and thick Foreſts, that are daily cut down to render the Air the Purer, and the Plains Fruitfuller. The Savages were formerly of Opinion, that the Devil appear'd under the Shape of a Tiger, therefore they ador'd them all as Gods, but now that they are diſabuſed, they purſue them with their Arrows. In the Eaſtern part of *Vera-Paz*, is the *Sweet Gulf* or *Golfo Dolce*, call'd ſo from the Sweetneſs of its Waters: Some Adventurers endeavoured to find a Paſſage by it to the *Pacifick Sea*, or at leaſt to the Coaſt of *Guatimala*, but the Endeavour proved Fruitleſs; for having advanced above thirty Leagues in the *Gulf*, they learn'd of ſome Savages, that the Southern Sea was above 20 Leagues from the Extremity of it; and that the way towards the Coaſt was full of Mountains and inacceſſible Woods. It Rains exceſſively here for nine Months; they have plenty of Corn and Cattel, and Reeds as large as Trees, which ſerve for Building. The Country is poor, having no Trade with any of its Neighbours. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

VERCEIL, a Town and Lordſhip of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; it makes part of *Piemont*, ſituate upon the River *Seſſe*, has a Caſtle, a Citadel, fine Churches, and a famous Hoſpital. *Verceil* flouriſh'd under the *Romans*, but has had ſeveral Maſters ſince their time; for it has been a Commonwealth, afterwards under the Dukes of *Milan*, and ſince under thoſe of *Savoy*. The *Spaniards* took it from the latter in 1638, but it was reſtor'd again by the Peace of the *Pyrenees*. The Country is Fertil and well Peopled, lying between *Montferrat*, *Ivree*, and *Milaneſe*; beſides *Verceil*, it has *Biele*, *Santia*, *&c.* Pope *Leo* IX. celebrated a Council here againſt *Berengarius*, Archdeacon of *Angres*, who was cited, but did not appear at the ſame. This Town is a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Milan*.

VERCINGENTORIX, the famous *Gaul* that Warr'd againſt *Cæſar*, was of *Auvergne*, and had great Credit amongſt his Country-men; his Father had alſo great Authority amongſt the *Celtes*, but was Aſſaſſinated by his Citizens, becauſe he deſign'd to make himſelf King. He that I ſpeak of, form'd a powerful League againſt the *Romans*, but it being diſcover'd, he was baniſh'd out of *Clairmont*; but not concern'd at this Diſgrace, he gather'd ſome Vagabonds together, and encouraged them to take Arms for their Liberty, and with their Aſſiſtance entred the City, and turned them out that had ſerved him ſo before; afterwards he got himſelf declar'd King, and General of almoſt all the *Gauls*, who had taken Arms. After ſeveral Fights, wherein *Cæſar* had generally the Advantage, he threw himſelf into *Alexia*, and held out two Months expecting Reliefe, but was at laſt forced to Surrender. *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Orſius*.

VERDE (or *Velverde*,) a City of *Peru* in a moſt pleaſant Valley of the ſame Name, ſix Leagues in length, planted for the moſt part with Vines, which yield great Plenty of moſt generous Wines, the chief Riches of this Place. The City is beautifully built, very Wealthy, and in 1630 contain'd 500 *Spaniſh* Inhabitants, one Church, three Monaſteries and an Hoſpital, the Air is Pure and Healthful, and the Women the moſt Beautiful in *Peru*: The Governor is nominated by the King of *Spain*. It ſtands 35 Leagues from *Lima* to the South, and ſix from the South Sea. South Lat. 14. 10. *Laet. p.* 436.

VERDIER (*Antoine du*) Sieur *de Vauprivas*, a *French* Author, born at *Montbriſſon* in *Foreſt*, liv'd in the 16th Century; and is famous for his *Bibliotheque*, which he wrote of *French* Authors. He likewiſe made a Supplement to *Geſner*'s *Bibliotheque*. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

VERDUN upon the *Meuſe*, a Town of *Lorraine* belonging to the King of *France*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Trevers*, Authors call'd it differently *Virdunium*, *Verodunum*, *Verodurum*. Our Ladies Church the Cathedral has a fine Chapter; it has

famous Prelates, that ſtil'd themſelves Counts of *Verdun*, and Princes of the Holy Empire. It's one of the biggeſt, ſtrongeſt, and beſt ſituate of *Lorraine*; the *Meuſe* forming ſeveral Iſlands there, that contribute to render it very pleaſant. King *Henry* II. took it in 1552. *St. Marthe.*

VERGASILLAUNUS, an *Auvergnian* Lord, near Kinſman of *Vercingentorix*, was one of the four Commanders that led the Army of the States of *Gaul* to the Succor of *Aleſia*, now called *Aliſe*. The greateſt Advantage the *Gauls* had was at his Attack; for his Soldiers forced all the difficult Paſſes that lay in their way to the very Retrenchments; but *Cæſar* having detach'd a part of his Horſe, and order'd 'em to charge the Enemy in the Rear, whilſt they were charged in the Front by *Labienus*, they were utterly defeated. *Sedulius* that headed the *Limoſins*, was killed, and *Vergaſillaunus* taken Priſoner in the Retreat. *Jul. Cæſar. de Bell. Gall. lib. 7.*

VERGERIUS (*Peter Paul*) a Lawyer, and afterwards Biſhop of *Capo d' Iſtria*. Pope *Paul* III. imploy'd him to treat ſome important Buſineſs in *Germany*, where he imbrac'd the Proteſtant Religion at the very time the Pope deſign'd to make him Cardinal; he perſuaded his Brother that was alſo a Biſhop, into the ſame Belief. He died at *Tubingen* in 1565. He wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Church of *Rome*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Volaterran in Anthr. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib. 3. Spondan in Annal. A. C. 1535. Num. 10, &c.*

VEGERIUS, or DU VERGER DE HAURANE, (*Johannes*) Abbot of St. *Cyran*, or rather *Siran*, in Latin *Sigiranni*; was born at *Bayonne* in 1581, and of a Noble Family. He ſtudied firſt in *France*, and afterwards at *Louvaine*, where he grew acquainted with *Lipſius*, who gives him a great Character. He wrote againſt the *Calviniſts*; but the Book which made him moſt famous, was that which went under the Name of *Petrus Aurelius, &c.* which he wrote againſt the *Jeſuits*, in defence of the *Hierarchy*: This Book was Printed at the charge of the Clergy of *France*; in the Preface of which, there is honourable mention made of the Author, who was ſo modeſt as to conceal his Name. *Lipſius, Cent. 4. Ep. 62. & 92. & Cent. 5. Ep. 41. St. Marthe Gal. Chriſt. T. 14. p. 830.*

VERIN (*Michael*) a *Florentine* Poet, Author of the *Moral Diſtichs* in *Latin*, ſo famous for their Uſefulneſs in reforming Peoples Manners: He died at ſeventeen Years of Age, refuſing to follow his Phyſicians Advice, who were for his Marrying.

Sola Venus poterat lento ſuccurrere Morbo.
Ne ſe pollueret maluit ille mori. *Politian. Bacon* Nat. Hiſt.

VERMA, a Kingdom of the Continent of *India*, beyond the River *Ganges*, which has its Capital of the ſame Name. There are a great number of Mines of Precious Stones in this Kingdom; the People go Naked, only hang a piece of Cotton or ſome other Stuff before, to cover their Nakedneſs. *Davity de l' Aſie.*

VERMANDOIS, a Country of *France* in *Picardy*, with the Title of a Dutchy; it formerly had Lords of its own, but now is united to the Crown. Its Inhabitants were the *Veromandui* of the Ancients. The Capital was *Vermand* upon *Oumignon*, called *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, but now it's but an Abby, and St. *Quintin* is the chief Place of the Dutchy.

VERNEVIL, Lat. *Vernelium*, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, ſituate on the River *Aure* in the Borders of *La Perche*, ſometimes called *Vernevil au Perche*, eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Seez* and *Evreux* to the South, famous for the Overthrow the *Engliſh* gave the *French* in 1424, killing 4500 upon the Place; they took alſo the Earl of *Narbonne* Priſoner, whom they Hang'd for aſſiſting at the Maſſacre of *John* Earl of *Burgundy*.

VERNON, a Town of *Upper Normandy* upon the River *Seine*, in the Diocele of *Evreux*. The Royal Palace called *Verno*, or *Vernum*, or *Palatium Veneris*, muſt be underſtood of *Vernon*, and not of *Vernuel*, a caſtle of the Iſle of *France* in the Neighbourhood of *Oyſe*, and is called in Latin *Verniolum*.

VERON, a little Borough near the Town of *Sens* in *France*, there is a clear Fountain that runs by its Walls, and leaves the ſmall Gravel it brings along with it amongſt the Mud and Moſs, which turns it into Stone, ſo that ſometimes part is obſerved to be quite petrified, whilſt the reſt is but diſpoſed to receive the like Form. *Paſquier.*

VERONA, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, and Capital of a little Country called the *Veronois*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Aquileia* or *Udina*. It's called *Verona* in *Latin*, and is one of the biggeſt and faireſt Cities of all *Italy*. The River *Adige* runs through it, over which are two Bridges to go into St. *Thomas*'s Iſland, all inhabited by a great Number of Silk-weavers. There are three Caſtles, a *Circus* and an *Amphitheatre*, with ſeveral other famous Monuments, that ſhew the Town is very Ancient. It has had famous Prelates, whereof St. *Zeno*, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, was the moſt famous: Pope *Lucius* the Third's Tomb, with ſome other of ſeveral Biſhops, and the admirable Steeple, deſerve to be ſeen. There are other Churches, magnificent Palaces, a very regular Town-houſe, great Squares, and a thouſand other things well worthy the Curioſity of Travellers. The moſt remarkable Curioſity, and the moſt Noble Antiquity in *Verona*, is the old *Roman Amphitheatre*, the moſt entire within-ſide of any now ſtanding, and one of the firſt Magnitude when it was built; the Deſcription of which deſerves a Volume by it ſelf, the Building being beyond imagination Glorious. Theſe wonderful Structures were firſt raiſed by the *Romans*, for the more convenient Preſenting of Shews and Fights to the People; and theſe Fights were either between Beaſts and Beaſts, Men and Beaſts, or between Men and Men. The Fights between Beaſt and Beaſts are ſtill continued; for the Gentlemen of *Verona* take that care of this ancient, venerable Building, that there is not at preſent one Stone wanting of all the Seats within; and when they would ſee any ſtrange Hunting, Fighting or Baiting of Beaſts, they preſently enter their own old *Amphitheatre*, where at this time three or four and twenty thouſand Perſons may ſit and ſee diſtinctly every Action. *Leandre Alberti deſcr. Ital.* Dr. Brown's *Travels, pag. 206. & deinc.*

VERONICA, a Name commonly given to *Berenice*, a *Jeweſs*, who put a Handkercher upon our Saviour's Face, (when he carry'd his Croſs to Mount *Calvary*,) to wipe away the Sweat and Blood. Some ſay, the *Veronica* is properly the Pourtraitt of our Saviour's Face, which remain'd imprinted upon this Handkercher, ſo call'd from the two Words *Vera, Icon*, i. e. True Likeneſs; and by corruption, *Veronica*: 'Tis believ'd by ſome of the Church of *Rome*, That this Handkercher lay in three Folds, and our Saviour's Face was taken by all three of 'em; one of which is kept at *Rome*, another in *Spain*, and a third at *Jeruſalem*. Pope *Boniface* VIII. had this Relique carried from the Church of the Holy Ghoſt to that of St. *Peter*. There are now ſeveral Copies taken from it. *Baron. An.* 34. *Molan. lib.* 5. *Imag. cap.* 2.

VERRES, a *Roman* Citizen, who after having exerciſed the Charge of *Prætor* in *Sicily*, with all the Violence and Injuſtice imaginable, was accuſed by the *Sicilians* of Extortion. *Cicero* made them fine Orations againſt him, which we have under the name of *Verrem*.

VERROCHIO (*Andrew*) a famous Carver of *Florence*; he lived in the Sixteenth Age, and carv'd ſeveral Statues, much eſteem'd at *Rome*, *Florence*, and *Venice*, where he died, at 56 Years of Age.

VERSAILLES, a Town and Royal Caſtle, four Leagues from *Paris*: This ſtately Palace lyes in the middle of a Valley, and all the Avenues open into Countries for Game; ſo that this was but an indifferent Building in *Lewis* the Thirteenth's time, being then only a Rendezvous for Hunting Matches; for there was but a ſingle Building, with a Front, two Wings with four Pavillions at the end of 'em, and this with a Park and *Menagerie* belonging to it. But *Lewis* XIV. intending to keep his Reſidence with a great Court here, begun in 1661 to environ the old Caſtle with one far more Magnificent, and built *Hotels* or great Houſes for Perſons of Quality, at ſome diſtance from it; and upon the *Avenue* of *Paris*, is built a very regular Borough, both for the *Plan* and uniform Diſpoſition of Houſes: Though the old Caſtle had its Paintings, and was enrich'd with other Embelliſhments, yet the King not judging it proportionable to the Magnificence of the New, pull'd down the back part in 1678, which has much graced the New, there being now a fair ſight of the Beauty and Symetry of its Apartments, embelliſh'd with the fineſt Paintings and Sculpture of the ableſt Maſters of our Age. Each Apartment has its particular Beauty, and deſerves a larger Deſcription than we can allow to make. The Park of this magnificent Caſtle is of an extraordinary Bigneſs, and comprehends a leſſer with Gardens, where the Fountains play in abundance of agreeable Figures: There being great numbers of Marble and Copper Statues that ſpout up the Waters under ſeveral Forms, into Baſins of moſt curious Workmanſhip, ſo that all the Walks have their particular Beauties. At the coming in on the left hand of the Caſtle, are ſeen the *Grotto*, the Baſins of the Crown, the Baſin of the Mermaid, the Fountain of the *Piramide*, the *Caſcade* of the Water-Alley, the Water-Alley, the Triumphal Arch, the Dragon Fountain, the Pavillion Fountain, the Water-bower, the Fens, Theatre, Baſin of *Ceres*, the Water-Mountain, the Baſin of *Flora*, the Banqueting Hall, *Apollo*'s Baſin over againſt the great Canal, the Iſland or great Piece, the Baſin of *Saturn*, the Thickets or Groves, the Baſin of *Bacchus*, the Baſin of *Latona*, the Labyrinth, and the Water *Pateme*. On the right of the Caſtle is the *Orangerie*, and on the left ſide of the *Canal* the fine Pleaſure-houſe *Trianon*, the out-ſide done all with *Porcelaine*; over againſt this fine Place, and on the other ſide of the Canal, is the *Menagarie*, where all Outlandiſh Animals, rarely to be ſeen, are kept. In 1678, the King having a mind that the chief Officers of the Crown ſhould lodge near his Perſon, began to build upon the ſides of the Caſtle towards *Paris*, two Pavillions of very magnificent Structure, the Roofs of which were ornamented with *Feſtons*, and gilt *Conſoles*. The Ground between theſe two Wings, makes the firſt Court. At that ſame time the great and little Stables were built, the firſt towards the left of the Caſtle of *Paris* ſide, the other on the right; it's thought there are no Buildings in *Europe* that equal theſe, either for *Symmetry* or *Convenency*, there are generally five hundred Horſes in them, which are the King's Pads and Hunters. In 1681, another great Building was raiſed on the right of the Caſtle, which is exactly the ſame with the Front of the Caſtle that looks towards the Garden.

VERTI-

VERTICORDIA, according to the *Latins*, and *Apostrophia* according to the *Greeks*, the Sirname of *Venus* call'd *Urania* or *Celestis*, Worshipped by the Antients to get rid of their Lascivious Passions, and give themselves altogether up to the Pleasures of the Understanding. The *Romans* dedicated her a Temple in *Marcellus*'s time, by Advice of the Books of the *Sybils*, and call'd her *Verticordia*, because she turn'd the Hearts of Debauch'd Women, and excited them to a more honest Life. Young Girls went thither to offer certain little Babies that they play'd with in their Infancy. *Paus. lib. 9.*

VERTISCUS, General of the People of *Rheims*, though unable to sit a Horse, through his great Age, yet so far from shunning the Fight, that he fought it; being a thing customary amongst the *Gauls*, to endeavour to end their days in such honourable ways. *Hirtius de Bello Gall.*

VERTUE, Goddess of the Ancients. Her Temple at *Rome* join'd that dedicated to *Honour*, and was contriv'd so, that there was no coming into the latter but by the first, to shew that Vertue was the way to true Honour. She was painted several different ways; sometimes as a Gentlewoman of Quality, to shew the Veneration that People ought to have for her: sometimes as a Man all arm'd, to shew her Courage and Constancy: But *Lucian* draws her a quite different way; for he describes her, in his Dialogues, Melancholy, sore Afflicted, ill Clad, and abused by Fortune, so that she was forbid appearing before *Jupiter*, that is, shewing her self before great Persons, or aspiring to Honours. She had two Temples built her at *Rome*, one by *Caius Marius*, the other by *Marcellus* in the time of his first Consulship. Amongst the different ways she was represented, there was that where she appear'd like a grave and modest Woman, clad in a plain White Apparel, and seated upon a square Stone, to shew her Candor, Simplicity, and Constancy. She also appear'd in the Shape of a venerable Old Man, with a long Beard, leaning upon a Staff, and covering himself with a Lyon's Skin. The Beard mark'd Wisdom, that is generally the Daughter of Experience: the Club denoted the Strength and Firmness, and the Lyon's Skin the Generosity of Mind. All this learns Men that they cannot be justly called Vertuous, without being Masters of all these Qualities.

VERTUMNUS, God of Gardens, called so because he chang'd his Form in all Seasons. Poets will have him to be the Husband of *Pomona* Goddess of Fruits. He is called *Protheus* by the *Greeks*. See *Protheus*.

VERTUMNALES, Feasts celebrated at *Rome* in Honour of the God *Vertumnus*, which some believ'd was called so from the Latin Word *Vertere*, to turn, change, &c. because they made him preside over Commerce and Traffick where Merchandises are exchang'd. Others think he presided over Mens Thoughts, which are unconstant and changeable; but the commonest Opinion was, that he was God of Gardens, and as another *Proteus*, assum'd what Form he pleased. These Feasts were kept in *Autumn*, because that being the time Fruit was gathered, they thank'd this Deity for preserving them to perfect Maturity. *Alexander ab Alexandro, l. 6. c. 8.*

VERUE, a Town of *Piemont* in the County of *Asti* upon the Frontiers of *Montferrat*, and the Banks of the *Po*, 16 Miles from *Turin* towards *Casal*. It stands upon an Eminence, and is well Fortified. The *Spaniards* laid Siege to it, but to little purpose, in 1625.

VERVINS, a little Town of *Tierache* in *Picardy* a Province of *France*. It's famous in History for the Peace concluded there in 1598, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. The Antients called it *Verbinum*. It lies between *Capelle* and *Male*, from which it is but 4 Leagues distance. *Baud.*

VERULAM, Lat. *Verolamium*, an ancient *Roman* City and Colony, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolomy*, in *Hartfordshire*, the Royal City of *Cassibelanus* a *British* Prince, Contemporary with *Julius Cæsar*, by whom this City was taken 52 Years before the Birth of our Saviour in his second Expedition into *Britain*, and under *Diocletian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In 430 there was a *British* Synod held here by S. *German* Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France* against the *Pelagians*. Soon after it fell into the hands of the *Saxons* about 465, but was retaken by *Uther Pendragon*, who began his Reign in 498, and reign'd 18. Again retaken by the *Saxons*, and entirely ruined. In 975 *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, built on the other side of the little River which wash'd the Walls of it, a goodly Monastery in honour of St. *Alban*. It became a great Town. King *James* I. revived the Memory of this place, when he made Sir *Francis Bacon*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord *Verulam*, in 1620, who dying without Issue, the Title failed.

VESAL, or *Vesalius (Andrew)* a famous Physician and Anatomist, who flourished in the 16th Age. He was born at *Bruxelles*, was Physician to *Charles* V. and afterwards to his Son *Philip*. He died at his Return from the *Holy Land*, being cast by a Storm upon the Defarts of the Isle of *Zanthe*. The occasion of his Voyage to *Jerusalem* was this: Having a *Spanish* Gentleman under Cure who after some time appear'd to him to be really dead, he ask'd his Friends leave to open him; which being granted, he no sooner put his Razor in the Body, but he observed some signs of Life; and having open'd his Breast, saw his Heart beat. The dead Man's Friends hearing of this sad Accident, not only prosecuted *Vesal* as a Murtherer, but accused him of Impiety before the Inquisition, hoping he might be punished with more Rigour by the Judges of that Tribunal. These would have him punished according to the nature of the Crime; but the King of *Spain*, partly by his Authority, and partly by his Intreaties, got him acquitted, upon condition, that to expiate the Crime, he should go in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*. *Thuanus* relates another very particular thing of him, *viz.* That having foretold *Maximilian* of *Egmont* Count of *Buren* in *Guelderland* the Day and Hour of his Death, this Lord order'd a very splendid Feast, loaded the Table with all his Plate, invited his Friends, sat down with them, prest them to be merry, distributed his Treasures liberally amongst them: then having taken his Leave, without any Emotion in the least, laid him down, and died the same Hour that *Vesal* had foretold.

VESEL, a Hanse Town, with a Citadel, upon the *Rhine*, belonging to the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, is a strong place, often taken and retaken both by the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders*, who were Masters thereof from 1629, until the *French*, under the Prince of *Conde*, took it in 1672, after two days Siege; and having demolished the Fortifications, gave it two Years afterwards to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, to whom it belongs now. It was formerly a Free Imperial Town; but the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. gave it to *Thierry* VIII. Count of *Cleves*. It's situate near the Confluence of the *Lippe* and *Rhine*, four *German* Miles from the Town of *Geldre*, and thirteen Northwards of *Juliers*. *Baud.*

VESPASIAN *(Titus Flavius)* Emperor, of the Family of the *Flavians*, which was in no very great esteem before his time. Through *Narcissus*'s Favour he got the Command of the Armies of *Germany* and *England*, where he overcame the *Barbarians*, and subdued two powerful Nations and 22 Towns: He govern'd *Africa* with much Integrity, yet he was forced to quit *Rome* in *Nero*'s Reign, who was enraged to see him sleep whilst he repeated Verses. It's said there was a Prophecy all over the East, that the Master of the World should come out of that Country; whereupon the *Jews* interpreting it in their own Favour, revolted; *Nero* who had recall'd *Vespasian* a little before, dispatched him with an Army to bring them back to their Duty. His Success here was very great; he defeated the *Jews* in several Rencounters, took *Ascalon*, *Japha*, *Joppa*, *Gamala*, and divers other places, and had thoughts of laying Siege to *Jerusalem*. In the mean time *Nero* being dead, and *Galba*, *Otho*, and *Vitellius*, his Successors, not out-living him long, *Vespasian* was saluted Emperor by the Army the 1st of *July* 69. He in the beginning made some Difficulty to accept of the Dignity, but the Soldiers forced him to it, and the Senate approved their Choice. He was received at *Rome* with great Acclamations and Joy, all People conceiving great hopes to see all things re-establish'd under a Prince esteem'd as Prudent as he had shewn himself Valiant. He sent his Son *Titus* into the East, who put a happy end to the Jewish War, by taking the Town of *Jerusalem*, and received the Honour of Triumph with his Father. *Vespasian* banish'd the Philosophers out of *Rome*, because they gave themselves the liberty of censuring all things. After this he built the Temple of Peace, and died the 24th of *July* 79, being then 69 Years of Age. He was a great Prince both in War and Peace, nothing but Avarice staining the Lustre of his Actions. *Dion* reports, That when *Vespasian* was in *Alexandria*, two Men came before him, the one Blind, and the other wanting the use of his Hand, and desir'd he would render them their Sight and Health. The Emperor would not hear them at first, but being much importun'd, put some of his Spittle in the Blind Man's Eyes, and pulled his Foot over the other's Hand, as they had desir'd; whereupon the first recovered his Sight, and the other the free use of his Hand. *Dion* adds, That both these declar'd they came in Obedience to the Oracle of *Serapis*, which had given them this Advice. This *Serapis* was the first or chief of the False Gods adored by the *Egyptians*. *Sueton. Aurelius Victor. Josephus.*

VESPRIM, in Latin *Vesprimium*, and *Weszprim* in High Dutch, a Town of *Hungary*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant to *Strigonium*, or *Gran*. It belongs to the House of *Austria*, and is Capital of a pretty considerable County, to which it has given her Name. It was taken by the *Turks*, and retaken by the Emperor in 1565.

VESPUCIUS *(Americus)* famous for his Voyages and Discoveries in the New World called *America*: He was an *Italian*, and Native of *Florence*; his Father being a Merchant, bred him to the same, which gave him occasion to sail to *Spain* and elsewhere. He was Witty, Patient, Courageous, and Understanding. *Christopher Columbus*'s Discovery of a New World in the *Atlantick Sea*, gain'd such great Reputation to *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* Kings of *Castile* and *Arragon*, who furnish'd him with Ships, that they resolved to send thither again. *Americus Vespucius* then in *Spain*, presented himself, and went as Merchant in *Alfonso de Ojeda*'s small Fleet: he sail'd from *Spain* in the Month of *May* 1497, and went all along the Coasts of *Paria*, then those of the firm Land, to the Gulf of *Mexico*, and return'd into *Spain* the 15th of *November*, 1498. He pretended to be the first that discovered the Firm Land that is on the other side the Line, and had the Honour to have his Name given to all the great Countries of the *West-Indies* of *America*, not only to the Northern or *Mexicane*, but also to the Southern or *Peruane*, which was not discover'd till 1525, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. A Year after this first

Voyage,

Voyage, *Vejpucius* went a ſecond, and commanded ſix Ships, with which he was at the *Antilles*, and afterwards upon the Coaſts of *Guinea* and *Venizuela*, then return'd to *Cadiz* in the Month of *November* 1500. The *Spaniards* did not much conſider nor acknowledge their Obligation for his Pains, whereat he was much troubled. In the mean time *Emanuel* the Great, King of *Portugal*, through a ſecret Emulation of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabelle*'s great Fame, had ſent and diſcover'd ſome Places too; and underſtanding *Veſpucius*'s Diſcontent, invited him into his Kingdom, and gave him three Ships to undertake a third Voyage into the *Indies*: *Americus* accepted the Offer, ſet out from *Lisbon* the 13th of *May* 1501, went along the Coaſts of *Africa* as far as *Sierra Liona*, and the Coaſt of *Angola*: afterwards ſail'd along the Coaſts of *Braſil*, which he diſcover'd all to that of the *Patagons*, and beyond the River *Plata*, whence having repaſſed towards *Sierra Liona*, and the Coaſt of *Guinea*, he return'd into *Portugal* the 7th of *September* 1502. King *Emanuel*, very well ſatisfied with this Expedition, gave him the Command of ſix Ships, with which he parted the fourth time on the 10th of *May* 1503, went along the Coaſts of *Africa* and *Braſil* in the Deſign of diſcovering a Paſſage by the Weſt to the *Molucco*'s, which has been found ſince. He was at the Bay of *All-Saints*, as far as the *Abrolhos*, and the River of *Curubabo*. But having taken Proviſions only for 20 Months, whereof he was forced to ſpend five upon this Coaſt that he had diſcover'd, deſpairing of being able to go through, by reaſon of the contrary Winds and bad Weather, he reſolved to return to *Portugal*, where he arriv'd the 18th of *June* 1504, and was receiv'd with great Joy, becauſe he brought a great quantity of *Braſil* Wood, and other rich Commodities. It was then he writ his Relation of theſe his four Voyages, and died ſoon after. *Lat. Herrera Dec.* 1. *lib.* 1. *& 6. Matth. Hiſt. Indiar. lib.* 2. *&c. Voſſius lib.* 3. *Hiſt.*

VESTA, Goddeſs of the Earth, conſider'd ſometimes as the Mother, and at others as the Daughter of *Saturn*. *Numa Pompilius*, ſecond King of the *Romans*, conſecrated to her an Everlaſting Fire, and to keep it, eſtabliſh'd *Prieſteſſes* call'd *Veſtales*, who were privileg'd to marry after they had paſſed thirty years in this Office: They were puniſh'd rigorouſly when they let it go out, for it could not be lighted but by Fire from Heaven, or with the Rays of the Sun. They were buried alive when they ſinned againſt Chaſtity. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch.*

VESTALIA, Feaſts the *Romans* celebrated in the Month of *June*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Veſta*. They kept their Feaſts in the Streets before their doors, and choſe ſome Meſſes which they ſent to this Goddeſs's Temple: They led about the Town ſeveral Aſſes crown'd with Flowers, and having Collars of certain bits of Paſte, in form of little round Cakes: The Mills were alſo adorn'd with Noſegays; and there was no Work done that day. The *Roman* Dames went bare-foot to the Temple of *Veſta*, and to the *Capitol*, where there was an Altar dedicated to *Jupiter Piſtor*, that is, the Baker. It's obſerved in Hiſtory, that *Brutus* made himſelf Maſter of *Spain* on the day of this Feaſt, and that *M. Craſſus* was defeated by the *Parthians* on the ſame day. *Dempſter*, *Sigonius*.

VESULE, now *Mont-viſo*, a Mountain near the *Alps*, between *Dauphine* to the Weſt, and *Piemont* to the Eaſt; where the *Po* has its ſource from two fine Fountains.

VESUVIUS, a Mountain in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, eight Miles from the Town of *Naples*, and near a Caſtle called *Somma*, wherefore the *Italians* call it, *Il Monte di Somma*. This Mountain caſts up Fire from time to time, and deſtroys all round it: There were five of theſe Inundations of Flames before *Auguſtus*'s Reign, and fifteen ſince; the firſt in 81 after the Birth of Chriſt; the ſecond in 243, the third in 421, the fourth in 685, the fifth in 982, the ſixth in 993, the ſeventh in 1036, the eighth in 1138, the ninth in 1138, the tenth in 1139, the eleventh in 1430, the twelfth in 1500, the thirteenth in 1631, the fourteenth in 1660. It's manifeſt, by the difference of theſe times, that the Conflagrations are very irregular, there being an Interval of almoſt 300 Years between ſome, as fourth and fifth, and ſcarce a whole Year between others, as the ninth and tenth. The laſt of all began the 14th of *Auguſt* 1682, and cover'd all the Country of *Maſſe* that lies about it with Aſhes of a very bad ſmell; the Flames reach'd as far as the Woods of *Otajano*, where they did great damage; the 16th there were great Rains, the 17th an Earthquake that laſted for three hours, and was felt as far as *Naples*; the 22d, towards night, the Mountain caſt a great quantity of Aſhes and Smoak towards *Mandalon*, and afterwards a ſhower of ſmall Coals, whilſt in the mean time the Earth ſhook, and a frightful Noiſe was heard: a little after there appeared Flames of the colour of Blood, and it Thunder'd enough to frighten the moſt Reſolute. The 23d it rain'd ſo that it was believ'd it would quench the Fire, but yet that continued, and raiſed Aſhes, which were carried ſo far, that the City of *Naples* was full. In fine, on the 24th the Mountain threw up white Aſhes, and then all was over. *Recupit.*

VETRANIO, General of the *Roman* Army under the Emperor *Conſtantius*, got himſelf declar'd Emperor in *Pannonia* in 350. *Magnentius* having revolted about the ſame time, the Emperor took the Field againſt both; but to go on with more ſecurity, he gain'd *Vetranio* from the others Friendſhip, and then ſpoke his Soldiers ſo fair, that they forced the Uſurper to quit the Purple, and reſolve to live a private Life. *Ammian. Marcellin. Socrates.*

VETURIA, Mother of *Coriolanus*, accompanied with *Volumnia*, and ſeveral other *Roman* Ladies, viſited him in his Camp, when he laid Siege to *Rome*, and by their Tears prevail'd with him to raiſe the Siege. *Volumnia*, *Coriolanus*'s Wife, carried two of his little Children along with her, which made an Impreſſion upon him. The Senate, to honour the Memory of thoſe Noble Ladies, built a Temple to *Fortune*, wherein Women ſacrific'd on the day the Enemy drew off. *Tit. Liv.*

VEXIN, a Country divided into two; *viz. Vexin François*, or *French Vexin*, and *Vexin Normand*. The firſt is in the Province of the Iſle of *France*, between the Rivers of *Oiſe* and *Epre*, where are the Towns of *Pontoiſe*, *Mante*, *Meulan*, *Magni*, &c. the ſecond in the Province of *Normandy*, between the Rivers of *Epte* and *Andelle*, where are the Towns of *Gilots*, *Andely*, *Aumale*, *Eſtrepagny*, *S. Cler* upon *Epte*, &c. All this Country is very fertile, and bears Corn in abundance. *Baudrand.*

VEZELAY, in Latin *Vezeliacum* and *Vizeliacum*, an Abbey upon the little River of *Cure*, in the Country of *Nivernois* and Dioceſe of *Autun*. Pope *Eugenius* III. celebrated a Council there in 1145, to recover the *Holy Land*.

UGENTO, or *Ugenti*, a Town of *Italy* in the Land of *Otranto*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Otranto*: Its Latin Name is *Uxentum*.

UGURLIMEHEMET, or *Gurlumameth*, eldeſt Son of *Uſſuncaſſan* King of *Perſia*, having brought the Town of *Schiras*, one of the biggeſt and moſt flouriſhing of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, under his Subjection, took Arms againſt his Father, who forced him to flee with his Wife and Children to *Conſtantinople*, where the Grand Signior received him kindly, and gave him an Army to return with to *Schiras*, and war againſt his Father. In the mean time *Uſſuncaſſan* got it ſpread abroad, that he himſelf was taken ill, and ſome time after, that he was dead, ſo that Funeral Solemnities were performed all over the Kingdom for him, which made *Ugurlimehemet* conclude he was really dead; upon which he goes to *Tauris*, to take Poſſeſſion of his Father's Kingdom, but was ſtrangely diſappointed, for he found his Father ſtill living, who ſoon put him to Death. *Meſſer*, *Ambro*, *Contarin.* *His Voyage to* Perſia, Giovan, Maria Angiolelly.

VIBIUS VIRIUS, Citizen of *Capua*, Head of the Revolt in that City in favour of *Hannibal*, General of the *Carthaginians*; but finding that his was the weakeſt Party, and that the Town was ready to Surrender to *Fulvius* who Commanded the *Roman* Army, he retir'd to his Houſe, accompanied with 27 Senators of his Confederacy, where after a great Feaſt, having drank to Exceſs, to deprive them of any ſenſe of Pain, they took Poiſon, and having embraced one another, ſome ſtaid to be burn'd together upon the ſame Funeral Pile, others return'd to their Homes, where they died before the Town was Surrender'd. *Liv. l. 6.*

VICENZA, or *Vincenza*, in Latin *Vincentia*, or *Vicentia*, or *Vicetia*, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, and Capital of a little Country called *Vicentin*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Aquileia*. It has ſeveral fine Palaces, with a great Square, adorn'd with Porticos for Turnaments. The Cathedral is alſo very magnificent, and no ſmall Ornament to the Town, which is one of the moſt ancient of *Italy*, being built by the *Euganei*, inhabited by the *Heneti*, and enlarg'd by the *Gauls*. After this it was ſubject to the *Romans* and *Lombards*, and after great Revolutions and divers Wars fell to the *Venetians*. It lies ſo amongſt Rivers, that the Situation is advantageous and pleaſant, and its Soil is ſo fruitful, that it deſerves the Name of the Garden of *Venice*. Its Inhabitants are accuſed of being revengeful, and are generally ſtiled the Aſſaſſines of *Vicenza*. The *Vincentin* is between *Trevi*, *la Marcha*, *Trevigiana*, *le Veronois*, and the *Paduan*. *Vicenza* is the Capital; the other Towns are *Maroſtica*, *Longa*, &c. It has at this day more of its old Liberty than any Town under the States of *Venice*, which appears in the Riches of their Palaces and Churches, many of which are new built: It has alſo a Modern Theatre, built in imitation of the ancient *Roman* Theatres. The Town lies eighteen Miles from *Padua*, in a Country like a Garden. *Burnet.* Dr. *Brown* obſerved, that its Biſhoprick is eſteemed at 12000 Ducats a Year, and ſaith, by reaſon of ſome very near Hills, it can never be made ſtrong, and therefore has been forced to ſubmit to all that have attempted it, and at laſt ſubmitted to the States of *Venice* freely of its own meer Motion, in the Year 1404. It was taken by *Maximilian* I. in 1509, and reſtored in 1516. It is double walled, four Miles in compaſs, with its Suburbs; it has eight Gates, ſeven Bridges, and above 30000 Inhabitants, as *Schottus* computes them.

VICH, or *Vique*, a Town of *Spain* in *Catalonia*, with a Biſhopriek Suffragant of *Terragone*.

VICHY, a Village of *Bourbonnois* upon the River *Allier*, where there are ſix Fountains whoſe Mineral Waters are eſteemed very wholſome, as appears by M. *Fouet*'s Obſervations upon their Nature and Effects.

VICO de SORRENTO, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Sorrento*. Its Latin Name is *Vicus Æquenſis*.

VICTIMS, Beaſts offer'd up in Sacrifice to the Gods, the Barren to the Infernal, and Fruitful to the Celeſtial. To *Jupiter* were ſacrificed Oxen and white Cocks, to *Juno* a Cow or Sheep,

to

to *Diana* a Doe, to *Ceres* and *Cybele* a Sow, to the God *Pan* a Goat or Dog, to *Mars* a mad Bull, to *Neptune* a Horſe, a He-goat, or a black Bull, to the God *Terminus* a Lamb, to *Apollo* a Horſe, to *Minerva* a Mare, to *Venus* a Pigeon or a Turtle, to *Iſis* a Gooſe, to *Bacchus* a Kid or a He-goat, and to ſome Deities were offer'd nothing but Fruit, Liquors, and other things of that Nature, as, to the Nymphs Wine ſweetned with Honey, Methegelin, or Milk: but theſe Liquors were likewiſe expended upon the Victims which were offer'd to the other Gods. *Macrobius*, *Aul. Gellius.*

St. VICTOR Martyr, was put to Death under the Empire of *Dioclefian*, his Body being ordered to be laid under a Mill-ſtone that cruſh'd it to pieces: this happen'd in 302. *John Caſſian*, ſo famous for his *Collationes Patrum*, built a Monaſtery upon the Tomb of this Saint, which is now that famous Abbey of St. *Victor* of *Marſeille* of St. *Bennet*'s Order. *Colomeſius* has printed the Paſſion of this Saint, reviewed and corrected, at the end of Dr. *Cave*'s *Chartophylax*. Lond. 1685.

VICTOR, the firſt of this Name Pope, an *African* by Nation, ſucceeded *Eleutherius* in 193. There was a great Diſpute in his time about the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*: *Victor* held a Synod, wherein it was ordered, it ſhould be kept the firſt *Sunday* after the fourteenth of the Moon of *March*. The Biſhops of *Aſia* were for celebrating it as the *Jews* did, and writ to this Pope about it; who looking upon their Decree to be contrary to the Apoſtolical Tradition, and the general Cuſtom of the Church, return'd a ſharp Anſwer, and ſeparated them from his Communion. This rigorous Proceeding diſpleaſed ſeveral Prelates, and St. *Irenæus* of *Lions* reprehended him for it in one of his Letters, but it had no ill Conſequence: and *Victor* was Martyr'd under the Emperor *Severus*, *July* 28. 201. *Euſeb. Baronius.*

VICTOR II. called *Gebehard* before, Biſhop of *Aichſter* in *Germany*, was put in the Throne after *Leo* IX. He was choſen at *Mayence*, led to *Rome* by the Emperor *Henry* III. and crown'd 1055. He died at *Florence* two Years after. *Baron. in Annal.*

VICTOR III. Prieſt, Cardinal, was choſen after *Gregory* VII. in 1086, his Name was *Didier*, Native of *Beneventum*, and Abbot of Mount *Caſſin*. It's ſaid his Piety and Learning raiſed him to all theſe Dignities. He died at Mount *Caſſin* in 1087.

VICTOR de *Tnnis*, or of *Tununes*, Biſhop in *Africa* in the 6th Age, compoſed a ſuccinct Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory from the Beginning of the World to the Emperor *Juſtin*: He was engaged in the Defence of the three Chapters, whereupon the Emperor baniſh'd him into *Egypt*; but was recalled again to *Conſtantinople*, where, becauſe he ſtill maintain'd his former Opinion, he was ſhut up in a Monaſtery, where he died in 566. The part we have of his Chronology begins in 444, where that of *Proſper* ends. *S. Iſidore*, *Baronius*, *Voſſius.*

VICTOR of *Utica*, or *Uticenſis*, as he is commonly call'd, though *Rhenanus* and *Chifflet.us* call him *Vitenſis*, was Biſhop in *Africa* in the fifth Age. He writ the Perſecutions of *Africa* under the *Vandals*, in three Books; the beſt Edition of this Work is a Volume in Quarto printed at *Dijon* by the care of Father *Chifflet*. *Victor* himſelf ſuffer'd in this Perſecution of *Huneric*, but out-liv'd the Tyrant, as appears in his third Book, where he talks of his Death, which was much the ſame with that of *Arius*. *Poſſius*, *Poſſevin*, *Baronius.*

VICTOR-AMEDEUS, Duke of *Savoy*, ſucceeded his Father *Charles Emanuel* in 1630, and gave proofs of his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions: He was Wounded at the Siege of *Verrue*, and was General of the Armies of *France* in *Italy*. He died in 1637, leaving by his Wife *Chriſtina* of *France*, Daughter of *Henry* the Great, his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, *Charles Emanuel* II. with ſeveral other Children.

VICTOR, of *Capua*, Biſhop of that City in *Italy*, liv'd about the middle of the 6th Century. He was eminent for Learning and Piety. He tranſlated into Latin *Ammonius*'s Book, call'd *Harmonia Evangelica*, which *Victor* miſtook for a Compoſition of *Tatian*'s. He wrote likewiſe, *Cyclı Paſchalis*, in which he diſputes againſt the Paſchal Canon of *Victorius*, and proves, that for the Year 455 *Eaſter* was to be kept on the VIIth of the Kalends of *May*, and not upon the XVth, according to the Computation of *Victorius*. *Catena in quatuor Evangelia ex veterum Scriptis conſarcinata. Beda lib. de Temp. cap.* 49. *Biblioth. Patrum. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Fevardentius, &c.*

VICTORIN MARCUS PIAVONIUS, was aſſociated to the Empire by *Poſthumus* Uſurper of *Gaul*, and on ſeveral Occaſions ſhewed he neither wanted Courage nor Conduct. One of his own Party, call'd *Aterianus*, whoſe Wife he had violated, got him aſſaſſinated. His Son *Victor*, whom he had placed upon the Throne, periſhed at the ſame time, and both were buried at *Cologne*. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VICTORIN (*Caius*) or *Fabius Marius*, an *African* by Nation, lived in the fourth Age, and taught Rhetorick at *Rome*, where he was much eſteemed. The moſt conſiderable Senators, who were his Scholars, for a publick Acknowledgment of his great Merit, erected him a Statue in the publick Place of *Rome*: he was then a Pagan, but being converted in his latter days, writ ſeveral Books: St. *Jerom* cites them againſt the *Arians*: it's true they were obſcure, and his Commentaries upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles did not very well agree with that Apoſtle's Senſe; but this may be excuſed in him who had not applied himſelf to the reading of Scripture until he was very crazy. *St. Jerom*, *St. Auguſtin*, *Bellarmine*, *Baronius.*

VICTORINA, or *Victoire*, Wife or Mother of that *Victorin* whom *Poſthumus* aſſociated to the Empire: She was very troubleſome to the Emperor *Aurelian* in *Gaul*, having perſuaded *Tetricus* to uſurp the Empire: She was called the Mother of *Armies*, and had nothing of the Temper of her Sex, but her Natural or Violent Death deliver'd *Aurelian* from the Fear her Wit and Courage put him in. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VICTORINUS (*Petabionenſis*) Biſhop of *Petaw* in the *Upper Pannonia*, liv'd in the 3d Century, and was a Martyr in the beginning of the 4th. He wrote Commentaries upon a great Part of the Scriptures, as we may learn from St. *Jerom*, who ſays of him, That his Senſe was great, though his Elocution was but ordinary. He has been charg'd as a Favourer of the Doctrine of the Millenaries; but *Sixtus Senenſis* clears him of this Imputation. *St. Jerom. De vir. illuſt. cap.* 74. *In Epiſt. in Ezech. Gelaſius in Decret. Bed. Uſuardus. Ado-Vien. & Baronius in Martyr. Sixtus Senenſis lib.* 6. *Bibl. S. Annot.* 347.

VICTORIO, or *Victorius Marianus*, born in *Aquitania*, and one of the beſt Mathematicians of his Time. Pope *Hilarius*, being ſatisfy'd of his Capacity, and conſidering that the Paſchal Cycle made by *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* was almoſt run out, puts *Victorius* upon making a new one, which he perform'd, beginning at the Paſſion of our Saviour, and making it reach to the Year 532. This Work was done in the Year 464 or 465. *Gennadius in Catal. cap.* 48. *Iſidor. lib.* 6. *Orig. cap.* 17. *Beda lib. de ſex Ætat. & Rat. Temp. cap.* 48. *Baronius, &c.*

VICTORIUS or *Victor* (*Peter*) born in the 15th Century, and extracted from a noble Family of *Florence*. He was a great Maſter in the *Belles Lettres*, as appear'd firſt by his Reviſion of *Tully*'s Works. Afterwards, he made Remarks upon the Remains of *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Columella*. He likewiſe gain'd great Reputation by publiſhing his 25 Books *Variorum Lectionum*, &c. by his Commentaries upon the Politicks and Philoſophy of *Ariſtotle*. Theſe Performances made *Victorius* very much courted, both by the *Italian* Princes and others. *Coſmo de Medicis* employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies to Pope *Julius* III. who, to ſhew the Value he had for him, Knighted him firſt, and then made him a Count. To conclude with him, his Life was both proſperous and long, reaching to the Age of 87, dying in the Year 1585.

VICTORY, a Goddeſs ador'd by the Ancients, and eſteem'd by *Varro* Daughter of Heaven and Earth. The *Romans*, during their Wars with the *Samnites*, built her a Temple under the Conſulſhip of *L. Poſthumius* and *M. Attilius Regulus*, and dedicated to her the Temple of *Jupiter* in the Capitol. After the Defeat of *Cannæ*, according to *Titus Livius*, *L. Sylla* eſtabliſhed Plays in her Honour. The *Athenians* did alſo conſecrate a Temple to her in their City, and painted her without Wings, that ſhe might not fly away from them, as the *Lacedemonians* had *Mars* chain'd to keep him always with them. But ſhe was commonly repreſented in the ſhape of a young Woman with Wings, holding in one hand a Crown of Laurel or white Olive, and in the other a Branch of Palm, adorn'd with Trophies: and ſometimes ſhe was repreſented arm'd, with a brisk Countenance, all in a Sweat, and cover'd with Duſt, diſtributing with bloody hands the Spoil and Priſoners to the Victorious. The *Egyptians* in their Hieroglyphicks repreſent *Victory* by an Eagle, becauſe he ſurpaſſes all other Birds in Vigour and Courage; for which reaſon alſo the *Romans* had one in their Standards. *Victory* is eſteemed a Goddeſs, Daughter of Heaven and Earth, becauſe all the Victories and Conqueſts upon Earth are through the Favour of Heaven: She is painted Young and Fair, to manifeſt her Vigour, and the charming Luſtre of her Glory: Her Sex and Wings denote the Inconſtancy and doubtful Succeſs of Wars: The Laurel, by its perpetual Verdure, intimates the eternal Renown of the Victorious; and the Palm ſignifies invincible Courage, becauſe this Tree ſtrives and raiſes it ſelf, though never ſo much preſſed down, and becauſe its Wood is not ſo ſubject (if at all) to Corruption, as that of other Trees.

VIDA (*Marcus Hieronymus*) born at *Cremona* in *Italy*, was Biſhop of *Alba*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Montferrat*; and was famous for his Learning and Probity: to be a little particular, He was very conſiderable in the polite part of Learning, an excellent Poet and a great Divine: There are admirable ſtroaks in his Poem *Of the Art of Poetry*. His *Chriſtiados* has a great deal of Wit and Piety in't: and his Poem of *Chefs* is remarkable both for Thought and Expreſſion: but his Maſter-piece is that upon the *Silk-worms*. This Prelate, after having behav'd himſelf to advantage in his Epiſcopal Function, died in the Year 1566. Beſides the Poems abovementioned, he wrote *Hymni*, *Bucolica*, *Epiſtola ad Johannem Matheum Gibertum. Dialogi de Reipublicæ Dignitate. Carmen Paſtorale in obitum Julij 2di. Conſtitutiones Synodales Martyrium Sancti Dalmatij. Liber de Magiſtratu. Thuan. Hiſt. Lil. Girald.*

VIDAMES, Officers under the Biſhops of *France*, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and preſerving the Rights of the Church. This Name comes from *Vice-Dominus*, which ſignifies a Lord's Subſtitute or Deputy. 'Tis thought that theſe *Vidames* reſembled the ancient *Oeconomy*, whoſe buſineſs it was, to take care of the Temporalities of the Biſhoprick: In proceſs of time theſe Offices became hereditary, being made Fees, held of their reſpective Biſhops, from whoſe Sees they take their Titles, as the

the *Vidame* of *Rheims*, *Amiens*, &c. *Du Cange Gloſſar. Lat.*

VIDOMAR, Viſcount of *Limoges*, having found in his Lands ſome Statues of Gold that repreſented an Emperor ſitting at Table with his Wife and Children, he fairly gave the one half to *Richard* King of *England* and Count of *Poitou*, his Lord, who pretended that the whole was his Right: The Viſcount refuſing to deliver the reſt, drew a War on himſelf, that ended in the Siege of *Chalus*; for after ſome Aſſaults given and ſuſtained, there were Propoſals of Agreement made, which being rejected by King *Richard*, a Gentleman called *Bertrand* of *Gourdon*, then in the Caſtle, ſeeing the King at the Head of the Forlorn Hope, took his Aim, and wounded him mortally with an Arrow. This hapned in 1196. *Deuplix*, *Paulus Æmilius*, &c.

VIENNA upon the *Danube*, which the *Germans* call *Wien*, and the Latins *Vienna*, and formerly *Flaviana*, *Juliobona*, and *Flavianum*, a Town of *Germany*, Capital of *Auſtria*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Saltzbourg*. The Name *Vienna* is deriv'd of that of the little River *Vien*, that joyns the *Danube* at this Town. It belongs to the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, and is own'd Capital of all *Germany*, becauſe the Emperor keeps his Reſidence in it. *Soliman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, laid Siege to it the 26th of *September* 1529, with an Army of 200000 Men; but his Cannon being ſunk and made uſeleſs by the Governor of *Presbourg in their way up the Danube*, after two general Aſſaults in vain, and the News of the March of the Emperor *Charles* V. to its Relief, he raiſed the Siege *October* 14. The *Turks* Beſieged it again in 1532, and 1543, and a fourth time in 1683, when having reduc'd it to great Extremities, it was reliev'd by *John* III. King of *Poland*, on the 10th of *September* (the Anniverſary whereof is religiouſly obſerved here) after it had been violently batter'd from the 14th of the foregoing *July* by an Army of 100000 *Turks*, who loſt all their Tents, Baggage, Mortars, and Cannon, which amounted to 180 Pieces, whereof ſome were marked with the Arms of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and *Rodulph* II. the Standard of the *Ottoman* Empire, engrav'd with theſe Words, *There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet.* The Creſcent and the Star, the *Ottoman* Arms, till this had continued engraved upon the higheſt Pinnacle of the Tower of St. *Stephen*'s Church from the Year 1529, when the Citizens placed them there in Acknowledgment of *Soliman*'s Generoſity, in ordering no Shot ſhould be made againſt their Cathedral: but this being not obſerved by the *Turks* in the laſt Siege, a Croſs was immediately advanced in the place of the Creſcent. Its firſt vigorous Reſiſtance ſhews that it was ſtrong at that time; and yet it was regularly fortified ſince. It's not very big, but the Emperor's Court renders it rich and magnificent. The Prince's Palace is very ſtately, and his Cloſets well furniſhed with Curioſities. The Cathedral, Abbey of St. *Gregory*, the Jeſuits two Houſes and Colleges, are conſiderable, and well worth being ſeen. There is alſo an Univerſity, founded by *Frederick* II. in 1237, and re-eſtabliſhed by *Albert* III. Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, in 1363. *Guy*, Cardinal-Legat of the Holy See, celebrated a Council there in 1267. We have the Acts in 19 Canons or Ordinances. The Suburb of *Leopolſtad*, before the laſt Siege, did almoſt equal the Magnificence of the Town. *Le Maiſon des Favourites*, and the ſtately Church of the *Scots*, were the chief Ornaments, beſides which the Court Lords had their fine Palaces there; but all theſe were burn'd during the Siege in 1683. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen* is famous for its Spire, one of the fineſt in the whole World, adorn'd with Statues and other curious Embelliſhments of Architecture: the Steeple is accounted about 468 foot high. Our Ladies Church is alſo very conſiderable, both for its Bigneſs and the Beauty of its Pillars. The Town is environ'd with 12 good Baſtions, which with the conveniency of the *Danube* to bring it Proviſions, and the great number of its Inhabitants, render it very ſtrong. The *Danube* forms the Iſle *Prater* before the Gates, where a conſiderable Army may lodge conveniently for its Defence. Dr. *Brown*, in his Travels, gives the following Account of this Place. *Vienna* is not ſeated upon the main Stream of the *Danube*, but by a Branch thereof, for the River running through a low Country, it is divided into ſeveral Streams, and makes many Iſlands, a ſmall River named *Wien* runs by the Eaſt part of the City, and enters the *Danube* below it. The City is now ſeparated from the Suburbs by a fair Eſplanade or open Ground, above a Muſket ſhot over; ten of its Baſtions are towards the Land, and two towards the Water, ſo very large, that a great part of the Militia of the City may be muſter'd on any of them, the Ditch is large and very deep, into which although they can let in the River, yet it is commonly kept dry, leſt they ſhou'd incommode their deep Cellars. The whole compaſs, taking in the Suburbs, makes a very large circuit, but the City it ſelf, which is walled in, may be about three Miles in Circumference, and is exceeding populous, and as full of Strangers, for the bigneſs of the place, as moſt in *Europe*, eſpecially in time of Peace; *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Grecians*, *Transylvanians*, *Sclavonians*, *Hungarians*, *Croatians*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Polanders*, *Dutch*, &c. being ſeen there all in their proper Habits. The City is fairly built of Stone, and well paved; many Houſes are ſix Stories high, and ſomewhat flat roof'd, after the *Italian* way. The Imperial Palace is very noble, ſubſtantial, and Princely furniſh'd, conſiſting chiefly of two Courts, at the Entrance, over the Gate, are ſet in Capital Letters the five Vowels, *A, E, I, O, U.* whereof Men fancy various Interpretations, as, *Austriæ eſt Imperare Orbi Universo*; and *Alles Arderich eſt Oesterreich Unterthon*; *i. e.* all the World is ſubject to *Auſtria*. *Vienna* ſtands 26 *German* Miles from *Lintz* to the Eaſt, 6 from the Borders of *Hungary*, 50 from *Cracow*, 34 from *Buda*. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22. The Curioſities of the Emperor's Cloſet are mention'd at large by Dr. *Brown* in his Travels.

VIENNE upon the *Rhone* and *Gere*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, Capital of *Viennois*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It's the *Vienna* or *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Ancients, call'd ſo becauſe it's probable the *Allobroges* were the Founders thereof: But let this be as it will, it's certain *Vienne* was ſince that time a *Roman* Colony, Seat of the Senate, and perhaps the Reſidence of the Lord Lieutenant of the *Gauls*, which made the *Romans* ſpare no Coſt to render it conſiderable. The Remains of their Buildings to be ſeen there to this very day, are proofs of this Truth; for there are few Towns in *France* where there have been ſo many. *Vienne* became Capital of the Kingdom of the *Bourgundians*, in the fifth Century; but this State being ſhook by *Clovis*'s Victories, and quite overthrown by his Children's Arms, the *French* were Maſters of it until *Lewis* the Liſper's time. *Boſon*, Brother in Law to *Charles the Bald*, had the Kingdoms of *Burgundy* and *Arles*. There have been ſeveral great Changes ſince that time, and *Vienne* has ſuffer'd very much, eſpecially in the laſt Civil Wars; ſo that it was not without reaſon that ſome ſaid it was buried in its own Ruins: however, it lies now between ſeveral Hills along the Banks of the *Rhone*: its Length is conſiderable, from the Gate of *Lions* to that of *Avignon*; but the Breadth bears no proportion to it. The Metropolis of *St. Maurice* is a very ſtately Building, and its Archbiſhop takes the Title of Great Primate of the *Gauls*. The Suffragants are *Valence Die*, *Grenoble*, *Viviers*, *St. John* of *Morienne* and *Geneva*. This Town is Capital of the Country called *Viennois*, which lies between the *Rhone* and *Iſere*. This Situation got it the Name of the Iſland of the *Allobroges*; and afterwards it was called the State of the Dauphins of *Viennois*. There have been ſeveral Councils held at *Vienne*; amongſt others, that wherein the *Templer*'s Order was aboliſh'd, and Pope *Boniface* VIII's Proceedings againſt *Philip the Fair* revok'd. Hither *Pilate*, and *Archelaus* the Son of *Herod the Great*, were baniſhed: *Valentinian the Younger* was here murther'd by *Arbogaſtus* a treacherous Courtier in 392. Pope *Clement* V. held a Council here in 1311, which made the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti* inſtituted before by Pope *Urban* IV. to be univerſally obſerved. In 474, or 477, the Biſhop of *Vienne* held a Council for the ſettling the Faſts of *Rogation-Week*. In one held in 1112 the Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated, and the Treaty betwixt Pope *Paſchal* II. and him touching Inveſtitures, made null. *St. Matthe*, *Du Chesne*, *Gerebrand*, *Bruno*.

VIENNE, in Latin *Vigenna*, a River of *France*, that has its Source in *Limouſin*: It paſſes by *Limoges*, *Confolant*, *Chinon*, *Chaſtelleraut*, enters *Touraine*, waters *Chinon*, and empties it ſelf into the *Loire* at *Cande*.

VIESTE, in Latin *Apenestæ* and *Vieſtæ*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Capitanate, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Manfredonia*.

VIETUS (*Franciſcus*) Native of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, was an excellent Mathematician: He diſcover'd many Faults in the *Julian* Calendar, and made a new one conformable to the Feaſts and Rites of the Church of *Rome*. During the Diſorders of the League, the Cypher made uſe of by the *Spaniards* conſiſted of 500 different Characters, ſo that though their Letters were often intercepted, they could never be decypher'd, until they were ſent to *Vietus*, by the King's Orders: he read them, and all the other ſent him afterwards; which ſo diſappointed the *Spaniards* Deſigns for two Years, that they publiſhed at *Rome* and other places, that the King had recourſe to Magick to read their Character. This great Man died in 1603. *Vietus*'s Eſſay upon *Apollonius* was ſo much valued, that ſeven Years after, in imitation of him, *Marinus Gelландius*, an excellent Mathematician of *Ragusa*, publiſh'd a Book call'd *Apollonius Redivivus*, with a ſupplement of *Apollonius Gallus*. *Thuan. Joſſius*.

VIGAND (*John*) a *German* Miniſter, and excellent Divine: He was one of thoſe that help'd *Flacius Illyricus* to compoſe his Centuries of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and when he had done, was made Biſhop of *Pomerania* in *Pruſſia*. He executed this Charge 12 Years, and died in 1587. His chief Works are, *De Deo Methodus*, *De imagine Dei in hominibus*, *De Libero hominis arbitrio*, *de Legibus Divinis*. *Historia de Alexandro Magno*, *de Sale*, *Catalogus Herbarum in Pruſſia nascentium*.

VIGEVANO, or *Vigeve*, in Latin *Viglevanum*, a Town of *Milan* upon the *Teſin* in the County *Vigevano*. It has been lately made a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Turin*, whence it is but 20 Miles. It was the pleaſanteſt Reſidence the Dukes had, though it lies in a very barren place. *Jovius*, *Leander*, *Merula*.

VIGILANTIUS, a *Gaul* by birth and no *Spaniard*, as moſt Hiſtorians thought, that took *Calagurr* or *Calahorra*, a City of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, for *Calagurr* a little Town near the Town of *Comminges*. This *Vigilantius* taught that People ſhould render no Honour to the Relicks of Martyrs, calling them Idolaters that worſhipped them, and ſaying, That pretended Miracles were real Illuſions and Cheats. He added, that People ſhould ſhun their Converſation, that frequented Churches dedicated to

Martyrs: That none ſhould Pray for the Dead; and that it was an unwarrantable Folly to light Candles and Lamps in Churches in the day time. He alſo condemn'd Faſting, Watching, and Vows of Virginity. The Learned Dr. *Cave* repreſents the Charge objected againſt *Vigilantius*, as follows, *viz.* He affirm'd, That the Relicks of Martyrs were not to be over-worſhipp'd; and that the Miracles wrought at the Places where they were lodg'd, might be taken for Diabolical Illuſions; that the Celebacy of the Clergy was not more acceptable to God than the State of Marriage; that the Commands of our Saviour did not oblige a Man to ſell his Eſtate, and diſpoſe of it all at once to the Poor; that the uſe of Candles, in the Day-time in Churches, and the cuſtomary Obſervation of *Vigils* were indefenſible. St. *Jerome*, who had formerly been an acquaintance of *Vigilantius*, had a warm Diſpute with him about theſe Points: But notwithſtanding St. *Jerome*'s Vehemence, 'tis certain, even by the Confeſſion of this Father, that after this Controverſie was begun, *Vigilantius* was not eſteem'd unworthy of Communion even by his own Biſhop. *Cave Hiſtor. Liter. pars prima. Baronius, Godeau, Gennad.*

VIGILIUS (Pope) a *Roman* by Nation. Before his Pontificate, when but Deacon, Pope *Agapetus* ſent him to *Conſtantinople*; where *Theodora*, Wife of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, was ſo taken with his Parts, that ſhe promiſed ſhe would ſettle him in St. *Peter*'s Chair, upon condition he would engage to annul the Acts of a Council held at *Conſtantinople* againſt the Schiſmatick Prelates whom ſhe ſupported. *Vigilius* promiſed he would; ſo return'd into *Italy* laden with Preſents, but found *Silverius* choſen, which broke all his Meaſures; yet he neither loſt Courage nor the Hopes of compaſſing his Deſigns; a favourable occaſion preſented it ſelf ſo, that he perſuaded *Beliſarius* to baniſh *Silverius*, and got the Clergy that durſt, or could not reſiſt his Authority, to chuſe him; but after *Silverius* died in his Exile in 540, he depoſed himſelf, and was choſen a ſecond time, and became a new Man, acquainted *Juſtinian* that he condemn'd all the Hereticks whom that Prince ſupported; and going to *Conſtantinople*, excommunicated the Empreſs *Severa*, and all the *Acephali*. He defended the three Chapters, but afterwards for Peace-ſake condemn'd them again. This anger'd the Biſhops of *Africa* who ſeparated themſelves from him, as well as the Deacons of his own Church, whom he excommunicated. In the mean time the Emperor finding that *Vigilius* refuſed to come to an Aſſembly of Biſhops, baniſh'd him; but his Exile was not long; and as he had leave to return into *Italy*, he died of the Stone at *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, in 555; his Body was carried to *Rome*. We have eighteen Epiſtles of his. *Platina* ſays, That the Empreſs *Theodora*, enraged that *Vigilius* broke his Promiſe, ſent *Athemius* to *Rome*, who ſeiz'd and conducted him to *Conſtantinople*; and adds, that the *Romans* at his paſſage down the *Tyber*, followed him with Curſes, pelting him with Sticks and Stones; and that upon his obſtinate Reſolution of not complying with the Empreſs, and his ſaying, that he was come to a *Dioclefian*, not to a *Juſtinian*, he was roughly handled, beaten and dragg'd from St. *Euphemia*'s Church, whither he fled for ſhelter, by certain rude People, who put a Halter about his Neck, and led him like a common Criminal publickly through the City till the Evening. *Liberat. in Brev. Evag. lib. 4. cap. 18. Niceph. lib. 17. Baron. in Annal. Cyacon, &c.*

VIGILIUS TAPSENSIS, Biſhop of *Tapſus* or *Thapſus* in *Barbary*, flouriſh'd about the Year 484, being ſummon'd to *Carthage* by *Hunneric* King of the *Vandals*, to give an account of his Religion: He ſubſcrib'd *Eugenius*, Biſhop of *Carthage*'s Confeſſion of Faith, and maintain'd the Catholick Belief with great Conſtancy. The Perſecution of the *Arian Vandals* growing ſevere, he went to *Conſtantinople*, where he wrote againſt *Eutiches*. This *Vigilius* has been often miſtaken for *Vigilius* Biſhop of *Trent*. His Writings were publiſh'd under other Men's Names which *Chifflerius* believes, was done by himſelf, either to avoid the ill Uſage of the *Arians*, or elſe to recommend his Works the better, by their paſſing under Authors of Reputation. The Creed which goes under the Name of *Athanaſius*, was moſt probably drawn up by this *Vigilius*, and publiſh'd under *Athanaſius*'s Name. *Chifflerius* has now Collected his Works, and Publiſh'd em under the Name of the right Author. *Chifflet. in Edit. Illius Operum. Cav. Hiſtor. Liter. pars prima.*

VIGILIUS, Biſhop of *Trent*, lived in the fourth Age, and gave great Proofs of his Piety and Learning. He writ to *Simplicianus* of *Milan*, or to another Biſhop of this Name, an account of the Martyrdom of *Siſinnius Martyrius*, and *Alexander* Matlacred by the *Pagans* near *Trent*. Afterwards he came to the place of Execution, and broke *Saturn*'s Idol that was worſhipp'd there, which ſo enrag'd the Idolaters, that they ſtoned him to Death. *Ufuard* ſpeaks of *Vigilius*, as of one that had ſuffer'd under the Conſulſhip of *Stilicon*, that is, in the Year 400 and 401. *Voſſius.*

VIGILIUS DE ZUICHEM, a famous Lawyer of the *Low-Countries*, flouriſh'd in the 16th Age: He printed the *Greek* Inſtitutes of *Theophilus*, which he had drawn out of Cardinal *Beſſarion*'s Library, and after ſeveral important Imployments which he had gone through, died of Grief, that the Duke of *Alva* and *Don John* of *Auſtria*, inſtead of following his wiſe Advice, by their rigorous Meaſures, threw the People into a Rebellion. He was buried in the Cathedral of *Gant*, whereof he was Biſhop.

VIGNACOURT (*Aloſ* of) 53d great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, ſucceeded *Martin de Carcez* in 1601, being before that, great Hoſpitaller, and chief of the *French* Nation: during his Reign there were no troubles in the Order, and far from loſing any thing by the *Turks*; the Fortreſſes of *Lepanto*, *Lango*, *Chaleau-roux* in *Greece*, the *Mahometan* in *Barbary*, with ſeveral other Places, were taken and plundred, and a great number of *Turks* made Slaves. He built ſeveral Towers and Fortreſſes round the Iſle of *Maltha* upon the Coaſts, and made a fine Fountain in the middle of the City *Valette*. He died in 1622. *Naberat.*

VIGNES (*Peter* of) a *German* Lawyer, and Chancellor of the Emperor *Frederick* II. was in great Eſteem in the Thirteenth Age. He was Witty, Eloquent and Learned, and ſerved his Maſter in the important Affairs between him and the Popes *Gregory* IX. and *Innocent* IV. He writ ſeveral Treatiſes upon this Subject, as *De Poteſtate Imperiali*, ſix Books of Letters, *&c.* Yet was accuſed of perſuading *Frederic*'s Phyſicians to poiſon him. The Intreague being diſcover'd, the Phyſician was hang'd, the Chancellor condemn'd to have his Eyes put out, to be led in this condition through the Town, and then to be deliver'd to the Inhabitants of *Piſa* his cruel Enemies: But all this was not executed, becauſe this unhappy Man haſtned his own Death, by knocking out his Brains againſt a Pillar, to which he was bound. This hapned in 1249. Several Authors affirm, that his Accuſation was Unjuſt, and that he was treated ſo ill in the Priſon of *Capua*, that he knock'd his Brains out againſt the Walls for Deſpair. *Volateran, Sigonius, Sponde.*

VIGNIER (*Nicholas*) a *Burgundian* of a good Family, practiced Phyſick with great Reputation in *Germany* in the Sixteenth Century; ſo that coming into *France*, he was choſen to be one of the King's Phyſicians, and honour'd with the place of Hiſtoriographer of *France*. He was accuſed of want of Reſpect to the Pope; but commended for his Skill in his Calling, and his *French* and *Latin* Works, as his *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, his *Hiſtorical Bibliotheque*, his *Summary* of the *Hiſtory* of *France*, his *Faſti* of the ancient *Hebrews*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, *Rerum Burgundicarum Chronicon*, his *Diſcourſe* concerning the *Original of the Royal Family of the Capets, &c. Thuan.*

VIGNOLE (*James de*) a great Maſter in Architecture, living in the Sixteenth Century. He went to *Rome*, and improv'd himſelf by ſtudying the Remains of Antiquity there, and by reading *Vitruvius*. He was employ'd by *Francis* I. King of *France*, in caſting of Statues in imitation of the Originals of the Ancients. *Accad. des Arts.*

VIHITZ, or *Bigihon*, a Town of *Hungary*, Capital of *Croatia*, belongs to the *Turks*; its *Latin* Name is *Vibitza*, but it's believ'd it was formerly called *Aſantala*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1592, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, and the Garriſon baſely Murther'd contrary to Articles.

VILAINE, in Latin *Vindana* or *Vidana*, a River of *Britany*, it paſſes by *Rennes*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea, between *Rennes* and the Mouth of the *Loire*.

VILIMER, or *Gilimer*, Nephew of *Huneric* King of the *Vandals*; his Ambition to Reign made him take Arms againſt King *Hilderic*, and got himſelf choſen King by the *Vandals*, keeping *Hilderic* Priſoner, whom he afterwards put to Death, he reign'd over the *Vandals* for three Years. *Procopius.*

VILLA FRANCA, the principal Town in the *Terceira* Iſland, being very Beautiful, and rich in Wine and Corn: It was taken by the *Engliſh* without Reſiſtance in 1597, and plunder'd, to the great inriching of the Army.

VILLARET (*Foulques*) 25th great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent during his Reign reſided in the Iſle of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*; in 1308 he ſucceeded *Wallerve* of *Villaret*, and ſoon after his Election reſolved to quit *Cyprus*, that he might give no Jealouſie to the King thereof, and formed the Deſign of the Conqueſt of the Iſle of *Rhodes*, whereof the *Saracens* had made themſelves Maſters. To ſpeed the better in this Undertaking, he went to the Emperor *Andronic* II. who willingly gave him the Inveſtiture of the Iſland, which being confirm'd by Pope *Clement* V. reſiding then at *Avignon*, he equip'd a ſtrong Fleet, beat the *Saracens* out of *Rhodes* in 1309, and ſeiz'd ſeveral other Iſlands in the *Archipelago*. Hiſtorians do not give us the particulars of this Conqueſt, but ſpeak in general Repreſentations of Aſſaults, Fights, Scaling of Walls, &c. in the ancient Tapſtries that belonged to the great Maſter of *Rhodes*. Though ſome are of opinion, that *Rhodes* was taken by a Stratagem, ſeveral valiant Knights covering themſelves with Sheep skins, and mixing with a Flock of Sheep that was driven into the Town in the Dark; they were no ſooner got in, but falling upon the Guards, they ſecur'd the Gates for their Army. The Convent was removed thither, and the Hoſpitallers, called *Johannites* or Knights of *Rhodes*. *Othoman* I. Emperor of the *Turks* beſieged it in 1310, before the Town was well fortified, but the Great Maſter defended it vigorouſly, and with the aſſiſtance of *Amedeus* IV. Count of *Savoy*, forced the *Turks* to raiſe the Siege. A little after this, Pope *Clement* V. gave the Knights of *Rhodes* all that belonged to the Templers, whoſe Order was abolliſhed at the Council of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, in 1311. The ſame Pope had united before the Hoſpital of St. *Saviour* of *Conſtantinople*, that was in the Town of *Corinth* in *Greece*, to the Order of the Knights of *Jeruſalem*, but this was done at the requeſt, and by th-

the free conſent of the great Maſter and the Brothers of that Hoſpital, who yielded all their Spiritual and Temporal Poſſeſſions to the great Maſter of *Villaret* and his Succeſſors. After ſo many great Actions, this good Man was accuſed of neglecting the Intereſt of the Order, and labouring to enrich himſelf. The Diſobedience broke out into open Rebellion to that degree, that the Knights met of their own Authority, form'd a Chapter, depoſed the great Maſter, and choſe *Maurice de Pagnac* in his place; upon this Conteſtation of both Parties, the Pope took to himſelf the Dignity of great Maſter, and nam'd *Gerard de Pins* his Vicar General. The Suit held five Years, until *Maurice de Pagnac*'s Death, which hapned in 1321, and then the great Maſter of *Villaret* was reſtor'd again; but he abdicated two Years after, and return'd into *Provence*, where he died in 1325. His Succeſſor was *Elion de Villeneuve*, choſen in 1323. *Boſio, Naberal.*

VILLEBRIDE (*Peter* of) 18th Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent reſided then at *Ptolemais* or St. *John* of *Acre*, ſucceeded in 1248 *Bertrand de Comps*. During his Reign, St. *Lewis* of *France* croſs'd himſelf for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, and arrived in the Iſle of *Cyprus* in *September* 1248. The great Maſter accompanied him to the Siege, took *Damiata* in 1249, and the Year after was taken Priſoner with him and the King of *Cyprus*, the great Maſter of the *Templers*, and ſeveral other Princes, in a Battel fought againſt the *Souldan*. A Truce being agreed upon for 10 Years, this great Maſter not only paid his own Ranſom, but would contribute to the Payment of the King's, which the *Templers* being againſt, the Door of the Treaſury was broke open, and 30000 Crowns, the Sum the King wanted, taken out. After giving great Proofs of his Courage and great Prudence in the Government of his Order, this great Maſter died in 1251. *Boſio. Naberat.*

VILLE FRANCHE, a Town of *France*, Capital of *Beaujolois*. It has a Collegiate Church, and an Academy that conſiſts of ſome learned Members. There are ſeveral other Towns of this Name in *France*, but leſs conſiderable; one in *Perigord*, one in the County of *Nice*, which is a Sea-Port, *&c.*

VILLE GAGNON (*Nicholas Durant* of) Knight of *Maltha*, Native of *Provence*, propoſed the Deſign he conceived of eſtabliſhing a Colony in *Southern America* to Admiral *Coligni*, and told him that amongſt other Advantages that would accrue thence to the Kingdom, it would prove a ſafe Retreat for the Proteſtants. The Admiral lik'd the Project, and with the King's leave equip'd three great Ships, on which *Villegagnon*, with a great number of *Calviniſts*, embarqued themſelves; and about the latter end of *November* 1555, enter'd into the River of *Janeiro* upon the Coaſts of *Brazil*; and landing, built a Fort, which he called *Coligny* from the Admiral's Name, and ſent back two of the Ships laden with Merchandizes and the Rarities of that Country, and deſir'd Succour to ſettle himſelf, and put things into a Poſture of Defence againſt the *Barbarians* and *Portugueſe*, who had made themſelves Maſters of moſt Places upon the Coaſt of *Brazil*. The Admiral ſent him three other Ships the next Year after, in which, amongſt a great number of Proteſtants, were two famous Miniſters of *Geneva*, *Peter Richer* and *William Chartier*; theſe arrived in *America* in the Month of *March* 1558, and celebrated the *Lord's Supper*, according to the Diſcipline of *Geneva*. But the *Calviniſts* happening to fall out among themſelves, occaſion'd a great deal of Diſturbance, inſomuch that *Villegagnon* was ſo far ſhock'd at it, that he openly declar'd himſelf a *Roman Catholick*, which the Admiral underſtanding, refus'd to ſend him any more Succours; ſo that, not being in a condition to reſiſt the *Portugueſe* and Natives, he was forc'd to quit the Fort of *Coligni*, and return into *France*, where he wrote againſt *Calvinism*. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Calvinisme.*

VILLE NEUVE (*Elias* of) 26th Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, whoſe Convent reſided then at *Rhodes*, ſucceeded *Foulques de Villaret* in 1323. The firſt thing he did was to clear the Order, then much in Debt; and for that end, raiſed the Taxes paid by the *Commandaries* for the Profit of the common Treaſury of the Order, and ſold the Pope for 2500 Crowns, ſome Places that belonged to the Order at *Cahors* in *Quercy*: Then he held a General Chapter at *Montpelier*, wherein many Abuſes were reformed, and new Laws and Ordinances made; but notwithſtanding his care, ſome envious People writ to the Pope about 1340, that the *Knights of Rhodes* being then become very rich, began to follow the Diſorders of the *Templers*, and that it would do far better if their Poſſeſſions were divided between two Orders, that ſo by a conſtant Emulation they ſhould keep to their Duties, but neither the Complaint nor Advice was liſtned to; and the Great Maſter of *Ville Neuve*, to ſhew his Zeal, armed ſix Galleys to aſſiſt the League of the Chriſtian Princes, and omitted nothing to prove his Inclinations were bent to the good of Chriſtendom. His good Conduct appeared in reducing the Iſle of *Lango* that had revolted againſt the Order, and in the great Treaſure he left for the propagation of Religion, his Magnificence in the Church he built at *Rhodes*, and the Caſtle that was called by his Name. He died in 1346, and had for Succeſſor *Deodat de Gozon*. *Boſio. Naberat.*

VILLERS. That this Family, originally of *French* Extraction, hath been of great Antiquity in *Leiceſterſhire*, is clear enough from what Mr. *Burton*, in his Hiſtorical Work of that County, under the Title of *Brokesby*, their Seat, hath well obſerved; of which was Sir *George Villers* Knt. a Perſon of eminent Note, who by his firſt Wife, had Sir *William Villers* Knt. and Bar. Father of Sir *George Villers*, now of *Brokesby* Bar. and Sir *Edward Villers* Knt. from whom the now Viſcount *Grandiſon* in *Ireland* is deſcended, and by *Mary* his ſecond Wife had three Sons, *John* afterwards Viſcount *Purbeck*, *George* who by his great and high Advancements to Honor added no ſmall Luſtre to this worthy Family. This *George*, born at *Brokesby* 1592, 34 *Eliz.* was bred up to, and became ſo great a Proficient in all manly Exerciſes, and in the *French* Tongue, during three Years that he continued in *France*; that King *James* was preſently taken with his graceful Deportment, and firſt entertained him as Cupbearer, afterwards gave Order to ſwear him of the Bed-chamber, inſtalled him Knight of the Garter, advanc'd him to the Degree of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Whaddon* in the County of *Bucks*, and in 1616 created him Earl of *Buckingham*, advanc'd him in 1617 to the Title of Marqueſs of *Buckingham*, made him High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and Principality of *Wales*; and having heap'd other Favours upon him, ſent him with Prince *Charles* into *Spain*, to accelerate the Marriage then in Agitation. They ſet out the 18th of *February* 1623, with diſguiſed Beards, and under the borrowed Names of *Thomas* and *John Smith*; they arrived at *Paris* the 22d of *February*, and having ſpent a Day there to view the City and Court, they got to *Bayonne* the utmoſt Town of *France* in ſix Days, and in four Days thence to *Madrid*, *viz.* the 5th of *March*, where it's ſaid he was diſreliſh'd for his height of Spirit, *French* Garb, and taking upon him over-much Familiarity with the Prince: However, before his Departure thence, he obtained another Patent from King *James*, bearing Date the 12th of *May* 21 *Jac.* whereby he was created Earl of *Coventry* and Duke of *Buckingham*. That Match being broke, it's ſaid, he drew the Prince to cloſe with thoſe of the Privy Council and Nobility, who were moſt oppoſite to *Spain* and beſt lik'd by the *Puritans*; and that thereupon he projected the Calling of a Parliament, to gain the greater Credit with the People; which ſo incenſed the *Spaniard*, that their Embaſſadors aſperſed him with a Deſign to take off King *James*, and Diverſe of him to his Country-Houſes and Paſtimes, the Prince having Years and Abilities ſufficient for Publick Government; and thereupon adviſ'd the King to rid himſelf of this Captivity. King *James* dying ſoon after, he was ſent to treat with the *United Provinces* and Miniſters of the Confederate Princes, for the Recovery of the *Palatinate*; at which time, he purchaſed a choice Collection of *Arabick* Manuſcripts, gain'd in remote Countries through the Induſtry and Diligence of *Erpenius* a famous Linguiſt; which Manuſcripts were, after his Death, beſtowed on the Univerſity of *Cambrige*, whereof he was Chancellor. Being King *Charles* his chief Favourite, he was ſent to conduct the New Queen from *France*, and afterwards ſent to make a League with the *United Provinces* againſt the Emperor and the King of *Spain*: Notwithſtanding all which, the Commons, in two ſubſequent Parliaments fell upon him ſharply, as the prime Cauſe of all publick Miſcarriages; and the Earl of *Briſtol* exhibited Articles againſt him, but nothing was done by reaſon of the Diſſolution of the Parliaments. Some time after, his Majeſty being provok'd by the King of *France*'s obſtructing the Landing of Count *Mansfeld*'s Army, deſign'd for the Relief of the *Palatinate*, and his ill Treatment of his Proteſtant Subjects, and Seizure of 120 *Engliſh* Ships with their Merchandize and Artillery, rais'd conſiderable Forces, and made this Duke General of them, as alſo Admiral of his whole Fleet, to the end he might demand juſt Reparation therein. He landed in the Iſle of *Rhe* in Aid of the *Rochellers*, then Beſieged by the *French*; in which, finding two ſtrong Forts, he fruitleſly attempted one of them; and after three Months ſtay, diſcerning freſh Forces brought in by the *French*, he made a diſorderly Retreat, wherein he loſt 200 brave Gentlemen, and near 2000 of his Common Soldiers, e'er he could reach his Ships: This was imputed to his imprudent Conduct; and the enſuing Parliament voted his great Power to be the Cauſe of all the Evils that befel the Kingdom. This touching him ſo nearly in point of Honour, he intended by a ſecond Expedition thither, to do his utmoſt to regain what he had loſt in that unhappy Attempt. Having made large Preparations, he came to *Portſmouth* in *August* the enſuing Year, where he was ſtabb'd by *John Felton*, Lieutenant of a Foot Company in Sir *James Ramſey*'s Regiment in 1628, in the 36th Year of his Age. It's ſaid, *Felton* was mov'd to this wicked Act by the Duke's denying him a Captain's Place upon a Vacancy: He acknowledged that he had bought the Knife he killed him with, in an obſcure Cutler's Shop on *Tower-hill*, for 10 Pence; and that he fix'd the Sheath to the Lining of his Pocket, that he might draw it with one Hand, his other being maim'd: Alſo that he haſtned to *Portſmouth*, partly on Horſeback and partly on Foot, being indigent of Money. This Duke of *Buckingham* had three Sons, *James*, *George*, and *Francis* who was born after his Death; *James* died young, *George* ſucceeded in the Honours, was made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter by King *Charles* II. Maſter of his Horſe, and Lord Lieutenant for the County of *York*: He died without Iſſue. *Francis* was killed in a Skirmiſh with the Parliament Forces at *Kingſton*, *An.* 1648, intending to relieve King *Charles* I. out of the *Iſle of Wight*. *Dugdale.*

VILLICUS (*Joſſelinus*) born at *Reſel*, a Town of the Province of *Wermerland* in *Pruſſia*. He taught Youth at *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*, and read upon *Virgil*'s *Eclogs* when he was but 15 Years old: Sometime after he was made *Greek* Profeſſor there, and Rector of the Univerſity; and laſtly, having profeſs'd Phyſick with great Reputation, he died of an *Apoplexy* in 1552, being 51 Years of Age. He was a Perſon of a great compaſs of Learning, as appears by his Works; the Principal of which are, *Compendium Artium. De Formando Studio in quolibet Artium genere. De Locuſtis Dialogus. Explicatio de Zytho ſuccino, &c. Magirica. Commentarius Anatomicus. Conſilia Medica. Obſervationes in Lactantium de Opificio Dei. Expoſitio in Evangelia. Commentaria in Epiſtolas Pauli ad Timotheum, &c. Thuan Hiſt. Melchior Adam.*

VILLIERS (*John* of) 22d Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, was of the *French* Nation, and choſen after the Death of *Nicholas de Lorgue* in 1288, Reigned three Years in the *Iſle of Cyprus*, and was the laſt great Maſter of the Order in *Syria*; for in his time all the Towns that were left the Chriſtians were taken by *Melac Seraf*, Souldan of *Egypt*, who made himſelf Maſter of *Ptolemais* or *Acre* in 1291. *Henry* of *Luſignan*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*, the Great Maſter *Villiers*, and the chief of the Militant Religious, made Head againſt the Enemies until all the Chriſtians were embarked; then yielding ground by little and little, fought to their Veſſels. The King of *Cyprus* gave the Town of *Limiſſon* to the *Hoſpitallers* and *Templers*, where the Great Maſter *Villiers* ſeeing no likelihood of Succour to return into the *Holy Land*, applied himſelf to regulate the Affairs of his Order; and for that purpoſe, kept two general Chapters, wherein it was order'd, That all the Knights ſhould come to the Convent with their Equipage, to defend the *Iſle of Cyprus* againſt the Souldan. It was he eſtabliſhed the Form of Electing the Great Maſter, almoſt as it is obſerv'd now, as may be ſeen by the Statutes he made. He died of Age and Grief in 1294, and had for Succeſſor *Odon de Pins*. *Boſio Naberat.*

VILLIERS ILE ADAM (*Philip* of) 43d Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Fabrice* of *Carette* in 1521. He reign'd almoſt two Years at *Rhodes*, eight Years without any Settlement, and three and a half at *Malta*. Before his Election he was great *Hoſpitaller*, chief of the *French* Nation, and Embaſſador from the Order to their King. He arrived at *Rhodes* in the Month of *September*, the ſame Year of his Election, fortified the Town againſt the Siege it was threatned with; but whilſt he was employed to preſerve this Bulwark of Chriſtendom, a *Jewiſh* Phyſician gave the *Turk* an Account of all Things, by the means of a *Grecian* of *Scio* that carried his Letters to *Conſtantinople*; beſides *Andrew* of *Amarat*, Prior of *Caſtille*, and afterwards Chancellor of the Order, a great Enemy to *Villiers*, becauſe he was preferr'd before him to this Dignity which he pretended to, gave private Inſtructions to the Grand Signior by a *Turkiſh* Slave, whom he ſaid he ſent to get Money for his Ranſom, but inſtead of that brought him back Letters from *Soliman*, as was diſcovered ſince. In the mean time the *Turkiſh* Fleet appear'd before *Rhodes* in *June* 1522, which made in all 400 Sail, with 200000 Men, whereof 60000 were to work in the Mines; and during the Siege, new Succors arriv'd that made above 100000 Men. All this did not ſhake the great Maſter's Courage, who reduced the *Turks* ſo low, that they ſent to the Grand Signior to come in Perſon if he deſign'd to take the Place; when come, ſeeing his Men ſo vigorouſly repulſed in their Aſſaults, he deſigned to have raiſed the Siege, had not his freſh Advice from the Traitors in the Town made him alter the Reſolution. This Treachery being diſcover'd, *Amarat* was Beheaded, and the *Jew* Hang'd and Quarter'd; but at laſt the Chriſtian Princes ſending no Succor during a Siege of ſix Months, the great Maſter was forced to Surrender the Town and Iſland upon Compoſition the 24th of *December* 1522. This Conqueſt coſt *Soliman* immenſe Sums, and above 100000 fighting Men. The Great Maſter left *Rhodes* the 1ſt of *January* 1523, with about 50 Sail that carried his Knights, and about 4000 Inhabitants; and having paſſed the Winter in *Candia*, arrived at *Meſſina* in *Sicily* about the end of *April*: Thence he continued his Voyage to *Rome*, where he was at Pope *Adrian* VI. his Death, and was made Guardian of the Conclave when *Julius* of *Medicis* was choſen, who was Knight of the Order, Great Prior of *Capoue*, Cardinal, Nephew to Pope *Leo* X. and nam'd *Clement* VII. This new Pope gave him the Town of *Viterbo* until a better Place offer'd, where the Knights might be more ſerviceable againſt the Infidels. The Great Maſter held a General Chapter in 1527, wherein it was reſolved they ſhould accept of the Iſle of *Malta*, which the Emperor *Charles* V. offer'd the Order: And thence he went to *Saragoſſa* in *Sicily*, where he received this Donation of *Malta*, *Goze*, and *Tripoli* of *Barbary*, by Letters Patents from this Emperor. He arrived at *Malta* in the Month of *October*, and gave the neceſſary Orders for this new Eſtabliſhment. And having thus ſignaliz'd his Reign by his Courage, Prudence, and Piety, he ended his Days as he was fortifying the Iſle of *Malta* and Town of *Tripoli*: This happen'd in 1534. His Succeſſor was *Perrin de Pont*. See *Rhodes*. *Boſio. Naberat.*

VINCENNES, a Caſtle ſomewhat Eaſtward from *Paris*. *Philip* of *Valois* laid the Foundation of it in 1327. King *John* raiſed it to the third Story; and *Charles* V. finiſh'd it. Queen *Mary* of *Medicis* begun the fine Gallery on *Paris* ſide in 1614, and King *Lewis* XIV. put it in the Condition it's now in, in 1660. This ſtately Palace has a ſtrong Caſtle join'd to it, which ſerves for a Priſon for Perſons of Quality. In the Court of this Caſtle is a Chapel, that was founded in 1379 by *Charles* V. with a Treaſurer, a Singer, ſeven Canons, four Vicars, and two Clerks. This Caſtle of *Vincennes* is environ'd with a great Park, which *Philip* the *Auguſt* walled in, in 1183: There was then a Caſtle, which the ſame *Philip* demoliſhed to build it a-new. King *Charles* V. was born at *Vincennes* in 1338, and three Kings of *France* died there, *viz. Lewis* X. in 1316, *Charles* IV. called *The Fair*, *Charles* IX. in 1574, and *Henry* V. King of *England*, in 1422. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

S. VINCENT, Deacon and Martyr, liv'd about the end of the third Age, under the Reign of the Emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximian. Decian*, theſe Emperors Lieutenant in *Spain*, having formed a Deſign of exterminating and rooting out Chriſtians, took *Valerius* Biſhop of *Saragoſſa*, and *Vincent* Deacon of the ſame Church, and led both to *Valentia*, where, after many vain Endeavours to ſhake their Conſtancy, he baniſhed *Valerius* becauſe he was old and crazy, and kept *Vincent* to make him undergo all the Torments his Fury could invent; firſt putting him upon a Rack, then upon a Grid-iron with Fire under it; and at laſt ſtretching him out upon broken Pots: But when he found this Rigour would not do, he had him put into a good Bed, hoping to gain more by that apparent Mildneſs; but was diſappointed, for the Saint expired immediately. This happened the 22d of *January* 305. *S. Auguſtin. Metaphraſtus.*

S. VINCENT's Rock in *Somerſetſhire*, is of Note for its great ſtore of Diamonds, which are known by the name of *Briſtol* Stones: Theſe for a bright Luſtre, come little ſhort of thoſe of *India*; and had they their Hardneſs, might eaſily paſs for the ſame. At the Foot of the Rock is a hot Well of Medicinal Water.

VINCENT (*de la Louppe*) was originally of *Perche*, of a very antient and noble Family: He was likewiſe conſiderable for his Learning, as appears by the Tracts written by him; the moſt conſiderable of which are, his *Annotations upon* Tacitus, his Book *of the French Magiſtracy*, and his Hiſtory of the *Hoſpital General* of *Chartres*, Founded in 1556.

VINCENT (*Victor*) an *African*, was a Donatiſt, but counterfeited himſelf to be Orthodox. About the Year 415, he publiſh'd a new Error about the Origin of Souls, which he ſaid were Parcels of God's Subſtance, and not created by him out of nothing. He writ two Letters in Defence of this erroneous Opinion, which St. *Auguſtin* confuted ſo clearly, that the new *Donatiſt* confeſs'd himſelf overcome.

VINCENT (*Elizabeth*) Daughter of *John Vincent* of *Uffington* in the County of *Lincoln*, a very Loyal Gentleman, (Wife of *Henry Carrington* of *Barneſley* in *Yorkſhire*, Gent. whoſe Father was an Officer under Sir *George Wentworth*, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Army, and ſuffer'd very ſeverely for his Loyalty in the late Rebellion; his Father was a Phyſician, deſcended from the *Carringtons* in *Cheſhire*, a very antient Family;) which ſaid *John Vincent* was Lineally deſcended from *Richard Vincent* of *Bernake* near *Stamford*; from whom deſcended Sir *Thomas Vincent* Knt. who exchanged the Eſtate of *Bernake* near *Stamford* aforeſaid, with *Thomas Cecill* Earl of *Exeter*, for other Lands in *Surrey*; Father of Sir *Francis Vincent* Knt. and Bar. (now living) Father of Sir *Anthony Vincent* of *Stoke-daberton* in *Surrey*, Knt, *John Vincent* of *Uffington* above-mentioned, had for his Arms, Gold upon a Pile Blew, three quarter *Gules* pierc'd Silver, and for his Creſt on the Helm a *Bear's Head* Silver, colour'd Black, out of a Crown Gold, thereunto adding *Mantelles* of his Colours, *viz. Azure* lined *Argent.*

VINCENTIUS (*Samotule*) Palatin of *Poſnania*, being enraged againſt *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland*, who deprived him of the Government of Great *Poland* to give it his Son *Caſimir*, ſolicited the Knights of *Pruſſia* to break their Truce, entred with the *German* Troops into *Poland*, defeated Prince *Caſimir*, and plundred and burn'd ſeveral Towns; but being reconciled to *Uladiſlaus*, he turned his Arms againſt the *Germans*, gave them Battel with *Uladiſlaus* near the Caſtle of *Bleme*, where 20000 *Germans* were killed. *Bibl. Hiſt.*

VINCENTIUS (*Lirinenſis*) a *Gaul* by Birth, and of a very Noble Family. His Father's Name was *Eprochius*, and his Brother *Lupus*, 'tis ſaid, was Biſhop of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*. He follow'd the Profeſſion of Arms in the firſt part of his Youth, but ſoon quitted this way of Living; and going to *Lerinum* in *Provence*, turn'd Monk, and went into Prieſts Orders. He died in the Year 550, in the Reign of *Theodoſius* and *Valentinian*. He wrote under the counterfeit Name of *Peregrinus*, *Adverſus Hereticos*, *Commonitorium duplex*, in a very clear and entertaining Stile; but the latter part of it was ſtole from him; for which reaſon, he makes a kind of Summary of it at the end of his firſt: The laſt Edition of this Work was printed at *Cambridge* in *Twelves*, in 1687. *Gennad. in Catal. cap.* 64. *& de* 80. *Baron in Annal. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Baluzius in Edit. & Anot. ad Vincent. Lirin. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima.*

VINCI (*Leonard* of) a Painter of the State of *Florence*, flouriſhed about the latter end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th Age. He was one of the greateſt Genius's of his time, and beſt furniſhed with Perfections both of Body and Mind; was an excellent

excellent Sculptor and Architect, a skilful Muſician, an admirable Poet, very expert in Anatomy and Chymiſtry, and throughly Learned in the Parts of the Mathematicks: He alſo underſtood Riding, Fencing, *&c.* So ſtrong withal, that he could bend a Horſe-ſhoe as if it was Lead. All theſe were accompanied with honourable and generous Inclinations. *Lewis Sforza* called the Moor, gave him the Direction of the Academy of Painters and Architects, which he had eſtabliſhed; and knowing he was a good Engineer, and well skill'd in Mathematicks, put him upon making a Canal to bring Water from the River *Adda* to *Milan*, which had appear'd almoſt impoſſible until that time. When the Inhabitants of *Milan* deſired him to make ſome extraordinary Thing upon *Lewis* the Twelfth's Entry into their Town. He made the Figure of a Lion, contrived ſo, that after it walk'd before the King in the Hall of the Palace, it turn'd ſhort, open'd its Breaſt, and ſhew'd the Arms of *France*. The Duke of *Milan* being defeated and led Priſoner into *France* in 1500, *Leonard de Vinci* retir'd to *Florence*, and there in 1503 painted the Great Council Hall. He ſtayed here until 1513, and became a great Enemy to *Michael Angelo*, who was then in great Reputation. This Enmity, firſt cauſed by Emulation, encreaſed at *Rome*; ſo that *Leonard* came to *France*, where he was very well received by *Francis* I. it's ſaid, he fell ill in this Country, and the King coming to viſit him, he forc'd himſelf up from his Bed, to ſhew his Obligation for that Honour he received, and became ſpeechleſs, and died in that Monarch's Arms. This happened about 1520, the 75th Year of his Age. He was bred up under *Andrea Verroccio*, but ſo far ſurpaſs'd him, and all other his Predeceſſors, that he is own'd to have been the Maſter of the Third, or Golden Age of Modern Painting. *Felibien Entreatien des Pientres. The Appendix to* Dryden's *Tranſlation of* Freſnoy.

VINDEX (*Julius*) a famous *Gaul*, who having perſuaded the *Gauls* into a Rebellion againſt *Nero*, made Offer of the Empire to *Galba*, who was then in *Spain*. *Nero* hearing of this, made his Complaint to the Senate, bidding a great Sum to any that ſhould bring *Vindex*'s Head. Whereupon, *Vindex* promiſed a greater to any that brought him *Nero*'s. *Sueton in Galba.*

VINDICIUS, a *Roman* Slave, enfranchis'd by the People for diſcovering the Conſpiracy of ſome Citizens who deſigned to re-eſtabliſh King *Tarquin*. He was the firſt Slave that was made Citizen by the People with Power to Vote in Elections: But afterwards *Appius*, to gain the Peoples Favour, eſtabliſhed a Law by which he gave all thoſe that were made Free the Privilege of Voting in Elections: And this Law was called *Vindicta* from this *Vindicius*, the firſt that was made Free. *Plutarch. in Poplic.*

VINIERI (*Sebaſtien*) a Noble *Venetian*, commanded in the Iſle *Corfou* with Sovereign Authority, when he was choſen General of the *Venetian* Fleet in 1571, being then 70 Years of Age, *Auguſtin Barbarigo* was given him for Collegue; yet it was obſerved, that during the Battel of *Lepanto*, no other General ſhew'd more Courage or Conduct than did this vigorous Old Man. After that Victory, he endeavour'd to make himſelf Maſter of the Iſle of St. *Maure* near the Weſtern Coaſts of *Epirus*; but did not ſucceed: Whereupon *James Soranzico*, one of the *Proveditors* of the Fleet, who was no Friend to *Vinieri*, writ to the Senate, that he had blemiſh'd the late Victory by his Slowneſs and Imprudence. The Senate obſerving by this that *Soranzico* aim'd at his Place, puniſh'd his Ambition by their choice of *James Foſcarini*; and that *Vinieri* might not have the diſcredit of being depos'd, they confirmed the Title of *Proveditor General* on him, with the care of the Coaſts of the Gulf of *Venice*, enjoining *Foſcarini* to obey him when they ſhould happen to be together. *Vinieri* added ſo much to his Fame after the Victory of *Lepanto*, that he was nam'd *Doge* after *Mocenigo*'s Death, by the unanimous conſent of all the Electors, the very firſt Day of their Meeting. *Guichard Hiſtoire de Cypre.*

VINISAUF (*Geoffery*) a *Norman*, or as others ſay, an *Engliſhman*, living in 1199. He was much eſteem'd for his Talent in writing both in Proſe and Verſe. His Works are, *Itinerarium Regis Anglorum Richardi, & aliorum in Terram Hierosolymarum. De Statu Curiæ Romanæ. De Poetria Nova. De Rebus Æthicis. De Arte Dicendi. De Vinis & Inſultibus conſervandis. Pits de Script. Angl. Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ Scriptor. Vol.* 2. publiſh'd by Dr. *Gale.*

VINTIMILLE, or *Ventimiglia*, a Town of *Italy* upon the Coaſts of *Genoa*, with a Biſhoprick. Its Latin Name is *Vintimilium*, *Albintimilium*, and *Albintemelium.*

VIO (*Thomas* of) ſirnam'd *Cajetan*, becauſe he was Native of *Cajeta*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, became a *Dominican*, and was one of the greateſt Ornaments of that Order, being made Doctor at 22 Years of Age. He taught Philoſophy and Divinity at *Paris* and *Rome*, then explain'd Scripture; and having paſs'd through the other chief Charges of his Order, exerciſ'd that of General for 10 Years; afterwards was made Prelate of *Palermo*, and then a Cardinal by Pope *Leo* in 1517, who ſent him Legat a little after into *Germany*, to oppoſe *Luther* that began to ſpread his Doctrin. He was alſo employ'd on ſeveral other Occaſions, until he died in 1534, the 65th of his Age. *Bellarmin. Bzovius. Sponde in Annal.*

VIRBIUS, otherwiſe *Hippolytus*, Son of *Theſeus* and *Hippolyte*, Queen of the *Amazons*; his Hatred for Women made him give himſelf altogether to Hunting. *Phedra*, his Step-Mother, fell ſo much in love with him, that ſhe could not forbear diſcovering him her Paſſion; but upon his Refuſal to ſatisfie it, ſhe pretended an Abhorrence of what ſhe was ſo much for, and accus'd him to her Husband of having endeavour'd to corrupt her. *Theſeus* gave credit to the Accuſation, baniſh'd *Hippolytus* with a Curſe, and pray'd *Neptune*, whoſe Son he ſaid he was, to puniſh that Treachery. *Hippolytus* flying his Father's Anger, took his Chariot, and met by the Sea Coaſts as he was Travelling, a Sea Monſter, which ſo frightned his Horſes, that they ran over the Rocks, and threw *Hippolytus* down, who in the Fall entangled himſelf ſo amongſt the Reins that he was torn and batter'd to pieces: But becauſe he was a lover of Hunting, *Diana* obtain'd of *Eſculapius* to reſtore him to Life again; and in Deifying him ſhe chang'd his Name, and called him *Virbius*, as if ſhe had ſaid *Twice-born:* Withal, ſhe deſired he would keep in the Foreſt of *Aricienne* near her Temple. Some ſay, he was removed thence, and placed in Heaven; and add, that he is the Sign we call *Carter* or *Charles's Wain. Ovid. Eurip. Hippol. Coron, &c.*

VIRET (*Peter*) Native of *Orbe* in *Switſerland*, ſtudied at *Paris*, where he became acquainted with *Farel*; both went afterwards to *Geneva*, where they aſſociated themſelves to *Calvin*, and baniſhed the *Roman Catholicks* out of the Town in 1535. In the mean time *Viret* was Miniſter at *Lauſane*; but when *Calvin* went to the Conference of *Worms*, he was called to preach at *Geneva:* After this he lived five Years at *Lions*, and died at *Pau* in 1571, being 63 Years of Age. He was very Eloquent, which gain'd him great Eſteem among thoſe of his Party. *Melchior Adam. Sponde.*

VIRGIL, Biſhop of *Saltzburg*, was of a Noble Family of *Ireland*. He came to *France*, and was in great credit at *Pepin*'s Court; afterwards he went into *Bavaria*, where he differ'd with *Boniface* about a *Formula* an ignorant Prieſt made uſe of in Baptizing; for inſtead of *In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritûs Sancti*; he always ſaid, *In nomine Patria, & Filia, & Spiritua Sancta: Boniface* pretended, that Baptiſm under this Form of Words was invalid; *Virgil* maintain'd the contrary. In 754, the Diſpute came to Pope *Zachary*'s Ears, who decided it in favour of the latter. It's ſaid, that *Virgil* after his being made Biſhop, built a fine Church, and dedicated it to St. *Rupert* his Predeceſſor; and that it was he who converted the *Carinthians*. He died in 784. *Andreas Brunner.*

VIRGILIUS (*Publius Maro*) the moſt excellent *Latin* Poet, was born at *Mantua* the 15th of *October* in (as is generally ſuppos'd) the 683d Year of *Rome*. His Father, according to the moſt probable Opinion, was a Servant or Aſſiſtant to a wandring Aſtrologer, who practic'd Phyſick: This Man had the good Fortune to marry his Maſter's Daughter, by whom he had *Virgil*; this Wife of his by the Mother's ſide, ſeems to have been of good Extraction, being nearly related to *Quintilius Varus*. *Virgil* paſs'd the firſt ſeven Years of his Life at *Mantua*, from thence he remov'd to *Cremona*, a Noble *Roman* Colony, and afterwards to *Milan*; in all which Places, he proſecuted his Studies with great Application. He read over all the beſt *Latin* and *Greek* Authors, frequented the moſt eminent Profeſſors of the *Epicurean* Philoſophy; but finding no ſatisfaction in that Syſteme, paſs'd over to the Accademick School, to which he adher'd. *Virgil* likewiſe underſtood Phyſick, and was a great Mathematician: He was alſo a good Flow'riſt, Naturaliſt and Geographer. The Story of *Tully*'s admiring his *Eclogues*, is inconſiſtent with the truth of Chronology; it being certain, that theſe Paſtorals were not written till after the Triumvirate of *Octavius*, *M. Antonius*, and *Lepidus*; in which 'tis well known, *Tully* was Proſcrib'd and Murther'd. As to the Temper of this Poet, he was exceeding good natur'd, and free from Envy and Vanity, which made his contemporary Poets, how much ſoever diſſatisfy'd with each other, generally love him. He was a Perſon extremely difficult to pleaſe himſelf in his Compoſitions, which made him review what he had written, altering and correcting with great ſeverity of Cenſure. His *Eclogues* and *Georgicks* are the only finiſh'd Pieces he left. As for his *Æneis*, notwithſtanding the Nobleneſs of the Poem, he look'd upon it as imperfect, and deſign'd to have ſpent three Years in touching it over again; and therefore in his laſt Sickneſs, when he found the Diſeaſe too ſtrong for him, he call'd earneſtly for his *Scriptoire*, that he might burn his *Æneis*; but *Auguſtus* not permitting this to be done, the Poet oblig'd *Tucca* and *Varius* to add nothing, nor ſo much as to fill up the Breaks which he left in his Poem. He died at *Brunduſium*, now *Brindi* in *Italy*, in the Fifty third Year of his Age, and was buried at *Naples*. To conclude, he was, beſides his admirable Genius and great Learning, a Perſon of extraordinary Judgment, which always govern'd the Heats of his Imagination, and made even his Silence conſiderable. *Donatus. Varaſor de Ludicra Diſſione. Servius de la Cerda. Dryden, &c.*

VIRGINIA, a *Roman* Lady, of a Noble Family, who marrying a mean Man, built a Temple of the *Plebeian* Pudicity or Chaſtity. See *Pudicity.*

VIRGINIA, part of *Northern America*; has for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; for its Eaſtern, the *Atlantick Ocean*; for its Northern, *May-land*; and for its Weſtern, that vaſt Tract of

of Land which runs into the *South Sea:* It is divided into *Southern* and *Northern Virginia*; the firſt reaches from the 37th to the 39th Degree of Latitude, and the other from 33 to 36. This *Southern America* is a pretty temperate Climate, the Summer as hot as in *Spain*, and the Winter cold as in *France*. The Heats reign in the Months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and are temper'd by an Eaſterly Wind which the *Spaniards* call *Briezes*, and by other Winds that blow there from the Sea. The Cold is often very ſevere from *September* to *March*, not conſtantly, but at times, and Thunders far more frequent than in *Europe*. People enter into this Country by a large Gulf that lyes between two Capes or Promontories, whereof the Southern is called the Cape of *Henry*, the other *Charles*'s Cape, from the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *York*, who was afterwards King *Charles* I. of *England*. The *Mid-Land* is very fruitful and pleaſant: The Natives are but few; for though the Soil wou'd produce all things in abundance, yet it cannot nouriſh many Inhabitants, becauſe it's not cultivated. The Savages are ſtrong, nimble, and witty withal: They never ſteal, becauſe they believe the Witches can diſcover the Theft and ſeize the Offender. They wear the Skins of wild Beaſts, and ſome have Cloaks curiouſly wrought of Turkey-Cocks Feathers. They paint their Hands, Face, Arms, Thighs, *&c.* to appear finer: Their Ears are pierc'd in three ſeveral places, whence hang Shells inſtead of Pearls; ſome have a Tunch of Feathers upon their Head, others the Skin of a Hawk, Kite, *&c.* The richer ſort have a Plate of Braſs at their ſides, and ſome carry a dry and ſhrunk Hand of ſome Enemy they have overcome, as a ſign of their Man-hood. The Women waſh their new-born Children in Rivers, rub 'em over with Drugs and Paint to harden the Bodies againſt Cold and other Injuries of the Air. The Men Hunt, Fiſh, and go to the Wars, while the Women do all the reſt, Till the Ground, and look after the Family Affairs. Their Religion is no other but a Worſhip of what they fear, as Fire, Water, Thunder, Cannons, Horſes, but chiefly the Devil whom they call *Oke*: They have his frightful Images in their Temples, and offer him Blood, and the Fat of their wild Beaſts with ſome Tobacco, when they return from the War or Hunting. As for *Southern America*, it was diſcovered in 1584 by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who called it *Virginia* in Honour of Queen *Elizabeth*. The *Indian* Wheat which the Natives call *Pagatowr*, grows here in abundance; the Stalk bears three or four Ears laden with five or ſix hundred Grains, ſome Yellow, Red, and of ſeveral other Colours. There are alſo great Numbers of Deer, Rabbets, Squirrels, Bears, and Lions, with many Turkey-Cocks, Partridges, and other Land and Water-Fowl, a great many Otters and other Beaſts, whoſe Furrs are in great Eſteem; and ſome *Engliſh* aſſure there are Civet Cats. There are alſo Pearls ſeen amongſt the Savages, but it's not known where they have them. Their Cabins are along the Shore. They call their Governors *Weroans*, and theſe they think command ſeveral Gods; yet they have a light knowledge of a ſovereign God, Creator of the World, and of the other meaner Gods. Their Prophets are Magicians, who conſult the Devil to forel their Idolaters what will happen. They believe the Immortality of Souls, that they enjoy eternal Happineſs with the Gods, or are puniſh'd in burning Wells, which are, ſay they, at the end of the Earth, towards the Weſt, in a Place called *Popogueſſo*. The People, when this Place was firſt diſcover'd, uſed Snake-Skins of ſix foot long for Girdles, and were more afraid of two *Engliſh* Maſtiffs than of 20 Men. Now the Land is much cleared of its Woods, the Climate agrees very well with the *Engliſh*, and but very few die of the Country Diſeaſe, called *Seaſoning*. The Soil is ſo fruitful, that an Acre yields 200 Buſhels of Corn. Here is plenty of Fowl, and amongſt others, wild Turkeys which uſually weigh 6 Stone, and Mock-Birds which counterfeit the Noiſe of all other, and wild Beaſts of all ſorts, Tygers, Buffeloes, Musk Rats, flying Squirrels. The Commodities of the Country, are Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rape-ſeed, Anniſeed, Wood, Madder, Pot-Aſhes, Honey, Gums, Balſams of ſovereign Vertues, rich Furs, Elk Skins, Tobacco, *&c.* The Number of the *Engliſh* here, is between 30 or 40000. The chief Town *James Town*. The Laws are agreeable with thoſe of *England* for the Deciſion of all Cauſes both Civil and Criminal. Theſe Laws are made by the Governor with the conſent of his Council and the Burgeſſes choſen by the Freeholders. The *Virginians* are not born ſo ſwarthy as they appear, but uſe an Ointment that makes 'em look ſo. They are of a ready Wit, very ſubtile and treacherous, Lovers of their Eaſe, and much given to Hunting. They wear their Nails long to tear their Deer: Their Houſes are no better than our *Engliſh* Hogſties; and their Diet but very mean. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

VIRIATUS, Captain of the *Luſitanians* in *Spain*, now the *Portugueſe*. Of a Huntſman he became Captain of a Troop of Robbers, and afterwards General of an Army; with which having made himſelf Maſter of *Portugal*, he over-ran and ravag'd with Fire and Sword, for 14 Years, all the Country on both ſides the Rivers *Ebro* and *Tagus*, beat the Prators *M. Vetidius*, *Cl. Unimanus*, and *Cn. Plancus*, ſo that the *Romans* were forced to ſend a powerful Army under the Command of a *Conſul* to reſiſt him, and at laſt *Cepio* the *Roman Conſul* was forced to have recourſe to Treachery, and get him murther'd. *Viriatus* was much lamented, and honorably buried. *Liv. Dec.*

VIRIDOMARE of the Country of *Eduens*, now *Autun*, commanded the Horſe jointly with *Eporedorix* before *Gergovia*. The Affection his Countrymen had for the *Romans*, being changed by the Practices of the *Vergobletus* or Sovereign Magiſtrate, he withdrew his Troops from that State under Pretext of preventing *Litariquus*, and ſecuring the Country; but his real Deſign was, to paſs into *Vircingentorix* his Army, whom he never obeyed for all that but with Reluctancy. *Jul. Cæſar.*

VIRIDORIX, of the Country of *Vuellians* in *Lionneſe*, General of the Rebels that aſſembled from all Parts of *Gaul* againſt the *Romans*. He often offer'd Battel to *Titurius Sabinius*, *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant: But he who ſought to overcome him with ſome Trick or Stratagem, effected it at laſt. He laid his Plot thus; He ſent a *Gaul* to *Viridorix*'s Army, to tell that his own was ready to decamp, and all in Diſorder, whilſt at the ſame time his Men were drawn up in good Order, and ready to receive the *Gauls*, who had a great height to mount before they could attack them. *Cæſar* ſays, that *Viridorix* and the other Commanders were much againſt Fighting with that Diſadvantage, but that the fiery *Gauls* forced them to it. *Jul. Cæſar, lib. 3. de Bell. Gall.*

VIRIPLAQUE, Lat. *Viriplaca*, a Word compounded of *Vir* a Husband and *Placare* to Appeaſe, was a Goddeſs adored by the antient *Romans*, who believed ſhe preſided over the good Underſtanding and petty Quarrels of Man and Wife, and took care to reconcile and bring them to Peace when they happen'd to be at any Variance. The Temple of *Viriplaque* was on Mount *Palatin*; there did the Husband and Wife meet, and there diſcourſed and laid open the Occaſion of the Difference, and having pleaded each for themſelves, laid their Grievances at the foot of this Goddeſſes Altar, and went home good Friends. *Val. Max. lib. 2.*

VISANDER, a *Gothiſh* Soldier, who ſignalized his Valour in the Battel fought by the *Goths* againſt *Beliſarius*, ſtanding to the laſt, notwithſtanding his great and continual loſs of Blood out of his many Wounds. He fell amongſt the Dead, and lay ſo for three Days, until the *Goths* returning to bury their Soldiers, found that he breath'd, and carried him into their Camp, where he was cured of 13 Wounds, and acquired much Reputation. *Procopius de Reb. Gothor.*

VISAPOR, or *Viſapour*, a Kingdom in *Decan* towards the Weſtern Coaſts of the *Peninſula* of the *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*. The King of *Viſapor* is the moſt potent of all *Decan*, which makes him be often called King of *Decan*. The Capital, *Viſapor*, has given its Name to the Kingdom, and is four or five Leagues round, all environ'd with a ſtrong double Wall well furniſh'd with Canon. The King's Palace in the middle of the Town, has a deep Ditch, full of Water round it, wherein are Crocodiles. The King that reign'd in 1666, was an Orphan adopted by the former King and Queen for their Son, and after the King's Death, by the Queen's Intriegue and Credit, placed upon the Throne; but becauſe he was but young, ſhe herſelf was declar'd Regent of the Kingdom. *M. Thevenot Voyage des Indes, Tom. 3.*

VISIGOTHS, that is, *Weſtern Goths*. See the Article of *Gothia*.

VISITATION, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *Francis* of *Sales* and Mother *Chantal*. In the beginning they made but ſimple Vows in the firſt Convent of the Inſtitution at *Anneſſi* in *Savoy*. See *Francis* of *Sales*.

VISSAN, or *Eſſen*, according to ſome Sea-men, was formerly *Iccius Portus*; now it's a little Caſtle with a Port upon the Coaſts of the *Britannick* Sea in the *Engliſh* Channel, three Leagues and a half from *Calice*, and four from *Bologne*. The Promontory which the *French* call *les Mottes Noires*, the *Flemings Swartenes*, and which the *Romans* call'd *Icium Promontorium*, is near this, upon the ſame Coaſt. *Cæſar in Comment.*

VISTULA, or *Weſiel*, a River of *Poland*, is the *Viſtula* of the *Latins*, which *Pliny* calls *Viſtullus*, *Ptolomy Iſtula*, *Pomponius Mela Viſula*, *Ammianus Marcellin. Biſula*, and the People of the Country *Weiſſel*. It has its Source at the foot of a Mountain of the Country of *Telchen* in *Sileſia* upon the Frontiers of *Hungary*; thence being increaſed by the Waters of ſome Rivers, it enters *Poland* at *Xador*, runs by *Cracovia*, *&c.* and afterwards having received other more conſiderable Rivers, it waſhes *Warſaw*, *Ploſko*, *Uladiſlaw*, enters into *Pruſſia*, paſſes by *Thorn*, *Chulme* or *Herzegovina*, and *Graudentz*, and at laſt under the Fortreſs of *Heuſt* divides it ſelf into two Branches, whereof one enters into the Gulf of *Frunh Haff*, and the other into the *Baltick* Sea near a Caſtle called *Weuel Munde* by thoſe of the Country, being at its Fall one of the nobleſt Streams in the World, but ſo ſhallow, that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

VITALIN (Pope,) Native of *Segin* in *Champagne* in *Italy*, was choſe after *Eugenius* I. in 655. He laboured much for the Good of the Church as well with the Emperor *Conſtans* II. as againſt the Prelates of *Ravenna*; ſent Miſſioners into *England*, and held ſeveral Councils. He died in 669. He regulated Singing in the Church, and introduced Organs to be uſed with the Vocal Muſick. In his time *Cafarea* the *Perſian* Queen, attended only with a few of her Confidents, and without the Knowledge of her Husband, came to *Conſtantinople* in 683 to be Baptized. The King her Husband having Intelligence hereof, ſends Embaſſadors to *Conſtantinople* to demand her; to whom the Emperor anſwered, That it was in her Choice either to go or ſtay, and bid

bid them to know Her Pleasure. The Queen being asked, made Answer, that she would never return into her Country unless the King would become a Christian; who being acquainted herewith, came in a peaceable manner with 40000 to *Constantinople*; where being received by the Emperor with all Expressions of Kindness, he, together with his Soldiers, were Baptized, and then he returned with his Queen into his own Country. *Ciaconius. Du Chesne. Possevin. Platina.*

VITALIAN (an Usurper) was a *Scythian* by Nation, and to settle himself the better upon the Imperial Throne, made Profession of the Orthodox Faith which the Emperor *Anastasius* persecuted, but at bottom was as bad as the other, and set on work only by his boundless Ambition. He made himself Master of *Thracia*, *Scythia*, and *Mœsia*, came to the Gates of *Constantinople* with a powerful Army of *Huns*, *Bulgarians*, and some *Roman* Troops, who wasted and destroyed all things in their March. *Anastasius* seeing himself unprovided of Men, made use of Money to remove *Vitalian*, and promis'd he would recall the banish'd Prelates. This last dazled with the Money, and deceiv'd by the Promises, withdrew, and dismiss'd his Army: Whereupon the Emperor soon found means to turn him out of his Military Employment. But *Justin*, who came to the Crown a little after, knowing him to be an ill Man, and mistrusting some Design against himself, invited him to *Constantinople*, made him Consul, and afterwards got him killed in the Palace. This happen'd in 520. *Marcellin. in Chron. Evagrius, lib.* 3. *&* 4.

VITALIS of *Africa*, maintain'd that God's Concourse or Assistance depended so much on us, that, if we will, God's Operation has its Effect in us; but that if we do not consent, 'tis altogether unprofitable. That to consent to the Preaching of the Gospel, we want no other Grace besides the Preaching. *S. Augustin. Baronius.*

VITEBSK, a City and Palatinate in *Poland*, upon the *Dwina*, a great and Navigable River, which runs by *Riga* in *Livonia*. This City is great, built all with Timber, and has two large, strong, well-seated Castles; the lowest stands in a Plain, and is as big as a small City; the higher is less, but they are both built with Timber, Earth and Stone mix'd together, and well stor'd with Cannon. The *Dwina* runs on the East-side of the City, and above it receives the *Viezha*. This City is the strongest Fortress in *Lithuania*, and the Defence of that Province against the Incursions of the *Russians*. It lyes 80 *Polish* Miles from *Wilna*, and was once an independent, free State. In the Palatinate are also *Orsa*, *Savats*, *Ula*, *Terowla*, *Sufza*, *Crusniki*, *Sienno*, *Lepel*, *Corsova*, *Cosslow*, *Wenice*, *Strzyow*.

VITELLESCHI (*John*) Cardinal-Archbishop of *Florence*, was of *Corneto*, a Town of *Tuscany*. He was very witty, bold in Undertakings, and a great Dissembler. All these Qualities help'd to raise him to the great Dignity he came to. His first Preferment was, to be Secretary to a little Usurper of *Italy*, call'd *Tartaille*; but he being beheaded by Pope *Martin* the Fourth's Orders, *Vitelleschi* took new Measures, came to *Rome*, got into Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Martin*'s Successor's Favour, and did him considerable Service in delivering *Rome* and all *Italy* from its Tyrants, and re-establishing Peace and Quiet in all Parts: So, besides the Pope's good Will, he won the Hearts of all the People. The Pope rewarded him with the Bishoprick of *Recanati*, Patriarchship of *Alexandria*, Archbishoprick of *Florence*, and at last made him Cardinal in 1437. His Favour increased daily, until he began to form Designs that displeased his Benefactor, who got him cunningly surprized and kept in the Castle of St. *Angelo*. This unexpected Change troubled the Cardinal to that Degree, that he died of Grief in 1440. *Raco. Platina. Ciaconius.*

VITELLIUS, was saluted Emperor by the Soldiers, after *Otho*'s Death. He insinuated himself by base Flattery into the Favour of *Caligula*, *Claudius* and *Nero*. In *Claudius*'s Reign, he used to carry one of *Messalina*'s Shoes in his Gown, and kiss it as a most sacred Thing. These mean Cringings got him considerable Employments, for he was Proconsul in *Africa*, where he behaved himself pretty well, but was not to moderate in his Place of Overseer of the Works and publick Buildings of *Rome*, for he is accused of rifling the very Temples. His Advancement to the Empire serv'd only to sanctify his Passions, whereof that of Intemperance was the most predominant: He used to feast himself four times a day, and spend 200000 Crowns in each Meal. *Suetonius* is our Author for this, who also speaks of a Feast made by *Vitellius*'s Brother, wherein were 2000 different sorts of Rarities in Birds, a Pasty of Pheasant's Tongues, Peacocks Brains, and of the Livers of foreign Birds, which he sent for from the remotest Part of *Spain*: 'Tis said, it cost 250000 Crowns, and that by reason of the Buyers, he call'd it *Minerva*'s Buckler. His Cruelty equall'd his Gluttony, it reach'd even to his very Friends and Servants, and some will have it that he did not spare his Mother. These Proceedings made the Armies revolt in *Pannonia*, *Mœsia*, *Judea* and *Syria*, where *Vespasian* was chosen Emperor. *Vitellius* endeavoured to punish the promoters of these Rebellions, but was always worsted, and because he contemned his Debauches and wicked Life, he was torn in pieces by the Soldiers, and thrown into the *Tiber* by the People. This happened in 69, the 57th Year of his Age, and the 8th Month of his Reign. *Suetonius Tacit. Hist. lib.* 2, 3. *Eutropius*, &c.

VITERBO, Lat. *Viterbium*, a Town of *Italy*, Capital of the Province called St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, with a Bishop's See; remov'd thither from *Ferente*, and depending immediately on the Holy See. 'Tis one of the best Towns of the Ecclesiastical State, has a Mountain behind it, and is water'd by several Fountains. In the Cathedral are the Tombs of four Popes, and in other places very magnificent Palaces, with all that can contribute to the Imbellishment or Conveniency of a Town. *Leander. Albert. Guicciardin.*

VITERICUS, King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, mounted the Throne by *Leva*'s Death, whom he assassinated about 603. He reigned till 610. *Mariana Hist. Hisp.*

VITIGES, who was Master of the Horse to *Theodat*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, got himself put in his Place, and being lifted upon a great Shield, hasten'd to *Rome* with 4000 Men, and receiv'd the Oaths of the Inhabitants. In the mean time he put away his Wife to marry *Mavortia*, Daughter of *Amalasontha*, and seiz'd upon the Exchequer of his Predecessor. But the *Romans* hearing of *Belisarius*'s Approach, open'd him their Gates; which so enrag'd *Vitiges*, that he came to besiege them with 50000 Men in 537. This Siege lasted a Year and 10 Days, and then the *Gothish* King rais'd it to re-take *Rimini*, taken from him by some of the *Roman* Forces. He did not succeed in this Undertaking; neither had *Belisarius* better Luck in his Attempts upon *Milan*, *Novara*, *Bergama*, &c. In the mean time *Vitiges* being forced to raise the Siege of *Rimini*, retired to *Ravenna*, where he was attack'd, and forced to yield to *Belisarius*, who sent him, with his Wife, and all the Persons of Quality of his Court to *Constantinople*, where, of a King, he became a Patrician. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.*

VITIZA, King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, reigned five Years with his Father *Egica*, and afterwards govern'd alone from the Year 701 to 710. 'Tis said, he was a very Tyrannical and Debauch'd Prince, and that fearing the Revolt of his People, who gave broad Signs on't, he Fortify'd his Great Towns by way of prevention. *Mariana Hist. Hisp.*

VITOLDUS, Great Duke of *Lithuania*; so careful of what regarded the Good of this State, that he gave Audience to Embassadors as he sate at Table, and judged the Differences of such as sought Justice. *Gaguin in Descript. Lithuan.*

VITOLDUS, Tyrant of *Lithuania*, was so cruel, that at his Command his Subjects did any thing, even killed themselves for fear of incurring his Displeasure; because if any did displease, he had him sow'd up in a Bear's Skin, and exposed to be torn in pieces by wild Beasts. When he travelled in the Country he always carried a Bow full bent, to kill any that went otherways than he would have them: And this was his ordinary Pastime. *Æneas Sylvius Hist. Bohem.*

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a Town of *Barrois*, in *Champaigne*: Its *Latin* Name is *Vitriacum*. *Francis* I. whose Name it bears, built it upon the *Maese*, in the Neighbourhood of that call'd *Vitri the Burnt*, which was formerly a considerable Castle.

VITRUVIUS (*M. Pollio*,) a famous Architect, lived in the Reign of the Emperor *Augustus*, to whom he dedicated his excellent Work of Architecture, divided into 10 Books. We have several Editions, but that which *William Philander* procured in the last Age, and dedicated to *Francis* I. is much the most esteem'd; but not so much as the Translation by *Claude Perrault*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of the Faculty of Physick at *Paris*; who being equally learned in Humanity, and expert in Mechanicks, has done it perfectly well, and enriched it with Notes. *Possevin.*

VITUNE, a certain God of Paganism, which was believed to give Life to Children in their Mothers Wombs; and was called by that Name from the *Latin* Word *Vita*. *Augustin. de Civit. Dei. lib.* 7.

VITZLIPUTZLI, a monstrous Idol, with a Lion's Head at the Belly, Bat's Wings at the Shoulders, and Goat's Feet. The People of *Mexico* in *America* adored this Idol, and celebrated its Feast about *May*. The Priests of the Temple of *Mexico* made an Idol of Paste like this of Wood, and carried it in Procession, and when they came back young Maids presented Garlands of Flowers, and certain pieces of Paste in form of great Bones, which the Priests lay at the Feet of the Idol, and afterwards distributed them to the People as the Flesh and Bones of *Vitzliputzli*. The Temple where this Statue stands, has a great Cloister about it, where about 20000 Persons meet during the Feasts, to Dance, and act their superstitious Ceremonies. And there was a great Walk of Trees, loaded with the Heads of Men that were sacrificed, according to the Barbarous Custom of that Country. *Jouet Hist. des Religions.*

VIVARAIS, a Country of *Languedoc*, between the Rivers *Le Forets*, *Velay*, and *Gevaudan*. The Land in some places is full of Hills, and produces little but Rye and Wine, and in others great Numbers of Cattel: But in the Plains, chiefly along the *Rhone*, there is Corn, Fruit, excellent Wine, Olives, of Paste, and a great quantity of Hemp. The Capital City is *Viviers* in Latin *Vivarium*, or *Vivarium Helvetiorum*, and the Bishops See, which has 150 Parishes in it, and depends on the Archbishoprick of *Vienne*.

VIVES (*Lewis John Luke*) of *Valentia* in *Spain*, one of the learnedst Men of his Time, lived in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. He studied Philosophy at *Paris*, where he read and wrote a Treatise, *De Initiis Sectarum*, where he taught with great Applause. He continued

to *England*, and there he had the Honour to teach the Princeſs *Mary* (afterwards Queen of *England*) Latin. His Freedom in ſpeaking his Thoughts concerning the Divorce, occaſion'd his being impriſon'd by King *Henry*'s Order. When he was ſet at liberty he croſs'd the Seas to *Spain*, and married at *Burgos*; whence being return'd to *Bruges* in *Flanders*, he died in 1536. ſuſpected by his Party to be tainted, as they call it, with new Opinions. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Auguſtin*, *De Civitate Dei*, and ſeveral other Tracts; printed at *Basil* in two Volumes in *Folio*, in 1555. *Paul. Jov. Valerius.*

VIVIERS, near the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Vivaret*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragant of *Vienne*. Its *Latin* Name is *Vivarium*. But it has not always been Epiſcopal; for the Biſhoprick was at *Abs*, in Latin *Abba Helviorum*, until this was deſtroyed by *Gocus* King of the *Germans*, in 430. Now there is a Chapter, with ſeveral other Churches; and the Biſhop takes the Title of Count of *Viviers*, and Prince of *Douſere* and *Chateau-neuf*. This Town is Capital of the ſmall Province of *Vivarets*, a Country that ſtretches along the *Rhone*, which parts it from *Dauphine* to the Eaſt; the River of *Ardeche* parts it from *Languedoc* to the South, *Limoris* and the Foreſts are to the North, and *Velai* to the Weſt. Its Length is about 22 Leagues, and its greateſt Breadth 17. 'Tis generally divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the River *Lavieu* parting both. With two Bailywicks, or Royal Seats; one at *Annonay* for the *Upper Vivarets*, and the other at *Ville Neuve de Berg* for the *Lower*. The other Towns of this Country are, *Privas*, *Tournon*, *Aubenas*, *Le Bourg*, *Andance*, *Seriere*, *St. Marthe Columbi.*

VIZIR, (Great) in the *Turkiſh* Empire, is Firſt Miniſter of State; they call him *Vizir Azem*: *Vizir* ſignifies him that bears, and *Azem* very great, becauſe 'tis he is charged with the whole Burthen of the State. He is alſo ſometimes called the Grand Signior's Lieutenant, or the Vicar of the Empire, becauſe he is truſted with its whole Strength and Power. The Ceremony obſerv'd in creating a Great Vizir, is, to put the Prince's Seal into his Hands; this has the Emperor's Name engraven in it; the Vizir carries it always in his Boſom. It was *Amurath* I. third Emperor of the *Turks*, that eſtabliſhed this Charge in 1355. when paſſing into *Europe* with his Governor *Lala Schachin*, he made him Chief of his Council, and gave him the Command of his Army. Since which time the Emperors have always made uſe, and do ſtill, of the like Officers; and call them *Lala* in familiar Diſcourſe. In publick Solemnities they wear very coſtly Turbans. He aſſiſts four times a Week in the *Divan*, viz. *Saturdays*, *Sundays*, *Mondays* and *Tueſdays*; and the other Days, except *Fridays*, holds the *Divan* in his own Palace. He is chief Judge and Chancellor of the Law, and annuls the *Cadileskers* Sentences when he pleaſes. In fine, He is ſole Diſpoſer of his Maſter's Power, only cannot put a Baſſa to Death without an expreſs Order ſign'd by the Grand Signior; nor puniſh a *Spahi* or *Janizary*, without the conſent of their Officer. But if it happens that they refuſe to do any one Juſtice, then that Party can appeal to the Grand Signior: To come to his Hearing, he puts a lighted Match upon his Head, and then none dares hinder him from going into the *Seraglio*. Sir *Thomas Bendyſh*, an *Engliſh* Embaſſador at *Conſtantinople*, did what was much of this nature; for, having tied Pots with Fire in them to the Maſts of Eleven *Engliſh* Ships, he went to caſt Anchor near the *Seraglio*. The Great Vizir being acquainted with it, ſent to the Embaſſador to put out the Fire, leſt the Grand Signior ſhould ſee it, promiſing he ſhould have Juſtice done him. Sir *Thomas* had juſt Reaſon to do what he did, becauſe ſome conſiderable Officers of the *Port* took ſome Goods that belonged to *Engliſh* Merchants, and upon pretence that what they did was by the Grand Signior's Order, refuſed to pay for them. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

VIZIR, in *Perſia*, a Name given to the Governors of conſiderable Towns.

VIZIRS of the Bench, or ſix Vizirs that ſit with the Great Vizir in the *Divan*, or Council, to try Cauſes. They have no Authority in the Government of the Empire, and ſpeak but ſeldom the Great Vizir pleaſes. Theſe are grave Perſons, and very learned in the Law. Each of them has the Privilege of writing the Grand Signior's Name at the top of his Orders, and before the Cuſtom of the Country, to put the *Turkiſh* Emperor's Coat, or *Corpus* Mark, conſiſting of ſeveral Letters wrought into a Cypher called *Tegra* or *Autegra*, which is put at the top of Patents, to Authorize them; and not at the bottom, as the Seal of the Kings of *France*. The Vizirs of the *Banc* are ſometimes admitted into the Cabinet-Council with the Great Vizir, the Mufti, and Cadileskers, eſpecially when important Matters are under Conſideration. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

VIZZEGRAD, or *Plindenbourg*, Lat. *Viſegrada*, a ſmall, but ſtrong City in *Hungary*, upon an Hill near the *Danube*, three Miles from *Gran*, and eight from *Buda*. It was one of the Country Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*, and has a Caſtle which *Ladiſlaus Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, died here in 1382.

ULRANDE, or the Country of the *Coſſaques*, is the Southern Part of the Province of *Poland*, comprehending the Provinces of *Podolia* and *Volhinia*, to which ſome add *Black Ruſſia*. The *Turks* have taken the Palatinate and Town of *Caminiec* in *Podolia* from the *Polanders*, and the *Moſcovites* poſſeſs ſome Places about *Kiow* in *Volhinia*; all the reſt of this great Country belongs to the *Polanders*. The Country of *Okrania*, or *Ukraine*, is a Province of the States of *Moſcovia* to the South, and upon the Frontiers of *Little Tartary*. The *Moſcovites* have built ſome Forts in it againſt the Incurſions of the *Nogais Tartars*.

ULADISLAUS I. King of *Bohemia*, received his Title and Crown of *Bohemia* from the Emperor *Frederick Barboſſa*, for his good Government of *Germany*, whilſt that Prince was in *Italy*. Notwithſtanding this Degree of Honour, he ſtill retain'd his Warlike Inclinations, and fought with great Succeſs for *Frederick* and *Stephen Geza*, for whom he retook the Dutchy of *Milan*. He made Alliance in *Hungary*, with *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*: And what he did in time of Peace, did not contribute leſs to his Glory than his Exploits in War; for he join'd the old Town of *Prague* to the new Town, by a Bridge of 24 Arches, which he built upon the River *Moldaw*; and found ed ſeveral Monaſteries; among others, that of *Strahow*, where his Tomb ſtands. *Julius Solimanus.*

ULADISLAUS II. King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, was Son to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*. *Matthias Hunniades* diſputed the Crown of *Bohemia* with him, and his Brother *Albert* that of *Hungary*; but his Merit carried both. When he was ready to fight his Brother, he called to *Peter Sternbergius*, who commanded his Troops, and bid him remember his Brother was in the other Army, and then left the Camp with Tears in his Eyes. He fought with ſuch Succeſs in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, who ravag'd all *Boſnia*, that theſe Infidels were never able to ſtand the firſt Shock. He died after he had reigned 45 Years, a great Prince. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, Regum, & Interregum Bohemiæ.*

ULADISLAW, a Town of *Poland* upon the *Viſtula*, Capital of the Province of *Cujavia*. It has a Biſhoprick founded ſince 1173. and ſuffragant to *Gneſna*.

ULM, an Imperial City, Capital of the Province of *Suabia*, is very well inhabited, and of good Commerce; the Fortifications regular, and the publick Places imbelliſh'd with a great Number of fine Fountains. It was firſt of all but a Burrough, given by *Charlemaigne* to the Abby of *Richenaw*, from which the Inhabitants purchaſed their Liberty and Independency, and afterwards obtain'd it ſhould be put in the Number of the Imperial Towns; ſo that at laſt it became the chief of the Province of *Suabia*. Roman Catholicks have but two Churches in it, the Proteſtants are Maſters of all the reſt. The Senate is compoſed of 41 Magiſtrates; whereof the two Antienteſt, with the firſt Five, make up the Privy Council, where no Papiſts are admitted. *Heiſſ. Hiſtoire de l'Empire, lib. 6.*

ULPHILAS or GULPHILAS, Biſhop of the *Goths*, who liv'd in *Moeſia*, part of *Dacia*. He flouriſh'd about 370, under the Empire of *Valens*. 'Tis thought he invented the *Gothick* Letters; at leaſt, 'tis certain he was the firſt that tranſlated the Bible into the *Gothick* Language; and this perhaps, was the Reaſon they attributed to him the Invention of the Letters, becauſe few were acquainted with them before this Traduction. *Sozomen, Socrates.*

ULPIAN, a famous Lawyer, was Tutor, afterwards Secretary and Counſellor to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*. His Merit raiſed him to the Dignity of *Præfectus Prætorio*, the conſiderableſt then of the Kingdom. His great Love for *Pagan* Superſtitions inſpir'd him with a very deep Hatred againſt *Chriſtians*, whom he perſecuted ſeverely: But God puniſh'd this unjuſt Averſion, by making him a Prey to his own Soldiers. *Dion. or Lampidius.*

ULSTER, Lat. *Ultonia*, the moſt Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; called by the *Iriſh*, *Cuigh Gulli*; by the *Engliſh*, *Ulſter*; by the *Welſh*, *Wlaw*, bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the Weſt by *Connaught* and the Ocean, on the South by *Leinſter*, and on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea. 'Tis in length, from North to South, 120 Miles, in breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 130; in circumference 400. Though it lyes ſo far to the North, yet it is not ſubject to any Extremity of Weather; the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the ſharpneſs of the Air in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit trees: It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well ſtored with Fiſh and Fowl, and of ſufficient depth for carrying Boats and Veſſels. It wants not excellent Harbours, either on the *Iriſh* Sea, or Ocean. It contains *Donghall* or *Tyrconnel*, *Upper Tyrone*, *Lower Tyrone*, *Londonderry*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Coleain* or *County Derry*, *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Ardmagh* and *Louth*. The capital City is *Ardmagh*, the others of Note are, *London Derry*, *Dungal*, *Downe* and *Knockfergus*.

ULTZEN, a ſmall Hanſe Town of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, in the *Lower Saxony*, built upon the River *Ilmenow*, five *German* Miles from the Town of *Lunenburg* towards the South, and as far from *Dunchorg* towards the Eaſt.

ULVA, one of the *Scotiſh* Weſtern Iſlands, about five Miles long, and very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. It hath an Haven very commodious for Gallies or Long boats. *Buchan.*

ULVERSTON, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in *Lonſdale* Hundred, upon a Stream falling into an Arm of the Sea near *Leverſand*, 247 Miles from *London*.

ULYSSES,

ULYSSES, King of *Ithaca*, was forced to the Siege of *Troy*, where he continued 10 Years; and after this, was 10 Years more wandring on the Sea; when, after many Dangers, he at last came to his own House; but being assur'd by the Oracle, that he should be kill'd by one of his Children, he resolv'd to withdraw into some solitary place to avoid that unlucky Accident. But before he could execute his Design, *Telegonus* his Son by *Circé*, arriv'd at *Ithaca*; and being denied Entrance, killed *Ulysses* without knowing him. *Ovid. Homer.*

UMERIATICO, Lat. *Umbriaticum*, or *Brustacia*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the hithermost *Calabria*, with a Bishoprick suffragant to *Santa Severina*.

UMEQUINAIBE, a Town of the Province of *Cutz* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, between the Rivers of *Mulvia* and *Esacha*. The Inhabitants being persuaded, that if they do not Dance in going up a Heighth near the Town, they will fall into a Fever, leap and caper always when they have occasion to go that way; as they do in *Italy* when bit by the *Tarantula*. *Marmole.*

UNDERWALD, or UNDERWALDEN, Lat. *Sylvania*, or *Sylvanienſis*, and *Underwaldenſis Pagus*, one of the 13 *Swiss Cantons*. 'Tis altogether Roman-Catholick. The chief Town is *Stantz*. It is divided on the North from *Schwitz* by the Lake of *Lucerne*, on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*, on the South that of *Berne*, and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the lesser *Cantons*: A Wood or Forest called *Kernwaldt*, or *The Oak-Forest*, divides the *Canton* in the midst; and from thence it has its Name. This *Canton* became free about 1260, so that it was admitted into the general League in 1307. From thenceforward they have had the 6th Place in the Roll or List of the *Cantons*. See *Suisse*.

UNESLAUS, the Eighth Duke of *Bohemia*, succeeded his Brother *Vegenus*; and tho' 'twas in his Power to have reign'd alone, yet took his Brother *Uratislaus* to govern with him. It was in his Time *Charlemaigne* warr'd against the *Bohemians*, and render'd them tributary. And during his Reign, happen'd a terrible Storm that lasted two Months, blew Trees up by the Roots, and threw down Houses. This was followed with a Famine; during which, this Prince help'd his Subjects whilst his Exchequer lasted. What happen'd after this was really very surprizing: There were Gold Mines discover'd; and Corn became so plentiful, that they sold Horse-Loads out of the Country for some few Pence. *Julius Solinanus de Elog. Ducum, &c. Bohemiæ.*

UNGHWAR, a Town in *Upper Hungary*, Capital of a County of the same Name, far more considerable for its Situation and natural Strength, than by any other Advantage. It lyes at the Foot of *Mont Crapack*, water'd with the little River called *Wngh*, upon the Frontiers of *Red Russia*. The *Hungarian* Historians pretend, that this Town or River gave its Name to their Kingdom. Count *Tekeli* is now Master of this Place; and 'tis here he keeps his Treasury, with the best Things he has, because he thinks it impregnable by its Situation. *Hist. de Hongr.*

UNITARIANS. The Name given to the *Anti-Trinitarians*, call'd also *Socinians*, from *Faustus Socinus*, the Head of the Party. At the end of the Catalogue of the *Bibliotheca* of their Authors, printed at *Amsterdam* in 1684, there is added a short History of these *Unitarians*, written by one of their Clergy: Their first Settlement was in *Poland*, where they declar'd, that they admitted no other Creed but that of the Apostles, rejecting that of *Nice*, and the other ascrib'd to St. *Athanasius*; and in a word, all those that were drawn up by General Councils, pretending them not agreeable to the Word of God, meaning God the Father. They deny the second Person of the Trinity to be the supreme Being; 'tis true, they acknowledge him to be God, but hold him inferiour to the Father, as being created by him and dependent on him. The Catechism of these *Unitarians* was printed in 1619, in which their Doctrine is explain'd intelligibly enough: The Title of this Systeme, is *Catechesis Racoviana*, or *Catechesis Ecclesiarum Polonicarum, Unum Deum Patrem, illinque Filium Unigenitum Jesum Christum, una cum Spiritu Sancto ex Sacra Scriptura confitentium*: The best Edition is that of 1680, Revis'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd, with Notes, by *Crellius*, *Schlichtingius*, *Ruar*, and *Wissowatius*. The Text of this Catechism is almost all taken out of the Works of *Socinus*, and to speak generally, there is no great Learning to be met with in the Books of the *Unitarians*; and tho' they have made the Holy Scriptures very much their Study, yet none of 'em appears to have understood the Oriental Languages: But then they are great Logicians, and in rejecting all manner of Authorities excepting that of the Scriptures, they seem to make Divinity nothing more than a Critique upon the Bible. Father *Simon* affirms, that they are unacquainted with Ecclesiastical History and the Writings of the Fathers, and that they are tarisly'd with learning just so much *Hebrew* and *Greek* as is necessary to qualifie 'em to consult Concordances and Dictionaries: He observes farther, That the *Unitarians* make use of some *Latin* Versions of the Bible, Translated from the *Hebrew* and *Greek*, and a few literal Commentators; that when they meet with any Difficulty, they run immediately to the Concordance, and interpret the obscure Words by others which appear more clear, and which make for the Sense they are willing to find; and if it happens that these obscure Passages are explain'd by others more intelligible, which will not comply with their Prejudices, they let them alone, and only make choice of those that favour their Opinion. *R. Simon's Answer to the Divines of* Holland, *and his Critical History upon the Old and New Testament. See also the Sentiments of some* Dutch *Divines upon his Critical History of the Old Testament.*

UNIVERSITY, a Place where Liberal Sciences are publickly taught, and where the Degrees of Master of Arts, Batchelors, Doctors in Divinity, Law and Physick, are conferr'd. There are some where all these Degrees are given; as *Oxford*, *Paris*, *&c.* Others that are establish'd for some particular Science only; as, *Orleans* for Law, *Montpellier* for Physick and Law, *&c.* There are 24 Universities in *France*, 18 in *Italy*, 30 in *Germany*, comprehending *Transilvania*, 20 in *Spain*, three in *Portugal*, two in *England*, four in *Scotland*, one in *Ireland*, seven in the *Low Countries*, four in *Poland*, four in *Swedeland*, one in *Denmark*, two in *Switzerland*, five in *America*, and one in *Goa* in *Asia*. To say something of the University of *Paris*, and particularly of the *Sorbon*: The Degrees of the Faculty of Divinity in this College, are those of *Batchellor*, *Licentiate* and *Doctor*. After a Master of Arts of the University has studied Divinity three Years, he offers himself to the Examination of four Doctors, whose Opposition he is oblig'd to Answer, upon those Subjects which he has heard treated by the Professors during that time. After this Examination, if he is thought sufficiently qualify'd, he keeps an Act, or defends a *Thesis*, which they call *A Tentative*, because 'tis the first Essay or Tryal of those who pretend to any farther Degree; if he comes honourably off in this Exercise, he is made Batchellor of Divinity. And to go on to farther Degrees, the Batchellor must qualifie himself for a Licentiate, this Degree is given every two Years; before the granting of which, the Candidates pass through a strict *Examen*; the Tryal of their Sufficiency being made upon the *Scriptures*, *Councils*, and *Scholastical Divinity*. During these two Years of Probation, the Batchellors of Divinity keep several Acts: These Acts are *Theses*, which they call *Le grand Ordinaire*, *Le Petit Ordinaire*, and *La Sorbonique*; this last Exercise is so call'd, because 'tis always perform'd in the *Sorbon*, and lasts from six in the Morning till six at Night. Beside these *Theses*, those that have a mind to be of the *Hospitality* of the *Sorbon*, keep another Act which they call *Robertine*, from *Robert Sorbon* the Founder. The Licentiates keep another Act, call'd the *Vespries*, where they defend Questions upon the *Holy Scriptures*, *Ecclesiastical History* and *Morality*; which Performance continues from three in the Afternoon till six; and here the Doctors dispute against them: After this Exercise, they have the Privilege of receiving the *Doctor's Cap* from the Chancellor of the University at *Nostredame* in *Paris*. The Act which they keep at this Solemnity, is call'd the *Aulique*, because 'tis kept in the Hall of the Archbishop's Palace. Some Years since, there was an Order made by the Faculty of Divinity, That the Doctors, six Years after their taking their Degree, should be oblig'd to keep an Act, call'd the *Resumpta*, *i. e.* a Recapitulation of all the Subjects of Divinity. The Faculty of Civil and Canon Law in this University of *Paris*, have their Schools in the Street, call'd *La Rue de St. Jean de Beauvais*. There are six Professors who Read publickly, three in the Morning and three in the Afternoon. In the Faculty of Physick, ever since the Year 1646, there has been four Professors in the College of Physicians, *i. e.* one for *Physiology*, and another for *Botanicks*, both which Read in the Morning. The third and fourth concern themselves with *Pathology* and *Chirurgery*, and have their Lectures in the Afternoon: Besides the Lectures of these four Professors, those of *Physiology* and *Pathology* are oblig'd to make a Publick Dissection every Year, where the Professor of *Chirurgery* shews the Operations of that Art. As to the Professor of *Botanicks*, the custom is for him, to carry his Scholars into the Fields in the Spring-time, to make 'em understand the different sorts of Plants, together with their Properties and Virtues: Beside these four Professors, whose principal Business it is to Read in the Physick Schools, there are two others who do not concern themselves in Publick Lectures, being only chosen to examine those who are Candidates for the Employment of Apothecaries, and to inspect the Druggs in the Apothecary Shops of *Paris*. *Memoirs Litteraires*.

UNNA, an Hanse Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia* in *Germany*. It was once very considerable, but is now much decayed. It is subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Miles East of *Dortmund*, and as many South of the Borders of *Munster*.

VOCONIUS (*Vidor*) an excellent Poet, of a very Noble Family of *Spain*: His Father was of *Rome*, his Mother of *Saguntum*, now called *Morvedre*. *Martial* esteem'd him so acute and judicious, that he sent his Verses to be corrected by him. He flourish'd about 240, under the Emperor *Adrian*, by whom he was esteem'd for his Learning. *Bibloth. Hispan.*

VODOMARUS, King of part of the *Gauls* in the Fourth Age. The Emperor *Constantius* solicited him to make War against *Julian* the *Apostate*. He promised Compliance; but his Letters fell unfortunately into *Julian's* Hands, who thereupon sent him Prisoner into *Spain* without farther Punishment. *Ammian. Marcellin.*

VOETIUS (*Gisbert*) a famous Profeſſor of Divinity in the Academy of *Utrecht*, aſſiſted at the Synod of *Dort*, and ſince that time was a zealous Defender of *Calvin*'s Opinion. This raiſed his Paſſion againſt *Des Cartes*'s Philoſophy, and againſt *John Cocceius* and his Diſciples: Nor did he ſpare *Samuel Deſmarets*, or *Mariſius*, who indeed had writ a Perſonal Satyr againſt him. He writ ſeveral Books of Divinity. The *Holland* Divines are divided, ſince the Diſputes of *Voetius* and *Cocceius*, into *Voetians* and *Cocceians*; but theſe are rather Names of Factions than Sects. *Des Cartes Epiſt. Mareſius in Voetium.*

VOGENUS, the ſeventh Duke of *Bohemia*, ſucceeded his Father *Mnata*, who left him young, under the Guardianſhip of *Rohovitius* of *Warſaw*; but he refuſed him the Poſſeſſion of *Bohemia* when he came of Age. This put *Vogenus* upon taking of Arms. *Rohovitius* put himſelf in a poſture of Defence, and raiſed Soldiers too, but no ſooner ſaw *Vogenus*'s Troops appear but he fled into a well-fortified Town; wherein being beſieg'd, he was taken Priſoner in a Sally. When he was carried before *Vogenus*, he begg'd he might not die by the hand of the common Executioner: The Prince granted this, but upon condition he ſhould hang himſelf publickly, which the Uſurper did accordingly. His Death put an end to the Civil Wars: But ſoon after, the *Miſniens* and *Moravians* began to make War againſt *Bohemia*: *Vogenus* defeated them near the River *Elbe*, and purſued his Victories as far as *Moravia*, where he burnt and plunder'd *Lipniſia* and *Butovia*, the two Fortreſſes of the Country. Theſe Victories augmented the Number of his Citizens, ſo that he was forc'd to make the Town of *Prague* bigger. *Julius Solimanus.*

VOITLAND, a Country of *Germany*, comprehended in *Miſnia*, and belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*, between *Bohemia* to the Eaſt, and *Franconia* to the Weſt. Its principal Places are *Swukaw*, *Plauwen* and *Gratz*.

VOITURE (*Vincent*) born at *Amiens*, but brought up at the Court at *Paris*; where his good Parts, notwithſtanding his Birth was not very pretending, got him the Acquaintance and Love of Perſons of the higheſt Quality. He travell'd into *Spain*, went twice to *Rome*, and carried the News of *Lewis* the Fourteenth's Birth to *Florence*. His Employments were conſiderable at Court, being at the ſame time Steward of the King's Houſehold, and Maſter of the Ceremonies to the Duke of *Orleans*. The Academy of *Humoriſts* of *Rome*, ſent him Letters of Incorporation into their Society. He died very old; and a Volume of Letters and Poetry made by him, were publiſh'd after his Death. The Piece intituled his *Funeral-pomp* contains a great part of his Adventures. *Peliſſon. Hiſt. de l'Acad.*

VOLDEMAR II. of the Name, Elector Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Nephew and Succeſſor of the two Electors, *John* III. and *Voldema* I. quitted his Country in 1320, (after having been Elector three Years,) with Reſolution to go to the *Holy Land*, and left *John* IV. his Brother, in poſſeſſion of his Eſtate. To perform this Pilgrimage with more Piety, he diſmiſs'd his Train, taking but two Servants along with him, without acquainting any with the Way he took, or giving any Inſtructions how to hear from him. His Brother died 24 Days after his Departure, and *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, then in poſſeſſion of the Empire, diſpos'd of this Electorate as a vacant Feoff, inveſting his own eldeſt Son in it. *Voldema* was 25 Years out of his Country, and return'd in 1343. Some Authors ſay, this was an Impoſtor, and was therefore condemn'd to be burnt alive, and that the true *Voldema* died at a certain place called *Kotzbei*, or according to others, *Stendail*, in 1322. Others affirm, that this Elector died at *Deſſau* in 1354, nine Years after his Return; and that he was buried in the Chapel of the *Holy Ghoſt*, the Burying-place of the Princes of *Hamaut*. Their Reaſons for this are, *Firſt*, That the Princes of his Family own'd him, the Teſtimony of the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, of *Charles* IV. and ſeveral other Princes that declar'd for him. *Secondly*, The adverſe Party do not agree in their Objections, ſome publiſhing, that he that appear'd in 1345, was a Miller of *Sendeſlaw*; and others, that he was of *Belzitz*. *De Recolos les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

VOLFEMBEUTEL, a Town and Fortreſs of *Germany*, in *Lower Saxony*. It is the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*. See *Wolfenbuttel*.

VOLGA, or *Wolga*. See *Rha*.

VOLHINIA, which thoſe of the Country call *Volhin*, Lat. *Volhinia*, a Province of *Ukraina*, ſometimes comprehended under the Dependences of the great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, is divided into the *Upper*, or Palatinate of *Lutſc*, and *Lower*, or the Palatinate of *Kiow*. It often lay expos'd to the Incurſions of the *Coſſaques* and *Moſcovites*, who have poſſeſſed themſelves of *Kiow*, *Lutko*, *&c.* *Volhinia* is poſſeſſed by a valiant and hardy People. It is of large Extent, and great Fertility. The Woods are full of Wild Beaſts for Hunting, and Lakes for Fiſh. It belonged anciently to the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and with it was united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. The Inhabitants of it came from the *Walga*, or *Wolga*, a great River, dividing *Ruſſia* from *Tartary*, to inhabit here, and called it *Vulgaria* or *Volgaria*; and by length of Time that Name was changed into *Volhinia*. They ſtill retain the *Ruſſian* Speech, Manners and Religion. It is divided into three Diſtricts, 1. *Lucko*. 2. *Wolodomira*. 3. *Crzemenec*. The other principal Places are, *Chabno*, *Owrucz*, *Olewsko*, *Zithomir*, *Koreck*, *Caminiec* and *Sharaſz*. *Guagninus, Tom.* 2. *pag.* 78.

VOLO, a Fortreſs that gives its Name to the Gulf of *Theſſaly*, to the North of the *Negropont*. The Antients called this Town *Pagaſa*, and the Gulf *Pagaſicus Sinus*. The Fortreſs has a good and ſpacious Port; and it was here the *Turks* kept the Magazins which they gather'd in the neighbouring fruitful Provinces. General *Moroſini* reſolv'd in 1655, to paſs to *Volo*, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Proviſions the *Turks* had laid up there: He batter'd the Place, and then mounted the Aſſault. The *Baſſa* that commanded in the Place, retir'd to a corner of the Town that was pretty well retrench'd, but at laſt quitted that Poſt. *Moroſini* found above four Millions of Pounds weight of Bisket, with other Proviſions, and 27 Pieces of Cannon, which when he had Shipp'd, he ſet Fire to the Magazins, Houſes and Moſques; and before he parted, beat down all the Walls to the Ground. *P. Coronelli.*

VOLOGESES, King of the *Parthians*, ſeeing his Brother *Tiridates* baniſh'd out of *Armenia*, and *Tigranes* ſet up in his place by the *Romans*, reſolv'd to revenge this Affront, and maintain the Grandeur of the Family of the *Arſacides*; but the great reſpect he had for the *Romans*, his Allies, and the War which the Rebellion of *Hyrcania* engag'd him in, put a ſtop to the Deſign, until he heard that *Tigranes* had ravag'd the Province of the *Adiabenians*; and not content to make his Incurſions into the Frontiers, had deſtroy'd all the Country with Fire and Sword. This Affront irritated him more and more, ſo that at laſt he undertook a War, which had different Succeſs. This was in *Nero*'s Reign, and *Vologeſe*'s Son made War againſt the *Romans* under *Mark Anthony*. *Tacit. Jul. Capitolin in M. Anton.*

VOLSCI, the antient People of *Latium* in *Italy*, who inhabited part of the Country call'd *Campagnia di Roma*. They were often beaten by the *Romans*. The Conſul *T. Sicinius* overcame them in 257 of *Rome*, *Q. Capitolinus* in 316, the Dictator *A. Poſthumus Tubertus* triumph'd in 323. The War was afterwards renew'd, and *Camillus* compell'd them to ſubmit in 365 *Tit. Liv.* Their Country now makes a part of *Campagnia di Roma.*

VOLTERRA, Lat. *Volaterræ*, a Town of *Italy* in *Thuſcany*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragant of *Florence*. 'Tis ſituate upon a Mountain, and has ſeveral antient Statues. The Soil is fruitful, and abounds with Mineral Waters, and ſeveral Quarries of fine Stone, much ſought for. *Leander. Albert.*

VOLUMNUS, was the Name of a certain antient God of the *Pagans*, which, they ſaid, ruled Men's Deſires and Paſſions, and inclin'd them to Good. There was alſo a Goddeſs that did the ſame Function to Women. Both were ador'd together by the *Romans* as favourable to Matrimony, in maintaining a good Correſpondence between Man and Wife. *Tit. Liv. S. Auguſtin de Civit. Dei.*

VOLUMNIUS (*Lucius*) was a *Roman* Citizen, famous for his Merit tho' but a *Plebeian*. He was Conſul in 447, and afterwards in 458, both times with *Appius Claudius*, ſirnam'd *Cæcus*; who ſtanding upon his Quality, was much troubled ſuch a *Plebeian* ſhould be join'd with him. Nevertheleſs, *Volumnius* had all the Honour of the Defeat of the *Thuſcans* and *Samnites* during his ſecond Conſulſhip: This troubled his Collegue to the Heart. *L. Volumnius* married *Virginia*, of the Blood of the *Patricii*, and ſhe built a Temple to *Plebeian* Chaſtity. *Tit. Liv.*

VOLUMNIUS (*P.*) ſtuck to *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, and writ an Account of the Battel they loſt at *Philippi*. There were other great Men of this Name.

VOLUPTAS, the Goddeſs of Pleaſure, to which the *Romans* built a Temple near the Gate *Romana*. Her Statue was a Queen ſeated upon a fine Seat, with Vertue at her Feet. *Tit. Gnald.*

VOLUSIAN, allocated to the Empire by his Father *Gallus*, was kill'd by the Soldiers.

VOPISCUS (*Flavius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, liv'd in the time of *Dioclesian* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*. He was a *Sicilian*, Native of *Syracuſa*. He writ the Life of *Aurelian*, *Tacitus* and *Florianus*; and having afterwards compoſed that of *Probus*, which he dedicated to *Celſus Rufus*, he added the Lives of the four Uſurpers, *Firmus*, *Saturninus*, *Proculus* and *Bonoſus*, and then the Lives of *Carus*, *Numerian* and *Carinus*. The Order he has obſerv'd is very commendable. He intended to write the Life of *Apollonius Tyaneus*, as may be ſeen in his Life of *Aurelian*, wherein he very much commends this famous Impoſtor. *Voſſius.*

VORTIGERN, a *Britiſh* King, reigned in the Fifth Age, and was the chief, rather than the ſole Monarch of *Britain*, upon the *Romans* quitting this Iſland, which happen'd about 447. He was a proud and unfortunate Prince, neither ſkill'd in War, nor witty in Counſel; covetous, luſtful, luxurious; in a word, prone to all Vice; careleſs of the common Danger, unapprehenſive of his own. He waſted the publick Treaſure in Riot and Gluttony; therefore well beloved of the People, becauſe his Vices ſuited with theirs: But being threatned with an Invaſion from their troubleſom Neighbours the *Scots* and *Picts*, they addreſſed him from all Parts for Relief, and at laſt made him ſummon a General Council of the Nation, to provide againſt their

approaching

approaching Ruin. The *Saxons*, then a People of *Germany*, barbarous in their Principles, and Heathens in their Religion, were noted for their Piracies by Sea, and Robberies by Land, to *Britain* particularly, where the *Roman* Emperors, when poſſeſſed of this Iſland, were fain to maintain a Military Force purpoſely againſt them, under a ſpecial Commander, whoſe Title was, Count of the *Saxon* Shoar in *Britain*. Theſe the unwary *Britains* fix'd upon for a Refuge, who had been ſo long a Terrour to the whole Nation. Therefore King *Vortigern*, in the Name of all the *Britains*, ſent Embaſſadors to them, with great Gifts. The *Saxons*, having firſt conſulted their Gods, whoſe Anſwer was, That they ſhould long enjoy the Land whereto they went, did readily comply with the *Britains* Deſire. All things being fairly agreed on both ſides, and the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, beſtowed upon them for their greater Encouragement, they landed in the Iſland *An.* 450, under the Conduct of two Brothers, *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, who ſhortly after encounter'd the invading *Picts*, then advanced as far as *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, and put them to flight more than once. Thus the *Britains* under King *Vortigern*, rid themſelves of the *Picts*, by the help of the *Saxons*: But theſe having now a Footing in ſo rich and fruitful an Iſland, pick'd Quarrels with the *Britains*, which broke out into Wars, and ended at laſt in a total Overthrow and Ruin of the Natives. *Vortigern*, nothing better'd by theſe Calamities, grew at laſt ſo obdurate as to commit Inceſt with his Daughter, by whom he got *Fauſtus*, (who prov'd a religious Man:) For which Inceſt he was cenſured, condemned and depoſed in a Synod of Clerks and Laicks. Whereupon he retired into *Wales*, and built there, by *Merlin* the Prophet's Advice, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Radnorſhire*. His Son *Vortimer* reigned in his ſtead, who bore a ſtrong Hand againſt the *Saxons*; but he dying before his Father, *Vortigern*, by the power of his Faction, re-aſſumed the Government. He had two Wives; one of them Daughter of *Hengiſt*, which eaſily diſpoſed him, when reſtored to the Crown, to a new Treaty with his Father-in-Law; in order to which, a place is agreed upon, whither both Parties were to repair without Weapons. But *Hengiſt*'s Deſign being to murther, not to treat, ordered his Men to be ſecretly arm'd, and gave them the Watch-word for Execution; ſo that a Quarrel being deſignedly raiſed, his Men upon the Signal, fell to work, and ſtabb'd each his next Man; ſo that no leſs than 300, the chief of thoſe that could act againſt him, either by Counſel or Arms, were ſlain by this Treachery. Indeed, they ſpar'd the Life of *Vortigern*, but they bound and kept him in Cuſtody till he granted *Hengiſt* for his Ranſom thoſe Provinces which were afterwards called *Eſſex*, *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*: *Hengiſt* had already got the whole Province of *Kent* upon the Marriage of his Daughter. At laſt, being retired to his Caſtle in *North-Wales*, he was burnt there with Fire from Heaven. *Speed. Daniel.*

VORTIMER, a *Britiſh* King, who reigned in the Fifth Century. He was the Son of *Vortigern*, and prov'd a Scourge to the *Saxons*, with whom he fought ſeveral ſucceſsful Battels, inſomuch that he drove them thrice to their proper Bounds within the Iſle of *Thanet*: But his Death ſoon alter'd the Scene; for his Father being re-inthron'd upon it, gave an opportunity to the *Saxon* King *Hengiſt*, not only to keep what he was poſſeſſed of, but to enlarge his Dominions, by the Addition of *Eſſex*, *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*; as may be ſeen farther in the foregoing Article.

VOSSIUS (*Gerard*) Provoſt of *Tongres*, was Couſin to the other famous *Voſſius*. He underſtood *Greek* very well, and publiſhed the Writings of ſeveral Fathers; amongſt others, thoſe of St. *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and St. *Ephrem*. He died in 1525. *Swert. Athen. Belg.*

VOSSIUS (*Gerard John*) of *Ruremonde*, was one of the moſt laborious and learned Men of this Age, in Hiſtory and Humanity. He was born in 1577, and ſtudied at *Dort* with the learned *Erycius Puteanus*. He was afterwards Regent of the Colleges of *Dort* and *Leyden*; after which, he was promoted to the Place of Profeſſor of Hiſtory in this laſt; whence he was called into the great School of *Amſterdam*, where he continued his Place. One may ſee ſeveral Circumſtances of his Life, in his Letters printed at *London* in 1690. He was a Man of very great Reading. His chief Books are, *De Idololatria. De Hiſtoricis Græcis, Latinis; Poetis Græcis & Latinis. De Scientiis Mathematicis. De quatuor artibus popularibus, Hiſt. Pelagiana. Inſtitutiones Rhetoricæ, Grammaticæ, Poeticæ. Theſes Chronologicæ & Theologicæ. Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ, de vitiis Sermonis, &c.* He died in 1650. Here follows his Epitaph:

Hoc tumulo plorat pietas & candida virtus,
Et luctu Pallas Saxea dirigunt:
Invida mors ridet, ridet quoque Voſſius illam,
Dum Calamo mortem vincit & ingenio.

This great Man had five Sons, all very learned Men, eſpecially the youngeſt, called *Iſaac Voſſius*, who was Canon of *Windſor* in *England*. He publiſhed the Epiſtles of St. *Ignatius*, more correct than they appear'd before; writ in favour of the *Septuagint*, whom he believ'd inſpired; compoſed ſeveral Diſſertations of Philology and Philoſophy, made Obſervations upon *Pomponius Mela*, and Notes upon *Catullus*. He was alſo a good Critick in *Greek*, *Latin*, and in *Hiſtory*. He had a very fine Library, very valuable for a great many Manuſcripts, which the Univerſity of *Leyden* bought after his Death at *Windſor*, in 1688. The *French* King preſented him with a conſiderable Sum of Money, which was ſent to him by Monſieur *Colbert*, with the following Letter:

SIR, Though the King is not your Sovereign, yet he is willing to be your Benefactor, and has commanded me to ſend you the inclos'd Bill of Exchange, as a Mark of his Eſteem, and Pledge of his Protection. All Men know how worthily you follow the Example of the great Voſſius, *your Father; and that having receiv'd from him a Name which his Writings have render'd famous, you continue its Glory in yours. His Majeſty being no Stranger to thoſe Things, takes pleaſure to gratifie your Merit: And I take the greater Satisfaction in the Orders I received from him to acquaint you with it, becauſe they give an Occaſion to aſſure you, that I am your humble, and very affectionate Servant,*

Colbert.

VOUET, or VOET (*Simon*) a famous *Pariſian* Painter, flouriſh'd in the 17th Century, and left very fine Pieces in the *Louvre*, the Houſe of *Luxembourg*, and the Caſtle of *Ruel*, *&c. Felibien Entret des Paint.*

UPLAND, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*. The chief Town is *Upſal*, with an Archbiſhopric and Univerſity. It lyes upon the River *Sall*, that empties it ſelf into the Lake of *Ekolen*; and has a Fortreſs.

UPPINGHAM, a pretty, compact, and well-built Market-Town in *Rutland*, accommodated with a very good Free-ſchool, and an Hoſpital. It is 64 Miles from *London*.

UPSAL, an ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Upland*. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Kings, who were Crowned in its Cathedral, the Archbiſhop's See. It ſtill has a famous Univerſity, a fine Citadel, with a Clock of very admirable Work. The Cathedral is covered with Braſs, and has ſeveral magnificent Tombs of the Kings of *Swedeland* in it. And it was in the Royal Palace of this Town, that Queen *Chriſtiana* abdicated the Crown in 1654. *Hem. Lomen.*

UR, a Town of the *Chaldeans*, the native Country of *Terah*, and his Son *Abraham*. *Geneſis* 11.

URANIA, one of the Nine Muſes, whoſe Name ſignifies *Heavenly*, to ſhew it rais'd the Learned to the Heavens. She is repreſented generally in Cloth of Azure Colour, crowned with Stars, and bearing a great Globe in both her Hands, to ſignifie ſhe teaches the Way to Heaven.

URANISBOURG, a little place built by *Tycho-Brahe* II. a *Daniſh* Baron, with an Obſervatory, in the Iſle of *Veen*, between *Zelande* and the Province of *Schone*, or *Schonen*. He alſo built a Dungeon, called *Stalle Borgo*, with Looking-glaſſes and Cryſtals all round. He uſed to ſit here, and obſerve the Stars in all Seaſons.

URATISLAUS I. was the 14th Duke of *Bohemia*. *Borivorius*, after the Death of his eldeſt Son *Spitignevus*, gave the Government of *Bohemia* to his Second, who neglected nothing that could equal him to the beſt of Princes. The *Hungarians* that begun to diſturb the Quiet of his Subjects, ſoon experienced his Valour, being forced to lay down their Arms, and receive the Conditions he propoſed them. *Dragomira*, Daughter of the Governor of *Loket*, promiſed to become a Chriſtian to marry this young Prince; but the Marriage was no ſooner over, but inſtead of ſtanding to her Word, ſhe endeavoured to oppreſs that Religion. *Julius Solimanus.*

URATISLAUS II. was the firſt King of *Bohemia*, ſeated upon the Throne by the Emperor *Henry* IV. who endeavoured to gain him to his Party by this new Honour. He was no ſooner crowned in 1086, but he was forc'd to raiſe an Army againſt his two Brothers, *Gerard* and *Comade*: *Gerard* died of a Fever before the Fight; and *Comade* being beſieg'd in *Brun*, was received into Favour upon his Wife's Tears and Interceſſion. The King, during this Siege, without thinking on't, made his Son *Bretiſlaus* his Enemy. *Dieder*, or *Deſiderius*, one of the moſt conſiderable Courtiers, having made a good Lively Jeſt upon *Bretiſlaus*, the King could not forbear laughing; which made the Prince conceive ſo implacable an Enmity againſt him, that having contrived *Didier*'s Death, he took Arms againſt his Father, and had given him Battel, had not *Comade* hinder'd it. The King would have pardon'd and receiv'd him into his Favour again, but he choſe rather to retire to *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary*'s Court. *Bretiſlaus* died ſome time after, being the 7th Year of his Reign, depriv'd his Son of the Succeſſion, and left the Crown to his Brother *Comade*. He lyes buried in the Church of *Viſſegrade* founded by himſelf, and dedicated to the Apoſtle St. *Peter*. *Julius Solimanus de Reg. Dacia, &c. Bohemiæ.*

URBAN, the firſt Pope of this Name, was choſen after *Calixtus* I. in 225, and was beheaded in 231, under the Empire of *Alexander Severus*. *Urban*, by his eminent Piety and Learning, proſelyted Multitudes to the Chriſtian Faith, ordain'd that the Church might receive Eſtates in Land and Houſes given and bequeathed to her by any of the Faithful, and that the Revenues of them ſhould not be any ones Property, but for the com-

mon good be diſtributed among the whole Clergy, to every one his ſhare. *Platina, Baron. Annal, &c.*

URBAN II. call'd *Odo* or *Eudes*, a *French-man*, Native of *Chatillon* upon *Marne*, was Monk of *Cluni*. Pope *Gregory* VII. made him Cardinal and Biſhop of *Oſtia*. He was choſen Pope after *Victor* III. in 1088, the Church of *Rome* being then divided by the Schiſm of the Anti-Pope *Guibert*. *Urban* ruled with great Prudence. Being forc'd out of *Rome* by the Schiſmaticks that made the ſtronger Party, he retir'd to *Puglia*, and thence came to *France*, where he held ſeveral Councils, whereof the moſt conſiderable was that held at *Clermont* in *Auvergne* for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*. Being returned into *Italy*, he died at *Rome* in 1099, *Baronius in Annal.*

URBAN III. called *Lambert Crivelli* before, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, was choſen after *Lucius* III. reigned but one Year and ten Months. He died in 1187, of Grief it's thought, upon the News of the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin* whilſt he was ſending freſh Succours to the Chriſtians of the *Holy Land*. *Du Cheſne: Papire Maſſen. in vit. Pontif.*

URBAN IV. a *French-man*, Native of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, was but a Cobler's Son, yet raiſed himſelf by his Learning and Merit to the Dignity of Pope, after *Alexander* IV. in 1261. He was a good Divine, well vers'd in the Canon Law, was Archdeacon of *Liege*, then Biſhop of *Verdun*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, when he was choſen Pope. He created eight Cardinals, and publiſhed a *Croiſade* againſt *Mainfroy* that uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*. Soon after he went to *Orvieto*, whence he ſent to *Charles*, Count of *Anjou* and *Provence*, to come into *Italy*, to receive the Crowns of both *Sicilies*. He inſtituted the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti* in 1264, and died the 20th of *October* the ſame Year. *Poſſevin. Papire Maſſon. Platina.*

URBAN V. a *French man*, Native of the Dioceſe of *Mende* in *Gevaudan*. His Name before the Election was *William* of *Griſac*, Son of the Baron of *Griſac*, *&c.* He became Monk of St. *Bennet's* Order, took his Degree of Doctor in Canon Law and Divinity, and profeſs'd publickly at *Montpellier* and *Avignon*, where after he was made Abbot of St. *Germain*, of *Auxerre*, *&c.* he was choſen Pope after *Innocent* VI. in 1362. at *Avignon*. The firſt thing he did was to condemn *Barnabon* Tyrant of *Milan*, and ſome other Lords of *Italy*, that exercis'd unheard-of Cruelties upon the People. His Arms were very ſucceſsful againſt theſe; who being defeated, *Italy* began to enjoy ſome Peace. This, with ſome other Reaſons, mov'd the Pope to take a Journey to *Rome*, where having order'd things to his mind the two Years he ſtaid there, he embarqued for *Marſeilles*, and return'd to *Avignon*, where he died on the 19th of *December* 1370. *Bzovius. Ruffi. Du Cheſne. Spondan.*

URBAN VI. that was called before *Barthelemi Pregnani*, Archbiſhop of *Bari*, was a *Neapolitan*. After *Gregory* the Eleventh's Death, the *Romans* fearing if they choſe a *French* Pope, he would remove the See to *Avignon*, forc'd the Cardinals to chuſe one of their own Nation, came inſolently to the Conclave, crying, *Volem un Papa Romano, O vero Italiano*, and threatning to put fire to the Fagots they had heaped under the Conclave if they had not their Will. The Cardinals proteſted againſt this Violence, and choſe the Archbiſhop of *Bari*, though no Cardinal, thinking he himſelf, ſo well vers'd in the Canon Law, would diſapprove of an Election carried on againſt the uſual Form. This happen'd the 8th of *April* 1378. He was Crowned on the *Eaſter-day* following, upon the Steps of St. *Peter's* Church, and took Poſſeſſion according to Cuſtom. Seeing himſelf thus acknowledged by all the People, he began to be very haughty and ſevere; which when the Cardinals obſerv'd, they put him in mind that his Election was not legal; and then retiring to *Agnani*, and thence to *Fondi*, they choſe Cardinal *Robert* of *Geneva*, who took the Name of *Clement* VII. This occaſion'd a long and troubleſom Schiſm: *Clement* retir'd to *Avignon* after being at *Naples* where he was very well receiv'd by Queen *Joan*. This diſpleaſed *Urban*, who having Excommunicated this Princeſs, deſtin'd *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, to ſend *Charles* of *Durazzo* to invade the Kingdom of *Naples*, which *Joan*, by her laſt Will, had bequeathed to *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, who was thereupon Crowned by *Clement* VII. at *Avignon* in 1382; and on the other ſide, *Urban* had procur'd the ſame Honour for *Charles* the *Little*, but upon ſome Difference excommunicated him afterwards; whereupon *Charles* takes Arms, which made *Urban* retire to *Genoua*, where in 1385, he put five Cardinals to Death. This alienated all thoſe from him that had any Inclination to be of his Party. He ſoon after return'd to *Rome*, inſtituted the Feaſt of the Viſitation, reduced the *Jubile* of 50 Years to 33, and died the 15th of *October* 1389, after a Reign of 11 Years and 6 Months, being very little lamented. *Platina* ſays, that the *French* Faction hated him becauſe he fought to diminiſh their Grandeur: He forbid them to take Bribes, to promote unjuſt Suits, or be guilty of Simony, and knowing themſelves guilty of robbing the Church's Treaſure after the Death of ſeveral Popes, they withdrew, and choſe *Cevennes* for Anti Pope. In *Urban's* time was that terrible War betwixt the *Venetians* and *Genoeſe*, which *Urban* did not endeavour to appeaſe as he ought, being intent to revenge himſelf upon *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, who favoured the Anti-Pope. He had alſo a Difference with the King of *Naples*, for refuſing to make his Nephew Prince of *Campania*: And having eſcaped that King who came to beſiege him in *Nocera*, he took ſeven Cardinals from thence, and putting five of them into Bags, drowned them in the Sea. This Pope created 29 Cardinals in one Day, three whereof were *Romans*, and the reſt *Neapolitans*. *Platina.*

URBAN VII. a *Roman*, called *John Baptiſt Caſtanet*, Cardinal of St. *Marcel*, famous for Learning. *Platina* adds, that his Learning conſiſted chiefly in the Canon and Civil Law; that he was intruſted in ſeveral great Employments by the Popes, *Paul* IV. *Pius* IV. *Pius* V. *Gregory* XIII. and *Sixtus* V. during whoſe Reign, not only he himſelf, but all the Princes and People, deſign'd *Urban* for his Succeſſor: So that after *Sixtus's* Death he was unanimouſly choſen: He took the Name of *Urban* from his courteous Diſpoſition. *Ciaconius. Sponde.*

URBAN VIII. called *Maffeo Barberin* of *Florence*, Cardinal of the Title of St. *Bibiene*, was choſen in 1623, after *Gregory* XV. He was a very active old Man, reunited the Dutchy of *Urbin* to the Holy See, reconcil'd Princes, maintain'd Wars, *&c.* beſides, he was a great lover of Learning, and as great a Protector of Learned Men. He compoſed Hymns, and ſeveral Pieces in *Latin* and *Italian* Verſe. He died in 1644, after he had held the See 21 Years. *Du Cheſne. Sponde.* Sir *Paul Ricaut* in his Continuation of *Platina*, adds, that he was choſen contrary to the Expectation of all, being but 56 Years of Age, and of a vigorous Conſtitution. He had been promoted by *Sixtus* V. *Gregory* XIV. *Clement* VIII. *Leo* XI. and *Paul* V. who made him Cardinal and Protector of the *Scotch* Nation; and *Gregory* XV. made him Patron of the *Greek* and all the Oriental Nations. The *Romans* extremely rejoiced at his Election, and the World expected great Things from his Learning and Ability. He was particularly devoted to the Worſhip of the Angel St. *Michael*, whoſe Image he erected in St. *Peter's* Church, with himſelf on his Knees before it, uttering theſe Words, *Te mane, te vespere.* He confirm'd *Pius* the Fifth's Decree againſt Alienation of Church-Lands, as alſo of the Towns, Manors and Demeſns. He inſtituted a new Order of Knights, call'd by the Title of *The Conception of our Lady*, the firſt of which were *Charles Gonzago* and *Uladiſlaus* IV. King of *Poland*: Of the whole Order were 70, whoſe Banner was a Red Croſs, carrying a Flag faſtned to it with a golden Chain, repreſenting a bright Image of the Bleſſed Virgin, with the Devil under her Feet, and this Motto, *Hoc hoc Inſigne vere noſtro.* He alſo appointed Viſitors of Monaſteries, Colleges, and Hoſpitals, and exhorted Biſhops and Cardinals to reſide in their reſpective Dioceſes. He ſolemnized a *Jubile* in 1625, and among other Embaſſadors who made their Tenders of Obedience during this Solemnity, that of King *Philip* of *Spain's* Embaſſador is remarkable, which he expreſs'd to this effect: *King* Philip *doth offer and preſent to you, moſt Holy Father, all that Duty and Obedience which may evidence the Subjection and Reverence due to Your Holineſs and Apoſtolical See, and therewith ſubjects all his Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas and People, as a moſt obedient Son, and offers them at your Holy Feet, adoring thee on his Knees, acknowledging thee to be Vicar of Chriſt, Succeſſor of St.* Peter, *Head of the Catholick Church, and of all the Chriſtian Commonwealth, vowing to ſend all his Force, Rules and Strength, in Defence of the Apoſtolical See and Orthodox Religion.* He promoted his Nephew *Francis Barbarino*, making him Cardinal-Patron, and Protector of *Arragon*, *Portugal*, *England*, *Scotland*, *&c.* Library-Keeper and Vice-Chancellor of the Church, and ſent him Legat *à latere* firſt into *France*, and then into *Spain*, in 1626. He conſecrated the great *Baſilica* of St. *Peter's* Church, which was firſt erected by *Conſtantine* the *Great*, and adorn'd the Apoſtolical Sepulchre with the *Corinthian* Braſs taken from the Roof of the *Pantheon* built by *Agrippa*, and of the remainder caſt a huge Cannon; which gave occaſion to that Libel put into the hands of *Paſquin*, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari fecerunt Barberini*, meaning the Deſtruction of that noble Monument of Antiquity. In 1627, he concluded the Wars about the *Valtolin*; and in 1631, he beſtowed the Title of Eminence upon the Cardinals. He alſo declared, that the Commonwealth of *Venice* was a Crown'd Head, and was to be treated with Royal Dignity. He eſtabliſhed a Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* about the Dutchy of *Mantua*, by the Mediation of Cardinal *Mazarin* his Nuncio. He alſo re-annex'd the Dutchy of *Urbin* to the Patrimony of the Church without Arms, in 1623. He made his Nephew *Thadeo* Prefect of *Rome*, which Office was of great Authority in the Time of the *Cæſars*; and the Nephew relying on the Greatneſs of his Uncle, would thereupon take place of the Embaſſadors of Princes, which occaſioned a general Diſtaſte. The Embaſſador of *Venice*, who put off his Prætor without receiving a Complement, was order'd by the *Venetians* to leave *Rome*, and they ſuſpended the Nuncio from Audience, which with other Things had like to have ended in a Rupture, but by the Mediation of the *French* Embaſſador, it was brought to an Accommodation in 1633. *Centini*, a Cardinal's Nephew, to make way for his Uncle by *Urban's* Death, attempted by Witchcraft, faſhioning the Pope's Image in Wax, and wounding it with Pins and Needles; for which, with a Friar his Aſſociate, he was Executed. In the Great Hall of the *Vatican* there was a Picture repreſenting the Hiſtory of *Alexander* III. with a Commendation of the *Venetians*, by whoſe Aſſiſtance he had overcome the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, which *Urban* cauſing to be blotted out, occaſion'd new Diſturbances; ſo that the *Venetians* recall'd their Embaſſador, and denied Audience

to

to the Nuncio. In 1640 he was engag'd in a War with *Edward* Duke of *Parma*, through the Arbitrary Proceedings of his Nephews, who afterwards raiſed an Army, and invaded *Caſtro*, which that Duke holds of the Pope, and took the City of that Name. The Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Vice-Roy of *Naples*, and the Republick of *Venice*, took part with the Duke, and the *French* with the Pope, promiſing to aſſiſt him to drive the *Spaniards* out of *Italy*, and ſettle the Crown of *Naples* on his Nephew. In the mean time the Prince of *Parma* being Excommunicated, the Miniſters of *Venice* and *Florence* did mediate for a Peace; which not taking effect, they took Arms, and enter'd into a League with the Duke of *Modena*, to aſſiſt the Duke of *Parma*; whereupon the latter enter'd the Eccleſiaſtical State with 3000 Horſe, without Foot or Cannon, which the Confederates look'd upon as a raſh Attempt, and their Men as loſt; but he had better Succeſs; for *Bologna* it ſelf, and other great Towns, ſubmitted to him, and *Rome* was in great Conſternation, which induced the Pope to come to a Treaty, but his Terms were rejected. The Duke of *Parma* being diſappointed in his Deſign of retaking *Caſtro*, entred *Ferrara*, and took *La Stellata*, and Things went on with various Succeſs, ſo that they came to a Treaty, and a Peace was concluded, and *Caſtro* reſtor'd. *Urban* was chiefly blam'd for being too fond of his Nephews, and too indulgent to his whole Family, which he was reſolved to make rich and great. At nine ſeveral Creations, he made 74 Cardinals, three of which were his Nephews. *Ricaut's Continuation of* Platina.

URBANEA, a little Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*. It was formerly but a pitiful Village called *Caſtrum Durantium* and *Tifernum Metaurum*, until Pope *Urban* VIII. made it bigger, gave it his own Name, and founded a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Urbin*.

URBIN, a Town and Archbiſhoprick of *Italy*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name in the *Eccleſiaſtick State*. The County which the Inhabitants call *Lo Stato* has *Romandiola* and the *Adriatick Sea* to the North, the *Marcha Aconitana* to the Eaſt, *Ombria* to the South, and *Tuſcany* to the Weſt. It comprehends the Dutchy of *Urbin*, the County of *Montfeltro*, the County and Territory of *Gubio*, the Lordſhip of *Pezaro* and *Vicariat* of *Sinigaglia*. The Capital City is *Urbin*. The others are *Pezaro*, *Gubio*, *Sinigaglia*, *Urbanea*, *Cagli*, *&c.* The Country is fruitful, and has fine Towns, three Sea-Ports, ſeven or eight Fortreſſes, and near 350 Boroughs. The State of *Urbin* was poſſeſs'd by the Houſe of *Rovere*; but that Family failing, it fell to the Popes under *Urban* VIII.

URBIN (*Blamante* of) a learned Architect of *Rome*, was born in 1444 at *Caſtel Durante* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, whence he took his Name. Having ſtudied Mathematicks, he learn'd to deſign and paint; but deſpairing of ever reaching the Fame of thoſe of that Profeſſion then flouriſhing in *Italy*, he applied himſelf to Architecture, wherein he became very famous by the many Works and Deſigns he left at *Rome*; amongſt others, that of our Lady of *Loretto*, and of St. *Peter's* Church, which he began, and was continued by *Raphael* of *Urbin*, *Julian* of St. *Gall*, and ſeveral others after them; who not able to hit the Perfection of *Bramant's* Deſign, form'd new ones that differ'd very much from that great Man's. He died at *Rome* in 1514, at 70 Years of Age. *Acad. des Arts.*

URBINO, is a great and flouriſhing City near the Fountains of the River *Foglia*, in a very rich and pleaſant Soil, and built in the form of a Mitre. *Franciſco Ubaldi*, the firſt Duke, built in it a noble Palace, and a ſtately Library, which in the Time of *Ceſar Borgia* was wholly diſperſed and embezzel'd. *Polydore Virgil* was a Native of this City.

URGEL, called by the Inhabitants *La Seu de Urgbel*, upon the *Segre*, a Town of *Catalonia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Tarragone*. Authors have nam'd it diverſly *Orgelum*, *Orgia*, *Orgella*, and *Urgela*. It's five Leagues South from the Borders of *France*, 28 from *Barcelona*, and nine from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great Power under the ſecond Line of the Kings of *Arragon*. *Peter de Marca in Marca Hiſpanica.*

URI, *Urienſis Pagus*, one of the 13 *Swiſs Cantons*. They are all Roman Catholicks that live in it. It lyes at the Foot of the Mountains along the *Rufs*. The principal Borough is *Altorf*.

URIAH, Prieſt of the *Jews*, who in complaiſance to King *Achaz*, took the Altar conſecrated to God out of the Church to build another in its place, according to the Model that impious King ſent him, which was that of the Altar of *Damaſcus*. See *Bathſheba*.

URIAS, or *Urie*, the Prophet that foretold the Deſtruction of *Solomon's* Temple, and the Miſeries that were to befall the *Jews*. King *Joakim* order'd his Servants to apprehend him and put him to Death, which *Urias* having notice of, fled into *Egypt*; but being taken, was brought back to the King, who order'd his Death, and that his Body ſhould be thrown upon the Dunghill. *Lonicl, A. M.* 3426.

URIM and THUMMIM. We know nothing certain of the *Urim* and *Thummim* of the *Hebrews*, but that they were certain Ornaments belonging to the High Prieſt's Habit, by which he gave Oracular Anſwers to the People. The Word *Urim* ſignifies Light or Explanations. The High Prieſt of the *Jews* conſulted God in the moſt important Affairs of their Commonwealth, who acquainted them with his Pleaſure by the *Urim*. Dr. *Spencer* pretends, that what was call'd *Urim* was nothing elſe but the antient *Theraphims*, or little humane Figures which the Prieſt carried hid in the Folds of his Robe or Gown, and by which God anſwer'd their Queſtions. This he explains by the Example of *Laban*; whence he concludes, that the uſe of theſe prophetick little Images was common in antient Times. He believ'd moreover, that *Urim* and *Thummim* were two diſtinct Figures. The *Septuagint* tranſlated the Word *Thummim*, *Truth*; which agrees very well with the like Ceremony much in uſe with the *Egyptians*, as has been obſerved by *Diodorus Siculus*, and ſome other *Greek* Authors, who tell us, That the principal Miniſter of *Juſtice* amongſt the *Egyptians*, carried an Image of precious Stones hung at his Neck, and this he call'd *Truth*; whence it's probable the *Septuagint* deliver'd the Word *Thummim*, *Truth*. Monſieur *le Clark* believes it very probable, that the *Urim* and *Thummim* were a Collar of Pearl and Carbuncles. See *Le Clark Comment. Philolog. in Exod.* 28. *M. Simon.*

UROOM (*Henry Cornelie*) a *Dutch* Painter, born at *Harlem* in 1566, was the firſt who excell'd in painting Navigations. Amongſt ſeveral Pieces of this nature, he drew his own Shipwreck upon the Coaſts of *Portugal*, and the Rocks called *Los Barlengos*, and the general Rout of the Invincible Armado in 1588, by *Thomas Howard*, Admiral of *England*. *Vaſari, &c.*

URSACIUS, Biſhop of *Singidon* in *Moeſia*, made himſelf much talk'd on in the fourth Age, by his Defence of the Errors of *Arius*, and his Perſecution of the Orthodox. He and *Valens* of *Murſa* in *Pannonia*, who had alſo been brought up in that his Doctrine, join'd *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, all Abettors of *Arianiſm*. They appear'd at the Council of *Tyre* againſt St. *Athanaſius*, and afterwards at that of *Sardica*, where they were depos'd. They retracted at the Council of *Milan*, but ſoon renew'd their Errors, and were again depos'd in the Council of *Rimini*; but upon a feign'd Recantation were re-eſtabliſh'd in the ſame, and continued their *Arianiſm* in *Illyricum*, till they were excommunicated at *Rome* by *Damaſus*. *Theodoret, lib.* 2. *Socrates, lib.* 2. *Baronius.*

URSIN (*Joſeph*) the Name of a monſtrous Child found by Huntſmen in 1661, in the Foreſt of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, where he liv'd amongſt Bears. The Huntſmen purſuing their Prey, diſcover'd a great many Bears together, and obſerv'd two terrible ones in humane Shape amongſt the reſt. This made them follow ſo cloſe, that they took one of the two, though it defended it ſelf with its Nails and Teeth. They brought him to *Lugonia*, before the King, Queen, and Gentry, that flock'd from all parts to ſee this ſtrange Child, which ſeem'd to be about nine Years old. Its Skin and Hair were extraordinary white, the Members well proportion'd and ſtrong; the Viſage fair, and Eyes blue; but his Senſes were ſo abruti's'd, that it ſeem'd to have no more of Man than the Body; it could not ſpeak, and all its Inclinations held altogether of the Beaſt. Yet he was Chriſten'd by the Archbiſhop of *Pomania*, and call'd *Joſeph*, the Queen of *Poland* ſtanding Godmother, and the *French* Ambaſſador Godfather. Afterwards there was great care taken to tame his fierce Nature, and learn him ſome Principles of Religion: But he could never be brought to ſpeak, though there appeared no fault in the ſhape of his Tongue; yet it was obſerv'd, the time was not altogether loſt that was employed in his Inſtruction, for at the Name of God he learn'd to lift his Hands and Eyes to Heaven. The King beſtow'd him upon one of the Lords of *Poland*, who took him into his Houſe to ſerve him; but he could never be brought to leave the natural fierceneſs that he had learn'd among ſt the Beaſts, yet he learn'd to go upright, and upon his Feet only, and went where he was ſent. He lik'd raw as well as boil'd Fleſh, could ſuffer no Cloaths on his Back, nor ever wear Shoes, nor any thing upon his Head. Sometimes he would ſteal to the Woods, and there ſuck the Sap of Trees, when he had torn off the Bark with his Nails. It was obſerved, that he being in the Wood one day when a Bear had kill'd two Men, that Beaſt came to him, and inſtead of doing him any harm, play'd, and lick'd his Face and Body. *Reduiz Curn. Alc.*

URSIN, or *Fulvius Urſinus*, a *Roman*, flouriſh'd in the 16th Century, was a good Linguiſt and Philologer. He died at *Rome* in 600, being 70 Years of Age, and left a Treatiſe, *De Familiis Romanorum*, *Comment de Ludimo Romanorum*, and wrote Notes upon *Tully*, *Varro*, *Columella*, *Feſtus Pompeius*, *&c.* *Mireus de Script. Sec.* 16. *Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap* 4.

URSINE, Wife of *Guy Pallo*, firſt Count of *Guaſtalla*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Mantua*. She ſhew'd extraordinary Courage againſt the *Venetians* that Beſieg'd her Town in her Husband's Abſence; for ſallying at the Head of her Troops, ſhe defeated a great Body of 'em, killing many with her own hand. *Fulgos, lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.

St. URSULA, Daughter (as 'tis ſaid) of a Prince of *Great Britain*, was martyr'd near *Cologne* upon the *Rhine*, with a great number of other Young Women that accompanied her. The Story runs thus: *Maximus* being ſaluted Emperor in 382, by his Army in *Great Britain*, paſs'd into *Gaul* to eſtabliſh his Throne, and diſpoſſeſs the Emperor *Gratian*. One of his Commanders, call'd *Conan*, a *Britain* Prince and Chriſtian, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf ſo in this Expedition, that to recompence his great Service, *Maximus* gave him the Government of *Armorica* or *Little Britain*.

Britany. *Conan* having eſtabliſhed his Reſidence in *Nantes*, ſent Deputies to *Great Britain* to demand *Urſula* for him in Marriage of her Father *Dunnat*, a *Britain* Prince, or according to others King of *Cornwal*, with as many other Young Women of that Iſland as wou'd bear her Company, for the *Britains* that had accompanied him into *Little Britany*. Theſe Embaſſadors being well receiv'd, the Princeſs took Ship with the reſt of her Companions at *London*; but the Fleet being caſt by Storm on the Coaſts of *Gaul Belgick*, they made *Tiel*, a Port towards the Mouth of the *Rhine* in the Country call'd now the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, and advanced thence towards *Cologne* upon the *Rhine*. The *Huns* commanded by *Gaunus*, then in the Field for the Emperor *Gratian* againſt the Tyrant *Maximus*, obſerving theſe Veſſels to belong to the *Britains* their Enemies, attack'd and ſoon became Maſters of them, they being of no great Force. Theſe *Barbarians* would have forc'd the Women; but they being exhorted by *Urſula* to die rather than ſtain their Honour, made ſuch Reſiſtance, that the *Huns*, not able to ſatisfie their Luſts as they would, maſſacred them all moſt barbarouſly: Nor did they ſpare any of their Retinue or Guards. This happened in 383. It's not eaſie to determine how many were kill'd, for *Usuard* that liv'd in the 8th Age, ſays only, that the Number was very great. *Sigibert* who lived in 1110 writes, that 11000 Virgins were ſlain; though others affirm, there were but Eleven in all; which Opinion they ground upon antient Titles, wherein this Number is marked in *Roman* Figures thus, XI.M.V. which they will have to ſignifie *Eleven Martyr'd Virgins*: They add, that the antient Arms of the Town of *Cologne* were eleven Flambeaux, becauſe being Beſieg'd in 1205 by the *Swedes*, theſe Virgins (ſay they) preſented themſelves for its Defence with each a Flambeaux; but they that follow the common Opinion ſay, that each Flambeaux repreſent a thouſand. Archbiſhop *Uſher* in his *Antiquitates Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, confutes this Story of the 11000 Virgins.

St. URSULA, or the *Urſulines*, a Religious Congregation of Young Women and Widows, that follow St. *Auguſtine*'s Rule under Biſhops. *Angele* of *Breſſe* eſtabliſh'd 'em firſt of all in *Italy*, where they were approv'd in 1572 by Pope *Gregory* XIII. at the Sollicitation of *Charles Borromeus* Archbiſhop of *Milan*, and *Paul Leon* Biſhop of *Ferrara*. Afterwards *Madelain Lollier*, a Nun of *S. Benoe*, founded the *Urſulines* in 1611 in *France*: Pope *Paul* V. approved this Eſtabliſhment and the Conſtitutions. The firſt Monaſtery was that of *Paris*, but now there are many other in the Kingdom; they teach Young Girls, which is one of the chiefeſt Ends of the Inſtitution. *Spond. Hilarion.*

USBECK *Tartars*, *Sogdiana* and *Bactriana*, a ſingle Province now of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, to the North-Eaſt, the chief Cities of which are *Balk*, *Samarkand*, and *Bocara*. *Tavern.* pag. 142. This Province is not ſo much ſubject to the *Perſians*, but that the *Kans* of the ſeveral Cities ſend Embaſſies, and make War and Peace, without conſulting the King of *Perſia*. The Country yields excellent Apples, Pears, Raiſins, and Melons, which are ſent as far as *Dethi*; excellent Camels, and gallant Horſes, with which they ſerve both *Indoſtan* and *Perſia*. They are a very covetous and naſty Nation, and ſo ignorant, that they know not the Confines of their own State. This Kingdom was erected by *Tuxius* Son of *Chingues*, *Cham* of *Tartary*, about the Year 1200, and left by him to his Son *Badu* in 1232, who Conquered *Comania*, *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, *Sileſia*, and *Hungary*. If this be Mr. *Jenkenſon*'s *Oyeke*, its Lat. is 51.40. *Tavern.*

USCAN, the *Armenian* Biſhop's Name that printed the whole Bible in the *Armenian* Tongue, with ſeveral other Books, at his own Expences, in *Holland*, in 1664, and who afterwards came with the *French* King's leave to ſettle at *Marſeilles*, where he printed many Books for his Nation, and there died. He was Biſhop of *Enchavanch*, a Place ſituated at the foot of *Mount Ararat*, where there is a Monaſtery of S. *Sergius*, and was deputed in 1662, by his Patriarch that reſides at *Egmazin*, to come to *Europe*, and print the *Armenian* Bible and ſome other Books, for the convenience of their Churches; and likewiſe ſome Tracts of the Hiſtory of his Nation. Mr. *Simon* has printed a *Notitia* of the Churches which depend upon the Patriarch of *Armenia*, who reſides at *Egmazin*: This Laſt was dictated by the Biſhop of *Oran*, but being printed in *Holland*, there are ſome Miſtakes made in the proper Names of the Churches. *R. Simon.*

USCOQUES, People of the Imperial *Croatia*, that is, of that that belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The firſt of theſe People fled out of *Dalmatia*, to be out of the reach of the *Turks* Tyranny, whence ſome derive the Word *Scoco* a Fugitive. The moſt conſiderable Place they choſe, was the Fortreſs of *Clifſa*, built above *Spalatro*, but this being taken by the *Turks* in 1537, they fled to *Segna*, a Town ſituate over againſt the Iſle *Veglia*, which then belonged to Count *Frangipani*; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* united it to the Crown, becauſe this Lord was not ſtrong enough to defend it againſt the *Mahometans*, and gave it to the *Uſcoques*; who being a fierce kind of People, accuſtomed to run through Woods and over Rocks, ſeem'd to promiſe great Service againſt the *Turks*, as indeed they did for a time, but ſoon afterwards changed the creditable way of fighting fairly in the Field againſt the Infidels, into Theft and Robbery, not ſparing the very *Chriſtians*; which made them odious to all, and drew the *Venetians* upon them. Though in the beginning, their Number of Fighting Men hardly amounted to 600, yet it's incredible how troubleſom they were to the *Turks* in their Marches, and ſometimes made Incurſions to their very Houſes, returning commonly with Priſoners and Booty. This made the *Turks* oppoſe them with another kind of People worſe than themſelves, called *Marteloſſes*. There are three ſorts of *Uſcoques*; *Citadins*, *Stipendaries*, and *Adventurers*. The *Caſalins* or *Citadins* are they that are born in the Town of *Segna*, and have a fix'd Manſion from Father to Son. The *Stipendaries* are ſuch as receive Pay, and are divided into four Companies, conſiſting each of 50 Men under four Commanders: There are other Officers that arm each a Barque to turn Pirate with. The *Adventurers*, Vagabonds, or Fugitives of *Turkey* and *Dalmatia*, join theſe laſt. Theſe Barques have generally 30, and ſome 50 Men in them, and go out at ſeveral times of the Year, eſpecially at *Eaſter* and *Chriſtmaſs*; Then the *Uſcoques* of *Vinadol* join thoſe of *Segna*, who leave the Town guarded only by antient People, Women and Children, Prieſts and Friars, *&c.* Sometimes they have good Succeſs, not ſo much by their Valour, as the conveniency of the Iſlands, Rocks, and deſerted Ports that the Gulf of *Venice* abounds with, very proper to lye hid in. Theſe Peoples Arms are Firelocks, Battle-Axes, and Bajonets. For Religion, they are Roman Catholicks; but we cannot ſay they are good Chriſtians, becauſe their Profeſſion is Robbery and Plunder. *Amelot. de la Houſſaye Hiſt. des Uſcoques.*

USHER (*James*) Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, was born in *Dublin* in 1580, of an antient Family, whoſe Surname was formerly *Nevill*; but one of his Anceſtors being Uſher to King *John* about the Year 1200, chang'd the Name of *Nevill* into that of his Office. His Father *Arnold Uſher*, one of the ſix Clerks of Chancery, ſent him to the Univerſity of *Dublin*, ſetled in that condition it was, chiefly by the Intereſt and Application of *Henry Uſher* his Uncle, Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*; where he made great Progreſs in Learning, and gave extraordinary proof of his Parts and Capacity at 18 Years of Age. In 1615, there being a Parliament and Aſſembly of the Clergy at *Dublin*, he drew up Articles about Religion and Church Diſcipline, which were approv'd of by King *James*, though they differ'd ſomewhat from the Tenets of the Church of *England*; upon which account, he was by ſome, charg'd of *Puritanism*: But their Suggeſtions avail'd nothing, for King *James* gave him the Biſhoprick of *Meath* in 1620, and the Archbiſhoprick of *Ardmagh* in 1626. Five Years after he publiſhed the Hiſtory of *Godeſcalc*, a Monk of the Abby of *Orbay*; and about the latter end of that Year came into *England*, and publiſhed a Treatiſe of the antient Religion of *Ireland*. He came into *England* again in 1640, and ſent for his Library, thinking it unſafe to return into a Country ſo embroil'd in War and Troubles as that was then. The Univerſity of *Leyden* invited him to *Holland*, offering him a conſiderable Penſion, and the Title of Honorary Profeſſor: Cardinal *Richelieu* ſent him his Picture in a Medal, promiſing him alſo a great Penſion and free Exerciſe of his Religion, if he would be pleaſed to come to *France*: But he preferred ſtaying in *England*, where he continued to compoſe ſeveral learned Works. Whilſt the Parliament kept the King Priſoner in the *Iſle of Wight*, and was reſolved to aboliſh Epiſcopal Government, he propoſed this Expedient for Agreement between both, to moderate the Power of the Biſhops, rendering them only Moderators or Preſidents of the Synods of their Dioceſes; which made ſome call him Enemy of Hierarchy. He was extremely ſenſible of the King's Misfortune, inſomuch that ſeeing his Execution from the Counteſs of *Peterborough*'s Houſe near *Whitehall*, he ſwooned away, and being carried to his Bed, is ſaid to have propheſied what happened in *England* ever ſince. *Cromwel* ſent for him in 1655, promis'd to make him Satisfaction for his Loſſes in *Ireland*, and order'd that the Epiſcopal Clergy ſhould not be moleſted, but did not keep his Word. The Archbiſhop ſickned a little after, and died of a Pleuriſie the 21ſt of *March* 1655. *Cromwel* knowing he was well beloved by the People, had him ſolemnly buried at *Weſtminſter*, in St. *Erasmus*'s Chapel, and made his Library be ſold for much leſs than it was worth, to beſtow it upon the Univerſity of *Dublin*, and to diſappoint the King of *Denmark* and Cardinal *Richelieu*, who would fain have bought it. His own Works are full of Erudition, eſpecially his *Chronological Hiſtory or Annals*, which has been abridg'd by thoſe who have added the *Chronological Tables* that are at the end of the *Latin* Bible of *Tirin*. We have a valuable Collection of the Epiſtles of St. *Ignatius*, St. *Barnabas*, and St. *Polycarpus*, compil'd by him, with ſome Remarks upon them. He publiſh'd *Antiquitates Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, or *De Primordiis Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, wherein he prov'd, that the Chriſtian Religion was receiv'd in this Iſland ſoon after our Saviour's Death. His *Syntagma de Editione LXX Interpretum*, is a very learned Piece; but there are ſingular Opinions in't, to the diſadvantage of that Verſion; which the Learned *Valeſius* has confuted, in a Letter of his to the Archbiſhop. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral other Tracts both in *Latin* and *English*. *Rich. Parr. M. Simon Biblioth. Univerſ. Tom. 2.*

USK, a Market Town in *Monmouthſhire*, the Capital of an Hundred, ſituate upon a River of its own Name; over which it hath a Bridge. It's well built, large, and Fortified formerly with

with a Caſtle now in Ruins. The antient *Burrium* of *Antonius* is ſuppoſed to have ſtood here. The Duke of *Beaufort* poſſeſſes a Noble Seat, call'd *Ragland Caſtle* in the Vicinage of this Place, from *London* 108 Miles.

USUARDUS, a *Benedictine*, living in the 9th Century. He wrote a *Martyrology*, which he Dedicated to *Charles* the *Bald* of *France*. *Sigebert, cap.* 58. *De Vir. Illuſt. Trithamet, Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

USUM-CASAN, otherwiſe called *Ozun-Aſſembec*, of the Family of the *Aſſembeies*, was Son of *Alibec*, and became King of *Perſia*. Some affirm, he deſcended of *Tamerlan* of the Faction of the *White Ram*, there being another that was called the *Black Ram* actually reigning. *Ujum-Caſan* that was Governor of *Armenia* revolted, and kill'd King *Jooncha*, with his Son *Acen Hali*, both of this laſt Faction, put himſelf upon the Throne of *Perſia*, made War againſt the *Turk*, and, though a *Mahometan*, married the Daughter of the Emperor of *Trebizonde*, then a *Chriſtian*. He alſo join'd the *Chriſtians* againſt the *Turks*; but though he did great Exploits, yet they profited the others but little. He died in 1572. *Angiolel. Chalcondilas.*

UTENHOVE (*Charles*) born at *Ghent* in *Flanders*. He was a Perſon of Birth and Learning. He Travelled into *France*, where he made an Acquaintance with *Turnebus*. From thence he Travelled into *England*, wrote ſeveral Things in Defence of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was taken Notice of, and gratify'd by her. Beſide *Greek* and *Latin*, and the *Oriental Tongues*, he underſtood moſt of the Languages of *Europe*. He died at *Cologn* in 1600. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Epigrammata, Epitaphia, Epithalamia Græca & Latina. Xeniorum Liber. Epiſtolarum Centuria Mythologia Æſopica Metro Elegiaco, &c. Thuan Hiſtor. Melchior Adam. Valerius Andreas.*

UTILO, or *Odilon*, Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded his Father *Theodon*, and made War a long time in *Italy*. He died in 565, 10 Years after the *Goths* were driven out of *Italy* by the Eunuch *Narſes*. *And. Brunner.*

UTILO II. Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded *Hugibert* in 739, and in 741 join'd *Charles Martel* againſt the *Saracens* that then threatned all Chriſtendom. He gave great Proofs of his Valour in the Battel wherein theſe Infidels were defeated. He married *Hiltrude*, *Charles Martel*'s Daughter, that ſame Year, and took the Name of King, which he was afterwards forced to quit by *Carloman* and *Pepin* his Brothers-in-Law. He built ſeven conſiderable Monaſteries. *And. Brunner.*

UTRECHT, a Town and Lordſhip of the *Low Countries*, one of the 17 Provinces, with an Archbiſhoprick. It was of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, but it's now Capital of one of the ſeven United Provinces. The Antients called it diverſly, *Ultrajectum, Trajectum inferius, Utricenſium*, and *Antonina Civitas*. It lyes upon the antient Channel of the *Rhine*, in a convenient and fruitful place. It has a Caſtle that was built by *Charles* V. who in 1546 kept a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece* there; beſides which, there were four Collegiate Churches, two Commanderies, and ſeveral Abbeys. The firſt Biſhop was *Willebrod* about the end of the 7th Age, and then the Biſhoprick was Suffragant of *Cologne*; but in 1557 it ſelf was erected into an Archbiſhoprick, and had for its Suffragants *Harlem, Middleburg, Daventer, Leerwarden*, and *Groningue*. Its firſt and laſt Archbiſhop was *Frederick Schenck*. This place was taken by the *French* in 1672, but they quitted it two Years after. The Province of *Utrecht* lyes between thoſe of *Holland* and *Guelders*. The other Cities beſides the Capital, are *Wyck, Amersfort, Montfort, &c.* It was powerful in former times, the Prelates being Lords thereof, until one *Henry* of *Bavaria*, baniſh'd thence by its Inhabitants, made his Right to it over the Emperor *Charles* V. Several of the Emperors of *Germany* reſided, and ſome died here, amongſt whom are reckon'd *Conrad* II. in 1039, and *Henry* V. in 1122. The Inhabitants were ſo jealous of their Privileges, that they would not ſuffer any of their Biſhop's Officers to have any ſhare in the Government of this City; nor would they ſuffer the Biſhop to enter the Town with more Men than they allow'd him, or to ſtay in it above five or eight Days. They maintain'd this Liberty, though it was ſorely envied, and laid at by *John* Count of *Holland* in 1297, and *William* Count of *Holland* in 1324, till in 1327 he paſs'd over his Right to *Charles* V. who being a potent Prince, eaſily reduced this City under his Obedience, and built a Caſtle in it. In 1577, this Town with the reſt of *Holland*, revolted from the *Spaniards*. In 1636, the *States* made it an Univerſity, having beautified it before with a fair Piazza or Market-place, and a Pall-Mall that has five Rows of Trees on each ſide. *Guicciardin. Valer. Andr.*

UTTOXITER, a pretty large and indifferent well built Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, ſituate amongſt excellent Paſturages. Its Market is ſaid to be the greateſt in that part of *England*, for Cattel, Butter, and Dairy Commodities. From *London* 104 Miles.

VUIST, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſlands, about 30 Miles long, and ſix broad. The Tide flowing into this Iſland in two places, makes a Repreſentation of three Iſlands; but at the Ebb they appear to be but one. There are many Lakes of freſh Water in this Iſland, and particularly one which is three Miles long, into which the Sea hath made it ſelf a Paſſage, and cannot be kept out though the Inhabitants have endeavoured it by a Bank of 60 foot high. In this Lake, there are Fiſhes taken reſembling a Salmon in every reſpect, ſave that his Belly is white, and his Back black. There are five Pariſh Churches in this Iſland. *Buchan.*

VULCAN, look'd upon to be God of ſubterranean Fire, and to preſide over Metals, *Son of Jupiter* and *Juno*. It's ſaid, his Father angry to ſee him ugly and ill-ſhap'd, kick'd him out of Heaven, and that his Fall on the Earth made him lame. He married *Venus*, but ſhe could never abide him: Poets have ſeveral other things of him. *Vulcan* was Prince of *Sicily*, and his care in digging Mines and preparing Metals, gave ſubject to theſe Fables. *Heſiod. Ovid. Plut. Natalis Comes.*

VULFRAN, or *Wulfran*, Biſhop of *Sens*, Native of *Milly* in *Gaſtinois*, accompanied with ſome Friars of the Abby of St. *Vandrille*, went to *Frieſland* to preach the Goſpel, where he Converted a great number of Idolaters. He Baptiz'd among others, Duke *Radbod*'s Son, who died in his white Garment, which was worn then by all Converts a Week after Baptiſm. After *Vulfran* had preach'd five Years in *Frieſland*, he return'd into *France*, and became Monk of the Abby of St. *Wandrille*; went back again into *Frieſland*, but died in his Abby in 72[illegible]. *P. Mabillon. Act. Sanct.*

UZANGUE, General of the Emperor of *China*'s Army; in 1644 he was ſent againſt the *Tartars* that were making Incurſions into *China*; but whilſt he defended the Frontiers of the Kingdom, a *Chinois* Captain, called *Licungs*, revolted, and ſurprized the Town of *Peking*. The Emperor fearing to fall into his hands, fled out of his Palace into the Gardens, and hang'd himſelf upon a Tree. *Uzangues* having an Account of this Rebellion, of the Emperor's Death, and the taking the Town of *Peking*, ſent to the *Tartars* for Help againſt the Rebels: Whereupon *Tiumte* King of *Tartary*, march'd with 80[illegible] Horſe, and was followed with 200000 Foot to join him. The *Tartars* being admitted into the Country in this vaſt number, betrayed *Uzangue* and his whole Army to ſhave, according to the *Tartars* Cuſtom. But in 1674, *Uzangue*, though he accepted the Title of Vice-Roy of *Quangſi*, fought an Occaſion to ſhake off their Yoke; therefore let his Hair grow, declared againſt them, and in a little time made himſelf Maſter of the four great Provinces to the Weſtern-ſide, and drew the Vice Roy of *Fokien*, whoſe Lands lay to the Eaſt, and Vice-Roy of *Canton* that commanded in the South of *China*, to his Party in 1678; but theſe Allies ſoon ſubmitted, and he ſtill maintains himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of *Quangſi* and *Huquan*. *Relations de la Chine.*

UZERCHE, or *Uſarche, Uſarchia*, or rather *Uzarche* upon *Vezere*, a Town of *France* in *Low Limoſin*, with a Caſtle and Abby. Its Situation is advantageous. The Town depends on the Abbot, who is Lord thereof.

UZES, upon the little River of *Fijent*, a Town of *France* in *Lower Languedoc*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Narbonne*. It's the *Ucetia*, or *Caſtrum Ucetiense*, of the Antients: It was firſt a Barony, then a Viſcountry, and at laſt made a Dutchy and Peerry in favour of *Anthony* of *Cruſſol*. The Biſhop has the Title of Count, the King is alſo Lord of it, and has a Caſtle there as well as the Biſhop and Duke. The Town is rich in Trade, and noted for the Manufactories and Cloth made in it. It ſuffered very much in the 16th Age, during the Wars about Religion.

W.

W. THIS Letter is only uſed by the *Germans*, and thoſe who imitate their Dialect; as, the *Engliſh*, *&c.* whoſe Languange is originally *Saxon*.

WAIGATS, a Chanel or Streight between the Country of *Waigats* and the Firm Land of *Moſcovia*. The Current of the Water lyes from Weſt to Eaſt, and it's by this that the Seas of *Moſcovy* and *Tartary* join or communicate. The *Hollanders* diſcovered this famous Streight in 1594, when they endeavour'd to find a Paſſage to *China* by the North, and were ſtop'd by the Ice. They landed in two Iſlands, whereof they call one that is to the Eaſt of this place, *Staten Eyland*, and the other to the Weſt *Maurice*. They met with nothing in either but Rocks and Lakes, with great Numbers of Swans, wild Ducks, Falcons, *&c.*

WAINFLEET, or *Waynfleet*, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and Hundred of *Candleſhow*, upon a Waſh in a Fenny Ground, which empties it ſelf into the Sea not far from hence; made famous by giving Name and Birth to *William* of *Waynfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxon*, and of a Free-School in this Town. It's 102 Miles from *London*.

WAKEFIELD, a Market Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Agbridge* Hundred, upon the River *Calder*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. King *Edward* IV. adorn'd it with a ſtately Chapel. It's now a large Town, well built, of great Antiquity, and drives a good Clothing Trade. From *London* 133 Miles.

WALA (Prince) Couſin to *Charlemagne*, and Abbot of *Corbie*. His Life was writ by *Paſchaſius Radbertus* his Diſciple, under borrow'd Names, becauſe there were ſeveral ſecret important things relating to the Depoſition of *Lewis* the *Meek* in 835, not ſafe to be ſpoken in that Emperor's nor his Son *Charles* the *Bald*'s time, when *Paſchaſius* wrote. This Hiſtory informs us, that *Wala* was married to the Daughter of *William* Duke of *Septimania*, and became General of *Charlemagne*'s Army; that he afterwards retired into the Monaſtery of *Corbie*; and left it again to take care of *Lothaire*'s Education, and to govern the Kingdom of *Italy* for him. Some think he had a hand in Depoſing *Lewis* the *Meek*, and others hold he was very much againſt it. *Acta ſſ. Ordinis. S. Benedict.*

WALACHIA, or *Valaquia*, a Principality of *Europe*, was formerly part of the antient Kingdom of *Hungary*. It lyes between *Bulgaria*, *Moldavia*, *Tranſylvania*, and the modern *Hungary*. It is not very long ſince it was divided into *Great Valachia* or *Citalpina*, the preſent *Moldavia*, and *Little Valachia* or *Tranſalpina*, the which is now only called *Valachia*. It has Mines of Gold, Horſes the moſt eſteemed of *Europe*, and a great number of Rivers. The chief Town is *Tarvis* or *Tergowisk*. The Prince, who takes the Name of *Vaivode*, that is, Chief of the Troops, is tributary to the *Turk*, and pays 120000 Livres a Year. *Coban*, a *Greek* by Religion, had *Valachia* from the *Grand Signior* in the 17th Age. See *Valachia*.

WALCHEREN, or *Walachia*, an Iſland of the *Low Countries*, in *Zealand*. Its principal Towns are *Middleborg*, *Flufling*, *Vere*, *Armuide*, *&c.*

WALCHEREN, or the *New Walcheren*, an Iſland of *Northern America*, otherwiſe called *Tobago*.

WALDECK, a County of *Germany*, in the Landtgraviat of *Heſſe*, rich in Corn and Wine, and Mines of Gold, Silver, Braſs, Quickſilver, Iron, Lead, Salt, and Allum. The Prince of this Name, who was Field-Marſhal to the States-General, a Proteſtant, and good Soldier, but not reckon'd very ſucceſsful, died in 1692.

WALDEN, a Market Town of *Uttleſord* Hundred in the North-Weſt part of *Eſſex*, ſeated on an Aſcent, water'd by the River *Grant*, amongſt pleaſant Fields of Saffron; whence it's alſo called *Saffron Walden*. From *London* 35 Miles.

WALDERSWICK, a Sea Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Blything*, near *Southwould Bay*, adorned with a remarkable, high, and fair Church.

WALES, once a Kingdom, and now a Principality, is a Country on the Weſt of *England*, bounded on all ſides with the Sea, except on the Eaſt, where it joins to *England*. Anciently it extended Eaſtward as far as the *Severn*, till *Offa* the *Great* (King of *Mercia*, in the time of the Heptarchy) drove the *Welſh* out of the plain Countries beyond that River, to the Mountains; where he cauſed them to be ſhut up, by making a Dike, called *Offa*'s *Dike*, which parted *England* from *Wales*. And a Law was afterwards made by *Harold*, that if any *Welſh man* was found with a Weapon on this ſide of the Ditch, he ſhould have his Right-Hand cut off. This Dike reach'd about 100 Miles, from the Fall of the *Wye* into the *Severn*, not far from *Chepſtow*, to *Cheſter*, and is in many Places to be ſeen at this Day. This Country, by the Natives called *Zambre*, in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, got the Name of *Wales* among us, from the *Saxons Wallis*; who, conſidering the *Welſh* or *Britains* as deſcended from the antient *Gauls*, might call it ſo inſtead of *Gallis*, it being uſual with the *Germans* to uſe in ſome Caſes a *w* where the *French* uſe a *g* or *gu*, as in the Words *Warden* and *Warre*, in French *Gardien* and *Guerre*. And that which makes the Thing moſt probable, is, that *Wales* is to this Day called by the French *Galles* or *le Païs de Galles*. The antient Inhabitants hereof, in the time of the *Romans*, went chiefly under theſe three Names, *viz.* the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*, who poſſeſſed all that Tract which lyes on the Weſt of the *Severn*. To this Country fled the antient *Britains*, driven out of their Native Seat (the Kingdom we live in) by the invading *Saxons*. *Wales* hath many goodly Rivers, the principal whereof are the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Tivy*, *Towy*, *Usk* and *Conway*. And as for Harbours, no Country can boaſt of a ſafer and more capacious than that called *Milford Haven* in *Pembrokeſhire*. The Inhabitants being the Off-ſpring of the antient *Britains*, are look'd upon as Men of honeſt Principles, but much inclined to Choler. Always very troubleſom to the *Engliſh* during their Subjection to them, ſeldom keeping themſelves within the Bounds of true Allegiance, till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who being born in this Country, calmed their reſtleſs Spirits, being pleaſed to ſee themſelves under a King of their own Nation. A People, ſaid *Henry* II. in a Letter he wrote to *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſo adventurous, that naked they dare encounter with armed Men, ready to ſpend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praiſe. The Truth is, that ſince their Incorporating with the *Engliſh*, they have ſhewed themſelves very hearty and affectionate Subjects of the State, and as ready to defend their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as the beſt of their Fellow-Subjects. Their Language is the old *Britiſh*, the leaſt mixd with foreign Words of any in *Europe*; but, by reaſon of its many Conſonants and Guttural Letters, not very pleaſing to the Ear, nor much regarded by other Nations. But, as Barren as this Country is, it has yielded ſome Men of good note: And (to paſs by *Merlin*, who lived at the latter end of the 5th Century, of whom ſtrange Things are reported) here was born *Gildas*, for his great Knowledge ſirnamed *Sapiens*, or the *Wiſe*, *Geofrey* of *Monmouth* who lived in the 12th Century, *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, and of latter Times Sir *John Price* the Antiquary, *Owen* the Epigrammatiſt. Formerly this Country was divided into three principal Parts, *viz.* *North-Wales*, *Powis-Land*, and *South-Wales*, each of them under its own Princes. The firſt being the moſt barren and unfruitful part of *Wales*, contained the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvan*, the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and the greateſt part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires. *Powis-Land*, a more fruitful part, contained the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, all *Shropſhire* beyond the *Severn*, and the reſt of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires. *South-Wales*, the greateſt and moſt fruitful part of the three, comprehended the Counties of *Monmouth*, *Glamorgan*, *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Brecknock*. But ſince *Monmouthſhire* and all *Shropſhire* were taken out of *Wales*, and reckoned as part of *England*, the whole Country has only been divided into two Parts, to wit, *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*; and each of them ſubdivided into ſix Counties, *viz.* *Flintſhire*, *Denbighſhire*, *Caernarvanſhire*, *Merionethſhire*, *Montgomeryſhire*, and the Iſle of *Angleſey* in *North-Wales*; *Cardiganſhire*, *Radnorſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, *Glamorganſhire*, *Caermarthenſhire*, and *Pembrokeſhire*, in *South-Wales*. So that the length of the Whole from North to South, may be reckoned 120 Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt 80, where it is broadeſt. Theſe 12 Shires are again contracted or ſubdivided into four *Circuits*, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice. The firſt of which contains the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh*; the ſecond, thoſe of *Caernarvan*, *Angleſey*, and *Merioneth*; the third, thoſe of *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Pembroke*; the fourth, thoſe of *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*. For the Church-Government, the whole Country is divided into theſe four Biſhopricks, of St. *David's*, *Landaff*, St. *Aſaph*, and *Bangor*; all four belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*. In theſe 12 Shires there are reckoned 1016 Pariſhes; amongſt which, 4 Cities, 55 Market-Towns, and 41 Caſtles of the old Faction. The Cities (ſays *Heylin*) ſmall, poor, and inconſiderable. The Market-Towns, thoſe eſpecially on the Marches and Out-parts of the Country, both fair and ſtrong; as being not only built for Commerce and Trade but fortified with Walls and Caſtles to keep in the *Welſh*, and were ſo employed, till the Incorporating of *Wales* with *England* took away all Occaſion for Hoſtilities. As for the Inland Caſtles, the very Ruins of them are now brought to Ruin, partly by the Force of Time, but chiefly by the Policy of the Kings of *England*, who would not ſuffer any Places of Strength to remain in a Country almoſt inacceſſible, and an Ill Man apt to take all the Advantages which offered. When, upon the *Saxon* Invaſion, the Natives were forced to make this Country their Place of Retreat (at leaſt the main Body of them) then

was *Cadwallader* their King; who, ſometime after being wrought upon by a ſuperſtitious Zeal, travelled in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*: And, upon his Departure, *Ivor* an Intruder, took upon him the Government; but kept it only till *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, was reſtored unto his Father's Throne; which happened *Anno* 690, the next Year after his Father's Death at *Rome*. But then the Title of King of *Britain* began to be diſus'd, and that of King of *Wales* to be taken up; which continued for almoſt 200 Years, till *Roderick* II. thought fit to divide his Kingdom, how ſmall ſoever it was, amongſt his Sons, who were three. To *Amarawd* the eldeſt, he gave *North-Wales*; to *Cadel* his ſecond Son, *South-Wales*; and to *Merwin* his youngeſt Son, *Powis-Land*: But with this Proviſo, That the two younger Sons, and their Succeſſors, ſhould hold their Eſtates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and be Homagers unto them. And ſuch was the Influence of *Roderick*'s Example, that ſome of his Succeſſors ſubdivided their Eſtates alſo, though ſmall enough, into ſmaller Parcels; inſomuch that of the eight Tributary Princes which rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of of them were Princes of *Wales*. In ſhort, theſe Princes grew ſo weak, that ſo early as the Reign of the *Saxon* King *Ethelſtan*, they paid to the Crown of *England* a yearly Tribute of 20 Pounds of Gold, 300 Pounds of Silver, and 200 Head of Cattel. A Tribute afterwards exchanged for a certain number of Wolves; which made the *Welſh* ſo skilful in Wolf-hunting, that they cleared *England* of them. They reſiſted indeed for the ſpace of 400 Years, not only the private Undertakers and Adventurers of *England*, but even the Forces of ſeveral mighty Kings, whoſe Attempts they frequently balked by retiring into the Heart of their Country, and leaving nothing for the *Engliſh* to encounter with but their Woods and Mountains. Yet when the fatal Period of their Liberty was come, they were forced at laſt to ſubmit; which hapned *Anno* 1282, under the Reign of King *Edward* I. who had the Fortune, by the Force of his Arms, to add this Principality to the Crown of *England*. King *Edward* having thus effected this great Buſineſs, took all imaginable care to ſecure *Wales* to the Crown. In order to which, he gave the *Engliſh* Barons, and other Gentlemen of Note who had ſerved him in this Expedition, many fair Eſtates, as well to reward them for their Service, as to engage ſo many able Men both in Purſe and Power, for the perpetual Defence and Subjection of it. And, as he placed an *Engliſh* Lieutenant in every Shire, ſo he was very deſirous to have one general *Engliſh* Vicegerent over the whole Body of the *Welſh*. But the *Welſh* not liking of it, he ſent for the Queen, then great with Child, who was deliver'd of a Prince at *Caernarvan*. Upon the News whereof, the chief Men amongſt them being ſent for to the King, he offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not ſpeak one word of *Engliſh*, and whoſe Life no Man could except againſt. Such a one they all ſwore to obey. And then he named unto them his young Son *Edward*, who was upon this created Prince of *Wales*; a Title ever ſince appropriated to the eldeſt Son of the K. of *England*. But, notwithſtanding all the care of King *Edward* to fix this Peoples Loyalty to him, ſtill the deſire of Liberty made them reſtleſs, and willing to embrace any Opportunity for the Recovery of it. In the Reign of *Henry* IV. they Rebelled again under the Conduct of *Owen Glendower* their Leader, and the King found it a hard Task to ſuppreſs that Rebellion. In ſhort, till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who was born in their Country, they could not brook their Subjection to this Crown. But in the Reign of his Succeſſor King *Henry* VIII. their Loyalty was throughly fix'd, when of *Aliens* they were made by Act of Parliament one Nation with the *Engliſh*, ſubject to the ſame Laws, capable of the ſame Preferments, and priviledged with the ſame Immunities; ſo that the Name and Language excepted, there is now no difference betwixt the *Engliſh* and the *Welſh*. By the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. a Court was eſtabliſhed at *Ludlow*, for the conveniency and eaſe of his *Welſh* Subjects; which is kept after the manner of the King's Courts of *Weſtminſter*: And for the general Command of the *Militia*, a Preſident of *Wales*, who is uſually one of the Nobility. Here are alſo two Vice-Admiralties, one for *North-Wales*, the other for *South-Wales*.

WALGRAVE (. . . . Lord) Son of the Right Honourable *James*, created Baron *Walgrave* of *Cheuton* in *Sommerſetſhire*, by King *James* II. in 1685. His Lordſhip's Arms are, *Party per Pale*, *Pearl* and *Ruby*.

WALLACE (Sir *William*) the great Champion of *Scotland* in the Reign of *John Baliol*, when the Kingdom was overrun by the *Engliſh*. He was a Gentleman of very low Fortune, but Noble Birth, great Spirit, and ſtrong Body; ſo that he performed Things beyond Belief. Having, when very young, ſlain an *Engliſh* Nobleman who inſulted over him, he was forced to hide for ſeveral Years, which inur'd him to Hardſhip; but growing weary of this kind of Life, he reſolved to attempt ſomething conſiderable, though never ſo hazardous; and gathering to him a great number of Men of like Fortune, he fell upon the *Engliſh* where ever he found them, though ſuperior to him in number; and having Succeſs by his Conduct and Boldneſs, his Fame did quickly ſpread, and his Number increaſed; ſo that having formed a conſiderable Army, they proclaim'd him Regent: And though he had no other Authority but from the promiſcuous Multitude who followed him (the Nobles being either ſlothful, or moſt of them having ſubmitted to the *Engliſh*,) yet he acted as lawful Vice-Roy for *Baliol*, who was then retired to *France*. The firſt thing he performed with his Army, was the Seiſure of *Lanerk*, killing the *Engliſh* Governor, and reducing the Weſt of *Scotland*; after which he reduc'd the North, and took moſt of the *Engliſh* Garriſons. Whereupon *Edward* I. who thought he had ſecur'd that Kingdom by making himſelf Maſter of all their Strongholds, and carrying moſt of the Nobility whom he ſuſpected, Priſoners to *England*, wrote to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *William Latimer*, to raiſe Forces and join *Creſſingham*, who was ſtill in *Scotland*, to fight *Wallace*; who meeting them at *Sterlin Bridge*, gave them a total Overthrow, killing their General the Earl of *Warren* with a vaſt number of his Men, *Sept.* 15. 1297; after which he took the reſt of the Garriſons, and in a little time left not an *Engliſh-man* in the Kingdom, as *Buchanan* reports, but ſuch as were Priſoners. And the Country being ſo long harraſs'd with War, that a Famine and Peſtilence both enſued; *Wallace* entred *England* with his Army, and ſtaid there from the firſt of *November* to the firſt of *February* without having Battel offer'd him, and returned loaden with Spoil and Honour. This Expedition, as it increaſed his Fame, did alſo procure him the Envy of the Nobles, who hated that another ſhould perform what they had not the Courage to attempt. *Edward* I. underſtanding the Buſineſs to be too great to be managed by Deputies, return'd from *France*, and levying a great Army, march'd againſt *Wallace*, who met him in *Stanmore*; and the Camps being within half a Mile of one another, King *Edward*, who had formerly deſpiſed *Wallace*'s Hoſt as a Band of Rovers, perceiving their Courage and Diſcipline, did like an experienc'd General, make an honourable Retreat; whilſt *Wallace*, knowing his Conduct, and dreading an Ambuſh, kept in his Trenches. This glorious Succeſs of *Wallace* increaſed his Enemies Malice, ſo that they falſly accuſed him of aſpiring to the Crown; and therefore gave out, that if they muſt be Slaves, they had rather be ſo to a great and mighty King than a new Upſtart: And thus did they derogate from *Wallace*'s Authority. *Edward* being informed of this, levied a great Army next Summer; and being join'd by the *Scots* who adher'd to him, he attack'd the *Scottiſh* Army, conſiſting of 30000 Men, near *Falkirk*, and juſt as he was about to Engage them, *Cummin*, *Stuart* and *Wallace*, contending for the Poſt of Honour, he obtain'd an eaſie Victory, *July* 22, 1298. *Cummin* retir'd with his 10000 in a cowardly manner, without ſtriking one ſtroke: *Stuart*, with moſt of his 10000 was cut off; and *Wallace* with his, after a gallant Fight, made a noble Retreat beyond the River of *Carron*. *Robert Bruce*, who was *Baliol*'s Rival for the Crown, preſſed hard upon him, but being much taken with his Valour and Conduct, deſired to ſpeak with him, which he agreed to; and ſtanding on the Banks of the River which ran betwixt them, *Bruce* ſpake to him thus: That *he wonder'd how the Applauſe of the Vulgar ſhould influence him to make War againſt the moſt powerful King of his time, who was alſo aſſiſted by a great number of* Scots; adding, *That if he ſhould overcome, he muſt never think to have the Crown; and if he ſhould be conquered, he had no Refuge but in the Mercy of his Enemy.* *Wallace* replied, That *as his Fortune was not capable, neither was his Mind ambitious of the Crown, which was never the ſcope of his Undertaking; but ſeeing his Country deſtitute of Governors, and expoſed to the Butchery of a cruel Enemy, by the Slothfulneſs of him to whom it did of Right belong, he had eſpouſed their Cauſe which he had deſerted, and would never forſake it till Life forſook him: But as for you*, ſays he, *who love Servitude with Security rather than Liberty with Hazard, hug the Fortune which you eſteem ſo highly; as for me, I will willingly die in my Country, which I have often defended, and my Love to it ſhall laſt as long as my Life:* And ſo the Conference ended, each of them returning to their Forces. Some of the *Scottiſh* Hiſtorians ſay, That *Bruce* and he underſtood one another ever after; but *Wallace* was unfortunately betray'd e'er *Bruce* could make his Eſcape. Upon this unhappy Battel *Wallace* march'd his Army to *Perth*, where he diſmiſs'd them; and at the ſame time finding himſelf overpower'd by the Nobility, he laid aſide his Title of General, but never ceaſed, with ſuch of his Friends as adher'd to him, to infeſt the *Engliſh*. *February* 24. 1302. the *Scots* obtained three Victories over the *Engliſh*; to blot out the Memory whereof, *Edward* levied a greater Army than ever he had done before, and ravaged the whole Kingdom, no Man daring to oppoſe him but *Wallace*, who ſat continually on his Skirts, and cut off abundance of his Men. Whereupon he ſought to bring him over by great Promiſes, but all in vain, his conſtant Anſwer being, That *he had devoted his Life to his Country, to which it was due; and if he could do it no other Service, yet he would die in its Defence:* And ſo he was the only Perſon of Note that held out againſt King *Edward*, and did not ſwear Allegiance to him in a Parliament which he called at St. *Andrews* after that Expedition: And being afraid that the Envious and Treacherous Nobility would have deliver'd him up, he retired to Places of Security; but was at laſt betray'd by his intimate Friend *John Menteith*, who was brib'd by the *Engliſh*; and being ſent to *London*, was wofully butcher'd by *Edward*'s Command, and his Limbs hanged up in the moſt noted Places of *London* and *Scotland*. This Fate had *William Wallace* the famouſeſt Man of his time, and comparable to the greateſt

Heroes of Antiquity, both for his Courage in Undertaking Dangers, and Wiſdom and Valour in overcoming them. For Love to his Country he was ſecond to none; and when others were Slaves, he alone was Free: neither could he be induced by Rewards or Threats, to forſake the publick Cauſe which he had once undertaken. And his Death was the more to be lamented, becauſe he was not Conquer'd by his Enemy, but betray'd by his Friend. *Buchanan.*

WALLINGFORD, a Market and Borough Town of *Morten* Hundred in *Barkſhire*, ſituate upon the *Thames*. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, and was formerly of great Strength. This is it which by the Ancients was call'd *Gallena* or *Caleva Atrebatum*, the chief Town of the *Arabatii*, and afterwards of the *Saxons* that inhabited this County. It was then above a Mile in compaſs within the Walls, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, and had 12 Pariſh Churches. But in 1348 was ſo deſolated by Peſtilence, that there is now but one Church left, hardly Inhabitants enough to keep that in Repair, and little or nothing of the Walls but their Ruins; yet it retains the Honour of the Election of two Members to repreſent it in the Houſe of Commons. It's 38 Miles from *London*.

WALLISSERLANDT, Lat. *Valleſia*, a great Canton in *Switzerland*, between the Canton of *Schwitz* to the North and Eaſt, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Aouſte* to the South, and *Savoy* to the Weſt. Its Capital is *Sytten* or *Syon*, and the other principal Cities *Martigny* and S. *Maurice*. This Canton was united to the reſt in the general League in 1533. Its Extent from Eaſt to Weſt is almoſt 100 Miles, its Breadth between 15 and 30. The Religion profeſs'd here is the *Roman Catholick*. It's a pleaſant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine, and delicate Fruits, enrich'd with Meadows and excellent Paſtures, ſurrounded every way with craggy and unpaſſable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one Entrance into it; and this is alſo defended by two Gates and a Caſtle. Theſe Mountains are at all Times cover'd with Ice and Snow, not to be paſs'd by an Army, nor eaſily by a ſingle Perſon.

WALSINGHAM (Sir *Francis*) deſcended of the flouriſhing Family of *Chiſelhurſt* in *Kent*, was bred in *Kings* College in *Cambridge*, and afterwards travell'd into Foreign Countries, where he improv'd himſelf ſo much, that at his Return he was employ'd in the chiefeſt Affairs in State, being firſt ſent Embaſſador into *France*, and afterwards made Secretary of State at home, for which Place he had all the neceſſary Qualifications, a quick Apprehenſion, a ſolid Judgment, an inſinuating and reſerv'd Converſe, with this Maxim, that *Knowledge could not be too dear bought*. He out-did the Jeſuits in their own Bow, and over-reach'd 'em in their Equivocation, never telling a Lye, but warily drawing out and diſcovering Truth, this *Spaniſh* Proverb being very familiar with him, *Tell a Lye and find a Truth*; and this, *Speak no more than you may ſafely retreat from without Danger, or fairly go through with without Oppoſition*. He could overthrow any Buſineſs by undertaking it, and move it ſo that it muſt fall. He maintain'd 53 Agents in foreign Courts, and 18 Spies; for two Piſtoles an Order, he had all the private Papers of *Europe*. He would cheriſh a Plot ſome Years together, admitting the Conſpirators to his own and the Queen's Preſence familiarly, but dogging 'em out watchfully. His Spies waited upon ſome Men every Hour for 3 Years, and leſt they could not keep Counſel, he diſpatch'd them to foreign Parts, taking in new Servants. The Q. of *Scots* Letters were all carried to him by her own Servant, and decypher'd to him by one *Philip*, and ſeal'd up again by one *Gregory*. *Video & Taceo* was his Saying before it was his Miſtreſſes Motto. In fine, he was a ſtudious, temperate, and publick-ſpirited Man. He left extraordinary Books of Politicks. *Fuller's Worthies.*

WALSINGHAM, a Market Town of *Grenehoe* Hundred in the North of *Norfolk*, otherwiſe call'd *Great Walſingham*, to difference it from *Old Walſingham* a ſmall Town two Miles North from it. Here was formerly a College of Canons, and a continual Concourſe of Pilgrims, who came hither to pay their Devotion to the Bleſſed Virgin at a Chapel near the two Wells, call'd to this Day the *Virgin Mary's Wells*. It's 89 Miles from *London*.

WALSTEIN (*Albert*) a Baron of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Fridland*, having no Inclination for his Studies, was made Page to the Marquis of *Burgan*, Son to the Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Inſpruck*, where falling out of a high Window that he lay aſleep in, he became *Roman Catholick*. Having left his Place of Page he travelled *Spain*, *France*, *England*, and *Italy*. He ſtop'd at *Padua*, betook himſelf again to his Studies, and apply'd himſelf moſt to Politicks and Aſtrology. After this he return'd home, and married. His Wife being dead, he made Offer of his Service to the Archduke *Ferdinand*, againſt the *Venetians*. At the Siege of *Gradiſca* in *Friuli* he gain'd this Prince's Friendſhip, who made him Colonel of the Militia of *Pomerania*. In the Troubles of *Bohemia* he offer'd his Service, with 30000 Men, to the Emperor, on condition that he ſhou'd be made General; under which Title he ſubdued the Dioceſe of *Alberſtat* and the Biſhoprick of *Hall*, ravag'd the Lands of *Magdeburg* and *Anhalt*; He firſt defeated Count *Mansfield* alone, and afterwards him and *Bethlem Gabor* who had join'd him, and drove him out of *Germany*; He retook all *Sileſia*, with the Reinforcement of *Tilly*'s Troops, defeated the Marquis of *Urlach*, ſubdued the Archbiſhopricks of *Bremen* and *Holſace*, made himſelf Maſter of all that lies between the Ocean, the *Baltick Sea*, and the *Elbe*, leaving no more but *Glukſtadt* to the King of *Denmark*, whom he drove out of all *Pomerania*, and rendred it uſeleſs till the Treaty of *Lubeck*. After this Treaty, came out a Proclamation of the Imperial Court againſt thoſe who were Accomplices in the Revolt, which chiefly affected the Duke of *Mecklenbourg*, whoſe Poſſeſſions and Titles being confer'd upon *Walſtein*, he grew ſo very proud, that he would be treated with the Title of *His Highneſs*. About this time the Emperor's Declaration for the Reſtitution of the Church-Lands, and other Procedure againſt the Proteſtants, did ſo alarm them, that they call'd *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, to their Succor. The Emperor being frighted at this, did, at the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Requeſt, in Conjunction with the Council of *Spain* and moſt part of *Germany*, ſet *Walſtein* aſide, and ſent only *Tilly* againſt *Guſtavus* then in *Pomerania*. *Walſtein* ſubmits, being flatter'd with the Hopes which his Aſtrologer *John Baptiſta Seny* gave him of a greater Riſe of Fortune afterwards. *Tilly*, a great General, but too much dependent on the Councils of *Vienna* to perform any conſiderable Exploits, is beat by the *Swedes* at *Leipſick*; and then the Conqueror over-running all *Germany*, the Emperor was forced to recall *Walſtein*, and give him the Poſt of *Generaliſſimo*, and left him at Liberty to make Peace or War at diſcretion. It was now that *Walſtein*, ſeeing himſelf neceſſary, began to have Thoughts of ordering Things ſo that he ſhould have no farther Occaſion of Fear. He takes the Field againſt the King of *Swedeland*, whom he had the vanity to ſay he would have whip'd out of the Field, had he been in Commiſſion ſoon enough. He beat the King of *Sweden*, and was beaten again, took *Prague*, and had ſometimes good, ſometimes bad Succeſs, untill the Battle of *Luzzen*, *Novemb.* 26. 1632. where the Fight was maintained by the Duke of *Weymar* notwithſtanding *Guſtavus*'s being ſlain at the very beginning of the Battel, and *Walſtein* was defeated; This great Prince being dead, and *Walſtein*, having no ſuch formidable Enemy upon his Hands, began to act Politickly for himſelf, and draw out the War into unneceſſary lengths, pretending his prividege of Independency, and refuſing to obey, or be guided by the Council of *Vienna* in his Enterpriſes, made the Emperor ſuſpect his integrity, who thereupon declar'd his Commiſſion void, and conferr'd it upon *Galas*. *Walſtein* being alarm'd at this, receives an Oath of Allegiance from all his Officers at *Pilſen*, *January* 12. 1634, whereof *Picolomini*, one of his Confidents, acquainted the Emperor by *Galas* and *Aldringuer*, which made his Imperial Majeſty take the laſt Reſolutions againſt him. *Walſtein* then unmask'd his Inclinations for the Proteſtants, and ſent to engage them on his ſide; and at the ſame time thought no Place ſo ſure as *Egra*, a ſtrong Town ſituated upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Saxony*, whereof *Gordon* his Creature, and Lieutenant-Colonel to his Brother the Count of *Terſky*, was Governor. *Gordon*, acquainted with his Deſign by *Galas* and Colonel *Butler* his Friends, and flatter'd with hopes of great Reward, plotted *Walſtein*'s Death with *Butler*, *Walter Leſley* Serjeant-Major to *Gordon*, *Robert Fitz-Gerald* Serjeant-Major to *Butler*, Captain *Deblrock*, and ſeveral others, whom, for the Execution of the Deſign, he invited to a Supper with *Terſky*, *Kingſby*, *Illo*, and *Newman*, all particular Confidents of *Walſtein*, who was glad of this Occaſion to be alone, and at leiſure to conſider of his Meaſures. Between 9 and 10 at Night, *Geraldin* and *Deblrock*, who were not at Supper, came in, each with 10 or 12 ſtout Men, well arm'd, and ask'd, *Qui vive?* To which *Gordon*, *Leſley*, and *Butler*, anſwer'd, *Vive Ferdinand & la Maiſon d'Auſtriche*, and then joining *Deblrock* and *Giradin*, they fell upon and maſſacred *Terſky*, *Kingſby*, *Illo*, and *Newman*. *Gordon* ſtaid to guard the Caſtle, *Leſley* went to the Market-place to hinder Diſorder, whilſt *Butler* and *Deblrock* went to *Walſtein*'s Apartment: they broke open the Door, and finding him at the upper end of the Stairs in his Shirt, where the Story was too high to get out at a Window, *Deblrock* run him through the Body with his Pike. This happen'd the 15th of *February* 1634, *Walſtein* being not then full 50 years of Age. *Spond. Puffendorf.*

Sir WALTER *Rawleigh*, Son of *Walter Rawleigh* Eſquire, by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Philip Champernon* Knt. was born at *Budeley* in *Devonſhire*: though brought up in the Univerſity, and in the Inns of Court, he was through the ſtraitneſs of his Circumſtances forced to eſpouſe himſelf to the Land-Service of *Ireland*; where the Lord *Grey*, under whom he ſerv'd, and he differing, both were ſent for to be heard before the Council-Table. *Rawleigh* ſtated his Cauſe with that Clearneſs, urg'd his Arguments with ſuch Evidence and Reaſon, and managed himſelf with that Diſcretion, that the Queen took particular notice of him. He had a good Preſence, a handſome and well compacted Perſon, a ſtrong natural Wit, and a better Judgment, with a bold and plauſible Tongue; and to theſe he had the Adjuncts of ſome general Learning, which his Diligence enforced to great Perfection, being an indefatigable Reader whether by Sea or Land, and a great Obſerver both of Men and Times. His Motto was, *Fortho die nobly, or live honourably*. Five Hours he ſlept, four he read, and two he diſcourſ'd, allowing the reſt to his Buſineſs. There was not an expert Soldier or Sea-man but he conſulted, not a Printed or Manuſcript Diſcourſe of Navigation, of any value, but he perus'd, ſaying, That there was nothing of greater Conſequence for the advancement of

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Learning, than to find out thoſe particular Advantages which there are for the ſhorteſt way of knowing and teaching Things in every Profeſſion. With theſe Qualifications he gain'd Queen *Elizabeth*'s Favour, and kept it by his ſucceſsful Services for her both by Sea and Land, being very active againſt the *Armado* in 1588, and joint Commander with the Earl of *Eſſex* when he ſack'd *Cadiz*. She made him Captain of her Guards, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of *Virginia*, a Place of his own Diſcovery; leaving the Arrear of Recompenſe due to his Merits to be paid by her Succeſſor. But *Rawleigh* falling into his Diſpleaſure in the very beginning of his Reign, by combining with the Lords *Cobham* and *Grey*, Sir *Griffin Markam*, *George Brook* Eſq; and ſeveral others, to ſubvert the State, and ſet up the Lady *Arabella Steward*, he was Arraign'd, Found Guilty, and Condemn'd: But King *James* unwilling to ſtain the beginning of his Reign with Blood, contented himſelf with his Impriſonment, which continued for above 13 Years; during which time he writ that elaborate Work intitled, *The Hiſtory of the World*. At laſt, deſirous of his Liberty, he propos'd the obtaining of a rich Mine of Gold, which he himſelf had formerly diſcover'd by the Information of the *Indians* in the Country of *Guiana*. His Propoſition was condeſcended to by the King; but he commanded him to give him down not only the Country, but the very River by which he was to enter it; as alſo, to name his Ships, Number, Men, and Artillery: which being known to *Gundamore*, Embaſſador then from the King of *Spain*, Letters were ſent to all Parts of the *Indies* to provide for his Coming; ſo that his Voyage proved unſucceſsful. At his Return into *England*, *Gundamore* ſo exclaim'd againſt him to the King for breach of Peace, that he re-committed him to the *Tower*, where expecting every hour to be ſacrific'd to the *Spaniſh* Cruelty, he ſent for Mr. *Burre*, who formerly printed his firſt Volume of *The Hiſtory of the World*, and ask'd him how that Work of his had ſold? Mr. *Burre* anſwer'd, That it ſold ſo ſlowly it had undone him: at which Sir *Walter* ſtepping to his Desk, took the other unprinted part, and fetching a Sigh ſaid, *Ah my Friend, hath the firſt Part undone thee, the ſecond Volume ſhall undo no more; this ungrateful World is unworthy of it:* Then immediately going to the Fire-ſide, he threw it in, and ſet his Foot on it till it was conſumed. He writ a very pathetick Letter to King *James* to give him his Life, or a Commiſſion to die honourably in his and his Countries Service; and at the place of Execution, with a chearful Countenance and undaunted Look made a Speech, wherein he denied ſeveral Things laid to his Charge, and prayed God might blot him out of the Book of Life if either he ſpoke or thought a Thought hurtful or prejudicial to the King, as he was accus'd by a *French-man* whom he had entertain'd for his Jeſts. He own'd he endeavour'd his Eſcape, but not out of any ill Intent, or conſciouſneſs of Guilt, but barely to ſave his Life, which he was aſſured the *Spaniſh* Faction thirſted for. He farthermore confeſt, that he had feign'd himſelf ſick at *Salisbury*, and by Art made his Body full of Bliſters, but ſaid it was thereby to defer his coming before the King and Council, and to gain time for his Friends to endeavour to obtain his Pardon; and brought an Example out of Scripture for his Warrant, *viz.* That in caſe of Neceſſity, and for the Safeguard of his Life, *David* feign'd himſelf Foolish and Mad, yet it was not imputed to him for Sin. Then having ſaluted the Company, he ſubmitted his Neck to the Axe. Beſides his *Hiſtory of the World*, he writ ſeveral other Pieces, as, *The Cabinet Council*, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Myſteries of State; *An accurate Account of his Catholick Majeſty's Power and Riches; the riſing and Ruin of the* Saracen *Empire; of Mines, and Tryals of Minerals: The Prerogative of Parliaments in* England, *&c. Inſtructions to his Son and his Poſterity. Divers Speeches and Arguments in ſeveral Parliaments*, &c. *Townsend's Hiſtor. Collat. Athen. Oxon.*

WALTER of *Brienne* King of *Sicily*, third of that Name, the Son of *Ferd* II. ſignaliz'd his Courage in the Defence of the City of *Acre* againſt the *Saracens* in 1188. Afterwards he was made King of *Sicily* and Duke of *Puglia* by his Marriage with *Mary*, called *Alberia*, Siſter to *William*, the third of that Name, King of *Sicily*, and Son of *Tancred* the *Baſtard*. He neglected nothing to aſſert his Wife's Right; in defence of which he died of a Wound receiv'd before the Caſtle of *Sarno* in *Puglia* in the Year 1205.

WALTER of *Brienne*, his Poſthumous Son, firnam'd *The Great*, was under the Tutelage of *John* his Uncle, who reſtored to him the County of *Brienne*. After which he went into the *Holy Land*, and was made Count of *Joppa*. He ſignaliz'd his Courage upon ſeveral important Occaſions, againſt the *Saracens*, by whom he was at length taken Priſoner in 1244, and put to a moſt cruel Death in 1251.

WALTER of *Brienne*, Duke of *Athens*, and Conſtable of *France*, was the ſixth of that Name of the Family of *Brienne*, and Son of *Walter* V. He was Lieutenant-General to *Charles* Duke of *Calabria*, who ſent him inveſted with that Character to *Florence* in 1325. The next Year he was ſent by *Robert* the *Wiſe*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, to oppoſe the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, deſigning to invade the Kingdom of *Naples*. In 1331 he attempted to recover the Dukedom of *Athens*; and then returning into *France*, ſerv'd *Philip* of *Valois* in the Years 1340 and 1350. After which, he was made Lieutenant-General of *Florence* a ſecond time: but his Ambition reaching after the Sovereignty of that City, he was expell'd from thence. Upon which returning into *France*, his Services procur'd him to be made Conſtable of that Kingdom, conferr'd upon him by King *John* in the Year 1356; toward the end of which Year he was kill'd at the Battel of *Poictiers* by the *Engliſh*.

WALTER of *Bruges*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, being depoſed by *Clement* V. whom he had Excommunicated before he came to be Pope, held a Paper in his hand upon his Death-bed, with which he was alſo buried at firſt, out of the Pale of holy Ground, wherein he appeal'd from the Pope's Sentence to the Tribunal, or Judgment-Seat of Heaven: Which the Pope hearing of, made a Journey to *Poictiers*, cauſed his Body to be taken up, and finding the Appeal in his Hand, order'd his Body to be remov'd to a more ſacred place. *Thuan. lib.* 131.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a Market-Town of *Waltham* Hundred, in the fartheſt Weſt parts of *Eſſex*. It ſtands on the Eaſt Side of the River *Lea*, which parts this County from *Hertfordſhire*; and was of great Note in the Times of Popery for its rich Abbey. It is 12 Miles from *London*.

WALTON (Dr. *Bryan*) a learned Engliſh Divine, who, towards the latter end of his Life, was promoted to the See of *Cheſter*, gain'd great Reputation by his Edition of the Poliglot Bible. Beſide the great number of Oriental Verſions which are in this Work, there is in the beginning ſome Diſſertations upon all theſe Bibles, which are commonly call'd *Walton's Prolegomena*. Father *Simon* obſerves, that this preliminary Diſcourſe before the *Engliſh* Poliglot, is not only larger, but more exact than any other which had been publiſh'd on that Subject: That *Walton* was both judicious enough to make uſe of the beſt Authors who had written before him, and likewiſe ſo far unbyaſs'd as not blindly to follow the Prejudices of ſome Proteſtants who had handled that Argument. Father *Simon* adds, That Dr. *Walton's* Moderation in this matter was owing to his being of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, thoſe of that Party having a greater Veneration for the Fathers and the ancient Traditions of the Church, than the Presbyterians. He died in 1661. *Father Simon*, &c.

WANDSDIKE, a famous Ditch of old, in *Wiltſhire*, ſuppoſed by the Vulgar to be the Work of the Devil; whereas ſuch Ditches were uſual in the time of the Heptarchy, and ſerv'd for Limits betwixt two neighbouring Kingdoms. Such another is *The Devil's Ditch* in *New-Market Heath*. 'Tis like *Wandſdike* got its Name from the *Saxon* God *Woden*; from whence is deriv'd *Wedneſday*, being a Day ſet apart by the Heatheniſh *Saxons* for his Worſhip.

WANTAGE, a Market-Town of *Wanting*-Hundred, in *Berkſhire*, in the Weſtern Parts of the County, ſituate upon a ſmall River that runs into the *Ock*, and noted for being the Birth-place of the learned and moſt judicious King *Alfred*, the Scourge of the *Danes* in *England*. 'Tis 50 Miles from *London*.

WARADIN, or *Wardin*, ſituate upon the River *Kerez*, in the Borders of *Tranſylvania*; to which Principality of latter Times it belonged: And it is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. In 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*; before which the *Crim-Tartars* took it in 1242. In 1290 *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle that ſtands on the Eaſt, and Ramparts, with five Royal Baſtions, and a good regular Ditch, which may be fill'd, upon occaſion, by the River-water. Within there is another Incloſure of five Baſtions, and an high Wall, which may ſerve inſtead of a Citadel. This City ſtands 22 Miles North of *Giula*, 80 Weſt from *Weiſſemburg*, and 160 Eaſt of *Buda*. It has been recover'd by the *Imperialiſts*, from the *Turks*, after a Siege and Blockade in 1692.

WARD (*Humble*) Son and Heir to *William Ward*, a wealthy Goldſmith in *London*, and Jeweller to the Queen, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Norfolk*: For his ſeaſonable Supplies to King *Charles* I. having married *Frances*, the Niece and Heireſs to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, was by that Prince made Knight at *Oxford* in the 19th Year of his Reign, and ſoon after advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ward* of *Bremingham* in the County of *Warwick*. By which noble Lady he had Iſſue two Sons, *Edward* and *William*; and three Daughters. *Edward* ſucceeding him in his Honours, married *Frances*, Daughter to Sir *William Brereton*, late of *Hanford*, Baronet; and by her hath had three Sons, *John*, *William*, and *Ferdinando*; and two Daughters, *Catherine* and *Humbletta*. *Dugdale*.

WARCHAM, a Market and Borough-Town of *Winfrith*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Dorſetſhire*, commodiouſly ſeated betwixt two Rivers, the *Frome* and the *Biddle*, near their Fall into the Sea, with Stone-Bridges over them; formerly a place of good Trade, and full of rich Inhabitants, incloſed with a ſtrong Wall, and defended by a goodly Caſtle; but the Haven is now choak'd up, the Caſtle fall'n to Ruin, and moſt of the Churches pull'd down and demoliſh'd. It is 90 Miles from *London*.

WARE, a Market-Town in *Hertfordſhire*, in *Braughing* Hundred, upon the River *Lea*; from whence a Chanel of the *New-River* Water is cut for ſerving of *London*. It is 21 Miles from *London*.

WARHAM (*William*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, extracted from a good Family, was born at *Oakley* in *Hantſhire*; bred firſt at *Winchester* School, and afterwards at *Oxford*, in *New-College*, where

where he was choſen Fellow. He went out, ſome time after, Doctor of Civil Laws, was made Law-Profeſſor, and Maſter of the *Rolls*, by King *Henry* VII. And acquitting himſelf in his reſpective Employments to general Satisfaction, he was ſent Embaſſador, by that King, to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and at his Return was made Biſhop of *London*, and ſoon after Lord Chancellor of *England*: which Office he executed ſeveral Years after his Tranſlation to the See of *Canterbury*. He had a great value for *Eraſmus*, who dedicates his Edition of St. *Jerom* to him, and gives him a great Character. He died in the Year 1532. *Antiquit. Britan. Godwin de Præſul. Angliæ. Wharton de Epiſc. Londinenſ. Athen. Oxon. Dugdale's Origin. Juridic. Chronolog.* &c.

WARRINGTON, Lat. *Rigodunum*, a fair and large Market Town of *Weſt-Derby* Hundred, in the utmoſt South Parts of *Lancaſhire*. It ſtands on the North-ſide of the River *Merſey*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, leading to *Cheſhire*. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Henry Booth*, Earl of *Warrington*, and Baron *De la Mere*. Here the *Scotch* Army, under Duke *Hamilton*, was defeated by the *Parliamentarians* in 1648. It is 90 Miles from *London*.

WARSAW, ſee *Varſovie*.

WARWICK, Lat. *Varvicum*, *Verovicum Præſidium*, the chief Town of *Warwickſhire*, lies about 70 Miles North-weſt from *London*. 'Tis pleaſantly ſeated on a Hill riſing from the River *Avon*, over which is a fair Stone-Bridge; the Streets and Houſes well contrived, with a Market-houſe of Free-ſtone, ſupported with Pillars. For the Education of Youth here is a Free-School, for poor decayed Gentlemen a well-endowed Hoſpital, and for publick Devotion two Pariſh-Churches, whereof St. *Mary*'s is the chief: But the chief Beauty of it is the Caſtle; a ſtately piece of Building. Nor is it leſs memorable for having been dignified, during ſeveral Ages, with eminent Titles of Honour: firſt, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, by whom *Henry de Newburg* was made Earl of *Warwick*, in 1076, which Title continued in five more of his Name: from whom it paſſed through ſeveral Families, either through Marriage or Blood, allied to the former; till at laſt the Title was turn'd into that of Duke in the Perſon of *Henry Beauchamp*, the Favourite of King *Henry* VI. This Title died with him, and that of Earl was renewed in the Perſon of *Richard Nevil*, upon his Marriage with *Anne*, the Duke's Siſter. *Richard* dying without Iſſue Male, the Title went to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who married his Daughter; and, after his Deceaſe, to *Edward Plantagenet*, his Son. *Anno* 1547 the Title was conferr'd upon *John Dudley*, deſcended from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; but went no farther than *Ambroſe*, his Son. In 1618 K. *James* I. reviv'd it upon *Robert* Lord *Rich*; in whoſe Line it continued, till *Charles*, his great Grandſon, died without Iſſue. Upon whoſe Death, *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Holland*, his Couſin-Germain, ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Warwick*, and ſo enjoy'd both Titles: which fell, by his Death, to his Son *Edward Rich*, the preſent Earl of *Warwick*. The laſt thing I am to obſerve about this Town is a Place near it call'd *Guy-cliff*, from that *Hercules* of *England*, *Guy* of *Warwick*; who, having left off his noble and valiant Exploits, betook himſelf (as the Story ſays) to this place, ſhaded with Groves, and water'd with freſh Streams, where he liv'd an Hermit, and built a Chapel, wherein he was interr'd.

WARWICKSHIRE, Lat. *Varvicenſis Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bounded on the North with *Staffordſhire*, on the South with *Oxford* and *Glocester* Shires, Eaſtward with *Leiceſter* and *Northampton* Shires, and Weſtward with *Worceſter* Shire. Its Length, from North to South, is about 33 Miles; its Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 25; the whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 158 Pariſh-Churches, and 18 Market-Towns; anciently inhabited by the *Cornavii*, being a Province of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the *Heptarchy*, and now making part of the Dioceſe of *Lichfield*. As this County is ſeated near the Heart of *England*, ſo it participates with her in the beſt, both for Air and Soil. The South Parts from *Avon*, which runs through the midſt of it, are the moſt fruitful for Corn and Paſture, being made Champain. The North Parts, called *The Woodland*, anciently *Arden*, are chiefly commendable for their Plenty of Woods, wherein grows excellent Aſh for Plough-Timber and Houſhold Utenſils. At *Bedworth*, in *Knightlow* Hundred, are Coal-Mines, which yield Plenty of Coals. There have been three great Battels fought in this County: the firſt in 749, wherein *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* ſlew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* at *Seckington* near *Tamworth*; the ſecond in 1468, at *Edgcote*, in which the then Earl of *Warwick* defeated *Edward* IV. and took him Priſoner: the third in 1642, at *Edgehill*, in which *Charles* I. had the better of the *Parliament* Forces under the Earl of *Eſſex*. The principal Town in this Shire is *Coventry*; which, and *Warwick* the Shire-Town, are the two only privileg'd Places in the whole County to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.

WASILIGOROD, Lat. *Baſilii Caſtrum*, a ſtrong Caſtle, built by *Baſilius* Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, in 1523. at the Influx of the River *Sura* into the *Wolga*, eight Miles below *Novigorod*, *Niſi*, which was erected as a place of Arms, or Magazin, againſt the *Tartars* of *Caſan*, who had, not long before, invaded *Ruſſia*, and carried into Captivity 300000 *Ruſſians*. In 1669. it was become a ſmall Town, ſeated on the Weſt Side of the *Wolga*, without Gates or Walls, and built moſtly with Timber. The *Sura* is a ſmall River, but very rapid, guſhing with Violence and Noiſe into the *Wolga*. Lat. 35. 50. *Struys*; *pag.* 162.

WASSI, or *Vaſſi*, upon the River *Bloiſe*, Lat. *Vaſſeum*, a little Town of *Lower Champagne*, with a Caſtle, and Royal Seat. It is of the Dioceſs of *Charlon* upon the River *Marne*, and in the Bailywick and Preſidial of *Chaumont* in *Baſſigni*. The Situation of this Town is very pleaſant, and the Soil fruitful. 'Tis famous by the Occaſion it gave to the firſt Civil War for Religion, under *Charles* IX. for the Duke of *Guiſe* marching through as the Proteſtants were at Church, there happen'd to be a Fray between the Duke's Men and the *Hugonots*, in which ſeveral of the latter were kill'd. *Mezeray. Davila.*

WATERFORD, Lat. *Waterfordia*, *Manapia*, a Town and County in the Province of *Munſter*, on the South of *Ireland*. The *Iriſh* call it *Phurtlairgee*. 'Tis Capital of its County, and, next *Dublin*, the greateſt Place in that Kingdom; having a very large and ſafe Haven, under the Protection of a ſtrong Fort, called *Duncannon*-Fort; and conveniently ſeated for a Trade with any part of the World; built by the *Norwegians* in a bad and barren Soil, at the Mouth of the River *Shour*. Ever ſince it came into the Hands of the *Engliſh* it has continued very loyal to the Crown, and has on that Score obtain'd many ſignal Privileges from it. In 1649. they forc'd *Oliver Cromwell* to draw off, when he was Maſter of the greateſt part of *Ireland*; yet, when Reſiſtance was in vain, it ſurrender'd, *Aug.* 20. 1650. on good Terms: As alſo to King *William*, both Town and Fort, in 1690. The County of *Waterford* is bounded on the Eaſt by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the Weſt by the County of *Cork*, and on the South by the Sea; the River *Sewer* incircling it on the North and Eaſt, and the *Nore* on the Weſt. The North-Parts of it are over-ſpread with the Ridge of Mountains, called *Slewbloymin*. It is from Eaſt to Weſt 27 Miles, from North to South 15. At this place landed *Strong-bow*, the Conqueror of *Ireland*, *Aug.* 23. 1171. with 200 Knights, and 1000 Archers: A ſhort time after which, he took this City, when he had been twice vigorouſly repuls'd. Then he married *Eva*, Daughter of *Dermond* King of *Leinſter*, and by that Match had the Grant of *Waterford*, which has ever ſince been *Engliſh*. *Octob.* 18. 1172. *Henry* II. arriv'd here with 400 Knights and 4000 Soldiers; and here *Dermond Mac-Carthy* King of *Cork* voluntarily ſubmitted to him, and ſwore Allegiance: after which, all the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of *Ireland* did the like, ſubmitting to him and his Heirs, as their King for ever. *Cox*, p. 22. Yet in 1175 the Citizens rebell'd againſt the *Engliſh*, and maſſacred all they could catch: but a Party ſav'd themſelves in *Reginald*'s Tower, and reveng'd the Murther of the reſt on the Inhabitants.

WATFORD, a large and well-inhabited Market-Town in *Hertfordſhire*, 15 Miles from *London*.

WATSON (Sir *Lewis*) of *Rokingham-Caſtle* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knight and Baronet, being a Perſon of noble Deſcent and ample Fortune, and active in the unhappy Troubles in King *Charles* I.'s Reign, was, in conſideration thereof, advanc'd to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Rokingham* of *Rokingham* in the County of *Northampton*. He firſt married *Catherine*, Daughter to the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*; but by her had no Iſſue: And afterwards *Eleonora*, Daughter to Sir *George Manners* of *Haddern* in *Darbyſhire*, Knight, Siſter to *John* Earl of *Rutland*; by whom he had Iſſue *Edward*, his Son and Heir, and ſix Daughters. *Edward* ſucceeding him, took to Wife the Lady *Ann*, eldeſt Daughter to *Thomas* late Earl of *Strafford*; and by her had Iſſue four Sons, *Lewis*, *Edward*, *Thomas* and *George*; and four Daughters, *Eleonora*, *Arabella*, *Ann* and *Margaret*. *Dugdale.*

WATTCHET, a Sea-port and pretty good Harbour in *Somerſet-ſhire*, frequented by ſome Veſſels who bring Coals; for which there is an indifferent good Trade. 'Tis 126 Miles from *London*.

WAYNFLEET (*William*) ſo call'd, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, from *Waynfleet* in *Lincolnſhire*, the Town where he was born; was Son of *Richard Patten* Eſq; by his Wife *Margery*, Daughter of Sir *William Brereton* of *Cheſhire*, was Provoſt of *Eaton* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. and upon the Death of Cardinal *Beaufort*, nominated by that Prince to the See of *Wincheſter*. This Biſhop was the Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*; in which, according to the Foundation Statutes, there is one Preſident, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters; which number is not to be encreaſed. He had the Reputation of a good Prelate, and was a Perſon of great Abilities. *Fuller*'s *Worthies and Church Hiſtory. Godwin de Præſul. Angl. Hall* in *Henry* VI. &c.

WEDDERBURN. The Seat of a very antient Family of *Home* or *Hume* in *Scotland*, deſcended from Sir *Thomas Home* of *Home*, who marry'd *Nicholas Pepdie*, Heireſs of *Dunglaſs*, by whom he had two Sons; from the Eldeſt of which, the Earl of *Home*'s Family is deſcended. His other Son was Sir *David Home* of *Thuſton*, who in the Year 1396, purchas'd the Lands of *Wedderburn* of *Archibald* the Second of that Name, and Third Earl of *Douglaſs*: From this Sir *David*, Sir *Patrick Home* of *Renton* is deſcended: Sir *David Home* had two Sons, *David* and *Alexander*: *David* was marry'd to *Mary Carmichall*, Siſter to one

one *Peter Carmichall*, by whom he had Iſſue *George* and *Patrick*: *George* ſucceeded to *David* his Grandfather, and marry'd *Mary Sinclair*, one of the Co-heirs of *John Saintclaire* of *Polwort*, Eldeſt Son of *Sinclair* of *Hermiſtoun* and his Lady *Jane Polwort*, in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of half the Lands of *Polwort*; and his Brother *Patrick* marry'd the other Siſter and Coheir, and ſo became Owner of the other Moiety: *George* above-mention'd had Iſſue by his Wife two Sons, *David* and *John*: *David* ſucceeded to his Father's Eſtate, and marry'd a Daughter of *Gallaſheels*, by whom he had Iſſue eight Sons; *George* the Eldeſt, who in the Year 1513, was ſlain with his Father at the Battel of *Flowden*; upon which, *David* the ſecond Son became Heir to his Father, and marry'd Lady *Aliſon Douglaſs*, fourth Daughter, to *George* Maſter of *Angus*, who was kill'd at *Flowden*. The ſaid *David*'s third Son was *Alexander Home*, the firſt Laird of *Manderſton*, who had ſeveral Sons; *George* the Eldeſt, who was Knighted, *Patrick*, *&c.* Sir *George* had alſo ſeveral Sons, Sir *Alexander* the Eldeſt, and the ſecond Sir *George Home*, who was afterwards Earl of *Dunbar*. Sir *Alexander* laſt mention'd, had two Sons, Sir *Alexander* and Sir *George*. Sir *Alexander* (who was Maſter of the Houſhold to the Princeſs of *Orange*, and of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* II.) dying without Iſſue, his Nephew *Alexander*, Son to his Brother Sir *George*, is now Heir Apparent to *Manderſtoun*. *Patrick Home* above-mention'd, ſecond Son of the firſt Laird of *Manderſton*, marry'd *Jennett Ellein*, in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of the Lands of *Renton*, ſhe being ſole Heir to her Father *David Ellien* of *Butterdean*. This *Patrick* had ſeveral Sons: *Alexander* the Eldeſt, who ſuccceded to the Eſtate of *Renton*, marry'd *Margaret Cockburn*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Cockburn* of *Clarkenton*, Lord Privy Seal. This Sir *Alexander* had ſeveral Sons; Sir *John Home* the Eldeſt, ſucceeded to the Eſtate of *Renton*, was Lord Juſtice Clerk, one of the Lords of the Seſſions, and was marry'd to *Margaret Stewart*, eldeſt Daughter to *John Stewart*, Lord *Coldingham*. Sir *Patrick Home*, by his Mother *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter to the Lord *Coldingham* above-mention'd, is deſcended from *Francis Stewart* Earl of *Bothwell*, natural Son to King *James* V. Sir *Patrick* marry'd *Margaret Baird*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Baird* of *Sauchton-Hall*, by whom he has Iſſue ſeveral Sons and Daughters.

WEEDON (*Cavendiſh*) of *Lincoln*'s *Inn* Eſq; a younger Son of *Tho. Weedon* of *Weedon* in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Henry Crook*, Son of *Robert Crook* of *Chilton*, Barr. which Sir *Robert* was twice Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and died one of the Judges of the Court of *King's-Bench*. Mr. *Weedon* firſt mention'd, procur'd the ſetting up *Seats* at the Barrs of the Courts of *Chancery* and *King's-Bench* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for the conveniency of thoſe of the long Robe (whereof he is a Member,) who till then always ſtood. He was alſo the firſt Inhabitant of the *New Square*, call'd *Searle*'s *Court* in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and contriv'd the Stone-Walks, Pillar, Fountain, and *Viſto* in the Gardens, with the Clock-Dial-Work, and other Conveniences and Ornaments in the ſaid Square; which Project he ſet on foot, by a Contribution liberally began by himſelf, and promoted amongſt his Fellow-members of the ſaid Society; with whom he has alſo prevail'd for Subſcriptions (to the value of many Hundred Pounds) for an Organ to be ſet up in the Chapel of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, with an Eſtabliſhment for *Anthems* every *Sunday*: And has alſo ſince ſet on Foot a much Nobler Deſign of beautifying Great *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*, in a moſt extraordinary manner, according to two curious Plans by him already Deſign'd and Publiſh'd, by Palliſading in the ſeveral Walks, and by Erecting Fountains and Water-works in each Quarter; and more eſpecially, by building a fine Chapel in the Centre of the ſaid Fields; in which, according to the Projected Deſign, there will be on every *Holy-day* in the Year, and every firſt *Thurſday* in the Month, a Sermon preach'd upon the Attributes of God, and in Honour of his Providence, with *Anthems* ſuitable to the Subject; all which to be promoted and ſettled by way of voluntary Contribution: And to make this Work better underſtood and encourag'd, the ſaid Mr. *Weedon* has procur'd the Model of the Chapel to be finely Carv'd, and plac'd in the Library of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*.

WEEK, the ſpace of Seven Days. This way of reckoning Time, is ſuppos'd to come from the *Jews* at firſt, who kept the Sabbath every *Saturday*, and from thence it probably paſs'd to the *Greeks* and other *Nations*, as to the Period of Computation, tho' not to a *Sabbatical Reſt*. However, it is the Opinion of ſome, that the Heathens diſtinguiſh'd Time into Weeks, either upon the account of the Seven Planets, or the four Quarters of the Moon, conſiſting of Seven Days each Quarter. And here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the Heathens gave the Name of one of the Seven Planets to each Day of the Week, calling the firſt day *Sunday*, in preference to that principal Planet. The reaſon of the Order of the Planets in the Days of the Week, *i. e.* why *Monday* follows *Sunday*, and ſo of the reſt, goes upon the ground following. The Day being divided by the Heathens into four and twenty Hours: Every Planet had an Hour of the Day aſſign'd him in his Turn, beginning with the Sun; and thus, to explain the Matter more particularly, The firſt Hour of the firſt Day being aſſign'd the Sun, they reckon'd the Planets downwards, giving *Venus* the ſecond Hour, *Mercury* the third, and the *Moon* the fourth; then they continue their Reckoning upon the higheſt Planets, according to the Order of their Situation; and thus, The fifth Hour falls to *Saturn*, the ſixth to *Jupiter*, and the ſeventh to *Mars*. This Order being carried on, the eighth Hour belongs to the *Sun*, and ſo does the fifteenth and the two and twentieth, upon the courſe of the Computation; from whence it follows, that *Venus* makes the three and twentieth Hour, and *Mercury* the four and twentieth; and thus the firſt Day is run through. Now *Mercury* having the laſt Hour of *Sunday*, or the firſt Day aſſign'd him, 'twill follow, that the firſt Hour of the ſecond Day, will of courſe be'ong to the *Moon*, which is the reaſon why *Monday* follows *Sunday*: And the ſame Computation makes *Tueſday* follow *Monday*; and ſo of the reſt. *Macrobius Lib. Saturn. Selden de Jure Gentium. Petav. de Doct. Tempor.*

WEEKS, (*Daniel's Seventy*) the Number of the 70 Weeks of Years, *i. e.* 70 times 7 Years, which make Four hundred and ninety: This Myſterious Number was by the Angel *Gabriel*, reveal'd to the Prophet *Daniel*, to foretel the time of the Birth and Death of our *Bleſſed Saviour*. By this Revelation we are to underſtand, that the *Meſſiah* was to die in the middle of the ſeventh Week; *i. e.* between the third and fourth Year of it. The beginning of theſe ſeventy Weeks, is by the Learned, fix'd to the time *Jeruſalem* was rebuilt by *Nehemiah*, with the permiſſion of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, King of *Perſia*: And here they take Notice of two Beginnings of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*'s Reign; the firſt, when he was taken into the Government, and reign'd jointly with his Father *Xerxes*, commences in the 281ſt Year of *Rome*, (which make the Three thouſand five hundred eighty firſt of the World;) and the other after the Death of his Father, and falls on the 287 of *Rome*, *i. e.* the 3587th of the World: This ſecond Reign laſted forty Years. The Learned obſerve farther, That we are not to take theſe Years for pure Lunary ones, becauſe 'tis not to be ſuppos'd that the Angel *Gabriel* meant any other ſort of Year than that which was in uſe among the *Jews*, and indeed among almoſt all other Nations of the World, who either computed by proper *Solary* Years of 365 Days, or elſe by *Lunary* ones adjuſted to the *Solary*, by *Eboliſmes*: Theſe grounds being laid, it will follow, that *Jeruſalem* was re-built the 20th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, reckoning from the time that he began to Reign jointly with his Father *Xerxes*, which was the 300 of *Rome*, the 3600 of the World, and 454 Years before our Saviour; now from this 20th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, to the 30th Year of our Lord, when our Bleſſed Saviour was Baptiz'd by *John* the *Baptiſt*, and began to Preach and make himſelf Publick, there are 483 Years, which make 79 Weeks of *Solar* Years. In the middle of the 7th Week, the *Meſſiah* was crucify'd in the 33d Year of his Age, and three Years and three Months after his Baptiſm: And thus, to conclude, The end of the laſt Week falls upon the 37th Year of our Lord, three Years and ſome Months after his Crucifixion. *Petav. de Doct. Temp. Labbe Hiſt. Chronologique, Dan. chap. 9. ver. 24, 27, &c.*

WEILL, Lat. *Vuila*, a City in the Dukedom of *Wirtemburg*, Free and Imperial by the Conſtitution of *Frederick* II. ſituate upon the River *Wurm*, two Miles from *Stutgard* to the Weſt, and *Spire* to the South, and three from *Tubingen*.

WEIMAR, or WYMAR (*Bernard* Duke of) a *German* Prince, was one of the greateſt Commanders of his time. *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, made him General of the Army he ſent into *Germany*. The Duke won great Victories, took *Saverne*, and having join'd the Cardinal *Valette*, beat the *Imperialiſts* out of *Burgundy*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Joinville* in *Franche Comté*. In 1638, he forc'd *Reinsfeldt*, after defeating 6500 *Imperialiſts* that came to its Relief, and taking the Commanders, *John de Wert*, the Duke of *Savelli*, and *Enkenfort*. Being re-inforc'd with 6000 *French*, under the Command of the Count of *Guebriant*, he made himſelf Maſter of a Paſſage upon the *Rhine*, took *Friburg* in 13 Days, with 2000 Men; then laid Siege to *Briſac*, and carried it in ſpight of the Succours of the two *Imperial* Armies, under the Conduct of *Goeutz* and *Savelli*. He attack'd them at One in the Afternoon, and fighting until Ten at Night, defeated them entirely; taking 800 Priſoners, 80 Colours and Standards, 11 Pieces of Cannon, with all their Baggage, 6000 Sacks of Corn, and a great quantity of Powder, which they intended to put into the Town. Of 3000 that were kill'd in this Fight, there were but 4 or 500 of the Duke's Men. Having added theſe new Conqueſts to *Alſace*, which was given this Prince by *Lewis* XIII. he became ſo very powerful, that the King of *France* writ to him to come to Court, but he excus'd himſelf, and ſent Colonel *Erlach*, whilſt he himſelf ſecur'd his Conqueſts, and endeavour'd to take up Winter-Quarters in *Franche Comté*, where he defeated the Enemy's Van-Guard, commanded by Prince *Francis*, Duke *Charles*'s Brother; and made himſelf Maſter of *Morteau*, *Pontarlier*, *Nozeray*, *Joux*, and ſome other Places. His Conqueſts had gone farther, had not he died at *Newburg* in 1639. He diſpos'd as Sovereign, of what he believ'd his own; declar'd his Brothers unworthy to ſucceed him in his Conqueſts, if they did not continue Allies with *France*; and, as a Sign of his great Eſteem of the Valour of Count *Guebriant*, he left him his Sword, Armour and charging Horſe. His Body was carried to *Briſac*, and there buried with great Magnificence and Military Pomp; for, being a Proteſtant, he was not allow'd the Solemnities of the Roman Church.

WEISMAR, Lat. *Vimaria*, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, ſituate upon the River *Ilm*, three *German* Miles from *Erford* to the Eaſt, and five from *Naumburg*; once the Seat of *Otho*, Emperor of *Germany*, now under a Duke of the Houſe of *Saxony*.

WEISMAR, Lat. *Weiſmaria*, one of the Hanſe-Towns of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which has an Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, and a new ſtrong Caſtle. It ſtands between *Roſtock* to the Eaſt, and *Lubeck* to the Weſt, ſeven *German* Miles from either; built about 1240, by a Count of *Swerin*. In 1262, it was almoſt entirely ruin'd by Fire. In 1266, the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges, to encourage the re-building of it. By the Peace of *Munſter*, it was aſſign'd to the *Swedes*; but being taken by the *Danes* in 1679, tho' by the Treaty in 1679 they were to reſtore it, yet that Crown has not perform'd that Article.

WEISSEMBURG, Lat. *Weiſſemburgum*, a Free Imperial City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichſtadt*, near the Fountains of *Redmitz*; four *German* Miles from *Donawart* to the North, ſeven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*.

WEISSEMBURG, a City of *Alſatia*, in the Territory of *Wasgow*, towards the Borders of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; called *Cron Weiſſemburg*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former. 'Tis ſituate upon the River *Luter*, four *German* Miles from *Hagenaw* to the North, and ſix from *Straſsburg*. *Dagobert* King of *France*, built here a celebrated Monaſtery in 623, which in 1496, was chang'd into a College. By the Peace of *Munſter* this Place was granted to *France*; and in 1673, ſuffer'd much by the *Germans*, but is now re-building.

WEISSEMBURG, Lat. *Alba Julia*, a Town of *Tranſylvania*, which the *Hungarians* call *Giula Fejervar*; with a Biſhoprick, ſuffragant of *Colocz*. *Alba Julia* is ſituate upon the River *Maiere*, which the Inhabitants call *Marons*, and the *Germans*, *Merich*. The antient Kings and Princes of this Country made it their ordinary Reſidence, until *Bethlem Gabor*'s Time. It has been much greater than now it is, as may be ſeen by its rare *Roman* Medals, Coins and Inſcriptions; evident Signs of Antiquity and Grandeur. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

WELAND, a River which riſes upon the Borders of *Northampton* and *Leiceſterſhires*, and bending its Courſe Eaſtward, parts thoſe two Counties, as it does afterwards *Rutland* from *Northamptonſhire*; then running North-Eaſtward through *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*; there it empties it ſelf, with ſeveral leſſer Streams, into the Sea. In *Leiceſterſhire* it waters *Harburg*; in *Lincolnſhire*, *Stamford*, *Marketdeeping Crowland* and *Spalding*.

WELSH-POOL, a Market-Town of *Yſtrad* Hundred in the Eaſtern Parts of *Montgomeryſhire*, ſituate near the Influx of a ſmall Stream, called *Lediog*, into the River *Severn*.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a Market-Town of *Hamfordſhoe* Hundred in the Eaſtern Parts of *Northamptonſhire*, pleaſantly ſituate upon an Aſcent, on the Weſt Banks of the River *Nine*; being a large and populous Town, enjoying a good Trade, beautified with a fair Church, and having the conveniency beſides of a free School. It is 65 Miles from *London*.

WELLINGTON, a Market-Town in *Milverton* Hundred, in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Tone*. It is 111 Miles from *London*.

WELLS, Lat. *Welle*, *Belgæ*, or *Theorodunum*, a City in *Somerſetſhire*, which together with *Bath*, gives to the Dioceſan the Title of *Bath* and *Wells*. It ſtands about 15 Miles South and by Weſt from *Bath*, at the Foot of an Hill, and amongſt Springs and Wells; whence it got the Name of *Wells*: A ſmall City, but well inhabited, and grac'd with fair Buildings, both publick and private. The Cathedral, which is its chiefeſt Ornament, was built by *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *Anno* 704, and dedicated to St. *Andrew*: But that being ruinated, the Church which now ſtands, a ſtately Building, was built moſt part, by Biſhop *Robert*, the 18th Biſhop of this See; and finiſh'd by *Joceline*, ſurnamed *De Wells*: Adjoining to which is the Biſhop's Palace, built in the manner of a Caſtle; and on the other ſide are the Prebendiary's Houſes, *&c.* The Market-houſe, ſupported by Pillars, is alſo a neat Building. The Biſhop's Seat was originally at *Wells*, from whence this Church is called by ſome Writers, *Eccleſia Wellenſis*: And it was made a Biſhop's See in the Reign of *Edward* the *Elder*, *An.* 905. *Adelmus*, before Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, being the firſt Biſhop hereof. How the Style of *Bath* came in, ſee under the word *Bath*.

WEM, a Market-Town of *North Bradford* Hundred, in the North of *Shropſhire*. It ſtands on the River *Rodden*, which from hence runs into the *Tene*, and with it into the *Severn*. It gave the Title of Baron to the late Lord Chancellor *Jeoffreys*, which is now enjoy'd by his Son *John*. It is 121 Miles from *London*.

WENCESLAUS. See *Venceſlas* or *Venceſlaus*.

WENDOVER, a Market-Town and Corporation in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Aleſbury*; having the Honour of the Election of two Parliament Men. It is 39 Miles from *London*.

WENLOCK, or *Great* WENLOCK, a Market and Burrough Town of *Wenlock* Hundred in *Shropſhire*; near which, a rich Copper Mine was found in the Reign of *Richard* II. 'Tis repreſented in the Houſe of Commons by two Burgeſſes. It is 155 Miles from *London*.

WENTWORTH (Sir *Thomas*) Son and Heir to Sir *William Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe* in *Yorkſhire*, Baronet, was firſt choſen by King *Charles* I. of his Privy Council, and in a ſhort time after, by Letters Patents bearing Date the 22d of *July*, in the 4th Year of his Reign, firſt advanc'd to the Title of Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe*; next, upon the 10th of *December* following, to that of Viſcount *Wentworth*; and afterwards conſtituted him Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and upon the 12th of *January* advanc'd him to the farther Dignities of Baron of *Raby*, by reaſon of his Deſcent from that great Family of *Nevill*, ſometimes Lords of that place, and Earl of *Strafford*; and laſtly, elected him into the honourable Society of Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter. Yet the Parliament in 1641, paſs'd a ſpecial Bill for his Attainder, with this particular Clauſe, that the like ſhould never be drawn into practice again; and, having got the King's Aſſent thereto, cut off his Head at *Tower-hill* the 12th of *May* the ſame Year. He married three Wives: Firſt, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had no Iſſue: Secondly, *Arabella*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Clare*; by whom he had Iſſue one Son, called *William*, and two Daughters; the Lady *Ann*, married to *Edward* Lord *Rockingham*; and the Lady *Arabella*, to *Juſtin Macarti*, Son to *Donagh*, Earl of *Clancarti*: And laſtly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Godfrey Rhodes* of *Great Houghton* in *Yorkſhire*, Knight; by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter, called *Margaret*. *William*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeded him, and married the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Derby*; and was, after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, honour'd by him with the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

WESEL, a ſtrong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, and an Hanſe-Town, which has a Caſtle belonging to it. 'Tis ſituate upon the River *Rhine*, at the Confluence of the *Lippe*, 12 *German* Miles from *Cologne* to the North, and 5 from *Dorſten* to the Weſt; taken by the *Hollanders*, from the *Spaniards*, in 1629, from them by the *French* in 1672, who left it in 1674, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, after they had diſmantled it.

WEST (*John*) Lord *La-warr*, deſcended from an Antient and Noble Family: To begin with *Thomas de Weſt*, who in 17 *Edward* II. marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John de Cantilupe* of *Snitterfield* in *Com. Warr.* Knt. and ſerv'd in Parliament for that County. He was Knighted in the 4th of *Edward* III. and made Governor of the Caſtle of *Chriſt-Church* in *Com. Southamp.* In this Reign he went in the Expedition againſt the *Scots*, and made a Campaigne in *Flanders*, with *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and another with *Lawrence de Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in *France*: And behaving himſelf to Advantage in theſe honourable Poſts, was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Peers in 16th of *Edward* III. He was ſucceeded by Sir *Thomas Weſt* his Son and Heir, who had a creditable ſhare in the Wars of *France* and *Scotland*, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf remarkably at the Battel of *Poictiers*; in which Battel he is ſaid by ſome Writers, to have taken King *John* of *France* Priſoner; and to confirm the Credit of this Hiſtory, he is painted with this Circumſtance of Honour in St. *George*'s *Hall* at *Windſor*. This Sir *Thomas* died ſeiz'd of Twenty one Mannors in the Counties of *Glocester*, *Dorſet*, *Warwick*, *Devon*, *Southampton* and *Wilts*, and left Iſſue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who accompany'd *Edward* Duke of *Albemarle* into *Ireland*, for the Defence of that Realm, and was ſummon'd to Parliament in the 2d and 5th of *Henry* IV. and died ſeiz'd of fifteen Mannors. He was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who marry'd *Ida*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Almeric de St. Amand*, and was with King *Henry* V. in the Wars of *France*. *Reginald*, Brother and Heir to this *Thomas*, was Knighted, ſerv'd in the Wars of *France*, and was made Governor of St. *Lo*, and Captain of the Caſtle of *de la Mote* in *Normandy*. And 5 *Henry* VI. upon the Death of *Thomas* Lord *La-warr*, had Livery of the Lands of his Mothers Inheritance, ſhe being Siſter and Heir to the ſaid Lord *Thomas*. In 8 *Henry* VI. he ſerved the King in *France* with 30 Men at Arms, 70 Archers; and from 5 *Henry* VI. forward, was ſummon'd to Parliament as Lord *La-warr*, and died ſeiz'd of forty three Mannors, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir. This *Richard* was a vigilous Aſſertor of the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt; and therefore when the Houſe of *York* prevail'd, he procur'd a Licence to Travel, and notwithſtanding the Turn of Affairs, died ſeiz'd of twenty eight Mannors. *Thomas* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and was ſo much in favour with *Henry* VII. that he obtain'd a Grant from this Prince of the Caſtle, Barony, Honour, *&c.* of *Brembre* in *Com. Suſſ.* and of ſeveral Mannors, Parks, *&c.* in that County. In this Reign he was likewiſe one of the chief Commanders of the Army ſent into *Flanders*, in Aid of the Emperor *Maximilian* againſt the *French*: And had likewiſe a conſiderable Poſt in the Troops rais'd for Suppreſſing the *Cornish* Inſurrection. In 5 *Henry* VIII. he attended the King in his Voyage Royal to *Tournay*, and the next Year waited on the King's Siſter, the Lady *Mary*, in order to her Marriage with King *Lewis* XII. *Thomas* his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him in his Honour and Eſtate, ſubſcrib'd with the reſt of the Peers in Parliament, that Declaration to Pope *Clement* VII. by which they let him underſtand, his Supremacy would be in danger, unleſs he complyed with King *Henry* in the Buſineſs of the Divorce. This *Thomas*

lay in;

having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *William* his Brother's Son, who ſerv'd in the *Engliſh* Army at the Siege of St. *Quintin*, 4 *Mariæ*; and having been attainted 2 *Edward* VI. procur'd a Reſtoration in Blood in 5 *Eliz.* After his Deceaſe his Honour deſcended to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who, upon his Petition to Queen *Elizabeth*, was reſtor'd to the Place and Precedency of his Anceſtors. This *Thomas* marry'd *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Francis Knowles*, Knight of the Garter, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth*; and by her had Iſſue, beſides ſix Daughters, two Sons, *Robert* who died without Iſſue, and *Thomas* who ſucceeded to the Honor, was made Captain General of all the Colonies then planted and to be planted in *Virginia*; to which place, ſailing with three Ships and 150 Men, he died in the Voyage, leaving Iſſue by *Cicely* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Sherly* Knt. beſides ſix Daughters, *Henry* his Son and Heir; which *Henry* married *Iſabel*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Edmonds* Knt. Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Charles* I. and had Iſſue by her *Charles* his Son and Heir, who married *Ann*, Daughter of *John Wilde* of *Dort-Wych* in *Com. Wigorn*, Serjeant at Law; which *Charles* had Iſſue two Sons, *Charles* and *John*, and *Cicely* a Daughter. *John* laſt mentioned, being the preſent Lord *La-war*, and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, married ——— the ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Freeman* of *London*, Merchant, and by her has Iſſue *John*. His Lordſhip's paternal Arms are, *Pearl, a Fez Dancittè Diamond. Hollinſhead. Pol. Virg. Dugdale Baron. &c.*

WESTBURY, a Market and Corporation Town of *Wiltſhire*, upon the River *Broke*, near its Fall into the *Avon*. 'Tis Capital of its Hundred, and honour'd with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is 80 Miles from *London*.

WESTMINSTER, Lat. *Weſtmonaſterium*, anciently call'd by a *Saxon* Name, *Thorney*; is a diſtinct City from *London*, as to its Name, Foundation and Government; but, ſince they became contiguous, 'tis generally look'd upon as part of *London*, and ſwallow'd up in that Name: It lyes Weſt from it; and, reckoning all the Suburbs that properly belong unto it, is of a very conſiderable Extent. Remarkable, amongſt other Things, Firſt, For the Royal Palace of *White-Hall*, the uſual Reſidence of our *Engliſh* Monarchs. Secondly, For the *Parliament-Houſe*. Thirdly, For that ſtately Hall, called *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where ſit the Civil Courts of Judicature, during the four Terms of the Year. Fourthly, For the Abby-Church at *Weſtminſter*, and the ſtately Chapel adjoining to it; in the firſt of which the Kings of *England* are crown'd, the laſt being the uſual Place for their Sepulture. Laſtly, For being chiefly inhabited by the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, who for the moſt part, dwell here in ſtately Houſes. The *Parliament-Houſe* is part of an ancient Palace of the Kings of *England*, which was moſt burnt down in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Here the two Houſes meet; the Lords in a Room, called *The Houſe of Lords*; the Commons in another from them, called *The Houſe of Commons*. Adjoining to it, is that ſtately Fabrick, *Weſtminſter-Hall*; for its Dimenſions not to be equall'd by any in *Chriſtendom*; being 270 Foot in Length, and 74 in Breadth, without the Support of one Pillar; and all finely pav'd with Free Stone. This was erected, as ſome ſay, by *William Rufus*, but more probably by *Richard* II. And were it deſcrib'd according to its Greatneſs, and the Dignity of the Courts that are kept there, it might paſs for one of the moſt remarkable Buildings in *Europe*. But the Glory of *Weſtminſter* is the Abby-Church there, made Collegiate by Queen *Elizabeth*. Formerly here ſtood a Temple of *Apollo*, out of the ruins of which, King *Sebert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, erected a Church, and dedicated it to St. *Peter*; as was that before: And, whereas the former was commonly call'd St. *Peter's* in *Thorney*, the Name of *Weſtminſter-Abbey* prevail'd for this with the Common People, as ſtanding Weſtward of St. *Paul's*: But, being grown ruinous in Tract of Time, it was re-built by *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, who liberally endowed it, and furniſh'd it with Monks, remov'd hither from *Exeter*. Afterwards King *Henry* III. taking down the Fabrick, erected it as now it ſtands; except the Enlargements towards the Weſt, made by ſeveral Abbots; and the ſtately Chapel, built at the Eaſt End thereof by *Henry* VII. Upon the Diſſolution of this Monaſtery by King *Henry* VIII. (then valued at 3471 *l. per Annum*;) that King firſt erected here a Deanry, *Anno* 1539. Two Years after, he made it a Biſhop's See in the Perſon of *Thomas Thirleby*, who having dilapidated the Patrimony to this See allotted, and *Robb'd St.* Peter *to pay St.* Paul, as the Saying is, was tranſlated to *Norwich*, *Anno* 1550. Thus ended this Biſhopric, having continued but nine Years; and Middleſex, which was the Dioceſe thereof, was reſtor'd to *London*. Queen *Mary* afterwards made it an Abby again, which ſhe beſtow'd upon *John Feckham*. But her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, diſſolv'd that Foundation, and made it (as it is now) a Collegiate Church; conſiſting of a Dean, and Twelve Prebendaries; beſides ſeveral Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir.

'Tis obſervable, that the Abbots here had Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction within their Liberties, the keeping of the *Regalia*, a chief Service in the King's Coronation, and a Place in Parliament: In all which Rights, ſave that of Parliament, the Deans have hitherto ſucceeded them. The Chapel adjoining to this Church, and commonly called from the Founder of it, *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, is admirable for its Artificial Workmanſhip, both within and without; but chiefly for the Tombs and Monuments of ſeveral Four Kings, and particularly that of King *Henry* VII. being of Braſs ſo delicately wrought, that it is not to be parallell'd. Here is alſo a famous Free-School, conſiſting of 40 Scholars, maintained by the Revenues of this Church, and taught ſo much of Human Learning as to make them fit for the Univerſity: To which purpoſe, there is a yearly Election for the Ableſt to be ſent, ſome to *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford*, and others to *Trinity College* in *Cambrige*; where they have good Allowances. But this is not all that *Weſtminſter* affords worth our taking notice of: The Copper Statue of King *Charles* I. at *Charing-Croſs*, the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change* in the *Strand*, the *Savoy* once a famous Hoſpital; ſeveral Noble-men's Houſes, (particularly, *Montague*, *Berkley*, and *Northumberland-Houſes*;) and thoſe ſtately *Squares*, fill'd up with Nobility and Gentry, are things which redound very much to the Glory of this City. To which add the vaſt *New Buildings*, rais'd from *York*, *Arundel*, *Worceſter*, *Eſſex*, *Newport* and *Albemarle-Houſes*: And others upon new Grounds; ſuch as thoſe of *Soho*, which alone might make a good large City; and many more, too numerous to inſiſt upon. By theſe vaſt Additions of Buildings, all ſince the Reſtauration, *Weſtminſter* is become a City of a large Extent, and makes up with *London*, the greateſt City in *Europe*. For the particular Government whereof in Civil Matters, there is, firſt, an *High-Steward*, who is uſually one of Prime Nobility: Next, a *Deputy Steward*, a *Bailiff*, and two *High-Burgeſſes*; theſe choſen every Year. *Cambden. Brit. Monument. Weſtmonaſt. &c.*

WESTMORLAND, a County in the North-Weſt Parts of *England*, lyes between *York-ſhire* on the Eaſt, *Cumberland* on the Weſt and North, and *Lancaſhire* on the South. From North to South it reaches in length 30 Miles, in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 24. The whole divided into four Wards, called *Kendale*, *Langdale*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Wards*; wherein are contained 26 Pariſhes, and eight Market Towns: Whoſe ancient Inhabitants were part of the *Brigantes*, the Country making part of the *Heptarchy* Kingdom of *Northumberland*; and now, with part of *Cumberland*, making the Dioceſe of *Carliſle*. The Name of *Weſtmorland* is got, partly from its Weſtern Situation, and partly from its Moors (or Fells) unmanur'd, which make up a good part of it. 'Tis one of the worſt Counties of *England*, a part of of its Soil being barren: But the Southern Parts contain many fruitful Valleys, Meadows, Arable and Paſture Grounds. The Air is ſharp, piercing and healthful. The chief Rivers that water it, are, the *Eden*, *Lon* and *Ken*; the firſt running Northward, and the other two Southward. Weſtward are two large Meres; the one call'd *Ulles*, and the other *Winander-Mere*; that bordering upon *Cumberland*, and this upon *Lancaſhire*. Of all its Market Towns, *Appleby* is the only Place privileg'd to ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament. This County was firſt dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Reign of *Richard* II. by whom *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, and Earl-Marſhal, was created Earl of *Weſtmorland*, *Anno* 1398; which Title continued in his Family almoſt 200 Years, till it fail'd on the Death of *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. But it was reviv'd by King *James* I. in the Perſon of *Francis Fane*, eldeſt Son of *Mary*, deſcended from the *Nevils*; who, *An.* 1624, was created Baron of *Burgherſh*, and Earl of *Weſtmorland*: From whom the Title is now devolv'd upon the Right Honourable *Charles Fane*, the preſent Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

WESTPHALIA, one of the Ten Circles of the Empire of *Germany*, between the *Lower Saxony* and the *Low Countries*. It comprehends ſeveral Places, whereof the moſt conſiderable belonging to the Church, are, the Biſhopricks of *Munſter*, *Paderborn*, *Oſnabruk*, *Minden*, *Liege* and *Furden*; the Archbiſhopricks of *Utrecht* and *Cambray*; the Abbies of *Stavlot*, St. *Cornelius Munſter*, *Corvey*, *Echternach*, *Eſſen*, *Werden* and *Herverden*. Amongſt the Laicks are, the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Berg*, or *Mons*; the Earldoms of *Ooſt-Vrie*, or *Eaſtern Frize*, of *La Marck*, *Ravenſperg*, *Sain*, *Naſſaw*, *Dillemburg*, *Runckel*, *Lingen*, *De Meurs*, *Brunckhorſt*, *Sommerauff*, *Vinnemberg*, *Diepholt*, *Schawenbourg*, *Lippa*, *Aremberg* and *Rettberg*. There are alſo the Imperial Towns of *Collen*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Dortmund*, *Herford*, *Weſel*, *Duisburg*, *Soeſt*, *Brakel*, *Wachtburg*, *Lengow*, *Duren* and *Cambray*. There is alſo a Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* that belongs to the Elector of *Collen*.

WESTRAM, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the River *Darent*.

WEXFORD, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh*, *Loghagriam*. It is the South part of the Province of *Lenſter*, bounded on the North by the County of *Waterford*, cut off by the River *Barrow*. It takes its Name from a great Sea-Port Town on the South-ſide of the River *Shemalyn*, not far from the South-eaſtern Point of *Ireland*, about 20 Miles Eaſt of *Waterford*. This City was the firſt place of Strength the *Engliſh* took in *Ireland*, under *Robert Fitz-Stephens* Aſſiſtant to *Richard* Earl of *Chepſtow* in 1170: nor was it taken without Reſiſtance by the Grant of *Dermond* King of *Lenſter*. It was made the firſt *Engliſh* Colony.

WEYMOUTH, a Market and Borough Town of *Culliford* Hundred in the South of *Dorſetſhire*, upon the Chanel called *Weymouth*, from the ſmall River *Wye*, on the Mouth whereof it

is

is ſeated. It's join'd to *Melcomb Regis*, on the other ſide of the ſame River, by a fair Timber Bridge, ſince the Incorporation of both Towns by Act of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time into one Body. Yet each is diſtinctly repreſented by its Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons, and *Weymouth* has the Honour to give the Title of a Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Thomas Thynne*, created Viſcount *Weymouth* by King *Charles* II. See *Thynne*. For good Harbours upon the Chanel, *Falmouth* is of note in *Cornwal*, *Plymouth* in *Devonſhire*, and *Weymouth* in this County.

WHARTON, the Sirname of a Family of great Antiquity, taking Denomination from a fair Lordſhip of that Name upon the Bank of the River *Eden* in the County of *Weſtmorland*, which together with *Wharton-Hall*, is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharton*. The firſt of this Family who was advanced to the Dignity of Peerage, was Sir *Thomas Wharton* Knight, Governor of the Town and Caſtle of *Carliſle*, and Warden of the Marſhes, who in 34 *Hen.* VIII. upon an Invaſion of 15000 *Scots*, being aſſiſted by Sir *William Muſgrave*, and appearing but with 300 Men, put them into ſuch an apprehenſion that the Duke of *Norfolk* with his whole Army were at hand, preſently fled in Diſorder, and the Earls of *Caſſils* and *Gleancarn*, with others of note, were taken; for which remarkable Service, he was, in the 35th of *Hen.* VIII. created Baron of *Wharton* in the County of *Weſtmorland*. In the 36th of *Hen.* VIII. he march'd with the Lord *Dacres* and others into *Scotland*, aſſiſted at the taking of *Dumfriez*, bringing off a great Booty, forcing the *Scots* to a Treaty, and to give Hoſtages for performance of Articles. In the 1ſt. of *Edward* VI. being Warden of the Weſt Marches, he entred *Scotland* again with the Earl of *Lenox*, Grandfather to King *James* I. who was then diſobliged by the Court of *Scotland*, and invaded the Country with 5000 Men, and won the Church of *Anan*. In the 7th of *Edward* VI. he had an Augmentation of Arms granted by the ſaid Prince in conſideration of his Services, in the following Terms.

Edward VI. *by the Grace of God King of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. *and in Earth, of the Church of* England *and* Ireland *Supreme Head: To all and ſingular Nobles and Gentlemen, Kings of Arms, Heralds, and other Officers of Arms unto whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.* Foraſmuch *as anciently from the beginning it hath been deviſed and ordained, that the valiant and vertuous Acts of excellent Perſons ſhould be commended to the world with ſundry Monuments and Remembrances of their good Deſerts, amongſt the which one of the chiefeſt and moſt uſual hath been the bearing of Signs and Tokens in Shields, called Arms, the which are none other things than Evidences and Demonſtrations of Prowes and Valour, diverſly diſtributed according to the Qualities and Deſerts of the Perſons, that ſuch Signs and Tokens of the Diligent, Faithful, and Courageous, might appear before the negligent Coward and ignorant Subject, and be an efficient Cauſe to move, ſtir, animate, and kindle the Hearts of Men to the Imitation of Vertue and Nobleneſs. We, not minding the Derogation, or taking away of any part of the Authority of ſo antient an Order, but rather tendring the maintenance thereof, Will the ſame continually be obſerved, to the intent that ſuch as have done commendable Service to their Prince and Country, either in War or in Peace, may both receive due Honour in their Lives, and derive the ſame ſucceſſively to their Poſterity after them: Willing alſo, as a thing moſt expedient and neceſſary, that from time to time the Officers and Heralds of Arms, to whoſe Office it is appropriate, to procure, aſſign, and ordain for all ſuch Perſons, Signs and Tokens, according to their Qualities and Deſerts, and do digeſt and regiſter the ſame in their Books of Record, to the intent that Honour juſtly won may not be forgotten and drowned in Oblivion. And hereupon conſidering the high and commendable Service of Our right-truſty and well-beloved Sir* Thomas Wharton *Kt. Lord* Wharton, *done in a Service upon and againſt Our ancient Enemies the* Scots, *at a Road by him made at a Place called* Solemmoſſe, *being on S.* Katherine's *Eve in the* xxxiiij *Year of the Reign of our dear Father King* Henry the Eighth, *of moſt famous Memory; whereas through his noble Governance and valiant Chevalry, the chiefeſt of all the Nobility of* Scotland *were either ſlain or taken Priſoners, to Our great Honour and Glory.* In Conſideration whereof, *We, by the Advice and good Report of Our right truſty and right entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor* John *Duke of* Northumberland, *Knight Marſhal of* England, *intending to have the ſame notified by Signs and Tokens of Nobility ſet forth in due order; We have aſſigned Our well-beloved Servant* William Harvey *Eſq; alias* Norrey, *Our principal Herald and King at Arms of all our North Parts of* England, *to aſſign unto and for our ſaid right truſty and well-beloved Sir* Thomas Wharton *Kt. Lord* Wharton, *and to his Poſterity, in perpetual Memory of his aforeſaid worthy and commendable Service, an Augmentation of Signs and Tokens unto his old and ancient Arms, as followeth*; (that is to ſay) *To his ſaid ancient Arms a Border engrailed Gold, remplifed with Lyons Legs in Saltire, raiſed Gules armed, Azure, as more plainly appears in the Margent: which Augmentation, in conſideration aforeſaid, we have aſſigned, given, and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give, aſſign, and grant unto and for Our ſaid right truſty and well beloved Sir* Thomas Wharton *Kt. Lord* Wharton, *and to his Poſterity, to uſe, bear, and ſhew for evermore in Shield, Coat-Armour, or otherwiſe, at his Liberty and Pleaſure, without any Impediment, Lett, or Interruption. In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Our Self at* Greenwich *the* xxiij *Day of* April, *the ſeventh Year of Our Reign.* Norrey.

In the ſecond and third of *Philip* and *Mary* he was conſtituted Warden of the Middle Marches, and on the 16th of *December* next enſuing was made General Warden of all the Marches towards *Scotland*, and Governor of *Berwick*. In the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary* he was join'd with the Earl of *Northumberland* in the Wardenſhip of the middle Marches. He married two Wives, firſt *Eleanor* Daughter to *Bryan Stapleton* of *Wighill Com. Ebor.* Eſq; by whom he had *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and *Henry*, and two Daughters, *Joan* married to *William Pennington* of *Moncaſter* in *Com. Cumbr.* Eſq; and *Anne* to Sir *Richard Muſgrave* of *Harcla Caſtle Com. Weſtmorl.* His ſecond Wife was *Anne* Daughter to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He died *Aug.* 23. 1568. 10 *Eliz.* and was ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas*, then 48 Years of Age, who married *Anne* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, by whom he had *Philip* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters, *Mary* married to —— *Gower* —— *Com. Ebor.* and *Anne* to *William Woolrich* of —— *Com. Suſſex* Eſq; and died in the 14th of *Eliz.* ſucceeded by *Philip* his Son, who married *Frances* Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had Sir *George Wharton* Knight of the *Bath*, who was ſlain in a Duel by Sir *James Stuart*, Nov. 8. 1609, and left no Iſſue, and Sir *Thomas Wharton* Kt. a very religious and worthy Gentleman, who married *Philadelphia* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Monmouth*, by whom he had *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, and *Thomas* who was afterwards Knight of the *Bath*, and Warden of the Mint in the Reign of K. *Char.* II. being a Gentleman of great Honour and Integrity; now deceas'd. Their Father Sir *Thomas* died *Apr.* 17. 20 *Jac.* in the Life-time of his Father *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, who had likewiſe three Daughters, *viz. Margaret*, married to *Edward* Lord *Wotton*, *Eleanor* to *William Thwaits* of *Long Marſton Com. Ebor.* Eſq; and *Frances* to Sir *Richard Muſgrave* of *Edenhall Com. Cumbr.* Kt. He died *March* 26. 1625, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Philip* abovementioned, who married three Wives, *viz. Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Rowland Wandesford* of *Pickhay Com. Ebor.* Kt. Attorney of the Court of Wards, by whom he had one only Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert* then Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Earl of *Lindſey*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; ſecondly, *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Goodwin* of *Upper Winchendon Com. Bucks* Eſq; a pious and excellent Lady, by whom he hath had Iſſue three Sons, *Thomas*, *Goodwin*, and *Henry*, and four Daughters, *viz. Anne*, married to *Will. Carr* Eſq; a *Scotchman*, only Son to *William Carr* Groom of the Bed-Chamber to K. *James*, both of them dead without Iſſue; *Margaret* to Major *Dunch* of *Puſey Com. Berks* Eſq; now deceaſed, by whom ſhe hath ſtill living *Wharton Dunch* Eſq; his Heir, and *Jane* married to —— *Keck* Eſq; Son to Sir *Anthony Keck*; the ſaid *Margaret* was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas Seyliard* of *Boxley Abbey Com. Kent*, Kt. and Bar. now alſo deceaſed; by whom ſhe hath one Daughter, *Mary*, married firſt to *William Thomas* of *Wenvoe Com. Glamorgan* Eſq; by whom ſhe hath one only Daughter living, *viz. Anne*, Heireſs to a great Eſtate; and ſecondly to Sir *Charles Kemeys* Knight, by whom ſhe has ſeveral Children. *Philadelphia*, fourth Daughter to *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, was married to Sir *George Lockhart*, now deceaſed, a famous Lawyer, and Lord Preſident of the *Seſſion* in *Scotland*, by whom ſhe hath a Son called *George*, Heir to a great Eſtate. *Philip* Lord *Wharton* married for third Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to the ſaid *William Carr* Groom of the Bed-Chamber to K. *James*, Widow of *Edmund Popham* Eſq; by whom he had one only Son called *William*, a Gentleman of great Accompliſhments and Expectation, who was unfortunately kill'd by a Wound receiv'd in a Duel from *Robert Woolſly* Eſq; he left no Iſſue. *Anne* Lady *Wharton* died in 1692, being a comely Perſonage, of great Piety, and excellent Parts. The Honourable *Goodwin Wharton* Eſq; ſecond Son to *Philip* Lord *Wharton* by his ſecond Lady, is yet unmarried, and hath rendred himſelf famous for his Knowledge in the Mathematicks. The Honourable *Henry Wharton* Eſq. third Son of the ſaid Marriage, died without Iſſue in *Ireland*, being a Colonel in their Majeſties Army. And the Right Honorable *Thomas Wharton* Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to the Lord *Wharton*, is now Comptroller of their Majeſties Houſhold, hath diſtinguiſh'd himſelf for his Service to his Country in Parliament, and was one of the firſt of Quality who joined his preſent Majeſty King *William* after his Deſcent upon *England* when Prince of *Orange*. He hath been twice married, the firſt time to *Anne*, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Sir *Henry Lee* of *Dichley Com. Oxon.* Bar. who died without Iſſue, and left him a great Eſtate; and the ſecond time to —— Daughter to the Lord *Lisburn*, who was kill'd by a Cannon-Shot in the Camp before *Limerick*.

WHICHCOTE, A Family of great Honour and Antiquity; heretofore of *Whichcote* in *Com. Salop*; from thence denominated at firſt *de Whichcote*, and ſo written for ſeveral Generations, as appears by two Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*: one taken 2 *Edw.* II. the other 44 *Edw.* III. concerning the Deſcendants from a collateral Line, then Inheritors of certain Lands at *Sutton magna* and *Sutton parva* in the ſame County. The principal Seat of this Family, for almoſt 300 Years laſt paſt, has been at *Harpeſwell* in *Com. Linc.* and belongs now to *George Whichcote* Eſquire, Grandſon to Sir *Hamond Whichcote* Kt. as Sir *Hamond* was to another *Hamond* Son and Heir to *Tho. Whichcote* Eſquire: Which *George Whichcote* was Son and Heir to *William Whichcote* Eſquire (Lieutenant-Colonel to the Lord Viſcount *Molineux*, in the Service of K. *Charles* I.) by *Margaret* his Wife (Relict of Sir *John South*

South Kt. and afterwards married to *Robert* Lord *Hunſdon*) eldeſt Daughter to Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* of *Clifton* in *Com. Notting.* Knight of the *Bath* and Baronet, by *Frances* his ſecond Wife, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*. The ſaid *George* hath Iſſue two Daughters (*Eleanor* and *Frances*) by *Frances* his firſt Wife, Daughter of Sir *Francis Bointon* of *Barmſton* in *Com. York* Baronet, and *Thomas Whichcote* his Son and Heir apparent by a third Wife, one of the Daughters of Sir *Tho. Meeres* Knight; himſelf being before the only ſurviving Male of the firſt Houſe. The remaining Branches are the Deſcendants of *Edw. Whichcote* of *Stoke* within the Pariſh of *Burford* in *Com. Salop* Eſquire; of *Chriſtopher Whichcote* Gent. a *Spaniſh* Merchant at *London*; and of Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* Baronet, Sons to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of *Stoke* aforeſaid, Eſquire; who was Son to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of the City of *London*, a younger Son to *Thomas Whichcote* before mention'd, the Son of *John Whichcote* of *Harpeſwell* junior, Son and Heir to *John Whichcote* Eſquire, of *Harpeſwell*, in right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Tirwhit* of *Harpeſwell*, Gent. ſecond Son of Sir *Robert Tirwhit* of *Kettleby* in the ſame County of *Linc.* Knight, (ſometime a Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards of the King's Bench) Son to *Adam Tirwhit* of *Kettleby* Eſquire, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Lumley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, Siſter to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Daughter of *John* Lord *Nevill*, by *Maud* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Northumberland*.

WHICHCOTE (*Benjamin*) D. D. ſometime Provoſt of *Kings* College in *Cambrige*, and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, afterwards Rector of *Milton* (alias *Middleton*) near *Cambrige*, (a Donative belonging to the ſaid College) and Vicar of St. *Lawrence Jewry* in *London*; was fifth Son to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of *Stoke* in the County of *Salop* Eſq; aforemention'd, by *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter to *Edw. Fox* of *Greet* in the ſame County Eſq; by *Katherine* his firſt Wife, Daughter of *Lewis Crowther* of *Ludlow*, Gent. He marry'd *Rebecca*, Daughter to *Thomas Jordan*, and Relict of *Richard Glover*, as before him of *Matthew Cradock* (Merchants at *London*) and died without Iſſue *May* 13. *An.* 1683. *ætat. ſuæ* 74. leaving a plentiful Eſtate (beſides 1000 *l.* bequeathed in pious and charitable Legacies) to his three Executors, *Benjamin* and *Jeremy Whichcote* of *London* Merchants, Sons to his Brother *Chriſtopher*, and *Chriſtopher Whichcote* a younger Son to Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* following. See his Character, together with the Hiſtory of his Life and Death, in his Funeral Sermon, preach'd by the Reverend Dr. *John Tillotſon* (Dean of *Canterbury*) at the Church of St. *Lawrence Jewry* aforeſaid: where he lieth interr'd in the Chancel.

WHICHCOTE (Sir *Jeremy*) of the *Inner-Temple*, *Lond.* and *Hendon* in the County of *Middleſex*, Baronet; one of the Juſtices of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenants, as alſo Colonel of the *Militia* for the ſaid County, Brother to the aforeſaid Dr. *Benjamin Whichcote*; was born *Sept.* 28. 1614. at *Stoke* in the County of *Salop*, and departed this Life *June* 22. 1677. This Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* married *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter to *Joſeph Grave* Citizen of *London*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Brereton* of *Namptwich* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, and *Amie* his Wife, Siſter to Sir *Paul Pindar* of *London* Knight, ſometime Embaſſador at *Conſtantinople*. By which *Anne* Lady *Whichcote* (ſtill ſurviving) he had Iſſue 7 Sons and 2 Daughters; (1.) Sir *Paul Whichcote* of *Queye-Hall* in the County of *Cambrige*, Knight and Baronet. He was ſometime a Fellow-Commoner in *Kings-College* in *Cambrige*; afterwards a Student in the *Inner-Temple*, *London*. Then travelled through *France*, *Italy*, and *Portugal*, for ſeveral Years together: After his Return, was admitted Fellow of the *Royal Society*, and reſident again at the *Inner Temple*, till his Marriage with *Jane* Daughter and Coheir to Sir *Nicholas Gould* of *London* Baronet, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Gerard* of *Lanmer* in the County of *Hertford*, Baronet. This Sir *Paul Whichcote* was Knighted in the Bed-chamber by King *Charles* II. in 1665. (2.) *Francis Whichcote*, ſometime a *Turkey* Merchant. (3.) *Benjamin Whichcote*, who died young. (4) *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of *London*, Merchant. (5.) *Henry Whichcote* of *London*, and *Finchley* in the County of *Middleſex*, a *Turkey* Merchant, married to *Gertrude* Daughter of Sir *John Lawrence* Kt. ſometime Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, and Relict of *Richard Peeck* of *Finchley* aforeſaid Eſquire. (6.) *Samuel Whichcote*, who died in his Infancy. (7.) *Matthew Whichcote* of the *Inner-Temple*, Barriſter at Law, lately deceas'd. *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir *Francis Pemberton* Knight, Serjeant at Law, ſometime Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kings-Bench and Common-Pleas, and one of the moſt Honorable Privy Council to King *Charles* II. *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter, marry'd to *Richard Osburn* of the *Inner-Temple*, utter Barriſter. Sir *Jeremy* for many Years, to his Death, held the Proprietary Wardenſhip of the *Fleet*; which he purchaſed, at firſt, in order to promote the *Royal* Intereſt: and for that purpoſe officiated ſometimes himſelf, during the Exile of K. *Charles* II. whereby he did His Majeſty great Service, in ſheltering his Agents, and particularly once preventing a treacherous Deſign laid againſt His Majeſties Perſon: Upon whoſe Reſtoration he was honoured with the Title of *Baronet*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Bruſels April* 2. 1660. in the 12th Year of His Majeſty's Reign. He was ſometime Sollicitor-General to the Prince Elector Palatine, who always retain'd a kind Remembrance of his good Services.

WHITBY, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, at the Fall of the River *Eſk* into the Ocean. It hath many Veſſels belonging to it, a good Bridge over the River *Eſk*, a Cuſtom-Houſe, and of conſiderable Trade for Alum and Butter.

WHITCHURCH, a Market Town in *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of *North Bradford*, towards *Cheſhire*: Alſo a Corporation in *Hantſhire*, in *Evinger* Hundred, upon the River *Teſt*, honoured with the Election of two Members of the Houſe of Commons. It's 49 Miles from *London*.

WHITEHAVEN, a Market Town of *Allerdale* Diviſion in *Cumberland*, upon a Creek of the Sea, which affords it a convenient and well-frequented Harbour. It trades principally in Salt and Coal. It ſtands 227 Miles from *London*.

WHITGIFT (*John*) was deſcended of an ancient Family, ſeated at *Whitgift* in *Yorkſhire*. His Grandfather was *John Whitgift*, Gentleman. His Father *Henry Whitgift* was bred a Merchant at *Great Grimsby* in *Lincolnſhire*, where *John* firſt mention'd was born in the Year 1530. He was firſt inſtructed by his Uncle *Robert Whitgift*, an Abbot of *Wellow* in *Lincolnſhire*, from whence he remov'd to *London*, and thence to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambrige*; where he was choſen Fellow, and after other Degrees, commenc'd Doctor of Divinity in the Year 1569. He was alſo choſen Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*, and *Margaret* and *Queen's* Profeſſor: and having a great Reputation for Preaching, he was ſent for up to Court, where the Queen heard him with ſuch Satisfaction, that ſhe made him her Chaplain, and prefer'd him to the Maſterſhip of *Trinity College* in *Cambrige*. At this time *Thomas Cartwright* was Fellow of that College, who being not ſufficiently conſider'd, as he thought, at a Univerſity-Exerciſe before Queen *Elizabeth*, grew diſcontented, and began to oppoſe the Ceremonies and Government of the Church: in defence of which Singularities, he appear'd more open and vigorous after his coming back from *Geneva*: and being ſupported by ſeveral Abetters, was the occaſion of great Diſturbances in the Univerſity, for which he was afterwards expell'd. Not long after, *Cartwright* and the *Diſciplinarians* publiſh their *Admonition to the Parliament*, to which *Whitgift* wrote a learned Anſwer: To lengthen this Controverſie, *Cartwright* replies; and *Whitgift* defends his Anſwer. Dr. *Whitgift*'s next Promotion was to the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and then to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, where he was likewiſe made Vice-Preſident of the Marches of *Wales*. And here, both with reſpect to his Eccleſiaſtick and Civil Station, he had the reputation of a good Governor, and was extremely valu'd for his Prudence, Integrity, and good Temper. The Queen being highly ſatisfy'd with his Character, offer'd him the See of *Canterbury*, tho' not then vacant; which he refus'd to accept till Archbiſhop *Grindal*'s Death; which happening in 1583, he was then Tranſlated to *Lambeth*, where in the Year 1584, at the Inſtance of ſome of the Privy-Council, the two Archbiſhops, and the Biſhop of *Winchester*, condeſcended to hear the Diſſenting Miniſters Reaſons againſt Conformity, which being publickly debated, and ſufficiently anſwer'd, thoſe of the Council ſeem'd ſurpriz'd to find the Objections of the Non-Conformiſts ſo trivial and weak: however that Party had Friends enow at Court to give the Archbiſhop a great deal of trouble, till he had ſtrengthen'd his Intereſt by being better known to the Queen, and ſworn of the Privy Council. On the Death of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor, the Queen proffer'd him the *Seal*, which he declining, recommended Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, who afterwards aſſiſted him in checking the Puritan Faction: And *Cartwright*, the Head of that Party, having run a great length of Irregularity, was pardon'd, at the inſtance of the Archbiſhop. The Queen, being now ſo fully ſatisfy'd with the Archbiſhop's Conduct, throws the care of the Church entirely upon him, giving him a Power to diſpoſe of all Biſhopricks and other Eccleſiaſtical Promotions in her Majeſty's Nomination. To throw in a Word or two more of his Character: He was a great Lover and Encourager of Learning and Vertue both at home and abroad, and treated both the Recuſants and other Diſſenters with great Mildneſs and Moderation; by which Uſage he brought off a great many Roman-Catholicks in his Dioceſe of *Worceſter*. He was a firm Friend to the Earl of *Eſſex*, till convinc'd of his Diſloyalty; and then he Arm'd threeſcore of his own Family, and ſent them to *White-hall* for the Queens Security. Theſe Men were the firſt that enter'd *Eſſex-houſe*, and made good their Poſt till the Earl ſurrender'd himſelf. When Queen *Elizabeth* died, the Archbiſhop was the chief Mourner at her Funeral: He likewiſe, after the coming of King *James* I. to the Crown, aſſiſted at the Conference between the Biſhops and Non-Conformiſts, at *Hampton-Court*: Soon after which he died, in the 74th Year of his Age, and was bury'd at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, where he had built and endow'd a Free-School and an Hoſpital. *Sir Geo. Paule's Life of this Archbiſhop.*

WIBOURG, a Town and Port of *Swedeland*, in *Finland*. There is another of this Name in *Jutland* in *Denmark*. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, and ſtands in the middle of that Promontory, at an equal diſtance from the *German* and *Baltick* Seas, eight Miles from *Alburg* to the South.

WICKHAM, a Market Town of *Buckinghamſhire*, in *Burnham* Hundred, in a low and fruitful Vale, upon a Stream that falls into the *Thames*. It is a large fair Town, ſends two Mem-

bers to Parliament, and is the Place where the Aſſizes for the County are commonly kept. It's 32 Miles from *London*.

WICKHAM (*William* of) was born at a Town of that Name in *Hantſhire*. One of his firſt Preferments was that of Surveyor of King *Edw.* III.'s Buildings; afterwards going into Orders, he was made *Parſon* of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, &c. beſides which, he was made Principal Secretary, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, Maſter of the Wards and Liveries, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*. The Money which he expended upon Religion, Learning, Charity, and the Publick Good, was almoſt incredible; for he beſtow'd 20000 Marks in Repairing Houſes belonging to the Biſhoprick; Diſcharg'd all Priſoners in his Dioceſe that lay in Execution for Debt under 20 Pounds; Repair'd all the High-ways from *Wincheſter* to *London*, on both ſides the River; Founded *New-College* in *Oxford*, and another College at *Wincheſter*; in which latter there is a large Revenue ſettled for the Maintenance of a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Maſters, 70 Scholars, *&c.* This Biſhop died in the 4th Year of *Henry* IV. *Cambd. Brit.*

WICKLIFFE (*John*) an *Engliſh-man*, Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, and Parſon of *Lutterworth* in *Lincolnſhire*, maintain'd ſeveral Erroneous Opinions in the Reigns of *Edw.* III. and *Rich.* II. and was ſupported in his Oppoſition to the Church, by *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Henry* Lord *Percy*, and ſome others. Some of his Tenents are ſaid to be as follow; *viz.* "That Princes may take away the Church's Temporalities, when "they are not rightly made uſe of. That God cannot give a "Man and his Heirs a Right to Govern by perpetual Succeſſion. "That *Deeds* invented for the conveying of perpetual Inheritan-"ces are impracticable. That a Man cannot be Excommunica-"ted by the Church, unleſs he is firſt Excommunicated by him-"ſelf. That every Prieſt rightly Ordain'd has a Power (inde-"pendently of his Superiors) to Adminiſter the Sacrament, "and, by conſequence, of Abſolving from all kinds of Sin. "That Chriſt meant the Pope, by the *Abomination of Deſolation* "*ſtanding in the Holy Place*. That Biſhops Benedictions, Confir-"mations, Conſecrations of Churches, *&c.* are but Tricks to "get Money. That Deacons and Prieſts may Preach without "Licence from the Biſhop. That Prieſts of bad Life forfeit "their Character and Authority, or ceaſe to be Prieſts. That the "Church conſiſts only of Perſons predeſtinated. That 'tis no "Sacrilege to take away Things conſecrated to Religion. That "People ought not to pay Tythes to immoral Pariſh-Prieſts. And many others of this kind, too long to mention. *Spelman's Councils*, *Vol.* 2. *Fuller's Church-Hiſtory*, *&c.*

WICTERIC XXII. King of the *Goths*, uſurped the Kingdom in 603, from *Limba* II. He underſtood how to Fight, but not ſo well how to Conquer. He had ſeveral Wars againſt the *Romans*, though he reign'd but 6 Years and 10 Months; for as he had kill'd *Limba* to aſſure himſelf the Kingdom, ſo this Prince's Friends watch'd an opportunity of Revenge, and kill'd him as he ſate at Dinner.

WIDDRINGTON (Sir *William*) of *Widdrington Caſtle* in *Com. Northumb.* Kt. and Bar. for his Service in the beginning of the Troubles in K. *Charles* I.'s Reign, was by that Prince, by Letters Patent bearing Date 10 *Nov.* 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Widdrington* of *Blantney* in *Com. Linc.* Continuing likewiſe in Arms till all was loſt, he ſuffer'd in the general Ruin: And after that joyning with the moſt noble *James* Earl of *Derby* in *Auguſt* 1651, to make Paſſage for King *Charles* II. with his Army out of *Scotland* then marching towards *Worceſter*, being encountred by numerous Forces ſent by *Cromwel* under the Command of Colonel *Lilburn*, loſt his Life in a ſharp Skirmiſh near *Wiggan* in *Lancaſhire*, leaving Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *Anthony Thorold* of *Blankney* Kt. ſeven Sons and two Daughters. *William*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him, married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir to Sir *Peregrine Bertu* of *Eveden* in *Com. Linc.* Kt. a younger Son to *Robert* late Earl of *Lindſey*, and by her hath Iſſue. *Dugd.*

WIDIN, *Vidin*, in Latin *Bydena* and *Viminiacum*, is a City of *Servia*, which is an Archbiſhop's See, and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Governor: It ſtands upon the *Danube* (where it receives the *Lom*) nine *German* Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the Weſt, and fifteen from *Riſſa* to the North. It was taken by the *Imperialiſts*, after a Defeat of 10000 *Turks* that were poſted near it, *Octob.* 1689. and re-taken by the *Turks* in four days, *Sept.* 1690.

WIER (*John* called *Pigmarius*) was born in 1515 at *Grave*, upon the *Meuſe*, in the Dutchy of *Brabant*. He began his Studies in *Germany* under *Cornelius Agrippa*, and after he had continued them at *Paris* he travelled in *Africa* and *Candia*, where he aſſures us, in his Book of Witches, he ſaw a Thing which ſeems altogether incredible; *viz.* That a Country Fellow voided, by the Fundament, the Iron of an Arrow that he was wounded with in the Back ſome Years before. At his Return into his own Country the Duke of *Cleves* took him to be his Doctor; in which Office he behaved himſelf with great Reputation and Succeſs for 33 Years. He was very learned, undertook the Protection of the Witches againſt the Judges that condemn'd them to be Burn'd, and pretended to make it appear, that all who were accus'd of that Crime were People whoſe Brains being diſturb'd with Melancholy, imagined, but without Reaſon, and againſt Truth, that they held a Correſpondence with the Devil; ſo that they were really more worthy of Compaſſion than Puniſhment. *Bodin*, in his *Demonomaniæ*, pretends, that *Wier* favoured Witches for no other end, but to encreaſe their Number; that his Opinion was full of Impiety, and led the way to Atheiſm: He founds his Opinion on this, That *Wier* teaches the Words, Invocations, Circles, Figures, and Characters, uſed by that ſort of People: moreover, he gives the Inventory of the Monarchy of Hell, with the Names and Sirnames of 572 Princes of Devils, and of 7405926 leſſer ones. He counts the little ones by Legions, allowing 5666 to each one, adding their Qualities and Properties; and acknowledges that having found the *Steganographia* of *Trithemius* in *Agrippa*'s Cloſet, with the Names of the Devils, and the Prayers to be uſed in invoking their Aſſiſtance, he had tranſcrib'd it all. From all which, *Bodin* makes no difficulty to conclude, that *Wier* was no mean Wizard himſelf. He died at *Tecklembourg* in 1588, being 73 Years of Age. *Thuan.*

WIGAN, a Market and Borough Town of *Weſt Derby* in the South of *Lancaſhire*, ſeated on the River *Dowles* which runs into the mouth of the *Ribble*, and inhabited by divers ſorts of Tradeſmen, whoſe Manufactures find vent at home and abroad. About this Town are the choiceſt Coals in *England*, called *Cannel*; but a greater Wonder is the Burning-Well near it. It's 195 Miles from *London*.

WIGHT, *The Iſle of Wight*, Lat. *Vectis*, is a conſiderable Iſland belonging to *Hampſhire*, from which it ſeems to have been divided, the Paſſage betwixt it and *Hurſt Caſtle* on the oppoſite Shore being very narrow, and the Name of it intimating ſome ſuch Diviſion; for by the *Britains*, ſays *Heylin*, it was anciently called *Guith*, which ſignifies a Breach or Separation, from whence the *Engliſh* have their *Wight*, the turning of *Gu* into *W* being familiar with the *Saxons* and other *Dutch* People. From Eaſt to Weſt this Iſland reaches 20 Miles, and from North to South 12. On the Eaſt ſide it makes a Peninſula commonly called *Binbrige Iſle*, and on the Weſt another by the Name of *Freſh-Water Iſle*. Southward, eſpecially where it looks towards *France*, 'tis in a manner inacceſſible, by reaſon of the ſteep and craggy Rocks wherewith it is naturally fenced; nor is it much leſs ſafe on the North-Weſt, where the Rocks call'd the *Needles* and *Shingles* make the Paſſage very dangerous, except to ſingle Ships under the Conduct of Pilots well acquainted with the Courſe of the Chanel. North-Eaſtward 'tis more flat and level. This Iſland, anciently inhabited by the *Belgæ*, and now being in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, is divided into 2 principal Parts, called the Eaſt and Weſt *Maden*, wherein are 36 Pariſhes, 4 Market Towns, and 4 Caſtles. An Iſland much commended for being a healthful, pleaſant, and fruitful ſpot of Ground; Northward well provided with Meadows, Paſtures, and Woods; Southward with good Corn Fields, ſo that it yields plenty of Graſs and Corn, breeds great ſtore of Cattel, beſides Conies, Hares, Partridges, Pheaſants, Sea-Fowl, and Fiſh. The Market Towns are *Newport*, the chief Place of the Iſland, *Newton*, *Yarmouth*, and *Sandham-Caſtle*, the firſt three whereof ſend two Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament. The Caſtles are, *Sandham*, *Cowes*, *Cariſbrook*, and *Yarmouth* Caſtles. The principal Bays are, *Compton*, *Sandham*, and *Thorney* Bay; the firſt South-weſtward, the ſecond South-eaſtward, and the third North-weſtward. Here is alſo St. *Helens* Eaſtward, *Cowes* Northward, and betwixt *Portſmouth* and this Iſland, *Spithead*; three noted Stations for our Fleets. Laſtly, this Iſland, as well as the *Iſle of Man*, has had the Honour of being advanced to the Title of a Kingdom, *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, being Crowned King of *Wight* by K. *Henry* VI. *An.* 1445. but the Title ended with him 2 Years after. *Richard Widevil*, Earl of *Rivers*, his Succeſſor, had it from *Edw.* VI. with the Title of Lord of *Wight*. Sir *Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry* VII. in Fee Farm, at the Rent of 300 Marks.

WIGHTON, a Market Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Harthill* Hundred, 147 Miles from *London*.

WILBROD (*St.*) was born in *Northumberland* in 658. His Father's Name was *Ulgil*. He was educated, at firſt, in the Abbey of *Rippon*, of which St. *Wilfrid* was then Abbot. At the Age of 20 Years, having ſome time before turn'd Monk, he went into *Ireland* to St. *Egbert*, who being perſuaded of St. *Wilbrod*'s Capacity and Qualifications, ſent him to attempt the Converſion of the *Weſtons* in the *Low-Countries*, he being at that time about 30 Years old, and in Prieſts Orders. He took St. *Suidbert*, St. *Adelbert*, and in all 8 or 9 Miſſionaries along with him, and arriv'd in *Weſt-Frieſland* in 690, being a little after the time that *Pepin Maire* of the Palace under *Thierry* III. had Conquer'd part of this Country from *Radbod* King of the *Weſtons*. To make his Enterprize more practicable, he apply'd himſelf to *Pepin*, who receiv'd him into his Protection, and ſent him to *Rome* to Pope *Sergius*, for his Apoſtolical Benediction. *Wilbrod*, upon his Return, ſpent 3 or 4 Years in inſtructing the *Weſtons* in K. *Thierry*'s Dominions, and converted a great number of them. Upon this Succeſs he took another Journey to *Rome*, with Letters of Recommendation from *Pepin*; upon which Pope *Sergius* made him Archbiſhop of the *Weſtons*, and gave him the *Pall*. Being return'd to *France*, *Pepin* granted him ſome Lands in the Town of *Utrecht* for him to reſide on: Here he built St. *Saviour*'s Church, and fix'd his See. Sometime after, St. *Wilbrod* preach'd in that Part of *Frieſland* which belong'd to Prince *Radbod*; but notwithſtanding all his Zeal and Arguments againſt Heatheniſm, he was not ſo ſucceſsful as to convert that Prince. He went afterwards

upon

upon the like charitable Employment into *Denmark*; but was in a great measure, by the Obstinacy of the People, disappointed in this Place also. Upon his coming back to the *Low-Countries*, he baptiz'd *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*, and foretold his future Greatness. He died in the Year 730, and had his Life written in Prose and Verse by *Alcuinus*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Charles* the *Great*. *Mabillon Act. Sanct.*

WILFRID (*Saint*) Archbishop of *York*, born at *Rippon*; was a general Scholar, and particularly an eminent Divine. He went into *Scotland*, and in a Council conven'd there by *Oswin* King of *Northumberland*, he confuted the Mistakes of *Colman* a *Scotish* Bishop. He was Preceptor to King *Alfred*, and at last preferr'd to the Archbishoprick of *York*. He wrote the four Gospels in Letters of Gold, and died in 710, at 75 Years of Age. *Bede* and several other Authors give him a great Character.

WILLIAM I. the first *Norman* King of *England*, had the Sirname of *Conqueror* from his Victory over King *Harold*, which procur'd him at one Blow the Crown of *England*, *Anno* 1066, whose Claim to it was a pretended Donation from his Cousin King *Edward* the Confessor. He was the base Son of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, by *Harlot*, a Skinner's Daughter; presently after he was born, he took up Rushes, and held them fast in his hands: which was taken for a Presage of his future Greatness. When he landed here, 'tis said, that as he was stepping out of the Boat, he fell by a slip of his Foot, upon his Hand, which seemed an ill Omen; but a Soldier standing by corrected the Omen, by saying, that their Duke had by that taken possession of the Land. Being landed, he gave strict Orders for his Army not to waste and spoil, for that they ought (*says he*) to spare what was their own: But these Things being related of *Alexander* and *Cæsar*, 'tis like enough the Monks borrowed them to embellish their own Story. As to the Time and Place, with other Circumstances of the Battel he fought with King *Harold* for the Crown, I refer you to the latter part of the Reign of that King. If you enquire how the *English* upon this single Victory, came to lay down the Cudgels for good and all, and submit to a foreign Power, when they had strugled with the *Danes* about 200 Years, and that with great Effusion of Blood, before they would submit their Necks to a foreign Yoke? It must be confess'd a matter of Amazement, seeing the *English* had then with them a hopeful young Prince, the right Heir to the Crown; *viz. Edgar Atheling*, Son of Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Edmund Ironside*; a Prince who might have been powerfully assisted by *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, who had married *Margaret* his Sister. Besides that, *Aldred* then Archbishop of *York*, and many of the Nobles, with the *Londoners*, would have set up this Prince as the right Heir, and were preparing to fight in the Defence of his Right. But *Morcar* and *Edwin*, Brothers of King *Harold*'s Widow, not liking the Choice, because each of them expected to be chosen before him, withdrew their Forces, and returned home: Thus the Design was prevented, and the Way smoothed for the Victorious Duke to come and take Possession of the Crown. Duke *William* seeing such a Calm after a most bloody Fight, and no Preparations for any farther Resistance, marches up to *London*, some say in a Hostile, others in a Regal manner. At *Barkhamstead* he was met by Prince *Edgar*, with the Nobles, Bishops, Citizens, and at length *Morcar* and *Edwin*, for whose Ambition *Edgar* was now laid aside by his Party. There they submitted to the Duke, gave him Hostages, and swore Fidelity; to which he answered by bare Promises of Peace and Defence. Being come up to *London* with all his Army, he was on *Christmas-Day* solemnly Crowned in *Westminster* Abby by *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, having first taken his Oath at the Altar in presence of all the People, to defend the Church, well to govern the People, to maintain Justice according to Law, and to prohibit Rapine and unjust Judgment. Thus the *English*, whilst they could not agree about the choice of their Native King, were fain to stoop under the Yoke of an Outlandish Conqueror. The Fore-runners of which Servitude, are openly and fairly laid out to this Effect by *William* of *Malmsbury*. Many Years, says he, before the *Normans* came in, and even in *Edward* the *Confessor*'s Days, the Clergy had lost all good Literature, and almost all Sense of Religion. They were scarce able to read and understand their Latin Service. He was a Miracle to others who had skill in Grammar. The Monks went clad in fine Stuffs, and made no difference what they eat; which, though in it self no Fault, yet according to their Consciences was a piece of Irreligion. The Great Men were addicted to Gluttony and dissolute Life, made a Prey of the Common People, abused their Daughters whom they had in Service, then turned them off to the Strews. The meaner sort used to tipple Night and Day, spent all they had in Drunkenness, attended with such other Vices as did effeminate Mens Minds. Whence it came to pass, that being carried on with Fury and Rashness more than any true Fortitude or Skill of War, they gave to *William* the *Conqueror* so easie a Conquest. And *William* on his part, whatever his Pretence was of a Will and Designation of *Edward* the *Confessor*, took upon him to Rule as Conqueror, not sparing his *English* Subjects to gratifie his Followers. Bishopricks, Monasteries, Cities, and Corporations, he deprived of their antient Privileges, and put them to redeem the same at his own rate. Most of the antient Laws of the Land he abrogated, in lieu whereof he substituted his *Norman* Laws in the *Norman* Tongue. To which he took such care to bring up Youth, that he set up *Norman* Schools every where, as if he had designed to rob the Nation of their very Language. To strengthen himself against Insurrections, he built the *Tower* of *London*, and several Castles in the Country, as at *York*, *Durham*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Hastings*. To prevent Nightly Meetings, he commanded every Housholder to put out Fire and Candle at 8 a Clock at Night; therefore he caused a Bell to be rung at that Hour, called in his Language *Couvre-feu*, that is *Cover-fire*. That the Land-Taxes might turn to good Account, he ordered an exact Survey to be taken of the whole Kingdom, what Proportion of Land every one had, and for every Hide (or 100 Acres) of Land, he exacted six Shillings. The Book made of it is to this day kept in the Exchequer, by the Name of *Doomsday-Book*. In the very Place where the Battel was fought betwixt King *Harold* and him, he erected an Abby, called *Battel-Abby*: But this piece of Devotion was more than over-ballanced by his great Impiety in destroying for his Pleasure no less than 36 Parish Churches; for being a great Hunter, and finding *Hampshire* a fit Place to gratifie his Inclination, he caused many Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be all pulled down, that he might have the more room for his Sport, which from that time was called the *New-Forest*. But two of his Sons Lives went to expiate his Crime, *viz. Richard* his second, and *William* his next Successor to the Crown of *England*; the first being gored by a Deer, the other accidentally slain by an Arrow levelled at a Deer, and both in the same Forest. *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, did Homage to him for what he held in *England*, and *Griffith* the last King of *Wales*, did Homage to him for *Wales*. But, as his Reign was severe, so it proved turbulent. Whilst he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he went thither, *England* did the same. *Scotland* had a Fling at him, *Ireland* another; so that neither could his Subjects love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. 'Twas in his Reign that Bishopricks were erected into Baronies; and that the Archbishop of *York*, by a Decree of the Pope, came to be stiled *Primas Angliæ*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Primas totius Angliæ*. And whereas heretofore publick Writings were only Signed, now Sealing came into use. At last King *William* grew very corpulent, and uneasie with it. Being at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, he confined himself to a strict Diet, in order to extenuate his Body: Which *Philip* I. King of *France*, hearing of (who was at some odds with him) rally'd upon him, and ask'd when there would be an end of King *William*'s Lying-in. This coming to *William*'s Ear, he sent him word, That at his first going out he would go and visit him with Ten thousand Lances: And he proved as good as his word; for he was no sooner able to get up on Horseback but he fell upon the *French* King's Dominions, over-run that part of the Isle of *France* called *Le Veuxin François*, and burnt the Town of *Mante*. But he was so much fatigued in the Siege of that Place, that in his Return to *Rouen* he fell sick, and died upon it *Sept.* 19. 1087; from whence his Body was removed to *Caen*, and buried in St. *Stephen*'s Church, which himself had Founded. By *Maud* his Wife, Daughter of *Baldwin* V. Earl of *Flanders*, he left three Sons; *Robert*, succeeded in the Dukedom of *Normandy*; *William* and *Henry*, his next Successors in *England*. From King *William* begins that new Account of the Kings of *England*, by First, Second, and Third, *&c.*

WILLIAM II. sirnamed *Rufus*, King of *England*, succeeded next to *William* the *Conqueror*, whose third Son he was; *Richard* the Second being dead, and *Robert* the eldest Son, Duke of *Normandy*, prevented by *William* as to the Crown of *England*. He was Crowned at *Westminster*, *Sept.* 26. 1087, by *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, their Uncle, siding with Duke *Robert*, advised him to come over, and recover his Right, with Promises of his Assistance. Accordingly Duke *Robert* Landed at *Southampton*, but was soon pacified by King *William*'s Promise to pay him 3000 Marks yearly, and to resign the Kingdom to him or his Heirs at his Death. *Odo*, residing in the Castle of *Rochester*, was Besieged, and the Castle taken, Himself banished, and his Goods confiscated. There was a great Contest between this Prince and *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about Pope *Urban* II. The King refusing to allow the Archbishop to acknowledge any Pope without his leave first obtain'd; however, *Anselm* stuck to his Point, and desir'd the King's permission to quit the Kingdom, but the Liberty was deny'd him: During this Controversie, the King treated privately with Pope *Urban* to have *Anselm* remov'd from his See; but this Archbishop's unexceptionable Life making that Request impracticable, he was connived at by the King, continued in the Government of his *Province*, and had the Pope's *Pall* sent him, which had been one of the things disputed between him and the King. He built *Westminster-Hall*, and raised *Carlisle* from Ruins, which had been laid in Ashes about 200 Years before by the *Danes*. Several Hospitals were by him founded, and the Bishop's See of *Selsey* in *Sussex* transferred to *Chichester*. 'Twas in his Reign that the Sea overflowed a great part of those Lands in *Kent* which had been Earl *Goodwin*'s, and are to this day called *Goodwin*'s *Sands*. Having Reigned almost 14 Years, he died without Issue, being accidentally killed in the *New Forest*, by an Arrow levelled at a Deer by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Body was buried in the Cathedral of *Winchester*. *Speed*, *Eadmar Hist. Nov. Antiq. Brit.*

Eccl. pag. 116. *Spelman's Councils, Vol.* 2. *&c.*

WILLIAM III. of *England*, and Second of *Scotland*, and Third of the Name Prince of *Orange*, now King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, is Son to *William* II. Prince of *Orange* by *Mary Stuart*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and was born on the 4th of *Nov.* 1650, eight days after his Father's Death, and had for his Godfathers the States of *Holland* and *Zeland*, with the Cities of *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Amſterdam*. The *States General*, in an Aſſembly which commenced *Jan.* 18. 1651, concluding from his Father's Deſign on *Amſterdam*, what might be expected from a ſingle Governor; reſolved, that for time coming, the Choice of all Officers and Magiſtrates ſhould be in the Power of the Cities, and that all Soldiers, the Prince's Guards not excepted, ſhould take an Oath of Fidelity to the *States*, notwithſtanding of all the Oppoſition which the Princeſs his Mother made thereunto in favour of her Son, who in his Cradle ſuffered by the Intreagues of *Barnevelt*'s Party, then the *De Witts*. He bore all with incredible Patience, till the *French* King's having almoſt deſtroyed that flouriſhing Republick, contributed to the Prince's being reſtored to thoſe publick Employments and Dignities; as if Heaven, ſays my Author, had deſigned to convince the World, that the Family who founded that Republick was only capable of reſtoring it. The Calamities of that time, and the Reſentments of the People, being improved againſt the *De Witts* by the Princeſs Dowager, Grandmother to his Highneſs, and thoſe of her Party, ſhe accompliſh'd her Deſigns with great Dexterity. The Prince, after having viſited ſome Fortifications in 1672, was unanimouſly choſen General by the States, and *Feb.* 24. took the Oaths, and entred on his Office. It being remarkable, that the Peaſants of *Weſt-Frizeland* who make excellent Soldiers, would not take Arms till *they were admitted to ſwear to be true to the Republick, and to obey the States and his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange; who immediately repaired to the Army at *Nieu Rop*, where all he could do in his preſent Circumſtances againſt the *French*, commanded by *Lowis* XIV. in Perſon, was, to keep his Poſt, which he performed with ſo much Conduct, that *Lowis* could find no Advantage, but was forced to retire with Loſs, and abandon his Works, when he thought to have forced the Prince out of his Trenches: But in the mean time, the Frontier Towns and Gariſons of *Holland* fell daily into the Hands of the *French*; which occaſion'd the Peoples ſuſpicion of Treachery. The Inhabitants of *Dort* were the firſt who took Arms, and ſent to know of their Magiſtrates, whether they reſolved to defend the City, or ſit ſtill? They anſwered, That they were ready to do all that could be expected from them. The People demanded at the ſame time to ſee the Magazines; but the Keys being miſſing, they cried out of Treachery, and that they would have the Prince of *Orange* to be their Head and Governor, threatning Death to the Magiſtrates if they did not comply. Hereupon the Prince was ſent for, and though he told them the danger of his leaving the Army, they would not be denied. The Magiſtrates conducted him with Solemnity to the *Town-Hall*, and requeſted that for the Satisfaction of the People, he would viſit their Fortifications and Stores; which he did accordingly: But the People at his return, ſuſpecting that the Magiſtrates had deceived him and them both, went boldly to his Coach, and ask'd him, but with much reſpect, Whether the Magiſtrates had made him their Governor or not? Upon his modeſt Anſwer, That he had as much as he could deſire, and was content with the Honour they had done him already, they unanimouſly declared, that they would not lay down their Arms till they had choſe him Stadtholder, which the Magiſtrates were at laſt conſtrained to accompliſh, and declared him Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General by Sea and Land, with all the Power and Authority which his Anceſtors had enjoyed; which the Prince refus'd till they Abſolv'd him of the Oath which they oblig'd him to take when he was only made Captain General. Upon this the City rang with Joy, and the Prince's Arms were immediately fix'd on the Towers and Ramparts; *Cornelius De Witt*, a Burgher-maſter, being the only Man who refuſed to aſſent. The Example of *Dort* was followed by moſt of the other Cities, which was confirmed alſo by the *States-General*, who Abſolv'd him from his firſt Oath, created him Stadtholder, *&c.* and inveſted him with all the Dignities which had been enjoyed by his Predeceſſors. From this moment the People were inſpired with new Courage, repulſed 5000 *French* from before *Ardemburgh*, killed a great number, and took 500, amongſt whom were ſeveral Officers and Perſons of Quality. And all this, to the perpetual Infamy of *France*, was effected by 200 Burghers, with the Aſſiſtance of the Women and Boys. Thoſe of *Groningen* did at the ſame time oblige the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who had Beſieged them with 20000 Men, to retire with the loſs of near half his Soldiers, after a prodigious Expence of Arms and Ammunition for the Undertaking. In the midſt of this Zeal which the People ſhewed every where for the Prince, it happened that a Chirurgeon accuſed *Cornelius De Witt*, Bailiff of *Putten*, for having promiſed him 300000 Franks, and given him 6 Ducatoons in hand, to kill or poiſon the Prince. Whereupon *De Witt* being brought to his Tryal, the Court of *Holland* diveſted him of all his Employments, and baniſh'd him their Territories: But the People thinking that he had deſerv'd a greater Puniſhment, took Arms and ran to the Priſon, at the ſame time that *John De Witt*, his Brother, came in his Coach to have taken him out; whereupon one of the Burghers dropping theſe Words, *Now the Traitors are together, and it's our Fault if they 'ſcape us*; the incenſed Multitude broke up the Priſon, dragg'd out the two Brothers, murthered and cut them to pieces, crying out, *Behold the Traitors that have betrayed their Country.* Thus fell the *De Witts*, ſworn Enemies to the Houſe of *Orange*; *John* being ſaid to be the Author of Excluding his Highneſs from all his Offices, *&c.* *Miin Heer Fagel* ſucceeded that Penſioner in his Place. The Elector of *Brandenburg* writ a Letter to the *States* at the ſame time, in favour of the Prince, whom he commended as inheriting all the Vertues of his glorious Predeceſſors, proteſting, that he thought himſelf obliged to aſſiſt him in recovering what his Anceſtors had purchaſed with their Blood; but ſince he heard of his Re-eſtabliſhment, he doubted not but Heaven would proſper a Reſolution ſo advantageous to the Publick. The Prince about this time chas'd the *French* advanc'd Guards as far as their Trenches before *Utrecht*, being diſheartned with the Loſs of their Men before *Cronenburg*. Suſpected Magiſtrates being changed in moſt of the Cities, the Prince applied himſelf to reform Military Diſcipline, puniſh'd ſeveral Officers for Cowardiſe and Treachery, laid Siege to *Narden*, repulſed the Duke of *Luxemburgh* who came to relieve it with 9000 Men, as he did alſo a ſecond time, killing 2000, with above 50 Officers; though in the mean time the Duke, by the Treachery of ſome Peaſants who conducted him by ways full of Water, threw 3000 Men into the Town, and kill'd about 700 *Dutch*, with Colonel *Zuleſtein* and a Lieutenant Colonel; but the *French* were ſo much diſheartned with this Action, that the Officers would always caſt Lots when they were to go out in Parties againſt the Prince of *Orange*, who perceiving that the City had received a conſiderable Relief, retired to his Quarters, with the honour of a complete Victory, having defeated near five entire Regiments, killed or wounded moſt of their Officers, and repulſed an old General thence. After this the Prince march'd with 24000 Horſe and Foot to the Country of *Liege*, and at his approach the Count *De Duras* retired higher with his Army towards the *Roer*, and avoided all Occaſions of coming to a Battel, though the Prince inveſted *Tongres*, took the Caſtle of *Valcheron* with abundance of Proviſions, and inveſted *Charleroy* to bring him to it; but the Weather being violently cold, the Prince could not open his Trenches, but took *Bins*, with 3 Captains and 300 Soldiers, pillaged and demoliſh'd the Town, and put his Army into Winter-Quarters; which was all performed in nine days time, with the loſs of very few Men. During this Expedition the Duke of *Luxemburg* having got together 40000 Horſe and Foot, reſolved to Conquer the Province of *Holland*, and enrich himſelf and his Men with the Plunder of *Leyden* and the *Hague*; for which end, he deſigned to march upon the Ice, with the Flower of the *French* Army; but was prevented by the Waters which were riſen high; ſo that only 3500 Foot could paſs, and the reſt were obliged to retire to *Naerden*. This Party was repulſed by the Peaſants at *Nieucrop*; but the Soldiers at *Swammerdam* having abandoned it, the *French* committed all manner of Barbarities there, as in all other Places which fell into their Hands, raviſhing the Women, ſtripping and wounding young and old, and throwing Children into the Fire. This deſperate and unexpected March of the *French* put the Country into a mighty Conſternation; but nothing was more vexatious to them than Colonel *Painvin*'s abandoning his Poſt at *Niewerburg*, by which the Enemy had a free Paſſage to go home; whereas the *States* endeavoured to cut off their Retreat, and ſo they muſt either have periſhed in the Water, or ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. The Prince returning with incredible Diligence to *Alfen*, re-eſtabliſh'd all things as before. And ſo *Luxemburg* finiſhed this bold and dangerous Enterprize, having loſt 600 of his beſt Soldiers, and eſcaping narrowly with his own Life, having fallen from his Horſe into the Water; whence his People ſav'd him, but not without great difficulty. The taking of *Coevoerdon*, which had been left ſo inglorioufly to the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, made amends for the Loſſes ſuſtained by the *French* Army, it being one of the ſtrongeſt Cities of the *Low Countries*, and the Key of *Frieſland* and *Groningen*. This Garriſon, though conſiſting of 900 Men well provided, was taken by M. *Rabenhaut* with 960 Men in an Hours time, though *Verdugo* had Beſieg'd it in vain for 31 Weeks; and yet the *Dutch* loſt but 60 Men, whereas the Enemy loſt 150, beſides the Officers ſlain at the Aſſault, and 430 Priſoners, whereof 6 were Captains, 11 Lieutenants, and 14 Enſigns; the reſt ſaving themſelves by Flight, and leaving a prodigious Quantity of all Warlike Ammunitions behind them. The taking of this ſtrong Place did much encourage the *Hollanders*, and diſcourage the *French*, that they abandon'd ſeveral other Poſts; all which the People did aſcribe to the Conduct and Bravery of the Prince. After this he compoſed the Differences between the new and old Magiſtrates of *Frieſland* and *Zeland*, viſited the Frontier Gariſons, and at *Ardenburg* the Keys of the City were delivered him in a Silver Baſon by the Young Maids of the City all dreſs'd up in Flowers. The Spring being well advanced, the *Hollanders* were attack'd on one ſide by the *French* King in Perſon at the Head of a powerful Army, and the Duke of *Luxemburg* and Prince of *Conde* were at the Head of another at *Utrecht*, and by Sea they were vigorouſly attack'd by the *Engliſh* and *French* Fleets; ſo that the Prince could

not ſtir abroad, but kept his Poſt, having an Eye to prevent the Deſcent of the *Engliſh* from Sea, and to obſerve the Motions of the *French* by Land. *June* 10. 1673. the *French* King, with 42000 Horſe and Foot, ſat down before *Maſtricht*, which was Gariſon'd with 4000 Foot and 8 or 900 Horſe, and under the Command of their brave Governor *Farjaux*, held out near three Weeks; nor had he Surrender'd then neither, though his Men were fatigued, and that he was but ill provided with Ammunition, had it not been for the repeated Inſtances of the Magiſtrates, and the Treachery of ſome *Romiſh* Eccleſiaſticks: However, it coſt the *French* King 9000 of his beſt Men, all his Muſketeers except 7, and a great Number of gallant Officers; and the Prince was ſo well pleas'd with the Governor's Conduct, that he made him Major-General of his Army. The Town being taken, the *French* King ſent part of his Army to join *Turenne*, who ravaged the Country of *Triers*, and the reſt to reinforce his Army in *Holland*. The *French* Army being thus diſperſed, and the *Engliſh* Fleet after the Engagement having left the Coaſts of *Holland*, the Prince found himſelf more at liberty, join'd the Troops in *Zealand* to the reſt of the Army, and Beſieged *Naerden* on a ſudden with 25000 Men; and though *Luxemburg* advanced within ſight of his Trenches with 10000 Men and 4000 *Munſter* Horſe, he took the Counterſcarp by Aſſault, and forced the Town next day to Capitulate. The Governor as he paſſed by, ſaluted his Highneſs with a profound Reverence, and is ſaid to have told him, That he doubted not but to juſtifie ſuch a ſpeedy Surrender to his Maſter; however, he was degraded at *Utrecht*, and condemned to perpetual Impriſonment: And thus the Prince in four days time, carried the Town, tho' very well fortified, and ſufficiently provided, the Gariſon being 2930, with the loſs of 100 Men killed and 200 wounded, whereas the Enemy loſt abundance more, contrary to what happens in moſt Sieges; but the Prince's expoſing himſelf both on the Batteries and Trenches, did ſo animate the Soldiers, that nothing was too hard for them. The *States* having entred into a ſtricter Alliance with the Emperor and *Spaniards*, the Prince march'd his Army to *Roſendael* in *Brabant*, where he joined the Count *de Monterey*, who immediately yielded him the Pre-eminence: but finding that the Prince of *Conde* had entrench'd himſelf ſo as it was impoſſible to attack him, he joined the Imperial Army commanded by *Montecuculi* between *Andernack* and *Bonne*, taking *Rhinebeck* in his March by Storm, and hanging the Burgher who adviſed them to make Oppoſition. After they were joined he attack'd *Bonne*, a City upon the *Rhine*, 4 Leagues above *Cologne*, which had 2000 Men in Gariſon well provided, and 24 Cannon mounted on the Ramparts. The Prince of *Conde* ſent 5000 Horſe to oppoſe them, under *Humiers*, 100 of which entred the Town on pretence that they belonged to the Duke of *Lorrain*, another 100 attempting the like were diſcovered and cut off, which obliged 500 who had hid themſelves in a neighbouring Wood on the ſame Deſign, to retire with Precipitation; and General *Spork* being detach'd with 5000 Horſe againſt *Humiers*, obliged him to retire to *Utrecht*. The Beſiegers having finiſhed their Batteries, made their Approaches, and laid three Mines which were ready to ſpring. They prepared for the general Aſſault; but being willing to ſpare their own Men, and to reduce the Place by gentler Methods, they ſummon'd the Governor afreſh, deſired him to ſend ſome of his own Men to ſee what readineſs they were in, and threatned to put all to the Sword in caſe of farther Reſiſtance; which did ſo effectually frighten the Beſieged, that they ſurrender'd on the ordinary Terms, and march'd out 1500 Men, the reſt being either ſlain or wounded; and ſuch as were *Germans*, deſerted immediately, and liſted themſelves under the Emperor. The Prince commanded both his own and the Imperial Camp after the Duke of *Montecuculi*'s Departure to *Vienna* till the Duke of *Bournonville*'s Arrival, marched lower, and took the Caſtles of *Brevel* and *Sechuich*, the latter of which in 1642, had been Beſieged for ſix Weeks by the Duke of *Weimar* and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*'s whole Army with extraordinary Vigour, but in vain. The Gariſon conſiſted of 200 *French* commanded by a *German*, who finding that they deſigned to hold it out to the laſt, commanded them down to defend the Lower Court, and then drew the Draw-Bridge upon them, which obliged them to ſurrender. *Turenne*, though he would fain have raiſed the Siege of *Bonne*, durſt not move, becauſe the Duke of *Lorrain* obſerved him on the Banks of the *Moſelle*. The mighty Multitudes of *French* being by this time reduced by their prodigal Effuſion of Blood, they could not keep the Field without draining their Gariſons, and abandoning their Conqueſts in the *Low Countries*, rather than ſuffer the Confederates to take the Towns of the *Rhine*, *Meuſe*, and *Moſelle*; ſo that they quitted *Warden*, *Harderwick*, the Fort of *Crevecœur*, *Bommel*, *Utrecht*, *&c.* as their Confederates the *Munſterians* did *Elburg*, *Gampen*, *Hattem*, *&c.* diſmantling ſome, plundering others, and exacting great Sums from all, on condition to preſerve their Fortifications, *&c.* ſome of which they did nevertheleſs undermine in a treacherous manner. In conſideration of this unexpected Change, which was entirely owing to the Prince's Conduct and Courage, the *States* in gratitude, confirm'd him Stadtholder, and entail'd that Dignity upon the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, by an Inſtrument dated *Feb.* 2. 1674. The *States* of *Zeland* did the ſame, and declar'd him chief Nobleman of their Province. This being effected, the Prince went to *Utrecht*, ſetled the Government there upon its ancient Foundations, and received the ſame Honour from that Province that he had done from the others. At the ſame time General *Rabenhaupt*, with the Militia of *Frieſland* and *Groningen*, took and Gariſon'd *Nerthem*, repulſing the *Munſterians*, who attack'd him in it, with conſiderable loſs; after which he took *Nienhuys* by Capitulation; and then the Biſhop of *Munſter*, though his Troops had retaken the Town, made Peace with the Emperor; which did ſo mightily alarm the *French*, that they abandoned all the Towns in *Overyſſel*, after extorting Money from them in the uſual manner: So that that Province was alſo ſetled on its ancient Foundations by the Prince; and the *French* King, to cover his Weakneſs, baniſhed the Mareſchal *de Bellefond* from Court, though he had Order for what he did. And thus the Prince, like another *Scipio*, by carrying the War into his Enemies Country, did in leſs than two Years force all the *French* Hanibals to quit his own. The *French* King endeavouring in the mean time to gain in one Place what he had loſt in another, entred *Franche Comté* with a prodigious Army, and joining the other under the Prince of *Condé*, took *Beſancon*, *Dole*, *&c.* Theſe Armies being joined, the Prince of *Orange* marched with his to *Malines*, and kept on his Guard in *Brabant* while the *French* King was in the Neighbourhood, and till he returned to *Paris*, having loſt abundance of brave Officers and Soldiers in his New Conqueſt. The *Imperialiſts* took *Namur* and the Caſtle, with *Dinant*, opened the Paſſage of the *Meuſe*, and joined the Confederates by the end of *July*, who being then 60000 Men, prepared to attack the Prince of *Condé* that was on the other ſide of *Pieton* with 50000 Men, and marched ſtraight towards him; but he would by no means quit his Poſt: Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* decamp'd from *Seneff*, reſolving to attack ſome important Place to bring *Condé* out of his Poſt. Thus the Prince marched ſtraight on the ſide of *Bins*; and the Prince of *Condé* knowing perfectly the Difficulty of the Ways through which the Confederates were to paſs, drew out of his Trenches, and when the main Body was too far advanced to return ſoon enough, he attack'd the Rear, which occaſioned a bloody Battel; and the Confederates being unhappily ſtraitned for want of room, had viſibly the Diſadvantage every where, though all their Leaders, but eſpecially the Prince of *Orange*, behaved themſelves with the very height of Courage and Conduct; the latter expoſing himſelf every where at the Head of his Troops, that it was a wonder how he eſcaped being kill'd or taken, as were the Duke of *Holſtein*, the Prince *de Solms*, and Monſieur *Langerac*, beſides a great many other Perſons of Quality taken and ſlain. The Prince *de Vaudemont*, Duke *de Villa Hermoſa*, and Count *Waldeck*, did Wonders in this Action; and the latter, if he had been ſeconded, had certainly defeated the *French*; but being over-power'd, all over bloody with Wounds, and having ſlain two of the Enemy who ſet upon him particularly, he rallied his Troops, and drew off in good Order: And the Prince of *Orange* to encourage the frightned Troops, rode up and down before them with his Sword in his Hand, giving all Proofs imaginable of an undaunted Courage, but could not ſtop the Troops till they met a Body of *Spaniſh* Horſe. The Marquis *d'Aſſentar* with the *Spaniards*, renewed the Battel; but being Wounded in ſeven Places, he fell at the Head of his Troops. The *French* did alſo make themſelves Maſters of the *Dutch* Baggage; and if the Prince of *Conde*'s natural Impetuoſity and Ambition had not ſpurr'd him on farther, he might have carried away all the Advantages of a Victory; but having advanced with the reſt of his Army towards the main Body of the Confederates commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, Prince *Maurice*, the *Rhinegrave*, and Major General *Vane*, General *Souches* who led the Van, having notice of what paſs'd, had by that time joined the main Body, and the Fight was renewed more furiouſly than ever. The Duke of *Luxemburg* Commanded the Right of the *French*, and the Duke *de Noails* the Left; ſo that Honour, Hatred, Revenge, Hope and Deſpair, animating the Courage of both Parties, they reſolved to Conquer or Die. The Prince of *Orange* ſhew'd himſelf every where, ſometimes throwing himſelf into the midſt of his Enemies, to the apparent hazard of his Life; and the Soldiers, encouraged by his Example, ſtrove to out-do one another. So that the Prince of *Condé* being fruſtrated of his Hopes, would have wheel'd about to the Left, but was obliged to retire by the *Dutch* Major General *Farjaux* and Count *de Chavagnac*, who commanded a Squadron of *Imperial* Horſe. Count *Souches*, with his Forlorn Hope, broke into the Enemies ſtrongeſt Quarter, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, Prince *Pio*, the Marquis *de Grana*, and Count *Staremberg*, with Count *Souch*'s Sons, behaved themſelves with ſo much Gallantry, that the *French Suiſſers* were not able to gain any ground upon them. The Prince of *Conde* in the mean time, charged the Confederates on the Right, but without Succeſs, being bravely repulſed by Prince *Maurice* and the *Rhinegrave*, the latter having no ſmall ſhare in the Victory. Thus the Armies fought till Night, ſometimes Battalions on the one ſide, and ſometimes Battalions of the other ſide, giving ground, and rallying again by the noble Conduct of their Commanders, amongſt whom the Prince of *Orange* was chief, being all along in the Heat of the Battel, encouraging his Men by his own Example, and was all the while accompanied by the young Prince of *Frieſland*. The Prince of *Conde* having loſt moſt of his Infantry, and

and not being able to perſuade the reſt to another Engagement, he retreated, leaving the Victory and the Field to the Prince of *Orange*. The *French* had 7000 killed on the Spot, and left above 1500 wounded in the Neighbouring Villages; the loſs of the Confederates, including the Wounded, Priſoners and Deſerters, were not above 6500. The Prince of *Conde* was ſo broken, that he durſt not venture a ſecond Battel. An infinite Number of Officers of Note were ſlain, amongſt whom were 4 Marqueſſes, 3 Counts, and 447 others, without including Subalterns. Among ſeveral other Standards taken by the Confederates, there was one white one, carried to *Bruſſels*, and hung up in the *Carmelite* Church, being embroidered with Gold and Silver, and bearing a Sun in the Zodiack, with theſe proud Words, *Nihil obſtabit cunti*. The Day after this Battel of *Seneff* the Prince of *Orange* put his Army into Quarters; and in the mean time General *Rabenchaupt* Beſieg'd *Grave*, which beſides its ſtrong Situation had a Gariſon of 4000 Foot, and 9 Troops of Horſe, with 450 Cannon, 100 of 'em mounted on the Ramparts, beſides a vaſt quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion, which they had brought thither from all the Places which they had abandoned. The Siege was puſh'd on with great Vigour, and the Town defended with as great Gallantry. The Prince of *Orange* in the mean time attack'd *Oudenard*, and carried the Counterſcarp when the Prince of *Conde* advanced with 40000 Men to raiſe the Siege. The Prince of *Orange* was of opinion, to march and give him Battel while fatigued with his March, but was prevented by General *Souches* being out of the Way, and obliged to raiſe the Siege by the ſaid General's quitting his Poſt; ſo that he drew off, left the Command of the Army to Count *Waldeck*, and came to the Siege of *Grave*, where his Preſence was ſo neceſſary, and receiv'd it on honorable Conditions, *Oct.* 25th 1674. The Year 1675 began with the Addreſſes of the Burghers, thanking his Highneſs for delivering them from under the Tyranny of a Foreign Enemy; in conſideration whereof, they offer'd him the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Gueldres* and Earldom of *Zutphen*: But to convince the World of the Sincerity of his Intention, and that he did not aim at his own Grandeur by this War, he refuſed it, contenting himſelf with being Hereditary Governor of this Province. The *French* King having given out that he would open the next Campaign in Perſon, the Prince made all neceſſary Preparations to oppoſe him, and aſſiſted at all Conferences about Military Affairs; he went to *Cleve* to confer with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who treated him with extraordinary Magnificence: At his Return he fell ill of the Small-Pox, which mightily alarm'd the *States* and all the *Confederates*, becauſe that Diſtemper had been fatal to his Family; but by the care of an able Phyſician, and the help of ſome Remedies ſent by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, he recover'd. After which he went to the General Rendezvouz, and march'd to relieve *Limburg*; but the *French* King covering the Siege, it could not be effected: However, he prevented his becoming Maſter of *Louvain*. So that he returned to *Paris*, leaving the Prince of *Conde* to command the Army, till *Turenne*'s Death obliged him to go to *Alſace*: And then the Duke of *Luxemburg* ſucceeded, whom the Prince did hinder to ravage *Triers*, and took *Bins* before his Face with 350 Men in Gariſon, and abundance of Proviſions, the Duke not daring to offer him Battel; after which the Prince demoliſh'd it, put his Army into Winter-Quarters, and returned to the *Hague*. The Calamities of War having rendred *Europe* miſerable, ſeveral Princes being moved with Compaſſion, endeavoured a Peace; but this Deſign advanced ſlowly, till King *Charles* II. of *Great Britain* made Peace with *Holland*, and offer'd his Mediation for one amongſt all Chriſtian Princes: So that in the Beginning of 1672, the Plenipotentiaries met at *Nimeguen*, for a Treaty. However, both Parties continued their Preparations for War; and before Mid-*April* the *French* put part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* under Contribution, and had taken *Conde* before the Prince could come up to its Relief, though he had advanced as far as *Granville*, as they did alſo *Boucham* a little time after; but the Prince put a ſtop to their Ravaging of the Country, and had certainly attack'd them if the Town had held out one day longer. In the beginning of *June* the Prince ſat down before *Maeſtricht*; and *Humers* to divert him, Beſieg'd *Air*, a Place of very great Strength, with 15000 Men, and carried it, the Burghers having offered to Capitulate without the Governor's Privity. The Prince continued the Siege of *Maeſtricht*, and the *Engliſh* under the Colonels *Fenwick*, *Widdringdon*, and *Aſhly*, having petition'd for a particular Poſt, ſignaliz'd themſelves by their extraordinary Valour: But the River being low, that the Cannon could not come up in time, the *Lunenburgers* and *Munſterians* not coming to his Aſſiſtance, and *Scomberg* being advanc'd as far as *Tongres* to its Relief, the Prince drew off by the Advice of a Council of War, and at his Return gave the *States* an account of the Campaign; with which they were ſo well ſatisfied, that they congratulated his happy Return, and thank'd him for the extraordinary Pains and Fatigues which he had undergone for their Safety. The Preliminaries for the Treaty of *Nimeguen* not being agreed upon that Winter, the *French* in the depth of it, being the beginning of 1677, had in a manner block'd up *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, and St. *Omers*, and Beſieging the firſt with near 60000 Men, under the Duke of *Luxemburg* and the Count *de Montal*, they carried it, the Gariſon being 2000 Foot and 1000 Horſe. A little after, the *French* King carried *Cambray*, which had 1400 Horſe, and 4 Regiments and 2 Companies of Foot in it; but the Governor taking Advantage of the Ceſſation of Arms, had provided the Caſtle, which held out ſtill. This Succeſs of the *French* King's alarmed the *States* ſo, that the Prince of *Orange* took the Field before the reſt of the Confederates could join him, and march'd againſt the Duke of *Orleans*, who then Beſieged St. *Omers*; but being deceived by his Guides as to the Ground, he was at a Diſadvantage: However, after a gallant Fight, wherein the *French* were ſufficiently galled, he retired in good Order; Prince *Waldeck* who commanded the Right Wing, having galled the *French* ſo, that they did not care to purſue him: And this was the Iſſue of the Battel of *Mont Caſſel*; after which the Caſtle of *Cambray* and Town of St. *Omers* were both Surrendred to the *French*, having loſt abundance of their beſt Officers before the latter. They acted Defenſively all the reſt of the Summer, and declined Battel, though it was offered unto them very often. The Confederates were alſo unſucceſsful in the Siege of *Charleroy*, and the Prince thinking fit to raiſe it, return'd to the *Hague*, and ſatisfied the *States* as to the Procedure of the Campaign; for which they thank'd him, and deſired he would continue his Zeal for their Intereſt. A little after his Return, his Uncle King *Charles* II. deſired his Preſence in *England*, as that which would contribute to the Peace, (yet Sir *William Temple* in his Memoirs ſays, that he was apprehenſive of his Arrival:) And having taken leave of the *States* on the 17th of *October*, he ſet out for *England* in one of his Majeſty's Yachts; and Landing at *Harwich* on the 19th, the Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Maſter of the Ceremonies attended him to the King and Duke of *York* at *Ipſwich*, who receiv'd him with all the Teſtimonies of a particular Kindneſs and Affection, and on the 23d he came with them to *White-Hall*, and on the 1ſt of *November* King *Charles* acquainted the Council that he deſigned to Marry the Prince of *Orange* to the Duke of *York*'s eldeſt Daughter; whereupon both of them were Complemented by the Council and Nobility. The Prince acquainted the *States* with it, who were highly ſatisfied, and immediately gave their Conſent, which they teſtified by a publick Edict in Terms full of Joy. Their Anſwer arriving at *London*, *Nov.* 4. 1677, his Highneſs's Birth-day; the Marriage was Celebrated at 11 a Clock that Night; at which, the People gave all publick Demonſtrations of Joy next Day. But the Prince knowing how neceſſary his Preſence was in *Holland*, left *London* on the 29th, and arriving with his Princeſs at *Terhyde*, was received at the *Hague* with extraordinary Magnificence. In the beginning of 1678, the *French* King's Preparations for War alarm'd all the Confederates; whereupon the King of *Great Britain* ſent the Earl of *Feverſham* with Propoſals of Peace, which he would not hearken to: Whereupon King *Charles* II. ordered his Embaſſador at *Nimeguen* to make a ſtrict Alliance with the *States*, ſent the Lord *Mountague* into *France* to preſs that King to accept his Terms, and gave Commiſſions for Raiſing an Army. The *French* King continued obſtinate; upon which King *Charles* recall'd his Troops in the *French* Service, who beſides other ill Treatment, were ſent home without their Pay. He held firm to his Reſolution, called a Parliament, and demanded Money for carrying on the War, proteſting, That he was reſolved to bring the *French* King to a Peace: And accordingly Money was granted for the Fleet and Army. In the mean time the *French* King ſate down before *Ghent*, which had not above 500 in Gariſon, with above 80000 Men, and carried it by Surrender, after 9 Days: Then he attack'd *Ipres*, but drew off again with a conſiderable loſs of Officers, put his Army into Gariſon, and returned to *Paris*. Much about the time when the Duke of *Monmouth* arrived at *Bruges* with 3000 Horſe and Foot to reinforce the Prince of *Orange*, the Parliament of *England* petition'd for an open War againſt *France*, and gave the King a Poll to carry it on: And as he was about entring a League with the *Empire*, *Spain*, and the *United Provinces*, the *French* King ſent a Project of Peace to his Embaſſador at *Nimeguen*, which was debated a long time; the *Dutch* and *Engliſh* conſented to it, and the *Spaniards* by the neceſſity of their Affairs, were obliged to do the like: But the *French* King having deceitfully come on with new Propoſals, the *Dutch* complained of it, and in the Prince of *Orange*'s Preſence, reſolv'd to continue the War, and entred into a League with the King of *Great Britain*, who ſending part of his Army over into *Flanders*, and giving the *French* King a ſhort time either to Sign the Treaty or Declare his farther Pretenſions, that Prince conſented to the former, and the Treaty was Signed on *Aug.* 11. at Midnight: But the *French* King's Delay, and refining on his Politicks, had well-nigh coſt him the loſs of his Army under the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who had reduc'd *Mons* to the laſt Extremity by marching near it with his Army to prevent its having any Relief: Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* having march'd with his Army in the beginning of *Auguſt*, purſued *Luxemburg*, oblig'd him to riſe from Dinner, and retire in ſome Diſorder, though he had reckon'd himſelf very ſecure, becauſe his Camp was in a manner inacceſſible. But the Prince, and Duke of *Monmouth* who fought all day by his ſide, ſurmounting all Difficulties, and the Generals *Collier* and *Delvick* mounting the horrible Precipices with invincible Courage, routed the Enemy on the ſide of the Cloiſter; and Count *Horn* approaching with the Cannon, made a terrible Slaughter amongſt the

the *French* Battalions in the Valley. Thence the Prince advanced to *Caſtrau*, and forced the Enemy to quit the Place; his own Regiment of Foot-Guards led the Van, and were ſeconded by the *Engliſh* and the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Regiment: They continued in Action with the *French* about five Hours, and purſued them a quarter of a League through Fields and Precipices; ſo as it is hardly to be credited that Men could make ſuch brave Efforts in Places ſo extremely diſadvantageous, there being few in the World which are naturally more ſtrong. The Earl of *Oſſory* with the *Engliſh*, did Wonders in this Action. But the Prince of *Orange*, in the heat of Battel, advanced ſo far, that he was in great danger of being loſt, had not Monſieur *Overkirk* killed an adventrous Captain juſt as he was about to let fly a Piſtol at him. The Unevenneſs of the Ground rendred the Cavalry uſeleſs, ſo that the whole lay upon the Foot and Dragoons. Night put an end to the Battel, and *Luxemburg* retired towards *Mons* without Noiſe, leaving the Field, with the greateſt part of the Wounded, and a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage. On the News of this Victory the *States* ſent to Congratulate the Prince; and to teſtifie how much they valued his Preſervation, they preſented Monſieur *Overkirk*, who had ſo generouſly reſcued him with a Sword, whoſe Handle was of Maſſy Gold, a pair of Piſtols ſet with Gold, and a whole Horſe Furniture of the ſame Metal. The Prince had doubtleſly reliev'd *Mons*, but word was brought him, as conſulting it, that the Peace was concluded betwixt the *French* and the *States*. This Victory haſtened the Treaty betwixt *France* and *Spain*, which was concluded on the 17th of *September*. After this the Prince had ſome liberty to breath, and the People to enjoy the Peace, which he had hewn out by his Sword. But Matters were not ſo entirely adjuſted betwixt *France* and *Spain*; the former's demanding whole Provinces under the Name of Dependencies, was like to have renew'd the War; but by the unwearied Mediation of the *States*, a Treaty was Signed at the *Hague*, *June* 29. 1684, and a twenty Year's Truce agreed betwixt the *Emperor*, *France*, and *Spain*. In the midſt of all theſe Negotiations, when every one minded his own particular Intereſts, the Prince preferred the Welfare of the Country to his, though he might juſtly have expected Reparation for the great Loſſes he ſuſtain'd in his own Demains in *Brabant*, and the Sale of his Lands, Furniture, and Goods in *Franche Compte*, by the Prince of *Iſenguyn*, who being ſupported by the Authority of *France*, expoſed them by Sound of Trumpet; and though the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, made great Complaints in his Highneſs's Name, yet they obtained no Satisfaction: Nor did he ſuffer leſs Injuſtice in the Principality of *Orange*, where the *French* diſmantled his Capital City, diſfranchiz'd the Univerſity, plunder'd the Inhabitants, all contrary to the Faith of the Treaty; which being repreſented by the *States*, the *French* anſwered, That they had good Reaſons for what they did. The Truce being confirmed, the *States* were of Opinion that they might Disband their ſupernumerary Forces, but were ſoon perſuaded to the contrary by his Highneſs, to keep their Troops on foot as long as the Neceſſity of their Affairs requir'd it. So that from the concluſion of the Peace till 1688, we have nothing remarkable in the Prince's Hiſtory. But many of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, having in the beginning of that Year importun'd his Highneſs to come and reſcue their Liberties and Religion from the utter Ruin which threatned them by the Arbitrary Proceedings of King *James* II. as appears by the *States Manifeſto*; the Prince reſolved to go over and oppoſe thoſe Deſigns; and accordingly, he publiſhed his Declaration of the Reaſons inducing him to the Expedition, *viz.* for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, publiſh'd at the *Hague*, *Oct.* 10. 1688. And an Additional Declaration to the ſame purpoſe, was publiſh'd there on the 20th of the ſame Month. King *James*, who would not believe hitherto, that the Preparations in *Holland* concern'd him, though the *French* King had given him notice of it on the 26th of *Auguſt* before, was now fully convinc'd, providing to reſiſt him both by Sea and Land; and to pleaſe his Subjects, diſſolved his Commiſſion for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, reſettled the Fellows which he had expelled from the Colleges in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and reſtored all the Charters of Corporations which had been ſeiſed in his Own and his Brother's Reign. He ſent for all the Forces which could be ſpared from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, equipp'd out 43 Men of War and 10 Fire-ſhips under the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and prepared an Army of 30000 Men. *Skelton*, who had been his Envoy in *Holland*, was impriſon'd for conſenting to the publiſhing of the *French* Memorial there, which diſcovered the ſtrict Alliance betwixt King *James* and *Lewis* XIV. And his Majeſty of *Great Britain* did declare, that he would ſtand by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and furniſh his *Quota* of Men to oblige the *French* King to do the like: But thoſe Compliances were all too late, and the viſible Effects of Conſtraint, and conſequently had no effect. The Biſhops being ſent for, gave the King their Advice in ſeveral Things, and particularly, that they might be admitted to uſe Arguments with him for his returning to the Church of *England*: To which he gave only general Anſwers. However, they publiſh'd a Form of Prayers during their Apprehenſions of an Invaſion, on the 11th of *October*, 1688. The Prince in the mean time, put to Sea on the 10th of *October*, accompanied by many of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Nobility, with 65 Men of War and 10 Fire-ſhips, beſides a multitude of Tranſport-ſhips, Vice-Admiral *Herbert* leading the Van; but they were put back again with conſiderable loſs: On News of which, King *James* demurr'd as to the Reſtitution of ſome of the Maſters of the Colleges. The Prince would not ſuffer his Men to Land, having about 15400 and odd aboard, beſides Volunteers. He ſail'd again on the 1ſt of *November*, and on the 5th, being the Day of *England*'s Deliverance from the *Powder Plot*, and the next after that of his Highneſs's Birth, he Landed his Army at *Torbay*, where many People flock'd to him from all parts, with Proviſions in abundance, though King *James* had diſcharged the ſame by ſtrict Proclamations. The Prince hereupon advancing to *Exeter*, publiſh'd his Declarations above-mentioned. The Biſhop of *Exeter* did hereupon leave the City, for which King *James* preferred him to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*. He ordered his Army to march Weſtward, promiſing ſpeedily to follow; in the mean time having ordered ſeveral Perſons who were ſaid to be privy to the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, to make their Affidavits thereupon, which were Regiſtred in *Chancery*, but gave little Satisfaction to the People. Several of the Nobility join'd the Prince daily; and the Lord *Lovelace*, as going to him with 70 Horſe, was after a ſtout Reſiſtance taken at *Cirencester*, but reſcued afterwards. A little while after the Lord *Delamere* declar'd for the Prince in *Cheſhire*, as did the Earls of *Devonſhire*, *Danby*, and others in *Yorkſhire*. The Lord *Cornbury* carried off three Regiments from the King's Camp at *Salisbury*, to the Prince; and not long after the King was alſo deſerted by Prince *George*, the Duke of *Grafton*, Duke of *Ormond*, Earl of *Drumlanrick*, Lord *Churchill*, and others, who went over to the Prince at *Sherburn*. The Princeſs *Ann* and the Biſhop of *London* did much about the ſame time, retire from Court to thoſe who were in Arms againſt the King in the North, and then advanc'd as far as *Nottingham*. All theſe Misfortunes coming upon King *James* together, his Noſe fell a bleeding; and being alarmed that the Prince was advancing upon him at *Salisbury*, he left that place and his Army in Diſorder, and on the 26th of *November* return'd to *London*, the Prince of *Wales* being ſhipp'd off for *France* beforehand. What befell King *James* afterward, and how his Crown came to be devolv'd upon the Prince, it's needleſs to repeat here. See King *James*. The Prince being ſetled on the Throne, did in the firſt place, aboliſh the Chimney-Tax, which was grievous to the People; for which, the Parliament were ſo grateful, that they Voted him 1200000 *l. per An.* for maintaining the Houſhold and Government, and promiſ'd to ſpare no Charge to carry on the War: And Their Majeſties were ſolemnly Crowned at *Weſtminſter* *April* 21. having beforehand order'd part of the Fleet to Cruiſe on the *Iriſh* Coaſts, to prevent the Arrival of Succours from *France* to the Earl of *Tirconnel*, who held out for the late King. The firſt who commenced Hoſtilities againſt King *William* in *Great Britain*, was the Duke of *Gordon*, who held out the Caſtle of *Edenburg* againſt him: And not long after a part of the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment revolted in *England*, but were quickly obliged to ſubmit. About this time the late King *James* arrived in *Ireland*, where he quickly had an Army of 30000 Men, with which he over-run the Kingdom, there being no Reſiſtance made to him but in the North, which is moſtly inhabited by *Scots*; and they who aſſembled againſt him being neither well arm'd, nor diſciplin'd, nor unanimous amongſt themſelves, were quickly diſperſed. The Viſcount of *Dundee*, though he had kiſſed King *William*'s Hand, had a favourable Reception, and ſate in the Convention of *Scotland* which was called by the Prince of *Orange*, did deſert the ſame when he ſaw his violent Deſigns againſt the ſaid Convention diſappointed, and broke out in Rebellion. In *April* 1689, the *Iriſh* Proteſtants were forced to quit *Colrain* and *Kilmore*, and retire to *Londonderry*, before which the late King ſate down on the 29th of the ſame Month; the Beſiegers having killed many of his Men in their Sallies, and Colonel *Murray* having killed the *French* General *Maumont*. See *Londonderry*. In *June* following, a Plot in favour of the late King, was diſcovered in *England*, and the Lords *Preſton* and *Griffith*, and Colonel *Legg* taken up upon it. On the 13th the Duke of *Gordon* Surrendred the Caſtle of *Edenburgh*. A Conſpiracy was diſcovered in *Scotland*, and the Supremacy and Epiſcopacy were aboliſh'd by the Parliament there, much about the ſame time: And then alſo the *Inneskilling* Men began to ſignalize themſelves in *Ireland* againſt the late King. *July* the 6th was the Battel betwixt General *Mackay* and the Viſcount of *Dundee*, in *Scotland*; the Rebels being more numerous, the Fight was ſharp; and though part of the King's Forces fled, being betray'd by the *Athol* Men, yet the Remainder of them were laſt in the Field, and *Dundee*, the General of the Rebels, was kill'd. Another Body of them was defeated at St. *Johnſton*: And they had a third Defeat at *Dunkell* by the Earl of *Angus*'s Regiment, tho' they were four to one; 300 of the Rebels were killed, and not above 30 of the King's Men, but amongſt them was the gallant Lieutenant Colonel *Cleland* and Major *Henderſon*. *Aug.* 19. *Londonderry* was Reliev'd, and the late King's Army drew thanefully off, burning the Country as they went. The *Inneskilling* Men a little after, defeated the Duke of *Berwick*, the late King's Natural Son, at *Ralſmulling*, Colonel *Hamilton* at *Lynack*; and being

ing commanded by Colonel *Woolſley*, defeated a great Body of the Rebels near *Necolin-Butler*, killing 2000, taking their Cannon with 300 Priſoners, amongſt whom was Lieutenant General *Mackarty*, and 50 Officers. The 22d Mareſchal *Schomberg* landed near *Bangor* in the County of *Down*, with Forces from *England*, without any Oppoſition, was join'd by the Country, and *Knockfergus* Surrendred a few Days after. In this Month the *Engliſh* Biſhops who refuſed to take the Oaths of Allegiance to Their Majeſties, were deprived. In a little time after, Duke *Schomberg* forced the *Iriſh* from *Newry-Paſs*, though the late King *James* lay within a few Miles with 30000 Men. One *Du Pleſſis*, a *French* Captain, with other *French* Papiſts, intended to have betray'd Duke *Schomberg*'s Army, but were prevented, and thereupon expelled the Army. In *October*, the *Inneskilling* Men under Colonel *Lloyd*, though not 1000, defeated 5000 of the Rebels at *Boyben*, killing and wounding about 800, among whom were 3 Colonels and 15 Captains, and took 3 Colonels with 200 Priſoners, not loſing above 30 themſelves. About this time new Conſpiracies were diſcovered in *England* againſt King *William*, and abundance of Letters intercepted from the Lord *Griffin* and others, directed to the late King, whoſe Forces in *Ireland*, commanded by *Sarsfield*, made themſelves Maſters of *Sligo*, but not without great loſs. The *Iriſh* made an Attempt after this upon *Newry*, but were repulſed. A Plot was about this time diſcovered, to have ſet *Glaſcow* in *Scotland* on Fire, and a Correſpondence betwixt the *Highland* Rebels and ſome in *Edinburg* found out. The Parliament of *England* did not long after annul all the Proceedings of the pretended Parliament of *Ireland* held by King *James*. In the beginning of 1690, many of the *Scotch* Epiſcopal Clergy, of whom *Paterſon* late Archbiſhop of *Glaſcow* was the Ringleader, pray'd publickly for the late King *James*, having always refuſed to pray for Their preſent Majeſties; and the Rebels of that Country attack'd *Innerneſs*, but were beat off with great loſs, and the Earl of *Seaforth*'s Uncle, one of the chief of them, taken: But being reinforced from the late King, and ſome of the ſeditious Preachers abovementioned, they ſtill kept up the Rebellion. The *Inneskilling* Men in *Feb.* 1690, made themſelves Maſters of *Beltubet*. The Parliament of *England* meeting on the 30th of *March*, the King acquainted them with his Deſign of going for *Ireland*, the neceſſity of Money for carrying on the War, and recommended to them an Act of Oblivion, and an Union with *Scotland*: Upon which, Money was readily granted. The Biſhop of *Oxford* took the Oaths and his Place in this Parliament; but the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Biſhops of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, *Glocester*, and *Norwich*, ſtill refus'd In *March* following, Colonel *Woolſley*, with 700 Foot and 300 Horſe and Dragoons, defeated 4000 *Iriſh* under the Duke of *Berwick* at *Cavan*, killing 500, and taking 200; the Duke of *Berwick* being alſo wounded. The *Inneskilling* Men thought they had got a great Treaſure among the Booty, but it proved only to be of King *James*'s Braſs Money. That ſame Month another Conſpiracy was diſcovered in *Scotland*, wherein the Counteſs of *Errol*, the Biſhops, *&c.* were found concerned. The Parliament of *England* in the Seſſion above-mentioned, granted the King a Million and 200000 *l.* Sterling for his *Iriſh* Expedition, declar'd all thoſe who ſerv'd the late King *James* in *Ireland*, guilty of High Treaſon, and recogniz'd King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Title. On the 15th of *April* the Parliament of *Scotland* met, and about that time the *Highlanders* made barbarous Ravages as far as *Innerneſs*, murthering the People where they went. *May* 13. *Charlemont* in *Ireland* ſurrendred to Duke *Schomberg*, who found 17 Braſs Cannon and 2 Mortars in the place: And Colonel *Woolſley* took the Caſtle of *Ballingarry* much about the ſame time: And not long after, Sir *Thomas Levingſton* defeated 1500 of the *Scotch* Rebels, who were come down as far as *Strathſpey* in the County of *Murray*, killing betwixt 4 and 500, and taking 100; amongſt whom were 4 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and 2 Enſigns: He took the Caſtle of *Lethindey* at the ſame time. The Parliament of *Scotland* did in this Month reſtore the *Presbyterian* Miniſters who had been caſt out in 1661. And Their Majeſties Forces were alſo Succeſsful in the Foreign Plantations, having Landed in the Iſlands of St. *Martin*, and *Mary Gallant*, belonging to the *French*, ruin'd their Plantations, took a Fort in the latter, nail'd their Cannon, and return'd with great Booty, having ſent five hundred Priſoners to St. *Chriſtophers*. On the 24th of *June*, King *William* Landed at *Carickfergus* in *Ireland*, where he was receiv'd with great Acclamations; and on the 27th he march'd with his Army to the Plains of *Dundalk*, General *Douglas* leading the Van. In the mean time a dangerous Conſpiracy, wherein divers of Quality were ſaid to be concerned, was diſcovered in *England*, and the *French* Fleet was upon the Coaſts to have favoured the Deſigns of the Conſpirators, whence happened that unhappy Sea-Fight on the 10 of *July* 1691, by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, under *Arthur* Earl of *Torrington*, againſt the *French*, Commanded by *Tourville*; but at the time of Battel there were none but 22 *Dutch* Ships, and a very few *Engliſh*, that engaged 82 of the *French*: The *Dutch*, and thoſe *Engliſh* who engaged, did all that Men could do, and fought with extraordinary Gallantry; but *Torrington* never coming up with the reſt, they were forced to retire with great loſs, being very much diſabled; the *Dutch* having loſt Admiral *Evertſen* and 2 Captains, with a Great Ship called the *Vriesland*: But the *States* ordered 14 new Men of War to be rigg'd out in 15 Days. See *Herbert* Earl of *Torrington*. To return to King *William*: On the 7th of *July* he Encamp'd at *Dundalk*, which the Enemy had quitted. On the 9th he march'd to *Ardee*, and on the 10th arrived on the Banks of the *Boyne*; the late King's Army being Encamp'd on the other ſide, to defend the Paſs. While his Majeſty King *William* was viewing the Fords of the River and the Enemies Army, he received a Wound upon the Shoulder with a Cannon Bullet of 6 pound, which did only raze the Skin ſlightly: His Majeſty being nothing daunted, mounted again as ſoon as his Wound was dreſs'd, and continued in Action four hours after, before he retired to his Tent. Next Morning Count *Mainard Schomberg* paſſed the River three Miles higher, in view of eight Squadrons of the Enemy, who diſputed the Paſs, but were beat from it. The Count having drawn up his Men, ſent notice to the King, who thereupon ſwam his Horſe and march'd his Foot up to the Arm-pits through the River, where the Enemies ſtood to receive them on the other ſide, firing and puſhing with their Pikes; but the King's Troops fired ſo briskly upon them from the Water, that they forc'd them to retire, leaving one of their Colours behind. His Majeſty and the Prince of *Denmark* paſſed the River, and he appeared at the Head of his Troops in the heat of the Action, while King *James* ſtood aloof, deploring the ill condition of his Affairs. The *Danes*, with *Hanmore* and *Melionere*'s Brigades, paſſed on the Right, being attack'd by the Enemies Cavalry and Dragoons; and 30 of the late King's Guards being advanced too far into the River, were cut off: Here Duke *Schomberg* received two Cuts in his Head with a Sword, but did notwithſtanding, drive the Enemy beyond one of the Villages on the other ſide the River, where the Cavalry commanded by *Lauzune* were poſted, and fir'd briskly, and there the Duke was killed by a Piſtol Shot. The *Dutch* Guards, who ſuffered moſt in paſſing the River, loſt only one Captain and ſome inferiour Officers, and had ſome few wounded: A *French* Colonel, with two Captains, and a *Brandenburg* Captain, did alſo loſe their Lives. The whole Army being paſt the River, the King march'd up with his Horſe and 17 Battalions to ſuccour his Forces which were engaged, whereupon the *Iriſh* retired in Confuſion; and then *Lauzune*, with the *French* and *Swiſs*, retired in good order. In the heat of the Fight a Cannon Bullet carried away a piece of the King's Boot, and broke the Leg of a Horſe next to him. Fifteen hundred of the Enemy fell in this Battel, beſides a great many taken Priſoners, amongſt whom was Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and ſeveral others of Note. The Foot purſued about four Miles, and the Cavalry till Night; and *Drogheda* ſurrendred on Summons next Day. The late King poſted to *Dublin*, and from thence to *Waterford*, cauſing the Bridges to be broken down after him; and there Shipp'd for *France*. Hereupon the Proteſtants ſeized the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, and ſent King *William* Notice, who immediately diſpatched the Duke of *Ormond* thither, and on the 15th entred the City himſelf, being every where received with loud Acclamations. In two Days after he publiſh'd an Act of Oblivion to all that had ſubmitted or ſhould ſubmit by the 11th of *Auguſt*; which Clemency had a very good Effect. King *William* having after this reduced *Waterford* and *Duncannon*, march'd to *Limerick*, where the Enemies had their greateſt Strength. They had entrench'd themſelves about a Mile from the Town, on the other ſide of the River, but quickly retir'd on King *William*'s Approach. The Trenches were opened before it on the 21ſt of *September*; but the Convoy, with the Great Guns, being ſurprized by *Sarsfield* and ſome *Iriſh*, it retarded the Siege, though they were purſued and defeated before they could do any thing elſe than burn ſome of the Carriages, and nail two of their Guns. His Majeſty in the mean time carried the Fort of *Connel* near *Limerick*, on Diſcretion: But the Seaſon being far advanced and rainy, and the Garriſon ſtrong, His Majeſty thought fit to raiſe the Siege. But ſome Forces being ſent from *England* under the Earl of *Marlborough*, landed in the River of *Cork*, did quickly reduce the City with incredible Valour, *Oct.* 8. 1690. The Duke of *Grafton* being a Volunteer in this Expedition, received a mortal Wound, whereof he died: However, the Garriſon were all made Priſoners of War, amongſt whom was the Earl of *Tyrone*. On the 12th the Earl of *Marlborough* ſet down before *Kinſale*, and quickly took the Old Fort; moſt of the Garriſon which conſiſted of about 400 Men, being kill'd, and the New Fort ſurrendred upon Conditions. The Parliament of *England* did at the ſame time Addreſs both Their Majeſties in a very thankful manner for what they had done for the good and welfare of the Nation, had rais'd 1800000 *l.* for the Fleet, and 2294560 *l.* for the Army. Much about the ſame time arrived the Count *de la Tour*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, who addreſs'd Their Majeſties with very elegant Speeches. The Government began now to be ſetled in *Ireland*, and a Deſign of the Papiſts was diſcovered to have burnt the City of *Dublin*, while Colonel *Sarsfield* was to ſurprize it with part of the *Iriſh* Army; but 300 being Impriſon'd, the Deſign was prevented, and General *Ginkle* march'd againſt the Enemy. On the 19th of *December*, *Torrington*'s Trial came on, as to his Management of the Fleet, and he was Acquitted; but next Day the King ſent for his Commiſſion, denied him the Honour of Kiſſing his Hand, and turned out ſome of thoſe concerned in his Trial. A little after the Parliament granted the King

670000 *l.* to build 30 New Men of War. In the mean time a Conſpiracy was diſcovered in *Scotland*, to be managed by *Nevil Pain* and another in *England*; upon which, the Lord *Preſton* was taken as going to *France*, and Letters were ſeiſed from the Biſhop of *Ely* to King *James*, though he had been one of thoſe Impriſoned for Petitioning that King againſt the Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience. On the 14th day of *January* following, the Earl of *Tyrconnel* landed in *Ireland*, with Money and Cloaths for the *Iriſh*. Colonel *Brewer* having about four Days before beat 3000 *Iriſh* out of their Entrenchments within a Mile of *Lambugh*, though much inferiour in Number, killd 300 of them, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town. That ſame Month the Lord *Preſton* and Mr. *Aſhton* were condemned after Trial, and the latter Executed *Jan.* 28. but the former Repriev'd on Promiſe of a Diſcovery. About this time General *Ginkle* obtained a ſmall Victory over the *Iriſh*. On the 30th of *January*, His Majeſty after a dangerous Voyage came in ſight of the Coaſt of *Holland*, and putting himſelf into a Shallop, made toward the Shore, notwithſtanding the inexpreſſible Danger from Shoals of Ice; His Majeſty was thus expoſed for ten Hours to the coldneſs of the Air and the injury of the Waves, which ſometimes entred the Shallop; but was nothing daunted, though all the Company and the Seamen themſelves were at their Wits end, it being in the Night-time and during a great Fog. However, he arrived happily in an Iſland by the Morning; and having refreſh'd himſelf in a poor Cottage, put to Sea again in his Shallop, to which two Fiſhermen carried him through the Ice; and landing at *Orange Polder*, did afterwards arrive at the *Hague*, where his Entrance was nobly ſolemnized with Triumphal Arches (containing the moſt memorable Actions of his Life,) the ſtatelieſt and moſt magnificent that have perhaps been in *Europe* ſince the time of the *Roman Ceſars*. His Majeſty was every where received with the Acclamations of the People, and honoured with the company of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburg*, with ſeveral other Sovereign Princes and Embaſſadors, who came thither to confer with him about carrying on the War; whence this Interview was called the Congreſs. His Majeſty going from the *Hague* to the *Loo*, had Advice there of the *French*'s ſitting down before *Mons* with 60000 Men. King *William* did all that was poſſible to aſſemble an Army for its Relief; but all things being unprovided on the Confederates ſide, the Gariſon not being ſtrong enough, nor ſufficiently provided, and the Governor the Prince *de Berg*, being forc'd to ſurrender by the mutinous Eccleſiaſticks and Citizens, he Capitulated on the uſual Terms, *Apr.* 8. and carried ſix Pieces of Cannon with him, after having made a gallant Defence, which reduc'd his Gariſon of 7000 to 4500; ſo that the *French* were ſurpriſed, conſidering the Party which they had made in the Town, that it ſhould have held out ſo long. King *William* finding his Preſence no farther neceſſary in *Flanders* at that time, went for *London*, where he arrived *Apr.* 24. And having born a long time with the Obſtinacy of the Non-jurant Biſhops, did at laſt fill up their Sees with other Perſons; and having ſetled Affairs, ſet out again for *Holland* on *May* the 11th, and on the 13th arriv'd at the *Hague*, as he did on the 12th of *June* at the Army, two Miles above *Bruſſels*. And in the mean time his Forces under General *Ginkle* carried *Ballimore* in *Ireland* by Surrender, the Gariſon conſiſting of 830 Diſciplin'd Men, and 259 Rapparees. Then the Army marched for *Athlone*; and having oblig'd the *Iriſh* to retire from *Lainsborough Bridge*, and beat them from ſome Out-Works before the Town, they cloſely Beſieg'd it, made themſelves Maſters of the lower part of the Town firſt, and after ſeveral Attacks the King's Forces waded the River to their Armpits (while the *Iriſh* fired upon them) beat them out of their Entrenchments, and in leſs than an Hour, became Maſters of the Town, putting all to the Sword who reſiſted; ſo that about 1[illegible] were killed, and 3[illegible] taken. The Generals *Mackay* and *Talmaſh* ſignaliz'd themſelves in this Action, being carried over the River on their Soldiers Shoulders, and expos'd to the Enemies Fire. General *Ginkle* having given Orders to Fortifie the Town, advanc'd towards the Enemies Army, who were poſted very Advantageouſly near *Aghrim*, having two Bogs before them, and Entrenchments on the Right and Left. Monſieur *St. Ruth*, the *French* General who Commanded them, encourag'd them all that he could; but notwithſtanding of this, and that they were more numerous than the King's Forces, and fought behind their Entrenchments with more Courage and Conduct than they had done during the War, they were totally Routed, *St. Ruth* their General killd, with 7000 Men on the ſpot, and 500 taken, with 150 Officers, and all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon, Arms, &c. with 32 Colours, and 12 Standards. The King's Army loſt 538 Soldiers, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, 5 Majors, 12 Captains, and ſome inferiour Officers, with about 800 wounded. After this Victory abundance of Caſtles ſurrendred, and in *July* his Majeſties Forces did alſo make themſelves Maſters of *Gallway* by Compoſition. In the mean time the *Scotch* Highlanders being perſuaded to a Truce, did break it, which was quickly revenged by his Majeſties Officers, who kill'd and took abundance of them. *Sept.* 1. His Majeſties Army inveſted *Limerick*: And during all the laſt Month, the King was facing *Luxemburg* in *Flanders*, having by a miraculous Providence, eſcap'd being kill'd by a Cannon Bullet as he ſate under a Tree, after he had viewed the *French* Camp; and the Ammunition Waggons narrowly eſcap'd being blown up by a traiterous *French-man*, who was hang'd for his pains. *Limerick* being Inveſted as above-mentioned, the Enemies Army was defeated in the Neighbourhood; and after a vigorous Defence, the Town was Surrendred on Conditions, *October* 14; as was *Sligo* much about the ſame time. And thus was *Ireland* intirely Reduc'd. On the 29th of that Month, his Majeſty arriv'd in *England* from beyond Sea: His Parliament teſtified their Zeal for him, by raiſing ſuch Supplies as he deſired; but the Obſtinacy of many of the Epiſcopal Party in *Scotland* render'd the Face of Affairs not ſo ſmooth there. In *May* 1692. the late King *James* publiſh'd his Declaration from St. *Germains*, inviting his Subjects in *Britain* and *Ireland* to join him in recovering his Crown, and came to *La Hogue* with an Army, as if he had intended a Deſcent upon his former Dominions; while his Majeſty King *William* was at the Head of the Confederates in *Flanders*, having left as formerly, the Adminiſtration in the Hands of his Royal Conſort Queen *Mary*, againſt whom a damnable Conſpiracy was diſcovered by the Conduct of the Lord Secretary *Johnſton* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and by an extraordinary Providence a Plot of the *French* Court to cut off his Majeſty by the Hands of Ruffianly Aſſaſſinates, *Dumont*, *Lavendael*, *Grimont*, *&c.* In the mean time the *Engliſh* Fleet put to Sea, and a Proclamation was publiſh'd for apprehending about 22 diſaffected Noblemen, Gentlemen, *&c.* And the *Jacobites* having given out that the *French* King had an Intereſt in the Fleet, the Flag Officers being inform'd thereof by her Majeſties Order, acquainted all the Captains; whereupon they did unanimouſly Sign an Addreſs, aſſuring her Majeſty of their unſhaken Loyalty. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, conſiſting of 99 Men of War, with 37 Fire-ſhips and Frigats, under the Conduct of Admiral *Ruſſel*, did hereupon Sail in queſt of the *French* Fleet, which had enter'd the Channel to favour the Deſcent, but receiv'd a remarkable Overthrow on the 19th of *May*. The *French* attack'd Ours about 11 in the Morning, and the Fight continued till half an hour paſt 5 in the Evening, when the *French* Tow'd away with all their Boats: About 6 another Engagement happened betwixt part of the *French* and *Blue* Squadron, but in ſhort they were beaten, and ſteered off for *Conquet Road*, having the advantage of a Fog; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* purſuing, and the Enemy running among the Rocks for Shelter, whither they could not be ſafely purſued. Admiral *Delaval* burnt the *French* Admiral of 104 Guns, one of 102, one of 80, and three of a leſſer Rate, and took ſeveral Priſoners, who declared that during the Fight they loſt five of their biggeſt Ships. Admiral *Ruſſel* in the mean time purſued 15 of their Men of War, and on the 23d and 24th burnt 13 of them, with ſeveral Tranſport Ships, and ſome Veſſels with Ammunition; while the Enemy fired upon them from the Shore, and the late King *James* beheld it with his Army. The *French* loſt about 6000 Men in this Action, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* but very few, and of thoſe of Note only Colonel *Haſtings* and Rear-Admiral *Carter*. On the 25th of *May*, the *French* Inveſted *Namur* in *Flanders*; the Town ſurrendred in a little time, but the Caſtle held out longer, though both of them were delivered up by Treachery, while King *William* attempted their Relief. On the 2d of *Auguſt* his Majeſty attack'd *Luxemburg* in his Camp at *Steenkirk*, and about 10 in the Morning the Cannon began on both ſides, about 1 in the Afternoon they were fully Engag'd, and Colonel *Douglas* of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*'s Brigade, took ſome of their Cannon; but *Boufflers* joining *Luxemburg* with a freſh Body, and having the Diſadvantage of the Ground, King *William* Commanded to draw off, which was done in good Order. The loſs of the *French* was greater than ours, which cannot indeed be accounted ſmall, conſidering the Fall of General *Mackay*, the Earl of *Angus*, Colonel *Douglas*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Fullerton*, and Major *Ker*, *&c.* His Majeſty here, as in all great Actions, expoſed himſelf to the greateſt of Dangers, but was ſtill preſerved by the Power of the Almighty. And a little after the Duke of *Bavaria* hang'd one of his Muſicians for betraying his Majeſties Deſign of Attacking the *French*. King *William* having left the Camp, the *French* attack'd *Charleroy*, but on his Majeſty's Return they abandon'd the Deſign: So that he purſued his Voyage for *England*, and Landed at *Yarmouth*, *Oct.* 18. And meeting his Parliament on the 29th, they in ſome time after granted him 1926516 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Charge of the Navy for 1693, 7500000 *l.* to ſupply the Defect of the Poll Bill, and 2 Millions 976563 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Land Forces for that Year. At the ſame time new Orders were iſſued againſt the Epiſcopal Clergy who refuſed to Pray for Their Majeſties in *Scotland*. The Parliament of *Ireland* did then alſo Recognize his Majeſties Title, and paſſed an Act inviting Strangers to go and Plant there. In *January* 1693, the Parliament granted his Majeſty an Exciſe upon Beer, Ale, *&c.* as a Security to ſuch as ſhould advance 1[illegible]00000 *l.* to carry on the War againſt *France*. On the 24th of *March*, the King ſet forward for *Holland*, and on the 2d of *April* Landed at *Orange Polder*. On the 25th the Parliament of *Scotland* met, granted his Majeſty 450000 *l.* Sterling, appointed an Oath of Aſſurance, or to Abjure the late King and all other Pretenders, and made all Correſpondence with *France* High Treaſon. In this Seſſion they alſo Enacted a Comprehenſion, for taking in ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy as would take the Oaths of Allegiance and Aſſurance, promiſe not to ſubvert

the Presbyterian Government, and evidence themselves to be Orthodox and Moral. A Plot was also laid open before them by my Lord Secretary *Johnston*, evincing, that there were Designs carried on against the Government by divers of the Episcopal Party, under other Pretences, as appears by *Nevil Pain*'s Letters, which are since Printed, and he himself was thereupon Examin'd, but his Tryal deferred. About the middle of *July* our Merchants had the bad News of the Miscarriage of their *Turkey* Fleet, which fell in amongst the *French* Fleet near *Lagos Bay*. However, the *English* escap'd better than the *Dutch*, though both of them had a very considerable Loss; and a Committee is now sitting to enquire into the Cause, whether it was by Treachery or otherwise. His Majesty being at that time in *Flanders*, detach'd about 20000 Men under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who forc'd the *French* Lines 'twixt *Ipres* and *Courtray*, the Earl of *Argile*'s Regiment, with others of the *English* and *Scotch*, having particularly signaliz'd themselves in that Action, and raised several Millions of Contribution: The *French* in the mean time having taken *Huy*, did also threaten *Liege*; upon which his Majesty sent another Detachment thither: and *Luxemburg* taking the Advantage while the Army was thus diminish'd, attack'd him in his Camp 'twixt *Neerwinden* and *Landen*, *July* 29, with double the Number of Men, but was receiv'd with so much Gallantry, and repulsed so often, that though the Fight continued from 5 in the Morning till near 5 in the Afternoon, they had perpetually the Disadvantage, till at last having gain'd a Pass into his Majesty's Camp, they overpower'd him by their Numbers, and some of our Horse not acting their part. His Majesty perceiving Things in Disorder, did valiantly attempt to renew the Battel; and seeing that it could not be performed, commanded a Retreat, which was obeyed by the two Wings in very good Order; but the Body being in confusion, sustain'd considerable loss, especially at passing the River *Geete*. His Majesty continued so long in the Field, that he had much ado to re-pass that River, but accomplish'd it at length, having behav'd himself, during the whole Action, with inimitable Courage and Conduct, and expos'd himself to a thousand Dangers; yet by the Protection of the Omnipotent, and that peculiar Providence which takes care of his sacred Life, he came off, without any other hurt than a small Contusion on the Side by a Musket Bullet, and having a piece of his Scarf shot away. The Elector of *Bavaria* perform'd also Wonders during the Fight: But the Gallantry of most of the *English* and *Scotch*, particularly *Ramsey*'s Brigade, during the whole Action, is scarcely to be parallel'd. In short, the *French* could brag of nothing but being Masters of the Field; for it cannot be denied that King *William* carried off the Honour, having kill'd at least two for one of his Enemies, and, proportions considered, took as many of their Standards as they did of ours. The Loss on the *French* side is reasonably computed about 18000, and that of the Confederates not above 6000. The chief of those who fell on the Confederates side was Count *Solmes*, Lieutenant-General; and the Duke of *Ormond*, with many other Officers of note, were taken, but since redeem'd. The *French* lost also Lieutenant-General *Monchevreuil*, with several Princes, Dukes, Marquisses, Counts, and many Field-Officers; though, according to the Custom of *Lewis* XIV, they diminish'd their own Loss, and magnified ours. His Majesty having Rendezvouz'd his Army at *Malines*, the *French* were so stunn'd with their great Loss in the Battel, that for a considerable time they did not stir; but having sent a Party to exact Contributions, a Detachment from his Majesty did quickly oblige them to retire: After which the *French* besieged *Charleroy*; of the Success of which, and of his Majesties Detachment into *Flanders* to give the *French* a Diversion, we have not yet any account. In this same Month we had Advice, that our Forces under Sir *Francis Wheeler* had destroyed the *French* Island of *Martinico*; but our Men growing sick they could not attack the Fort, and so withdrew. Our Fleet, in conjunction with the *Dutch*, put twice to Sea this Summer, but not meeting with the Enemy, returned into Port.

WILLIAM, commonly called *The Lion*, the 93d King of *Scotland*, succeeded his Brother *Malcolm* IV. about the latter end of *December* 1165. The first thing he undertook was, to demand Restitution of *Northumberland* from *Henry* King of *England*, who commanded him to come and do Homage for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Huntington* that he held in *England*, according to Custom; which was performed. But *Henry* alledged, that he could not restore *Northumberland* without Consent of the States, and therefore, that he should expect Justice in the next Parliament: and though *William* expected no Restitution, yet to cut off all Pretentions from *Henry*, he resolved to wait for its meeting, and in the mean time accompanied *Henry*, though against his Will, to the War against *France*, where profiting nothing by his daily Solicitations, he obtained a Convoy, and returned; and having settled Things at home, sent Embassadors to demand *Northumberland*, and denounce War in case of Refusal. *Henry* did hereupon restore part of *Northumberland*, which *William* took, but entring his Claim to the rest, King *Henry* was so incensed at it, that he order'd his Troops to invade the *Scots* Borders, which began the War: and the *Scots*, by way of Retaliation, levied an Army, and wasted their Borders with Fire and Sword. Next Summer he march'd into *England* with a great Army again, whereupon they sent Embassadors to his Camp, proffering a great Sum for a Truce, and suggesting that things should be accorded amicably. *William* being a plain-hearted Man, gave Credit to their fallacious Promises: and in the mean time they made all necessary Preparations for War; and finding the *Scots* negligent on confidence of the Truce, they took *Scotch* Arms and Ensigns, plac'd the greatest part of their Army in Ambush, and with 400 nimble Horse march'd about the third Watch of the Night toward the *Scots* Camp, where they found all things in greater Security than they expected, the most of the Horse Foraging, and the King himself with 60 Horse riding about as if it had been in the time of greatest Peace; so that they took and carried him off, with some others who were rouzed on the Alarm, and came up to his Assistance; and sent him Prisoner to King *Henry* then in *France*. The *English* being lifted up with this unexpected Success, invaded *Cumberland*, thinking to carry it also; but being repulsed with great loss, they came to a Truce, contented themselves with *Northumberland*, and left *Cumberland* and *Huntington* in Possession of the *Scots*. In the mean time *David*, Brother to King *William*, who served under the *English*, obtained a Convoy, return'd to *Scotland*, managed the Government, and sent to treat about his Brother's Redemption, who was then kept Prisoner at *Falise* in *Normandy*; and giving 15 Hostages, and the Castles of *Berwick*, *Roxburg*, *Edinburg*, and *Sterlin*, into the hands of the *English* for performance of Conditions, he was suffered to return: and on the 15th of *August* following, he, with the chief of the Nobility, were call'd upon to come to *York*; where, according to *English* Authors, they swore Obedience, and surrendred the Kingdom into the Guardianship and Protection of King *Henry*; but *Walsingham* says it was at *Coutances* in *Normandy*: But *Buchanan*, my Author, says, that this Interview was not for a Surrender, but to adjust his Ransom, and that the Castles were agreed to be left in the hands of the *English* till the Money was paid; which he founds on the League renewed betwixt King *William* and *Richard* of *England* mention'd afterwards. An Assembly was afterwards Indited at *Norham* on *Tweed*, whither *William* came, and there the *English* laboured extremely that the *Scotch* Bishops should acknowledge the Bishop of *York* for their Metropolitan, wherein the Pope's Legate concurred; but the *Scots* refused to submit, and by a Decree of Pope *Alexander* III. were freed from Subjection to the *English*. In 1190 *Richard* of *England* having succeeded his Father *Henry*, and being about to go into the *Holy Land*, he sent back the Hostages, deliver'd up the Castles to *William* King of *Scotland*, freeing him and his Posterity from all Agreements which the *English* had obtained by Force or Fraud, and suffering him to enjoy the Kingdom of *Scotland* by the same Right and within the same Limits as *Malcolm* or any other former Kings had held it. King *William*, on the other hand, to testifie his Gratitude, sent King *Richard* 1000 Marks in Silver, and commanded his Brother *David*, Earl of *Huntington*, to follow him into *Syria*. This *David*, in his Return, had his Fleet scattered by Tempest, was taken by the *Egyptians*, redeem'd by the *Venetians*, and at last returned, as did K. *Richard* also after many Misfortunes: whereupon King *William* and his Brother came to congratulate him, and gave him 2000 Marks in Silver, in consideration of his former Bounty and present Want. So that there was a perfect Amity at that time betwixt the two Nations. *William* falling sick in *England*, a Rumour was spread of his Death; whereupon *Harald* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithnes* being incensed at the Bishop of the Place who prevented his obtaining some Desire of the King, he seized him, cut out his Tongue, and put out his Eyes. The King, at his Return, overthrew *Harald*, destroyed most of his Forces, took him, and having first put out his Eyes hang'd him: after which, his whole Male Issue were gelded, and the rest of his Kindred and Issue severely fined: This happen'd in 1198. King *Richard* dying that same Year, and his Brother *John* succeeding, King *William* went to do him Homage for the Land which he held in *England*, as usual; but refused to go with him against the *French* whereupon King *John* ordered a Fort to be built over-against *Berwick*; but King *William* demolish'd it, and both prepared for War: but a Peace was settled, on condition that *William*'s two Daughters should be married to *John*'s two Sons. King *William*, at his Return, found most of the City of *Berth* destroyed by an Inundation, with his own Palace, his Son an Infant, and many of his Servants; after which he built another City on a more commodious Place, altering the Name to *Perth*, now *St. Johnston*, not long before his Death. *William* renew'd Leagues with *John* every Year; in one of which it was agreed, that *the Scottish Kings should not swear nor be Feudatories to the Kings of England Themselves for the Land which they held in* England, *but their Children only.* King *William* died *An.* 1214, in the 74th of his Age, and 49th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

WILLIAM I. surnam'd *The Bad*, King of *Sicily*, succeeded his Father *Roger* in 1152 or 54. A little after the Death of his Father, he took and sack'd *Tunis* in *Egypt*, and defeated a Fleet of the *Greeks* of above 140 Vessels. He took from the Church several Places belonging to it; for which, *Adrian* IV. Excommunicating him, he besieged his Holiness in *Benevent*um, and forced him to give him the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, the Dukedom of *Puglia*, and the Principality of *Capua*, with several extraordinary Privileges, which occasion'd several Quarrel between him and the succeeding Popes: but at length he agreed with *Alexander* III. and died in 1166. *Baron.*

WILLIAM

WILLIAM II. ſirnam'd *The Good*, ſucceeded his Father at 12 Years of Age. He took part with *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Frederick*. He wag'd War with *Andronicus Comnenus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, with good Succeſs, winning *Salonica* and ſeveral other Places from him; and died at *Palermo* in the Year 1189. *Petrus Bleſenſis*, *Ep.* 131. *Collinutio Hiſt. Neap. Sigonius*, *&c.*

WILLIAM III. the Son of *Tancred* the Natural Son of *William* II. was acknowledg'd King of *Sicily* under the Tuition of his Mother *Sybilla*, in the Year 1192 or 93. The next Year the Emperor *Hen.* VI. entring *Italy* with a potent Army, won *Cajeta* and *Naples*, took *Sybilla* and *William* Priſoners, condemn'd the Mother to perpetual Impriſonment, and put out the Son's Eyes. *Roger. in Annal. Collinutio Hiſt. Neap. &c.*

WILLIAM, Count of *Holland*, by Uſurpation from his Niece *Adela*, his Brother *Thierry* VII.'s Daughter. His firſt Wars were in the *Holy Land*, and after that in his own Country with the Biſhop of *Utrecht*: which being ended, he carried his Arms into *Scotland*, pretending ſome Right to that Kingdom; but hearing that the Count of *Loſs*, his Niece's Husband, had taken the Field, in Right of his Wife, he haſten'd back to his own Territories, and died in 1223. *Petit. Grotius.*

WILLIAM II. Count of *Holland*, was Elected King of the *Romans* after the Deceaſe of *Henry* of *Thuringia*, in 1247. The next Year he beſieg'd *Aix la Chapelle*; and having taken it, after ſix Months Siege, was there Crown'd. In the Year 1450, after the Deceaſe of *Frederick*, he was confirmed in the Empire by the Pope's Legate, though he never enjoy'd it quietly. He defeated the *Flemings*; but in 1256 going to reduce the Revolted *Friſons*, he was knock'd o'th' Head by the Country Peaſants, and hid among the Reeds in a marſhy Place, where his Horſe ſtuck in the Ice. *John of Leyden. Meier.*

WILLIAM III. ſirnam'd *The Good*, Count of *Haynault* and *Holland*, &c. ſucceeded *John* of *Aveſnes*, his Father, in 1304, ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel of *Mont Caſſel*, and after he had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf upon ſeveral other Occaſions for his Courage and Juſtice, died in 1337. *Froyſard.*

WILLIAM IV. ſucceeded his Father the ſame Year, a Prince of great Courage: He aſſiſted the King of *Spain* againſt the *Moors*, took *Utrecht*, and refuſed the Imperial Diadem that was offer'd him by the Electors; and at length, waging War with the *Friſons*, he was ſlain in the Year 1345.

WILLIAM V. Son of *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, the Emperor, entred into a War with his Mother, whom he drove out of *Holland* in 1351: Afterwards falling mad, he was ſirnam'd *The Mad Count*. It alſo fell out, that upon his killing a great Lord in cold Blood in 1358, he was impriſon'd at *Queſnoy* in the Year 1377, and there died.

WILLIAM VI. Count of *Haynault* and *Holland*, ſucceeded *Albert* of *Bavaria*, his Father: and after he had ſat 13 Years at the Helm of Affairs, died in 1417, without making a great Figure in Hiſtory.

WILLIAM, Count of *Provence*, the Son of *Bozan* II. began his Government in 971, expell'd the *Saracens* out of the Fortreſs of *Fraxinett*, which was the laſt Refuge they had in *France*: and at laſt entring into Religious Orders, retired to the Abbey of *Cluni*. *Du Cheſne. Noſtredamus & Bouche Hiſt. de Prov.*

WILLIAM of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, Founder of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces*, was born at the Caſtle of *Dillembourg* in the County of *Naſſau*, An. 1533. He was Page of Honour, for 9 Years, to the Emperor *Charles* V. who much admir'd his Senſe and Modeſty, did often commune with him concerning his greateſt Affairs, and was not aſham'd to own that he was many times ſurpriz'd with the Expedients and Counſels which that young Prince would ſuggeſt, that he could never have thought of; and therefore would uſually make him ſtay at the private Audience of Foreign Miniſters, when the reſt of the Company withdrew. He was ſcarce 20 Years old when the ſaid Emperor choſe him to carry the Imperial Crown which he had reſigned to his Brother *Ferdinand*. And for a Proof that he valued his Courage as much as his Prudence, he made him *Generaliſſimo* when but 22 Years old, though he was well furniſh'd with great experienc'd Captains at the ſame time, and that he was to act againſt two great Generals, *viz.* Monſieur *de Nevers*, and the Admiral of *France*. The Prince acquitted himſelf ſo well that Campaign, that he built *Charlemont* and *Philipville* in ſight of the *French* Armies. The ſaid Emperor did manifeſt his Eſteem for the Prince of *Orange* to the very laſt moment of his Adminiſtration, being attended by him at *Bruſſels* An. 1555, when he reſign'd all his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*. But thoſe marks of Confidence, and profeſſions of Friendſhip, occaſion'd the Jealouſie of the *Spaniards*, who ruin'd the Prince in the Opinion of King *Philip*, though he was particularly recommended to him by his Father; inſomuch that he was charged as the Author of the *States* Refuſal to comply with the King's Demands, upbraided with it by the King himſelf: And therefore having taken his Leave of him as embarking for *Spain*, ſtaid at *Flufbing*: and perceiving that the Government of *Flanders*, which was beſtowed on his Anceſtors, was denied to himſelf, and Cardinal *Granville* his Enemy was plac'd at the Helm; that there was a Spy upon all his Actions, and nothing of Importance communicated to him, he found himſelf obliged to provide for his own Safety. King *Philip*, at his Departure, having order'd the Inquiſition to be eſtabliſh'd in the *Netherlands*, it occaſion'd all thoſe Confuſions which follow'd, the People being altogether averſe to it. Cardinal *Granville*'s Adminiſtration being unacceptable to the Nobility, the Prince, with the Counts *de Egmont* and *Horn*, gave an Account of it to King *Philip*, and deſired he might be recalled, or he would ruin the *Netherlands*; which the *Spaniſh* Court took ſo ill, that thenceforth they reſolved on the ruin of theſe three Lords and their Adherents: however, they diſſembled for a time, and recalled the Cardinal. The Diſorders breaking out however in *Flanders*, two of the Nobility were diſpatch'd with Orders into *Spain*, deſiring the King to compoſe them rather by Mildneſs than Severity; whereupon they were both cut off, which was a Warning for the reſt to ſtand on their Guard. And the Prince of *Orange* foreſeeing that the Duke *de Alva* was to come with an Army into the *Netherlands* to be revenged on the Malecontents; he deſired Leave to reſign his Governments of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Burgundy*; which was denied: he was alſo ordered to put away his Brother Count *Lodowick*, and to take a new Oath, obliging him to extirpate Hereſie as they call'd it, though his own Wife was a *Lutheran*; but declin'd both; and in the latter he was follow'd by abundance of the Nobility. In 1566 the Governeſs preſſing with great heat the eſtabliſhment of the Inquiſition and the new Biſhops, 400 Gentlemen, headed by Count *Lodowick of Naſſaw*, preſented a Petition to the Princeſs at *Bruſſels*, againſt the Inquiſition, the new Biſhops, and the Publication of the Council of *Trent*, which they maintained to be contrary to the Intereſt of the Provinces. The Nobility marching two by two modeſtly apparelled, and armed only with their Swords when they preſented this Petition, were called *Gueux* or *Beggars*; whence that Name came to be imparted to the Party. The Nobles were ſo far from taking Offence at it, that they applied the Name to themſelves, all put on grey Cloaths, wore little wooden Porringers and Beggars Bottles in their Hats, and at all their Entertainments drank Healths to the *Gueux*. They wore alſo a Medal of Gold, having the King's Image on one ſide, and on the Reverſe two Hands joyn'd holding a Bag with this Inſcription, *Loyal even to Beggary*: and on their Footmens Liveries they embroidered Diſhes and Beggars Bottles, declaring that they would ſupport the Confederacy with their Lives and Fortunes. The Prince of *Orange* having intercepted Letters by which he found that King *Philip* had deſigned their Ruin, was for oppoſing the Entrance of his Army by Arms; but Count *Egmont* refuſing it, he told him what would be the Conſequence, and retired into *Germany*, the Count ſaying to him at parting, *Farewel Prince without Land*, and he anſwering, *Farewel Count without a Head*; which was verified in the Event. In 1568 all the Petitioners were declared Guilty of High Treaſon, and the Duke of *Alva* entred the Country as Governor at the Head of an Army; wherein he exercis'd ſuch Cruelty, that all the neighbouring Princes condemned his Conduct, having in a little time executed 20 Lords and Gentlemen at *Bruſſels*: And when the News was heard at *Rome* that the Duke *de Alva* had ſeis'd on all the Great Lords but the Prince of *Orange*, Cardinal *Granville* ſaid he had done nothing. The Prince being ſummoned to appear before the Duke, was condemned for not obeying, appealed to the *States of Brabant*, the King himſelf, and the *Knights of the Golden Fleece*, as his only competent Judges, which was approved by the Emperor and all the *German* Princes; but the *Spaniards* ſeis'd his Son *William* Count of *Buren*, a Child of 13 Years of Age, at the Univerſity of *Lovain*, contrary to the Privileges of the Univerſity and Country, and carried him to *Spain*: Whereupon he took Arms, and ſending an Army into *Friezland* under his Brother Count *Lodowick*, defeated *John de Ligny* Governor of the Province, a famous Captain, kill'd him upon the Field, and took all his Artillery and Baggage; but not long after he himſelf was defeated by the Duke of *Alva* in that ſame Country, and narrowly eſcaped with his Life: However, the Prince of *Orange* raiſed another Army of 28000 *Germans* and *French*, and before he enter'd the *Netherlands*, publiſh'd the Declaration of his Reaſons, and did openly profeſs the Proteſtant Religion in which he had been educated, declaring that the *Brabantines* were not obliged by their Laws to obey the Errors and Miſtakes of their Princes, and were abſolved from their Allegiance till their Injuries were redreſſed. After this he paſſed the *Meuſe*, though the Duke of *Alva* was on the other ſide to diſpute his Paſſage, having broke the Strength of the River with his Horſe while the Foot waded through beneath, ſo that the Duke of *Alva*, upon the firſt News of it, would not believe it, but ask'd whether the Prince's Men were Birds? But finding it to be true, he poſted himſelf ſo advantageouſly, that though the Prince chang'd 29 Encampments, he could never draw him to a Battel: whereupon his Army grew mutinous for want of Victuals and Pay, refuſed to follow him into *France* to aſſiſt the Proteſtants: and no Town of the Country having declar'd for him, he was forced to disband them, ſeveral Officers having been ſlain by the Mutineers in his Preſence, and he narrowly eſcap'd himſelf. He paid them with what ready Money and Plate he had, ſold his Artillery and Baggage, and engaged his Principality of *Orange* and other Lordſhips to ſatisfie the chief Commanders: he march'd for *Strasburg* however ere he disbanded, having between *Queſnoy* and *Cambray* cut off 18 Companies of Foot and 300 Horſe, and taken moſt of their Officers, the Duke of *Alva*'s Son being kill'd upon the place. The Prince having only reſerved 1200 Horſe, did, with

his two Brethren, joyn the Duke of *Deuxpont* in aſſiſting the *French* Proteſtants. He was at the Taking of *La Charte*, and opened a Paſſage for the *Germans* to joyn the Admiral. He Commanded the main Battel of the Proteſtants at the Battel of *Roche la Ville:* he was afterwards at the fatal Siege of *Poitiers*, quitted the Camp at *Foy-la Bineſe*, and with great difficulty retired into his County of *Naſſau* to raiſe new Forces. Admiral *Coligni* adviſed the Prince to give out Sea Commiſſions to thoſe of Quality who had fled from the *Low-Countries*, and get footing in *Holland* and *Zeland*; which was accordingly performed with great Succeſs, the *Spaniards* being, for ten Years together, continually beat by the *Hollanders* at Sea. In 1570 the Court of *France* having a Deſign to over-reach the Proteſtants, promis'd to employ them againſt the *Netherlands*, loaded Count *Lodowick* of *Naſſau* with Honours, and promiſed to ſettle the Soveraignty of *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and *Frieſland*, upon the Prince of *Orange*, his Brother, and join the reſt of the Provinces to *France*, which prevented the Prince's accepting of a very advantageous Treaty with the King of *Spain*; ſo that the Prince took *Zutphen*, and ſeveral other Places in *Guelderland*, and his Brother Count *Lodowick* took *Mons*; on the Recovery of which the Duke *de Alva* was ſo intent, that the other revolted Towns in *Holland* had thereby time to fortifie and provide themſelves. In the mean time the Prince enter'd the *Low-Countries* with a great Army, and the People being render'd deſperate by the Duke of *Alva*'s Tyranny, were ready to receive him every where. *Louain* gave him Money, and *Ruremond* and *Malines* open'd to him. In the mean time his Brother made a gallant Defence at *Mons*, and the Prince intended to have reliev'd him; but 7000 Horſe and Foot being ſent from *France* to Relieve the Place, were Defeated by virtue of a Correſpondence betwixt the Court of *France* and the *Spaniards*. The barbarous Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew* at *Paris*, wherein the Prince's chief Friends were cut off, happening to fall out at the ſame time, the Prince adviſ'd his Brother to make an honorable Compoſition for *Mons*, and retired toward *Germany* himſelf, having narrowly eſcaped at *Malines*, 800 *Spaniſh* Horſe, with choſen Foot behind them, having entred his Camp by Night and made their way as far as his Tent, wherein they had certainly kill'd him aſleep, if a little Dog who lay in his Bed had not ſcratch'd his Face and awak'd him: So that having cut off the greateſt part of the *Spaniards*, he marched ſtraight to the *Rhine*, disbanded his Army at *Orſay*, and went thence to *Holland* and *Zeland*, which had all declared for him except *Middleburg* and *Amſterdam*, in the following manner: Thoſe Gentlemen who ſerv'd againſt the *Spaniards* at Sea by his Commiſſion being denied the Benefit of the *Engliſh* Ports any longer by Queen *Elizabeth*, for fear of making the *Spaniards* her Enemies, they did happily ſurprize the *Brill*; and though the *Spaniards* attempted to expel them, it proved all in vain. Whereupon the reſt of the Towns in *Holland* declared for the Prince, as abovementioned. The City of *Flußing* revolted at the ſame time, and the *Spaniard* who ſuperintended the Fortifications was hang'd, as were many other of the *Spaniards* whom they took Priſoners. The Prince of *Orange* being at the ſame time declared Governor by the *States of Holland* and *Zeland*, *William* Count *de la Mark* was appointed his Lieutenant, who afterwards deſerted the Prince, but was ſaved from Puniſhment, and died afterwards at *Liege*, of the Bite of a mad Dog. The Prince, though he did all things in the Name of the *States*, yet had the full Power of a King; ſo much did the People confide in him. To the 6 Cities in *Holland* which had right to Vote in the *States*, he added 12 more, and threw the Roman Catholick Religion out of the Churches. The Duke of *Alva* being ill himſelf, ſent *Don Frederick de Toledo* to reduce the revolted Cities in *Holland*, &c. During which Expedition he committed many Barbarities, murthering the Inhabitants without diſtinction of Age or Sex, and ſuffering his Soldiers to raviſh the very Nuns at *Naarden*. He broke the Capitulation, by which the Citizens were to have their Lives, burnt the City, murther'd the Inhabitants, and expoſed their dead Bodies in the Streets. He reduced *Harlem* to ſuch Extremity, that Parents eat the Corps of their dead Children, and when the City was taken, they hang'd above 2000 Perſons, which did exceedingly leſſen their Intereſt. *Alkmar* repulſed the *Spaniards* with great Reſolution. The Prince in the mean time ſurpriz'd *Gertrudemberg*, and his Fleet defeated the *Spaniards* at Sea, taking the Count *de Boſſut*, a famous Captain, but treated him civilly, though he had been guilty of a Plot againſt his Perſon. King *Philip* having recalled the Duke of *Alva* and his Son at laſt for their Cruelty, they bragged that they had cut off by the hand of the Hangman 18000 Men; and yet the cruel *Vargas*, who return'd with them, ſaid that then Clemency had loſt the *Netherlands*. In 1574 *Middleburg* in *Zeland* yielded to the Prince after two Years Siege, and that the *Spaniards* had ſpent ſeven Millions in Fleets to relieve it. But he had not the ſame Succeſs every where; for his Brothers, Count *Lodowick* and Count *Henry*, were defeated near *Nimeguen* by *d'Avila*, both of them kill'd, and their Cannon and Baggage taken. Whereupon the *Spaniards* laid Siege to *Leyden*, which after a long Siege and unparalled Famine was miraculouſly delivered by breaking down the Banks, which drowned a great many *Spaniards*. The Prince, after this, was received into the City in a ſplendid manner: he preſerved and embalmed ſeven Pigeons in the Town-houſe, in token of his perpetual Acknowledgment of the Service which they did him in carrying the Letters of the Beſieged to him, and his Anſwers back again. At that time he founded and endowed the Univerſity of *Leyden*. The Prince having loſt his ſecond Wife, *Anne* of *Saxony*, married *Charlotte de Bourbon* Daughter to the Duke of *Montpenſier*, who was of the Blood Royal of *France*, and had fled for her Religion. Her Father being a zealous Roman-Catholick, was unwilling at firſt, but at laſt conſented, and gave her a Fortune. After this a Treaty was ſet on foot at *Breda*; but the *Spaniards* refuſing the Liberty of Religion, it took no effect. Their Soldiers did alſo behave themſelves with ſo much Licentiouſneſs in thoſe Countries which remained in their Subjection, that they invited in the Prince of *Orange*, and entred into the famous Treaty of *Ghent* An. 1576; ſo that every one thought that the King of *Spain* had then loſt the *Netherlands*. Don *John* of *Auſtria*, famous for his Victory in the *Lepanto*, was afterwards ſent to govern the *Netherlands*, and flatter'd the Provinces into a Treaty, which the Prince of *Orange* proteſted againſt, as prejudicial to Religion, *&c.* And aſſoon as Don *John* was ſettled, he began to Govern with rigour, according to the Order of the Court of *Spain:* Whereupon the *States* join'd themſelves to the Prince of *Orange*, and conducted him into *Antwerp* and *Bruſſels* in great State, where he was declared Governor of *Brabant*, and Superintendant of the Finances of the Provinces; but though he had the love of the People, yet this procur'd him the envy of the Great ones; ſo that they ſent for the Archduke *Matthias*, the Emperor *Rodolphus*'s Brother, to be Governor of the *Low-Countries*, thinking thereby to ruin the Prince's Authority: But he managed Matters ſo, that he turn'd the Storm upon his Enemies, was declared Lieutenant-Generral by the Majority of the *States*, and intruſted with the chief Management of Matters by the Archduke. Don *John* of *Auſtria* being declared Enemy to the *Low Countries*, defeated the *States* Army at *Gemblours*, taking their Cannon, Colours, *&c.* But this was compenſated by the gaining of *Amſterdam* to their Party, and Don *John* was repulſed afterwards with conſiderable loſs by the Count *de Boſſut*, though he had put a Crucifix with this Motto in his Colours, *With this Sign I have beaten the* Turks, *and with this I will beat the Hereticks*; but he died not long after in his Camp at *Namur*, by the Fraud of the Court of *Spain*, as was believed, who were jealous of his Greatneſs. *Janary* 22. 1579, the Prince of *Orange* laid the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces* at *Utrecht*, by the ſtrict Union which he made between the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Frieſland*, and the *Ommelands*; the *States* taking this Motto for their Device, *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt.* In 1580, becauſe of the Deſertion of ſome Provinces, and the falling off of a great many Men to the *Spaniard* by means of the Duke of *Parma*, the Prince adviſ'd the *States* to chuſe the Duke of *Anjou* and *Alencon*, Brother to *Hen.* III. of *France*, for their Sovereign, upon condition that they ſhould enjoy their Religion and Privileges, which was accordingly done. The Prince was induced to this by a terrible Proſcription which the K. of *Spain* had publiſhed againſt him and his Adherents, and offering 25000 Crowns to any Man that ſhould bring him alive or dead to him. In *December* following, the Prince publiſh'd his Apology, in which he diſcover'd a great many Secrets, which it was the King's Intereſt to have had kept ſo; and therein the Prince did endeavour to vindicate himſelf from all the Aſperſions caſt upon him; and the *States* declar'd by their Decree, that he was wrongfully accuſed, and aſſign'd him a Guard for his Perſon. In 1581, the *Spaniards* ſurpris'd the Caſtle and City of *Breda* by the Intrigues of the Baron *de Heſin*, who was kept Priſoner there. The *States General* being aſſembled at the *Hague*, declar'd the K. of *Spain* to have forfeited the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands* by a long Narration of Infractions upon their Privileges, which they inſerted therein. The Duke of *Parma* took *Tournay* at the ſame time from the *States*. During the ſplendid Reception of the Duke of *Anjou* at *Antwerp*, one *Jaureguy* a *Spaniard*, Factor to a Merchant, in hopes of the Reward promis'd in the Proſcription, fir'd a Piſtol at the Prince, which being loaden with one Ball, ſtruck him under the Right Ear, and went out through the left Cheek, breaking ſeveral of his Teeth. The Prince's Halberdiers killed the Aſſaſſin, and the People took Arms to revenge it upon the *French*, whom they thought to be Authors of the Fact; but Papers were found on the Miſcreant which prov'd him to be a *Spaniard*, the People were ſo much concerned, that they continued in Prayers till the Prince's Recovery, and then kept a Day of Thankſgiving. Aſſoon as he was fit to Travel, the Duke of *Anjou* carried him to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, where another great Conſpiracy was diſcovered againſt him and the Duke by one *Salviedo* a *Spaniard*, who confeſs'd that he had receiv'd 4000 Crowns from the Duke of *Parma* to cut off thoſe Princes by poiſon, or otherwiſe. *Barta*, an *Italian*, one of the Conſpirators, ſtabb'd himſelf to prevent other Puniſhment, and *Salviedo* was drawn to pieces at *Paris* by four Horſes, according to an Act of Parliament there. The Duke of *Anjou* having after this, as 'tis ſaid, by the Advice of ſome hot-headed Young-men, endeavoured to make himſelf Abſolute in the *Netherlands*, and to rid himſelf of the Prince of *Orange*'s great Authority which was troubleſome to him, miſcarried in the Attempt, and ſo reſigned the Government in 1583; and retiring to *France*, died of Grief the next Year. The *Flemmings* being made to believe by ſome of the Prince of *Orange*'s Enemies, that he was concerned in the Attempt, the Prince did there-

thereupon retire to *Delft* in *Holland*, where he thought he ſhould be more ſecure from the Attempts of Aſſaſſins. He took for his Device a Didaper with this Motto, *Sævis tranquillus in undis*. His Behaviour was ſo ſweet and engaging to the People, that they always crowded in the Streets to ſee him; ſo that to avoid the trouble of returning their many Civilities, he ſeldom wore his Hat as he walk'd the Streets: and if he had heard any Quarrel betwixt Man and Wife, would enter the Houſe and reconcile it with incredible ſweetneſs, and drink of their Beer when they offer'd it him; which ſome of his Friends alledging to be too great a Condeſcenſion, he uſually anſwer'd, That what was gain'd by pulling off a Hat, or a little Complacence, was bought at a very eaſie rate: So that it was no wonder that he was univerſally lamented when he was unhappily aſſaſſinated in the 51ſt Year of Age, *An.* 1584, which was villainouſly perform'd by one *Baltha'a Gerrard a Burgundian*, by a Piſtol with three Bullets, as he roſe from Table; ſo that he died without ſaying any more than *Lord have mercy on my Soul, and this poor People.* The Villain pretended to be a Proteſtant, and Son of one who had ſuffer'd for his Religion; by which he inſinuared himſelf into the Acquaintance of the Prince, who intruſted him with ſeveral Diſpatches, and at the very moment when he aſſaſſinated him he deſired a Paſſport to go ſomewhere where the Prince was ſending him. The Murther being divulged, all Men lamented his loſs, as that of a common Father. Never were Funerals celebrated with more Pomp and real Sorrow; and his Son erected him a ſtately Monument of Marble, equal to the moſt ſumptuous in *Italy*. The Aſſaſſin was condignly puniſh'd, but died obſtinate, ſaying, *That if it were to do again, he would do it.* And indeed the *Spaniards* gave out, That there was at *Delft* a *Lorrainer* and *Engliſhman* engaged in the Deſign at the ſame time; ſo that it could not have miſcarried. *William* Prince of *Orange* was the Father of two very great Captains, and from his Loins have deſcended Electors, Landtgraves, and Sovereign Princes in *Germany*; Princes, Princeſſes, Dukes, Cardinals, Mareſchals, and many great Lords in *France*, by his four Wives, *Anne* of *Egmont* a great Heireſs, Daughter to the Count *d' Egmont* of *Burem* and *Leerdam*; *Anne* of *Saxony*, Daughter to the Elector *Maurice*; *Charlotte de Bourbon*, Daughter to the Duke of *Montpenſier*; and *Louiſe de Coligny*, Daughter to the Great and Famous Admiral of *France*. *The Baron de Mauriers Lives of the Princes of Orange.*

WILLIAM II. Prince of *Orange*, was Son of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Grandſon of *William* I. He was born in 1626, and the *States General* were his Godfathers. In 1630, he was declared General of the Cavalry of the *Low Countries*. Aſſoon as he was able to bear Arms, he followed his Father to the Army, and was preſent at the Siege of *Breda*. Upon his Father's Death, he took the Oath of Fidelity to the *States*, for the Government of which they had granted him the Reverſion. All being in Peace after the Treaty of *Munſter*, the *States* reſolved to retrench their Expences, and disband a great number of their Troops; which the Prince oppoſed, as ſome ſay, becauſe he knew that the Credit of the Places he was poſſeſſed of, could not be ſupported without them; but his preſence was, leſt *France* or *Spain* ſhould fall upon the Country, when not in a caſe of Defence. The *States* being reſolved to break 120 Companies, offered however to ſatisfie the Prince, that the ordinary Pay ſhould be continued to the Officers, which he was contented with; but the Province of *Guelderland* and City of *Amſterdam* oppoſed it. The Prince's Friends did hereupon adviſe him to viſit the principal Cities of the *Netherlands*, and perſuade the Magiſtrates that not only the Officers, but Troops, might be continued as they were, that ſo they might be ready to ſerve where ever there ſhould be occaſion. The Prince having hereupon ſent for the chief Colonels of the Army, went to four or five Cities in *Holland*, but was deſired to forbear coming to *Amſterdam*, *Haarlem*, *Medenblic*, and others, for Reaſons which they exhibited. The Prince took this for ſo great an Affront, that he demanded publick Satisfaction from the *States*: To which the Deputies of *Amſterdam*, *&c.* having anſwered by a long *Manifeſto*, he was ſo touch'd, that he oppos'd the Disbanding of the Forces more than ever, arreſted ſix of the principal Magiſtrates, and ſent them to the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*. This alarm'd the People, who alledged that he aſpir'd to the Sovereignty; and his Attempt upon *Amſterdam* augmented their Suſpicion; though others ſuppoſe that he had no other Deſign but to humble that City, and ſupport his own Authority: But he was reſolved to Beſiege it, and had certainly ſurpriz'd it when he came before it *July* 30. 1650, his Troops did ſo exactly keep to the Time and Place of Rendezvouz, had not the *Hamburgh* Courier, who paſſed through them without being perceiv'd, given timely notice to the City, who put themſelves in a poſture of Defence, ſent Deputies to treat with the Prince till they opened their Sluces and laid the Country under Water; ſo that he came to a Treaty, which ended to his Advantage. Being ſenſible that the *States* would reſent this Attempt, to make Peace with them he releaſed the Priſoners from the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*, on condition that they ſhould for ever be unqualified for publick Employments; and at the ſame time ſent a Memorial of his Reaſons for attempting *Amſterdam*, which the *States* ſent back without opening it, aſſuring him, that the Difference being ſo ſoon adjuſted, there needed no Juſtification. About a Month after, at a particular Aſſembly in the Dutchy of *Guelders*, he extinguiſh'd all their Jealouſies of him. He was obſerved to be melancholy after this Miſcarriage, and died of the Small-Pox, *Nov.* 6. 1650. He was a great General, and had a comprehenſive Genius. He ſpoke *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *High Dutch*, as readily as his Mother Tongue. He married *Mary Stuart*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*; by whom he had *William* III. Prince of *Orange*. *The Baron* de Maurier's *Lives of the Princes of* Orange.

WILLIAM (*Saint*) Duke of *Aquitain*, *&c.* was a Prince violent and cruel, who gave the full Swinge to his Paſſions. He took part with Pope *Anaclet* II. ſet up in Oppoſition to *Innocent* II. and defended him, notwithſtanding the Decree of the Council of *Eſtampes*, which declar'd the Election of *Innocent* Canonical. But at length being vanquiſhed by the Arguments of the Biſhops that were ſent to reclaim him, and particularly of St. *Bernard*, he quitted *Anaclet*, and adhered to *Innocent*; and not only ſo, but to make his Repentance more ſignificant for his former Miſcarriages, and retire from the World, having firſt made his Will and put his Affairs in order, became a Hermit in the Foreſt of *Livallia*, and afterwards retired to a Valley of *Siena* in *Tuſcany*, where he died in the Year 1156. *Martyrolog. de Franca. Baron. A. C.* 1136.

WILLIBORST or *Willeborſt* (*Thomas*) a *Flemiſh* Painter, who flouriſh'd in 1640. He was of *Berghen op Zoom* in *Brabant*, where he liv'd in 1642, when the Prince of *Orange*, *Frederick Henry* of *Naſſau*, in his return home, viſited him, and bought all his Pieces that he could find. He alſo took him to the *Hague*, where amongſt other rare Pieces, he drew that fine one in the Canoneers Hall, which is a *Mars* excited on one ſide to War by Furies, and held back on the other ſide by Peace and Concord. The Martyrdom of St. *George* in the great Church, is an admirable Piece. He died in the flower of his Age.

WILLIGISUS, a *Saxon* of mean Birth, by his Wit and Vertue, got the Emperor *Otho* the Second's Favour, who firſt made him his Almoner, and afterwards gave him the Archbiſhoprick of *Maience* in 976. *Otho* III. to whom this Archbiſhop did conſiderable Service, is ſaid to have made him the firſt of the ſeven Electors which he eſtabliſhed in the Empire. This height of Fortune never made him forget his Birth, which to remember the better, he writ upon the Walls of a Cloſet, whereof he always kept the Keys, *Remember* Willigiſus *what you were, and what you are.* He govern'd the Church of *Mayence* for 36 Years, and died very old in 1011.

WILLOUGHBY. Of this Right Honourable and Ancient Family, beſides the preſent Lord *Parham*, were two other, *viz. Eresby* and *Brooke*, both famous for their own, and Poſterities Noble Atchievements. The firſt of the Branch of *Parham*, was Sir *William Willoughby* Knt. Son and Heir to *Chriſtopher Willoughby* of *Eresby*, created Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* in *Com. Suff.* (a younger Son to *Chriſtopher* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*) created Lord *Willoughby* 1 *Edw.* VI. He died in 1569, and was ſucceeded in his Lands and Honour by his Son *Charles*, he by his Son *William*, and this by his eldeſt Son *Francis*; who leaving no Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded in his Honours by *William* his Brother, who married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Philip Cary* Knt. by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons, *George* his Son and Succeſſor in that Honour, *Henry* and *William* who died unmarried, *John* yet living, *James* and *Cary* dead, and *Charles*; and five Daughters, *Frances* married to Sir *John Harper* of *Swarkeſton* in *Com. Derb.* Knt. *Elizabeth* died unmarried, *Anne* wedded to Sir *John Harper* of *Calke* in *Com. Derb.* Baronet, *Mary* died unmarried, and *Catherine*. *George* Lord *Willoughby* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir to *Francis Fienes* alias *Clinton* Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *John* now Lord *Willoughby*. *Dugdale.*

WILMOT (*Henry*) the only Son of *Charles* Viſcount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, famous for his Military Conduct when Lieutenant General of the Horſe in His Majeſty's Armies throughout all *England* and *Wales*, was 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Wilmot* of *Adderbury* in *Com. Oxon*; and afterwards further manifeſting his Loyalty to the Crown by his conſtant and moſt faithful Services to King *Charles* II. both before and after the Battel of *Worceſter*, he was by the ſaid King advanced to the Degree of an Earl, by the Title of the Earl of *Rochester*, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Paris December* 1652, and was ſent the ſame Year to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, to ſeek Aſſiſtance on his Majeſty's behalf. This *Henry* took to Wife *Ann* the eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John St. John* of *Lydiard Tregoz* in *Com. Wilts.* Knt. and Bar. and by her had Iſſue two Sons, *Charles* who died young, and *John* the late famous Earl of *Rochester*, born *An. Dom.* 1648. The Father dying at *Dunkirk* in 1659, this young Lord had little other Inheritance but the Honour and Title deriv'd to him, with the Pretenſions his Father's eminent Services gave him to the King's Favour, which were ſo well manag'd by the Prudence of his Noble Mother, that his Education was carried on in all things ſuitably to his Quality. When he was at School, he was an extraordinary Proficient, and gave pregnant Proofs of what his great Parts might be improved to, acquir'd the *Latin* to that perfection that he retain'd a great Relish of the Beauty of that Tongue to his dying Day, being exactly verſ'd in the incomparable Authors that writ about *Auguſtus* his time. Being at the Univerſity at King *Charles*'s Reſtauration, the general Joy and Humour of that time wrought ſo much upon him, that he broke

broke the Courſe of his Studies, and went to Travel; yet through the care of his Governor, Dr. *Balfour*, employ'd the Intervals of his Extravagancies in Reading; which Fits of Studies did not a little awaken his Underſtanding. He return'd to Court at 18 Years of Age, and appear'd with as great Advantages as moſt ever had. He was a graceful and well-ſhap'd Perſon, exactly well bred, of a modeſt and civil Behaviour, and eaſie and obliging Converſation. He had a ſtrange Vivacity of Thought, and Vigour of Expreſſion. His Stile was clear and ſtrong, his Figures lively and uncommon. He made himſelf Maſter of the antient and modern Wit, and of the modern *French* and *Italian*, as well as the *Engliſh*. *Boileau* among the *French*, and *Cowley* among the *Engliſh* Wits, were thoſe he admir'd moſt. Though theſe Accompliſhments render'd him very acceptable at Court, he quitted it to ſhew his readineſs to hazard his Life in the Defence and Service of his Country, ſhew'd great Courage in the Attack made upon the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Fleet in the Port of *Bergen* in *Norway* in 1665, and the Summer following went aboard the Ship commanded by Sir *Edward Spragge* the Day before the great Sea-Fight that Year: During the Action (wherein almoſt all the Volunteers of that Ship were kill'd,) Sir *Edward* not being ſatisfied with the Behaviour of one of the Captains, could not eaſily find a Perſon that would venture through ſo much Danger to carry his Command to him, until this Lord offer'd himſelf, and went in a little Boat through all the Shot, deliver'd the Meſſage, and return'd to Sir *Edward*, who highly commended his Courage, as did all that ſaw that deſperate Action. At his coming from Sea he aſſociated with Company that loved Exceſſes, and which, becauſe the natural Heat of his Fancy when inflam'd with Wine made him extravagantly pleaſant and diverting, they ſtudied to engage him deeper and deeper into that Intemperance; ſo that for five Years together he was continually either under thoſe Exceſſes, or at leaſt his Blood was ſo inflam'd, that he was not in all that time cool enough to be perfectly Maſter of himſelf. This led him to ſay and do the moſt wild and unaccountable Things imaginable, and involv'd him in odd adventures and Frolicks, very often to the hazard of his Life. He ſeem'd to affect ſomething ſingular in his Impieties as well as his Writings, above the reach and thought of other Men, framing Arguments for Sin, and writing Panegyricks upon Vice: And the Licentiouſneſs of his Temper, and the Briſkneſs of his Wit, diſpoſing him to keep no other Company than thoſe like himſelf, who divided their Time between lewd Actions and irregular Mirth; he ſecured and fortified his Mind againſt the Belief and Apprehenſions of Religion: And though a Fit of Sickneſs help'd to perſuade him fully that Death could not be the annihilating or diſſolution of the Soul, becauſe he found his Reaſon and Judgment clear and ſtrong when the Spirits were ſo low and ſpent that he could not move nor ſtir; yet this did not make him change his Notion of God, which amounted to no more than a vaſt Power that had none of the Attributes of Juſtice and Goodneſs which we aſcribe to the Deity. Morality, he confeſs'd, he car'd not for, farther than the Reputation of it was neceſſary for his Credit and Affairs. He laid out his Wit very freely in Libels and Satyrs, in which he had a peculiar Talent of mixing Wit with Malice, and fitting both with ſuch apt Words, that Men were tempted to be pleas'd with them. His other Studies were the comical and witty Writings of the Antients and Moderns, the *Roman* Authors, and Books of Phyſick; which laſt qualified him for an odd Adventure; for being under an unlucky Accident, which oblig'd him to keep out of the way, he diſguis'd himſelf ſo that his neareſt Friends could not have known him, and ſet up in *Tower-ſtreet* for an *Italian* Mountebank, where he practis'd Phyſick for ſome Weeks, not without Succeſs. He took pleaſure to diſguiſe himſelf as a Porter or a Beggar, ſometimes to follow ſome mean Amours, which for the variety of 'em he affected: At other times, meerly for Diverſion, he would go about in odd Shapes, in which he acted his part ſo naturally, that even thoſe who were on the Secret, and ſaw him, could perceive nothing by which he might be diſcover'd. Though he continued thus to gratifie his diſorderly Appetites for ſeveral Years, magnifying Vice, and ridiculing Vertue and Religion as much as deprav'd Wit was able, yet at laſt, upon ſerious reflection of Things, and the Learned Dr. *Burnet*'s ſolid and proper Arguments for all the Points that he excepted againſt, he ſaw through the former Slights of Wit that had fed his Irreligion, and became ſo perfect a Convert, that he died as great a Penitent as he liv'd a Sinner, feeling ſo deep and pungent a Sorrow for the Irregularities of his paſt Life, that the extreme pain he ſuffer'd for ſome Weeks in his Body, was often ſwallow'd up in the Agonies of his Mind, vowing, *That though there were nothing to come after this Life, yet all the Pleaſures he had ever known in Sin were not worth that Torture.* He took the Sacrament with great Satisfaction, and that was encreas'd by the Pleaſure he had in his Lady's receiving it with him, who had been for ſome Years before of the Communion of the Church of *Rome* by his own Perſuaſion; ſo that it added to his Joy to ſee the Error removed which he himſelf had occaſion'd. He was fully convinc'd of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion by hearing the Prophecy of our Saviour's Paſſion in the 53d of *Iſaiah*, and comparing it with the Hiſtory thereof in the New Teſtament, finding it to correſpond ſo exactly with that Prophecy which the *Jews*, who are Chriſt's profeſſed Enemies, do own to be of Divine Inſpiration; the reaſon of this he own'd, did not only ſatisfie the Underſtanding, but the Words themſelves were accompanied with ſuch a Power which did as effectually conſtrain him to believe in his Saviour as if he had ſeen him. He took Order to ſatisfie his Creditors, and if God had ſpared him, reſolved upon another courſe of Life; nor did he deſire to live upon any other Account, but that he might by the change of his Manners, ſome way take off the high Scandal which his former Behaviour had given: And he left it in charge, to publiſh any thing concerning him that might be a means to reclaim others; praying God, that *as his Life had done much Hurt, ſo his Death might do much Good.* It being urged to him, that a Death-bed Repentance, without a Renovation of the Mind, afforded but ſmall ground of Hope; he Anſwer'd, that *he was ſure his Mind was entirely turned; and though Horror had given him his firſt awakening, yet that was now grown up into a ſetled Faith and Converſion.* He called often for his Children, and looking upon them one time, he ſaid *See how good God has been to me in giving me ſo many Bleſſings, and I have carried my ſelf to him like an ungracious and unthankful Dog.* He did actually overcome that execrable Habit of Swearing, to which he was ſo much addicted; and being reprov'd for calling one *Damn'd Fellow* who did not bring ſomewhat that he wanted ſoon enough, he bewail'd himſelf thus, *Oh! that Language of Fiends which was ſo familiar to me, hangs yet about me! Sure none has deſerved more to be damned than I have done.* A little before his Death he was heard to pray very devoutly, and ſo ended his Days *July* 26. 1680. Religion triumphing in its Conqueſt over one of the wittieſt and ableſt of its Adverſaries that this Age has produced. *Dr.* Burnet's *Life of the Earl of* Rocheſter.

WILLIS (*Dr. Thomas*) the moſt eminent Phyſician of his time, Son of *Thomas* of *North-Henxſey*, near *Abbington* in *Berkſhire*, was born in the Year 1621, and Educated in *Chriſt-church Oxford*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts in 1642; about which time, *Oxford* being Gariſon'd for the King, he, with the reſt of the Scholars remaining, Liſted himſelf in his Majeſty's Service, employing his leaſure Hours in the Study of Phyſick; in which Faculty he became famous in a ſhort time. In 1660, upon his Majeſty's Reſtauration, he was made *Sedley*'s Profeſſor of natural Philoſophy, ſoon after commenced Doctor of Phyſick, and upon the Foundation of the Royal Society, was choſen Fellow of that Body. In 1666, he ſettled at *Weſtminſter*, at the invitation of Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, where his Reputation and Practice were extraordinary. He was likewiſe made a Member of the College of Phyſicians, and much valu'd by that *Society*. He died in *London* in 1675, leaving behind him the Character of a pious, charitable Perſon, as well as of a very Learned and Eminent Phyſician. His Works are: *Diatribæ Duæ Medico-Philoſophicæ de Fermentatione, altera de Febribus. Diſſertatio Epiſtolica de Urinis. Cerebri Anatome. De Ratione Motûs Muſculorum. Pathologiæ Cerebri & nervoſi generis Specimina, in quo agitur de Morbis Convulſivis & de Scorbuto. Affectionum quæ dicuntur Hyſtericæ & Hypocondriacæ Pathologia Spaſmodica, vindicata contra Reſponſionem Epiſtolarem Nathan. Highmore, M. D. Exercitationes Medico-Phiſicæ Duæ: Prima, De Sanguinis accenſione: Secunda, De Motu Muſculari. De Anima Brutorum quæ Hominis vitalis accenſitiva eſt, Exercitationes Duæ. Pharmaceutice Rationalis, ſive Diatriba de Medicamentorum operationibus in Corpore Humano.* A plain and eaſie Method for preſerving thoſe that are well, from the infection of the *Plague*, or any *contagious Diſtemper*, in City, Camp, Country, *&c.* and for curing ſuch as are infected with it; this Book was written in 1666, but was not prined till 1690. *Athen. Oxon. &c.*

WILTON, a Market and Borough Town in the South of *Wiltſhire*, ſeated between the two Rivers *Willy* and *Madder*; once the chief Town of *Wiltſhire*, and a Biſhop's See about 150 Years; the firſt Biſhop of it was *Ethelſtan*, inſtalled in this See about 906, to whom ſucceeded ten Biſhops of this Diocele, whereof *Hermannus* was the laſt, who having reſigned it becauſe the Monks of *Malmesbury* would not give him leave to remove unto their Abby, was made Biſhop of *Sherborn*; and having join'd both Sees together, did ſhortly after (that is in 1506,) remove both to *Salisbury*; the loſs whereof was a great occaſion of the Decay of this Place. It ſtill retains the Honour of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and of being the Place where the Sheriffs keep their Monthly Courts, and where the Knights of the Shire are uſually Elected. It's 72 Miles from *London*.

WILTSHIRE, Lat. *Wiltonia*, a large In-land County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Glocesterſhire*, on the South with *Dorſetſhire*, Eaſtward with *Barkſhire* and *Hampſhire*, Weſtward with *Glocester* and *Somerſetſhire*. It's called *Wiltſhire* from *Wilton*, once the chief Place of it, as this is probably from the River *Willy*, on which it's ſeated. From North to South it extends 39 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 29, the whole divided into 29 Hundreds, wherein are 304 Pariſhes, and 22 Market Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Hampſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*, went by the Name of *Belgæ* among the *Romans*, the Country being part of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* during the Heptarchy, and now with *Barkſhire* making up the Diocele of *Salisbury*. 'Tis commonly ſaid, that if an Ox and a Sheep were left to their choice where to live, the Ox would chuſe in the North, and the Sheep in the South, but that a Man would

would chuſe to live betwixt both to have a ſhare in the pleaſure of the Plain and the Wealth of the deep Country. *Wiltſhire* is certainly a pleaſant Country to live in, enjoying a good Air and fruitful Soil with a great deal of Variety, well water'd by the *Iſis*, *Kennet*, *Willy*, *Madder*, two *Avons*, beſides ſeveral leſſer Streams. As to the Soil, the North Parts, called *North Wiltſhire*, riſe up into pleaſant Hills, finely cloath'd with Woods, and water'd with clear Rivers. The South Part is more even, yielding plenty both of Grain and Corn. The middle Part's ſo very level, that here is a Plain which by its Spaciouſneſs bounds the Sight, I mean *Salisbury* Plain, the fineſt perhaps in *Europe*. As for Manufactures, no County goes beyond this in making of Whites. For the civil Building in this County, *Long-Leat*, now the Viſcount of *Weymouth*'s, is counted the biggeſt, and *Wilton* the ſtatelieſt, and pleaſanteſt for Gardens, Fountains, and other Accommodations. *Salisbury* ſends two Citizens to Parliament, *Wilton*, *Downton*, *Hindon*, *Weſtbury*, *Calne*, *Chipenham*, *Devizes*, *Malmsbury*, *Cricklade*, *Bedwin*, *Marlborough*, *Wotton-Baſſet*, each of them two Burgeſſes: The ſame do theſe three, which are no Market Towns, *viz. Hylesbury*, *Largeſt-Hall*, and *Old Sarum*. So that this County ſends no leſs than 32 Members to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire. Laſtly, this County is noted for the Title of Earl it has given to ſeveral Families: Firſt, To *William Scrope*, Lord Treaſurer under the Reign of *Richard* II. Secondly, To *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, and Lord Treaſurer in the Reign of *Henry* VI. Thirdly, To *John Stafford*, ſecond Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, created Earl of *Wiltſhire* by King *Edward* IV. Fourthly, To *Thomas Bullen* Viſcount of *Rochefort*, Father of Lady *Anne Bullen*: And Laſtly, To *William Pawlet*, advanced to the Dignity by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1550, but ſoon after created Marquis of *Wincheſter*; in whoſe Poſterity both Titles have continued hitherto, and are now enjoy'd by his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke of *Bolton* by his preſent Majeſty.

WINBURN MINSTER, a Market Town of *Badbury* Hundred in the Earldom of *Dorſetſhire*, ſeated on the North-ſide of the *Stoure*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge. Queen *Cuthburga* ſuing a Divorce from her ſecond Husband King of *Northumberland*, built a Nunnery here, whereof ſhe became Abbeſs. A ſtately Minſter was afterwards rais'd here, which added not only more Glory to the Place, but alſo inlarg'd the Name of the Town, ſince called *Winburn Minſter*. Here the *Saxon* King *Ethelred*, the fourteenth Monarch of *England*, lyes interred. It's 82 Miles from *London*.

WINCHELSEY, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town of *Haſtings* Rape in the Eaſt parts of *Suſſex*, about two Miles South of *Rye*, upon an In-let of the Sea: A Member of the *Cinque-Ports*, and once a ſtrong beautiful wall'd Town, having 18 Pariſh-Churches; but by the Receſs of the Ocean now much decay'd, and the Haven choak'd up. In 1250, the greateſt part was deſtroy'd by the Sea, ſo that it conſiſts now but of one Pariſh. In 1628, *Charles* I. created *Eliz. Finch* Viſcounteſs *Maidſtone*, Counteſs of *Winchelſey*: To which Honour *Thomas* her Son ſucceeded in 1633, and *Henry* her Grandchild in 1639. It's 69 Miles from *London*.

WINCHESTER, Lat. *Venta Belgarum*, *Vintonia*, *Wintonia*, is a Biſhop's See in *Hampſhire*, the Biſhop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It lyes about 60 Miles from *London*, Weſt-South-Weſt, pleaſantly ſeated in a Valley under Hills, with the River *Itching* on the Eaſt, and a Caſtle on the Weſt, the Town ſurrounded with a Wall a Mile and a half in compaſs, with ſix Gates for Entrance. A City of great Antiquity, noted among the *Romans* for the rich Embroideries that were made here for their Emperors, and among the *Saxons*, for being the Regal Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Biſhop's See. During the *Danes* Invaſion, it ſuffered much. In the *Normans* time it was twice defaced by the Misfortune of Fire; and being repair'd, was ſoon after ſack'd in the Civil Wars of King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs. But it had the fortune ſtill to recover, inſomuch that in the Reign of King *Edward* III. it came to be the Mart for Wool and Cloth. To keep the Aſſizes and Seſſions for the County, here is a fine Hall, where it is ſaid King *Arthur*'s Round-Table hangs up as a Monument. For the Education of Youth, here is in the Suburbs a fair College, built and endowed by *William* of *Wickham*, for a Seminary to his other College in *Oxford*; and not far from it a large Hoſpital for the Relief of the Poor. For the Divine Worſhip, here are, beſides the Cathedral, 5 Parochial Churches. The Cathedral, ſays *Heylin*, firſt Founded and Endowed by *Kingil* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who gave it all the Land within ſeven Miles of *Wincheſter*. His Son *Kenchwalchin* went forwards with his Father's Fabrick, ratified his Donation, and made Additions to it; but the Church notwithſtanding, a large and beautiful Structure, was begun by Biſhop *Walkin*, continued by his Succeſſors, and at laſt finiſh'd in the Fourteenth Age by *William de Wickham*, who built the greateſt part of the Weſt end thereof. The Chapels on the Eaſt end, beyond the Choire, had their ſeveral Founders. The whole Church was Dedicated firſt to St. *Amphibalus*, then to St. *Peter*, afterwards to St *Swithin*, once Biſhop here, and laſt of all unto the Bleſſed Trinity, as it ſtill continues. In this Church lyes interred the Bodies of King *Egbert* the firſt ſole Monarch of *England* ſince the Heptarchy, King *Ethelwolf* his Son, *Alfred* with his Queen *Elwith*, *Edmund* with his Sons *Alfred* and *Elfward*, *Edred* and *Edwin* both Kings, *Canute* the *Daniſh* King with his Queen *Emma*, *Richard* and *Rufus*, two Sons of the *Norman* Conqueror. The Biſhop of this Dioceſe is Chancellor to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelate of the Garter. He was anciently reputed to be Earl of *Southampton*, as the Biſhop of *Durham* is Earl of *Sadberg*; but the Title has been otherwiſe diſpoſed of ſince. In ſhort, ſuch are the Privileges, and ſo large the Poſſeſſions of this Biſhoprick, that *Henry* of *Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, being Biſhop of this Dioceſe, had got a Faculty from the Pope to make it an Archbiſhop's See, ſeven of the Suffragants of *Canterbury* being allotted thereunto. And *William de Edington*, one of the Biſhops of this Church, being elected to the See of *Canterbury*, refus'd it, ſaying, that *Canterbury* had indeed the higheſt Rack, but *Wincheſter* had the deepeſt Manger. This Dioceſe contains the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, with the *Iſle of Wight*, together with the *Norman* Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, which were added to this Biſhoprick in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time. The two Counties, with the *Iſle of Wight*, contain 362 Pariſhes, whereof 131 Impropriate, the Iſle of *Jerſey* 121, and *Guernſey* with the reſt as many more. Over the *Engliſh* part there are two Archdeacons, the one of *Wincheſter*, the other of *Surrey*; over the *Norman* Iſles two Deans. In the King's Books the Biſhoprick is valued at 2793 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* leſs by 1050 *l.* than formerly it was; and the Tenths of the Clergy amount to 846 *l.* 1 *s.* The preſent Biſhop is the 73d of this See. The firſt Earl of *Wincheſter* was *Saer de Quinſey* in 1207; the ſecond, *Roger de Quinſey* in 1219, who died in 1264; the third, *Hugh de Spencer*, created in 1322, and Beheaded in 1326; the fourth, *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551, *William Pawlet* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, was created Marquis of *Wincheſter*, whoſe Poſterity in the 6th Deſcent, now enjoy it.

WINDER, or *Wimander Meer*, a Lake dividing a part of *Lancaſhire* from the County of *Weſtmorland*, extending about 10 Miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, full of Fiſh, with a clear Pebbly Bottom.

WINDSOR, a Market and Borough Town of *Ripplemere* Hundred in *Barkſhire*, ſeated upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*. The Town it ſelf is of little Account, and owes its main Reputation to the Caſtle, the fineſt Royal Palace of *England*, and the only Caſtle now remaining of ſix this County had in former Times. Its Foundation is attributed by *Geofry* to King *Arthur*. It belonged to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* until *William* the *Conqueror* compounded with him for it, giving him *Wokendune* and *Feringes* in Exchange. The lofty Hill on which it is built, yields a moſt charming Proſpect, and the neighbouring Country excellent Game. King *Charles* made this his Reſidence in the Summer Seaſon, and built a ſtately Terraſs before it. In this Caſtle was born the Victorious King *Edward* III. who having Defeated the *French* and the *Scots*, had here at the ſame time two illuſtrious Priſoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*. In this Caſtle he inſtituted the moſt noble Order of the Garter; and this is the Place where the Ceremony of the Knights thereof is ſolemniz'd on St. *George*'s Day. Here was alſo born *Henry* VI. from hence called *Henry* of *Windſor*; and this *Henry*, *Edward* IV. *Henry* VIII. and *Charles* I. lye buried in the ſtately Chapel. *Windſor* is noted for its neighbouring Foreſt, one of the greateſt in *England*.

St. WINEFRID's - WELL, commonly called *Holy Well*, in *Flintſhire*, not far from *Cajeavis*, is a Place of great Note, and much frequented by Pilgrims and Gentry of the Roman Catholick Religion eſpecially, who bathe in this Well for the cure of many Diſeaſes. Over the Head of this Spring, or Well, there ſtands a Chapel built of Free-Stone, of curious Workmanſhip, with wrought Pillars. In the Glaſs Window of the Chancel is lively portrayed the Hiſtory of St. *Winefrid*, how her Head was cut off by *Cradoc*, and ſet on again by St. *Beuno*. In this Well, there groweth Moſs of moſt ſweet and pleaſant Smell, which the Country People hold to be St. *Winefrid*'s Hair. Out of this Spring ruſhes forth ſuch a mighty Stream, that within a Furlong turns three Mills. This Stream, in the Opinion of ſome Authors, broke out ſince the time of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry* II. This *Cambrenſis*, taking no notice, either of the extraordinary rapidneſs of the Current, or of its being frequented for the miraculous Cures of the Waters, or of its being celebrated upon the account of St. *Winefrid* or St. *Beuno*'s Memory, and yet it muſt be allow'd that *Cambrenſis* in his Journey into this Country, was particularly inquiſitive about miraculous Fountains, and other remarkable things of that nature. *D. Powel Not. ad Giraldi Camb. Itin. Cambriæ*, *l.* II. *cap.* 1. *Cambd. Brit.* publiſhed by Mr. *Gibſon*.

WINFELD, called the Field of Victory, a Place between *Paderborn*, *Dethmold*, and *Horne*, in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, where *Varus*, Governor of the *Roman* Army, was defeated by *Arminius*. There are two little Rivers called *Rodenbeck* and *Knodenbeck*; that is, the Red River, and River of Bones, becauſe one had its Waters tinctur'd Red by the Blood of thoſe that died in the Battel, and the other was full of their Bones.

WIPREVULT, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Bergs*, half a League from *Cullen* upon the *Rhine*. The Chambers are built there of an extraordinary faſhion, for they are very long, and vaulted with their Beams in the Air, as in ſome Churches.

WIRKSWORTH, in *Derbyſhire*, a pretty large and populous Town, ſo called from the Lead-Works. 'Tis beautified with a fair Church, and hath a Free-School and Alms-Houſes, as alſo a great Market on *Tueſdays*, chiefly for Lead, being the greateſt Lead-Market in *England*, and the Meeting of Lead-Merchants for the Sale thereof. From *London* 107 Miles.

WIRTEMBERG, or *Wurtemberg*, an ancient Caſtle and Dutchy of *Germany*. The Duke is Sovereign of this conſiderable Country that lyes between the *Black Foreſt*, the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and *Marquiſate* of *Baden*, round the River *Nekar*, which gives it excellent Paſtures. In ſome parts it has much Fruit, in others is all ſtony and full of Sand. Its Rivers and Lakes abound with Fiſh. Towns and Caſtles lye very thick here, beſides a great number of Villages, whereof *Stugard* is Capital, and the Reſidence of the Dukes. There are alſo ſome Silver, Iron and Copper Mines. It was honoured with the Title of a Dutchy in 1465. The Dukes have the Title of Great Huntſmen of the Empire, and bear the Imperial Cornet, or Bugle Horn. They are Sovereign, and exerciſe Juſtice without Appeal in Criminal Matters; but in Civil there is ſometimes Appeal made to the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*. It's true, they can make no Laws, nor impoſe any Taxes, without the conſent of the *States* of the Country; but theſe generally agree with any which do not encroach upon their Liberties. The Dukes enjoy the Revenues of the Abby of *Maulbron*, and of ſeveral other Church-Lands, which he employs in maintaining the Univerſity of *Tubingen*, Hoſpitals and Proteſtant Miniſters. The Houſe of *Auſtria* takes the Name and Arms of *Wirtemberg* in its Titles. Since this Dutchy was confiſcated to *Ferdinand* I. Brother to *Charles* V. it was afterwards reſtor'd to the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, but upon condition that he ſhould hold it of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This *Feudatory* Subjection ended in 1631, under *Frederick* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, upon condition only that it ſhould return to the Houſe of *Auſtria* upon the failing of Heirs Male. There are many good Places in this Principality, and the Prince can raiſe a conſiderable Army upon a very ſhort Warning. Some will have the Princes of this Family to be deſcended from *Ebertat*, Great Maſter of *Charlemagne*'s Palace: But this Original is uncertain. *Heyle. Hiſt. Imper.*

WIRTSCHAF, a kind of Maſquerade uſed in *Germany* and *Denmark*. The Word is *High Dutch*, and ſignifies the Innkeeper's Guests, as if one ſaid an After-Supper's Diverſion in an Inn. When the Company is reſolv'd to be Merry they write Billets, wherein are the Names of the Trades which they are to be of that make the Play; and theſe Trades are generally the meaner and moſt ſervile: When the Billets are drawn, each clad's himſelf according to what has fallen to his Lot. When the Princeſs of *Denmark* was married to the Duke of *Holſtein* in 1667, there was a *Wirtſchaf*, where the Chance changed the King into a *Poliſh* Lord, the Queen into a Cut-purſe, made the Prince of *Denmark* a Barber's Boy, the Duke of *Holſtein* a Linnen-Draper, the *Holland* Embaſſador Maſter of a Ship, *&c.* *Memoires du Temps.*

WIRTZBOURG, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*, with the Title of a Biſhoprick, is called in Latin *Herbipolis*, that is, the Town of Herbs and Graſs, by reaſon of the vaſt number of Gardens and Meadows that environ it. The Goſpel was preach'd here in 684 by *Killian*, *Coloman*, and *Theopman*, *Scotch-men*, who amongſt others, converted *Gobert* Duke of *Franconia*, then residing in the Caſtle of *Wirtzbourg*. In 791, *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, made it a Biſhop's See under *Burchard*, who built the Cathedral of St. *Sauveur*. *Hetam*, *Gobert*'s Son, dying without Iſſue, *Charlemagne* gave the Dutchy to this firſt Biſhop. Since this time it's a Cuſtom, that whilſt the Biſhop ſays Maſs ſolemnly, his Great Marſhal aſſiſts with a Sword upon his Shoulder, to ſhew, that beſides the Spiritual and Temporal Lordſhip of his Biſhoprick, he is alſo the Secular Prince, in Quality of Duke of *Franconia*. The Chapter of this Church is compoſed of 24 Capitulars, who have the Right to chuſe and be choſen Biſhops. When any of theſe die, one of the other Canons of the Church is admitted into his Place. To receive any one a Canon, they obſerve a very remarkable Particularity; for the Candidate is not only to give proof of his Nobility, a thing practis'd in all the great Chapters of *Germany*, but muſt go through the Canons that ſtand in order on both ſides, who beat him upon the Back with Rods. This Cuſtom is as ancient as the Biſhoprick. There is a famous Univerſity in this Town, that was Founded by the Biſhop *Julius Echter* of *Melpelbrun*, who alſo Founded an Hoſpital, but died in 1617, after he had held the Epiſcopal See 40 Years. This City is 15 Miles from *Frankfort*, and 19 from *Mentz* to the Eaſt. *Huff. Hiſt. Imper. lib. 6.*

WISBICH in *Cambrigeſhire*, a Town of good Account, tho in the Fenny Part, being very well built, and fully inhabited. From *London* 75 Miles.

WISTOCK, a little Town of *Germany* in the middle of the Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg*, and upon the Frontiers of *Mekelbourg*. The great Victory gain'd by *Bannier*, General of the *Swedes* there in 1636, over the Emperor's Troops, has rendered it remarkable. It lyes upon the River of *Dorſs*. *Baudrand.*

WISTON, a mean Market Town in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, yet govern'd by a Mayor and Bailiffs, and ſtrengthned with a Caſtle. From *London* 173 Miles.

WITIKIND, a *Saxon* Prince, that kept the *Saxons* a long time in Rebellion againſt *Charlemagne*, who at laſt brought 'em to ſubmit to the Conditions he propoſed to 'em: But *Witikind* return'd with new Forces from *Denmark*, to awaken by his Example the antient Courage of the *Saxons*. *Charlemagne* hearing this, and being weary of ſpilling Blood after ſo many Rebellions that he had puniſh'd, had the Goodneſs to ſend one of his Gentlemen called *Amalauvinus*, to exhort him to his Duty, and proffer him advantageous Conditions; whereupon *Witikind* ſubmitted, and came to wait on the Emperor at *Agny* in *Champagne*, who receiv'd him very kindly, and gave him the Dutchy of *Angrie*, engaged him to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, whereof he made Profeſſion in 843. He was killed four Years afterwards by *Gerold* Duke of *Suabia*, leaving but one Son called *Wipert*, or *Robert*, the chimerical Head of ſo many great Genealogies. *Crantz. Metropol. cap.* 8. *Witikind. Chron. Saxon.*

WITNEY, a Market Town of *Bampton* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Oxfordſhire*, ſeated on the South-ſide of the River *Windruſh*, Eaſt of *Burford*. This is a large ſtragling Town, having a Free-School, and the conveniency of a fine Library. North from this Town is a noted Wood, called *Whichwood Foreſt*. From *London* 54 Miles.

WITTEMBERG, formerly Capital of the Electorate of *Saxony* in *Germany*, is a very ſtrong Place, built about 400 Paces from the River *Elbe*, in a vaſt Plain, ſo even that all lyes open to the Cannon of the Caſtle. The Form of the Town is near a ſquare, longer than it's large, and is Fortified by Nature as well as Art, having Marſhes to the North, and a great Channel ſluced from the *Elbe* to the Eaſt, beſides a very deep Ditch and good Rampart, with five great Baſtions on the ſide that it can be eaſieſt attack'd on. It's 9 *German* Miles from *Leipſick* to the North, 14 from *Dreſden* to the South-Weſt, and 10 from *Magdeburg*. In 1502, there was an Univerſity opened here by *Frederick* III. Elector of *Saxony*. In 1517, *Luther* began to preach the Reformation in this City, and in 1520 burnt here the Pope's Bull and Decrees, and in 1546 was buried in this City. This Stronghold was then the only Place that held out for the Elector, who was in the Hands of the Emperor *Charles* V. In 1547, it was Surrendred to that Prince, who for ſome Years after made it a Priſon for ſuch as would not comply with him.

WITTEN (*Henning*) a *German* Hiſtorian, that has publiſh'd ſome Years ago five Volumes of the Monuments of the famous Men of the Seventeenth Age, *viz.* one of Divines, two of Philoſophers, Poets and Orators, one of Phyſicians, and one of Lawyers. Theſe comprehend the Lives or Funeral Sermons of theſe great Perſons, with a Liſt of their Works. It's properly a Collection of original Pieces made for the moſt part by theſe learned Mens Friends. As the Author is a *German*, he has inſiſted moſt upon his own Countrey; there be but a few *French* and *Engliſh*, no *Spaniards* or *Italians* made mention of in his Works. *Baillet Jugemens des Scavans.*

WIVESCOMB, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *North-Curry*, upon the River *Tone*. From *London* 128 Miles.

WOBURN, a Market Town of *Manſhead* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It ſtands upon a riſing Ground near the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, and is much frequented, being a Thorough-Fair betwixt *London* and *Northampton*. In the *Popiſh* Times here was a noted Monaſtery, and at this time there is a Free-School Founded by *Francis Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford*. About this Town great ſtore of Fuller's-Earth is digg'd up, from hence called *Woburn* Earth. From *London* 37 Miles.

WOCKLEY-HOLE. This is in *Mendip* Hills about two Miles from *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*. A wonderful Cave for its ſpacious Vaults, Stone-Walls, and winding Labyrinths. Dr. *Hakewill*, an Eye-witneſs of it, gives this account: That entring a good part of it with many Lights, he took particular Notice, that the Water which conſtantly dropp'd down from the Vault, turn'd into Rock it felt, as it appear'd unto him by the Shape, Colour, and Hardneſs, it being at firſt of a more clear and glaſſy Subſtance than the more antient part of the Rock, and this he found not in ſmall pieces, but in great quantity, and that in ſeveral places enough to load many Carts: From whence he concludes, that a great part of the Rocks owe their growth to that ſort of Water.

WOLFIUS (*John*) Native of *Zurich* in *Switzerland*, having ended his Studies, travelled to ſee the chiefeſt Univerſities of *Germany*, and at his Return to *Zurich* was made Miniſter and Profeſſor in Divinity in the place of *Peter Martyr* who died a little before. He writ ſome Books, as *Commentaria & Concones in ſacram Scripturam. Index Græcorum Nominum, quæ ad Geographiam pertinent*, *Onomaſticon Phyſicum & Topologicum. Onomaſticon Paleſtinæ, &c. Thuan. Hiſt.*

WOLGAST, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, ſituated at one of the Mouths of *Oder*, called *Pſin*, 5 Miles from the Shore of the *Baltick* Sea, and 14 from *Anclam*. It is ſtrengthned with a noble Caſtle, formerly the Seat of its Dukes. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1630, re-taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1675, and reſtor'd again in 1679.

WOLLER, a Market Town in *Glendale* Ward in the County

of *Northumberland*, ſituate on the ſide of a Hill near the River *Till*, falling Northward into the *Tweed*.

WOLMAR (*Melchior*) Native of *Rotwil* in the Territories of the Dukes of *Longueville* in *Swiſſerland*, ſtudied at *Paris* under *James le Fevre* of *Eſtaples*. Thence he went to *Bourges*, where he continued his Studies under *Andrew Alciar*. It was he taught *Calvin* Greek, who owns the Obligation in dedicating to him his Commentary upon the Second Epiſtle to the *Corinthians*. He was alſo *Beza*'s Maſter. *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg* having drawn him into *Germany*, made him Profeſſor of Law at *Tubingen*, where he taught a long time, and interpreted *Greek* Authors. He was ſo well verſ'd in this Language, that he told the Duke he could Plead in it with more eaſe and facility than in *Dutch*. Having retired to *Isenach*, he died there of an Apoplexy in 1561, being then 64 Years of Age.

WOLSEY (*Thomas*) Cardinal, a Man of ordinary Birth, but no Butcher's Son (as *Cavendiſh*, one of his Family, aſſures us in his Life,) of *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*; being ſent from *Ipſwich* School to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, he became Batchelor of Arts at 15 Years of Age, and was therefore called the Boy Batchelor, and was preferred to be Schoolmaſter to the Marquis of *Dorſet*'s Children. The Marquis dying, he went into *France*, where he became Servant to Sir *James Nauphaut* then Treaſurer of the Town of *Calis*, and behaved himſelf ſo well, that his Maſter preferred him to King *Henry* VII. His Diligence and Reſervedneſs made the King look upon him as fit for Buſineſs and Truſt; both which he ſhewed in his Embaſſy to *Maximilian* the Emperor, to the King's great Contentment, who beſtowed upon him, at his Return, the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and not long after made him the chief Almoner. Prince *Henry* coming afterwards to the Crown, the Favourite ſuited himſelf ſo to his Humour, that that King having taken *Tournay*, he beſtow'd the Biſhoptick upon *Wolſey*, who that he ſhould not be inferiour to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, obtain'd to be made Cardinal and *Legatus à latere* by the Pope, and was ſoon after advanced by the King to be his Chancellor. *Wolſey* now ſitting at the Helm of Church and State, had always two Croſſes and Pillars born before him where ever he went, by two of the talleſt Prieſts that were to be found in the Realm. To the better maintenance of this chargeable Eſtate, the King beſtow'd upon him the Biſhoprick of *Winchester*, and in *Commendam* the Abby of St. *Albans*, with which he held in Farm the Biſhopricks of *Bath*, *Worceſter*, and *Hereford*, enjoyed by Strangers Incumbents not reſiding in the Realm: And in this capacity he kept 500 Servants, among whom were 9 or 10 Lords, 15 Knights, and 40 Eſquires. But the Promotions of *England* being too little to fill his Graſp, he aims at *Rome*. *Charles* V. who paid him 24000 Crowns a Year, was His Client, and a great part of the Cardinals his Penſioners; but his Hopes being daſh'd by the Election of *Adrian* VI. the Emperor's Maſter after Pope *Leo* X. he fell off from the *German* Emperor to the *French* King: And to revenge himſelf farther, he promotes a Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, *Charles*'s Aunt. In this Reſolution, King *Henry* reſolves to marry Queen *Ann* of *Bullen*, and would not hear talk of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Alençon*, whom the Cardinal deſigned for him to engage King *Francis* the more in his own Intereſt. *Wolſey* hereupon writes to the Pope to oppoſe his Maſter's Deſigns, and refuſe the Diſpenſation he ſought for; which his Majeſty having Advice of by his Embaſſador at *Rome*, confiſcated all the Cardinal's Riches, and outed him of all Places and Benefices, except the Archbiſhoprick of *York* and Biſhoprick of *Winchester*, which he did not enjoy long neither; for being arreſted for High Treaſon by the Earl of *Northumberland*, and on his Journey to *London*, attended with the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, he fell ill, and died at *Leiceſter* in 1531, Aged 60. His laſt Words are ſaid to have been, *Had I ſerv'd the God of Heaven as faithfully as I did my Maſter on Earth, he had not forſaken me in my Old Age, as the other hath done*: adding, *This is the juſt Reward that I muſt receive for my Pains and Study, not regarding my Service to God, but only my Reſpect to the King.* So fell a Favourite, once look'd upon as the Arbiter of *Europe*, whoſe yearly Income did equal, if not exceed the Revenues of the Crown. He was ſo very exact in the honourable Circumſtances of Addreſs, that he would not abate the *French* Kings a ſtep in their Approaches. He gave the firſt Blow to Religious Houſes, by making his Cardinal College now *Chriſt-Church*, and his procuring the Pope's leave to convert 40 ſmall Monaſteries into his College of *Ipſwich*. Beſides theſe, he left other Monuments of his Fame, *viz.* *White-Hall*, *Hampton-Court*. The Lord *Herbert*, in his Character of him, ſays, That his Learning was far from being exact, conſiſting chiefly in the Subtilties of the *Thomiſts*; that his Style in Miſſives was rather copious than eloquent, yet ever tending to the Point; and concludes, that during his Favour with the King, things ſucceeded better than afterwards, though it may be doubted, whether the Impreſſions he gave, did not occaſion divers Irregularities which were obſerv'd to follow. This Lord *Herbert* farther obſerves, That this Cardinal was remarkable for keeping his Word, and for the equity of his Decrees in *Chancery*. Dr. *Corbet* of his own College, complains thus of his hard Fate, and the Meanneſs of the Place of his Burial:

And though from his own Stone Wolſey *might have*
A Palace or a College for his Grave,
Yet here he lyes Interr'd, as if that all
Of him to be Remembred were his Fall.
Nothing but Earth to Earth, nor pompous Weight
Upon him, but a Pebble or a Quait.
If thou art thus neglected, what ſhall we
Hope after Death, that are but Shreds of thee?

Lord *Herbert*'s *Hen.* VIII.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in *Seiſdon* Hundred, ſituate upon a Hill; enrich'd formerly with an Abby. Its Collegiate Church is annex'd to the Deanry of *Windſor*. From *London* 98 Miles.

WOLWICH, or *Woolwich*, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the *Thames*; where it hath a Dock for the Royal Navy of *England*. From *London* 7 Miles.

WOODBRIDGE, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Looes*, upon the River *Deben* and the ſide of a ſandy Hill; provided with 4 or 5 Docks for building of Ships. It is a large and well-frequented Town, hath a fair Church with Monuments in it, and many Ships of Burthen belonging to the Inhabitants. The River *Deben* falls 12 Miles below it into the Sea. From *London* 66 Miles.

WOODSTOCK, a Market and Borough Town of *Wotton* Hundred, about the middle of *Oxfordſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated upon a ſmall River near a large Park wall'd about, and ſaid to be the firſt incloſ'd Park; in which was once a Royal Houſe call'd *Woodſtock Bower*, built by King *Henry* I. and inlarg'd by King *Henry* II. but pull'd down and demoliſh'd in the Civil Wars under the Reign of King *Charles* I. In this Houſe was born *Edward* the *Black Prince*, and in the Labyrinth adjoining to it the beautiful *Roſamond*, King *Henry* the Second's Concubine, was poiſon'd by a Doſe his Queen forced upon her.

WORCESTER, Lat. *Branovium*, *Vigornia*, the chief Place of *Worceſterſhire*, and a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, lyes about 90 Miles Weſt-North-Weſt from *London*, pleaſantly ſituate on the Eaſt Bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge with a Tower upon it. And as it riſes with a gentle Aſcent, ſo it affords to the upper parts a goodly Proſpect in the Vale. Beſides the Advantage of its Situation, 'tis remarkable for its neat Buildings, number of Churches, and Wealth of the Inhabitants, who drive here a great Trade of Cloth, the fineſt in *England*. The Walls are 650 Paces in compaſs, with 7 Gates for Entrance, and 5 Watch Towers for Defence. 'Tis ſaid, the *Romans* built it to ſecure themſelves from the *Britains* beyond the *Severn*: But in the Reign of King *Canute* it ſuffered much from the *Danes*, as it did afterwards by frequent Conflagrations; yet it roſe again out of its Aſhes, and ſo increas'd by degrees, as to contain at preſent 9 Pariſh-Churches, beſides the Cathedral. This was firſt built by *Ethelfred* King of *Mercia*, and afterwards repair'd by ſeveral Biſhops of this See. *Oſwald* XVIII. was he who turn'd out the married Prieſts, and firſt brought in the Monks to this place, *An.* 964. But his Foundation being ruin'd by the *Danes*, the Church was brought to its preſent Perfection by Biſhop *Wolfſtan*, about 1030. In the midſt of whoſe Quire, the Body of King *John* lyes interred, and in the South-ſide that of Prince *Arthur*, eldeſt Son to *Henry* VII. whoſe Monument is all of black Jeat. The Dioceſe contains in it all *Worceſterſhire* and part of *Warwickſhire*, in all 241 Pariſhes, of which 71 impropriate: And here is but one Archdeacon which is called of *Worceſter*. In the King's Books 'tis valued 1049 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 228 *l.* In the flouriſhing times of the See of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* was peculiar Chaplain to the Metropolitan, and by his Office ſaid Maſs in all Aſſemblies of the Clergy wherein he was preſent. The City, on the other ſide, is remarkable for the Civil Titles of Honour it has given, firſt of Earl, then of Marquis, to ſeveral Noble Perſonages. The firſt Earl was *Urias de Abot*, created by *William* the *Conqueror* in 1087; the ſecond, *Waleran de Beaumont* in 1144; the third, *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral, in 1397; the fourth, *Richard Beauchamp*, in 1420; the fifth, *John Tiptoft*, Lord Treaſurer and Lord Conſtable in 1449, ſucceeded by *Edward* his Son, in 1477, who died in 1485; the ſeventh, *Charles Somerſet* Lord *Herbert*, Natural Son of *Henry Beaufort*, the 8th Duke of *Somerſet*, who was Beheaded under King *Edward* IV. created Earl by *Henry* VII. in 1514, in which Family it now is. *Henry*, the 7th in this Line, for his great Vertue and Loyalty was created Duke of *Beaufort* by *Charles* II. in 1682. *Worceſter* is particularly memorable for the Battel fought there *Sept.* 3. 1651, betwixt King *Charles* II. and the Rebels, wherein the King's Army was totally defeated. *Speed. Camden.*

WORCESTERSHIRE, Lat. *Vigornienſis Comitatus*, is an Inland County of *England*, having *Staffordſhire* on the North, *Glocesterſhire* on the South, *Warwickſhire* Eaſtward, *Herefordſhire* and *Shropſhire* Weſtward. From North to South it reaches 32 Miles; from South to North-Weſt 22, and from thence to its North-Eaſt Point 28. The whole's divided into 7 Hundreds, wherein are 152 Pariſh-Churches and 11 Market Towns, whoſe antient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, and *Warwickſhire*, went by the Name of *Cornavii* among the *Romans*, the Country afterwards making part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now with part of *Warwickſhire* making up the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*. A pleaſant Country both in

its Air and Soil. Beſides the noble River *Severn*, which cuts this Shire in the midſt, it is watered by the *Avon*, the *Team*, and the *Salwarp*, with others of leſs Note, all ſtor'd with excellent Fiſh, the *Severn* particularly with Lampreys. Here are alſo Foreſts of Note, as thoſe of *Wire* and *Tewkenham*; and beſides theſe, the great Woods of *Norton*, and the fair Chaſe of *Malvern*. In ſhort, this County does ſcarce yield to any either for Pleaſure or Profit, the Fields bearing plentiful Crops of Corn, the Hills and Plains ſwarming with Cattel, and the very Highways being beſet with Pear-Trees. *Speed. Cambden.*

WORKSHOP, a Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Baſſetlaw* and the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, noted for excellent Liquorice. From *London* 110 Miles.

WORMES upon the *Rhine*, a Town of *Germany*, with an Archbiſhoprick Suffragant of *Mentz*. It lyes in the *Lower Palatinate*. The Biſhop is Lord thereof, as well as of the little Country whereof it's Capital. Authors call it *Vormacie Borbetomagus*, and *Borbitomagus Vangionum*. *Attila* deſtroy'd it in the 5th Age, and *Clovis* repair'd it again. It was often taken and re-taken in the laſt Wars of *Germany*. The Town was honoured a conſiderable time with an Archbiſhop's See, whereof it was depriv'd about 750 by Pope *Zachary*, who remov'd that Dignity to *Mentz*, leaving only the Title of Biſhoprick to *Wormes*, in Puniſhment of *Gervillon*, the laſt Archbiſhop his Treachery, who kill'd an Officer whom he had invited to come to confer with him out of his Enemies (the *Saxons*) Camp. The Canons of this Church have the Privilege to chuſe and be choſen Biſhops, but of a long time they have pray'd the Archbiſhops of *Mentz* to accept of the Dignity, to have the Protection of thoſe Electors. Here have been ſeveral Councils held, whereof ſome were Secular, as that held in 764 by King *Pepin* II. in 770, where there were Barons as well as Prelates, and no Eccleſiaſtical thing debated. *Charlemagne*, and *Lewis* the *Meek*, aſſembled others. It's 7 Miles above *Mentz*, and 6 beneath *Spiers*. *Frederick* II. *Charles* IV. *Maximilian* I. and *Ferdinand* I. added to its Privilege in their time. There was a Council held here in 1076, in which Pope *Gregory* VII. was depos'd by the Partizans of *Henry* IV. his Enemy. A famous Diet was alſo held here in 1521, in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. *Heiſſ. Hiſtoire.*

WORSELY, a moſt worthy Family, of great Antiquity and Eſtimation in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, where at *Worſeley Hall* in *Worſeley* Demain, they have flouriſhed ever ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt; from whence branching into *Hantſhire*, where that valiant Knight Sir *James Worſeley* being Captain or Governor of the *Iſle of Wight* in the time of *Hen.* VIII. bravely repulſed the *French* in that memorable Invaſion *An.* 1545, when twas almoſt over-run; and for that good Service was rewarded with an honourable Augmentation of a Croſs ingrail'd Gules, charg'd with a Lion's Head erazed Or, in a Field Gold, to be born quarterly with his paternal Coat of Arms: which Sir *James* as a farther Mark of the King's eſpecial Favour, had a Grant of the Mannors of *Launceſton* in the County of *Dorſet*, *Norridge* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Chalham* in *Suſſex*, upon his marrying *Ann* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Leigh* of *Appledercomb*, which hath ever ſince been the Seat of the chief of his Lineage, and is the beſt Edifice in the whole Iſle, being a large antient Stone Houſe, wherein there is a Chapel, Library, and Armory, ſtanding in a pleaſant Park, well ſtock'd with Deer, incompaſſed with a Stone Wall of about 5 Miles in Circumference, adorn'd with fine Walks, Bowling-green, Fiſh-ponds, *&c.* It was this publick-ſpirited Gentleman who built the Fort or Block-houſe called *Worſeley*'s Tower, and was ſucceeded in that Government by his eldeſt Son, *Richard Worſeley* Eſq; who left Iſſue only two Sons, both blown up by Gun-powder, and unfortunately kill'd in their Infancy; whoſe Relict afterwards became the Wife of Sir *Francis Walſingham* Knight, principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Mother to *Frances* their ſole Daughter and Heir (born at *Appledercomb* 1568,) a Lady who by her three famous Husbands, Sir *Philip Sidney*, *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Knight of the Garter, *&c.* and *Richard Bourk*, Earl of *Clanricard* and St. *Albans*, much increas'd the number of the *Engliſh* Nobility. *John Worſeley* of *Swainſton* in the *Iſle of Wight* Eſq; (Sir *James*'s ſecond Son and Heir) founded a Free-School at *Godſhill*, and an Alms-houſe for ten poor Widows, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Richard Worſeley* of *Appledercomb* Knt. (Father to Sir *Henry*) was a great Benefactor to the Alms-houſe in the Borough of *Newport*, and by King *James* I. *An.* 1611, advanced to the Degree of Baronet, ſoon after the Erection of that Honour, being the 57th by Creation, but firſt of *Hantſhire* and moſt of the Weſtern Counties. This Family now flouriſhes in *Hampſhire*, and very proſperouſly continueth in the Perſons of Sir *Robert Worſeley* of *Appledercomb* Baronet, Sir *Edward Worſeley* of *Gatcombe*, and Sir *James Worſeley* of *Pilewell*, Knights, and *Henry Worſeley* Eſq; of *Compton*, Son of Sir *Robert*, and Brother to the preſent Sir *Robert*. *Stow's Annals. Speed's Maps. Cambden's Britannia. Dugd. Baron. Speed's Chron.*

WORSELEY (*Thomas*) of *Hovingham* within the North Riding of the County of *York*, Eſq; lineally deſcended, and the right Heir of *Elias* Lord of *Workeſly* and *Booths* in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, in the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt.

WORSTIUS or VORSTIUS, (*Conradus*) Profeſſor of Divinity, and chief Miniſter at *Steinfort*, was afterwards called to the higheſt Chair of the Univerſity of *Leyden* in *Holland*, where he preach'd, and in the beginning of this Age taught ſeveral ſcandalous Propoſitions, contrary to God's Perfections, *viz.* his *Simplicity*, *Immenſity*, *Immutability*, *Eternity*, *&c.* This Doctrine rendred him odious to many of his own Party. *James* I. King of *England*, ſaid, his Writings deſerv'd to be burn'd, and writ to the *States* of *Holland* to diſmiſs him. *Spond. A. C.* 1610.

WORTHINGTON, the Name of an antient Seat and Family within the Pariſh of *Standiſh* in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*; taken notice of by the induſtrious Mr. *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, together with other Seats in the ſame Parts; as having given Names to famous Families, and till then continuing in the hands of thoſe of the ſame Name: Whereupon he makes this remarkable Obſervation, "That thoſe and ſuch like Fami-"lies in the North County, as they roſe by their Bravery, and "grew up more and more by their Frugality, and the antient "ſelf-contented Simplicity; ſo in the South Parts of *England*, "Luxury, Uſury, Debauchery and Cheating, have undone the "moſt flouriſhing Families in a ſhort time, inſomuch that ma-"ny complain, how the Old Race of our Nobility fades and de-"cays. Next to the *Worthingtons* of *Worthington* Hall; after a long continuance in Splendor, at laſt honourably eclipſed for their Loyalty, during the Troubles and Exile of King *Charles* the Firſt and Second; ſince tranſlated to *London*; and now almoſt failing for want of Iſſue, (not to omit the ſecond Deſcendants in *Eſſex*, of whom afterwards; nor thoſe reſiding ſometime at *Welborn* and *Branuſton* in *Com. Linc.* as neither thoſe of the Name in *Northamptonſhire*; all ſtanding upon Record in the *College* of *Arms.*) The moſt noted within the ſaid County Palatine of *Lancaſhire*, (found in the ſame *Office*,) are, Firſt, The *Worthingtons* of *Blaynſco* (*aliàs Blyneſchoh*) in the aforementioned Pariſh of *Standiſh*; derived from *William de Worthington*, Gent. (a ſecond Brother out of the Houſe of *Worthington*,) by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John de Bleyneſchoh*, Gent. (*tempore Edw.* III.) in four Lineal Deſcents to *Peter Worthington* Eſq; who married *Joan*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Lowde*, of *Preſton* in *Amounderneſs*; and in four more to *Tho. Worthington* Eſq; who married *Mary*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *George Alan* of *Roſs-Hall*, Eſq; (Neece and Heir to Cardinal *Alan*,) and was Grandfather to *Tho. Worthington* Eſq; now living; who hath Iſſue by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter to *John Plompton* of *Plompton* in *Com. Ebor.* Eſq; two Sons and four Daughters; (others deceaſed,) as alſo *Richard Worthington* his Son and Heir apparent, hath by *Margaret* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *Edward Alcock* of *Eccleſton* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſquire. Secondly, The *Worthingtons* of *Crawſhaw* in *Adlington*, within the Pariſh of *Standiſh*; Of whom, *Lawrence Worthington* (fifth in Deſcent from *Chriſtopher Worthington* of *Crawſhaw*, Gent. by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *William Thornton* of *Thornton*,) having buried his Son and Heir apparent without Iſſue, his Daughters became Coheirs; who at the Viſitation, *Anno* 1665, (he then living at 67,) were, *Agnes* Wife of *Tho. Weſley* of *Chorley*, *Dorothy* Wife of *William Barnes* of *Blackrod*, and *Ann.* Thirdly, The *Worthingtons* of *Shevington* in the ſaid Pariſh of *Standiſh*; Of which Line, *Nicholas Worthington* married *Amelia*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Duxburie* in *Com. Lanc.* Gent. by whom he had Iſſue, *Nicholas Worthington* of *Shevington*, married to *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas Worthington* of *Worthington* Hall, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, married firſt to *Edward Chiſenhall* of *Chiſenhall*, afterwards to *William Houghton* of *Parkhall*, Eſq; Lieutenant Collonel of Horſe to Collonel *Tho. Dalton* of *Lancaſhire*, ſlain in the firſt Battel at *Newbury*, in the Service of King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1643. Fourthly, The *Worthingtons* of *Snidehill* in the Pariſh of *Dene*, deſcended from *James Worthington*, (a ſecond Brother of the *Crawſhaw* Line, Uncle to *Laurence Worthington* afore-named,) married at leaſt 100 Years ago, to *Ann*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Roger Pendlebury* of *Snidehill*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Adam Eccleſton* of *Great Eccleſton*, and Coheir to *Adam Eccleſton* her Nephew. Fifthly and Laſtly, The *Worthingtons* of *Manchester*; From *Roger Worthington*, a Perſon of chief Note and Eſteem in that Town, (contemporary with the afore-mentioned *James Worthington*,) continued to *Francis Worthington*, (deceaſed *E. pr.*) Son of *Francis Worthington*, a younger Son to the ſaid *Roger*: His elder Brother *John Worthington*, (afterwards Doctor in Divinity,) and *Samuel Worthington* his younger Brother, (who died young) being tranſplanted to *Cambrige*; where, as the Name was well known in the Univerſity long before, (not to mention others ſince) in the Perſon of *William Worthington* of *Clarehall*, (who died *Feb.* 17. 1507. and was buried in St. *Edward*'s Church in *Cambrige*; witneſs his Marble Monument till the late Times;) ſo in the County, by the Office of another *William Worthington*, High Sheriff of *Cambrigeſhire*, *&c.* *Anno Eliz.* 8. 1566.

WORTHINGTON (*Gilbert*) D. D. Parſon of St. *Andrew Holborn*, in *Com. Middleſex*, in the time of King *Henry* VI. a moſt famous Preacher in thoſe days, greatly noted for his good Life; and (if not promoted, at leaſt) of powerful Intereſt at Court, as appears by the Teſtimony of Mr. *Stow* in his *Chronicle*, from a Record dated 26 *Hen.* VI. (1447) the Year in which he died.

WORTHINGTON (*John*) D. D. ſometime Maſter of *Jeſus*

Jeſus College, Vice-Chancellor of the *Univerſity*, and Rector of *Fen-Ditton* in the County of *Cambrige*; afterwards Rector of *Ingoldsby* in *Lincolnſhire*, and Prebendary in the Cathedral Church; born of virtuous and religious Parents at *Manchester*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, *Anno* 1617. His Father *Roger Worthington* afore-mentioned; his Mother deſcended from an antient Family of the *Heywoods* in the ſame County. As he was about to reſign the Rectory of *Ingoldsby*, by reaſon of his being choſen Lecturer at *Hackney*, near the City of *London*; and to hold of the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor*, the Rectory of St. *Bennet Fynk*, *London*, (where he had been Preacher before for two Years, till the dreadful Fire, *Anno* 1666;) departed this Life in *Nov.* 1671, at *Hackney* aforeſaid, (and lyeth interr'd in the Chancel,) ſurviv'd of his only Son and two of his Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife (deceaſed before him,) Daughter to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* Eſq; ſometime a *Spaniſh* Merchant at *London*, Brother of Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* Baronet. He hath left behind him the Character of a moſt excellent Perſon in all the Parts of his Life. In the private Capacities of a Chriſtian; one of ſtrict Piety and Devotion, accompanied with a ſweet and obliging Converſation, ſingular Sedateneſs and Sobriety of Spirit, profound Humility, univerſal Charity, and every other divine Grace and Vertue in a very high Degree: As a Scholar, of admirable Parts and Induſtry, well vers'd in all the varieties of ingenuous Studies and polite Literature, eminently skill'd in the learned Languages as well Oriental as Occidental, and completely furniſhed with all ſorts of uſeful Learning requiſite either to the Profeſſion of a Divine, or to render him more univerſally uſeful to the Learned part of the World: In his publick Capacities, a moſt vigilant Governor, profitable Preacher, and faithful Guide of Souls; whoſe conſtant deſire and endeavour was to maintain good Order, Peace and Charity, promote Piety and Learning, and propagate a reverential Regard to the Government and Diſcipline of the Church, where he had power and intereſt: One of ſingular Eminency for the vaſt Publickneſs of his Spirit, his mighty zeal and induſtry to be ſerviceable to the good of others, (much more in his deſire and eſteeem than heigth and greatneſs;) witneſs his unwearied Endeavours through the whole courſe of his Life; particularly thoſe uſeful pains he took for ſeveral Years together, in Collecting, Reviſing, and Publiſhing the Elaborate Works of the famous Mr. *Joſeph Mede*, one of the great Glories of our Church and Nation, ſometime Fellow of *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambrige*, and Chaplain to that moſt Reverend Primate and Martyr, Archbiſhop *Laud*; a moſt laborious Undertaking, ſo exceeding well perform'd, that thereby he hath highly obliged ſucceeding Ages, and raiſed up to himſelf a Monument, as long as Religion and Learning laſt in the World.

WORTHINGTON (*Thomas*) D. D. a Seminary Prieſt, and noted Writer, much eſteem'd for his extraordinary Learning and Piety; many Years Preſident of the *Engliſh* College at *Doway*; at length *Protonotarius Apoſtolicus*: When grown old, he laid down his Government in the College, and return'd into *England*; where he was born at *Blaynſco* in *Lancaſhire*, about the Year 1548, (fourth and youngeſt Son to *Peter Worthington* Eſq; before-mention'd,) and died in *Derbyſhire* about 1626. Having for about ſix Months before his Death, taken upon him the Order and Habit of the Society of *Jeſus*; as had long before him two of his Nephews, *John* and *Laurence*, Sons to *Richard Worthington* of *Blaynſco*, Eſq; by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of *Tho. Charnock* of *Charnock* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſquire.

WORTHINGTON (Sir *William*) of *Springfeild*, in *Com. Eſſex*, Knt. Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, (the Office being a place of Truſt and Dignity, held by Patent from the Crown) and one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen *Elizabeth* and to King *James* I. as his Father had been to King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*. A valiant and active Man in Martial Gallantry; as appears by an account of thoſe Lords and Gentlemen that were famous for publick Exercites of Arms in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; particularly (to omit other Inſtances,) in his being one of the *Defenders* at that Royal Combat and moſt Magnificent Triumph perform'd before her Majeſty, 1 *Jan.* 1581. where *Monſieur* of *France* (then Brother and Heir apparent to the *French* King and Suitor to Queen *Elizabeth*,) the Prince *D' Auſine*, the Earl of *Suſſex*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, the Count St. *Aignon*, Monſieur *Chaunallon* and Monſieur *Barqueville*, were *Challengers*. This Sir *William Worthington* was Son to *William Worthington* of *Orſett* in *Com. Eſſex*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Tirrell* of *Warley* in the ſame County, Knt. Maſter of the Horſe to King *Henry* VIII. And having married two Wives, (firſt, *Mary*, Daughter to *Richard Atkins* Recorder of *London*; ſecond, *Margaret*, Relict of *Richard Eden* of *Hanfield* in *Eſſex*, Daughter of *Chriſtopher Peyton* of *Bury St. Edm.* in *Suff.* Eſq, by *Jane* his Wife, Siſter to Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Knt.) by the firſt he left Iſſue four Daughters and Coheirs; *Margaret* married to *Francis Royſton* of *Hackney*, Gentleman-Penſioner to King *James* I. *Frances* married firſt to *Jo. Maſters*, ſecondly to *Jo. Gillett*; *Mary* married to *Gabriel Warcop* of *Alesford* in *Kent*, *alias* of *Hadley* in *Suff.* *Ann* married to *Francis Bernard* of *Margetine* and *Eaſt Hanfeild* in *Com. Eſſex*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace in the ſaid County, and Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, where he died at the Lodgings belonging to that Office, and was ſolemnly buried within the Chapel Royal in the ſaid Tower.

WORTIN, a Town and Dutchy of *Muſcovy* in the Northern part towards *Little Tartary* and *Lithuania*.

WOTTON (*Edward*) born at *Oxford*. He was bred to Learning, and practis'd Phyſick with great Reputation. He printed a Book, *De Differentiis Animalium*; in which, as *Poſſevin* obſerves, He has collected ſo fully what the Antients writ upon this Subject, and reconcil'd the ſeeming Diverſities of their Opinions ſo nicely, that all his Quotations ſeem to have been extracted out of one Author; and beſides this, he has made curious Remarks and judicious Corrections upon the whole. He died at *London* in 1555. *Thuan. Hiſt. Poſſevin.*

WOTTON (Sir *Henry*) Son of *Thomas Wotton* Eſq; by *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *William Finch* of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh in the County of *Kent*, was born at *Bockton-Hall* in *Com. Kent*, in 1568. He was admitted in *New College Oxford*, from whence he remov'd to *Queens*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts; at which time, he read three *Latin* Lectures, *De Oculo*, which gain'd him great Reputation, and the particular Eſteem of *Albericus Gentilis*, the *Law Profeſſor*. Upon his leaving *Oxford*, he travell'd into *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*; and having ſpent about nine Years abroad, he return'd into *England*, and became Secretary to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, with whom he continued till that Earl was proclaim'd Traitor, and then left *England* once more, and retiring to *Florence*, became ſo well known to the great Duke, that he was privately by him diſpatch'd away with Letters, to *James* VI. King of *Scots*, to acquaint him with a Deſign againſt his Life; and here, for his better Security, he went under the Name of *Octavio Baldi*: Having acquitted himſelf handſomly in this Buſineſs, his Services were remember'd by that Prince, who, when he came to the Crown of *England*, Knighted him, and ſent him thrice Ambaſſador to the *Republick* of *Venice*, once to the States of the *United Provinces*, twice to the Duke of *Savoy*, once to the Princes of the *Upper Germany* in the Convention of *Hailbrun*: He was ſent likewiſe to the Archduke *Leopold*, to the Duke of *Wittenburgh*, to the Imperial Cities of *Strasburgh* and *Ulme*, and to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. About 1623, he was made Provoſt of *Eaton*, where he ſpent the remainder of his Life. He died in 1639. Sir *Henry Wotton* was a Perſon of Wit, Learning and Piety, a very accompliſh'd Gentleman, and diſcharg'd his Embaſſies to ſatisfaction. His Writings are, *Epiſtola de Gaſparo Scioppio*. *Epiſtola ad Marcum Velſerum*. The *State of Chriſtendom*, or a more exact and curious Diſcovery of many ſecret Paſſages and hidden Myſteries of the Times; printed at *London* in 1657: Moſt of the reſt of his printed Works, are collected in a Book, call'd *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*. *Walton* in Sir *Henry Wotton*'s *Life*. *Athen. Oxon.*

WOTTON-BASSET, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, in *Kingsbridge* Hundred; ſo called for diſtinction from *Wotton-Under-Edge* in *Glocesterſhire*. 'Tis the Capital of its Hundred. From *London* 66 Miles.

WRANGEL (*Charles Guſtavus*) Mareſchal, then General and Lord High Conſtable of *Swedeland*, acquir'd great Dignities by his Valour, which he ſignaliz'd both by Sea and Land. Having the Command of a Squadron, he burn'd the Ships of the Admiral of *Denmark*. In 1646, he ſucceeded *Torſtenſton* as General of the Army, and the next Year took *Egger* in *Bohemia*, and the Town of *Bregens* with the Fort towards the Lake of *Conſtance*, where he made a great Booty. In 1648, being join'd with Mareſchal *Turenne* and *Koningſmark*, he defeated the *Imperialiſts* and *Bavarians* near *Sommerhauſen* in the Neighbourhood of *Augsbourg*. In 1658, Commanding the Naval Forces, he beat the *Hollanders* at the Chops of the *Sund*. He died in 1676, being Lord High Conſtable of *Swedeland*. *Puffendorf in Hiſt. Sivec.* *Memoirs Hiſtoriques, &c.*

WUCZIDERN, Lat. *Viminiacium*, or *Viminacium*, a Town of *Servia* upon the *Danube*, 15 Miles from *Belgrade* towards the Eaſt. It belongs to the *Turks*.

WURINGEN, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*. It depends on the Elector of *Cullen*, and is famous in Hiſtory by the Battel fought there formerly between thoſe of *Cologne* and the Duke of *Brabant*. *Baudrand.*

WURZEN, a little Town of *Miſnia* in *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, upon the River *Muldaw*. It belonged formerly to the Counts of this Name. It's now a Dependance of the Biſhoprick of *Meiſſen*; ſo that the Elector of *Saxony*, Adminiſtrator or Diſpoſer hereof, enjoys it. It's two Miles from *Leipſick* towards the Eaſt.

WYTEMBOGART (*John*) a famous Miniſter of the Remonſtrants in *Holland*, was born at *Utrecht* in 1557. After he had finiſh'd his firſt Studies in his own Country, he went to *Geneva*, where he ſtudied Divinity under *Theodore Beza*. He return'd to *Utrecht* in 1584, where he was choſen Miniſter. Being thence invited to the *Hague* in 1590, he preach'd in this laſt place both in *French* and *Dutch* with equal Applauſe. He was lov'd and eſteem'd by the *States* of *Holland*, by *John Oldenbarnevelt*, Advocate of the *States*, and by Prince *Maurice*, who had him to his Camp to preach. He was alſo adviſ'd with upon all important Matters; but being of the Number of thoſe that were for tolerating the Remonſtrants, whereof himſelf was one, he was forced to fly to *Antwerp*, whence he made his Eſcape into *France* for fear of *Barnevelt*'s Fate. His Goods were

confiſcated in 1619; but there being no proof againſt him of any thing beſides his being a Remonſtrant, he returned into *Holland* in 1626, after Prince *Maurice*'s Death, who was the Cauſe of his Baniſhment. He offer'd to juſtifie himſelf, but was not allowed, being only permitted, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, to buy one of his own Houſes: After which time he lived peaceably in *Holland*, performing the Function of the Miniſtry amongſt the Remonſtrants. He died there in 1644, in the 87th Year of his Age. The chiefeſt of his Works are, *His Life*, and *Eccleſiaſtick Hiſtory*, in Folio; wherein he gives a particular Account of what paſſed in *Holland* during the Synod of *Dort*. *Johannes Wytembogarts Leven.*

WYE, a River in *Wales*, riſes out of *Plindlimon Hill* upon the Borders of *Montgomery* and *Cardigan* Shires, runs through *Radnorſhire*, which it parts a good way from the County of *Brecknock*, and then through *Herefordſhire*. From thence it ſerves for a Boundary betwixt *Monmouth* and *Gloceſter* Shires, till it falls, within two Miles of *Chepſtow*, into the *Severn*. In *Radnorſhire* it waters *Rayador Gowy*; in *Brecknockſhire*, *Hay*; in *Herefordſhire*, *Hereford* and *Roſs*; in *Monmouthſhire*, *Monmouth* and *Chepſtow* aforeſaid.

X.

XTHIS Letter has the force of a double Conſonant, which made the Ancients often make uſe of it inſtead of *cs* and *gs*, ſaying *Apex* for *Apecs*, and *Grex* for *Grecs*. *Quintilian* and *Cicero* have obſerv'd, that this Letter cou'd be very well ſpar'd in Latin. The Ancients made uſe of it to mark *Ten*, which is the Reaſon that V, half the X, is put for *Five*: and in this ſenſe *Auſonius* ſpeaks of it in his Verſes *de Litt. Monoſ.*

In Latio numerus Denarius, Argolicum X.

There are alſo ſome ancient Coins called *Denarii*, becauſe the Letter X is ſtamped upon them.

XACCA, the firſt Founder of Idolatry in the *Indies* and *Eaſtern Countries*: but none but the *Japonees* call him ſo; for the *Indians* call him *Rama*; the *Chinois*, *Xian*; the People of *Tonquin*, *Chiaga*. The Hiſtory of his Life relates, that his Mother being big with him, dream'd that ſhe bore a white Elephant: And this Fable is the Occaſion of that ſo great Paſſion the Kings of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, and *China*, have for white Elephants, that they believe themſelves very happy when they can meet with any. This *Xacca* having retir'd into a Deſart, invented the Worſhip of Devils, and at his Return out of this Solitude, found 80000 Diſciples, amongſt whom he choſe 10000 to inſtruct others in theſe deteſtable Doctrines, ordering them to put no other Title to their Books but this, *Ipſe dixit*; and this to imitate the Submiſſion of the Diſciples of *Pythagoras*, who in ſpeaking of their Maſter uſed to ſay αὐτὸς ἔφα, *he himſelf affirm'd it*, meaning their Maſter. The Deſign of this Impoſtor in this, was to hinder Diſputes, leſt People ſhould forſake his Superſtitions upon a ſtrict Examination. The *Brachmanes* ſay, that *Xacca* has ſuffer'd a *Metempſychoſis* 80000 times, and that his Soul has paſs'd into ſo many different kinds of Beaſts, whereof the laſt was a white Elephant; and that after all theſe Changes he was receiv'd into the Company of the Gods, and is become a Pagode. *Kircher de la Chine.*

XAGUA, a Gulf upon the Southern Coaſts of the *Iſle of Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*. The *French* call it the great Port, becauſe it's one of the faireſt and moſt convenient in *America*. The Length is about a Cannon ſhot, and the Breadth as far as a Piſtol can carry. It's hemm'd in on both ſides with Rocks, which ſeem a Wall they are ſo even: theſe form a Key. It's ſo deep, that any Ships may eaſily come into it. Over-againſt this Channel is a great Bay, environ'd with a riſing Ground. This Bay has about ſix Leagues in circuit; and in the middle of it there is a little Iſland, where Ships have the beſt Water in the World. In the Neighbourhood of this Port the *Spaniards* have Parks, wherein they breed a great number of Swine: theſe Parks have Trees which bear Fruit and Grain ſucceſſively every Year; ſo that theſe Hogs never go abroad for Food. There are ſome *Spaniards* who get 5 or 6000 Crowns a Year by theſe Parks, without being at any conſiderable Expences. *Oexmelin. Hiſt. des Indes.*

XAMSI, a Province of *China*, to the North, between *Pekeli* and *Xenſi*. The chief Town is called *Taiven*; the other principal Towns are, *Tingianb*, *Teitung*, *Lugan*, and *Fuencheu*; who have 72 other Towns under them. Some affirm, that there are hot Wells in this Province made uſe of to boil Meat in this faſhion: The hole or mouth of the Well is all made up, only a place left to put the Pot in; ſo the ſtrength of the Fumes being thus ſhut in, the Meat is boil'd in a very ſhort time. Theſe Wells are thought to be nothing elſe but certain Conduits that are heated by ſubterranean Fires. Here is alſo Pit-Coal, much of the nature of that of *Juliers* in *Germany*. When it's drawn up they break and make it up into a kind of Paſte or Mortar; and being thus prepared, it is hard to make it take fire: but when it once burns it laſts a long time. *Kircher. China. Martinius Atlas Sin.*

XANTHUS, a River of *Leſſer Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor* or *Natolia*, otherwiſe call'd *Scamander*. It was called *Xanthus* for the property of its Water, which makes the Wool of Sheep that drink of it Yellow; which the *Greeks* call *Xanthum*. *Ariſt. Hiſt. Animalium, lib.* 3.

XANTIENS, *Xanthiens*, certain People of *Aſia*, who being beſieged and brought very low by *Harpagus* Lieutenant to King *Cyrus*, ſhut their Children, Wives, Servants, and Goods, in their Citadel, and put fire to it, then ran deſperately upon the Enemy, and were all cut off. *Herod. lib.* 1.

XANTIPPE, *Socrates*'s Wife, and a troubleſome one. *Alcibiades* ask'd *Socrates*, How he did to bear with her? the other anſwer'd, She exercis'd his Patience, and ſo inured him the better to bear the Humours of other troubleſome People. *Laertius.*

XANTIPPUS, a famous *Lacedemonian*, was ſent by his Country to ſuccour the *Carthaginians* againſt the *Romans*; who under the Conduct of *Attilius Regulus* had beat *Amilcar* and the two *Aſdrubals*. This brave Commander ſtop'd the *Romans* Proſperity, beat them in ſeveral Rencounters, and in ſpight of *Regulus*'s Reſiſtance put the *Carthaginians* upon the Offenſive. After this Service the *Carthaginians* ſent him home with many Tokens of their Acknowledgment; but under-hand ordered thoſe that were to ſee him back, to contrive that he might be Caſt away. This Treachery confirm'd the general Opinion, That the *Carthaginians* were not to be Truſted. *Appianus Alexandrinus de Bello Lybico.*

XANTUNG, a Province of the Empire of *China*, one of the fertileſt of the whole Country. Its Towns are *Cinan*, *Jencheu*, *Tachang*, *Cingeheu*, *Tengeheu*, and *Laicheu*, which are Capitals of 98 others.

XAOHJNG, a Town of *China* upon the River *Che* in the Province of *Chekiangt*, one of the fineſt of the Country: built like *Venice*.

XAVIER. See *Francis Xavier*.

XAUXA, a River of *Southern America* in *Peru*. It comes out of the Lake of *Chincaſocha*, and receives the Rivers of *Parchos*, of *Timague*, *Abancay*, *Apurima*, and *Incay*; and afterwards paſſes through the Provinces of *Maina*, *Mananes*, *Pachamores*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the great River of the *Amazones*.

XENARCHUS, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, Native of *Seleucia*, a Town of *Cilicia* in *Aſia minor*, and *Strabo*'s Maſter. He taught publickly in *Alexandria*, and was belov'd by the Emperor *Auguſtus*. He loſt his Sight a little before his Death. There was another Comick Poet of this Name quoted by *Ariſtotle*, &c.

XENIADES of *Corinth* being about to buy *Diogenes* the *Cynick* amongſt other Slaves, ask'd him what he could do? To which he anſwer'd, That he knew how to command People that had their Liberty. This Anſwer made *Xeniades* buy him; and giving him his Liberty, with the Charge of his Children, ſaid, Receive theſe, and command them. *Aulus Gellius l.* 2. *c.* 18.

XENOCRATES of *Calcedon*, Philoſopher, Son of *Agathenor*, was *Plato*'s Diſciple. Though his Judgment was good, his Parts ſeem'd a little heavy: which made his Maſter ſay, that *Ariſtotle* wanted a Bridle, and *Xenocrates* a Spur. He govern'd the School of *Athens* for 25 Years, and was ſent Embaſſador by the *Athenians* to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, and a long time after to *Antipater*; in which Occaſions he ſhew'd much Prudence and Moderation. *Alexander* the *Great* had ſo great an Eſteem for him, that he ſent his Embaſſadors to carry him 30 Talents of Gold; which *Xenocrates* return'd again: and having treated the Embaſſadors at his Table, ſaid, *You ſee I do not need your Preſents, for a little ſatisfies me*; *Money is neceſſary to Kings*, *Philoſophers have no occaſion of any.* He uſed to ſay, *That ſeveral have repented of Speaking, but none, or very few, of having held their Tongues.* He chid a Scholar that came to hear him without ſtudying the Mathematicks, that Science being, in his Opinion, the Key to all others. He writ ſix Books upon Nature, ſix of Philoſophy, and one concerning Riches. It's ſaid he died ſtifled in a heap of Meal that he fell into, in the 82d Year of his Age. *Voſſius. Geſner.*

XENOPHANES of *Colophon*, a Philoſopher, was in great eſteem in the LXth Olympiad. It's ſaid, that being baniſh'd his Country he went to *Zanale* and *Catana* in *Sicily*, and that he compos'd a great number of Verſes; *Diogenes Laertius* ſays 2000. He admitted four Elements, and an infinite number of Worlds. *Diog. Laert.*

XENOPHILUS, a Muſician, and *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, noted for living 105 Years in perfect Health and great Reputation. *Pliny.*

XENOPHON, General, Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian, was Native of *Athens*, and Son of *Gryllus*. He ſtuck to *Socrates*, and was one of the moſt famous Diſciples that this Philoſopher had; but at laſt was oblig'd to take to the Profeſſion of Arms; and being at the Head of the Troops, he enter'd *Byzantium*, and by his Eloquence hinder'd that Town's being plunder'd. This was in the XCVth Olympiad. Afterwards he had the Honour of making that memorable Retreat with 10000 *Greeks* ſent to aſſiſt *Cyrus* the *Younger*; of which Retreat *Xenophon* hath left us the Hiſtory. He publiſh'd that of *Thucydides*, and continued it, being the firſt Philoſopher that undertook this ſort of work. He alſo writ *Cyrus* the *Elder*'s Inſtitution; a Work, according to *Cicero*, purely Moral and not Hiſtorical. Theſe fine Pieces gain'd their Author the Sirname of the *Grecian* Bee, and *Athenian* Muſe, to expreſs his fine Language and ſmooth Stile. As for the Book of Equivocals, printed in the laſt Age under his Name, it's well enough known to be a Cheat of *Annius de Viterbo*, as well as that of *Beroſus*, and a dozen more. As for the reſt, he and *Plato* were no great Friends; but *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, it was only an Emulation for Reputation in point of Learning. After the famous Retreat out of *Perſia*, *Xenophon* follow'd *Ageſilaus* into *Aſia*, was with him at the Battel of *Coronea*, whence he retir'd to *Scillus* that belong'd to the *Lacedemonians*, becauſe he was baniſh'd *Athens* for ſiding with *Cyrus*. He liv'd there and ſtudy'd Philoſophy, compoſing ſeveral Treatiſes of Morals, with the Hiſtory mention'd before, until the *Lacedemonians* were ſubdued by *Epaminondas*: then he retir'd to *Corinth*, where he died, aged 90 Years, in the CVth Olympiad. It's ſaid of *Xenophon*, that News being brought him, as he was Sacrificing, that his Son was dead, he put off the Garland of Flowers which he wore on his Head; but when he heard that he died like a courageous Man, and that it was he who kill'd *Epaminondas* at the Battel of *Mantinea*, he put on his Garland again. There have been ſeveral other Authors of this Name. *Diog. Laert. lib.* 2. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

XENSI, a Province of *China*, the Capital of which is *Sigan*. The other Cities are, *Fungciang*, *Hancchung*, *Pingleang*, and *Gungchand*, *Liniaco*, *Kingiang*, and *Sangang*, with 108 leſs conſiderable Towns, and 19 Fortreſſes. *Martin Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

XEQUEAYDAR, King of *Perſia*, and Father of *Iſmael Sophi*, he was Native of *Ardeville* in the Province of *Chirvan* or *Servan*, near the Sea of *Tabriſtan*. It's in this Town the Kings of *Perſia*, and Princes of the Blood, are buried. *Cha-Sophi*'s Tomb is in the principal Moſque, which is made of fine inlaid Wood, and environ'd with Silver and Gold Candleſticks for Lights on Days of Solemnity.

XEROPHAGIA, Faſt-days in the firſt Ages of the Church, on which they did eat nothing but Bread and Salt, and drank only Water. The Word comes from ξηρὸς *Dry* and φαγεῖν *to Eat*; as if we ſhould ſay, a Faſt wherein one is to eat nothing but dry things: afterwards there were Pulſe, Herbs, and Fruits added. This great Faſt was kept the ſix Days of the Holy Week, for Devotion, and not by Obligation; ſo that the Church condemn'd the *Montaniſts*, who of their own private Authority would oblige all People not only to obſerve the *Xerophagia* of the Holy Week, but alſo other Faſts that they had eſtabliſhed as well as ſeveral Lents. The *Eſſenes*, whether they were Jews, or the firſt Chriſtians of the Church of *Alexandria*, obſerv'd *Xerophagia*, or certain Days; for *Philo* ſays, that to their Bread and Water they put nothing but Salt and Hyſſop. *Epiphan. in Expoſit. Fidei. Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 2. *Tertull. adverſ. Pſychicos.*

XERXES, the firſt of this Name King of *Perſia*, though but ſecond Son of *Darius*, yet was preferred to *Artabazanez*, the eldeſt Brother. The Reaſon of the Choice was this, that *Xerxes* was born of *Atoſſa* when his Father was King, the other being born when *Darius* was but a private Gentleman. *Xerxes* ſucceeded in the 269th Year of *Rome*. He begun his Reign by reducing *Egypt*, whereof he made his Brother *Achemenes* Governor; afterwards made War againſt *Greece*, ſome ſay with eight hundred thouſand Men. He laid a Bridge over the *Helleſpont*, and then dug through the Iſthmus of *Mount Athos*; but being come as far as the Straights of *Thermopylæ*, *Leonidas* and only 300 *Lacedemonians* diſputed that Paſs with a great deal of Bravery againſt all his Army, and kill'd him and a great many Men, but at laſt were overlaid by numbers. At the ſame time the *Athenians* gain'd the Sea-fight of *Salamis*, which Loſs, attended with many Shipwrecks, ſo ſtartled *Xerxes*, that he return'd home, leaving *Mardonius* to command the reſt of the Army in *Greece*. *Artabanus*, Native of *Hyrcania*, kill'd him in the 289th Year of *Rome*, after a Reign of 20 Years. *Artaxerxes* ſucceeded him, and left *Xerxes* II. who reign'd but two Months, in the 329th Year of *Rome*. *Herodotus lib.* 7. *&* 8. *Diodor. Sicul. Juſtin. Plutarch, &c.*

XICOCO, an Iſland of *Japan*, alſo call'd *Chicoko* or four Kingdoms, becauſe it has ſo many, *viz. Ava*, *Ivo*, *Sanuqui*, and *Toſa*; but there is no conſiderable Town in any.

XIMENES (*Francis*) Cardinal of *Spain*, and Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, was of the Family of *Ciſneres* in the Country of *Villaiza*. He had a hand in the Edition of the Bible of *Alcala*, in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Chaldaick*. And to make this Work perfect, bought the moſt ancient Manuſcripts that could be found, which he got examin'd by People very learned and well vers'd in the Tongues: Seven *Hebrew* Copies coſt him 4000 Crowns; the ancient *Latin* and *Greek* Manuſcripts of 800 Years ſtanding, coſt very conſiderable Sums; the Work began in 1520, and was in hand 15 Years. After the Taking of *Granada* he headed the Troops that Took *Oran* in *Africa*. It was he who Founded the fine College of *Alcala*, and the ſtately Library that is there. He preach'd to the *Mahometans* that remain'd at *Granada*, and had ſuch good Succeſs, that 3000 of them, with a Prince of the Blood of the Kings of *Granada*, were Converted in one Day. He Baptis'd this great Multitude in a ſpacious Square or Market-place where they were met; ſprinkled them altogether with Water; then ordering all the Books of the *Alcoran* to be brought into the publick place of *Granada*, he ſet fire to them, and this Day is ſolemnized yearly in *Spain*. In the War that *Ferdinand* undertook in *Africa* againſt the *Moors*, the Cardinal proffer'd to keep the Army ſix Months, upon condition that his Expences ſhould be again repaid, or he have the Lands and Profits of the Conqueſt ſettled upon his See. This Agreement being made, he made himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſs of *Mazalcanir*, then entred Victorious into the Town of *Oran*, whereof he ſent the Keys to his College of *Alcala*. He march'd arm'd at the Head of his Troops, a very tall Clergy-man bearing a Triple-Croſs before him, with others after him, and their Swords girt round them over their Habits. At his Return *Ferdinand* went to meet him four Leagues out of *Seville*, and alighted to embrace him: At another time this Prince happening to be ill, had himſelf carried in a Litter to meet him, as the Guardian of his Kingdom. This Cardinal foreſeeing a great Dearth, made publick Granaries at *Toledo*, *Alcala*, and *Torrelaguna*, which he fill'd with Corn at his own Charge. This won him the Peoples Hearts ſo much, that to preſerve the Memory of the Action, they had it engraven in Marble in the Senate-Hall at *Toledo*, and in the publick Market-place, where the Memory was renew'd by an Oration every Year in praiſe of this Benefactor. He alſo embelliſh'd the Borough of *Torrelaguna* with a very fine Monaſtery; and for the Conveniency of the Place, brought a Fountain of clear Water through Rocks and Mountains, which is thought to have coſt him a Million of Gold. *Ferdinand*, at his Death, in 1516, left him the Government of his Kingdom, becauſe his Grandchild *Charles* was then in *Flanders*, who at his Return home was proclaim'd King, though his Mother was then alive. Some of the Noblemen of the Kingdom were againſt this, which cauſed ſome Troubles; but *Ximenes* ſoon brought theſe Lords to acquieſce, then reform'd the Officers of the Supreme Council, and thoſe of the Court, and order'd a ſevere Adminiſtration of Juſtice againſt the Oppreſſions of the Grandees. Having diſmiſs'd the two Favourites of Prince *Ferdinand*, Brother to King *Charles*, whom he did not like, ſome of that Prince's Officers ask'd him boldly, By what Power he acted ſo? Whereupon he ſhew'd them ſome of the Army that were his ordinary Guard, and ſaid, The Power he had to execute the King's Command, conſiſted in them: Then ſhaking his Cord of St. *Francis*'s Order, he ſaid, That was enough to bring haughty Subjects to Reaſon: At the ſame time he got ſome Cannons fir'd, and a *Salvo* of Fire-locks, concluding in theſe Words, *Hæc eſt ultima ratio Regis*; which put an end to that Boldneſs. After he had govern'd 22 Years under *Ferdinand*, *Iſabelle*, *Jean*, *Philip*, and *Charles*, he was poiſon'd by reading a Letter which he receiv'd from *Flanders*, and after by a Potion that put an end to his Life in 1517, at the 80th Year of his Age. See his Life by *F. Fletcher* Biſhop of *Nimes*, Printed at *Paris* and *Amſterdam* in 1693.

XIMO, an Iſland of *Japan*, and one of the three principal Parts of the Country. It's alſo called *Saicock*, that is, nine Kingdoms, becauſe there are ſo many, which are, *Figen*, *Bunga*, *Chicuien*, *Fingo*, *Fuunga*, *Bugen*, *Satcuma*, *Vojumi*, and *Uto*. The chief Towns are, *Arima*, *Bungo*, *Nangaſachi*, *Satcuma*, &c. *Nangaſac*, which is upon the Weſtern Coaſt of the Iſle of *Ximo*, and is Capital of it, has pleaſant Gardens and Plains, which makes it the beſt Peopled Place of *Japan*, and the Inhabitants are the civileſt of all the reſt.

XI-OAM-TI, or *Xius*, Emperor of *China*, who Reign'd about 246 Years before Chriſt, having ſubdued all *China*, whereof he poſſeſt but a part before, carried his victorious Arms againſt the *Tartars*, and to hinder their Incurſions, built the famous Wall that parts *China* from *Tartary*. It's ſaid this Wall is 300 *German* Miles in Length, beginning from the Gulf of *Xanpan*, otherwiſe called the Gulf of *Gang*, and continuing to the River *Hoang*, or *Yellow* River, in the Weſtern part of the Province of *Xanſi*, without any Interruption, except where inacceſſible Mountains render it needleſs. It's not all in a ſtraight Line, but winds according to the Situation of the Places which it encloſes. This Bulwark is 30 Cubits high, and 12 broad, and in ſome Places 15, fortified with Towers at certain diſtances one from the other. It has its Gates to go in and out by, as there is occaſion, and near theſe are Fortreſſes to defend them. There are alſo Arches for the Rivers to run through. This great Building was ended in five Years time; which is not very incredible, becauſe that Emperor order'd that a Man out of every ten, throughout the whole Kingdom, ſhould work at it. And the *Chinois* write, that ſeveral Ships laden with Iron were ſunk in the

the Gulf of *Gang* to ſupport the Foundations of the Wall that was advanced 10 Furlongs into that Sea. *Kircher. China.*

XIPHILIN (*John*) Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, liv'd in the XIth Century, was a Perſon of Probity and Learning. He died in 1080. He Epitomiz'd the Hiſtory of *Dion Caſſius*. *Glycas. Andr. Schottus. Prolog. in Phot. Bibl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

XOA, or *Xaoa*, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Ethiopia*, towards *Zanguebar*. The King of *Abyſſinia* poſſeſſes part, the reſt being taken from him by the *Galas* or *Inbangales*, who are very powerful in this Kingdom.

XYLANDER (or *Xylandre William*) a *German*, Native of *Ausbourg*. His Friends being poor, the Magiſtrates maintain'd him as a poor Scholar in the Univerſity whilſt he follow'd his Studies, in which he made ſuch progreſs, that he was a conſiderable Maſter in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Languages, was a Poet, a Philoſopher, Muſician, Hiſtorian, and Mathematician, as appears by his learned Works; the principal of which are, *Geometrica & Aſtronomica varia Annotationes in Sleidanum de quatuor Imperiis. Strabonis Geographia, & Dionis Caſſii Hiſtoria cum Annotationibus, &c.* He died at *Heidelberg* in 1576, being 44 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam. &c.*

Y.

YTHIS Letter is borrow'd from the Greek, and has its true Uſe in Words deriv'd from that Tongue; but ſome leave it quite out, and uſe *i* in its place. See *Palamedes*. It's alſo call'd *Pythagoras*'s Letter: not that that Philoſopher invented it, but becauſe he aſcribed two Ends to all Things, *Vertue* and *Senſuality*, expreſſed by the two Points of the y. Hence *Perſius Sat.* 3.

Et tibi quæ Samios deduxit Litera ramos
Surgentem dextro monſtravit limite callem.

And *Virgil*;

Litera Pythagoræ diſcrimine ſecta bicorni.

Y, or *Het-Y*. Thus they call in *Holland* a Branch of *Zuyder-Zee*, that ſerves as a Port to *Amſterdam*, and runs from Eaſt to Weſt between South and North *Holland*, as far as *Beverwyk*.

YACOBDAL, a Royal Houſe, built about half a League or thereabout from *Stokholm* in *Swedeland*. This Houſe is, without diſpute, one of the fineſt of the whole Kingdom. The Kings of *Swedeland* walk there often in the Summer-time, becauſe there are fine Walks, Fountains, Grotto's, and Waterworks, that render it very charming.

YARLEY, an indifferent good Market Town in the Fenny part of *Huntingtonſhire*, 72 Miles from *London*.

YARMOUTH, Lat. *Garianonum*, a Sea-Port and Borough-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Norfolk*, bordering upon *Suffolk*; called *Yarmouth* from the River *Yare*, near the Mouth whereof it is ſeated. 'Tis the beſt Harbour in the whole County of *Norfolk*, and the Key of this Coaſt, affording a ready Paſſage to *Holland*, and being a frequent Shelter to the *New-Caſtle* Fleets when diſtreſſed by Weather; noted beſides for Herring-fiſhing in the Seas adjacent about the Month of *September*, which draws a great Concourſe of People, and makes the Town much richer all the Year after. It was a *Roman* Town. *Cordick*, the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, Landed firſt in this place, about 507; and not finding it worth while to ſettle, went to Sea again, and founded the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom. Between this and the Conqueror's time this Town was rebuilt by the *Saxons*. In *Edward* the Confeſſor's time it had 70 Burgeſſes. About 1340 the Inhabitants Walled it. *Henry* II. gave it the firſt Charter. After this they had a War with the Town of *Loweſtoft*, between which two there was a Quarrel which has laſted to our Times. In 1652 there was a War with the *Hollanders*, and the Merchants of *London* oppreſſing them in their Herring-Trade, they began to ſend Ships to *Legorne* in *Italy*, and by degrees enlarg'd their Trade to all Parts; ſo that it became the beſt traded Town on the Eaſt of *England*: But the two following *Dutch* Wars fell heavy on them. In 1684 *Charles* II. made this a Mayor-Town. It has but one Church, but it's a very large one, built by *Herbert* the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*. King *Charles* II. in 1673, created *William Paſton* Viſcount *Yarmouth*, and in 1679 made him Earl of *Yarmouth*, whoſe Son now enjoys that Title. The Corporation returns two Parliament-Men. There is another *Yarmouth* upon the North-weſt Coaſt of the *Iſle of Wight*, in the Hundred of *Weſt-Medine*, well built with Free-Stone, fortified with a Caſtle and Works; the ſecond Town of Note next to *Newport*, in that Iſland.

YARUM, a ſmall Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Tees*, over which it has a Bridge. It's 176 Miles from *London*.

YORK, *Eboracum*, the ſecond City of *England*, and an Archbiſhop's See, is the chief Place of *Yorkſhire*, diſtant from *London* 150 Miles, North by Weſt. It lies in the North-Riding, watered by the River *Ouſe*, which divides it into two Parts, whereof the Eaſt Part is the chief. In general, 'tis a fair, large, and beautiful City, ſeated in a ſpacious Plain, adorned with many fair Buildings both publick and private, and encloſed with a good Wall with ſeveral Turrets upon it. A City rich and populous, well inhabited by Gentry and wealthy Tradeſmen, and containing about 20 Pariſhes. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a Church of ſo magnificent Structure, that it deſerves to be put in the firſt Rank of the Cathedrals. Firſt built, or rather begun, by *Edwin* King of the *Northumbers*, An. 627, and finiſh'd by his Succeſſor King *Oſwald*. But being afterwards deſtroyed by Fire, and by the Fury of the *Danes*, that which now ſtands was erected in the place thereof by Archbiſhop *Thomas*, and after, by degrees, adorned and beautified by his Succeſſors. This City was by the *Romans* held in ſo great eſteem, that *Severus* their Emperor had his Palace here, where he ended his days. Here alſo, upon the Death of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, ſirnamed *Chlorus*, his Son *Conſtantine* was proclaimed Emperor. So that *York* ſeems to be the Place where the *Roman* Emperors kept their Court in this Iſland. This City flouriſh'd alſo a long time under the *Engliſh-Saxons* Dominions, till the *Danes* coming like a mighty Storm fell foul upon it, and won it from *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*: but King *Ethelſtan* recovered it from them, and overthrew the Caſtle wherewith they had fortified it. After this it ſtruggled with many Calamities, till in the Conqueror's Time it began to flouriſh again, with the Aſſiſtance of the Nobility and Gentry in thoſe parts. It is govern'd to this day by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, with ſeveral inferior Officers; the Mayor being honoured with the Title of Lord, as well as the Mayor of *London*, who are the two only Magiſtrates of this Rank that are ſo dignified. This is the ancienteſt Metropolitan See in *England*, being ſo made at the firſt general Admittance of the Goſpel in the time of the *Britiſh* King *Lucius*. When the *Saxons* embraced the Chriſtian Faith this City recover'd its former Honour in the Perſon of *Paulinus*, made Archbiſhop hereof about the Year 625, with a Metropolitan Juriſdiction over all the Biſhops of *Scotland*; who did from hence receive their Conſecration, and ſwore Canonical Obedience to this See. But, under colour of the many and moſt bloody Wars between the two Kingdoms, the *Scots* pretending the Metropolitan of *York* could bear no fatherly Affection to his Sons of *Scotland*, they withdrew themſelves from his Obedience, and had Archbiſhops of their own. This happened above 200 Years ago, *George Nevil* being then Archbiſhop of *York*. As for the Precedency betwixt the two Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, it was ordered, by Pope *Gregory*'s Inſtitution, that the firſt Confirmed of the two ſhould have the Precedency: But great Contentions ariſing about it, and ſeveral Appeals being made to the Pope for a Deciſion, at laſt it was determined in favour of the See of *Canterbury*; yet ſo that the Archbiſhop of *York* might write himſelf *Primate of England*, whilſt the other Archbiſhop aſſumed the Style of *Primate of all England*, as it ſtill continueth. Thus he has ſtill the Precedency before all Dukes not being of the Royal Blood, as alſo before all the Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor, and has the Title of *Grace* given him. As a Metropolitan, he has but three Suffragan Biſhops, viz. *Durham*, *Carliſle*, and *Cheſter*; beſides the Biſhop of *Man*. As a Dioceſan, his Biſhoprick contains the better part of *Yorkſhire*, and all *Nottinghamſhire*; in all 581 Pariſhes, whereof 336 Impropriated. The ſame was rated at firſt in the King's Book 2035 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* But now, ſince the great Diminution made by King *Henry* VIII. 1609 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* The Clergies Tenths come to 1113 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* And whereas the Biſhoprick of *Canterbury* has but one Archdeacon, this has four, *viz.* of *York*, *Cleveland*, *Eaſt-Riding*, and *Nottingham*. Laſtly, this City is diſtinguiſhed amongſt all the reſt for the Title of *Duke* it has given to divers Princes of the Royal Blood, and particularly to King *James* II. before he came to the Crown. As for the Prophecy concerning *York*, contained in theſe Words, *Lincoln was, London is*, and *York ſhall be*, 'tis plain that *Lincoln* has been a far greater and richer City than it is, and that *London* has now the Pre-eminency; but what *York* ſhall be, God knows. It was, I confeſs, in a fair way of Preferment, by the convenient Situation thereof, upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland* under King *James* I. But, as my Author ſays, thoſe who hope it ſhall be the *Engliſh* Metropolis, muſt wait till the *Thames*

run under the great Arch of *Ouſe* Bridge. So that I am apt to think, the Meaning of the Prophecy is, that *York* ſhall be ſtill as it was before.

YORKSHIRE, *Eboracenſis Comitatus*, ſo called from *York* (*Eboracum.*) Its principal Place is a Maritime County in the North of *England*, and the greateſt in the whole Kingdom. Bounded Northward partly by the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and partly by the *German* Sea, Southward by *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, and *Darby* Shires, Eaſtward by the *German* Sea, Weſtward by *Weſtmorland*, *Lancaſhire*, and a part of *Cheſhire*. From the County of *Durham* it is parted by the River *Tees*, and from *Lincolnſhire* by the *Humber*. It extends to a Square of 80 Miles at leaſt. The whole divided into three general parts, called *Eaſt*, *North*, and *Weſt Riding*: the firſt ſub-divided into ſix Wapentakes or Hundreds, the ſecond into twelve, and the third into ten, in all twenty eight. Now in the Eaſt and North Ridings together there are reckon'd 459 Pariſhes, and 25 Market Towns; and in the Weſt Riding 104 Pariſhes, and 21 Market Towns, in all 563 Pariſhes, beſides many *Chapels of Eaſe* equal to moſt Pariſhes for Bigneſs and Reſort of People, and 46 Market Towns. The ancient Inhabitants of this large County were part of the *Brigantes*, a general Name whereby the *Romans* called not only the People of *Yorkſhire*, but alſo thoſe of *Lancaſhire*, *Durham*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Cumberland*. In the time of the Heptarchy, *Yorkſhire*, with the aforeſaid Counties, and that of *Northumberland*, made the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*. And now, for Church-Government, the better part of *Yorkſhire*, with all *Nottinghamſhire*, make up the Dioceſe of *York*. Other Counties have indeed more of the warm Sun, but this has as much as any of God's temporal Bleſſings. Let a Surveyor, ſays the Ingenious M. *Tho. Fuller*, ſet his Centre at *Pontefract* or thereabouts, and take the Circumference of 20 Miles, he there will meet with a Tract of Ground not exceeded by any, nor equalled for the Goodneſs and Plenty of ſome Commodities: nay, he would term it the *Garden of England*, but that it is ſo far from the Manſion-houſe, the City of *London*. And thoſe, ſays he, who care not to go thither becauſe of its great diſtance, would not deſire (were they but ſettled there) to come from thence, ſuch is the Delight and Pleaſure therein. Then he goes on with the Story of *Tonſtall* Biſhop of *Durham*, who attending King *Henry* VIII. in his Progreſs to *York*, ſhew'd the King a Valley ſome Miles North of *Doncaſter*, which he avowed to be the richeſt that ever he found in all his Travels through *Europe*. For within 10 Miles of *Haſſelwood*, the Seat of the *Vavaſors*, there were 165 Mannor-houſes of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the beſt Quality; 275 ſeveral Woods, whereof ſome of 500 Acres; 32 Parks, and two Chaſes of Deer; 120 Rivers and Brooks, whereof 5 Navigable, and well ſtored with Salmon and other Fiſh; 76 Water-mills, for the grinding of Corn, on the aforeſaid Rivers; 25 Coal-mines, yielding abundance of Fuel for the whole Country; 3 Forges for making of Iron, and Stone enough for the ſame; and, within the ſame Limits, as much Sport and Pleaſure for Hunting, Hawking, Fiſhing, and Fowling, as in any Place of *England* beſides. But to come to a general Deſcription of the County, *Speed* hits it right when he ſays, that if one part thereof be ſtony and barren Ground, another is as fertile, and richly adorned with Corn-fields. If ſome Places be naked and deſtitute of Woods, others are ſhadowed with fine Foreſts. If it be ſomewhere mooriſh, miry, and unpleaſant, it is in other Places as pleaſant and delightful as the Eye can wiſh. As for Rivers, here are many of good note: for, beſides the *Tees* and the *Humber* (this laſt a very large one) you will find in this County the *Swale*, *Toure*, *Nyd*, *Wharf*, *Are*, and *Calder*, whoſe Springs are in the Weſt, the *Derwent* in the North, and the *Hull* in the Eaſt Riding. In this County are bred the beſt Race of *Engliſh* Horſes, whoſe Keeping commonly in ſteep and ſtoney Ground brings them to firmneſs of Footing and hardneſs of Hoof. Here is alſo abundance of Jear, Alum, Limeſtone, Liquorice, and Medicinal Waters. Amongſt its Manufactures, Cloathing is the principal: next to which, *Rippon* Spurs, *Sheffield* Knives and Blades, and *Sherburn* Pins, are of ſpecial Note: Theſe laſt, though counted a thing next to nothing, yet of that general uſe, that whereas formerly Strangers (according to *Stow*) have ſold Pins in this Land to the Value of threeſcore thouſand Pounds a Year, now there is much of them exported into foreign Parts. As for Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes, for State as well as Conveniency, no County goes beyond this. Amongſt which, *Wereſel-Caſtle* upon the *Derwent*, erected by the Lord *Percy* Earl of *Winchelſea* in *Richard* II.'s Reign, was formerly counted an admirable Fabrick. Laſtly, 'tis obſervable, that this County yields the moſt Titles of Honour of any other, there being at this time two Dukes, one Dutcheſs, one Marquis, and nine Earls, that have their Titles out of *Yorkſhire*. The Dukes are of *Richmond* and *Bolton*; the Dutcheſs, of *Cleveland*; the Marquis, of *Halifax*; the Earls, of *Mulgrave*, *Kingſton*, *Strafford*, *Craven*, *Burlington*, *Holderneſs*, *Derwentwater*, *Falconberg*, and *Scarborough*. Beſides the Knights of the Shire, it has 15 Towns which ſend two Burgeſſes each to Parliament.

YUCATAN, *Yeatana*, a large Province of *New Spain*, ſeated in the Boſom of the Gulf of *Mexico*, in the Form of a *Peninſula*, over-againſt the North Point of *Cuba*; ſo that it divides that great Gulf into two parts, the North called the Gulf of *New Spain*, the South the Gulf *Honduras*. This Land was diſcovered by *Cortez* in 1517, and was then thought to be an Iſland. It is in Circuit 250 *Spaniſh* Leagues. The Air is of the hotteſt, and it has neither River nor Torrent, but plenty of Well-water. It yields *Indian* Fruits and Corn in good plenty. The Inhabitants ſay their Anceſtors came from the Eaſt; and they have a kind of Baptiſm amongſt them. There is vaſt Foundations of Stone Buildings, though they have no Iron, nor any other Metals whatſoever. They never contracted Matrimony before they were Baptized, and they faſted three Days before they were admitted to it; but they had nothing of Chriſtianity beſides this Ceremony, without any form of Words; ſo that it was nothing but a ſhadow of Baptiſm. They have now plenty of *European* Cattel brought in by the *Spaniards*. Mountains running from Eaſt to Weſt divide it into two parts; the North part is very populous, becauſe better watered and cooled by the Breezes; but thoſe that live on the Mountains are moſt healthful, and live longeſt. *Cortez* began the Conqueſt of this Province in 1527. The principal City is *Merida* in 20 North Lat. in which the Governor reſides. The *Indians* called it *Mayapan*. *Yucatan* is 70 Leagues diſtant from the North Cape of *Cuba*.

YVETOT, a little Tract of Land of *Normandy* in the Country of *Caux* near *Caudebeck*, whereof the Lord is ſaid to have formerly had the Title of King, and that from *Clotarius* I.'s days, who having kill'd *Walter* Lord of *Yvetot* in the Church of *Soiſſons*, condemn'd the Action afterwards; and being willing to repair it ſome way, erected the Lordſhip into a Kingdom: In which he did but follow the Practice of the *Feudal* Law, by which the Vaſſal was acquitted of all Homage and Service if the Lord aſſaulted his Perſon; of which there are ſeveral Precedents in Hiſtory. Thoſe that are againſt this Hiſtory, demand a ſight of the original Grant, which cannot be produc'd, and allege, that it's ſeldom that one Kingdom is erected within another; but anſwer'd, That the ancient Tradition and immemorial Poſſeſſion confirmed by the King's Letters is Title enough: And that the County of *Portugal* was erected into a Kingdom by the King of *Caſtile*, and the Kingdom of *Majorca* ſet up by the King of *Arragon*. But be this how it will, the Lords of *Yvetot* do not now enjoy that Sovereignty; and the Lords of *Bellay* that own it, content themſelves with the Title of Prince of *Yvetot*.

YUPI, a Kingdom of *Tartary*, Eaſtward of the Kingdoms of *Niulham* and *Ninche*. The *Yupiens* are called thus becauſe they make themſelves Head-pieces and Corſelets of the Skins of Fiſh, which they have an Art to harden. *Martin. Martini Deſcription of* China, *in* Thevenot's *Collection*, *Vol.* 36.

Z.

ZETHIS Letter is purely *Greek*, and only made uſe of in Words deriv'd from that Tongue. The *Latins* have no need of it, but inſtead thereof have their *ſſ*.

ZAARA, or *Saara*, great Deſarts of *Africa*, between *Biledulgerid*, *Nubia*, *Nigritia*, and the *Atlantick Ocean*. Modern Geographers obſerve ſeveral Towns in it round Rivers and Lakes, whereof the moſt conſiderable are, *Zanhaga*, *Zuenziga*, *Targa*, *Lenta*, *Berdoa*, which for the moſt part give their Names to the Deſarts that environ them. The Air of this Country is exceſſive hot, eſpecially during our Solſtice; for the Sun then caſting its Beams directly upon the burning Sands, dries all the Moiſture, ſo that the People are forced to keep in their little Huts, or ſeek refreſhment in Caverns, the moſt part of the Day. For this they chuſe Places where they may dig Wells, to have Water to quench their exceſſive Thirſt. Theſe Wells prove often Saltiſh, and the Wind ſoon fills them with the Sand it raiſes. It's to this extraordinary Drought that People attribute the great number of Monſters ſeen in theſe Foreſts: For Beaſts of all ſorts meeting where there is Water, and equally hot through the great Heat of the Climate, couple and breed Monſters that partake of the different Kinds. Theſe Deſarts have great Numbers of Lions, Tigers, and Oſtriches: Theſe laſt, the biggeſt of Birds, are ſome of 'em taller than a Man on Horſeback. They never fly, their Bodies being very heavy, and their Wings but narrow, which for all that, help 'em to run as faſt

faſt as an ordinary Gallop. Their Feet are cloven like to Deers, and they caſt ſtones with them when they are cloſely purſued. They lay their Eggs in the Sands of theſe Deſarts; and ſome ſay, are ſo forgetful, that they cannot find the Place again; and that the Eggs are hatch'd by other Birds that find and ſit upon them. But a Modern Traveller has diſcover'd the contrary. He ſays indeed, the Oſtriches leave their Eggs when they lay 'em, but keep in ſight, and watch, leſt any thing ſhould deſtroy them, until the Heat of the Sun and Sand hatches the Young Ones. He adds, That the Male and Female ſtand thus Century by turns. They are deaf, which makes it eaſie to take them when they are ſleepy. They will live on any thing, inſomuch that it's obſerv'd, that they digeſt Iron or any other Metal. The People of this Country trade in theſe Eggs, which are bought to make Veſſels of, and to hang 'em in *Moſques*; but the Feathers are far more conſider'd, becauſe ſought for from *Europe*. The Inhabitants of *Zaara* are unpoliſh'd and ſavage, yet a bold ſort of People; for they will ſtand and meet the fierceſt Lion or Tiger that is. They are divided into Families or Clans: Each Head of a Family is Sovereign in his own *Canton*, and the eldeſt is always Head. If he undertakes a War, he chuſes the ſtouteſt Man of all the reſt for his Lieutenant. They follow the *Mahometan* Religion; but are no ſtrict Obſervers of it. *Marmol. of Africa. Vanſleb's Relation of* Egypt.

ZABACHE (Sea of) formerly call'd *Palus Meotis*, to the Eaſt of the *Black Sea*, towards the *Leſſer Tartary*.

ZABARELLA (*Julius*) the Son of *James*, was of a Noble Family of that Name in *Padua*; *James* was a very Learned Man, both in Mathematicks, Philoſophy and Aſtrology, and wrote good Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*: His Son *Julius* likewiſe wrote *Commentaria in Libros Phyſicorum Ariſtotelis & de Anima. De Naturalis Scientiæ Conſtitutione. De Tribus Præcognitis. De Medio Demonſtrationis. De Rebus Naturalibus* XXX. *Thuan. Hiſt. Thomaſin. Elog. des Hommes de Lettres.*

ZABULON, Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2288, and died at 124 Years of Age, in 2411. He was chief of one of the Tribes of *Iſrael*. The Lands of this Tribe between the Sea and *Mount Carmel*, comprehended all the Towns of *Caina*, *Bethſaida*, *Nazareth*, *&c.* with *Mount Tabor*, and part of *Galilee*.

ZACA, a Name the *Turks* give that part of their Goods they allow for the Maintenance of the Poor. The *Alcoran* does not expreſs how much this ought to be; but the Doctors think a good *Muſſulman* ſhould give the 10th part of his Revenues. Some Authors make this but the 40th or 50th, and others ſay, it's but one in 100. However this is, the Covetouſneſs and Policy of the *Turks* hinder the Rich from contributing their Proportions. Covetouſneſs will not permit that they part with much of their Wealth, and Policy makes them think it's not fit to make it known how rich they are, by an exact Proportion to their Wealth. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire.*

ZACATECAS, or *Los Zacatecas*, a Province of *New Spain* in *Northern America*, between *New Biſcay* and *New Galicia*. Its Name is deriv'd from the People that inhabit it. There are five Towns in it, *viz. Los Zacatecas*, *Durango*, *Nombre de Dios*, *Ellecat*, and *Xerez de la Frontera*.

ZACHARIAH, Father of St. *John Baptiſt*. See St. *Luke*, Chap. 1. *&c.*

ZACHARIAH, ſirnam'd *Scholaſticus*, was Biſhop of *Mitylene*, and aſſiſted at the ſecond General Council of *Conſtantinople*. He wrote a Dialogue, Entitled *Ammonios*, concerning the Creation of the World, againſt thoſe Philoſophers who held it Eternal; which was tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Gilbert Genebrard*. This *Zacharias* likewiſe wrote a Diſſertation againſt the *Two Principles* of the *Manichæans*, inſerted in *Canſius's* Works, printed at *Ingolſtadt* in 1604. He died about the Year 520. *Moreri de Script. Eccl. Canſius. Voſſius. Geſner.*

ZACHARIE, or *Zecharias*, one of the 12 Leſſer Prophets, was Son of *Barachias*. He began to Prophecie about the Year of the World 3333, which was the ſecond of *Darius* his Reign. He exhorted the People to re-build the Temple of *Solomon*, and keep God's Commandments.

ZACHARIE, *Zecharias*, Sovereign Pontiff, Son of *Jehoiada*, who was alſo High-Prieſt, and in that Quality, eſtabliſh'd *Joaſh* Son of *Ochozias*, but 7 Years of Age, upon the Throne of *Juda*, after he had Anointed him privately. *Zacharie* ſucceeded his Father in his Place and Zeal for God's Glory. Finding *Joaſh*, with all his Court, abandon himſelf to the Worſhip of Idols, he gave him that ſharp *Reprimand* mention'd in Scripture: Whereupon, the Prince forgetting his Obligations to *Jehoiada*, got *Zacharie* ſton'd to Death in the Porch of the Temple, 2 *Chron. cap.* 24.

ZACHARIE (Pope) a *Greek* by Nation, was choſen after *Gregory* III. in 741. He perſuaded *Rachis*, King of the *Lombards*, to quit his Crown, and to retire into a Monaſtery; and being conſulted about conferring the Crown of *France* upon *Pepin*, pronounc'd in his Favour. He died in 752. This Pope tranſlated St. *Gregory's* Dialogues into *Greek*; the beſt Edition of 'em, is that of *Canſius*. *Onuphr. Baronius.*

ZACHARIE, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Sophronius* in 610. *Choſroes* King of *Perſia*, took this Town in 614, and carried our Saviour's Croſs away. The Patriarch was alſo led Captive into *Perſia*, where he was kept until the Emperor *Heraclius* reſtor'd him to his See after he had recover'd the Croſs, and brought it back to *Jeruſalem*. *Baronius. Theophanes.*

ZACHARIE, *Zachariah*, King of *Iſrael*, ſucceeded his Father *Jeroboam* II. but being young, there was an *Interregnum* of about 11 or 12 Years. He began to Reign about the Year of the World 3262, but was kill'd 6 Months after by *Sellum*: A juſt Puniſhment for his many Vices and Impieties. *Torniel. Salian.*

ZACHEUS, a Publican or Farmer of the Taxes rais'd of the *Jews*; yet our Saviour did not diſdain to dine at his Houſe, *Luc.* xix.

ZACHEUS, an Hereticl Monk, liv'd about the end of the 4th Age. He retir'd to a Mountain near *Jeruſalem*, imagining no Prayers to be pleaſing to God, but thoſe made in Retirement; and that Prayers in publick in Churches, *&c.* ſignified nothing. He alſo pretended, tho' in no Orders, that he had Power to ſay Maſs. He died in theſe Errors. The Name of *Zacheans* was given to the *Hereticks* of the Sect of the *Gnoſticks*. *Baron. S. Epiphanius.*

ZAFI, a Sea Town of *Africa* in *Buccala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It has a very convenient Port at the Mouth of *Tenſifte*, which renders it a Place of the greateſt Traffick of that Kingdom. *Baudrand.*

ZAFLAN, a Lake of *Africa* in *Upper Ethiopia*, with a Town of this Name. It belonged formerly to the Emperors of *Abiſſinia*, but now the *Galas* poſſeſs it.

ZAGA (*Chriſt.*) Prince of *Ethiopia*, and as ſome have believed, Son of *Haſſe Jacob* King of the *Abiſſinians*, or of *Ethiopia*, vulgarly call'd *Preſter John*. *Jacob*, after ſeven Years peaceful Reign, reſolv'd to exterminate the Roman Catholicks of his Country. *Suſneos* his Couſin, a Pretender to the Crown, and a Favourer of Catholicks, laid hold on this Occaſion to declare War againſt him. *Jacob* being wounded in a Battel fought in 1628, died ſome Days after, leaving two Sons, *Coſmus* and *Zaga Chriſt*, the firſt 18, and the other 16 Years of Age, who were then both in the Town of *Aich* in the Ile of *Meroe*, the Place where the Emperor's Children are for the moſt part Educated. *Nazerena* their Mother, not thinking them ſafe there, adviſed them to make their Eſcape quickly to ſome Prince, Friend to their Father, and ſent them ſome Gold and Jewels to live on until Diſturbances were over. Prince *Coſme* took to the South, towards the Cape of *Good Hope*: *Zaga Chriſt*, accompany'd with about 500 Men, went Northwards towards the Kingdom of *Sanar* his Patrimony, and paſſed through the Kingdom of *Fundi*, where a Pagan King, call'd *Orbat Vaſal*, and Tributary to his Father, Reign'd. This King received Prince *Zaga Chriſt* very well, and offer'd him his Daughter in Marriage: But becauſe ſhe was a Pagan, he refuſed her. Whereat *Orbat* was ſo offended, that he ſeiz'd him, and ſent an Expreſs to acquaint *Suſneos* therewith, who immediately ſends a Company of his Guards for him, under the Command of a *Venetian* Gentleman call'd *Lombarde*, a *Renegado*, but a Chriſtian in his Heart, who retarded the Execution of his Commiſſion, and in the mean time acquainted *Zaga Chriſt* with his Errand by a *Cophti* Chriſtian. Whereupon this Unfortunate Prince reſolv'd to croſs the Deſarts of *Arabia*, follow'd only by 50 of his Train, whereof ſome periſh'd in the Journey, and he had the ill luck to be robb'd of part of his Baggage by an *Arabian* Prince. Being at laſt arriv'd at *Cairo*, the *Cophtes* receiv'd him very kindly, as being Prince of their Sect, and Son to an Emperor that loſt his Life and Kingdom in the Defence of their Religion. The *Baſſha* too ſent for him to his Caſtle, and treated him there for ſeveral Days. After ſome Reſt, this Prince, with 15 of his truſtieſt Servants, and 8 *Recolets*, Miſſioners of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, ſet forward for *Jeruſalem*, where he arriv'd in the beginning of *Lent* 1632. Having viſited the *Baſſha*, he retir'd to the *Religious Abyſſines*, and in the Holy-Week aſſiſted at the *Cophtis* Ceremonies: But underſtanding by an *Ethiopian* Prieſt, that the Fire ſaid to come down from Heaven on the *Saturday* of that Week, was ſtruck in the Holy Sepulchre, he changed that Religion for the *Roman Catholick*; yet did not profeſs it publickly, becauſe the Superior of the *Recolets*, fearing it might draw the *Cadi's* and *Baſcha's* Anger upon him and all his Order, adviſ'd him to depart privately, that he might have the greater Liberty to execute what he deſigned. The Day being pitch'd upon, he went away in the Night, in company of three of his Servants, and eight Friars, arrived at *Nazareth* a little after *Eaſter*, and tarried until *September*, during which time he learn'd to ſpeak *Italian*, and ſome little *French*. The Pope hearing of the Adventure of this Prince, to be better informed, ſent to the Guardian of *Jeruſalem*, to have him come to *Rome*. Being come thither, the Pope gave him a Palace to live in, and kept him almoſt two Years. The Duke of *Crequy* being Embaſſador at that time at *Rome*, perſuaded this Prince to ſee *France* and go to *Paris*; which he did in 1635, and died three Years after in Cardinal *Richelieu's* Pleaſure Houſe at *Ruel* near *Paris*, and was buried there with the Prince of *Portugal*. *De Rebuffat. Eugen. Roger Relations de la Terre Sainte.*

ZAGATHAY, or *Usbeck*, the Name of a great Country in *Tartary*. See *Tartary*.

ZAGAYA, a Mountain, which the Antients call *Helicon* in *Beotia*, a Province of *Great Achaia* or *Greece*, near *Mount Parnaſſus*, whereof ſome think it's part. It was at the Foot of this Mountain that the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe* had their Source; and it was there alſo, that *Orpheus's* Tomb was, in a

ma

mer Days. Poets made this the Muſes Reſidence, adding, That ſuch as drank of the Water of theſe Fountains were preſently inſpir'd by *Apollo*, who indues them with his Poetick Strain. *Spon. l. 4. tom. 2.*

ZAGRAB, or *Agram*, Lat. *Zagrabia*, an Epiſcopal Town of *Sclavonia*, in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the *Save*. It's Capital of the County of *Zagrail*, well-peopled, and of great Strength; 45 Miles North of *Vihitz*, 15 Weſt of *Gradiſca*, and 11 from *Cilly* to the South-Eaſt.

ZAGRUS, now *Adilbogia*, a great Mountain of *Aſia*, which parts *Media* from *Aſſyria*. *Niger* pretends, that it's alſo called *Semirami*, and that this Name was given it, becauſe *Semiramis* Queen of the *Aſſyrians*, cut through it to paſs into *Media*; and this Paſſage was for ſome time called *Zagri Pylæ*, that is, the Streights or Gates of *Zagrus*, as the narrow Paſſage of *Mount Ceta*, *Thermopyles*. *Strab. Chaſtalde.*

ZAIRE, a Lake of *Africa* in *Upper Ethiopia*, which was formerly upon the Frontiers of the Empire of the *Abyſſines*. The River *Zaire* runs out of this Lake, and ſome have thought it was the Source of the *Nile*. But *Jerom Lobo*, a *Portugueſe*, who liv'd 12 Years in this Country, and has endeavour'd to diſcover this Truth, is not of their Opinion, as appears by his Treatiſe of the Sources of the *Nile*, and *Upper Ethiopia*, printed at *Coimbra* in 1660. Several think, that this Lake of *Zaire* is the ſame now called the Lake of *Zambeze*. *Baud.* See *Nile*.

ZALDERANE, a great Plain of *Media* upon the Frontiers of *Armenia*, beyond the *Euphrates*, pretty near *Tauris*; formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Perſia*. It was in this Plain that *Selim* I. defeated the formidable Army of *Sophi Iſmael*, King of *Perſia*, on the 26th of *Auguſt* 1514. *Leunclav. lib. 7.*

ZALEUCUS, Legiſlator of the *Locrians*, a People of *Italy*, made a Law, That all Adulterers ſhould have their Eyes put out. His own Son happen'd to be the firſt that tranſgreſſed. The people ſued very much to have him pardon'd; but *Zaleucus* was abſolutely for putting the Law in Execution: Yet willing to ſhare the Puniſhment, he put out his own right and his Son's left Eye; ſhewing thereby, that he was no leſs a good Father, than a juſt Law-Maker. This Example of rigorous Juſtice made ſuch an Impreſſion upon the People, that that Vice was not heard of during his Reign. People add, That he forbad Wine to the Sick, upon pain of Death, if not order'd 'em by their Phyſician; and that he was ſo jealous of the Laws he had eſtabliſh'd, that he ordained, That all who ſhould propoſe an Innovation, ſhould come with a Cord about their Neck, to be hang'd up immediately, if what they propoſed upon due Examination, was found worſe than what they would mend. It's true, *Diodorus Siculus* attributes the ſame thing to *Charondas*, Legiſlator of the *Sybarites*: But 'tis probable both of 'em did ſo, to prevent the Laws from being altered. *Cicero de Leg. Val. Max. Ælian. Var. Hiſtor. lib. 2. cap. 37. Stob. Serm. 42. Diog. Sicul. lib. 12.*

ZAMA, a Town of *Africa*, in antient Times Capital of the Kingdom of *Juba*. It's now *Zamora* in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, famous for the Battel which *Hannibal* loſt againſt *Scipio Africanus*, General of the *Romans*; as appears by an Inſcription to be ſeen there ſtill. It's called *Colonia*, *Ælia*, *Hadriana Auguſta*, *Zama Regia*. *Liv. Polyb. Plin. Strab.*

ZAMA, a Fountain of *Africa*, in the Neighbourhood of the Town of *Zama*, which makes Voices clear that drink of it. *Plin. lib. 31.*

ZAMBALLAT, or *Glapalat*, Souldan of *Egypt*, ſucceeded *Mahomet*. His ill Treatment of the *Mammeluc*'s and Lords of his Court, made them form a Party againſt him, under *Tomombeye*, who was the chief Inſtrument of raiſing him to his great Dignity, and Beſieg'd him in his Palace, took, and put him in Priſon, where he was Strangled by the ſame *Tomombeye*, who ſucceeded him. *Pet. Mart. P. Jov.*

ZAMBEZE, or *Zambere*, a great River of *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, which runs out of the Lake *Zambere* or *Sachaf*, upon the Frontiers of the Empire of *Monomotapa* and *Abyſſinia*; and after it has receiv'd ſeveral Rivers into it, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Ethiopian* Sea, upon the Confines of *Zofala* and *Mozambique*. It's divided into four Arms or Branches before it joins the Sea, whereof the firſt is called *Quilimane*, the ſecond *Cuama*, the third *Luabo*, and the fourth *Luabo el Viejo*. Between theſe Arms are ſpacious and fruitful Iſlands, having Mines of Gold; whereof the *Portugueſe* poſſeſs the richeſt. *Baud. Davity of Africa.*

ZAMBRI, King of *Iſrael*, kill'd *Ela*, and put himſelf upon the Throne in 3106. Eight Days after, *Amri*, choſen by the Army, came to Beſiege him in *Theſa*; whereupon, he, for fear of falling into the Enemies Hands, burn'd himſelf and Family.

ZAMES, or *Ninyas*, which ſome call the young *Ninus*, Son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, made his Way to the Throne of *Aſſyria* in 2038, by the Death of his Mother. When he had perfectly eſtabliſh'd his Authority, he left all the Care and Management to his Miniſters, and led a voluptuous and idle Life amongſt the Women in his Palace, appearing but very ſeldom in publick. He died in 2070, after 38 Years Reign. All his Succeſſors follow'd his effeminate Example to *Sardanapalus*. *Juſtin. Euseb. Chron. Diodor. Sic. lib. 3. cap. 6.*

ZAMOLXIS, Servant and Diſciple of *Pythagoras*, one of the *Getæ*, accompanied his Maſter into *Egypt*; from whence, after he had learn'd the Cuſtoms of the *Egyptians*, he return'd home, and poliſh'd and civiliz'd his own Country, to the great Satisfaction of the *Getæ* and *Tartars*, who Deify'd him after his Death, believing, that ſuch as died went immediately to wait upon him, and uſed to make People draw Lots to go Embaſſadors to this God: They to whoſe Lot it fell to go, were thrown into the Air, and receiv'd upon the tops of Halberts and other Arms. *Herodotus, lib. 1.*

ZAMORA, a Town of *Spain*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant to *Compoſtella*.

ZAMORIN, a Name the *Indians* give to the King of *Calicut*, whoſe Kingdom is upon the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in the *Peninſula* of *India* on this ſide of the Gulf of *Bengala*. The ſame Emperor was Sovereign in former times of all the Coaſt of *Malabar*, from *Goa* to the Cape of *Comory*; but *Sarami Perymal* having embrac'd *Mahometiſm* to end his Life at *Medina*, divided the Kingdom into four, *viz. Calicut*, *Cochin*, *Cananor*, and *Coulan*; giving one to each of his neareſt Relations; but ordering at the ſame time, that the other three Kings ſhould own him of *Calicut* (to whom he gave the Name of *Zamorin*,) their Sovereign. Since the *Portugueſes* have ſettled in that Country, the *Zamorin* has been ſo much weaken'd, that the King of *Cochin* is far more powerful than he at preſent. *Mandeſlo, tom. 2.* See *Calicut*.

ZAMOSKI (*John*) Great Chancellor of *Poland*, and General of the Armies of that Kingdom. This famous General and great Miniſter of State, by his Heroick Qualities deſerved the Titles of *Defender of his Country, and Protector of Sciences*. His Father *Stanelas Chaſtelim* of *Chelm*, a Town of *Red Ruſſia* in *Poland*, gain'd himſelf alſo great Reputation by his Sword and Pen. He was ſent Embaſſador into *France* for the Duke of *Anjou*, whom the *Polanders* had choſen King. But this Prince being recall'd to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *France*, fallen to him, *Stephen Battori*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, was choſen King of *Poland*; who had ſo great a conſideration for *Zamoski*, that he married his Niece to him, made him Chancellor of the Kingdom, and firſt gave him the Command of 8000 Men in the War of *Muſcovy*, and afterwards of all the Army of *Poland*. *Zamoski* behaved himſelf in all theſe Employments with much Courage, and had great Succeſs, check'd *John Baſilides* Great Duke of *Muſcovy*'s Arrogance, deliver'd *Poleſia*, *Voleſia* and *Livonia*, from under the Servitude of ſo formidable a Neighbour, and maintained a tough War againſt him; during which, this remarkable Occurrence happened. *Zamoski* laid Siege with a powerful Army in the depth of Winter to *Pleskow*, a Town of *Muſcovy*; the Rigour of the Weather prolonging the Siege, ſome *Poliſh* Gentlemen tir'd with lying idle in the Camp, took one *Voinuski*, a Man well verſed in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, along with them, to travel part of the Country: In one Place they found *Cicero*'s Books of the Commonwealth, addreſſed to *Atticus*, and writ in Golden Letters: And ſix days Journey thence, they found in a pleaſant Valley and near a fine Fountain, an old-faſhion'd Tomb, cover'd part with Earth and Moſs; and when they rubb'd theſe off, they found by ſome Characters cut in the Stone, that it was the Poet *Ovid*'s. In 1586 *Stephen Batorri*, King of *Poland*, being dead after 10 Years Reign, the *Poliſh* Gentry that of a long time had admir'd *Zamoski*'s Virtue, judg'd him worthy of the Crown: But he himſelf being againſt the Honour, he voted with the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* for *Sigiſmund*, Prince of *Swedeland*, whom he ſetled upon the Throne, notwithſtanding the Archduke *Maximilian*'s Endeavours to obſtruct it. *Zamoski* was ſo great an Admirer of Learning, that beſides the ſeveral Colleges he perſuaded the King to eſtabliſh, he himſelf Founded a fine Univerſity in a Town he built, and call'd it *Zamoski*. After he had Commanded the Armies of this powerful Kingdom 24 Years, he died in 1605, aged 63. *Academie des Sciences.*

ZAMOSKI, a Town of *Red Ruſſia* in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Belze* or *Belzki*, near a Lake of this Name. It has the Title of Principality, and was built by *John Zamoski* great Chancellor of *Poland*, in a fine Plain near the River *Weper*, and made a Place of Strength, as appeared by its Reſiſtence againſt the *Coſſacks* in 1651. *Baud.*

ZANCHIUS (*Jerom*) Native of *Bergamo* according to ſome, according to others, of *Azane*, a little Town four Leagues off *Venice*, being in the Convent of *Lucca*, *Peter Vermigli*, call'd *Martyr*, the Prior thereof brought him over to the Opinion of *Zwinglius*, which he profeſſed at *Strasbourg*, where he ſucceeded *Martyr*, then invited to *England*. Thence he went to teach at *Chiavene* to the *Griſons*; hence to *Pale* and *Spire*; at laſt he came to *Heidelberg*, where he died at 75 Years of Age. *Zanchius*, ſays our Author, is the moſt moderate of all the Proteſtants, calling the Church of *Rome* his Mother, declaring withal, that he was ready to return to her Communion, provided ſhe would reform ſome Abuſes and Errors ſlip'd into her Creed and Diſcipline. His Works are, *Miſcellanea Theologica*. *De Tribus Elohim*. *De Natura Dei*. *De Operibus Dei*. *De Incarnatione*. *Ad Ariam Libellum Reſponſio*. *Speculum Chriſtianum*. *De Spirituali inter Chriſtianum & Eccleſiam Connubio, &c.* *Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam. Labbe de Script. Eccl.*

ZANCLE, a Town of *Sicily*, formerly deſtroy'd by *Anaxila*, Tyrant of *Rhegio*. Thoſe of the Country pretend, it was built by the Tyrant *Zanclus*; but *Nicander* maintains, that it derives its Etymology from *Saturn*'s Scythe that was hid there. This Town was afterwards called *Meſſina*. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 15.*

ZANQUEBAR, a great Country of *Africa*, between the Coaſt of *Ajan* and the *Cafres* in *Lower Ethiopia*. It comprehends ſeveral Kingdoms, whereof the chief are thoſe of *Lamon*, *Melinde*, *Mombaza*, *Mongalo*, *Mazambique*, and *Quiolo*, whoſe Capitals have the ſame Names. The *Portugueſe* are Maſters of *Mozambique* and *Mombaza*, and have other Fortreſſes. The Country is full of Foreſts and Marſhes, that render the Air very unwholſom. The Inhabitants are Black, and have all curled Hair. They are Idolaters, much given to Divination and Witchcraft. *Magin. in Geogr.*

ZANTE, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* in the *Ionian Sea*, Southward of *Cephalonia* and Weſtward of *Morea*, near the *European* Continent, formerly called *Hytie*, and afterwards *Zacinthus*. It has a Town of the ſame Name, which is a Biſhop's See. The Fortreſs is upon the top of a Mountain, well gariſon'd by the *Venetians*. The Iſland is very well peopled, and produces great ſtore of Wines, Corn, and Oil. *Zante* is about 50 Miles in Circuit, and is divided into three Parts, the *Mountain*, *Plain*, *&c.* It has ſeveral Ports, whereof the moſt conſiderable is *Chieri*, capable of receiving all ſorts of Ships. There are about 50 Villages, beſides the chief Town that bears the Iſland's Name, and lyes in the Northern Part: This may have between 20 and 25000 Inhabitants, and is a Biſhop's See. This and the Iſland of *Cephalonia* make but one Dioceſe, wherein are 50 Pariſhes of *Greeks*, with a great Number of *Caloyers* or *Grecian* Monks, who alſo have their own Prelate: Their Churches have each but one Altar, the Organ-loft turn'd towards the Eaſt; their Altars are only ornamented with Paintings, the *Greeks* allowing of no Repreſentations or Figures, either Rais'd, Carv'd or Caſt. The *Jews* have three Synagogues in it. Here happen in this Iſland frequent Earthquakes, accompanied with terrible Noiſe and naſty Fumes, that infect all the Air. There is but one River in the whole Iſland; whoſe Waters, by their Communication with the Sea, are brackiſh; but there is a very fine Spring below the Caſtle, near the Sea, which furniſhes all the Ships bound to *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, and other Eaſtern Places, with freſh Water. Mr. *Wheeler* ſaith, that this Iſland is not above 30 Miles in Circuit, but one of the moſt fruitful and pleaſant he ever ſaw: Its very Curran Trade pays the charge of the *Venetian* Fleet. The Caſtle of *Zante* is built on the top of a very high ſteep Hill, very ſtrong, and in compaſs a large Mile and half; the Hill ſo rugged, that it will tire a Man to go up half the way: So that if the Gariſon be well provided with Neceſſaries for Defence, it may defie the Forces of any Prince on Earth. *Coronelli. Spoon.*

ZARA, Lat. *Jadera*, a Town and Port, Capital of *Dalmatia*, and an Archbiſhop's See, belonging to the *Venetians*, environ'd by the Sea, being join'd to Land only by a Draw-Bridge: Beſides this, it's defended with 6 ſtrong Baſtions. *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples*, who alſo took the Title of King of *Hungary*, ſold it, with the depending Iſlands, to the *Venetians* in 1409, to whom it belong'd before; for they, being aſſiſted by *Baudouni* Count of *Flanders*, and other Princes that were going to the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, after *Saladin*'s Death, made themſelves Maſters of it in 1200. *Hiſtoire des Jean de Jeruſalem.*

ZARLIN (*Joſeph*) an *Italian*, born at *Chioggia* in the State of *Venice*; he rais'd his Character very much by his skill in Muſick. *Marinus Marſennus* and *Albertus Bannus* look upon him as the moſt knowing Author that ever writ upon that Science. He died at *Venice* in 1599, where his Works were printed in four Volumes in *Folio*. *Thuan. Hiſt.*

ZARMIGETHUSA, formerly Capital of the *Daci* under their King *Decebalus*. It's call'd *Ulpia Trajana* in an antient Inſcription which relates to *Trajan* who Conquer'd the *Daci*: In another Inſcription it's called *Colonia Ulpia, Trajana Auguſta, Dacia Zarmis*. Now it's called, *Veczel*, or *Venecz*, or *Vathel*; and in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, *Gradiſch*, Borough of *Tranſilvania*. *Lazius*, *Ptolom.*

ZARNATA, a Town of *Tzaconia* or *Braccio di Maina*, in *Morea*; ſituate upon a very pleaſant Height. Its Figure is almoſt Circular; and it's a Poſt, where it ſeems Art and Nature have omitted nothing to make it conſiderable. The *Venetians* attack'd it in 1685; the Captain Baſſa had a conſiderable Army, and was but 5 Miles off it, yet durſt not venture to its Relief. Upon his Retreat the Gariſon ſurrender'd to *Moroſini*, and according to the Capitulation, march'd out 600 Men, who were conducted to the Place agreed upon: But the *Aga*, fearing the loſs of his Head, came to *Venice*. *Moroſini* left a Gariſon in the Place, of 250 Men, under Colonel *Praſtini*. *P. Cornelli.*

ZATMAR, a little, but well-fortified Town in the Mountains of *Upper Hungary*, upon the Frontiers of *Tranſilvania*. It's Capital of a Country, lately erected into an Earldom, and belongs to the Emperor; *Tekeli* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1680, but has loſt it ſince. *Baud. du Val.*

ZATOR, a Town of *Little Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, upon the *Viſtula*, between the Town of *Cracovia* and Province of *Sileſia*. Its Situation is by ſo much the more remarkable, that it's upon the Confluence of the *Skauda* and *Viſtula*. The Country that joins it is call'd the *Dutchy* of *Zator*.

ZATUS, Duke of the *Lazes*, a People of *Perſia*, went to the Emperor *Juſtin* at *Conſtantinople*, about the Year 520, and crav'd the Title and Quality of King, with Baptiſm. The Emperor receiv'd him very honourably, got him Baptized, and gave him the Royal Crown and Cloak. *Zatus*, when return'd into his own Country, eſtabliſh'd the Chriſtian Religion, and Preached the Goſpel to his Subjects, who all after his Example, embraced the Chriſtian Faith. *Zonaras.*

ZAYOLHA, the Name of one of the *Hordes* of *Tartaria Deſerta*. *Horde* ſignifies a Company of *Tartars*, that ſhift Places for the conveniency of Paſture. The *Horde* of *Zayolha* is in the Neighbourhood of the River *Obi*, towards the Northern Ocean or Sea of *Tartary*.

ZAZIUS (*Hulrick*) a *German*, was firſt a Notary in the Town of *Conſtance*, where he was born, and afterwards applying himſelf to the Study of the Law, prov'd very eminent in that Profeſſion, and was preferr'd to the Chair at *Friburg*, where he died in 1535. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Intellectus Legum Singulares*. *Tractatus de Judæorum Infantibus Baptizandis*. *Epitome in Uſus Feudales*. The reſt of his Works are Poſthumous, and not ſo well finiſh'd. *Thuan. Hiſt.* *Melchior Adam.*

ZEA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, towards the *European* Coaſt. It was formerly called *Ceos* or *Cia*. Its Northern and Southern Coaſts have great Mountains, but the Country between both lyes all in fine Plains. It has a very ſafe Port to the Weſt, with ſeveral Fountains, whereof one is ſaid to turn their Brains that drink of it; but they ſoon come to themſelves again. It had formerly four Towns, whence came its Name *Tetrapolis*. It is the Birth-place of the Poet *Simonides* and of the famous Phyſician *Eraſiſtratus*. As the Country was barren, there was a Law that order'd all of 60 or above 60 Years of Age, to take a Doſe of Poyſon, becauſe they ſeem'd to ſtand in the young Peoples way, and eat up their Victuals. The Town of *Zea* lyes in the middle of the Iſland, and is a Place of great Traffick for Silks and excellent Wines. *Boſchini.*

ZEALAND, is an Iſland of *Denmark* of a Circular Form, containing about 18 *Engliſh* Miles in Circumference; it being not to be commended for its Fertility, for there is no Bread-Corn grows in any part thereof, except Rye, which is in good quantity; it has but few Meadows, yet there is no want of Hay; moſt of their Graſs growing by the ſides of Corn-Fields and in ſome ſcattered Spots of marſhy Grounds; it has no Rivers but about half a ſcore of ſmall Brooks, yet a great number of fine Lakes ſufficiently ſtored with Fiſh: The Air is but indifferent, eſpecially about *Copenhagen*, becauſe of the frequent Fogs and low Situation; yet Colds of the Lungs are very rare here: The Face of the Land is pleaſant in many places, abounding with little Hills, Woods and Lakes, in a very agreeable Diverſity: It has no Sea Ports but that excellent one of *Copenhagen*, but 'tis no ſenſible want, becauſe there are no Commodities in the Iſland for Exportation: The Cattel here are generally ſmall and lean, kept within-doors ſeven or eight Months in the Year: In Summer-time their Beef is ſweet and juicy; but Weather-Mutton was a rare thing till of late, nor is it yet common, they being not uſed to geld their Sheep, and therefore 'twas uſually eaten while it was Lamb. The Feeding of the Commonalty here in all *Denmark*, is very mean, and they have but two Seaſons of the Year, *viz.* Winter and Summer; for a Spring is never known, and the Autumn ſeldom; you immediately leap from extremity of Heat to extremity of Cold, and ſo when Winter is over, from Cold to Heat; where, for *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, 'tis more intenſe than in *England*.

ZEB, a Country of *Africa*, in *Biledulgerid*, with a Town of this Name: It's call'd in Latin *Zebum* and *Zebes*.

ZEBU or *Cebu*, an Iſland of the *Indian* Sea, in the middle of the *Philippines*: The *Spaniards* call it *Iſla des los Pintados*, becauſe when it was diſcovered, the Inhabitants painted their Faces with ſeveral Colours. They built the Town of *Jeſus* upon the Weſtern Coaſt, and it was there *Ferdinand Magellan* contracted Friendſhip with the King of the Iſland, whom he receiv'd into the Protection of the King of *Caſtile*, and made War for him againſt the King of *Matan*, in which he was kill'd in 1520.

ZEDAMET begun the Empire of the *Cherifs*, who made themſelves Maſters inſenſibly of the Kingdoms of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Taffilet*, *&c.* He retir'd firſt into a Deſart, to lead a ſolitary Life; ſaying, He was deſcended of the Falſe Prophet *Mahomet*; and to raiſe himſelf ſtill higher, began a War againſt the *Portugueſes* and other Chriſtians, and perſuading his two Sons to counterfeit his own pretended Zeal. He compaſſed his Deſign by Force and Hypocriſie, and ſetled himſelf ſo well, that the Succeſſion fell to his Heirs under the Title of *Cherif*, that ſignifies *Wiſe Perſonages*. *Leo Africanus, lib. 2. cap. 32, &c.*

ZEIAM, Prince of *Mequinezia* in *Africa*, being baniſh'd his Country by *Mahumet* King of *Fez* his Couſin, came to the Town of *Azamor* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, upon the Coaſts of *Africa*, towards the *Atlantick Sea*: But not meeting with the Reception he expected here, he fled to *Portugal*, and perſuaded the King to undertake the Conqueſt of *Azamor*. The King ſent an Army under the Command of *John Meneſes*; which appearing before the Town, *Zeiam*, inſtead of aſſiſting *Meneſes*, as he promiſed the King, reconciled himſelf with the *Azamorites*, and ſallied out with them upon the *Portugueſes*, but had the Confuſion of being worſted, and loſing 14000 *Azamonians* upon the Spot. *Bibl. Hiſt.*

ZELA, or *Zicla*, a little Place in *Cappadocia*, formerly a Bishoprick under the Metropolis of *Amasia*. It was here *Cæsar* defeated *Pharnaces* King of *Pontus*, when this Prince made an Incursion into *Cappadocia*. It's of this Victory that *Cæsar* wrote thus to the Senate, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. *Strabo. Ptolomy.*

ZELAND, one of the *United Provinces*, with the Title of a County. Its Name was deriv'd from the *Dutch* Word *Zeelandt*, that signifies *Land of Sea*. It consists of 15 or 16 little Islands, whereof the chief are *Walcheren*, *Duyvelandt*, *Bevelandt*, *Schouten*, *&c.* The Towns are *Middlebourg*, *Flushing*, *Veere*, *Tolen*, *Goes*, *&c.* This Country lyes between *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the *German Sea*. There have been 8 wall'd Towns, and 102 Villages, much lessen'd by several Inundations, especially by those of 1304 and 1509. *Zeland* makes one of the seven Provinces of *Holland*, and has two Officers or Governors, called *Rentmeestre*. The Inhabitants are great Traders, and fish much. The Princes of *Orange* are Governors of this Island. *Guichardin. des du Pais Bas.*

ZELANDE, a new Part of the Southern Land discover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1654. But it's not yet known whether it be an Island or Continent.

ZELL, a Town of the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* in *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, Capital of the Dutchy, and the Residence of the Dukes of the same Name, who are Dukes of *Brunswick* too. It has a fine and well-furnish'd Citadel, and lyes upon the River *Aller*, 6 Leagues from *Brunswick*, and 5 from *Newstadt*.

ZELL in HAMMERSPACH, or *Zell-am-Hammerspach*, an Imperial Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, under the Protection of the House of *Austria*, 5 Miles from *Stutgard* to the West.

ZELOTS, a Faction of wicked People, that appear'd when the Emperor *Titus* warr'd against the *Jews*. After they had robb'd and plunder'd the Country, they fell upon *Jerusalem*, where they committed unheard-of Cruelties and Impieties; which obliged the High-Priest *Ananus* to make a Speech to the People, to excite them to take Arms against these Villains, who turn'd the Temple into a Citadel, and made it the Seat of their Tyranny, and had assum'd the Name of *Zelots*, to make People believe, that what they did was out of Zeal for the Glory of God, whilst at the same time they profan'd the most sacred things, and cast Lots for a High-Priest unworthy of that Dignity, excluding those from the Temple and Exercise of their Function, who, according to the Laws of God and their Country, had a Right to Officiate. The People, mov'd with *Ananus*'s strong Reasons, took Arms, to beat these *Zelots* away: The Engagement was bloody, wherein the *Zelots* were forced from the outward Court; and being closely Besieg'd in the innermost, the *Idumeans* came to their Assistance; and after they had defeated the Guard that lay before the Temple, join'd the *Zelots*, made themselves Masters of the Town, kill'd the High-Priest *Ananus*, and another Priest call'd *Jesus*. The *Idumeans* being retir'd, the *Zelots* continued their Violences, which made several *Jews*, to secure themselves from their Fury, to submit to the *Romans*. These seditious Knaves divided themselves into two Factions; of one whereof *John Gischala* was chief, and exercised his Tyranny in *Jerusalem*. *Josephus de Bell. Judaic.*

ZEMBLA, or *New Zembla*, separated from the North of *Muscovy* by the Straights of *Waigats*. Some think it's an Island of the *Frozen Sea*; others, that it joins *Great Tartary* towards the East. The *Hollanders* pretend, that it was not known by any of *Europe* before they discover'd it themselves in 1594, when they sought a Passage to *Japan* and *China*: After many Tryals, they made the Northern Coast of this Land the 29th of *August* 1596; and their Ship being frozen in the Ice, they came a-shore, and built them a little Cabin, wherein they passed the Winter, until the 29th of *June* 1597, undergoing an almost incredible Cold, so great, that their Wine lost its Strength, and their very Breath was frozen, and stuck an Inch thick to the Roof, though they kept a continual Fire. The Place where they were forc'd to stay was altogether desart, there being nothing but Bears and Wolfs of an extraordinary Bigness, against which they had enough to do to defend themselves, there being three of their Men devour'd by them. These Beasts liv'd on the Flesh of White Foxes which they took. From the 4th of *November* until the beginning of *February*, the Sun does not appear upon that Horizon. The *Hollanders* observ'd this; for all the time they were there it was Night. *Voyage du Nord.*

ZEMBLIENS, People of the North that inhabit *New Zembla*, about the Straights of *Waigats*. These People are very little, but have great Heads, large Faces, their Eyes are small, some have no Beards, their Hair is very black, and their Skin inclining to black too. They have little Lodges or Cabins to retire into in the Winter, and make themselves Coats of Sea-Calf Skins, or Bird's Feathers: Their Arms are Arrows, pointed with Fishes Bones; they also make little Boats, 10 or 12 Foot long, of these Fishes Ribs and Skins; and this is so light, that a *Zemblien* finding himself pursued upon the Water, puts the Boat, Oars, and all upon his Shoulder, and makes his escape to Land. They adore the Sun and Moon, and Stumps of Trees, which they shape like Men; and before these they pray devoutly on their Knees. In the Seas that wash these Coasts, are several Sea-Monsters; amongst others, some that the *Hollanders* call *Walrussen* or *Morsen*; but others call them Sea-Horses or Elephants. These Fish are as big and strong as our Oxen, their Skin like a Sea-Dog's, the Hair very short. Their Mouth resembles a Lion's, and has two Teeth two Foot long, that comes out as white as any Ivory. They have no Ears, are four-footed, and breed but one or two little *Walrus*. They take great pleasure to roll themselves upon the Ice; and when they see any Fishers come, they cast their little Ones into the Sea, and make Head against the Barques of those that pursue them. *Geogr. Blaeu. La Martin. Voyage des Pais Septentrion.*

ZEMBLA, a Lake of *Africa*, towards the Source of the *Nile*, and a River in *Mesopotamia*. It's divided into three Branches; *viz. Cuama*, *Spiritu-Sancto*, and *Los Infantes*.

ZEMONICO, a Strong-hold of *Dalmatia*, 7 Miles from *Zara*. The *Venetians* yielded it to the *Turks* in 1573; but in 1647, the Providitor *Foscoli* observing how the *Turks* of that Garison did annoy the Country all about, resolved to beat them out of it; which he did, and then demolished the Fort. In 1682, *Assan Begh Durach* at the Head of a great Number of *Turks*, design'd to settle himself there; but they were all cut off by the *Morlaques*. *P. Coronelli.*

ZENIAL, Son of *Usum Cassum* King of *Persia*, was sent by his Father in 1473 with a powerful Army to attack *Trebisonde*. He had good Success in the beginning; for having entred *Cappadocia*, he defeated 40000 *Turks* commanded by *Casamorat Bassa*, whom he made Prisoner; and afterwards beat *Mahomet Bassa* and a Body of 35000 Men. These Successes put him upon engaging *Mahomet* II. in Person, who cut all his Army in pieces, and kill'd him himself in the Heat of the Battel. This Fight lessen'd *Mahomet*'s Forces considerably, and check'd *Usum Cassan*'s Courage. *Boissat. Histoire de S. Jean de Jerusalem.*

ZENICETUS, a famous Pirate, who having built a Fortress upon *Mount Olympus*, destroy'd all *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Pisidia*, with continual Incursions; but at last being defeated by *P. Servilius*, surnam'd *Isauricus*, and closely besieg'd without hope of Relief, burn'd himself and Family. *Strabo, lib.* 14.

ZENOBIA, Wife of *Rhadamistus* King of *Iberia*, (that was banished by the *Armenians* for killing their Prince,) accompanied her Husband in his Flight, tho' she was big with Child, and bore the Fatigue for a time; but her Strength failing her, she begg'd of her Husband to kill her, that she might not fall into shameful Captivity. He desir'd her to take Courage; but finding she was quite spent, ran her through. Some say she died of this Wound; others, that she was found on the Banks of *Araxes* by some Shepherds, who bound up her Wound; and understanding her Quality and Misfortune, carried her to the Town of *Ataxates*, and thence to *Tiridates* King of *Armenia*, who receiv'd and treated her according to her Quality. *Tacitus.*

ZENOBIA, Queen of the *Palmyrenians*, and Wife of *Odenatus*, an ingenious, couragious and prudent Princess. She inur'd her Body to the Fatigues of War, marching often a-foot at the Head of her Army, and by her Courage made her Husband Master of all the *East*; observing always this Maxim, to be obliging to such as made use of her Clemency, and inflexible to Tyrants. After *Odenat*'s Death she not only held the Provinces under his Government a great while, but likewise made a Conquest of *Egypt*, but being taken Prisoner at last by *Aurelian* in 273, she was carried to *Rome*, as an Ornament of that Emperor's Triumph. She was a handsom, chaste and learned Princess, well vers'd in the *Greek*, *Egyptian* and *Latin* Tongues; epitomiz'd the *Eastern Alexandrian* History, and took care to teach *Herennianus* and *Timolaus* her Sons, her self; and was so Warlike, that she wore her Armour even when she went to the Temples. The only thing which is said to tarnish her Character, was her being an ill Mother-in-Law. *Trebellius Pollio*

ZENO, Emperor, call'd *Isauricus*, married *Ariadne* Daughter of *Leo*, and had a Son by her that liv'd but 10 Months after he was declar'd *Augustus*; some saying, that *Zeno* himself, to Reign alone, made use of Poyson to dispatch him. Soon after *Basiliscus*, observing the Peoples Love much diminish'd to this their vicious and debauch'd Prince, resolved to deprive him of the Empire; whereat he was so frightned, that he fled from *Constantinople*; but returned soon after, having seduc'd by his Presents, *Hermatius*, *Basiliscus*'s General. Then counterfeiting Orthodoxy, he publish'd an Edict call'd the *Henoticon*, to reconcile the Orthodox and Hereticks. This *Henoticon* was specioully drawn up, and seem'd to be a pious Expedient, setting forth a strong desire to procure the Repose of the Church, upon which the Happiness of the Empire depended; however, this was but a Colour; for in reality, this Edict under pretence of receiving the Creeds drawn up by the first three General Councils, did no less than condemn that of the Council of *Chalcedon*: Notwithstanding, this stretch of Policy did not succeed. The Account given of his Death is thus; that being in a Fit of the Falling-sickness, which he was subject to, and given over for dead, the Empress *Ariadne* willing to be rid of him, caused him to be quickly carried to his Grave; where having recover'd his Speech after some time, he cry'd to be taken out. And when the Guards, plac'd there by the Empress, answered, *There was another chosen in his Place*; *it's no matter*, said he, *Take me hence into a Monastery, where I may end my Days*. But they did but laugh at him; so that he died mad after he had eat his Slippers and Hands. *Zonaras* spoke otherwise of this Death, saying, That *Zeno* being drunk, according to his ordinary Custom, fell down as dead, and that *Ariadne* buried him in this Condition.

This happened *An. Dom.* 491, the 65th of his Age. *Baronius. Godeau.*

ZENO (Philoſopher) Native of *Citium* a Town of *Cyprus*, was Author of the Sect of the *Stoicks*: This Sect had its Name from the *Portico*, where he taught publickly at *Athens*. He was driven by Storm upon this Coaſt, which made him afterwards often thank the Winds that ſo happily forc'd him into the Port of *Pireum*. It's ſaid, that upon an Oracle's recommending to him the Colour of the Dead, he applied himſelf to his Studies, interpreting the Colour recommended to him, to be the pale Colour ſtudious People contract by their conſtant Application. He heard *Crates*, and afterwards having compoſed a Book of the Commonwealth, with ſeveral other Treatiſes, was follow'd by a great number of Diſciples. He placed Man's chief Happineſs in living conformable to Nature, guided by right Reaſon. *Cleanthes*, *Chryſippus*, and the other Succeſſors of *Zeno*, were ſo much for this Maxim, that they maintained, vertuous People could be happy amidſt Torments, and in ſpight of all the Diſgraces of Fortune. They ſpake of God as if they acknowledg'd but one; and *Zeno* held, that the Names of the other belong'd to him, as Titles by which the *Grecians* underſtood the different Effects of his Goodneſs and Power; but withal he fell into a great Error, in thinking this God was nothing elſe but the Soul of the World, which he conſider'd as his Body, and both making up the perfect *Animal*. He alſo had erroneous Opinions concerning his Wiſe Man, the advantages of Fortune, and the creditable Arts, *&c.* It's ſaid, *Zeno* hang'd himſelf after a Fall. His Diſciples kept up this Liberty of being their own Executioners. *Zeno* is thought to have died about 490 of *Rome*. He uſed to ſay, That if wiſe People were never in Love, as ſome held they ſhould not, there would be none ſo unhappy as the Fair Sex, becauſe they would be only admir'd by Fools: That a Friend is a ſecond ſelf. He compared ſuch as ſpoke well and did not act accordingly, to the Coin of *Alexandria*, that appear'd very fine, but had too much Alloy in't. He ſaid, A little Matter ſerv'd ſometimes to finiſh a Work, tho' the Finiſhing was no little matter. His Servant once, as he was beating him for Theft, cry'd out, *'Tis part of my Fate to be a Thief*; *yes Sirrah*, ſays his Maſter, *and to be drubb'd for't too.* He uſed to bid talkative Boys reflect, that Nature gave two Ears and but one Mouth, that they ſhould hear more and ſpeak leſs. The *Athenians* had ſuch great Eſteem for him, that they left the Keys of the City at his Houſe, preſented him with a Crown of Gold, and erected him a Braſs Statue. *Diogen. Laert. Suidas.*

ZENO, a Philoſopher of *Elis*, inventor of Logick, was in great Eſteem in the LXX Olympiad, teaching, There were ſeveral Worlds, and that there was no *Vacuum*; that the Nature of all things was compoſed of Heat, Cold, Drought, and Moiſture, and that the Soul conſiſts of theſe four. Being convicted of Conſpiring againſt *Nearchus*, that Tyrant tortur'd him moſt cruelly, to make him diſcover his Accomplices: In the midſt of his Torments he called to *Nearchus*, pretending he would tell what he deſir'd; but inſtead of doing ſo, took hold of his Ear in his Mouth, and bit it off; and then to put him out of all hopes of knowing any thing from him, ſpit his Tongue in his Face. *Diogenes Laertius* in his Book *De Vitis Philoſophorum*, mentions ſix other *Zeno*'s, whoſe Lives are not written by him.

ZEPHYRUS, a Pagan Deity, thought favourable to tender Flowers, and to the Fruits of the Earth, by a fine gentle Breath that invigorated the natural Heat of Plants, and ſo enliven'd all things. He is repreſented under the Form of a fair Young Man, having on his Head a Crown compoſed of all ſorts of Flowers. They ſaid, he was Son of *Aurora*, and that he was an Admirer of *Chloris*; to whom he gave the ſuperintendence of Flowers: For it's certain, that what the *Romans* called *Flora*, was the ſame the *Greeks* called *Chloris*:

Chloris eram quæ Flora vocor ——

Zephyrus now is the Name of a Weſterly Wind, very healthful and pleaſant, favourable to the Budding and Increaſe of all Fruit. *Pliny.*

ZEPHYRINUS (Pope) ſucceeded *Victor* in 201. He hid himſelf during *Severus*'s Perſecution: But after *Plautian*'s, this Prince's Father-in-Law's Death, the cruelleſt Enemy to Chriſtians that could be, he reſum'd the publick Exerciſe of his Function, which he continued 18 Years. Biſhop *Pearſon* makes him ſit from the Year 197 to 217; and Mr. *Dodwell* from the Year 195 to 214. *De Rom. Pontiff. Succeſſione. Platina. Baronius.*

ZERYNTHUS, a little Place in the Iſland *Samothrace*, now called *Samandrachi*. *Lycophron* calls it *Antrum Canis*; and it's commonly ſtiled the Cave of *Hecate*.

ZETHES and *Calais*, two famous *Argonautes*, Sons of *Boreas* and *Orithye*, very expert in ſhooting Arrows. Being favourably received by *Phineus* in their Voyage to *Colchos*, they freed him of *Harpies* that ſpoil'd his Meat always as he was ready to ſit down to it: But having purſued them to the Iſlands of *Strophades*, they were commanded by *Iris* from *Juno*, not to advance farther. At laſt having offended *Hercules*, that Demi-God kill'd and chang'd them into theſe Winds, that blow eight Days before the Dog-Days; and therefore the *Grecians* called them *Prodromes* or Fore-runners. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 6.*

ZEUGITANE, a Country of *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, parted from *Numidia* by the River *Tuſca*, and now part of the Kingdom of *Algier*. It's ſaid, the People of this Country were much given to *Chiromancy* or Fortune-telling, and that the Vagabonds, called *Bohemians* or *Egyptians*, came thence; for the *Germans* call theſe latter *Zigenui*, which has ſome Reſemblance with the former. The firſt that appeared in *Germany* in 1417. were black, diſfigur'd, and ill cloathed. They carried their Wives along with them, had a Captain whom they honour'd very much, and was diſtinguiſh'd by his better Garb. They called themſelves *Egyptians*, baniſh'd their Country becauſe their Anceſtors refuſed to receive the Bleſſed Lady with her Son, led thither by *Joſeph*; and endeavour'd to perſuade People, that they were condemned by an Order from Heaven to expiate that Crime by ſeven Years Baniſhment, and roving up and down without any Settlement. Afterwards, being come into *France*, they gave out, that the Pope had ordered this publick Penance, becauſe they renounced the Chriſtian Faith to become *Mahometans*; and that this Puniſhment was to be continued to their Deſcendants. But to paſs this by: It may be, theſe Vagabonds come out of *Nubia* and *Egypt*, had inſenſibly ſpread themſelves in the Countries about the *Danube*, whence they paſſed through *Hungary* into *Bohemia*, where they begun to appear then in *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*; and as they went through theſe Countries, pick'd up thoſe that were willing, and they thought fit for their purpoſe. Some affirm, that they were deſcended of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Singare* in *Meſopotamia*, now *Atalib* in *Diarbek*, who were baniſh'd their Country by *Julian* the *Apoſtate*; but whence they came is not ſo well known, as it's ſure *Ferdinand* V. baniſhed them out of *Spain* and *Brabant* in 1549, *Charles* IX. out of *France* in 1561, the *United Provinces* out of their Dominions in 1582; their Theft, Robbery and Witchcraft, rendering them odious to all Nations. There are ſuch other People in *Turkey*, called *Torloques*, who were baniſhed in ſeveral Places by *Bajazet*. *Spond. Leuncl. Voetius.*

ZEUGMA, was a Town of *Syria*, upon the *Euphrates*, where there are ſtill ſome Remains of a Bridge that was formerly there. It was a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Hierapolis*, but now is but a Borough called *Pont de Monbigz*. They kept in this Town a Chain made uſe of by *Alexander* the *Great*, to hold his Bridge; and *Bacchus* his Cable made of Vine and Ivy Branches. *Pauſan. Plin.*

ZEUXIS of *Heraclea*, flouriſh'd in the fourth Year of the ninty fifth Olympiad (395 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*,) and was eſteem'd the moſt excellent *Colouriſt* of all the Antients, tho' *Cicero*, *Pliny*, and other Authors tell us, There were but four Colours then in uſe, *viz. White*, *Yellow*, *Red* and *Black*. He was cenſur'd by ſome, for making his *Heads* too big, and by *Ariſtotle*, for not being able to expreſs the *Manners* and *Paſſions*; tho' *Pliny* affirms, his *Penelope* was an inſtance of the contrary. *Zeuxis*'s *Helena*, which he painted for the Town of *Crotona*, gain'd him great Reputation. He was likewiſe much admir'd for ſeveral other Pieces; but, being very rich, could never be prevail'd upon to ſell any of 'em, becauſe he thought 'em above any Price, and therefore choſe rather to give 'em away to Princes and Cities. He died, as 'tis generally ſaid, of a Fit of Laughter, at the ſight of a comical Old Woman's Picture which he had drawn. *The ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters*, &c. *bound up with* Dryden's *Tranſlation of* Freſnoy.

ZIANI (*Sebaſtian*) was Doge of *Venice*, when Pope *Alexander* III. came there, after the taking of *Rome* by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who ſent his Son *Otho* to the *States* to have that Pope deliver'd him; but was, after a Denial and the loſs of a Sea-Fight, wherein this Son was taken Priſoner by *Ziani*, forc'd to a Compoſition. The Pope, as an acknowledgment of his Obligations to the Doge, preſented him with a rich Ring, and gave him his leave to Wed the Gulf of *Venice*, as a Token of the Commonwealth's Right to that Sea. This is done every Year with a great deal of Ceremony. *Daviti.*

ZIBIT, formerly *Saba*, a Town, River, and Kingdom of *Arabia Felix*. The Town is of great Traffick, was taken by the *Turks*, but retaken again by the Prince of the Country.

ZIEGLAR (*James*) born at *Landau* in *Germany*, was a Perſon of a fine Genius, and great Elocution: He was likewiſe a good Philoſopher, Mathematician and Divine. His Book of the Deſcription of the *Holy Land*, is written with a great deal of Exactneſs. He died in 1559. His other Works are, *De Rebus Indicis Liber. Tractatus de Raptu Pauli in tertium Cœlum. Liber de Conſtructione Sphæræ*, *&c. Thuan. Hiſt. Paul. Jov. Elog. Voſſius de Mathem.*

ZITO, a famous Magician, that appeared at the Court of *Wenceſlaus* of *Luxemburg*, Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Bohemia* about 1490, and had the good Fortune of marrying *Sophia* Daughter to the Prince of *Bavaria*, who brought him a Troop of Gipſies and Mountebanks one Day to *Prague*, becauſe this Magician had a great deſire to ſee theſe ſort of People, and ſhew them, that he knew much more than they. After they had done ſeveral things that ſeemed very ſtrange, he began to appear like another *Proteus*, under the different Figures ſometimes of a Prince, at others of a Peaſant, now in a Boat upon Water, preſently in a Chariot drawn by Cocks, ſurpriſing, by theſe Illuſions, all the Beholders. He often diverted the King as he ſat at Table, hindering the Lords from eating, by turning their Hands

Hands into Horſes Feet, or making their Jaws motionleſs; at other times deſiring the Courtiers to put their Heads out at the Windows to ſee ſome Sight, he wou'd immediately clap them on Deers Horns, and hold them ſo until he was pleas'd to releaſe them. But at laſt the Devil took him away: And this Example of Divine Juſtice mov'd the King to give over thoſe criminal and dangerous Diverſions. *Dubrav. lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Bohem.*

ZIMRI. See *Zambri.*

ZINARA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, between *Amorgo* and *Levita*. It lyes now Deſart, having nothing in it but Wild Beaſts; but it has been formerly inhabited, as may be obſerved by ſome Ruins of antient Buildings and Pillars. Towards the Weſt of it is the little Iſland of *Charuſſa* or *Chariſa*. *Boſchini Archipelago.*

ZINDIKITES, *Mahometan* Hereticks, or rather Atheiſts, becauſe they neither believe Providence, nor a Reſurrection of the Dead. They hold there is no other God but the four Elements; that Man is but a mixture of theſe, and after Death reſolves into them; and ſo returns, ſay they, as Elements to the God that created them. *Golius* ſays, that *Zendik* was a *Magi* Follower of *Zoroaſtre*. *Ricaut.*

ZINGANES, *Indians* that live near *Sindy*, and rob moſt of the Barques that go thither, or come thence. The *Mogul* makes them Preſents every Year, though they are his Subjects, to give over Piracy; but this does not make them diſcontinue their old Trade. *M. Thevenot.*

ZIRICZEE, a Town of the Iſle of *Schowen* in *Zeland*: It's great, and one of the antienteſt of the Country. The *Dutch* were beaten here in 1304, and the *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1575, but were driven out of it ſoon after.

ZIRIFDIN, or *Amanſiſordin*, a Town of *Arabia Fœlix*, which *Moletius* takes to be the antient *Carman*, or *Acarman*; but it's more probable, that this laſt is the *Chadbar* of our Days, upon a River of this Name; and that *Zirifdin* is the *Omanum* of *Ptolomy* and of *Stephanus*, the ſame that's thought to be *Omanagala.*

ZISCA (*John*) General of the *Huſſites* in *Bohemia* about 1419. He was bred up at the Court of *Bohemia* in *Wenceſlaus* his time; and going to the Army very young, ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions, eſpecially in the Fight wherein he loſt his Eye; and was thence forward called *Ziſca* or *One-Ey'd*. And now the Opinions of *John Huz* having prevail'd over a great part of *Bohemia*, he commanded this Party, and having put himſelf at the Head of 40000 Men, gain'd many Victories over the Roman Catholicks. He built the Town called *Thabor*, from which the *Huſſites* were afterwards called *Thaborites*. As he laid Siege to *Rabi*, he had an Arrow ſhot into the other Eye, and ſo loſt the uſe of it; but ſtill continu'd the War, and won ſeveral Victories, particularly at *Auſſig* upon the *Elbe*, where Nine thouſand of the Enemy were kill'd upon the Spot; but *Ziſca* us'd his Victory ill, killing a great many Gentlemen that cry'd *Quarter*, pulling down Churches, and treating the Prieſts with great inhumanity, but at laſt he died of the Plague; being at the point of Death, he order'd, his Fleſh might be expos'd as Prey to Birds and Wild Beaſts, but that his Skin ſhould be made a Drum, aſſuring them, the Enemy would fly at the very Beat of it: What he deſir'd was done, which had the Effect he promis'd. For the Dukes of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and Archbiſhop of *Treves*, having enter'd *Bohemia* with a powerful Army, and ready to come to a Battel, the Roman Catholicks were ſo frightned on a ſudden, that they ran away ſhamefully, leaving their Baggage and Artillery behind them. Soon after the Roman Catholicks publiſh'd another Croiſade under the three Archbiſhop's Electors, and *Frederic* Duke of *Saxony*; but aſſoon as they ſaw the Enemy, they took to their Heels, as before. Nor is this to be attributed to any thing elſe, but the weak Imagination of theſe People, who firmly believed this Drum bewitch'd them, and were perſuaded the *Huſſites* were Invincible with that Relique of a General who had won ſo many Battels; beſides, they were moſt of them new-rais'd Men, without Diſcipline or Experience, who could not chuſe but be ſomewhat daunted at the ſight of a well-diſciplin'd Enemy, and formidable by the many Battels they had gained. *Æneas Sylvius Hiſtor. Bohem.*

ZITTAW, a Town of *Germany* in *Upper Alſace*, upon the *Neiſs* and Frontiers of *Bohemia*, four *German* Miles from *Gorlitz* towards *Prague*. It belonged to the Elector of *Saxony*. *Wenceſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, fortified it in 1255.

ZIZ, a Ridge of Mountains in the Province of *Cuzt*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the South. They are inhabited by People ſo hardned to Cold, that amidſt Ice and Snow they go but thinly clad, and always bare-headed. There are ſuch Numbers of Adders and Snakes in their Woods, that they creep into Houſes, and draw near the People when they eat, to take what they throw them, and do no manner of hurt if not anger'd. There are Silver Mines in two of theſe Mountains, called *Aden* and *Aneanes*; but the People make no profit of them, becauſe they do not love Work. *Marmol. de l'Afrique, lib.* 4.

ZIZIME, or *Zizim*, Son of *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, and Brother to *Bajazet* II. During the Father's Reign, *Zizime* had the Government of *Lycaonia* in *Aſia Minor*, and *Bajazet*, *Paphlagonia*; ſo that they were both abſent from the Port at the *Sultan's* Death, who had always kept them aſunder, (excepting one interview,) leſt Friendſhip might unite them againſt himſelf, or Jealouſie make them both diſagree. *Zizime*, whoſe Name ſignified *Love* in the *Turkiſh* Language, was a Man of Senſe, had a noble Soul, and very generous Inclinations, equally tending to Arms and Learning; was Maſter of ſeveral Languages; amongſt others, of the *Greek* and *Italian*, as ſpoken at *Rhodes*; for tho' he was very zealous for the *Mahometan* Religion, yet had a kindneſs for the Knights of *Rhodes*, who were mortally hated by his Father. *Bajazet*, whoſe Name ſignified *Lightning* or a *Thunderbolt*, (a Title his dull and unactive Spirit deſerved but very little) car'd for nothing ſo little as War. Both theſe Brothers pretended to the Crown; *Bajazet*, as *Mahomet*'s eldeſt Son, and *Zizim*, becauſe he was born after the Father was made Emperor, ſaying, *Bajazet* was Son to *Mahomet* when but a private Man: But for all this, his Party prov'd the weakeſt; for not having the conveniency of the Sea, he was forc'd to take his way through *Bithynia*, where he received the Tidings of his Brother's Coronation: Yet this did not daunt him; for by long Marches he came to *Pruſa*, the antienteſt Reſidence of the *Ottoman* Emperors, and then endeavour'd to gain ſome of the Great Men of the Port, and ſtrengthned his Army daily. *Bajazet*, leſt his Brother ſhould make himſelf Maſter of *Aſia*, ſent *Achmet* with a very numerous Army againſt him, who march'd in ſuch Diligence, that he ſoon encamp'd in a Plain not far off *Pruſa*; *Zizim* hereupon took the Field, put himſelf at the Head of the Cavalry, gave the Baſſa Battel, but loſt it; ſo that he was forc'd to apply himſelf for Succour to the Souldan of *Egypt*, the King of *Cilicia*, and Great Maſter of *Rhodes*, all mortal Enemies to the *Turks*. *Caitbei*, Souldan of *Egypt*, received him as a Great Prince, and treated his Wife and Children that follow'd him to *Cairo*, with the ſame regard: But his Mediation for an Accommodation loſt *Zizim* time. The The Great *Caraman*, whom *Mahomet* had diſpoſſeſſed of the Kingdom of *Cilicia*, now called *Caramania*, ſent him an Embaſſador with Promiſe of Succour: Whereupon *Zizim* leaves his Wife and Children at *Cairo*, and went to join the *Caraman*, to whom the Great Maſter of *Rhodes* ſent five Galleys. Theſe two Princes encamped near *Laranda*, a Town of *Cappadocia*, which *Bajazet* had no ſooner notice of, but he marches at the Head of a hundred thouſand Men, whilſt *Achmet* advanced with his Army that had paſſed the Winter in *Lycaonia*. Things being thus, and the great *Caraman* thinking it Raſhneſs to come to a Battel, *Zizim* challenged *Bajazet* to put an end to their Diſpute, by ſingle Combat in ſight of both Armies; but he inſtead of anſwering this, propoſes to give *Zizim* what Province he would pitch upon on the Frontiers of *Turkey*, with two hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold Revenue, and a Court becoming his Birth. *Zizim* finding this was but an Amuſement, reſolved to retire; and hearing he was purſued, he, with a few of his Retinue, got into the Deſarts of *Mount Taurus*. The *Caraman* followed ſoon after with his Troops; and *Zizim* ſent one of his truſtieſt Servants to the Great Maſter of *Rhodes*; but this Meſſenger being taken and carried before *Bajazet*, *Zizim* quitted *Mount Taurus*, and marched on the ſide of *Lycia* towards the Sea, with the Great *Caraman*. They were hardly out of the narrow Paſſages of the Mountain, but their Troops were inveſted and cut in pieces by *Achmet*. This new Misfortune made him reſolve to ſend two Embaſſadors to *Rhodes*: Theſe by meer chance found a little Galley that belonged to the Knights upon that Coaſt, in which they embark'd. When they had delivered their Meſſage, the Great Maſter call'd a Council, wherein they reſolved to receive *Zizim*. *Bajazet* no ſooner heard of his being at *Rhodes*, but he propoſes a Peace with the Knights, who had ſued for one at his coming to the Crown, and returned them all their Ships taken ſince the Truce by the *Corſairs* of *Lycia*. *Zizim* apprehending that his Brother ſought Peace for no other end but his Deſtruction, reſolved to ſeek Shelter elſewhere, and preſt the Great Maſter for his Leave to go into *France*. Before he departed, he made ſeveral Acts in Favour of the Order, wherein he promiſed, if it did happen to be his Fortune to recover his Right, to reſtore all the Fortreſſes and Places taken by his Predeceſſors from them; and that he would ever maintain a conſtant Peace and inviolable Friendſhip with the Great Maſter of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*. Then he Embark'd in the great Ship of the Religion, with the Knight *Blanchfort*, and ſeveral others to guard him. Sometime after *Bajazet* promiſed to live in Peace with *Rhodes* upon condition the Great Maſter would always keep *Zizim* under the Guards of the Knights, and hinder his falling into the Hands of any Chriſtian or Infidel Prince, offering withal, to pay 25 thouſand Ducats of *Venice*, every Year for his Penſion. The Prince being arriv'd in *France*, and meeting but cold Reception at Court, quitted it to go to the *Commandery* of *Bourgneaf*, a pleaſant Place upon the Confines of *Poitou* and *la Marche*. Whilſt he was here, the Kings of *Hungary*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*, deſir'd the Great Maſter to let them have him; and at the ſame time the Souldan of *Egypt* ſolicited for him to head an Army againſt *Bajazet*: But the Great Maſter, with King *Charles* VIII. of *France*'s Leave, thought it better to ſend him to Pope *Innocent* VIII. who alſo deſir'd to have him. Being arrived at *Civita Vecchia* the 6th of *March* 1489, *Leonard Cibo*, the Pope's Couſin, receiv'd him, and made the Great Prior *Blanchfort* Governour of the Caſtle where he was to lodge. The Cardinal of *Angers*, and Prince *Franc. Cibo*, met him 15 Miles from *Rome*, where he entr'd in great State. The Pope that pre-

tended

tended to free the East from the *Turkish* Tyranny, promis'd himself great Matters from Sultan *Zizim*; but he died without seeing the effect of his Hope. His Successor *Alexander* VI. begun his Pontificate by confining the Prince in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, removing the Knights, and putting his own Nephews about him; all contrary to the Great Master's Agreement with Pope *Innocent*. But *Alexander* durst not refuse him to *Charles* VIII. of *France*, who came to *Rome*, and receiv'd *Zizim* from the Pope in a publick and solemn manner, King *Charles* designing, when he had conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, to undertake somewhat against *Greece*, wherein he expected *Zizim* would be serviceable; but was much surpris'd, as were all other People, when this Prince being taken ill upon the Road, died in a few Days, no Body knew of what. Some said the *Venetians*, corrupted by the *Turks*, and alarm'd by this Expedition, got him poison'd, and several did not stick to say that the Pope deliver'd him poison'd to King *Charles*; and there was a Talk, that he had received a great Sum from *Bajazet* to do it. Some think he died a Christian, and that he was baptized during Pope *Innocent* VIII's Reign: But the Authors that writ most of him, say nothing of this Conversion. *P. Bouhors Hist. d' Aubusson.*

ZNAIM, or *Znoimo*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Moravia*. It was often taken and re-taken during the last Wars of *Germany*. The *Swedes* made themselves Masters of it in 1645. It stands near the Borders of *Austria*, 7 *German* Miles from *Brune* to the South, and 10 from *Vienne* to the South-west.

ZOARE, Lat. *Pisidon*, a great Town of *Africa* in *Barbary*, upon the Coasts of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, with a good Port. In 1552 some of its Inhabitants that were Slaves at *Maltha* promised to lead the Christians thither secretly, if they had their Liberty given them. This being agreed to, the Prior of *Capoua* set Sail with 16 Ships and 300 Knights. Being landed, they assaulted the Town according to the measures taken before, and made themselves Masters of it; the Inhabitants, who expected no such thing, being in no condition to make their Defence. *Boissat.*

ZOCOTARA, or *Socotar*, an Island of the *Indian Sea*, towards the Mouth of the Streights of *Babelmandel*. It was known by the Ancients under the Name of *Dioscoride* or *Dioscurias*, but not known who discover'd it. A *Portuguese*, called *Edward Zeme*, found it out in 1507. Its high Rocks are seen afar off: The Coasts are so dangerous, that Ships dare not venture near them unless they have a Pilot from the Island. The Air is naturally hot, but much temper'd by Breezes from the Sea. The Land is hilly, dry, and barren, only some Valleys, which feed a great number of Cattel. Fruit, especially Dates, grow here in abundance. Frankincense is very common, and the *Aloes* so very good, that the Druggists always call their best *Socotarin*, gathered in *July*, and the Juice expos'd in Eras Pots to the Sun in *August*. The Inhabitants came thither from *Arabia*, as appears by the Conformity of their Language, Garb, and Customs. Their Commerce is all in Dates. They are Warlike, naturally treacherous, but disguise it in their Dealings with Strangers. Their Religion is Mahometan, and they suffer no other. They are under a King who is Tributary to the *Cherif* of *Mecca*. *Plin. l. 6. Daviti d'Affrique. Linschot. Voyages, chap. 4.*

ZOE, Daughter of *Constantine* the Young, was married to the Emperor *Romanus* III. surnam'd *Argyrophilus*, whom she got strangled in the Bath to marry *Michael Paphlagon*, a Goldsmith, with whom she had fallen in Love. This fair-fac'd Goldsmith left all the Government to his Brother *John*, who managed his Weakness so well, that he persuaded him to turn Monk, and then cl ister'd the unchaste *Zoe*. *Cedren. Zonar.*

ZOFALA, or *Sofala*, a Kingdom of *Cafraria* in *Africa*, upon the Coast of the *Ethiopian* Sea, towards *Zanguebar*, between the Arms of the River *Zambere*, which forms several Islands there. It belongs to the *Portuguese*, who built a considerable Fortress in it in 150-. This Fort is of great Advantage to them, both by reason of their Commerce in the *Indies*, and that it secures their Trade with the *Cafres*, who bring them Ivory, Ambergrease, Gold, and Slaves, in Exchange for Silks, Cloth, *&c.* Here is generally a *Portugal* Factor that keeps People at work in the Mines of *Manica* and *Boro*, towards the South, where they draw a great quantity of Gold. The Fort depends on the Government of *Mozambique*, though it's thought to be 120 Leagues off it. The King of *Sofala* is tributary to the *Portuguese*. *Daviti.*

ZOFINGEN, a Town of *Argau* in *Switzerland*, in the Canton of *Bern*. It's ancient, as appears by its Privilege to Coin from the Emperor *Charles* the *Burley*. It has had several other Privileges since his Time, and kept them, though it put it self under the Emperor *Rodolphus* I.'s Protection in 1285: but his Son *Albert* besieging it in 1295, brought it quite under his Obedience. It was burn'd all to one House in 1396, and after it was rebuilt, received new Privileges from the Princes of the House of *Austria*. In 1415 the Town and whole Country of *Argau* became subject to the Canton of *Bern*, but still preserves its Privileges. It embraced the Reformation in 1528. *Stumpf. Jos. Simler.*

ZOHAR, which signifies in Hebrew *Splendor*, is the Name of a Book for which the *Jews* have a great Veneration, both upon the Score of the Contents, and the Antiquity. It contains Cabalistical Explications of the Books of *Moses*; but the manner of Treating this Subject is such, that it gives but very indifferent Entertainment to People of sense; being oftentimes little better than Jargon upon Letters and Numbers, and Romantick Stories and Conjectures grounded only upon Fancy. However, this Book has been translated into Latin, and run through two Editions, the last of which was Printed at *Mantua* in 1680. There is likewise a little *Zohar* Printed, which may serve for a Supplement to the great one. The elder *Buxtorf* offers to prove the Antiquity of *Points* amongst the *Jews*, because they are mention'd in the *Zohar*, which the *Jews* mistake for a very ancient Book. *R. Simon.*

ZOILUS, a Rhetorician, lived in *Ptolomy Philadelphus*'s Time. To establish his Reputation, he begun to criticise on *Homer*, *Plato*, and *Isocrates*; which makes his Name to be given to all injurious Censurers. *Ælian. Hist. var. &c.*

ZOLNOCH, Lat. *Zolnochium*, a City of *Upper Hungary*, situate upon the *Tibiscus*, Capital of a County of its own Name, 40 *German* Miles from *Waradin* to the West, and 60 East from *Buda*: taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the *Imperialists* in *October* 1685.

ZONARAS (*John*) a *Greek* Historian, liv'd in the 12th Age, about 1120. He had several considerable Employments at the Emperor of *Constantinople*'s Court, and afterwards became Monk of St. *Basil*'s Order. He composed Annals in three Volumes, translated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Jerom Wolfius*, and Printed at *Bale* in 1557. The first Volume comprehends the History of the *Jews*, from the beginning of the World to the Taking of *Jerusalem*: The second treats of the *Romans*, from the Foundation of their City to *Constantine* the *Great*: The third, of what happened from this Emperor's time to *Alexis Comnenus*'s Death in 1118. *Zonaras* has likewise written Annotations upon the Canons of the Apostles, and upon those of General and Provincial Councils, and seven or eight other Tracts inserted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Possevin. Gesner. in Bibl. Vossius de Hist. Græc. lib. 2.*

ZONATRIE, the Pagans Worship of Beasts, ζῶον signifying a *Beast*, and λατρεία *Divine Worship*. This Superstition was very common amongst the *Egyptians*, and is so still amongst the *Indians*, by reason of their Belief of a *Metempsychosis* or Transmigration of Souls into other Bodies, as the *Egyptians* held that *Osiris*'s Soul had pass'd into the Body of a Bull. *Vossius de Origine & Prog. Idol.*

ZOPYR, or *Zopyrus*, Son of *Megabyzes*, and one of *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes* and King of *Persia* his Courtiers, rendred himself famous by what he did to take *Babylon*, which *Darius* laid Siege to a long time; for observing the Obstinacy of the Besieged, he bethought him of a Stratagem to gain them, which succeeded. He cut his Nose and Ears, and in this condition presented himself to the *Babylonians*; who receiv'd him, in hopes he would revenge that Cruelty, which he pretended was exercis'd by *Darius*'s Order. Thus receiv'd, he made three Sallies, as he had concerted with *Darius*. His Success in these, made the *Babylonians* give him the Command of the whole Town which he presently deliver'd up to *Darius*, who had Besieg'd it in vain for 20 Months before. *Herodot. Justin. lib. 1.*

ZOPYRUS, a certain Physiognomist, who was laugh'd at by all People because he said that *Socrates* was a debauch'd Man: but *Socrates* said he was in the right; adding, that his Inclinations were naturally bent that way, and would make him very wicked, did not the study of Philosophy correct his Nature. *Diog. Laert.*

ZOROANDA, a Place of *Mount Taurus*, upon the Confines of *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*, or *Diarbek*. It's in this Place that the *Tygris* hides it self under ground, as the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and shews it self afterwards some Leagues from thence.

ZOROASTRES, a famous Astrologer, who by his Predictions got himself the Empire of the *Bactriens* in *Ninus* King of the *Assyrian*'s time. When he was conquer'd by *Semiramis*, it's said he wish'd to be consum'd by the Fire of Heaven, and that he advised the *Assyrians* to keep his Ashes carefully, for that their preservation should prove the Mark of the duration of their Empire. The People receiv'd this Advice as an Oracle; and *Zoroastre* being consumed with Lightning, they took great care of his Ashes, which they preserv'd until the Destruction of their Empire. *Tho. Stanley Philos. Orient. lib. 1.*

ZOROBABEL, of the Family of the Kings of *Juda*, was Son of *Salathiel*, after the Captivity of the *Jews*. He was the chief of those that returned into *Judea*, under *Cyrus*, and began to rebuild the Temple. The *Samaritans* hinder'd this Work, so that it was not finish'd until *Darius Hystaspes*'s Reign, who knew *Zorobabel*, and gave him what he pleas'd to desire to carry on the Work; which was finish'd 40 Years after, and dedicated solemnly about *A. M.* 3540. It's not known when *Zorobabel* died, but he is different from another of the Name, Son of *Phadaia*. *Joseph. Daniel.*

ZOROYS, Wife of *Mahomet Boabdelin*, the last *Moorish* King of *Grenade*, seeing her Husband and the chief Officers of his Court make great moan, as their Eyes were put out by *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*'s Order, said, *Weep like Women, since you would not fight like Men. Pet. Maath Hist. Hem. 4.*

ZOSIMUS (Pope) a *Greek* by Nation, succeeded *Innocent* I. in 417. *Celestius*, an Heretick, and Companion of *Pelagius*, made

made him reliſh his Doctrine; ſo that he approved one of his Books, and received him as Orthodox; but being afterwards diſabuſed by the Biſhops of *Africa*, he condemned theſe two Hereticks. He died the 26th of *December* 218. *Aneſtas in Zoſim. Baron. in Annal.*

ZOSIMUS, a Greek Hiſtorian that lived in *Theodoſius* the Younger's Time. He writ a Hiſtory of the Emperors, in ſix Books. He goes not beyond the time of the ſecond Siege of *Rome* by *Alaric*. This Hiſtorian was ſo great an Enemy to the Chriſtians, that he is never juſt to the Princes that favour'd them; and amongſt the reſt, is very hard upon *Conſtantine* the *Great*. *Leunclavius* endeavours to excuſe him in his Apology he publiſh'd for him, with the Tranſlation of his Hiſtory. *Baronius*.

ZOSTER, a Town and Promontary of *Attica*, between the Port of *Pireum* now *Il Porto Lione*, and the Iſle *Zea*. *Mythologiſts* pretend that it was here *Latona* firſt untied her Girdle, a Ceremony uſed amongſt the Ancients before the Conſummation of Marriage; and that it was hence the Town had this Name: However, the Place was ſo much given to the Superſtitions of this Goddeſs, that the Inhabitants offer'd Fiſh yearly to her and *Diana*. *Cic. Strab.*

ZOTMONDE, a *Hungarian*, that ſignaliz'd himſelf when the Emperor *Henry* III. laid Siege to the Town of *Presbourg* to revenge the Death of *Peter Allemand* King of *Hungary*, who had his Eyes put out by *Andrew* in 1046. He came out of the Town in the Night-time, ſwam to the Emperor's Veſſels, and bor'd them ſo cunningly, that they were obſerv'd to ſink at Break of Day, which occaſion'd the Raiſing of the Siege. *Bonfin.*

ZOTYPUS, the Citizen of *Argos* that cut *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*'s Head off, when he was ſtruck dead with a ſtone at the foot of the Walls of that City. It's ſaid the *Argien*, when he pull'd off his Head-piece, was ſo frightned at the very ſight of his majeſtick and commanding Face, that if he had not expected a great Reward for the Action, he could never have had Courage enough to go through with it. *Plutarch.*

ZOUCH (*Richard*) a younger Brother of an ancient and noble Family, was born in the Pariſh of *Anſley* in *Wiltſhire*, educated firſt in *Wincheſter* School, from whence he remov'd to *New College* in *Oxford*; where after he had taken his Degree of Bachelor of Law, he fell to practiſe in his Faculty, and became an eminent Advocate in *Doctors Commons*. In the Year 1619 he was admitted Doctor of the Civil Law, preferr'd to the Profeſſor's Chair, and by the Intereſt of his Kinſman *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, was choſen Burgeſs for *Hyeth* in *Kent*. He was afterwards made Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Oxon*, Principal of St. *Albans-Hall*, and at laſt Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He loſt this laſt Preferment during the Uſurpation, but was reſtor'd to it upon the King's Return. He was a conſiderable Scholar in general, and the beſt Civilian of his time. His Works are, *The Dove, or Paſſages of Coſmography*, a Poem, which he wrote in his Youth, and dedicated to *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, his Kinſman. *Elementa Juriſprudentiæ Definitionibus, Regulis & Sententiis, ſelectioribus Juris Civilis illuſtrata. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Feudalis ſecundum conſuetudines Mediolani & Norman. pro Introductione ad Juriſprudentiam Anglicanam. Deſcriptio Jur. & Judicii Temporalis ſecundum conſuetudines Feudales & Normanicos. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Eccleſiaſtici ſecundum Canones & Conſtitutiones Anglicanas. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii ſacri ad quam Leges quæ ad Religionem & piam cauſam reſpiciunt, referuntur. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Militaris ad quam Leges quæ rem Militarem & Ordinem Perſonarum reſpiciunt, referuntur. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Maritimi ad quam quæ ad Navigationem & Negotiationem maritimam reſpiciunt, referuntur.* These three laſt are Printed together. *Juris & Judicii Fecialis, ſive Juris inter Gentes, & Queſtionum de eodem, Explicatio. Caſes and Queſtions reſolv'd in the Civil Law. Solutio Queſtionis de Legati Delinquentis Judice competente. Eruditionis ingenuæ Specimina, ſcil. Artium Logicæ, Dialecticæ, & Rhetoricæ, necnon moralis Philoſophiæ M. T. Ciceronis Definitionibus, Præceptis, & Sententiis, illuſtrata Queſtionum Juris Civilis Centuria in* 10 *Claſſes diſtributa. The Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of* England *aſſerted againſt Sir* Edward Coke's *Articuli Admiralitatis, in the 22d Chapter of his Juriſdiction of Courts.* The Learned Dr. *Zouch* died in *Doctors Commons* in 1600. *Athen. Oxon.*

ZOUCH (*James*) of an ancient Family both in the County of *Surry* and County of *Southampton*, the Son of *James Zouch*, who having raiſed a Troop of Horſe for the Service of King *Charles* I. at his own proper Coſts and Charges, in which Sir *Allen Zouch* and *Edward Zouch*, his two younger Brothers, were Captains, died at *Pedding* in his Return from *Oxford*. He was the Son of Sir *Edward Zouch* Knight Marſhal of *England*, and one of the Privy Council to King *James* I. who for his Fidelity and Service, did by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, dated the 13th of *November*, in the 8th Year of his Reign, grant to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Mannors of *Woking*, *Bagſhot*, *Biſleigh*, and *Chobham*, and alſo the Hundreds of *Woking*, *Blackheath*, and *Wootton*, all of them being in the County of *Surrey*. He had likewiſe the Mannor and Hundred of *Odiham*, and the Mannors of *Hartley*, *Wintney*, and *Bramſhill* in the County of *Southampton*, which came to him from *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, Baron of *Harringworth*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. All which Hundreds and Mannors (except *Bramſhill*) which he ſold for the maintaining the Troop of Horſe raiſed for the Service of King *Charles* I.) deſcended and came unto, and are now in the poſſeſſion of, *James Zouch*, as Heir Male lineally deſcended from the ſaid Sir *Edward Zouch*.

ZUCCHERO (*Frederic*) Native of the Dutchy of *Urbin* in *Italy*, Brother to *Thadæus*, under whom he learn'd to paint, and after his Death finiſh'd what he had begun at *Rome*; then came to *Florence*, to put an End to what *Vaſari* had left imperfect. Pope *Gregory* XIII. ſent for him hence back to *Rome*; where, upon ſome Difference with his Holineſs's Officers, he made a Piece, wherein he repreſented *Calumny*, and drew thoſe to the life, with Aſſes Ears, that had offended him: And having hung this at St. *Luke*'s Church-door, on that Saint's Feaſt-day, he left the Town to ſhun the Pope's Anger; came into *France*, went thence to *Flanders*, afterwards to *Holland*; hence to *England*, where he drew Queen *Elizabeth*'s Picture; returned into *Italy*, and was pardoned by the Pope. In *Sixtus* V.'s time *Philip* II. King of *Spain* ſent for him to paint the *Eſcurial*. At his Return to *Rome*, he labour'd for the perfect Eſtabliſhment of the Academy of Painters, putting Pope *Gregory* XIII.'s Brief in its full execution. He himſelf was the firſt that was choſen Prince of the Academy. He built a very fine Houſe, where they met; and having laid out his Money on this Work, went to *Venice* to print the Books he had compoſed of Painting. He died at *Ancona*, in the 66th Year of his Age. Beſides Painting, he Carv'd very well, and underſtood Architecture. *Felibien.*

ZUCCORA, a Borough and Caſtle of the Iſland *Piſtopia* in the *Archipelago*, towards *Aſia*. There is a Brook of freſh Water in all Seaſons: and the Inhabitants affirm, that here are many good Mines, but that they dare not work in 'em, leſt the *Turks* hearing thereof, ſhould deprive 'em of both them and the Iſland. *Roſchini.*

ZUENDIBOLD, King of the *Sclavonians* of *Moravia*, and Duke of *Bohemia*, a very vertuous Prince, who preferr'd an Hermitage where he died, to his Kingdom; which he left to his two Sons *Moemarus* and *Suatebogus*, who were ſoon driven out of it by the *Hungarians*. *Regino. Aventin.*

ZUG, Lat. *Tugium*, a Borough, and one of the 13 *Swiſſer-Cantons*, lies between *Zurich* towards the North, *Schwitz* to the Eaſt and South, and *Lucerne* towards the Weſt. It enter'd into the Alliance in 1352, 44 Years after that *Schwitz*, *Uri*, and *Underwald* withdrew themſelves from *Albert* Archduke of *Auſtria*. The City ſtands a Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the Eaſt, and is all Roman Catholick.

ZUICKAW, a Town of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, and in the Country of *Voiglandt*, at the Foot of the *Vandalique* Mountains or *Wenderberg*, and almoſt at the Source of the River *Main*. This being the Seat of *Charlemagne*'s War againſt the *Sclavonians*, the Town was much ſpoil'd. *Henry* the *Fowler* re-eſtabliſh'd it afterwards. It now belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*. *Ferrari.*

ZUINGLIUS (*Ulricus*) the famous Reformer of *Swiſſerland*, was of good Parentage, and born at *Wildhaus* An. 1484. He began firſt to preach in 1519 at *Zurich*, much about the time when *Luther* began his Reformation in *Saxony*, and preach'd againſt *Samſon* a *Franciſcan*, ſent thither with Indulgences, as *Luther* preach'd againſt *Teccelius* on that ſame Account. In 1525. He publiſh'd his Book *De vera & falſa Religione*, which was dedicated and preſented to *Francis* I. of *France*; *Morery* ſays, this Book was full of Errors. The ſame Year the Maſs was aboliſh'd, and Zuinglianiſme ſetled at *Zurich*. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Enthuſiaſts called *Anabaptiſts*. But his oppoſition to the Church of Rome occaſion'd a civil War among the Cantons; and *Zuinlius* taking up Arms in this Quarrel, was killed in the Field in 1531, aged 44. He declar'd againſt the real preſence in the Sacrament. *Thuan.*

ZULCH, or *Zulpich*, Lat. *Tolbiacum*, a Town of the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, 10 Miles from *Cologne*. It's the ſame that was formerly called *Tolbiac*, famous for the Victory won there in 496. by *Clovis*, becauſe it occaſion'd his Converſion. *Hiſt. de Franc.*

ZULCIMIN, otherwiſe called *Soliman*, an *Arabian*, made himſelf Maſter of *Perſia* in 754; and after his great Victory cut off *Marvan* and all the Royal Family. He renew'd *Ali*'s Sect, and took the Title of *Amirel Mocelemin*, that is, Emperor of the Children of Salvation. *Marmol.*

ZULFA, a Town of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, upon the River *Araſs*, ſituate between two Mountains where this River runs. *Cha-Abbas*, to ſave the Charges of defending it againſt the *Turks*, demoliſhed it, with its fine Stone Bridge. The Inhabitants were carried to *Iſpahan*, where that Prince gave them a Suburb now called *Zulfa*, in memory of this Town. *Cogia Nazar*, one of the chief *Armenians* that came from *Zulfa*, got ſo much credit with *Cha-Abbas* and *Cha-Sefi* his Succeſſor, that they made him *Kelanter*, that is, Chief Judge of the *Armenian* Nation; he grew ſo rich, that he built 2 *Carvanſeras*, one on each ſide of the River that *Zulfa* was built upon. This Colony of *Armenians* are moſt of them Merchants and Silk-Weavers, who being Chriſtians, ſuffer no Mahometans among them: Their Houſes are better built than any of the *Perſians*: They have the Privilege of inheriting Lands, and are favour'd more than their Fellow-Subjects. *Tavernier.*

ZUNCHIN, Emperor of *China*, Brother to *Tienki*, and his Succeſſor in 1628, to remedy the Diviſion of the Great ones at

Court

Court which had begun in *Tienki*'s Reign, he put the Eunuch *Gueo*, with ſeveral of his Faction, whoſe Power he ſtood in fear of, to Death. This render'd him odious to the principal Eunuchs and Mandarins, who then began to keep Correſpondence with the Rebels, and manag'd Things ſo well, that *Licungz* their Chief became Maſter of *Pekin*, where *Zunchin* was in his Palace; who finding he was not able to reſiſt their Power, wrote a Letter with his own Blood, inſtead of Ink to *Licungz*, deſiring him to take Compaſſion of his People. Then he cut his Daughters Head off, that was of Age to be Married, leſt *Licungz* ſhould violate her; and getting into the Garden, hanged himſelf with his Garters. This happen'd in 1644. He is the laſt of *Thamin*'s Family. His Wife, with ſome of the Courtiers that were faithful to him, follow'd his Example. *Martini Hiſtoire de la Guarre des Tartars contre la Chine.*

ZURICH, a Town and Canton in *Swiſſerland*, Head of the 13 Confederates. The Town, in Latin *Tigurum*, is very ancient, for the Inhabitants join'd the *Cimbrians* when defeated by *Marius*. *Charlemagne* afterwards built the great Church, wherein his Statue is ſtill to be ſeen. The Canton of *Zurich* is very populous and rich: It's alſo conſiderable for its Bigneſs. *Cæſar* ſpeaks often of *Zurich* in his *Commentaries*. It's divided into two Parts by the River *Limat*, and ſtands between *Schafhouſe* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, 25 Miles from each, 11 from the *Rhine*, and 45 from *Soleurre*. *Cæſar* ſubjected it to the *Romans*. It was burnt by the *Germans A. C.* 300; and Re-built afterwards by *Dioclefian*. The Canton of *Zurich* is bounded by *Berne* and *Lucerne* to the Weſt, *Schafhouſe* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* to the South, and *Appenzel* to the Eaſt. It conſiſts of none but Proteſtants.

ZURICHER ZEE, Lat. *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*, 25 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 5 broad.

ZURZACH, a Borough of *Swiſſerland* upon the *Rhine*, in the Bailywick of *Baden* and Dioceſe of *Conſtance*, famous for its two yearly Fairs, where there come not only a great many *Swiſs* and *German* Merchants; but alſo many from *France*. There is alſo a rich Abby of *Benedictins*, founded by the Kings of *France* of the ſecond Race; who were call'd *Carlovingiens*, and gave it to the Biſhop of *Conſtance* in 1251. *Joſ. Simeler de Script. Heloet.*

ZUSKI, or *Baſili Zutki Knez*, that is, a Lord of the Court of *Muſcovy*, diſcovering the Impoſtor *Griſka*'s Cheat, who had uſurped the Title of Great Duke, acquainted the other Lords therewith, and altogether conſpir'd this falſe *Demetrius*'s Death. The Plot was diſcover'd, and *Zuski* condemned to dye; but the Sentence was not executed; for he received his Pardon juſt as they made ready to carry him out. Yet for all this Danger, being ſtill uneaſie under *Griſka's* Uſurpation, he invited a great many of the *Knez* and *Bojares* to his Houſe, and engaged them to ſhake off the Impoſtor's Yoke: So during the Ceremonies of his Marriage, knowing that he was drunk, and the Guards in no condition to make any great Reſiſtance, he rung the *Toc-ſin* or Town-Bell at Midnight, and enter'd the Caſtle at the Head of the Conſpirators; where, after they had killed the *Poliſh* Guards, they forc'd the Doors, and ran to the Great Duke's Chamber, who ſaved himſelf thence by leaping out at the Window; but being taken, *Zuski* ſhot him through the Head. This Enterpriſe having ſucceeded ſo well, the Lords and People choſe *Zuski* Great Duke, and crown'd him the 1ſt of *June* 1606; which was no ſooner done, but another diſputes for it: He was called *Knez Gregoti Scacopski*, but took the name of *Demetrius*, giving out that he was the Great Duke, and had ſaved himſelf, whilſt another taken for him was kill'd. There appear'd a third, that made uſe of the ſame Pretext. Theſe Rumors cauſed much Diſorder, which the *Polanders* fomented, to be reveng'd of the Affront they had received from the *Muſcovites* in *Zuski*'s Enterpriſe. The Succeſs of the War that begun then was of very ill Conſequence to the *Muſcovites*; who imagining that all their Misfortunes were occaſion'd through *Zuski*'s unjuſt Domination, depos'd and ſhut him up in a Cloiſter. In the mean time the *Polanders* ſtill favoured the ſecond *Demetrius*, and at laſt forced the firſt's Wife to own him for her Husband. At laſt the *Muſcovites*, to put an end to their Diſorders, choſe for Great Duke *Uladiſlaus*, eldeſt Son of *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, who conſented upon condition *Zuski* were put into his Hands, which was done in 1610; and *Zuski* died the Year after at *Smolensko* in *Poland*. *Olearius Voyage de Muſcovie.*

ZUTPHEN, a Town and County between *Overyſſel*, *Weſtphalia*, *Gueldres*, and *Cleves*. The Town of *Zutphen* is ſituate upon the *Yſſel*. It's ſtrong by Nature, having the *Yſſel* on the ſide and the *Berkel*, whereof a Branch fills its Ditch, and runs through it, on the other. The others are *Doesbourg*, *Doetecum*, *Lochem*, *&c.* It was taken by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1672; and the *French* having demoliſhed the Fortifications, quitted it two Years after. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards* in 1585 when Sir *Philip Sidney* was ſlain.

ZUYDERZEE, a Gulf of the Sea of *Germany*, between the County of *Holland*, the Lordſhip of *Over-Yſſel*, and *Friſe*: There is an Arm of this Gulf that reaches *Amſterdam*, where it forms a very convenient Port; but is ſo ſhallow towards the *Texel*, that great Ships muſt unload part of their Burthen, elſe there will not be Water enough for them. *Bleau. Theat. Belg.*

ZWOL, Lat. *Zuvolla*, ſituate upon the River *Aa* not far from the *Yſſel*, and 18 Miles from *Deventer* to the [illegible], once an Imperial City and Hanſe-Town, but now exempt. It was a place of great Strength before it was diſmantled by the *French*, who took it in 1672.

ZYGACES, a River of *Thrace*, near the Town of *Philippes*, and upon the Confines of *Macedony*. Poets ſay, *Pluto*'s Chariot, when he carried *Proſerpina* away, broke near this River. *Appian. Claud. de Rap. Pros.*

ZYGANTES, or *Gyzantes*, ancient People of *Africa*, that uſed to paint their Bodies with Vermillion, and liv'd on Hony and Apes. *Herodot. lib.* 4.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

FINIS.